R011-12

C 会場 :11/25 PM1 (13:15-15:15)

13:35~13:50

## グローバル MHD モデルのエミュレータを用いた極域電離圏再解析データ作成への 展望

#中野 慎也  $^{1,3,4)}$ , Reddy Sachin<sup>2)</sup>, 片岡 龍峰  $^{2,4)}$ , 中溝 葵  $^{5)}$ , 藤田 茂  $^{1,3)}$ 

 $^{(1)}$ 統計数理研究所,  $^{(2)}$ 極地研究所,  $^{(3)}$ データサイエンス共同利用基盤施設データ同化研究支援センター,  $^{(4)}$ 総合研究大学院大学,  $^{(5)}$ 情報通信研究機構

## Prospects for generating reanalysis data of the polar ionosphere based on an emulator of a global MHD model

#Shin'ya Nakano<sup>1,3,4)</sup>, Sachin Reddy<sup>2)</sup>, Ryuho Kataoka<sup>2,4)</sup>, Aoi Nakamizo<sup>5)</sup>, Shigeru Fujita<sup>1,3)</sup>

<sup>(1</sup>The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, <sup>(2</sup>National Institute of Polar Research, <sup>(3</sup>CARA, Joint Support Center for Data Science Research, <sup>(4</sup>The Graduate Institute for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI, <sup>(5</sup>National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

Although a wide area of the polar ionosphere can be observed by various methods, it is not easy to grasp the state of the entire polar ionosphere due to some gaps of the spatial coverage of the observations. On the other hand, the recent development of global MHD models has made it possible to predict the state of the polar ionosphere under given solar wind conditions. It would therefore be a promising approach to combine MHD simulation and the ionospheric measurements for analysing the state of the polar ionosphere. However, realistic MHD models of the magnetosphere is too computationally expensive to examine various events. To overcome this problem, we are constructing a machine-learning-based emulator that mimics the outputs of a global MHD model, REPPU. The latest version of the emulator, SMRAI2, instantaneously provides a spatio-temporal patterns of the electric potential and current in the polar ionosphere from a sequence of the solar wind data. The outputs of the emulator look reasonable and they roughly corresponds to the line-of-sight velocity as observed by SuperDARN radars. We then conduct data assimilation to incorporate ionospheric measurements such as the SuperDARN data into this emulator. The product of the data assimilation may be able to be used as reference data for the polar ionosphere in the future. We will report the current status and future prospects of our project.