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## 論 文 内 容 要 旨

The mode conversion process, one of the generation mechanisms of planetary radio emissions, occurs where one propagating mode is coupled to other mode(s) in the presence of inhomogeneity of background plasma environment. There are various phenomena related to the mode conversion process such as terrestrial continuum radiation, auroral kilometric radiation, and Jovian decametric emissions. Stix (1965) investigated a theoretical basis for the conversion mechanism. It was further extended to apply the mechanism of double mode conversion of beam radiation proposed by Oya (1971,1974) to Jovian decametric radiation. However, we often find observational results related to the mode conversion process in a region where theoretical assumptions are not valid; e. g., where WKB approximation is violated due to small spatial-scale variations of background plasma environment. Numerical experiments can be a powerful tool to investigate the conversion process under such conditions. On the mode conversion process in magnetosphere, however, a self-consistent simulation which is free from the WKB approximation has not been used in previous studies. In this dissertation, we performed numerical experiments by using a two-dimensional fluid electron model and an electron hybrid model so as to evaluate the conversion process quantitatively.

First, the coupling properties of UHR mode wave to LO-mode wave have been studied in order to discuss parameter dependence of the conversion efficiency. We performed three sets of simulation runs in Chapter 2. In the first set, we consider the single mode conversion with different wave normal angles. The results indicate the efficiency is low for all of the incident wave normal angles, showing that the mode conversion efficiency just from UHR-mode wave ( $\omega_p < \omega < \omega_{UH}$ ) to LO-mode wave is very low. In the second and third sets, we consider the double mode conversion, UHR mode wave to LO-mode and Z-mode waves ( $\omega_z < \omega < \omega_p$ ) and then from Z-mode wave to LO-mode wave with different wave normal angles and different incident wave frequencies, they can be led to strong mode conversion under special condition.

Based on the simulation results, we study the conversion process theoretically by analyzing the dispersion relation of the cold plasma. The maximum conversion efficiency obtained by the simulation is explained by the matching of both parallel and perpendicular components of the refractive indices of UHR and LO-mode waves. The incident wave normal angles that lead to the highest efficiency of mode conversion are calculated. These normal angles increase with increasing frequency of incident wave. We evaluated the efficiency of mode conversion depending on the wave normal angle and the steepness of density gradient. The initial results indicate the efficiency of mode conversion depending on the steepness of density gradient exponentially, but for the critical incident wave normal angle the efficiency is almost independent of the steepness of density gradient.

These results demonstrated that our simulation model can adequately treat plasma wave processes in the inhomogeneous plasma medium. In the present study, the oblique propagation of incident UHR waves is considered while the density gradient is fixed to perpendicular to the external magnetic field. We can apply this assumption to the equatorial region of the plasmopause in the Earth's inner magnetosphere. However, the WKB approximation might be violated in the storm-time inner magnetosphere, despite the fact that the efficient conversion process often takes place under such disturbed plasma condition. Since we can assume arbitral initial settings in the numerical simulation, it is invoked as a powerful tool to discuss the conversion process under the realistic condition.

Next, we applied our simulation model to the realistic plasma condition based on the observations of the Akebono satellite in the plasmasphere in Chapter 3, so as to discuss the generation process of LO-mode waves observed around the plasmopause. We performed simulations under the initial condition determined from the observation results. We confirmed that the properties of LO-mode waves observed in the simulation results are consistent with the observation results. We also found that the propagation angle of generated LO-mode waves is slightly smaller than the propagation angle predicted by the previous theory, where the smaller propagation angle is required for the explanation of recent observational findings (e.g., Hashimoto et al., 2006). The difference between the previous theory and our study could be explained by the slight mismatch of the refractive index of each wave mode from theoretical value which results in the highest conversion efficiency at the site of mode conversion around the plasmopause.

In Chapter 4, we have investigated the generation mechanism of RX-mode. From simultaneous observations of plasma waves and energetic particles, it has been suggested that the emissions from the plasmasphere are related to the existence of unstable velocity distributions of particles localized in the equatorial regions (e.g., Kurth et al., 1980). Especially during geomagnetically disturbed periods, these plasma waves are intensified in a narrow latitude range around the geomagnetic equator (Green et al., 2004), and free energy sources are expected to be fed by strong wave-particle interactions in the equatorial region. The Akebono satellite which passed through the geomagnetic equator indicated the possibility of the local enhancement of RX-mode waves in the equatorial region. However, the generation mechanism of RX-mode waves in the equatorial region has not been well understood.

In Chapter 4 of this dissertation, the linear growth rates of Z-mode, UHR-mode, whistler and RX-mode waves have been calculated under the cyclotron interaction process, and then numerical simulations have been performed. The results of simulations are consistent with the linear growth rates and showed the simultaneous enhancement of Z-mode, UHR and whistler mode waves through the instability driven by the ring-type velocity distribution. Then a generation of RX-mode wave is examined by using an electron hybrid code (Katoh, 2003). We have carried out a numerical simulation by assuming the ring-type velocity distribution for energetic electrons. Simulation results show an enhancement of RX-mode wave as well as an enhancement of Z-mode. The wave spectrum has been analyzed by FFT. The results show the frequency separation of wave frequencies of Z-mode and RX-mode waves is exactly equal to one cyclotron frequency. By referring the results of the linear growth rate and the nonlinear coupling condition, we suggest a possibility of RX-mode wave generation by nonlinear wave particle interactions.

# 論文審査の結果の要旨

本論文は、内部磁気圏における惑星電波放射のモード変換過程について、数値シミュレーションを用いて、その物理過程の詳細と、電磁波モードプラズマ波動の生成過程の定量的な評価を行うことを目的としたものである。近年、磁気嵐など地球磁気圏・プラズマ圏の擾乱時における人工飛翔体によるプラズマ波動の観測によって、高効率でのモード変換により生成されたと考えられる電磁波モードプラズマ波動の放射が報告されている。このような磁気擾乱時のプラズマポーズ近傍では、急峻な密度勾配が存在していると考えられるが、従来の理論ではこのような環境下での変換過程を議論することは難しく、観測結果の理解には数値シミュレーションによる定量的な評価が必要とされてきた。本論文は、自己無撞着な二次元の電子流体コード、および、電子ハイブリッドコード（流体と粒子の混成コード）を駆使して数値シミュレーションを実行し、内部磁気圏におけるモード変換過程に関する以下の成果を挙げた。

## 1. Upper Hybrid mode から LO-mode への変換効率のパラメータ依存性の解明：

Upper Hybrid mode 波動から LO-mode への変換効率は、波数ベクトルと背景磁場ベクトルが成す角度が特定の値を持つ時においてピーク値を示す事と、角度がずれるに従い指数関数的に変換効率が小さくなることを示した。コールドプラズマの分散関係を解析することにより、変換効率が最大となる条件下では、Upper Hybrid mode と LO-mode の屈折率の磁場平行方向成分と垂直方向成分の両者が一致し、屈折率の磁場垂直方向成分が 0 で波動のエネルギーが磁場平行方向の波数成分にのみ集中することによって、最大の変換効率が得られていることを明らかにした。

## 2. プラズマポーズ近傍におけるモード変換効率の人工飛翔体観測との比較考察：

Akebono 衛星による磁気擾乱時のプラズマポーズ周辺での観測結果に基づいてプラズマ環境を再現し、実際に観測された波動強度に従う Upper Hybrid wave を注入し、観測を説明しうる変換効率が得られるかを調べた。数値シミュレーションで得られた LO-mode の特性は、衛星観測結果と一致することを確認し、さらに、衛星観測結果との詳細な比較考察により、従来の WKB 近似を用いた理論では、屈折率の評価の微小なずれによって伝搬角度の不一致が生じており、一方で WKB 近似を用いない本論文の数値シミュレーションはより精確に衛星観測結果を説明することを示した。

## 3. プラズマ圏の赤道域における RX-mode の励起過程の研究：

Akebono 衛星がプラズマ圏の赤道域で観測した、局所的に強度が増大する RX-mode の生成機構は未解明であった。本研究では、電子ハイブリッドコードを用いて、プラズマ圏の赤道域における波動粒子相互作用によって RX-mode が励起され得るかを調べ、高エネルギー電子のリング型速度分布によって観測結果を説明する RX-mode が励起されることを世界で初めて示した。また、周波数解析を行うことにより、励起された RX-mode と Z-mode の周波数の差は、厳密に 1 サイクロトロン周波数に一致することを示した。

本論文は、従来の理論研究では取り扱いが困難であった急峻な密度勾配が存在する領域におけるモード変換過程を、先進的な数値シミュレーションを用いて解析し、新たな解釈をもたらしたものである。また、RX-mode の励起過程の研究においては、周波数ジャンプを伴ったモード変換という新たな展開を切り拓く、先駆的な成果を挙げた。著者は、日本語が全くできないというハンデを抱え、かつ本研究を 4 年前に 0 からスタートさせたにも関わらず、関係研究者から評価される数々の独自の研究成果を挙げた。論文・プレゼンテーションの内容は、背景となる物理の理解、結論および将来展開への提案等、水準に達するも

ので、著者が自立して研究活動を行うに必要な高度の研究能力と学識を有することを示している。以上の理由により、Kalae, Mohammad Javad 提出の博士論文は、博士（理学）の学位論文として合格であると認める。