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



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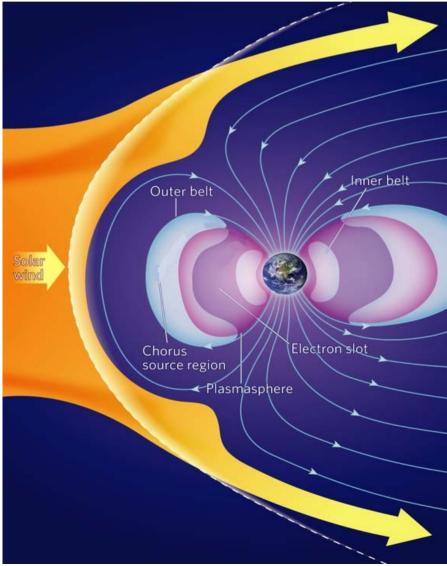
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Plasmasphere: why is it important?

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*

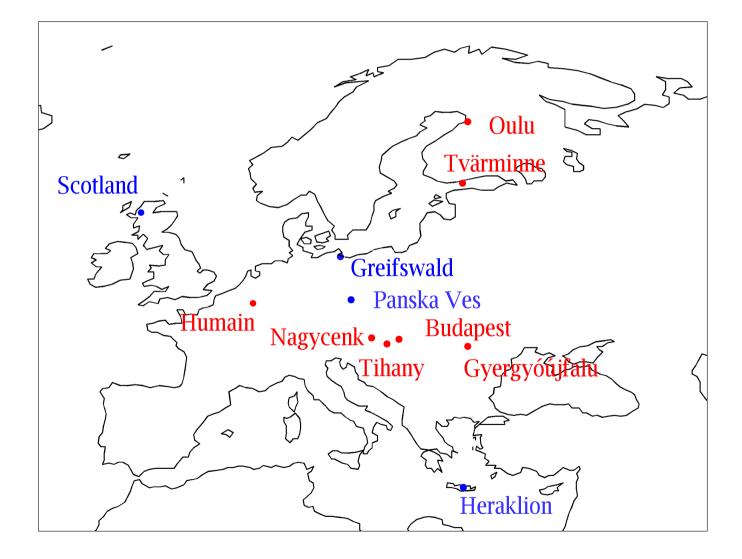
AWDANet

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

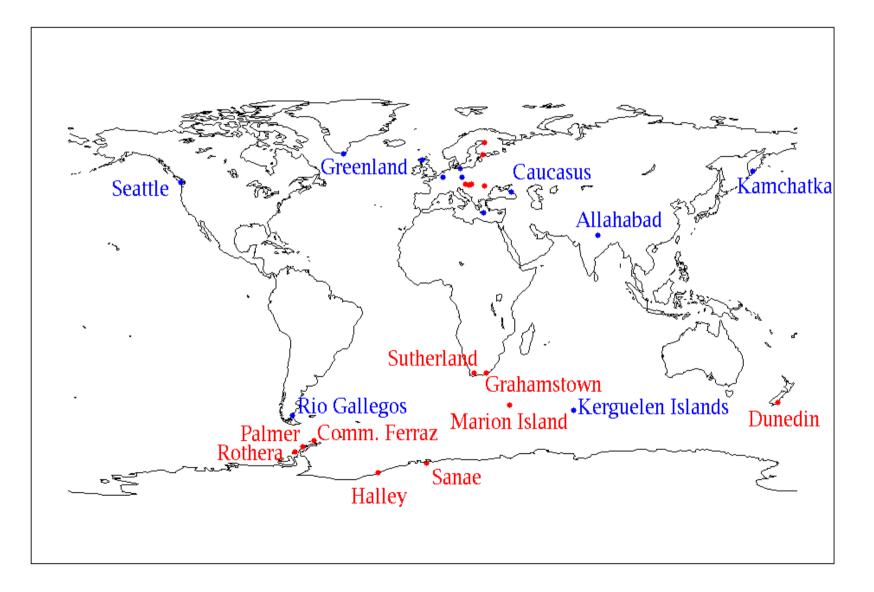
~50 000-10 000 000 traces/year/station

Real time operation is in *experimental* phase

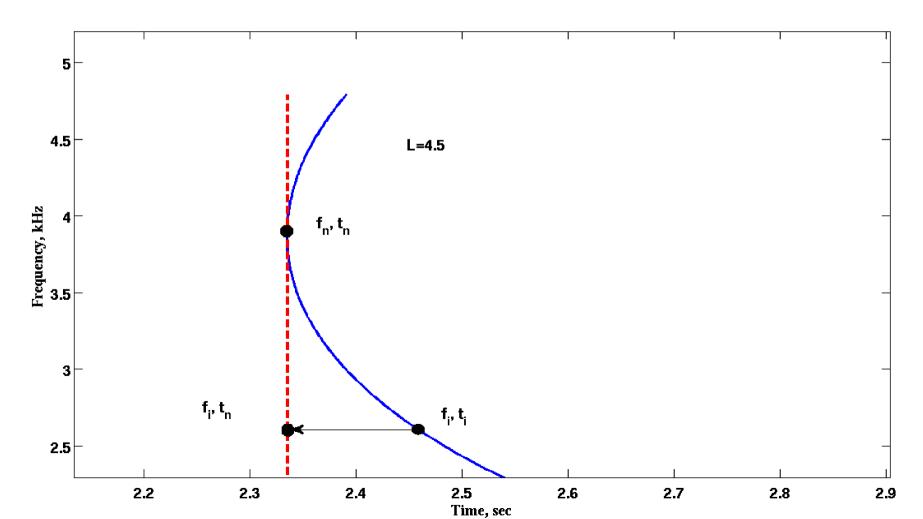
AWDANet -Europe



AWDANet - World



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

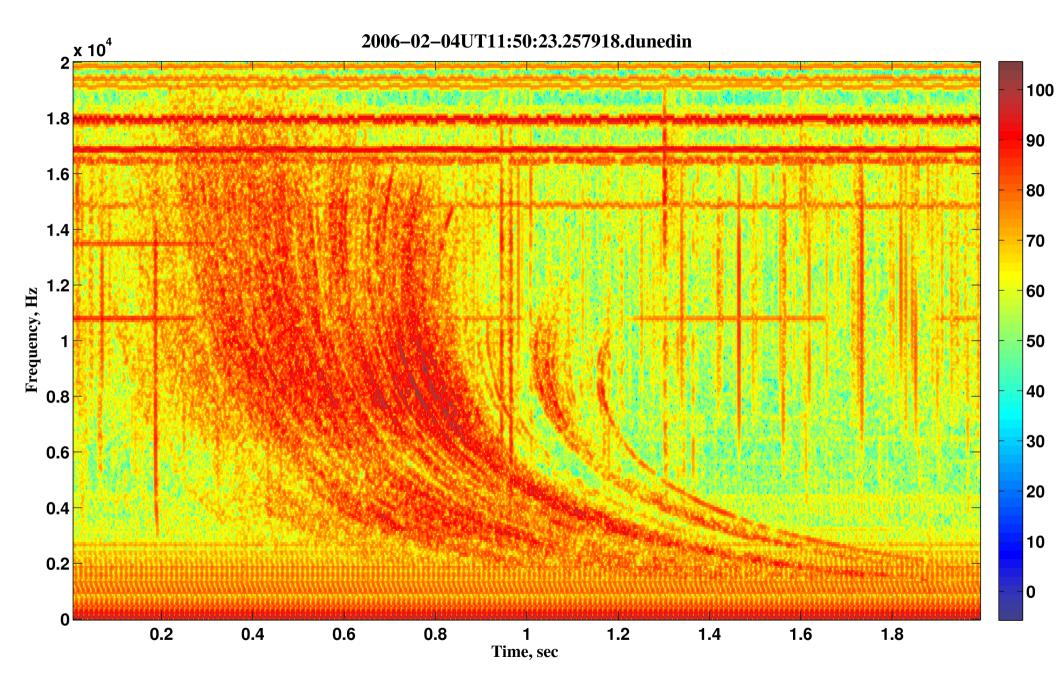


Multiple path whistler group model:

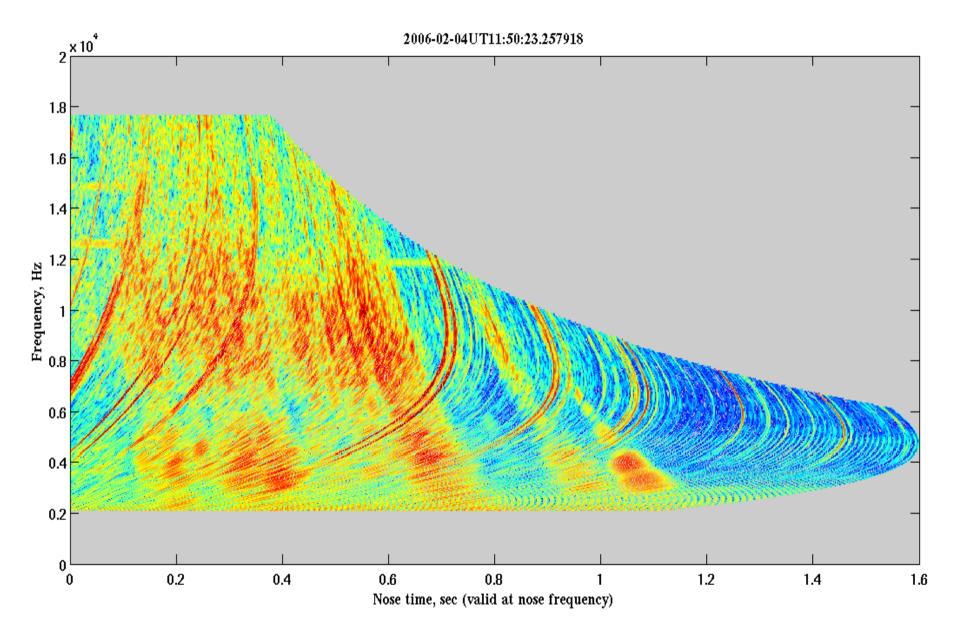
• A new, simplified equatorial electron density profile is introduced in a meridional section of the plasmasphere:

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

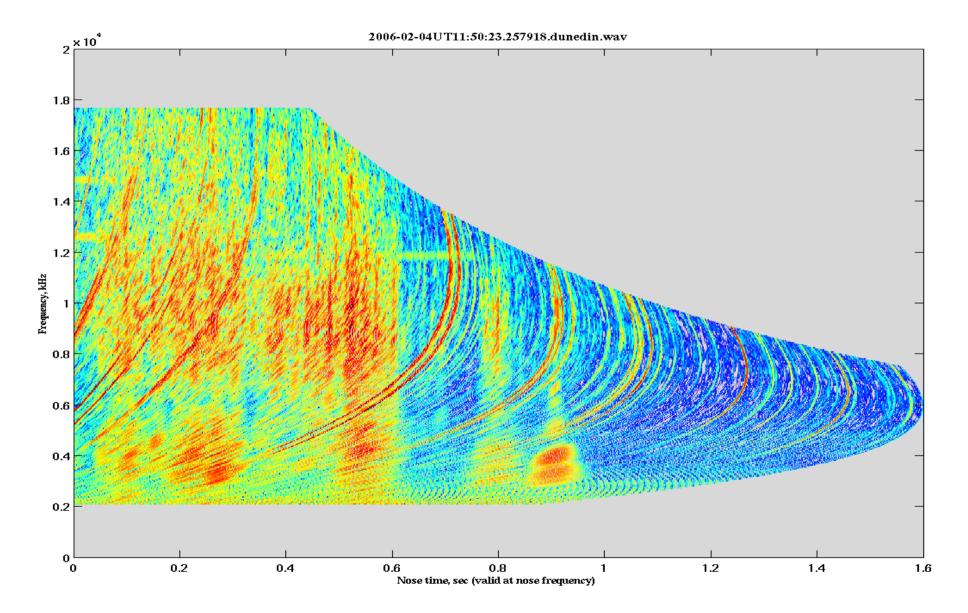
- *A* and *B* are constants for a MP group, but may vary to time and place.
- This approximation is valid between ~ 2 < L < min (8, L_{pp}), where L_{pp} is the location of plasmapause.
- Taking a pair of (*A*,*B*), the electron density in magnetic equator decreases monotonically. In principle, a whistler 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.



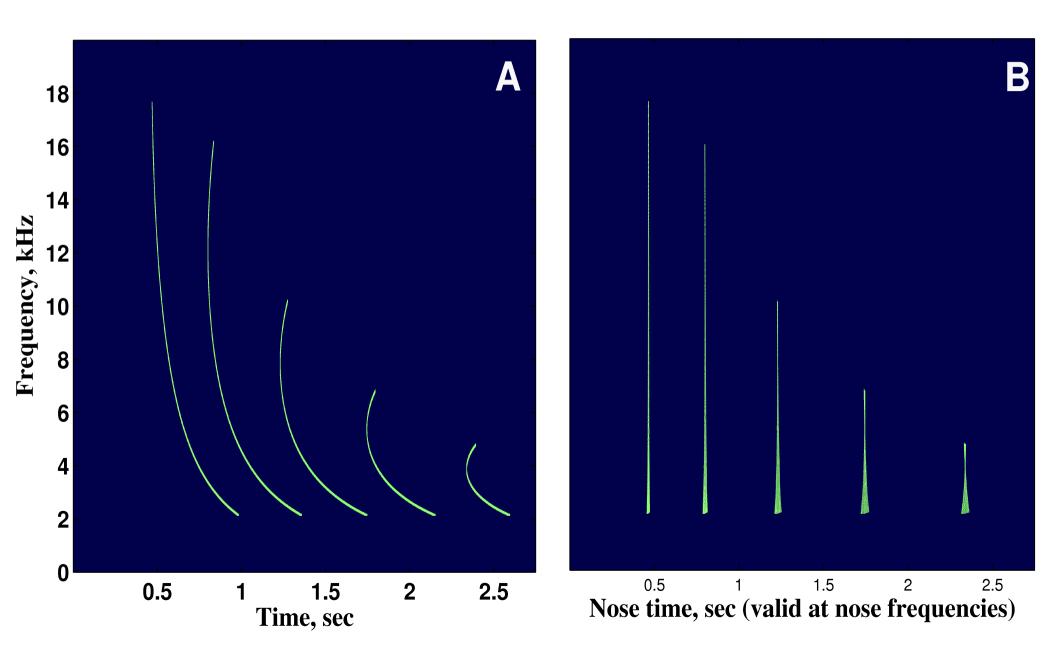
VTT -unmatched parameters



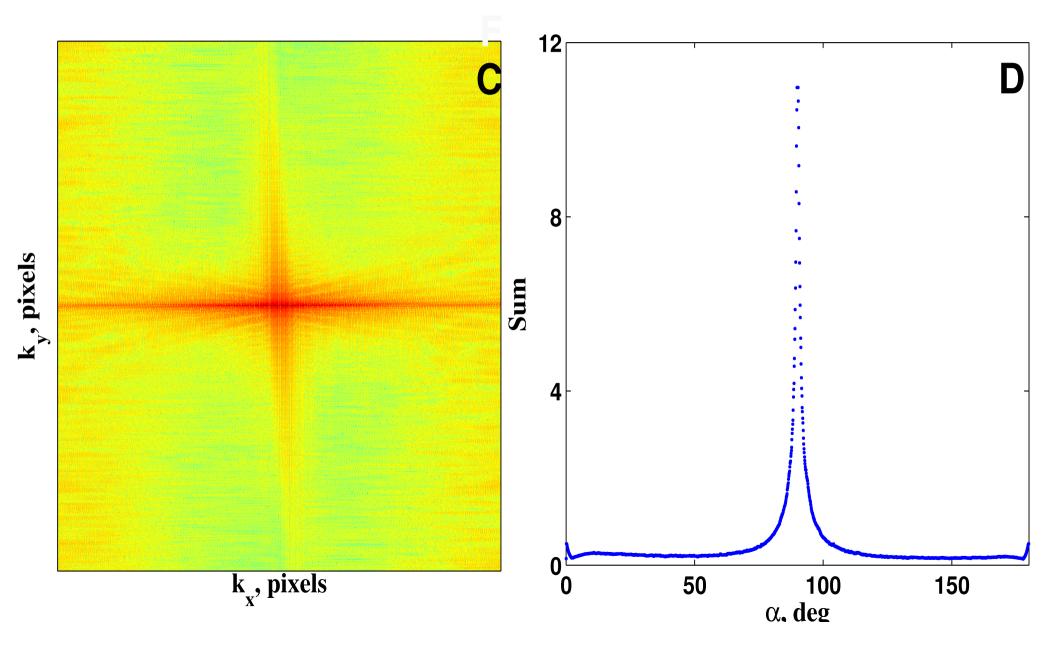
VTT -matched parameters



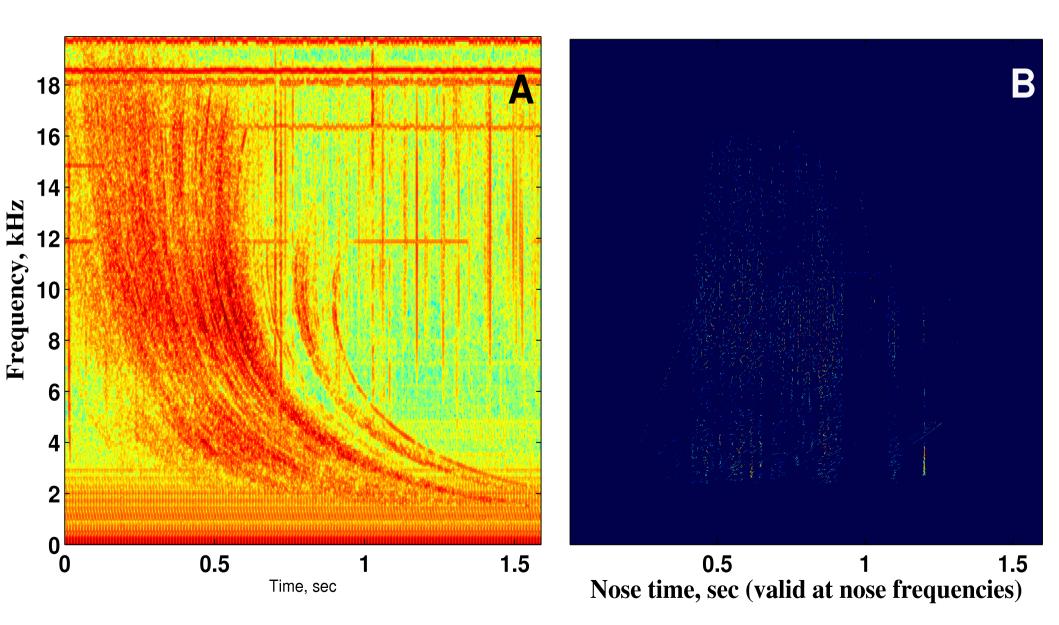
VTT -applied to model MP group



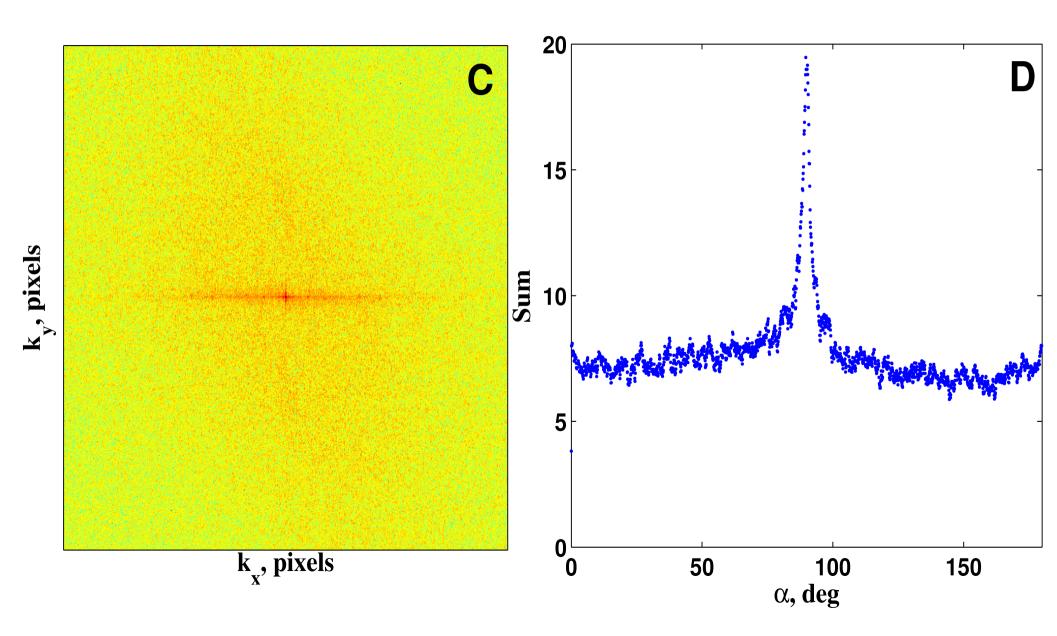
2D FFT of VTT and the 'sharpness" plot-applied to model MP group



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

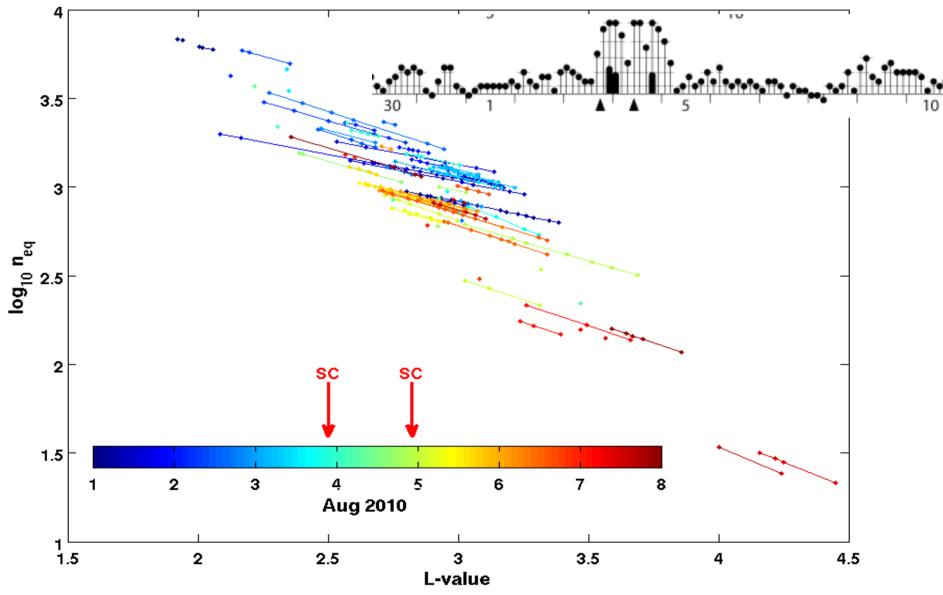
82 events processed between 1-8 August 2010.

Whistlers recorded in Dunedin (New Zealand)

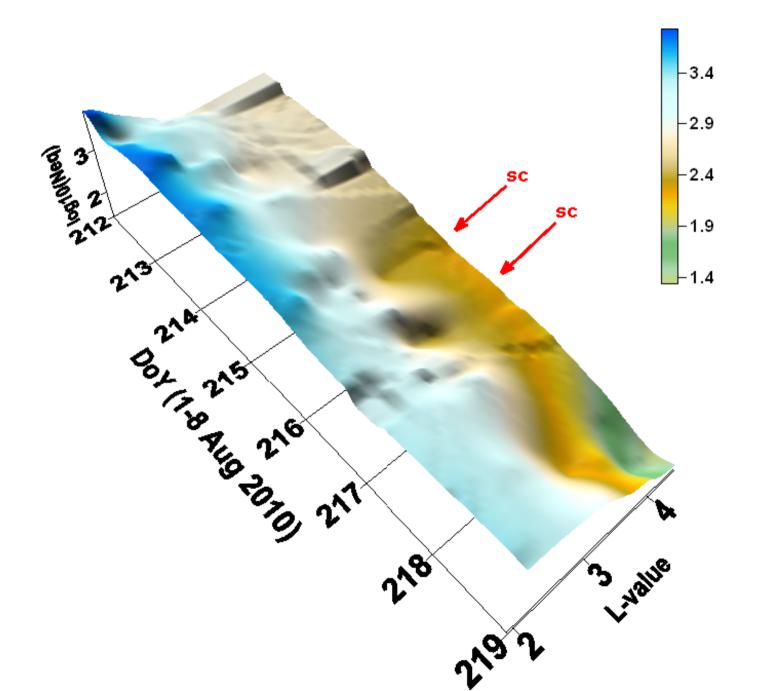


Case study: double SSC on 3-4 Aug 2010

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)