

R010-12

A 会場 : 9/24 PM2 (15:45-18:15)

17:25~17:40

#村瀬 清華¹⁾, 片岡 龍峰^{1,2)}, 西山 尚典^{1,2)}, 小川 泰信^{1,2)}, 田中 良昌^{1,2)}, 堤 雅基^{1,2)}, 佐藤 薫³⁾

(¹ 総合研究大学院大学, (² 国立極地研究所, (³ 東京大学

Atmospheric ionization impact of EMIC-wave driven energetic electron precipitation events

#Kiyoka Murase¹⁾, Ryuho Kataoka^{1,2)}, Takanori Nishiyama^{1,2)}, Yasunobu Ogawa^{1,2)}, Yoshimasa Tanaka^{1,2)}, Masaki Tsutsumi^{1,2)}, Kaoru Sato³⁾

(¹The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI), (²National Institute of Polar Research, (³The University of Tokyo

Electromagnetic ion cyclotron (EMIC) waves have been known as one of the main drivers of energetic electron precipitation (EEP) into the Earth's atmosphere. Ozaki et al. (2022) showed that EEP associated with EMIC wave activity causes localized mesospheric ozone depletion, suggesting a non-negligible impact on atmospheric variabilities. However, it is difficult to quantitatively discuss the global impact of EMIC-wave driven EEPs due to the lack of comprehensive observations of the energy range (i.e., ionization altitude), ionization intensity, and spatial extent.

In this study, we attempt to characterize these ionization profiles focusing on the evaluation of the ionization impact of EMIC-wave driven EEPs based on the intensity, duration, and spatial extent of the ionization captured by ground-based measurements. We use observational data from the imaging riometer, the atmospheric radar, PANSY, and the magnetometer at Syowa Station (CGMLAT=-66.5) in 2016-2019, which provide information of the intensity/spatial structure of ionization, ionization altitudes, and wave spectra, respectively, respectively. We found at least 350 events of EMIC-EEP candidates in which the mesospheric ionization coincides with the EMIC wave activities. The MLT distribution of events peaks on the afternoon side (14 MLT). Most of the events were related to injections of particles during substorms, and only about 10% were thought to be caused by solar wind compressions. Ionization signatures at altitudes below 60 km, indicating >MeV electron precipitation, were confirmed for ~40 % of the events. So far, only these basic statistical investigations have been completed, while the the evaluation of ionization impact is still ongoing. In this presentation, we will discuss the evaluation in terms of the characteristics of ionization profiles due to differences in the physical properties of waves, i.e., wave intensity/frequency, and compare them to ionization impacts from EEPs by other mechanisms, such as chorus waves.