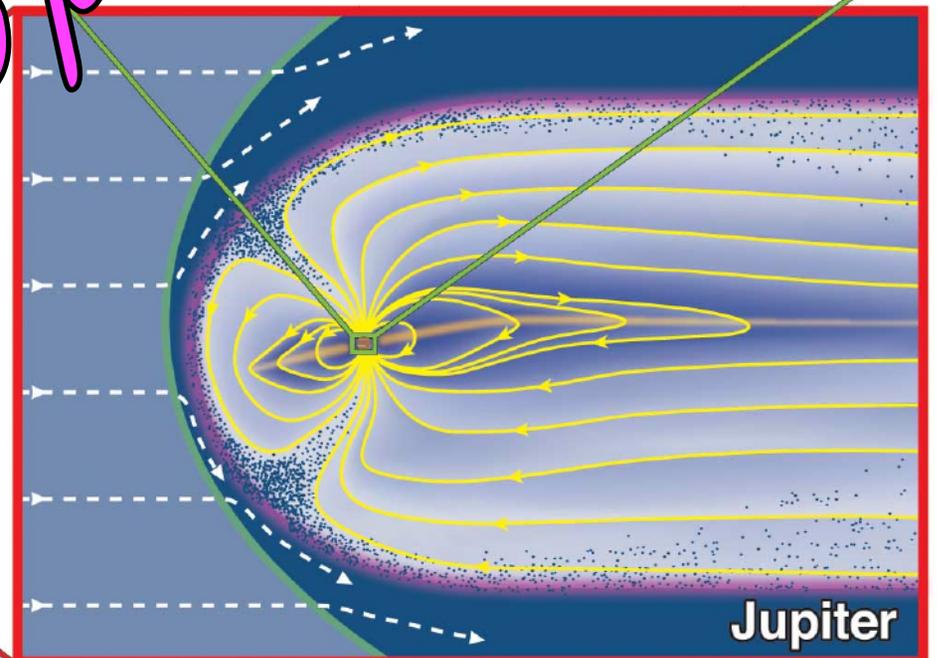
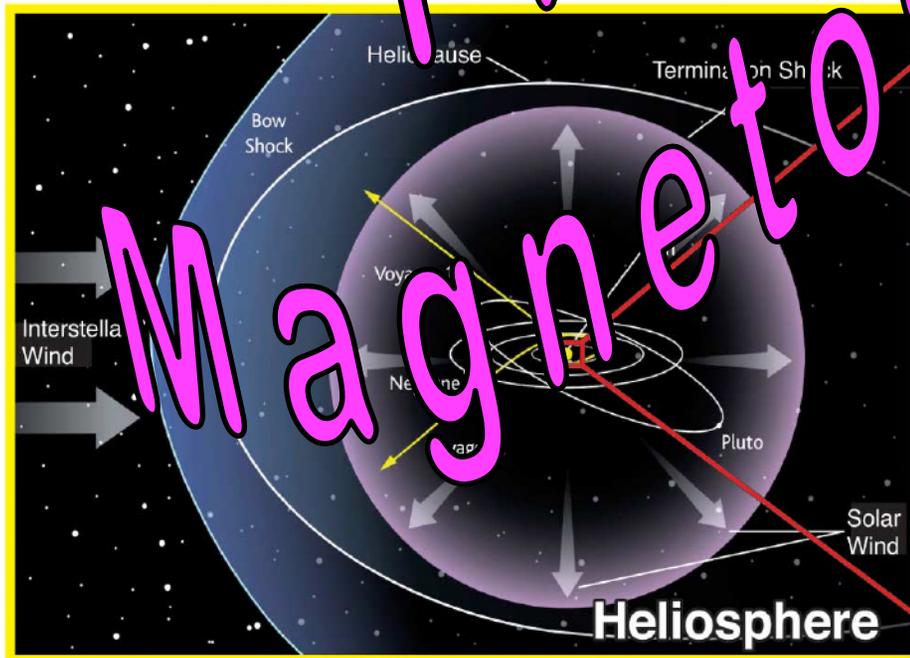
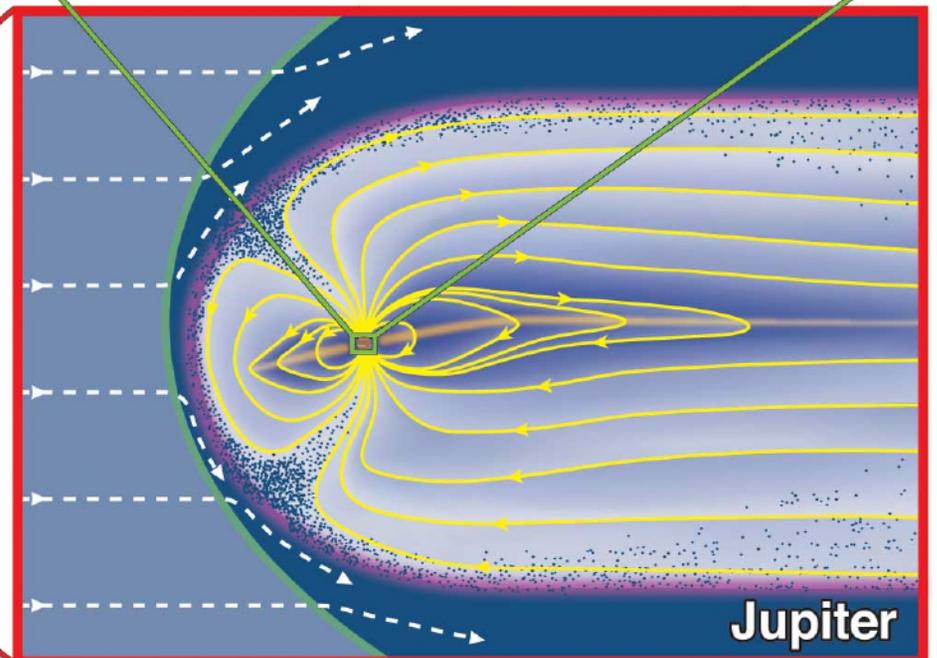
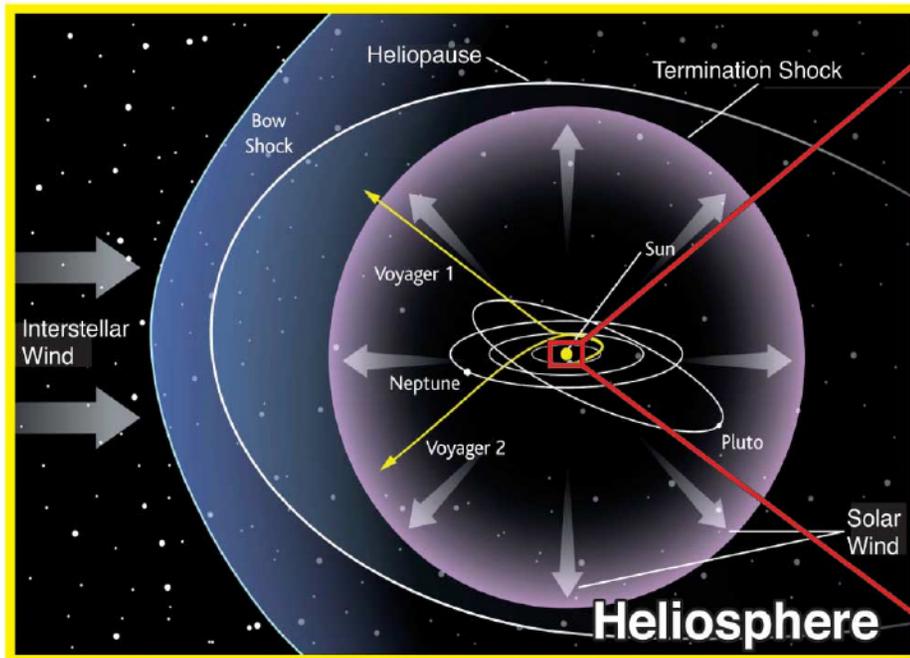
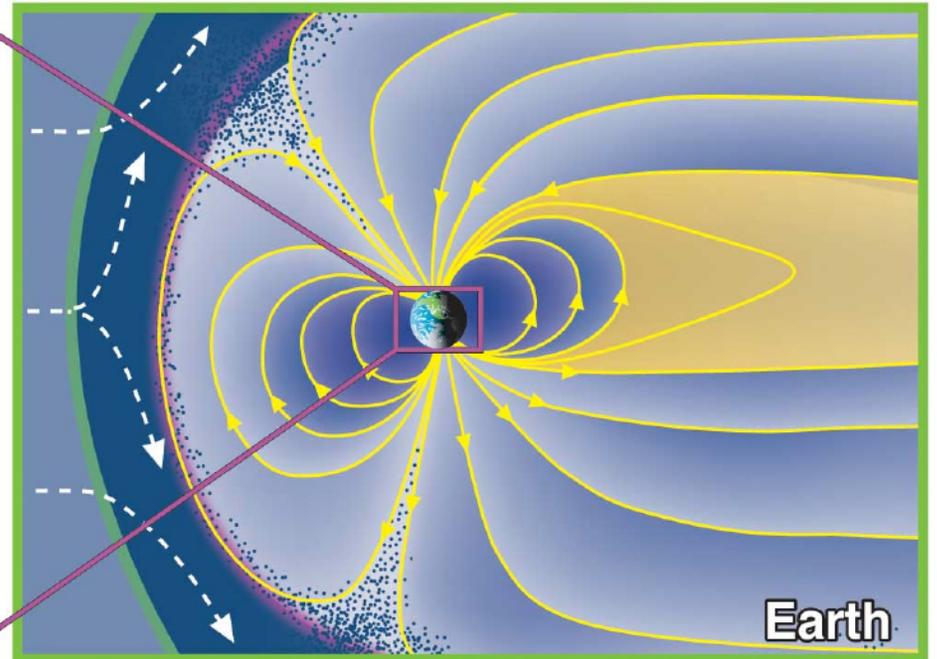
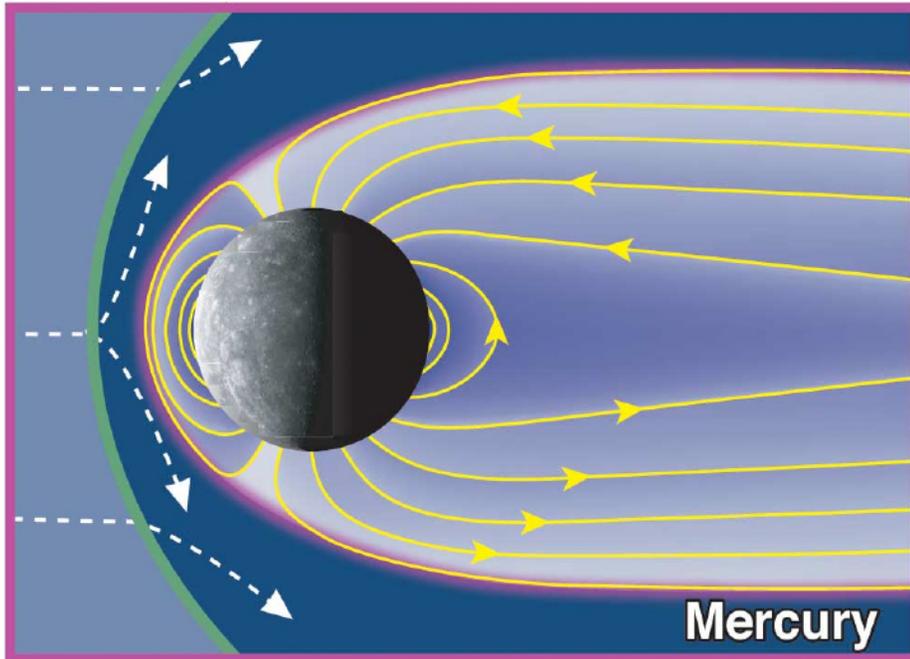


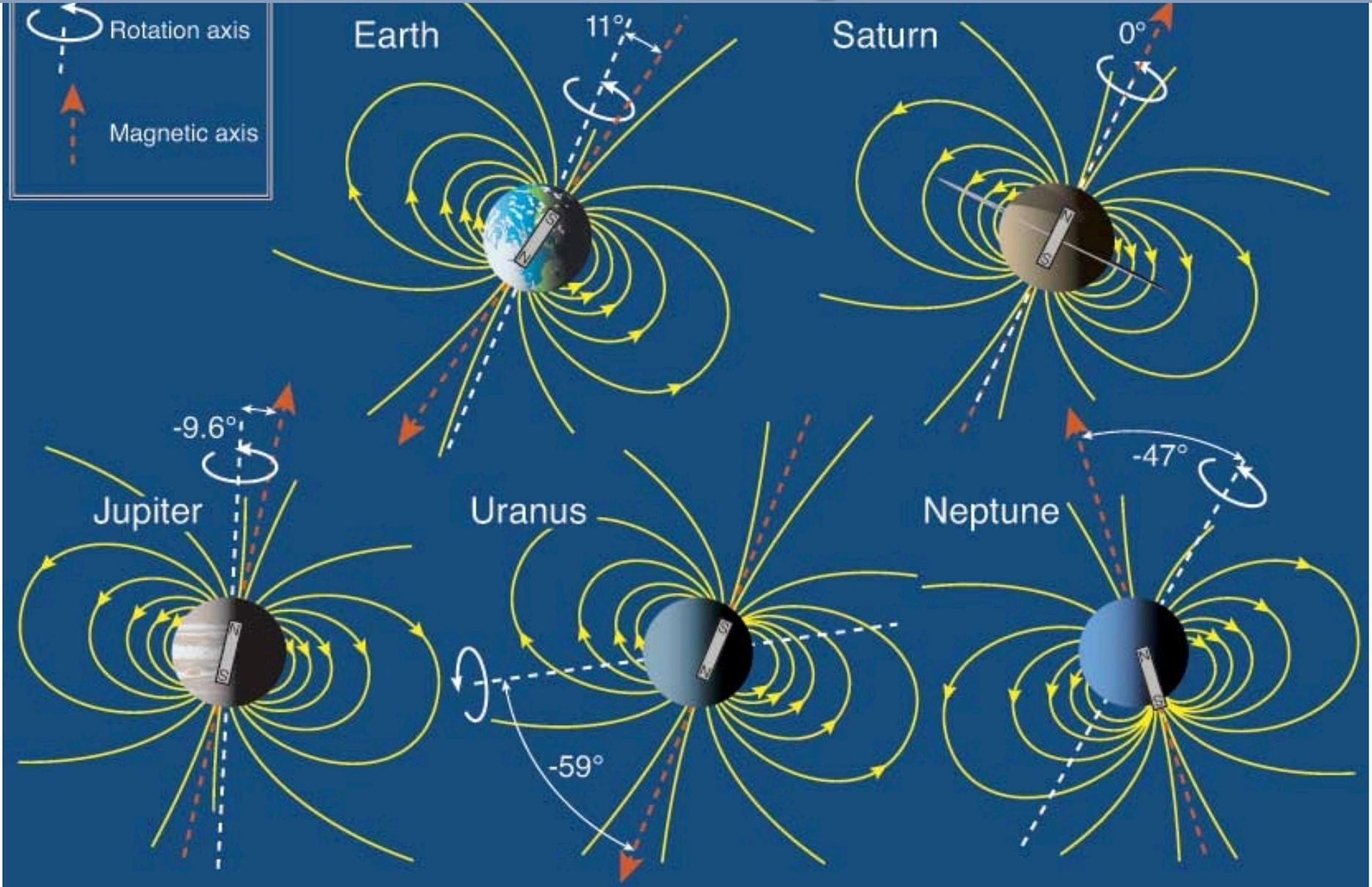
Fran Bagenal  
University of  
Colorado



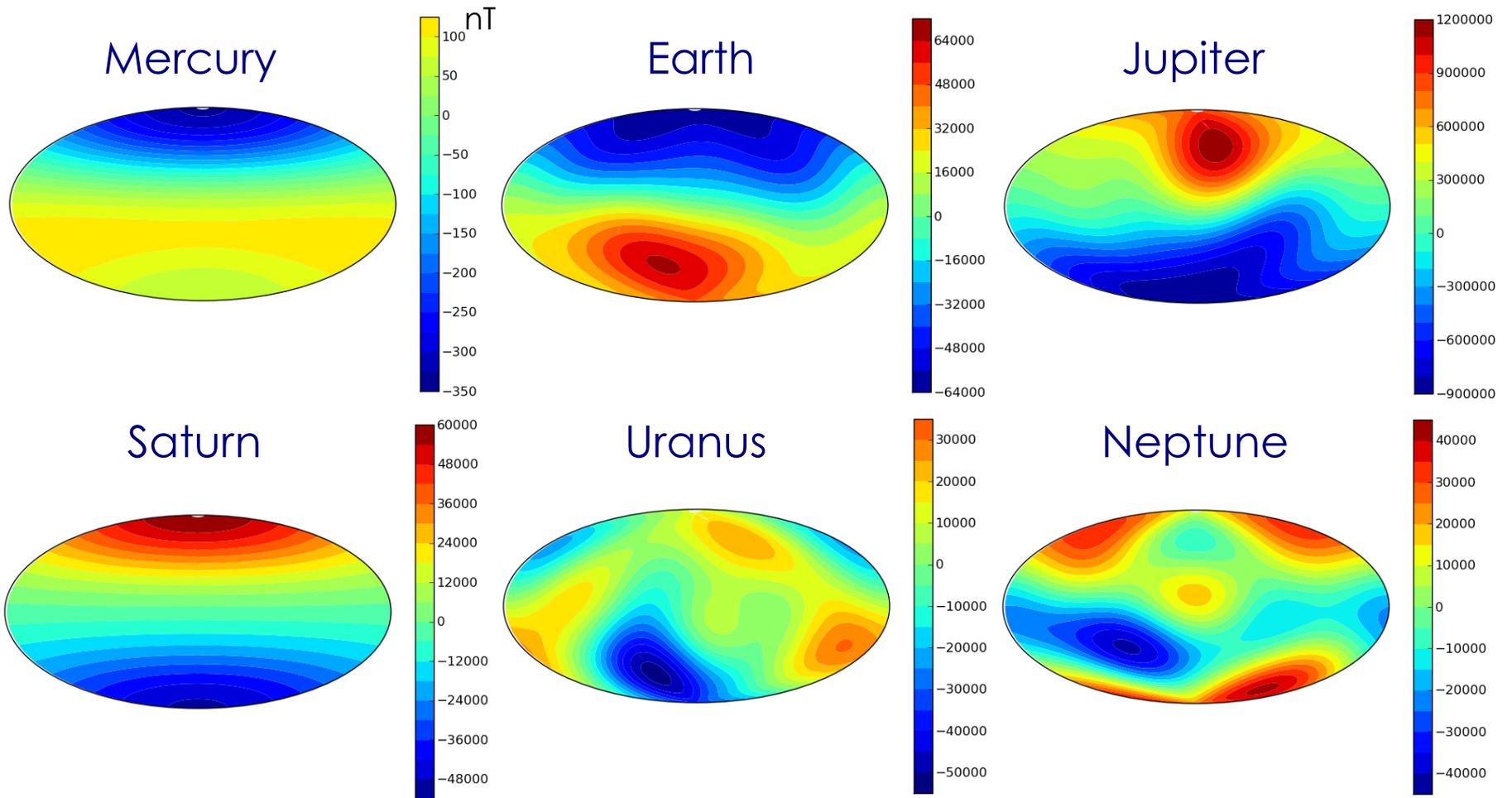
# Planetary Magnetospheres



# *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

$m=0$

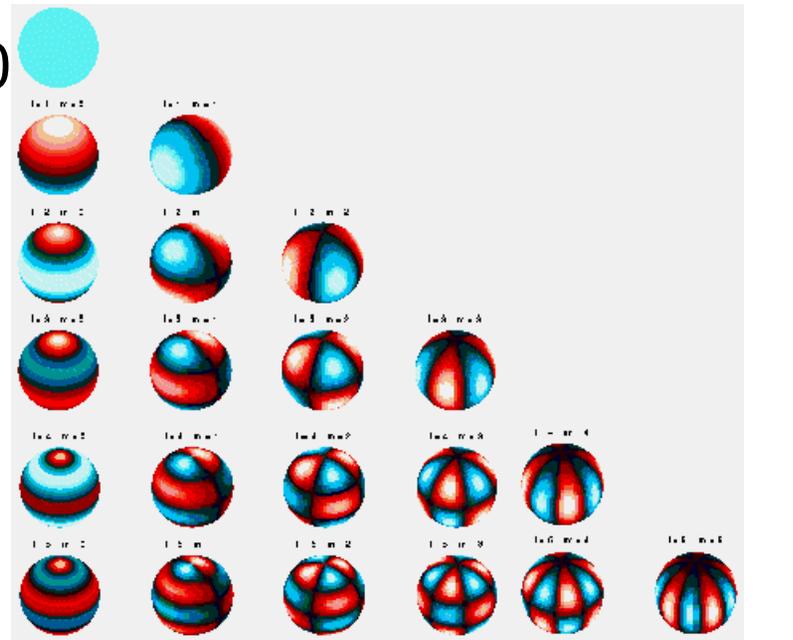
1

2

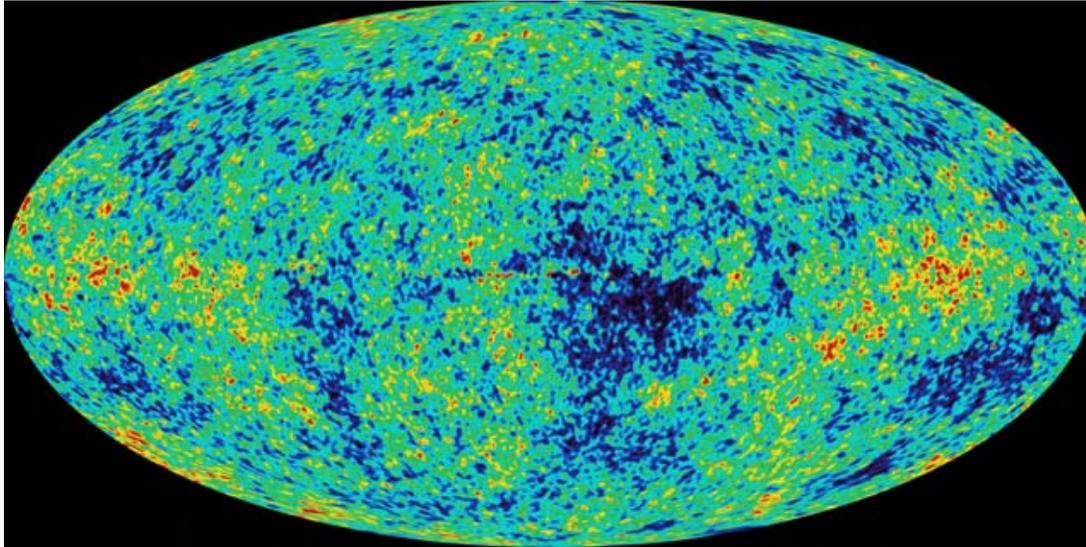
3

4

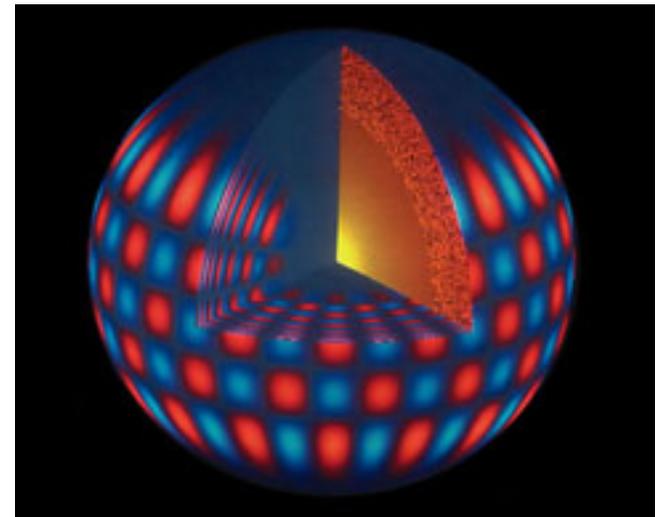
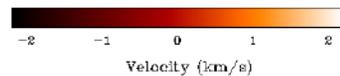
5....



Same technique used to model cosmic microwave background

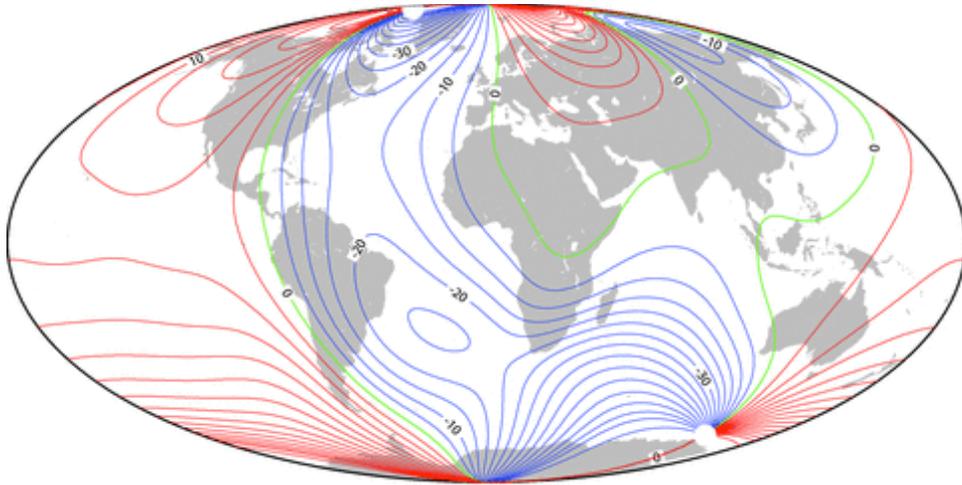


or interior of Sun with Helioseismology...



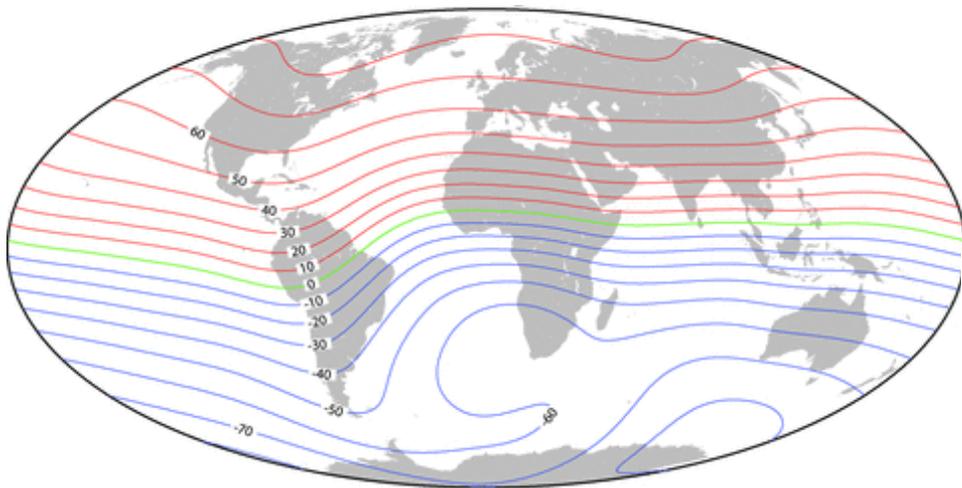


Declination  $D$  in degrees in 2010



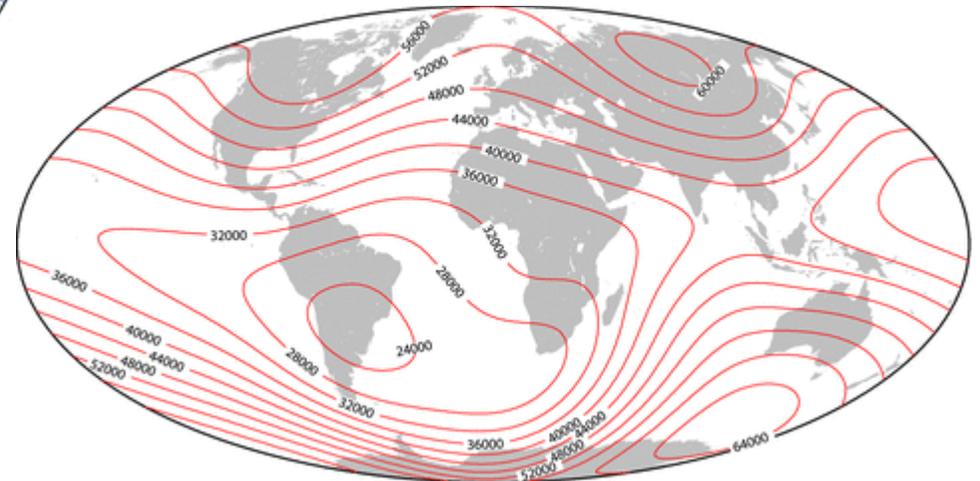
*2011 now available!*

**International Geomagnetic Reference Field – IGRF2010**

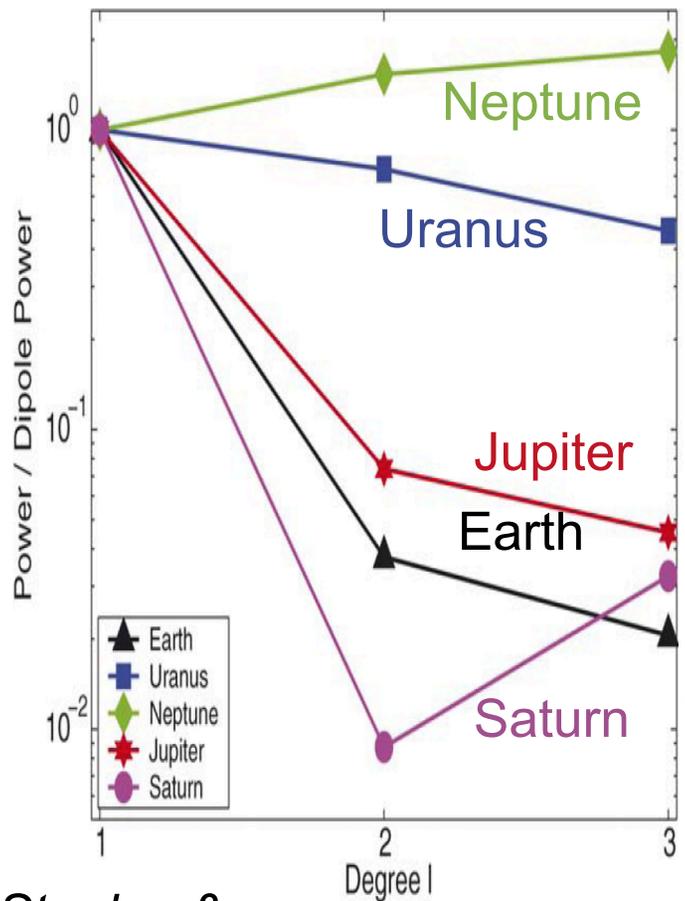


Inclination  $I$  in degrees in 2010

Total Intensity  $F$  in nT in 2010

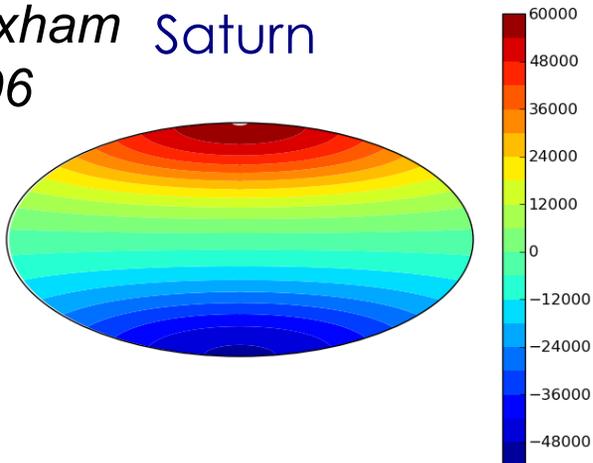


Multipole coefficients / Dipole  
Indicates degree of complexity

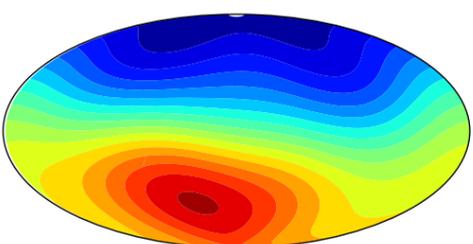


Stanley &  
Bloxham  
2006

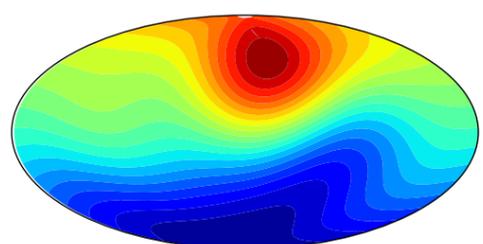
Saturn



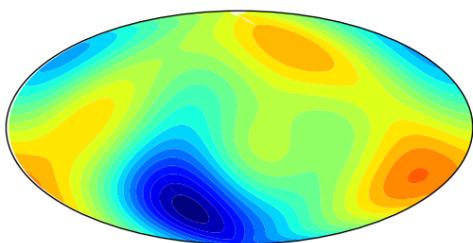
Earth



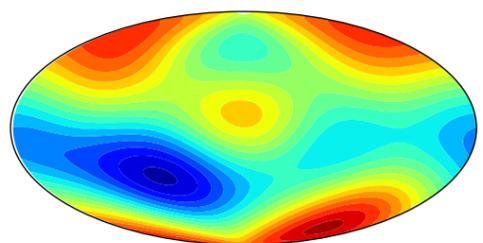
Jupiter



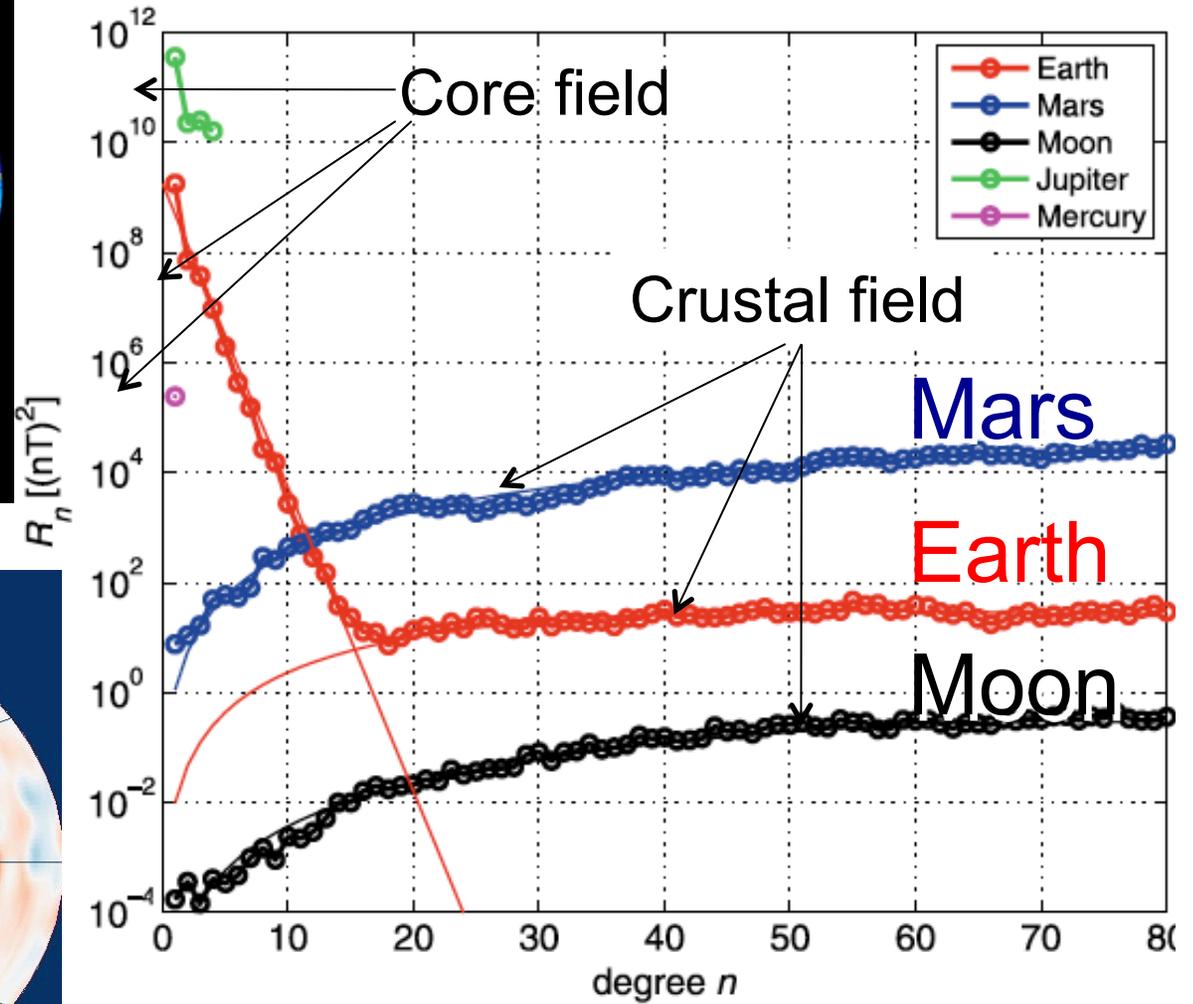
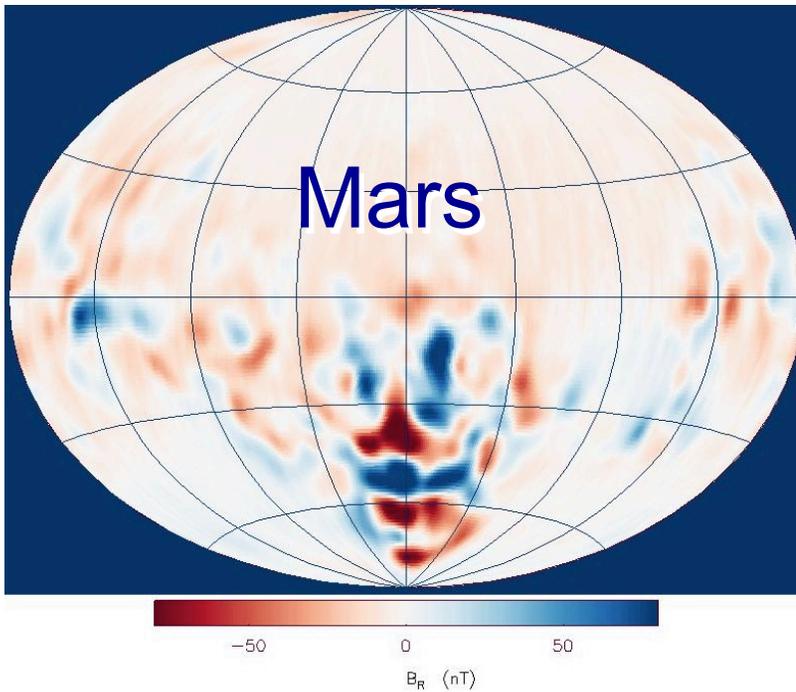
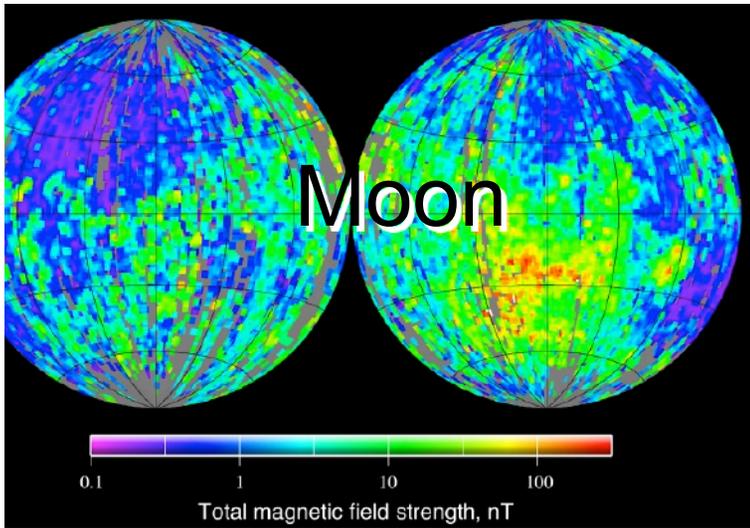
Uranus



Neptune



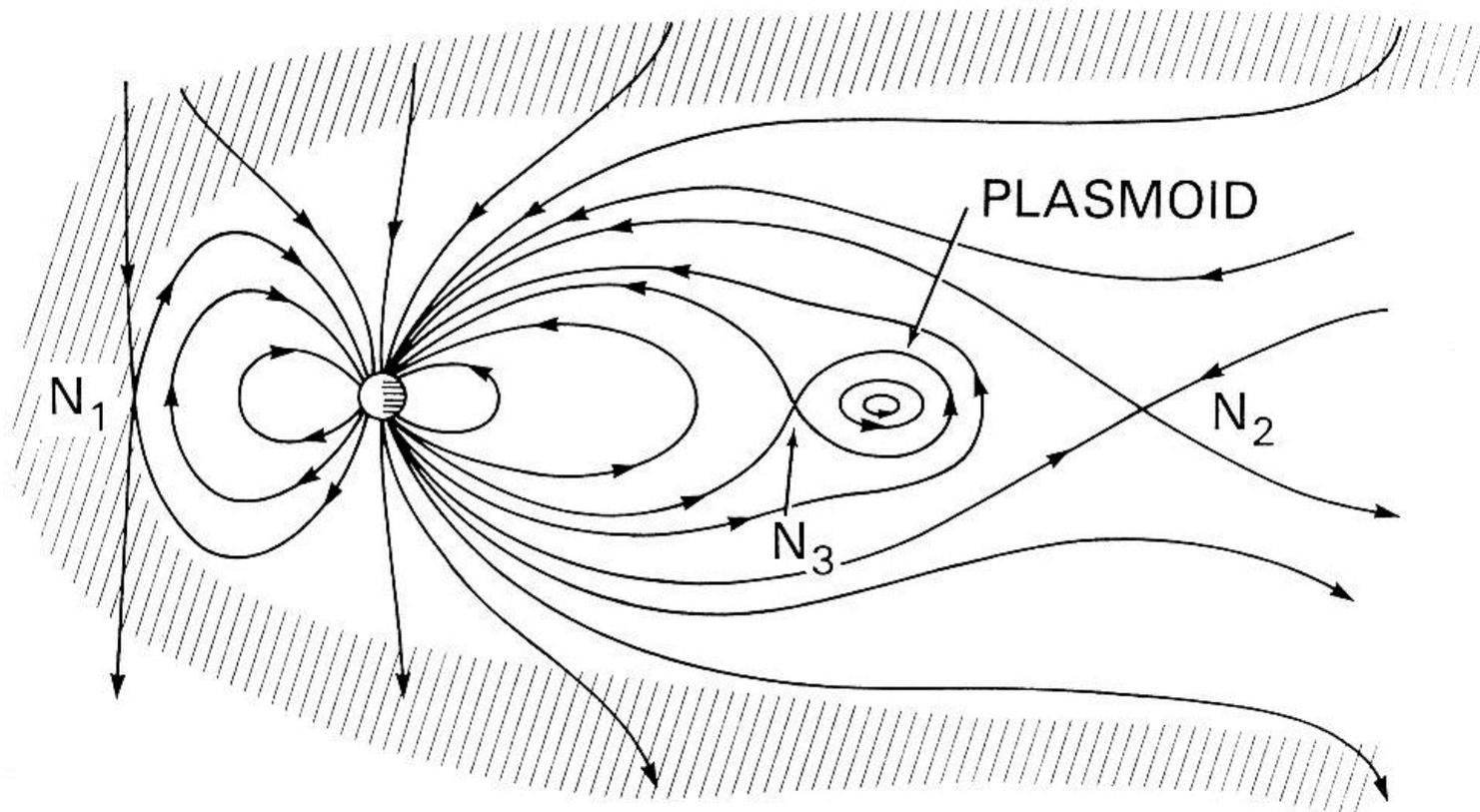
# Moon & Mars: All Crustal Remanent Magnetization



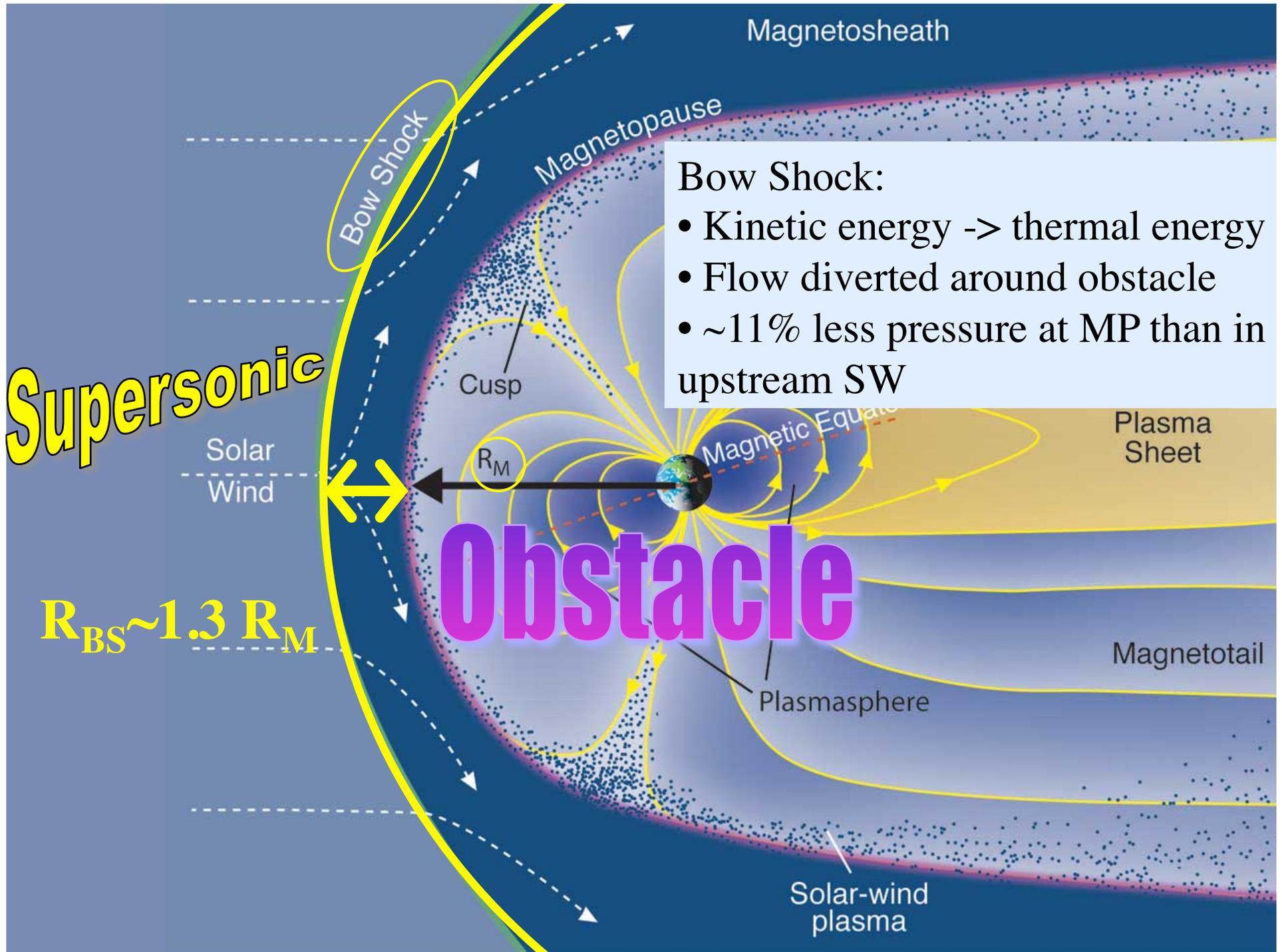
- Did Moon ever have dynamo?
- Mars' dynamo died >3.5 BYA.

## 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:**

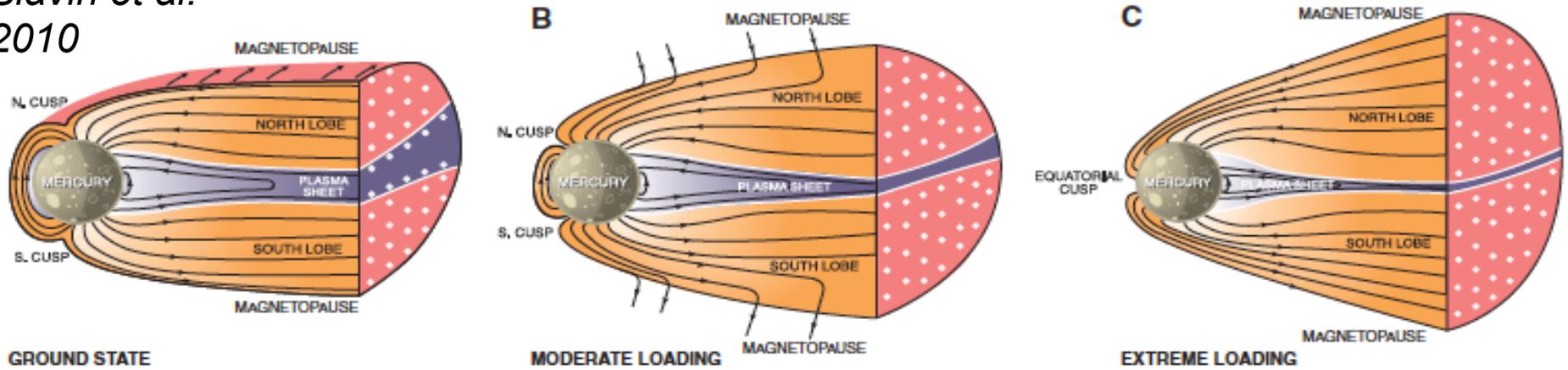
- Kinetic energy  $\rightarrow$  thermal energy
- Flow diverted around obstacle
- $\sim 11\%$  less pressure at MP than in upstream SW

**Supersonic**

**Obstacle**

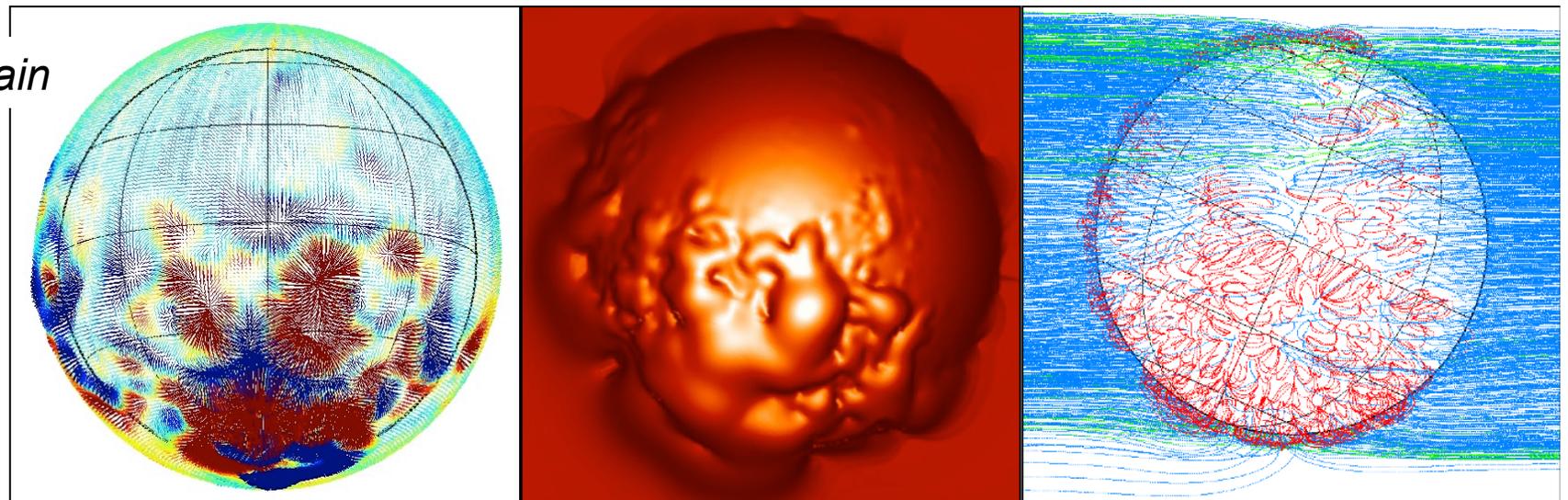
# Mercury: Extreme solar wind conditions -> exposed planet

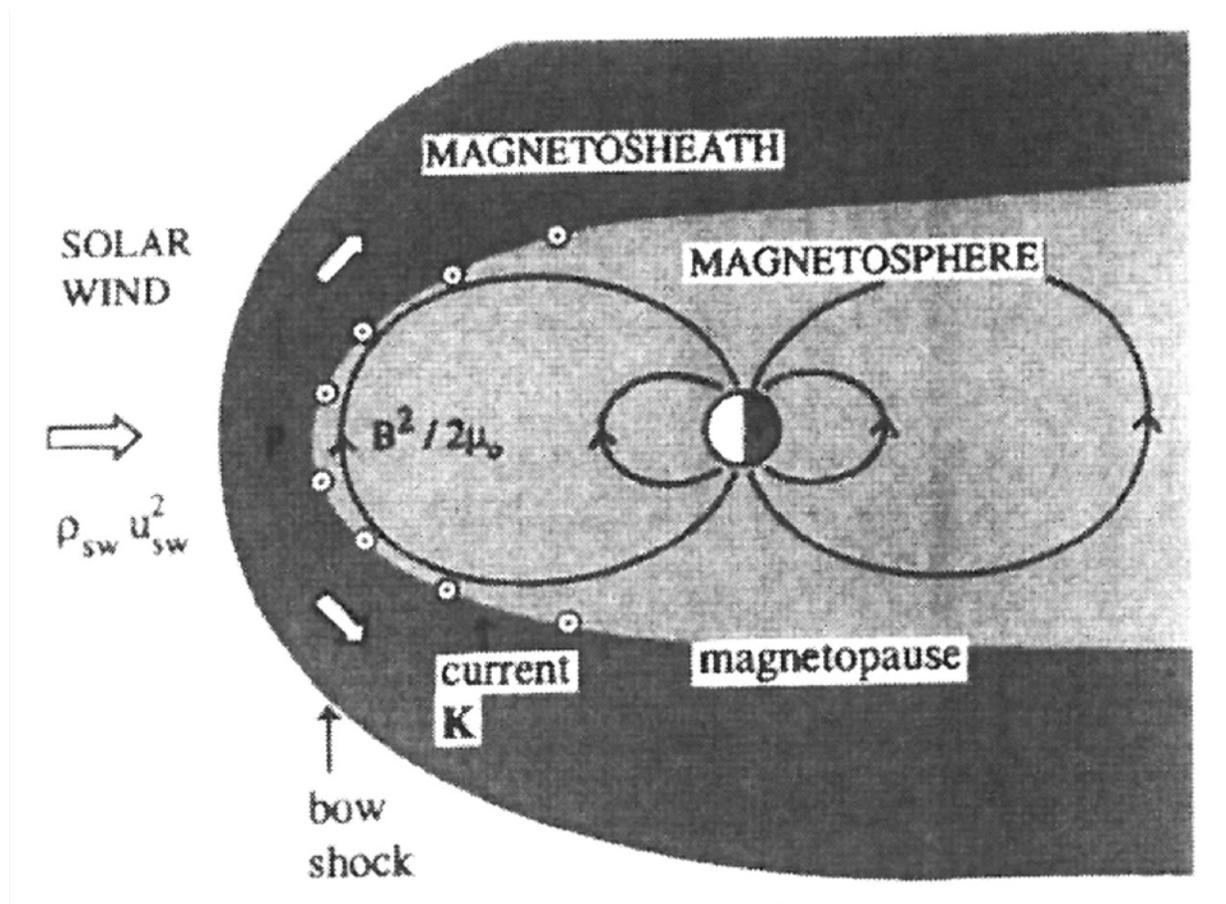
Slavin et al.  
2010



# 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>

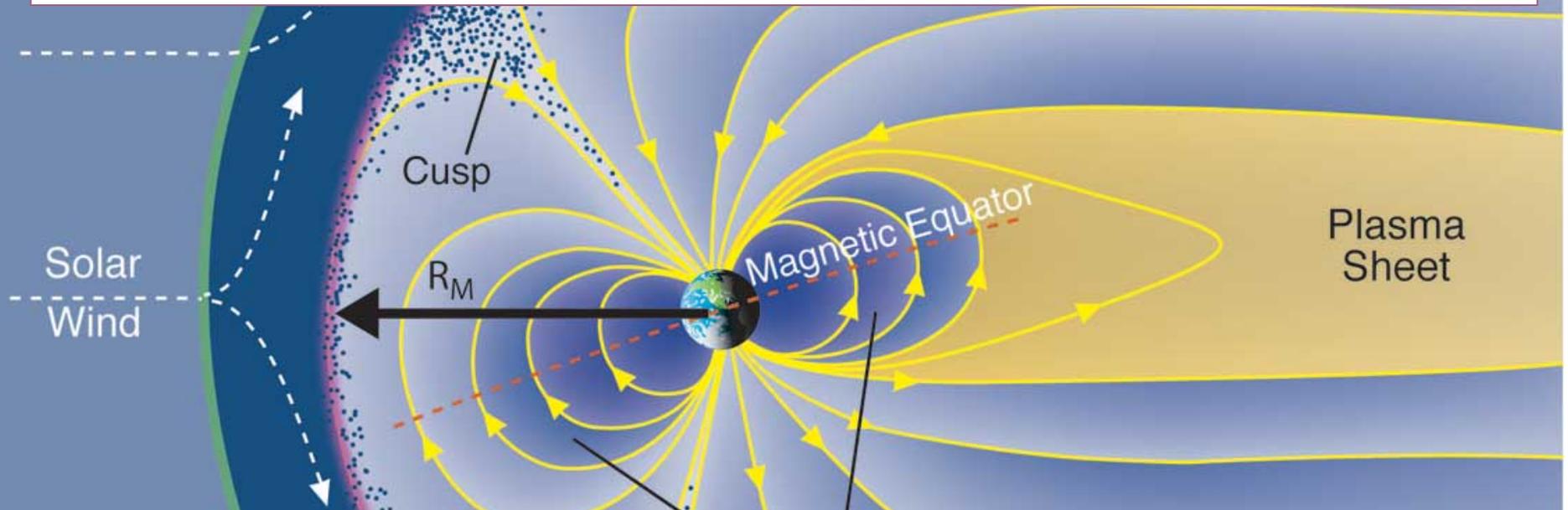
And lecture from 2011 from Toffoletto

[http://www.vsp.ucar.edu/Heliophysics/pdf/2011\\_Toffoletto-lecture.pdf](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  $\rho_{sw}$  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?  $\sim D^{1/3}$

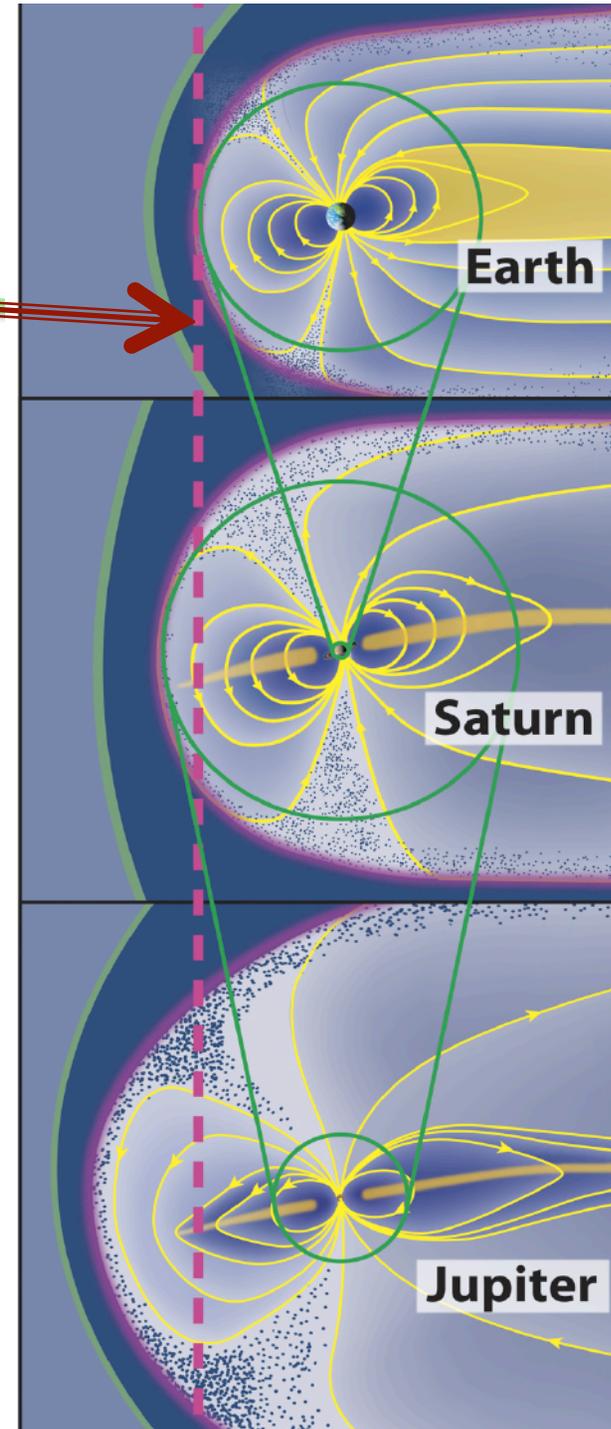
$$R_{CF}/R_p \sim 1.2 \{B_o^2 / 2 \mu_o \rho_{sw} V_{sw}^2\}^{1/6}$$

	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

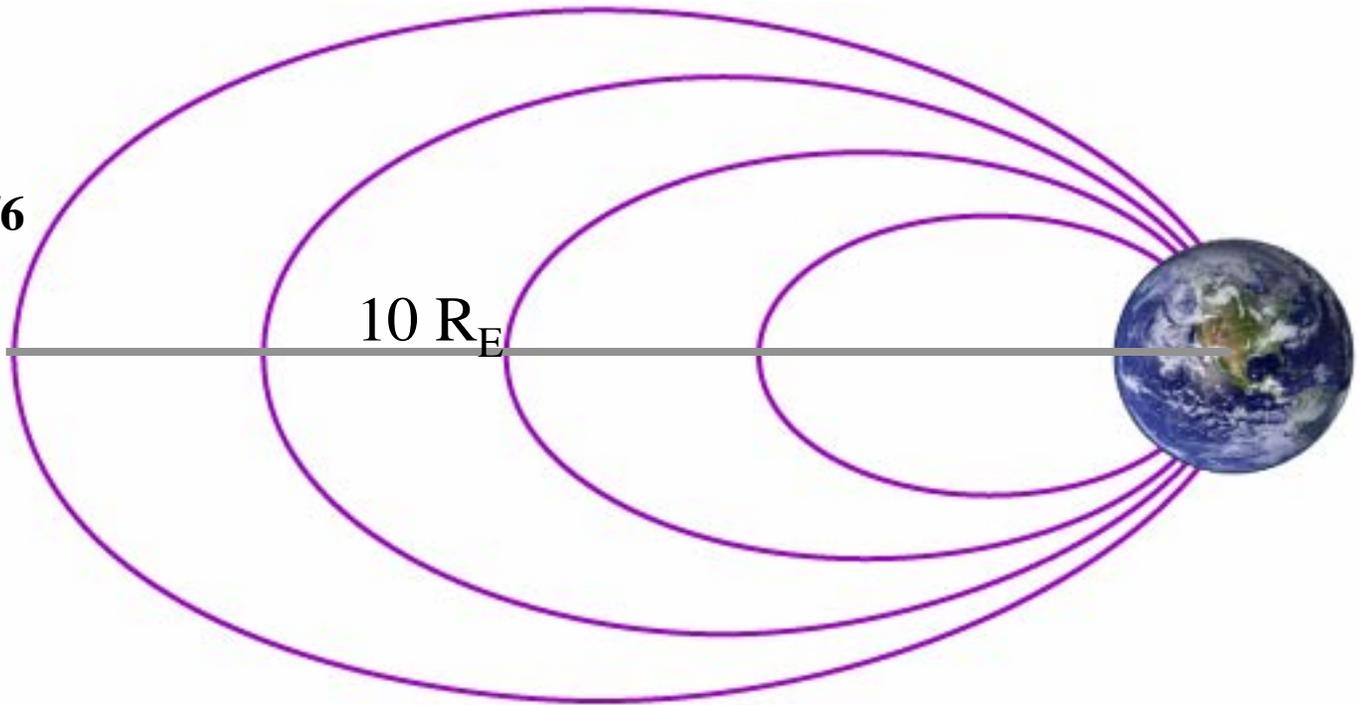
\* *Achilleos et al. 2008* # *Joy et al. 2002*

**Earth** ~ Dipole

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



solar wind  $\rho V^2$

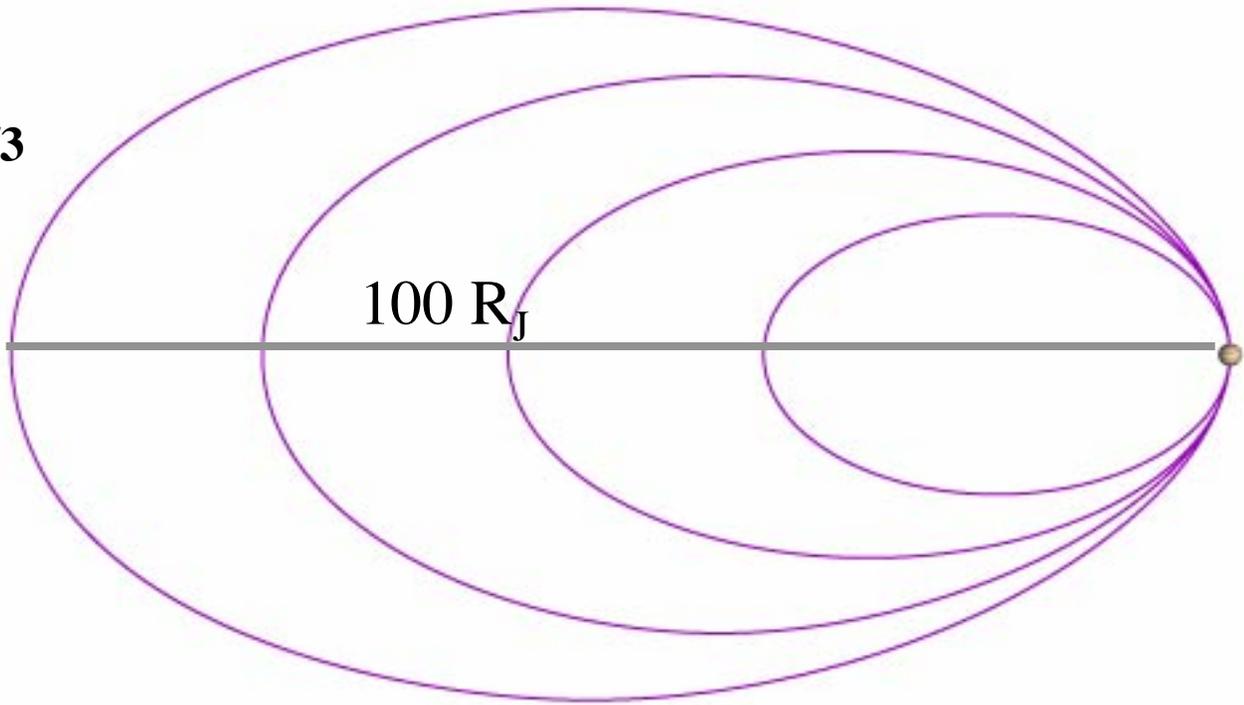


**Jupiter**

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



solar wind  $\rho V^2$



**Earth** ~ Dipole

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



solar wind  $\rho V^2$

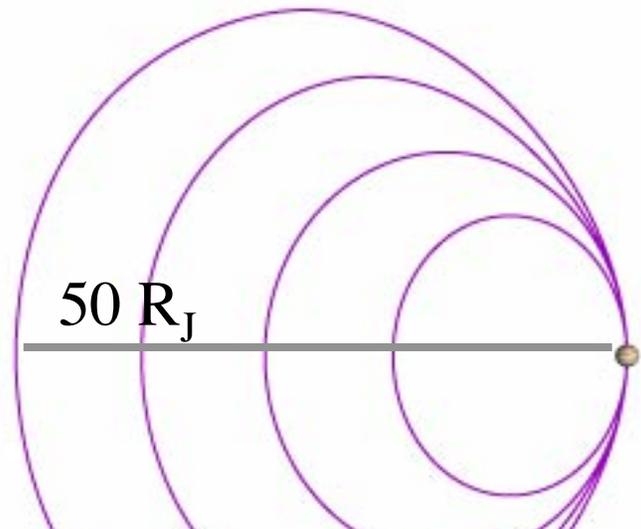
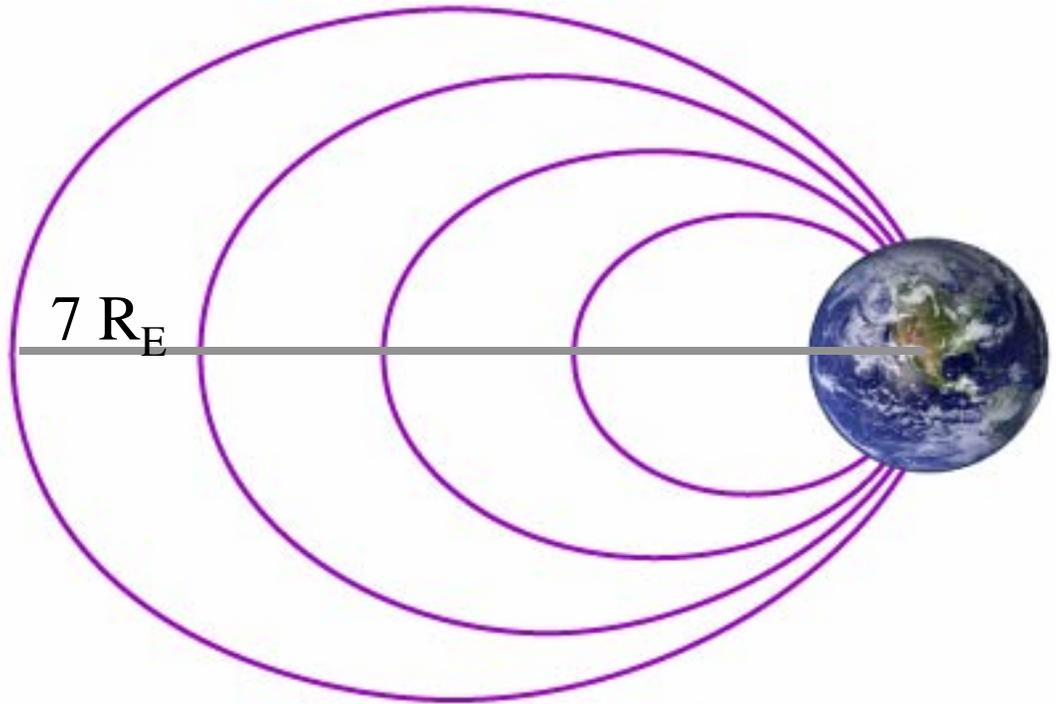
x10 Solar wind pressure

**Jupiter**

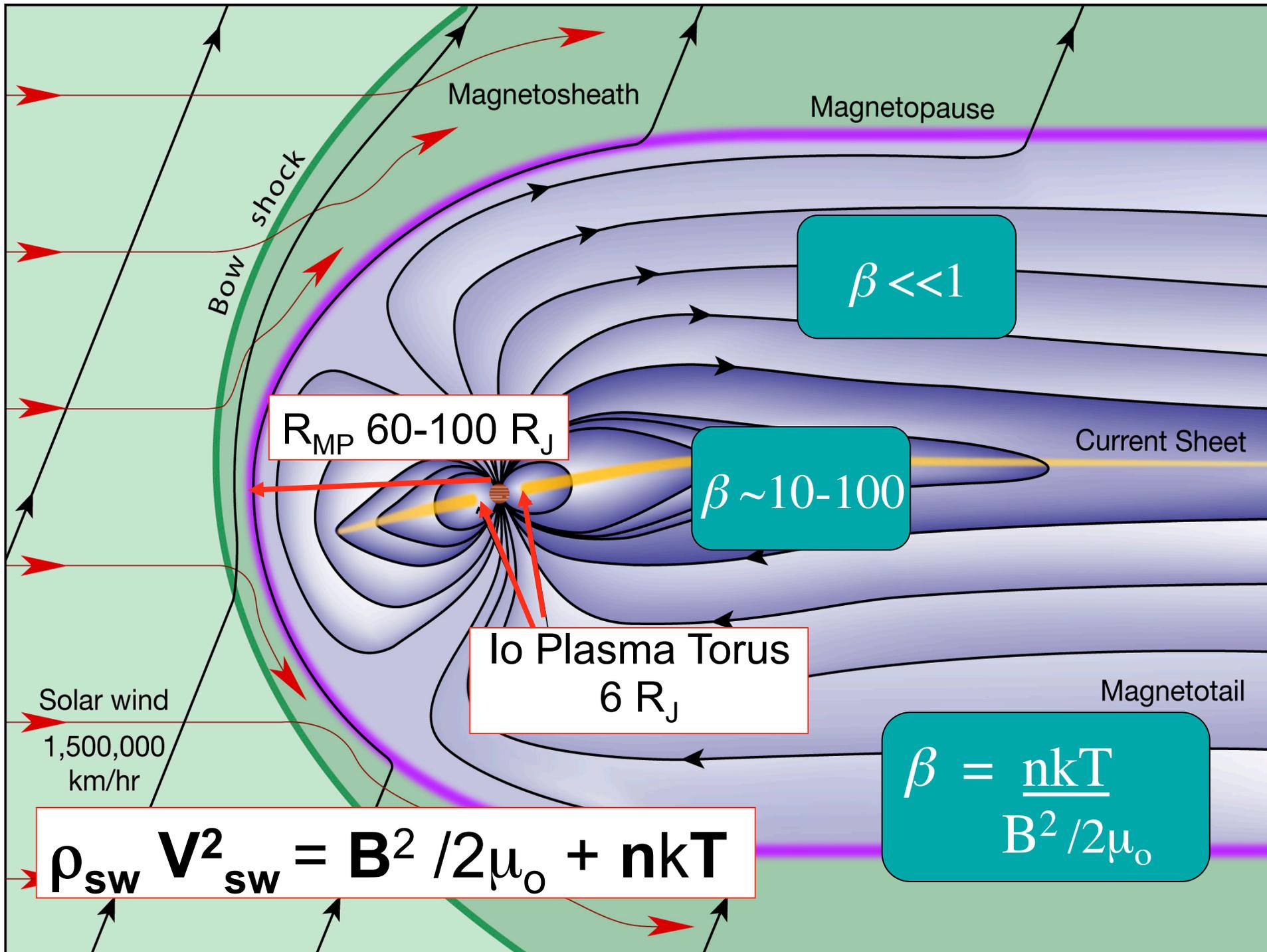
$$R_{mp} \rightarrow 0.5 R_{mp}$$

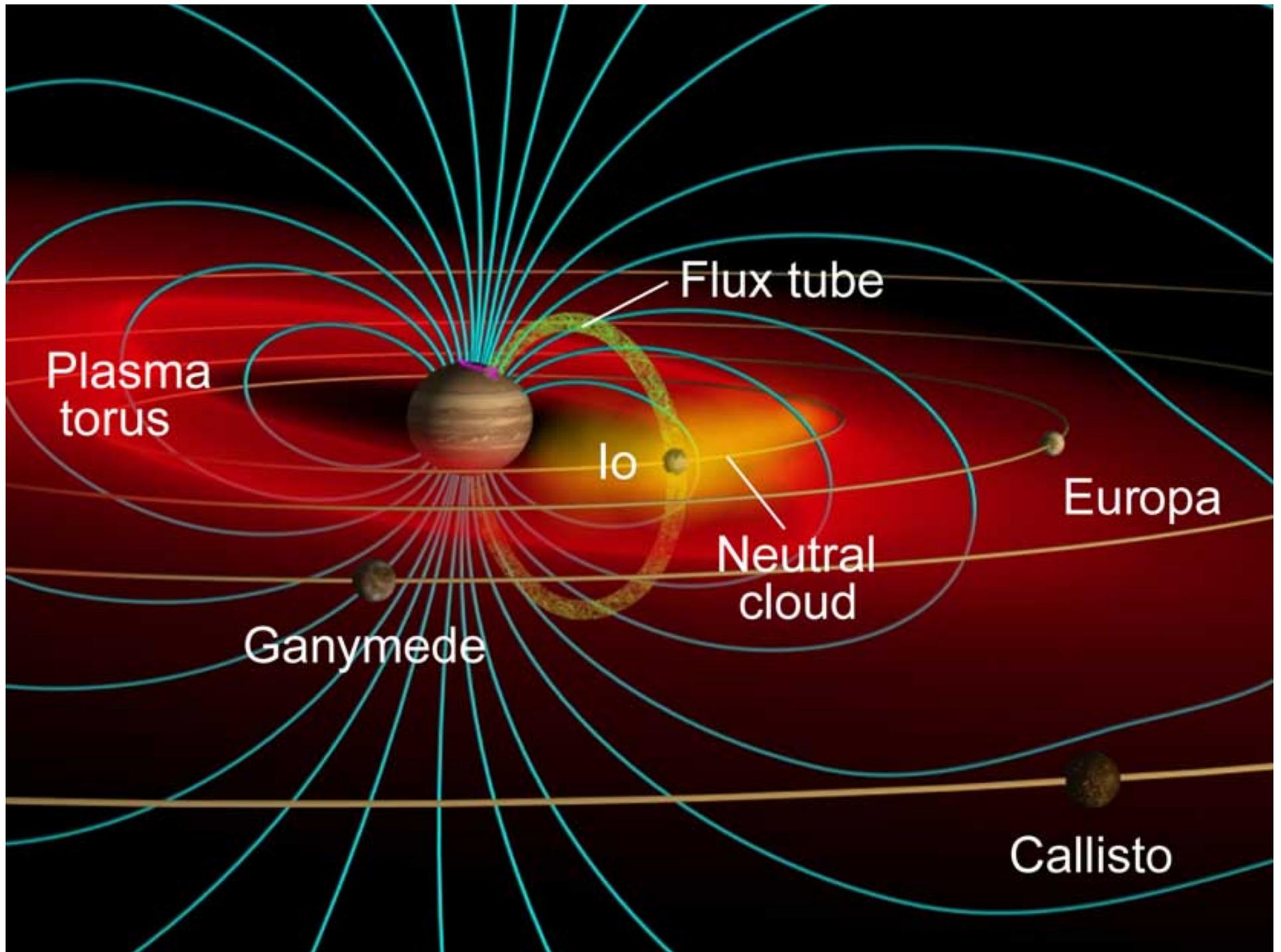


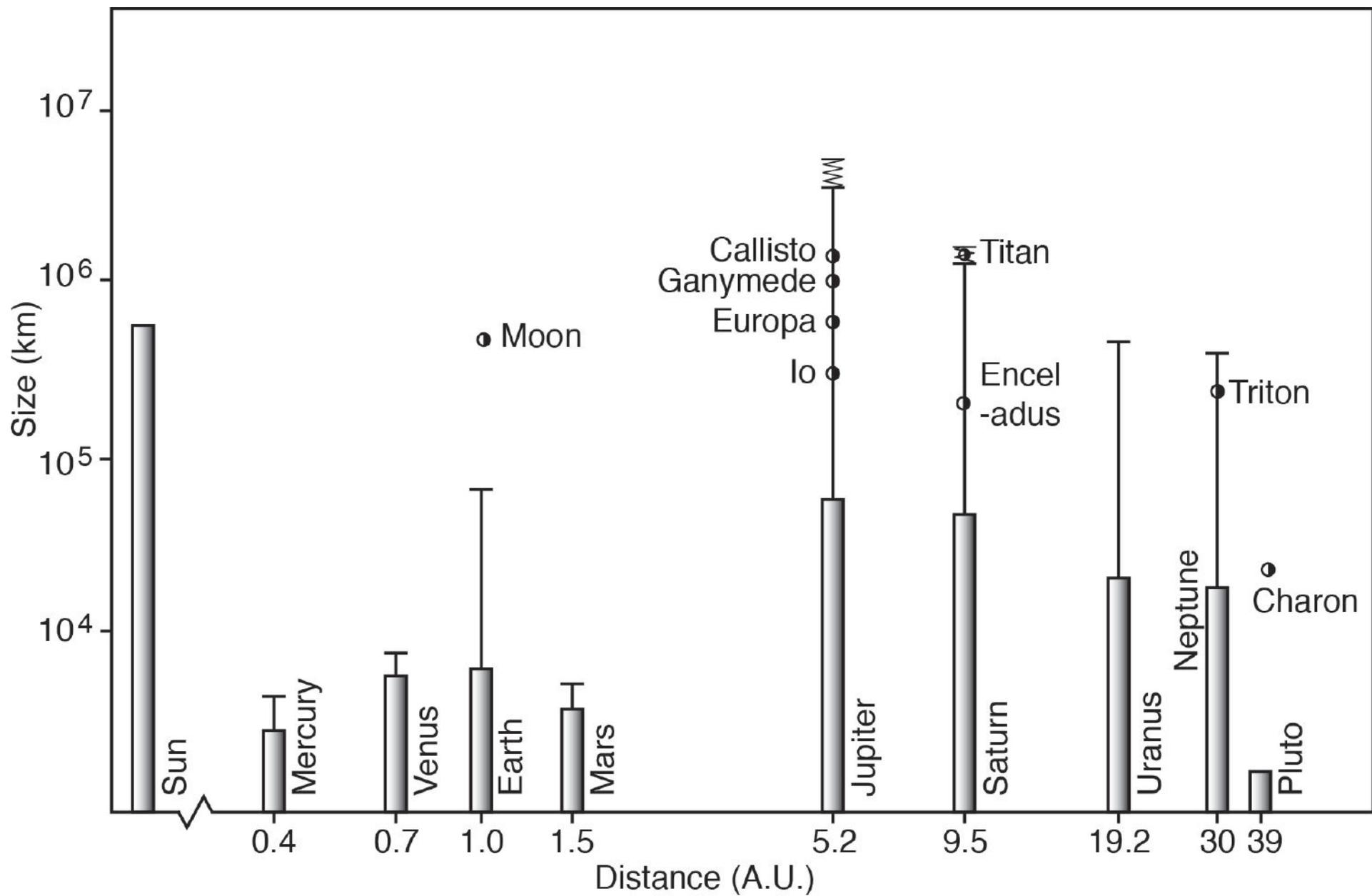
solar wind  $\rho V^2$



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





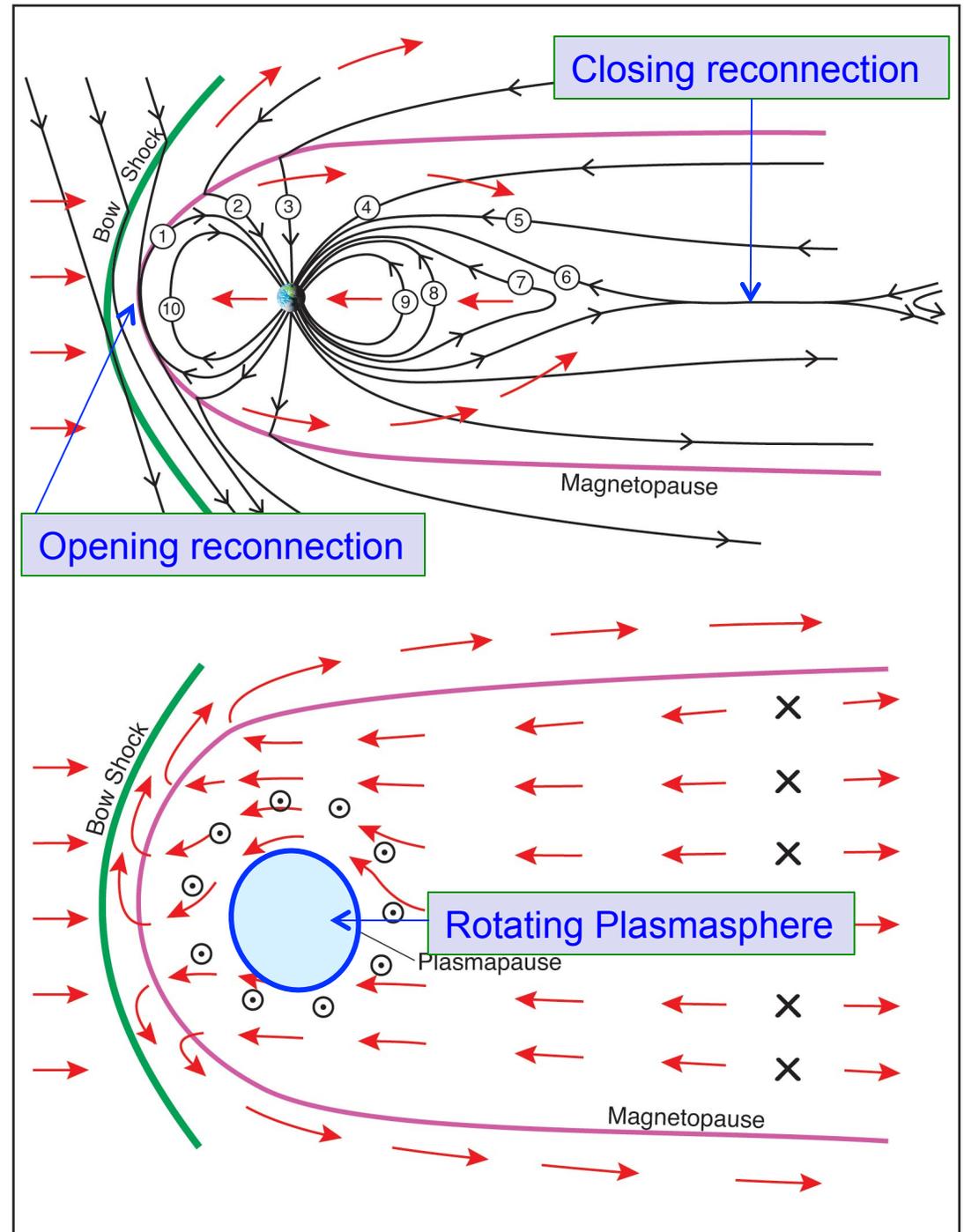


# Vol. I Ch.10

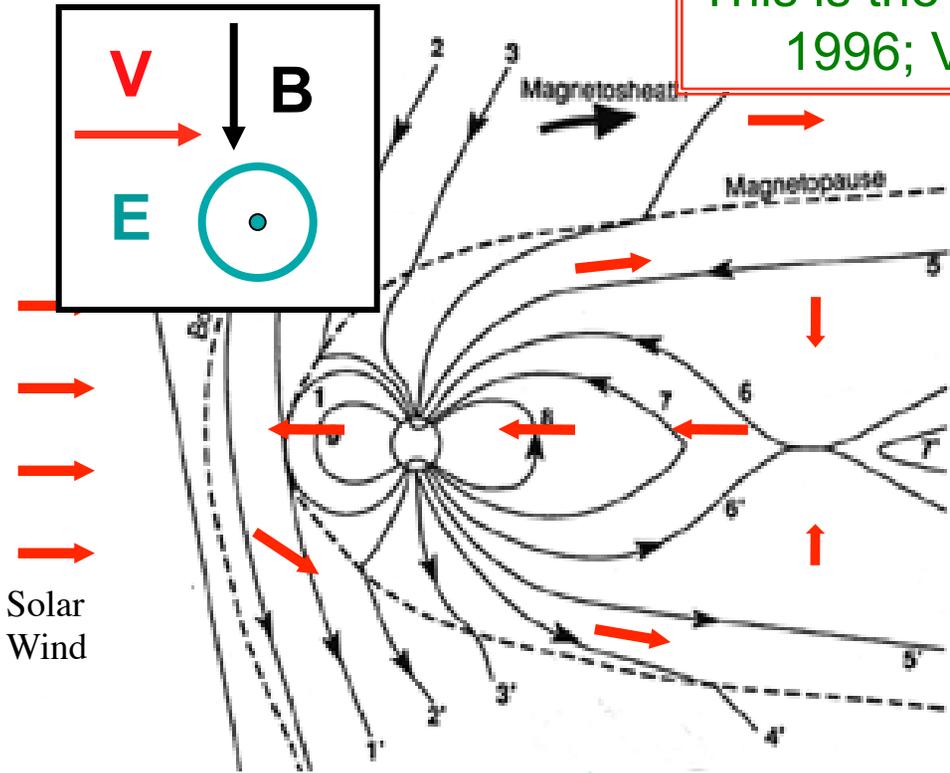
## Dungey Cycle

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  
 $\sim 10\text{-}20\%$

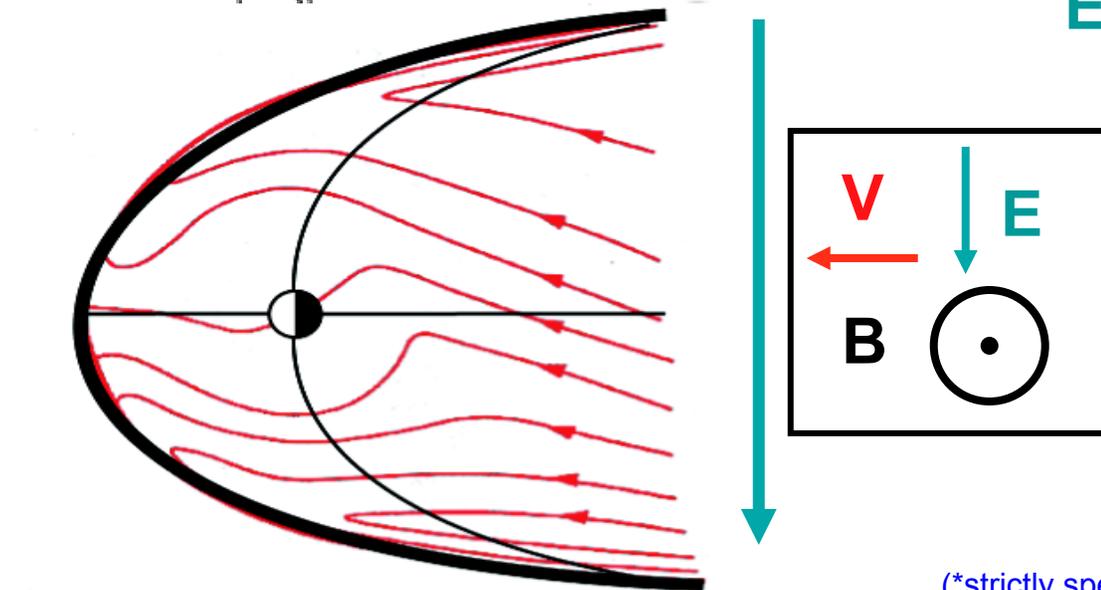
*crude approximation!!*

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

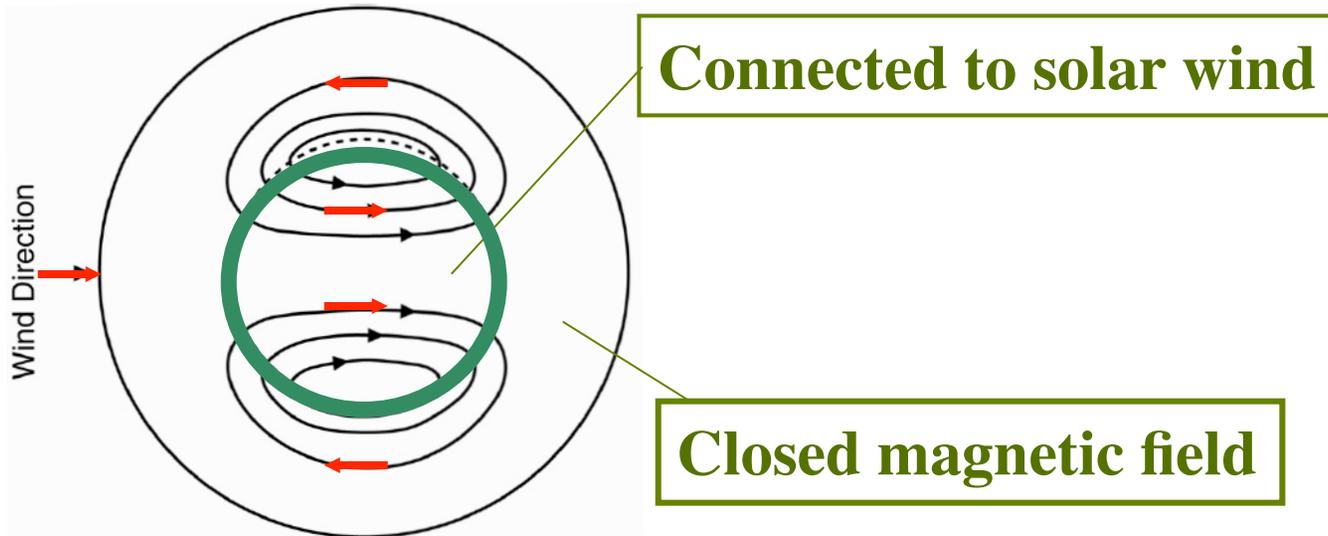
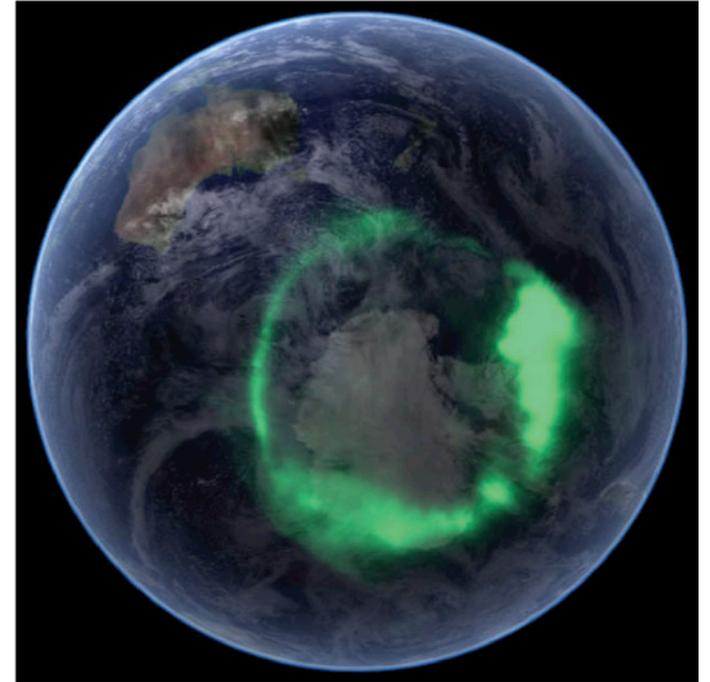
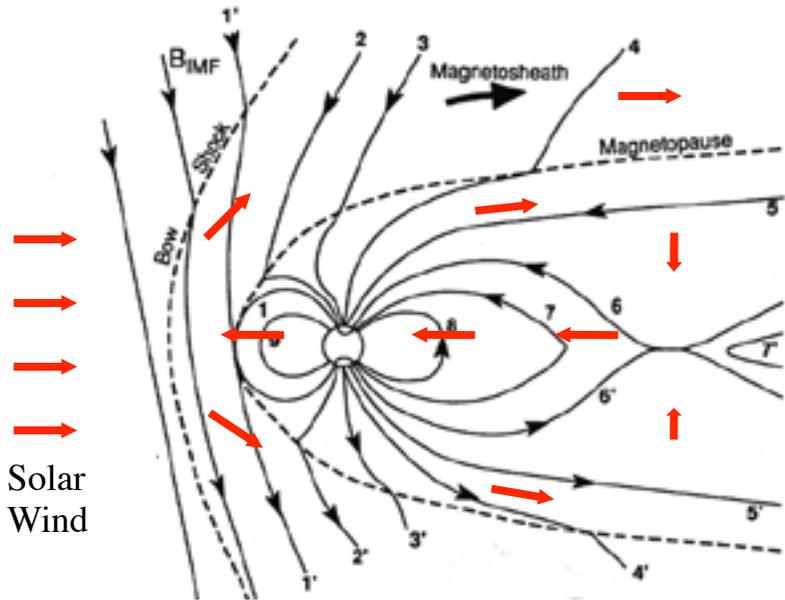
$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{convection}}$$

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

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

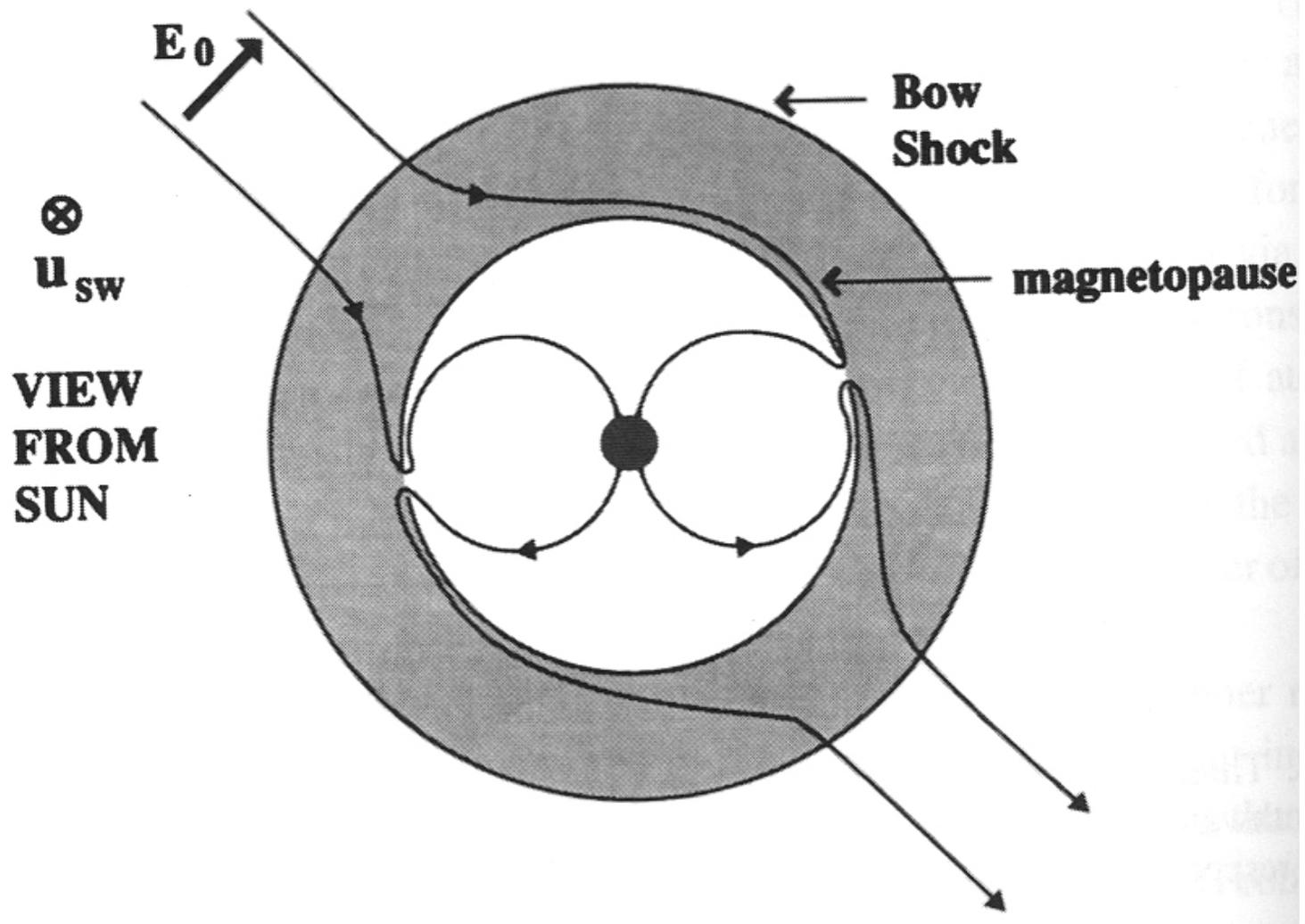


(\*strictly speaking not convection but advection or circulation)



Polar view

# Reality = Messy & 3D



# ***Dynamics***

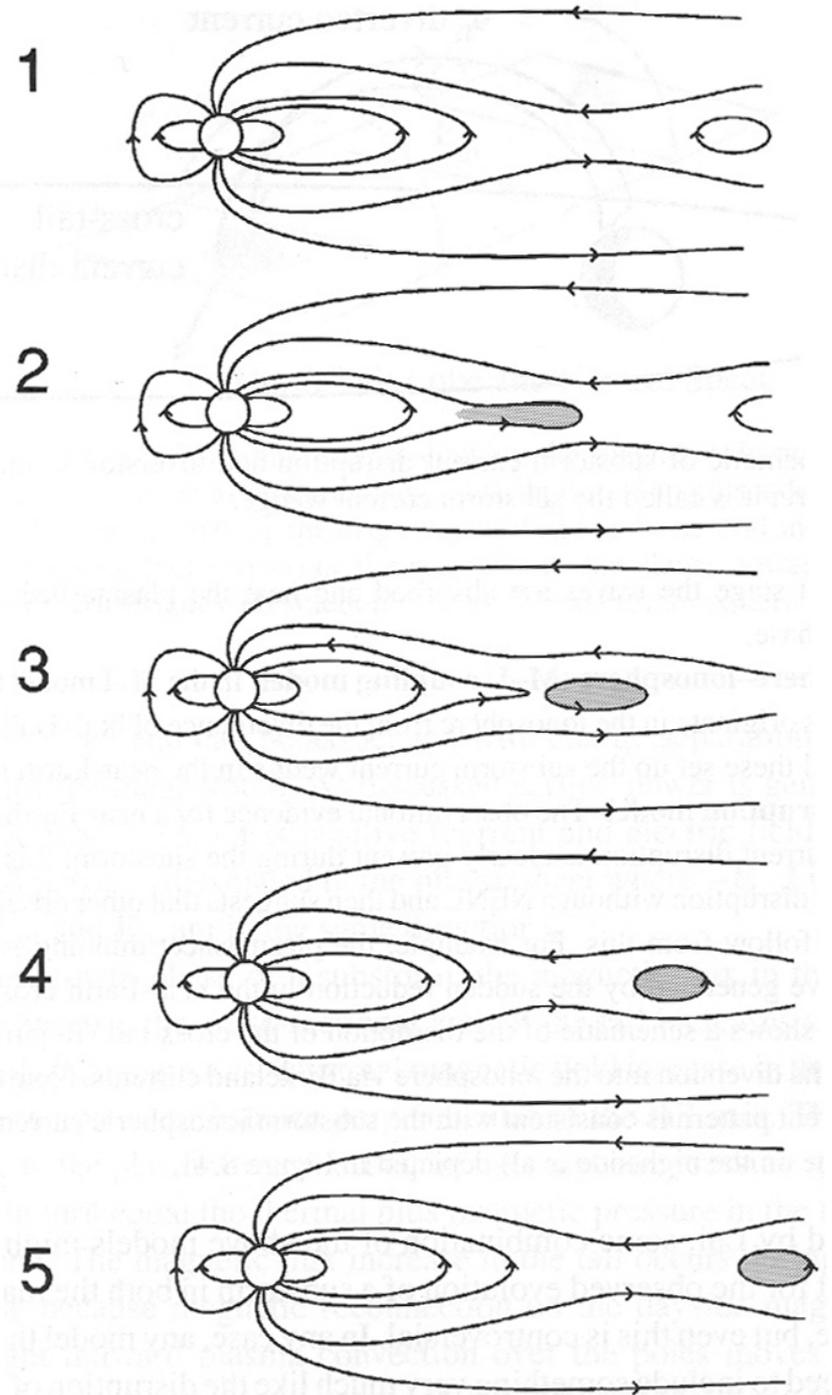
## ***Dayside magnetopause***

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

## ***Tail Reconnection***

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

***Space Weather!***



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

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

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

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

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

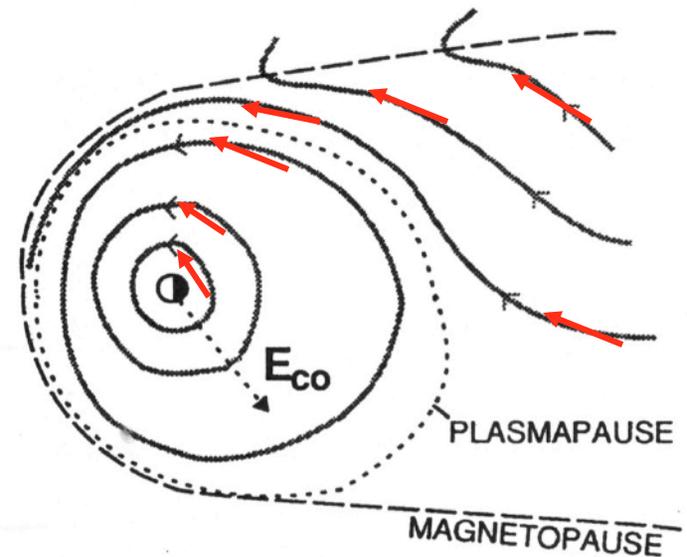
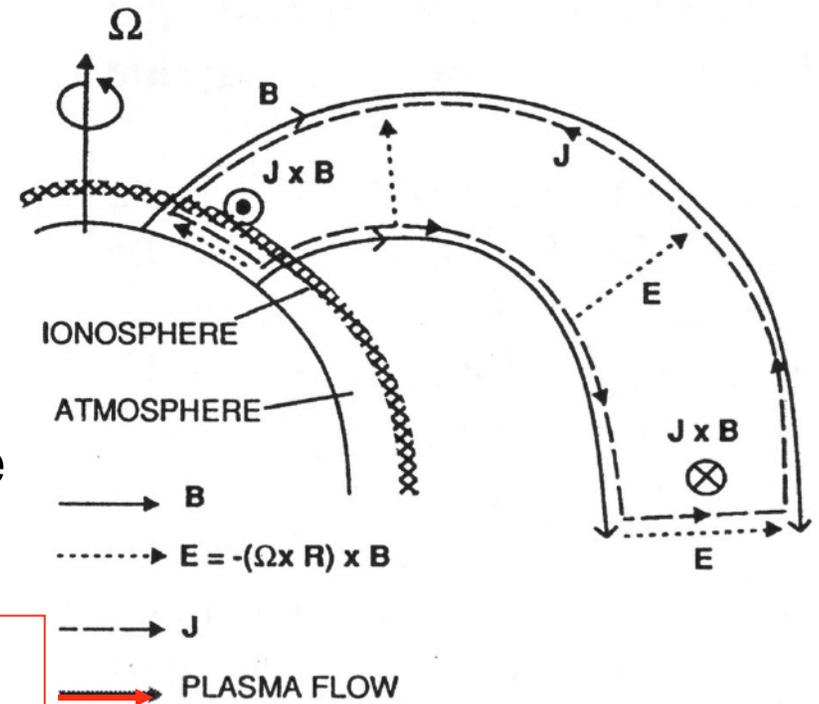
$$\sim \left[ r_p R_{\text{MP}} \Omega / \xi V_{\text{SW}} \right]^{1/2}$$

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

Where  $r_p$  = planetary radius

$\mu$  = magnetic moment of planet  $B_0 R_p^3$

(a) COROTATION



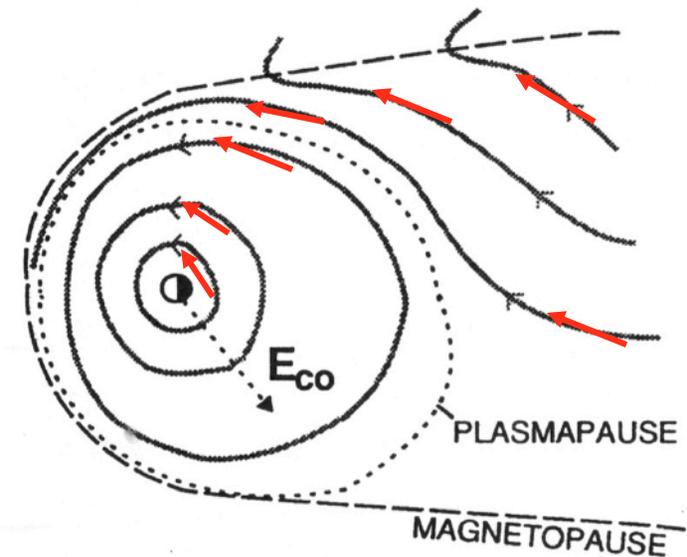
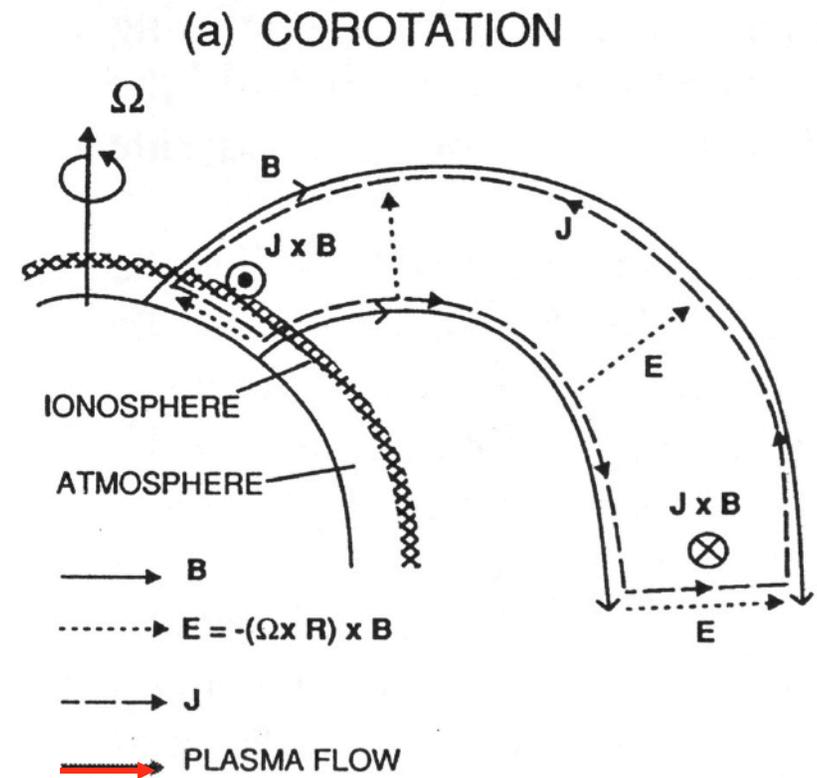
$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{co}} \sim \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}$$

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

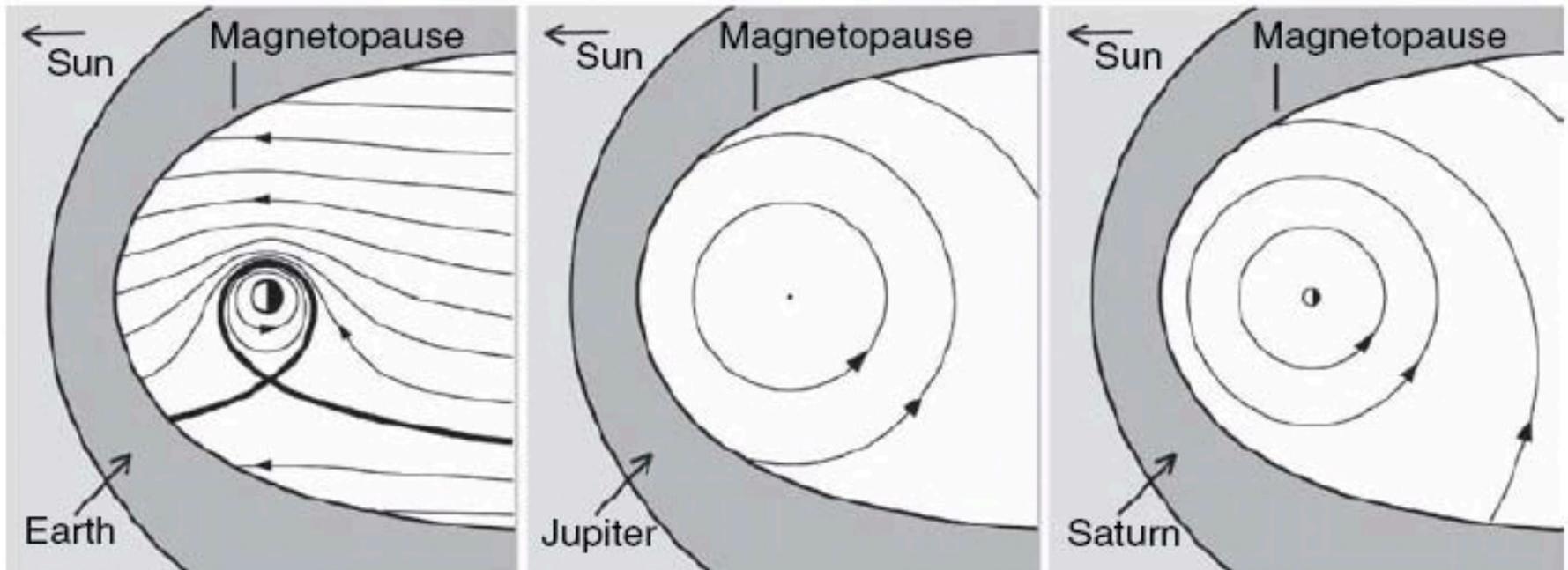
$$\sim \zeta V_{\text{SW}} (R/R_{\text{MP}})^3$$

What if... How would location of plasmapause 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

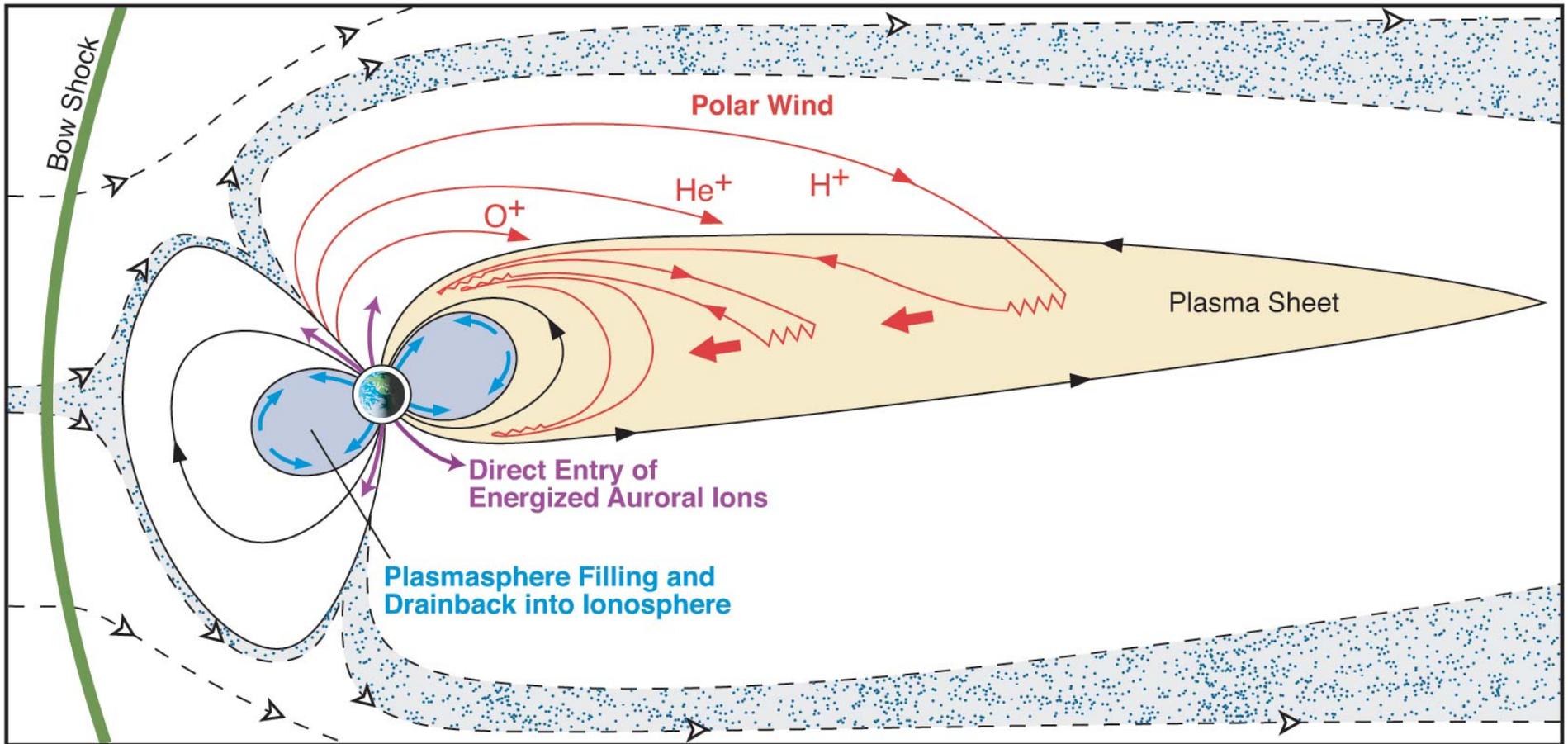
### Assumptions:

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

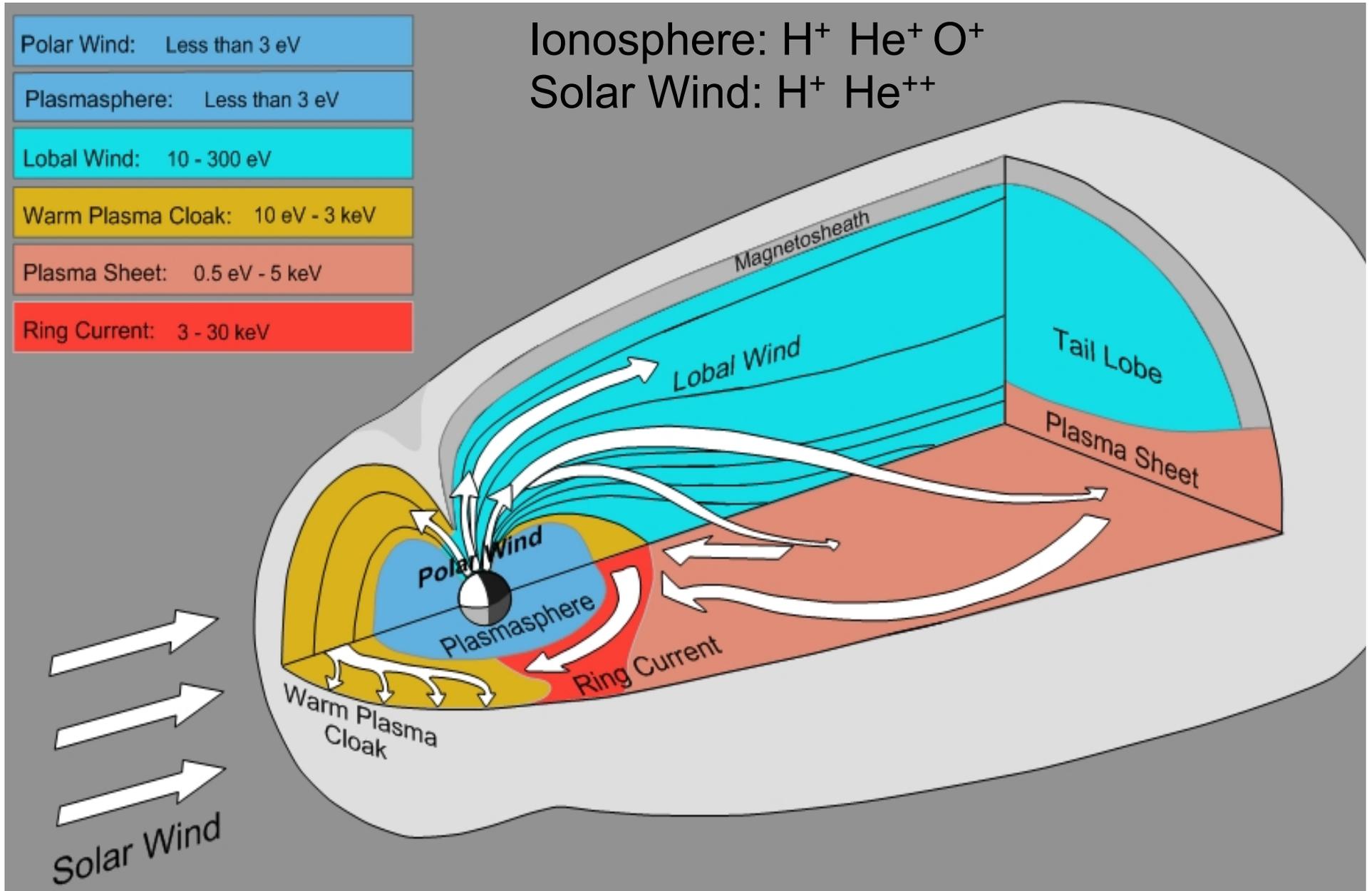
# Plasma Sources

	Mercury	Earth	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
$N_{\max}$ $\text{cm}^{-3}$	~1	1- 4000	>3000	~100	~3	~2
Comp- osition	$\text{H}^+$  Solar Wind	$\text{O}^+$ $\text{H}^+$ Iono- sphere	$\text{O}^{n+}$ $\text{S}^n$  Io	$\text{O}^+$ $\text{H}_2\text{O}^+$ $\text{H}^+$ Enceladus	$\text{H}^+$  Iono- sphere	$\text{H}^+$ $\text{N}^+$ Triton Iono- sphere
Source $\text{kg} / \text{s}$	?	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

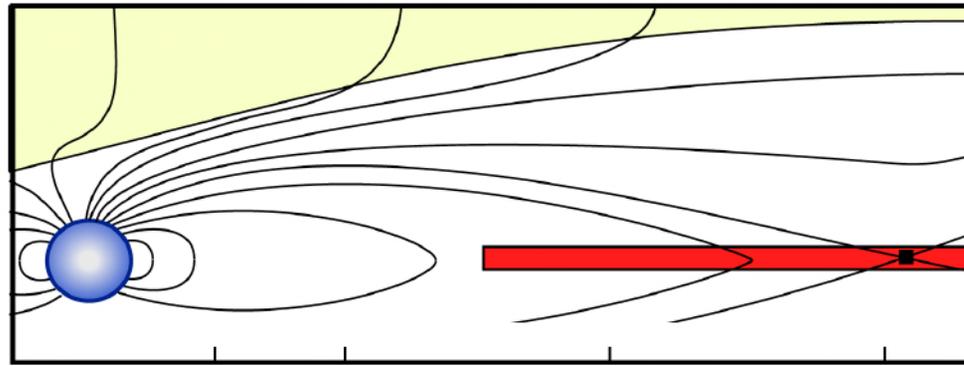
solar wind kinetic energy converted to magnetic energy

SW kinetic energy



magnetic energy

growth phase



substorm onset

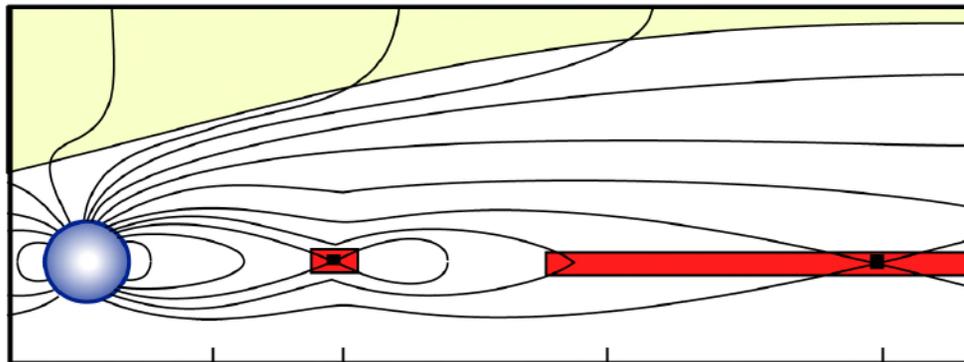
magnetic energy



heat

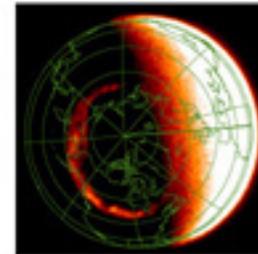
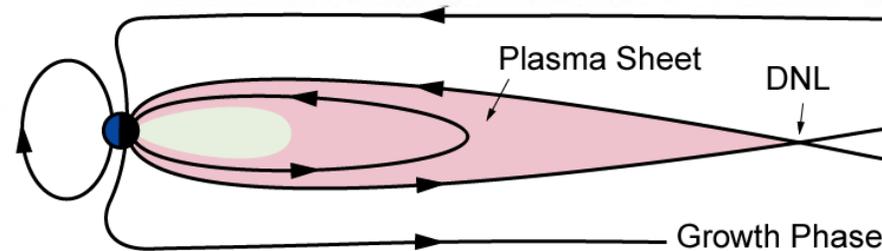


kinetic

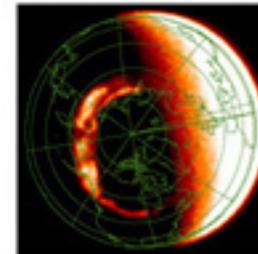
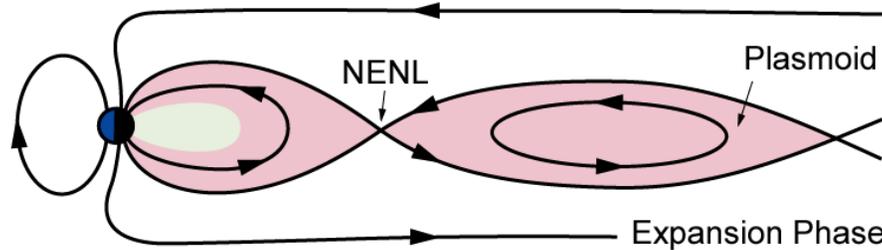


# Evolutionary Phases for Substorm Plasmod

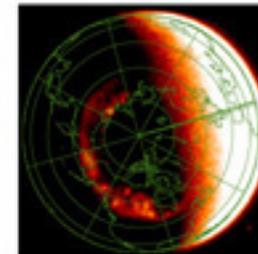
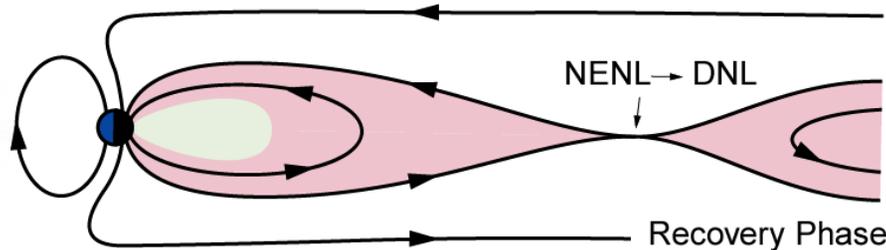
1. Energy storage:



2. Onset:



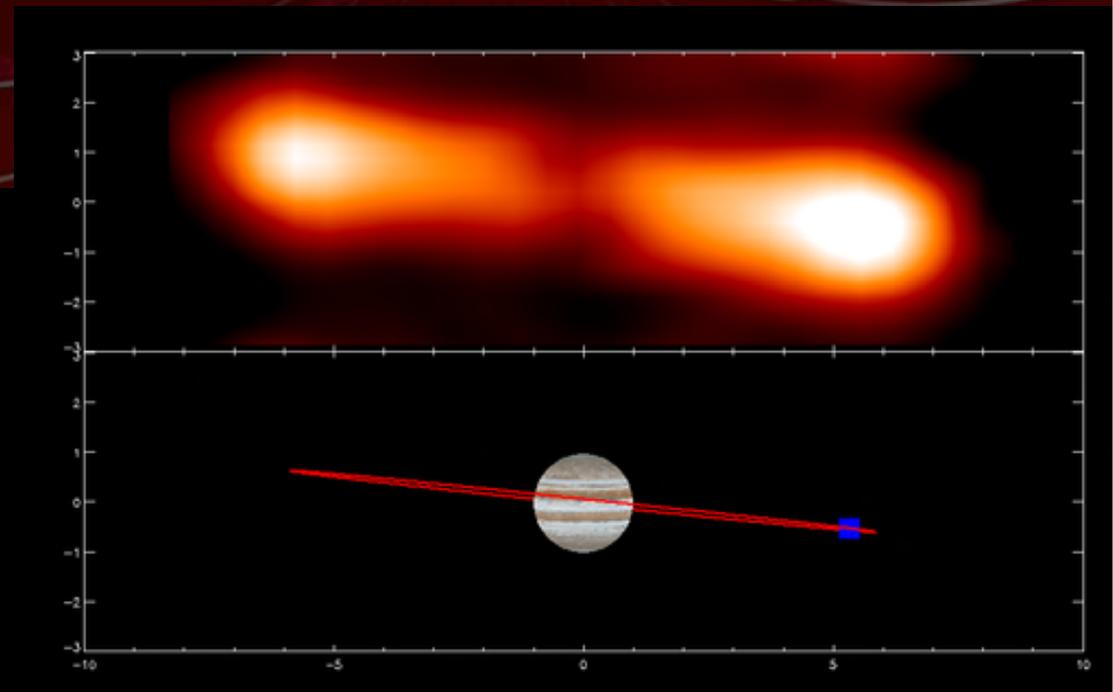
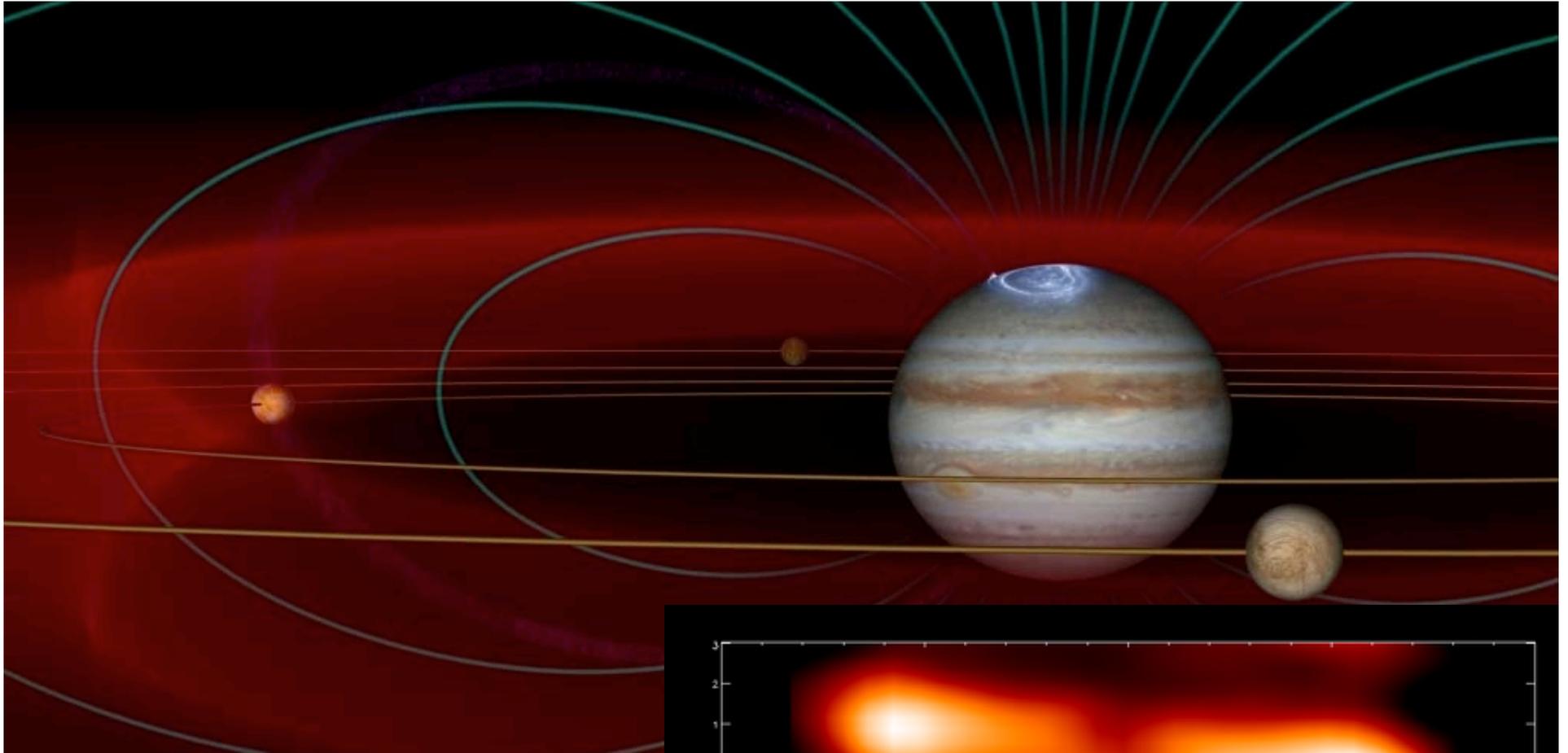
3. Recovery:



Aurora:

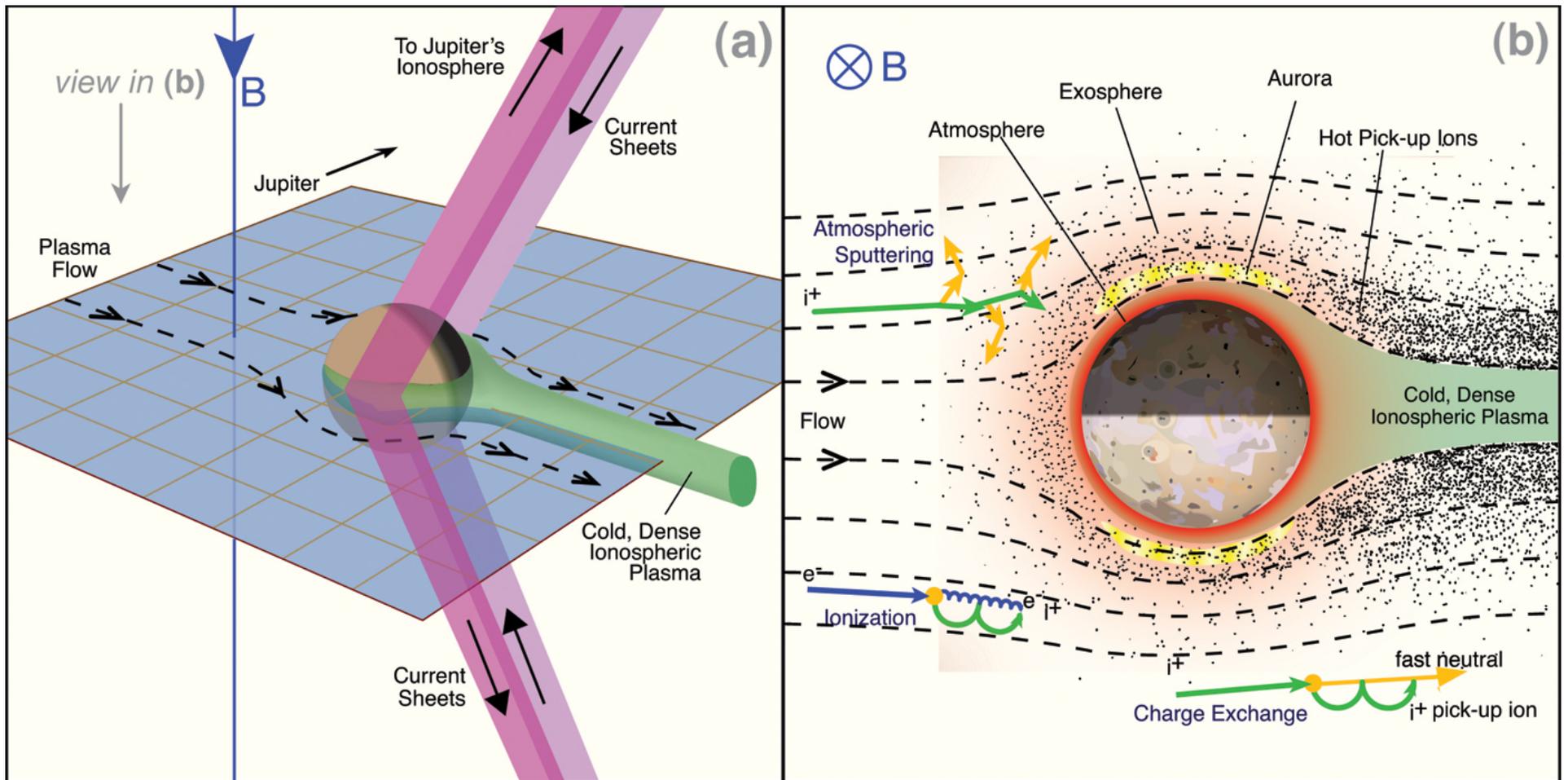
- Open-closed boundary
- Stronger on nightside
- Highly variable

Terry Forbes Friday Lecture



## ***Io Plasma torus***

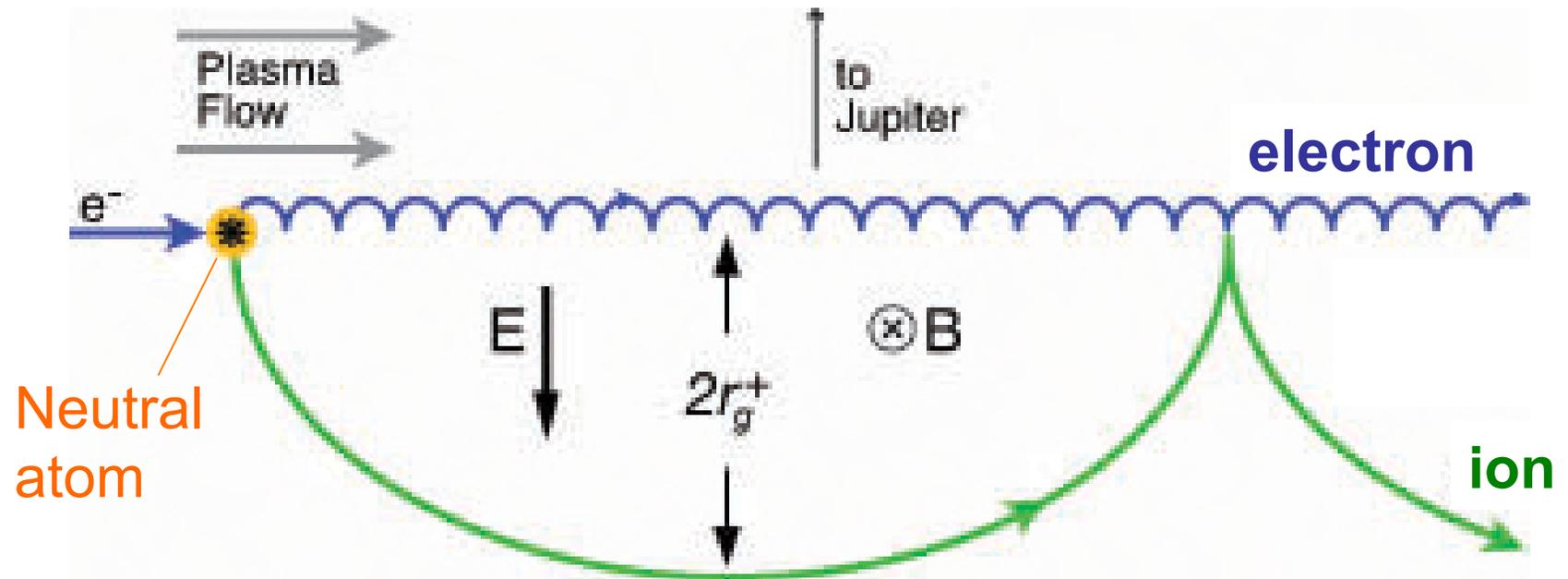
- Total mass 2 Mton
  - Source 1 ton/s
  - Replaced in 20-50 days
- days



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

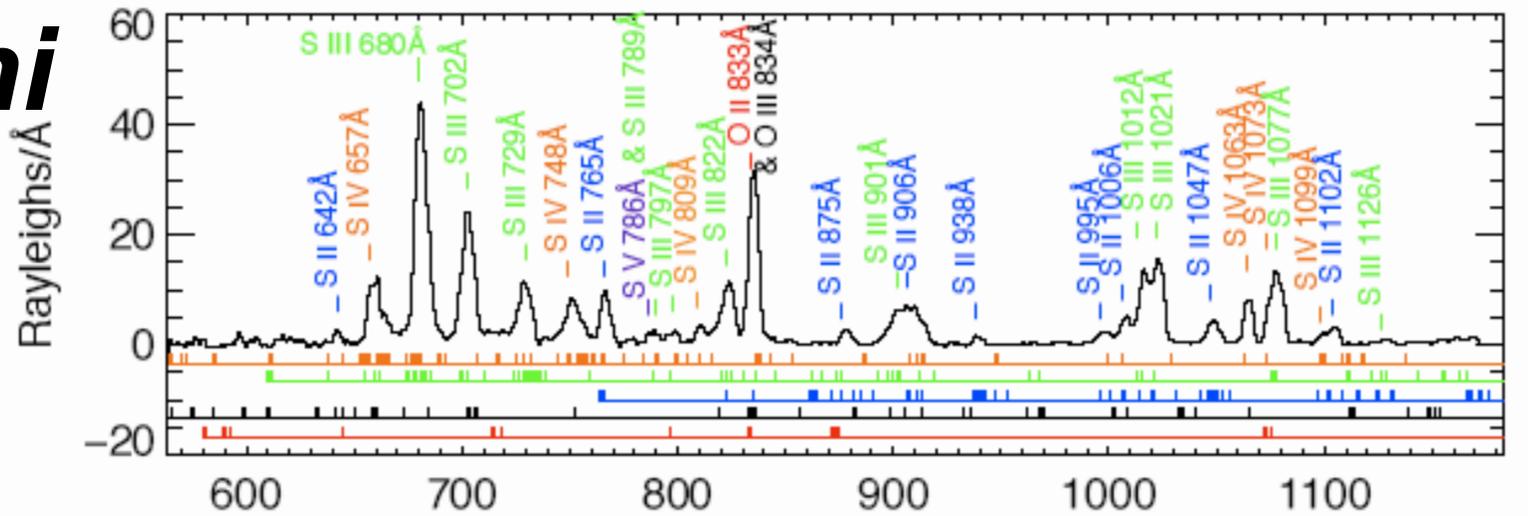
- Plasma interaction with Io's atmosphere
- Heated atmosphere escapes
- ~20% plasma source local

# Ion Pick Up

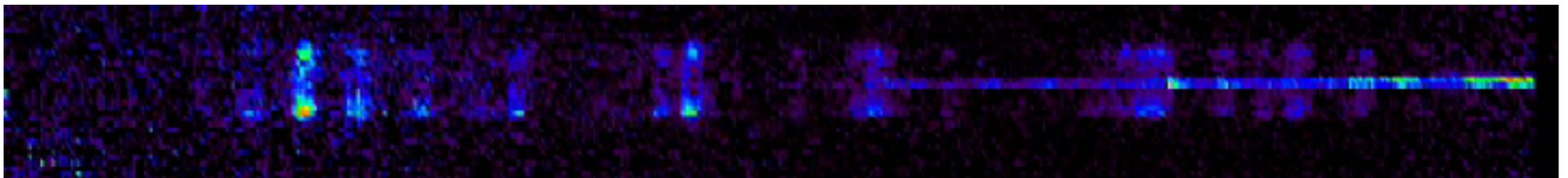
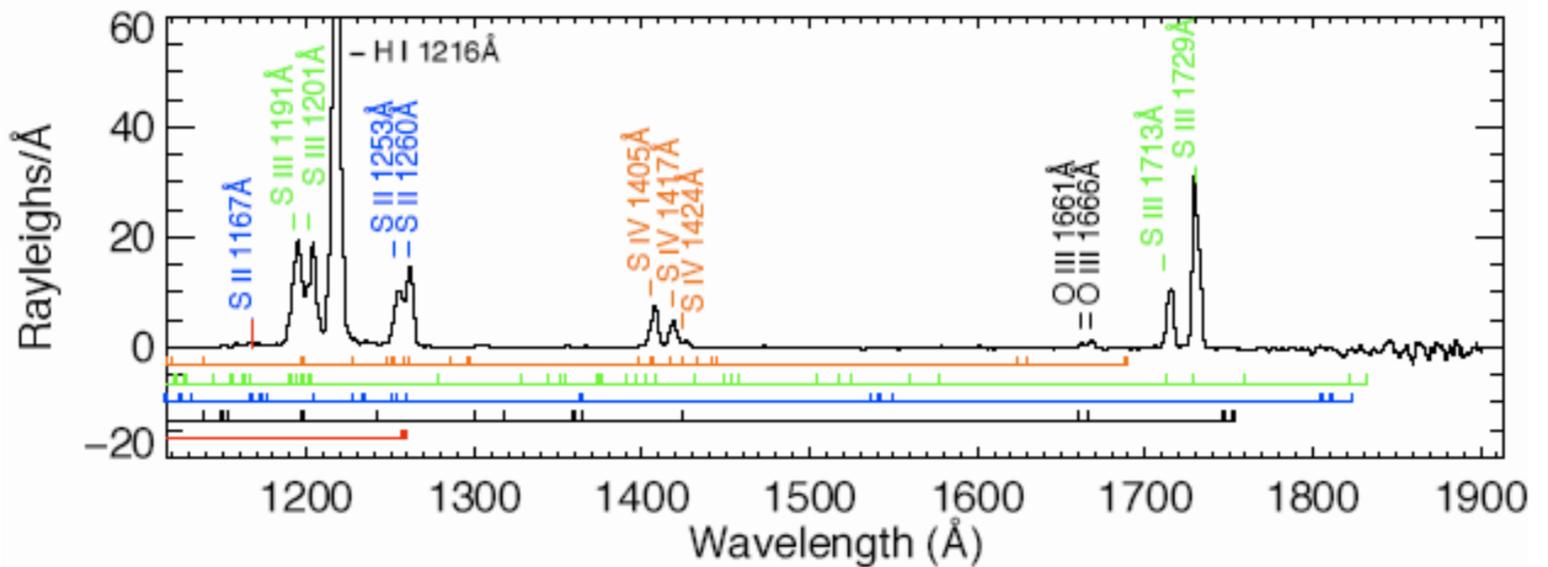


The magnetic field couples the plasma to the spinning planet  
Ion gains large gyromotion -> heat

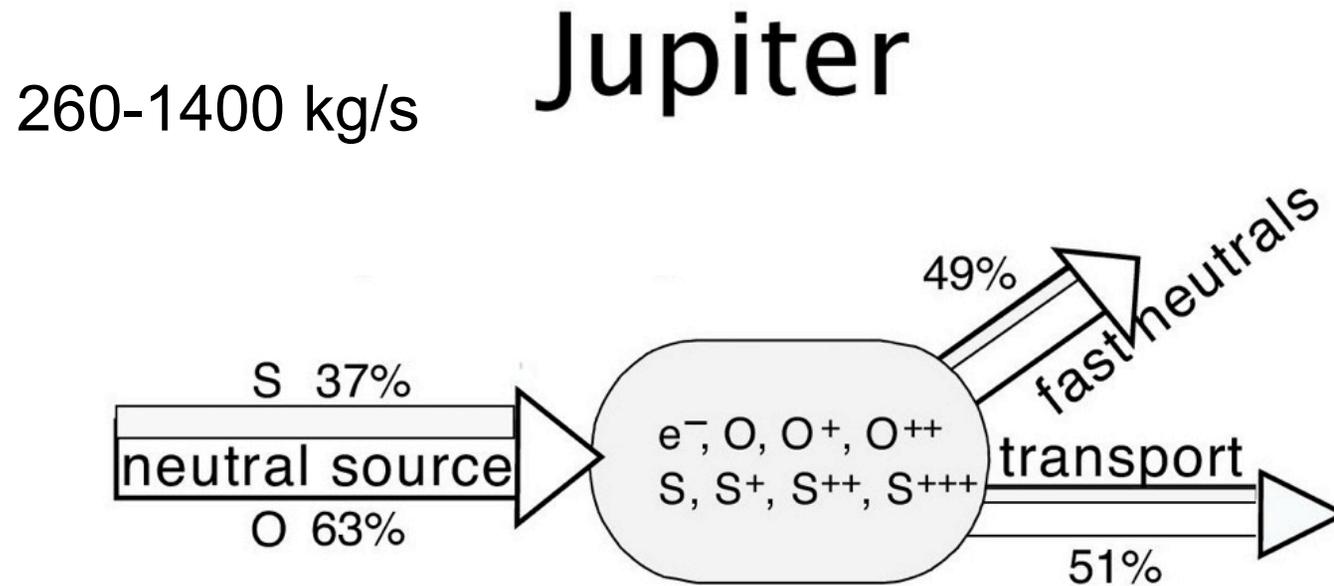
# Cassini UVIS



Andrew  
Steffl



# Plasma Torus Mass Flux

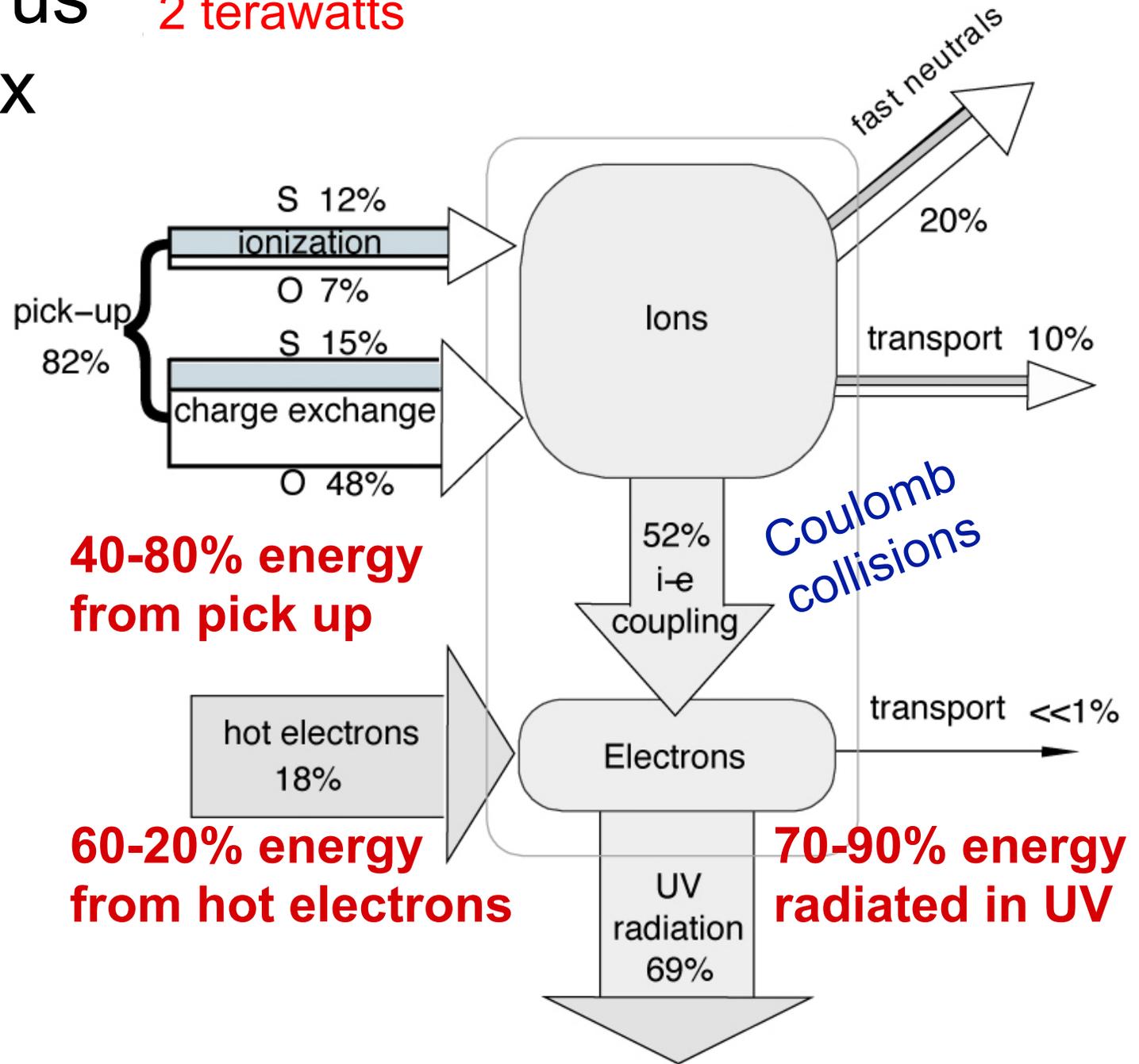


Half lost as fast neutrals  
-> extended neutral cloud

Half transported out to plasma disk

# Plasma Torus Energy Flux

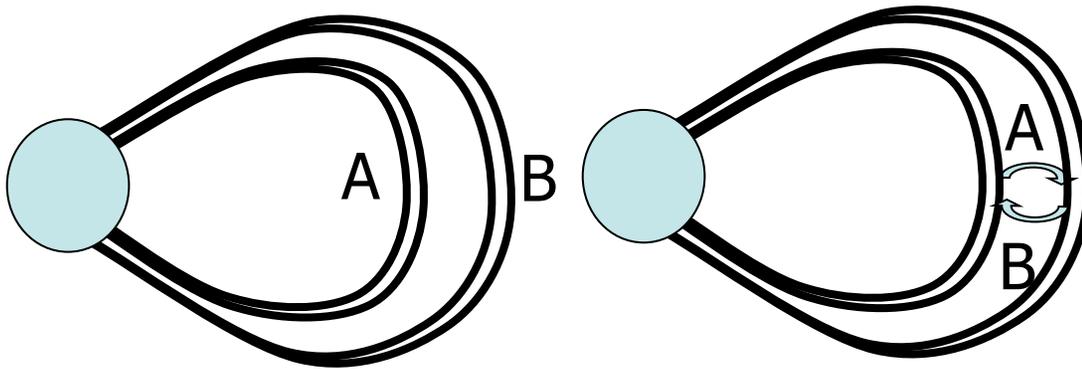
2 terawatts



# Radial Transport

In rotating magnetosphere

**If fluxtube A contains more mass than B – they interchange**



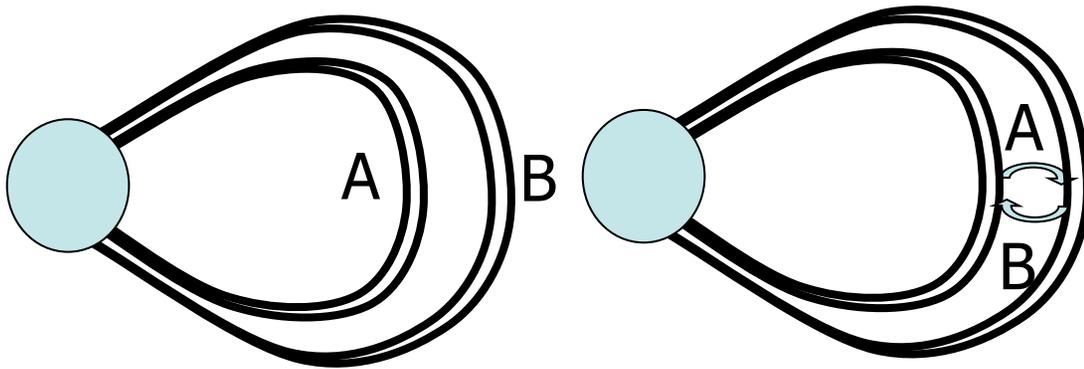
*Rayleigh-Taylor instability  
where centrifugal potential  
replaces gravity*

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**



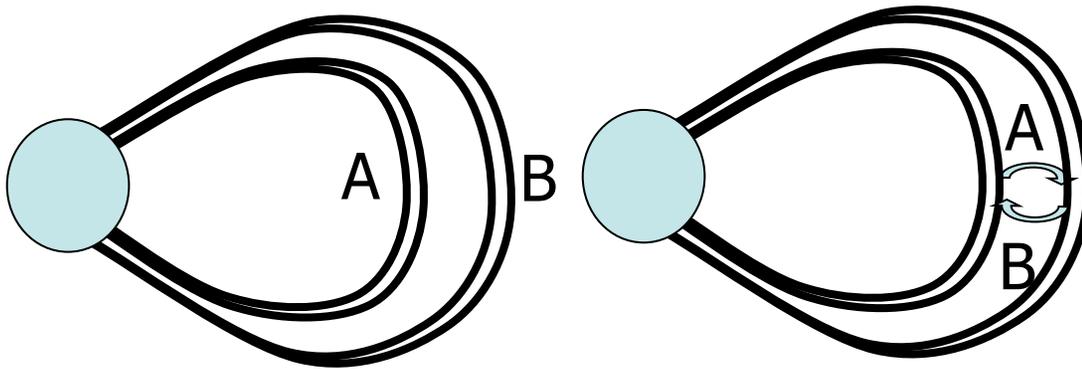
You can think of centrifugally-driven fluxtube interchange as a kind of diffusion.

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

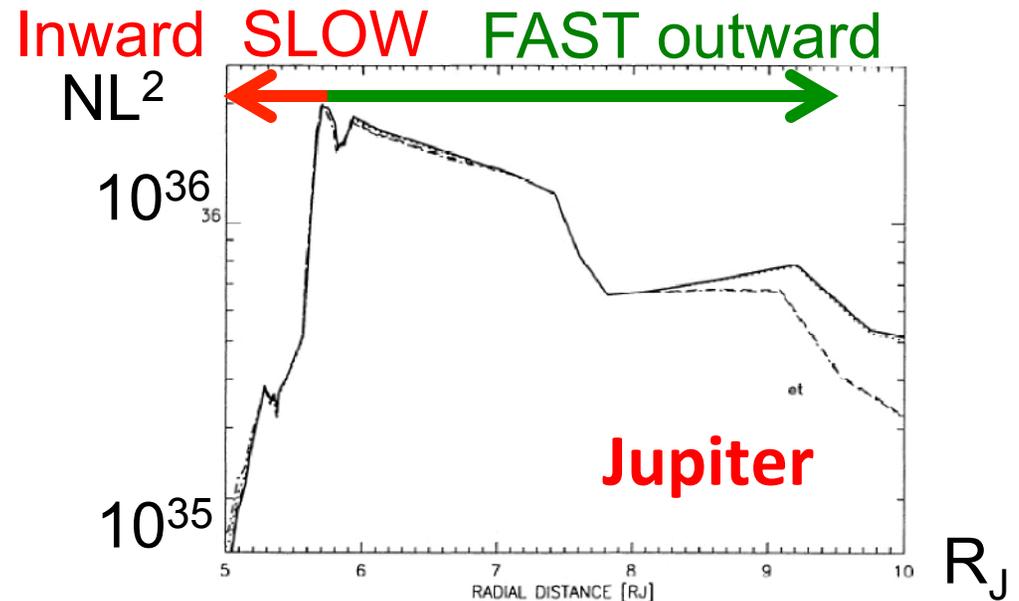
# Radial Transport

In rotating magnetosphere

If fluxtube A contains more mass than B – they interchange



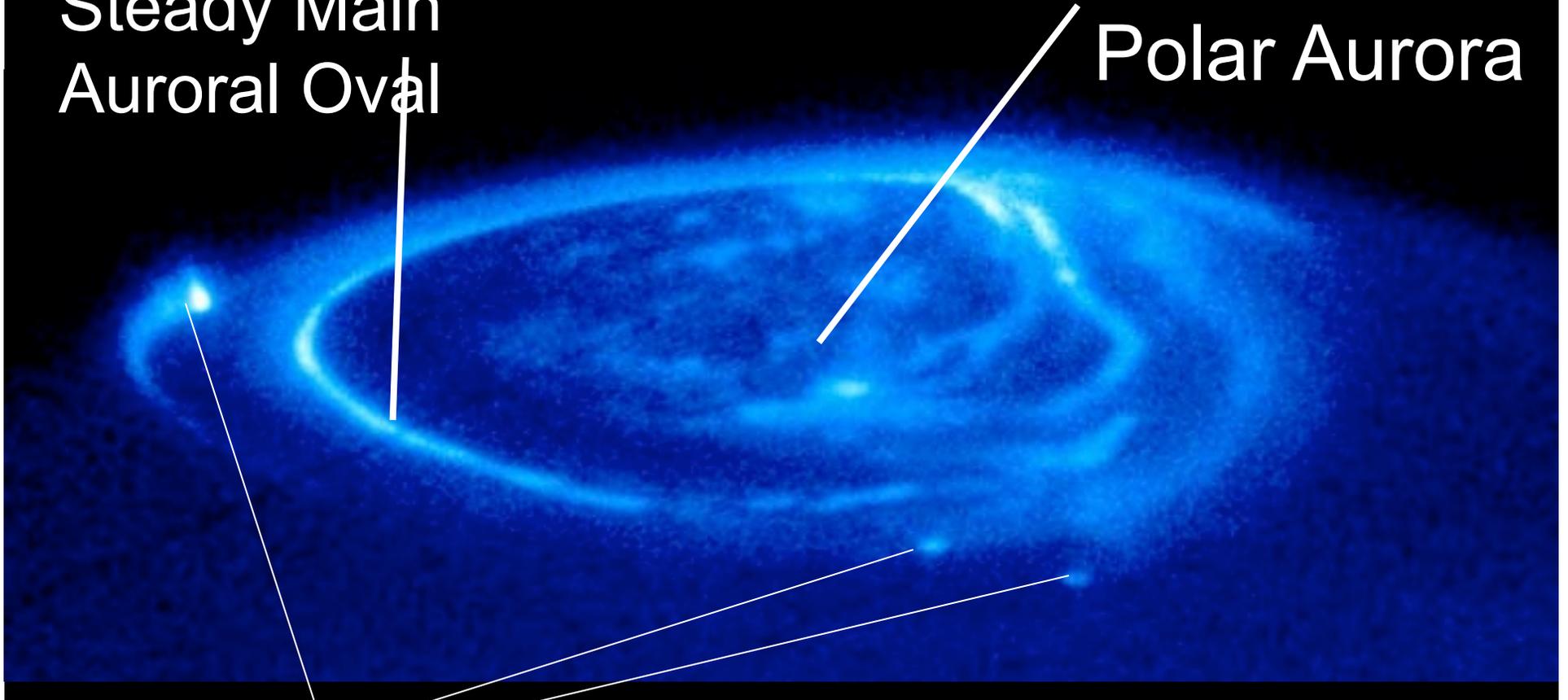
If  $\beta \ll 1$ ,  
interchange of A and B  
does not change field  
strength.



# Jupiter's 3 Types of Aurora

Steady Main  
Auroral Oval

Variable  
Polar Aurora



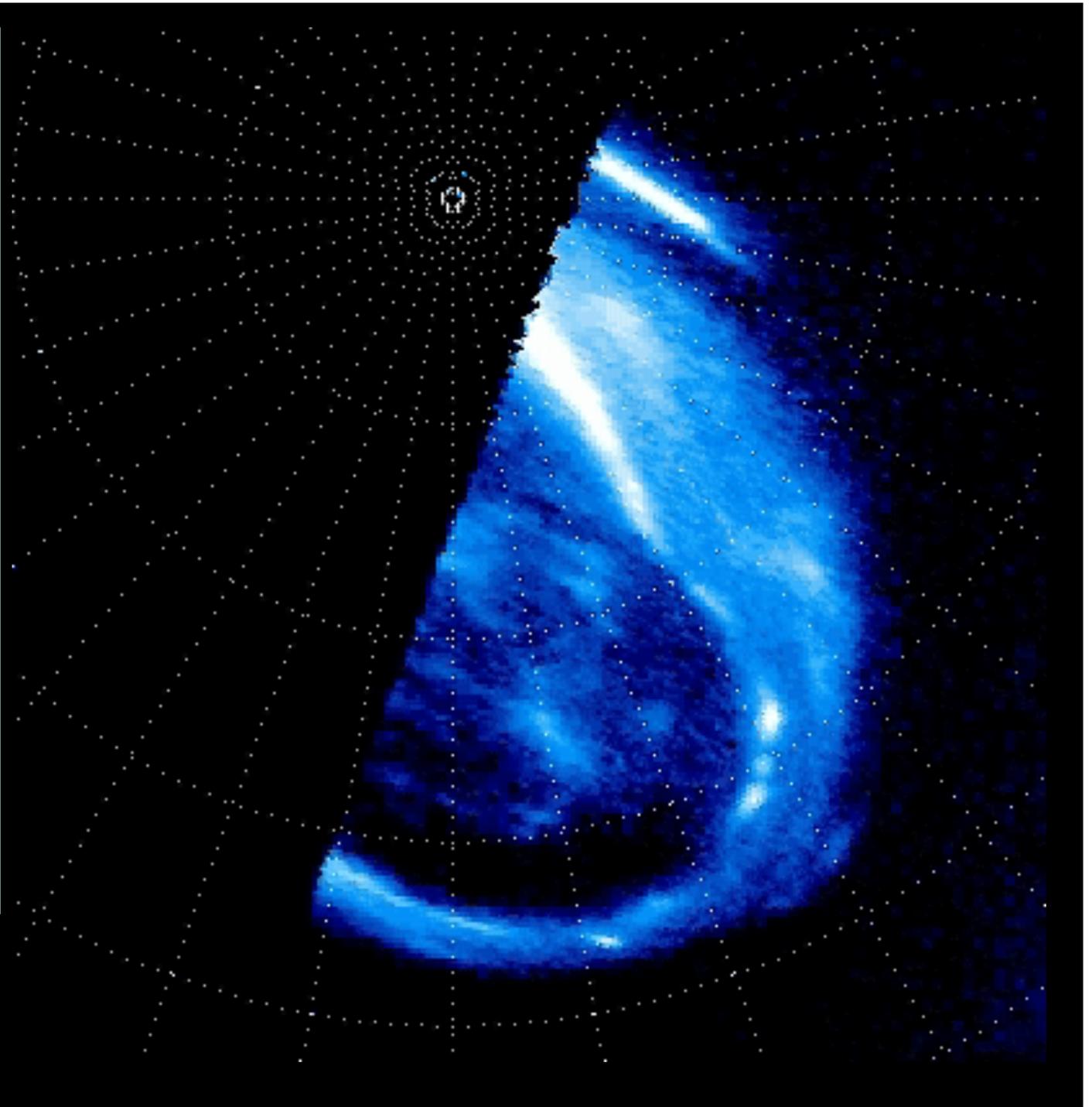
Aurora associated with moons

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

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

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

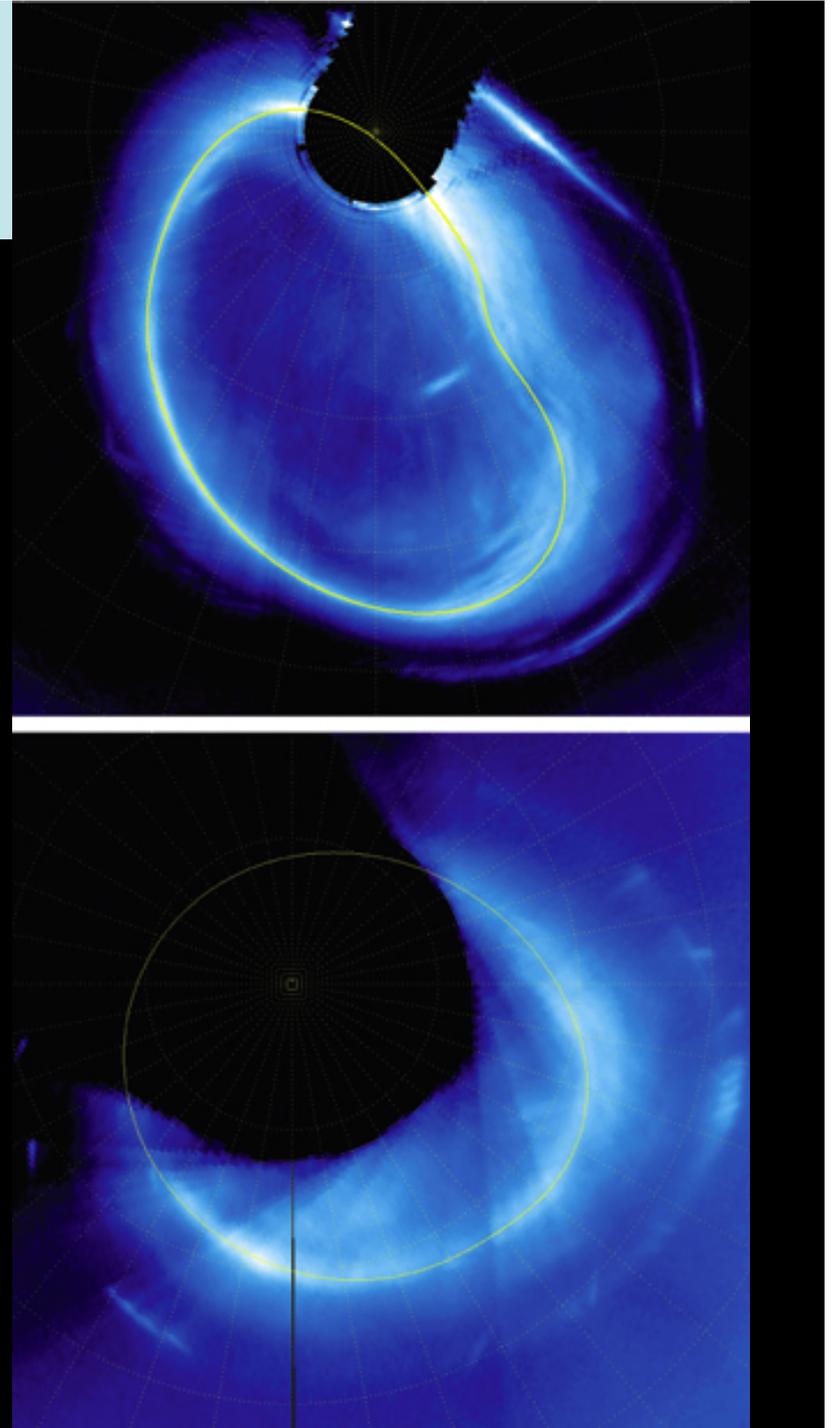
**HST**



## *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*

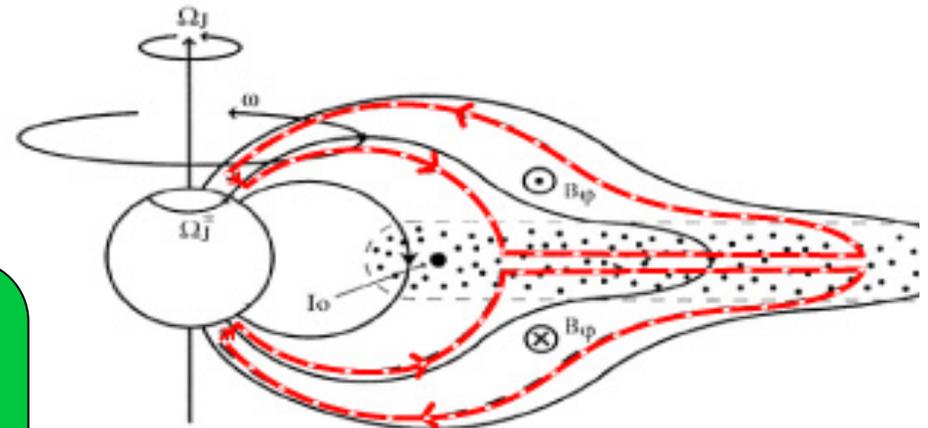
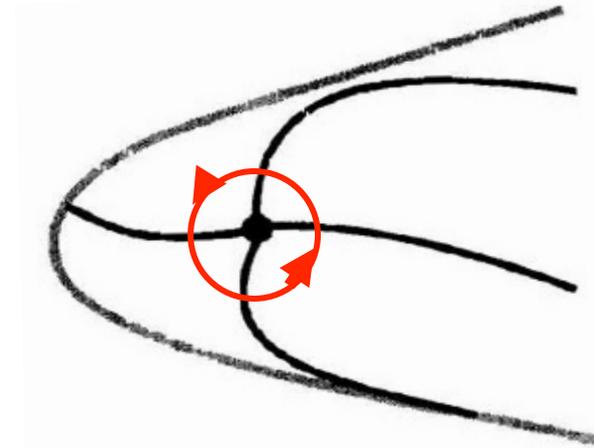


# Coupling the Plasma to the Flywheel

- 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

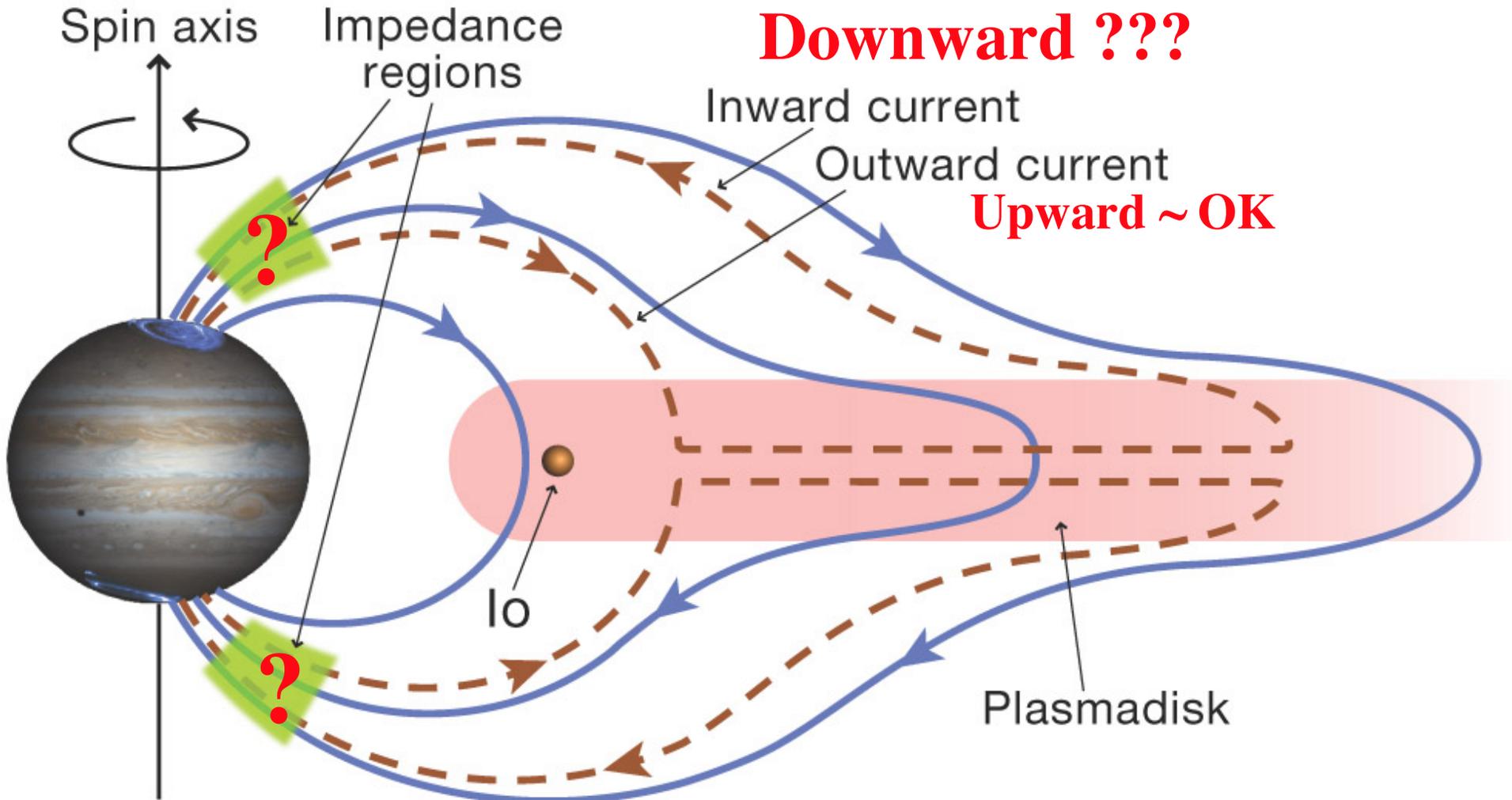
**Field-aligned currents couple magnetosphere to Jupiter's rotation**

*Khurana 2001*



*Cowley & Bunce 2001*

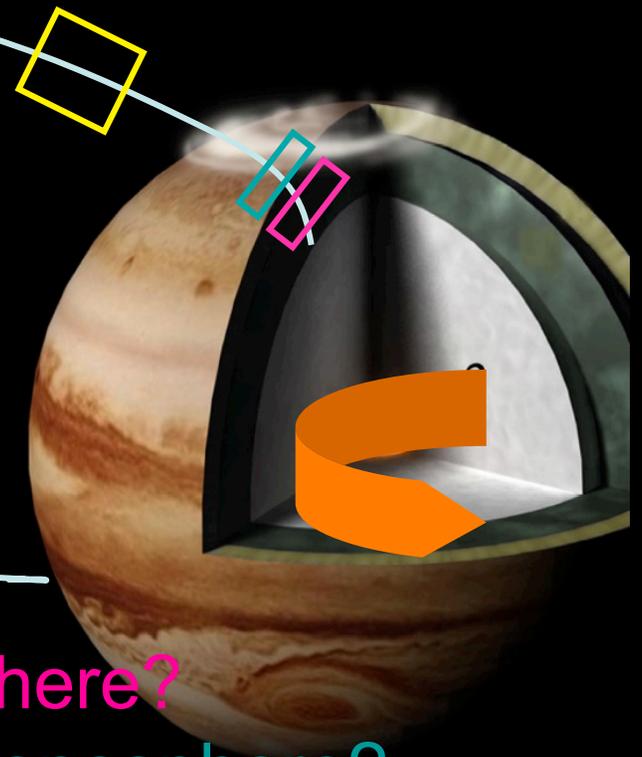
***The aurora is the signature of Jupiter's attempt to spin up its magnetosphere***



Parallel electric fields: potential layers,  $\phi_{||}$ , "double layers"

# Where is the clutch slipping?

Mass loading



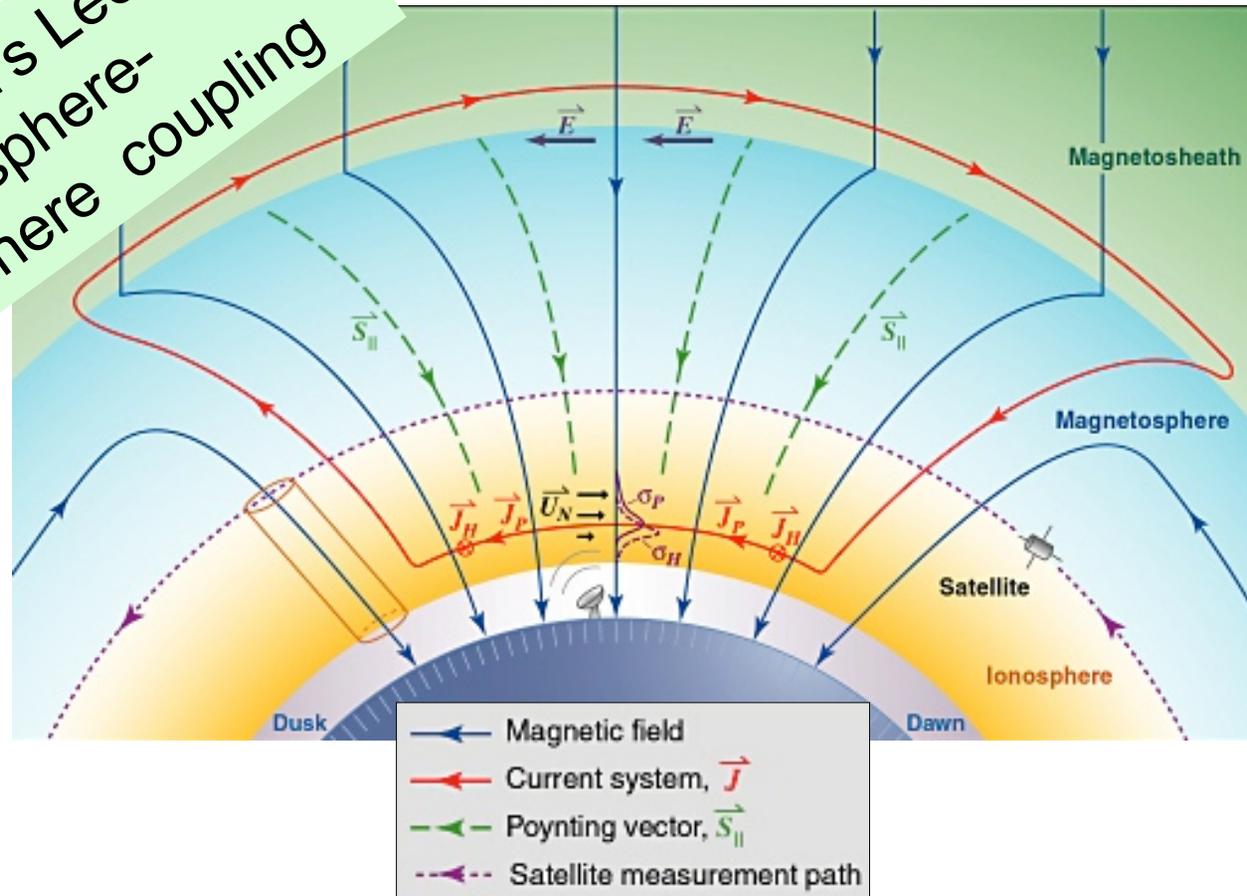
A - Between deep and upper atmosphere?

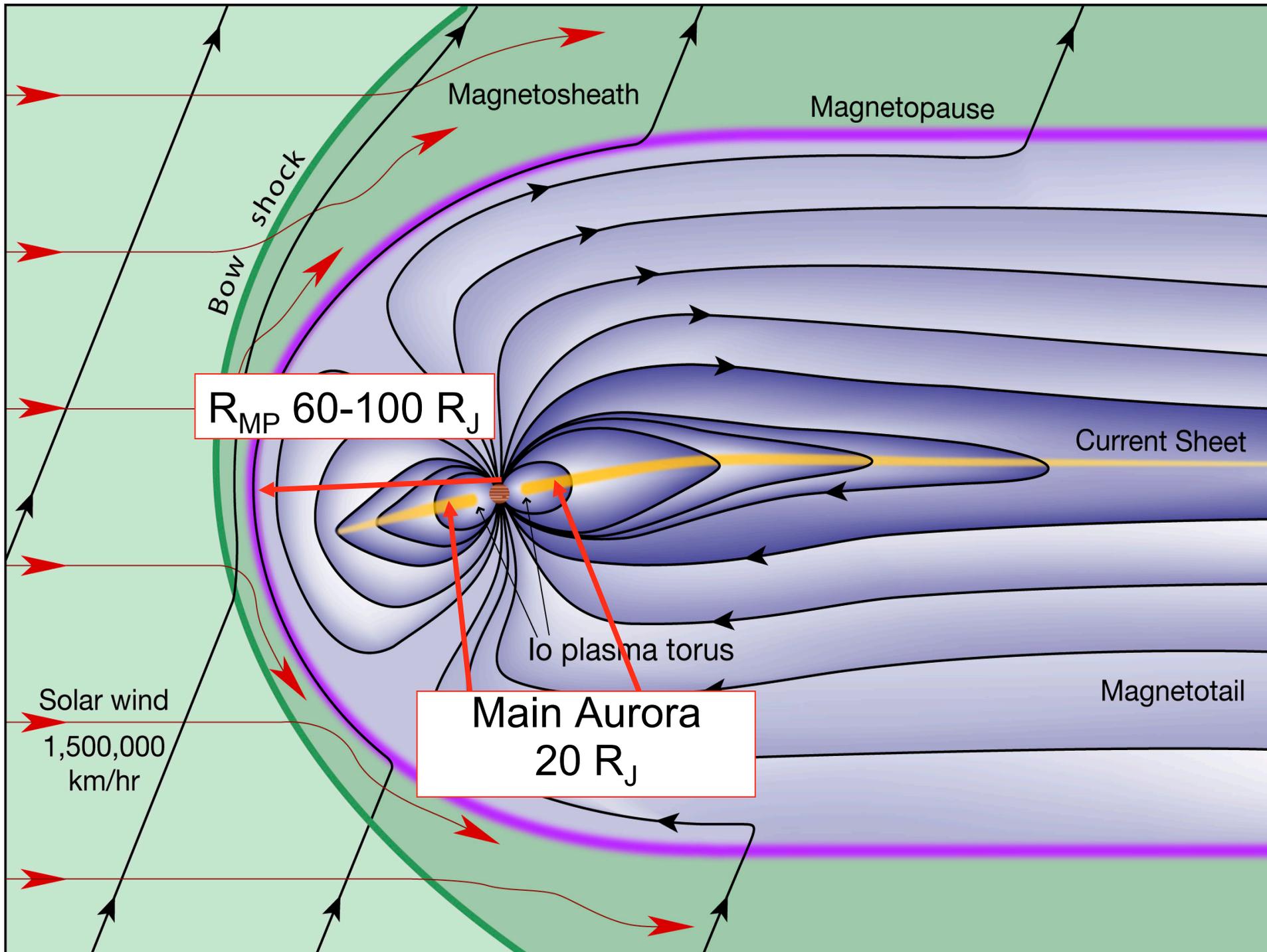
B - Between upper atmosphere and ionosphere?

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

# Ionosphere - Sets boundary conditions for magnetospheric dynamics

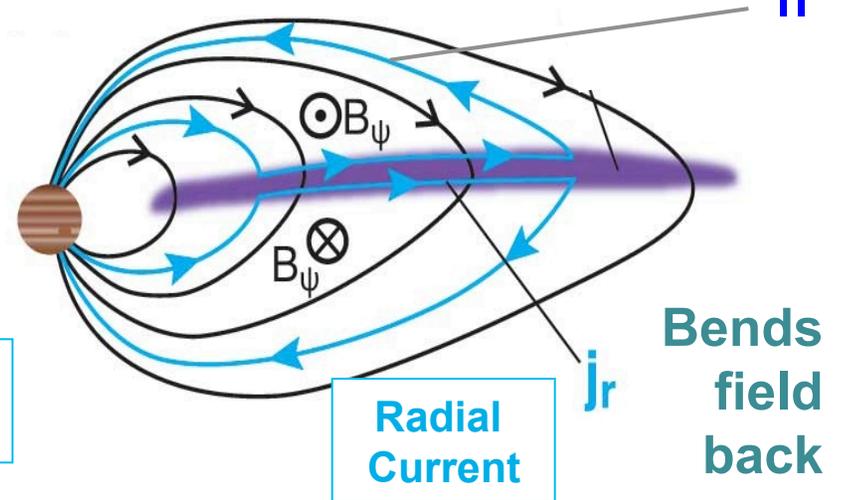
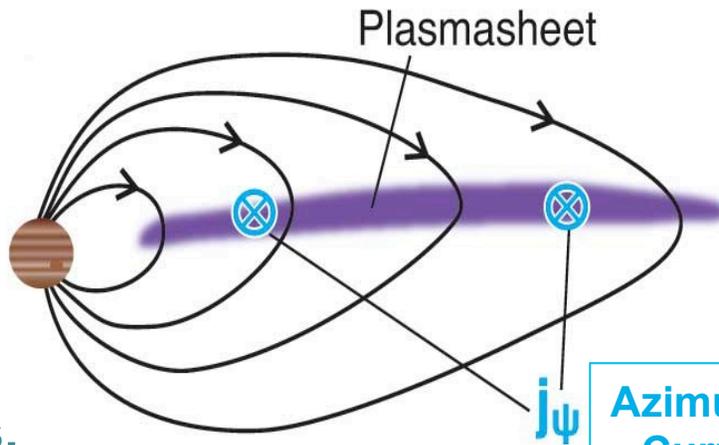
Marina Galand's Lecture  
On ionosphere-  
magnetosphere coupling



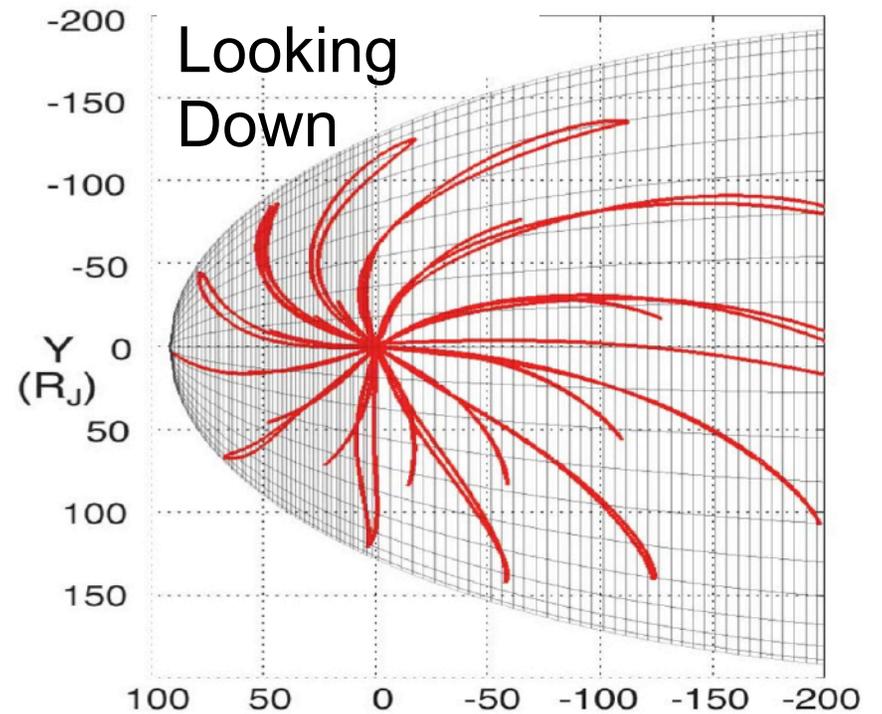
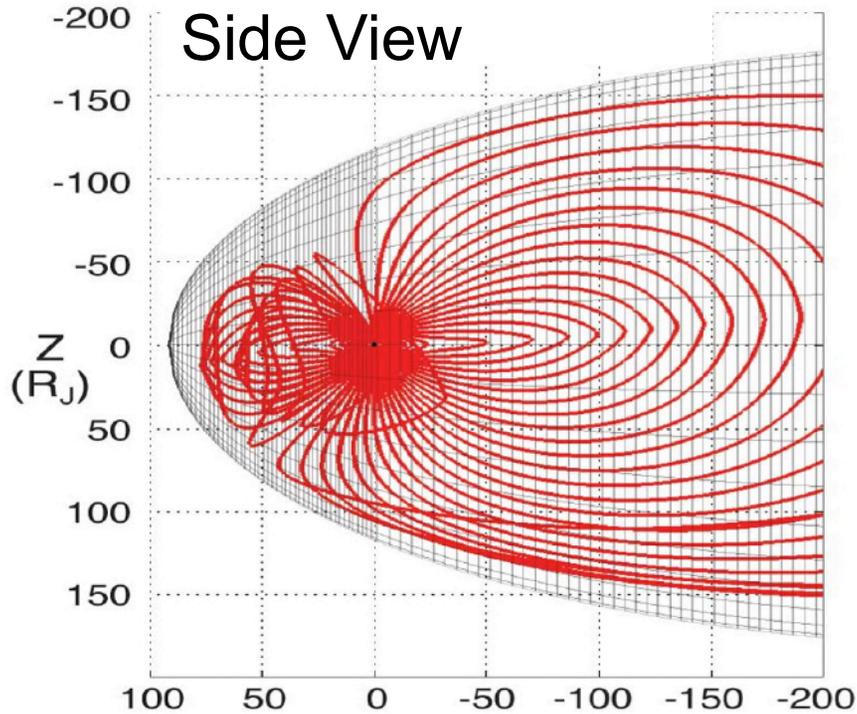


# $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}$ observed $\rightarrow \mathbf{J}$ Configuration

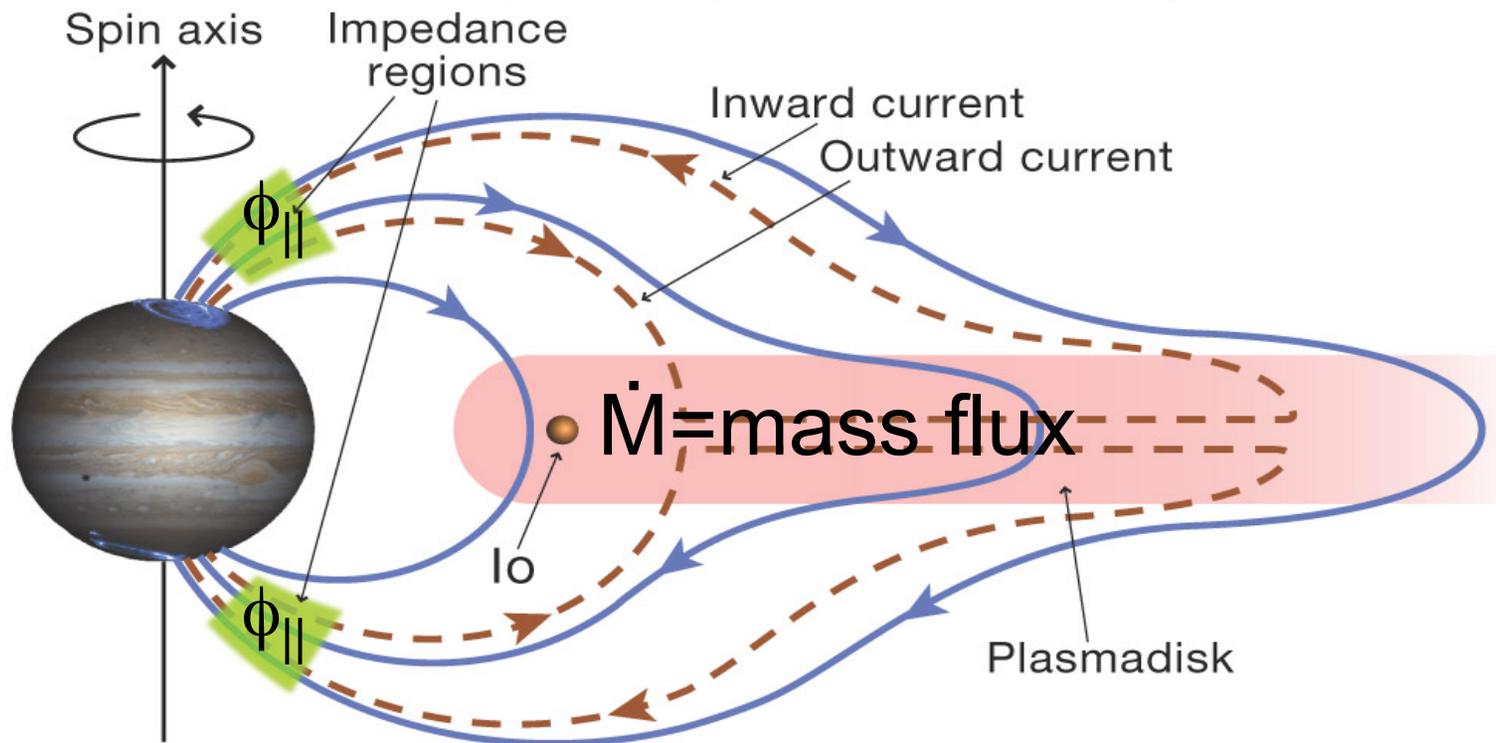
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \rightarrow J_{\parallel}$$



Expands,  
stretches field



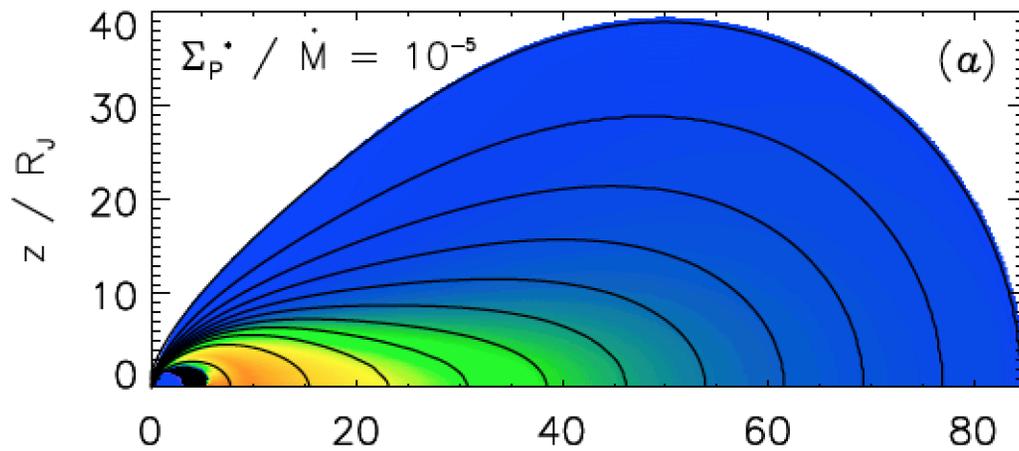
# (De-)Coupling - 1



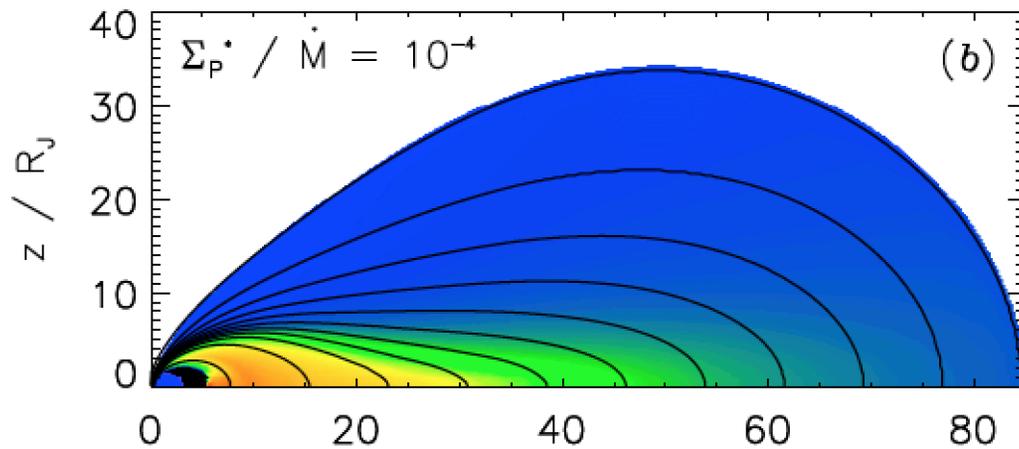
*Magnetospheric Factors:*  $\dot{M}$   $\phi_{||}$   
*Ionosphere/Thermosphere factors:*  $\Sigma_p$  winds, chemistry, heating, radiation, etc;

Communication breaks down  $\sim 25R_J$ .  
 Magnetosphere & atmosphere stop talking  $> 60 R_J$

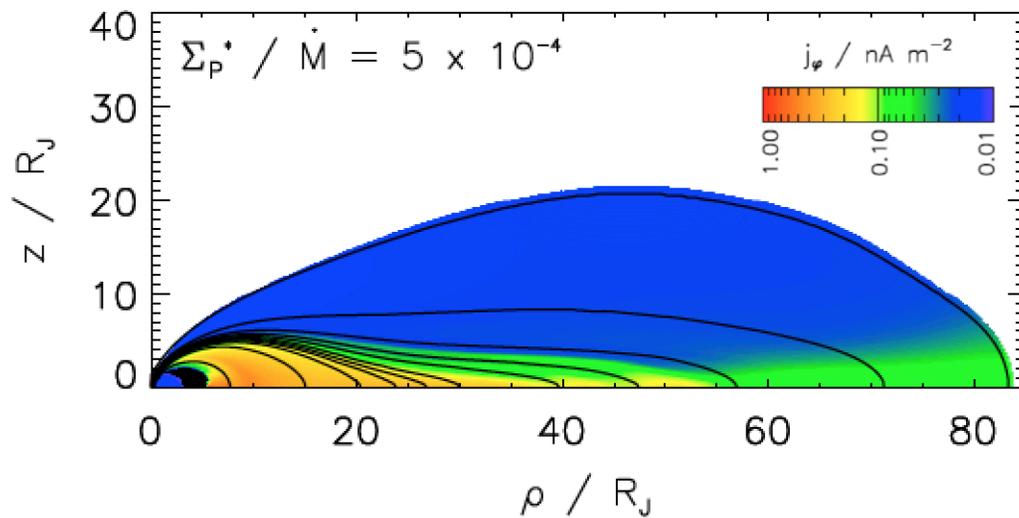
# Jupiter



High mass loading



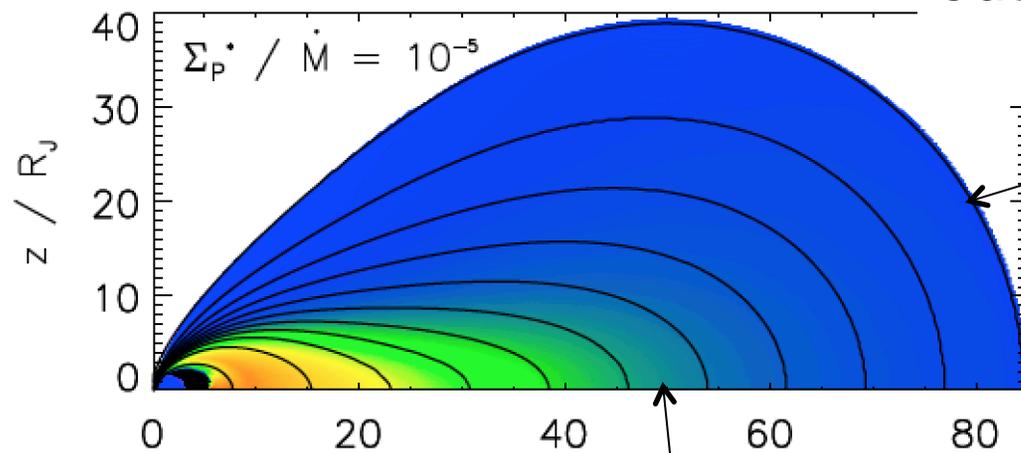
Medium mass loading



Low mass loading

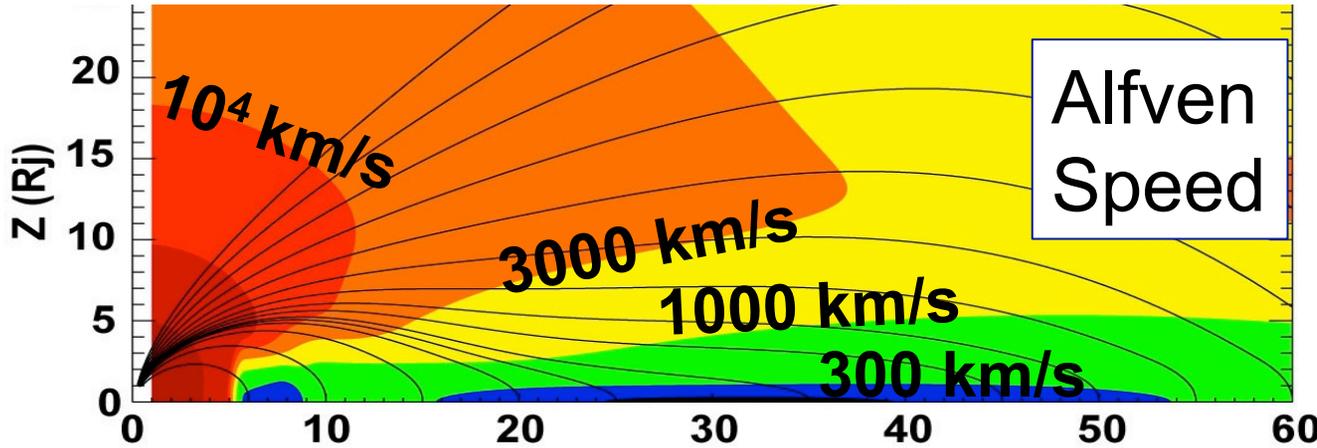
How is information transmitted along magnetic field lines?

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



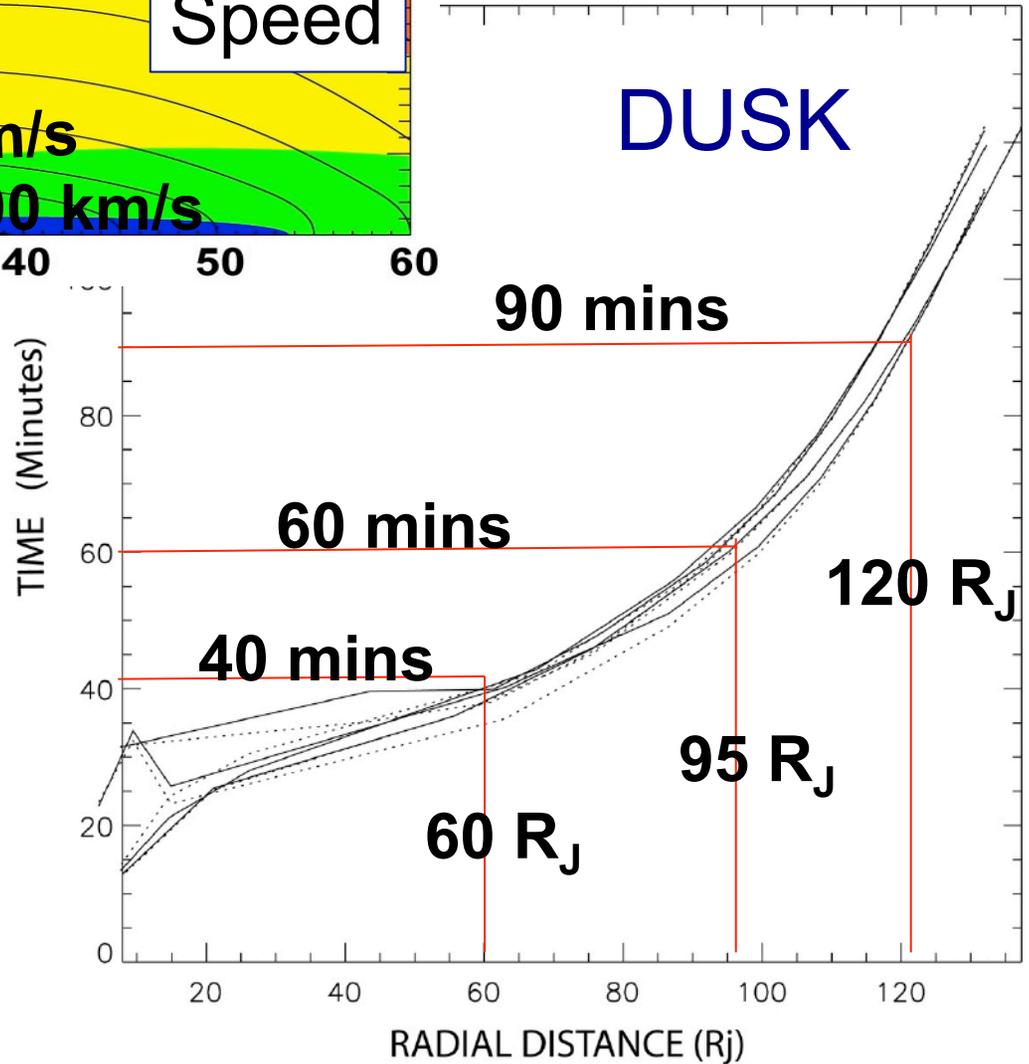
How does a blob of plasma here communicate with the planet?

# De-Coupling - 2

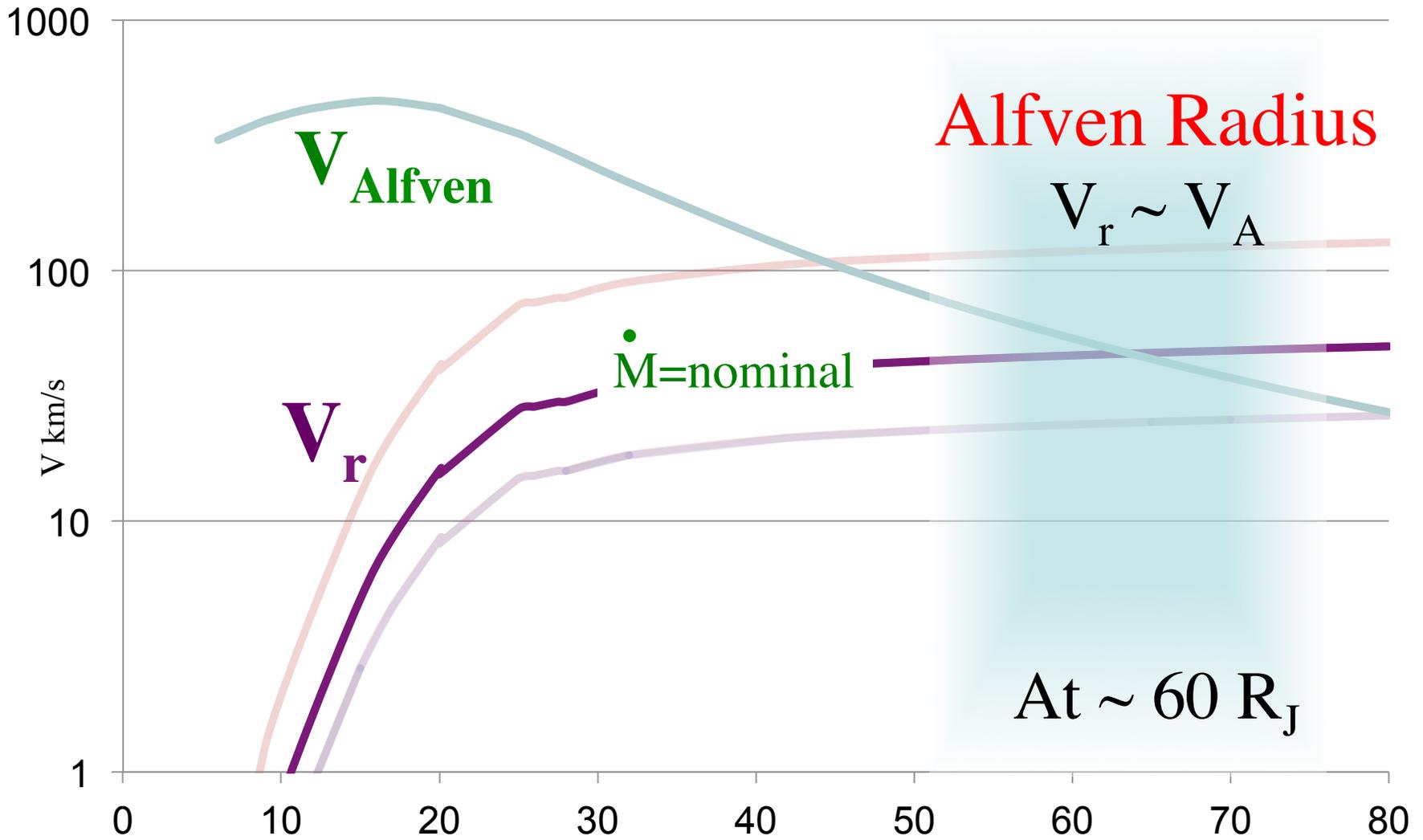


Alfvén 1-way travel time

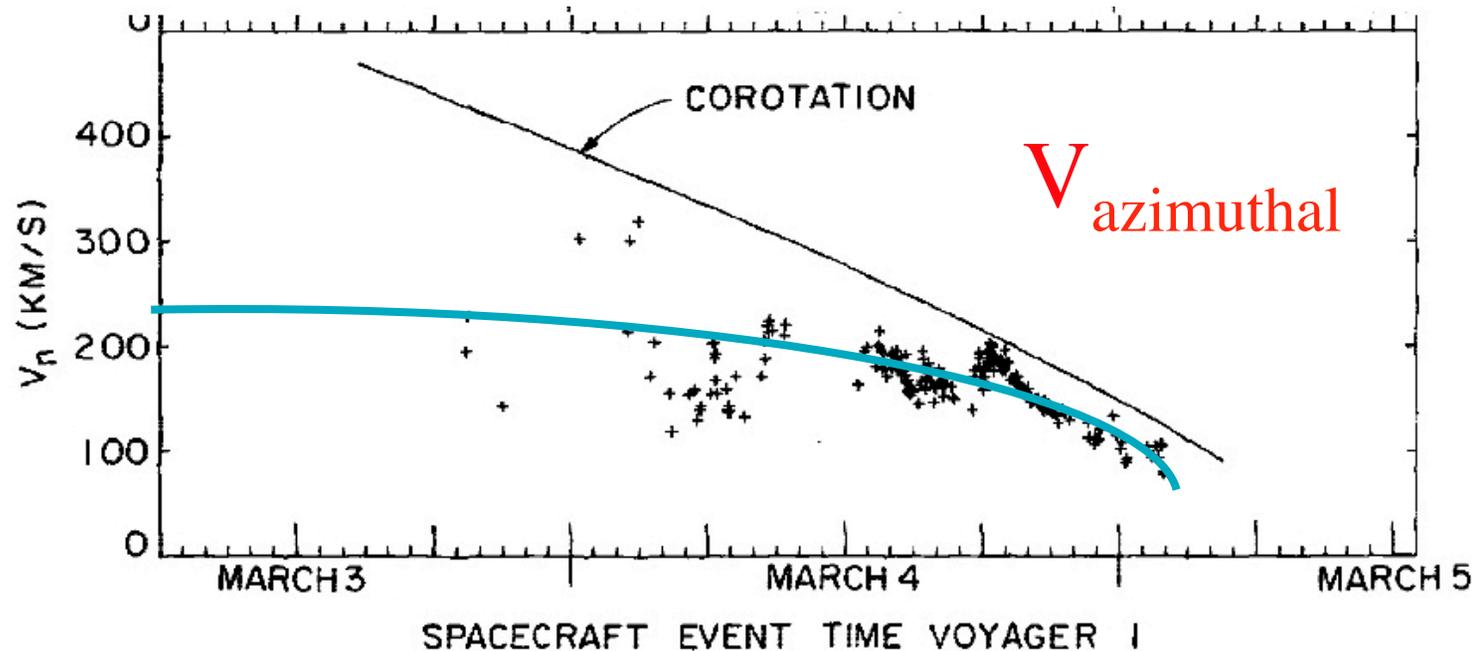
Communication breaks down between the planet and magnetosphere



# De-Coupling - 3



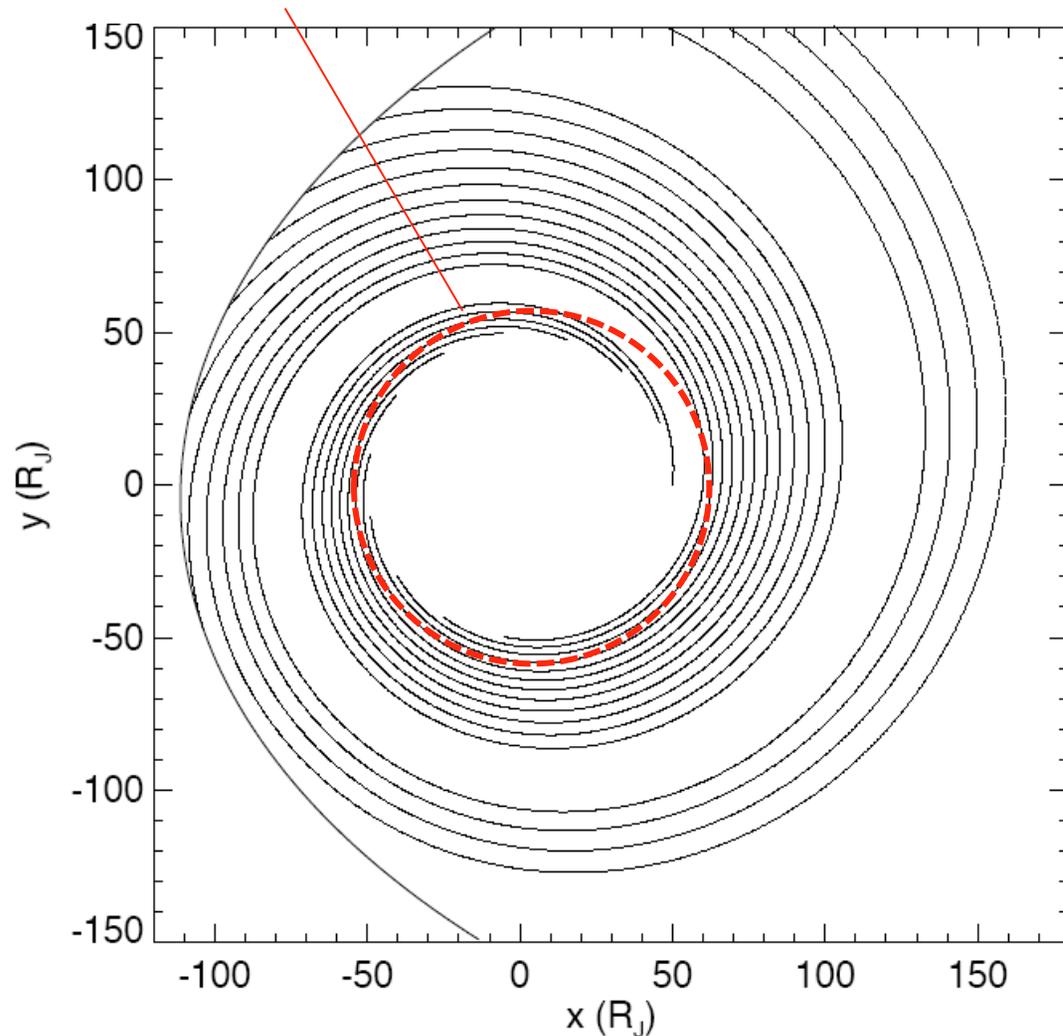
# Azimuthal Flow Profile



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

# Pattern of Net Momentum Flux

## Alfven Radius

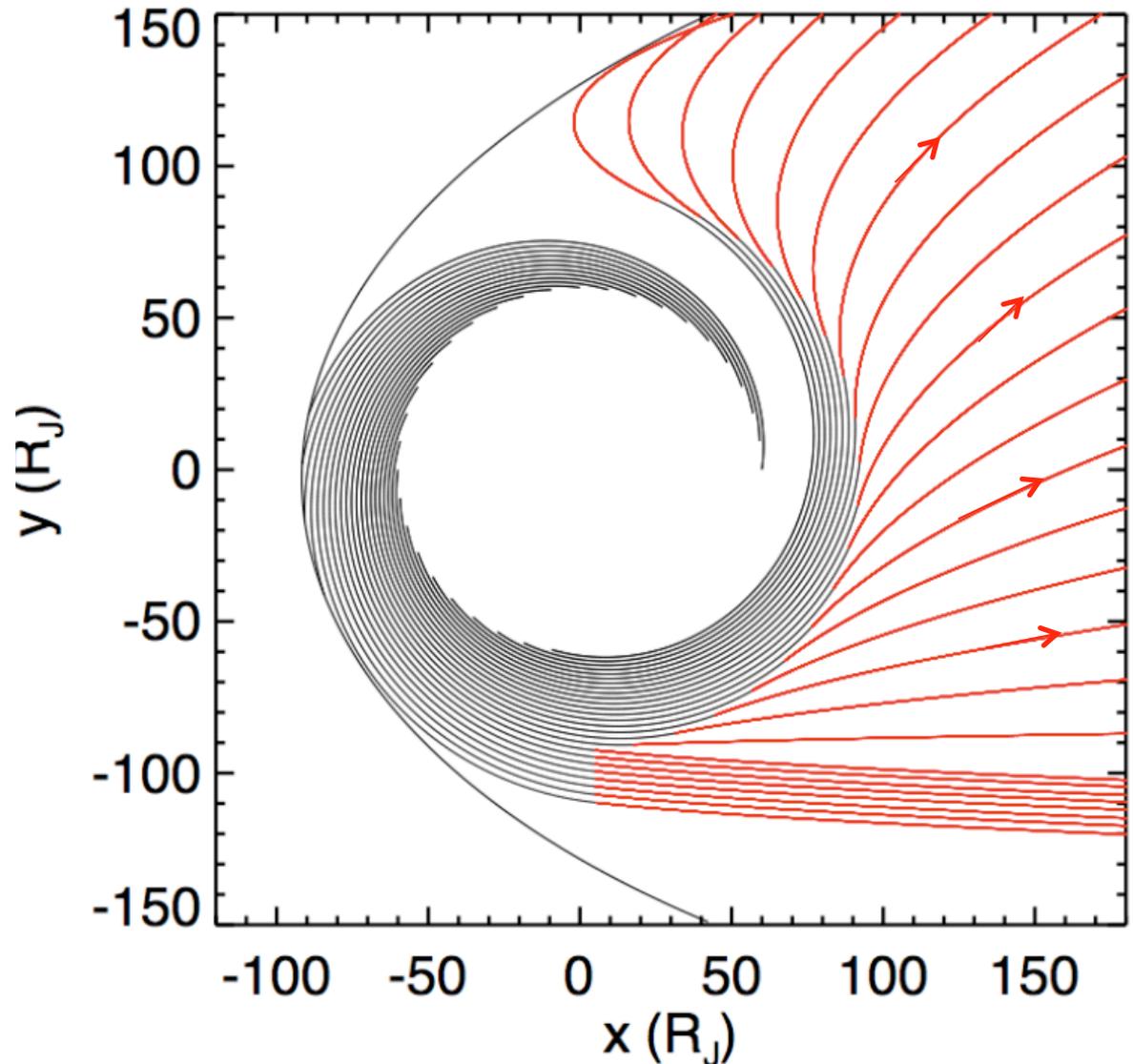


- Beyond  $\sim 60 R_J$  material spirals away from Jupiter in 10s of hours
- Radial transport is still diffusive:  
Centrifugally-driven  
fluxtube  
interchange

# Solar Wind Stresses Overcome Rotation

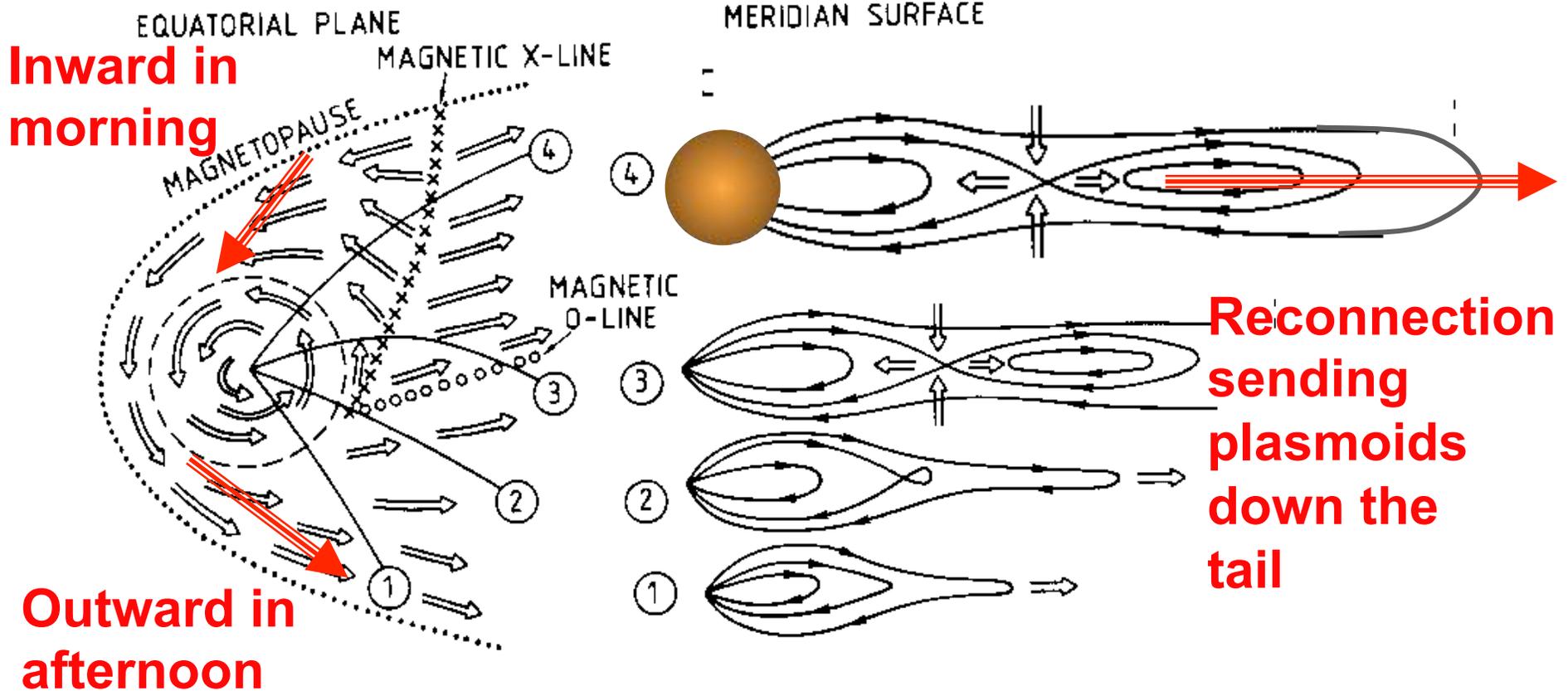
Add Maxwell stresses from solar wind interaction

Stresses from magnetic shear on boundary



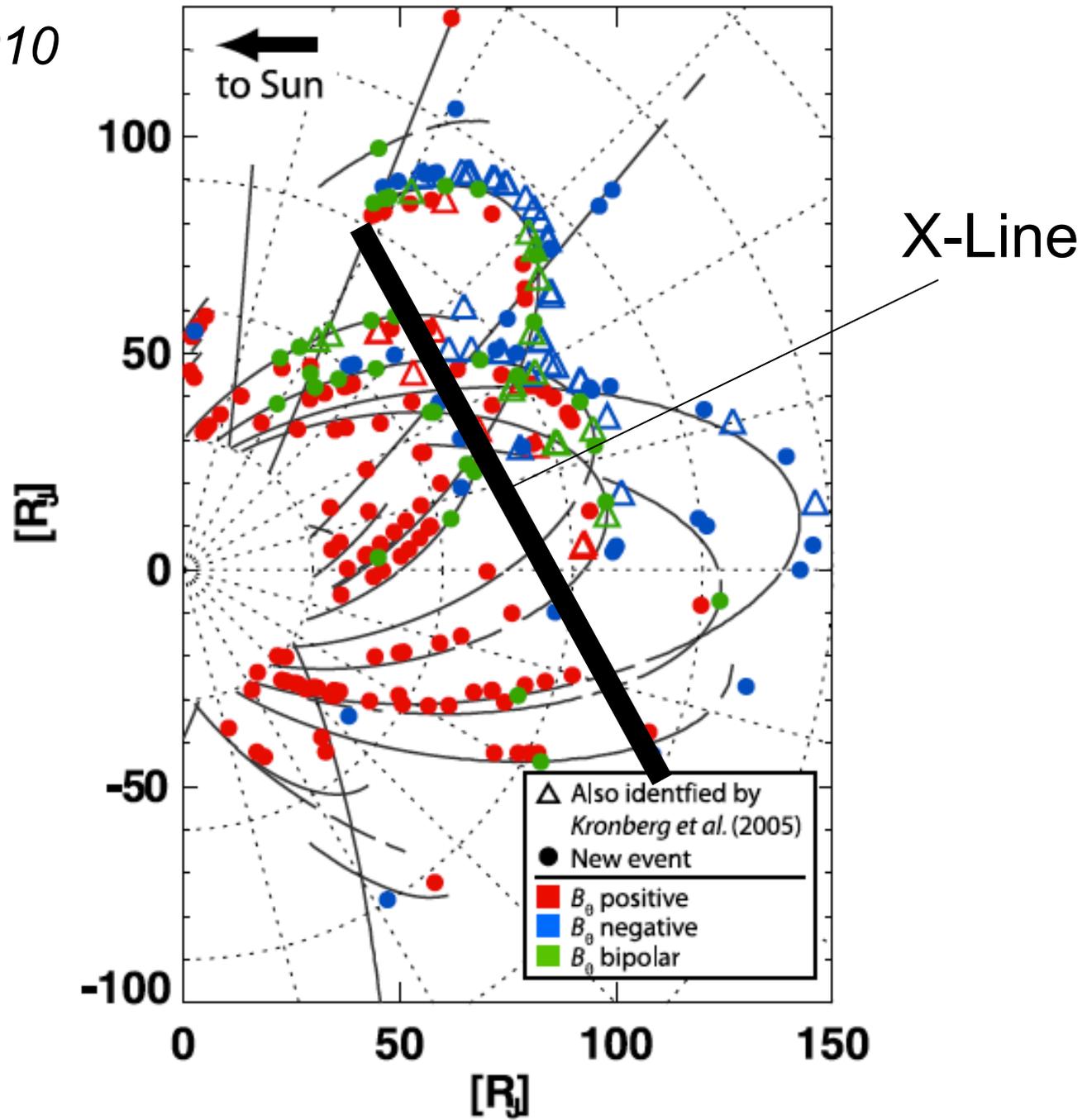
# Vasyliunas Cycle

Vasyliunas  
Cowley et al.  
Southwood & Kivelson



Vogt et al. 2010

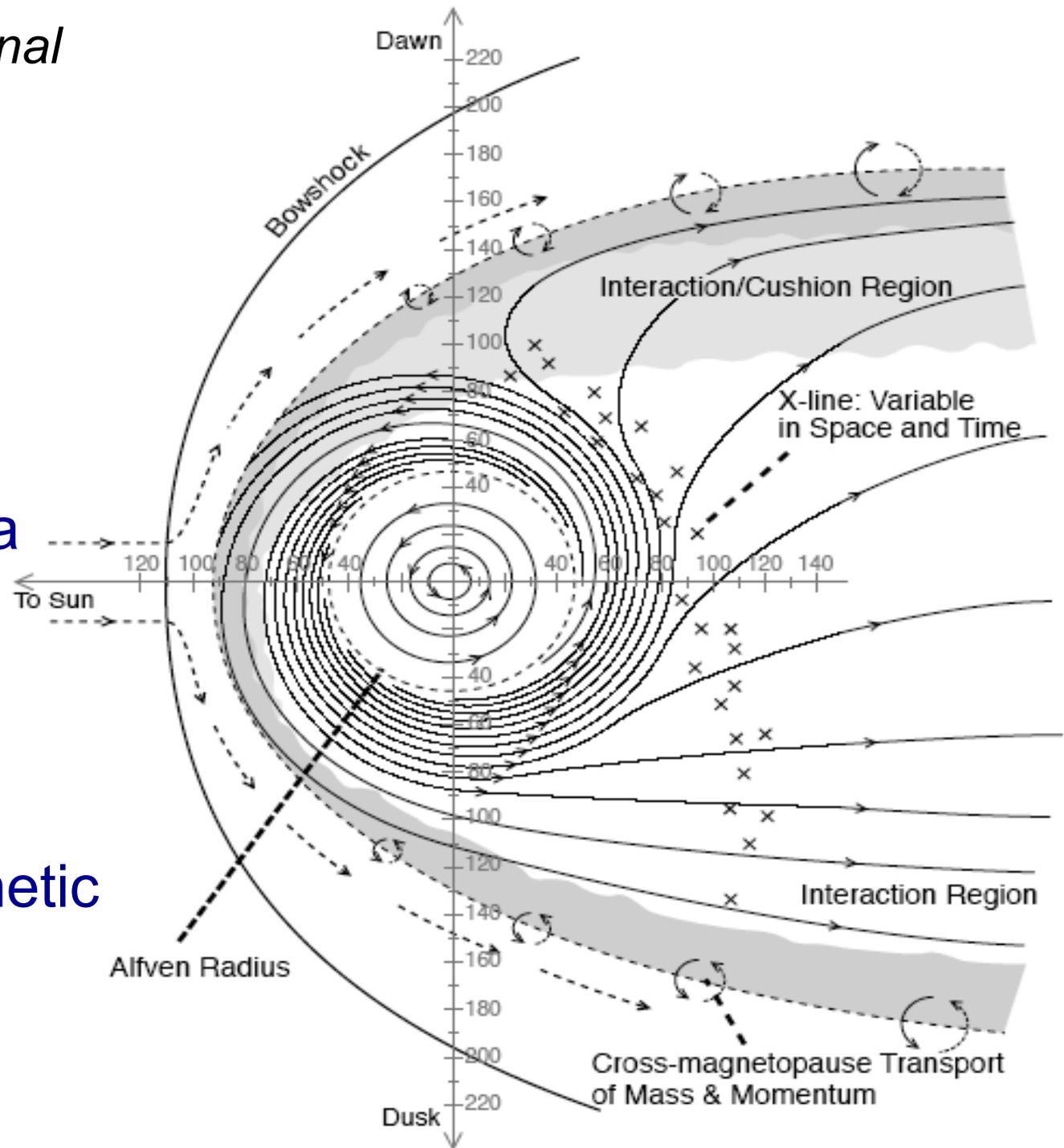
Observations  
of plasmoid  
events in  
*Galileo* data



*Delamere & Bagenal*  
(2011)

Solar wind  
interaction:

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

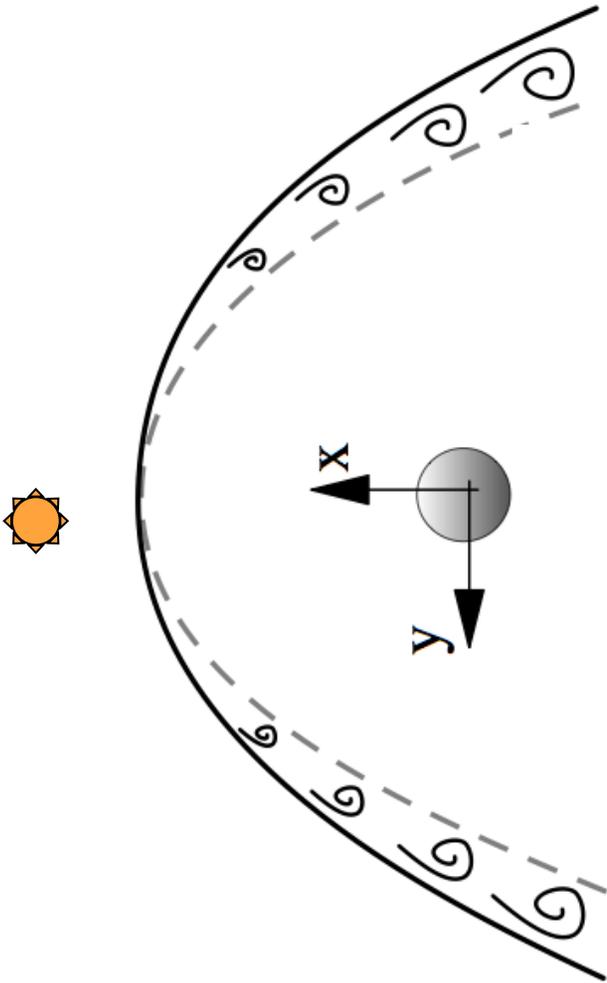


Reconnection is reduced in the outer solar system:

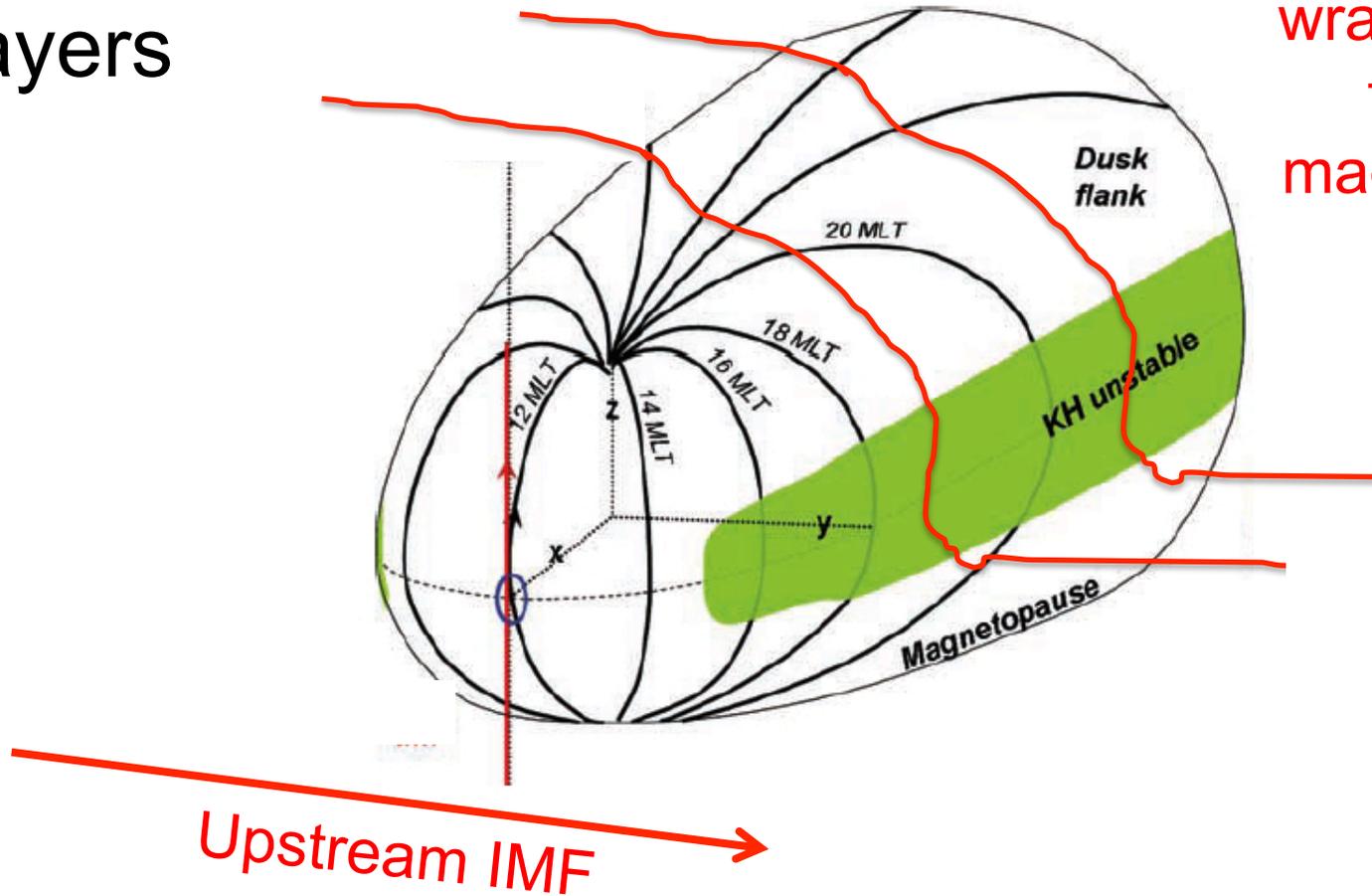
- weaker solar fields
- shear boundaries
- strong change in  $\beta$

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

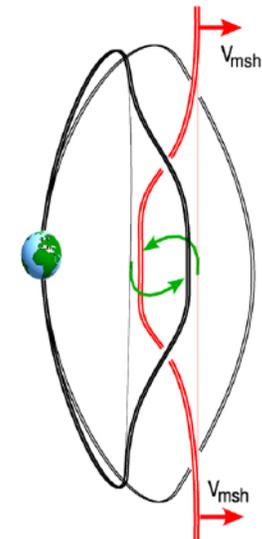
Shear-driven Kelvin-Helmholtz instability



# Mass & momentum transport – boundary layers



Upstream IMF wrapped around flattened magnetopause



## Could Jupiter be a Colossal Comet?

SIDE VIEW

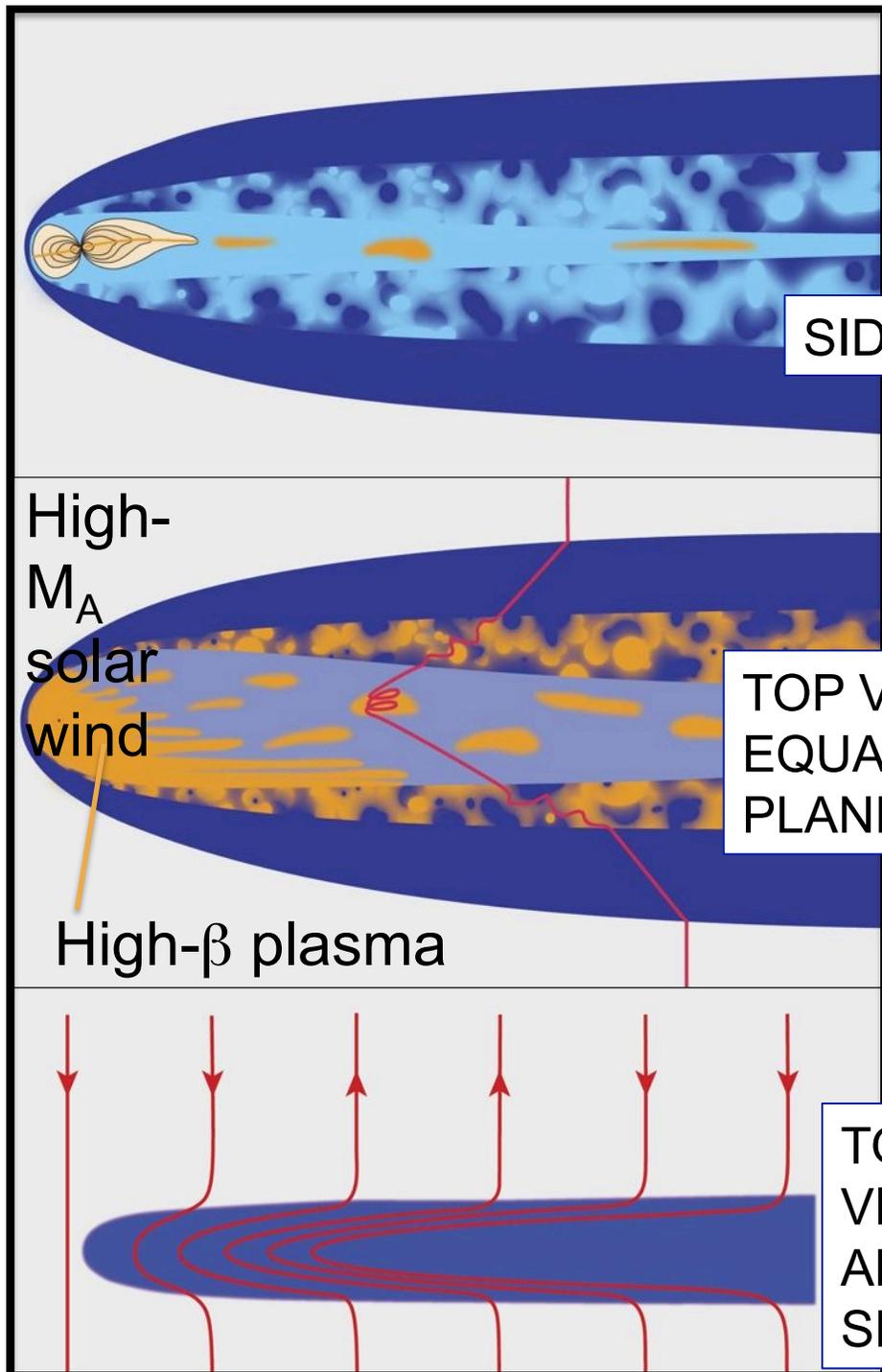
- *Plasma-plasma interaction with magnetic field playing less of a role than at Earth*

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!**

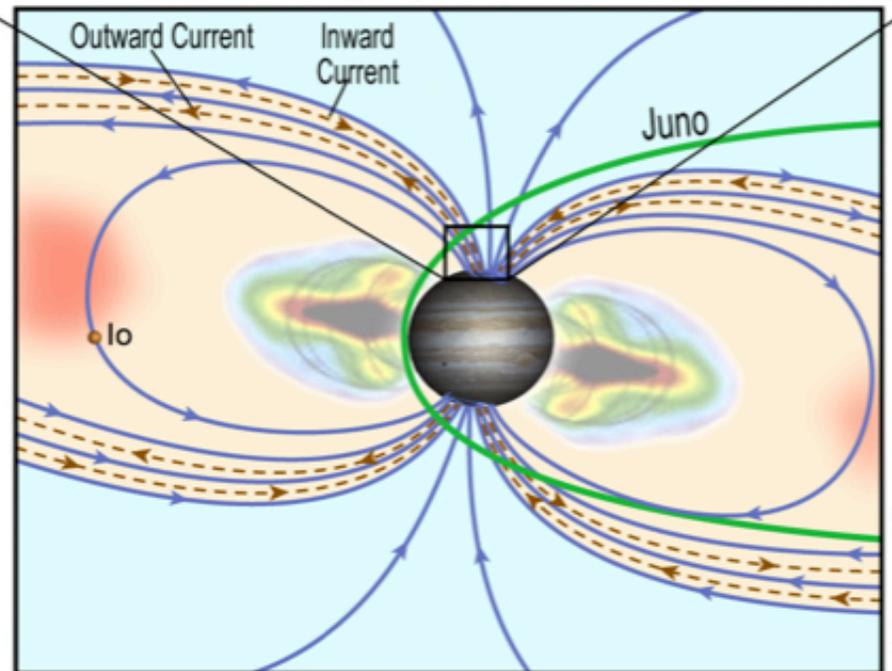
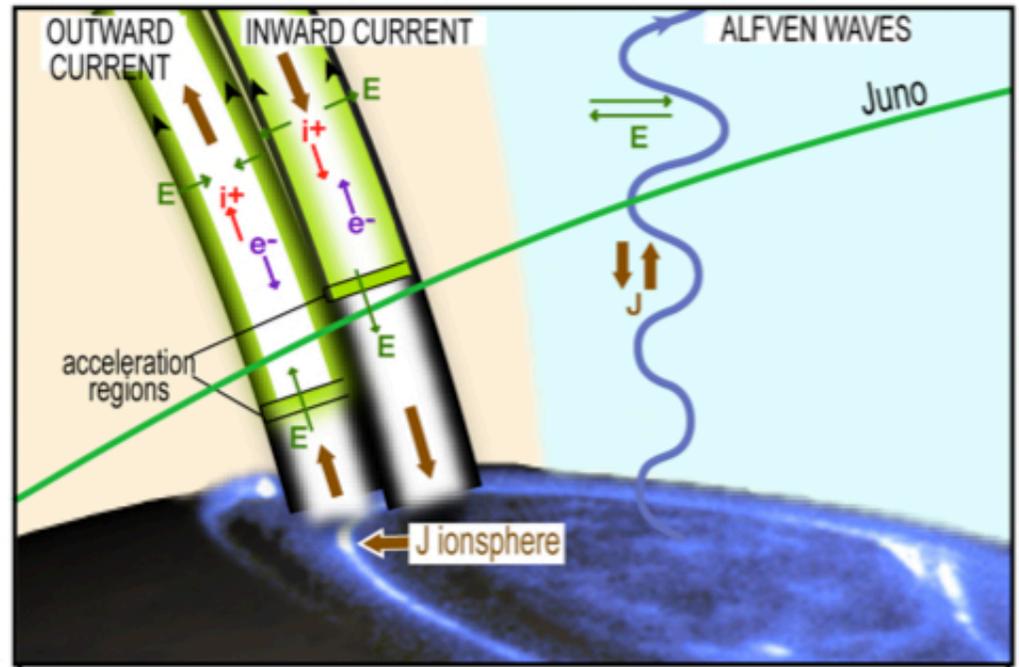
## Polar Magnetosphere

**Juno passes directly  
through auroral field lines**

**Measures particles  
precipitating into  
atmosphere creating aurora**

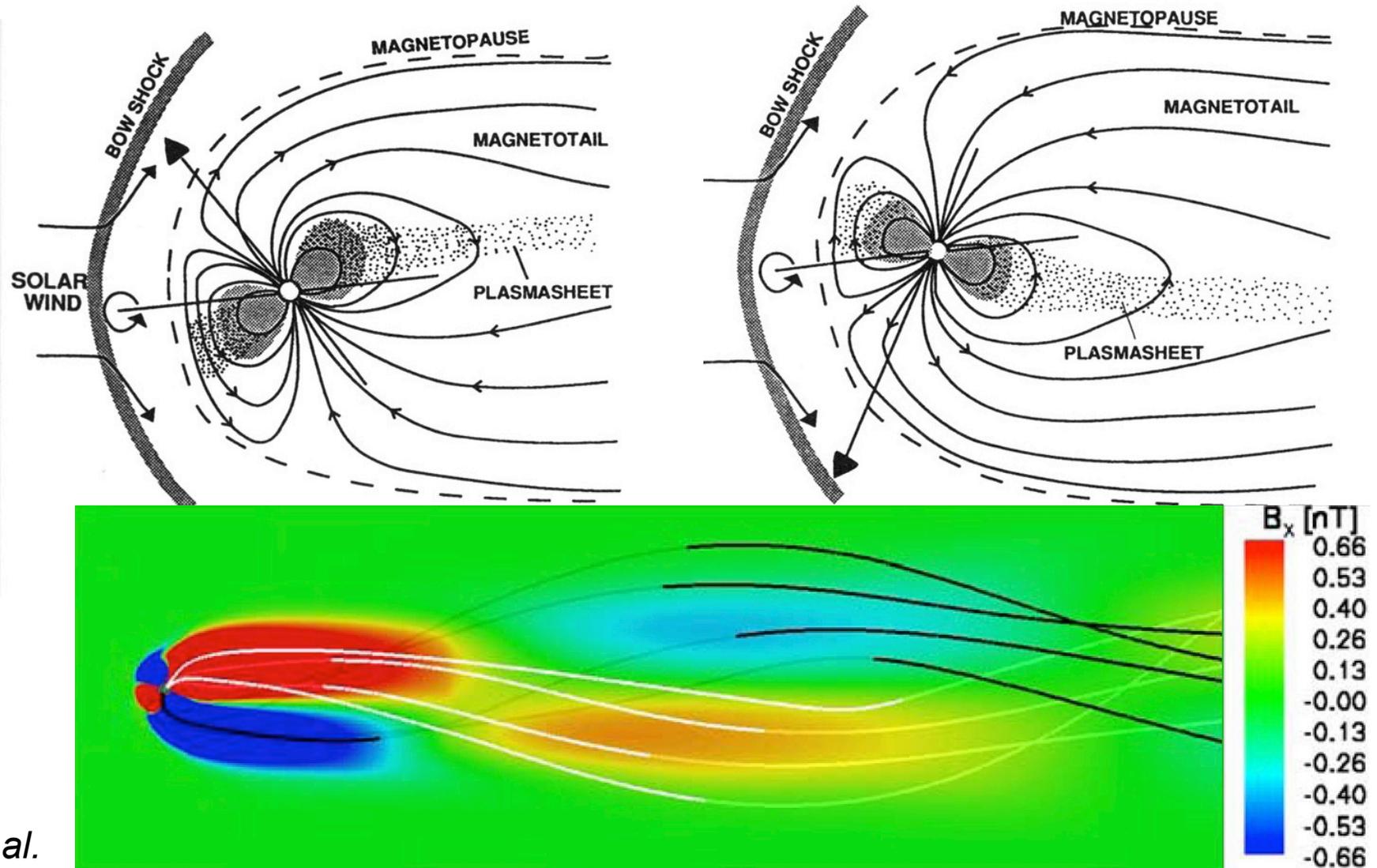
**Plasma/radio waves reveal  
processes responsible for  
particle acceleration**

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



# Uranus

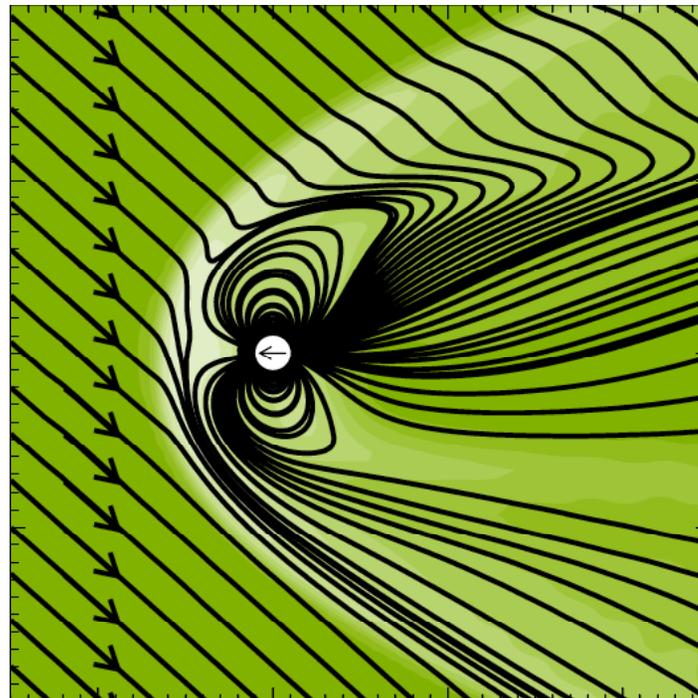
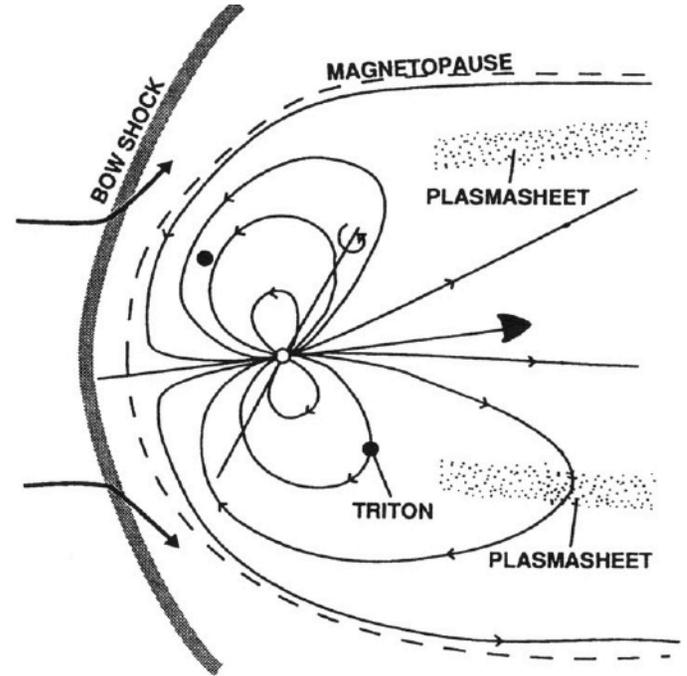
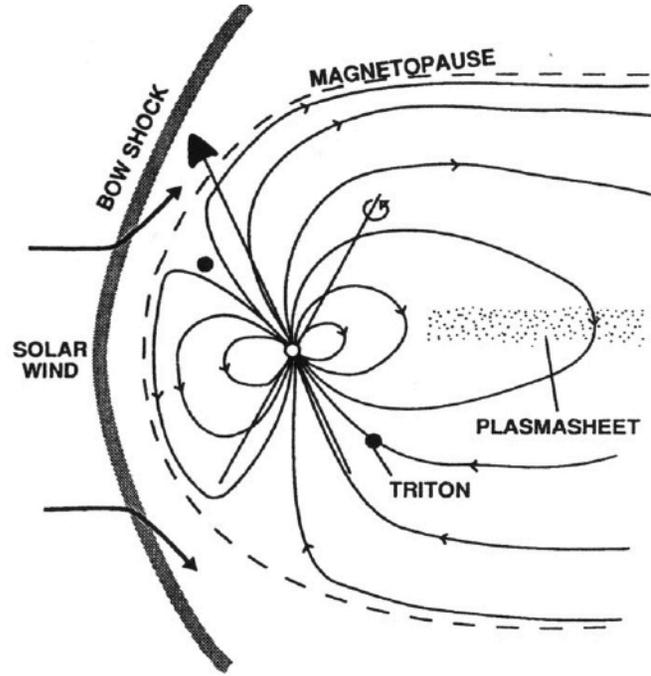
- Highly asymmetric,
- Highly non-dipolar
- Complex transport (SW + rotation)
- Multiple plasma sources (ionosphere + solar wind + satellites)



Toth et al.

# Neptune

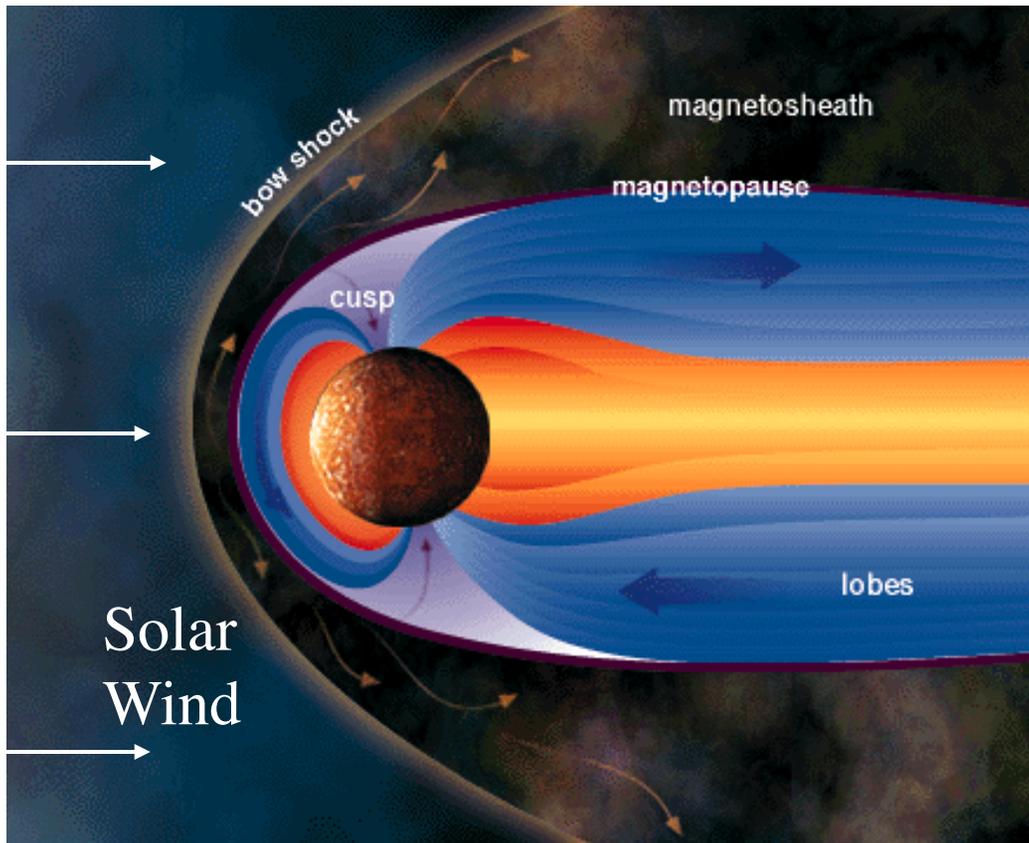
Similarly complex  
as Uranus



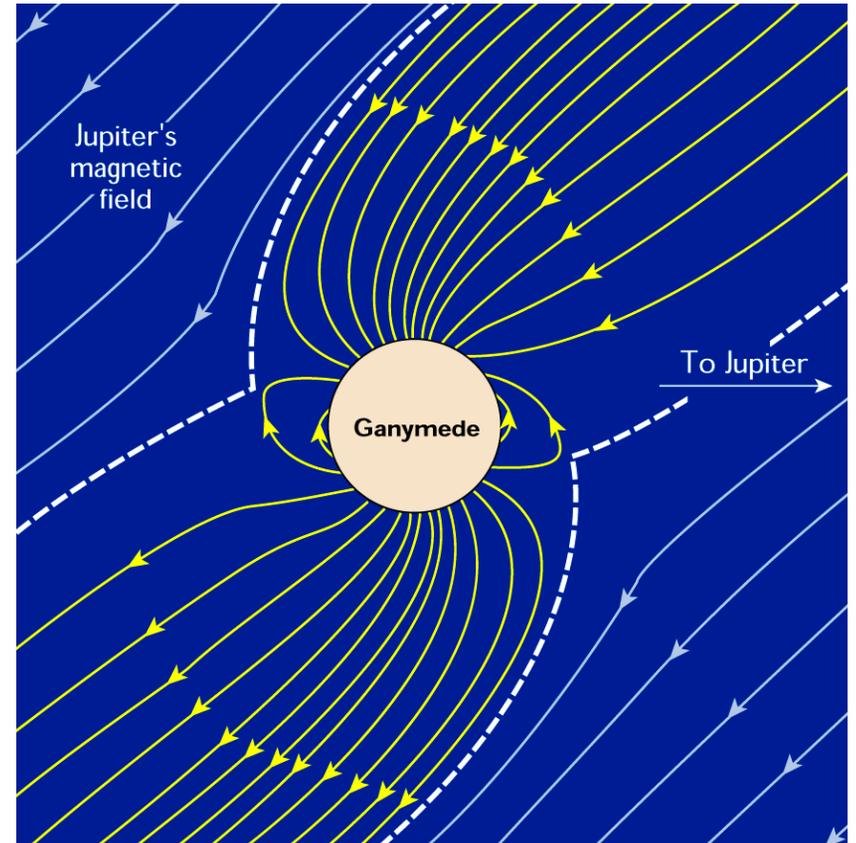
*Zieger et al.*

# Mercury & Ganymede

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

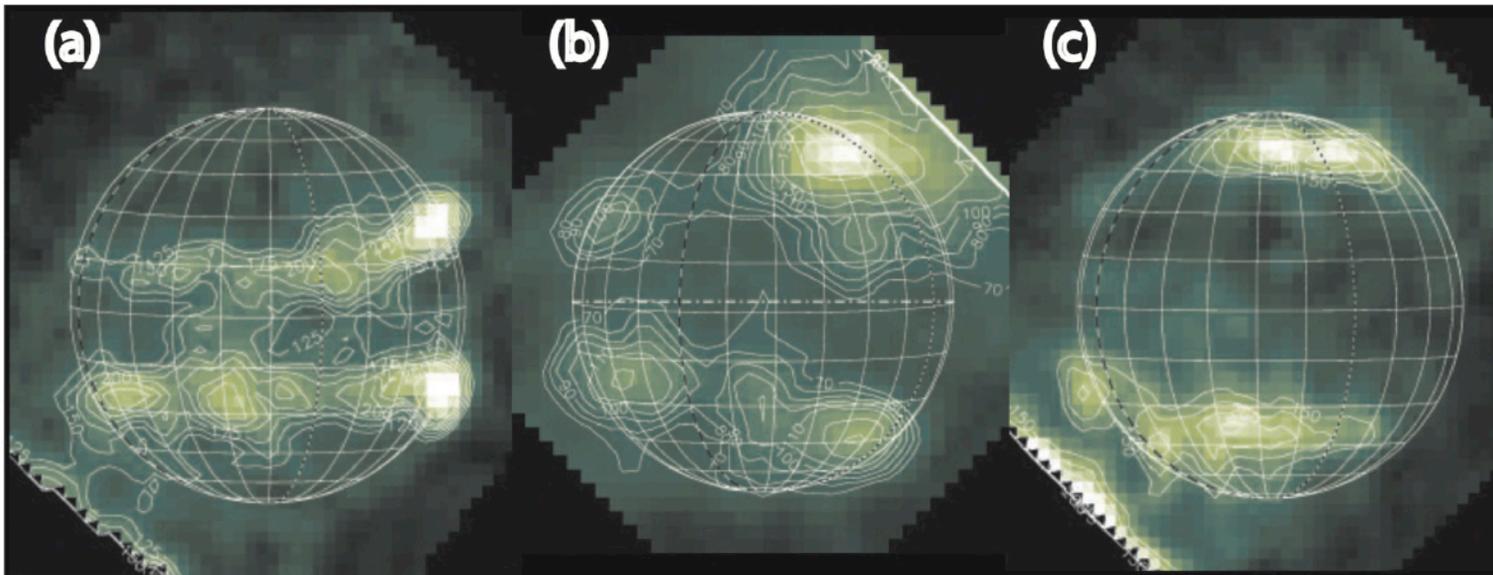


Ganymede - Magnetic field  
detected by *Galileo* in 1996



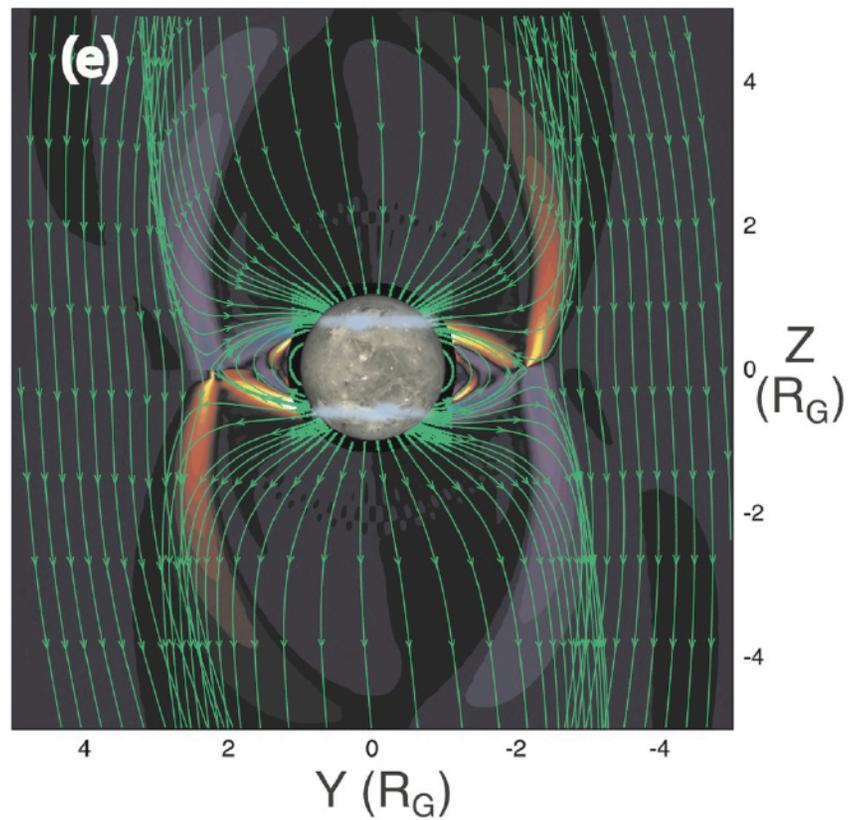
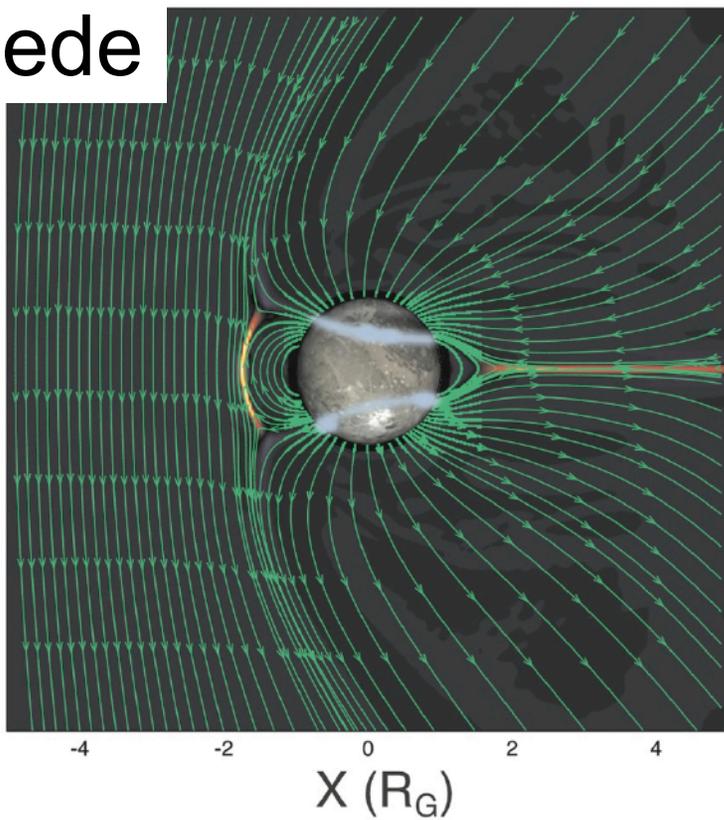
$B_{\text{surface}} \sim 1/100 \text{ Earth}$

—————| Diameter of Earth



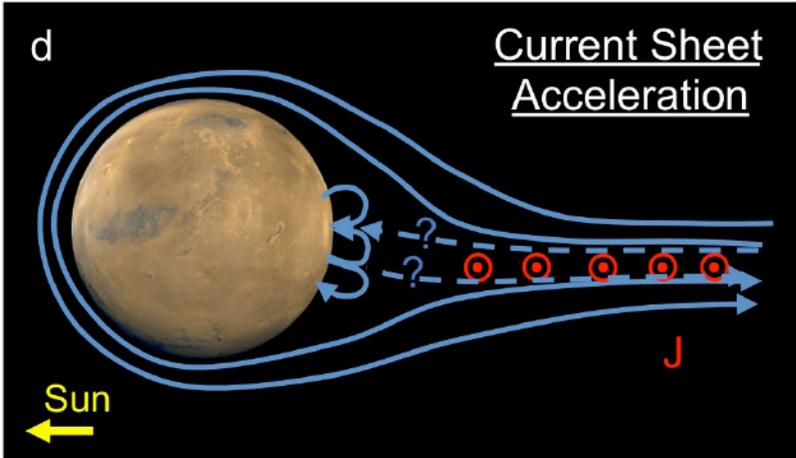
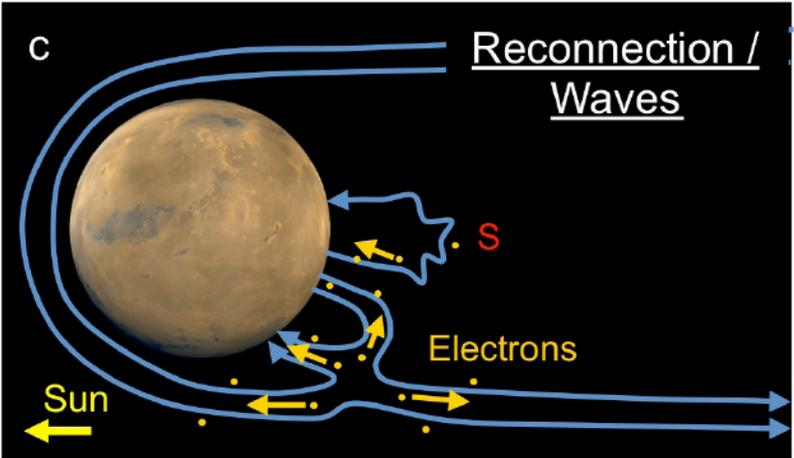
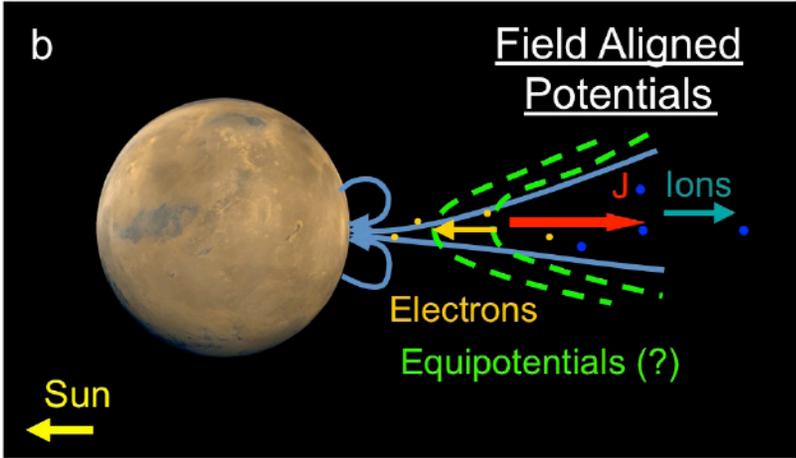
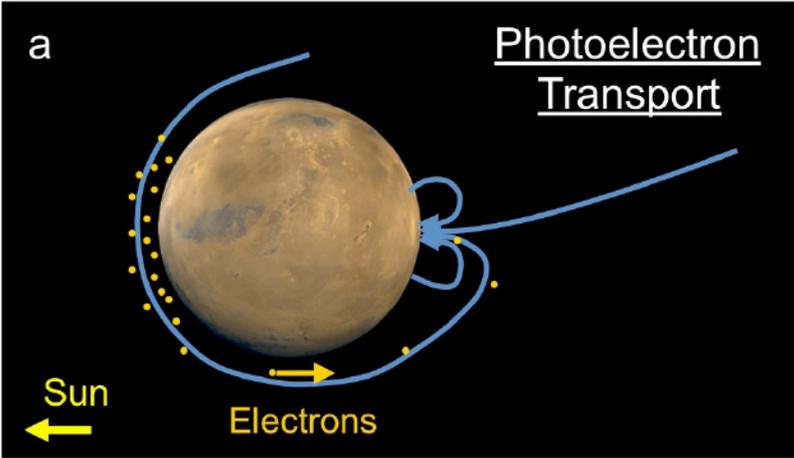
# Ganymede

→  
Plasma  
Flow





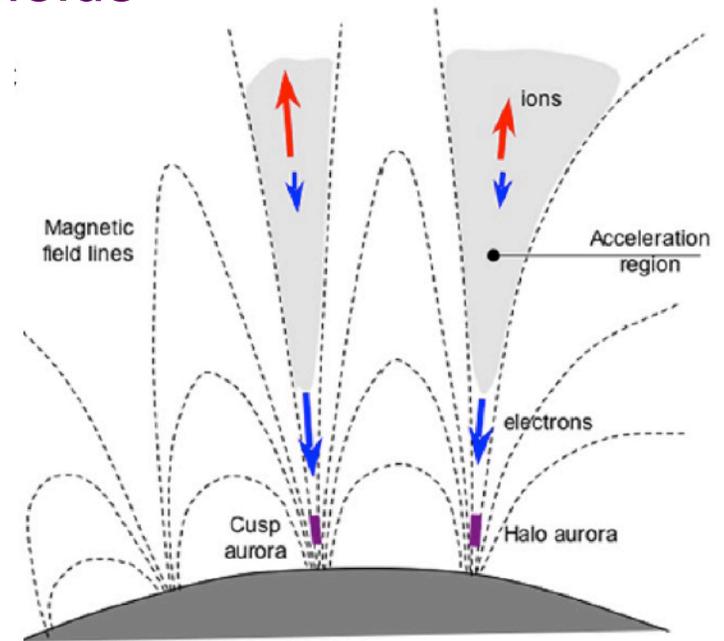
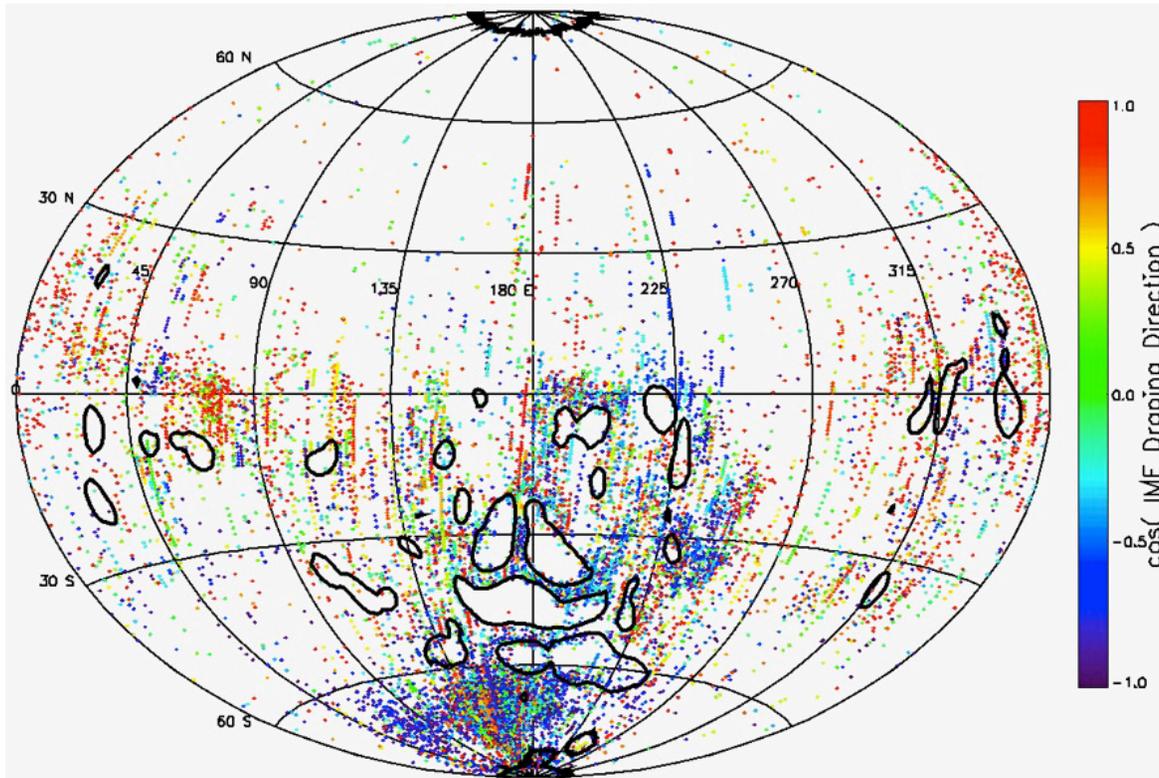
# Possible mechanisms for Mars' aurora



Total auroral precipitated power  $\sim$  mW m<sup>-2</sup>

Brain &  
Helekas 2012

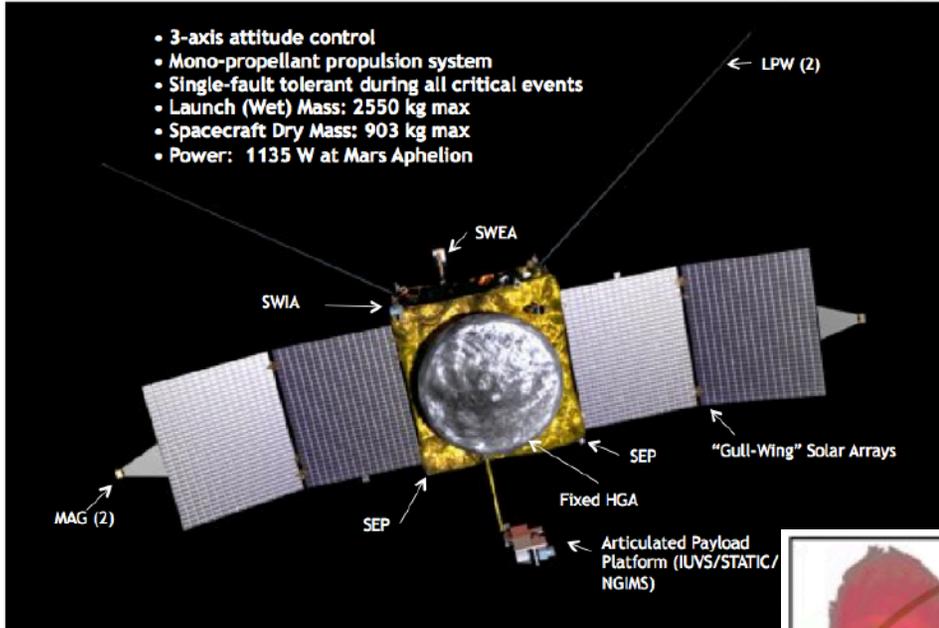
## Electron fluxes onto Mars' atmosphere – focussed by magnetic fields



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

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

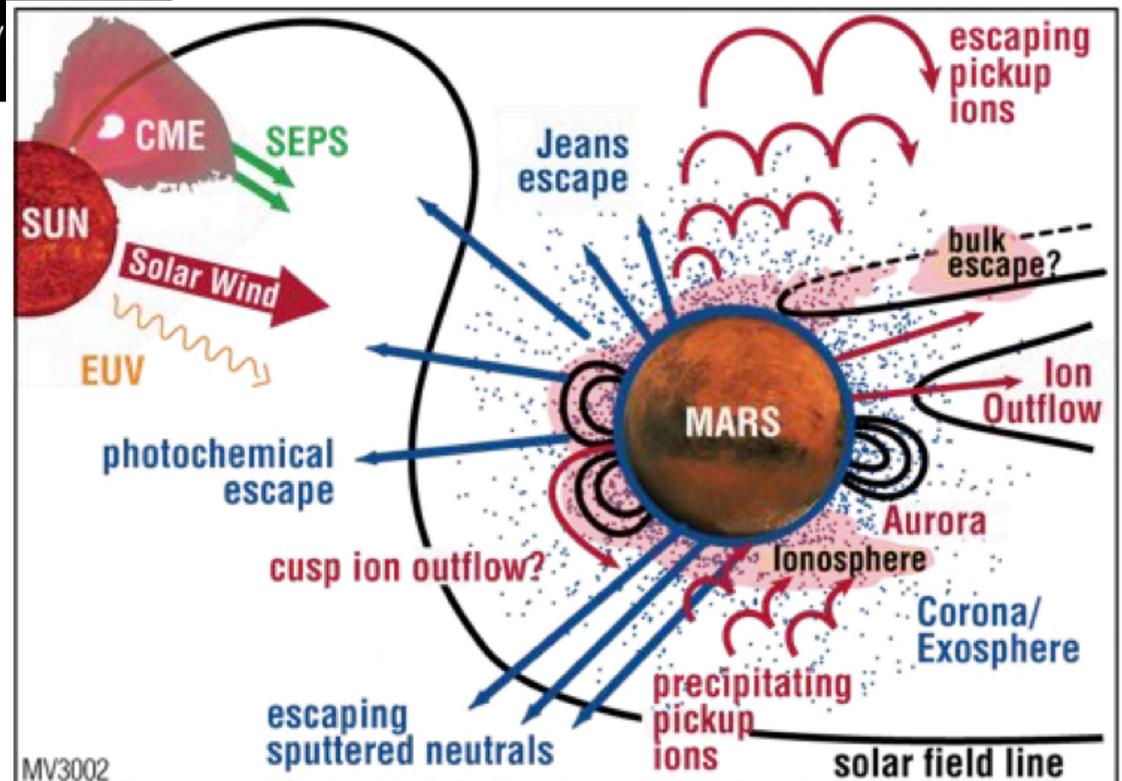
# The MAVEN Spacecraft



## MAVEN:

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

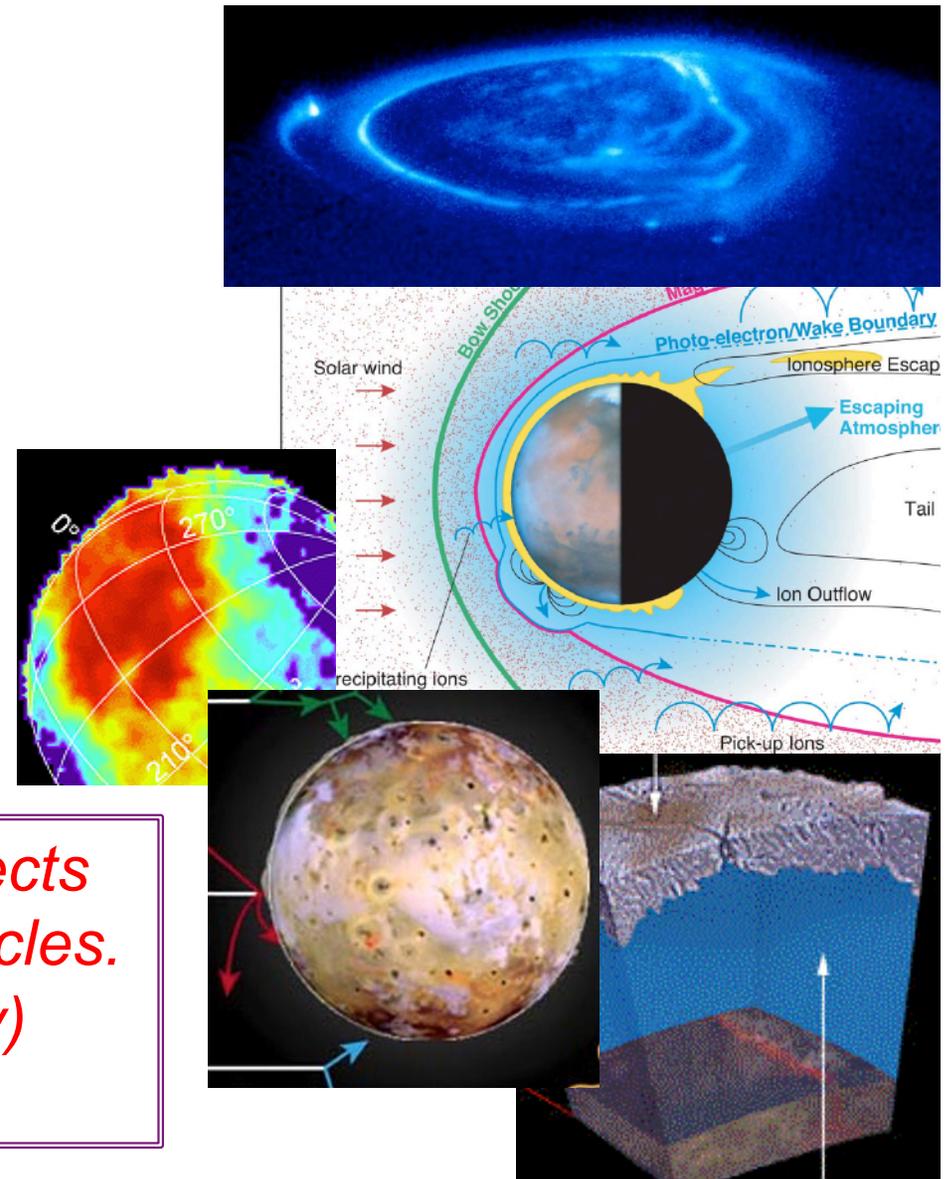
Goal:  
To quantify the processes driving atmospheric escape - both now, and allow extrapolation into past history



# 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.*

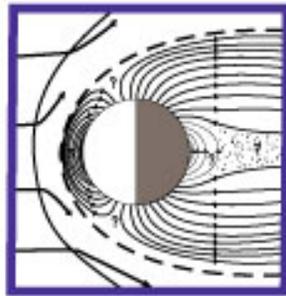


# Planetary Magnetospheres

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

## MERCURY:

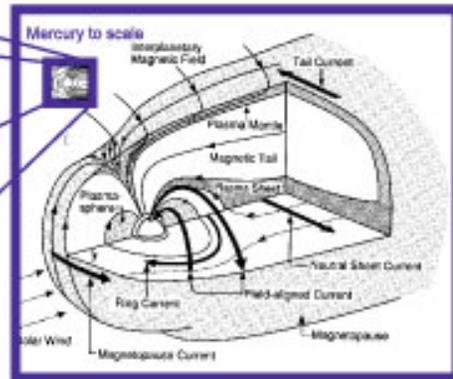
- Small
- Minute timescales
- Solar wind dominated



Mariner,  
MESSENGER

## EARTH:

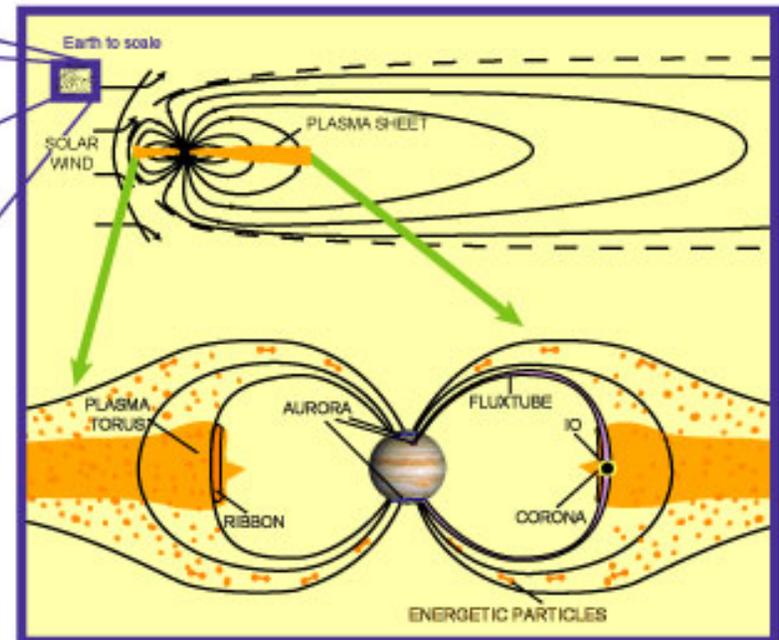
- Intermediate
- Hour timescales
- Solar wind driven



~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!*

