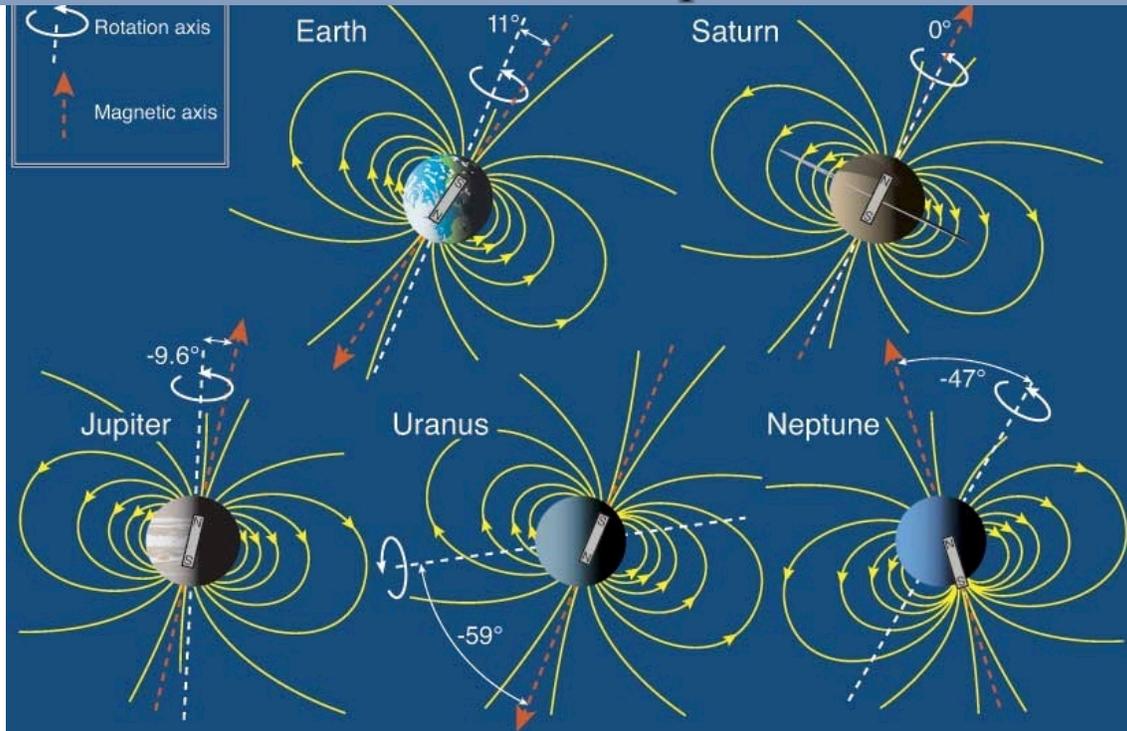
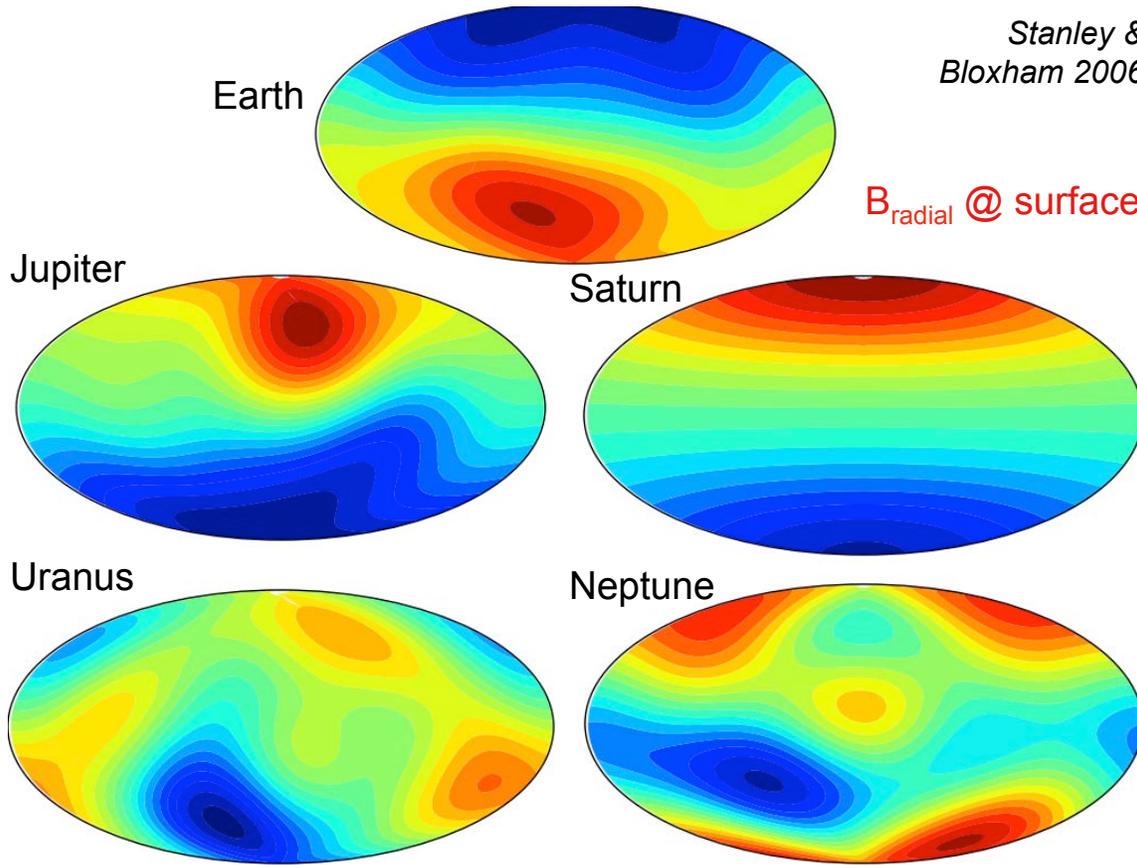




Tilts and Obliquities



Offset Tilted Dipole Approximation



Magnetic Potential 3-D harmonics

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

$$V = R_p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\frac{R_p}{r}\right)^{n+1} P_n^m(\cos \theta) (g_n^m \cos m\lambda + h_n^m \sin m\lambda), \quad (7.1)$$

coefficients - constants

functions

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

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

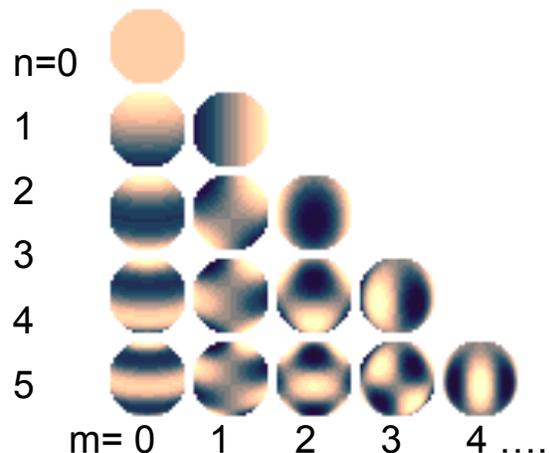
$$P_1^1(\cos \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

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

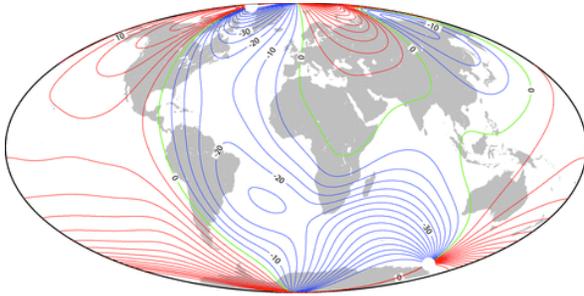
$$P_2^1(\cos \theta) = -3 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

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

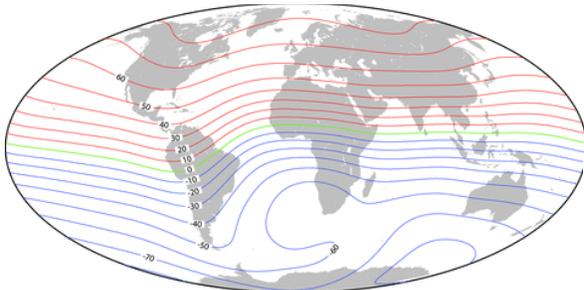
$$P_3^0(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$$



Declination in degrees

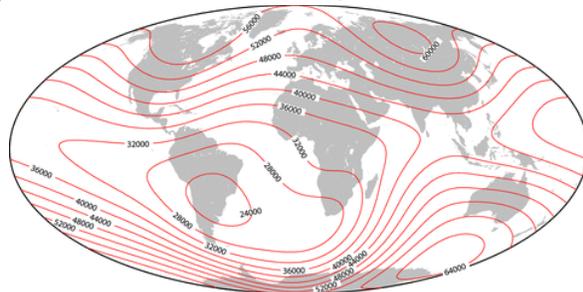


International Geomagnetic Reference Field 2010

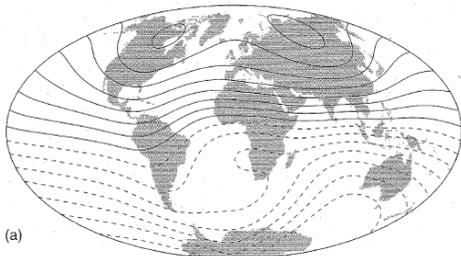


Inclination in degrees

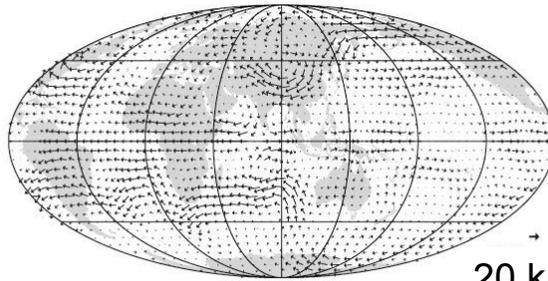
Total Intensity in nT



Br surface



(a)



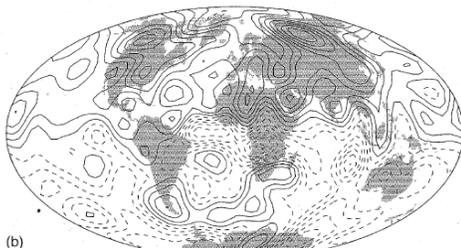
20 km/yr

1. From accurate measurement of surface field:

3. Derive core flows

2. Extrapolate to core-mantle boundary = dynamo

4. Secular variation & reversals.....



(b)

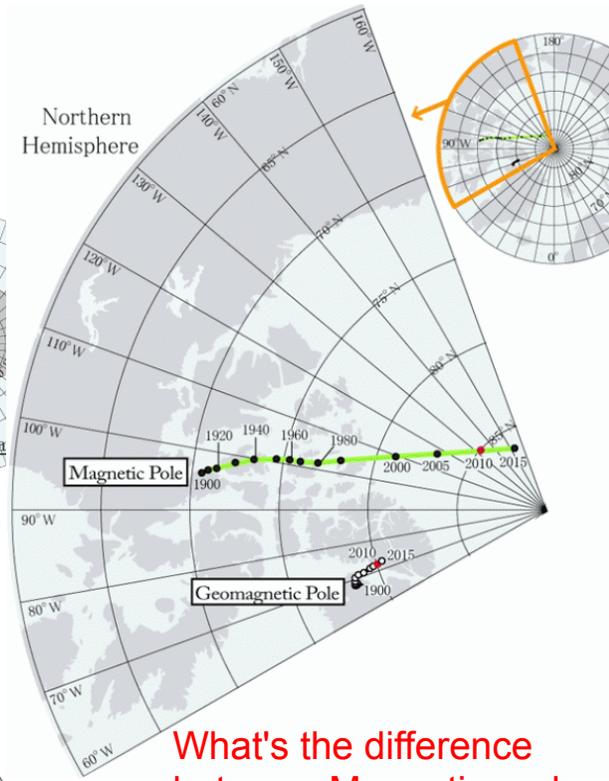
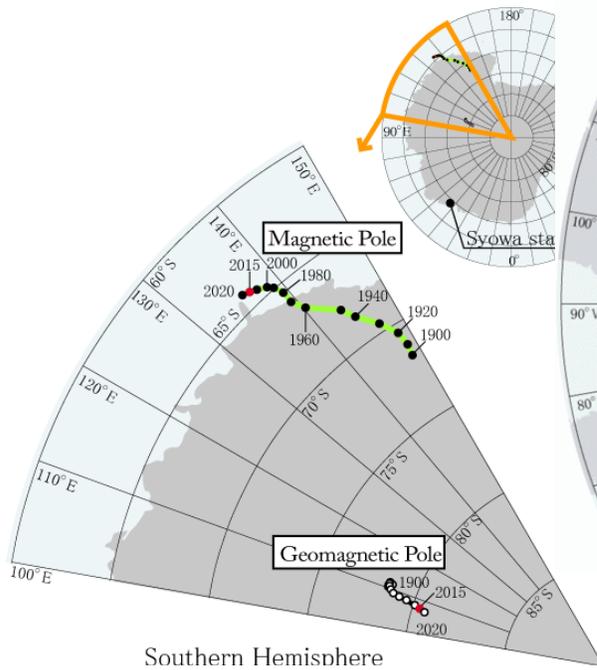
Br core-mantle boundary

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial t} = -\nabla_h \cdot (\mathbf{u}_h B_r)$$

h=horizontal
r=radial

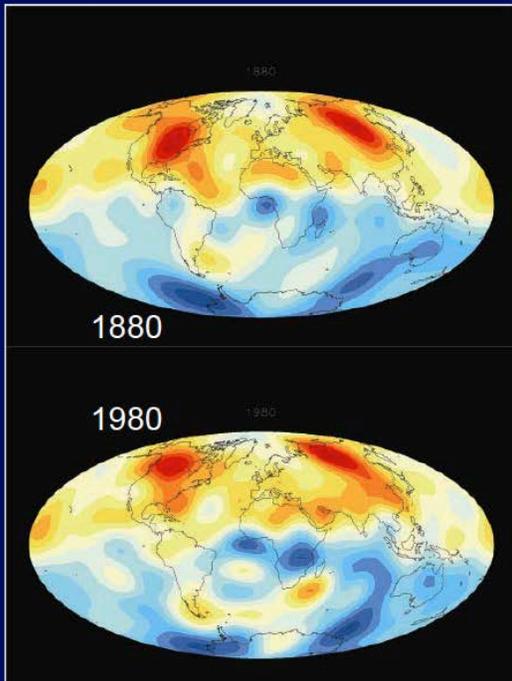
Geomagnetic = best fit dipole

Magnetic = where $B = B_r$

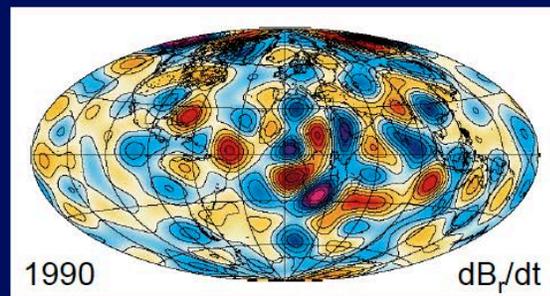


What's the difference between Magnetic and Geomagnetic Poles?

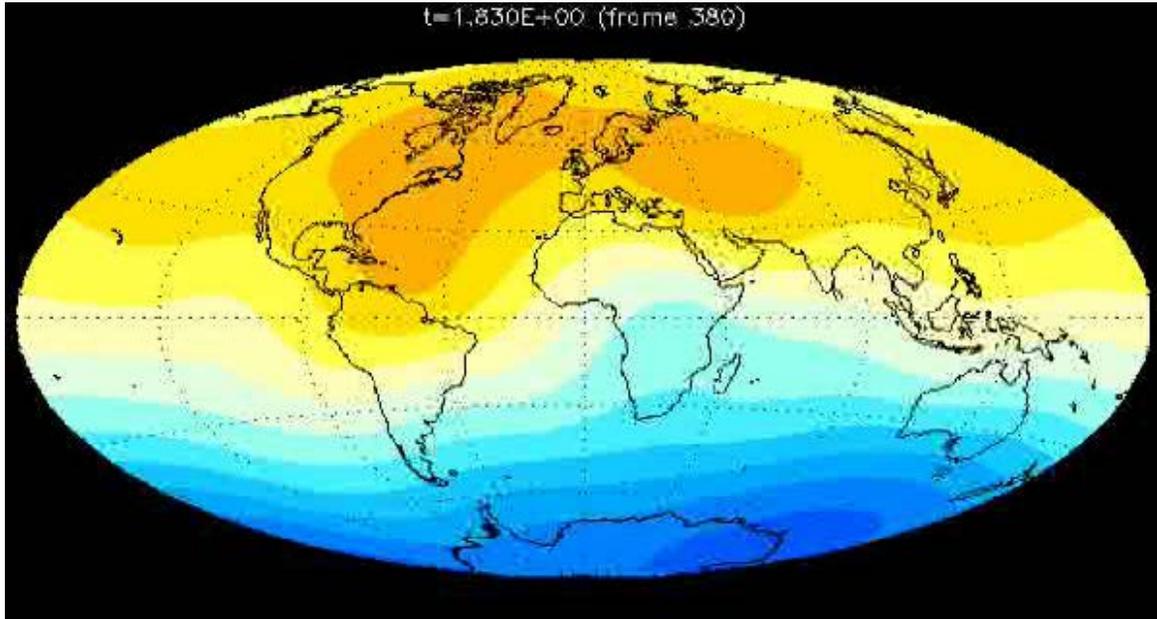
Secular variation



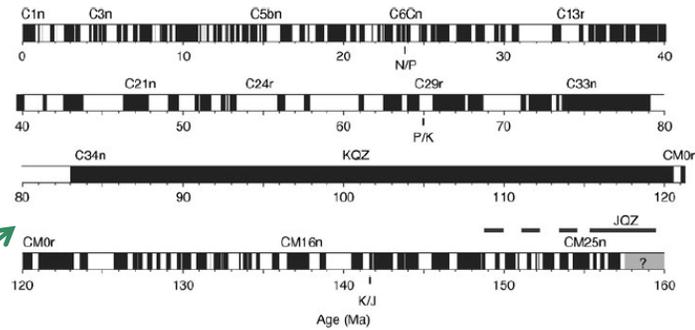
Dipole dropped by 9% since 1840
 Reconstructions of core field morphology 1590 - now
 Fluctuations of non-dipole parts on time scales 50 – 400 yrs
 Stability of high-latitude flux lobes
 Westward drift in Atlantic / Africa



Br through a reversal



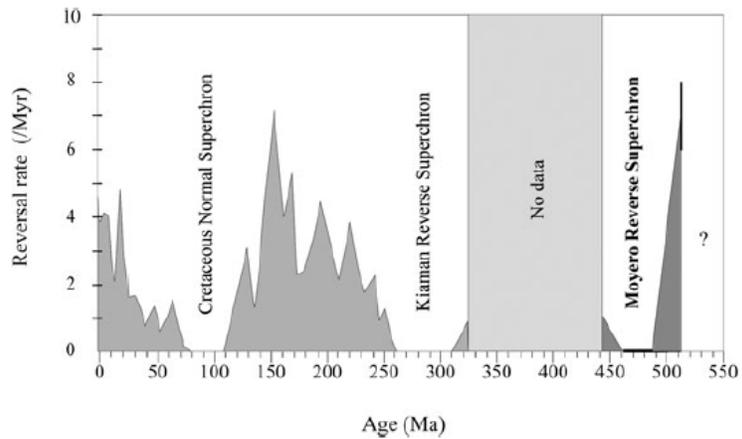
Hulot et al. 2010
Pavlov & Gallet 2005



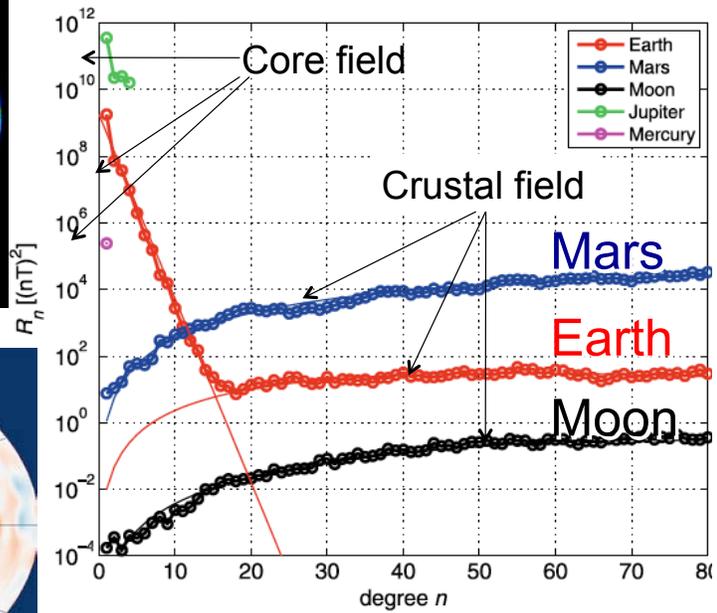
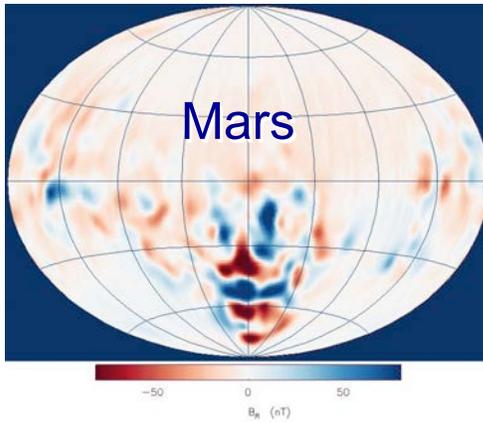
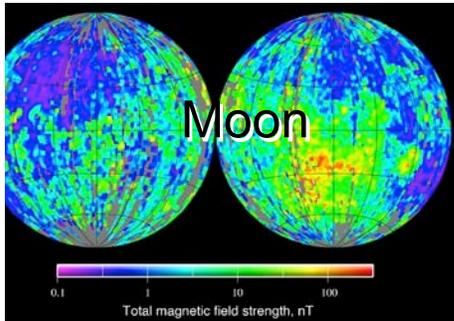
Polarity reversals:

1. variable in duration and

2. rate

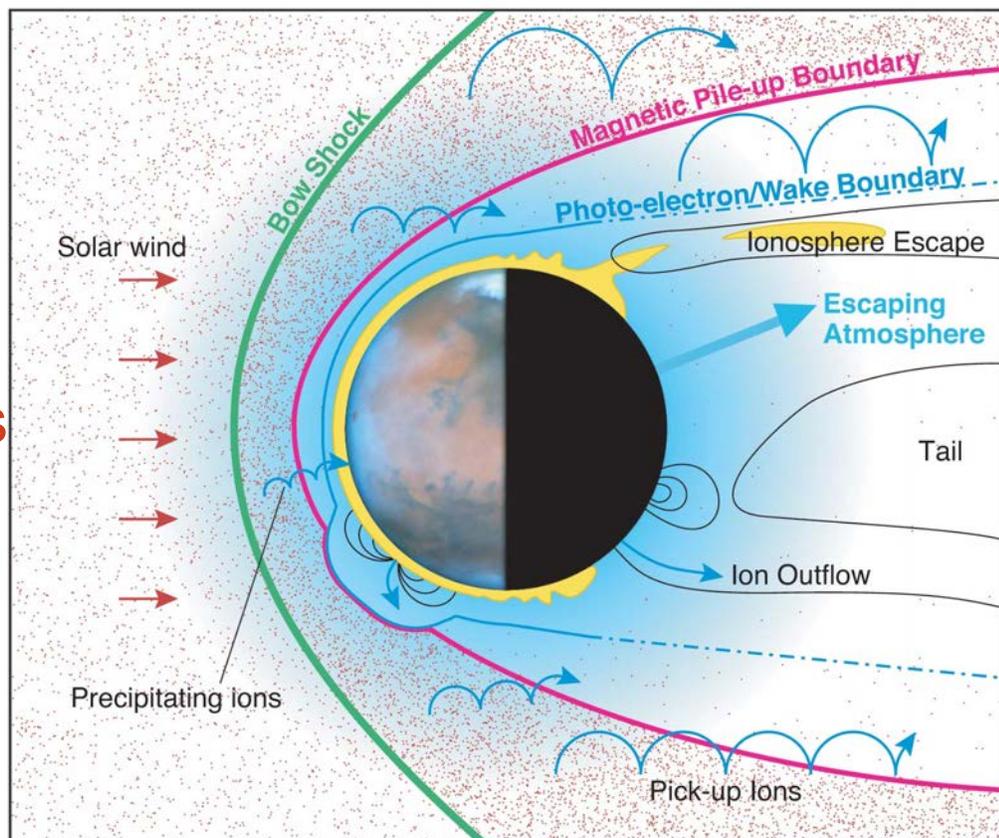


Moon & Mars: All Crustal Remanent Magnetization



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

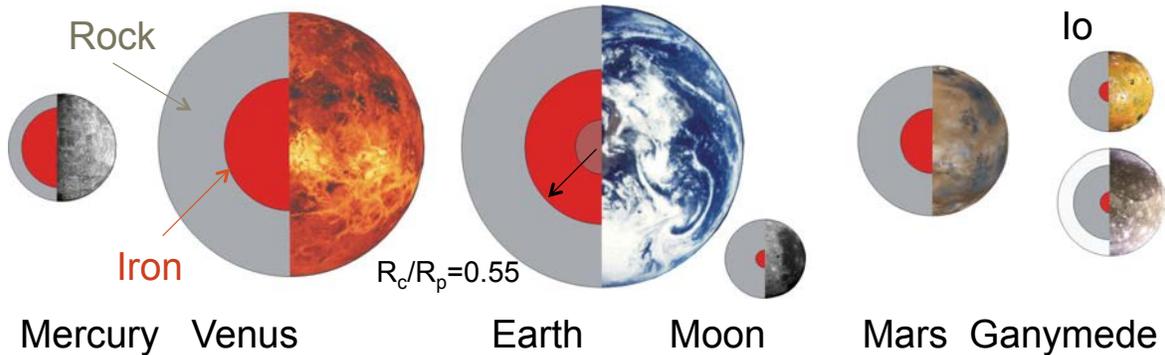
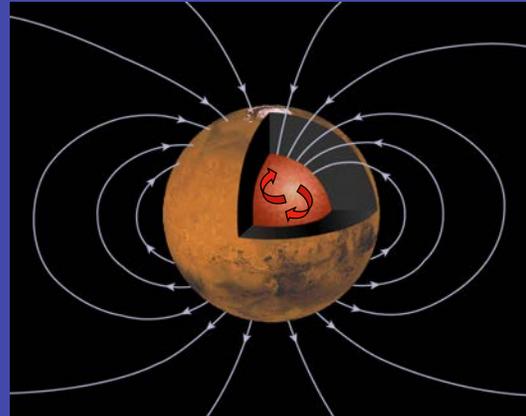
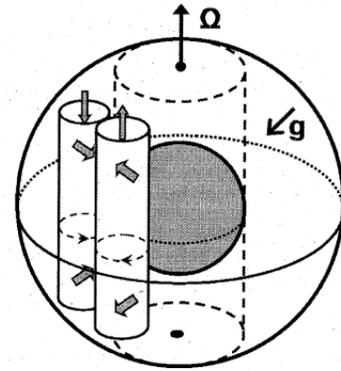
Mars



Planetary Dynamos

Volume of electrically
conducting fluid ①
which is convecting ②
and rotating

All planetary objects
probably have enough
rotation - the presence
(or not) of a global
magnetic field tells us
about ① and ②



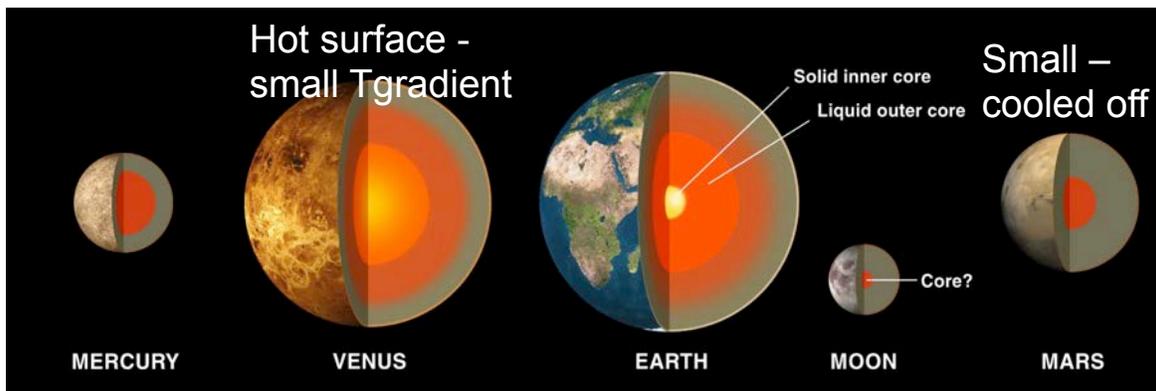
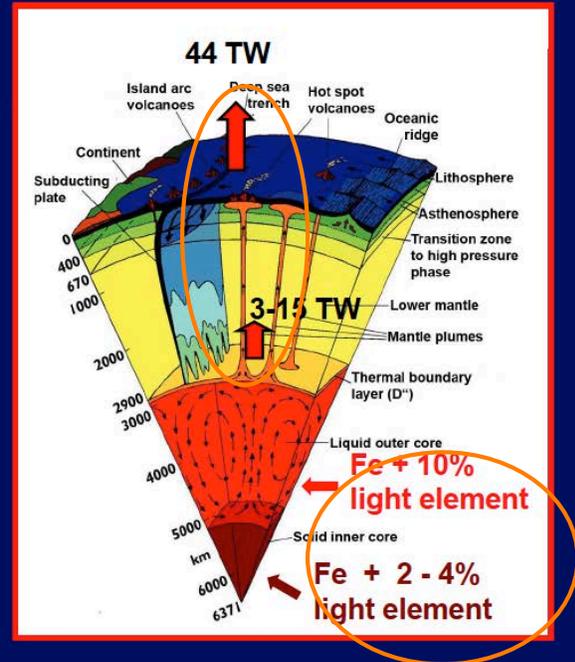
Planet	Dynamo	R_c/R_p	B_0 [nT]
Mercury	Yes (?)	0.75	195
Venus	No	0.55	
Earth	Yes	0.55	31,000
Moon	No	0.2?	
Mars	No, but in past	0.5	
Ganymede	Yes	0.3?	720

*What drives
dynamos in tiny
Mercury &
Ganymede?*

*Why don't Venus
or Mars have
dynamos?*

Earth: Internal structure & energetics

- Seismology: Dense core with $R_c/R_p=0.55$
- Fe only cosmochemically abundant element matching density
- No shear waves in outer core, hence it is liquid
- Solid inner core with $0.35R_c$
- ~10% light element (Si, S, O, ...) in outer core, less in inner core
- Earth heat flow 44 TW. Core fraction estimated 3-15 TW
- Core heat flow mostly due to secular cooling



Why Don't Venus or Mars have Dynamos?

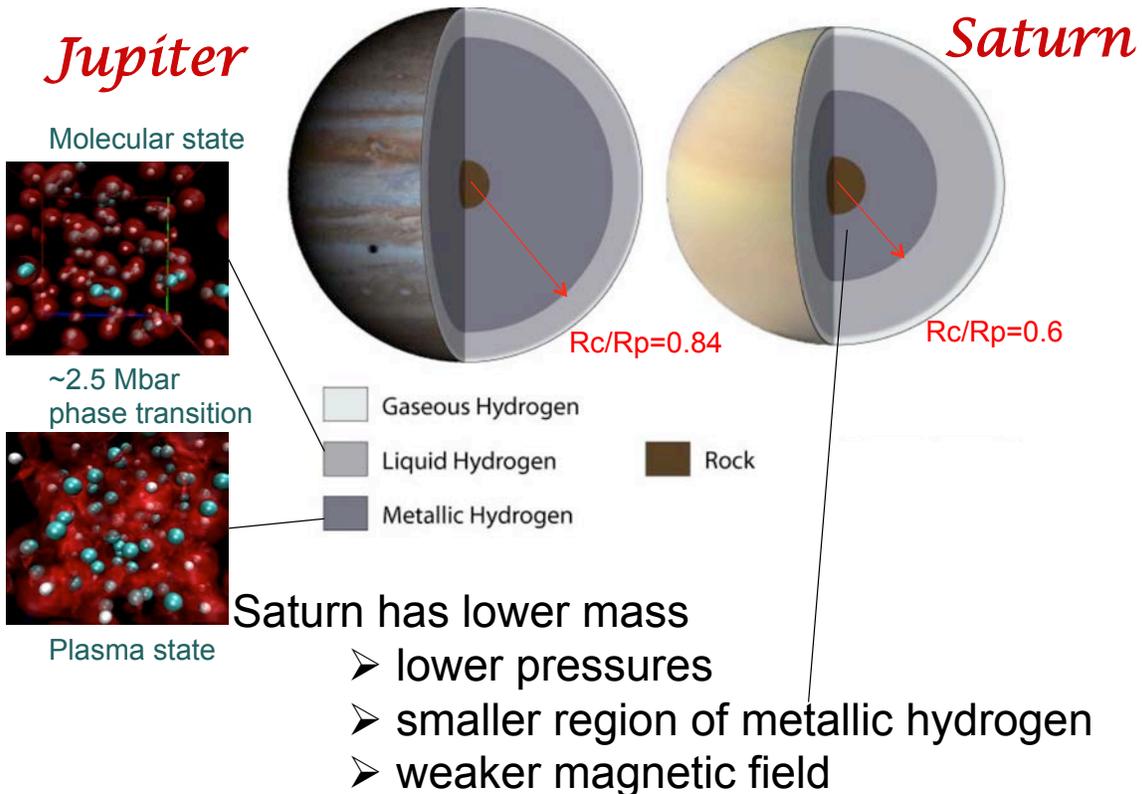
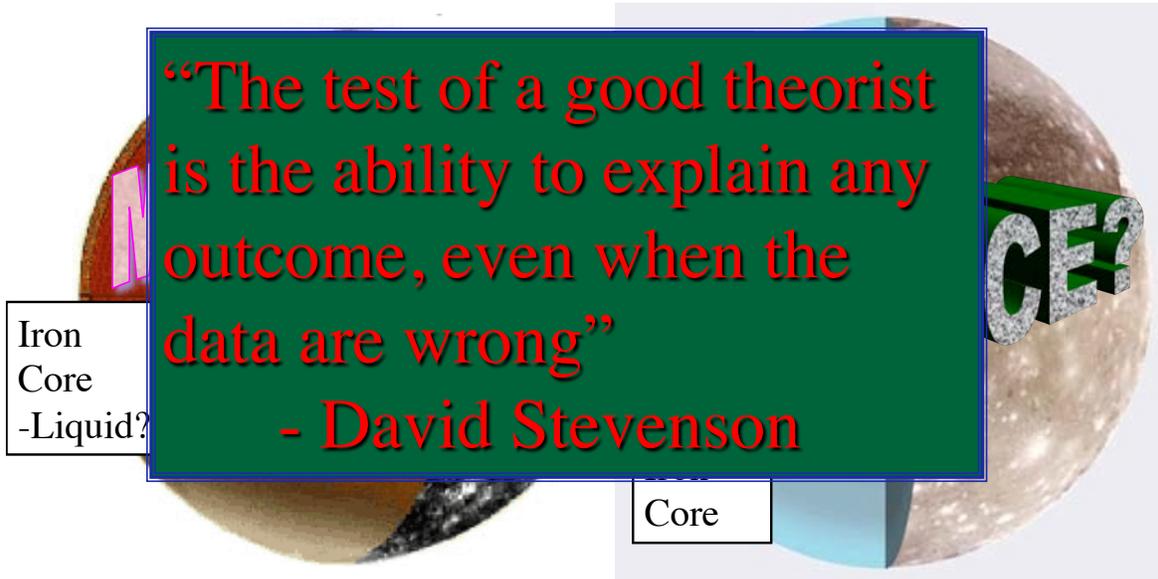
- Enough rotation – even for Venus
- Conducting fluid core – probably
- Lack of convection in core?

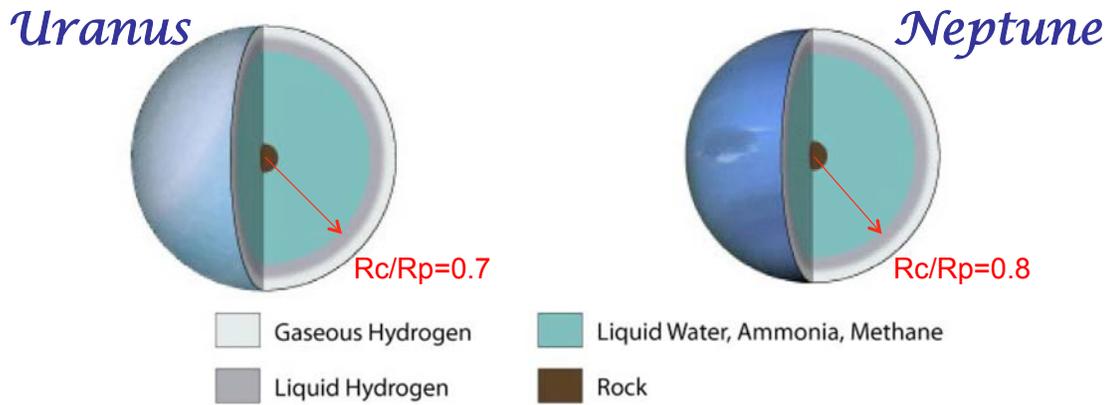
Stevenson 2010

1. If....Mantle convection controls heat flow from core. Then....Lack of plate tectonics suggests less efficient cooling of interior and lower heat flux from core
2. No inner core means no latent heat of solidification and no enhancement of lighter material in the outer core

Mercury & Ganymede

What drives convection in these small bodies?





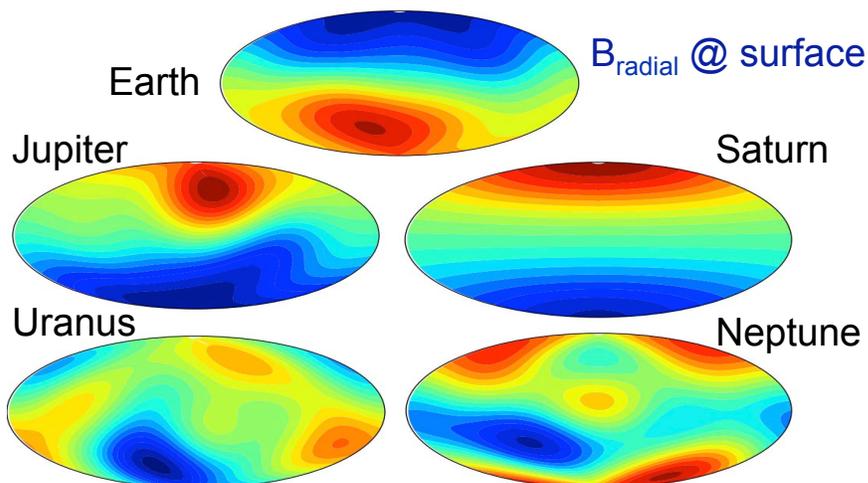
Uranus and Neptune have much less mass

- Lower pressures
- No metallic hydrogen
- Weak & irregular magnetic fields produced in water layer, deep below gas envelope

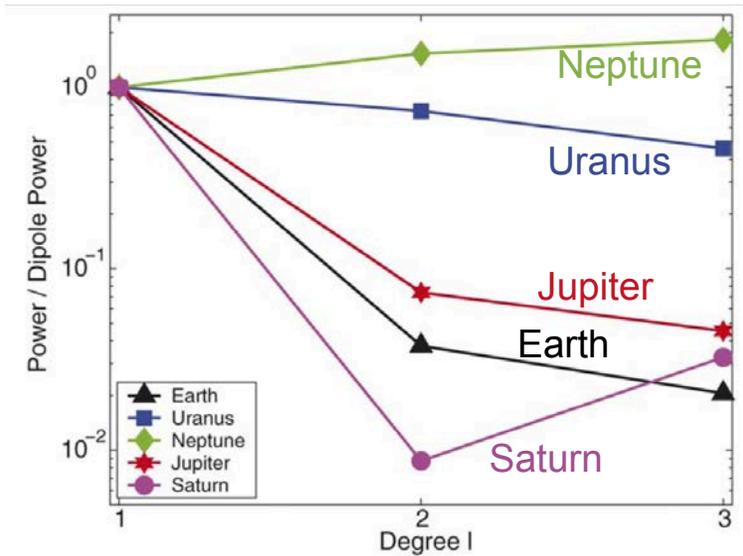
Planet	R_c/R_p	B_0 [μ T]	Tilt	Quad/ Dipole
Earth	0.55	31	+9.92°	0.04
Jupiter	0.84	428	-9.6°	0.10
Saturn	0.6	21	<-1°	0.02
Uranus	0.7	23	-59°	1.3
Neptune	0.8	14	-47°	2.7

Dipolar

Irregular

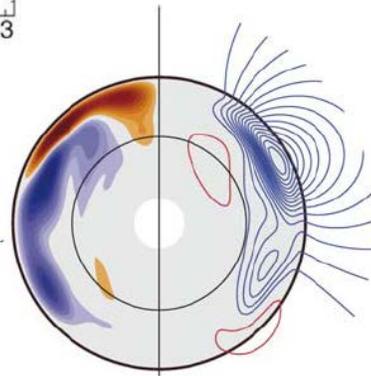
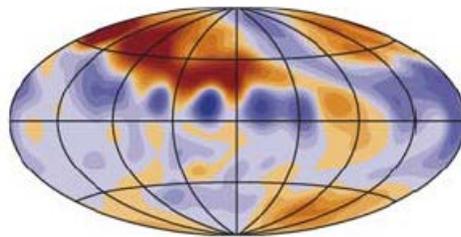


Stanley &
Bloxham 2006

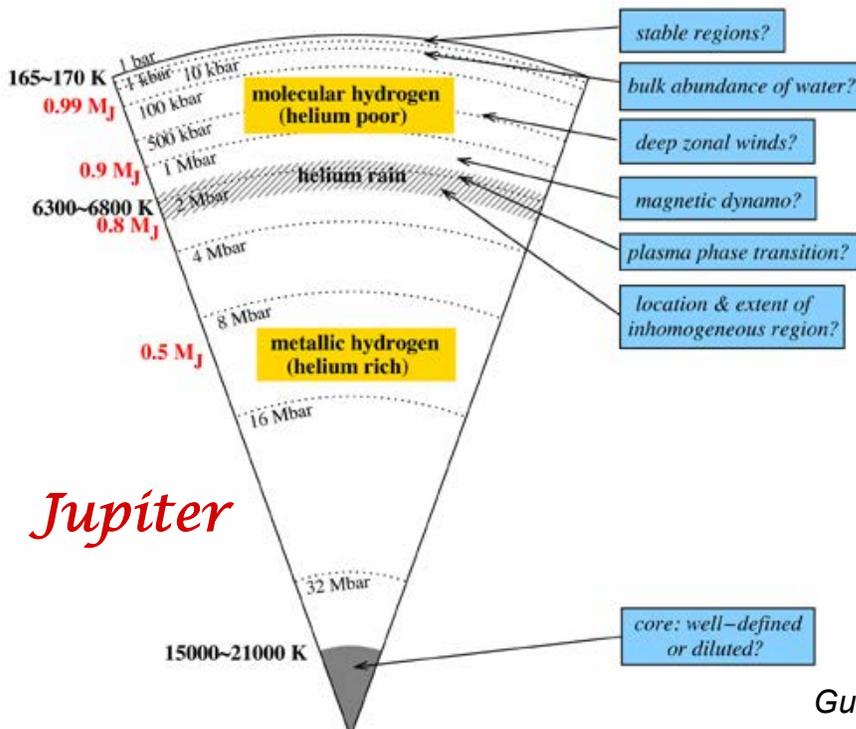


Stanley & Bloxham 2006

Modeling Uranus' & Neptune's non-dipolar fields with a thin-shell dynamo over a stratified core



Even with the Best Equation of State – Still lots of unknowns



Juno

Launched Aug. 5th
Arrives Jul. 2016

Guillot et al. 2004

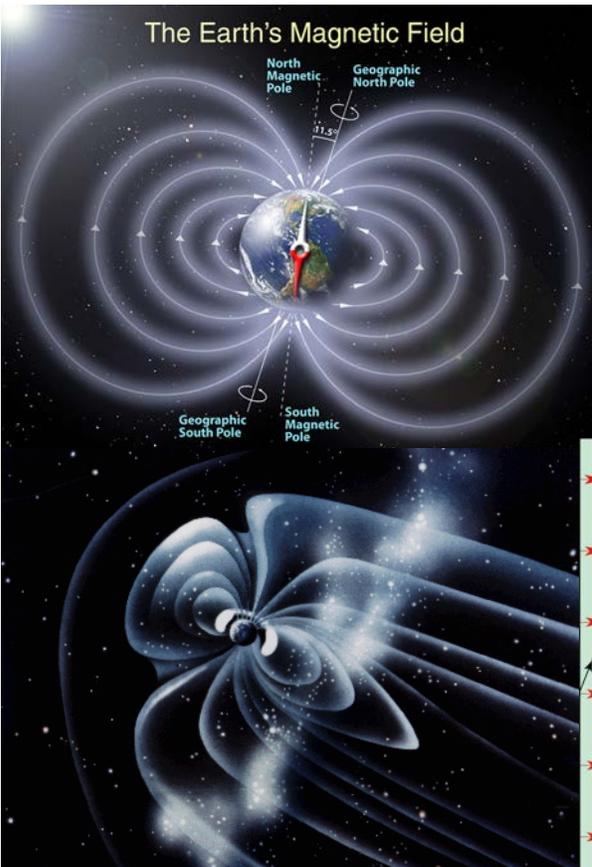
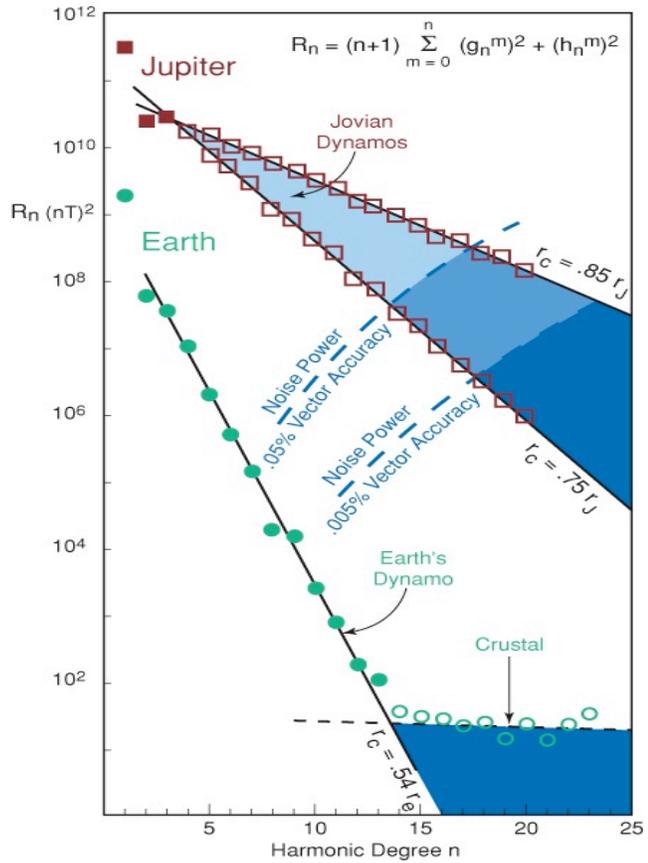
Juno Magnetic Spectra of Earth and Jupiter

Current knowledge of Jupiter is limited to $n < 4$

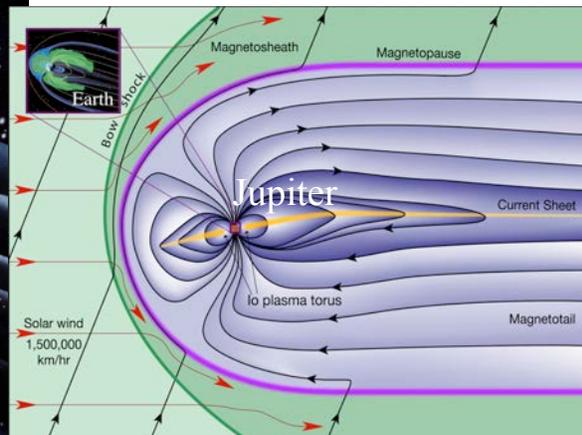
Earth dynamo at $n > 14$ is hidden by crustal field

Juno will measure out to $n \sim 20$

Determine spectral shape, dynamo radius, and secular variations



Now we have magnetic fields.... what about magnetospheres?



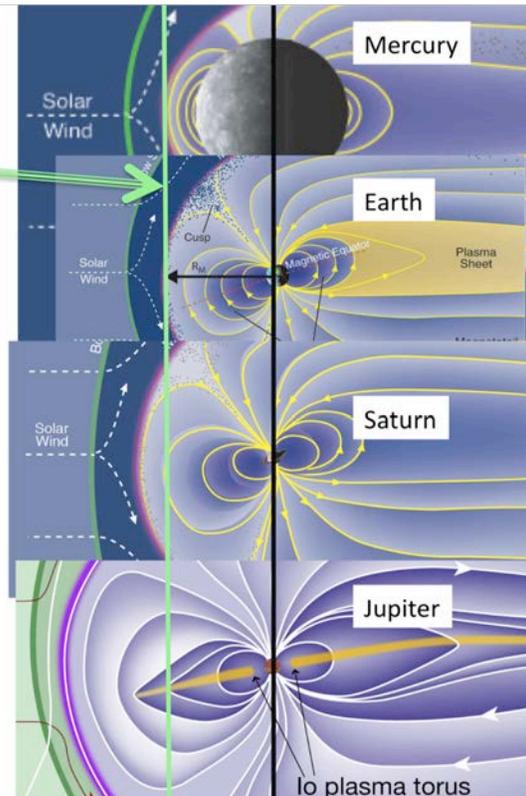
$$R_{\text{Chapman-Ferraro}}/R_p \sim \{B_o^2 / 2 \mu_o \rho_{\text{sw}} V_{\text{sw}}^2\}^{1/6}$$

	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	42 R _J	19 R _S	25 R _U	24 R _N
R _M Obs.	1.4-1.6 R _M	8-12 R _E	60-90 R _J	16-22 R _S	18 R _U	23-26 R _N

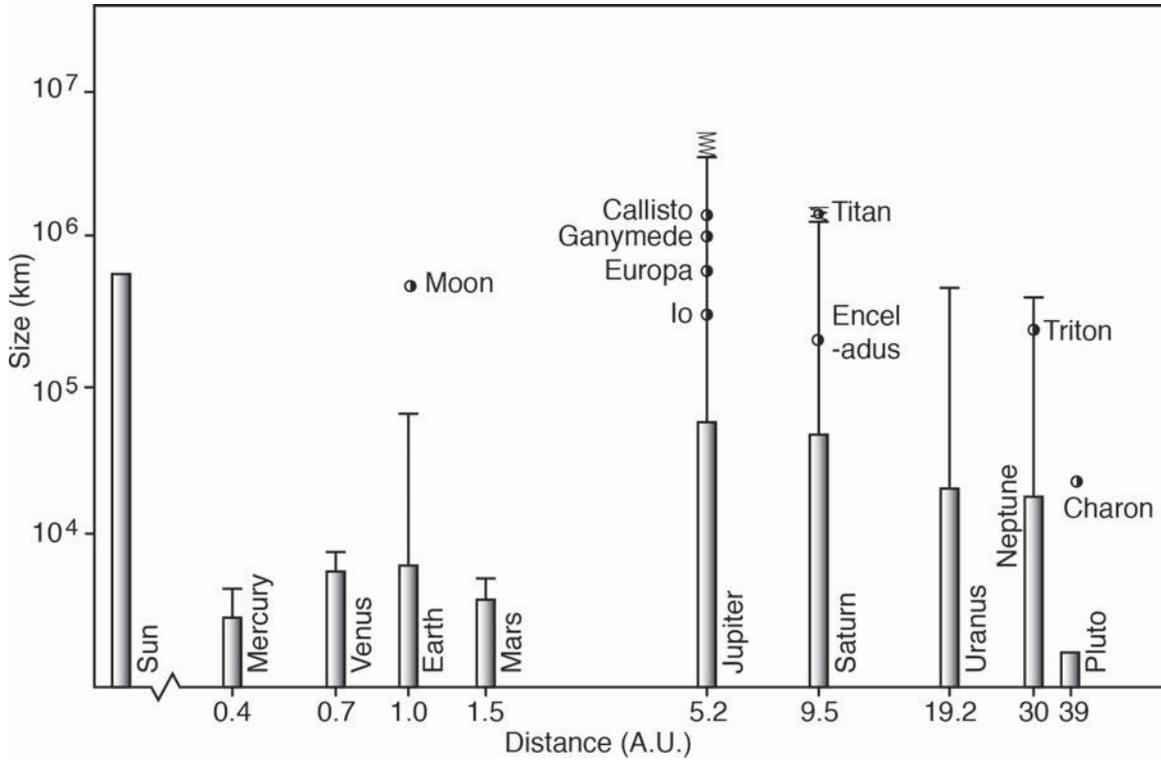
Magnetospheres scaled by stand-off distance of dipole field

	M/M _E	MP _{Dipole}	MP _{mean}	MP _{Range}
Mercury	~8x10 ⁻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



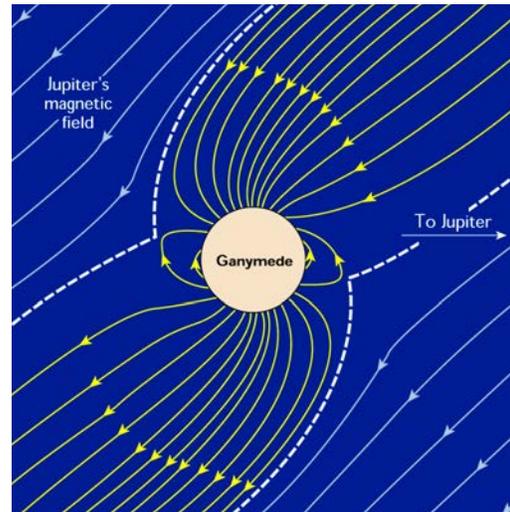
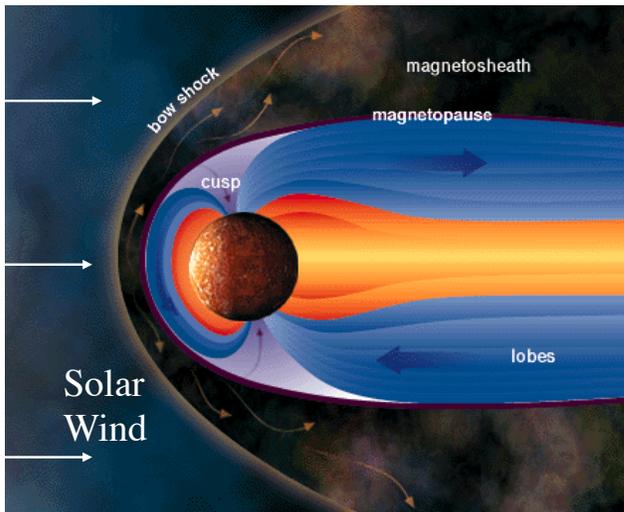
Note bimodal average locations
* Achilleos et al. 2008 # Joy et al. 2002



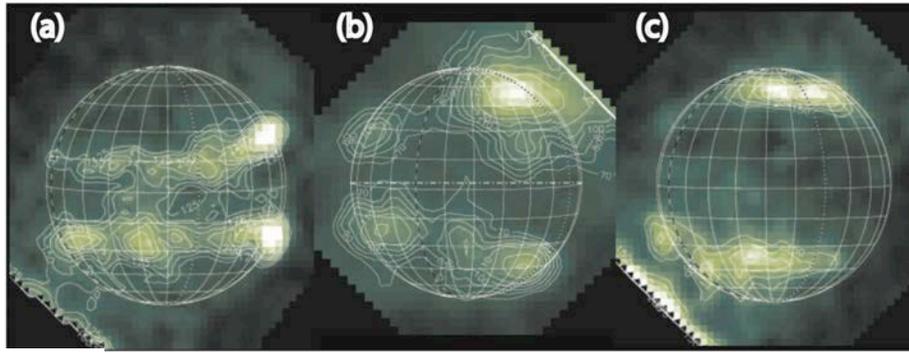
Mercury & Ganymede

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

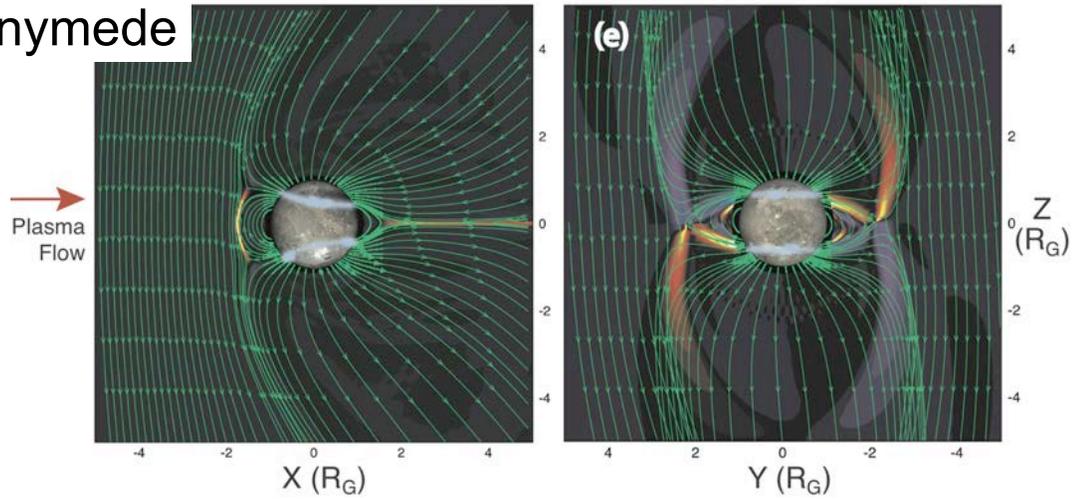
Ganymede - Magnetic field detected by *Galileo* in 1996



$B_{\text{surface}} \sim 1/100 \text{ Earth}$ |—————| Diameter of Earth

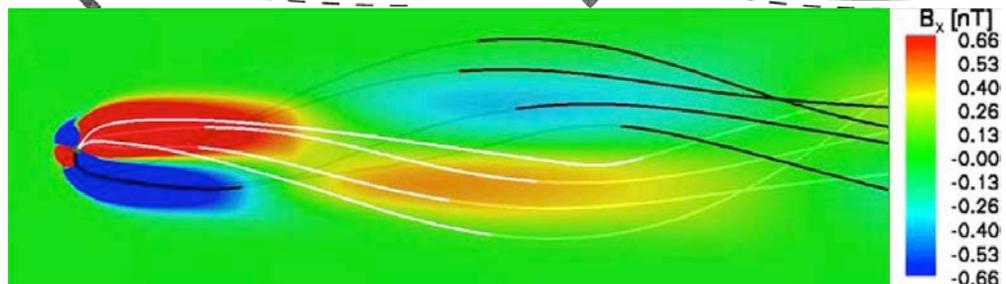
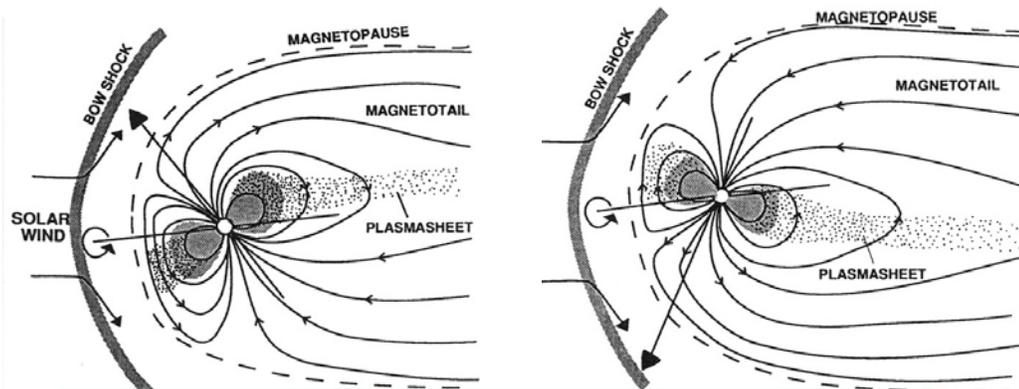


Ganymede

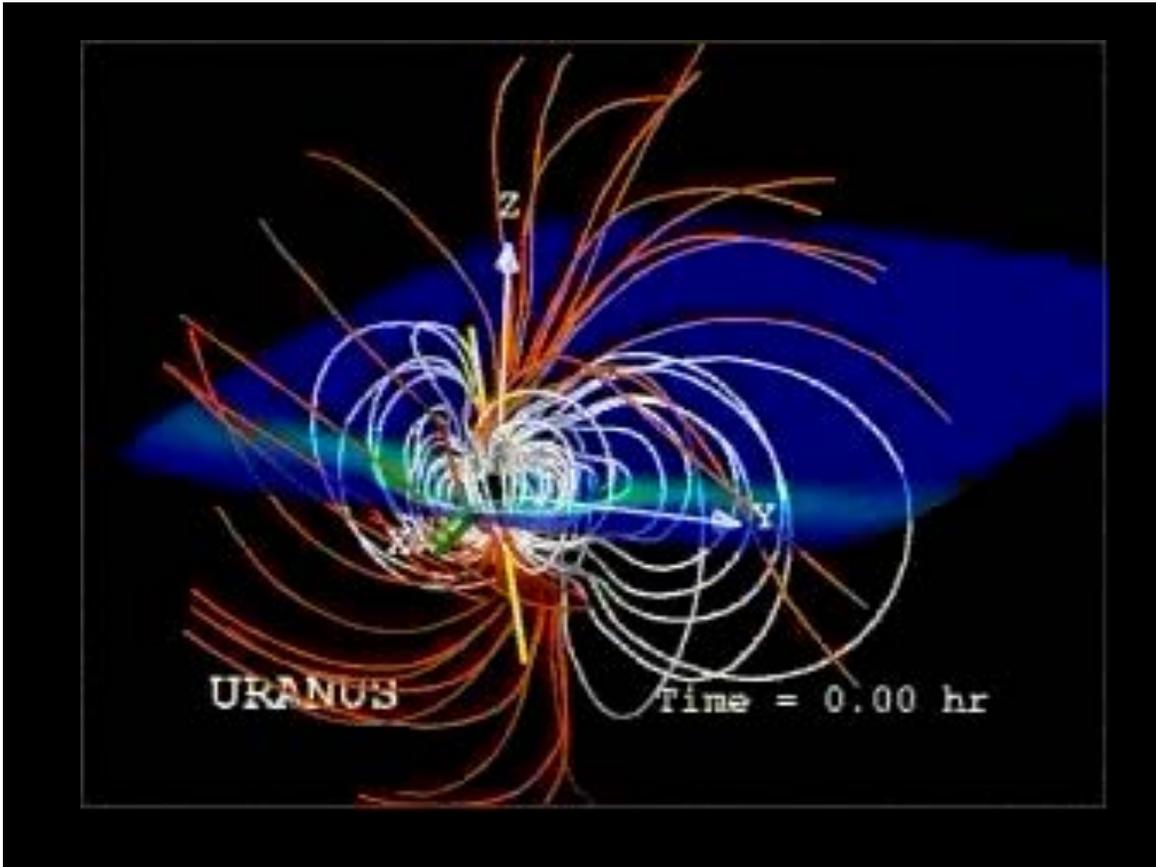


Uranus

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

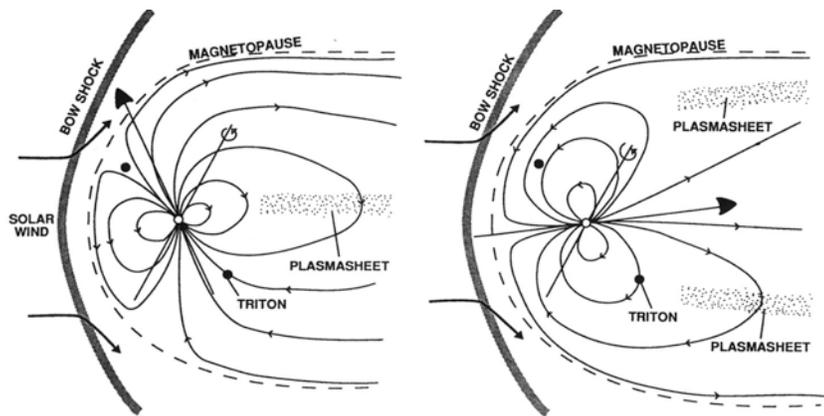


Toth et al.



Neptune

Similarly complex as Uranus



Zieger et al.

Juno arrives at Jupiter July 4th 2016



Juno

- Microwave Radiometer (JPL)
- Magnetometer (GSFC/JPL)
- Energetic Particle Detector (APL)
- Plasma (SwRI)
- Waves (Iowa)
- UV Spectrometer (SwRI)
- IR Spectral Imager (Rome)
- Visible Camera (Malin)

Launch 2011
Arrive 2016



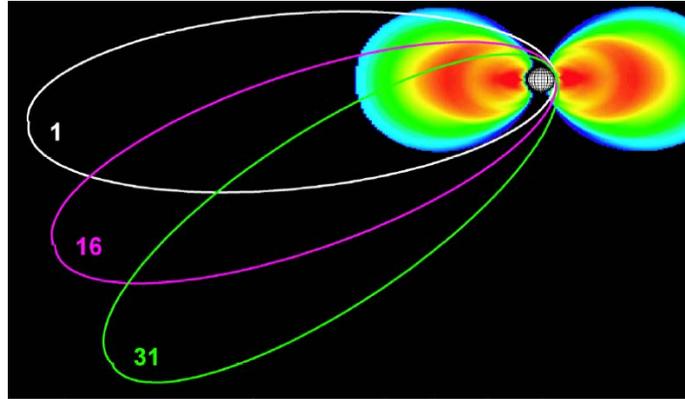


Launch: August 2011

5 year cruise

Baseline mission:

- 32 polar orbits
- Perijove ~5000 km
- 11 day period
- Spinner
- Solar-powered

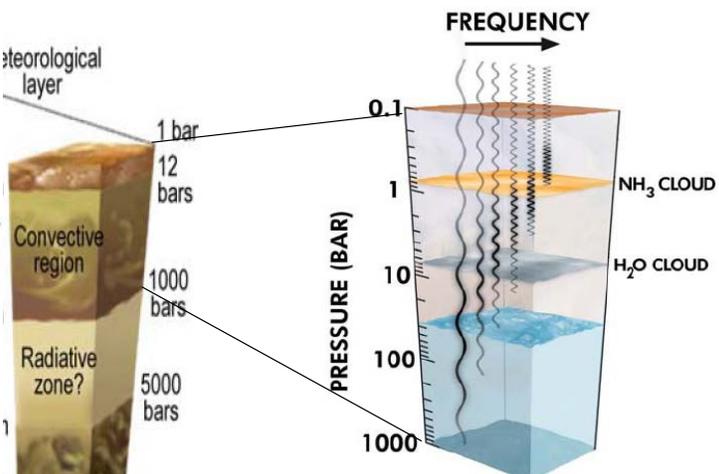
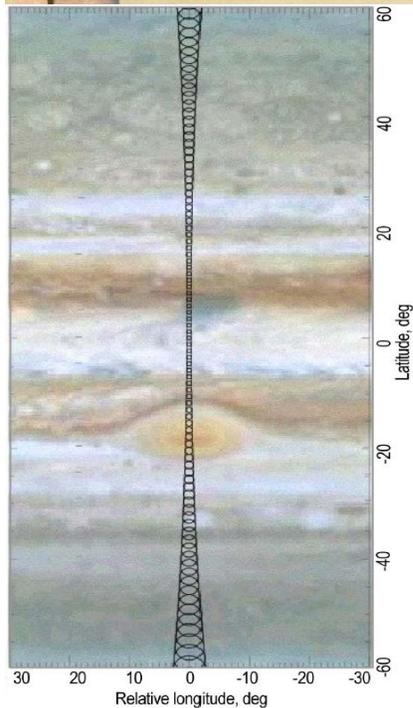


Science Objectives:

- Origin of Jupiter
- Interior Structure
- Atmosphere Composition & Dynamics
- Polar Magnetosphere



Probing Jupiter's Deep Interior



Microwaves tell us about the outer weather layers - the amount of water

Magnetic and Gravity Fields tell us about the deep interior



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

