

# DMSP measured Poynting Flux during magnetic storms

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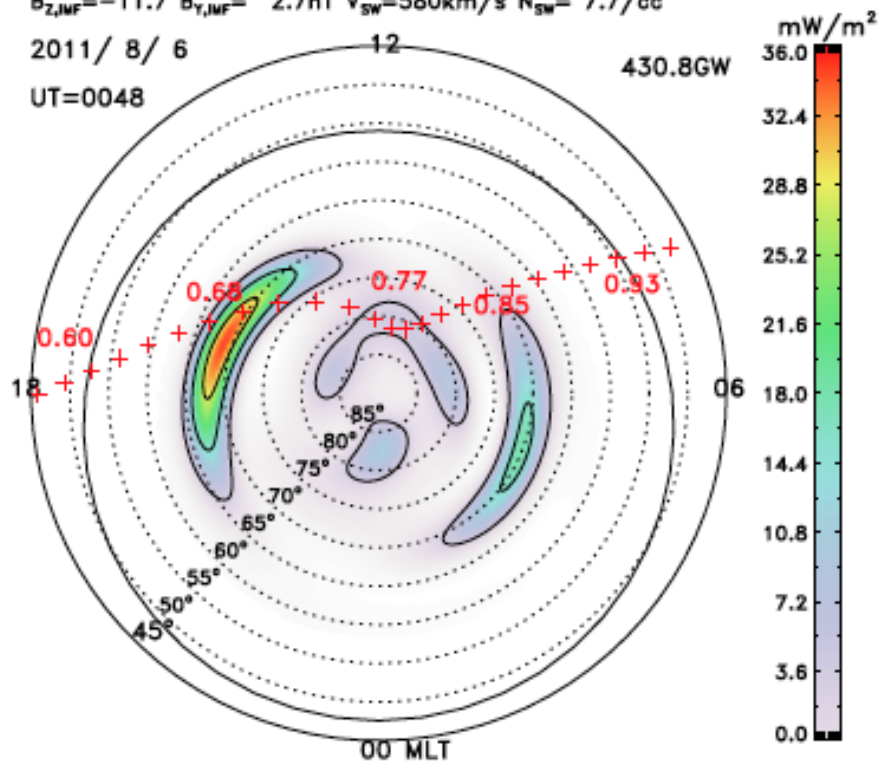
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Poynting Flux in the Northern Hemisphere Tilt= 12.0°

$B_{z, IMF} = -11.7$   $B_{y, IMF} = 2.7$  nT  $V_{SW} = 580$  km/s  $N_{SW} = 7.7$  /cc

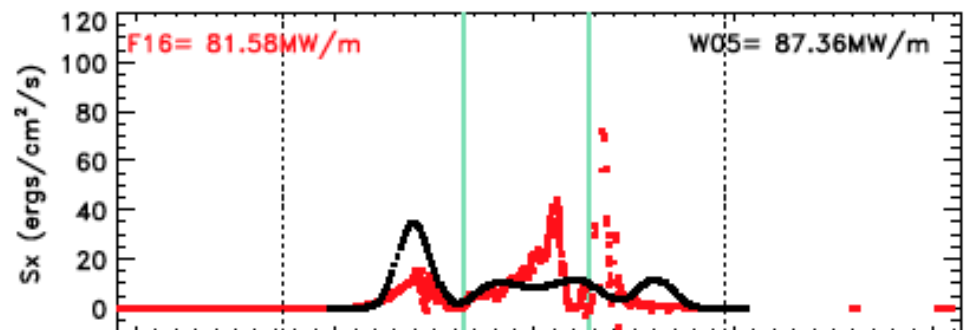
2011/ 8/ 6

UT=0048



# Weimer05 simulation vs DMSP F16 measurement of Poynting Flux

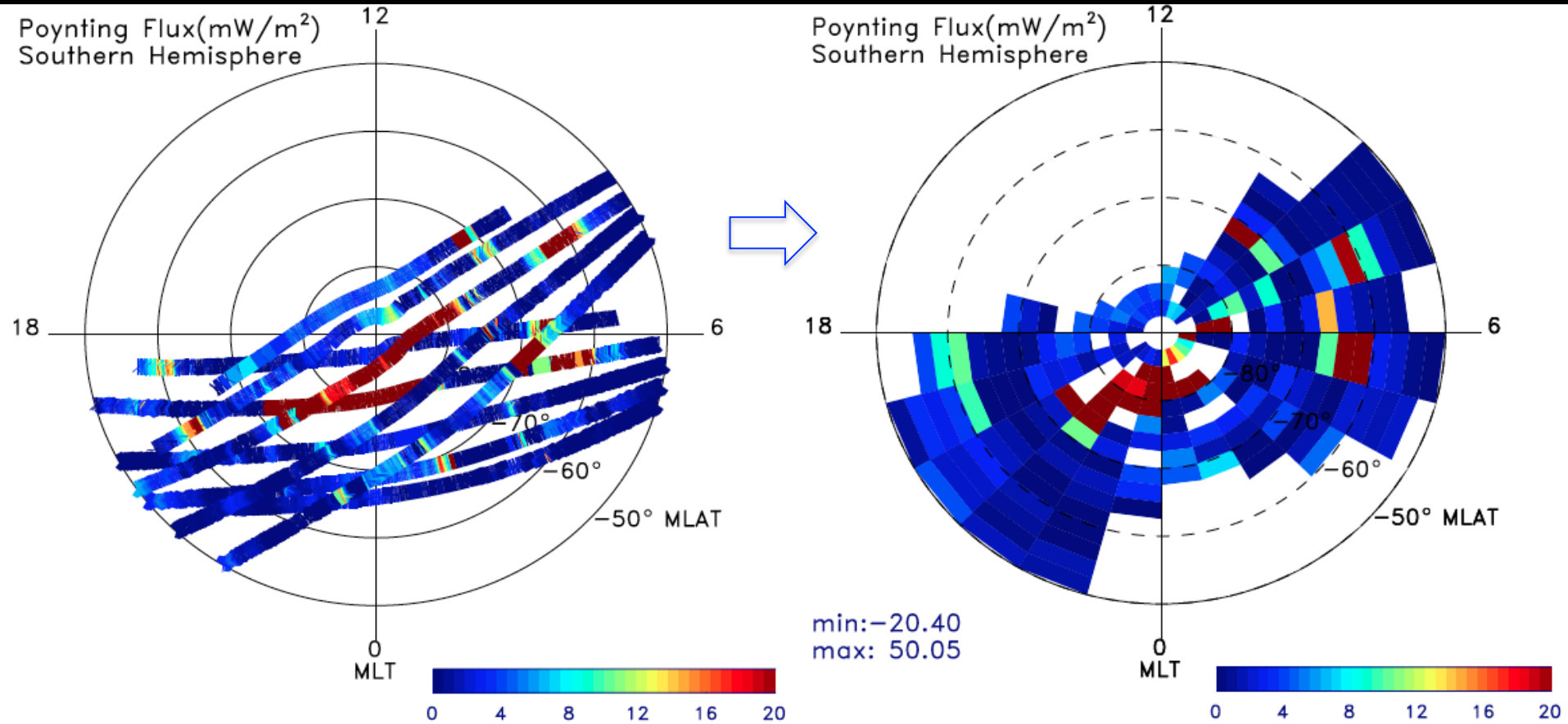
- August 2011 storm, main phase, northern hemisphere
- Disagreement of magnitude and location.
- Clear enhancement of Poynting Flux inside CRBs, which is missed by empirical model simulation.
- Question: how often can we observe strong Poynting Flux in the polar cap?



UT	00:24	00:36	00:48	01:00	01:12
LAT	4.2	46.1	81.4	47.8	5.9
LON	268.8	257.4	178.9	90.0	78.3
ALT	850.2	850.4	855.1	850.4	849.4
LT	18:19	17:45	12:43	07:00	06:25
MLT	18:23	17:29	10:41	07:14	06:35
MLAT	14.3	55.3	77.5	43.3	-2.3

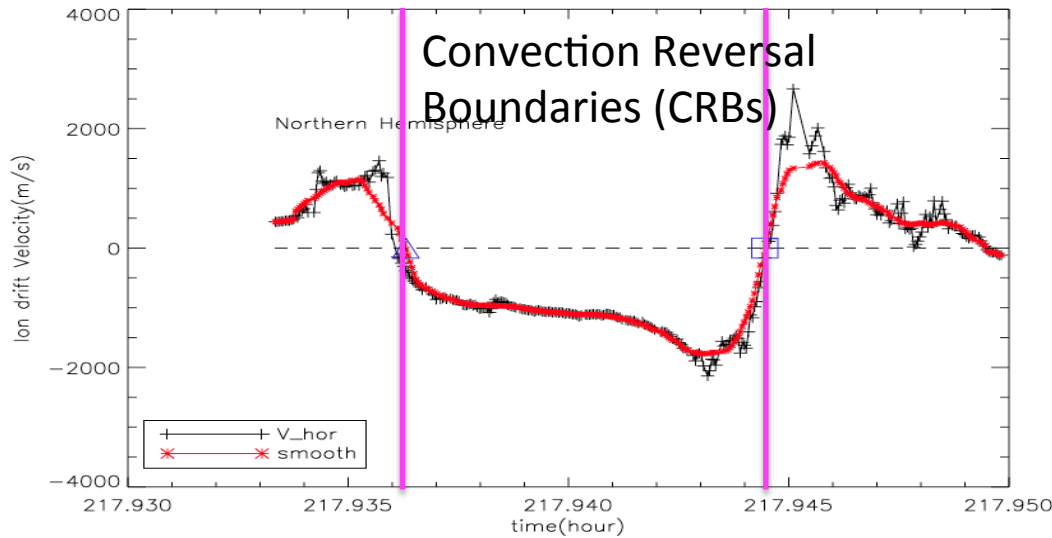
[Huang et al., 2014]

# Bin averaged Poynting Flux

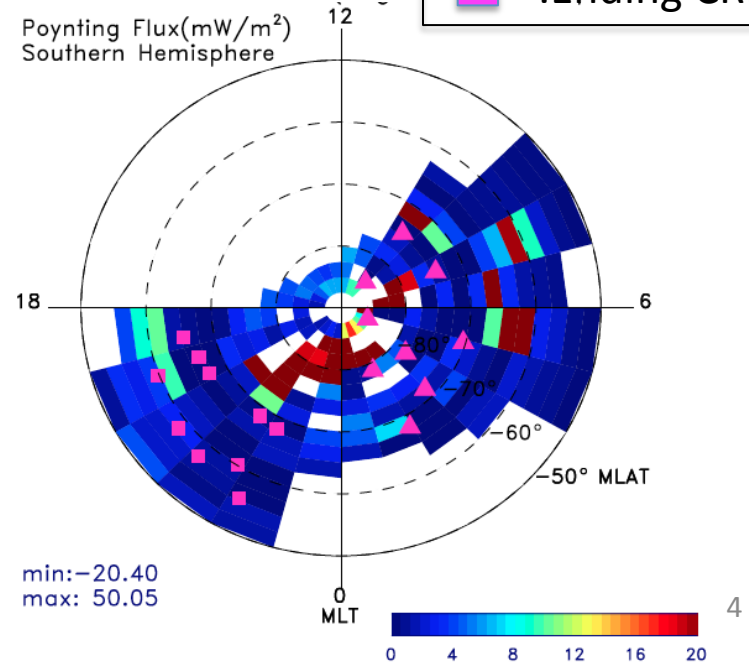
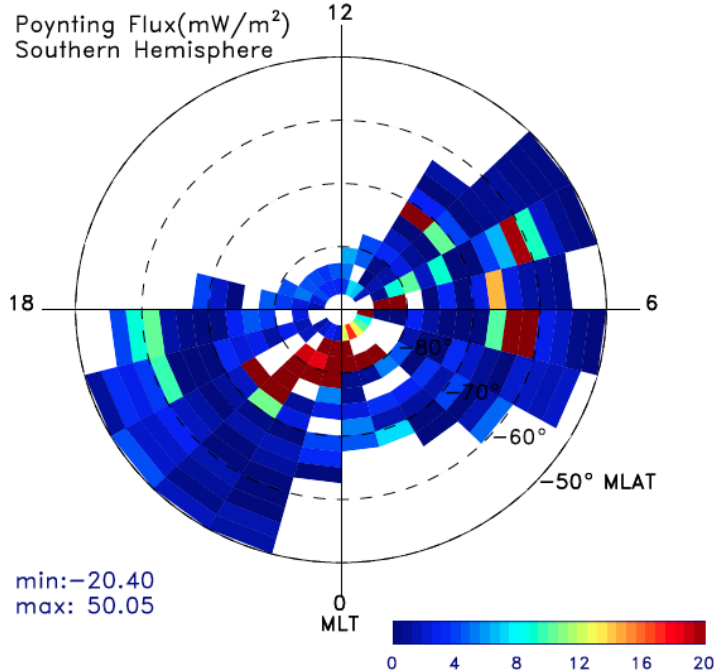
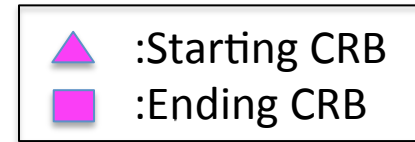


- August 2011 storm, main phase, southern hemisphere
- Bin size: 2.5° MLAT × 1 hr MLT

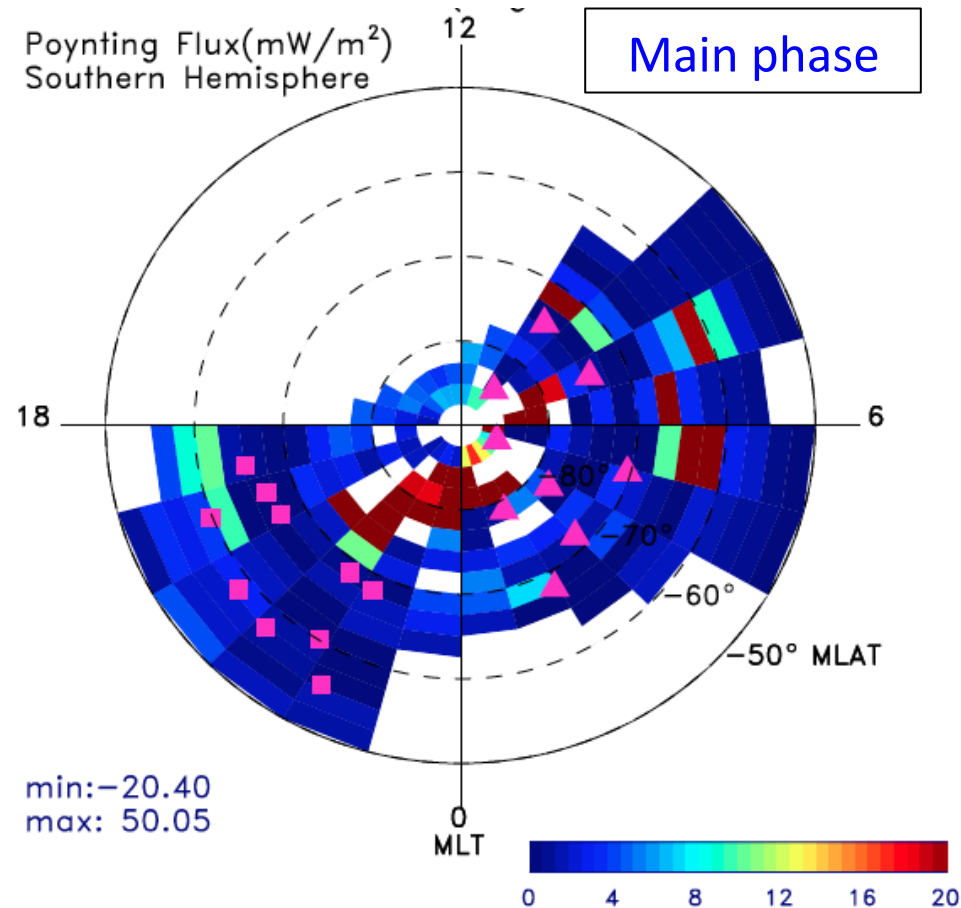
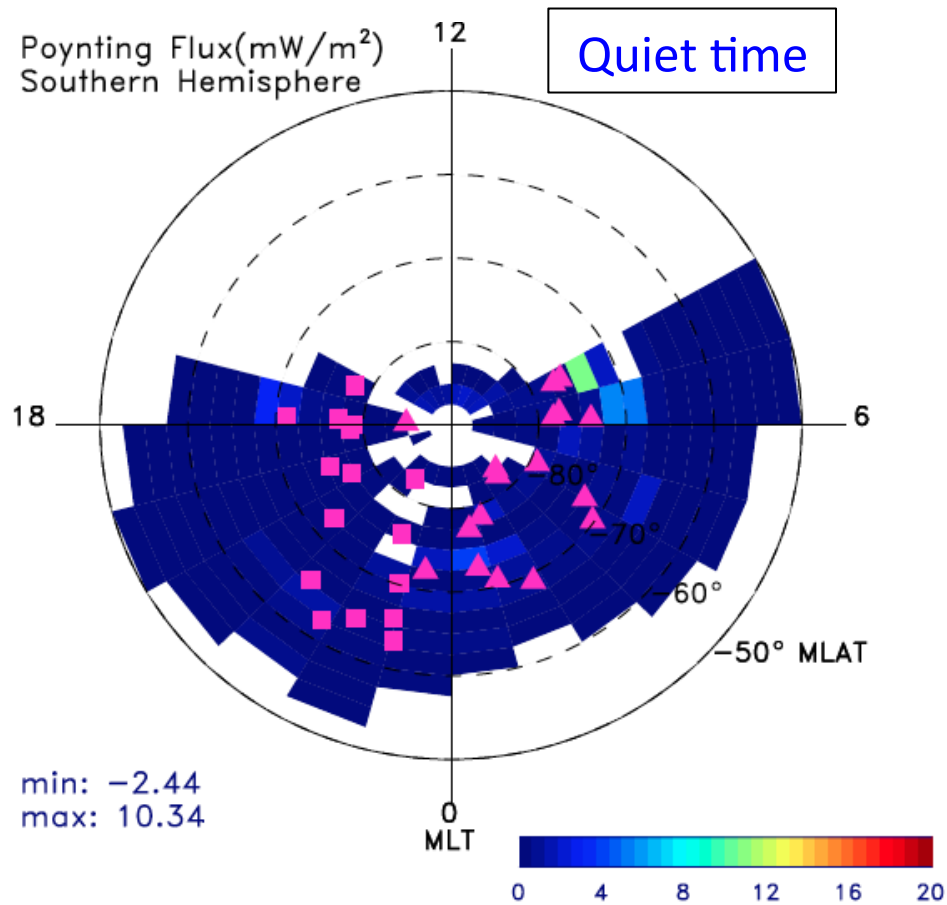
# Define area of Polar Cap



- Horizontal component of Ion drift velocity:
  - Sunward: auroral zone
  - Anti-sunward: polar cap

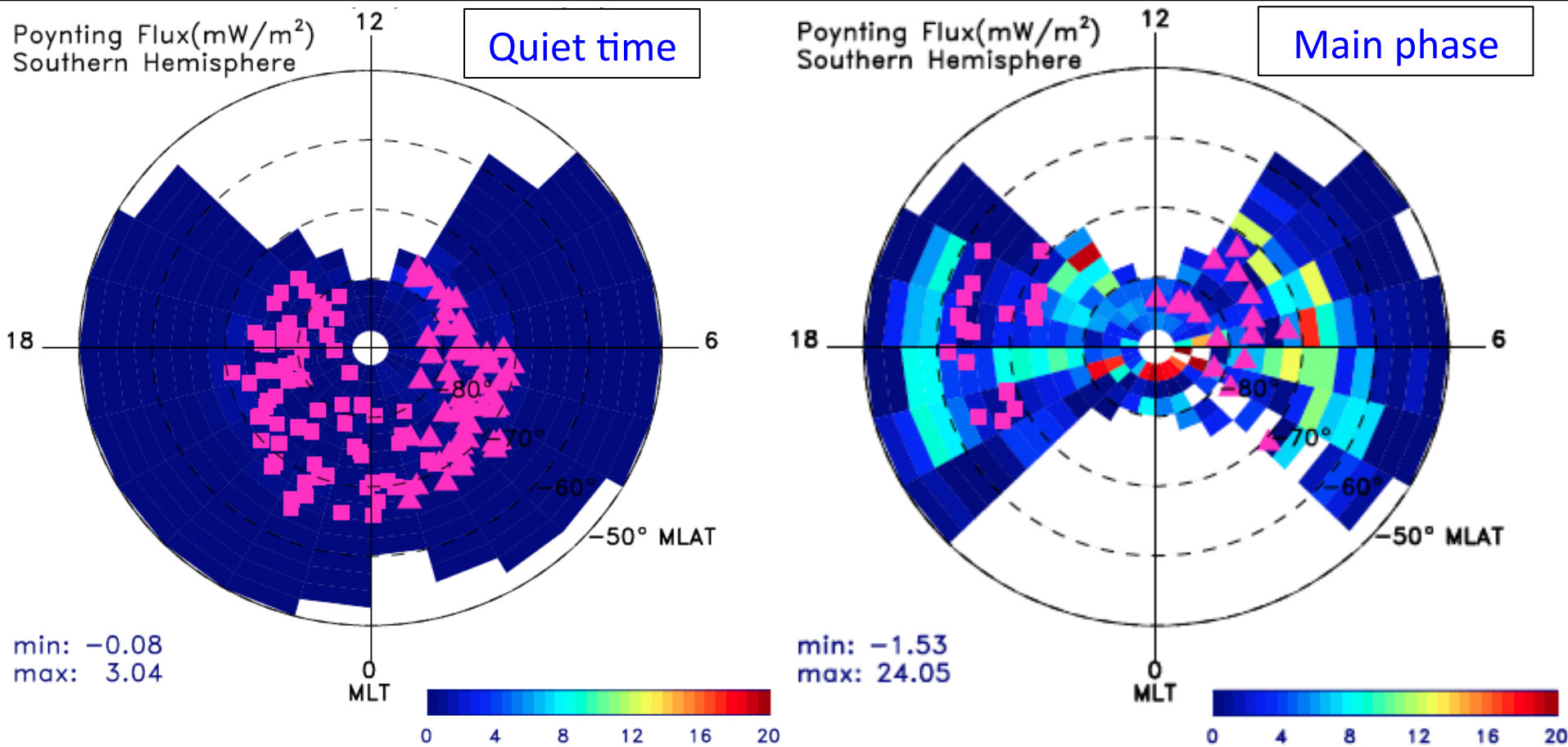


# August 2011 storm: southern hemisphere



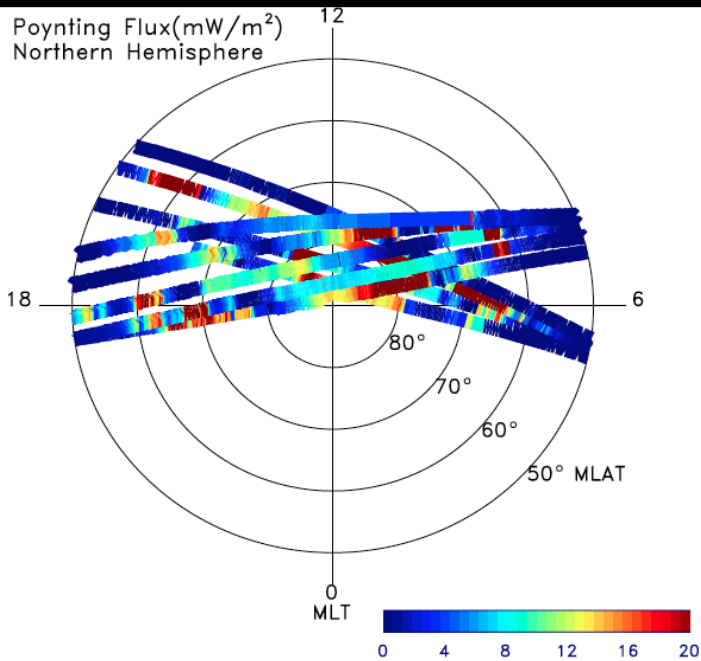
- Clearly enhanced Poynting flux poleward of 75 MLAT in the nightside (polar cap).
- Equator-ward Extended polar cap to 60 MLAT during main phase.

# September 2011 storm: southern hemisphere

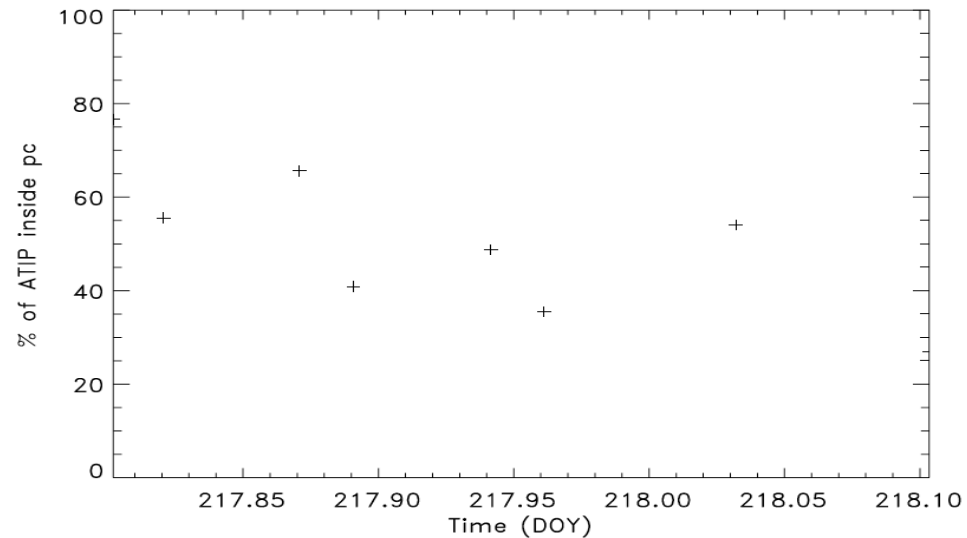
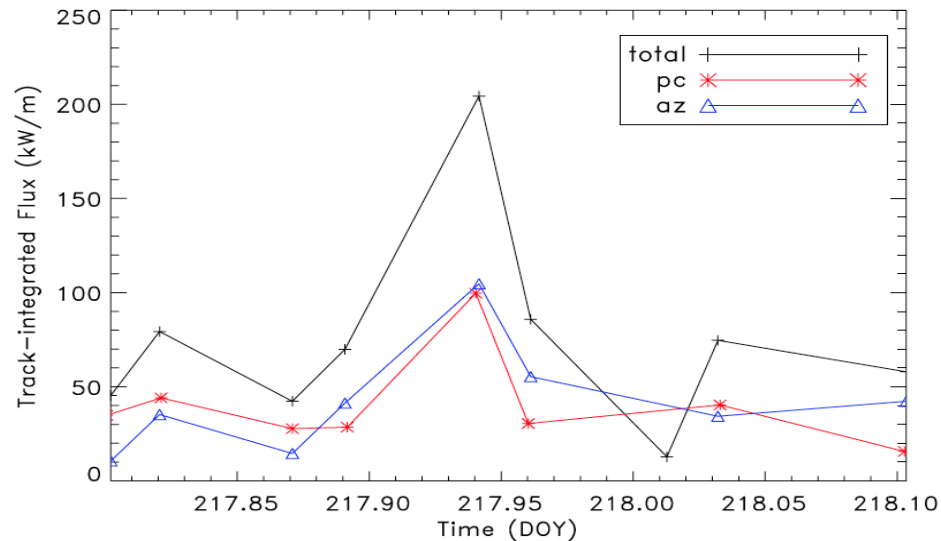


- Clearly enhanced Poynting flux poleward of 80 MLAT in the polar cap inside CRBs.
- Enhanced Poynting flux in auroral zones outside CRBs.

# Pass-integrated Poynting Flux in different zones

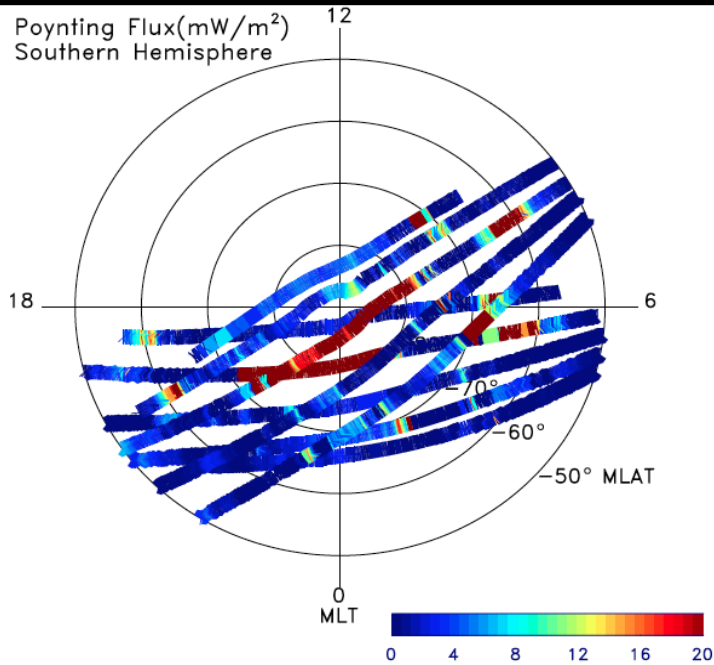


- August 2011 storm: NH (most passes in **dayside**), main phase.
- Clearly enhanced Poynting flux in both the auroral zone and polar cap.
- Percentage of Poynting Flux inside polar cap can be close to 65%.

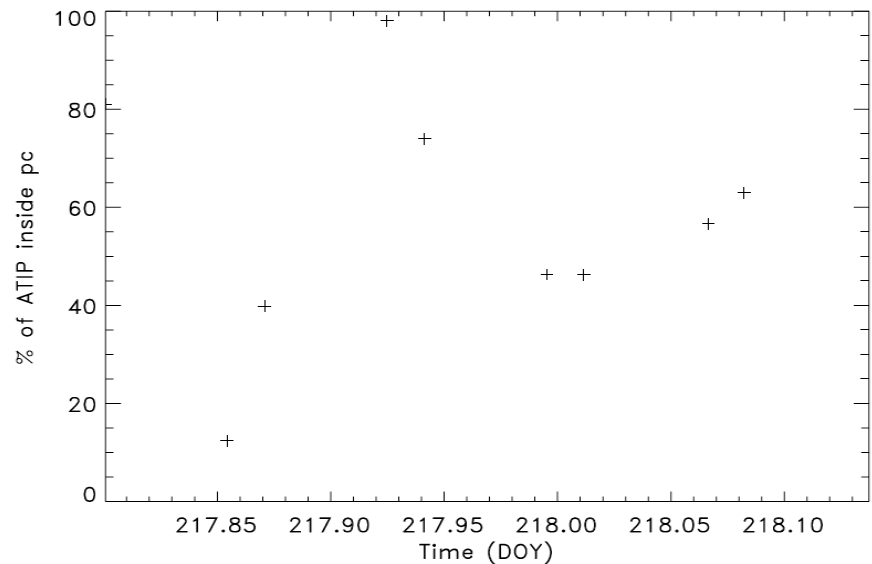
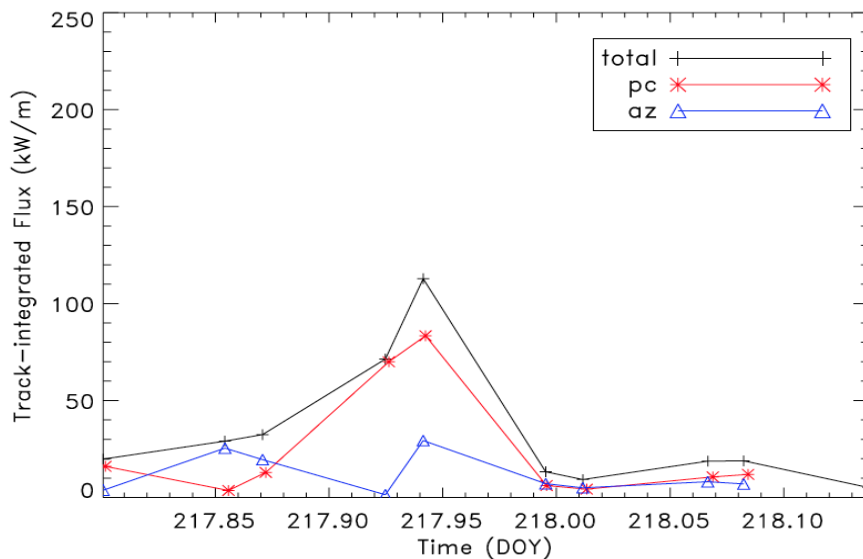




# Pass-integrated Poynting Flux in different zones



- August 2011 storm: SH (most passes in **nightside**), main phase.
- Clearly enhanced Poynting flux in the polar cap.
- Percentage of Poynting Flux inside polar cap can be close to 100%.





# Summary

- We investigated the Poynting Flux measured by DMSP satellites (F15, F16, F17, F18) during magnetic storms.
- We defined the area of polar cap using CRBs.
- Polar cap can extend equator-ward to 60 degree MLAT during main phase.
- Clear enhancement of Poynting Flux was found in the polar cap, which is comparable to that in the auroral zone during main phase.
- The energy deposited in the polar cap, either in the dayside or in the nightside, plays an important role during main phase of magnetic storms.