

R005-11

A 会場 : 11/24 PM2 (15:30-18:15)

16:15~16:30

## 昭和基地上空 100-170km に観測された地磁気静穏時のスポラディック Ca<sup>+</sup> 層

#江尻 省<sup>1,2)</sup>, 西山 尚典<sup>1,2)</sup>, 津田 卓雄<sup>3)</sup>, 津野 克彦<sup>4)</sup>, 古城 侑季<sup>5)</sup>, 齊藤 昭則<sup>5)</sup>, 西岡 未知<sup>6)</sup>, 阿保 真<sup>7)</sup>, 川原 琢也<sup>8)</sup>, 小川 貴代<sup>4)</sup>, 和田 智之<sup>4)</sup>, 中村 卓司<sup>1,2)</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> 極地研, (<sup>2</sup> 総研大, (<sup>3</sup> 電通大, (<sup>4</sup> 理研・光量子工学研究センター, (<sup>5</sup> 京都大・理・地球物理, (<sup>6</sup> 情報通信研究機構, (<sup>7</sup> 都立大・システムデザイン, (<sup>8</sup> 信州大・工

## Sporadic Ca<sup>+</sup> layer observed around 100-170 km over Syowa Station during geomagnetic quiet condition

#Mitsumu K. Ejiri<sup>1,2)</sup>, Takanori Nishiyama<sup>1,2)</sup>, Takuo T. Tsuda<sup>3)</sup>, Katsuhiko Tsuno<sup>4)</sup>, Yuki Kojo<sup>5)</sup>, Akinori Saito<sup>5)</sup>, Michi Nishioka<sup>6)</sup>, Makoto Abo<sup>7)</sup>, Takuya D. Kawahara<sup>8)</sup>, Takayo Ogawa<sup>4)</sup>, Satoshi Wada<sup>4)</sup>, Takuji Nakamura<sup>1,2)</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Polar Research, (<sup>2</sup>Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, (<sup>3</sup>University of Electro-Communications, (<sup>4</sup>Riken, RAP, (<sup>5</sup>Department of Geophysics, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, (<sup>6</sup>National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, (<sup>7</sup>Graduate School of System Design, Tokyo Metropolitan University, (<sup>8</sup>Faculty of Engineering, Shinshu University

The wind shear theory is widely accepted as the mechanism of the formation of the sporadic E layer (EsL) in the mid-latitudes. Among the ions that drift vertically due to the vertical shear of neutral horizontal winds, the long-lived ions that form the core of the EsL are metal-atom ions, such as Ca<sup>+</sup>, Fe<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup> etc., supplied by meteoroids to the MLT region. On the other hand, in the high latitude, especially auroral oval zone, the EsL occurred with geomagnetic and auroral activity is known. However, it is unknown if there is a EsL during geomagnetic quiet condition, and a contribution of the metal-atom ions to formation and lasting of the EsL as in the mid-latitude.

A resonance scattering lidar developed by National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR) was installed at Syowa (69S, 40E), Antarctic in 2017 and observed Ca<sup>+</sup> density profiles in 2017 and 2018. A Ca<sup>+</sup> thin layer descending from ~170 to 100 km was observed on Sep. 13 in 2017 that geomagnetic activity was quiet. At the same time, a weak EsL observed with the ionosonde at Syowa operated by National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT). In this presentation, we will show a relationship between Ca<sup>+</sup> thin layer and the EsL and discuss contributions of vertical shear of neutral wind.