MARS

No. 349
25 August 2008

OBSERVATIONS

Published by the OAA Mars Section

----- 07/08 CMO Note (3)

Identification of the Early North Polar Cap in 2007

2007年の北極冠はいつ頃から 見え始めたか

There have been a number of speculations hitherto about the timing of the formation of the north polar cap (npc) since it is not easy to observe the real npc before the northern vernal equinox. It is difficult to observe the area near the north pole because 1) the area around the north pole is set at the night side between the autumnal equinox λ =180°Ls and the vernal one λ =360°Ls, and especially at the serious winter solstice λ =270°Ls the night is the deepest, 2) the north polar hood (nph) prevails before the vernal equinox and prevents us from seeing the npc beneath the nph, and 3) from the physical point of view any good opportunity to see the north polar region (npr) rarely visits when the tilt ϕ of the north pole is much towards us as well as when the apparent diameter δ is large enough. In fact at the crucial season λ =300°Ls in 2005, δ was over 18" while φ was 11°S, and in 2007, δ was under 8" and ϕ =5°S. In 2009 we will have ϕ =11°N while δ will be still around 5".

In the following we will put forward the proposition that the first apparent detection of the 2007 npc was made on 5 Oct (λ =325°Ls) when δ =10.0" and φ =4°N, though another possibility of slightly earlier cases will be suggested (cf 3°).

1° If the Martian atmosphere is simply composed of no more than the carbon dioxide CO2, the largest npc must be attained at least at λ =270°Ls. One of the oldest numerical simulations in 1968 by LEOVY and MINTZ¹ showed the deep winter npc is extended to θ =50°N, where θ is the cap edge latitude (latitude of the snow line). (Another numerical simulation of LEOVY-MINTZ showed that the residual cap edge was around θ =70°N.) The CO₂ contained in the atmosphere must not be so abundant that the npr must wait an arrival of plenty of CO2 from the spr where the spc begins to thaw from around λ =180°Ls. Perhaps from around λ =210°Ls, the npc will grow and at around λ =250°Ls, it will become large enough spending about 1/4 amount of the CO2 atmospheric gas. As to the rise and fall of the pole caps when the atmosphere is simply composed of CO2, we once introduced in CMO #142 (25 Feb 1994 issue) a work in 1991 made by TANAKA and ABE*2 who considered the case when the residual cap does not exist in addition to the case when it does. The maximal size of the north polar cap showed a value around θ =58°N.

In reality, the Martian atmosphere is not so simple. First of all, it contains a good deal of water vapour as we really see at the morning and evening sides. Furthermore we have airborne dust on the surface rather constantly: Sometimes a global dust storm governs the whole surface and even on the npr there sometimes occur several polar type dust storms in the season. Dust is not only an ingredient of the atmosphere, but also works to provide the

nuclei to the condensations of water and CO₂. So the water vapour and the carbon dioxide have influences over the polar phenomena including the condensations, snowfalls and/or frost.

On the Earth we know the coldest and snowy season arrives much after the winter solstice. It is because of the inertia of the water vapour. Even if it is very cold the heavy snow does not fall if not the moist air does blow in from the south to the cold front. On Mars, the dust plays the very role of the water vapour on the Earth, and the Martian dust is the most important ingredient in the Martian atmosphere. Thus the inertia of dust will bring about a more realistic substance in the Martian meteorology than in any mere CO2 model theory. First the dust does not easily lead to the condensation even if the temperature is very low, and the distribution of the dust at the npr must not be uniform so that the surface temperature might be independent of the latitude. The water condensate also plays a partial role to the effect that the condensed parts might be made of patches.

The idea that the dust and water vapour make delay the formation of the npc, if considered to an extreme, leads to the idea that the largest sized npc will not be accomplished until just before the vernal equinox as thought by W H PICKERING who had no idea of CO2 and just considered that the water vapour does not reach the opposite pole so rapidly.

1°bis Shotaro MIYAMATO at Kwasan was one of the believers à la the Pickering recession process*3. He so often discussed based on the passages in Ref*4 (by LEOVY et al) that "The correspondence of the bright material on the crater rim and adjacent to the crater on these two orbits (Orbit 176 and Orbit 211) indicates that this material on the surface, and it is presumed to be H2O or CO2 frost or ice. Except in such isolated patches around crater rims, the north polar surface, seen through breaks and gaps in the clouds, was generally free of bright material; no boundary between frost-covered and frost-free surface could be seen south of 75°N" or that "Contrary to our expectations, there was little evidence in the pictures of CO2 ice or other con-

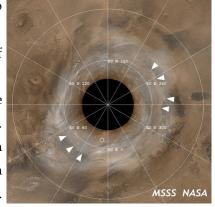
densate on the surface up to the latitude as high as 75°N." However in the article^{*4} the season is not clear because they did not discussed by the use of Ls, but just by Orbits. The season is thus not definite and they don't show the scale of the particular place, and furthermore the TV images are rather indistinct as to the ground albedo, and hence it is uncertain the statement holds in general on the condensation on the ground.

2° As stated before, it is fundamentally difficult to peep into the npr before the vernal equinox from the terrestrial bases. It is not easy to distinguish the nph from npc as well.

The MGS spacecraft flew over the Martian surface for instance in 1999, and an article^{*5} by JAMES and CANTOR which describes the recession of the npc in 1999/2000 shows images of the npc but the first one belongs to λ =343°Ls or λ =347°Ls, and their analysis of the recession starts from these seasons. The latitude of snow line θ at around Ω =000°W is slightly larger than θ =55°N at λ =343°Ls, and at around Ω =180°W it reads θ =57°N. At λ =347°Ls, it shows θ =55°N at around Ω =000°W, and smaller at the opposite side. They show that within a week the thawing of the npc already started.

MGS's 2002 Weekly Weather Report^{*6} shows on 13~19 Feb 2002 an image of the npr at around

 λ =327°Ls (15 Feb 2002), and indicated the rim of the CO2 condensed parts (see Figure here). Compared with Ref*5, the season is earlier by 20°Ls.



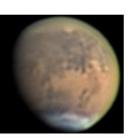
Especially remarkable is the place of M Acidalium and note the place indicated by Δ . It must be Dawes' Slit that appears dark to the south of the snow line. The scale of the map is not definite, but by considering that Lomonosov is at $\Phi=65^{\circ}\text{N}$, and Kunowsky at $\Phi=57^{\circ}\text{N}$, the θ must be around 50°N .

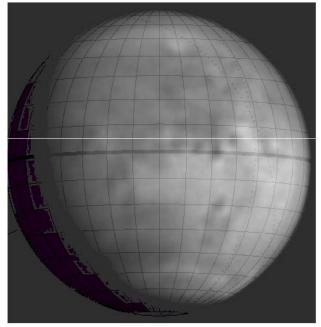
It should be noted that there was a great differ-

ence in 1999 and 2002 in that in 1999 there was no precedent dust storm, but in the case of 2002 we experienced a great dust storm in 2001. [According to JAMES, in the year when any great dust storm did not occur the recession curve of the npc is linear as was the case in 1979/80 (based on the Viking data)^{*7}]. The result in 1999/2000 by JAMES and CANTOR^{*5} based on the MGS also shows the linear thawing without the Baum plateau. It is expected the aspects in 2007 may be similar to the 2002 case since the great dust storm was precedent.

3° We now turn to the actual observations from our ground-based stations in 2007. It was on 5 Oct 2007 (λ =326°Ls) that a glimpse of the Dawes slit appeared on FLANAGAN (*WFI*)'s images at

Bill FLANAGAN's image on 5 Oct 2007 (λ =326°Ls ϕ =04°N ι =42° δ =10.0") at ω =031°W (\rightarrow) and its Red ingredient with overlaid grids (\downarrow) MK





ω=021°W, 026°W, 031°W, 036°W, and we can consider the north end of the slit indicates the edge of the npc (part of the npc), The season is not far from the 2002 case just abovementioned. Following *WFI*, GRAFTON (*EGf*) on the day gave an image at ω=043°W in which the slit is also suggested. However the images on the preceding day 4 Oct 2007 (λ=325°Ls) by *WFI* at ω=032°W, 037°W do not show

well the slit. Perhaps it was because of a thick nph.

Masami MURAKAMI (Mk) overlaid NISHITA (Ns)'s grid disk on WFl's images on 5 Oct and obtained the results that the snowline indicates θ =55°N~57°N on LRGB, while θ =57°N~58°N in R. Furthermore Mk's result showed that EGf's image of Dawes' slit on 9 Oct 2007 (λ =328°Ls) at ω =009°W implies around θ =57°N. One month later on 10 Nov 2007 (λ =345°Ls) at ω =024°W/026°W, PARKER (DPk) gave the Dawes slit about which Mk assigned the values θ =57°N~60°N.

On the other hand the present writer (Mn) used the formula θ =90° - ψ , with

$$\psi$$
= - ϕ + arccos[1 - (r/d)]

where r is the Martian radius of the disk and d the "depth" of the npc: This formula is originally given by DOLLFUS'. By the use of these formulae we obtained about θ =55°N for the case of WFl, θ =56°N for EGfs case and θ =58°N for DPk's case (it is not easy to determine r and d because of the defect of illumination and the limb darkening). As a whole the npc must have been smaller than the case in 2002.

DAWES himself found this slit (as we estimate) at around λ =337°Ls. The present writer saw it explicitly in 1990 at λ =321°Ls^{*9}, and so the season was not so different than the present case. In 1990, it was also impossible to see it every day; being affected by the nph. In 1990, φ was 4°S while δ =16.1". The apparition was similar to the 2005 one, but at the season in 2005 the planet was at opposition and φ =16°S. Furthermore the Dawes slit must have faced to the vacant (Indian) continent.

3°bis Accidentally we can see the MRO MARCI data between 7 Oct 2007 (λ =327°Ls) and 13 Oct (λ =330°Ls) in the December period as a bonus^{*10}. Especially we can see the animated globe on Quick-Time on 9 Oct 2007 (λ =328°Ls) as the same day as *EGf* obtained the above image. The MRO MARCI clearly shows the Dawes slit though it is located quite near the northern limb (the central latitude is not φ but near Ds). It is quite difficult to estimate the snow-line latitude because it is quite near the

limb, but our result shows around θ =58°N.

4° We next survey how the situation was before October 2007. On 1 Sept 2007 (λ =306°Ls) the apparent diameter was δ =8.1", and the central latitude ϕ =3°S so that we should say it is impossible to detect the npc before the beginning of September. Here we pick out some images from September which may suggest some hints by retroacting from 4 October:

30 Sept (λ =323°Ls): PEACH (*DPc*)'s images at ω = 336°W~008°W are interesting, but as to the npc they are not definite. As shown on ARDITTI (*DAr*)'s images at ω =344°W the morning nph is thick.

29 Sept (λ =322°Ls): *WFl*'s images at ω =082°W, 087°W, 092°W seem to show M Boreum.

28 Sept (λ =322°Ls): *WFl*'s images at ω =093°W, 098°W, 103°W, as well as MELKA (*JMl*)'s image at ω =101°W, look to show M Boreum.

26 Sept (λ =320°Ls): *DPc*'s images at ω =022°W, φ =3°N may show the Dawes slit but not definite.

25 Sept (λ =320°Ls): LAWRENCE (PLw)'s images at ω =042°W show M Boreum. ALLEN (EAl)'s images at ω =181°W suggest a complicated nph, but the npc may not be easily identified.

22 Sept (λ =318°Ls): *WFl*'s images at ω =148°W, 152°W, 157°W, 162°W look to show a thin npc to the north of M Boreum. However ϕ =02°N, and ι =44°.

21 Sept (λ =318°Ls): *WFl*'s images at ω =162°W, 166°W, 171°W/173°W seem to show similarly a thin npc, though thick the nph at the morning side.

18 Sept (λ =316°Ls): *WFl*'s images at ω =194°W, 200°W, 203°W show its symptom.

16 Sept (λ =315°Ls): *DPc*'s images at ω =116°W~138°W seem to show a part of the npc to the north of M Boreum.

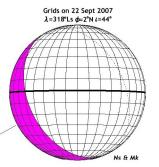
15 Sept (λ =314°Ls): *DPc*'s images at ω =123°W~147°W prove similarly.

13 Sept (λ =313°Ls): *DPc*'s images at ω =151°W/154°W are also interesting. They look to prove a bit of the npc. φ =0°N.

We may judge that WFl's images on 22 Sept and DPc's ones on 13 Sept seem to prove a presence of

a tip of the npc at around Ω =150°W. See here the grid on 22 September (to be compared with *WFI*'s

images), where the polar area is largely hidden at the polar night side. So it is not easy to measure, but the calculation by the use of the formula informs us that the edge



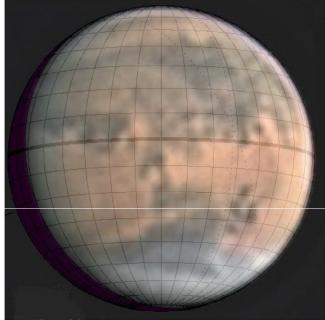
value is pinned down around θ =63°N. On the other hand Mk, by using the grid covering, obtained the value θ =65°N. So we may say the npc might have not grown enough in mid-September.

5° On the other hand, how did the npc behave in November? We here pick out some of images which might suggest the snow line and see the situation until around λ =350°Ls. On 4 Nov (λ =342°Ls), CASQUINHA (PCq)'s images at ω =001°W, 013°W show a thick nph but a bit the npc. DPc's images on 5 Nov (λ =342°Ls) at ω =328°W, 339°W, 344°W, 351°W, 003°W, 007°W, 014°W, 023°W, 027°W are superb and prove an existence of the Lomonosov crater (Ω =009°W, Φ =65°N) inside the npc [in CMO #338 (25 Nov 2007 issue) it was nominated as Kunowsky crater (Ω =008°W, Φ =57°N), while the formula we are using shows that its latitude falls at $64^{\circ}+\alpha^{\circ}N$. Mk's grid investigation also shows that it lies to the north of 60°N. Rather Kunowsky lies near the boundary of the npc]. The area of this crater is at low albedo and the boundary of npc does not look uniform. Now φ=7°N. See also images of LOMELI (*ELm*) on 6 Nov (λ =343°Ls) at ω =130°W/ 133°W which may be interesting, and AKUTSU (Ak)'s images on the day at ω =176°W, 184°W may also suggest the snow line. The images by DPk on 10 Nov (λ =345°Ls) at ω =024°W/026°W were aforecited. JMl's images on the day at ω =034°W may show the snow line. PCq's images on 11 Nov (λ = 345°Ls) at ω =344°W~ 350°W depict a complex structure at the npr as *DPc*'s one on 5 Nov concerning the nph. DPc's resp PCq's on 12 Nov (λ =346°Ls) at ω =260°W~285°W resp ω =273°W may also show the snow line. EGf's images on 14 Nov (λ =347°Ls) at

 ω =021°W clearly prove the existence of the Lomonosov crater, and the snowline indicate the latitude around θ =57°N (certified by Mn's calculation and Mk's grid overlay).

Lomonosov Crater on Ed GRAFTON's image on 14 Nov 2007 (λ=347°Ls) at ω=021°W and its grid overlay (composed by Mk)





The snow line is also suggested on the same day by Ak at ω =158°W, 171°W. DPc's on 17 Nov (λ = 348°Ls) at ω =205°W~216°W, as well as DELCROIX (MDc)'s on 18 Nov (λ =349°Ls) at ω =202°W also show the edge line. DPk's images on 22 Nov (λ =351°Ls) at ω =251°W show the npc beneath the nph. PCq's image on 23 Nov (λ =352°Ls) at ω =236°W (cited in #348 pSer2-0945) depicts the npc in a different colour from the thick nph. The snow edge latitude is given by θ =59°N.

That's all at present. It seems in 2007 that the npc rapidly grew by λ =320°Ls upto θ =55°N to 58°N, and remained unchanged so much until around λ =350°Ls.

6° The following is an NB. As to the trend of the CO₂ condensation of the npc, an extensive analysis by the TES for a Martian year from 1 March 1999

 $(\lambda=104^{\circ}\text{Ls})$ to 23 Dec 2000 ($\lambda=093^{\circ}\text{Ls}$) is given in Ref *11. However, though the recession of the npc seen through the TES is given graphically from λ =340°Ls, the trend of the npc before the vernal equinox looks to be given partially (even at λ =340°Ls the data are given intermittently). To sum up roughly, CO2 began to condensate at around λ=179°Ls, and at 202°Ls, near the pole a fine grained frost was seen. At λ =211°Ls, a small dust storm occurred at 58°N and lasted one week, and at 226°Ls the atmosphere became quite dusty influencing the temperature tendency. At the same time CO2 frost jumped extensively from 81°N to 70°N. It lasted until λ = 315°Ls. Between λ =205°Ls and 234°Ls, a brightness because of the H2O particles was seen. The nph was commonly observed. The edge latitude of CO2 frost was 53°N (where?), and by 340°Ls the albedo south of 53°N became the same as the ground's one. After λ =295°Ls, the outer ring of the CO₂ frost became brighter whose part at 54°N lasted until 328°Ls. The brighter outer ring must have been made of H2O frost and it was seen until λ =086°Ls.

This article was published almost at the same time as Ref *5. The value θ =53°N is slightly larger than but not far from the values at the beginning of October 2007 we reviewed in the above, but as far as we know in the analysis of the TES the trend before λ =340°Ls is not explicitly provided. (*Mn*)

- *1 C B LEOVY and Y MINTZ, Numerical Simulation of the General Atmospheric Circulation and Climate on Mars, AR-362-JPL, Jan 1968
- *2 H M TANAKA and Y ABE, A Numerical Study of the Difference between the South and North CO₂ Polar Caps on Mars, 24th ISAS Lunar Planet Symp. 1991
- *3 S MIYAMOTO, Seasonal Change of the Martian Polar cap, Contri. Kwasan and Hida Obs, No 218 (June 1974)
- *4 C B LEOVY, G A BRIGGS, A T YOUNG, B A SMITH, J B POLLACK, E N SHIPLEY, R L WILDEY, Martian Atmosphere: Mariner 9 Television Experiment Progress Report, *Icarus* 17 (1972) 373
- *5 P B JAMES and B A CANTOR, Martian North Polar Cap Recession: 2000 Mars Orbiter Camera Observations, *Icarus* 154 (2001) 131
- *6 MSSS Mars Orbiter Camera Mars Weather Update http://www.msss.com/mars_images/moc/weather_reports/13_19FEB02/2002_02_13_19_report.pg
- *7 P B JAMES, Recession of Martian North Polar Cap: 1979-1980 Viking Observations, *Icarus* **52** (1982) 565

*8 A DOLLFUS, *Icarus* **18** (1973) 142. In CMO we referred to it in #003 (25 Feb 1886 issue), and also picked out several times. For example in #255:

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmo/01Note01/index.htm

*9 CMO #305 (25 May 2005) p Ser2-0088

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmomn2/2005Coming_9.htm

*10 MRO_MARCI Weekly Weather Reports

http://www.msss.com/msss_images/2007/12/12/map_movie_100707_101307.mov

*11 H H KIEFFER & T N TITUS; TES Mapping of Mars' North Seasonal Cap, *Icarus* 154 (2001) 162

0° 北極冠の成長期の様子は觀測に掛かり難く、これまでも推論が先行する状態である。觀測が難しいのは、北の秋分 λ =180°Lsから春分 λ =360°Lsまでは北極自體が闇に包まれること、肝心の冬至 λ =270°Lsには最も奥深くまで隠れること、更に見えている範囲も春分迄は(更にそれ以降も)北極雲が支配すること、更に物理的にこの状態を眞正面から見る機會は少ないことなどに據る。實際いま λ =300°Lsを採り上げても、(十五年待っても)觀測に必要な物理的條件が揃って來ない。2005年には λ =300°Lsで視直徑 δ が18"を稍越えていたが、中央緯度中は11°Sであったし、2007年には δ 000年には δ 000年にな δ 000年には δ 000年にな δ 000年には δ 000年にな δ 000年に δ 000年を δ 00年を δ 000年を δ 000年を

以下の2007年の觀測の調査では、從って不充分 だが、大きな北極冠の明確な認識は5 $Oct(\lambda=325$ °Ls) で $\delta=10.0$ "、 $\phi=4$ °Nが最初であった(3°參照)。

1°いま單純に火星大氣がCO2のみから成ってい るとすると、極寒のλ=270°Lsには最大徑の北極冠 が出來ている筈である。既に最古參に属する1968 年のレオヴィ-ミンツ*1の數値實験に據っても北半 球の冬至期の實験計算で北極冠は50°Nまで擴が っているという結果が出ている(二つの實験をや っていて、もう一方では殘留極冠は70°と出るら しい)。尤もCO2大氣も潤澤とはいえないであろ うから、南極冠が南の春分λ=180°Ls以後溶け始め て、 CO_2 が充分放出し始める λ =210°Ls邊りから北 極冠は形成し始め、 $\lambda=250$ °Lsには充分な大きさに 成長するであろうと思われる。この時點でCO2の 1/4は氷結している筈である。單純なCO2大氣の場 合の両極冠の消長については、殘留極冠の存非も 考慮した田中浩・阿部豊氏の論攷*2の紹介がCMO #142 (25 Feb 1994 號)にあるので參照されたい。 最大値は58°N邊りであろうか。

然しながら、火星大氣はそう單純ではない。先ず朝夕に見られるように水蒸氣がある、更に恒常的に浮遊黄塵(エアボーン・ダスト)が舞っており、全球的な黄雲が支配するときもある上、通常の黄塵だけでなく、問題の時期の北極域の極型黄塵の發生も見られるであろう。ダストは單に餘計になるだけでなく、水蒸氣雲やドライアイス雲の核となる譯であるから、氷結だけでなく降雪など極を支配する様々な現象に深く關わる。

地球上に於いても最も寒い時期は冬至から遅れ て到達する。積雪は二十四節氣の大雪(λ=255°Ls) 頃から始まるかも知れないが(二十四節氣は大概 早取りである)、我が地方(北陸)では通常冬至よ り遅れて強くなり、大寒(λ=300°Ls)も過ぎて二月 頃の寒波降雪が最も強い。遅れてくるのは水蒸氣 の慣性があるからである。南から湿った空氣が寒 冷前線に向かって吹き込んで來なければ、寒さだ けでは雪は降らない道理である。火星に於いては、 ダストが地球の水蒸氣の役割を果たし、火星の水 蒸氣より大きい働きをする。從って、ダストの慣 性が單純なCO2モデルとは違った實態をもたらす 可能性があるという譯である。第一にダストと氷 結の關係は複雑で、ダストは北極地においてCO₂ モデルが導くような低温を齎さないであろうが、 また逆に氷結がダストを規制する様なこともある かも知れない。第二にダストの分布は一様ではな く、從って極地に於いて地表温度が均一な緯度支 配には随わないであろう、ということが考えられ る。後者は、ドライアイスだけでなく水蒸氣から のアイスも部分的に關わるかも知れないと意味す るし、だから北極冠の初期は一様ではなく分布が 斑模様である可能性を意味する。

水蒸氣やダストが極冠の形成を遅らすとする考えを極端に推し進めれば、北極冠は春分前迄は最大徑になっていないとする考えに到る。未だCO2の考えが及ばなかった時代にピカリングが考えた極冠交替モデルである。

1°bis 宮本正太郎氏の『火星』(東海大学出版1978) やそのほかの文献*3をお讀みのかたは1971年の大黄雲の後のマリナー九號のテレヴィジョン像による北極域の調査に關するレオヴィ他錚々たる人達の論文*4の中の文言を引用しながら、春分前に北極冠は出來ていないと主張しているのをご存じだ

ろう。Ref*4では季節λを使わず、Orbitを使うので季節はよく分からないのであるが、確かに*4には(Orbit176とOrbit211の間で)、クレータの縁にCO2やH2Oの漂着が見られるが、雲等の間に75°N以南には輝く物質は見られず、という記述があり、是は期待に反することであると述べて居る。然し、季節のLs表示がないことと像や細かなアルベドーが鮮明でないことで、場所が分からないなど、一般的に言えるのかどうか分からない。

2° 既に述べたように、春分前の北極冠の様子を 地球上から觀測するのは基本的に難しい。北極雲 との見極めも簡單ではない。火星上空からMGS も觀測している筈であるが、例えば1999年の北 極雲縮小に關する文獻*5に出ている影像はλ= 343°Lsとλ=347°Lsのものが最初で、北極冠縮小の 分析もその頃から始まる。北極冠の雪線θはλ= 343°Lsで Ω =000°W(原點)邊りでは θ =55°Nより稍大 きく、 Ω =180°W邊りでは θ =57°Nぐらいに落ち込 んでいる。 λ =347°LsでほぼΩ=000°W邊りで θ =55°N、 反對側では可成り減っている。つまり、一週間ぐ らいで既に縮小が始まっているわけである。また MGSの2002年のWeekly Weather Report*6の13~19 Feb 2002の週の影像にはλ=327°Ls(15 Feb 2002)前後 の北極域の畫像が出ており、氷結部分の部分的な 境界が確認される(英文の部の圖參照)。文獻*5の ものに比べて20°Ls早い。特に注目するのがマレ・ アキダリウムの邊りであって、Δ印で示した處の 境界が顕著である。この雪線を區切る暗部はドー ズのスリットであろう。この圖の縮尺は不明だが、 ロマノソフ・クレータが65°N、クノウスキー・ クレータが57°Nであることを見ると、50°N邊り まで張り出しているのではないかと思われる。

1999年と2002年には大きな違いがあって、前者には大黄雲が先行せず、後者は2001年の大黄雲の直後であるということがあり、單純に比較出來ない。(ジェームズ達の考え方では、大黄雲の無かった年の北極冠の縮小は線形的に進行する。1979/80年のヴァイキングのデータに據る結果がそうであった。1999年のジェームズ-カンターがのMGSの結果も線形縮小を得ている。) 寧ろ2007年は大黄雲が先行したので、2002年に似ていると言えるかも知れない。

3° 2007年の場合の地上からの觀測に話題を移

すと、ドーズのスリットらしき片鱗が可成り明確 に見えてきたのは、 $5Oct2007(\lambda=326^{\circ}Ls)$ のフラナ ガン(WFI)氏の ω =021°W、026°W、031°W、036°W の畫像で、スリットの北側は雪線θを表している と思われる。時期は2002年のMGSに重なる。WFI 氏と同日のグラフトン(EGf)氏の ω =043°Wにも窺 われる。然し、前日4Oct2007(λ=325°Ls)のWFl氏の ω =032°W、037°Wはこれに對應するが、スリット は未だ明確ではない。多分、北極雲が強いのであ ろう。5OctのWFI氏像に關する村上昌己(Mk)氏の Nsグリッドによる調査では、スリットの北限、 つまり雪線はLRGB像ではθ=55°N~57°N、R像では θ=57°N~58°N、また、四日後の9Oct 2007(λ=328°Ls) のEGf氏の ω =009°Wでも θ =57°N前後、更に-ヶ月 後の10Nov2007(λ=345°Ls)のパーカー(DPk)氏のω= 024° W/ 026° Wに見られるドーズ・スリットでは θ = 57°N~60°Nとなっている。

一方、筆者がθ=90°-ψ、ここで

 $\psi = - \phi + \arccos[1 - (r/d)]$

(rは火星の半徑、dは北極冠の深さ、この式はもともとドルフュス氏に據る *)という式で計算した結果は(ccd像上ではr、dを見極めるのが困難で、概略値しか出ないが)、WFI氏の場合 θ =55 $^\circ$ N前後に落ち、EGf氏は θ =56 $^\circ$ N、DPk氏の場合 θ =58 $^\circ$ Nぐらいになった。違いはそれほどないようである。ただ、2002年のMGSの場合に比較して少々小さ目である。

ドーズ自身はこのスリットを(筆者の鑑定では) $\lambda=337$ °Lsで見附けたと思われるが、筆者の1990年の場合には $\lambda=321$ °Lsであった。この時も連續して毎日見えている譯ではなかった。北極雲に影響されるわけである。時期は今回のWFI氏の場合に似ているので、スリット北限は北極冠に對應していたと思われる。1990年の場合は $\phi=4$ °Sであったが、 δ は16.1"であった(2005年が近いのであるが、2005年には衝の頃で $\phi=16$ °Sで不都合であった。それと場面が印度大陸邊りか)。

3°bis 尚、幸いなことに7Oct2007(λ =327°Ls)から13Oct(λ =330°Ls)の一週間のMRO_MARCIのデータがDecのデータに紛れ込んで居る 10 。特に上のEGf氏と同じ9Oct2007(λ =328°Ls)の一日がQuickTimeで見られる。マレ・アキダリウムの北にはド

ーズのスリットと北極冠が瞥見出來る。但し中央 緯度はφではなくDsに近いので、甚だ縁に來てい る。他の著名な模様(例えばオリュムプス・モンス やエリュシウム・モンス)を基準にして上の公式 を使ってみるとθ=58°N邊りに落ちるが、餘りに 縁であるから測定が曖昧にならざるをえない。

4° それ以前の状態で、2007年に北極冠が垣間見られるかどうかの問題であるが、1Sept2007(λ =306°Ls)で視直徑 δ =8.1"、中央緯度 ϕ =3°Sであるから、九月以前は原理的に無理であろう。決定的なものは少ないのであるが、少しヒントを與えてくれそうなものを4Octから遡って羅列してみる。

30Sept(λ =323°Ls): ピーチ (DPc)氏の ω =336°W~008°Wは興味深いがもう一つハッキリしない。アルディッチ(DAr)氏の ω =344°Wに見られるように、マレ・アキダリウム西部に朝雲が強い。

29Sept(λ =322°Ls): WFI氏の ω =082°W、087°W、092°Wにはマレ・ボレウムが出ている様に見える。

28Sept(λ =322°Ls): FWI氏の ω =093°W、098°W、103°W、メルカ(JMI)氏の ω =101°Wにもマレ・ボレウムか。

26Sept(λ =320°Ls): DPc氏 ω =022°W、 φ =3°Nにはドーズのスリットが出ているかも知れないが、明確ではない。

25Sept(λ =320°Ls): ローレンス (PLw)氏の ω =042°Wにはマレ・ボレウムが出ている。アッレン (EAI)氏の ω =181°Wには北極雲等の複雑さが出ているが、北極冠は明確ではない。

22Sept(λ =318°Ls): WFI氏の ω =148°W、152°W、157°W、162°Wにはマレ・ボレウムの北に北極冠が出ているようであるが、 ϕ =02°N且つ ι =44°。

21Sept(λ =318°Ls): WFI氏 ω =162°W、166°W、171°W/173°Wにも同様に見えるが、朝方に北極雲が強い。

18Sept(λ =316°Ls): WFI氏 ω =194°W、200°W、203°Wにはその予兆が見えるか。

16Sept(λ =315°Ls): DPc氏の ω =116°W~138°Wにはマレ・ボレウムと北極冠の一部が見えるか。

15Sept(λ =314°Ls): DPc氏の ω =123°W~147°Wも似たような状況である。

13Sept(λ =313°Ls): DPc氏の ω =151°W/154°Wも興味深い像である。北極冠が出ているかも知れない。 ϕ =0°N。

22SeptのWFI氏の像や、13SeptのDPc氏の像には Ω =150°W前後で、北極冠が一寸顔を覗かせているかもしれない。これも欠けが大きく測定が難しいが、Mk氏作製のグリッド(英文の部参照)を参考に計算すると θ =63°N邊りに落ちる。Mk氏のグリッド被せでも θ 5°N邊りかと思う。北極冠の發達以前かと思われる。22Septのグリッドを掲げてあるのでWFI氏の畫像と比較されたい。

5° 次に十一月の動向を λ =350°Ls邊りまで、雪線 が暗示されると思われる觀測の代表的なものを追 ってみる。 $4\text{Nov}(\lambda=342^{\circ}\text{Ls})$ のカスキニア(PCq)氏 のω=001°W、013°Wには北極雲が強いが、北極冠 が窺える。 $5Nov(\lambda=342^{\circ}Ls)$ のDPc氏の $\omega=328^{\circ}W$ 、 339°W、344°W、351°W、003°W、007°W、014°W、 023°W、027°Wの良像群には北極冠内に在ると思 われるロモノソフ・クレーター(Ω =009°W、 Φ = 65°N)が冩し込まれている[#338(25Nov2007號)では クノウスキー・クレータ(Ω =008°W、 Φ =57°N)とし たが、今回、上の公式で調べた結果、 $64^{\circ}+\alpha^{\circ}N$ に 落ちた。寧ろ、北極冠の境界がクノウスキーの邊 りにある。Mk氏のグリッドでも60°N以北]が、こ のクレーターの邊りはアルベドーが低く、また境 界も綺麗ではない。φ=7°Nになっている。6Nov (λ=343°Ls)のロメリ(ELm)氏のω=130°W/133°Wも注 目、阿久津(Ak)氏のω=176°W、184°Wも雪線を示 していると思われる。10Nov(λ=345°Ls)のDPk氏の ω =024°W/026°Wは既に引用した。同日のJMI氏の ω =034°Wにも雪線は出ているかと思われる。11 Nov(λ=345°Ls)の PCq氏のω=344°W~350°Wも DPc氏 の5Novの像と同じ複雜さを見せる。12Nov(λ= 346°Ls)の DPc氏のω=260°W~285°W、 PCq氏のω= 273°Wにも出ている様である。14Nov(λ=347°Ls)の EGf氏の ω =021°Wには、明白にロモノソフ・クレ ータが見えており、雪線の緯度はθ=57°N前後と 出る(筆者の計算の他Mk氏もグリッドで確かめ た)。同日のAk氏のω=158°W、171°Wにも雪線が 垣間見られる。 17Nov(λ =348°Ls)の DPc氏のω= 205°W~216°W、18Nov(λ=349°Ls)のデルクロア (MDc)氏のω=202°Wも然り。 22Nov(λ=351°Ls)の DPk氏のω=251°Wには北極雲の下に北極冠が見ら れる。 23Nov(λ=352°Ls)の PCq氏のω=236°W(前號 に引用)では北極雲と北極冠が色違いで分離して いるように見える。雪線はθ=59°N前後と出る。

以上である。 λ =320°Ls邊り迄に θ =55°N から58°N に擴大し、ほぼ似たような大きさで λ =350°Lsまで 經過したように思われる。

6° 以下は參考の爲に紹介するが、北極域における CO_2 氷結の動向についてはTESが1March1999 (λ =104°Ls)からほぼ火星の一年23December2000(λ =093°Ls)まで詳しい分析を齎している *11 。然しながら、 CO_2 北極冠の春分前 λ =340°Lsからの縮小曲線は與えられているものの、春分前の動向については部分的だと思う(λ =340°Lsも途切れとぎれ)。要約すると、 λ =179°Lsに CO_2 凝結が始まっている。202°Lsには極の近くで細かい粒の霜が出來ている。 λ =211°Lsには58°Nで小黄塵が起き一週間續き、226°Lsでは大氣が埃っぽくなり、温度勾配に影響したようである。同時に CO_2 霜が81°Nから70°Nに

擴がったようである(どちらが先とは言えないであろう)。これは λ =315°Lsまで續く。ただ、 λ =205°Ls から234°Lsの間にはダストに氷着した H_2O がキラキラ光る様なこともあったらしい。勿論、北極雲が出て來ている。 CO_2 霜の最大値は53°N、340°Ls 迄に53°N南の反射能は地表と同じになる。 λ =295°Ls以降は、 CO_2 極冠の外側に明るい部分が出來、54°Nの處は328°Lsまで續いている、これは H_2O の霜ではないかという。この様子は λ =086°Lsまで續くようである。この論文は*5より少し後であるが、殆ど同時に出されている。

雪線が53°Nというのは2007年の十月初旬の値と然程違わない(稍大きい)のであるが、TESでは λ が340°Ls以前は規定されない。 (Mn)

CMO 2007/2008 Mars Report #20

OAA Mars Section —

3·····追加報告: We Further Received the following observations

PEACH, Damian A デミアン・ピーチ (*DPc*) 英國 Loudwater, Buckinghamshire, UK 2 Sets of *RGB* + 1 *R* Images (23 May; 1, 4 June 2008) 36cm SCT with a SKYnyx 2-0M

DPc's set of images on 23 May (λ =076°Ls, ϕ =17°N) was made at ω =188°W where Propontis I was well described. The cloud over Olympus Mons is not so clear in B. Images on 1 June (λ =080°Ls) are made of only R at ω =110°W/111°W: Solis L and Nilokeras are visible near the afternoon limb. Finally RGB image on 2 June (λ =081°Ls) shows Solis L and M Acidalium at ω =079°W: The npc is definite. δ =4.9". *DPc*'s final sets of superb images were produced on 10 June (λ =084°Ls, δ =4.8") which were already reviewed timely in CMO #347 (25 June 2008 issue).

ピーチ(DPc)氏の23May(λ =076°Ls、 ϕ =17°N)の畫像は ω =188°Wで、プロポンティスIがよく出ている。オリュムプス・モンスの夕雲は大きい筈だが、Bでは明白ではない。1June(λ =080°Ls)はR像だけで ω =110°W/111°W。ソリス・ラクスとニロケラスが午後端に出ている。2June(λ =081°Ls)はRGBで ω =079°Wで、北極冠が明確。ソリス・ラクス周邊とマレ・アキダリウムが出ている。 δ =4.9"。DPc氏には今期最終として10June(λ =084°Ls、 δ =4.8")の良像群があるが、既にタイムリーに報告済み(#347)。

南 政 次・村上 昌己 M MINAMI & M MURAKAMI

便 り

Letters to the Editor

• · · · · · · Date: Wed, 23 July 2008 23:27:58 +0200 Subject: Jupiter 22 july 2008

Hi all, here is my second Jupiter set of the season... http://www.astrosurf.com/pellier/J080722-CPE

I'm wondering if the red tint of LRS is reviving? Despite the low resolution I'd see it orange in RGB and dark in blue light... Best regards

Christophe PELLIER (ク リストフ・ペ リェ nr Paris 法)

• · · · · · · Date: Thu, 24 July 2008 22:37:19 +0100 Subject: Jupiter 23 July 08

Hi Guy, The nice warm evening and fair seeing encouraged me to dodge trees and have a go at hedge hopping Jupiter. C14 @ f22 Skynix 2.0. Trutek Red type 1 and type 2 Green & Blue. Best wishes

O····· Date: Fri, 25 July 2008 11:58:57 +0100 Subject: solar images 22 July 2008

Hi Guys, Here are a couple of Proms from the 22nd + an animation. The animation is 9 frames over about half an hour, starting at 07:33 ut. Both Proms were quite faint in my .6A ATM Daystar. Best wishes.

O · · · · · · Date: Sun, 27 July 2008 23:05:35 +0100

Ser2-0970 ______ CMO No. 349

Subject: Solar 24 July 2008

Hi Guys, here are a couplr of small proms from the 24th. Nothing very exciting, but at least there was a prom to welcome AR1000 as it approached the limb.

O····· Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 02:10:26 +0100 Subject: solar images 26-July-2008

Hi Guys, here are the three larger proms viewable on the 26th, almost bordering on the spectacular. From one day to the other you just never know what yer gonna get. 80mm TMB 4x powermate and Daystar .6A H α filter . Skynix 2.0. Best wishes

O····· Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 02:18:40 +0100 Subject: solar images 27th July 2008

Hi Guys, here's a couple from a few hrs back. Two from the 26th were still active, with additions, giving a beautiful spread around the limb. Best wishes

O····· Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 16:31:20 +0100 Subject: Jupiter 27th July

Hi Guys, The seeing Gods smiled on us last night, allowing some fair detail to be seen down in the murk.

O····· Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 23:54:44 +0100 Subject: solar images 28th July

Hi Guys, There was enough sun this morning, to bag the proms. (88F in my dome GRP passes IR). Good to see some activity on the "on" side for a change.

My C14 is occupying the mount at the moment, for Jupiter Attempts, and not my 6 usual inch Vixen. But the C14 does accomodate my 80mm scope used with the Daystar. Best Wishes

O····· Date: Wed, 30 July 2008 10:56:47 +0100 Subject: solar 29 July 2008

Hi Guys, The shaggy dog prom is still there, just about wagged his tail off. Image is terrestrial view. best wishes

Order: Word 30 July 2008 13:49:22 +0100

O · · · · · · Date: Wed, 30 July 2008 13:49:22 +0100 Subject: Jupiter 30th July 2008

Hi Guys, Not quite as good seeing as the 27th, IR was ok, but as for the green and blue, they were very sad.

O····· Date: Thu, 31 July 2008 17:00:12 +0100 Subject: Jup 30th July 2008

Hi Guys, From the rgbs, I processed all of the IRs first. Whilst the Lappy is munching on it's greens, I have put the IRs into an animation. Starting at 2138 ut, I think it makes the detail a little easier to see and "confirm", much like binoviewers. best wishes

O····· Date: Fri, 1 Aug 2008 19:46:41 +0100 Subject: Jupiter 30-July 2008 RGBs

Hi guys, following on from the IR animation, here are the "RGB's" from the evening's work. Seeing was frustrating with good detail visible on screen throught what looked like a fast flowing stream of water.

Also, here in the UK it was flying seeds day. The $H\alpha$ image of the sun was constantly crossed by flying seeds.

O····· Date: Fri, 1 Aug 2008 22:08:34 +0100 Subject: solar images 30 July 2008

Hi Guys here are a couple of images from the 30th. One shows filament leaping from a bright area. A Solar Dolphin. Best wishes

O····· Date: Sat, 2 Aug 2008 12:19:26 +0100 Subject: Proms from 1st August 2008

Hi Guys, Although it was cloudy here for the partial eclipse, it cleared a little afterwards. Here are the two

main proms that were visible. (I fancied a change in processing / presentation.) 80mm Yellow ERF, 80mm f7.5 TMB, 4x powermate, Trutek red filter with ir / uv block, Daystar ATM



.6Angstrom Hα filter. LU075 CCD

O····· Date: Sun, 3 Aug 2008 15:30:20 +0100 Subject: Jupiter

Hi Guys, Here an image (honest, it is) just recognisable as Jupiter, from up here near the arctic circle. Max Jet Stream is my new nickname! best wishes

O····· Date: Sun, 3 Aug 2008 22:07:47 +0100 Subject: solar proms 2nd August 2008

Hi Guy, Here are the remains of the two prominences in these positions shown yesterday. Best wishes

O····· Date: Mon, 4 Aug 2008 17:18:08 +0100 Subject: the sun 4 aug 2008

Hi Guys, We had just enough sun this morning to grab an image. A very nice display was in progress up on the north west limb. Best wishes

O····· Date: Sun, 10 Aug 2008 21:55:53 +0100 Subject: SOLAR IMAGES 10-Aug-2008

Hi Guys, We had some very early sun here this morning, these images are about 5 hrs before the meridian. A pleasant surprise it was, to see a fair sized although faint prominence. I have rotated the largest prom 90deg anti clock, from it true terrstrial view, as it then rested easier on the eye. 6 inch f9 Vixen stopped to 4.5 with red ERF, with 2.5x powermate and .6A Daystar ATM. Hα filter fitted with red ir uv blocked Trutek 1.25 filter.

O····· Date: Tue, 12 Aug 2008 23:43:15 +0100 Subject: A Crystal Prominence

HI Guys, We had a bit of late morning sunshine here in the UK the seeing between fast moving clouds, was quite reasonable too. Combined with the extra altitude the images were crisper than of late. The crystal Prominence is quite unusual. Best wishes

O····· Date: Wed, 13 Aug 2008 22:45:57 +0100 Subject: Solar proms 13 Aug 2008

Hi Guys, These images were taken just after 7:30 am this morning, as its the only time the sun was shining today. I sprinted around the limb with my AP1200, taking in the 4 proms and surface shots in about 8 minutes, in thickening cloud. As rain and 100% cloud cover had been forecast, I felt lucky. The 0642 image show a very busy stretch of the limb. Image 0635 is in the same position angle as yesterday's crystal prominence. Best wishes $\bigcirc \cdots Date$: Fri. 15 Aug 2008 23:39:37 +0100

O····· Date: Fri, 15 Aug 2008 23:39:37 +0100 Subject: Solar images 14-Aug-2008

Hi guys here is a trio of images from the early morning of the 14th. Quite a bit of delicate activity. best wishes

O····· Date: Sat, 16 Aug 2008 08:12:00 +0100 Subject: Solar images 15th Aug 2008

Hi Guys, Yet another blue morning with quite good seeing. This allowed a bit of extra mag on 08:13 @216 inches EFL. Best wishes

O····· Date: Fri, 22 Aug 2008 23:50:35 +0100 Subject: Todays prominence group

Hi Guys, A bit of sunshine today at last. Quite a few small proms were observed, but this group was the most interesting, and was captured in one of the spells of fair seeing. There was an Active Region on view too. This was imaged in the late afternoon shimmer. Both images were with My Vixen stopped to 4.5 inches and an effective focal length of 108 inches. Lumenera 075 CCD, and Daystar filter. This active region and prominence group can also be seen on the Mauna Loa site:-

 $http://mlso.hao.ucar.edu/cgi-bin/mlso_image.cgi?image=http://download.hao.ucar.edu/d5/www/fullres/latest/latest.disk.gif$

O····· Date: Sat, 23 Aug 2008 21:30:37 +0100 Subject: Small solar flare 23Aug-2008

Hi Guys, After a quick lap of the sun's periphery to see what was happening this morning, I noticed a small flare in progress near the group of prominences on the NW limb. I did a capture of the surface and the proms for a composite, then ran a capture sequence of 600 frames every minute for ten mins starting at 0800ut. You can see on the animation an "eyebrow" of filament over the flare. This reduces in height during the ten minutes of capture, as does the flare. It settled down to become once again just a small active region. Coincidently the nearby group of prominences on the limb, rapidly faded soon after. These had been a major feature for more than 25 hours.

O Date: Sat, 23 Aug 2008 23:04:36 +0100

O····· Date: Sat, 23 Aug 2008 23:04:36 +0100 Subject: solar prom 23rd Aug 2008

Hi Guys, Here is another Prominence from today. Some have the appearance of spagetti some are like flames some like electrified dogs and some simply gaseous.

Dave TYLER (デヴィド・タイラー Bkh 英)

• · · · · · · Date: Fri, 25 July 2008 18:24:40 +0800 Subject: Re: CMO#348

拝復、黄霊芝さんは著作『台湾俳句歳時記』(、2003年 言叢社)によって三、四年前に正岡子規賞を贈られ、また一昨年日本の政府から日台文化交流に尽くした功で、旭日小綬章を贈られました。

黄さんは、南部の富豪の家庭に生まれ、所謂蒲柳の質(ただし背は高い)で旅行を好まない人ですが、正岡子規賞を贈られた時、礼儀上日本まで行って受け取りました。それが黄さんの初めての海外旅行だそうです。旭日小綬章は台北にある日本政府の大使館に相当する事務所で受章しました。

黄さんの句集はありませんが、毎年一回出版する台北俳句會の句集に黄さんの作品も出ます。黄さんは会の主宰だけれども、謙虚な人柄だから、主宰の作品が句集上では一般会員の作品と同等の扱いになっています。私が遠慮なく言うなら、黄さんは俳句の作家としてよりも、俳句の批評家および俳句の先生としてすぐれています。黄さんが会員の作品を講評するとき、言葉は謙虚だけれども、ご自身の主張については自信満々です。

『台湾俳句歳時記』は責任のある著作です。季語は全て台湾の季節に合わせて纏めてあります。

CMO348は、これから見て、何かあればすぐemail を差し上げます。 敬具

賴 武揚 (W.-Y. LAI 臺北 Taiwan)

●・・・・・・Fri, 25 July 2008 19:23:14 +0900 Subject: COSPAR会議ご報告

南様、Cc: 宮崎様、お世話になっております。 東北工業大学の中川朋子です。

第37回COSPAR Scientific Assembly の Session B02 Mars Explorationにおいて"A protrusion from the terminator of the Mars observed on November 4, 2003" の 題で講演して参りました。最終日の最終講演でしたが推定20名前後が残っておりました。

発表後すぐに手が上がり、最初の質問者より「ダストストームではないのか」と尋ねられました。模様が見えており全球的なダストストームは無かったこと、この地域はローカルなストームが多い地域だがこの日はローカルなストームの報告は無いと返答しましたところ、二人目の方が「TESで見るとこの日この場所に局地的なストームがあった。」(instance of regional storm)と断言されました。

三人目の方は「太陽風との関係を云々するなら ASPERAのデータは見たのか」と質問されました。

TES (thermal Emission Spectrometer on the Mars Global Surveyor)については、宇宙研の今村剛さんにも問い合わせてあったのですが、朝夕は通らない軌道ですので、データは無いものと思っていました。

質問者の方と話ができなかったので詳細は分からないのですが、11月4日から8日の期間中、温度やdust opacityが上がっていたということなのかもしれません。

ダストストームと断言されてしまうとあっけない感じがしますが、突起として観測されるほど発達したのはなぜかという観点でTESの観測チームと連絡を取って見たいと思います。

ASPERA Analyser of Space Plasma and Energetic Atoms は Mars Express搭載で、火星軌道に入ったのがDecember 2003なので突起観測時のデータは惜しいところで無いと考えていましたが、もし上流で太陽風の観測を開始しているなら当該機器の担当者と相談してみたいと考えています。

何にしても、重要な情報が得られたのは良かったと考えています。拙いですが、まずはご報告まで

中川 朋子 (Tomoko NAKAGAWA 東北工士 Miya

東北工大 Miyagi)

(註) 筆者がTESの http://tes.asu.edu/dust/dust.mov で確認する限り、2003年十一月初旬當該地域には 黄雲と言えるものは出ていない。(Mn)

• · · · · · · Date: Sun, 27 July 2008 21:18:10 -0400 Subject: Re: solar images - a shaggy dog story

Hi Dave and all, I had a chance (first in a while) to image the solar activity this afternoon. The chromosphere is in hibernation still, but the proms were very nice. A full disk image (made from 12 single video frames) here: http://www.avertedimagination.com/img_pages/fulldisk_072808.html and a close up of the shaggy dog:

http://www.avertedimagination.com/img_pages/shaggydog_072708.html Astro-Physics 92mm f5 stowaway refractor with 90mm Coronado Solarmax filter were used. best wishes,

Alan FRIEDMAN (アラン・フリート マン Buffalo NY美)

• · · · · · · Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 08:28:35 -0500 Subject: updates

Dear Masatsugu, I hope this finds you well. I have been quite busy with professional matters, but have already begun to feel excitement about the next year's Mars conference at Meudon. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific--founded, as you know, by E. S. Holden--is very interested, and hopes to send some members to attend the conference, though at present everyone from there seems

to be eclipse-chasing in Siberia, so nothing definite has been set. Prof. Dollfus and Christophe have been very helpful in furnishing information. I hope that we may see the Paris Observatory (built to standards of architectural magnificence under Louis XIV but to so little astronomical purpose that the first Cassini had to complain that it made no sense, and proceeded to set up his telescopes in the courtyard!). There is a fresco depicting the discovery of Neptune which I have always wanted to see. Also the

TEN YEARS AGO (156)

-----CMO #206 (25 August 1998) pp2307~2322 ----

☆1996/97年の接近に於いて、日岐敏明(Hk)氏は 83枚、伊舎堂弘(Id)氏は154 枚、岩崎徹(Iw)氏は190

この号には1996/97 Mars Sketch が二編掲載された。その(8)としては、「日岐、伊舎堂、岩崎、村上各氏と南の1996/97年観測頻度分布図」 "Distributions of the Observation Rates of Hk, Id, Iw, Mk and Mn in 1996/97"が、その(9)としては、「1997年火星のCCD撮像(福井

市自然史博物館天文台)の試み」 "A NISHITA's CCD Images of the 1997 Mars at the Fukui City Observatory"である。

前者には、各観測者の月別の観測度数と視直径 δ および δ^2 の増減とを対比させて、観測頻度の傾向を示している。 火星面の面積要素を示す δ^2 の曲線に沿ったような観測が 理想的としている。

後者は、西田昭徳氏 (Ns)が足羽山の20cmED屈折に Mutoh CV-04 CCDカメラを取り付けて得られた火星画像の処理に関しての試行の記事で、1998年正月に開催された第六回惑星観測者懇談会で、クアッラ氏(GQr)・阿久津氏(Ak)・比嘉氏(Hg)が開陳した画像処理に関する情報を参考にして、当時利用できた画像処理をいくつか試して結果を示されている。

それぞれ、全文を以下のURLでご覧いただける。

http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmo/97Note08.htm http://homepage2.nifty.com/~cmo/97Note09.htm

COMMUNICATIONS IN 東亞天文學會『火星通信』since 1986 25 August 1998 OBSERVATIONS Published by the OAA Mars Section 枚、村上昌己(Mk)氏は226枚、最後に筆者の一丿 ★1996/97 Mars Sketch (8) 日岐、伊舎堂、岩崎、村上各氏と南の 1996/97年観測頻度分布圖 Distributions of the Observation Rates (Mn)は808枚のスケッチをとっていて、敷が一致 しないので、グラフで比較するには各人の全観測 敷を先のるの積分値に一致させてしまう方法を採 る。そして、各月の観測数をばらしてやると 毎の軽重が同じ比較で出る譯である。棒グラ ☆火星観測の期間は約一年ぐらい續き、視直徑 の消長は極めて規則的で次第に山を迎え、またな 面積を全體集めれば、すべての観測者に共通な値 になる。ただ、ここで「月」とは前月の16日から だらかに縮小して行く。然し、我々の觀測のペー スは必ずしもこの曲線に滑らかには沿わない。— その月の15日迄である。 その月の15日底である。 本今回も昨ば出足がよく、中心が前側した なっている。後半減じていることについては1版 氏の個人肉な埋由によった。1w氏の出足は今回 は極端に遅く、関始後は瞬間だが衝後から落ちる。 バ月にピークが来るのは何か。こうした傾向は plot3やpl256の間にも表れている。1w氏は連常後 スは必ずしもこの曲線に滑らかには沿りない。 つには天秋の問題がある。更には、観測者の自由 にならない時間というものもある。それにーシー ズンを通じて、健康が安定しているとは限らない。 従って、これまで調べたところでは(初めてい みは#118p1042にある)、我々の観測頻度には可成 り凸凹があって、個人差が大きい。逆に、個人差 は各観測者の好く知るところでなければならない 半可成り強いのだが、今回は日歿が遅く、火星が 南へ降りて行ったこともあって、調子が出なかっ は各戦調者の好く知ることでなりればならない から、今回も敷名の観測者を槍玉にあげて、表示 化を試みる。他の各観測者も各自の表を真似で作 られるが好い。 品へ呼りていったこともあった、画子が出ながっ た。一方、Id氏は通常最接近前後に効果的に集中 する方法を採るが、今回は分布からは甚だ氣體に 見える。しかし、多くの優れた觀測を残したのは、 この飛び出しではなかったかと思う。これで面積 ☆グラフの實線は視直径 Sを日附横軸で綴った ものである。破線はる°をグラフ化したもので、 が盗られて、後は引っ込んで了ったが、實はして が盛られて、彼ほ切っ込んでアったが、質はしっかりと視点便の大きい期間を観測している。 は、傾向として、衝前に集中する時期を持つよう で、これは技術機能の意味合いから好い傾向だと 思う。今回はタ方の機制・直旋り勢した。 は、前側型であるが、後半のタカの観測は仕事の関 δのグラフによって囲まれる面積(積分)とδ'のそ わが一致する様に按配してある。從つて、山の蔵 は高くなるが、裾野は低くなる。 の。を採るのは、 これは火星の表面の面積素の消長を表すと考える からである。火星の表面模様の見え具合は面積の 次元で消長を示すであろうから、實際、もし 係で観測不可となる爲である。これが通常の形で の曲線に観測度敷が重なれば理想的な観測の配分 術前の觀測は行き届いていると思う。しかし、 回は低くなった火星を(南側が一時的に聞けた)

いう理由で)随分と追い駆けた。Mnは前半順調で、 突出期はId氏と同じであるが、五月がおかしい。

LtEは、 Samuel WHITBY (USA)、永井靖二(大阪)、Francis OGER (France)、森田行雄(広島)、頼武揚(Taiwan)、日岐敏明(伊那)、 比嘉保信(沖縄)の各氏から寄せられている。 WHITBY 氏からは、この時期に連日のようにe-mailによる便りがあった。頼武揚氏からはe-mail事始めの顛末が、OGER氏、森田氏からは、夏休みの訪福のスケジュールの連絡が寄せられた。

「夜毎餘官・LVII」●Invisible_College●には、南政次氏が1997年に読んだ本のベスト3:「少年H」妹尾河童、「期待と回想・上下」鶴見俊輔、「心筋梗塞の前後」水上勉が挙げられている。鶴見氏の著書から「見えない大学」というキーワードを拾い、人間関係の暖かさの構築と、知的生産の関係を考えさせる数例を紹介した。引用してある文章をみると、サークル活動の方向性を示している様に思われる。三冊目は南氏の狭心症が既に始まっているからである。

世年前のTYA(36)は、CMO#057(10Aug1988)とCMO#058(25Aug1988)からで、 九月の最接近直前の火星は、八月15日には視直径19.5秒角、季節は253°Lsに達していた。南極冠は融解が進み分離を始めたNovus_Monsが追跡されている。他にM_Erythraeum東部の濃化、地肌を見せるHellasの様子などが述べられている。CMO#057にはアメリカで観測された黄雲の様子が「六月黄雲の顛末」というコラム記事になった。 村上 昌己(Mk)

25 August 2008 Ser2-0973 _

Meudon Observatory and Juvisy are on the list, and we may be able to locate the residences of Flammarion and Antoniadi in Paris and perhaps--over a bottle of French wine--discuss the interesting but ultimately unanswerable question of whether the impressionists influenced the later style of Antoniadi.

My main astronomical project apart from setting up the observatory (which proceeds slowly because of the poor weather this summer) has been the investigation of Schiaparelli's Mercury observations, which have kindly been sent from my friend at the Brera Observatory. This will be of interest and communicated to the CMO in due course.

I am glad to hear that your dear wife is likely to make the visit to Paris. With kind regards,

O····· Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 17:56:11 -0500 Subject: all plans are moving forward

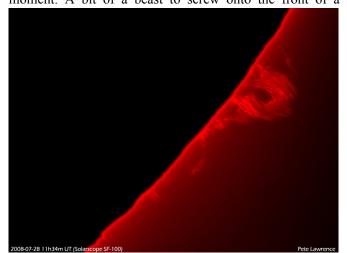
Dear Christophe, Thank you for your recent message. Professor Dollfus has been very helpful, and has put me in touch with the appropriate authorities with whom to make arrangements. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific members who are involved in planning this are presently in Siberia, but once they return, I will try to start finalizing plans. It will be a great pleasure to visit the Paris Observatory--I have a particular interest in the frescoes celebrating the discovery of Neptune (and will convey to you and Masatsugu a copy of the book I co-authored with Richard Baum on Le Verrier's later, and unhappy, search for the intra-Mercurial planet), and of course Meudon and Juvisy. We will all be very pleased to find the residences of Flammarion and Antoniadi in Paris and perhaps--over a bottle of vin-de-pais--discuss the possible (but ultimately unprovable) influence of the Impressionists on Antoniadi's later style.

It will be a great pleasure to meet you at last.

Bill SHEEHAN (ウィリアム・シーハン MN 美)

• · · · · · · Date: Mon, 28 July 2008 13:25:13 +0100 Subject: Prominence images, 28th July

Hi all, I've got use of a Solarscope SF-100 filter at the moment. A bit of a beast to screw onto the front of a



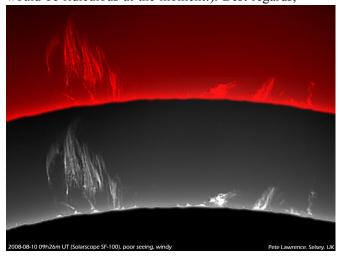
refractor to be honest. The conditions here aren't great at the moment with poor transparency and seeing hampering the first light shots. However, here are a couple of images from an impatient imager...Best wishes,

O····· Date: Tue, 05 Aug 2008 21:11:02 +0100 Subject: Solar activity, August 4th 2008

Hi all, Following on from Dave's great image sent out yesterday, here's some more of the same this time imaged with a Solarscope SF-100 filter system. Best regards,

O····· Date: Wed, 13 Aug 2008 09:02:12 +0100 Subject: Recent activity

Hi all, A continued quiet period means a bit of barrel scraping to get anything of interest. There have been a few reasonable proms but for the most part the Sun's been pretty quiet. An interesting bright patch appeared yesterday morning in the south-east (that's on the Sun, not in the south-east of the UK- a bright patch there would be ridiculous at the moment!). Best regards,



O····· Date: Sat, 23 Aug 2008 12:38:56 +0100 Subject: Recent solar activity

Hi all, The quiet Sun continues but there have been a few highlights. Best regards,

Pete LAWRENCE (ピート・ローレンス Selsey 英)

• · · · · · · Date: Tue, 29 July 2008 08:46:39 +1000 Subject: 4x Jupiter images from Nambucca Heads, end-June/early July 2008

Hi all, It seems to be a rule for me that the more average the seeing is, the longer it takes to process the images. At least, that was the case for these images. These 4 images (plus an animation) are from 3 sessions at Nambucca Heads, NSW, where Anthony Wesley and I spent a week at the end of June/early July. We were there for a planetary imaging camp, but the seeing never reached the peaks we were hoping it would, despite a week of absolutely fantastic weather and clear, cloudless skies - which was very disappointing as it was the perfect time to get some high-res images of the LRS/GRS encounter.

The most promising seeing was my last night, 3rd July when the seeing was very good even when Jupiter was still very low and the GRS was just starting to transit - however clouds came and spoiled any chance of a great image to finish the week off nicely:(.

#1 - 28th June #2 and #3 - 29th June #4 - 3rd July

An 8-frame animation from the 29th June, spanning 3 hours of Jovian rotation June can be found here:

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/downloads/20080629-jupiter_anim.gif I had captured 27 images that night and could've used

them all to create a smoother animation, but I only used the sharpest, cleanest images from the session so it's a bit jerky as there's a large (time) gap between the frames. Links for the images:

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/thumbnails.php?album=50 Glad to finally finish processing these so I can archive them and not have to look at them again! Thanks for looking.

O····· Date: Thu, 31 July 2008 13:01:34 +1000 Subject: Jupiter in good seeing last night - 30/07/2008

Hi all, Finally had some luck with the seeing, despite the jetstream looking ominous. The temperature dropped quickly after sunset but the active cooling helped bring my mirror down to ambient temperature. The seeing started off below average but settled nicely for a period of an hour or so until the jetstream kicked in at about 11pm, not helped by the temperatures which dropped a further degree in the space of 10 minutes.

I missed the best of the GRS but it was nice to see what it looked like - it's been a while since I've been able to image it in better than average seeing. There appears to be another spot approaching the GRS at the same latitude as the LRS did - it even appears to be the same size as the old LRS but it's just not red/orange in the middle. What is it? 12" Newt, 5x powermate, DMK21AU04. 30fps for ~52 seconds in each channel.

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/displayimage.php?pos=-744 http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/displayimage.php?pos=-745

There may be more from the session coming later but these are probably from the best of the conditions.

O····· Date: Mon, 4 Aug 2008 09:02:08 +1000 Subject: Jupiter from last night - 03/08/2008

Hi all, Conditions threatened to be quite nice but instead only provided a brief moment of stability before deteriorating. I only captured 3 sets, this one the best of the them. Things turned bad before the start of the GRS transit, unfortunately. 12" newt on EQ6, DMK21AU04 + 5x powermate. 50 secs each RGB channel. ~650 frames stacked in each channel.

 $http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/displayimage.php?pos \hbox{$=$-746}$

O····· Date: Mon, 4 Aug 2008 13:56:36 +1000 Subject: Jupiter + animation - 30/07/2008

Hi all, Here's one last image from the nice set on the 30th July 2008, as well as an 11-frame animation from the session showing the GRS setting. Thanks for looking. 11-frame animation:

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/20080730-jupiter_anim.gif Link to image:

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/displayimage.php?pos=-747

O····· Date: Mon, 18 Aug 2008 14:00:24 +1000 Subject: Jupiter from last night - 17/08/2008

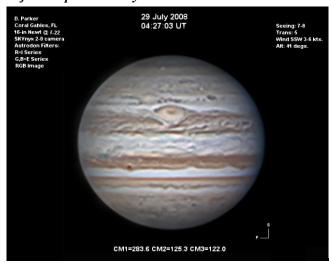
Hi all, This image was captured last night in variable seeing, never peaking to more than just above average.

We've had clear skies recently, but a continuing run of horrible seeing and it doesn't look like ending any time soon.

http://www.iceinspace.com.au/mygallery/displayimage.php?pos=-748 Cheers

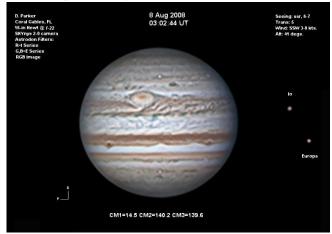
Mike SALWAY (マイク・ソルウェー NSW 澳)

• · · · · · · Date: Wed, 30 July 2008 04:46:34 +0000 Subject: Jupiter 29 July



Hi All, I have attached some Jupiter images -- RGB, methane, and UV -- from 29 July. Best,

O····· Date: Tue, 12 Aug 2008 02:16:33 +0000 Subject: Jupiter 8 August



Hi All, I have attached some Jupiter images -- rgb and methane band -- from 8 August. Best,

Don PARKER (ドン・パーカー Miami FL 美)

• · · · · · · Date: Thu, 31 July 2008 09:19:14 -0700 Subject: Jupiter 7/30/08

More mediocre imaging from 43N.

Sean WALKER (ショーン・ウォーカー S&T 美)

•••••• Date: Sat, 2 Aug 2008 23:14:59 +0200 Subject: Jupiter and Io 2008/7/16 22h07 UT

Hi Guys, this the first time I saw Jupiter this year, went on vacation to France. Jupiter alt. 20 dergees (not so spectaculair as images from the southerboys), but I'm glad I saw the big-one. Vriendelijke groeten

O····· Date: Mon, 18 Aug 2008 10:33:30 +0200 Subject: Partial Lunar Eclipse 2008/8/16

Hi guys, saterday evening, there was a Partial Lunar Eclipse, here an impression:

http://www.astrofotografie.nl/Astronomy.htm

Note: gif animation let us see the schadow of the dark Umbral rolling. Regards

Richard BOSMAN (リシャルト・ホースマン Enschede 蘭)

••••• Date: Sun, 3 Aug 2008 20:08:38 +0200 Subject: Jupiter

25 August 2008

_Ser2-0975 ___

The sky finally cleared off and I was able to image Jupiter with my TEC 200mm F/8 Flourite @ F/40 with a Skynyx Color camera. Yikes OK here's the image

Jim PHILLIPS (シ゛ム・フィッリフ゜ス SC 美)



●····· Date: Sun, 03 Aug 2008 20:13:45 +0900 Subject: CMO #348 拝受

南 様:本日、火星通信#348届きました、オープンキャンパスで留守にしていたため時刻は不明です。いつもありがとうございます。お礼まで。

淺田 正 (Tadashi ASADA 宗像 Fukuoka)

• · · · · · · Date: Tue, 29 July 2008 21:22:57 +0100 Subject: Mars images (May 23rd, 2008.)

Hi all, Here are some images from May 23rd. http://www.damianpeach.com/mars07/m2008_05_23rgb_dp.jpg \(\cdot\) \cdot\ Date: Tue, 5 Aug 2008 20:09:00 +0100 Subject: Mars images (June 1st and 4th, 2008.)

Hi all, Here are some images from June 1st and June 4th. Along with the final set i sent a few weeks back from June 10th this marks the end of my coverage of Mars for this apparition (which covered 13months of imaging for me.)

See you all again for the next one starting around this time next year!

http://www.damianpeach.com/mars07/m2008_06_01red_dp.jpg http://www.damianpeach.com/mars07/m2008_06_04rgb_dp.jpg Best Wishes

O····· Date: Fri, 8 Aug 2008 19:21:07 +0100 Subject: Saturn on December 7th, 2007.

Hi all, A rather belated Saturn (due to all the Mars work ive been doing!) from December. This was my best result of the apparition. I have several data sets to send showing some atmospheric activity which will follow in due course. Note that the ring tilt was especially narrow at the begining of this apparition, and also a great disparity in the colour between the hemispheres.

 $http://www.damianpeach.com/images/saturn/2007-08/s2007_12_07rgb_dp.jpg$

O····· Date: Sat, 9 Aug 2008 22:58:15 +0100 Subject: Saturn on December 10th, 2007 - Tethys Transit.

Hi all, Here is an image from December 10th showing a transit of Tethys and its shadow across Saturn's northern hemisphere.

 $http://www.damianpeach.com/images/saturn/2007-08/s2007_12_10rgb_trans_dp.jpg$

O····· Date: Wed, 13 Aug 2008 11:36:33 +0100 Subject: Website Update

Hi all, Just a note to say i did a major update of my website

http://www.damianpeach.com/

a couple of days ago adding loads of images etc.

Damian PEACH (デミアン・ピーチ Bkh 英)

• · · · · · · Date: Fri, 8 Aug 2008 20:30:54 +0200 Subject: RE:Update on IWCMO

Dear Masatsugu, Thanks for your e-mail. I have quite busy with many other things recently (meetings in the US 3 weeks ago, and upcoming ones,...) and did not do much for IWCMO, sorry. I hope in the coming weeks to meet with some local (french, from the SAF) colleagues/friends who are to help for the LOC, especially about suggestions for lodging and bus transportation.

Otherwise, I had recently a concern about the date and was thinking of proposing to meet a week before: on the 11/12/13 of September rather than 18/19/20 of September 2009. The main reason is that this week-end (19/20 September) is the European days of openhouse of public places/monuments as every year (dates were not known initially), and especially in 2009 Meudon (?) and Paris Observatory will have many visitors, making more difficult to visit those places (and find meeting rooms).

Unfortunately the big refractor of Meudon may not yet be opened back after repair work on the Dome that last much longer than hopped for (complicated issue that has to do with some insurance, legal procedings with the company that was supposed to finish the work...) But it would nice, and feasible, I think to visit and observe through the 38cm refractor from 1858 of Paris observatory: this shall be possible on the Saturday (or Thursday) evenings, but not Saturday the 19th for the previous reason.

Let us know if you think we can move the date or if you think it is better to keep as is now for specific reasons. This does not prevent us from working on the scientific program. Regards,

Nicolas BIVER (ニコラ・ヒ゛ウ゛ェール Meudon 法)

(註) We don't however want the day is put forward from 20 September (or its evening). (Mn)

•••••• Date: Mon, 18 Aug 2008 16:49:19 +0800 Subject: 20080816 partial lunar eclipse

Dear friends, Long time no post. :-) Here is the partial lunar eclipse shot captured on 16 Aug which layer masked with 5 pictures at different exposure, wish you guys like it. Best Regards,

Eric NG(吳偉堅 Hong Kong 香港)



••••• Date: Thu, 21 Aug 2008 23:48:27 +0100 Subject: Jupiter 2008 July 08-09

I took these before I went to China to see the eclipse, and they have been waiting to be dealt with since then.

Normal seeing for the 16 deg. altitude, I have done better. GRS just setting, Europa putting in an appearance in the last images.

http://www.davidarditti.co.uk/jup2008-07-08-DLA.jpg

David ARDITTI (デヴィット・アーディチ Edgware ME 英)



ーツァルト・モード」というのがあるのだそうで ある。氣持ちが朗らかになり、木漏れ陽が頭の上 で踊っているような氣分で、發想が空氣の中を疾 走するかのように湧いて來る、という状態のよう である。まるで「モーツァルトの音樂を聴いてい るときの感覺に似ている」のだが、腦科學的には これはモーツァルトの音樂が好きでなければ起こ らないのだそうである。逆に言えば好きな音楽な ら何でもそれ相應の効果があるらしい。MRIを用 いた實験に據ると、音樂を愉しんでいるときに活 性化する腦内のニューロンは「人間が生きるため に必要な欲動をつかさどる部分と等しい」ことが 判っているそうである。▼牛舎で音樂を鳴らすと いう話もあったし、BGMはもともとは工場勞働 者の環境改善の爲に使われ出したらしいが、いま や何處でも普通である。BGMの感情誘導は明ら かにお商賣の賣り上げに響くことで、逆に選客に も使われる。食事どきの音樂は食事を不味くする と仰有った作曲家がその昔居たが、いまでは音樂 心理學でどうにでもなるのであろう。BGMとい えば勿論 映畫やTVドラマで不思議と使われてい る。というかどういう譯かBGMのないドラマな ど考えられない。

▼私の頭は凡庸だから、木漏れ陽が頭の中でダ ンスをすることもないし、ものを考えたり、もの

を書くときに音樂が頭の中で響くことはないが (鳴ると困る)、音樂は必要だと自然に思うときは ある。昔のようにスピーカーを抱え込んでクラシ ックを聴くことは無くなったが、イージーリスニ ングといわれるものは嫌いではない。リラクセイ ションも私には必要だろうと思う。サイトを見る とrelaxedと分類される音樂がクラシックも含めて 仰山出ている。尤も、全くそれらしいものには困 ってしまうけれども。▼私の家内の昔の(相當昔 の)教え子の中にいまでも消息のあるかたが、音 楽療養士のような仕事もされていて、老人ホーム や病院へ出掛けることがあるらしい。先達て、癒 し系の音樂ともいうべきピアノの小品を廿數曲録 音したCDを送ってくださった。私も老人だから 數回聴かせて貰ったが、成るほど腦内のニューロ ンが不思議な活性化をする。全部を何度も聴くの は苦勞になるが最初の數曲はちょっと仕事疲れの とき聴いている。ピアノの演奏はここでは再現で きないが、最初の三曲は①New Cinema Paradise、

- ②Time to Say Goodbye、③ We're All Aloneの順番になっている。曲そのものはYouTubeでも聴けるので紹介しておこう。
- ① http://jp.youtube.com/watch?v=1FzVWlOKeLs
- ② http://jp.youtube.com/watch?v=jmS41 JdVLg
- ③ http://jp.youtube.com/watch?v=yGC29fn8JFU

(Mn)

ーシー・エム・オー・フクイー

- 中島 孝 Nj ----

★前号報告以降、長谷川 一郎様(412)よりカンパを頂戴しました。有難うございました。不一

☆ Kasai Tsushin CMO (Home Page: http://www.mars.dti.ne.jp/~cmo/oaa_mars.html)
『火星通信』#349 (25 August 2008) 編集:南 政 次(Mn)、村上 昌己(Mk)、中 島 孝(Nj)
西田 昭徳(Ns)、常間地 ひとみ(Ts)



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発行 Published by/for: 東亞天文学会 OAA 火星課 Mars Section ☆ Any e-mail to CMO is acknowledged if addressed to

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