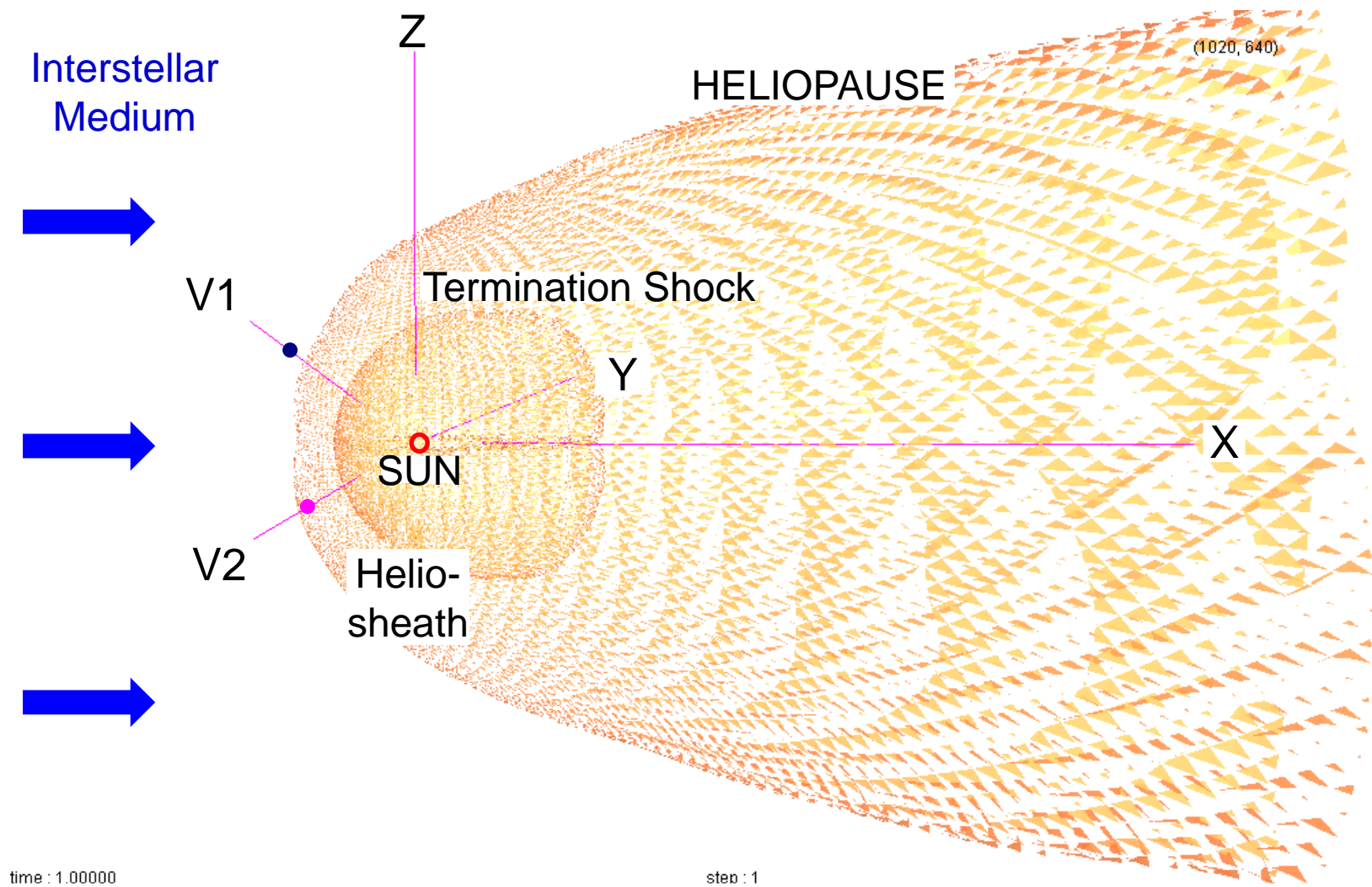


太陽圏外圏構造の長期及び短期変動

鷲見治一 九大国際宇宙天気科学研究教育センター

共同研究者: 田中高史、Gary Zank



太陽圏外圏及び銀河系ガス直接探査の歴史

1957年 初の人工衛星(スプートニク1号)

1964年 NASAにて Galaxy Probe 計画案

1971-72年 Pioneer 10号、11号 打ち上げ

1971年 Outer Heliosphere の研究開始

1977年 Voyager 1号、2号 打ち上げ

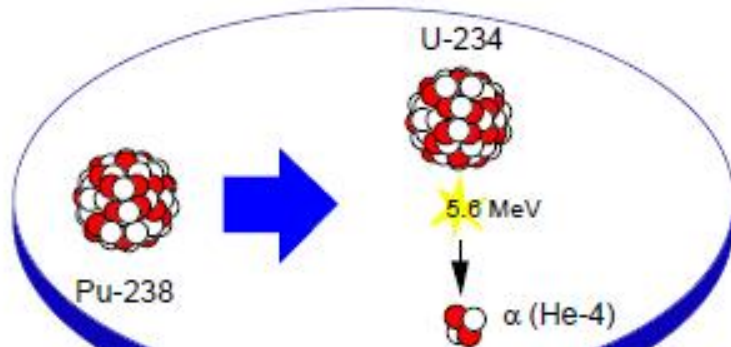
2004年 V1 Termination Shock 通過

2007年 V2 Termination Shock 通過

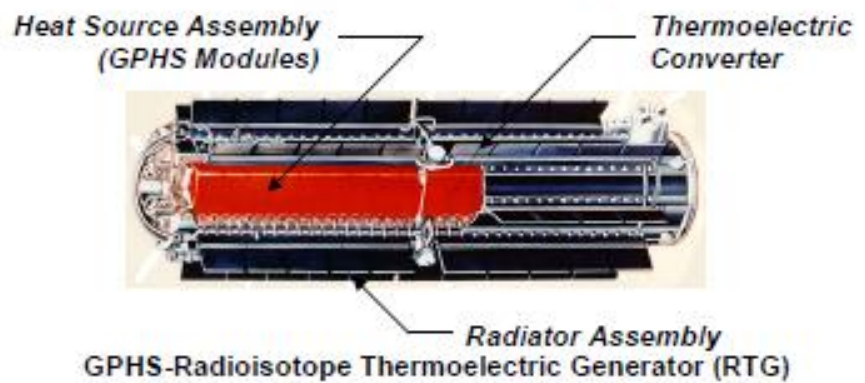
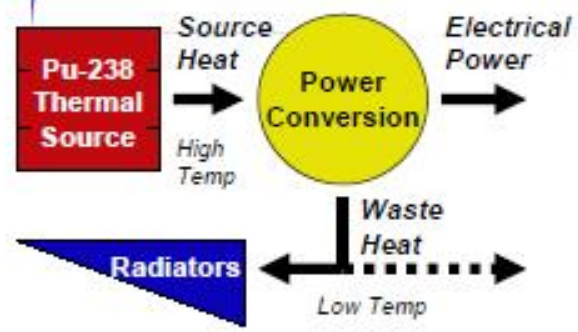
2008-9年 IBEX 探査機打ち上げ, 中性粒子リボン状分布観測

2012年 V1 Heliopause 通過、星間空間に入る

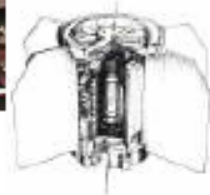
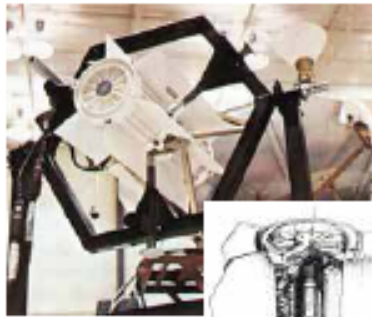
The Basis: A Nuclear Heat Source



- Heat produced from natural alpha (α) particle decay of Plutonium (Pu-238)
 - 87.7-year half-life
- Small portion of heat energy (6%-30%) converted to electricity via passive or dynamic processes
 - Thermoelectric (existing & under development)
 - Stirling (under development)
 - Brayton, TPV, etc. (future candidates)
- Waste heat rejected through radiators – portion can be used for thermal control of spacecraft subsystems

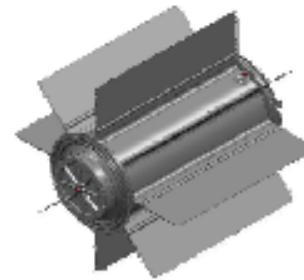


Recent and Planned RPS Units



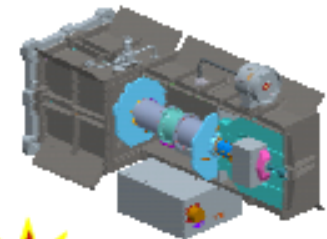
SNAP-19

- Pb-Te/TAGS thermoelectrics
- 40.3 Watts (BOM)
- 6.2 % eff; 3 We/kg
- Nimbus B-1/III
- Pioneer 10 & 11
- Viking 1 & 2



Multi-Mission RTG (MMRTG)

Advanced Stirling Radioisotope Generator (ASRG)



- Mars Science Lab (MSL)
- Other missions



1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



Multi-Hundred Watt (MHW) RTG

- Si-Ge thermoelectrics
- 39.7 dia x 58.4 long (cm)
- 158 We (BOM)
- 6.6 % eff; 4.2 We/kg
- LES 8 & 9
- Voyager 1 & 2



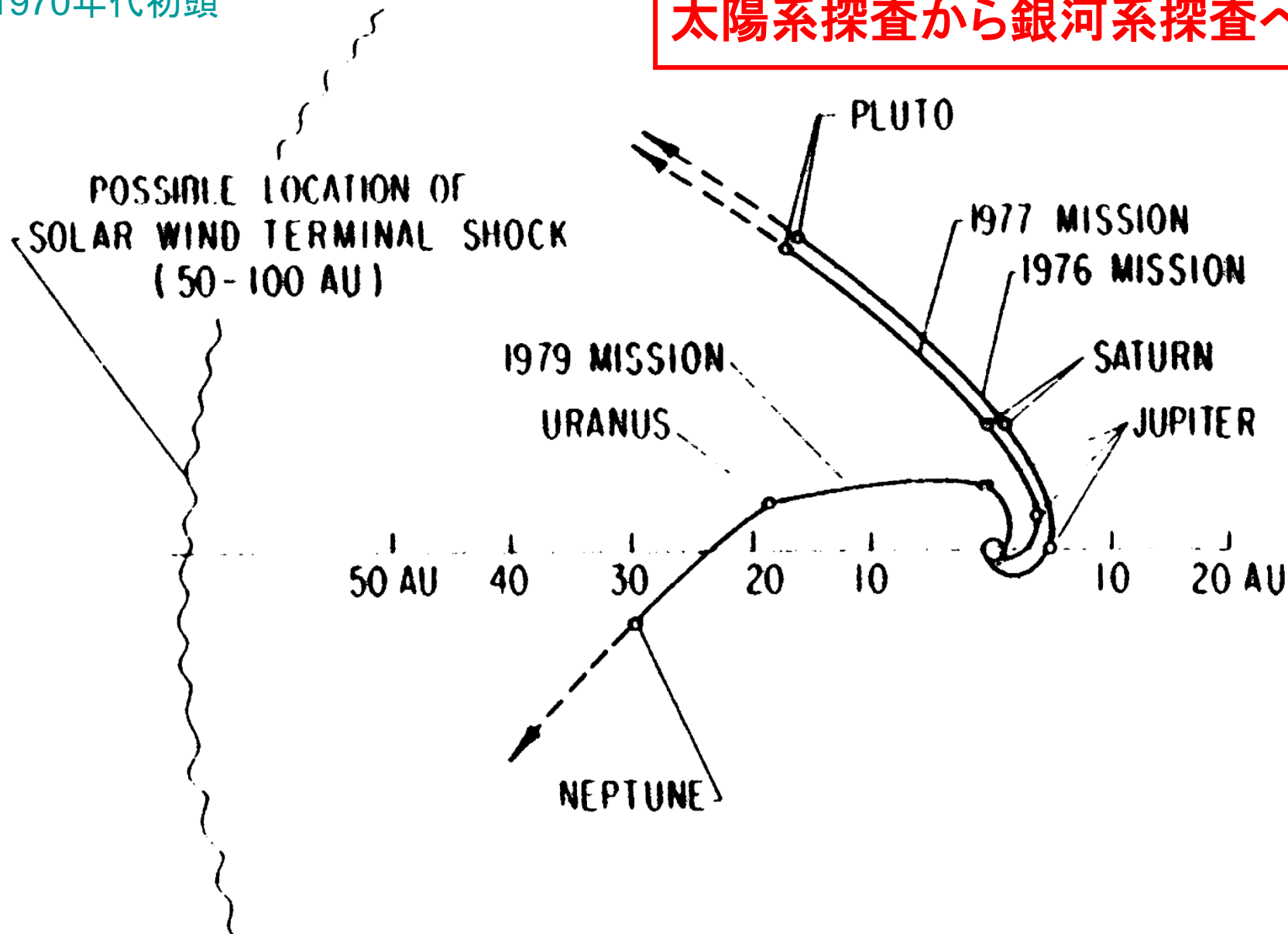
GPHS RTG

- Si-Ge thermoelectrics
- 42.7 dia x 44.9 long (cm)
- 292 We (BOM)
- 6.8% eff; 5.2 We/kg
- Galileo
- Ulysses
- Cassini
- New Horizons



1970年代初頭

太陽系探査から銀河系探査へ！

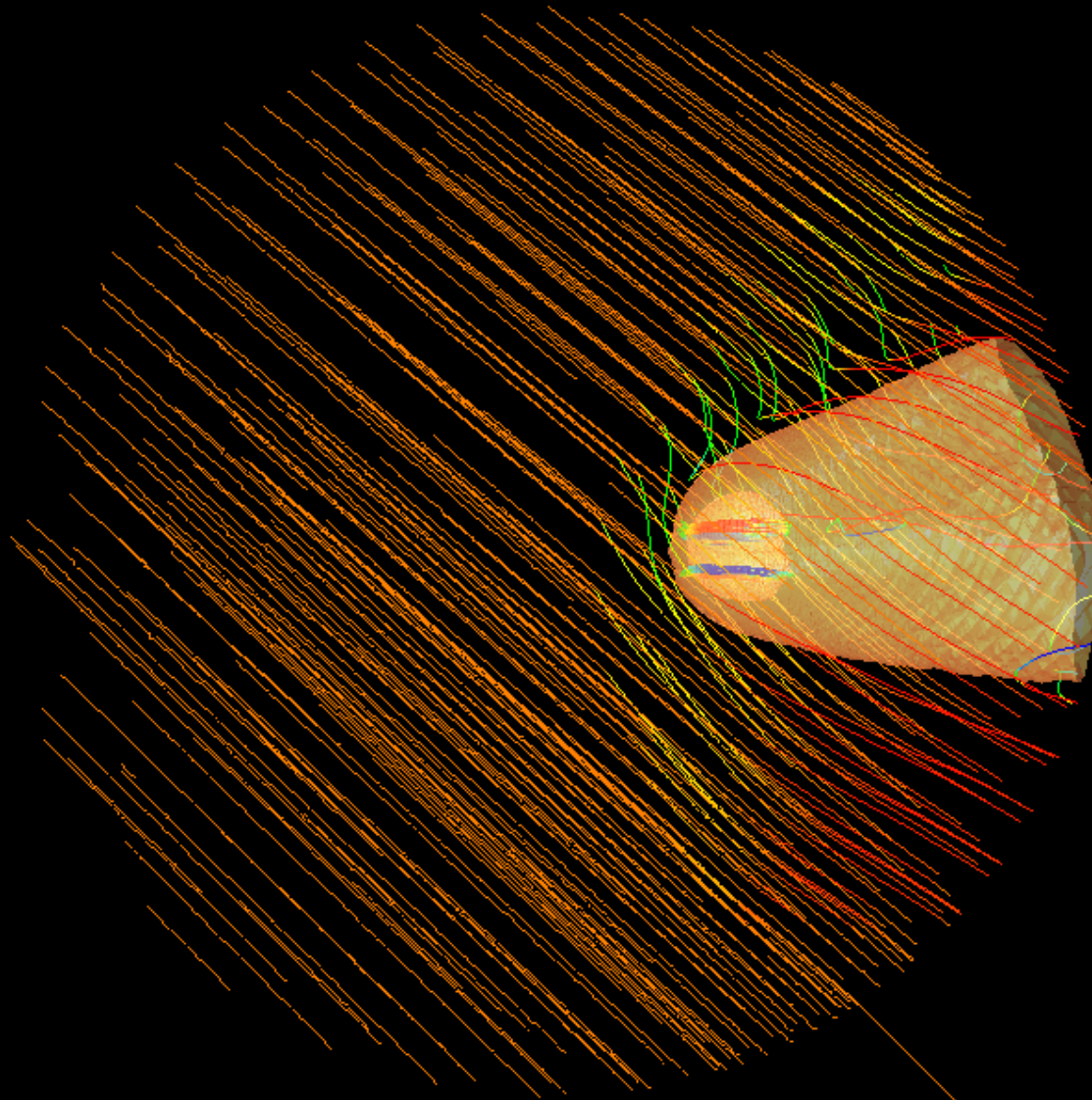


“Grand Tour” missions to the outer region of solar system.
These missions were launched in 1977 and named “Voyager 1/2”

North-South asymmetric structure of the Heliosphere

grid : 89 x 60 x 119

(1020, 640)



time : 43.68205

step : 7

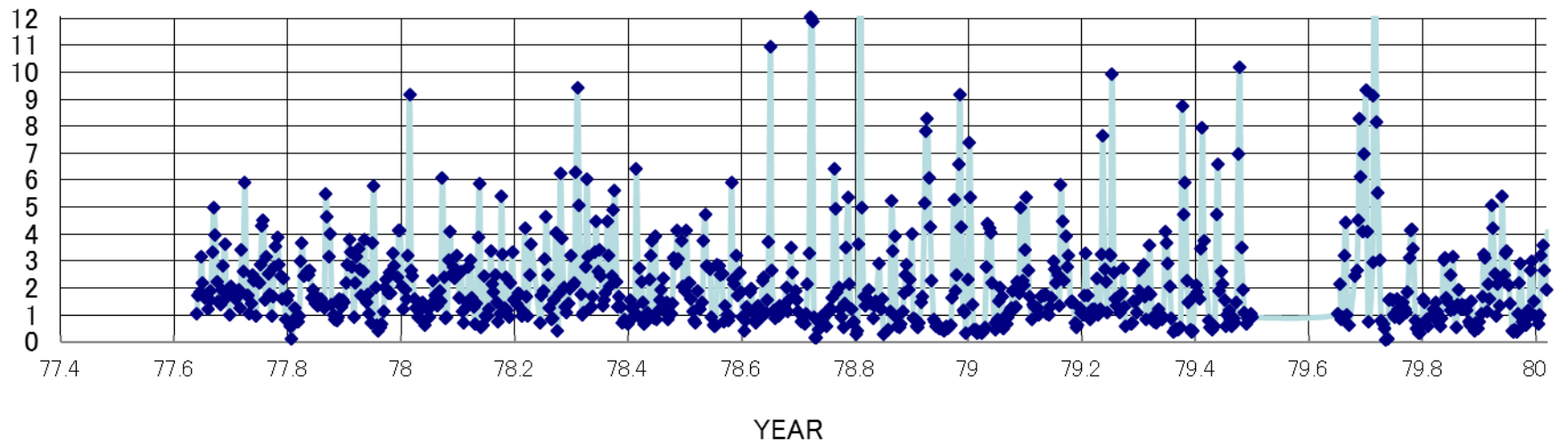
1977年 Voyager 1号、2号 打ち上げ

2004年 V1 Termination Shock 通過

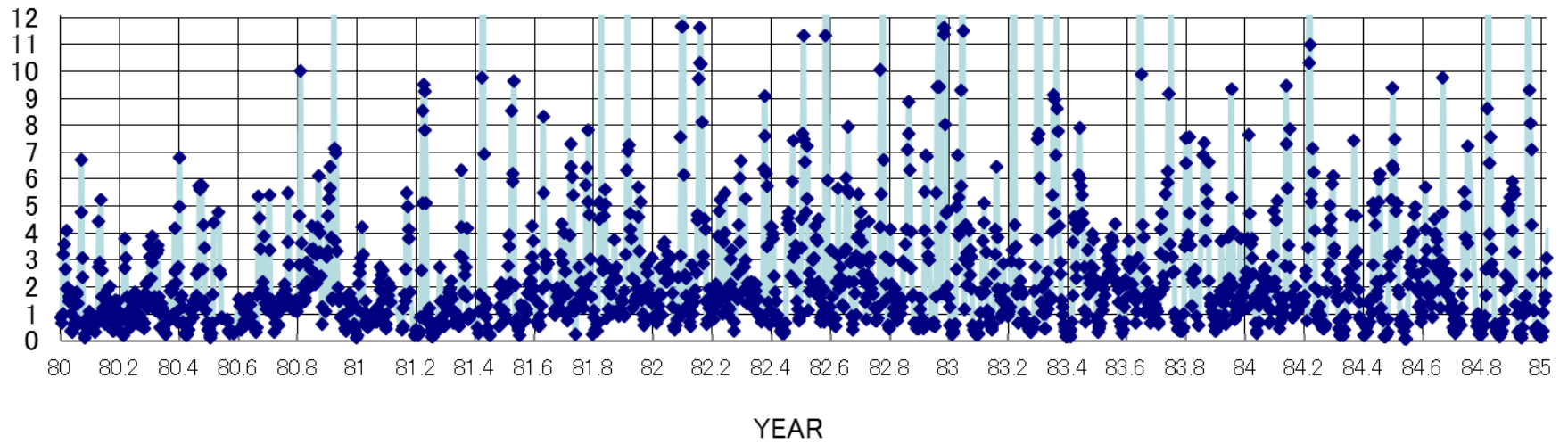
2007年 V2 Termination Shock 通過

2012年 V1 Heliopause 通過、星間空間に入る

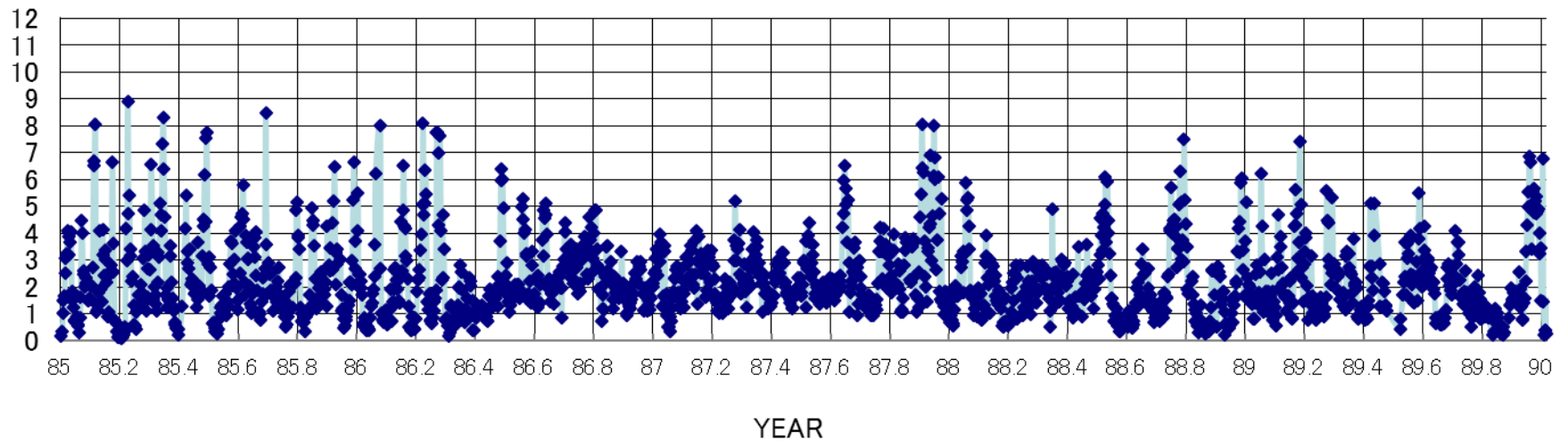
Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)



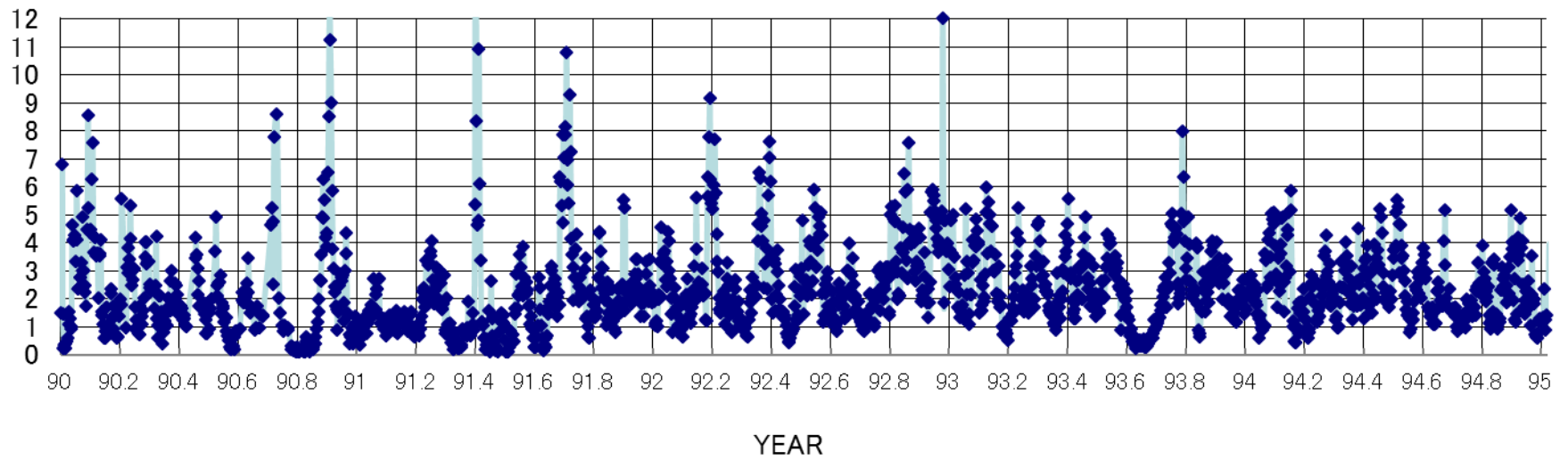
Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)



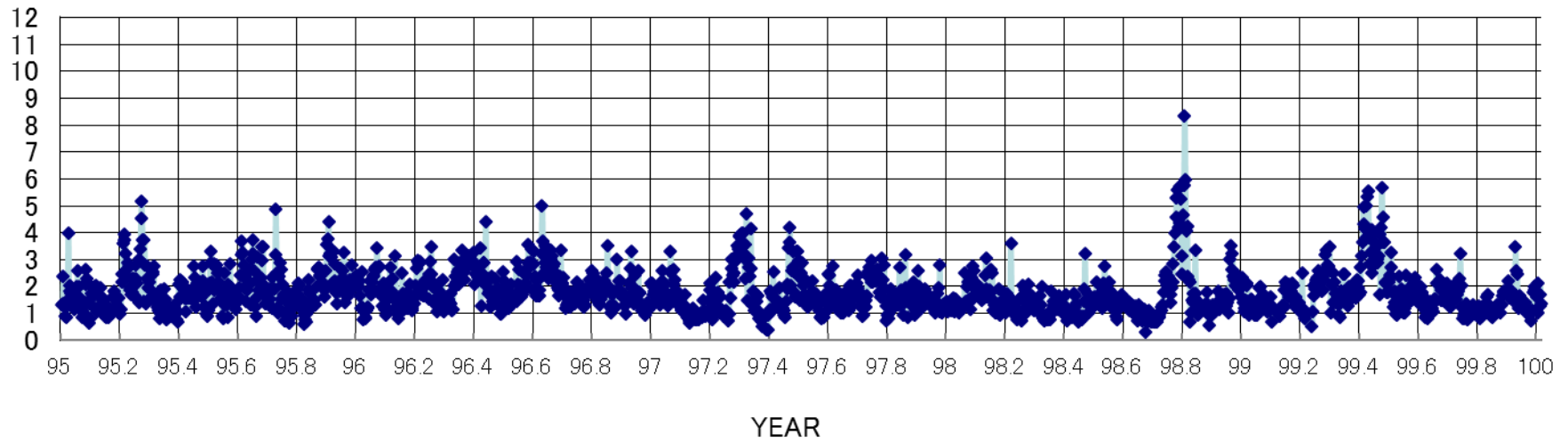
Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)



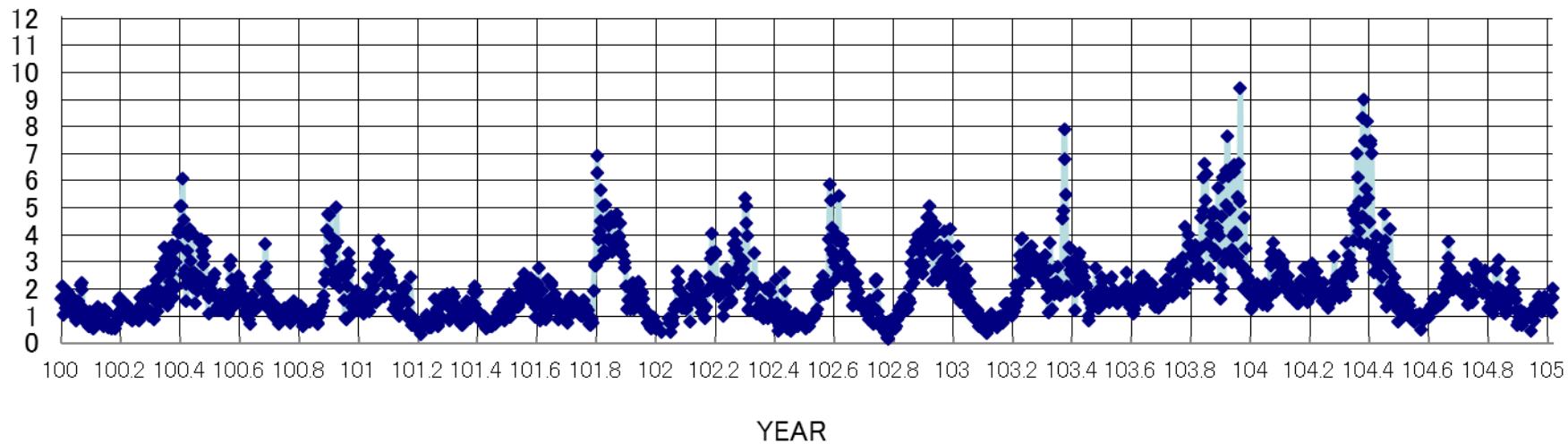
Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)



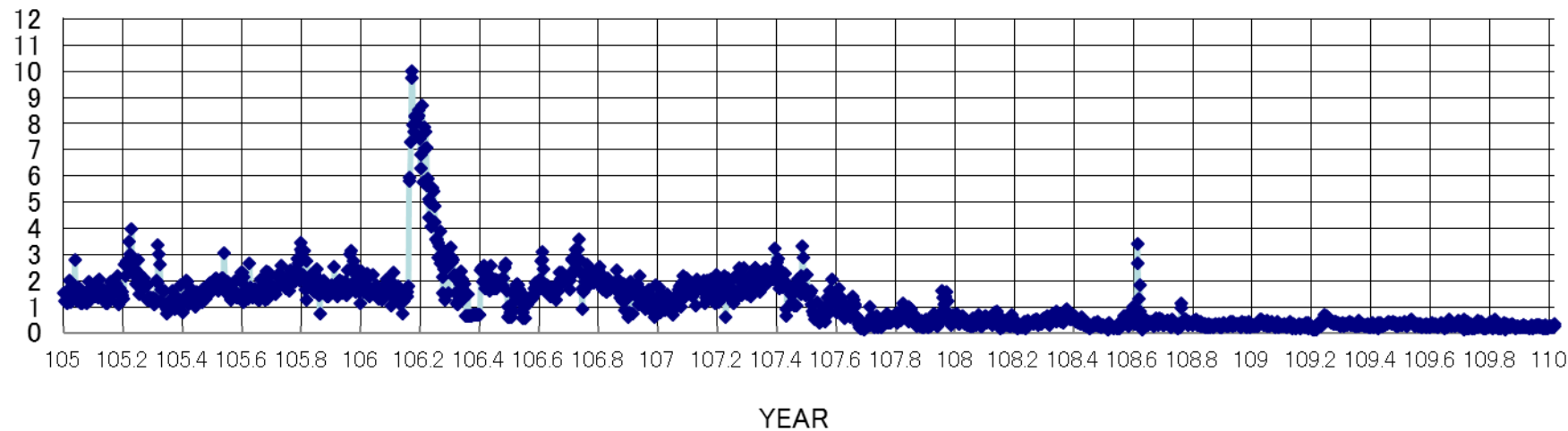
Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)

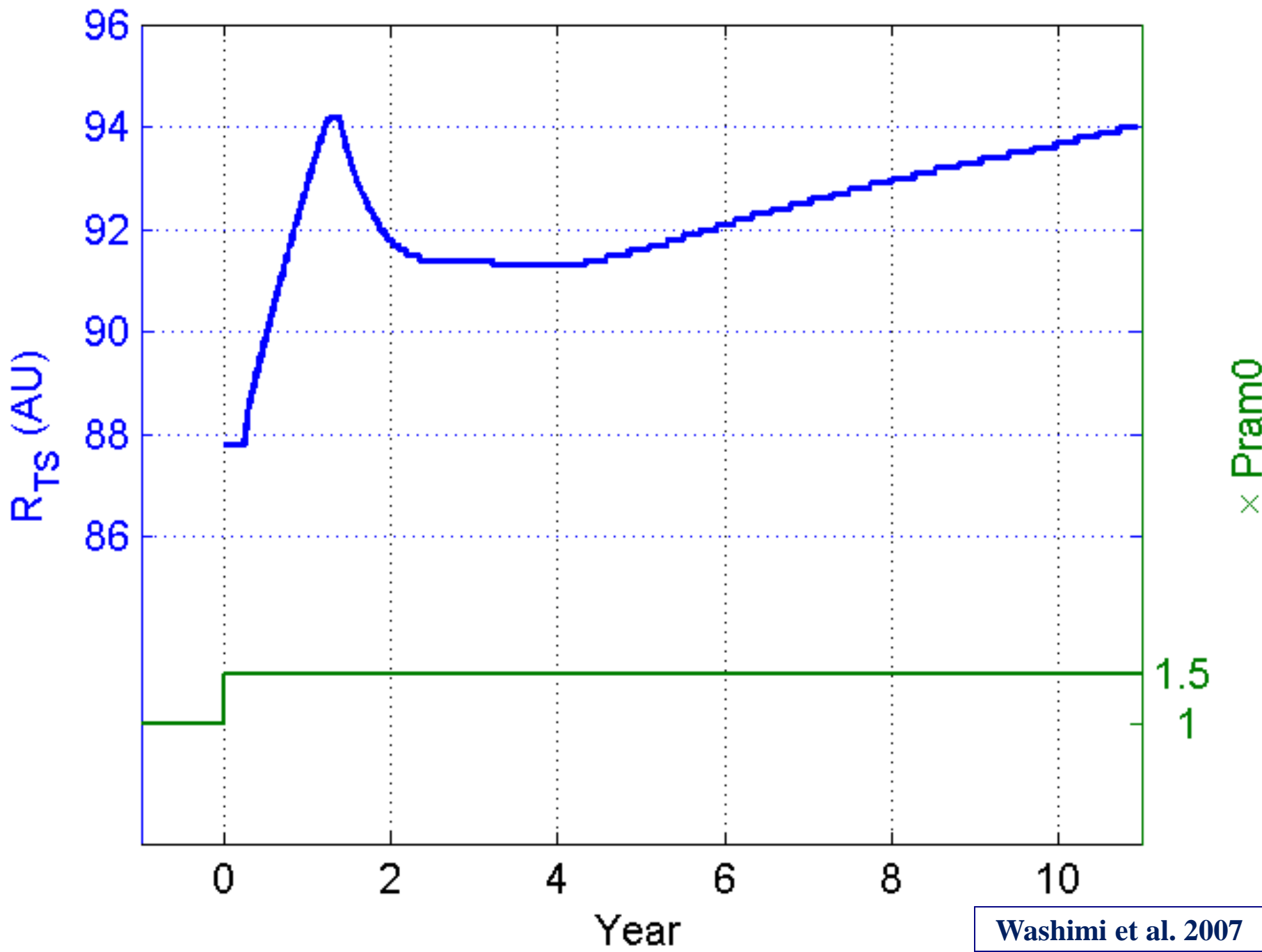


Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)

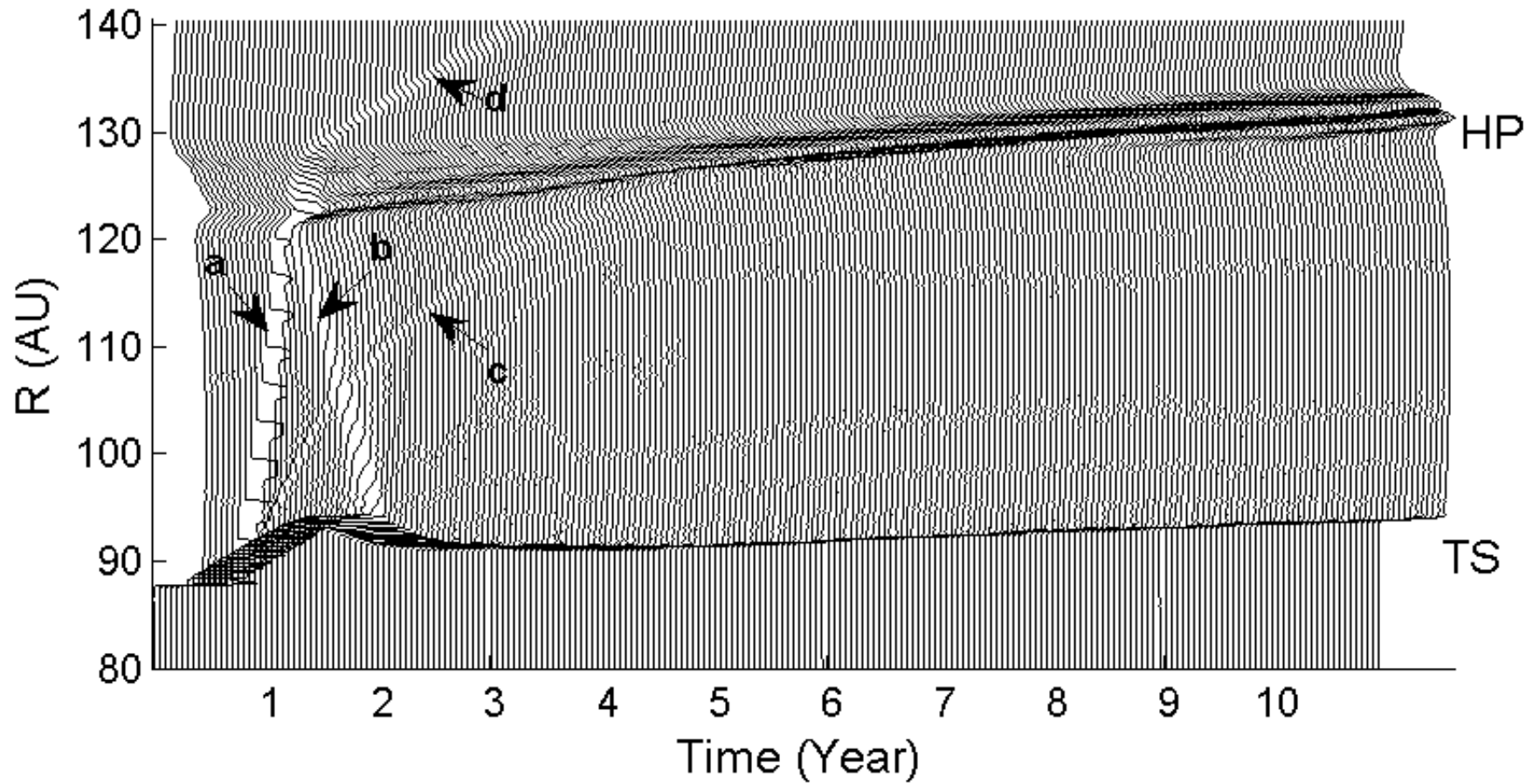


Voyager 2 Observations of Solar Wind Ram Pressure (10^{-9} Pa)

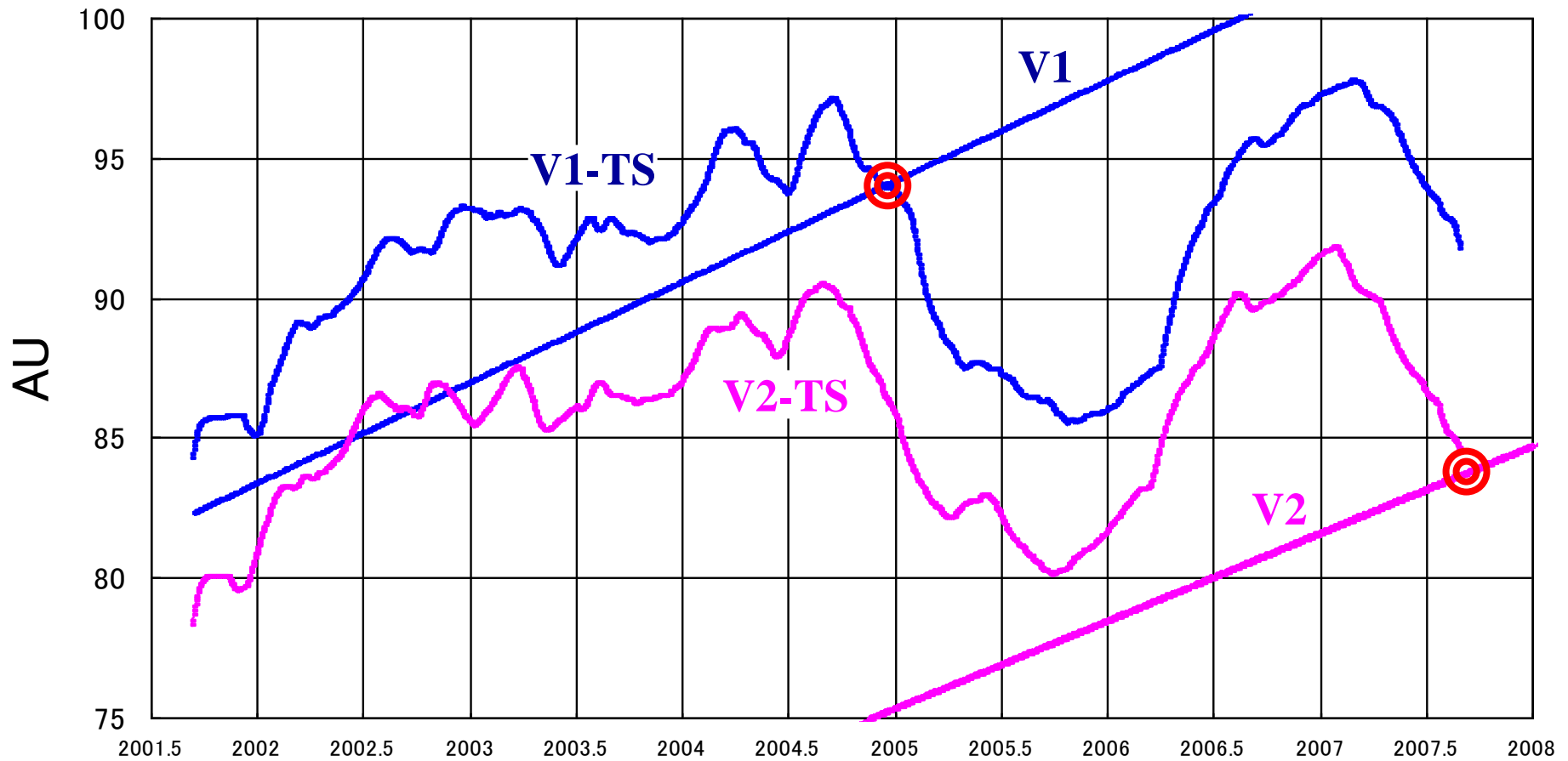




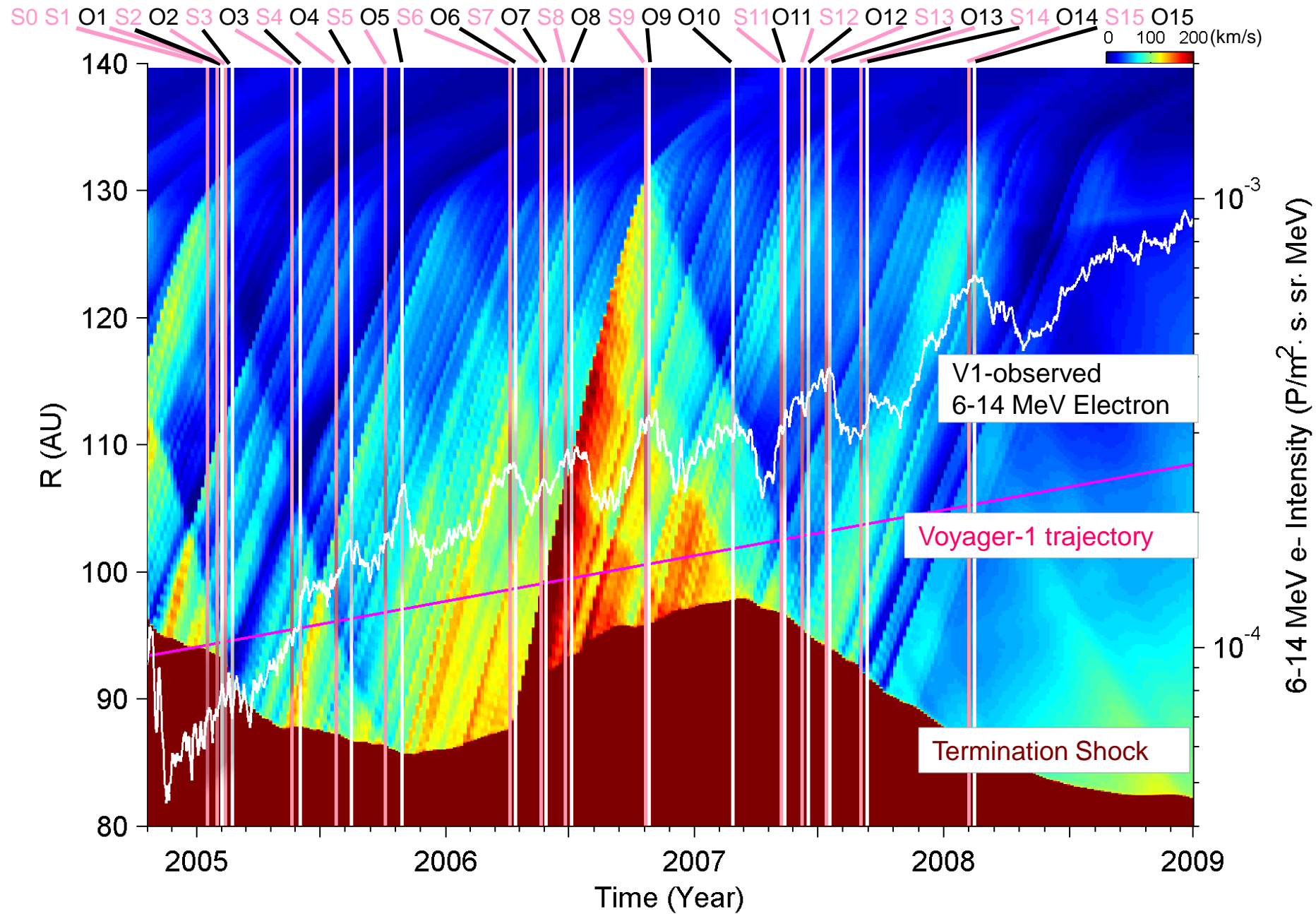
Thermal Pressure



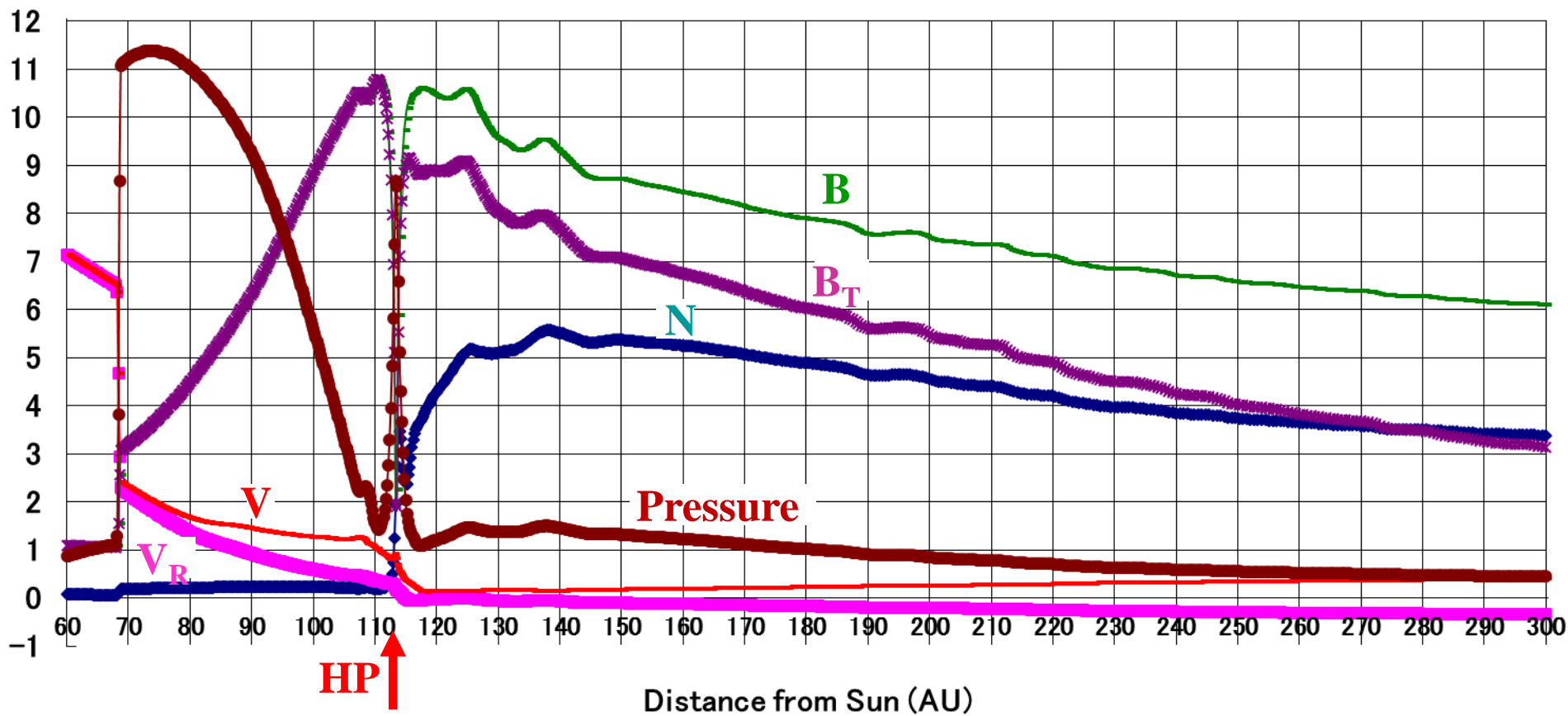
TS Positions along Sun-V1 and Sun-V2 Lines



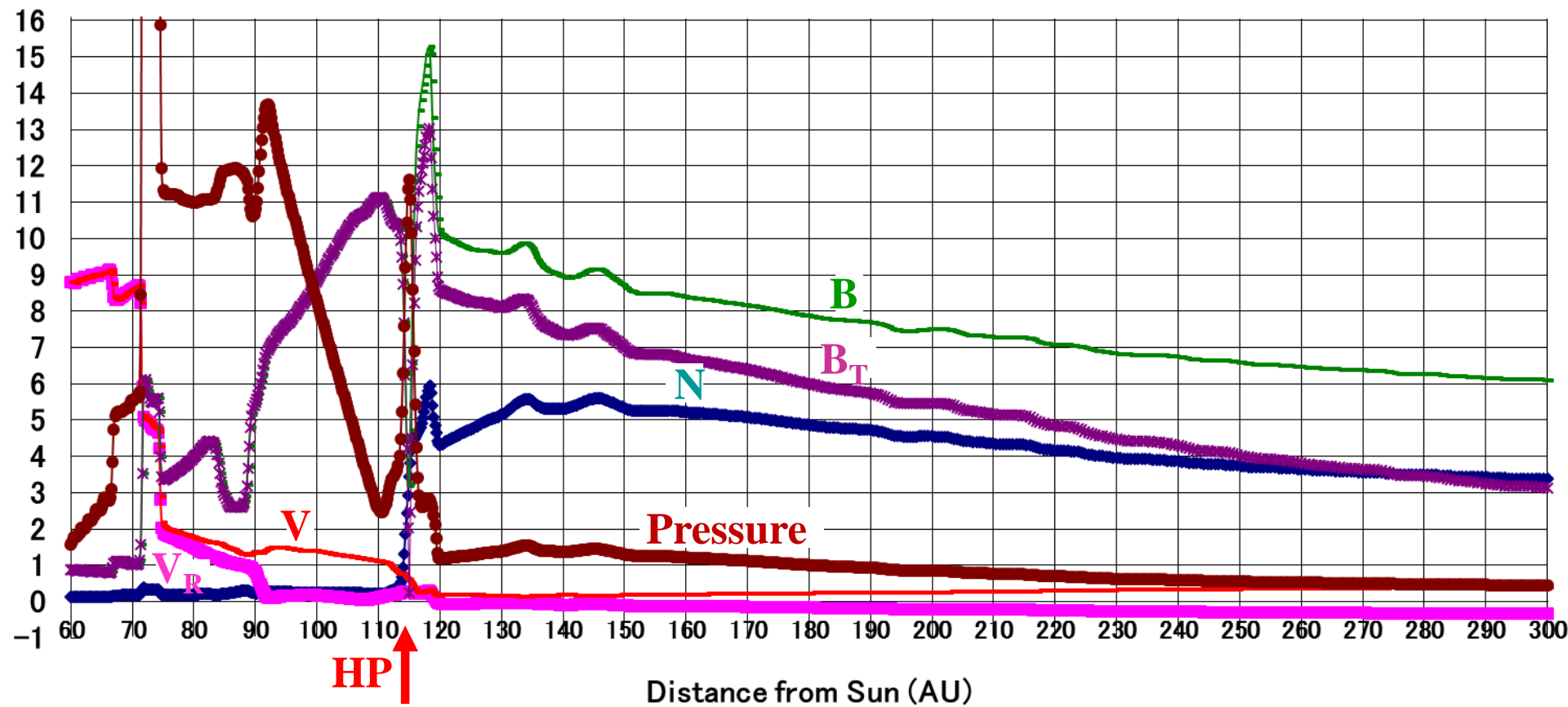
Radial Velocity



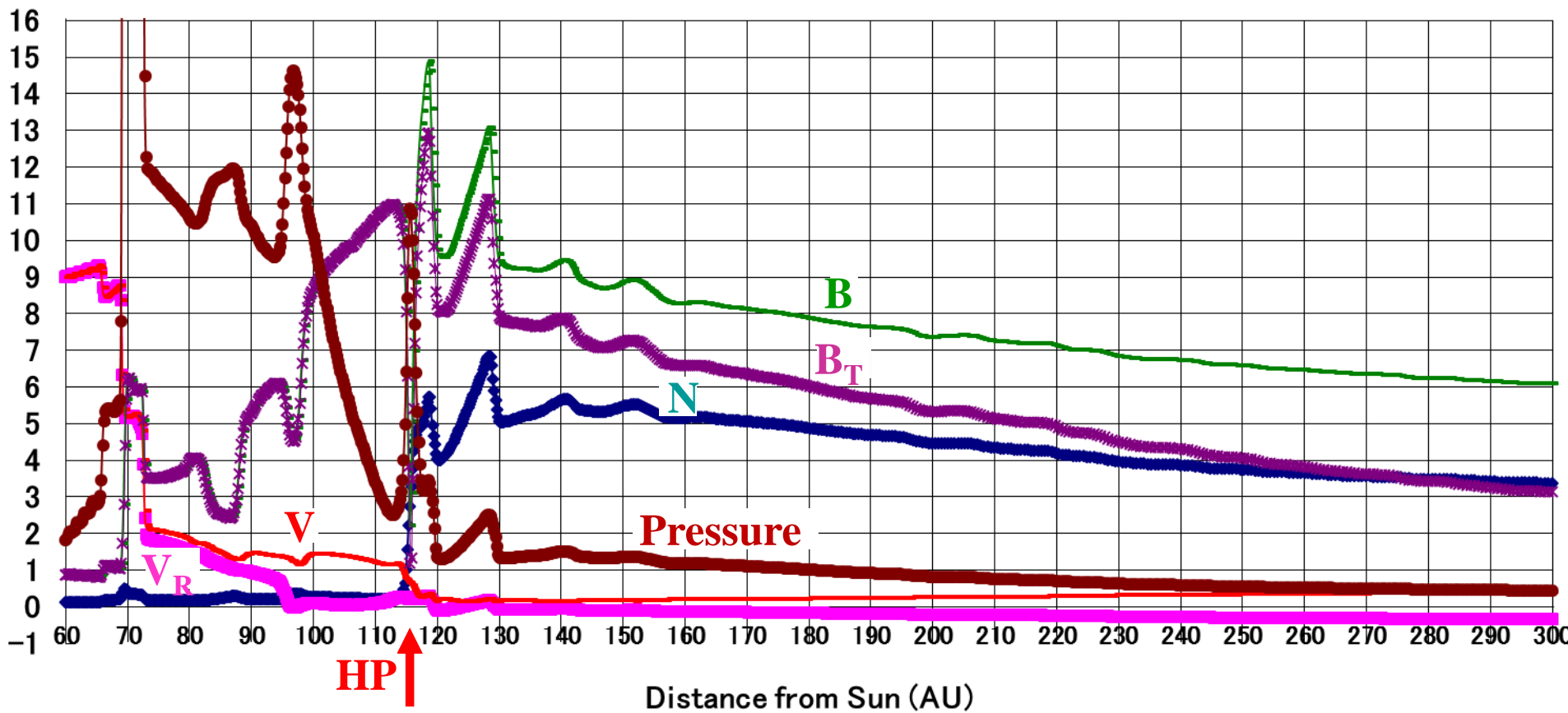
Along Sun-V1 Line ips_B11 year 0.00
speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)



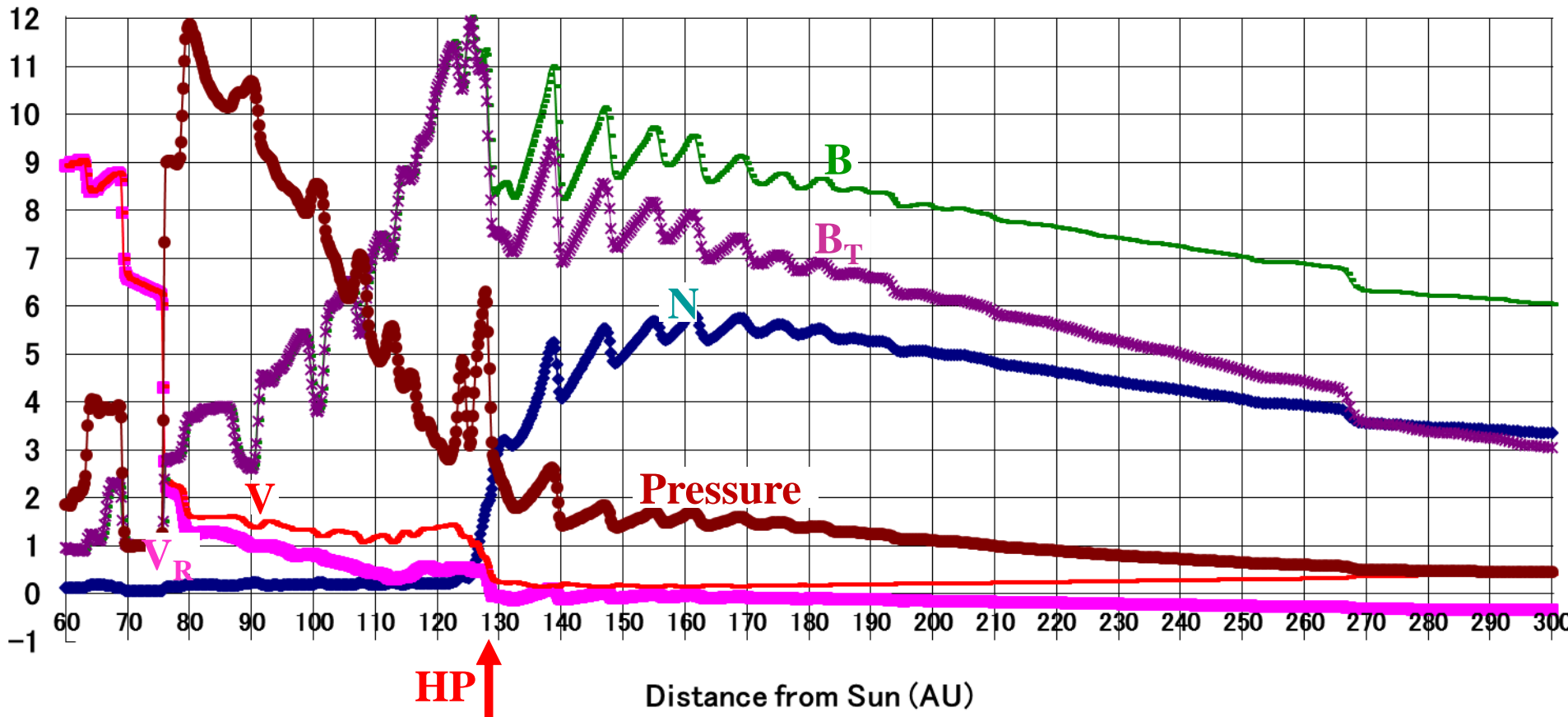
Along Sun-V1 Line C10 year 1.22
speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)



Along Sun-V1 Line ips_C11 year 2.21
speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)

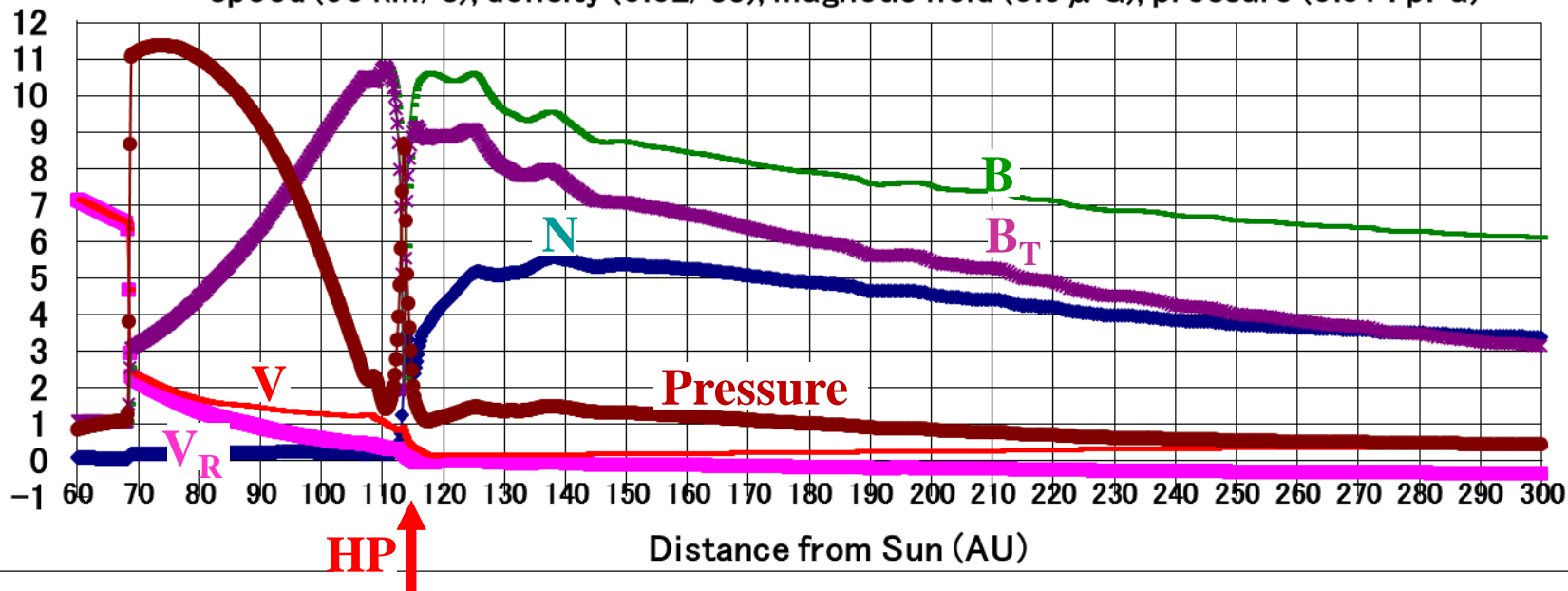


Along Sun-V1 Line ips_B14 year 35.18
speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)



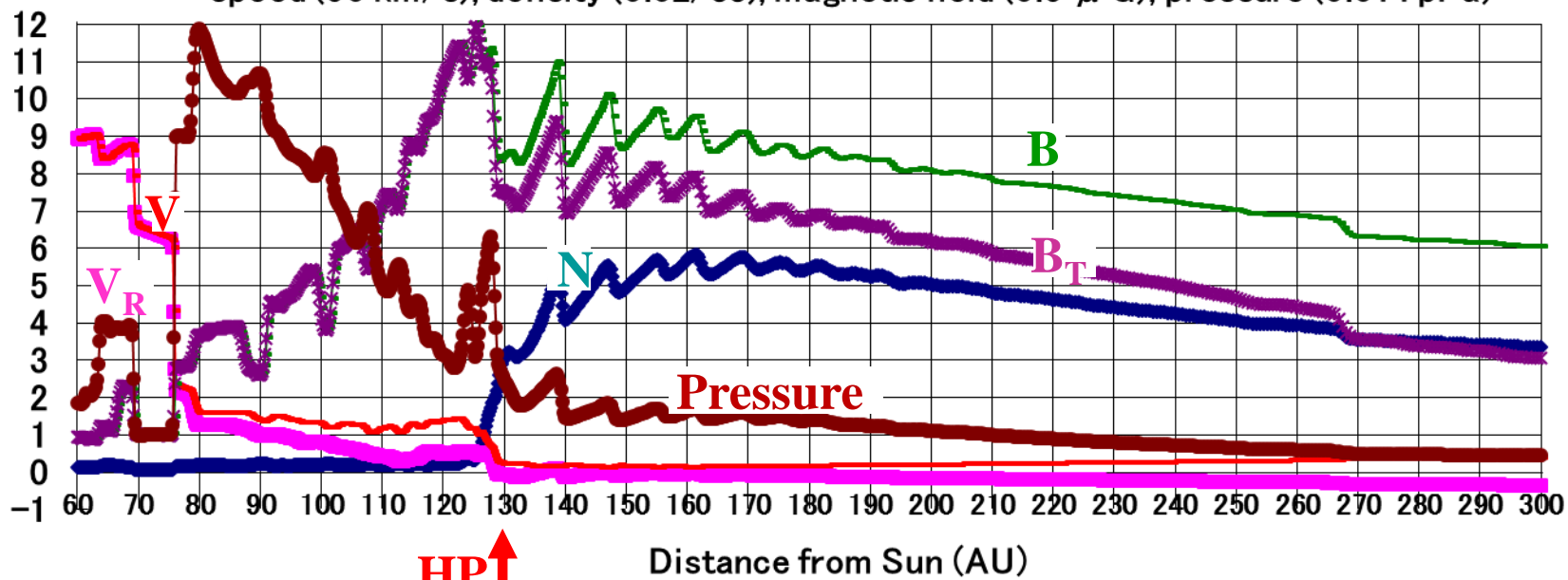
Along Sun-V1Line ips_B11 year 0.00

speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)

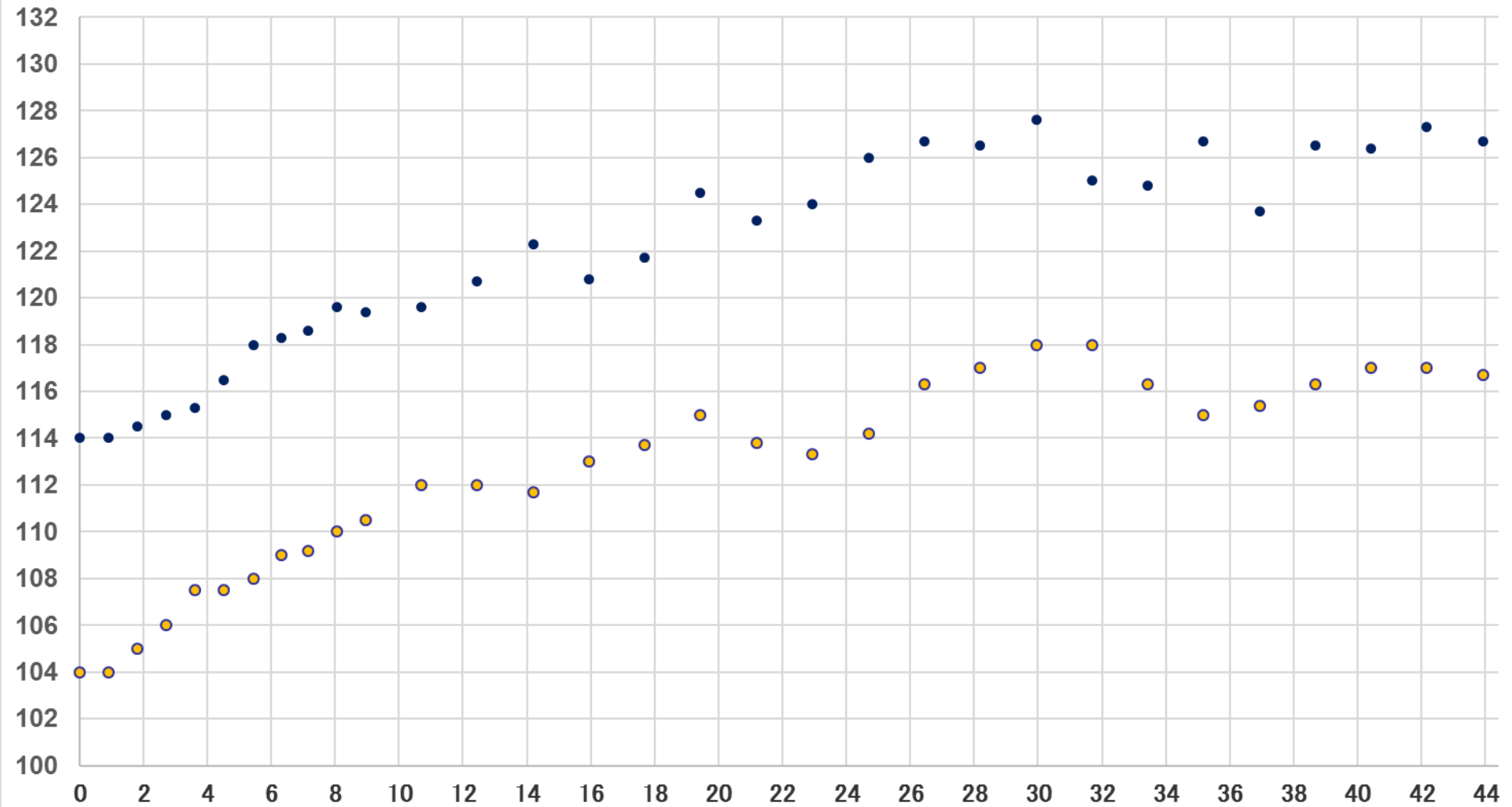


Along Sun-V1 Line ips_B14 year 35.18

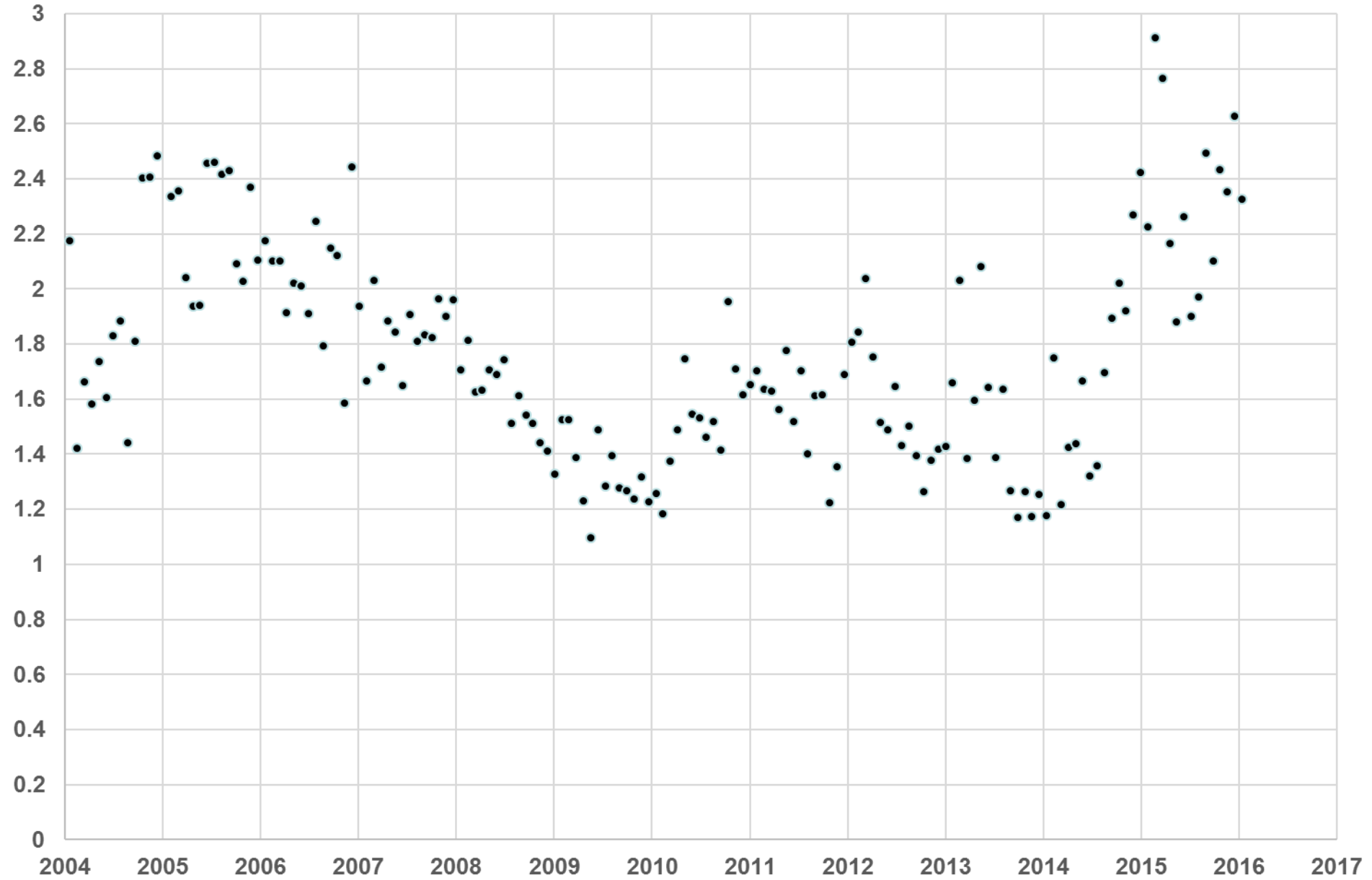
speed (50 km/s), density (0.02/cc), magnetic field (0.5 μ G), pressure (0.014 pPa)



Time Variations of R_VIHP(blue) & R_V2HP(orange)
When Interplanetary shock comes Every Year Unit: AU

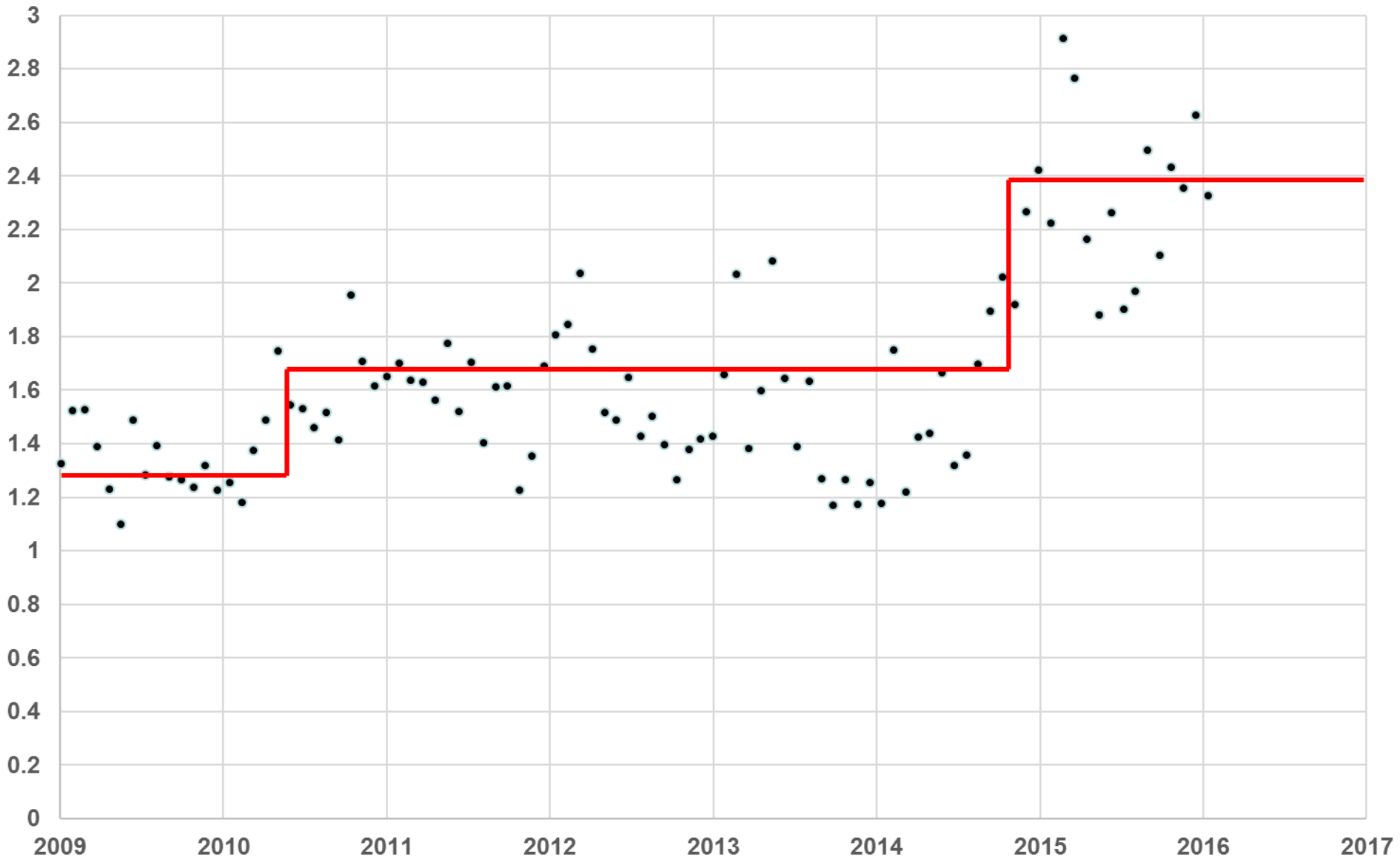


OMNI Solar Wind Ram-Pressure at 1 AU
27day average unit:nPa



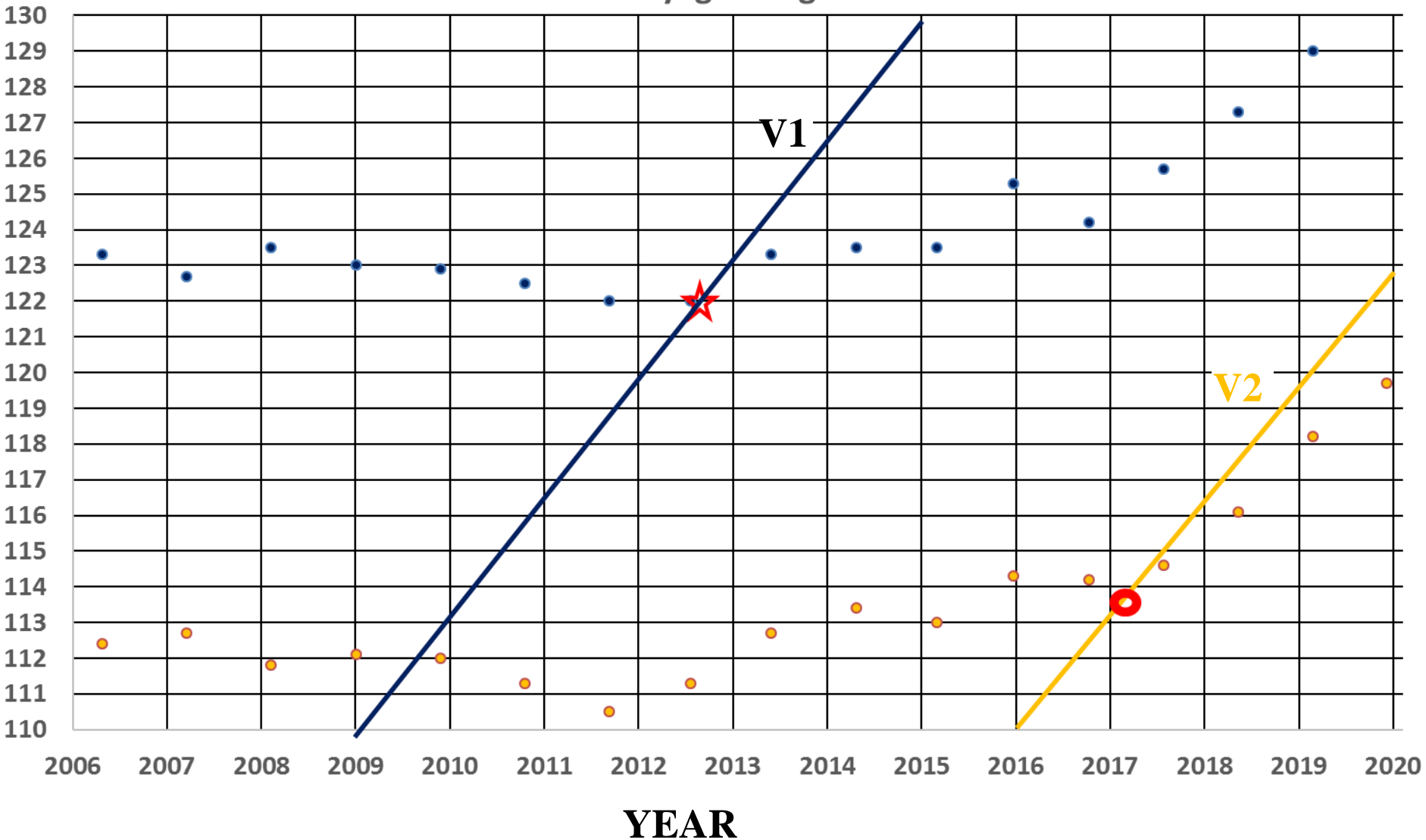
OMNI Solar Wind Ram-Pressure at 1 AU

27day average unit: nPa

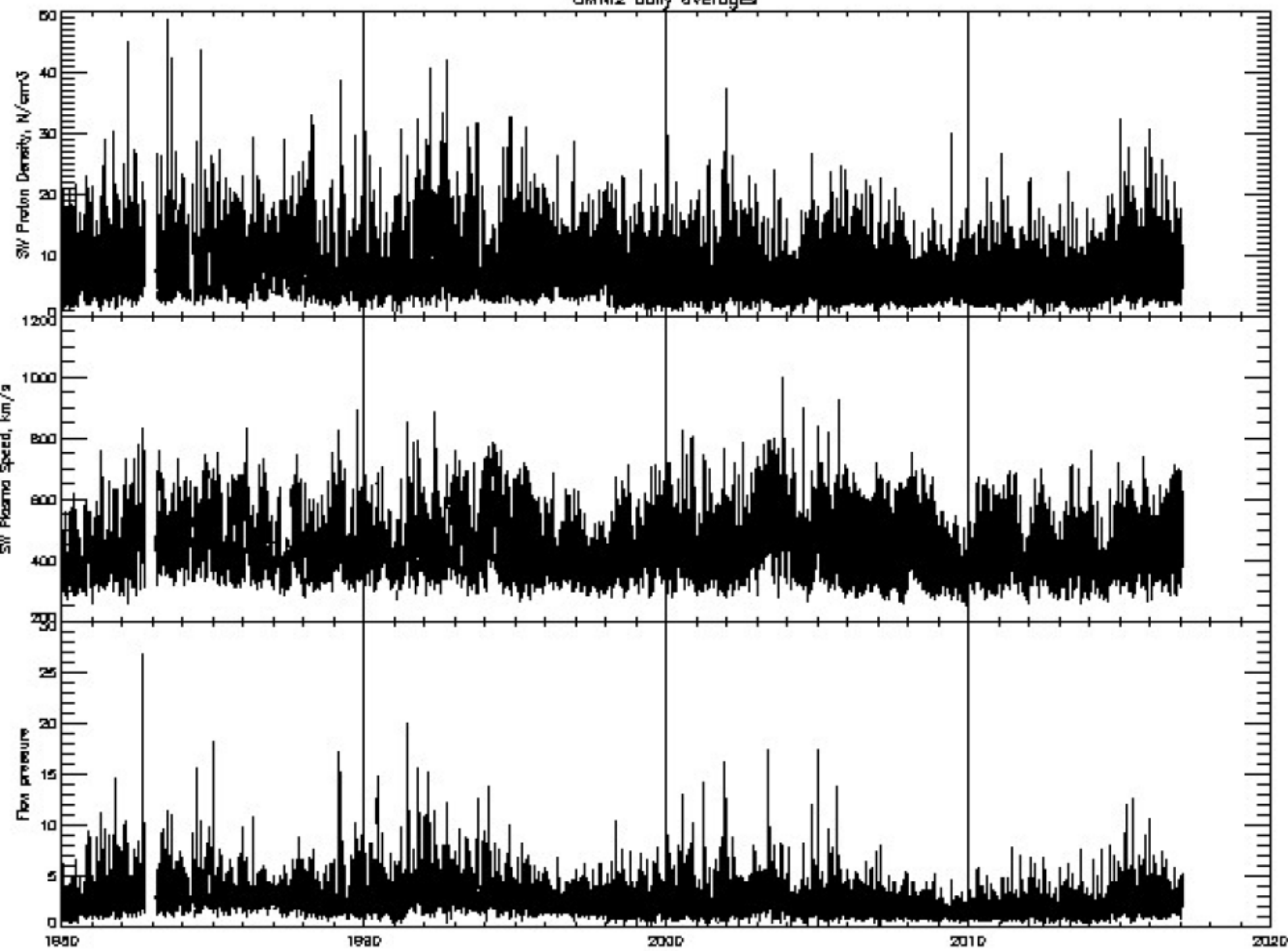


Scale of the Heliopause along Sun-V1 (blue) and Sun-V2 (orange) Lines and Voyager Trajectories unit: AU

AU



OMNI2 daily averages



OMNI2 daily averages

