



Magnetospheric modelling

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HELIOSARES meeting

October 5-6th, 2009

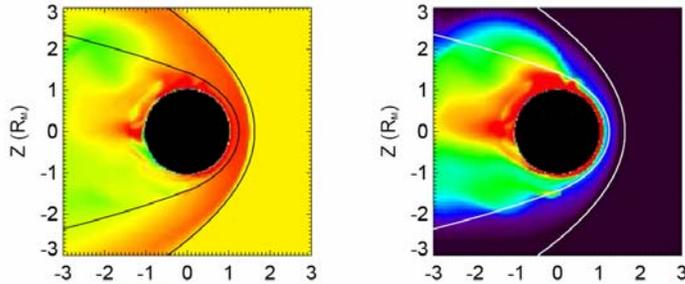
Global Models for the Solar Wind Interaction with Mars – ISSI group

hybrid

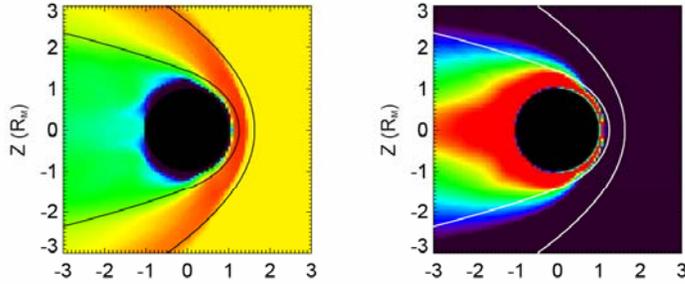
Brain et al, 2009

MHD and bi-fluid

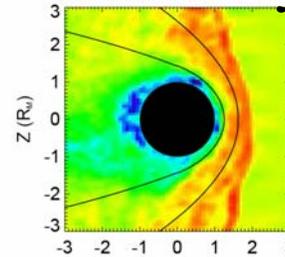
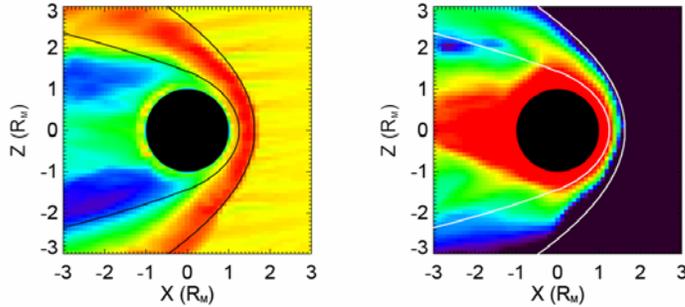
Ma



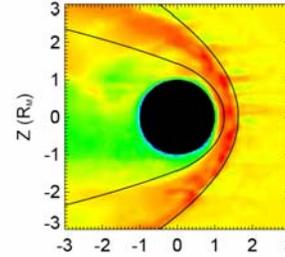
Terada



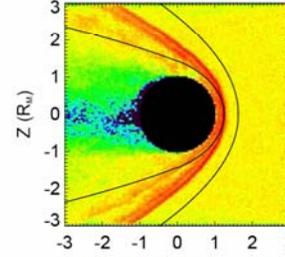
Harnett



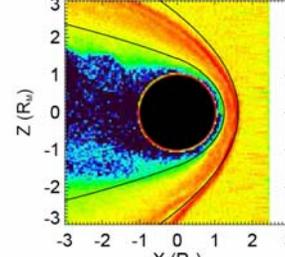
Brecht



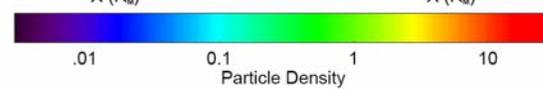
Kallio



Boeswetter



Modolo

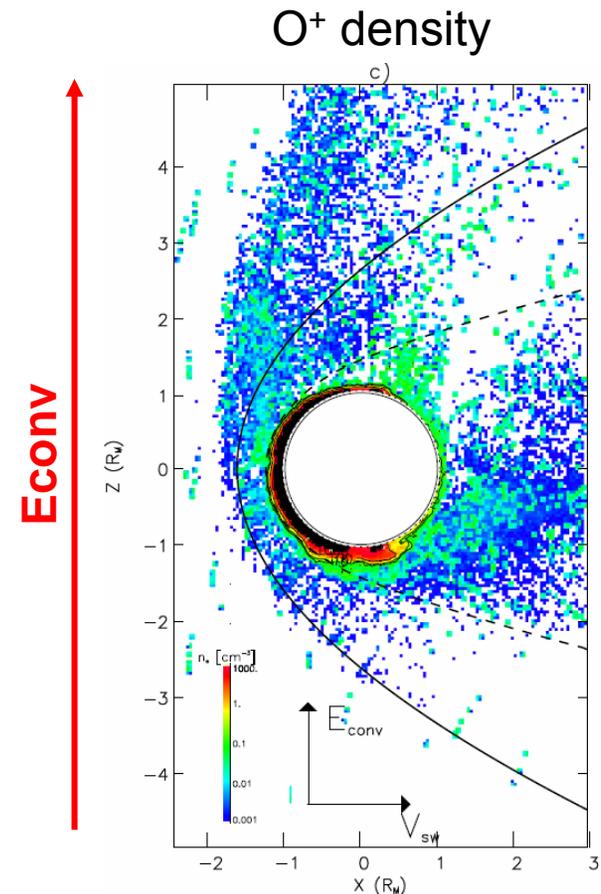


Description of the model

■ Larmor radii of planetary ions \geq radius of the obstacle
 \Rightarrow Kinetic description of ions is more appropriate at higher altitude

■ Hybrid formalism :

- Ions are described by macro-particles
- Electrons are treated as a neutralizing inertialess fluid
- Maxwell's equations reduce to $\text{div}B=0$, Ampere's and Faraday's equations



Description of the model (2)

■ Specific features for planetary environments

- **Weighed macro-particles** \Rightarrow description of a large range of density ($10^{-3} \rightarrow 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$)
- **Many ionic species** are represented :
Mars : $\text{H}^+_{\text{sw}}, \text{He}^{++}, \text{H}^+_{\text{pl}}, \text{O}^+, \text{O}_2^+, \text{CO}_2^+$
- Plasma/neutral coupling taken into account self-consistently, distinction between the ionisation processes



Ionisation rates are not imposed but are computed locally from neutral densities and ionisation frequencies or cross sections

Mars / Solar Wind Interaction - Ingredients

- Solar Wind: H⁺ et He⁺⁺ (5%), $n_{sw} \approx 1-3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $V_{sw} \approx 350-500 \text{ km/s}$
- Exosphere / atmosphere : O, H et CO₂
- Charged / neutral species coupling
 - photoionisation et electronic impact ionisation
 - charge exchanges
 - no dissociation, only simple ionisation
- Ionospheric chemistry

	Reactions	Rate coefficients	Column rate
1	$\text{CO}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2^+ + e$	$\lambda < 902 \text{ \AA}$	1.24e^{+10}
2	$\text{CO}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{O}^+ + \text{CO} + e$	$\lambda < 650 \text{ \AA}$	1.09e^{+9}
3	$\text{O} + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{O}^+ + e$	$\lambda < 911 \text{ \AA}$	1.20e^{+8}
4	$\text{H} + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{H}^+ + e$	$\lambda < 911 \text{ \AA}$	1.00e^{+5}
5	$\text{CO}_2^+ + \text{O} \longrightarrow \text{O}_2^+ + \text{CO}$	1.64e^{-10}	8.07e^{+9}
6	$\text{CO}_2^+ + \text{O} \longrightarrow \text{O}^+ + \text{CO}_2$	9.6e^{-11}	4.72e^{+9}
7	$\text{O}^+ + \text{CO}_2 \longrightarrow \text{O}_2^+ + \text{CO}$	1.1e^{-9}	6.28e^{+9}
8	$\text{O}_2^+ + e \longrightarrow \text{O} + \text{O}$	7.38e^{-8}	1.36e^{+10}
9	$\text{CO}_2^+ + e \longrightarrow \text{CO} + \text{O}$	$3.88\text{e}^{-7} (300/T_e)^{0.5}$	7.52e^{+9}

Coupling between neutral and charged species

□ Neutral environment

- We fix the neutral density of the specie « X » in function of r
 $n_X \equiv n_X(\mathbf{r})$

□ Photoionisation

- Production rate : $q_X^{\text{photo}}(\mathbf{r}) = n_X \cdot v_X^{\text{photo}}$

With

$$v_X = \int_{\lambda} I_{\infty}(\lambda) \exp(-\tau(\mathbf{r}, \chi, \lambda)) \sigma_X(\lambda) d\lambda$$

□ Electronic impact ionization

- Production rate : $q_X^{\text{impact}}(\mathbf{r}) = n_X \cdot v_X^{\text{impact}}$

With

$$v_X^{\text{impact}} = \int_0^{\infty} v \sigma(v) f(v) 4\pi v^2 dv$$

□ Charge exchange reactions

- Production rate : $q_X^{\text{CE}}(\mathbf{r}) \propto n_X n_{\text{SW}}^e V_{\text{SW}} \sigma_{(X, M^+)}$

Simulation characteristics

Algorithm : Matthews A.P., JCP, 1994

Programming language : Fortran 77/90

Max memory used ~ 16 Go RAM \Rightarrow

~~Parallel~~/ sequential

55×10^6 particles

$$-3 R_M \leq X \leq 6 R_M$$

$$-11 R_M \leq Y, Z \leq 11 R_M$$

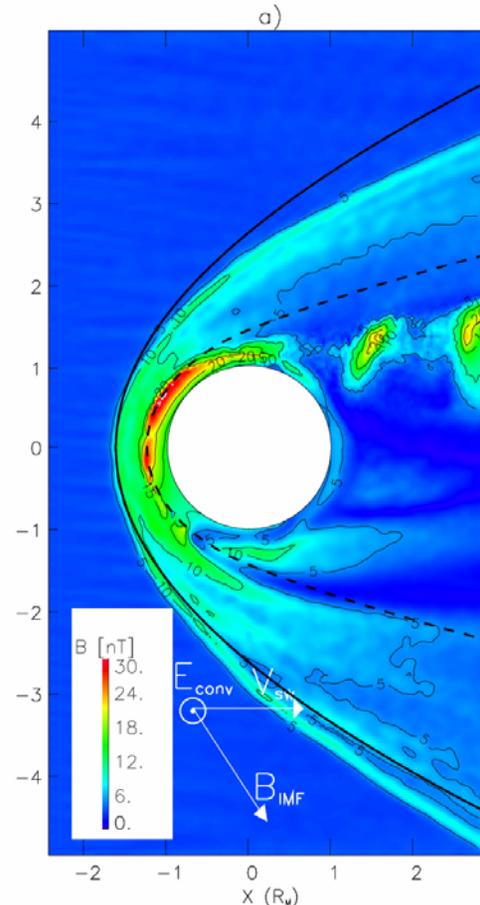
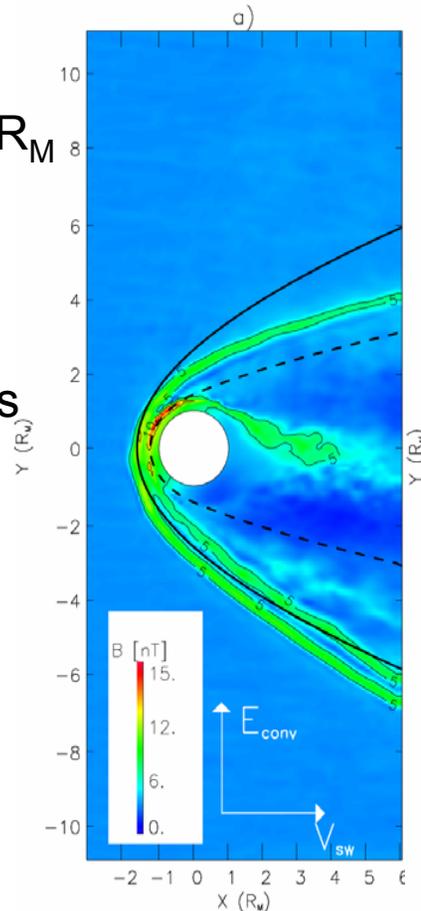
$\Delta x \approx 300$ km

$\Delta t = 0.3$ s

0 \Rightarrow 1000 time steps
« stationary sol. »

tested up to 3000
time steps

Restitution time :
~7 days



$$-2.5 R_M \leq X \leq 3 R_M$$

$$-5.5 R_M \leq Y, Z \leq 5.5 R_M$$

$\Delta x \approx 130$ km

$\Delta t = 0.15$ s

0 \Rightarrow 2000 time steps
« stationary sol. »

Restitution time :
~7-8 days

More « realistic » simulations

- Estimates the contribution of sputtering to the formation of the neutral corona and the oxygen escape

3D hybrid
⇒ Global descr. of Planetary plasma env.

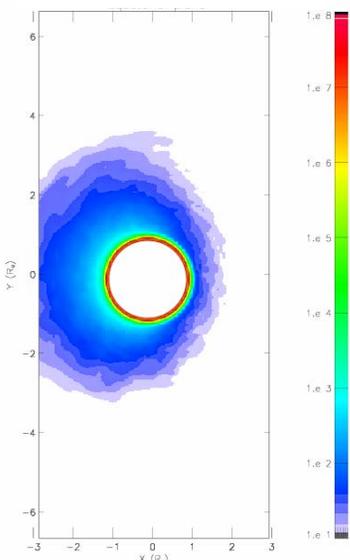
3D test-particle
⇒ Ion impacting fluxes

3D Monte-Carlo (1)
⇒ Exospheric O corona (Diss. Recomb. O_2^+)

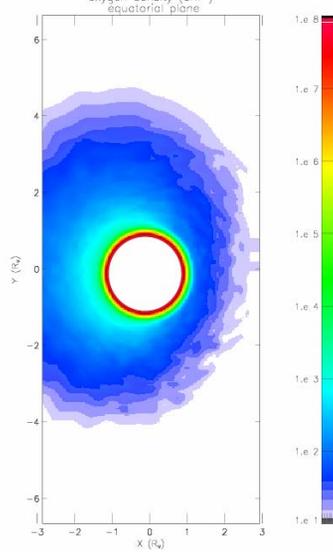
3D Monte-Carlo (2)
⇒ sputtering contribution

Chaufray et al, JGR, 2007

Minimum sol. Cond.



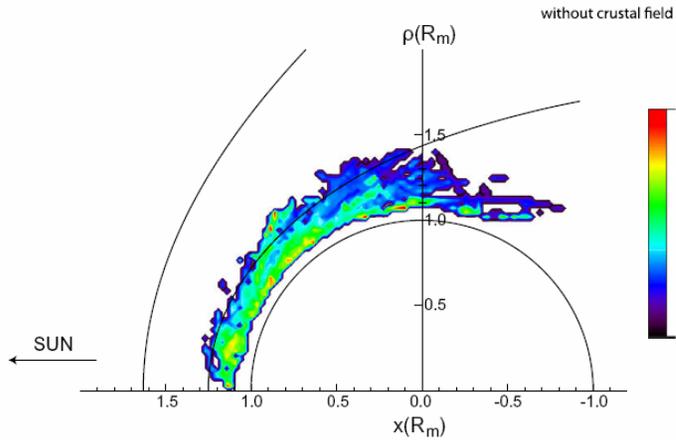
Max. sol. Cond.



It underlined the difficulty of extrapolating the present measured loss rates to the past Mars' history without a better theoretical knowledge.

challenges

Akalin et al, Icarus, 2009

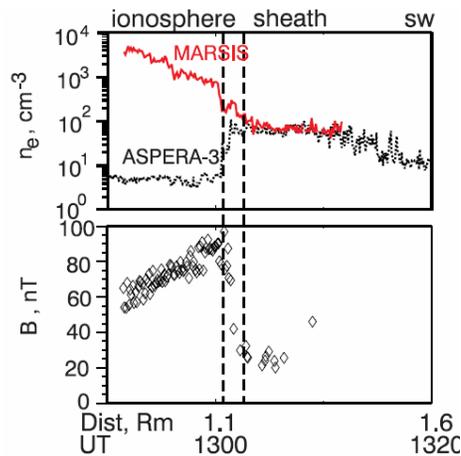
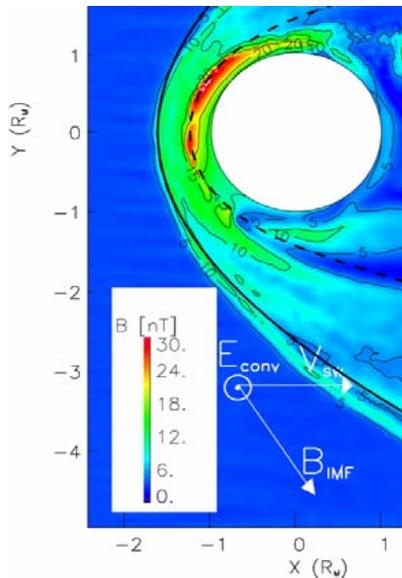


Formation of the MPB :

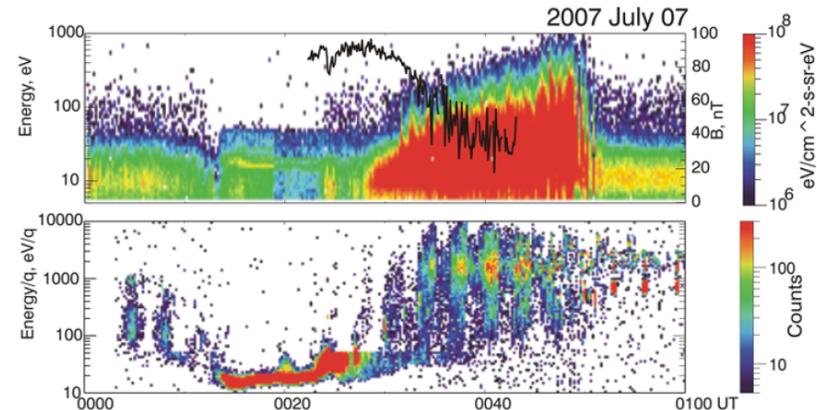
Max of magnetic field in MPR, without crustal field contribution :

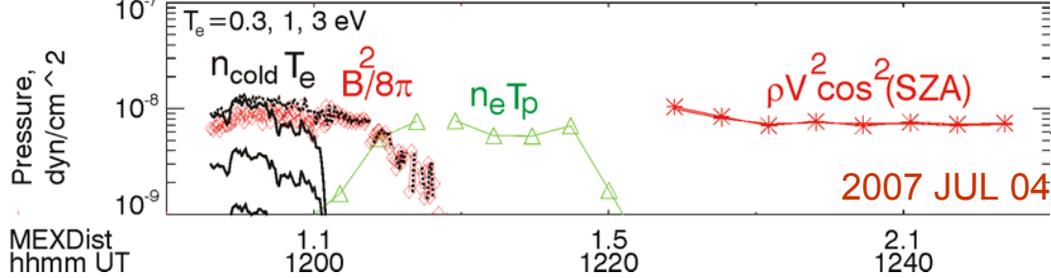
- Observations (MGS, MeX/MARSIS) : 80-100 nT
- Simulations (hybrid) : 30-40 nT (max. \square when $\Delta x \square$)

Other discrepancy : no gradual increase of B seen in the simulation

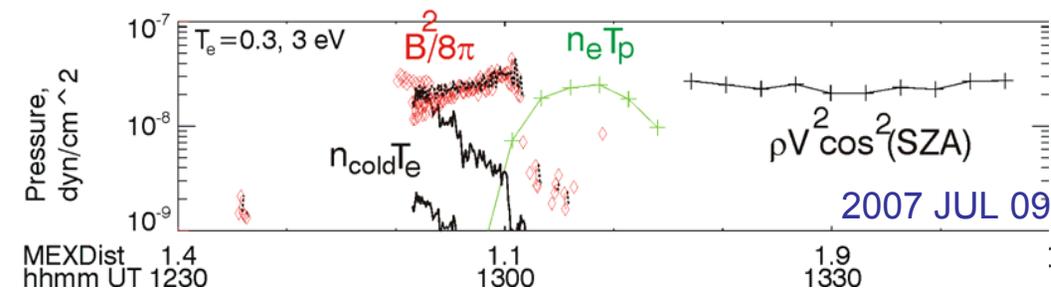


Dubinina et al, 2008a



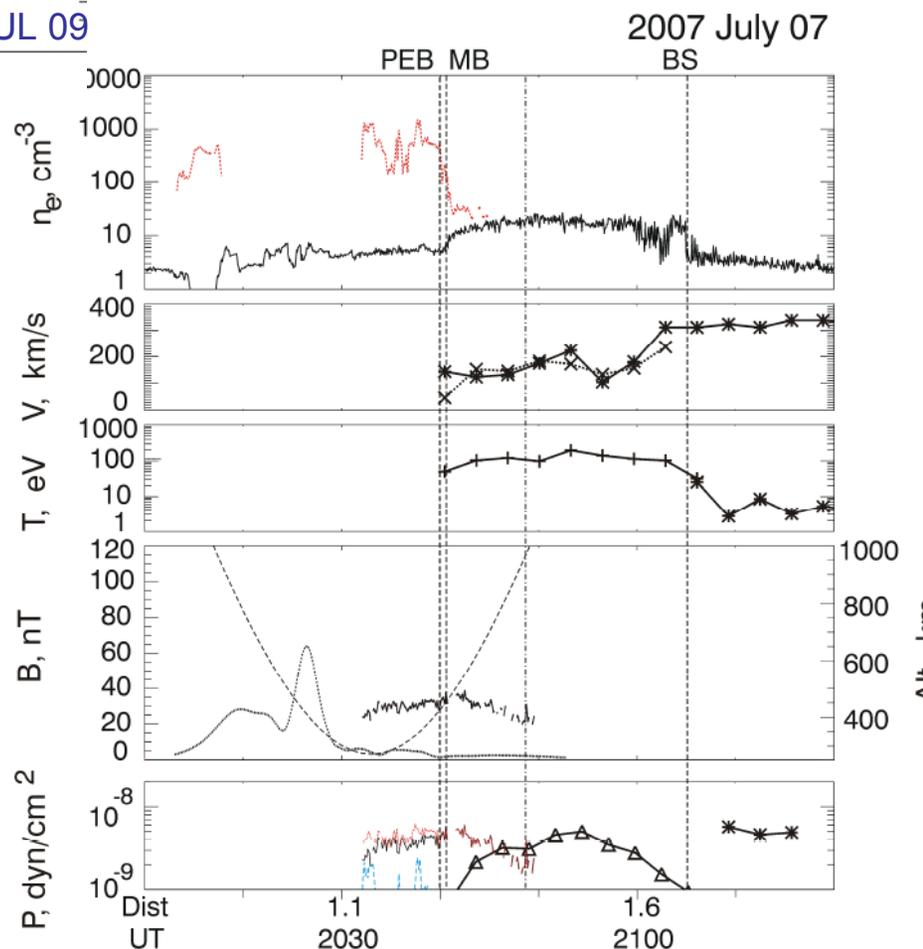


□ Abrupt change at 'MPB'
 jump of B (>70nT), mixture of
 SW and planetary ions



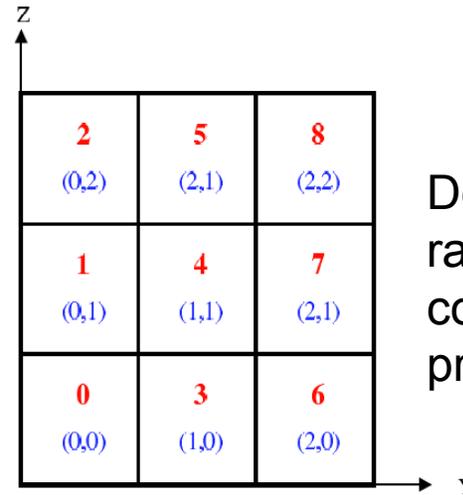
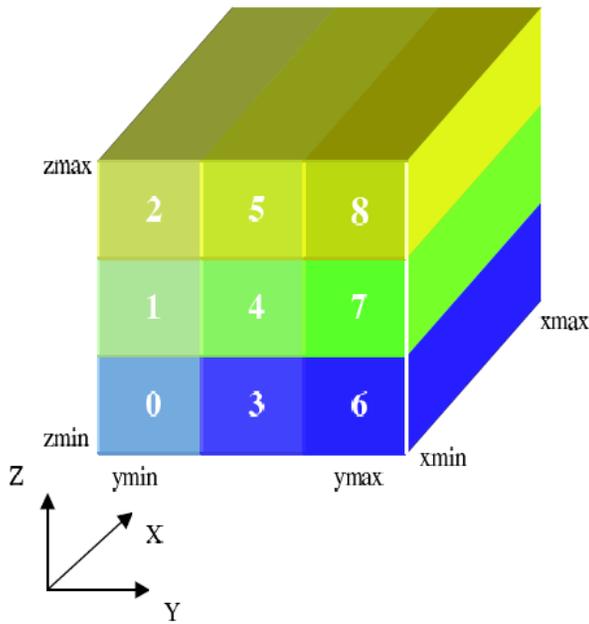
□ Pressure balance
 observed across the
 different boundaries

- Smaller ram pressure
- Pile-up of the magnetic field weaker
- Boundary of the dense and cold plasma is sharp and coincides with the boundary of SW stoppage
- Magnetic field does not change across the boundary

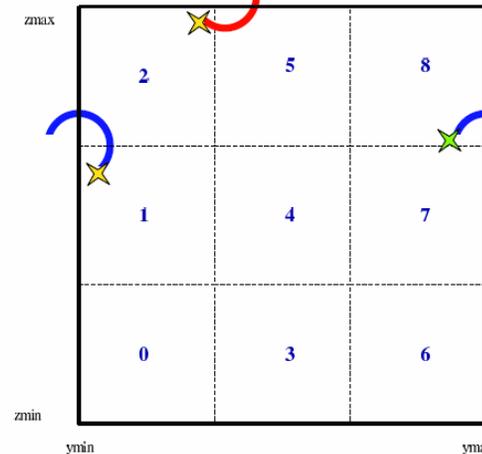
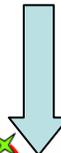


Dubin et al, 2008b

Towards parallel computing



Definition of the rank and coordinates of the processes



Definition of boundary conditions
 \Rightarrow communicators

Grid topology

Division of the domain in sub-domains

1 sub-domain (mini-simulation) \Rightarrow 1 process

1 processor administers 1 (or more) process(es)

6	0	3
NW	N	NE
8	2	5
W		E
7	1	4
SW	S	SE

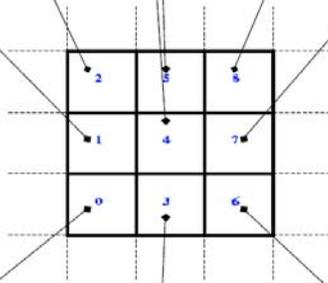
0	3	6
NW	N	NE
2	5	8
W		E
1	4	5
SW	S	SE

3	6	0
NW	N	NE
5	8	2
W		E
4	7	1
SW	S	SE

8	2	5
NW	N	NE
7	1	4
W		E
6	0	3
SW	S	SE

2	5	8
NW	N	NE
1	4	7
W		E
0	3	6
SW	S	SE

5	8	2
NW	N	NE
4	7	1
W		E
3	6	0
SW	S	SE



7	1	4
NW	N	NE
6	0	3
W		E
8	2	5
SW	S	SE

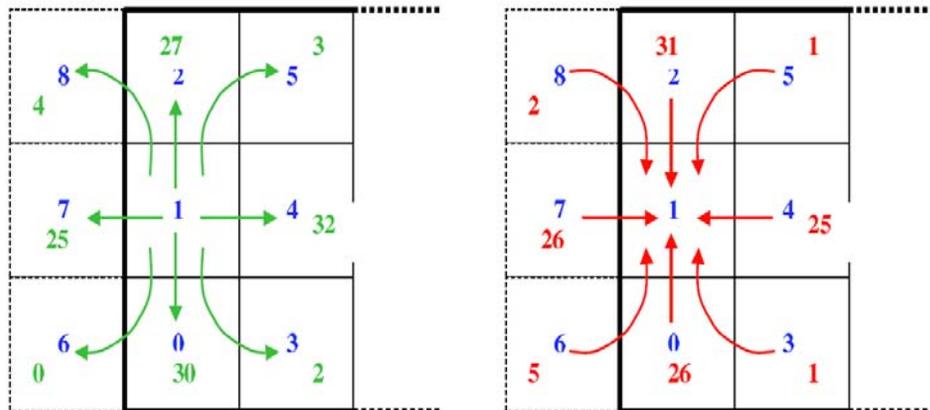
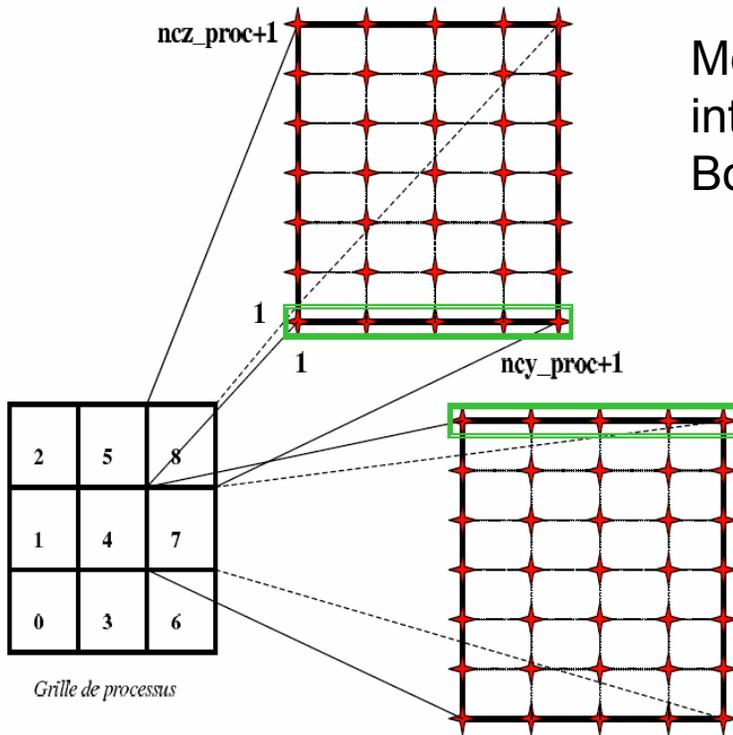
1	4	7
NW	N	NE
0	3	6
W		E
2	5	8
SW	S	SE

4	7	1
NW	N	NE
3	6	0
W		E
5	8	2
SW	S	SE

For each communicator :
Definition of neighborhood process

Communications involve particle,
electromagnetic field and moment
informations

Moment collection : contribution of particles at the interface of 2 processes
Boundary conditions.



Particle administration

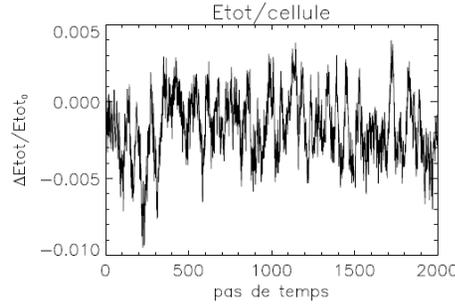
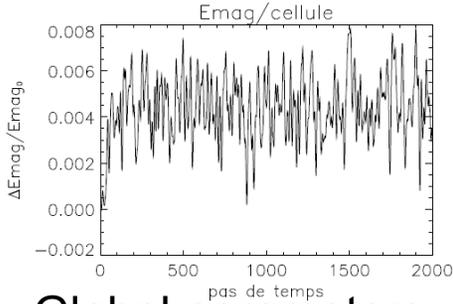
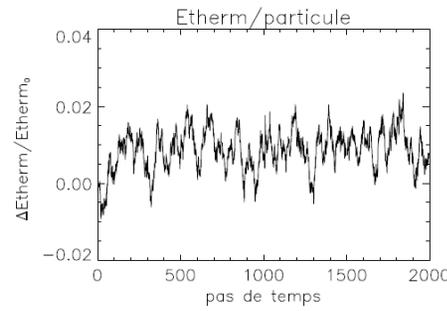
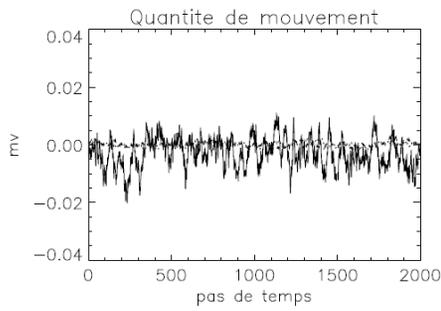
```

! On boucle sur le nombre d'information par particules a echanger
do j = 1,11
! On compacte les particules que l'on va envoyer vers le nord
mask(1 :nptot) = ((particule(3,1 :nptot)>zmax).and.((particule(2,1 :nptot)<=ymin)
&
.and.(particule(2,1 :nptot) <=ymax))).and.((particule(9,1 :nptot)==0) &
.and.((particule(1,1 :nptot) >= xmin).and.(particule(1,1 :nptot) <=xmax)))

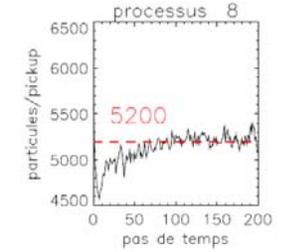
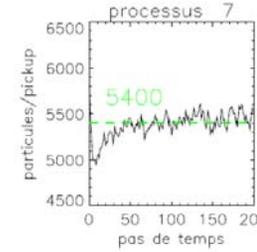
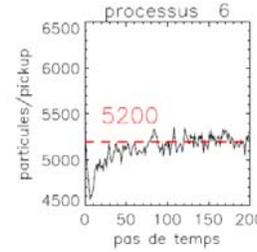
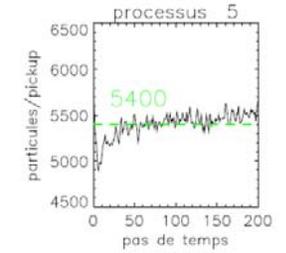
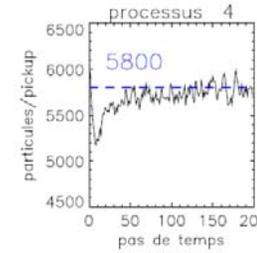
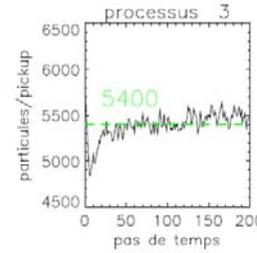
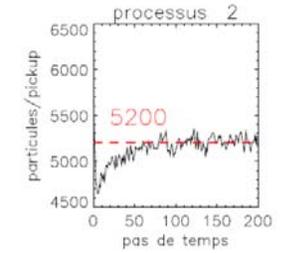
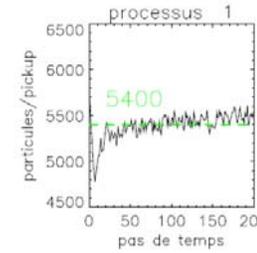
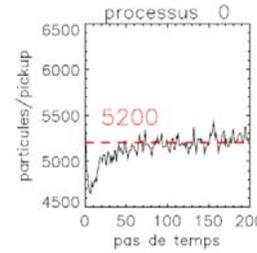
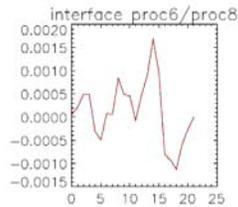
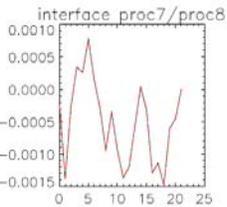
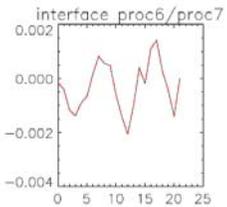
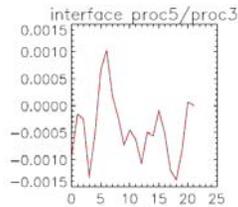
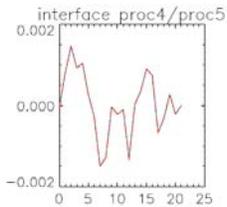
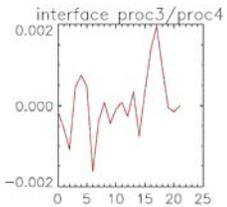
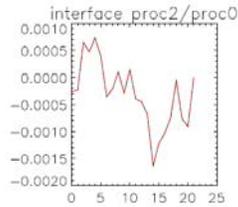
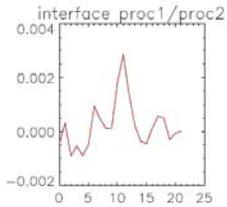
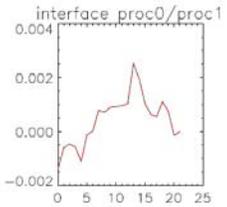
p_out_N(j,1 :np_out(N)) = pack(particule(j,1 :nptot),mask(1 :nptot))
enddo

```

Test – quiet plasma (SW + pick-up)



Global parameters



Conservation of particles in the simulation

Check interfaces values (for Bx here)