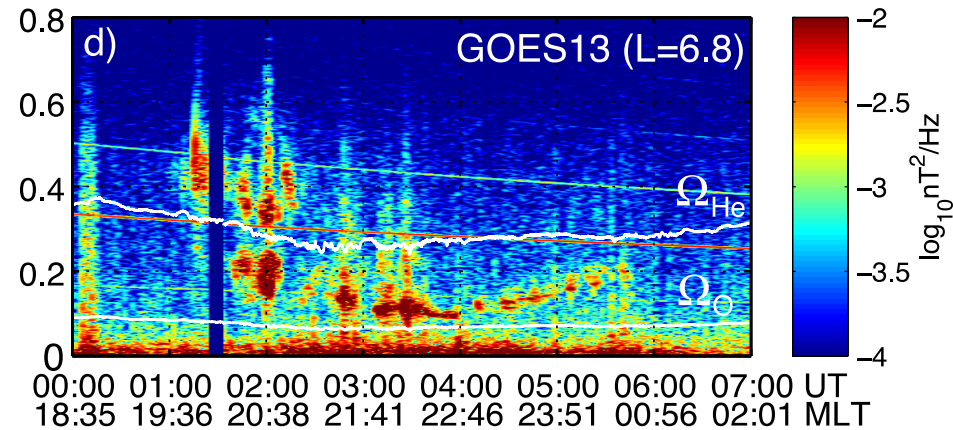


# Jaw-dropping ~~Long-term~~ correlation of EMIC wave activity and radiation belt flux variations

**Maria Usanova, Alexander Drozdov, Ian Mann, Yuri Shprits, Andy Kale**



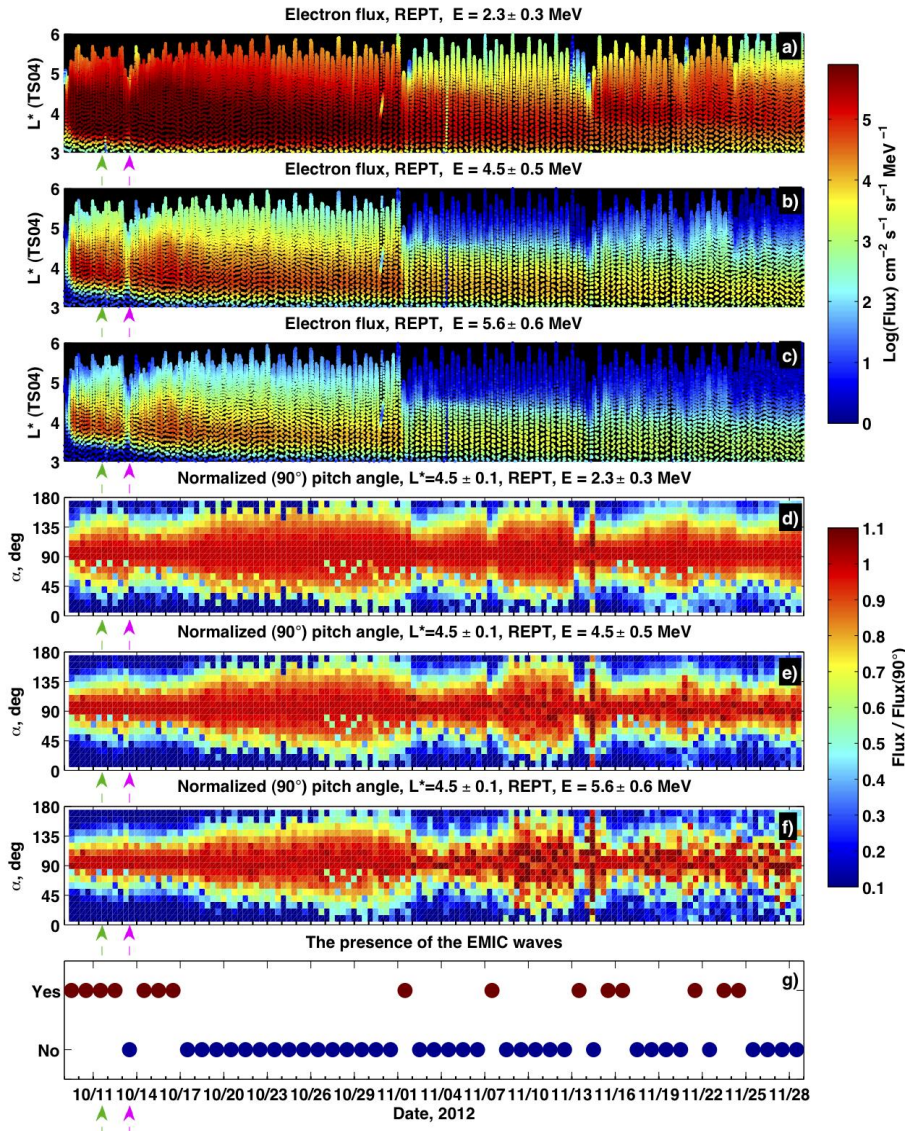
# Background: EMIC waves



Geosynchronous magnetic field measurements.  
Usanova et al.; AGU monograph, 2016

- Transverse plasma waves generated by wave-particle interaction (ion cyclotron instability)
- Energy source: 10 - 100 keV protons with  $T_{\text{perp}} > T_{\text{para}}$
- Typical amplitudes in space:  $\sim 1 - 10$  nT in B,  $\sim 1$  mV/m in E.
- Three bands below  $\text{H}^+$ ,  $\text{He}^+$ ,  $\text{O}^+$
- Typical frequencies: 0.1 - 5 Hz
- Can interact with energetic ions and  $\sim$ MeV electrons if Doppler-shifted wave frequency matches the particle cyclotron frequency
- Can cause precipitation of both  $\sim 10$ -100 keV protons and  $\sim$ MeV electrons (Miyoshi et al., 2008)

# Electron pitch-angle scattering by EMIC waves



- Differential electron flux as a function of  $L^*$  (a-c), and differential flux as a function of PA  $L^*=4.5$  (d-f) in the 2.3, 4.5, and 5.6 MeV energy channels and EMIC wave occurrence from  $L \sim 4-4.5$  on the ground from **October 9 to November 29, 2012**.
- EMIC waves scatter low-pitch angle particles but cannot interact with  $> \sim 45$  degree pitch-angle electrons.
- Other waves modes (e.g., hiss) are required to act simultaneously with EMICs to remove the core  $90^\circ$ -degree population.

Usanova et al., GRL 2014

# Computed electron pitch-angle diffusion coefficients

Parameters for the electron pitch-angle diffusion estimate:

$B=330$  nT

$n_e=150$  cm<sup>-3</sup>

$B_{EMIC}=2$  nT

$f_{EMIC}=0.7-1.1$  Hz – Van Allen

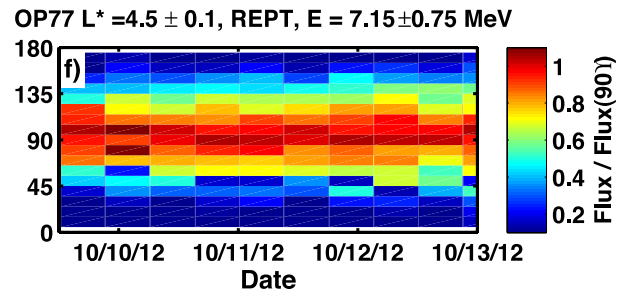
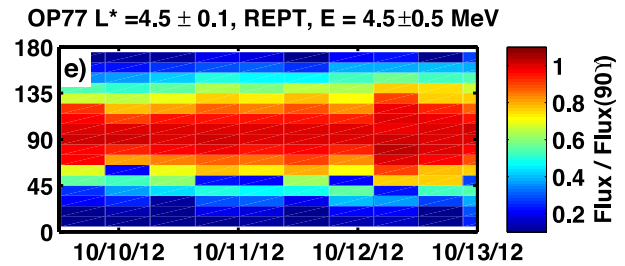
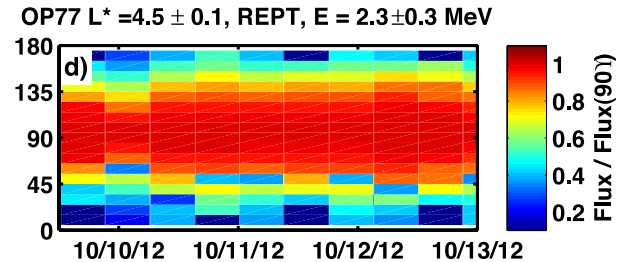
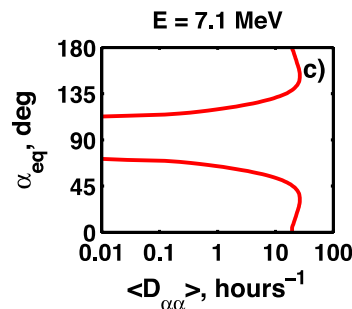
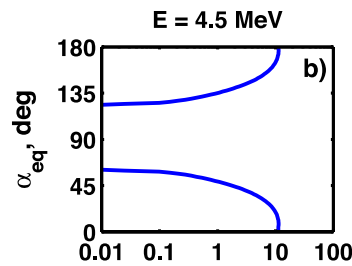
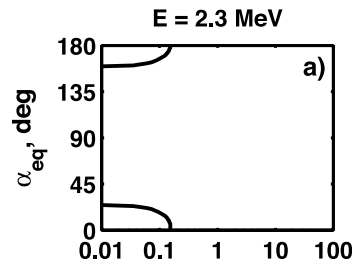
Probes

delta MLT: 6 hours - ground

Ion composition:

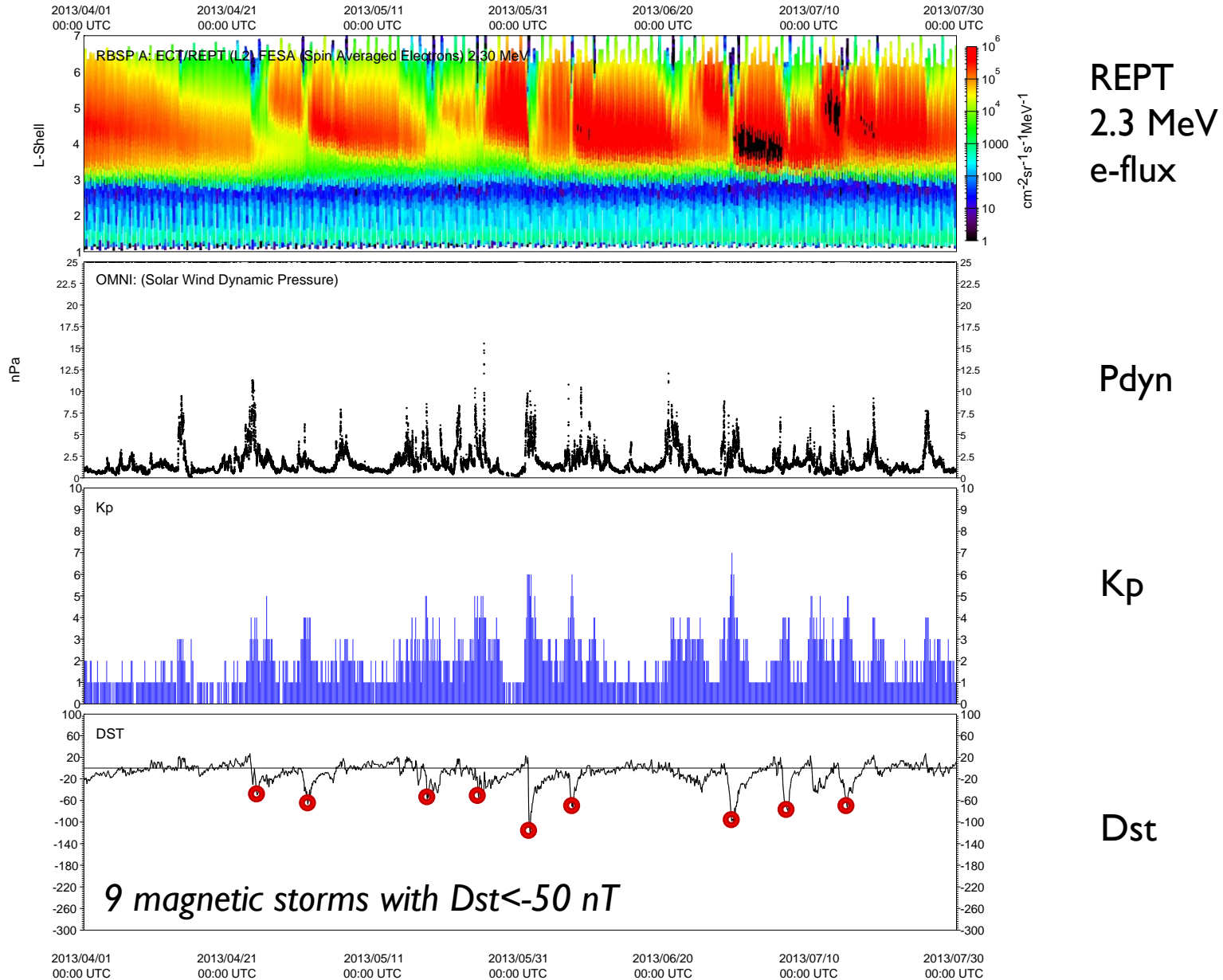
70% H<sup>+</sup>; 20% He<sup>+</sup>; 10% O<sup>+</sup>

Computed pitch-angle diffusion coefficients (a-c) and observed normalized electron flux as a function of pitch-angle (d-f) in the 2.3, 4.5, and 7.15 MeV for October 9-13, 2012.



Usanova et al., GRL 2014

# 4 months: 1 Apr – 31 July, 2013





# CARISMA magnetometers



- CARISMA (Canadian Array for Realtime Investigations of Magnetic Activity)
- Spans a range of longitude from Dawson City, YK to Rankin Inlet, NU and a range of latitude from Taloyoak, NU ( $69.54^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) to Ann Arbor, MI, USA ( $42.417^{\circ}\text{N}$ )

[www.carisma.ca](http://www.carisma.ca)

Search coils:

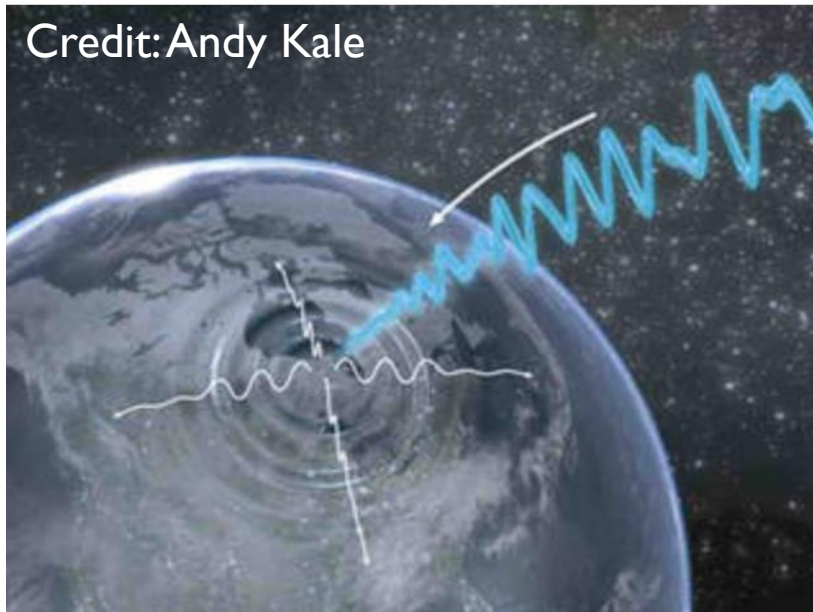
THRF  $L=3.58$

PINA  $L=4.06$

MSTK  $L=4.22$

- 27 fluxgate (4Hz), 8 new induction coil (50Hz) magnetometers

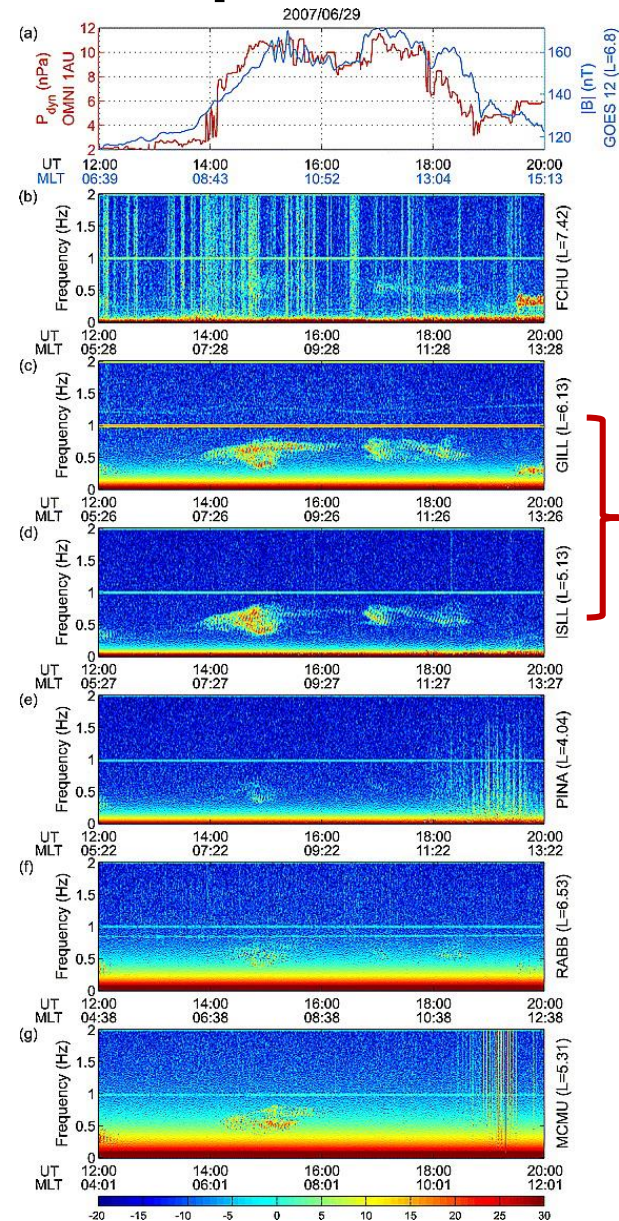
# Wave ducting in the ionosphere



As the wave propagates away from the source footprint, its amplitude decreases.

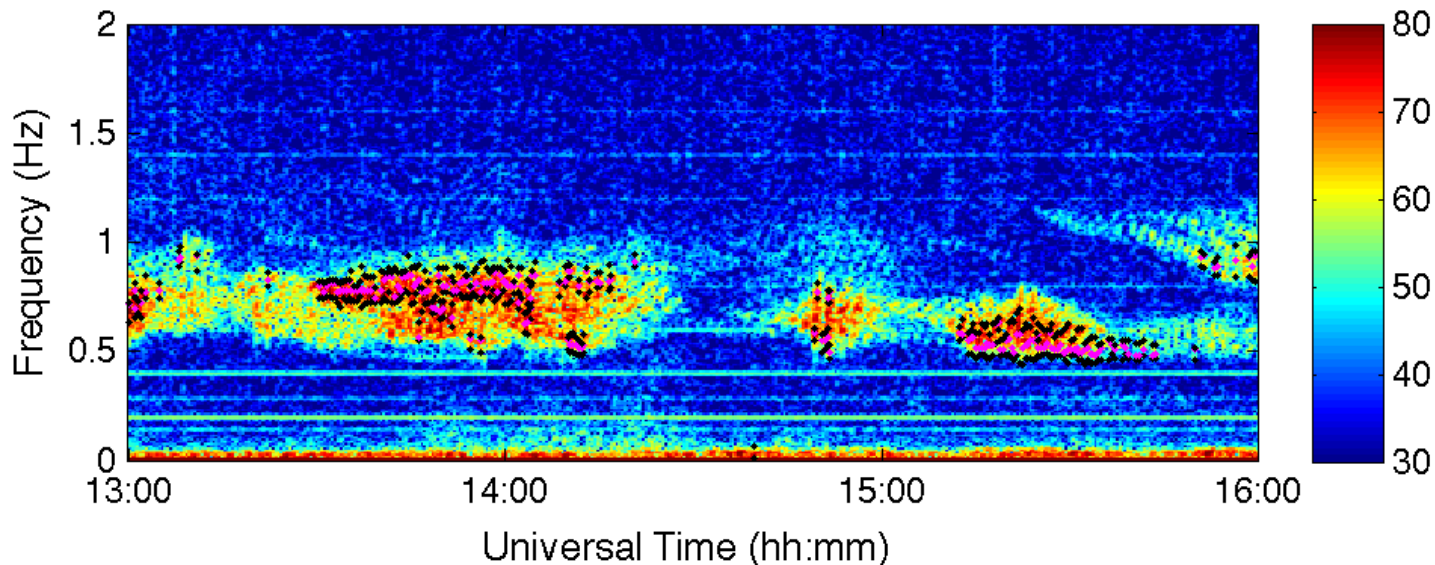
Having multiple latitudinally separated stations, it's possible to pinpoint the source location (Usanova et al., GRL 2008).

Compressions can generate EMIC waves in the inner magnetosphere.



# Automated EMIC wave selection algorithm

The automated detection algorithm by Bortnik et al., 2007 identifies spectral peaks that stand out (at least one magnitude greater in spectral power) above the noise based on the sliding window FFT.

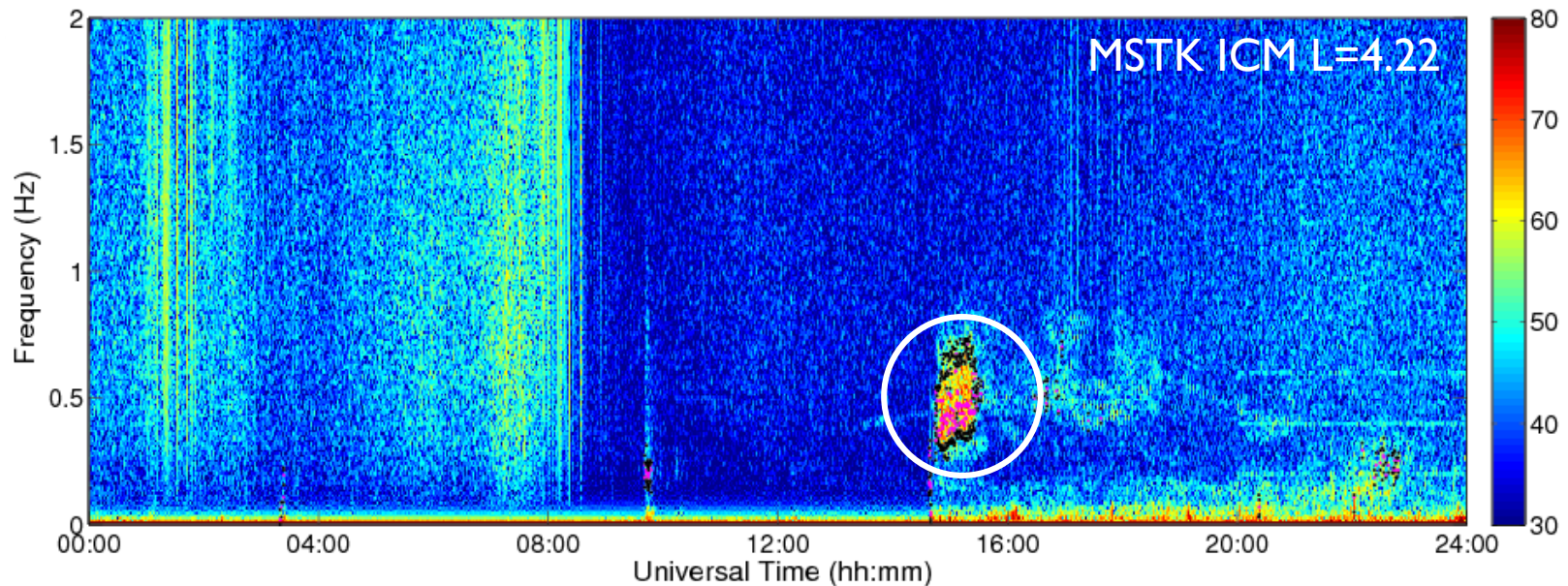
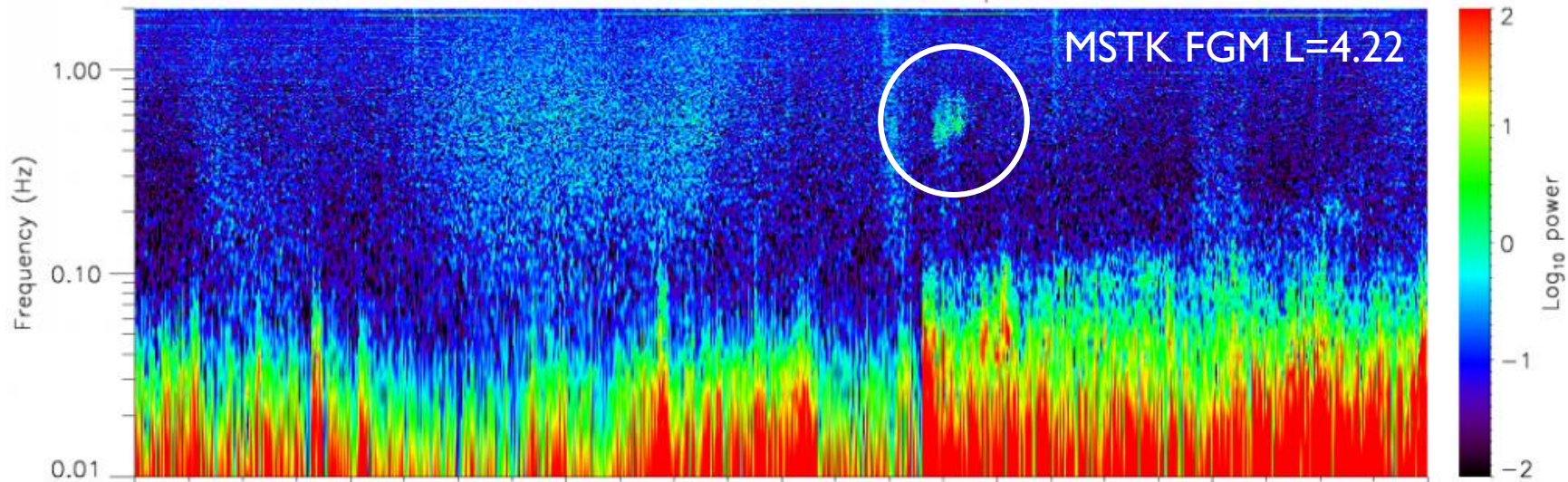


Example of peak selection from the Ministik Lake station on 2012/10/11

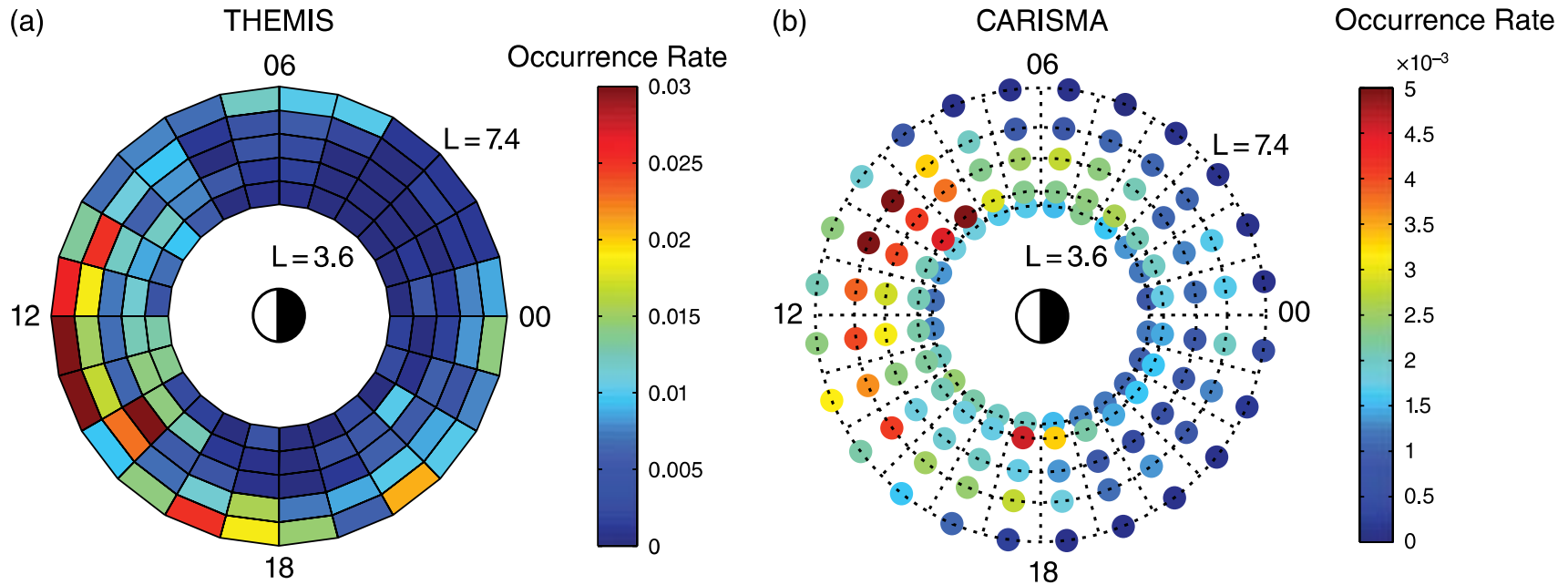


# Fluxgate vs searchcoil

MSTK 27-Jun-2013 X-component



# Ground vs space



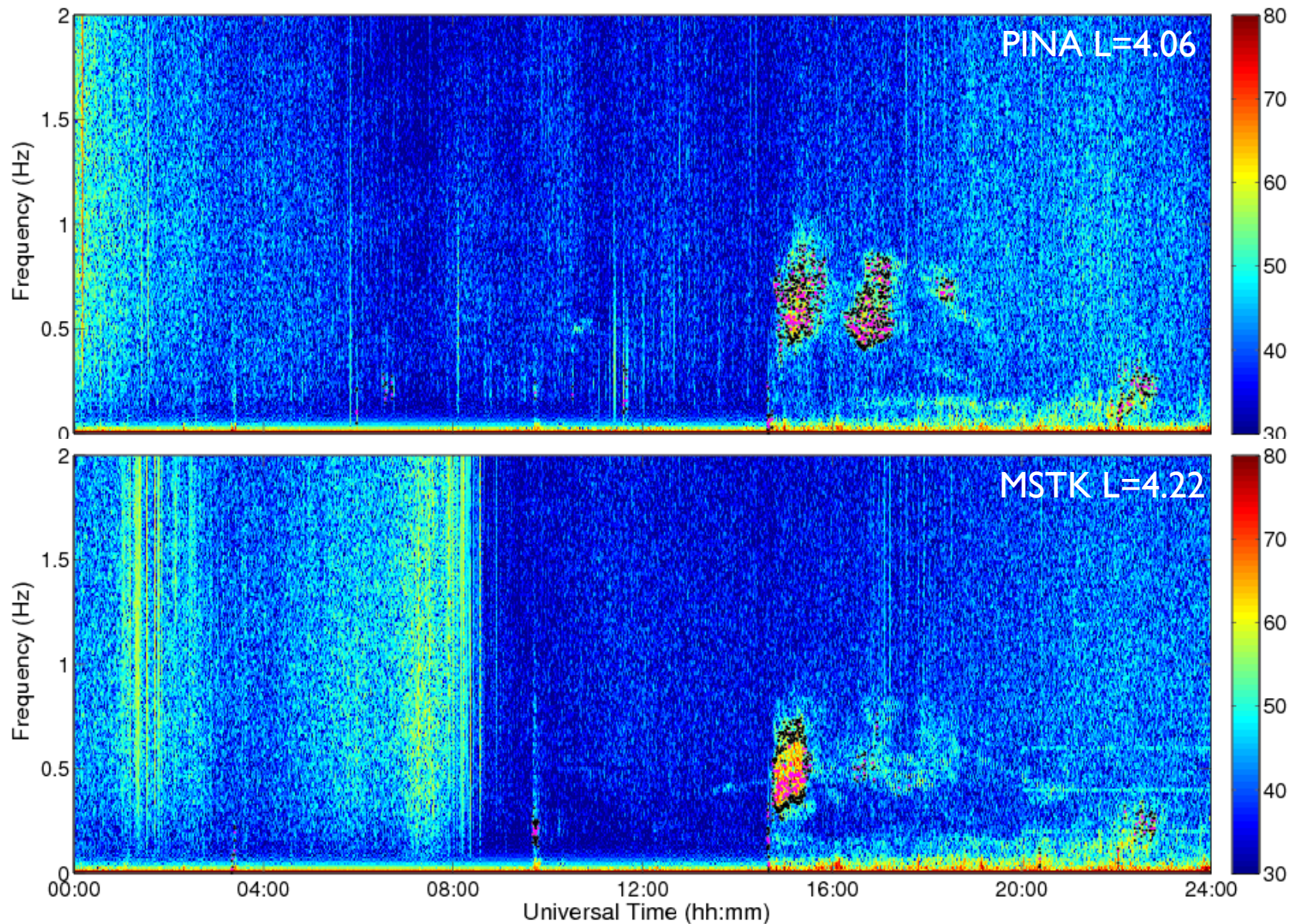
Usanova et al., AGU monograph, 2016

CARISMA and THEMIS FGM statistics of EMIC wave occurrence 2007-2011.

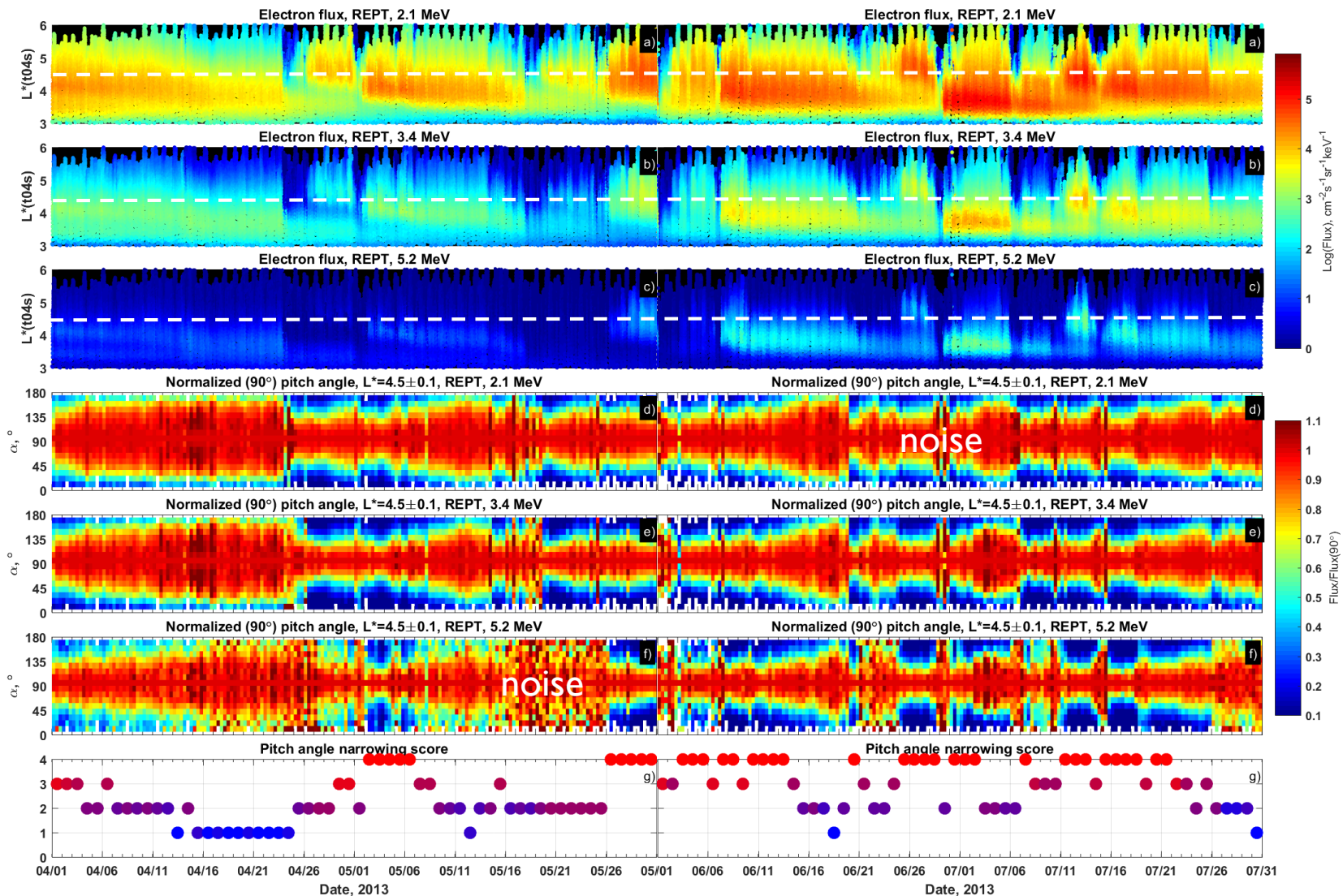
Occurrence distributions look different!



# 27 June 2013 - examples



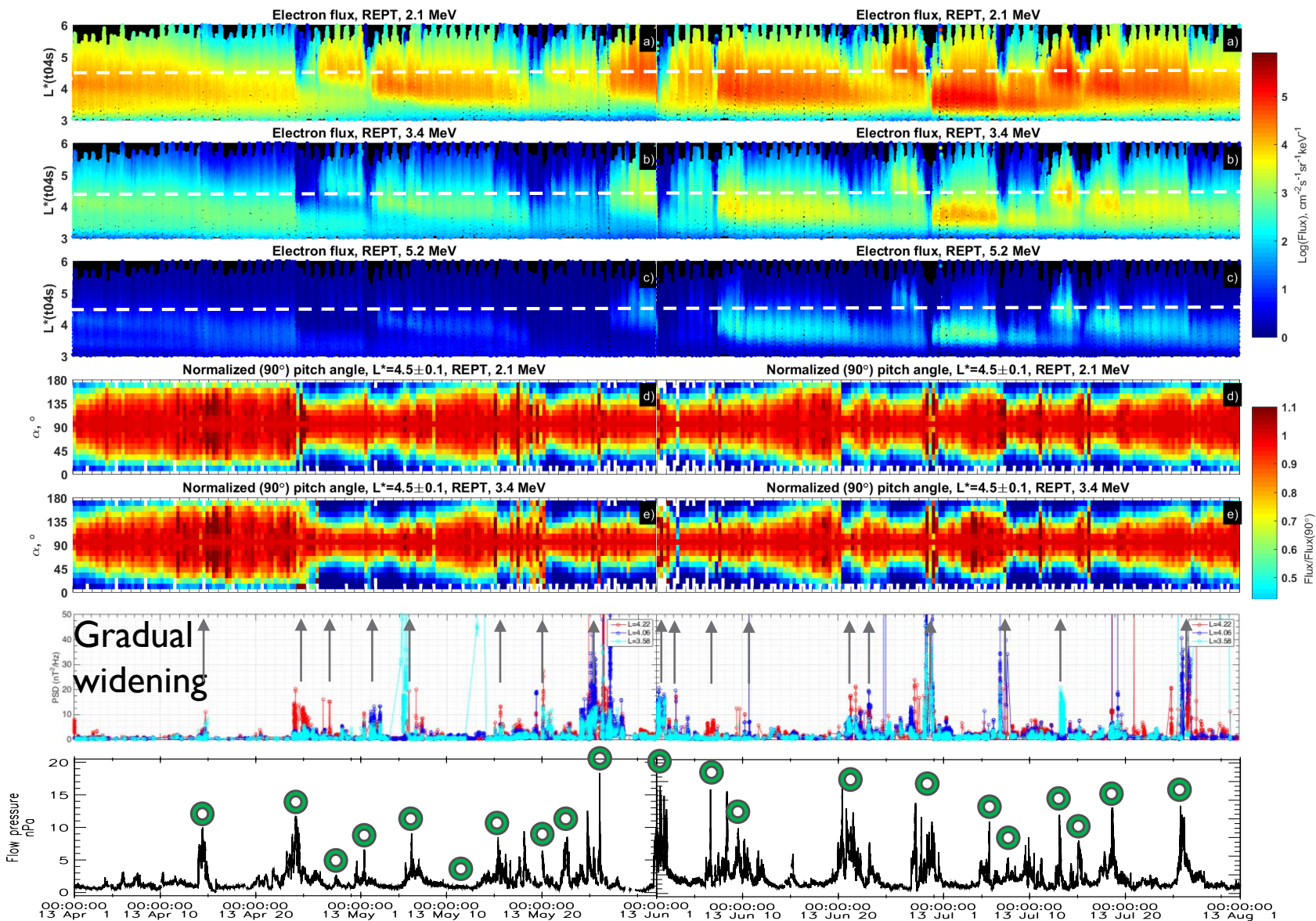
# REPT: 1 Apr – 31 July, 2013



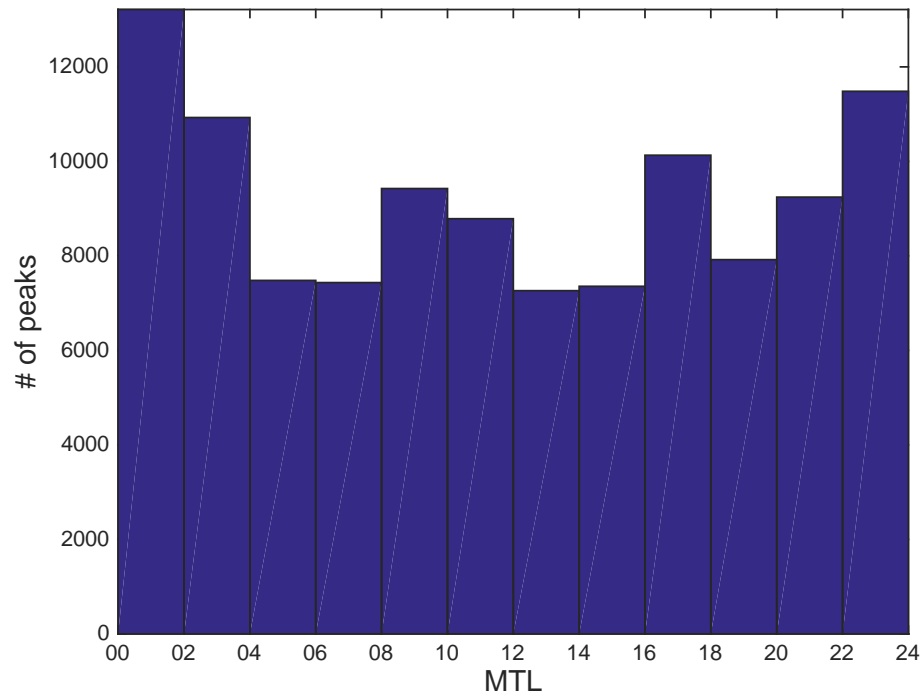
Sharp narrowings in PAD and dropouts



# REPT: 1 Apr – 31 July, 2013



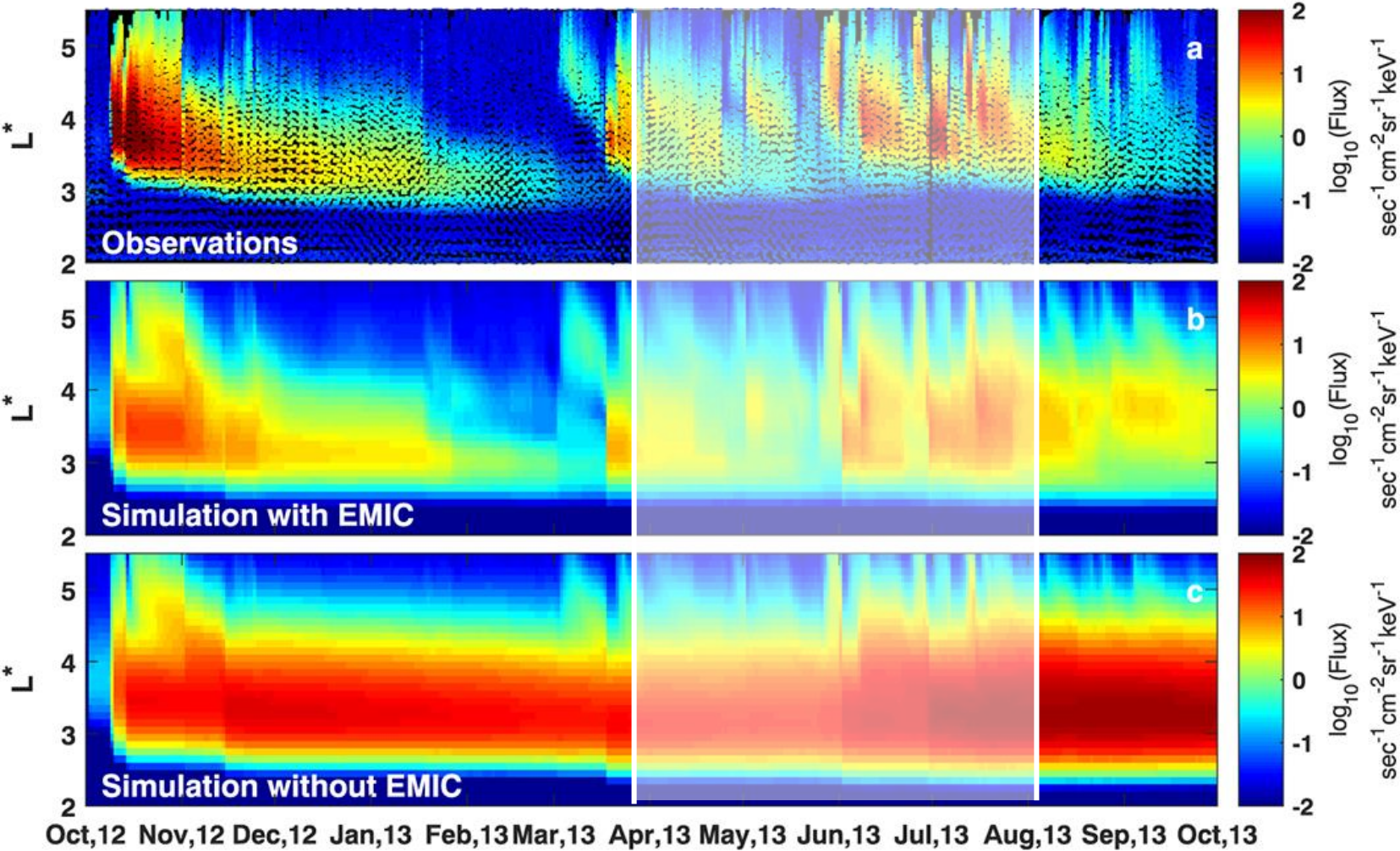
# Wave MLT distribution



Wave activity observed in all MLT sectors:  
no preference for duskside plasmopause

# VERB simulations

Electron flux, 4.2 MeV,  $\alpha=75.0^\circ$



Drozdo et al., JGR 2017: VERB simulations with EMIC wave occurrence parametrized by  $P_{\text{dyn}}$  ( $P_{\text{dyn}} > 3 \text{ nPa}$ ) – best agreement with observations.

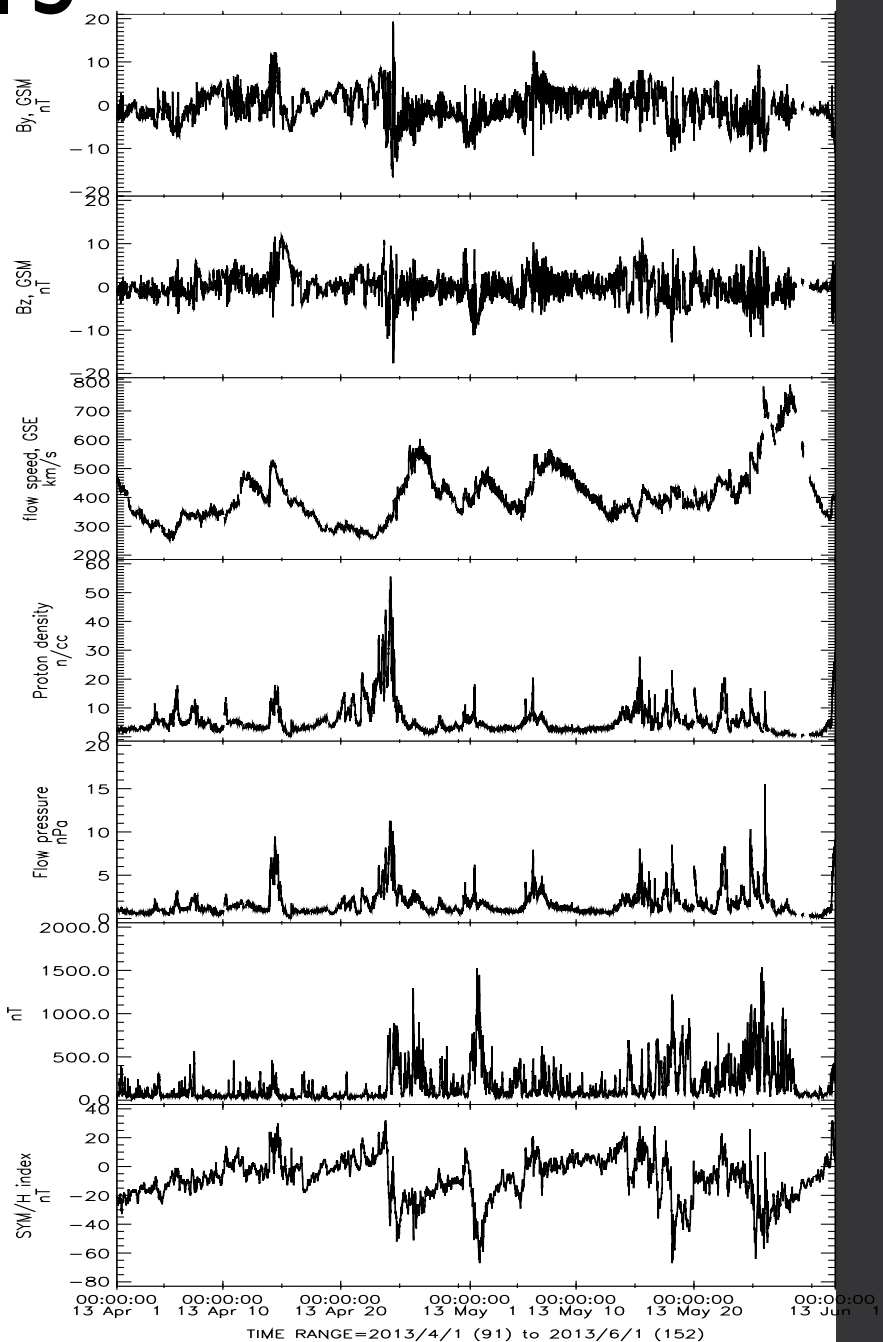
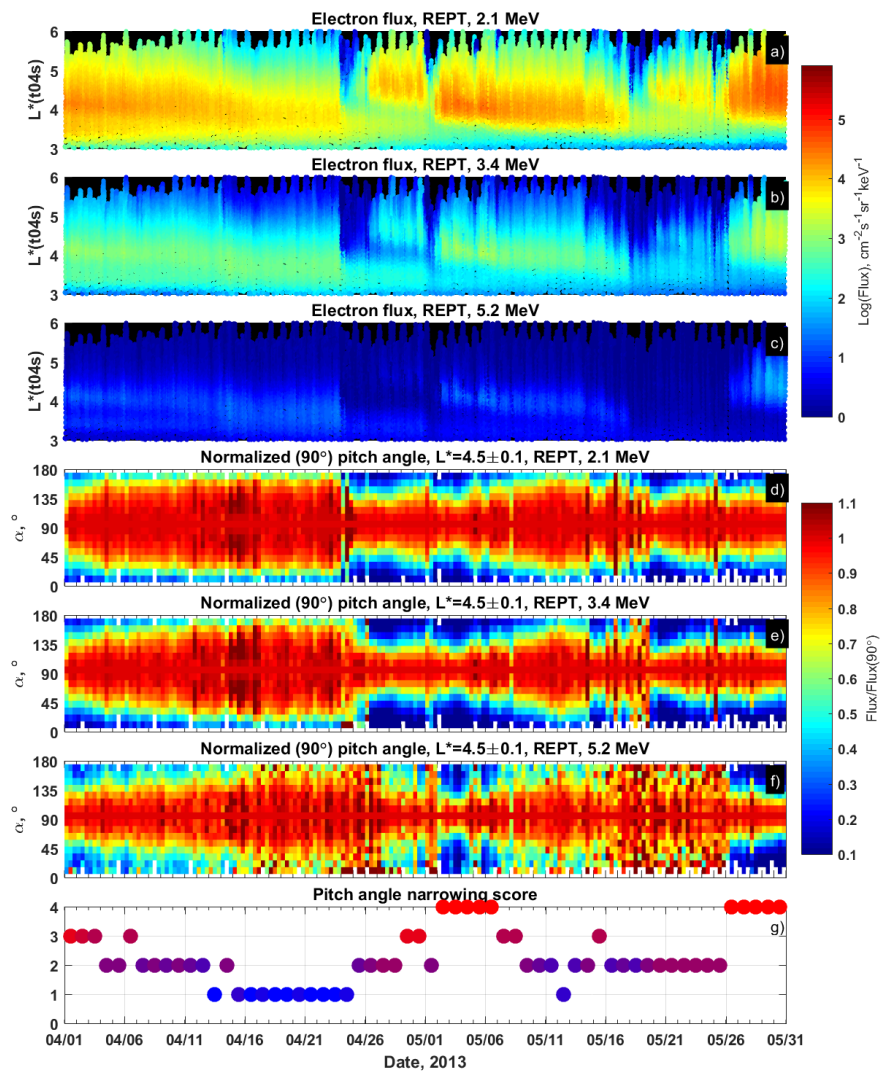
# Summary

- We looked at correlation of REPT fluxes/PADs with ground EMIC wave power at  $L \sim 4$ .
- We used an automated EMIC wave selection algorithm by Bortnik et al., 2007.
- EMIC wave activity is consistently seen on the ground during increased  $P_{\text{dyn}}$ .
- Observed in all MLT sectors.
- The wave intervals coincide with narrowings in REPT PADs.
- No obvious correlation between ground EMIC wave power (as long as it exceeds some threshold) and  $P_{\text{dyn}}$  magnitude nor PAD narrowing degree.

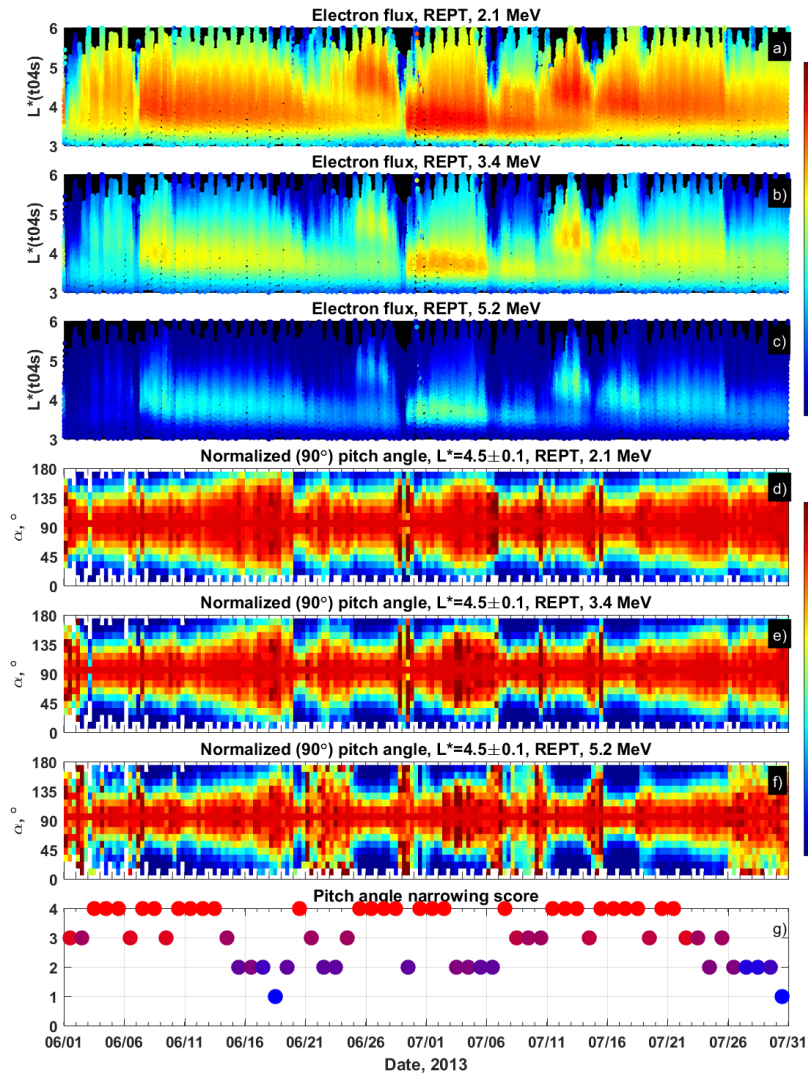


# 1 Apr – 31 May, 2013

(1AU) IMF, Plasma, Indices, Energetic Proton Flux HRO>Definitive 5m minute



# 1 June – 31 July, 2013



NI (1AU IP Data) IMF, Plasma, Indices, Energetic Proton Flux HRO>Definitive 5m minute

