Observation of subauroral ionospheric flows associated with SAR arcs during the 4 Nov 2021 geomagnetic storm event SuperDARN HOPレーダーによる2021年11月の磁気嵐時に発生したSAR arcに関連した電離圏プラズマフローの観測

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Stable Auroral Red (SAR) arc

- Sub-auroral stable red arc (no green line accompanied)
- Mainly during the recovery phase of geomagnetic storms
- Considered to be associated with the overlapping of ring current / plasmaspheric plasmas
- Its relation with the electric field is not clear, although some relations were reported

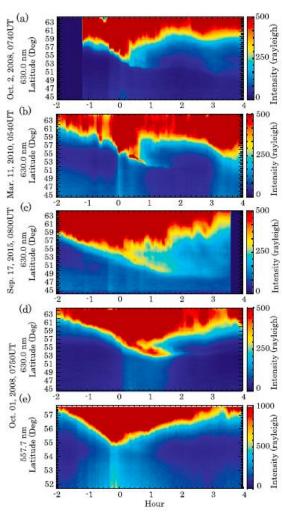


Figure 1. Example keograms showing stable auroral red arc detachment from the main auroral oval at high latitudes. They were measured at 630.0 nm on (a) 2 October 2008, (b) 11 March 2010, (c) 17 September 2015, and (d) 1 October 2008. In (e), a keogram measured at 557.7 nm on 1 October 2008 is shown. The vertical axis is shown in geographic latitudes. The geomagnetic latitudes are ~ +6° of geographic latitudes.

Takagi et al. (2018, GRL)

Rees and Roble (1975, RG)

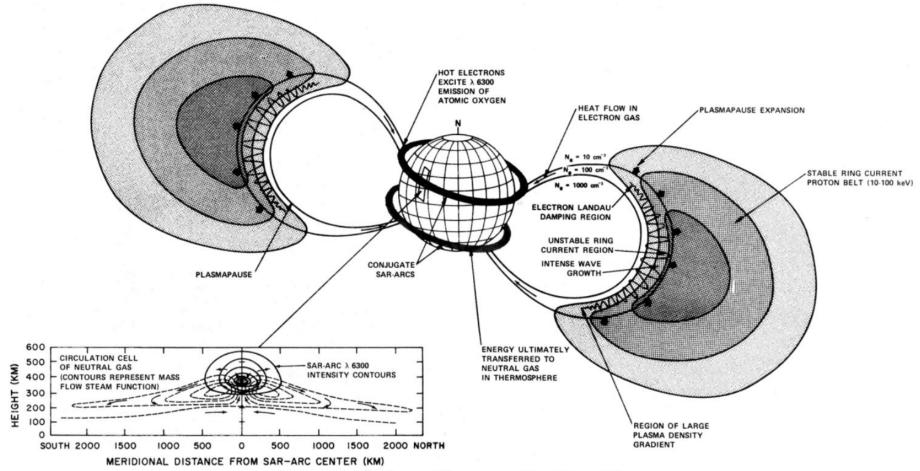


Fig. 43. Schematic diagram of the processes acting within an SAR arc.

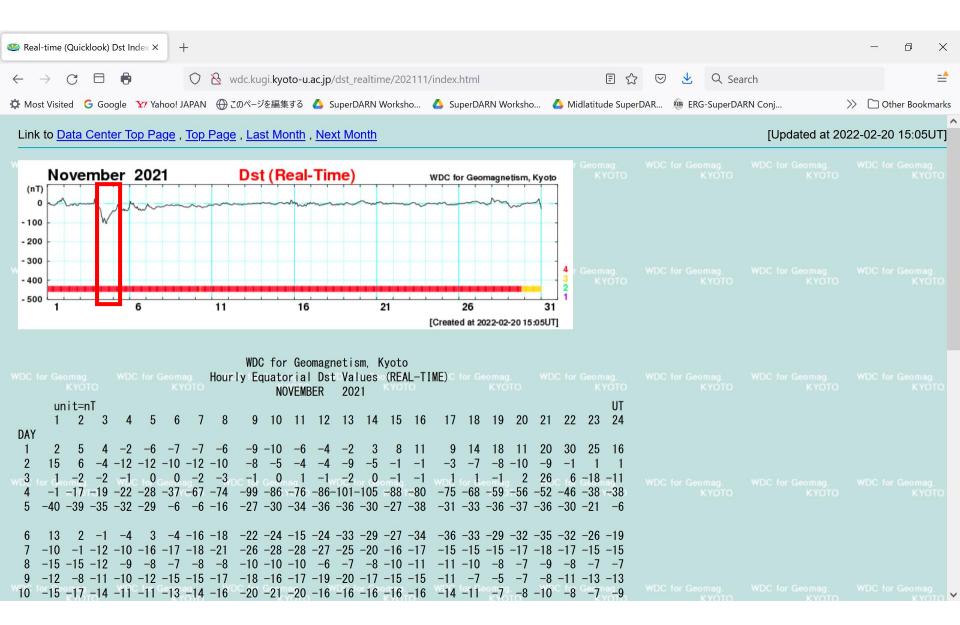
SAR arc: interactions between the ring current protons and plasmapause particles

- What is the role of the electric field?

ISEE website news on SAR arc



Real-time Dst index (Nov 2021)



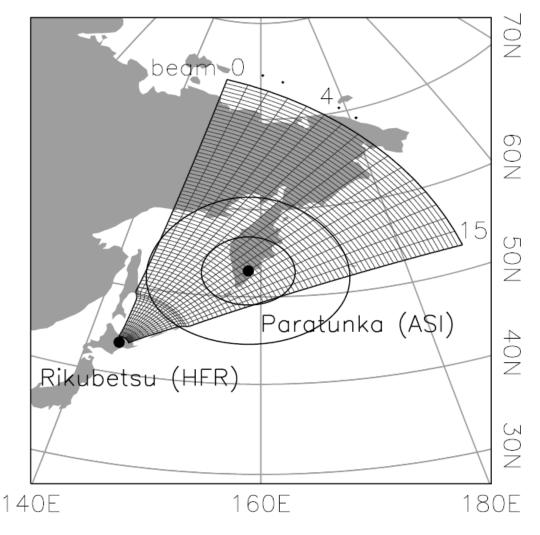


Figure 1. Map showing the fields of view (FOVs) of the airglow imager at Paratunka and the HF radar at Rikubetsu. The radar beam sequentially scans beams 0 to 15 (approximately from north to northeast). The two circles represent the FOVs of the all-sky imager at a 630-nm airglow height of 250 km for the zenith angles of 60° (inner) and 75° (outer).

Suzuki et al. (2009, JGR, nighttime MSTID study)

SUPERDARN PARAMETER PLOT

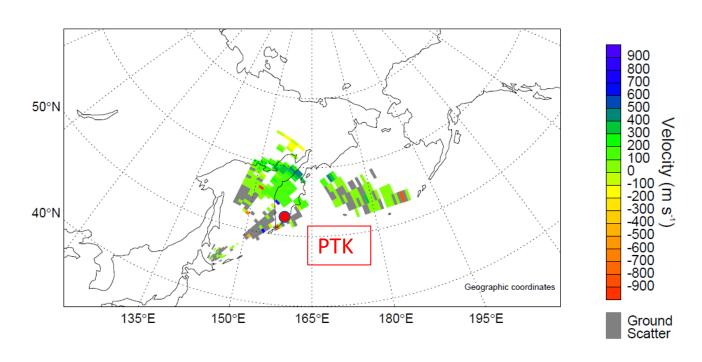
Hokkaido East: vel

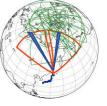
4 Nov 2021 (308)

fast normal (cw) scan mode (151)

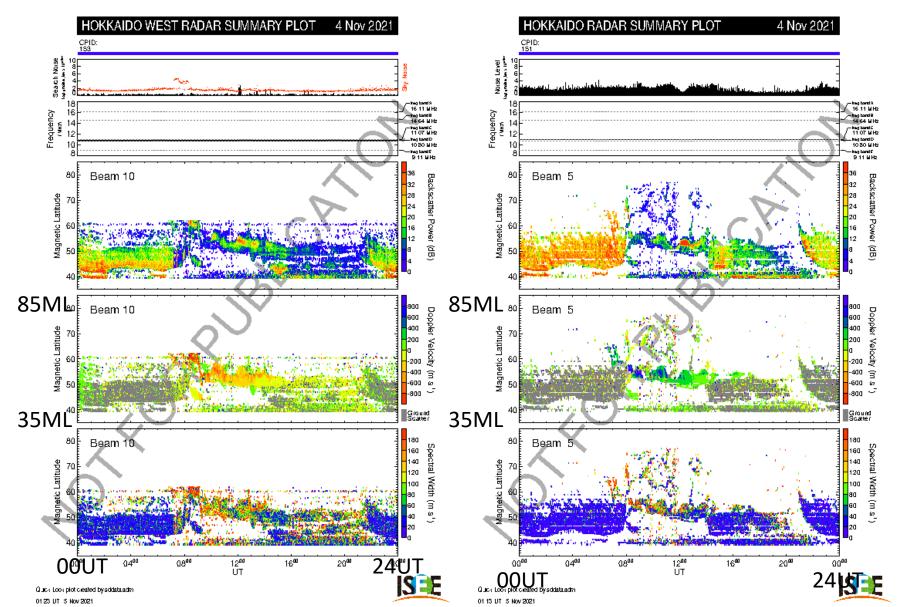
1359 00s (308)

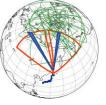
11.066 MHz



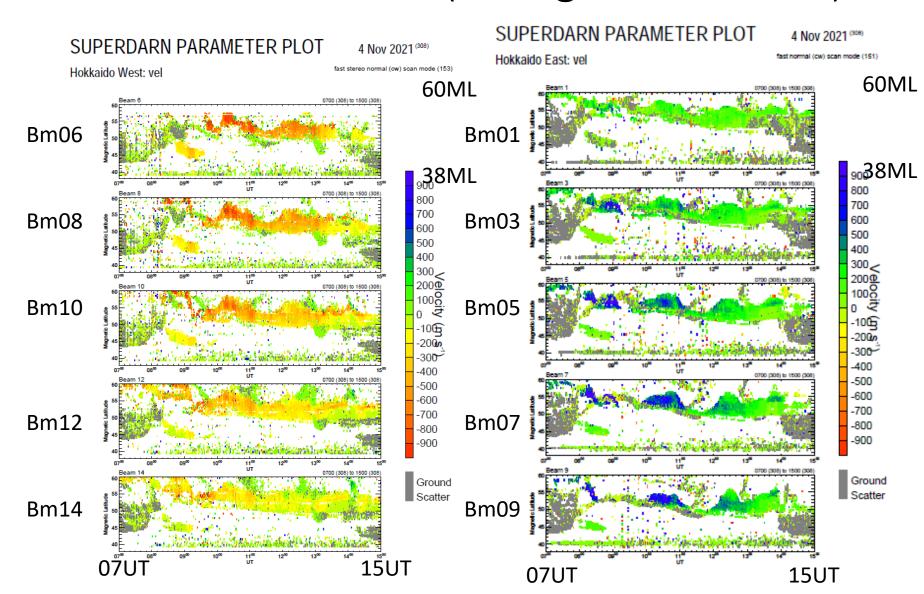


SD Hokkaido West /East quicklook plots on 4 Nov 2021 LT ~ UT+9h

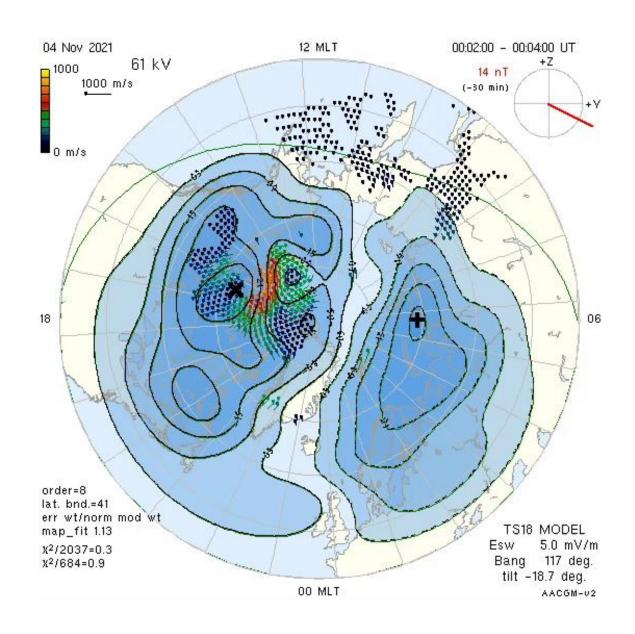




SD Hokkaido West /East quicklook plots on 4 Nov 2021 (enlarged time scale)



Global convection map movie on 04 Nov 2021



Conclusions

- The 4 Nov 2021 geomagnetic storm event provides a good opportunity to study the relation between the SAR arc and electric field (plasma drift) in detail.
- The SuperDARN Hokkaido East / West (HOP) radars observed the electric field enhancements and equatorward expansions in association with the SAR arc activities (intensification and equatorward expansion), indicating a close relationship between them.
- More detailed analysis (identification of the relative location between SAR arcs and flows) is in progress.
- Comparison with the satellite data (e.g., Arase) is also promising.