

インフラサウンド及び地震波動からみた極域の多圏融合物理現象 Interdisciplinary physical phenomena within multiple spheres in polar regions inferred from infrasound and seismic waves

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Several characteristic waves detected by seismographs in Antarctic stations have been recognized as originating from the physical interaction between the solid-earth and the atmosphere - ocean - cryosphere system surrounding the Antarctic and may be used as a proxy for characterizing ocean wave climate. A Chaparral type infrasound sensor was installed at Syowa Station (SYO; 39.6E, 69.0S), East Antarctica, in April 2008 during the International Polar Year (IPY2007-2008). Matching data are also available for this time period from the existing broadband seismic recorder located close by. Continuous infrasound data for 2008-09 includes background signals (microbaroms) with a broad peak in the wave period between the values of 4 and 10 seconds. Signals with the same period are recorded by the broadband seismograph at SYO (microseisms). This period band is identified as Double-Frequency Microseisms/baroms (DFM). The DFM has relatively lower amplitudes during winter. We suggest that this is due to the sea-ice extent around the coast causing a decreased ocean loading effect. In contrast, the Single Frequency Microseisms/baroms (SFM) with a peak in period between 12 and 30 seconds are observed under storm conditions, particularly in winter. On the infrasound data, stationary signals are identified with harmonic overtones at a few Hz to lowermost human audible band, which we suggest is due to local effects such as sea-ice cracking and vibration. Microseism measurements are a useful proxy for characterizing ocean wave climate, complementing other oceanographic and geophysical data. At SYO, continuous monitoring by both broadband seismograph and infrasound contributes to the Federation of Digital Seismographic Networks, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in the high southern latitudes, and the Pan-Antarctic Observations System under the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Keywords: infrasound, seismic waves, physical interaction, multi-spheres, polar regions

南極昭和基地で観測された微気圧変動シグナルの長期トレンド Long Term Trend of Infrasound Signals Observed at Syowa Station, East Antarctica

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Infrasound is sub-audible sound whose frequency range is about 3 mHz to 20 Hz. Because this frequency is common between atmospheric, oceanic and solid earth vibrations, those waves are interacting with each other and interaction itself generates infrasound. At polar region, cryosphere also play an important role for generation and propagation of infrasound. Last decade, for the purpose of monitoring nuclear tests, a global infrasound network is constructed by CTBTO. The CTBT-IMS infrasound network has 47 working stations (as of September 2014) and each station consists at least 4 infrasound sensors (arrayed observation), they can detect a some-kiloton TNT level atmospheric explosion in range of some 1000 kilometers. The network is almost enough for monitoring nuclear tests, but much sparse for detecting and analyzing in detail of natural infrasound phenomena. Especially at Antarctica, CTBT-IMS has only two stations and is most insufficient observation area.

The Japanese Antarctic infrasound observation started at April 2008 as one sensor pilot observation. A Chaparral-type infrasound sensor was installed at Syowa Station (SYO) in Lutzow-Holm Bay (LHB) of East Antarctica, as a part of the International Polar Year (IPY2007-2008). And then, following success of pilot observation, in austral summer in 2013, we extended one-sensor observation at SYO to 3-sensor arrayed observations, and installed a few field stations along the coast of the LHB.

In this study, we will show the trend of infrasound signals observed at SYO during whole observation period (2008 - 2014). Characteristic infrasound waves observed at SYO demonstrate physical interaction involving environmental changes in the Antarctic region. Continuous recording of infrasound, from April 2008 to present, clearly indicate existence of the background atmospheric vibration generated by ocean-atmosphere interaction (microbaroms) with peaks of 0.1 to 0.25 Hz observed during entire period. Because larger amount of sea-ice extending around the LHB near SYO suppress ocean wave, the microbaroms become weak during austral winter. Newly established SYO array clearly detected the propagating directions and frequency contents of the microbaroms from Southern Ocean. In addition, we found harmonic signals around lowermost human audible band, however, currently unclear how and what generating harmonic signals. Those signals are recorded under windy condition. Since our system has no mechanical resonance at those frequency ranges, we speculate that the characteristic harmonic signals are probably related to local surficial phenomena such as ice sheet vibration generated by katabatic winds.

Infrasound measurement at Antarctica could be a new proxy for monitoring a regional environmental change in high southern latitude. In such point of view, we will continue and improve the observations at and around SYO, Antarctica.

キーワード: インフラサウンド, 南極
Keywords: Infrasound, Antarctica

重力音波により生成される中低緯度小規模沿磁力線電流と地上磁場および微気圧変動

SWARM observation of small scale field-aligned currents generated by acoustic waves and their signature on the ground

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ほぼ同一の極軌道上を 10-100 秒の時間間隔で飛翔した 3 機構成の精密磁場観測衛星 SWARM 打ち上げ直後 2 ヶ月間の観測データを用いることにより、CHAMP 衛星等も含め、これら低高度衛星によってほぼ常時中低緯度で観測される 20-30 秒周期の磁場振動が、微細な沿磁力線電流である事が確認できた。また、それらの時間変動のスケールがおおよそ 200 秒から 350 秒程度、あるいはそれ以下である事が見積もられ、原因が音波モードの大気重力波である事が推測される。一方、地上の磁場および微気圧観測からは、地表と熱圏の間の音波共鳴周期あるいは電離圏ダイナモ領域付近の重力音波カットオフ周期に近い周期帯に、振動がしばしば観測される。上記解析結果を示すと共に、これらの間の関連についても議論する。

キーワード: 重力音波, 電離層ダイナモ, 沿磁力線電流, SWARM 衛星, 微気圧振動, 磁場振動

Keywords: acoustic gravity wave, ionospheric dynamo, field-aligned current, SWARM satellites, micro-barometric oscillation, magnetic oscillation

地震波によって励起されたインフラサウンドのイオノゾンデによる波面追跡と熱圏の電波-音波計測
Radio acoustic sounding of the thermosphere by ionosonde tracking of infrasound wavefronts launched by seismic waves

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It is well known that atmospheric waves excited by intense earthquakes induce ionospheric disturbances. At remote distances greater than ~500 km, Rayleigh waves are the major source of infrasounds that propagate upward in the atmosphere. Acoustic waves interact with the ionospheric plasma through collision between neutral particles and ions. Ionospheric disturbances caused by Rayleigh waves near the low frequency part of the Airy phase (a period of several minutes) are detected as a change in the total electron content since the wavelength of induced acoustic waves in the thermosphere is comparable to the ionospheric slab thickness. On the other hand, Rayleigh waves near the high frequency part of the Airy phase (a period of several tens of seconds) cause distortion of ionogram traces, which is characterized by a multiple cusp signature (MCS). The vertical separation of the ledge corresponding to each cusp is the wavelength of the infrasound in the thermosphere. Thus, the MCS ionogram is considered to be a snapshot of the wave that propagates upward.

We conducted rapid-run operation of ionosonde with a frame rate of 1 min at Kazan, Russia. After the 2010 M8.8 Chile earthquake (epicentral distance was 15,162 km), ionospheric disturbances showing MCSs in ionograms were observed for several tens of minutes. The seismogram obtained at Obninsk near Moscow, Russia (epicentral distance was 14,369 km) recorded Rayleigh waves with a period of ~17 s responsible for the ionospheric disturbances showing MCS (the seismogram was shifted by the time corresponding to the difference of epicentral distances between the two locations by assuming a Rayleigh wave speed of 3 km/s). The vertical wavelength of the acoustic wave launched by the Rayleigh waves was 8.5~12 km in the thermosphere. The sound speed calculated by a model was 500~700 m/s at the height of the bottomside ionosphere and wavefronts should propagate 30~42 km upward during the intervals of ionograms, which is smaller than the bottomside depth of the ionosphere. Thus, we could track acoustic wavefronts between consecutive MCS ionograms.

This observation bears an analogy with radio acoustic sounding system (RASS), in which atmospheric perturbation induced by acoustic sounds is tracked by a radar technique and the sound speed (and corresponding virtual temperature) at high altitudes is remotely measured. In a like manner, we compared the sound speed estimated by the MCS analysis and that calculated by the MSIS thermospheric model. The determined sound speed (and corresponding temperature) was slightly higher than the model.

キーワード: イオノゾンデ, カस्प構造, 2010 チリ地震, レーリー波, インフラサウンド, 熱圏

Keywords: ionosonde, multiple cusp signature, 2010 Chile earthquake, Rayleigh waves, infrasounds, thermosphere

積雲対流による地上気圧変動の励起 Surface pressure variation excited by cumulus convection

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[はじめに]

固体地球は地震のないときにも振動しており、その自由振動を積雲から発生する音波が駆動している可能性があることが議論されている(中島・野津原, 2001; 島崎・中島, 2008 ほか)。この検討には音波を含めたすべての大気波動を近似なしに含む数値モデルが必要である。田島・中島(2007)は、厳密な連続の式と状態方程式から気圧を予報する数値モデルである完全圧縮系陽解法の雲対流数値モデルを作成し、積雲の生成や降雨の様子、積雲から発生する音波について数値実験を行い、主に地球自由振動の励起と関連する非常に長い波長の成分について考察した。一方、近年、微気圧計のネットワークの展開(例えば、Nishida et al, 2006)により、大気擾乱や地震など、様々な現象と関連した気圧変動の把握が進んでいる。そこで本発表では、積雲が励起する気圧変動のうち、地上に置かれた微気圧計で観測されるであろう気圧変動について数値モデルにより調べる。

[数値モデルと実験設定]

完全圧縮系湿潤大気鉛直水平二次元数値モデルを作成した。基礎方程式は差分法によって離散化した。水物質としては気相(水蒸気)と液相(雲水、雨水)のみを考え、各雲微物理過程は基本的に Kessler(1969)のバルクパラメタリゼーションに従う。拡散係数、粘性係数の計算は Klemp and Wilhelmson(1978)に従う。計算領域は水平方向に 20km、鉛直方向に 120km とし、格子間隔はともに 167m とした。計算領域の上端と下端で鉛直流をゼロとし、水平方向には全ての変数について周期境界条件を与えた。また下部境界では、雨水をその量に比例して吸い取るように設定してある。初期の温度には標準大気気温高度分布(U.S.Standard Atmosphere 1976)を用い、湿度を地表面で 90%、高度 1km で 100%、高度 10km で 20%、高度 20km で 0 となるように水蒸気の高高度分布を与えた。雲水と雨水は初期には存在しないものとする。また水平風、鉛直風は初期にゼロとし、静力学平衡が成り立つものとする。水蒸気を凝結させる擾乱を引き起こすために、地表から高度 1km に水平風の収束を強制する外力を与える。その大きさは初期がゼロとし、その後徐々に大きくし、50秒で最大値、その後は弱まって 100秒でゼロように設定した。計算は 0.1秒のタイムステップで 6000秒行なった。また、鉛直 1次元線形モデルを作成し、2次元完全圧縮系モデルから計算した非線形項などのソース項を加えて大規模な地表面気圧変動の励起源を求める計算を行った。

[結果]

完全圧縮系モデルによって典型的な積雲のライフサイクルが再現されることが確認されたので、地球自由振動の励起源と対応付けられる水平平均地表面気圧を調べた。水平平均気圧変動は、積雲の生成消滅に対応する 1時間程度の時定数をもつ長周期の変動と、数十秒ないし数百秒の周期をもつ短周期振動の両方を含んでいることがわかった。さらに、二次元計算での水平平均気圧変動を鉛直 1次元線形モデルでの気圧変動と比較した結果から、地表面気圧変動の長周期成分の起源が主に凝結に伴う水蒸気量の変化および雨や雲による引きずりであること、そして、短周期成分の起源が主に潜熱放出であることがわかった。

一方、水平平均しない気圧変動には、より短周期成分が見られる。当日は、これについても詳細に報告する。

キーワード: 積雲, 微気圧変動, 地球自由振動, インフラサウンド
Keywords: cumulus convection, microbaroms, free oscillation, infrasound

インフラサウンド観測で捉えられた極端気象現象 -雷について- Severe weather phenomenon detected by pressure sensors -thunderstorm-

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Recently, meteorological disturbances and localized concentrated heavy rainfall drastically developed thunderclouds, which can be attributed to global warming, cause disasters like debris. In order to detect such a localized concentrated heavy rainfall, X-band polarimetric radar information network system (XRAIN) is gradually deployed and operated in Japan. The radar system can detect regional scale distribution of cloud water and growing process of localized concentrated heavy rainfall. However, spacial scale of thunder and tornado is smaller than the resolution of the radar system.

Infrasound signal is generated by rapid compress atmospheric such as thunder and vortex rotation by wind. Infrasound array system can detect arrival direction, but it is difficult to estimate the distance from source to observation point only one Infrasound array system.

Many meteorological disturbance in combination with thunder occurred on the Kanto region in the summer of 2014. In order to evaluate meteorological disturbance more accurately, we set up new Infrasound array system in Saitama Prefecture in addition to the existing in Chiba Prefecture.

The back azimuth of signals at two Infrasound array system intersect, and the place was high precipitation intensity on XRAIN image.

キーワード: インフラサウンド, 極端気象現象, XRAIN, 雷

Keywords: Infrasound, severe weather phenomenon, XRAIN, thunderstorm

海洋波浪から放射される大気音波のCIP-CUP法を用いた数値モデリング Numerical modeling of acoustic radiation from oceanic swell using CIP-CUP scheme

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数秒周期の海面重力波（波浪）は、その半分の周期の大気音波（マイクロバロム）を放射する。マイクロバロムは、海岸付近の地上微気圧観測により常時観測される。マイクロバロムの振幅と伝播速度はそれぞれ波浪の振幅と大気温度や風速に依存することから、観測データをもとに波浪の振幅や大気温度・風速の平均的な値を推定できる可能性がある。このような推定をおこなうために、われわれは大気・海洋の結合モデルを開発した。一般的な大気・海洋結合モデルでは、大気と海洋のモデルは独立しており、複雑な境界条件で結合されている。一方われわれは、複雑な境界条件を回避するために、CIP-CUP（Constrained Interpolation Profile - Combined and Unified Procedure）法を用いて、大気と海洋を同じ枠組み内で統一的にモデリングした。この方法の利点は、移流計算の精度が良いこと、密度差が3桁もある境界でも安定して計算が行えることである。本講演では、波浪から放射されるマイクロバロムについて、モデル計算の結果と解析解を比較し、モデルの妥当性を議論する。

キーワード: マイクロバロム, インfrasound, 大気音波, 波浪, 海面重力波, CIP-CUP 法

Keywords: microbarom, infrasound, atmospheric acoustic wave, swell, oceanic surface gravity wave, CIP-CUP method

パラオにおける高精度気圧アレーおよび広帯域地震同時観測：気圧変動に伴う傾動成分の評価 High resolution barometer array and broadband seismic observation in Palau

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昨年の JpGU においてパラオでの高精度気圧アレー観測の概要と大気重力波の検出とアレー解析による伝播方向および速度の抽出によるアレーの能力について報告をした。日々の変動が安定しておりイベント的な信号を検出しやすい環境であることや、同じ地点や周辺にて地震計、気象レーダー観測、潮位観測、気象の観測が同時されており、パラオでの統合観測は様々な変動の理解に向けた好条件が整ったフィールドとなっている。その後も高精度気圧計の計測は順調に継続され、且つ懸案であった2地点で計測をしていた広帯域地震観測のうち重要な観測要素である STS-1 地震計の上下動成分の故障箇所をこの期間中に修復し、当初の計画した観測の構成での計測を実現した。

周期 100 秒を超える帯域では大気重力波の伝播が容易に検出され、その変動の追跡が容易にされる。この種の信号はほぼ毎日のように認められる現象である。短周期帯域になると重力波の振幅は急激に下がるとされているが、計測された記録の中には周期数十秒の帯域まで及ぶ非常に顕著な信号が認められる。アレー解析の結果から昨年に報告したのとほぼ同じ 20 から 30m/s 程度の見かけ速度の波群であり、且つ長周期成分の信号も伴っていることから大気重力波と推定される。

同時刻の広帯域地震計の記録を見ると、気密が保たれた上下動成分には顕著な信号は認められないが水平動 2 成分には大きなドリフトを伴う変動が認められる。脈動成分を除去すると気圧計で計測された周期数十秒の成分の信号までも連動しているが判明した。広帯域地震計は 2 か所で計測しているが両地点とも気圧の変動に大変良く連動している。この特徴から気圧変動が地面の傾動を引き起こしていると考えられる。傾動の原因として降雨も考えられるが、地震観測点近傍の NOAA の気象観測データでは降雨は記録されておらず、また他の地点での JAMSTEC の気象観測施設のデータはわずかな降雨は認められている程度である。

短周期のイベント的な気圧変動はフィルター処理をおこなうと、すべての観測点で追跡可能な信号が時々観測される。その多くは地震計記録に傾動としても記録されている。地震計の特に水平動成分のノイズが気圧変動に伴う傾動成分であると推定される。気圧変動と傾動などの地動成分の変換係数や同時観測によるノイズ除去の可能性について評価する。

またアレー間を伝播する気圧変動のその特性について報告の予定である。

キーワード: 大気重力波, 広帯域地震記録, 傾動

Keywords: atmospheric gravity wave, broad band seismic record, ground tilting

砕氷艦しらせ船上でのマイクロバロムス検出 Detection of microbaroms on icebreaker SHIRASE

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Microbaroms with about 0.2 Hz caused by oceanic wave are often observed as infrasound wave. We installed infrasound sensor and have observed small pressure variation since 2008 at the Showa station in Antarctica. The results show continues wave with about 0.2 Hz arrives from ocean area. Therefore, the wave is concluded with microbaroms excited at the Antarctic Ocean. However, the excitation mechanism of microbaroms has been still unknown enough because of lack of observation. To understand it, the infrasound sensor was installed on icebreaker SHIRASE and infrasound was observed from Fremantle, Australia during JARE-54 (54th Japan Antarctic Research Expedition) in 2012 and JARE-55 in 2013, and Harumi, Japan during JARE-56 in 2015 to offshore of the Syowa station. Although waves with similar frequency band of microbaroms was observed on the ship, pitch angle variation of the ship also had similar frequency. The pitch angle motion of the ship results vertical motion of the sensor, namely, pressure change. Rough estimation of vertical motion indicates that more than 50% of pressure change in microbaroms-band arises from vertical motion of the ship. In order to eliminate pressure change coming from microbaroms, accurate estimation of vertical motion of the ship is key issue. In this paper, we show attempt to detect microbaroms on the ship and preliminary results.

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インフラサウンド観測とセンサ開発の最近の展開 Recent progress of infrasound studies and sensor developing activities

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Infrasound is one of the most important open fields to study the missing link from troposphere to upper atmosphere. In this decade, observation of the infrasound has been gradually improved with the progress of constructing the sensor network in all over the world for watching the nuclear explosions. On the other hand, many kinds of remote-sensing observing methods have been developed by many scientists for ionospheric plasma observation like the GPS-TEC mapping method to clarify the wide field disturbances like TID (Traveling Ionospheric Disturbance), indicating the importance of vertically propagating large wavelength waves to be projected and seen on the mapping results. Seismic, volcanic, atmospheric and oceanic observation regions are also deeply concerning with the infrasound studies.

Hence, not only the electromagnetic coupling processes but also neutral atmospheric pressure waves like the audible sound and infrasound should be studied. However, the observation of infrasound is currently less sufficient rather than the seismic and GPS sensor networks. As for the event studies, it has been reported that huge earthquakes like Sumatra (2004) or Tohoku-oki (2011) as well as their induced tsunami waves became clear wave sources of these kinds of pressure waves, suggesting the infrasound whose propagating velocity is faster than that of tsunami waves on the sea is important for the disaster prevention. Even the relatively small scale geophysical phenomena like volcanic eruptions, meteorite entries, land or snow slides, or thunders also creates clear N type infrasound signal at a time of arrival of the shock waves generated at the source region, possibly depending on its size and moving distance.

In order to measure such pressure waves in a few to several 100 km scale, arrayed sensors network is required, thus the cost of each pressure sensor is important to build. We recently developed a new infrasound sensor that include some weather monitoring sensors and seismometers, enables us to integrate several parameters information to create an independent emergency alert system by one sensor complex for any geophysical events just after the arrival of the sonic waves. In this paper, we will show the most recent progress of the infrasound studies as well as the development of infrasound sensors. Collaboration of science and engineering researches, manufacturing companies with their engineers and infrastructure management officers in regional governments are very important to open the new era of the infrasound applications useful into the society.

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