# Large scale structures in the Plasmasphere

János Lichtenberger 1,2, Dávid Koronczay 1,2, Csaba Ferencz1, Orsolya Ferencz(1), Péter Steinbach3, Mark Clilverd4, Stefan Lotz5 Craig Rodger6, Dmitry Sannikov7, Nina Cherneva7 and Rustam Karimov8

<sup>1</sup>Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary
<sup>2</sup>Geodetic and Geophysical Institute, RCAES, Sopron, Hungary
<sup>3</sup>Research Group for Geology, Geophysics and Space Sciences, HAS, Budapest, Hungary
<sup>4</sup>British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, UK
<sup>5</sup>South African National Space Agency, Space Science, Hermanus, South Africa
<sup>6</sup>University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand
<sup>7</sup>Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Radio Wave Propagation, Paratunka, Russia
<sup>8</sup>Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Aeronomy, Yakutsk, Russia



Large scale structures in the plasmasphere – are they »global «?

- 1. The 8-9 September 2017 event *disturbed period*
- 2. The 14 June 2013 event quiet period

Ducted whistlers outside of the plasmapause or choruses inside the plasmapause ?



Figure 3. Arase observations of cold electron density profiles as a function

#### 8-9 September 2017 – large scale structure of plasmasphere

# September 2017 **Dst (Real-Time)** (nT) 10000F - 100 - 200 - 300 - 400 500 1000 11 16 21 1 6 Ne [#/cc] 100 1 06Sep 23:56 - 07Sep 01:23 phase starts. Surprisingly, almost the whole plasmasphere has been eroded and only a slightly dense area remains in the narrow region of $\leq$ 1.7. The decrease in density, which seems to correspond to the plasmapause, begins at L = 1.6 and ends at 1.7 around 13.2 MLT. The smooth shape of this black curve between L = 1.7 and 3.4 looks like the density profile of the saturated plasmasphere. However, we will note that the density level is very low. For example, Carpenter and Anderson

#### 8-9 September 2017 – large scale structure of plasmasphere

# Automatic Whistler Detector and Analyzer Network AWDANet



Plasmasphere/plasmapause/plasmatrough and whistlers

- whistlers recorded on the ground are propagating in the plasmasphere in density ducts (or at the plasmapause → knee whistlers)
- 8811 whistlers were recorded at Rothera, Antarctica (L=2.71) between 21:00UT and 02:00UT on 8-9 September 2017
- 1258 whistlers were recorded at Grahamstown, South Africa (L=1.81)between 21:00UT and 02:00UT on 8-9 September 2017
- 55 whistlers were recorded at Karymshina, Kamchatka (L=2.13)between 21:00UT and 02:00UT on 8-9 September 2017 (*it is on the Northern Hemisphere*)

# These 3 receivers were surely inside the plasmasphere!



S.



Is something wrong with ARASE density measurements?



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Is something wrong with ARASE density measurements? NO!







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8-9 September 2017 – *large scale structure of plasmasphere* 



#### 8-9 September 2017 – large scale structure of plasmasphere – plasmasphere or plasmatrough?



*Whistler and choruses were recorded simultaneously at Karymshina (Kamchatka) at 22:40UT on 8 September 2017* 

L=2.13; L<sub>pp</sub>=4.3



It is rather a large inner trough than heavy erosion of the whole plasmasphere



**Figure 1.** A near-equatorial electron density profile from ISEE 1 showing an example of a plasmaspheric cavity in the dusk sector

#### Large scale structures in the plasmasphere - the 14 June 2013 event



#### 24 June 2013 - small scale structure in the plasmasphere



#### **24 June 2013** – small scale structure in the plasmasphere



#### 24 June 2013 – choruses recorded at Dunedin!



The distance between *Dunedin* and the *plasmapause* is >1400km!

L=2.74; L<sub>DD</sub>=5.8

#### 24 June 2013 – choruses recorded on RBSP-A



L=3-3.5, L<sub>pp</sub>=5.8(!) They may not be obliquely propagated waves from outside of the PP - it is too far

## **24 June 2013** – waves and density recorded by RBSP-B



RBSP-B was also deep inside the plasmasphere: L=3.8,  $L_{pp}$ =5.8 This inner trough is less steep – it may be important

- Plasmasphere is not a smooth region as the models suggest
- There are both *large scale* and *small scale structures* inside the plasmasphere, not only at the plasmapause
- Double-faced behaviour: plasmasphere and plasmatrough may not be separated/ distinguished easily
- The structures can be limited to longitudinal sectors of the plasmasphere (they are NOT »global«)- this may affect the wave-particle interaction of both the bouncing and the drifting particles in the radiation belts.
- Steeper inner troughs may behave like the real plasmatrough for wave (chorus?) generation

Such events may be seen by simultaneous, global measurements (AWDANet) only