# Simulations of the April 2024 Total Solar Eclipse

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## Multiscale Atmosphere Geospace Environment Model (MAGE) Fully Coupled Geospace Model with High Resolving Power

- TIEGCM The coupled thermosphereionosphere system and where solar eclipse has a direct impact
- REMIX Ionospheric electrodynamic solver that calculates the high-latitude potential, convection electric field, and monoenergetic precipitation
- GAMERA MHD model of the magnetosphere
- RCM Inner magnetosphere model that includes drift physics to produce better informed diffuse precipitation and to model the ring current







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## **Eclipse**



# **Solar Wind Conditions for MAGE Simulations**

- First initialized using: 2hr of -5nT Bz, 2hr of +5nT Bz
- Then we pick something for event
- |B| = 0 nT (suppose to be quiet....)
- By = -1nT, -5nT
- Bz = -1nT, -5nT
- Everything else is kept constant: 5/cc, -400 km/s Vx, Vy=Vz=Bx=0

Event	UTC Time
First location to see the partial eclipse begin	Apr 8 at 15:42:15
First location to see the full eclipse begin	Apr 8 at 16:38:52
Maximum Eclipse	Apr 8 at 18:17:21
Last location to see the full eclipse end	Apr 8 at 19:55:35
Last location to see the partial eclipse end	Apr 8 at 20:52:19



## **0B**

-1nT Bz



# Not affect viscous interaction, conductance affects reconnection

#### **SMC: Steady magnetospheric convection**

By = -1 nT

Difference: eclipse - non eclipse





Big change in CPCP, about 30%, peak occurs earlier and smaller in eclipse case. Energy releases earlier and not builds up as much, eclipse affects the build up of the energy

# **Preventing SMC state?**

- Super steady is not the right way
- Let's add a diurnal variation
  - GSE -> SM
- Start closer to the eclipse





## Bz = -1nT



Increase in CPCP in the eclipse run, decrease in FAC 25% change at the same time In both hemispheres



**By** = -5n**T** 





HIGH ALT OBSERVA CPCP increases one hour before totality, followed by a decrease Reconnection dominates

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OBSERVATORY

### Bz = -1 nT

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Similar changes in potential in the two hemispheres

HIGH ALTITUDE

OBSERVATORY





## By = -5nT

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## Summary

The total solar eclipse affects reconnection, but does not modify the viscous interaction

Eclipse effects on M-I coupling depends on solar wind conditions The eclipse causes a peak in CPCP to occur earlier, resulting in a smaller peak later. This shows up as an oscillation in delta CPCP (an increase followed by a decrease)

The increase in delta CPCP typically occurs prior to the Eclipse Maximum

The decrease in delta CPCP typically occurs after the Eclipse Maximum

A clockwise rotation of the potential pattern near Eclipse Maximum seen

Both hemispheres are impacted and show the same behavior



## BACKUP





By = -5nT GSE

Bz = -5nT SM



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