

Energy Transport in the Magnetosphere–Ionosphere System by Cluster and Swarm Observations

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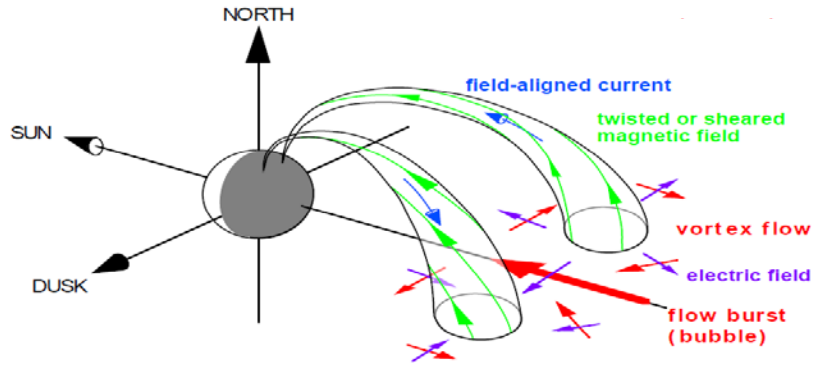
Swarm 10 Year Anniversary & Science Conference

08 – 12 April 2024 | Copenhagen, Denmark



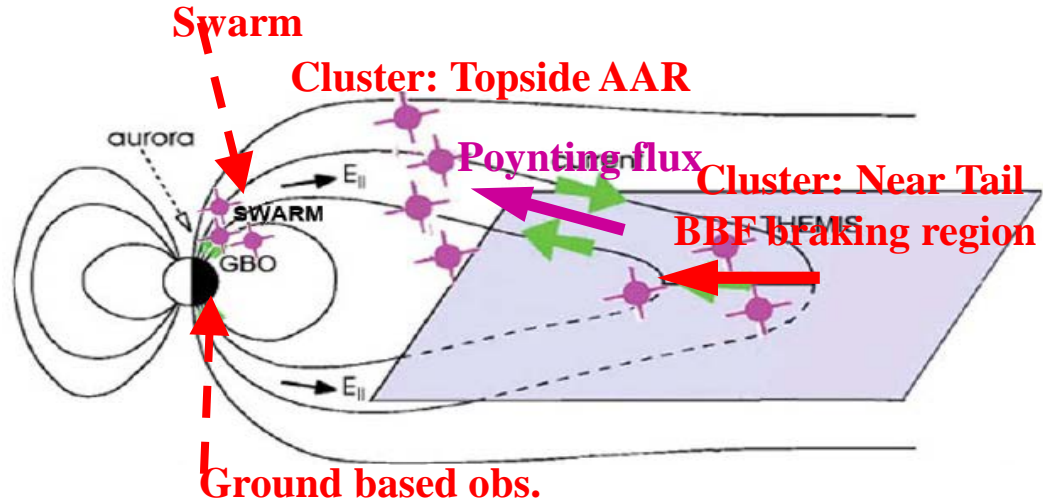
Concept

Former studies => Mainly BBF **dynamics**



Birn et al. (2004)

Here => Emphasis on BBF **energetics**



➤ Poynting flux observed by Cluster and Swarm

Overview

A. Intro – Poynting flux

- Poynting flux fed to ionosphere
- Poynting flux in the magnetosphere
- Poynting flux by Swarm

B. Two Cluster – Swarm events

- Selection
- Sep 29, 2014
- Aug 5, 2014

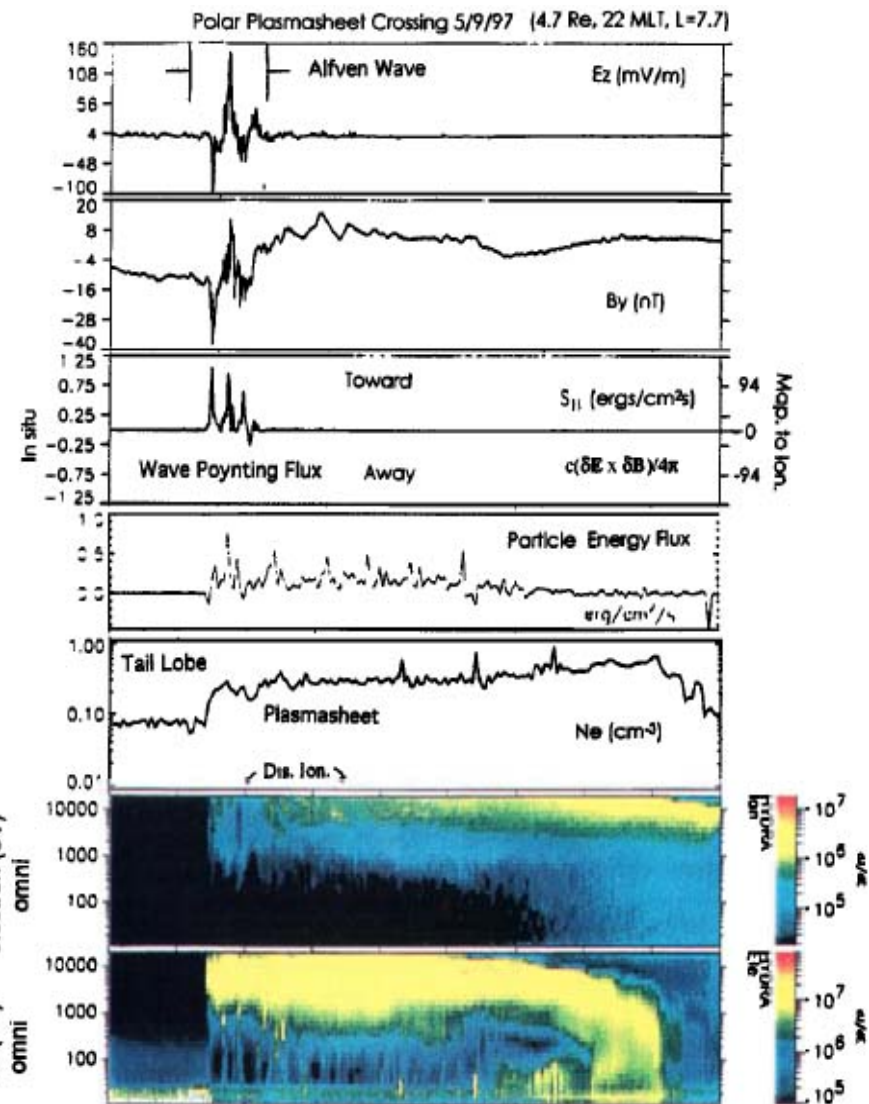
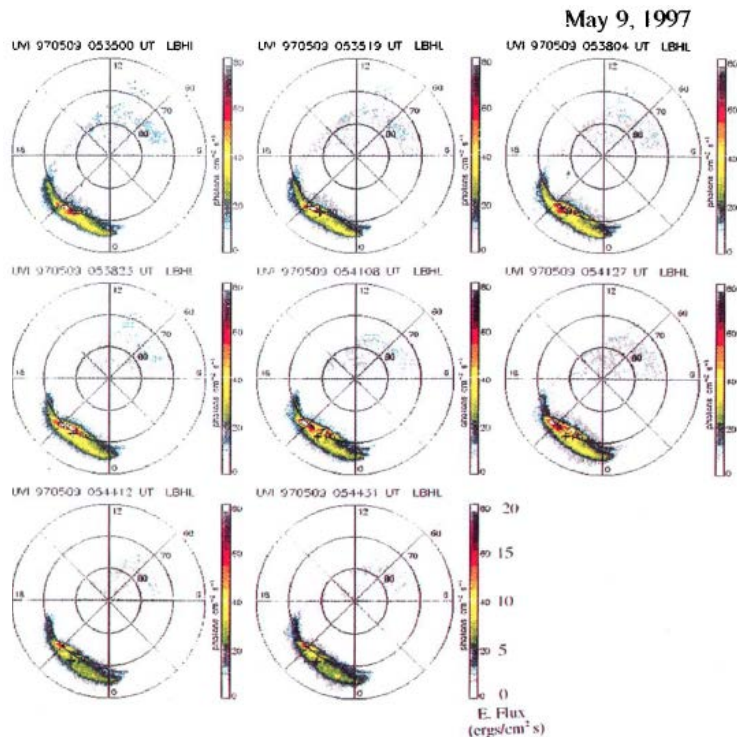
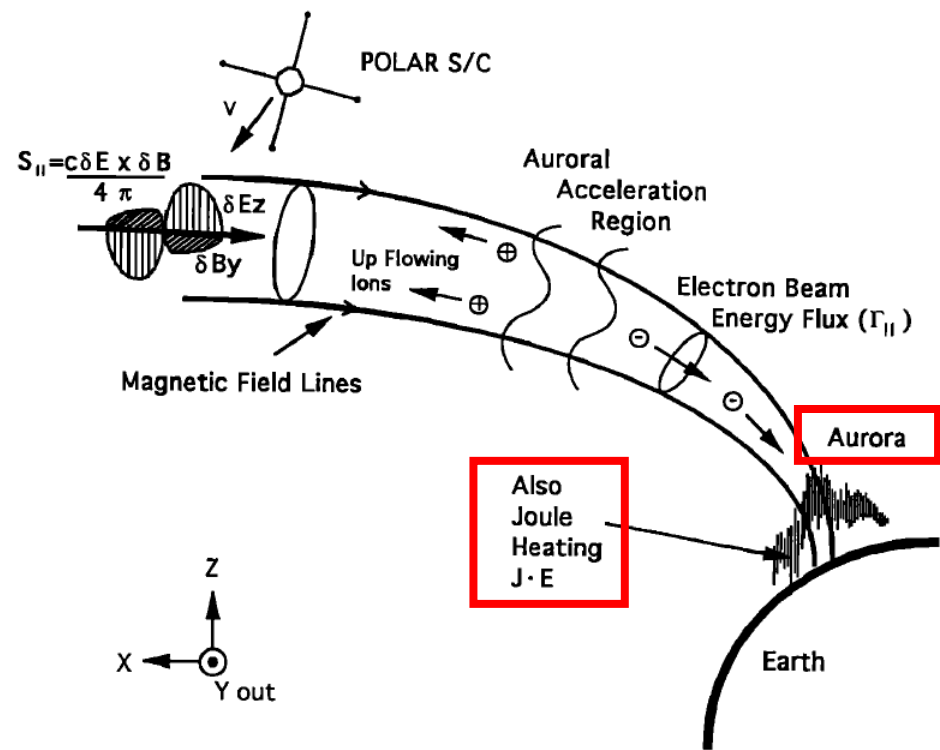
C. Caveats

D. Cluster – Swarm – GBO event

E. Summary and prospects

A. Intro: Poynting Flux Fed to Ionosphere

Substorm event

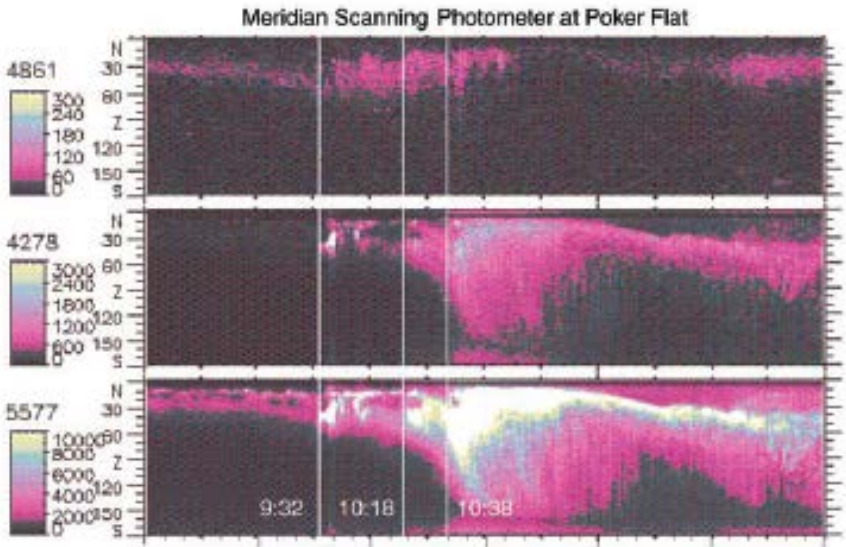


Wygant et al. (2000)

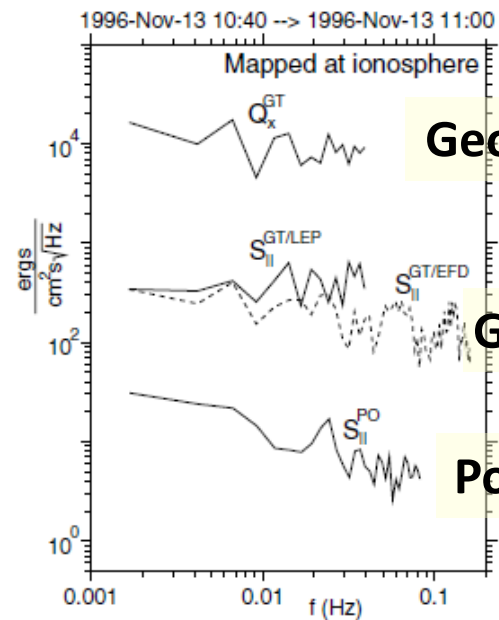
Polar UVI and E, B data

A. Intro: Poynting Flux in the Magnetosphere

Substorm event



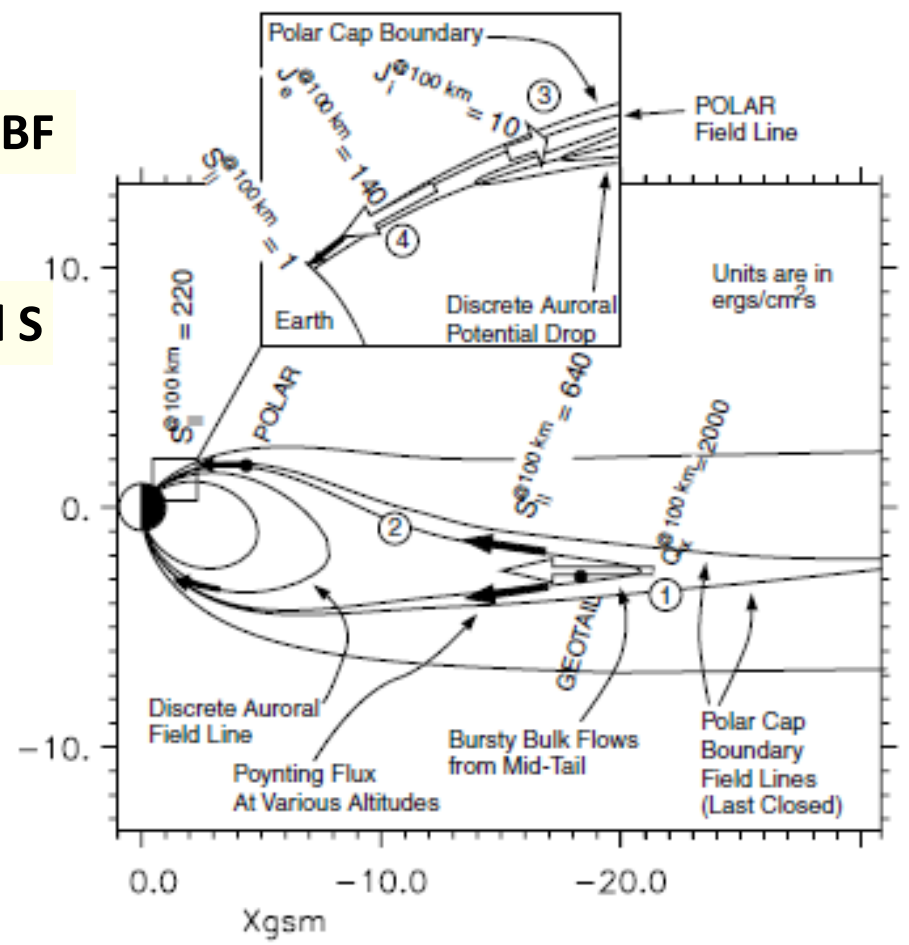
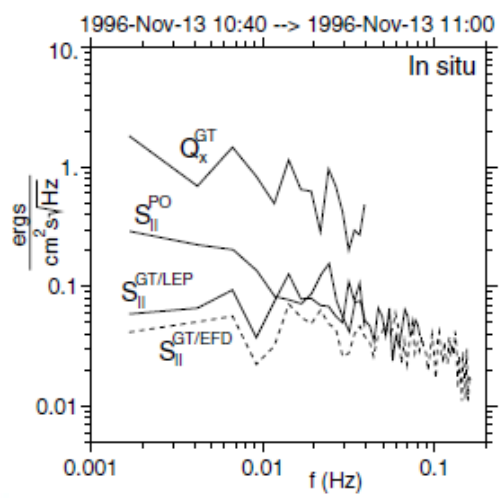
Angelopoulos et al. (2002)
Geotail 18 R_E and Polar 5 R_E data



Geotail BBF

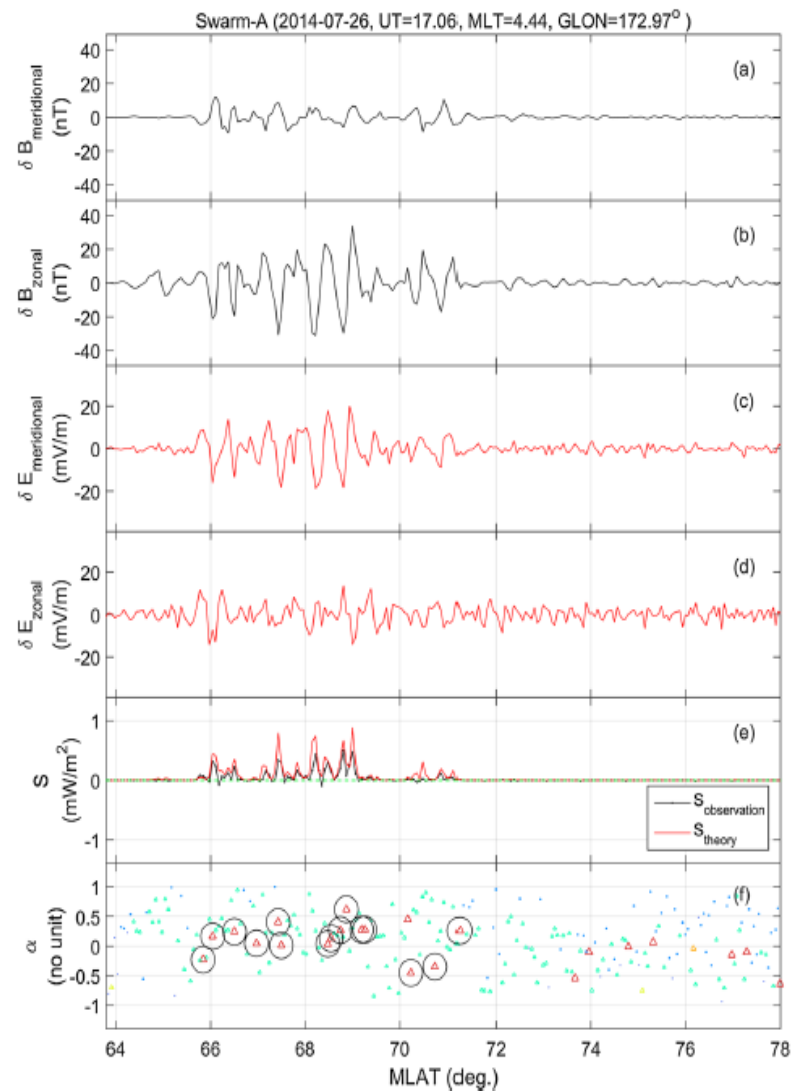
Geotail S

Polar S



- ① Earthward energy flux couples to localized, East-West fluctuations.
- ② Partial dissipation via kinetic Alfvén wave interaction with electrons.
- ③ Further dissipation via inertial Alfvén wave interaction with electrons.
- ④ Ion heating by electrons, and eventual upflow.

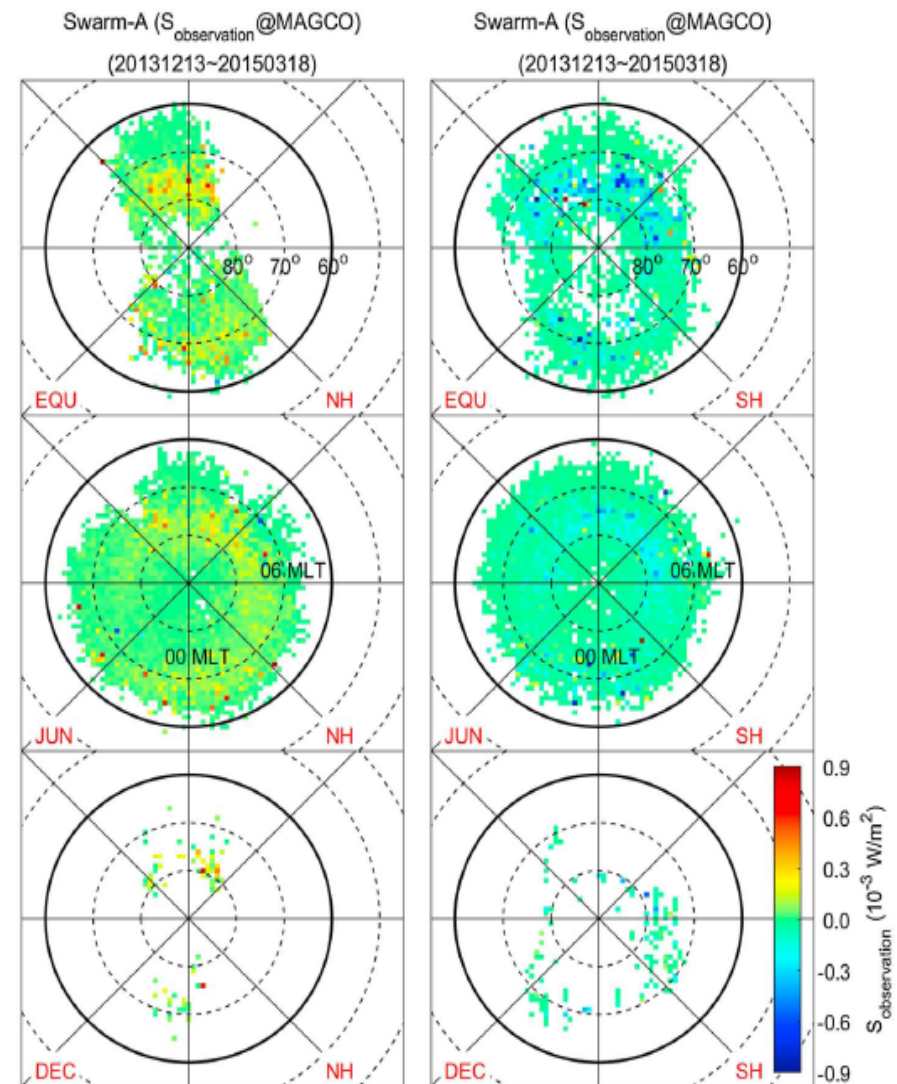
A. Intro: Poynting Flux by Swarm



- Systematic examination of Poynting flux and reflection of Alfvén waves in the auroral region

Park et al. [2017]

- Take over the systematic study based on just one satellite, in this case Swarm, to conjugate events, like Cluster – Swarm ?



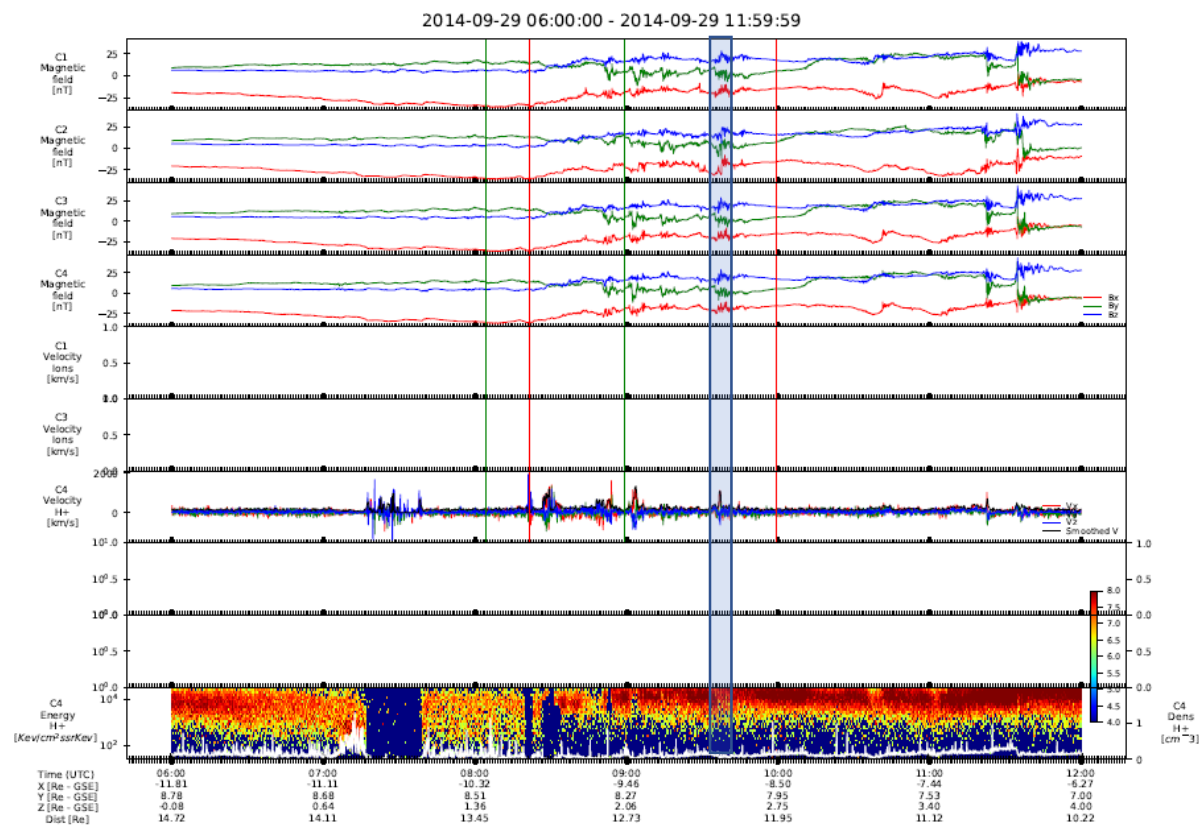
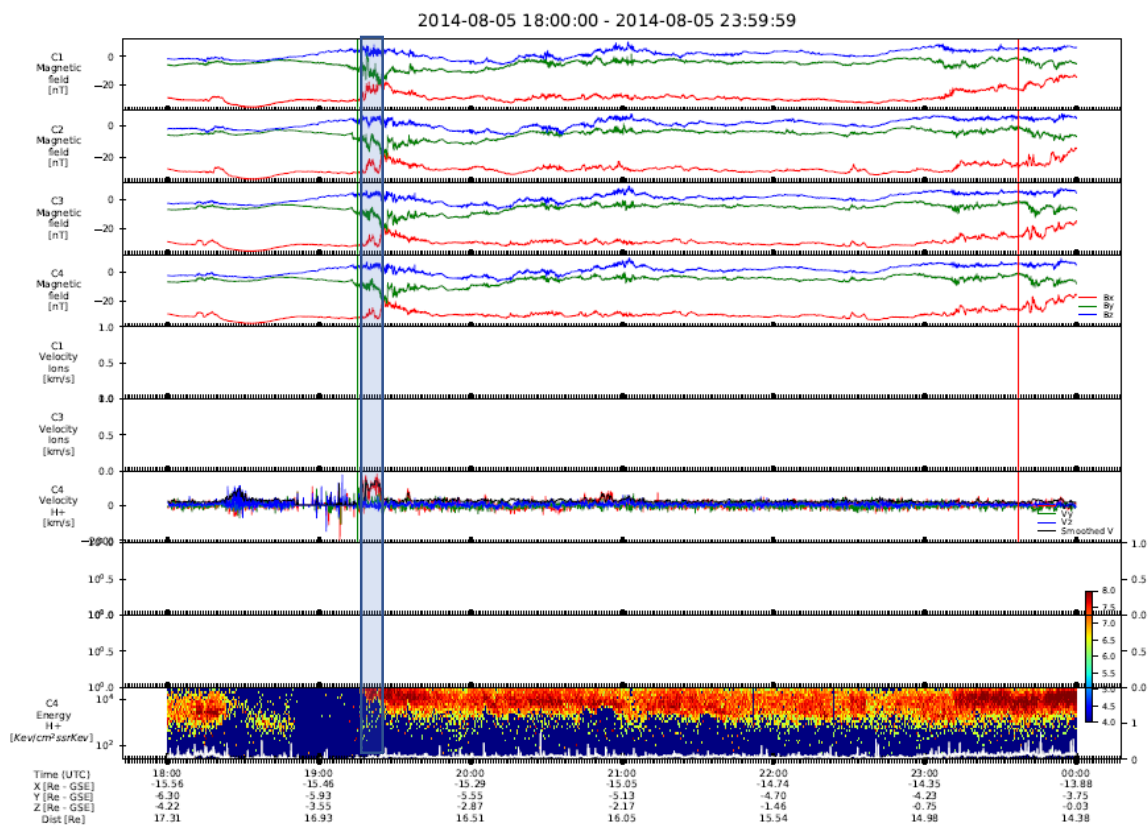
A. → B. Cluster BBF – Swarm Events

- **Question:** Can one aim for a systematic examination of Cluster BBF events conjugate to Swarm data? And ideally also with optical data, at least in a couple of cases?
- The question is posed for Cluster and Swarm data, but can be extended to any properly equipped magnetospheric (MMS, THEMIS,...) and ionospheric (DMSP,...) satellites.
- Answering this question is important from a fundamental perspective, since BBFs are regarded as a key carrier of energy, momentum, and magnetic flux, in particular during disturbed times.
- The question is relevant also from a practical perspective, given the occurrence of potentially harmful space weather events during disturbed times.
- A systematic study is expected to consist of a broad range of specific cases, to include conjunctions with field-aligned potential drop in between (like the two events in the Intro), conjunctions without potential drop, various reflection coefficients of the Poynting flux at the ionosphere, etc.
- **In the following we start to address this question, by assembling a procedure illustrated with a couple of Cluster BBF – Swarm events. To be extended first by more Cluster BBF – Swarm events and later by further events from other spacecraft.**

B. Two Cluster – Swarm Events: Selection

5 August 2014 – 'Bad'

29 September 2014 – 'Good'

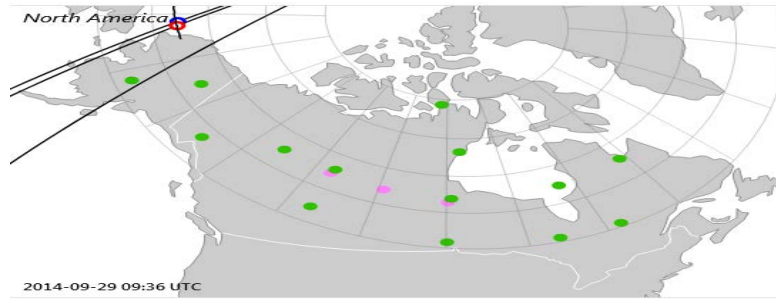
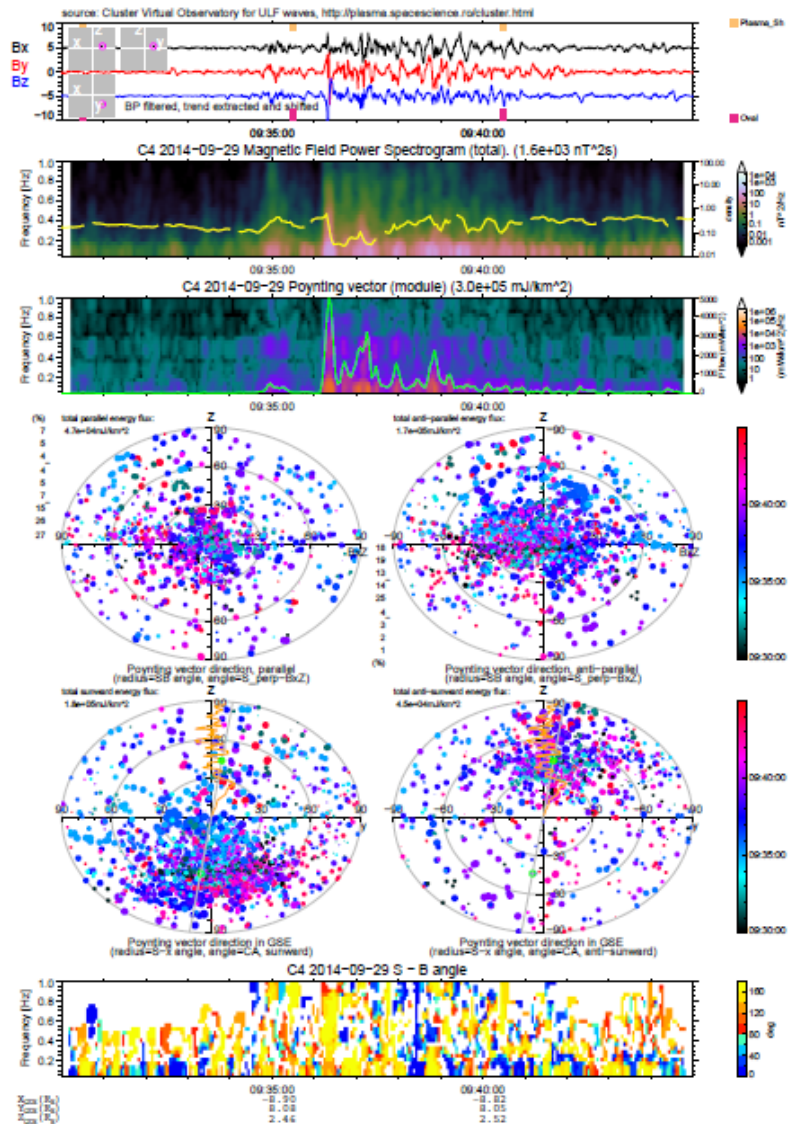


- Some 40 C4 – SA and 30 C4 – SB tentative conjugate BBF events in 2014
- Some 10 events selected for further examination, of which 3 about ok (e.g., 29 Sep – see next), the others not ok (e.g., 5 Aug – see next)

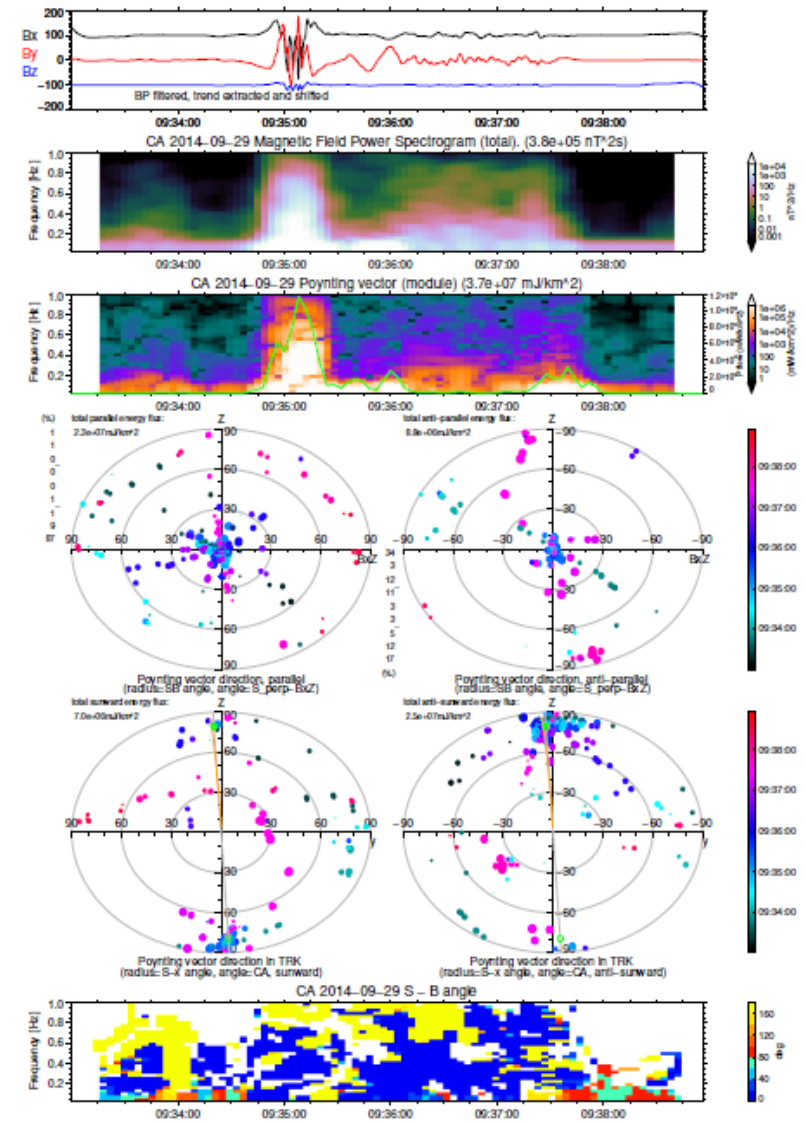
Poynting Cluster

B. Cluster – Swarm ‘Good’ Event, 29 Sep 2014

Poynting Swarm H



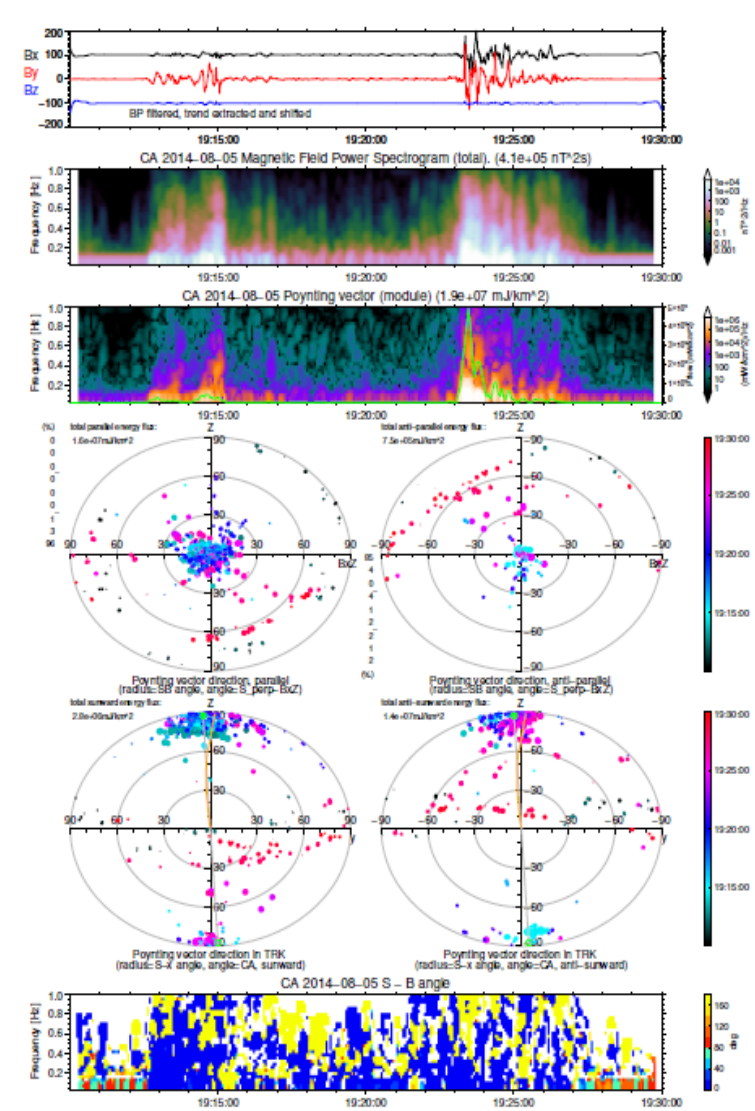
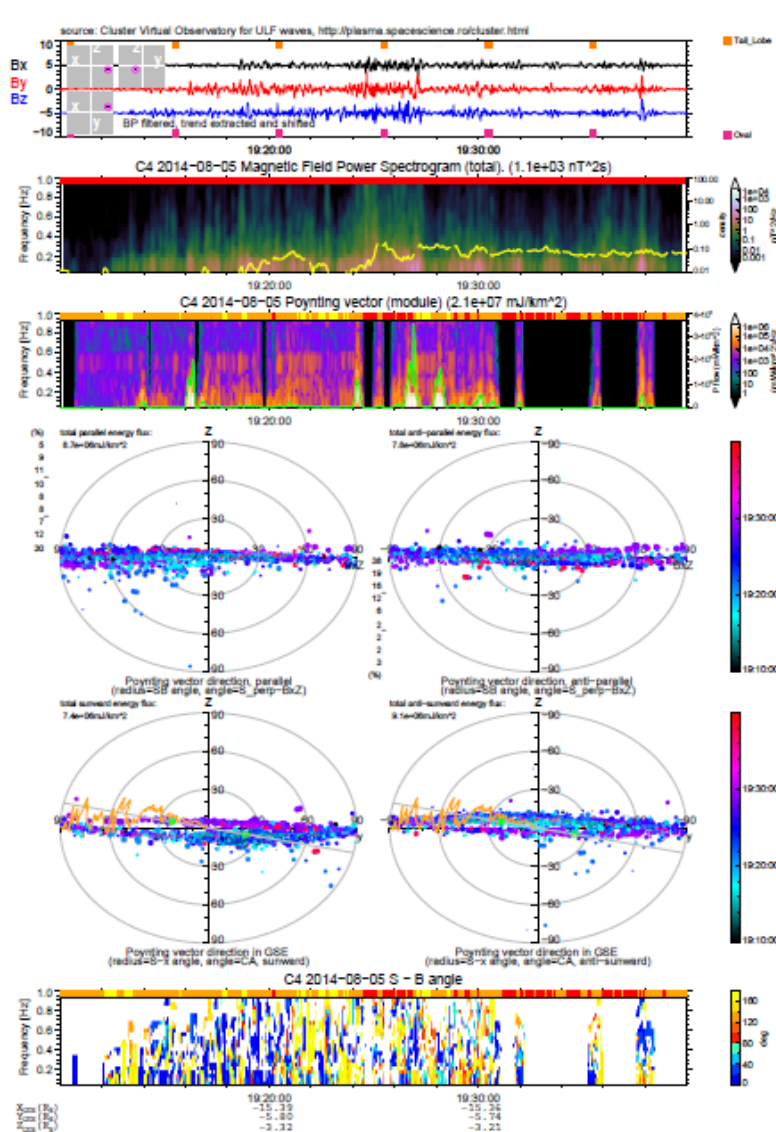
- B and Poynting flux S band pass filtered between 40 mHz and 1 Hz
- Maximum S at Cluster ~5000 mW/km², mapping to some 10 mW/m² (mapping factor ~2000), but S is not strictly field-aligned.
- Maximum S at Swarm ~1 mW/m², less than at Cluster, but underestimate and perhaps comparable, given also field-alignment (top polar plots and blue-yellow bottom spectrograms).
- Cluster S, Swarm N, but Cluster close enough to the Earth and to the quasi-dipolar region.



Poynting Cluster

B. Cluster – Swarm ‘Bad’ Event, 5 Aug 2014

Poynting Swarm H

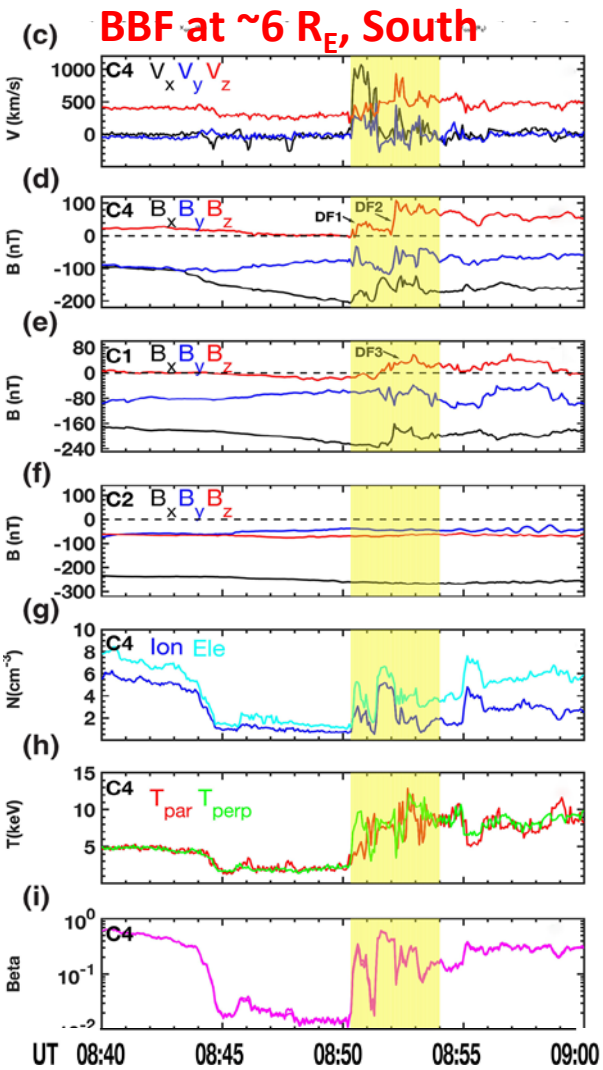


- B and Poynting flux S band pass filtered between 40 mHz and 1 Hz
- Maximum S at Cluster ~400,000 mW/km², mapping to some 800 mW/m² (mapping factor ~2000), i.e., huge.
- However, in this case B is close to the Cluster spin plane => S not reliable!!
- Maximum S at Swarm ~0.5 mW/m², much less than at Cluster, but this is not a good event to compare.
- Cluster S, Swarm N, this time Cluster deeper in the tail, i.e., comparison even more problematic.

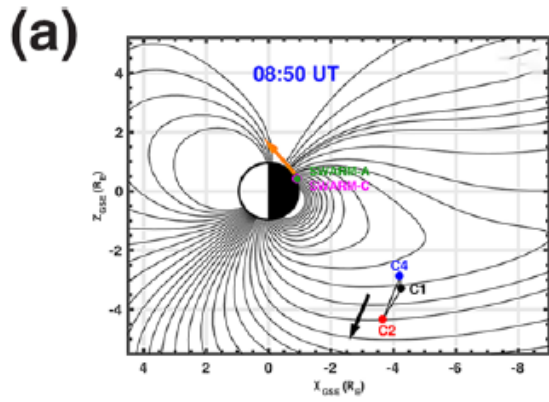
C. Caveats

- Cluster
 - Just C1 and C4 with ion data during Swarm life
 - C1/HIA poor duty cycle, $< 5\%$ (< 1 h / day)
 - C4/CODIF large noise because of poor count statistics (mass resolution + MCP aging)
 - Angle between B and spin plane
 - ...
- Swarm
 - Better accuracy for cross-track velocity, i.e., along-track electric field
 - ...
- Both
 - Conjunction accuracy in space
 - Conjunction accuracy in time
 - Relationship to aurora scales and dynamics
 - ...

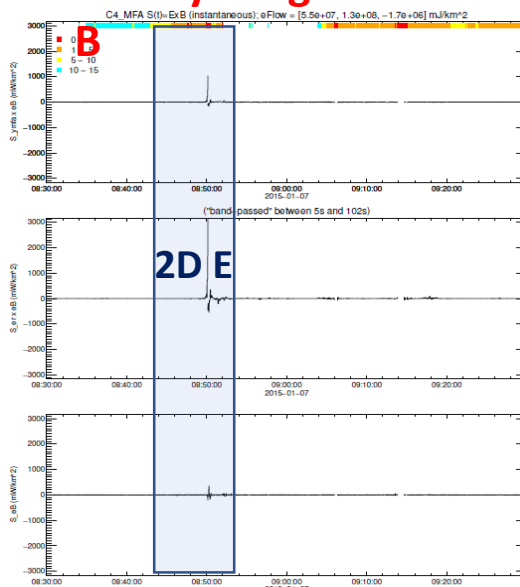
D. Cluster – Swarm – GBO Event (limited number): Jan 7, 2015



Wei et al. (2021)

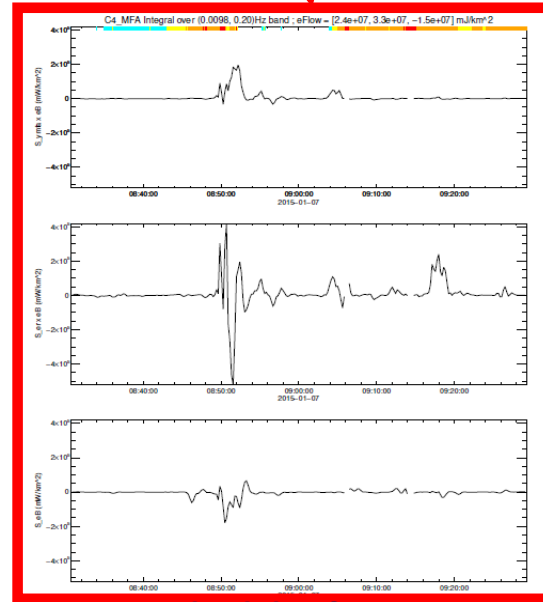
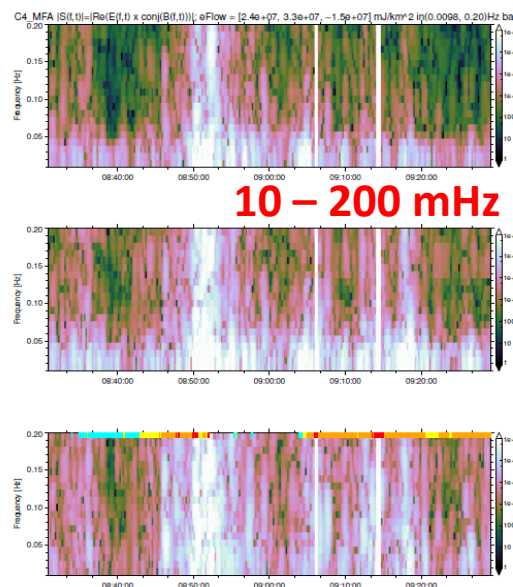
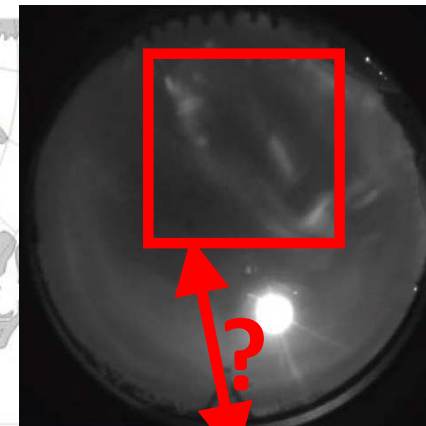
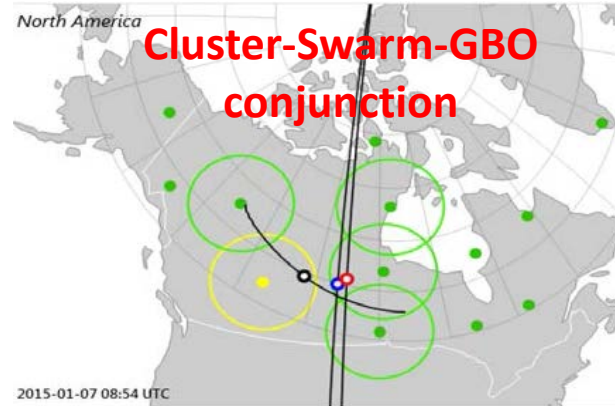


C4 Poynting flux E x



Angle (B, spin plane) in the range 0° - 5° => 2D E not reliable for 3D E

This nice event has to be discarded ☹️



E. Summary and Prospects

➤ Summary

- Limited selection of Cluster – Swarm events because of caveats
- Even more limited for triple conjunctions
- Still, case studies show promises for further examination of Cluster–Swarm events
- ...

➤ Prospects

- Improve event statistics by looking also at 2015 – 2023
- Check as well triple conjunctions => hunt for at least one good event
- Extend the study to other magnetospheric satellites like MMS and THEMIS, e.g., BBF database for MMS under project FBURST, poster by Vanina Lanabere
- Merge energy transfer and momentum transfer perspectives
- Relate to space weather studies, like correlation of in-situ FAC data, remote electrojet data, and ground magnetic perturbations under project SWESMAG, talk by Adrian Blăgău
- ...