

Characteristics of equatorial Pc 5 during electron flux enhancement

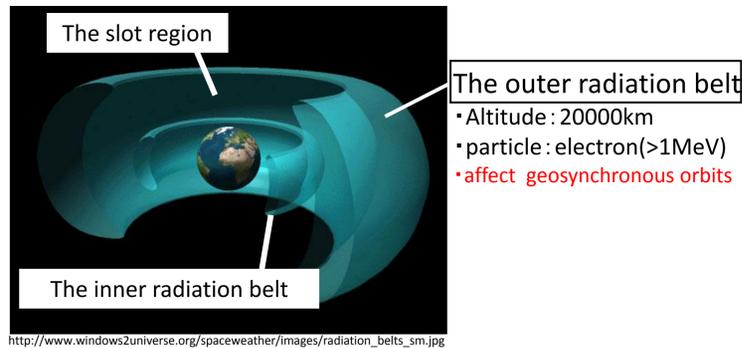
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1 : Introduction

<The radiation belt>

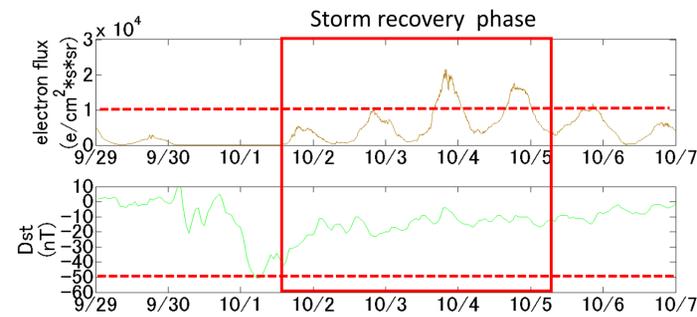
In the radiation belt, energetic particles are trapped by the earth's magnetic field.



The outer radiation belt
 • Altitude : 20000km
 • particle : electron(>1MeV)
 • affect geosynchronous orbits

When the electron flux enhance in the outer radiation belt, some troubles can be occurred (ex. Satellites can be damaged)
Important Subject for Space Weather Study!

<Electron flux enhance event>



Electron flux ($\geq 2\text{MeV}$) $\geq 10000[\text{e}/\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{sr}]$

We pick up the event as electron flux enhance event

<The magnetic pulsation >

The earth's magnetic field fluctuates periodically ...

type	period [s]	frequency [mHz]
Pi 1	1~40	25~1000
Pi 2	40~150	6.67~25
Pi 3	150<	<6.67
Pc 1	0.2~5.0	200~5000
Pc 2	5.0~10	100~200
Pc 3	10~45	22.2~100
Pc 4	45~150	6.67~22.2
Pc 5	150~600	1.67~6.67
Pc 6	600<	<1.67

Pc : pulsation continuous Pi : pulsation irregular

Pc 5 pulsation can interact with electrons

<The Purpose of this study >

By analysis of solar wind parameters data and geomagnetic data

To clarify the characteristics of Pc 5 during electron flux enhance events

2 : Data set

<Satellite observation>

[The GOES satellite]



http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/goes/n/media/goes-east.html

[The ACE satellite]



http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/news/ace-15th.html

<PC index (Polar cap index)>

$$E_M = V_{sw} * B_T * \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\Delta F = E_M * \alpha + \beta$$

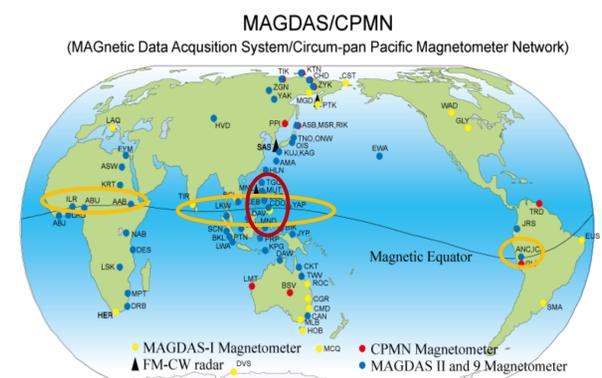
$$\text{PC index} = \frac{\Delta F - \beta}{\alpha} \approx E_M$$

PC index

How E_M penetrates into the earth's magnetosphere

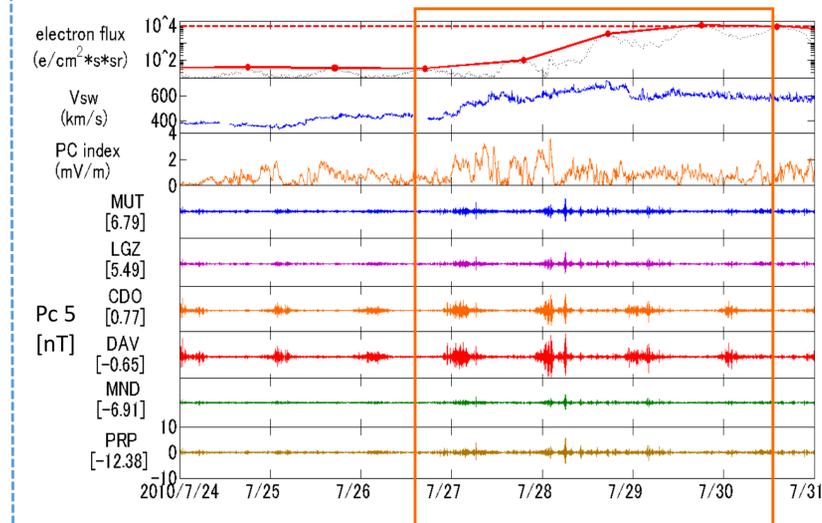
E_M : merging electric field B_T : IMF transverse component
 V_{sw} : solar wind velocity θ : IMF polar angle from GSM Z-axis
 ΔF : magnetic variation observed near pole stations
 α & β : function of local time and month

<Ground magnetic observation>



3 : Result

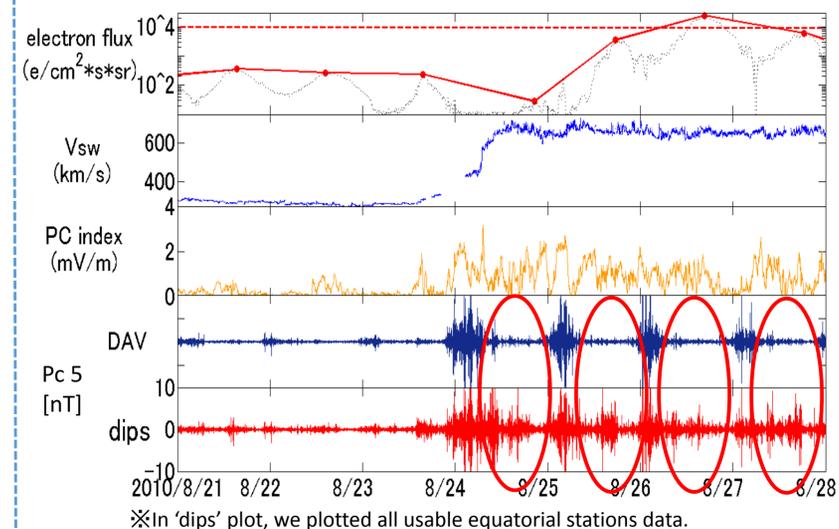
<Latitudinal characteristics>



When the electron flux enhance

- Solar wind velocity increases
- Pc 5 pulsation becomes active (especially, in the magnetic equator station, CDO DAV Pc 5 pulsation is more active than the other stations)

<Longitudinal characteristics>



When the electron flux enhance

- Pc 5 pulsation become active (especially, when the stations are in day side, Pc5 activity becomes more active.)
- During electron flux enhance, Pc5 is continuously active.

4 : Summary

- We can see large increase of solar wind velocity before electron flux enhancement.
- We can also see characteristic variation of Pc 5 pulsation during electron flux enhancement.

- 1 : In the magnetic equator station, Pc 5 becomes more active than other stations.
- 2 : Pc 5 becomes continuously active during electron flux enhancement.

5 : Future works

- ① In this study, we can see only two events.

We will check more electron flux enhance events. (During 2005/01/01~2013/12/31, there are 114 electron flux increase events.)

After checking these events, we will do statistical analysis about the relationship between electron flux variation and Pc 5 pulsation.

- ② Reeves et al. (2003) shows that different types of electron flux variation are observed. (i.e. not only increase but also decrease and no-change)

We will investigate the characteristics of equatorial Pc 5 during such electron flux variations.

acknowledgment

The data which I used for this study is provided by below organizations.
 The GOES electron flux : NOAA SEC
 The ACE solar wind velocity : SWRI
 Pc index : Russian Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute
 Dst index : Kyoto University WDC for Geomagnetism
 Geomagnetic data for Pc 5 pulsation : International Center for Space Weather Science and Education (ICSWSE) Kyushu university

I also appreciate my teachers, senior researchers and colleagues for giving some advice about my study.