太陽陽子降り込みイベントに伴う極域中間圏オゾン減少の統計解析

#石島陸[1];長濱智生[2];水野亮[2] [1]名大・理・宇地研;[2]名大・宇地研

A statistical analysis of ozone depletion in the polar mesosphere caused by precipitating solar protons

Riku Ishijima[1]; Tomoo Nagahama[2]; Akira Mizuno[2] [1] ISEE, Nagoya Univ.; [2] ISEE, Nagoya Univ.

It is known that energetic particle precipitation (EPP) into the polar mesosphere induces generation of NO_x and HO_x due to dissociation and/or ionization of nitrogen and oxygen molecules, leading ozone (O3) depletion in the upper stratosphere and mesosphere. In particular, O₃ depletion in the stratosphere and mesosphere was reported at the large solar proton events (SPEs) that the energetic protons from the sun precipitate into the atmosphere (e.g. Jackman et al. 2005). However, the response of the stratospheric and mesospheric O3 at the SPEs with the medium and the small proton flux is not revealed. To understand relationship between the O₃ depletion and SPEs in the upper stratosphere and mesosphere, we investigated changes of mesospheric O₃ mixing ratio before and after the SPEs that the maximum of the proton flux over 10 MeV exceeds 10 pfu during a period in 2012-2015 which are listed by NOAA SPACE ENVIRONMENT SERVICES CENTER, by using the O₃ dataset observed with Aura/MLS (version 4.2) (Ishijima et al. JpGU2018). We examined the temporal change of the zonal average of the O₃ mixing ratio at an altitude of 60 km every 3 degrees from 50 to 80 degrees in geomagnetic latitude over 5 days before and after the 6 SPEs with the maximum of the proton flux over 100 pfu during the period, and found significant ozone depletion in a region where the geomagnetic latitude is more than 70 degrees, and suggested the relationship between the proton flux and the O_3 depletion reduction rate of O_3 . Furthermore, we found that the temporal variation of the zonal averaged O_3 in two polar areas showed a difference in time about 12-24 hours, implying it may be due to difference in time of precipitation of the solar proton in both the poles. To confirm them statistically, we examine the mesospheric O₃ depletion at the SPEs extended from 2004 to 2017. During 13 years, there are 53 SPEs with the maximum of the proton flux ranging from 12 to 6530 pfu. For all the SPEs, we estimate the time at which the O₃ at 60 km most decreases from the average value before the event with the geomagnetic latitude every 3 degrees, and also estimate the correlation between the maximum of the proton flux at the SPE and the O_3 depletion rate. In the presentation, we report on the details of these features as well as the feature of the O₃ depletion with the geomagnetic latitude. In addition, the time difference of the O₃ depletion in both the polar areas through a solar cycle is discussed.

極域中間圏では高エネルギー粒子の降り込み (Energetic Particle Precipitation: EPP) によって窒素分子や酸素分子が解離・電離して NO_x や HO_x を生成し、それらによりオゾン (O_3) が減少することが知られている。特に、太陽からの陽子が地球大気に降り込む太陽陽子イベント (Solar Proton Event: SPE) においては、大きな SPE 時に成層圏・中間圏の O_3 減少が報告されている (例えば、Jackman et al. 2005)。しかし、中・小規模な SPE まで含めたイベント時における成層圏・中間圏 O_3 の応答についてはこれまで十分には解明されていない。我々はこれまでに、2012-2015 年の期間で NOAA SPACE ENVIRONMENT SERVICES CENTER による O_3 による O_3 がし、 O_3 がきない O_3

そこで本研究では、前回利用した Aura/MLS の O_3 データを 2004-2017 年の 13 年間に拡張し、1 太陽周期における SPE が中間圏 O_3 に与える影響を調べた。期間中に陽子フラックスが 10 pfu を超える SPE は 53 回発生し、フラックスの最大値は 12 から 6530 pfu の範囲であった。全ての SPE において、高度 60 km における O_3 混合比がイベント前の平均値から最も減少する時刻をそれぞれの磁気緯度で求め、陽子フラックスとの関連について解析を行い、前回得られた SPE と O_3 の関係性、北極側と南極側の違いを磁気緯度帯ごとにより詳細を得た。発表では、これらを示すとともに、ほぼ同じ強さの SPE でも太陽活動度が異なる期間で中間圏 O_3 の減少傾向の違いについても報告する予定である。