Space Plasmas in the Solar System, including Planetary Magnetospheres (D) Comparative Magnetospheres (D33) Consider as poster only.

A STUDY OF THE LOW-FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELD FLUCTUATIONS IN THE MERCURY'S MAGNETOSHEATH

Mr. Samuel Martins da Silva, samuel@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center - CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT - Brazil, Santa Maria, Brazil Ezequiel Echer, eecher@dge.inpe.br National Institute for Space Research-INPE-Brazil, Sao Jose Campos, Brazil Nelson Jorge Schuch, njschuch@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center - CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT - Brazil, Santa Maria -RS, Brazil Carlos Roberto Braga, carlos@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT and Space Science Laboratory of Santa Maria LACESM/CT - UFSM, Santa Maria, Brazil Fabricio Deives Kummer, deives@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center - CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT - Brazil, Santa Maria, Brazil Níkolas Kemmerich, nikolas@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center - CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT - Brazil, Santa Maria, Brazil Fernando Guarnieri, guarnieri@univap.br Universidade do Vale do Paraiba, São José dos Campos, Brazil Marcos Vinicius Dias Silveira, silveira@lacesm.ufsm.br Southern Regional Space Research Center - CRS/CIE/INPE - MCT - Brazil, Santa Maria, Brazil

The low-frequency magnetic field fluctuations in the Mercury's magnetosheath are studied in this work. In order to conduct this study, high-resolution (25 sample.s) Mariner-10 magnetic field vector data are used. Fourier (FFT) and wavelet (Morlet) transforms are employed to identify the main periodicities present in the magnetosheath intervals. The inbound and outbound crossings during both M-1 and M-3 encounters are analyzed. The quasi-periodicities found in the analysis are evaluated in relation to the proton and heavy ions (e.g Na+) gyroresonance frequencies. Further, with the wavelet analysis we can study the non-stationarity of the magnetosheath fluctuations and interpret them in terms of amplitude, frequency and proximity to the bow shock or magnetopause. The differences for the magnetosheath intervals with quasi-perpendicular and quasi-parallel bow shock crossings are also investigated.