



# Seeking Lagrangian Coherent Structures in Ionospheric Plasma Drifts

Ningchao Wang, Uriel Ramirez, Seebany Datta-Barua  
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL



## Motivation:

- ◆ Previous work showed that LCSs are found in the thermosphere and that they respond to geomagnetic activity [1].
- ◆ The thermosphere and the ionosphere are coupled. Science question: are there LCSs in the ionosphere?
- ◆ Objective: search for global scale Lagrangian coherent structures (LCSs) in the ionosphere.

## Introduction:

### ◆ Lagrangian Coherent Structures (LCSs)

- Are used to understand ocean flow [2] and thermospheric material transport [1].

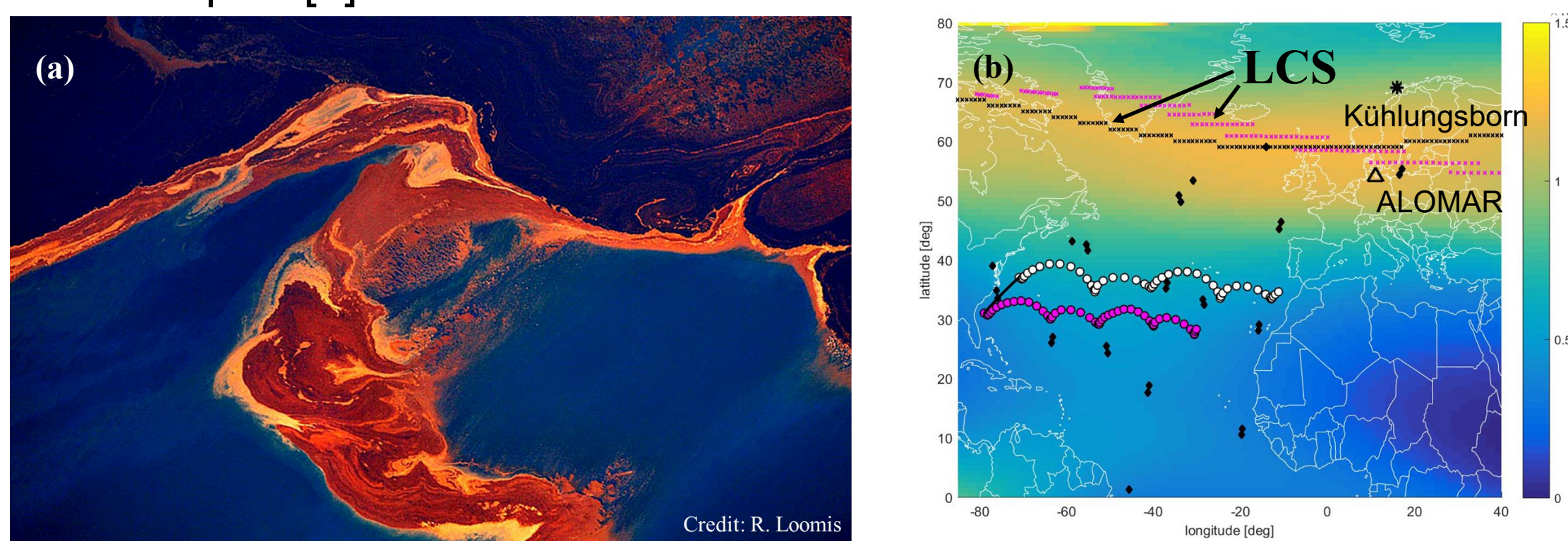


Fig. 1 (a) The 2010 BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, seen from a helicopter, shows coherent structuring [3]. (b) FTLE map for space shuttle water vapor plume simulation at 100 km for 8 July 2011 at 15:35 UT [1].

- Describe regions of maximal separation (or convergence) [4], and are independent of the observer [5].
- The LCSs can act as material barriers to bound the plasma transport.

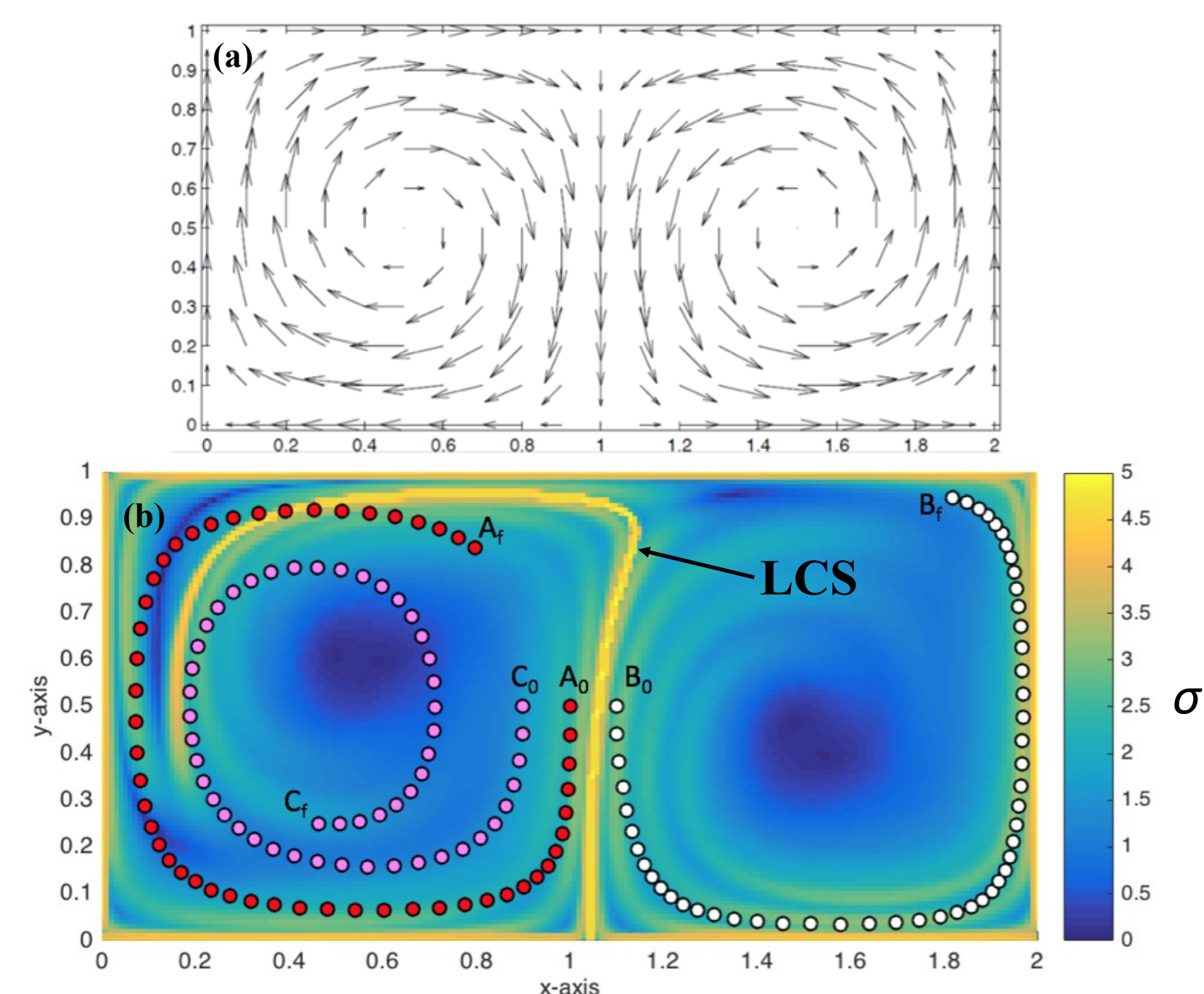


Fig.2 Time varying Double-gyre (a) flow field, (b) FTLE map and tracers at  $t = 0$ .

⇒ Are defined by the locally maximum finite time Lyapunov exponent.

### ◆ Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent (FTLE)

- A scalar field measuring the degree of stretching of a fluid particle at a certain point, after a given interval of time  $\tau$ .

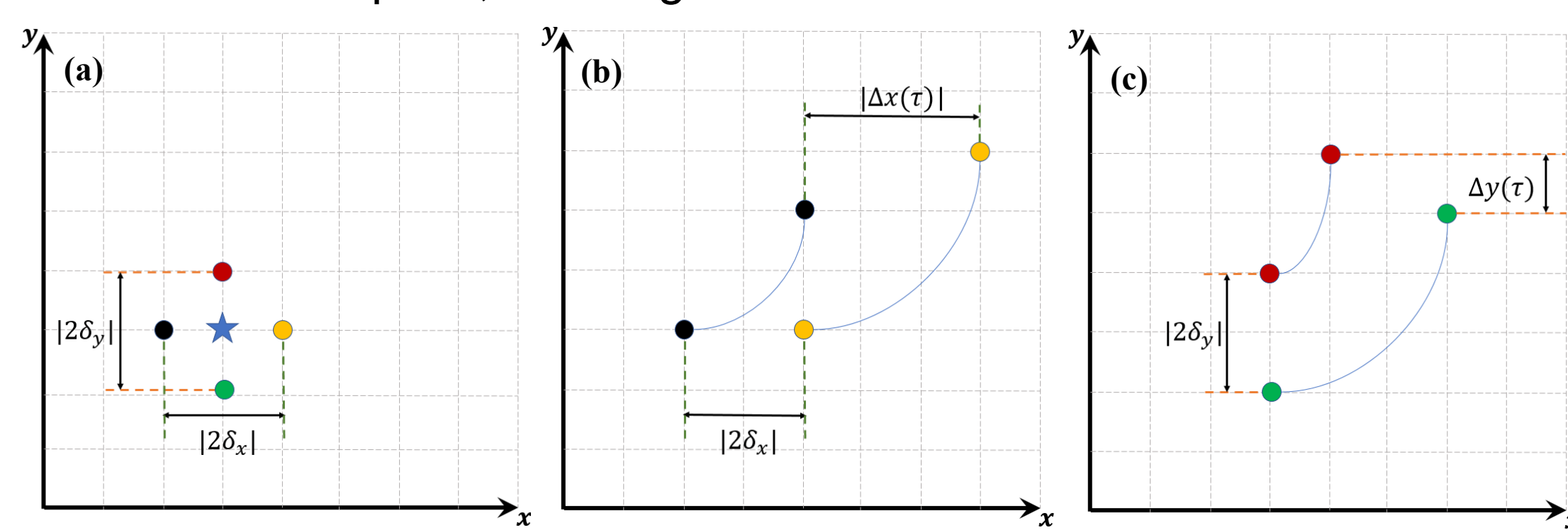


Fig.3 Method for computing FTLE for a gridpoint in a 2D domain.

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta x(\tau)}{2\delta_x} & \frac{\Delta x(\tau)}{2\delta_y} \\ \frac{\Delta y(\tau)}{2\delta_x} & \frac{\Delta y(\tau)}{2\delta_y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma(J) = \frac{1}{|\tau|} \log \left( \sqrt{\lambda_{max}(J^T J)} \right)$$

## Method:

### ◆ Ionosphere-Thermosphere Algorithm for Lagrangian Coherent Structures (ITALCS).

- Given time varying flow fields, computes FTLE and tracer positions.

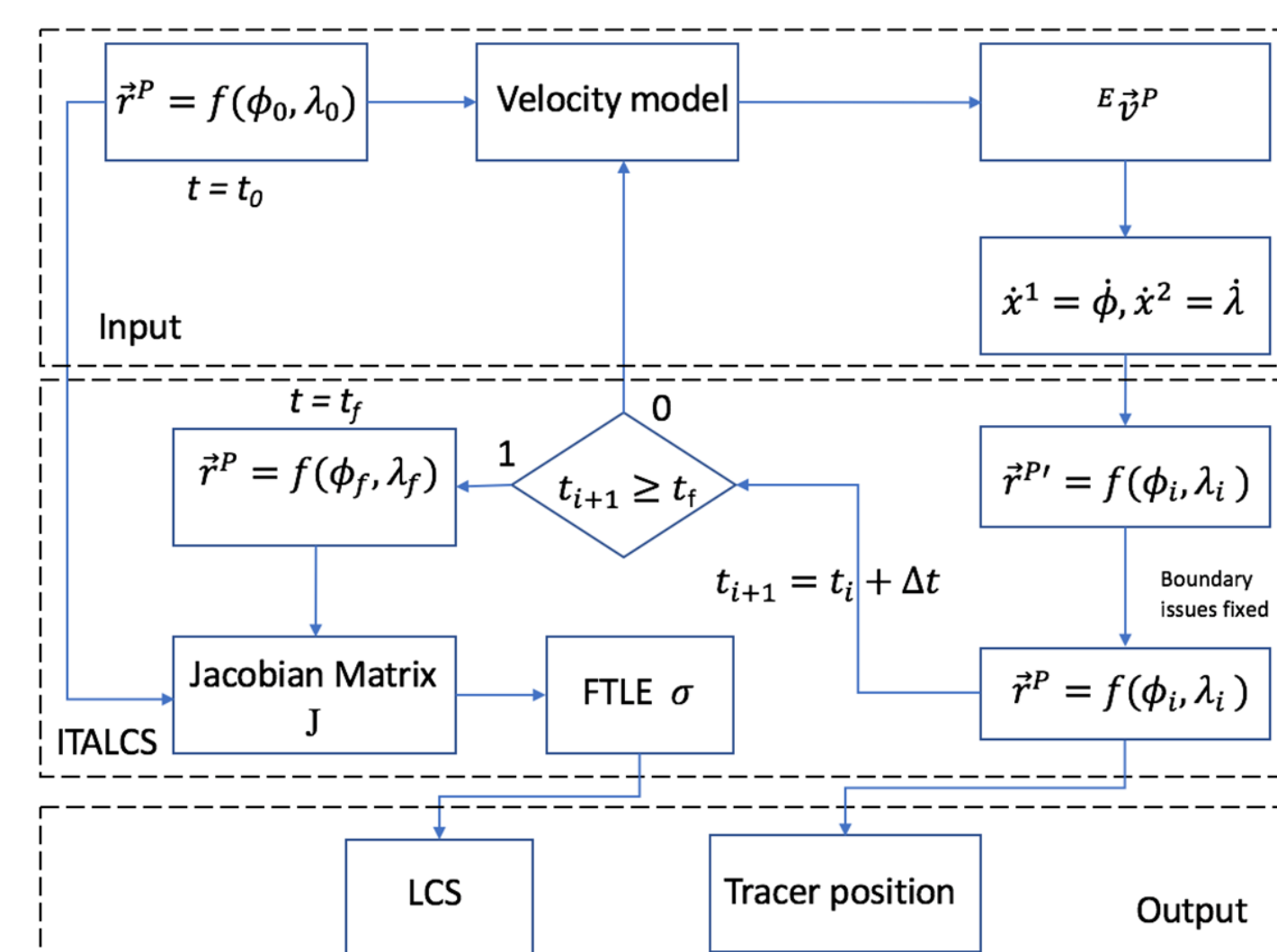


Fig.5 Process for tracing the position of ionospheric particle P over time and computing the FTLE to identify the LCSs in the flow.

- Test flow fields during geomagnetic quiet and active period.

### ◆ High latitude ionospheric plasma drift.

- Generate plasma ExB drift using Weimer 2005 [6], and Twelfth-generation International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF12) [7].

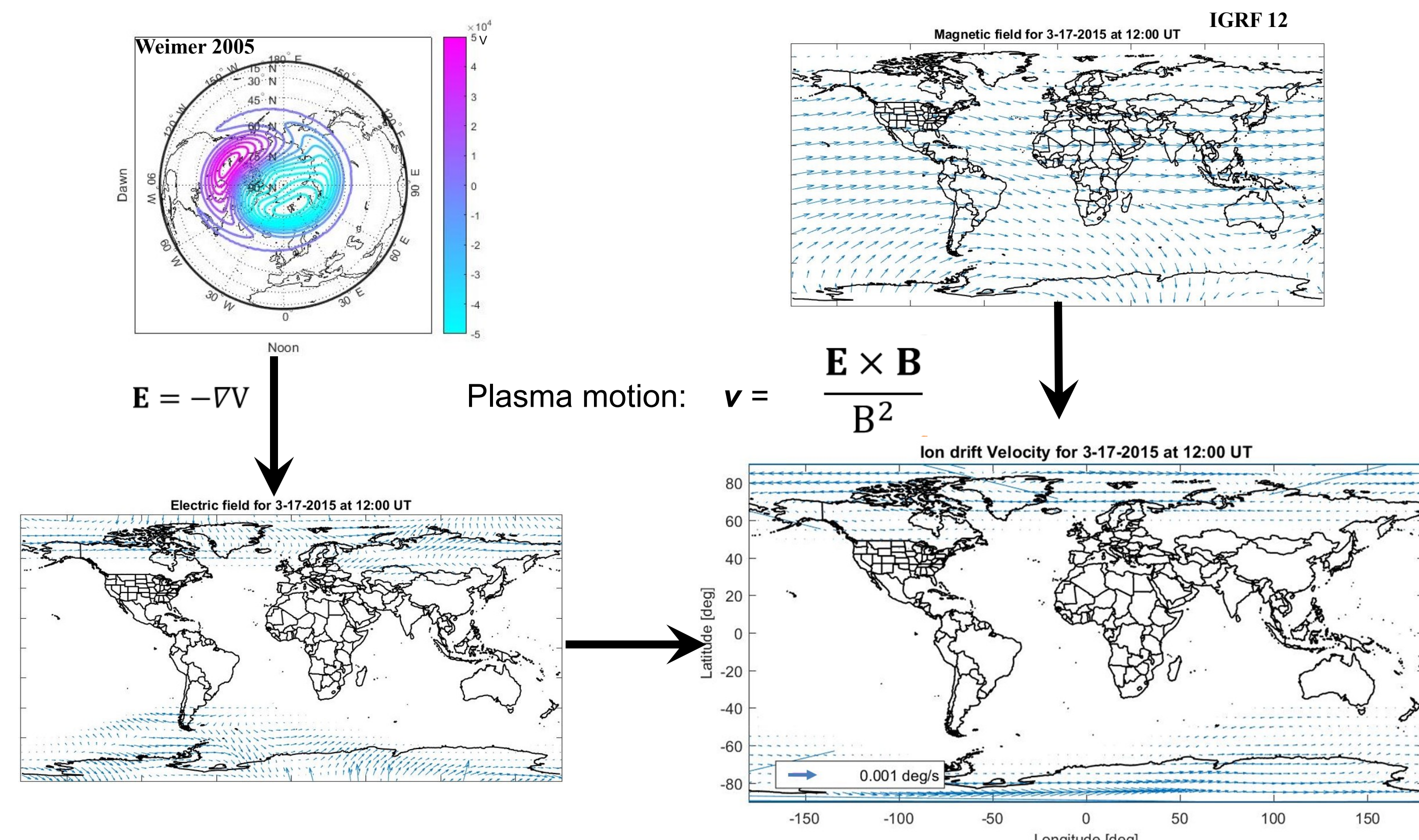


Fig.4 Method for simulating plasma drift flow field.

### ◆ Parameters:

- Integration time:  $\tau = 3$  hours.
- Altitude: 250km.
- Grid space: 1 degree.

### ◆ Tracer location:

- A(65°N, 0°E) D(75°S, 0°E)
- B(75°N, 0°E) E(85°S, 0°E)
- C(55°N, 0°E) F(65°S, 0°E)

- ◆ Examine where LCSs are, and do they respond to geomagnetic activity.

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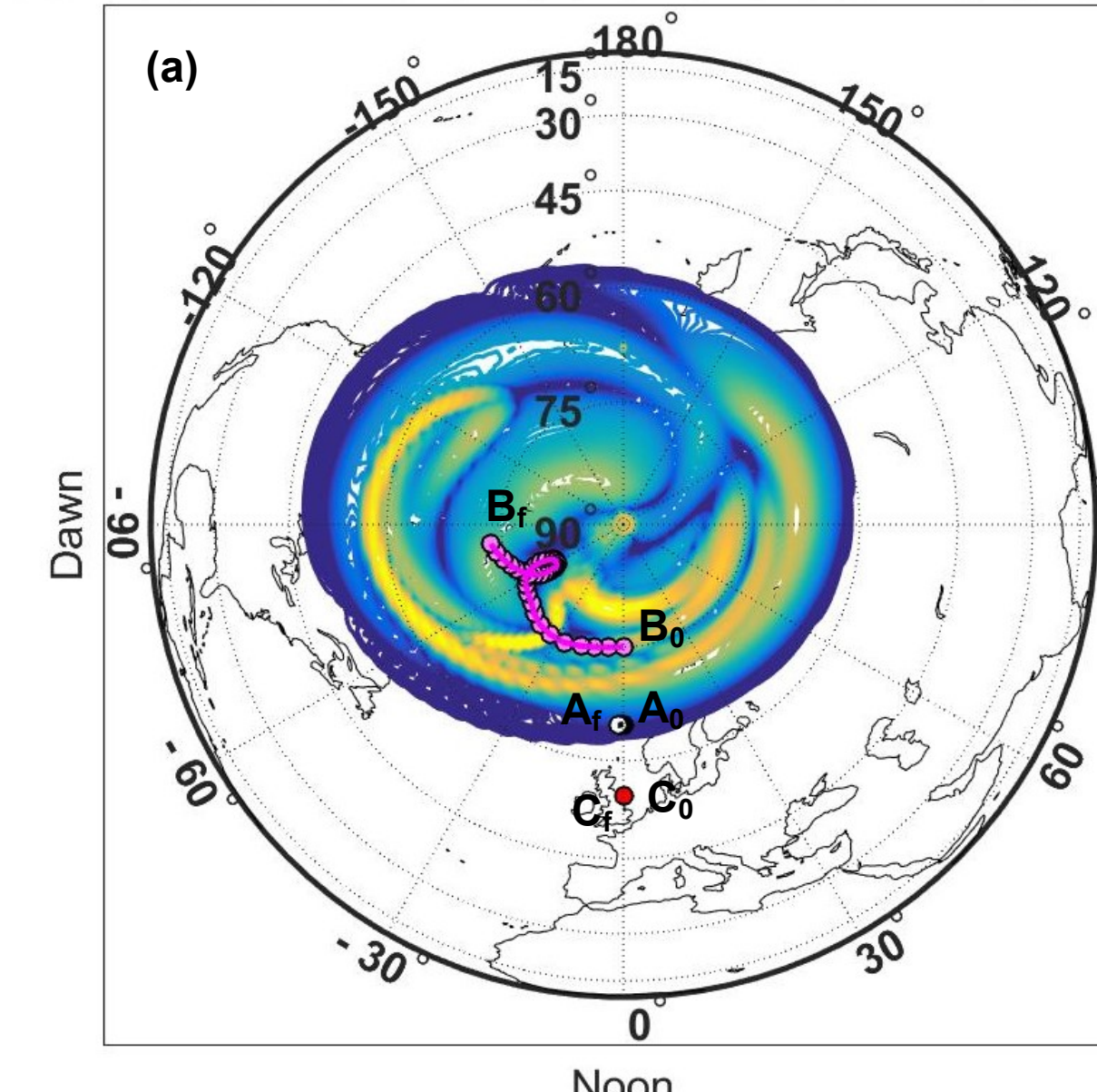
## References :

- [1] Wang, N., U. Ramirez, F. Flores, and S. Datta-Barua (2017). Lagrangian coherent structures in the thermosphere: Predictive transport barriers. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **44**, doi:10.1002/2017GL072568.
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- [3] R. Loomis. Gulf of Mexico oil spill. *The Los Angeles Times*, **14**, April 2011.
- [4] Haller, G. (2015). Lagrangian coherent structures. *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*, **47**, 137–162, doi:10.1146/annurev-fluid-010313-141322.
- [5] Haller, G. (2005). An objective definition of a vortex. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, **525**, 1–26, doi:10.1017/S0022112004002526.
- [6] D. R. Weimer, "Predicting Surface Geomagnetic Variations Using Ionospheric Electrodynamics Models," *J. Geophys. Res.*, **110**, 2005, doi:10.1029/2005JA011270.
- [7] E. Thébault et al., "International geomagnetic reference field: the 12th generation," *Earth, Planets and Space*, **67.1**, 2015, 1–19, doi: 10.1186/s40623-015-0228-9.

## Results:

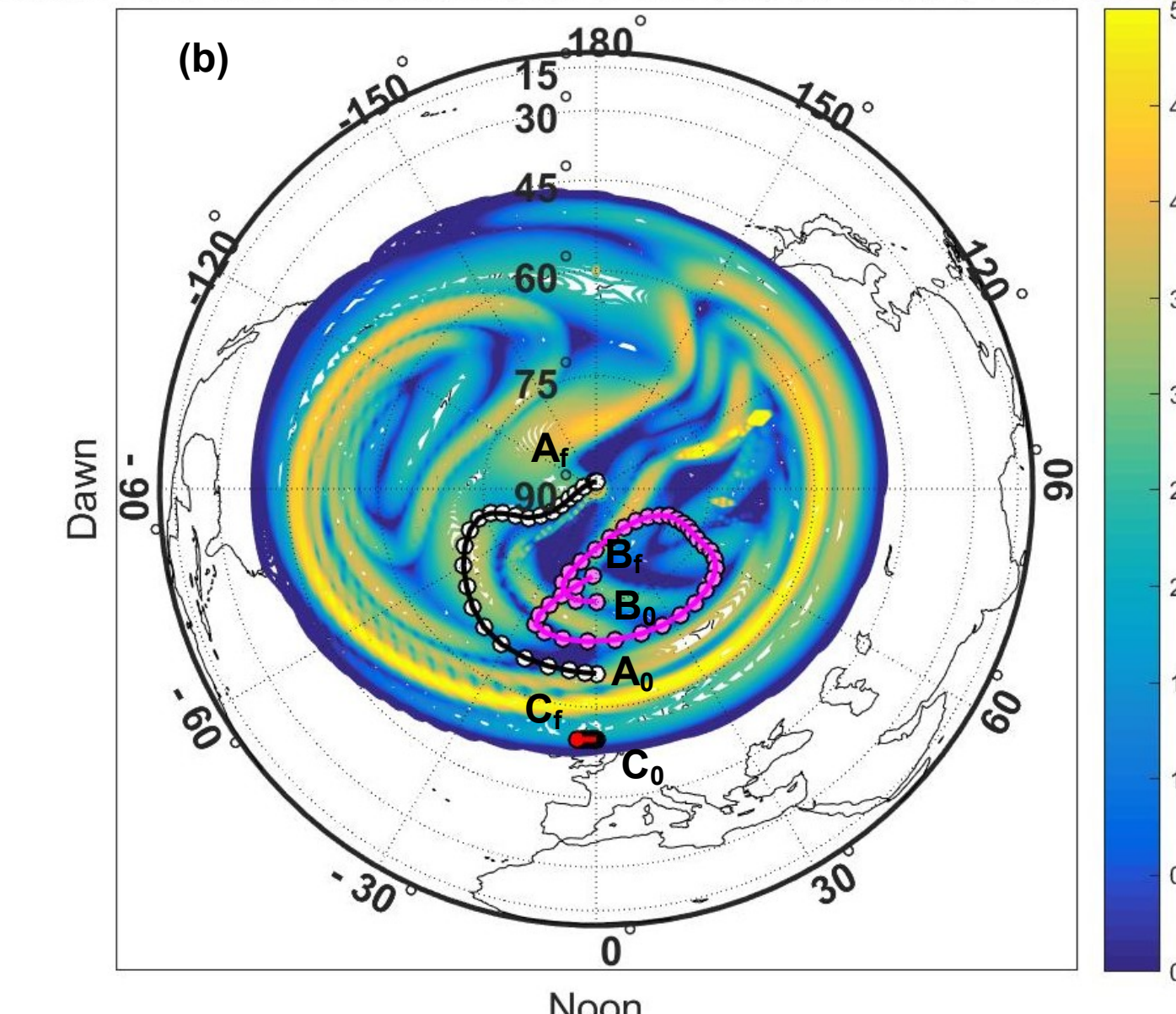
### Results of quiet period

North Pole View of ion drift for 3-13-2015 at 12:00 UT at 250KM<sup>-4</sup>

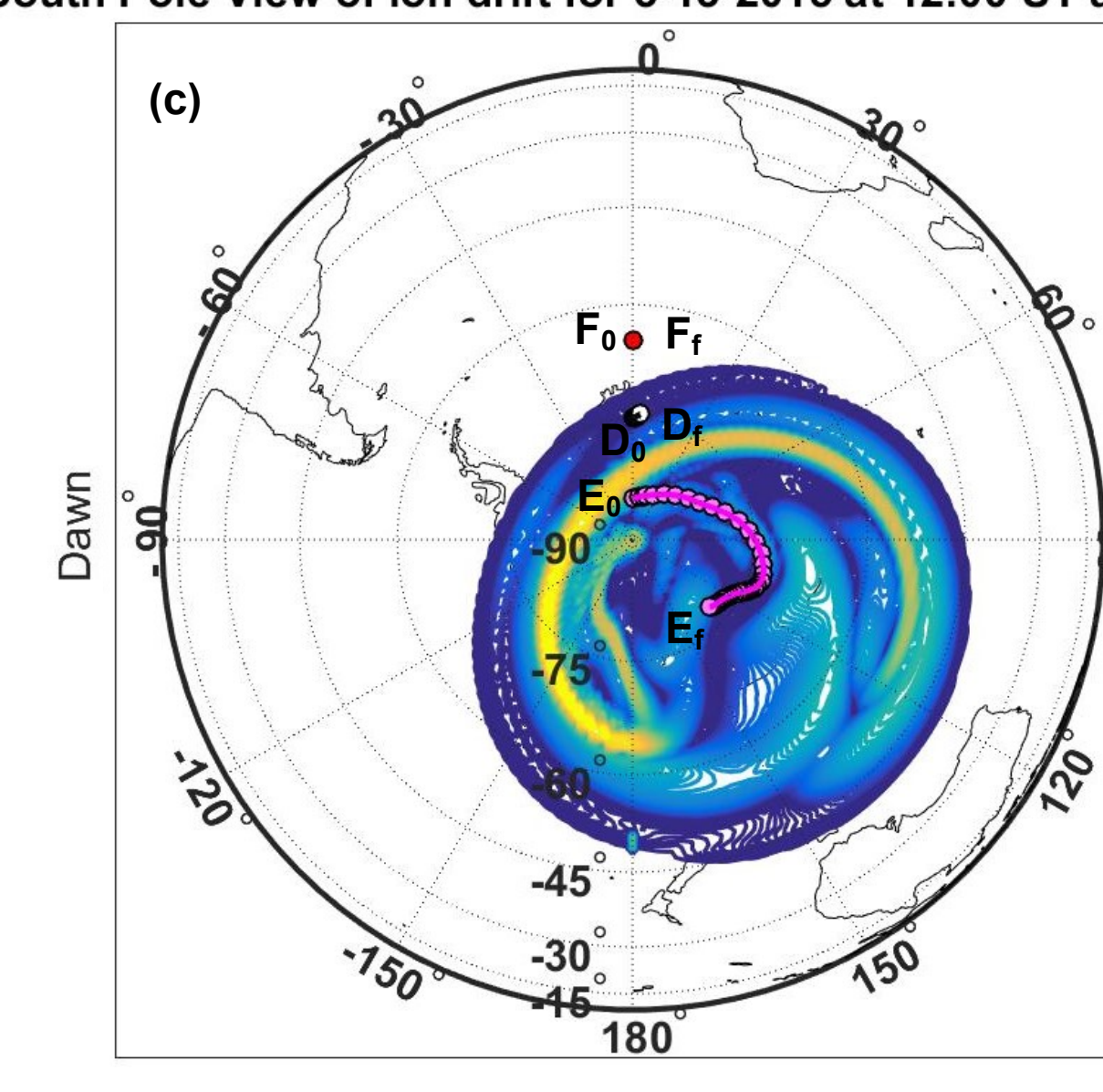


### Results of active period

North Pole View of ion drift for 3-17-2015 at 12:00 UT at 250KM<sup>-4</sup>



South Pole View of ion drift for 3-13-2015 at 12:00 UT at 250KM<sup>-4</sup>



South Pole View of ion drift for 3-17-2015 at 12:00 UT at 250KM<sup>-4</sup>

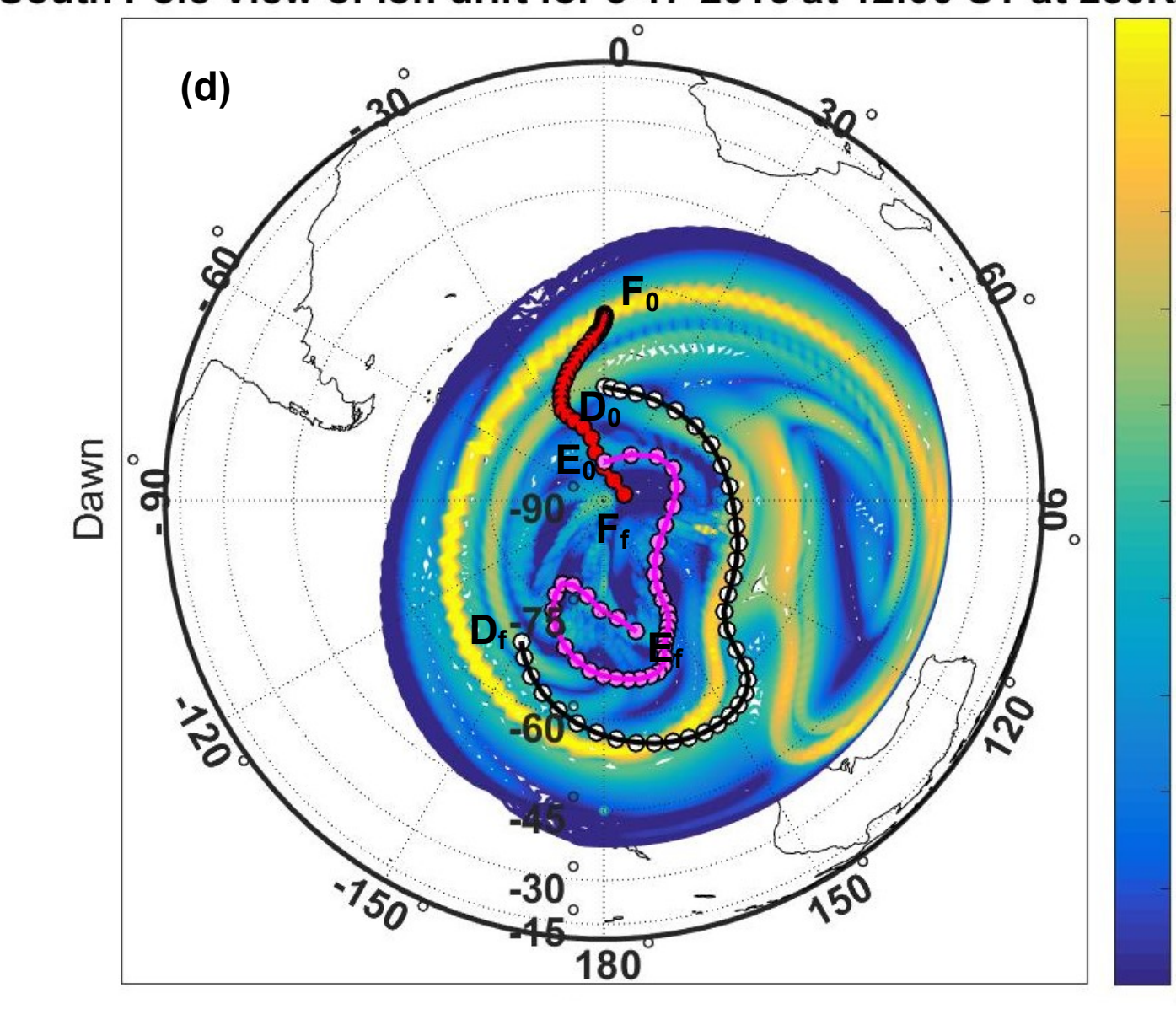
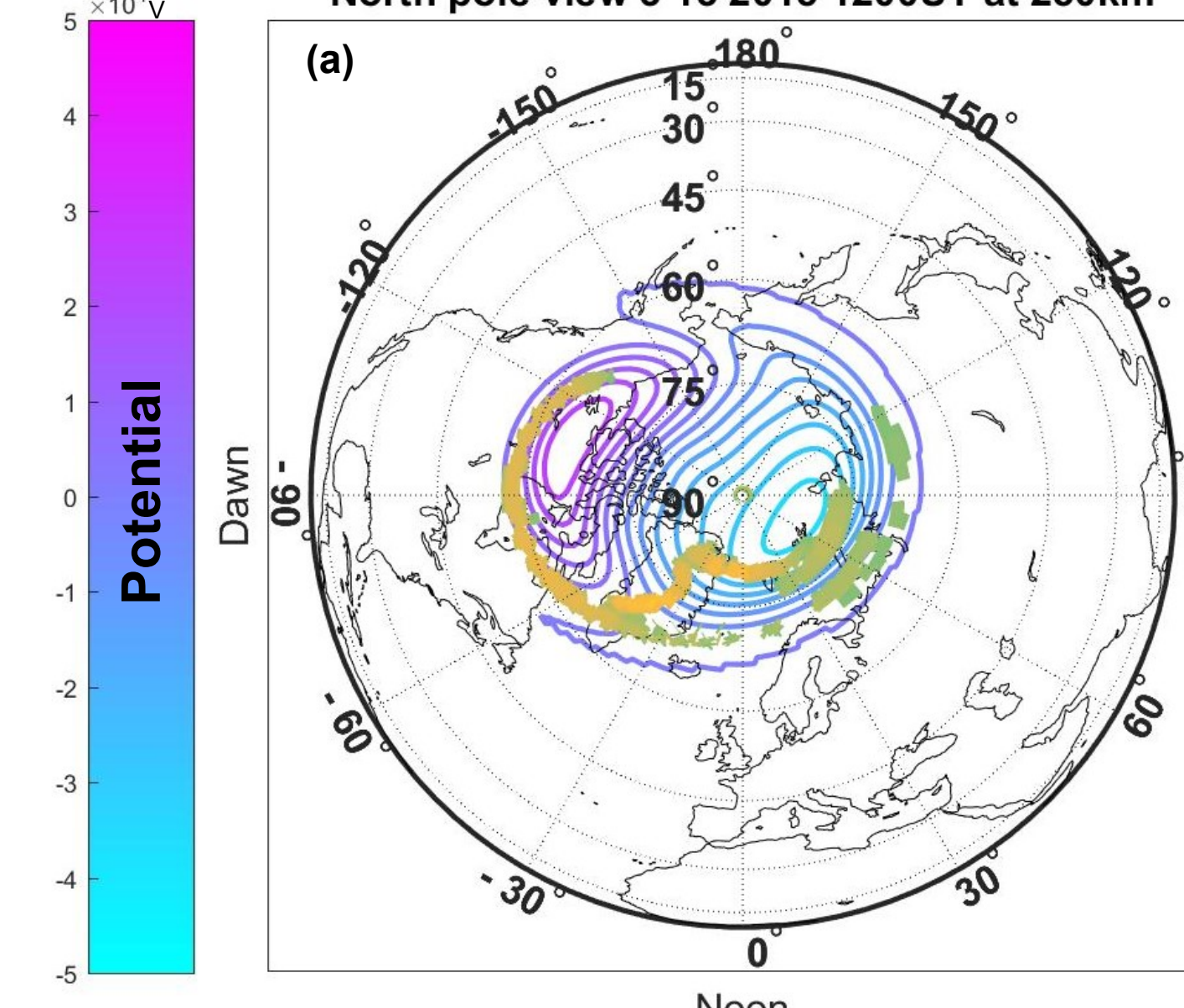


Fig.7 Results of geomagnetic quiet period with  $t_0 = 12:00$  UT, 13 March 2015, at 250km. (a) FTLE map for north pole view with tracers. Results of geomagnetic active period with  $t_0 = 12:00$  UT, 17 March 2015, at 250km. (b) FTLE map for north pole view with tracers. (d) FTLE map for south pole view with tracers.

North pole view 3 13 2015 1200UT at 250km



North pole view 3 17 2015 1200UT at 250km

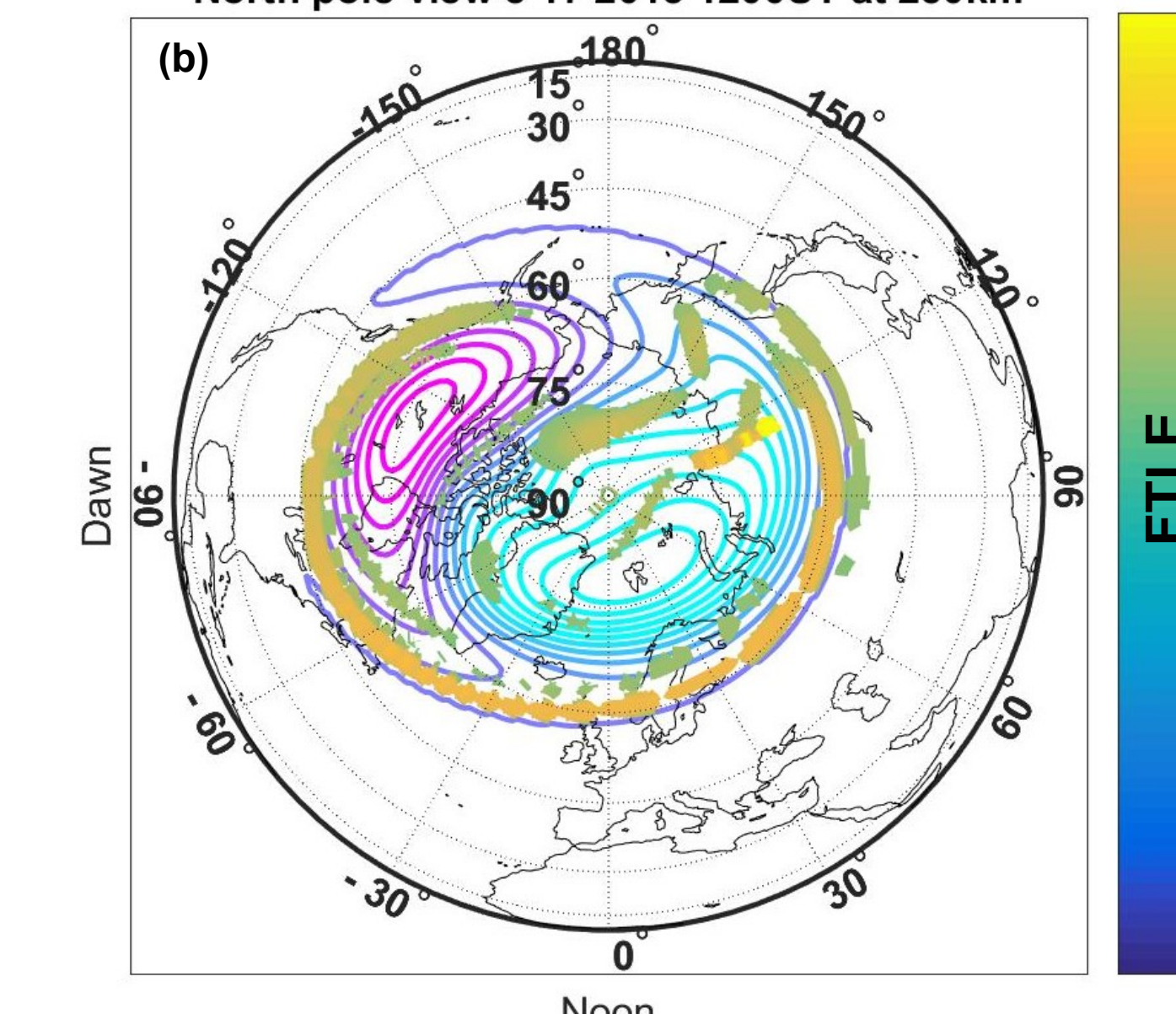


Fig.8 North pole view of electric potential with maximum FTLE values (a) for geomagnetic quiet period, (b) for geomagnetic active period.

## Conclusions:

- LCSs are found at high latitudes for both hemispheres, and act as repelling ridges.
- LCSs appear in the day side and in the boundary of the electric potential.
- LCSs have more complex topology and are at lower latitudes during geomagnetic storm.
- The response to geomagnetic activity of the ionospheric LCSs is in agreement with the thermospheric LCSs discussed in [1].

## Future work:

- Ionospheric LCSs act as poleward barriers which could be used to predict the transport boundaries of the polar cap patch.
- Ionospheric LCSs could be used to study flux tube movement.
- Ionospheric LCSs at lower latitudes can be studied by compute the FTLE map for flows simulated by Thermosphere Ionosphere Electrodynamics General Circulation Model (TIEGCM).