

Mesoscale processes in magnetosphere– ionosphere coupling – Part II

Maxime Grandin¹

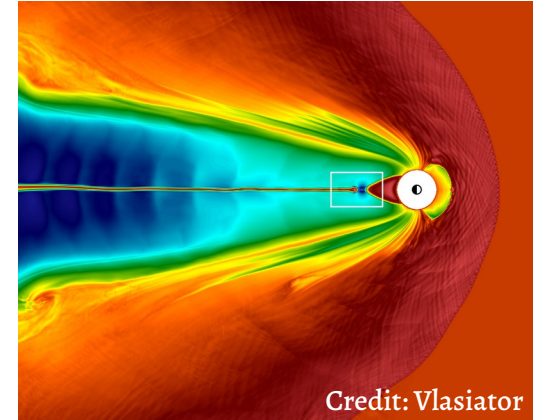
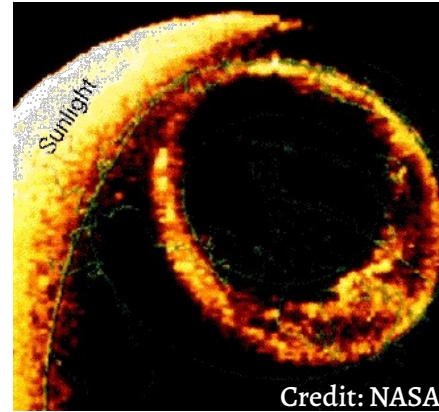
¹Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, Finland

L'Aquila International School, Italy

15 May 2025

Reminder: Mesoscales in this lecture

- **Temporal scales:** minutes / tens of minutes
 - Way shorter than geomagnetic storms (days)
 - Also shorter than substorms (couple of hours)
- **Spatial scales in the ionosphere:** 10–1000 km
 - auroral arc width: ~5–30 km
 - auroral oval latitudinal extent: from ~3° (~300 km, quiet time) to > 10° (~1100 km, storm)
 - 1 h in magnetic local time (MLT) at auroral latitudes (~65°): ~700 km
- **Spatial scales in the magnetosphere:** hundreds of km to a few Earth radii ($1 R_E = 6371$ km)
 - dayside magnetopause standoff distance: ~10 R_E
 - magnetotail extent on the nightside: > 100 R_E
 - magnetotail current sheet thickness: 0.1–1 R_E (depending on conditions)



What are we looking for?

- Structures in various ionospheric observables, e.g.
 - electron density
 - ion flows
 - magnetic field
 - optical emissions
 - field-aligned currents
 - electric field
- ...with a corresponding signature in the magnetosphere
- (though sometimes we don't understand what we are looking at!)

Outline

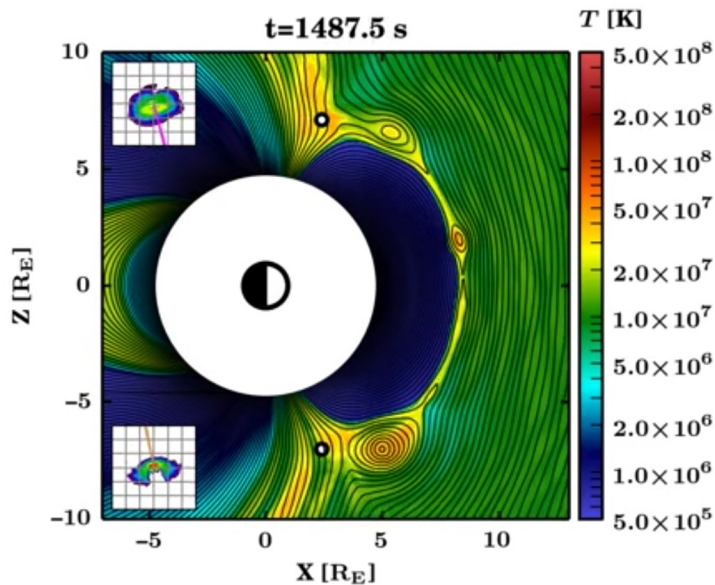
Part I: Introduction to magnetosphere–ionosphere (MI) coupling

1. Brief overview of ionospheric physics
2. MI coupling mechanisms
3. Studying mesoscale processes in the ionosphere

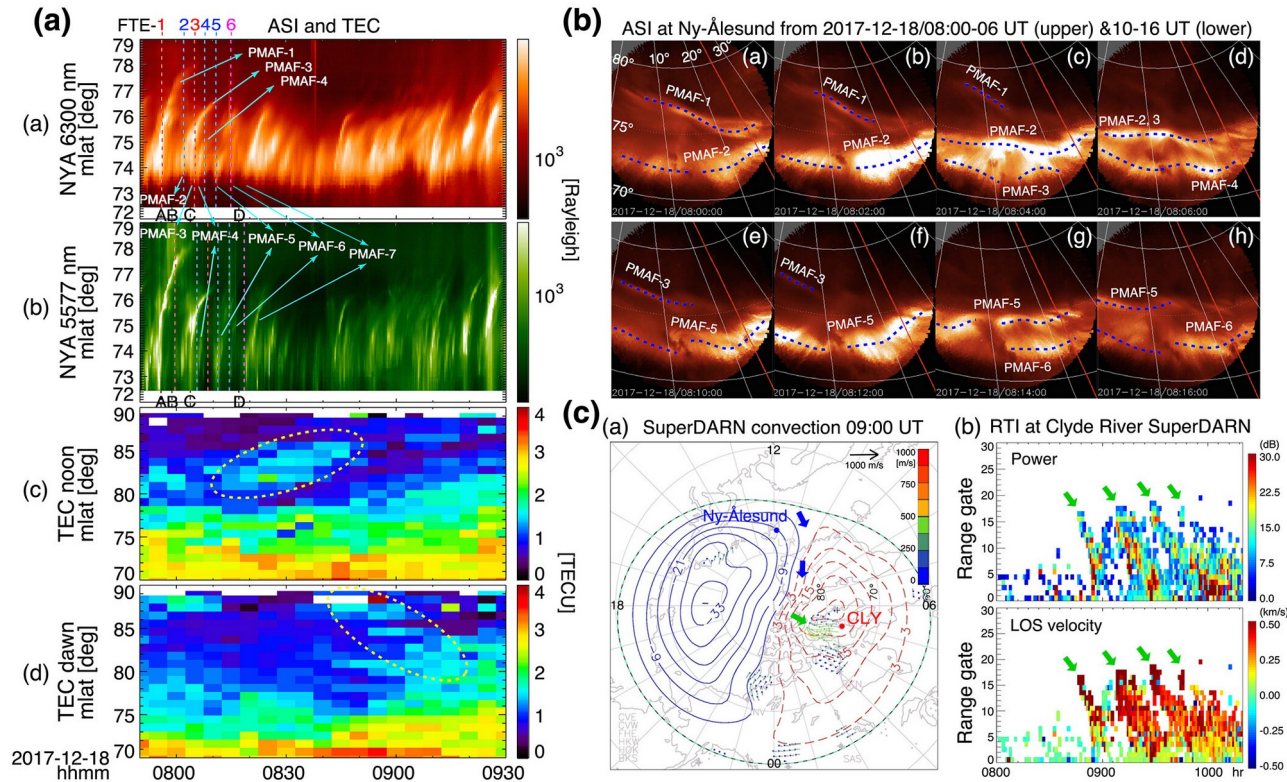
Part II: Examples of mesoscale processes in MI coupling

1. Dayside couplings
2. Bursty bulk flows and auroral streamers
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4. Optical emissions at subauroral latitudes
5. Concluding words

Flux transfer events (dayside magnetopause) and poleward moving auroral forms (ionosphere)

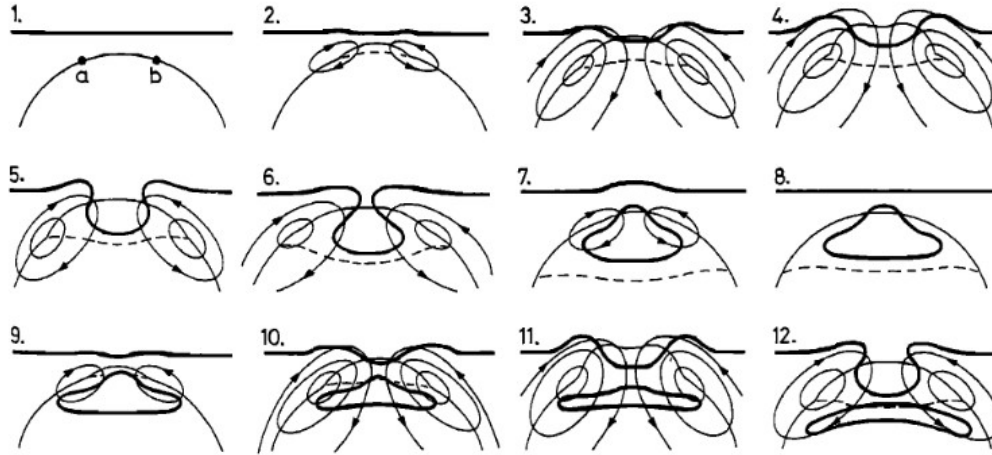


Grandin et al. (2020)



Hwang et al. (2020)

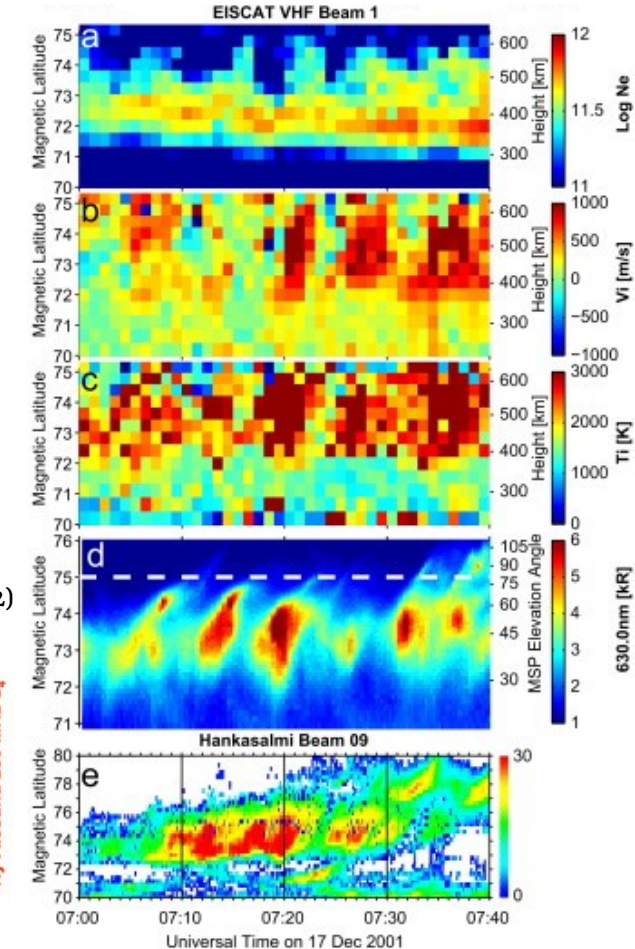
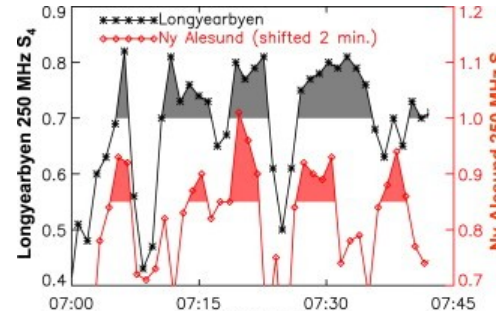
Bursty dayside reconnection (magnetosphere) and polar cap patches (ionosphere)



Lockwood & Carlson Jr. (1992)

- signatures in n_e , v_i , T_i (radar), 630.0 nm emission (optics)
- effect on GPS signal (scintillation)

Moen et al. (2012)



Outline

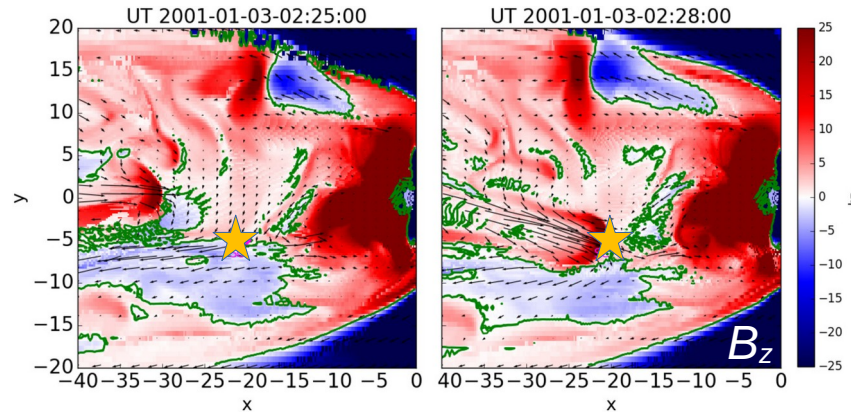
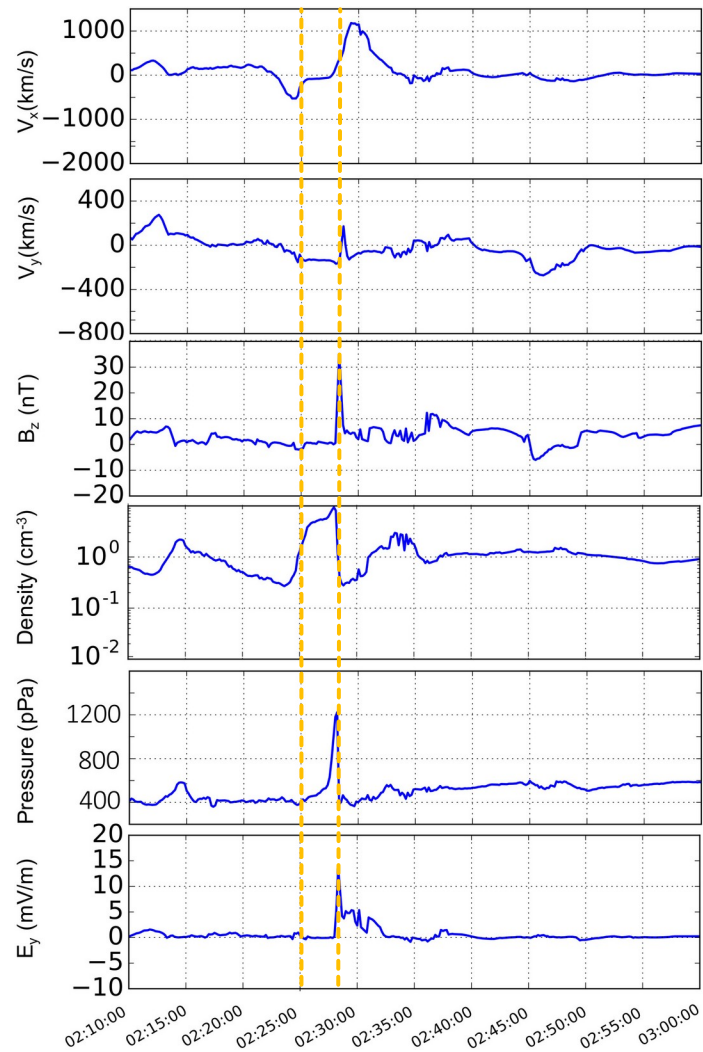
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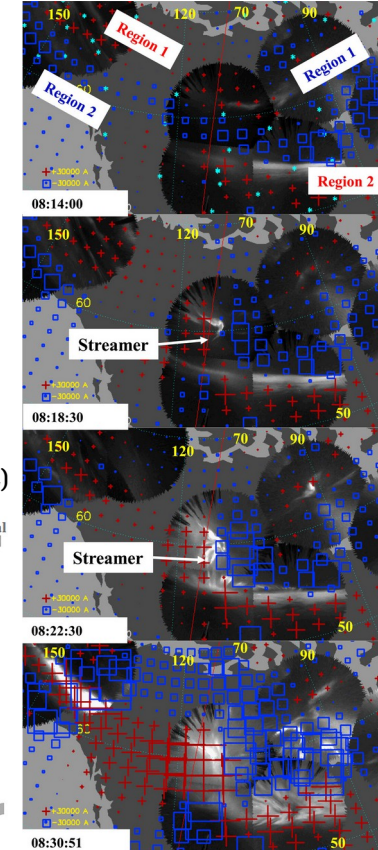
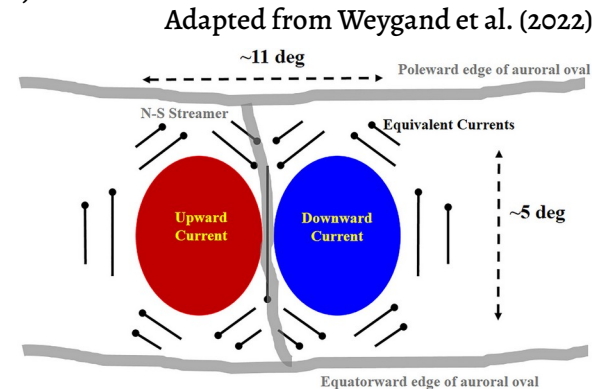
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Bursty bulk flows (magnetotail) and auroral streamers (ionosphere)



Adapted from Ferdousi et al. (2021)



Outline

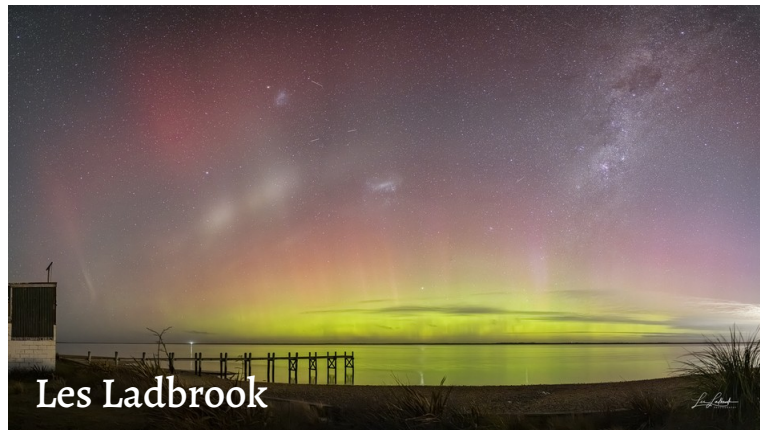
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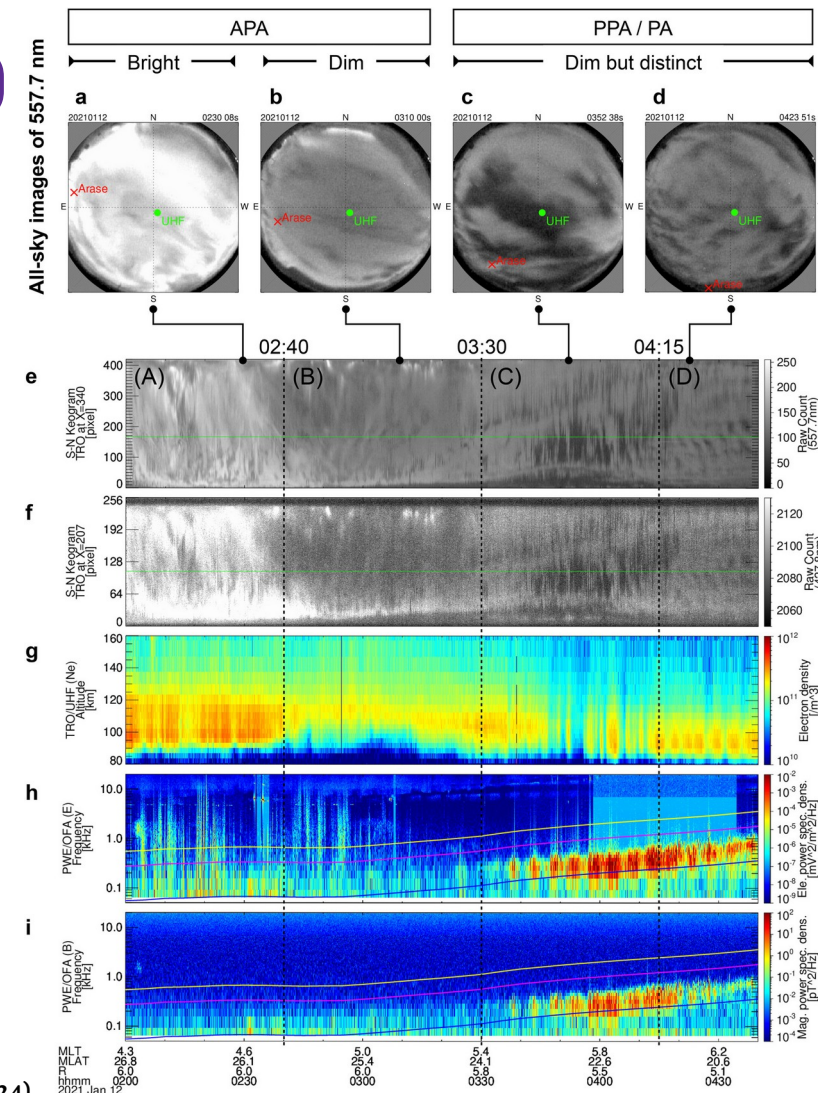
Mesoscales are all over in optical data!



Chorus waves (inner magnetosphere) and pulsating aurora (ionosphere)



Time lapse credit: Donna Lach (Canada)



Ito et al. (2024)

Omega bands

Herlingshaw et al. (2024, ARCTICS Aurora Field Guide)

*Cause: debated (multiple flow bursts/BBFs?
Kelvin–Helmholtz instability?)*



Omega bands are forms at the edge of the diffuse aurora that look like the Greek letter Omega (Ω), with the open end poleward. They are most often seen during the morning sector (after midnight). When seen from a distance, you will observe several Omegas.

*Donna
Lach*

Curls, folds, spirals



Curls

Photo: D. Lach

Sheared flows?

Kelvin–Helmholtz instability?



Spiral

Photo: M. Grandin

Rotational flows?

Magnetosphere or ionosphere?

Folds

Photo: M. Grandin

Sheared FAC?



Beads

Cause: Kinetic instability in the magnetotail

Beads are evenly spaced bright features in the auroral arc that occur just prior to substorm onset.

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Herlingshaw et al. (2024, ARCTICS Aurora Field Guide)

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STEVE, picket fence, and SAID

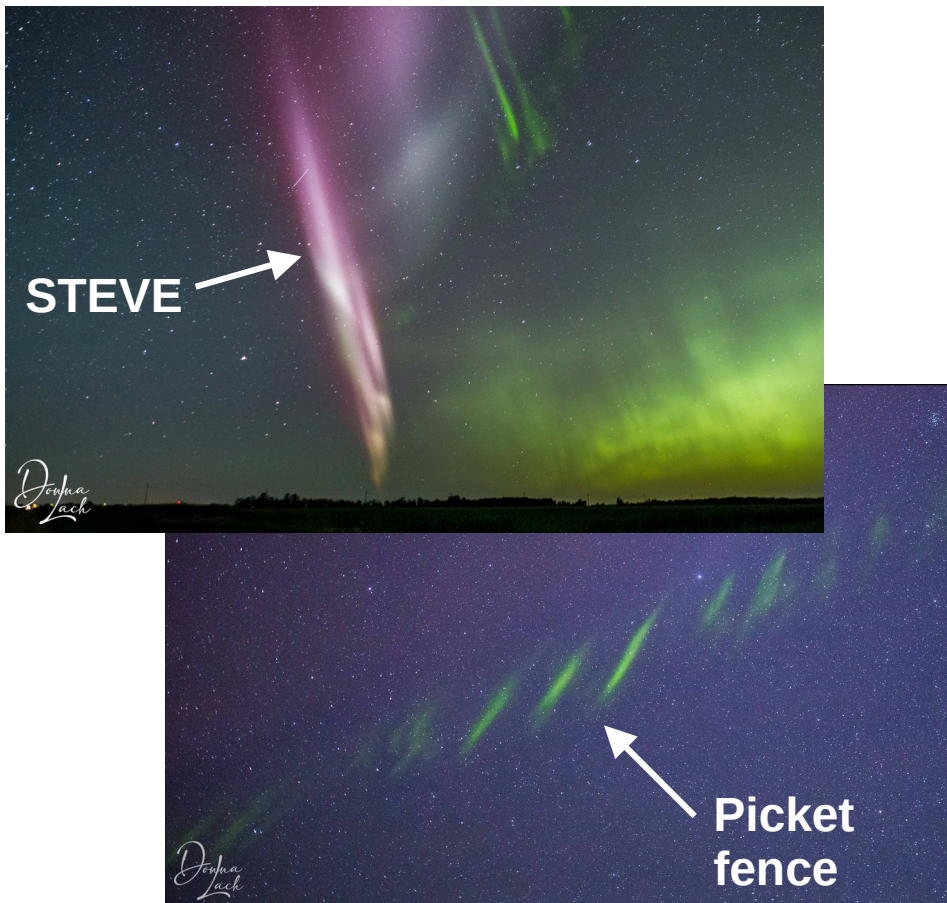
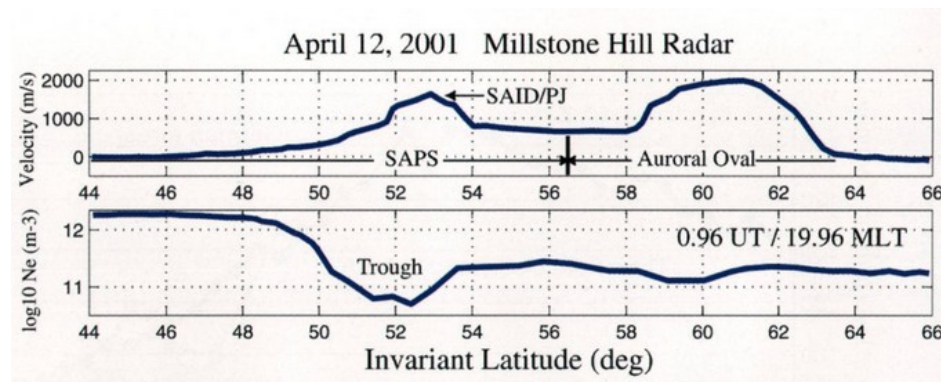


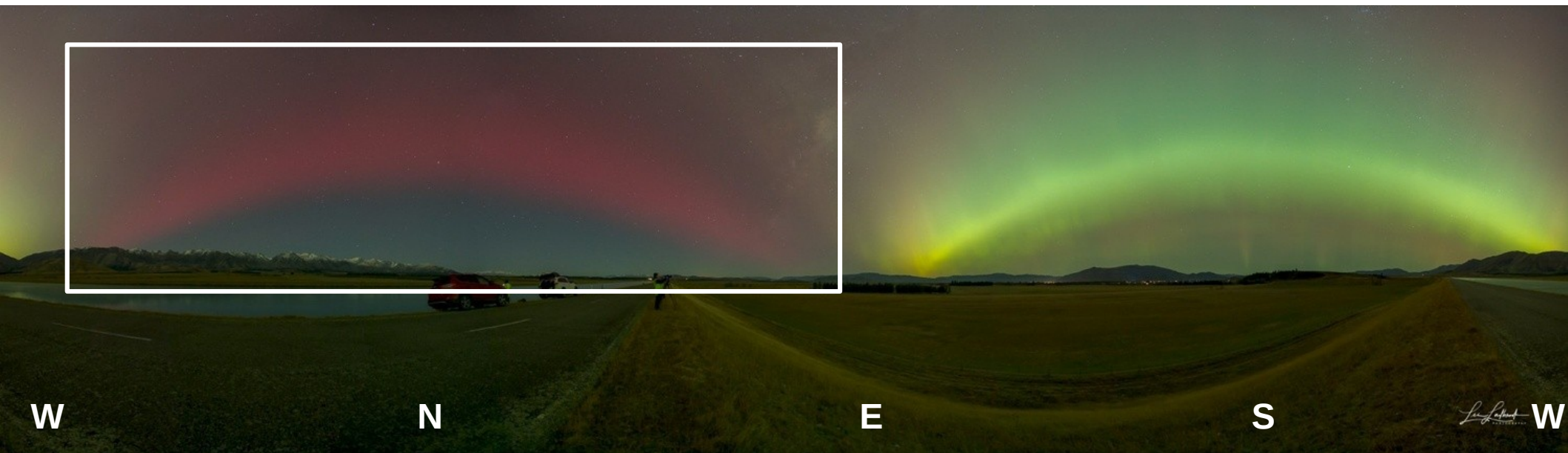
Photo credit: Donna Lach (Canada)

- STEVE: “Strong Thermal Emission Velocity Enhancement”; white/mauve arc-like structure
- SAID: Subauroral ion drift; > 1 km/s westward flow
- Clearly linked together and to inner-magnetospheric processes, though we don’t yet know exactly how
- Green emissions called “picket fence” are often seen alongside STEVE. We don’t know what they are...



Adapted from Foster & Burke (2002)

Stable auroral red (SAR) arcs



NB: Southern-hemisphere picture!

Photo credit: Les Ladbrook (New Zealand)

- A SAR arc is a subauroral ionosphere process, i.e. it is found equatorwards from the auroral oval
- It consists of red emission from atomic oxygen at ~400 km altitude
- Its location maps near the plasmopause; heating from the ring current

Dune aurora

- Wave-like structure in the diffuse green emission
- Barely visible to the naked eye
- Peak emission at ~100 km altitude (Palmroth et al., 2020)
- Possible association with proton precipitation and the presence of an atmospheric wave near the mesopause (Grandin et al., 2021)



Photo credit: Pirjo Koski (Finland)

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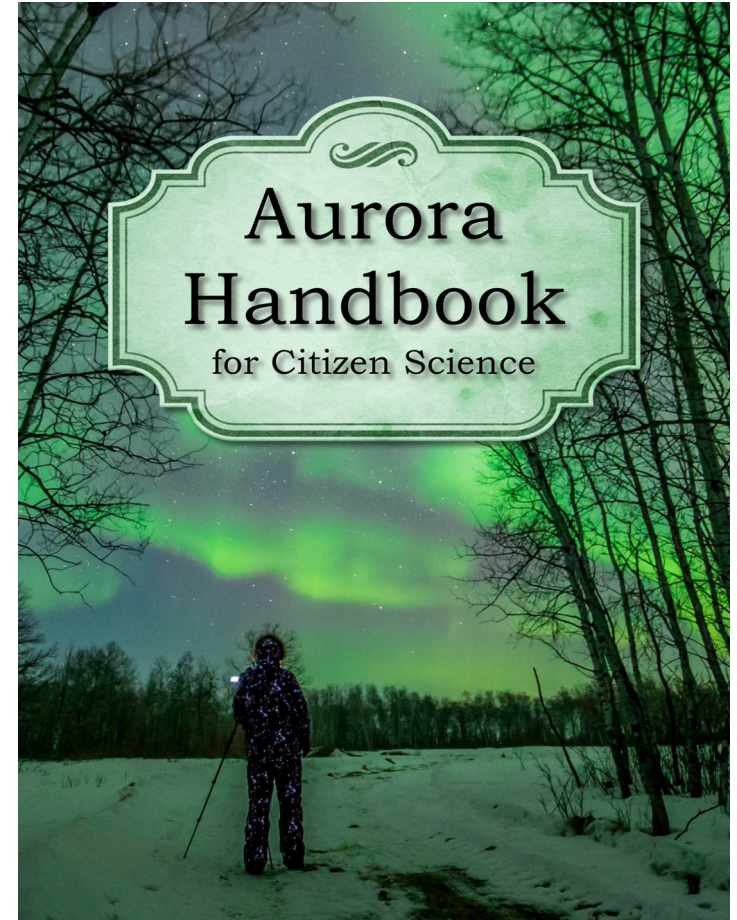
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Aurora Field Guide & Handbook for Citizen Science



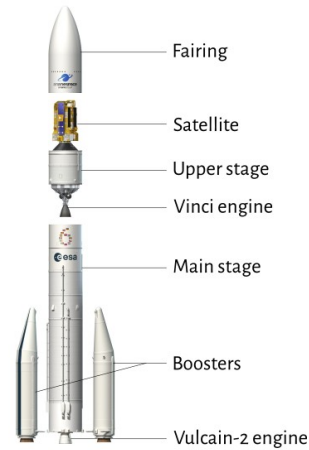
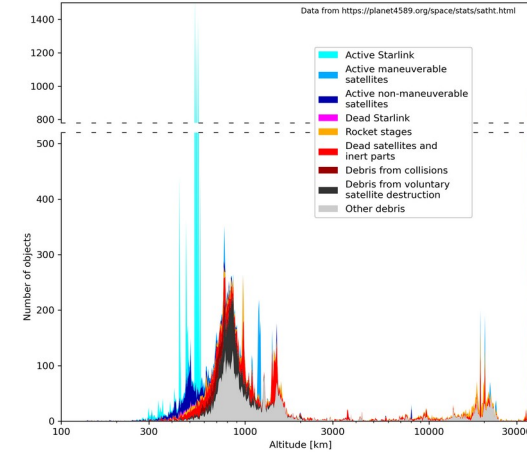
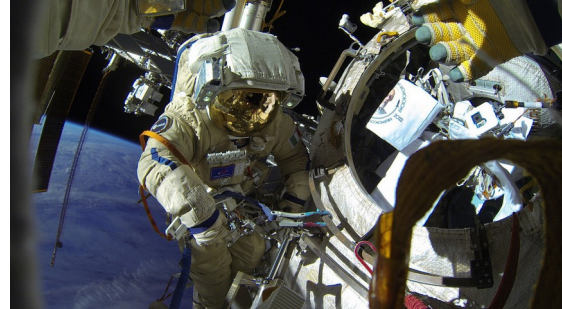
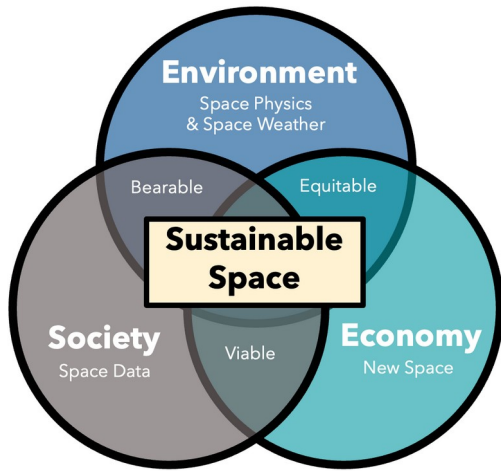
Herlingshaw et al. (2024), doi:10.5281/zenodo.13931939

HTML: <https://kherli.github.io/Aurora-Field-Guide-And-Handbook/index.html>

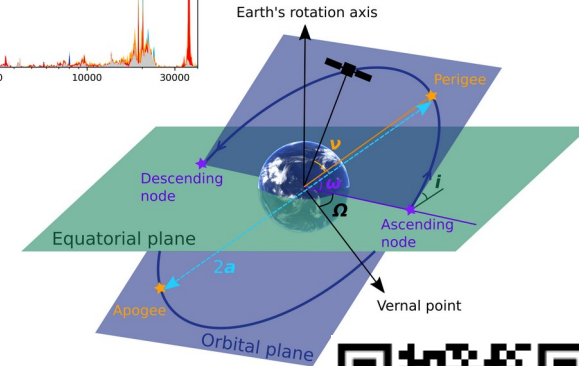


Cover pictures: Donna Lach

Sustainable Space MOOC



- Free online course by Univ. Helsinki since October 2024 (2 ECTS credits)
- Basics on
 - Sun–Earth interactions
 - Space technology
 - Human activities in space
 - Space law and space ethics
 - Sustainability challenges: Kessler syndrome, atmospheric effects, resource exhaustion...



<https://courses.mooc.fi/org/uh-physics/courses/sustainable-space>





Final thoughts

Write one thing (take-home message or specific example) that you learnt from this lecture.

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