

in which air temperature was warmer than -27°C was 0.25 and that of the cloud in which air temperature was colder than -27°C was 0.45. If the air temperature becomes colder than -27°C , lots of ice crystals will be transformed from supercooled water droplets. According to detailed analysis of inner situation of a cloud, widely ranging values of depolarization ratio can be seen in the cloud. It seems that a region with supercooled water droplets and another region with ice crystals would be formed at the same time because of inhomogeneity of the contents of water vapor or the number density of ice nuclei in the cloud.

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DETECTION OF CLOUDS IN ANTARCTICA FROM INFRARED MULTISPECTRAL DATA OF AVHRR (ABSTRACT)

Kazuya SUZUKI¹, Takashi YAMANOUCHI², Takeo YOSHINO¹
and Sadao KAWAGUCHI²

¹*University of Electro-Communications, 5-1, Chofugaoka 1-chome, Chofu-shi, Tokyo 182*

²*National Institute of Polar Research, 9-10, Kaga 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173*

A new method to detect clouds without sunlight in Antarctica from infrared multispectral data (channels 3($3.7\ \mu\text{m}$), 4($11\ \mu\text{m}$) and 5($12\ \mu\text{m}$)) of AVHRR on board NOAA-7 is proposed. It is found that clouds can be detected from the difference in the brightness temperature between channel 4 and channels 3 or 5. The brightness temperature difference comes from the difference in the radiative properties of clouds in each channel, which depend on the cloud thickness and microphysical properties. Therefore, classification of clouds is possible from the variation of the temperature difference. Clouds over the snow surface of Antarctica can be detected from the temperature difference of channels 4 and 5. For the cloud detection, the effect of the temperature difference from the difference in the snow surface emittance of channels 4 and 5 is corrected. It is found that the snow surface emittance has the dependence of the snow surface temperature and viewing angle. The effect from the atmospheric transmittance and radiance can be neglected. Ground truth measurements are indispensable to confirm the satellite determination of clouds and to verify the results of radiative properties of the snow surface.

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PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF HORIZONTAL DIVERGENCE OF DRIFTING SNOW IN MIZUHO PLATEAU, EAST ANTARCTICA (ABSTRACT)

Shuhei TAKAHASHI

Kitami Institute of Technology, 165, Koen-cho, Kitami 090

Horizontal divergence of drifting snow on Mizuho Plateau, East Antarctica, was estimated from ice sheet topography. Since katabatic winds depend on inclination of the surface slope, horizontal distribution of the katabatic wind speed is obtained from the topography. Horizontal distribution of drifting snow and consequently horizontal divergence of the drifting snow are obtained from this

wind speed distribution, on the basis of the relation between drifting snow and wind speed at Mizuho Station (70°42'S, 44°20'E) in Mizuho Plateau.

The horizontal divergence of drifting snow results in local net mass balance on a ice sheet surface. Positive value of the divergence means erosion of snow from the surface, which is loss in the mass balance, while negative value means accumulation of snow on the surface, which is gain in the mass balance.

At Mizuho Station, the annual net accumulation of 70 mm is much smaller than estimated precipitation about 200 mm, even by taking account of the vapor evaporation from a snow surface. This difference is explained by the negative divergence of drifting snow due to the convex topography around Mizuho Station.

Around the southern region of the Yamato Mountains, about 300 km westward from Mizuho Station, the divergence of drifting snow was high negative value due to convex topography and comparatively large inclination of the slope. This high negative divergence, adding to vapor evaporation from the ice surface, can explain the origin of the bare ice field in this region.

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THERMAL OSCILLATION IN POLAR OCEAN-SEA ICE SYSTEM (ABSTRACT)

Satoshi SAKAI

Institute of Earth Science, College of Liberal Arts, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606

A two-layer model is presented to study the interaction between sea ice and convection in the ocean. The convection in the ocean is parameterized by two discrete values of vertical diffusion according to the stability of the stratification. The cooling rate at the surface also has two discrete values according to the surface temperature. This represents the insulation effect of the sea ice. The lower layer is continuously supplied with heat and salinity is subtracted from the upper layer to maintain the basic feature of the polar ocean.

This model shows self-sustained oscillation in which the sea ice disappears periodically. This oscillation mechanism is considered to be related to the polynya in the Antarctic Ocean.

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NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF TURBULENT HEAT TRANSFER PROCESSES OVER A MARGINAL ICE ZONE (ABSTRACT)

Hiroshi TAKAHARA

Water Research Institute, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464

Marginal ice zones (MIZs) are sites of transition from large ice floes to many small disintegrated floes, and so when an air mass moves over these zones, it encounters abrupt changes in surface temperature; a cold ice surface to a warm water surface, then back to ice (E. L. ANDREAS *et al.*: *J. Geophys. Res.*, **84**, 649, 1984). The local turbulent heat transfer processes over an MIZ under the passage of thermally different air masses are numerically investigated by solving two-dimensional steady-state diffusion equations for heat and moisture.