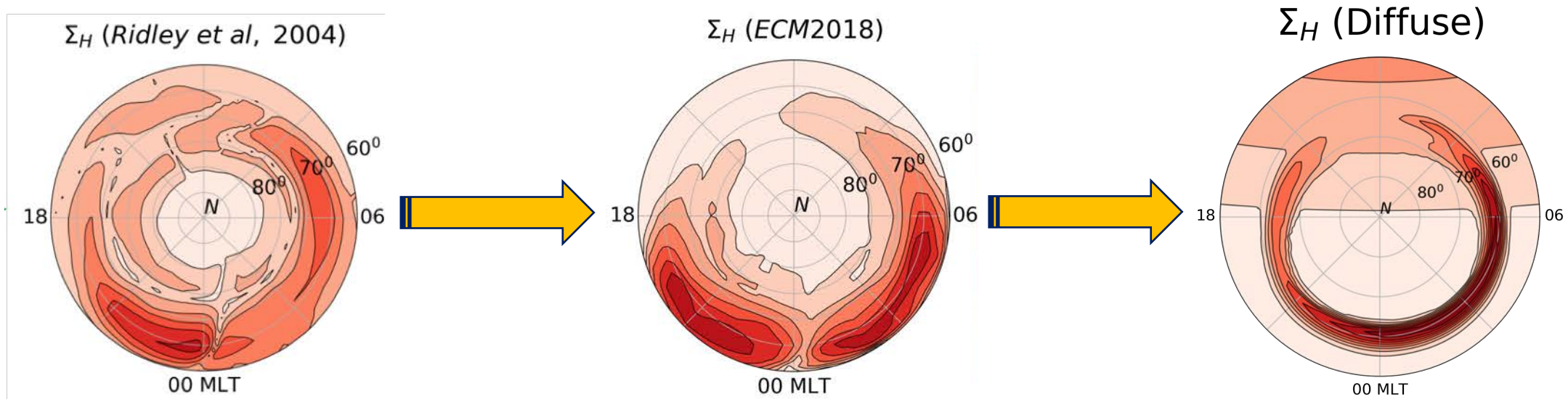


# Ionospheric Conductance From the Magnetospheric Perspective



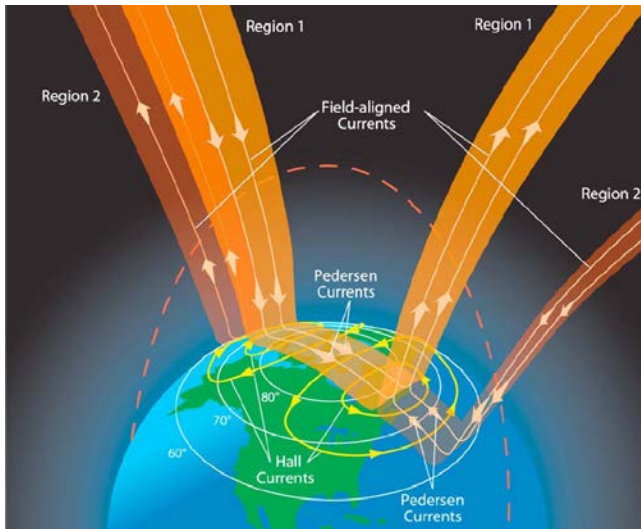
*Agnit Mukhopadhyay, Aaron Ridley  
& Daniel Welling, Michael Liemohn, Meghan Burleigh*



# Outline

- Why does (the background) conductance matter?
- How does structure in the conductance drive structure in the potential?
- How does the SWMF specify the auroral conductance now?
  - How can we improve this a bit?
- How does/should the SWMF specify the auroral conductance?

# Why does (the background) conductance matter?



Field-aligned current

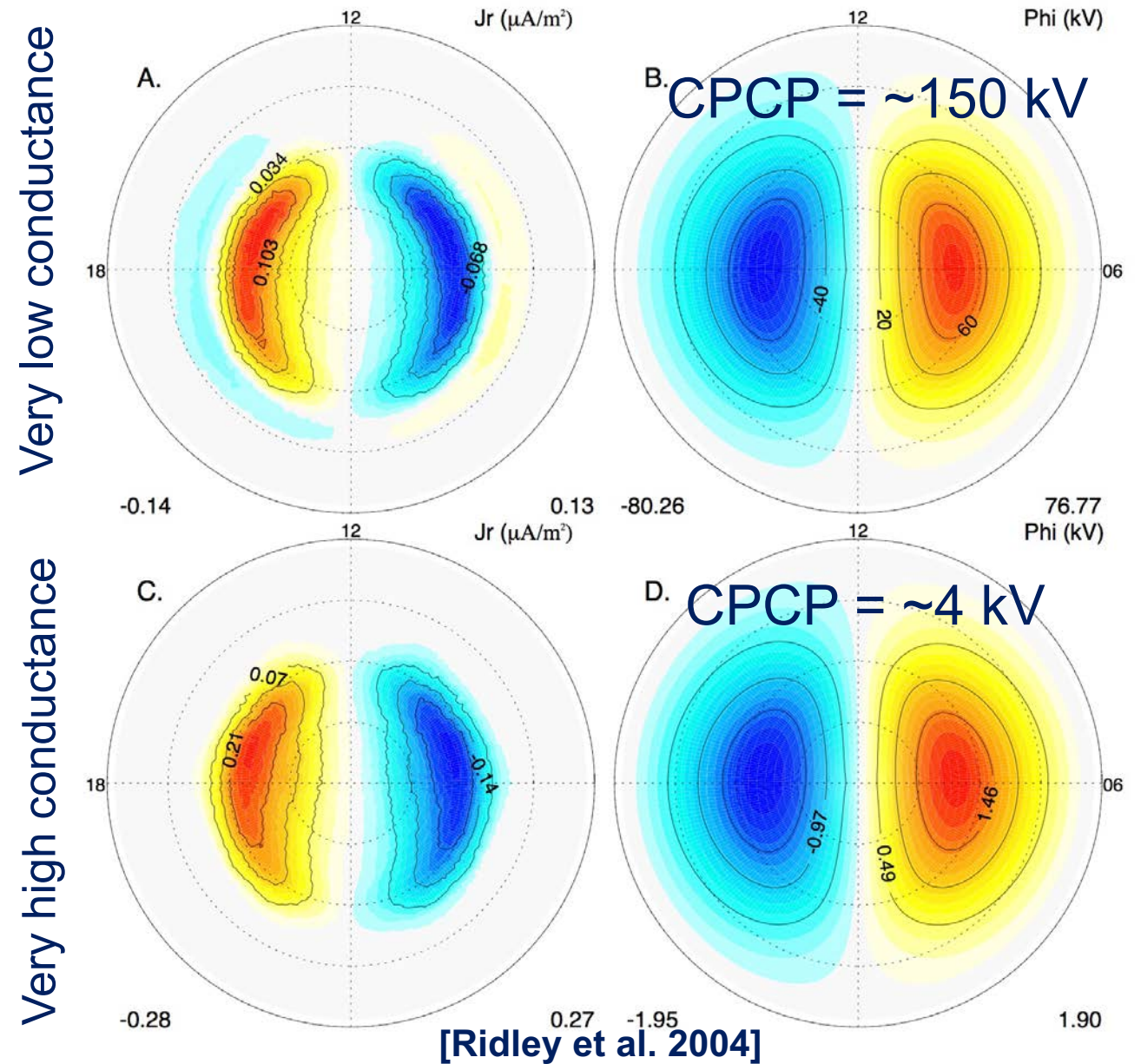
$$j_R(R_I) = \left[ \nabla_{\perp} \cdot (\Sigma \cdot \nabla \psi)_{\perp} \right]_{R=R_I}$$

Conductance Potential

- If you let the field-aligned current be constant, if the conductance goes up, then the potential must go down.

# Potential vs Conductance

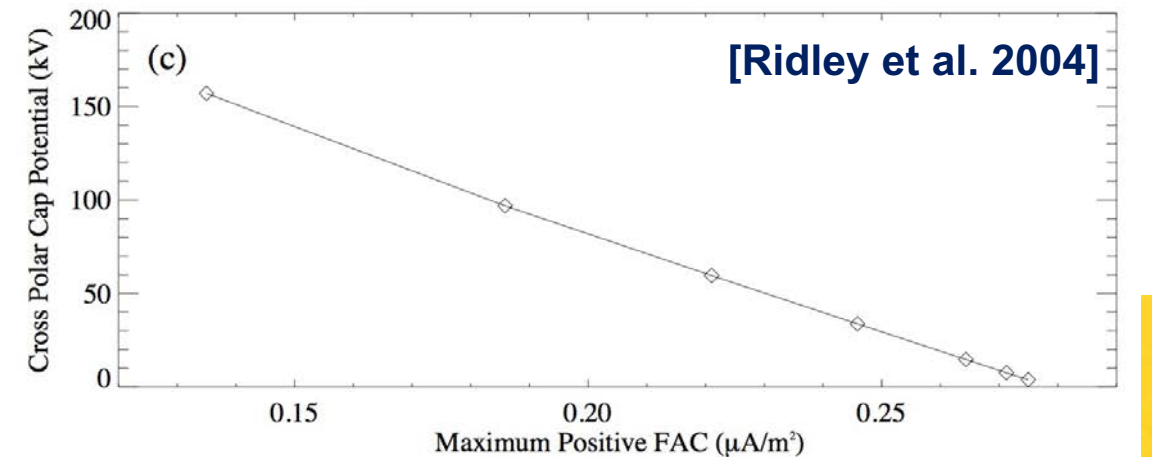
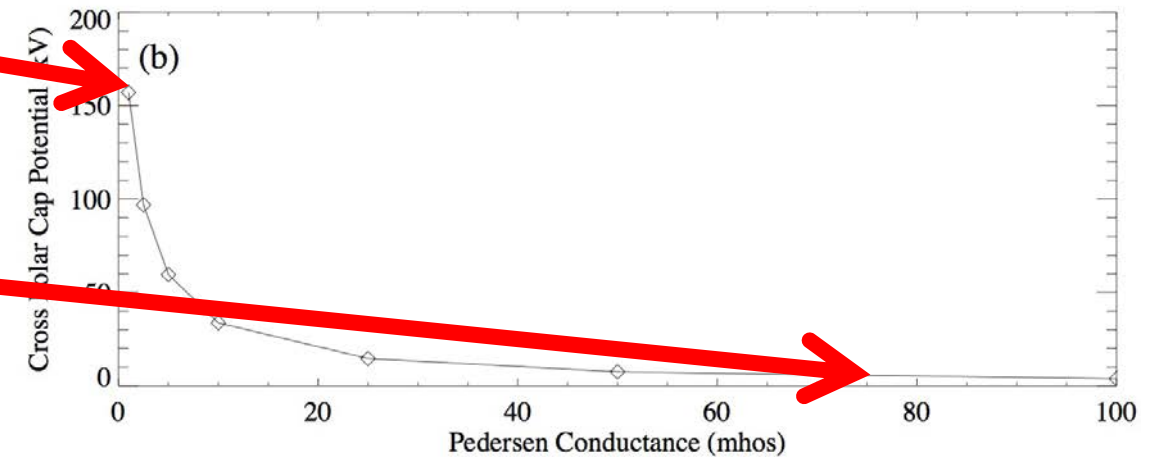
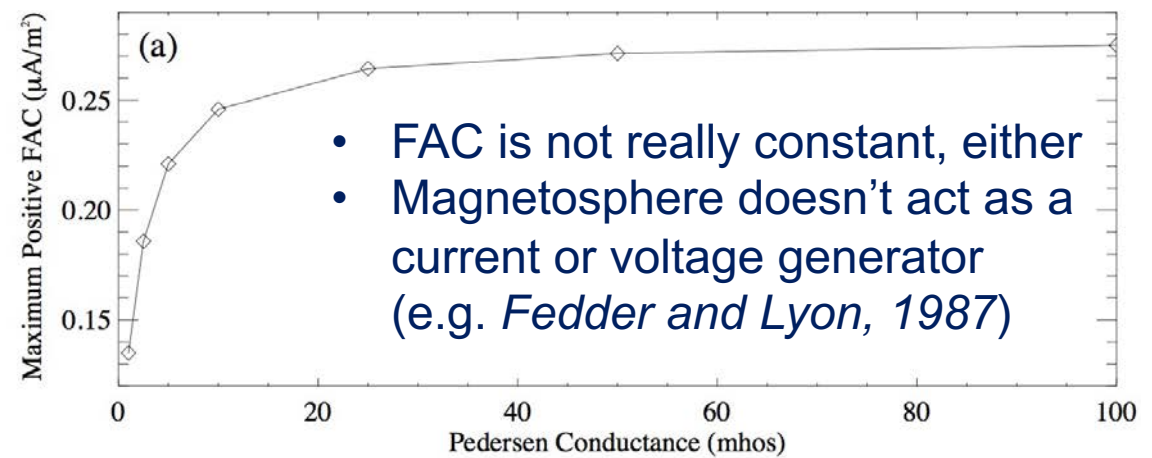
- When the conductance is low the potential is very high
- When the conductance is high the potential is very low





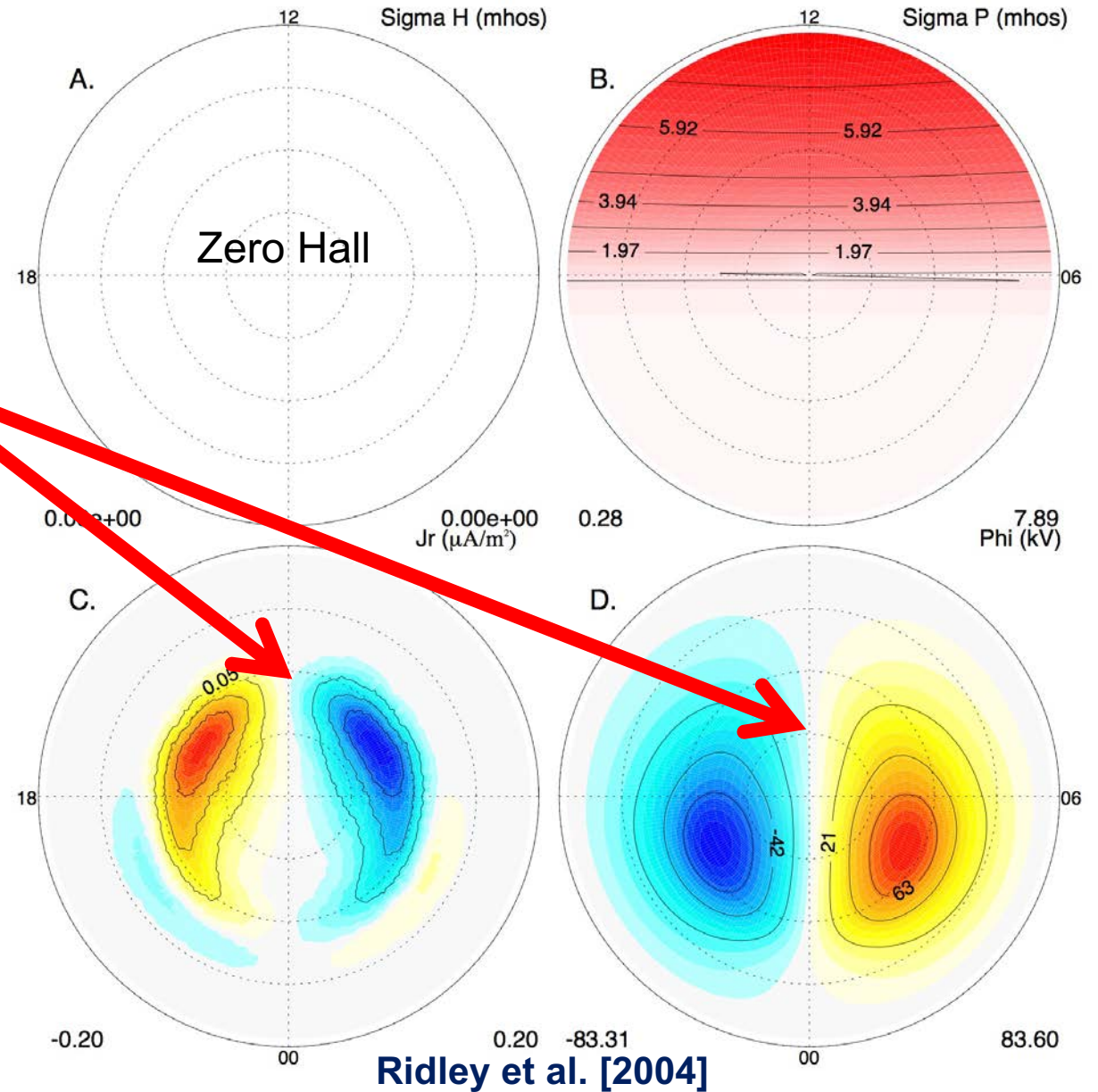
# Potential vs Conductance

- When the conductance is low the potential is very high
- When the conductance is high the potential is very low



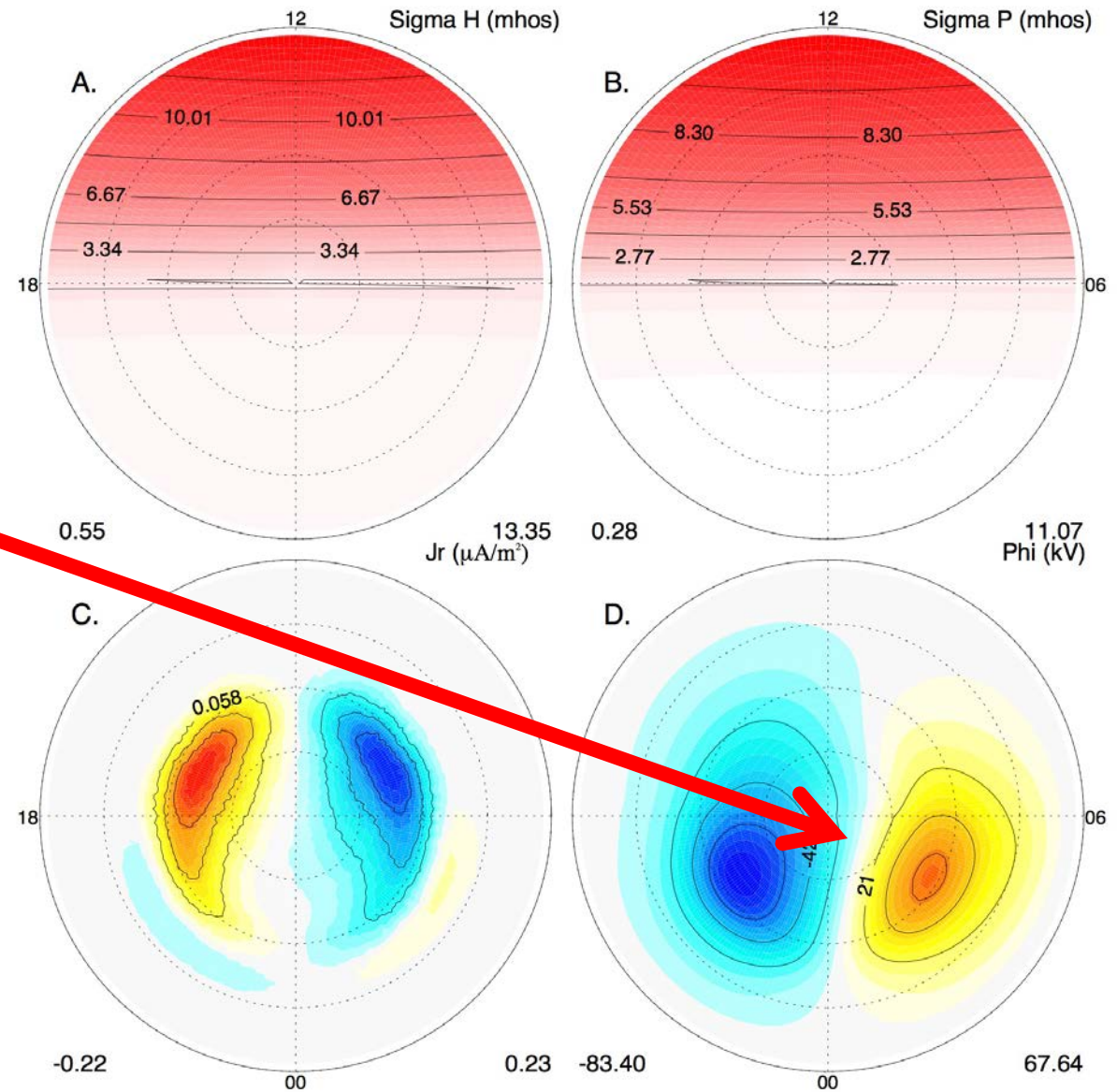
# Dayside Solar EUV

- Strong conductance on dayside, allows currents to flow on the dayside, pushes potential nightward.



# Hall Conductance Gradient

- Hall conductance gradients drives an electric field, that causes asymmetries in the potential pattern

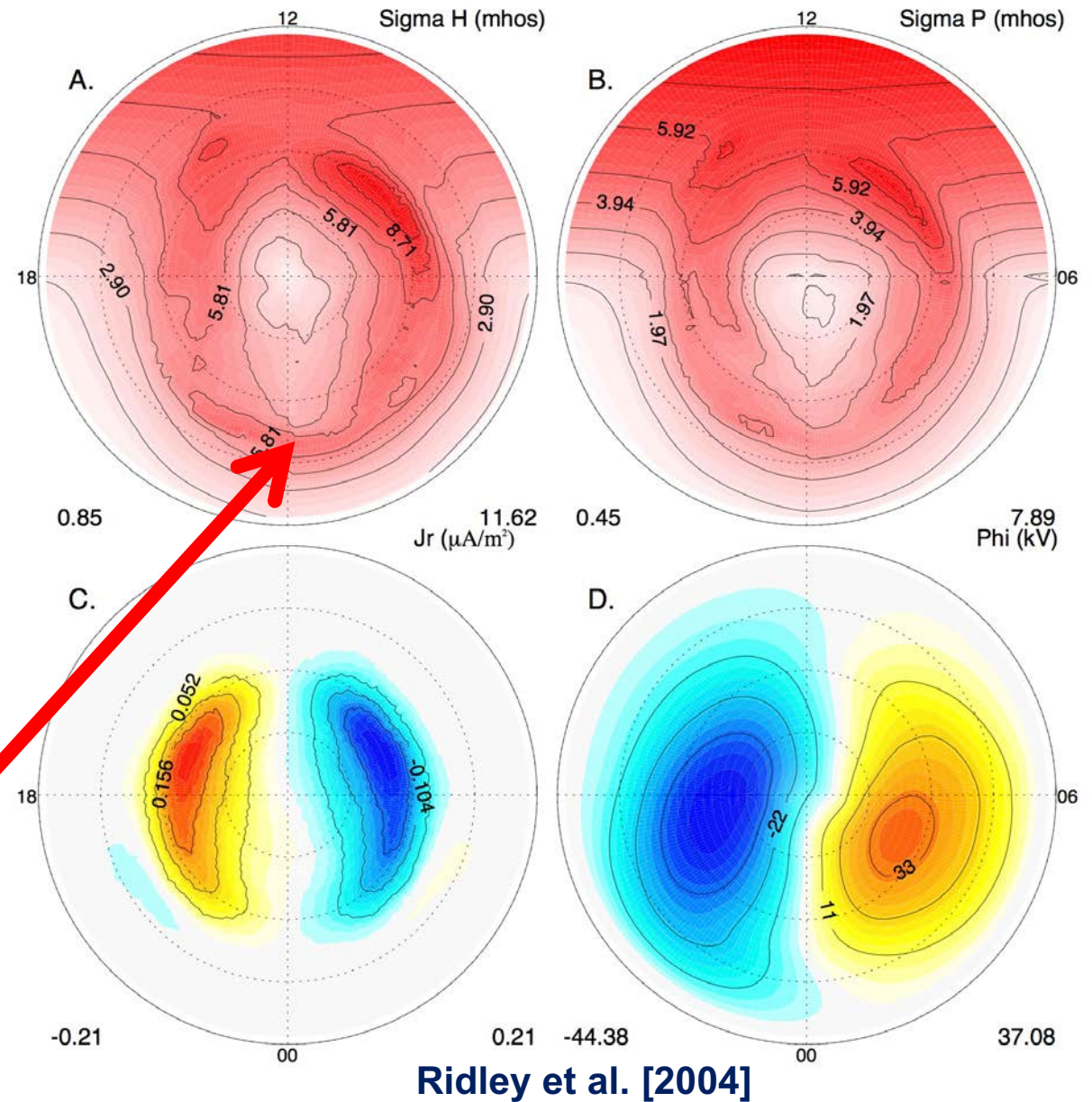


Ridley et al. [2004]



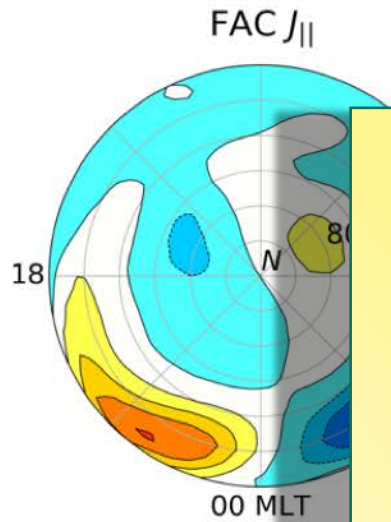
# Adding an Aurora

- Aurora adds conductance on the nightside.
- Potential spreads back towards the dayside.
- Potential is distorted. Aurora is so washed out, that the potential is not strongly distorted.
  - No Harang Reversal





# Auroral Conductance in SWMF



$\Sigma_H$  (Ridley et al, 2004)

**Data Question:** Is one month of data enough to model extreme events?

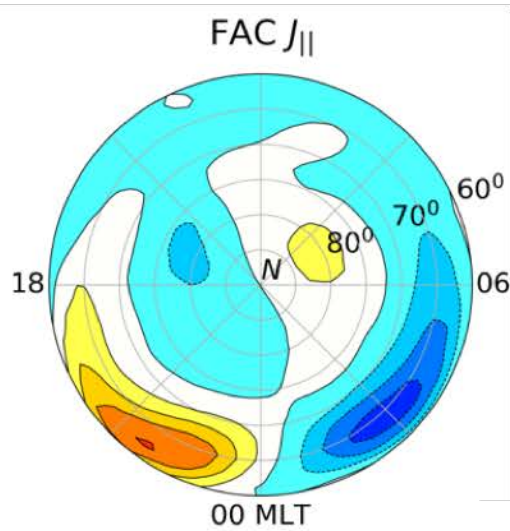
**Physics Question:** Why not include physics in calculating the aurora?

- SWMF use  
[Goodman, 19

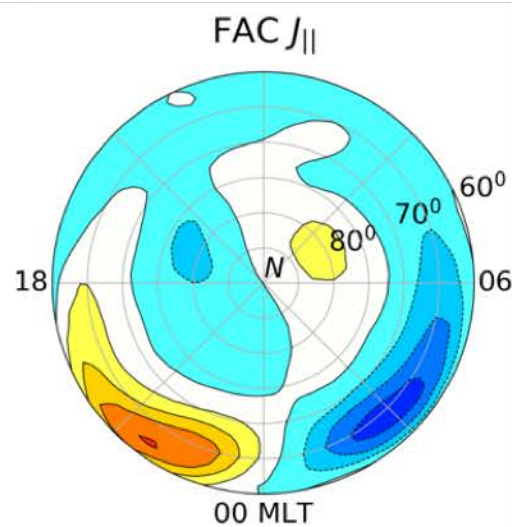
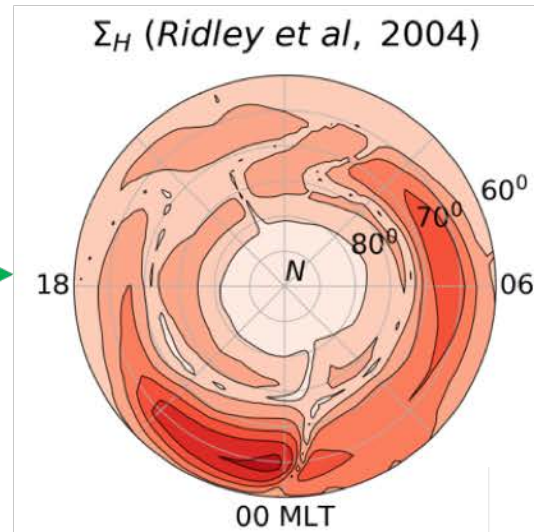
is to be known.

- AMIE Data for the month of January 1997 used to create coefficients [Ridley et al., 2004].

# Auroral Conductance in SWMF



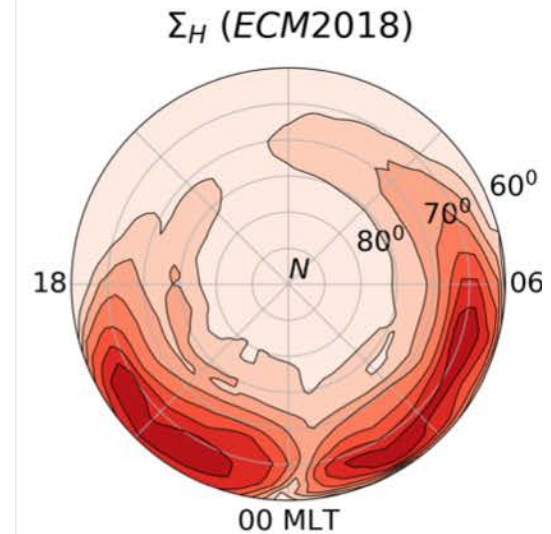
$\Sigma = \Sigma_0 e^{-AJ_{||}}$   
Fitted from **1 month of AMIE mappings**  
(January, 1997)

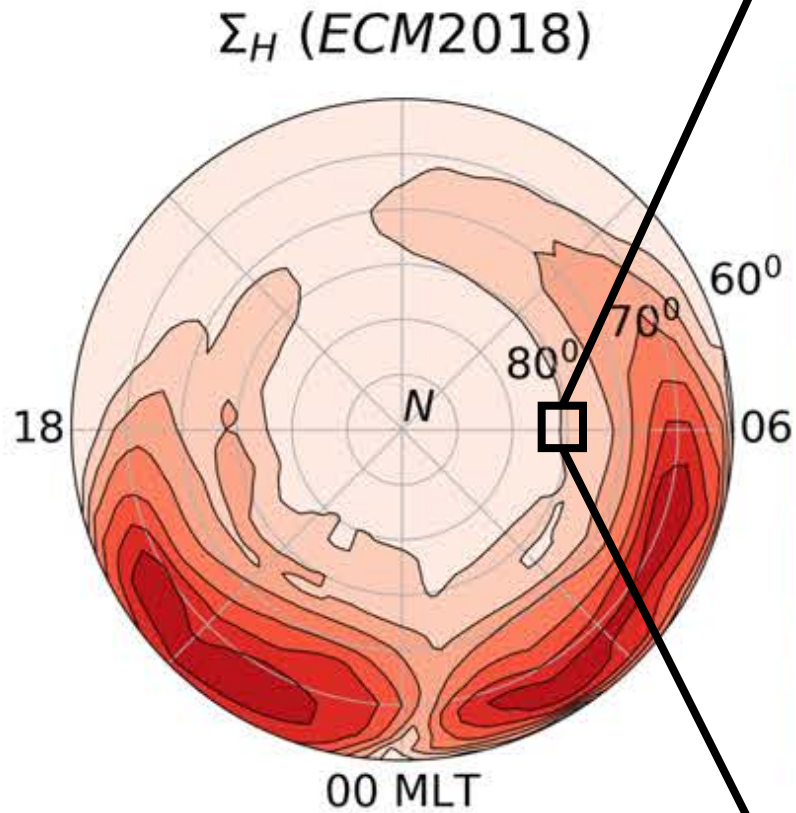


$\Sigma = A_0 - A_1 e^{-AJ_{||}}$

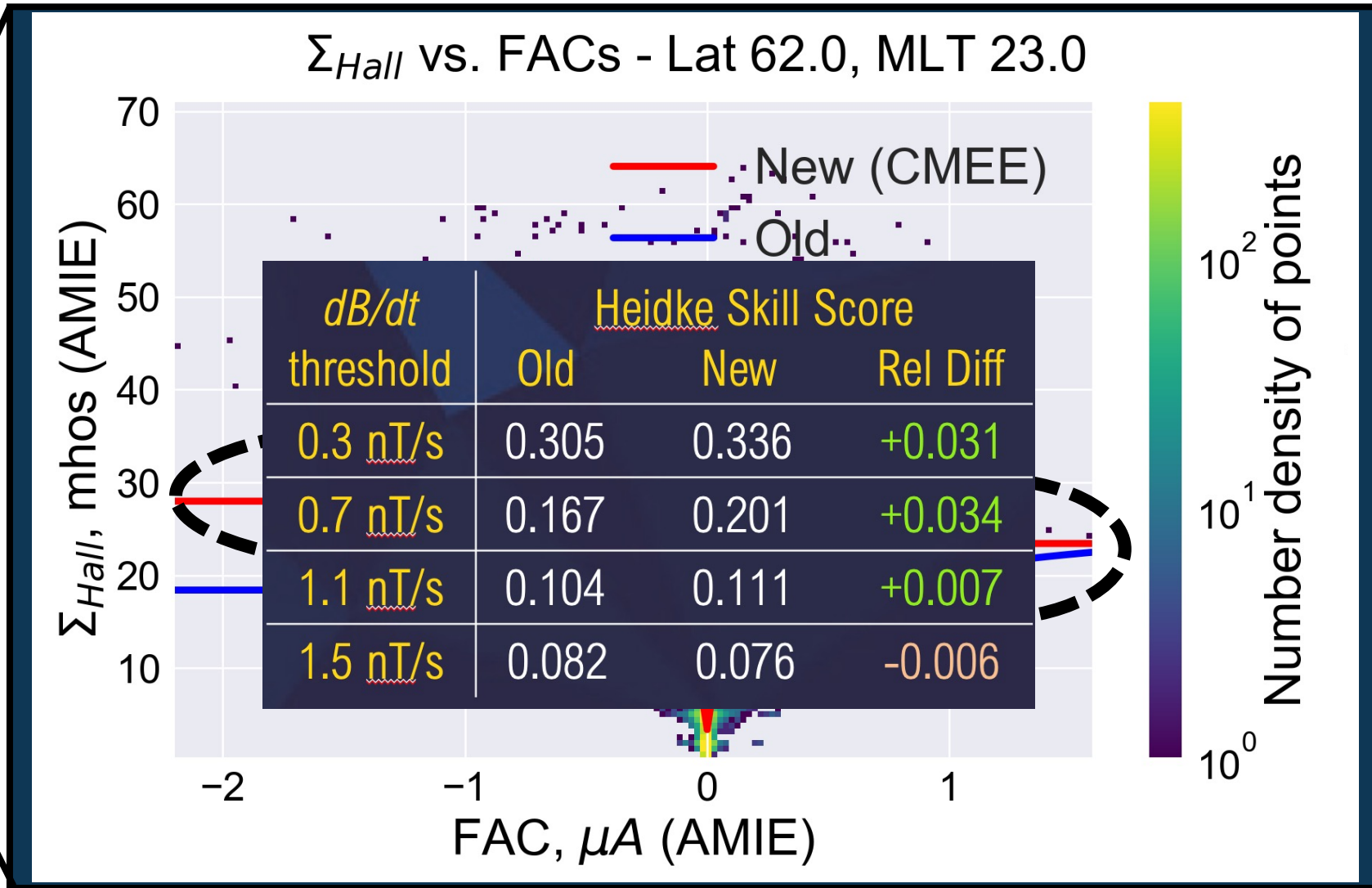
Fitted from **1 year of AMIE mappings**  
(Whole year of 2003)

Mukhopadhyay et al. [in prep]



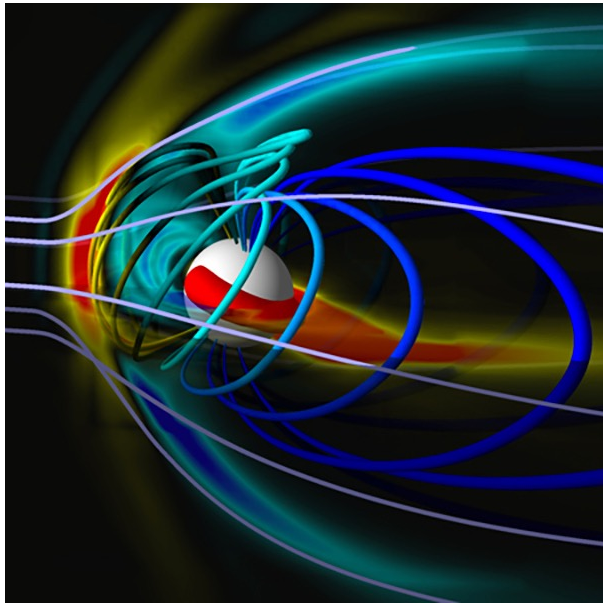


Mukhopadhyay et al. [in prep]

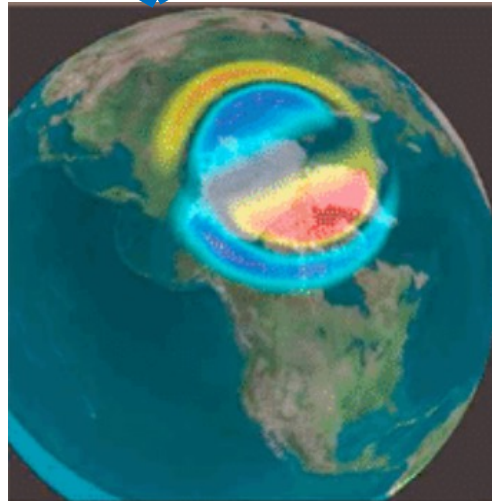
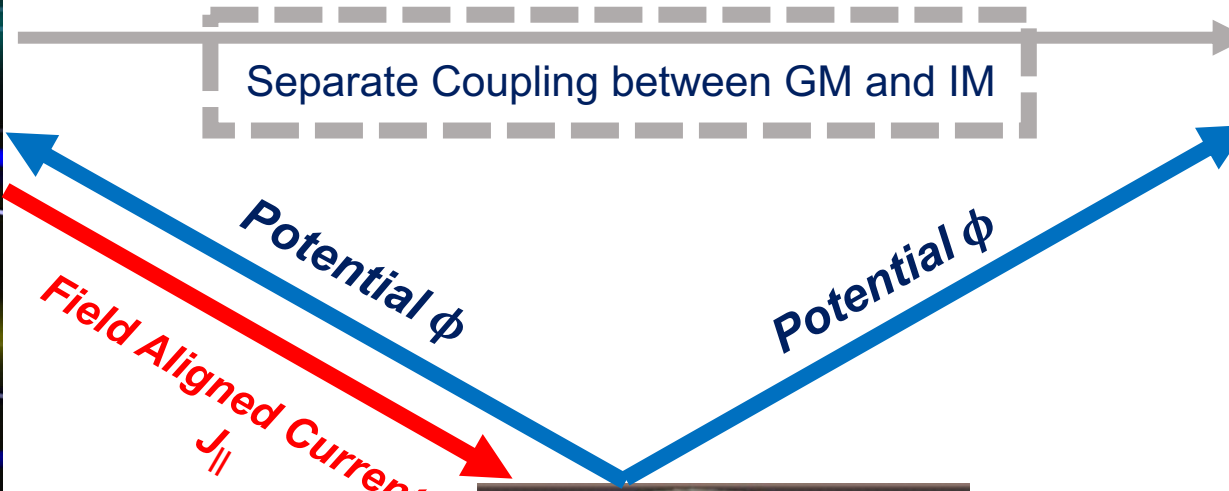




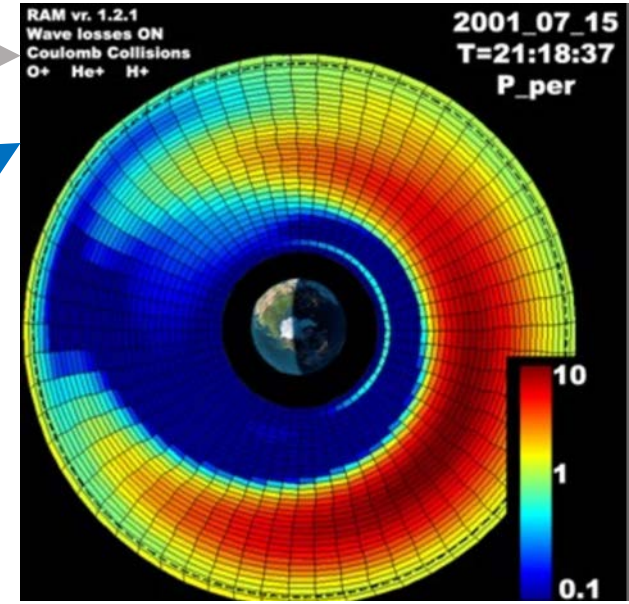
# Adding Physics into the Aurora



Global MHD (e.g. BATS-R-US)



2-D Ionosphere (e.g. RIM)



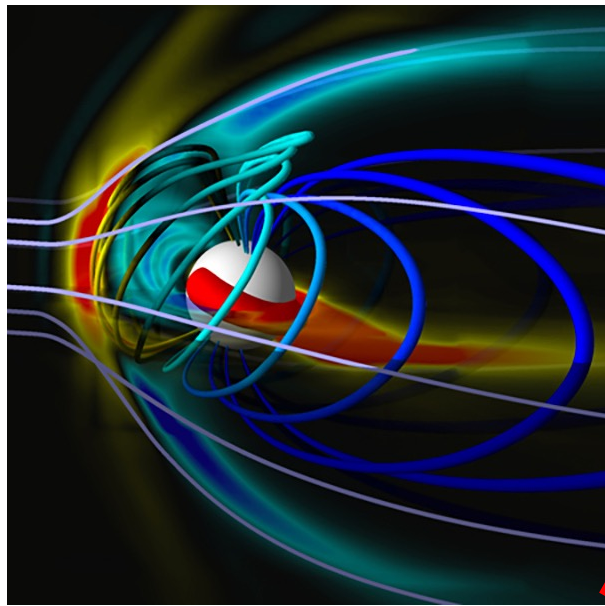
Inner Mag (e.g. RCM or RAM-SCB)

Traditional Coupling Diagram of  
**SWMF - Geospace**

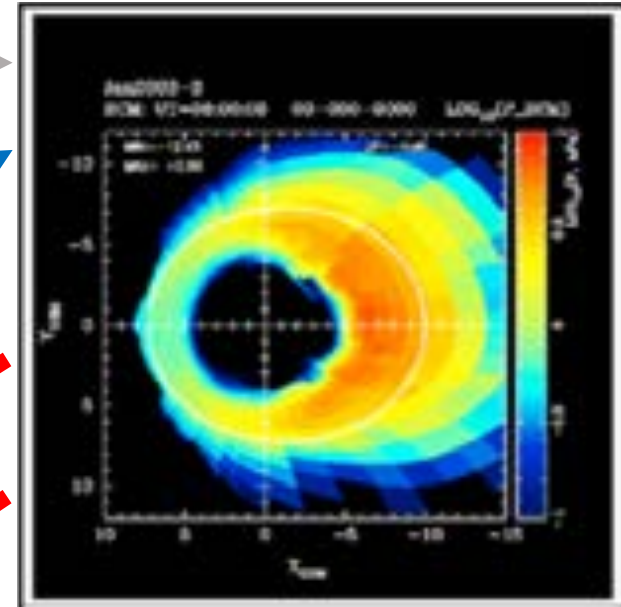




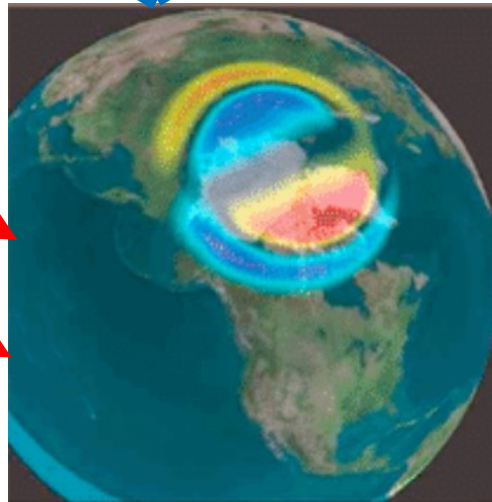
# Adding Physics into the Aurora



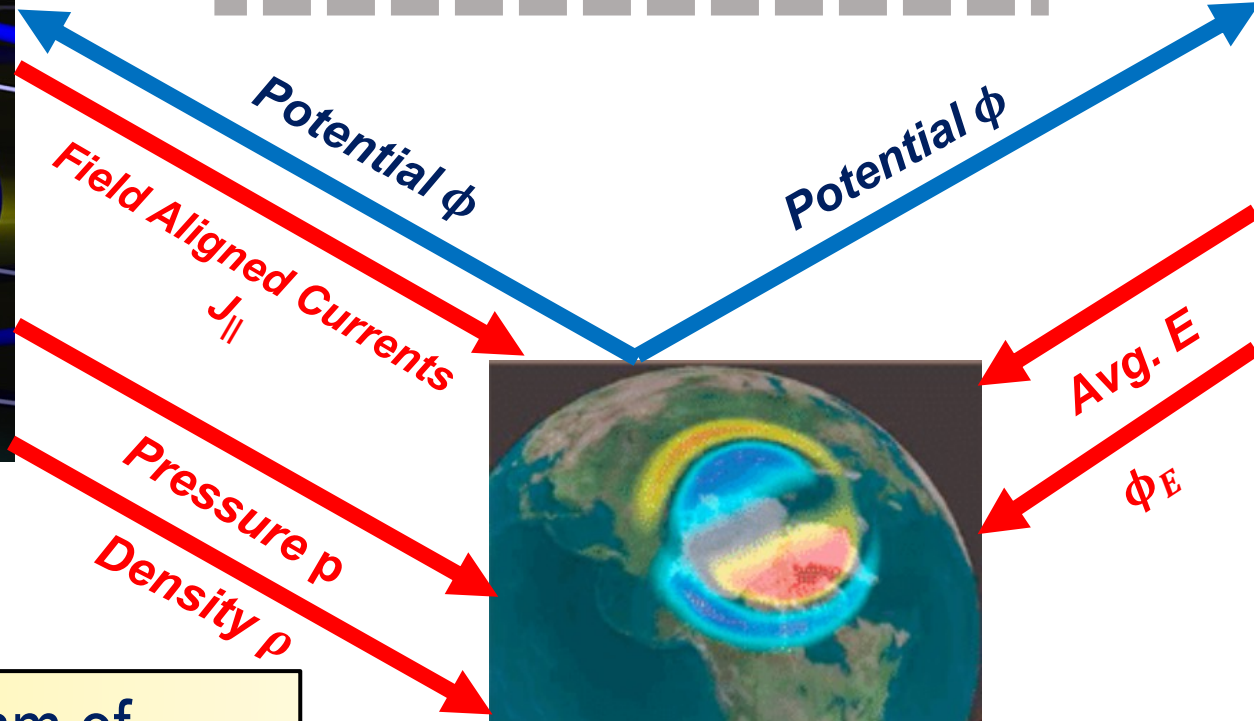
Global MHD (BATS-R-US)



Inner Mag (RCM)



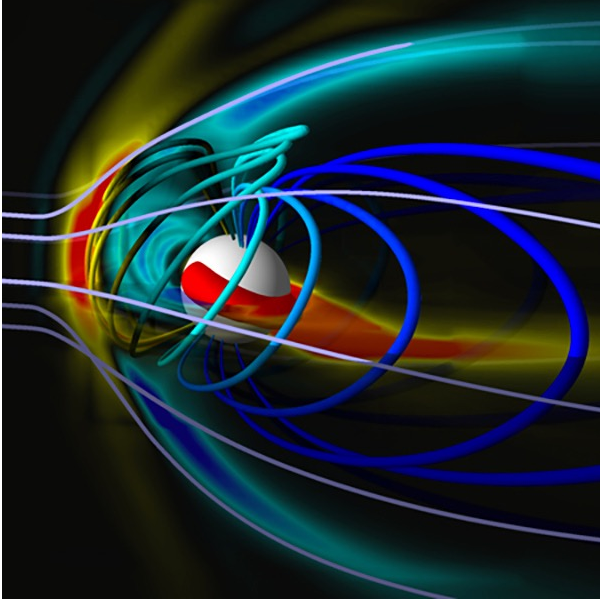
2-D Ionosphere (RIM)



Coupling Diagram of  
**SWMF - CHARGED**



# Adding Physics into the Aurora



Global MHD (e.g. BATS-R-US)

**SWMF - CHARGED**

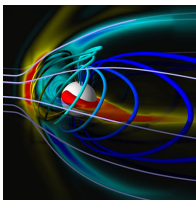
- **Pressure** and **Density** passed from MHD is used to calculate the Temperature:  $P = nkT$
- Using the temperature, we find the diffuse number flux and energy flux for a given type of distribution function (e.g. *Gombosi, 1994*):

$$\phi_N = \int_0^\infty dv \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 d\mu \mu v^3 f(v)$$

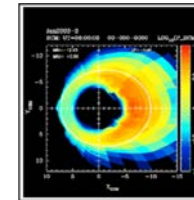
$$\phi_E = \int_0^\infty dv \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 d\mu \mu v^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right) f(v)$$

We find the average energy of particles:  $\bar{E} = \frac{\phi_E}{\phi_N}$

- A fraction of the total flux precipitates into the ionosphere. We assume this fraction from an empirical function (derived from *Wolf et al, 1991*).



# SWMF - CHARGED



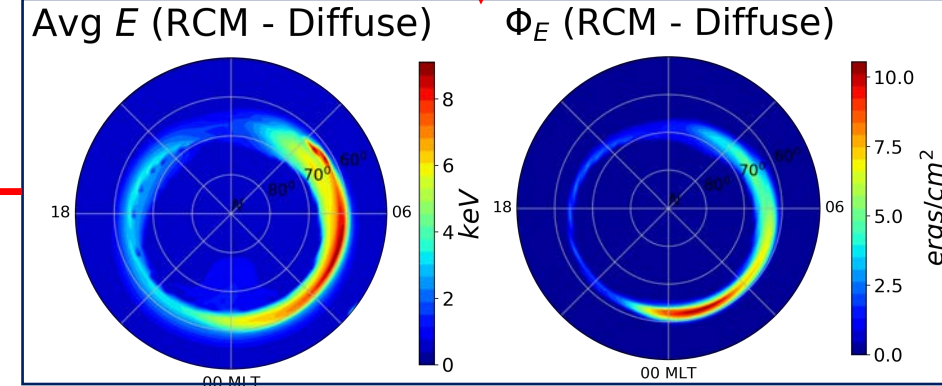
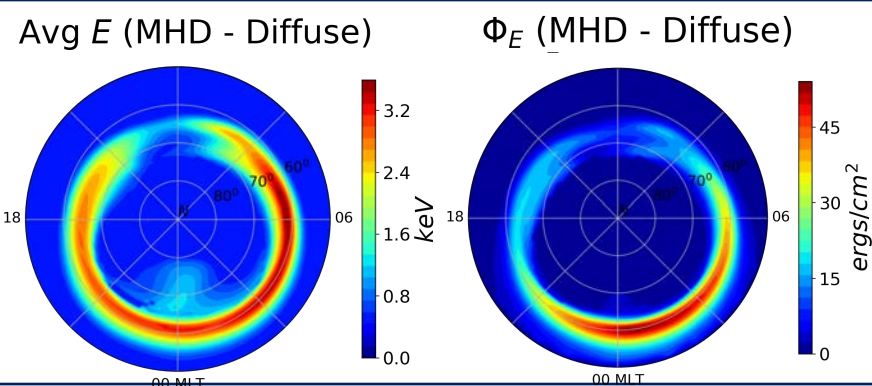
## Global MHD (BATS-R-US)

## Inner Mag (RCM)

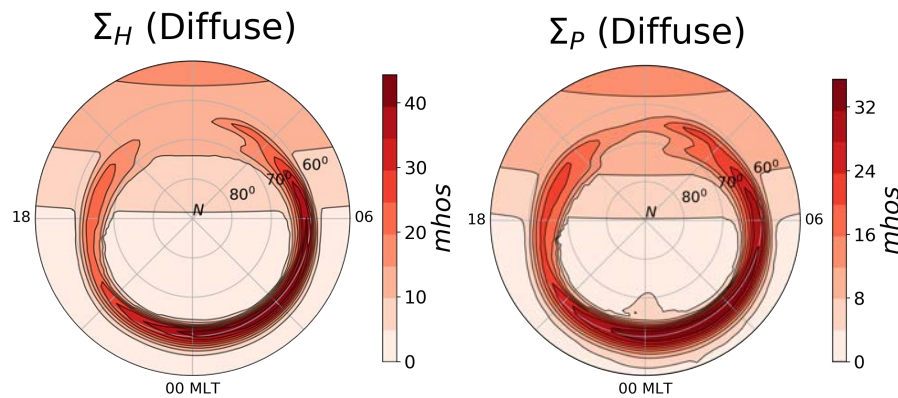
*Kinetic Theory*

*Assuming MB Distr.*

*Precip Flux*



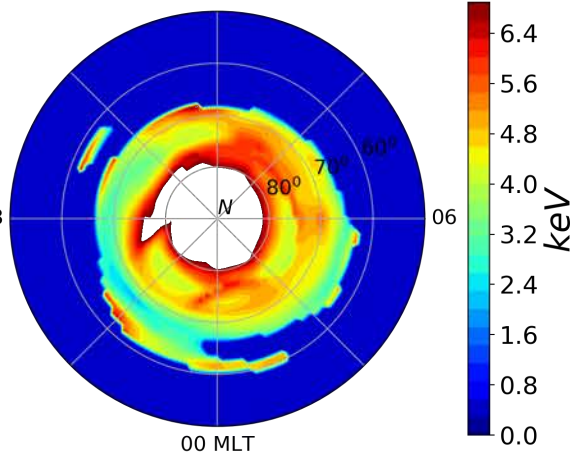
*Robinson Relation*



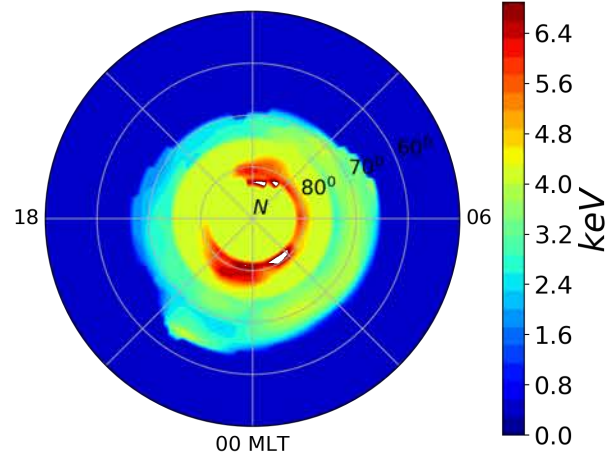


# Case 1: March 2013 Event, 03/15/2013, 13:10 UT.

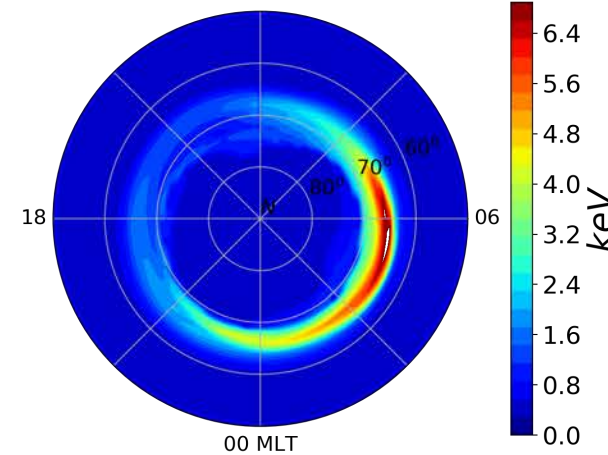
Avg E (Old)



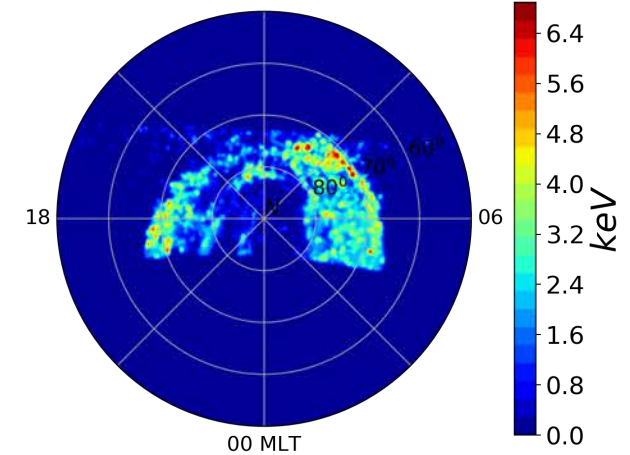
Avg E (New)



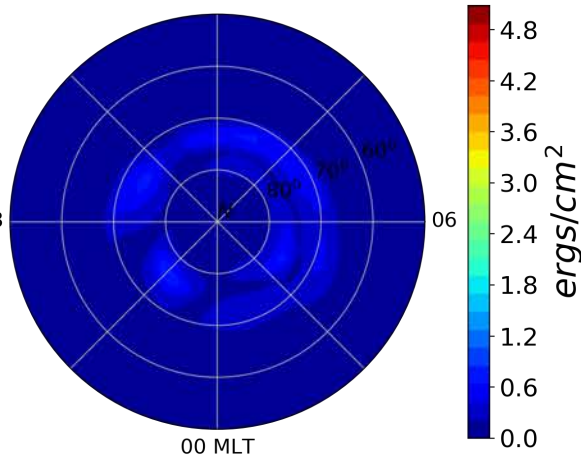
Avg E (Diffuse)



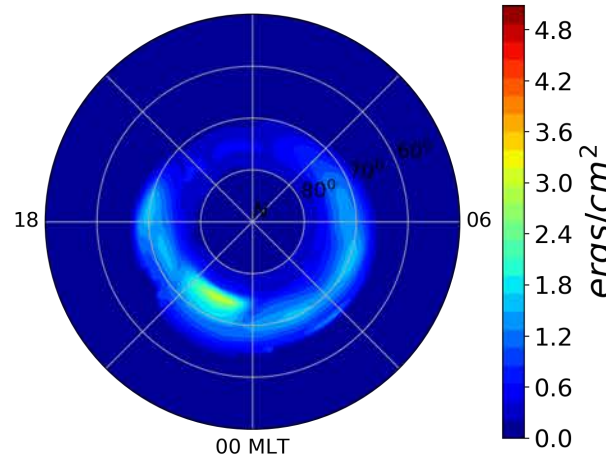
Avg E (DMSP)



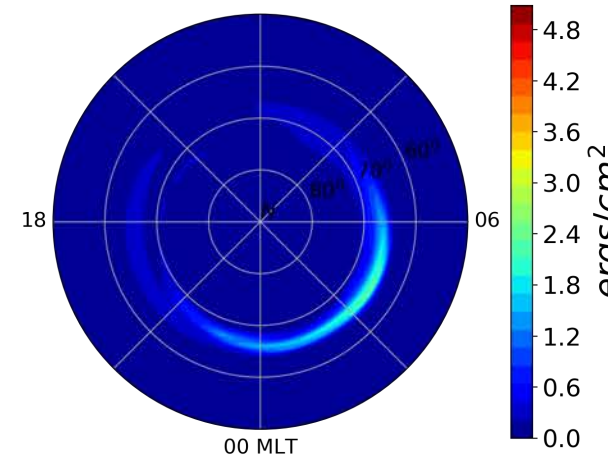
$\Phi_E$  (Old)



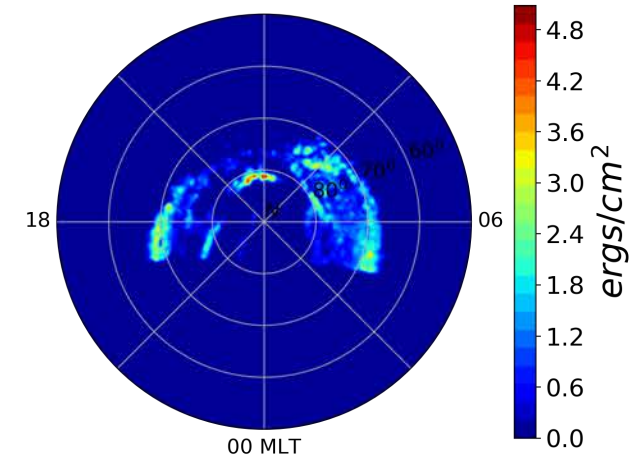
$\Phi_E$  (New)



$\Phi_E$  (Diffuse)



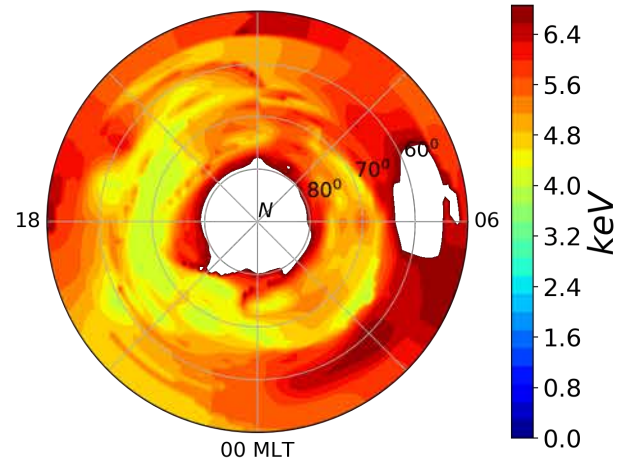
$\Phi_E$  (DMSP)



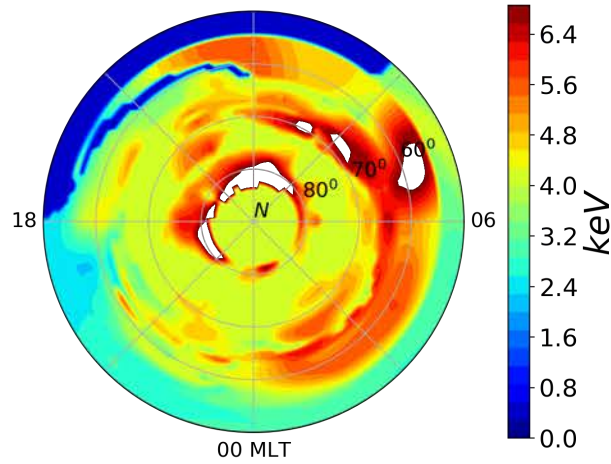


# Case 2: April 2010 Event, 04/05/2010, 10:07 UT.

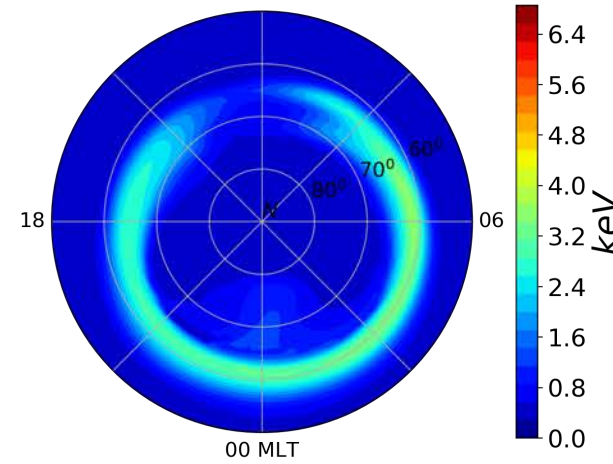
Avg E (Old)



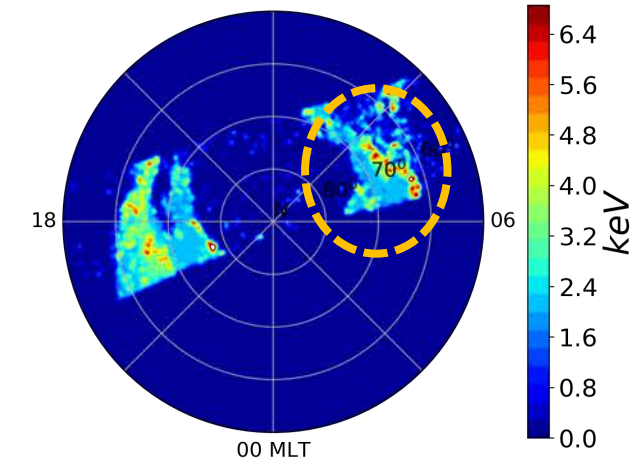
Avg E (New)



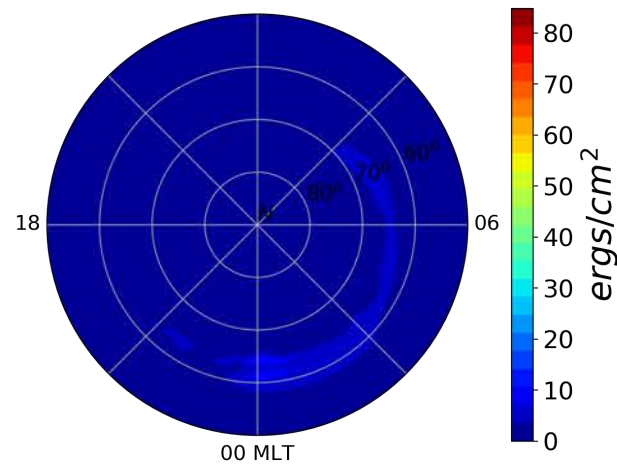
Avg E (Diffuse)



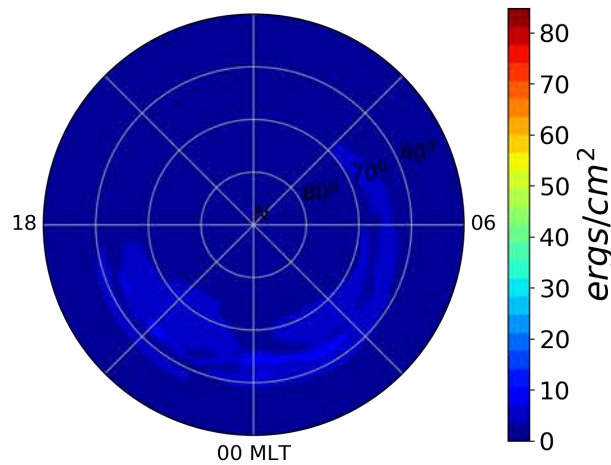
Avg E (DMSP)



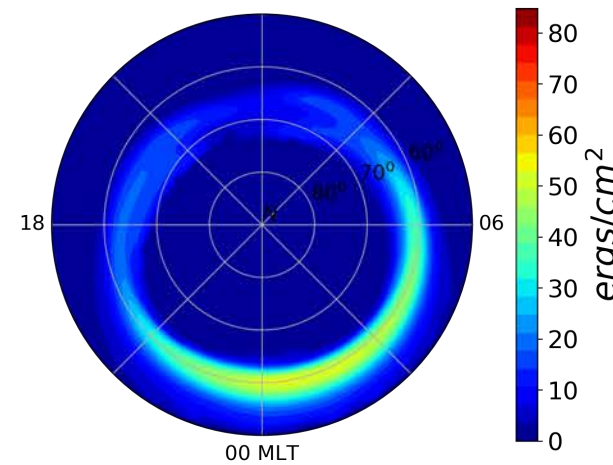
$\Phi_E$  (Old)



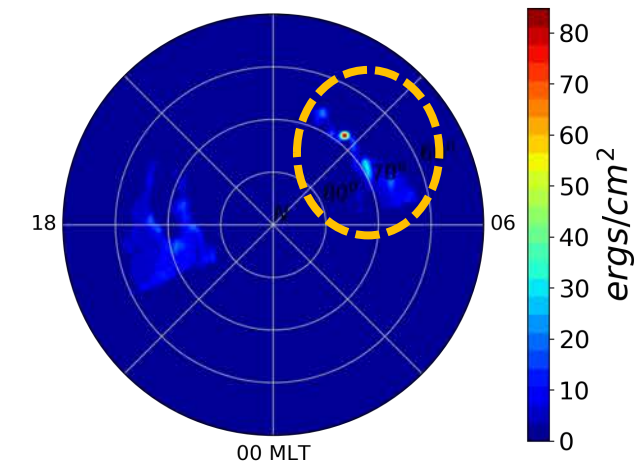
$\Phi_E$  (New)



$\Phi_E$  (Diffuse)



$\Phi_E$  (DMSP)



# Long Road Ahead...

- Separate module to estimate **discrete precip** using *Knight [1973]* and *Freidman and Lemaire [1980]*, similar to *Wiltberger et al. [2009]*. Addition of **anomalous resistivity**.



- Distribution Function independent flux calculations. Usage of RAM-SCB, Two-Way Coupling with GITM

- Coupling with additional SWMF components: Anisotropic MHD, PWOM

- Solutions from GM and IM need not be combined. IM solution to be used on closed field lines to maximum extent possible.



**SWMF - CHARGED**

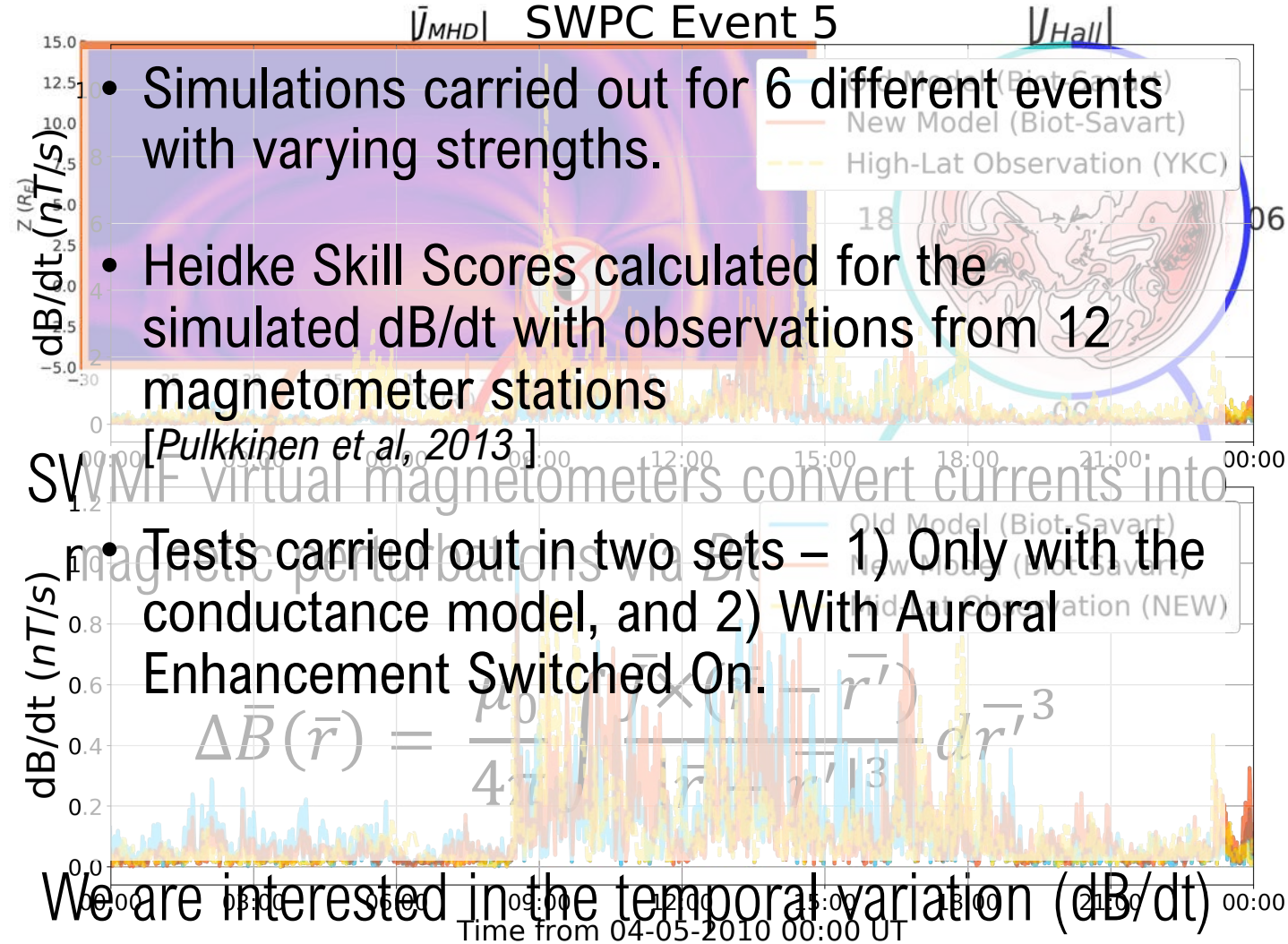
# Thank You

# Extra Slides





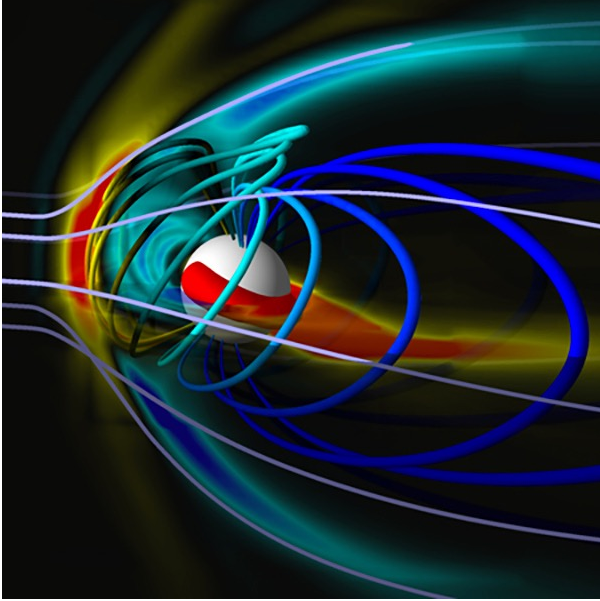
# Do Space Weather Predictions Improve?



SWPC Event	Date/Time of Event	Min Dst
1	0600 UT 29 Oct, to 0600 UT 30 Oct, 2003	-353 nT
2	1200 UT 14 Dec, to 0000 UT 16 Dec, 2006	-139 nT
3	0000 UT 31 Aug, to 0000 UT 1 Sep, 2001	-40 nT
4	1000 UT 31 Aug, to 1200 UT 1 Sep, 2005	-131 nT
5	0000 UT 5 Apr, to 0000 UT 6 Apr, 2010	-73 nT
6	0900 UT 5 Aug, to 0900 UT 6 Aug, 2011	-113 nT

dB/dt threshold	Heidke Skill Score		
	Old	New	Rel Diff
0.3 nT/s	0.305	0.336	+0.031
0.7 nT/s	0.167	0.201	+0.034
1.1 nT/s	0.104	0.111	+0.007
1.5 nT/s	0.082	0.076	-0.006

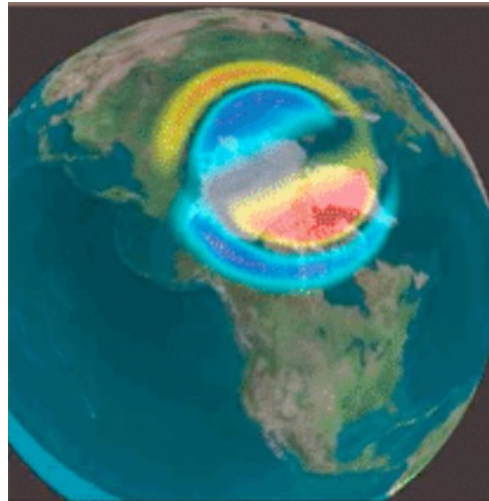
# Adding Physics into the Aurora



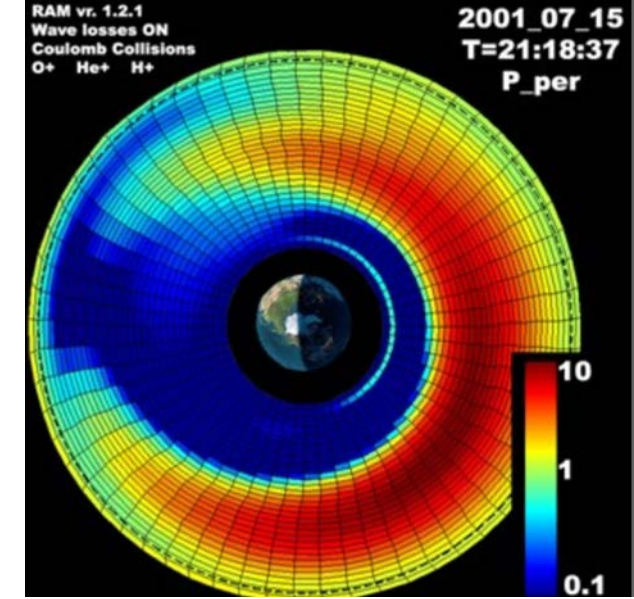
## Global MHD (e.g. BATS-R-US)

- Produces hydrodynamic quantities of plasma – pressure, density, temperature.
- Global Picture is derivable.

- Calculates potential thru Ohm's Law
- Inputs – Field Aligned Currents, Conductance



## 2-D Ionosphere (e.g. RIM)



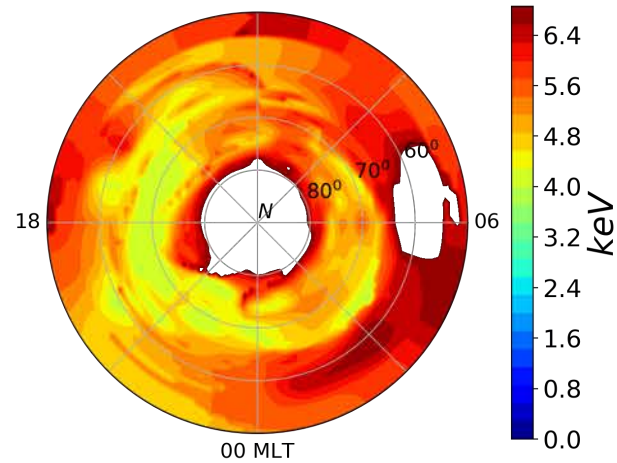
## Inner Mag (e.g. RCM or RAM-SCB)

- Contains routine to calculate the precipitative energy flux and average energy.
- Limited domain.

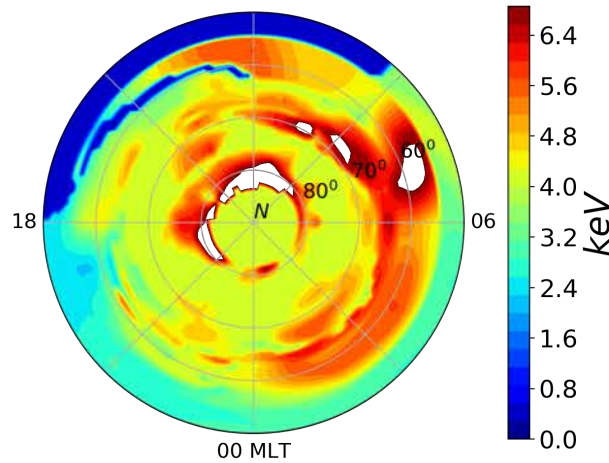


# Case 2: April 2010 Event, 04/05/2010, 10:07 UT.

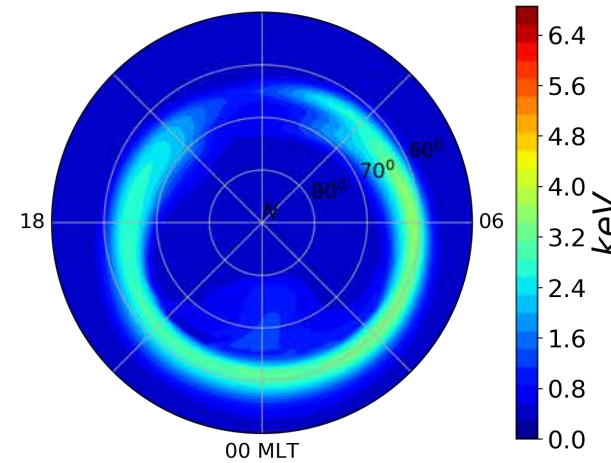
Avg E (Old)



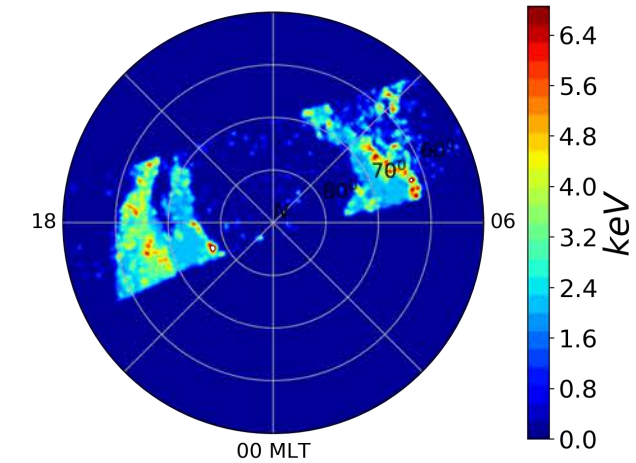
Avg E (New)



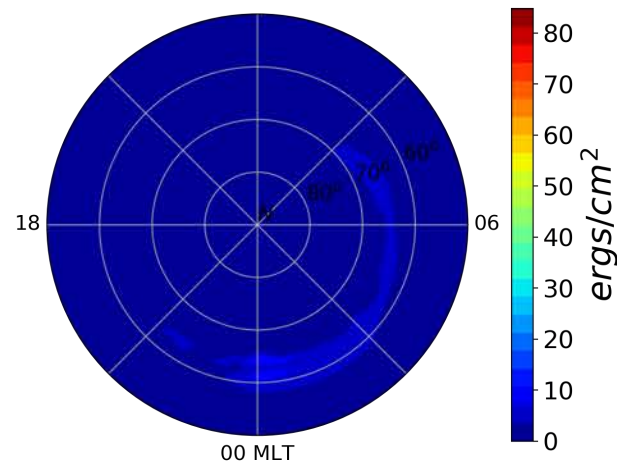
Avg E (Diffuse)



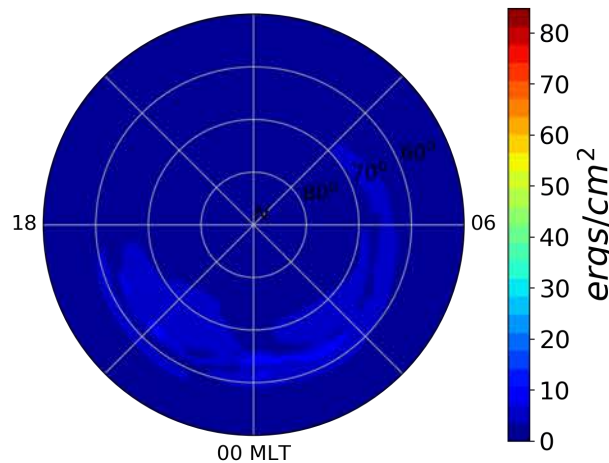
Avg E (DMSP)



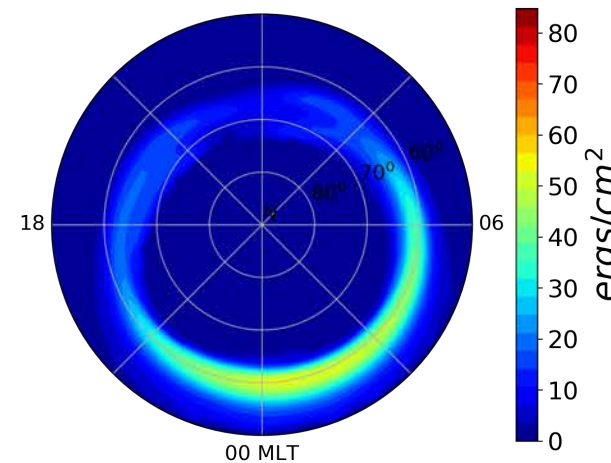
$\Phi_E$  (Old)



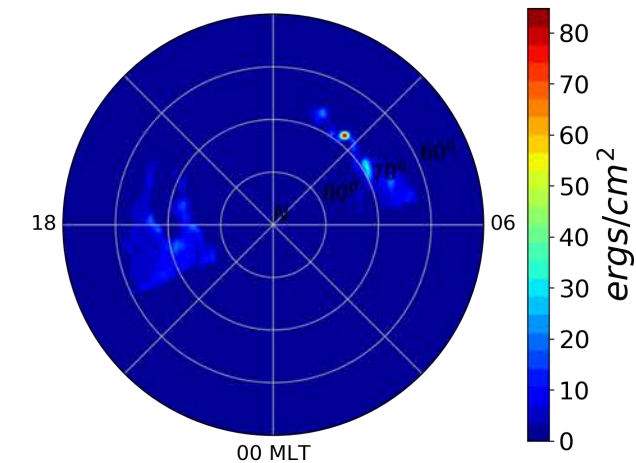
$\Phi_E$  (New)



$\Phi_E$  (Diffuse)



$\Phi_E$  (DMSP)

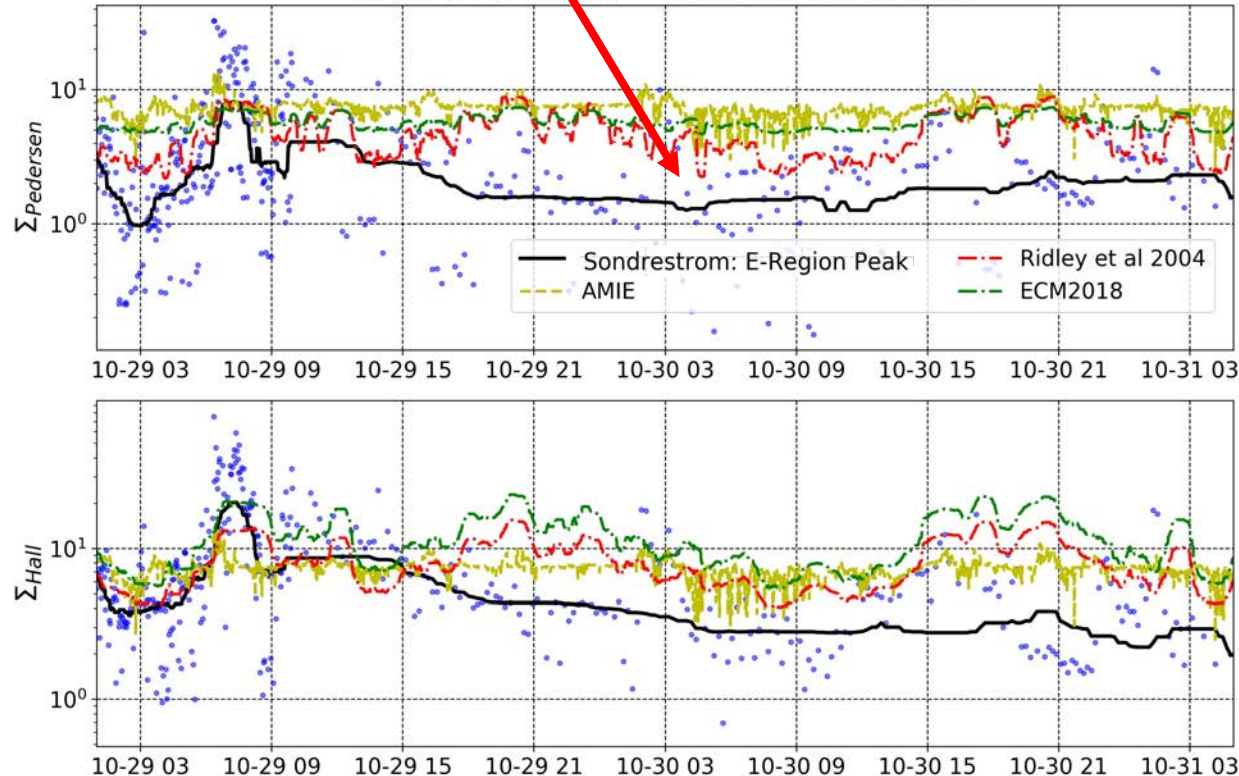




# Is the Conductance really accurate?

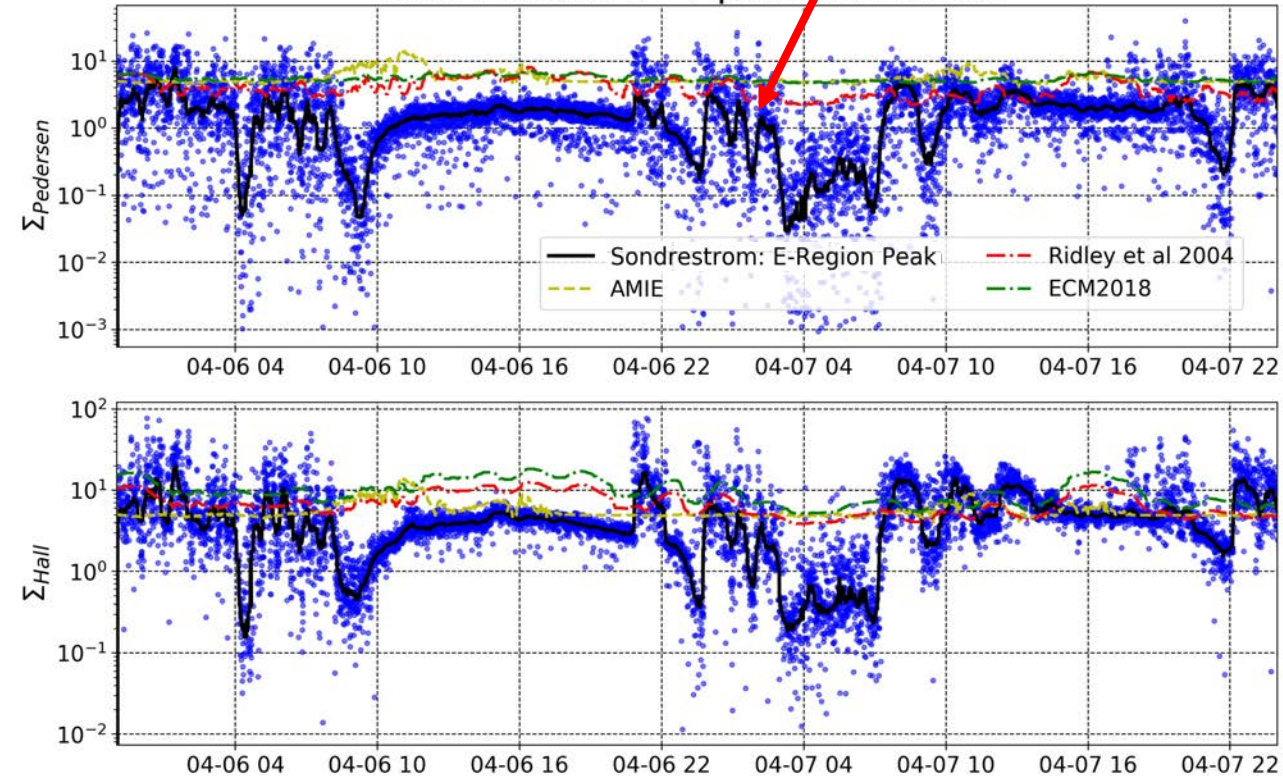
No Match. Order of magnitude off!

SWPC Event 1 - Halloween Storm



Troughs and Crests not captured by FAC-based changes

SWPC Event 5 - April 2010 Storm



Mukhopadhyay et al., GEM MMV Conductance Challenge, 2018



# Is the Conductance really accurate?

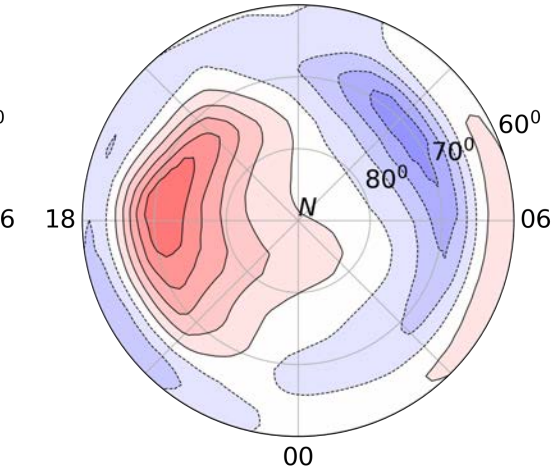
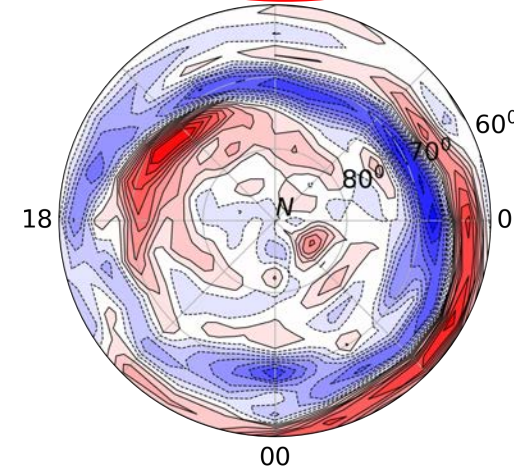
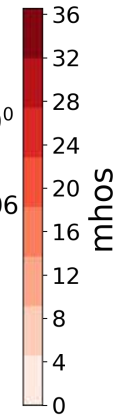
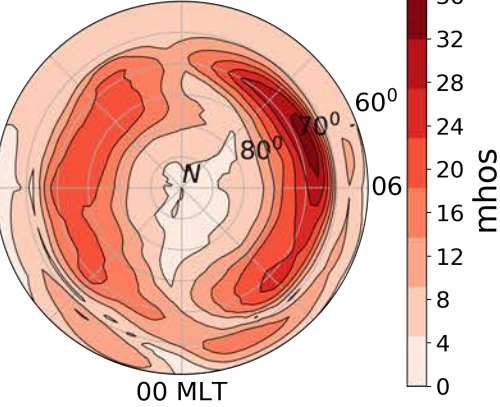
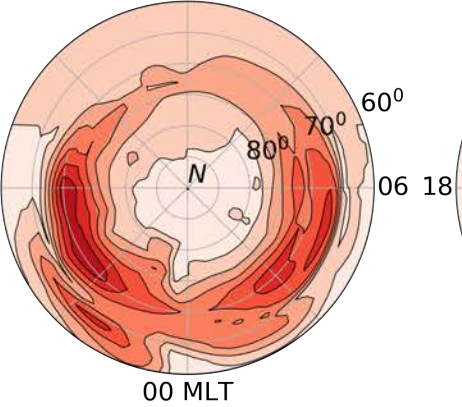
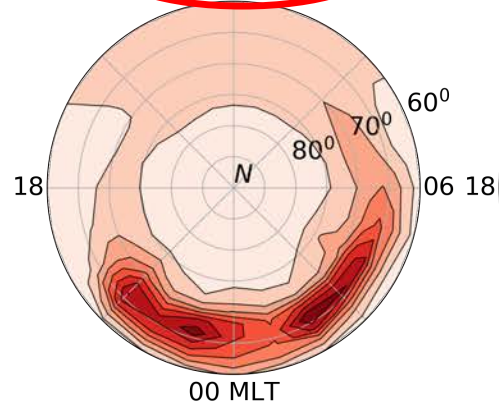
$\Sigma_H$  (AMIE)

$\Sigma_H$  (New)

$\Sigma_H$  (Old)

AMPERE

New Model

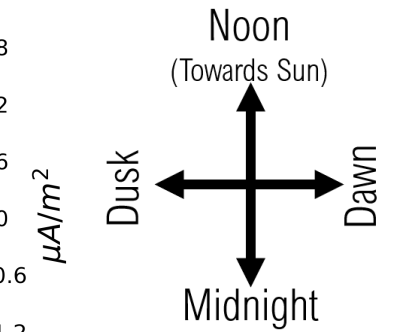
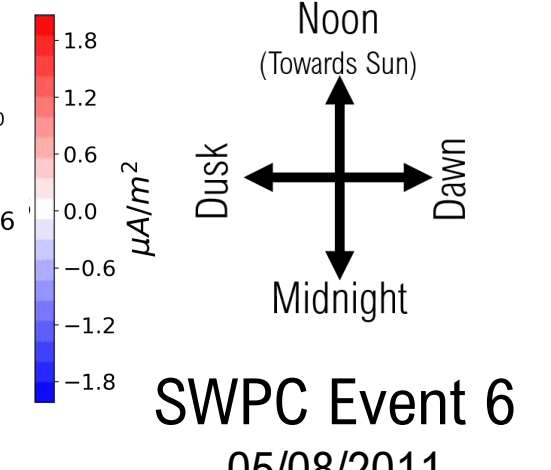
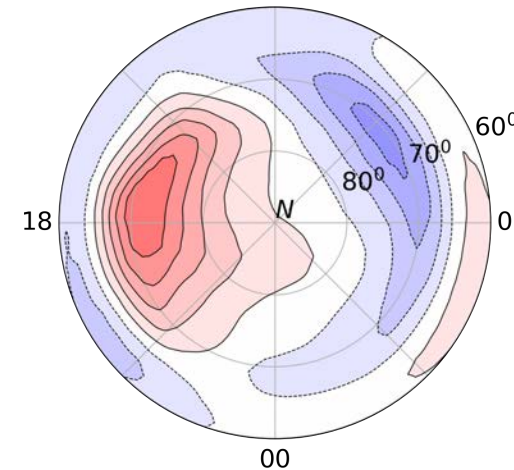
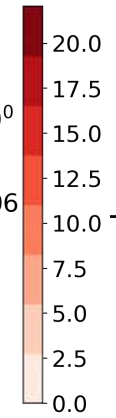
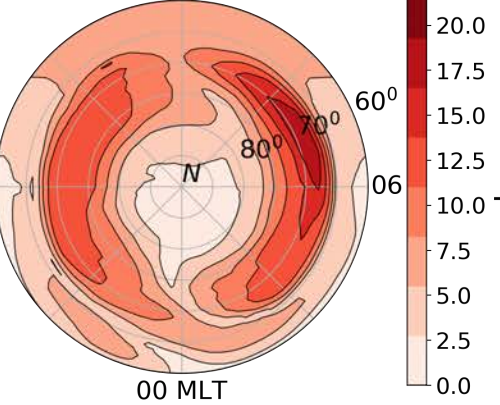
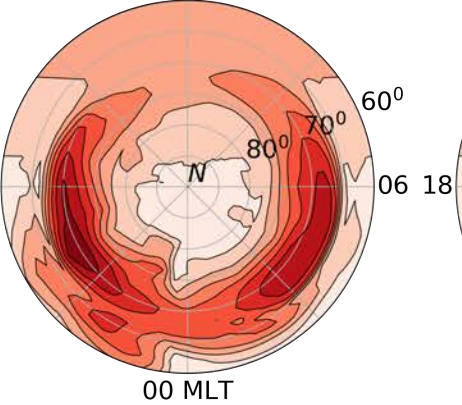
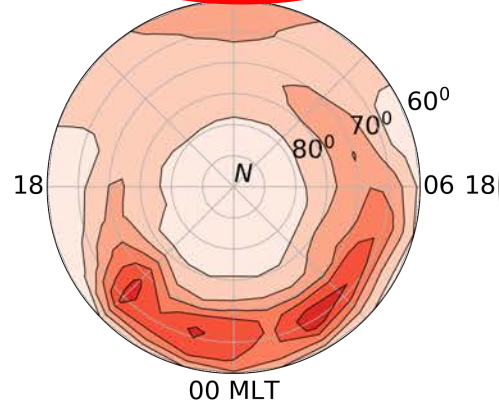


$\Sigma_P$  (AMIE)

$\Sigma_P$  (New)

$\Sigma_P$  (Old)

Old Model

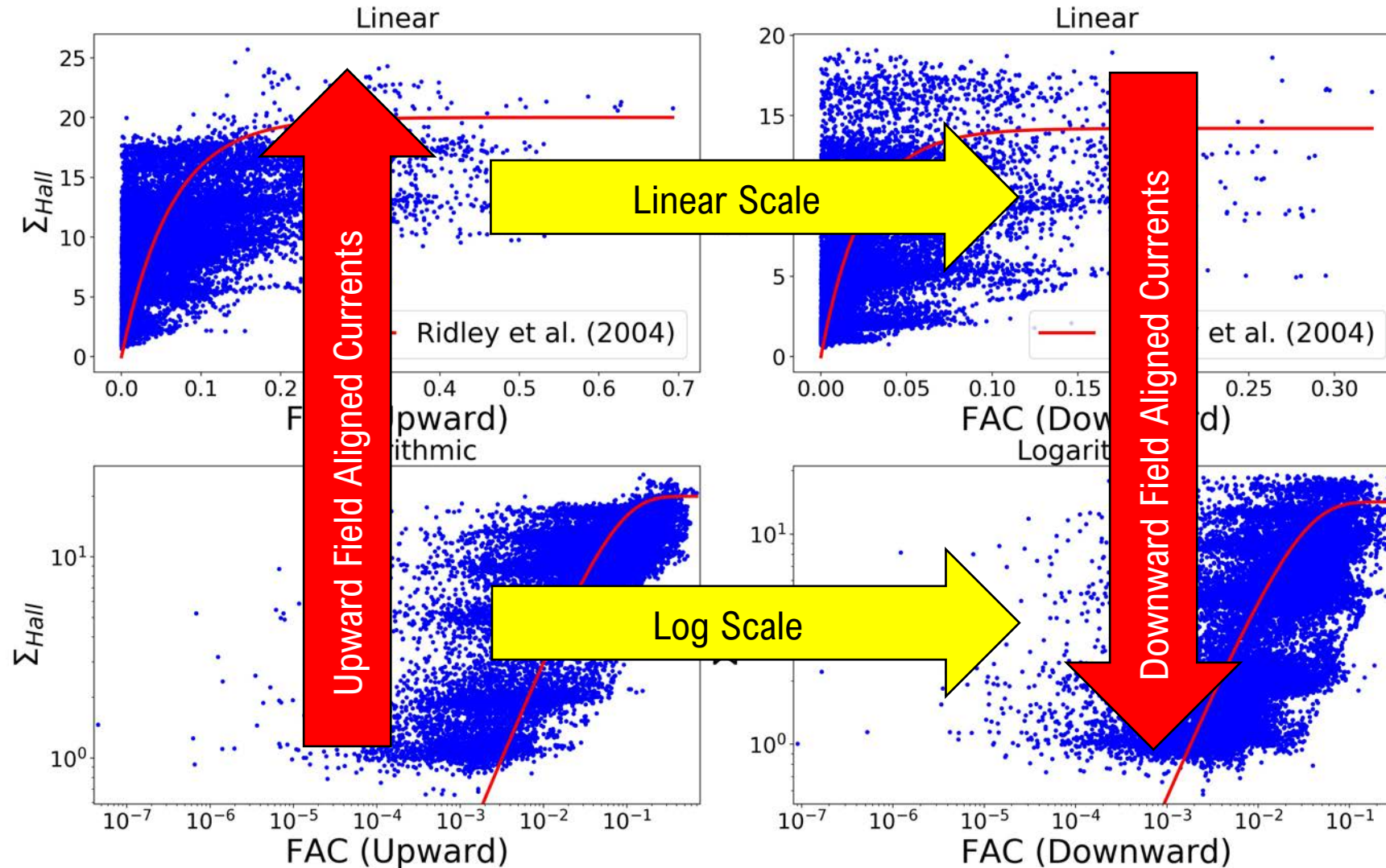


SWPC Event 6  
05/08/2011  
21:25 UT

Mukhopadhyay et al., GEM MMV Conductance Challenge, 2018

# Conductance Model (contd.) – Ridley et al. (2004)

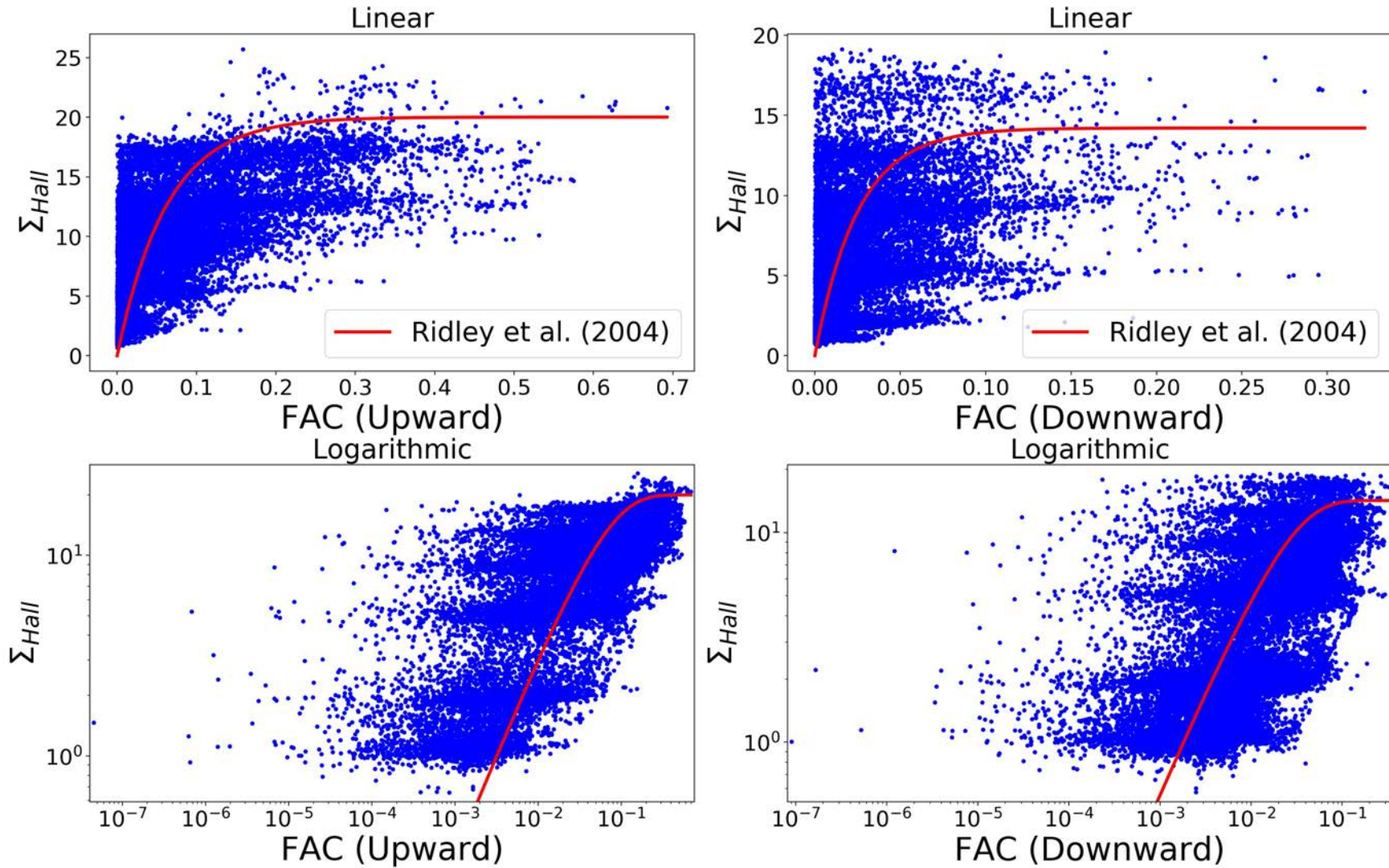
$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - Jan 1997 - Lat 60.0, MLT 0





# Conductance Model (contd.) – Ridley et al. (2004)

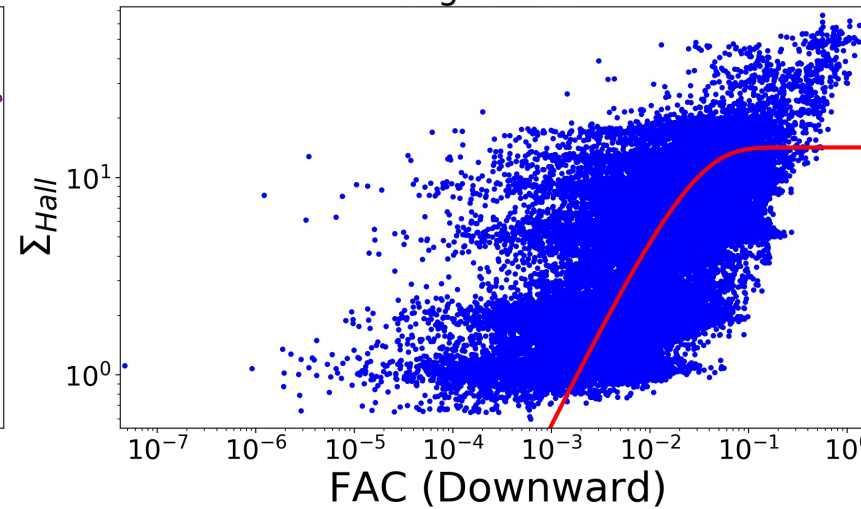
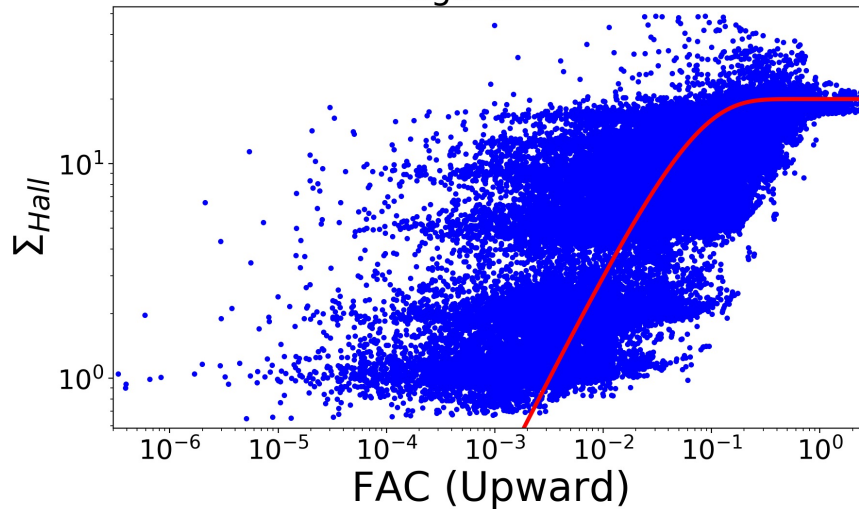
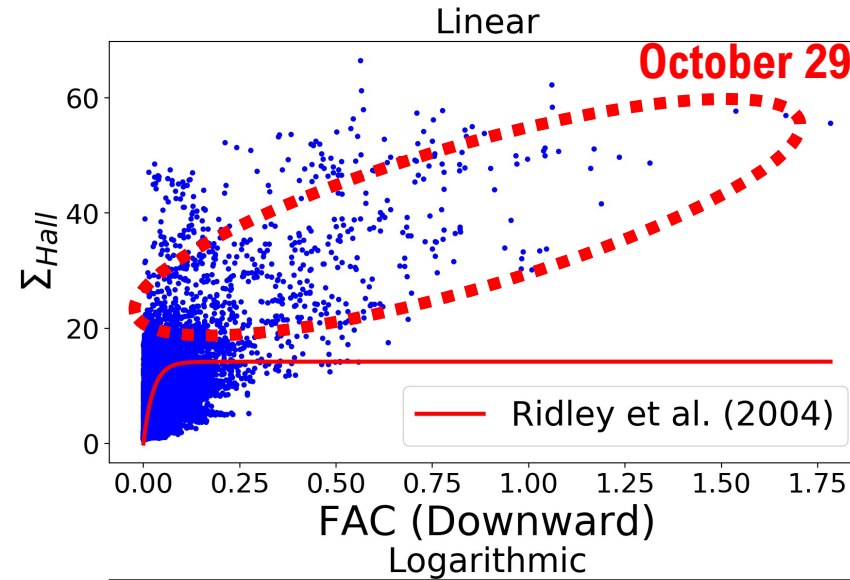
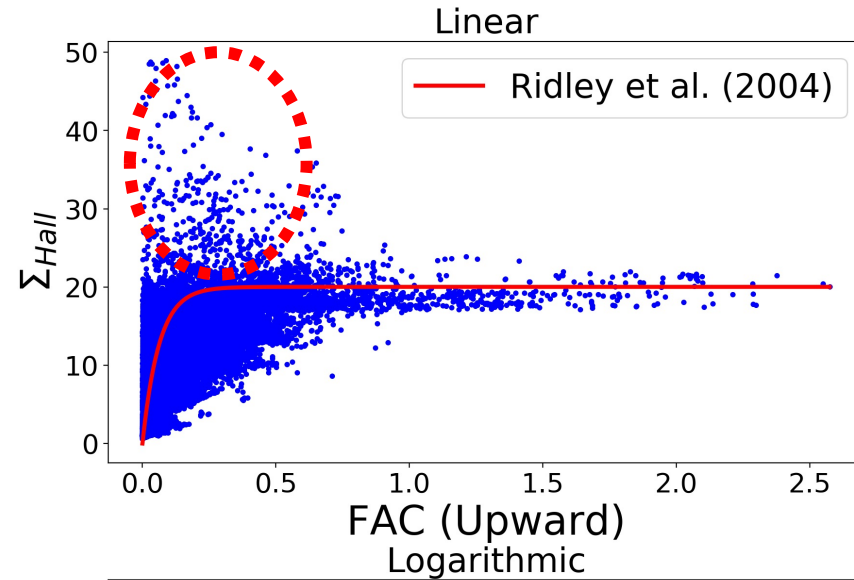
$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - Jan 1997 - Lat 60.0, MLT 0



# Conductance Model (contd.) – Ridley et al. (2004)

November 1, 2003

$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - 2003 - Lat 60.0, MLT 0

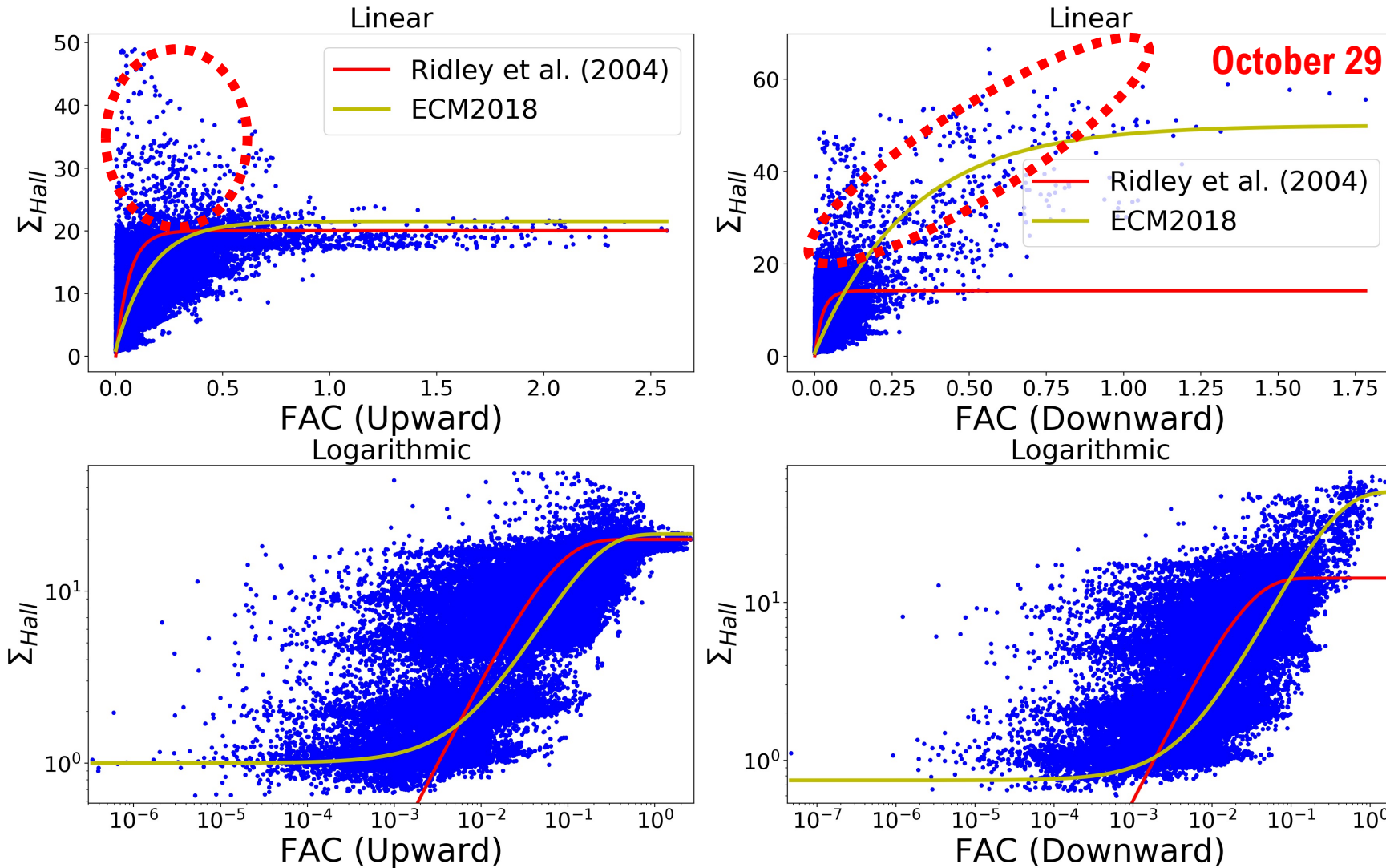


# Conductance Model – Towards Improvement

November 1, 2003

October 29 - 31, 2003

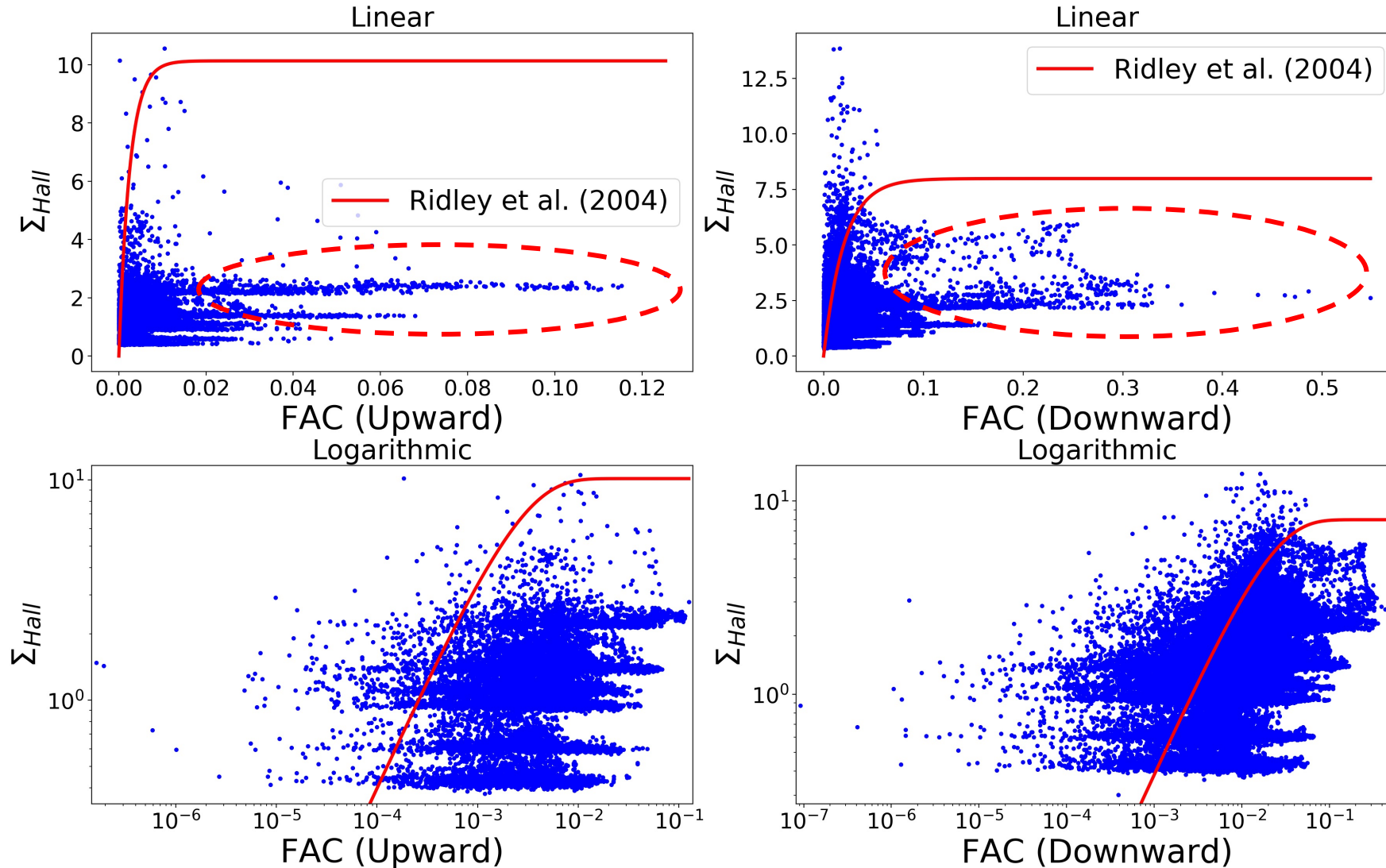
$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - 2003 - Lat 60.0, MLT 0





# New Conductance Model – Noon Sector

$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - 2003 - Lat 60.0, MLT 12



# New Conductance Model – Noon Sector

$\Sigma_{Hall}$  vs. FACs - AMIE - 2003 - Lat 60.0, MLT 12

