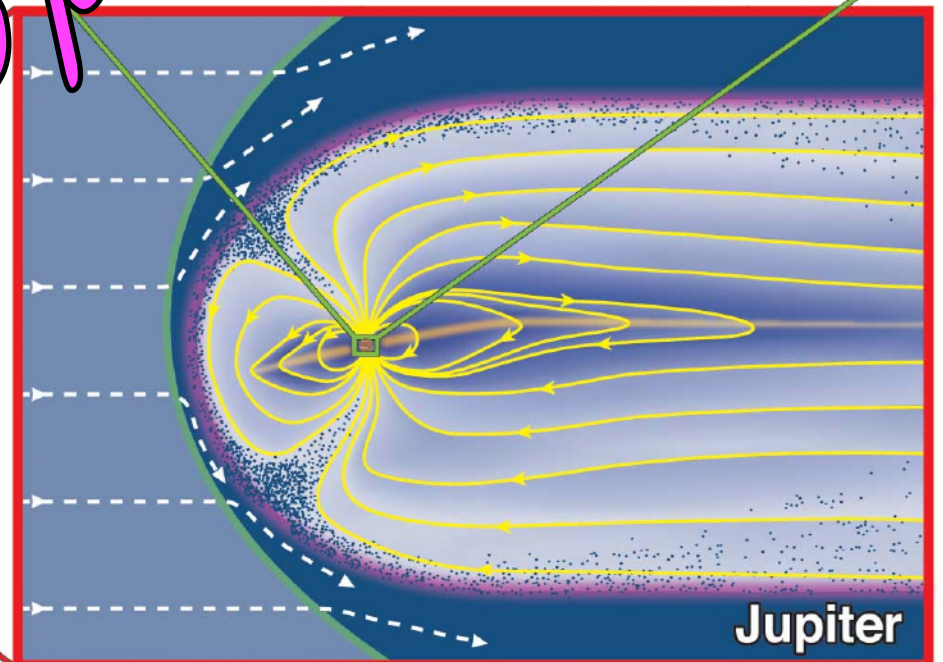
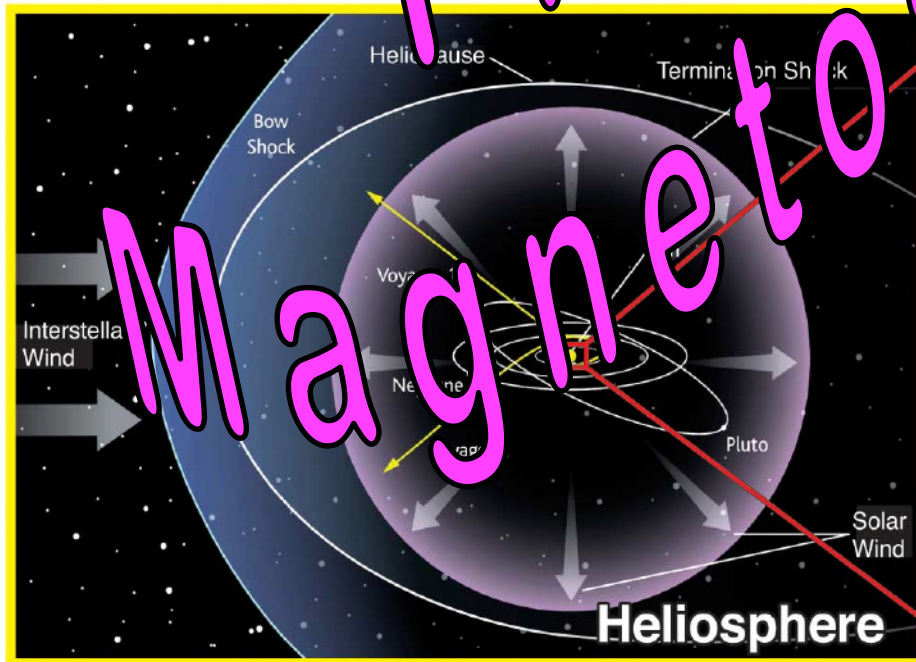
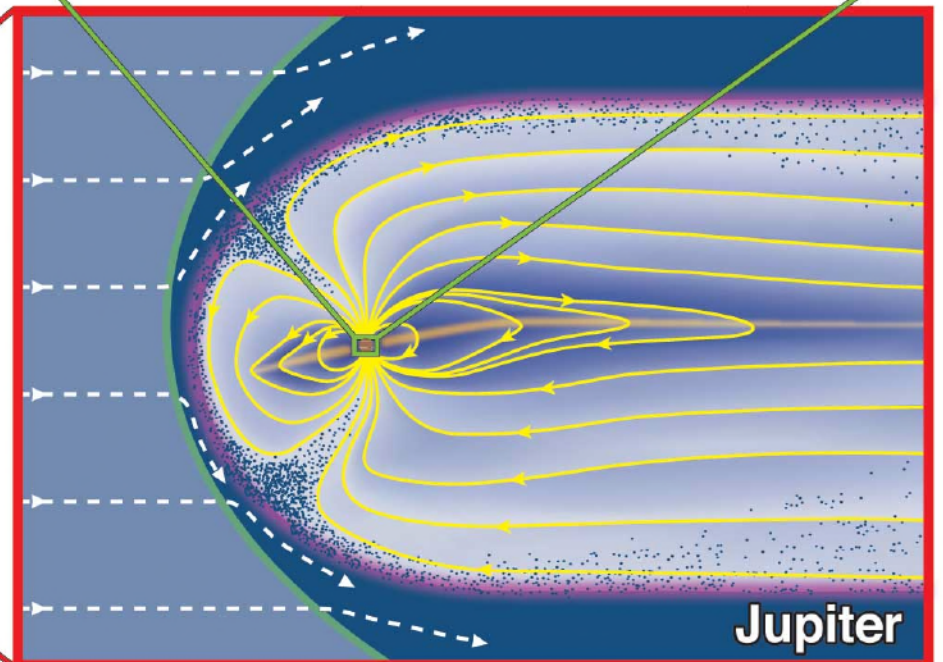
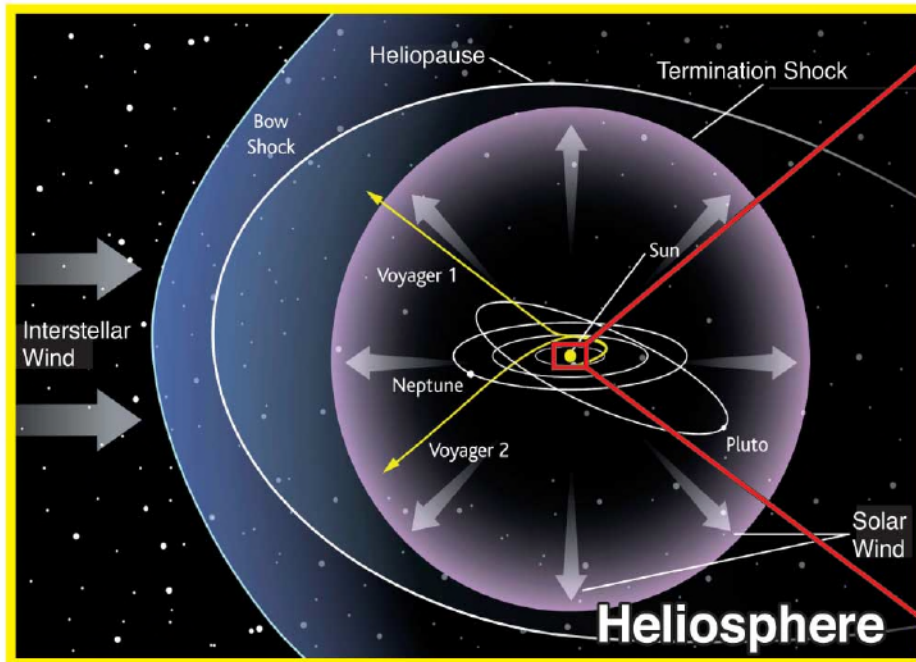
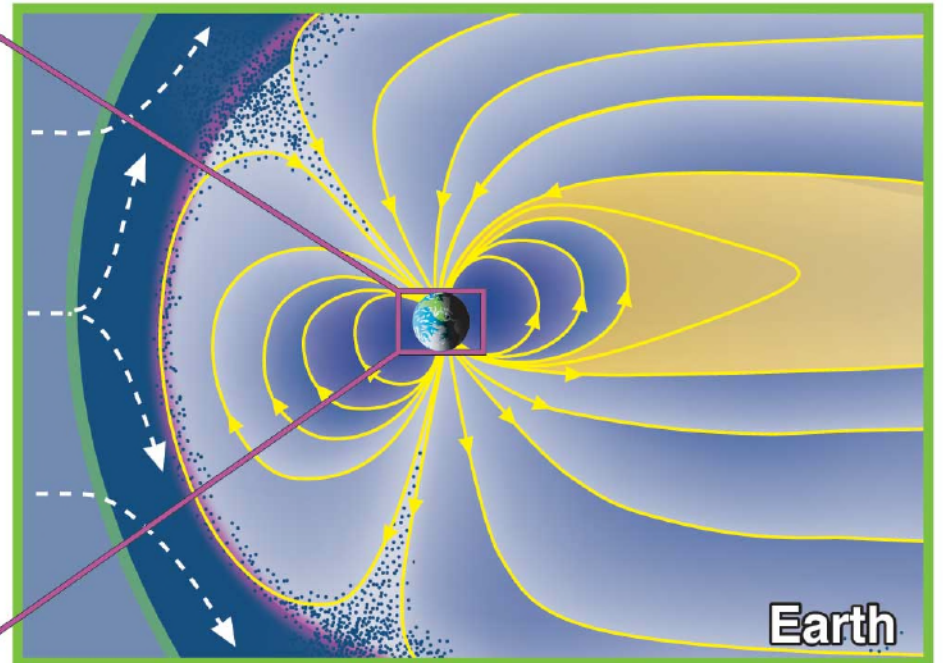
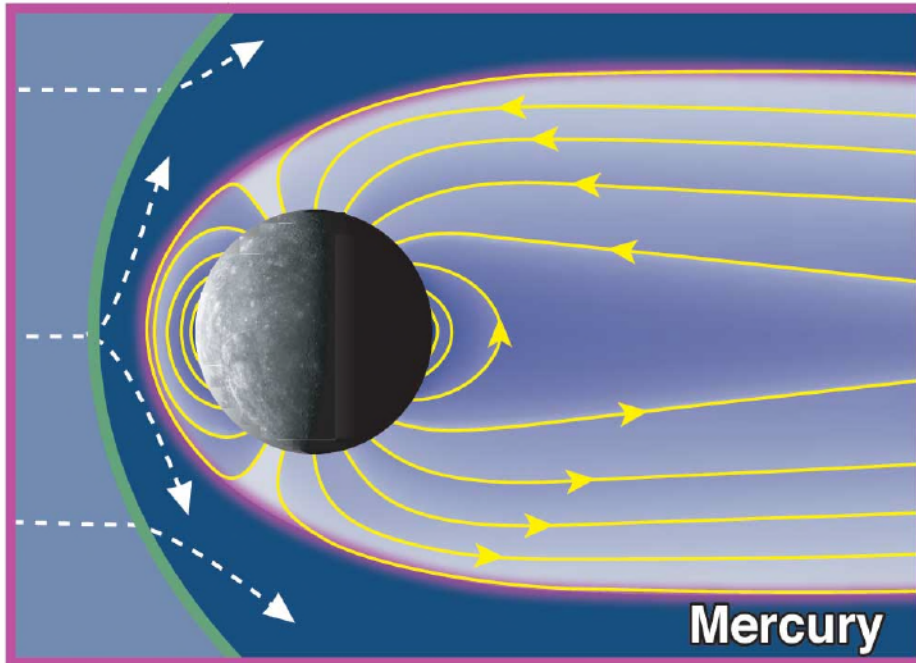


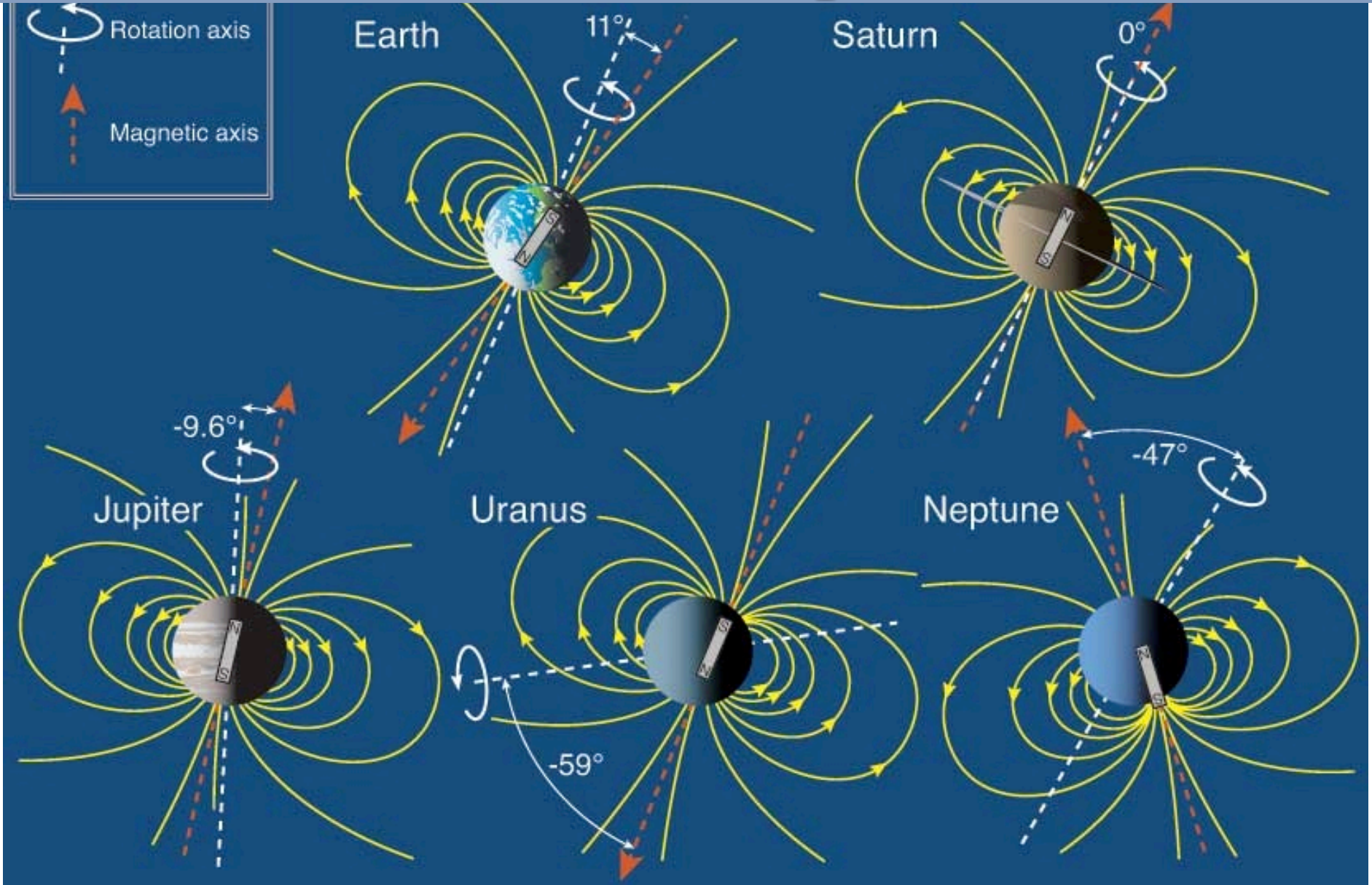
Fran Bagenal
University of
Colorado



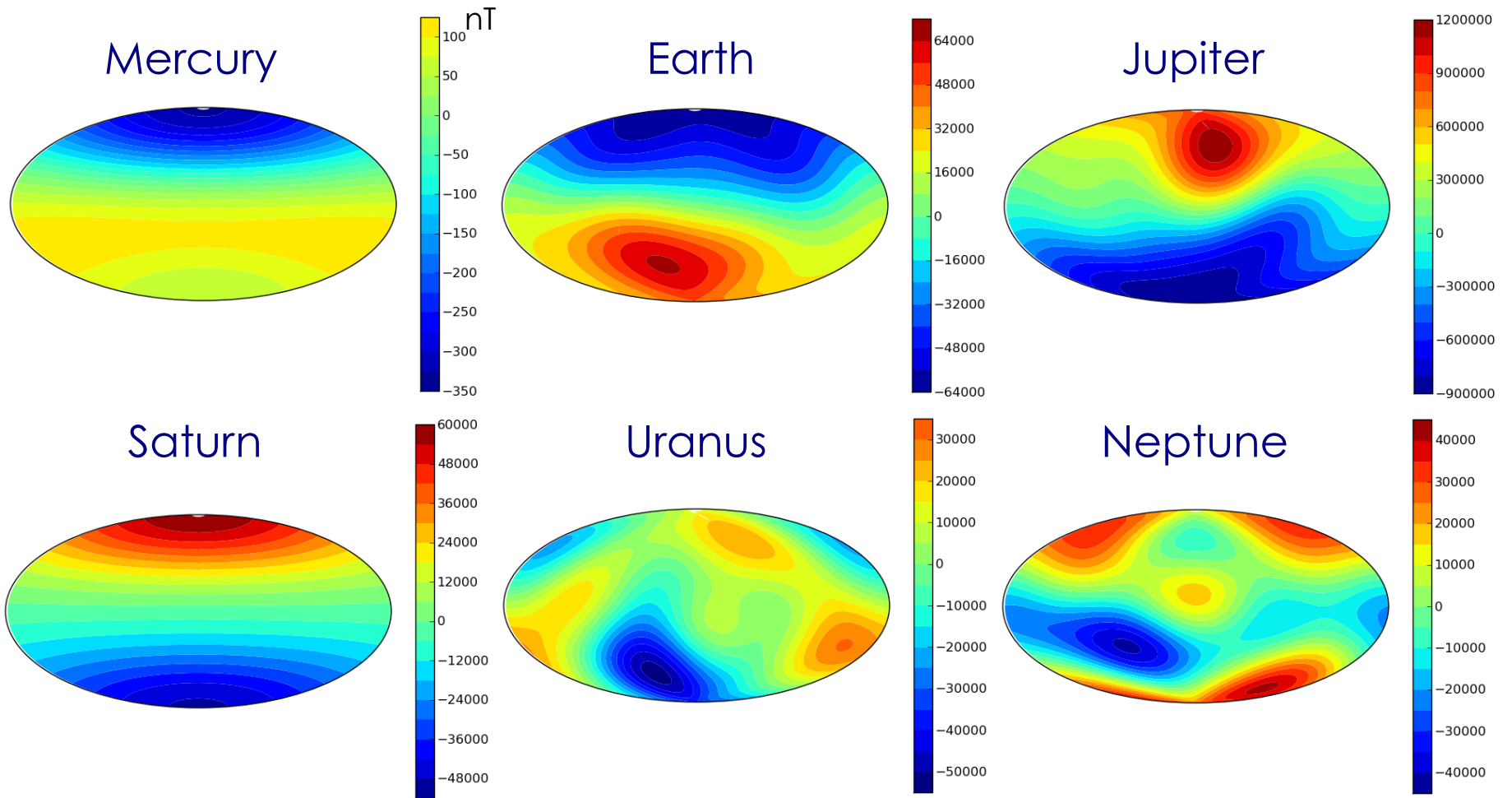
Planetary Magnetospheres



Tilts and Obliquities



Offset Tilted Dipole (poor) Approximation



Sabine Stanley's lecture on dynamos

Magnetic Potential 3-D harmonics

$$\mathbf{B} = -\text{grad } V$$

coefficients - constants

$$V = R_p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\frac{R_p}{r} \right)^{n+1} P_n^m(\cos \theta) (g_n^m \cos m\lambda + h_n^m \sin m\lambda),$$

Decreasing with r to
increasing power with n

functions

$$P_0^0(\cos \theta) = 1$$

$$P_1^0(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$P_1^1(\cos \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$P_2^0(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$P_2^1(\cos \theta) = -3 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$P_2^2(\cos \theta) = 3 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$P_3^0(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$$

$n=0$

1

2

3

4

5

$m=0$

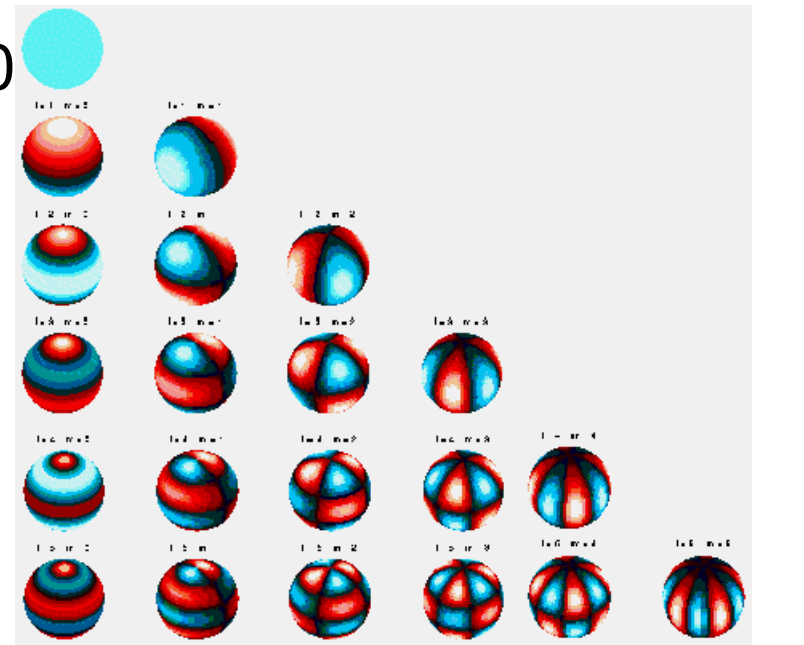
1

2

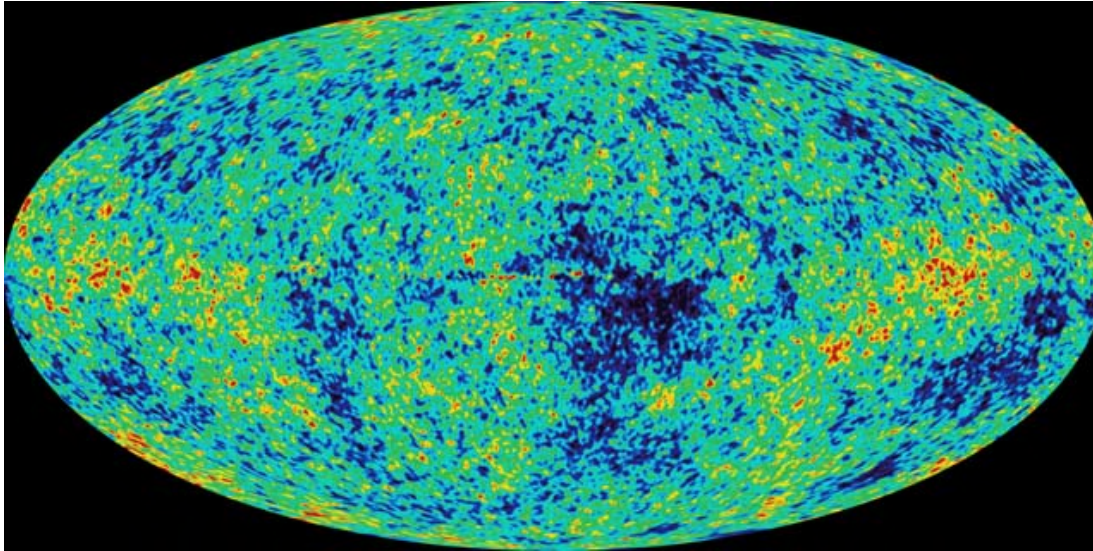
3

4

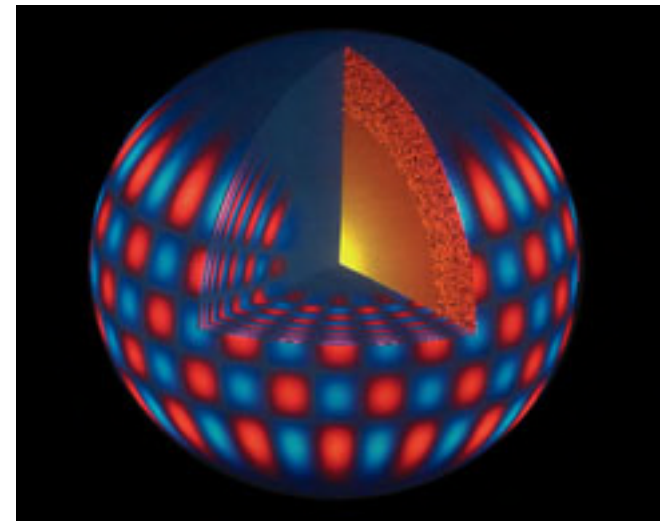
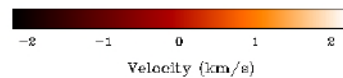
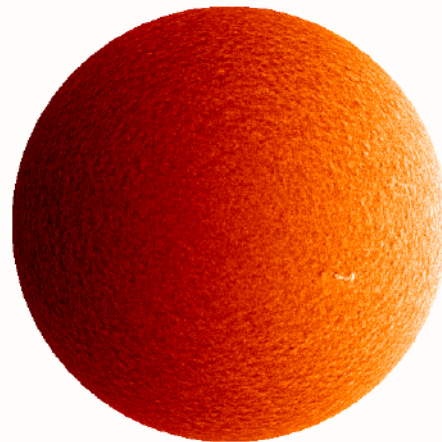
5....



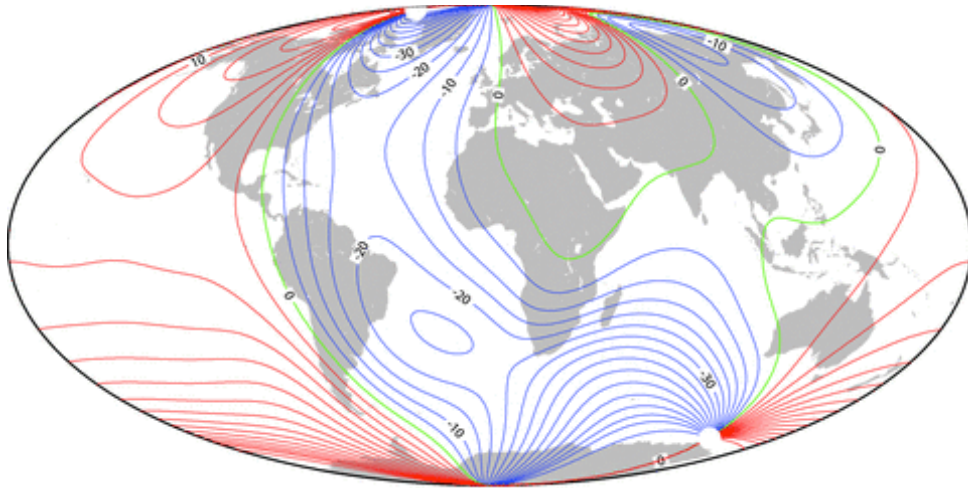
Same technique used to model cosmic microwave background



or interior of Sun with Helioseismology...

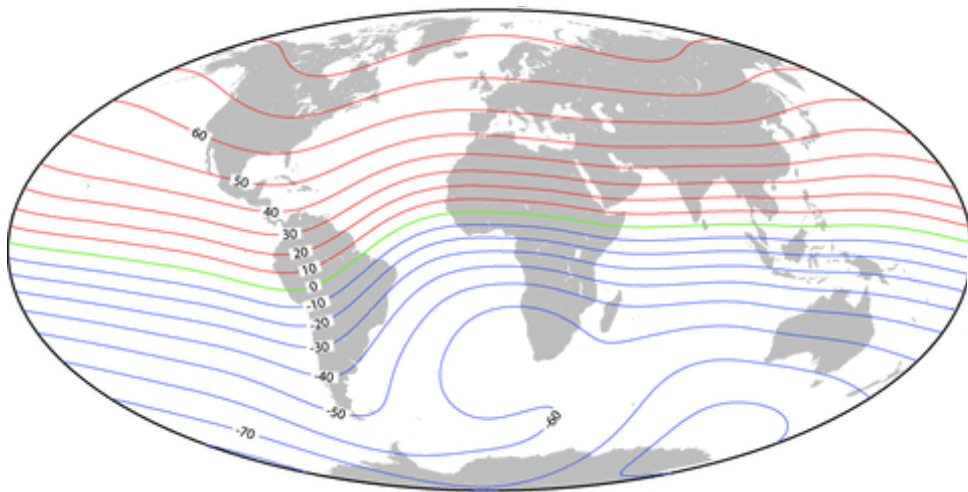


Declination D in degrees in 2010



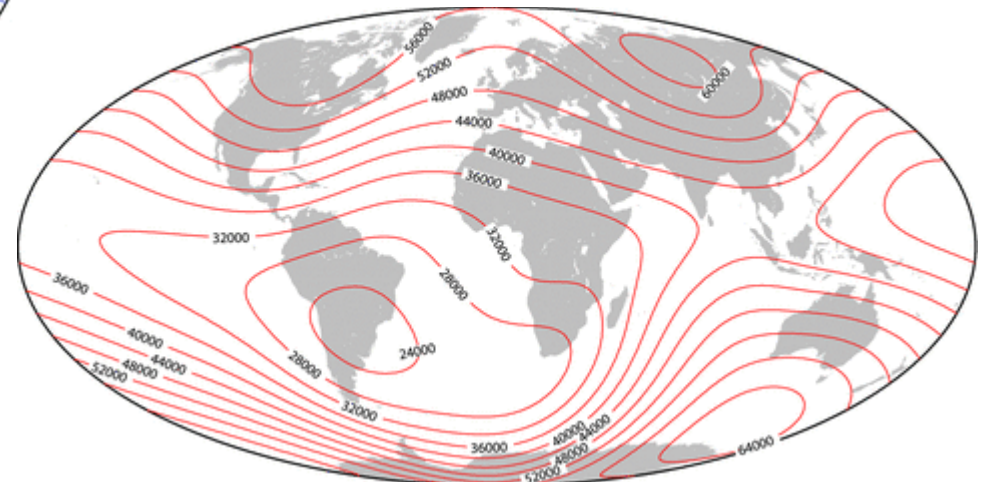
2011 now available!

International Geomagnetic Reference Field – IGRF2010

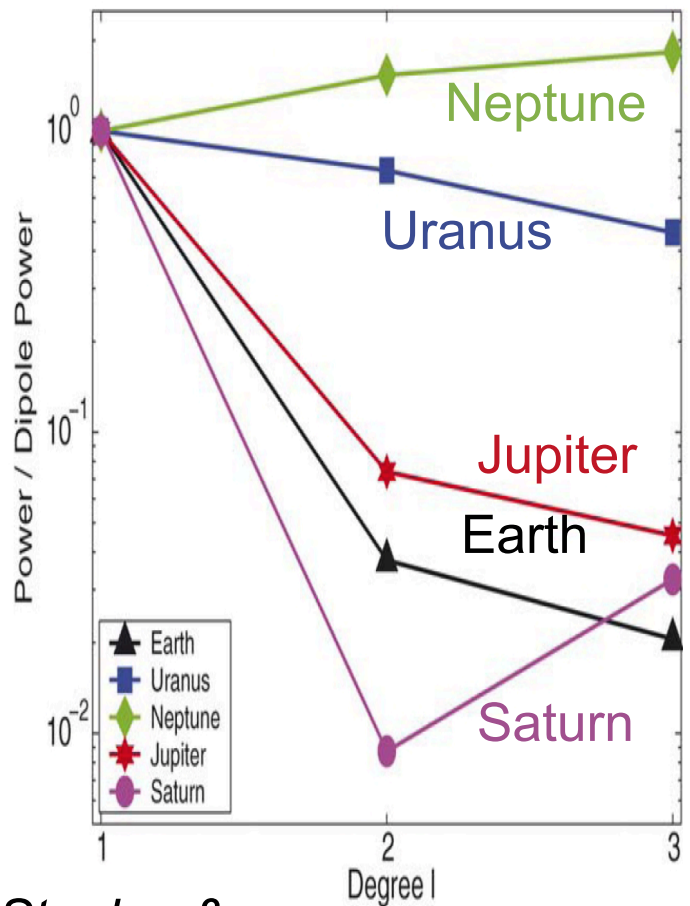


Inclination I in degrees in 2010

Total Intensity F in nT in 2010

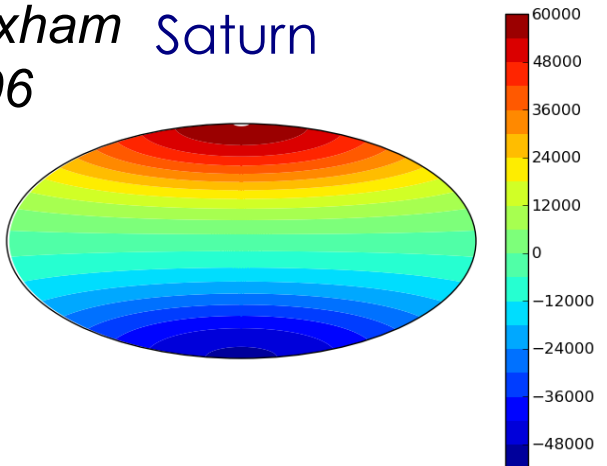


Multipole coefficients / Dipole
Indicates degree of complexity

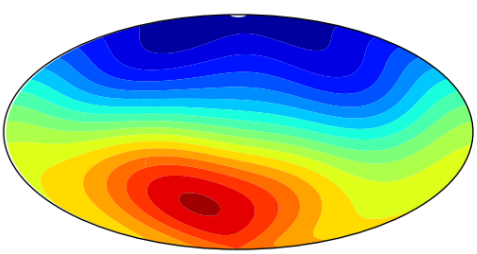


Stanley &
Bloxham
2006

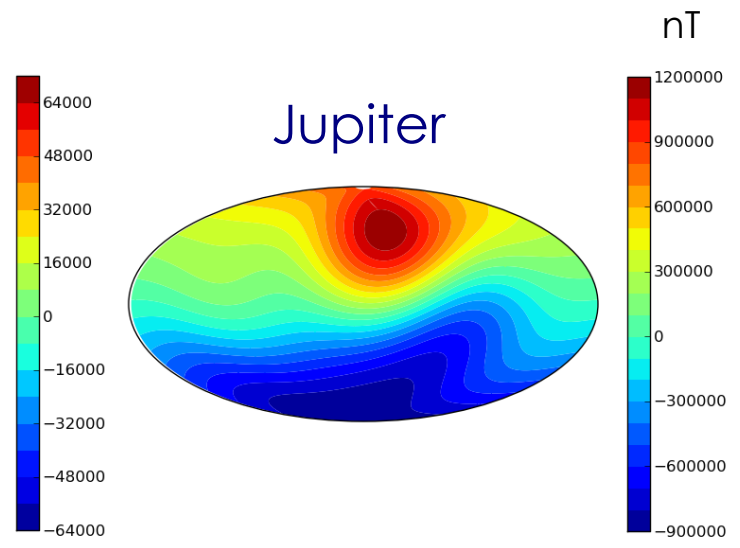
Saturn



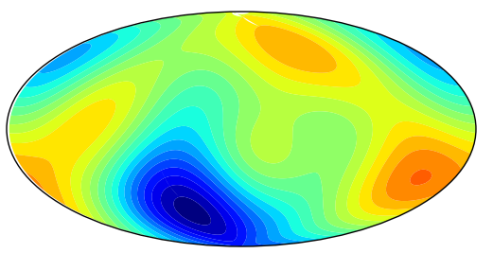
Earth



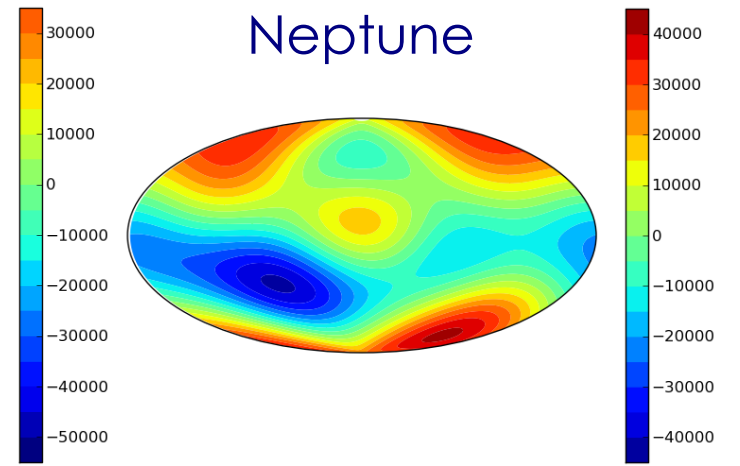
Jupiter



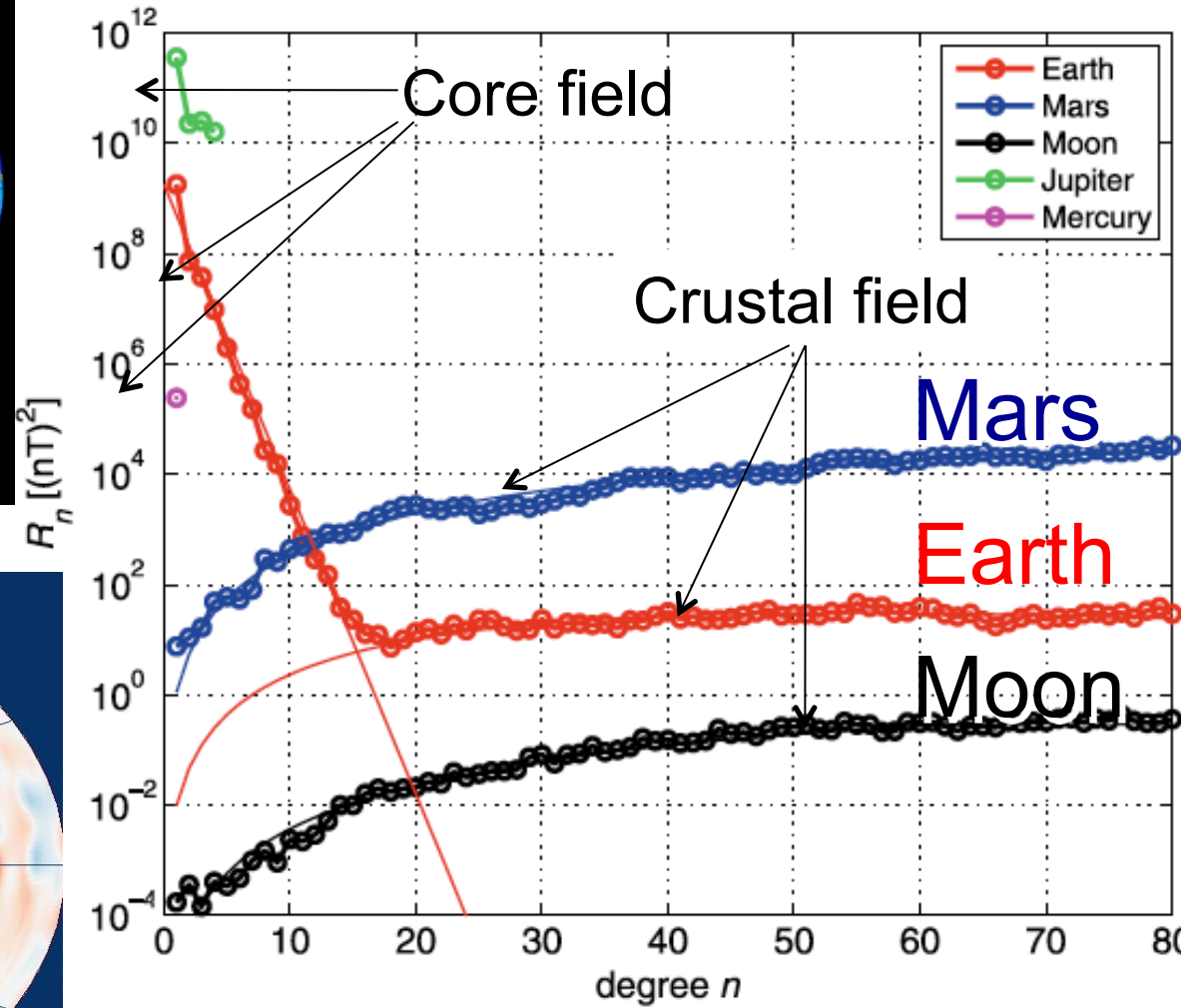
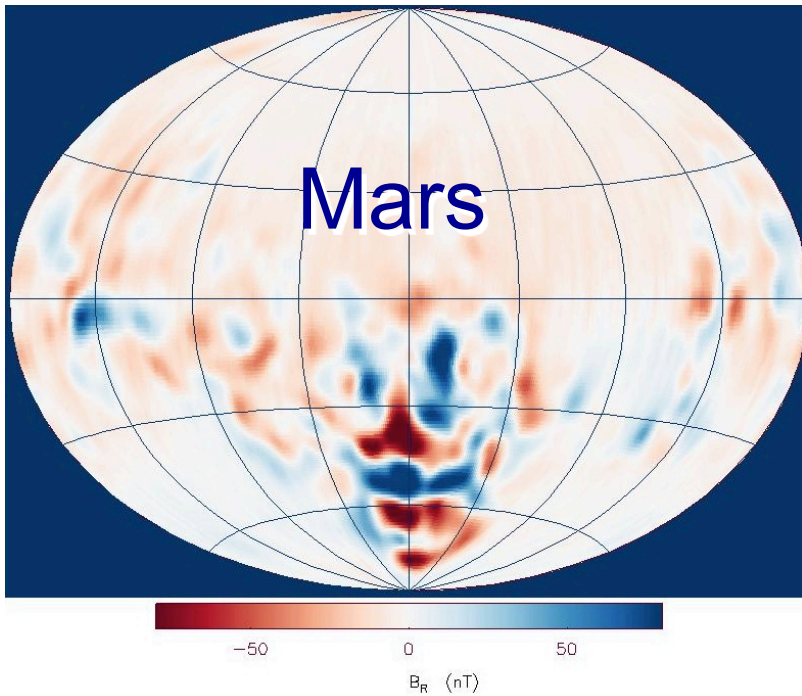
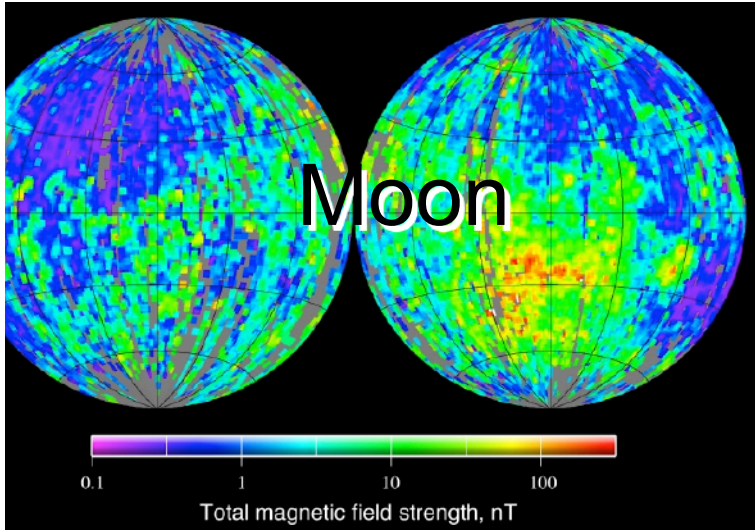
Uranus



Neptune



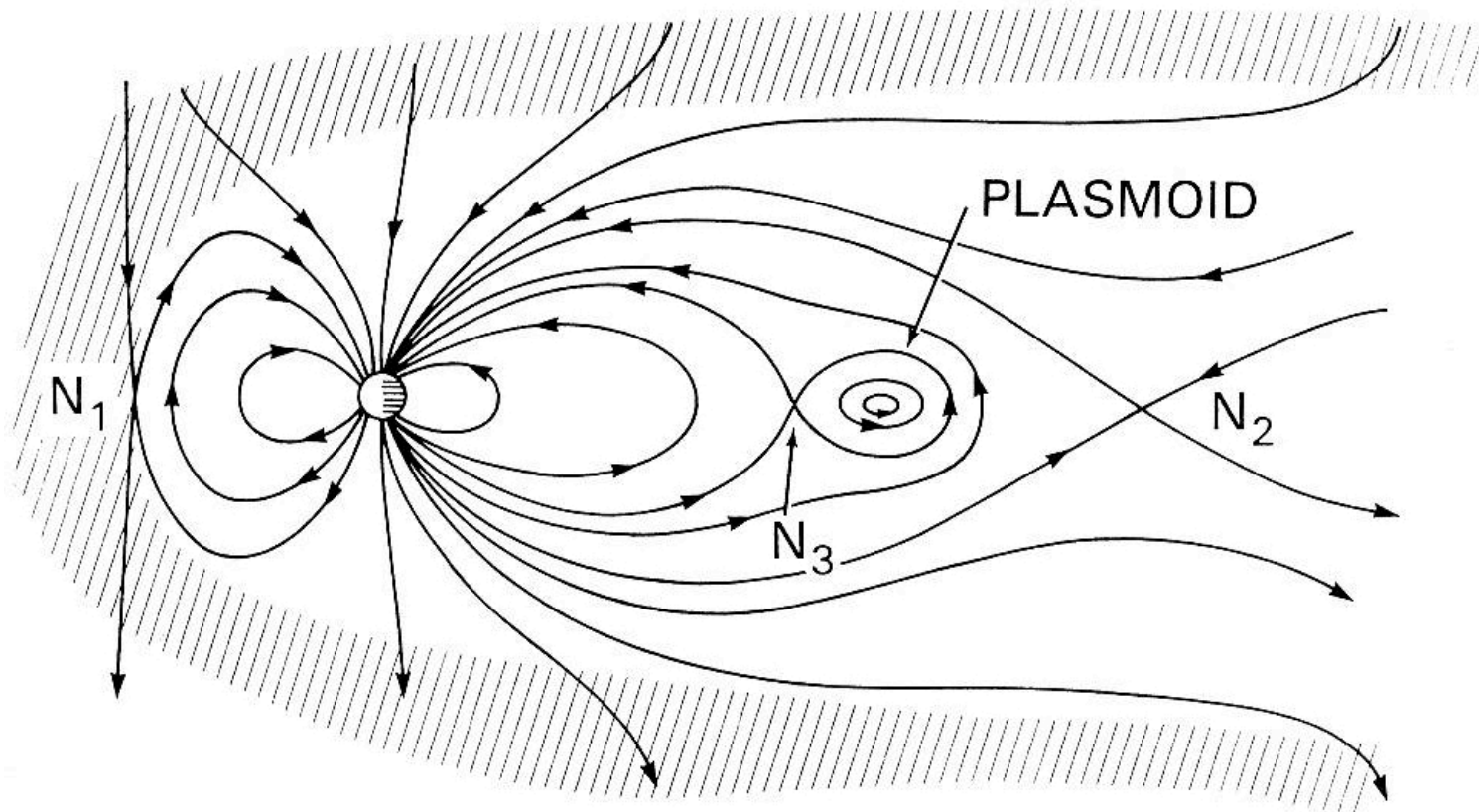
Moon & Mars: All Crustal Remanent Magnetization



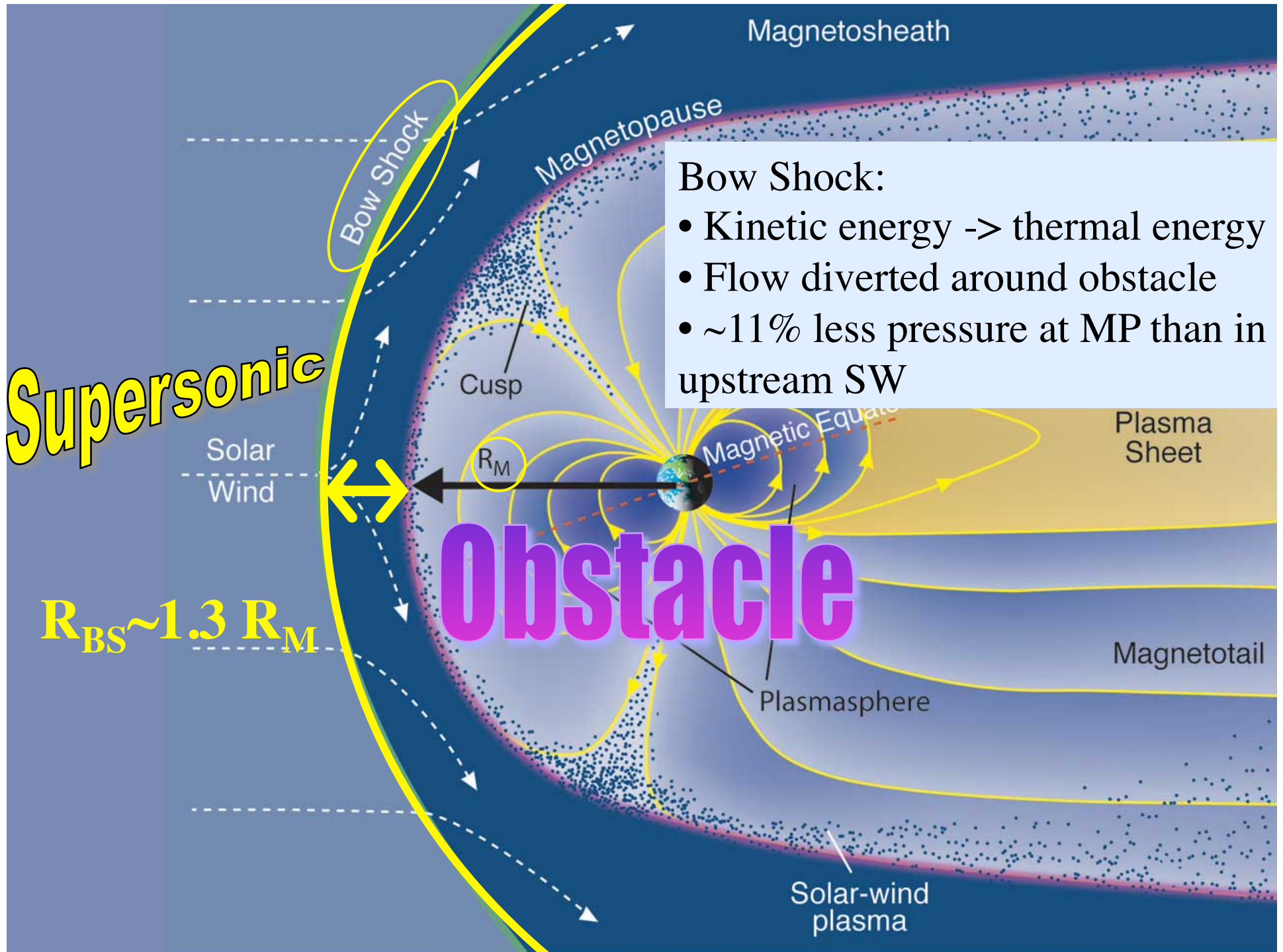
- Did Moon ever have dynamo?
- Mars' dynamo died >3.5 BYA.

Re-Cap: Cavities, Current sheets, Fluxropes

Where would we find each of these in a magnetosphere?



Chat with your neighbors and quickly answer above question as best you can.



Bow Shock:

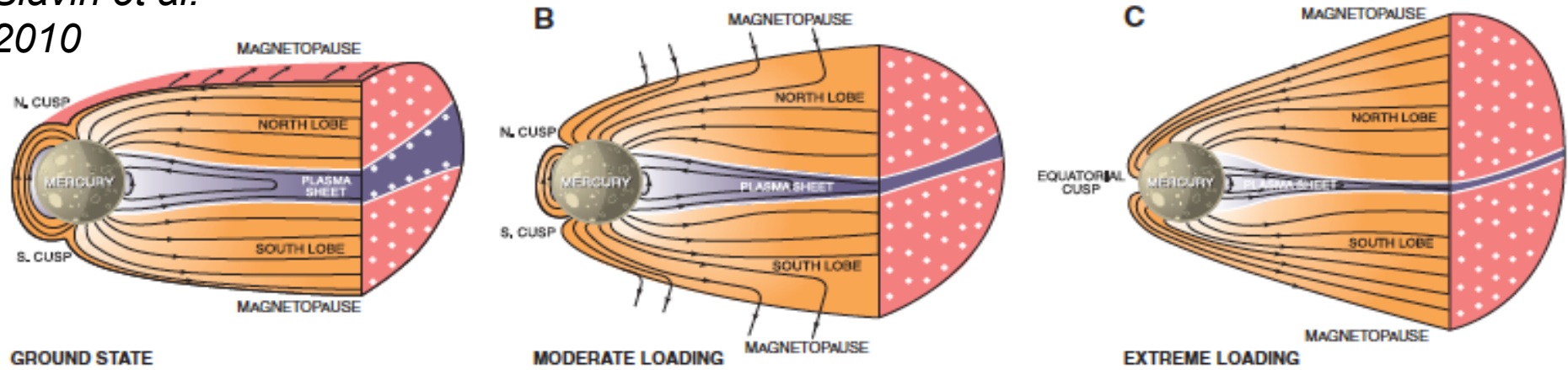
- Kinetic energy \rightarrow thermal energy
- Flow diverted around obstacle
- $\sim 11\%$ less pressure at MP than in upstream SW

Supersonic

Obstacle

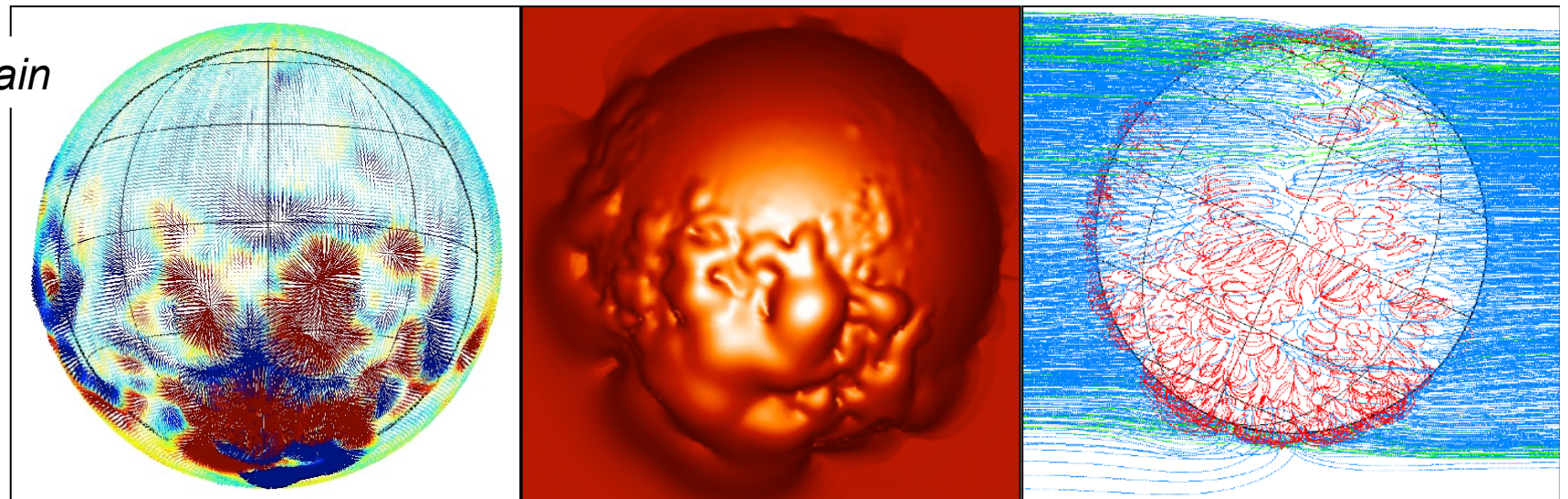
Mercury: Extreme solar wind conditions -> exposed planet

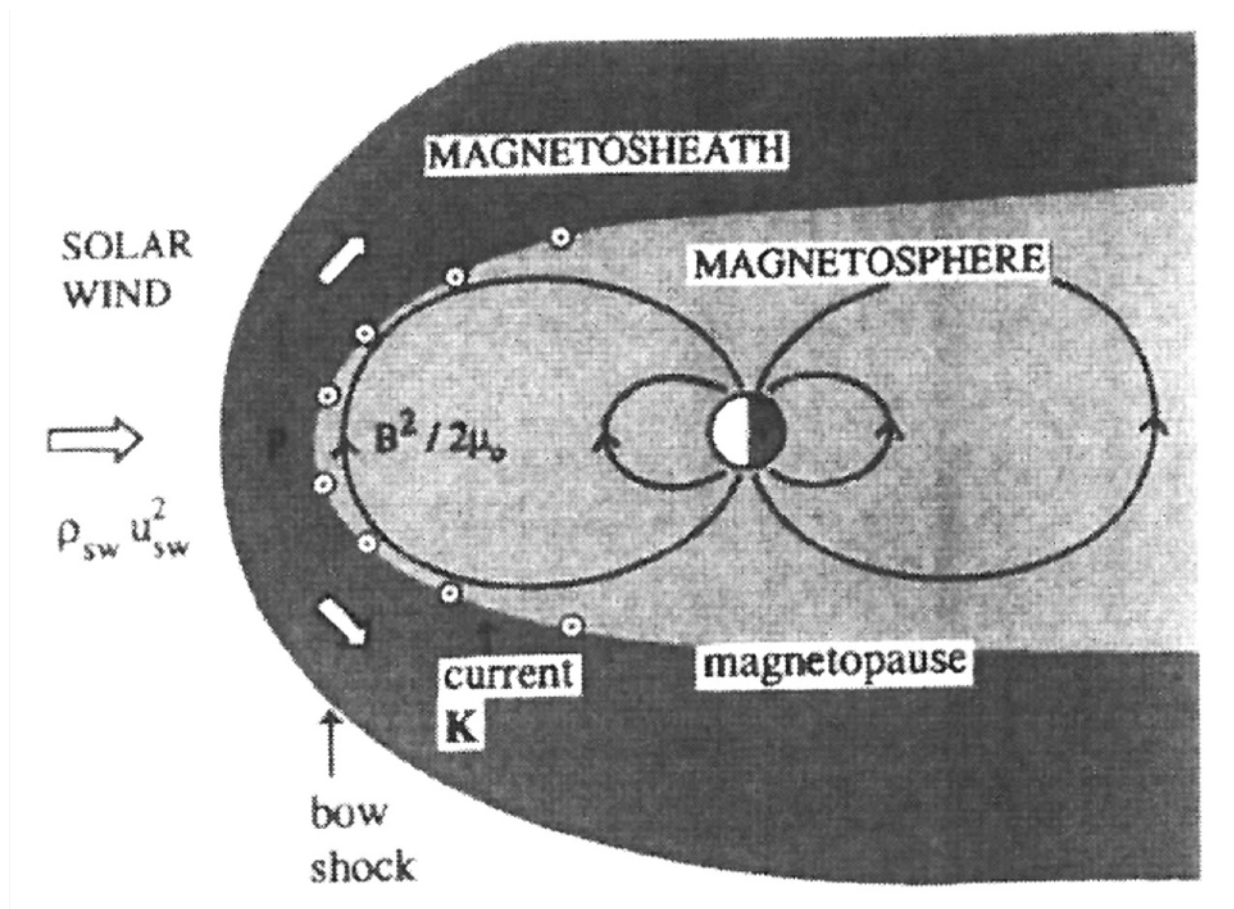
Slavin et al.
2010



Mars: Weak, irregular field -> bumpy surface + changing topology

David Brain





$$B_{\text{dipole}} = B_0^2 (R_p/r)^3$$

SW ram pressure \Leftrightarrow internal magnetic field pressure

$$\rho_{\text{sw}} V_{\text{sw}}^2 = B_0^2 (R_p/r)^6 / 2\mu_0$$

BUT what about currents at the magnetopause? $\rightarrow 2B_{\text{dipole}}$

$$\rho_{\text{sw}} V_{\text{sw}}^2 = (2B_0)^2 (R_p/r)^6 / 2\mu_0$$

Solve for $r \Rightarrow R_{\text{MP}}$

$$R_{\text{MP}} / R_{\text{planet}} = 2^{1/3} \left[B_0^2 / 2\mu_0 \rho_{\text{sw}} V_{\text{sw}}^2 \right]^{1/6}$$

Yes, I am being a bit sloppy here...

Later this week David Burgess discusses the bow shock.

For more comprehensive treatment of magnetosheath, magnetopause (including details of the history) see 2012 HSS lecture by John Dorelli.

<http://www.vsp.ucar.edu/Heliophysics/pdf/DorelliTerrestrialMagnetosphere.pdf>

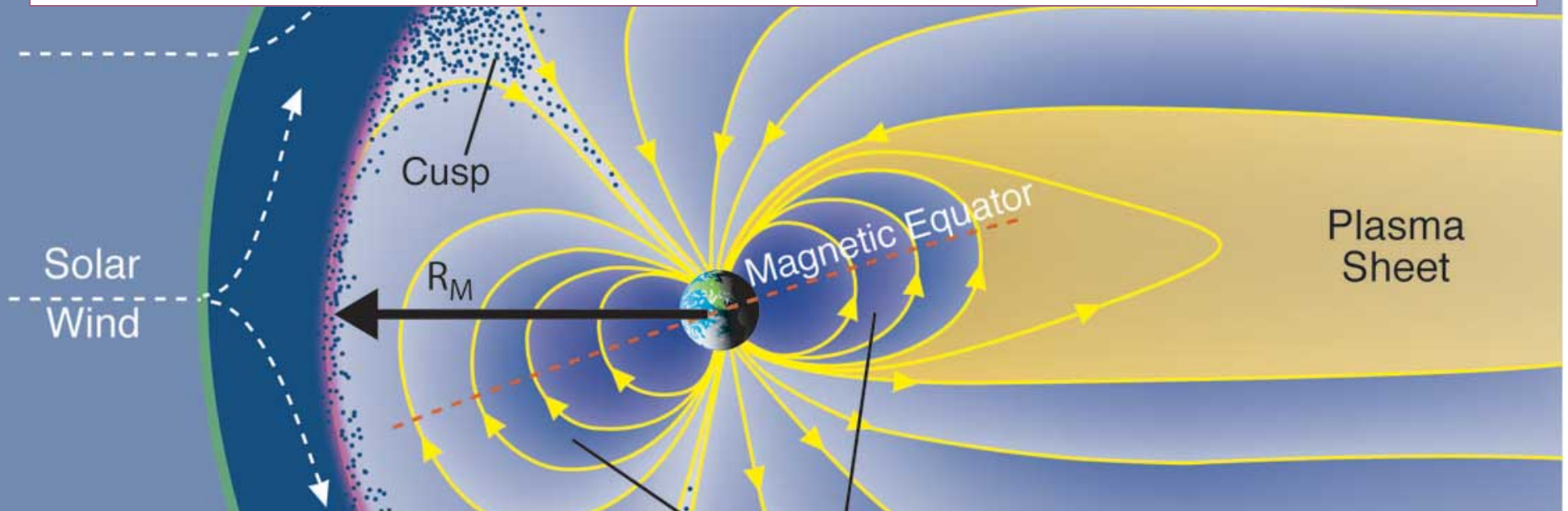
And lecture from 2011 from Toffoletto

http://www.vsp.ucar.edu/Heliophysics/pdf/2011_Toffoletto-lecture.pdf

I am keen to compare planetary magnetospheres – and comparison with Earth.

Dipole Magnetic Field in Solar Wind

SW Ram Pressure \longleftrightarrow Magnetic Pressure



$$R_{MP} / R_{planet} \sim 1.2 \left[B_o^2 / 2 \mu_o \rho_{sw} V_{sw}^2 \right]^{1/6}$$

Chapman-Ferraro Distance

$$R_{CF}/R_p \sim 1.2 \{ \mathbf{B}_o^2 / (2 \mu_o \rho_{sw} V_{sw}^2) \}^{1/6}$$

Quick chat with your neighbors....

- How does ρ_{sw} vary with distance from Sun? $\sim 1/D^2$
- How does V_{sw} vary with distance from Sun? $\sim \text{constant}$
- How does $\{1/\rho_{sw} V_{sw}^2\}^{1/6}$ vary with distance? $\sim D^{1/3}$

$$R_{CF}/R_p \sim 1.2 \{B_o^2 / 2 \mu_o \rho_{sw} V_{sw}^2\}^{1/6}$$

	Mercury	Earth	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
B_o Gauss	.003	.31	4.28	.22	.23	.14
R_{CF} Calc.	1.4 R_M	10 R_E	46 R_J	20 R_S	25 R_U	24 R_N
R_M Obs.	1.4-1.6 R_M	8-12 R_E	63-92 R_J	22-27 R_S	18 R_U	23-26 R_N

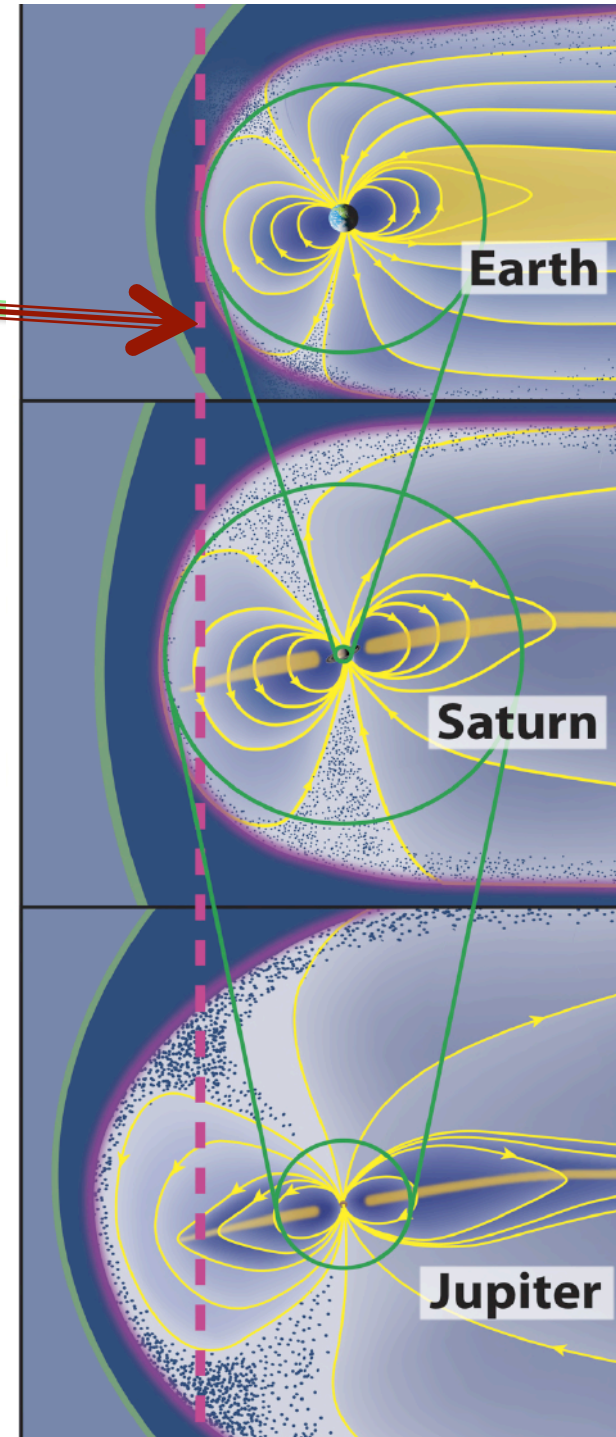
Magnetospheres scaled by stand-off distance of dipole field

	M/M_E	MP_{Dipole}	MP_{mean}	MP_{Range}
Mercury	$\sim 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.4 R_M$	$1.4 R_M$	
Earth	1	$10 R_E$	$10 R_E$	
Saturn	600	$20 R_S$	$24 R_S$	$22-27^* R_S$
Jupiter	20,000	$46 R_J$	$75 R_J$	$63-92^\# R_J$

Inflated magnetospheres of Jupiter & Saturn due to HOT PLASMAS

Note bimodal average locations

* *Achilleos et al. 2008* # *Joy et al. 2002*

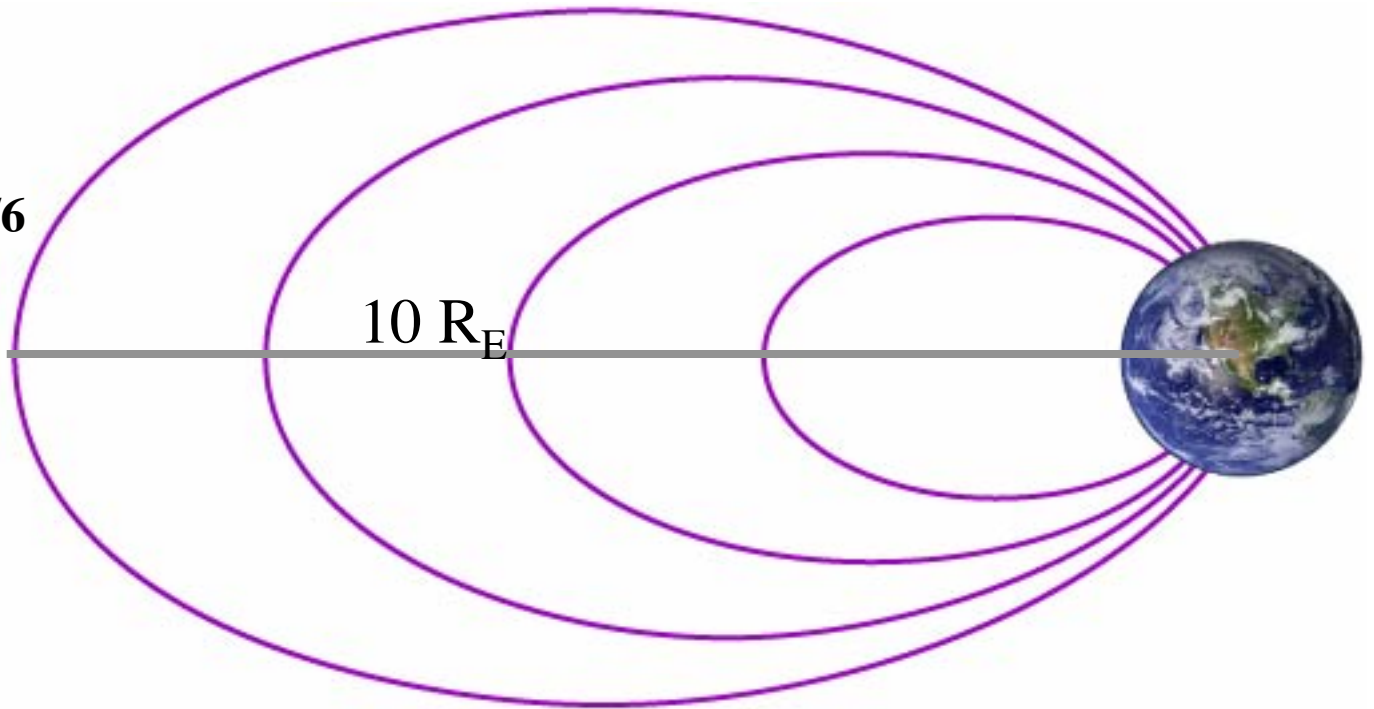


Earth ~ Dipole

$$R_{mp} \sim (\rho V^2)^{-1/6}$$



solar wind ρV^2

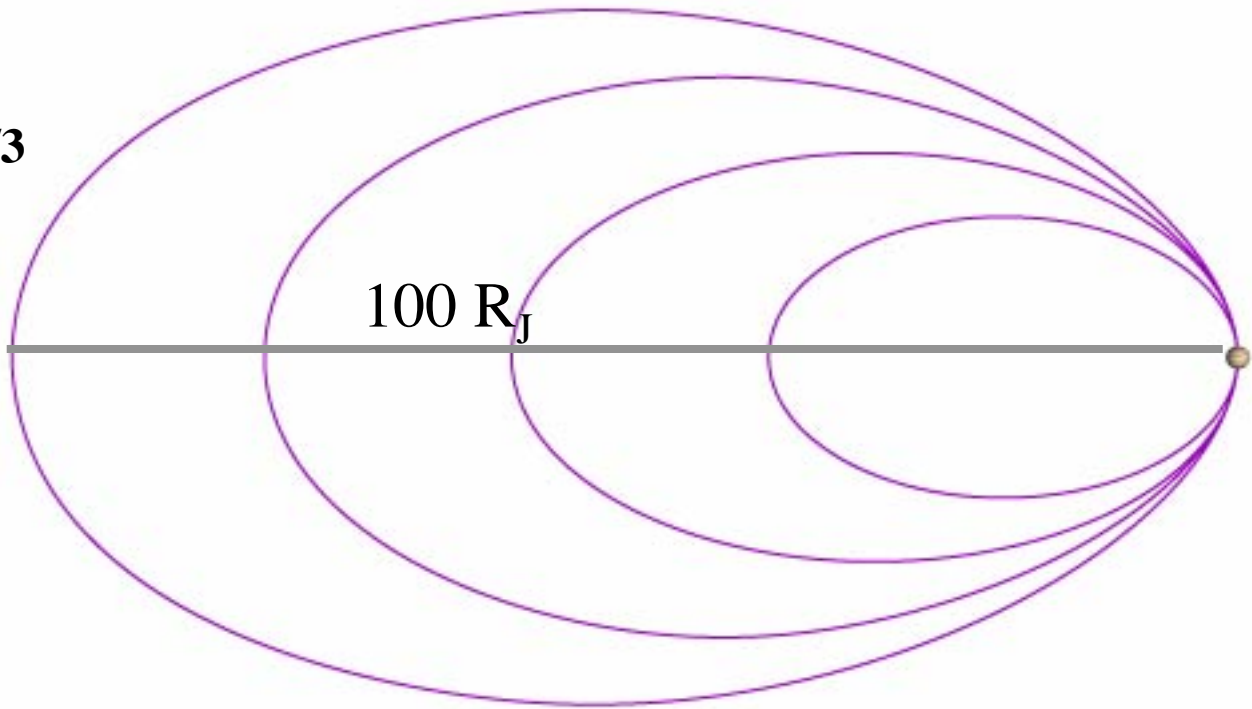


Jupiter

$$R_{mp} \sim (\rho V^2)^{-1/3}$$



solar wind ρV^2



Earth ~ Dipole

$$R_{mp} \rightarrow 0.7 R_{mp}$$



solar wind ρV^2

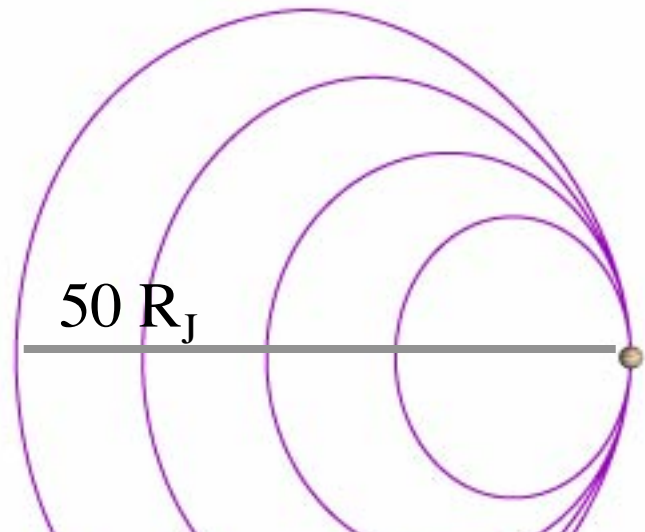
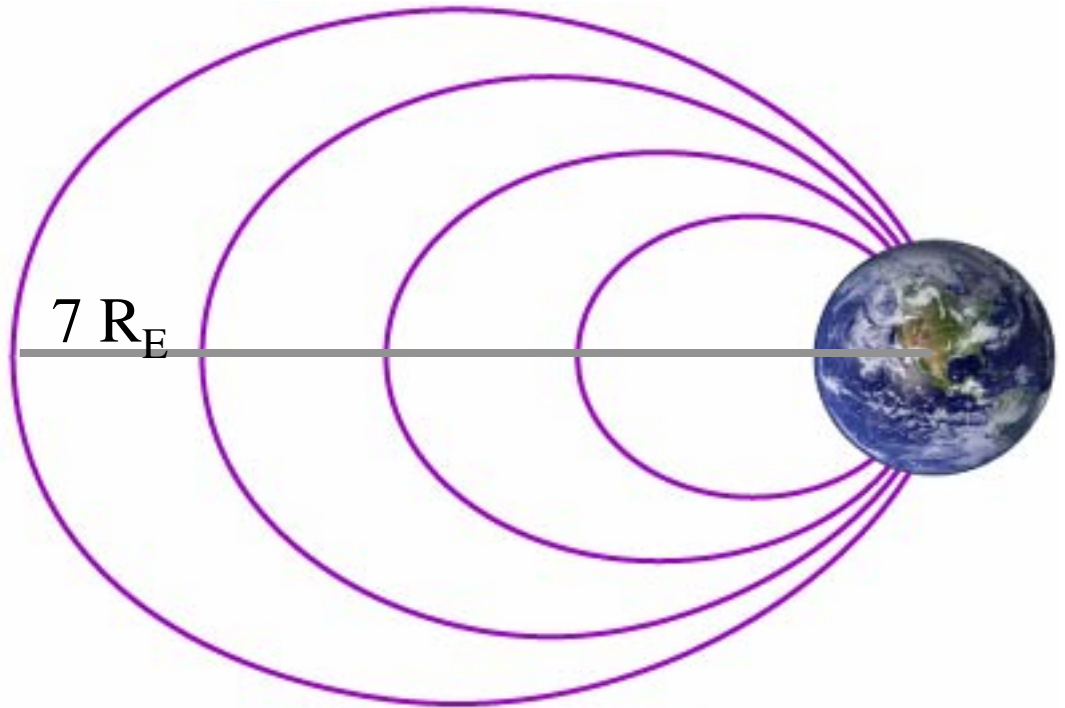
x10 Solar wind pressure

Jupiter

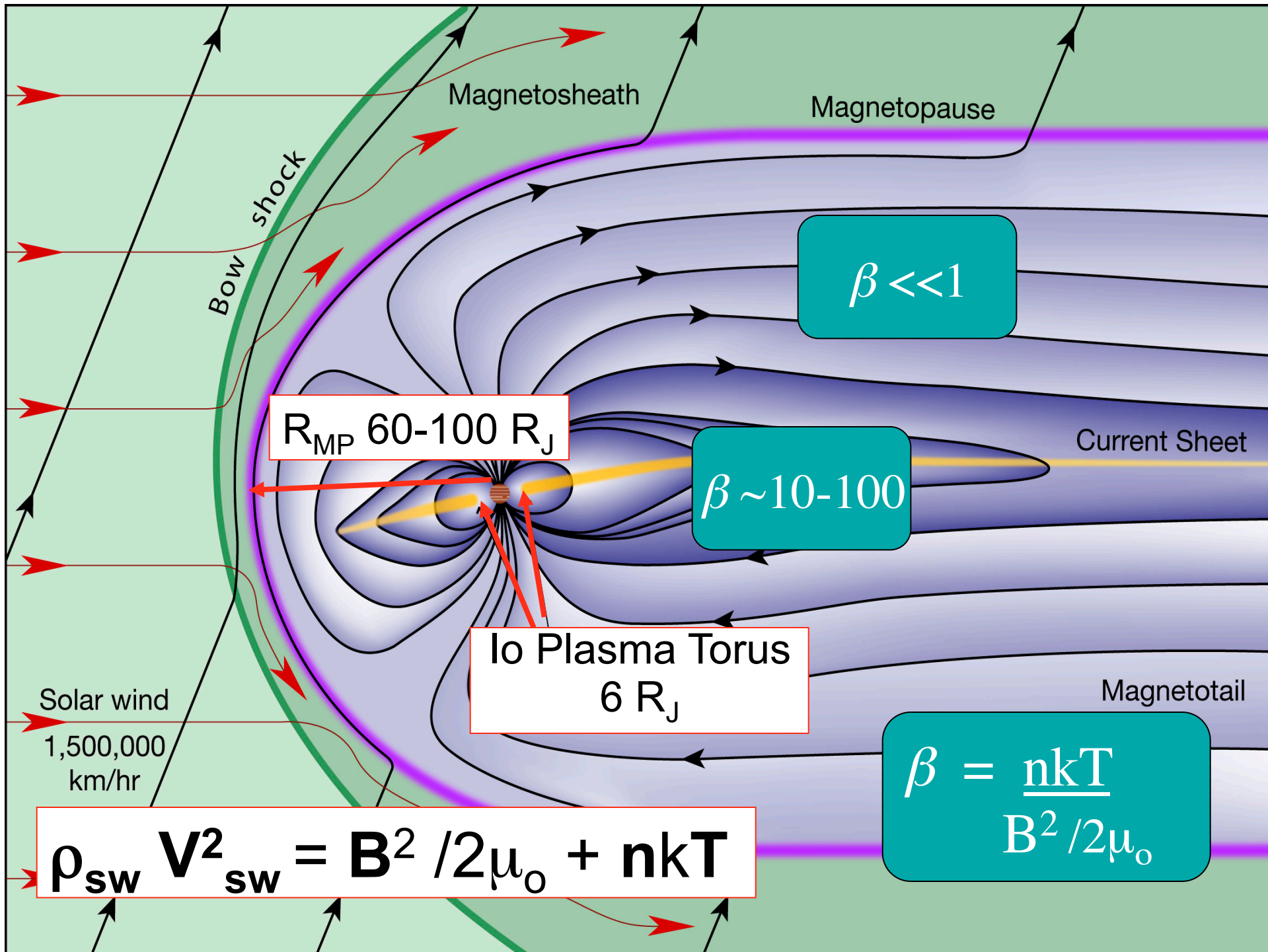
$$R_{mp} \rightarrow 0.5 R_{mp}$$

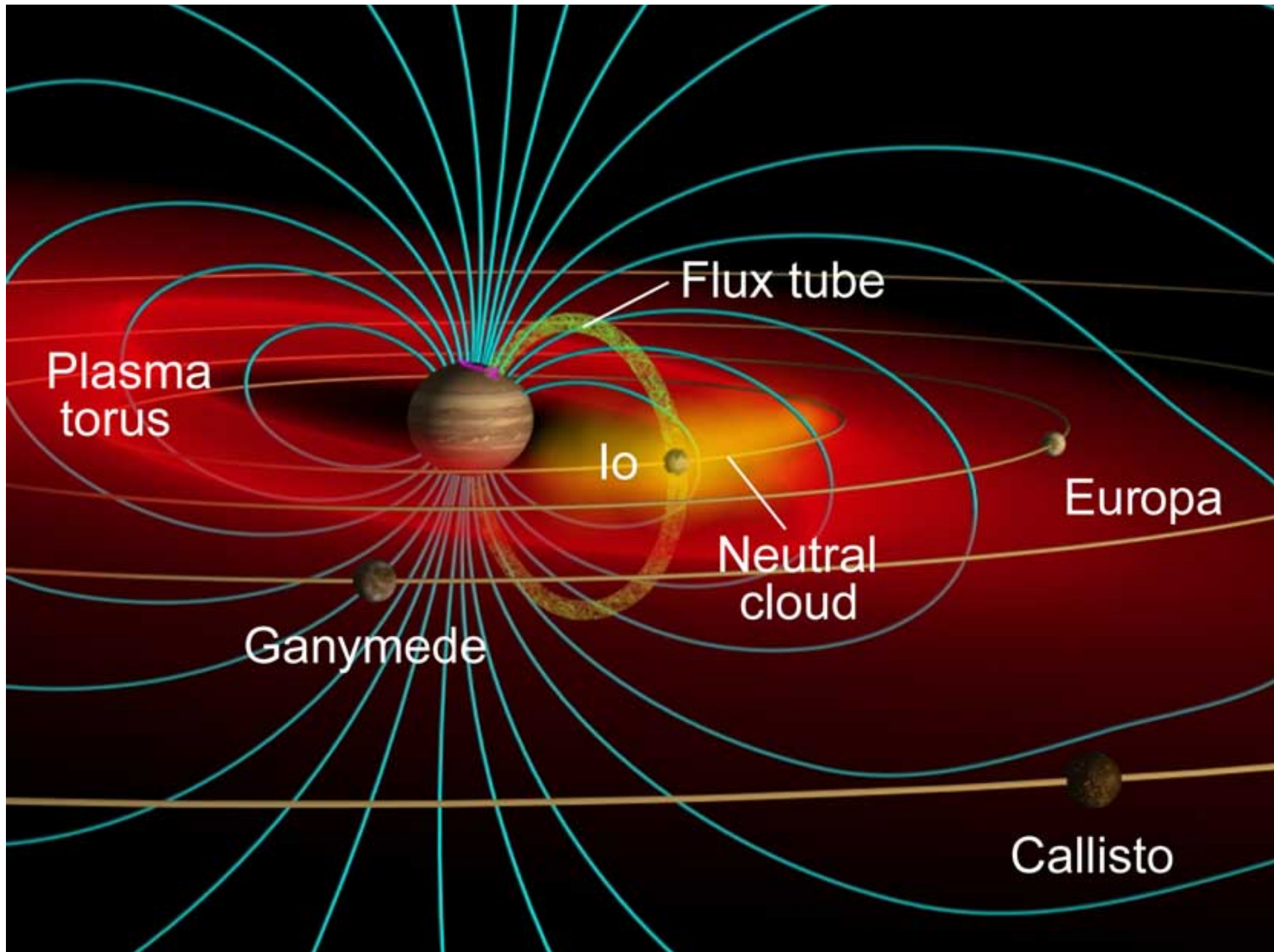


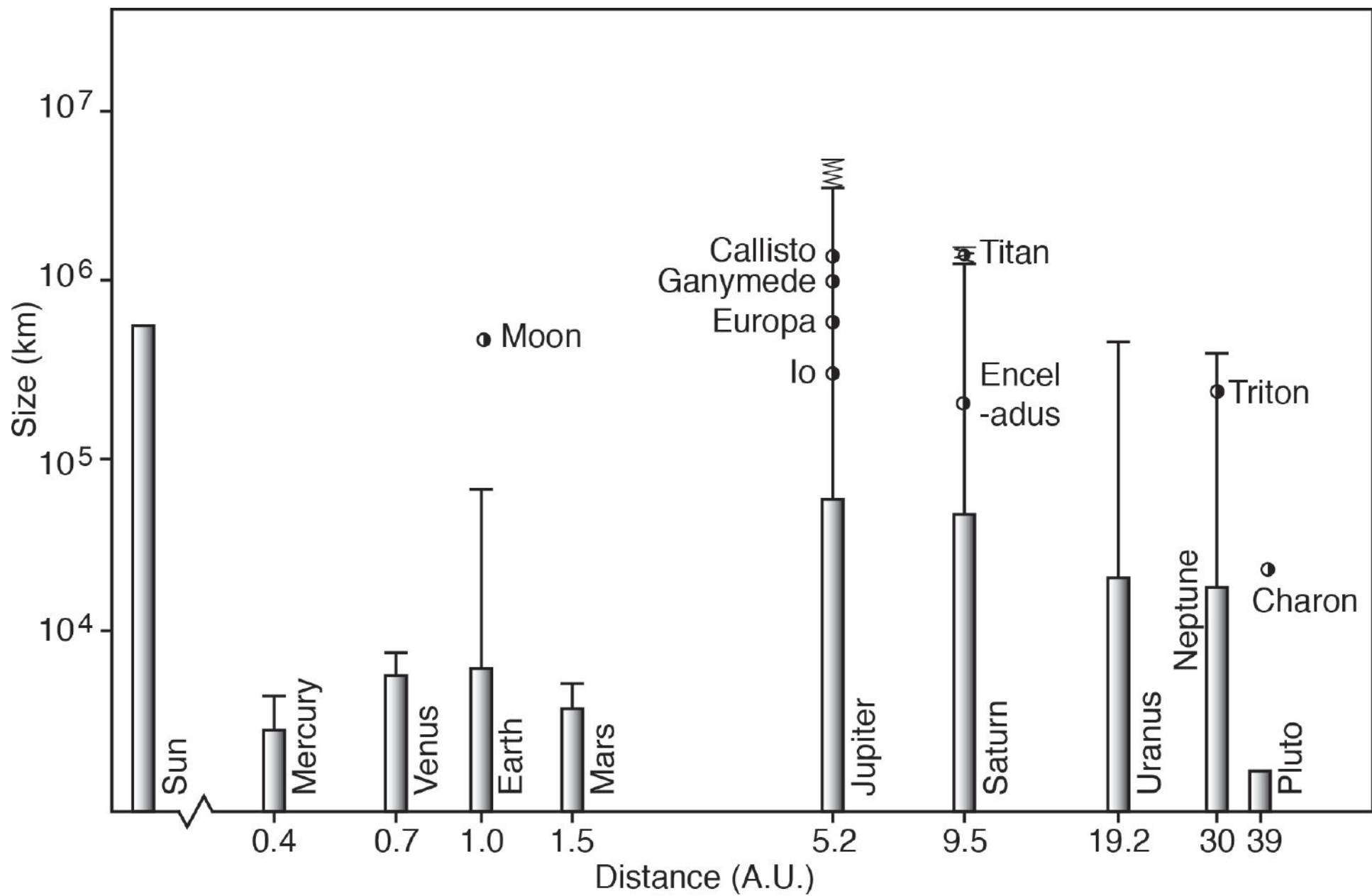
solar wind ρV^2



Factor ~10 variations in solar wind pressure at 5 AU
-> observed 100-50 R_J size of dayside magnetosphere





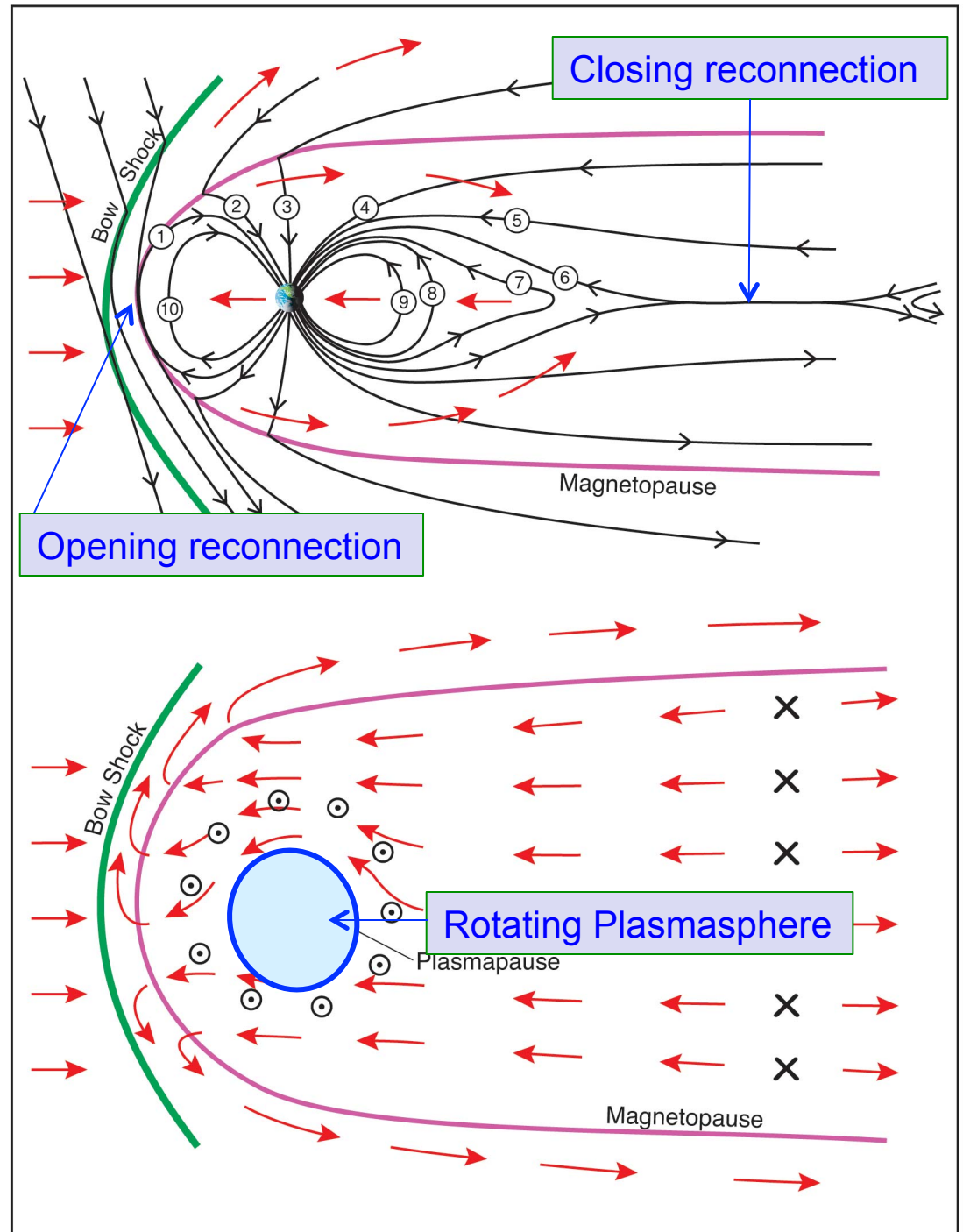


Vol. I Ch.10

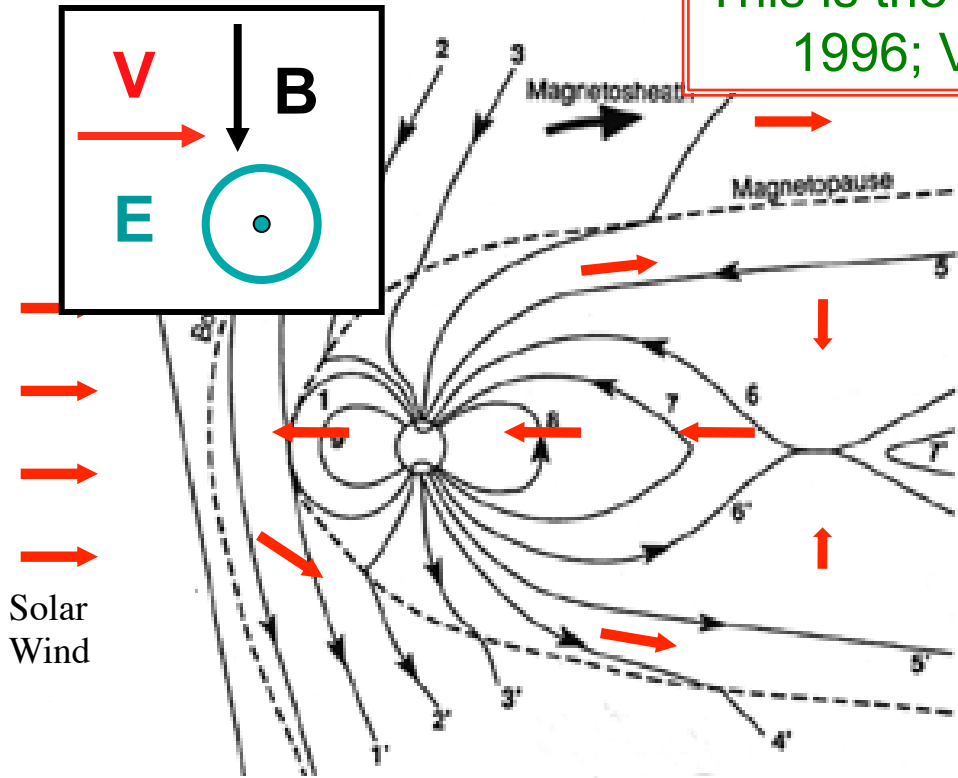
Dungey Cycle

Dynamics at Earth driven by the solar wind coupling the Sun's magnetic field to the Earth's field

- Variable opening & closing rates
- Must be equal over time to conserve magnetic flux



This is the conventional E-J approach. See Parker 1996; Vasyliunas 2005,11 for B-V approach



The Dungey Cycle
Solar wind driven
magnetospheric convection*

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{convection}} = -\zeta \mathbf{V}_{\text{SW}} \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{SW}}$$

$\zeta \sim$ efficiency of reconnection
 $\sim 10\text{-}20\%$

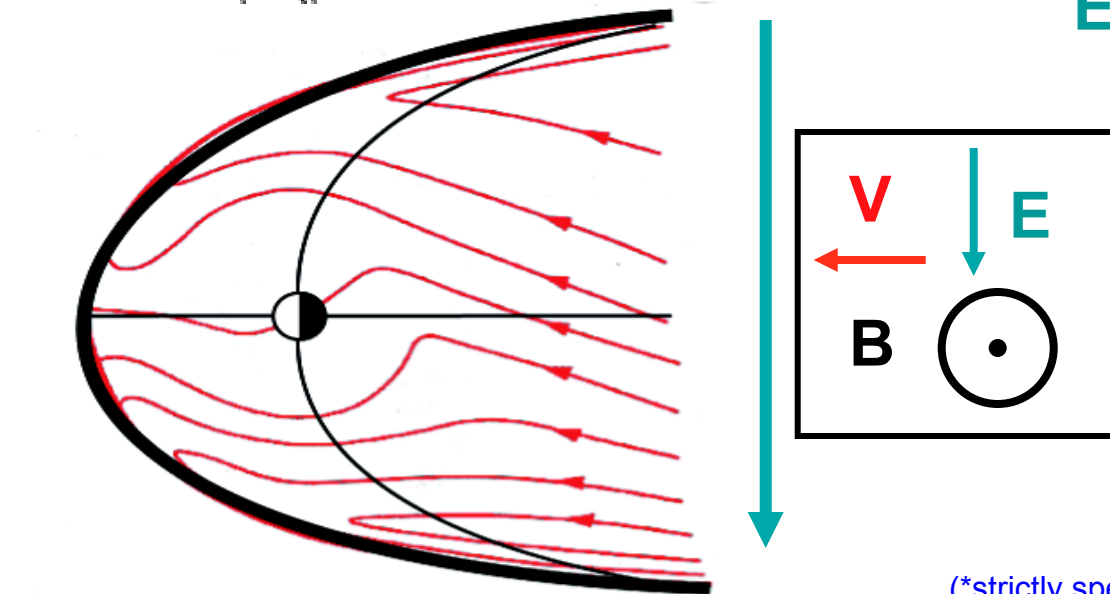
crude approximation!!

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{conv}} \sim \text{constant in m'sphere}$$

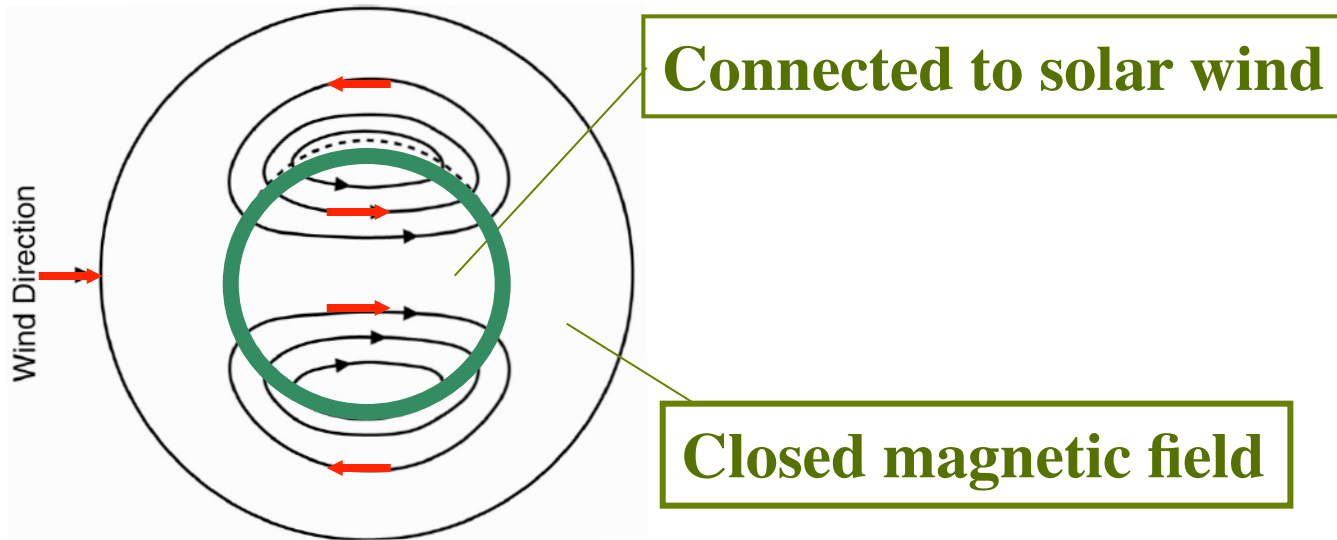
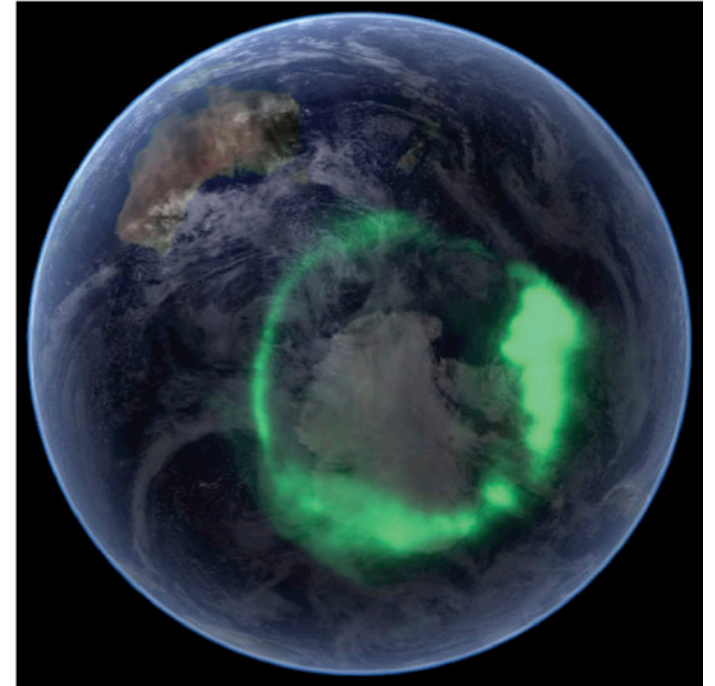
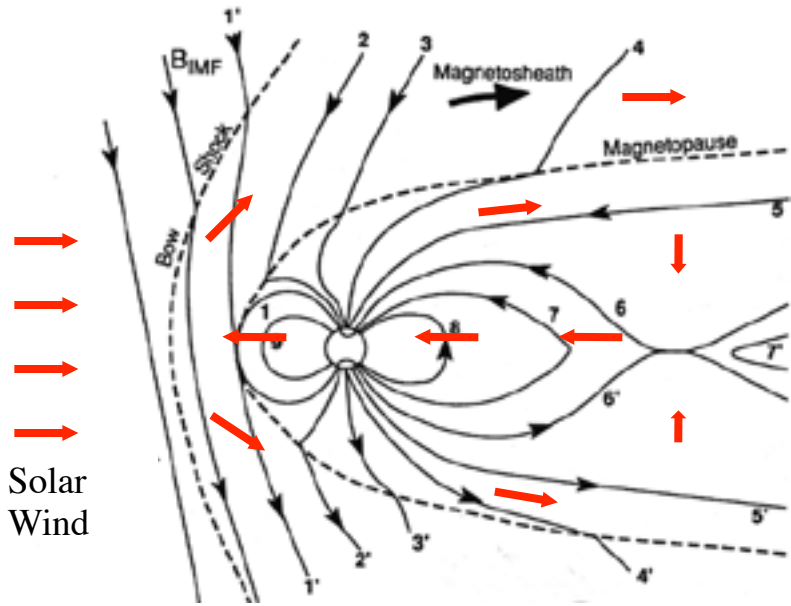
$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{convection}}$$

$$\sim \zeta V_{\text{SW}} (R/R_{\text{MP}})^3$$

(where 3 power assumes a dipole -
in reality, the flow is not uniform
and the power somewhat less)

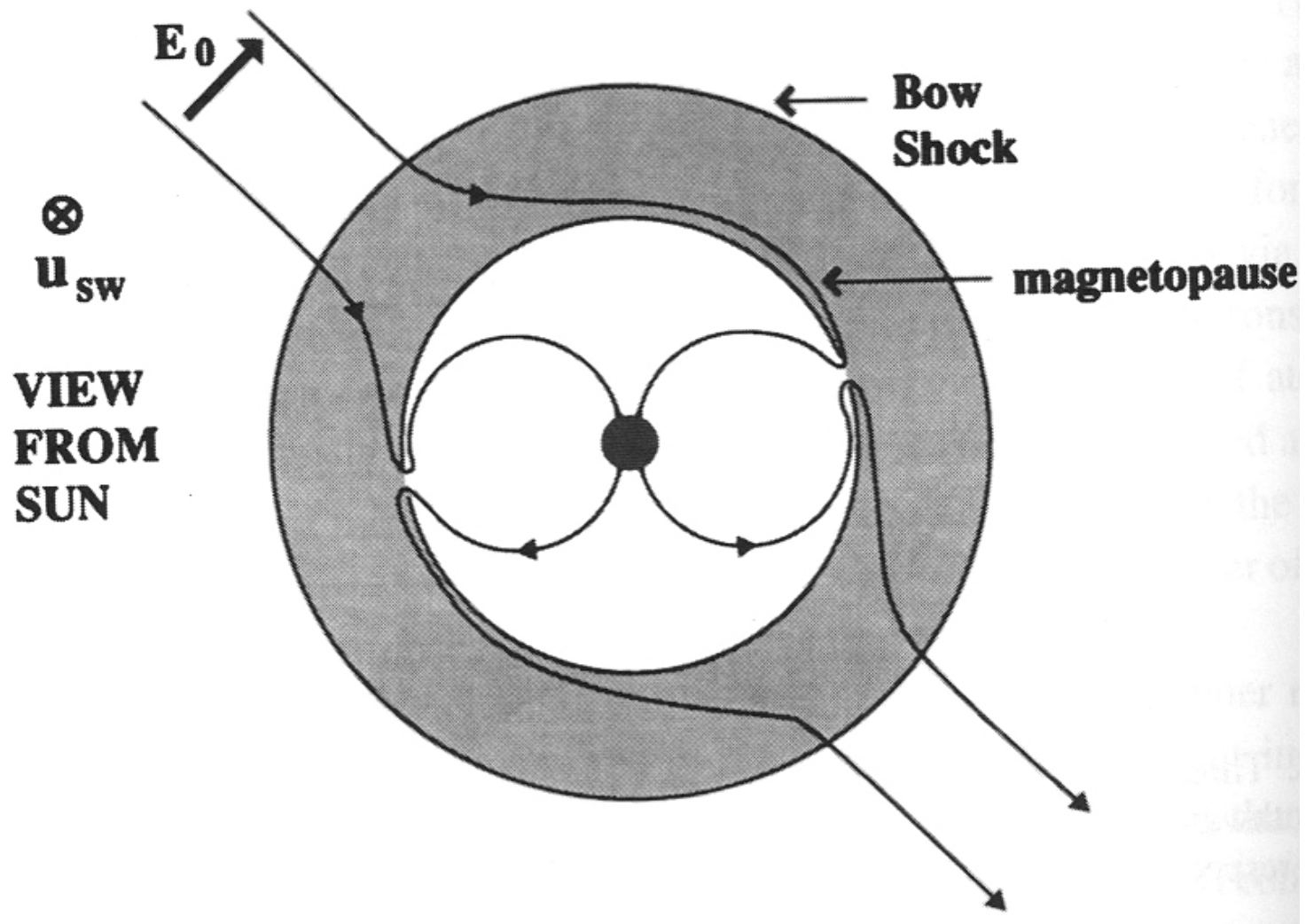


(*strictly speaking not convection but advection or circulation)



Polar view

Reality = Messy & 3D



Dynamics

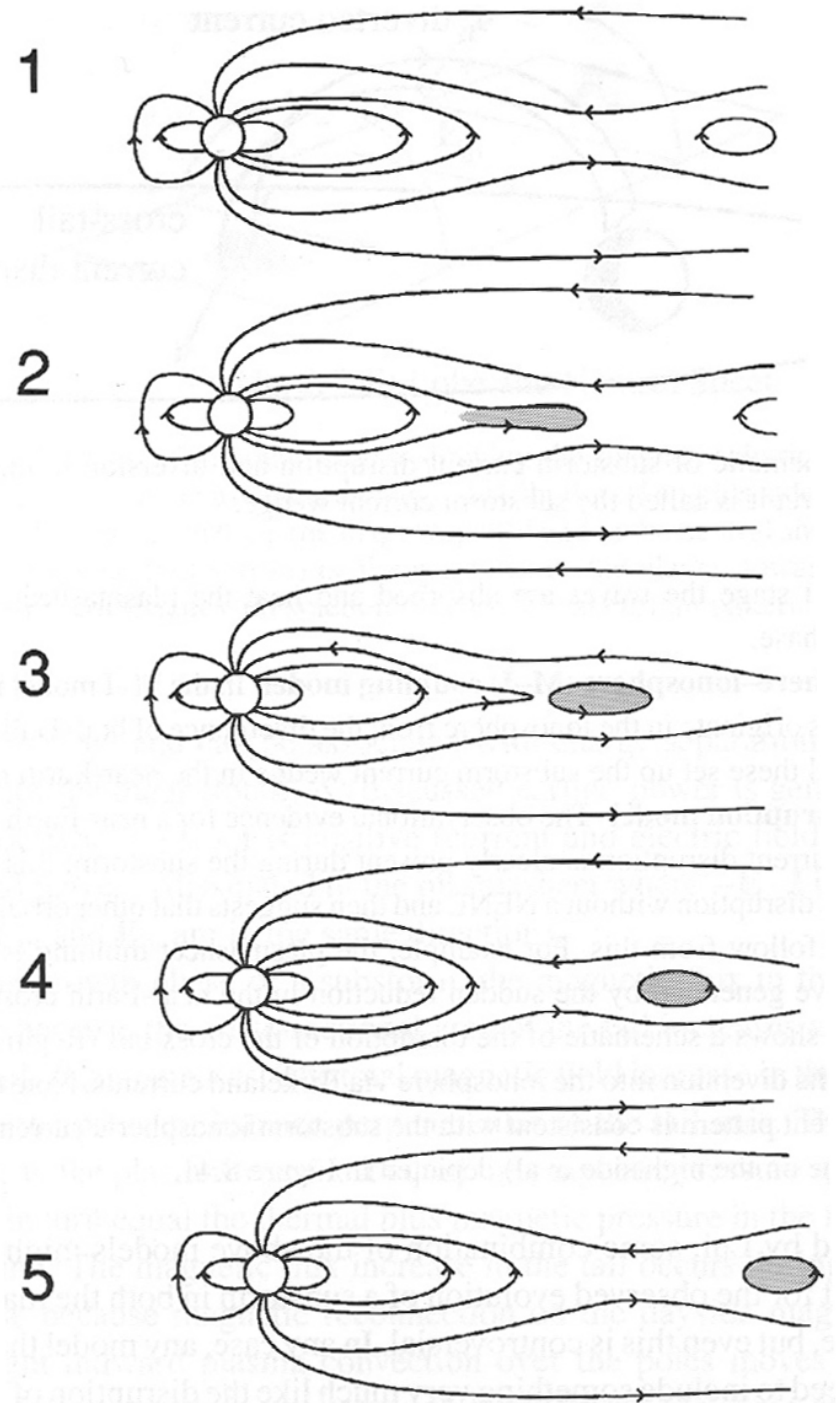
Dayside magnetopause

- Response to B_{SW} direction
- Solar wind ram pressure

Tail Reconnection

- Depends on recent history of dayside reconnection and state of plasmashet

Space Weather!



$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{co}} \sim \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{convection}}$$

$$\sim \zeta V_{\text{SW}} (R/R_{\text{MP}})^3$$

Fraction of planetary magnetosphere that is rotation dominated is...

$$R_{\text{pp}}/R_{\text{MP}}$$

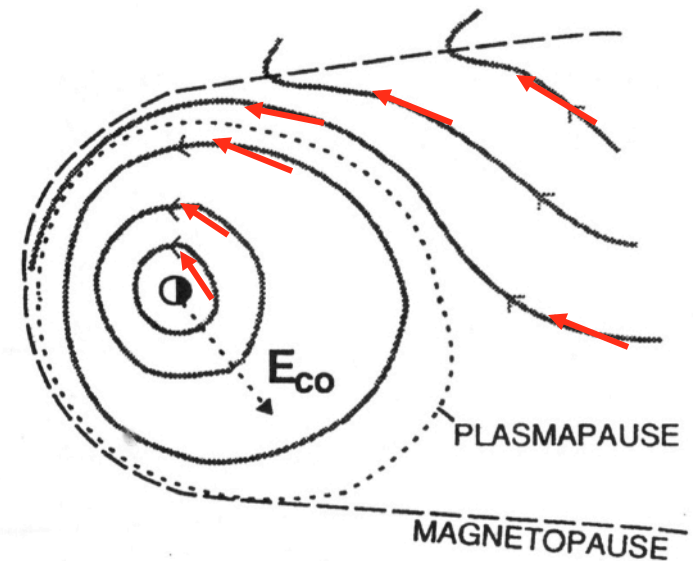
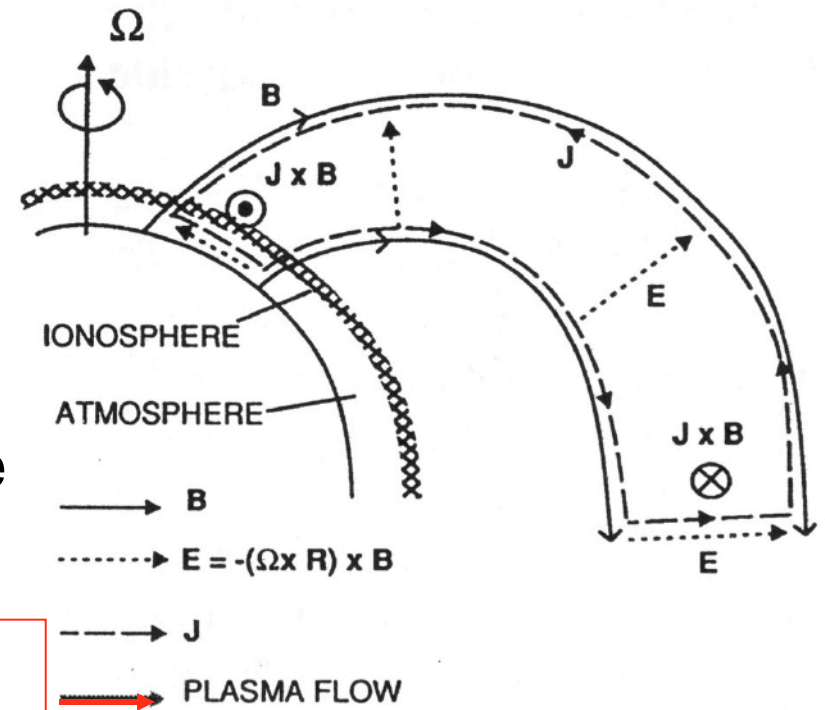
$$\sim \left[r_p R_{\text{MP}} \Omega / \zeta V_{\text{SW}} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\propto \Omega^{1/2} \mu^{1/6} (\rho_{\text{SW}})^{1/12} V_{\text{SW}}^{2/3}$$

Where r_p = planetary radius

μ = magnetic moment of planet $B_0 R_p^3$

(a) COROTATION



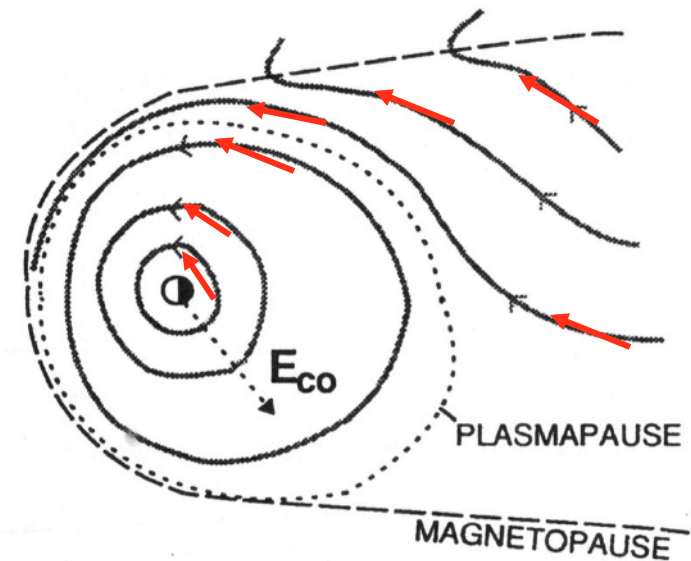
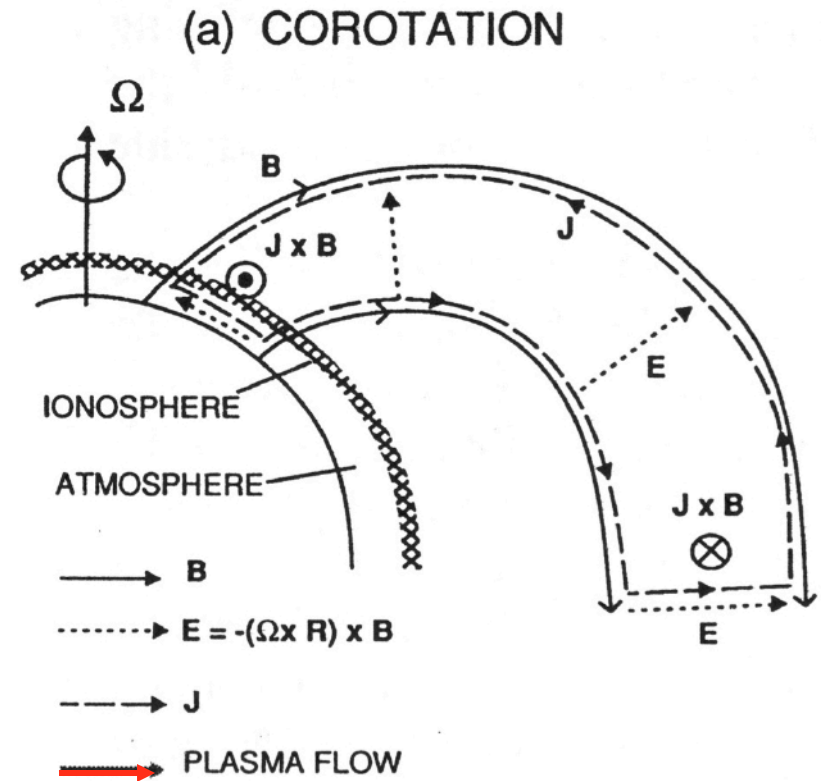
$$\mathbf{V}_{co} \sim \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{convection}$$

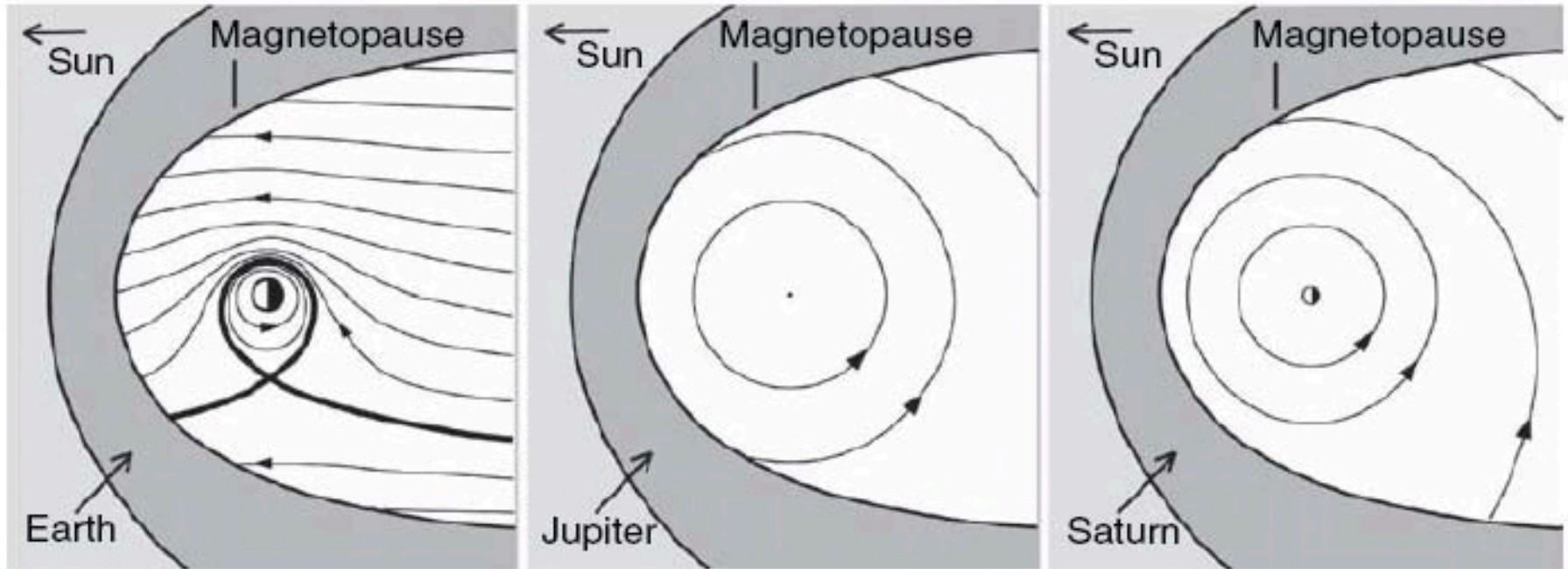
$$\sim \zeta V_{SW} (R/R_{MP})^3$$

What if... How would location of plasmopause change?

1. Reconnection more/less efficient at harnessing the solar wind momentum
2. Planet's spin slows down



Solar-wind vs. Rotation-dominated magnetospheres



$$R_{\text{plasmopause}} / R_{\text{Planet}} =$$

6.7

350

95

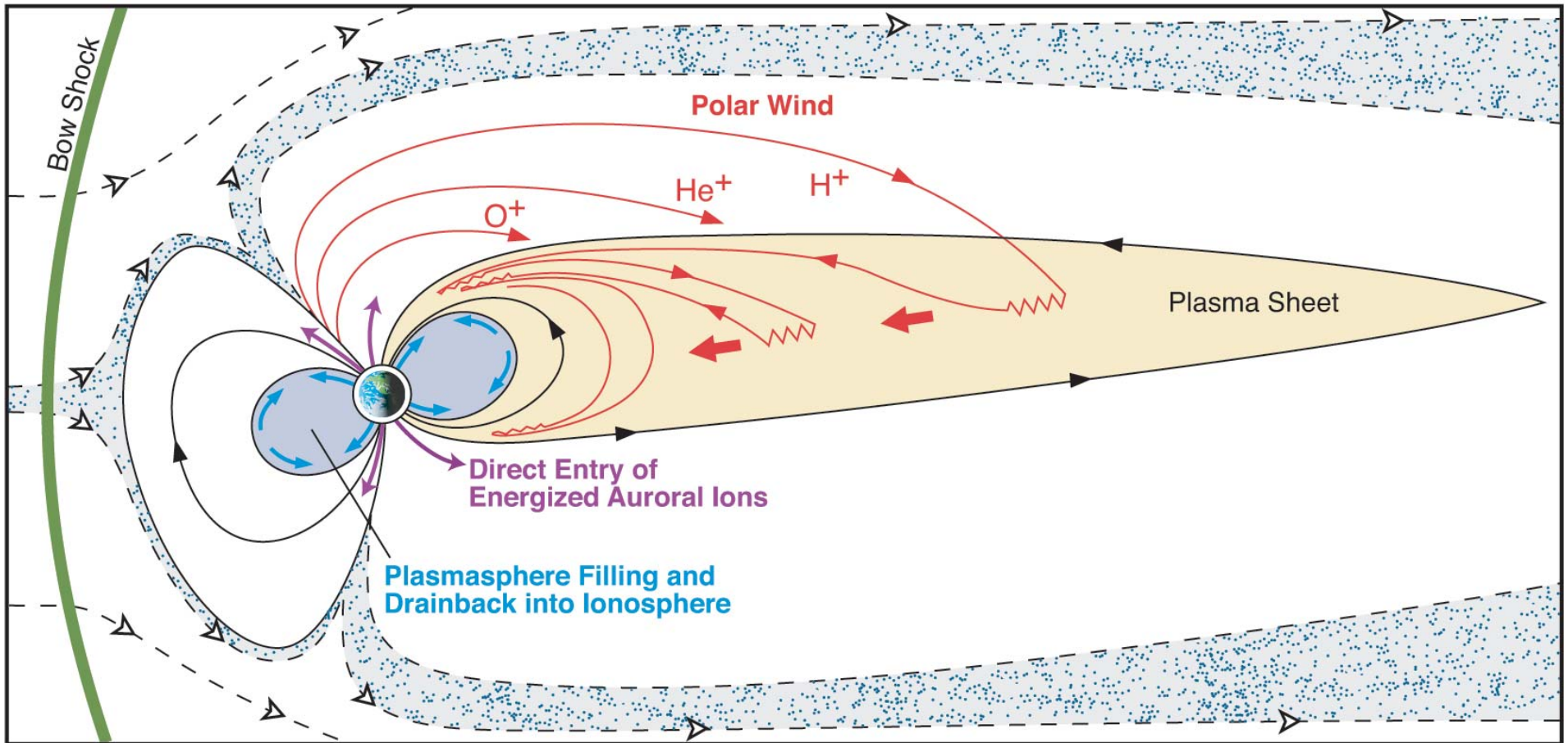
Assumptions:

1. Planet's rotation coupled to magnetosphere
2. Reconnection drives solar wind interaction

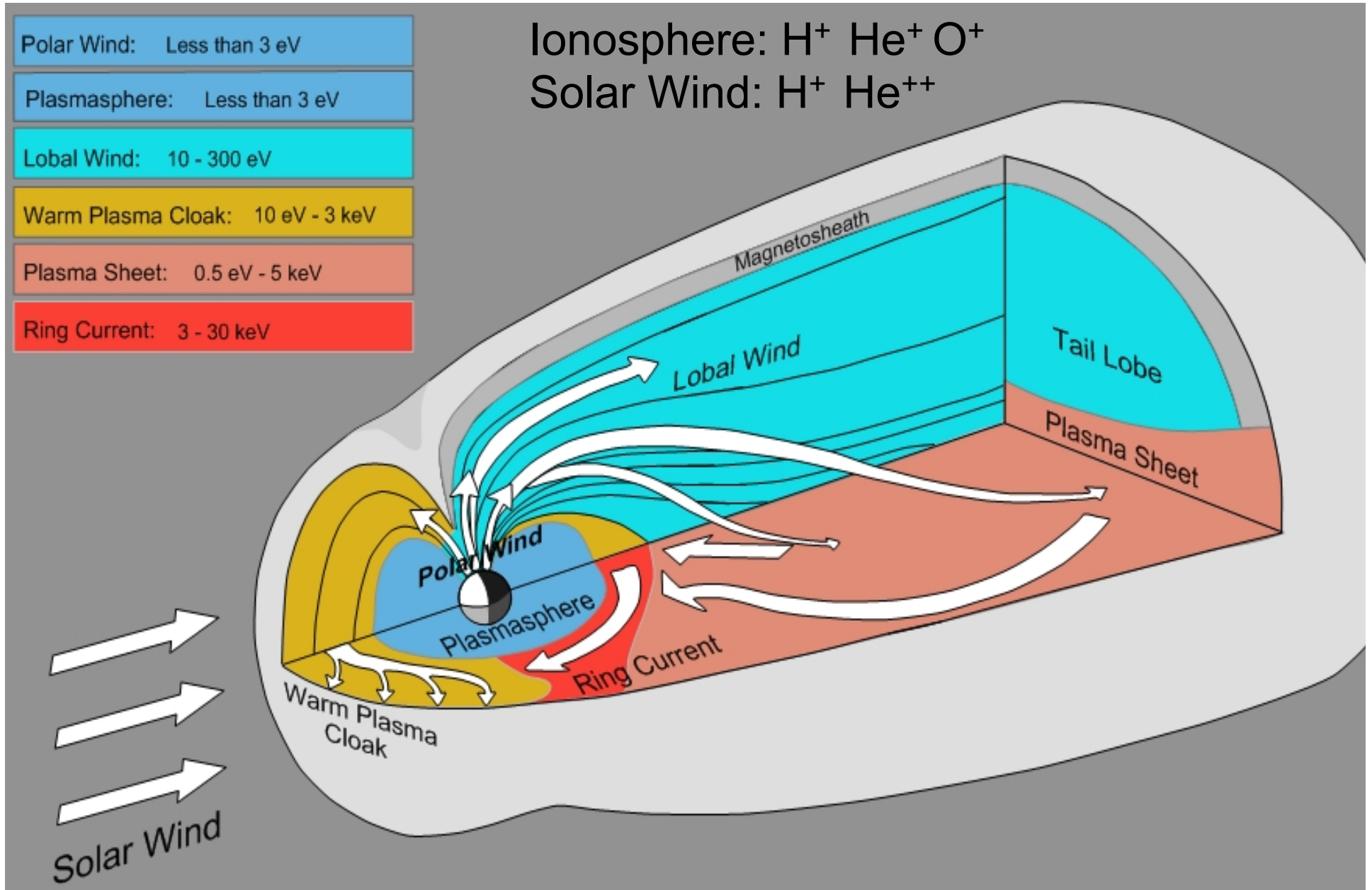
Plasma Sources

	Mercury	Earth	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
N_{\max} cm^{-3}	~1	1- 4000	>3000	~100	~3	~2
Comp- osition	H^+ Solar Wind	O^+ H^+ Iono- sphere	O^{n+} S^n Io	O^+ H_2O^+ H^+ Enceladus	H^+ Iono- sphere	H^+ N^+ Triton Iono- sphere
Source kg / s	?	5	700- 1200	70- 700	~0.02	~0.2

Earth Sources of Plasma (5 kg/s):
Solar Wind + ionosphere mixed (over the poles) into
magnetotail and convected sunward



Earth Plasma Flux 5 kg/s



Substorm Energy Storage

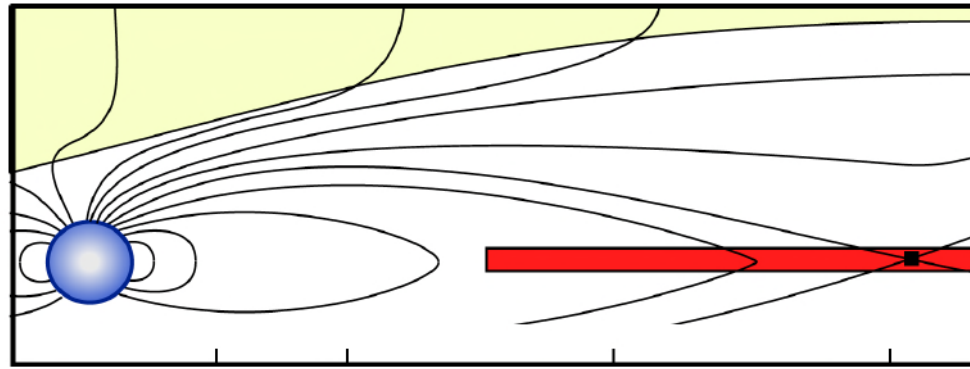
solar wind kinetic energy converted to magnetic energy

SW kinetic energy



magnetic energy

growth phase



magnetic energy

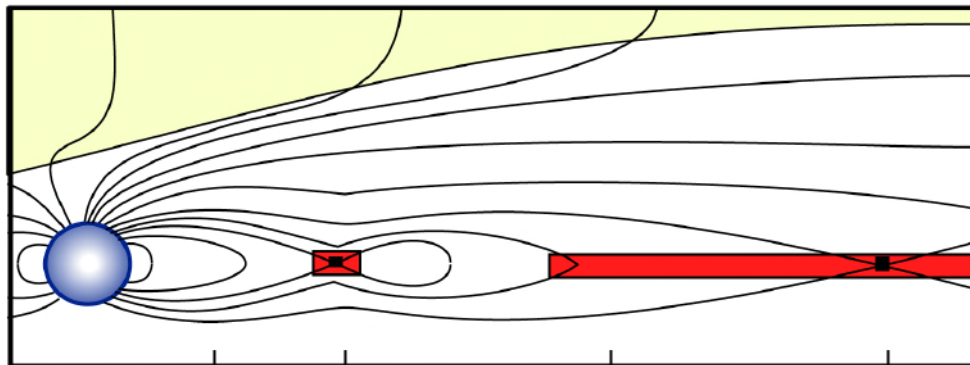


heat



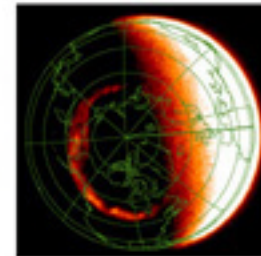
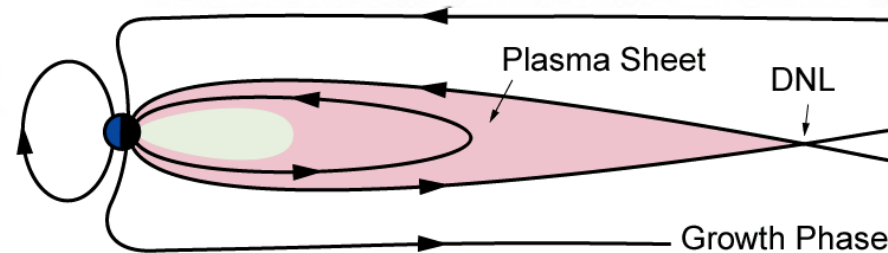
kinetic

substorm onset

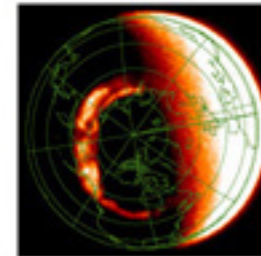
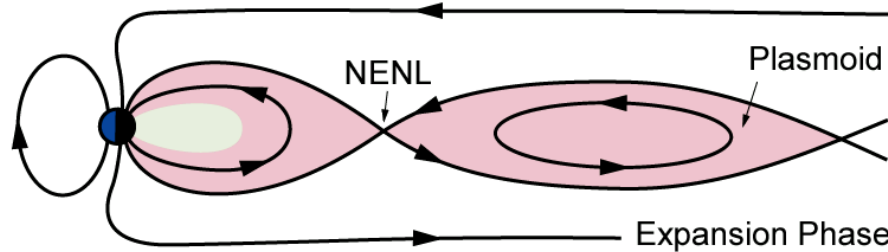


Evolutionary Phases for Substorm Plasmod

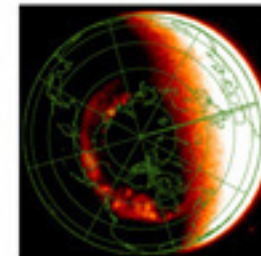
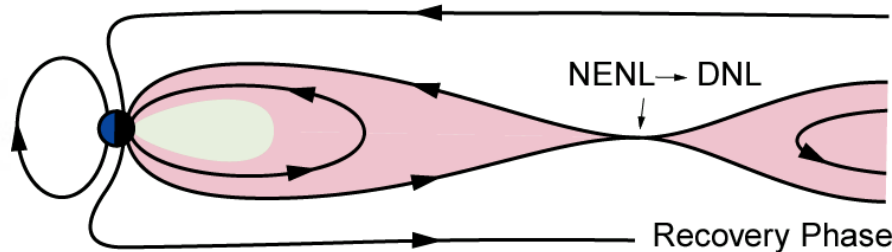
1. Energy storage:



2. Onset:



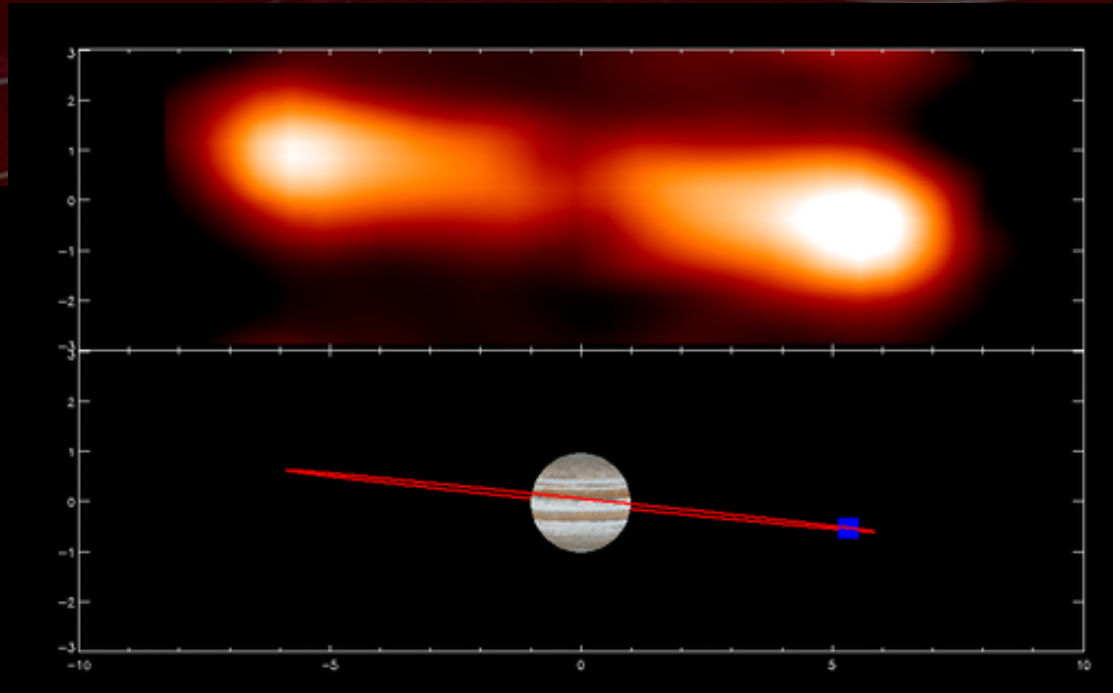
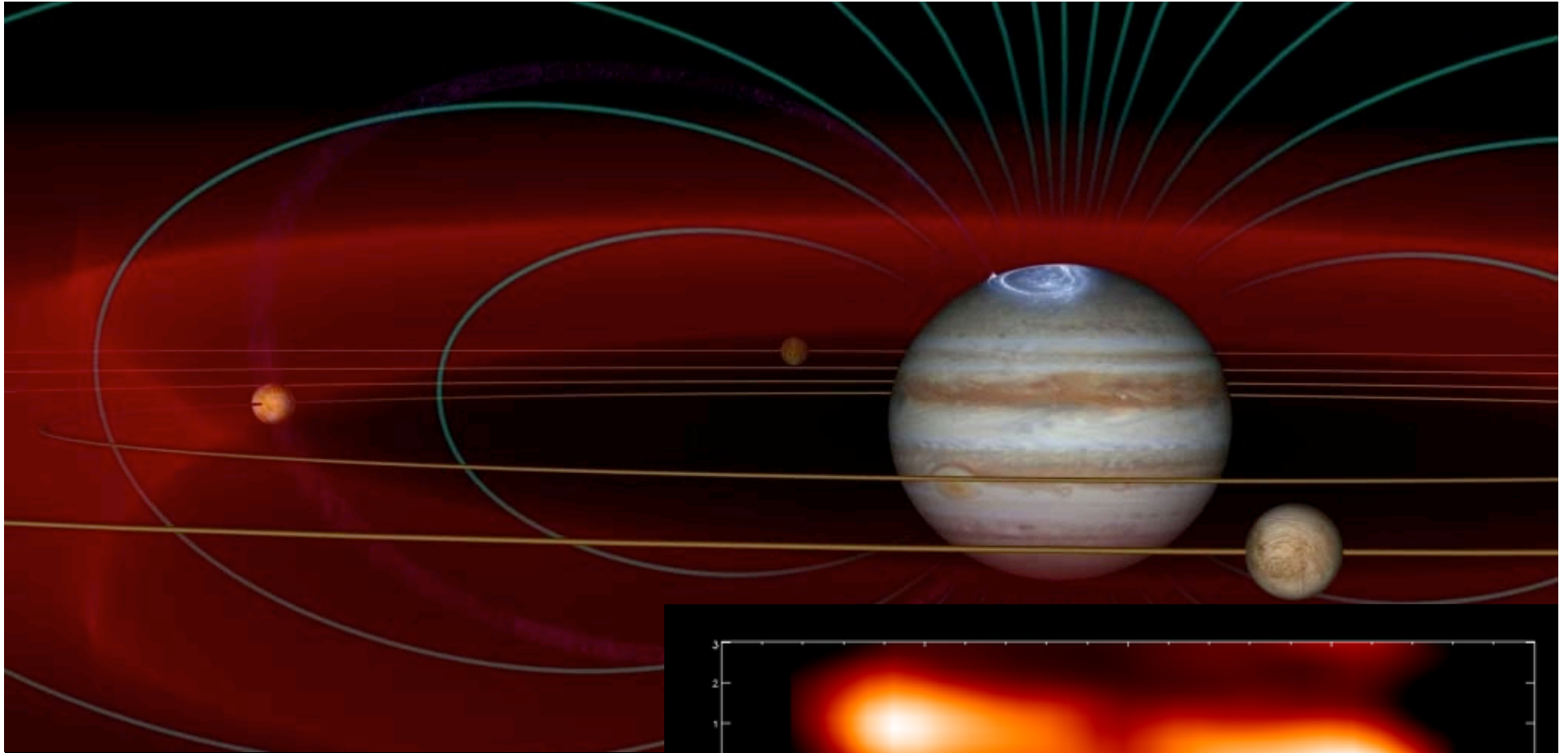
3. Recovery:



Aurora:

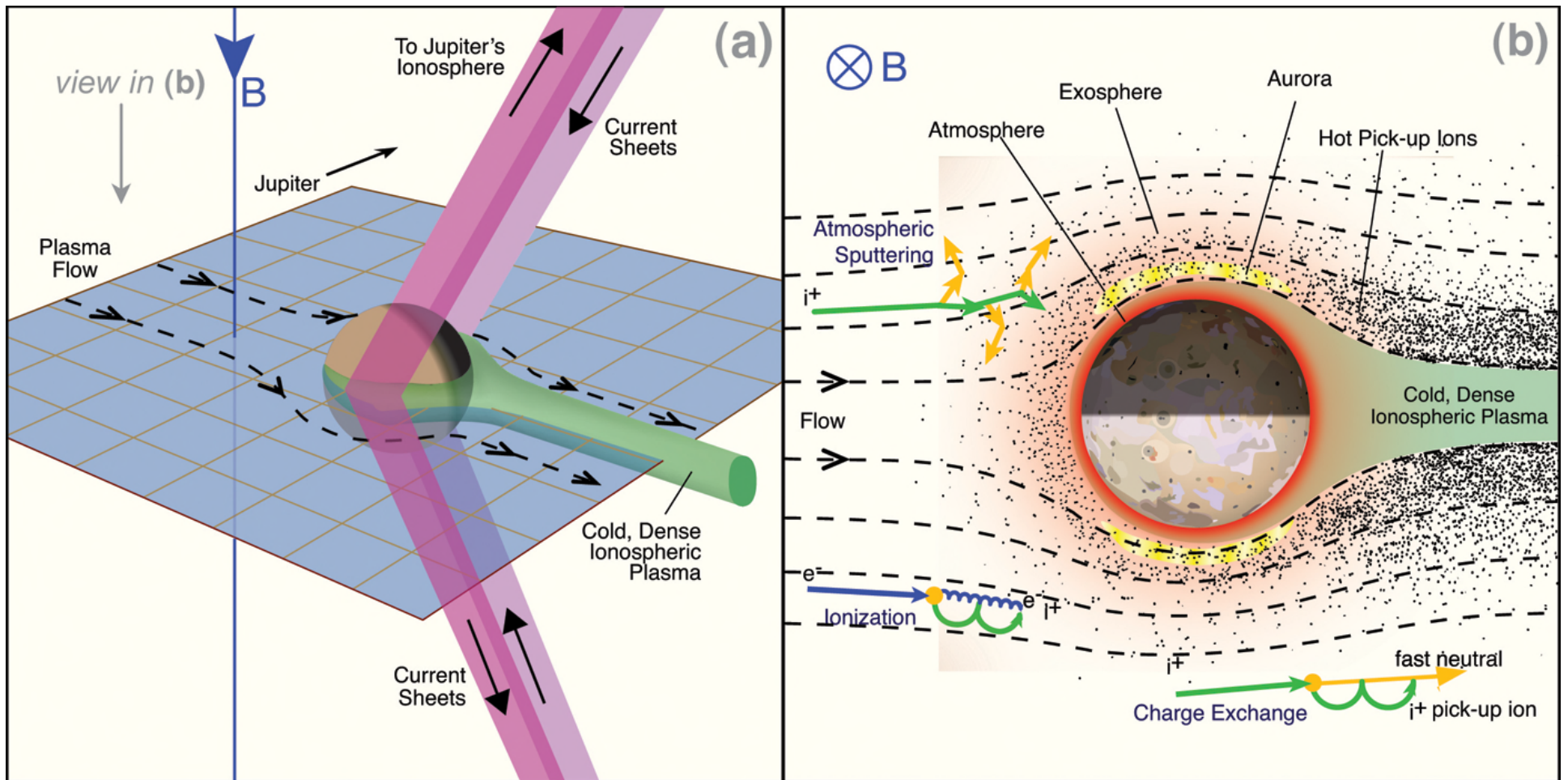
- Open-closed boundary
- Stronger on nightside
- Highly variable

Terry Forbes Friday Lecture



Io Plasma torus

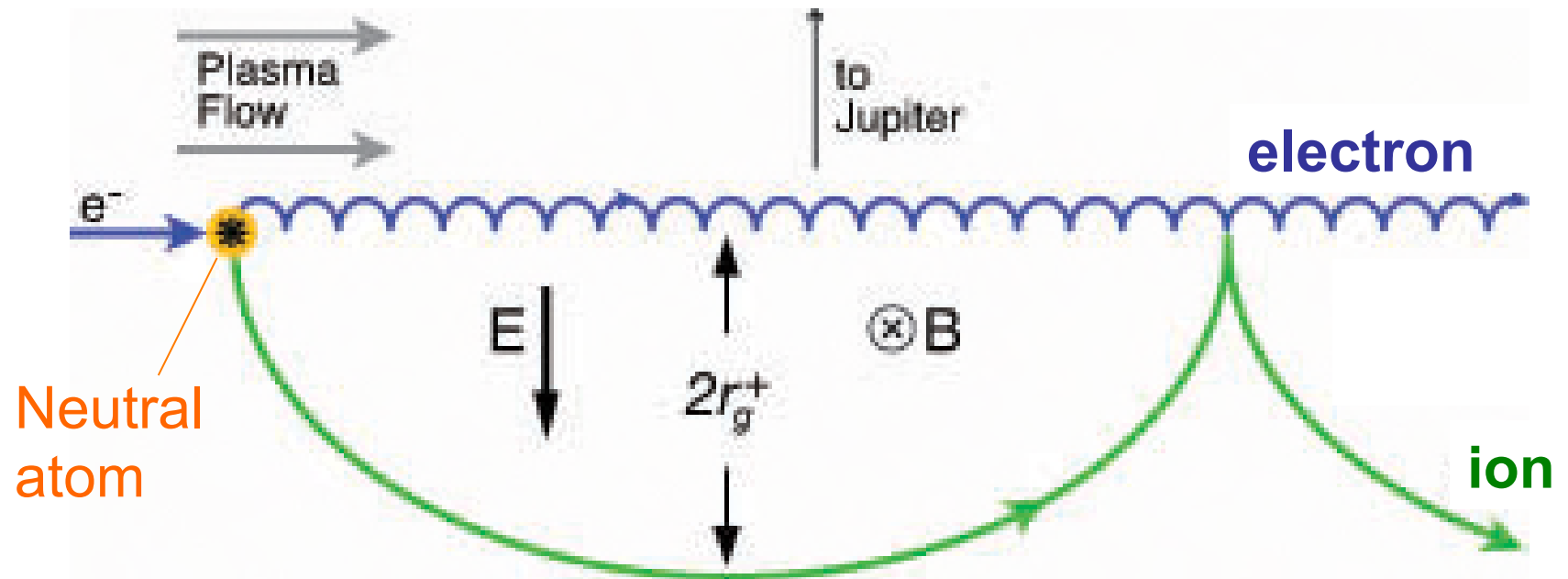
- Total mass 2 Mton
 - Source 1 ton/s
 - Replaced in 20-50 days
- days



- Strong electrodynamic interaction
- Mega-amp currents between Io and Jupiter

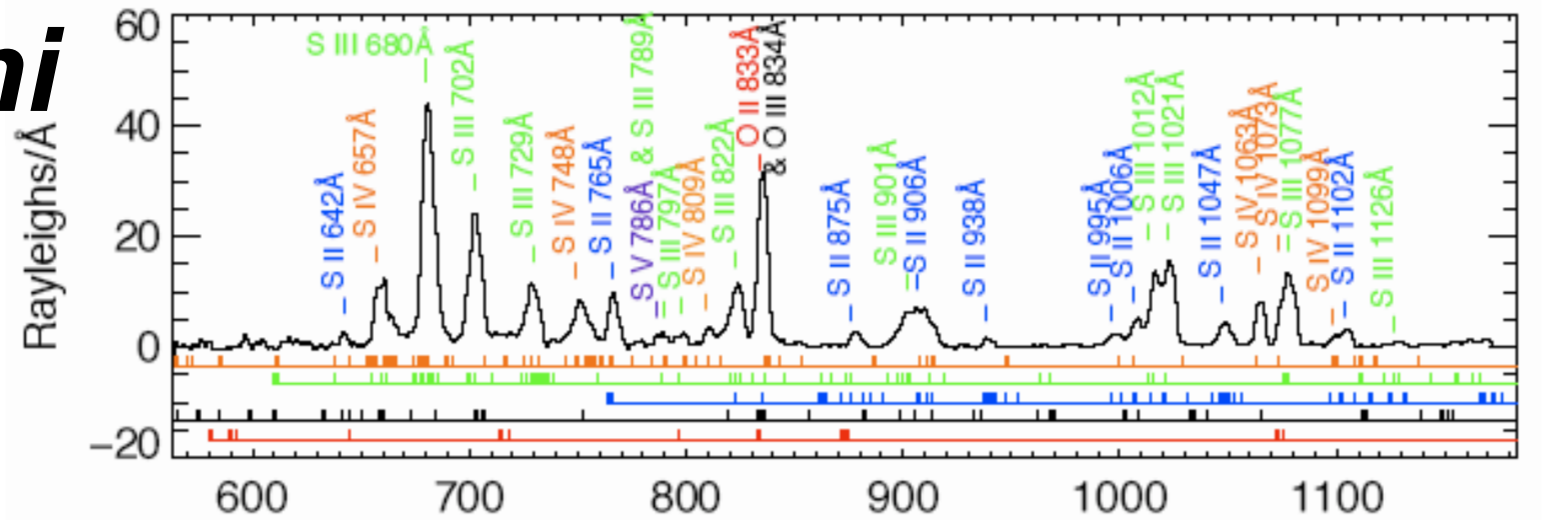
- Plasma interaction with Io's atmosphere
- Heated atmosphere escapes
- ~20% plasma source local

Ion Pick Up

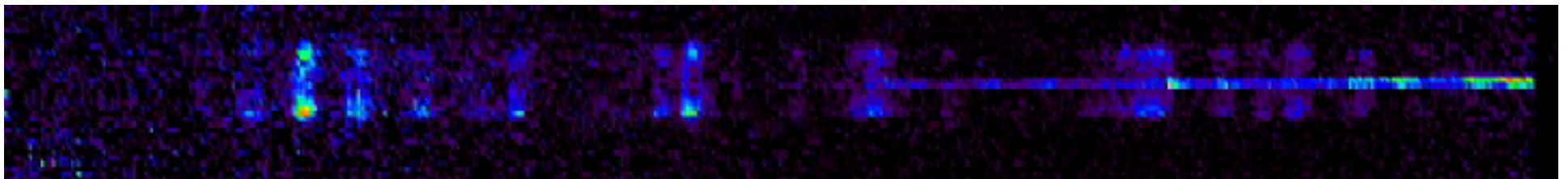
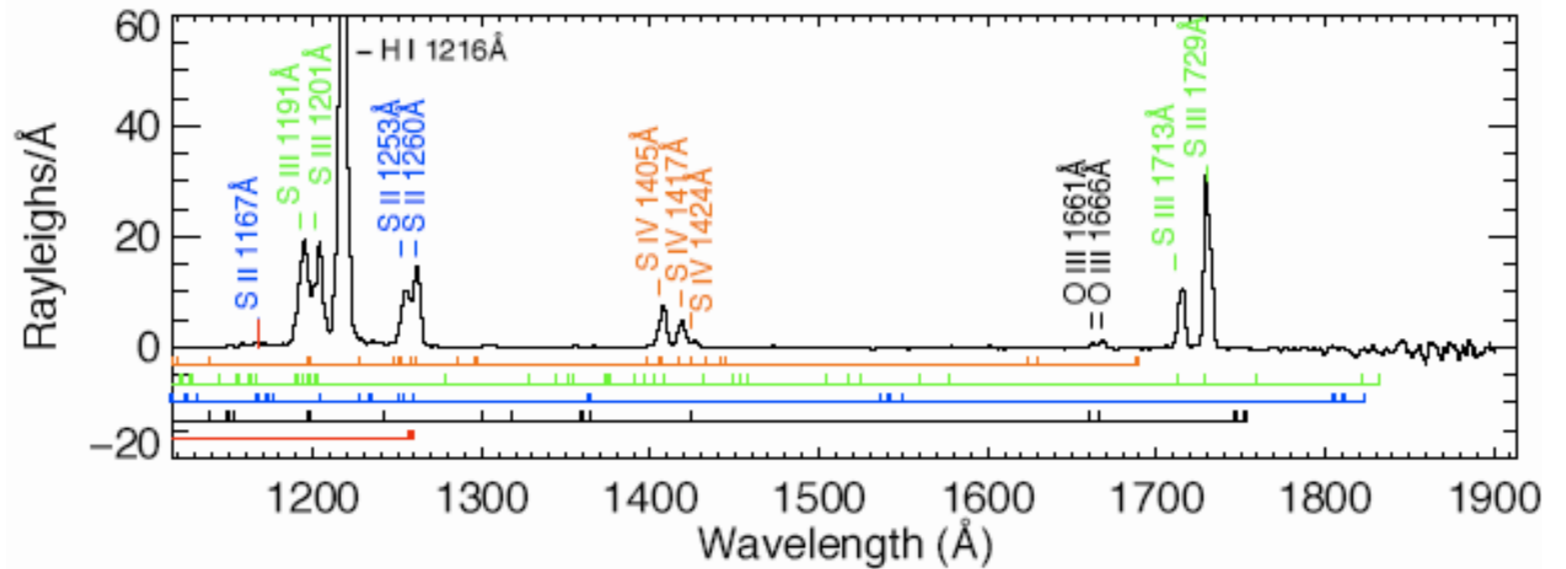


The magnetic field couples the plasma to the spinning planet
Ion gains large gyromotion -> heat

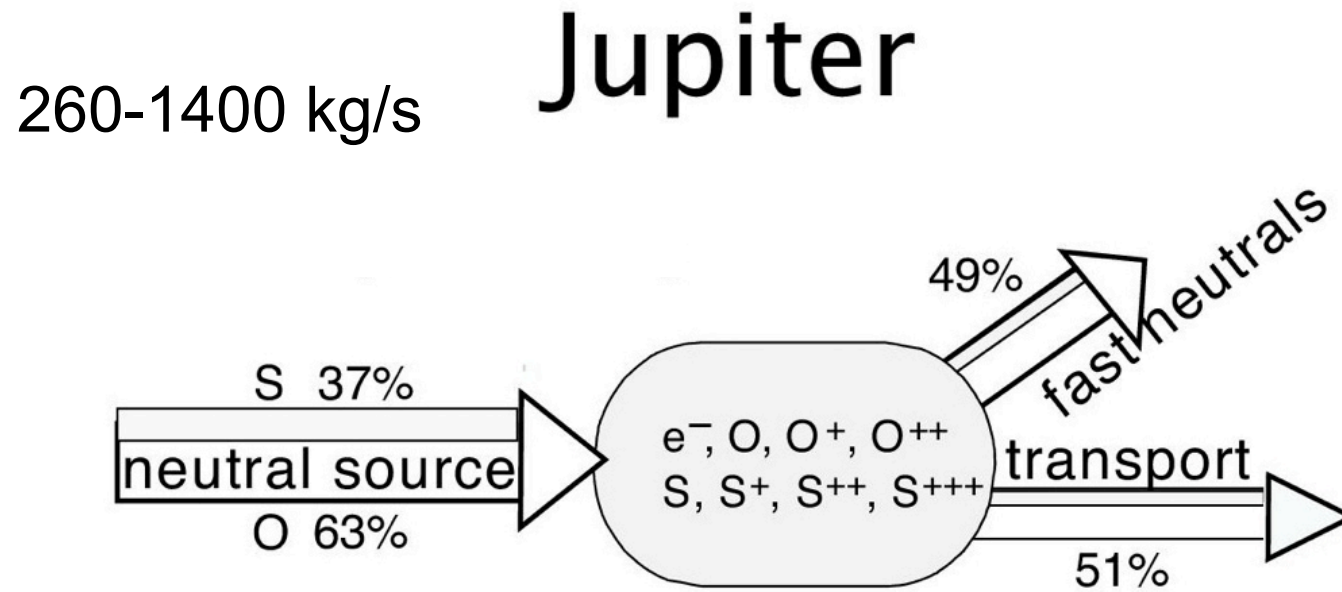
Cassini UVIS



Andrew
Steffl



Plasma Torus Mass Flux

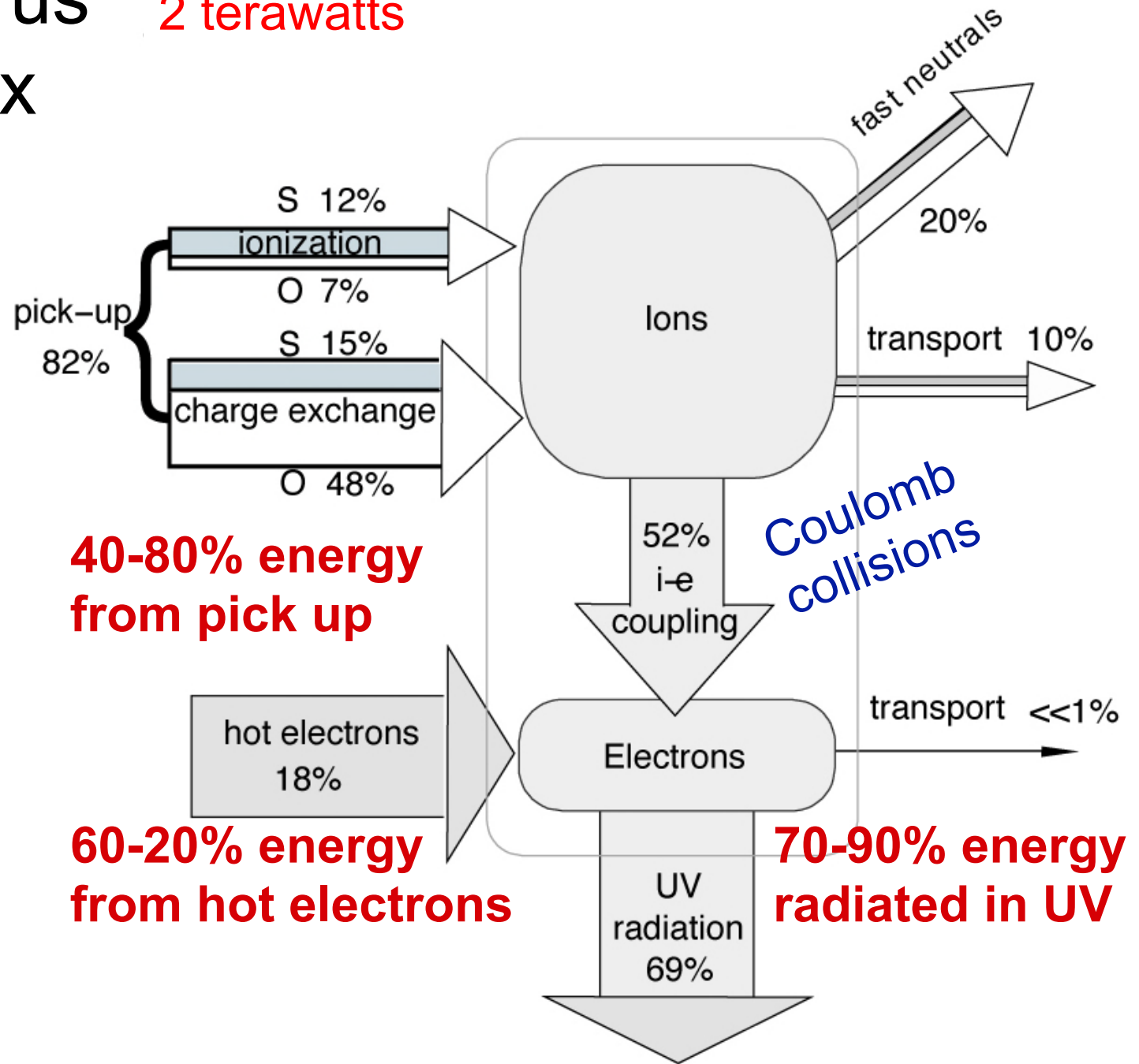


Half lost as fast neutrals
-> extended neutral cloud

Half transported out to plasma disk

Plasma Torus Energy Flux

2 terawatts



40-80% energy from pick up

60-20% energy from hot electrons

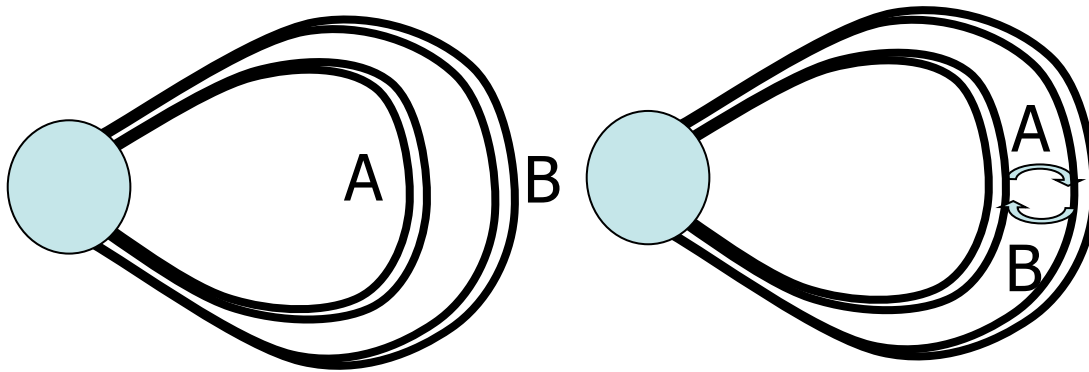
Coulomb collisions

70-90% energy radiated in UV

Radial Transport

In rotating magnetosphere

If fluxtube A contains more mass than B – they interchange



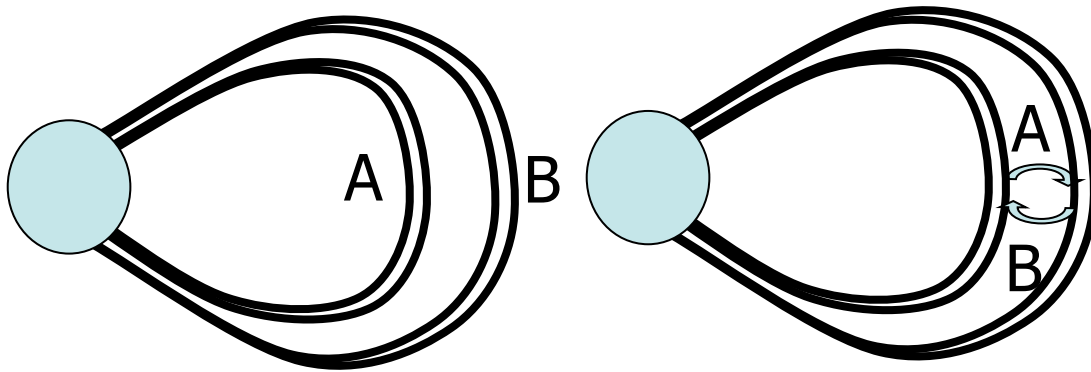
*Rayleigh-Taylor instability
where centrifugal potential
replaces gravity*

If $\beta \ll 1$,
interchange of A and B
does not change field
strength.

Radial Transport

In rotating magnetosphere

If fluxtube A contains more mass than B – they interchange



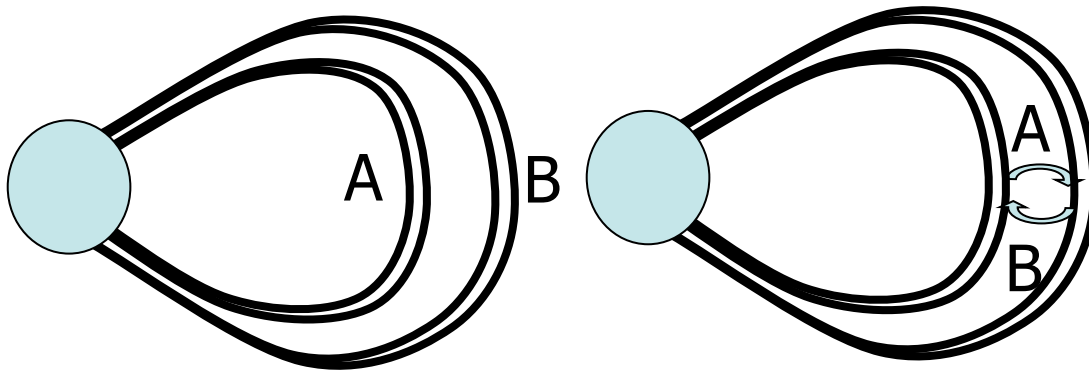
You can think of centrifugally-driven fluxtube interchange as a kind of diffusion.

- How will density vary with distance from the source?
- How will diffusion rate depend on ***gradient*** of density?

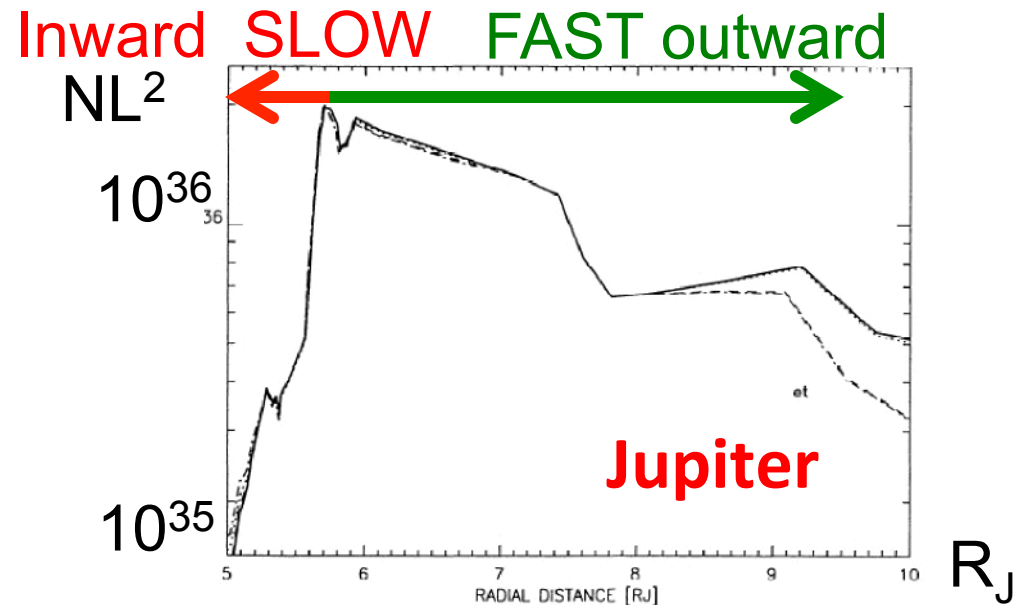
Radial Transport

In rotating magnetosphere

If fluxtube A contains more mass than B – they interchange



If $\beta \ll 1$,
interchange of A and B
does not change field
strength.

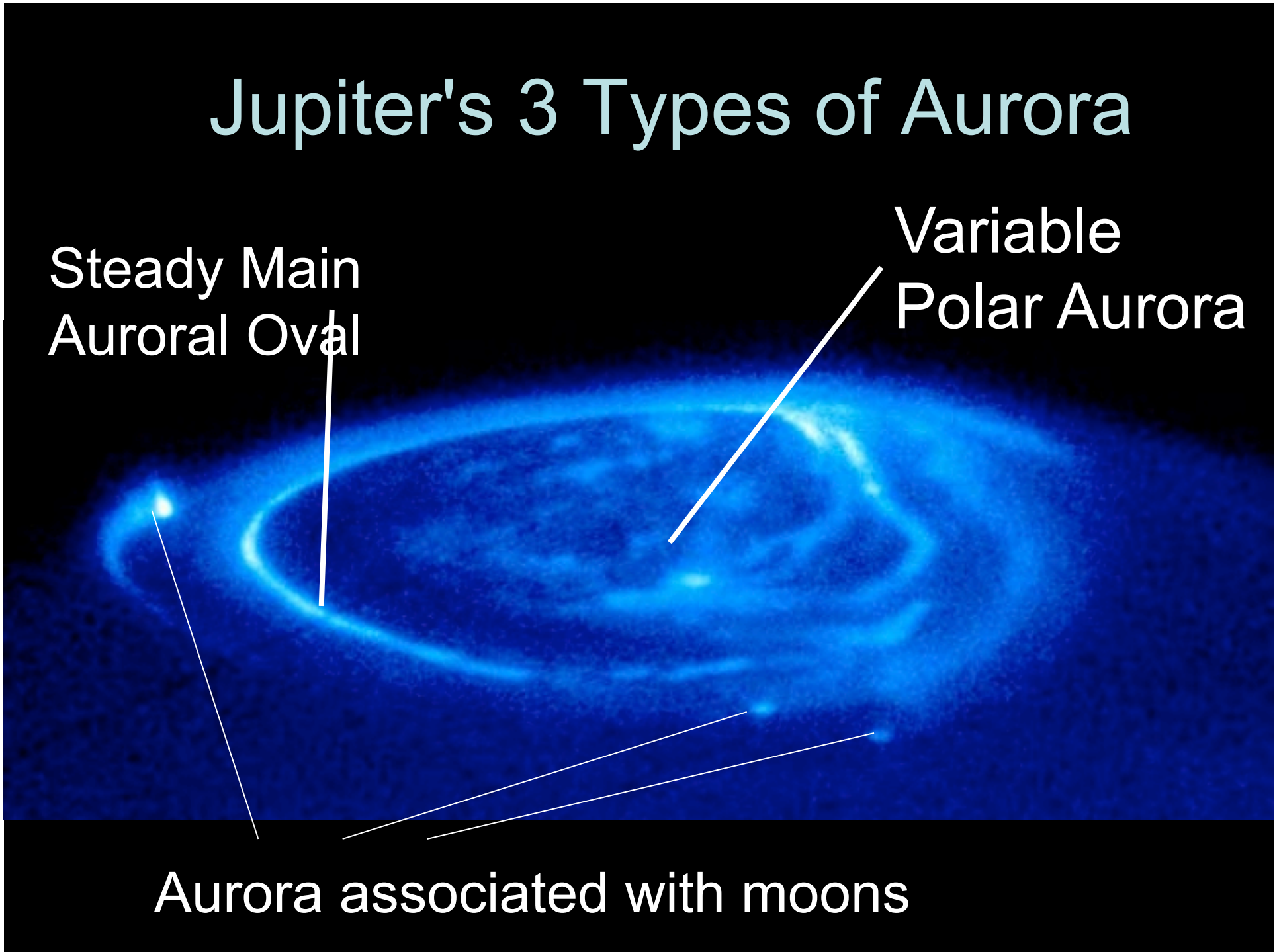


Jupiter's 3 Types of Aurora

Steady Main
Auroral Oval

Variable
Polar Aurora

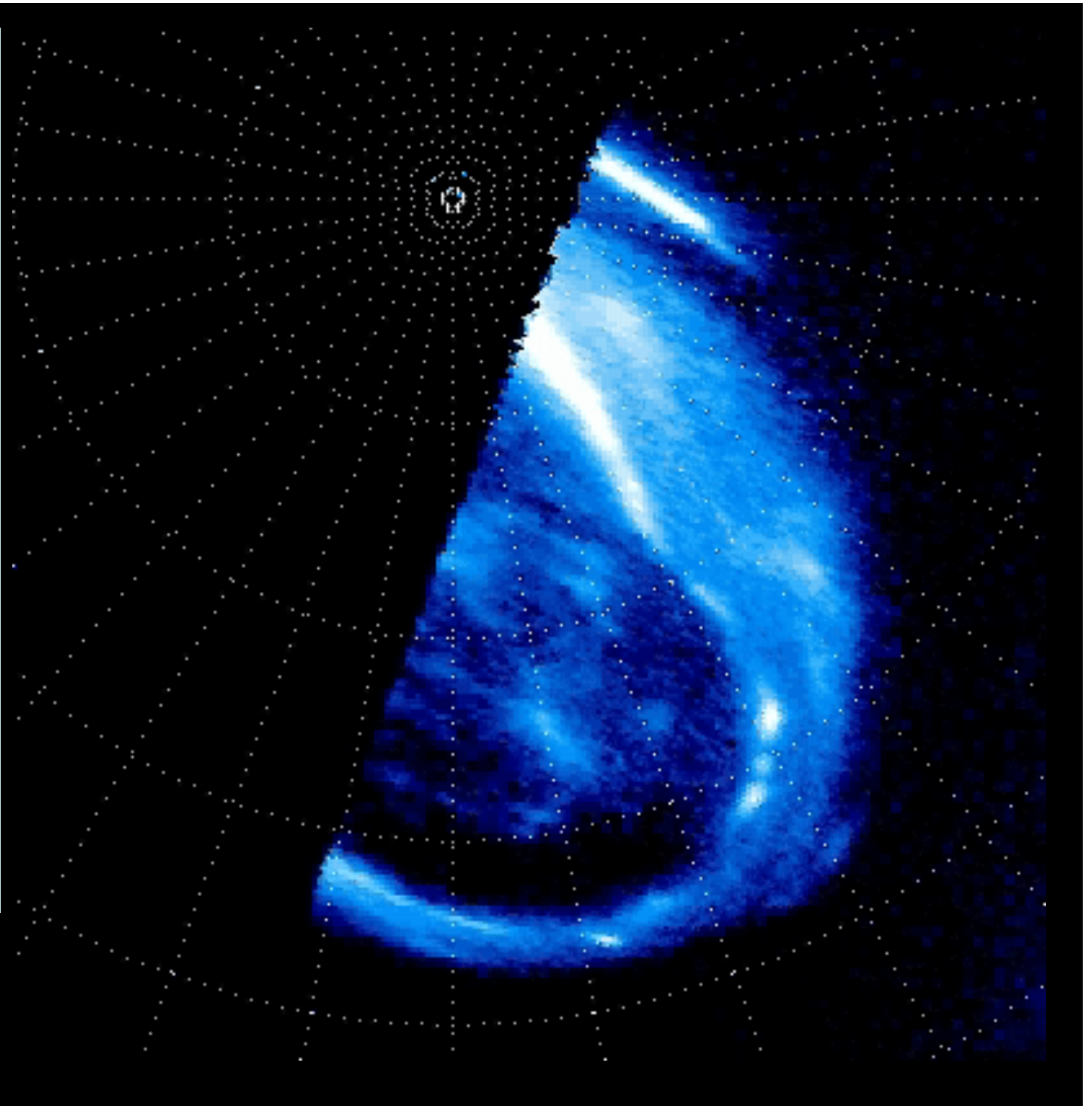
Aurora associated with moons



***Jupiter's
Aurora -
The Movie***

***Fixed
magnetic
co-
ordinates
rotating
with Jupiter***

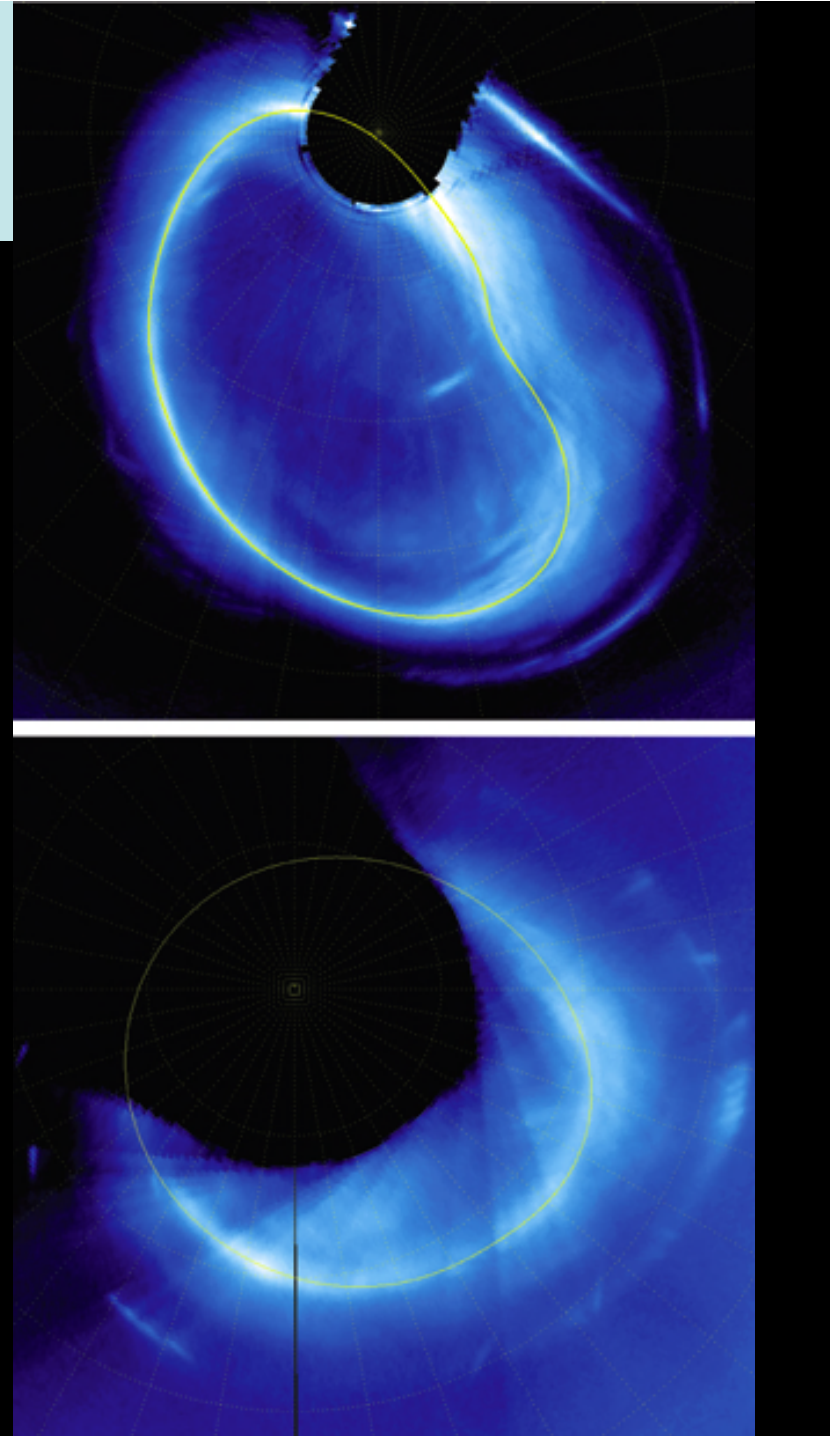
***Clarke et al.
Grodent et al.
HST***



Main Aurora

- Shape constant, fixed in magnetic co-ordinates
- Magnetic anomaly in north
- Steady intensity
- $\sim 1^\circ$ Narrow

Clarke et al., Grodent et al. HST

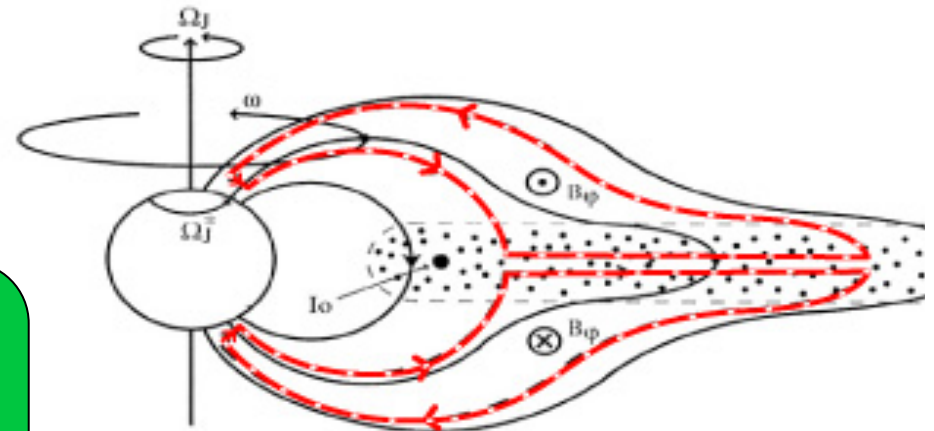
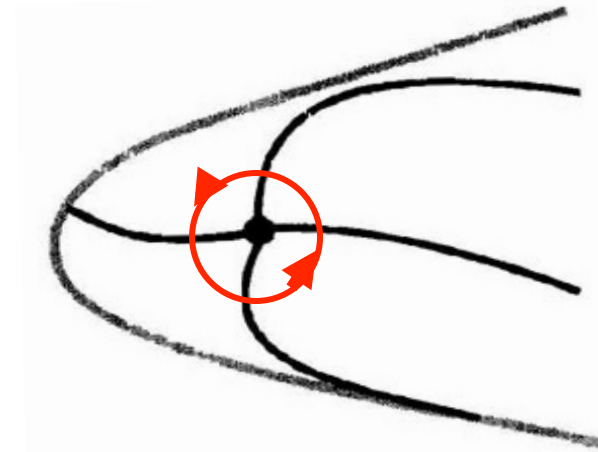


Coupling the Plasma to the Flywheel

- As plasma from Io moves outwards its rotation decreases (conservation of angular momentum)
- Sub-corotating plasma pulls back the magnetic field
- $\text{Curl } \mathbf{B} \rightarrow$ radial current J_r
- $J_r \times \mathbf{B}$ force enforces rotation

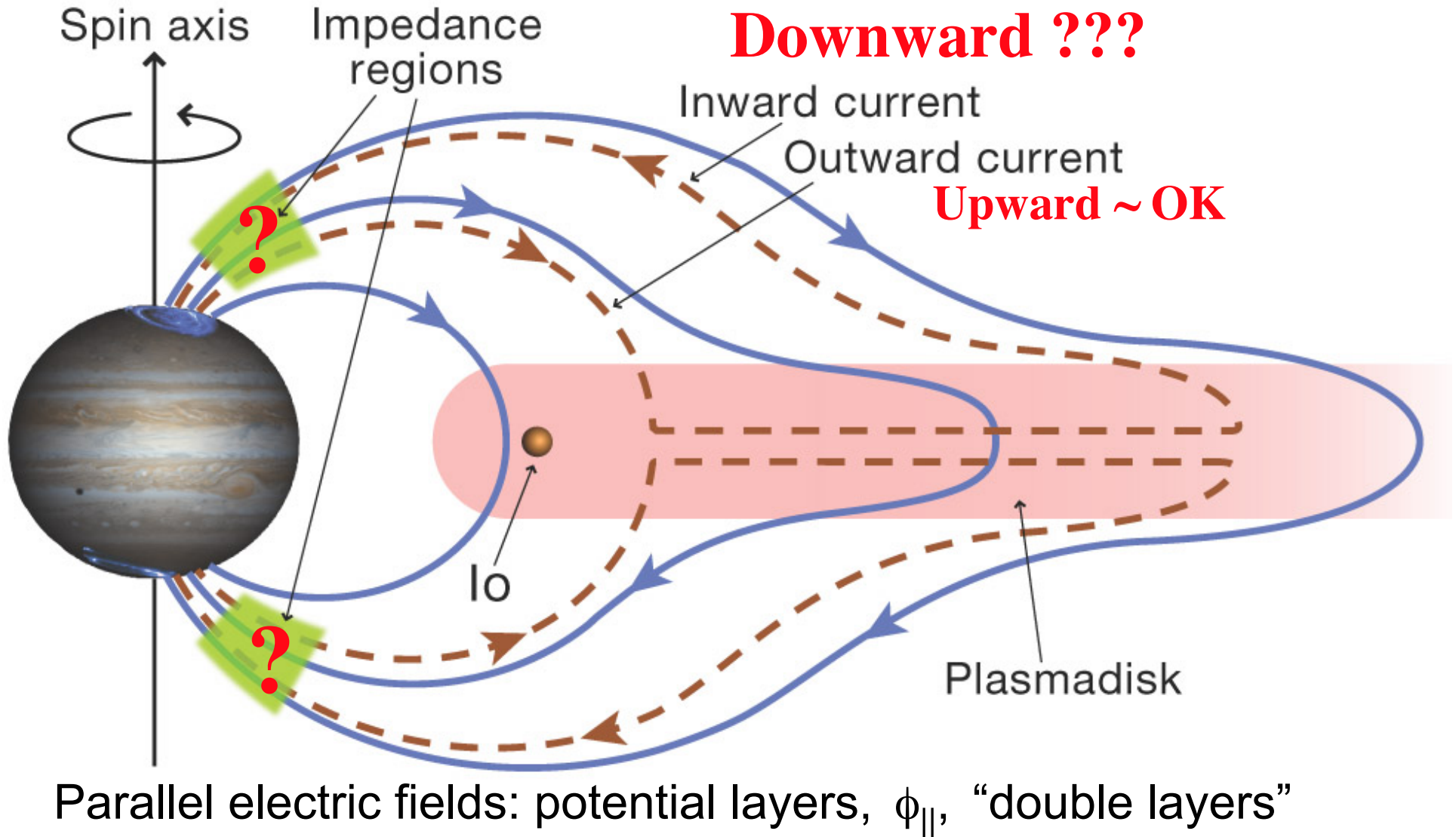
Field-aligned currents couple magnetosphere to Jupiter's rotation

Khurana 2001



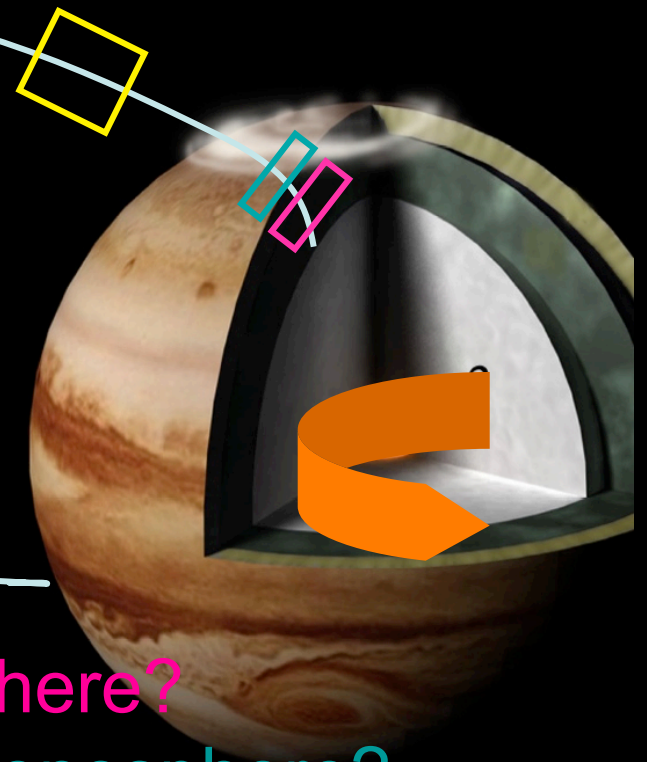
Cowley & Bunce 2001

The aurora is the signature of Jupiter's attempt to spin up its magnetosphere



Where is the clutch slipping?

Mass loading



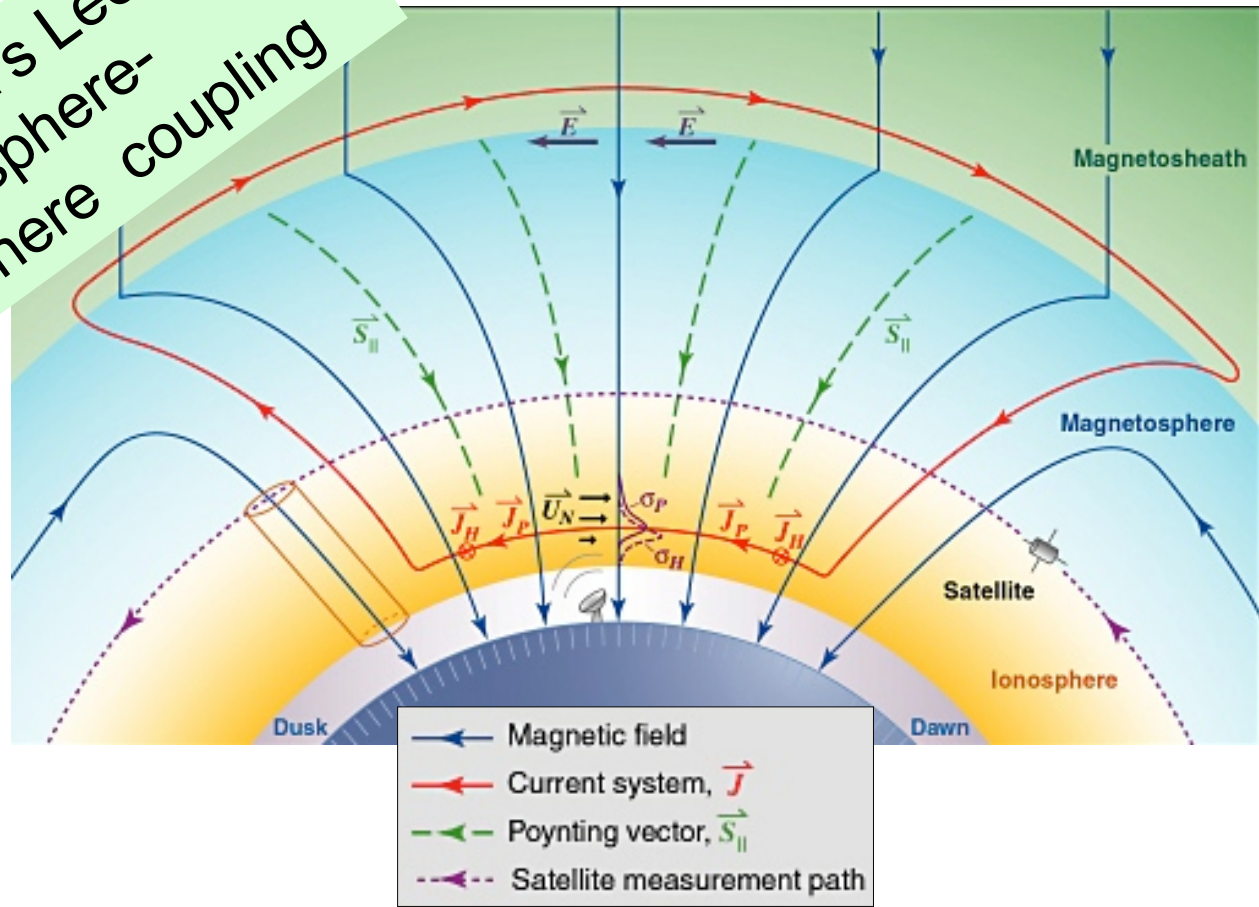
A - Between deep and upper atmosphere?

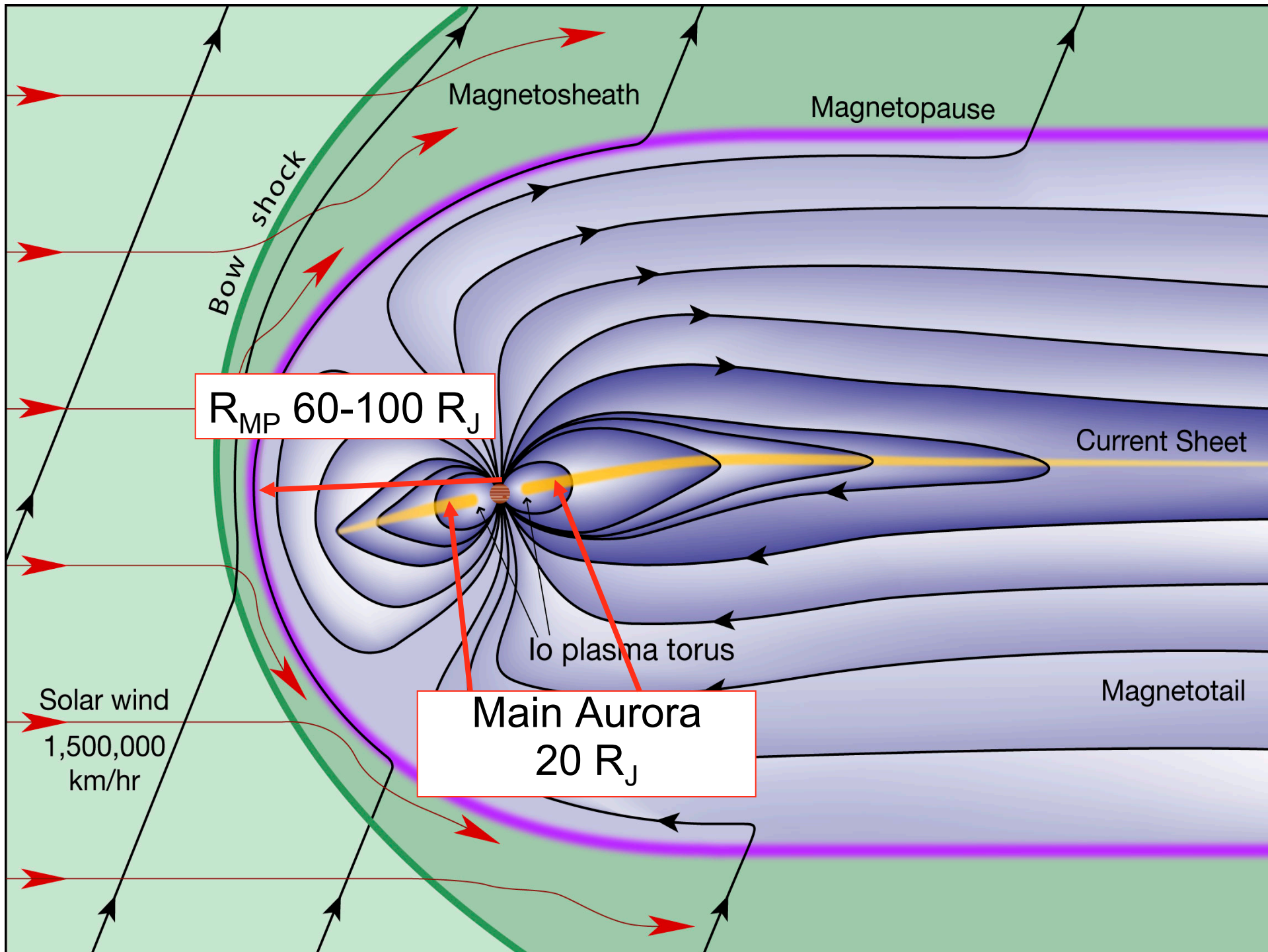
B - Between upper atmosphere and ionosphere?

C - Lack of current-carriers in magnetosphere $\rightarrow E_{\parallel}$?

Ionosphere - Sets boundary conditions for magnetospheric dynamics

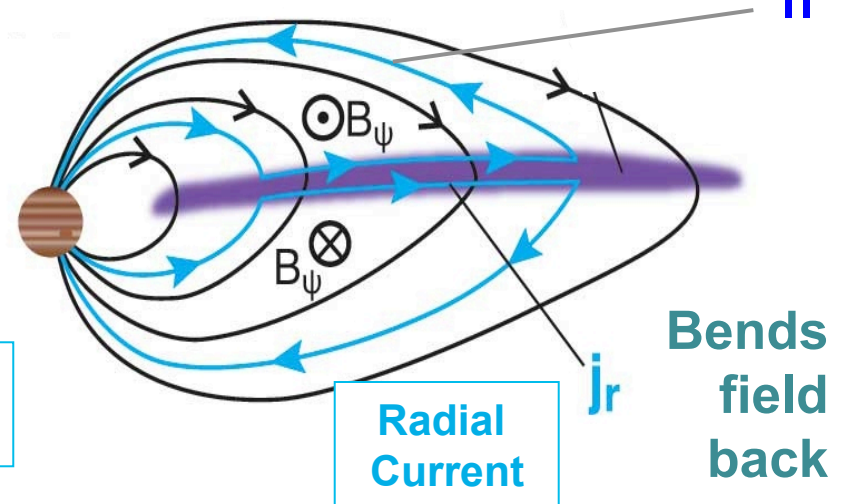
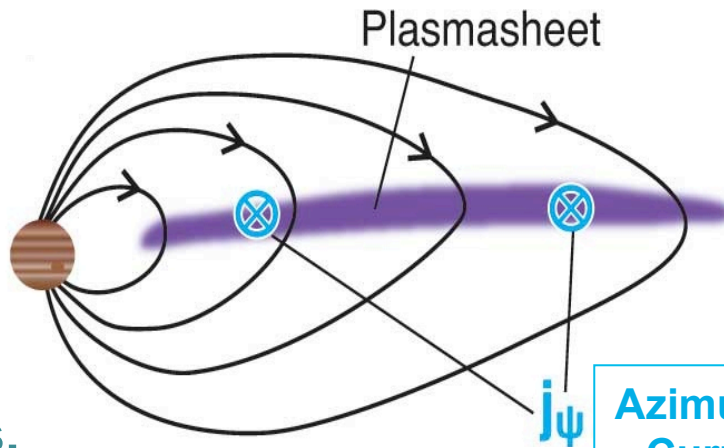
Marina Galand's Lecture
On ionosphere-
magnetosphere coupling



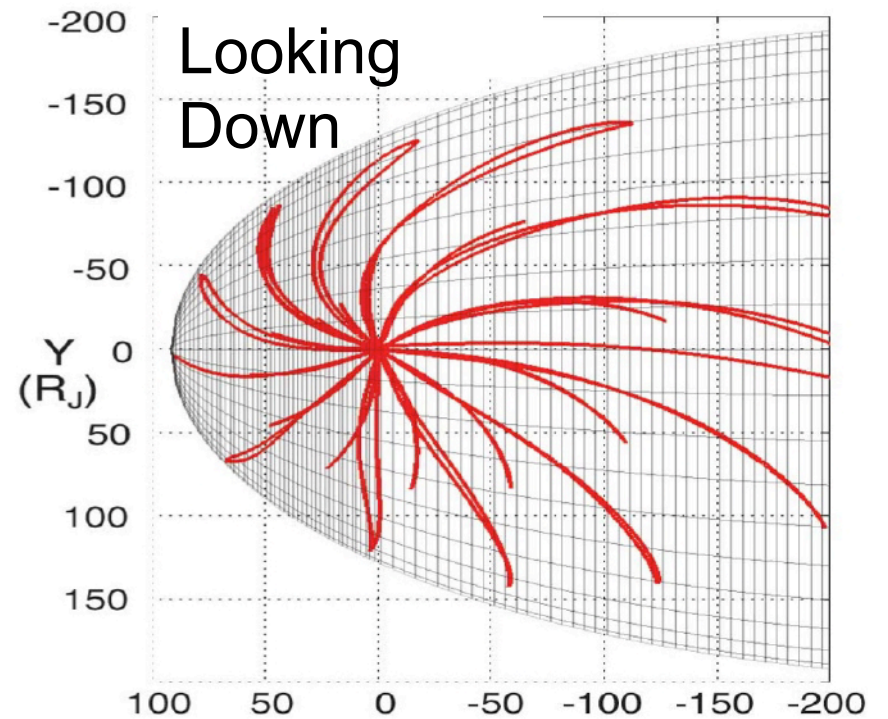
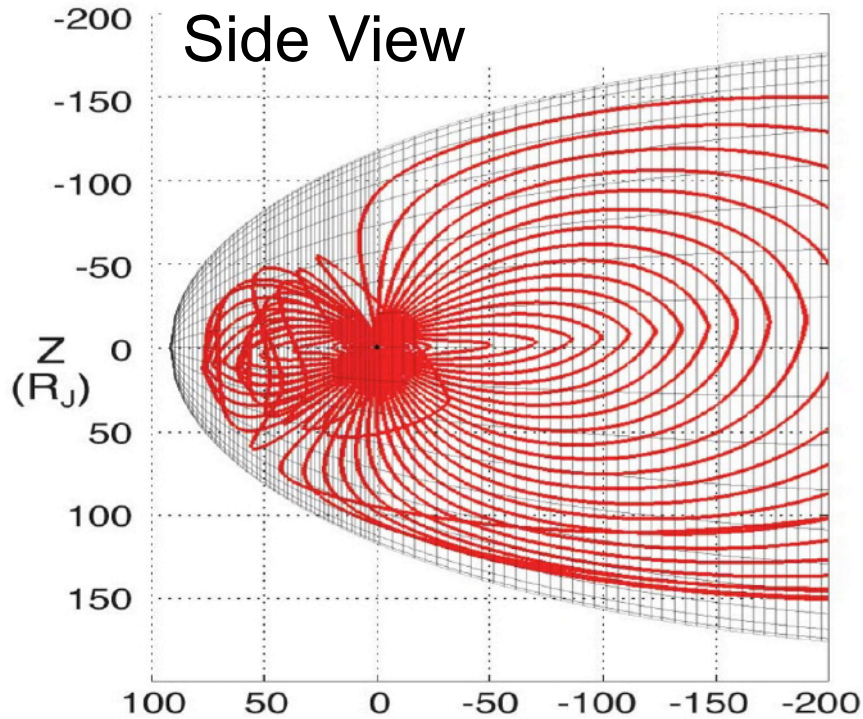


$\nabla \times \mathbf{B}$ observed $\rightarrow \mathbf{J}$ Configuration

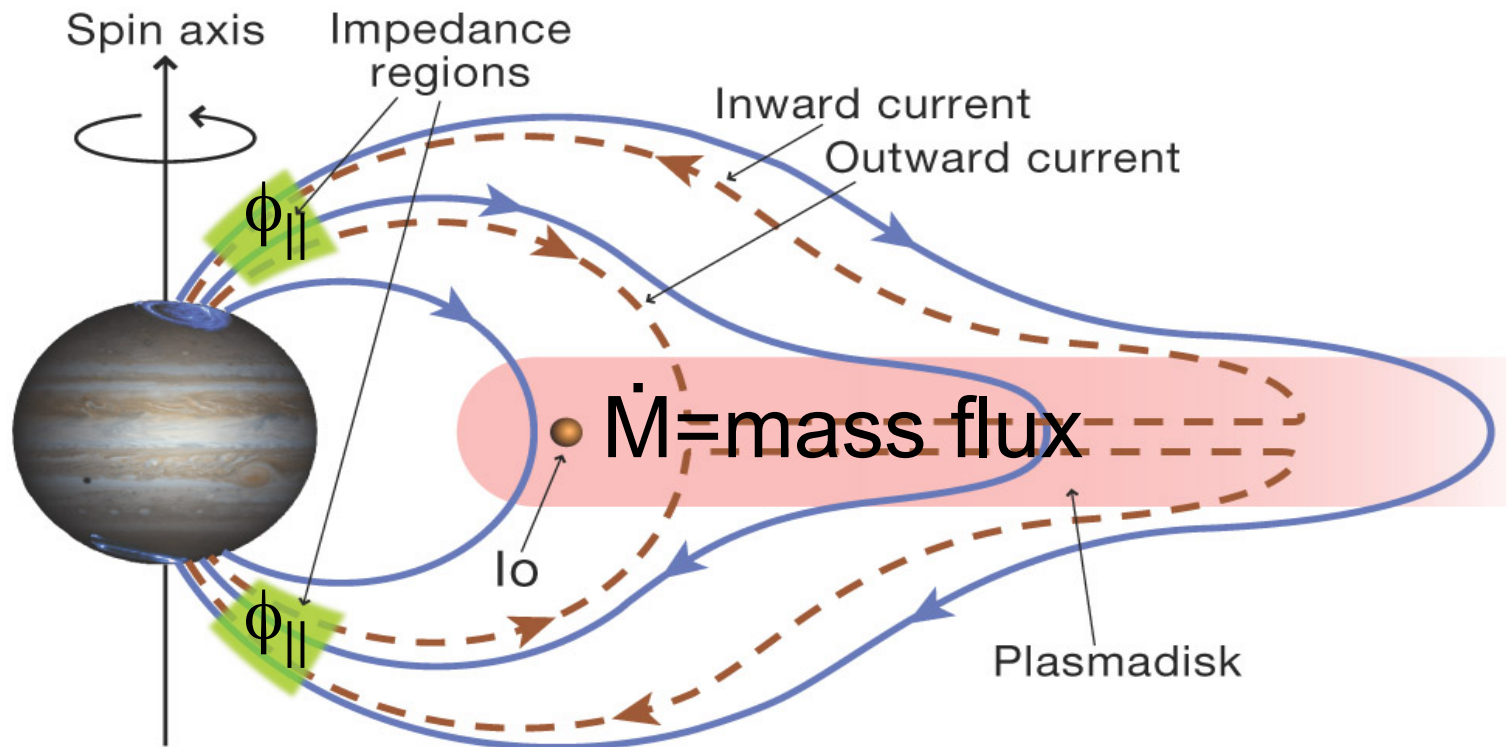
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \rightarrow J_{\parallel}$$



Expands,
stretches field



(De-)Coupling - 1



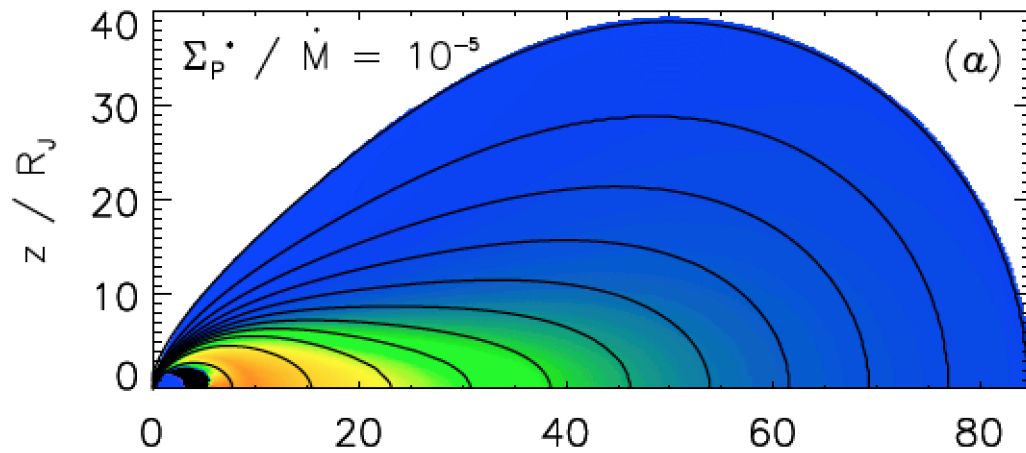
Magnetospheric Factors: \dot{M} $\phi_{||}$

Ionosphere/Thermosphere factors: Σ_p winds, chemistry, heating, radiation, etc;

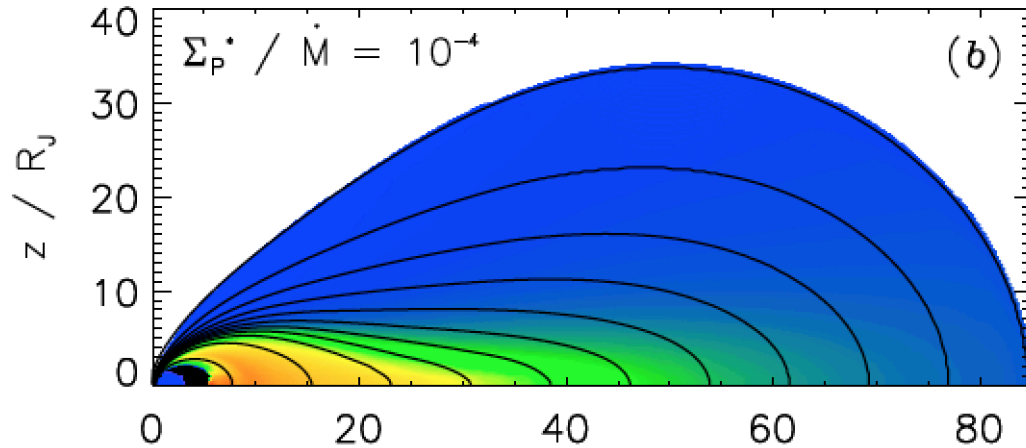
Communication breaks down $\sim 25R_J$.

Magnetosphere & atmosphere stop talking $> 60 R_J$

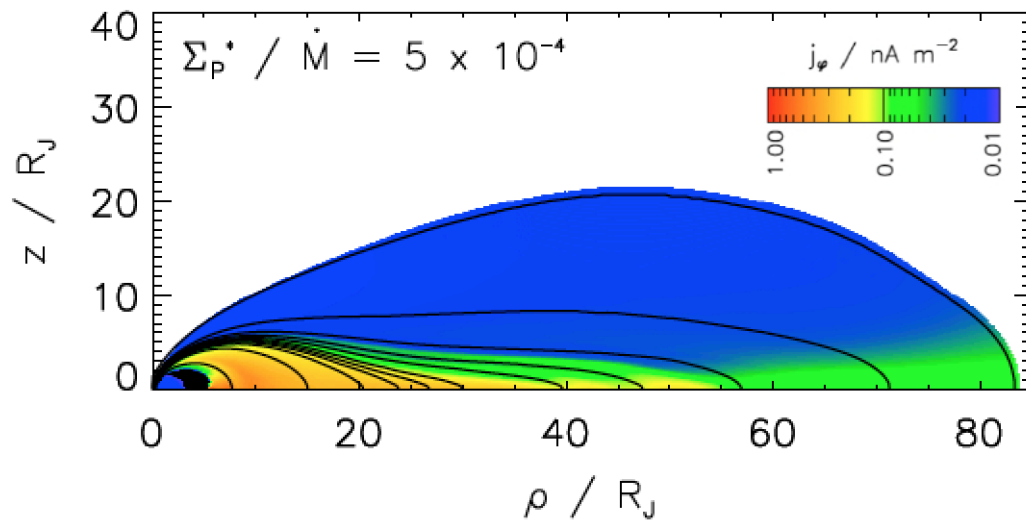
Jupiter



High mass loading



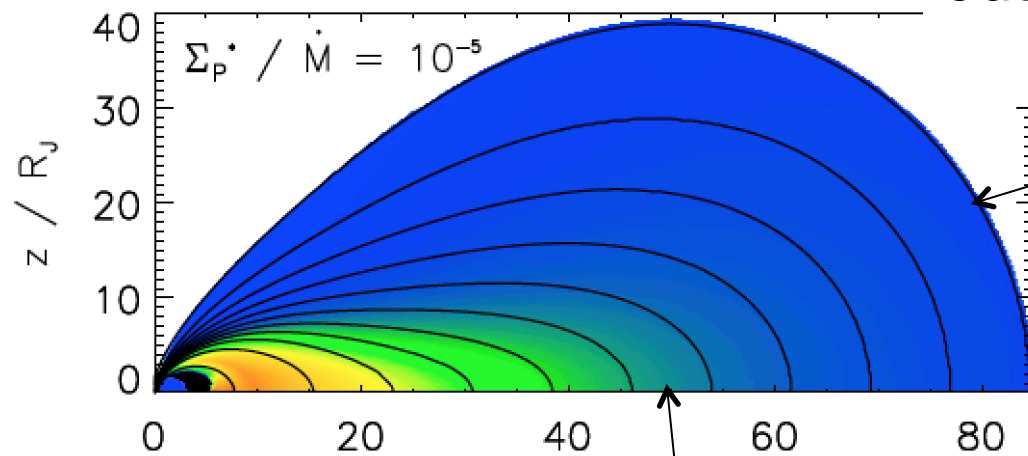
Medium mass loading



Low mass loading

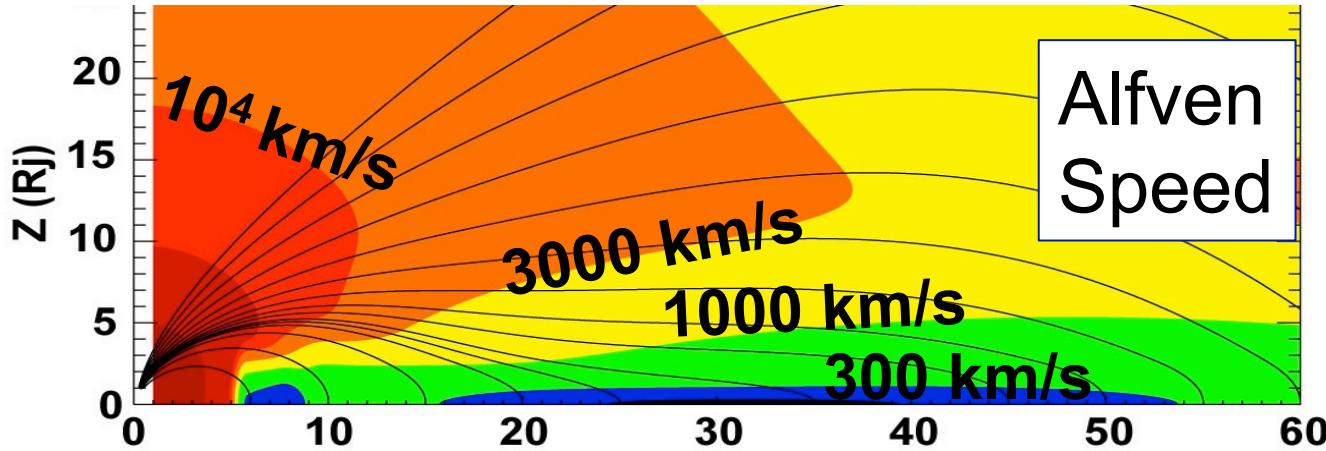
How is information transmitted along magnetic field lines?

How is a stress from the outside communicated to the planet?



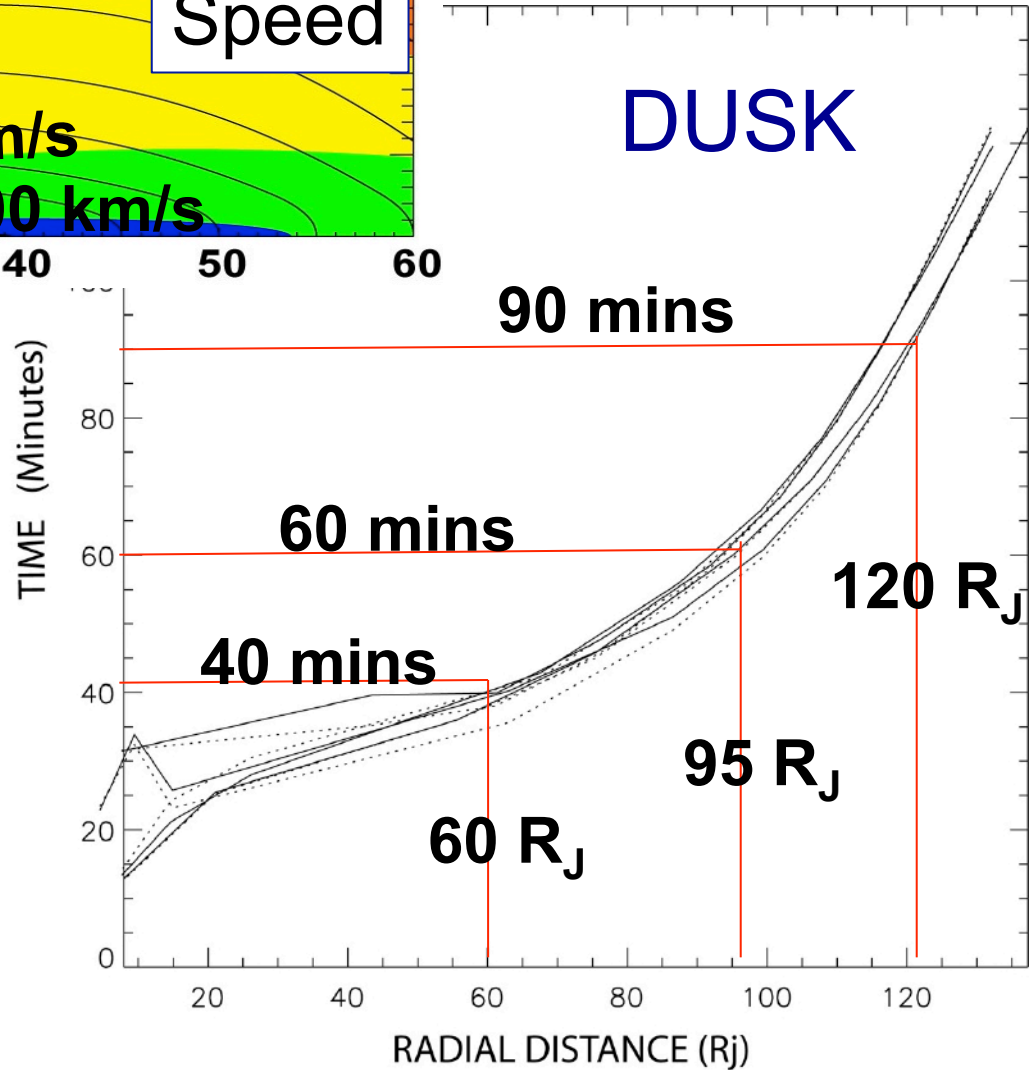
How does a blob of plasma here communicate with the planet?

De-Coupling - 2

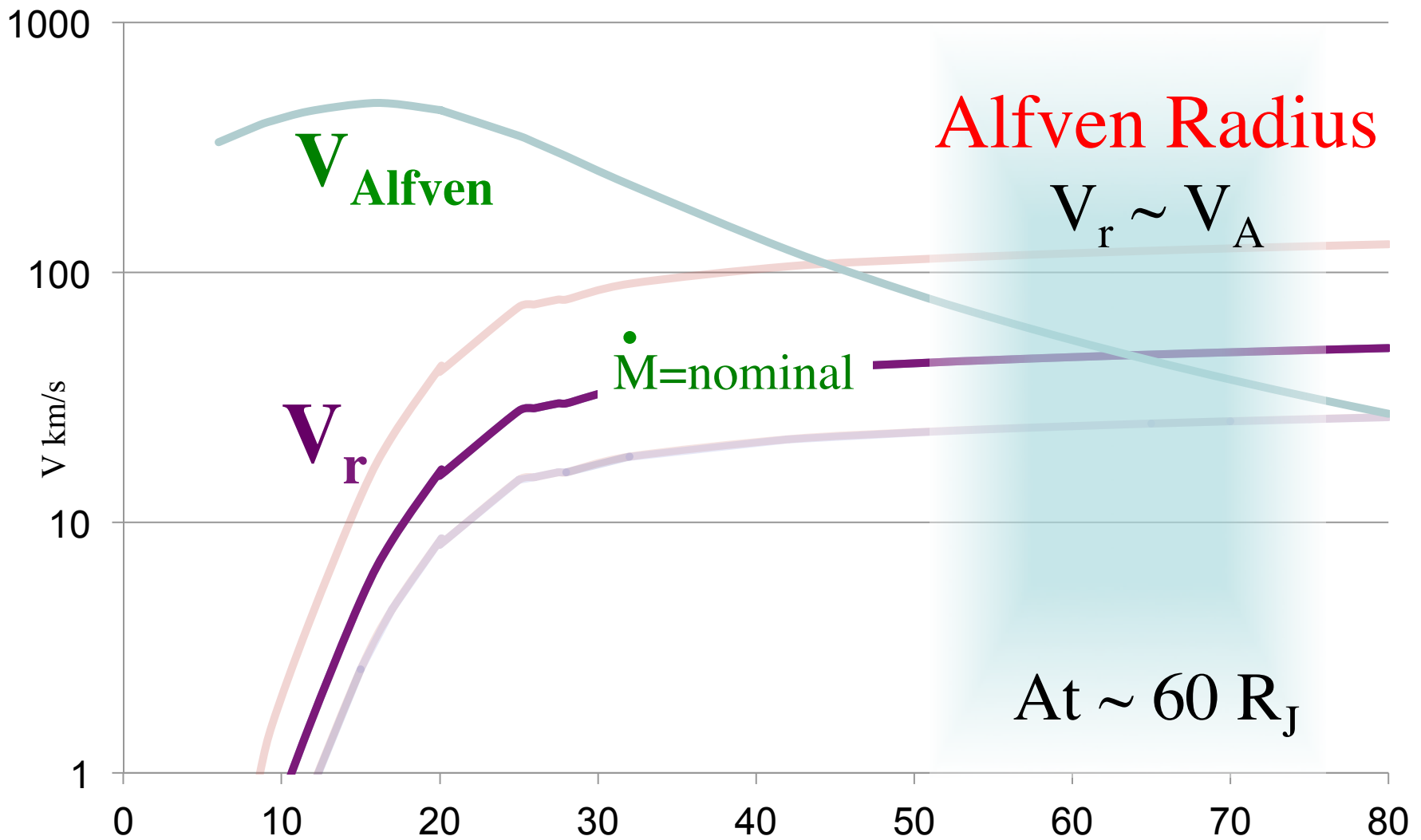


Alfvén 1-way travel time

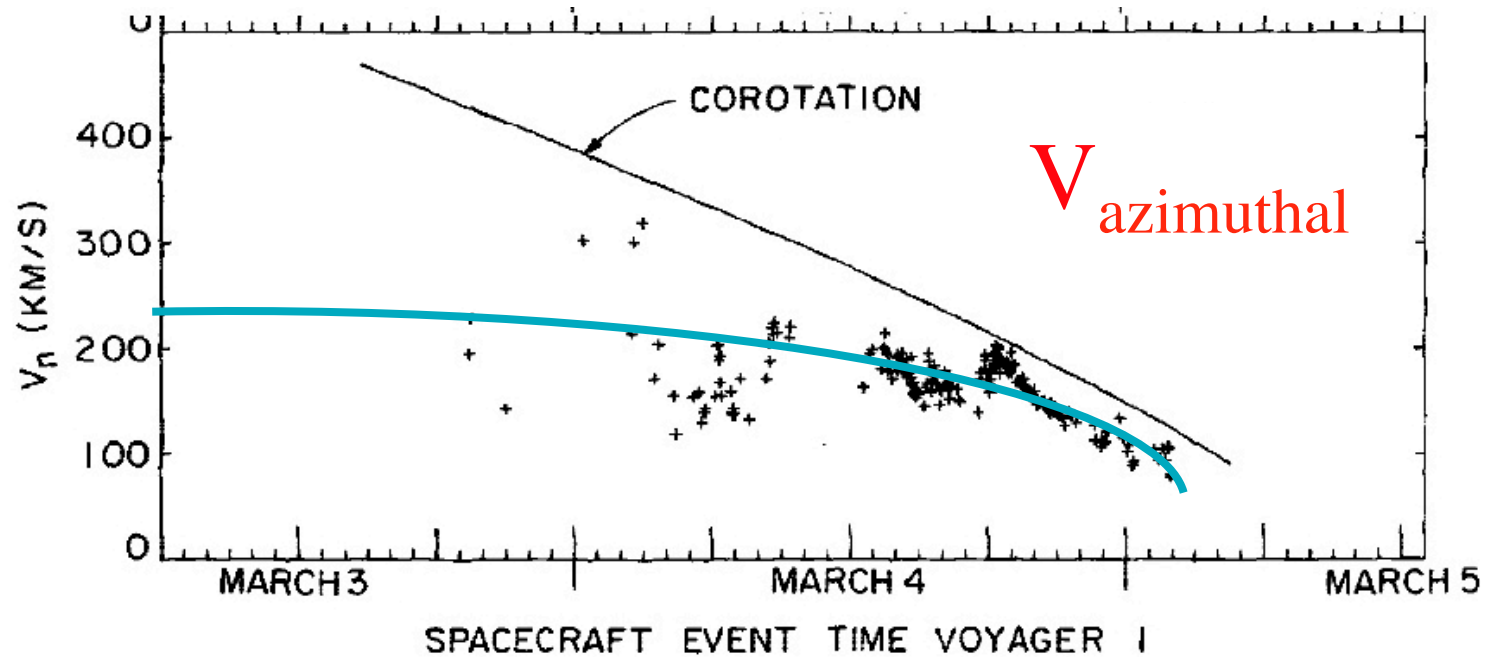
Communication breaks down between the planet and magnetosphere



De-Coupling - 3



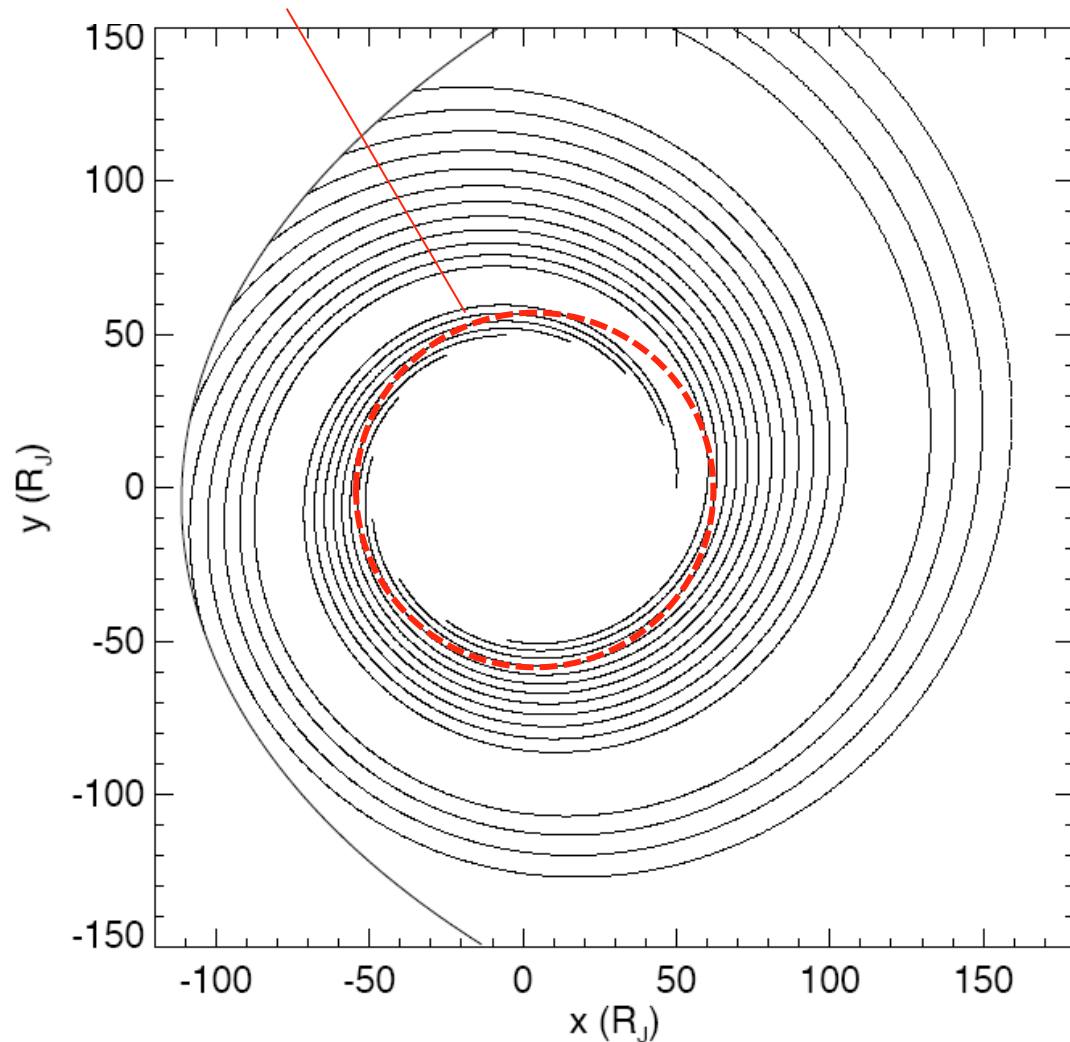
Azimuthal Flow Profile



Combining V_r and $V_{\text{azimuthal}}$ we get....

Pattern of Net Momentum Flux

Alfven Radius

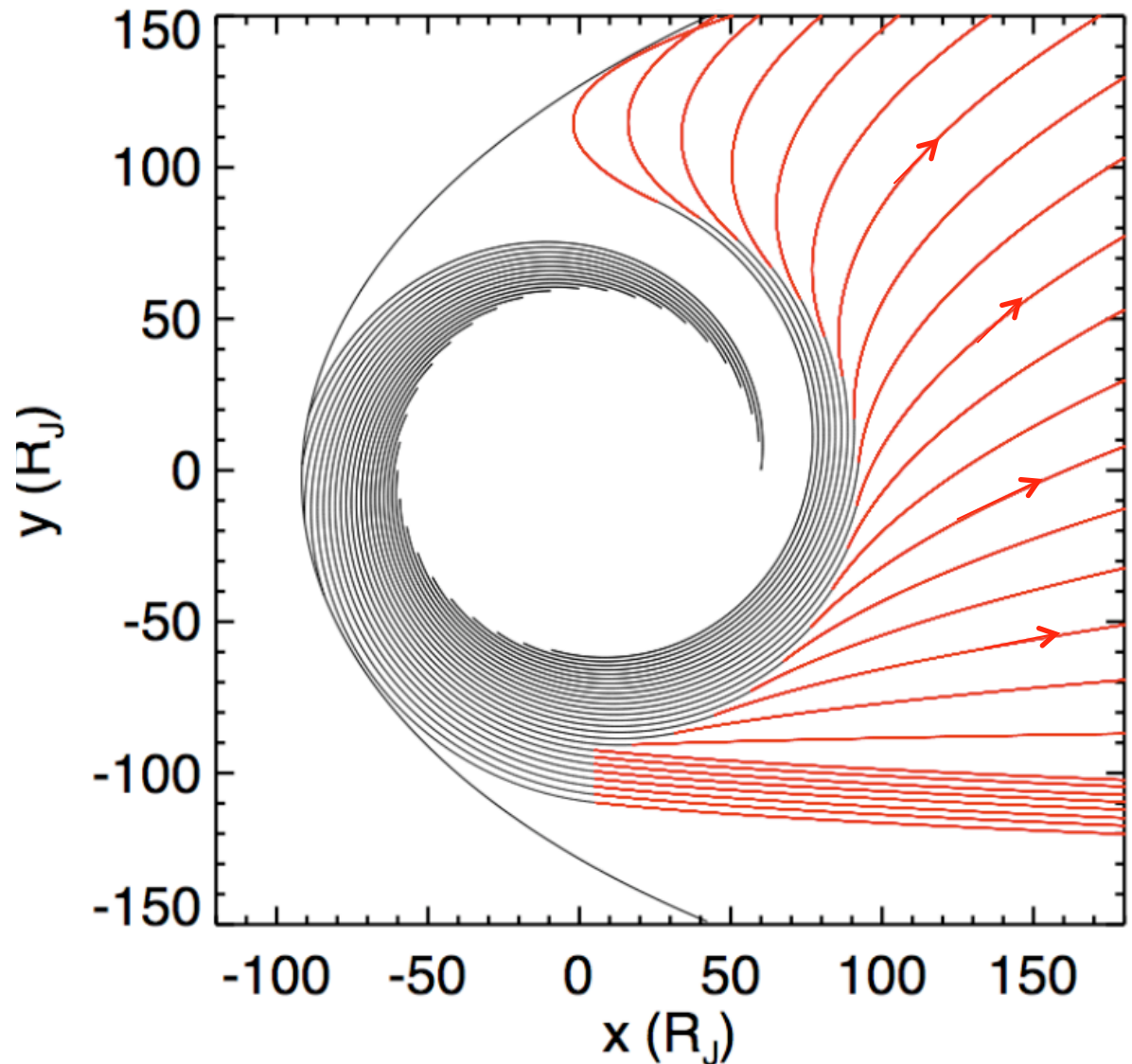


- Beyond $\sim 60 R_J$ material spirals away from Jupiter in 10s of hours
- Radial transport is still diffusive:
Centrifugally-driven
fluxtube
interchange

Solar Wind Stresses Overcome Rotation

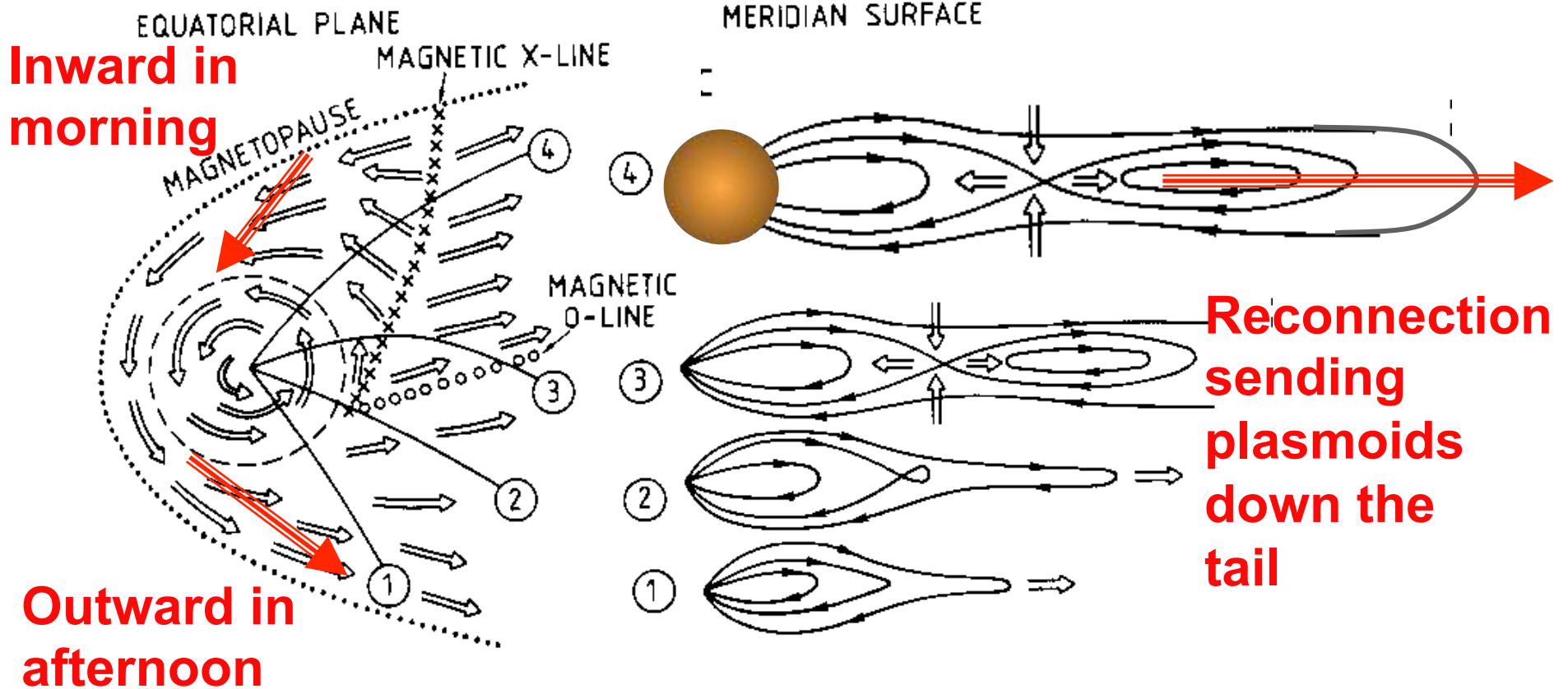
Add Maxwell stresses from solar wind interaction

Stresses from magnetic shear on boundary



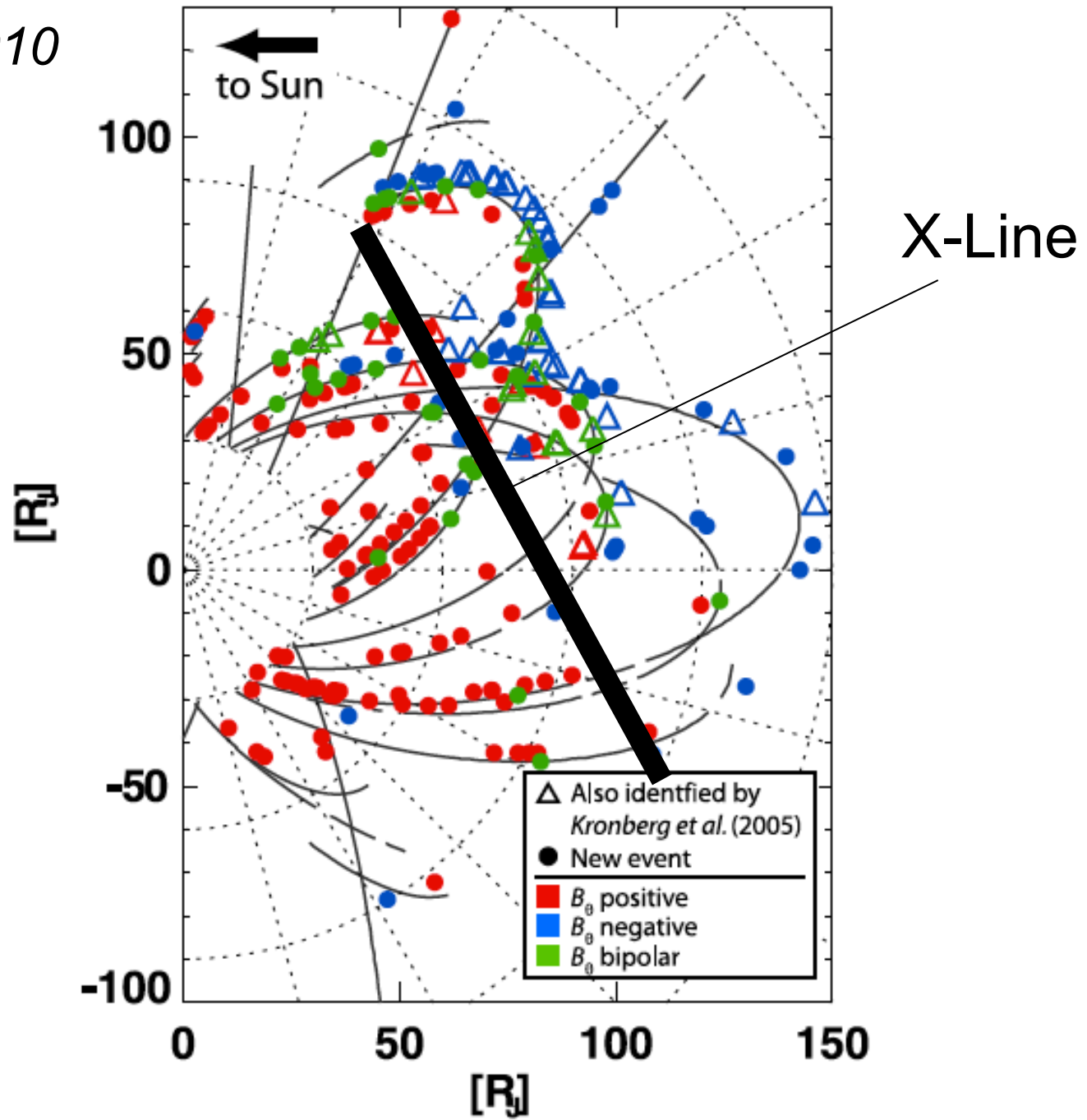
Vasyliunas Cycle

Vasyliunas
Cowley et al.
Southwood & Kivelson



Vogt et al. 2010

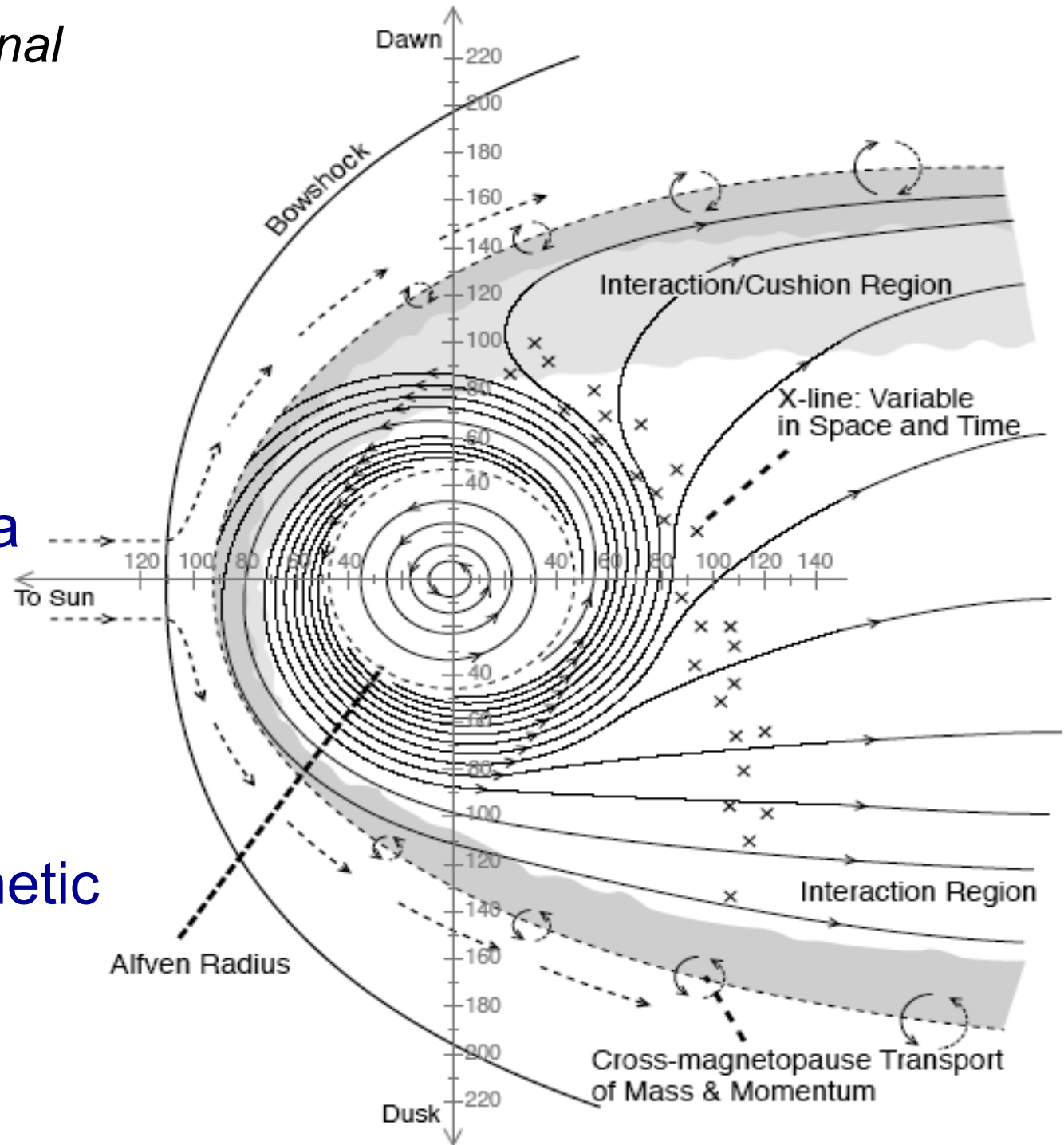
Observations
of plasmoid
events in
Galileo data



Delamere & Bagenal
(2011)

Solar wind
interaction:

- More of a plasma-plasma interaction
- Less of an interaction between magnetic fields

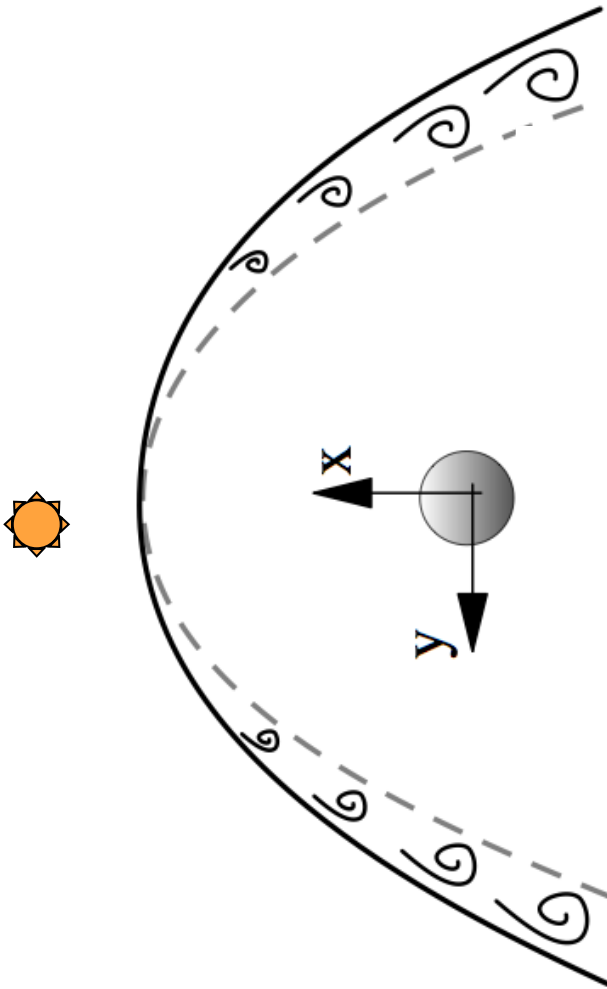


Reconnection is reduced in the outer solar system:

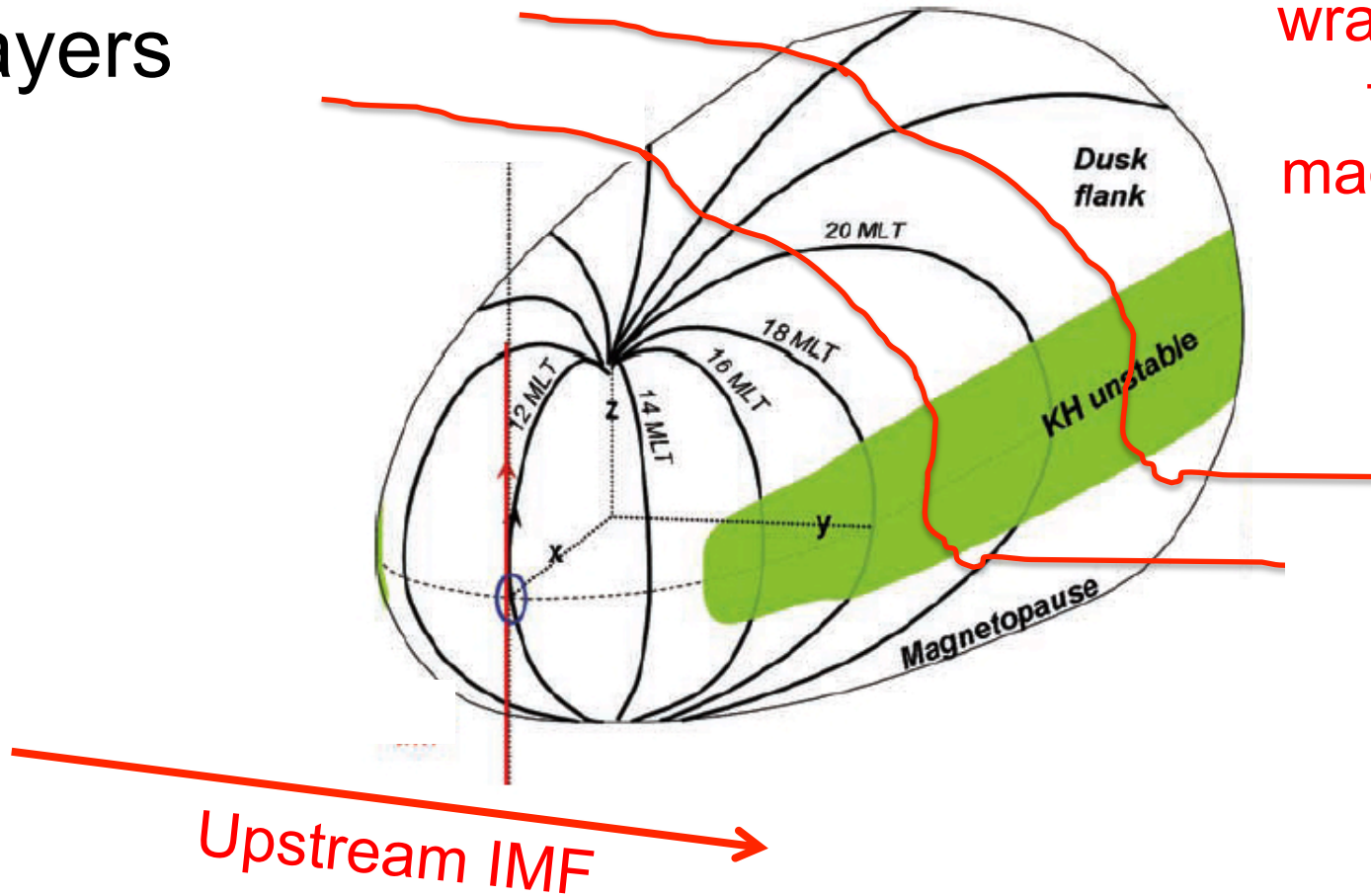
- weaker solar fields
- shear boundaries
- strong change in β

Can small-scale boundary-layer processes act like viscosity?

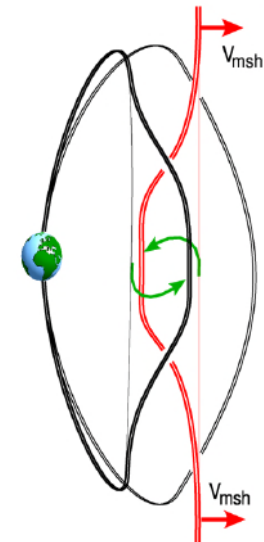
Shear-driven Kelvin-Helmholtz instability



Mass & momentum transport – boundary layers



Upstream IMF wrapped around flattened magnetopause



Could Jupiter be a Colossal Comet?

SIDE VIEW

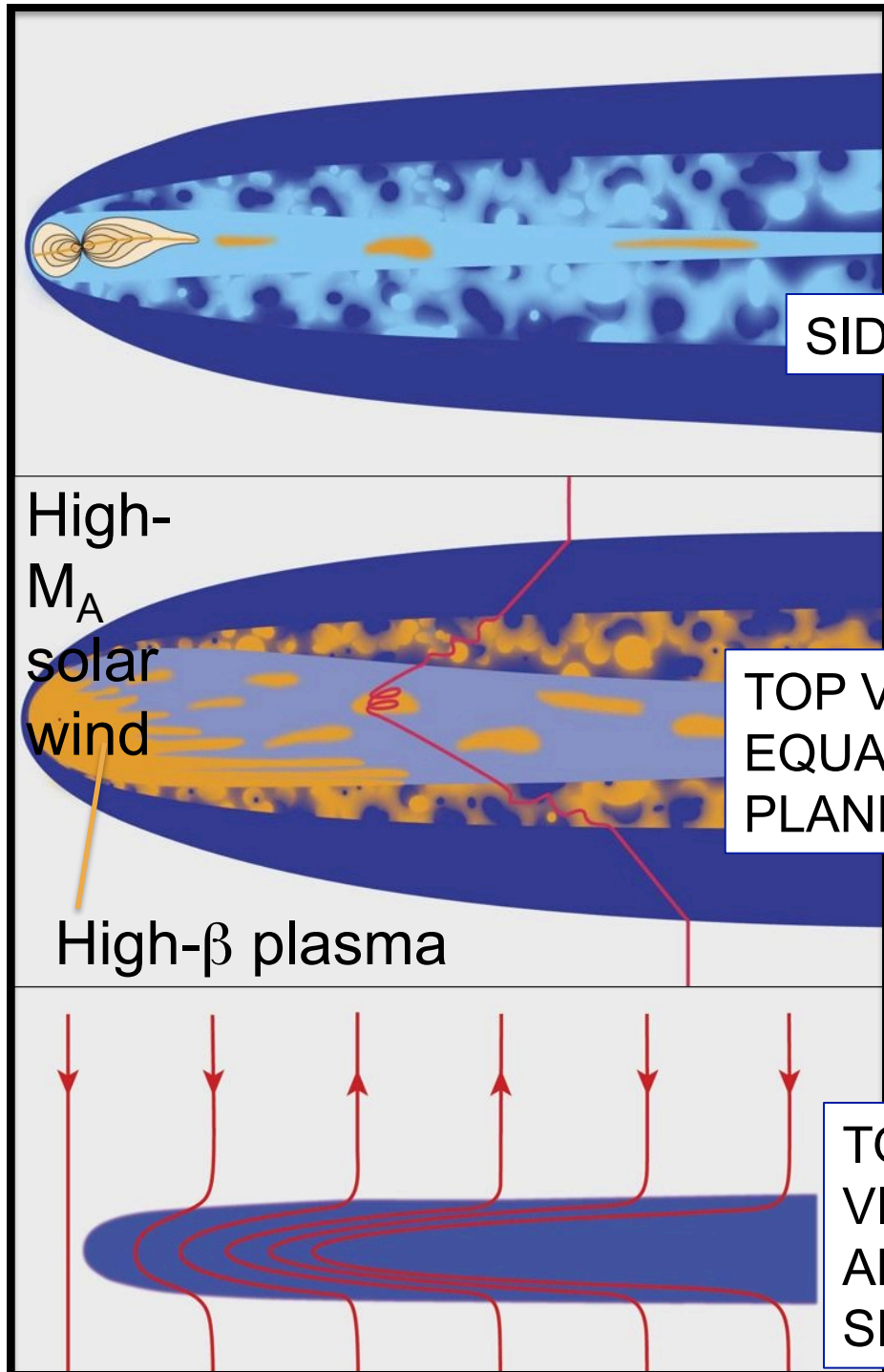
- *Plasma-plasma interaction with magnetic field playing less of a role than at Earth*

TOP VIEW
EQUATORIAL
PLANE

- Solar wind hung up on the boundary layers

TOP
VIEW
ABOVE
SHEATH

- Venus- or comet-like rather than field-controlled terrestrial tail.





**Arrives at
Jupiter 2016!**

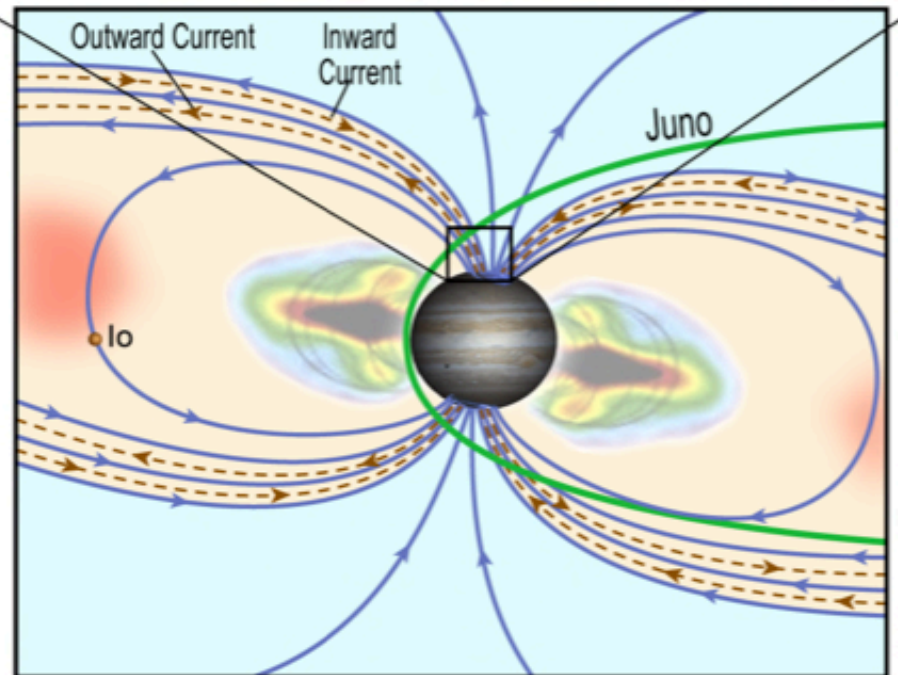
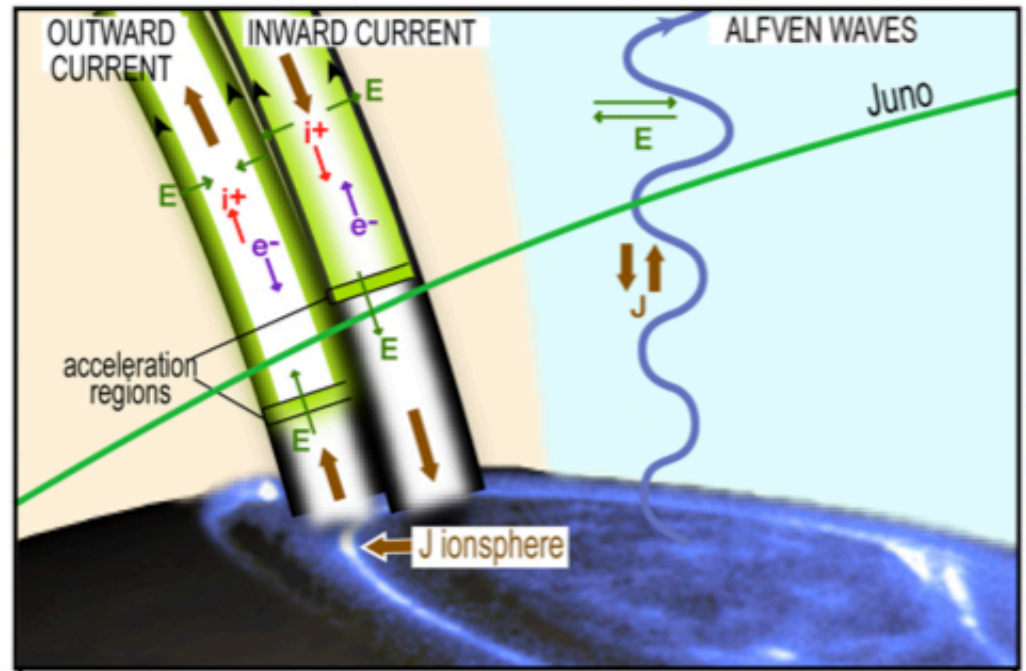
Polar Magnetosphere

**Juno passes directly
through auroral field lines**

**Measures particles
precipitating into
atmosphere creating aurora**

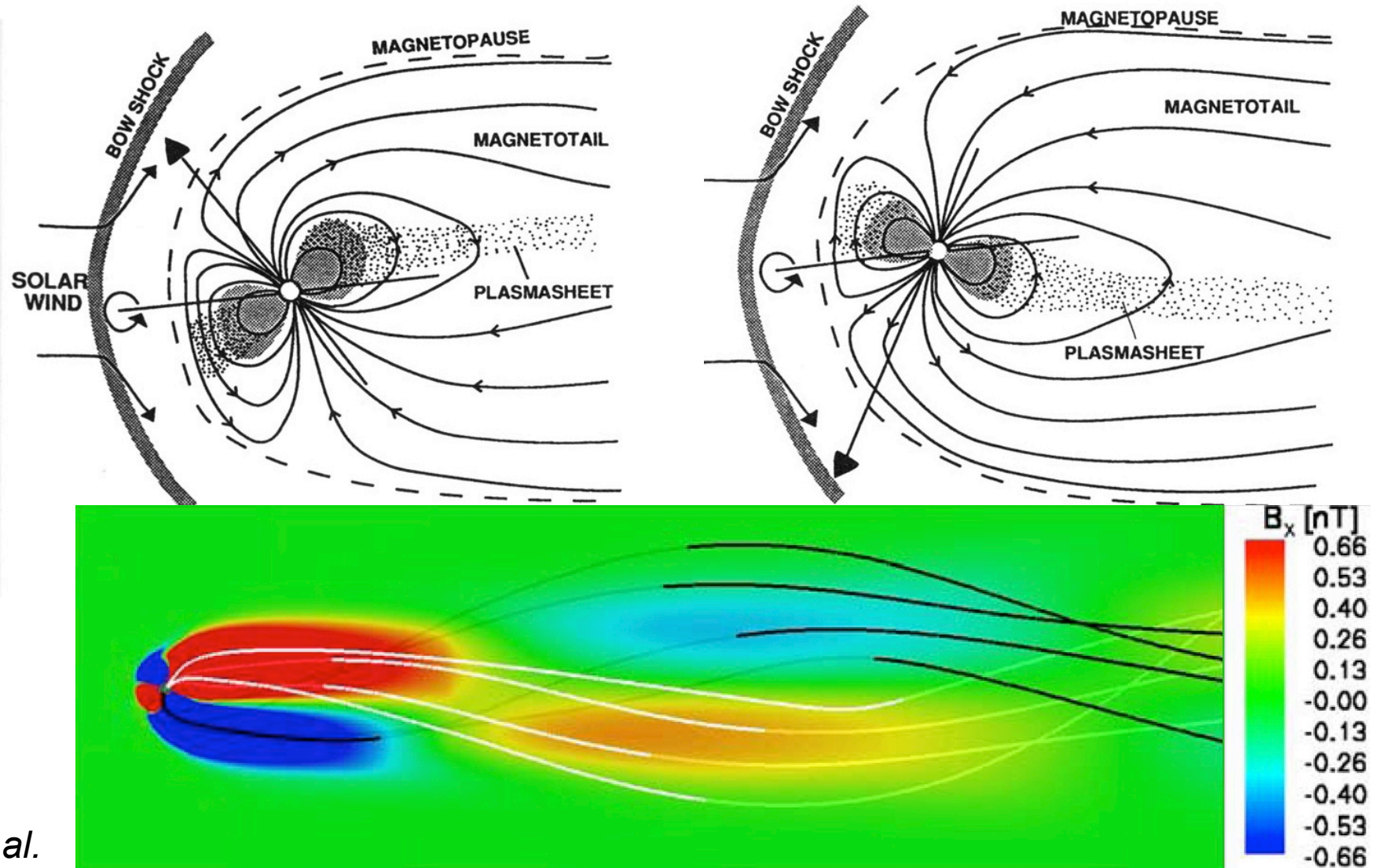
**Plasma/radio waves reveal
processes responsible for
particle acceleration**

**UV & IR images provides
context for *in-situ*
observations**



Uranus

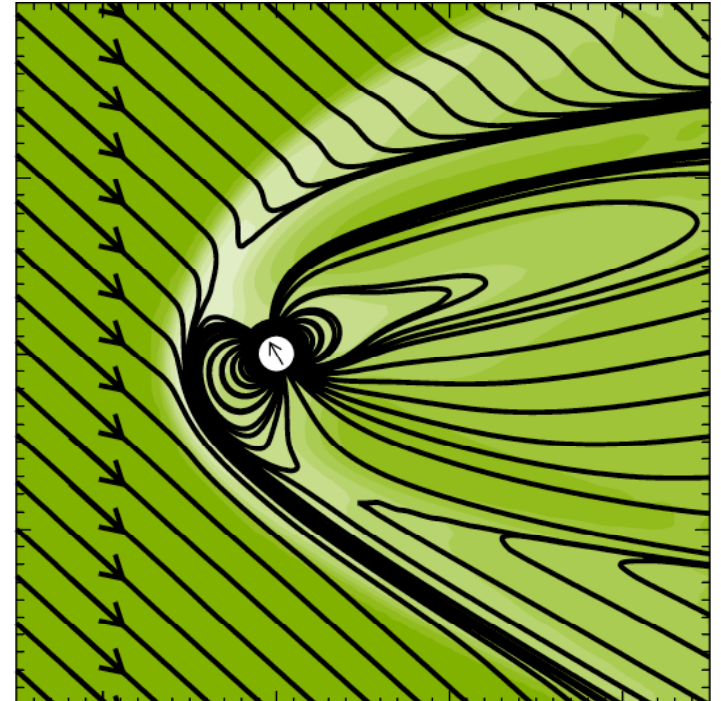
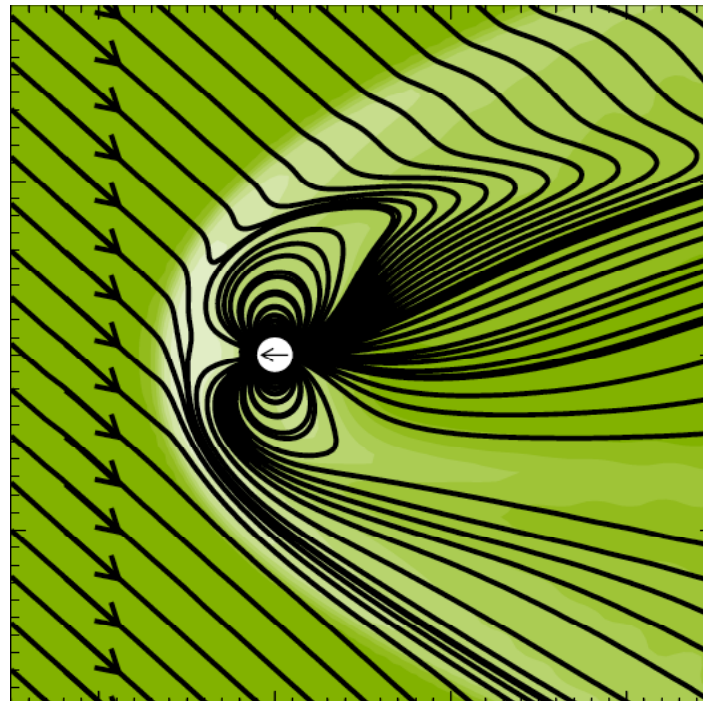
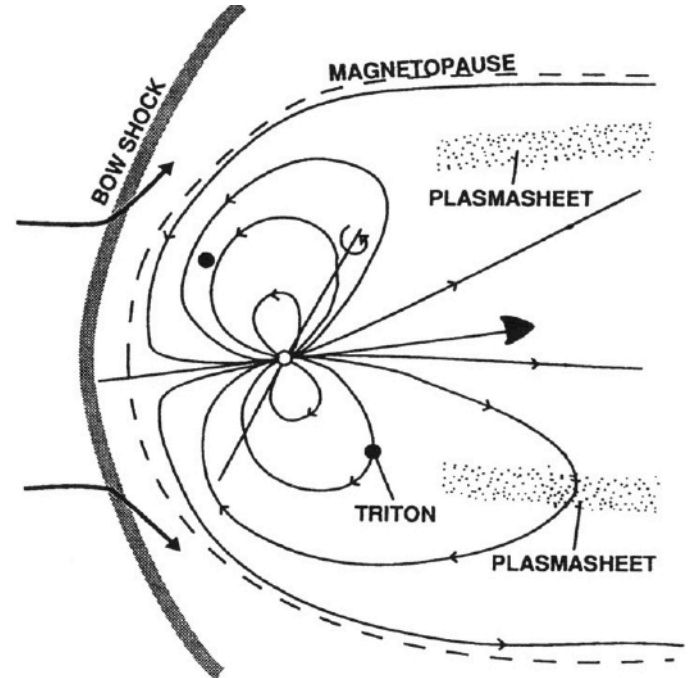
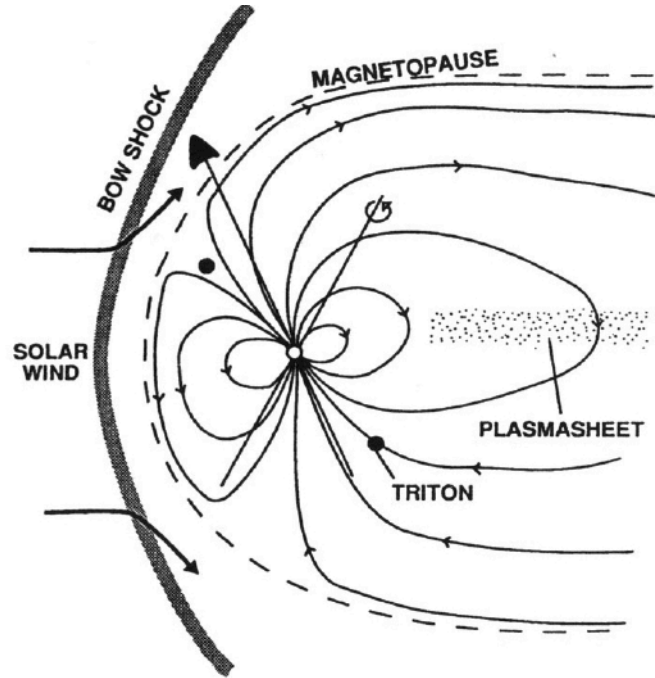
- Highly asymmetric,
- Highly non-dipolar
- Complex transport (SW + rotation)
- Multiple plasma sources (ionosphere + solar wind + satellites)



Toth et al.

Neptune

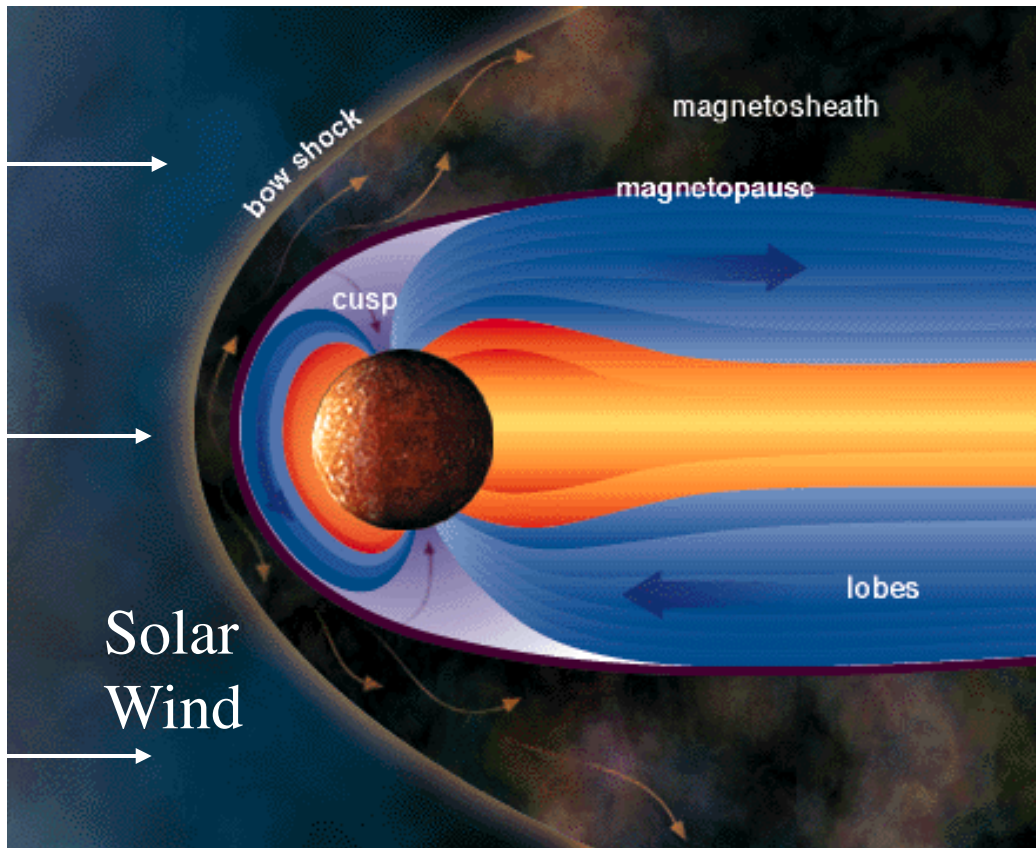
Similarly complex
as Uranus



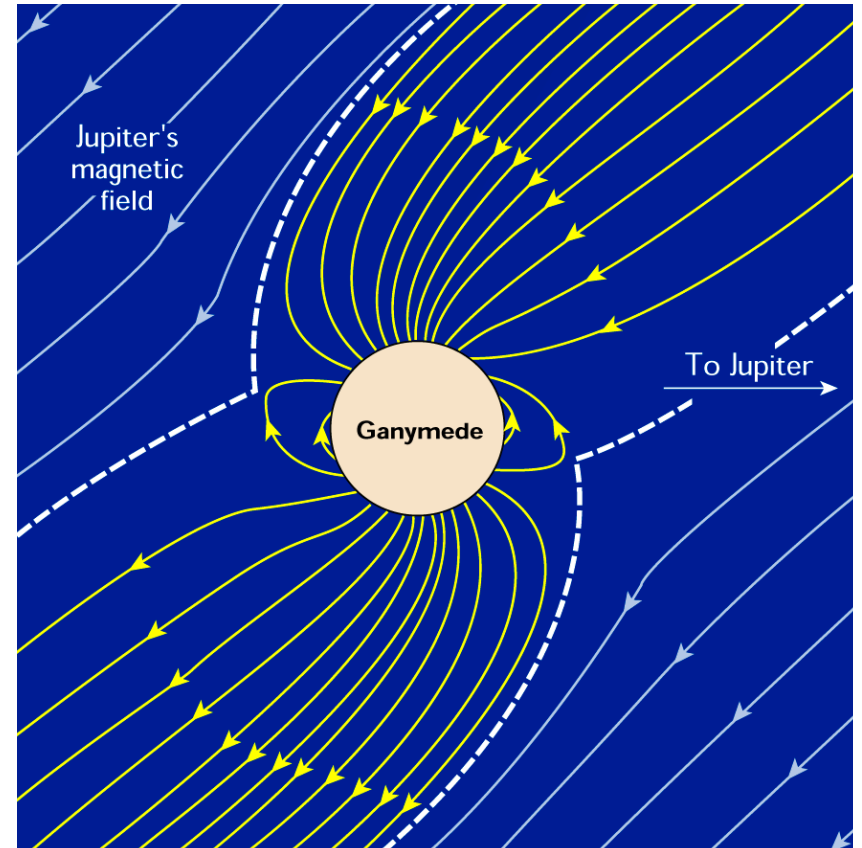
Zieger et al.

Mercury & Ganymede

Mercury - Magnetic field
detected by *Mariner 10* in 1974

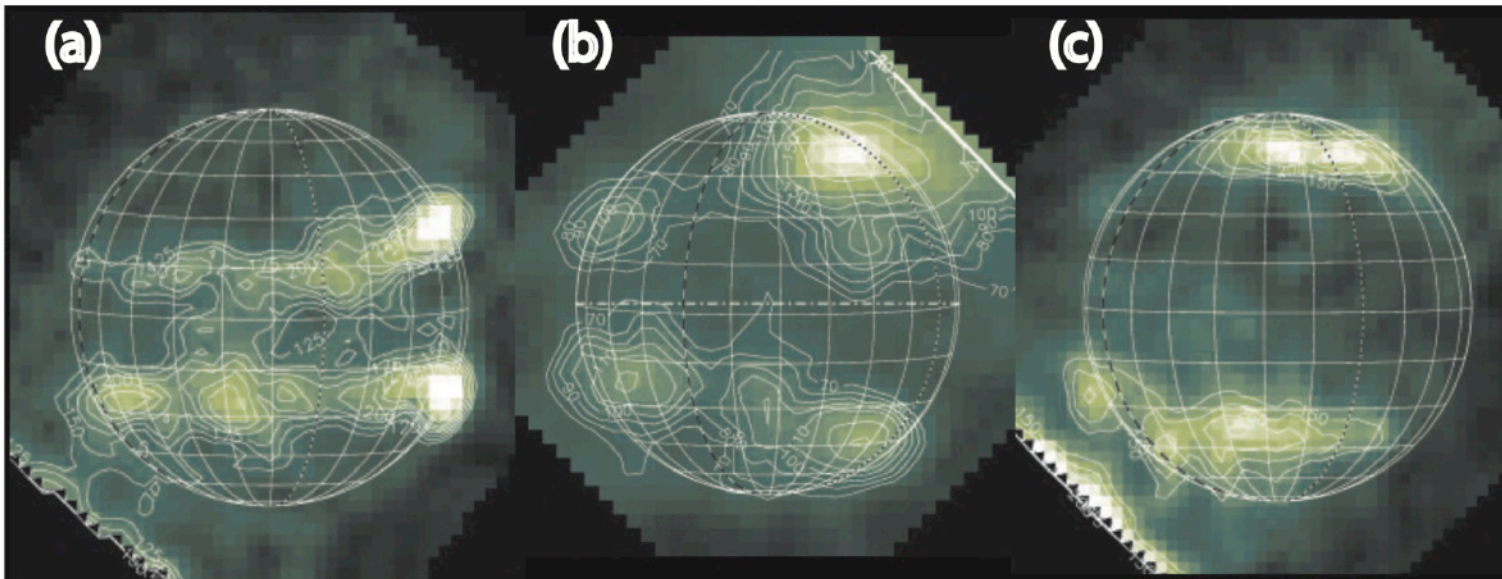


Ganymede - Magnetic field
detected by *Galileo* in 1996



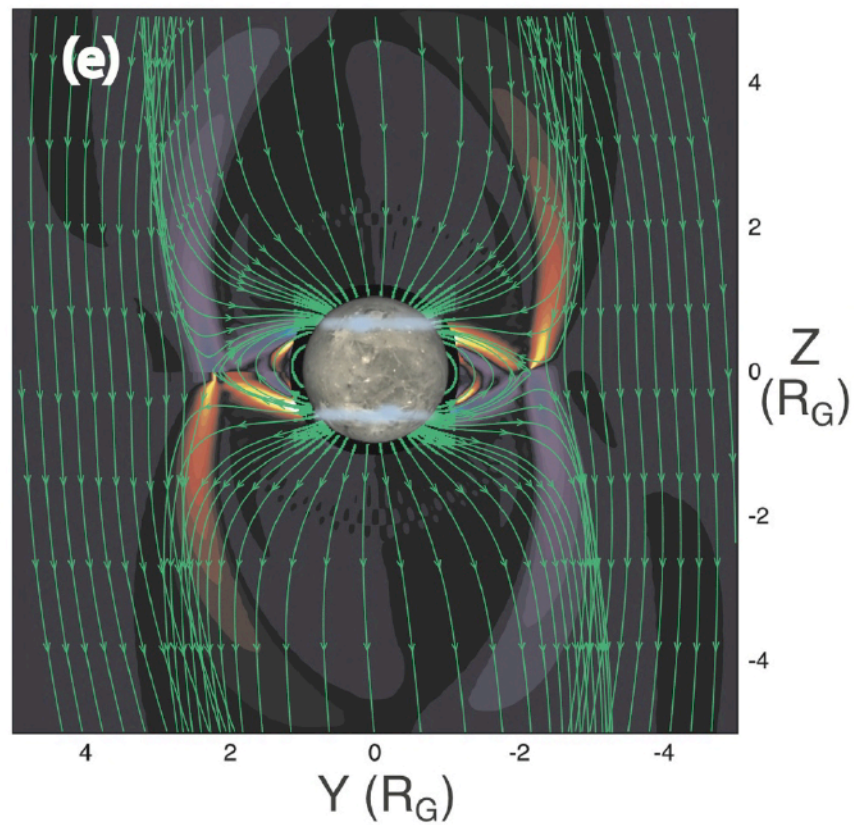
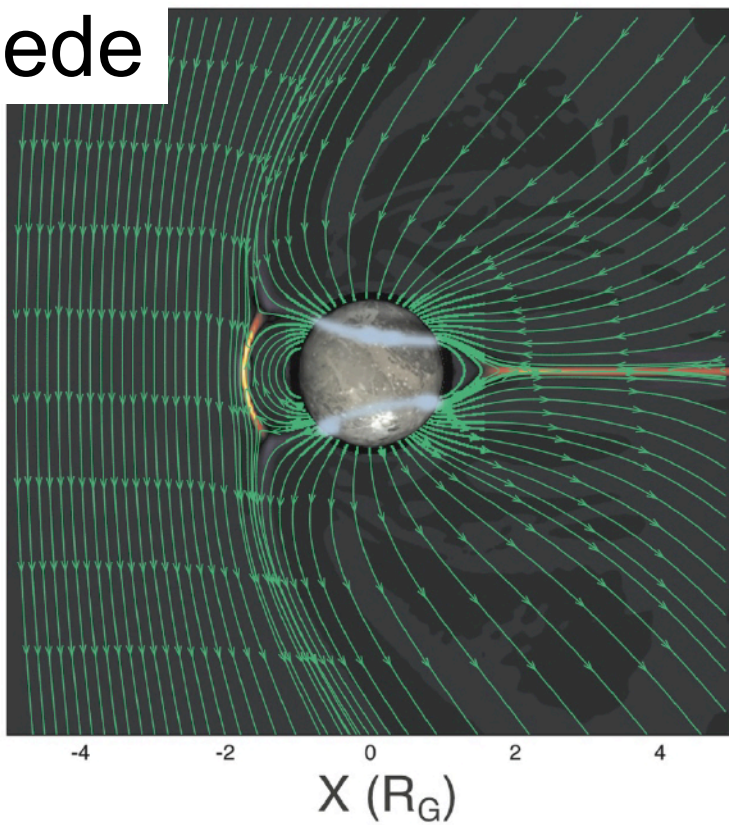
$B_{\text{surface}} \sim 1/100 \text{ Earth}$

—————| Diameter of Earth

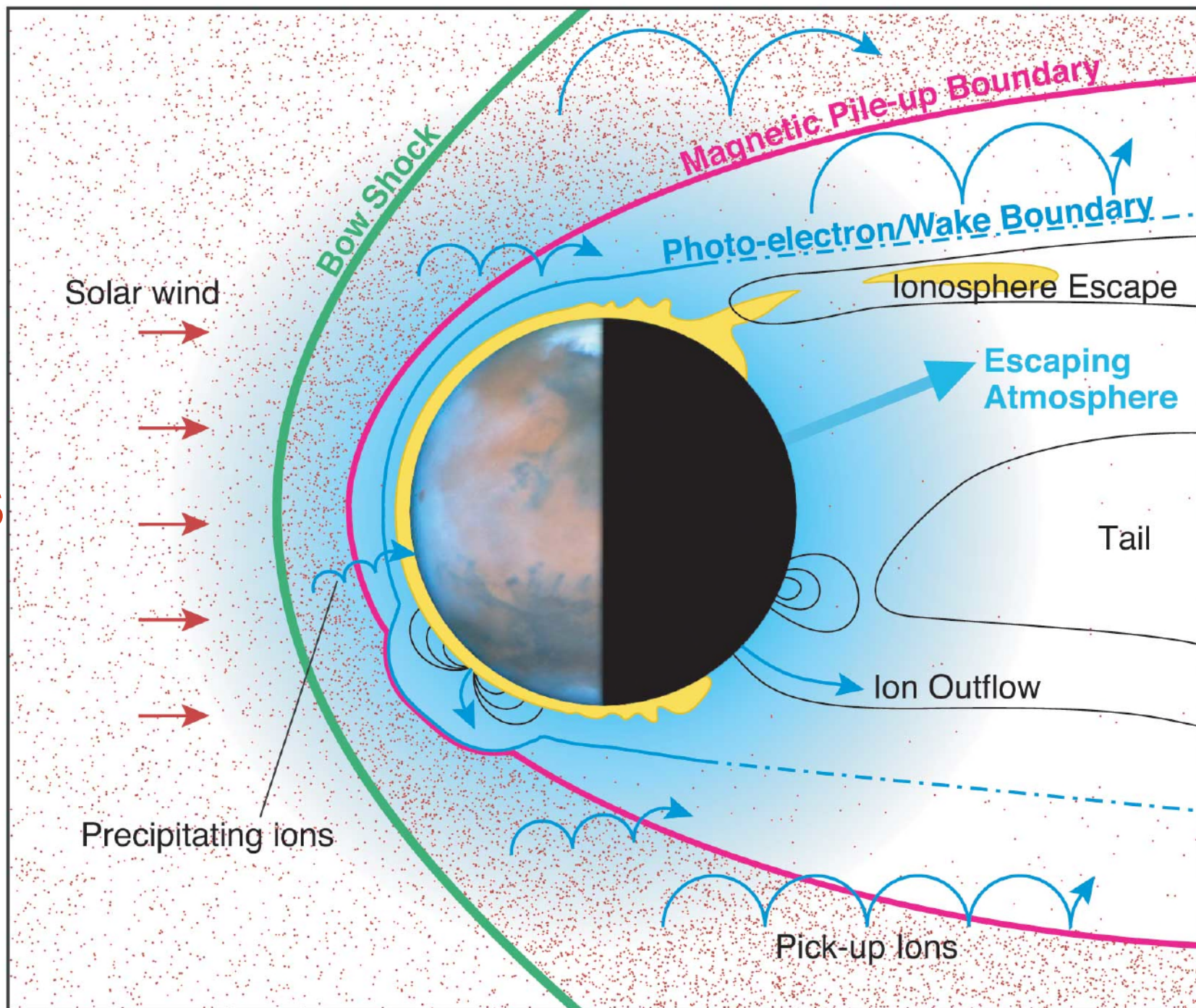


Ganymede

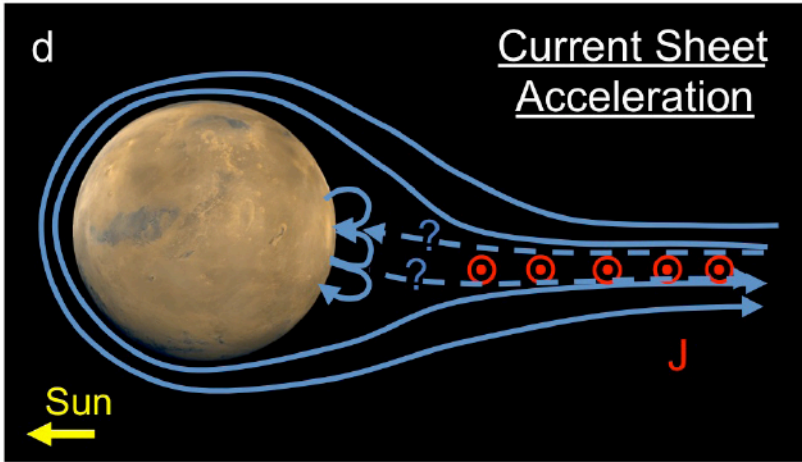
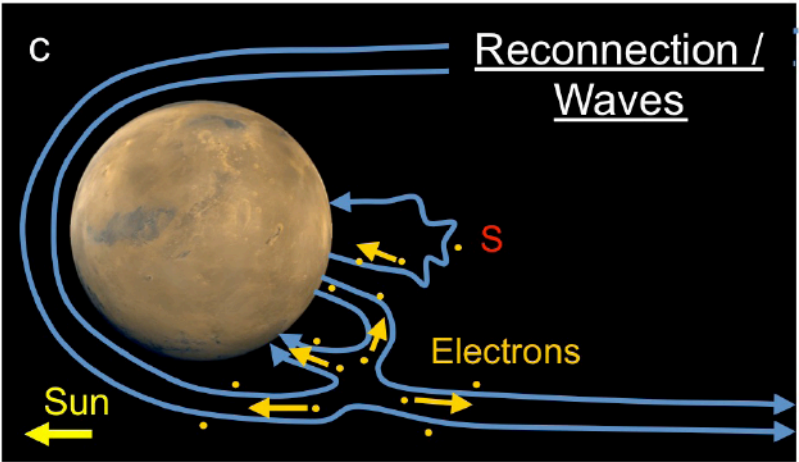
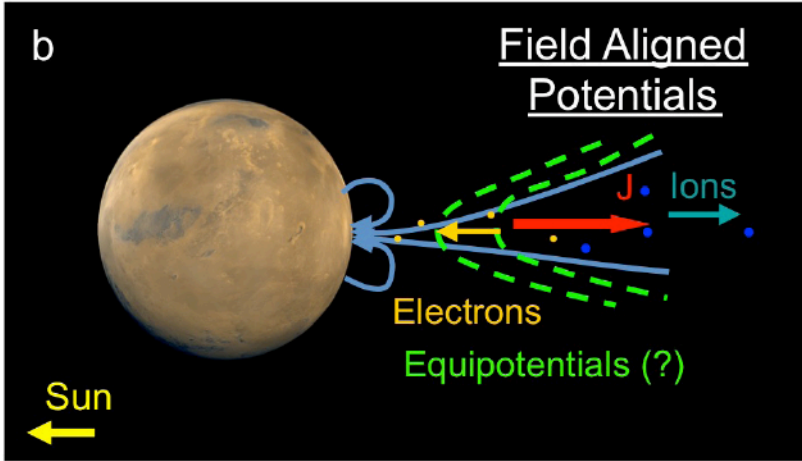
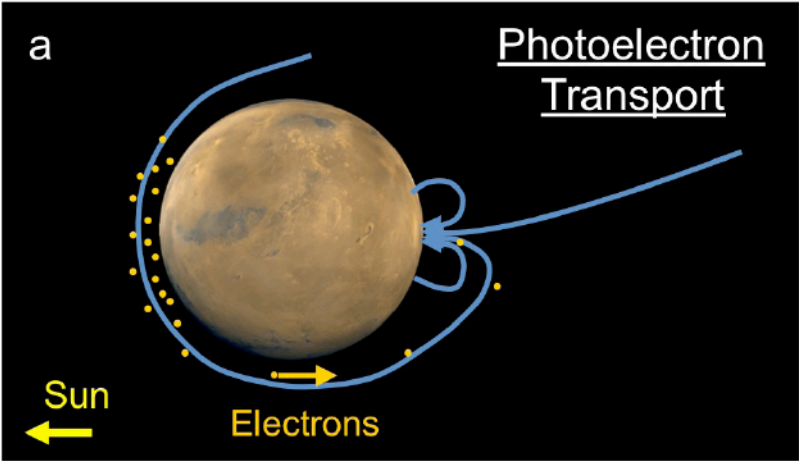
→
Plasma
Flow



Mars



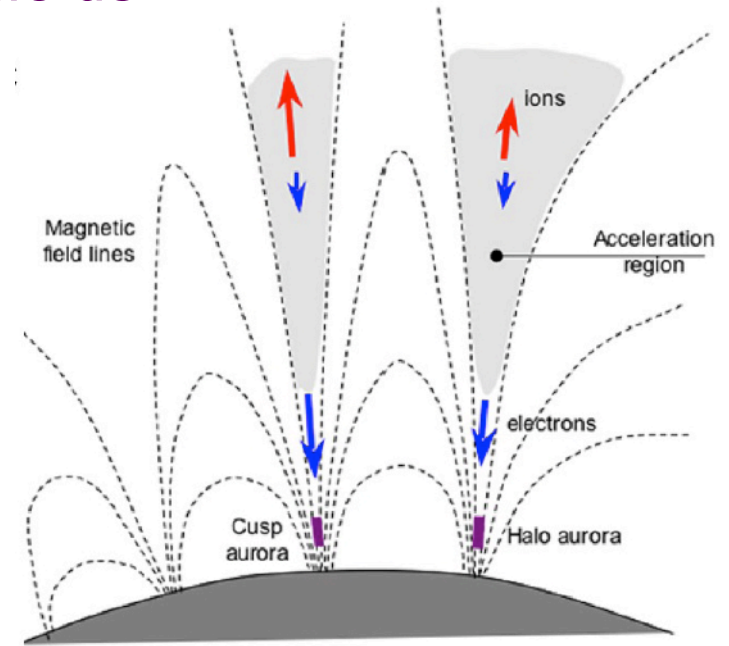
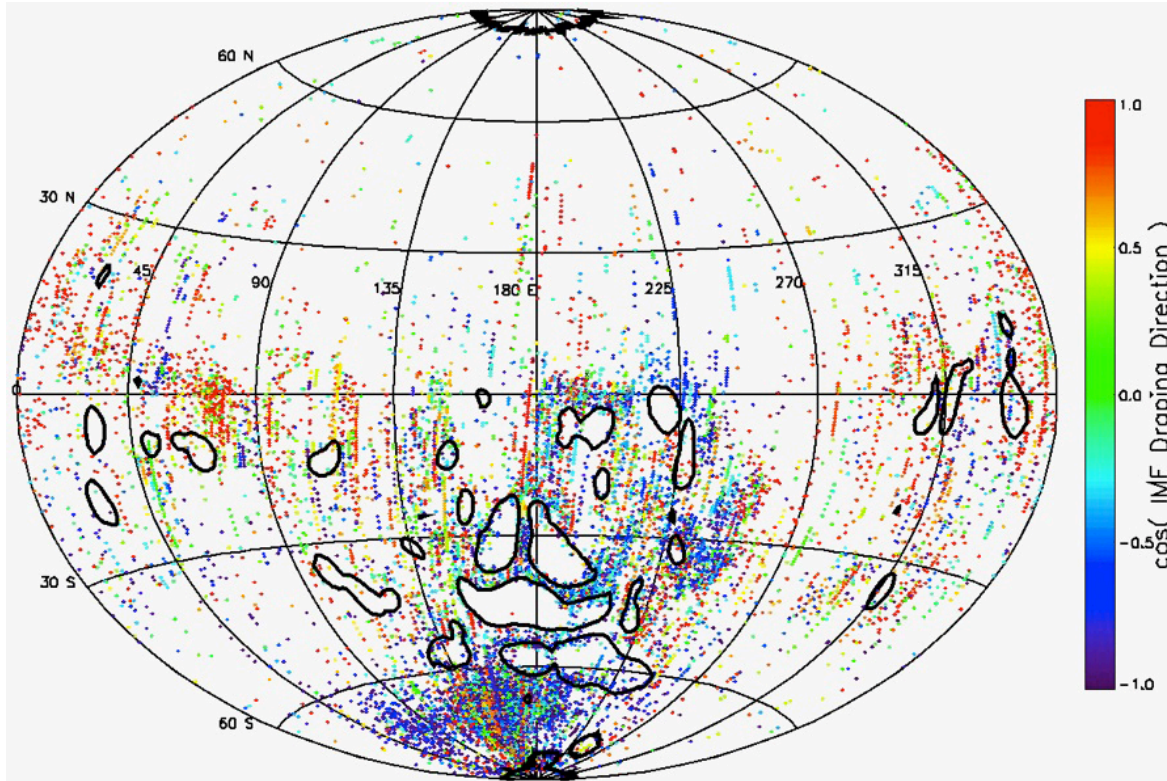
Possible mechanisms for Mars' aurora



Total auroral precipitated power \sim mW m⁻²

Brain &
Helekas 2012

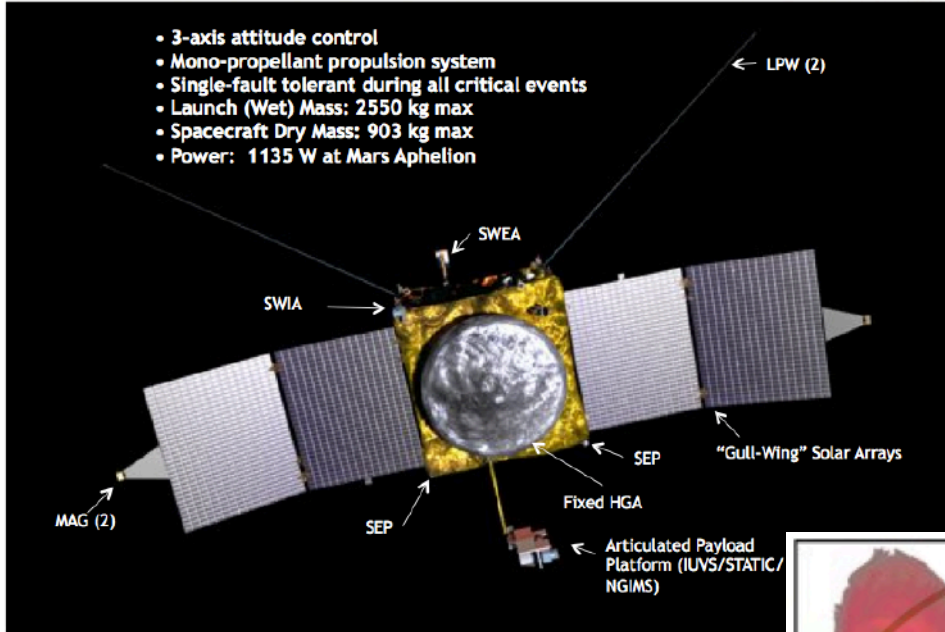
Electron fluxes onto Mars' atmosphere – focussed by magnetic fields



- Total energy flux $\sim \text{mW m}^{-2}$
- Outflow estimates $10^{23-25} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Probably higher for early Mars

**Total atmospheric
escape
 $\sim 1 \text{ ton/hour} - ???$**

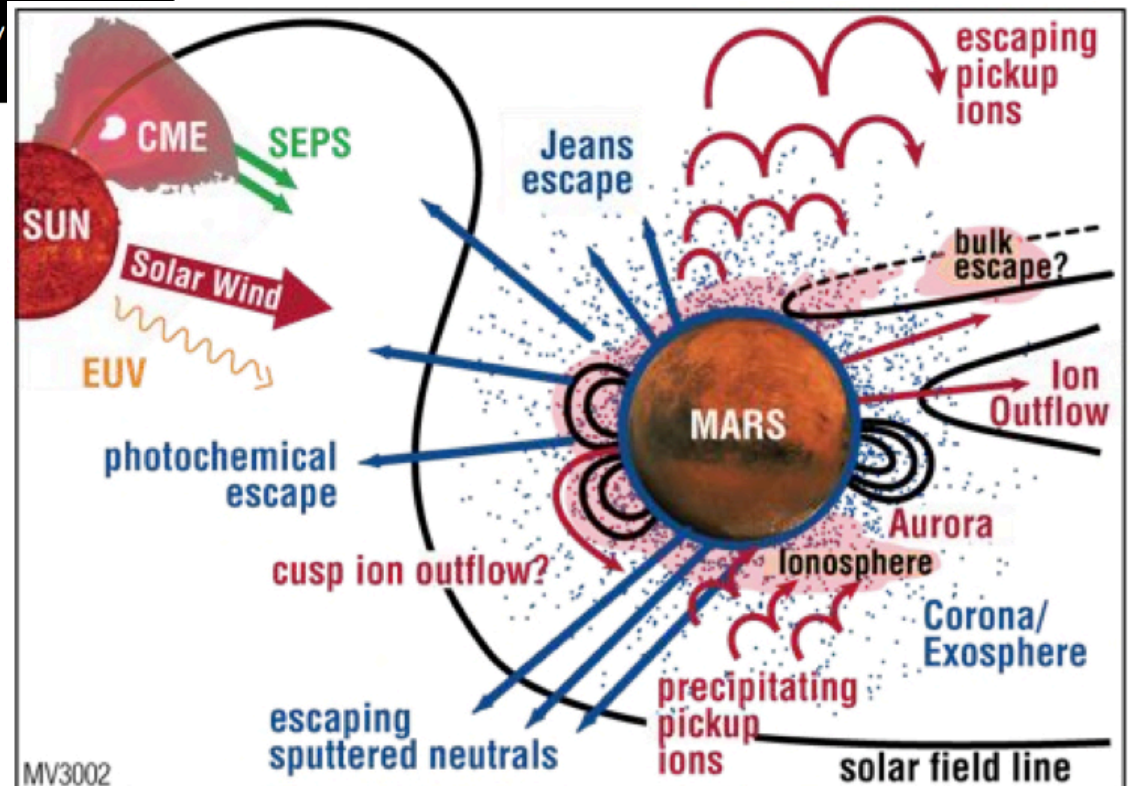
The MAVEN Spacecraft



MAVEN:

- Launch Nov. 2013
- Orbits Mars Sept. 2014-2016
- PI Bruce Jakosky
U of Colorado

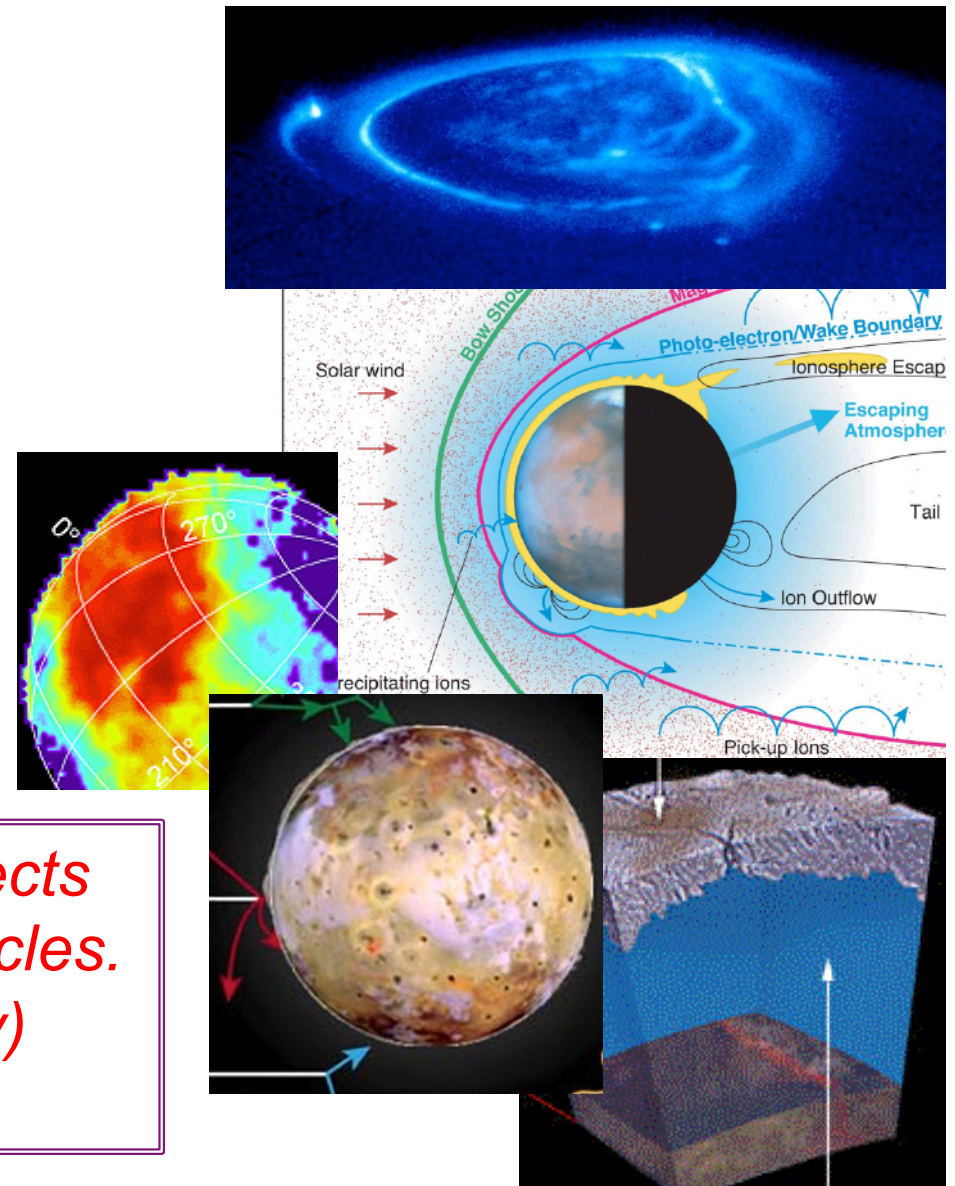
Goal:
To quantify the processes driving atmospheric escape - both now, and allow extrapolation into past history



How Magnetic Fields Could Play a Role in Exoplanet Atmospheres

- Signature of internal state
- Deflection of energetic particles from planet
- Delivery of energetic particles to the surface
- Delivery of energy to atmosphere – bombardment, joule heating
- Stripping of outer atmosphere

Bottom line: Atmosphere protects biota from nasty energetic particles. The magnetosphere (mostly) protects the atmosphere.

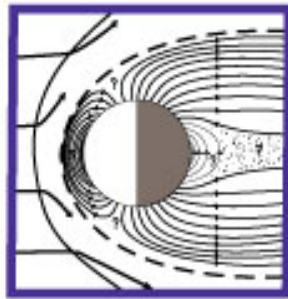


Planetary Magnetospheres

See vol. III ch. 7 & vol. I ch. 13

MERCURY:

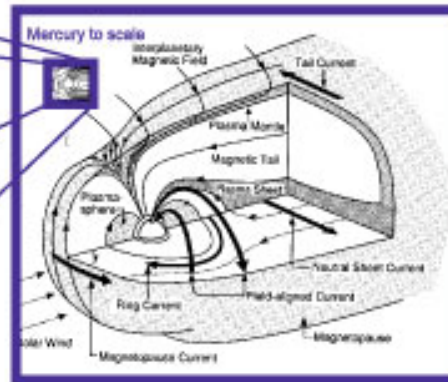
- Small
- Minute timescales
- Solar wind dominated



Mariner,
MESSENGER

EARTH:

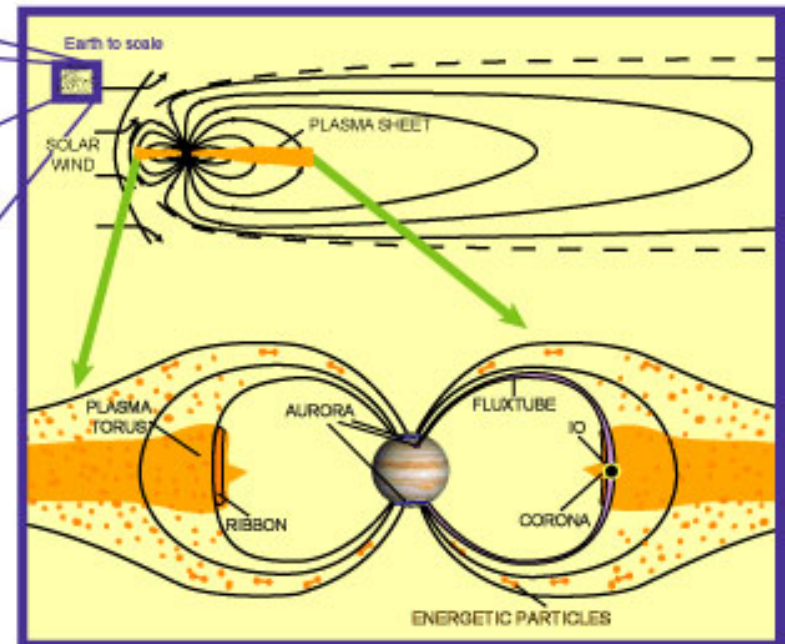
- Intermediate
- Hour timescales
- Solar wind driven



~100 missions since 1957
e.g. Polar, Geotail, FAST,
SAMPLEX, Cluster

JUPITER:

- Giant
- Timescales - minutes to months?
- Rotationally driven - solar wind triggered?



Pioneer, Voyager, Ulysses,
Galileo, Cassini

Testing our understanding of Sun-Earth connections through application to other planetary systems

Summary

- Diverse planetary magnetic fields & magnetospheres
- Earth, Mercury, Ganymede magnetospheres driven by reconnection
- Jupiter & Saturn driven by rotation & internal sources of plasma
- Uranus & Neptune are complex – *need to be explored!*

Stay tuned.... MAVEN mission to Mars

Juno mission to Jupiter!

