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C会場：11/5 PM1 (13:45-15:30)

14:15~14:30

高緯度帯での Alfvén 波を介した M-I 結合系の記述；分極、誘導効果、伝導度発展による複合効果の探査

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M-I Coupling at High Latitude via Alfvén Waves; Combined Effects through Polarization, Induction and Conductance Evolution

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In this study, we evaluate the polarization, the induction effects and the time evolution of the electrical conductance in the high latitude ionosphere. There is a strong non-uniformity of electrical conductivity there, especially on the boundary of the auroral region. Because of this inhomogeneity, the polarization is very important. The polarization is a physical theory that explains the recently reviewed the Cowling effect [Yoshikawa et al. 2013a, b], which was originally reported in Glasmeier, [1983, 1984]. It was shown that the Pedersen and Hall current in the ionosphere occurs to satisfy the continuity between them, with the Pedersen current causing the acceleration of the background convection and the Hall current causing the distortion of the background convection, and the importance of the divergence of the Hall current, which has been ignored in the previous study. On the other hand, the induction effect in the incident and the reflection of Alfvén waves is the following effect when a uniform electrical conductance is assumed. The Hall effect is induced by the diverging electric field carried by field aligned currents, which induces a rotational Hall current. If it changes with time, the poloidal magnetic field also changes with time, producing an induced (rotating) electric field. Due to this field, the divergent Hall current flows and closes with the field aligned currents. This consideration, however, is made under uniformity of electrical conductivity [e.g., Yoshikawa and Itonaga, 1996, 2000]. As shown above, the inductive effect can be explained by the renormalization of the multi-step Hall effect to the M-I coupling, which is essential if the divergent and rotational current system including the Hall current is to be fully described [Yoshikawa, 2002]. In addition to the polarization due to the non-uniform conductance and the induction effect on the time evolution, in this study, we also consider the time evolution of the electrical conductance. In early papers, only the effect of the precipitating electrons associated with the field aligned current is considered [e.g., Sato, 1978], but in our model, we also consider the effect of advection in the direction perpendicular to the magnetic field lines [Yoshikawa et al., 2011]. By incorporating these effects, a theory of magnetospheric-ionospheric coupling systems that takes into account ‘polarization’, ‘induction effect’ and ‘conductance evolution’ is developed, and we will develop a general discussion using this theory.

As a first step, we have performed simulations assuming a situation in which FACs are incident from the magnetosphere into a conductivity inhomogeneous region (auroral zone) in the high latitude ionosphere. In this presentation, we show the initial results.

本研究では、高緯度電離圏における分極および誘導効果、それと電気伝導度の時間発展の評価を行った。高緯度電離圏でも特にオーロラ帯の境界上では電気伝導度の強い非一様性が存在する。この非一様性ゆえに重要となるのが分極である。この効果は、電離圏を流れる電離層電流の連続性を満たすために発生する分極電場生成に由来する一連の物理効果の事である。Glasmeier, [1983, 1984] により磁気圏電離圏結合系における重要性が初めて議論され、Yoshikawa et al., [2013a, b] により、Pedersen 電流による分極効果は背景対流の加減速を、Hall 電流による分極効果が背景対流の歪曲を引き起こすこと等が定式化された。一方、電離圏での Alfvén 波の入射において誘導効果は以下のような考察がされた [e.g., Yoshikawa and Itonaga, 1996, 2000]。磁気圏から入射する沿磁力線電流が発散電場を運んでくるが、これによってホール効果が誘起された結果、回転性 Hall 電流が発生する。その時間変化に伴い、ポロイダル磁場も時間変化して誘導 (回転) 性電場が生じる。この電場により流れる発散性 Hall 電流が沿磁力線電流と閉じる。ただし、この考察は電気伝導度一様性の下で行われている [e.g., Yoshikawa and Itonaga, 1996, 2000]。このように誘導効果は M-I 結合への多段階 Hall 効果の繰り込みで説明でき、ホール電流を含む発散性・回転性電流系を完全に記述するのであれば、必須の効果と言える [Yoshikawa, 2002]。以上のような電気伝導度非一様性による分極効果や時間発展に対する誘導効果に加えて本研究では、電気伝導度の時間発展も考慮している。従来電気伝導度の時間発展方程式には沿磁力線電流に伴う降り込み電子の効果のみを考慮したもの [e.g., Sato, 1978] が多いが、本研究ではさらに、磁力線に垂直方向の移流の効果 [Yoshikawa et al., 2011] も考慮した。これらを取り入れることで、「分極」、「誘導効果」、「伝導度発展」を考慮した磁気圏電離圏結合系の理論構築を図り、それを用いた一般的な議論を展開する。

その第一歩として、高緯度電離圏の電気伝導度非一様領域に磁気圏から FAC を入射させた状況を想定して数値計算を行った。本発表では、その初期結果を示す。