

## Van Allen Probes observation of plasmaspheric electron acceleration by ULF waves at the plasmaspheric boundary layer

\*Jie Ren<sup>1,2</sup>, Qiugang Zong<sup>1</sup>, Yoshizumi Miyoshi<sup>2</sup>, Xuzhi Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Yongfu Wang<sup>1</sup>, Robert Rankin<sup>3</sup>

1. Institute of Space Physics and Applied Technologies, Peking University, 2. Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University, 3. Department of Physics University of Alberta Edmonton, AB, Canada

In this study, we report the plasmaspheric electron acceleration caused by drift-bounce resonance with ULF waves at the plasmaspheric boundary layer. Long-lasting ULF waves in the period of about 1 min, identified as second harmonic mode, were observed by Van Allen Probe B during two successive orbits. During ULF wave appearance, both plasmaspheric electrons (<200 eV) and energetic protons (10-20 keV) showed bi-directional pitch angle signature, which is caused by drift-bounce resonance with  $N=1$ . And the averaged plasmaspheric electron flux enhanced up to 5 times of that when there were no ULF waves. Based on multi-spacecraft observation using two Van Allen Probes, two GOES satellites (GOES 13 and GOES15) and MMS 1, these ULF waves mainly distributed in the duskside, and MMS 1 observed no external sources when travelling inbound and outbound in the magnetosphere, which suggests that these ULF waves were excited through drift-bounce resonant instability caused by substorm-injected energetic protons.

Keywords: Plasmaspheric electron acceleration, ULF waves, Drift-bounce resonance, Wave exciting mechanism, Multi-spacecraft observation