



Properties of harmonic electron cyclotron waves in the low-density auroral ionosphere

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Bernstein or electron-cyclotron waves (ECWs) were transmitted over magnetic-field-aligned separations of hundreds of metres in the OEDIPUS-C (OC) sounding-rocket experiment. Signals were observed at harmonic frequencies $m f_c$ of the electron cyclotron frequency f_c , where m was 2, 3, and 4, $f_c \approx 1.3$ MHz, and the electron plasma frequency was less than half of f_c . Analysis of the data has revealed peculiar properties of these waves in the areas of geometric optics and dipole radiation:

1) For the plasma conditions local to the OC experiment, solutions of the full electromagnetic hot-plasma dispersion relation lead to refractive index surfaces $n(\theta)$ that have the shape of thin annuli. The wave vector angle θ for undamped propagation is found to be confined to $90.0^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$ with respect to the axis of the terrestrial magnetic field B . A consequence of such $n(\theta)$ shapes is that undamped ray directions can exist from perpendicular to B to within a few degrees of the B axis. Rays traced for $2f_c$ radiation from a point for all starting θ are restricted to a narrow tube of cross- B extent of about 50 m in the OC experiment circumstances.

2) The electric-field E radiation patterns from a dipole antenna were evaluated for ECWs at $2f_c$ using solutions of the inhomogeneous Helmholtz wave equation with the above-mentioned hot-plasma dispersion relation. The result is an unusual tubular shape for the radial component of E , whose magnitudes are much greater than those of the other two components.

Thus, ray optics and antenna patterns both predict B -aligned flow of energy of ECW harmonics in the OC experiment conditions. Theoretical B -alignment is consistent with the strong $m f_c$ transmission achieved with the B -aligned geometry of the OC emitter-receiver pair. The field alignment properties of artificial ECWs may help to explain the absence at ionospheric altitudes of the observation of spontaneous emissions in this electrostatic wave mode.