AMATERAS によって観測された太陽電波 IV 型バースト中の zebra pattern の出現特性

金田 和鷹 [1]; 三澤 浩昭 [2]; 土屋 史紀 [3]; 小原 隆博 [4]; 岩井 一正 [5] [1] 東北大・理・PPARC; [2] 東北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気研究センター; [3] 東北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気; [4] 東北 大・惑星プラズマセンター; [5] 国立天文台・野辺山太陽

Spectral fine structure of type IV solar radio bursts observed with AMATERAS: Characteristics of Zebra Pattern

Kazutaka Kaneda[1]; Hiroaki Misawa[2]; Fuminori Tsuchiya[3]; Takahiro Obara[4]; Kazumasa Iwai[5] [1] PPARC, Geophysics, Tohoku Univ.; [2] PPARC, Tohoku Univ.; [3] Planet. Plasma Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [4] PPARC, Tohoku University; [5] NSRO/NAOJ

Type IV burst is a continuum radio emission that emanates from closed magnetic structures and often exhibits a variety of complex spectral fine structures such as broadband pulsations, narrowband spikes, fiber bursts and zebra patterns (hereafter ZP). Since these fine structures are thought to be caused by some inhomogeneities or modulations of wave generation and/or radio propagation processes, their spectral characteristics have significant information about plasma parameters and plasma processes in the solar corona. In particular, ZP has a characteristic spectral pattern with drifting narrow stripes of enhanced emission superimposed on the background type IV burst. Although several models for the generation of ZP have been proposed so far, the generation mechanism has not been revealed well yet. The purpose of this study is to investigate the generation mechanism and the propagation process of ZP.

We analyzed an event on June 21, 2011 observed with AMATERAS (the Assembly of Metric-band Aperture Telescope and real-time Analysis System). AMATERAS is a solar radio telescope for spectropolarimetry in the metric wavelength range developed by Tohoku University (Iwai et al., 2012), which can distinguish fine spectral structures of solar radio bursts with high time and frequency resolutions. The observed type IV burst on June 21, 2011 was emitted in association with C7.7 class flare and halo CME. In this event, ZP appeared around 200 MHz with about 30 stripes and its drifting envelope looks like type III bursts. The emission accommodated right-handed and the left-handed polarized components and the left-handed polarized components showed a significant time delay to the right-handed component by about 100 ms and the delay increased with an increment of the frequency. The delay can be interpreted by the difference of the group velocity between O-mode and X-mode waves, which propagate through the dense plasma structure of CME. In this presentation, we will show characteristics of the time delay of two modes and also discuss their possible generation processes.

太陽風速度と光球磁場およびコロナ磁場の長周期変動

袴田 和幸 [1]; 徳丸 宗利 [2]; 藤木 謙一 [3] [1] 中部大・工; [2] 名大・STE研; [3] 名大・STE 研

Long-term variations of solar wind speed, the coronal magnetic field, and the photospheric magnetic field

Kazuyuki Hakamada[1]; Munetoshi Tokumaru[2]; Ken'ichi Fujiki[3] [1] Chubu Univ; [2] STE Lab., Nagoya Univ.; [3] STELab., Nagoya Univ.

We visualize the three-dimensional structure of the coronal magnetic field by using the Radial-Field model for the coronal magnetic field devised by Hakamada with synoptic maps of photospheric magnetic field observed by the NSO/Kitt Peak, USA. According to our previous analysis on the Carrignton rotation bases in which we used about 64000 data points in every one rotation, the solar wind speed (SWS), the coronal magnetic field (Br_sou), and the photospheric magnetic field (Br_pho) shows the different relationships between the data in the inside range of (-1.0 <=Log10|Br_pho|<=1.5, (0.1 G <=|Br_pho|<= 31.6 G), $-1.5 \text{ <= Log10} | \text{Br_sou} | \text{<= 0.0, (0.0316 G <= |Br_sou} | \text{<= 1.0 G)}$), called "inside" data, and the the data in the outside range of this, called "outside" data. We obtained large multiple correlation coefficients (between 0.6 and 0.8) for the " inside" data during the solar minimum phase, assuming the regression equation like SWS = a + b *SWS + c *Log10|Br_pho|, as well as the large partial correlation coefficients (between 0.5 and 0.7) for SWS and Log10|Br_sou|. On the other hand, "outside" data show small values of both the multiple correlation coefficient and the partial correlation coefficients. In this study, we use the average values of SWS, Log10|Br_sou|, and Log10|Br_pho|during every Carrington rotation in order to find out their long-term variations. We found that, for the " inside" data, the multiple correlation coefficient for (1) SWS-Log10|Br_sou|-Log10|Br_pho|is extreemely high (0.93), (2) the partial correlation coefficients for SWS-Log10|Br_sou|and (3) the one for SWS-Log10|Br_pho|are also high, +0.80 and -0.78, respectively. We also found that, for the " outside" data, (1) the multiple coerrelation coefficient is rather high (0.76), the partial correlation coefficients for (2) and the one for (3) are high, +0.74 and -0.63, respectively. These results suggest that the solar winds are accelerated by the mechanism related to the magnetic fields in the corona and in the photosphere for both the short-term and the long-term variations.

袴田が開発したコロナ磁場モデル(Radial-Field Model)と光球磁場観測値を用いてコロナ中の磁力線三次元構造を可 視化し,コロナから惑星間空間へと開いた磁場と,名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所の IPS 観測による太陽風速度(SWS) との関係について調べてきた。今までは,1カリントンローテーション毎に,それぞれ約 64000 点のデータを用いた解 析を行った。この解析で,コロナ磁場 (|Br_sou|) と光球磁場 (|Br_pho|) の値が, それぞれ, -1.5 <= Log10|Br_sou|<= 0.0, (0.0316 G <= |Br_sou|<= 1.0 G), -1.0 <= Log10|Br_pho|<= 1.5, (0.1 G <= |Br_pho|<= 31.6 G), の範囲内 ("inside"と呼ぶ)と,この範囲外("outside"と呼ぶ)の磁力線上のデータでは,SWS,Log10|Br_sou|, Log10|Br_pho| の三者の関系が非常に異なっていることが分かってきている。SWS = a + b *SWS + c *Log10|Br_pho| の回 帰式を仮定すると, "inside" データでは太陽活動極小期前後に, 重相関係数が, 0.6~0.8 と非常に大きく, ま た, SWS-Log10|Br_sou| 間の偏相関係数も, 0.5~0.7と非常に大きいことが分かった。他方, "outside" データ では,重相関係数,偏相関係数ともに非常に小さいことが分かった。本研究では,SWS,Log10|Br_sou|,Log10|Br_pho|の 関係の長周期変動について調べるために,三者ともに,カリントン平均値を用いて解析を行った。"inside"デー タでは,(1)SWS-Log10|Br_sou|-Log10|Br_pho| 間の重相関係数が 0.93,(2)SWS-Log10|Br_sou| 間の偏相関係数が+0.80, (3)SWS-Log10|Br_pho| 間の偏相関係数が-0.78 と非常に大きく, "outside" データでもまた, (1) の重相関係数 が 0.76, (2) の偏相関係数が+0.74, (3) の偏相関係数が-0.63 とかなり大きくなっていることが分かった。本解析の結果 は、太陽風が、カリントン周期程度の短周期でも、また、それ以上の長周期でも、同じように、コロナ磁場と光球磁場 により加速されることを示唆している。

多地点 IPS 観測システムの更新とサイクル24極大期の太陽風観測(2)

徳丸 宗利 [1]; 藤木 謙一 [2]; 丸山 一夫 [3]; 丸山 益史 [3]; 山崎 高幸 [3]; 川端 哲也 [4]; 伊集 朝哉 [5] [1] 名大・STE研; [2] 名大・STE 研; [3] 名大 STE 研; [4] 名大・太陽研; [5] 名大・理・素粒子宇宙

Upgrade of the multi-station IPS system and solar wind observations at Cycle 24 maximum (2)

Munetoshi Tokumaru[1]; Ken'ichi Fujiki[2]; Kazuo Maruyama[3]; Yasushi Maruyama[3]; Takayuki Yamasaki[3]; Tetsuya Kawabata[4]; Tomoya Iju[5]

[1] STE Lab., Nagoya Univ.; [2] STELab., Nagoya Univ.; [3] STEL, Nagoya Univ.; [4] STEL, Nagoya Univ.; [5] Particle and Astrophysical Science, Nagoya Univ.

http://www.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~tokumaru/

Interplanetary scintillation (IPS) observations of the solar wind have been conducted at Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL) of Nagoya University over more than 3 decades. The multi-station system, which is unique in the world, has developed for the IPS observations at STEL. As reported in the JpGU 2014 meeting, an extensive work for upgrading Fuji and Kiso antennas of the IPS system was made for the period between 2013 and 2014. In the previous report, we mentioned that all antennas of the IPS system except for Toyokawa's was seriously damaged by an extremely heavy snow in this February, and the work for upgrading was interrupted. The works which we made for restoration in this spring enables the IPS system operational, and the system upgrade was almost completed as of writing this. In this meeting, we report performance of the upgraded IPS system, and recent IPS observations.

The items for the upgrade of Fuji and Kiso antennas are as follows; (1) installation of low-noise amplifiers (LNAs) using HEMTs (FE327-V5) and the control system to form a phased array, (including the backend circuit to convert to the IF frequency for Kiso) (2) development of the phase/gain calibration system using the loop method, which optimizes the antenna efficiency, and the receiver temperature measurement system using a noise source, which is used for radio observations from Jupiter, (3) fabrication of reflector, replacement of gears and motors, antirust coating, and waterproofing. The installation of LNAs for Fuji antenna was completed in last year, and that for Kiso antenna was made in this June. We began to install the phase/gain calibration and receiver temperature measurement systems for Fuji and Kiso antennas immediately after the installation of LNAs was done. Although the item 3 had been already done in last year, it was done again this year owing to snow damage. However, the snow damages and aging problems still remain, so we need to continue repairing them.

Three-station IPS measurements using the upgraded system started in this July. From observations for some strong sources, we found that the S/N ratio improved by about 10 % for Fuji antenna, and by about 50 % for Kiso antenna, compared to those before the system upgrade. Greater improvement is owing to receiver performance used before, and the Kiso and Fuji antenna have nearly the same effective area after the system upgrade. The gain fluctuation and control failure caused by aging was also improved by this system upgrade. This improvement results in increase by two times of IPS data obtained from daily observations.

Obtained IPS data in this year clearly show that the solar wind has asymmetric distribution, and the condition similar to the solar maximum still continues. It is the time when some evidences for change toward to the declining phase may be observed, so we intend to detect the change with the upgraded IPS system.

名古屋大学太陽地球環境研究所(STE 研)では惑星間空間シンチレーションによる太陽風観測を長年にわたって実施してきた。この観測を行うために、STE 研では世界的にユニークな多地点システムを開発している。今年春の合同大会において報告したとおり、同システムの富士・木曽アンテナについて昨年から今年に大規模な更新作業を実施した。前回の報告では、大雪のため多地点システムのアンテナは豊川を除いて甚大な被害を受け、更新作業は中断していることを報告した。その後の復旧作業で富士・木曽アンテナは運転可能となり、今日までに更新作業もほぼ完了している。今回は、更新によって向上した多地点 IPS 観測システムの性能と、最近の観測データについて報告する。

今回の富士・木曽アンテナの更新項目は次の通り。1)HEMTを用いた低雑音増幅器 FE327-V5 を搭載し、これをフェーズドアレイとして機能させるための制御システムを開発する。木曽アンテナでは、中間周波への変換ためのバックエンド部も開発する。2)フェーズドアレイの効率を最大化するためループ法による位相・利得校正システムを開発する。また、木星観測(共同研究の下で実施)のために必要なノイズソースを用いた受信機温度測定システムを開発する。3)アンテナ反射面、駆動ギア、およびモータを新しいものと交換し、防錆塗装・防水対策を実施する。富士アンテナへの低雑音増幅器の組み込みは昨年度実施済みであり、今年6月に木曽アンテナへの組み込みが実施された。位相・利得校正システムおよび受信機温度測定システムは、低雑音受信機の組み込み直後から組み込みを開始し、今年7月までに概ね調整を完了した。また項目3は、昨年度中に実施済みであったが、大雪の被害のため今年度に再度実施されている。但し、大雪による被害や老朽化の問題は未だ残っており、今後も逐次改修を行ってゆく必要がある。

更新されたシステムによる多地点 IPS 観測は 7 月から開始された。いくつかの強い電波源について観測した結果によると、更新前に比べ更新後の S/N は富士の場合約 10%、木曽の場合約 50%改善していることが確認された。木曽の改善が大きいのは従来使われていた増幅器の性能によるもので、更新後は木曽と富士はほぼ同程度 (やや木曽が大きい)の有効面積を有している。また、富士では老朽化のために発生していた利得変動や制御不良もなくなった。これらの改善により、日々に得られる観測データの量は更新前に比べ約 2 倍に増加した。

今年取得したデータからは、太陽風が南北非対称な分布していて、未だ極大期の様相が続いていることがわかる。これから下降期へ向けての変化が見られる時期なので、その変化を更新された IPS システムによる観測から明らかにしてゆきたい。

太陽風中の回転不連続面と中間衝撃波

#羽田亨[1] [1] 九大総理工

Rotational discontinuities and intermediate shocks in the solar wind

Tohru Hada[1] [1] ESST, Kyushu Univ

A large variety of hydromagnetic structures exist in the solar wind, such as the MHD shocks and discontinuities. Among them, the rotational discontinuities (RD) are one of the most frequently detected by in-situ measurements. From theoretical point of view, however, this is puzzling since the RDs cannot stably exist in a plasma including finite dissipation, no matter how small the dissipation may be. In such a plasma, the upstream and downstream states cannot be exactly the same, and thus the RD would evolve into the intermediate shock (IS) attached with a rarefaction wave. This simple argument is often neglected, possibly owing to the limit of quantitative analysis of plasma and field measurements obtainable by spacecraft experiments. In the presentation, after a brief review of the RD, IS, and their stabilities, we discuss possibilities of correctly identifying these structures.

太陽風中には衝撃波や種々の不連続面など、多様な磁気流体構造が存在する。中でも回転不連続面(rotational discontinuity、以下 RD)はごく普通に観測され、様々な側面から解析が行われている。一方、小さいながらも散逸のあるプラズマ中では、上流と下流が全く同一状態であることはあり得ず、したがって回転不連続面は不安定であり、かわりに中間衝撃波(IS)と付随する膨張波としてのみ存在できる。この理論的には必然かつ明らかな事実がしばしば忘れられているのは、観測データの定量的解析の限界によるものである。RDとISに安定性について簡単にレビューしたのち、太陽風での RD/IS を「正しく」解析する方法について提言する。

ジオテイル衛星で観測された地球バウショックの上流ホイッスラーモード波動の統 計解析

#津川 靖基 [1]; 加藤 雄人 [1]; 寺田 直樹 [2] [1] 東北大・理・地球物理; [2] 東北大・理・地物

Statistical analyses on upstream whistler-mode waves of terrestrial bow shock observed by Geotail

Yasunori Tsugawa[1]; Yuto Katoh[1]; Naoki Terada[2] [1] Dept. Geophys., Grad. Sch. Sci., Tohoku Univ.; [2] Dept. Geophys., Grad. Sch. Sci., Tohoku Univ.

Upstream whistler-mode waves have been observed in the upstream region of various solar system bodies and have been studied over four decades. The upstream whistler-mode waves are categorized into two types: left-hand polarized narrowband waves in the frequency range near 1 Hz and right-hand polarized broadband waves in the frequency range around the lower hybrid resonance frequency. To reveal the generation and propagation processes of these waves, we perform statistical analyses for these waves detected by the fluxgate magnetometer aboard Geotail in the upstream region of the terrestrial bow shock from February 1995 to December 1998 and from January 2007 to May 2012.

The results indicate that the condition to observe these waves are obviously restricted by the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) direction; the narrowband waves are observed when IMF is nearly parallel to the solar wind flow, and the broadband waves are observed when IMF is nearly perpendicular to the solar wind flow. The dependences on the magnetic field direction, signatures of the observed frequency, spectral shape, and wave vector direction of the narrowband waves can be explained by the group-standing effects [Tsugawa et al., JGR 2014]. Considering the effects, we suggest that the narrowband waves are group-standing whereas the broadband waves are not group-standing and that these waves are generated in the same source region. Since most of properties of the narrowband waves are restricted and determined by the group-standing effects, the properties of the broadband waves should be investigated in order to understand their generation processes. We find that the amplitude of the broadband waves becomes large near the perpendicular shock region and the nose region, suggesting that these whistler-mode waves are mainly generated through the instability driven by particles reflected from the bow shock parallel to the magnetic field direction.

Efficient mechanism of the pickup ion acceleration

Ken Tsubouchi[1]
[1] Tokyo Institute of Technology

Pickup ions (PUIs) are considered to be the dominant source of anomalous cosmic rays (ACRs). ACRs are generated at the heliospheric termination shock (TS), where the diffusive shock acceleration (DSA) must account for the mechanism. The particle energy required for DSA should already be energetic enough, typically on the order of hundreds of kiloelectronvolts for ACRs. However, TS alone may be insufficient to provide PUIs with such energies, because the primary PUI energy (10 keV at most) is still too low for DSA. Therefore, additional preacceleration within the heliosphere is necessary for PUIs before encountering with TS.

We have already performed hybrid simulations on the PUI dynamics at corotating interaction regions (CIRs), and reported the following results on the behavior of energetic PUIs; (1) adiabatic acceleration due to the magnetic mirror effect at the CIR boundary shocks, and (2) back-and-forth motion between a pair of CIRs. A combination of these processes efficiently generates suprathermal particles on the order of 100 keV. This mechanism well accounts for the preacceleration mechanism for ACRs.

Recently, Wu et al. (2014) presumed from the observations by the STEREO-B spacecraft that a U-shaped magnetic field topology connecting the reverse shock of the first CIR and forward shock of the second CIR results in the acceleration and trapping of energetic particles in the region between CIRs. Our results partly confirm these features. In order to compare with observations more accurately, we perform the simulations with embedding the sector boundary, or current sheet, in the magnetic field configuration, and further evaluate acceleration efficiency of PUIs.

A loss-cone precursor of the Forbush Decrease on June 7, 2014 observed with the Global Muon Detector Network (GMDN)

Masayoshi Kozai[1]; Kazuoki Munakata[1]; Chihiro Kato[1]; Takao Kuwabara[2]; John W. Bieber[3]; Paul Evenson[3]; Marlos Rockenbach[4]; Alisson Dal Lago[5]; Nelson J. Schuch[6]; Rafael Mendonca[5]; Munetoshi Tokumaru[7]; Marcus L. Duldig[8]; John E. Humble[8]; Ismail Sabbah[9]; Hala. K. Al Jassar[10]; Madan M. Sharma[10]
[1] Physics Department, Shinshu Univ.; [2] University of Delaware; [3] Delaware Univ.; [4] UNIVAP; [5] INPE; [6] CRS/INPE; [7] STE Lab., Nagoya Univ.; [8] Tasumania Univ.; [9] Coll. of Health Science, Kuwait; [10] Kuwait Univ.

The Global Muon Detector Network (GMDN) consisting of four multi-directional muon detectors recorded a Forbush decrease (FD) of 60 GeV galactic cosmic ray (GCR) density with an amplitude about 1.5% following the interplanetary shock arrived at the Earth on June 7, 2014. During this FD, the solar wind speed increased to over 600 km/s and the geomagnetic storm was recorded with a peak Kp index of 6+. We analyze the loss-cone (LC) precursor of this FD event using the "two-dimensional map" of the GCR intensity which is produced after removing the contribution from the diurnal anisotropy. We find the LC anisotropy being successively observed with multiple detectors in the network according to the Earth's spin and confirm the precursor continuously existing in space from more than a day prior to the storm sudden commencement (SSC) onset. In this presentation, we discuss the physical origin of the characteristic GCR anisotropies including the LC anisotropy accompanied by the interplanetary shocks.

チベット空気シャワーアレイで観測された 100TeV 領域での銀河宇宙線の恒星時異 方性の解析

中村 佳昭 [1]; 雨森 道紘 [2]; 日比野 欣也 [3]; 堀田 直巳 [4]; 梶野 文義 [5]; 笠原 克昌 [6]; 片寄 裕作 [7]; 加藤 千尋 [1]; 川田 和正 [8]; 風間 光喜 [7]; 小財 正義 [1]; 水谷 興平 [6][9]; 宗像 一起 [1]; 中嶋 隆明 [1]; 南條 宏肇 [2]; 西澤 正己 [10]; 丹羽健徳 [1]; 大西 宗博 [8]; 大島 貴広 [1]; 太田 周 [11]; 小澤 俊介 [6]; 齋藤 隆之 [12]; 齋藤 敏治 [13]; 坂田 通徳 [5]; 佐古 崇志 [8]; 柴田 槇雄 [7]; 塩見 昌司 [14]; 白井 達也 [3]; 杉本 久彦 [15]; 瀧田 正人 [8]; 立山 暢人 [3]; 鳥居 祥二 [6]; 土屋 晴文 [16]; 有働 慈治 [3]; 山本 嘉昭 [5]; 山内 紘一 [17]; 湯田 利典 [8]

[1] 信州大・理; [2] 弘前大理工; [3] 神奈川大工; [4] 宇都宮大教; [5] 甲南大理工; [6] 早稲田大理工学研; [7] 横浜国大工; [8] 東大宇宙線研; [9] 埼玉大; [10] 国立情報学研; [11] 作新学院大; [12] Max-Planck-Institut fuer Physik; [13] 都立産業技術高専; [14] 日本大生産工; [15] 湘南工大; [16] 理研; [17] 横浜国大工

Sidereal anisotropy of 100 TeV galactic cosmic rays observed with the Tibet AS array

Yoshiaki Nakamura[1]; Michihiro Amenomori[2]; Kinya Hibino[3]; Naoki Hotta[4]; Fumiyoshi Kajino[5]; Katsuaki Kasahara[6]; Yusaku Katayose[7]; Chihiro Kato[1]; Kazumasa Kawata[8]; Mitunobu Kazama[7]; Masayoshi Kozai[1]; Kouhei Mizutani[6][9]; Kazuoki Munakata[1]; Takaaki Nakajima[1]; Hirotada Nanjo[2]; Masaki Nishizawa[10]; Takenori Niwa[1]; Munehiro Ohnishi[8]; Takahiro Ohshima[1]; Itaru Ohta[11]; Shunsuke Ozawa[6]; Takayuki Saito[12]; Toshiharu Saito[13]; Michinori Sakata[5]; Takashi Sako[8]; Makio Shibata[7]; Atsushi Shiomi[14]; Tatuya Shirai[3]; Hisahiko Sugimoto[15]; Masato Takita[8]; Nobuhito Tateyama[3]; Shoji Torii[6]; Haruhumi Tsuchiya[16]; Shigeharu Udou[3]; Yoshiaki Yamamoto[5]; Kouiti Yamauti[17]; Toshinori Yuda[8]

[1] Physics Department, Shinshu Univ.; [2] Hirosaki U.; [3] Kanagawa U.; [4] Utsunomiya U.; [5] Konan U.; [6] Waseda U.; [7] Yokohama National U.; [8] ICRR; [9] Saitama U.; [10] National Institute for Informatics; [11] Sakushin Gakuin U.; [12] MPI; [13] Tokyo Metropolitan College; [14] Nihon U.; [15] Shonan Institute of Technology; [16] RIKEN; [17] Yokohama National U.

The observed sidereal anisotropy of multi-10 TeV galactic cosmic rays in the northern hemisphere with the Tibet AS array is consistent with the IceCube experiment in the southern hemisphere. On the other hand, the paper by Abbasi et al. (2012) reported that the anisotropy at 400 TeV is significantly different from that at 20 TeV. In this paper, we analyze the anisotropy observed by the Tibet AS array at 100 TeV and compare with the result at multi-10 TeV and at 400 TeV result by IceCube.

銀河宇宙線の恒星時異方性には、10 TeV 付近のエネルギー領域で、チベット AS 実験でえられた北半球での観測結果と、IceCube 実験でえられた南半球での観測結果の間に良い一致が見られている。一方、2012 年に出された IceCube の観測結果では、400 TeV の銀河宇宙線異方性が、10 TeV でのものとは大きく異なっていることが報告されている。本講演では、チベット AS 実験で観測された 100 TeV 領域の銀河宇宙線異方性を新たに解析し、10 TeV 領域で得られた結果、および、IceCube 実験でえられた 400 TeV での結果と比較する。

SciBar Cosmic Ray Telescope(SciCRT) を用いた宇宙線観測計画

#中嶋隆明 [1]; 宗像 一起 [1]; 加藤千尋 [1]; 小財 正義 [1]; 松原豊 [2]; 佐々井 義矩 [2]; 伊藤 好孝 [2]; さこ隆志 [2]; Diego Lopez[2]; 引持力哉 [2]; 柴田祥一 [3]; 高丸尚教 [3]; 大嶋 晃敏 [3]; 小島 浩司 [4]; 土屋 晴文 [5]; 渡辺 恭子 [6]; 小井 辰巳 [7] [1] 信州大・理; [2] 名大・理; [3] 中部大; [4] 愛知工; [5] 理研; [6] JAXA; [7] SLAC

Cosmic ray observation using SciCRT

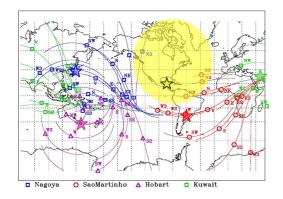
Takaaki Nakajima[1]; Kazuoki Munakata[1]; Chihiro Kato[1]; Masayoshi Kozai[1]; Yutaka Matsubara[2]; Yoshinori Sasai[2]; Yoshitaka Itow[2]; Takashi Sako[2]; Lopez Diego[2]; Rikiya Hikimochi[2]; Shoichi Shibata[3]; Hisanori Takamaru[3]; Akitoshi Oshima[3]; Hiroshi Kojima[4]; Haruhumi Tsuchiya[5]; Kyoko Watanabe[6]; Tatsumi Koi[7]

[1] Physics Department, Shinshu Univ.; [2] STE laboratory, Nagoya University; [3] Chubu University; [4] Aichi Institute of Technology; [5] RIKEN; [6] JAXA; [7] SLAC

We are planning to fill the blank area in the viewing direction of the Global Muon Detector Network (GMDN) using SciCRT. Observation by SciCRT has been started on September 2013. And analyses of muon events are now on-going. In this talk, we evaluate the performance of SciCRT as a muon detector by comparing the observed zenith- and azimuth-angle distributions of muon count rate with the response function of atmospheric muons to primary cosmic rays. We also examine the stablity of the observation with SciCRT which is required for a muon detector in the GMDN.

我々は、メキシコ・シエラネグラ山頂 (標高 4,600m) に設置された SciCRT 検出器を多方向ミューオン計として利用し、現在の汎世界的ミューオン計ネットワーク (Global Muon Detector Network: GMDN) が抱える観測方向の空白域を効率的に埋めることを計画している。2013 年 9 月よりシエラネグラ山頂で SciCRT 検出器による観測が行なわれ、現在ミューオン・イベントの解析が進行中である。

本講演では、シエラネグラ山頂で観測されたミューオンイベント強度とその天頂角分布と方位角分布を調べ、大気ミューオンの一次宇宙線に対するレスポンス関数を用いた期待値と比較することで、SciCRT 検出器の多方向ミューオン計としての性能を評価する。また、SciCRT が GMDN の一要素検出器として、長期間安定して観測データを取得することが可能かどうかにつても、検証を試みる予定である。



Electron acceleration at quasi-perpendicular shocks: comparison between simulation results and observations

Iku Shinohara[1] [1] ISAS/JAXA

We have studied an electron acceleration process at quasi-perpendicular shocks by using 3D full particle simulations. We have shown that the trapping by the large-amplitude electromagnetic wave excited in the most front region of the shock foot is essential for the acceleration. During the trapping electrons get more energy from the motional electric field of the flow. In contrast to the standard Fermi acceleration at quasi-parallel shocks, the electron acceleration process at quasi-perpendicular shocks is much quicker (order of the ion cyclotron period); however, electrons cannot experience effective acceleration again so that there would be a limitation of the acceleration.

A study using Geotail bow shock crossings shows (Oka et al., GRL, 2006) that electron acceleration up to 100 keV occurs at quasi-perpendicular bow shocks. They concluded that electron energy spectrum index becomes harder at higher Alfven Mach number and in the cases those shock angles is closer to 90 deg. Assuming that the acceleration is due to the electron drift motion during the trapping by the large amplitude electromagnetic wave in the foot region toward the motional electric field direction of plasma flow within a few reformation cycles, the energy increase is approximately proportional to u/c. Comparing with our simulation results with the Geotail observations, these results of electron energy gain are almost consistent with above approximation.

However, the electron acceleration at quasi-perpendicular bow shocks is not always observed. In order to address what are the control parameters of electron acceleration, we revisited the bow shock crossing events used by Oka et al. (2006). In particular, our analysis is focused on the existence of the magnetic fluctuations in the foot region. Our initial result shows that no electron acceleration is observed when no magnetic fluctuation in the foot region. We will report the comparison between our 3D simulation results and observation results in detail.

R007-P002 会場: Poster 時間: 11月2日

AMATERAS で観測された太陽電波 II 型バーストのスペクトル微細構造の統計解析

柏木 啓良 [1]; 三澤 浩昭 [2]; 土屋 史紀 [3]; 小原 隆博 [4]; 岩井 一正 [5] [1] 東北大・PPARC; [2] 東北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気研究センター; [3] 東北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気; [4] 東北大・惑 星プラズマセンター; [5] 国立天文台・野辺山太陽

Statistical analysis of spectral fine structures in solar radio type II bursts observed with AMATERAS

Hirotaka Kashiwagi[1]; Hiroaki Misawa[2]; Fuminori Tsuchiya[3]; Takahiro Obara[4]; Kazumasa Iwai[5] [1] PPARC, Tohoku Univ.; [2] PPARC, Tohoku Univ.; [3] Planet. Plasma Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [4] PPARC, Tohoku University; [5] NSRO/NAOJ

Type II bursts are one of the solar radio bursts associated with flares and coronal mass ejections(CMEs). They are thought to be a plasma emission from non-thermal electrons accelerated by a shock wave. A type II burst appeared as a group of spectral fine structures whose typical duration is within one second is reported recently (e.g. Sato et al., the 134th SGEPSS meeting). Such spectral fine structures can be interpreted as the motion of non-thermal electron beams accelerated in the shock region. The spectral fine structures are, therefore, thought to reflect electron acceleration processes by the shock.

In this study, we performed a statistical analysis to investigate generality of spectral fine structures of type II bursts, and also to reveal characteristics of the fine structures by using the solar radio telescope AMATERAS developed by Tohoku University. AMATERAS enables us to observe solar radio bursts in the frequency range between 150 and 500 MHz with the 10 msec accumulation time and 61 kHz bandwidth. Many solar radio bursts have been observed by this system since its construction in 2010

We identified occurrence of five type II bursts from the AMATERAS database. Some of them showed fundamental-harmonic band structures and some of them showed band-splitting structures. In addition, it is notable that all of them were accompanied by spectral fine structures. This result implies a possibility that the spectral fine structures are general characteristic of type II bursts. We analyzed drift rates for the spectral fine structures of the type II burst occurred on November 2, 2013 associated with C8.2 class flare. As the result, it is shown that the fine structures have wide distribution of frequency drift rate from 15 MHz/s to 200 MHz/s.

In this presentation, we will show characteristics of the spectral fine structures of type II bursts and discuss possible acceleration processes of electrons in and near the shock region.

太陽電波 II 型バーストは、太陽コロナ質量放出 (CME) に伴う衝撃波付近で加速された電子によって発生すると考えられている。この中に、継続時間が 1 秒未満と非常に短い多数のスペクトル微細構造によって形成されている現象が存在することが報告されている (佐藤他、第 134 回 SGEPSS 講演会他)。このようなスペクトル微細構造は加速された非熱的な電子ビームの挙動を反映しているものと解釈されており、衝撃波に伴う粒子加速における貴重な情報を持っていると考えられている。

本研究では、東北大学が所有する太陽電波望遠鏡 AMATERAS を用いてスペクトル微細構造を伴う II 型バーストの一般性の査定と、スペクトル微細構造の特徴を明らかにするための統計解析を行った。AMATERAS は時間分解能 10 msec のスペクトルデータを連続的に取得可能で、2010 年秋の観測開始以降、多くの太陽電波バーストの観測に成功している。本研究では、この AMATERAS のデータベースから、II 型バーストの出現を 5 例同定した。これらの II 型バーストには、全体的なスペクトル構造に、基本波・二倍高調波、バンドスプリット構造を持つものがみられたが、特筆すべき点は、5 例の何れにもスペクトル微細構造が確認されたことである。このことから、スペクトル微細構造は II 型バーストにおいて一般的な特徴である可能性が示唆される。この 5 例の中から、2013 年 11 月 2 日に発生した C8.2 クラスフレアに伴って観測された II 型バーストについてさらに解析を行った。その結果、スペクトル微細構造は周波数ドリフトしており、そのドリフト率は、約 $15(\text{MHz/s}) \sim 200(\text{MHz/s})$ と大きな幅を持つことがわかった。

講演では、解析された II 型バーストのスペクトル微細構造の特徴とともに、その結果から示唆される衝撃波中の粒子加速機構について議論する予定である。

HF~VHF帯太陽電波新観測装置の開発

#三澤 浩昭 [1]; 小原 隆博 [2]; 岩井 一正 [3]; 土屋 史紀 [4]

[1] 東北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気研究センター; [2] 東北大・惑星プラズマセンター; [3] 国立天文台・野辺山太陽; [4] 東 北大・理・惑星プラズマ大気

Development of a new solar radio wave observing system in the HF to VHF band

Hiroaki Misawa[1]; Takahiro Obara[2]; Kazumasa Iwai[3]; Fuminori Tsuchiya[4]
[1] PPARC, Tohoku Univ.; [2] PPARC, Tohoku University; [3] NSRO/NAOJ; [4] Planet. Plasma Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.

http://pparc.gp.tohoku.ac.jp/

The solar radio wave observation group in Tohoku University has developed a new system in the HF to VHF band (15 to 150MHz) in the Zao observation station. This system enables us to investigate fundamental plasma processes of particle acceleration, heating and plasma environment in the radial distance between 1/3Rs and about 4Rs from the photosphere. Furthermore, it also potentially contributes to disaster science/space weather research by enabling to obtain early information on occurrence of solar energetic particle events. The new system will consist of wide-band antenna array and high resolution spectropolarimeter. At the present the first set of antennas has been constructed and the first light of solar radio spectra will be taken in this summer. In the presentation, we will introduce the new radio observing system with its science targets, and also results of the test observation.

東北大学では 2010 年よりメートル波帯太陽電波観測装置 (IPRT/AMATERAS) を用いた $150 \sim 500 \text{MHz}$ の太陽電波の高分解能偏波観測 (t=10 msec、 f=61 KHz) を行ってきた。この観測から I 型, II 型や IV 型太陽電波パースト中の微細なスペクトル特性が得られ、コロナ中でのミクロな粒子加速過程や、波動・粒子あるいは波動・波動相互作用過程が明らかになりつつある (Iwai+, Ap. J, 2013,2014; Nishimura+, EPS, 2014 他)。

IPRT/AMATERAS のスペクトルは、おおよそ太陽大気遷移層~1/3Rs の領域で発生するプラズマダイナミクスの情報を持つが、本グループでは、より低周波数での高感度電波観測の実施を目的として、HF~VHF 帯太陽電波観測装置 (f=15~150MHz) の開発を 2013 年冬から行ってきた。観測下限周波数の拡張により、光球面から約 4Rs 迄のコロナ外部~太陽風加速領域の情報収集が可能になり、科学衛星や他の地上観測装置の観測も併用することによる、フレアや CME に伴う広い領域でのプラズマ素過程や太陽風加速・加熱に関する知見の拡大や、電波バースト発生の迅速な同定に基づく太陽高エネルギー粒子 (SEP) 現象の出現予測等の災害科学・宇宙天気研究面での貢献も期待される。また、木星等の惑星の磁気圏活動の指標となる HF 帯オーロラ電波の高感度観測も可能となるために、太陽関連研究だけでなく、惑星物理学研究への寄与も期待される。

新観測装置には、フロントエンド部は広帯域アンテナを複数結合して高感度偏波スペクトル観測を達成するアレイ・アンテナ方式、バックエンド部は将来的には AMATERAS に準じた高分解分光方式を採用する計画である。2014 年 8 月現在、東北大学蔵王観測所に第 1 号アンテナの設置を行っており、近々の太陽電波偏波スペクトルの 1st light 取得を目指している。本講演では、新観測装置の開発現況と第 1 号アンテナを用いた試験観測結果を紹介する予定である。