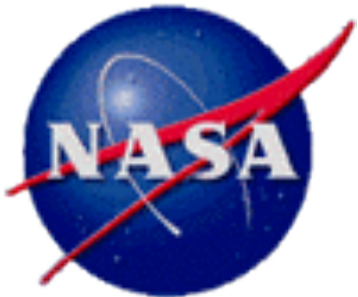


Things we don't yet
understand about solar
driving of the radiation belts



Mona Kessel
On detail at NASA GSFC

Making the Case for Prediction

What feature(s) on the sun and/or in the solar wind directly cause a radiation belt response? *What response?*

What feature(s) in the solar wind/magnetosphere/ionosphere set up a chain of actions/reactions that ultimately effect a radiation belt response? *What response?*

FEATURE  **RESPONSE**

Are we there yet?

What do we know or think we know?

State of radiation belts depends on competing sources, enhancement, transport, and loss

Loss	Enhancement
Outward through the magnetopause	Inward radial diffusion
Into the atmosphere	Local acceleration

Loss through the magnetopause

Sudden inward motion of the magnetopause due to solar wind pressure pulse (CME or HSS). Charged particles find themselves outside the last closed drift shell and are lost – termed magnetopause shadowing.

Outward radial transport due to ULF waves.

Can be associated with main phase of geomagnetic storm, or independent.

$$L^* > \sim 4$$

Energization by inward radial diffusion

~1MeV electrons at geosync orbit mainly due to global convection, injections from the plasma sheet.

Inward radial diffusion seen for HSS with no evidence of a shock and weak Bz / Dst.

Radial diffusion model vs data; discrepancy due to local heating not included in RD model.

RD better explains dynamics for low μ electrons, while a local acceleration mechanisms becomes important for high M μ electrons.

Loss into the atmosphere

EMIC and Chorus waves cause pitch angle diffusion - scattering - into the loss cone. Occur under conditions of geomagnetic storms, high AE, SymH, growth favorable with temperature anisotropy.

ULF waves correlated with losses into atmosphere.

EMIC waves causing loss are most effective for high energy (μ), high mirroring latitude (K)

Chorus waves causing loss are most effective for low energy (μ).

$$L^* < \sim 4$$

Energization by local acceleration

Multiple examples of local acceleration in the heart of the radiation belts.

Chorus scattering solely responsible for the evolution of energy and angular distribution of relativistic e flux increase for some storms.

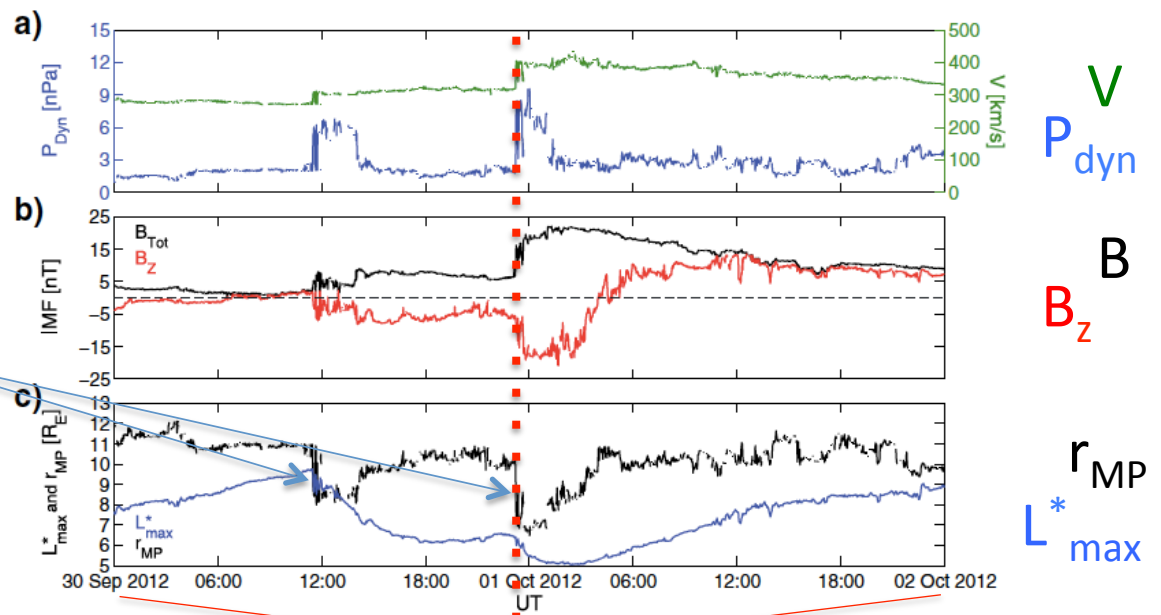
To explain different behavior in different storms, diffusion in all three dimensions coupled with data-driven, event-specific inputs, and boundary conditions is required.

Sometimes radial diffusion explains data better.

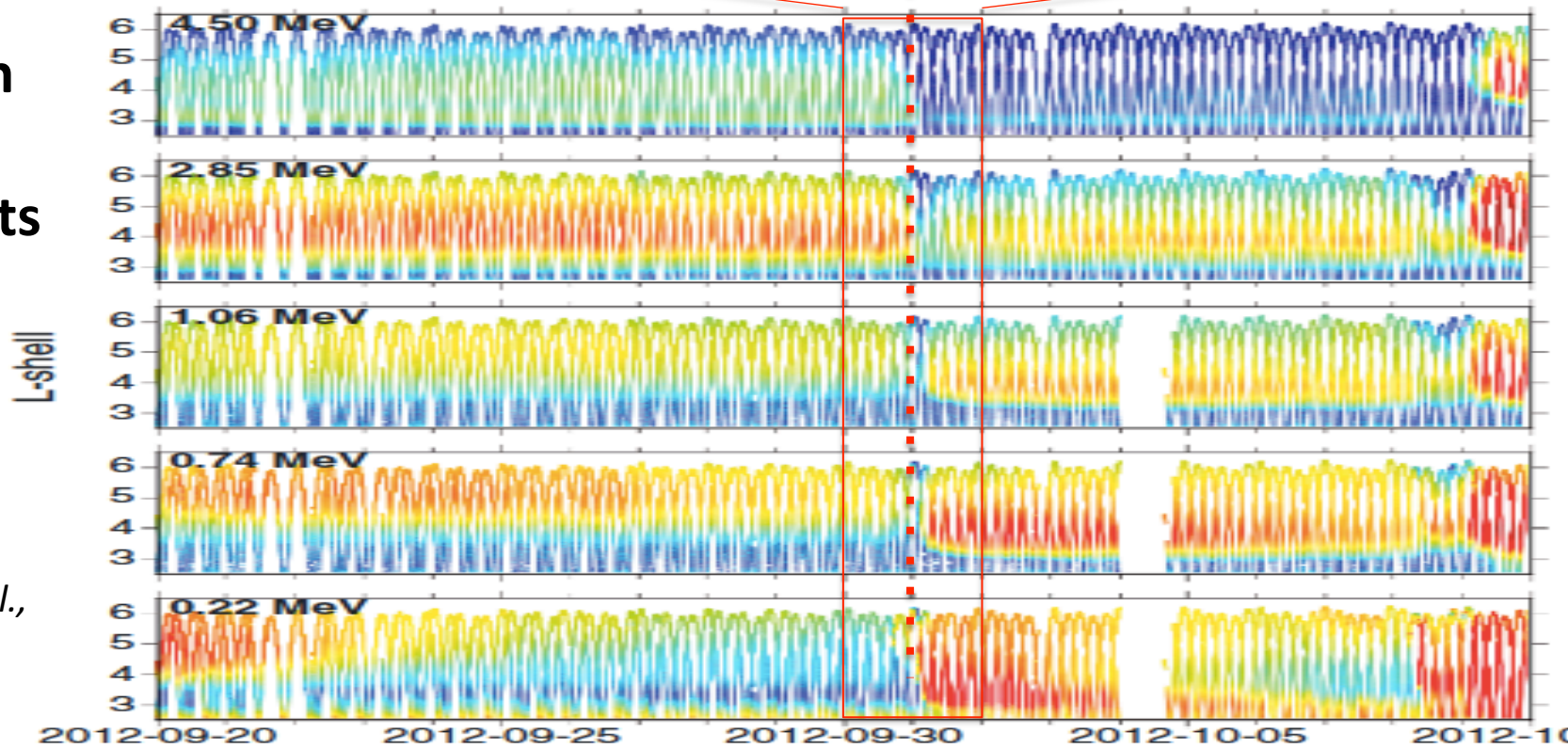
Sudden solar wind pressure increase

causes inward motion of magnetopause

and subsequent loss of high energy electrons.



Electron Flux Dropouts in 2nd case

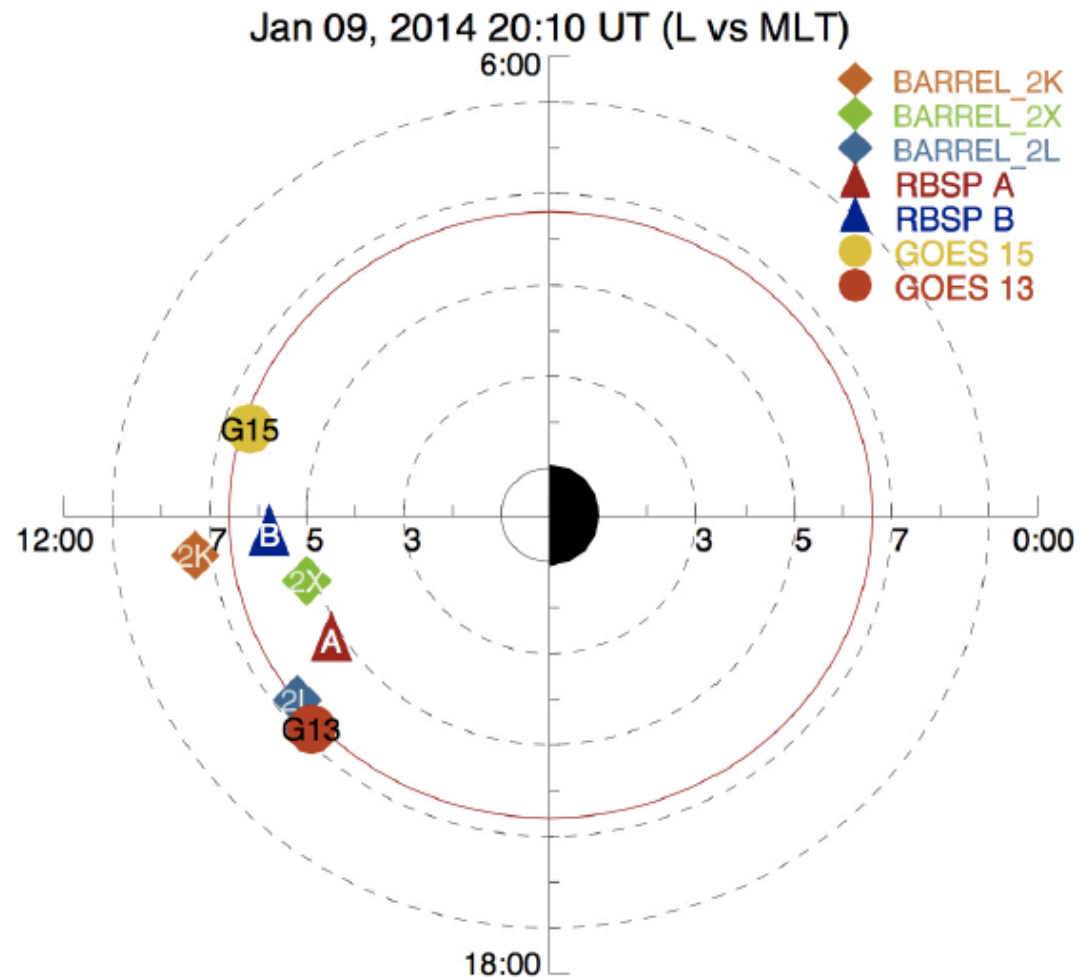


Turner et al., 2014b

BARREL observations of precipitation in close conjunction with Van Allen Probes and GOES satellites

ICME-shock with P_{dyn}
increase but B_z northward
or modestly southward.

Compression from the
shock impact led to the loss
of radiation belt electrons.



An azimuthal electric field impulse generated by magnetopause compression caused inward electron transport and minimal loss.

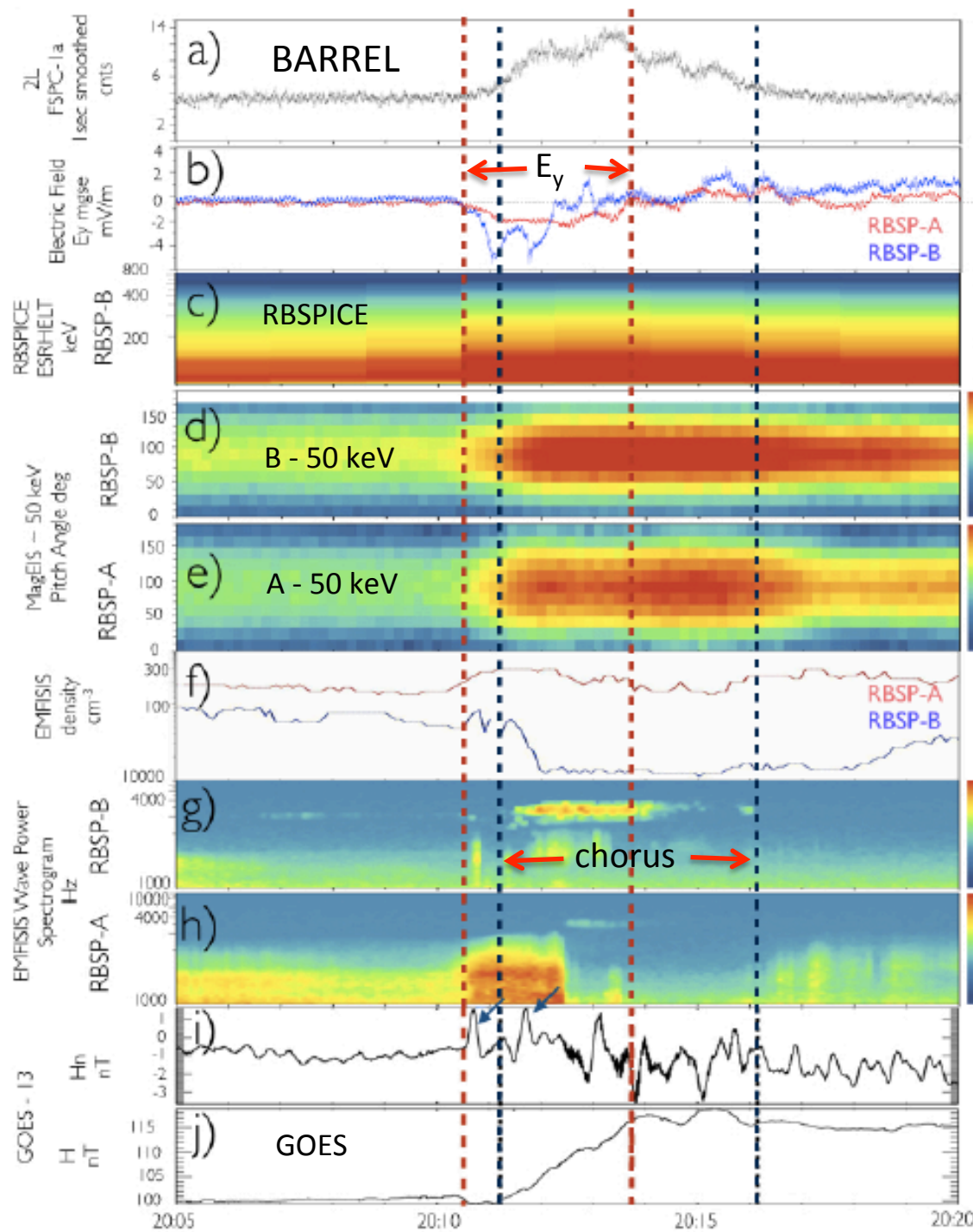
Chorus waves were responsible for most of the precipitation observed outside the plasmapause.

ULF waves were correlated with the structure of the precipitation.

Chorus is excited following injection of 1-30 keV plasma sheet electrons into the inner magnetosphere during geomagnetically disturbed times. [Li et al., 2010]

Could chorus be excited by temperature anisotropy like EMIC?

Halford et al., 2015



Loss/Enhancement can be initiated by solar wind event

HSS (High Speed Stream)
CME (Coronal Mass Ejection)

P_{dyn} increase
IMF B_z southward

Take simplest (?) case

FLUX DROPOUT EVENTS

The drastic decrease in relativistic electron flux over a broad range in energy, equatorial pitch angle, and radial distance in only a few hours. The dominant mechanisms responsible remain a topic of debate.

Can we predict when this will occur?

Numerous Case Studies of Electron Flux Dropouts

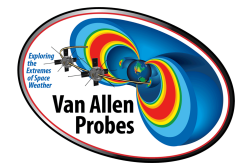
(see review by Turner et al., 2012)

Some Statistical Studies of Electron Flux Dropouts
superposed epoch analysis in context with geomagnetic storms
using geosynchronous and other data
(most recent, Gao et al., 2015)

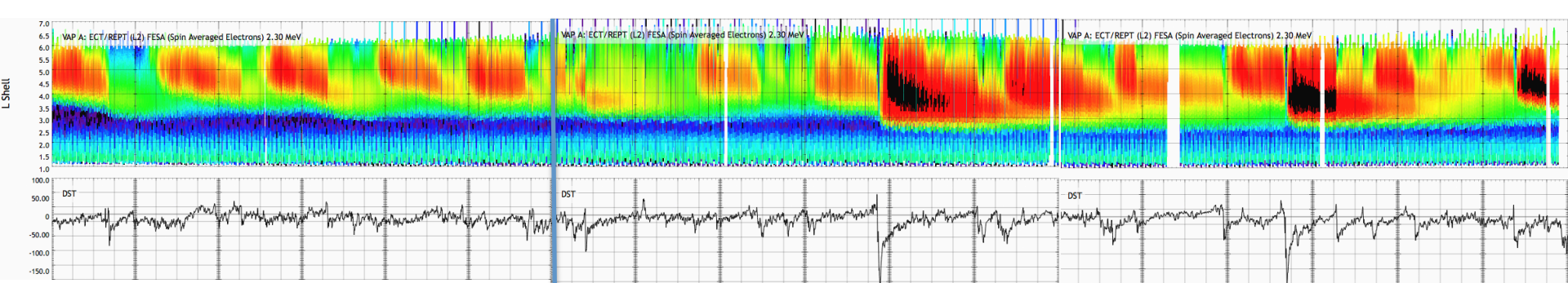
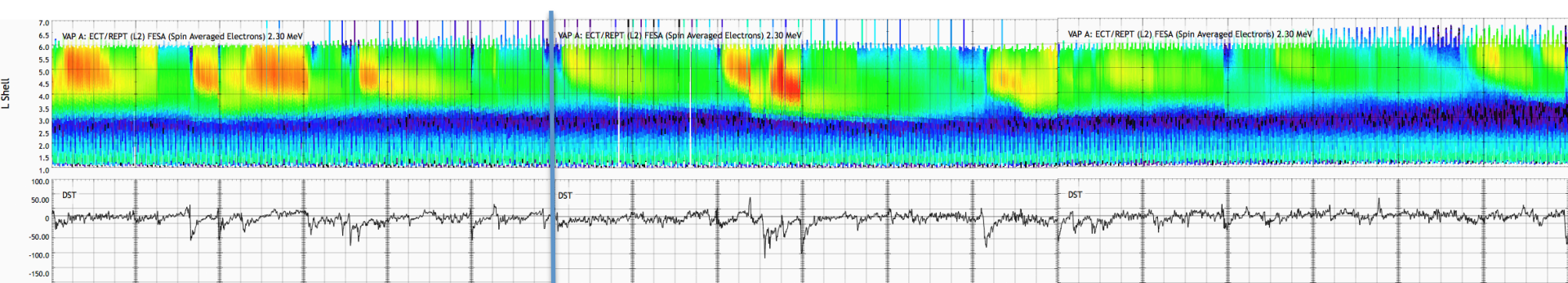
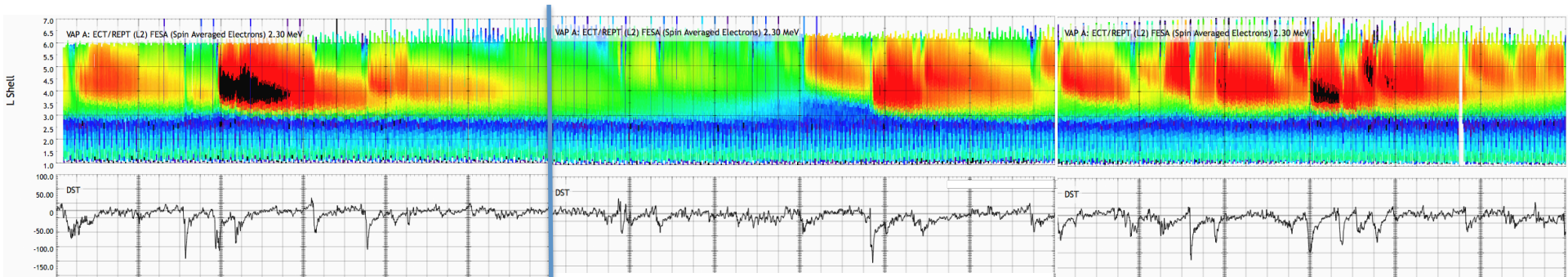
Gao et al. found that

- BOTH solar wind dynamic pressure, P_{dyn} , and IMF B_z play key roles in causing dropouts.
- Either **by themselves** are capable of producing significant depletion.
- Dropouts occurred when magnetopause is compressed, but also when magnetopause at $\sim 10 R_E$.

Need to examine statistics of Van Allen Probes dropout events.



Van Allen Probes ECT/REPT 2.3 MeV electron flux Representative Space Weather

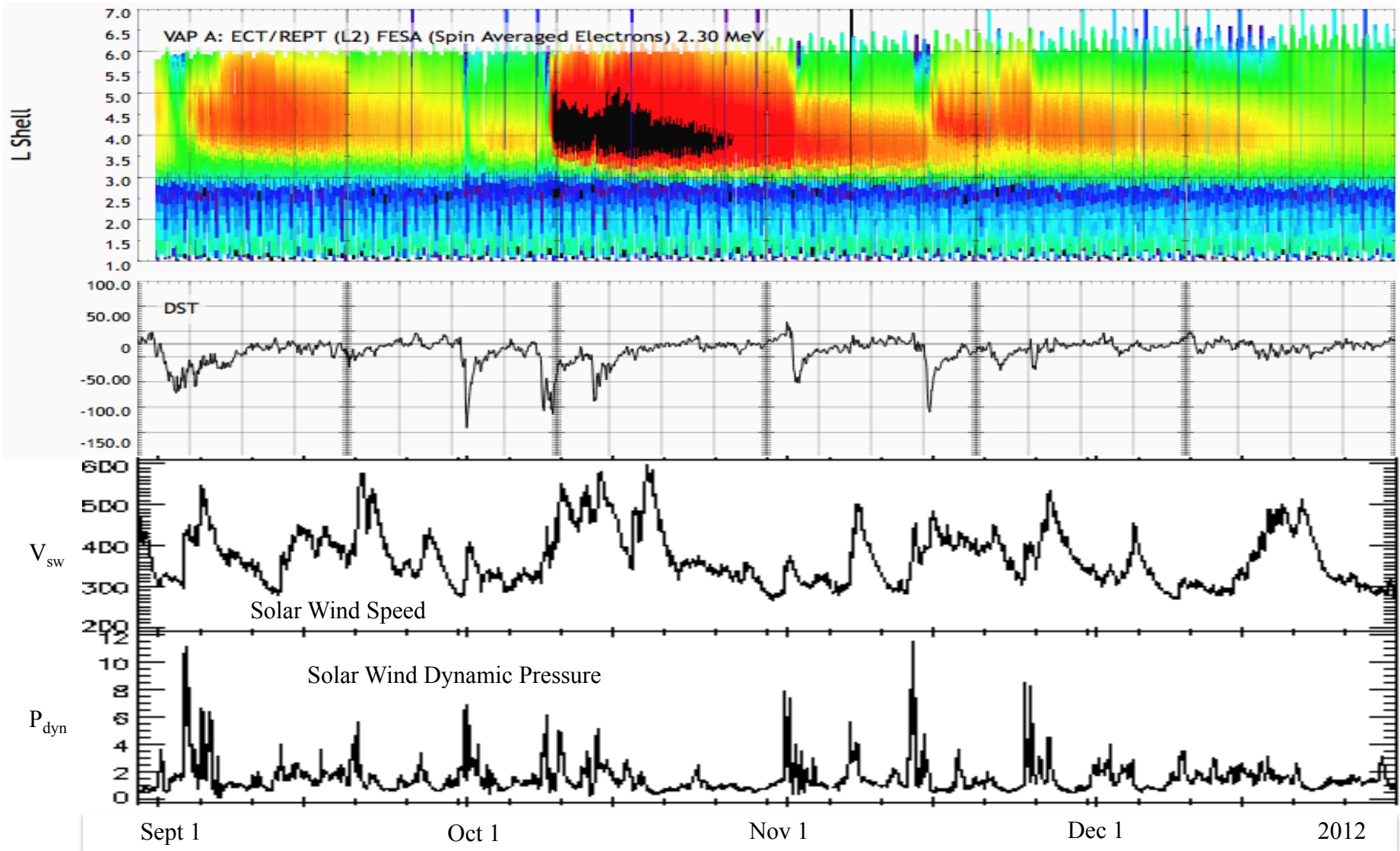


← Fall 2012 → Winter, Spring, Summer 2013 →

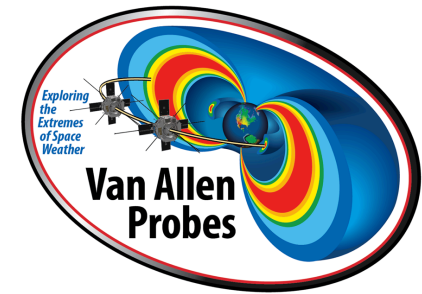
← Fall 2013 → Winter, Spring, Summer 2014 →

← Fall 2014 → Winter, Spring, Summer 2015 →

Do Solar Wind Speed and Dynamic Pressure add clarity?



Conclusions



- A lot left to do to be able to make accurate predictions even for simplest response (dropouts) at one energy (2.3 MeV)
 - How large must P_{dyn} , B_z be for loss to occur at each L level?
 - Does duration of increase matter?
 - Does V_{sw} matter?
 - Does it matter which increases first?
 - Are other solar wind features important?
- Need more simulations of the smaller events
- Need to better understand the processes, chain-of-events
- Need to add in all energies, multipoint observations in all relevant regions.