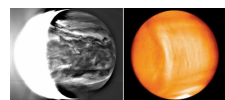
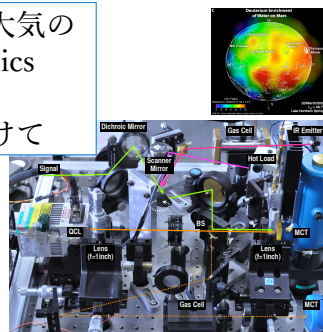


ハレアカラT60と超高分散分光器 (MILAHl)による金星・火星観測



時間変動を伴う惑星大気の
(1) 構造・Dynamics
(2) 微量成分
の短中長期追跡へ向けて



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1:東北大学, 2:INAF(Italy), 3:京都産業大, 4:Univ. Cologne (Germany), 5:Univ. Hawaii(USA)

地上赤外線観測による太陽系内天体の観測戦略 2016年9月7日

装置概要: 赤外ヘテロダイン分光器 MILAHl

Mid
Infrared
Laser
Heterodyne
Instrument

$$R_{TOA} = \varepsilon B(T_{surf})e^{-\tau} + R_{UW}$$

$$I_{het} = R_{TOA} \otimes R_{LO}$$

$$I_{het} = I_{DC} + I_{IF} \\ = P_S + P_L + 2\sqrt{P_S P_L} \cos(2\pi\gamma_{IF}t - \phi)$$

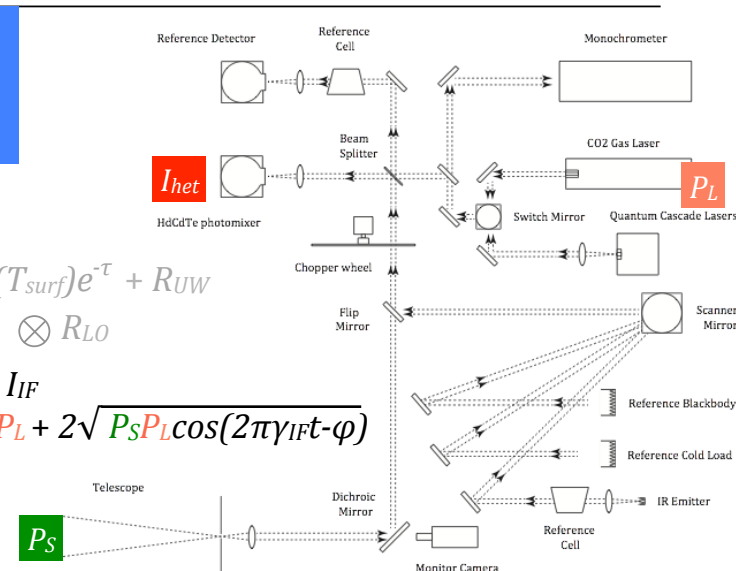


Fig. Optical configuration of MILAHl [Nakagawa16].

目的 高波長分解能(>150万)で

Dynamics e.g. 金星中間圏-熱圏の風速・温度計測

- ・ CO₂輝線プロファイルから 風速・温度を導出
- ・ CO₂吸収プロファイルから 鉛直分布も導出
- ...

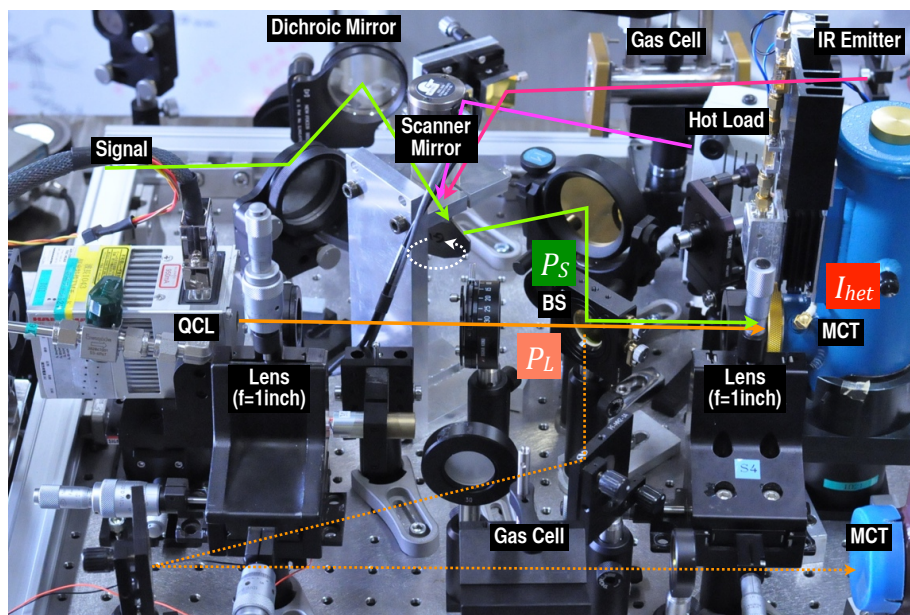
Trace Gas e.g. 火星 CH₄, HDO/H₂O, H₂O₂, O₃, CO₂

- ・ 地球大気吸収を分離して
背後の「惑星大気の微量成分」を導出

手段

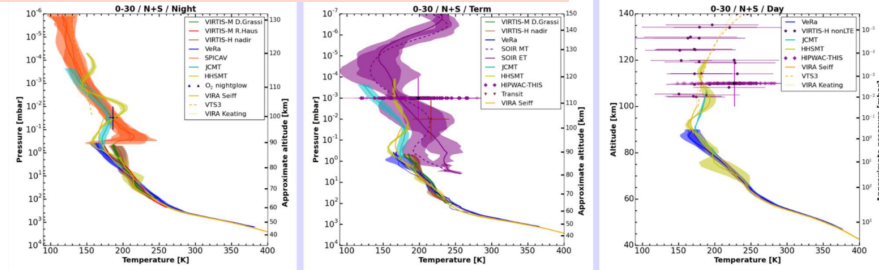
- ・ T60 (ハワイ・ハレアカラ山頂の東北大望遠鏡) で,
独自開発した中間赤外ヘテロダイン分光器を
連続長期間モニタにフル活用

Mid Infrared LAsEr Heterodyne Instrument: The 1st ver.

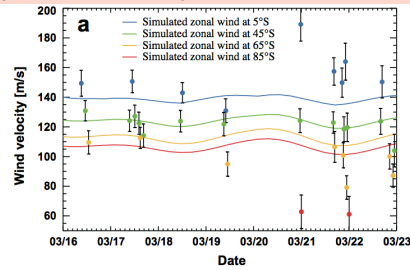


[金星] 超高層大気温度/風速 複雑な時空間変化

by VEX/SOIR (NIR Echelle, solar occultation @ Limb obs.)



by MIR Heterodyne (Kitt Peak)



(Up) Local-time dependence of temperature profiles in the mesosphere-thermosphere on Venus by space-born measurements [Mahieux+15].

(Left) Short-term variations of mesospheric wind on Venus [Nakagawa+13].

[金星] 観測データリトリバル (高見/佐川) (Data: from NASA/HIPWAC)

Date:

May 20 2012

Location:

IRTf at Mt. Mauna Kea

Observation point:

LT 0h, 67N

Integral time:

96 minutes

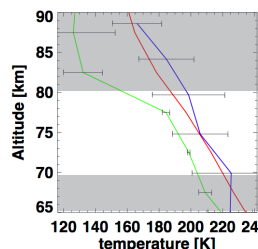
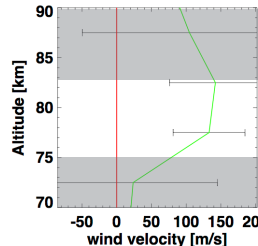
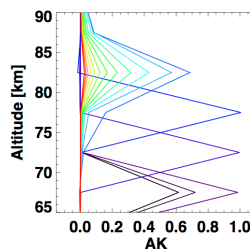
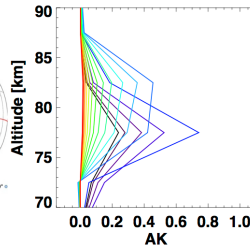
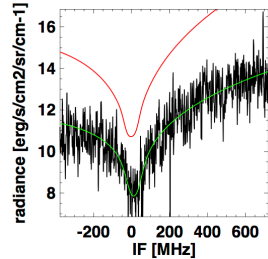


Fig. An example of the wind/temperature retrieval using THIS data. Red:A-priori, Green:Retrieved profiles, Blue:Stangier+15 [Takami et al.].

[金星] MILAHIで得られた観測スペクトル

Wind/Temperature @ ~90km
can be directly obtained from
Doppler shift/ Doppler width of
emission line (CO_2 non-LTE).

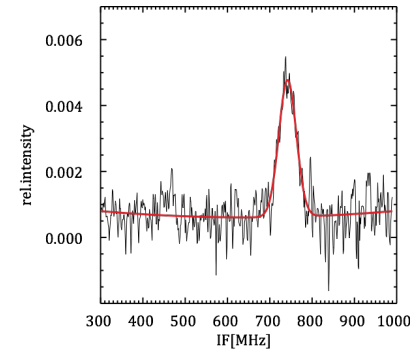


Fig. Example of the Venusian CO_2 non-LTE emission spectrum at 10.5 micron. The red shows the Gaussian curve fit to the data [Nakagawa et al., 2016]. Emission width ~ 0.0012 cm^{-1} .

Wind/Temperature @ 70-80km
can fully be resolved from
absorption line (CO_2 LTE)
with its vertical profile

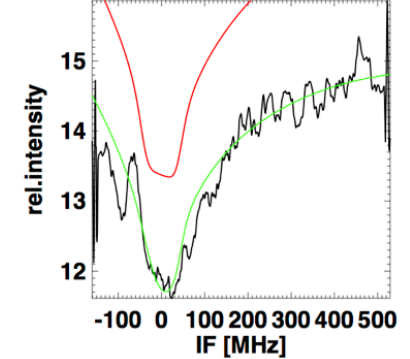
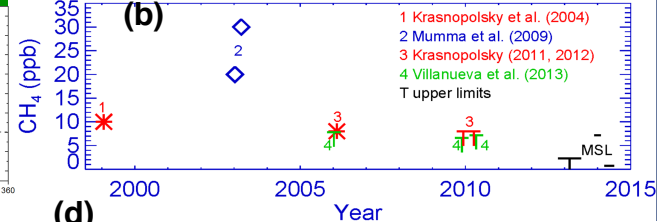
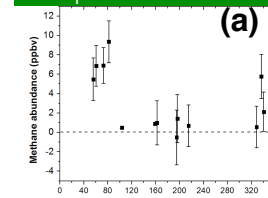


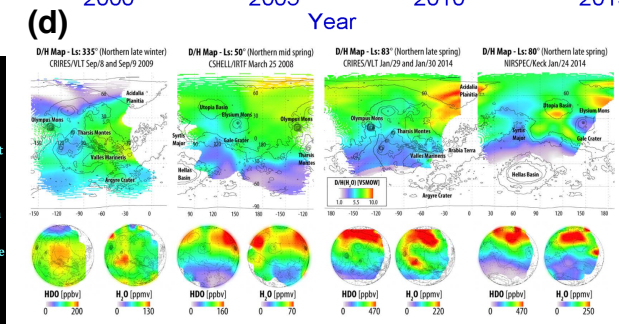
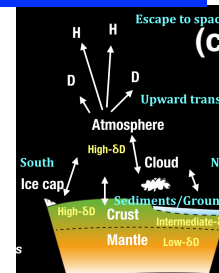
Fig. Example of Venusian CO_2 absorption spectrum at 10.5 micron. The green curve fits to the data in the case of retrieval. The red is a-priori for the retrieval [Takami et al.].

[火星] CH_4 , $\text{HDO}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ の季節変化～長期変遷

CH_4 on Mars ??



Water on Mars



(a) Seasonal variation of CH_4 [Webster+14].

(b) Summary of previous measurements of CH_4 [Krasnopolsky+15].

(c) Water cycle on Mars [Usui+15]

(d) Seasonal change of $\text{HDO}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [Villanueva+15].

[火星] MILAHIへの期待：スペクトル (青木)

H₂O/HDO ratio – its variations Water on Mars

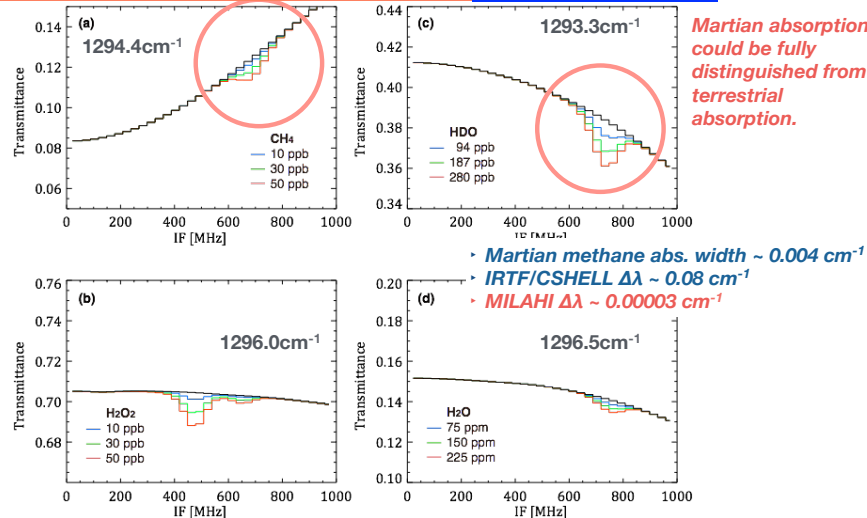


Fig. Synthetic spectra of CH₄, H₂O₂, HDO, and H₂O under v_D ~ 15 km/s [Nakagawa et al., 2016]. Note that Martian HDO can be observed even if v_D ~ 0 km/s. The resolution is reduced for S/N.

MILAHI 1 号機：装置性能まとめ

Tab. Summary of the sensitivity of IR heterodyne for Mars [Nakagawa et al., 2016].

	Alt. [km]	Ver. res. [km]	Precision (assumed noise or typical integ.time)
T	0-30	10	40-10 K (1.0[ergs/s/cm ² /sr/cm ⁻¹])
	75	10	3-20 K
Wind	10-25	10	20-30 m/s
	75	10	10 m/s
H₂O	-	-	75 ppm (3.62 h)
HDO	-	-	96 ppb (2-SMOW) (15 min)
H₂O₂	-	-	10 ppb (1.3 h)
CH₄	-	-	10 ppb (32 h)
CO₂ iso	-	-	100 ‰ for δ¹⁸O_{VSMOW}

Tab. Beam size of the IR heterodyne [Nakagawa et al., 2016].

LO	Spectral bands (cm ⁻¹)	Beam size(0.6m)	Beam size(1.8m)
1	968-973	4.32"	1.44"
2	1043-1048	4.03"	1.34"
3	1293-1297	3.23"	1.08"

[火星] MILAHIへの期待: スペクトル (based on the data from NASA/HIPWAC)

CO₂ isotope & its ratio – its variations Another cycle

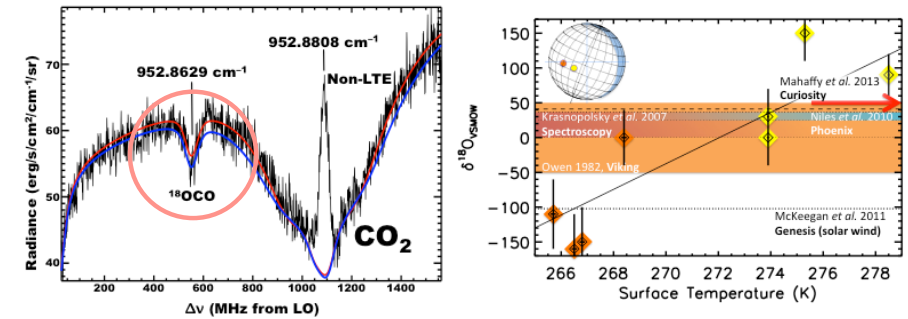


Fig. Carbon dioxide isotope spectrum observed by HIPWAC/IRTF, and its variations (right) [Livengood et al., 2015 (proceedings)]. Unexpected significant local-time variation was found.

将来展開の1つ：Fiber Optics & Near IR

- ✓小型化
- ✓光軸設定の簡易化
- ✓マルチチャンネル化
- ⇒衛星・Landerへの搭載も可

IKI, Russia

ExoMars Lander [2020] に搭載予定 (M-DLS: マルチチャンネル)
金星探査機(露)にも近赤外ヘテロダイナミクス分光器搭載予定

高見 (東北大M2) がこの開発を行っている機関へ
修行に行く予定 (この9-10月)

まとめ：ここ数年の目標

- ・ 東北大惑星望遠鏡T60 + 赤外ヘテロダイン分光器
超高波長分解能(>150万)による
地上からの長期間モニタを可能とする.
- ・ Dynamics 金星 Akatsuki (& 火星MAVEN) 連携
中間圏～下部熱圏の風速・温度場を
10-数10m/s(orK)の精度で導出,
地方時依存性や短期～長期変動を明らかに.
- ・ Trace Gas 火星 ESA ExoMars (& 金星VEX)連携
HDO/H₂Oを2-VSMOWの精度で,
CH₄を10ppb精度で検出, 季節・長期変遷を明らかに.

* 基盤B - 海外学術 (ハワイ)	～2017FY
* 基盤B (火星-MAVEN連携)	～2017FY
* 基盤A or B (金星・火星)	申請予定 (2017-2019FY)
* 日-ベルギー協力	申請 (2017-2018FY)