A Student’s Perspective on NASA’s Community Coordinated Modeling Center

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Dayside Magnetopause Reconnection

- For southward IMF, reconnection occurs at subsolar point
- All four magnetic topologies are separated at subsolar point
  - Magnetic separator (X)
- Reconnection occurs at separator

[Space Weather Explorer]
Dayside Magnetopause Reconnection

- For southward IMF, reconnection occurs at subsolar point
- All four magnetic topologies are separated at subsolar point
  - Magnetic separator (X)
- Reconnection occurs at separator
  - Separators can be defined for arbitrary clock angle
  - Finding separators is important for locating reconnection at the dayside magnetopause

Separator for $\theta_{\text{IMF}} = 90^\circ$ global magnetospheric MHD simulation
[Space Weather Explorer]
A New Method to Trace Separators

- We developed a simple and efficient method to locate separators (Komar et al., JGR, 2013)

1) Start at a known location on the separator: \(X\)

2) Center hemisphere at this location

3) Calculate topology of field lines piercing the hemisphere’s surface

4) Find topological merging point on hemisphere: \(X\)

5) Center new hemisphere at \(X\)

6) Repeat 3) - 5) until known stopping point within a hemisphere

7) Connect points to trace separator
Finding the Separator on a Hemisphere

- Perform a bi-directional trace of magnetic field lines piercing hemisphere to determine magnetic topology
  - Closed: Red
  - Open: Orange
  - Northern: White
  - Southern: Black
- Approximate merging point of four topologies (asterisk)
- Computationally efficient: field lines are traced on surfaces of hemispheres

Example topology map for $\theta_{\text{IMF}} = 30^\circ$ at $r = (3.16, 1.87, 8.01) \text{ R}_E$. [KAMELEON]
Method Verification

• Find separators in vacuum superposition:

\[ \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{\text{Dipole}} + \mathbf{B}_{\text{IMF}} \]

- Vacuum superposition has analytic solutions for separators (Yeh, 1976; Hu et al., 2009)

Our method accurately traces separators!

Separators in vacuum superposition for \( \theta_{\text{IMF}} = 30^\circ, 90^\circ, 150^\circ \).
Separator Clock Angle Dependence

- Traced separators in global resistive MHD simulations for different IMF clock angles (BATS-R-US)
  - 30°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 150°, 180°

Our method traces entire separator for any IMF orientation!
One Year Later…

(1) Locate magnetopause (top plot, green) from current maximum (Nemecek et al., 2011)

(2) Find magnetopause normal and sample plasma properties

(3) Calculate reconnection model at each point

(4) Find each reconnection model’s prediction via each model’s maximized quantity
   - We use image processing techniques to detect “ridges” (Lindeberg, 1993, 1998)

(5) Compare with magnetic separator

θ_{IMF} = 90°
θ_{IMF} = 120°
Perform a comparative analysis of reconnection location models at Earth’s dayside magnetopause (Komar et al., in prep.)
Summary

- CCMC has enabled us to study three-dimensional magnetic reconnection at the dayside magnetopause
  - Locate magnetic separators in global resistive MHD simulations (BATS-R-US)
  - Use robust image processing techniques to compare predictions of dayside reconnection location models with magnetic separators for a variety of solar wind and magnetospheric conditions

- Implications for
  - Space Weather forecasting and geoeffectiveness of IMF with arbitrary strength and direction
  - NASA’s upcoming Magnetospheric MultiScale Mission
Acknowledgments

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  - On-line visualization, Space Weather Explorer, KAMELEON software
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