## あけぼのによる重イオンを含むプラズマ中の EMIC 波動の観測と伝搬特性解析

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Electromagnetic Ion Cyclotron Waves in Multiple Component Plasma Including Heavy Ions Observed by the Akebono Satellite

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It is well known that Earth's radiation belts are located around geomagnetic equator, where wide ranges of energetic particles from several hundreds keV to several decades MeV are contained. According to the recent study, it is suggested that ELF/VLF waves such as EMIC waves and chorus emissions deeply contribute to the generation and loss mechanism of relativistic electrons in the radiation belt. The ERG mission[1] is expected to provide important clues for solving plasma dynamics in the Earth's radiation belts by means of integrated observation of wide energy range of plasma particles and high resolution plasma waves.

On the other hand, long-term observation data which cover over 2 cycles of solar activity obtained by the Akebono satellite is very valuable to work out the strategy of the ERG mission. The ELF receiver, which is a sub-system of the VLF instruments onboard Akebono, measures waveforms below 50 Hz for one component of electric field and three components of magnetic field, or waveforms below 100 Hz for one component of electric and magnetic field, respectively. It was reported that ion cyclotron waves were observed near magnetic equator by the receiver[2]. In our previous study[3], we introduced four events of characteristic EMIC waves observed by Akebono in April, 1989. These waves have sudden decrease of intensity just above half of proton cyclotron frequency changing along the trajectories of Akebono. Comparing the observed data with the dispersion relation in multiple species of ions under cold plasma approximation, we demonstrate that a few percent of 'M / Z = 2 ions (M = mass of ions, Z = charge of ions)' such as alpha particles (He<sup>++</sup>) or deuterons (D<sup>+</sup>) causes such characteristic lower cut-off of EMIC.

In the present study, we introduce new results such as polarization analysis and propagation direction finding of the waves. It was found that these EMIC waves were left-handed polarized in the higher frequency part, while the polarization gradually changes to linear and finally to right-handed in the lower frequency part of the waves. In general, cross-over frequency, at which EMIC wave undergoes polarization reversal, appears if more than two kinds of ions are coexisted in the plasma. It was demonstrated that the observed cross-over frequencies were at a little higher than the sudden intensity decrease at approximately half of proton cyclotron frequency. The wave normal vectors were also analyzed using Means' method[4] and it was found that the propagation directions of these EMIC waves were close to 90 degrees against the geomagnetic field line. Consequently, these results strongly support existence of 'M / Z = 2 ions' during this event. In other words, dispersion relation does not satisfy the observed EMIC wave if we only consider major ion constituents in the plasma.

In order to investigate the generality of such minor ion existence, we picked up approximately 100 characteristic events from long-term observation data obtained by Akebono. We will also discuss more detailed analysis about several events, as well as statistical data analysis.

地球の磁気赤道付近にトーラス形状を成して存在する放射線帯には,数百 keV から数十 MeV にもおよぶ高エネルギー粒子が大量に蓄積されている.近年の研究によって,プラズマ圏周辺で観測される EMIC 波動やコーラス放射が放射線帯電子の生成・消失の過程に深く寄与していることが明らかにされつつあり,次期内部機器圏観測衛星 ERG[1] においても広いエネルギーレンジのプラズマ粒子と VLF 帯波動の同時観測に注目がおかれている.

一方,今日まで太陽活動の2サイクルを超えて運用されているあけぼの衛星により得られた長期観測データは,これからの観測戦略を立てるためにも非常に重要な役割を果たす.

あけぼの衛星に搭載された VLF 帯波動観測装置のサブ機器である ELF では, 50~Hz 以下の電界 1~d分,磁界 3~d分,もしくは 100~Hz 以下の電磁界各 1~d分を観測しており,磁気赤道近傍では EMIC 波動などの VLF 帯波動が観測されることが従来から知られている [2] . 前回の発表 [3] では, 1989~F4~Fに観測された 4~f例の EMIC 波動について,波動の強度が急激に減衰するカットオフ特性がローカルのプロトンサイクロトロン周波数の 1/2~f位に定常的に表れる新しい観測結果を紹介した.

これらは , コールドプラズマにおける分散関係において空間中のイオン組成を考慮することで説明ができ , 特に  $He^{++}$  や  $D^+$  といった M/Z=2 イオン (M:質量 , Z:電荷) の存在を考慮することで矛盾なく説明可能であることを示した .

今回の発表では,新たに偏波解析の結果と波動の伝搬ベクトル方向の推定結果を示す.我々の解析により,これらの波動は高周波数側で左旋偏波であり,低周波側にかけて直線偏波を経て右旋偏波へと旋回方向が遷移していることがわかっ

た.これは複数種のイオンを考慮したプラズマでの EMIC 波動の分散曲線に現れるクロスオーバー特性であると考えられ,直線偏波を経由する周波数は減衰特性が表れるローカルプロトンサイクロトロン周波数の 1/2 近傍より数 Hz ほど高い周波数に位置することがわかった.また,Means 法 [4] により伝搬ベクトル方向を求めたところ,磁力線に対し 90 度に近い非常に大きな角度を成すことが分かった.これらを同時に満たす EMIC 波動が観測できる条件を分散曲線に当てはめて解釈することにより,M/Z=2 イオンの存在を強く裏付ける結果となった.

また,前回までは 1989 年 4 月に観測された 4 例のみを解析の対象としており,現象の一般性を議論することは難しいという問題があった。そこで本発表では,個々の観測例に対するより詳細な解析結果に加え,あけぼの衛星の長期観測データから同様の特徴を持つ約 100 例の EMIC 波動を取り上げ,統計的解釈も交えて議論する.

## References:

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