

Electron cyclotron harmonic waves observed around the moon

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The present paper discusses the generation of Electron Cyclotron Harmonic (ECH) waves observed around the Moon. Plasma wave data obtained by the KAGUYA satellite show the existence of two kinds of ECH waves. They are: the

ECH waves with lower order harmonics and ones with higher order harmonics which frequencies are close to the upper hybrid resonance frequency. ECH waves can be observed only when the moon is inside the terrestrial magnetosphere. They never appear in the solar wind. The configuration of local magnetic fields is also important. KAGUYA observes the both types of ECH waves along the magnetic field lines which are connected with magnetic anomalies which are scattered on the moon surface. Furthermore, while the lower order harmonics are observed in the nightside of the Moon in the plasma sheet and lobe regions, the higher order harmonics are observed in the dayside in the lobe region. The correlation studies between waves and particles show that the existence of two components of electrons is essential for the observation of the both types of ECH waves. Two components of electrons mean hot electrons with the loss cone velocity distribution and cold electrons. On the other hand, the generation of cold electrons is classified into two mechanisms. One is the acceleration over the nightside moon surface which is negatively charged and the other is the emission of photo electrons while the spacecraft gets sunlight. In order to make sure the relation of ECH waves and electron distribution, we conducted the linear dispersion relation analysis and particle simulation using the realistic plasma parameters of electromagnetic environment based on the KAGUYA observation. The results clearly showed the parametric dependence of the ECH wave growth under the co-existence of the loss cone distribution of hot electrons and cold electrons. We discuss the generation of ECH waves consulting the parametric dependence and explain the relation of the ECH waves with the moon location in the magnetosphere.

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