

# AFES を用いた金星・火星大気の高解像度大循環シミュレーション

## 課題責任者

林 祥介 神戸大学大学院理学研究科

## 著者

林 祥介<sup>\*1</sup>, 高橋 芳幸<sup>\*1</sup>, 杉本 憲彦<sup>\*2</sup>, 藤澤 由貴子<sup>\*2</sup>, 高木 征弘<sup>\*3</sup>, 横村 博基<sup>\*1</sup>, 上田 翔士<sup>\*1</sup>, LIANG Jianyu<sup>\*4</sup>, 石渡 正樹<sup>\*5</sup>, 中島 健介<sup>\*6</sup>, はしもとじよ一<sup>\*7</sup>, 松田 佳久<sup>\*8</sup>

\*<sup>1</sup> 神戸大学大学院理学研究科, \*<sup>2</sup> 慶應義塾大学自然科学研究教育センター, \*<sup>3</sup> 京都産業大学理学部, \*<sup>4</sup> 理化学研究所計算科学研究センター, \*<sup>5</sup> 北海道大学大学院理学研究院, \*<sup>6</sup> 九州大学大学院理学研究院, \*<sup>7</sup> 岡山大学大学院自然科学研究科, \*<sup>8</sup> 東京学芸大学教育学部

大気大循環モデル AFES (AGCM (Atmospheric General Circulation Model) for the Earth Simulator)に基づく GCM を用いて、金星および火星大気の高解像度大循環シミュレーションを実施した。本年度は主に金星大気のシミュレーションとその結果の解析、実観測データを用いたデータ同化と観測システムシミュレーション実験を行った。金星大気シミュレーションに関しては、金星探査機「あかつき」による観測結果との比較や世界初となる客観解析データの公開を行うことを目標に、モデルの改良及びデータ同化実験を実施した。特に、「あかつき」の雲画像を直接同化するための準備として、簡略化した雲モデルを導入した他、紫外画像から導出される雲追跡風の同化も行った。その結果、「あかつき」近赤外画像で観測された雲層下部の周期的な雲の変動はケルビン波によってもたらされることを示唆する結果を得た。また、世界最高解像度(T639L260)の数値実験を行い、赤道域の雲層上端で熱潮汐波から小規模重力波が自発的に放射されることを明らかにした。さらに、将来の金星探査計画を見据え、金星周回小型衛星間電波掩蔽観測等の観測システムシミュレーション実験も実施中である。火星大気シミュレーションに関しては、流れ場の解析を継続中である。

**キーワード：**惑星大気、金星、火星、スーパーローテーション、ダストストーム

## 1. はじめに

火星や金星の大気の動態は惑星探査や数値計算によって様々に調べられてきたが、金星大気のスーパーローテーション、火星大気のダストの存在や全球ダストストームの発生といった、地球では見られない現象の発生機構は未だ理解されるには至っていない。このような大気大循環の特徴の違いがどのような力学によってもたらされているかを理解することは大気科学あるいは流体力学の最も興味深く重要な問題の1つである。本課題では、地球大気を念頭に開発された大気モデル力学コアを共通基盤に、金星や火星といった地球型惑星個々の大気物理過程を導入し拡張してきた大気大循環モデルを用い、地球大気と同じ力学的枠組みの下で、金星と火星の大気循環・擾乱を調査・記述し、大循環の多様性をもたらす力学的構造を理解することを目指す。

## 2. モデル

本課題で用いるモデルは、地球シミュレータ上で高速に実行できるように最適化されてきた大気大循環モデル AFES (AGCM (Atmospheric General Circulation Model) for the Earth Simulator) [1]を基に、金星大気と火星大気を計算するために、それらの条件に適当な放射過程、乱流過程、地面過程を導入したものである。このモデル

は第3世代の地球シミュレータにおいて、現状で120ノードの実行実績(ベクトル化率と並列化効率の閾値を上回る)があり、金星、火星において惑星規模循環から、0(10 km)の水平スケールを持つ小規模擾乱までを同時に表現しながら、大気循環構造を調べることが可能である。

## 3. 結果

### 3.1. 金星大気実験

これまでに、金星大気大循環の大きな謎であるスーパーローテーションの解明を目指して数値実験と解析を行ってきた。過去の研究では、スーパーローテーションを駆動するために大気下層に非現実的に強い加熱強制を与え、低解像度モデルを用いて長時間積分する方法が主流であった。しかし我々は、現実的な太陽加熱強制を用い、また、雲層下部付近の大気安定度の低い層(高度約55–60 km)の存在に注目して実験を行い、傾圧不安定波が運動量や熱の輸送に重要なことを指摘してきた[2, 3]。

また、現実的な太陽加熱によって観測[4]と整合的な緯度分布をもつ雲層高度のスーパーローテーションが維持され、雲層高度で各緯度帯に特徴的な波が存在することを示した[5]。さらに、暖かい極域と周極帶状低温域の現実的な構造の再現[6]、欧州宇宙機関の金星探査機「Venus Express」による電波掩蔽観測の結果と整合的な

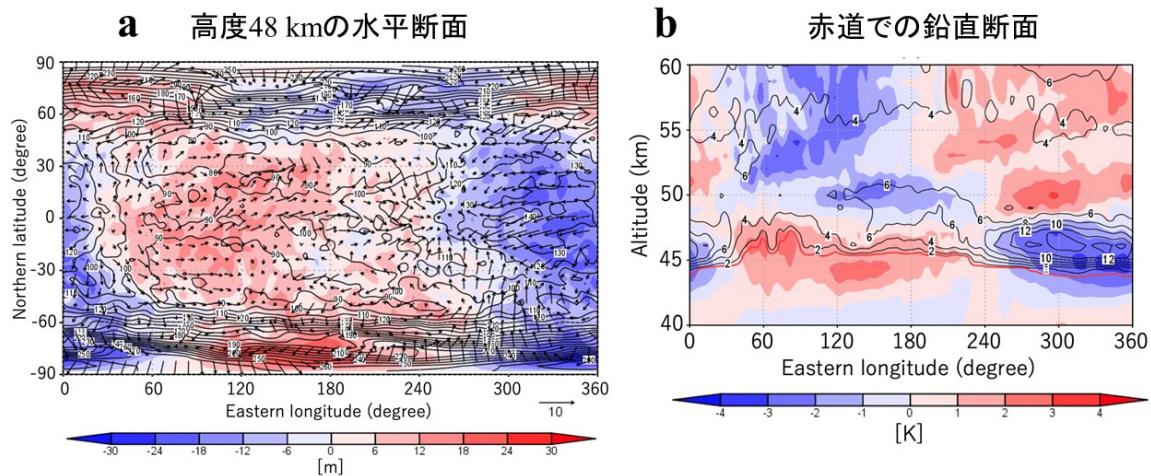


図 1. (a) 対数シグマ高度 48 km におけるジオポテンシャル高度(m, 色)と水平風(m/s, 矢印)の擾乱成分(東西平均からのずれ)と対数シグマ高度 42–75 km 間の雲物質の鉛直積算量(g/m<sup>2</sup>, 等値線). (b) 赤道上の雲密度(mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 等値線)と温度擾乱(K, 色)の経度-対数シグマ高度断面. 赤線は雲密度 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> の等値線(雲底の目安). (a, b) ともに 40 地球年積分後の結果.

極域の温度の時間変動と鉛直構造の再現[7]にも成功した. またモデル内に発生する熱潮汐波の3次元構造を解析[8]し, 赤道域の温度場の電波掩蔽観測との比較も行った[9]. さらに水平格子間隔約 79 km, 鉛直 120 層(T159L120)の高解像度の数値実験により, 日本の金星探査機「あかつき」の2 μmカメラ「IR2」による観測で得られた下部雲層の惑星規模に延びる筋状構造の再現と物理的解釈も行った[10].

これら観測と金星 GCM の結果の整合性から, 世界初となるデータ同化システムの構築も行い[11], Venus Express の「Venus Monitoring Camera」で観測された雲層上端の風速(雲追跡風)を同化した結果, 热潮汐波の位相構造が改善され, 全球の風速場が大きく修正された[12]. また, T42L60 の中解像度による長時間積分実験によって, 鉛直渦粘性が小さければ, 500 地球年程度で, 静止状態からスーパーローテーションが生成されることが分かった[13].

今年度は, さらなる高精度化として, 精密な放射過程と雲物理過程の開発と導入を試行し, 雲モデルを導入した GCM[14]で得られた結果を, 雲層下部の惑星規模波動に着目して解析した. また T159L120 の解像度から, より高解像度(T639L260)にした数値実験の結果を解析し, 热潮汐波からの自発的な重力波放射を明らかにした. 「あかつき」電波掩蔽観測で得られた下層大気の温度構造[15]についても, GCM と比較した.

データ同化に関しては, 「あかつき」の紫外線カメラ「UVI」画像の雲追跡で得られた風速データを同化し, 客観解析の作成を行った. また, 観測システムシミュレーション実験では, 固定点での衛星間電波掩蔽観測の同化実験結果[16]を拡張し, 実軌道での同化実験を行うほか, 惑星規模波動の再現に向けたカメラ画像観測の同化実験も行った. 以下に主要な成果を示す.

### ① 雲物理過程を導入した GCM の解析

金星の硫酸雲(モード 2 粒子)に対する大気大循環の影響を調査するため, 水蒸気と硫酸蒸気の生成・輸送過程と両者の凝結による硫酸雲の生成などを簡略化した雲物理過程を導入した GCM[14]の結果を, 雲層下部に着目して解析した. 赤道域ではケルビン波に伴う周期的な雲の変動が再現され(図 1), 「あかつき」IR2 画像との比較と成因の調査をした論文が出版された[17].

### ② 高解像度実験の実施と解析

金星大気における小規模重力波の振る舞いを調べるために, 世界最高解像度となる T639L260 の数値実験を実施した. 热潮汐波の有無による小規模重力波の発生の違いを検討するため, 太陽加熱の設定を変更した 2 種類の実験を実施し, 得られたデータを解析した. その結果, 热潮汐波からの自発的な重力波放射が示され(図 2), 地球大気で知られているのと同様の, ジェット出口での重力波励起メカニズムが働いていることが明らかになった[18]. 「あかつき」電波掩蔽観測の結果からも, 雲層上部において重力波の存在が示唆されているが, 本実験によって, これは热潮汐波からの重力波である可能性が示された.

### ③ 下層大気の温度構造の調査

Venus Express と「あかつき」の電波掩蔽観測から, 低安定度層は高緯度域で高度 45 km 程度まで広がり深いことが示唆されている[15]. この傾向は数値実験でも再現されており, 観測との比較とその成因調査を行った結果, 大気大循環と波動による力学的な寄与が重要であることが示唆された[19].

### ④ 実観測データの同化と観測システムシミュレーション実験の実施

「あかつき」の観測データを同化した世界初の金星客観解析の公開を目指し, まずは UVI 画像から雲追跡法で

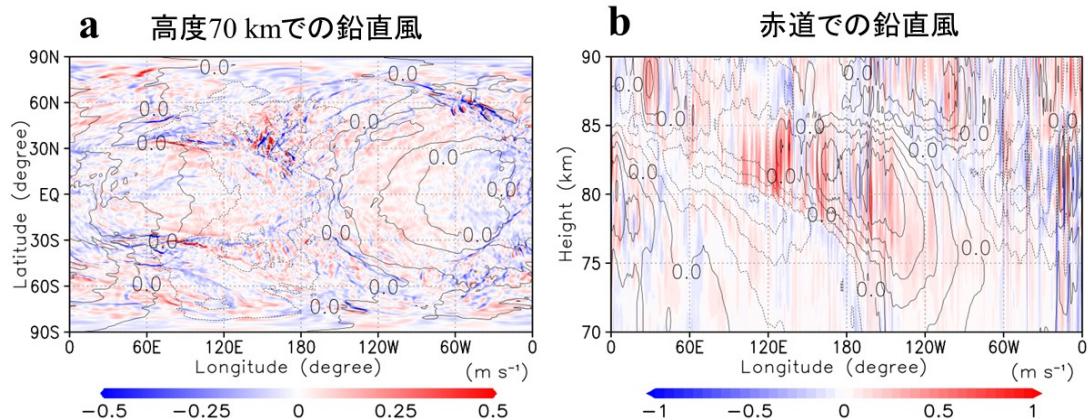


図2. 高解像度計算による鉛直速度( $\text{m/s}$ , 色)とジオポテンシャル擾乱( $\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$ , 等値線)の瞬間場. (a) 対数シグマ高度 70 km の水平断面. (b) 赤道上の経度-対数シグマ高度断面. (a, b) とも熱潮汐波を含む計算の結果.

導出された風速データの同化を実施した. また、複数の金星周回小型衛星を用いた衛星間電波掩蔽観測計画の立案にむけ、極域温度の定点観測同化実験[16]を拡張し、実軌道[20]を考慮したデータ同化による調査を行っている[21]. さらに、惑星規模波動を風速データ同化によって再現するために必要な観測頻度を調べるために観測シミュレーション実験を実施した. 結果、高度 70 km の観測値が 6 時間毎にあれば、ケルビン波が再現可能であることがわかった[22].

上記の成果は、本課題で実施している金星大気実験が、「あかつき」や地上望遠鏡による観測結果の理論的・力学的解釈を可能にし、雲層付近の大気スーパーーローテーションの維持メカニズムと大気擾乱の特徴の解明に非常に有益であることを示している. さらに、このモデルにデータ同化技術を活用することにより、「あかつき」観測を最大限に活用した金星大気の客観解析データの生成が可能となる.

### 3.2. 火星大気実験

これまでに、中小規模擾乱が火星大気中に浮遊するダストの重要な供給過程であることを念頭に置き、擾乱の特徴を調べるための数値実験と解析を行ってきた. 数値実験は、水平格子点間隔約 11 km の解像度(T639)までの複数の解像度で実施してきた. そして、高解像度計算の中で低緯度に現れる多数の小規模渦に注目し、その成因を解析してきた. 今年度は、山岳、渓谷、アルベド濃淡など、非一様な地表面の影響についても調べた. 予備的な結果として、風速変動の様子から、山岳波・斜面風など地表面の非一様性によって駆動される局地風と、傾圧不安定波や大気潮汐に伴う大規模風の間に複雑な重畠関係があることが示唆された.

### 謝辞

本研究は JSPS 科研費 19H05605、「あかつき」データ同

化が明らかにする金星大気循環の全貌、の助成を受けたものです.

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# High Resolution General Circulation Simulation of Venus and Mars Atmosphere Using AFES

Project Representative

Yoshi-Yuki Hayashi

Department of Planetology, Kobe University

Authors

Yoshi-Yuki Hayashi<sup>\*1</sup>, Yoshiyuki O. Takahashi<sup>\*1</sup>, Norihiko Sugimoto<sup>\*2</sup>, Yukiko Fujisawa<sup>\*2</sup>, Masahiro Takagi<sup>\*3</sup>, Hiroki Kashimura<sup>\*1</sup>, Shoji Ueta<sup>\*1</sup>, Jianyu Liang<sup>\*4</sup>, Masaki Ishiwatari<sup>\*5</sup>, Kensuke Nakajima<sup>\*6</sup>, George L. Hashimoto<sup>\*7</sup>, Yoshihisa Matsuda<sup>\*8</sup>

<sup>\*1</sup>Department of Planetology, Kobe University, <sup>\*2</sup>Research and Education Center for Natural Sciences, Keio University,

<sup>\*3</sup>Faculty of Science, Kyoto Sangyo University, <sup>\*4</sup>Center for Computational Science, RIKEN, <sup>\*5</sup>Department of Cosmosciences,

Hokkaido University, <sup>\*6</sup>Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Kyushu University, <sup>\*7</sup>Department of Earth Sciences,

Okayama University, <sup>\*8</sup>Faculty of Education, Tokyo Gakugei University

High-resolution simulations of the Venus and Mars atmospheres have been performed using General Circulation Models (GCMs) based on AFES (Atmospheric GCM for the Earth Simulator). This fiscal year, we have focused on simulations and analyses of Venus atmosphere experiments and data assimilation of horizontal winds derived from ultra-violet images taken by the Venus Climate Orbiter/AKATSUKI. In simulations of the Venus atmosphere, we improved the model to compare with the observations by AKATSUKI and performed data assimilation experiments to release the first objective-analysis data set of the Venus atmosphere. A simplified cloud model was introduced into AFES-Venus, and the periodic cloud fluctuations associated with Kelvin waves in the lower cloud layer observed by AKATSUKI's 2-μm-infrared camera were reproduced. In addition, numerical experiments at the world's highest resolution (T639L260) were conducted and revealed that the thermal tides spontaneously generate small-scale gravity waves. Observation system simulation experiments were performed assuming future missions such as radio occultation measurements among small satellites orbiting Venus. In simulations of the Mars atmosphere, detailed analyses of velocity distributions around small-scale vortices have been ongoing.

**Keywords :** planetary atmospheres, Venus, Mars, superrotation, dust storm

## 1. Introduction

The dynamics of the atmospheres of Mars and Venus have been investigated by planetary exploration and simulations, but the mechanisms of phenomena, whose characteristics are different from those of Earth, such as the superrotation of the Venus atmosphere and the occurrence of global dust storms in the Martian atmosphere, have yet to be revealed. Understanding physical mechanisms causing such a variety of features in the general circulations of those atmospheres is one of the most interesting and important open questions of atmospheric science and fluid dynamics. This study aims to understand dynamical processes that characterize the structure of each terrestrial planetary atmosphere by performing simulations using GCMs with AFES [1] as a common dynamical core for terrestrial atmosphere.

## 2. Results

### 2.1. Venus simulation

In the previous years, we achieved the following results with the AFES-Venus. The model atmosphere reaches a quasi-equilibrium superrotational state by time-integration from an initial state of an idealized solid-body superrotation. The obtained meridional distribution of the zonal flow agrees very well with

the observed superrotation [2]. Planetary-scale waves are produced at each latitude in the cloud layer, and features of these waves are consistent with those observed [3]. The cold collar and vertical structure of the polar vortex are well reproduced [4, 5]. Three-dimensional structures of thermal tides produced in GCM were also investigated [6] and were compared with observation data by AKATSUKI's radio occultation measurements (RO) [7]. The high-resolution simulations with T159L120, equivalent to a horizontal grid size of about 79 km with 120 vertical layers, reproduces planetary-scale streak structures consistent with the morphology in the lower clouds observed in a night-side image of Venus taken by AKATSUKI's IR2 camera [8]. In addition, we succeeded in obtaining a superrotational state from a motionless initial state after time-integration over 500 Earth years in a medium-resolution (T42L60) long-term experiment [9]. A key for producing superrotation is to set the vertical eddy viscosity coefficient sufficiently small.

Based on these results in good agreement with observations, we have constructed the first Venus atmosphere data assimilation system [10]. It is found that the phase of thermal tides was improved and the zonal mean zonal wind is significantly modified on the global scale by assimilating the cloud-tracked horizontal winds at the cloud top obtained from ultra-violet

images taken by the Venus Monitoring Camera onboard Venus Express [11].

In this fiscal year, we continued to develop and introduce radiative and cloud physical processes, and analyzed the results obtained by the GCM with simple cloud physics [12], focusing on the equatorial planetary-scale wave in the lower cloud layer. We carried out numerical experiments with the world's highest resolution (T639L260) to investigate the spontaneous generation of small-scale gravity waves from thermal tides. Furthermore, the temperature structure of the lower atmosphere obtained by AKATSUKI's RO [13] was compared with GCM.

Regarding data assimilation, cloud-tracked horizontal winds derived from ultra-violet images obtained by AKATSUKI's UVI camera were assimilated to create the first objective-analysis data set of the Venus atmosphere. An observing system simulation experiment (OSSE) assuming RO among small satellites orbiting Venus and that assuming image observations of Venus clouds were also performed as the comprehensive study [14]. The main results are as follows.

#### 1) AFES-Venus with cloud physical process.

A simplified cloud physical process was introduced into AFES-Venus [12], and a simulation was performed. Periodic cloud fluctuations in the equatorial region, similar to the observed cloud fluctuations in IR2 images, were reproduced. We found that the cloud fluctuations are associated with Kelvin waves [15].

#### 2) Gravity waves in ultra-high-resolution experiments.

We have performed numerical experiments of T639L260, which is the highest resolution in the world for Venus atmospheric simulations. We found that small-scale gravity waves are spontaneously radiated at the jet exit region when thermal tides exist [16]. Such gravity waves are also observed as temperature disturbances by AKATSUKI's RO. Our experiments suggest that thermal tides would generate the observed gravity waves at the equatorial region.

#### 3) Temperature profile of the lower atmosphere.

RO measurements by Venus Express and AKATSUKI revealed that the low-static-stability layer is deeper in high latitudes [13]. Such structure was also reproduced in AFES-Venus. Our simulations indicate that the dynamical effects of the general circulation and large-scale waves are primary contributors to make the low-static-stability layer deeper in high-latitudes [17].

#### 4) Data assimilation with AKATSUKI and OSSEs.

To release the first objective-analysis data set of the Venus atmosphere, we assimilated horizontal winds derived from UVI-images by the cloud tracking techniques to AFES-Venus. For planning a Venus mission utilizing RO among orbiting small satellites, we performed an OSSE with virtual orbits [18] as an extension work of the previous OSSE with a fixed temperature-observation point in the polar region [14]. Now, its analysis is ongoing [19]. Furthermore, we carried out OSSE to estimate necessary observation frequency to reproduce planetary-scale waves by data assimilation of horizontal winds. The

experimental results suggest that Kelvin waves can be reproduced if the observation is available every 6 hours at an altitude of 70 km [20].

These results described above indicate that the Venus simulations performed in this project are quite helpful to interpret the AKATSUKI and ground-based observations in terms of dynamics and elucidate the atmospheric phenomena observed at the Venus cloud levels and the generation mechanism of the Venus atmospheric superrotation. The model must be useful to synthesize data from AKATSUKI observations by the data assimilation technique.

## 2.2. Mars simulation

We have performed high-resolution (T639L96) simulations of the Martian atmosphere to reveal the features of small- and medium-scale disturbances in the Martian atmosphere and their effects on dust lifting. The resolution is equivalent to a horizontal grid size of about 11 km with 96 vertical layers ( $dz \sim 1\text{km}$ ). We are focusing on small-scale vortices in the low latitudes. This year, we started exploring the effects of surface features, such as mountains, valleys, and albedo patterns. Preliminary results suggest a complex interplay among mountain waves, slope winds, and larger-scale wind features related to baroclinic instability and thermal tides.

## Acknowledgement

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 19H05605, "Comprehensive picture of atmospheric circulation of Venus revealed by AKATSUKI data assimilation."

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