

# Direct Observation of Electron Distributions inside Millisecond Duration Electron Holes

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Despite the importance of millisecond duration spatial structures [chorus wave nonlinearity or time domain structures (TDS)] to plasma dynamics, there have been no direct observations of the generation and interaction of these waves and TDS with electrons at the millisecond timescale required for their understanding. Through superposition of 0.195 ms Magnetospheric Multiscale Satellite electron measurements inside 37 superposed, millisecond duration electron holes, the first observations of electron spectra and pitch angle distributions on a submillisecond timescale have been obtained. They show that keV electrons inside the superposed electron hole are accelerated by several hundred volts and that the spectrum of electrons inside the electron hole contain several maxima and minima that are explained by a model of electron energy changes on entering the holes. We report the first observation of trapped electrons inside the TDS, in accordance with the theoretical requirement that such electrons must be present in order to form the phase space holes. Mechanisms of electron acceleration by electron holes (through perpendicular energy gain as the TDS moves into a converging magnetic field) and scattering (due to the perpendicular electric field) are discussed.

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**Introduction.**—On September 27, 2016 at 01:19:37 UT, the four Magnetospheric Multiscale Satellite (MMS) spacecraft were separated by about 6 km in the dusk magnetosphere at Geocentric Solar Ecliptic Coordinates  $(-2.5, 10.0, 0.6)$  Earth radii when an injection of enhanced flowing plasma accompanied by a strong field-aligned current and low frequency electrostatic turbulence occurred. The magnetic field was 64 nT, the density was  $0.15 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , the electron temperature was 1000 eV, and the field-aligned current was about  $0.05 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ . The turbulence consisted of bipolar parallel electric field structures,  $\sim 20$  of which in 150 ms are the subject of this Letter. These structures moved at about 10 000 km/s (a fraction of the electron thermal speed), and they contained diverging parallel electric fields and positive peak electrostatic potentials with little or no net parallel potential. These properties allow the structures to be identified as electron phase space holes. Their existence is due to phase space density deficits of electrons trapped within the bipolar electric field [1]. They were likely formed in a nonlinear stage of an electron streaming beam instability [2,3] because the electron phase space density had a plateau in the corresponding energy range.

Wave-particle interactions, such as those occurring with these millisecond time domain structures, are responsible for electron heating and acceleration in magnetospheres, solar winds, and astrophysics. For example, the cyclotron resonance of  $\sim 1$  kHz chorus waves is related to pulsating auroras [4], microbursts [5], and electron acceleration to relativistic energies in Earth's radiation belts [6]. Time

domain structures (electron holes, double layers, electron acoustic solitons, ion acoustic solitons, the Landau resonance of nonlinear chorus waves, etc.) appear in enormous quantities in Earth's radiation belts [7], in the solar wind [8], in the bow shock [9], at reconnection sites [10], and at other planets [11]. They are involved in electron thermalization at shocks [12], electron acceleration in pulsating auroras [13], electron heating and acceleration in the radiation belts [14–18], and electron acceleration to relativistic energies [19,20]. They have also been generated in laboratory plasmas [21].

Theoretical mechanisms for generation of chorus waves and time domain structures (TDS) and their electron scattering, heating, and acceleration are well documented in the literature [22–46].

Despite this extensive work and the importance of these millisecond structures to plasma dynamics, there have been no direct observations of the generation and interaction of these waves and TDS with plasma electrons at the required millisecond timescale. Because the MMS mission measures electrons every 0.195 ms, its data can yield information on electron distributions in the millisecond durations of TDS structures such as those on September 27, 2016. We have examined the electrons inside these streams of electron holes to find that both expected and unexpected features of the electron distributions occur on this short timescale.

**Data processing and analysis.**—MMS measures electrons at a single energy, 16 polar angles and 8 azimuthal angles every 0.195 ms [47]. In successive 0.195 ms intervals, the measured energy is stepped such that a

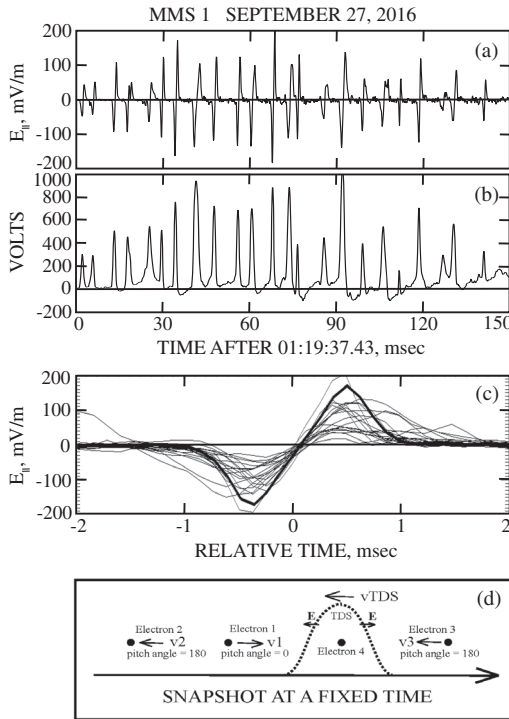


FIG. 1. (a) A stream of electron holes observed on MMS1 during a period of about 150 ms. The integrated potential is presented in (b), while the superposition of the electron holes is illustrated in (c). A snapshot at a fixed time of the superposed electron hole potential and specific electrons is described in (d).

complete 32 point energy distribution is measured every 7.5 ms. However, 7.5 ms is long compared to the less-than-1-ms duration of a single cycle of a chorus wave or the duration of a typical TDS. Thus, to observe a full energy spectrum in less than 1 ms, such 0.195 ms electron measurements from successive wave periods or successive TDS must be combined in a superposed epoch analysis. This superposition technique assumes that the electrons entering the different TDS are similar and interact with the TDS in similar manners even though the TDS have different amplitudes (see Fig. 1). That the entering electrons have not been affected by their interactions with previous TDS is shown in a later figure.

The data for doing the superposition are described in Fig. 1(a), which illustrates 150 ms of the parallel (to the background magnetic field) electric field measured on MMS1. The data rate for these measurements was 8192 samples/s. The same TDS structures were observed on the three other MMS spacecraft, which allowed measurement of their  $\sim 10\,000$  km/s speed antiparallel to the local quasistatic magnetic field direction. Their amplitudes varied from about 50 to 200 mV/m, and their integrated peak potentials illustrated in Fig. 1(b) were 200 to 1000 V, although their net potentials were small. These electron holes have parallel electric fields pointing in the negative magnetic field direction at their fronts and along the

magnetic field direction at their trailing edges. Figure 1(c) presents the superposition of these TDS, which is required to obtain measurements at all energies, as described above.

There are about 20 electron holes illustrated in Fig. 1, about ten of which had peak potentials greater than 500 V. The superposition of data from the four spacecraft included 37 electron holes with peak potentials greater than 500 V. Each millisecond electron hole covered electron data at four energies. Thus, 150 measurements were made inside the electron holes at 32 energies, giving an average of five measurements at each energy. Each such energy measurement included 128 different pitch angles. Thus, there are sufficient measurements at all energies and pitch angles inside the superposed electron hole to produce statistically significant results.

Electrons with different pitch angles and energies interact with the TDS in different ways, as illustrated in Fig. 1(d), which is a snapshot at a fixed time with the TDS potential moving to the left, antiparallel to the magnetic field. Also illustrated are four electrons that interact with the TDS in different ways. All electrons of type 1 having small pitch angles move opposite to the TDS, so they enter the TDS and are accelerated by its electric fields. Electrons 2, at large pitch angles, can only interact with the TDS if their speed is less than that of the TDS. Electrons of type 3 interact with the TDS only if their speeds are greater than that of the TDS. Electrons of type 4 are trapped inside the TDS parallel electric fields at its boundaries. The results of these interactions of the various types of electrons with the TDS are illustrated in the following plots.

Figure 2 presents energy spectra produced from this data set (electrons with energies below 100 eV are not included because of spurious signatures at low energies from the photoelectric effect, scattering in and near the detector aperture, etc.) Each spectrum is composed from 2049 individual measurements. Figure 2(a) shows spectra of  $150^{\circ}$ – $180^{\circ}$  pitch angle electrons outside and inside the TDS, where inside is defined as being within  $\pm 0.25$  ms of the center of the superposed TDS (which is the width in time between the peaks of the TDS of Fig. 1) and outside means the average of the data during the 1 ms before and after the TDS. Figure 2(a) shows that  $150^{\circ}$ – $180^{\circ}$  electrons exhibit a plateau outside of the TDS in the energy range of 100 eV–2 keV. This indicates that the TDS are likely produced by a beam instability, and the plateau energy range is in agreement with the estimated TDS velocities. Inside the TDS, electrons in the same energy range exhibit a deficit of the phase space density. This deficit is strictly required for electron holes to exist according to theory [1], and Fig. 2(a) presents the first experimental evidence in the literature for this prediction of the theory.

Figure 2(b) presents the same data for  $0^{\circ}$ – $30^{\circ}$  pitch angle electrons. For both these large and small pitch angle ranges, electrons with energies above a few keV were accelerated as they moved inside the TDS structure. (It is noted that

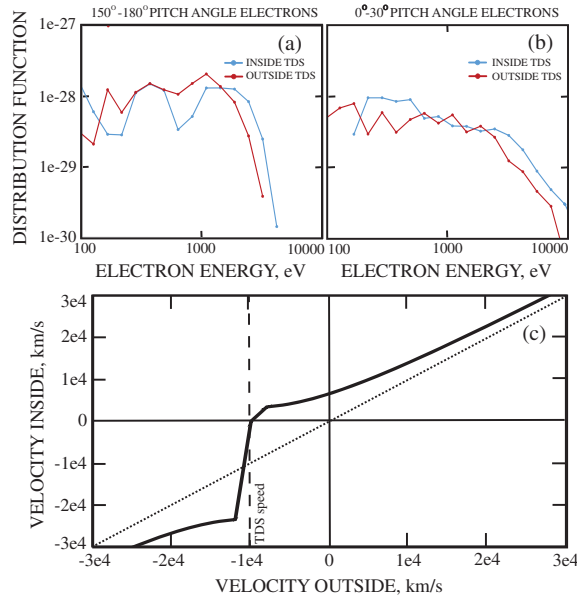


FIG. 2. Spectra of large (a) and small (b) pitch angle electrons outside and inside the superposed electron hole. Panel (c) presents the electron parallel velocity inside the TDS as a function of its velocity outside the TDS for a model in which the TDS speed is  $-10\,000$  km/s and its peak potential is 500 V.

they were also decelerated by a similar amount on exiting the TDS, so the outside spectra on either side of the TDS were essentially identical).

The  $0^\circ$ – $30^\circ$  electrons traveled in the direction opposite to that of the TDS, so they had a head-on collision. To compute the electron energy gain in a model of this collision, the interaction is viewed in the frame of the TDS, in which the electrons saw a static accelerating potential of 500 V. Thus, they gained 500 eV of energy in this frame, which, when transformed back to the spacecraft frame, is an average energy gain of 310 eV for  $1000$ – $10\,000$  eV electrons. This estimate compares with the observed 400 eV gain. Given the wide spread in the individual TDS peak potentials displayed in Fig. 1(b), this is a satisfactory agreement.

The  $150^\circ$ – $180^\circ$  electrons have a different interaction because they traveled in the same direction as the TDS. If their speed was greater than that of the TDS, they overtook the TDS and were accelerated by its attractive potential inside the TDS. Electrons with energies greater than 200 eV had such speeds and their energy gain inside the TDS computed as described for the  $20^\circ$  electrons averaged 540 eV. This compares with the observed average energization of 480 eV. It is noted that this discussion concerns comparisons of spectra inside and outside the TDS and that before and after the TDS, the electron spectra were unchanged.

A model calculation of the electron parallel velocity inside a TDS as a function of its parallel velocity outside the TDS is given in Fig. 2(c) for the case of the TDS moving at

$-10\,000$  km/s with a 500 V peak potential. As discussed above and observed in the data, the model of Fig. 2(c) shows acceleration of keV electrons traveling in both directions. It also shows a special behavior for an outside electron moving at a speed near that of the TDS [the dashed vertical line in Fig. 2(c)]. An outside electron with a speed slightly more negative than the TDS speed and overtaking the TDS has a speed inside the TDS that is more than a factor of 2 larger in magnitude. Thus, there should be fewer electrons at  $150^\circ$ – $180^\circ$  with energies somewhat above a few hundred eV (the energy associated with the TDS speed) than elsewhere in the electron spectrum. This explains the observed minimum between about 400 and 1000 eV in Fig. 2(a).

The Fig. 2(b) 200–500 eV maximum in the electron distribution inside the TDS relative to that outside and the minimum at somewhat smaller energies in Fig. 2(a) are also explained in the model of Fig. 2(c) as follows. In this model, an outside electron with a negative parallel velocity between zero and the TDS speed becomes a positive velocity electron inside the TDS. Thus, it is removed from the  $150^\circ$ – $180^\circ$  spectrum and added to the  $0^\circ$ – $30^\circ$  spectrum. In this way, the spectra and their variations in Fig. 2 are well understood in terms of a model of the process that they undergo.

The data set consisting of 59 263 counter outputs provides further insights into electron interactions with the TDS in the Fig. 3 plot of the “count rate” around the TDS as a function of the electron parallel velocity. This count rate is obtained from a plot of the phase space density in the parallel-perpendicular velocity plane by integrating (actually summing) over the perpendicular velocity. This makes the count rate proportional to the phase space density times the energy times the square of the sine of the pitch angle. The egg-shaped structure in Fig. 3 centered at the TDS speed of about  $-10\,000$  km/s and bounded in height by the 500 V TDS potential and in width by the  $\pm 1$  ms duration of the TDS defines the region within which all electrons are trapped inside the TDS parallel electric field. This is because all passing electrons are accelerated by the TDS, as seen in the figure, to have parallel velocities outside this egg-shaped region. It is noted that the parallel

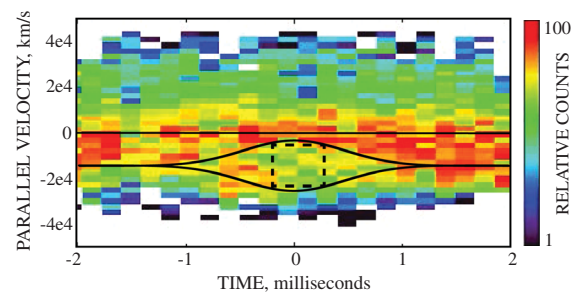


FIG. 3. The 56–5471 eV electron velocity distribution in space around the superposed TDS.



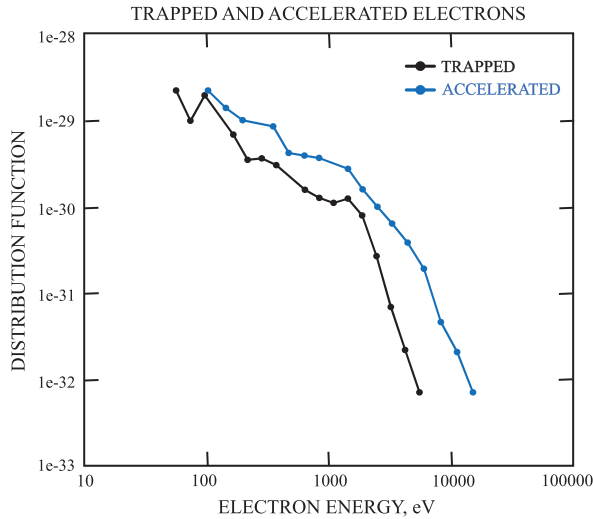


FIG. 4. Distribution functions of electrons trapped in the electron hole.

electron distributions at the beginning and end of the 4 ms interval in Fig. 3 are similar, which suggests that the electrons in the TDS of interest were not influenced by interactions with earlier TDS.

The phase space density of the trapped electrons inside the small dashed rectangle of Fig. 3 is plotted in Fig. 4. There is no upper limit on the trapped electron energy because very energetic electrons with near  $90^\circ$  pitch angles can satisfy the parallel velocity requirements to become trapped. If the electrons trapped in the observed electron holes were to remain trapped as the structure moved from the equator to  $30^\circ$  latitude, the flux of several keV electrons conserving the first adiabatic invariant, would increase by orders of magnitude as the magnitude of the magnetic field increased by a factor of about 3. Such accelerated electrons are also plotted in Fig. 4. This is a powerful acceleration mechanism.

**Discussion.**—Through data analyses and modeling of electron distributions inside and outside of a superposed electron hole, the properties of electrons passing through or trapped by the electron hole have been measured on a submillisecond timescale. The distribution function of trapped electrons has been measured for the first time, and spectral structures in both the large and small pitch angle data have been understood in terms of a model of electron acceleration by a 10 000 km/s, 500 V peak potential electron hole. Because these results show the validity of the approach of superposing data from many millisecond structures to obtain full energy coverage and adequate counting statistics, much additional work remains to be done. For example, because electrons may be scattered or accelerated by the perpendicular electric fields in the TDS, it would be interesting to compare electron properties for TDS having important perpendicular electric fields with those having small perpendicular fields. Work such as this is planned for the future.

This Letter has not discussed the growth of TDS or the effect of the observed electrons on the TDS structure and lifetime. While these are crucial questions that must be analyzed in order to understand these wave-particle interactions, such questions are beyond the scope of this work.

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