



ULF wave observations in the inner magnetosphere

Michael Hartinger^{1,2}

¹Virginia Tech, ²National Institute of Aerospace

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Ultra Low Frequency Waves

- Ultra Low Frequency (ULF) waves: plasma waves in the Earth's magnetosphere with absolute frequency less than 5 Hz (Jacobs et al., 1964)
- Largest wavelengths and lowest frequencies in system
- Space weather impacts including radiation belt/ring current interactions



"...the subject of hydromagnetic waves in the magnetosphere (or magnetospheres) is highly developed..." but

"...the subject is far from played out as a research field..."

Southwood and Hughes, [1983]

Outline

- Focus on recent advances, challenges, and open questions
- Focus on research related to over-arching questions:
 - What excites ULF waves?
 - How do ULF waves couple to the plasmasphere? Ring current? Radiation belts?
 - What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetospherelonosphere Coupling?
- Introducing the new GEM focus group, "ULF wave modeling, effects, and applications"



- Increasing availability of spacecraft observations near the magnetopause
- Statistics on magnetopause surface waves related to the Kelvin-Helmholtz instability - increased occurrence with increased flow shear
- These waves couple to inner magnetospheric ULF waves

- Inner magnetospheric Pc5 (~2-7 mHz) ULF wave power and occurrence rate generally increase with solar wind flow speed in the flank magnetosphere
- Large amount of scatter in the trend



[Takahashi and Ukhorskiy, 2007] Log V_{sw} (km/s)

- Inner magnetospheric Pc5 (~2-7 mHz) ULF wave power and occurrence rate generally increase with solar wind flow speed in the flank magnetosphere
- Large amount of scatter in the trend
- Need more observations to explain scatter: role of seed fluctuations, magnetospheric Alfven speed and other factors





[Takahashi and Ukhorskiy, 2007] Log V_{sw} (km/s)



 The ion foreshock can provide sporadic and/or nearly continuous impulses to seed the growth of magnetopause surface waves during high speed solar wind

What excites inner magnetosphere ULF waves? Example: Drift and Drift-bounce resonance



6

Inner magnetosphere second harmonic poloidal mode standing Alfven waves occur in the pre-midnight sector



2%

18 [Hudson et al., 2004]

What excites inner magnetosphere ULF waves? Example: Drift and Drift-bounce resonance



6



[Southwood and Hughes, 1983]

- Inner magnetosphere second harmonic poloidal mode standing Alfven waves occur in the pre-midnight sector
- Generally associated with ion injections
- Wave generation mechanisms include drift-bounce resonance

What excites inner magnetosphere ULF waves? Example: Drift and Drift-bounce resonance

- Increasingly, sunward propagating ULF waves are observed in the post-midnight sector (e.g., Eriksson et al., 2008)
- Ground-based SuperDARN radar observations have provided excellent statistics on wave properties











a)

 In situ particle data from Van Allen Probes have confirmed the operation of drift resonance with ions →excitation of fundamental poloidal mode

[Dai et al., 2013]





[Claudepierre et al., 2013]

- In situ particle data from Van Allen Probes have confirmed the operation of drift resonance with electrons →excitation of fundamental poloidal mode
- Associated with solar wind pressure increase

- These waves can affect the ring current
- Example: poloidal mode standing Alfven waves excited by interplanetary shocks rapidly accelerate hydrogen and oxygen ions [Zong et al., 2012]



How do ULF waves couple to the ring current? Example: Particle injections

• During electron injection events, particles can be transported to extremely low L values



How do ULF waves couple to the ring current? Example: Particle injections

- During electron injection events, particles can be transported to extremely low L values
- Possible mechanism: rapid diffusion via plasmaspheric cavity mode waves



How do ULF waves couple to the plasmasphere? Example: Standing Alfven waves

- Multiple spacecraft distinguish between different wave modes
- Diagnostic for wave propagation, wave coherence scales in plasmasphere/outside plasmasphere





• Use multiple spacecraft to detect coherence scales for EMIC waves







• There is correspondence in some cases



- There is correspondence in some cases
- However, EMIC wave occurrence is not as closely tied to the plasmapause as previously thought



[Usanova et al., 2016]



• In some cases, global observations show the plasmapause location matters very little for EMIC wave growth



How do ULF waves couple to the radiation belts?



How do ULF waves couple to the radiation belts? Example: New diffusion coefficients (1)



10

10-2

10⁻³

D., ^E [B&A]

D., E [CRRES]

D₁₁ ^E [MAPPED] D. B [SPACE]

[Ozeke et al., 2012]

D. B [B&A]

- Contrary to previous results ٠
- What will the effect be on models of diffusive transport via **ULF** waves

How do ULF waves couple to the radiation belts? Example: New diffusion coefficients (2)

- ULF wave amplitudes during storms depends strongly on position relative to magnetopause
- Diffusion coefficients during periods when the magnetosphere is compressed – e.g., during CIR/CME storms – can be substantially different
- Need parameterizations beyond Kp (e.g., Dimitrakoudis et al., 2015)



How do ULF waves couple to the radiation belts? Example: Drift resonance via Pc5 waves



- Drift resonance with electron energies ~500 keV
- Leads to rapid transport at select energy ranges





 Pc5 (2-7 mHz) wave amplitudes are anti-correlated with EMIC wave amplitudes in many cases (e.g., Loto'aniu et al., 2009 and previous studies)

Equatorial noise/magnetosonic



- In situ observations are shedding new light on previous ground-based observations/theory of ULF modulated VLF waves (QP)
- Many VLF wave modes have amplitudes that peak/dip at ULF frequencies – not all are necessarily linked to ULF waves, and more than one ULF wave mode is implicated





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Whistler-mode Chorus





[Brito et al., 2015]

 ULF waves with frequencies <10 mHz have been linked to relativistic electron precipitation in the absence of VLF/EMIC waves (above, Brito et al., 2015)



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- Recent BARREL observations are also providing strong evidence for direct links between EMIC waves and precipitation

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- Electron precipitation via VLF waves modulated by ULF waves (as well as electric field impulses)
- Recent BARREL observations are also providing strong evidence for direct links between ULF modulated-VLF waves and precipitation

What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-lonosphere Coupling? Example: ULF modulation of auroral precipitation (1)



9.0×10³

12:30

13:00

13:30

14:00

UT (hh:mm)

14:30

15:00

- Simultaneous observations of ULF wave properties, VLF wave properties, and auroral modulation
- ULF waves grow due to substorm injection, modulate chorus waves that in turn cause precipitation as they grow

What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: ULF modulation of auroral precipitation (2)

- ULF modulation of VLF waves leading to auroral structures
- Direct interaction with ULF waves can also cause auroral modulation



What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: Small scale, dispersive Alfven waves (1)

- There are an increasing number of observations of small scale, dispersive Alfven waves embedded within large wave fields – e.g., standing Alfven waves with Pc5 frequencies
- They are associated with parallel electric fields that cause particle acceleration
- They are part of the energy budget for the large scale structure



What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: Small scale, dispersive Alfven waves (3)



• Dispersive Alfven waves are increasingly observed in the inner magnetosphere and may also affect higher energy radiation belt particles

What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: Explaining North-south asymmetries



ULF wave properties often differ between the northsouth hemisphere at latitudes corresponding to the auroral oval/openclosed field line boundary What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: Explaining North-south asymmetries





- Internal asymmetries affect ULF wave properties
- Large scale Alfven waves should vary according to the ionospheric conductivity and conductivity gradients

What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Coupling? Example: Explaining North-south asymmetries



[Oliveira and Raeder, 2014, 2015]

- External asymmetries affect ULF wave properties
- The solar wind, ion foreshock, and magnetosheath energy sources for ULF wave excitation are not necessarily symmetric with respect to the magnetic equatorial plane
- Need more observations in southern hemisphere to explain north-south asymmetries

Summary of a few recent studies and new questions

- What excites ULF waves?
 - Magnetopause surface waves
 - Drift/drift-bounce resonance
- How do ULF waves couple to the ring current?
 - Drift/drift-bounce resonance
 - Particle injections to small radial distances
- How do ULF waves couple to the plasmasphere?
 - Standing Alfven waves
 - EMIC waves/EMIC wave growth
- How do ULF waves couple to the radiation belts?
 - New radial diffusion coefficients
 - Non-diffusive transport/drift resonance
 - Pc5 modulation of VLF waves and EMIC waves when/where/how do Pc5 waves affect radiation belt dynamics?
- What is the role of ULF waves in MI coupling?
 - ULF modulation of auroral precipitation
 - Relation between large scale ULF waves and small scale, dispersive Alfven waves that can cause precipitation
 - Role of north-south asymmetries

- Multiple satellite constellations
 - →Global wave properties



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 - →Global wave properties
- High resolution particle and fields instruments
 - → Drift/drift-bounce resonance



[Claudepierre et al., 2013]

- Multiple satellite constellations ٠
 - \rightarrow Global wave properties
- High resolution particle and fields • instruments
 - \rightarrow Drift/drift-bounce resonance •
- Expanded ground-based arrays •
 - \rightarrow New information about ULF



Magnetic field, nT

09:00

NS

ΗW

09:15

Detrended magnetic data

09:30

09:45

10:00

- Multiple satellite constellations
 - \rightarrow Global wave properties
- High resolution particle and fields instruments
 - →Drift/drift-bounce resonance
- Expanded ground-based arrays
 - →New information about ULF wave excitation and dissipation
- Coordinated instrument operation and data analysis
 - →North-south asymmetries, global wave properties and their impact on the ring current/radiation belts



Introducing the UMEA focus group: ULF wave modeling, effects, and applications

- ULF wave research spans many different research areas and focus groups
- UMEA aims to bring researchers in different areas together to address these questions:
 - What excites ULF waves?
 - How do ULF waves couple to the plasmasphere/ring current/radiation belts?
 - What is the role of ULF waves in Magnetosphere-lonosphere coupling?
- This is an ideal time for such an effort: unprecedented availability of multi-point in situ and ground-based observations, high quality measurements of electric/magnetic fields and particles, and improved modeling capabilities

- "...the subject of hydromagnetic waves in the magnetosphere (or magnetospheres) is highly developed..." but
- "...the subject is far from played out as a research field..." Southwood and Hughes, [1983]

Thank you!