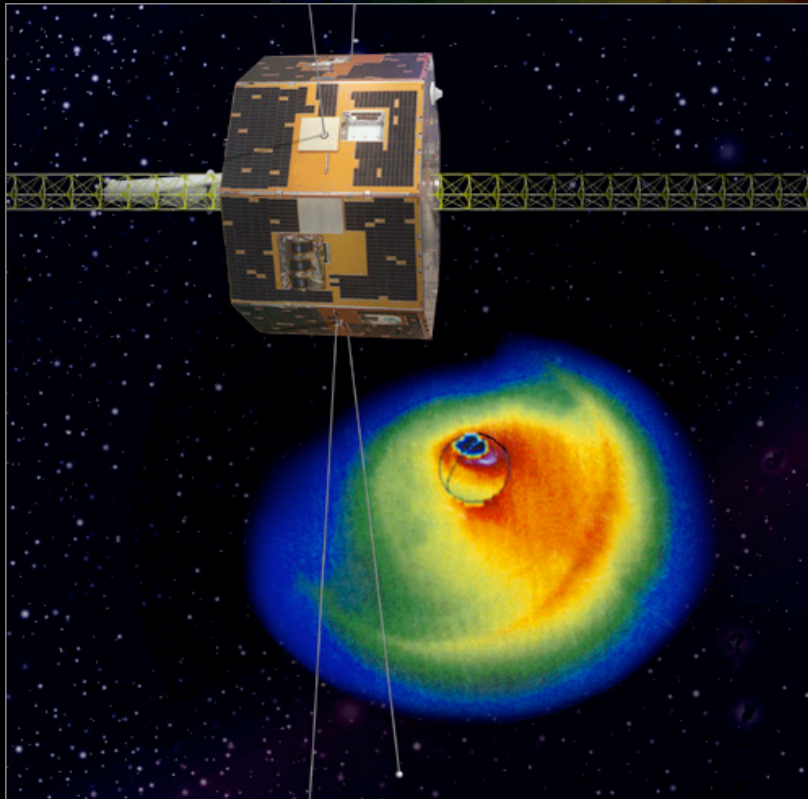


Inferring Electric Fields From Multi-Point Energetic Neutral Atom and In Situ Measurements

Cluster and Double Star Symposium - 5th Anniversary of Cluster in Space
ESTEC, 19–23 September 2005



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M. G. Henderson ⁽²⁾

(1) Southwest Research Institute

(2) Los Alamos National Laboratory

Outline

Motivation

Macroscopic electric field effects in the magnetosphere;
state of electric field models.

Approach

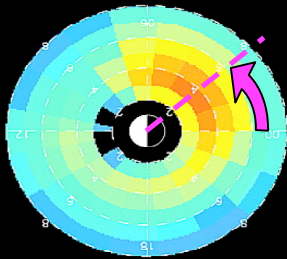
UBK approach, challenges, examples, multiple datasets.

Outlook

E- and B-inference, time dependence.



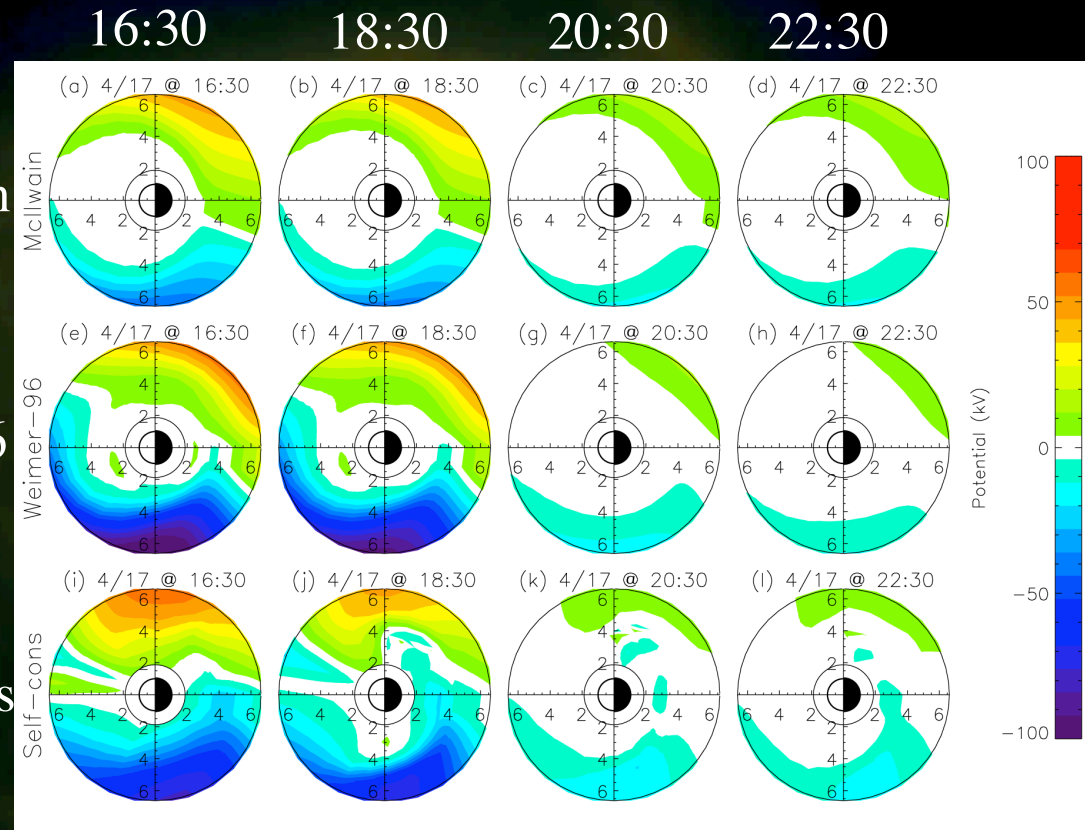
Modeling Electric Fields



McIlwain

Weimer-96

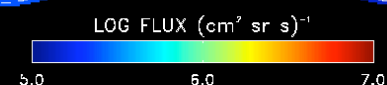
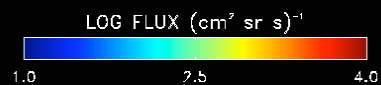
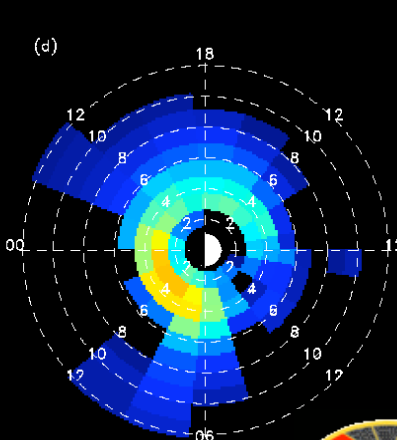
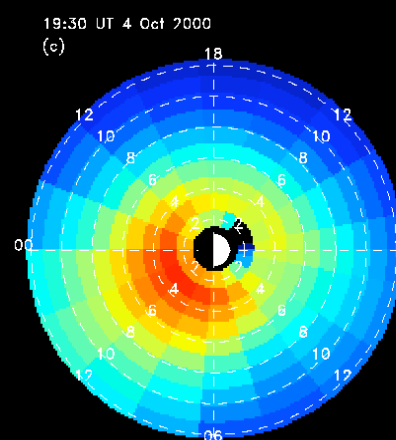
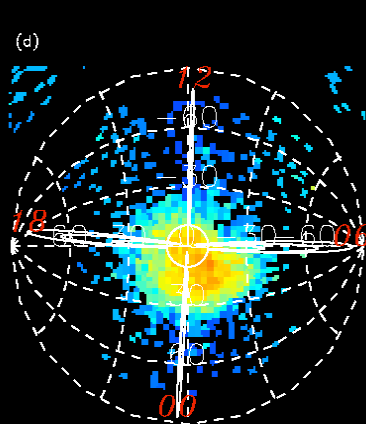
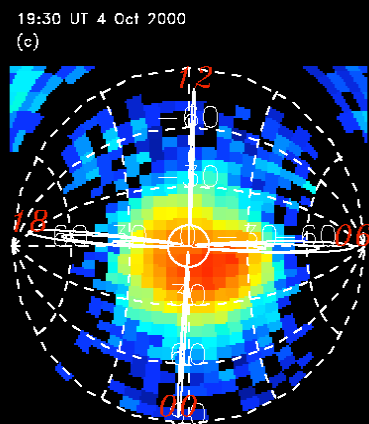
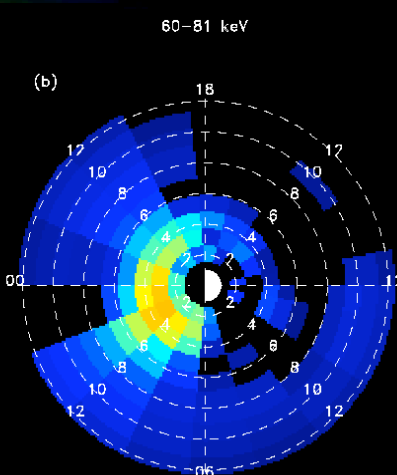
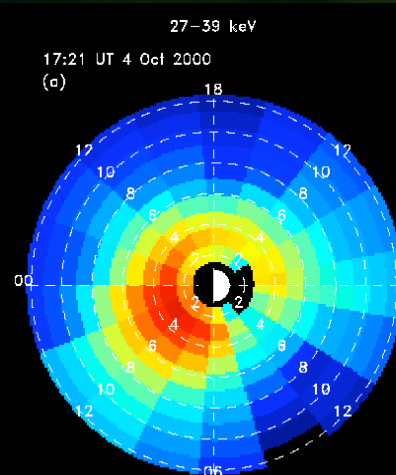
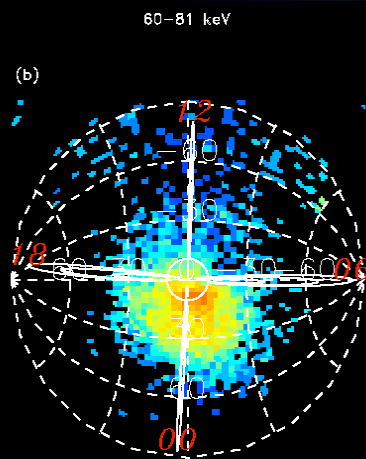
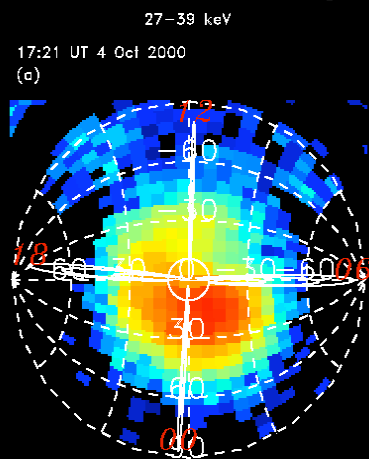
Self-Cons



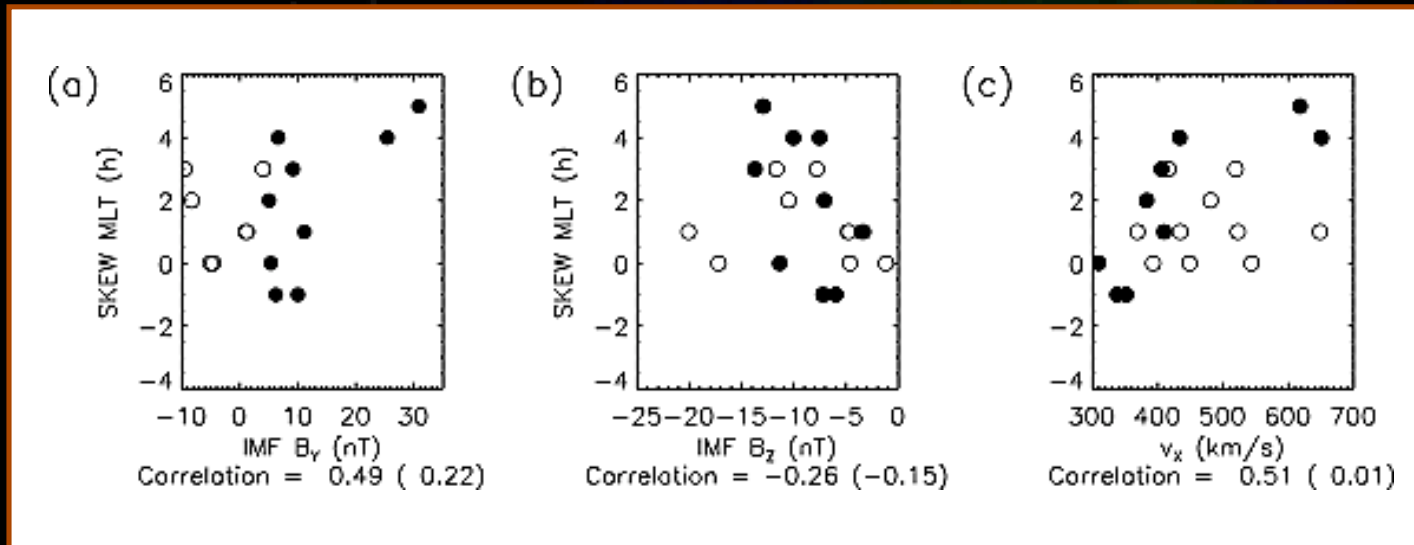
- Major difference:
 - McIlwain field always has the same pattern, only intensity varies
 - W-96 field has more complex features, strong driving on duskside
 - Self-consistent field has even more complex features, many local peaks/wells



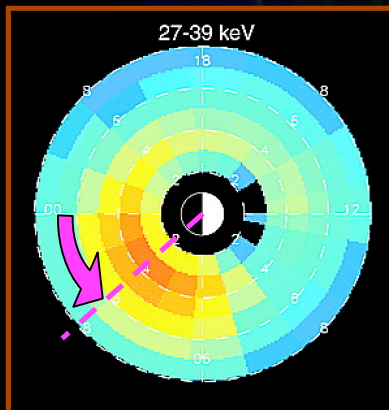
Dawn-Side Ring Current “Slant”



Correlation With Solar Wind



[Brandt et al., 2002]

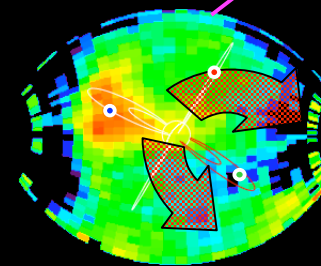
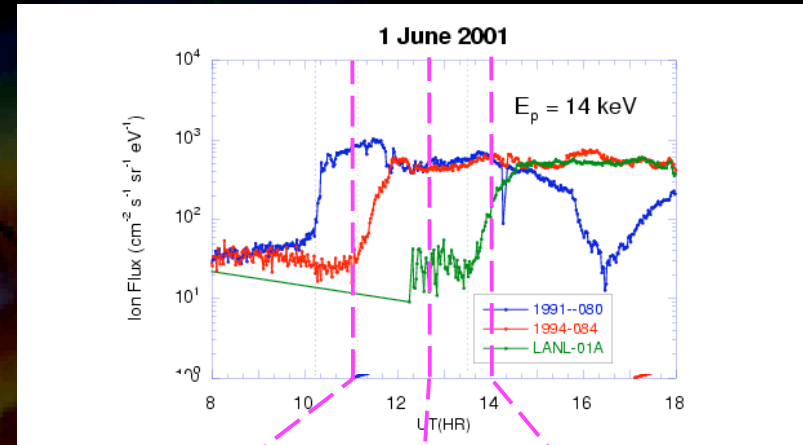
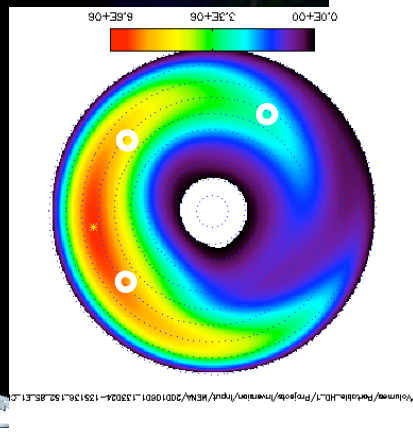
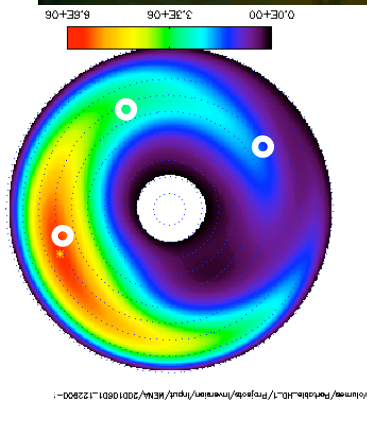
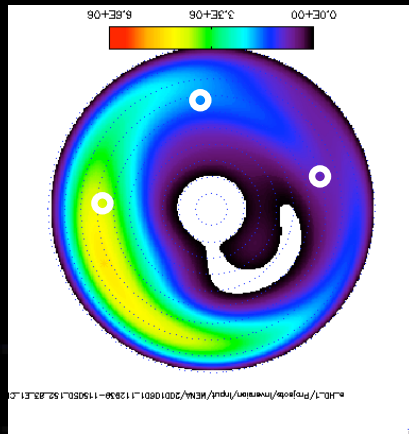


Sufficiently strong E-fields to compete with gradient-curvature drift.

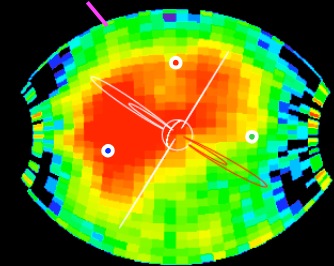
Correlation of offset angle with IMF and solar wind speed.



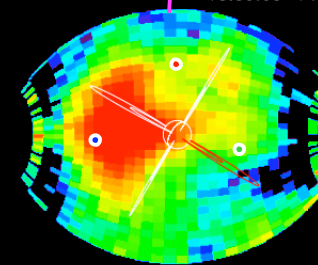
Plasma Sheet Motion



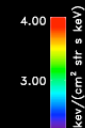
MENA 2.3-5.3 keV 1 June 2001 (152)
11:00:59-11:14:00 UT



MENA 2.3-5.3 keV 1 June 2001 (152)
13:59:03-14:12:04 UT



MENA 2.3-5.3 keV 1 June 2001 (152)
12:29:00-12:42:01 UT

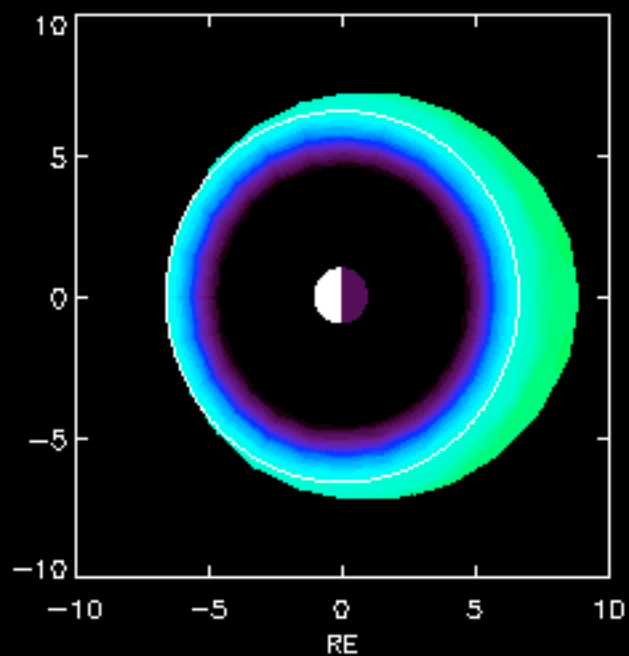


Effect of B_z Southward Turning (CRCM)

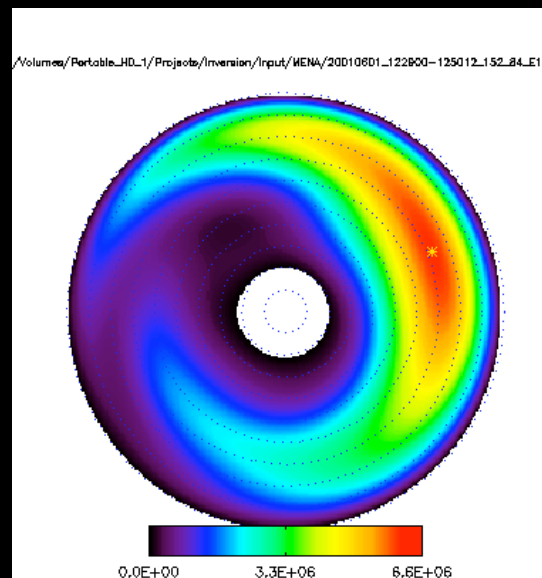
test_run

0:00 UT

3.8 keV H⁺



flux (/cm²/sr/keV/s)

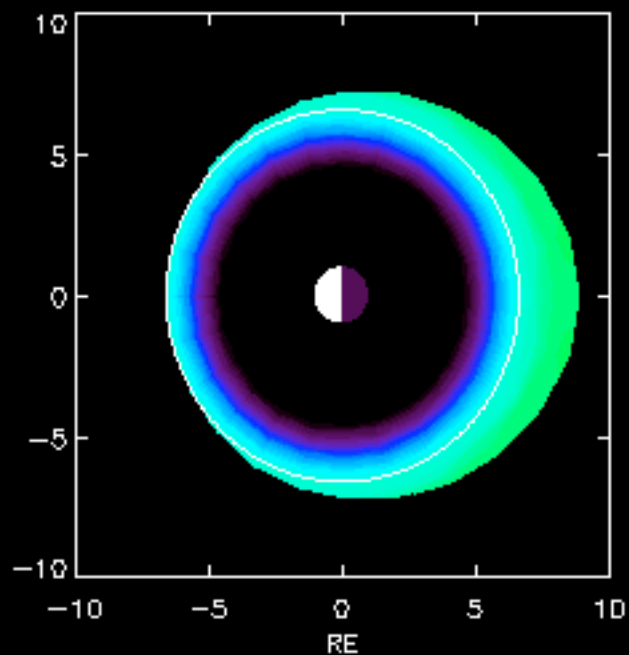


Animation of B_z Southward Turning (CRCM)

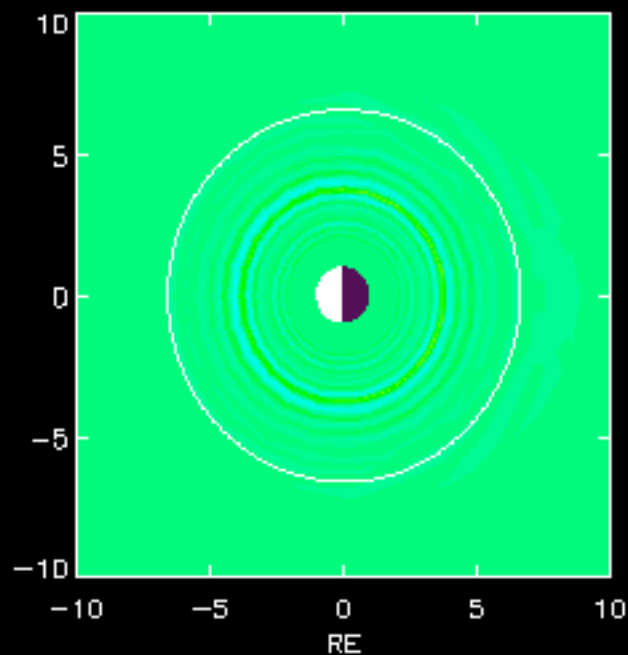
test_run

0:00 UT

3.8 keV H⁺



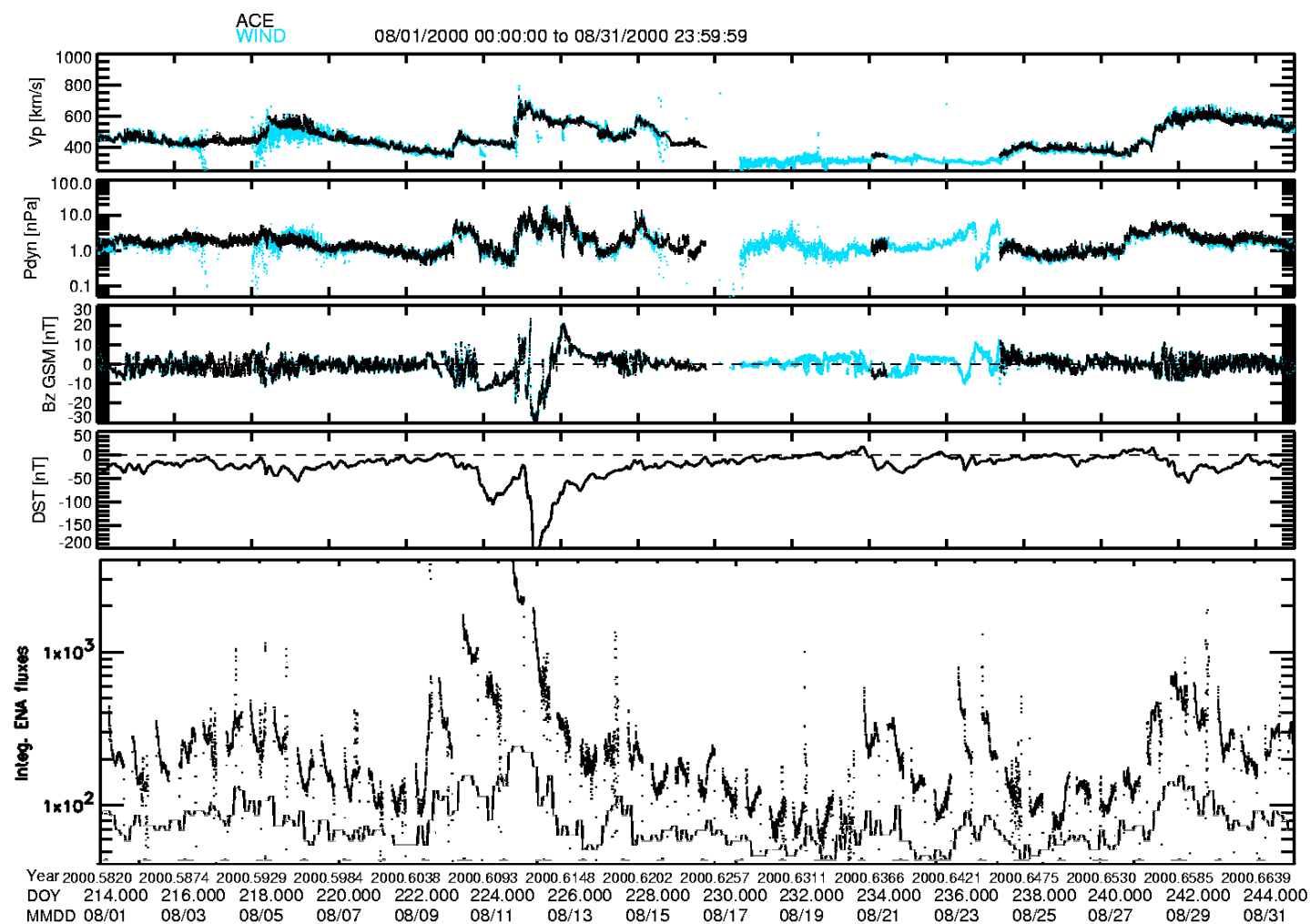
flux (/cm²/sr/keV/s)



pitch angle anisotropy

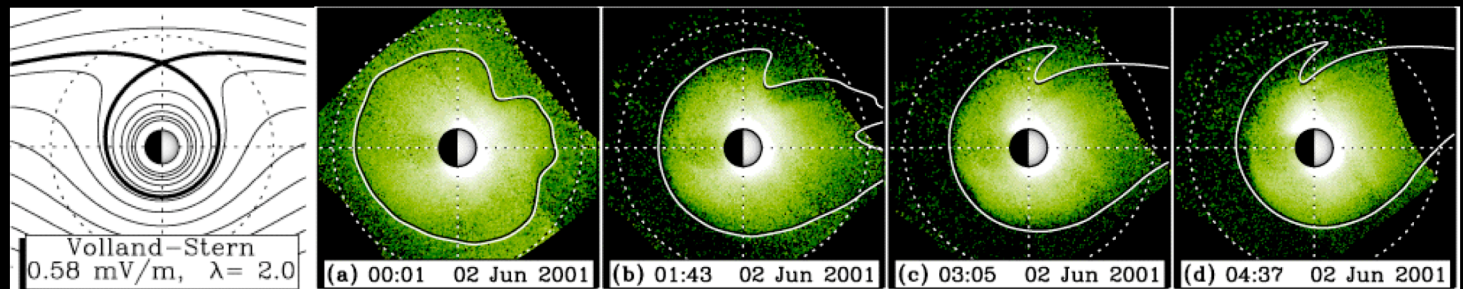


August 2000 (< 20 keV ENAs)

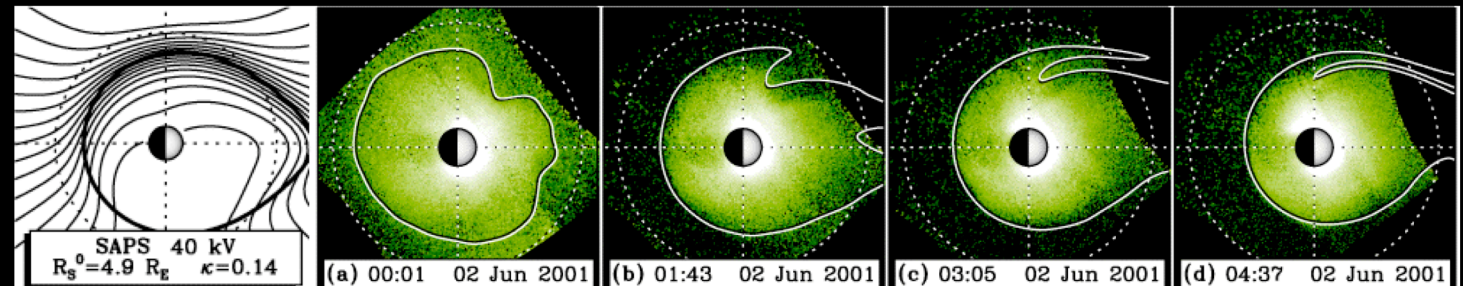


Motion of the Plasmasphere

Volland-Stern
 $0.12 E_{SW}$ norm



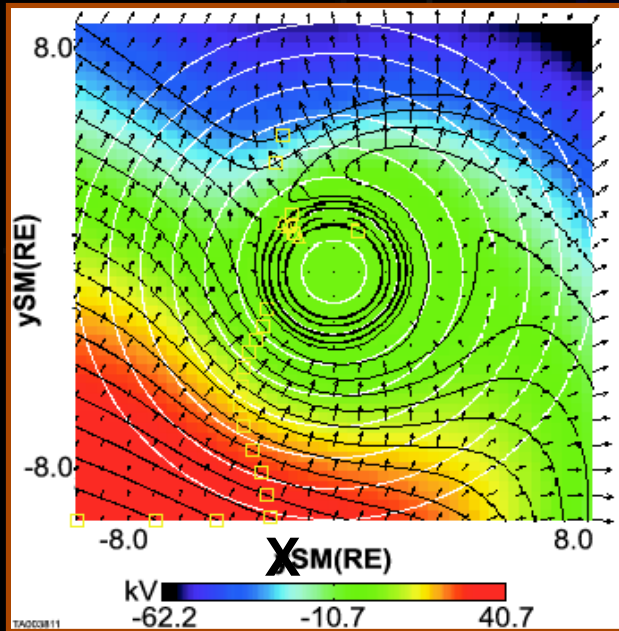
add SAPS
Ad-hoc
parameterization



Goldstein et al., (2003c), *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 30, 2243



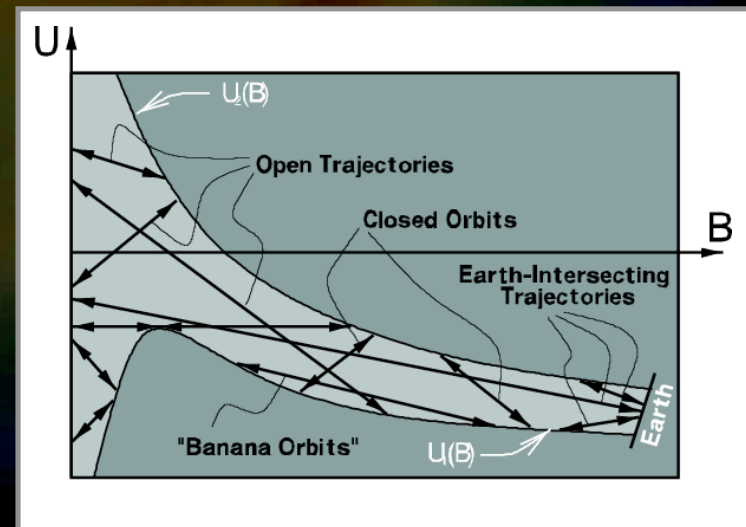
Approach: UBK Drift Calculation



Instead of running regular particle drift codes in model magnetospheres ...

... incur the the penalty of coordinate transformations and calculate particle drifts using UBK coordinate.

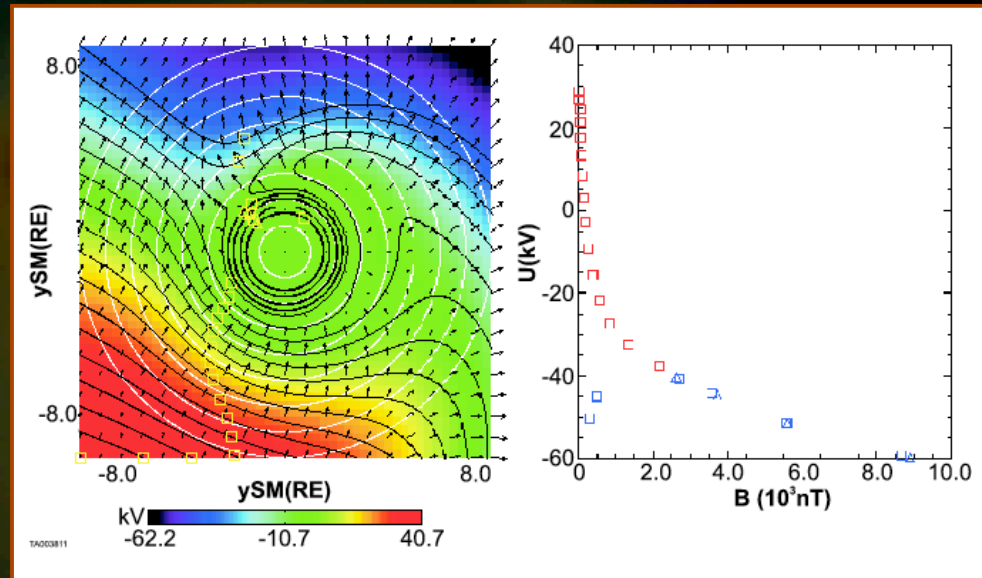
Gain: Simplify the forward modeling problem.



Consequences

Advantages

Simple drift trajectories;
forward modeling
becomes straightforward;
easy to combine various
datasets (ENA, in situ
particle, UV imaging) and
constraints (e.g. in situ E-
and B-fields).



Penalties

Time-independent fields; (back-)transformations needed;
including particle losses may be awkward.

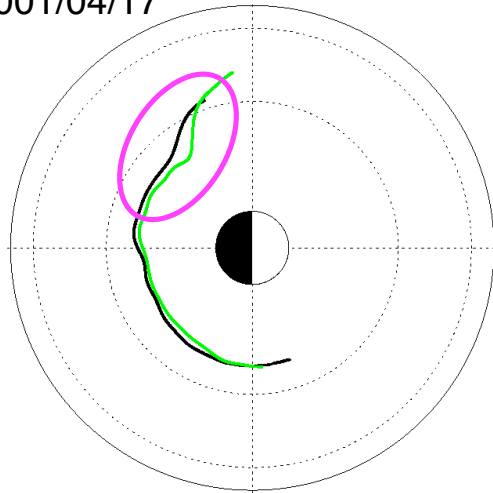
Future promises

E- and B-modeling/modifications are “equivalent”.

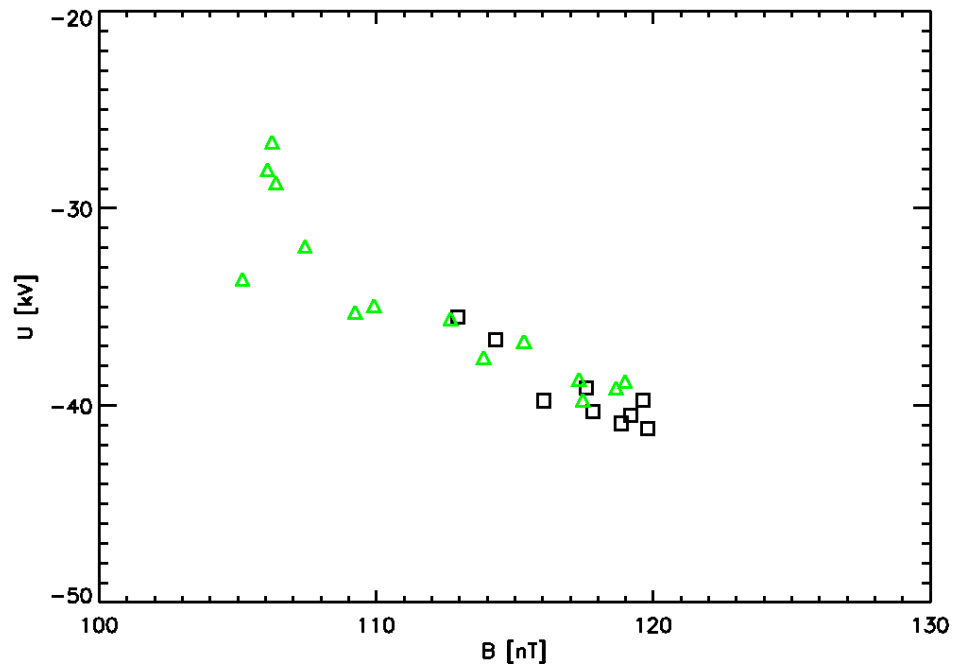


Plasmasphere Boundary Motion

2001/04/17

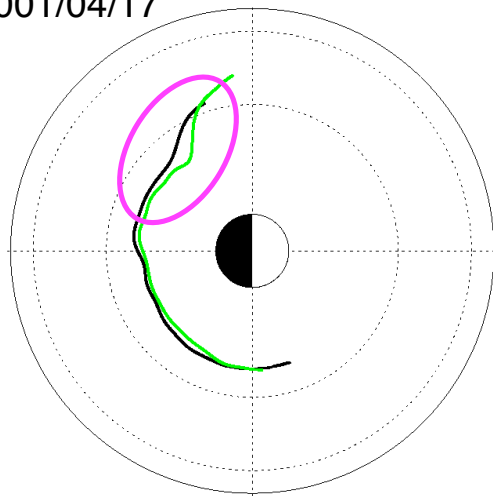


Inward motion due to enhanced E.



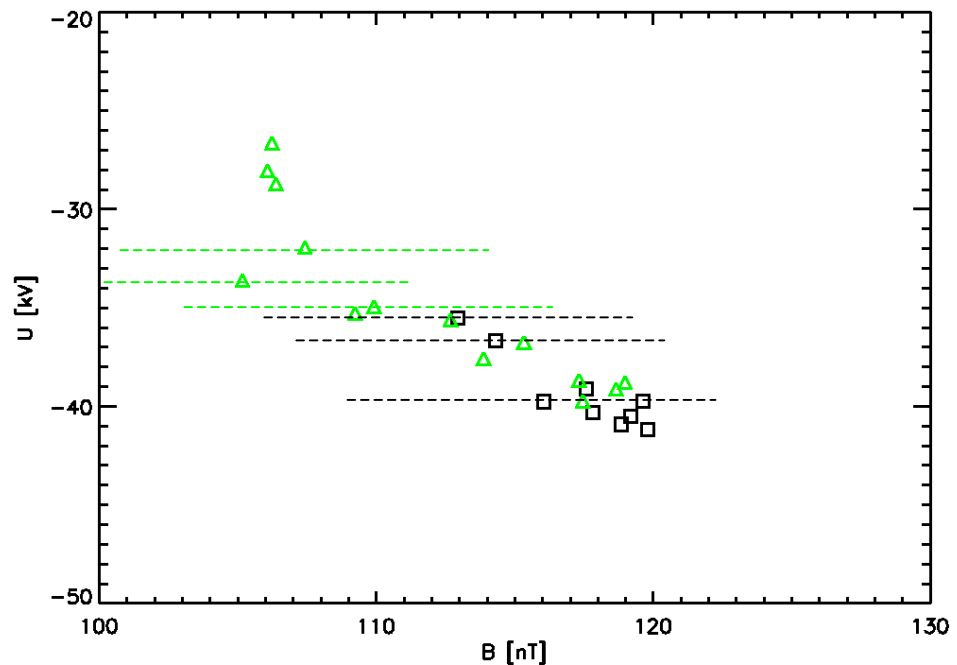
Plasmasphere Boundary Motion ($E = 0$ eV)

2001/04/17



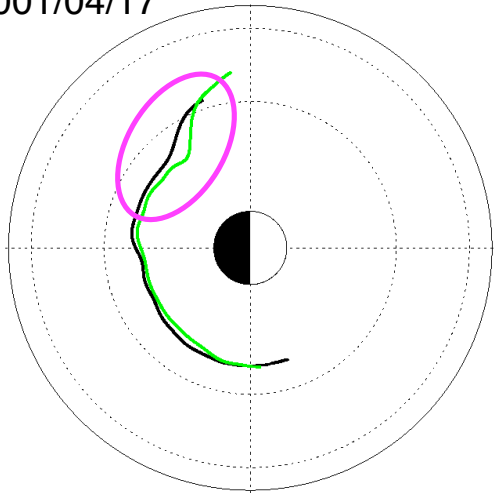
Inward motion due to enhanced E .

Investigate drift of “zero-energy” particles.



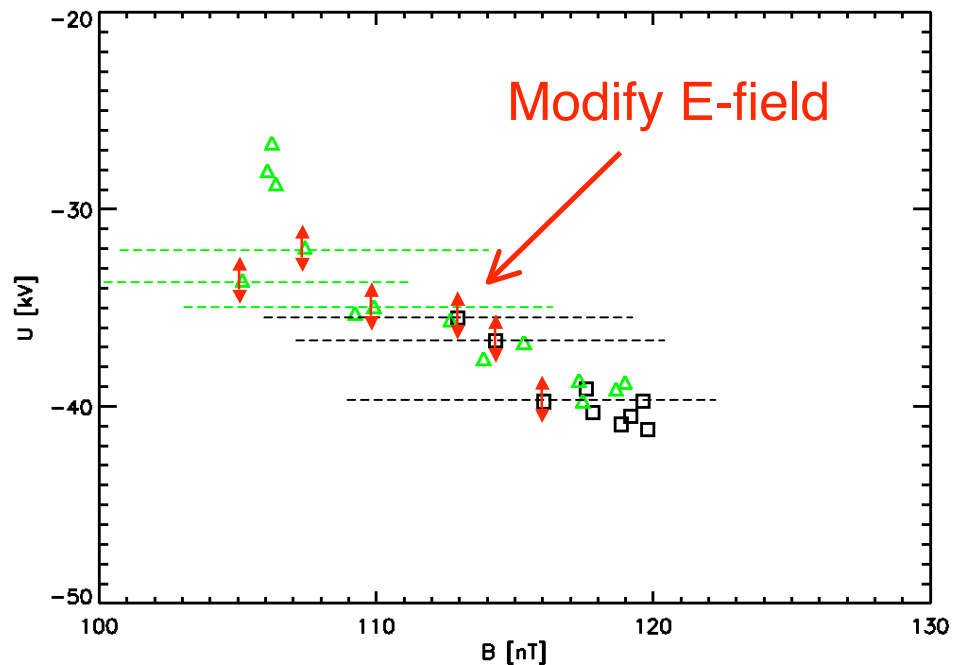
Plasmasphere Boundary Motion ($E = 0$ eV)

2001/04/17

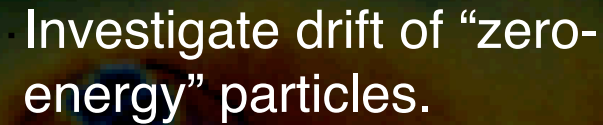


Inward motion due to enhanced E .

Investigate drift of “zero-energy” particles.

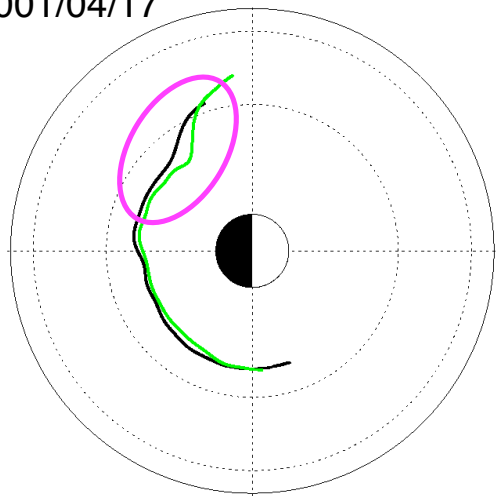


2001/04/17



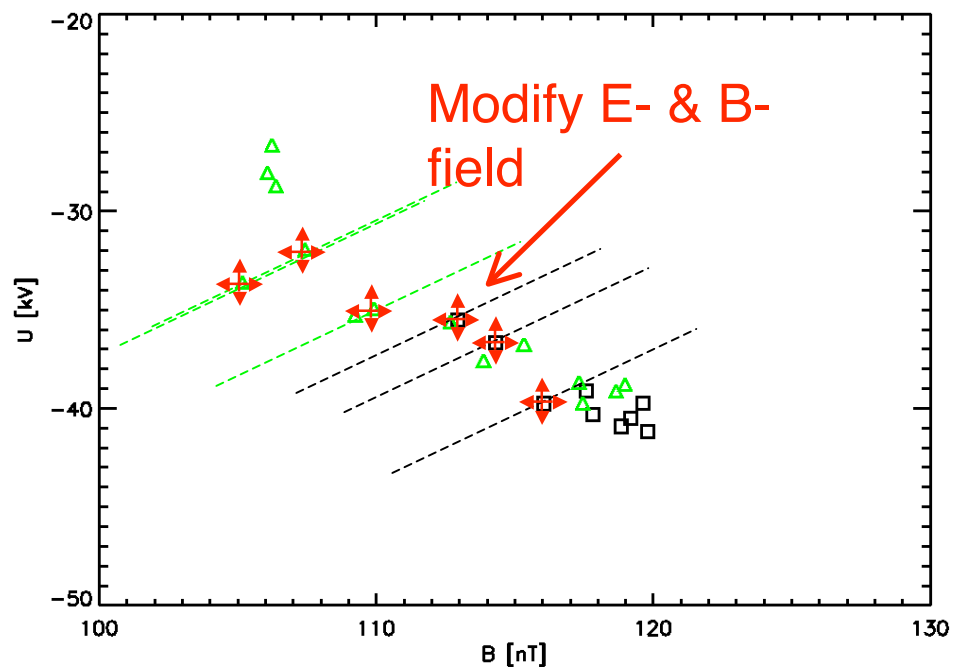
Modifying Fields ($E > 0$ eV)

2001/04/17



Inward motion due to enhanced E .

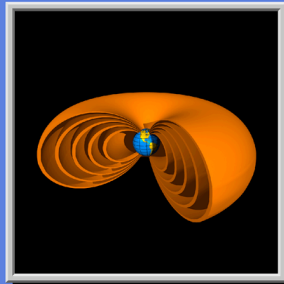
Investigate drift of **non-zero** energy particles.



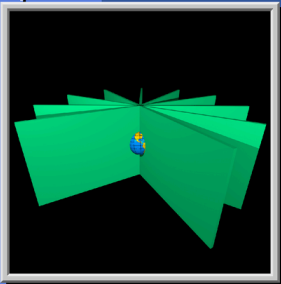
Modifying Fields ($E > 0$ eV)

Euler Potential Description
of Magnetic Fields $\mathbf{B} = \nabla\alpha \times \nabla\beta$

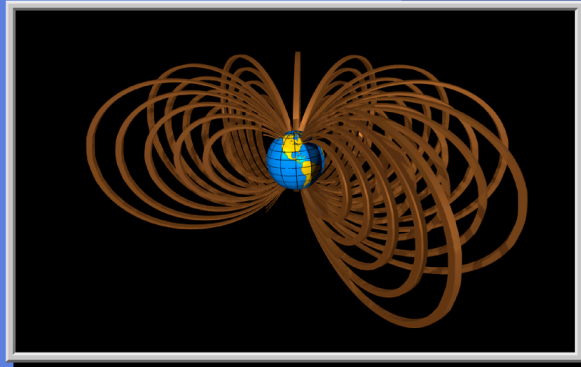
$\alpha = \text{const}$ Surfaces



$\beta = \text{const}$ Surfaces

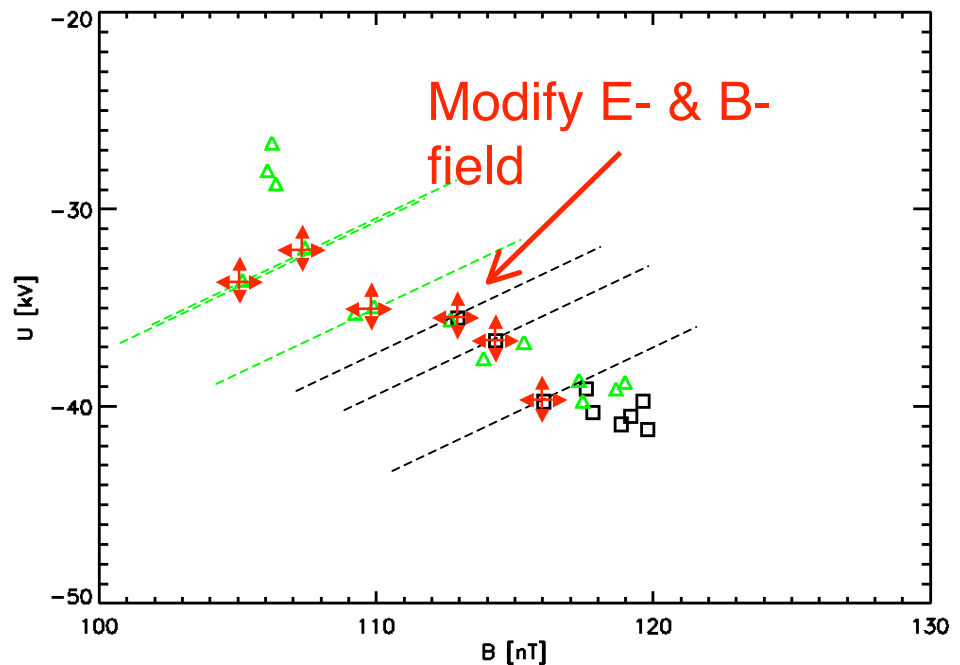


Intersections of Surfaces are B-Field Lines



Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Investigate drift of **non-zero** energy particles.



Summary

UBK framework has been built

Currently testing particle drifts in UBK as well as backward transformation.

Working to develop field modification routines for E.

Test Data Sets

Starting with EUV plasmapause motion; once we have particle losses included, move to ENA inversion results, bound by in situ data

Challenges:

Sensible field “deformation” algorithms.

Can be use features stationary in ENA?



Thank you!

