

CAWSES-IIの活動の現状と将来 Current status and future plans of CAWSES-II

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ICSU-SCOSTEP which promoted the STEP program (1990-1997) and the S-RAMP program (STEP-Results, Applications and Modeling Phase, 1998-2002) carried out the first international collaborative research project on CAWSES (Climate And Weather of the Sun-Earth System, 2004-2008) which examined space weather and space climate of sun-earth system in the twenty-first century. ICSU-SCOSTEP successively established an international program of the CAWSES-II (2009-2013) with an aim of significantly enhancing our understanding of the space environment and its impacts on life and society. The main functions of CAWSES-II are to help coordinate international activities in observations, modeling, and applications crucial to achieving this understanding, to involve scientists in both developed and developing countries, and to provide educational opportunities for students of all levels.

CAWSES-II is organized by the following four Task Groups and other two Fundamental Groups.

- TG1. What are the solar influences on climate?
- TG2. How will geospace respond to an altered climate?
- TG3. How does short-term solar variability affect the geospace environment?
- TG4. What is the geospace response to variable inputs from the lower atmosphere?
- G5. Capacity building
- G6. Esience and informatics (Virtual Institute)

Japanese SCOSTEP Committee decided the domestic leaders and members each of the 6 groups, many ground-based and satellite observations and modeling/simulation projects are energetically going on to study the proposed questions. We review the current status of many observational and modeling/simulation projects and discuss next plans for collaboration among research groups. International CAWSES-II Symposium is planned to be held in 2013, in Nagoya Japan to summarize CAWSES-II achievements and to discuss future directions. We will discuss more concrete plan of the symposium.

キーワード: CAWSES-II, 宇宙天気, 宇宙気候, 活動の現状, 将来計画, 将来計画
Keywords: CAWSES-II, space weather, space climate, current status, future plan, SCOSTEP

宇宙天気研究キャパシティ・ビルディング(能力強化)のための拠点形成について Formation of Preliminary Center for Capacity Building for Space Weather Research

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九州大学宙空環境研究センターが推進している、国際拠点形成事業についての報告を行う。本研究拠点形成事業の最終目標は、国連宇宙平和利用委員会の下に実施されている、国際宇宙天気イニシアチブ (International Space Weather Initiative:ISWI) 事業の一貫として、アジア・アフリカ地域に於ける若手研究者の宇宙天気研究能力の強化と、日本側若手研究者の国際的な研究・教育能力の向上を目標とし、ISWS/MAGDAS School の開催や国際交流等を企画・推進することにより、全球的地磁気観測ネットワーク (MAGDAS;Magnetic,DataAcquisition System) を用いた国際的なヒューマンネットワークを確立し、国際宇宙天気キャパシティ・ビルディング (能力強化) 拠点を形成することにある。

ここで挙げるキャパシティ・ビルディング (能力強化) とは、アジア・アフリカ諸国に於ける MAGDAS 現地協力機関 (MAGDAS ホスト) 所属の若手研究者に対する (1) 機器設置・維持・観測能力、(2) データ解析能力、(3) 科学能力の強化を意味しており、各国地域特有の宇宙地球電磁気学現象を基本研究課題として設定することにより、交流の成果を共同観測研究への成果に結びつける計画である。

九州大学宙空環境研究センターでは ISWS/MAGDAS School を企画し、アジア・アフリカ諸国の MAGDAS ホスト若手研究者の観測研究能力の強化を図ると共に、日本側若手研究者を講師として派遣することにより、我が国の研究者の国際的研究教育能力の向上も図る。さらに、ホスト若手研究者を大学院留学生として九州大学大学院理学府でも受け入れ、アジア・アフリカ諸国との国際的宇宙天気ヒューマンネットワークの構築を目指す。

また、本国際交流では多国間・多機関にわたる MAGDAS ホスト同士の横の連携も重要視しており、コーディネータ (日本側拠点) と相手側研究機関の 1 対 1 の関係だけでなく、MAGDAS ホストが多機関連合 (コンソーシアム) を形成することによって、日本側拠点と長期的な交流の場の確立を目指している。

Keywords: International Space Weather Initiative, new Core-to-Core research program, Capacity Building, MAGDAS - Magnetic Data Acquisition System, ISWI/MAGDAS Schools

Current status of the CAWSES-II Task Group 4: What is the geospace response to variable inputs from the lower atmosphere

Current status of the CAWSES-II Task Group 4: What is the geospace response to variable inputs from the lower atmosphere

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Recent developments of coupled modeling between neutral and ionized atmosphere and various observation techniques such as advanced radars, airglow imaging, and GPS networks, make it possible to study geospace response to variable inputs from the lower atmosphere. Consequences for telecommunications, re-entry and satellite operations still need to be explored. The extent to which the effects of this quiescent atmospheric variability are transmitted to the magnetosphere is yet to be resolved. We thus stand right now at an exciting research frontier: understanding the cause-and-effect chain that connects tropospheric and strato-/mesospheric variability with geospace processes. CAWSES-II Task Group 4 (TG4) will therefore elucidate the dynamical coupling from the low and middle atmosphere to the geospace including the upper atmosphere, ionosphere, and magnetosphere, for various frequencies and scales, such as gravity waves, tides, and planetary waves, and for equatorial, middle, and high latitudes. Attacking the problem clearly requires a systems approach involving experimentalists, data analysts and modelers from different communities. For that purpose, the most essential part of TG4 is to encourage interactions between atmospheric scientists and plasma scientists on all occasions. TG4 newsletters are distributed to the related scientists every 3-4 months to introduce various activities of atmospheric and ionospheric researches. Five projects are established in TG4, i.e., Project 1: How do atmospheric waves connect tropospheric weather with ITM variability?, Project 2: What is the relation between atmospheric waves and ionospheric instabilities?, Project 3: How do the different types of waves interact as they propagate through the stratosphere to the ionosphere?, Project 4: How do thermospheric disturbances generated by auroral processes interact with the neutral and ionized atmosphere?, and Project 5: How do thunderstorm activities interact with the atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere? Three campaign observations have been carried out in relation to the TG4 activity, i.e., stratospheric sudden warming campaign (January-February, 2010), longitudinal campaign (September 1-November 12, 2010 and August 22-November 2, 2011), and CAWSES Tidal Campaign. In this presentation we show the current status and future plan of CAWSES-II TG4 activities of 2009-2013.

キーワード: CAWSES-II, Task Group 4, ionosphere, thermosphere, middle atmosphere, atmospheric waves

Keywords: CAWSES-II, Task Group 4, ionosphere, thermosphere, middle atmosphere, atmospheric waves

Introduction of Recent CAWSES-II / Capacity-Building Activities of Japan Introduction of Recent CAWSES-II / Capacity-Building Activities of Japan

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備考: 5月22日以降の参加となりますので、講演日時は22日以降で御設定下さい。

In this talk, we introduce outlines of recent capacity-building activities of Japanese observation-network projects that have been led by Japanese domestic committee and members of CAWSES-II Capacity-building group.

Yumoto et al. have promoted MAGDAS project whose aim is studies of dynamics of geospace plasma that changes during magnetic storms and auroral substorms, the electromagnetic response of ionomagnetsphere to various solar wind changes, and the penetration and propagation mechanism of DP2-ULF range disturbances.

Under this project, they have performed installations of instruments all over the world, scientific and technical educations to people at each observation-site and holding international scientific workshops.

UeNo et al. have promoted CHAIN project whose purpose is to form international ground-based solar observation network in order to monitor all large-scale solar explosive phenomena on the full-disk solar chromosphere that may have large influence to geospace, and to measure physical parameters of those phenomena.

Under this project, they also have performed scientific and technical educations to people at the observation-site and holding international scientific workshops.

Makita et al. are promoting SARINET project whose objective is the examine the environment of the upper atmosphere in the Geomagnetic Hole (GH) around South America by using imaging Riometers (IRIS) and 1ch Riometers. They have performed cooperative research with Brazilian students of Santa Maria University and technical meetings with related universities.

Munakata et al. are promoting GMDN project in order to identify the precursory decrease of cosmic ray intensity that takes place more than one day prior to the Earth-arrival of shock driven by an interplanetary coronal mass ejection, through the cooperation with USA, Australia, Brazil, Kuwait, Armenia, Germany and Mexico.

Mizuno et al. are promoting NDACC project that aim to investigate composition's change of middle atmosphere and elucidation of the mechanism by expanding lidar-observation network mainly in Argentina.

Tsuda et al. are promoting " Ground-based Atmosphere Observation Network in Equatorial Asia " in which they are doing internationally collaborated researches on the behavior of the equatorial atmosphere and ionosphere in tropical Asia by using ground-based and satellite observations, so that the scientific North-South problem will be improved.

キーワード: CAWSES-II, SCOSTEP, Capacity Building

Keywords: CAWSES-II, SCOSTEP, Capacity Building

太陽画像データ解析に基づく太陽紫外線放射量の推定と、超高層大気への影響 Estimation of solar ultraviolet radiation and the effect on the upper atmosphere based on solar images

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太陽紫外線放射は、超高層大気変動を引き起こす要因の一つである。近年では、人工衛星により広い波長帯にわたって太陽の紫外線分光データが得られ、太陽活動周期にわたる長期の紫外線放射量変動の波長ごとの推定も行われている。しかし紫外線域では太陽全面を空間分解した長期観測データに乏しく、紫外線放射の変動が太陽面のどの構造に起因しているのかはわかっていない。一方極端紫外線やX線域においては太陽活動周期にわたる撮像観測データが蓄積されるようになってきたことで、太陽面の活動領域・コロナ輝点やコロナホールといった個々の領域ごとの太陽活動周期にわたる長期変動が調査可能となってきた。加えて超高層大気に影響が大きい紫外線領域は、下部彩層からの寄与が大きいため、H-alpha線やカルシウム線といった太陽彩層画像から紫外線放射量の変動成分の要因を推定することもある程度可能と考えられている。

一方、超高層大気変動と地球大気との関連について様々な議論がある。特に、Eliasら(2010年)は、地磁気静穏日変動(Sq場)データから太陽活動の変動成分(F10.7)を差し引いた量は近年増加傾向にあることを示し、CO₂増加による地球温暖化と熱圏寒冷化による影響が考えられる、と指摘した。しかし太陽活動の指標として、超高層大気に直接影響を及ぼす太陽紫外線放射ではなくF10.7電波放射を用いている、解析が近年の30年余りに限定されているなど、より詳細な解析が必要である。

そこで私たちは、人工衛星による太陽全面極端紫外線・紫外線撮像データや太陽彩層データを用いることで、コロナホールや活動領域・彩層の明るさ/面積の長期変動を詳しく調べ、それらをIUGONETのデータベース上の超高層大気データ群(主にSq場の長期変動)などと比較することで、超高層大気への影響を及ぼす要因を空間分解された太陽面構造の中に求めている。本講演では、これらの取り組みや研究成果について紹介する。

キーワード: 太陽活動, 太陽紫外線放射, 太陽彩層, 地磁気静穏日変動

Keywords: Solar Activity, Solar UV Radiation, Solar Chromosphere, Sq Variation

太陽コロナ磁場モデル化を目指した高精度彩層磁場の観測 Precise measurements of magnetic fields in the solar chromosphere for coronal field modeling

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It is critically important to understand mechanisms of accumulation and release of magnetic energies in solar coronae responsible for a solar flare and its impact to the space weather. A strong tool to study it is magnetic field extrapolation based on nonlinear force-free modeling. For reliable modeling of coronal magnetic fields, it's essential to employ boundary condition based on measurements of magnetic field vectors on the solar surface provided with spectro-polarimetric observations. Photospheric magnetic fields are now routinely available with ground-based and space-based observatories such as SOLIS, Hinode, and SDO. But plasma beta in the solar photosphere is larger than unity, which does not guarantee the force-free condition and makes it difficult to get reliable extrapolation using the photospheric magnetic fields as the boundary condition. One possible approach to resolve the issue is to use magnetic field information in the chromosphere where plasma beta is comparable with or smaller than unity. But the chromospheric fields are generally weaker than the photospheric ones, and it is still hard to obtain reliable magnetic field vectors in the solar chromosphere.

We performed a campaign observation to get thermo-dynamical and magnetic field properties in the solar chromosphere using Facility Infrared Spectropolarimeter (FIRS) and Interferometric Bidimensional Spectrometer (IBIS) at the Dunn Solar Telescope (DST) of the National Solar Observatory in United States. Hinode Solar Optical Telescope (SOT) also joined in this campaign, and provided precise magnetic field data in the photosphere. The primary objective of this campaign is to identify super-sonic flows in the chromosphere around a sunspot, and to investigate how the flow velocities are related with magnetic field configuration and plasma condition. We observed a well-developed sunspot in an active region 11330 from 25 Oct to 31 Oct in 2012. We successfully obtained good spectro-polarimetric data for diagnostics of chromospheric fields simultaneous with high cadence filtergram data for studying chromospheric dynamics. We are now trying to retrieve magnetic field vectors from the polarimetric data using the Zeeman and the Hanle effect. We are going to report our progress of the data analysis in the campaign observation.

キーワード: 太陽, 彩層磁場, 偏光観測, コロナ磁場

Keywords: the Sun, chromospheric magnetic field, polarization measurement, coronal magnetic field

高速フレア撮像装置によるフレア粒子加速の研究

High speed imaging systems at Hida observatory for the research of high energy particles in solar flares

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A new imaging system for observing solar flares was installed on the Solar Magnetic Activity Research Telescope (SMART) at the Hida observatory of Kyoto University with a support of the joint research program of the Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory of Nagoya University. The aim of the system is to diagnose the non-thermal particles, their acceleration site and the trigger of solar flares by capturing rapid temporal and spatial evolution of flare kernels observed in the solar chromosphere and photosphere at the onset of flares. The system simultaneously takes H α and continuum images covering a field of view of 344 arcsec x 258 arcsec at a rate of 25 frames/sec. The first-light images were taken in August 2011 and two white light flares were successfully observed on 6 and 7 September. We report the performance of the new observing system, its initial results and our plan for conducting the research on particle acceleration and the trigger mechanism of solar flares.

キーワード: 太陽, フレア, 粒子加速, 撮像観測

Keywords: sun, flare, particle acceleration, imaging observation

南米磁気異常帯における諸現象の観測状況 Observation Condition of Geomagnetic Anomaly Phenomena in South America

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磁気異常帯 (South Atlantic Anomaly) で生起している超高層大気現象を調べるために、これまでブラジル南部宇宙観測所 (Southern Space Observatory, Brazil: SSO) を中心に電波 (リオメータ)、光 (CCD カメラ)、地磁気・大気電場等の観測を実施してきた。

これらの観測のうち、この数年力を注いできたのがイメージングリオメータ (IRIS) 観測である。現在までに、赤道域から南米大陸の最南端までの6ヶ所に IRIS を設置し観測を行なっている。これら観測データについて現在解析を進めているが、解析上、注意しなければならない点は、静穏時における宇宙電波強度曲線をいかに求めるかである。この点について慎重な検討を行いながら、データ解析を進めて行く予定である。

他方、現在着目しているのは地上での大気電場観測である。例は多くないが、SSO での大気電場変動が極域擾乱と良い対応が見られる点である。このような対応が事実とすると、磁気圏にかかる大規模電場が磁気異常帯に同時に侵入しているのか、あるいは擾乱時に磁気異常帯に入射した粒子により電離層と地上間の電位が変化し、それが地上で観測されるか、どちらかであろう。この点を明らかにするため、南米大陸の数ヶ所で大気電場観測を行い、入射粒子との対応や極域擾乱との関係を調べていくことを計画している。

キーワード: 磁気異常帯, イメージングリオメータ, 大気電場

Keywords: geomagnetic anomaly, Imaging riometer, Atmospheric Electric Field

D領域・下部E領域電離圏モニタリングのためのアジアVLF観測ネットワーク (AVON) Asia VLF Observation Network (AVON) system for monitoring the D- and lower E-region ionosphere

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We introduce Asia VLF Observation Network (AVON) system. The observation targets of the AVON are the D- and lower E-region ionosphere, lightning activities, and ionospheric disturbances associated with lightning in Southeast Asia. In this study, we show the results of the D- and lower E-region ionosphere. The observation system is installed at three sites: Tainan site (23.08N, 120.12E) in Taiwan, Saraburi site (14.53N, 101.03E) in Thailand, and Pontianak site (0.00N, 109.37E) in Indonesia. In addition, we have a plan to install the observation system at Laoag in Philippine and Hanoi in Vietnam in 2012. At each site, we use a dipole antenna for the electric field measurements and an orthogonal loop antenna for the magnetic field measurements. At Tainan, Saraburi, and Pontianak sites, LF transmitter signals are observed with a monopole antenna. With a set of orthogonal loop and dipole antennas, tweek atmospherics (0.1 - 10.0 kHz) and broadband lightning atmospherics (1.0-40.0 kHz) are obtained. Analyzing the VLF/LF data obtained by AVON, we estimate the reflection heights of each signal. The reflection height corresponds to variations in electron density in the D- and lower E-region ionosphere in Southeast Asia. This network system is utilized in cooperation with other ground-based and satellite-based observation projects to investigate energetic-particle precipitation effects on low-latitude ionosphere. In the presentation, we introduce the AVON system and show the results of a magnetic storm of 2-12 May 2010, total solar eclipse of 22 July, 2009, and long recovery events of LF transmitter signals.

Study of magnetosphere-ionosphere-thermosphere coupling using the SuperDARN Hokkaido radar

Study of magnetosphere-ionosphere-thermosphere coupling using the SuperDARN Hokkaido radar

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Super Dual Auroral Radar Network (SuperDARN) is a powerful tool for studying magnetosphere-ionosphere-thermosphere coupling with various spatial temporal scales. Recent deployment of mid-latitude SuperDARN radars such as Hokkaido, has made it possible to study a great variety of processes at subauroral and mid latitudes as well as auroral latitudes. In this paper we will present overview of the SuperDARN Hokkaido radar, which is the 2nd mid-latitude SuperDARN radar and the only one in the Asian region. The SuperDARN Hokkaido radar began operation in November 2006, and has been working for more than 5 years. Using the radar data total of 15 papers has been published so far. In the presentation we will show main scientific results using the radar, ranging from the magnetosphere, ionosphere to the thermosphere and upper mesosphere at mid- and subauroral latitudes. We will also present future perspectives, including plans of building a new radar in Hokkaido, covering the region to the west of the present Hokkaido radar FOV and adjacent to FOVs of Russian SuperDARN radars now under construction.

キーワード: SuperDARN Hokkaido radar, magnetosphere-ionosphere-thermosphere coupling, CAWSES

Keywords: SuperDARN Hokkaido radar, magnetosphere-ionosphere-thermosphere coupling, CAWSES

EISCAT レーダートロムソ観測所における 2012 年 3 月までの STEL 光学観測結果の報告

Report of the STEL optical observation at the Tromsø EISCAT radar site by March 2012

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太陽地球環境研究所 (Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory; STEL) は欧州非干渉散乱 (European Incoherent Scatter; EISCAT) レーダーがあるノルウェーのトロムソ (北緯 69.6°、東経 19.2°) で 10 年以上に渡り光学観測を実施してきた。トロムソは欧米・アジア諸国が様々な光学・電波観測装置を設置し、EISCAT レーダーを軸とした国際共同観測研究を展開する世界最大級の観測拠点である。2012 年 1 月現在、我々はトロムソ観測所に以下に述べる 5 台の光学観測装置を設置し、10 月から翌 3 月の約半年間、自動観測とともに共同研究者からの要請に応じた観測モードで運用を行っている。尚、これら光学観測装置以外にナトリウムライダーが 2010 年 10 月から稼働している。これについては別に報告する。

1. 3 波長フォトメータ

1997 年 1 月に最初のキャンペーン観測を実施後、2001 年 10 月に自動運用を開始した本装置は現在 3 つの光学フィルター (427.8 nm, 630.0 nm, 557.7 nm) を持ち、20Hz サンプリングでデータを取得する。2010 年 10 月に運用・データの自動処理システムを更新した。常に磁力線方向に固定した観測を行い、EISCAT UHF レーダーの主要観測モードの一つである CP-1 モード (同じく磁力線方向にアンテナ方向を固定した観測) とほぼ同じ空間を同時に観測することができる。

2. 天候・オーロラ観測用デジタルカメラ

対流圏高度の雲の発生状況を把握することは、光学観測データの解析にとって必須事項である。光学フィルターを通した単色画像では天候を判別しにくく、デジタルカメラで撮影されるカラー画像がより適している。そこで 2001 年 10 月からデジタルカメラによる自動観測を開始した。撮影画像は天候確認だけでなく、磁力線付近のオーロラ微細構造などオーロラ形態情報の提供も兼ねている。

3. プロトン全天カメラ

2006 年 10 月から自動運用を開始した本装置は、下向き沿磁力線電流の発生領域における電離圏応答を捉えることを目的に設置された。上向き沿磁力線電流の発生領域 (オーロラアーク発生領域に相当) に近接するオーロラ発光が弱く、電離圏電子密度が周辺より極端に低い領域には、下向き沿磁力線電流と磁場に垂直な電場が発生すると考えられている。これら電流回路の連続性を維持するために下向き沿磁力線電場が形成され、磁気圏からのプロトン降込みが誘導される結果、プロトン発光 (486.1 nm) が期待される。これまでの観測で数例だがこの仮説を裏付ける観測結果が取得されている。

4. 多波長全天カメラ

オーロラや大気光を観測する目的で 2009 年 1 月に設置された本装置は、6 種類の光学フィルターが装着されたホイールを備え、積分時間や観測波長の順番などを任意に設定できる自動観測プログラムによって制御されている。現在保有する光学フィルターの波長は、557.7 nm、630.0 nm、OH バンド、589.3 nm、572.5 nm、732.0 nm である。

5. ファブリペロー干渉計 (Fabry-Perot interferometer: FPI)

多波長全天カメラ (上記 4) と同時にトロムソ観測所に設置された本装置は、視野角約 4° の狭視野タイプの装置であり、3 種類の光学フィルターを装着したホイールを持つ。装置上部にはスカイスキャナ - と呼ばれる回転モーター付ミラーがあり、観測プログラムでホイールとスカイスキャナ - を制御することで、観測波長やその選択順序と積分時間、視線方向を科学的に合わせて任意に設定することができる。観測される物理量は中性大気風の風速と温度である。


これらの光学観測装置は、EISCAT レーダーをはじめ様々な観測装置との共同観測実験に利用されてきた。最初の装置が自動観測を始めて以来、稼働期間は太陽活動周期の 1 サイクルに近く、超高層大気の長期変動研究やイベント解析を行う上で貴重なデータセットが整備された。今後も全装置の自動観測を継続し、太陽活動極大期に計画されている様々な観測実験に参画し、国内外の共同研究者の研究活動に寄与していく。これまでに蓄積された観測データのクイックルックはウェブページで公開されている (www.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~eiscat/data/EISCAT.html)。本発表では、日本の EISCAT 特別実験との同時観測イベントも紹介しながら観測状況を報告する。

PEM10-11

会場:102A

時間:5月25日 11:45-12:00

キーワード: オーロラ, 大気光, 光学装置, 電離圏, 熱圏, 極域
Keywords: Aurora, Airglow, Optical instrument, Ionosphere, Thermosphere, Polar region



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EISCAT Database

Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory, Nagoya University, Japan.



What's New

- ▶ 2010/09/04 [Radar DATA] available DELTA-2 campaign data
- ▶ 2010/09/04 [Radar DATA] available IPY (CP2) data
- ▶ 2010/06/10 [Optical DATA] available statistics of the weather
- ▶ 2009/09/01 [DATA] Archive of the EISCAT data during the DELTA-2

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since June 7, 2010

<http://www.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~eiscat/data/EISCAT.html>

Performance of Neural Network based Ionospheric Tomography Performance of Neural Network based Ionospheric Tomography

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Three-dimensional ionospheric tomography is effective for investigations of the dynamics of ionospheric phenomena. However, it is an ill-posed problem in the context of sparse data, and accurate electron density reconstruction is difficult. A neural network tomographic approach, a multilayer neural network trained by minimizing an objective function, allows reconstruction of sparse data. In this study, we validate the reconstruction performance of the developed algorithm using numerical simulations. Then we apply it to the practical data observed in March 2011, Japan.

キーワード: ionospheric tomography, Neural Network

Keywords: ionospheric tomography, Neural Network

Recent developments of Pi2 research Recent developments of Pi2 research

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More than half a century after the discovery of Pi2 pulsations (ultra-low frequency waves with periods of 40 to 150 s), Pi2 research is still vigorous and evolving. Especially in the last decade, new results have provided supporting evidence for some Pi2 models, challenged earlier interpretations, and led to entirely new models. We have gone beyond the inner magnetosphere and have explored the outer magnetosphere, where Pi2 pulsations have been observed in unexpected places. The new Pi2 models cover virtually all magnetotail regions and their coupling, from the reconnection site via the lobes and plasma sheet to the ionosphere. In addition to understanding the Pi2 phenomenon in itself, it has also been important to study Pi2 pulsations in their role as transient manifestations of the coupling between the magnetosphere and the ionosphere. The transient Pi2 is an integral part of the substorm phenomenon, especially during substorm onset. Key questions about the workings of magnetospheric substorms are still awaiting answers, and research on Pi2 pulsations can help with those answers. In this talk, I will review recent developments of the ballooning-driven Pi2 model.

キーワード: Pi2 pulsation, ULF wave, magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling
Keywords: Pi2 pulsation, ULF wave, magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling

南極昭和基地での中層超高層大気プロファイル観測 Middle and upper atmosphere profiling over Syowa station, Antarctic

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The polar middle atmosphere is located in the downward/upward stream of the meridional circulation in winter/summer, and shows a significant seasonal change of temperature in the upper region. The cold mesopause in summer and related phenomena such as PMC (polar mesospheric clouds), NLC (noctilucent clouds), and PMSE (polar mesospheric summer echo) are the most outstanding signals caused by such large amplitude seasonal variations. However, observations of the dynamics and chemistry in the Antarctic middle atmosphere are still very limited.

The National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR) is leading a six year prioritized project of the Antarctic research observations since 2010. One of the sub-project is entitled "the global environmental change revealed through the Antarctic middle and upper atmosphere." Profiling dynamical parameters such as temperature and wind, as well as minor constituents is the key component of observations in this project, together with a long term observations using existent various instruments in Syowa, the Antarctic (39E, 69S). Active remote sensings such as a large atmospheric radar (PANSY) and a lidar, as well as profiling of minor constituents by a millimeter wave spectrometer are being installed in Syowa, Antarctica. In this paper, we overview the instrumentation of this project, and results from the first season will be reported. PANSY radar is an MST/IS radar with 47 MHz VHF frequency and 500 kW peak transmission power. The antenna array consists of 1045 crossed Yagi antennas. The lidar system installed in early 2011 is a Rayleigh/Raman lidar, at 355 nm transmission with 6 W average power. The receiver telescopes are with 82 cm and 35.5 cm diameters. A millimeter-wave spectroscopic radiometer for continuous profiling of minor constituents at Syowa Station has been developed as a low electric power consumption system. These new additional instruments for profiling the middle atmosphere are expected to provide valuable information on variabilities of the Antarctic and global atmosphere.

キーワード: 中層大気, 超高層大気, 南極, レーダー, ライダー, 地上観測

Keywords: middle atmosphere, upper atmosphere, Antarctic, radar, lidar, ground-based observation