

Unanswered questions regarding solar wind - magnetosphere interaction

N. Østgaard (1)

J.P. Reistad (1), P. Tenfjord (1), K. M. Laundal (1), S. Haaland (1,2), K.
Snekvik (1), S. Milan (1,3)

1) Birkeland Centre for Space Science, Department of Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Allegt
55, N-5007, Norway

2) Max-Planck Institute, Gottingen, Germany

3) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, UK



Why are the aurora in the conjugate hemispheres asymmetric?

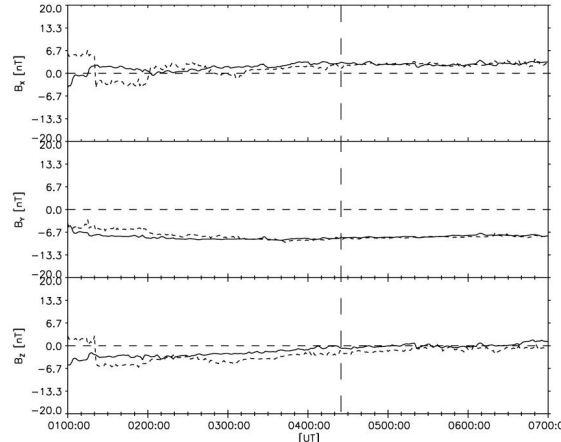
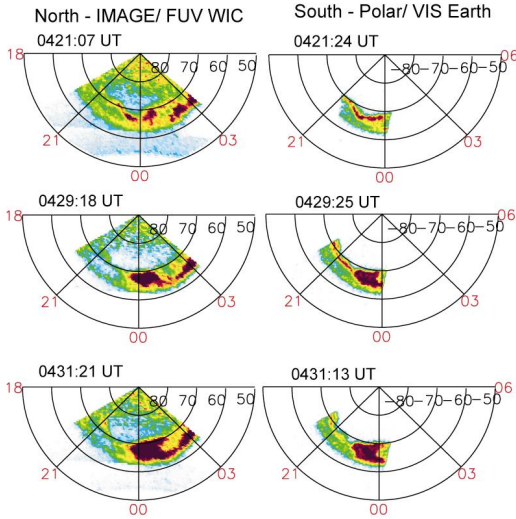
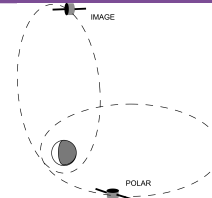
Two topics:

1. Effects of IMF B_y
2. Transpolar arcs

If time:

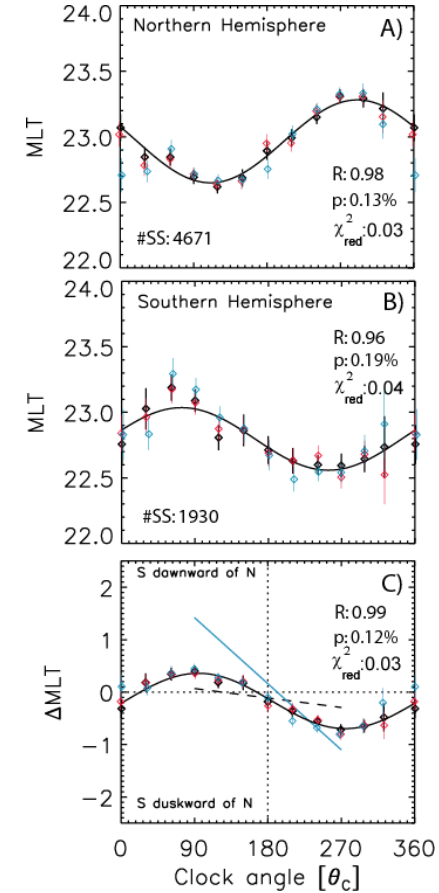
3. Effects of IMF B_x

July 02, 2001



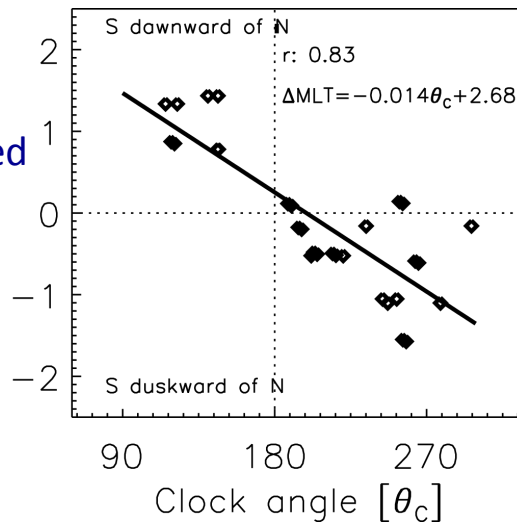
Wind [R_e GSM]: X: 46 Y: 210 Z: 6, shifted 19±108 min
ACE [R_e GSM]: X: 248 Y: 19 Z: 15, shifted 81±8 min
Shifted to X=-10 R_e

6600 substorm onsets by
IMAGE and Polar
(4671 NH -1930 SH)



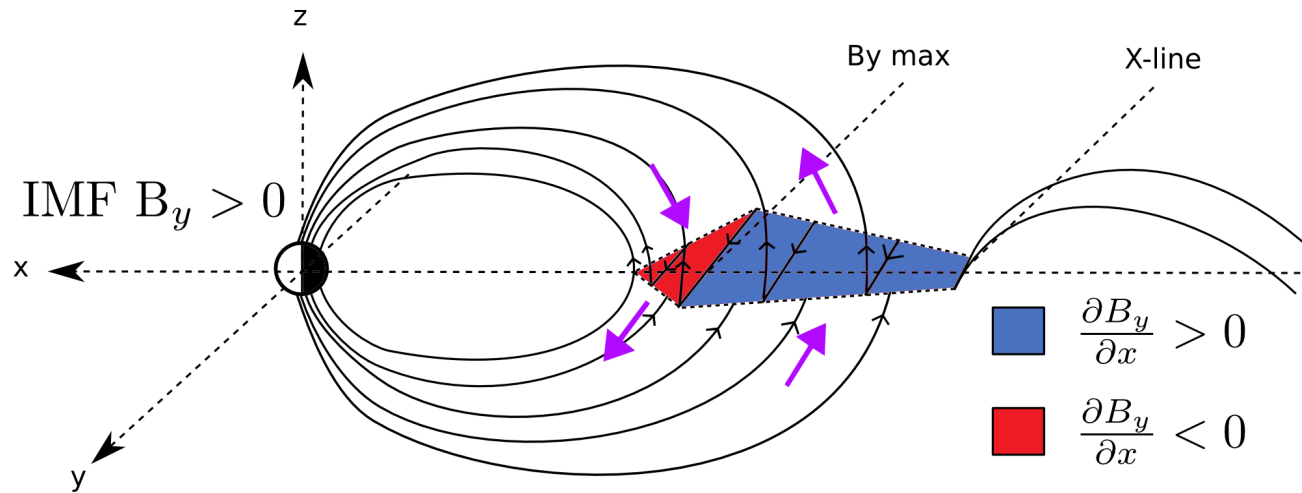
Simultaneous UV aurora in two
hemispheres:
Asymmetric foot points controlled
by IMF Clock angle

Østgaard et al, JGR, 2005



Østgaard et al, GRL, 2012

IMF By 'penetration': Classical picture



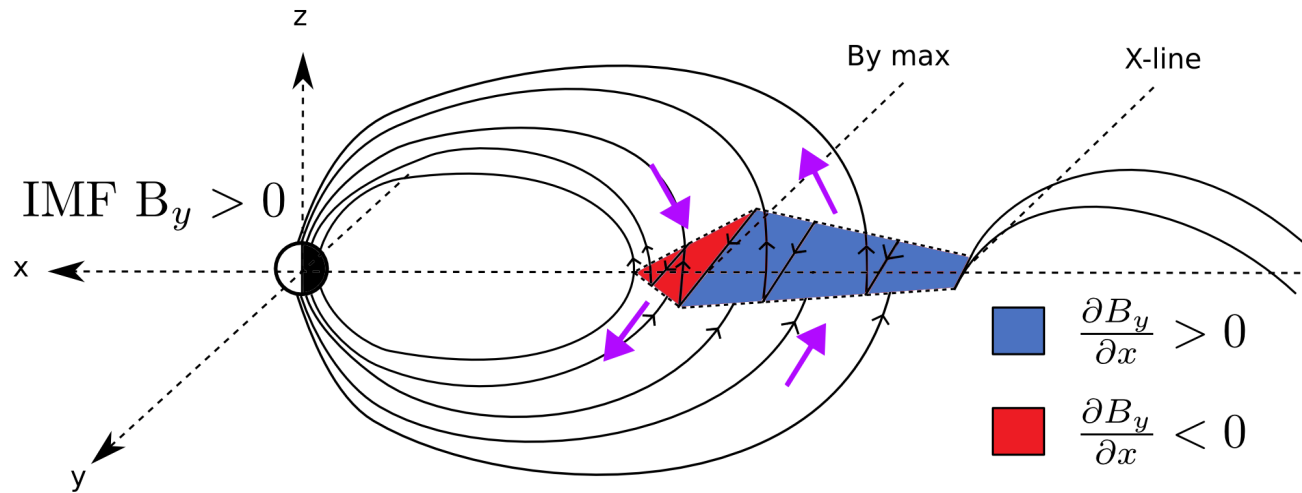
Stenbaek-Nielsen and Otto, 1997

Result of reconnection, B_y is transported into closed hemisphere

Creates dB_y/dx in the tail:

Ampere's law implies interhemispheric currents

Revised explanation



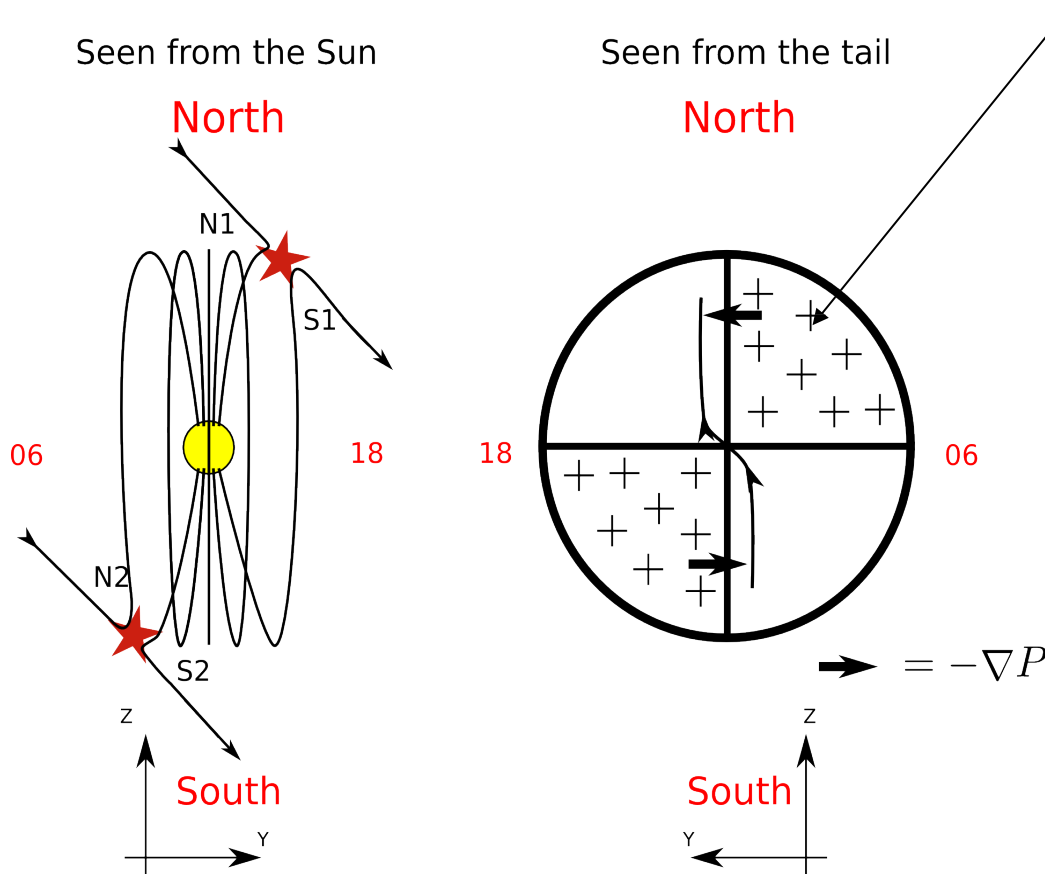
Stenbaek-Nielsen and Otto, 1997

No interhemispheric currents

Only asymmetric currents

Lobe pressure not reconnection

$$\text{IMF } B_y > 0$$



Asymmetric loading of flux and pressure in the lobes

This pressure force affects closed field lines

Result is an induced B_y

Leads to asymmetric footpoints

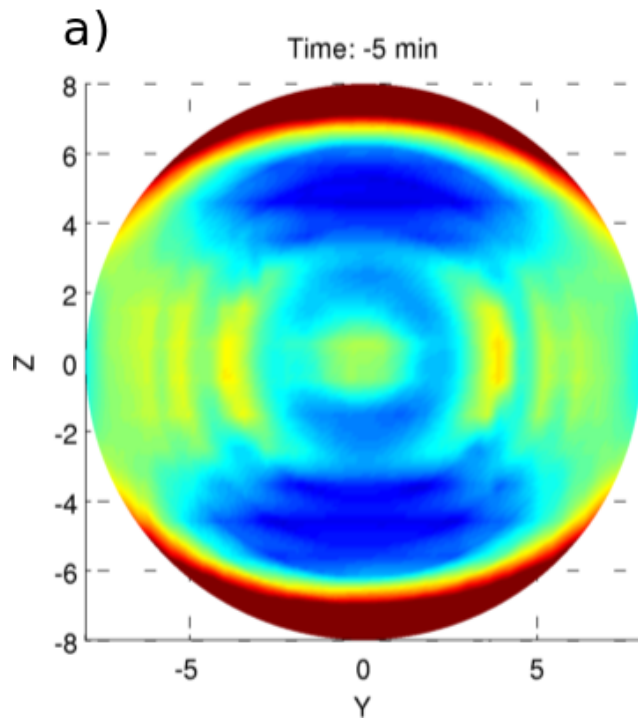
No need for reconnection, only lobe pressure

Response time of ~10 minutes

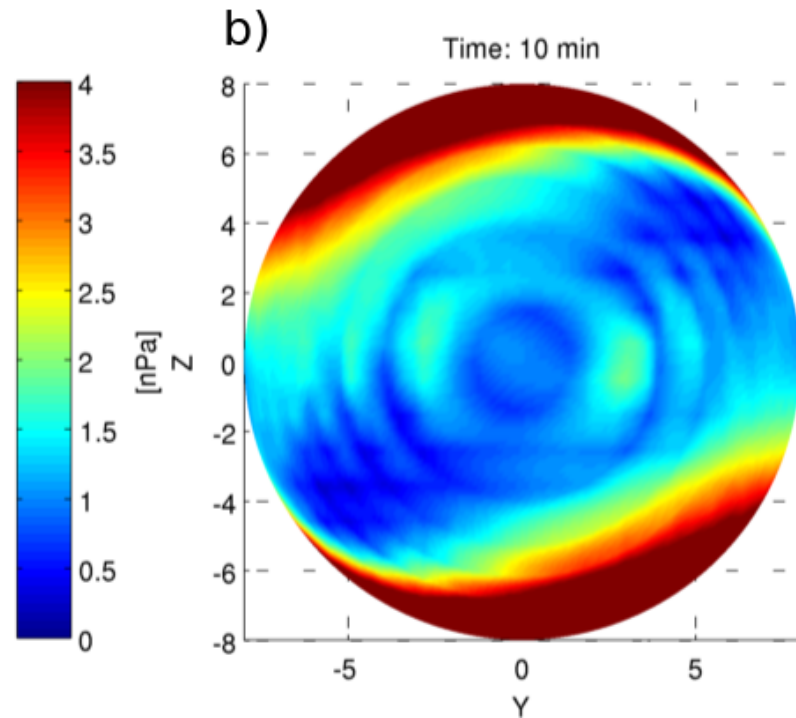
LFM model shows induced B_y after 10 minutes:

How lobe pressure is added on a half sphere 8 Re seen from sun

IMF $B_y = 0$

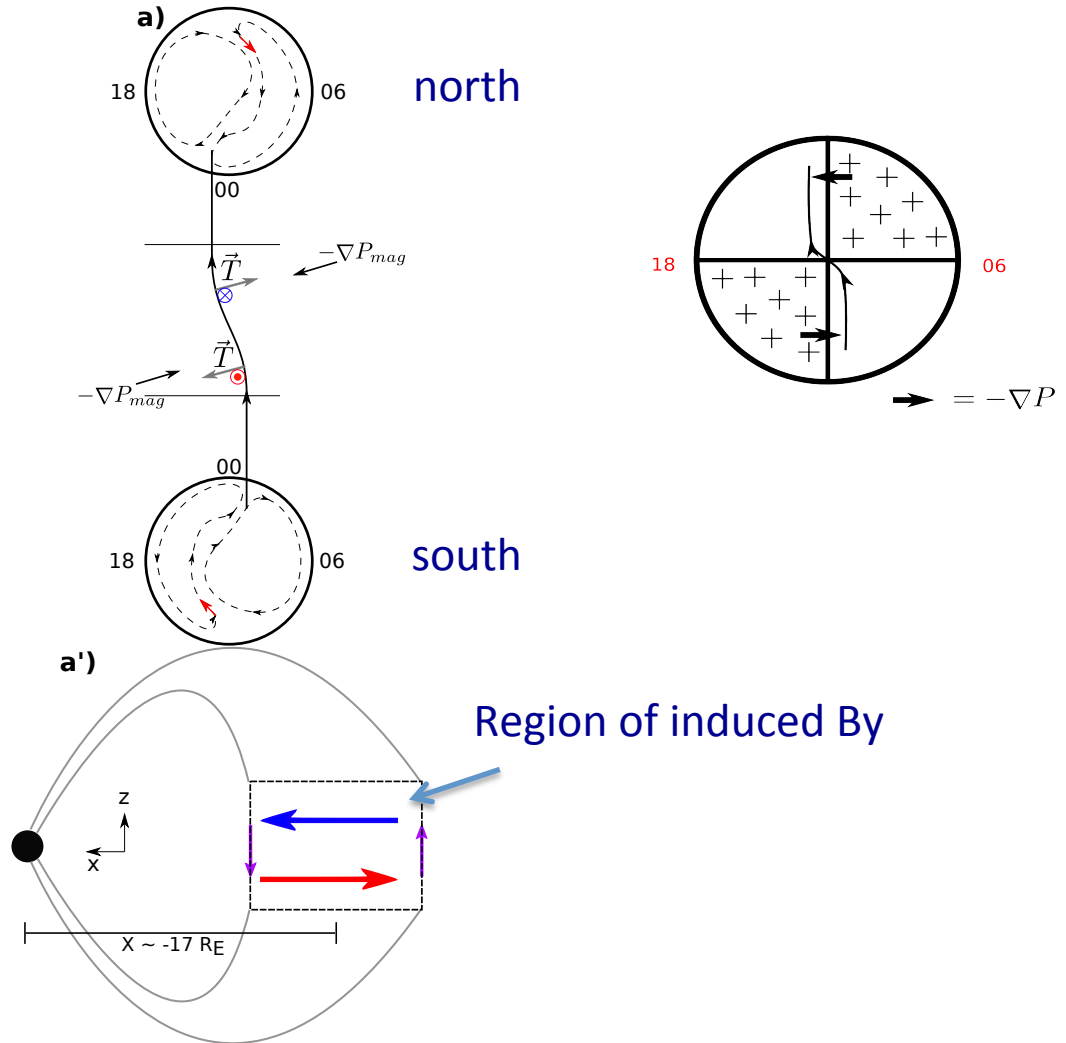


IMF $B_y > 0$



Midtail: 17 Re

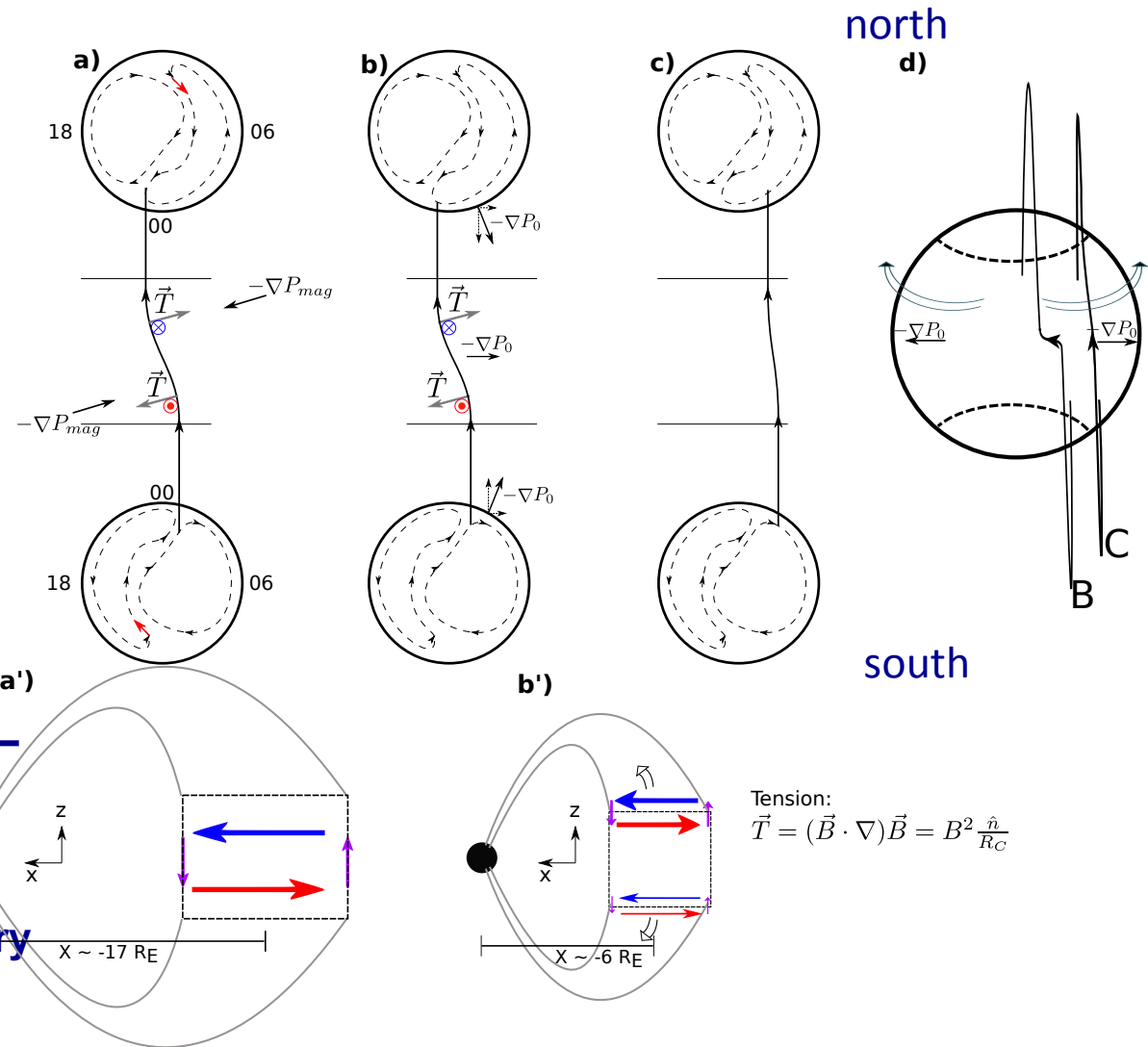
- Footpoints in banana and orange cell – dawn cells
- Lobe pressure force
- Tension force
- In ballance
- Finite region of induced By
- No dissipation and currents close locally



Induced By and dynamics

Near Earth: 6 Re

- Less/no lobe pressure
- Tension force
- Pressure from Earth (magnetic and particle)
- Same direction in north
- Opposite in south
- **Stress released into north – up/down currents**
- **Flow in north faster than south – removes asymmetry**



Østgaard et al., 2015 (AGU mon); Tenfjord et al., 2015 (in review process)

- IMF B_y does not penetrate the magnetosphere
- B_y is induced by the asymmetric loading of lobe flux
- Midtail region: forces (tension and lobe pressure) balance and current close locally
- Near Earth: tension and magnetic/particle pressure from Earth: $B_y > 0$: same direction in north, opposite in south
- Alfvén wave/magnetic stress released (up – down current) into north – weaker into south
- No interhemispheric current but asymmetric currents launched from plasma sheet
- Flow faster in north than south – restoring symmetric footpoints.

What is the time scale of this induction?

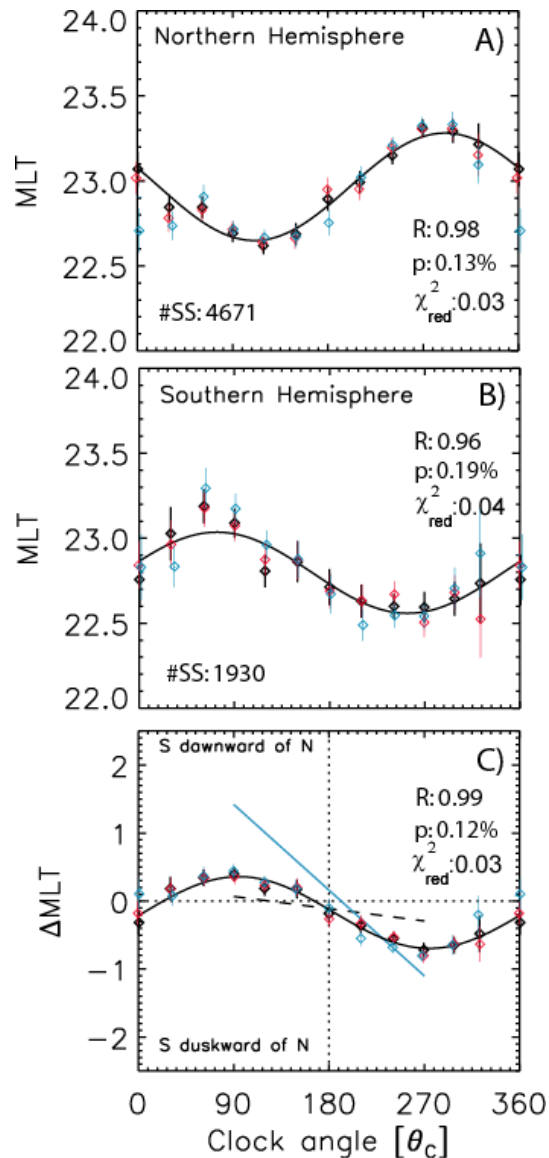
How soon will we see:

- induced By
- asymmetric footpoints
- convection pattern (banana – orange cells)

LFM model and our own results: 10 minutes

Other papers: hours

Time scale of induced By



Østgaard et al., 2011

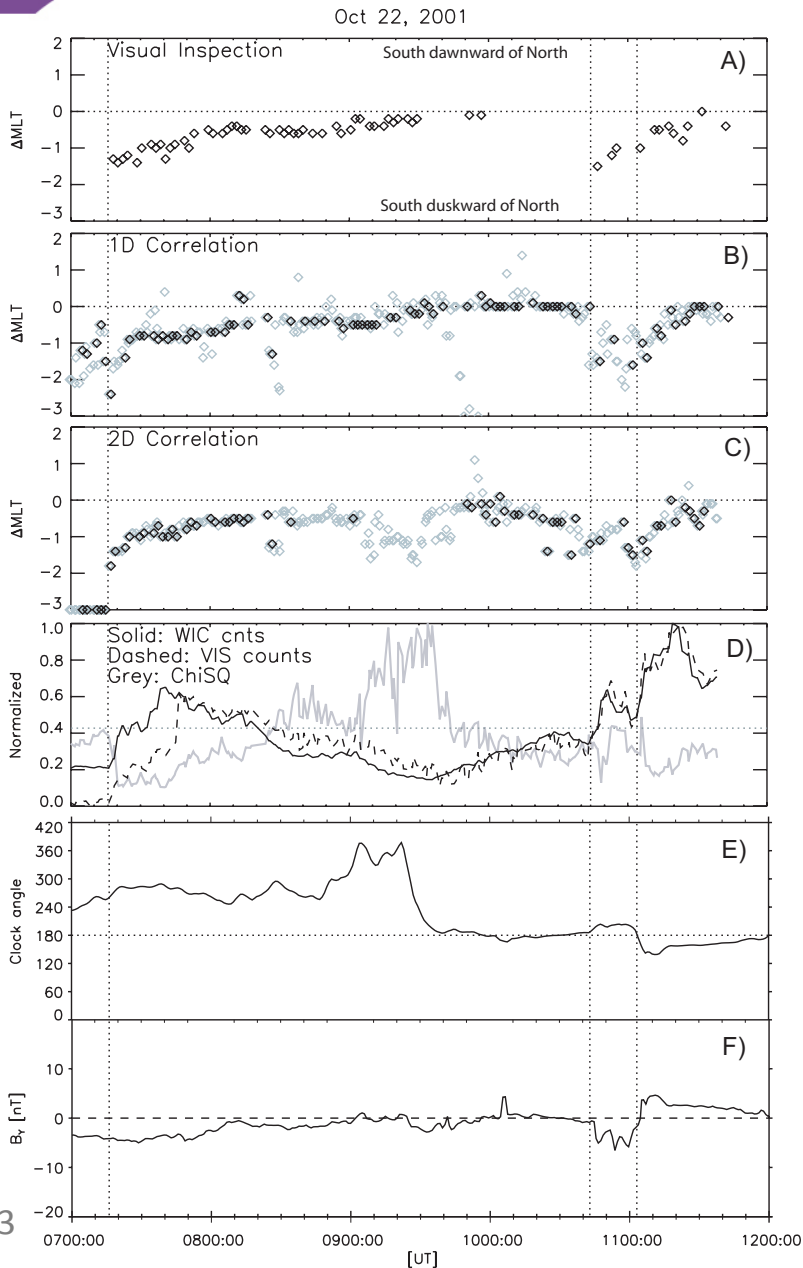
Best ordering of delta MLT

When SW propagated to $-10 R_e$

Which is about 10 min after subsolar point

Asymmetries established after 10 min.

Time scale of induced By



Østgaard et al., 2011

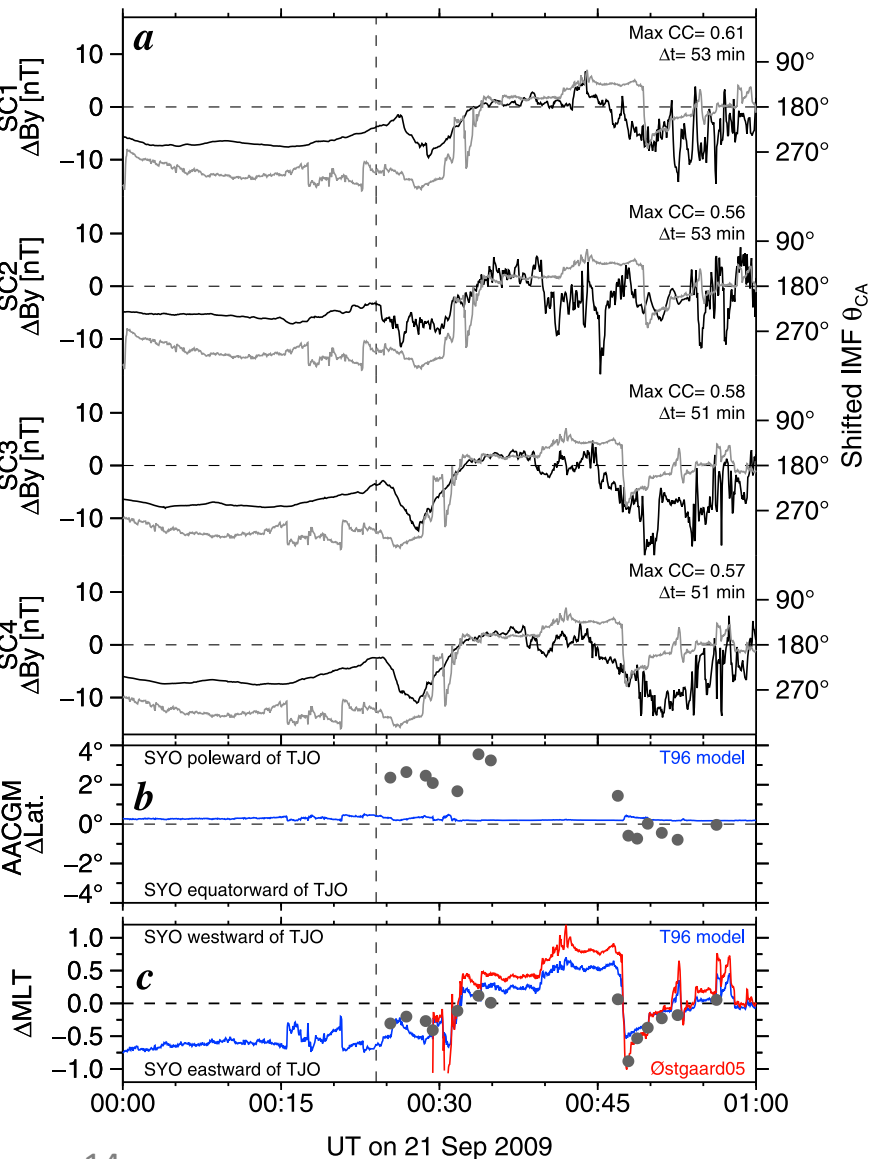
Two substorms

SW propagated to $-10 R_e$
which is about 10 min

Delta-MLT follows the By

Asymmetries established after 10 min

Time scale of induced By



Motoba et al., 2010

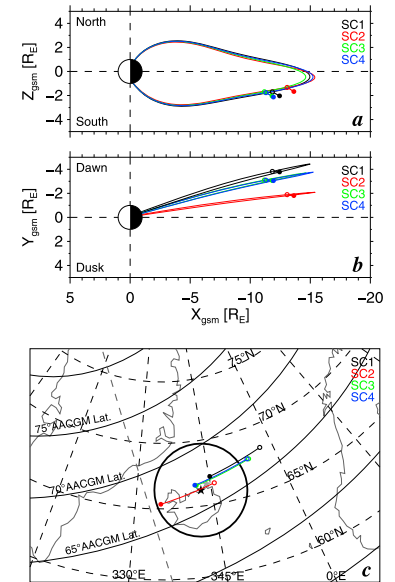
ACE - clock angle
Cluster (X:-12, Y:-3) - By

Correlation shows
51-53 min before
By is induced

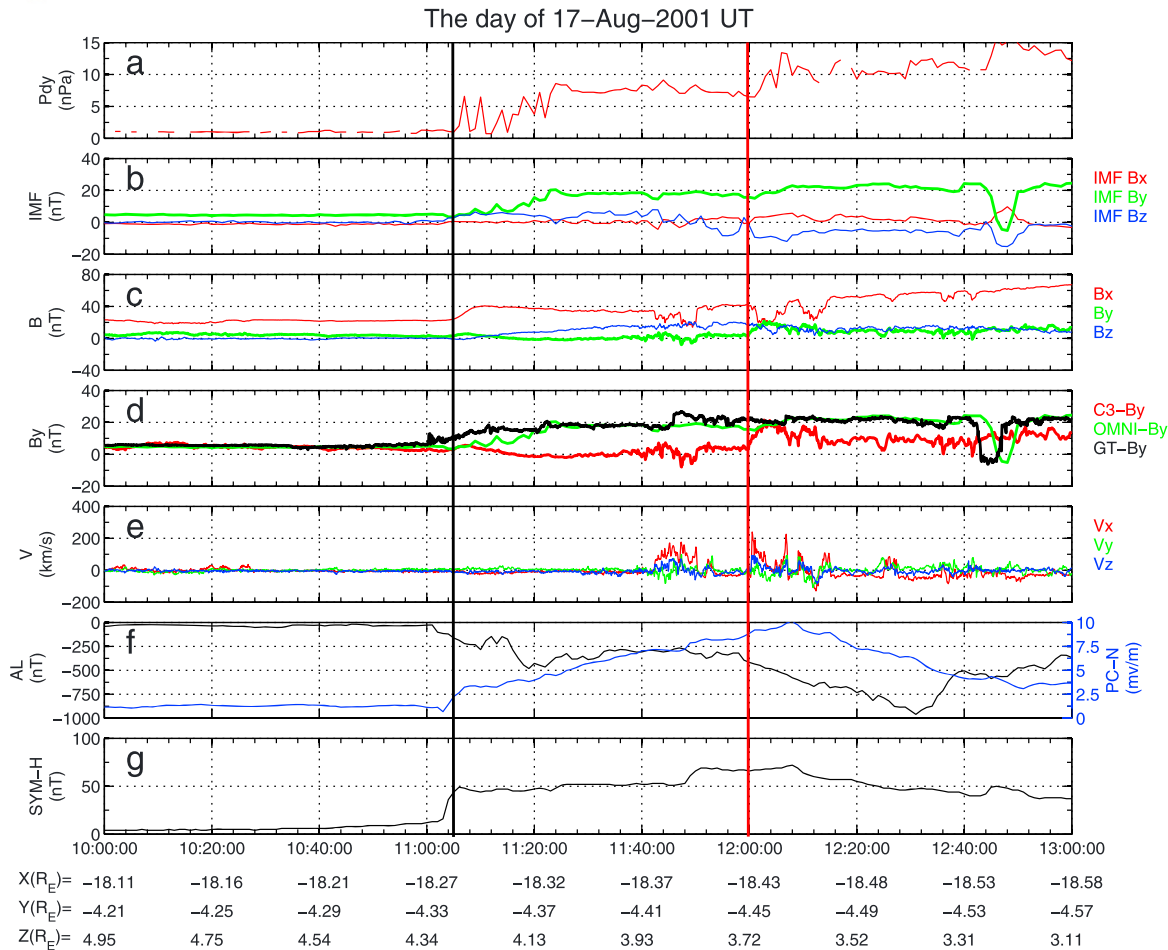
Auroral all-sky images
Iceland – Antarctica

shows delta-MLT consistent with this
time delay

Asymmetries established after 50
minutes



Time scale of induced By



Rong et al., 2015

Cluster sees B_y at -18.2, -4.4, 3.7

55 minutes after OMNI at sub-solar point.

Asymmetries established after 55 min

What is the time scale of this induction?

- How soon will we see:
induced By
asymmetric footpoints
convection pattern (banana – orange cells)
- Model (LFM) predicts 10-15 minutes
- Alfven waves also indicate 10-15 minutes
- Our own results indicate 10 min

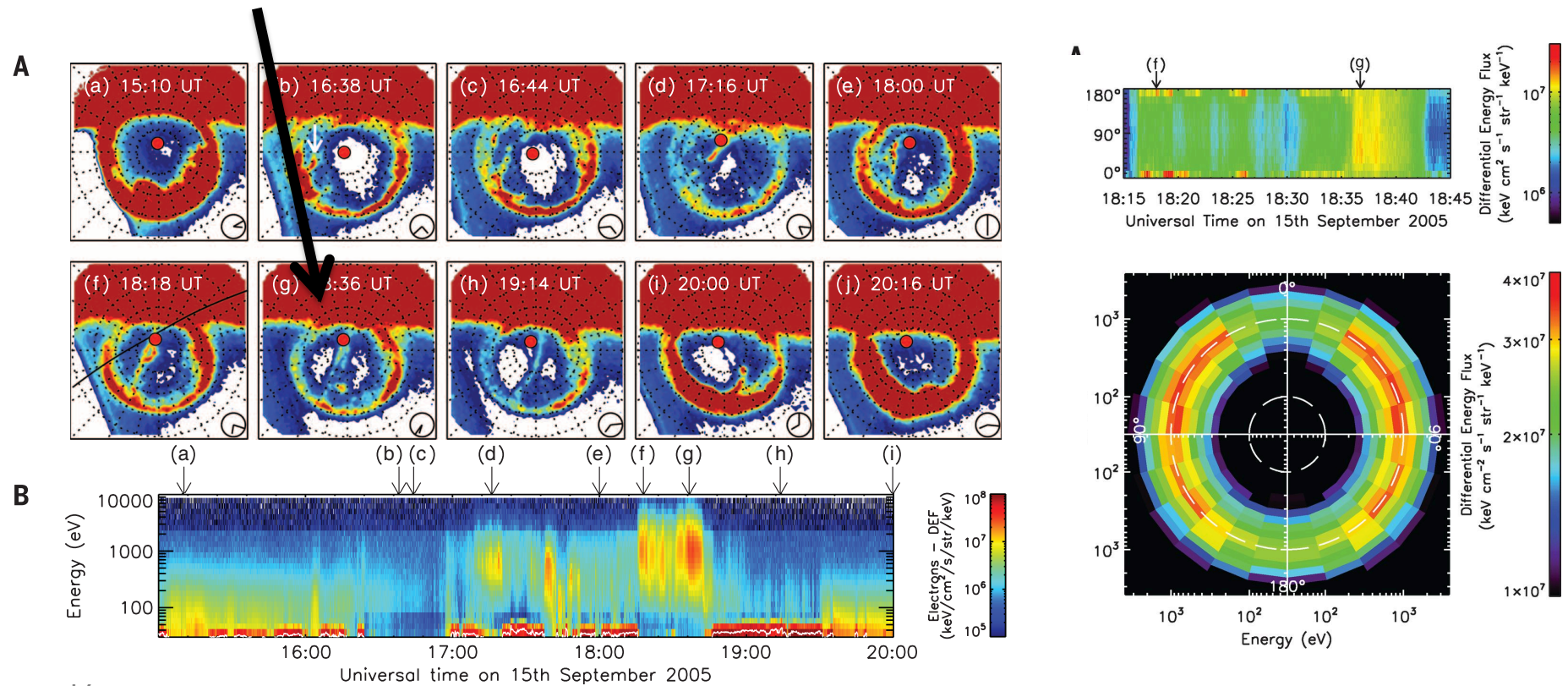
Some claim it will take hours

- Rong et al., 2015: 55 min for IMF to induce By component
- Motoba et al., 2010: 51 minutes

Fear et al., Science, 2014 - Trapped particles in theta aurora

Cluster passed through the polar arc

Time (g): pitch angle distribution and electron energy (phase space) – double loss-cone and trapped particles



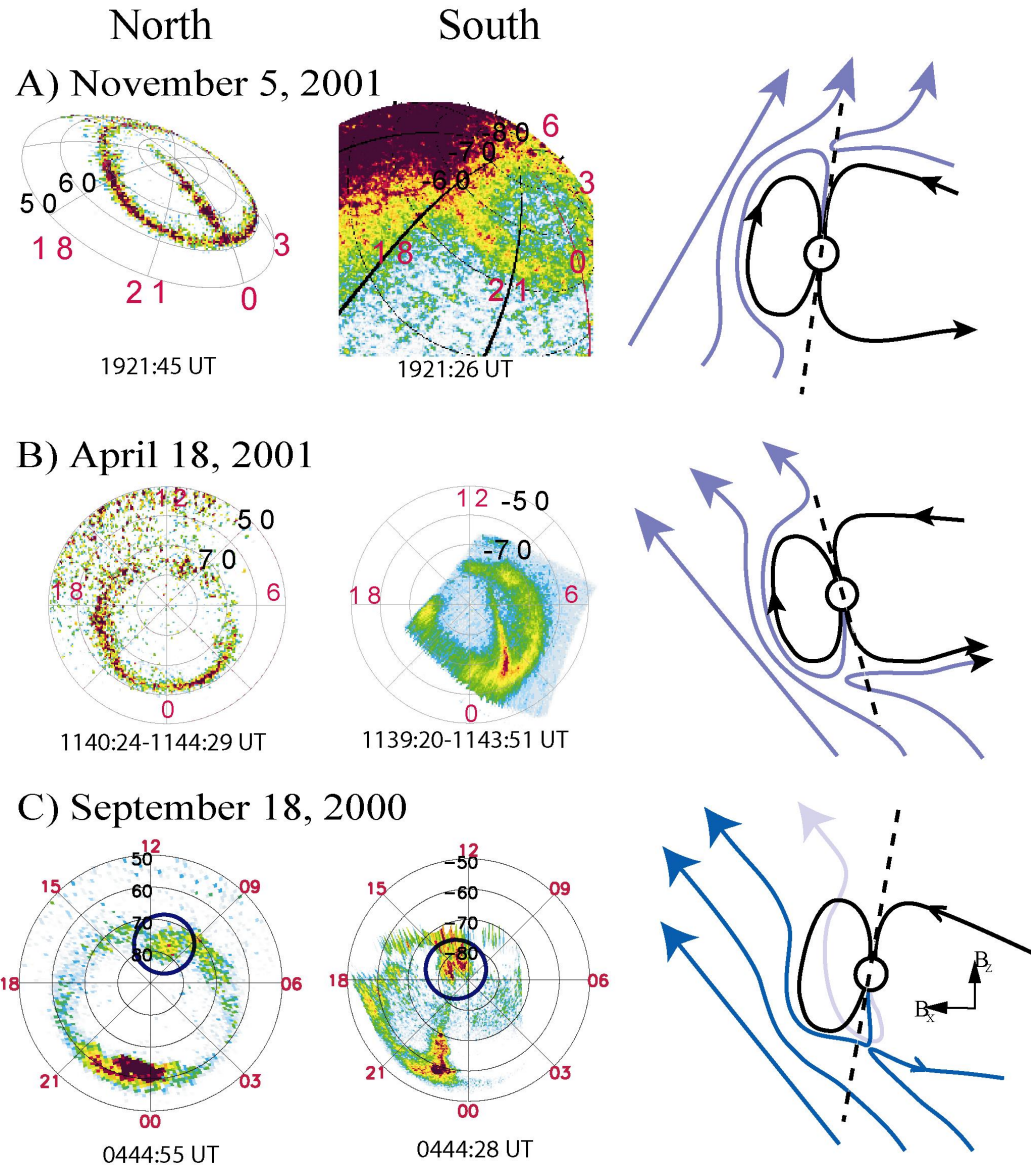
Non-conjugate polar Arcs

Østgaard et al., 2003, 2007

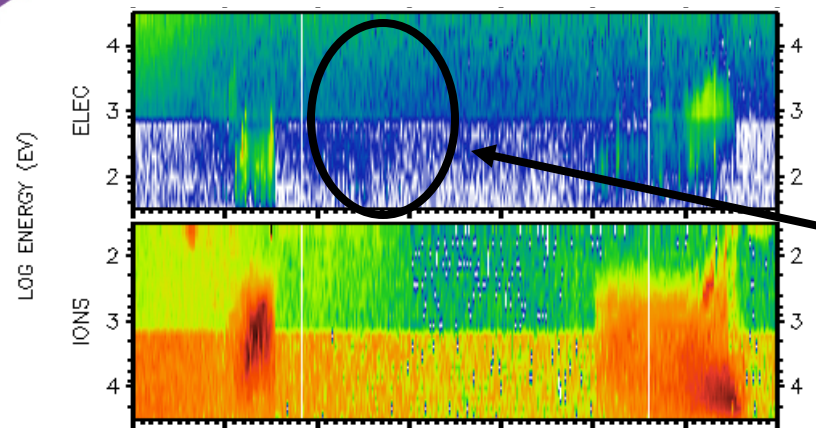
Conjugate imaging:

three examples of
non-conjugate polar arcs

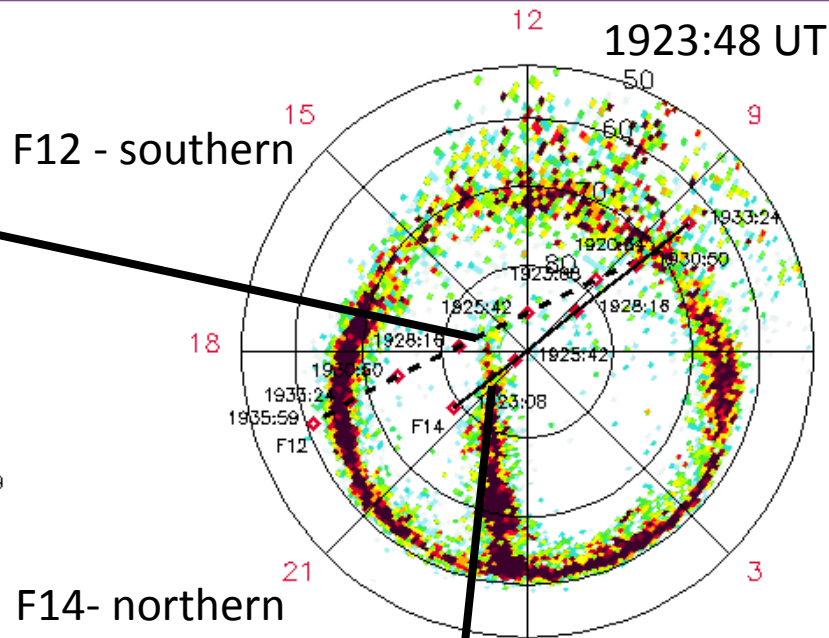
IMF B_x – more efficient lobe
reconnection?



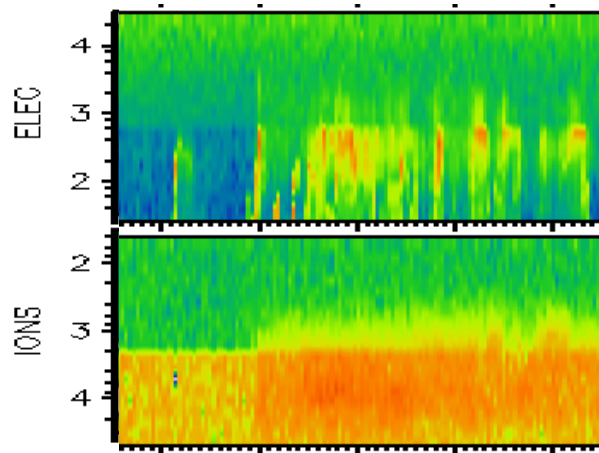
Non-conjugate polar Arcs



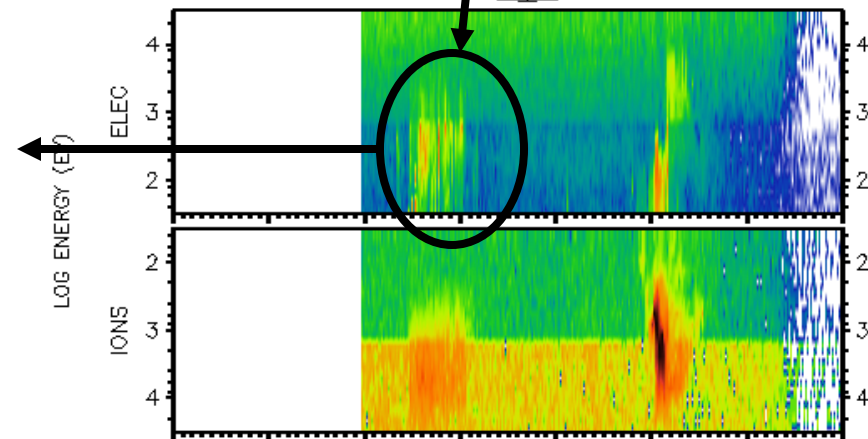
UT	19:18:00	19:20:34	19:23:08	19:25:42	19:28:16	19:30:50	19:33:24	19:35:59
MLAT	-61.0	-69.7	-78.3	-85.5	-82.0	-74.3	-67.3	-61.2
GLAT	-52.1	-60.8	-69.3	-76.9	-81.4	-78.2	-70.8	-62.4
GLONG	173.4	168.3	159.9	142.2	97.7	47.3	26.4	16.8
MLT	08:12	08:29	08:06	12:01	17:40	18:42	19:02	19:13



Particles from
Plasma sheet



UT	19:23:55	19:24:21	19:24:46	19:25:12	19:25:37
MLAT	82.0	83.5	85.0	86.5	88.0
GLAT	78.9	79.7	80.4	81.0	81.2
GLONG	326.1	319.3	311.6	302.5	293.0
MLT	20:28	20:29	20:29	20:29	20:28



UT	00:00:00	00:00:00	19:23:08	19:25:42	19:28:16	19:30:50	19:33:24	19:35:59
MLAT	0.0	0.0	79.2	88.3	82.6	73.4	64.2	55.0
GLAT	0.0	0.0	77.0	81.3	77.9	70.5	62.1	53.3
GLONG	0.0	0.0	336.0	291.1	241.8	221.2	211.8	206.2
MLT	00:00	00:00	20:28	20:28	08:35	08:35	08:35	08:36

Are polar arcs on closed or open field lines

Also non-conjugate polar arcs indicate plasma sheet particles

Why then non-conjugate?

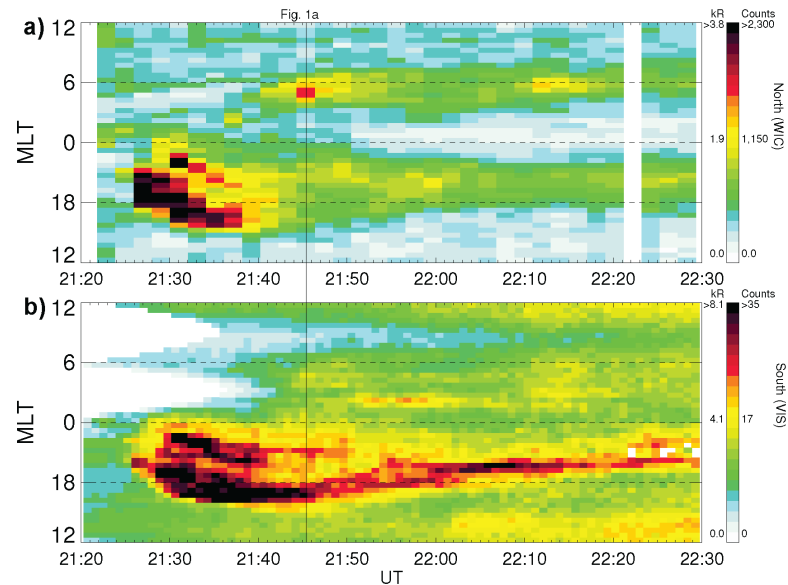
Asymmetric mapping?

- into polar arc one hemisphere
- into the auroral arc in the other

12 May, 2001 2139-2153 UT

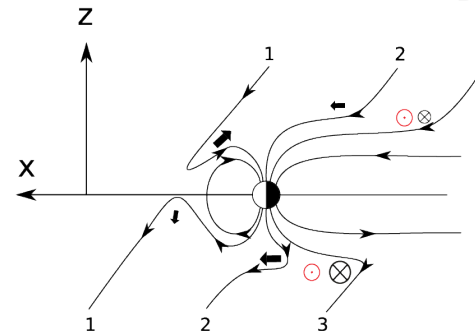


Laundal and Østgaard, 2009



IMF $B_x > 0$ $\odot = \mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$

IMF $B_z < 0$ $\otimes = \delta \mathbf{j}_\perp = \frac{\rho \mathbf{B} \times \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}}{B^2}$

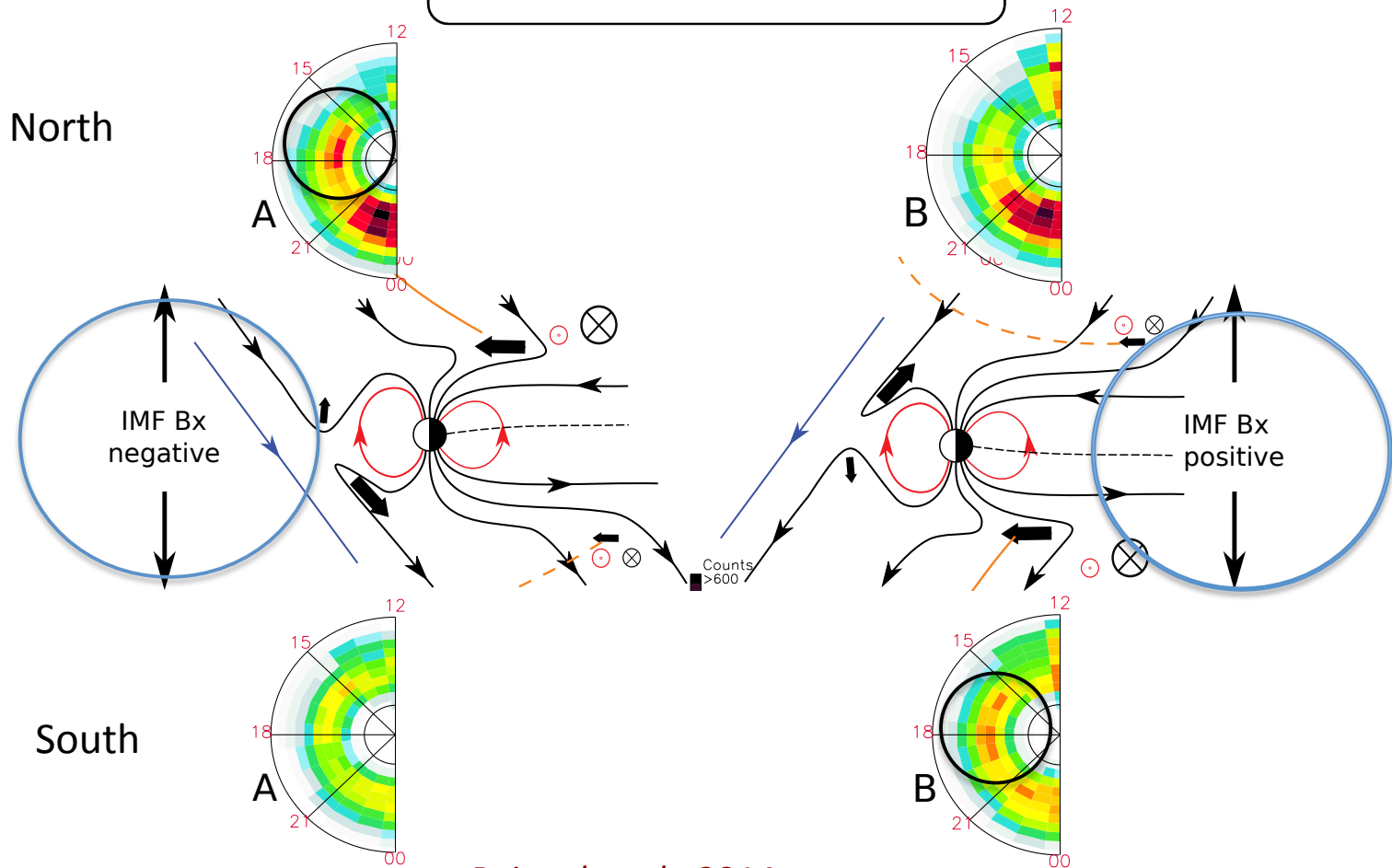


The entire IMAGE
data set is used

Selection criteria

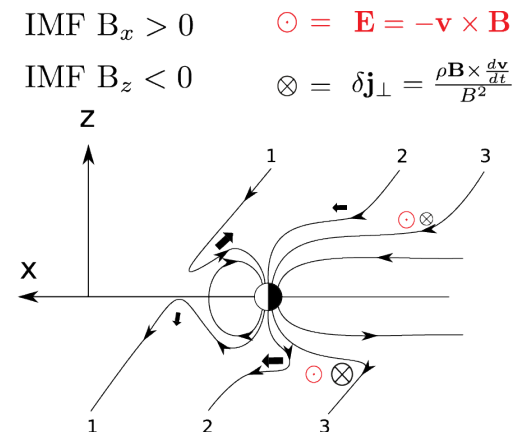
$ IMF B_x $	$>$	2 nT
$ IMF B_y $	$<$	2 nT
IMF Bz	$<$	0 nT
Tilt	\in	$[10^\circ, 30^\circ]$
	$>$	10 min between observations

Kolmogorov-Smirnov
test: 95% confidence



Reistad et al., 2014

- Small but significant difference in auroral brightness due to IMF Bx
- Consistent with the explanation of difference in solar wind dynamo efficiency
- Even small: $|\text{IMF } B_x| > 2 \text{ nT}$ more than 73% of the time IMF Bz is negative



- One statistical study implies some significance
- Can this result be confirmed by other measurements ?
- AMPERE data should – we looked but have not found ?

1. What is the time scale of how IMF B_y induces a B_y component in the closed hemisphere?
2. How can polar arcs be non-conjugate and on closed field lines?
3. Does IMF B_x (and tilt) lead to significant differences in energy input into the two hemispheres