<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Electrostatic solitary waves associated with magnetic anomalies and wake boundary of the Moon observed by KAGUYA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Geophysical Research Letters (2010), 37(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2010-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/131830">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/131830</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>©2010. American Geophysical Union.; This is not the published version. Please cite only the published version. この論文は出版社版でありません。引用の際には出版社版をご確認ご利用ください。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Journal Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td>author</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kyoto University
Electrostatic solitary waves associated with magnetic anomalies and wake boundary of the Moon observed by KAGUYA

K. Hashimoto,¹ M. Hashitani,¹ Y. Kasahara,² Y. Omura,¹ M.N. Nishino,³ Y. Saito,³ S. Yokota,³ T. Ono,¹ H. Tsunakawa,⁵ H. Shibuya,⁶ M. Matsushima,⁵ H. Shimizu,⁷ and F. Takahashi⁵

We present observations of electrostatic solitary waves (ESWs) near the Moon by SELENE (KAGUYA) in the solar wind and in the lunar wake. SELENE is a lunar orbiter with an altitude of 100 km and measured wave electric field, background magnetic field, and fluxes of ions and electrons, etc. ESWs are categorized into three types depending on different regions of observations: ESWs generated by electrons reflected and accelerated by an electric field in the wake boundary (Type A), strong ESWs generated by bi-streaming electrons mirror-reflected over the magnetic anomaly (Type B), and ESWs generated by reflected electrons when the local magnetic field is connected to the lunar surface (Type C). ESWs of Type C often alternate with Langmuir waves.

1. Introduction

The discovery of electrostatic solitary waves (ESWs) [Matsamoto et al., 1994] was a scientific milestone that had clarified that the main part of the broadband electrostatic noise (BEN) [Gurnett et al., 1976] is a series of bipolar pulses corresponding to electron holes in the velocity phase space. They are generated by a bi-stream electron beam instability [Omura et al., 1994] or a bump-on-tail instability driven by an electron beam in a warm thermal plasma [Omura et al., 1996]. Since ESWs represent nonlinear electron dynamics associated with electron acceleration, they can be used as a diagnostic tool for nonthermal components of electron velocity distribution functions with time resolution much higher than those by direct particle measurements [Omura et al., 1999]. ESWs have been observed on many other spacecraft, such as FAST, Polar, and WIND, in various regions of the magnetospheres such as plasma sheet boundary layer, bow shocks, and polar ionospheres.

The SELENE (KAGUYA) spacecraft was launched on September 14, 2007 as the first Japanese lunar exploration mission. It examined the distribution of elements and minerals on the surface, the surface and sub-surface structures, the gravity field, the magnetic field, and the plasma environment on and around the Moon. The Lunar Radar Sounder (LRS) [Ono et al., 2008] is one of the scientific instruments onboard the KAGUYA main orbiter [KAGUYA (SELENE) website]. The LRS consists of three subsystems: SDR (SoundDeR observation), NPW (Natural Plasma Wave receiver), and WFC (WaveForm Capture). The WFC is a software receiver [Hashimoto

Copyright 2010 by the American Geophysical Union.
0091-8276/10/$5.00
et al., 2003] in which most of the functions are realized by a digital signal processor (DSP) implemented on the WFC board and covers the frequency range from 100 Hz to 1 MHz. The main electronics of the WFC consists of two kinds of passive receivers named WFC-H and WFC-L [Kasahara et al., 2008] connected to two orthogonal 30 m tip-to-tip antennas. The WFC-H is a fast sweep frequency analyzer covering the frequency range from 1 kHz to 1 MHz. The WFC-L measures waveforms in the frequency range from 100 Hz to 100 kHz. Data used in the present paper were intermittently acquired with a duration of 1.5 seconds almost every 2 minutes. A comprehensive diagnosis of electromagnetic and plasma environment in the near-Moon space by means of in-situ measurements of electrons, ions, and magnetic field is performed onboard by MAP (MAGnetic field and Plasma experiment) / PACE (Plasma energy Angle and Composition Experiment) [Saito et al., 2008] and MAP/LMAG (Lunar MA Gnetometer) [Shimizu et al., 2008; Takahashi et al., 2009]. Based on the LMAG observations in the tail lobe and the lunar wake, global maps of lunar magnetic anomalies are obtained with 95 % coverage of the lunar surface [Tsunakawa et al., 2010].

Ogilvie et al. [1996] reported new aspects including the plasma density decrease and the ion acceleration by an electric field when the Wind satellite crossed the lunar wake at a distance of 6.8 lunar radii in 1994. Kellogg et al. [1996] observed BEN and a series of waveforms in this period although no ESWs were reported.

2. Observations

KAGUYA took a polar orbit of the Moon at 100 km altitude with a 2-hour period. As a result of interaction between the solar wind and the Moon, the lunar wake is formed on the backside of the Moon. Figure 1(a) shows an example of waveforms observed at 0418 UT on April 2, 2008 at the wake boundary. The local electron density or plasma frequency at 0422 UT just after the observed time increased to about 0.16/ee or 3.6 kHz. Hakim et al. [2005] show electron density profiles in the wake region. The same type of bipolar pulses generated by an electron hole as those observed with GEOTAIL [Matsumoto et al., 1994] is seen in the component parallel to the background magnetic field. Similar ESWs are observed in three different regions, generated in somewhat different ways in each region, and are classified into three types. Behind the Moon, lighter and faster electrons fill in the wake ahead of the ions. The resultant ambipolar electric field accelerates the ions to the cavity [Ogilvie et al., 1996]. The electrons are accelerated in the counter-streaming direction to the solar wind. As a result of an electrostatic instability driven by the energetic particles, ESWs are generated [Oum et al., 1996]. We call them Type A ESWs. The nadir angle, which is indicated as ‘angle’ in the figure, is defined as an angle between the background magnetic field and the downward direction opposite to the zenith.

Another example of ESWs observed in the solar wind over a magnetic anomaly [Hood et al., 2001] on the sunlit side of the Moon is shown in Fig. 1(b). This figure shows electric field components observed on May 2, 2008. These ESWs are caused by electrons in the solar wind and the counter-streaming electrons mirror-reflected over the anomaly. We call them Type B ESWs. It should be noted that the time scales are different by a factor of five between Figures 1(a) and (b) because of the electron density
difference. The velocities of ESWs can be measured from
the time difference between the two monopole antennas
in the interferometry mode [Kasaham et al., 2008] al-
though results of this mode are not shown in the present
paper because of the limited space. The velocities are
much smaller at the wake boundary than those observed
above magnetic anomalies in the dayside solar wind.

Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of the KAGUYA
orbit. Along the blue dashed line behind the Moon,
the wake electric field [Ogilvie et al., 1996] is shown.
This field plays an important role in generation of Type-
A ESWs in the wake region, since the field accelerates
electrons in the counter-streaming direction to the solar
wind. A magnetic anomaly which plays another impor-
tant role in generation of Type-B ESWs is also illus-
strated.

E-t (Energy-time) diagrams of particles by MAP/PACE,
wave spectra by WFC-II, and magnetic fields by
MAP/LMA-G observed on February 6, 2008 in a wake
boundary are shown in Figure 3. The tail angle is de-
finite as the angle between the magnetic field direction
and the X-axis (Sun-Moon direction) in the selenocen-
tric solar ecliptic (SSE) coordinates. After 0300 UT at
the wake boundary in the cyan blue zones, BENs (spiky emis-
sions below 10 kHz in Figure 3(e)) are observed when the
tail angle (green line in Figure 3(g)) is close to 0 degrees
in this region, since the magnetic field is expected to be
connected to the electric field in the wake far from the
Moon [Ogilvie et al., 1996]. Nadir angles are not impor-
tant in this region. These BENs correspond to Type A
ESWs. In addition to Type-A ESWs, so-called type-II
proton entries [Nishino et al., 2005] observed in the wake
boundary are at times accompanied by ESWs [Nishino
et al., 2010].

Type B ESWs observed above magnetic anomalies on
February 12, 2008 are shown in Figure 4 in the same
format as that of Figure 3. Intense waves at 10-20 kHz
in Figure 4(e) are Langmuir waves enhanced at the lo-

cal plasma frequency \( f_p \). Langmuir waves are generally
observed in the sunlit region and boundaries facing the
Sun and in the lunar wake while the Moon is in the solar
wind. At a magnetic anomaly of about 1 nT around 1330
UT in the red zone, strong BENs are observed, which cor-
respond to Type B ESWs. At the same time, fluxes of
electrons and ions are enhanced especially in the Moon
side ESA1 and 1MA in Figures 4(b) and 4(d), respec-
tively, because electrons are efficiently reflected at mirror
points near the strong magnetic field of the lunar sur-
face. Sometimes, as seen around 1545 UT, Langmuir
waves are observed with wider bandwidths. Modulated
electron plasma waves are observed in such times as re-
ported by Kellogg et al. [1996]; Kojima et al. [1997].

Observations without a magnetic anomaly in the sol-

ar wind on May 6, 2008 are shown in Figure 5 in the
same format as that of Figure 3. When the nadir angle
is not close to 90 degrees as seen in Figure 5(g), that is,
the magnetic field is connected to the lunar surface,
Langmuir waves (emissions at the local plasma frequency
near a few 10 kHz or lower) or BENs are excited. The
BENs around 2040 UT correspond to ESW without any
association to magnetic anomalies. We call them Type C
ESWs.

3. Summary and Discussion

Three types of ESW observations near the Moon are
reported. Type A ESWs are observed at the wake bound-
aries as shown in Figure 3. Type B ESWs are observed
above magnetic anomalies. Strong wave activities associated with enhancement of electron fluxes are observed above magnetic anomalies as shown around 1530 UT in Figure 4. Type C ESWs are observed in the solar wind above the moon surface without magnetic anomalies.

Considering that electron beams are necessary for ESW generation, we can reasonably assume the following scenario as the generation mechanism of the three types of ESWs.

1) Type A ESWs at the wake boundaries are generated far from the Moon. The energetic electrons accelerated by the strong electric field at the wake boundary move along the magnetic field line [Ogilvie et al., 1996], resulting in the bump-on-tail instability. They propagate along the magnetic field to the KAGUYA orbits. A series of potentials due to the instability coalesce with each other to form larger and longer solitary potentials through propagation along the magnetic field. The longer distance of propagation in the wake boundary makes the amplitude of ESWs comparable to those due to the strong bi-stream instability occurring in the short distance above the dayside magnetic anomalies.

2) Type B ESWs are observed by KAGUYA when the magnetic fields are connected to the Moon with their nadir angles not close to 90 degrees. Because of the strong magnetic field near the Moon surface, a substantial amount of electrons are reflected at mirror points above the anomalies. Total field strengths of magnetic anomalies at the surface of the Moon as derived from the Lunar Prospector electron reflectometer experiment [Mitchell et al., 2008] reach more than 40 nT.

3) Langmuir waves or ESWs are alternatively observed in Type C ESW events. Since the electron reflection over the surface without magnetic anomalies is relatively weak, a weak beam is formed, resulting in the weak-beam instability or the bump-on tail instability. Either Langmuir waves or ESWs are generated depending on the background electron and ion thermal velocities [Oumum et al., 1996].

In the electron flux measurement, we find a clear correlation between electron flux increase and Type B ESW generation above the magnetic anomalies, while the electron beams generating Type A and C ESWs are too weak to be observed in the E-t diagrams. Detailed analysis of the particle data and exact identification of the plasma conditions for these ESWs are left as a future study.

Acknowledgments. The authors express their thanks to all members of the KAGUYA project team.

References


Hashimoto, K., H. Iwas, Y. Ueda, H. Kojima, and H. Matsumoto (2003), Software wave receiver for the SS-530-2 rocket experiment, IEEE Trans. on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 41, 2638-2647.

KAGUYA (SELENE) website,
http://www.jaxa.jp/projects/sat/selene/index_e.html
Saito, Y. et al. (2008), Low energy charged particle measurement by MAP-PACE onboard SELENE, Earth Planets Space, 60, 375–386.
Tsumakawa, H., H. Shibuya, F. Takahashi, H. Shimizu, M. Matsushima, A. Matsuoka, S. Nakazawa, H. Otake, Y. Iijima (2010), Lunar magnetic field observation and initial global mapping of lunar magnetic anomalies by MAP-
K. Hashimoto, M. Hashitani, Y. Omura, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto 611-0011, Japan. [kiozo@iris.kyoto-u.ac.jp]

Y. Kasahara, Information Media Center of Kanazawa University, Kanazawa 920-1392, Japan

T. Ono, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-8578, Japan


M. Miyashita, F. Takahashi, and H. Tsuchida, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1 Ookayama, Tokyo 152-8551, Japan.

H. Shibuya, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan.

H. Shimizu, Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, 1-1 Yayoi, Tokyo 113-0032, Japan.
Figure 1. Examples of electrostatic solitary waves (ESWs) observed by KAGUYA WFC-L waveform receiver. (a) Type A ESWs observed on April 2, 2008 at 0418 UT in a wake boundary, (b) Type B ESWs observed on May 2, 2008 at 2018 UT above a magnetic anomaly. Electric field components parallel and perpendicular to the local magnetic field are shown in the top and the bottom in each panel, respectively. Following the word, ‘degree’ in the title, the nadir angle (see the text) is indicated.
Figure 2. Schematic diagram on KAGUYA orbit and four regions defined in the present paper. Circle around the Moon: The KAGUYA orbit. Red: Above the sunlit region. Blue: The wake backside of the Moon. Magenta and cyan: Boundaries facing the Sun and the wake, respectively, just outside of the blue dashed lines which start from the Sun and are tangent to the lunar surface. The yellow dash-dot lines indicate the interplanetary magnetic field.
Figure 3. Type A ESW. Data of particles by MAP/PACE, wave spectra by WFC-H, and magnetic fields by LMAG observed on February 6, 2008 from 0230 to 0330 UT in a wake boundary. (a) and (b) Energy-time diagrams for electrons toward the Moon by ESA 2 and those from the Moon by ESA 1, respectively. (c) and (d) E-t diagrams for ions toward the Moon by IEA and those from the Moon by IMA, respectively. (e) Dynamic spectra of an wave electric field from 1kHz to 1MHz. In (f), blue and green lines show intensities of total magnetic field and model magnetic anomaly [Tsunakawa et al., 2010], respectively. The scale of the latter is shown on the right axis. (g) Blue and green lines show the nadir and tail angles (see the text), respectively. (h) Observed zones defined in Figure 2 in colored bars.
Figure 4. Type B ESW observed on February 12, 2008 from 1500 to 1600 UT above a magnetic anomaly in the solar wind in the same format as Figure 3.
Figure 5. Type C ESW observed on May 6, 2008 from 2000 to 2100 UT in the solar wind in the same format as Figure 3.