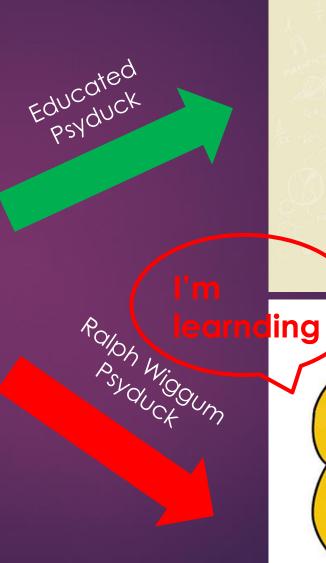
Magnetospherelonosphere Coupling

ANTHONY SAIKIN GEM SUMMER WORKSHOP STUDENT TUTORIAL 19 JUNE 2016

### Outline

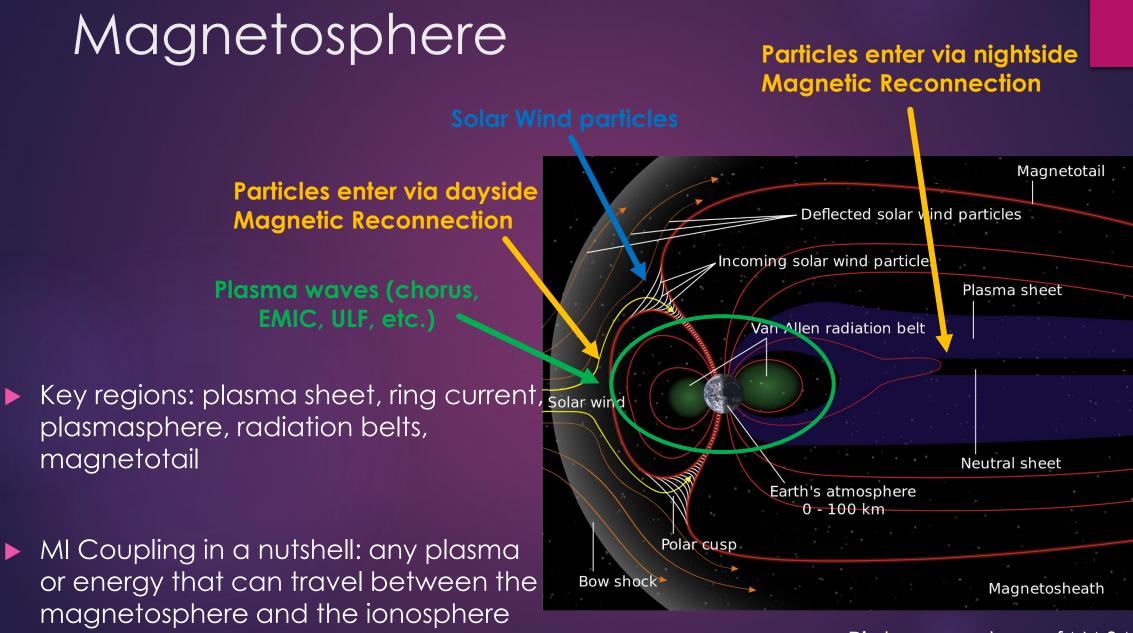
Magnetosphere (1 slide)











#### Picture courtesy of NASA

#### The lonosphere

- A region of atmosphere characterized by the presence of neutrals and a source of ionization (typically either photoionization or impact ionization).
- Earth's lonosphere: ~60 km ~1000 km.
- Provides plasma for plasmasphere (more on this later).
- Dissipates energy obtained through the magnetosphere by Field Aligned Currents (FAC).

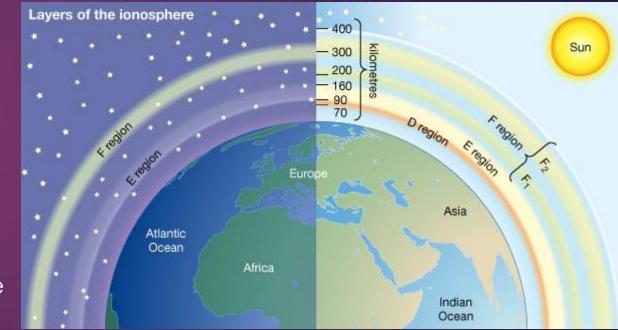
### The lonosphere

Earth's lonosphere is comprised of multiple layers:

- D (60 km 90 km)
  - NO<sup>+</sup>
  - High recombination rate
- 🕨 E (90 km 150 km)
  - 02+

F

- Source high/low ultraviolet/x-rays
- Two regions on dayside, merge on night-side
- F1 (150 km 220 km)
  - $O_2^+, O^+, and NO^+$
- ▶ F2 (220 km 1000 km)
  - $H^+$  and  $He^+$



#### Figure from Encyclopedia Britannica

## MI Coupling

- Current flows along the field lines between the lonosphere and Magnetosphere as the field line convect from sunward to tailward.
- Currents may be driven by solar wind, interplanetary magnetic field, or by bulk plasma movements.
- As the plasma moves, a dawn to dusk electric field is created. This electric field reaches the high-latitudes of the ionosphere.
  - FAC develop (a.k.a. Birkeland currents).
    - Region 1 (67° 75° latitude), flows from dawn to dusk, coupled to outer magnetosphere
    - Region 2 (63° ~68° latitude), flows from dusk to dawn, coupled to the partial ring current

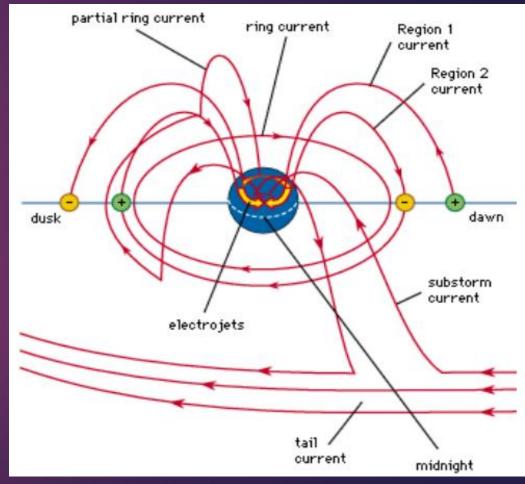


Figure from Encyclopedia Britannica

# MI Coupling Cont.

- Highly collisional and anisotropic
- ► Hall Currents- Orthogonal to  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$

• 
$$\sigma_H = -\left(\frac{\omega_g}{\nu_e^2 + \omega_e^2} + \frac{m_e}{m_i}\frac{\omega_i}{\nu_i^2 + \omega_i^2}\right)\frac{n_e e^2}{m_e}$$

• Pederson Currents- Parallel to  $\vec{E}$ , when  $v > \omega_g$ 

• 
$$\sigma_P = \left(\frac{\nu_e}{\nu_e^2 + \omega_e^2} + \frac{m_e}{m_i}\frac{\nu_i}{\nu_i^2 + \omega_i^2}\right)\frac{n_e e^2}{m_e}$$

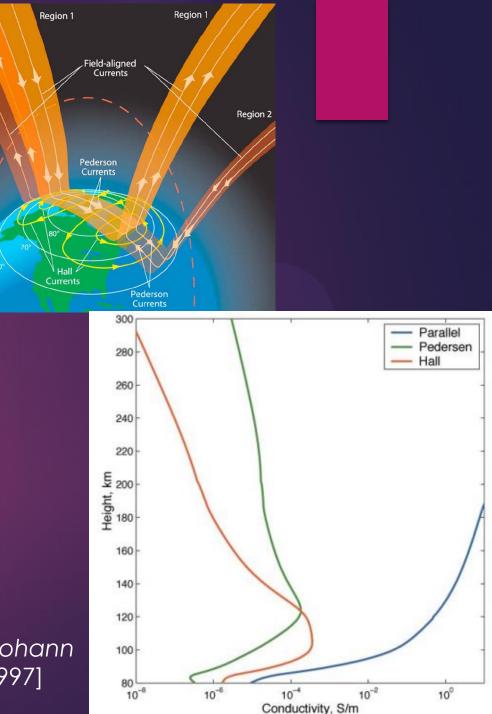
- Horizontal Hall currents add to Pederson currents
- Parallel Currents

• 
$$\sigma_{ll} = \left(\frac{1}{\nu_e} + \frac{m_e}{m_i \nu_i}\right) \frac{n_e e^2}{m_e}$$

 $\omega_{e/i}$  is the electron/ion gyrofrequency  $\nu_{e/i}$  is the electron/ion collision frequency

Figure from Baumjohann and Treumann, [1997]

Region 2



## **MI** Coupling Effects

- Ionospheric outflow
  - Dissipated energy from magnetosphere energizes lonosphere plasma populations.
  - Enhanced electric and magnetic fields give the ions an  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$  drift. Ions then collide with neutrals. This heats the ions and generates a pressure gradient which draws them up the field line into the magnetosphere.
  - Electrons that precipitate into the ionosphere also cause pressure gradients and ambipolar electric fields. Ions react to this ambipolar electric field, and move up the ionosphere.
  - 0<sup>+</sup> populations, during geomagnetic storms, are given enough energy to escape the ionosphere and get into the magnetosphere.

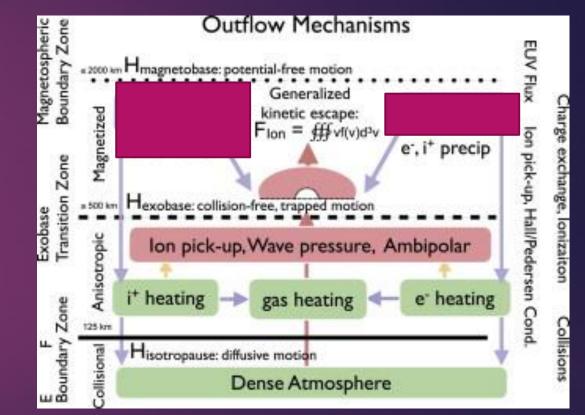


Figure from Moore et al., [2014]

## MI Coupling Effects Cont.

- Ionospheric outflow gets plasma into the magnetosphere.
- New plasma populations can lead to the generation of plasma waves (e.g., EMIC).
- These newly generated waves interact with particles. Some energized particles precipitate back to the Earth.

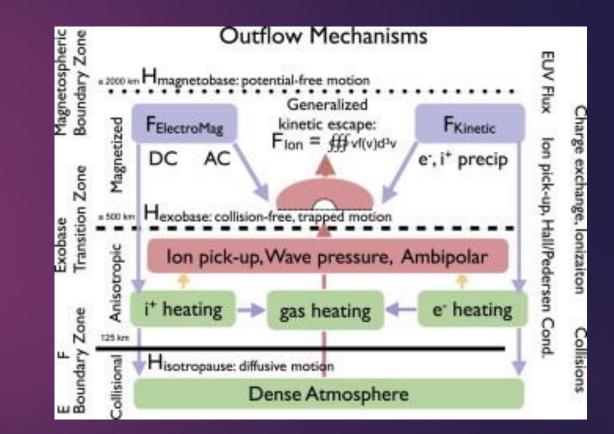
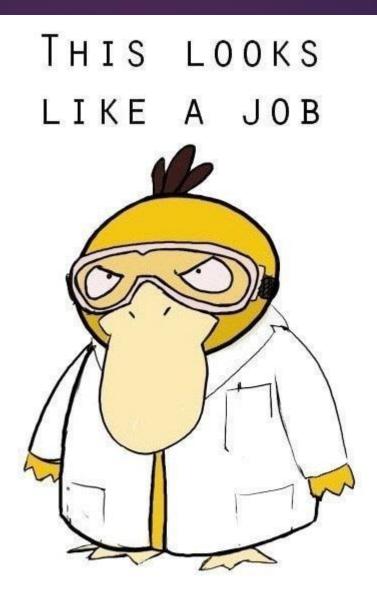


Figure from Moore et al., [2014]

#### Some GEM S

Storm-time Inner N Magnetosphere Creation

"Merged Modeling into the Magnetosp



FOR PSYENCE

on + Inner

#### eric Plasma

#### Questions, Comments, Concerns?



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