R006-10

A 会場 :11/25 PM2 (15:30-18:15)

18:00~18:15

あらせ衛星が観測した中緯度プラズマ圏低域混成波の統計的研究

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A statistical study on energy sources of mid-latitude plasmaspheric lower hybrid waves observed by the Arase satellite

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The lower hybrid resonance frequency (f_{LHR}) is an important plasma parameter to know because the lower hybrid resonance appears near f_{LHR} for perpendicularly propagating waves (θ_{WNA} ~90°, where θ_{WNA} is the wave normal angle). In the Earth's magnetosphere, f_{LHR} also controls the reflection of whistler mode waves and is related to the generation of plasmaspheric hiss. The lower hybrid waves can heat thermal electrons and ions through Landau resonance (e.g., Lashkul et al., 2001; Cairns & McMillan, 2005) and probably play a role in particle acceleration.

While plasma wave emissions near f_{LHR} were reported as lower hybrid cavities in the auroral region of the topside ionosphere (e.g., Smith et al., 1966; Kintner et al., 1992) and as lower hybrid drift waves at the magnetopause (e.g., Graham et al., 2017, 2019), few studies have reported lower hybrid resonance emissions in the inner magnetosphere. Recently, Liu et al. (2021) have shown that Van Allen Probes often (up to ~10% of the dwelling time) detect lower hybrid waves within 5° around the magnetic equator. They proposed a couple of possible energy sources for wave excitation including ring current protons, density gradients, and mode conversion from whistler mode waves for each local time sector. However, they could not investigate lower hybrid waves at mid-latitudes due to the limitation of Van Allen Probes orbits. Therefore, the relation between lower hybrid waves and ionospheric energy sources like lightning whistlers is still unclear. Xia et al. (2022) have investigated ionospheric lower hybrid waves observed by the DEMETER satellite. They ruled out the possibility of mode conversion from lightning whistlers on the basis of the AE dependence of the lower hybrid waves that they analyzed.

In this presentation, we report a statistical study on lower hybrid waves observed by the Arase satellite observations from 27 March 2017 to 31 Dec 2022 to reveal the off-equator distribution of lower hybrid waves and identify their energy sources. We mainly analyzed wave electric and magnetic field data from 64 Hz to 19.5 kHz obtained by PWE/OFA (Matsuda et al., 2018; Kasahara et al., 2017). We automatically detected spectral peaks in the electric field spectra which are not accompanied by peaks in the magnetic field spectra near f_{LHR} . We find that most of the detected lower hybrid waves occur in the off-equator region of |MLAT|>20° inside the plasmasphere, where MLAT is the magnetic latitude. Their occurrence rate reaches 70% at L = 2-3 on the dayside. Compared with the result of Liu et al. (2021), this result indicates that the mid-latitude plasmaspheric population dominates in the inner magnetosphere. We also examine MLT, SYM-H, F10.7, and seasonal dependences of the detected lower hybrid waves. The variations of the occurrence rate and the wave power at L = 1-2 show different trends from those at L >3, suggesting different energy sources at lower L-shells. We compare our results with past statistical studies of lightning whistlers (Oike et al., 2014) and hiss waves (Li et al., 2015; Meredith et al., 2021). The MLT and seasonal dependences of lower hybrid waves at L = 1-2 are similar to that of lightning whistlers, while the SYM-H dependence at L > 3 is similar to that of hiss waves. According to Yu et al. (2017), the wave normal angles of hiss waves rapidly become large at $|MLAT| > 20^{\circ}$. Because the mode conversion from whistler mode waves to lower hybrid waves can occur at large θ_{WNA} , the latitudinal distributions of lower hybrid waves can be attributed to the wave normal angle of hiss waves. We conclude that mode conversion from lightning whistlers and hiss waves is the most likely process of lower hybrid wave excitation in the plasmasphere.

低域混成周波数 fLHR)は重要なプラズマパラメータのひとつである。磁化プラズマ中の伝搬角90度の電磁波は fLHR 周辺で共鳴を起こす。光線追跡法の数値計算では、磁力線に沿って高緯度に向かって伝搬するホイッスラー波が徐々に伝搬角を変えながら波動振動数が fLHR と等しくなるところで反射することが示されており、プラズマ圏ヒスの生成メカニズムを考えるうえで重要である。また、低域混成はランダウ共鳴などを通して 100 eV 程度の電子やイオンを加熱することが指摘されており、磁気圏での粒子加速に寄与していると考えられる。

電離圏上部の極光領域や磁気圏界面にて低域混成波の観測例が報告されている一方、内部磁気圏における低域混成波の

研究は長らく行われていなかった。近年になって、Liu et al. (2021) が赤道付近を飛翔する Van Allen Probes 衛星のデータを解析した結果、磁気赤道から \pm 5°の範囲に集中して最大 10%の頻度で発生していることが分かった。しかしながら、Van Allen Probes 衛星は赤道付近のみを飛翔するため中高緯度の分布を把握することができなかった。低域混成波の励起源としては、リングカレント陽子のリング分布や他のプラズマ波動からのモード変換が考えられている。そのため、電離圏から伝搬してくる雷ホイッスラーなども考慮すると、励起源の解明には磁気圏で広範囲な緯度分布を求める必要がある。

本研究では、磁気緯度 45° までの観測が可能な磁気圏衛星「あらせ」のデータを用いて、低域混成波の発生頻度や振幅の統計解析を行った。「あらせ」の PWE/OFA の電磁場スペクトルの中から、fLHR 周辺のスペクトルピークのうち、静電波として電場スペクトルのみ急峻なピークをもつ場合を低域混成波が観測された時間として抽出した。その結果、PWE/OFA が測定している 64 Hz から 19.5 kHz の間で検出された低域混成波は、主にプラズマ圏内の磁気緯度 20° 以上でみられ、発生頻度は 70% にのぼることが分かった。これは、Liu et al. (2021) の結果に比べると非常に高い頻度で現れており、内部磁気圏における低域混成波の大部分はプラズマ圏の中緯度で生じていることが明らかとなった。また、低域混成波の地方時、F10.7 指数、SYM-H 指数、季節依存性を調査したところ、L=1-2 の領域では雷ホイッスラーの変動と類似する地方時・季節依存性がみられた。一方で、L>3 においてはプラズマ圏ヒスと類似する地磁気擾乱依存性がみられた。これらのことから、低域混成波の励起源には L-shell 依存性があり、プラズマ圏における内側の L-shell では雷ホイッスラー、外側の L-shell ではプラズマ圏ヒスのモード変換で低域混成波が生じていると考えられる。

中緯度プラズマ圏にみられる低域混成波

