The determination and hierarchy of scale sizes

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Introduce yourself to your neighbor and tell them the time and length scale of your particular area of research

• What structures and processes do you study?

• What are their temporal and spatial scales? (e.g., what units do you "think" in (m, km, Re, Mm, AU or msec, sec, min, hour, day, month, year, decade)?

• What physics is important or that you can neglect?



Conceptual Framework



- One organizing principle is structure and processes
- Magnetic Fields are important wherever there are plasmas!
- Magnetic fields contain energy, define plasma boundaries, particle motion and wave propagation (E&M and Alfvénic)
- Basic plasma parameters (Beta, Alfvén Velocity, plasma and particle frequencies) depend on B
- We live on a magnetic planet, in a magnetic solar system.... in a magnetic universe.
- So for this discussion, I will focus on scales of magnetic fields

Three fundamental magnetic structures

Cavities (magnetospheres)

Current Sheets

Flux Tubes

Moldwin et al., 2009







Magnetic Energy Evolution

$$U = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} + \nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B})$$

RXN is the conversion of magnetic energy and change in topology of field





Creation and destruction of magnetic energy, flux, fields, pressure, tension gives rise to heliophysics structure and dynamics.

Magnetohydrodynamic Equations

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Mass density (density and composition) Velocity Pressure (gas (nkT) and magnetic (B) and ram (ρV^2) Fields E, B (DC and AC and waves) Add Energy and radiation, chemistry etc.

You've seen these in your Space Physics and in HSS....

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (n\mathbf{v}) = 0$$

$$\frac{nm\mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (nm\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}) = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} + \rho \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} = \eta \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{ne} \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{ne} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}_e + \frac{m_e}{ne^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

How do you measure scale size of magnetic fields in the solar wind?

- Tell neighbor overall structure of IMF
- What are the time and space scales of the IMF?

• How do we know?



Opher et al., Nature, 2020

IMF Structure

- Cavity (heliosphere)
- Current Sheet
- Flux Tube





Borovsky, JGR, 2008

Transients

- CMEs, magnetic clouds, sheaths
- Flux ropes
- Shocks and interaction regions
- Discontinuities and rotations
- Turbulence



Lepping et al., 1990

What can you determine with one spacecraft?

- What dimension (space and time) can you measure?
- What assumptions?







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What can you measure with two or more satellites?

- What dimension (space and time) can you measure?
- What assumptions?

De-tangling time and space and correlations

Correlation length scales: Wind and Ace of IMF Bz at L1

Rz Value

Space – Time detangle (gradient or time change or both?)



Magnetized Plasma Physics is Heliophysics

> Structures: Cavities Current sheets Flux tubes

Determining Scales: Gradients, dynamics, coherence