

## 南極域の脈動と微気圧変動で捉えた電離層-大気-海洋-雪氷-固体地球相互作用 IONOSPHERE-ATMOSPHERE-OCEAN-CRYOSPHERE-GEOSPHERE INTERACTION FROM MICROSEISMS AND MICROBAROMS IN ANTARCTICA

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Several characteristic waves detected by seismographs in Antarctica are originated from physical interaction between solid-earth and atmosphere - ocean - cryosphere, involving environmental changes. An infrasound sensor was planted at Syowa Station (SYO; 39E, 69S), Antarctica at the International Polar Year. Continuous data in 2008-2009 include background signals (microbaroms) with peak with few seconds of its intrinsic period. Signals with same period are recorded in broadband seismograph at SYO (microseisms). Continuous signals are identified as Double-Frequency Microseism-baroms (DFM) with peaks between 4 and 10 s in whole season. The peak amplitudes of DFM reflect the influence of winter cyclonic storms in Southern Ocean. The DFM has relatively lower amplitudes during winters, caused by sea-ice extent around the coast with decreasing oceanic loading effects. In contrast, Single-Frequency Microseism-baroms (SFM, between 12 and 30 s) are observable under storm conditions particularly in winter. On infrasound data, stationary signals are identified with harmonic over tones at a few Hz to lower most human audible band, which appear to be local effects, such as sea-ice cracking vibration. Microseism-baroms are useful proxy for characterizing ocean wave climate, and continuous monitoring by seismograph and infrasound contribute to FDSN and CTBT in southern high latitude.

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