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Type III solar radio bursts are known to be excited by solar electron clouds travelling outwards through the solar corona and interplanetary medium. According to the "plasma hypothesis", electron plasma oscillations are created by the passing beam, which are in turn converted into electromagnetic waves.

The plasma wave emission has been studied extensively by many authors, and various models have been developed all of which attempt to explain the beam stabilization. Here we report on the space and time dependence of the plasma wave emission inferred from these models and briefly discuss the results.