

Studies of aerosol layered phenomena in the summer mesopause at the Swedish Institute of Space Physics.



▲2018年7月5日モスクワ上空で成層圏気球より撮像された夜光雲(Dalin et al., 2019)

講演者 : Peter Dalin 博士

IRF:スウェーデン王立宇宙物理研究所

言語 : 英語、ただし内容は一般向けです。

日時 : 2019年12月21日 (土)14:00-15:10

会場 : 生田キャンパス A館A302教室

Noctilucent clouds (NLCs) are the highest clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, observed around the summer mesopause at 80-90 km altitude, when temperatures fall down to 140 K and less. NLCs are visible during the summer months of each hemisphere. Polar Mesosphere Summer Echoes (PMSE) are strong radar returns from 80-90 km altitudes, which are closely related to NLCs. However, while NLCs are formed by ice particles, the PMSE occurrence requires perturbations in electron density at scales of half radar wavelength. NLCs and PMSE are excellent natural tracers on various atmospheric waves propagating through the mesopause region. Scientists at IRF conduct research on NLCs and PMSE using ground-based optical imagers and radars as well as imagers on stratospheric balloons.

本件に関するお問合せ : 理工学部物理学科 鈴木秀彦(suzuhide@meiji.ac.jp)