Evolution of Cusp plasma flow and Convection Vortex

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Ionospheric Convection as Projection of the Magnetospheric Convection

Transfer of newly reconnected magnetic flux takes several tens of minutes from dayside to the nightside ionosphere.
Observations and Analysis

- **Selected Event:**
  November 17, 1996, 18-20 UT
  Gradual southward turning of the IMF at 1838 UT

- **SuperDARN HF radar:** Saskatoon, Kapuskasing, Goose bay, Stokkseyri, Pykkvybaer
  APL potential map model

- **Magnetometer chain:**
  CANOPUS, West Greenland
  AMIE technique

- **Comparison with three-dimensional MHD simulation for this event**
Positions of the three satellites at 1830 UT
What is the relation between the Cusp Plasma Flow and Convection Vortex in the afternoon sector?

Northward IMF

Southward IMF

18:20 UT and 1852 UT on November 17, 1996
Convection Map during Bz >0

18:20-18:22 UT

18:22-18:24 UT
Convection Map at Southward Turning of the IMF

18:36-18:38 UT

18:38-18:40 UT
After the Southward Turning of the IMF

18:40-18:42 UT

18:42-18:44 UT
Small-scale twin vortex disappeared at 1844 UT.
Enhanced Convection Vortex in the Afternoon Sector at 1910UT

Southward IMF
DP 2 Magnetic Fluctuations on November 17, 1996

[Diagram showing magnetic field fluctuations for 12 MLT and 17 MLT, with time markers 1840 and 1844.]
Time Variations of Ionospheric Convection Parameters

APL Convection Map Model

AMIE Technique
Cross Polar Cap Potential
Summary of Observation

1. The convection electric field starts to develop in a few minutes after the southward tuning of the IMF in the magnetosheath.

2. Small-scale vortices in the cusp region associated with the northward IMF remains for the first 4 minutes while the convection electric field is increasing.

3. The convection vortex intensifies at around 16 MLT in the 78-80 deg magnetic latitude.
The MHD Simulation of Magnetospheric Convection by T. Ogino

MHD Simulation for 1996 Nov, 17 event  18:20 UT

18:20 UT during Bz>0
Magnetospheric Convection at Southward Turning of the IMF

18:42UT

18:44UT
2 minutes later

18:46 UT
Magnetosphere-Ionosphere Current in the S-M-I Coupling System

- For southward IMF, strong current generator ($J \cdot E < 0$) is in the high-latitude part of the cusp [Tanaka, 1995].
The dynamical energy is converted to internal energy, then to electromagnetic energy.
Configuration of Region 1 Current for the Southward IMF

- The dynamo in high-latitude side of the cusp becomes a driver of the dayside part of Region-1 current.

[Tanaka, 1995]
The dynamical energy is converted to internal energy, then to electromagnetic energy.

The electromagnetic energy is converted to dynamical energy by the reconnection.
Conclusion

- SuperDARN observations and MHD simulations indicate that the ionospheric convection is developed by an intensification of the Region 1 FAC centered at 16 MLT, rather than by magnetic flux transfer.