地上・低高度衛星観測に基づく巨大磁気嵐の長周期 ULF 波動のグローバルな変動 特性

#藤本 晶子 [1]; 渡部 重十 [2]; 篠原 学 [3]; 湯元 清文 [4]; MAGDAS/CPMN グループ 湯元 清文 [5] [1] 九大・理・地球惑星; [2] 北大・理・地球惑星; [3] 九大理; [4] 九大・宙空環境研究センター; [5] -

Wave Characteristics of Long-period Pulsations at Ground and Satellite during Huge Magnetic Storms

Akiko Fujimoto[1]; Shigeto Watanabe[2]; Manabu Shinohara[3]; Kiyohumi Yumoto[4]; Yumoto Kiyohumi MAGDAS/CPMN Group[5]

[1] Earth and Planetary Sci., Kyushu Univ.; [2] Earth and Planetary Sci., Hokkaido Univ; [3] Kyushu University; [4] Space Environ. Res. Center, Kyushu Univ.; [5] -

Long-period continuous pulsations during huge magnetic storms were studied by using ground-based magnetometer data from the CPMN (the Circum-pan Pacific Magnetometer Network) and the INTERMAGNET (International Real-time Magnetic Observatory Network) stations, and satellite magnetometer data from CHAMP which is the low-altitude advanced satellite. We examined the wave characteristics and the generation mechanisms of the phenomenon from the comparison analysis of the ground and the satellite magnetometer data.

As an analytical condition, the magnetic storm below the Dst index -300nT was handled as a huge magnetic storm. Over a 15-year period (1990 to 2004) there were several huge magnetic storms satisfying this condition, but in this presentation we only examined two events: (1) 15-17 July 2000 (-301nT of minimum Dst index) and (2) 29-31 October 2003 (-401nT of minimum Dst index). The magnetic data band-pass-filtered (T=300-1000[s]) was used to understand a fundamental wave characteristic of the long-period pulsation. A global ULF wave (period is 300-700 [s], north-south component) was observed coherently at low-to-middle latitude (L is less than 4) during the magnetic storm recovery phase of both events. This observation provided that the changes of solar wind dynamic pressure are related to the generation of the coherent ULF wave. On the other hand, when high latitude (L is more than 4), we confirmed that various local locations had their own different ULF waves (frequencies). However, at selected locations for high latitude, we found that ULF waves have good correlation with the global ULF wave observed at low-to-middle latitude.

We discuss that (1) wave characteristic of east-west component that depend on latitude and longitude, (2) correlation with solar wind data, and (3) result of comparison analysis with magnetic field data of low-altitude advanced satellite CHAMP and ground-based data.

[Acknowledgment]

We would like to thank: using magnetic filed data from the low-altitude advanced CHAMP satellite and INTERMAGNET (http://www.intermagnet.org).

本研究の目的は,大規模な磁気嵐発生時における全球的な長周期地磁気脈動(T=360-1000 秒)の変動特性とその発生機構の解明である.グローバルな特性を捉えるために,CPMN (the Circum-pan Pacific Magnetometer Network;環太平洋地磁気ネットワーク)と INTERMAGNET (International Real-time Magnetic Observatory Network) の地上磁場データと低高度衛星 CHAMP の磁場データとの比較解析を行った.

過去 14 年間 (1991-2004 年) における Dst 指数が-300nT 以下なる巨大磁気嵐のうち,イベント 2000/7/15-16 (最小 Dst 指数: -301nT),2003/10/29-31 (最小 Dst 指数: -401nT) について CPMN と INTERMAGNET の地上観測によって得られた地磁気変動データに 300-1000[秒] の BPF(Band Pass Filter) を掛けた長周期磁場南北成分の解析を行った.その結果,両磁気嵐回復相期間に中低緯度(L 値 4 以下)で全球的にコヒーレントな周期 300-700 秒の ULF 波動を確認した.また,この周期帯の ULF 波動パワースペクトル密度と同じ周期帯の太陽風動圧のパワースペクトル密度との相関が最も良いことが判明した.この観測事実から「太陽風動圧の揺らぎが中低緯度で観測されたコヒーレントな ULF 波動の発生に関係している」と結論される.一方,高緯度(L 値 4 以上)では様々な周波数を持つ脈動がローカルに確認されたが,中低緯度のグローバルな ULF 波動と相関の良い ULF 波動成分も確認できた.

本講演では,地上観測で確認されたグローバルな ULF 波動とローカルに発生している ULF 波動との関係・メカニズムを捉えるために,地上磁場東西成分についてもその波動特性(振幅,周期,位相)の緯度・経度依存性及び,太陽風パラメータとの相関を明らかにし,低高度衛星 CHAMP の磁場データとの比較解析を行った結果を発表する予定である.