**Spatial and Temporal Long-Period Trends in AKR Detection in the Solar Wind**

**V.I. Kolpak1,2,3, M.M. Mogilevsky1, D.V. Chugunin1, A.A. Chernyshov1,
I.L. Moiseenko1**

*1. Space Research Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia,* *lera.kolpak@yandex.ru*

*2. Pushkov Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave*

*Propagation, Russian Academy of Sciences, Troitsk, Moscow, Russia*

*3. Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

Over the past 50 years, accumulated data on the characteristics of auroral kilometric radiation (AKR) have revealed their potential for studying the medium through which they propagate. This work presents the results of a statistical analysis of AKR measurements conducted by the WIND satellite near the L1 libration point. The analysis identified long-period variations in the frequency of AKR detection:
 1. An asymmetry in distribution along the Y-axis: during periods of minimum solar activity, AKR is more frequently detected when the satellite is located in the range of Y from +50 RE to +100 RE than in the range from –50 RE to –100 RE.
 2. As solar activity increases, the frequency of AKR detection decreases, while a decline in solar activity leads to its increase. This contradicts the classical view of a direct dependence of AKR frequency on solar activity. It is hypothesized that such variations in AKR detection frequency may be related not to the conditions of AKR generation but to the peculiarities of radio wave propagation in the inhomogeneous plasma of the solar wind.