Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2014
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PEM05-01 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 09:00-09:15

A Brief History of Collaborative Study on Equatorial MLT Dynamics using Meteor and MF Radars in Indonesia
A Brief History of Collaborative Study on Equatorial MLT Dynamics using Meteor and MF Radars in Indonesia

TSUDA, Toshitaka[1*] ; DJAMALUDDIN, Thomas[2] ; YATINI, Clara[2] ; BUDIYONO, Afif[2] ; VINCENT, Robert[3] ; REID, Iain[3]
TSUDA, Toshitaka[1*] ; DJAMALUDDIN, Thomas[2] ; YATINI, Clara[2] ; BUDIYONO, Afif[2] ; VINCENT, Robert[3] ; REID, Iain[3]

[1]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), Kyoto University, [2]Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN), [3]Department of Physics, University of Adelaide
[1]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), Kyoto University, [2]Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN), [3]Department of Physics, University of Adelaide

In the tropics active cumulus convection generates various atmospheric waves, such as Kelvin waves, planetary waves, tides, and gravity waves. The wave energy and momentum are transported upward though propagating of these waves. Wave-mean flow interactions are crucially important for understanding of dynamical processes in the equatorial atmosphere, including the formation of peculiar long-term variations such as quasi-biennial oscillation (QBO) and semi-annual oscillation (SAO) in both the stratosphere and the MLT (mesosphere and lower thermosphere) region (70-120 km).

We constructed a total of five meteor and medium frequency (MF) radars in Indonesia since 1992 under close collaboration between RISH, LAPAN and the University of Adelaide. The MLT radar network has been expanded in India, Central and Eastern Pacific, and China. These radars have clarified the behavior of atmosphere dynamics in the MLT region. This paper gives an overview of our collaborative studies as well as highlights of scientific achievements using the MLT radar network

キーワード: mesosphere and lower thermosphere, equaotrial atmosphere, atmospheric waves, meteor radar, medium frequency radar, Indonesia
Keywords: mesosphere and lower thermosphere, equaotrial atmosphere, atmospheric waves, meteor radar, medium frequency radar, Indonesia

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PEM05-02 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 09:15-09:45

Atmospheric Waves in the MLT: A Review
Atmospheric Waves in the MLT: A Review

VINCENT, Robert[1*]
VINCENT, Robert[1*]

[1]University of Adelaide
[1]University of Adelaide

Through their efficient transfer of energy and momentum, atmospheric waves propagating up from the lower atmosphere play an important role in determining the structure of the Mesosphere/Lower Thermosphere (60-100 km). A wide range of wave types are involved, with periods ranging from minutes to days. Here we review developments in our understanding of wave coupling and impacts on the MLT, with an emphasis on developments in the past decade.

キーワード: MLT Dynamics, Gravity Waves, Atmospheric Tides, Planetary Waves
Keywords: MLT Dynamics, Gravity Waves, Atmospheric Tides, Planetary Waves

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PEM05-03 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 09:45-10:00

MLT 領域での nonmigrating tide のふるまいについて
Behavior of non-migrating tides in the MLT region

三好 勉信 [1*] ; 藤原 均 [2]
MIYOSHI, Yasunobu[1*] ; FUJIWARA, Hitoshi[2]

[1] 九州大学, [2] 成蹊大学
[1]Kyushu University, [2]Seikei University

It is well established that non-migrating tides have significant amplitudes in the mesosphere and lower thermosphere (MLT). Using a general circulation model that contain the region from the ground surface to the upper thermosphere, behavior and excitation sources of non-migrating tides are examined. In this study, behaviors of the westward moving semidiurnal tide with zonal wavenumber 1 (SW1), the semidiurnal tide with zonal wavenumber 0 (S0) and the diurnal tide wit zonal wavenumber 0 (D0) are examined in detail. There are two main sources for non-migrating tides. One is latent heat release due to the cumulus convection in the troposphere. The other is the nonlinear interaction between the migrating tide and the stationary planetary wave in the middle atmosphere. Our results indicate that the amplitudes of SW1, S0 and D0 are enhanced when the stationary planetary wave in the stratosphere and mesosphere is active. This means that SW1, S0 and D0 are mainly excited by the nonlinear interaction between the migrating tide and the stationary planetary wave. Furthermore, we discuss excitation sources of other non-migrating tides, such as the eastward moving diurnal tide with zonal wavenumber 3 (DE3) and the eastward moving semidiurnal tide with zonal wave number 2 (SE2).

キーワード: 大気潮汐波, 大気大循環モデル
Keywords: Tides, General Circulation Model

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PEM05-04 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 10:00-10:15

Long-term observations of MLT zonal wind variations in relation to stratospheric zonal winds over low-latitudes

Long-term observations of MLT zonal wind variations in relation to stratospheric zonal winds over low-latitudes

GRANDHI, Kishore kumar[1*] ; KARANAM, Kishore kumar[2] ; SINGER, Werner[1] ; ZULICKE, Christoph[1] ; S, Gurubaran[3] ; GERD, Baumgarten[1] ; RAMKUMAR, Geetha[2] ; S, Sathishkumar[4] ; RAPP, Markus[5]
GRANDHI, Kishore kumar[1*] ; KARANAM, Kishore kumar[2] ; SINGER, Werner[1] ; ZULICKE, Christoph[1] ; S, Gurubaran[3] ; GERD, Baumgarten[1] ; RAMKUMAR, Geetha[2] ; S, Sathishkumar[4] ; RAPP, Markus[5]

[1]Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Rostock, Kuhlungsborn, Germany, [2]Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, Trivandrum, India, [3]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, India, [4]Equatorial Geophysical Research Laboratory, Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Tirunelveli, India, [5]German Aerospace Center Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IPA), Oberpfaffenhofen, Wessling, Germany
[1]Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Rostock, Kuhlungsborn, Germany, [2]Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, Trivandrum, India, [3]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, India, [4]Equatorial Geophysical Research Laboratory, Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Tirunelveli, India, [5]German Aerospace Center Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IPA), Oberpfaffenhofen, Wessling, Germany

Long-term observations from medium-frequency and meteor radars (1993-2012) and rocket soundings (1979-1990 and 2002-2007) are used to study mesosphere lower thermosphere (MLT) zonal wind variations in relation to the stratospheric winds over Northern low-latitudes. The combined dataset provide a complete height profile of amplitude of semiannual oscillation (SAO) up to 100 km, with an exception around 75-80 km. The SAO signal has maxima around 50 km and 82 km and a minimum around 65 km. The MLT zonal winds show remarkable inter-annual variability during spring equinox and much less during fall equinox. Zonal wind mesospheric spring equinox enhancements (MSEE) appear with a periodicity of 2-3 years suggesting a modulation by the quasi-biennial oscillation, which we identified with the strength of stratospheric westward winds. Out of 20 years of observations, the stratospheric westward winds are strong during 11 years (non-MSEE) and weak during 9 years. Six of these years show large MLT winds (MSEE) and 3 years (1999, 2004 and 2006) show small MLT winds (missing-MSEEs). These unexpected small winds occur in years with global circulation anomalies as identified with strong sudden stratospheric warmings and an early spring transition of zonal winds, along with a minor enhancement in the tidal amplitudes.

キーワード: MLT winds, MSAO, Meteor radar, MF radar, QBO
Keywords: MLT winds, MSAO, Meteor radar, MF radar, QBO

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PEM05-05 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 10:15-10:30

The saturation of gravity waves traveling from the lower to the upper atmosphere observed by the MU radar and understood

The saturation of gravity waves traveling from the lower to the upper atmosphere observed by the MU radar and understood

加藤 進[1*] ; 津田 敏隆[1] ; 山本 衛[1] ; 中村 卓司[2]
KATO, Susumu[1*] ; TSUDA, Toshitaka[1] ; YAMAMOTO, Mamoru[1] ; NAKAMURA, Takuji[2]

[1]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, [2]National Polar Research Institute)
[1]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, [2]National Polar Research Institute)

The MU radar of Kyoto University was constructed in 1984. One of the main purpose of the radar construction is to observe atmospheric gravity waves particularly to find how gravity waves saturate in traveling from the lower atmosphere to the upper atmosphere. In the 1980s Matsuno, Geller and others put forwards an idea suggesting that the gravity wave saturation may release momentum for driving the mesosphere general circulation. Their idea is based on rocket and satellite global- observation of winds and temperature varying peculiarly with seasons in the mesosphere.

Our MU radar observation has been successful in proving the gravity wave momentum release to be in a good agreement with the required quantity for the mesosphere general circulation. Also our success of precise measurements of the saturated gravity wave power spectrum strongly supports to explain the gravity wave saturation idea in terms of a simple theory based on the linear or monochromatic gravity wave theory by Hines in 1960.

Our theory on the basis of our MU radar observation shows that the gravity wave saturation is attained for each gravity wave in amplitude reaching the phase speed due to a balance between the increasing amplification expected by the linear theory and non-linear braking effects. We can consider that the original gravity wave dispersion relation is maintained upon the saturation.

Gravity waves should experience a number of such saturations before
reaching the thermosphere on the way.

Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2014
(28 April - 02 May 2014 at Pacifico YOKOHAMA, Kanagawa, Japan)

PEM05-06 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 10:30-10:45

Ducted Concentric Gravity Wave Observed by IMAP/VISI Associated with Super Typhoon Haiyan

Ducted Concentric Gravity Wave Observed by IMAP/VISI Associated with Super Typhoon Haiyan

PERWITASARI, Septi[1*] ; SAKANOI, Takeshi[1] ; YAMAZAKI, Atsushi[2] ; OTSUKA, Yuichi[3] ; HOZUMI, Yuta[4] ; AKIYA, Yusuke[4] ; SAITO, Akinori[4] ; SUZUKI, Shin[3]
PERWITASARI, Septi[1*] ; SAKANOI, Takeshi[1] ; YAMAZAKI, Atsushi[2] ; OTSUKA, Yuichi[3] ; HOZUMI, Yuta[4] ; AKIYA, Yusuke[4] ; SAITO, Akinori[4] ; SUZUKI, Shin[3]

[1]PPARC, Tohoku University, [2]JAXA/ISAS, [3]STEL, Nagoya University, [4]Geophysics Dept., Kyoto University
[1]PPARC, Tohoku University, [2]JAXA/ISAS, [3]STEL, Nagoya University, [4]Geophysics Dept., Kyoto University

Although the convection activity in the troposphere is generally accepted as one of important source of gravity waves in the mesosphere and lower thermosphere, however it is still uncertain how these waves can reach these regions and what types of waves are generated. For decades, the study of gravity waves has been classified into two categories; first is that the waves travel directly from the source and the second is that the waves are ducted or trapped. Many studies tried to explain both categories yet all studies focused on gravity waves produced by transient events. There were almost no observation reports of airglow emissions during a large storm and what type of gravity waves and typical wavelength can be produced from such event. To address this issue, a space-based observation is more preferable since it covers wider area. Until recently, IMAP/VISI is the only space-based instrument that capable of imaging gravity waves above the troposphere in the nadir direction. The Visible and near-Infrared Spectral Imager (VISI) of the IMAP mission was launched successfully on July 21, 2012 with H-IIB/HTV-3 and installed onto the International Space Station (ISS). IMAP/VISI is now operated in the night side hemisphere with a range of +/- 51 deg. GLAT. IMAP/VISI is measuring three different airglow emissions of OI at 630 nm, the OH Meinel band at 730 nm and the O_2 (762 nm) atmospheric band at 762 nm at an altitude of ˜400 km with the typical spatial resolution of 16-50 km.

We found concentric gravity waves events in the southeastern part of Australia that was observed around 13-15 UT for 3 days from 6-8 November 2013 in O_2 (0-0) airglow emission by IMAP/VISI. The waves have horizontal wavelength vary from 80 – 210 km. By using the least squares method, the curvature of the waves was fitted to a perfect circle. The center of the wave was found to be around 155^0E; -42^0S with the radius varies from 400-1200 km. From the meteorological satellite, we cannot locate any convective source around the center of the wave. The nearby local convective source was located a few hundreds km to the south of the wave center and the rainfall rate was less than 10 mm/hr. Therefore, we rule out the possibility of local convective activity as the source of these waves. From the past studies, there were evidences that the gravity waves may be ducted and traveled a great distance away from a specific convective source (e.g. Nakamura et al., 1999; Walterscheid et al., 1999; Hecht et al., 2001). Their studies suggested that the gravity waves observed in Australia were originated from convective activity several thousands km north of Australia. During the observed events, the Typhoon Haiyan was underway. On November 6, the typhoon was categorized as 5 – equivalent of super typhoon and reached its peak on November 7 and then made a landfall in Philippine on November 8. In this study, we argue that the concentric gravity waves seen by IMAP/VISI could be generated by the intense convective activity associated with the Haiyan Typhoon event. Background wind data from TIDI (TIMED Doppler Interferometer) and MF Radar will be used to examine the plausibility for the formation of a ducted/trapped region that can explain the long distance propagation of these waves. The temperature profile from MSISE-90 model will also be used to examine the mesospheric inversion layer and if it ′ s possible to get the data, we will also use the ground-based airglow imager data from Adelaide and Alice Spring.

キーワード: IMAP/VISI, O2 (0-0), concentric gravity wave, ducted, typhoon Haiyan
Keywords: IMAP/VISI, O2 (0-0), concentric gravity wave, ducted, typhoon Haiyan

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PEM05-07 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 11:00-11:30

The MF Radar Technique: a Review
The MF Radar Technique: a Review

REID, Iain[1*]
REID, Iain[1*]

[1]Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, [2]ATRAD Pty Ltd
[1]Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, [2]ATRAD Pty Ltd

The Medium Frequency (MF) radar technique has been applied for more than five decades to measure winds and turbulence in the upper atmosphere in the region between 60 and 100 km during the day, and between 80 and 100 km at night. It is one of the few techniques able to provide winds reliably in the 60 to 80 km height region during the day. Although some care is needed in interpretation of the results, it remains a powerful and very useful technique. In this paper, we review the technique and highlight some recent recent results.

キーワード: Radar, Medium Frequency, Spaced Antenna, Mesosphere Lower Thermosphere, Winds, Turbulence
Keywords: Radar, Medium Frequency, Spaced Antenna, Mesosphere Lower Thermosphere, Winds, Turbulence

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PEM05-08 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 11:30-11:45

アラスカ及びトロムソ MF レーダーで観測された 中間圏重力波の日内変動
Tidal periodicity of mesospheric gravity waves observed with MF radar at Poker Flat, Alaska and at Tromso, Norway

村山 泰啓 [1*] ; 木下 武也 [1] ; 川村 誠治 [1] ; 野澤 悟徳 [2] ; ホール クリス [3]
MURAYAMA, Yasuhiro[1*] ; KINOSHITA, Takenari[1] ; KAWAMURA, Seiji[1] ; NOZAWA, Satonori[2] ; HALL, Chris[3]

[1] 情報通信研究機構, [2] 名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所, [3] トロムゾ大学
[1]National Institute of Information and Communicatoins Technology, [2]Solar-Terrestiral Physics Laboratory, [3]Toromso University

中間圏における重力波と潮汐波、それらの相互作用に関する観測研究は、以前から様々な地点で行われてきた (e.g., Saskatoon, Canada (Manson et al. 1998), Rothera, Antarctica (Beldon and Mitchell, 2010))。アラスカではポーカーフラット、ノルウェーではトロムソに設置された MF レーダーにより、中間圏から下部熱圏における中性風速データが 1990 年代後半より蓄積されている。本研究では昨年に引き続き、潮汐波と重力波の結合プロセスの理解を深めるため、10 年間 (1999〜2008 年) の上記観測データを用いて、中間圏重力波と 12 時間及び 24 時間周期成分の日内および季節変動を調べた。まず始めに、トロムソ MF レーダー観測の水平風速 30 分間隔データ 5 日分の時系列に 8, 12, 24, 48 時間周期成分の調和フィッティングを行った。重力波はこれらの残差で 1〜12 時間周期を持つ擾乱と定義した。上記手法を 30 分間隔ごとに適用し、12 時間及び 24 時間周期成分の振幅や位相の 5 日間移動平均値を計算した。得られた 12 時間及び 24 時間周期成分と重力波の運動エネルギーとの関係を調べた結果、昨年の解析におけるポーカーフラット MF レーダー観測で 5〜8 月に見られた 1〜4 時間周期の重力波運動エネルギーの 2 つのピークは見られなかった。一方で 11〜2 月にかけ、6UT 付近でエネルギーの増大が確認された。これは、24 時間周期成分の東風が最大、または 12 時間周期成分の東風から西風に変わる時刻に対応していた。続いて、ポーカーフラット MF レーダー観測で 2000 年 11 月 15 日から約 20 日間続いた東西風の半日成分の位相に重力波運動エネルギーがロックされる現象がトロムソでも見られるか確認した。その結果、同日から約 10 日間は同様の現象が見られたが、重力波運動エネルギーの位相が 90 度ずれて対応していた。

ポーカーフラットで見られた現象は、この時期以外の期間、高度においてはよく見られ、一ヶ月以上続く事例も確認された。今後は、それぞれの地点における潮汐波の太陽同期、非同期成分及び背景場に焦点をあて、重力波特性の違いを引き起こす要因を明らかにすしたいと考えている。

Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2014
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南極昭和基地および Davis 基地上空の中間圏下部熱圏領域における短周期潮汐波の振る舞い
Characteristics of Short Period Tidal Components in Antarctic MLT above Syowa and Davis

堤 雅基[1*] ; Murphy Damian[2]
TSUTSUMI, Masaki[1*] ; MURPHY, Damian[2]

[1] 国立極地研究所, [2] 豪南極局
[1]National Institute of Polar Research, Japan, [2]Australian Antarctic Division

The behaviour of short period atmospheric tidal components in the Antarctic mesosphere and lower thermosphere is studied based on long term observations over Syowa (69.0S, 39.6E) and Davis (68.6S, 78.0E) stations. Semidiurnal tides in the Antarctic mesosphere and lower thermosphere have been extensively studied through the recently established Antarctic radar network [e.g., Murphy et al., 2006; 2008]. However, details of shorter period components such as terdiurnal and six-hour tides are less investigated and poorly known because of their smaller amplitudes compared to the semidiurnal and diurnal tides in the height region of conventional MF radar observations of around 70-90 km. These short period tides also fall in the frequency range of inertial gravity waves and are often hard to distinguish from these waves.

The characteristics of the terdiurnal tide above Davis and Syowa have been measured on a short-term to seasonal basis in the mesosphere and lower thermosphere using long-term simultaneous MF radar data at the two sites (1999-). The terdiurnal tide achieves moderate amplitudes in the winter at these heights but there are subtle differences between the two stations. These differences are explored further by differencing tide phasors in local time and checking the amplitude of the result on a seasonal basis. If the terdiurnal tide was made up entirely of migrating components, this difference would yield a zero-average amplitude. However, the observed non-zero values suggest that the terdiurnal tide at these latitudes contains strong non-migrating tidal components.

The Syowa MF radar has a great advantage over other MF radars in that it has been conducting simultaneous meteor wind measurements together with the conventional correlation based measurements, which enables wind observations in a very wide height range of 65-120km [Tsutsumi and Aso, 2005]. A clear enhancement in terdiurnal amplitudes is seen in early winter months of March-June. The amplitudes can reach 20 m/s around 110 km even in the composite plot made with more than 10 years of data. These amplitudes can be comparable or sometimes even larger than those of diurnal and semidiurnal tides, and indicate a possible significant role of short period tidal components in the polar lower thermosphere.
Keywords: Antarctic, mesosphere and lower thermosphere, short period atmospheric tidal waves

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(28 April - 02 May 2014 at Pacifico YOKOHAMA, Kanagawa, Japan)

PEM05-10 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 12:00-12:15

SMILES が捉えた日食時の中間圏オゾンの変動について
The SMILES observations of mesospheric ozone during the solar eclipse

今井 弘二 [1*] ; 秋吉 英治 [2] ; 高橋 けんし [3] ; 山下 陽介 [2] ; 今村 隆史 [2] ; 鈴木 睦 [1] ; 海老沢 研 [1] ; 塩谷 雅人 [3]
IMAI, Koji[1*] ; AKIYOSHI, Hideharu[2] ; TAKAHASHI, Kenshi[3] ; YAMASHITA, Yousuke[2] ; IMAMURA, Takashi[2] ; SUZUKI, Makoto[1] ; EBISAWA, Ken[1] ; SHIOTANI, Masato[3]

[1] 宇宙航空研究開発機構 宇宙科学研究所, [2] 国立環境研究所, [3] 京都大学 生存圏研究所
[1]Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, Sagamihara, [2]National Institute for Environmental Studies, [3]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University

Solar eclipse temporally reduces the amount of solar radiation, providing an opportunity to verify the ozone photochemistry under changing solar radiation. During the longest annular solar eclipse in this millennium occurred on 15 January 2010, Superconducting Submillimeter-Wave Limb-Emission Sounder (SMILES) successfully captured increased ozone mostly in the mesosphere with a decrease in solar illuminations. The ozone increment shows altitude dependence in the mesosphere. Using an atmospheric chemistry box model, it is found that the dependence results from the difference in chemical reaction rates to the solar radiation change. The model also predicts the difference in the ozone concentration evolution between the sunlight decreasing and increasing phases, although SMILES observation does not resolve the difference.

キーワード: SMILES, オゾン, 中間圏
Keywords: SMILES, ozone, mesosphere

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PEM05-11 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 12:15-12:30

超高層大気研究への IUGONET データ解析システムの貢献
Contribution of the IUGONET data analysis system to upper atmospheric researches

新堀 淳樹 [1*] ; 八木 学 [2] ; 田中 良昌 [3] ; 佐藤 由佳 [3] ; 谷田貝 亜紀代 [4] ; 梅村 宜生 [4] ; 上野 悟 [5] ; 小山 幸伸 [6] ; 阿部 修司 [7]
SHINBORI, Atsuki[1*] ; YAGI, Manabu[2] ; TANAKA, Yoshimasa[3] ; SATO, Yuka[3] ; YATAGAI, Akiyo[4] ; UMEMURA, Norio[4] ; UENO, Satoru[5] ; KOYAMA, Yukinobu[6] ; ABE, Shuji[7]

[1] 京都大学生存圏研究所, [2] 東北大学理学研究科　惑星プラズマ・大気研究センター, [3] 国立極地研究所, [4] 名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所 ジオスペース研究センター, [5] 京都大学大学院理学研究科附属天文台, [6] 京都大学大学院理学研究科附属地磁気世界資料解析センター, [7] 九州大学 国際宇宙天気科学・教育センター
[1]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), Kyoto University, [2]Planetary Plasma and Atmospheric Research Center, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, [3]National Institute of Polar Research, [4]Nagoya University Solar Terrestrial Environment Laboratory Geospace Research Center, [5]Kwasan & Hida Observatories, School of Science, Kyoto University, [6]Data Analysis Center for Geomagnetism and Space Magnetism Graduate School of Science, Kyoto Universi, [7]International Center for Space Weather Science and Education, Japan

Various kinds of atmospheric disturbances and long-term variation as seen in several parameters (temperature, mean wind etc.) in the upper atmosphere (mesosphere, thermosphere and ionosphere) is caused by energy input from solar radiation, momenta and energies from the lower atmosphere (stratosphere and troposphere) via atmospheric waves, and chemical reaction. Such atmospheric phenomena observed by ground-based and satellite instruments are the result of such complicated processes. In order to investigate the mechanisms of the atmospheric disturbances and long-term variations in the upper atmosphere, which may be affected by solar activities and global warming, researchers need to conduct comprehensive analyses with various kinds of long-term observation data that have been continued by means of a global network of MST (Mesosphere-Stratosphere-Troposphere) radars, optical sensors, radiosondes, etc. The IUGONET (Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Observation NETwork) project initiated in 2009 aims at the establishment of a cross-reference system for various kinds of ground-based observation data. The IUGONET participants consist of five universities/institutes: the National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR), Tohoku University, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, and Kyushu University. We have developed a metadata database (MDB) of ground-based observations and IUGONET data analysis software (UDAS) in order to provide researchers in a wide range of disciplines with a seamless data environment to link databases spread across the IUGONET institutions. In particular, the MDB and UDAS will be of great help in data acquisition and integrated analyses to understand the dynamics on the mesosphere-lower thermosphere (MLT) throughout the Sun-Earth system. Therefore, the IUGONET MDB and UDAS will greatly contribute to upper atmospheric researches on the basis of integrated analysis of various kinds of long-term observation data covering a wide region from both the poles to the equator. In this talk, we introduce a brief overview of the IUGONET project and an application of the IUGONET products for upper atmospheric researches.

キーワード: 超高層大気, 地上観測データ, ユーゴネット, メタデータ検索システム, 統合解析ツール
Keywords: Upper atmosphere, Grand-based observation data, IUGONET, metadata search system, IUGONET data analysis tool

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PEM05-12 会場:424 時間:5 月 2 日 12:30-12:45

Vertical and lateral wave coupling observed with network of MLT/MST Radars over Indian region

Vertical and lateral wave coupling observed with network of MLT/MST Radars over Indian region

M Venkat Ratnam[1*] ; S. Eswariah[2] ; N. Venkateswara rao[1] ; S. Vijayabhaskar rao[2] ; K. Kishore kumar[3] ; S. Sathish kumar[4] ; S. Gurubaran[4]
M, Venkat ratnam[1*] ; S., Eswariah[2] ; N., Venkateswara rao[1] ; S., Vijayabhaskar rao[2] ; K., Kishore kumar[3] ; S., Sathish kumar[4] ; S., Gurubaran[4]

[1]National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, [2]Sri Venkateswara University, [3]Space Physical Laboratory, [4]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism
[1]National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, [2]Sri Venkateswara University, [3]Space Physical Laboratory, [4]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism

It is well known that gravity waves and tides play an important role in delineating the middle atmospheric structure and dynamics. There have been several studies in recent years, using different measurement techniques, to understand significant roles played by gravity waves and tides in the lower, middle and upper atmospheres. However, only a few studies addressed this problem with simultaneous observations of all the three regions. Moreover, no efforts have been made so far to understand the lateral forcing of these waves and tides since such a study needs a network of radars located nearby which was missing. With the establishment of an advanced meteor radar at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (13.63oN, 79.4oE), India, and up gradation of MF radar at Kolhapur (16.8oN, 74.2oE) together with MST radar at Gadanki (13.5oN, 79.2oE), Meteor radar at Thumba (8.5oN, 77oE) and MF radar at Tirunalveli (8.7oN, 77.8oE) forms a unique network of radars in the tropical region. Importantly, all these radars are located within 1000 km distance. Accordingly, this network is suitable to study the lower atmospheric forcing and its impacts on middle and upper atmospheric structure and dynamics. For the present study, all these radars were simultaneously operated for a few days in September 2013. These observations show the presence of short period gravity waves and tides (diurnal, semi-diurnal and ter-diurnal) at all locations. Large day-to-day day variability in gravity waves and tides is observed within a station and among different stations providing insight on lateral coupling. Phase propagations of the three tidal components at different stations is used to further understand the lateral coupling. Using simultaneous MST radar, Rayleigh lidar and SVU meteor radar (which are nearly co-located), lower atmospheric forcing and its impacts on the mesosphere and lower thermosphere are investigated. This study showed need for long-term measurements, with simultaneous operation of all the above mentioned network of radars, to effectively address the problem of vertical and latitudinal wave forcing.

キーワード: Coupling, Meteor/MF radars, Tropical MLT region
Keywords: Coupling, Meteor/MF radars, Tropical MLT region

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PEM05-P01 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

Diurnal tide and QTD wave in the tropical stratosphere and MLT region: Long-term trends and solar cycle influence

Diurnal tide and QTD wave in the tropical stratosphere and MLT region: Long-term trends and solar cycle influence

Narukull Venkateswara Rao[1*] ; M. Venkat ratnam[1] ; C. Vedavathi[2] ; S. Gurubaran[3] ; B.V. Krishna murthy[4] ; S. Vijaya bhaskara rao[2]
NARUKULL, Venkateswara rao[1*] ; M., Venkat ratnam[1] ; C., Vedavathi[2] ; S., Gurubaran[3] ; B.V., Krishna murthy[4] ; S., Vijaya bhaskara rao[2]

[1]National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, [2]Sri Venkateswara University, [3]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, [4]B1, CEEBROS, 47/20, IIIrd Main Road, Chennai
[1]National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, [2]Sri Venkateswara University, [3]Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, [4]B1, CEEBROS, 47/20, IIIrd Main Road, Chennai

In the present study, long-term trends and solar cycle influence on the diurnal tide (DT) and quasi two day wave (QTDW) in the stratosphere, mesosphere and lower thermosphere (MLT) region over a tropical station Tirununveli (8.7oN, 77.7oE) are investigated using ERA-Interim datasets and MF radar observations available since 1993. As no ground truth is available over Tirununveli, suitability of the ERA-Interim data for the present study is ascertained using simultaneous radiosonde and MST radar observations over Gadanki (13.5oN, 79.2oE) and good consistency is found between the two. Amplitudes of the DT and QTDW over Tirununveli show a long-term linear increasing trend, which becomes prominent in the MLT region. Role of solar cycle on the DT and the QTDW is investigated by separating them with respect to the solar activity (minimum and maximum of solar cycles). Both the DT and QTDW show higher amplitudes during solar minimum and vice versa. Significant higher amplitudes in the recent extended solar minimum are noticed in the MLT region. However, no consistent relation is found between solar activity and DT in the stratosphere although increasing trend is clearly observed. Though increasing trend in the tropical convection is noticed at nearby locations, similar to the DT, it varies from location to location which may be due to large scale circulation effects. This demands data from network of radars located across the globe to see the combined effects of lower atmospheric forcing, circulation and their effects on MLT region.

キーワード: Diurnal Tide, Quasi-two day wave, Long-term trends, Solar cycle, Extended minimum
Keywords: Diurnal Tide, Quasi-two day wave, Long-term trends, Solar cycle, Extended minimum

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PEM05-P02 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

中間圏および下部熱圏における準二年周期振動と半年周期振動の振幅変調について
MQBE and Amplitude Modulation of SAO in the MLT

松本 直樹 [1*] ; 新堀 淳樹 [2] ; 津田 敏隆 [2]
MATSUMOTO, Naoki[1*] ; SHINBORI, Atsuki[2] ; TSUDA, Toshitaka[2]

[1] 京都大学大学院理学研究科地球惑星科学専攻, [2] 京都大学生存圏研究所大気圏精測診断分野
[1]Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, [2]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), Kyoto University

赤道域において、1 ヶ月平均した東西風に現れる特徴的な振動現象としては、成層圏では準二年周期振動 (QBO)、中間圏および下部熱圏 (MTL) では半年周期振動 (SAO) が有名である。加えて MLT では、二年または三年に一度春に西向き風が強まるという現象が出現することが分かっている。([Rao et al.,2012]) この現象を、以下では MQBE(Mesosphere Quasi-Biennual Enhancement) と呼称する。近年において Rao et al.,(2012) は、1993 年、1995 年、1997 年、2000 年、そして 2002 年の春に MQBE が出現したことを示し、一方で 2002 年以降ではこれらの現象が出現しなくなったということを報告した。しかし、赤道直下におけるレーダー観測の時間分解能が全く十分でないことや、また上空 50km から 80km にかけての風速を十分な空間精度で観測する方法が存在しないことなどから、MQBE の出現特性やその発生メカニズムはいまだに解明されていない。

そこで我々は、MQBE の出現特性を明らかにし、発生メカニズムを解明するため、カウアイ島・インド南部のツルネリベリ・クリスマス島・スマトラ島コトタバンなどのアジア・オセアニア域に展開する流星レーダーおよび MF レーダーから得られた、1990 年以降の長期にわたる風速データの解析を行った。さらに、NASA が提供する MERRA の全球再解析データを用いて、MLT と成層圏における 1 ヶ月平均した東西風の関係を調べた。解析の際、大学間連携プロジェクト”IUGONET”(Inter-university Upper atmosphere Global Obserbation NETwork) の提供する観測データおよび解析ツール”UDAS”を用いた。また、時系列データに対して周波数の変化と振幅変調を分離する Stockwell 変換を用いたスペクトル解析を行った。

東西風について解析した結果、MLT 領域の高度 80-100 km において西向き平均風速 32m/s を超える MQBE は、これまで報告されている年に加えて、2005 年、2008 年、2011 年においても出現することが分かった。また、Stockwell 変換を用いたスペクトル解析の結果、MQBE が出現するときに合わせて MLT 領域の SAO の振幅が増大しているということも分かった。さらに、MERRA の再解析データから得られた成層圏と下部熱圏の東西平均風から 6 ヶ月周期成分を抽出して比較した結果、下部熱圏 (90 km 付近) と成層圏界面付近 (1 hPa 付近) との間には負の良い相関関係 (相関係数は-0.6 程度でラグは 2 ヶ月以内)、および下部熱圏と成層圏下層 (70 hPa 付近) における 1 ヶ月平均した東西風とも良い相関関係 (相関係数は 0.6 程度でラグは 2 ヶ月以内) がみられることも判明した。前者の結果は、成層圏における SAO と中間圏における SAO の位相が逆転することと整合的である。

これらのことから、2002 年以降は出現していないと報告されていた MQBE が、実際には 2005 年以降も出現しているということが分かった。また、MQBE の出現特性についてはよくわかっていなかったが、出現時期と SAO の振幅変調との対応が明らかになった。加えて、MLT と成層圏との対応関係からは、成層圏界面もしくは成層圏下層において MQBE を駆動する現象が起きているのではないかという推測をすることができる。以上のことを総合すると、成層圏 QBO と同様に大気下層において生成される重力波が MQBE の駆動源として浮かび上がる。

今後の課題としては、MQBE を駆動するメカニズムの解明のため、赤道上空における重力波の解析を進めることが挙げられる。

キーワード: 流星レーダー, MF レーダー, 成層圏, 半年周期振動, 準二年周期振動
Keywords: meteor radar, MF radar, stratosphere, SAO, MQBE

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PEM05-P03 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

Meteor Wind Radar Application for the study the dynamics of the neutral winds above at Kototabang and Biak station

Meteor Wind Radar Application for the study the dynamics of the neutral winds above at Kototabang and Biak station

Achmad Effendy[1] ; 津田 敏隆 [2] ; 新堀 淳樹 [2*]
ACHMAD, Effendy[1] ; TSUDA, Toshitaka[2] ; SHINBORI, Atsuki[2*]

[1] インドネシア国立航空宇宙研究所, [2] 京都大学生存圏研究所
[1]National Institute of Aeronautics and Space Indonesia (LAPAN), [2]Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere

Currently for meteor observations is not only done with the naked eye and optical equipment such as a telescope, the latest development to detect natural phenomena meteor shower rained almost every day the Earth can be detected using radar technology. Meteor Wind Radar (MWR) is a radar system used to detect, analyse and display meteor entrance events to the Earth's atmosphere. By using of radar meteors (SKiYMET Meteor Radar) was used to observe the meteor trail (ionized air columns) that moves with the wind neutral layer of mesosphere. When a meteor enters the atmosphere it rapidly vaporises leaving behind a trail of ionised gas along its path of travel, this trail can form a target for a radar transmission. Generally the frequencies used for the detection of radar, located on the VHF band wave spectrum. The results of the analysis of radar data output consists of 7th meteor parameter can be used to study the behavior of neutral winds in the Mesosphere. In this paper the utilization of SKiYMet shown to detect Wind speed Meridional and Zonal Wind speed, Temperature in the Mesosphere and the number and received Flux meteor in the Earth, as a sources of data to better understand the dynamics of the neutral winds at an altitude of 70-110 km region of observation locations. Simultaneously measurement data will be shown at Kototabang observations that have been operating since year 2006 and in Biak Station since year 2011. All of the radar installation is a collaboration between LAPAN and RISH - Kyoto, NICT Japan.

キーワード: 流星レーダー, インドネシア, 赤道域, コトタバン, ビアク
Keywords: Meteor radar, Indonesia, Equatorial regiona, Koto Tabang, Biak

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PEM05-P04 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

ISS-IMAP/VISI で観測された酸素分子大気光の同心円構造
Concentric structures in molecular oxygen emission observed by ISS-IMAP/VISI

秋谷 祐亮 [1*] ; 齊藤 昭則 [1] ; 坂野井 健 [2] ; 穂積 裕太 [1] ; 山崎 敦 [3] ; 大塚 雄一 [4] ; 西岡 未知 [5] ; 津川 卓也 [5]
AKIYA, Yusuke[1*] ; SAITO, Akinori[1] ; SAKANOI, Takeshi[2] ; HOZUMI, Yuta[1] ; YAMAZAKI, Atsushi[3] ; OTSUKA, Yuichi[4] ; NISHIOKA, Michi[5] ; TSUGAWA, Takuya[5]

[1] 京都大・理・地球惑星, [2] 東北大・PPARC, [3] 宇宙科学研究所, [4] 名古屋大・STE 研, [5] 情報通信研究機構
[1]Department of Geophys., Kyoto Univ., [2]PPARC, Tohoku University, [3]ISAS/JAXA, [4]STE Lab., Nagoya Univ., [5]NICT

Concentric structures in airglow emissions were often observed from ground based imagers. Some of them were thought to be caused by the active clouds in the troposphere. It was not able to observe the overall structures from the imagers on the ground under the cloudy condition. Field of views of the imagers were not enough to observe whole structure. Space borne imagers are able to observe the structures caused by the disturbances in the lower atmosphere with wider field of view. Concentric structures of the O_2 airglow emission in 762-nm wavelength were found by the Visible and near-infrared imager on the International Space Station on June 1, 2013 over the U. S. This is the first case which took the image from edge to the center of the concentric structure. Spatial scale of this concentric structures were estimated to be 1,200 km. Fine structures with 80 km wavelength and no dumping in the intensity were observed in this VISI observation. Amplitude in these fine structures were about 10 % to the background intensity. Circular structures were also observed in the GPS-TEC observations before the VISI observation. These concentric structures were estimated to be caused from the active clouds after tornado and atmospheric gravity waves had propagated in horizontal direction in the emission layer.
Keywords: Near infrared, Airglow, Concentric structure, the Mesosphere, Atmospheric gravity waves

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PEM05-P05 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

Lamb 波と熱圏にトラップされた重力波のカップリング
Background Lamb waves coupled with thermospheric gravity waves

西田 究 [1*] ; 小林 直樹 [3] ; 深尾 良夫 [2]
NISHIDA, Kiwamu[1*] ; KOBAYASHI, Naoki[3] ; FUKAO, Yoshio[2]

[1] 東大地震研, [2]IFREE, Jamstec, [3]ISAS, JAXA
[1]ERI, Univ. of Tokyo, [2]IFREE, Jamstec, [3]ISAS, JAXA

Lamb waves of the Earth's atmosphere in the millihertz band have been considered as transient phenomena excited only by large events. Nishida et al. (2014) showed the first evidence of background Lamb waves in the Earth's atmosphere from 0.2 to 10 mHz, based on the array analysis of microbarometer data from the USArray in 2012. The observations suggest that the probable excitation source is atmospheric turbulence in the troposphere. Theoretically, their energy in the troposphere tunnels into the thermosphere at a resonant frequency via thermospheric gravity wave because the Lamb-wave branch intersects that of thermospheric gravity waves at 3.5 mHz and that of acoustic waves trapped near the mesopause at 6.5 mHz [Garrett 1969]. The observed FK spectrum shows a local minimum of Lamb-wave amplitudes at around 3.5 mHz, where the Lamb-wave branch is crossed by the thermospheric gravity-wave branch. Coupled Lamb waves leak a certain amount of energy from the troposphere to the thermosphere, reducing the Lamb-wave amplitudes at the crossover frequency relative to those at neighboring frequencies, when their excitation sources exist in the troposphere. The energy tunnels from the troposphere to the thermosphere at the resonant frequency, although Lamb waves themselves cannot induce an upward flux [Lindzen 1972]. The RMS amplitudes of the coupled modes are estimated to be 0.3 m/s at 150 km and 0.1 m/s at 120 km, respectively. These modes might contribute to the thermosphere energy balance by heating via viscous dissipation [Hickey et al. 2001]. The amplitude suggests that the Lamb waves partly contribute to the excitation of thermospheric wave activity associated with severe convection activity [Hunsucker1982].
Keywords: Atmospheric Lamb wave, Thermospheric gravity wave

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PEM05-P06 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 2 日 16:15-17:30

MLT 領域モニターのためのアルカリ金属蒸気レーザを用いた簡易な共鳴散乱ライダーの提案
A proposal of simple resonance scattering lidar using an alkali metal vapor laser for monitoring the MLT region

阿保 真 [1*] ; 三浦 夏美 [1] ; 長澤 親生 [1] ; 柴田 泰邦 [1]
ABO, Makoto[1*] ; MIURA, Natsumi[1] ; NAGASAWA, Chikao[1] ; SHIBATA, Yasukuni[1]

[1] 首都大学東京
[1]Tokyo Metropolitan University

Many observations of metal atomic layers such as Na, Fe, K, Ca and Ca ion in the mesopause region have been conducted in many parts of the world. We have observed several mesospheric metallic layers at Tokyo and Indonesia using resonance scattering lidars consisting of a dye laser and a Ti:Sapphire laser [1]. Especially, in order to solve the formation mechanism of metallic sporadic layers occurred in the mesopause region, the simultaneous observation of Ca ion and the neutral metal atom is necessary. However since the output power of the Ti:Sapphire laser has a low damage threshold of a crystal, it is difficult to improve the output average power. We propose the resonance scattering lidar consisting of the alkali vapor laser for monitoring the MLT region. Optically pumped alkali vapor lasers have attracted increasing attention because of their potential of achieve high power in a high quality beam. The alkali vapor laser can easily realize narrow-linewidth and precise tuning.

Metal atomic layers in the mesosphere are an excellent tracer of the atmospheric wave motion in the region between 80 and 100km. sudden formation of thin metallic layers, superposed in the background mesospheric metallic layers was discovered and these enhanced layers are called the sporadic metallic layers. We have observed frequently the sporadic sodium layers (Nas) at Hachioji, Japan (35.6N, 139.4E) and the sporadic sodium and iron layers (Fes) at Kototabang, Indonesia (0.2S, 100.3E). The ion recombination mechanism invoking wind shear and sporadic E layers appears to be consistent with many observed characteristics, but their cause is still an open question.

Zhdanov et al. presented optically pumped continuous wave potassium vapor laser operating in a single longitudinal and a single transverse mode at 770 nm [2]. Zweiback et al. demonstrated a high efficiency potassium vapor laser using a 0.15nm bandwidth alexandrite laser as the pump source [3]. The alkali vapor laser operates in a three level scheme. The optical pump source excites the D2 line of alkali atom and lasing occurs on the D1 line. To provide a population inversion, fast quenching must be provided by using a buffer gas. We are developing a high peak power pulsed potassium vapor laser using alexandrite laser as the optical pump source. Sealed potassium vapor cell had AR coated windows, and filled with metallic potassium and helium. The cell was assembled inside an oven which had temperature controlled heaters. A pump beam polarized in the horizontal plane was focused through the polarizing beam splitting cube into the potassium vapor cell with a lens. A laser cavity was created for the vertical polarization by two mirrors and the beam splitting cube.

The development of these kinds of lasers is identified as one of the key topics for advancing the application of resonance scattering lidar systems.

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キーワード: 中間圏界面, 金属原子層, 共鳴散乱ライダー, 金属蒸気レーザー
Keywords: mesopause, metal atomic layer, resonance scattering lidar, metal vapor laser