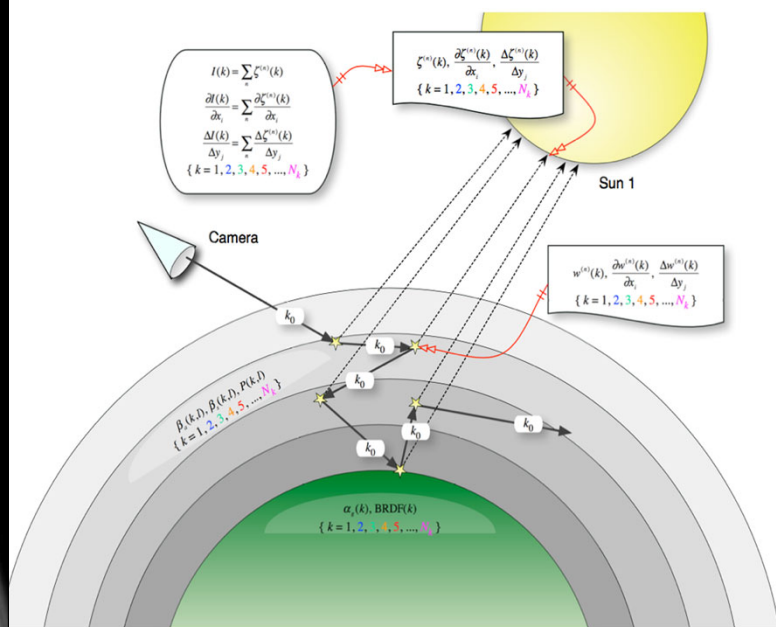


米欧火星探査機群観測データによる 新大気リトリバル技術の検証

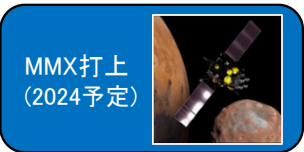
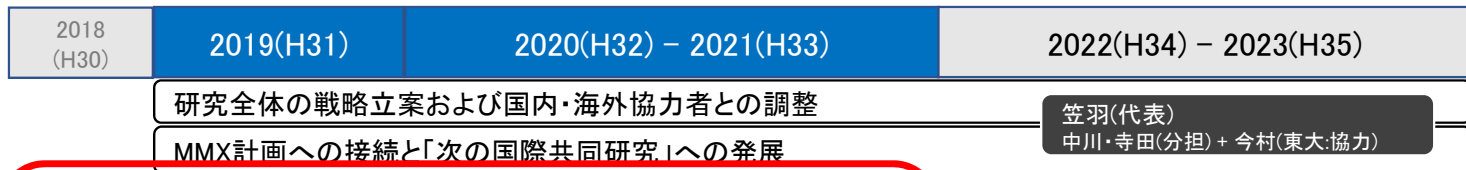
～ 欧ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter および
日MMXへの応用展開準備～
<2019-2021>



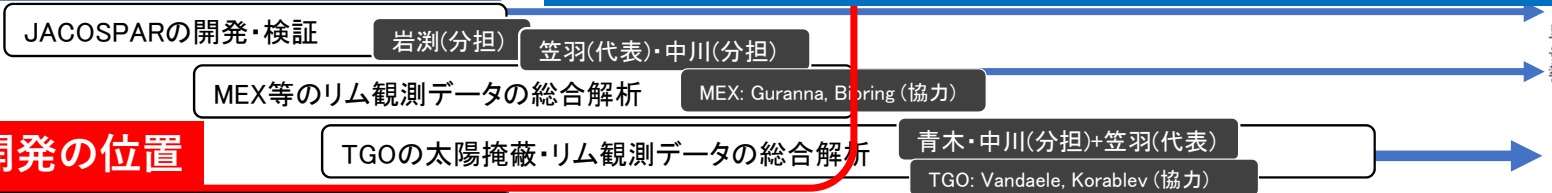
笠羽 康正¹, 小暮 李成¹(M2: M論案件), 中川 広務¹, 青木 翔平^{2,3},
Arnaud Mahieux³, 岩渕 弘信¹, 出村 裕英²
+ 佐藤 隆雄⁵, 吉田 奈央¹(D2:ベルギー), 風間 暁¹(M1)

1. 東北大学・理, 2. JAXA-ISAS, 3. ベルギー IASB,
4. 会津大, 5. 北海道情報大

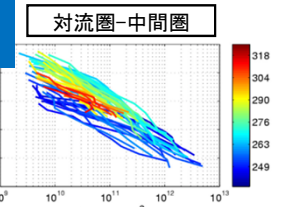
<青字：定例的に活動しているメンバー>



(A) 下層大気の鉛直構造観測 **欧米探査機との協働で追う火星大気環境の変動と進化**

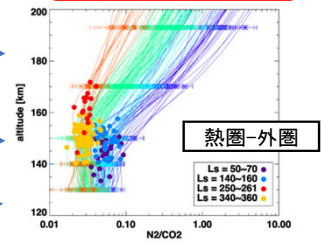
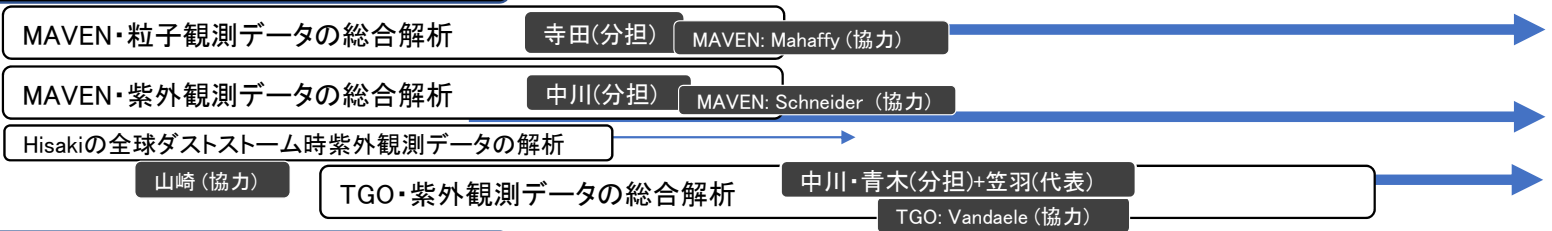


本開発の位置



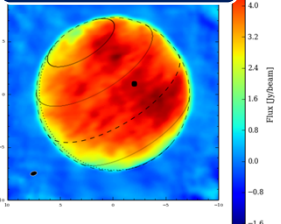
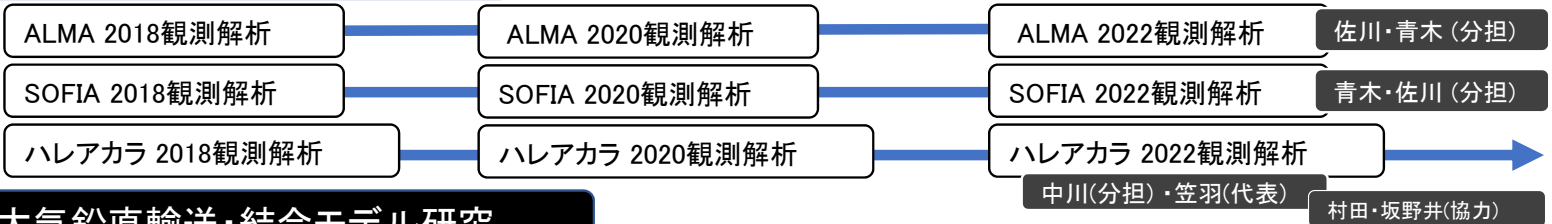
鉛直分布構造観測 (from Orbiters)

(B) 上層大気の鉛直構造観測

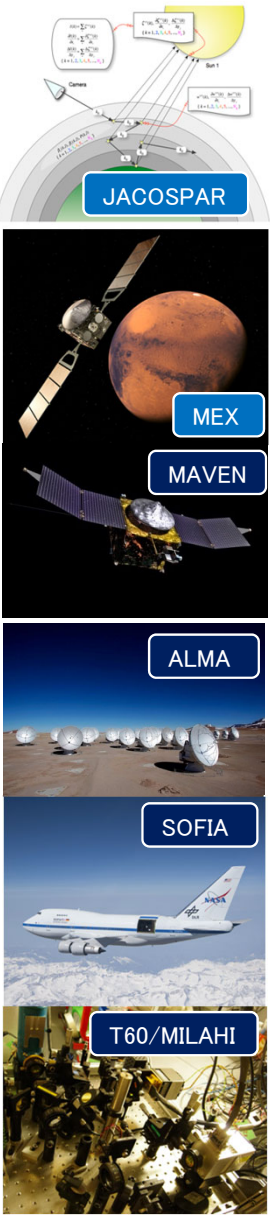
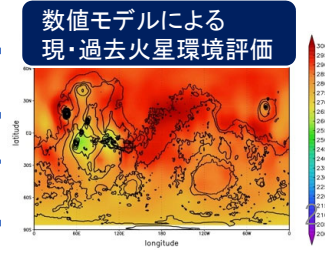
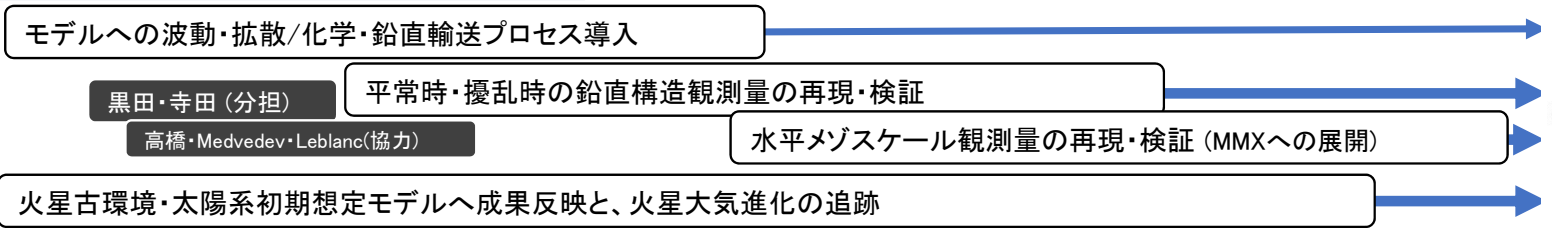


水平分布構造観測 (from Earth)

(C) 全球大気の水平構造観測

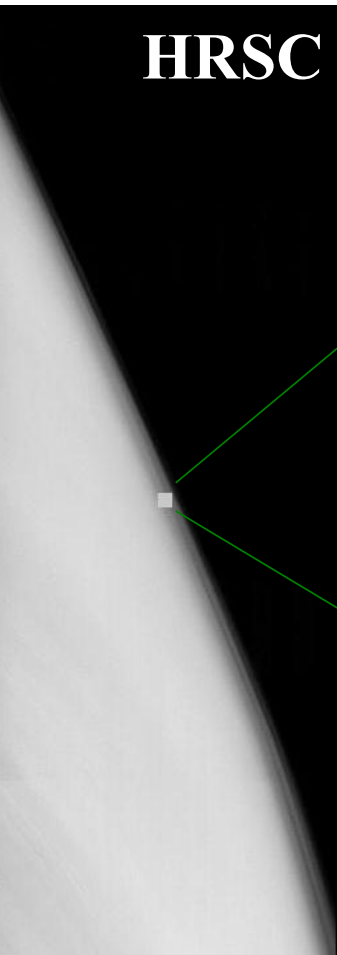


(D) 大気鉛直輸送・結合モデル研究

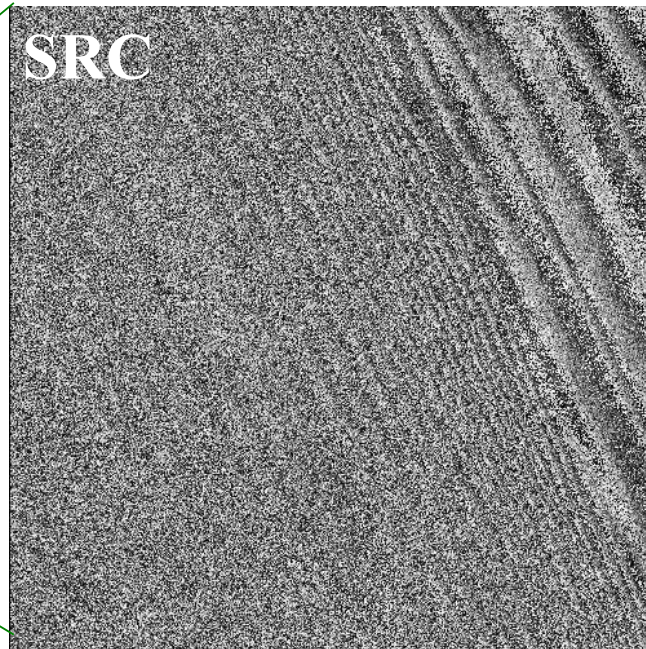


Martian Limb structure

“Layered dust” can be identified
in high altitude !



HRSC

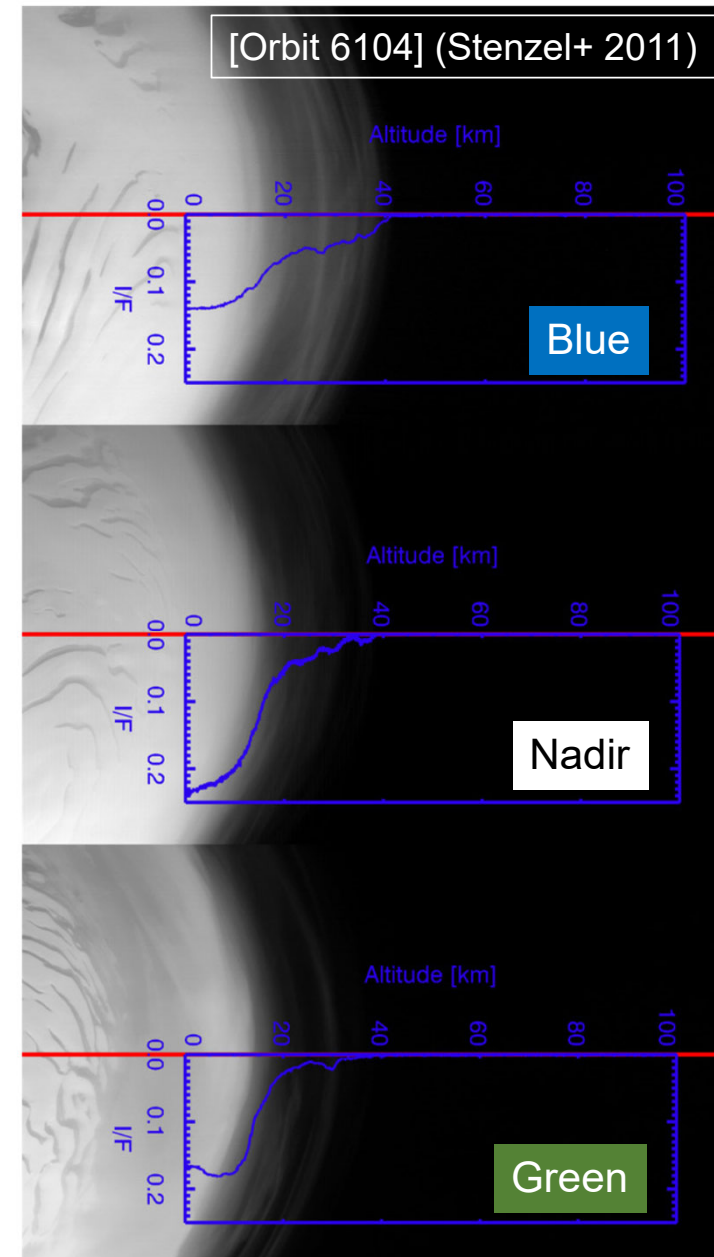


SRC

7.5 km
(h0044_0009.nd2)

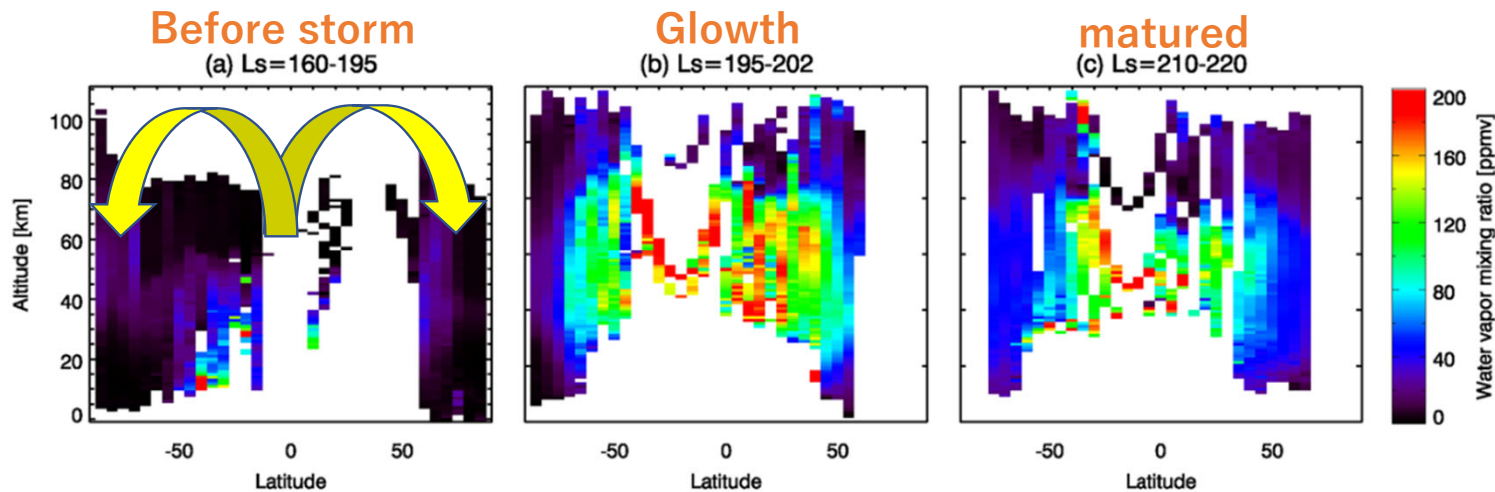
High-Resolution Stereo Camera / Mars Express

170 km



Water & Dust vertical transportation -- Recent discoveries

- **Water vapor & Dust** are transported to 50-90 km (mesosphere) by Global Dust Storm !

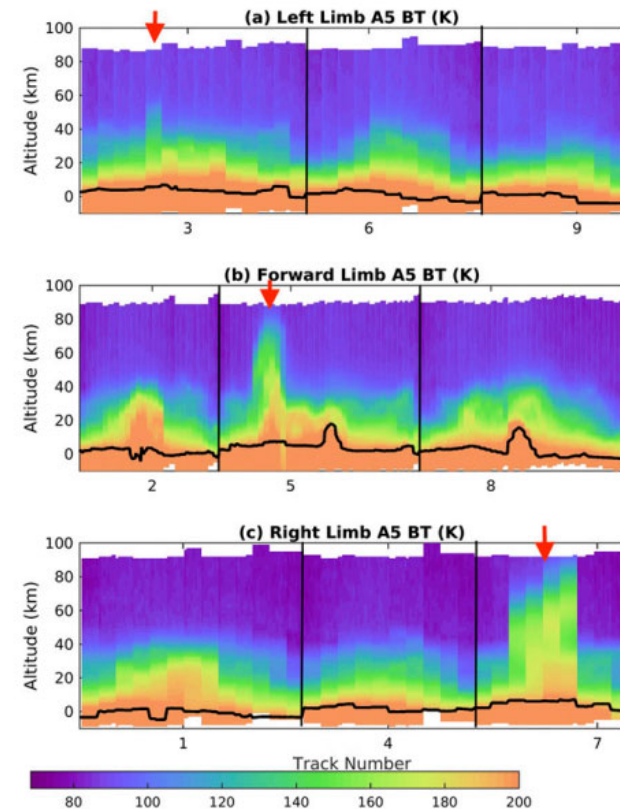


ExoMars/TGO NOMAD observation in Solar Occultation above limb:
Water vapor distribution before, during the storm. (Aoki et al. 2019)

Four explanations: (Vandaele+ 2019)

- 1) **Dust absorbs solar radiation**, increasing saturated vapor pressure at high altitudes
- 2) **Hadley circulation** is strengthened by dust warming the atmosphere.
 → Vertical mixing occurs
- 3) **Local deep convection** due to heating of dust
- 4) **Large-scale rise** of dust layer due to dust heating

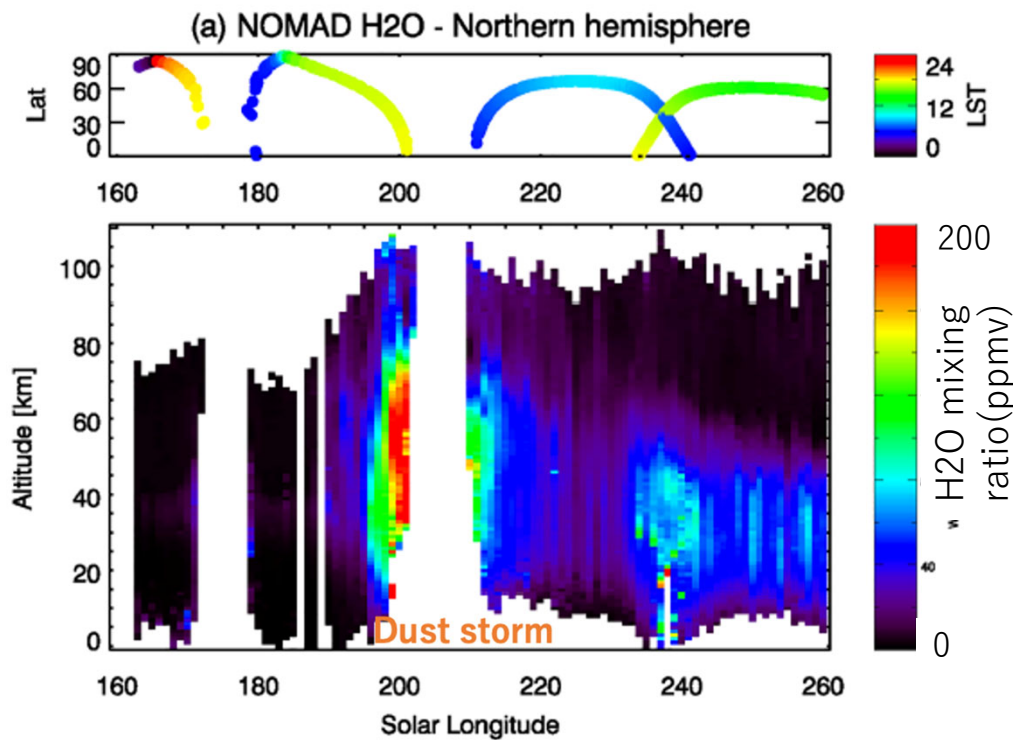
- **Dust can be transported to ~70 km in 2-h !**



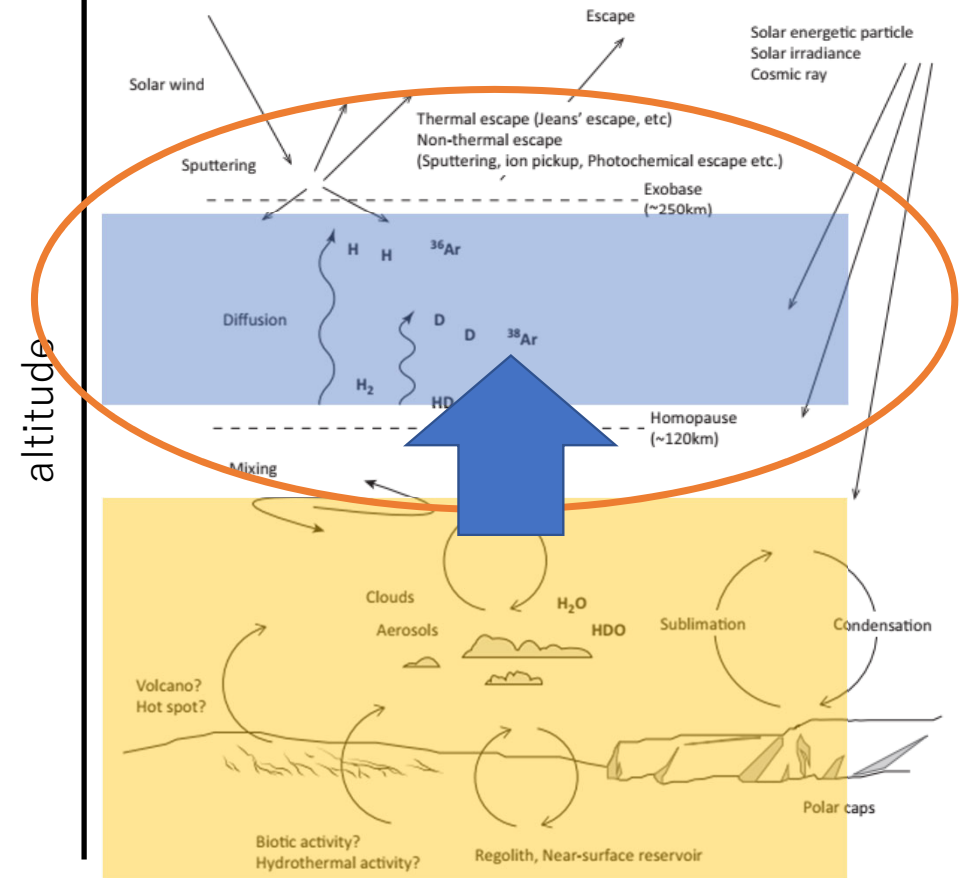
MRO MCS observations at 463 cm⁻¹ above eastern Tharsis in limb observations (Heavens et al. 2019)
 Ls=190 in MY 30 [0813–1233 UTC 30 Nov 2010]

Water & Dust vertical transportation -- Recent discoveries

- **Water vapor** (transported with dust?) in the mesosphere (50~90 km) can be **dissociated by Solar UV**.
 ⇒ It can be linked to **the escape to space** observed by MAVEN



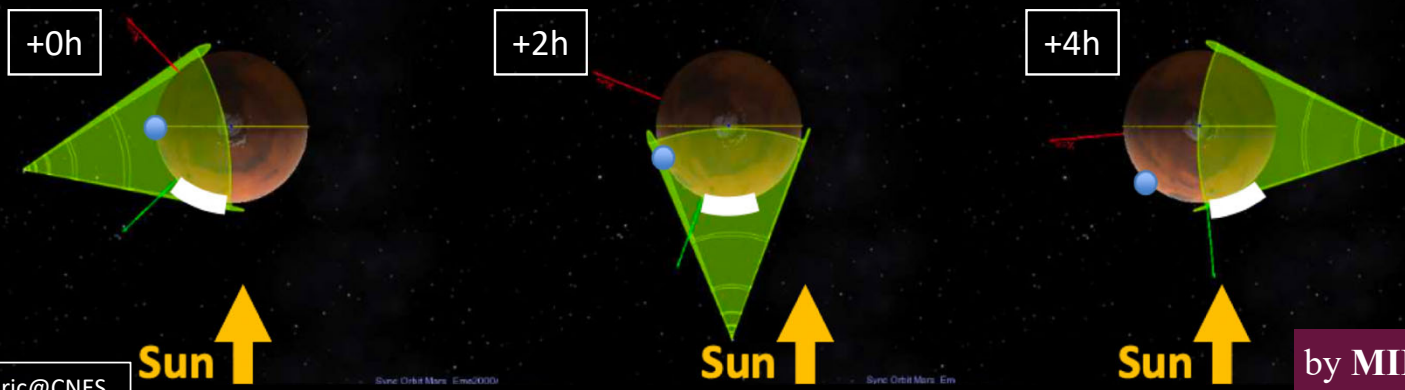
H₂O vertical transportation during the storm (Aoki et al., 2019)



[Vertical / Horizontal distributions of “dust / water ice / H₂O gas”]
 Their variations & correlations are important for those transportations.

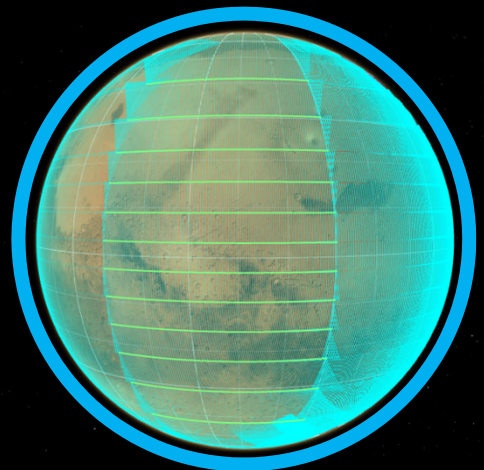
A possibility of JAXA MMX – Global disk + limb observations

<Requirement> “gases and aerosols” simultaneously with practical calculation time by fitting multiple wavelengths

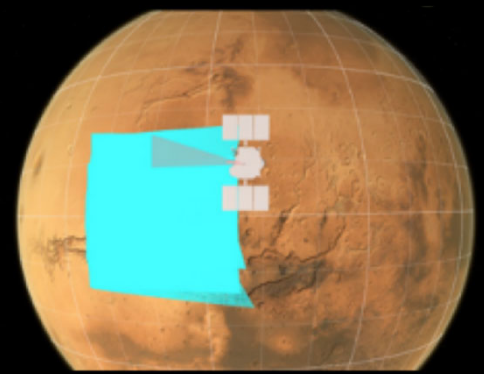


Sawyer Eric@CNES

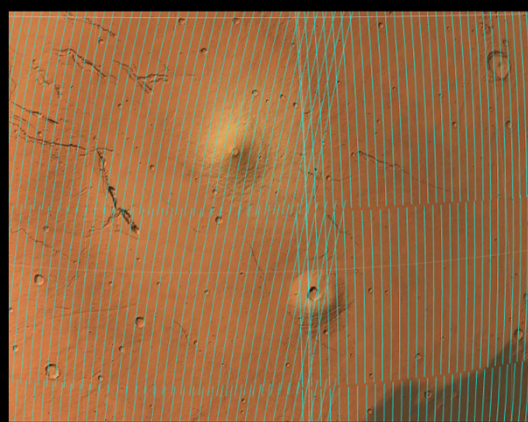
by MIRS: NIR spectrometer (0.9-3.6 μm)
with TENG00: Vis multiband imager



Global mode
4 km res. (36 stripes, 6,598 images)
8 km res. (36 stripes, 14,149 images)



Tracking mode
(6 stripes 3 times, 32,191 images)



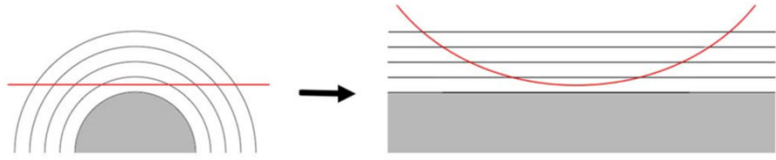
Expanded view of slit positions

“Pre-JACOSPAR” -- Retrieval of aerosols profile in Martian atmosphere

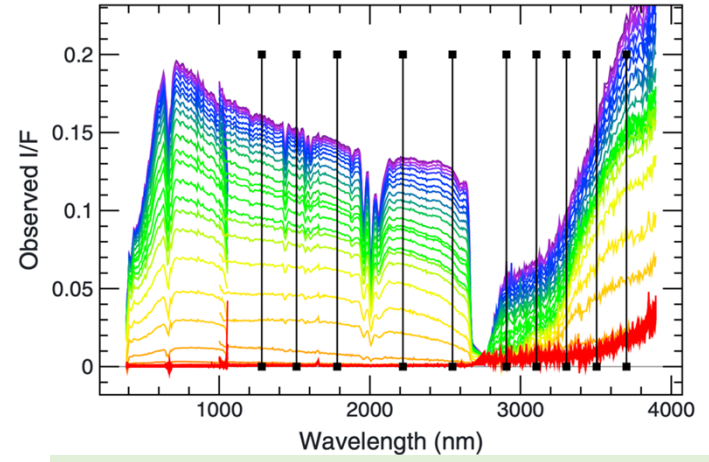
<Requirement> “gases and aerosols” simultaneously with practical calculation time by fitting multiple wavelengths

Case-1: Limb retrieval of “Dust and Water ice aerosols” with MRO/CRISM (Smith+ 2013)

- *pseudo-spherical* approximation due to reduce the calculation costs
- ➔ Retrieval was conducted for **10 lines** of wavelength



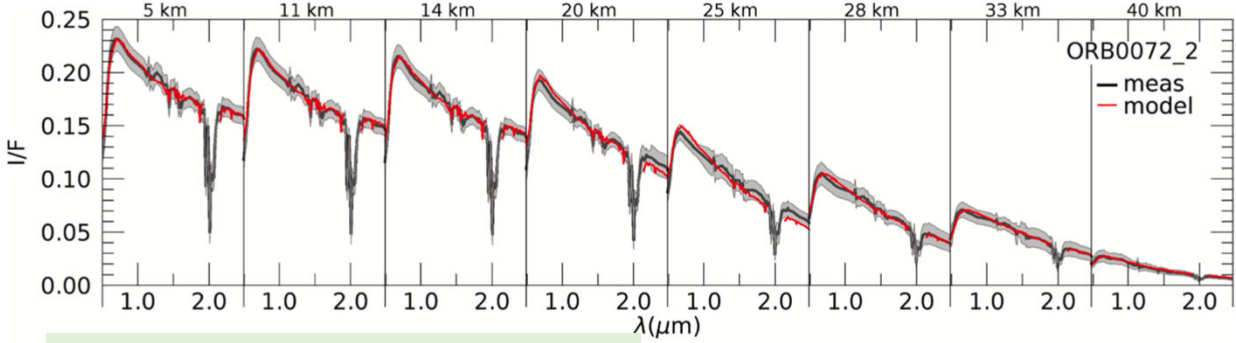
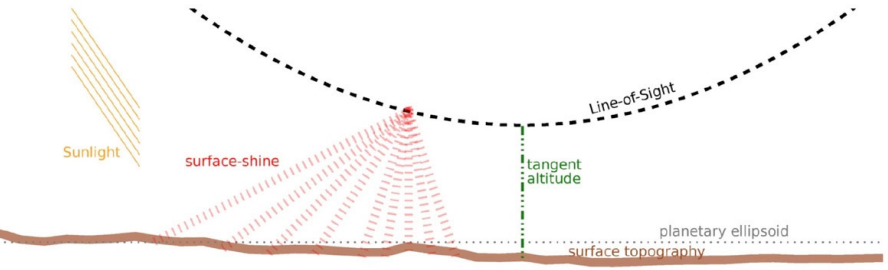
Pseudo-spherical approximation
 = The atmosphere plane-parallel
 The optical path “curved”, assuming the limb observation.



“10 wavelengths” (black vertical lines) are only used.

Both: No absorptions by gases

Case-2: Limb retrieval of “Dust” with MEx OMEGA (D'Aversa+ 2022)



Best fits of the OMEGA 0.5–2.5 μm limb scans

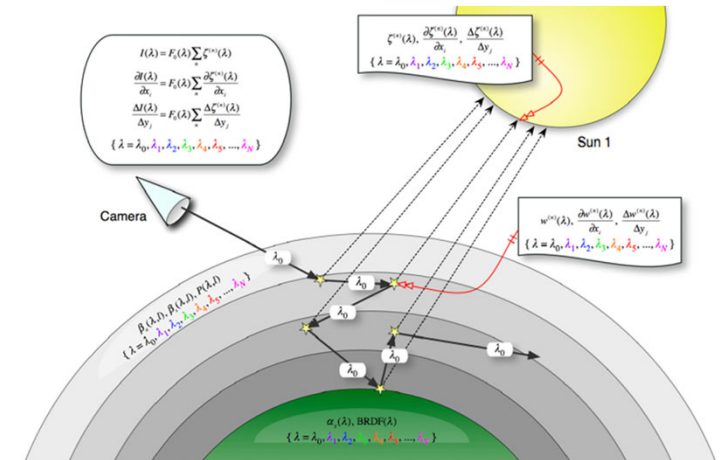
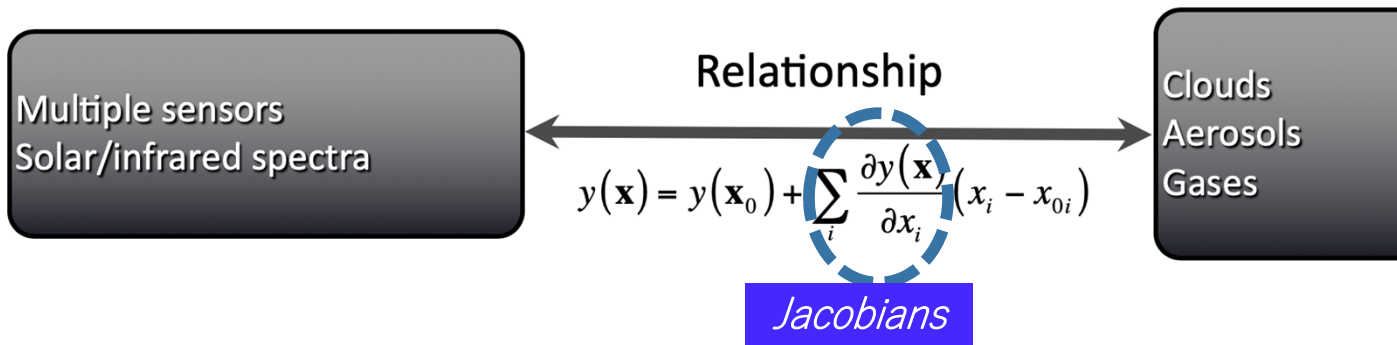
“JACOSPAR” -- Retrieval of aerosols profile in Martian atmosphere

A fast atmospheric radiative transfer model using
 “Backward Monte Carlo” & “Dependent Sampling”

- Efficiently calculate the **spherical atmosphere** and **multiple scattering**
- Covering in “UV ~ far-IR” (solar radiation + planetary thermal radiation)

Input parameters: Optical properties -- Albedo / Scattering / Absorption / Phase function
 Solar direction

--> **Calculation for Radiance & Jacobian** → **Retrieval !!**



[Backward Monte Carlo (BMC)]

To spread the photons backward (from the observation point to the radiation source).
 → more efficient than forward MC (Asano+ 2010)

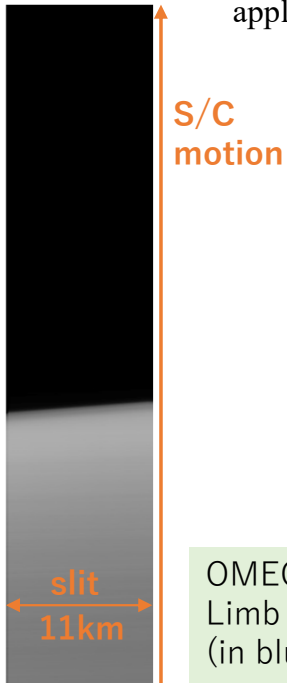
[Dependent Sampling] (Marchunk et al., 1980)

To calculate the radiance for optically-average system k_0 , and
 → to simulate the measurement signals of other thousands of systems by using ‘Weight factor’

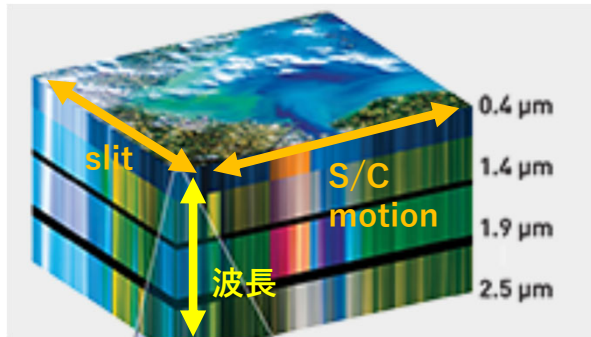
“JACOSPAR” -- Retrieval of aerosols profile in Martian atmosphere

applied to **MEx OMEGA** (Observatoire pour la Minéralogie, l'Eau, les Glaces et l'Activité)

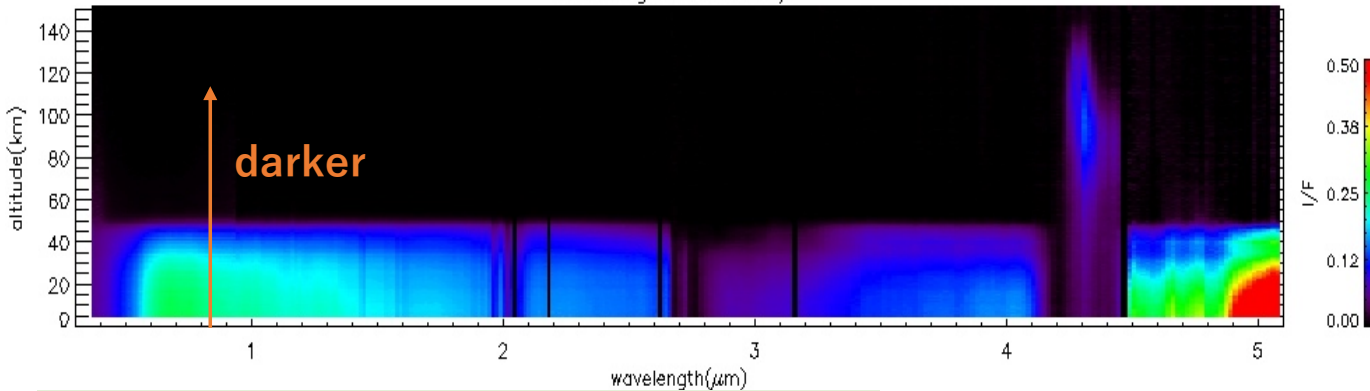
λ	0.35~5.2 μm (res.: 13~20 nm)
$\lambda / d\lambda$	350~10000 (IFOV 1.2mrad)
Mode	dadir & limb
Data	2004~ (SWIR : 2004~2008)



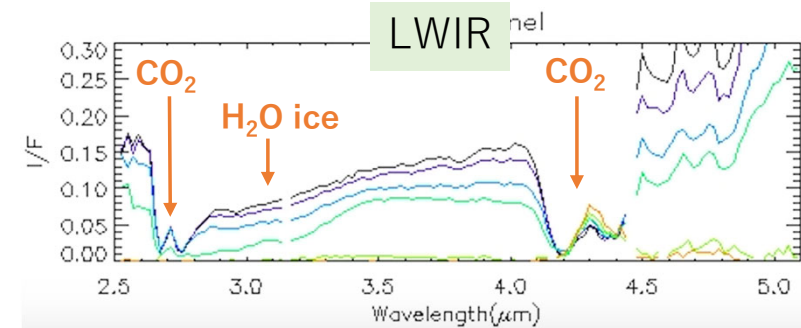
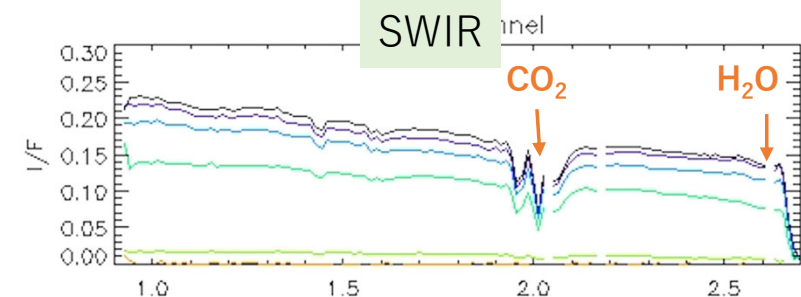
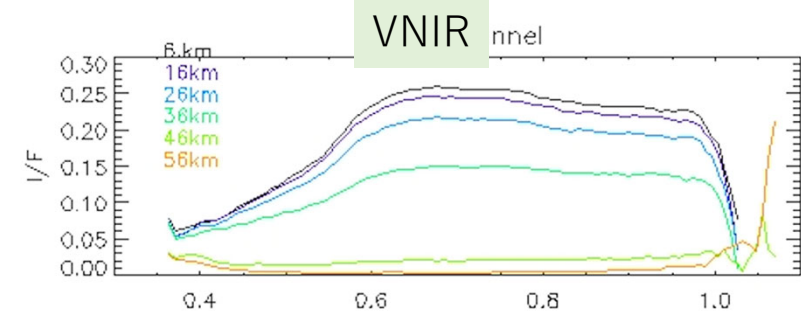
OMEGA Limb image (in blue)



wavelength_altitude_I/F



OMEGA limb spectrum ---- darker at higher altitudes

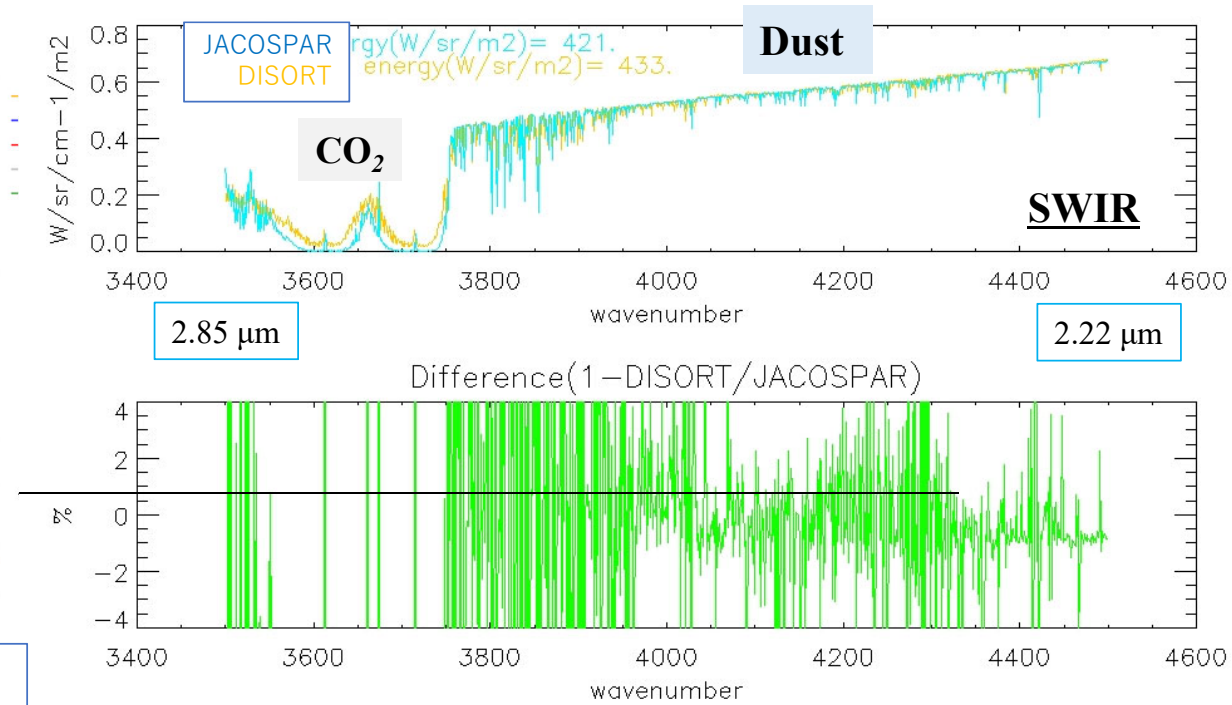
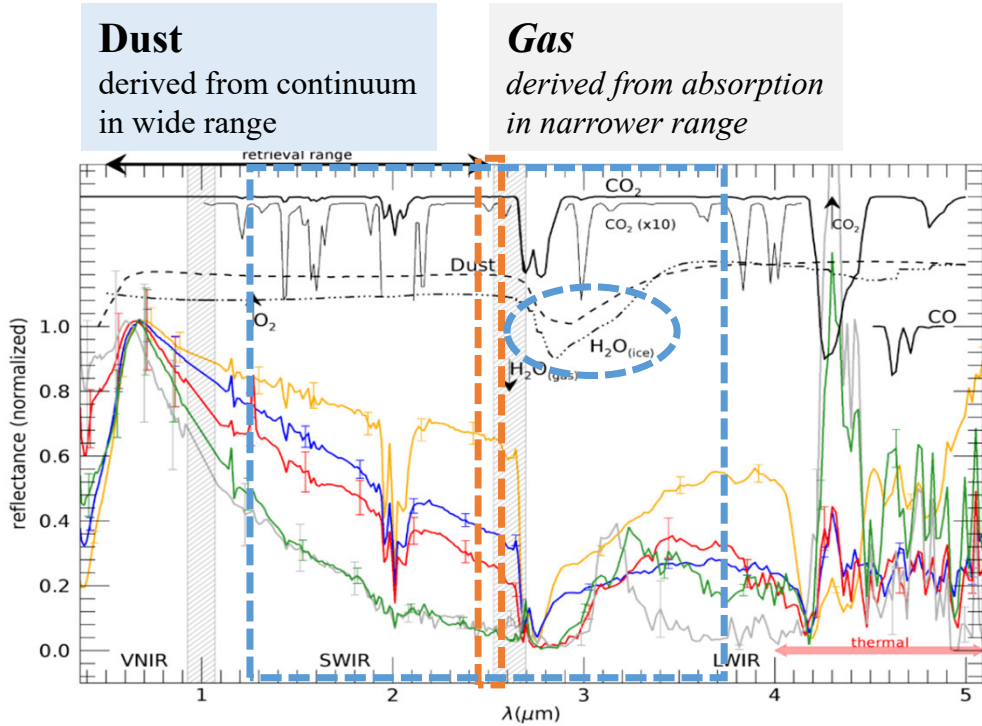


まず “Dust + Ice” --- Validation of JACOSPAR “Forward model”

Validation for Forward model – Compare with DISORT (past trial by Italian team) + “some real OMEGA observations”

- Geometry : Limb (Phase angle = 90° Incidence angle = 0° Emission angle = 90° Tangential height = 20 km)
- Input
 - aerosols : Dust ($R_m=1.5\mu\text{m}$, $R_s = 0.3$) / Water Ice Dust ($R_m = 1.5\mu\text{m}$, $R_s = 0.3$)
 - τ : Dust = **0.218** at 1075cm^{-1} / Water ice = **0.06** at 830cm^{-1}
 - gases : H_2O , CO_2 (Gas databases need to be fixed)

Next step



Agreement: < 1% for continuum

MEx OMEGA spectrum
(used in D'Aversa+ 2022)

Dust density : 2.44 ~ 2.5 μm
Dust & Ice density : 1.27 ~ 3.7 μm
Particle size : 0.70 ~ 3.7 μm

まず “Dust + Ice” --- Validation of JACOSPAR “Inversion”

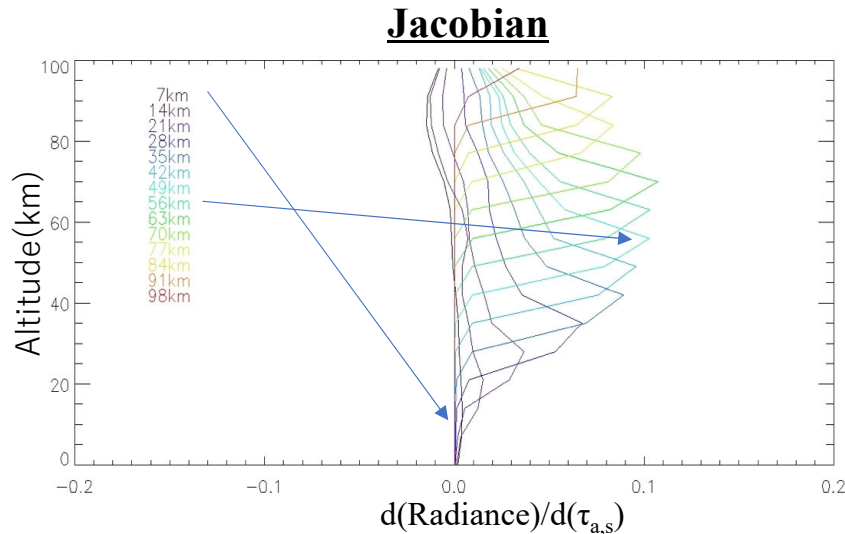
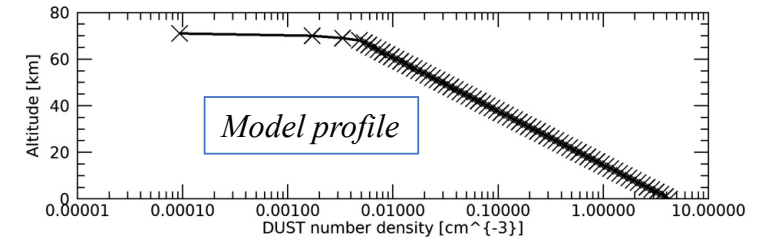
• **Model dust profile** → **Synthetic spectrum** (not observed one: 2.44 ~ 2.5 μm) → **Retrieved dust profile**

Geometry : Limb (Phase angle = 5.2° Incidence angle = 74.6° Emission angle = 90° Tangential height = 7-56 km, dz = 7km)

Composition dust ($R_m = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$, $R_s = 0.3$, optical depth = 0.218 at 1075 cm^{-1})

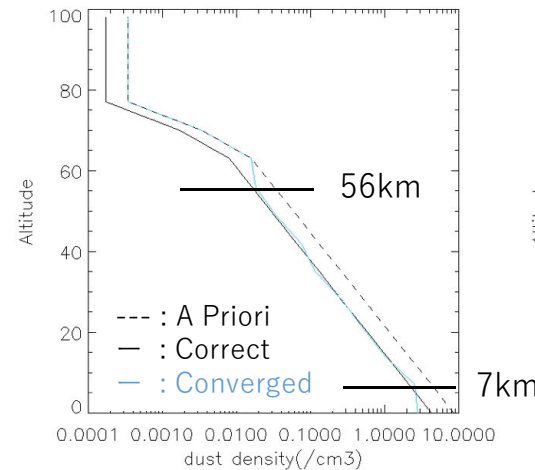
→ Retrieved for “**Dust density**”

[A priori] “model dust density” x 2 [$R_m = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$, $R_s = 0.3$]

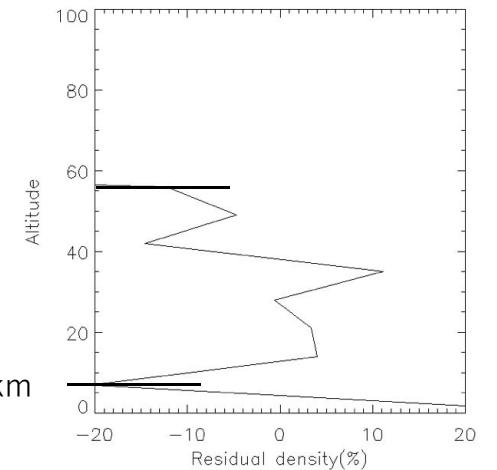


+ : その高度のdustが増えると
特定optical pathでのfluxが増大
<下の高度は、dust 吸収で情報が得難い>

Dust density profile



Residual dust density



Accuracy for dust density < ± 20%

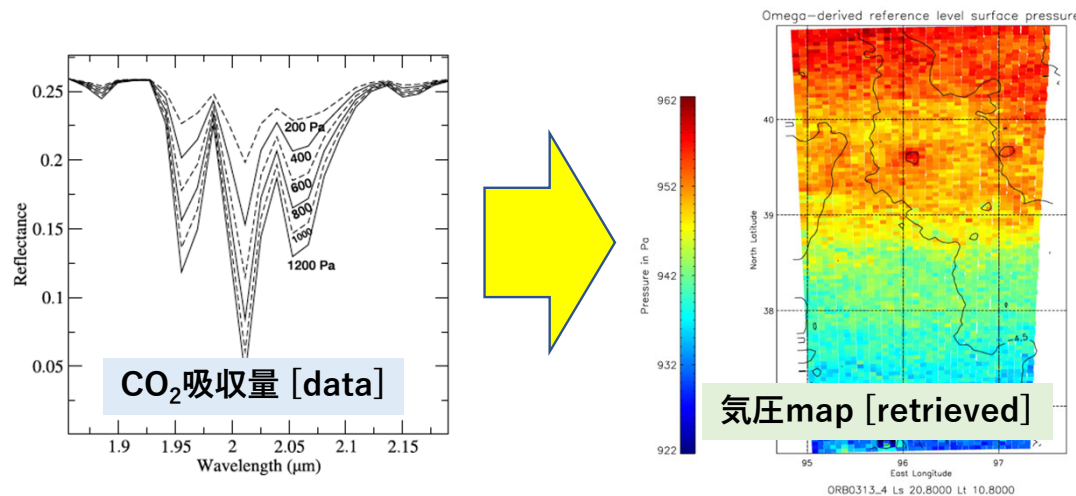
開発中の数値'解析'ツール：潜在的連携テーマ 12

～ 火星 & beyond, linked to simulations ~

[大気]

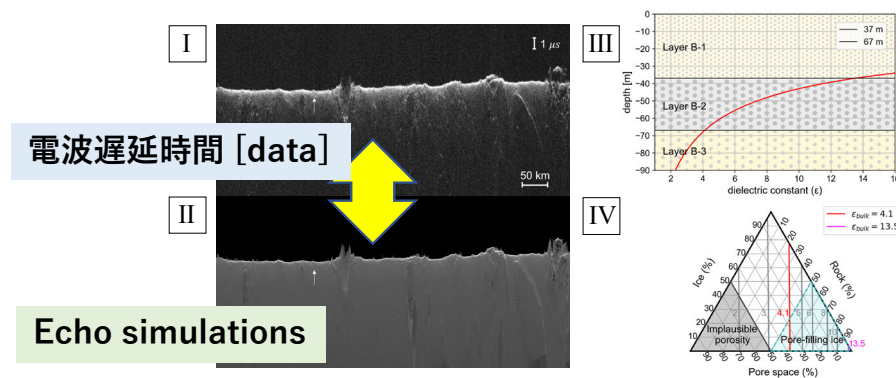
* 大気リトリバル技術 (本テーマ)
Spectrum shape → Dust & Gas 水平・垂直空間分布

* 気圧map導出技術 (開発中)
CO₂吸収量 → 地上気圧マップ



[地下]

* 電波反射情報 → 地下情報map



数値ツールは広く使われてなんぼ。またその「開発」には蓄積とheritageが必要。

これを担う「宇宙機関」は存在しないわけで、重要なインフラとして会津大にはご活躍を期待したい。