

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LANGMUIR WAVES ASSOCIATED
WITH TYPE III RADIO BURSTS: II SIMULATION AND
INTERPRETATION OF THE WAVE ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS**

M. Maksimovic¹, S. Vidojević^{1,2}, A. Zaslavsky³

¹*LESIA Observatoire de Paris, Section de Meudon,
5, place Jules Janssen, Meudon Cedex, 92195 France*

E-mail: milan.maksimovic@obspm.fr, sonja.vidojevic@obspm.fr

²*Department of Astronomy, Faculty of Mathematics, University of Belgrade,
Studentski trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia*

E-mail: sonja@matf.bg.ac.rs

³*Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA, United States*

E-mail: azaslavsky@cfa.harvard.edu

We have modeled electrostatic Langmuir waves by an electric field, $E(t)$, consisting of superposition of Gaussian wave packets with several probability distributions of amplitudes, $\log(A^2)$, and with several Poisson distributions of number of wave packets in 1 s. The outcome of the model and the simulations is that the plane of WIND observations, specially for low frequency receivers within WAVES experiment, can be covered by a combination of following assumptions: (1) from WIND observations is not possible to conclude whether the input wave amplitudes distributions are closer to log-normal than to Pearsons type I, or uniform; (2) the average number of wave packets in 1 s is between 0.1 and 50. Therefore, there is a clear need to measure Langmuir waves energy distributions directly at the waveform level and not a posteriori in the spectral domain. This is what is planned to be implemented on the RPW (Radio and Plasma Wave Analyzer) instrument on Solar Orbiter.