

論文内容要旨

氏名	津川 靖基	提出年	平成 25 年
学位論文の 題目	Study of whistler-mode waves observed near the Moon in the solar wind (月周辺の太陽風中で観測されるホイッスラーモード波動に関する研究)		

論文目次

- 1 Introduction**
 - 1.1 Plasma environment near the Moon
 - 1.2 Solar wind interaction with various bodies
 - 1.3 Upstream whistlers of solar system bodies
 - 1.4 Purpose of this thesis
- 2 Dataset and Method**
 - 2.1 Dataset
 - 2.2 Analysis processing
 - 2.3 Wave modes and Doppler-shift
- 3 Properties of electromagnetic waves in several Hz near the Moon in the solar wind**
 - 3.1 Classification of the waves
 - 3.2 Narrowband waves (NR)
 - 3.3 Broadband unpolarized waves (BR)
 - 3.4 Broadband right-hand polarized waves (BR-R)
 - 3.5 Harmonic waves (HR)
 - 3.6 Summary of the wave properties
- 4 Generation processes of the waves**
 - 4.1 Group-standing theory
 - 4.2 Energy sources of the waves
 - 4.3 Relation between NR, BR, and BR-R
 - 4.4 Nonlinear steepening on whistler-mode waves
 - 4.5 Whole scenario of the wave generation
- 5 Comparison with upstream whistlers of terrestrial bow shocks**
 - 5.1 Dataset and Method
 - 5.2 Observations and Statistical analyses
 - 5.3 Comparison with the waves near the Moon
- 6 Conclusions**
 - 6.1 Summary of this thesis
 - 6.2 Remaining issues and future work
 - 6.3 Further contribution and application

The Moon is exposed to the solar wind outside the terrestrial magnetosphere and has an intrinsic plasma environment. In particular, remnant magnetic anomalies in the lunar crusts are suggested to form local mini-magnetospheres or mini-bow shocks in the spatial scale of the order of the gyroradius of solar wind protons, corresponding to a few hundred km. We study wave activities in the magnetic field near the Moon in the frequency range of several Hz in order to understand the plasma environment near the Moon and processes of the solar wind interaction. By

analyzing dataset obtained by Kaguya which orbited around the Moon, we reveal the wave properties and suggest relevant processes of the wave generation mechanism.

Four types of characteristic waves are clarified: (1) narrowband wave (NR), which is mostly left-hand polarized in the spacecraft frame and appears in the frequency range at a few Hz, (2) broadband wave (BR), which has no preferred polarization and appears in the spectra up to about 10 Hz, (3) right-hand polarized broadband wave (BR-R), which is relatively weak and appears in the frequency range of several Hz, and (4) narrowband wave with its harmonics (HR). We construct criteria to select the waves and perform statistical analyses. NR shows the same properties with so-called “1 Hz waves” or “upstream whistlers” which have been observed in the upstream regions of various solar system bodies. BR is observed just above the magnetic anomalies in the solar wind and is associated with ions reflected by the anomalies. Since the other types of waves are observed near the region where BR is observed and all types of waves are identified as whistler-mode waves, NR, BR-R and HR are suggested to be a part of BR satisfying the conditions, which we clarified in the present study, during the propagation away from its source region.

The difference of the group velocity of the waves between the plasma frame and the spacecraft frame results in the difference of the wave frequency width and the spectral density in the frames. When the group velocity in the spacecraft frame approaches to zero, whistler-mode waves show an apparent peak of the spectral density at a few Hz in the spacecraft frame. We propose this condition as “group-standing” condition, which is consistent with the observed properties of NR. The essential conditions to observe BR are connection to the lunar surface through the magnetic field and ions considerably reflected from the Moon. We suggest that the relative velocity of the ions to the electrons across the magnetic field would excite dominantly the whistler-mode waves in the frequency around the lower hybrid frequency in a regime of the modified two stream instability. Since the wave vector of BR-R has a large angle against with respect to the sunward direction, BR-R is not Doppler-shifted and its frequency range corresponds to that of NR in the plasma rest frame, which is close to the local lower hybrid frequency. Fundamental waves of HR have the same properties with NR, but the propagation angle of HR is relatively larger than that of NR. This indicates that NR with a large compressional component becomes HR through the nonlinear steepening due to the difference of the phase velocity in the wave phase.

Based on the group-standing theory and the properties revealed by the observation, we have clarified the relation among the four types of waves around the Moon. We conclude that whistler-mode waves near the lower hybrid frequency generated by reflected ions are observed as (1) NR in the spacecraft frame when the group velocity vector points to the sunward and is cancelled by the solar wind velocity, as (2) BR in the interaction region, as (3) BR-R when the wave vector points perpendicular to the sunward, and as (4) HR when large amplitude waves satisfy the same condition with NR and the wave vector points perpendicular to the magnetic field.

In addition, we compare with similar waves observed in the upstream regions of other solar system bodies to verify the general processes of the waves. For the verification of the proposed group-standing theory, we analyze dataset obtained by Geotail in the upstream of the Earth’s bow shock. We find that waves similar to NR and BR-R are observed by Geotail, but HR is not observed. Based on the properties of the waves, we conclude that NR is actually group-standing and that BR-R is not group-standing. We suggest that the group-standing effects can make it possible to observe NR far upstream from the bow shock. Although the waves in the upstream of the bow shock have almost the same properties as the waves observed near the Moon, they have small propagation angles, which would prevent the steepening of the waves to be observed as HR. We have compared the waves near the Moon with those in the upstream of the bow shock and reveal that the propagation angle, the wave intensity, and the frequency range in the plasma rest frame are different each other, possibly caused by different generation processes.

We have quantitatively clarified how the observed spectra of the waves are modified from their spectra in the plasma rest frame due to the relative velocity between the plasma rest frame and the spacecraft frame. The modification of the spectra becomes significant when the group velocity of the waves is comparable to the relative velocity, because of the group-standing effects. We reveal that the observed spectra are not necessarily identical with those determined by the wave generation process in the plasma rest frame, as shown by the relation between NR and BR-R. We propose that the thorough understanding of the observational properties of the waves is essential to

elucidate the generation mechanism of the plasma waves, which serve important clues in drawing the comprehensive picture of the solar wind interaction with solar system bodies.

論文審査の結果の要旨

月はその公転周期の約8割にあたる期間、地球磁気圏の外に出て、超音速のプラズマ流である太陽風にさらされた状態にある。太陽風との相互作用の結果、月の周囲には固有のプラズマ環境が形成されていることが従来の観測研究により明らかとなっているが、その詳細については未解明の点が多く残されている。本論文は、月の表面に点在する磁気異常周辺で観測される磁場波動の成因について、月周回衛星かぐやによる観測結果の解析と、プラズマ波動論に基づく理論的考察とにより究明し、また、その過程で得られた知見を、太陽風と天体との相互作用におけるプラズマ波動粒子相互作用素過程の理解に繋げることを試みたものである。

本論文では、まず、かぐや衛星に搭載された磁力計により取得された磁場波形に対してスペクトル解析を行い、1 Hz 付近の周波数帯に特徴的な磁場波動が出現すること、周波数特性ならびに偏波特性に基づいて4種類に分類されることを同定した。即ち、(1) 左回り偏波成分が卓越して1 Hz 付近に現れる狭帯域波動、(2) 明瞭な偏波特性は示さず10 Hz まで一定の強度を持って現れる広帯域波動、(3) 強度は弱いものの右回り偏波成分が卓越した広帯域波動、および(4) 高調波を伴い沿磁力線方向の成分が卓越した狭帯域波動である。これら4種類の波動について統計解析を実施して、いずれの波動も月の太陽風に面する領域で観測されること、特に磁気異常の周囲で強い強度および高い出現頻度を示すことを明らかとした。

次に本論文では、プラズマ波動の分散関係に基づく考察により、太陽風プラズマに対して観測者が相対速度を持つために生じるドップラー効果による波動スペクトルの変形を定量的に示し、また、プラズマ波動の群速度が太陽風速度と釣り合う場合にスペクトル強度が最大となる「Group-standing 条件」を提案した。本論文では、提案した波動スペクトル形成モデルに基づく考察から、同定された4種類の波動について、いずれも低域混成共鳴周波数付近のホイッスラーモードのプラズマ波動であること、起源は同一であるが観測条件の違いにより異なる波動特性を持って観測された波動であることを結論付けた。即ち、磁気異常周辺で励起された(2)の広帯域波動が、周囲に伝搬する過程で Group-standing 条件を満たす場合に(1)の狭帯域波動として観測され、Group-standing 条件を満たさない成分が(3)の右回り広帯域波動として観測されること、また、狭帯域波動の沿磁力線方向の波動成分が卓越した場合に生じる非線形急峻化により(4)の高調波として観測されるという、波動の励起から伝搬の過程で生じる一連の過程を明らかにした。また、波動の励起過程に関しては、観測的な知見に基づいた制約として、低域混成共鳴周波数付近のホイッスラーモード波動を励起する物理過程が必要であると結論付けた。この考察を実証するために、かぐや衛星によるプラズマ粒子観測結果を解析して、(2)の広帯域波動との対応を議論し、磁気異常による反射イオンに起因するプラズマ不安定が波動励起過程を担っている可能性が高いことを示した。

さらに本論文では、月周辺の磁場波動に類似した特徴を持つ、地球磁気圏前面の衝撃波面上流域で観測される upstream whistlers に関して、Geotail 衛星による磁場波動計測結果の解析を行った。その結果、Group-standing 条件が波動スペクトルの成因に深く関わることを明らかとし、本論文が提案する波動スペクトル形成モデルの普遍性を示した。以上の一連の結果は、太陽風と天体との相互作用におけるプラズマ波動励起メカニズムを理解する上で、観測条件に起因するスペクトルの変形を把握して、プラズマ波動の本来のスペクトルを同定することが、本質的に重要となることを示す成果となった。

本論文の主たる成果は、これまでに国内外の学会・研究会で公表されるとともに、2編の学術論文として出版済みである。これらは論文提出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。したがって、津川靖基提出の博士論文は、博士(理学)の学位論文として合格と認める。