

The Poynting flux problem: How much are we underestimating?

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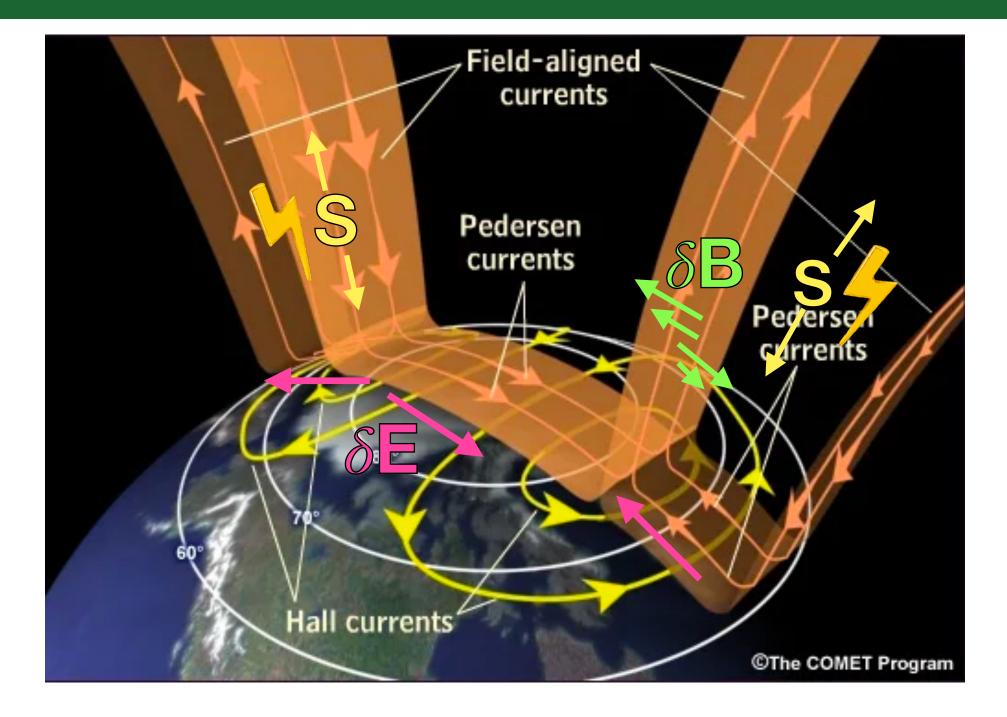
¹University of Saskatchewan ²University of Calgary

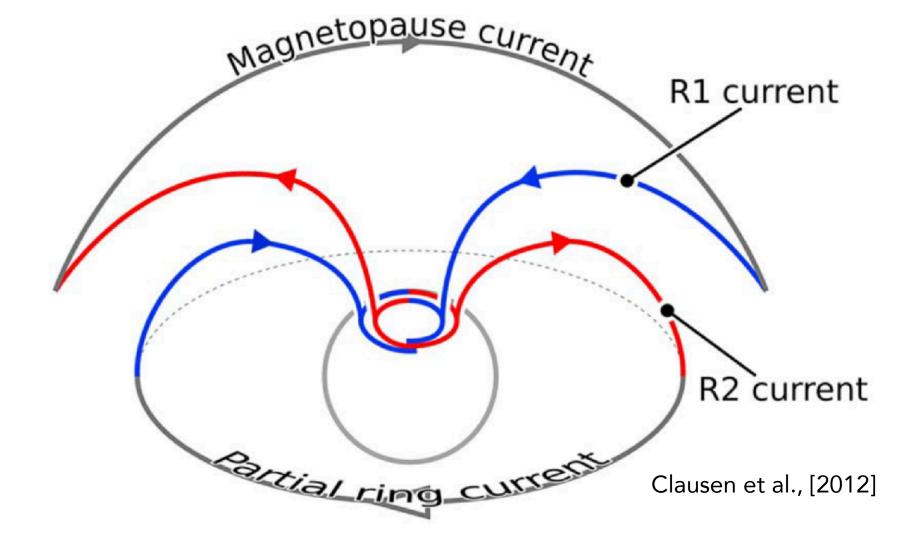




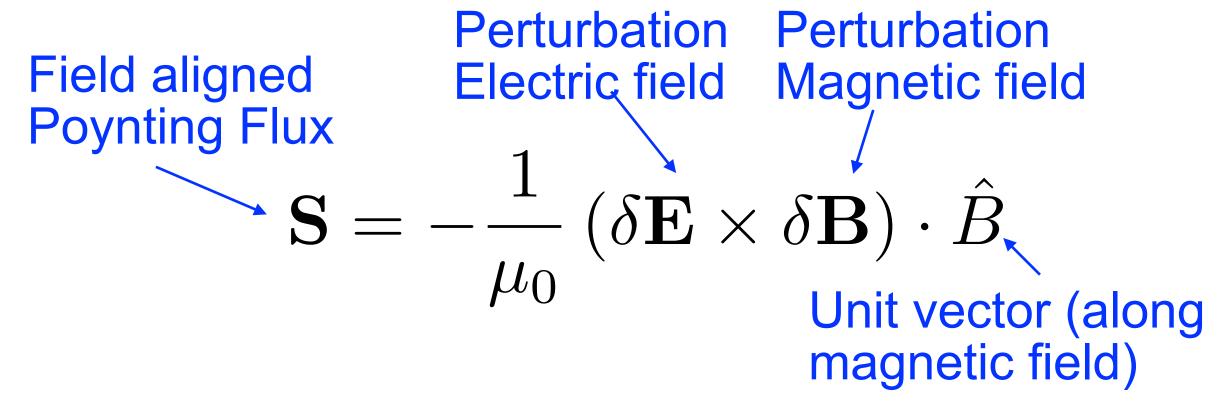


Poynting flux





Total rate of electromagnetic energy transferred between the magnetosphere and ionosphere



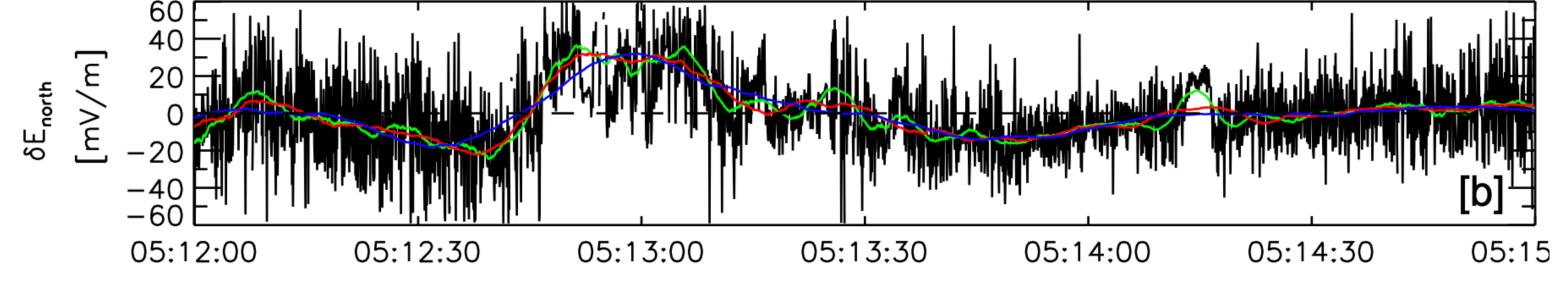
Poynting flux can be downward or upward

E + B measurements = Success?

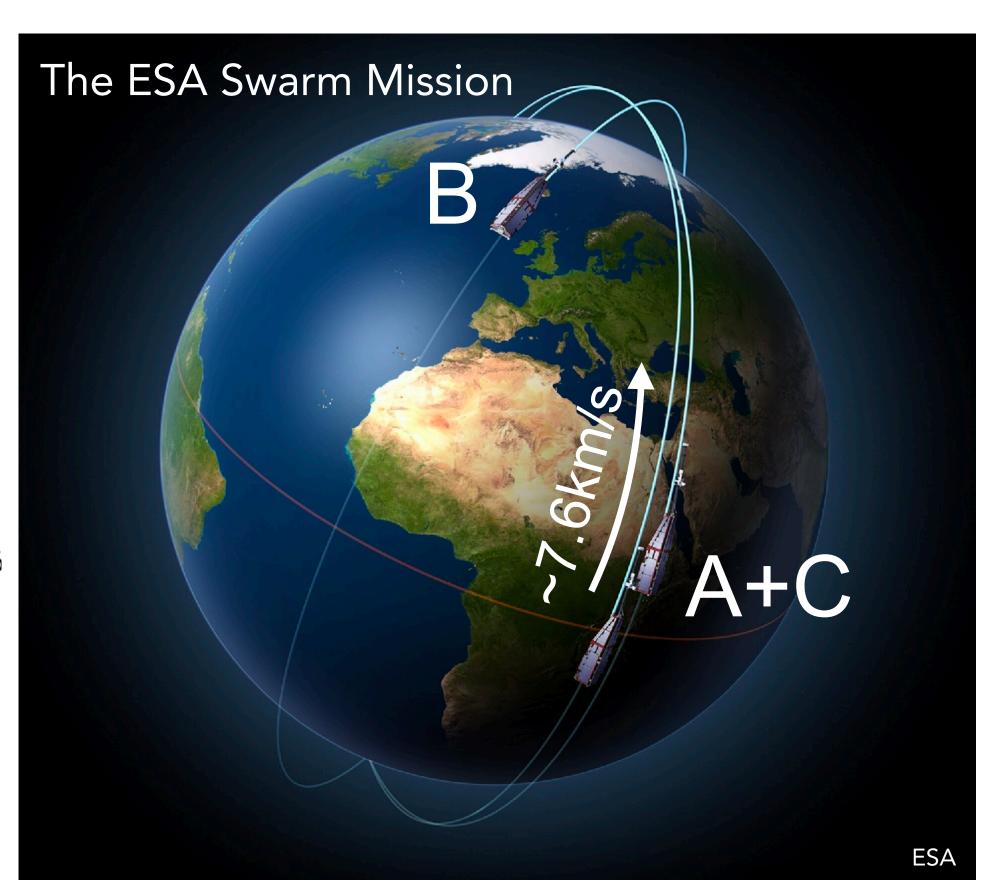
What's the problem?

lonospheric electric field variability is significant, especially at small scales

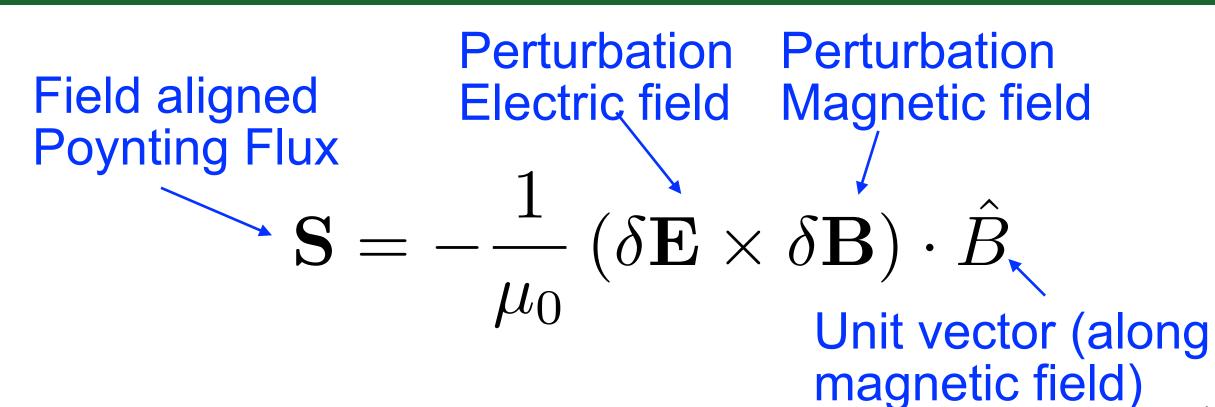
Swarm Mission: 16Hz electric field measurements, ~1km scale size



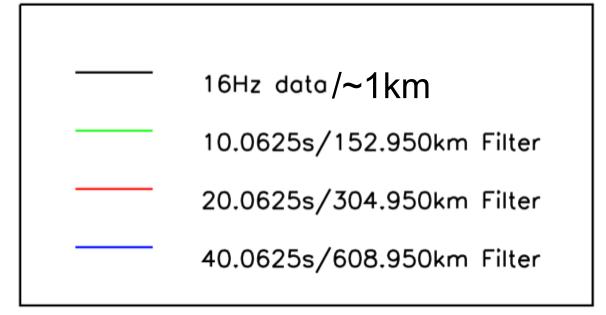
Question: How much do the small-scales actually matter?



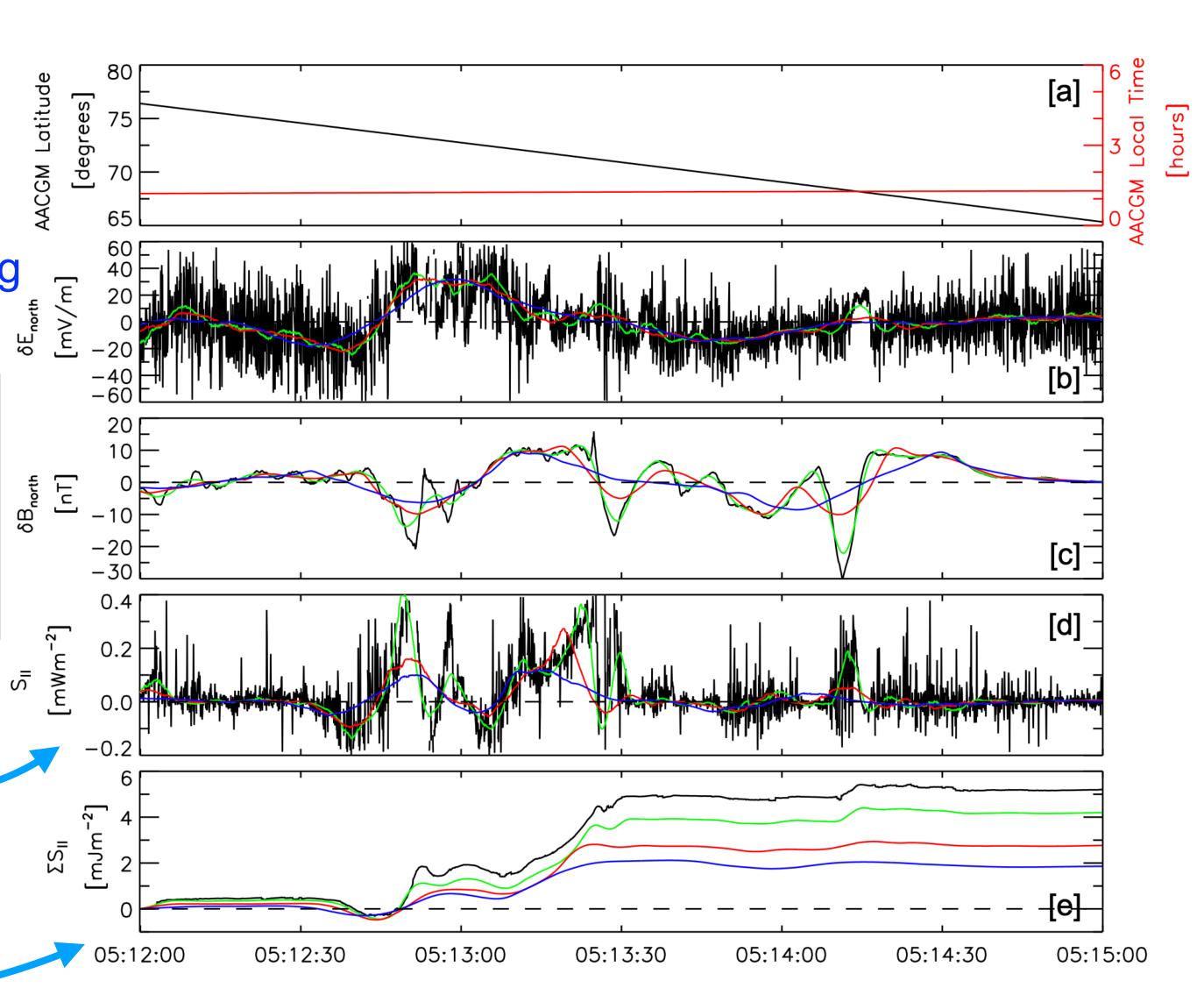
Example Swarm A auroral zone pass

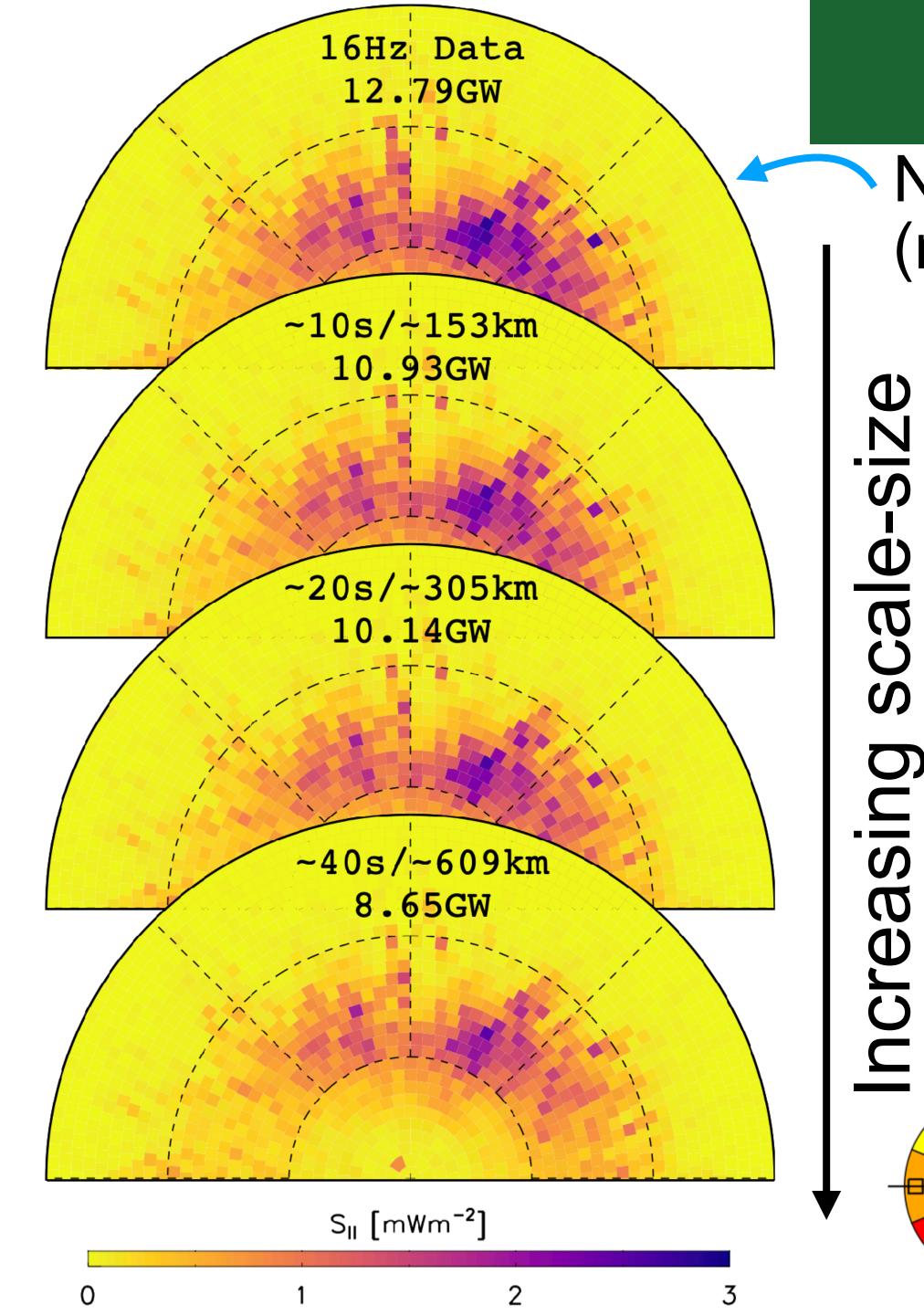


1. Low-pass filters to "increase" the scale-size of measurements:



- 2. Poynting flux variability is smoothed out at larger scales
- 3. Integrated Poynting flux energy decreases

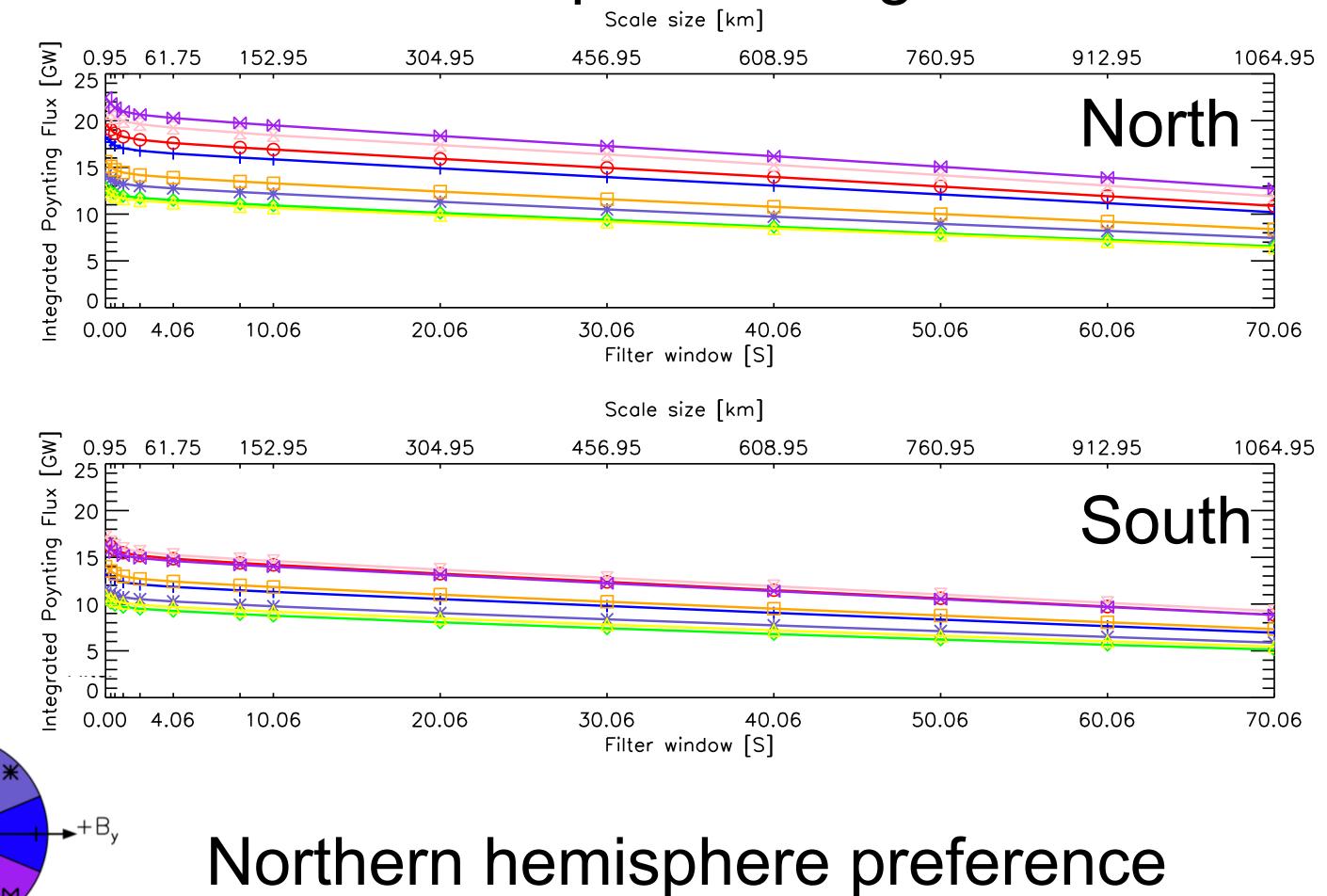




Statistics with increasing scale-size

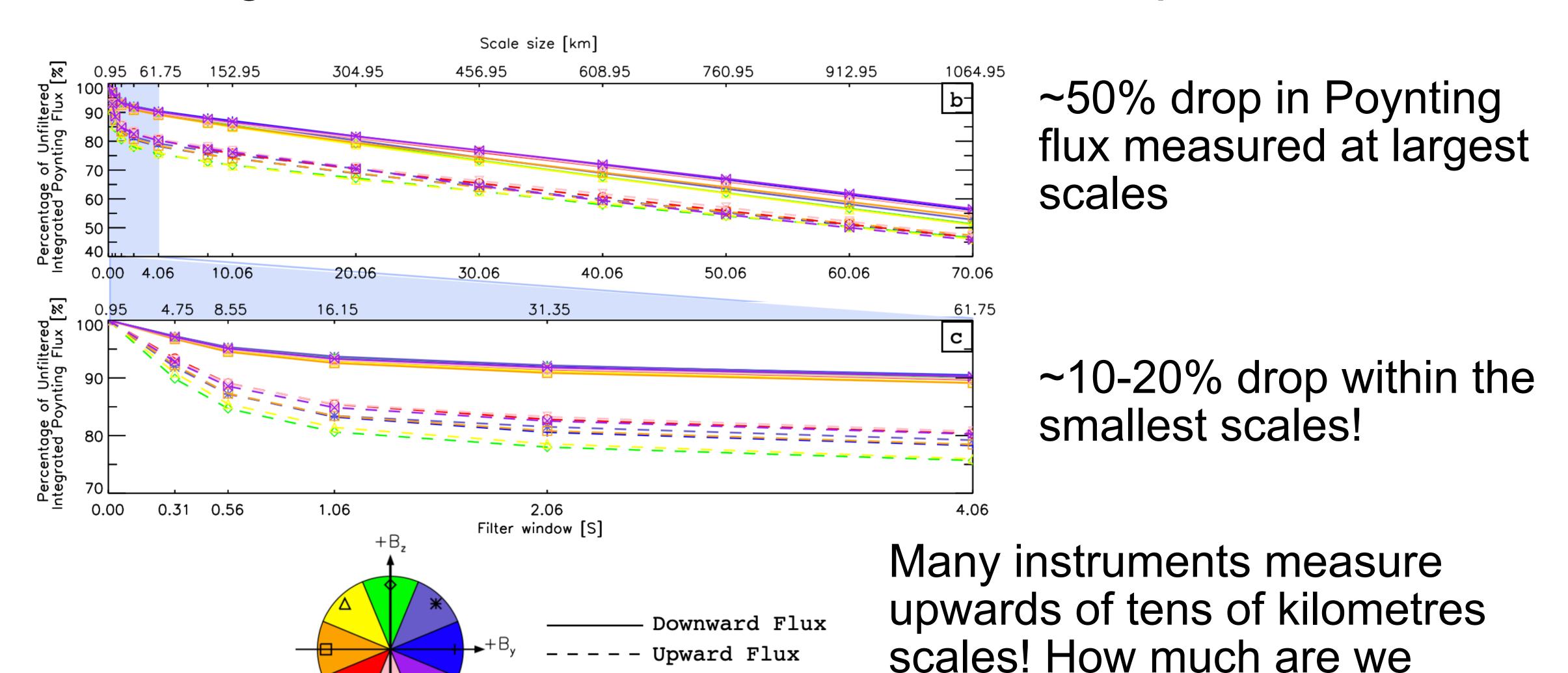
Northern hemisphere, dayside plots (mLat-MLT coordinates)

Hemispheric integrated values:

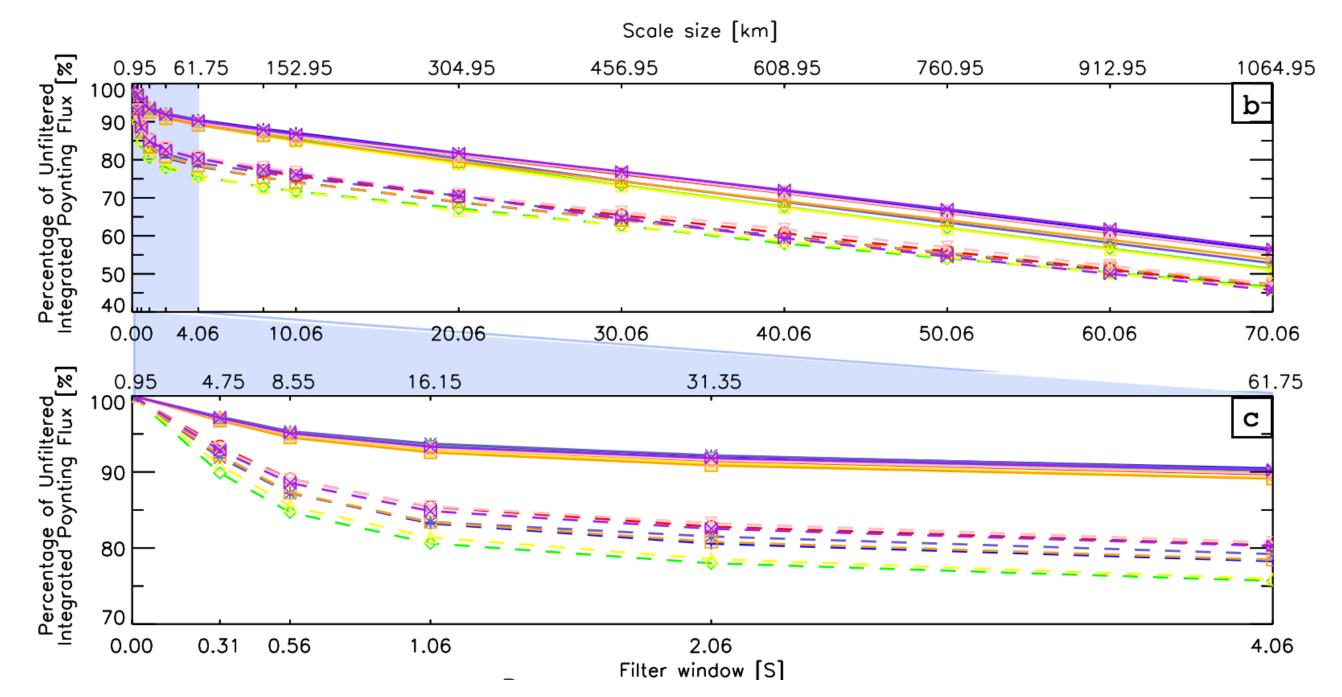


The Poynting Flux drop off with scale: enhanced

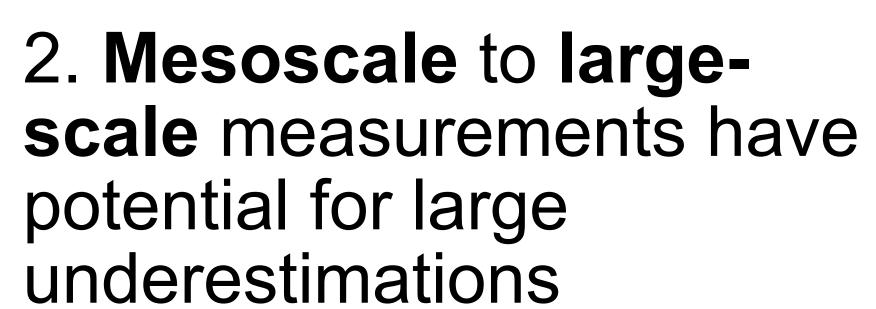
Percentage of unfiltered data - Northern hemisphere:



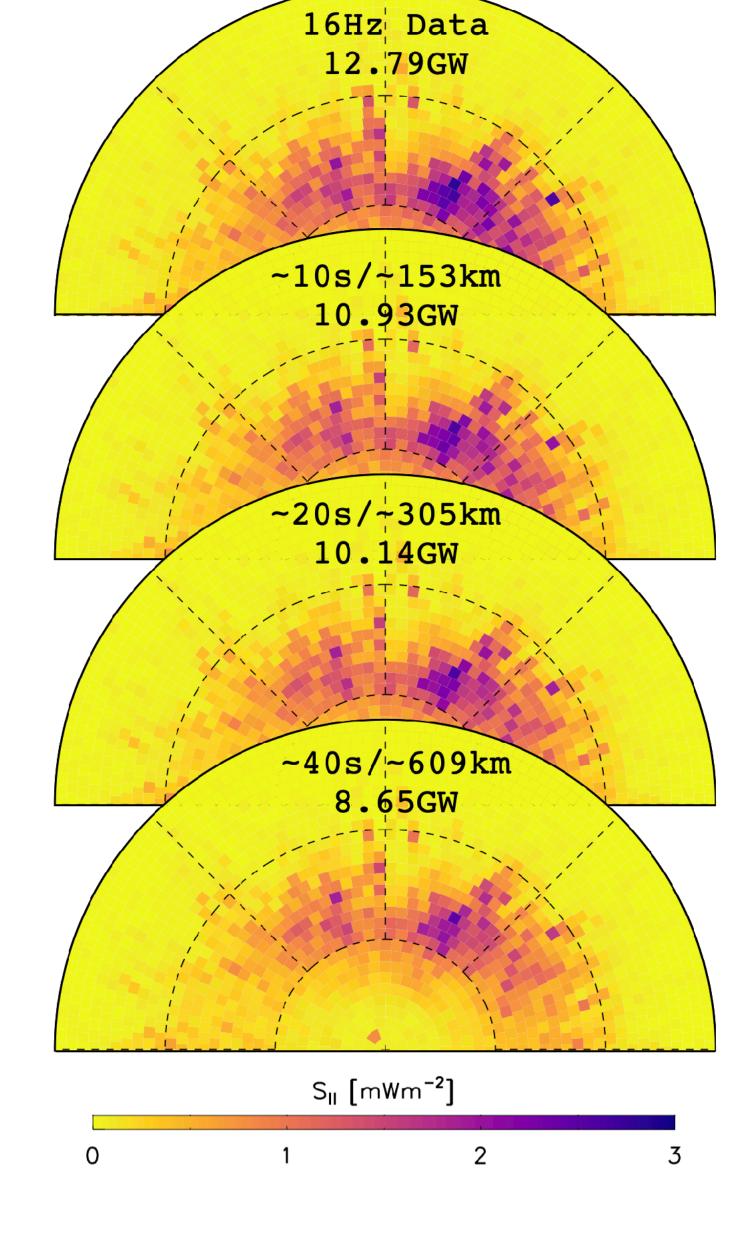
missing?



1. Measured Poynting flux drops off quicker at small-scales



3. Importance of smallscale electric field variability in calculating the energy budget









16Hz/~1km Poynting flux statistics

