

Modeling the **Magnetopause** **Shadowing Loss** during the June 2015 Dropout Event

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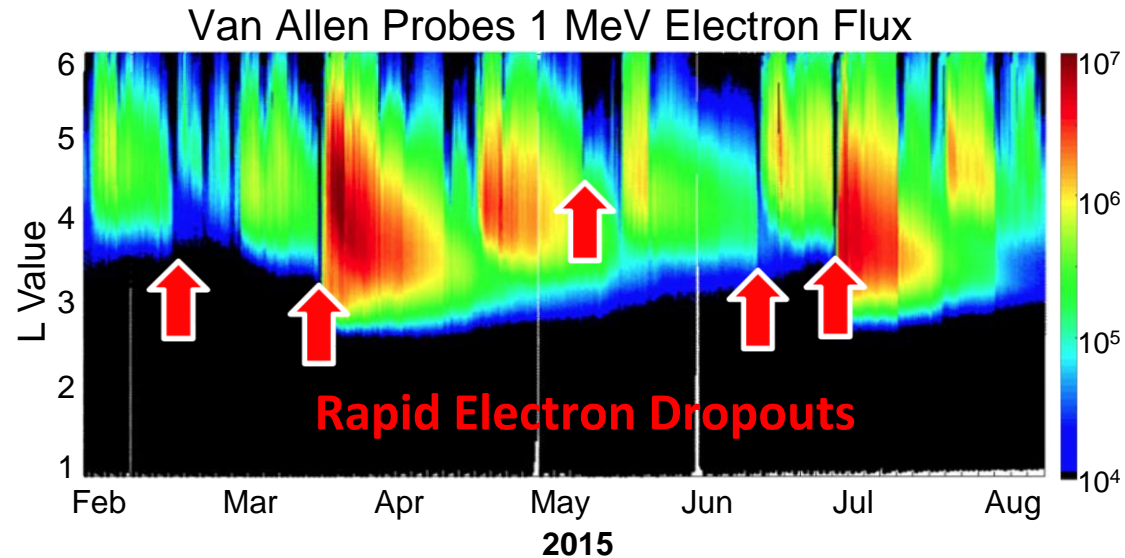
Radiation Belt Electron Dropouts

- Where do the electrons go during the dropouts?

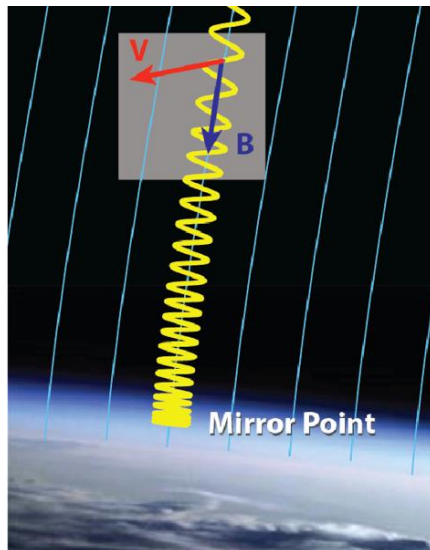
#1. Precipitation loss

#2. Magnetopause shadowing

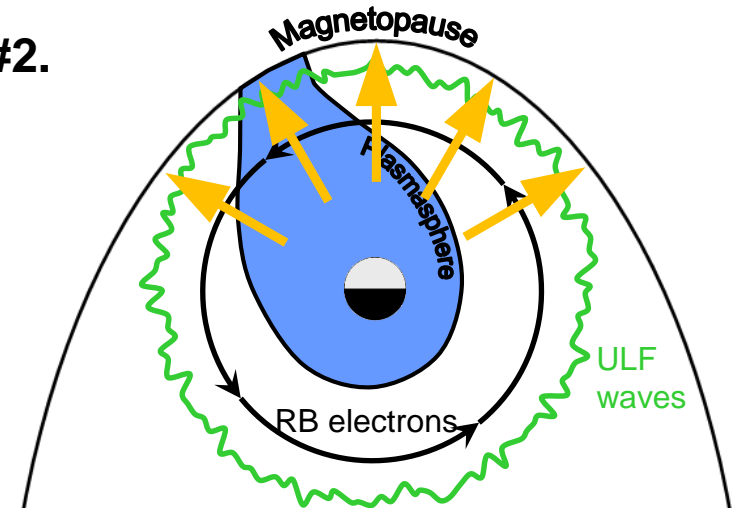
- Combined with outward radial diffusion



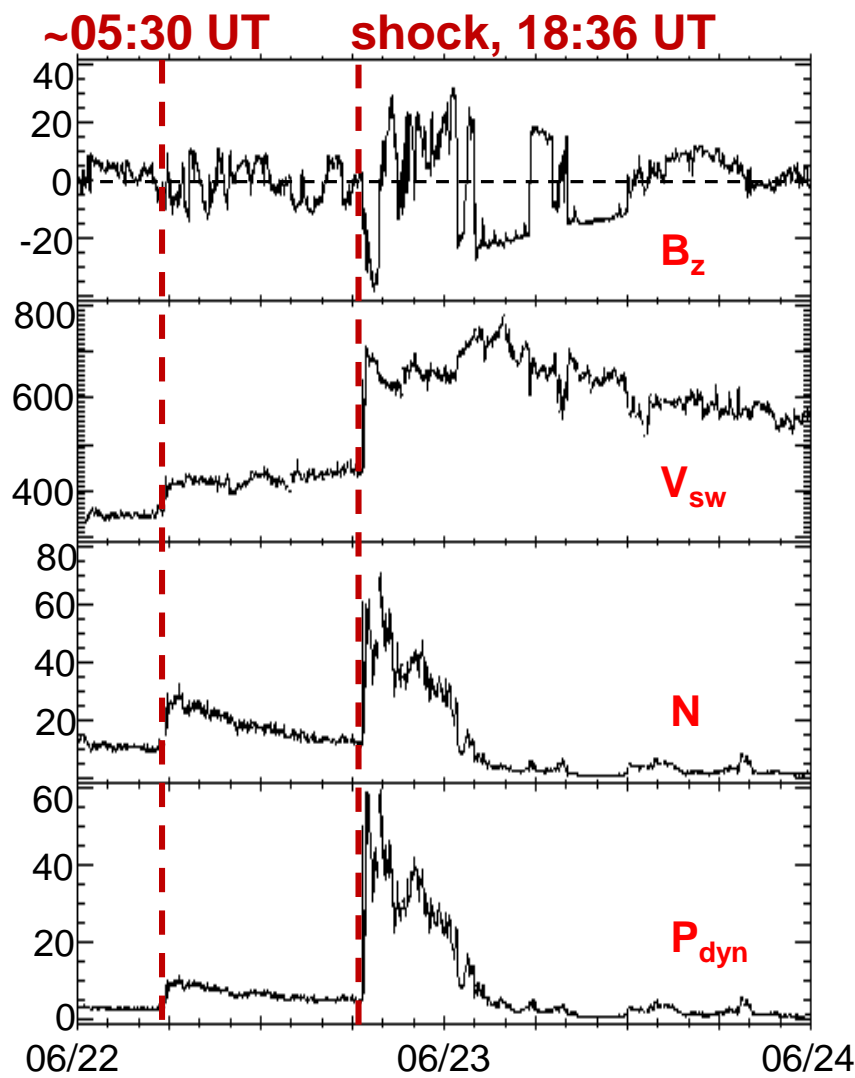
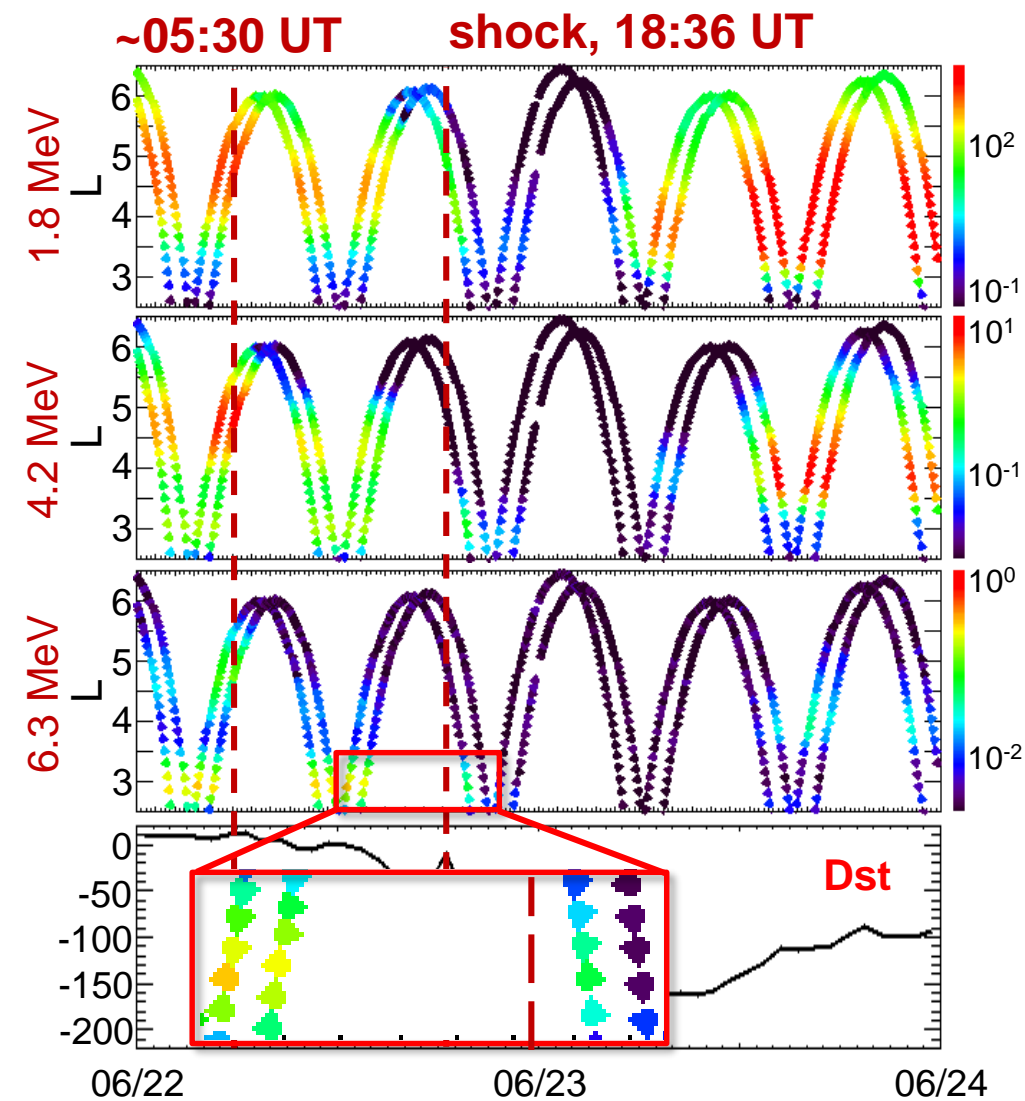
#1.



#2.



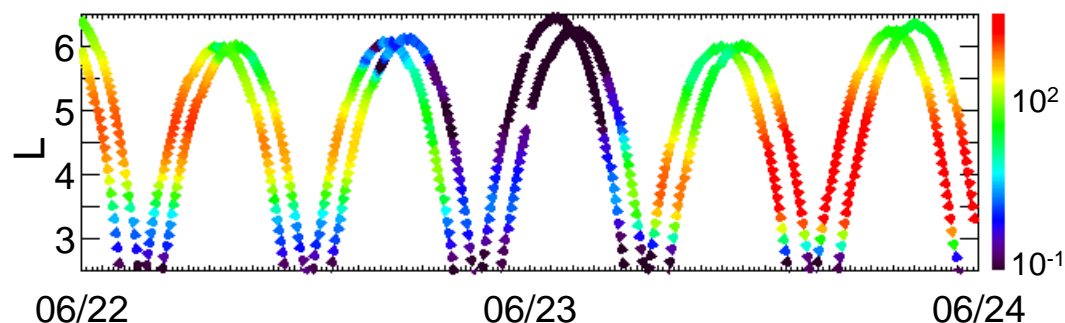
June 2015 Dropout Event: Flux and Solar Wind



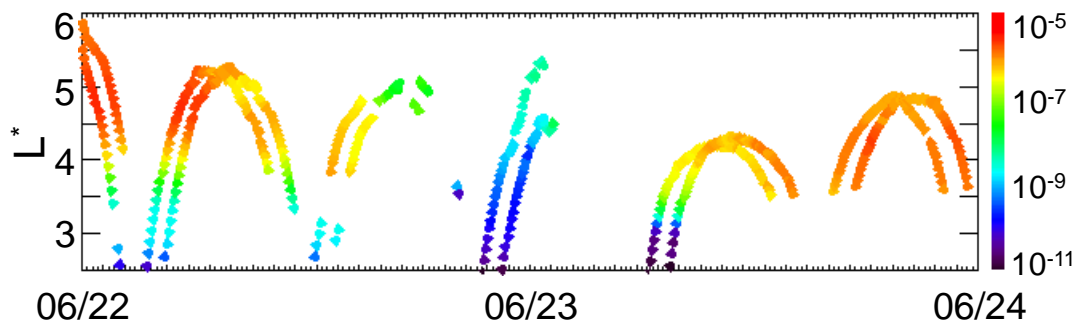
From Flux to Phase Space Density

- Large gaps in electron PSD at given μ and K , due to:

➤ Flux vs. L_m
(1.8 MeV, 90 deg)



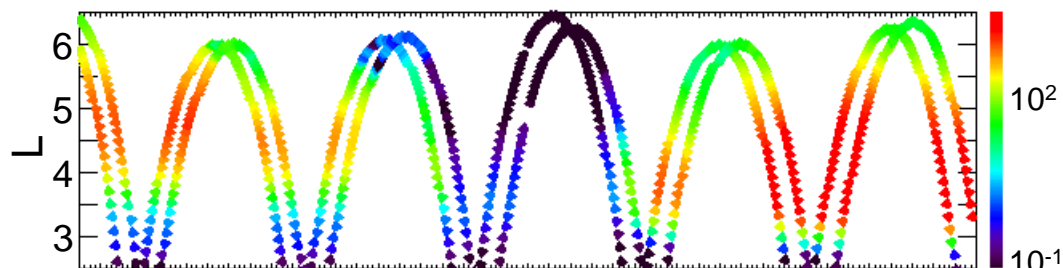
➤ PSD vs. L^* (TS04)
($\mu=1318$ MeV/G,
 $K=0.11$ G $^{1/2}$ Re)



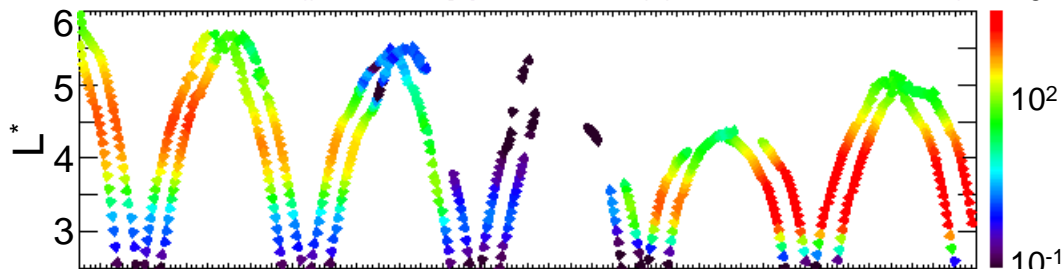
From Flux to Phase Space Density

- Large gaps in electron PSD at given μ and K , due to:
 - Van Allen Probes on open drift shells

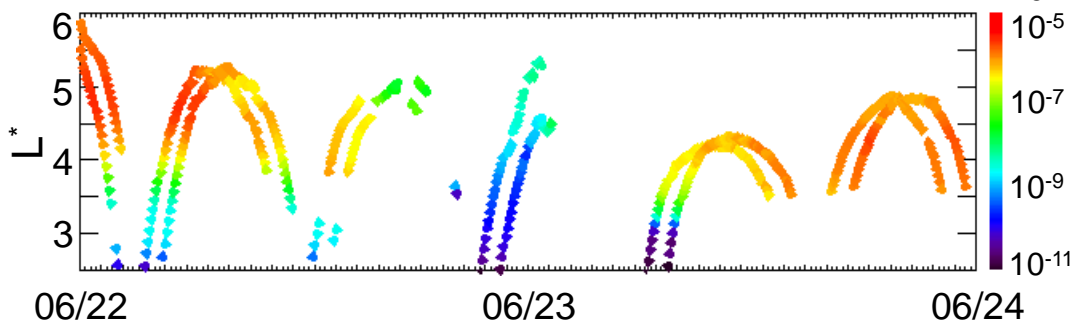
➤ Flux vs. L_m
(1.8 MeV, 90 deg)



➤ Flux vs. L^* (TS04)
(1.8 MeV, 90 deg)



➤ PSD vs. L^* (TS04)
($\mu=1318$ MeV/G,
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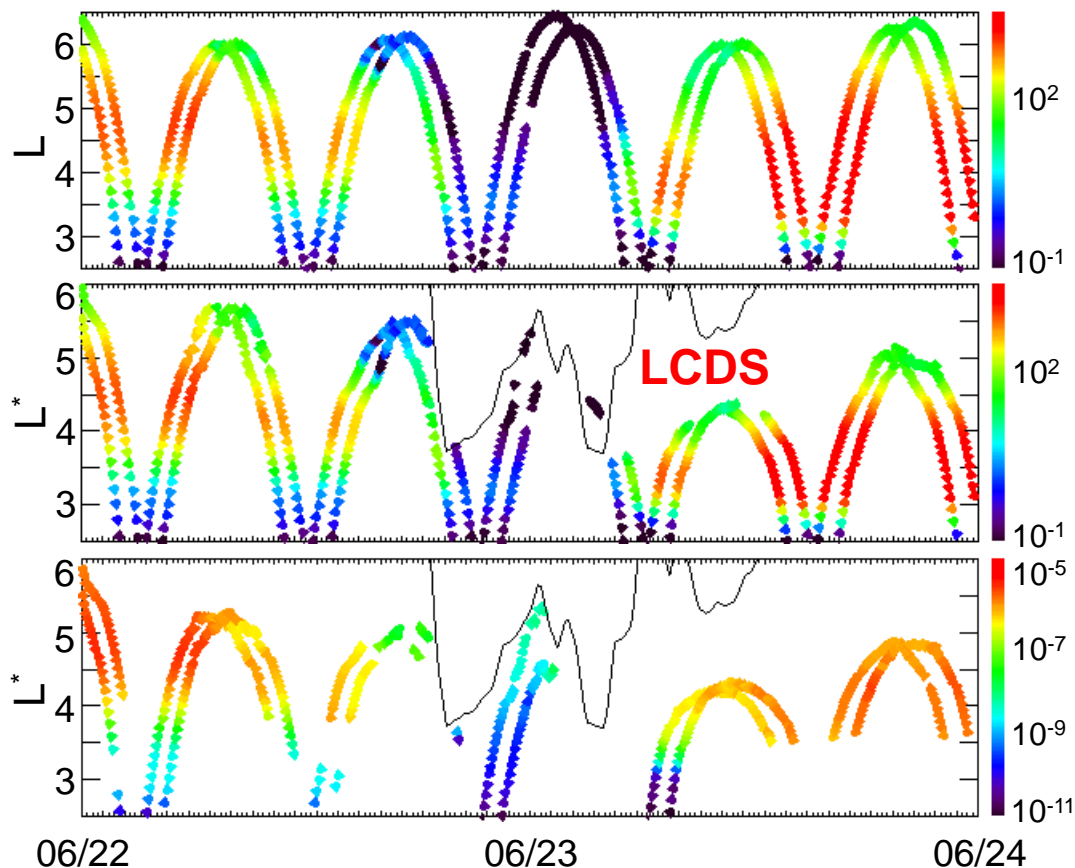
From Flux to Phase Space Density

- Large gaps in electron PSD at given μ and K , due to:
 - Van Allen Probes on open drift shells
 - Limited pitch angle coverage at certain parts of the orbit

➤ Flux vs. L_m
(1.8 MeV, 90 deg)

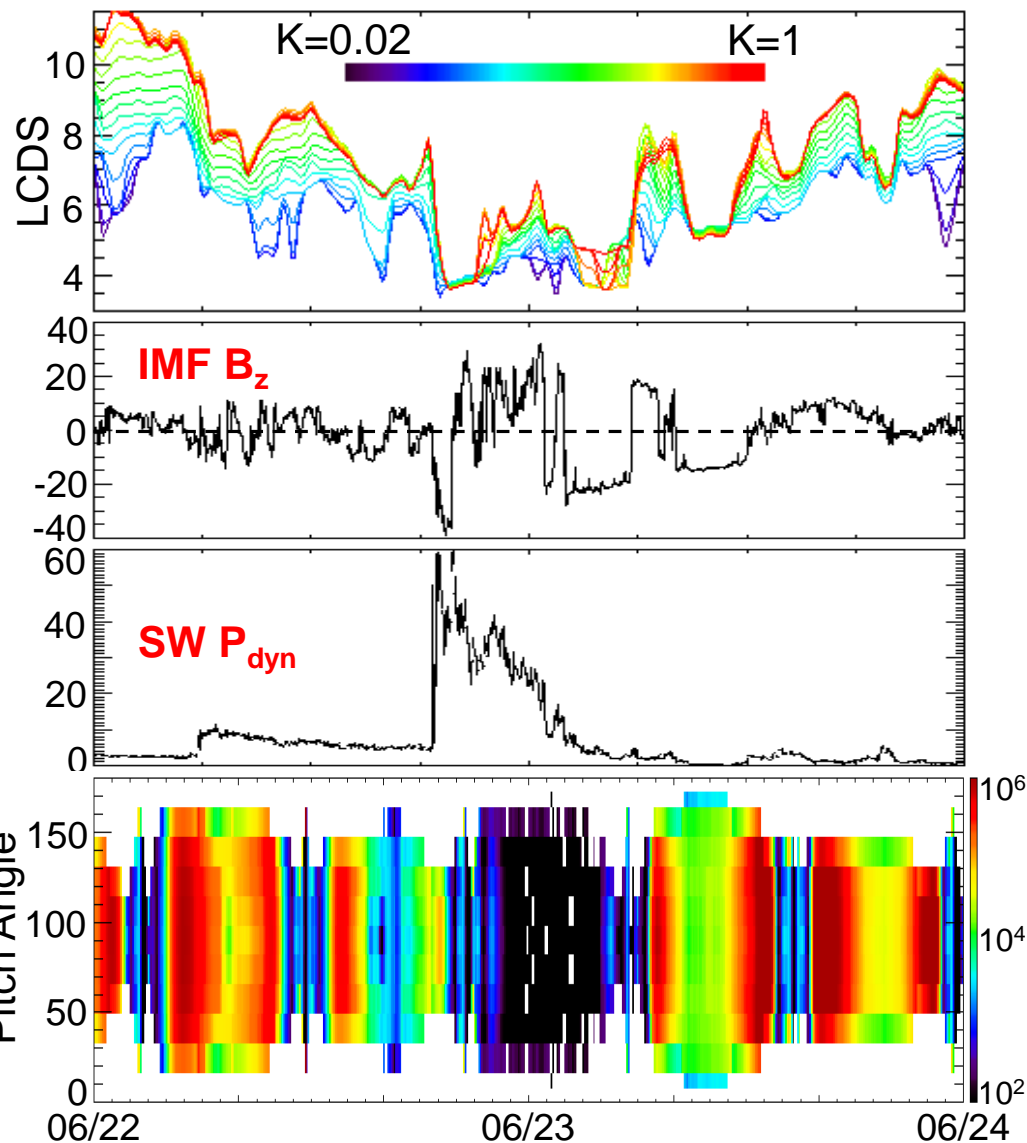
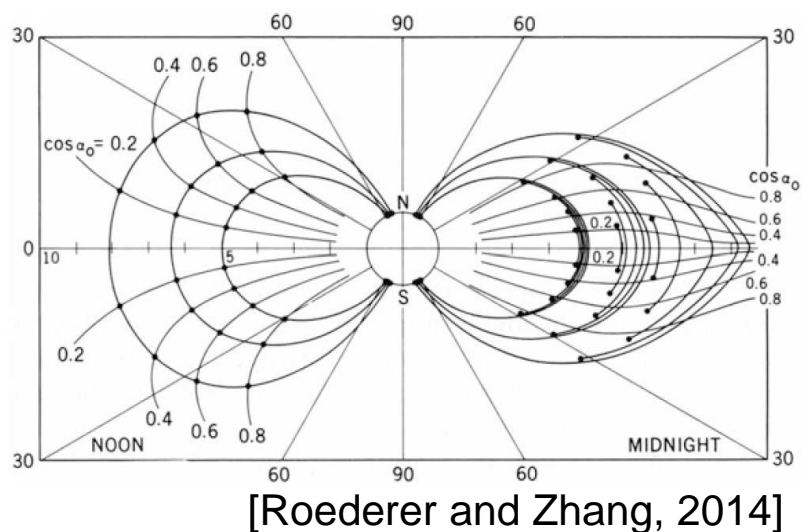
➤ Flux vs. L^* (TS04)
(1.8 MeV, 90 deg)

➤ PSD vs. L^* (TS04)
($\mu=1318$ MeV/G,
 $K=0.11$ G^{1/2}Re)



Last Closed Drift Shell (LCDS)

- LCDS traced in TS04 model
 - Strong K dependence



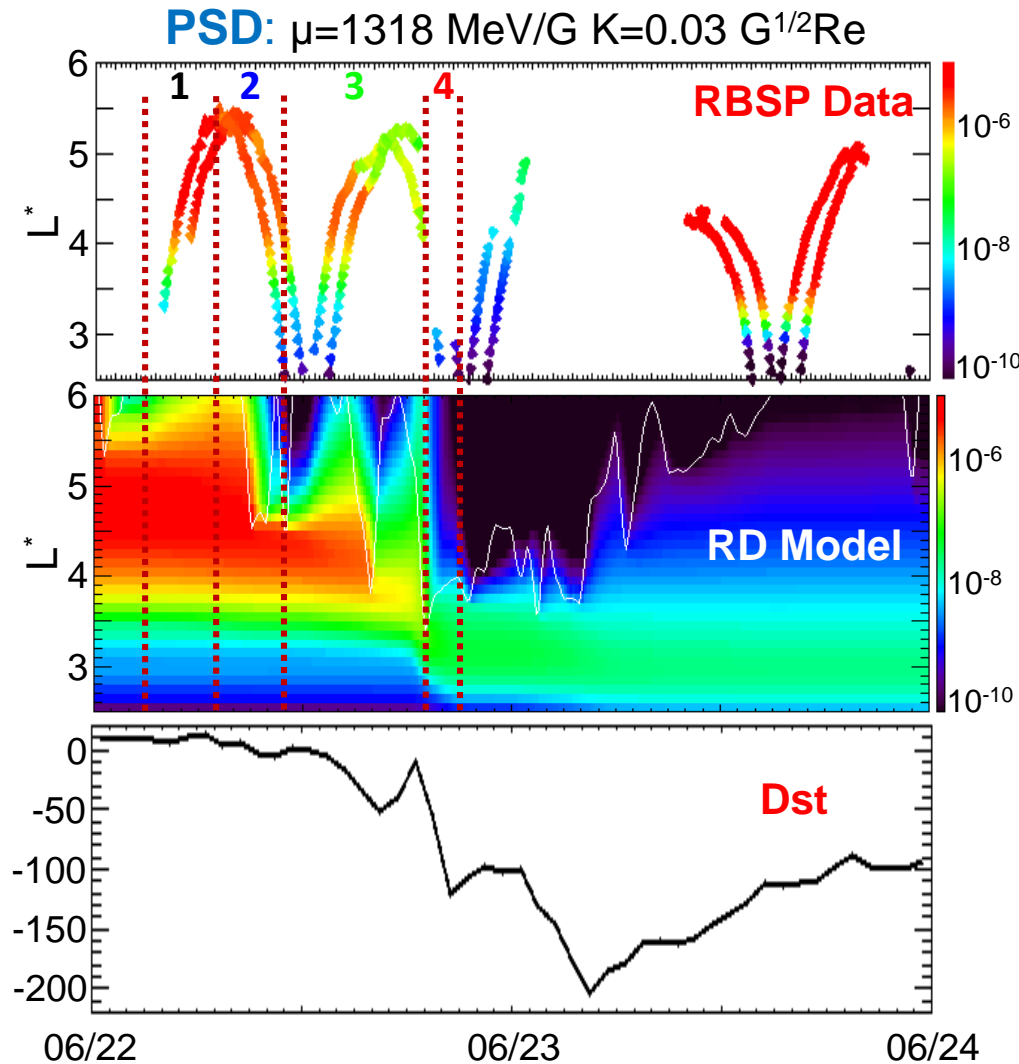
- Flux pitch angle distribution (1.8 MeV, along RBSP-A orbit)

Modeling Magnetopause Shadowing Loss

- Radial diffusion model:

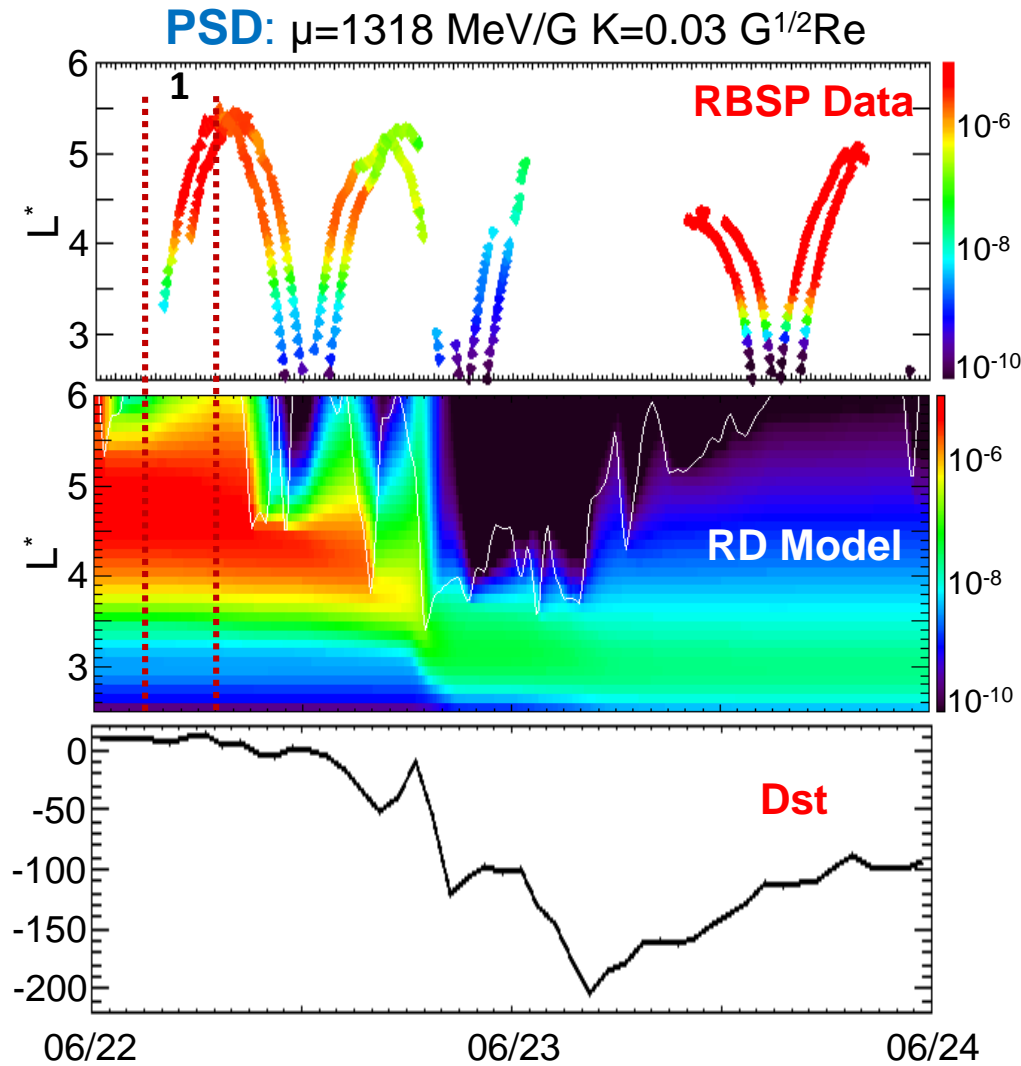
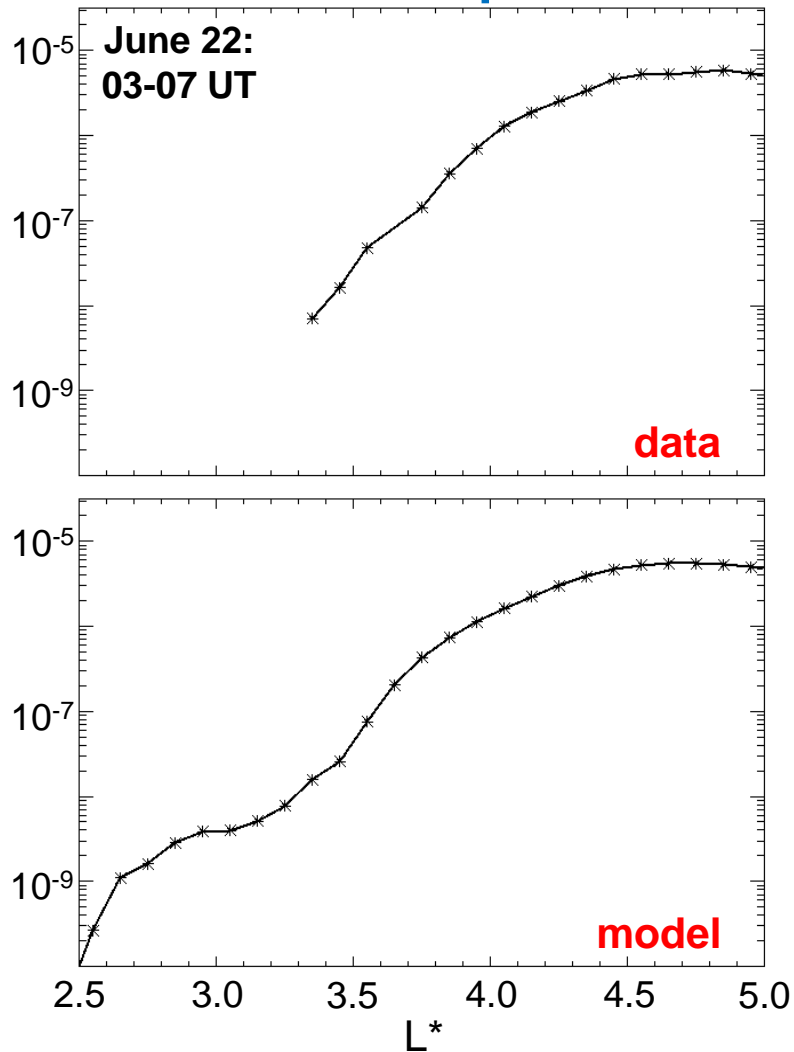
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = L^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left(\frac{D_{LL}}{L^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial L} \right) - \frac{f}{\tau}$$

- Event-specific LCDS in TS04
- Electron lifetime $\tau =$ drift period outside LCDS
- Neumann boundary condition at $L^*=11$
- Start with empirical $D_{LL}(Kp, L)$ [Brautigam and Albert, 2000]



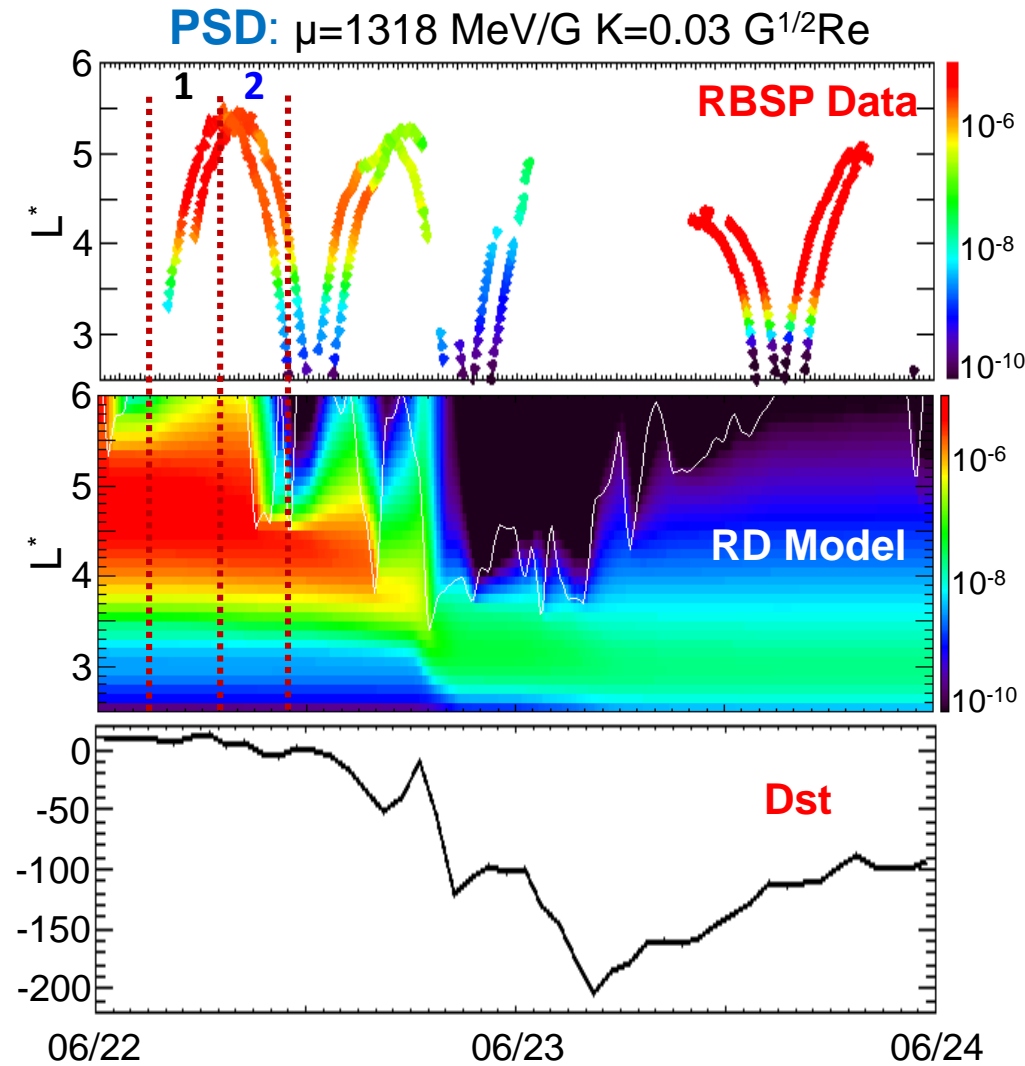
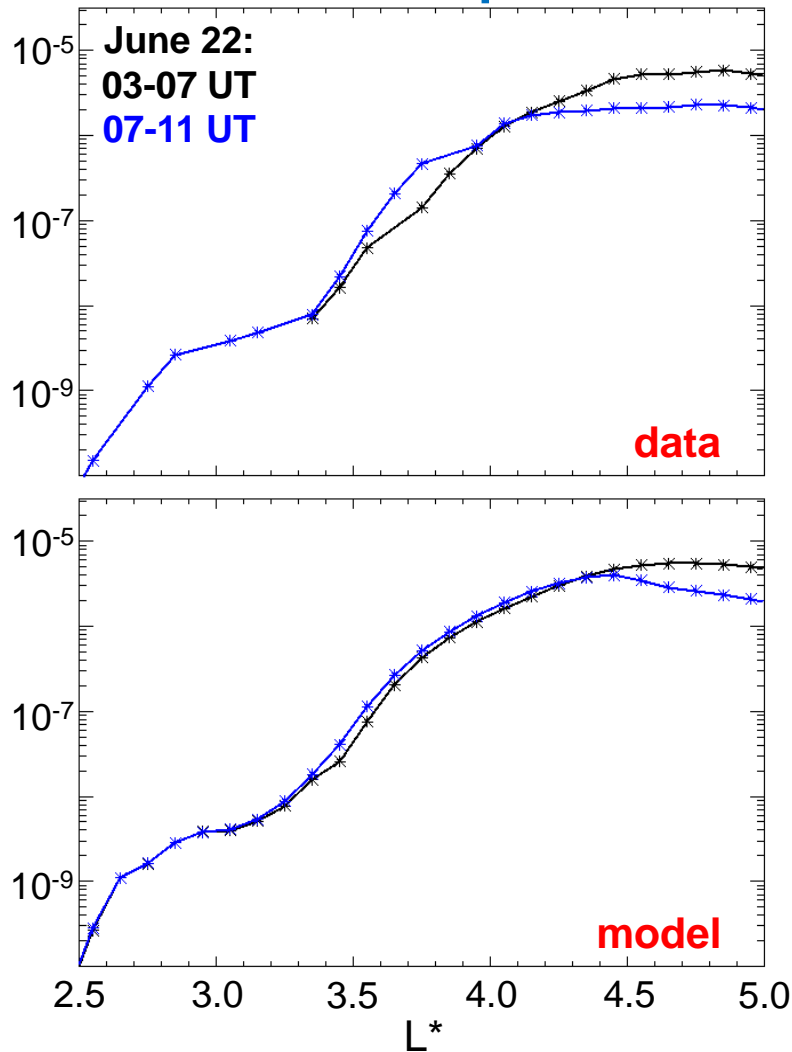
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile



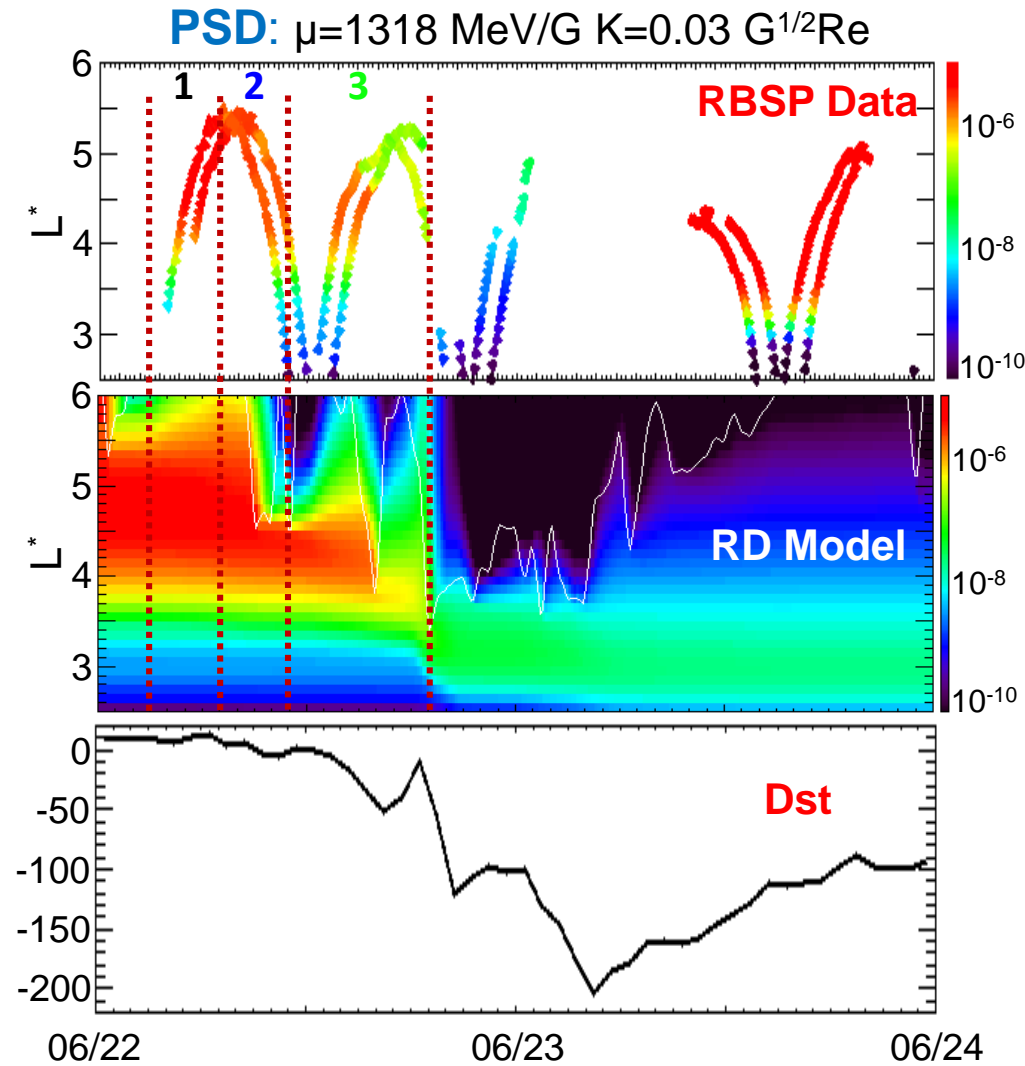
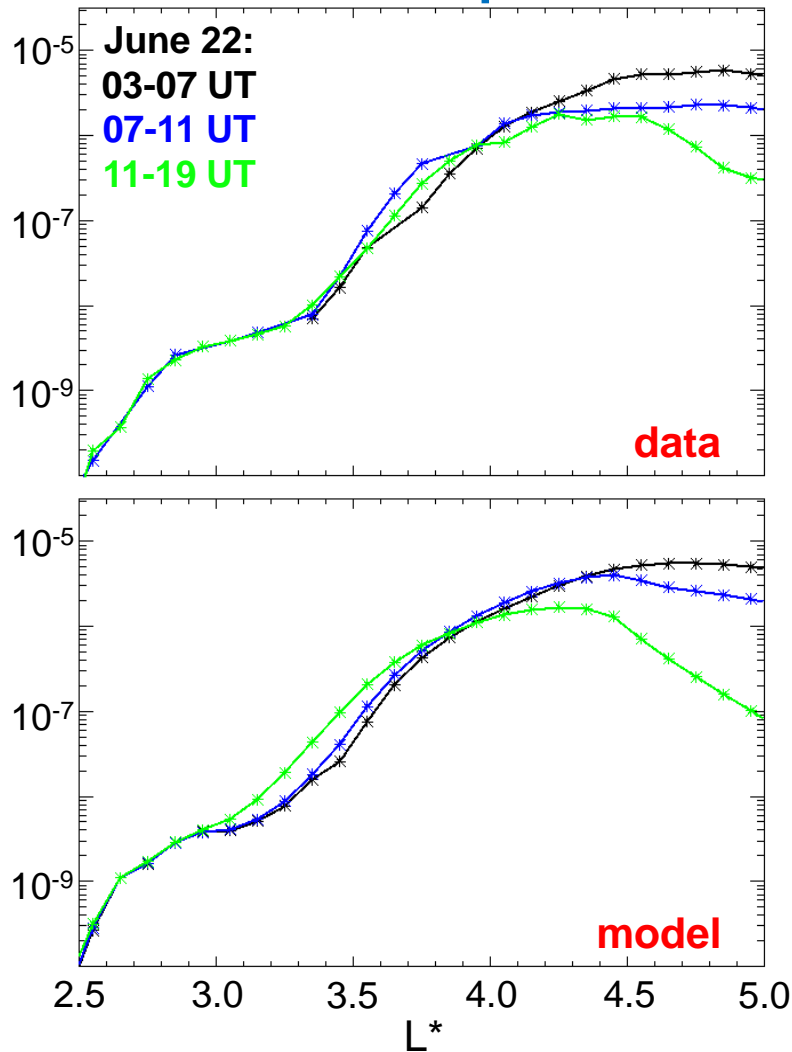
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile



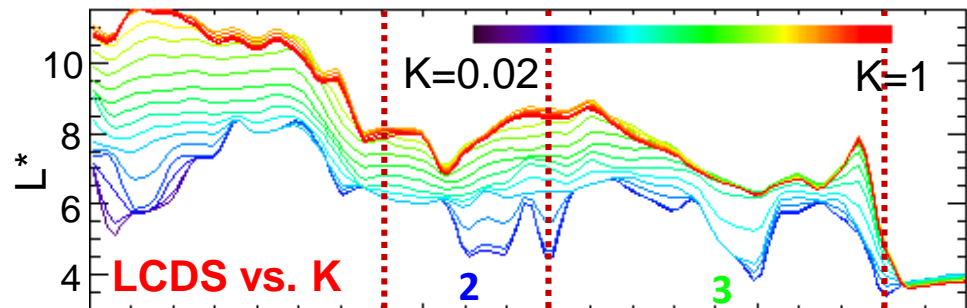
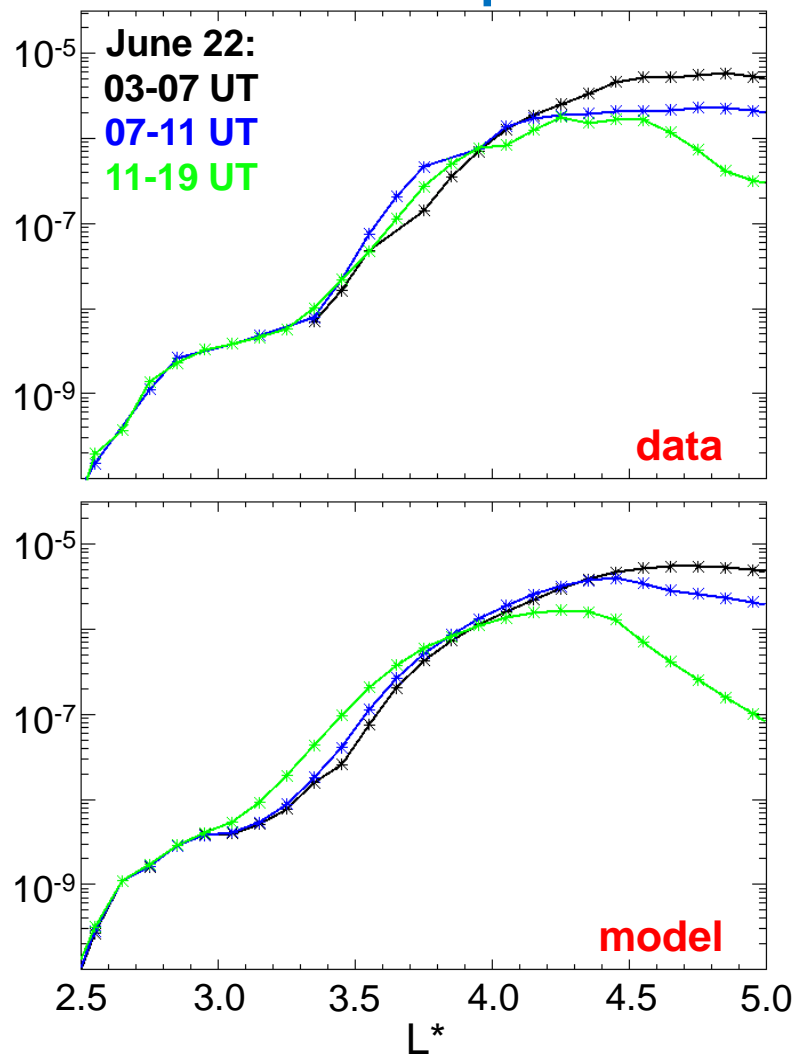
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile

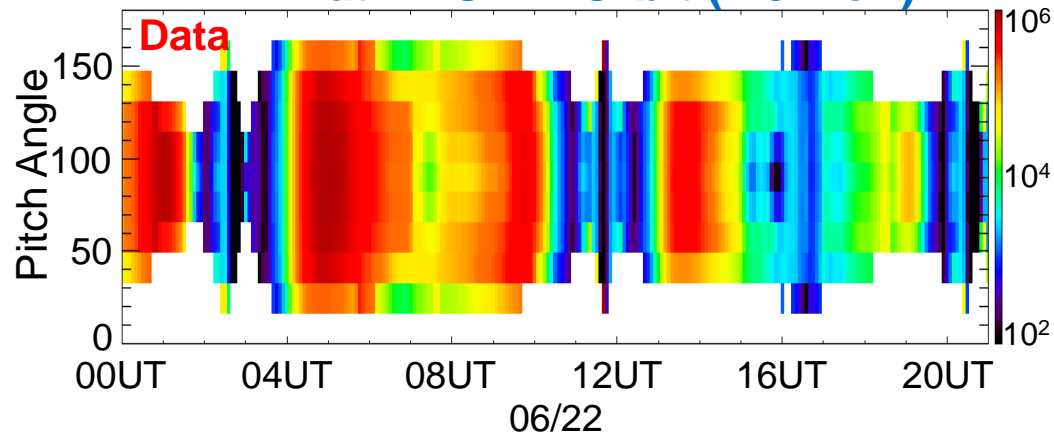


Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile

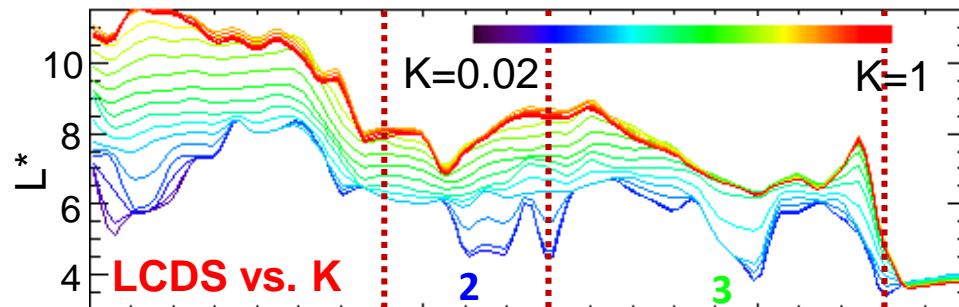
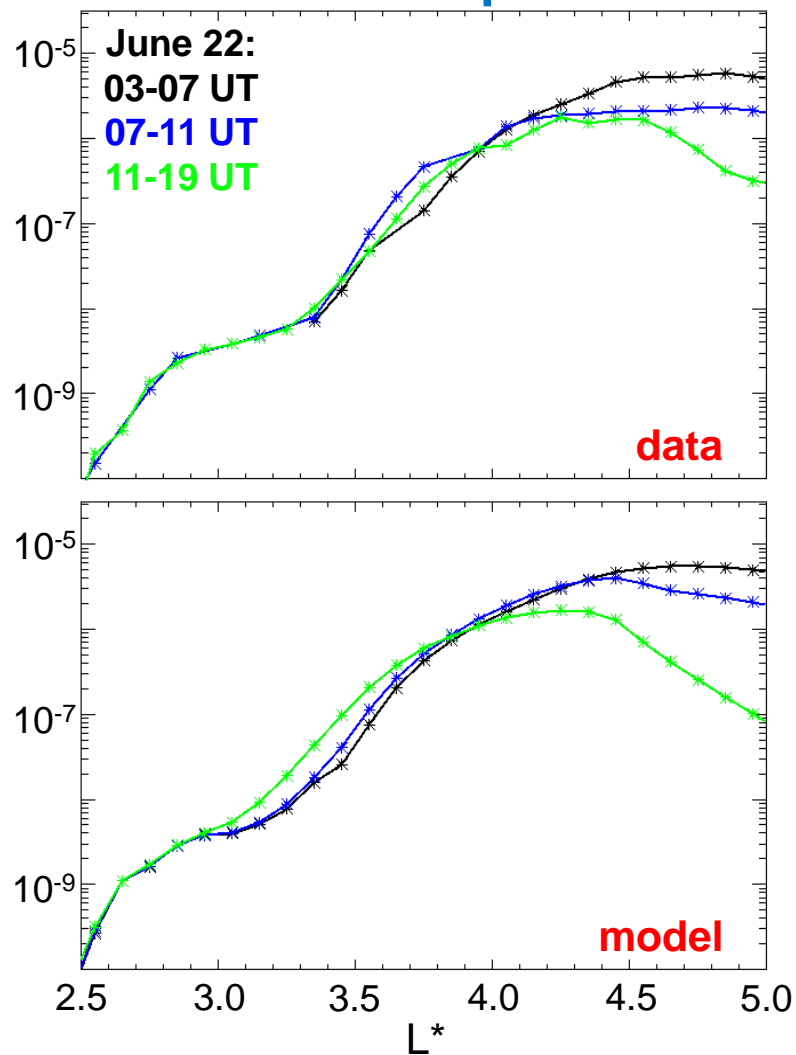


PAD at RBSP-A Orbit (1.8 MeV)

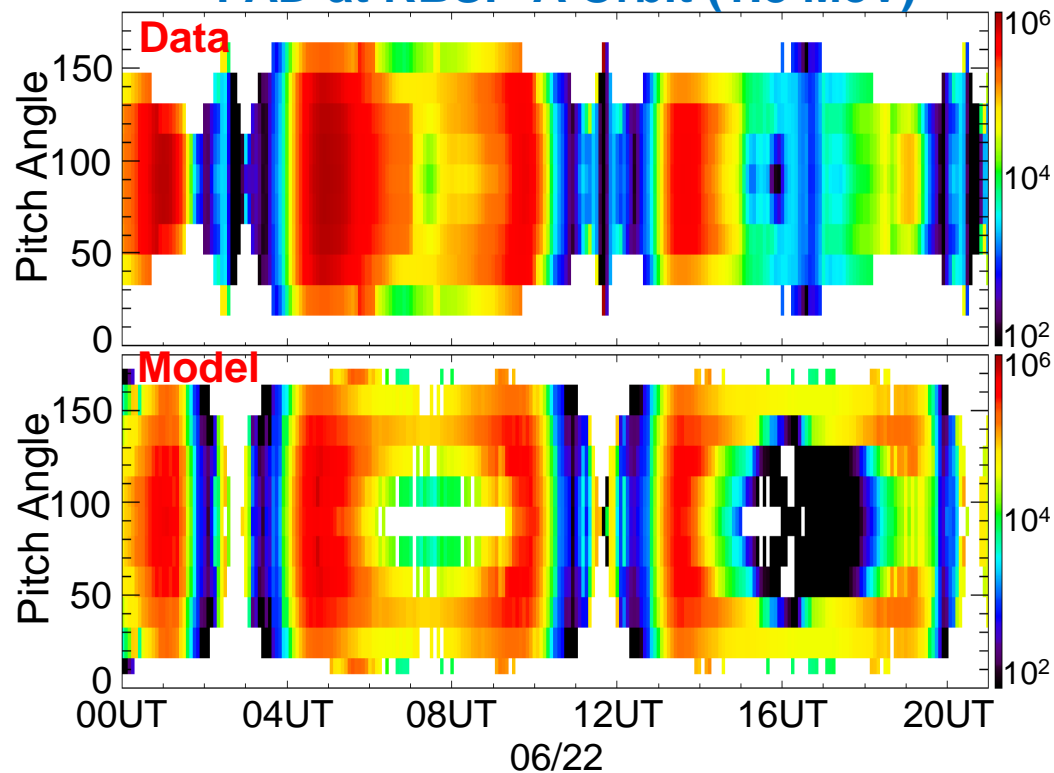


Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile

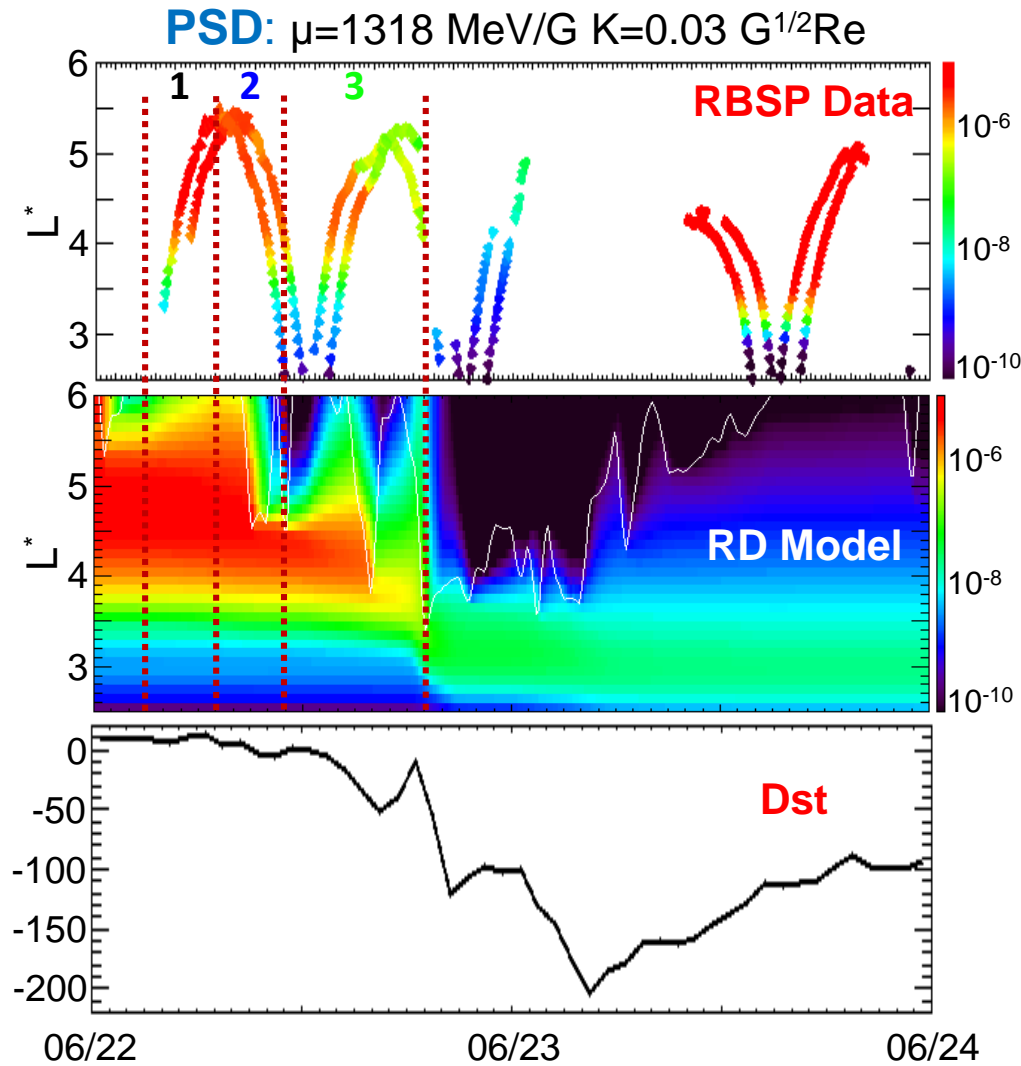
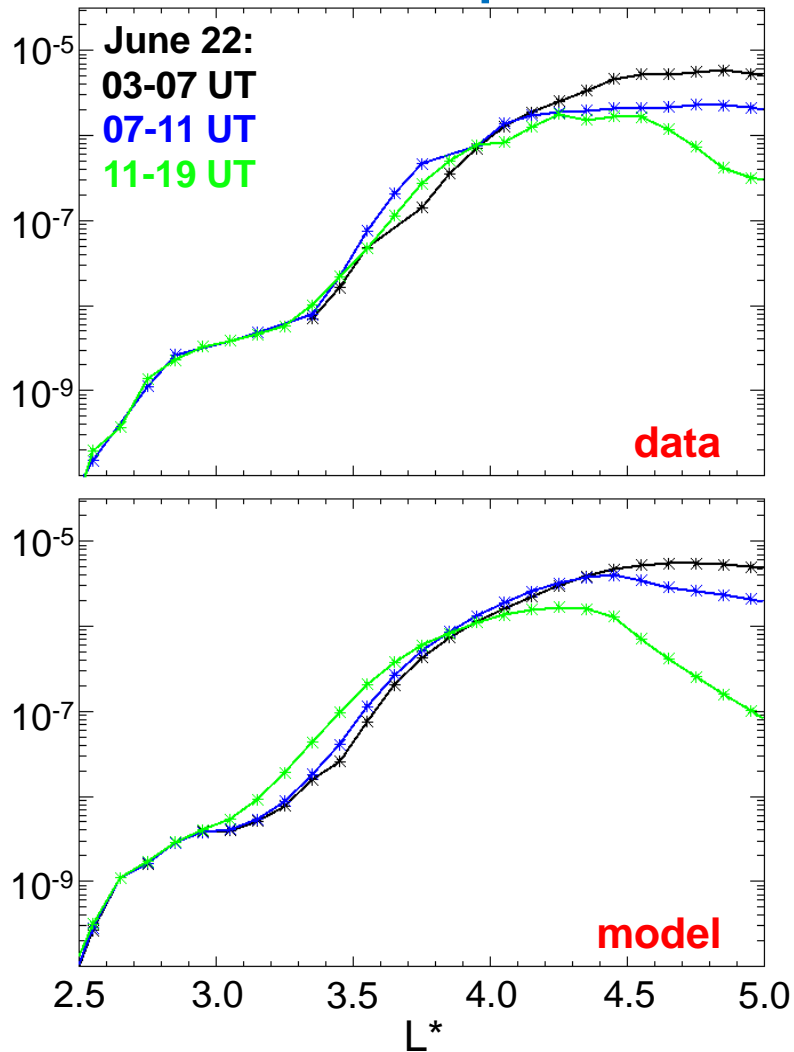


PAD at RBSP-A Orbit (1.8 MeV)



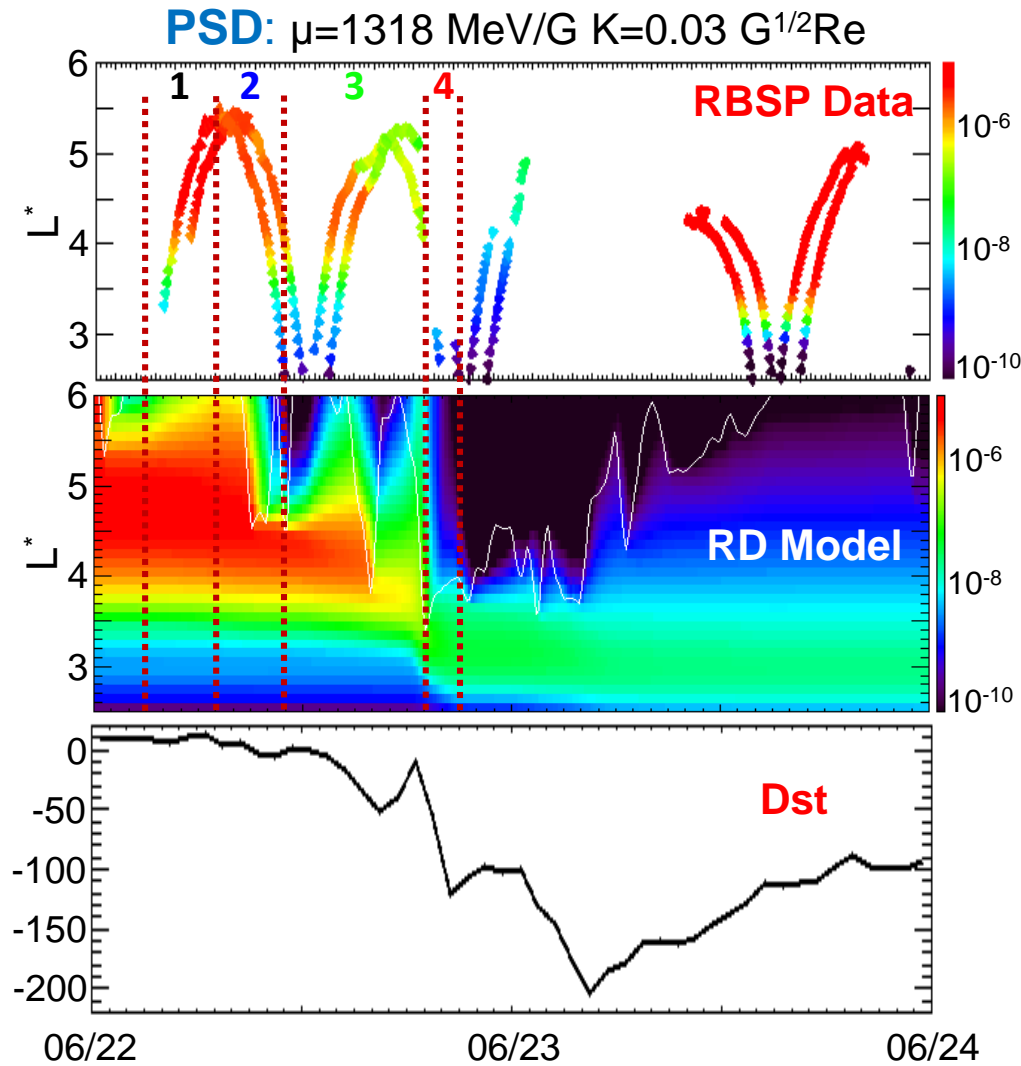
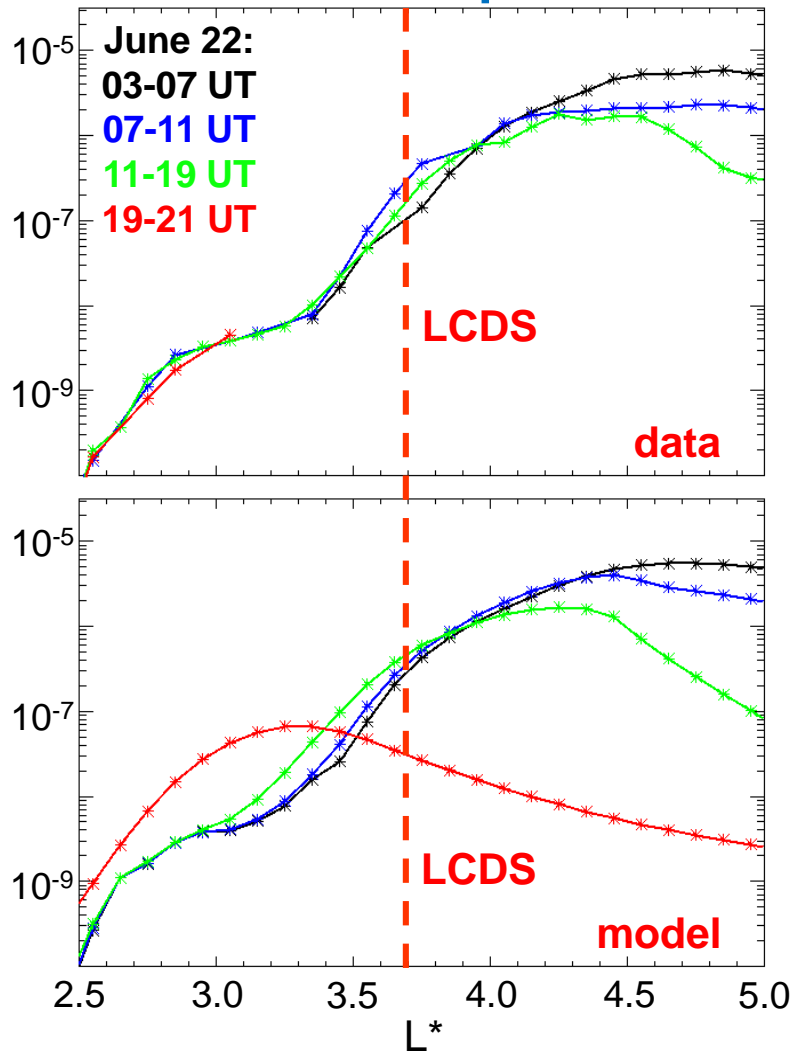
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile

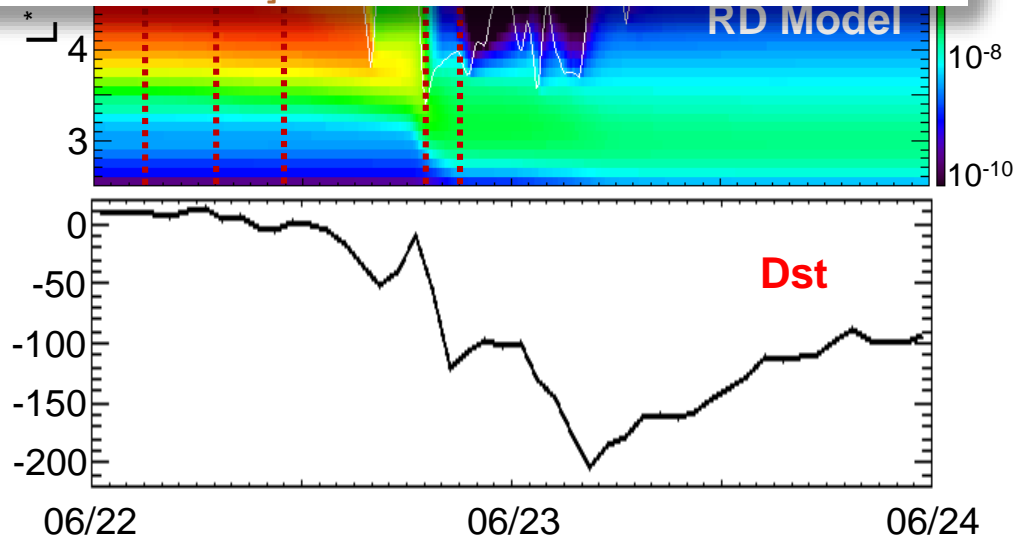
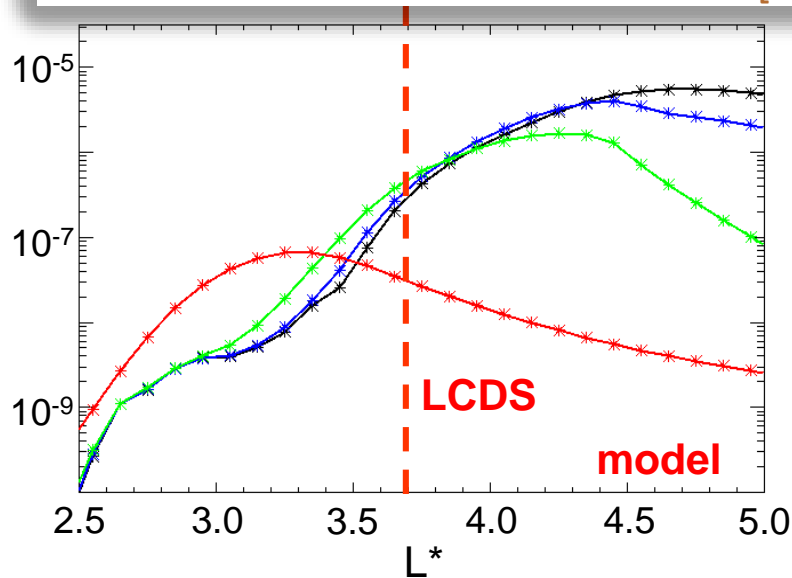
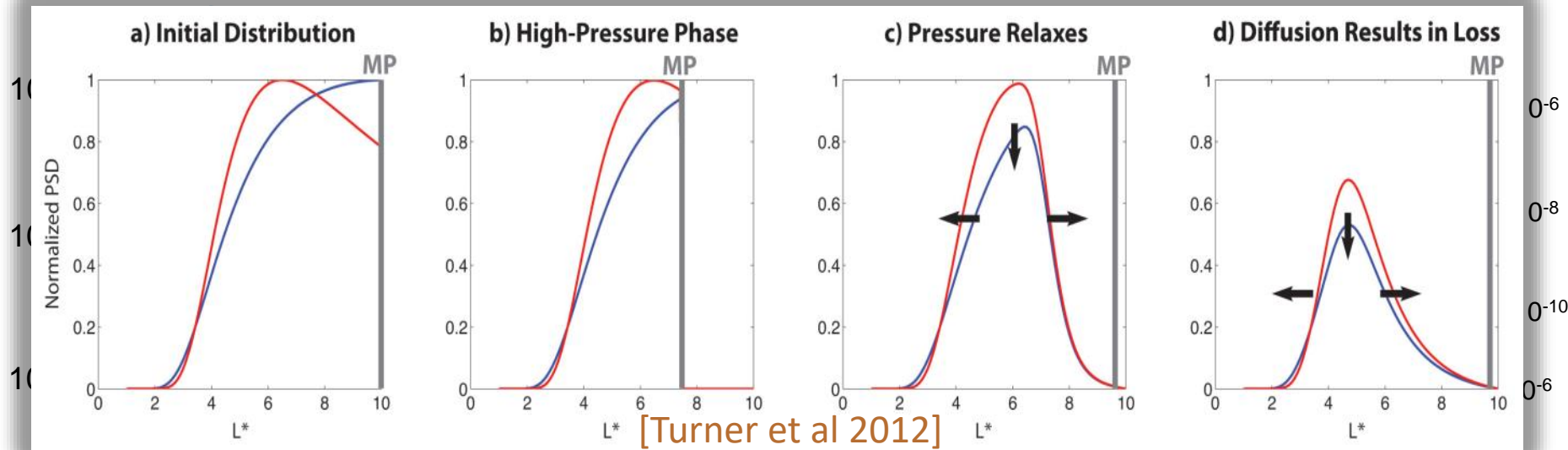


Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile

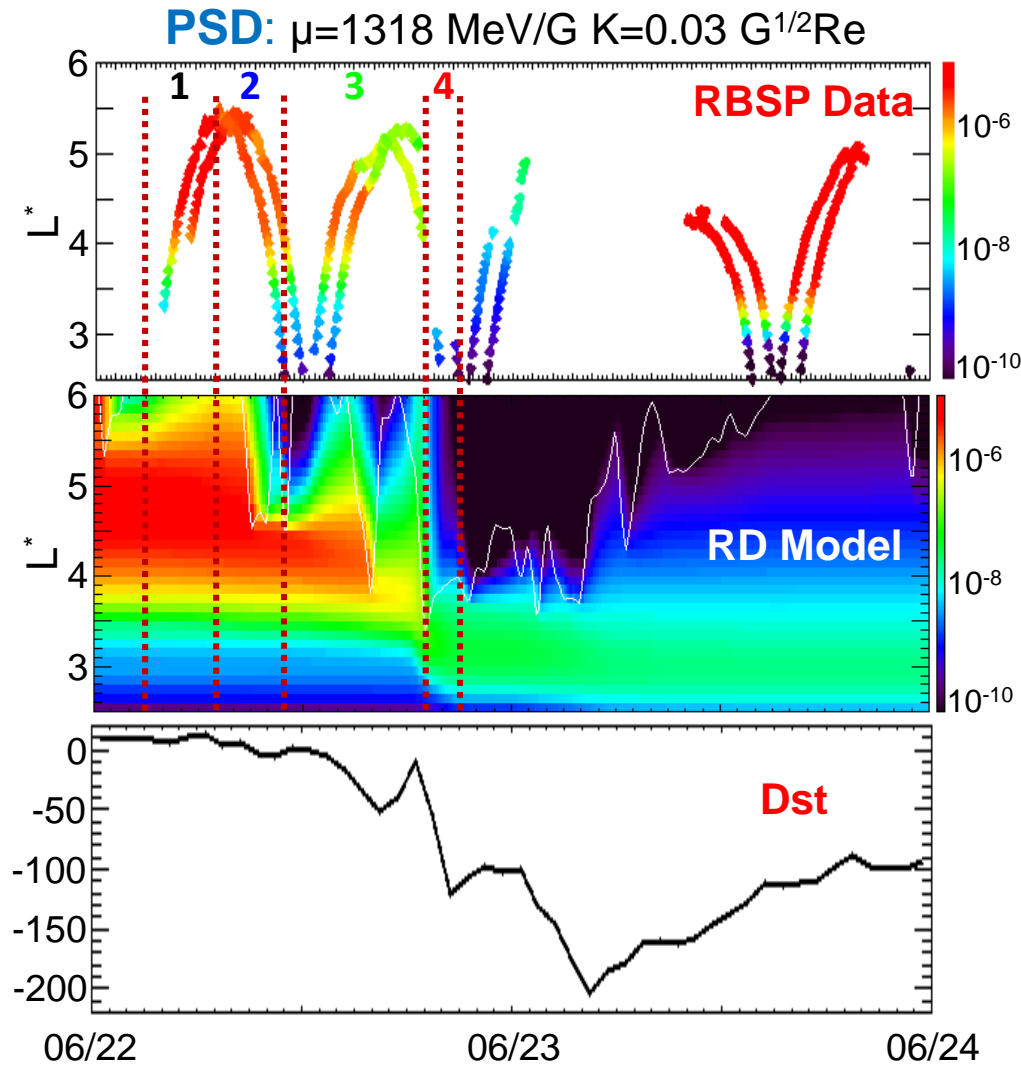
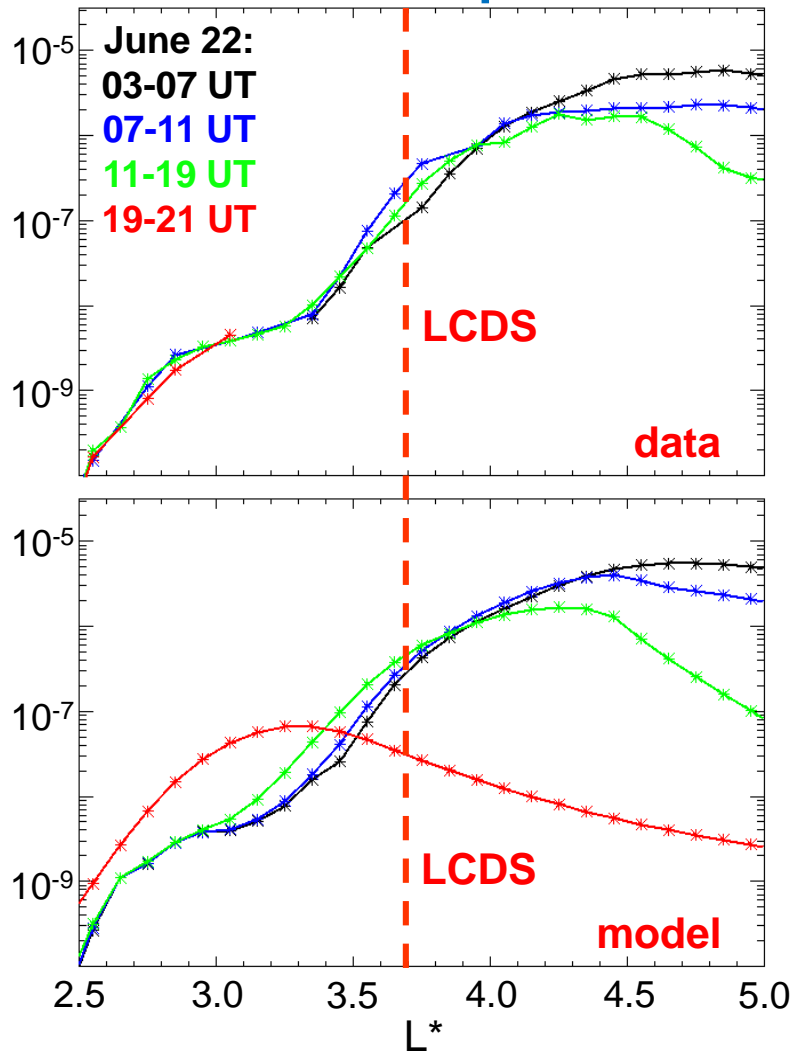


Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$



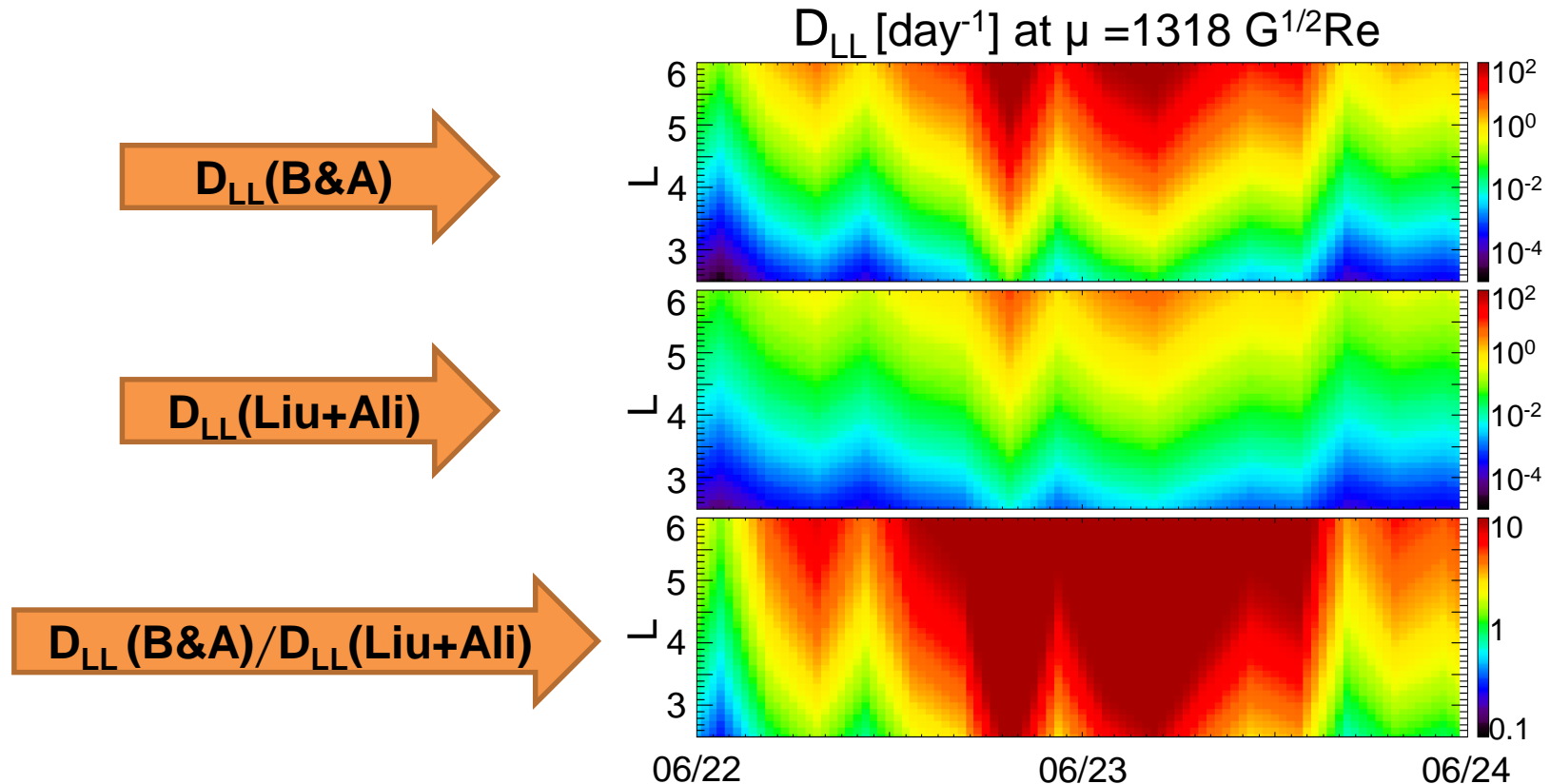
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile



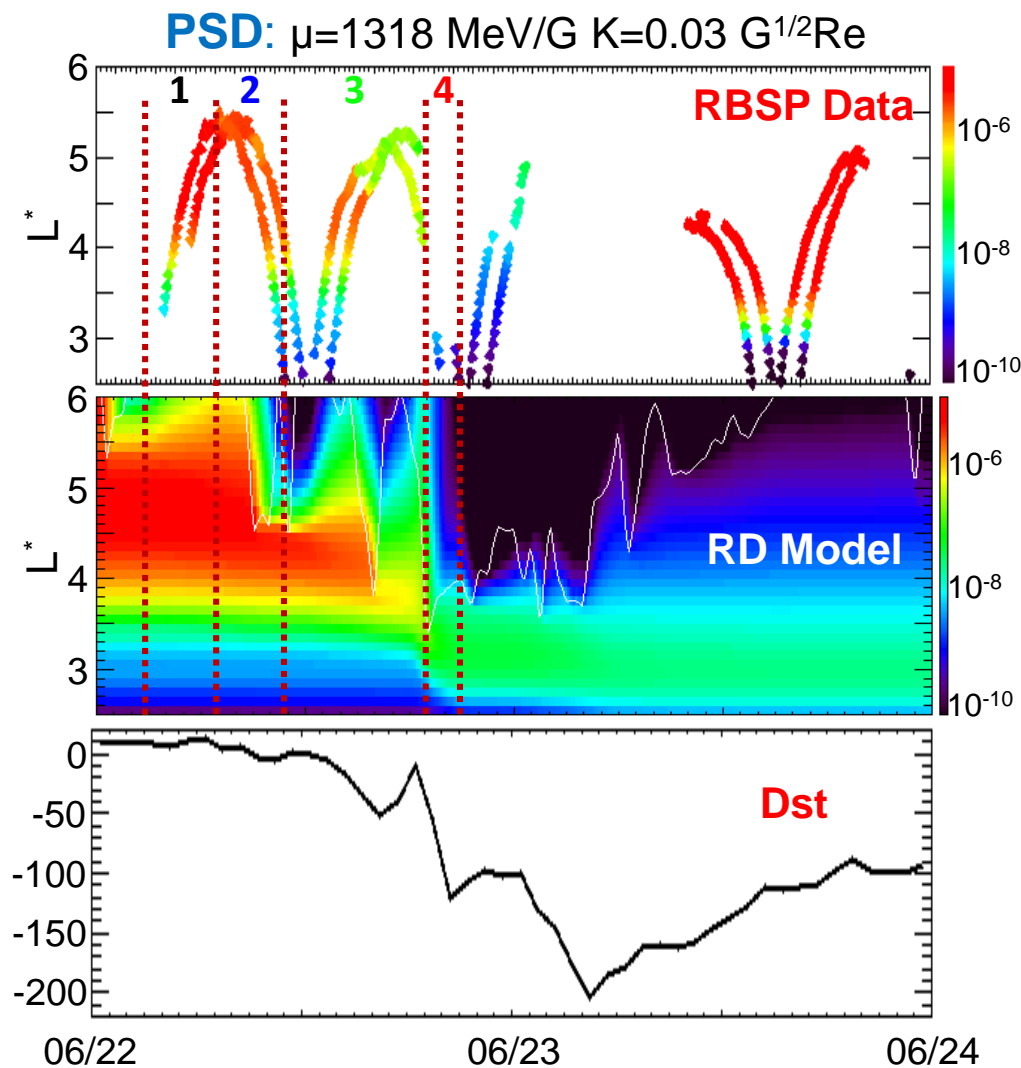
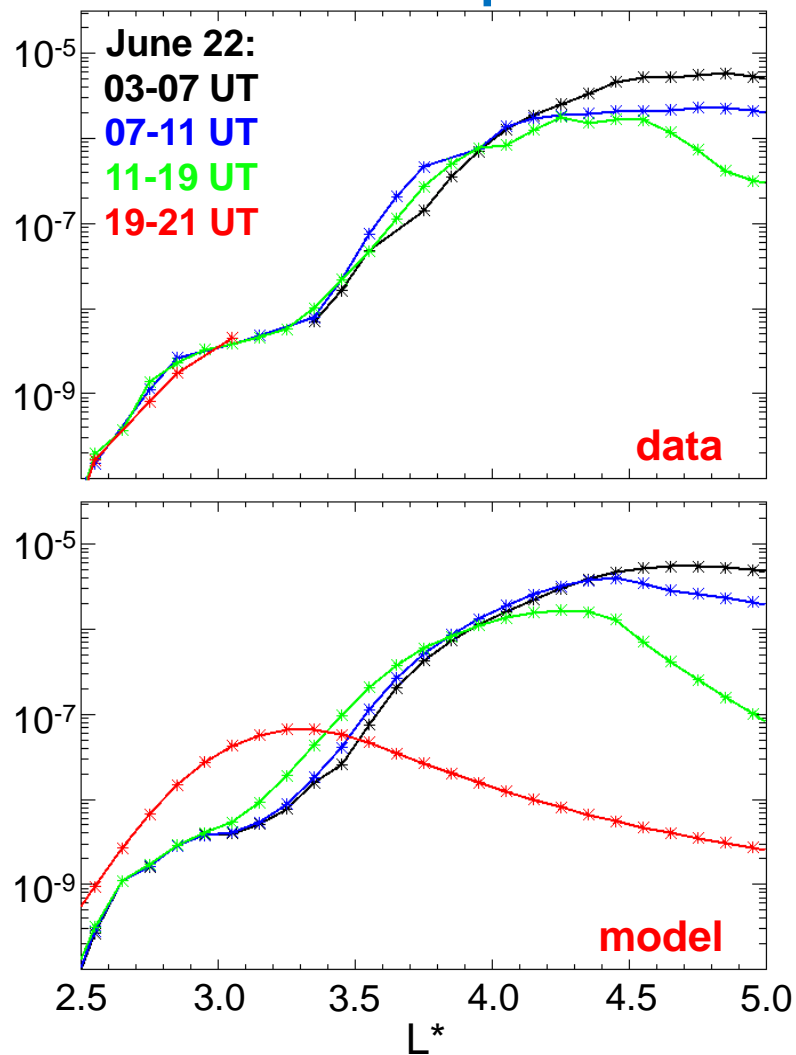
$D_{LL}(\text{B\&A})$ vs. $D_{LL}(\text{Liu+Ali})$

- New $D_{LL}^E(\mu, Kp, L)$ from [Liu et al., 2016] based on THEMIS data
- New $D_{LL}^B(Kp, L)$ from [Ali et al., 2016] based on Van Allen Probes data
- More realistic $D_{LL}^{\text{Total}}(\mu, Kp, L) = D_{LL}^E(\mu, Kp, L) + D_{LL}^B(Kp, L)$



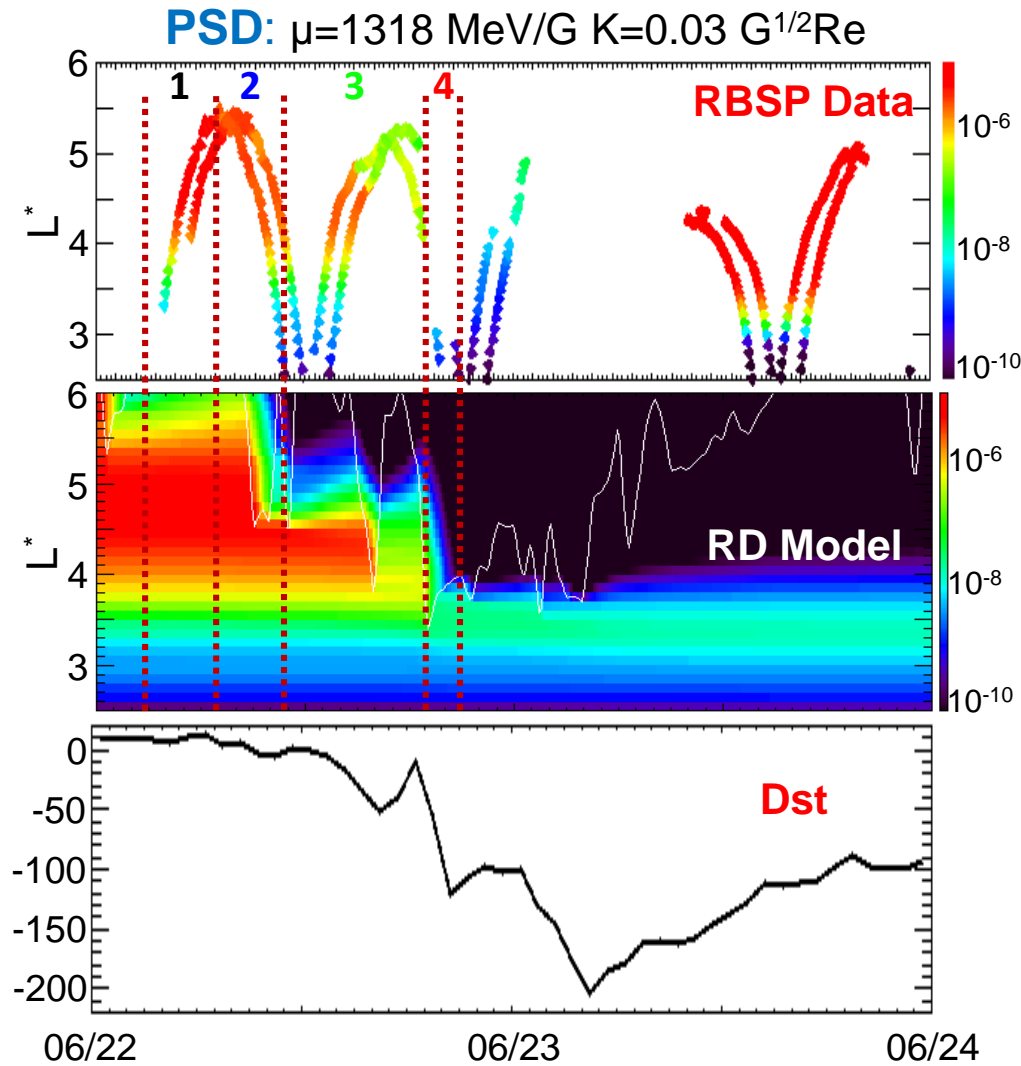
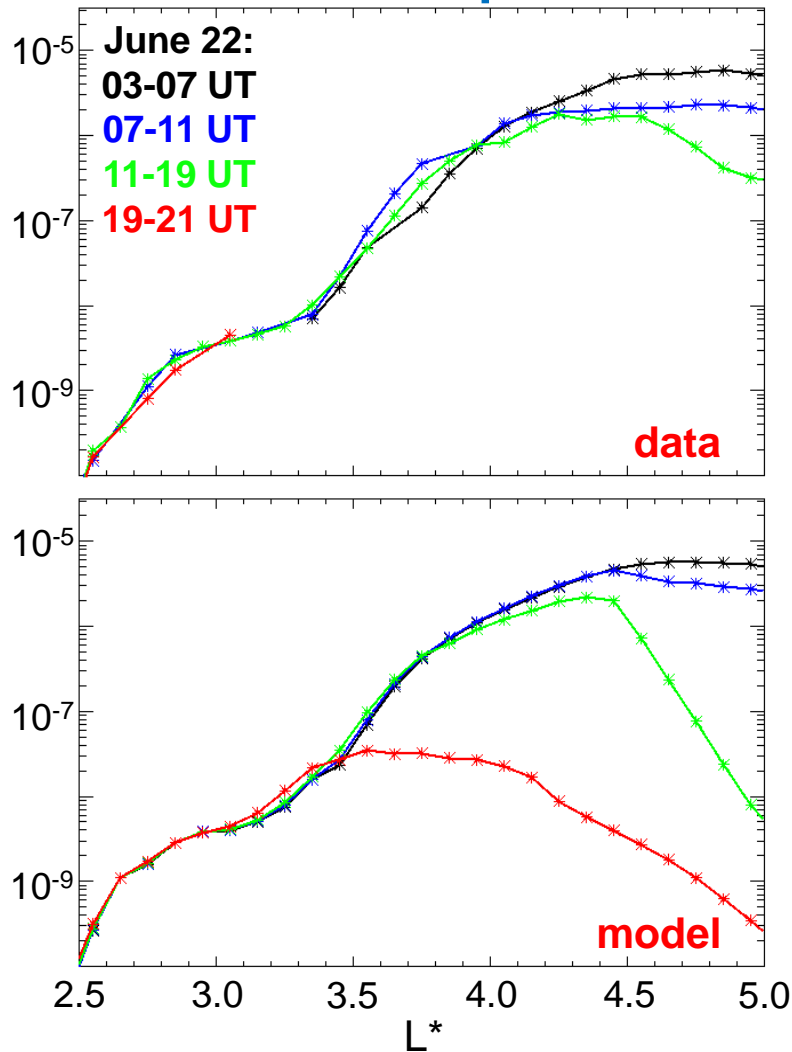
Model Results with $D_{LL}(B\&A)$

PSD vs. L^* profile



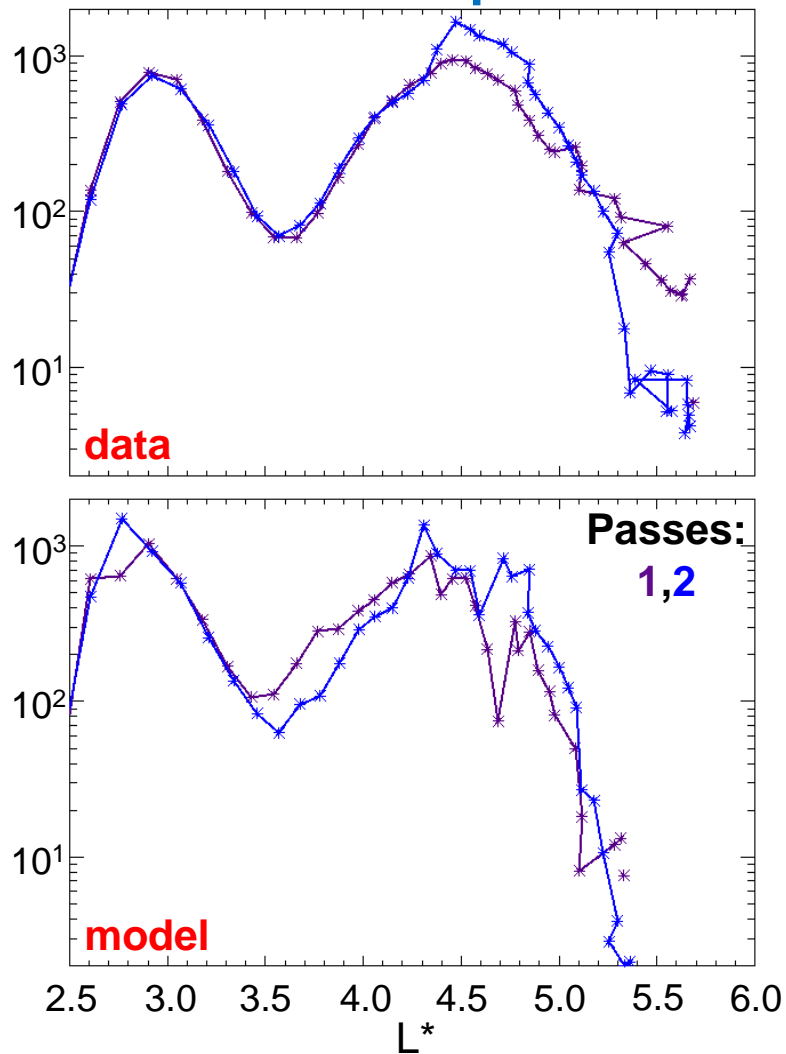
Model Results with D_{LL} (Liu+Ali)

PSD vs. L^* profile

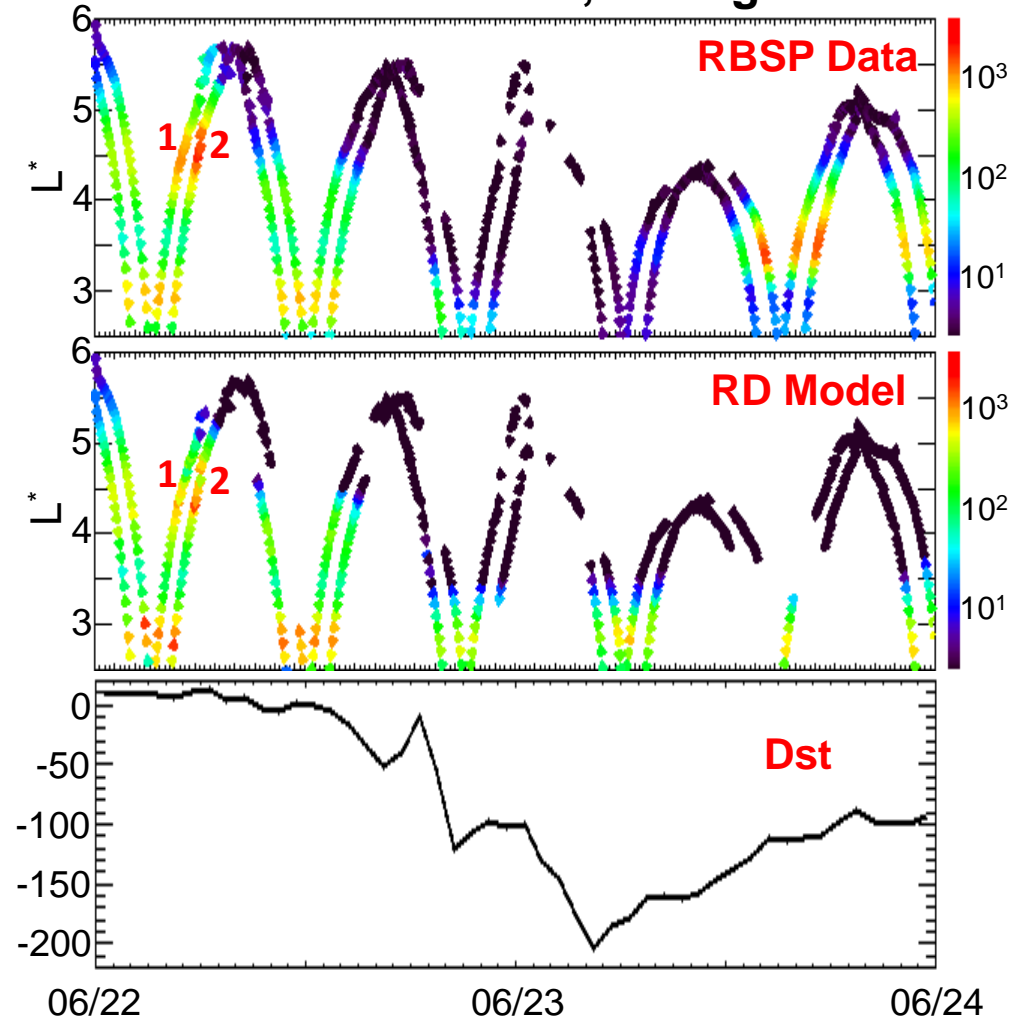


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

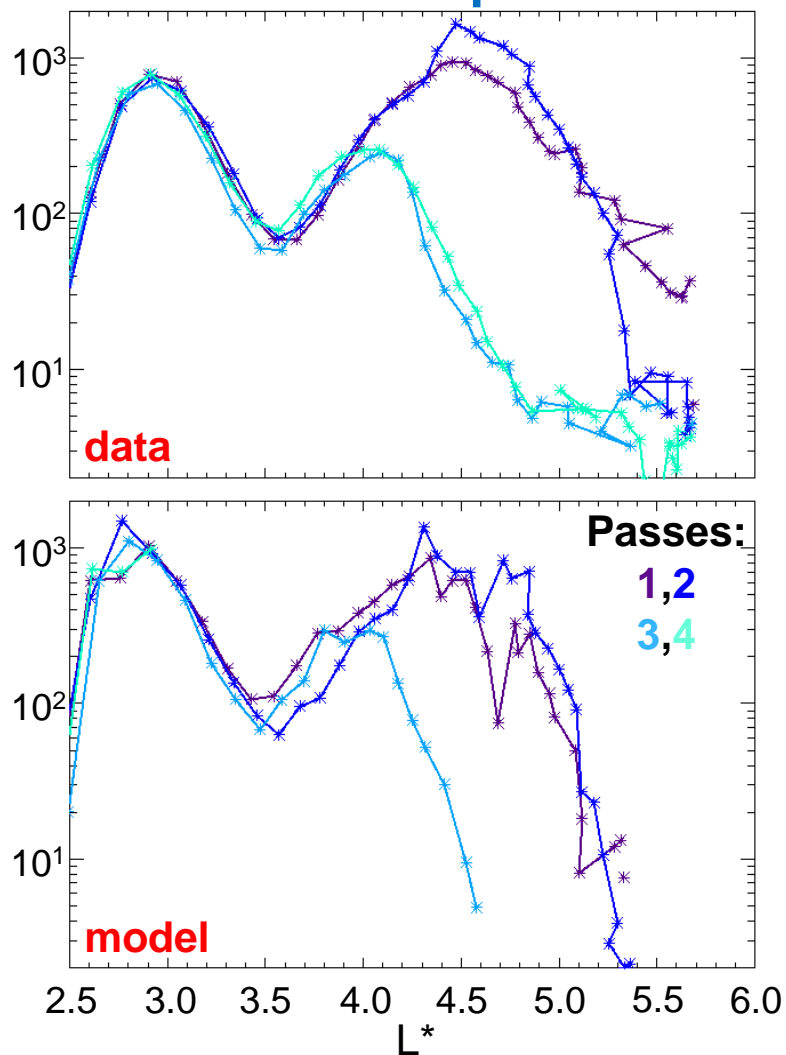


Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg

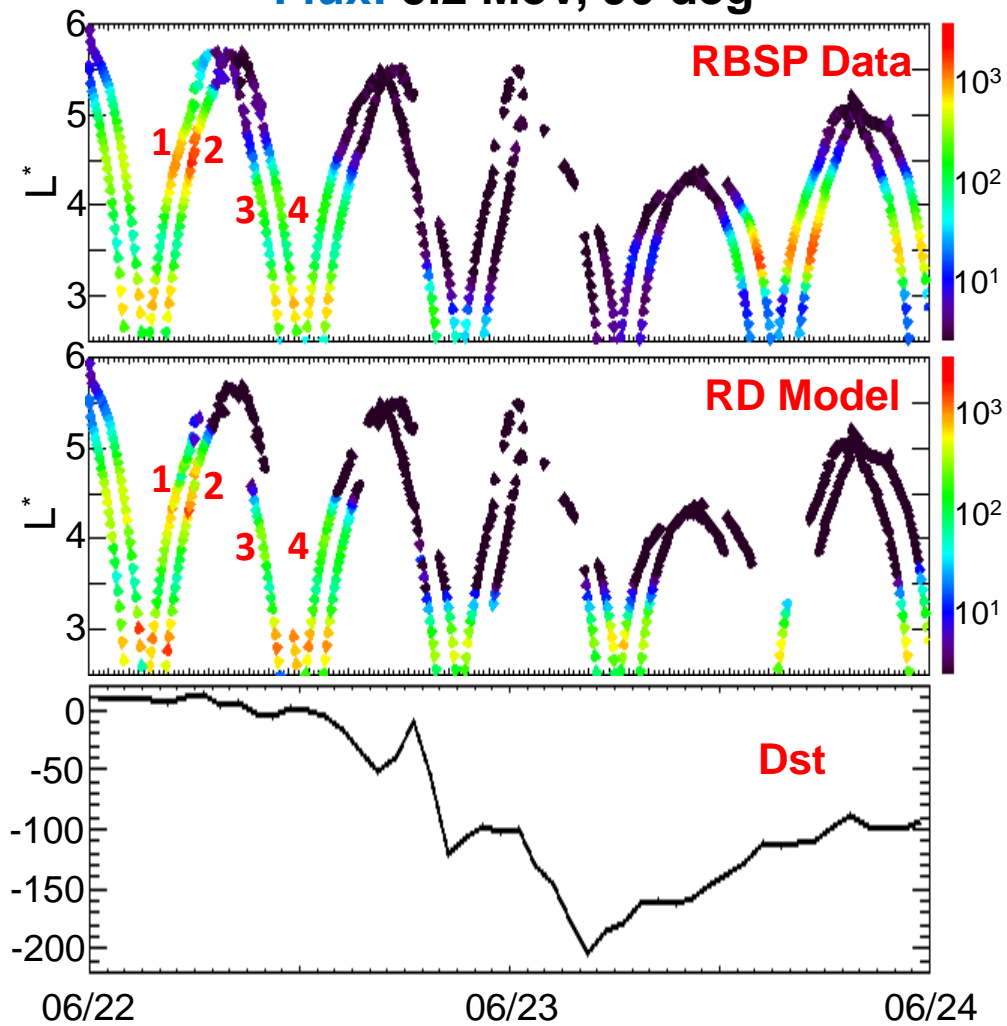


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

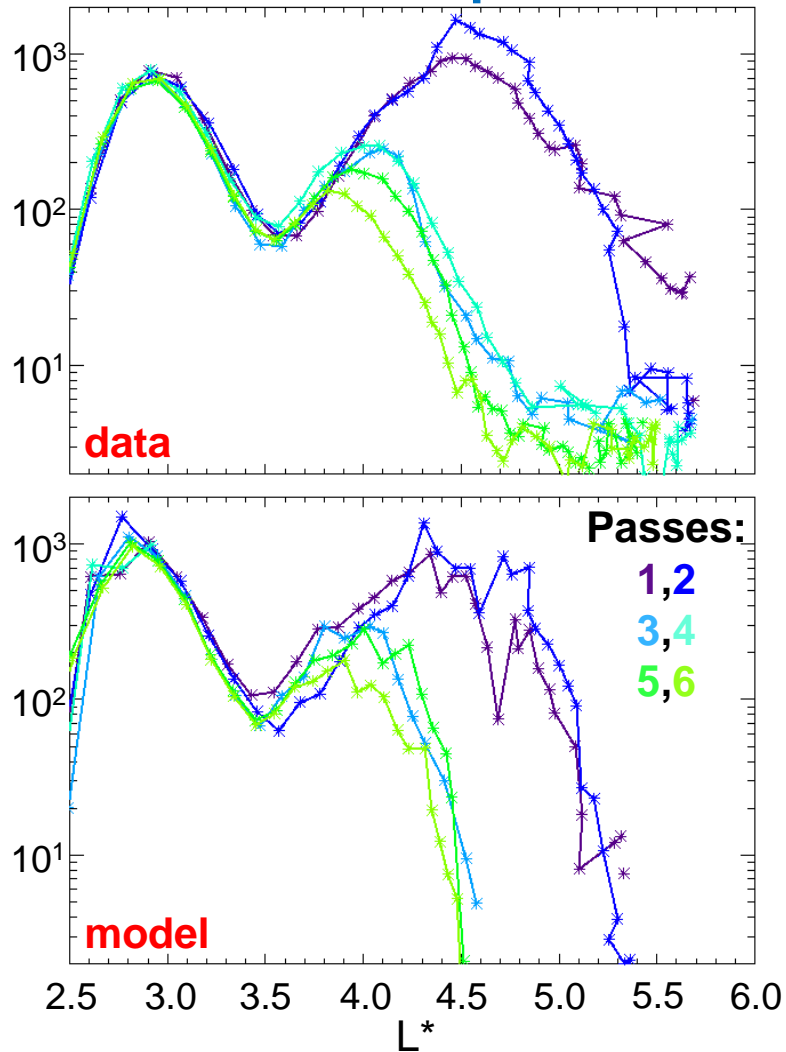


Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg

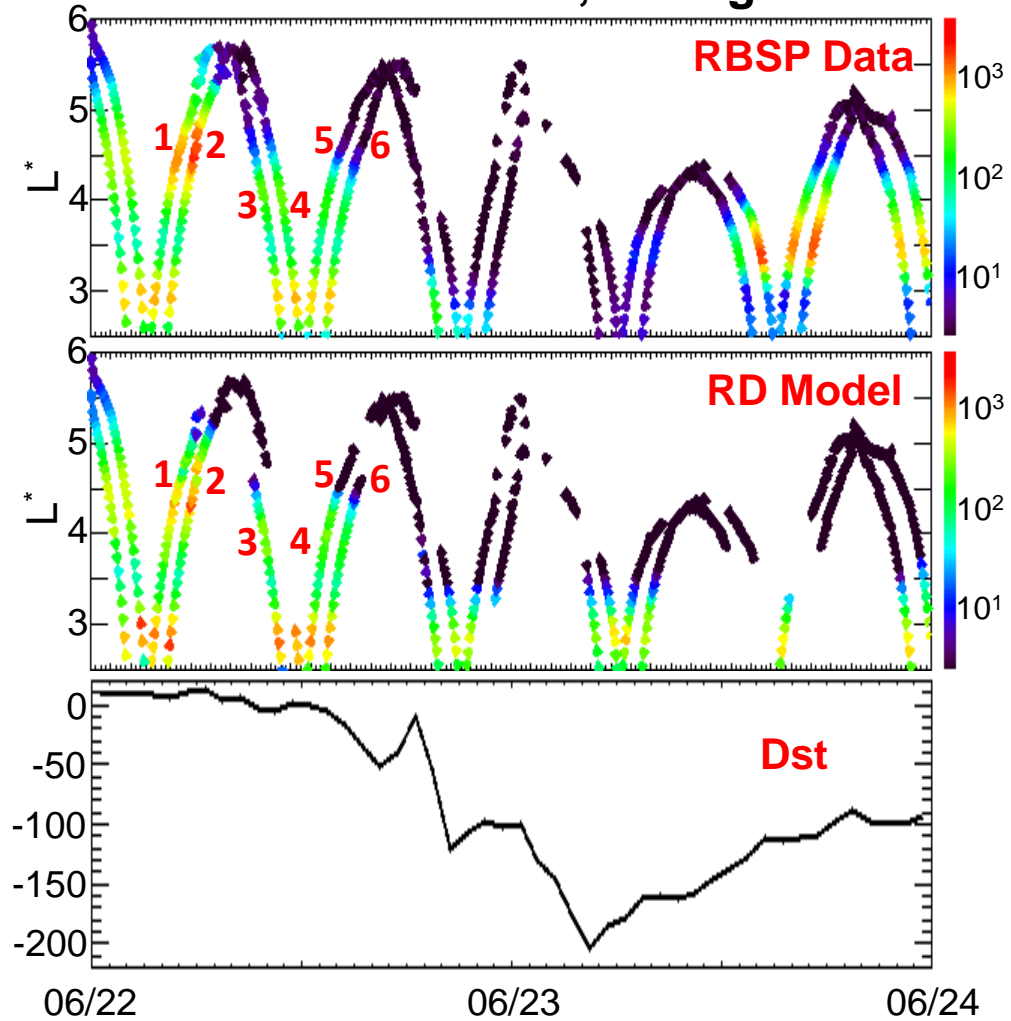


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

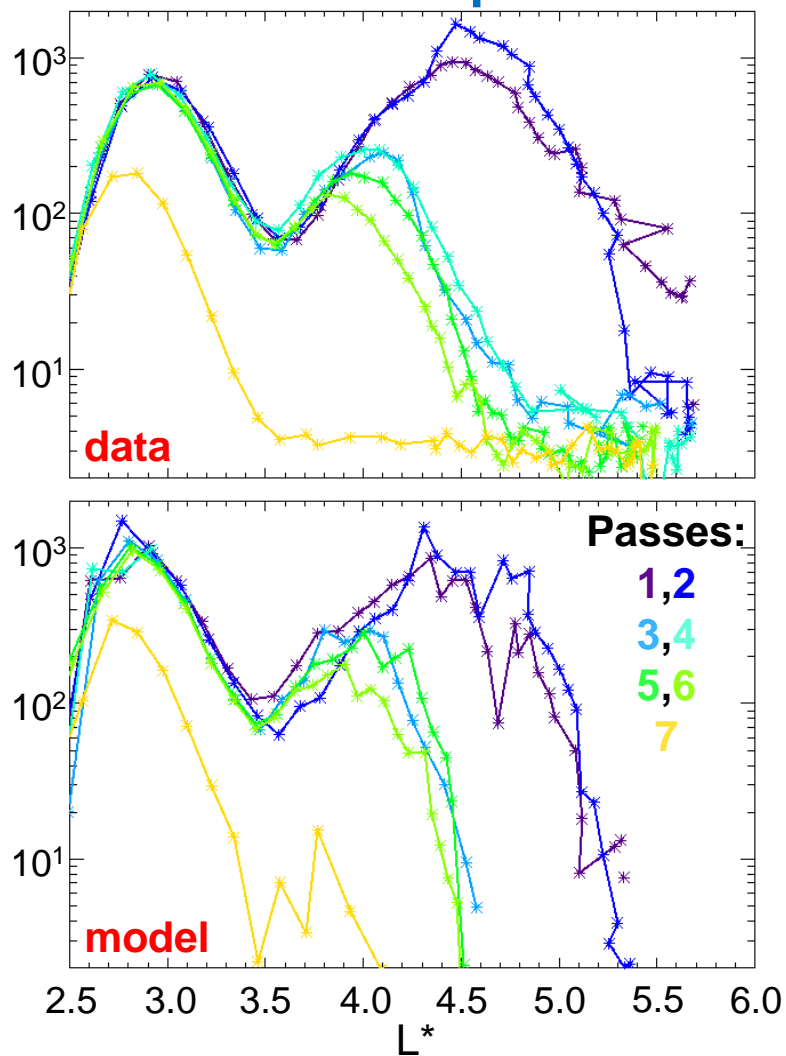


Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg

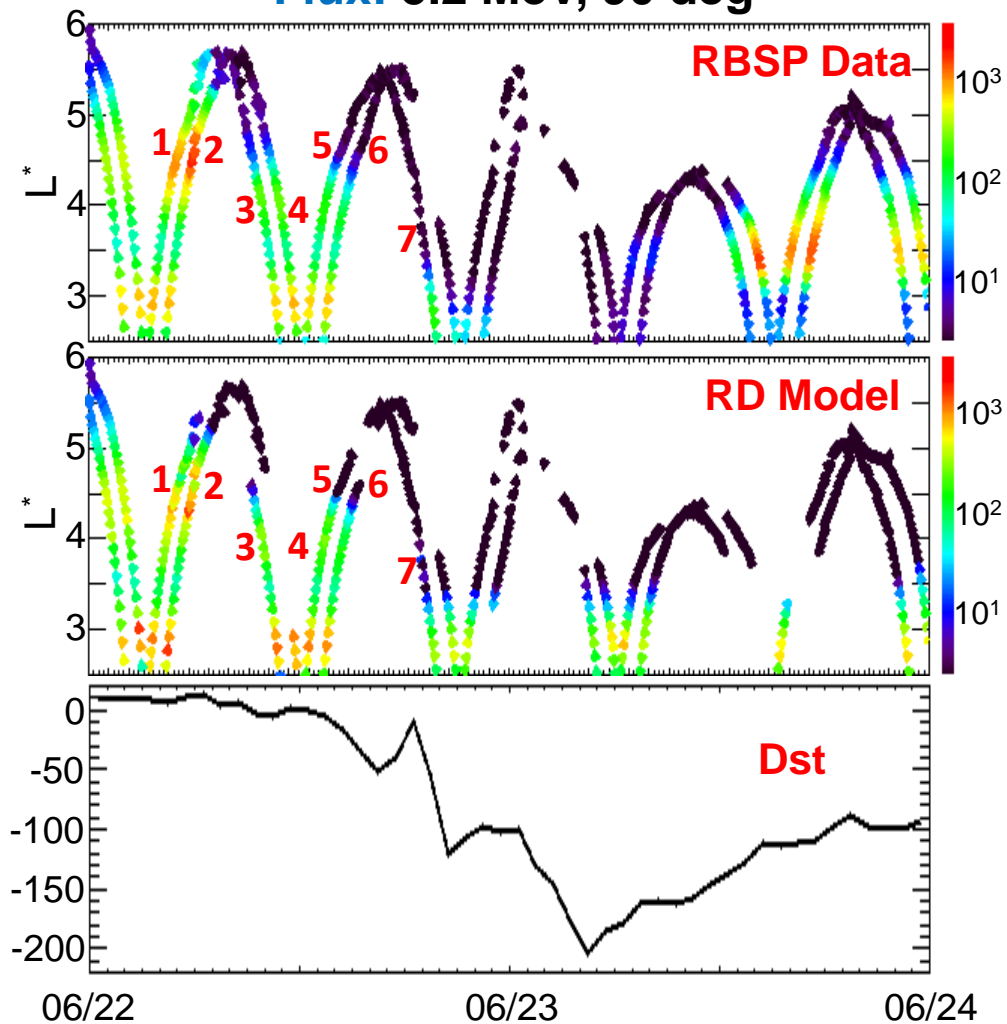


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

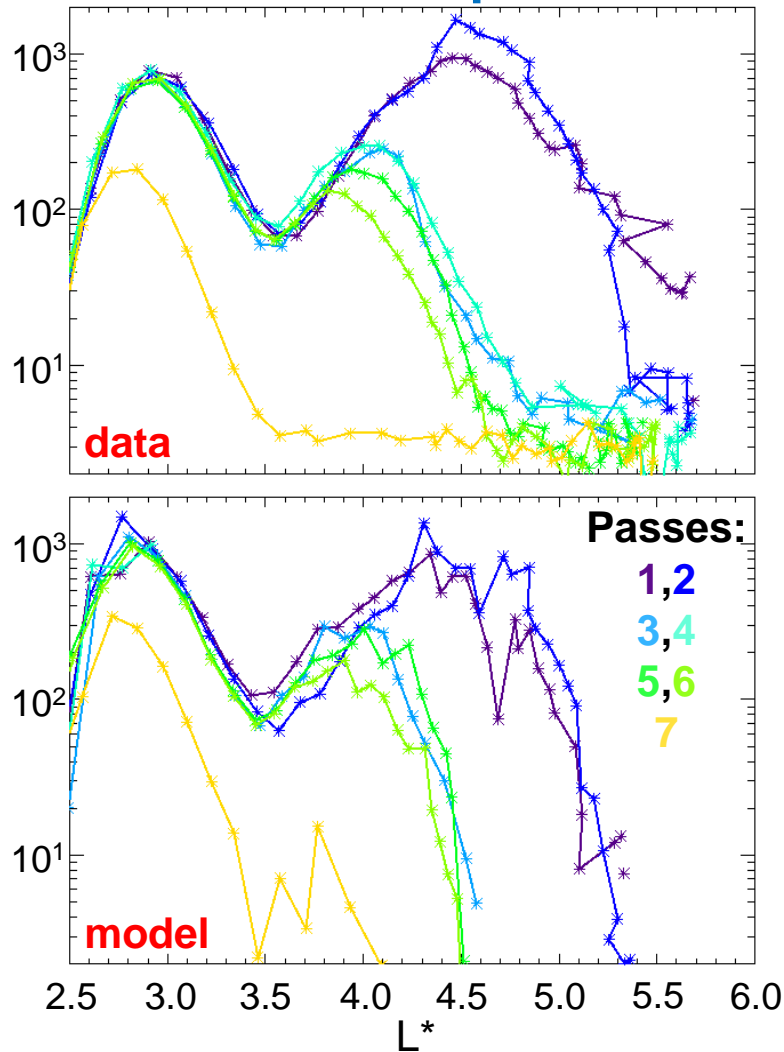


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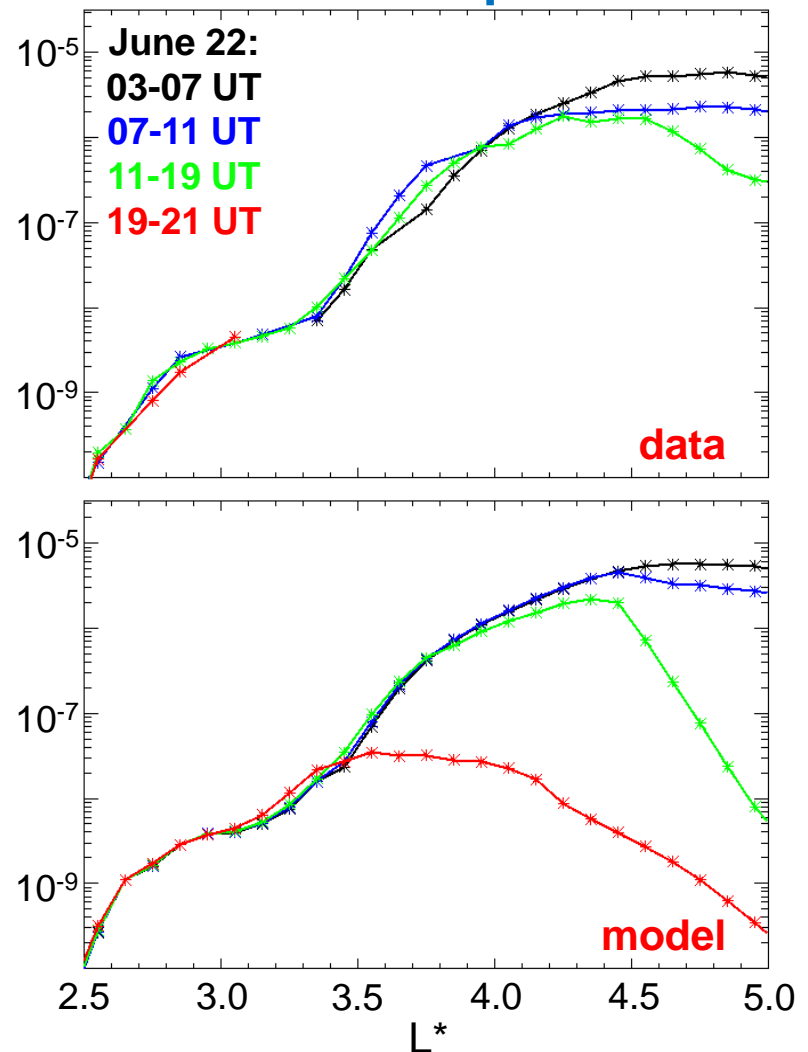


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

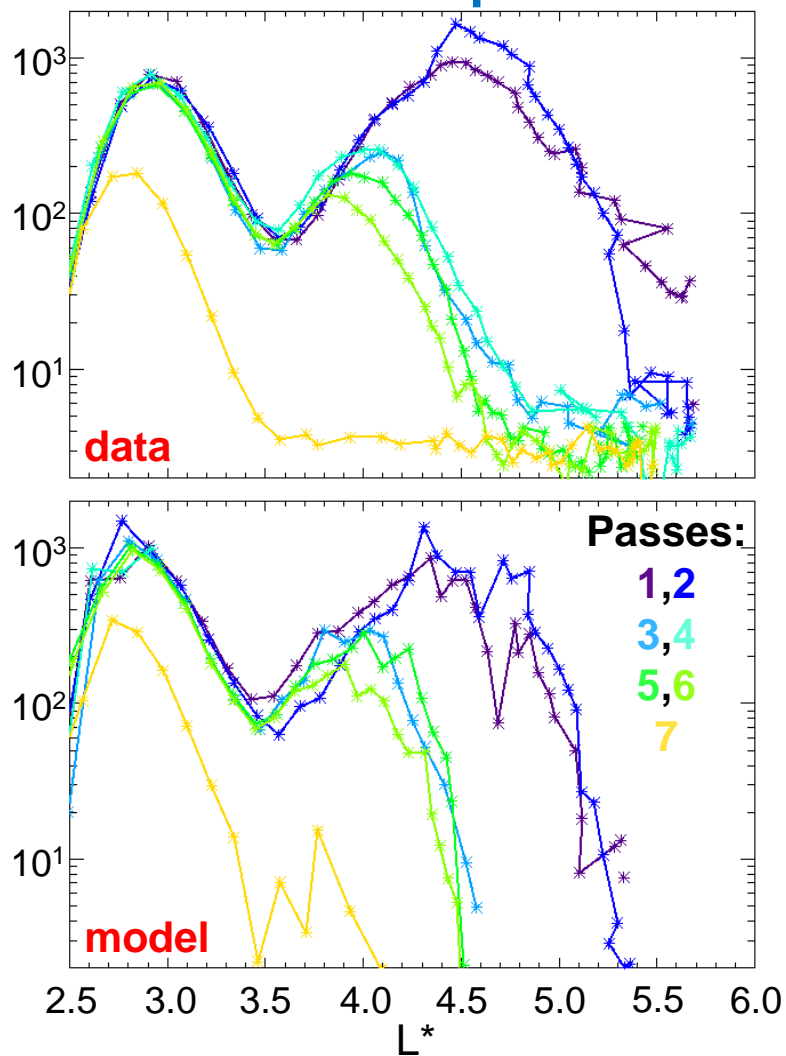


PSD vs. L^* profile

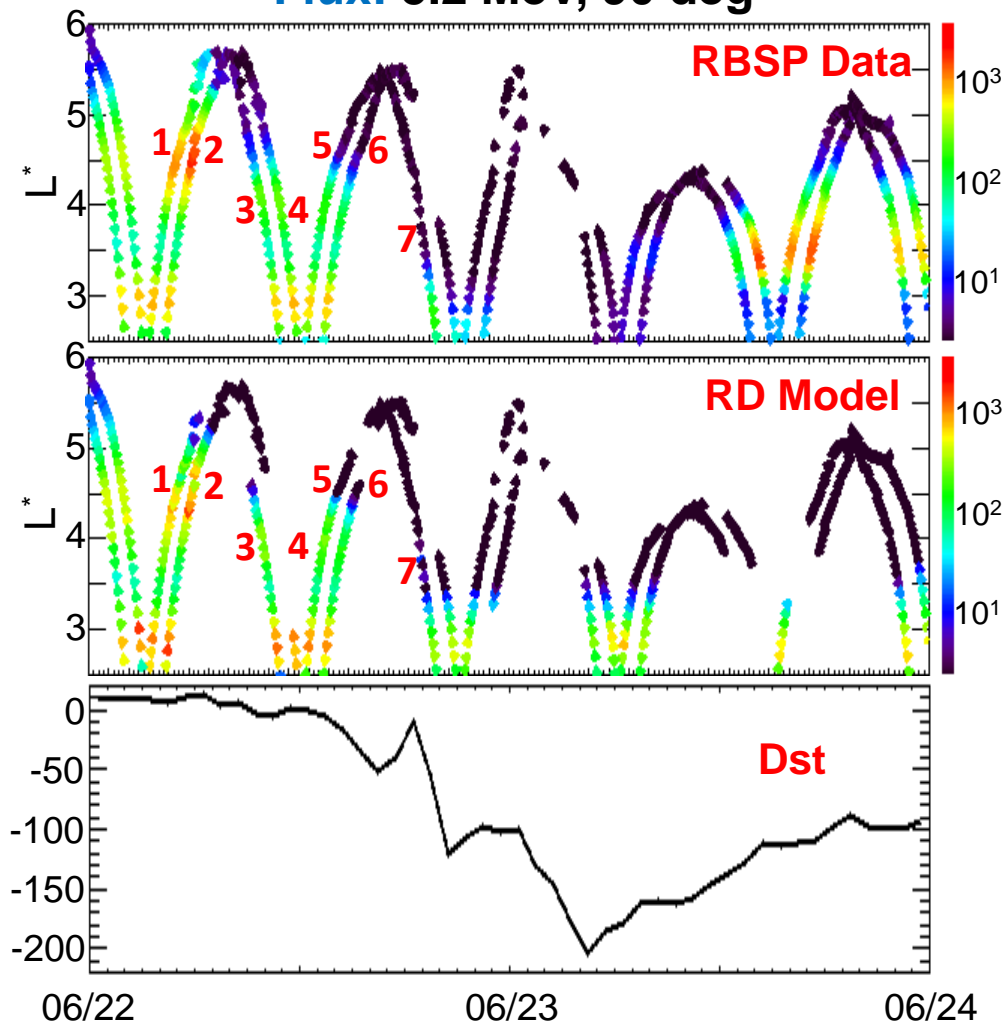


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

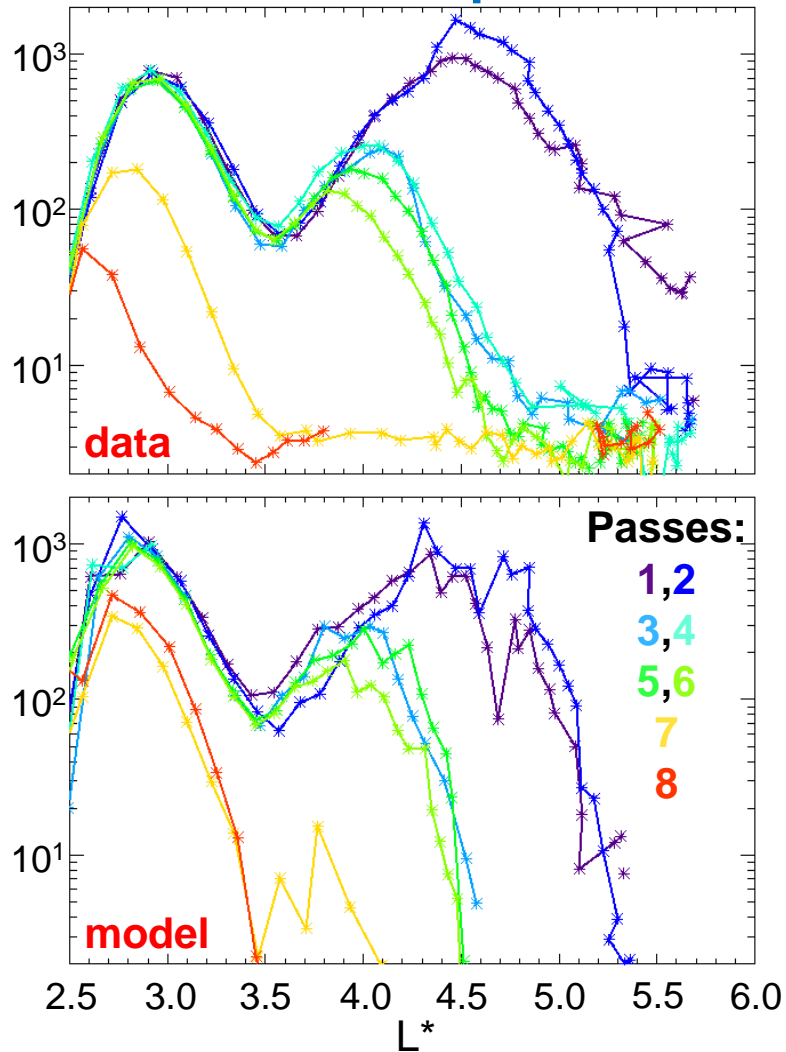


Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg

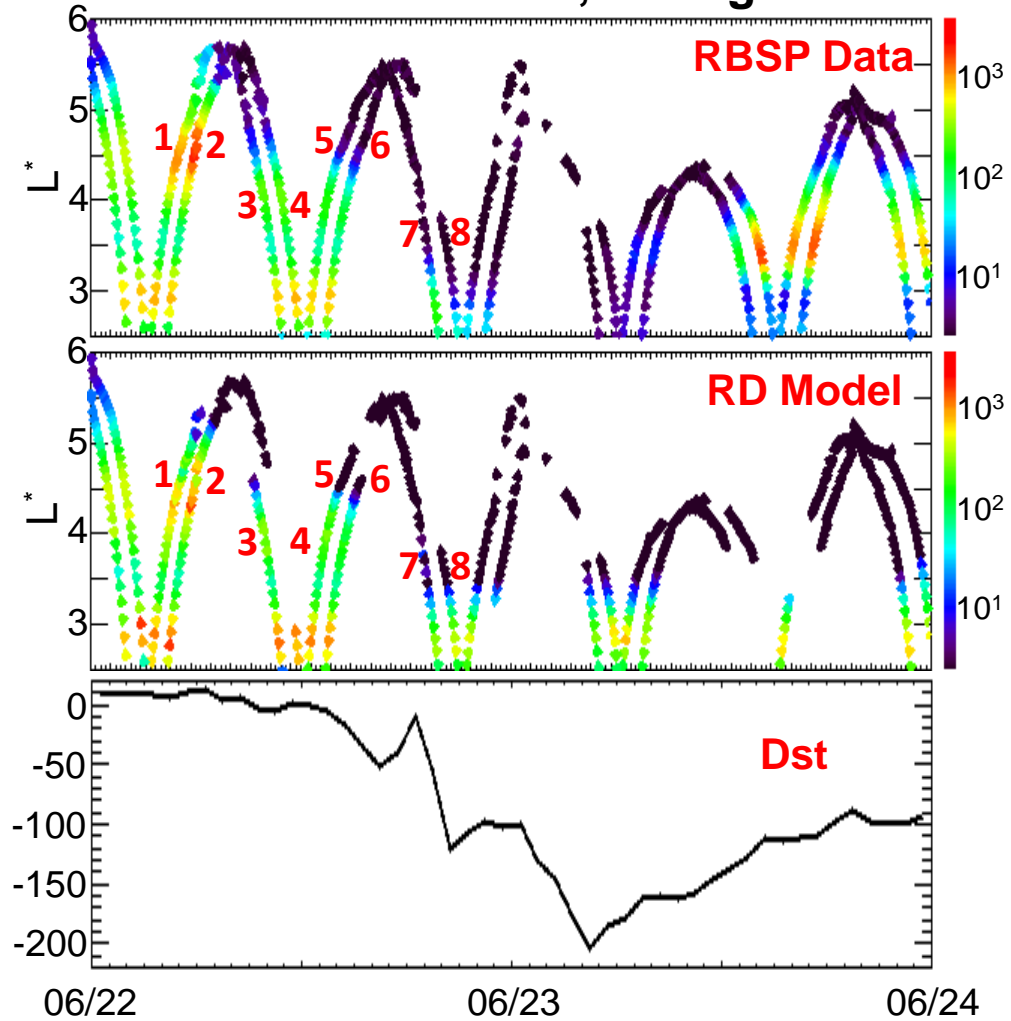


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

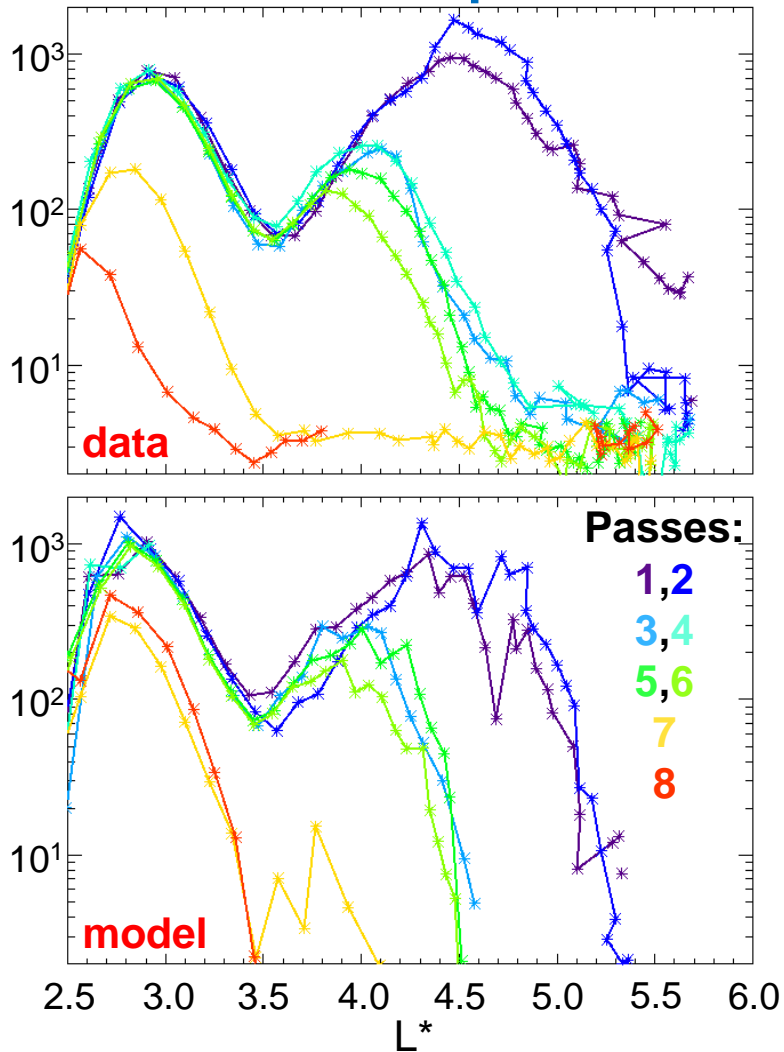


Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg

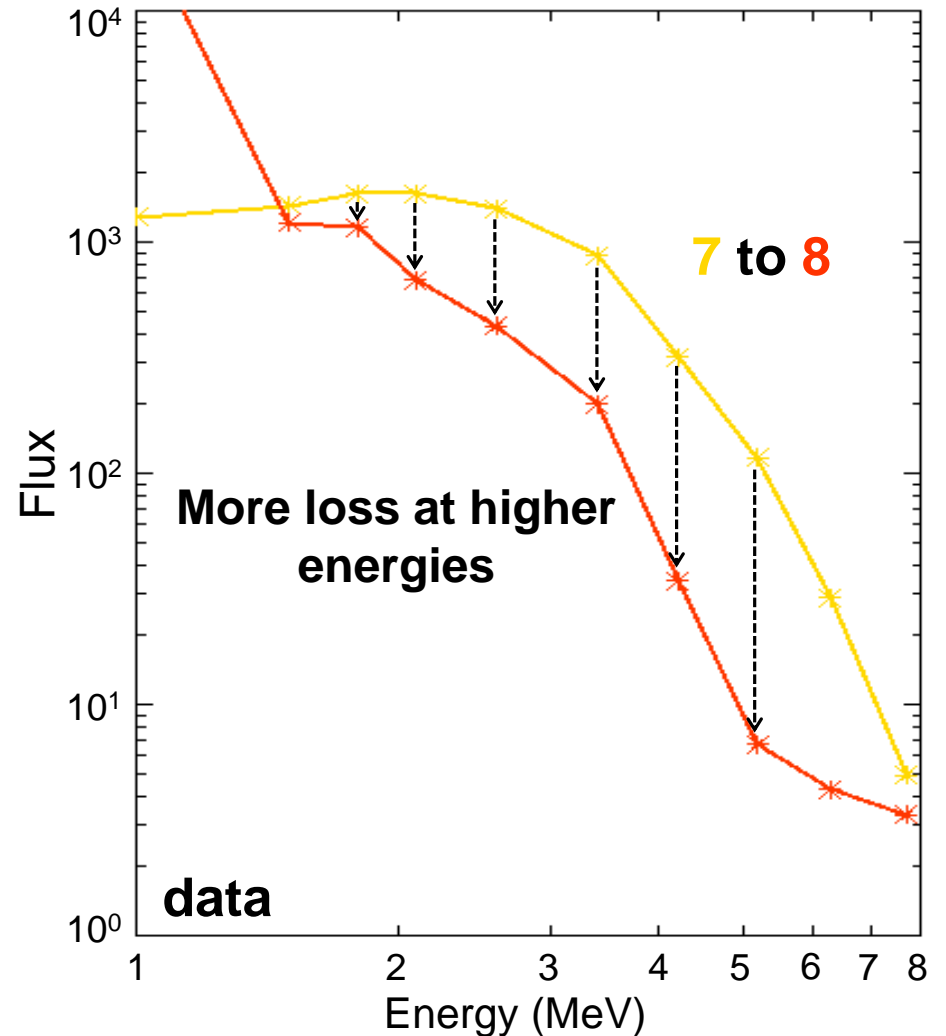


Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile

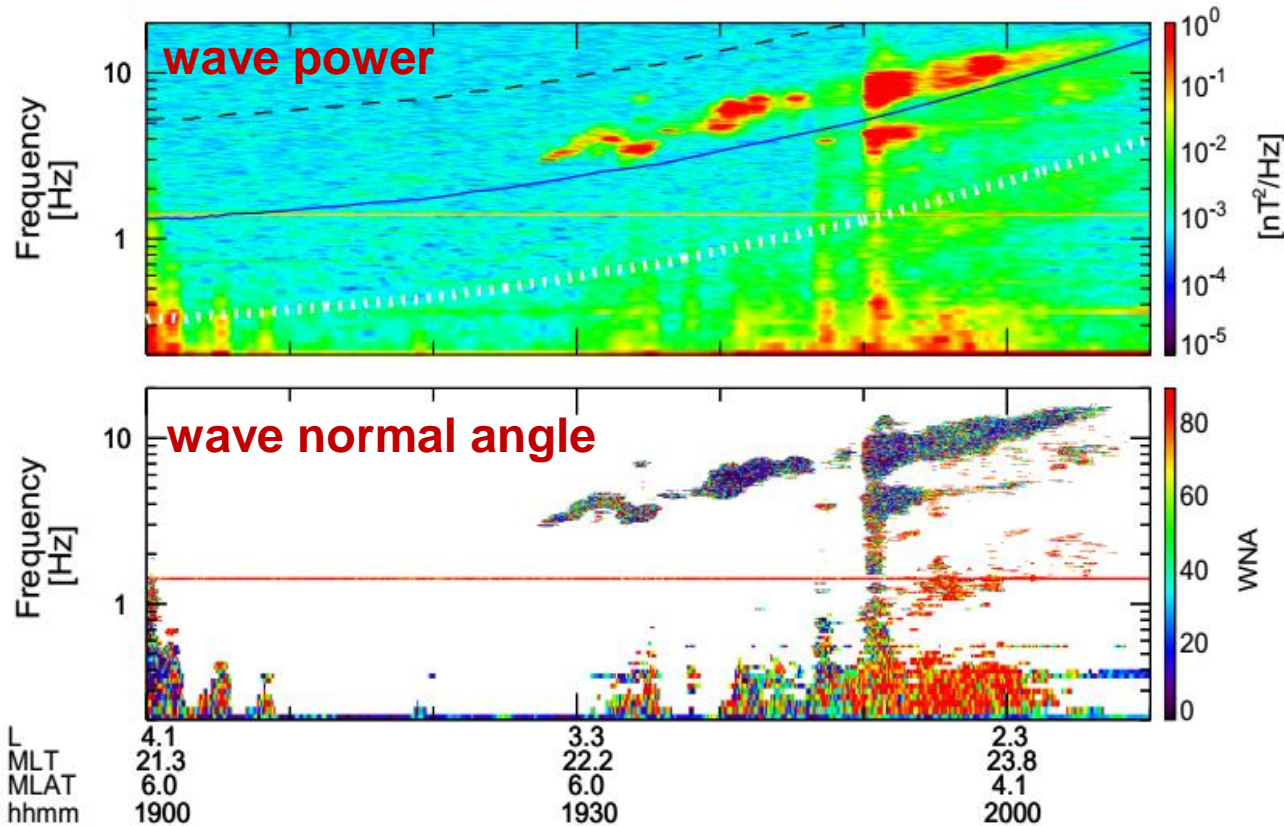


Evolution of Energy Spectrum



EMIC Wave Observations

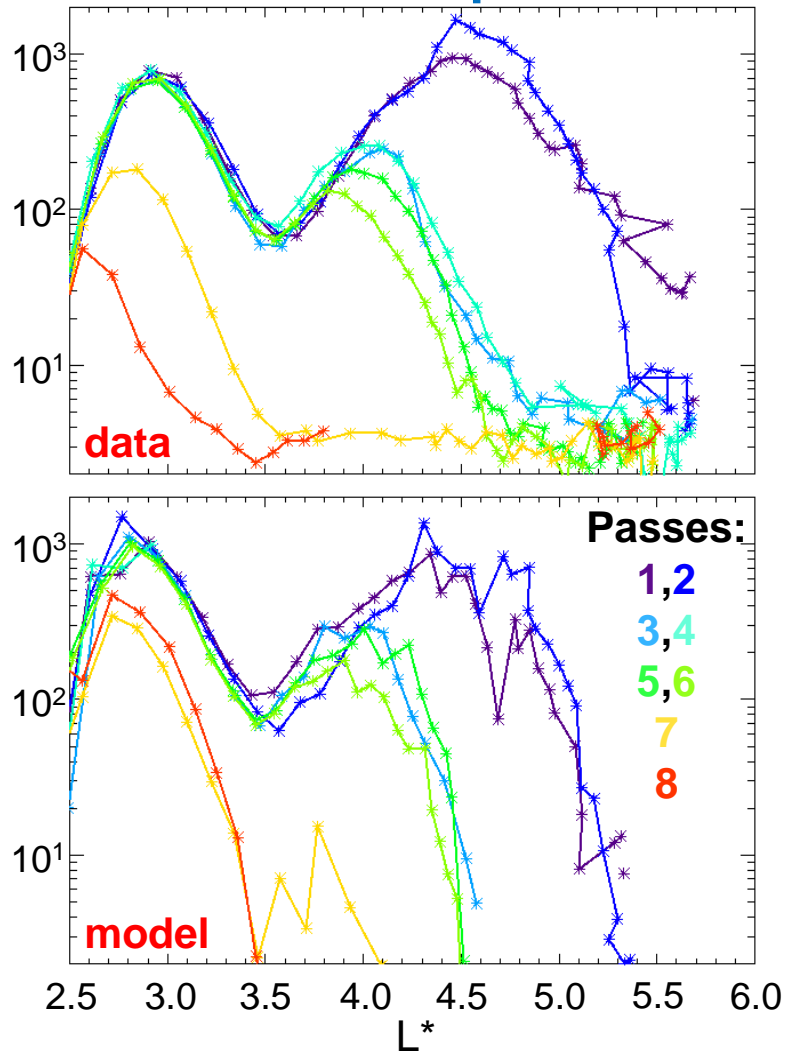
Van Allen Probe A



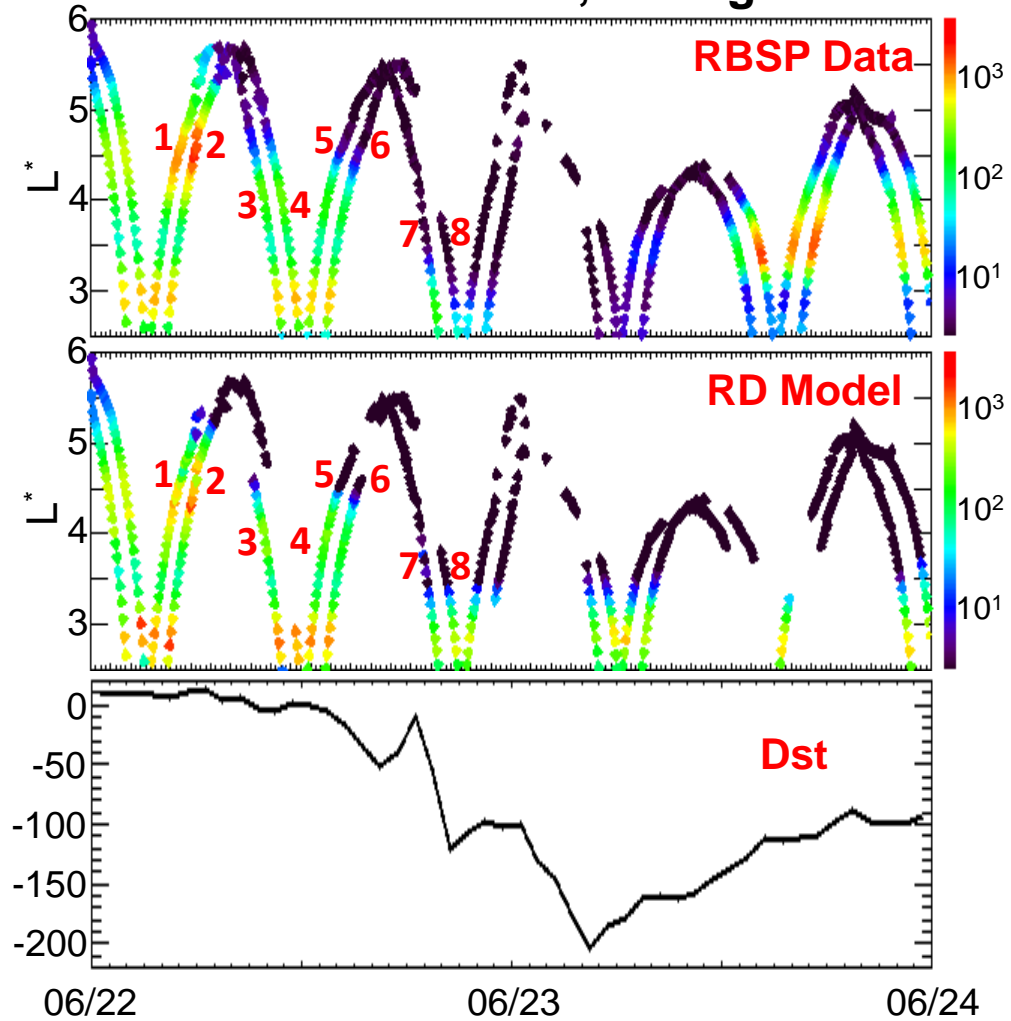
- H⁺ band EMIC waves were detected at $2.5 < L^* < 3.5$ by RBSP-A during pass 7.

Model Results in Flux

Flux vs. L^* profile



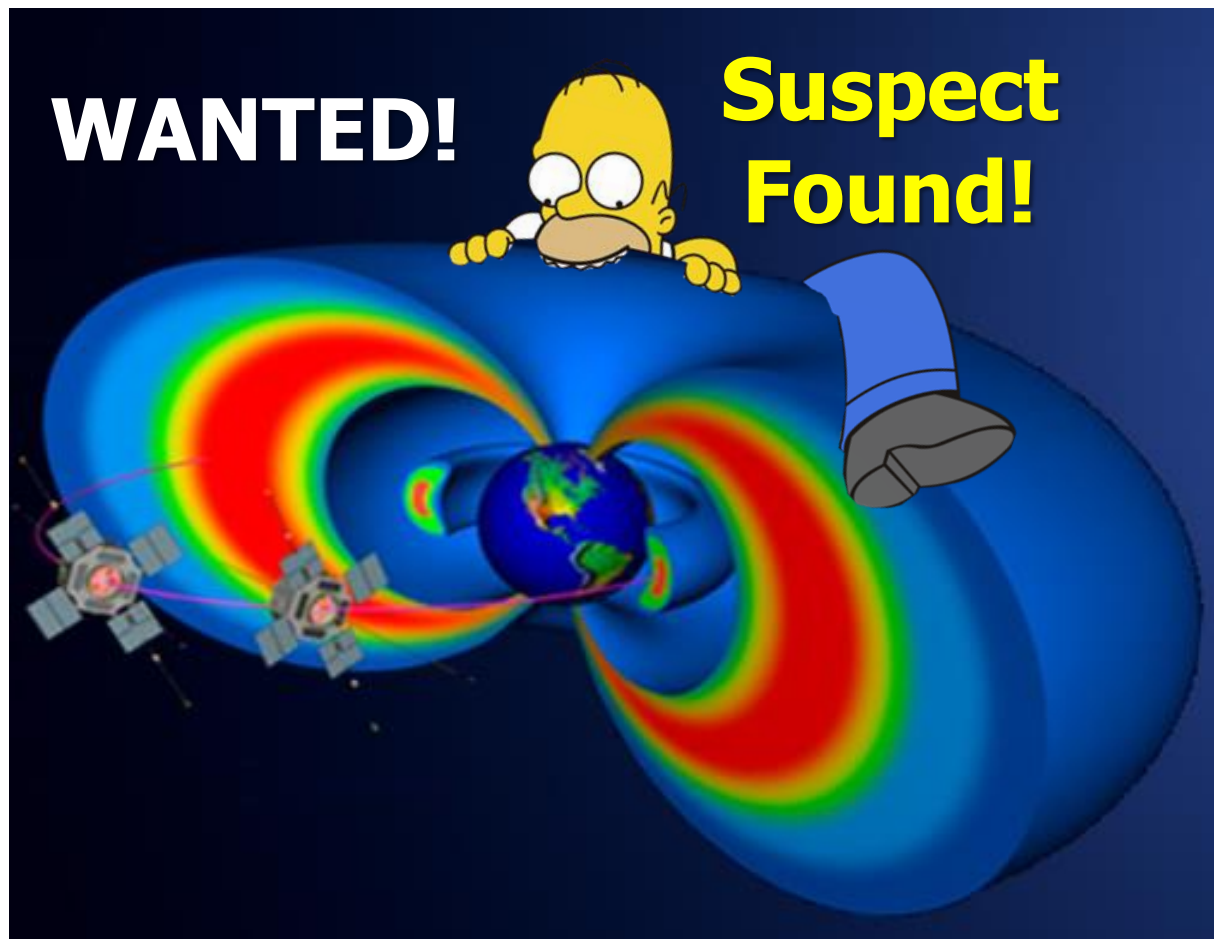
Flux: 5.2 MeV, 90 deg



Conclusions

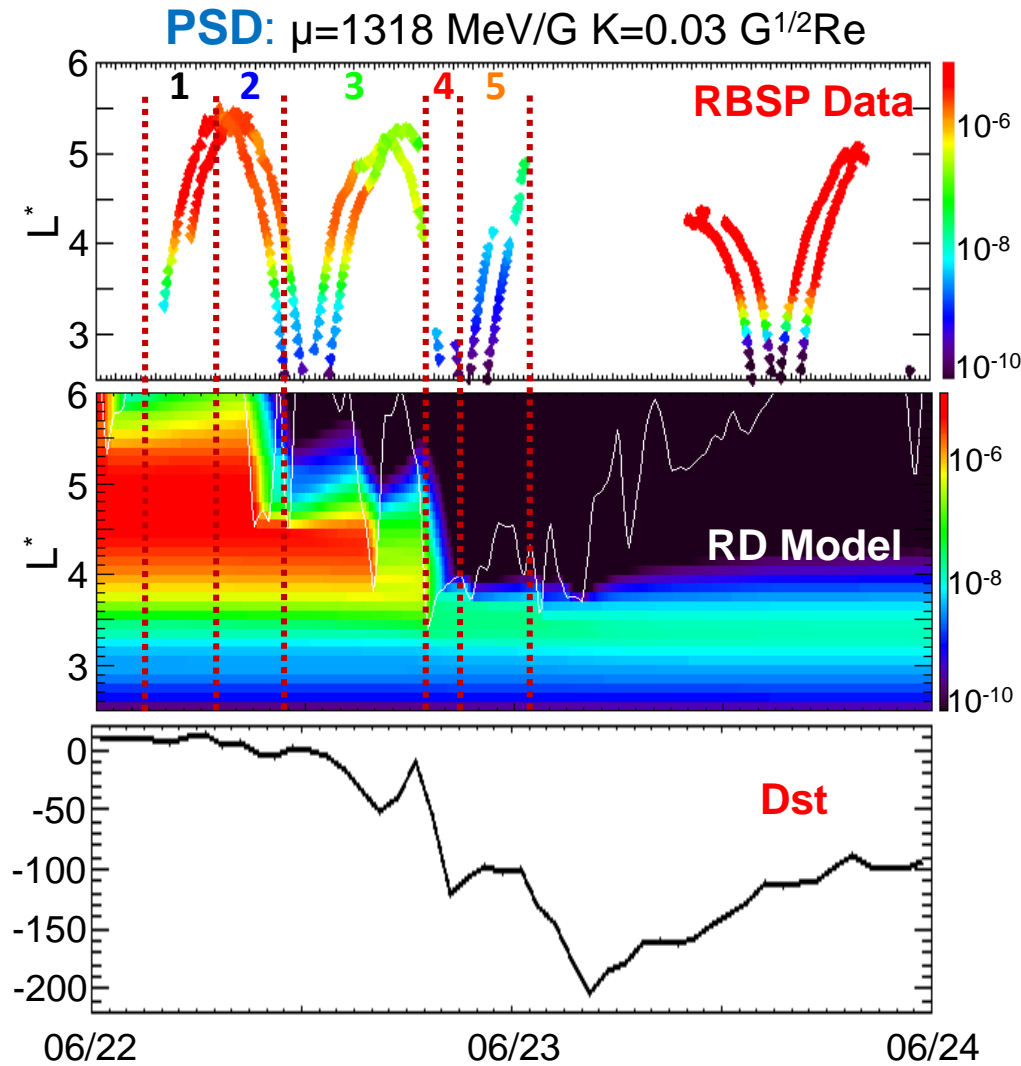
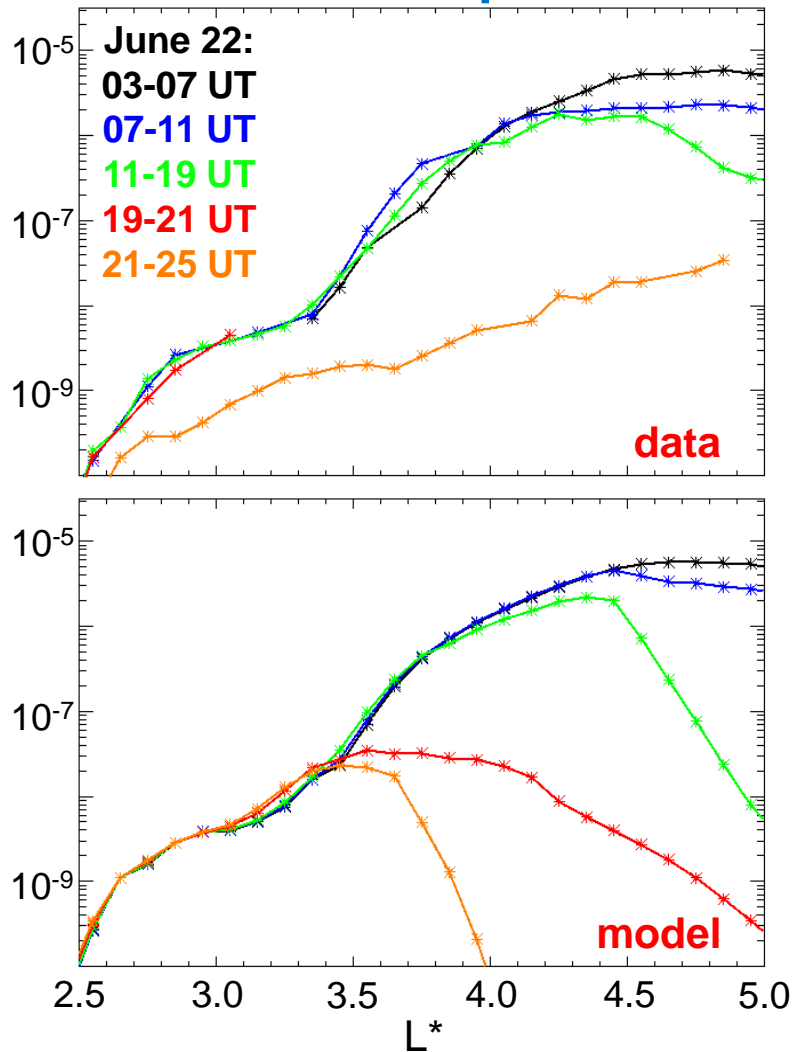
- A radial diffusion model with event-specific LCDS and new D_{LL} was developed to simulate **the remarkable RB dropout** during the intensely CME-shock driven June 2015 storm.
- **The model well captured:**
 - The **fast magnetopause shadowing loss** at high L^* regions after both shocks;
 - The **initial adiabatic loss of the storage ring** at low L^* regions after the second strong shock;
 - The **event-specific and K-dependent LCDS and new D_{LL} are critical** to reproduce the detailed dropout features (timing, location, PAD).
- **Future work is needed** to model the further loss of storage ring after the shock possibly by EMIC waves.

Who ate the RB donut?

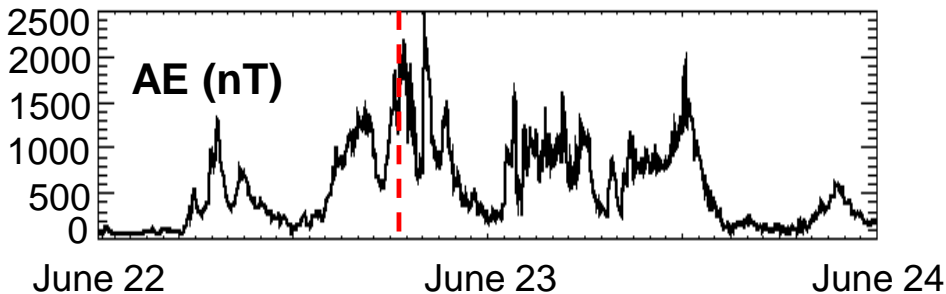
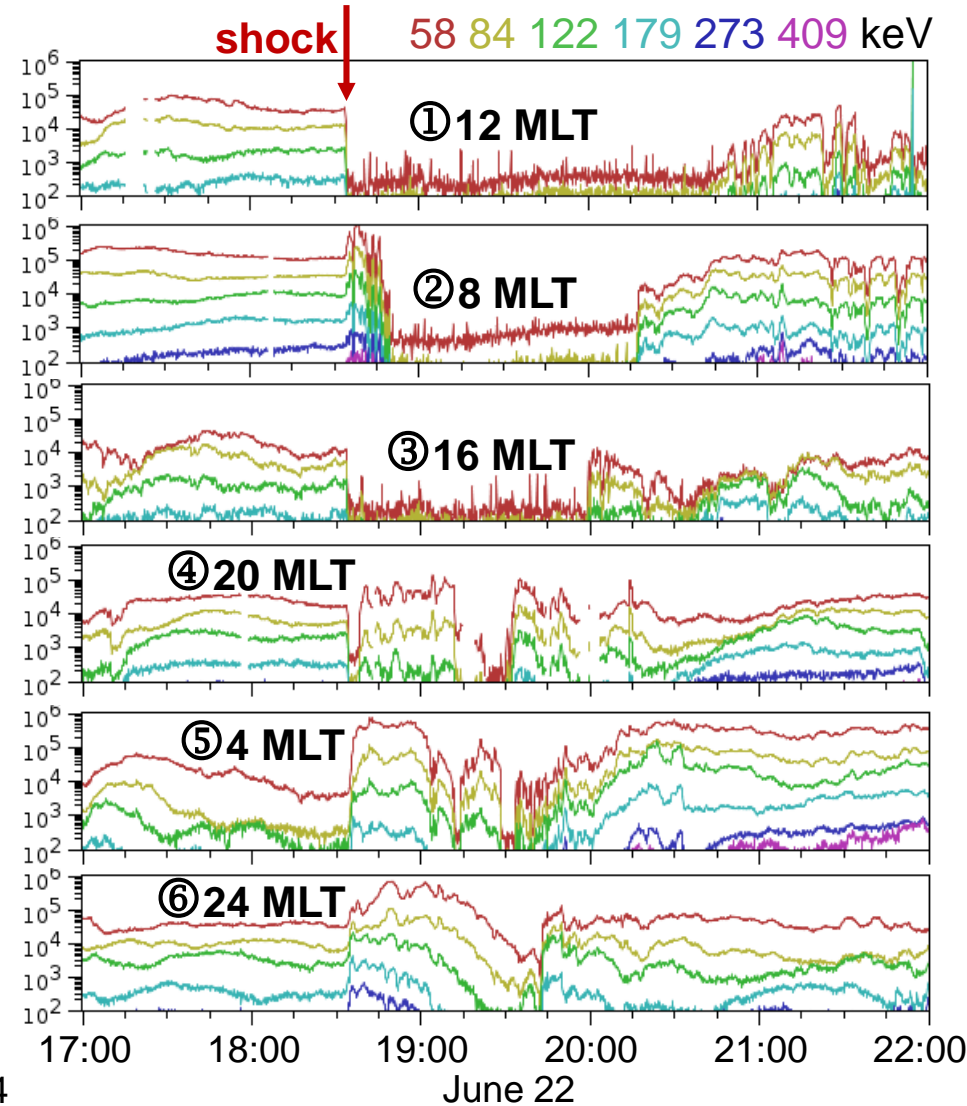
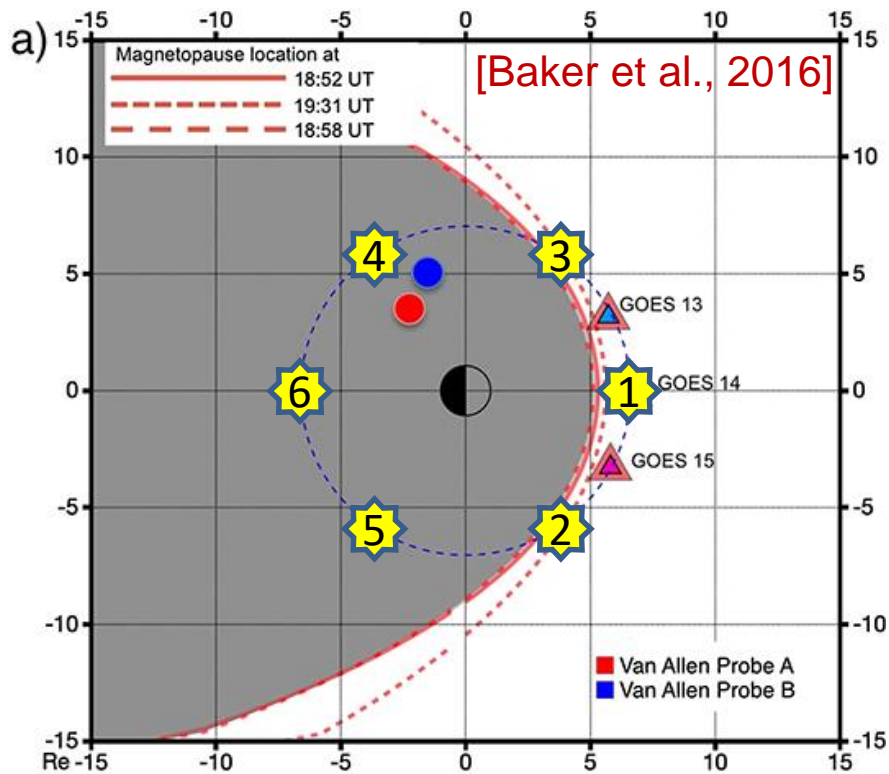


Model Results with D_{LL} (Liu+Ali)

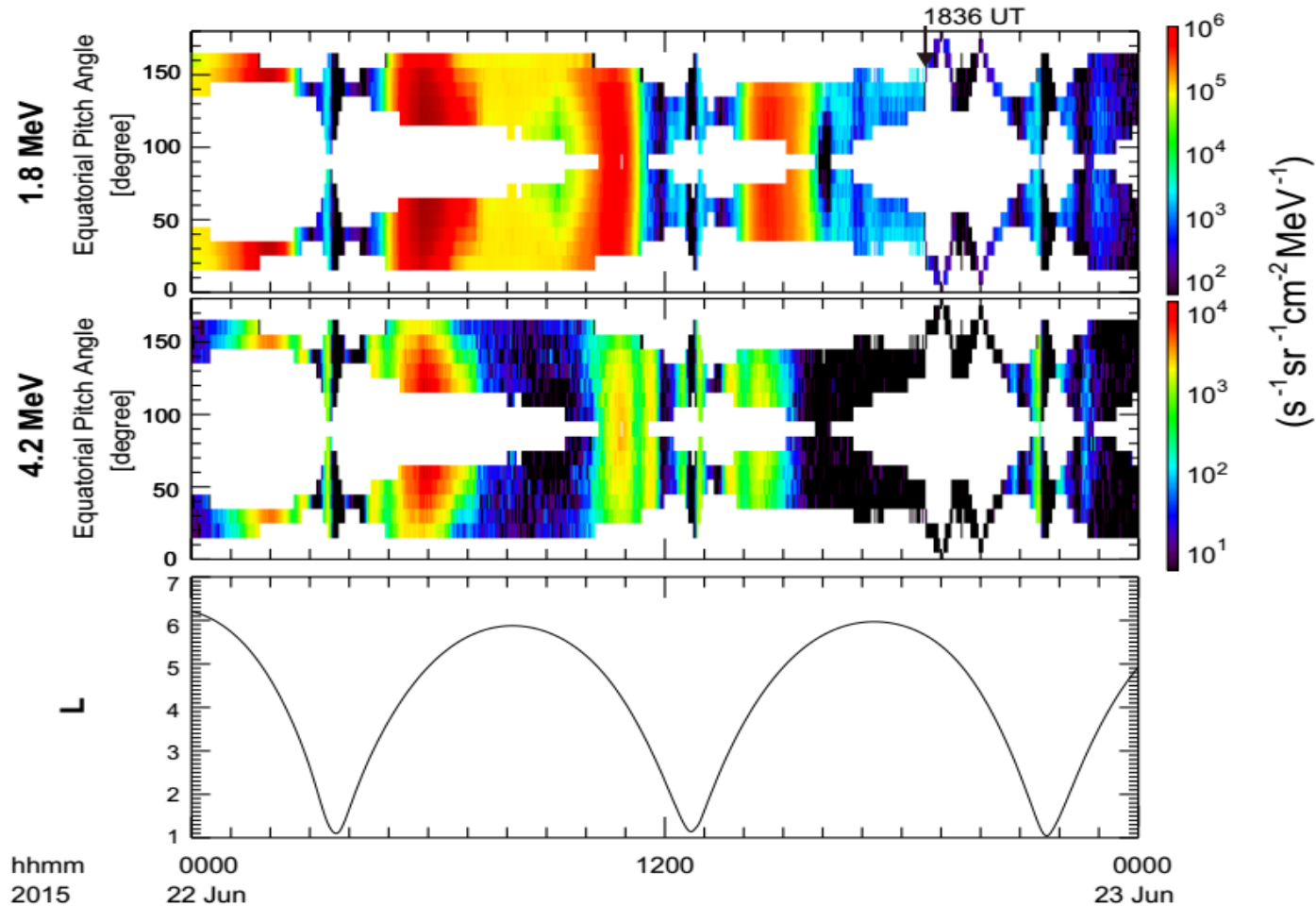
PSD vs. L^* profile



Flux Observed by 6 LANL-GEO Satellites

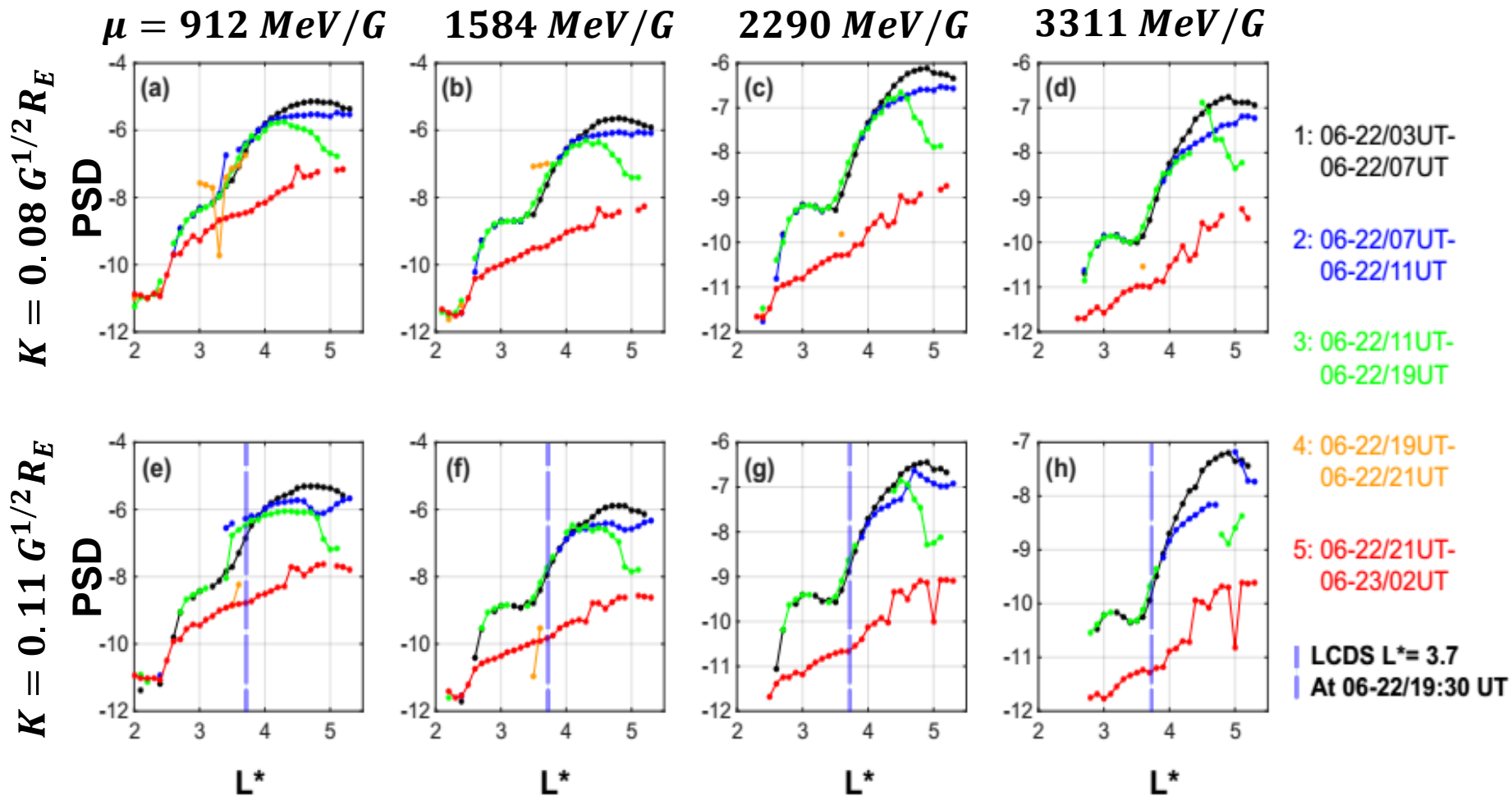


Event 1: PA Distribution



- Electron flux with 90° equatorial pitch angle were not observed.

Event 1: PSD vs. L^* Profile



- Significant decrease in PSD over a broad range of μ and L^* ($L^* > 2.6$): dominant mechanism is magnetopause shadowing.