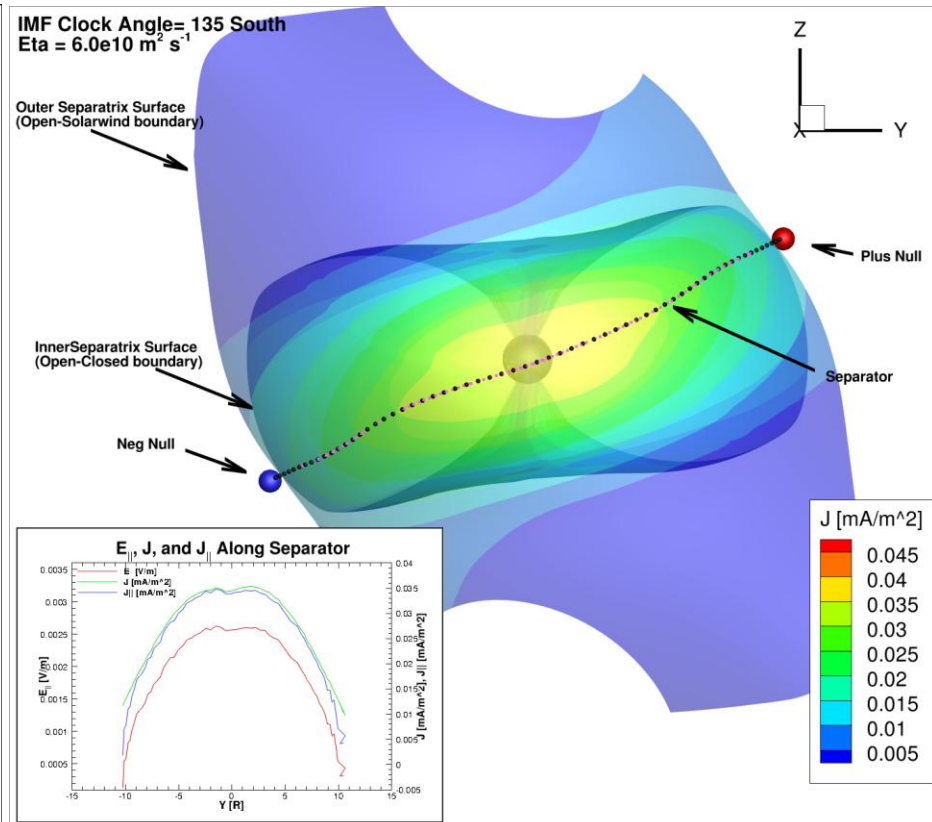
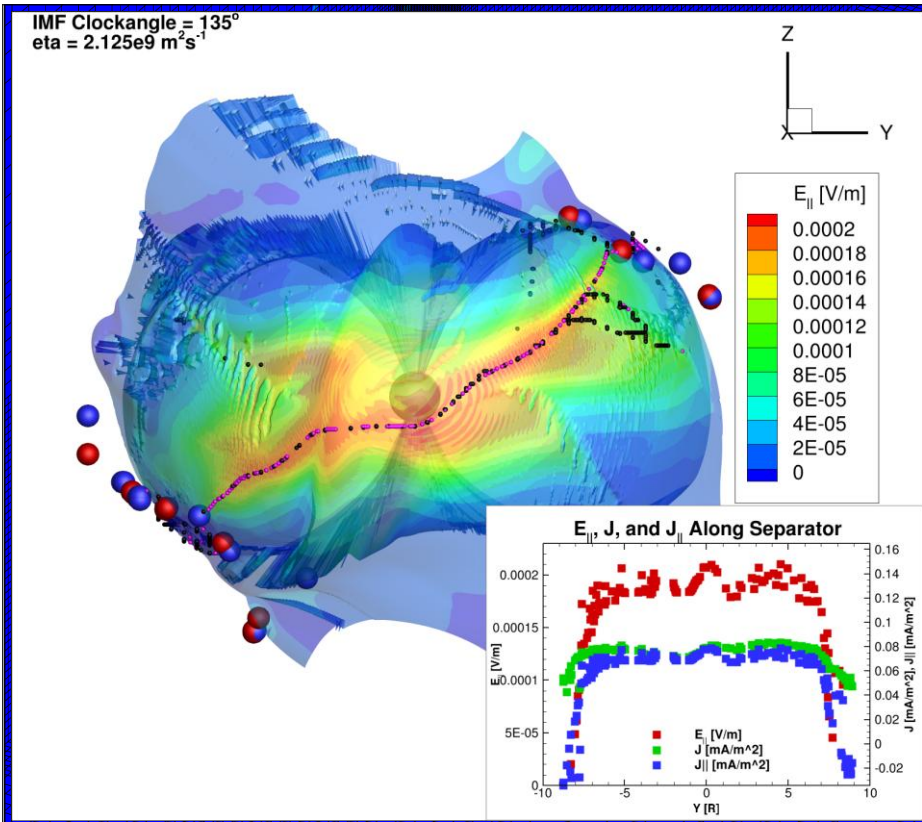


# Understanding Geospace dynamics and the effect of MI coupling

**E. Zesta**, George Khazanov, Alex Glocer, Liz  
MacDonald, Mei-Ching Fok, Natalia Buzulukova,  
Patrick Dixon, John Dorelli

NASA – GSFC

Geospace Physics Laboratory

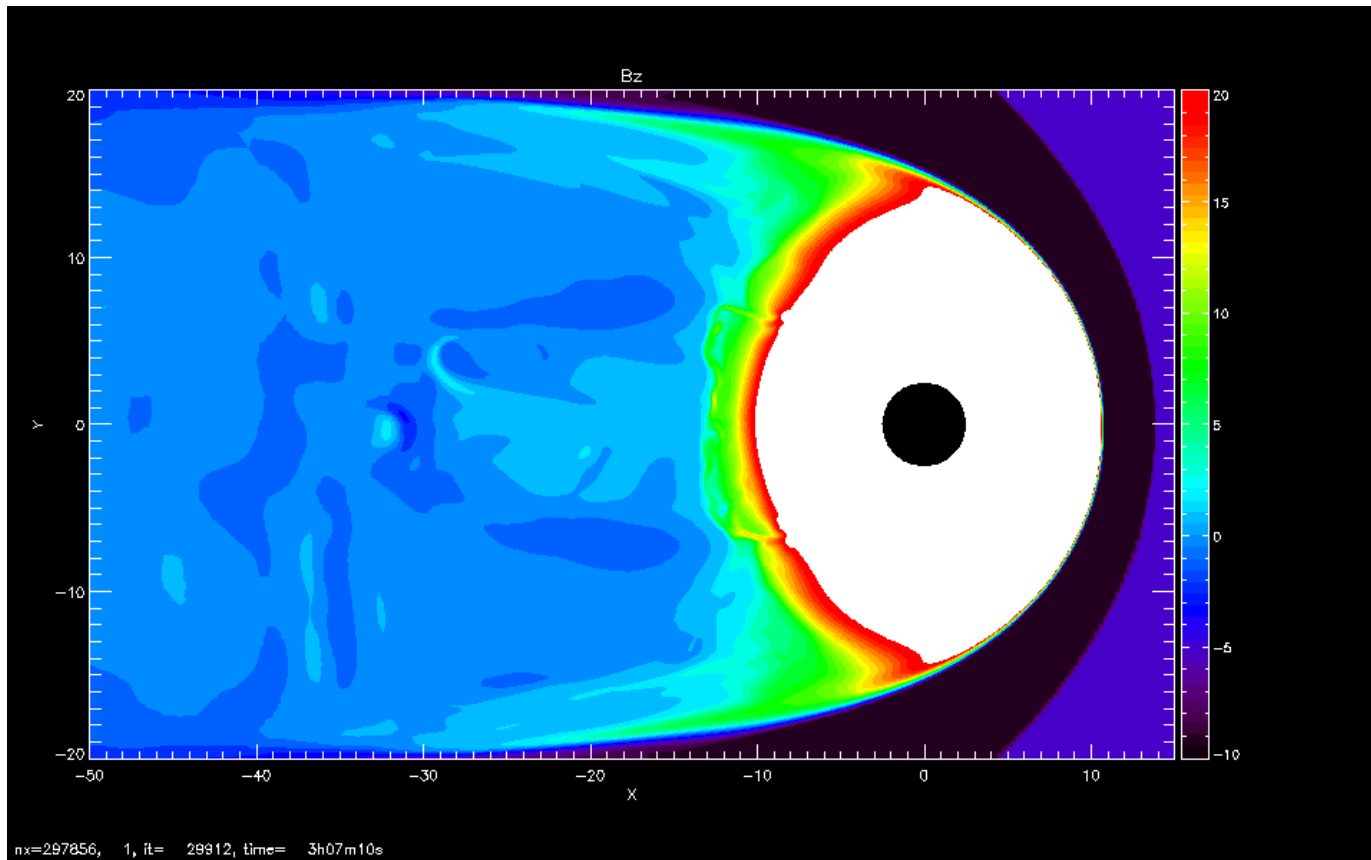


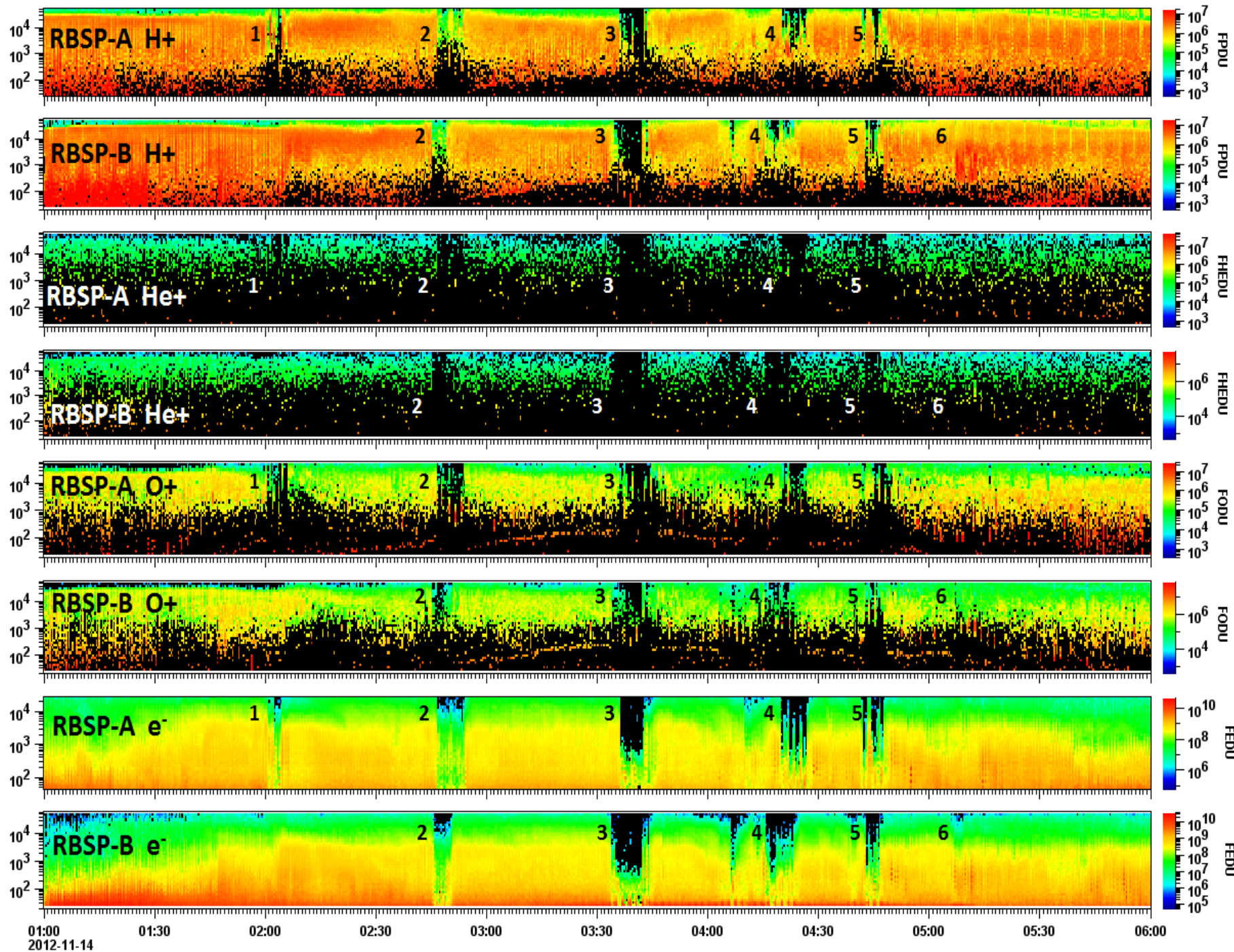
$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \oint E_{||} ds = \int_{DS} E_{||} ds + \int_{NS} E_{||} ds$$

- We focus here on the dayside, choosing a grid tailored to highly resolve the dayside MP.
- We have implemented 3 methods to determine the separator to arbitrary accuracy.

# BATSRUS simulation of dipolarization fronts

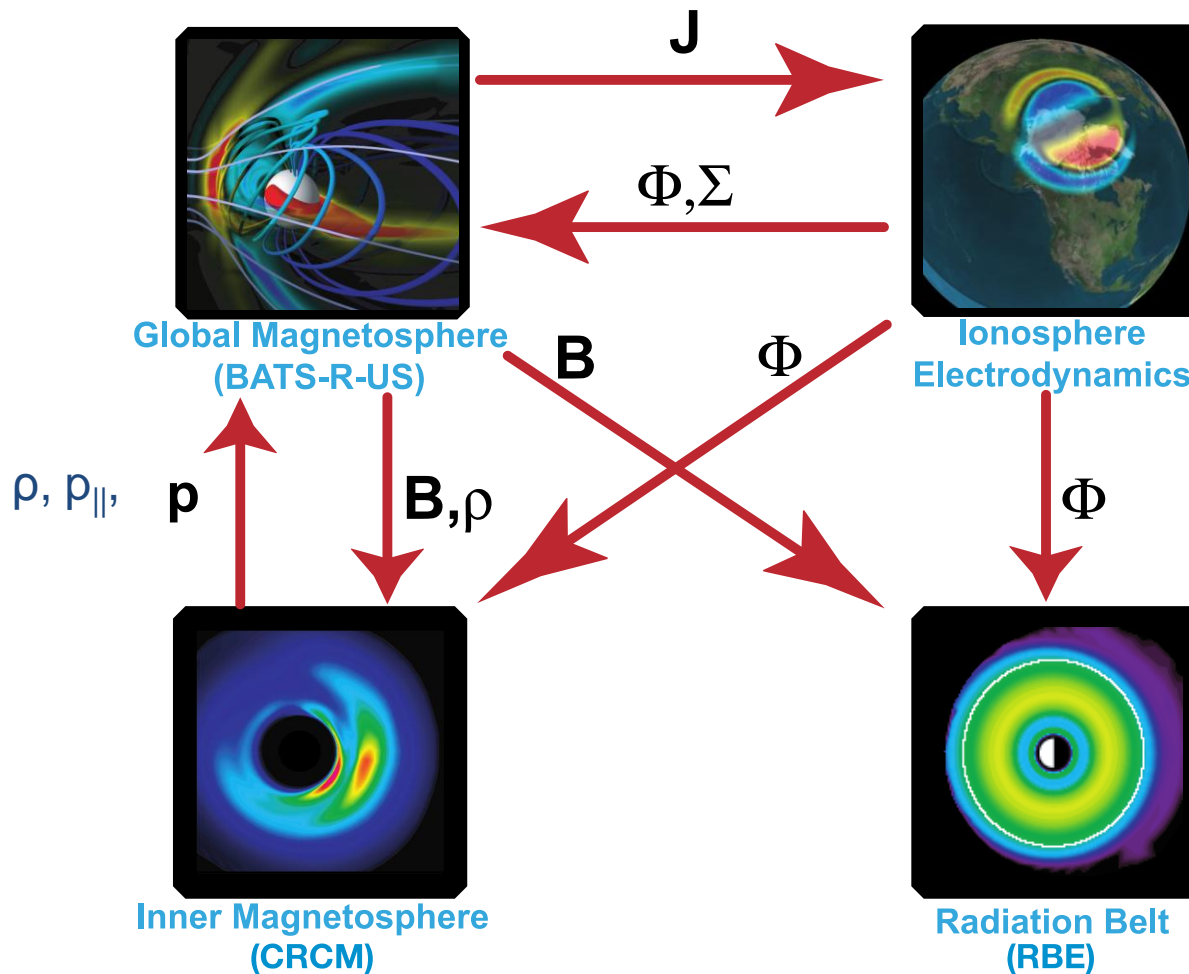
John Dorelli, Natasha Buzulukova





# A Fully Coupled Model of the Earth's Inner and Outer Magnetosphere

Interfacing GSFC's CRCM and RBE with UMich's SWMF



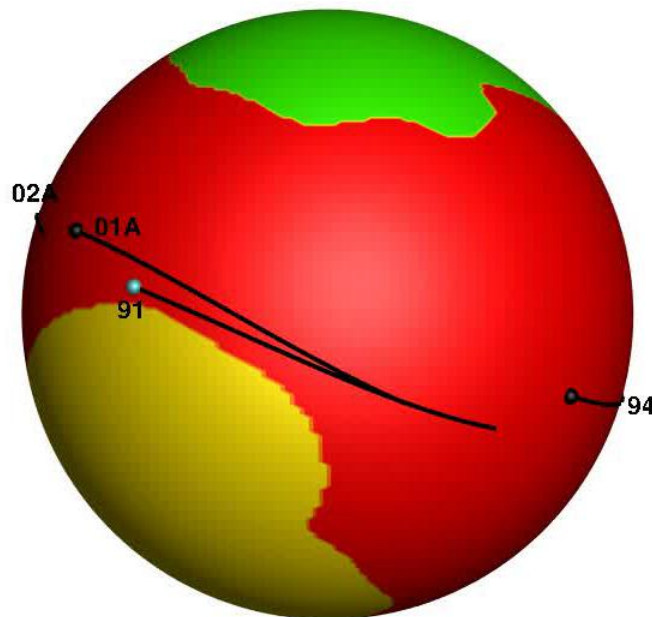
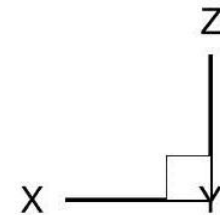
Alex Glocer  
Mei-Ching Fok

- Glocher et al. [2009, 2011, 2013], Meng et al. [2013]

LANL-GEO  
trajectories 1991-080  
and LANL-01A shown  
with pretty good  
correlation to  
observed dropouts  
predicted from  
BATSRUS+CRCM

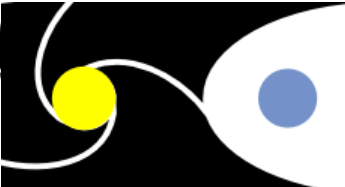
**Red** = Closed field  
lines, **Green** = Open  
northern hemisphere,  
**Yellow** = Open  
southern hemisphere

X-Z GSM plane looking at dusk,  
sphere is  $6.6 R_e$



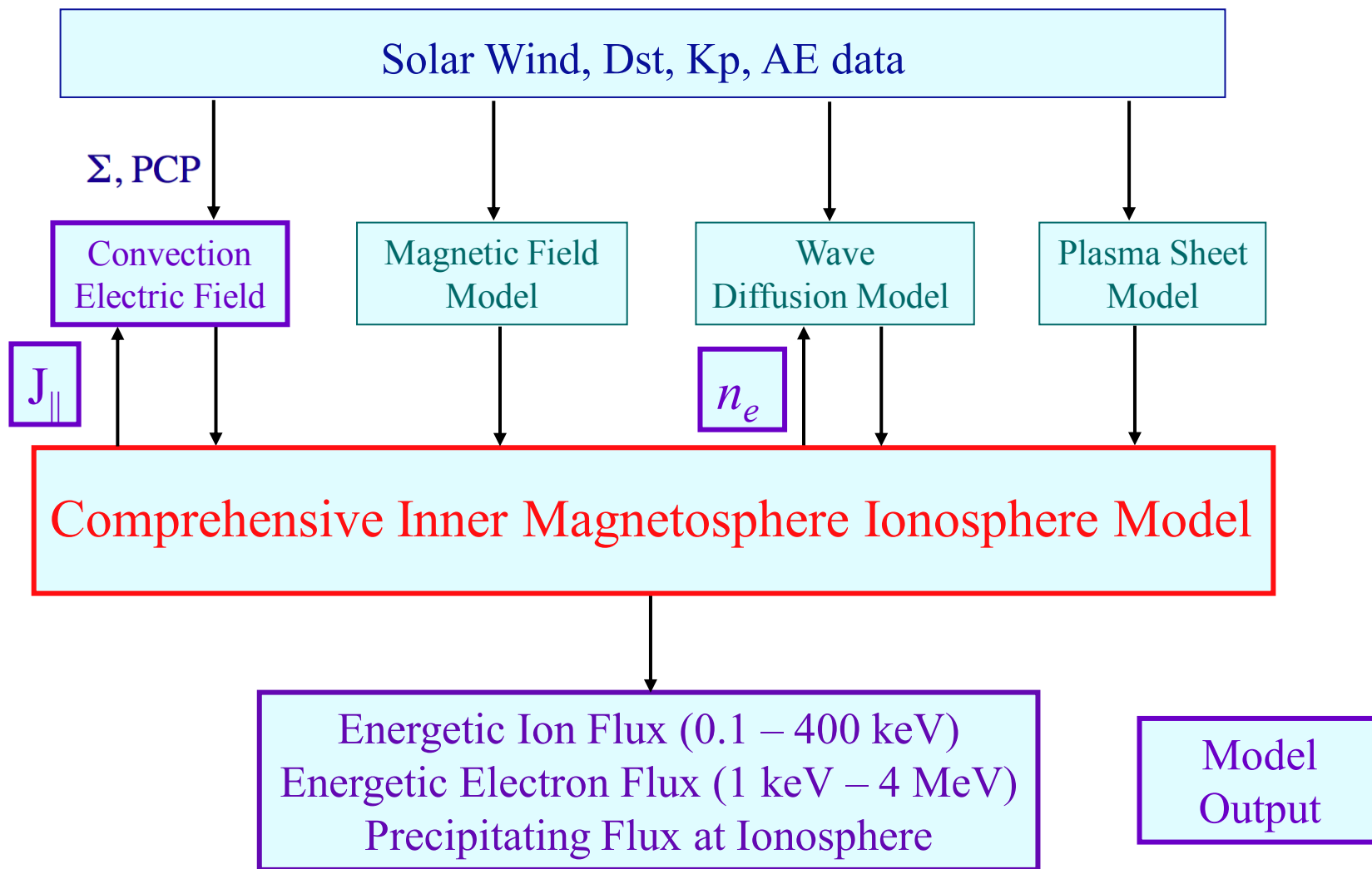
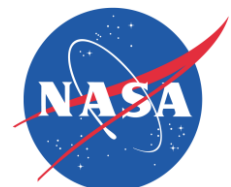
November 14, 2012. Time [hours]= 1

Courtesy: Alex Glocer, GSFC



# CRCM + RBE = CIMI

## Mei-Ching Fok

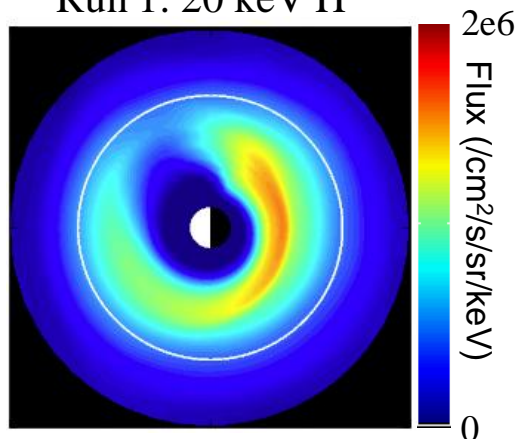


# Comparison with TWINS

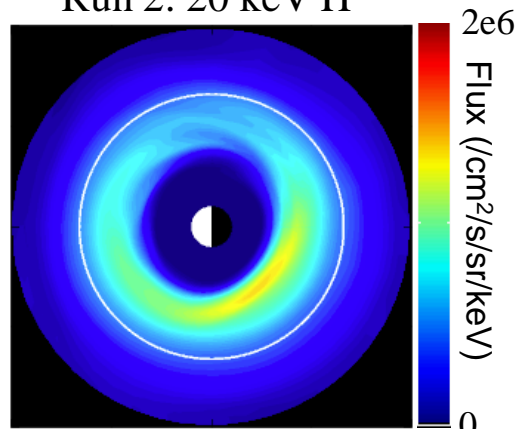
Storm Main Phase ~18:15 UT  
on 6 April 2010

## CIMI simulations

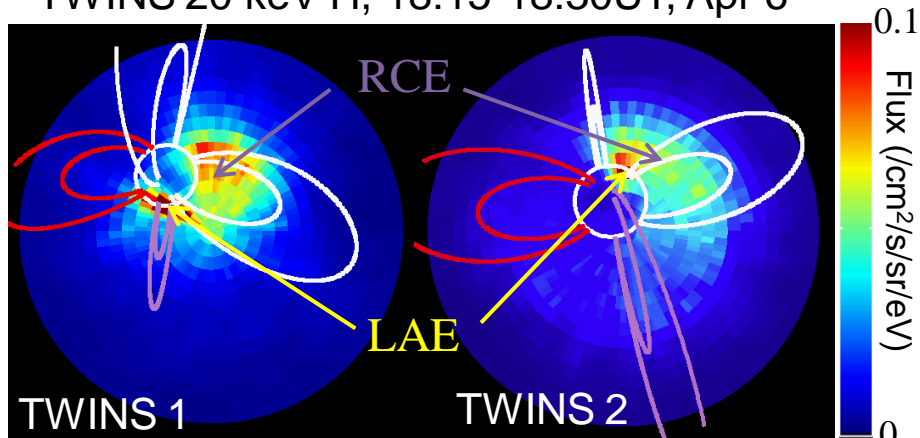
Run 1: 20 keV H<sup>+</sup>



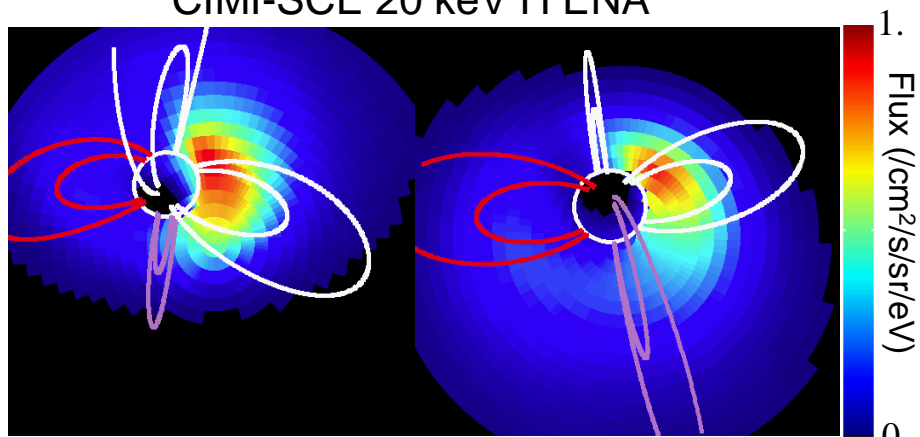
Run 2: 20 keV H<sup>+</sup>



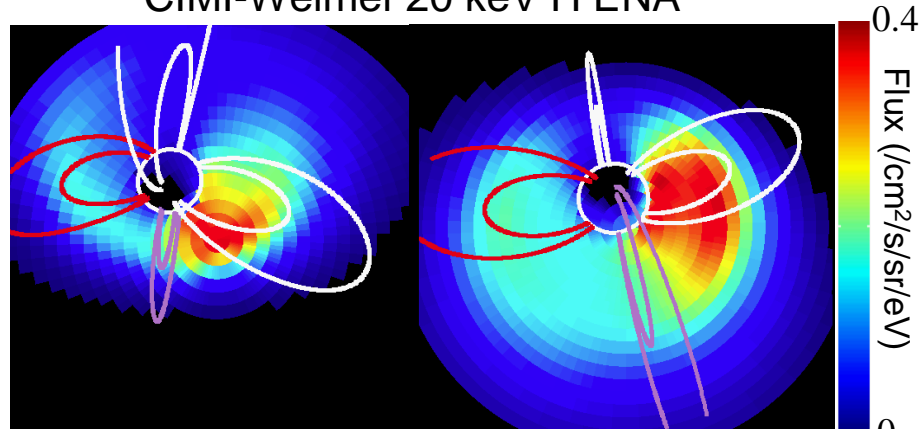
TWINS 20 keV H, 18:15-18:30UT, Apr 6



CIMI-SCE 20 keV H ENA



CIMI-Weimer 20 keV H ENA





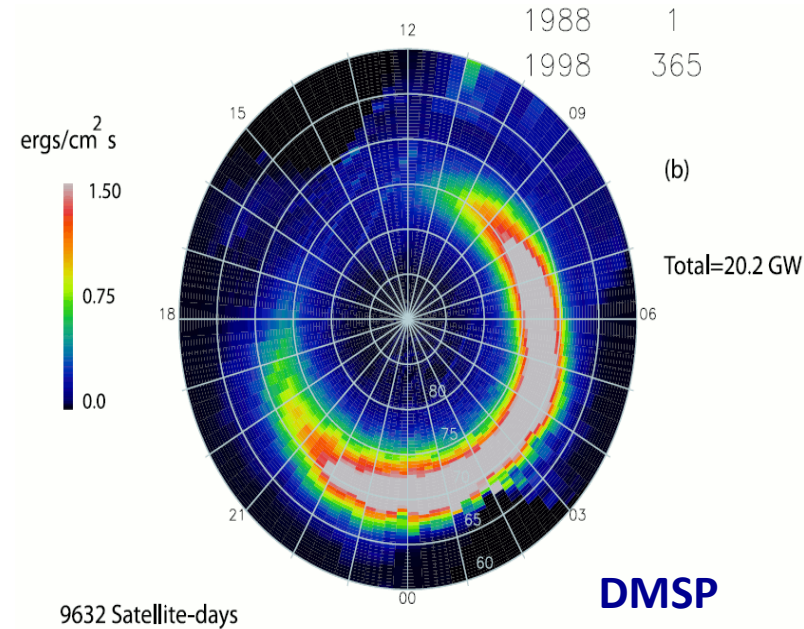
# The Energy Interplay Studies in the Region of Diffuse Aurora: New Theoretical Approach – George Khazanov

## Why is the diffuse aurora important?

*Because Diffuse Aurora Accounts for About 75% of the Auroral Energy Precipitating Into the Ionosphere (e.g., Newell et al. [2009])!*



**(A)**



**(B)**

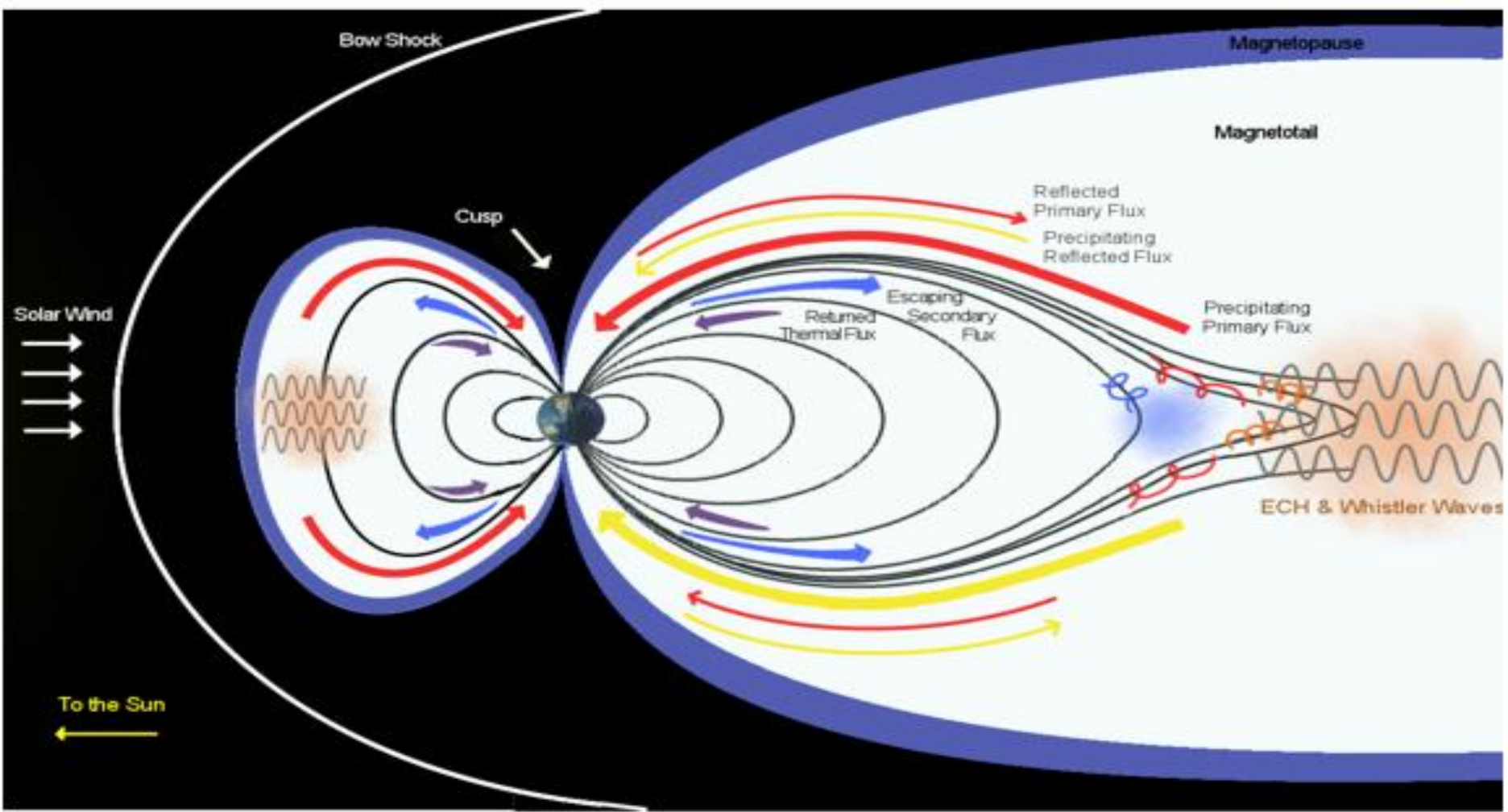
**A- View From the Ground**

**B- Energy Flux in Situ Measurement**



HSD

# Ionosphere-Magnetosphere SE Coupling in the Diffuse Aurora



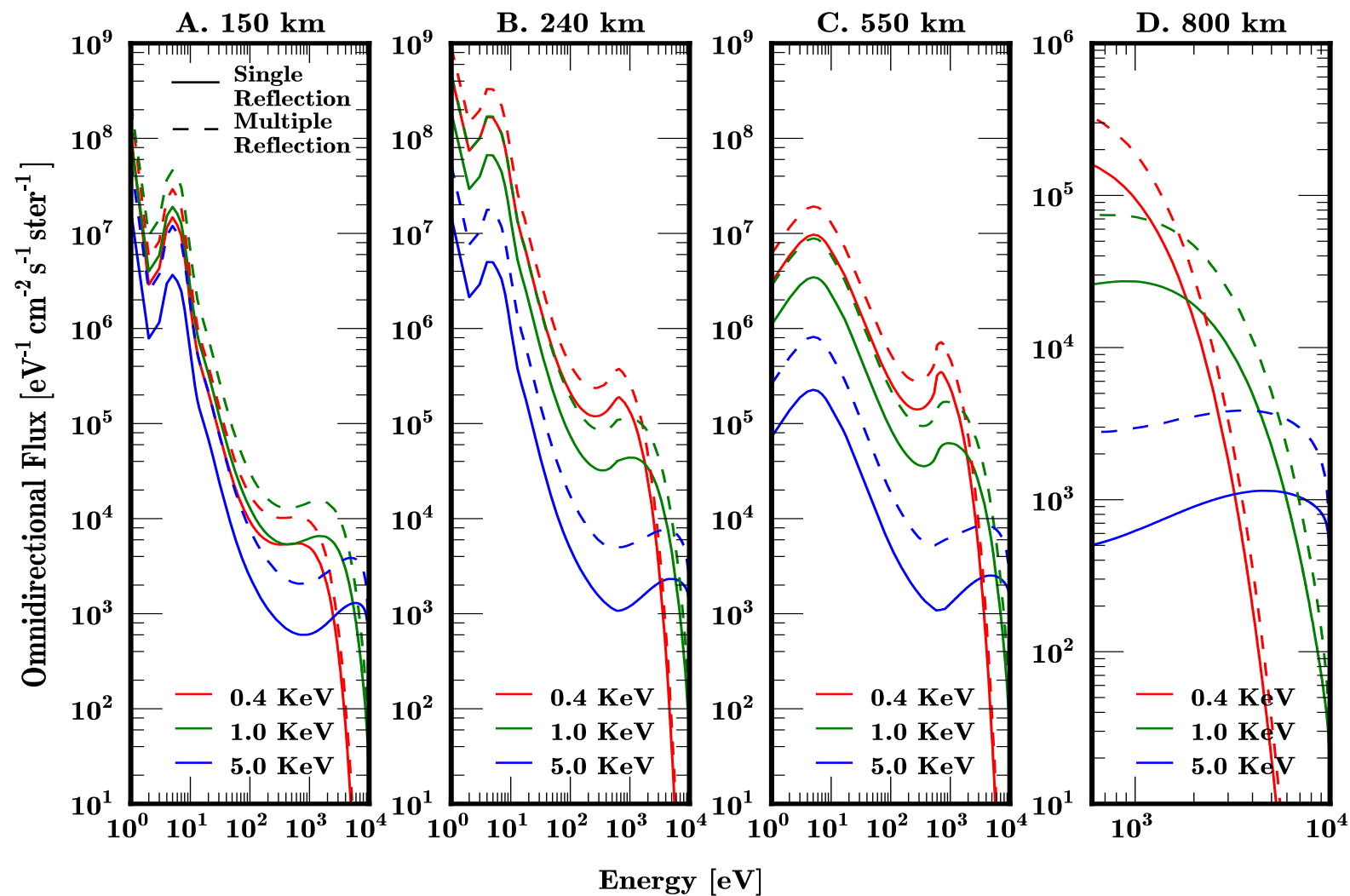
**New Element:** Multiple reflections of precipitated fluxes from the magnetically conjugated atmospheric regions. **What MIAC does?**



# Ionosphere-Magnetosphere SE Coupling in the Diffuse Aurora

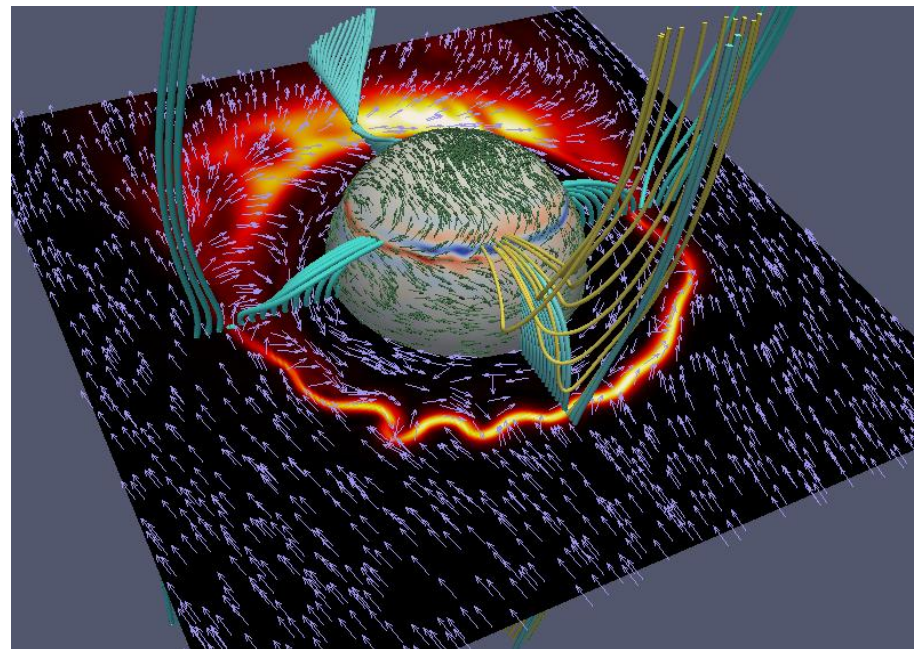
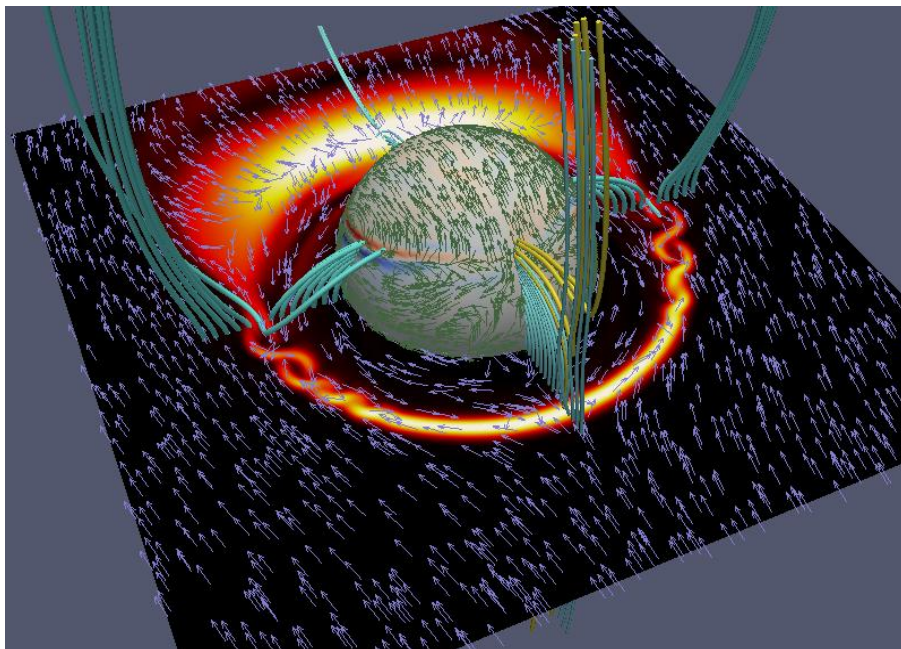


Omnidirectional Flux  $L = 6$ ,  $P_{\epsilon} = 2 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



# Key Result: A new picture of magnetospheric convection in Ganymede

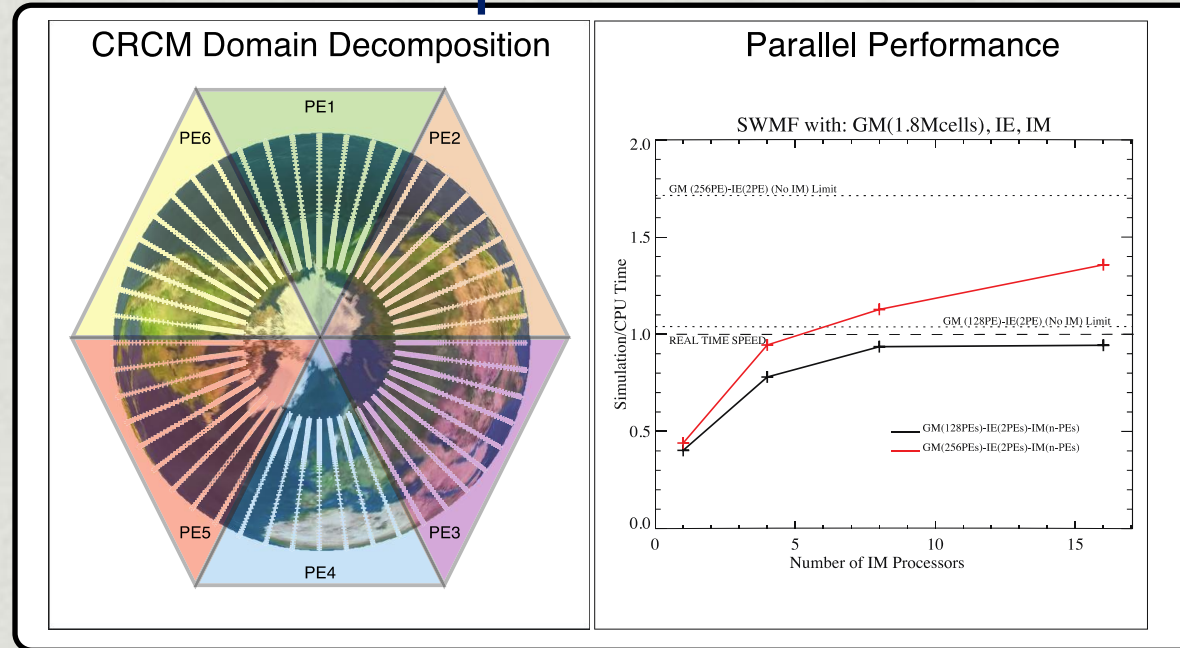
## John Dorelli, Alex Glocer



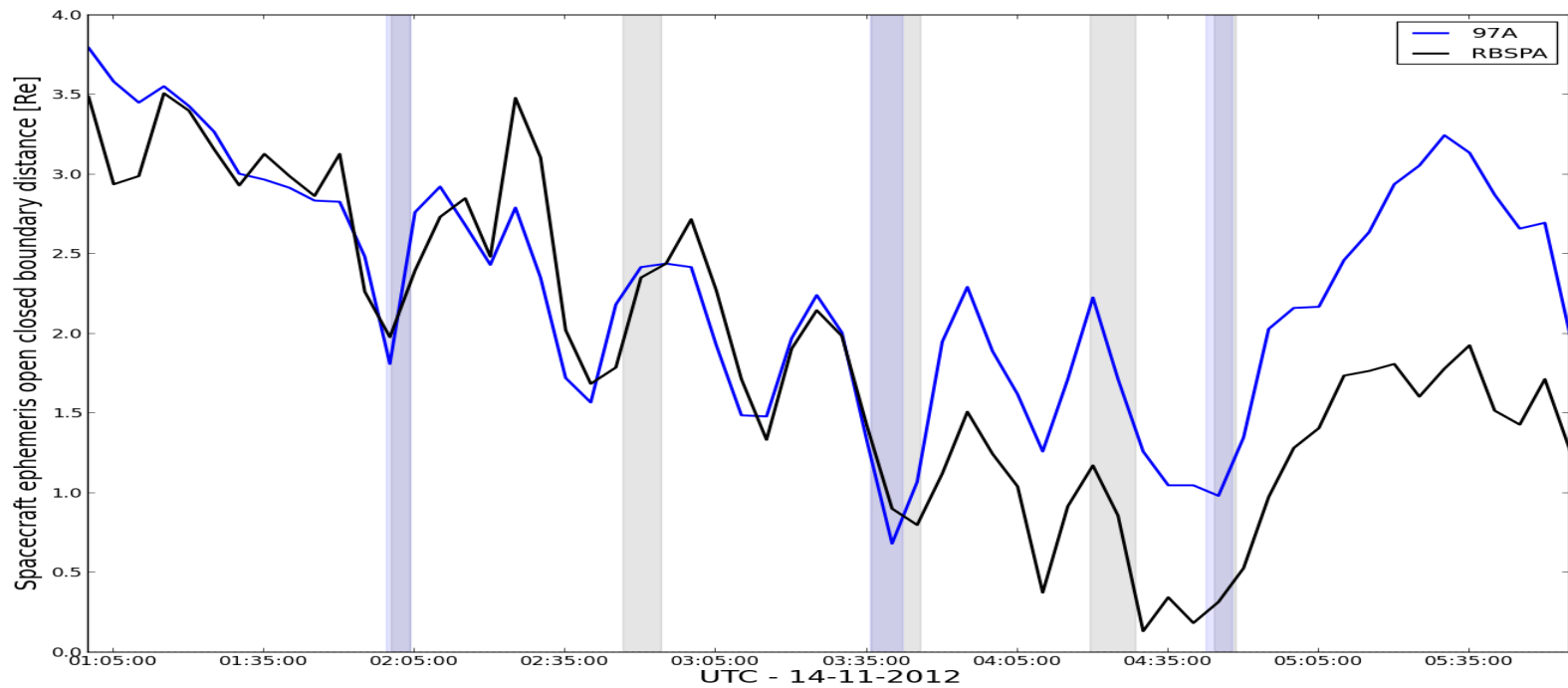
- The classic Dungey Cycle convection pattern does not apply to Ganymede (MHD doesn't get the right pattern of "magnetospheric winds" – Hall MHD gets us much closer to the real picture).
- If these results "scale up" to Earth, the implications for space weather prediction would be significant.
- To get there, we need access to more powerful machines (e.g., large GPU clusters like ORNL's Titan)

# Backup Slides

# Now Parallelized for NASA Supercomputers, the Model can be Evaluated for Space Weather Operations



- Space weather applications require faster than real-time performance.
- Parallelized with domain decomposition, GSFC's CRCM model has achieved significant speedup.
- High resolution Magnetosphere-Ionosphere-Ring Current simulations accounting for pitch-angle anisotropy are now possible in real time!
- This breakthrough is documented in:
  - Meng, X., G. Tóth, **A. Gloer**, **M.-C. Fok**, and T. I. Gombosi (2013), Pressure anisotropy in global magnetospheric simulations: Coupling with ring current models. *J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics*, 118, 5639–5658.

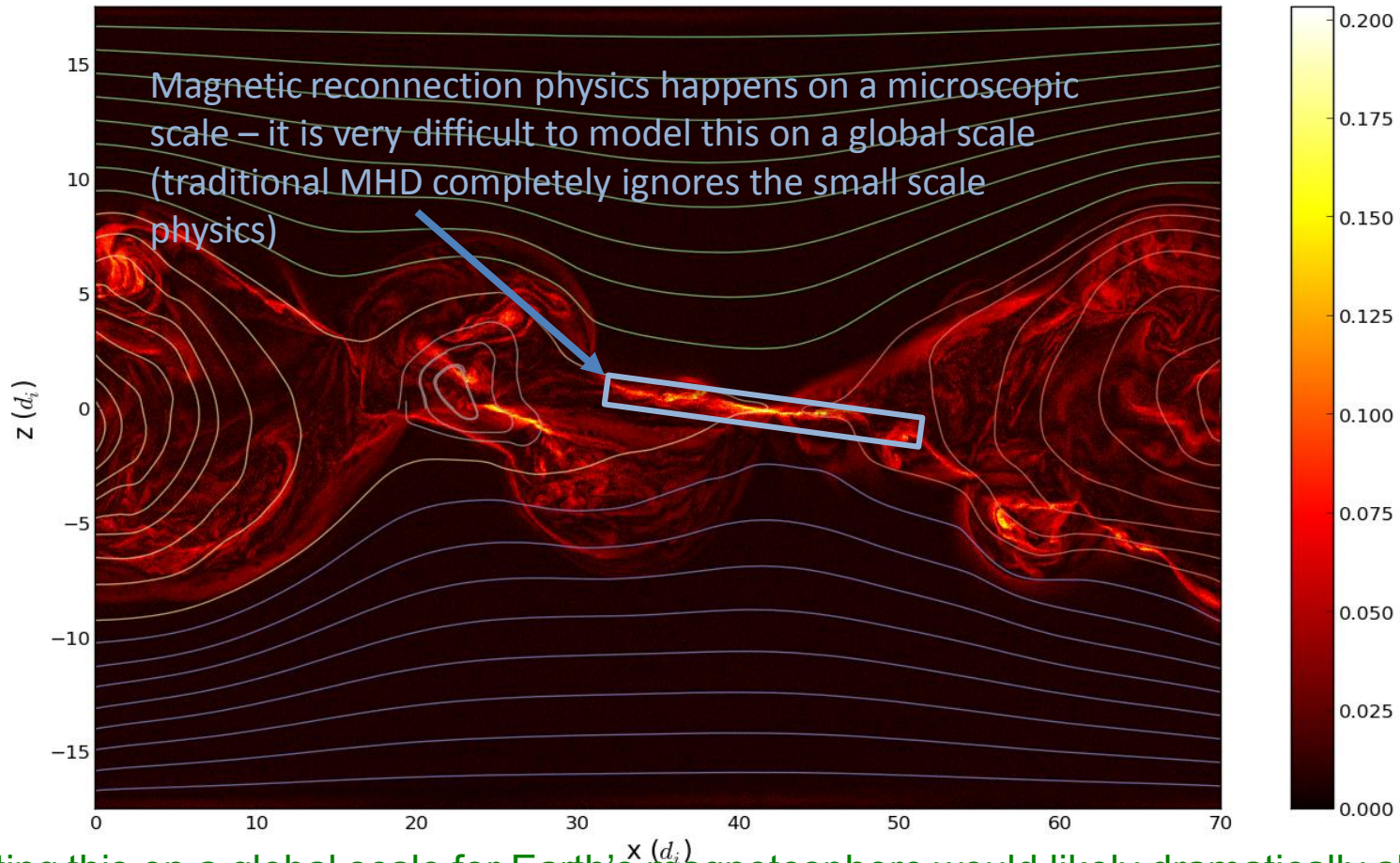


Glocer's new data-model comparison technique, Follow the s/c trajectory and calculate the nearest boundary in the model...

- 1) For spacecraft at positive and negative magnetic latitude, similar boundary behavior
- 2) Lobe crossing times correspond to decreases in the boundary distance, but  $\sim 2$  Re off
- 3) Some consistency, 1) and 2) imply that model field not flattened enough and rippled ?

# Long term goal: global kinetic model of Earth's magnetosphere

$|J|$  with 2D Topology:  
 $y = 35d_i, t\Omega_c = 84$

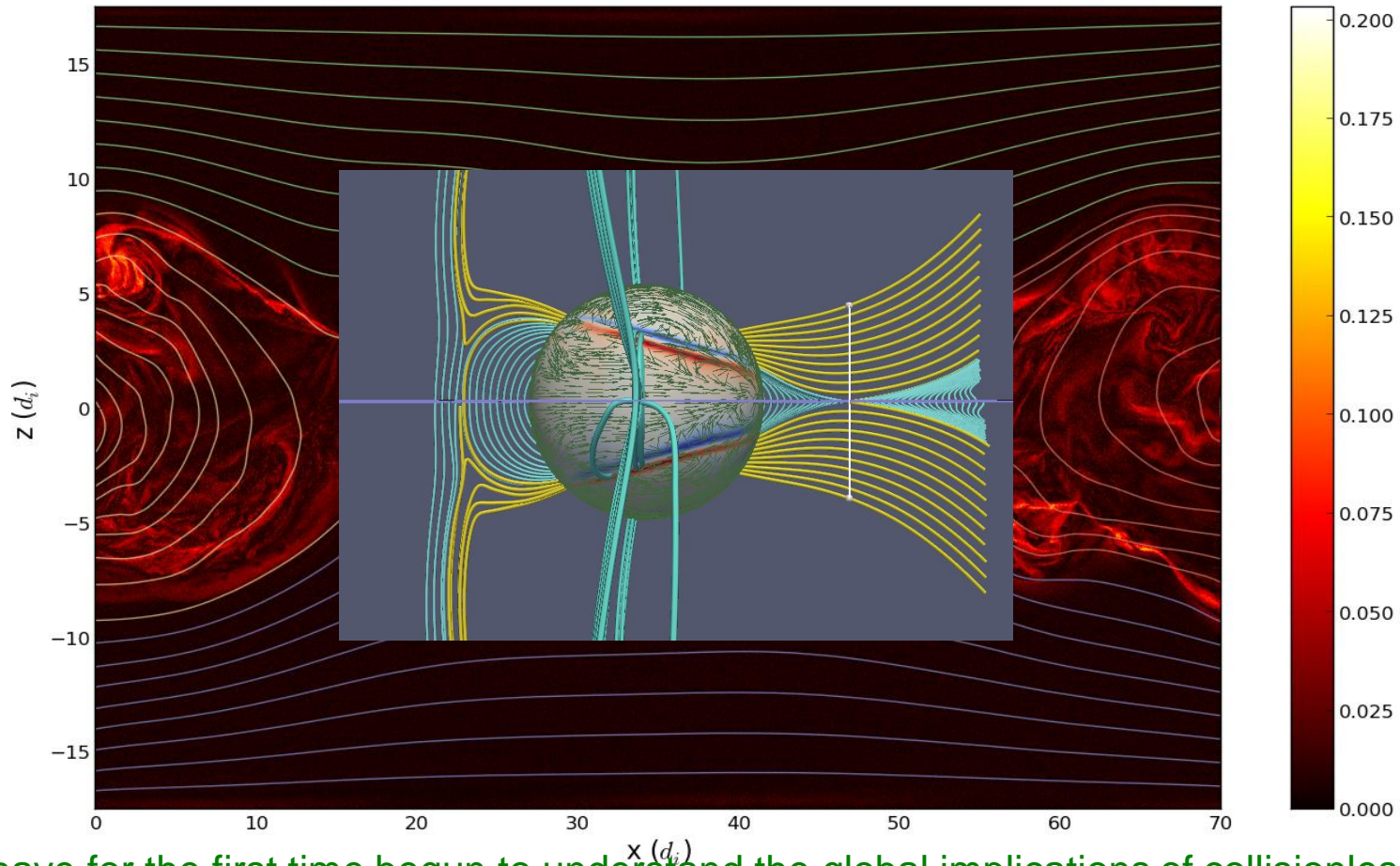


Simulating this on a global scale for Earth's magnetosphere would likely dramatically alter our basic picture of magnetospheric structure and dynamics; but we cannot currently fit such a problem on modern supercomputers.



# Look for a microscopic magnetosphere: Ganymede!

$|J|$  with 2D Topology:  
 $y = 35d_i, t\Omega_c = 84$



We have for the first time begun to understand the global implications of collisionless reconnection; the results were surprising!