

Effects of asymmetric plasmasphere on MHD waves in a three-dimensional dipolar magnetosphere

Sang-II Roh¹, Dong-Hun Lee¹, R. E. Denton², K. Takahashi³, J. Goldstein⁴, A. Keiling⁵, R. A. King⁶, K. Yumoto⁷

¹Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Kyung Hee University, Yongin, Kyunggi, Korea

²Department of Physics and Astronomy, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA

³Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, Laurel, Maryland, USA

⁴Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rice University, Texas, USA

⁵School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

⁶Department of Planetary Sciences Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, The University of Arizona 1629 E. University Blvd, Tucson, AZ 85721-0092

⁷Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

The plasmaspheric region shows relatively strong longitudinal asymmetry in the sense that the location of the plasmopause and the density distribution significantly vary with respect to local time, and this asymmetry effect has been neglected in previous magnetospheric ULF wave studies. In this study, we numerically examine the MHD wave properties of field line resonances (FLRs) and Pi2 pulsations when the inner magnetosphere is assumed to be asymmetric. We use the dipole magnetic field model, but our density model is based on observational data from the IMAGE satellite. We assume an impulsive input in the magnetotail, which can be associated with a substorm onset. Our results suggest that local FLRs appear in both the radial and azimuthal oscillations owing to the asymmetry. Plasmaspheric Pi2 signals appear in the compressional component, but they are more strongly affected by ambient plasmaspheric structure than the FLRs. We compare our results with the observational data of Pi2 events.