

Wide Energy Electron Precipitation and their Impacts on the Atmosphere during the Pulsating Aurora

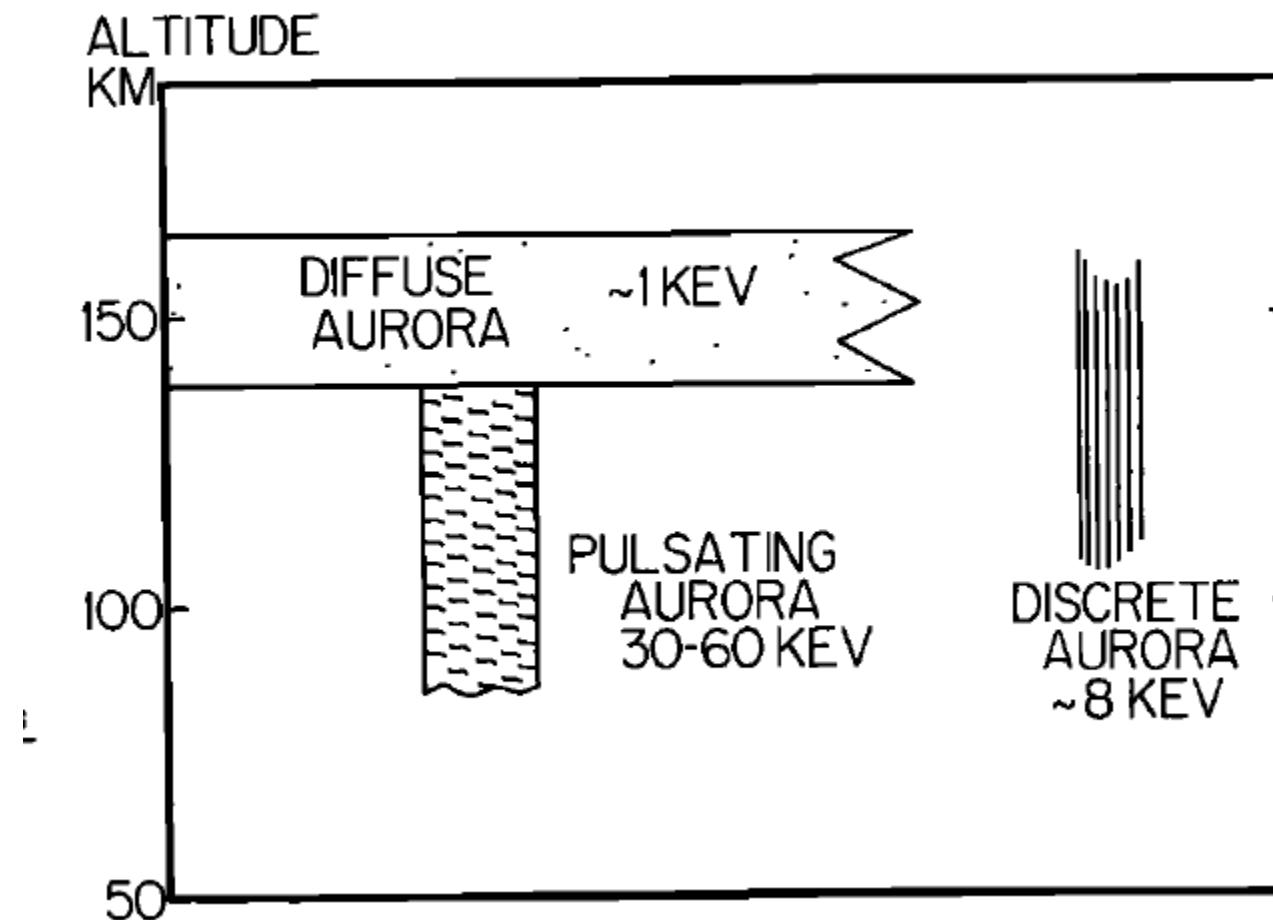
EISCAT & Van Allen Probes observations

Y. Miyoshi (1), S. Oyama (1), S. Saito (1), E. Turunen (2), S. Kurita (1),
A. Kero (2), P. Verronen (3), R. Kataoka (4), Y. Ebihara (5), C. Kletzing (6),
G. Reeves (7), O. Santolik (8,9), M. Clilverd (10), C. Rodger (11),
and F. Tsuchiya (12)

- (1) STEL, Nagoya University, Japan, (2) SGO, Finland, (3) FMI, Finland
- (4) NIPR, Japan, (5) RISH, Kyoto University, Japan
- (6) U. Iowa, US, (7) LANL, US, (8) Charles University in Prague, CR
- (9) Institute of Atmospheric Physics CAS, CR,
- (10) BAS, UK, (11) U. Otago, NZ, (12) Tohoku University, Japan

Miyoshi et al. (2015), Energetic electron precipitation associated with pulsating aurora: EISCAT and Van Allen Probes observations, *J. Geophys. Res.*

Height profile of aurora



Brown+, 1976

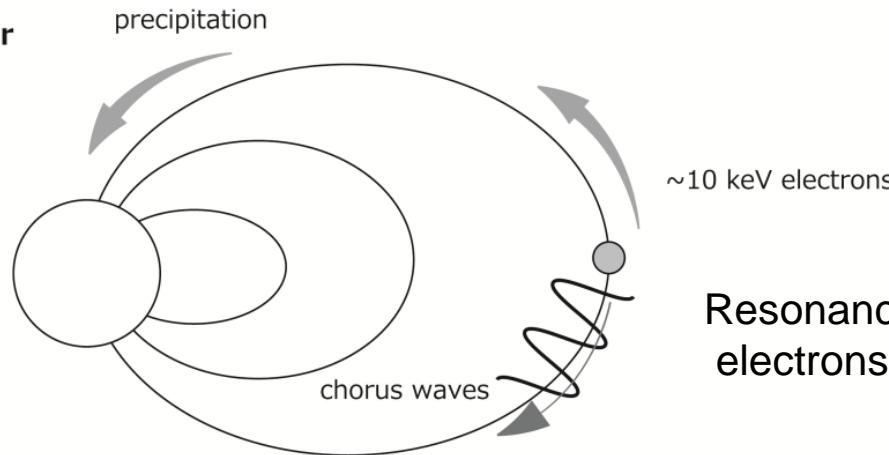
Electron energy of pulsating aurora is
higher than typical diffuse aurora.

model of pitch angle scattering of wideband energy electrons associated with pulsating aurora (Miyoshi+, JGR, 2010, 2015)

Propagating chorus waves: Resonant with broadband energy electron is possible.

(a) Resonance near the equator

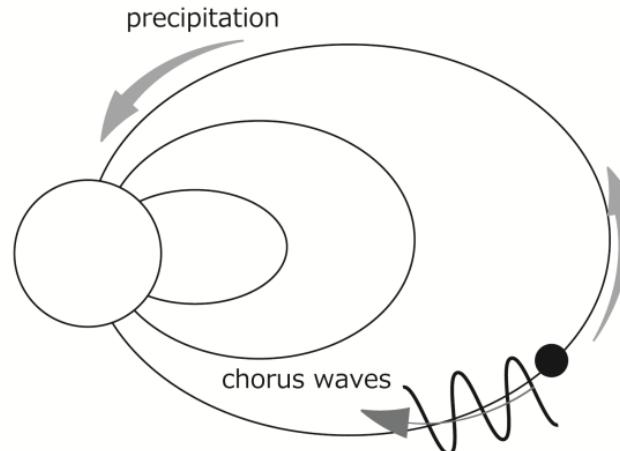
~10 keV electrons
(Pulsating aurora)



Resonance with ~10 keV electrons near the equator

(b) Resonance at the higher latitude

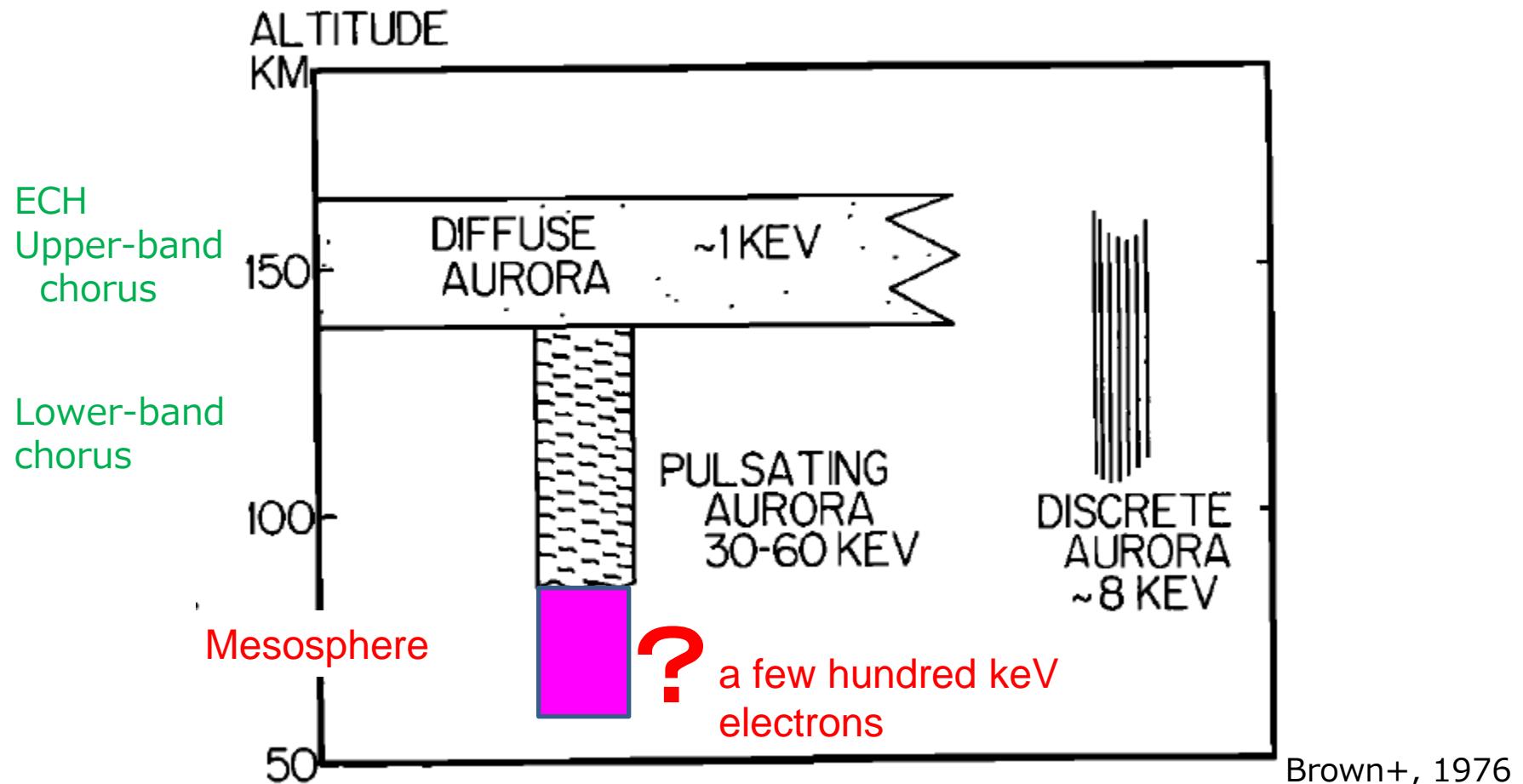
sub-relativistic/relativistic electrons



Resonance with >200 keV electrons at the mid-latitudes

sub-relativistic/
relativistic electrons

Our model suggests..

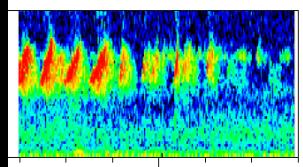


How do we identify the precipitation?

Process at magnetosphere / Consequence at ionosphere

Pulsating aurora

PsA (ionosphere)
Electron precipitation



Pitch angle scattering of energetic electrons
by plasma waves at the magnetosphere

Energetic electron precipitation.
Optical Emission of the PsA.

Chorus (magnetosphere)

Strategy of this study

Ionosphere (EISCAT)

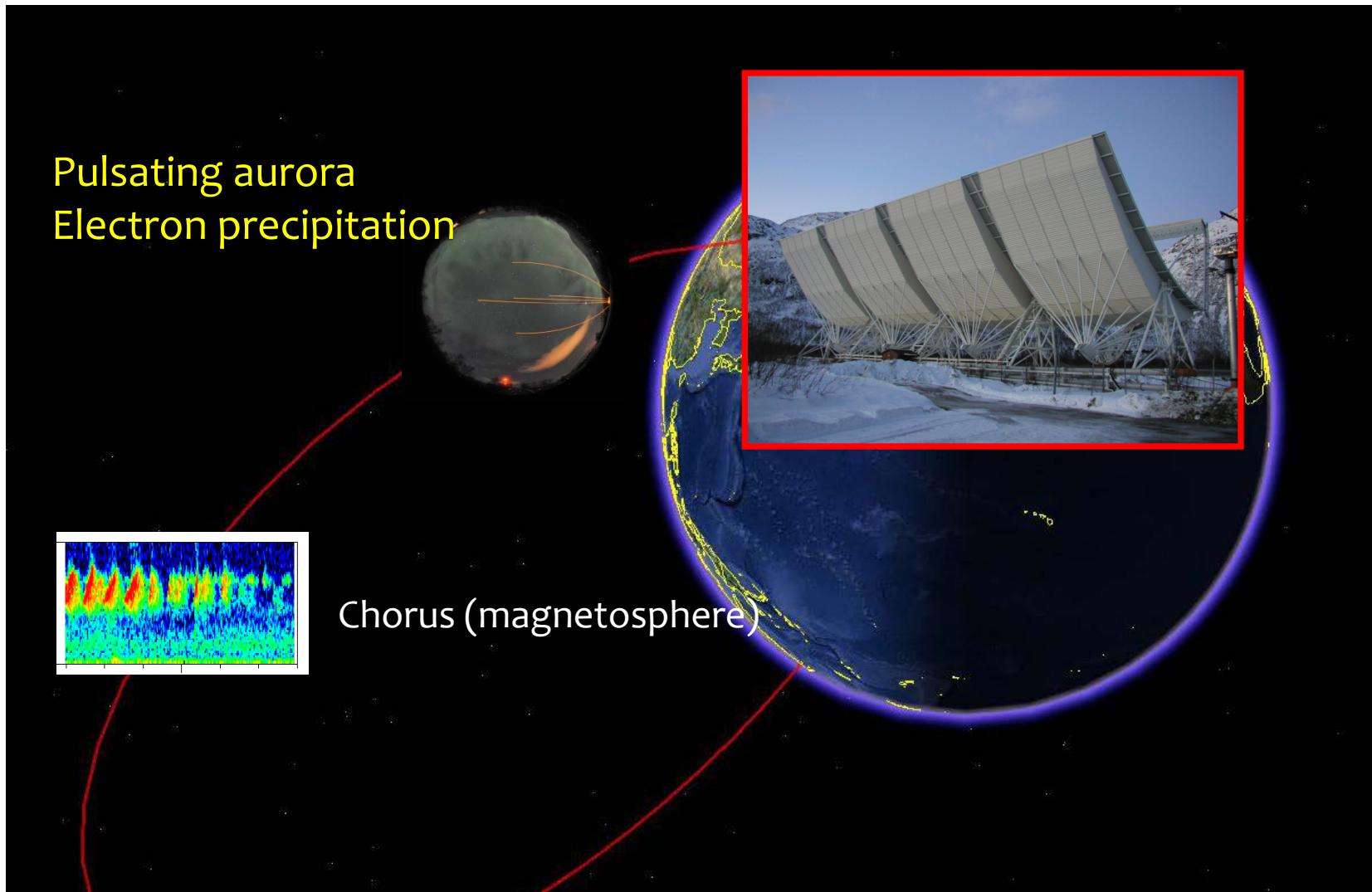
Measurement of electron density profile to estimate
the precipitating electron energy spectrum

Simulation

Magnetosphere (Van Allen Probes)

Measurement of plasma waves/energetic electrons

2. Observation at Ground (EISCAT)



2. Observation at Ground (EISCAT)

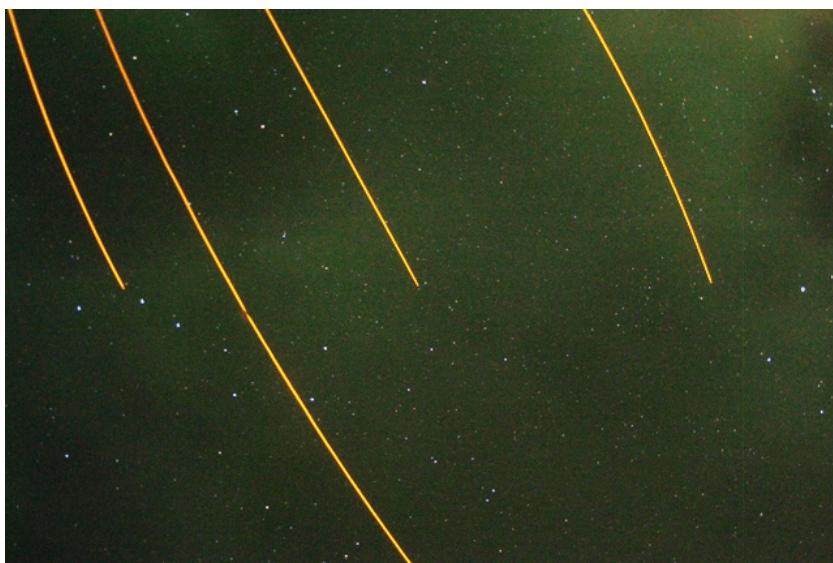
EISCAT: European Incoherent Scatter Radar

EISCAT VHF radar (224 MHz)

Tromsø, Norway (Invariant Latitude: 66.12)

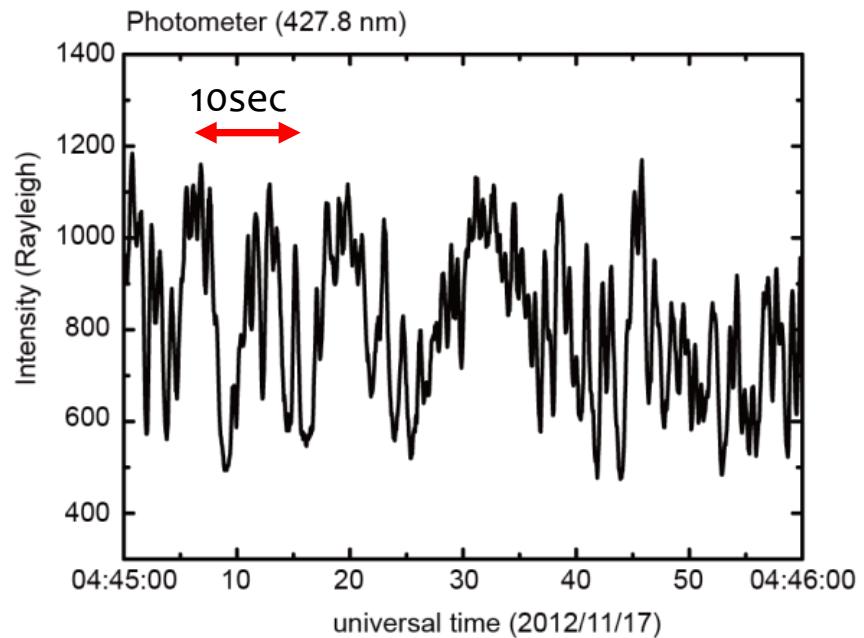


2012/11/17 04:40-05:00 UT



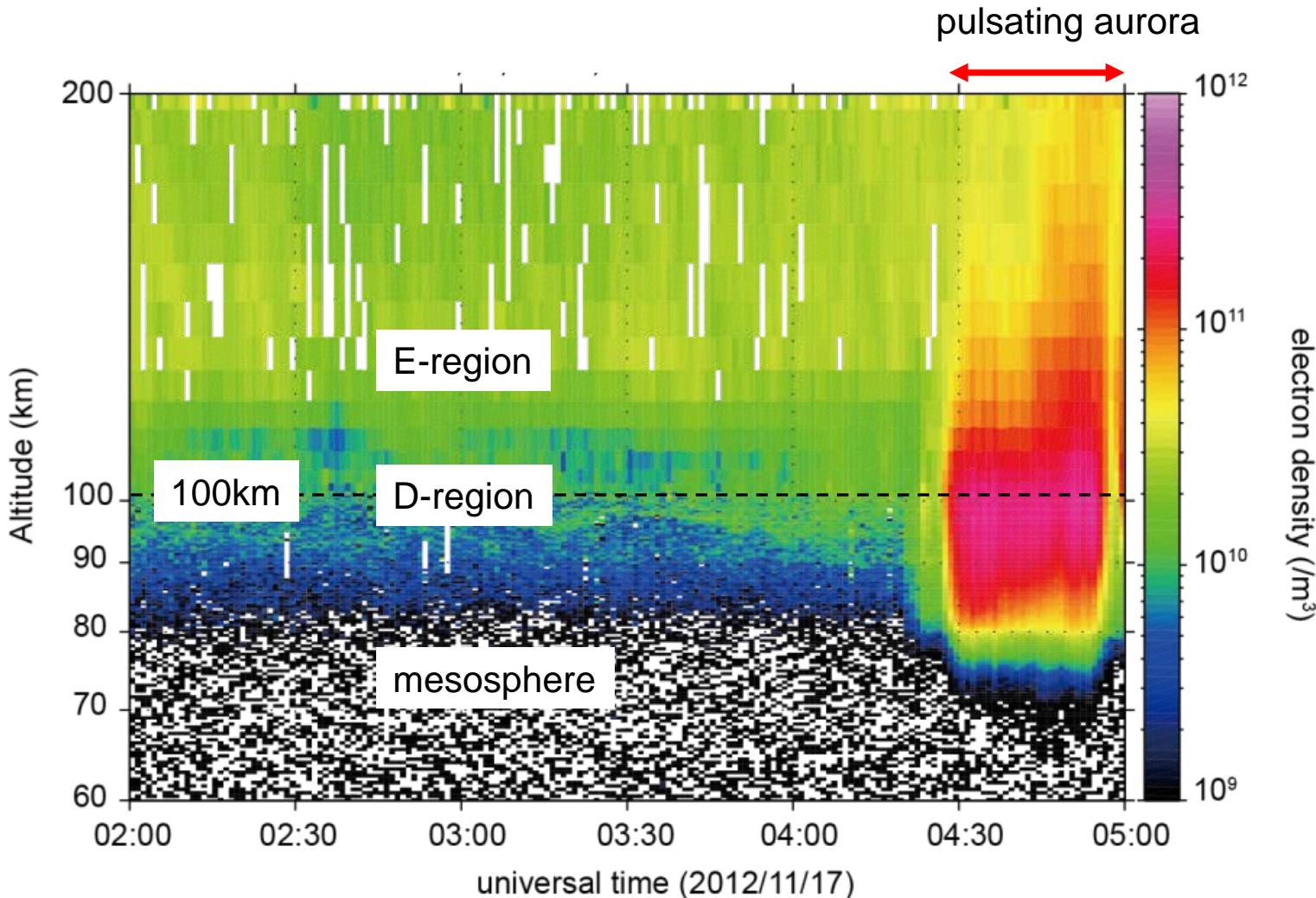
(STEL digital camera at Tromsø)

Photometer at magnetic zenith

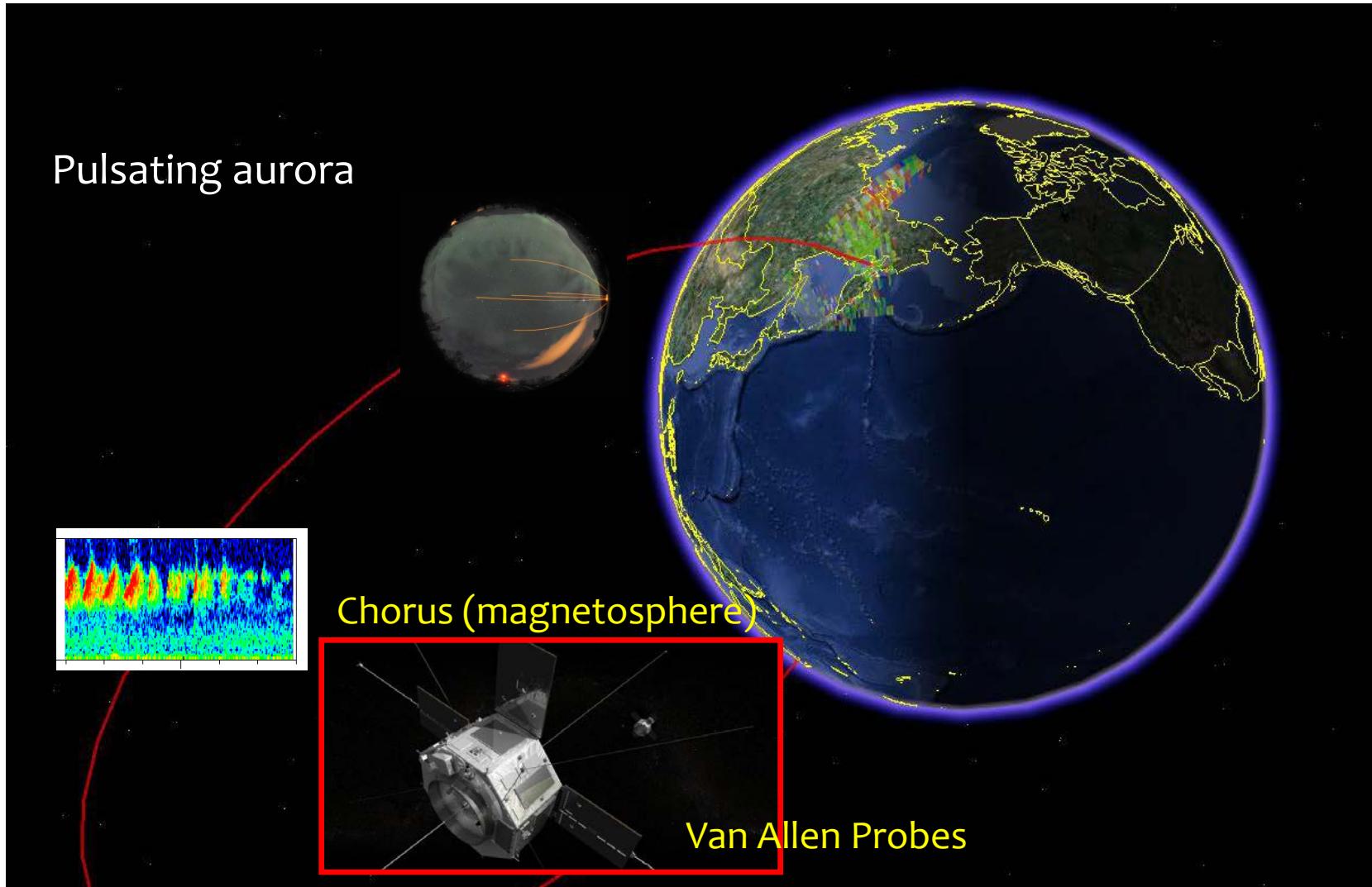


- PsA were observed at MLT 07:00 on November 17, 2012.

Electron density profile from the EISCAT VHF radar during pulsating aurora



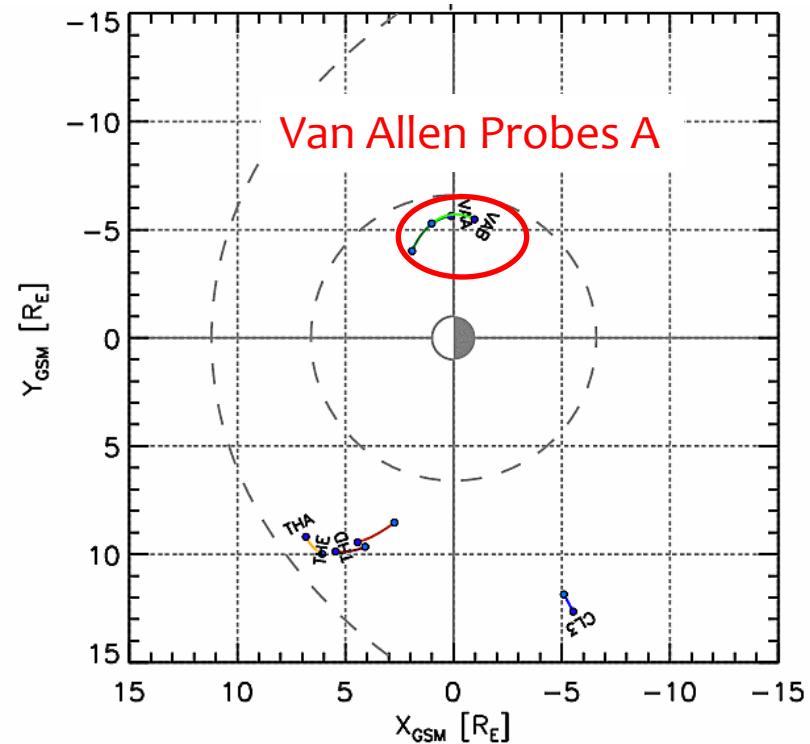
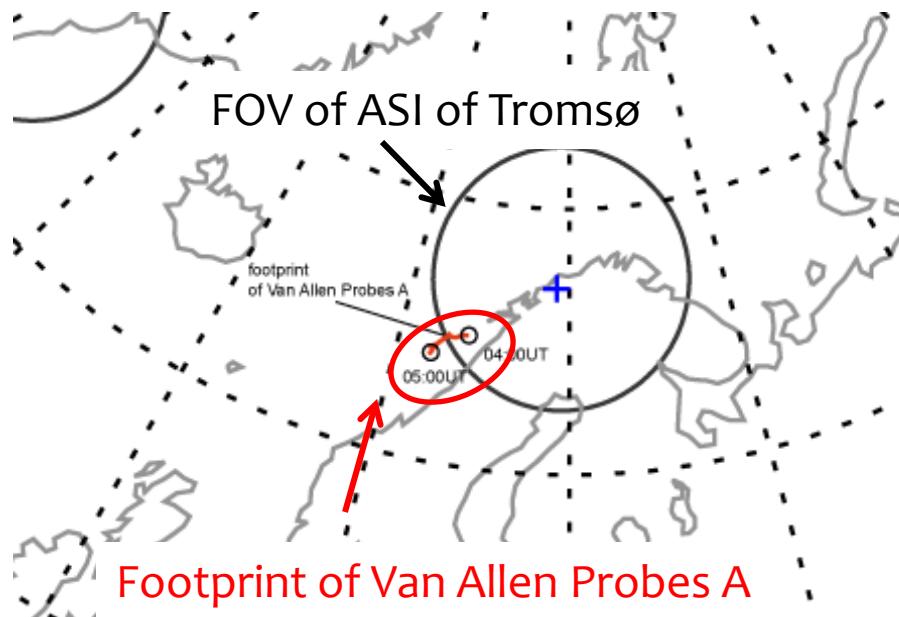
3. Observation at Space (Van Allen Probes)



3. Observation at Magnetosphere (Van Allen Probes)

During the pulsating aurora,

Van Allen Probes-A was traversing outside the plasmapause,
and the footprint of the satellite was near Tromsø.



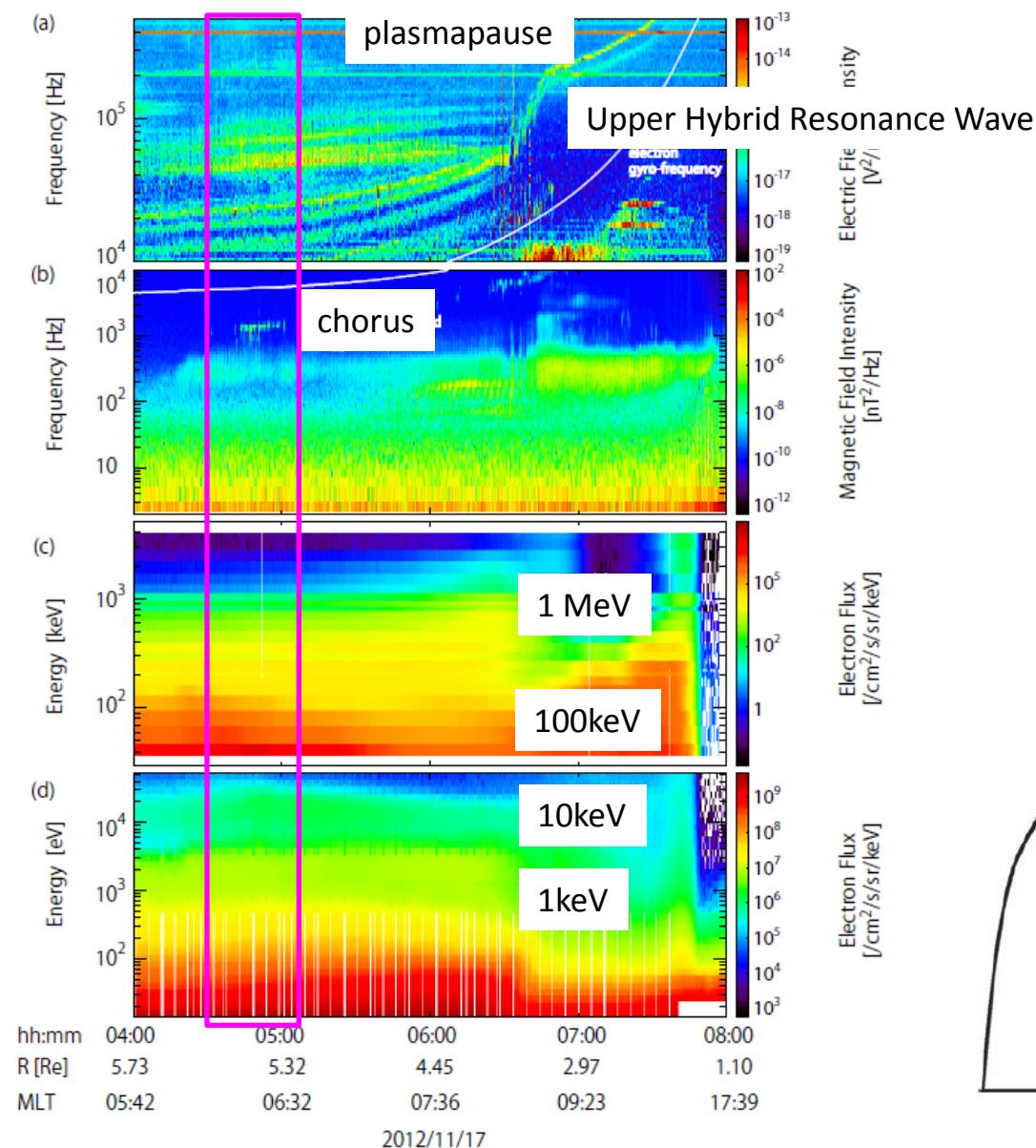
3. Observation at Magnetosphere (Van Allen Probes)

Electron (keV)

Plasma Waves (Hz)

Electron (keV)

Plasma Waves (Hz)

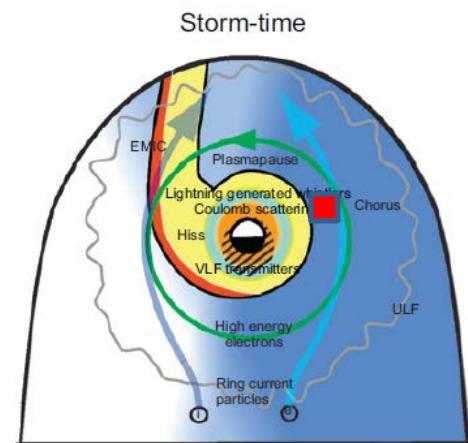


Intensity

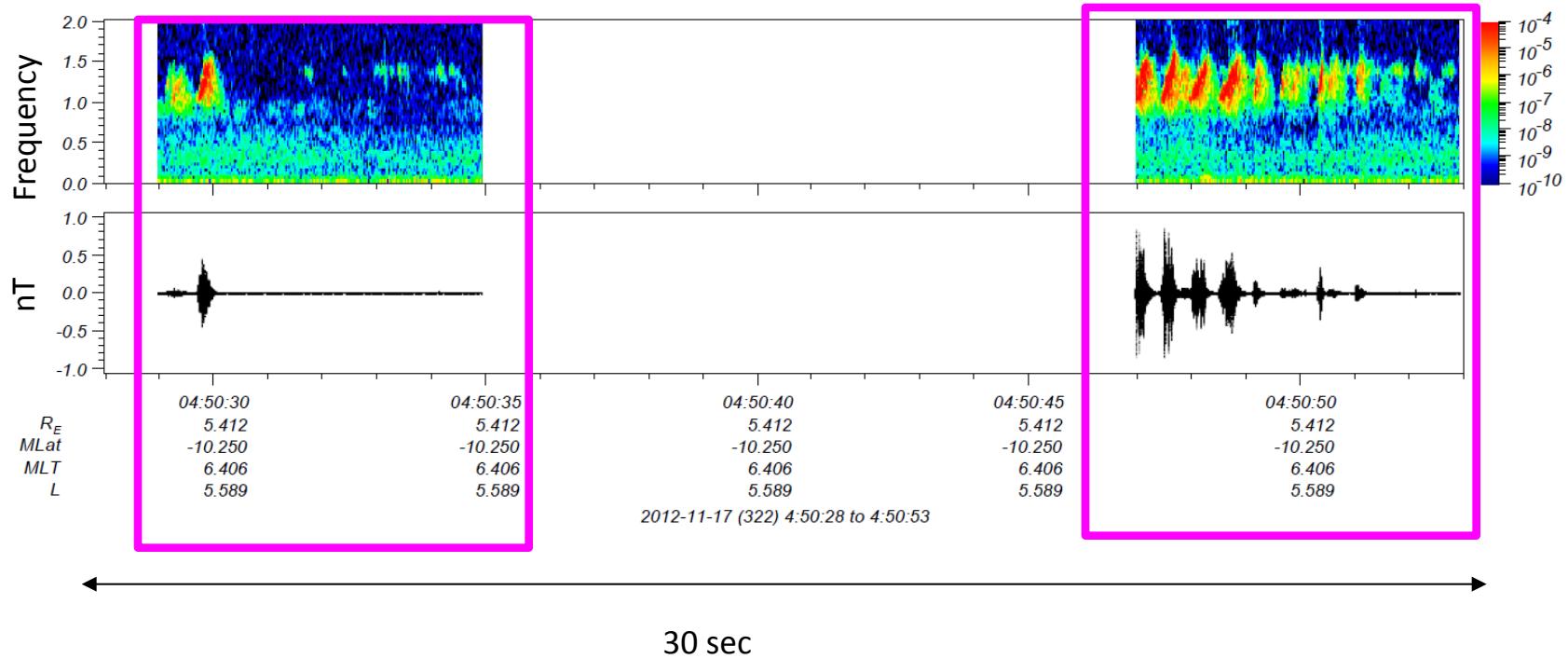
Electric Field $[V/m]$

Magnetic Field Intensity $[nT^2/Hz]$

Electron Flux $[cm^2/s/sr/keV]$



Plasma Wave Observations by Van Allen Probes



During the PsA event, Van Allen Probes-A identified rising tones of lower-band chorus in the magnetosphere.

Can these rising tone chorus cause precipitations of wideband energy electrons that were observed by EISCAT?

4. Simulation

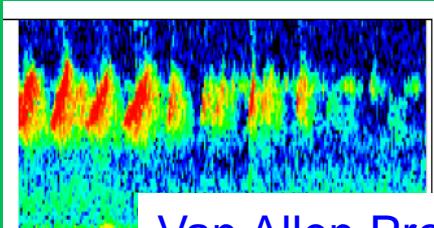
Simulation Input:

Simulation Output:

Van Allen Probes observation

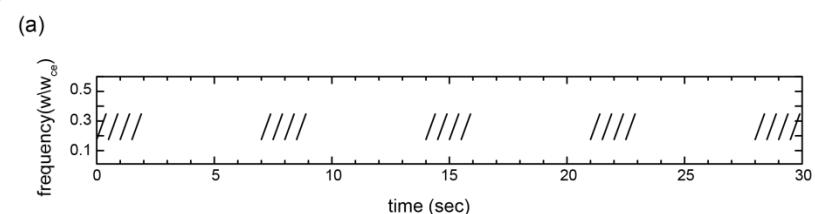
Comparison with EISCAT

Observed chorus

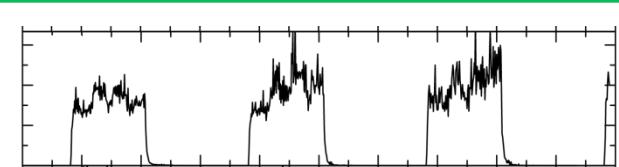


Van Allen Probes

Chorus model for input

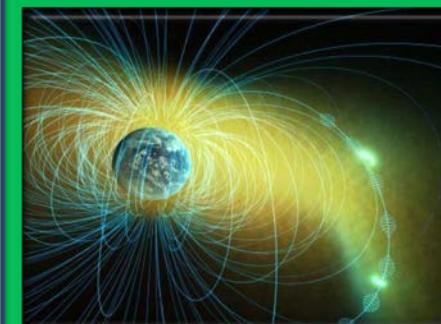


Precipitated flux at ionospheric altitude



comparison with EISCAT

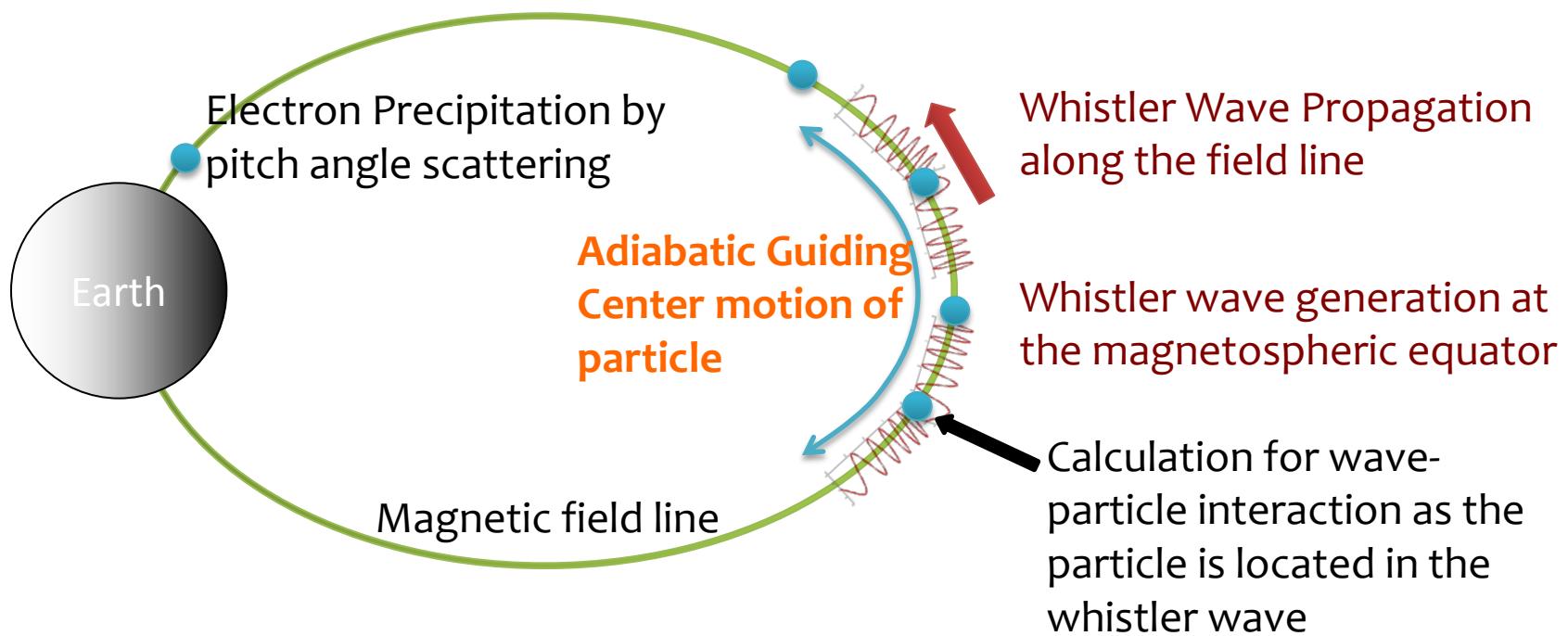
Test-Particle Simulation



Test-particle simulation.
The observed fp/fc is used in the model.

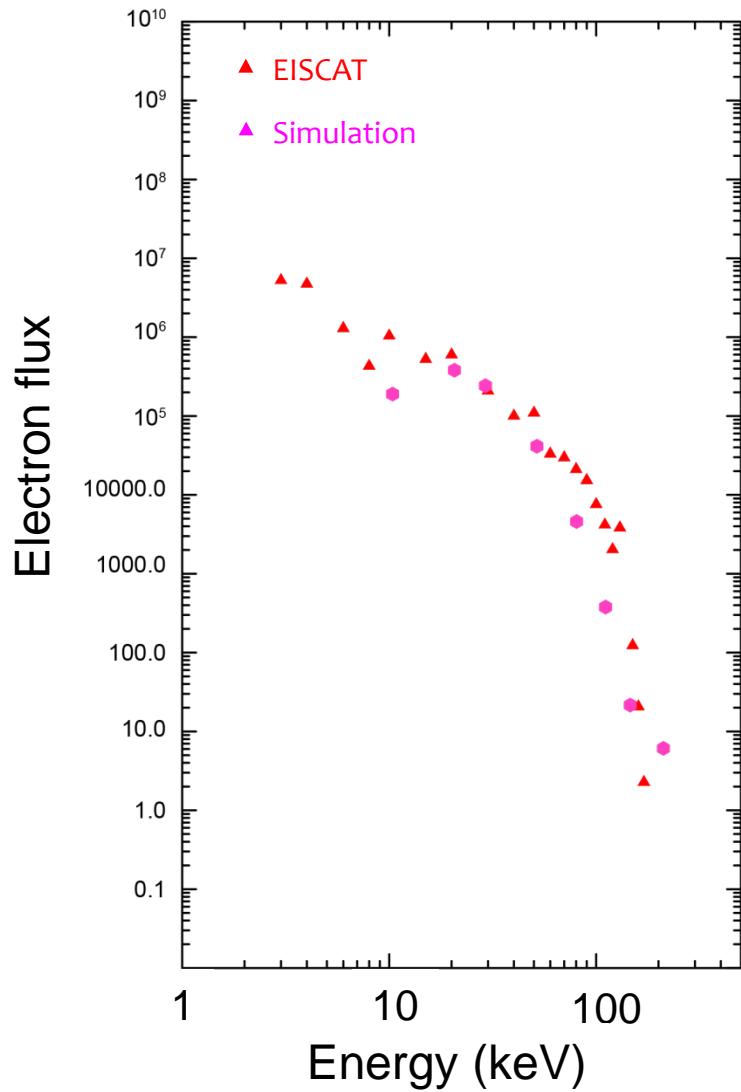
4. Simulation: GEMSIS-RBW [Saito, Miyoshi, Seki, JGR, 2012]

We solve the equation of motion for each particles and equation of waves
considering the dispersion relation of whistler mode waves.
number of particles: $> 5 \times 10^5$



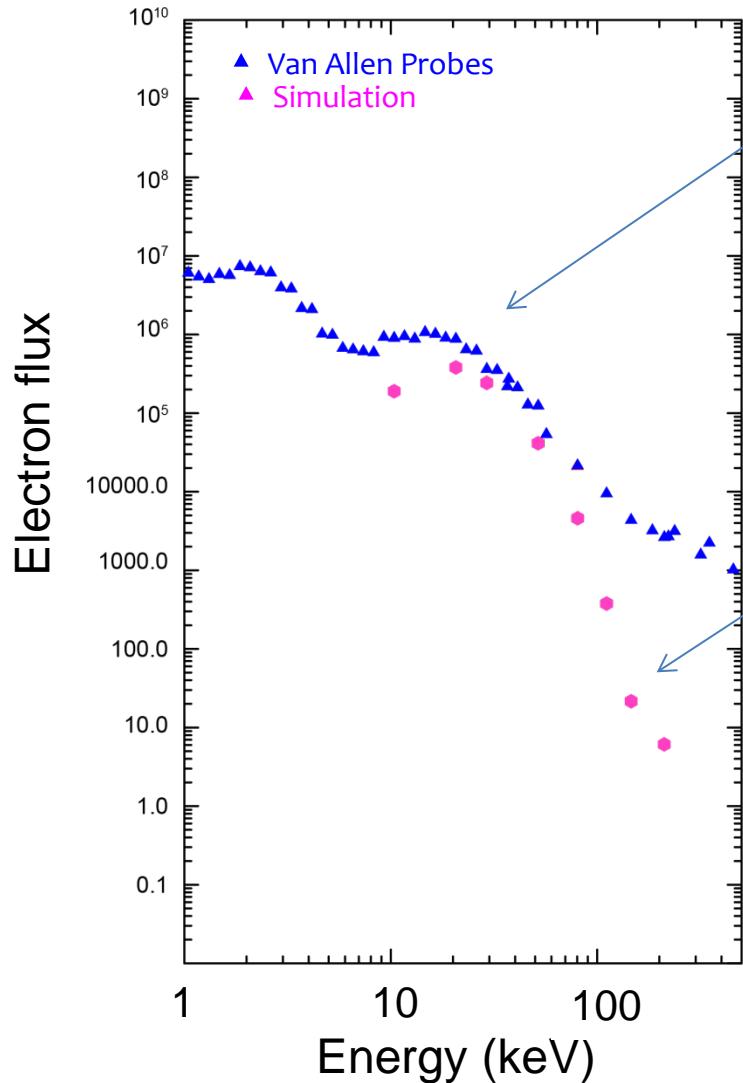
Electron energy spectrum : Simulation/Observations

EISCAT and Simulation



Electron energy spectrum : Simulation/Observations

Van Allen Probes and Simulation



Comparative flux between magnetosphere and ionosphere:
strong diffusion (- 80 keV)

Precipitating flux is smaller than trapped flux
weak diffusion (~ 100 keV)

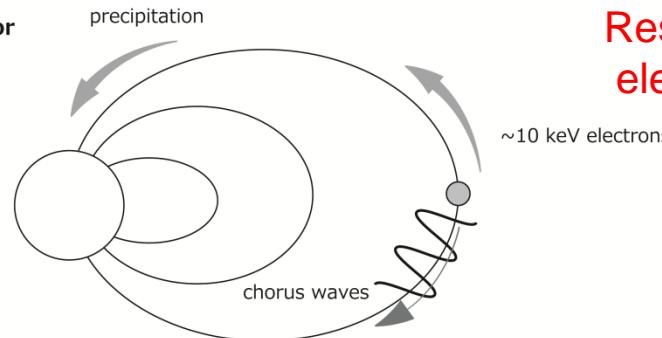
Propagation latitude controls the highest energy of precipitating electrons.

5. Summary

Our model has predicted the precipitation of the wideband energy electron (~keV – MeV) associated with the pulsating aurora.

(a) Resonance near the equator

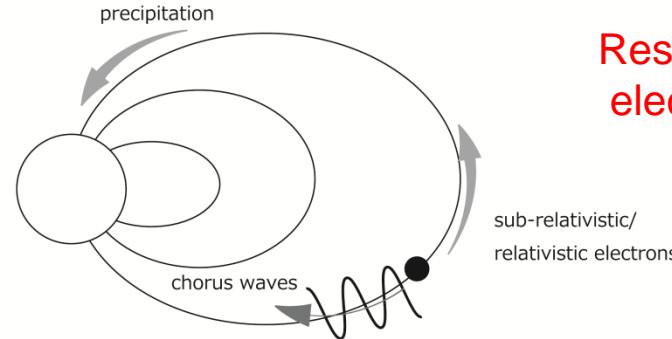
~10 keV electrons
(Pulsating aurora)



Resonance with ~10 keV electrons near the equator

(b) Resonance at the higher latitude

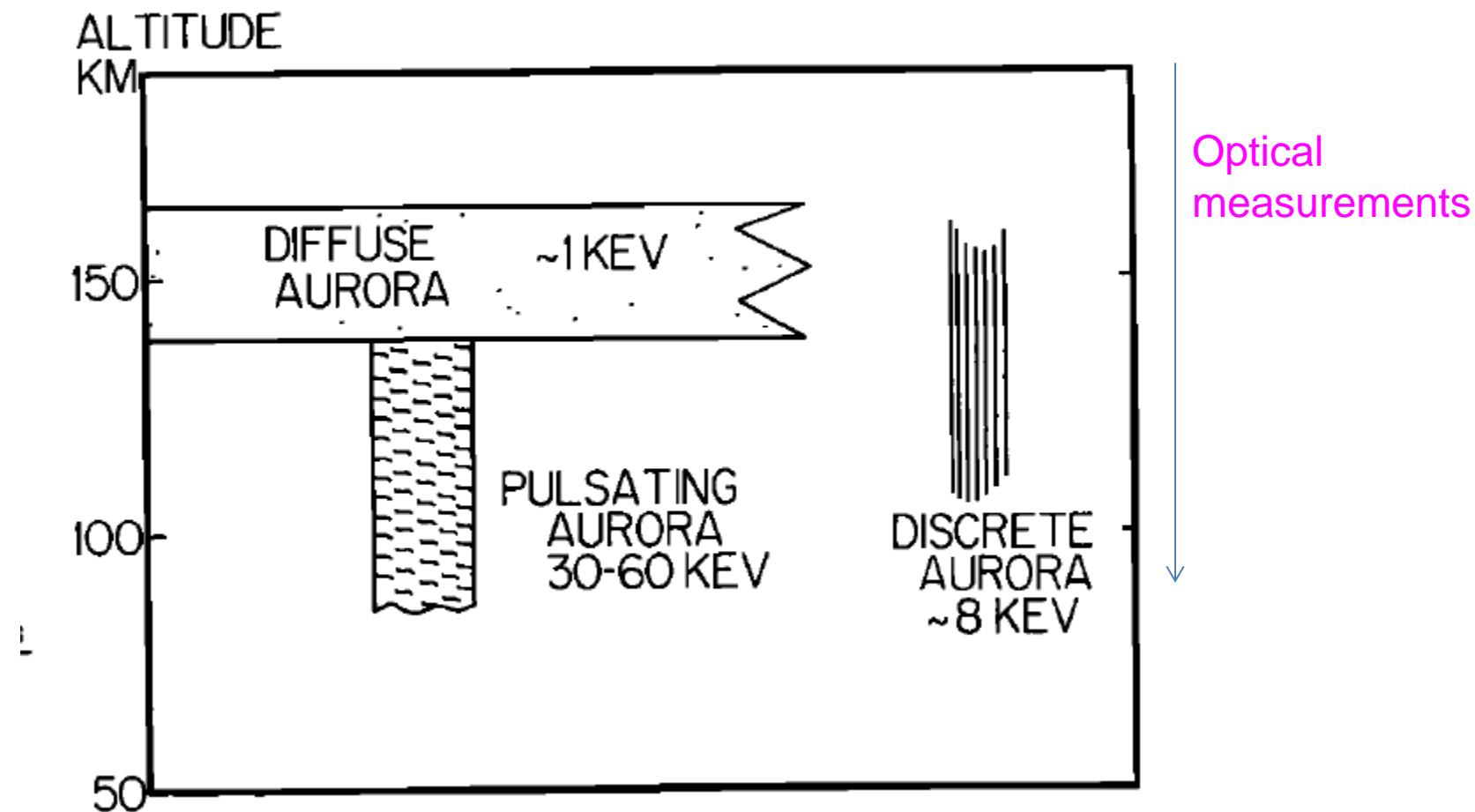
sub-relativistic/relativistic electrons



Resonance with >200 keV electrons at the mid-latitudes

This study confirmed the wideband energy electron precipitations due to the propagating whistler mode waves, which cause significant effect on the depression of the ozone at the middle atmosphere (Miyoshi+, JGR, 2015).

6. Summary



Brown+, 1976

Future Direction



Japanese new geospace satellite ERG will be launched in 2016.

New observations, ERG, EISCAT-3D, other new observations provide
new findings on a coupling between magnetosphere and atmosphere.