Dayside magnetospheric interactions inferred from dayside diffuse aurora and throat aurora

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Abstract

Optical aurora can be classified into two broad categories, i.e., diffuse and discrete auroras. Recent studies based on optical observations obtained on the dayside reveal some important processes occurred in the dayside magnetosphere and are reviewed in this paper. Dayside diffuse auroras (DDAs) are classified into unstructured and structured DDAs. Unstructured DDAs predominantly occur in the morning but structured ones are mainly observed near magnetic local noon (MLN). Because structured diffuse auroras have been suggested to be associated with cold plasma structures in the magnetosphere, distribution and generation of cold plasma structures in the dayside outer magnetosphere are discussed based on the detailed observational properties of DDAs. A particular discrete auroral form, i.e., throat aurora, is defined during study on DDA. Detailed observational properties of throat aurora are presented, which suggest that throat auroras are ground signatures for localized magnetopause indentations that are most likely caused by localized high-speed jets impacting on the magnetopause. Studies on throat aurora reveal that the transient structures locally generated in the magnetosheath can frequently cause indentations on the subsolar magnetopause, trigger reconnection, result in a serial of responses in geospace, and thus will play important role on solar wind-magnetosphere coupling.



Dayside magnetospheric interactions inferred from dayside diffuse aurora and throat aurora

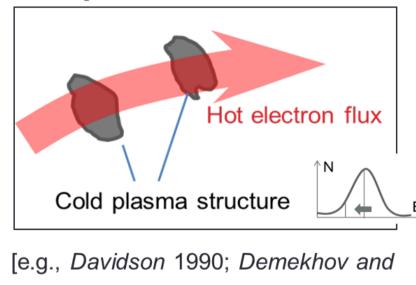
Introduction

- . Optical aurora can be classified into discrete and diffuse auroras. . Diffuse aurora mainly occur on the nightside. Occurrence of diffuse aurora on the dayside has been early noticed, but detailed studies on **Dayside Diffuse Aurora (DDA)** are rare. . We carried out a systematic study on DDA and classified them
- into unstructured and structured DDAs, which reflect important physical processes in the dayside outer magnetosphere.
- . During study on DDA, we defined a new auroral form, called Throat aurora.
- . We found that throat auroras correspond to localized magnetopause indentations and have high occurrence rate, so they are important for understanding solar wind-magnetosphere coupling.
- . Studies on throat aurora suggest that magnetosheath high-speed jets may frequently impact on the magnetopause and cause the
- magnetopause indentations by triggering reconnections.

Classification

YRS auroral observations An extensive survey of dayside diffuse aurora based on optical observations at yellow river station [Han et al., 2015] -Unstructured Classification: Patchy -Structured-

Explanations



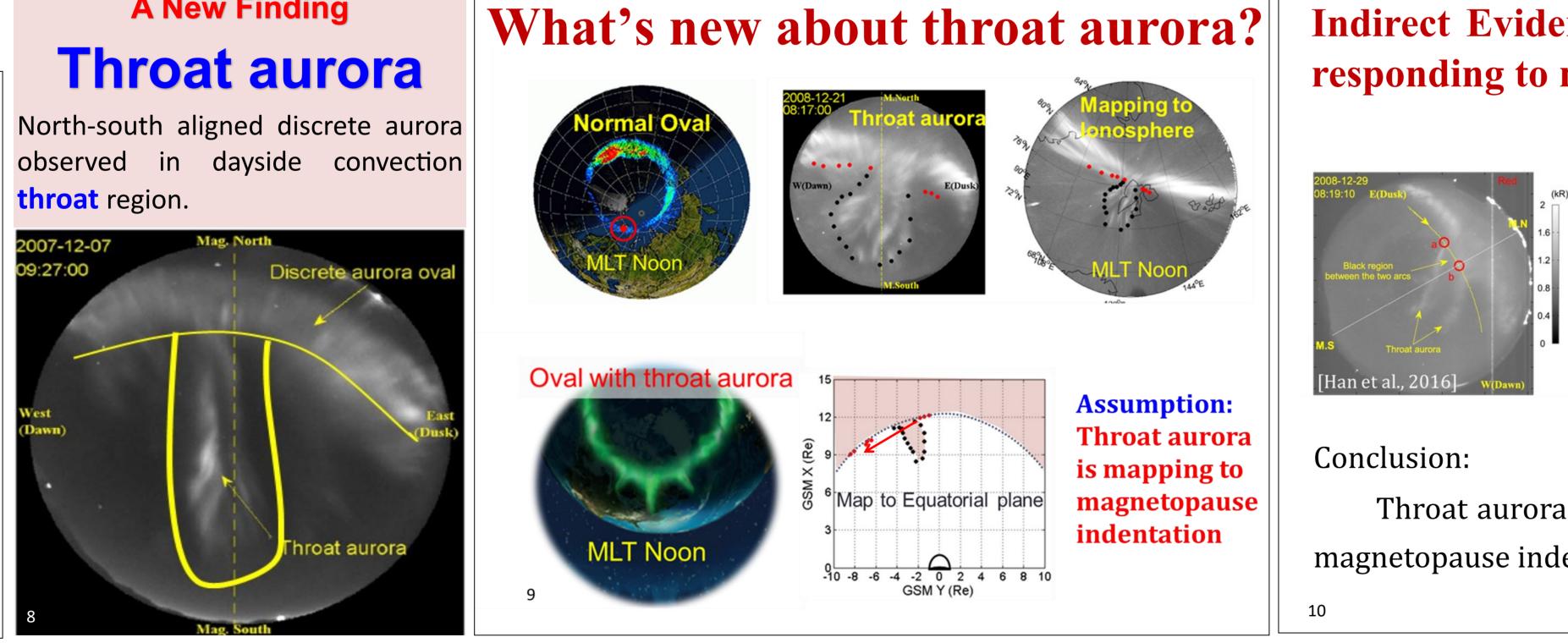
Trakhtengerts, 1994]: (1) Source particle: fast-drifting energetic electrons that provide the energy and/or

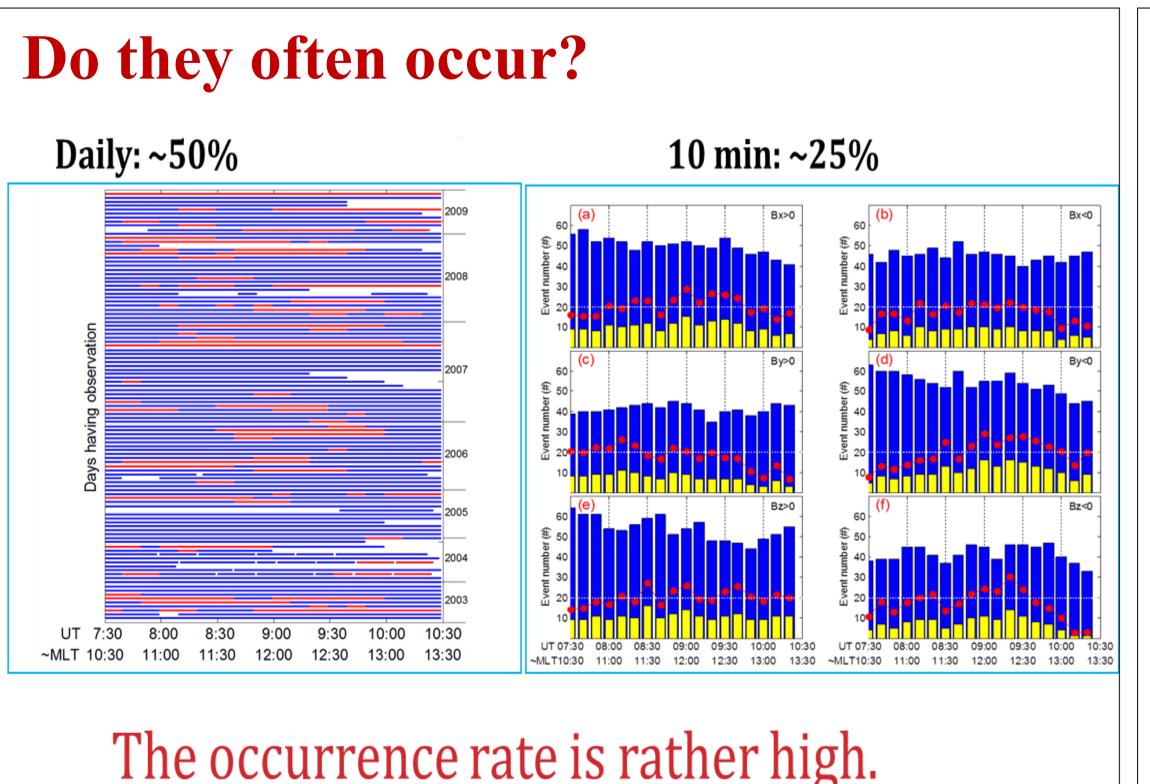
particle source of the precipitation (2) Cold plasma structure: flux tubes

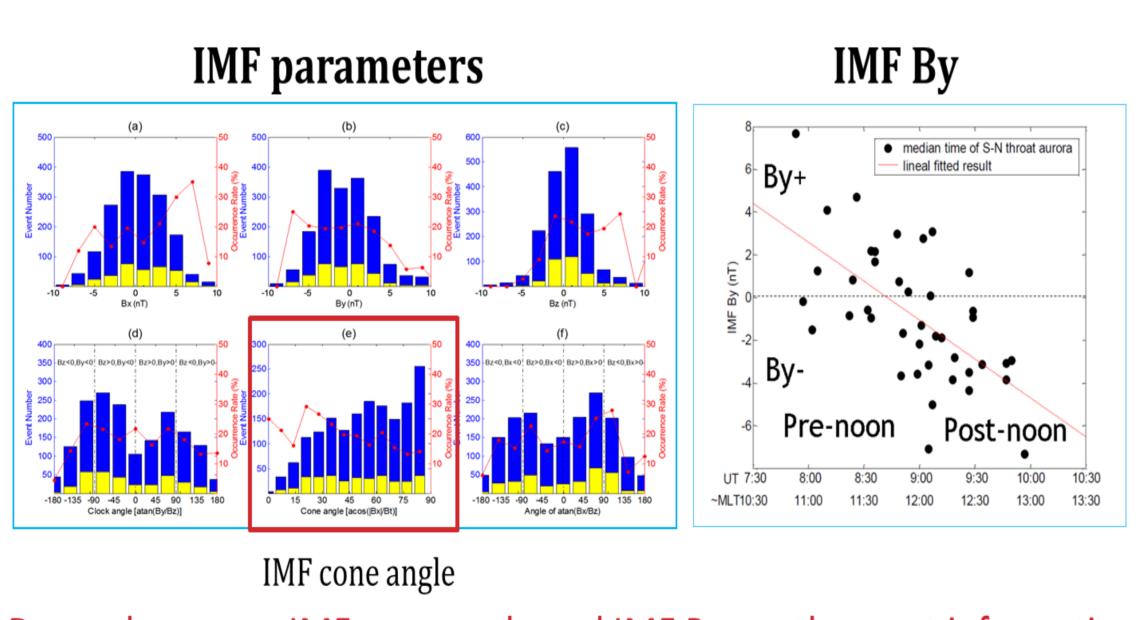
containing localized concentrations of low-energy plasma that controls the dimension and bulk motion of the patches (3) Wave: pitch-angle scattering via ELF/VLF waves (whistler-mode chorus and ECH waves)

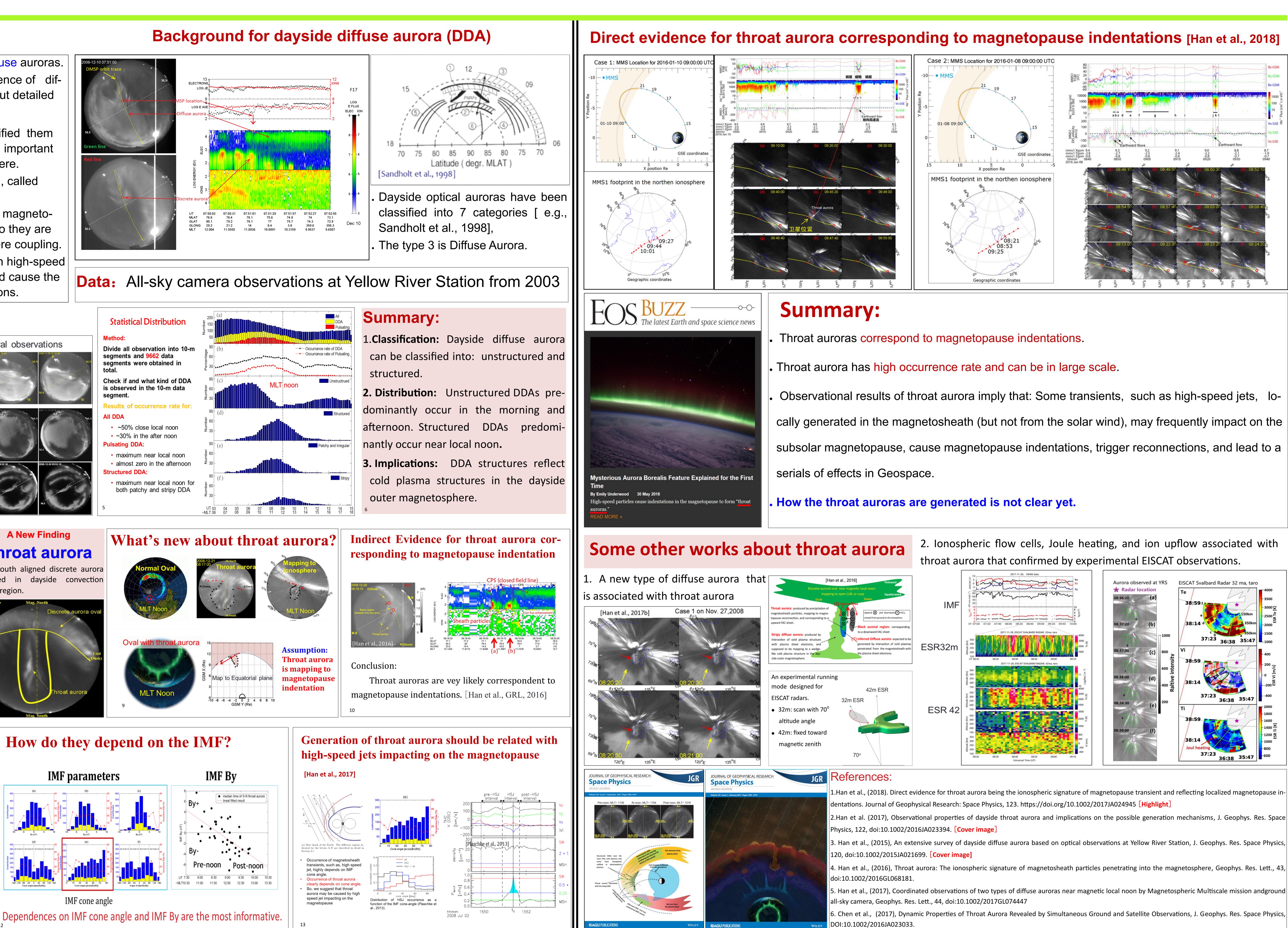
during the passing of the energetic electrons through the low-energy plasma blobs. old plasma: Enable more particles to be scattered into the loss cone

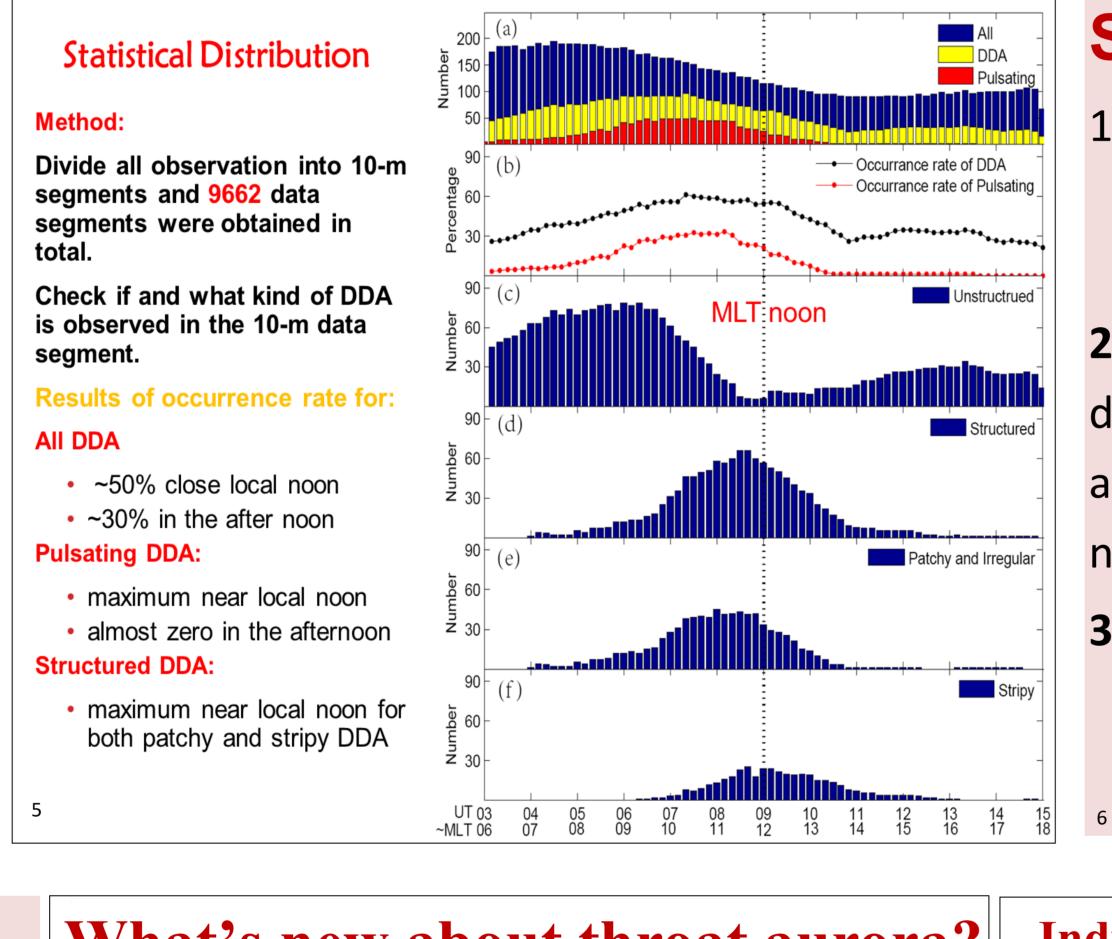
A New Finding

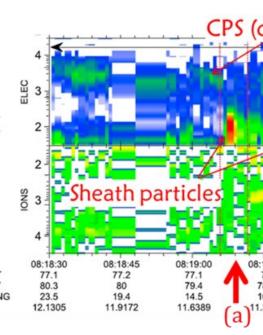


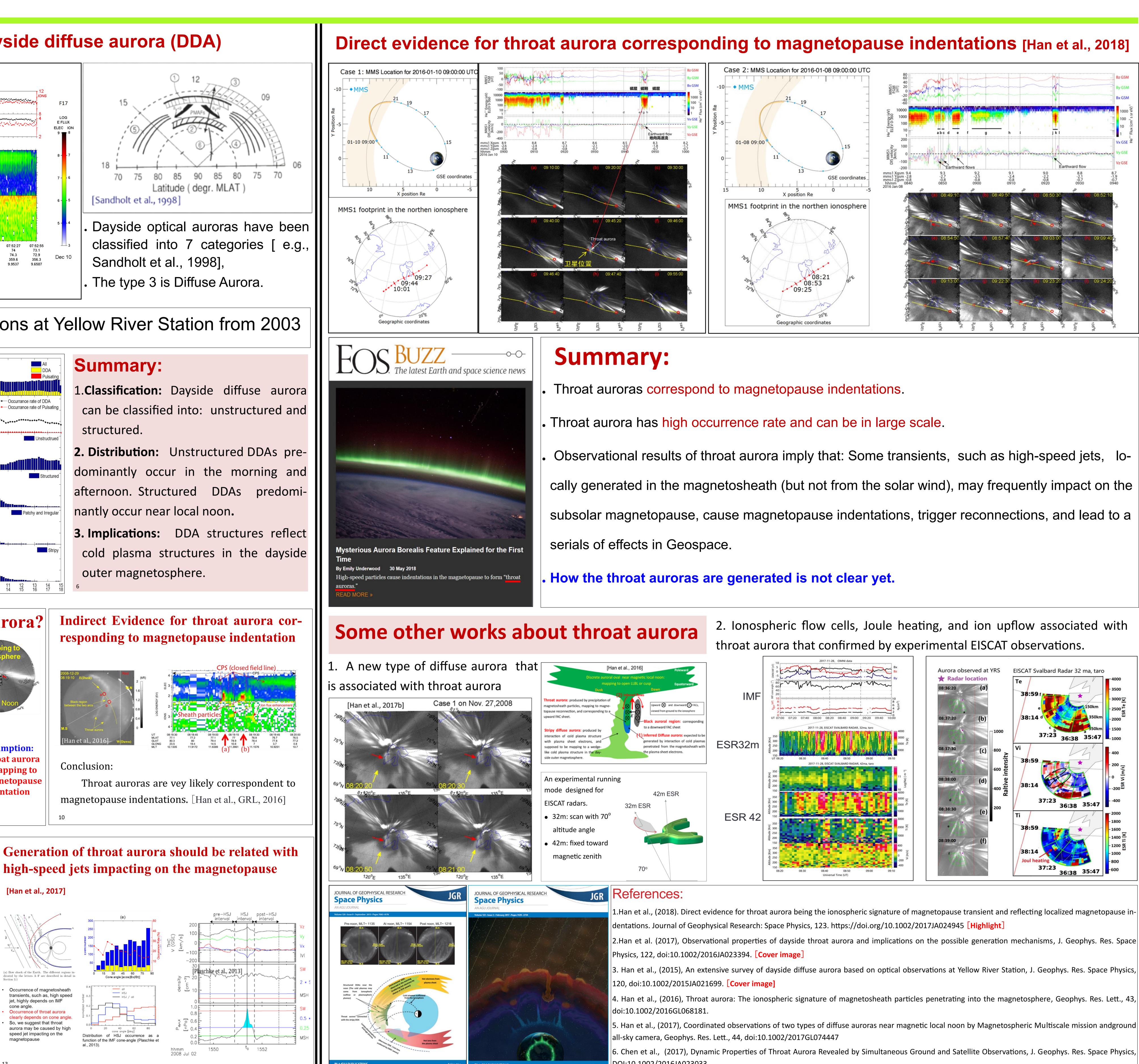












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