Research Proposal for "Investigation on the structure of Jovian magnetotail based on MHD model"

Boding Ouyang

oybdooo@mail.ustc.edu.cn

University of Science and Technology of China 2022-2023 Undergraduate Research Program, USTC Tutor:Jiuhou Lei(USTC), Tong Dang(USTC), Binzheng Zhang(HKU)

March 16, 2023

Outline

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Section 1

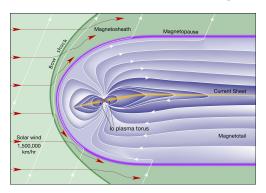
Introduction

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Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. It has an intrinsic magnetic field which interacts with the solar wind and forms the mangetosphere.



Introduction

Introduction

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Jupiter is so amazing.

- It rotates so fast.
- It is so big (planet, mangetosphere, magnetotail).
- Its magnetic field is so strong.
- It has a satellite called Io which can provide plasma.

Introduction-Missions

There are several flyby or orbiter missions of Jupiter:

- 1 Pioneer 10 (1973)
- Pioneer 11 (1974)
- Voyager Program (1979)
- 4 Ulysses (1992)
- 5 Galileo (1995)
- 6 Cassini (2000)
- 7 New Horizons (2007)
- 8 Juno (2016)

Introduction

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Introduction-Jovian Magnetotail Range

McComas et al. (2007) reported The New Horizons spacecraft has sampled the coherent Jovian magnetotail in situ to distances from 1600 R_{J} to 2500 R₁.

However, Scarf et al. (1981), Kurth et al. (1982), and Lepping et al.(1983) reported Voyager 2's entries into Jovian magnetotail at a distance of \sim 7000 R_{J}

Introduction

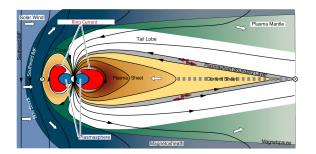
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Introduction-Jovian Magnetotail Structure

- 1 Plasma Sheet
- 2 Plasma Mantle
- 3 Lobes

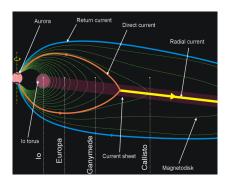
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4 Current Sheet



Introduction-Jovian Magnetotail Structure

Behannon et al.(1981) showed that Jovian magnetotail contains a thin current sheet surrounded by lobes mostly devoid of plasma.



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Introduction-Solar Wind

Interactions between a planet's magnetosphere and solar wind can be seen in Dungey Cycle(from my first report 2023.2.1).

By analyzing the data from Galileo. Tao et al.(2005) proposed the response of the Jovian magnetosphere to solar wind dynamic pressure enhancements can be explanied plausibly by a burst of magnetotail reconnection and a change in the position of the current sheet.

Introduction

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Introduction-Fast Rotation

Jupiter is a rapid rotator, the effects of rotation are seen in numerous features, including the development of anisotropy in the plasma distribution.

We explain the Jupiter's magentosphere's formation as Dungey Cycle + Vasyliunas Cycle(Fast Rotation).



Introduction

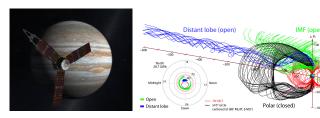
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Section 2

Review of Previous Studies

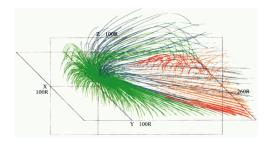
Observation ⇔ MHD simulation

- Observation: Inflexible, Part, Precise
- MHD simulation: Flexible, Global, Need to be revised by observation data



Ogino et al. (1998) first applied a 3D global MHD simulation to Jupiter.

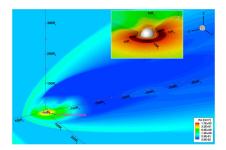
However, the model was then proved to be wrong. After it was updated, it became the Open-GGCM.



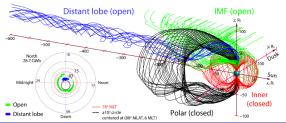
Chané et al.(2013) introduced a new model for Jupiter. But it is also disputed.

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Sarkango et al. (2019) introduced a new global MHD model for Jupiter's magnetosphere that self-consistently includes the Io plasma torus at the right location.



Zhang et al.(2021)(one of my tutor) investigated the magnetic topology of Jupiter's polar cap by using a newly developed global MHD model of the jovian magnetosphere, including its interactions with the interplanetary medium, the effect of mass loading from the volcanic moon Io, and ionosphere-magnetosphere coupling.

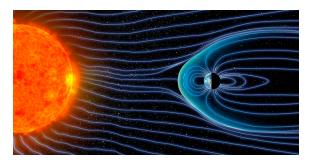


Section 3

Motivation

Motivation

The magnetosphere in many cases(Earth etc.), it is like a drop. However, why Jovian magnetosphere is like a tube? Why Jovian magnetosphere hinders the solar wind even to the orbit of Saturn?



Motivation

With these questions, I will do this research.

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Section 4

Research Design

Research Design

The key questions to be solved in this research:

- Why jovian magnetotail stretches so long?
- What is jovian magnetotail's structure?
- What will happen if the conditions (solar wind etc.) change?
- 4 How to form the jovian magnetotail? (physical process)

Research Design

In this research, I will:

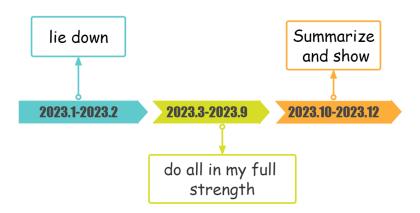
- Run the Jupiter's model(computational power: Sugon Server)
- Data analysis and visualization
- Discussion through physical process
- 4 Summarize the results

It is also needed to read papers and gain basic scientific research skills during the whole research.

Section 5

Timeline

Timeline



References

Thanks

Thank you for listening!