R009-13

B 会場 :11/6 AM2 (10:45-12:30)

12:15~12:30

#Imai Masafumi<sup>1)</sup>,Kurth William<sup>2)</sup>,Kolmasova Ivana<sup>3)</sup>,Santolik Ondrej<sup>3)</sup>,Wong Michael<sup>4,5)</sup>,Brown Shannon<sup>6)</sup>,Hospodarsky George<sup>2)</sup>,Bolton Scott<sup>7)</sup>,Levin Steven<sup>6)</sup>

(1 新居浜高専,(2University of Iowa, (3The Czech Academy of Sciences, (4SETI Institute, (5Center for Integrative Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley, (6Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, (7Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio

## Global distribution of Jovian ionospheric holes associated with Jupiter lightning

#Masafumi Imai<sup>1)</sup>, William Kurth<sup>2)</sup>, Ivana Kolmasova<sup>3)</sup>, Ondrej Santolik<sup>3)</sup>, Michael Wong<sup>4,5)</sup>, Shannon Brown<sup>6)</sup>, George Hospodarsky<sup>2)</sup>, Scott Bolton<sup>7)</sup>, Steven Levin<sup>6)</sup>

<sup>(1</sup>National Institute of Technology, Niihama College, <sup>(2</sup>University of Iowa, <sup>(3</sup>The Czech Academy of Sciences, <sup>(4</sup>SETI Institute, <sup>(5</sup>Center for Integrative Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley, <sup>(6</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, <sup>(7</sup>Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio

The polar perijove passes of Juno provide a unique opportunity to monitor Jovian lightning. One of the lightning-induced electromagnetic waves is a group of dispersed millisecond pulses called Jupiter dispersed pulses (JDPs), observed at frequencies below 150 kHz. During the course of Juno perijoves through 33 orbits, we collected over four thousand snapshots including one or more JDPs recorded by the radio and plasma wave (Waves) instrument. Assuming that JDPs propagate in the free left-hand ordinary (L-O) mode, we proposed an O mode propagation model in which low-density plasma irregularities are located between Juno and lightning strokes. These irregularities directly connect to ionospheric holes with densities below 250 cm<sup>-3</sup>. Hence, observing JDPs gives a useful tool to identify low density holes in the Jovian ionosphere. Also, we compare the JDP locations with the cloud features captured by the Hubble Space Telescope. In this presentation, we show the global distribution of ionospheric holes estimated from JDPs.