

[EE] Evening Poster | P (Space and Planetary Sciences) | P-EM Solar-Terrestrial Sciences, Space Electromagnetism & Space Environment

[P-EM16] Dynamics of Earth's Inner Magnetosphere and Initial Results from Arase

convener: Danny Summers (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Yoshizumi Miyoshi (Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University), Keisuke Hosokawa (電気通信大学大学院情報理工学研究所, 共同), Yusuke Ebihara (Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University)

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Earth's inner magnetosphere is a fascinating source of space research problems. There remain many fundamental questions concerning the physics of the radiation belts, the ring current, the plasmasphere and the ionosphere. The JAXA spacecraft Arase (ERG) was successfully launched in December 2016, and has since been providing excellent data on waves, particles and fields over a range of L-shells in the inner magnetosphere. This session particularly welcome submissions related to the Arase mission. As well, data from other recent missions to the magnetosphere are also welcome, including the Van Allen Probes, MMS, and THEMIS. Topics of interest include charged particle interactions with the predominant electromagnetic wave modes such as whistler-mode chorus and hiss, ion cyclotron waves, magnetosonic waves, and ULF waves. Projects involving the prevailing issues of particle acceleration and loss, and particle transport are also of interest. In addition, projects involving the coupling of plasma populations in the inner magnetosphere are also timely. Studies involving observations, simulations, theory and modeling are all invited.

[PEM16-P15] Oxygen torus near the plasmopause observed by Arase

*Masahito Nose¹, Ayako Matsuoka², Atsushi Kumamoto³, Yoshiya Kasahara⁴, Mariko Teramoto⁵, Fuminori Tsuchiya³, Shoya Matsuda⁵, Masafumi Shoji⁵, Yuki Obana⁶, Shun Imajo¹, Oimatsu Satoshi¹, Kazuhiro Yamamoto¹, Reiko Nomura⁷, Akiko Fujimoto⁸, Iku Shinohara², Yoshizumi Miyoshi⁵ (1. Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 2. Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, 3. Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, 4. Information Media Center, Kanazawa University, 5. Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University, 6. Faculty of Engineering, Osaka Electro-Communication University, 7. Tsukuba Space Center, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, 8. International Center for Space Weather Science and Education, Kyusyu University)

Using the magnetic field and plasma wave data obtained by the fluxgate magnetometer (MGF) and plasma wave experiment/high-frequency wave receiver and onboard frequency analyzer (PWE/HFA and OFA) instruments on board the Arase satellite, we search for enhancements of O^+ ion density in the deep inner magnetosphere known as "the oxygen torus". We estimate the local plasma mass density (ρ_L) and the local electron number density (n_{eL}) from the resonant frequencies of standing Alfvén waves and the upper hybrid resonance band, respectively. The average ion mass (M) can be calculated by $M \sim \rho_L / n_{eL}$ under the assumption of quasi-neutrality of plasma. Preliminary analysis of some events at dawn, in which toroidal standing Alfvén waves appear clearly during the storm recovery phase, reveals that M is enhanced in the vicinity of the plasmopause, implying formation of the oxygen torus. In presentation, we will show more detailed analysis results and discuss the formation mechanism of the oxygen torus.