



High-latitude Ionosphere

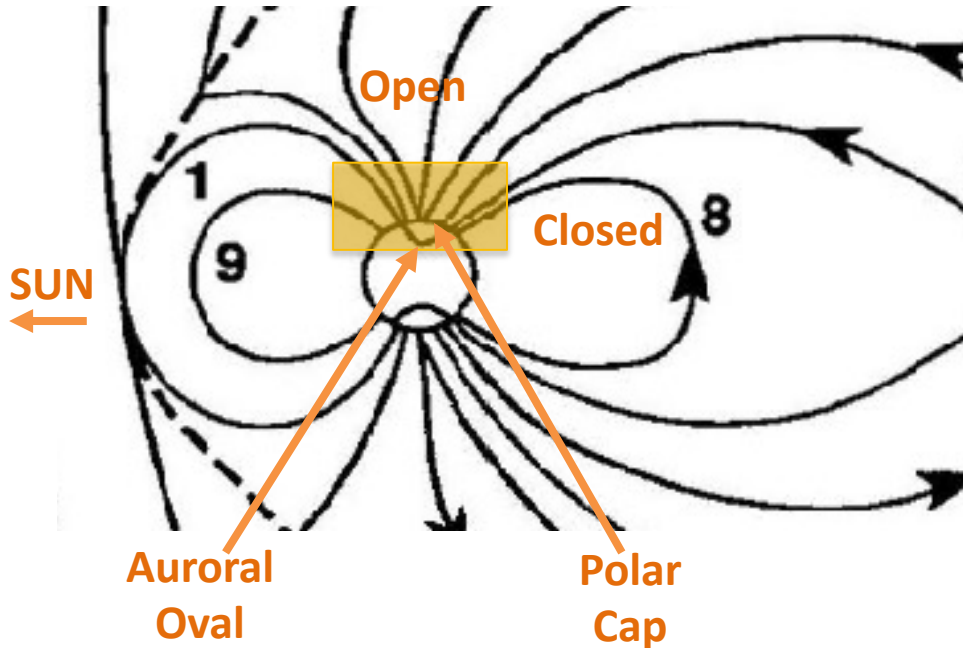
Dr. Meghan Burleigh
Naval Research Laboratory

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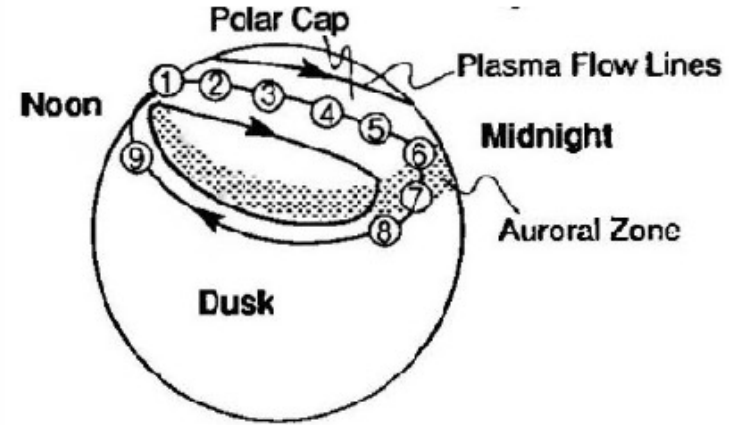
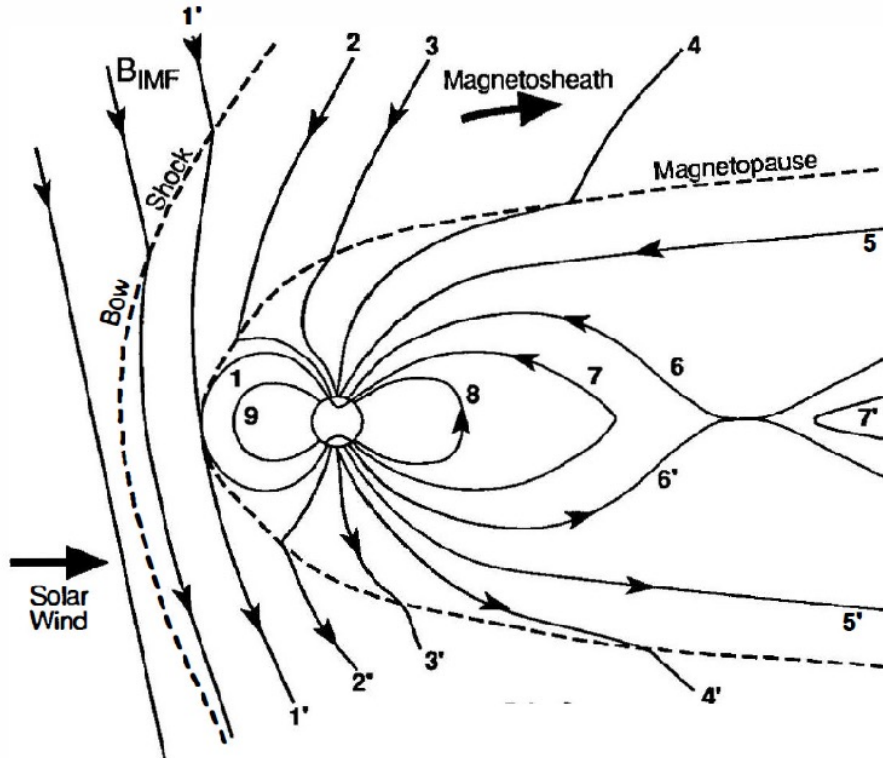
The high-latitude ionosphere

High-latitude ionosphere:

- Typically >60 deg. Latitude
- Regions of open and closed magnetic fields lines
- Open - allows ions and electrons to escape from the ionosphere via polar wind in the polar cap
- Closed - facilitates interhemispheric transport
- Auroral oval contains precipitating energetic electrons
- Widely changing conditions as ions drift into the different regions



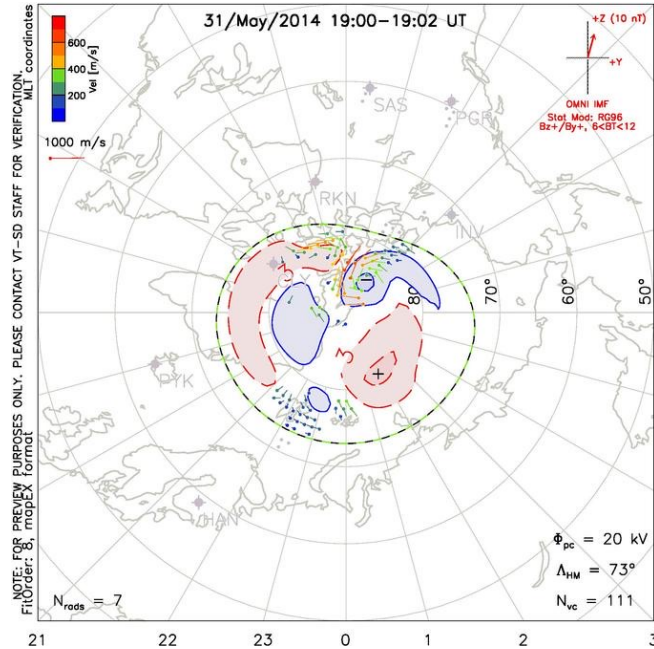
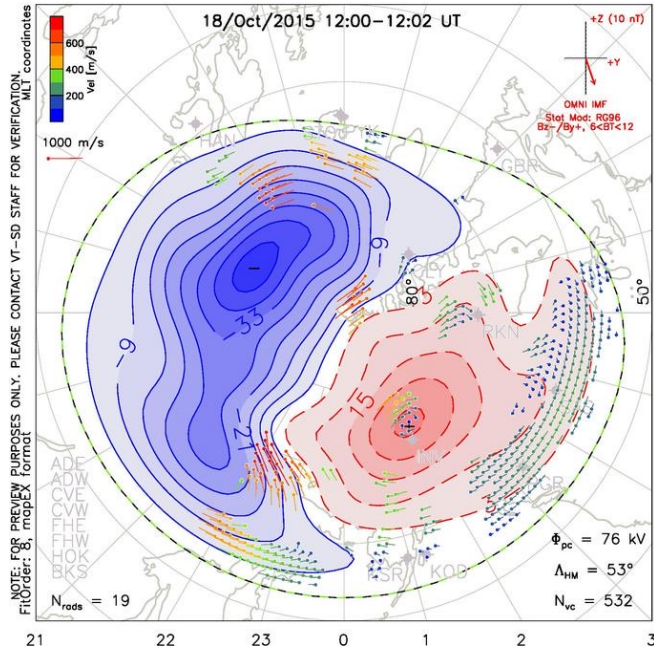
The high-latitude ionosphere: Convection



- Solar wind-magnetosphere interactions
- Two-cell plasma convection pattern
- Antisunward flow over the polar cap
- Return flow equatorward of the auroral oval
- This flow can reach speeds as high as 4 km/s

The high-latitude ionosphere: Convection

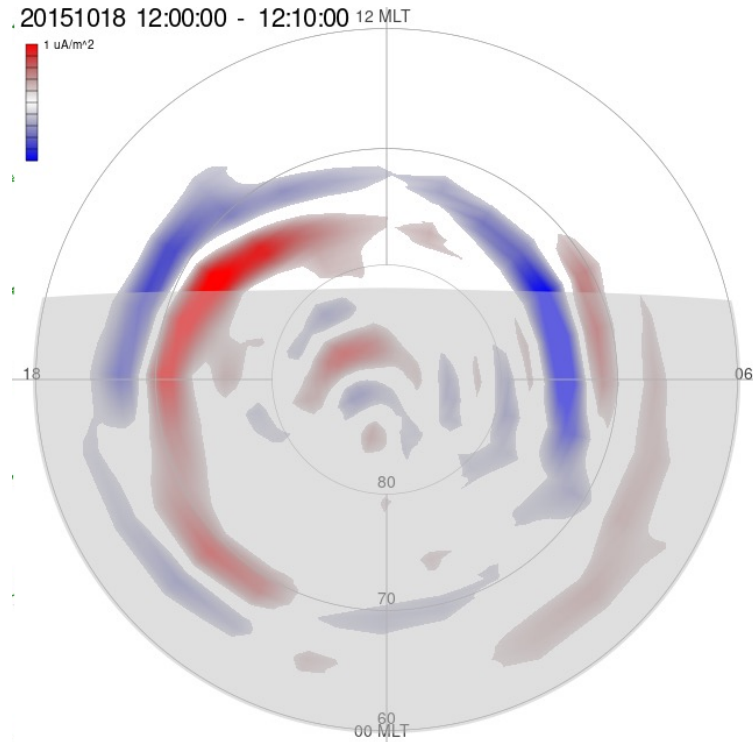
Ionospheric convection pattern determined from SuperDARN radar observations



- Convection pattern isn't always neat and tidy
- Strength and expansion in latitude coverage depends on solar activity and IMF orientation

The high-latitude ionosphere: Field Aligned Currents

Ionospheric field aligned currents (FACs) from AMPERE measurements



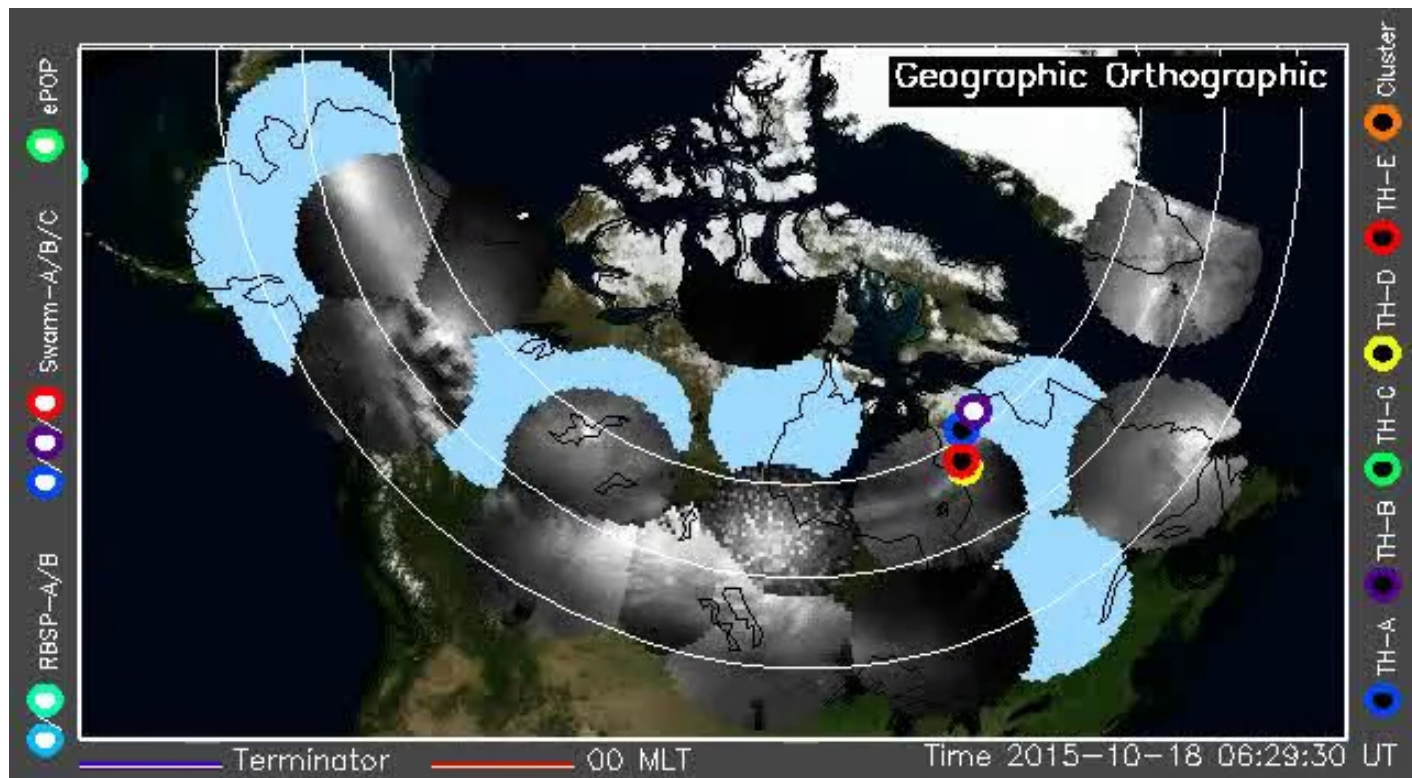
Region 1 FAC – poleward
Region 2 FAC – equatorward

Return current – red
Downward current – blue

FACs close via Hall and Pedersen currents which are dependent on local densities

The high-latitude ionosphere: Aurora

Aurora as seen from THEMIS All Sky Imagers



Auroral precipitation ionizes the atmosphere increasing ion densities

Increased ion densities = increased conductivity which influences how and where FACs close

Auroral features indicate what the magnetosphere is doing

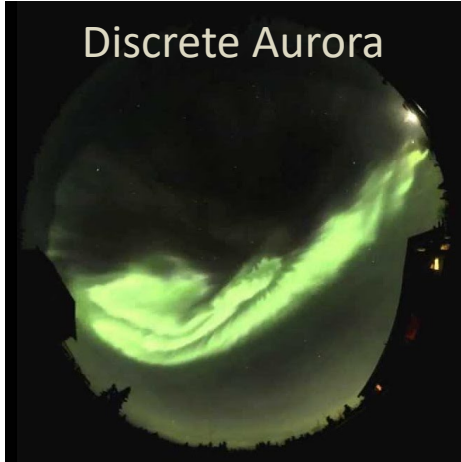
Convection, currents, and cool aurora are all interconnected at high-latitudes

The high-latitude ionosphere: Aurora



The high-latitude ionosphere: Aurora

Discrete Aurora



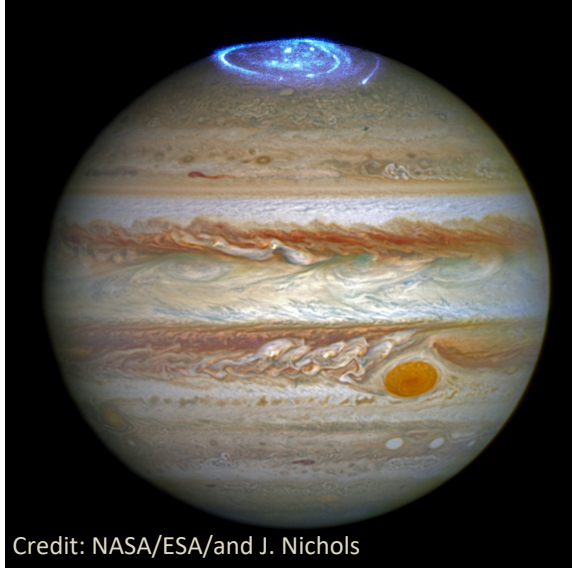
- Field-aligned electric fields far above the ionosphere accelerate electrons
- 1–10 keV electrons
- Structured forms, including arcs, sheets, rays, etc.

Diffuse Aurora



- Direct precipitation into loss cone through wave-particle interactions (i.e. whistler waves, electron cyclotron waves)
- > 10–100 keV electrons
- Very little structure

The high-latitude ionosphere: Aurora



Credit: NASA/ESA/and J. Nichols

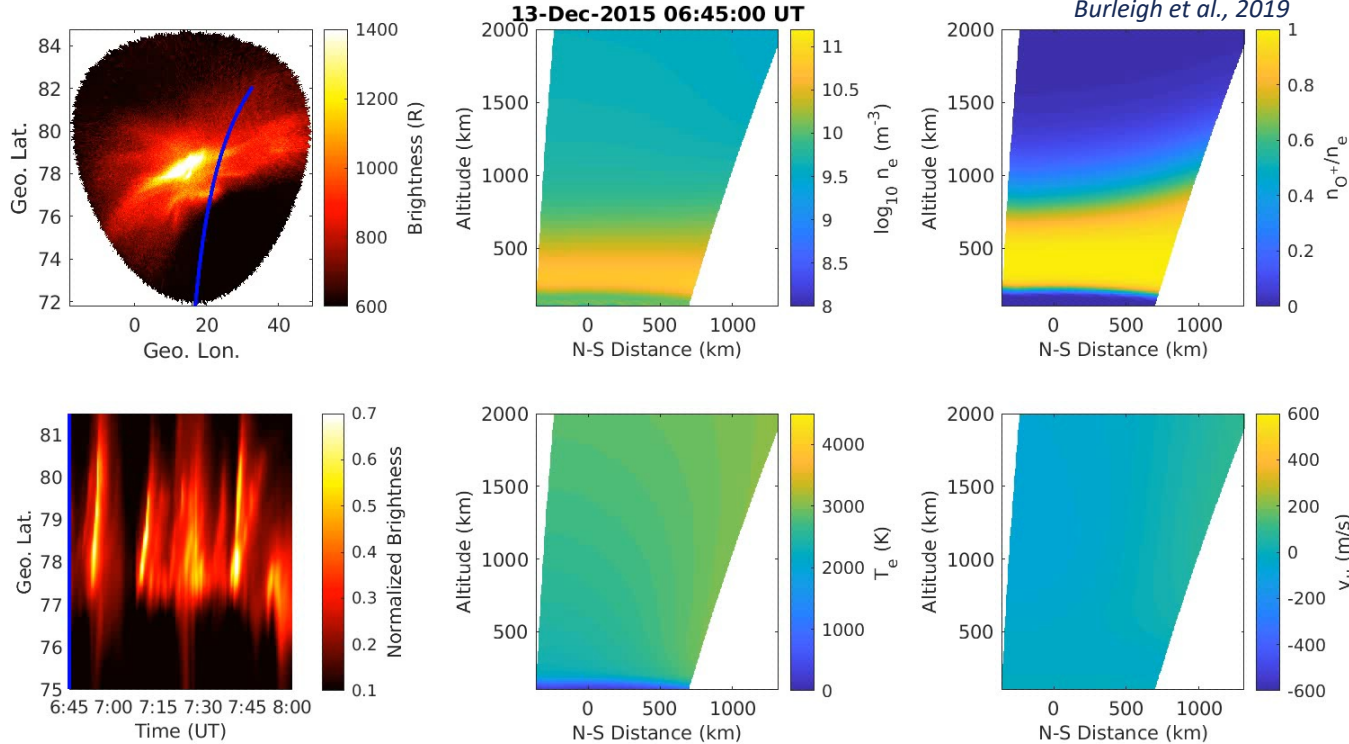
- Far-ultraviolet images from Hubble
- Aurora covers areas bigger than the Earth and hundreds of times more energetic
- Generated by solar wind and the moon Io



Credit: NASA/Hubble/Z. Levay and J. Clarke

- Ultraviolet images from Hubble
- Day to day variability
- Excited hydrogen – pink, purple, red

The high-latitude ionosphere: Dynamics



- Brightness keogram from along RENU2 rocket trajectory
- Small convection (not shown) so minimal frictional heating
- Soft precipitation from the discrete aurora elevates electron temperature
- Results in a stronger ambipolar electric field
- Which enhances the field-aligned upflow of plasma
- Cumulatively drives more O^+ to higher altitudes

Auroral motions, and changes in intensity, generate significant variability in the ionosphere

<https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/aurora-australis-lights-up-the-sky>

<https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/news/1127/10-things-to-know-about-the-ionosphere/>

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