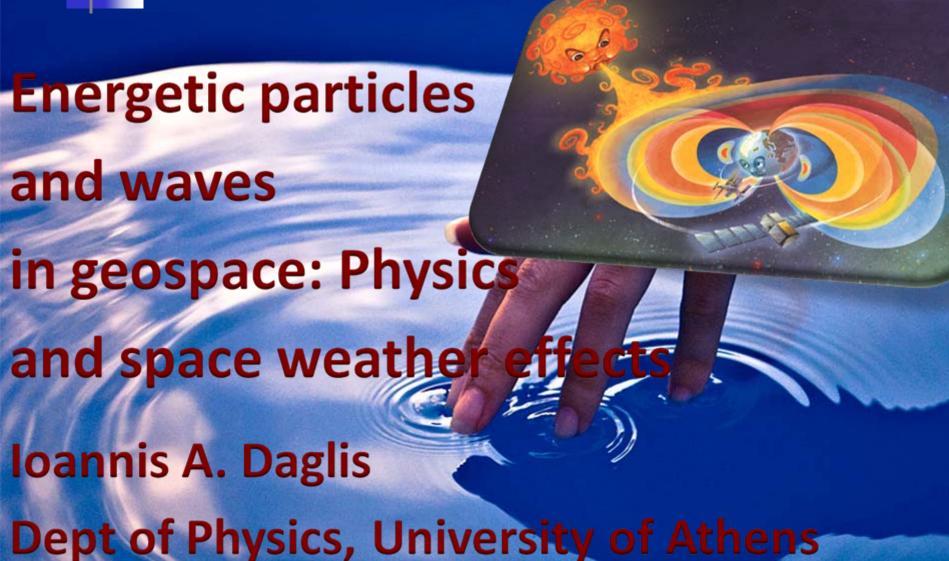
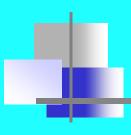


11th Hellenic Astronomical Conference

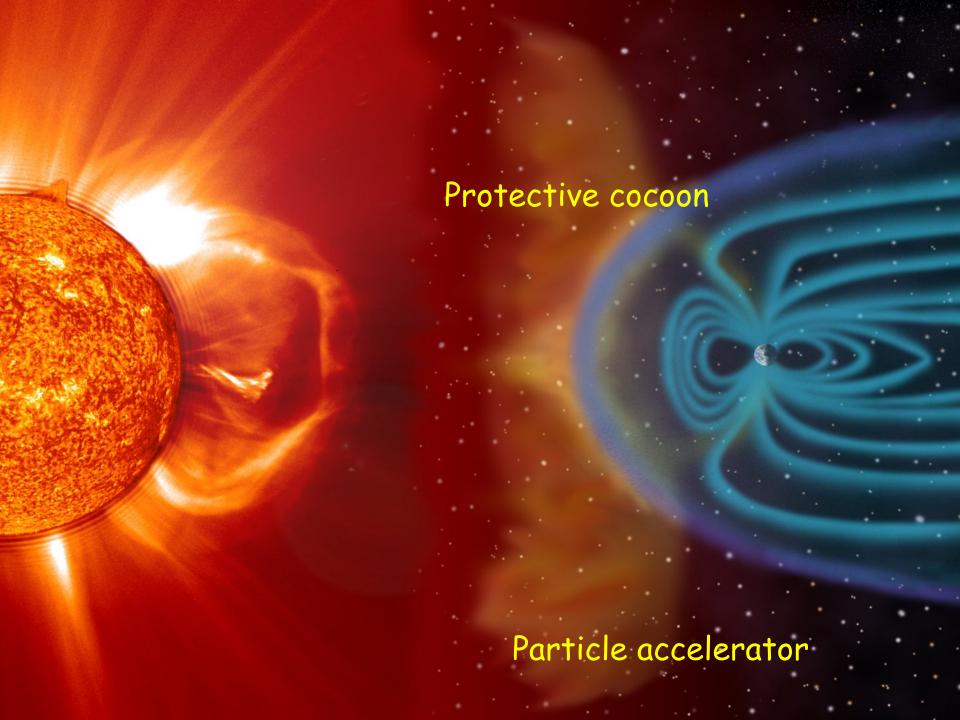




Energetic particles in Geospace

Outline:

- Introductory overview
- Recent paradigm changes
- New insights on storms, waves and particles

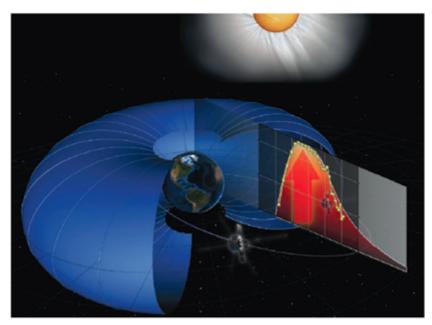


SPACE PHYSICS

The Savage Radiation of the Van Allen Belts Is Homegrown

Back in 1958, Explorer 1, the first U.S. satellite, sent back unsettling news: Nearby space was pervaded by radiation intense enough to blind their instruments. The Van Allen radiation belts, extending from about 1000 kilometers to 60,000 kilometers from Earth, have been zapping unlucky satellites-and puzzling space physicists-ever since. Now, at last, researchers have figured out where the electrons that fill the Van Allen belts get their killer energy. A pair of probes launched last year has traced how energy streaming from the sun can boost electrons in the heart of the belts to speeds greater than 99% of the speed of light.

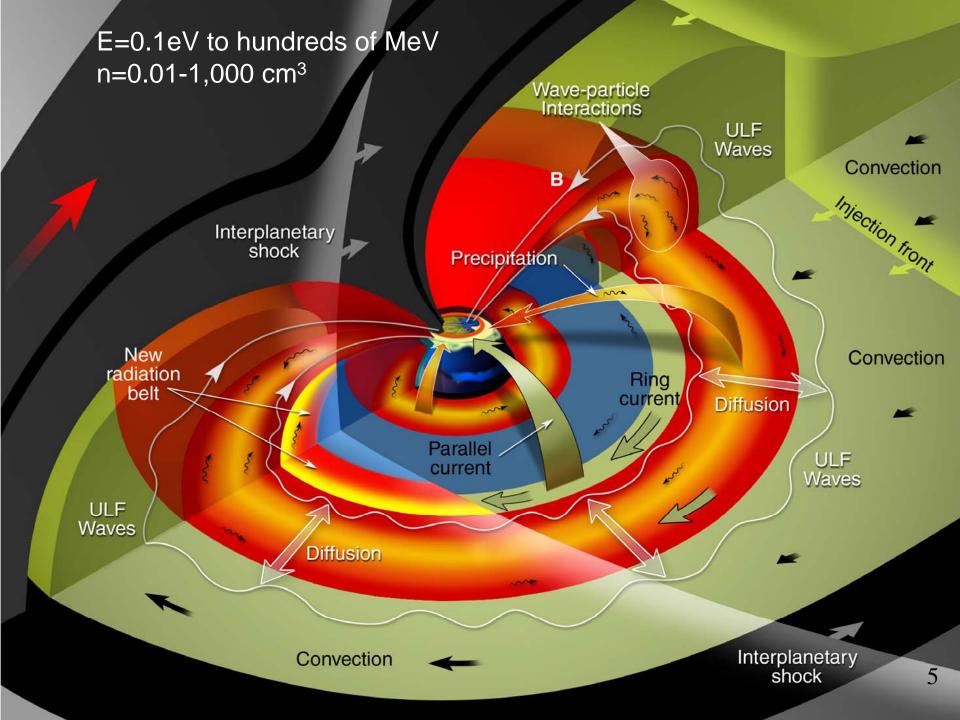
Researchers "have found the key



Inner turmoil. Electron energies (yellow curve) detected by two new spacecraft peak inside the radiation belts (including the magnetically defined blue torus) as expected for in situ acceleration (gray curve).

the outer belt, as some theories predicted, the data showed that energy surged among low-energy electrons already in the belts, Reeves says. Powerful electromagnetic waves in the solar wind were almost certainly transferring their energy to the resident electrons, boosting them to speeds at which they can fry a satellite's electronics.

It's still unclear which of a half dozen kinds of waves is the primary driver. But the most likely energy source, Reeves says, is so-called chorus waves, so named because, when converted to sound, their natural frequencies resemble a dawn chorus of birds. Chorus waves that are in sync with electrons spiraling about magnetic field lines would

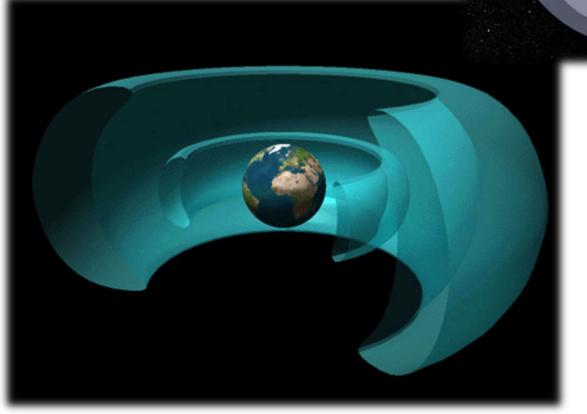




RB:

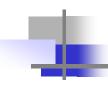
Trapped electrons: 10s keV to ~MeV

Trapped protons: 0.1 to 100s MeV



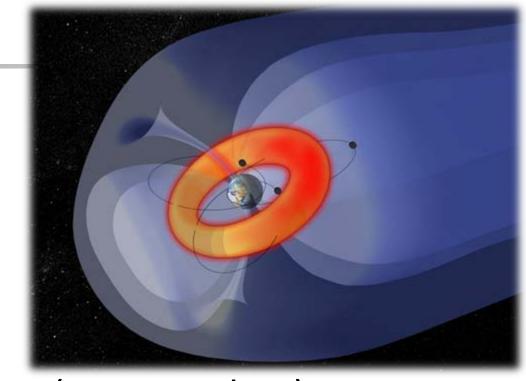
RC:

Trapped ions 10s to 100s keV

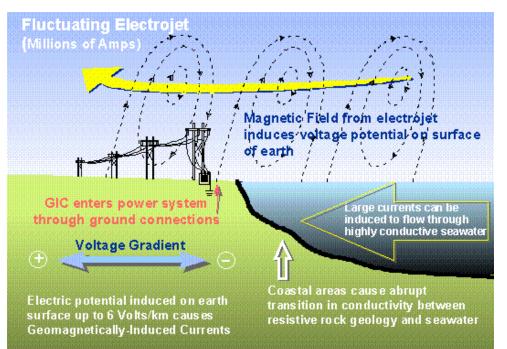


Ring current

- •Electric current (~MA) encircling the Earth
- Carried by energetic ions (10s-100s keV)
- •Responsible for global \triangle B
- Main issues: Growth and decay mechanisms, relation with waves and RB dynamics
- SW effects: Geomagnetically-Induced Currents (power grids, oil pipelines)



Geomagnetically-Induced Currents



- power grids,
- oil and gas pipelines (increased corrosion)
- train light signals can be affected (two documented events in Sweden)





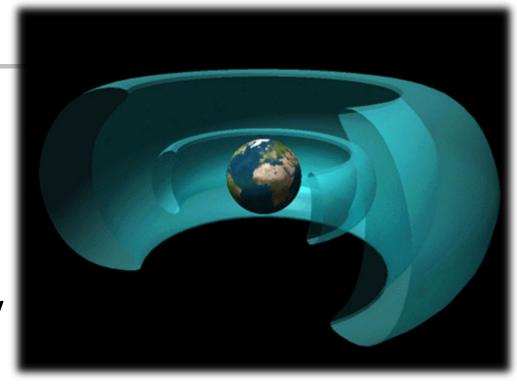


Damage to a transformer at a power plant in Delaware, New Jersey in March 1989 (10 M\$)



Radiation belts

Toroidal-shaped
 high-energy, magnetically
 confined plasma



 Protons (up to hundreds of MeV) and electrons (up to several MeV)
 Main issues: Growth and decay mechanisms
 SW effects: Spacecraft anomalies, radio propagation disturbances

RB SW effects

Space Environment Hazards

Single event effects from high-energy protons and galactic cosmic rays

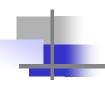
Deep internal charging from high-energy electrons

Solar array power decrease due to radiation

Solar array arc discharge

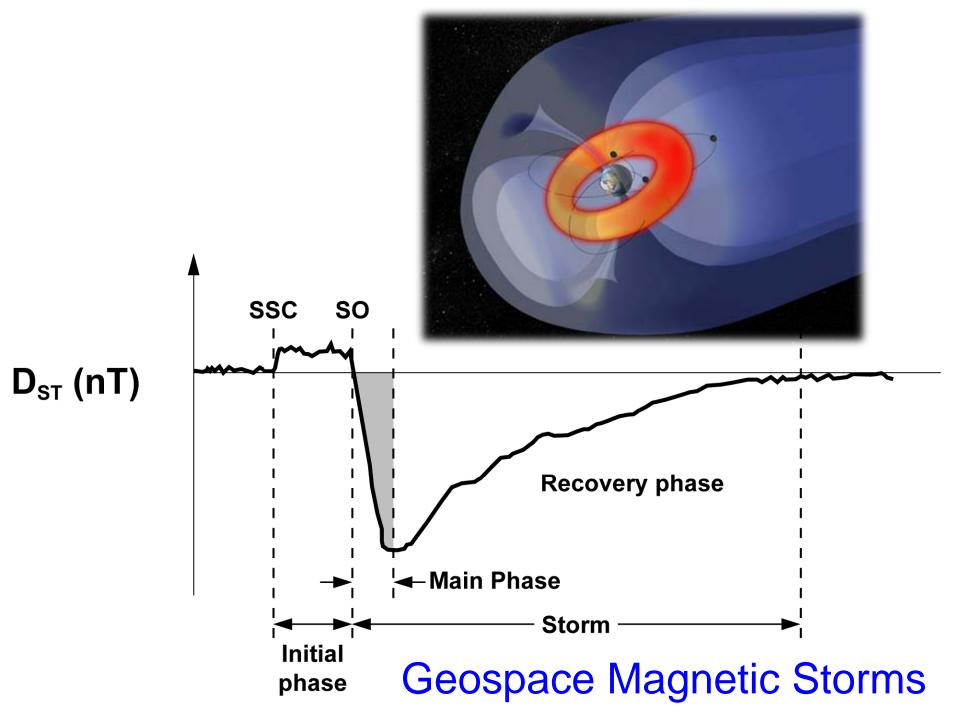
Surface charging from low-energy electrons

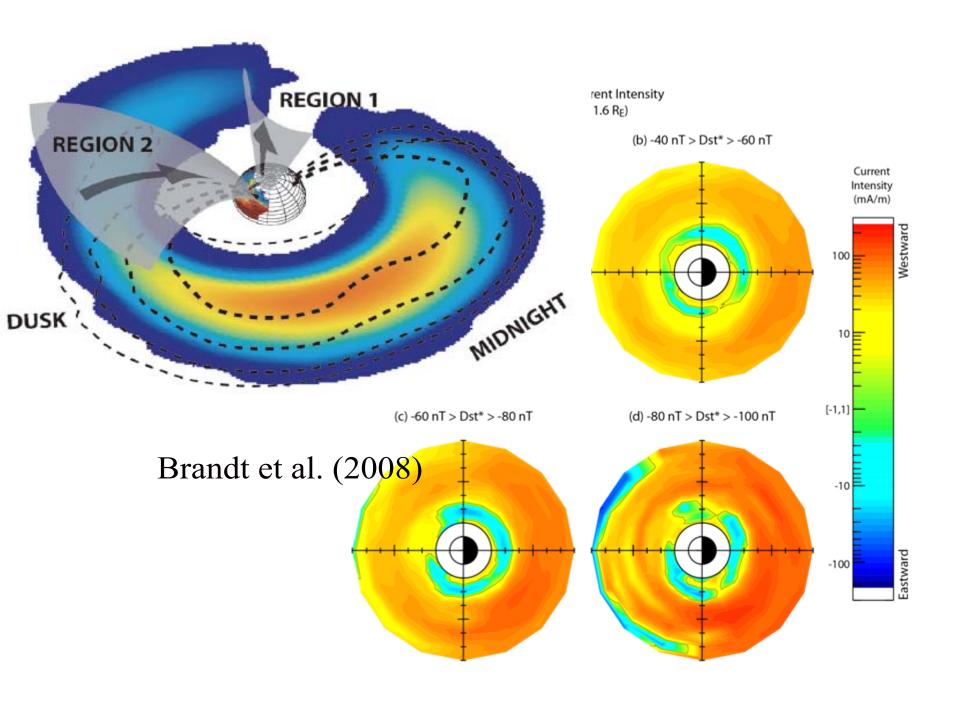
Electronics degrade due to radiation dose



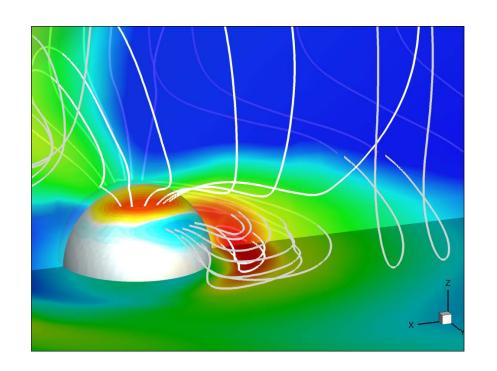
Ring Current

Paradigm Changes

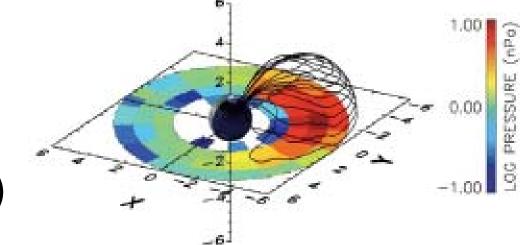




Other currents: the Banana current

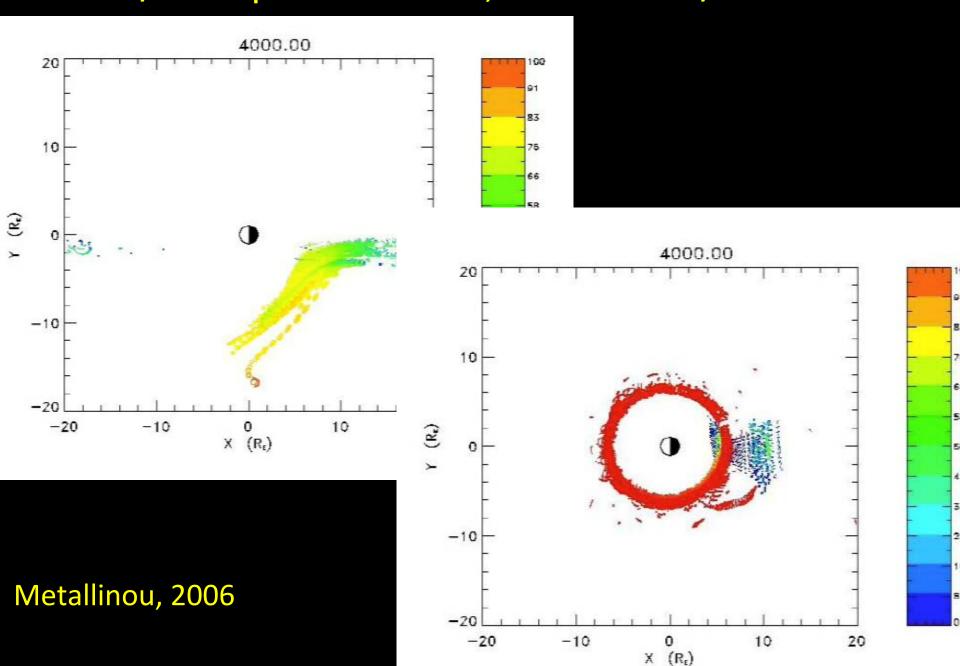


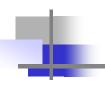
Models



Data (IMAGE/HENA)

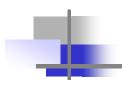
Solar/ionospheric source, Convection/substorms



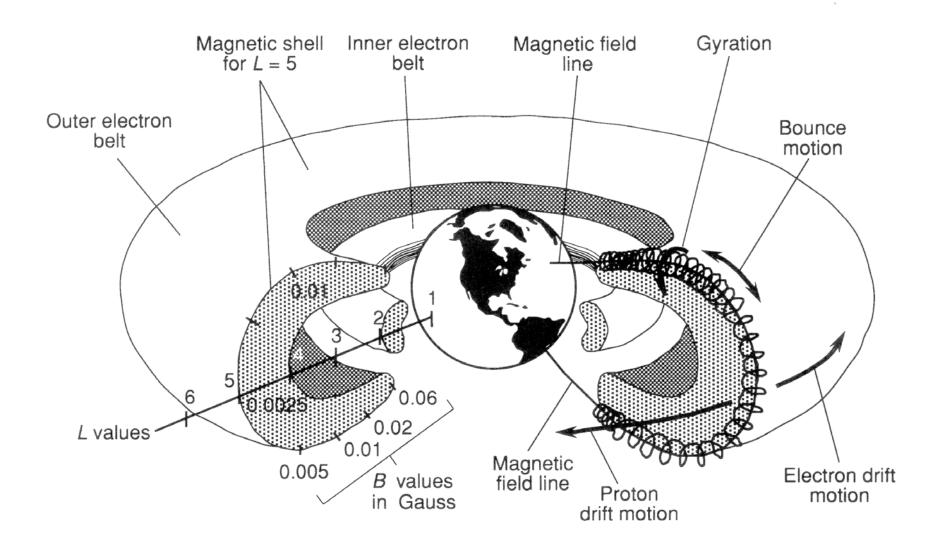


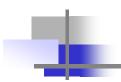
Radiation Belts

Paradigm Changes

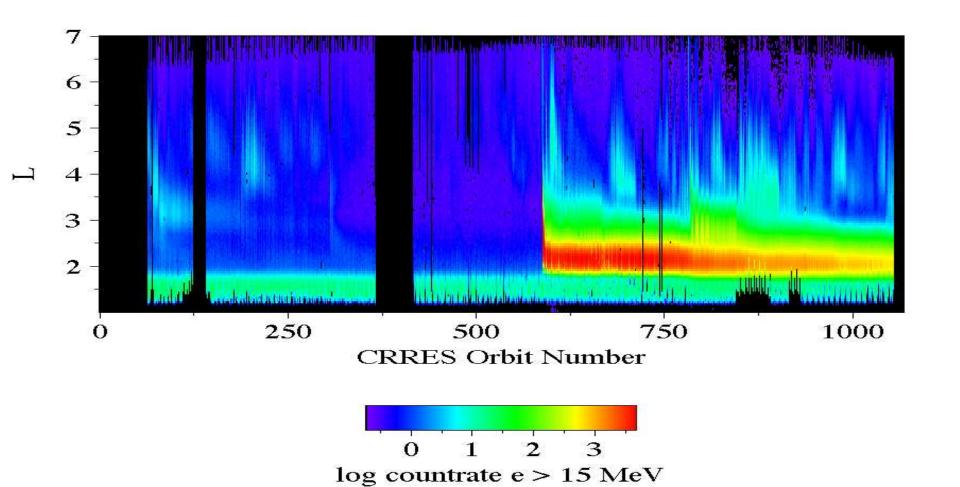


Radiation belts





Radiation Belts - the Slot region

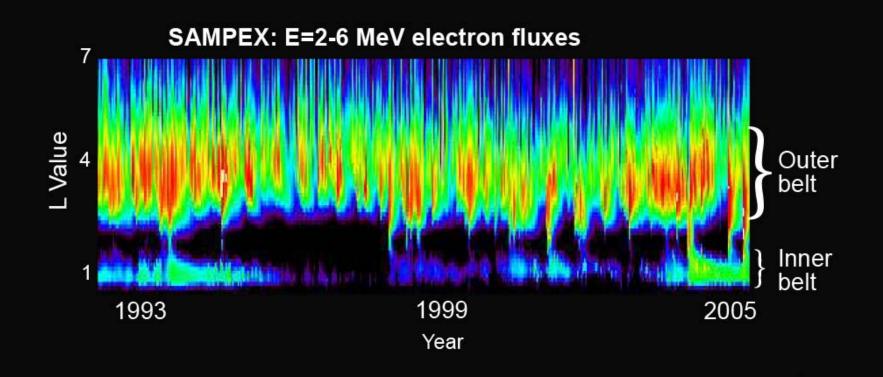


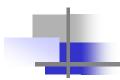
(CRRES, Bernie Blake)

Radiation Belts - the two-belts structure

SAMPEX Shows Traditional Two Belt Structure

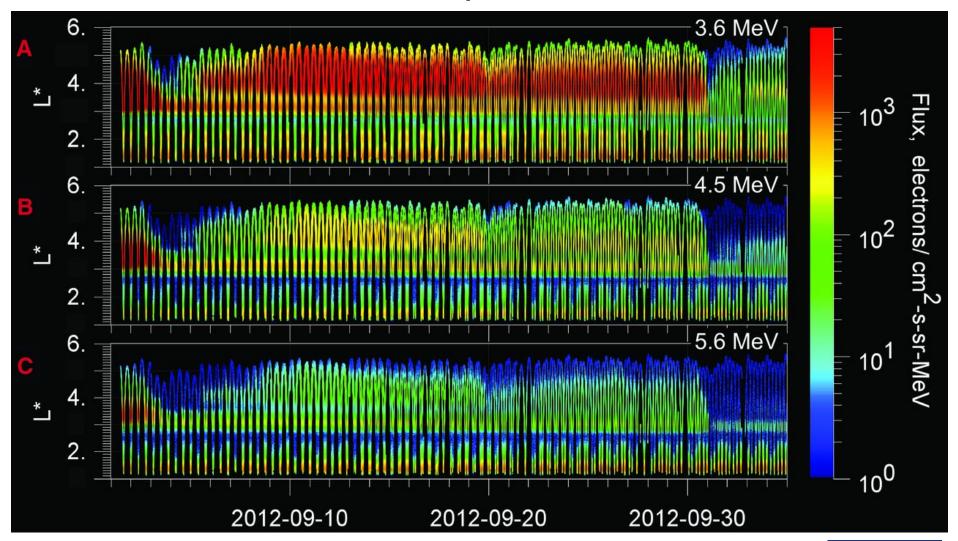
Long term (~12 year) plot from SAMPEX shows the established two belt structure



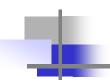


Radiation Belts - the two-belts structure

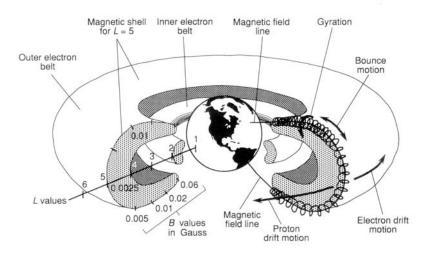
Relativistic Electron Probe Telescope data from the RBSP satellites

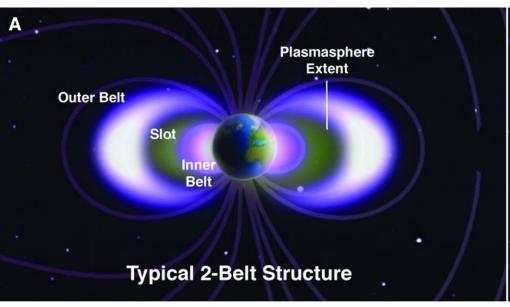


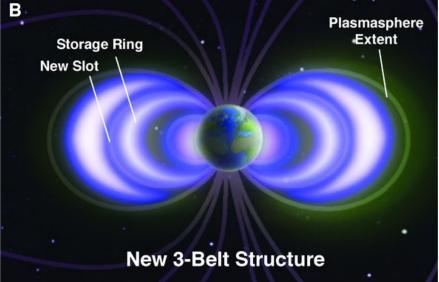




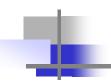
Radiation Belts - the two-belts structure

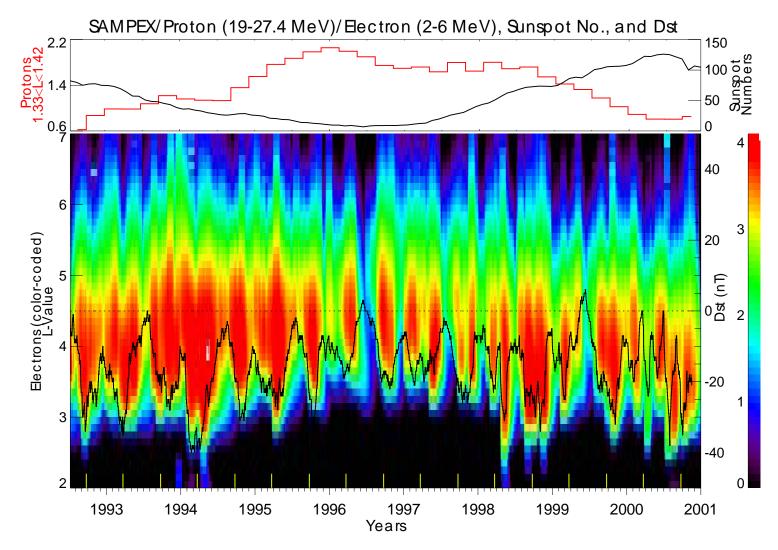


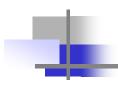


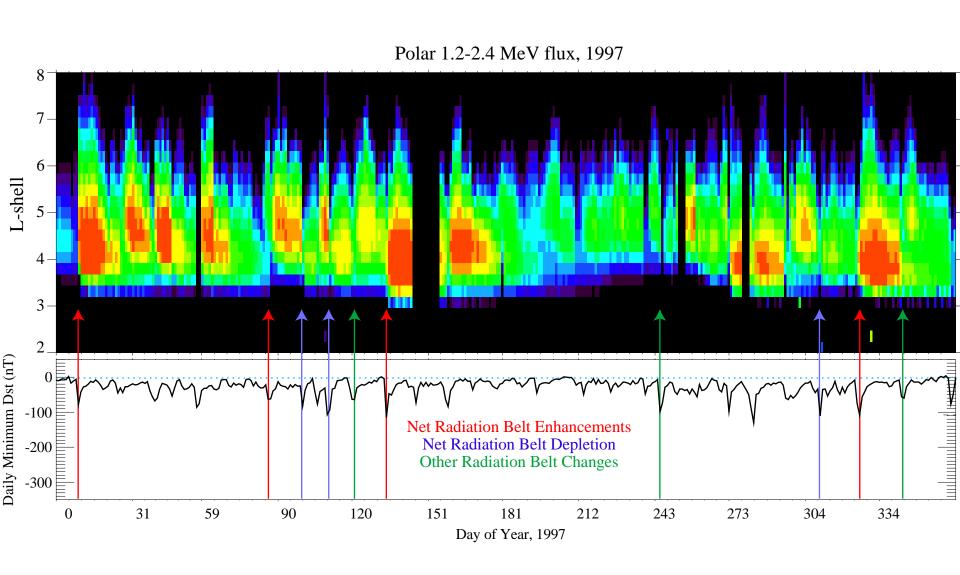


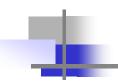


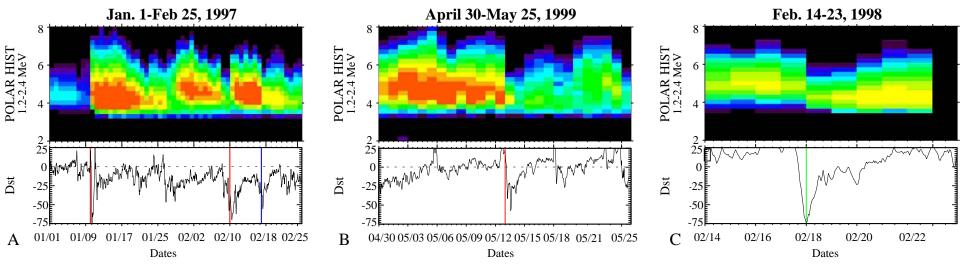


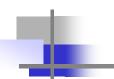


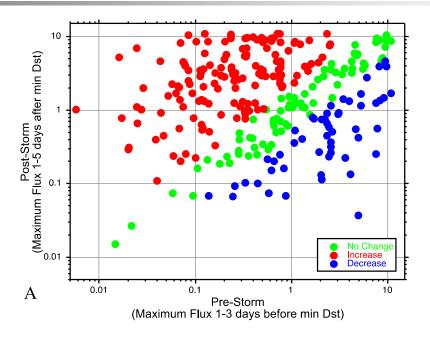


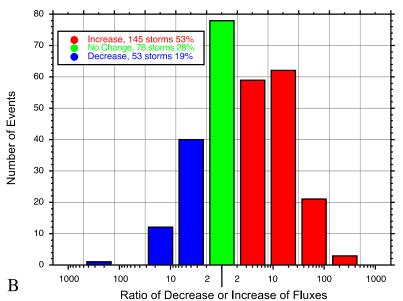




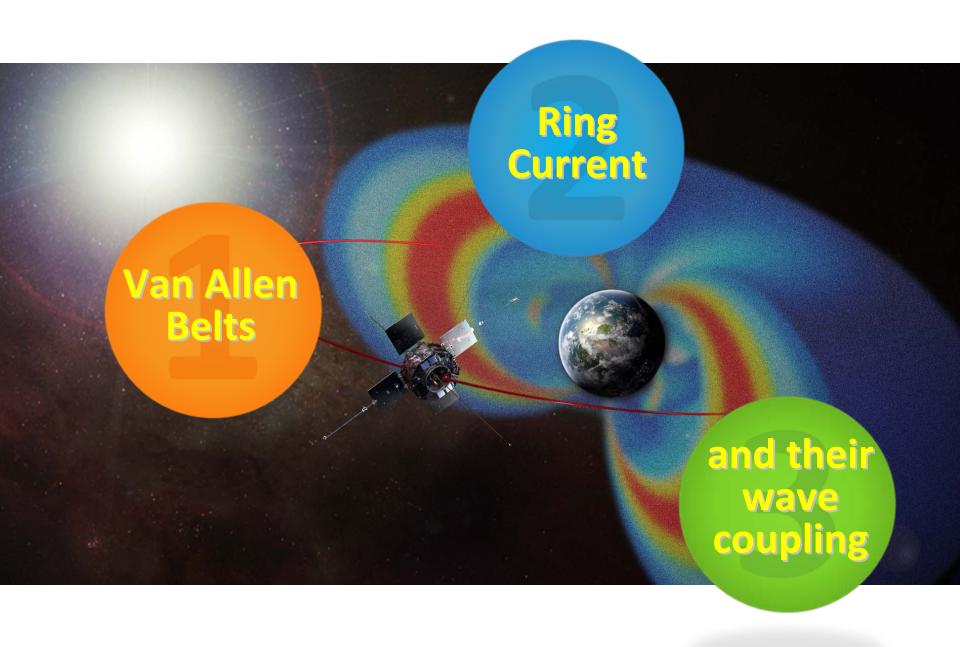


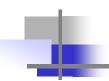






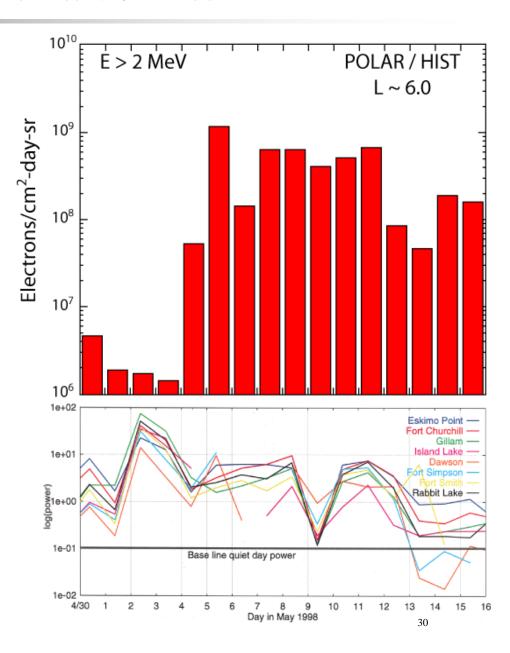
1989-2000 Geosynch Reeves et al., GRL2003 Is there a connection between the Radiation Belts and magnetic storms (i.e. the Ring Current)?

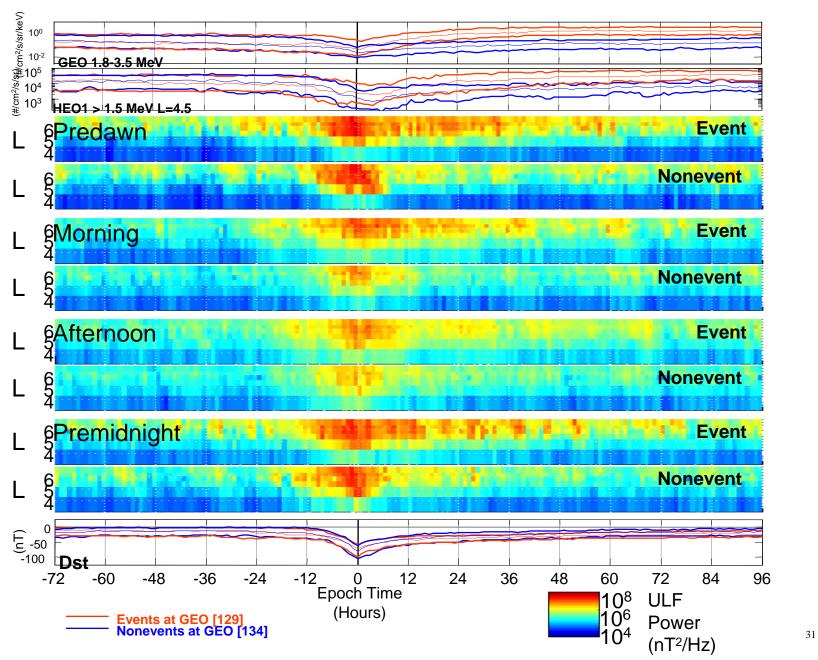




ULF Waves and Radiation Belts

Association of MeV electrons with ULF wave power increase [Baker & Daglis, 2006]



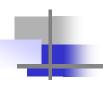




Waves and Radiation Belts

Storm-time waves have also been connected to RB losses

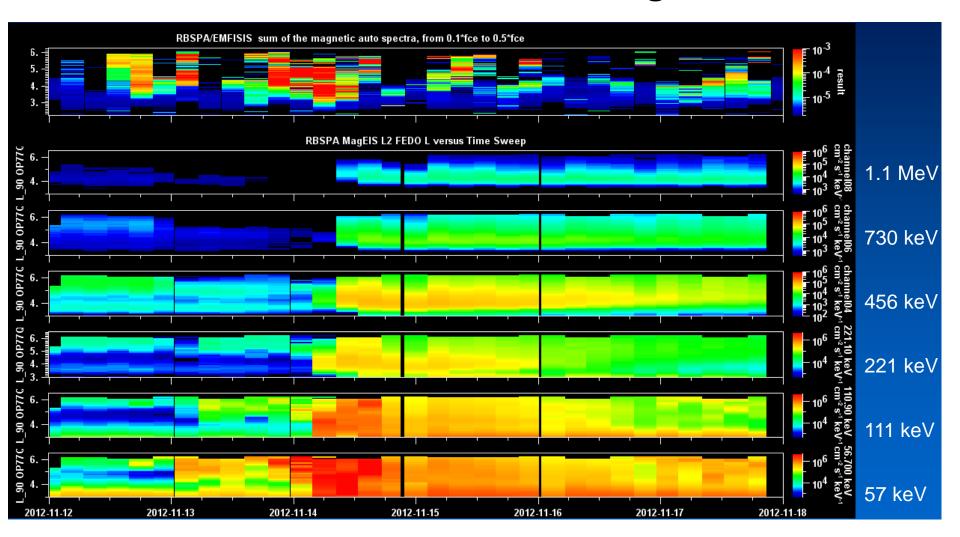
- => through pitch-angle scattering by EMIC waves (Pc1-2) into the loss cone and subsequent loss into the atmosphere
- => through radial diffusion by ULF waves (Pc3-5) and subsequent outward transport and loss at the magnetopause



ULF Waves and Radiation Belts

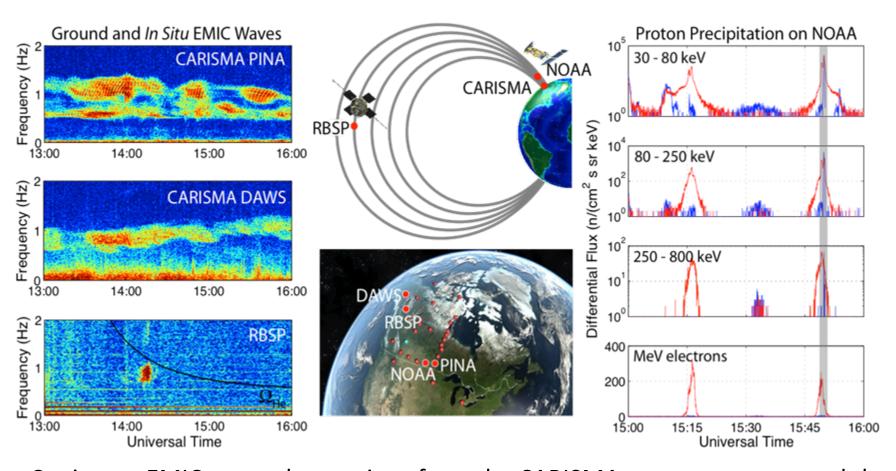
New results from the Van Allen Probes (Radiation Belt Storm Probes) mission

Storm-time Chorus-Driven Electron Energization RBSP / EMFISIS and MagEIS



14 November 2012 storm

Ground and RBSP EMICs and Proton Precipitation at LEO

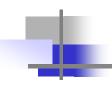


Conjugate EMIC wave observations from the CARISMA magnetometers and the Van Allen Probes together with proton loss on the LEO-orbit NOAA POES satellite on October 11, 2012

The two energetic particle populations in Geospace the ring current and the Van Allen radiation belts, monitored and studied separately for a long time, are strongly coupled through storm-time electromagnetic waves.

Several international efforts are on-going.

One them is the Greek-led MAARBLE project



Acknowledgement

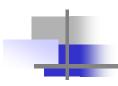
The work presented in this paper has received support from the European Commission (EC)'s Seventh Framework Programme through the

Monitoring, Analyzing & Assessing Radiation Belt Loss & Energization FP7-SPACE-2011-1 Collaborative Project









Shameless Ad

New Book

Waves, particles and storms in geospace

G. Balasis, I.A. Daglis and I. Mann

Contributions by:

D. Baker, R. Horne, U. Inan, G. Reeves, H. Spence, and others

to be published by Oxford University in 2014