

## Enceladus 衛星起源水分子による電子ピッチ角散乱のテスト粒子シミュレーション Test-particle simulation of electron pitch angle scattering into the Saturn's atmosphere by neutral H<sub>2</sub>O from Enceladus

田所 裕康<sup>1\*</sup>, 加藤 雄人<sup>2</sup>

Hiroyasu Tadokoro<sup>1\*</sup>, Yuto Katoh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 東京工科大学, <sup>2</sup> 東北大学大学院理学研究科地球物理学専攻

<sup>1</sup>Tokyo University of Technology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Geophysics, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University

Cassini observations revealed that Saturn's moon Enceladus (3.95R<sub>s</sub>) ejects neutral H<sub>2</sub>O from its southern pole with temporal variability [e.g., Hansen et al., 2006]. This volcanic activity, so-called 'plumes', leads to the electromagnetic coupling between Saturn's ionosphere and plasmas around Enceladus. The coupling causes auroral activities around the footprint of Enceladus [Pryor et al., 2011]. They discovered Enceladus footprint aurora with temporal variability and reported that observed field aligned fluxes of electrons and ions are sufficient to brighten the footprint aurora observed by EUV onboard Cassini. They interpreted that the variability of auroral brightness reflects variations of plume activities. In contrast, an electron precipitation into the atmosphere through pitch-angle scattering also causes auroral emissions. The dominant physical process controlling the activity of the footprint aurora is still controversial.

In the present study, for the quantitative evaluation of auroral emissions caused by the pitch-angle scattering through elastic collisions between magnetospheric electrons and H<sub>2</sub>O particles, we have developed a spatially one dimensional test-particle simulation code with monoenergetic electron along a dipole magnetic field at Enceladus ( $L = 3.95$ ). We assume that the initial velocity distribution of energetic electrons at the magnetic equator forms a velocity distribution with a loss-cone. It is assumed that the cross sections of elastic collisions are Born-dipole approximation [Khakoo et al., 2008]. An interaction between an electron and a background neutral cloud is solved by the Monte-Carlo method using the differential cross sections of elastic collisions for H<sub>2</sub>O. We show a preliminary result of the variability of precipitating electrons with several hundred eV to several keV and estimation of the expected brightness of auroral emissions.

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