

# Study on the magnetospheric dynamics of AKR disappearance during magnetic storms

# Taeko Seki[1]; Akira Morioka[2]; Yoshizumi Miyoshi[3]; Fuminori Tsuchiya[1]; Hiroaki Misawa[4]; Takeshi Sakanoi[5]; Hiroshi Oya[6]; Hiroshi Matsumoto[7]; Kozo Hashimoto[7]; Toshifumi Mukai[8]; Kiyohumi Yumoto[9]; Tsutomu Nagatsuma[10]

[1] Planet. Plasma Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [2] Planet. Plasma and Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [3] STEL, Nagoya Univ.; [4] Planet. Plasma and Atmos. Res. Cent., Tohoku Univ.; [5] PPARC, Grad. School of Sci., Tohoku Univ.; [6] Space Commu. Fukui Univ.; [7] RASC, Kyoto Univ.; [8] ISAS/JAXA; [9] Space Environ. Res. Center, Kyushu Univ.; [10] CRL

It is well known that the AKR activity has a close correlation with substorm activities, especially with aurora activity and AE index. It is also known that magnetic storms are always accompanied by substorms, but there is only one previous study on storm-time AKR activity. We have discovered that AKEBONO and GEOTAIL satellites often observe the case in which AKR activity decreases suddenly in the initial and main phase compared to the pre-storm level.

The objective of this study is to know the cause of this AKR disappearance during magnetic storms and use it to understand storm-time magnetospheric dynamics.

A case study of an AKR disappearing event shows that the presence of field-aligned electric fields controls the AKR activity. Based on this result and Knight[1973]'s current-voltage relation, we proposed a scenario for AKR disappearance during magnetic storms. Data from LANL and WIND satellite observations supports the scenario and a picture of solar wind-magnetosphere interaction of AKR disappearing events is shown.