

Effects of the magnetic field configuration in the ionosphere on solar energetic electron precipitation into the Martian upper atmosphere observed by MAVEN

*関 華奈子¹、原 拓也²、Dave Brain³、Robert Lillis²、Darvin Larson²、Dave Mitchell²、Gina Dibraccio⁴、Janet Luhmann²、Bruce Jakosky³

*Kanao Seki¹, Takuya Hara², Dave A Brain³, Robert J Lillis², Darvin E Larson², Dave L Mitchell², Gina A Dibraccio⁴, Janet G Luhmann², Bruce M Jakosky³

1. 東京大学大学院理学系研究科、2. カリフォルニア大学バークレー校SSL、3. コロラド大学ボルダー校LASP、4. NASAゴダード宇宙飛行センター

1. Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, 2. Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, 3. Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder., 4. Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA

Discovery of the diffuse aurora at Mars in the region where the crustal magnetic field is absent, indicates precipitation of the high-energy electrons of ~100 keV down to the altitudes around 70 km along the draped IMF around the planet [Schneider et al., Science, 2015; GRL, 2018]. However, how the draped magnetic field configuration around Mars controls the SEP (solar energetic particle) electron precipitation to the atmosphere is far from understood. Moreover, global simulations of the solar wind-Mars interaction have shown that the existence of the crustal magnetic fields primarily in the southern hemisphere results in the complexed magnetic structure around entire Mars [e.g., Luhmann et al., GRL, 2015].

We here investigated SEP events observed by MAVEN from December 2014 to October 2017 in order to investigate effects of the magnetic field structure in the ionosphere, including both the crustal magnetic fields and penetrating draped IMF, on SEP pitch angle distributions (PADs) and energy dependent loss into the atmosphere. The PADs of the high-energy (30-210 keV) electrons observed in the Martian ionosphere are analyzed in details. Using the elevation angle of the local magnetic field, we also sorted the data so as to investigate the SEP electron loss below the MAVEN periapsis (~150 km altitude). The obtained PA distributions in the ionosphere are compared with the distributions of the source electrons in the magnetosheath. For some of the strong SEP events, one-to-one correspondence of the SEP distributions to the strength and dip angle of the local magnetic field was investigated.

In most of SEP events, the field-aligned component is pronounced for the precipitating electrons before entering the collisional region of the atmosphere, even if the source SEP electrons have isotropic pitch angle distributions. The highest energy of the SEP electrons lost into the Martian atmosphere depends on the magnetic field configuration draped around the planet. The SEP electron precipitation depleted in the region of the strong crustal magnetic field. Its loss into the atmosphere tend to be pronounced in the nightside, suggesting the deeper penetration of draped magnetic fields in the nightside than dayside. We will also report on the energy dependent precipitation seen in some SEP events and discuss role of the magnetic field to determine the precipitation flux of SEP electrons into the Martian atmosphere.

キーワード：火星、太陽高エネルギー粒子、オーロラ、誘導磁気圏

Keywords: Mars, Solar Energetic Particle, aurora, Induced Magnetosphere