Plasmaspheric electron densities: first results form Automatic Whistler Detector and Analyzer Network



János LICHTENBERGER¹, Csaba FERENCZ¹, Dániel HAMAR¹, Péter STEINBACH², Craig RODGER³, Mark CLILVERD⁴ and Andrew COLLIER⁵

(1)Space Research Group, Department of Geophysics and Space Sciences, Eötvös University, Hungary

(2)Research Group for Geology, Geophysics and Space Sciences of HAS, Budapest, Hungary

(4)Department of Physics, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

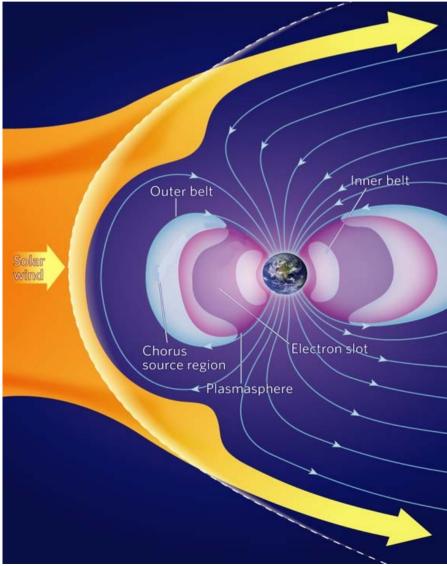
(3)British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, UK.

(5) Hermanus Magnetic Observatory, Hermanus, South Africa

Plasmasphere: why is it important?

Space Weather

- Radiation Belts dynamics: wave-particle interactions
 - chorus (e.g Horne et al., JGR,2005, Katoh and Omura, GRL, 2007)
 - hiss (e.g. Bortnik et al., Nature, 2008)
- take place in *plasmasphere*
- \rightarrow we need a model
- of the plasmasphere
- /plasmapause location



Automatic Whistler Detector and Analyzer (AWDA) system [Lichtenberger et al., JGR, 2008]:

Whistlers are searched in the broad-band VLF signal without human interaction

Automatic whistler analyses yields plasma and propagation parameters \rightarrow electron density distribution \rightarrow *Space Weather*

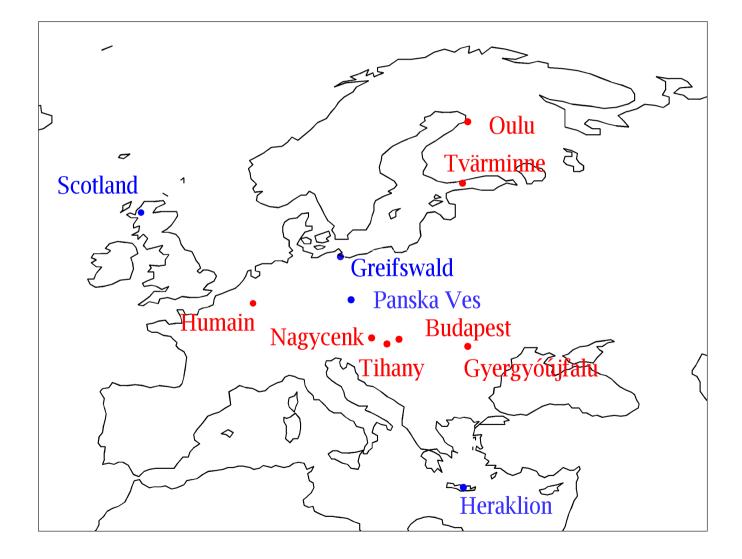
AWDANet

Extending network of AWDA systems covering low-, mid- and high (magnetic) latitudes since 2002 including conjugate locations

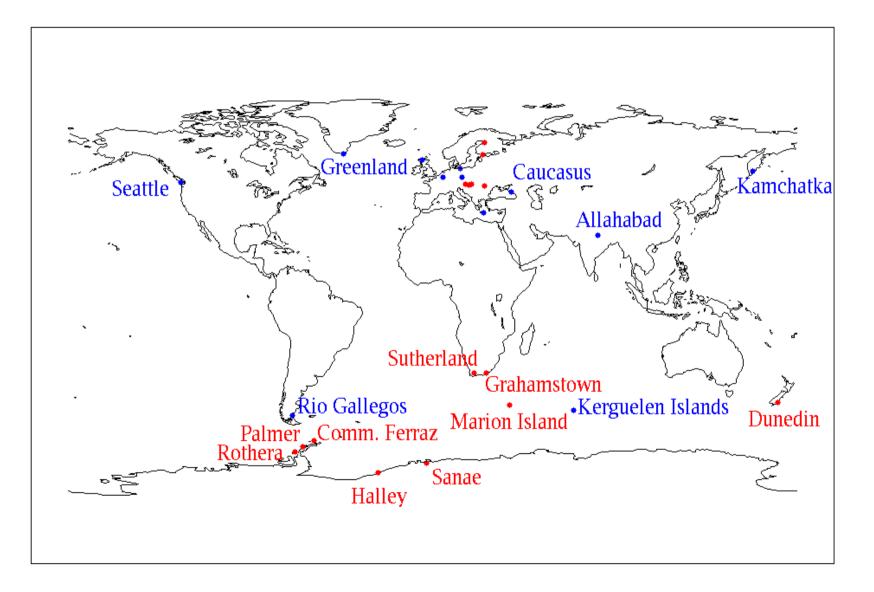
~50 000-10 000 000 traces/year/station

Real time operation is in *experimental* phase

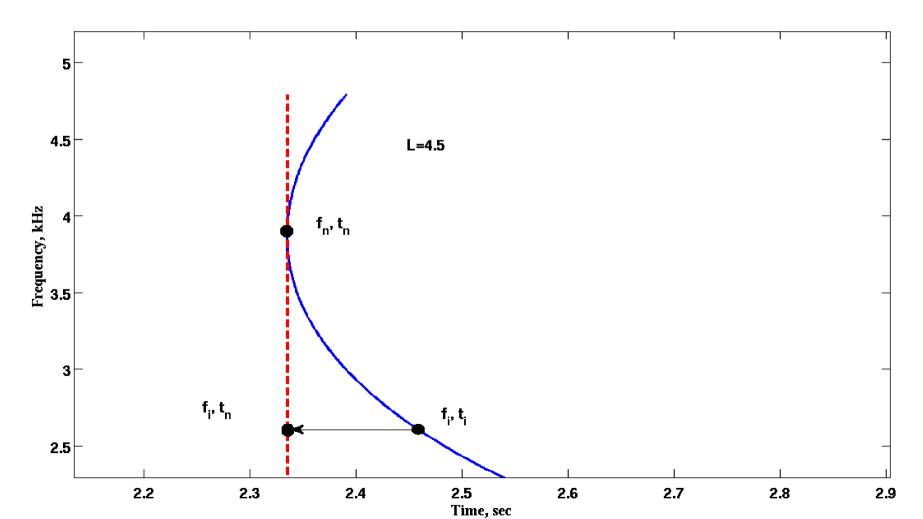
AWDANet -Europe



AWDANet - World



A new *whistler inversion* method + Virtual (whistler) Trace Transformation [Lichtenberger, JGR, 2009]

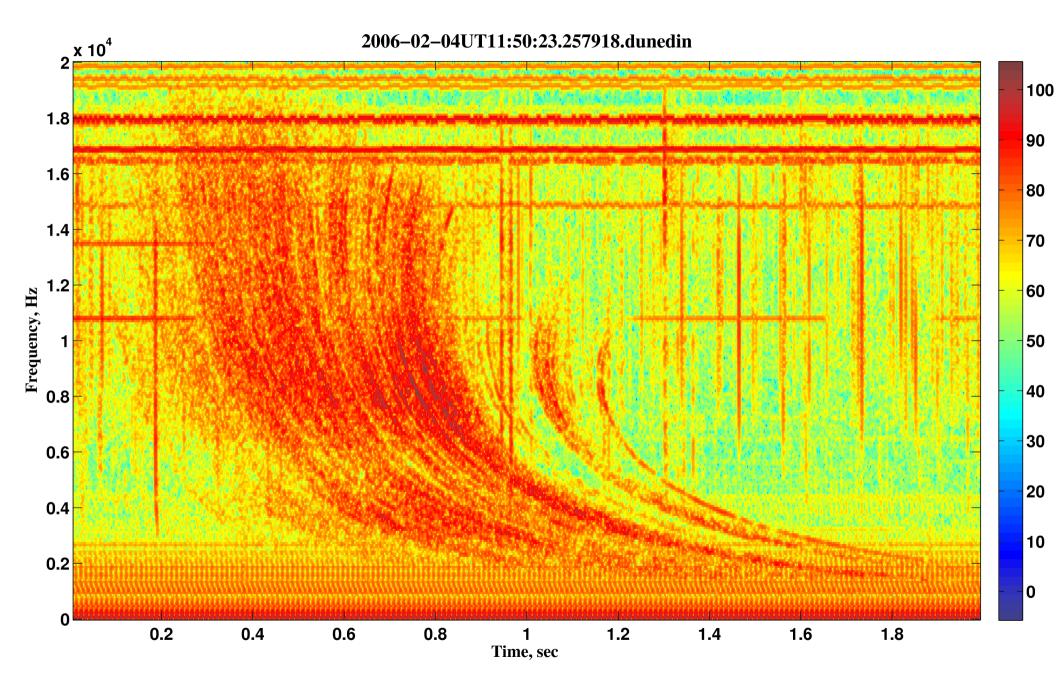


Multiple path whistler group model:

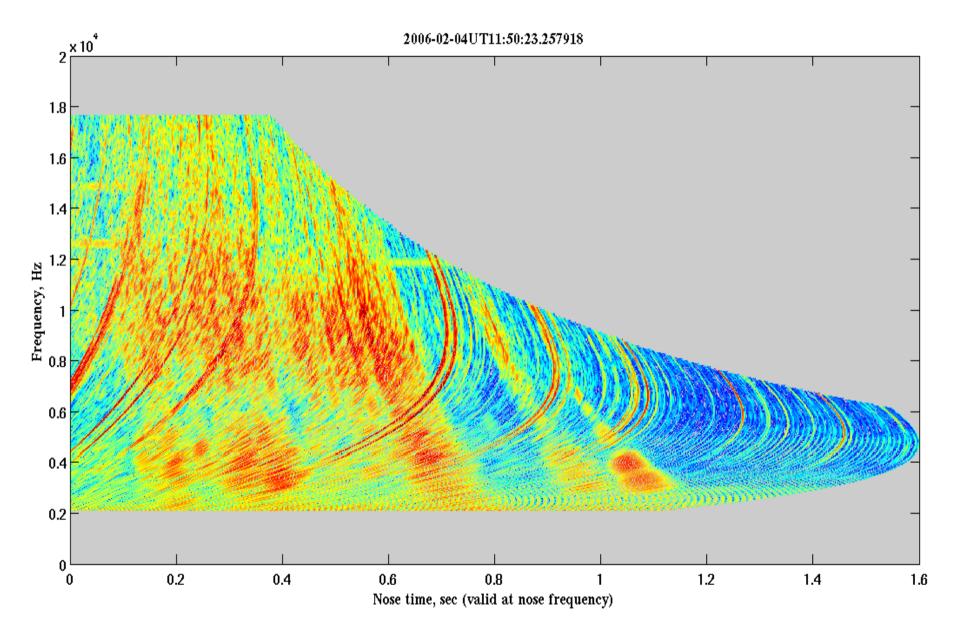
• A new, simplified equatorial electron density profile is introduced in a meridional section of the plasmasphere:

$$\log_{10} n_{eq} = A + B \cdot L$$

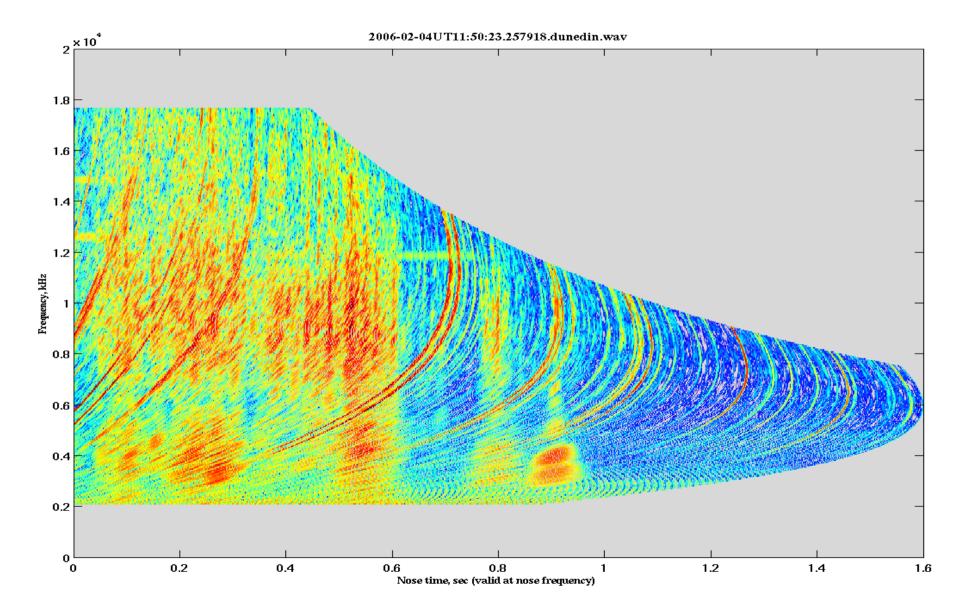
- *A* and *B* are constants for a MP group, but may vary to time and place.
- This approximation is valid between ~ 2 < L < min (8, L_{pp}), where L_{pp} is the location of plasmapause.
- Taking a pair of (*A*,*B*), the electron density in magnetic equator decreases monotonically. In principle, a whistler can propagate along each field line described by an *L* in this range with corresponding n_{eq} forming a *virtual whistler continuum*. Of course, in reality only a few whistlers of that continuum may be real.



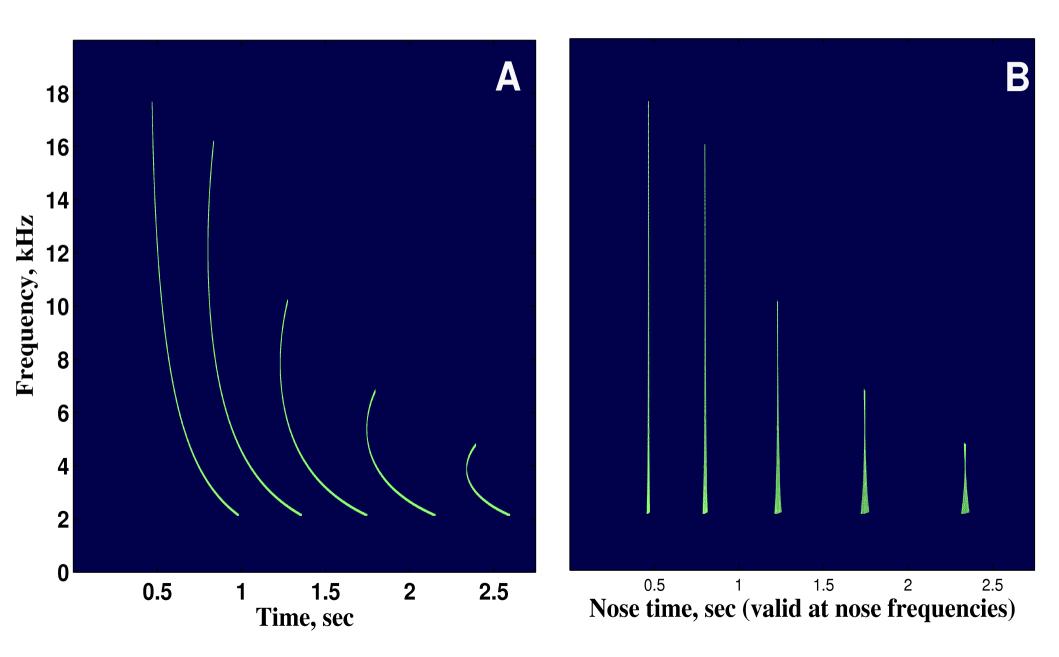
VTT -unmatched parameters



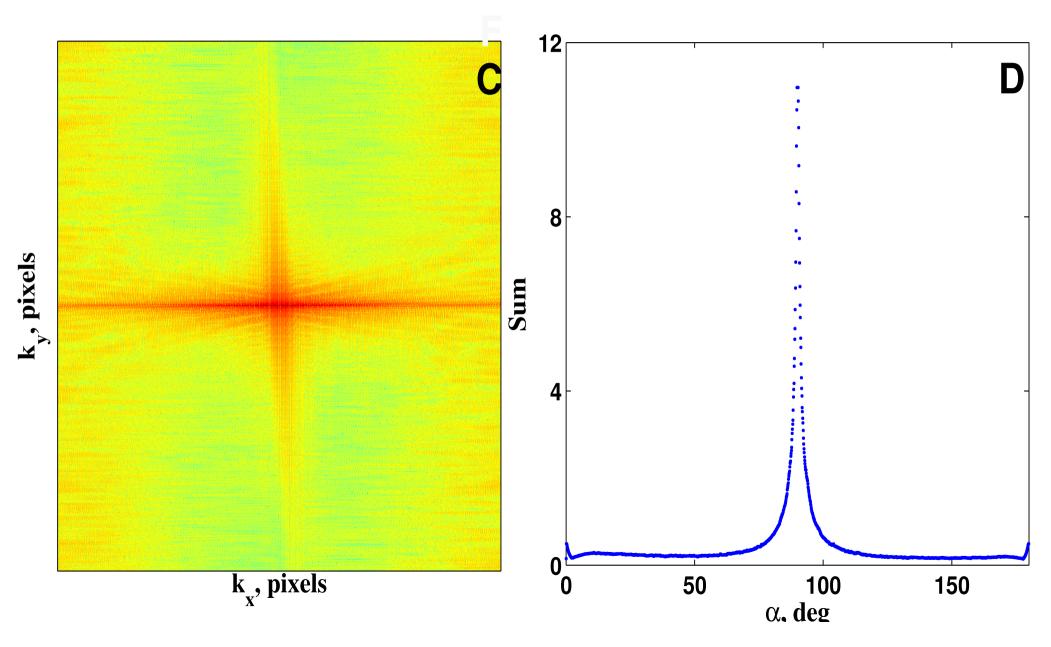
VTT -matched parameters



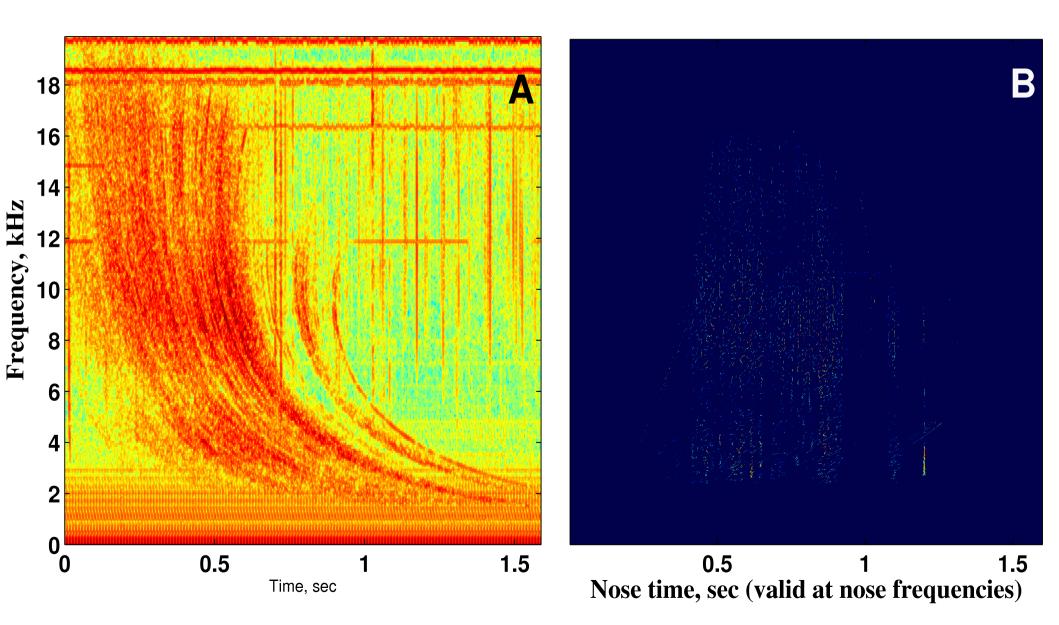
VTT -applied to model MP group



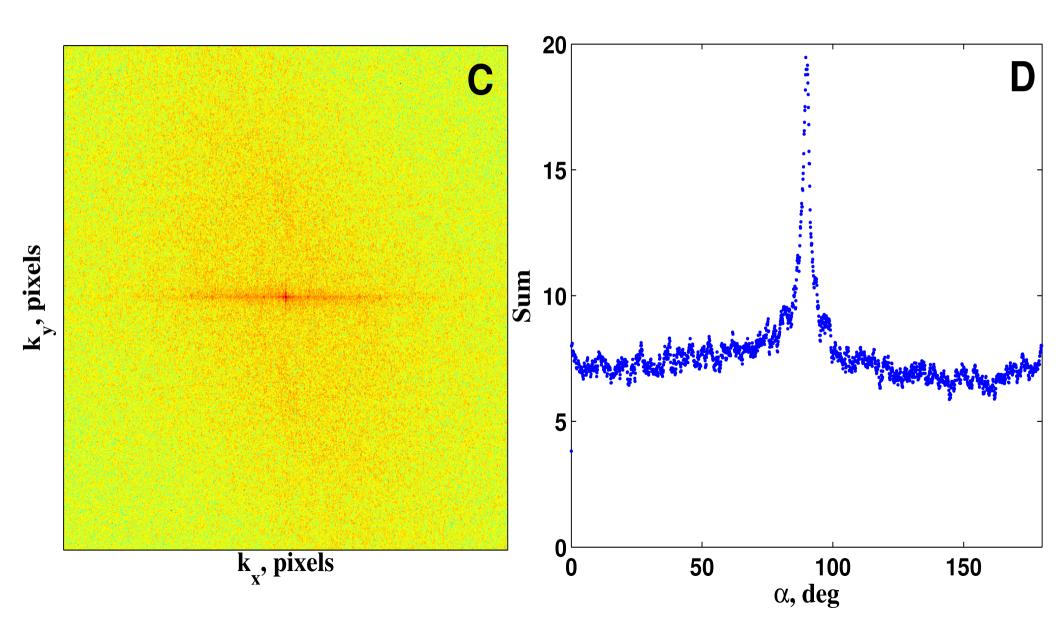
2D FFT of VTT and the 'sharpness" plot-applied to model MP group



VTT -applied to real MP group



2D FFT of VTT and the 'sharpness" plot-applied to real MP group



Implementation of AWA algorithm [Lichtenberger et al., *JGR*, 2009]

Application of VTT to the spectrogram matrix with an initial set of *(dt,A,B)* parameter triplet.
Computation of 2D FFT of VTT image.

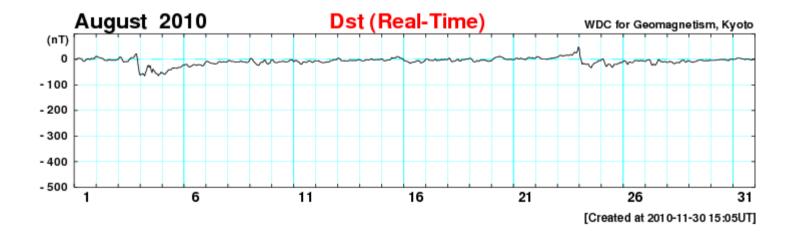
3. Calculation of sharpness plot for the 2D FFT image and p_{max} , $|\alpha - 90|$ and *w* from it. The sharpness plot is used as an objective function in the optimiziation procedure

- 4. Iterate steps 1-3 while tuning the (*dt*,*A*,*B*) triplet to simultaneously maximize p_{max} while minimize $|\alpha 90|$ and *w*.
- An AWA run on an MP group takes 4.5-5 hours on a single CPU → PC cluster (100 threads) : 5-15 min
- 10-15 density data per hour as an input for a plasmasphere model
- GPU computing $\rightarrow \sim 1000$ times speed up

Case study: double SSC on 3-4 Aug 2010

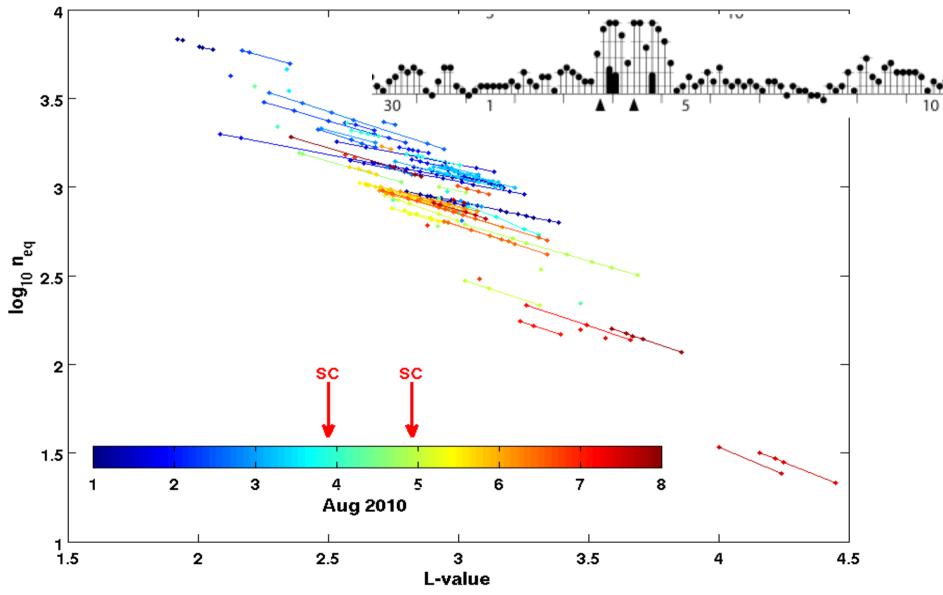
82 events processed between 1-8 August 2010.

Whistlers recorded in Dunedin (New Zealand)

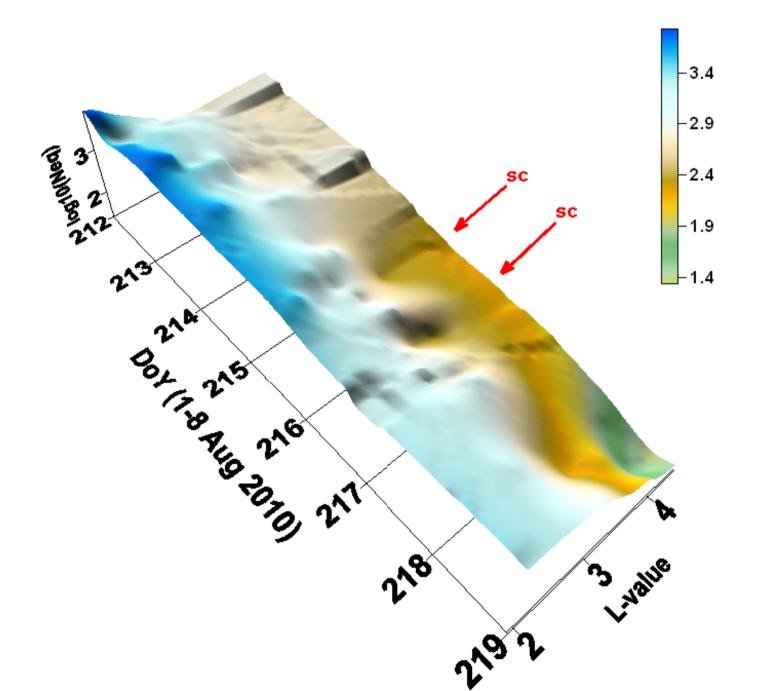


Case study: double SSC on 3-4 Aug 2010

Equatorial electron density profiles obtained from whistlers recoded in Dunedin



Case study: double SSC on 3-4 Aug 2010



Conclusions

- 1. The Automatic Whistler Analyzer algorithm has been implemented
- 2. An experimental version operates in quasi realtime on a PC cluster with 100 threads/cores.
- 3. Final solution: GPU cluster
- Implementation in AWDANet is going on in a

FP7-SPACE-2010-1 proposal called PLASMON

(SPA.2010.2.3-1: Security of space assets from space weather events)