R008-09

C 会場 :9/25 PM2 (15:45-18:15)

16:00~16:15

Kinetic Alfvén wave により捕捉された電子の非線形運動についての理論・数値的考察

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Theory and simulation of the nonlinear motion of electrons trapped by kinetic Alfven waves

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The kinetic Alfven wave (KAW) is a type of dispersive Alfven wave with a long wavelength parallel to the magnetic field line and a perpendicular wavelength comparable to the ion Larmor radius. KAWs carry an electric field component parallel to the magnetic field line δ E $_{jj}$ and accelerate electrons along the magnetic field line through Landau resonance [e.g., Hasegawa, 1976; Kletzing, 1994; Artemyev et al., 2015]. KAWs are often observed in the terrestrial magnetosphere during substorms [e.g., Stasiewicz et al., 2000], and it has been pointed out that a few keV electrons produced by KAWs cause the auroral brightening during the substorm expansion phase [e.g., Keiling et al., 2002; Duan et al., 2016]. At the equatorial region in the L-shell of 9, where electrons are accelerated by KAWs, the plasma β is $m_e/m_i < \beta < 1$. A parallel magnetic field component, δ B $_{jj}$, which depends on the plasma β [Schekochihin et al., 2009], becomes approximately 8% of a background magnetic field B $_0$ and is considered to be a non-negligible value in the electron acceleration process of KAWs. The electron acceleration by KAWs has also attracted attention as an electron acceleration process in the Jovian magnetosphere [e.g., Saur et al., 2018; Damiano et al., 2019]. While it has increased the importance of the electron acceleration process by KAWs in magnetized planets, there are still unresolved questions regarding the details of the process, such as the effect of δ B $_{jj}$ on the process, the conditions determining the efficiency of the electron acceleration, and the upper energy limit of the accelerated electrons.

In this study, we apply the second-order resonance theory, which has been applied to the electron acceleration processes by coherent whistler mode waves [e.g., Omura and Katoh, 2008; Hsieh and Omura, 2017; Kitahara and Katoh, 2019], to the electron acceleration process by KAWs. We calculate the conditions for the Landau resonance and estimate the amount of energy gained through the Landau resonance. If only δ E_{jj} is considered, we can describe the motion of electrons trapped by KAWs as the balance between a simple harmonic motion of the wave phase as viewed from the electron ψ and the inhomogeneity ratio S due to the background magnetic field gradient. This is similar to the theory of the nonlinear motion of resonant electrons interacting with coherent whistler mode waves. Furthermore, when both δ E_{jj} and δ B_{jj} are considered, the motion of the trapped electrons is described by the balance between the superposition of two simple harmonic motions of ψ and 2 ψ and the inhomogeneity ratio S. Here, the magnitude of the 2 ψ oscillation is about δ B_{jj}/B_0 relative to the ψ oscillation.

We apply the above discussion to the test particle simulation results for the electron acceleration process by KAWs in the terrestrial magnetosphere in the L-shell value equal to 9 [Saito et al., P-EM17-P08, JpGU Meeting, 2023]. We have confirmed that trapped electrons are detrapped from the KAW at the time when S exceeds 1. In addition to the above theoretical considerations and results, we discuss the amount of energy gained through the trapped/detrapped process and the contribution of δ B_{ij}.

 いては未解決の問題が残されている。

本研究では、KAW による電子加速過程に対して、coherent whistler mode wave による電子加速過程の研究で用いられてきた 2 次共鳴理論 [e.g., Omura and Katoh, 2008; Hsieh and Omura, 2017; Kitahara and Katoh, 2019] を導入することで、Landau 共鳴における非線形効果を考慮した位相空間上での電子軌道の導出と、共鳴を通して電子が得るエネルギー量の推定を試みる。KAW の電子加速過程も、whistler mode wave の過程と同様の議論が可能である。KAW の δ E $_{jj}$ のみを考慮した場合、KAW に捕捉された電子の速度位相空間上の運動は、KAW の位相速度 v_{phjj} の周りの、電子から見た KAW の位相ψについての単振動と背景磁場勾配に起因する不均一性因子 S のバランスで記述される。一方で、KAW の δ B $_{jj}$ も考慮に入れた場合、KAW に捕捉された電子の運動は、 v_{phjj} の周りで、KAW の位相ψと 2 ψ の 2 つの単振動の重ね合わせと不均一性因子 S のバランスで記述される。ここで、2 ψ の振動の大きさは ψ の振動に対して δ B $_{jj}$ /B $_0$ 程度である。さらに、地球磁気圏 L = 9 での KAW による電子加速過程に関するテスト粒子計算結果 [Saito et al., P-EM17-P08, JpGU Meeting, 2023] に対して、以上の議論を適用することで、不均一性因子 S が 1 を越えたタイミングで、KAW に捕捉されていた電子が非捕捉電子の軌道に遷移することが確認できた。本発表では、以上の理論検討や結果に加えて、共鳴過程を通して電子が得るエネルギー量や、KAW と電子の Landau 共鳴における δ B $_{jj}$ の寄与について議論する。