R006-16

A 会場 :11/27 AM2 (10:30-12:00)

10:30~10:45

## 地球磁気圏における kinetic Alfvén wave による効率的な電子加速過程の理論・数値 的検討

#齋藤 幸碩  $^{1)}$ , 加藤 雄人  $^{1)}$ , 川面 洋平  $^{2)}$ , 熊本 篤志  $^{1)}$  「東北大・理・地球物理、 $^{(2)}$  宇都宮大

## Theoretical and numerical study of efficient electron acceleration process by kinetic Alfvén waves

#Koseki Saito $^1$ ), Yuto Katoh $^1$ ), Yohei Kawazura $^2$ ), Atsushi Kumamoto $^1$ ) (1 Dept. Geophys., Grad. Sch. Sci., Tohoku Univ., (2 Utsunomiya Univ.

Kinetic Alfvén waves (KAWs) are electromagnetic waves with a long wavelength parallel to the magnetic field lines and a perpendicular wavelength on the order of the ion Larmor radius. KAWs possess a parallel electric field component ( $\delta$  E $_{jj}$ ) and are known to accelerate electrons along the field line [e.g., Hasegawa, 1976]. KAWs are associated with substorms and auroral beads in the magnetosphere and can accelerate electrons to energies ranging from a few hundred eV to a few keV along the field line, leading to enhancing auroral brightness [e.g., Duan et al., 2022; Tian et al., 2022]. In the process of electron acceleration by KAWs, Landau resonance occurs between electrons and the KAWs when the electron velocity ( $v_{jj}$ ) is equal to the wave phase speed ( $V_{phjj}$ ). When the electron enters the trapped region  $v_{jj} \in [V_{phjj} \pm V_{tr}]$ , where  $V_{tr}$  is a nonlinear trapping width and depends on  $\delta$  E $_{jj}$ , the electron is trapped by the KAWs and transported to higher latitudes while being accelerated to a speed close to  $V_{phjj}$  [e.g., Artemyev et al., 2015; Damiano et al., 2016]. Previous studies have focused on this trapped process, but in the actual magnetospheric environment, the gradient of the background field, including magnetic flux density, plays a significant role, and the transition processes between trapped and non-trapped states due to the mirror force are important. However, these transition processes have not been sufficiently investigated.

In this study, we apply the second-order resonance theory of charged particles trapped by coherent electromagnetic waves [e.g., Omura et al., 2008] to the electron acceleration process by KAWs. We can describe the motion of electrons trapped by KAWs in the velocity phase space by considering a simple harmonic motion of the wave phase as viewed from the electron  $(\psi)$  and the inhomogeneity factor (S) due to the background magnetic field gradient. As the trapped move parallel to magnetic field lines, the background magnetic field gradient and S, as viewed from the electron, change accordingly. As S increases,  $V_{tr}$  decreases, causing the trapped region to shrink as the electron moves toward higher latitudes. This makes it easier for the electron to be detrapped from KAW. From theoretical calculations, we find that electrons can be trapped by KAWs up to approximately 36° of magnetic latitude on the L=9 magnetic field line in the terrestrial magnetosphere, assuming  $\delta E_{jj}$  is approximately 1 mV/m at the magnetic equator. We perform test particle simulations and confirm that while  $v_{jj}$ of trapped electrons remain at around  $V_{phjj}$ , the energy of electrons significantly changes after they escape from the trapped region. In particular, we find that electrons transitioning from the trapped state to the non-trapped state with  $\psi$  near -  $\pi$ , the electrons are accelerated to up to approximately 10.5 keV at the ionosphere while located at  $\psi \in (-\pi,0)$  where the wave accelerates the electron [Saito et al., P-EM17-07, JpGU Meeting, 2024]. Additionally, when non-trapped electrons move toward lower latitudes, the kinetic energy changes due to  $\delta E_{ij}$  and the background magnetic field gradient make it difficult to be re-trapped near  $\psi$ =0, but more likely near  $\psi$ =- $\pi$ . The electrons trapped near  $\psi$ =- $\pi$  are greatly accelerated through the aforementioned process and precipitate into the ionosphere. This process of accumulating un-trapped electrons near  $\psi$ =- $\pi$  can be an important process in the electron acceleration process by KAWs, which efficiently accelerates the electrons. In this presentation, we discuss the above theoretical considerations and calculation results in detail.

本研究では、KAW による電子加速過程に対して、コヒーレントな電磁波動に捕捉された荷電粒子の加速過程の研究で用いられてきた 2 次共鳴理論 [e.g., Omura et al., 2008] を導入し、電子加速過程の詳細を調査する。KAW に捕捉された電子の運動は、 $V_{phjj}$  近傍に形成される捕捉領域により特徴づけられ、電子から見た KAW の位相 $\psi$ 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 による影響との重畳として記述される。捕捉電子が磁力線平行方向に移動することで、その位置に応じて背景磁場勾配と S が変化する。 $V_{tr}$  は S が増加することで小さくなることから、電子が高緯度に向かうにつれて捕捉領域が縮小し、電子は波の捕捉から外れやすくなる。理論計算では、地球磁気圏 L=9 の磁力線上で  $\delta$  E $_{jj}$  が磁気赤道で 1 mV/m 程度であり伝播中に減衰しない場合、電子は磁気緯度 36°程度まで KAW に捕捉され得ることが示された。また、テスト粒子計算の結果、捕捉電子は  $V_{phjj}$  程度の速度を持つが、捕捉から外れた後、その運動エネルギーが大きく変化することが確認された。特に、 $\psi$ が- $\pi$ 付近で捕捉状態から非捕捉状態に遷移した電子は、速度位相空間上で波が電子を加速する  $\psi$   $\in$   $(-\pi,0)$  に位置しながら、最大で約 10.5 keV まで加速されて電離圏に降り込むことが明らかになった [Saito et al., P-EM17-07, JpGU Meeting, 2024]。さらに、非捕捉状態の電子が低緯度に移動する際、 $\delta$  E $_{jj}$  によるエネルギー変化と背景磁場勾配の影響で、 $\psi$ 0 の周囲では電子は波に捕捉されにくく、 $\psi$ - $\pi$ 1 所述の過程を通して大きく加速されて電離圏に降り込むことから、非捕捉電子を $\psi$ - $\pi$ 0 近くに集積するこの過程は、KAW の電子加速過程において効率的に電子を加速して電離圏降下させる重要な過程である可能性がある。本発表では、以上の理論検討と計算結果について詳細に報告する。