Instantaneous frequency analysis on nonlinear EMIC emissions: Arase observation

Masafumi Shoji[1]; Yoshizumi Miyoshi[1]; Yoshiharu Omura[2]; Lynn M. Kistler[3]; Yasumasa Kasaba[4]; Shoya Matsuda[5]; Yoshiya Kasahara[6]; Ayako Matsuoka[7]; Reiko Nomura[8]; Keigo Ishisaka[9]; Atsushi Kumamoto[10]; Fuminori Tsuchiya[11]; Satoshi Yagitani[6]; Mariko Teramoto[12]; Kazushi Asamura[13]; Takeshi Takashima[14]; Iku Shinohara[15]

ISEE, Nagoya Univ.; [2] RISH, Kyoto Univ.; [3] ISEOS, University of New Hampshire; [4] Tohoku Univ.; [5] ISAS/JAXA;
[6] Kanazawa Univ.; [7] ISAS/JAXA; [8] JAXA; [9] Toyama Pref. Univ.; [10] Dept. Geophys, Tohoku Univ.; [11] Planet.
Plasma Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [12] ISEE, Nagoya University; [13] ISAS/JAXA; [14] ISAS, JAXA; [15] ISAS/JAXA

In the inner magnetosphere, the Arase spacecraft has observed nonlinear electromagnetic ion cyclotron (EMIC) emissions with both rising and falling frequencies. The instantaneous frequency analyses on the electromagnetic fields of the EMIC rising tone emission have been performed by the Hilbert-Huang transform. The time variation of the instantaneous frequency shows a good agreement with the nonlinear theory for the frequency evolutions. Rapid instantaneous frequency, and find that the fluctuation is caused around a half of the particle trapping time. Considering the motion of the phase-bunched particle around the resonant velocity, it is expected that the nonlinear resonant current which induces the falling frequency is formed in the half of the trapping time.