地磁気静穏日変化振幅の長期変動特性

新堀 淳樹 [1]; 小山 幸伸 [2]; 能勢 正仁 [3]; 堀 智昭 [4]; 谷田貝 亜紀代 [5]; 大塚 雄一 [6]
[1] 京大・生存研; [2] 京大・理・地磁気センター
; [3] 京大・理 地磁気センター; [4] 名大 STE 研; [5] 名大 STE 研; [6] 名大 STE 研

Characteristics of the long-term variation of the amplitude of geomagnetic solar quiet (Sq) daily variation

Atsuki Shinbori[1]; Yukinobu KOYAMA[2]; Masahito Nose[3]; Tomoaki Hori[4]; Akiyo Yatagai[5]; Yuichi Otsuka[6]
[1] RISH, Kyoto Univ.; [2] WDC for Geomag, Kyoto, Kyoto Univ.; [3] DACGSM, Kyoto Univ.; [4] STE lab., Nagoya Univ.; [5] STEL, Nagoya Univ.
; [6] STEL, Nagoya Univ.

Characteristics of long-term variation in the amplitude of solar quiet geomagnetic field daily variation (Sq) have been investigated using 1-h geomagnetic field data obtained from 69 geomagnetic observation stations within the period of 1947-2013. The Sq amplitude observed at these geomagnetic stations showed a clear dependence on the 10-12 year solar activity cycle and tended to enhance during each solar maximum phase. The Sq amplitude became the smallest around the minimum of solar cycle 23/24 in 2008-2009. The relationship between the solar F10.7 index and Sq amplitude is approximately linear but 64 percent of geomagnetic stations show a weak nonlinear dependence on the solar F10.7 index. In order to remove the effect of solar activity seen in the long-term variation of the Sq amplitude, we calculated a linear or second order fitting curve between the solar F10.7 index and Sq amplitude during 1947-2013, and examined the residual Sq amplitude, which is defined as the deviation from the fitting curve. As a result, a majority of the trends in the residual Sq amplitude that passed through a trend test showed a negative value in a wide region. This tendency was relatively strong in Europe, India, the eastern part of Canada, and New Zealand. The relationship between the magnetic field intensity and residual Sq amplitude showed an anti-correlation for about 71 percent of geomagnetic stations. On the other hand, the residual Sq amplitude in the equatorial station (Addis Ababa) was anti-correlated with the absolute value of the magnetic field inclination. This implies the movement of the equatorial electrojet due to the secular variation of the ambient magnetic field.