

Odin/OSIRIS共鳴散乱観測データを用いた地磁気活動に伴うNa層変動の調査

Investigation on Na layer response to geomagnetic activities using resonance scatter measurement by Odin/OSIRIS

*津田 卓雄¹、中村 卓司²、江尻 省²、西山 尚典²、細川 敬祐¹、高橋 透¹、Gumbel Jörg³、Hedin Jonas³

*Takuo T. Tsuda¹, Takuji Nakamura², Mitsumu K. Ejiri², Takanori Nishiyama², Keisuke Hosokawa¹, Toru Takahashi¹, Jörg Gumbel³, Jonas Hedin³

1.電気通信大学、2.国立極地研究所、3.ストックホルム大学

1.The University of Electro-Communications, 2.National Institute of Polar Research, 3.Stockholm University

The Na layer is normally distributed from 80 to 110 km, and the height range is corresponding to the ionospheric D and E region. In the polar region, the energetic particles precipitating from the magnetosphere can often penetrate into the E region and even into the D region. Thus, the influence of the energetic particles to the Na layer is one of interests in the aspect of the atmospheric composition change accompanied with the auroral activity.

There are several previous studies in this issue. For example, recently, we have reported an initial result on a clear relationship between the electron density increase (due to the energetic particles) and the Na density decrease from observational data sets obtained by Na lidar, EISCAT VHF radar, and optical instruments at Tromsø, Norway on 24-25 January 2012. However, all of the previous studies had been carried out based on case studies by ground-based lidar observations. In this study, we have performed, for the first time, statistical analysis using Na density data from 2004 to 2009 obtained with the Optical Spectrograph and InfraRed Imager System (OSIRIS) onboard Odin satellite. In the presentation, we will show relationship between the Na density and geomagnetic activities, and its latitudinal variation. Based on these results, the Na layer response to the energetic particles will be discussed.

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