

Stormtime Geomagnetic Disturbance Events: Impact of High-Resolution Grid and Adaptive Kinetic Physics

T. Keebler¹, D. Welling¹, G. Tóth¹, X. Wang¹, Y. Chen²

¹Department of Climate and Space Sciences and Engineering, University of Michigan; ²Department of Astrophysical Sciences, Princeton University

Contact: Timothy Keebler, tkeebler@umich.edu

The MHD-AEPIC model uses an adaptive particle code to enhance the Michigan Geospace model.

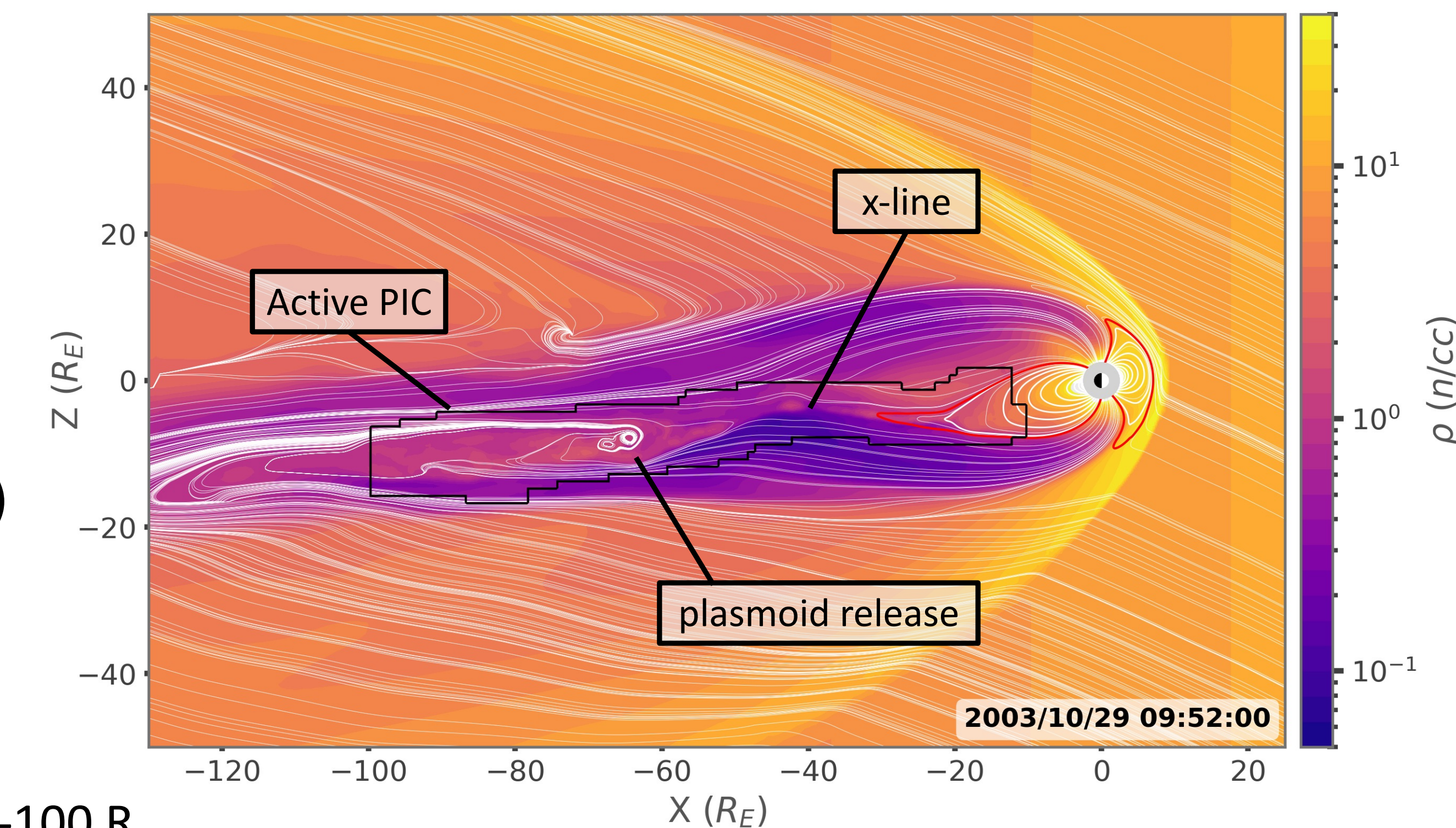
Motivation

- Magnetic reconnection governs the interaction between the solar wind and the magnetosphere.
- Extreme space weather events may push MHD models that rely on numerical reconnection beyond the validated parameter space.
- Kinetic physics is required to better-represent reconnection; however, kinetic simulations are computationally expensive relative to ideal MHD.
- Chen et al. 2023 developed an adaptive particle-in-cell (PIC) code FLEKS that can be embedded into the Geospace model. FLEKS activates and deactivates grid cells as needed to improve efficiency.
- Ground Magnetic Disturbances (GMDs) are closely tied to reconnection and have large impacts on electrical systems on the ground.
- We validate the model under extreme conditions.

Model Configuration

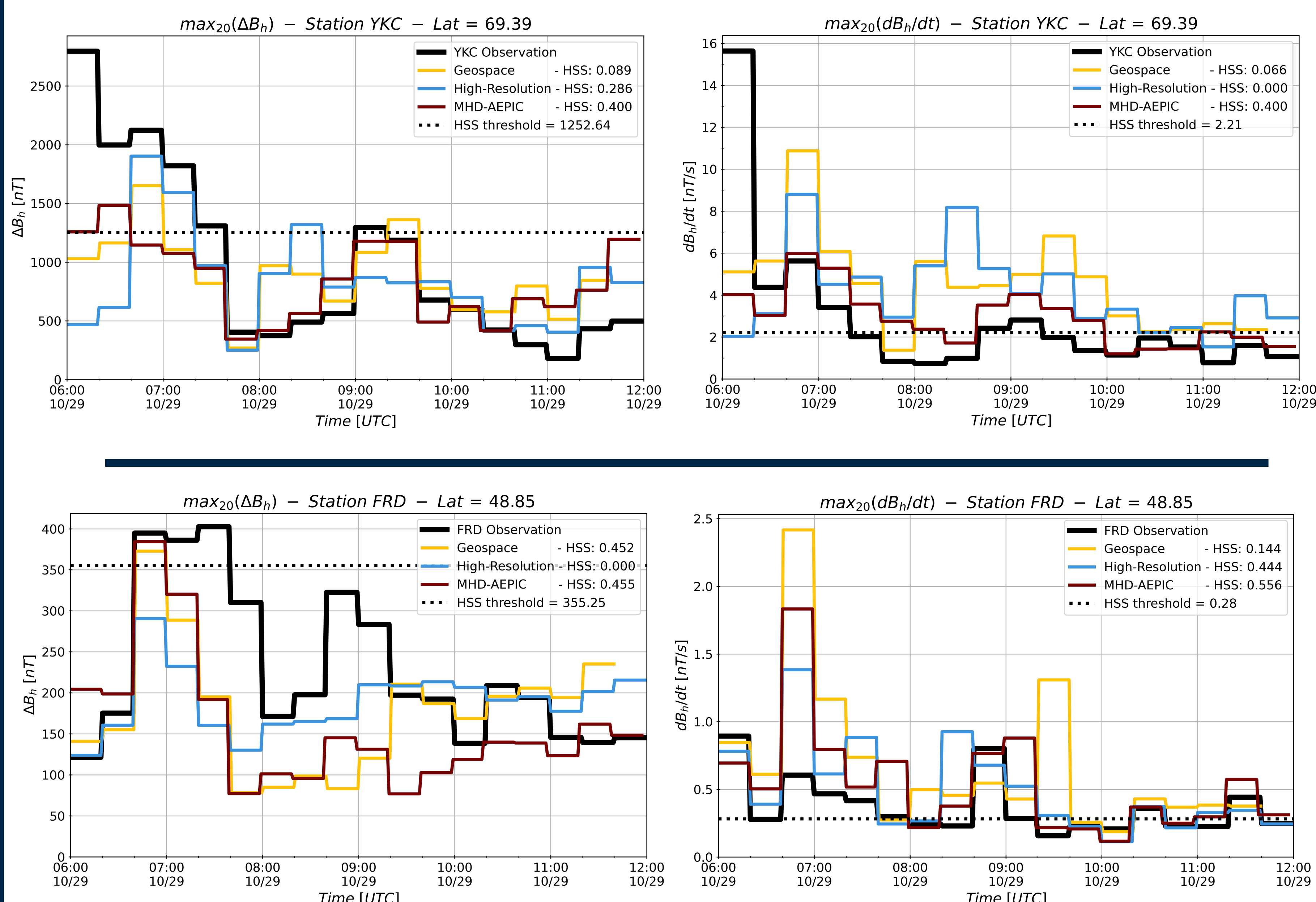
- 29-31 October 2003 'Halloween' Storm
 - Surface magnetometer output every 1 minute on 1°x1° grid
 - Comparing three models to explore different grid/physics
- Michigan Geospace**
 - operational SWPC V2 configuration
 - BATSRUS (Global Mag) + RCM (Inner Mag) + RIM (Iono)
 - MHD-AEPIC model**
 - Geospace coupled to FLEKS PIC model
 - High-Resolution Geospace**
 - 1/4 R_E grid resolution in magnetotail to -100 R_E
 - same resolution as MHD-AEPIC, but with PIC code deactivated

Halloween Storm Main Phase



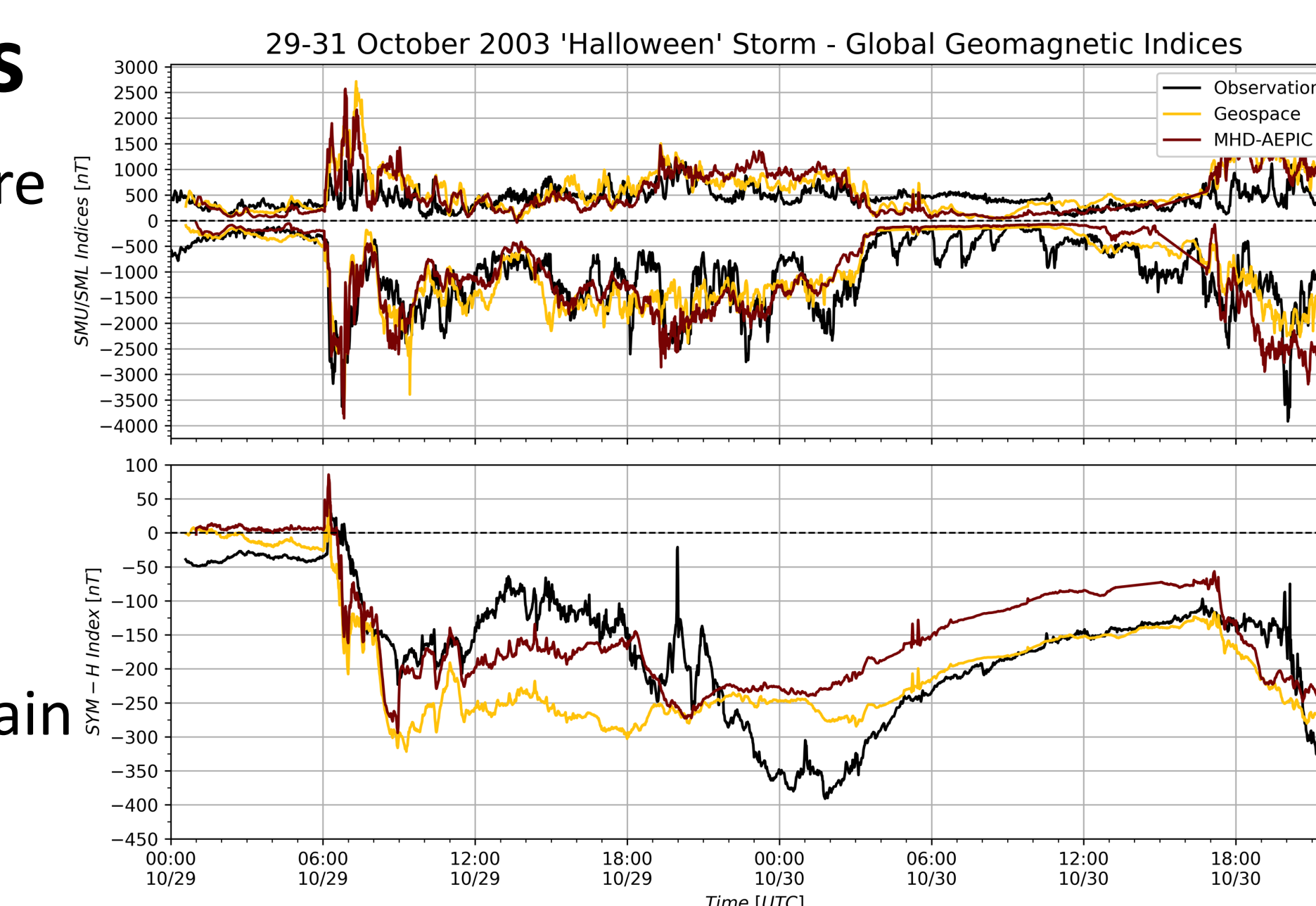
Meridional cut of the MHD-AEPIC run in the y=0 plane from storm main phase. Note the plasmoid release and reconnection x-line covered by the PIC code region.

Nightside GMD Validation



Geomagnetic Indices

- SuperMAG indices SMU/SML are analogous to auroral AU/AL
- Geospace and MHD-AEPIC perform similarly for these global high-latitude indices.
 - MHD-AEPIC recovers better after the first main phase due to a large plasmoid release



- Examine storm main phase (06:00-12:00 UTC on 2003.10.29)
- High-resolution and PIC regions are in the magnetotail -> nightside magnetometer stations should see largest impacts
- Heidke Skill Score (HSS) for maximum observed horizontal dB_h/dt and maximum ΔB_h in 20-minute windows
- HSS threshold set to 90th percentile for each station (dashed horizontal lines)
- MHD-AEPIC typically produces higher HSS than Geospace or High-Resolution alone.
- MHD-AEPIC typically produces smaller dB/dt values than the other models, which is closer to observation.

The inclusion of particle physics increases GMD modeling skill over both standard Geospace and High-Resolution MHD.

This work was supported by NSF grant #1663800, PREEVENTS and Texas Advanced Computing Center LRAC allocation BCS21001.

References:

- Chen, Y., Tóth, G., Zhou, H., & Wang, X. (2023). FLEKS: A flexible particle-in-cell code for multi-scale plasma simulations. *Comp. Phys. Comm.*, 287, doi: 10.1016/j.cpc.2023.108714.
- Wang, X., Chen, Y., & Tóth, G. (2022). Global magnetohydrodynamic magnetosphere simulation with an adaptively embedded particle-in-cell model. *JGR Space Phys.*, 127, doi: 10.1029/2021JA030091