

## VLF/LF 帯広帯域干渉計を用いた Narrow Bipolar Pulse の解析 Analysis of Narrow Bipolar Pulse by VLF/LF broadband digital interferometer

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Recent studies of radio frequency emissions from thunderstorms have noted a distinct class of very energetic pulses emitted from the upper troposphere. This pulse called narrow bipolar pulse (NBP) can be associated with a narrow bipolar event (NBE). This event is a large scale discharge of intracloud charge structures occurring in 10 $\mu$ s.

We have been designing and developing a 3D lightning location system based on broadband digital interferometry technique in VLF/LF bands. The VLF/LF broadband digital interferometer (VLF/LF DITF) consists of four or more observation stations which detect electromagnetic (EM) waves in a wide frequency range from 400 Hz to 500 kHz associated with lightning discharges. The VLF/LF DITF is able to locate lightning discharges such as return strokes, K events, and NBP, which are energetic breakdowns within thunderclouds several hundred kilometers away from the VLF/LF DITF.

During the summer season in 2009, we had conducted lightning observation campaign with a use of a prototype of the VLF/LF DITF, which consisted of four stations in Darwin, Australia, to validate the system.

The observation results are compared with Doppler radar data operated by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) and the observations of VHF broadband digital interferometers (VHF DITF) which enable us to visualize leader developments associated with lightning discharges.

In this paper, we focus on the statistical altitude distribution of narrow positive bipolar pulses (NPBPs) and narrow negative bipolar pulses (NNBPs) in tropical regions.

キーワード: Narrow Bipolar Pulse, 雷放電, 位置標定, 広帯域干渉法

Keywords: Narrow Bipolar Pulse, Lightning Discharge, Electromagnetic Source Location, Broadband Interferometry

## VHF 雷放電点の3次元分布 Three-dimensional distribution of VHF lightning radiation sources

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We have conducted a field observation, "the Shonai area railroad weather project". This project has investigated fine-scale structure of wind gust using two X-band Doppler radars and the network of 26 surface weather stations since 2007, in order to develop an automatic strong gust detection system for railroad. We focus on total lightning (both intra-cloud (IC) and cloud-to-ground (CG) lightning) activity in winter to investigate the mechanism of winter lightning discharge process and the application to strong gust prediction. Thus, we have developed a three-dimensional (3D) lightning mapping system utilizing arrival time differences of VHF broadband pulses radiated by leader progression

We investigate 3D distribution of VHF lightning radiation sources. In particular, the vertical distribution of VHF sources is compared with -10 degree C level. We analyze 3D lightning data observed in the Shonai area on November 30, 2010. The vertical distribution of the number of VHF sources exhibits a single maximum at 2.5-3.0 km altitude. The -10 degree C level retrieved from JMA-MANAL was 2.8 km at the same time. Hence, the vertical distribution of VHF sources is related to the atmospheric temperature level. In this presentation, we will also show the relationship between VHF source distribution and X-band radar reflectivity.

キーワード: 冬季雷, VHF 観測, 3次元標定

Keywords: Winter lightning, VHF observation, 3D mapping

**2011年富士山山頂における雷雲活動に関連する高エネルギー放射線観測**  
Energetic radiation associated with thunderstorm activity at the top of Mt. Fuji on 2011.

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Gradual energetic radiations probably caused by a summer thunderstorm have been observed at the top of Mt. Fuji, Japan on Aug. 8, 2011. The variation lasted for a few minutes, and was found to be high-energy gamma rays having a continuous energy spectrum up to around 10 MeV. The origin of variations might be the bremsstrahlung photons generated by the energetic electrons produced continuously with an intense electric field in the thundercloud.

キーワード: Energetic radiation, Thunder storm, Mt. Fuji

Keywords: Energetic radiation, Thunder storm, Mt. Fuji

## 東京都心と富士山頂で測定した小イオン濃度

### Concentration of small ions measured at the center of Tokyo and at the summit of Mt. Fuji

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近年、宇宙線強度と雲量の間に関係があることが指摘されたが、その原因としてイオン誘発核による粒子生成が考えられる。イオン誘発核生成は、既存粒子が少なく、小イオン濃度が高い環境で起こると予想されるが、定量的な報告は少ない。そこで、富士山山頂において、小イオン濃度と同時に、エアロゾル粒子の数ナノメートルからの粒径分布、ラドン濃度、宇宙線強度の同時測定を行った。また、比較のため、富士山麓、東京神楽坂においても同様な観測を行った。

観測期間は、富士山頂(3776m)が2011年7月29日~8月25日、2012年8月5日~23日、富士山麓(太郎坊、1290m)が2012年8月9日~23日、東京が2011年10月31日?2012年6月6日である。小イオン濃度はゲルディエン型(コムシステム COM-3400)を用いて測定した。限界移動度は0.7 cm<sup>2</sup>/V/sに設定し、正負イオンを10分毎に交互に測定した。走査型移動度分析器(SMPS)と光散乱式粒子計数器(OPC KR12)を用いて4.4?5000nmにわたる粒径分布を測定した。ラドンは、フィルターに捕集したエアロゾルから放射する線を計数し、放射平衡を仮定して求めた。

小イオンは宇宙線、地殻からの放射線、大気中ラドン及びその娘核種から放射される放射線による電離で生成され、正負の小イオンは再結合する事により消滅する。またエアロゾルに付着し電荷を受け渡し大イオンとなる。電荷を失ったクラスターはバラバラの分子となり消滅する。

$$dn/dt = q - n^2 - nN$$

ここでn:小イオン濃度、N:エアロゾル濃度、q:イオン対生成率(電離量)、 $\alpha$ :再結合係数、 $\beta$ :付着係数である。都市では $N \gg n$ なので、 $dn/dt = q - nN$ となる。平衡状態では $q = nN$ となり、qが一定であれば、nはNと反比例する。しかし、海洋や山岳では粒子濃度が低いし、かつ山岳では宇宙線強度が強いため電離量が多い。

小イオン濃度の日変化は、東京、太郎坊、2010年の富士山頂では明け方に高く夕方に低いパターンを示す事が多かったが、2011年の富士山頂では明け方に低く夕方に高いパターンを示す事もあった。このパターンは富士山頂(関川, 1960)やヒマラヤ(Venzac et al., 2008)でも観測されていたが原因は良くわからない。また、イオン誘発核生成と思われる新粒子生成が一例だけ深夜に観測された。その時間帯は成層圏のエアマスが降下してきた可能性があり、エアロゾル濃度が低い状態であった。

東京の小イオン濃度は3月中旬に高濃度を示した。約4km離れている東京都健康安全センターで測定した放射線量率の時間変化と良く一致し、福島第1原子力発電所から放射性物質が輸送されたものと判断した。濃度変化から輸送されたエアマスの大きさや沈着量を推定した。

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Keywords: small ions, Mt. Fuji, radon, dose, new particle formation, ion-induced nucleation

## 3-D tomographic approach to investigate the ionospheric disturbance prior to the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake

## 3-D tomographic approach to investigate the ionospheric disturbance prior to the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake

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In this paper, neural network based tomography using GEONET data has been performed to investigate the fine structure possibly associated with the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake (Mw9.0). Although the possible ionospheric anomalies preceding large earthquakes have been reported by many researchers, a physical mechanism of the anomalies has not been clarified yet. To understand the mechanism, monitoring of three-dimensional distributions of ionospheric electron density is considered to be effective.

At first, the Total Electron Content (TEC) anomaly associated with the earthquake using the Global Ionosphere Maps (GIM) published by the Center for Orbit Determination in Europe (CODE) has been investigated. To detect the anomalous TEC changes, the normalized GIM-TEC (GIM-TEC\*), which is computed based on 15 days backward running mean of GIM-TEC, have been investigated. As for the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake, the significant enhancements are found in GIM-TEC investigation, 1, 3-4 days prior to the earthquake. Especially, TEC increase of 3 days prior to the earthquake was remarkable. Then the tomography has been performed. As a result, the reconstructed distribution of electron density was enhanced around F-region in comparison with 15 days backward median distribution, the region was found to be located over the epicenter and extended farther southward. Additionally, we found the enhanced region at lower ionosphere over the Japan Sea and it seems to be developed toward the upper ionosphere along with magnetic field lines. In our presentation, the difference in the character of pre-seismic disturbance and other periods will be shown.