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PCG33-01

会場:202

金星探査機あかつきの新たなる旅立ち Current status of Venus orbiter Akatsuki

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2011年11月、金星探査機「あかつき」は新たなスタートを切った。本来は姿勢制御用の4基の小さなエンジン(RCS) を3回にわたって長期連続噴射し、合わせて約240m/sの速度変更を行い、2015年11月に金星に会合する軌道に入るこ とに成功した。2015年に金星周回軌道に入るのか、2015年には金星でフライバイして時間を置いてから改めて周回軌道 に入るのか、今後検討していくことになる。今後は様々な軌道シナリオをもとに観測計画の再構築を行う。

キーワード: 金星, 探査機, あかつき Keywords: Venus, exploration, Akatsuki

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会場:202



時間:5月25日09:15-09:30

金星雲頂高度領域の大気構造 Atmospheric structure in the cloud-top altitude region of Venus

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The first Japanese Venus orbiter Akatsuki launched in May 2010 is a meteorological satellite which will reveals the 3-D structure of Venusian atmosphere using 5 cameras and a radio occultation experiment onboard. The Longwave Infrared Camera is one of the suite of cameras and measures thermal infrared radiation in the wavelength region of 8-12 um emitted from the cloud-top altitude region around 65 km. Observed data is converted to brightness temperature with absolute temperature accuracy of 3 K and noise-equivalent temperature difference of 0.3 K using an algorism developed by the pre-launch calibration experiment. Akatsuki arrived at Venus on December 7, 2010, but unfortunately the Venus orbit insertion was failed. While Akatsuki was traveling away from Venus, LIR acquired a few Venus images on December 9 and 10. The downloaded image is blurred because of spacecraft attitude change during the image acquisition. A clear image was obtained by precise correction of line-of-sight shift which is calculated from the brightness center position of Venus disk imaged in each intermediate image (Fig.1a).

The obtained brightness temperature maps show cloud-top temperature ranging from 225 to 240 K, the cold collar and dipole in the northern polar region, the limb darkening effect due to difference in optical depth versus zenith angle of line-of-sight, zonal structures and finer structures therein seen in the middle and low latitudes, and temporal variation of them. The observed limb darkening was reconstructed by a fitting calculation using model profiles of cloud optical depth and temperature. The retrieved optical depth exhibits a steep gradient at the upper cloud-top region and is 2-8 km lower in altitude than the initial profile. The brightness temperature map was corrected for the limb darkening effect thus calculated (Fig.1b), and compared with ultraviolet images obtained by the Venus Monitoring Camera (VMC) onboard Venus Express.

VMC observes solar light scattered by the cloud particles, while LIR observes thermal infrared radiation from the cloud particles. The light emitting altitude region is almost same for the UV and infrared images, though the observed hemisphere and local time are different. It is found that bright zonal belts exist in the latitude region of -45 to -55 both in the UV and mid-infrared images. This implies that the higher temperature belt where LIR can see deeper through the upper cloud with thin optical depth is laid in the latitude region where density of UV absorber is thin. The fact that the zonal structure extends for all local time suggests the cloud particles seen in the mid-infrared or the UV absorber can live longer than a few days. The mid-infrared images obtained by LIR show the brightness temperature distribution on the almost whole Venus nightside for the first time, and the information retrieved from the images gives constraint on the atmospheric dynamics and cloud chemistry in the cloud-top altitude region of Venusian atmosphere.

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Figure 1. Brightness temperature distributions composited from 32 intermediate images (M=32 and N=32) (a) before and (b) after correction for the limb darkening effect. The illustration in the lower right shows equi-latitude and -longitude lines every 30 degree and the sunlit region of the Venus disk [Taguchi et al., 2012].

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(a)

Temperature [K]

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PCG33-03



時間:5月25日09:30-09:45

あかつき IR1, IR2 位相曲線観測による金星雲層構造の推定 Venus' clouds as inferred from the phase curves acquired by IR1 and IR2 on board Akatsuki

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We present phase curves for Venus in the 1-2 micron wavelength region, acquired with IR1 and IR2 on board Akatsuki (February - March 2011). A large discrepancy with the previously-published curves was found in the small phase angle range (0° - 30°). Through analysis by radiative-transfer computation, it was found that the visibility of larger ($\tilde{1}$ micron or larger) cloud particles was significantly higher than in the standard cloud model. Although the cause is unknown, this may be related to the recently reported increase in the abundance of SO₂ in the upper atmosphere. It was also found that the cloud top is located at $\tilde{75}$ km and that 1-micron particles exist above the cloud, both of these results being consistent with recent studies based on the Venus Express observations in 2006 - 2008. Further monitoring, including photometry for phase curves, polarimetry for aerosol properties, spectroscopy for SO₂ abundance, and cloud opacity measurements in the near-infrared windows, is required in order to understand the mechanism of this large-scale change.

キーワード: 金星, 位相曲線, 雲層構造, あかつき, IR1, IR2 Keywords: Venus, phase curve, cloud structure, Akatsuki, IR1, IR2

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PCG33-04

金星雲層高度における惑星規模波動の鉛直伝搬性と大気加速 Vertical propagation and wind speed acceleration of planetary-scale waves at the cloud level of Venus

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本研究では、Venus Express 搭載の Venus Monitoring Camera (VMC) により紫外波長 (365 nm) で撮像された金星雲画像 データ (2006 年 4 月~2010 年 5 月) から雲頂高度の風速決定を行い、スーパーローテーションの時間変動と金星大気中を 伝播する惑星スケールの波動を調べた。VMC は南半球の赤道域から中高緯度帯を広範囲かつ高頻度で撮像しており、こ れらの緯度帯の風速やその変動を調べることに適している。これまで行ってきた風速場の解析から、赤道域において東西 風速が 100 日程度で約 20 m s⁻¹ 加速し、また同様に 100 日程度で減速するという準周期的時間変動を示すことが分かっ てきた。加えて赤道での東西風速が 100 m s⁻¹ を超える速い時期 (F 期) では広い緯度帯に渡ってロスビー波的な風速変 動が卓越し、90 m s⁻¹ を下回る遅い時期では赤道ケルビン波的な風速変動が卓越していた。

そこで本研究ではケルビン波・ロスビー波の卓越が時期によって何故異なっていたか調べるために、Covey & Shcubert, 1982 に基づき金星雲層高度における波動の鉛直伝搬性について線形計算を行った。金星雲層高度では強い放射減衰が働 くことから (Crisp, 1989), 鉛直伝播速度の遅い波動は上層に伝わる前に十分減衰させられることが予想される。そのため 計算には Crisp, 1989 で求められた放射緩和時間を用い、加えてF期とS期に見られた風速分布を模擬した2種類の背景 東西風速を与えたモデル大気を設定した。計算の結果F期ではロスビー波が上層まで伝播しやすく、逆にS期ではケル ビン波が伝播しやすいことが分かった。

EP-fluxの収束・発散の様子からS期においてケルビン波は高度70km、赤道域で東西風速を加速し、観測で見られた 東西風速変動に寄与しうることが分かった。一方でF期のロスビー波は雲頂上空の中・高緯度帯で風速を減速する様子 が見られ、直接的には赤道域の大気を減速しない様子が見られた。しかしながらF期では雲頂高度の風速が大きいがた めに、子午面循環によって下層の大気が運ばれてくると移流による減速が強く働く。雲層上空で散逸するロスビー波は ダウンワードコントロール原理からさらに子午面循環を強化することが予想され、結果間接的に赤道域の風速を減速し うることが予想される。本発表では上記計算結果を示すと共に、計算で得られた波動がもたらす大気の加速・減速に基 づき雲頂高度での東西風速変動のメカニズムについて議論したい。

キーワード: 金星, スーパーローテーション, 大気波動 Keywords: Venus, super-rotation, atmospheric waves

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PCG33-05

会場:202



時間:5月25日10:00-10:15

Venus Express/SOIR との比較による金星大気 D/H 比検討 Investigation of the HDO/H2O ratio in the Venus atmosphere from comparison with SOIR on board Venus Express

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By using the IRTF 3 m telescope in Hawaii in 2010, we obtained a disk-averaged HDO mixing ratio of 0.22 +/- 0.03 ppm for a representative height of 62-67 km. Based on previous H2O measurements, the HDO/H2O ratio there is found to be 140 +/- 20 times larger than the telluric ratio. This lies in between the ratios of 120 +/- 40 and 240 +/- 25, respectively, reported for the 30-40 km region (de Bergh et al. 1991) by ground-based night-side spectroscopy and for the 80-100 km region by solar occultation measurement on board the Venus Express (Fedorova et al. 2008). However, such a large difference between the 62-67 km and 80-100 km regions might be latitudinal not vertical origin because of localization of VEx data mostly at high latitudes. In addition, the measurement by Krasnopolsky (2010) in the evening at an altitude of 70 km shows a latitudinal structure showing an equatorial minimum. This is inconsistent to our measurements.

By examining measurements by SOIR on board Venus Express at the terminator, we tried to check the consistency with our data set, and succeeded to confirm larger D/H ratio at higher altitude with little latitudinal gradient although the D/H ratio seems to be very variable.

Fedorova A. et al. JGR 113 E00B22 2008 Krasnopolsky A. Icarus 209 314-322 2010 de Bergh et al. Science 251 547-549 1991

Keywords: Venus, HDO, spectroscopy, D/H ratio



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PCG33-06

会場:202



時間:5月25日10:45-11:00

金星イオン流出:ローカル対流電場の影響 Evidence of ion acceleration by the local convection electric field: Venus Express observations

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Venus has no intrinsic magnetic field, so its upper atmosphere is directly exposed to the solar wind creating direct interactions between them. As a result of the interaction, ionospheric ions are removed from Venus mainly as O+. It is thought that the escaping oxygen from the atmosphere has played an important role in the atmospheric evolution on Venus. Pioneer Venus Orbiter and Venus Express have investigated the plasma environment of Venus. Many authors reported that high energy planetary oxygen ions were observed in the hemisphere to which a global convection electric field (Esw = -Vsw x Bsw) directs [e.g., Intriligator, 1989, Slavin et al., 1989; Barabash et al., 2007]. Thus, the convection electric field has been considered as a possible mechanism for the acceleration of planetary ions.

However, recently Masunaga et al., [2011] reported that a spatial distribution of outflowing O+ ions is strongly controlled by the IMF directions. By investigating two cases, IMF directs nearly perpendicular to the Venus-Sun line (perpendicular IMF case) and IMF directs nearly parallel to it (parallel IMF case), they indicated that the O+ ion acceleration mechanisms would be different. In the perpendicular IMF case, O+ fluxes are observed near the magnetic poles and x-component of the magnetic field reverses once per orbit. Sometimes the O+ flux is associated with the Bx reversal. Energy of those fluxes depends on the global convection electric field, which is consistent with previous studies [e.g. Intriligator, 1989; Slavin et al., 1989; Barabash et al., 2007]. These results can be understood by draping of the IMF around the Venus ionosphere followed by forming a single plasma sheet, and thus most of O+ ions are accelerated by the convection electric field and outflow through the plasma sheet. On the other hand in the parallel IMF case, a spatial distribution of O+ is different from that of the perpendicular IMF case. O+ fluxes are observed regardless of the convection electric field direction and Bx reverses multiple times per orbit. The fluxes are sometimes associated with the Bx reversal. Energy of the fluxes does not depend on the direction of the global magnetic field. This indicates that IMF drapes around the ionosphere more complicatedly and forms multiple outflow channels around the terminator. The independency of the outflow channel and the convection electric field direction indicates that O+ ions are not accelerated by the convection electric field but by local effects, such as a j x B force [Dubinin et al., 1993], viscous force [Perez-de-Tejada, 1997] or local convection electric field (EL = -VL x BL; where VL and BL is the local velocity vector and the local magnetic field).

In this study we concentrate on the effect of the local convection electric field and discuss whether or not the local electric field can explain the O+ acceleration observed by Venus Express. We show several examples to investigate dependence of oxygen ions' flow direction on the local convection electric field's direction by comparing with the global convection electric field's direction. The dependence between the O+ velocity vector and the local convection electric field is clearer than that on the global convection electric field in both cases. This may imply that planetary O+ ions could be accelerated by the local convection electric field.

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キーワード: 金星

Keywords: Venus, ASPERA, outflow, escape

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PCG33-07

会場:202



時間:5月25日11:00-11:15

太陽風電場が火星電離圏イオンの降り込みに与える影響の統計解析研究 Effects of the solar wind electric field on heavy-ion precipitation onto the Martian atmosphere: A statistical survey

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The solar wind can directly interact with the Martian upper atmosphere, since Mars does not possess a global intrinsic magnetic field [e.g., *Acuna et al.*, 1998]. Atmospheric escape phenomena induced by the solar wind interaction have been observed by Phobos-2 at solar maximum, and recently by Mars Express (MEX) at solar minimum [e.g., *Lundin et al.*, 1989; *Barabash et al.*, 2007]. Escape rates of planetary ions estimated by both spacecraft indicate a large dependence on the solar wind conditions [e.g., *Barabash et al.*, 2007; *Lundin et al.*, 2008]. It has been known that escaping planetary ions, which are picked up by interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) in the solar wind, are distributed highly asymmetrically in terms of the convective electric field [*Barabash et al.*, 2007]. In addition to escaping ions, ions precipitating onto the Martian upper atmosphere should also contribute to atmospheric escape because they collide with atmospheric neutral particles, giving some particles sufficient energy to escape the planet [e.g., *Luhmann et al.*, 1992]. This process is referred as ion sputtering. Ion sputtering could have been a significant escape process for ancient Mars due to the extreme solar EUV radiation, according to some results of numerical simulations [e.g., *Luhmann et al.*, 1992; *Leblanc and Johnson*, 2002]. However, there are no conclusive in situ measurements of sputtering for Mars.

Precipitating planetary heavy ions with energies of up to a few keV were observed by MEX predominantly during CIR passages [*Hara et al.*, 2011]. *Hara et al.*, [2011] suggested that the flux of precipitating heavy ions is enhanced during CIR events because the gyroradius of picked-up ions is decreased to values comparable to the radius of Mars by the compressed IMF. The direction of the convective electric field in the solar wind should also be important for the behavior of picked-up ions. However, MEX does not carry any magnetic or electric field detectors, and therefore we cannot easily obtain the direction of the magnetic field or that of convective electric field in the solar wind.

Here we attempt to estimate the IMF orientation from MEX ion observations using the ring-like velocity distribution functions of picked-up protons of the exospheric origin [*Yamauchi et al.*, 2006, 2008]. We are able to calculate the IMF orientation from the assumption that the gyration plane of these ions in velocity space is perpendicular to the IMF direction. Then, we conduct simple statistical trajectory tracings of picked up protons in physical space in order to determine the polarity of the IMF. We assume two IMF configurations (differing only in polarity) and traced a number of pickup protons. Then we can determine the polarity of IMF by inspecting which configuration better matches the observation. We also discuss the application of this method to statistically study effects of the solar wind electric field on the heavy-ion precipitation for Mars using the events in which both ring-ions and precipitating heavy ions are observed by MEX in the same orbit.

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キーワード:火星,太陽風相互作用,大気流出,非磁化惑星

Keywords: Mars, Solar wind interaction, Atmospheric escape, Nonmagnetized planet

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PCG33-08

会場:202



時間:5月25日11:15-11:30

3次元火星外圏モデル:熱的・非熱的要素 Three dimensional Mars' exosphere : multi-species thermal and nonthermal models

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The escaping rate of Mars' atmosphere is an important issue for its evolution. However, to know the atmospheric escape, it is crucial to well describe Mars' upper atmosphere and exosphere. In this presentation, a three dimensional exospheric model of the main constituents of Mars' thermosphere will be presented. This model describes the Martian exosphere as composed of thermal and non-thermal components. The thermal components of the O and CO2 exospheres are computed from a modified Chamberlain approach which is extended to three dimension including planetary rotation. A Monte Carlo test particle scheme is used to simulate the nonthermal O exosphere produced by dissociative recombination (DR) of O2+ in the thermosphere. The thermospheric and ionospheric conditions are calculated by Mars Global Circulation Model (Gonzalez-Galindo et al., Journal of Geophysical Research, 114, 2009). In this presentation, we will present the main results of this work (Yagi et al., Icarus, Submitted, 2012), that is, the seasonal variations of Mars' exosphere and of the atmospheric escape. This work is part of a project named HELIOSARES aiming to describe Mars' interaction with the solar wind by coupling different numerical models.

キーワード: 火星, 外圏, 大気流出, シミュレーション Keywords: Mars, Exosphere, Atmospheric Escaping, Simulation

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PCG33-09



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水星大気中のナトリウム原子密度の長時間変動 Long-term variability of Na density in Mercury's atmosphere

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水星は非常に希薄ながらも大気を持っている。しかしその密度は、地球の一兆分の一程度しかなく、大気中の粒子同 土が衝突し合う事は滅多にない。そのため、水星の大気は外圏大気と呼ばれている。外圏大気中の粒子は長くても数時 間しか水星表面に留まり続ける事は出来ないため、大気成分の散逸分は何らかの供給過程によって常に補われ続けなく てはならない。水星の大気中には、1974年にNASAの水星探査機マリナー10によって観測された水素、ヘリウム、酸 素と、1985年に地上観測から発見されたナトリウム、カリウム、カルシウムがある。これらの原子の中で、ナトリウム の地上観測がこれまでに最も多くなされてきた。そして過去の研究から以下の三つの現象が最も有力な供給過程である と考えられている。

1. 水星の昼側において、太陽光が水星の地表にあたって、地表面の物質に含まれるナトリウム原子が励起されて光の エネルギーをもらい放出する。

2. 太陽風や磁気圏のイオンが水星の地表に衝突して地表の物質からナトリウムが叩き出される。

3. 黄道面上の惑星間空間に存在する微小隕石が水星表面に衝突した時の昇華によってナトリウムが生成される。

しかし、どれが最も主要な供給過程であるかは未だに解明されていない。その最も大きな原因は、水星の観測可能時間が非常に短い事が挙げられる。水星は太陽に最も近い惑星であるため、観測は日の出前または日の入後の約 30 分しか行う事が出来ない。これでは長時間(1時間以上)の大気密度の時間変動を見る事は出来ず、ナトリウム原子の供給過程を断定するのは困難である。

本研究では、ハワイのマウイ島にあるハレアカラ山山頂にて、主鏡40cmの反射望遠鏡の先端に太陽からの直接光が主 鏡に当たるのを防ぐための遮光フードを取り付け、昼間観測を行う事で水星の長時間(最大で10時間)観測を行った。 そしてその結果から得られた水星大気中のナトリウム原子密度の時間変動を、NASAの水星探査衛星メッセンジャーか ら得られた水星周辺のイオンや電子等の太陽風粒子の量と比較する事で水星表面におけるナトリウム原子の供給過程と 太陽風粒子の関係性について探った。

キーワード: 水星, ナトリウム, 大気光, 地上観測, 惑星大気, 水星探査機メッセンジャー Keywords: Mercury, Na, airglow, Ground-based observation, Planetary Atmosphere, MESSENGER

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PCG33-10

会場:202

高時間分解能太陽風データを用いた土星磁気圏の MHD シミュレーション MHD simulation of Kronian magnetosphere with the high resolution solar wind data

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In a series of studies we have reported that vortices formed at Saturn's dawn magnetopause in simulations when IMF was northward. We interpreted these vortices as resulting from the Kelvin Helmholtz (K-H) instability. Recently thanks to the developments of in computer performance and numerical calculation techniques, we have been able to perform the global magnetospheric simulations of the magnetosphere with much higher resolution than was previously possible. In these simulations we had sufficient resolution to model the signature of the field-aligned currents from the K-H vortices in Saturn's auroral ionosphere and found small patchy regions of upward field-aligned current which may be related to auroral emissions. Recently, patchy aurorae resembling our results have been reported from Cassini observations.

As a follow on study we have used Cassini observations of the solar wind upstream of Saturn to drive a simulation. Using these solar wind data we simulated the Kronian magnetosphere from 2008-02-12/14:00:31 to 2008-02-13/01:59:31. This simulation required about 1500 hours from 768 processor cores on a 10 TFlops supercomputer system with 1TB memory. Thus in this paper we will show the initial simulation results from the solar wind driven simulation and the configurations of vortices and aurorae at Saturn.

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PCG33-11



時間:5月25日13:45-14:00

Cassini ISS データを用いた木星エアロゾルの散乱特性について Scattering Properties of Jovian Aerosols from the Cassini ISS Limb-Darkening Observatioins

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木星表層の雲には,東西に延びる帯状構造(白色に見える部分をzone,茶褐色に見える部分をbeltとよぶ)や大赤斑に 代表される渦構造などの特徴がある.これらの模様の違いは,雲層構造やエアロゾルの光学的特性の違いを反映している. これらの物理情報をリモートセンシングデータから得るためには,エアロゾルによる多重散乱を扱う必要があり,その散 乱特性(散乱位相関数)の理解が必要不可欠となる.しかし外惑星である木星の場合,地上や地球周回観測では太陽位相角 が0°-12°に限定されるため散乱位相関数の導出は不可能である.このため今日まで,主に二つの散乱位相関数が木星 のエアロゾルに適用されてきた.一つは,1973年に木星を通過したPioneer10号に搭載された Imaging Photopolarimeter (IPP)の測光データに基づく Henyey-Greenstein 関数近似された散乱位相関数(Pioneer 位相関数)である(Tomasko et al., 1978).もう一方は,表層雲の成分であると考えられているアンモニア氷の屈折率を利用した Mie 散乱位相関数である.

本研究の目的は,1)新たに上部対流圏・成層圏に存在するエアロゾルの散乱位相関数を観測的に導出すること,2)zone とbeltの模様の違いを説明すること,である.このために,Cassini 探査機に搭載された Imaging Science Subsystem (ISS) の木星フライバイ観測データ(観測期間:2000年10月 - 2001年3月,太陽位相角:0°-140°)を利用した.本研究で は,2波長(CB2:有効波長750 nm, BL1:有効波長455 nm)を用いて典型的な zone (the South Tropical Zone: STrZ) と belt (the north component of the South Equatorial Belt: SEBn)領域について周辺減光曲線を計12位相角にわたって抽出し 4 データセットを作成した.

様々な太陽位相角における周辺減光曲線をモデルによって再現するために,エアロゾルの散乱に Mie 散乱理論を適用した雲層モデルを作成し,各データセットについて放射伝達解析を行った.この解析により以下のことが明らかになった. 1. 雲粒子の粒径 r_{eff}

雲粒子の粒径は領域に依らず, BL1 では $r_{eff} = 0.2 \mu m$, CB2 では $r_{eff} = 0.3 \mu m$ に最適化された.この解析で得られた雲粒子は, West et al. (1986, 2004) によって提唱されている上部対流圏に浮かぶサプミクロンサイズの雲と同等であると考えられる.この小粒子からなる雲は場所に依らず全球を覆っていると考えられており, 解析結果はそれを支持するものであった.

2. 雲粒子の屈折率 n_r

得られた屈折率は n_r = 1.85 (1 データセットのみ n_r = 1.8) と表層雲を構成していると考えられてきたアンモニア氷の 実験値 (n_r ~ 1.4) より,はるかに大きい値となった.この結果はアンモニア氷雲が分光観測によって見つかっていないと いう先行研究を支持するものである.一方で,上記の小粒子からなる雲が存在する高度領域では,アンモニアガスの存在 量は高度が上がるにつれ急激に減少しており,凝結していると考えられる.これらの観測結果を矛盾なく説明するため には Atreya et al. (2005) や Kalogerakis et al. (2008) が提唱している「炭化水素化合物等によるアンモニア氷雲のコーティ ング」説が有効であると考えられる.この仮説が正しければ,本研究で得られた屈折率の値はコーティング物質の特性 を表現していると考えられる.

3. zoneと beltの模様の違い

両波長とも, zone と belt において雲粒子の散乱特性 (粒径及び屈折率) に有意な違いはないことが分かった. 模様の違いは, 雲層における chromophore とよばれる未同定の吸収物質の量の違い (雲層における一次散乱アルベドの違いとして表れる) で説明できることが分かった. この chromophore は zone よりも belt において多く存在し, 近赤外光 (CB2) よりも青色 (BL1) で光吸収が顕著となることが分かった. こうした描像は West et al. (1986, 2004) によるアイディアを支持するものであった.

4 データセットから得られた Mie 散乱位相関数の妥当性を, Pioneer 10 データを用いて検証したところ, データをよく 再現することが確認できた.一方で Pioneer 位相関数は Cassini データを再現できなかった.これは Pioneer 10 号が中間 位相角 (34°-109°) において木星を観測することができなかったために,散乱位相関数を十分制約できなかったことに 起因していると結論づけた.本研究で得られた Mie 散乱位相関数は Pioneer 位相関数と異なり,位相角情報の欠落が少な いため,より観測的に制約されており,かつ雲粒子の波長依存性を考慮することが可能である.従って本研究で得られ た Mie 散乱位相関数は先験情報として,将来の地上観測・探査機データの解析に広く利用することができるものである. Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012 (May 20-25 2012 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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時間:5月25日13:45-14:00

キーワード: 木星, 大気, エアロゾル, Cassini, 放射伝達

Keywords: Jupiter, atmosphere, aerosol, Cassini, radiative transfer

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PCG33-12



時間:5月25日14:00-14:15

北大ピリカ望遠鏡による木星極域ヘイズの観測 Ground-based telescope observation of Jupiter's polar haze

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It is known that Jupiter's polar areas have haze which consists of aerosol particles and gas over which the sun-light is scattered. Haze is located in the layer higher than the cloud top so that the scattered light at the deep methane absorption line of 889 nm is much brighter than non-haze area. Horizontal haze structure is seldom investigated.

In this study, imaging observation of Jupiter's polar haze used ground-based 1.6 m reflector named Pirka telescope operated by Hokkaido University. In order to investigate the temporal variation of the structure of the polar haze, image slices of the Jupiter at 889 nm at latitude of 67 degree, the low latitude edge of the polar haze region, are made for the data obtained in the period of 14:00 - 19:00 UT on 29 October 2011 and 10:30 - 15:00 UT on 31 October 2011. It is found that the polar haze has undulating pattern at the low latitude edge of polar haze like as Cassini observation in 2000, but the specific structures are different.

キーワード: 木星 Keywords: Jupiter

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PCG33-13



時間:5月25日14:15-14:30

太陽紫外線の超高層大気加熱による木星シンクロトロン放射の強度・空間分布への 影響

Effect of the solar UV/EUV heating on the intensity and spatial distribution of Jupiter's synchrotron radiation

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木星シンクロトロン放射 (Jupiter's Synchrotron Radiation: JSR) は放射線帯内の磁場にトラップされた相対論的電子から の放射であり、地球から木星放射線帯をリモートセンシングし、そのダイナミクスを理解する上で効果的な観測手段で ある。近年、地上観測によって数日から数週間の時間スケールで JSR の強度が変動しているということが明らかになっ た。Brice and McDonough (1973) は、このような短期変動の要因として以下のようなシナリオを提唱している:太陽紫外 線が熱圏大気を加熱して中性風の擾乱を引き起こし、ダイナモ電場の擾乱が誘発されることにより放射線帯内部で動径 拡散が増大する。この結果、放射線帯粒子はベータトロン加速を受け JSR の強度が増大する。更に、熱圏風の昼夜対流 により生じる電離圏ダイナモ電場のポテンシャルが Dawn と Dusk で異なることにより、磁力線を介して電離圏と結ばれ た放射線帯粒子の空間分布が変化し、JSR の輝度分布に Dawn-Dusk 非対称が生じることが予想されている。これまでの 研究から太陽紫外線に対応した JSR の強度変動が存在することは確認されているが (Tsuchiya et al., 2011)、太陽紫外線が JSR の空間分布に与える影響については調べられたことが無い。従って本研究の目的は太陽紫外線に対する JSR の強度・ 空間分布の関係を調べ、短期変動のシナリオをより正確に理解することである。そこで我々は VLA で 2000 年の 1 月か ら 2 月にかけて 6 日間観測された公開データを解析し、JSR のトータルフラックスと輝度のピークの Dawn-Dusk 比を求 め、太陽紫外線との関係を調べた。その結果、以下のことがわかった。

1、トータルフラックスの変動太陽紫外線と良い相関を示す

2、観測期間中 JSR の強度は平均的に Dawn 側が強い

3、太陽紫外線の変動には対応しない、Dawn-Dusk 非対称の短期変動が存在する

従って、Dawn-Dusk 非対称には熱圏風の影響で生じる定常的な成分と(結果 2)、別の原因によって生じる短期変動(結果 3)が存在することが示唆される。

次に、2の結果に関して、熱圏風の昼夜対流によりJSR 強度の Dawn-Dusk 比の非対称が実現可能かをモデル計算によっ て評価した。放射線帯電子の経験モデルを入力として、ダイナモ電場を考慮した磁気圏赤道面での粒子軌道を計算し、JSR の Dawn-Dusk 比とダイナモ電場を駆動する熱圏風速の関係を定量的に導出した。これを用いて観測された Dawn-Dusk 非対称を再現する風速を求めた結果、中性風風速は46+/-11m/s と見積もられた。これは木星上層大気シミュレーション (Tao et al., 2009)の値と比較して妥当な値である。さらに、3の結果を説明するために、磁気圏のグローバルな対流電場 の影響について評価した。対流電場の存在は Io のプラズマトーラス観測から予想されており、磁気圏夜側の尾部方向の プラズマ流によって駆動されると考えられている。この対流電場の影響を評価した結果、JSR の Dawn-Dusk 非対称の変 化を引き起こすのに十分な大きさを持っていることがわかった。Galileo 探査機の磁場計測のデータから JSR の観測期間 中に磁気圏の活動度が上昇し substorm-like event が発生していたことが分かり、対流電場の変動によって Dawn-Dusk 非 対称の変化が引き起こされた可能性が示唆された。

結論として、JSR のトータルフラックスの短期変動と定常的な Dawn-Dusk 非対称は太陽紫外線による熱圏加熱で説明 できることがわかった。これに加え、Dawn-Dusk 非対称の短期変動が対流電場によって引き起こされる可能性が示された。

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キーワード:木星,磁気圏,放射線帯,シンクロトロン放射,電波干渉計

Keywords: Jupiter, Magnetosphere, Radiation Belt, Synchrotron Radiation, Radio Interferometer

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PCG33-14

会場:202



時間:5月25日14:30-14:45

土星巨大ストームの地上多波長分光撮像観測 Ground based multispectral imaging observation of Saturn's large storm

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Storms occur regularly in Saturn's atmosphere. Large storms called as Great White Spots(GWSs), which are about ten times larger than regular storms (300-3000 km in diameter), and occur about once per Saturnian year (29.5 Earth years). It is difficult to observe deep Saturn's atmosphere directly because Saturn's surface layer is covered by optically thick clouds. Observation of GWSs is one of the few method to get information about convective activity of Saturn's deep atmosphere [Hueso and Sanchez-Lavega, 2004]. In early studies, cloud structure of GWSs was estimated by radiative transfer calculation using images at several wavelengths in methane absorption bands [Acarreta and Sanchez-Lavega, 1999]. However, paucity of wavelengths in methane band have possibility to lead to ill-constrained cloud model parameters.

A new storm was detected on 5 December 2010, earlier than expected timing inferred from previous storm period by about ten years. The storm happened as a visible bright spot on northern hemisphere of Saturn (northern latitude of 37.7 degrees), and two weeks later, it's west-east size expanded 15,000 km. About two months after, it encircled the planet. This storm was observed by Cassini spacecraft. Cassini's images using three narrow bandpass filters (center wavelengths are 727, 750, 889 nm) showed horizontal variation of brightness at these wavelengths [Fischer et al., 2011]. However, the detail spectral information of the storm is still unknown. And also there is no comparison of spectrums in different periods.

In this study, an observation of the Saturn's storm used Multi-Spectral Imager(MSI) and a ground-based 1.6 m reflector named Pirka telescope operated by Hokkdaido University. MSI, which uses two Liquid Crystal Tunable Filters(LCTF) and an EM-CCD, was developed in Hokkaido University and enabled us to capture spectral images in a short time. Spectral imaging data of the storm, in the wavelength range of 400-1100 nm with FWHM of 5-10 nm, at 180 colors, were obtained within 30 minutes on 5 May 2011. Additionally on 6 June 2011, we observe Saturn in three methane bands at 88 colors.

We succeeded in deriving latitudinal variation of Saturn's spectrum in visible and near-infrared range. Methane absorption bands were confirmed and the rough shape of the spectrum is consistent with past observations [ex. Karkoschka, 1994]. And center-limb profile of spectrum at same latitude have possibility to provide characteristic of scattering, because of less longitudinal variation of spectrum. In addition, we drew a comparison between latitudinal variation of Saturn's absolute reflectivity in three methane absorption bands on 5 May and 6 June. In these datas, the reflectivity slightly changed In about a month. This period is fading phase of this GWS. Therefore detection of an absolute reflectivity variation at the latitude of the GWS lead to a fading speed information of the GWS. And a reflectivity of Saturn after the GWS fade outed is also important in terms of an influence on static cloud level by the GWS. Therefore, we are scheduled to observe Saturn in spring of 2012.

In future works we will observe Saturn's atmosphere regularly to derive temporal variation of spectrums and cloud structure using Pirka telescope.

キーワード: 土星, 大白斑, 地上観測, スペクトル

Keywords: Saturn, great white spot, ground based observation, spectrum

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会場:202
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時間:5月25日14:45-15:00

木星デカメートル波 Non-Io-A 電波源の De 効果について De effect on Jupiter's decametric non-Io-A source

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One of the unresolved problems of Jupiter's decametric radio emissions is the variation of occurrence probability on the order of a decade. The variation was first thought to be due to changes in solar activity (solar cycle). The Sun can influence the detection of Jovian decametric radiation by changing the local observing conditions, changing the density of plasma in the interplanetary medium and by changing conditions at the Jupiter radio source.

The period of the variation was also close to the orbital period of Jupiter (11.86 years). Carr et al. [1970] showed that such variations are closely correlated with the Jovicentric declination of the Earth (De). The range of the smoothed variation of De is from approximately +3.3 to -3.3 degrees. If this is the case, the observed variation appears to be a purely geometric effect caused by changes in the beam cross section seen from the Earth. The shape and angular dimensions of the part of the emission beam accessible to the Earth is shown in Figure 6a in Carr et al. [1970]. However the detail of the beam model has not been proposed so far.

Garcia [1996] extensively studied and confirmed this De effect. The radio observations used in this study were mainly taken by Yagi antennas located at the University of Florida Radio Observatory (UFRO). The occurrence probability of the non-Io-A source varies in close step with De. Garcia [1996] reports that the changes in source width and location for non-Io-A are very large over the roughly 7 degree range of De. The high CML edge of the non-Io-A source also has a very strong dependence on De.

We show the long-term periodic variation of the occurrence probability of Jupiter's decametric radio emissions is caused by the De effect which is related to the pure geometrical effect of sharp radio beaming. We propose the searchlight beam model which can explain this sharp beaming especially in a latitudinal direction. The three dimensional structure of the radio source is the important key parameter to produce the searchlight beam of Jupiter's decametric radio emissions. We calculate the beam pattern by using the dimensions of the radio coherent region. The calculated results show the existence of sharp beaming in the latitudinal direction. As the searchlight beam is the intensified part of a conical sheet beaming toward the equatorial plane, it does not conflict with the previous idea of the conical sheet model. We also propose the delta zone effect to explain the cyclic changes of CML and the effective width of the non-Io-A source. We believe that the searchlight beam model is very important in understanding the beaming of the planetary radio emissions.

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