## 磁気嵐中サブストームにおける放射線帯外帯電子へ粒子供給

#海老原 祐輔 [1]; 田中 高史 [2]; フォック メイチン [3] [1] 京大生存圏; [2] 九大・宙空センター; [3] NASA/GSFC

Supply of relativistic electrons to the outer radiation belt during storm-time substorms

# Yusuke Ebihara[1]; Takashi Tanaka[2]; Mei-Ching Fok[3] [1] RISH, Kyoto Univ.; [2] SERC, Kyushu Univ.; [3] NASA/GSFC

Rebuilding of the outer radiation belt electrons is one of the unsolved issues in the inner magnetospheric physics. For the rebuild of the radiation belt, two mechanisms have competed. The first one is inward transport of fresh electrons (so-called the external source acceleration mechanism), and the other one is local acceleration of pre-existing electrons (so-called the internal acceleration mechanism). The external source acceleration mechanism has relied on radial diffusion under the condition that the first two adiabatic invariants are conserved in the course of the inward transport. Recent THEMIS satellite observations have shown that the phase space density of equatorially mirroring electrons in the near-Earth plasma sheet is well above the heart of the outer radiation belt (Lui, 2013). This supports the external source acceleration mechanism in part, but the problem is the transport of the energetic electrons from the near-Earth plasma sheet to the inner magnetosphere. The energetic electrons tend to drift azimuthally because of grad-B and curvature drifts, and encounter the magnetopause before they proceed to the inner magnetosphere (trapping region). The traditionally thought diffusion process is too slow to overcome the subsequent loss to the magnetopause. We evaluated the capability of substorm-time electric field to transport the electrons from the near-Earth plasma sheet to the trapping region by solving a 4D drift advection equation for relativistic electrons under the electric and magnetic fields given by the recently developed global MHD simulation. The electric field associated with an isolated substorm under weak southward IMF and slow solar wind is too weak to transport the electrons to the inner magnetosphere. However, substorms driven under the fast solar wind and/or strong southward IMF conditions induce the strong electric field that reaches an amplitude of a few tens of mV/m, which is sufficient to transport energetic electrons from the near-Earth plasma sheet to the heart of the outer belt (L<sup>2</sup>4). We will discuss the generation mechanism of the large-amplitude, impulsive electric fields and their dependence on the solar wind and magnetospheric conditions, as well as the rebuilding process of the outer radiation belt during magnetic storms.

放射線帯外帯電子の再形成は内部磁気圏物理における未解決問題の一つである。放射線帯再形成を説明するために外部供給説と内部加速説の二つが提唱されている。最近のTHEMIS 衛星の観測によると、サブストーム中の近尾部における電子の分布関数は放射線帯外帯電子の分布関数を上回るとされ、近尾部から内部磁気圏への供給過程さえあれば放射線帯外帯電子の再形成を十分説明できることを意味している(Lui, 2013)。近尾部の高エネルギー電子は Bドリフトと曲率勾配ドリフトによって磁気圏境界に到達し直ちに消失する。そのため、近尾部から内部磁気圏に高エネルギー電子を運ぶためには夕方向きの強い電場が必要である。本研究では、グローバル MHD シミュレーションと 4 次元粒子移流シミュレーションを組み合わせ、サブストームに伴って発生した電場による相対論的電子の輸送過程と放射線帯外帯の再生過程を調べた。計算結果は以下のとおりである。低速太陽風且つ弱い南向き IMF のもとで発生したサブストームでは電場の振幅が小さく、相対論的電子には殆ど影響しない。ところが、高速太陽風もしくは強い南向き IMF(磁気嵐状態)のもとで発生したサブストームでは電場の振幅が数十mV/mと大きく、相対論的電子を内部磁気圏に供給できることがわかった。講演では、電場の発生メカニズム、太陽風や磁気圏状態への依存性、磁気嵐中の放射線帯外帯電子再生過程等について議論する。