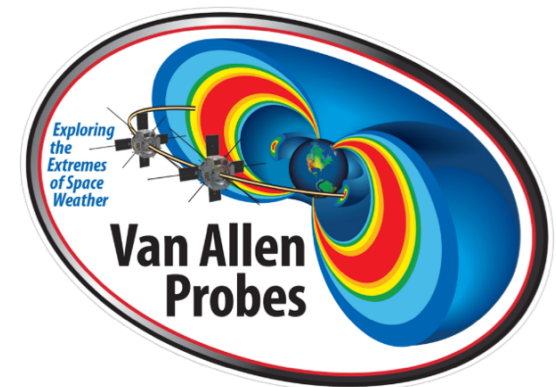


Growing Peaks in Phase Space Density: A Survey of the Van Allen Probes Era

Alexander Boyd, Drew Turner, Geoff Reeves, Harlan Spence, Dan Baker,
Bern Blake

AGU Chapman Conference

March 5, 2018

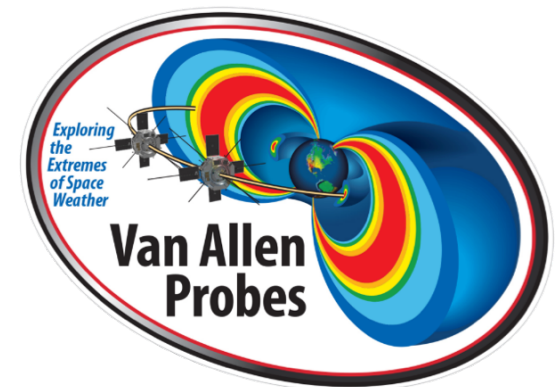


What Causes Radiation Belt Enhancements: A Survey of the Van Allen Probes Era

Alexander Boyd, Drew Turner, Geoff Reeves, Harlan Spence, Dan Baker,
Bern Blake

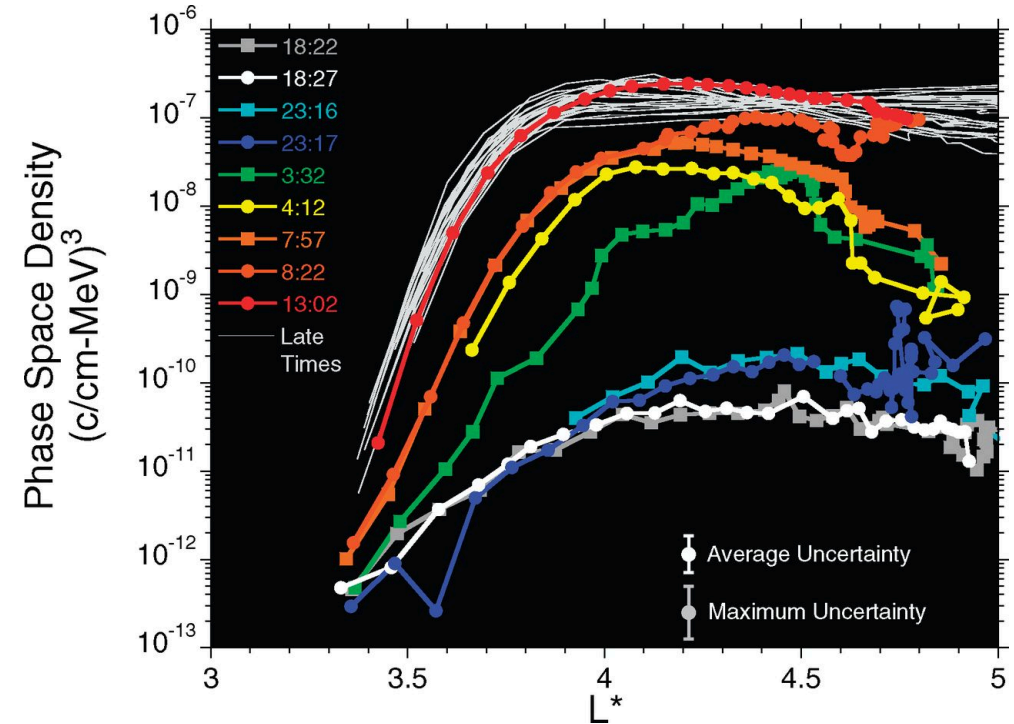
AGU Chapman Conference

March 5, 2018



Motivation

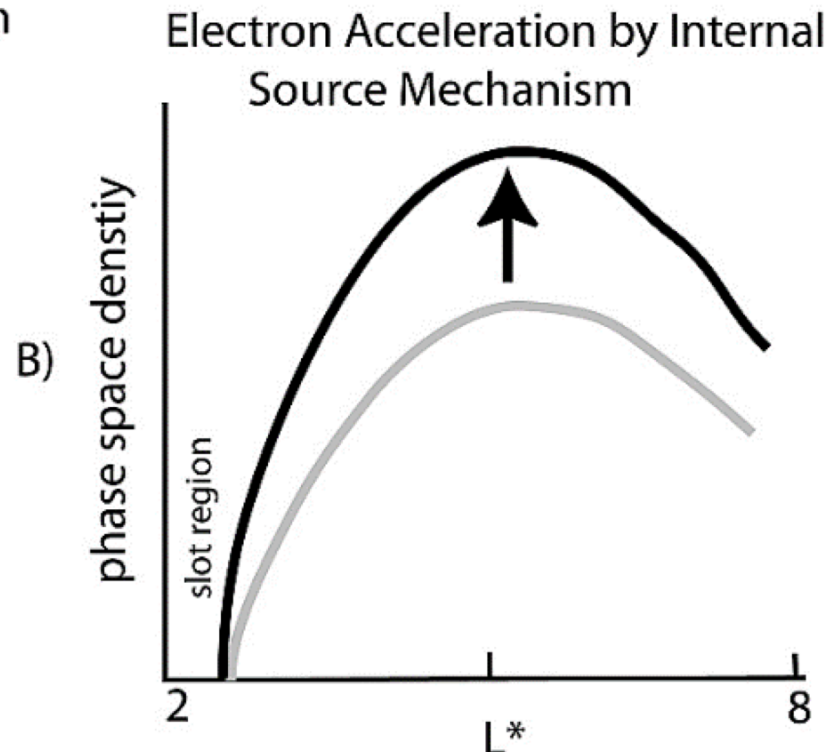
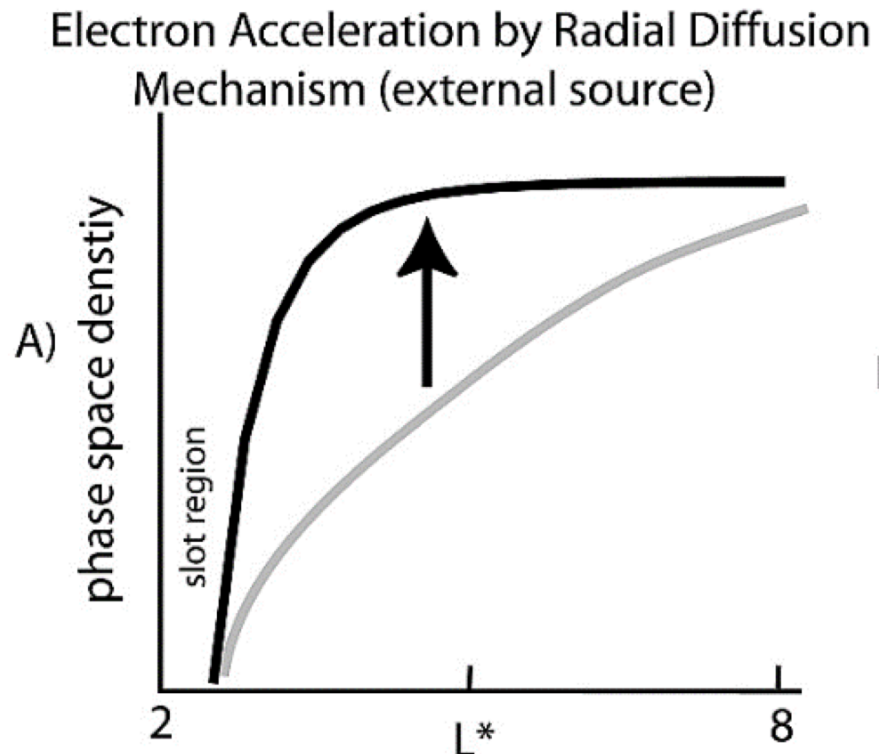
- In general, studies of PSD have focused on individual event studies
- Local Acceleration can be the dominant process for some events
- With more than 4 years of events: **when, where and how often are the different acceleration mechanisms dominant?**



Reeves et al. [2013]

Differentiating with Phase Space Density

- Using Phase Space Density we can differentiate between radial diffusion (positive monotonic gradients) and local acceleration (growing peaks in PSD)

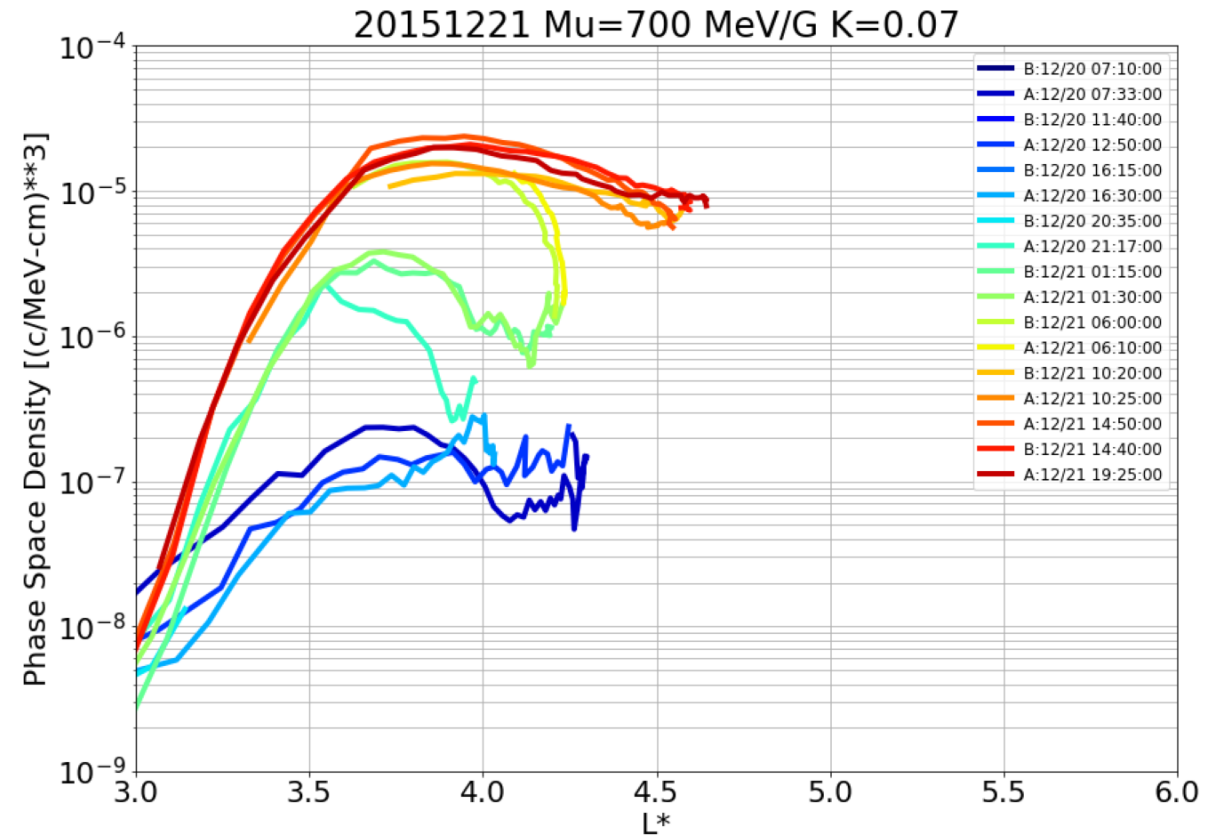
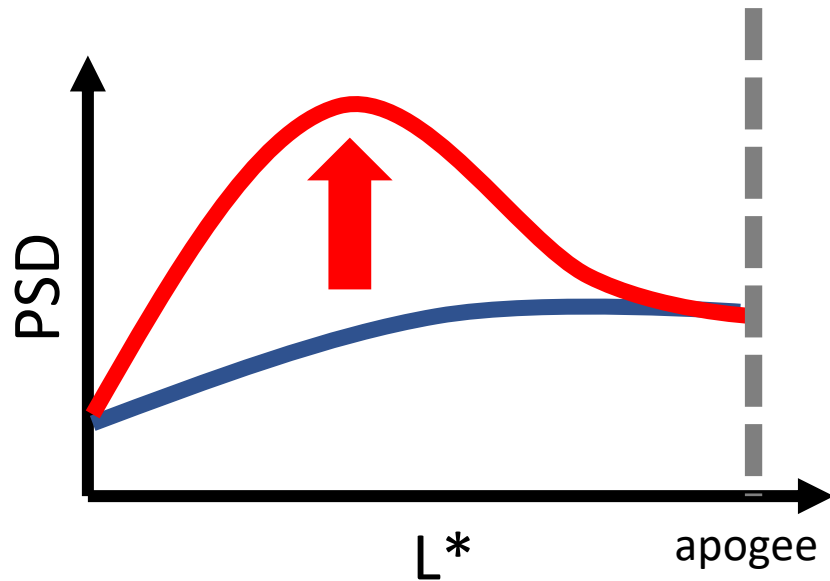


Data & Event Selection

- Enhancement Events from October 2012-April 2017
 - 80 Events where PSD at $L^*=5$ went up by at least a factor of 2
- Using PSD data from Van Allen Probes and THEMIS
 - $M = 700 \text{ MeV/G}$ ($\sim 1.5 \text{ MeV}$ in the Outer Belt)
 - $K = 0.08 R_E G^{1/2}$ for Van Allen Probes, $K \leq 0.025 R_E G^{1/2}$ for THEMIS
 - Only Use data outside $L=6$ for THEMIS (to try and avoid background contamination)
- THEMIS PSDs are multiplied by a constant factor of $1/3$ to get a match with Van Allen Probes observations

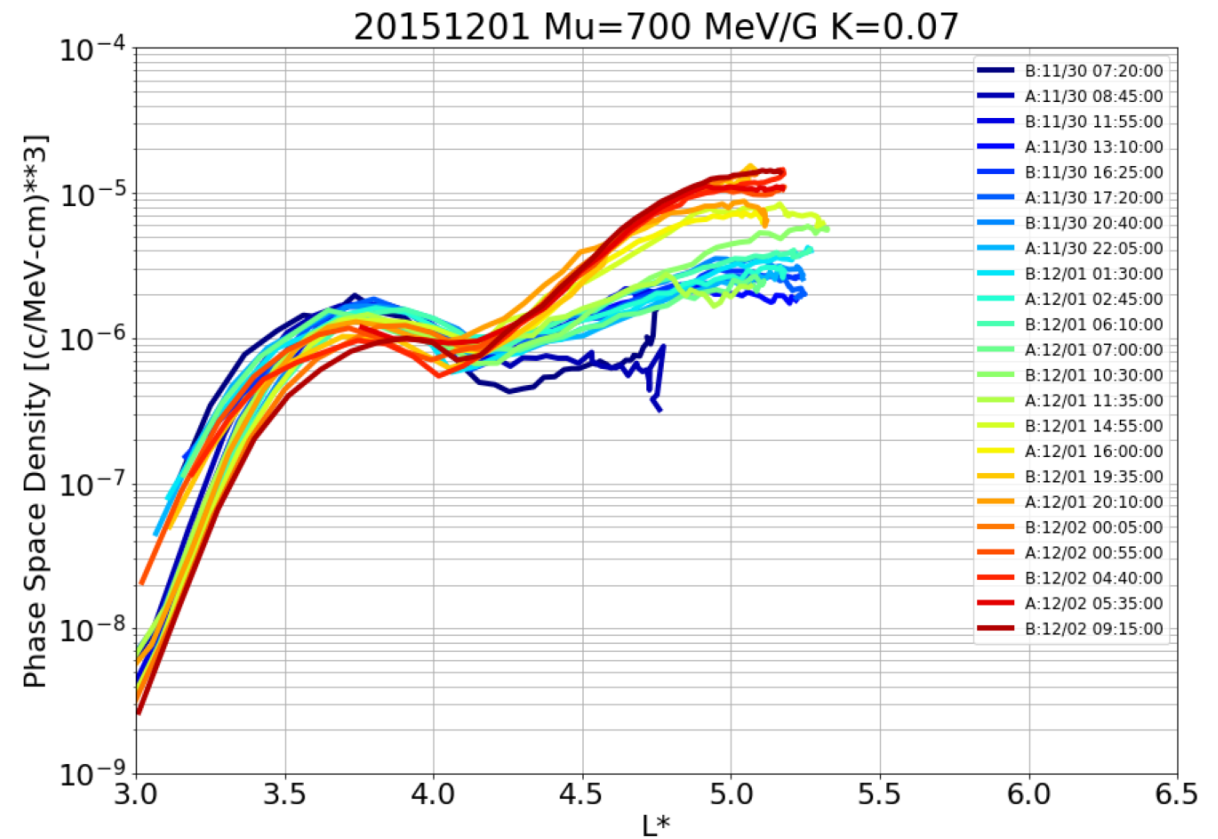
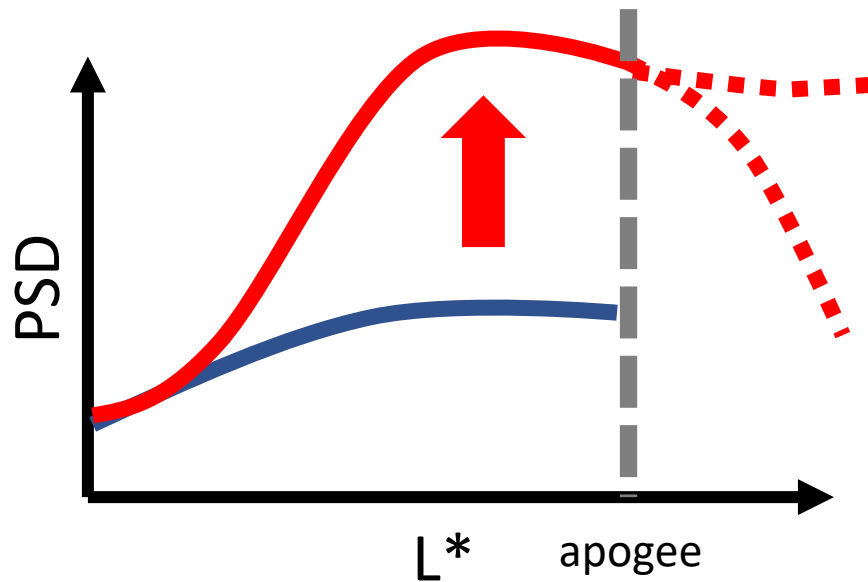
Van Allen Probes Events

- Type 1 – Clearly defined growing peak



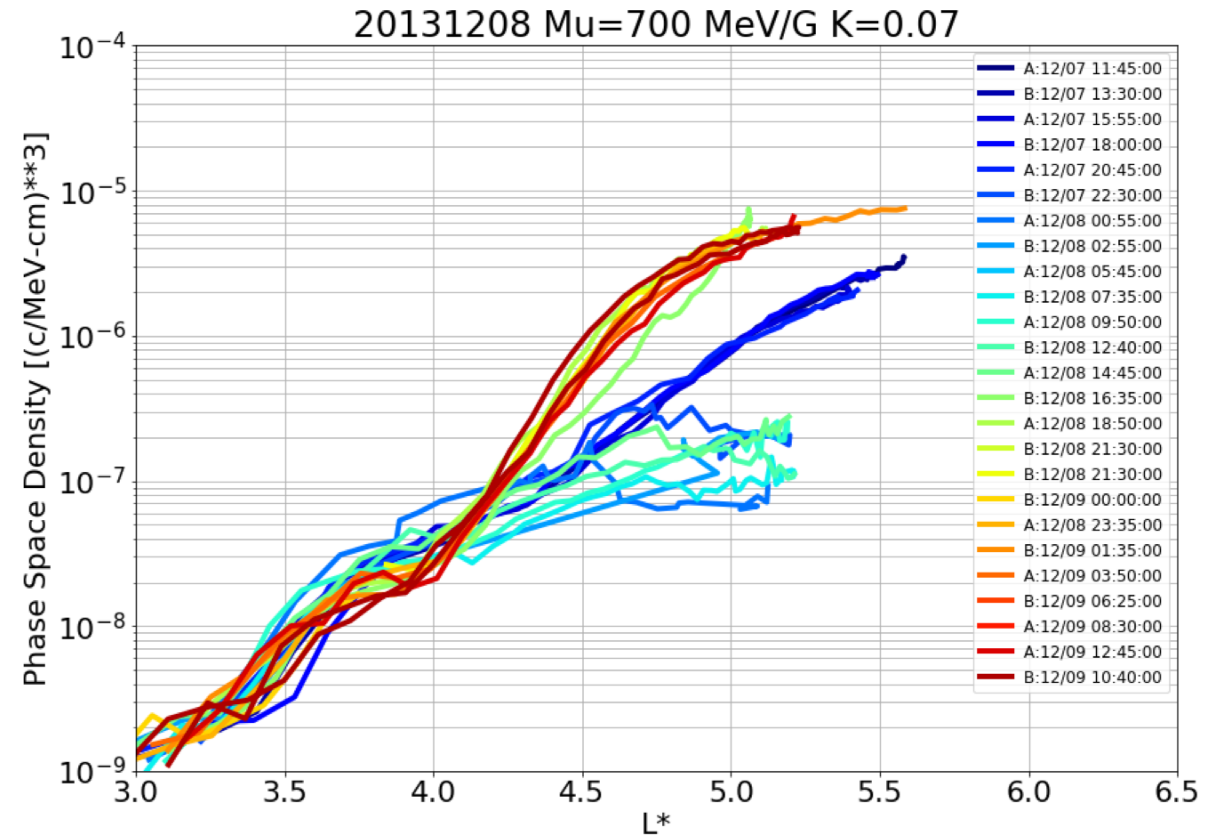
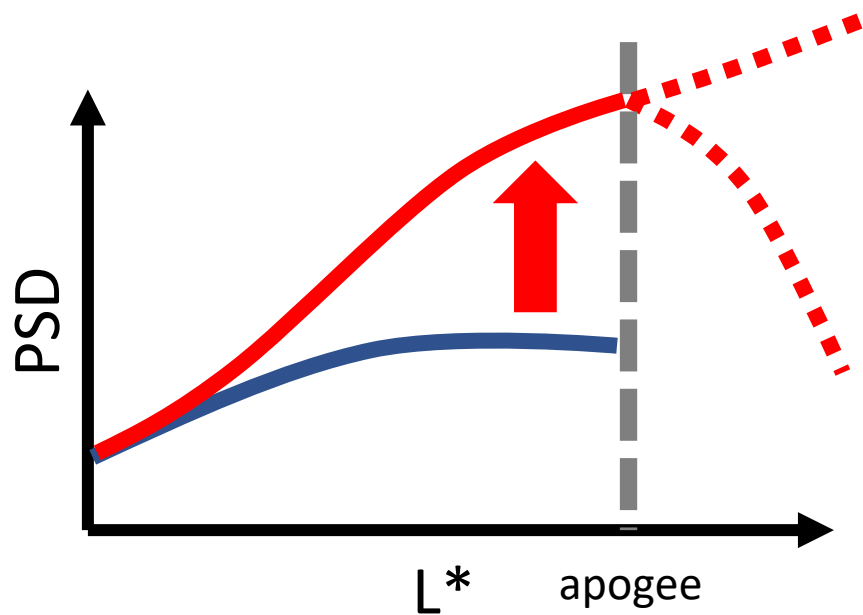
Van Allen Probe Events

- Type 2: Flat/Slight Negative Gradients



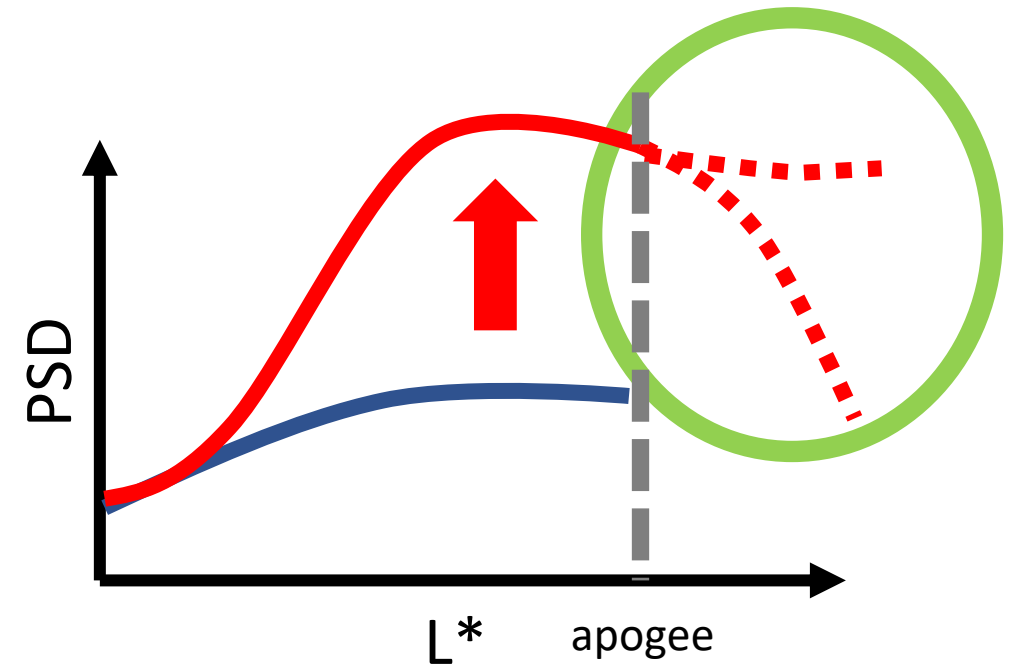
Van Allen Probe Events

- Type 3 – Positive Gradients



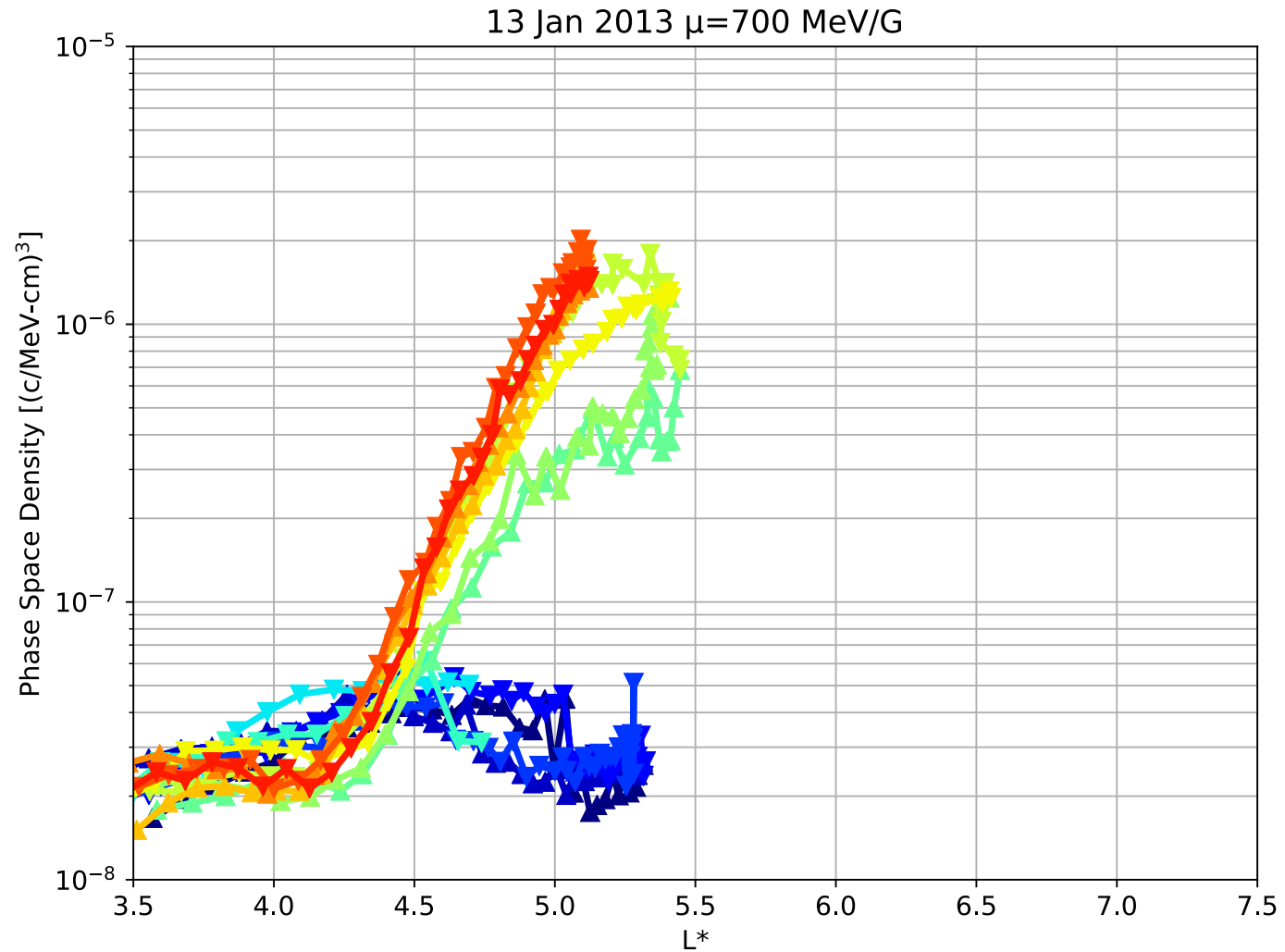
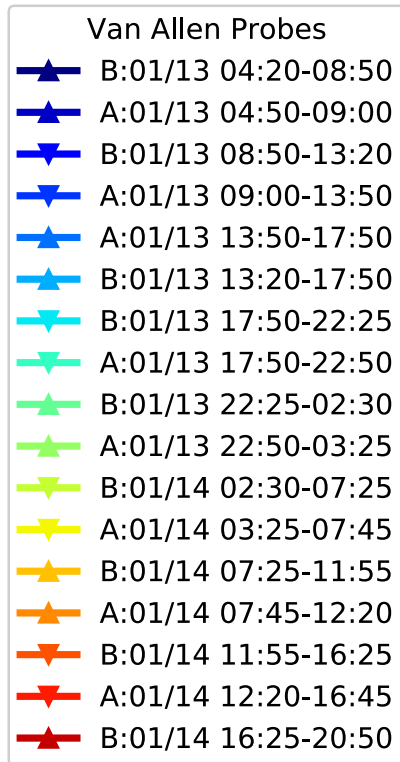
Van Allen Probes Statistics

Event Type	Van Allen Only
Growing Peaks	24
Flat	33
Positive	23

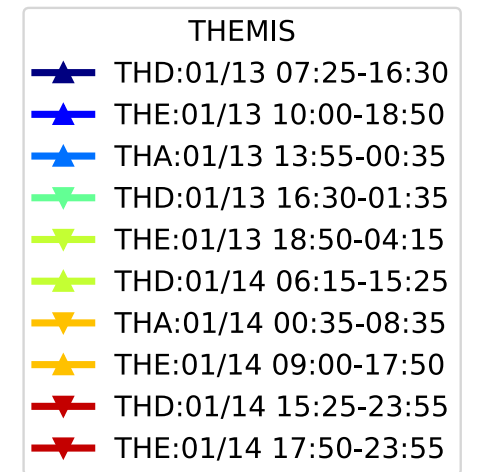
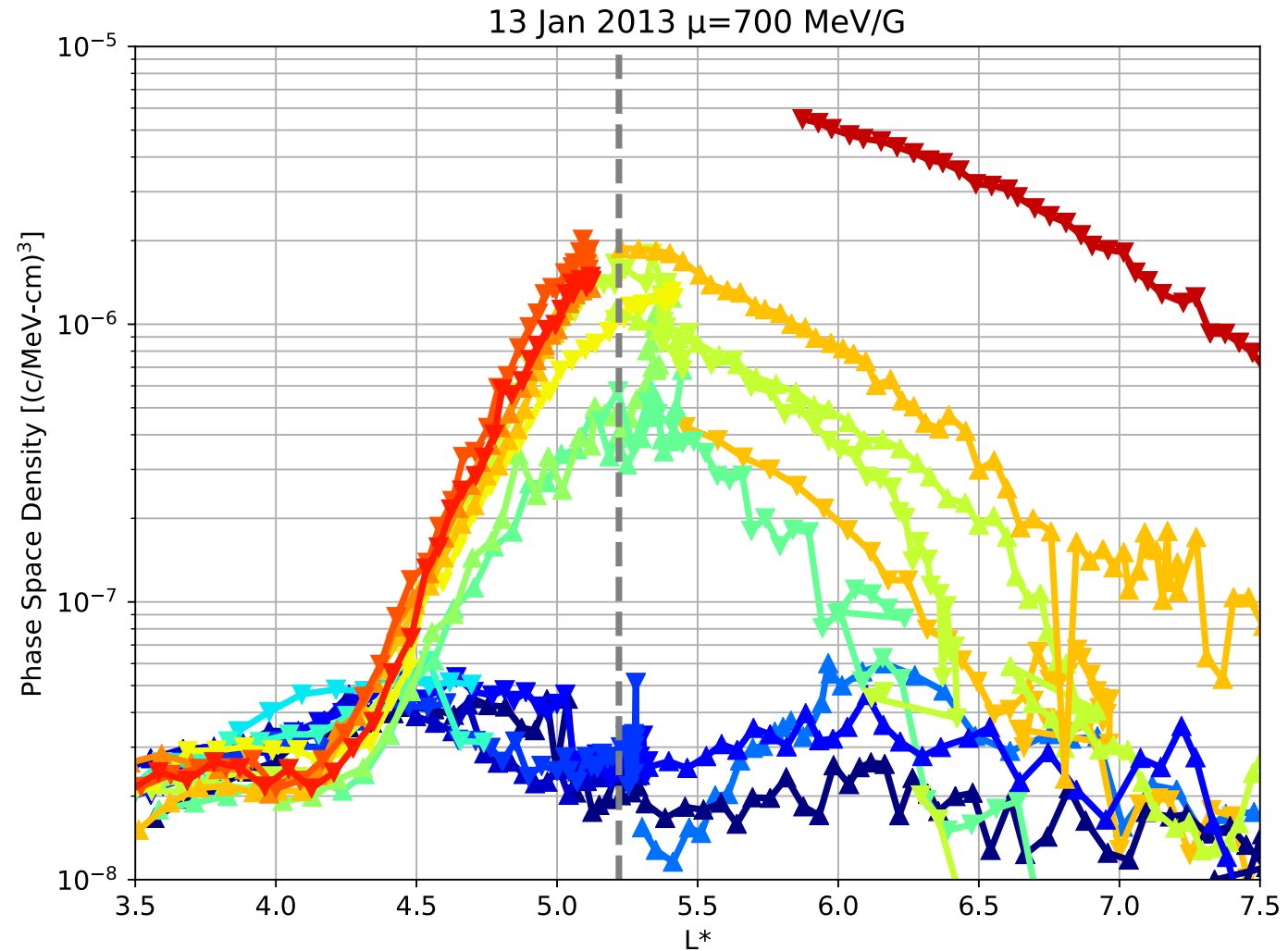
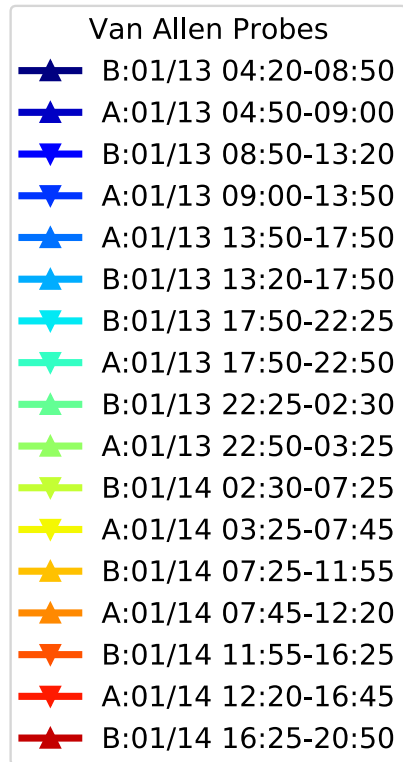


- **30% (24/80) of events have peak inside Van Allen Probes Apogee**

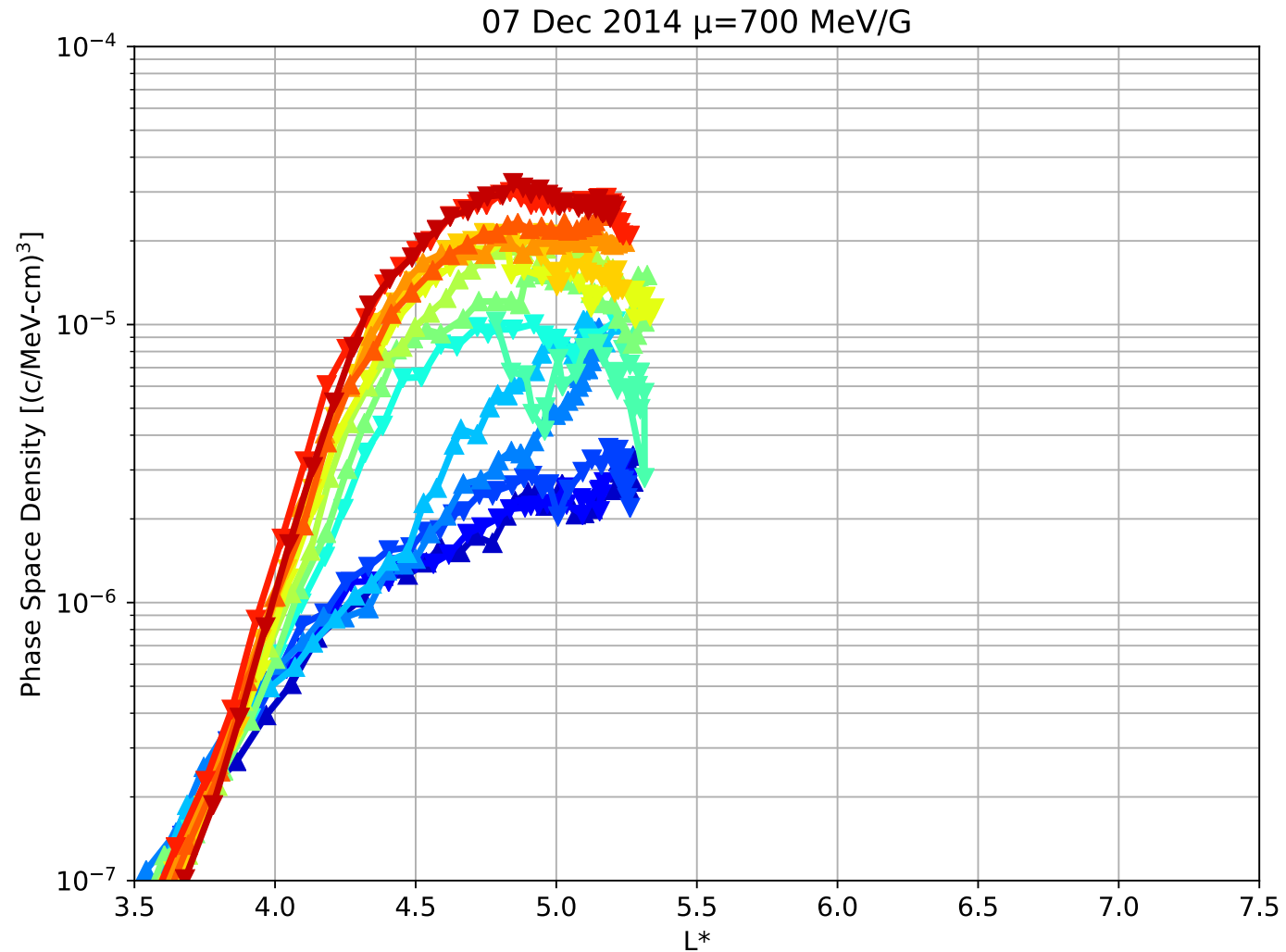
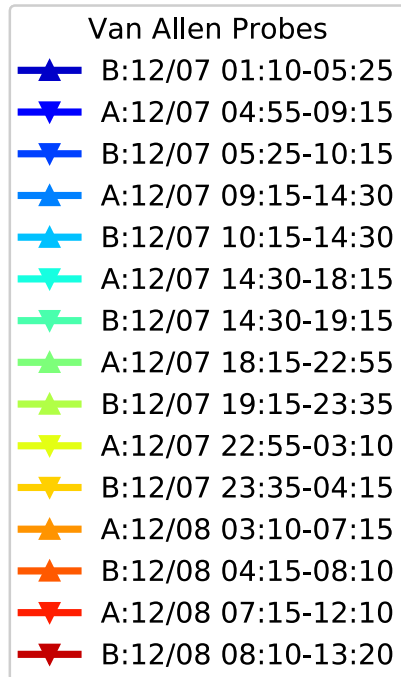
Van Allen-THEMIS Events



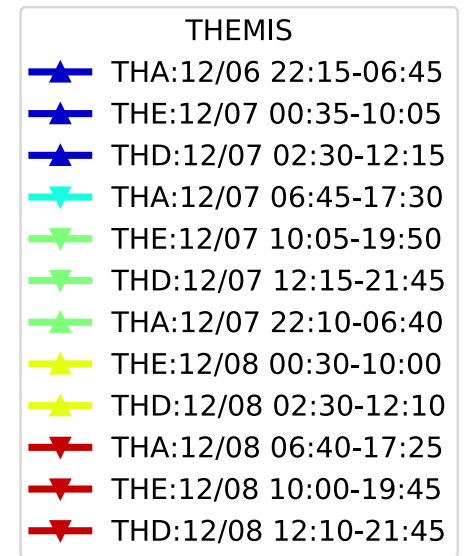
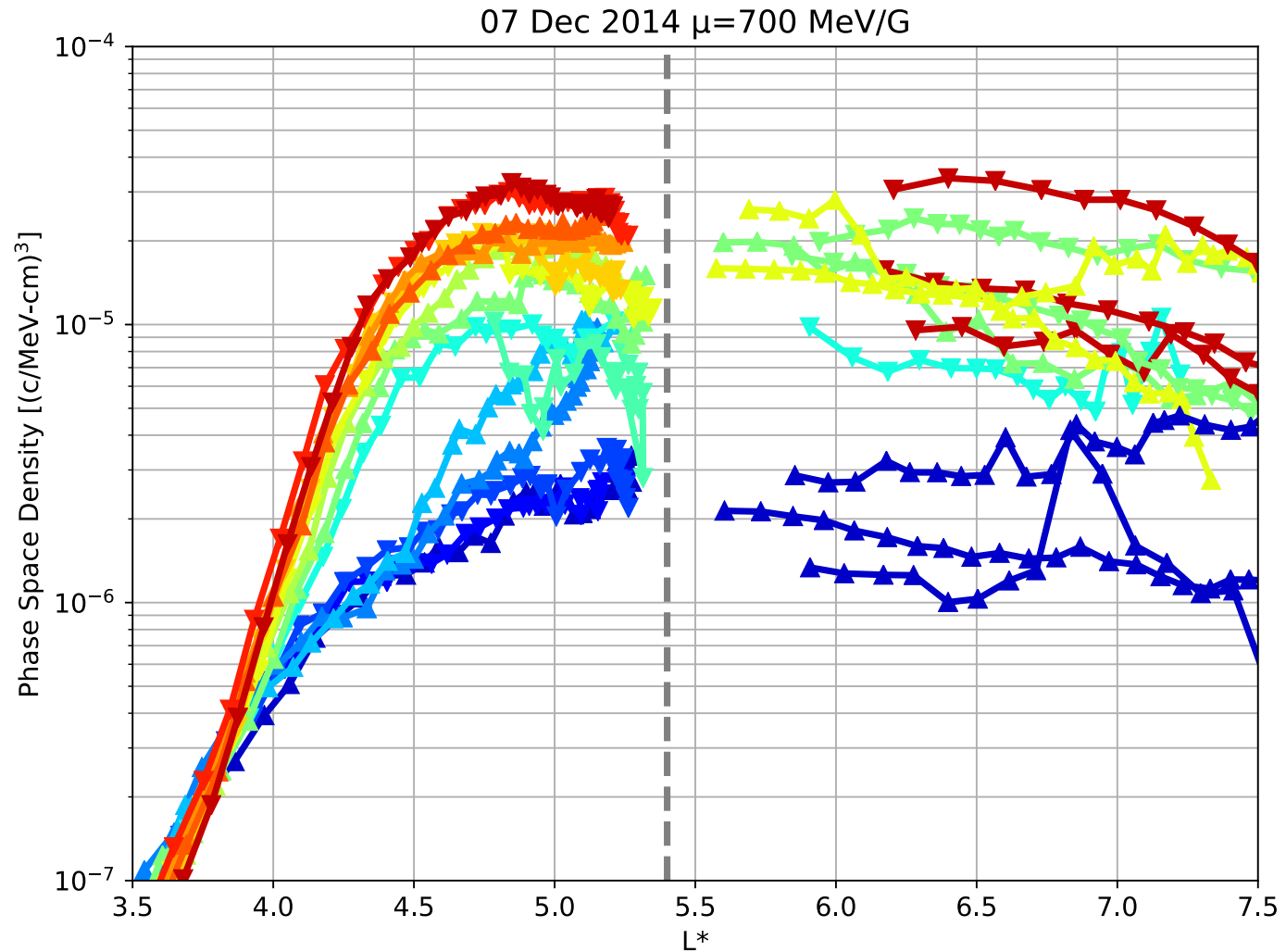
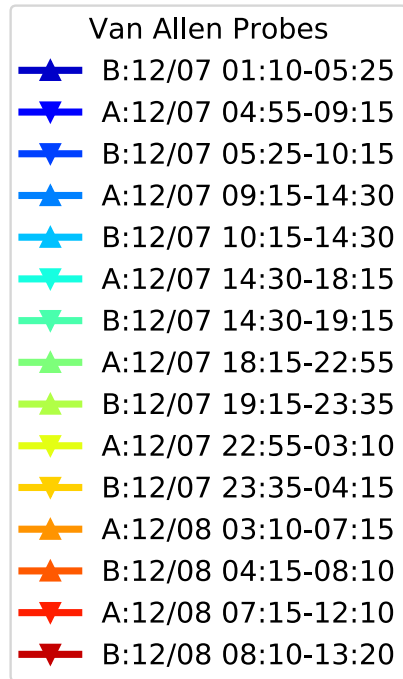
Van Allen-THEMIS Events



Van Allen-THemis Events



Van Allen-THEMIS Events



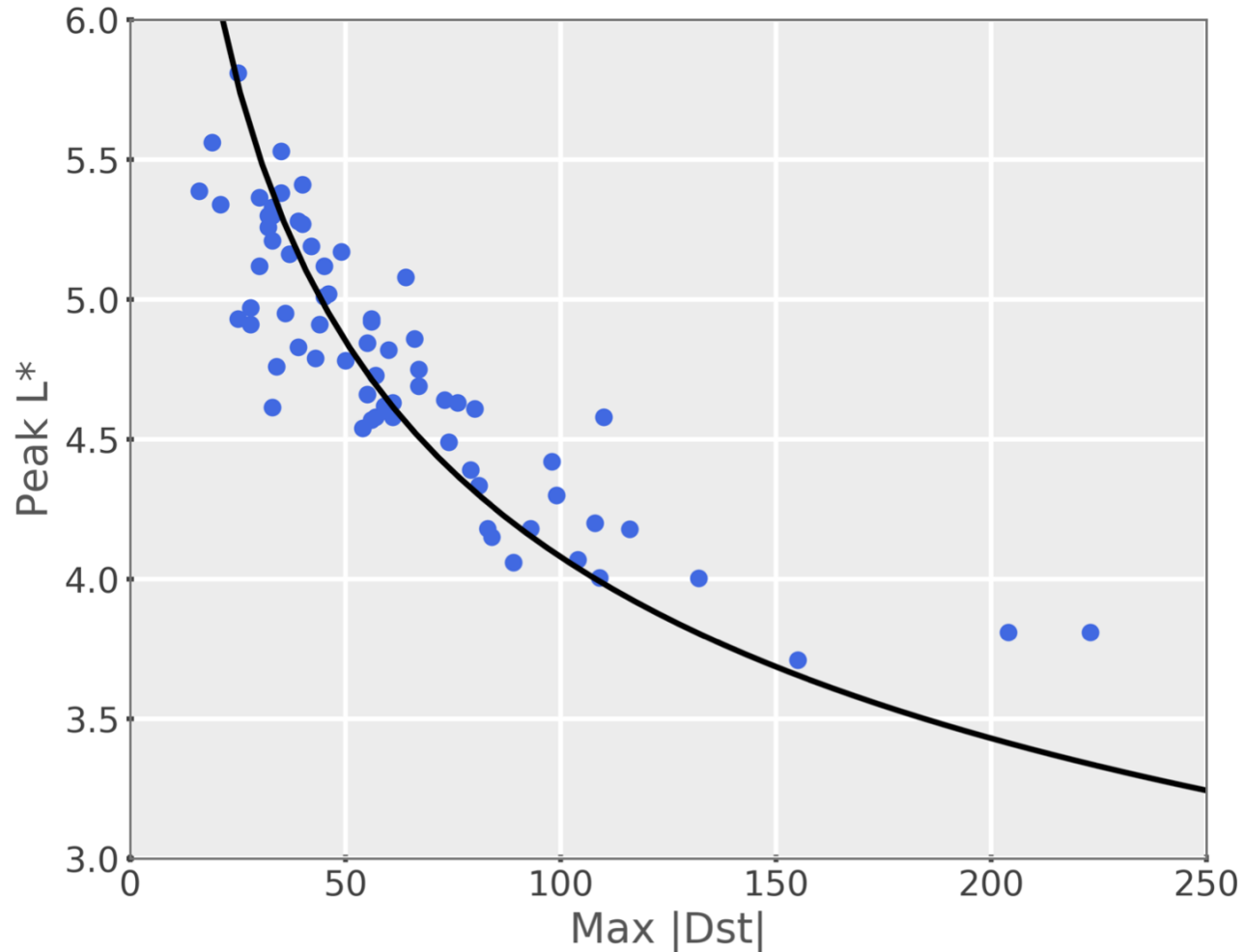
Van Allen-THEMIS Statistics

Events (Stormtime Events)

Event Type	Van Allen Probes Only	THEMIS & Van Allen Probes
Local Acceleration Dominant	24 (22)	70 (38)
Other	56 (20)	10 (4)
Total	80 (42)	80 (42)

- **70/80 (87.5 %)** of the events have growing peaks, consistent with local acceleration
- **Local acceleration is observed for both stormtime ($Dst < -50$ nT) and nonstormtime**

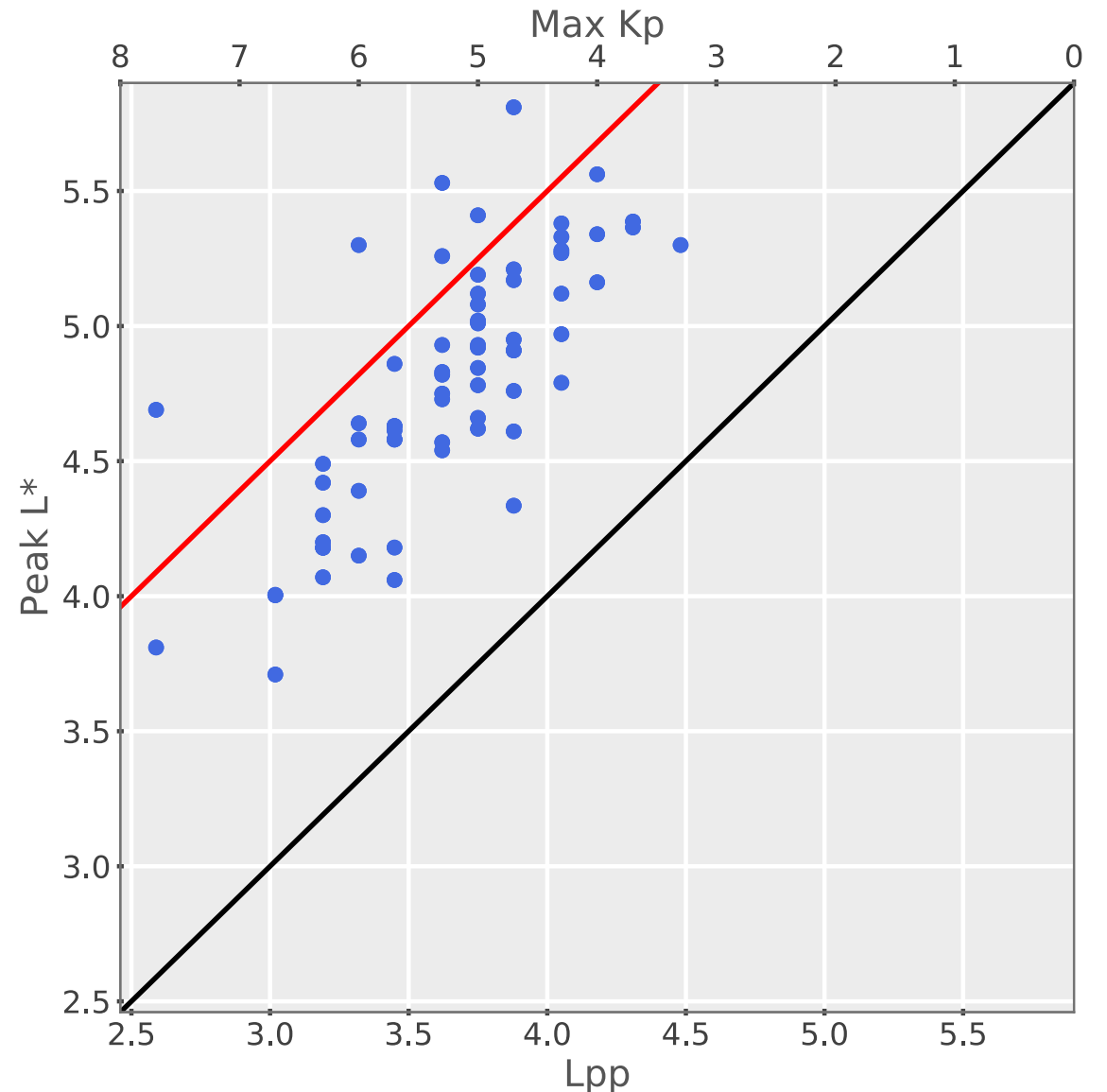
Relation to Dst

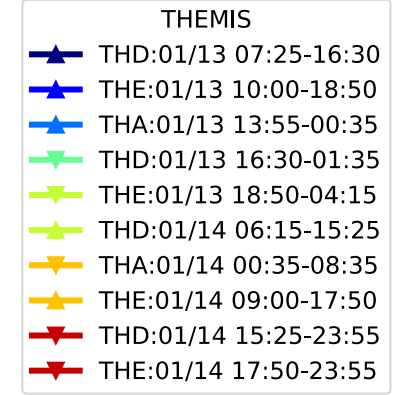
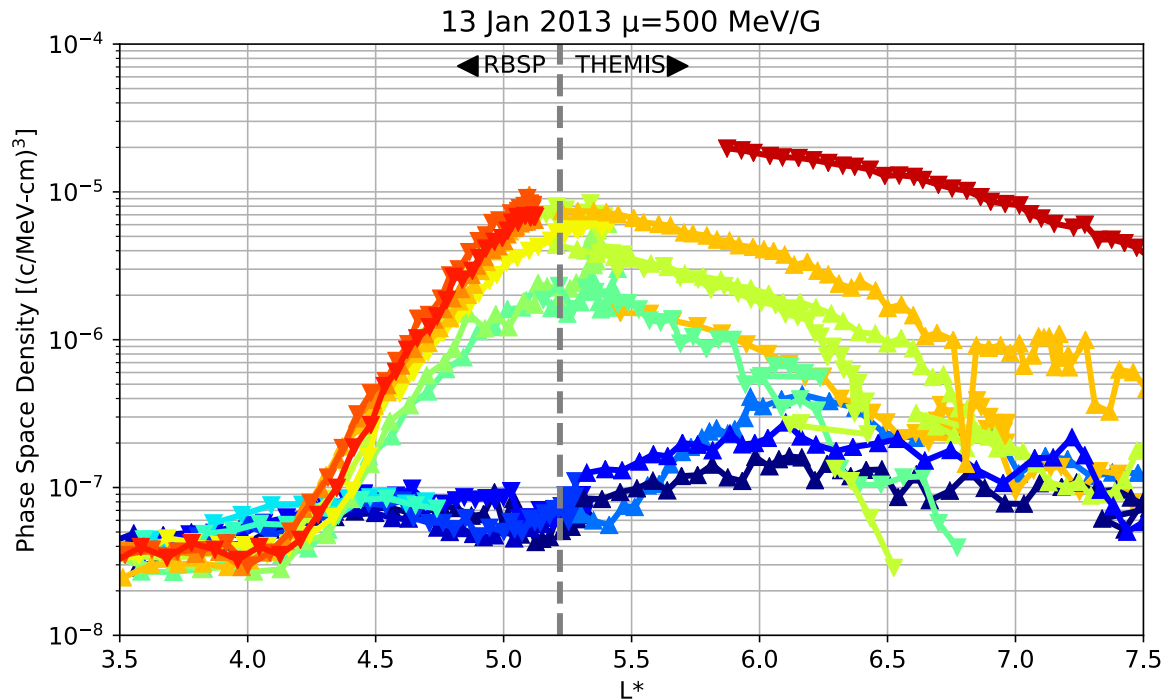
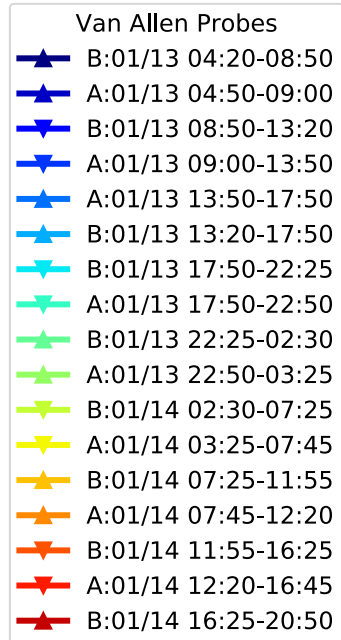
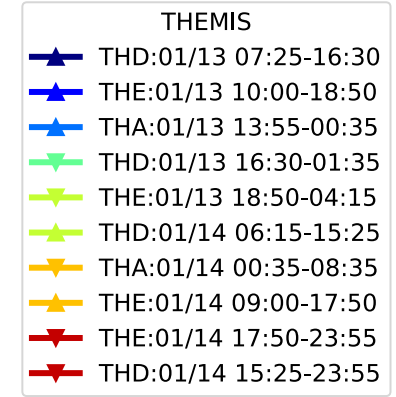
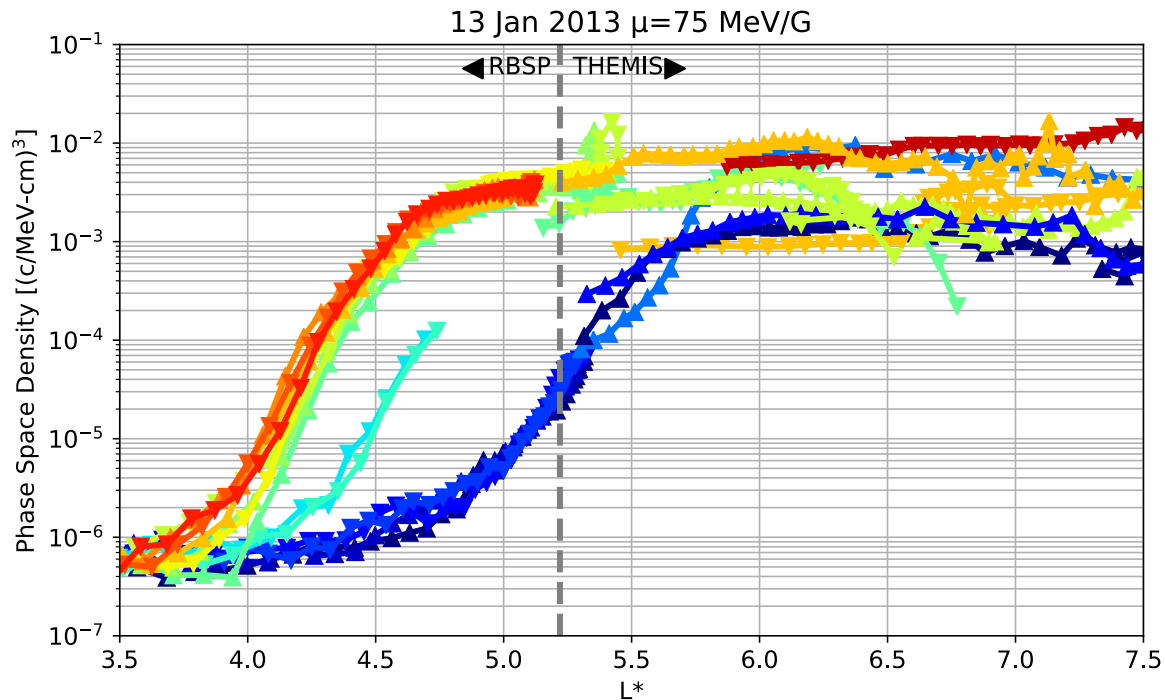
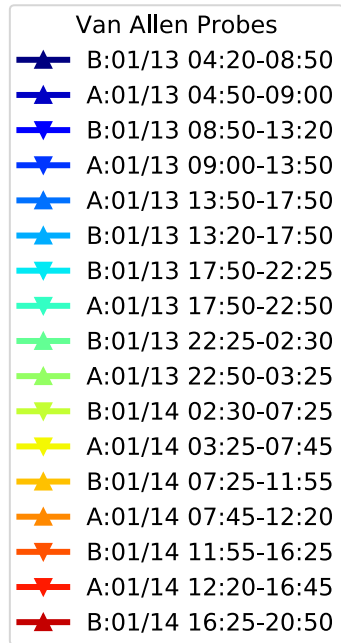


- Relation between minimum Dst and the peak location
- Black line is the relation from Tverskaya et al., 2003
 - $$L_{max} = \frac{12.9}{|Dst_{max}|}$$

Relation to the Plasmapause

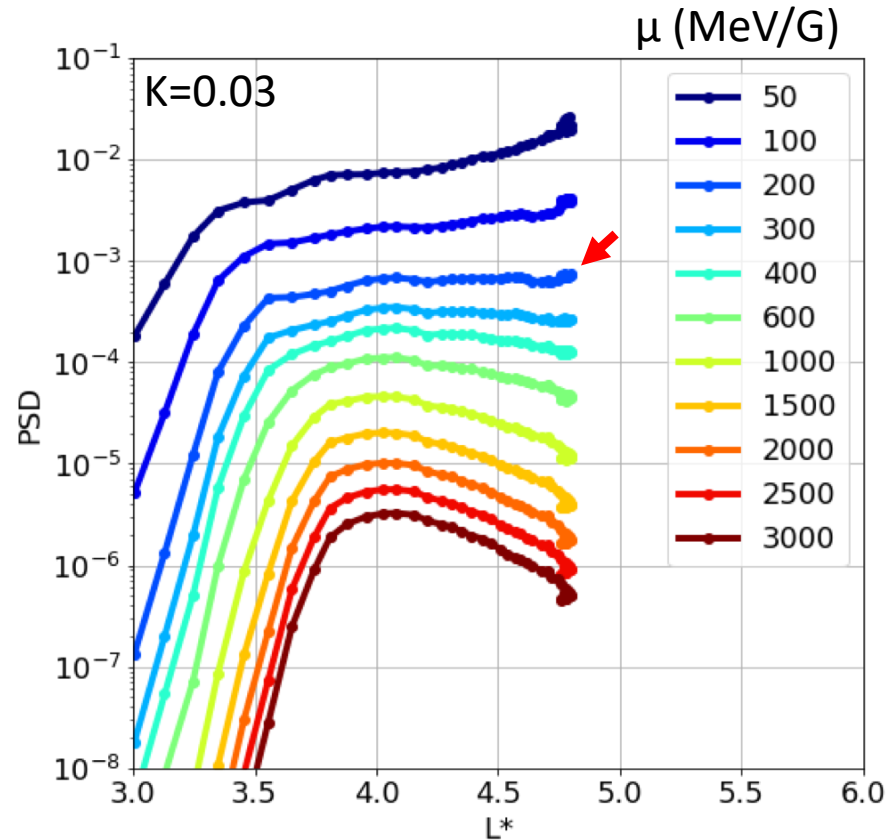
- Relation to the average Plasmapause location from O'Brien and Moldwin [2003] (parameterized by Kp)
- For all events, the peak location is just outside the plasmapause, with 65/70 within 1.5 RE



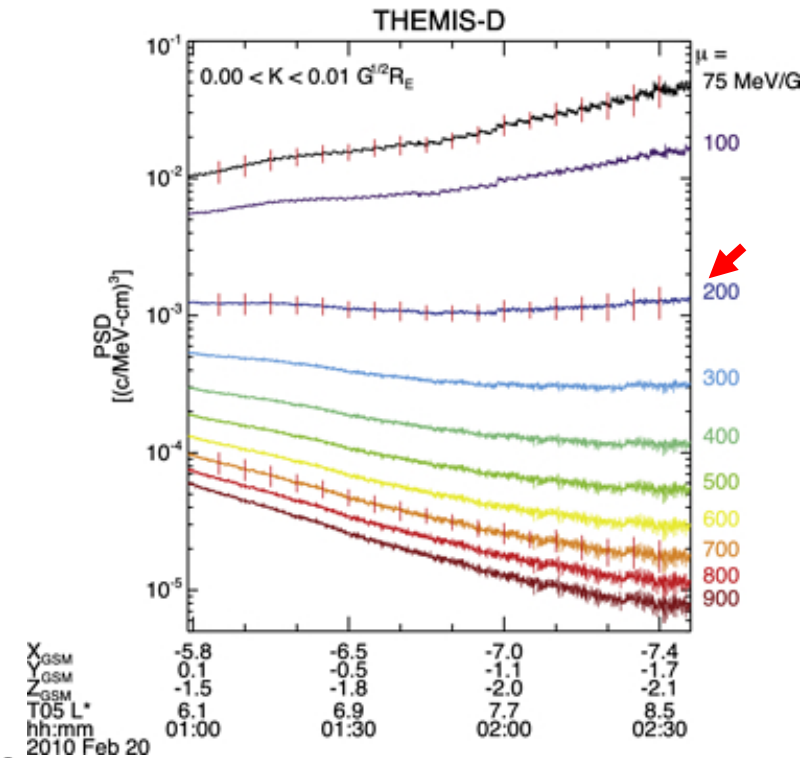


Mu Dependence of Gradients

- Transition at $\mu=200$ MeV/G
- This corresponds to ~ 500 keV, which is the critical energy for chorus acceleration [Horne et al. 2005]



Boyd et al. [2014]



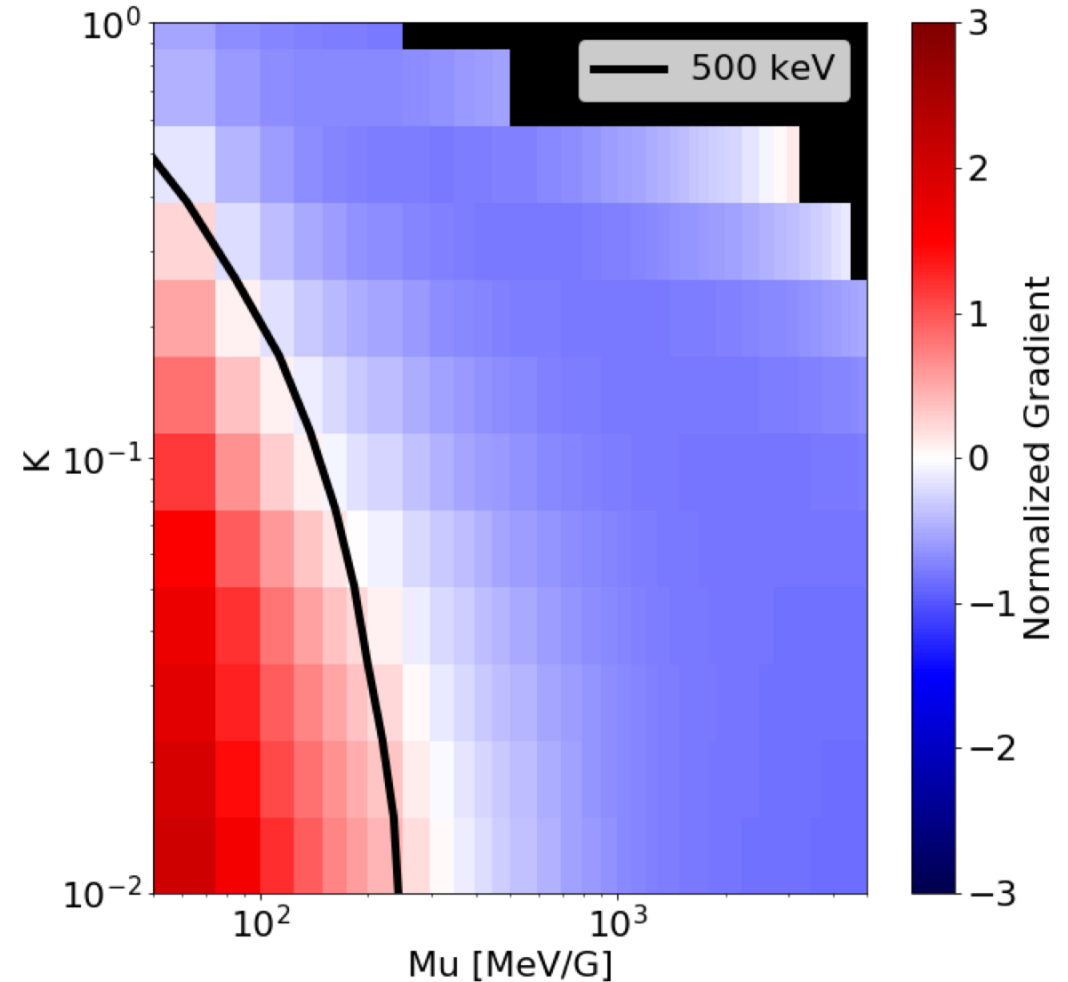
Turner et al. [2012]

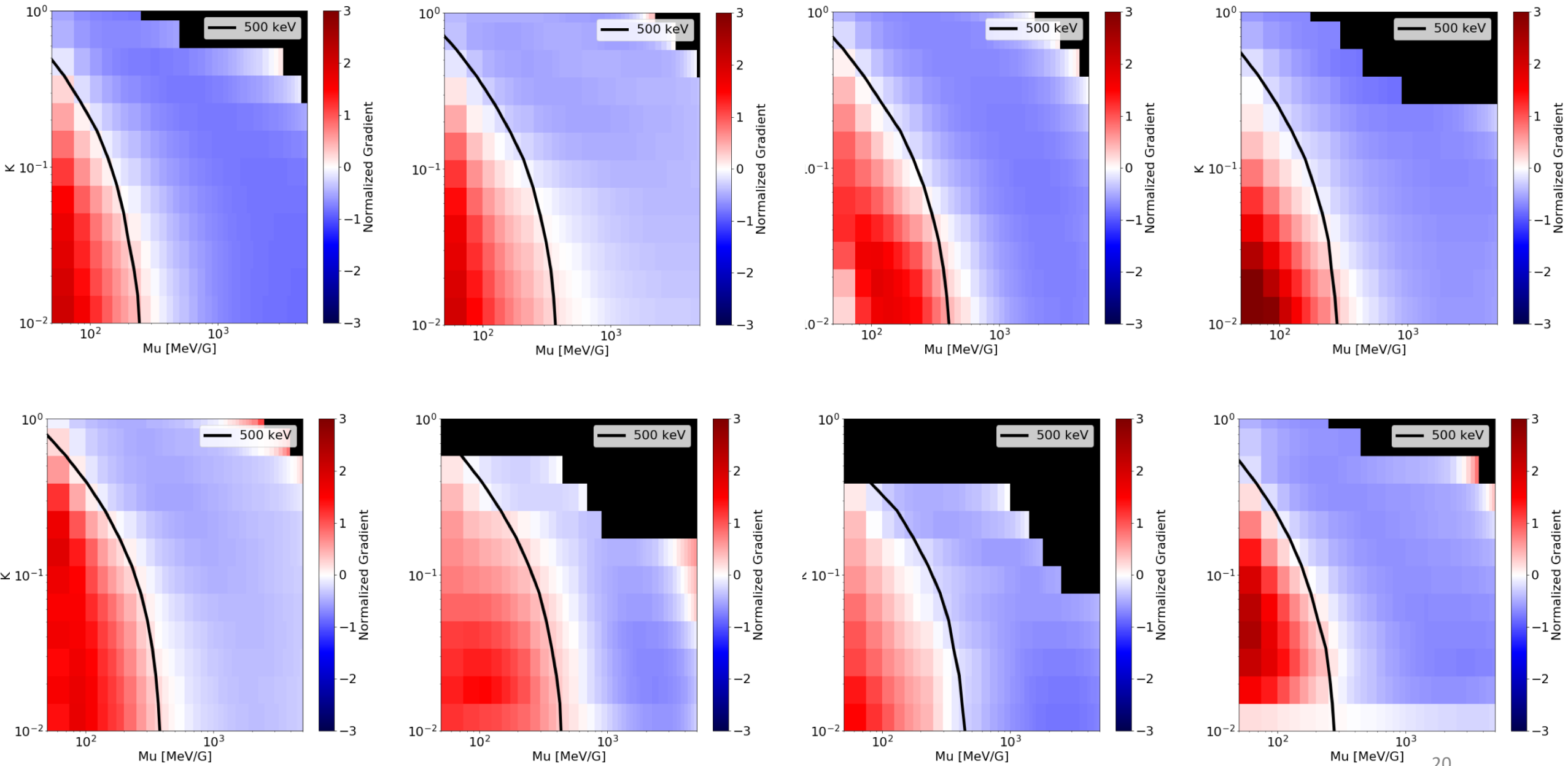
Mu Dependence of Gradients

- Normalized gradient:

- $$\frac{PSD_{apogee} - PSD_{peak}}{PSD_{peak}}$$

- Blue (negative gradient) indicates a peaked profile





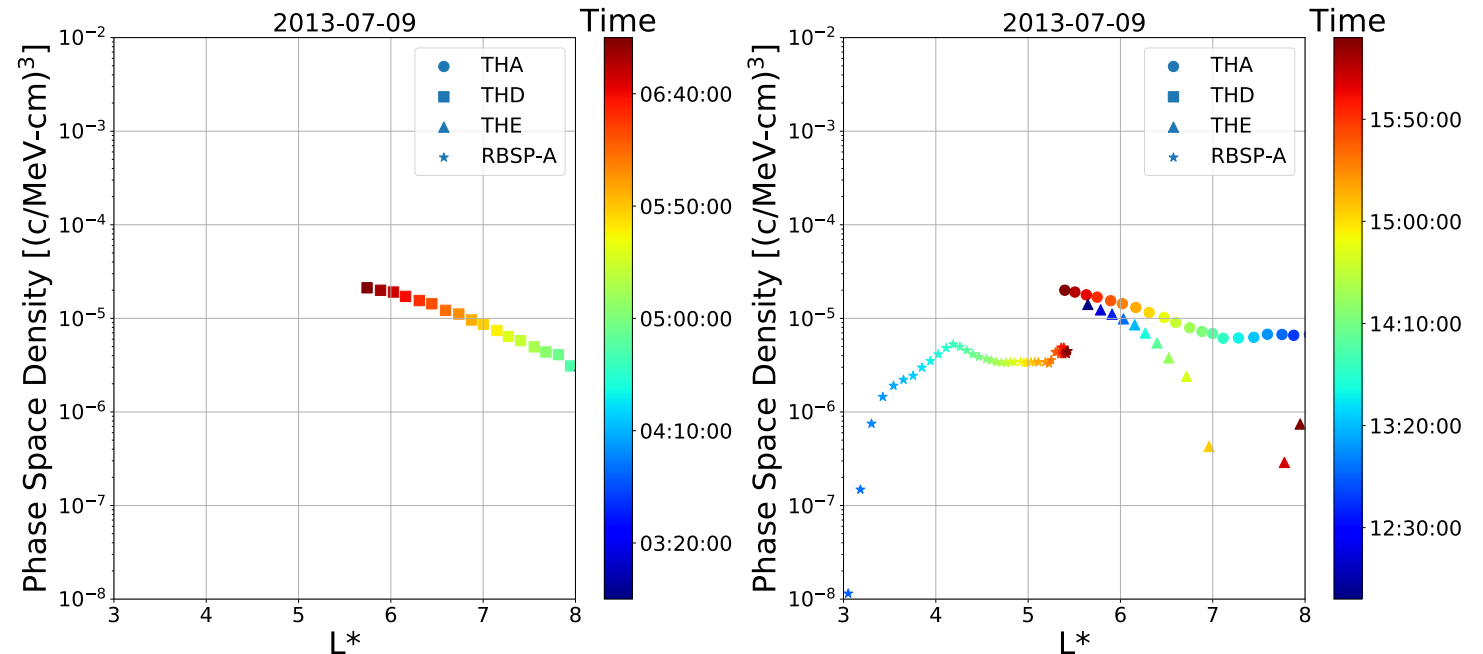
Conclusions

- Local acceleration is the dominant acceleration mechanism for most (87%) MeV electron enhancements
- The radial location of the peak is well correlated with geomagnetic activity
- Local acceleration is observed for both stormtime (min Dst < -50nT) and non-stormtime
- Clear consistent transition between monotonic and peaked profiles at 500 keV (~200 MeV/G in the outer belt)

Backup Slides

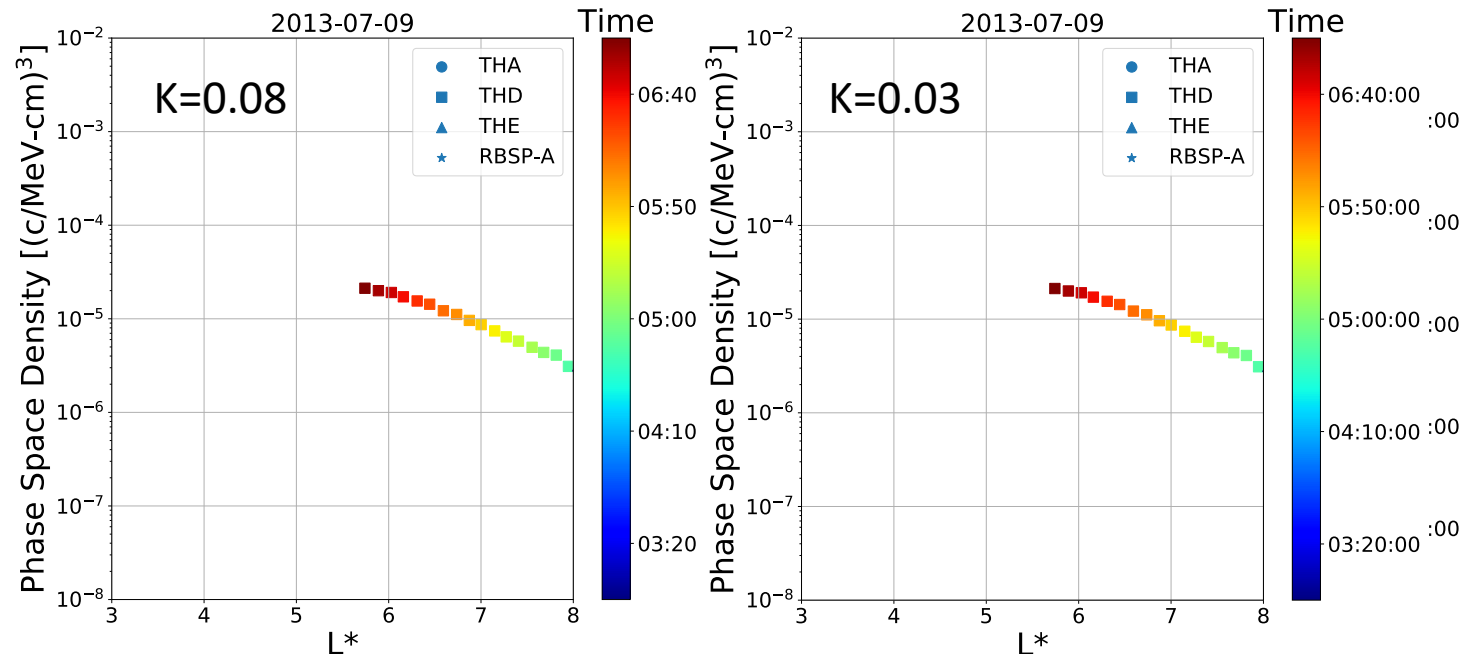
THEMIS-Van Allen Probes Factor

- Match observations during conjunctions (when Van Allen Probes and THEMIS see the same L^* at the same time)



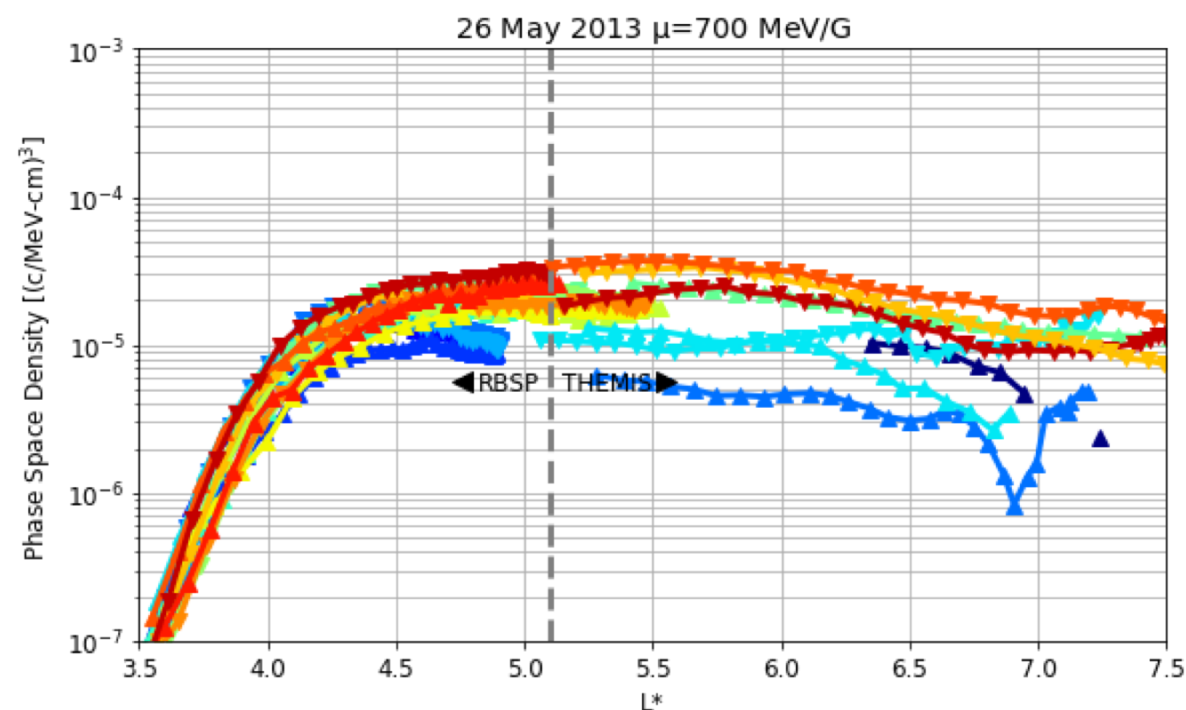
THEMIS-Van Allen Probes Factor (K)

- The factor is largely due to the difference in observed K

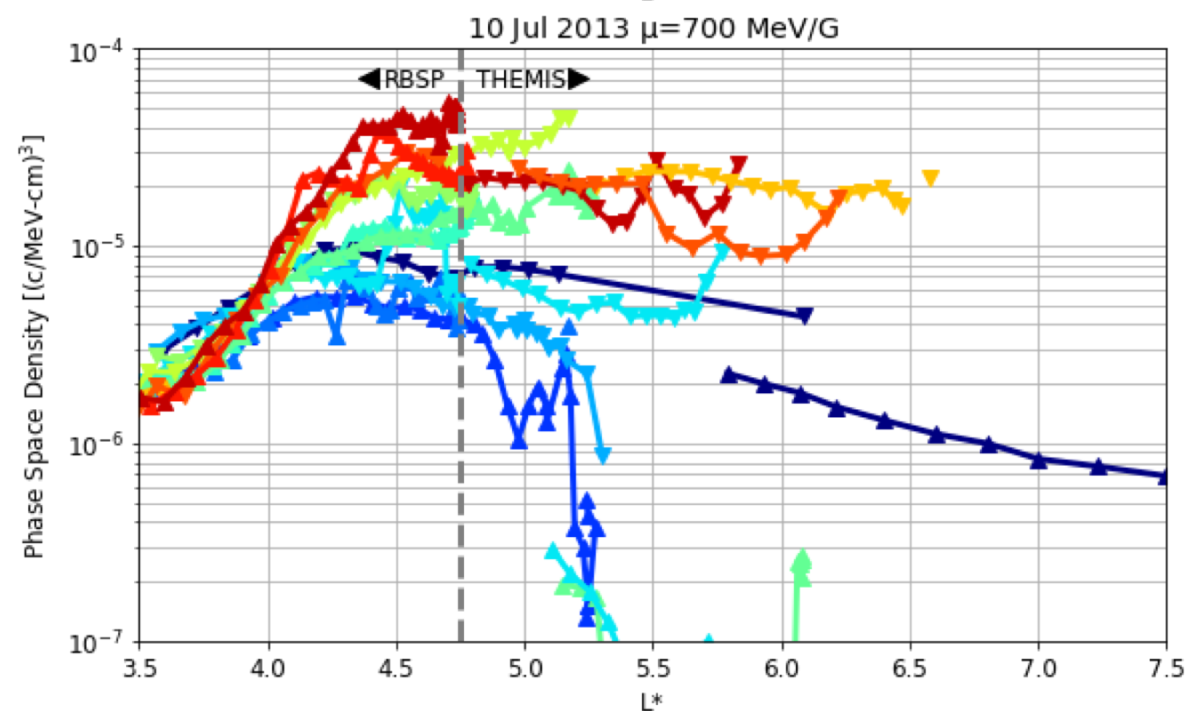


- Van Allen Probes
- ◆ B:05/26 03:45-08:10
 - ◆ A:05/26 04:15-09:15
 - ◆ B:05/26 08:10-12:15
 - ◆ A:05/26 09:15-13:45
 - ◆ B:05/26 12:15-17:10
 - ◆ A:05/26 13:45-18:15
 - ◆ B:05/26 17:10-21:45
 - ◆ A:05/26 18:15-23:05
 - ◆ B:05/26 21:45-02:15
 - ◆ A:05/26 23:05-03:15
 - ◆ B:05/27 02:15-06:25
 - ◆ A:05/27 03:15-07:35
 - ◆ B:05/27 06:25-11:15
 - ◆ A:05/27 07:35-12:10
 - ◆ B:05/27 11:15-15:55
 - ◆ A:05/27 12:10-16:30
 - ◆ B:05/27 15:55-20:15

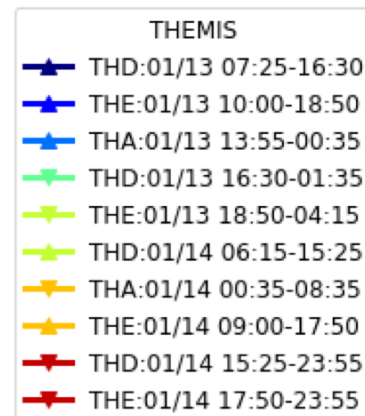
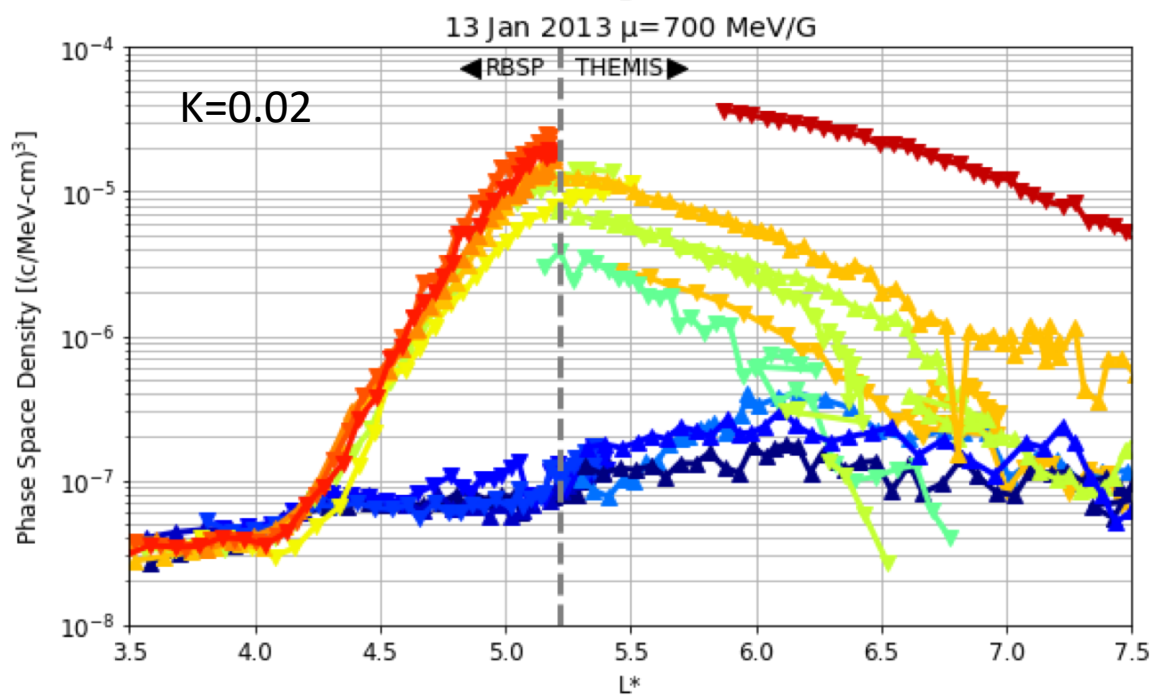
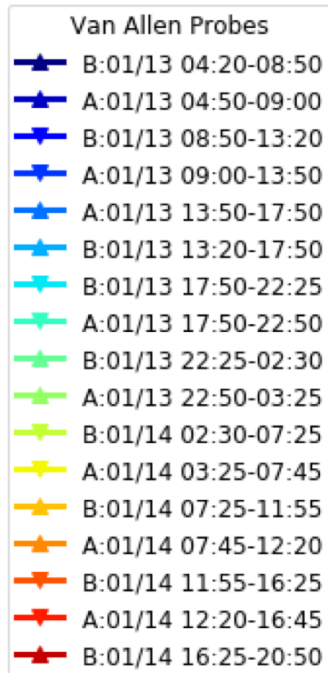
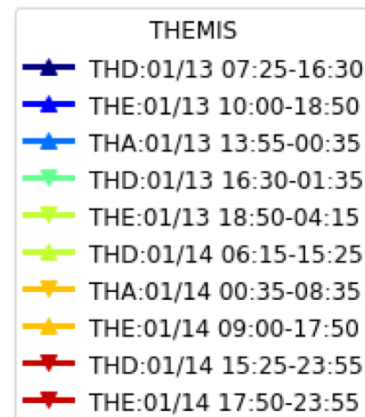
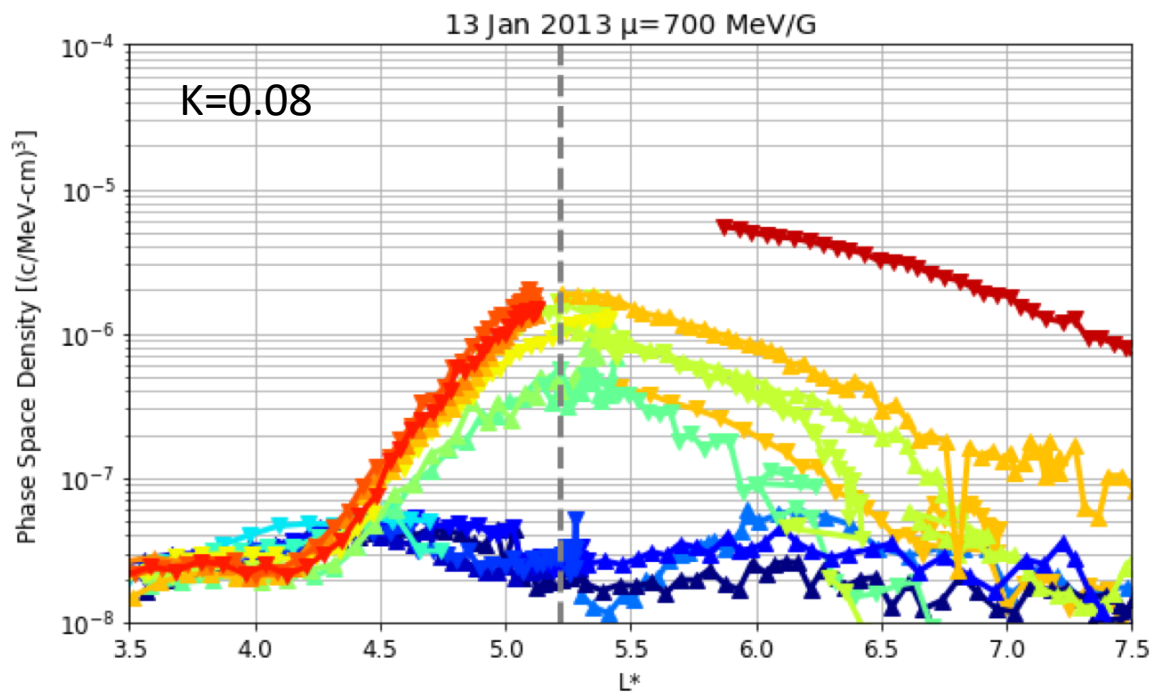
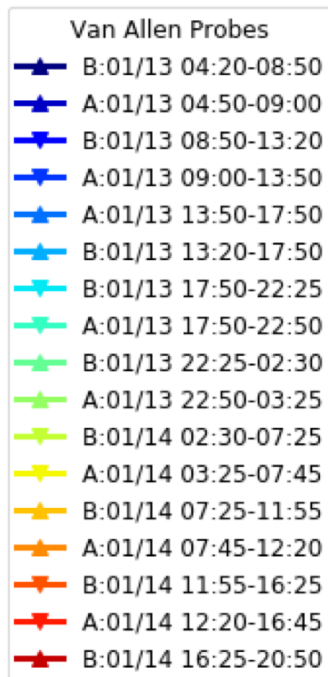
- Van Allen Probes
- ◆ B:07/09 21:40-02:25
 - ◆ A:07/09 21:40-02:50
 - ◆ A:07/10 02:50-06:40
 - ◆ B:07/10 02:25-07:15
 - ◆ A:07/10 06:40-11:10
 - ◆ B:07/10 07:15-11:25
 - ◆ A:07/10 11:10-15:40
 - ◆ B:07/10 11:25-16:10
 - ◆ A:07/10 15:40-20:15
 - ◆ B:07/10 16:10-20:30
 - ◆ A:07/10 20:15-00:40
 - ◆ B:07/10 20:30-01:05
 - ◆ A:07/11 00:40-05:15
 - ◆ B:07/11 01:05-05:30
 - ◆ A:07/11 05:15-09:35
 - ◆ B:07/11 05:30-09:45
 - ◆ A:07/11 09:35-14:15



- THEMIS
- ◆ THA:05/26 01:10-10:15
 - ◆ THD:05/26 15:45-23:40
 - ◆ THE:05/26 18:40-02:50
 - ◆ THA:05/26 10:15-19:25
 - ◆ THA:05/27 00:00-09:05
 - ◆ THD:05/26 23:40-09:55
 - ◆ THE:05/27 02:50-12:50
 - ◆ THA:05/27 09:05-18:10



- THEMIS
- ◆ THA:07/09 19:45-04:45
 - ◆ THD:07/10 10:15-19:00
 - ◆ THE:07/10 13:15-21:10
 - ◆ THA:07/10 04:45-14:00
 - ◆ THA:07/10 18:35-03:20
 - ◆ THD:07/10 19:00-04:15
 - ◆ THE:07/10 21:10-07:25
 - ◆ THA:07/11 03:20-12:50



Event Type	Van Allen Only	With THEMIS	With THEMIS
		Growing Peaks	No Growing Peaks
Type 1	24 (22)	23 (21)	1 (1)
Type 2	33 (16)	28 (14)	5 (2)
Type 3	23 (4)	19 (3)	4 (1)