

Near-Earth magnetotail and auroral arc development associated with substorm onset: A new interpretation of substorm triggering

*Yukinaga Miyashita¹, Yasutaka Hiraki², Vassilis Angelopoulos³, Akimasa Ieda¹, Shinobu Machida¹

1.Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University, 2.Department of Communication Engineering and Informatics, University of Electro-Communications, 3.Department of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles

Using data from Time History of Events and Macroscale Interactions during Substorms (THEMIS) spacecraft and ground-based observatories at high temporal and spatial resolutions, we studied the time sequence of near-Earth magnetotail and auroral arc development associated with a substorm onset. We discuss four steps of auroral development, auroral fading, initial brightening of an auroral onset arc, enhancement of the arc's wave-like structure, and poleward expansion, and link them to magnetotail changes. A case study shows that near-Earth magnetic reconnection began at $X \sim -17$ Re at least ~ 1 min before auroral fading and ~ 3 min before initial auroral brightening. Large-scale ionospheric convection was also enhanced just before auroral fading and before initial auroral brightening. Then low-frequency waves were amplified in the plasma sheet at $X \sim -10$ Re, with the pressure increase likely due to arrival of an earthward flow from the near-Earth reconnection site ~ 4 min after initial auroral brightening and ~ 50 s before enhancement of the wave-like auroral structure. Dipolarization began ~ 7 min after initial auroral brightening and ~ 30 s before auroral poleward expansion. On the basis of these observations, we suggest that near-Earth magnetic reconnection plays two roles in substorm triggering. First, it generates a fast earthward flow and Alfvén waves. When the Alfvén waves, which propagate much faster than the fast flow, reach the ionosphere, large-scale ionospheric convection is enhanced, leading to auroral fading, initial brightening, and gradual growth of the wave-like auroral structure. Second, when the reconnection-initiated fast flow reaches the near-Earth magnetotail, it promotes rapid growth of an instability, such as a ballooning instability, and the wave-like auroral structure is further enhanced. When the instability has grown sufficiently, dipolarization and auroral poleward expansion are initiated.

Keywords: substorm, auroral arc, auroral breakup, magnetotail, magnetic reconnection, substorm triggering