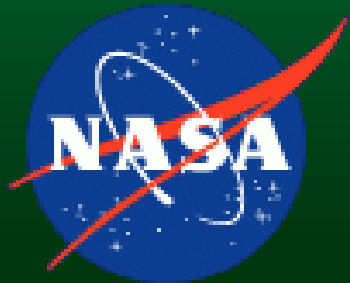


Interaction of electromagnetic ion cyclotron waves (EMIC) with the magnetosphere-ionosphere system

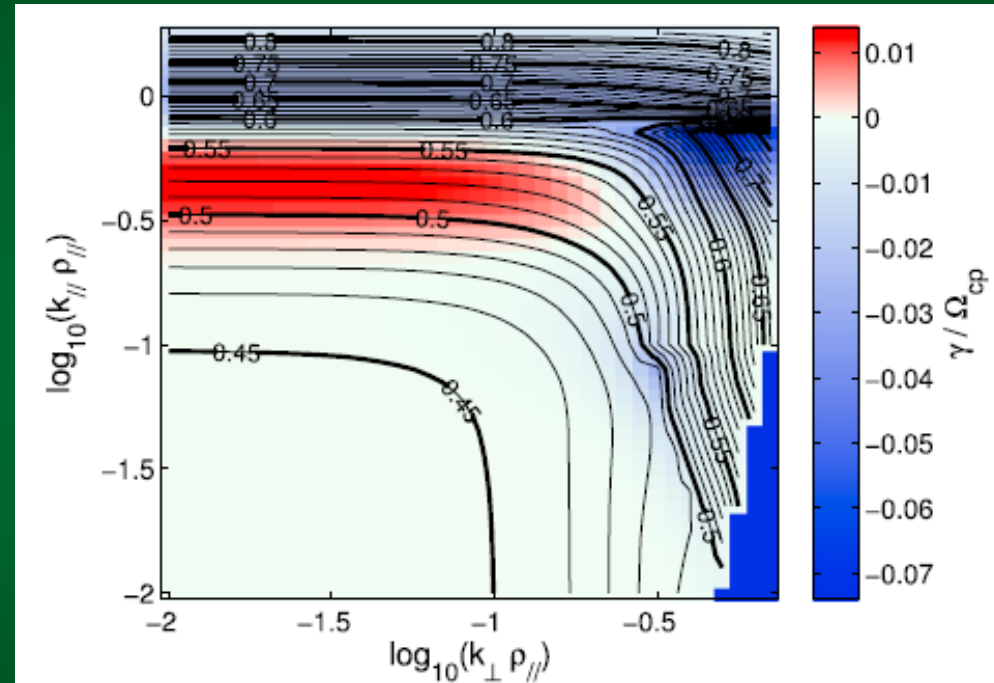
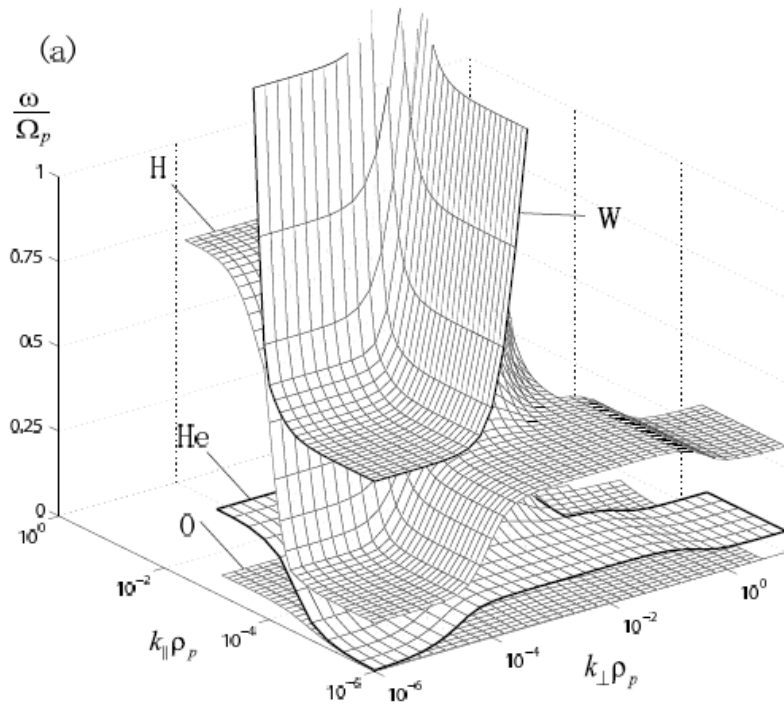
R. E. Denton



EMIC affected by the magnetosphere

- Driven by ring current anisotropy
 - although mode conversion is another generation mechanism
- Effects of cold plasma on instability
 - increased instability with cold protons (lowers resonant velocity)
 - decreased instability with addition of heavy ions for frequencies above gyrofrequency of ion (Mace et al., 2011)

Heavy ions and dispersion surfaces

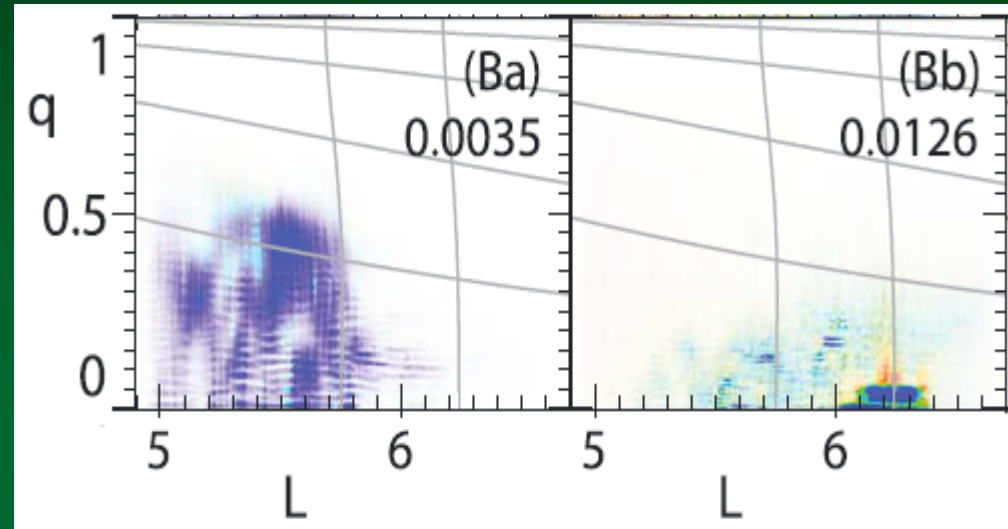


(Andre, 1985)

Denton et al. (JGR, 2014)

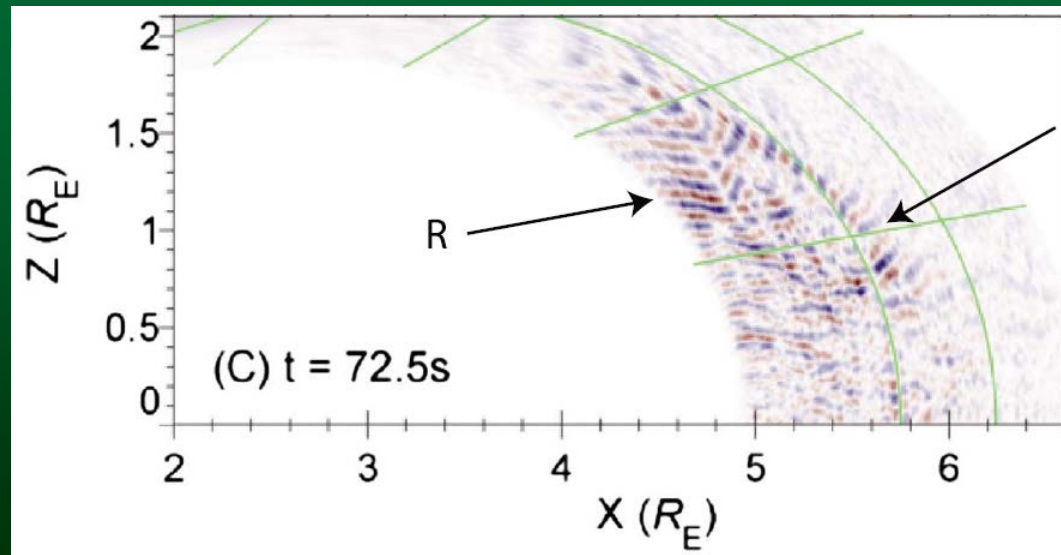
Effect of plasmopause

- He band waves strongest in plasmasphere
- H band waves much more likely in plasmatrough

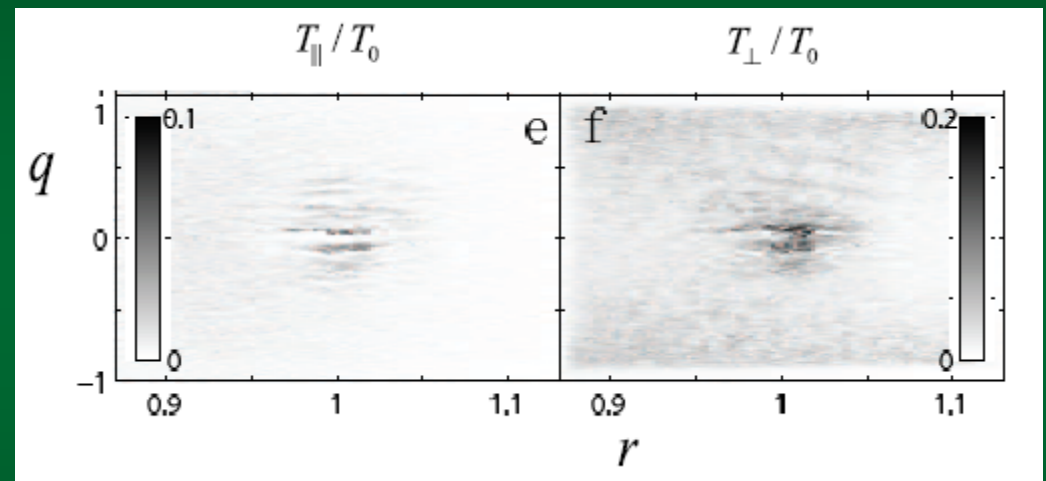
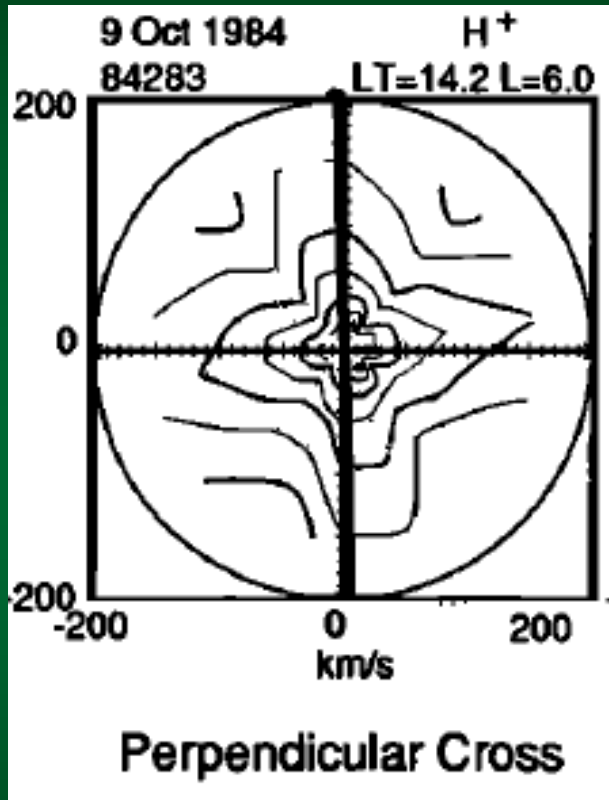


$$\frac{\bar{\omega}}{(1 - \bar{\omega})^2} \left(\sum_s \frac{\eta_s}{1 - \bar{m}_s \bar{\omega}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\beta_{\parallel h,e}}$$

- Plasmopause not a region of preferred growth – though it does guide the waves



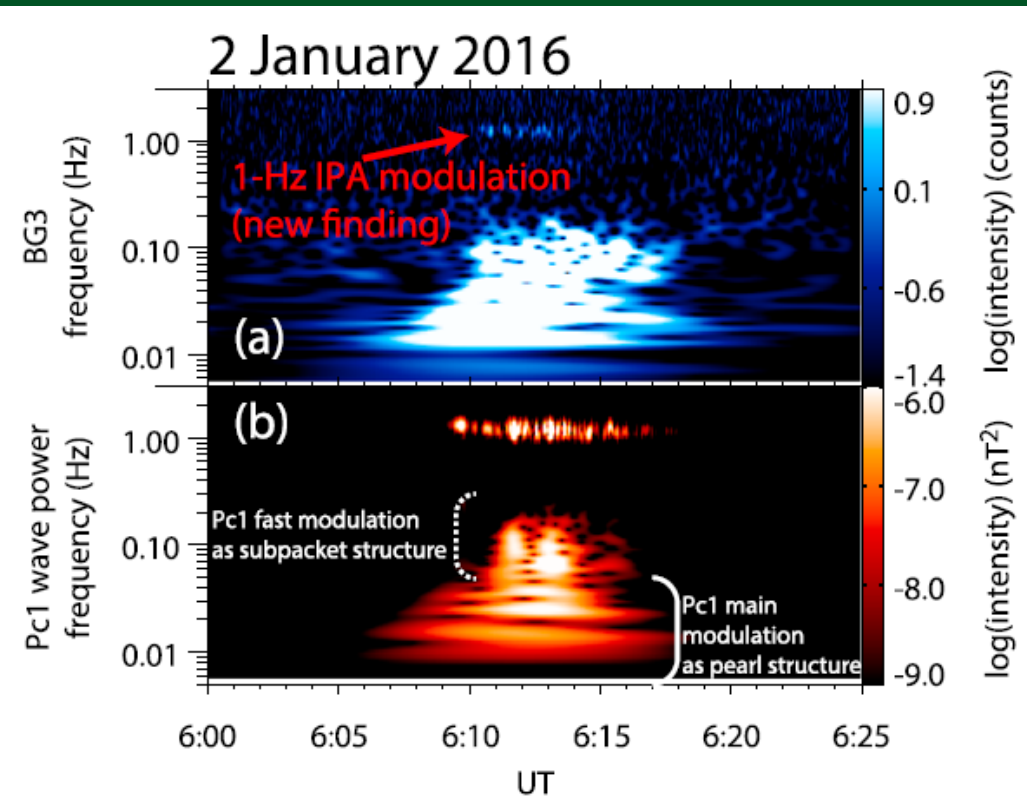
Off-equatorial heating of heavy ions



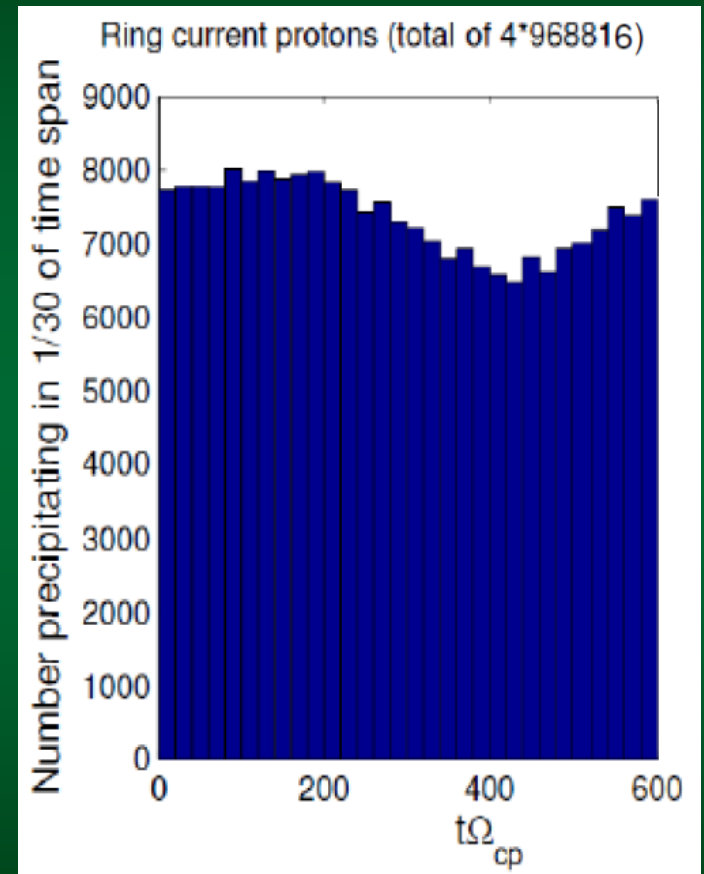
(Fuselier and
Anderson,
1996)

(Hu, thesis, 2010)

Proton Aurora



(Ozaki et al., 2018)



6% loss in 60 s

Extras

Dispersion Relation

$$\bar{k}_{\parallel}^2 = \bar{\omega} \left(\sum_s \frac{\eta_s}{1 - \bar{m}_s \bar{\omega}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1 - \bar{\omega}}{\bar{k}_{\parallel}} \right)^2 = \bar{v}_{\text{th}\parallel h}^2$$

$$\frac{\bar{\omega}}{(1 - \bar{\omega})^2} \left(\sum_s \frac{\eta_s}{1 - \bar{m}_s \bar{\omega}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\beta_{\parallel h, e}}$$