

A simulation study on solar wind influence on long-term variation of Jovian Synchrotron Radiation

*韓 秀萬¹、村上 豪²、北 元³、土屋 史紀³、埜 千尋⁴、サントスコスタ ダニエル⁵、山崎 敦²、中村 正人²

*Sooman Han¹, Go Murakami², Hajime Kita³, Fuminori Tsuchiya³, Chihiro Tao⁴, Daniel Santos-Costa⁵, Atsushi Yamazaki², Masato Nakamura²

1. 東京大学 理学系研究科 地球惑星科学、2. 宇宙航空研究開発機構 宇宙科学研究所、3. 惑星プラズマ大気研究センター、4. 情報通信研究機構、5. Southwest Research Institute

1. Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo, 2. Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, 3. Planetary Plasma and Atmospheric Research Center, Tohoku University, 4. National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, 5. Southwest Research Institute

Jovian Synchrotron Radiation (JSR) is a non-thermal radiation emitted by relativistic electrons trapped by Jovian magnetic field, whose frequency range is usually between a few hundred MHz and a few GHz. Based on the assumption that the source of electron is at some outer boundary (e.g. 6 Jovian Radii) and radial diffusion of electrons occur due to the violation of third adiabatic invariant, a number of diffusion models in the past could explain the steady profile of electron population and the resulted total flux density of JSR. Yet, the reason behind its time variation remains unclear, especially, no model could reproduce the long-term variation whose JSR amplitude is 20 ~ 30%, which has a strong correlation with solar wind dynamic pressure shifted 2 ~ 3 years forward in time.

In our study, we have made a radial diffusion model taking Hisaki's observation result into account that dawn-to-dusk electric field is present and is modulated with solar wind dynamic pressure. New diffusion coefficient is applied here in terms of solar wind dynamic pressure, and relative JSR amplitude is calculated according to the pressure variation between 1971 and 2005. By comparing with an observation at 2.3 GHz, we present our result that JSR amplitude of 20 ~ 30 % and a strong correlation between JSR and time-shifted solar wind dynamic pressure can be successfully recovered between 1971 and 1989, and discuss why and how long-term variation happens. For the period later than 1989 where the correlation is mostly lost, one might have to look for another possibility (e.g. active volcanic Io's activity).

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