サブオーロラ帯において東向きに発達する孤立オーロラと Pc 1 地磁気脈動の地上・ 衛星同時観測

坂口 歌織 [1]; 塩川 和夫 [1]; 三好 由純 [2]; 大塚 雄一 [1]; 小川 忠彦 [1] [1] 名大 STE 研; [2] 名古屋大・太陽地球環境研究所

Simultaneous ground and satellite observations of an eastward-drifting isolated aurora and Pc 1 pulsation at a subauroral latitude

Kaori Sakaguchi[1]; Kazuo Shiokawa[1]; Yoshizumi Miyoshi[2]; Yuichi Otsuka[1]; Tadahiko Ogawa[1] [1] STELAB, Nagoya Univ.; [2] STEL, Nagoya Univ.

We have been conducting auroral and magnetic observations using a highly sensitive all-sky camera and an induction magnetometer at the Athabasca station in Canada, which is located at a subauroral latitude (GLAT 54.7N, GLON 246.7E, MLAT 62.0), since September 2005. These observations often show simultaneous appearances of Pc 1 geomagnetic pulsations and isolated auroras at latitudes equatorward from the auroral oval. These isolated auroras at subauroral latitudes are probably related to He⁺ bands of the EMIC (electromagnetic ion cyclotron) waves in the inner magnetosphere, because these Pc 1 frequencies are nearly the same to the ion cyclotron frequencies of He⁺ at the magnetic equator. In this presentation, we report observations of an isolated aurora associated with intense Pc 1 geomagnetic pulsations at frequencies 0.3-0.8 Hz on October 18, 2006, with simultaneous particle observations by the NOAA satellite. In spite of the magnetically quiet time (Dst=-6, Kp=1), the aurora rapidly expanded eastward (direction from midnight to dawn) with a velocity of 900 m/s in the post-midnight sector. We found that the aurora was excited by a localized enhancement of precipitating ion (30-80 keV) from simultaneous data obtained by the NOAA 18 satellite. We also found that trapped ion belt near the isolated aurora gradually expanded eastward, using data from four NOAA satellites at different MLT, although ions normally drift westward due to the gradient and curvature of geomagnetic field. Based on these observations, we discuss relation of isolated aurora and Pc 1 geomagnetic pulsations (EMIC waves) that are generated through the interactions between energetic ring current ions and cold plasmaspheric particles.

We add Prof. Martin Connors of Athabasca University as coauthors of this paper.

本発表の共著者にはアサバスカ大学の Martin Connors 氏を含む。