

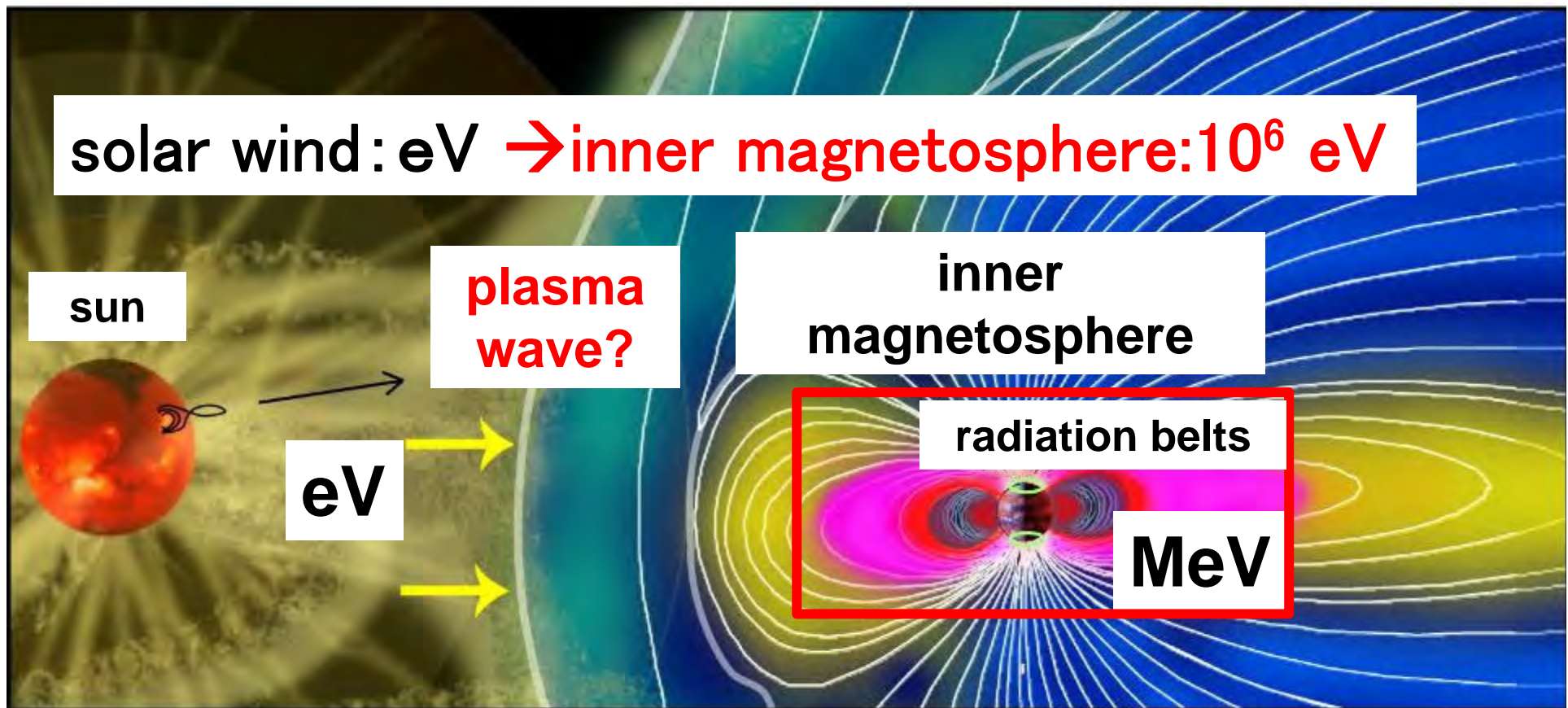
The Earth's Inner Magnetosphere and Space Weather

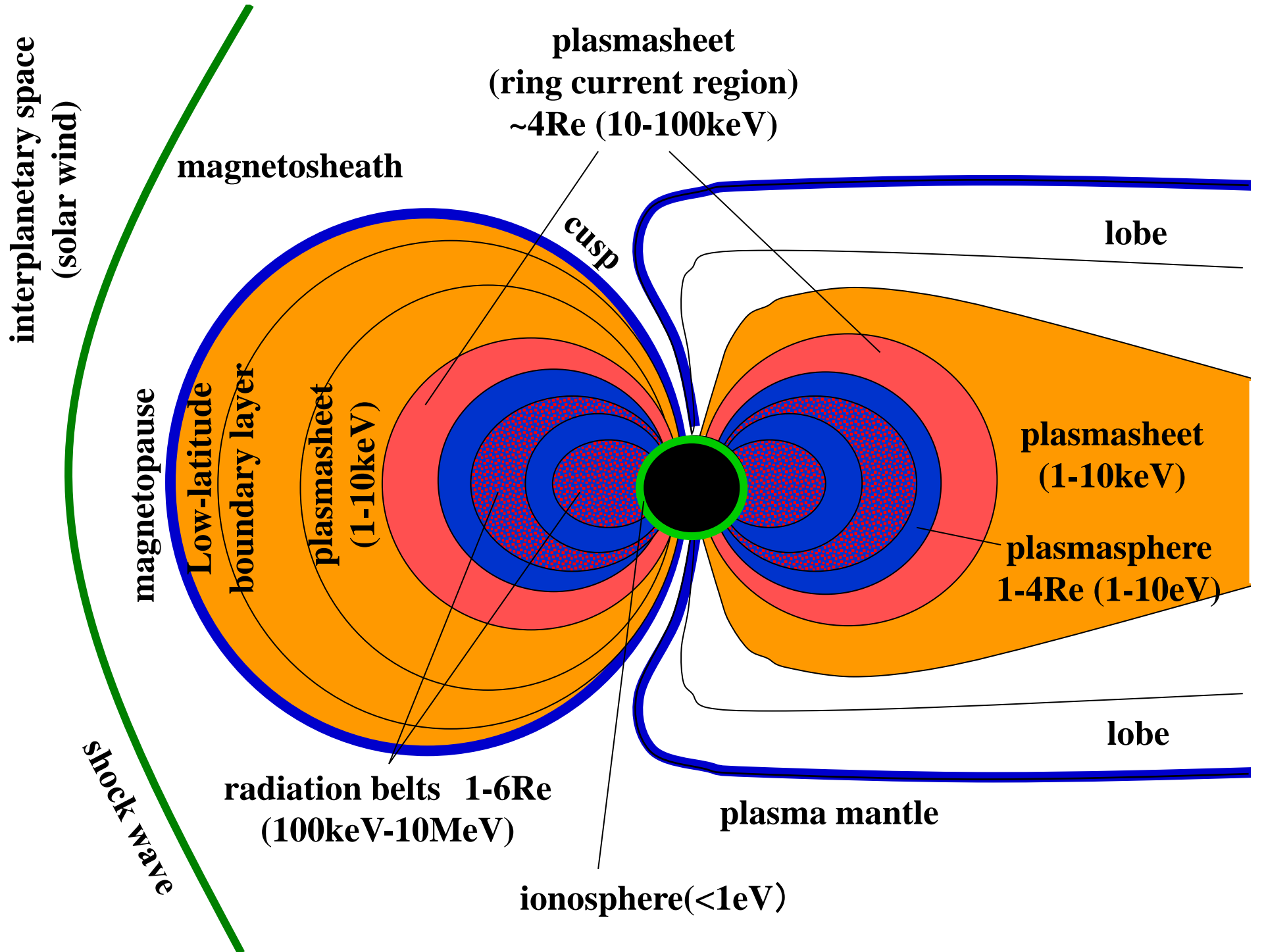
**SHIOKAWA, Kazuo
(Institute for Space-Earth Environmental
Research, Nagoya University)**

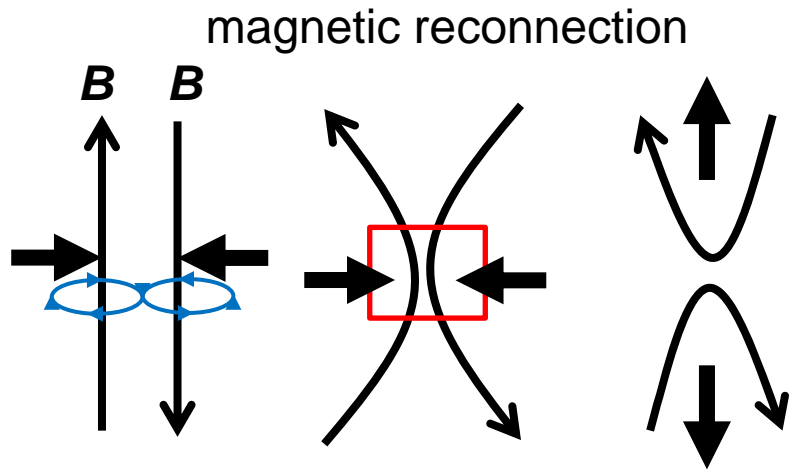
For ISWI Space Weather Workshop, November 3, 2021, online

Inner Magnetosphere

- Particle acceleration without collision
→ MHD processes and wave-particle interaction are essentially important



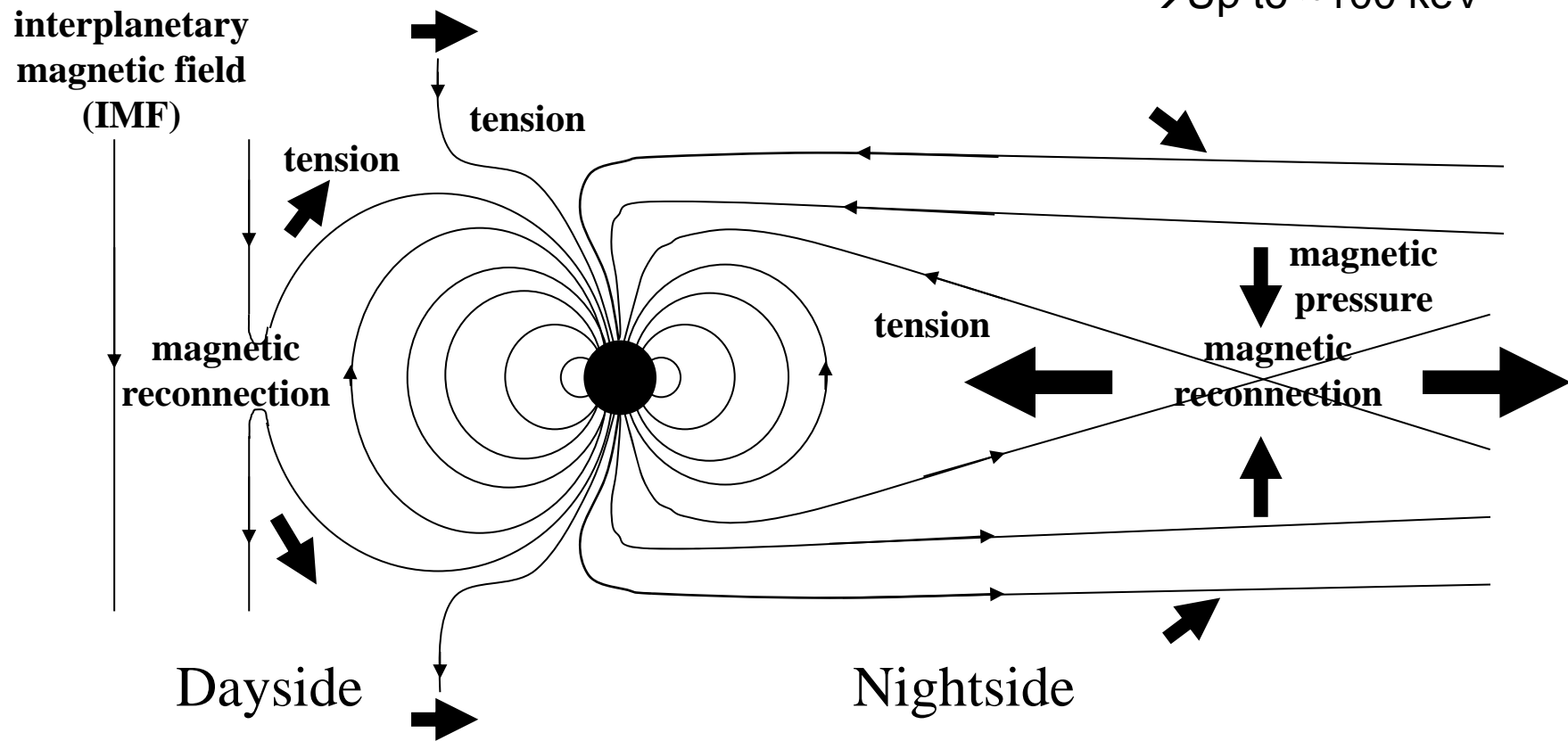


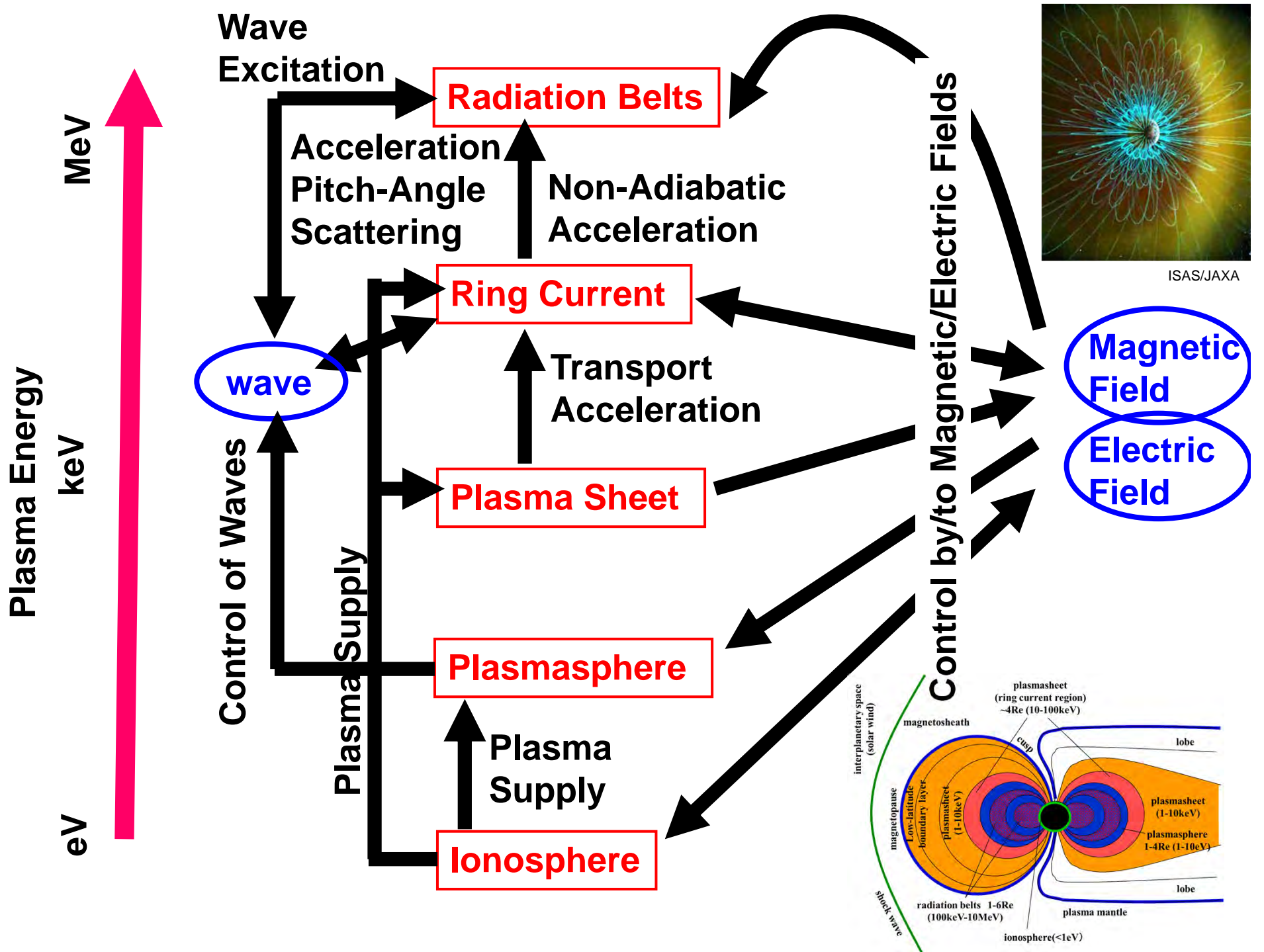


$$\mu = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v_{\perp}^2}{B} = \frac{E_{\perp}}{B} = \text{const}$$

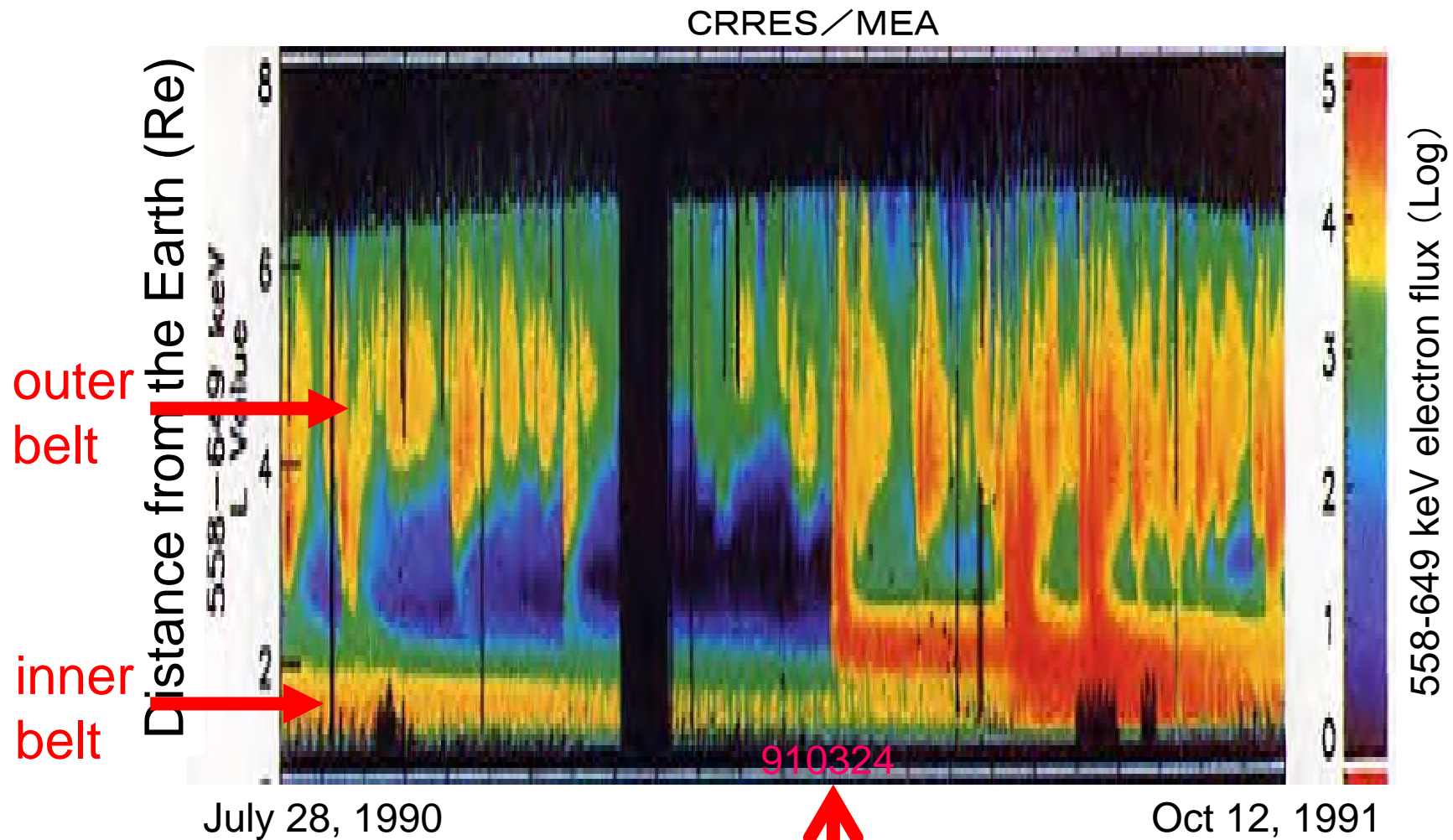
B increase \rightarrow *E_⊥ increase*

\rightarrow Betatron Acceleration
 \rightarrow Up to ~ 100 keV



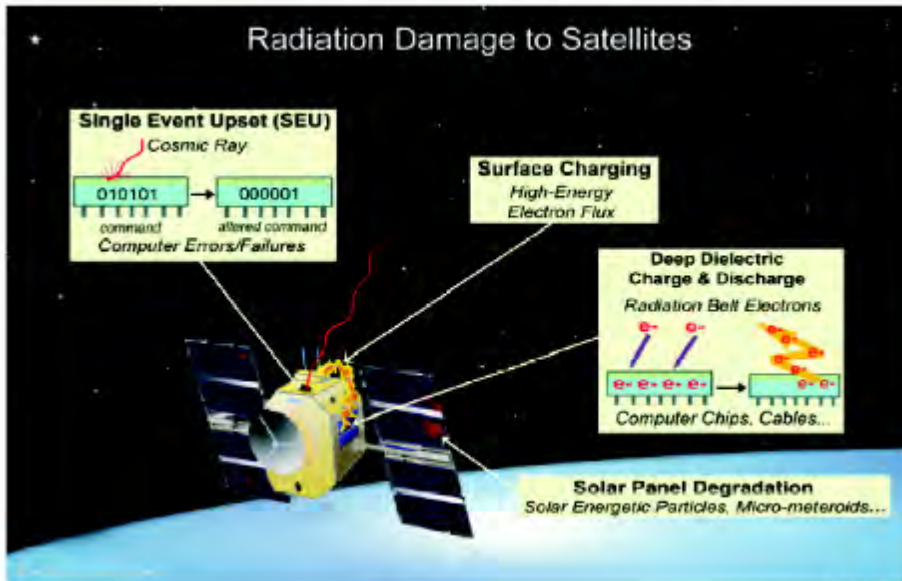


Dynamic variation of radiation belt electrons



**large geomagnetic storm
caused by CME from the sun**

High-energy particles gives danger in space for human beings.



SPACESTORM and British Antarctic Survey 02-00001-15



Radiation dose for astronauts

Satellite anomaly by high-energy particles

Satellite failure by magnetic storm (Jan. 23, 1994, Asahi Evening News)

Storm blows Canada's satellites

OTTAWA—A massive electromagnetic storm knocked out Canada's two communications satellites, and one of them may be lost for ever and become an expensive piece of space junk, the operating company Telesat Canada said Friday.

Telesat executives said a unusual localized storm caused short-circuits on its Anik E-1 and E-2 satellites Thursday, disrupting telephone, television and data transmission services across Canada.

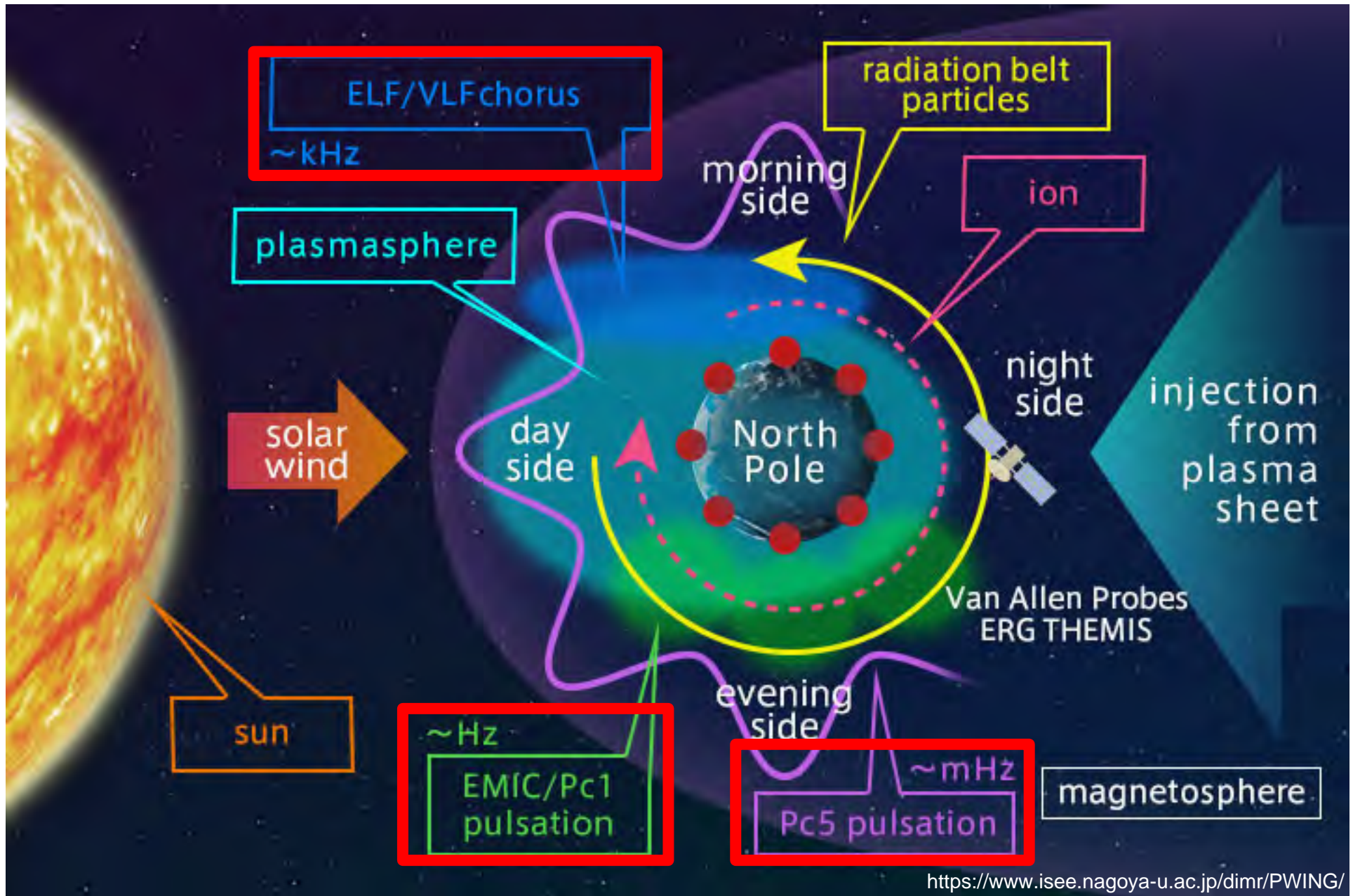
Engineers managed to reposition the first unit eight hours later, but the second, Canada's main broadcasting satellite, is spinning out of control and pointing away from Earth.

Compiled from Reuter and The Associated Press

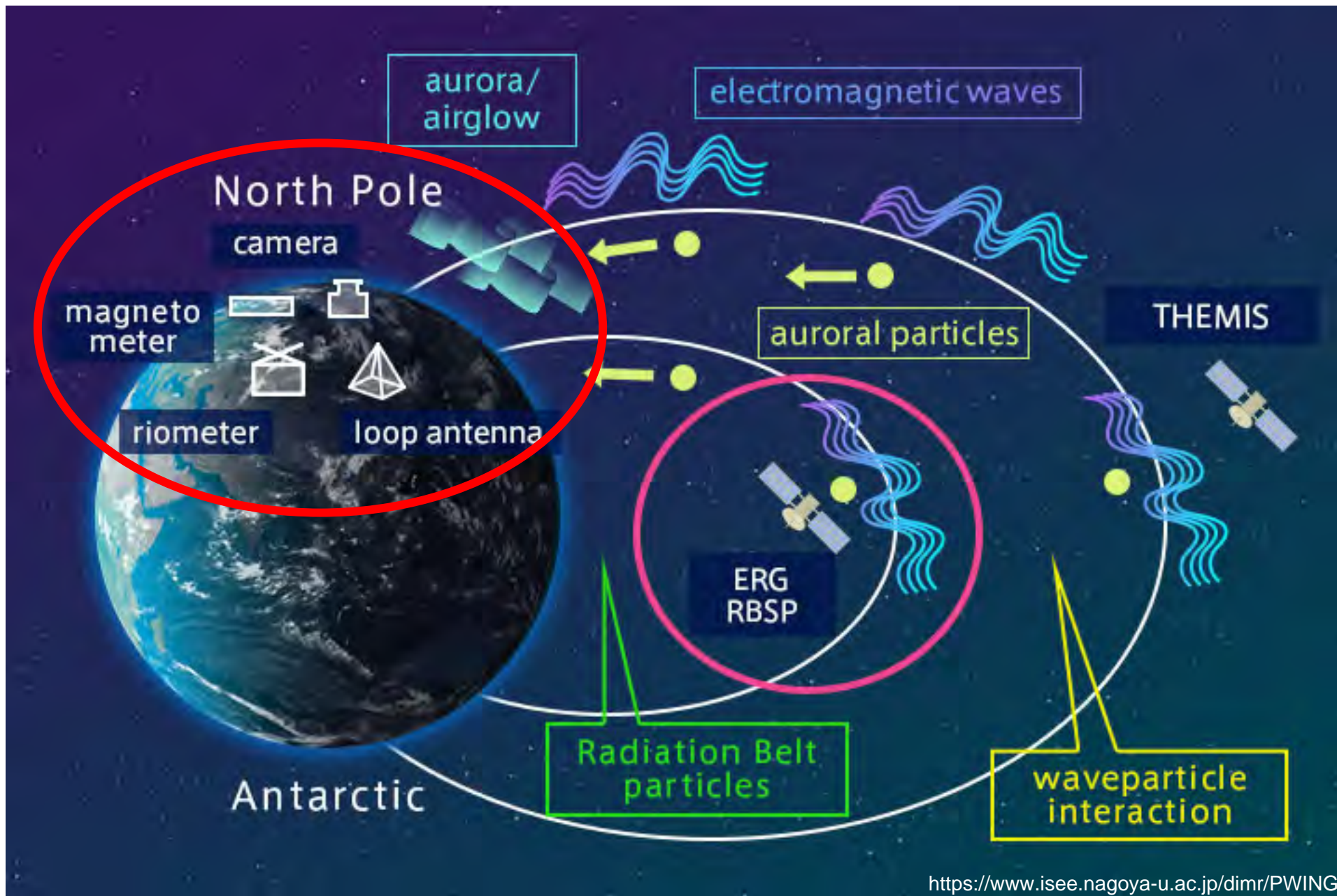
$$f_c = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{eB}{2\pi m}$$

$B = 100 \text{ nT} \rightarrow$ proton: $f_c = 1.5 \text{ Hz} = \sim 1 \text{ Hz}$
 electron: $f_c = 2800 \text{ Hz} = \sim 1 \text{ kHz}$

Hz & kHz

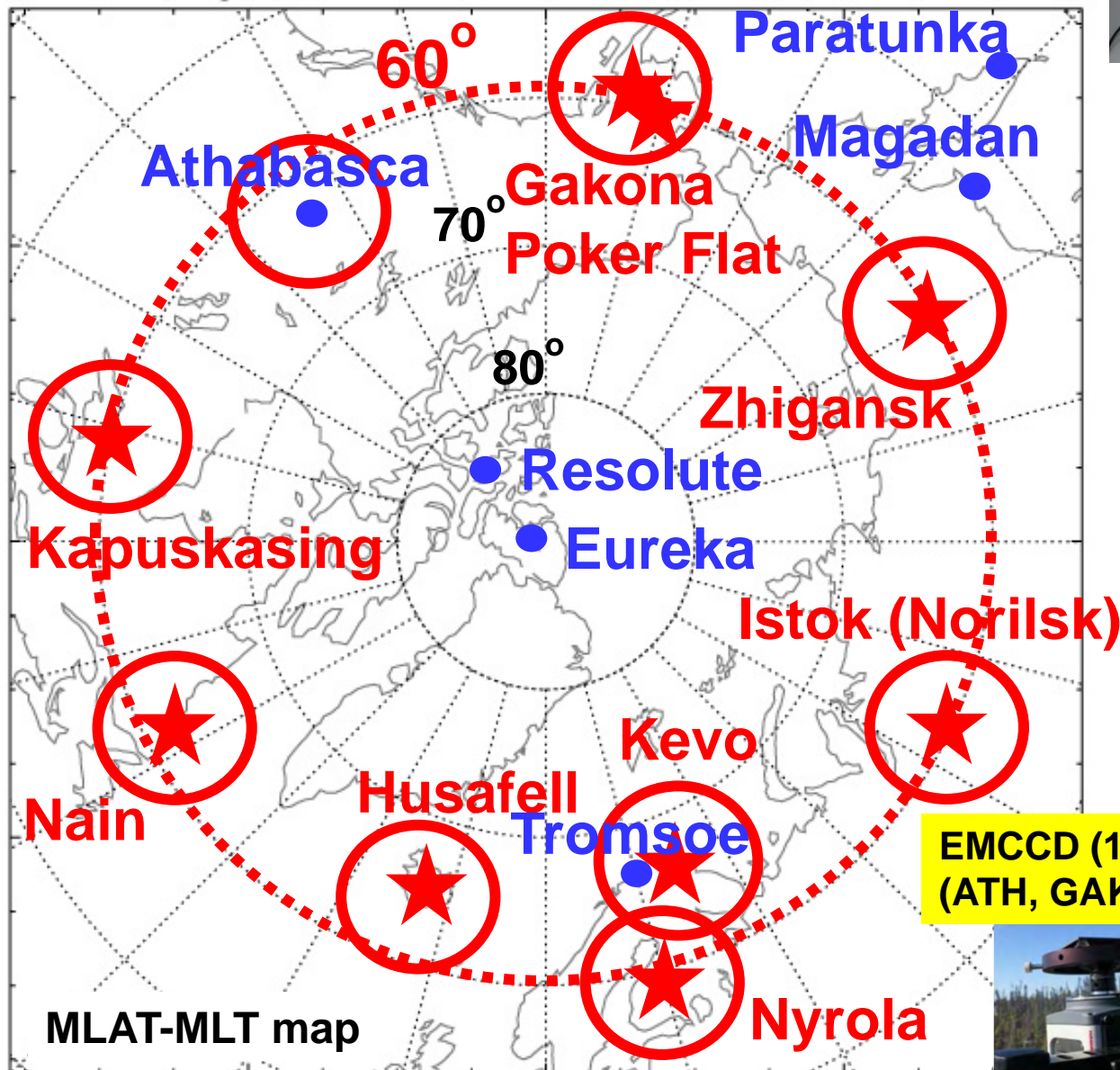


Phenomena in the magnetosphere can be monitored on the ground.



Ground-based stations of the PWING Project (2016-2021).

- Existing sites
- ★ New sites



<http://www.isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/dimr/PWING/>

Induction magnetometer 64Hz



VLF antenna 40kHz



Riometer 64Hz



EMCCD (100Hz)
(ATH, GAK, KEV)

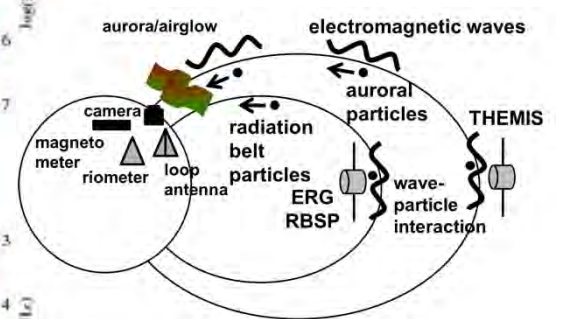
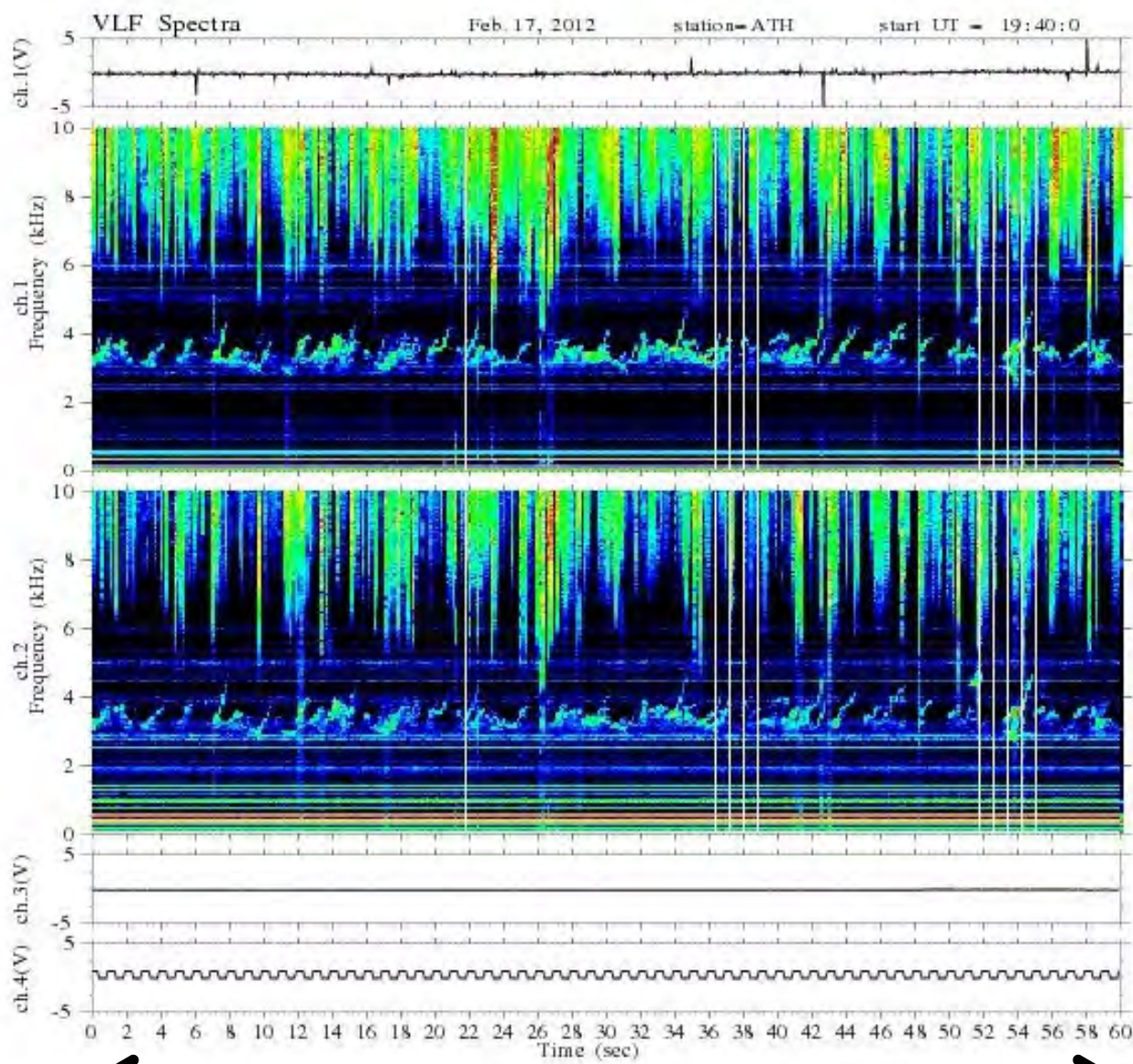


all-sky camera 1.5min

ELF/VLF waves in the magnetosphere



kHz

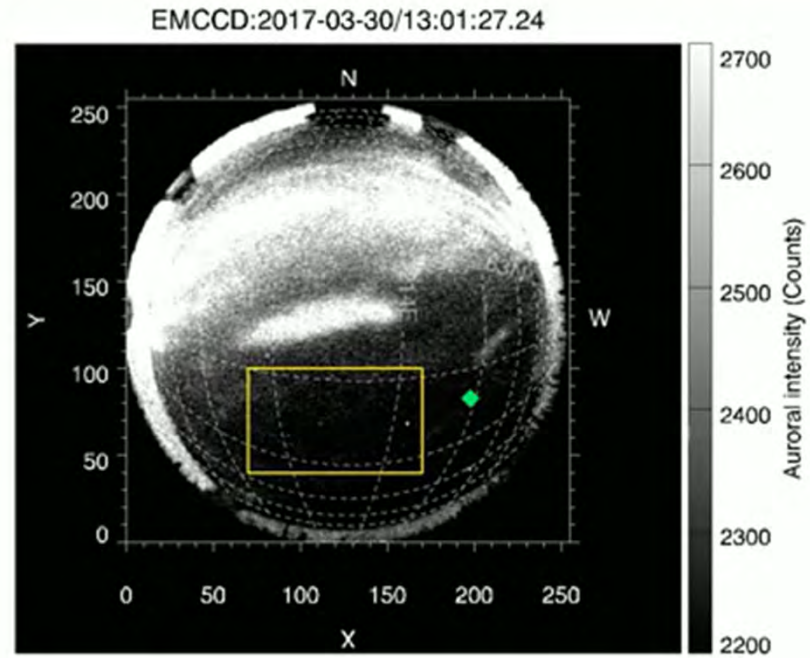
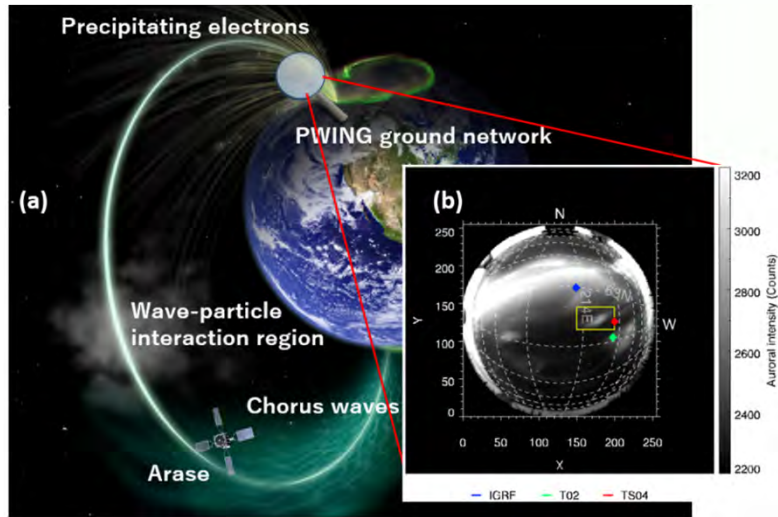


[Click here for Ch.1 sound](#)

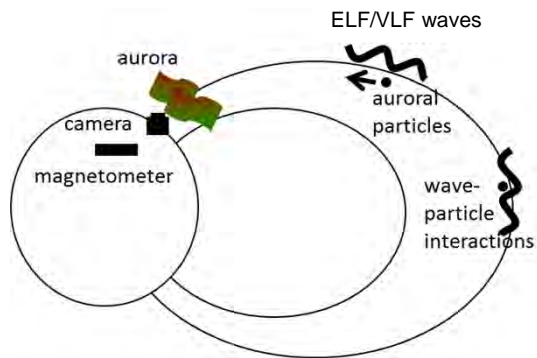
← 1-min →

Pulsating aurora and chorus correspondence

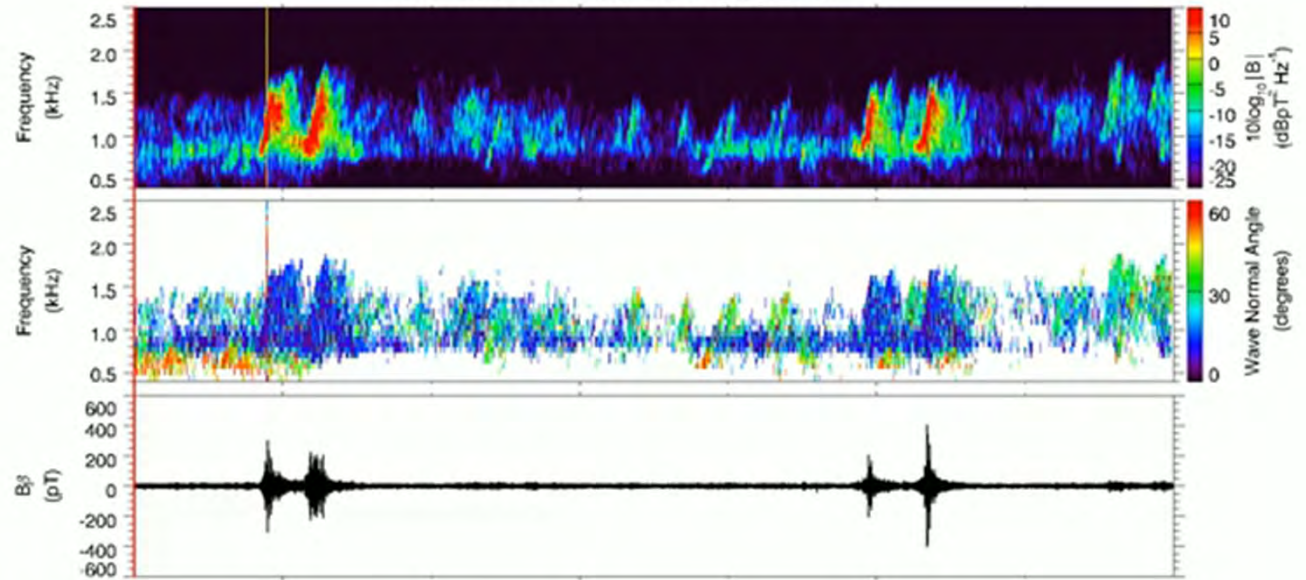
kHz



Gakona, Alaska



Chorus:2017-03-30/13:01:26.760311



2017 Mar 30 13:01:28 13:01:30 13:01:32

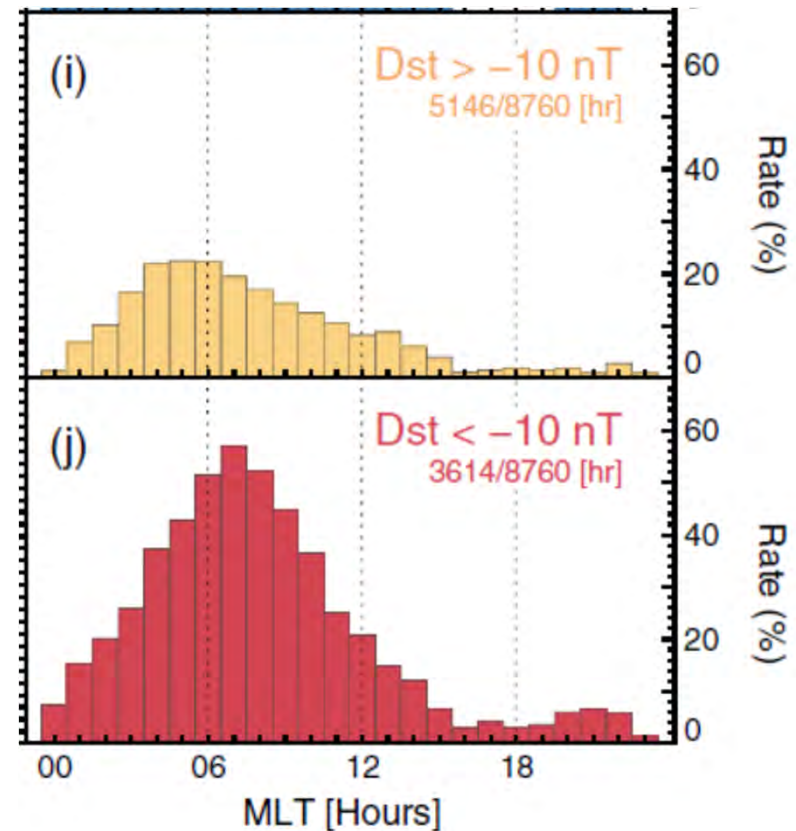
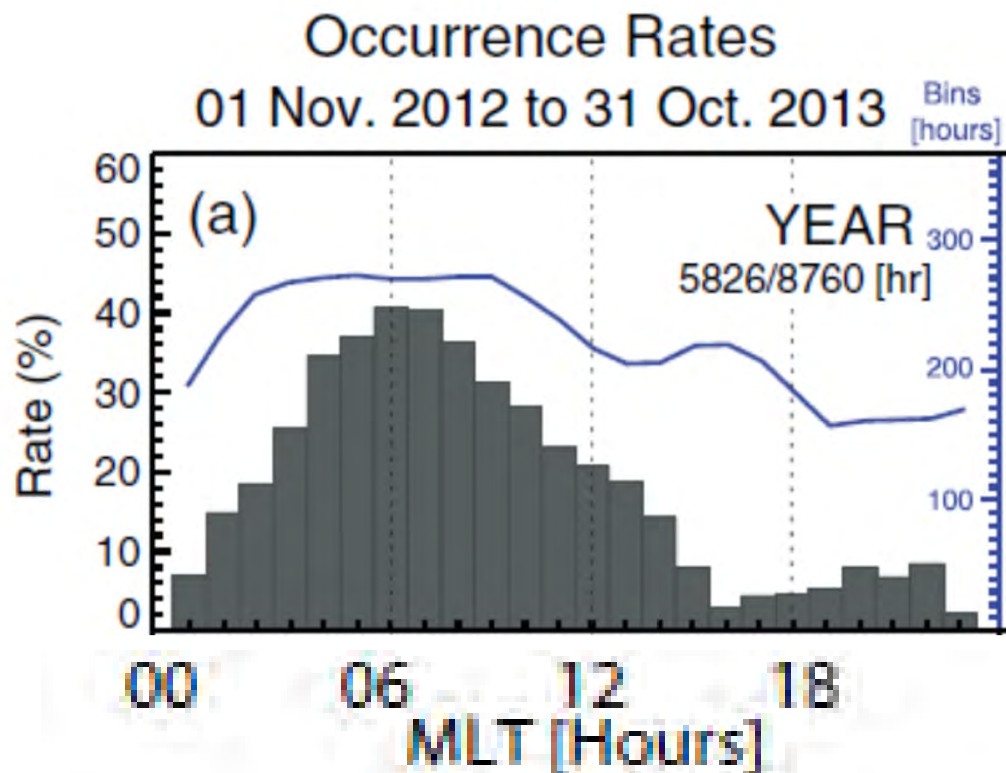
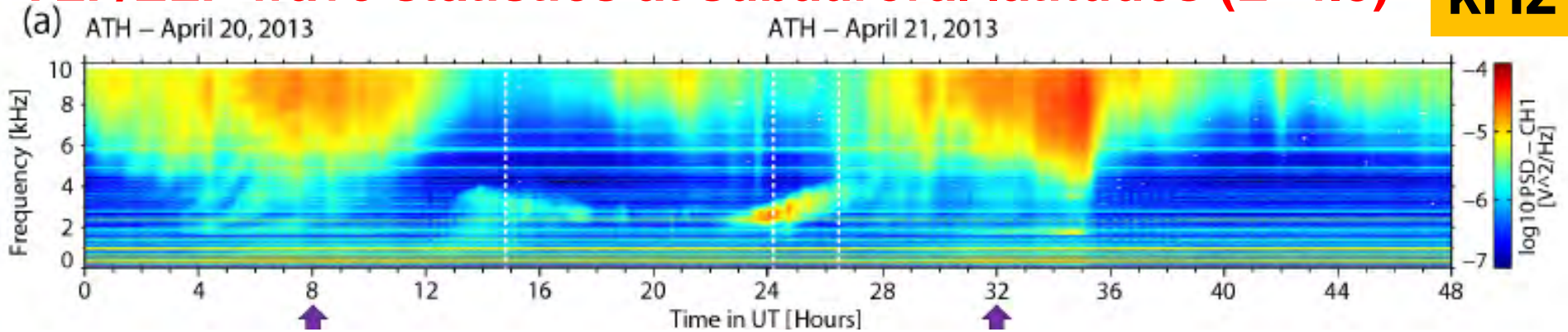
7 seconds

Ozaki et al.
(Nature Comm., 2019)

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07996-z>

VLF/ELF wave statistics at subauroral latitudes (L=4.3)

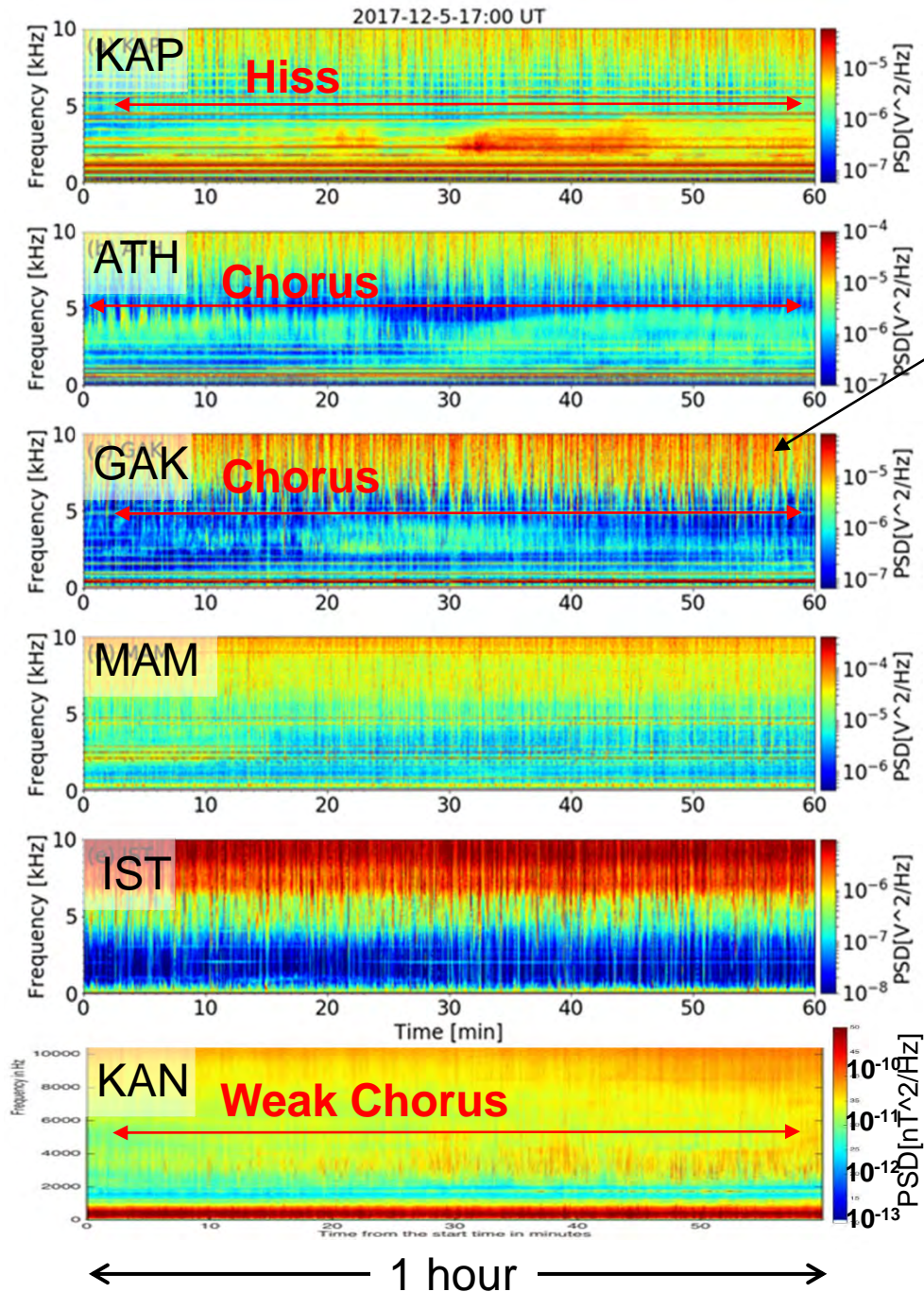
kHz



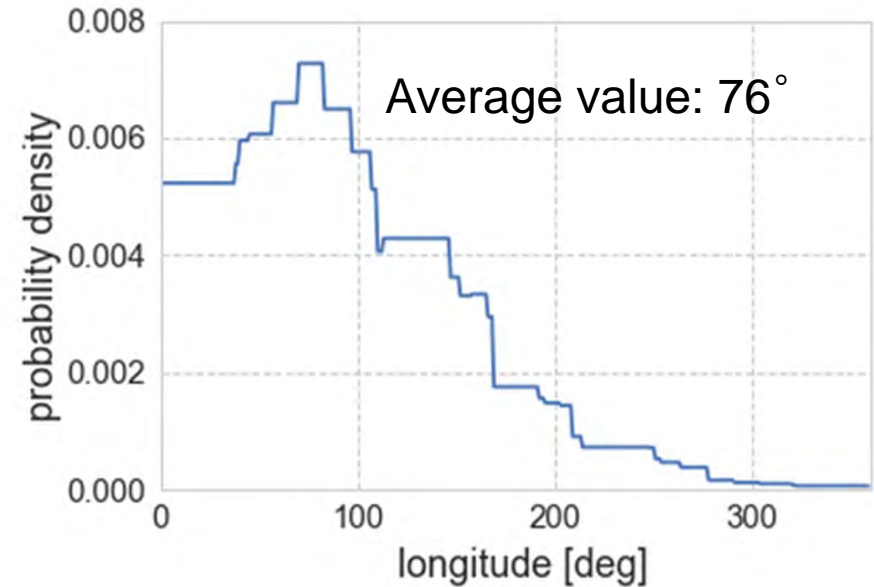
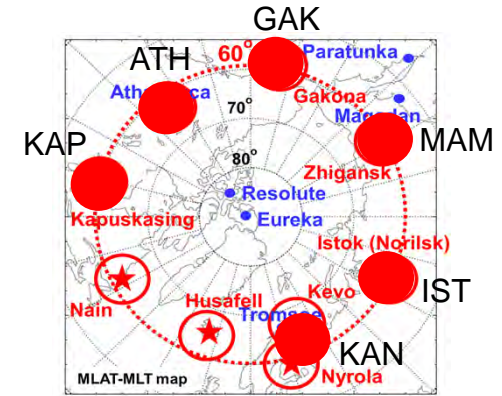
Martinez-Calderon et al. (JGR, 2015)
doi:10.1002/2015JA021347

kHz

Takeshita et al. (JGR, 2019)
<https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JA026810>



Lightning noise

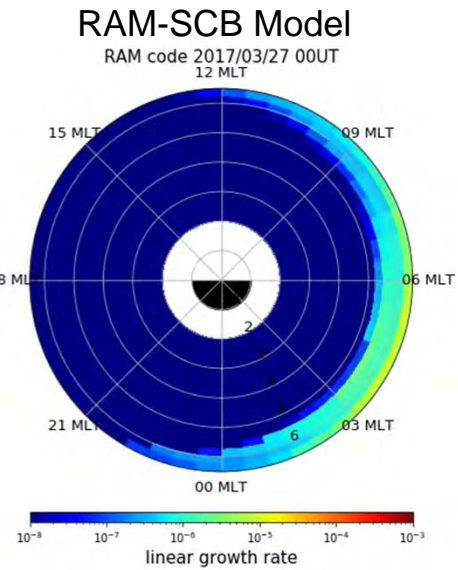
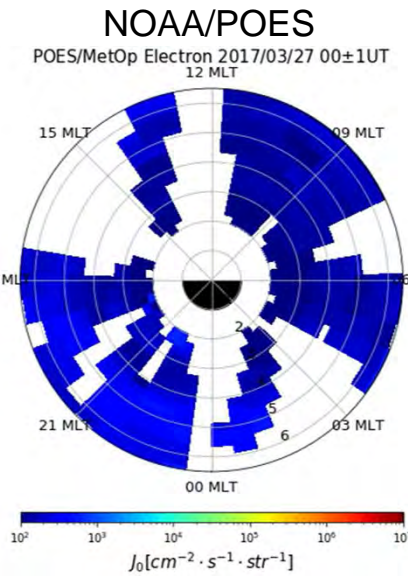
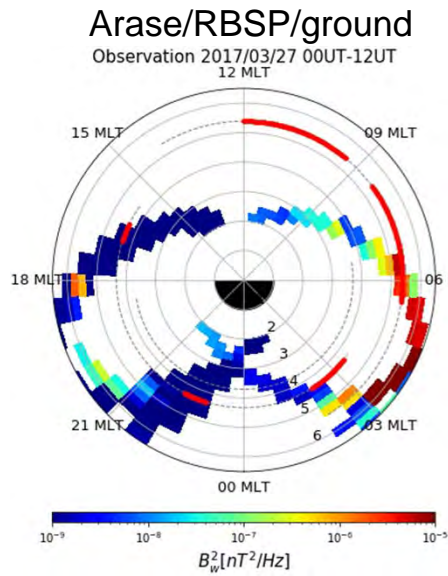
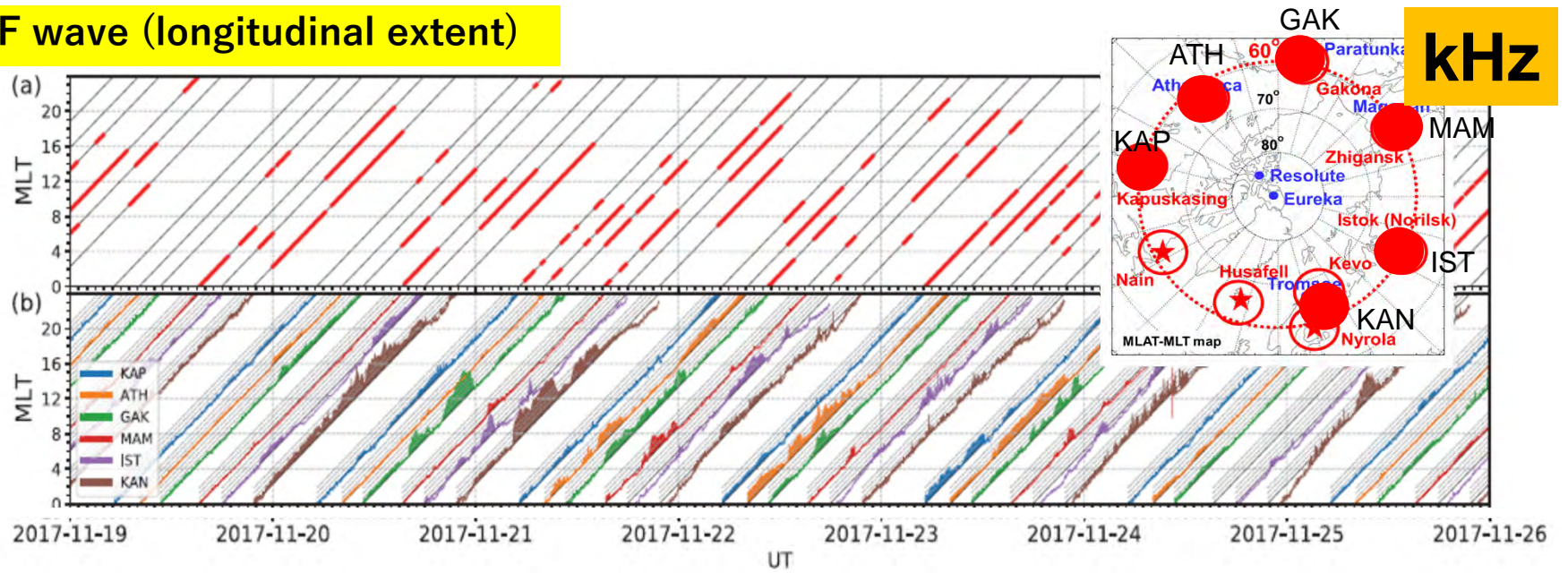


Probability density of longitudinal extent.

Longitudinal extent of ELF/VLF waves is ~76 degree on average, based on 2-month observations at 6 stations.

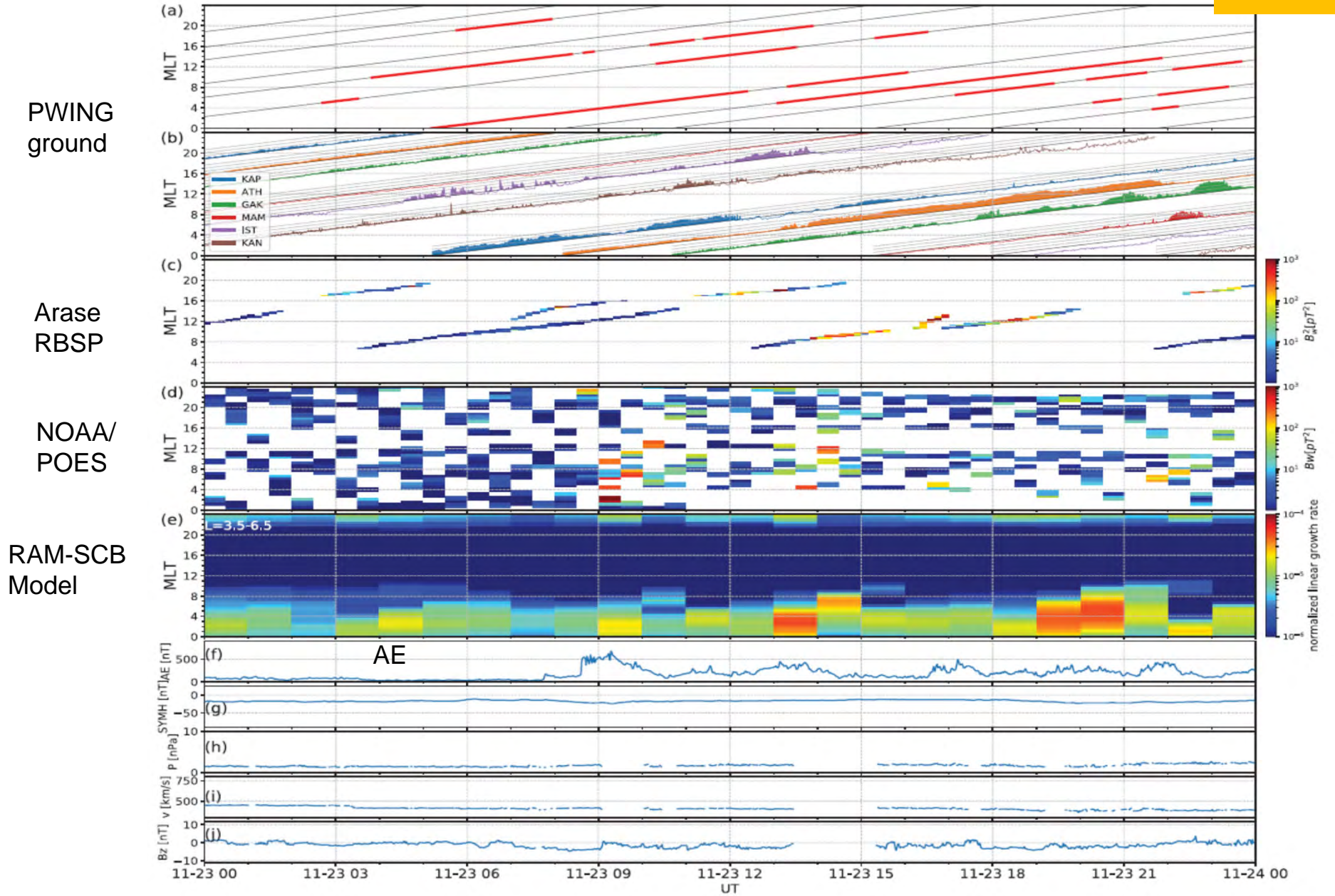
ELF/VLF wave (longitudinal extent)

PWING
ground



ELF/VLF wave (longitudinal extent)

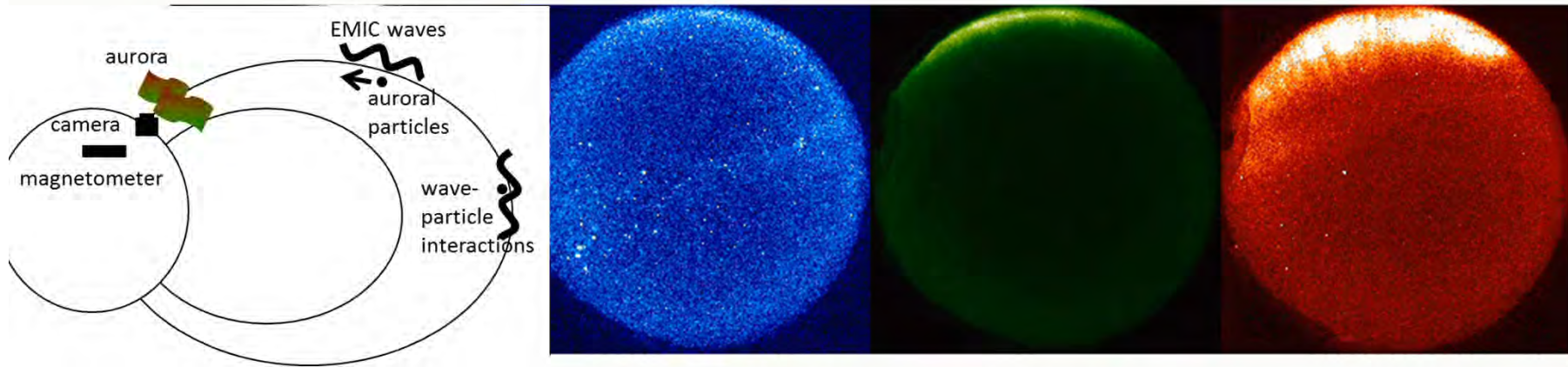
kHz



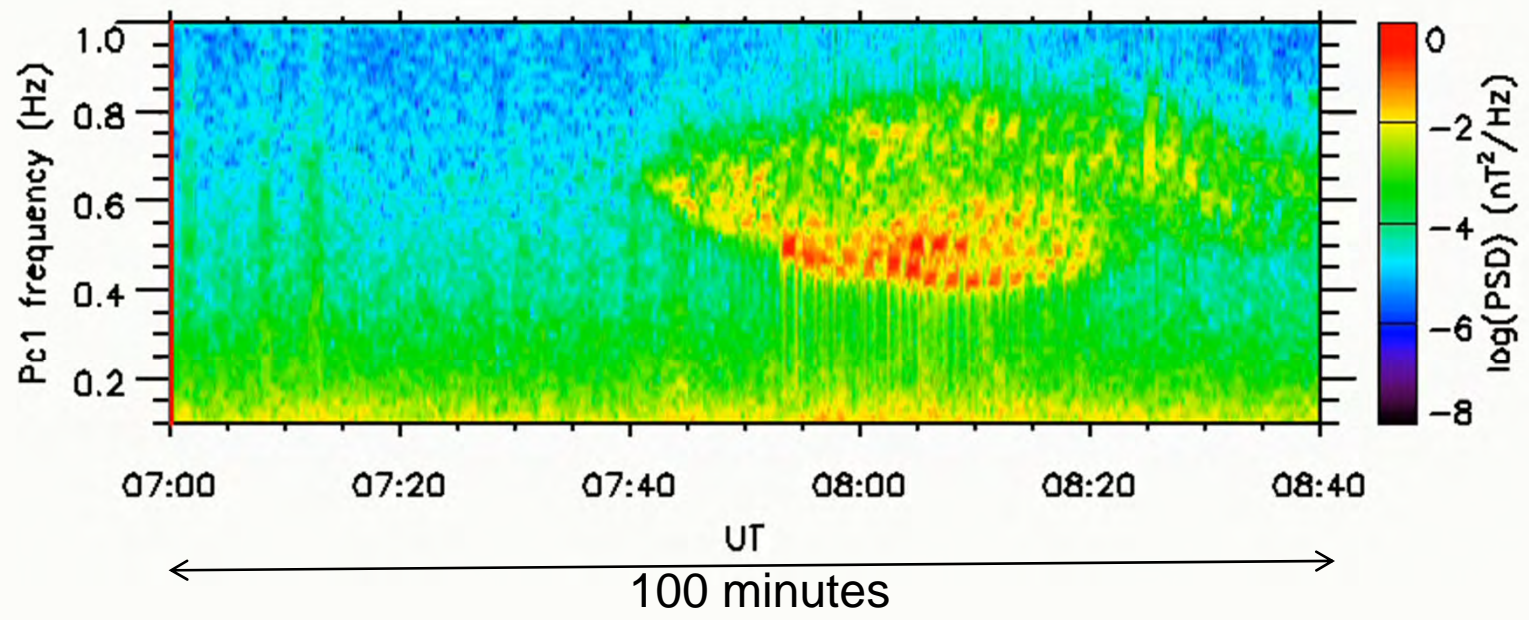
Isolated proton aurora and EMIC(Pc1) waves

07:00:00 UT, 12 November, 2015

Hz

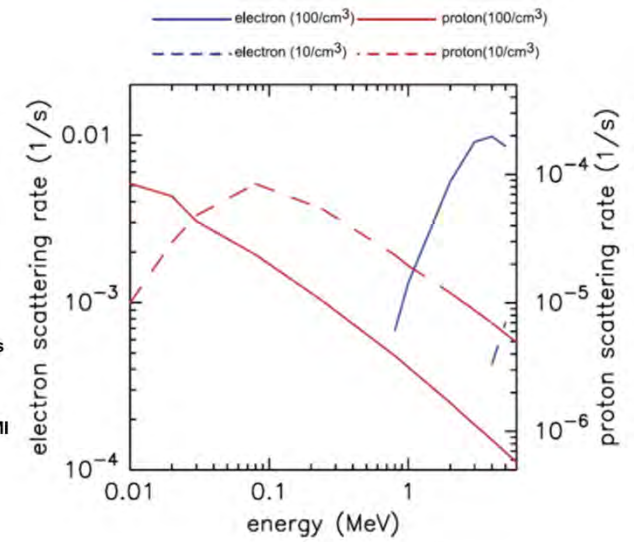
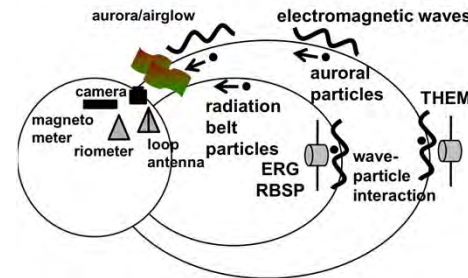
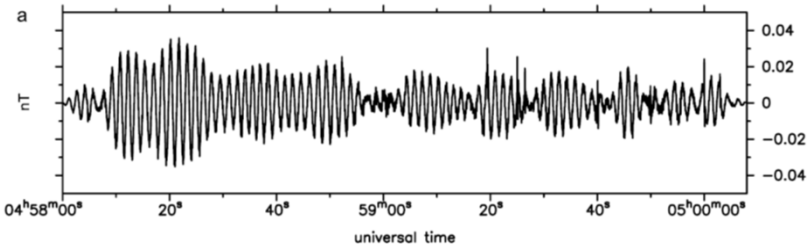
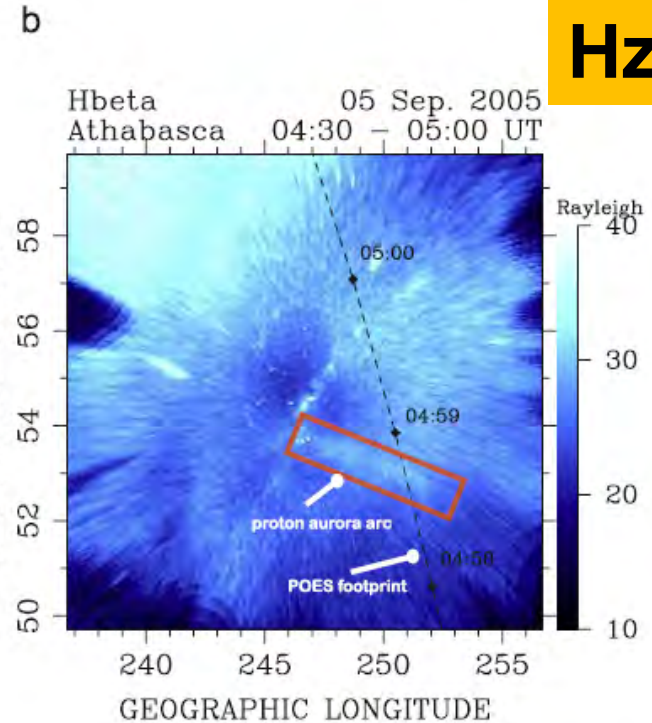
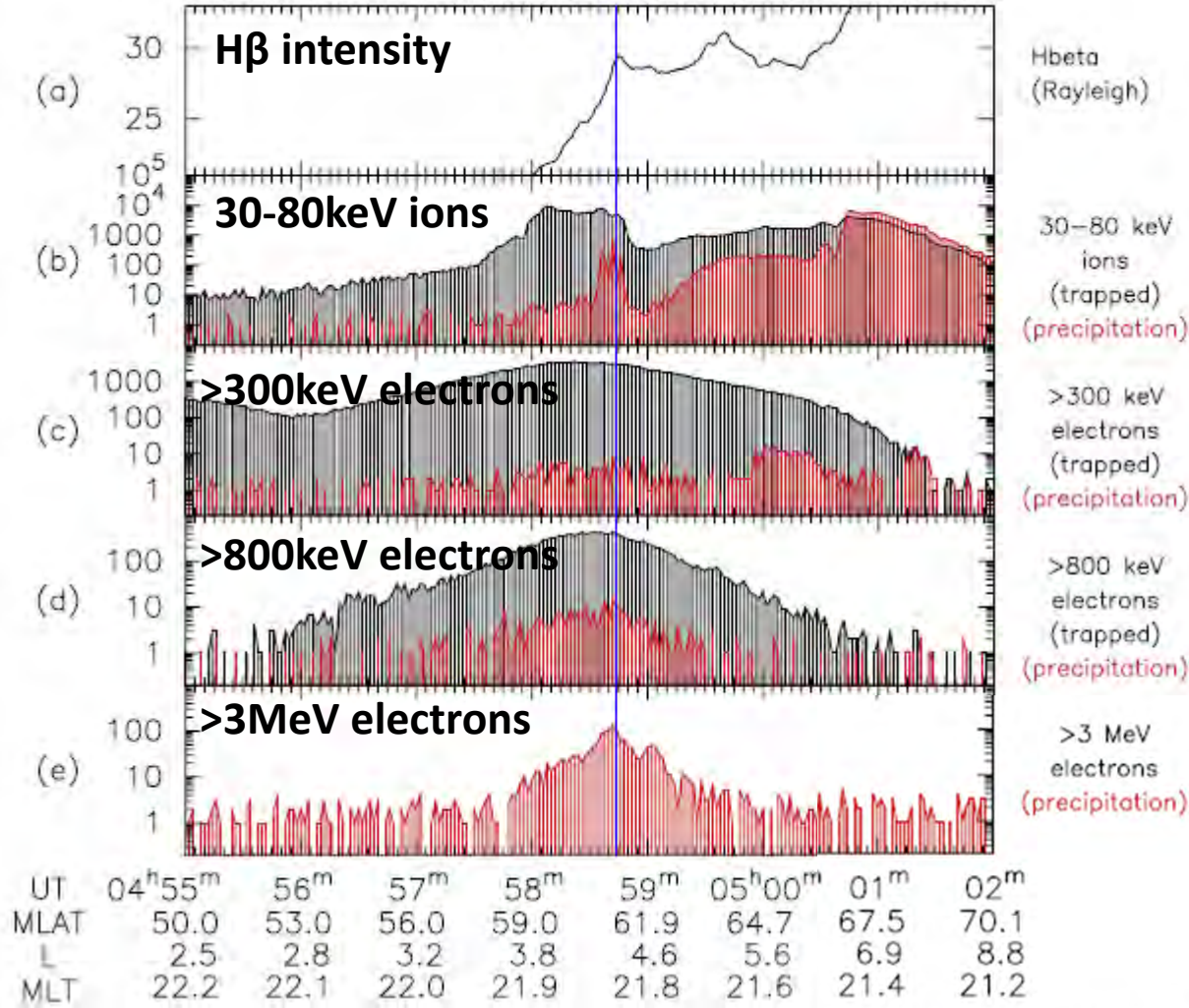


BG3 HBETA (486.1 nm) 557.7 nm 630.0 nm



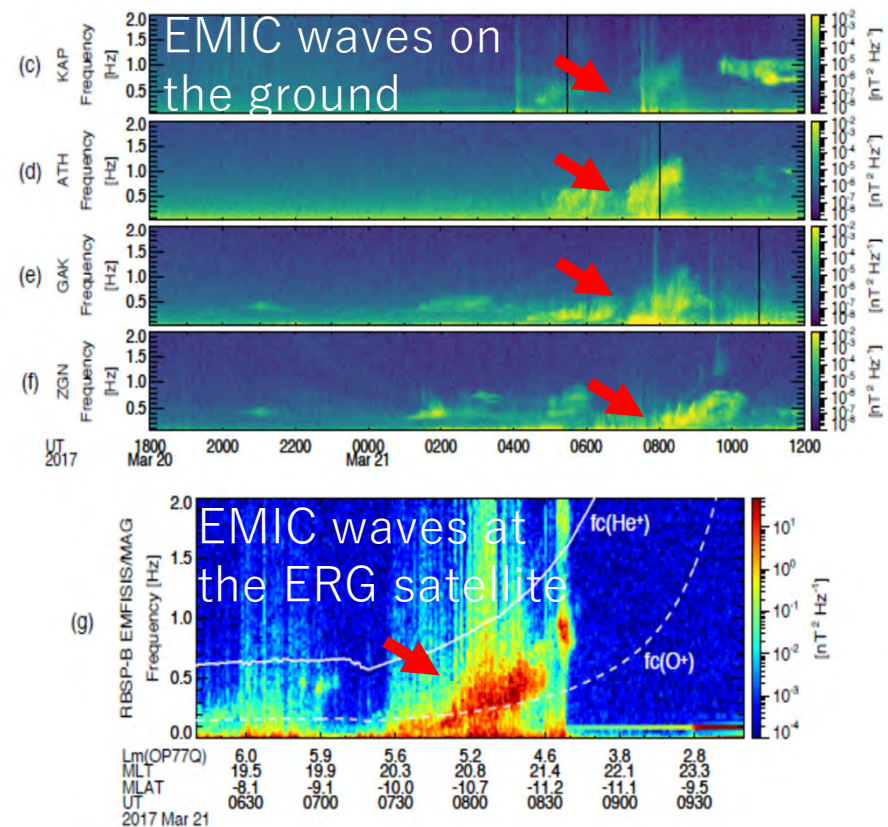
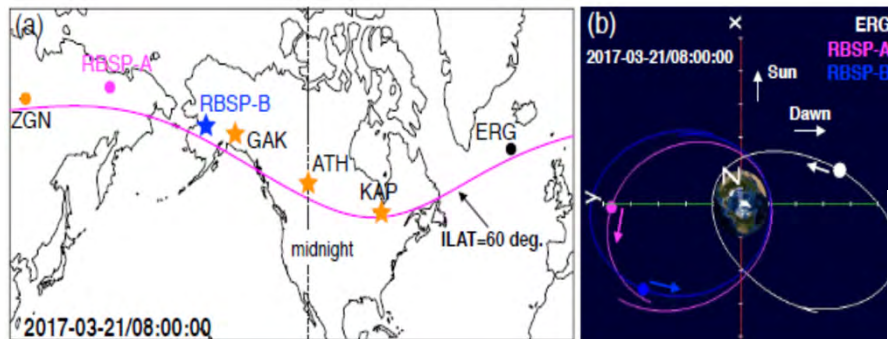
Ozaki et al. (GRL, 2016, doi:10.1002/2016GL070008)
also see: Nomura et al. (JGR, 2016, doi:10.1002/2015JA021681) and Sakaguchi et al. (AGUbook, 2016)

2005/09/05 Hbeta & POES-17 MEPED



Miyoshi et al. (GRL, 2008, doi:10.1029/2008GL035727)

Location of ground stations and satellites

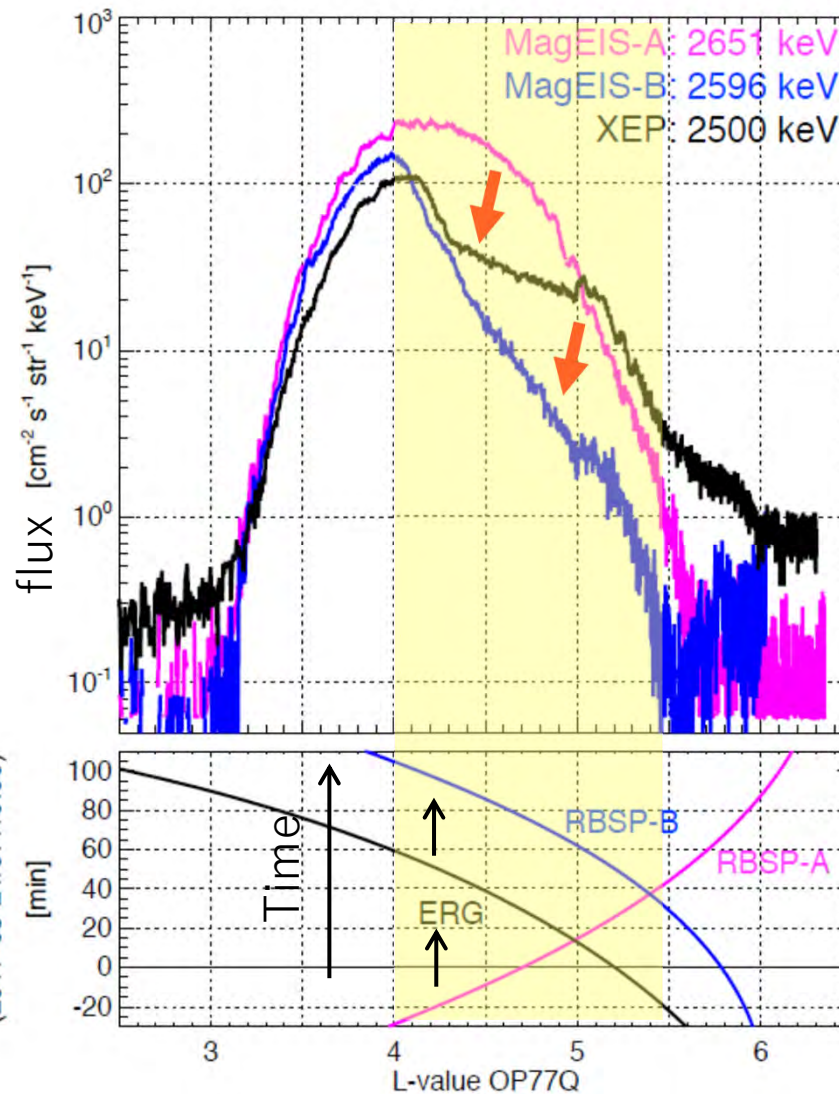


Kurita et al. (GRL, 2018)

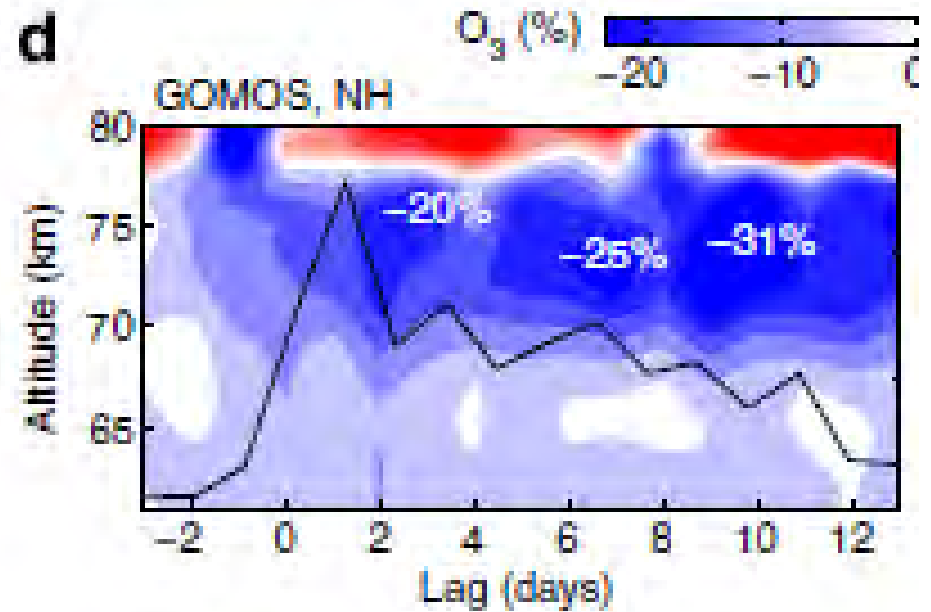
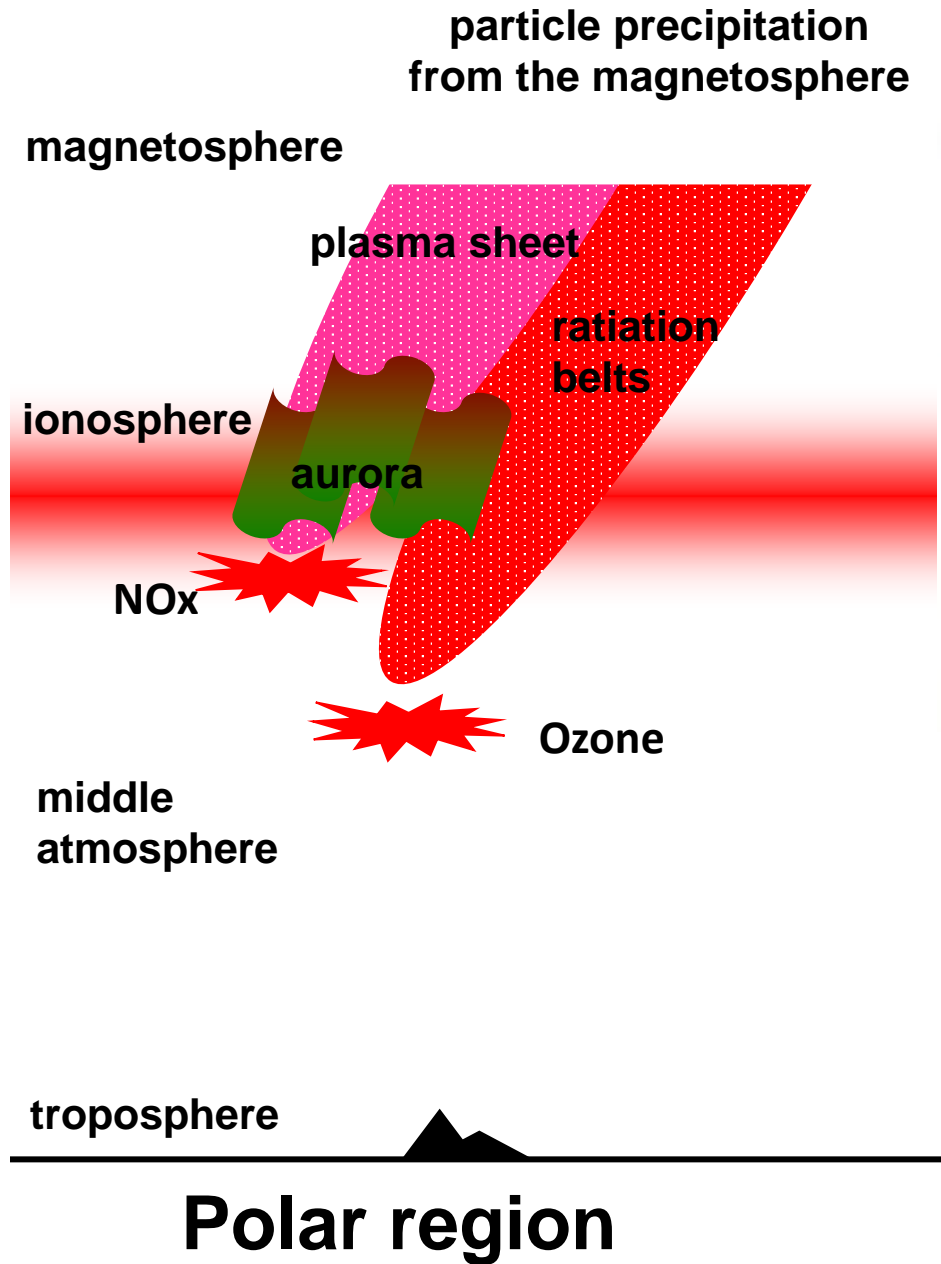
<https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL080262>



2.5MeV electron



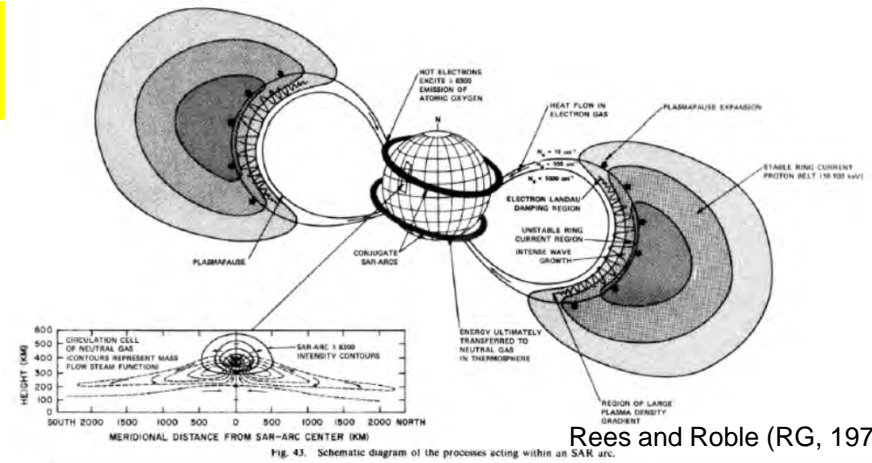
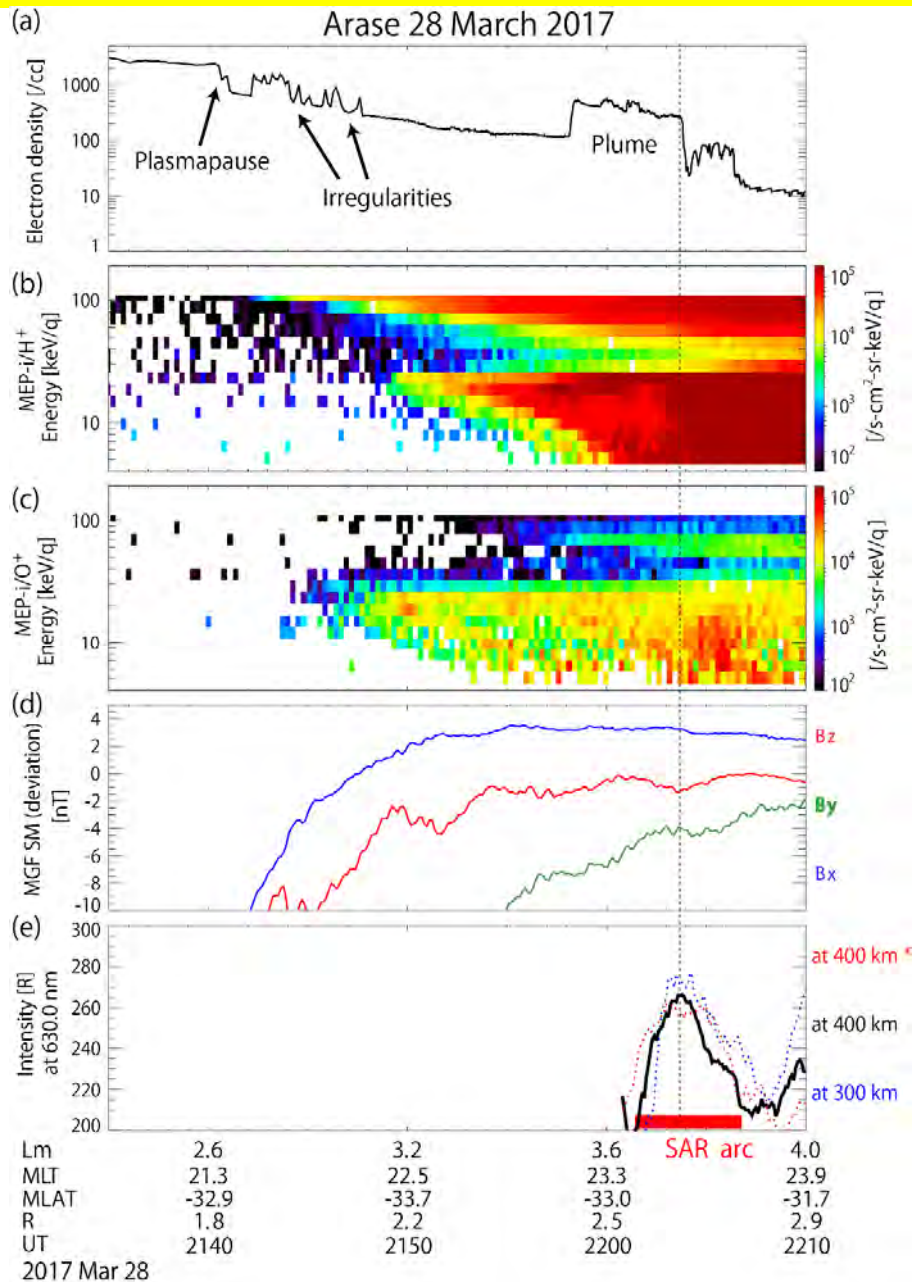
Loss of 2.5MeV radiation belt electrons by ERG and RBSP satellites associated with global EMIC waves



First evidence for radiation belt electron precipitation impact on atmospheric ozone in long term.

Andersson et al. (Nature Comm., 2014, DOI: 10.1038/ncomms6197)

SAR arc source plasma (overlap of ring current and plasmasphere)



Summary

- Inner magnetosphere contains **wide-energy range (eV-MeV) plasma**.
- The plasma acceleration is caused by earthward injection to ~ 100 keV (plasma sheet) and interaction with **mHz (Pc5), Hz (ion cyclotron), kHz (electron cyclotron) waves to ~ 1 MeV (radiation belts)** that is **hazardous** for human activity in space
- **Wide energy plasma, waves, and E- and B-fields** forms complicated system for acceleration and loss of plasma.
- Recent **multi-point ground network** at subauroral latitudes and **RBSP/Arase** satellites in the inner magnetosphere provides various characteristics of **wave-particle interaction**.
- But **quantitative understanding is still limited**. **Connection of micro-scale and global scale processes** is necessary.
- **Energetic particle precipitation (EPP)** may change atmospheric dynamics through **ozone destruction**.