

# Electron distributions in kinetic scale field line resonances: A comparison of simulations with Cluster and Van Allen Probes observations

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# Injection

**Flow Shears, Compressions**

*Flow breaking*

**MHD modes**

*Cascades, phase mixing,  
plasma instability, filamentation*

**Kinetic Alfvén Waves**

**Field-aligned electron  
acceleration,  
ion heating,  
ionospheric ion  
outflows**

**Time Domain Structures  
(ion holes, electron  
holes, double layers)**

**Field-aligned electron  
acceleration,  
ion heating?**

**Adiabatic Compression**

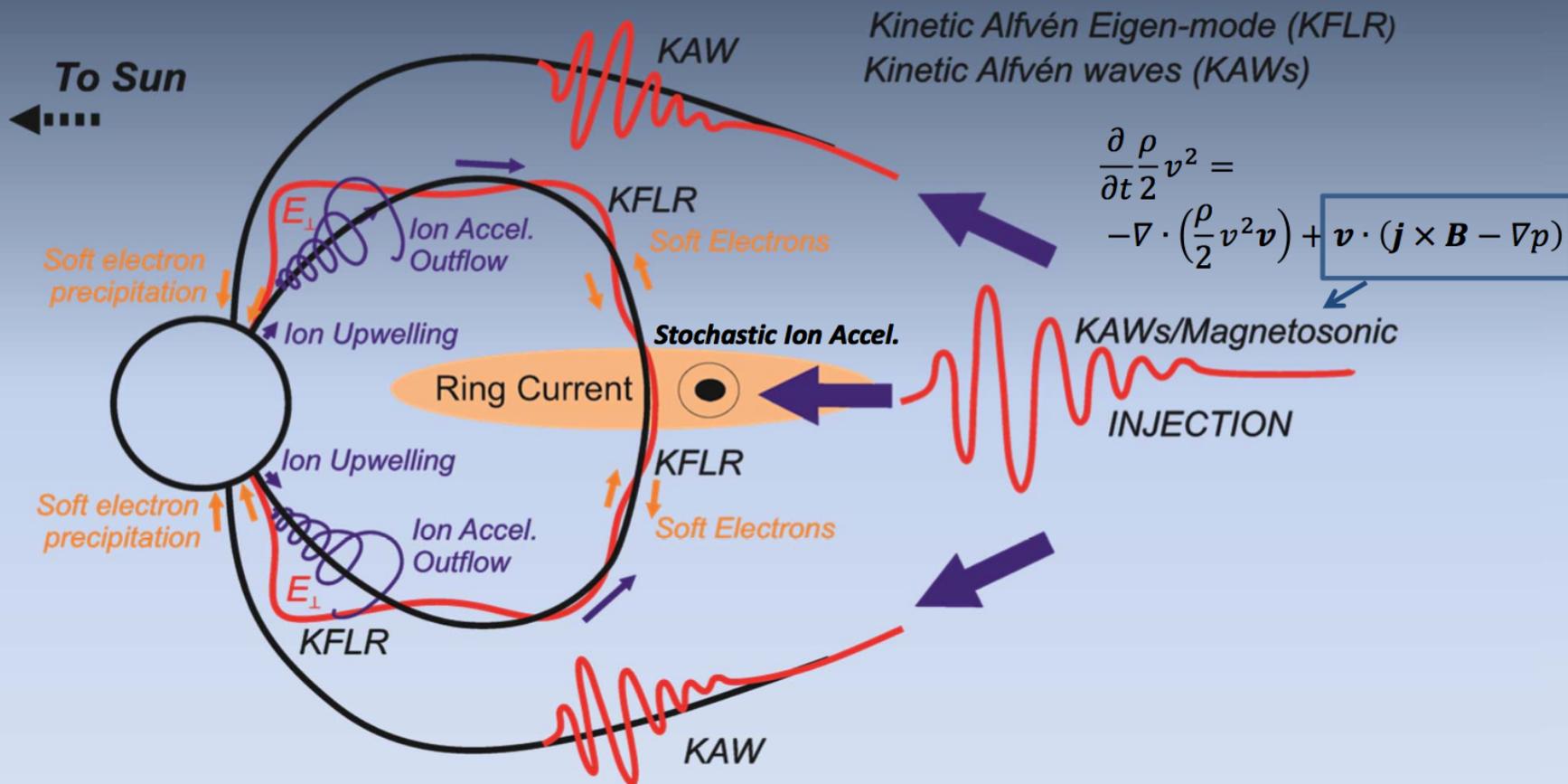
**Velocity Space Instabilities**

**Whistlers, EMICs,  
Lower Hybrid waves...**

**Relativistic electron  
acceleration, ion/  
electron losses**

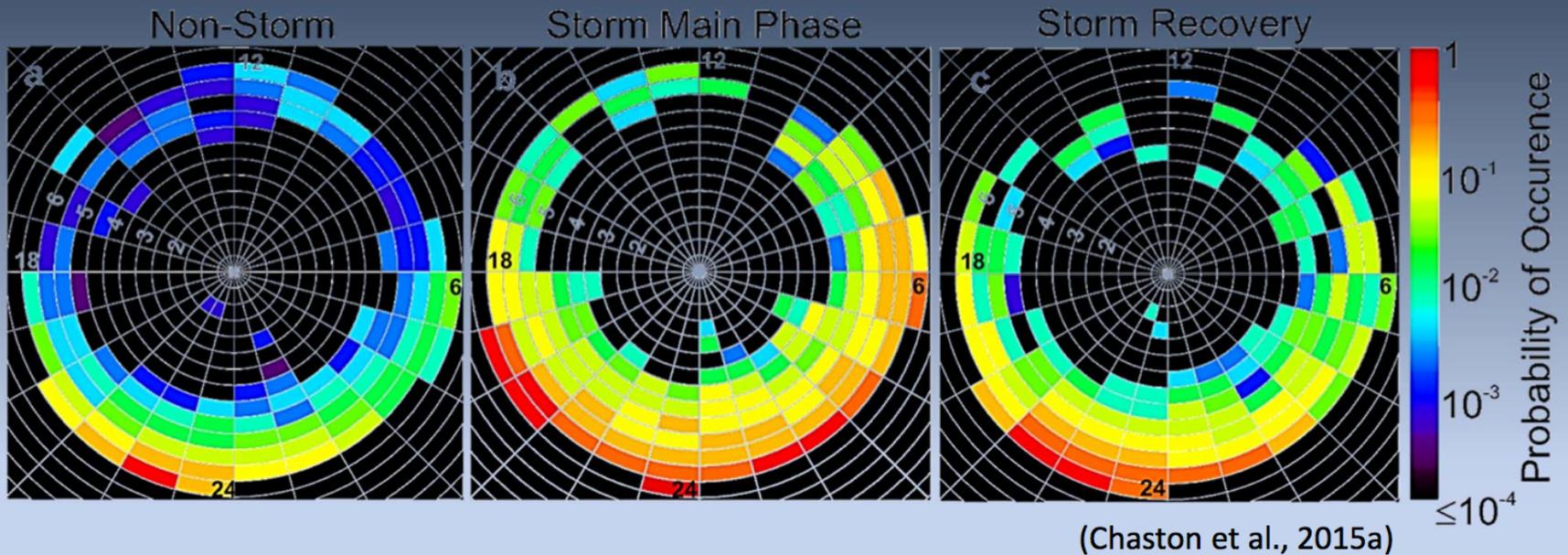
Courtesy C. Chaston

# Alfvénic Interactions



Courtesy C. Chaston

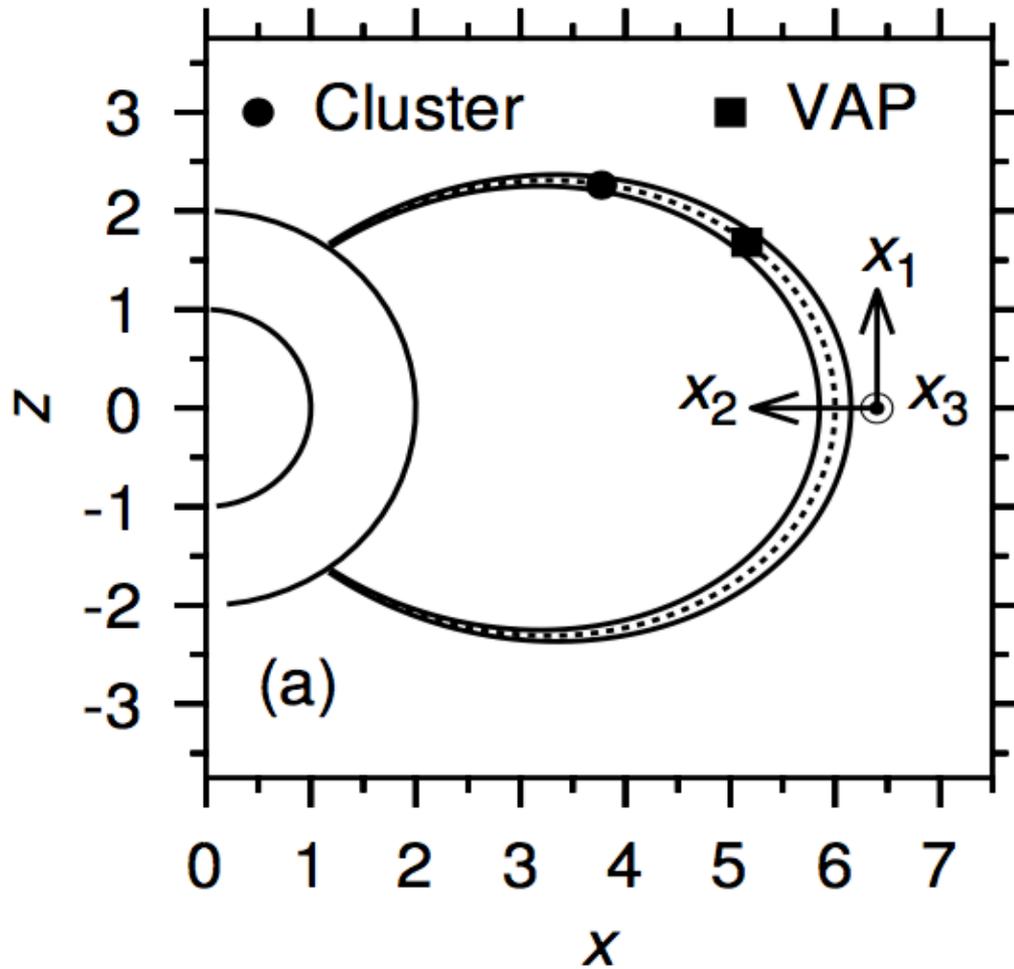
## How Common and Where ?



- *These waves are always present in the inner magnetosphere during geomagnetic storms with peak amplitudes in and around storm-time injection fronts .*
- *These waves are observed at all local times but primarily from 18 to 6 MLT close to apogee and extend inside L=4.*

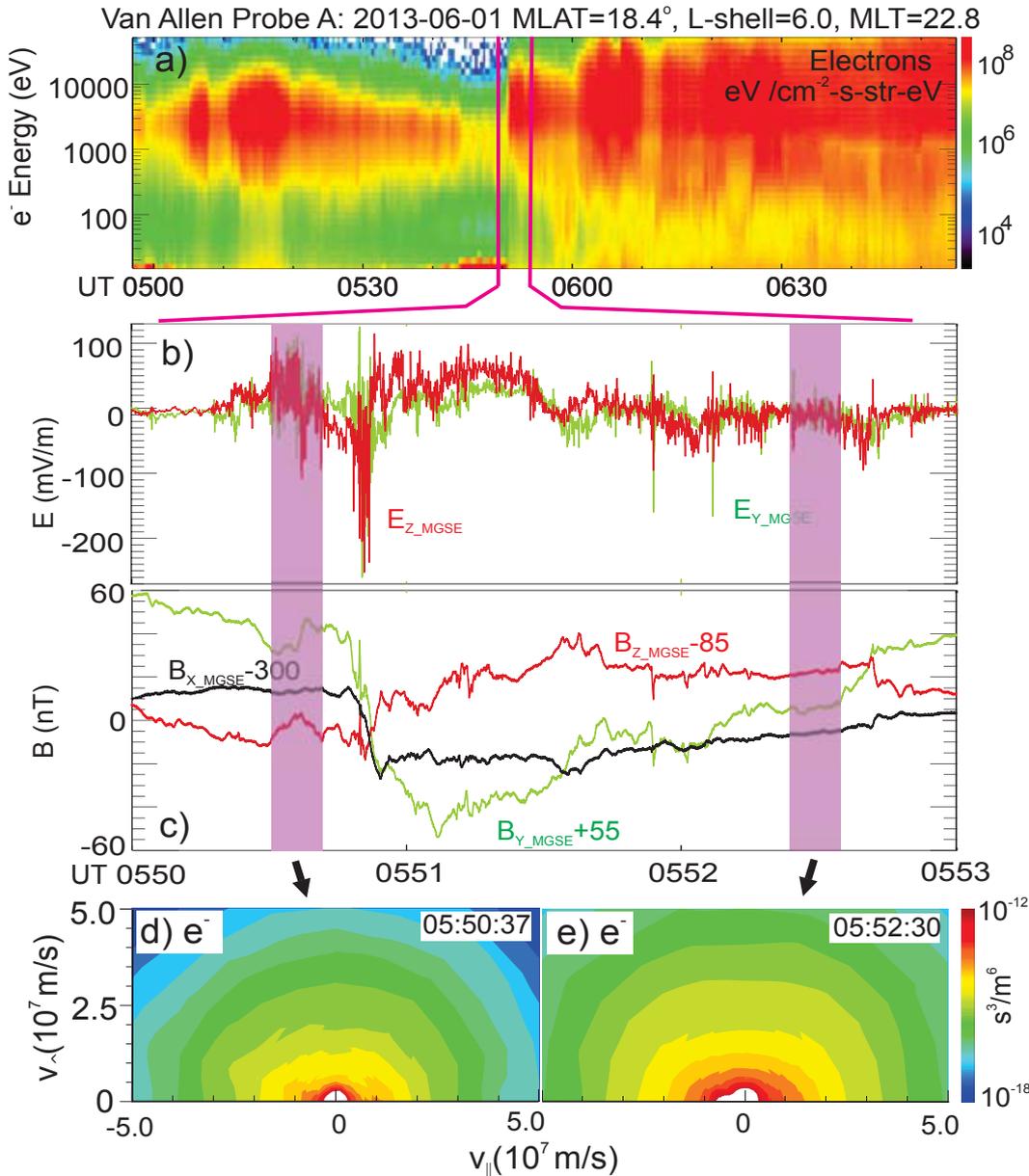
Courtesy C. Chaston

# Relative spacecraft positions



Observations not conjunctive: Qualitative comparison.

# Van Allen Probes observations



(Figure modified from *Chaston et al.*, 2015)

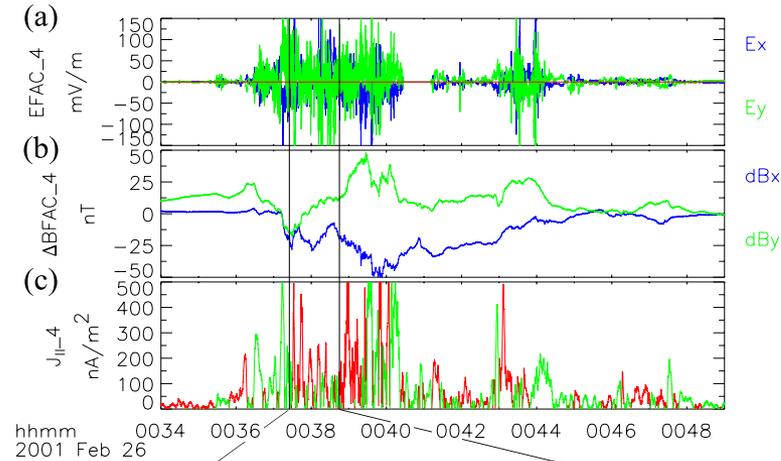
Mix of standing and travelling modes.

Broad, symmetric plateau  
(e.g. *Chaston et al.*, 1999; *Wygant*, 2002)

Temporal cadence ~ 11 s

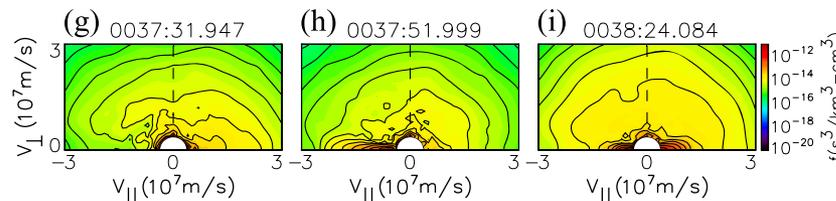
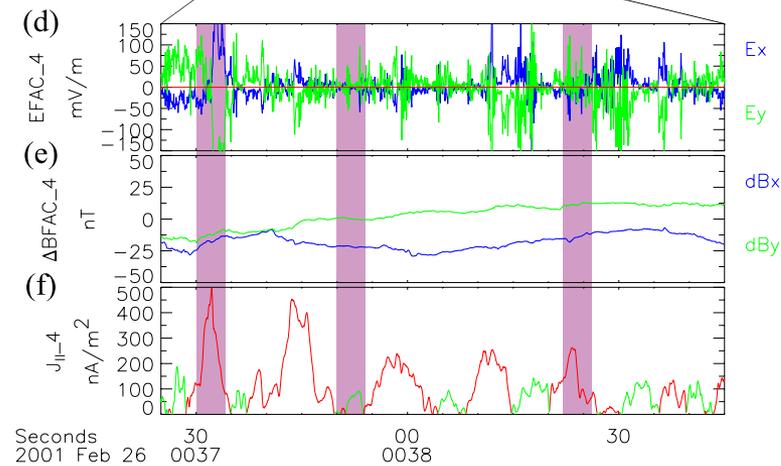
# Cluster observations

Upward current  
Downward current



SC4

Standing nature of system evident in  $J_{||}$



Asymmetric features that vary in concert with the sense of  $J_{||}$

Temporal cadence ~ 4 s

# Hybrid Gyrofluid-Kinetic-Electron (GKE) model

(Damiano et al., 2007; Damiano et al., 2015, 2016; Cheng and Johnson, 1999)

Fluid equations (not solved as shown)

Guiding center equations

Momentum equation

$$\rho \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{\perp}}{\partial t} = (\mathbf{B}_0 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}_{\perp}$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{\perp} = (1 - 1.25\rho_i^2 \nabla_{\perp}^2) \mathbf{V}_{\perp}$

Faraday's Law

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_{\perp}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

Perpendicular Ohm's law

$$\mathbf{E}_{\perp} = \mathbf{B}_0 \times (1 - \rho_i^2 \nabla_{\perp}^2) \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{\perp}$$

Parallel Ohm's law

$$E_{\parallel} = \underbrace{\frac{m_e}{ne^2} \frac{\partial j_{\parallel}}{\partial t}}_{\text{IAW}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{ne} \nabla_{\parallel} P_{e\parallel}}_{\text{KAW}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{ne} \frac{P_{e\parallel} - P_{e\perp}}{B_0} \nabla_{\parallel} B_0}_{\text{Mirror force}}$$

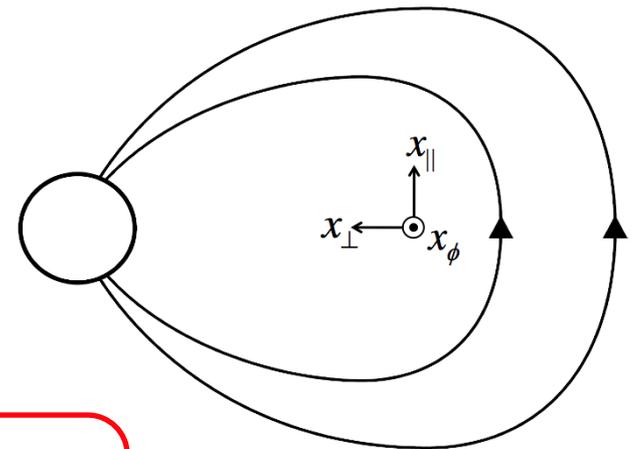
IAW

KAW

Mirror force

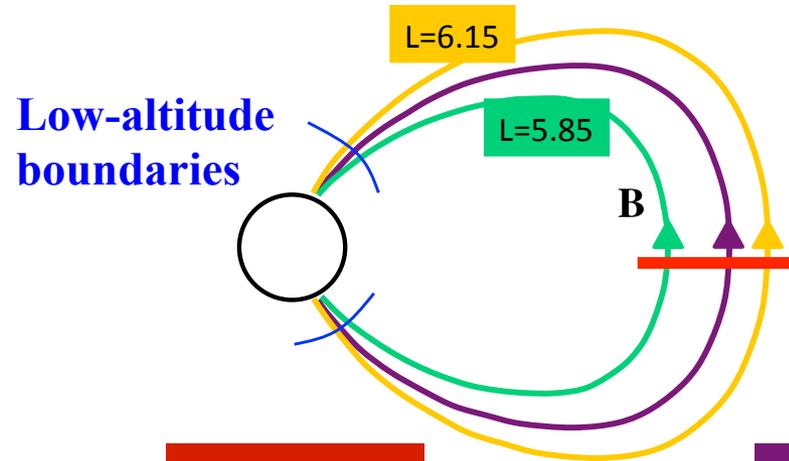
$$m_e \frac{dv_{\parallel}}{dt} = -eE_{\parallel} - \mu_m \nabla_{\parallel} B_0$$

$$h_{\parallel} \frac{dx_{\parallel}}{dt} = v_{\parallel}$$

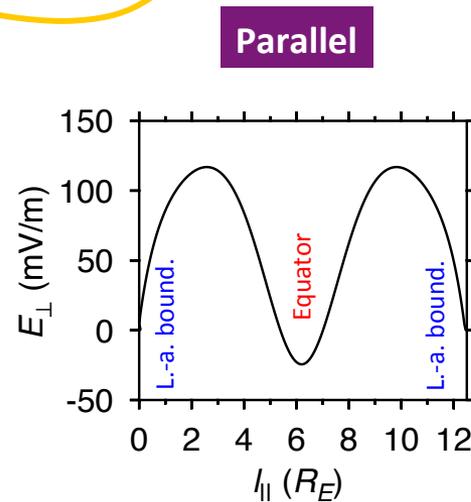
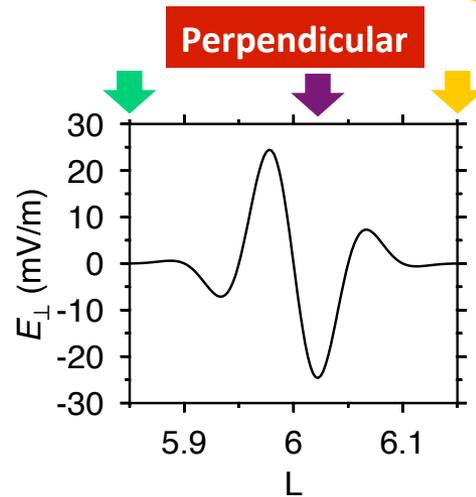


Moments of electron distribution function calculated via PIC techniques

# KFLR – Initialization (n=5 mode)



$$k_{\perp} \rho_i \sim 1$$

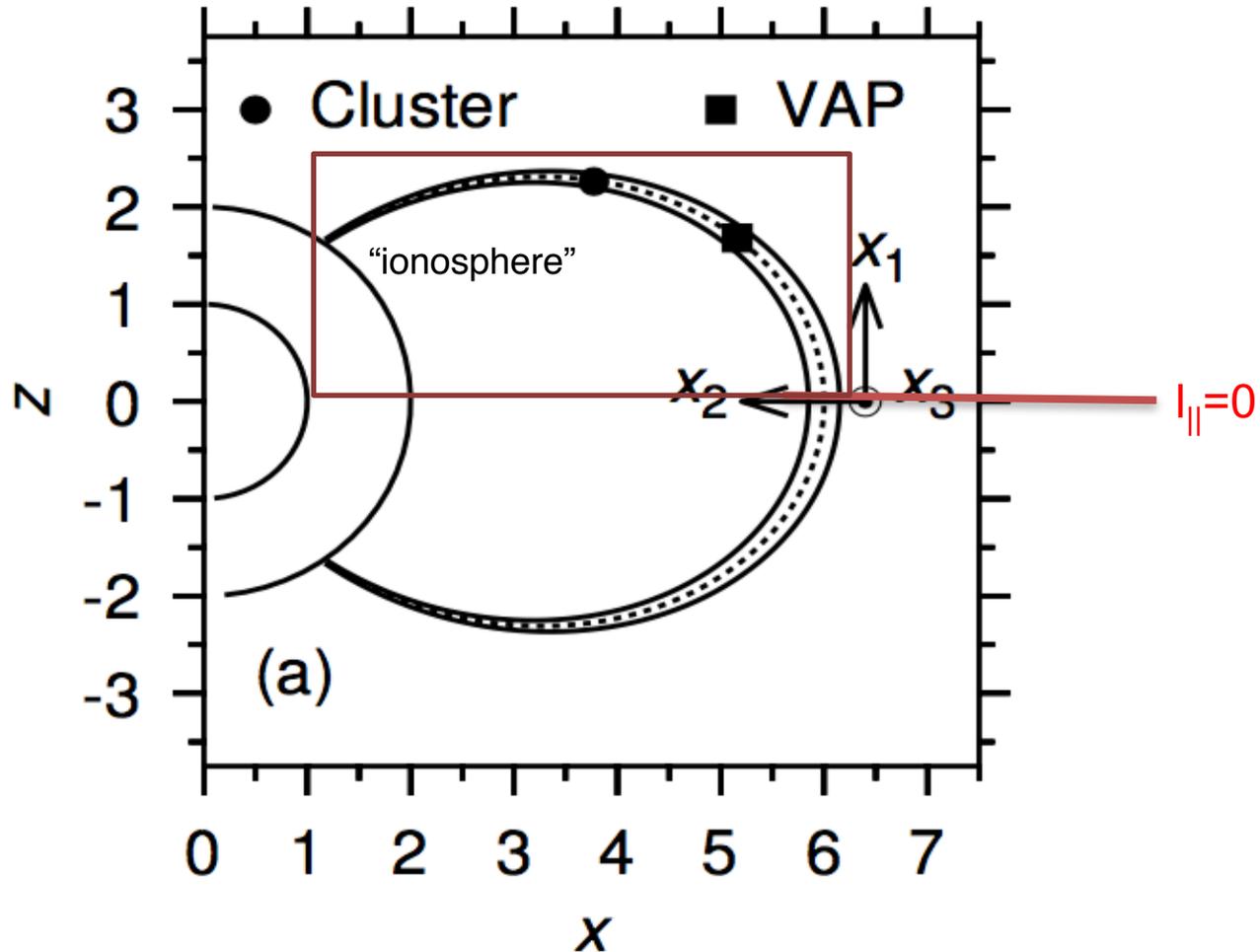


Harmonic composition unknown.

( $n=n_e=1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $T_e=1 \text{ keV}$ ,  $T_i=10 \text{ keV}$ , **Period=5.5 s**)

Previous studies: **Two fluid** - *Streltsov et al.*, (1998). **Vlasov** - *Rankin et al.*, (2007).  
**Two fluid/test particle** - *Chaston et al.*, (2016, 2017, 2018).

# Simulation grid and relative spacecraft positions



Let us consider features along  $L=6$  field line in the northern hemisphere – field line of maximum  $j_{||}$  (dotted line).

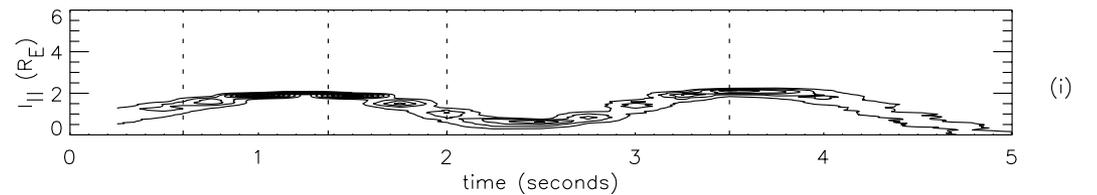
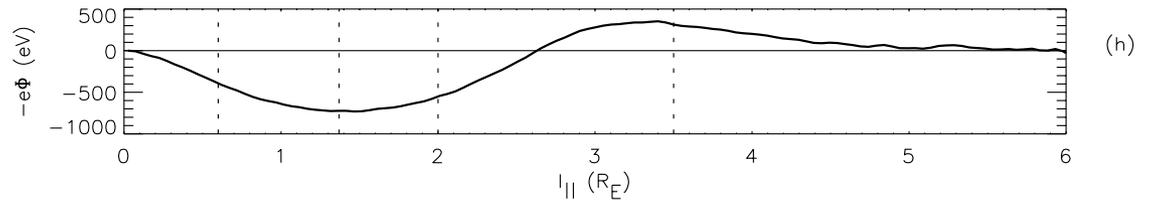
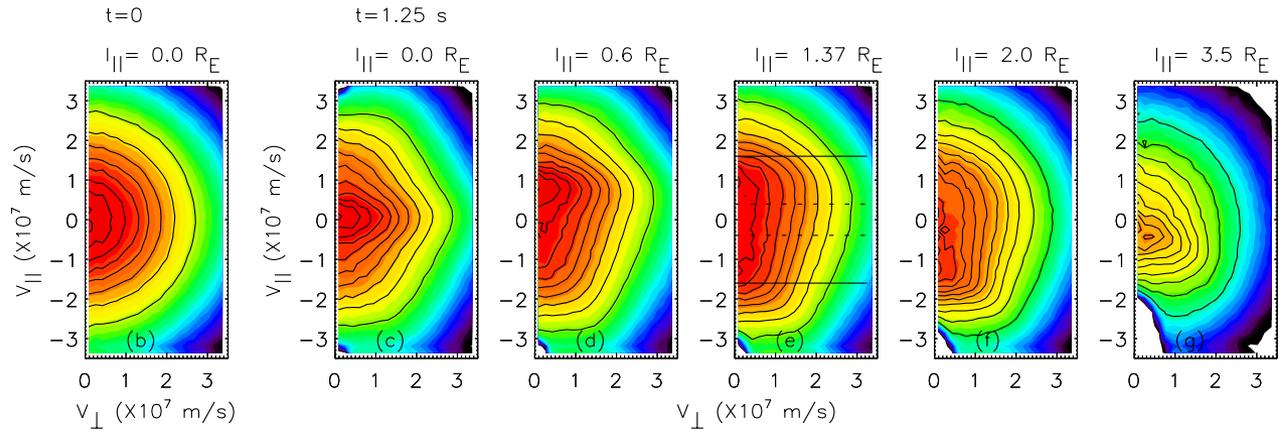
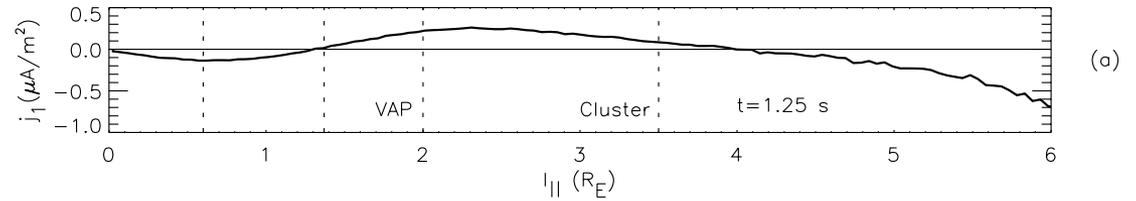
# Parallel current and distribution function evolution (n=5)

Parallel current signature of wave

Electron distributions at different points along field line

equator

“ionosphere”

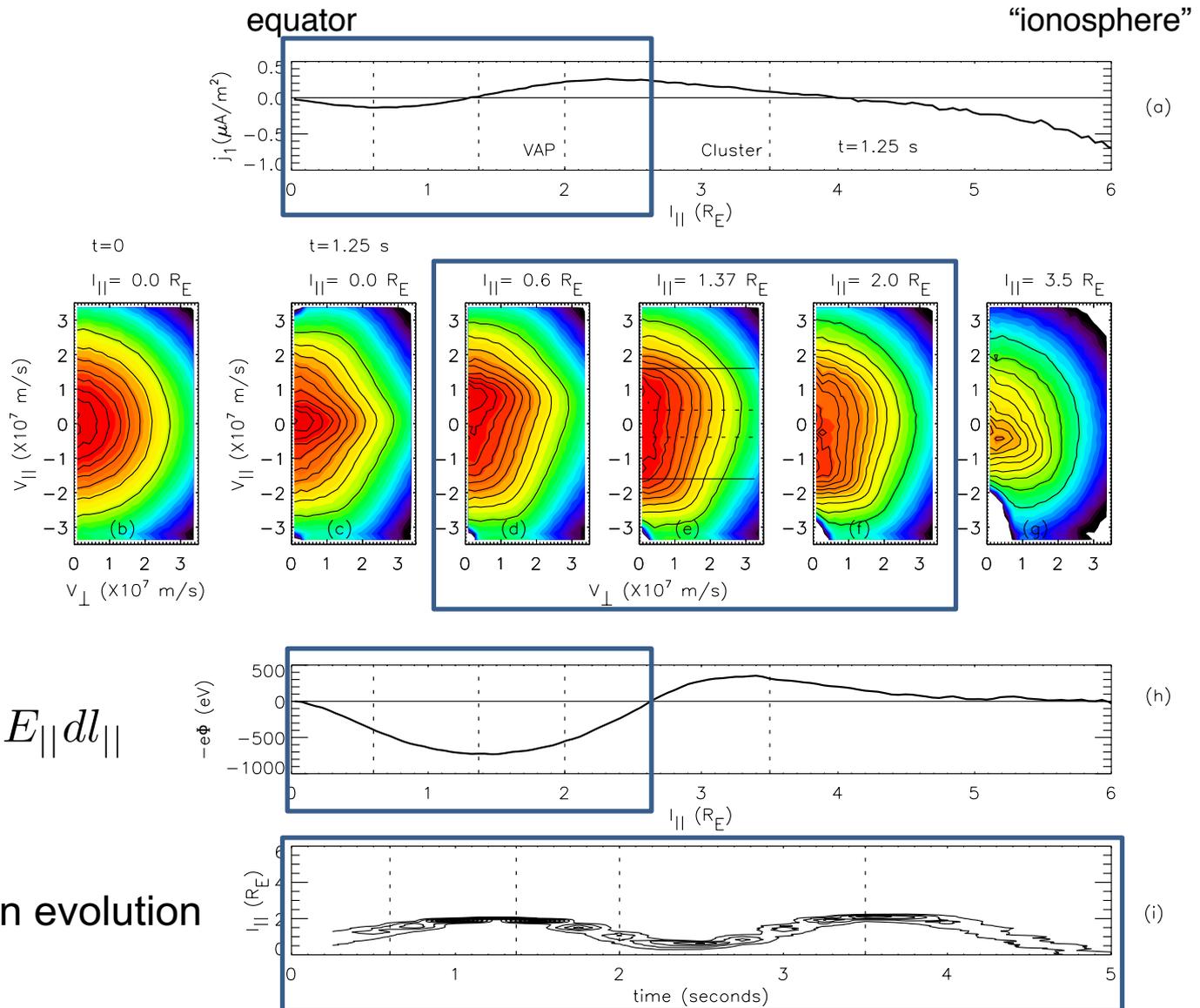


# Wave trapped electrons

$$v_{tr} = \sqrt{\frac{2e\Phi}{m_e}}$$

$$\Phi = - \int E_{||} dl_{||}$$

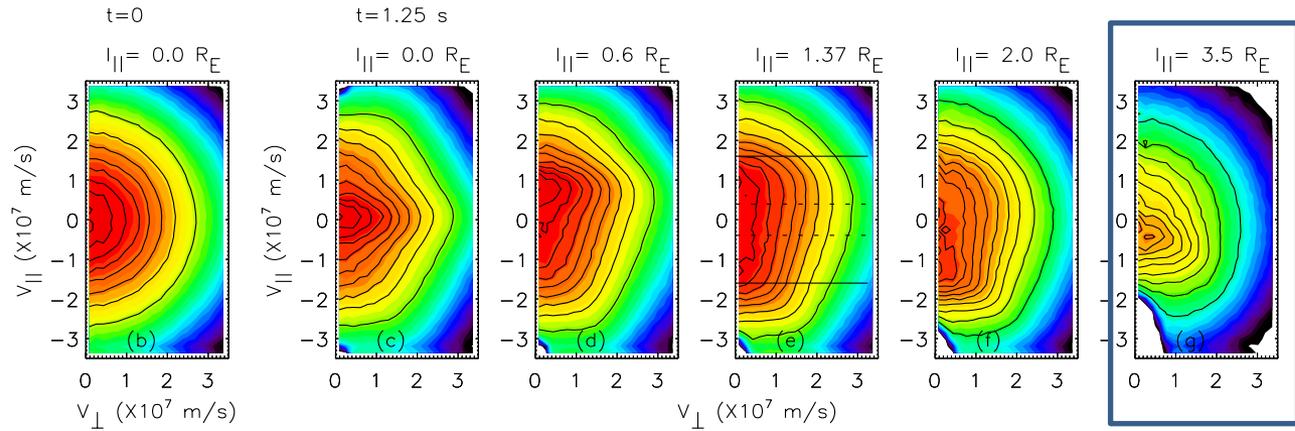
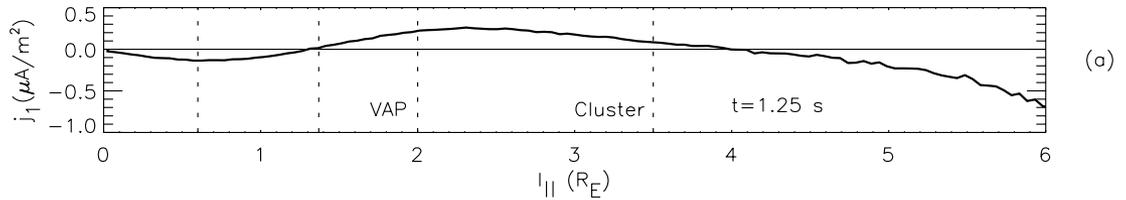
Trapped electron evolution



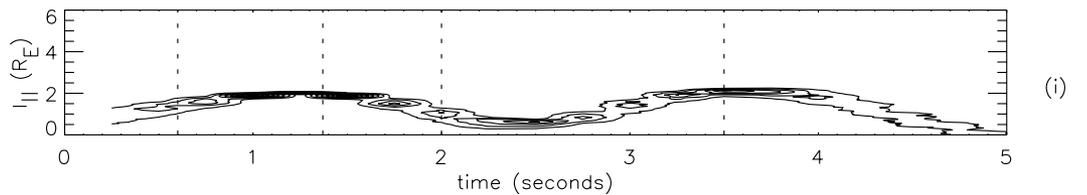
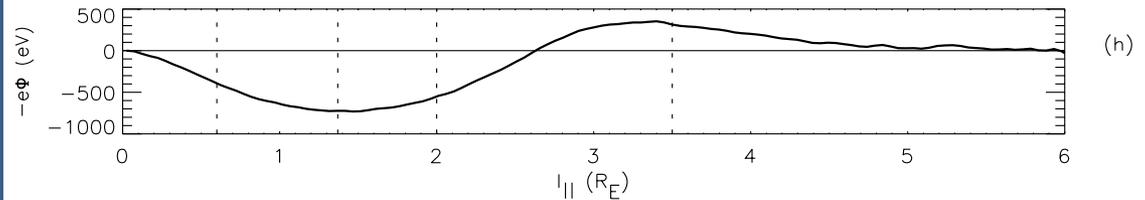
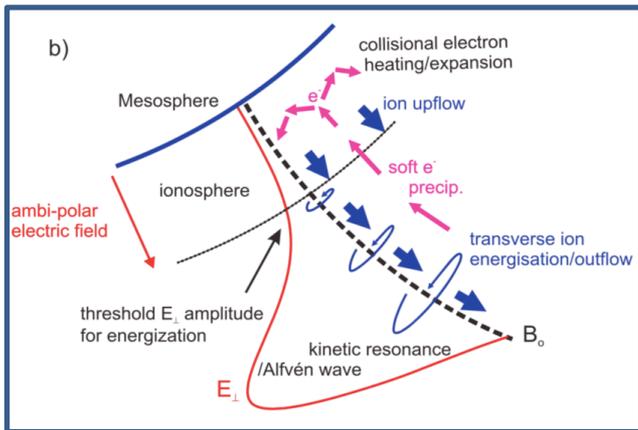
# Precipitating electrons

equator

“ionosphere”



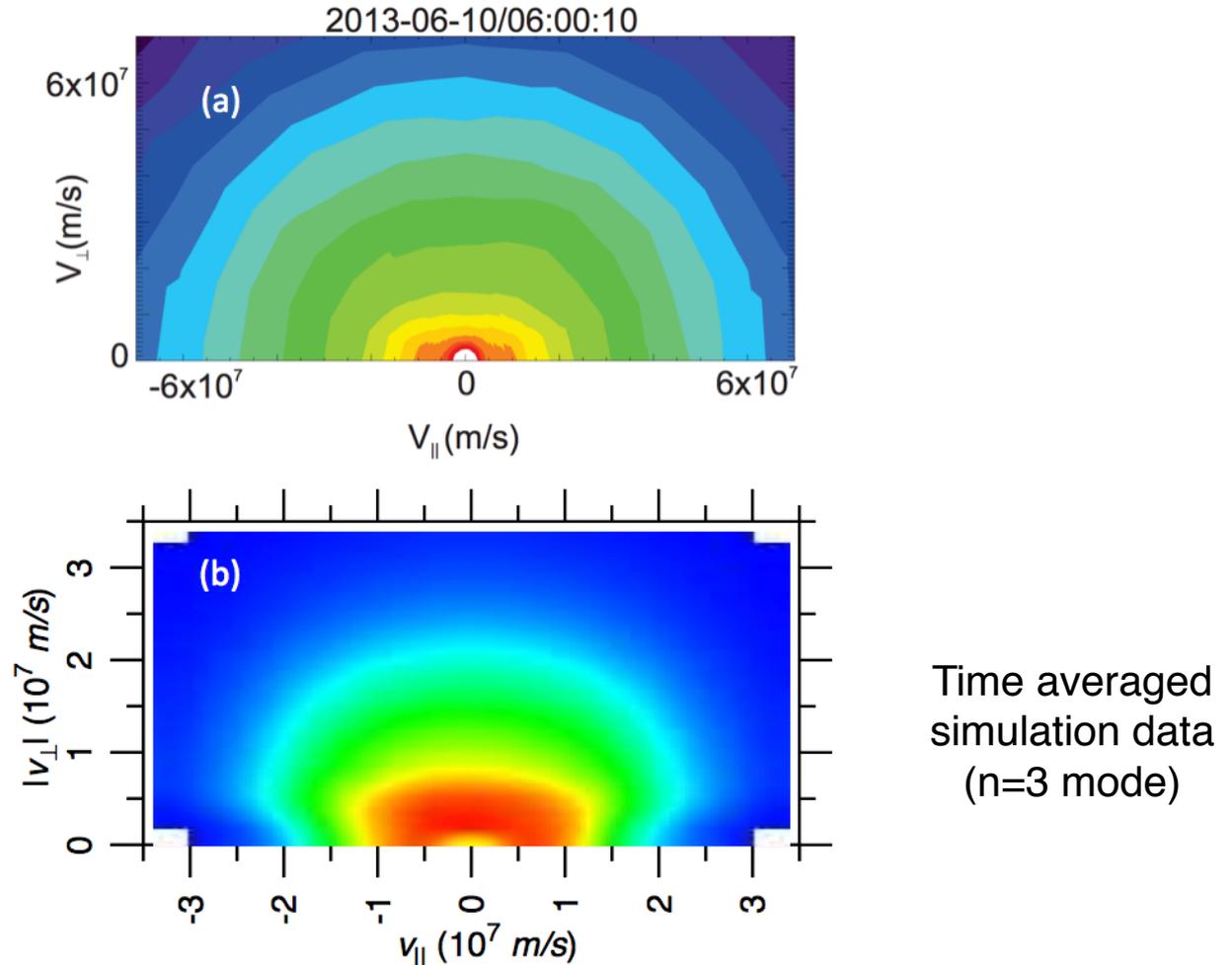
(Chaston et al., 2015)



KFLRs facilitate soft electron precipitation that can drive outflow.

# Time averaging of simulation data

Best temporal resolution of Van Allen probes for electrons and ions is  $\sim 11$  seconds (1 spin period).



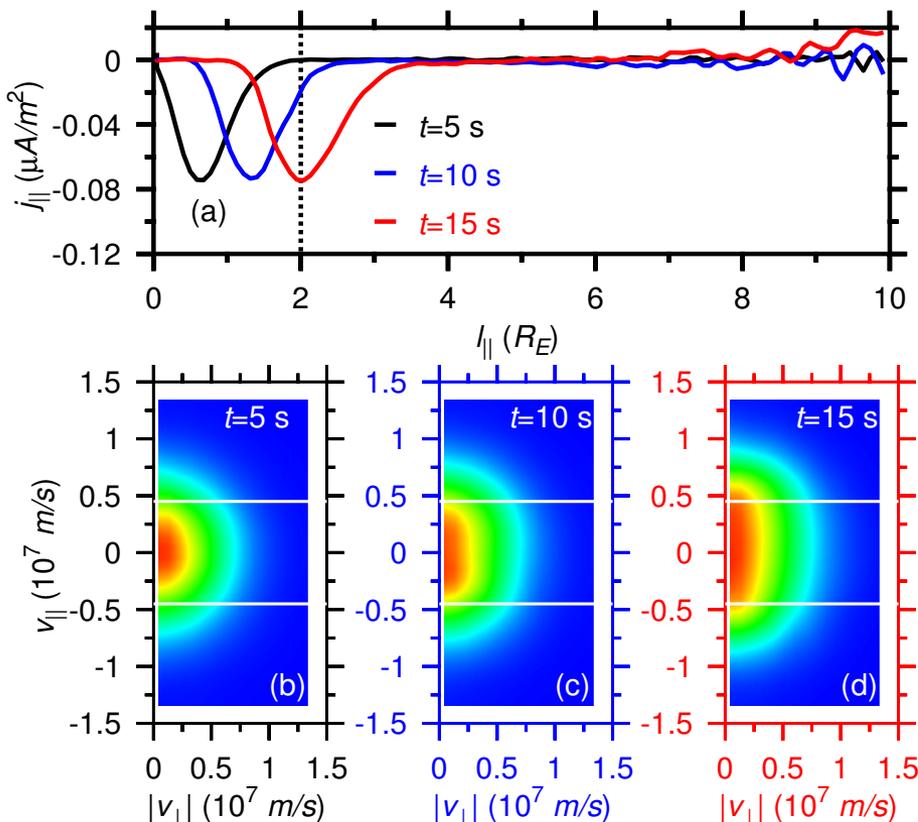
Good qualitative agreement for choice of representative parameters

# Summary

- Electron distributions in kinetic field line resonances exhibit highly field-aligned cores due to electron trapping.
- Loss cone features result from the precipitation of higher energy un-trapped electrons.
  - This soft electron precipitation can facilitate outflow.
- These electron distribution features are evident in both simulations and observations.
- This qualitative comparison is limited by the presence of cold electron population, the unknown harmonic composition of fields and the temporal aliasing of the Van Allen probes electron measurements.

*Damiano et al.* Electron distributions in kinetic scale field line resonances: A comparison of simulations and observations (2018, submitted).

# Distribution function evolution with passage of wave ( $T_i=0$ )



Parallel elongation defined by nonlinear trapping width (Wygant, 2002):

$$v_{tr} = \sqrt{\frac{2e\phi}{m_e}}$$

In the context of reconnection potentials - e.g. *Le et al., 2009*.

Active injection experiments in ionosphere (Porcupine) - *Haeusler et al., 1986; Bohm et al., 1992*.

(*Damiano et al., JGR, 2016*)

(First simulated in auroral context by *Watt and Rankin 2009*)

# Initial trapping of electrons

