

Highly energetic electrons in the inner zone

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retour sur innovation



Who is right, who is wrong?

- Fennell, J.F. et al., Van Allen Probes show that the inner radiation zone contains no MeV electrons: ECT/MagEIS data, *Geophys. Res. Lett., doi:* 10.1002/2014GL062874, 2015
- Selesnick R.S., Measurement of inner radiation belt electrons with kinetic energy above 1 MeV, *J. Geophys. Res., doi: 10.1002/2015JA021387*, **2015**
- AE8 shows a high level of >1 MeV electrons in the inner zone

CNES R&D 2016 support



1st clue: NOAA-POES measurements



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Search of slot filling from all the SEM measurements: L=2, E>1.2MeV





1st clue: NOAA-POES measurements

NOAA-POES data consistent with AE8 in outer zone but not in the inner zone



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2nd clue: CRRES (1990-91) and SAMPEX measurements

Residual effects of Starfish experiments



Teague, M.J., N.J. Shofield, K.W. Chan, J.I. Vette, A study of inner zone electron data and their comparison with trapped radiation models, NASA Technical report NSSDX/WDC-A-R&S 79-06, 1979.

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Abel, B., R.M. Thorne, A.L. Vampola, Solar cycle behavior of trapped energetic electrons in Earth's inner radiation belt, J. Geophys. Res., vol 99-A10, pp. 19427-31, 1994.

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2nd clue: CRRES (1990-91) and SAMPEX measurements



CRRES before March 1991 event

Abel, B., R.M. Thorne, A.L. Vampola, Energetic electron precipitation from the inner zone, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *vol* 24-16, pp. 1983-6, 1997.

SAMPEX observations over years



Selesnick R.S., Measurement of inner radiation belt electrons with kinetic energy above 1 MeV, *J. Geophys. Res., doi: 10.1002/2015JA021387*, 2015.



2nd clue: CRRES (1990-91) and SAMPEX measurements

CRRES and **SAMPEX** measurements consistent together and with NOAA



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3rd clue: Salammbô

- Simplified radiation belt modelling: 2D (E,L) + time
 → make possible to simulate several solar cycles quickly
- Boundary condition L=8 (from **CNES R&D 2015**) : $J [MeV^{-1}cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}] = 4.3195.10^{10}exp^{-E[MeV]/0.002085}$
- Radial diffusion depends on Kp and L: $D_{LL}[s^{-1}] = 1.198. 10^{-14} exp^{1.0362Kp}L^{10.2}$
- Wave-particle interactions modelled using losses time constants (from CNES R&D 2011)
- Calculation performed between 1976 (beginning of solar cycle #21, with an empty magnetosphere) and 2016



3rd clue: Salammbô

E>100keV

- Electrons are accelerated only by radial diffusion
- The slot is induced by losses time constants
- The solar cycles are more or less observed

E>1MeV

- Electrons are accelerated by radial diffusion
- There is no outer belt as no energy diffusion included
- The solar cycles are more or less observed



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Solar minimums

E>1MeV electrons in the inner zone have a strong inertia. They increase only following intense events

> 1 MeV electrons simulated dynamics compared to time periods of measurements







3rd clue: Salammbô



Conclusion: Salammbô consistent with CRRES

Salammbô shows large variations in the inner zone electrons (3 orders of magnitude)



General conclusions

- High energy electrons are present in the inner zone
- They can vary at their maximum by several orders of magnitude
- They were nicely measured by CRRES and SAMPEX
- The increase observed in the NOAA 6 flux in 1982 can be explained by the combined effect of intense storms and Starfish residuals
- They are presently higher than claimed by RBSP
- In average, they are 10 times lower than as modelled in AE8
- A physical model as Salammbô is very powerful for understanding such measurements over solar cycle timescales

