

太平洋上で測定した小イオン濃度 Concentration of small ions measured over the Pacific Ocean

長岡 信頼^{1*}, 三浦 和彦¹, 上田 紗也子¹, 府川 明彦¹, 永野 勝裕¹, 矢島 千秋², 河田 綾³, 古谷 浩志³, 植松 光夫³
Nobuyori Nagaoka^{1*}, Kazuhiko Miura¹, Sayako Ueda¹, Akihiko Fukawa¹, Katsuhiro Nagano¹, Kazuaki Yajima², Ryo Kawata³,
Hiroshi Furutani³, Mitsuo Uematsu³

¹ 東京理科大学, ² 放射線医学総合研究所, ³ 東京大学

¹Tokyo University of Science, ²National Institute of Radiological Sciences, ³University of Tokyo

It has been proposed that climate could be affected by changes in cloudiness caused by variations in the intensity of galactic cosmic rays in the atmosphere. The cause of it is considered as a new particle formation with an ion induced nucleation. The ion-induced nucleation is occurred under the low concentration of particles and high concentration of ions, but there are a few reports. Then we observed small ions and aerosol size distributions over the Pacific Ocean.

Observations were performed from December 1, 2011 to March 6, 2012 on the R/V Hakuho Maru KH-11-10 and KH-12-1 (EqPOS) cruises over the Pacific Ocean. Small ions were measured with the Gerdien type meter (COM-3400). The critical mobility was set 0.7 cm²/V/s and we measured positive and negative ions alternately. Size distributions from 4.4 to 5000 nm in diameter were measured with a scanning mobility particle sizer (SMPS, TSI 3936N25 or 3936L22) and an optical particle counter (OPC, RION KR12 or KC01D). Small ions are generated with ionization of air by cosmic rays or radiation from radioactive substances. Small ions are lost by various mechanisms such as ion-ion recombination and ion-aerosol attachment. In order to estimate the contribution of the lost by ion-aerosol attachment, a coagulation sink was calculated. The coagulation sink can be determined from $CoagS = \sum [K_{ij}N_j]$. Here K_{ij} is the coagulation coefficient and N_j is the number concentration in size class j (Kulmala et al., 2001).

Main results are as follows:

1. There is a negative relation between ion concentration and coagulation sink over the Pacific Ocean. This suggests that concentration of small ions decreases by ion-aerosol attachment.
2. There is a positive relation between ion concentration and wind speed over the Pacific Ocean. This suggests that small ions are generated by bubble bursts of sea water.

References

Kulmala et al., Tellus, 53B, 479-490, 2001

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ELF/LF 帯ネットワーク観測を用いた日本周辺雷放電位置及び電荷モーメントの導出 Deducing Locations and Charge Moment Changes of Lightning Discharges by ELF/LF Network Observations in Japan

中村 遼平^{1*}, 芳原 容英¹, 塩川 和夫², 早川 正士¹

Ryohei Nakamura^{1*}, Yasuhide Hobara¹, Kazuo Shiokawa², Masashi Hayakawa¹

¹ 電気通信大学, ² 名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所

¹The University of Electro-Communications, Tokyo, Japan, ²Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory, Nagoya University, Aichi, Japan

The electromagnetic radiations from lightning discharges have been intensively studied for a long time in different frequency ranges. Recent observations of electromagnetic radiations from lightning in the ELF (extremely low frequency) frequency range so-called ELF transients are recognized as a powerful tool to obtain one of the most important properties of lightning discharges; the charge moment changes (Qds). In this paper we demonstrate the spatio-temporal distributions of lightning discharges together with their a charge moment change (CMC) around Japan by using our newly developed domestic ELF observation network. This is the first time to obtain such type of distribution by using only ELF observations in the spatial scale of Japan (a few thousands km). We found that the obtained lightning source distributions both over the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan are originated from the thunderstorm active regions confirmed by other measurements such as WWLLN and LF (JLDN). Statistical properties of the charge moment changes indicate that both number and CMC of positive CGs are superior to those of negative CGs. Moreover, considerably large CMC with both polarities are identified for the CGs over the Pacific Ocean as well as those with positive polarity over the Sea of Japan.

Keywords: Lightning, ELF, LF, Charge moment change