R005-54

Zoom meeting C : 11/3 AM2 (10:45-12:30)

10:45-11:00

地上光学およびレーダー観測データを用いたトモグラフィ解析による脈動オーロラ発光強度 3次元分布の再構成

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3D tomography reconstruction of pulsating auroral emission intensity from ground imaging and radar data

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Pulsating aurora, which has a quasi-periodic modulation in its emission intensity, is commonly observed in the broad magnetic local time period from just after a substorm onset near the midnight to noon sector. Observational and theoretical studies showed that pulsating aurora is caused by precipitating electrons which scattered into a loss cone due to the cyclotron resonance with chorus waves. The precipitating electrons caused by chorus waves mainly cause ionizations in the ionospheric E region since their typical resonance energy is from a few to tens of keV. Theoretically, it is also expected that chorus waves can resonate with sub-relativistic (>~1 MeV) electrons. Miyoshi et al. (2015) reported that electron density enhancements were clearly identified even at an altitude of 68 km in association with a pulsating aurora. Hosokawa & Ogawa (2010) presented that an appearance of Pedersen current layer carried by electrons in the ionospheric D region during a pulsating aurora and Gillies et al. (2015) showed the existence of field-aligned current during pulsating auroral patches.

In this study, we aim to reconstruct the current structure associated with pulsating auroras by mainly using "generalized-aurora computed tomography (G-ACT, Tanaka et al., 2011)" method. First, we applied "the aurora computed tomography (ACT, Aso et al., 1998) method" to reconstruct the three-dimensional (3D) structure of pulsating aurora patches from multiple monochromatic auroral images. The ACT method has been applied to reconstruct the 3D structure of discrete auroras (e.g., Aso et al., 1998) but it is difficult to reconstruct that of pulsating auroras because their shape is ambiguous and they appear at close distances with each other. Here, we give the first result of the 3D structure of pulsating auroral emission by the ACT method. We analyzed an event in which relatively bright and isolated pulsating auroral patches were simultaneously observed by all-sky imagers at Skibotn, Kilpisjarvi and Abisko during a substorm recovery phase during the period of 0?2 UT on 18 February 2018. The observation wavelength and temporal resolution of the all-sky imagers were 427.8 nm and 2 s, respectively. We set the origin as the geographic latitude and longitude at the ground of the center of target auroral patch, the x-axis as antiparallel to the horizontal component of the geomagnetic field, the y-axis as eastward, and the z-axis as anti-parallel to the geomagnetic field. The simulation region was -50 to 50 or -75 to 75 km for the x-axis, -100 to 100 km for the y-axis, and 80 to 180 km for the z-axis to include the target patch. The 3D structures of three pulsating auroral patches were precisely reconstructed by solving a problem of minimization of posterior probability with the Gauss-Newton method based on the Bayesian model. The reconstructed emission altitudes are 88?102 km and the thickness was 2?14 km. The accuracy of reconstruction will be evaluated by computer simulation using model aurora, and by simultaneous EISCAT radar data. In the future, we will examine the current structure associated with pulsating aurora patches by reconstructing energy and spatial distributions of precipitating electrons from electron density data obtained with EISCAT radar and using the IMAGE magnetometer network and neutral atmospheric model MSIS.

(Aso et al., 1998) | 解析手法を用いて脈動オーロラパッチの 3 次元発光構造の再構成を試みた。これまでオーロラト モグラフィはディスクリートオーロラに対して適用されてきたが(e.g., Aso et al., 1998)、形状がはっきりせず複数の パッチが近接して発光する脈動オーロラでは再構成が難しく、これまで報告例がない。本研究では、2018年2月18 日0-2UTのサブストーム回復相に比較的明るく孤立した脈動オーロラパッチが、北欧3地点(Skibotn、Kilpisj?rvi、 Abisko) に設置されている全天カメラで同時に観測されているイベントを解析することで、脈動オーロラパッチの3 次元空間構造と時間変化を初めて明らかにした。全天カメラの観測波長は 427.8 nm で時間分解能は 2 秒である。再 構成領域は対象とするオーロラの地表における緯度と経度を原点、地磁気水平成分に反平行方向をx軸、東方向をy 軸、地磁気反平行方向をz軸とし、対象とするオーロラを含むようにx軸方向に-50 から 50 km または-75 から 75 km、y 軸方向に-100 から 100 km、z 軸方向に 80 から 180 km の空間を用意し、空間分解能は 2 km とした。この 期間の内、3つの脈動オーロラパッチに対してベイズモデルに基づいて事後確率の最小化問題を Gauss-Newton 法 により解くことによりオーロラ発光強度の 3 次元構造を再構成することができた。再構成した脈動オーロラパッチ の発光高度は88?102 km で、発光層の厚さは2?14 km であった。再構成結果の精度についてはモデルオーロラを用 いたシミュレーションや、同時の EISCAT レーダーデータにより検証していく予定である。今後は、EISCAT レー ダーによって観測された電子密度高度分布の情報を加えて降下電子のエネルギー・空間分布を推定し、最終的には IMAGE 地磁気観測網データ、中性大気モデル MSIS などと組み合わせることで脈動オーロラに伴う電流構造の推定 を目指す。