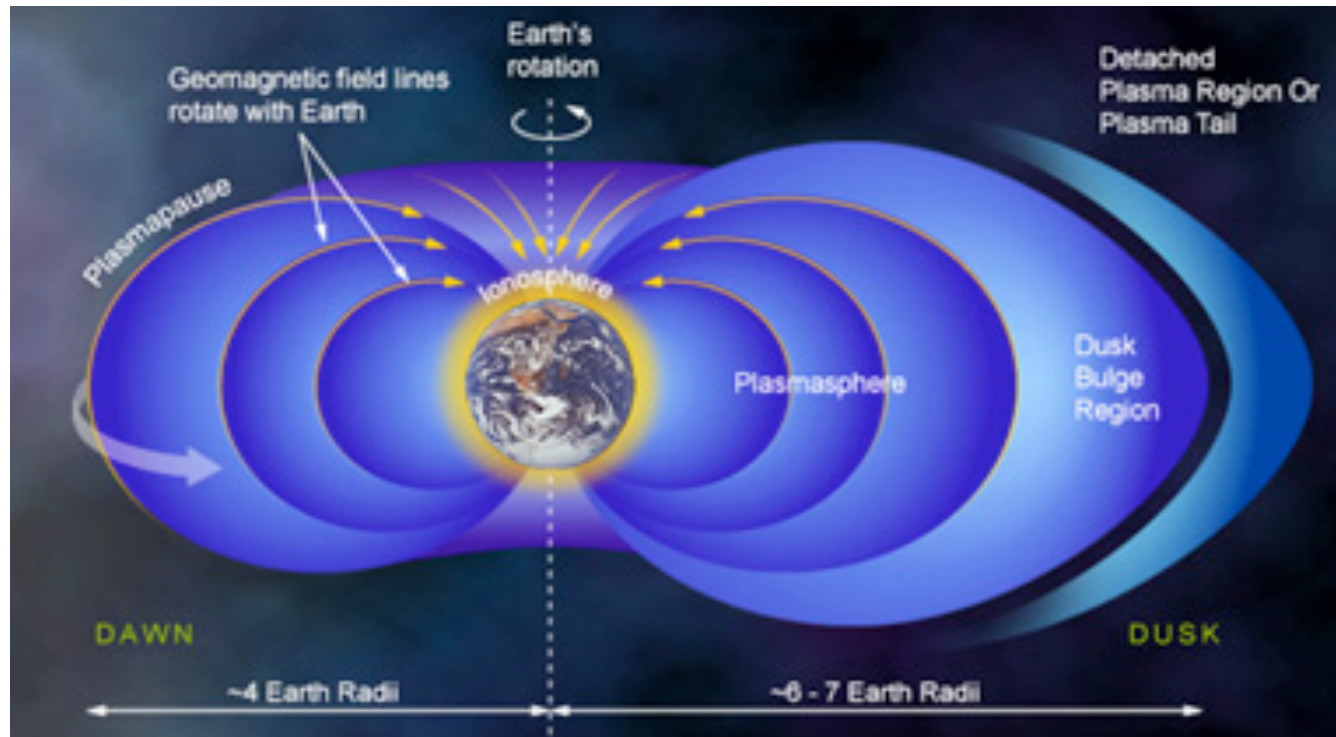
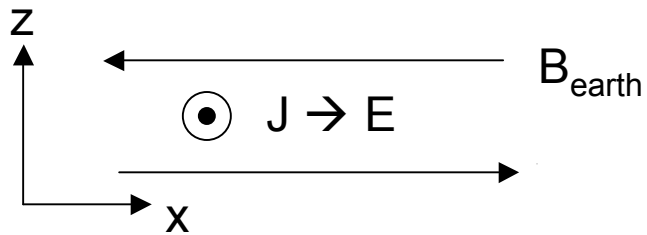


But what about the dawn-dusk asymmetry?



Two Electric fields govern particle drift outside of the ring current

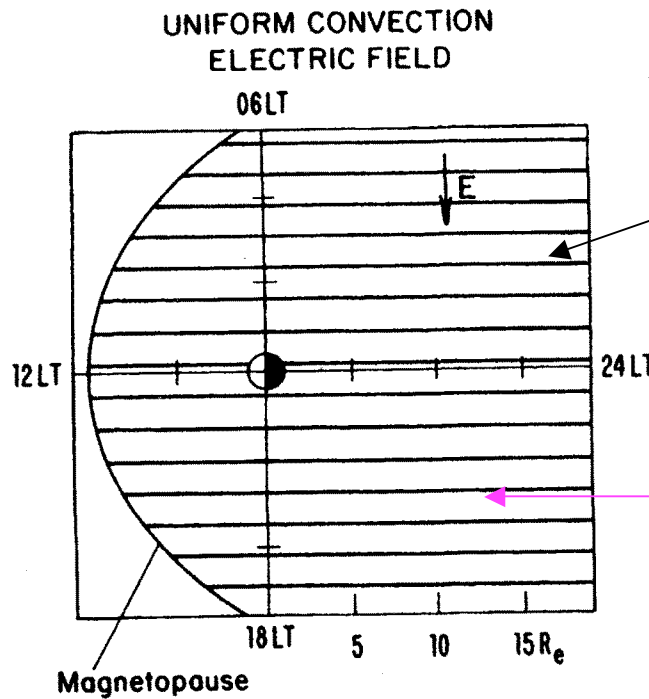
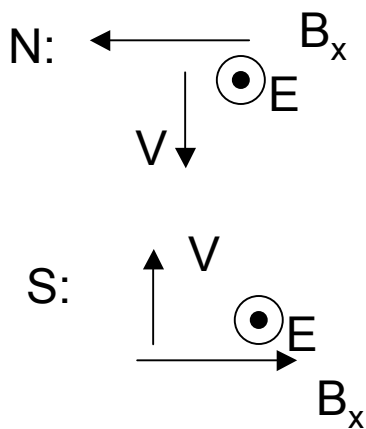
1) Solar Wind Induced Electric Field



Maintains current sheet that supports the tail  
Off equator –  $E \times (B_x)$

Drift off equator

$$E \times \pm B_x$$



Equipotentials

Drift in equator

$$v = \frac{E \times B}{B^2}$$

## 2) Corotation Induced Electric Field

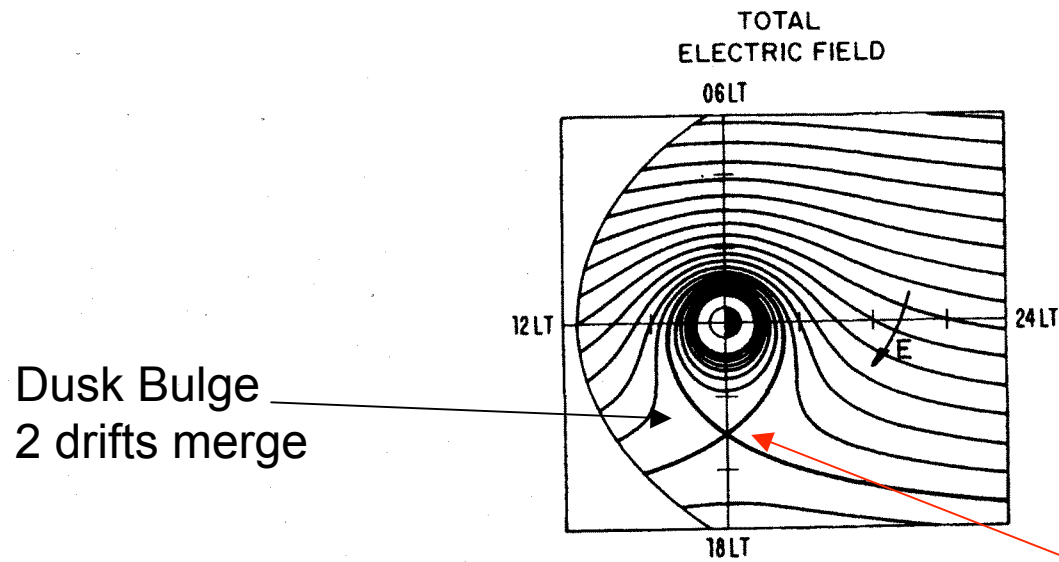
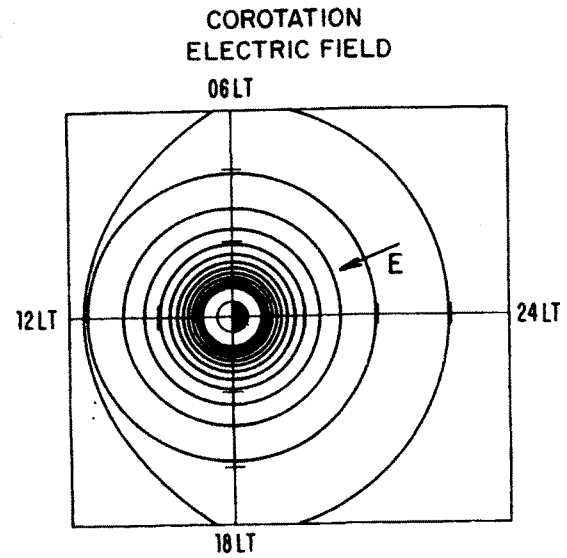
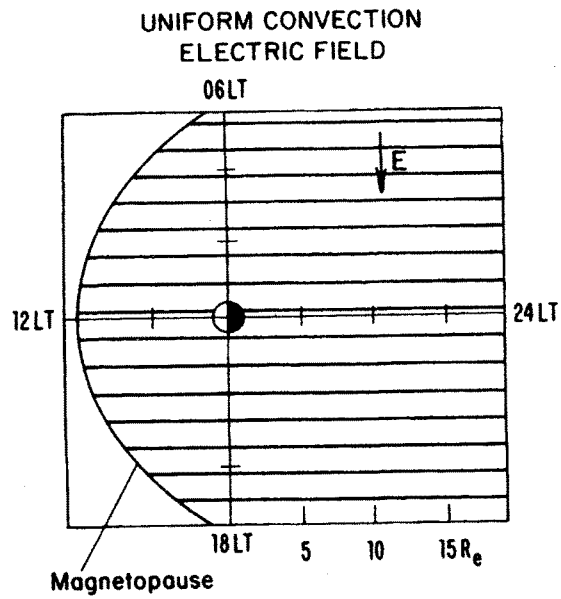
$$\mathbf{E}_c = -(\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{B}_{dip}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = B_0 \frac{R_E^3}{r^3} \left( -2 \sin \lambda \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos \lambda \hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \right) \quad \text{Dipole formula}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r} &= \omega r \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{r} = \omega r (\sin \lambda \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos \lambda \hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}) \times \mathbf{r} \\ &= \omega r \cos \lambda \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_c \approx -\omega B_0 \frac{R_E^3}{r^3} \cos \lambda \left( -2 \sin \lambda \hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} + \cos \lambda \hat{\mathbf{r}} \right)$$

At the equator ( $\lambda = 0$ ),  $\mathbf{E}_c$  is radially inward



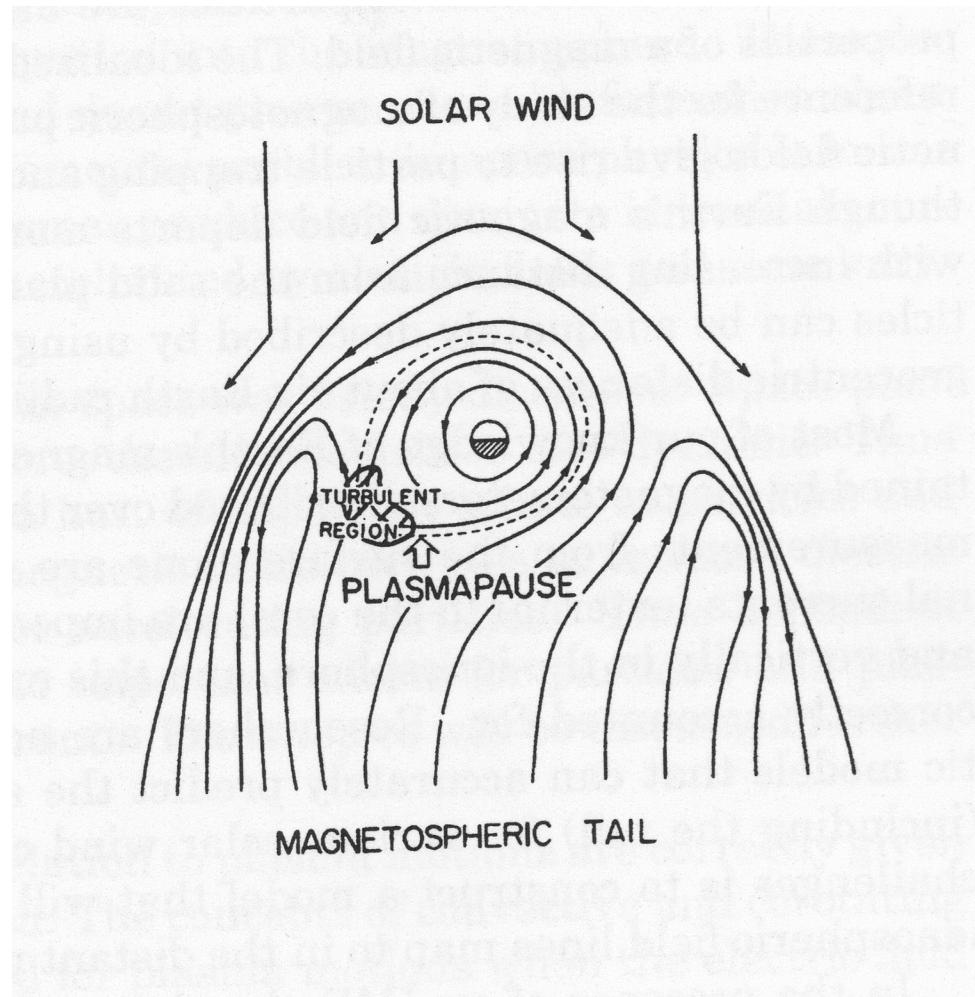
Dusk Bulge  
2 drifts merge

Null Point  
 $E_{vxB} = -E_{wxrxB}$

## Plasma Streamlines

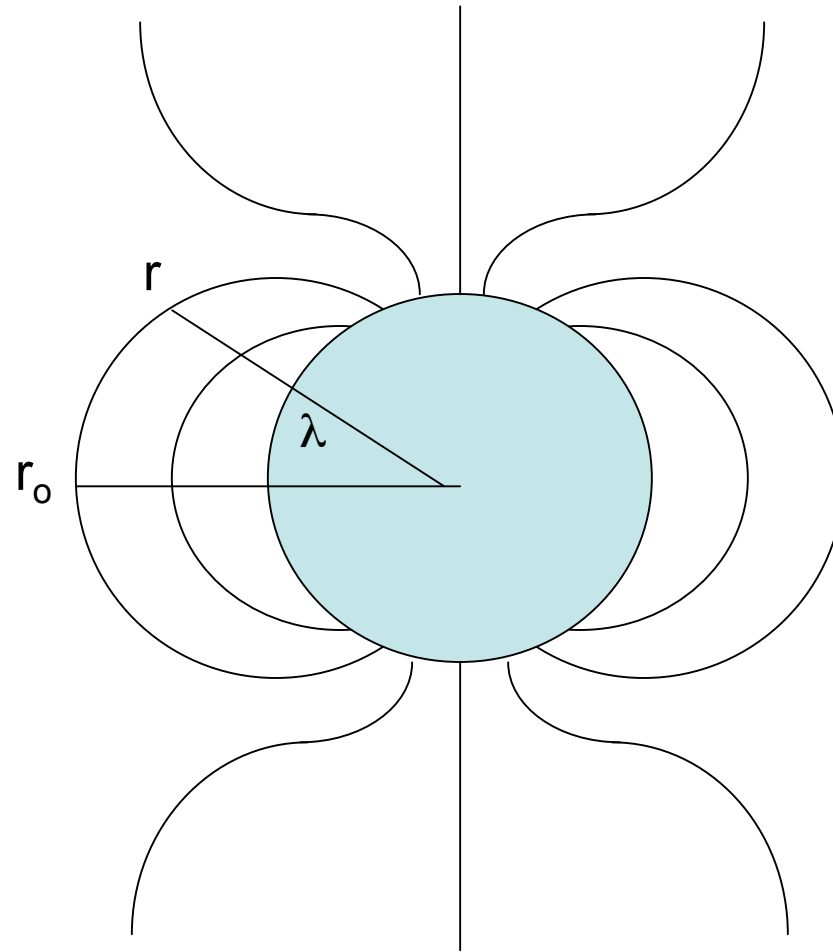
$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2}$$

along potential lines



Plasmapause where co-rotation breaks down

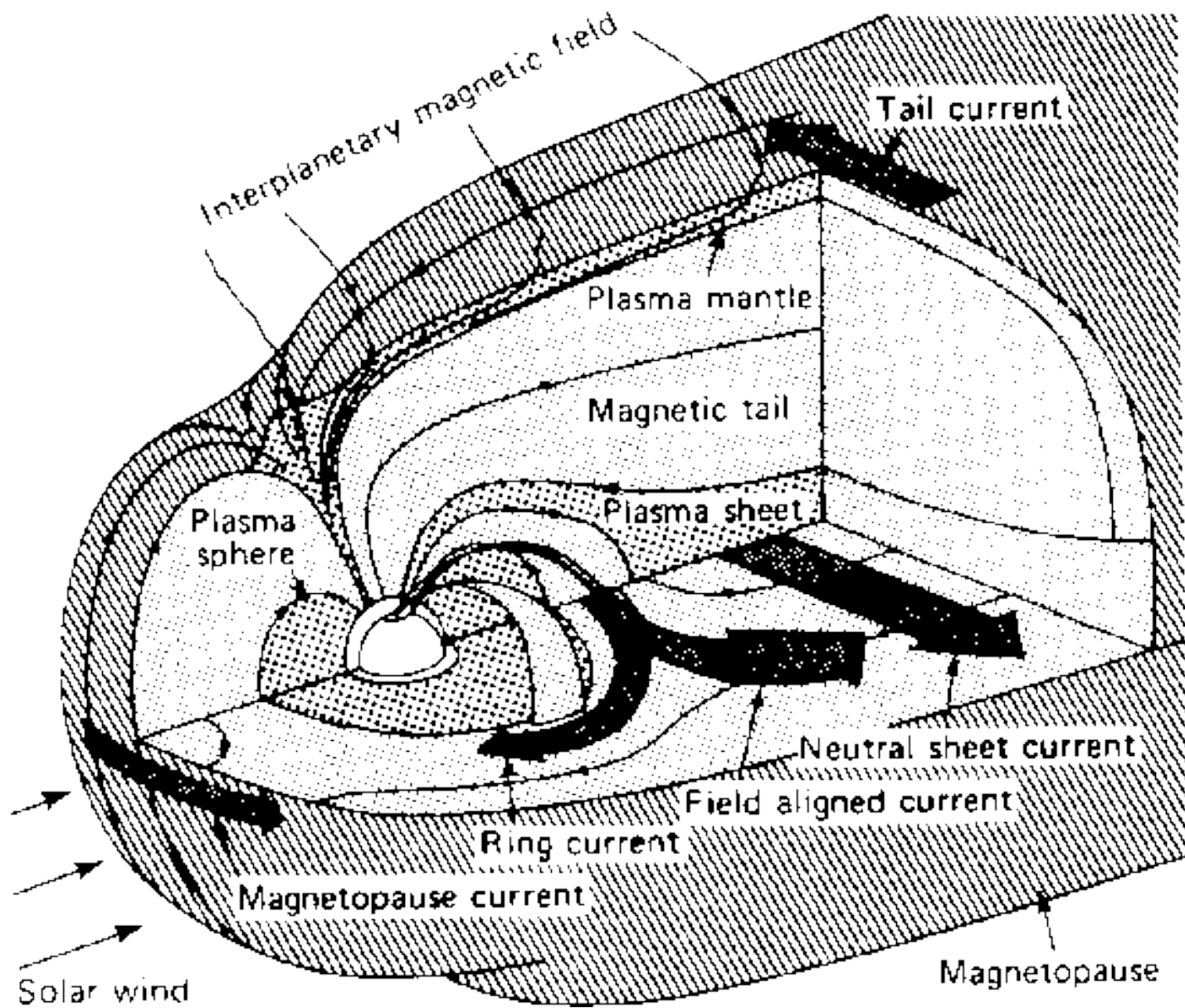
# Currents and Aurora

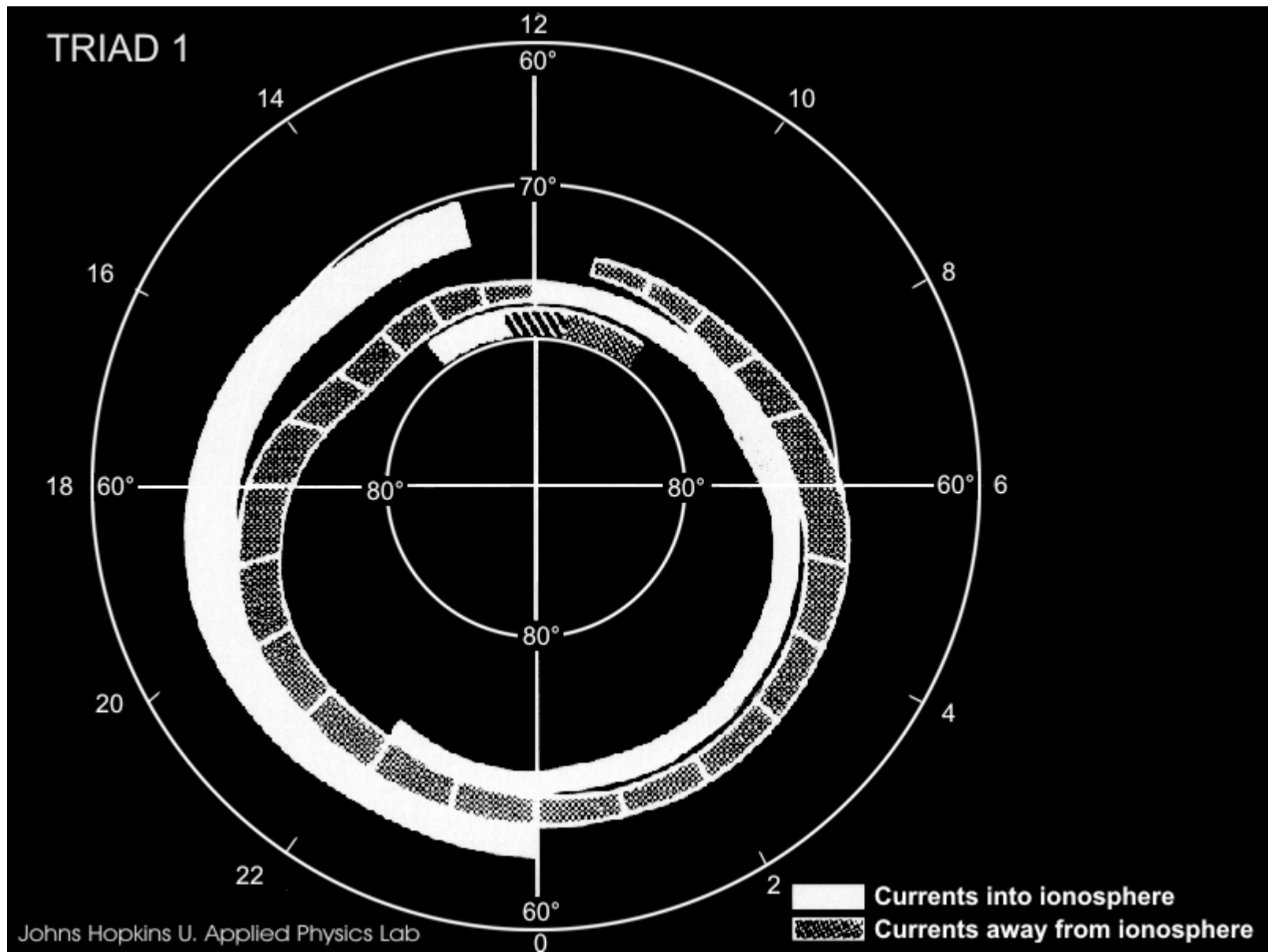


$$\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$$

$$r = r_0 \cos^2 \lambda$$

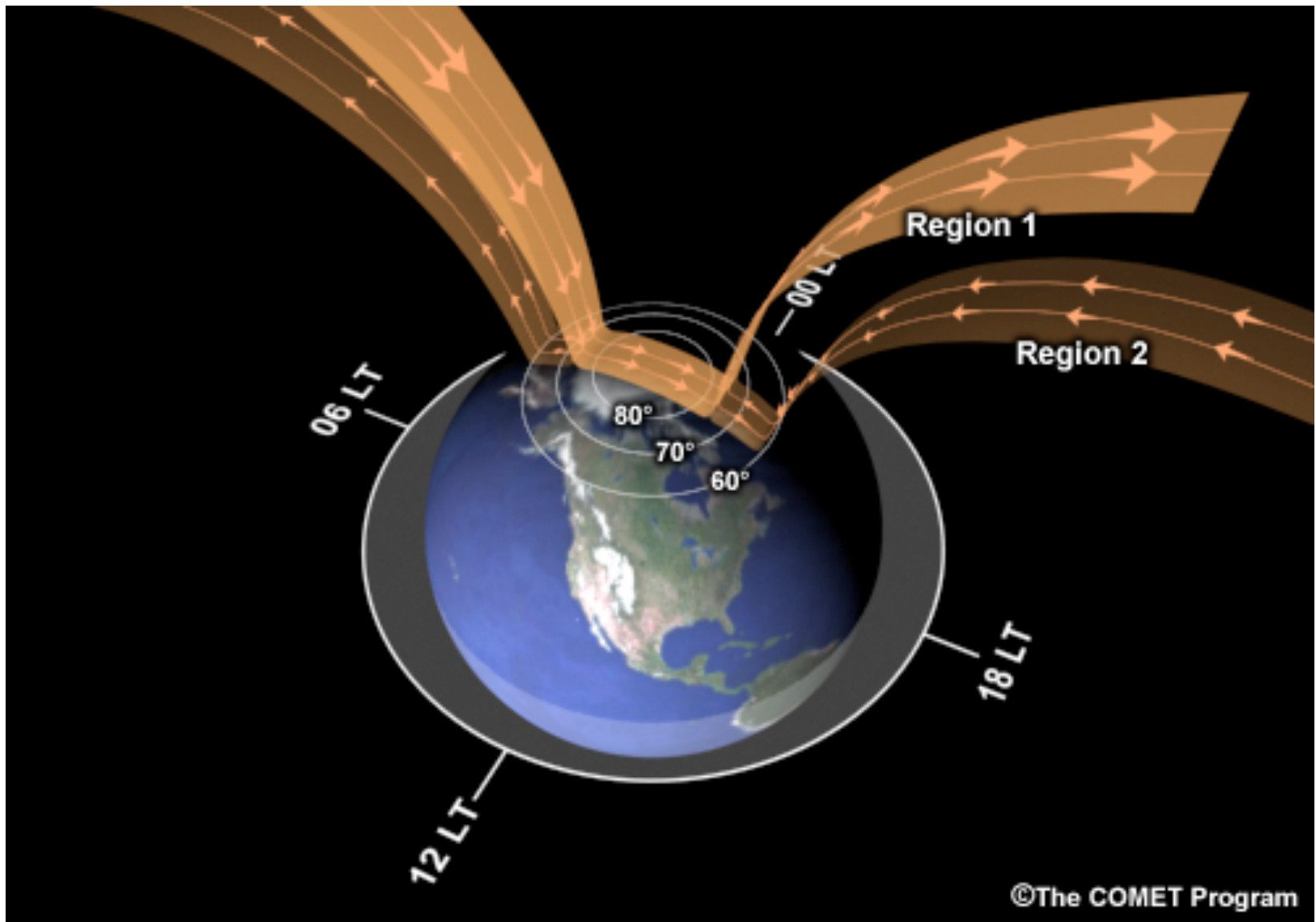
$$B_{dip}(r, \lambda) = \frac{\mu_o M}{4\pi r} (1 + 3 \sin^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



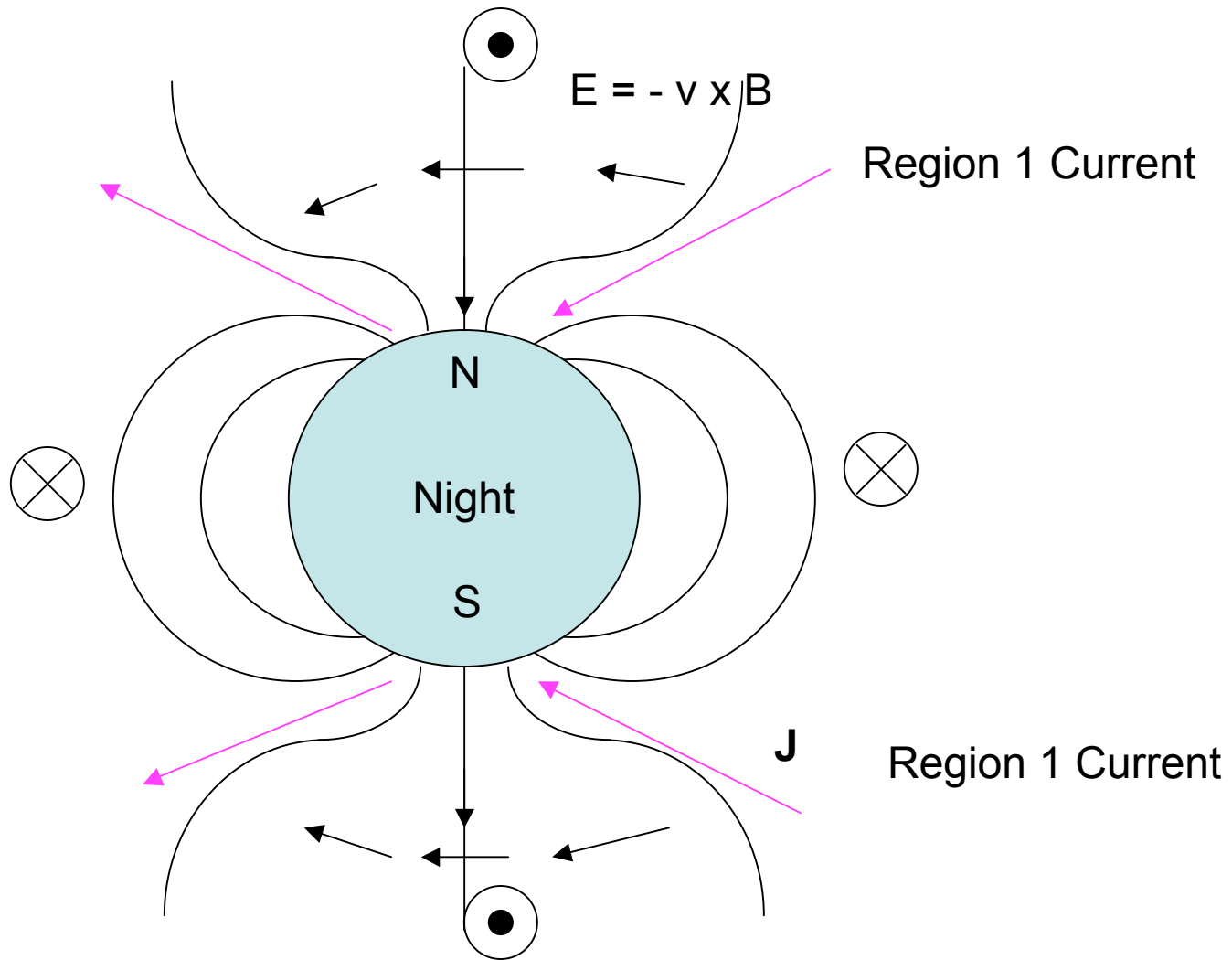


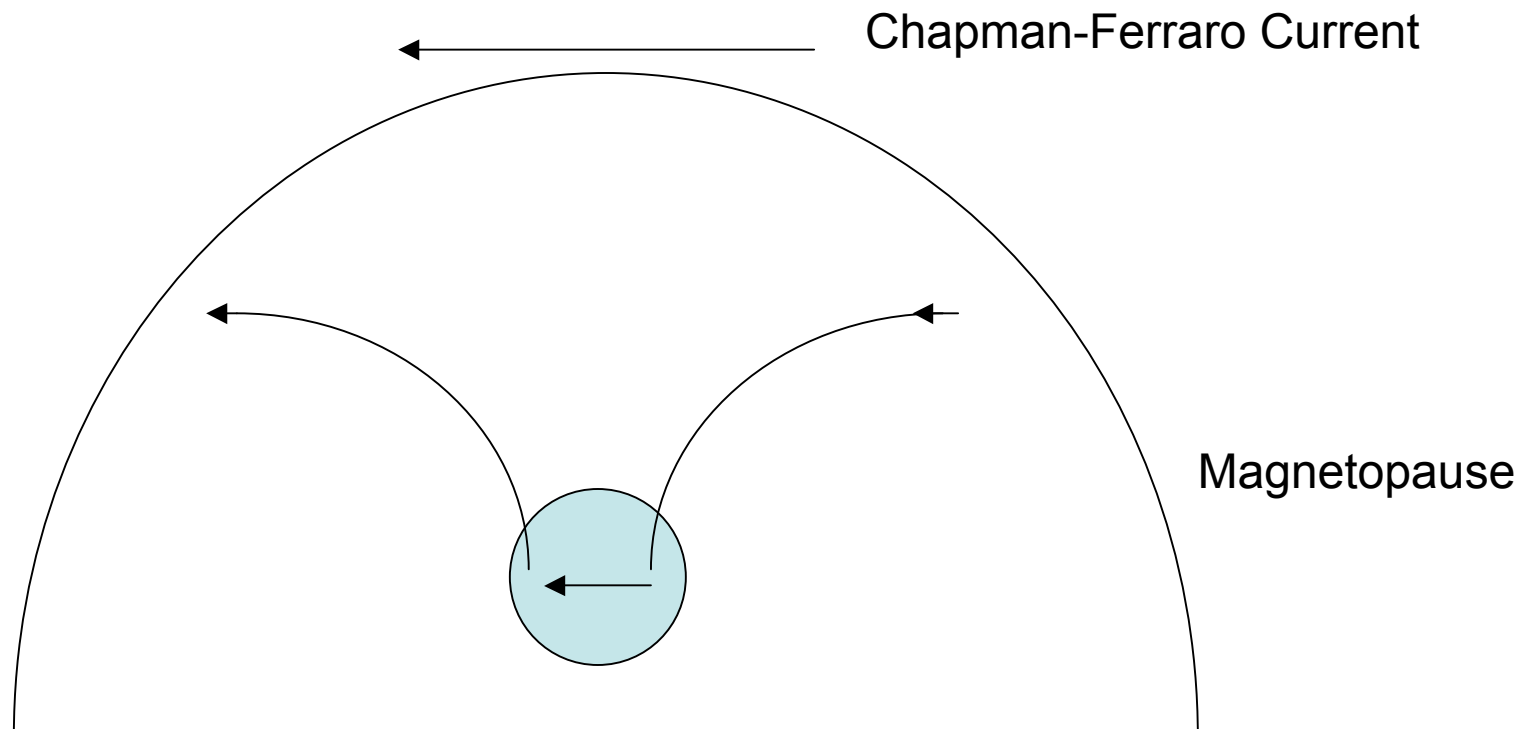
Birkland Currents





# Region 1 Current – Convection of the fieldlines



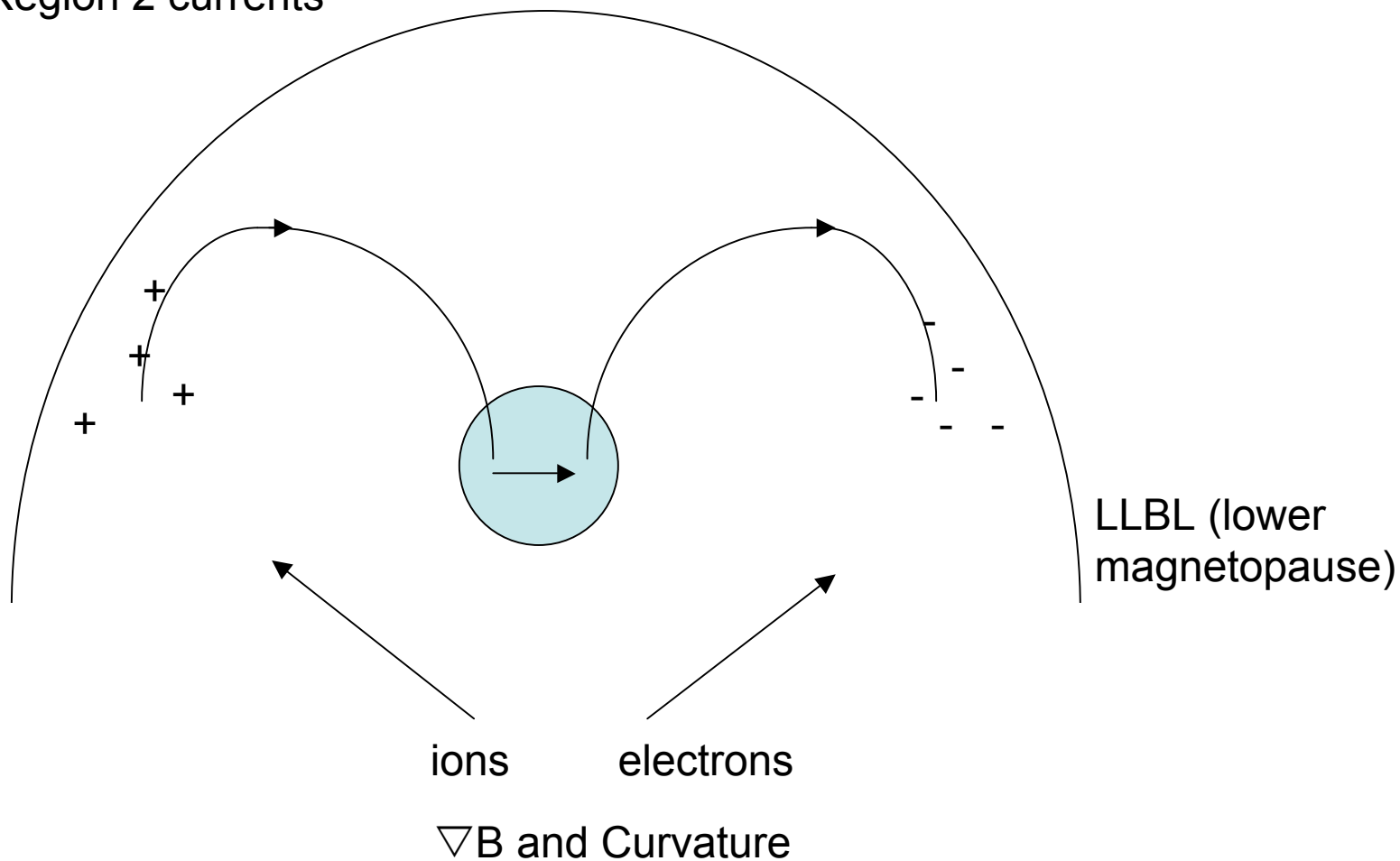


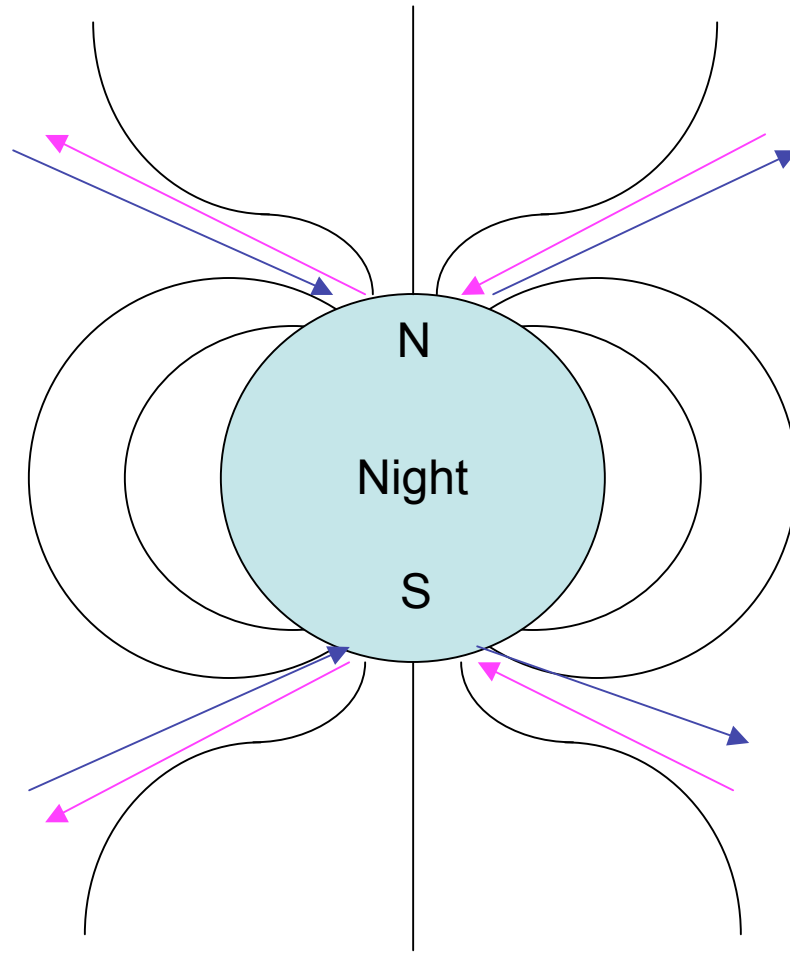
$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}_z}{B^2}$$

Cross-tail Current  
 $\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$

The diagram shows a horizontal arrow pointing to the left, labeled "Cross-tail Current" and  $\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$ . A vertical arrow points upwards from the center of the horizontal arrow, labeled with the equation  $\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}_z}{B^2}$ .

# Region 2 currents





Region 2

Region 1

