Black letters are mainly descriptions of patterns.

Blue letters are descriptions of polar caps and clouds.

Brown letters are the description about dust.

Red is a special note.

2022年9月21日 (2022, Sep. 21)

Sinichi Watanabe は Chryse (35W,+10)にダストストームを発見した。(左図)

Sinichi Watanabe discovered a dust storm on Chryse (35W,+10). (Left figure)



矢印の先の黄色い斑点がダストストームである。良く見えると、公判が2つある。位置はまさしく Chryse (35W,+10)にあるダストストーム発生の特異点である。

おそらく前日に明るい光斑ができていたはずだが、観測はなかった。それまでこの地域はかなりダスティーで、この左の画像でもダストストームの上方はかすんでおり、まだダスティーになっている様子が分かる。

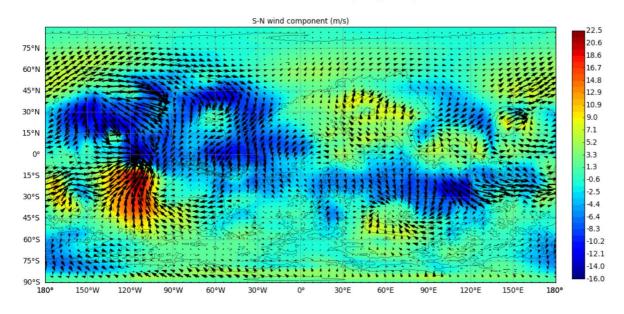
この時の風向きを Mars Climate Database のシミュレーションに入れてみると次のようになった。

The yellow spots at the tips of the arrows are dust storms. As you can see, there are two trials. The location is exactly the singularity of the dust storm occurrence at Chryse (35W,+10).

There must have been a bright spot on the previous day, but no observations were made. Until then, the area was quite dusty, and in this image on the left, the upper part of the dust storm is hazy and still dusty.

When I put the wind direction at this time into the simulation of Mars Climate Database, it became as follows.

MCD_v5.3 with climatology average solar scenario. Ls 308.4deg. Altitude 10.0 m ALS. Local time 0.0h (at longitude 0)

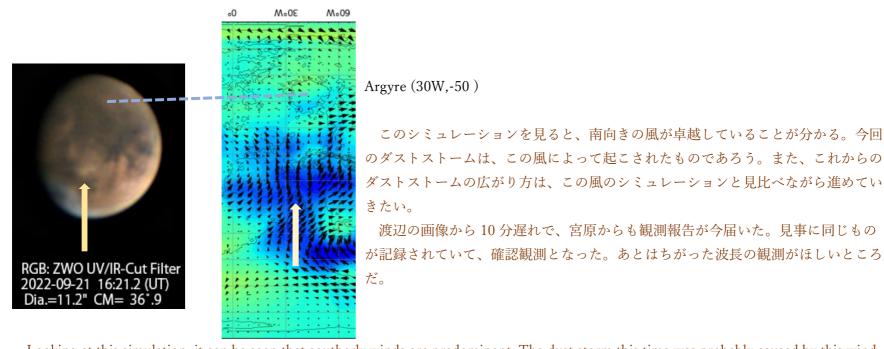


Mars Climate Database (c) LMD/OU/IAA/ESA/CNES

この地図は、上が北になっている。また、発生場所の特定ができにくいので、関係する経度を絞ると、次のようになる。

This map has north at the top. In addition, since it is difficult to specify the place of occurrence, narrowing down the related longitudes is as follows.

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Looking at this simulation, it can be seen that southerly winds are predominant. The dust storm this time was probably caused by this wind. In addition, I would like to proceed by comparing the spread of dust storms with this wind simulation.

Observation report has just arrived from Miyahara, 10 minutes after Watanabe's image. The same thing was recorded splendidly, and it was a confirmation observation. I also want observations at different wavelengths.

Frank J Melillo の観測は、Libya (275W,+3) の南に円形の白い斑点を記録している。これは8月28日や8月30日に見られた白雲と同じものである。地形の影響を受けているため位置が同じになった。白雲の北にある Libya (275W,+3)から西に白雲がのびている様子も分かる。ここしばらく、この付近の白雲はこれと同じ状態を続けているようだ。

Frank J Melillo's observations recorded a circular white spot south of Libya (275W,+3). This is the same white cloud seen on August 28th and August 30th. The position is the same because it is affected by the terrain. You can also see the white cloud extending westward from Libya (275W,+3) to the north of the white cloud. For a while now, the white clouds around here seem to have continued in the same state.

(by 3 observations; reported by Makoto Adachi)