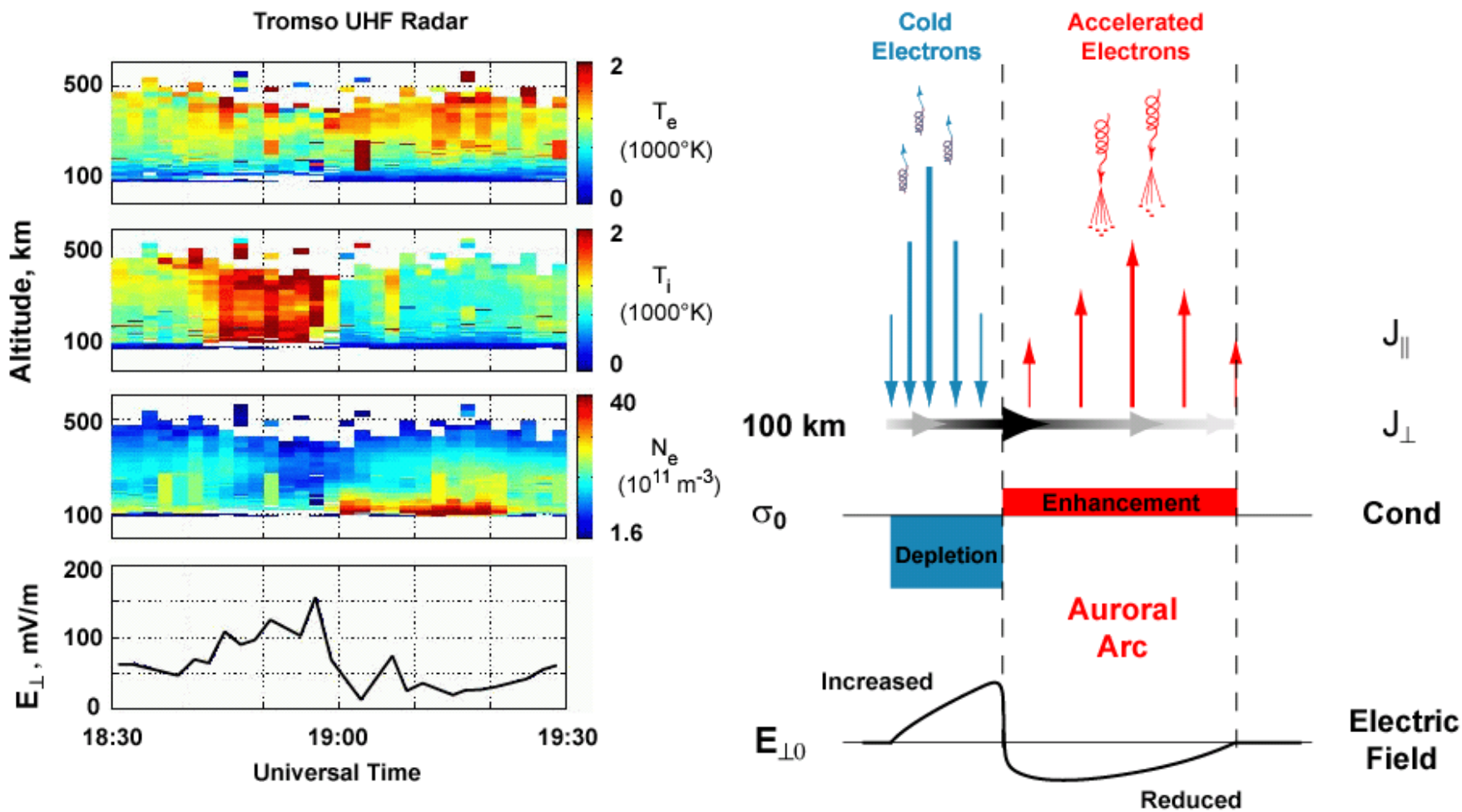


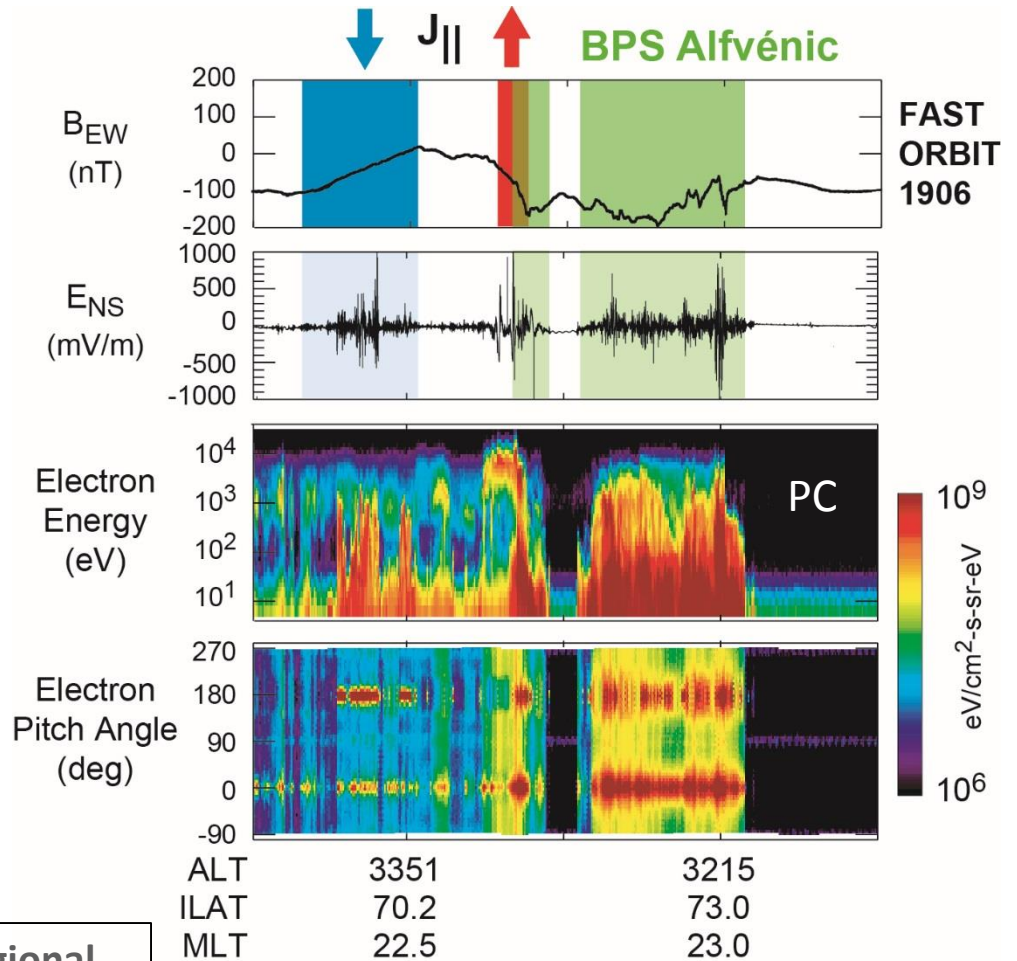
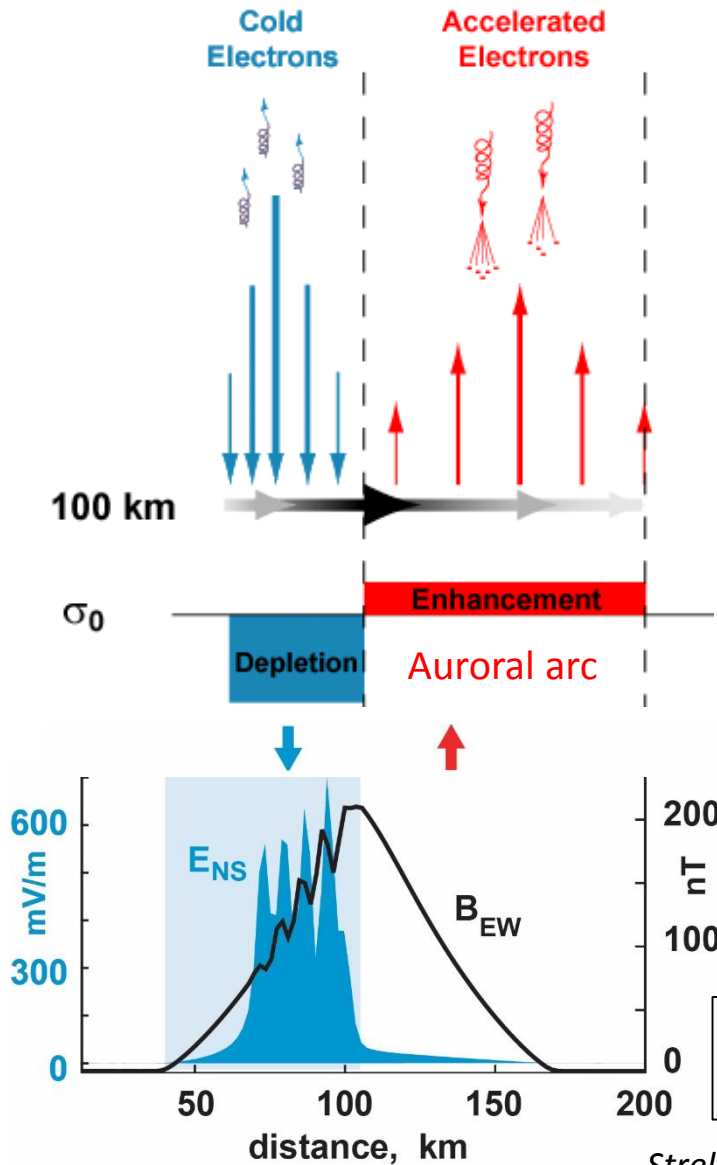
*William Lotko* HAO/NCAR | Dartmouth College

- **Ionospheric Alfvén resonator**
  - Feedback instability diverts Poynting flux powering  $E$ -region Joule dissipation into  $F$ -region reactive power
  - Joule, Ohmic dissipation enhanced at IAR harmonics
- **Ionospheric feedback on magnetospheric drivers**
  - Hall conductance gradients | increase Joule dissipation
  - Auroral potential drops | decrease Joule dissipation



*Opgenoorth et al. 2002 (also Evans 1977)*

# Spontaneous IAR (Feedback) Instability



Paschmann et al 2003

Streltsov, Lotko 2003 (also Lysak 1991)

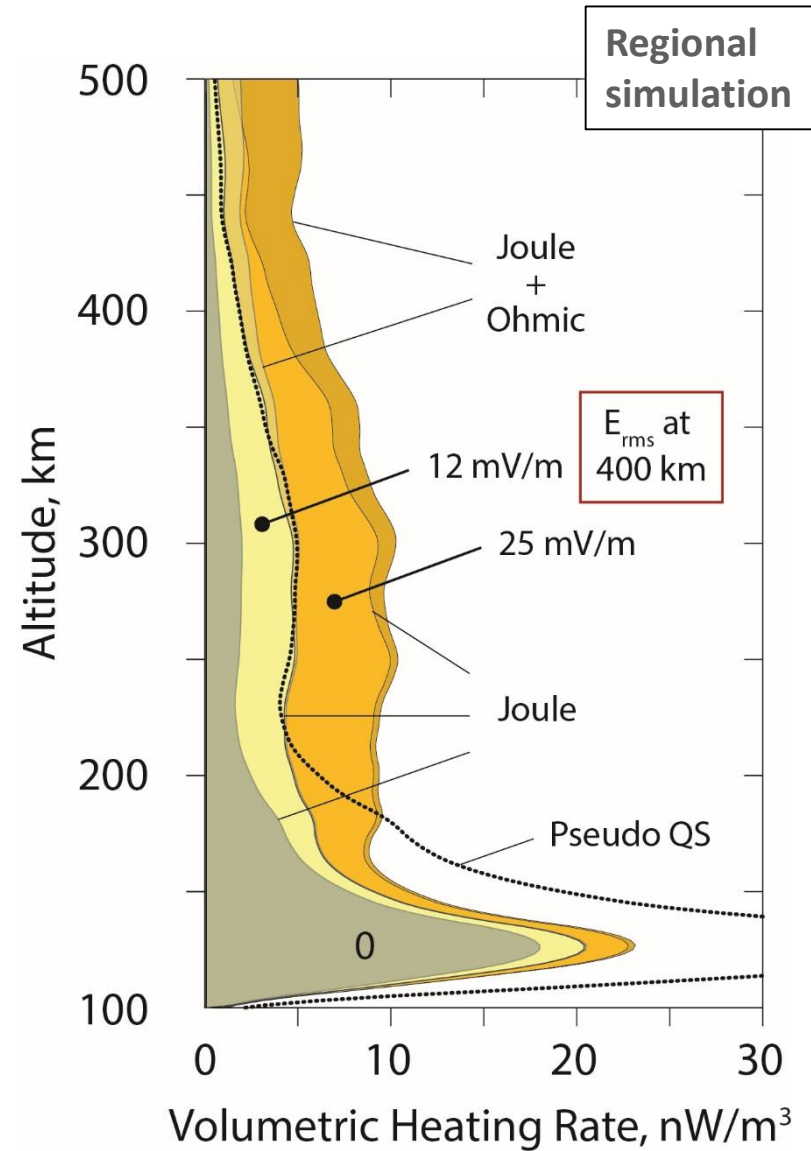
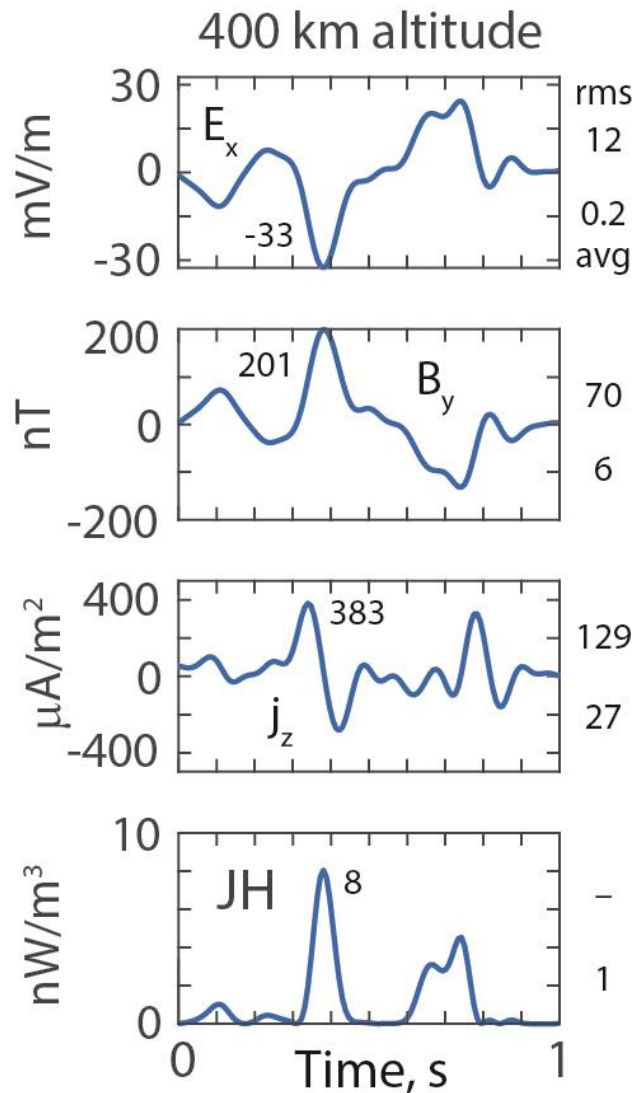
**CUSP  
IONOSPHERE**

**Launch  
Alfvén waves  
at high  
altitude**

Diagnose  
interaction  
with  
ionosphere

**1600  
Modes**

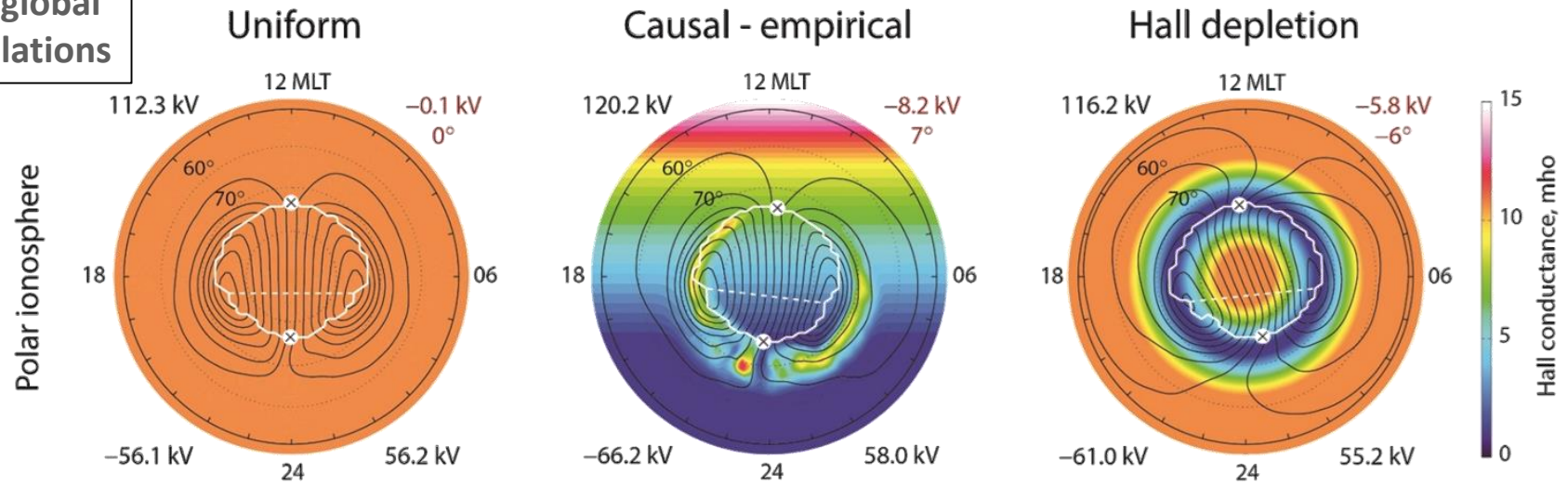
$0.05 < f < 2\text{Hz}$   
 $0.5 < \lambda_{\perp} < 20\text{km}$



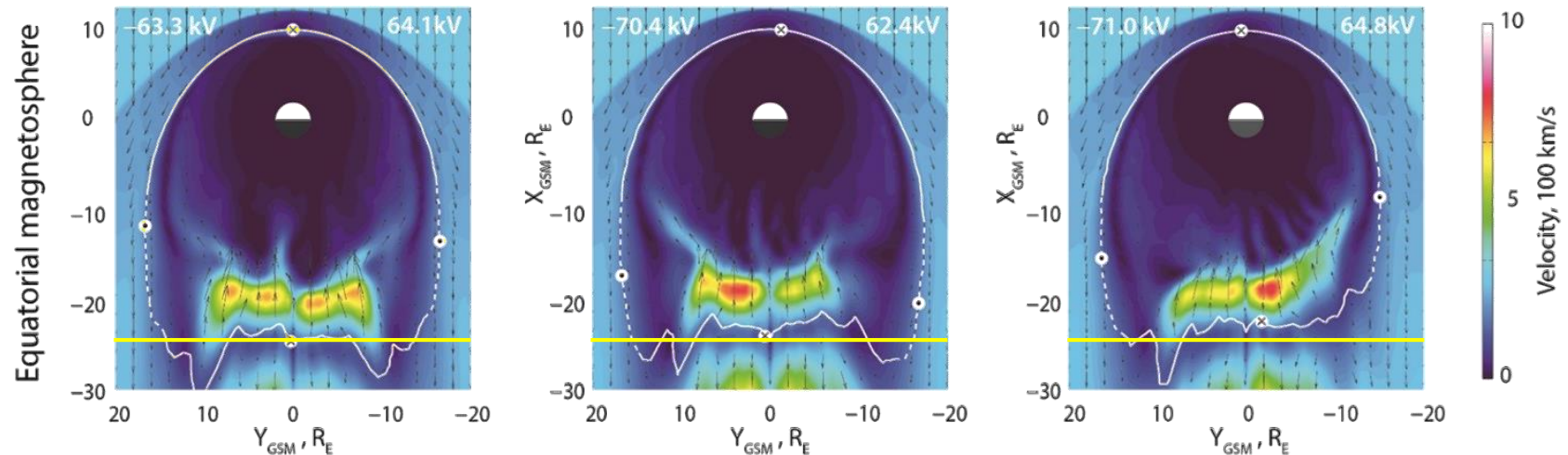


# Effects of Hall Conductance Gradients on MI Coupling

LFM global simulations



One-hour average states for steady  $N_{SW} = 5/cm^3$ ,  $T_{SW} = 8.5 eV$ ,  $V_x = -300 km/s$ ,  $B_z = -4 nT$ , and  $V_{y,z} = B_{x,y} = 0$



1-HOUR AVERAGE STATES



Lotko et al 2014

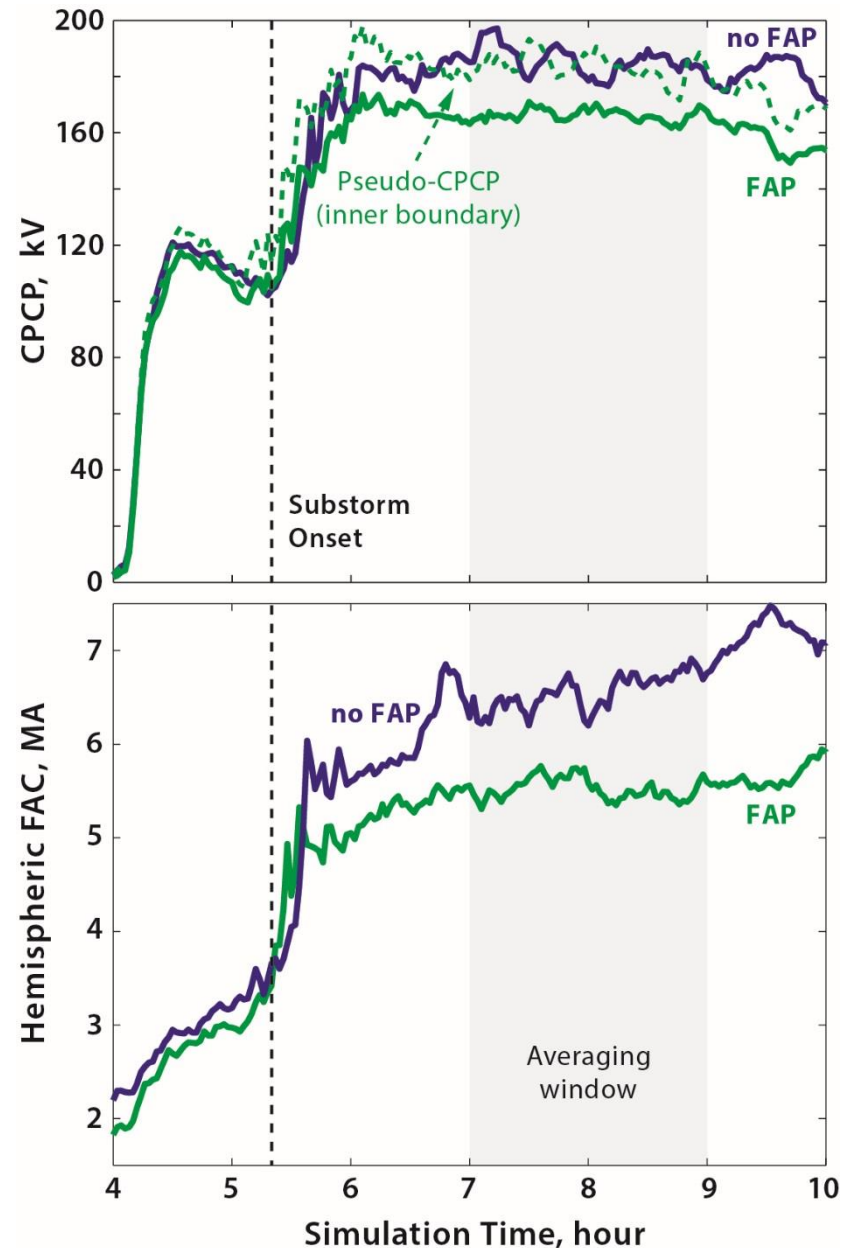
LFM global simulations

## Ionospheric diagnostics

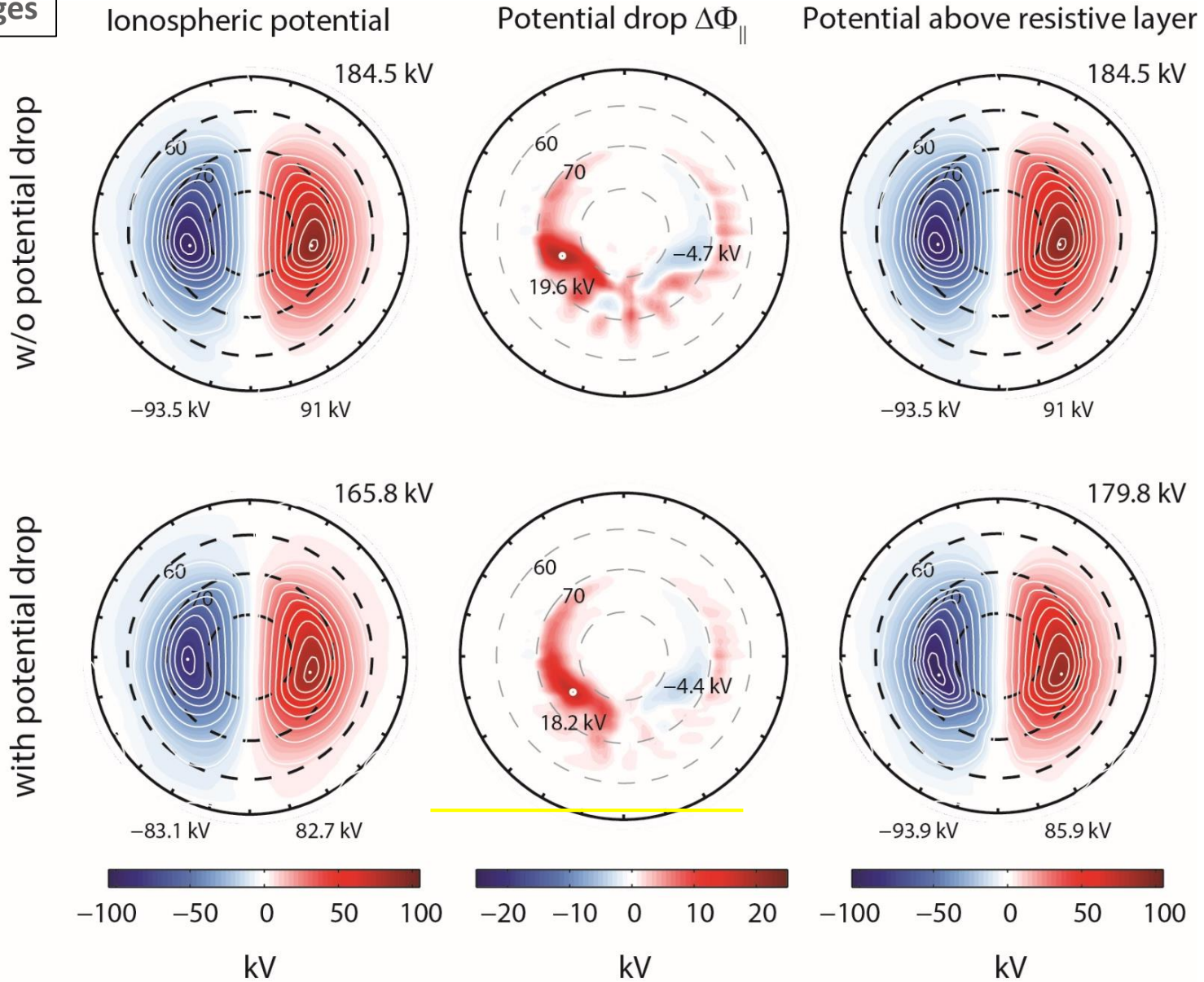
### CPCP and FACs

Constant conductance  
 experiment:  $\Sigma_p = 5S$ ,  $\Sigma_H = 0$   
 (isolate effect of  $\Delta\Phi_{||}$ )

- Dayside reconnection potential is the same with and w/o  $\Delta\Phi_{||}$ .
- Hemispheric FAC is lower with  $\Delta\Phi_{||}$  because the effective resistance in the global circuit is larger.



2-hr averages





# Effects of Auroral Potential Drops: Joule Dissipation

$$\Sigma_p = 5S \quad \Sigma_H = 0$$

2-hr averages

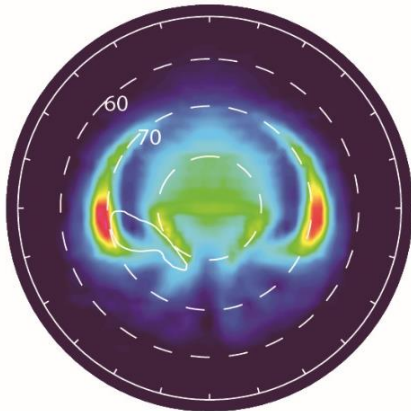
Boundary ( $i=1$ ) DC  
Poynting flux (field-aligned)

Ionospheric Joule heating

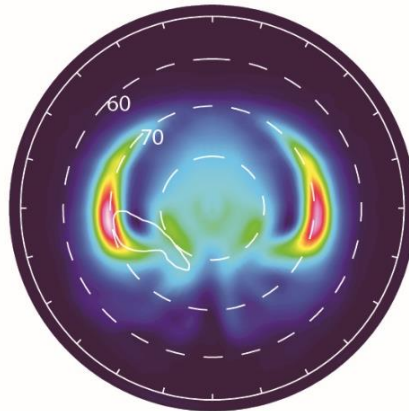
Dissipation by  $\Delta\Phi_{\parallel}$

Joule Heating +  
dissipation in  $\Delta\Phi_{\parallel}$

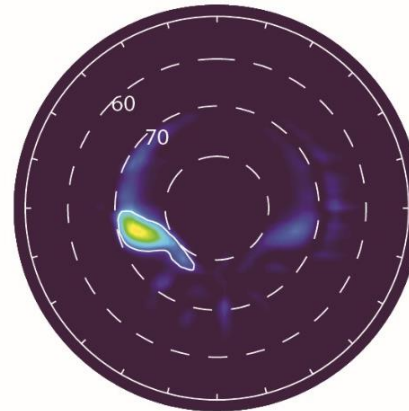
w/o potential drop



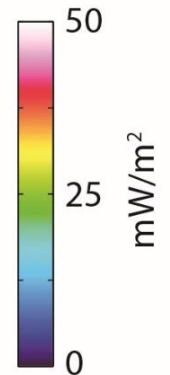
346.3 GW



354.6 GW

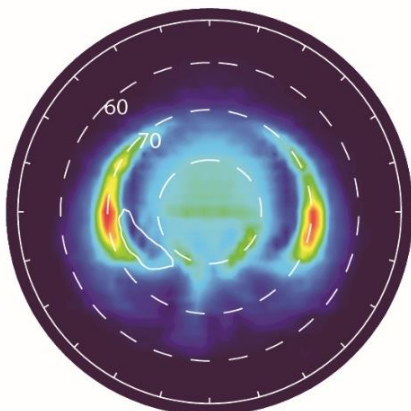


30.7 GW

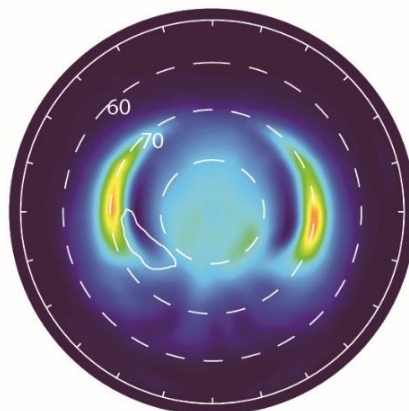


$$\Sigma_p = 5S$$
$$\Sigma_H = 0$$

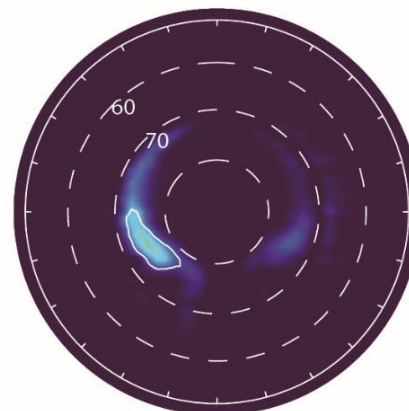
with potential drop



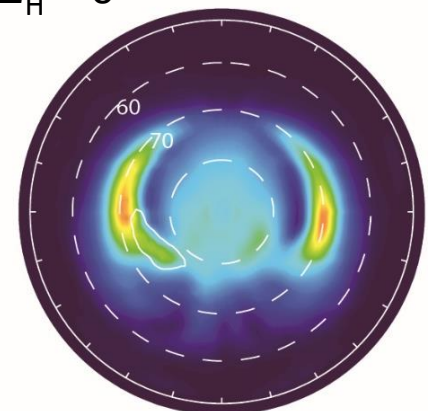
319.7 GW



302.7 GW



23.4 GW



326 GW

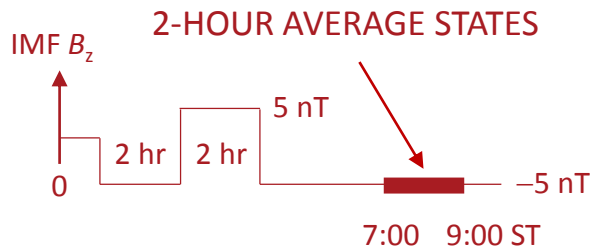


## Magnetospheric diagnostics: X-line and flows

$$\Sigma_p = 5S$$

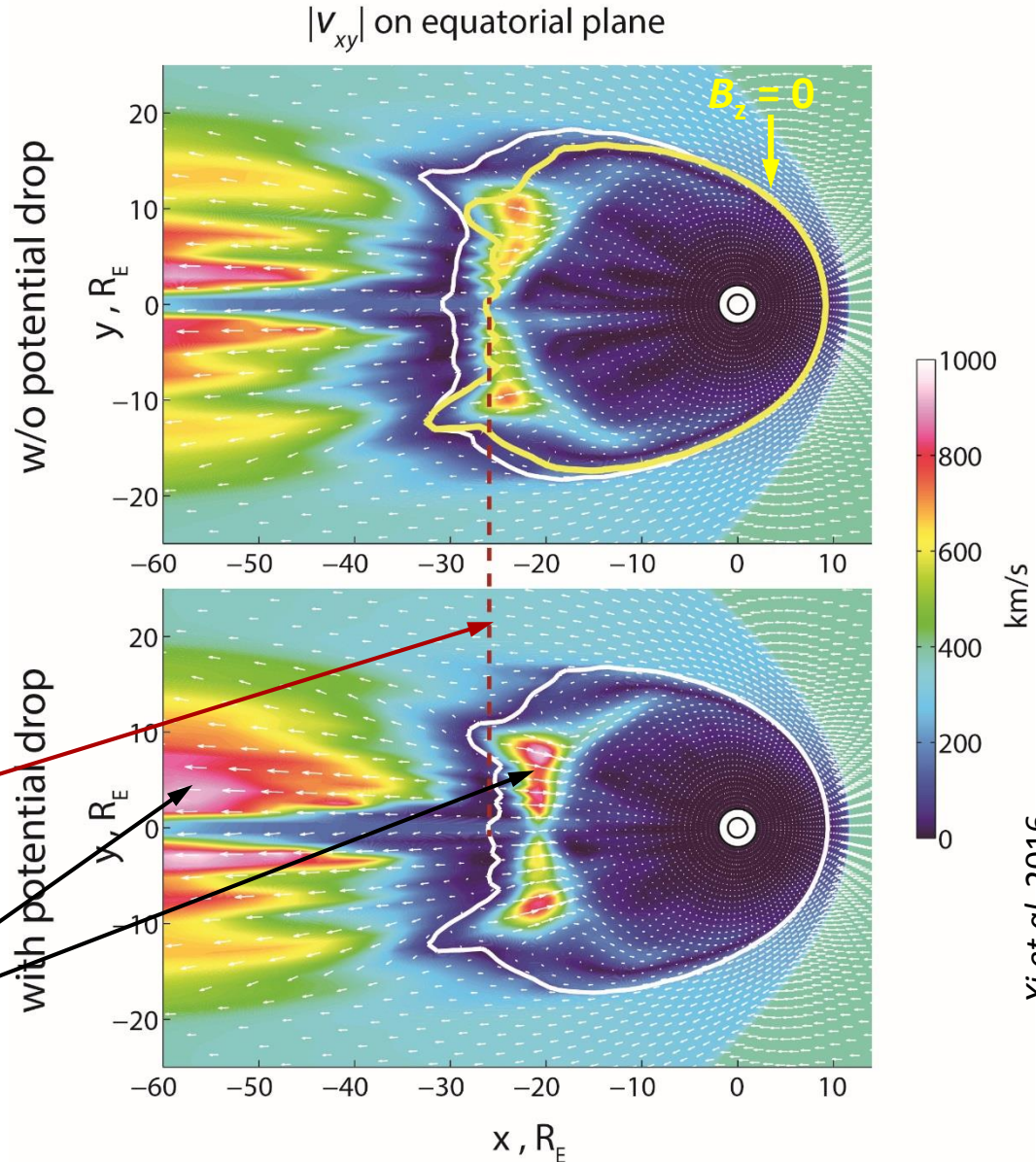
$$\Sigma_H = 0$$

2-hr averages



## With potential drops

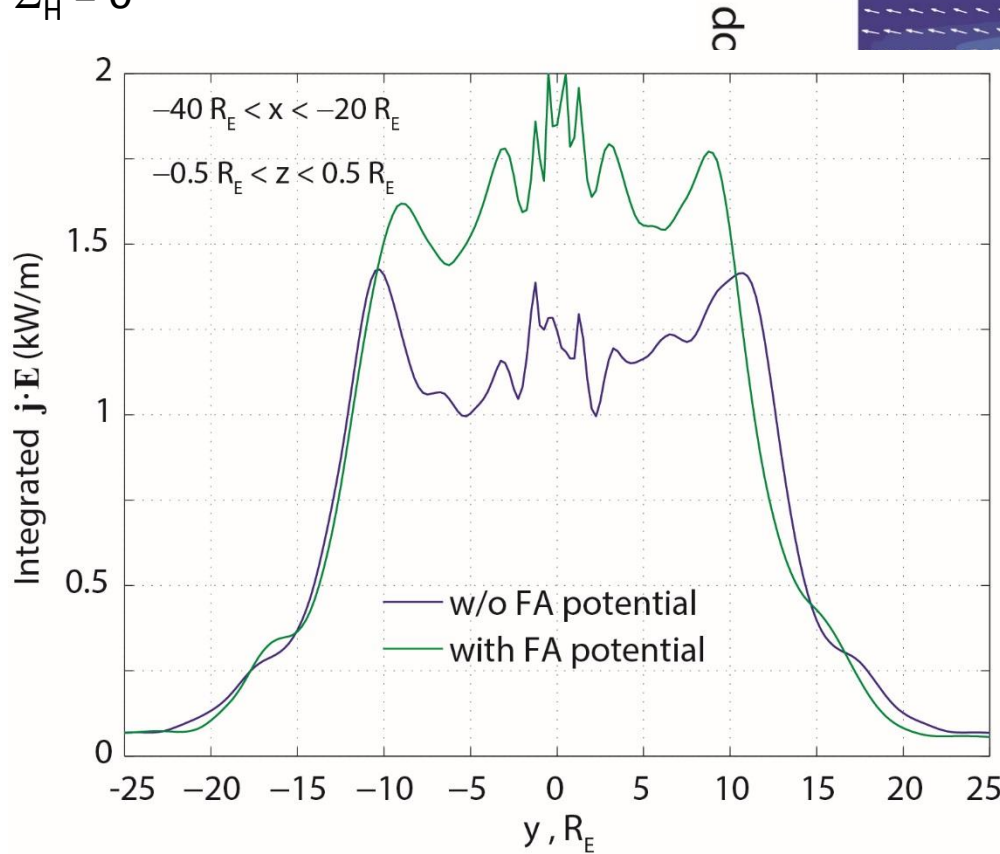
- Tail x-line moves earthward
- Reconnection exhaust flows increase



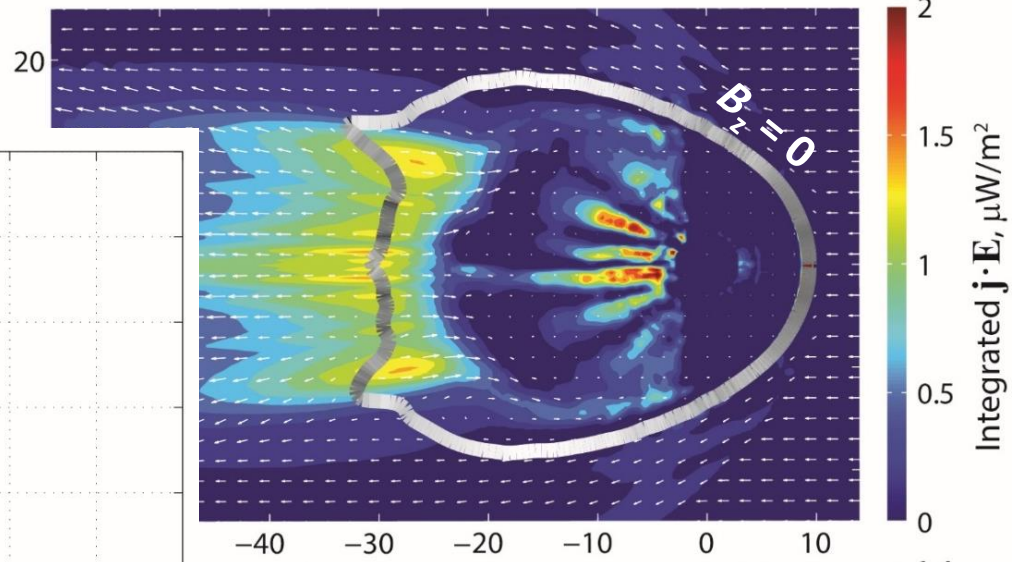
$$\Sigma_P = 5S$$

$$\Sigma_H = 0$$

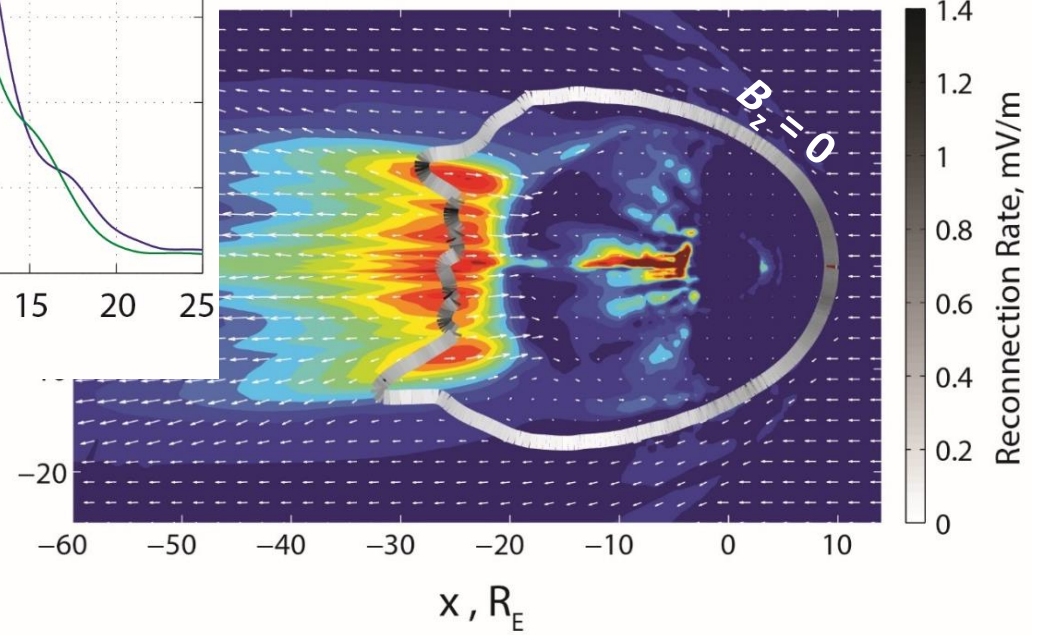
2-hr averages



cp



with



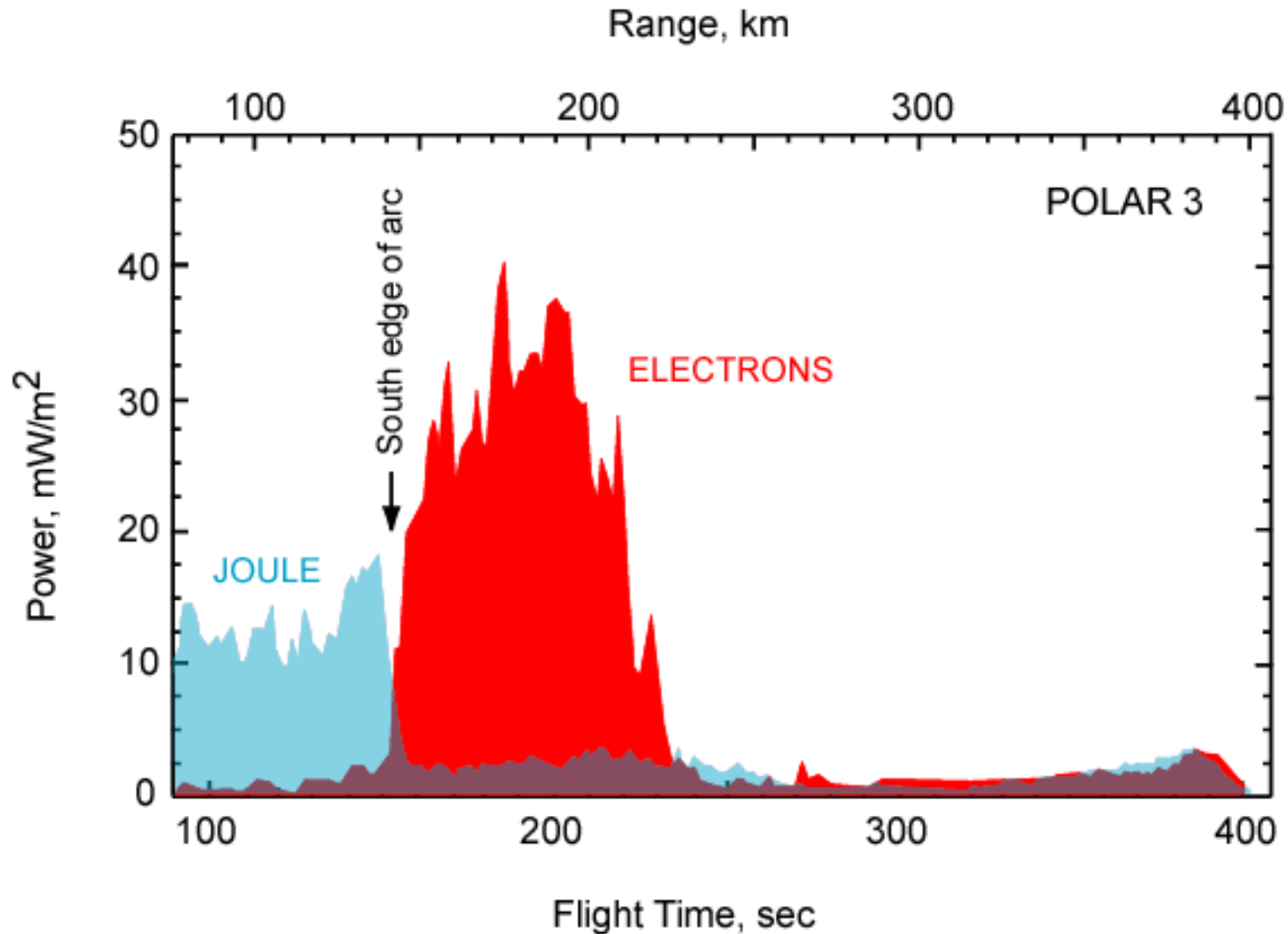
- **Ionospheric Alfvén resonator**
  - Enhances Joule, Ohmic dissipation at resonator harmonics
  - Feedback instability (low  $\Sigma$ ) diverts *quasistatic* Poynting flux powering *E*-region Joule dissipation into *F*-region *reactive* power
- **Ionospheric polarization at Hall conductance gradients**

(e.g. due to enhanced precipitation) increases Joule dissipation and power supplied by magnetospheric dynamos | Moves reconnection line earthward, increases rate and exhaust flows
- **Auroral potential drops**
  - Reduce CPCP, hemispheric current and Joule dissipation
  - Move x-line earthward | Enhance reconnection rate, reconnection exhaust flows and magnetotail J·E

**EXTRAS**



# Precipitating Electron Power and Joule Dissipation



# Alfvénic Density Redistribution and Ionospheric Upwelling

**Ponderomotive force** of intense, HF IAR oscillations transports ionospheric plasma upward, creating a large-scale, bottom side density cavity. The upwelled plasma enhances the topside source of outflowing heavy ions.

