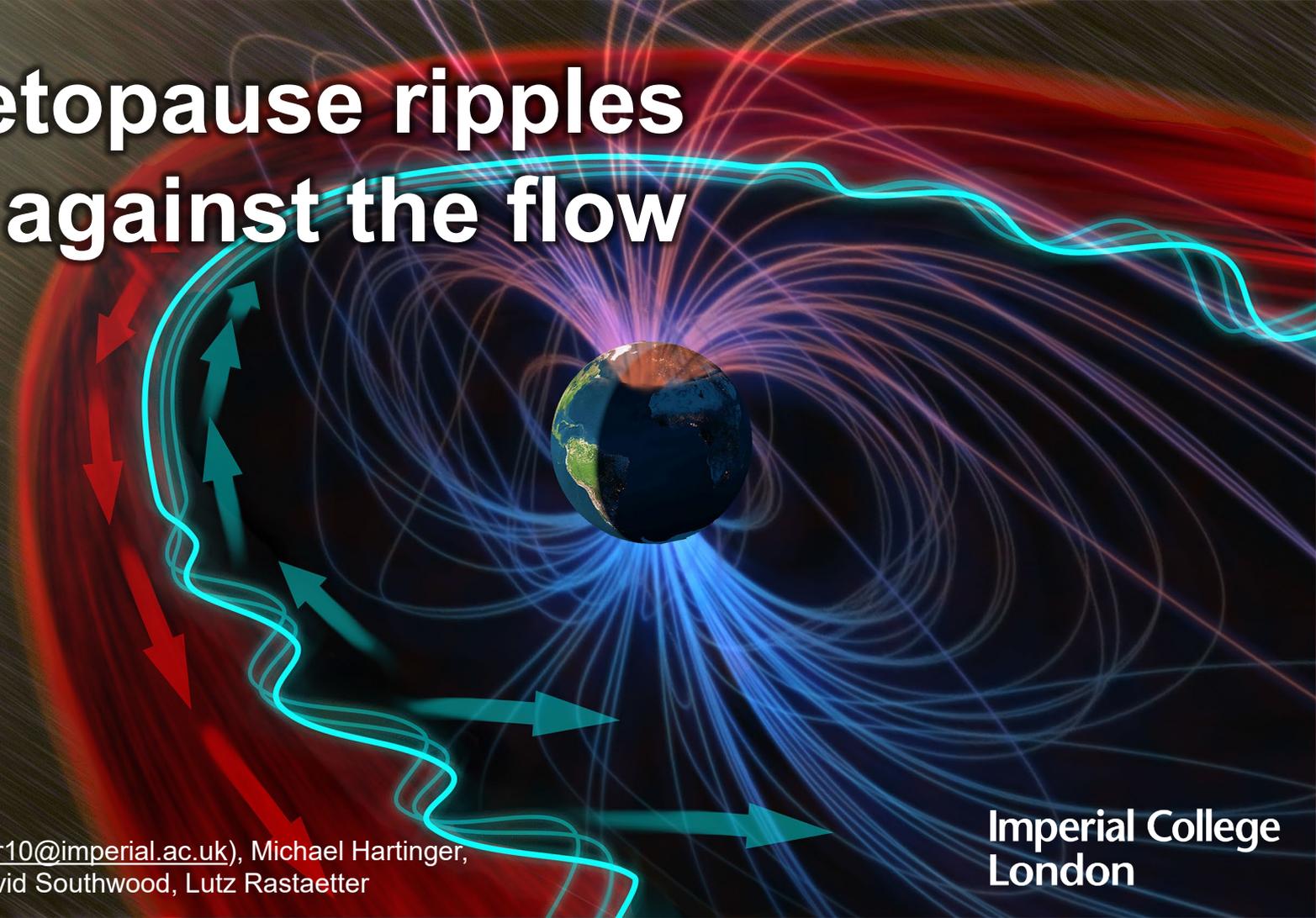


Magnetopause ripples going against the flow



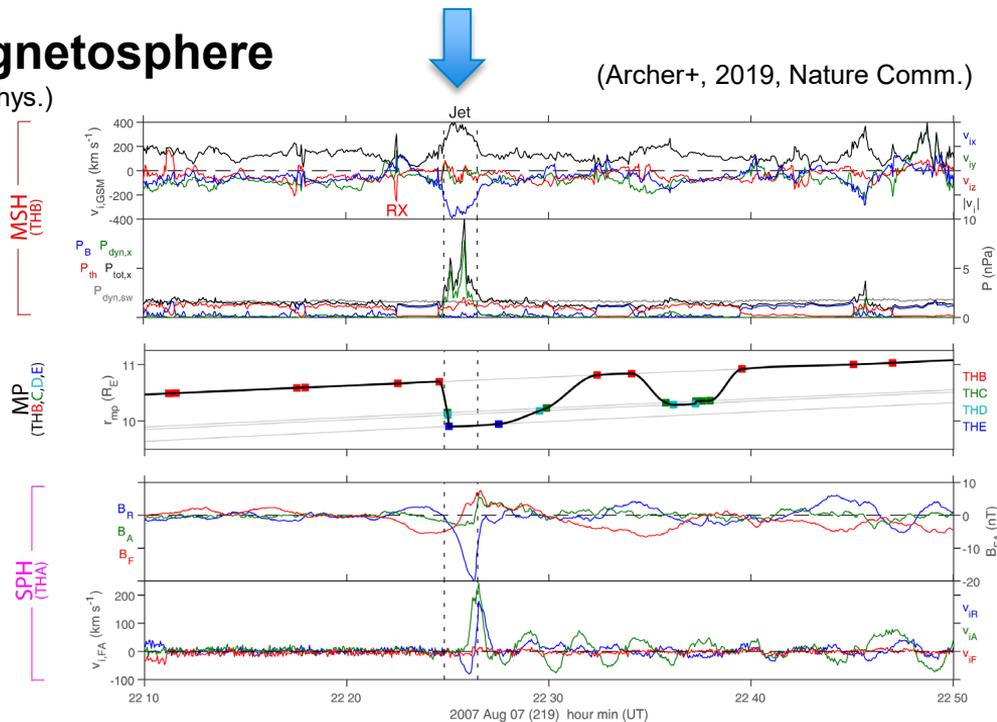
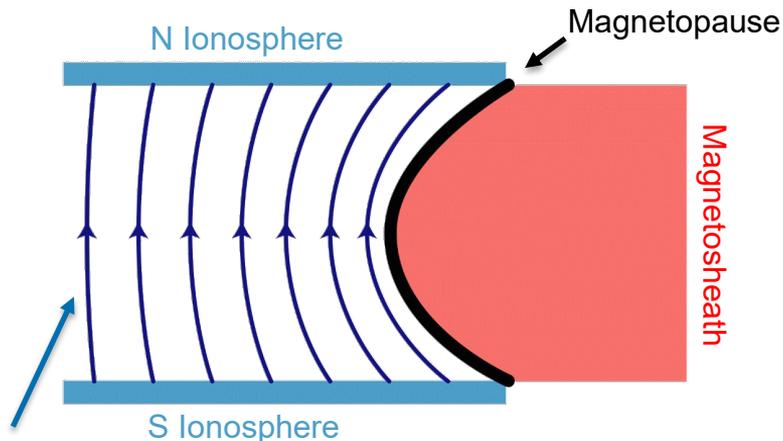
Martin Archer (m.archer10@imperial.ac.uk), Michael Hartinger,
Ferdinand Plaschke, David Southwood, Lutz Rastaetter

Imperial College
London

Lowest frequency normal mode of magnetosphere

(Chen & Hasegawa, 1974, JGR; Plaschke & Glassmeier, 2011, Ann. Geophys.)

Discovered at Earth's magnetopause through THEMIS multi-spacecraft observations



But... surface waves must be advected by tailward magnetosheath flow

How can these waves get trapped locally away from noon local time?

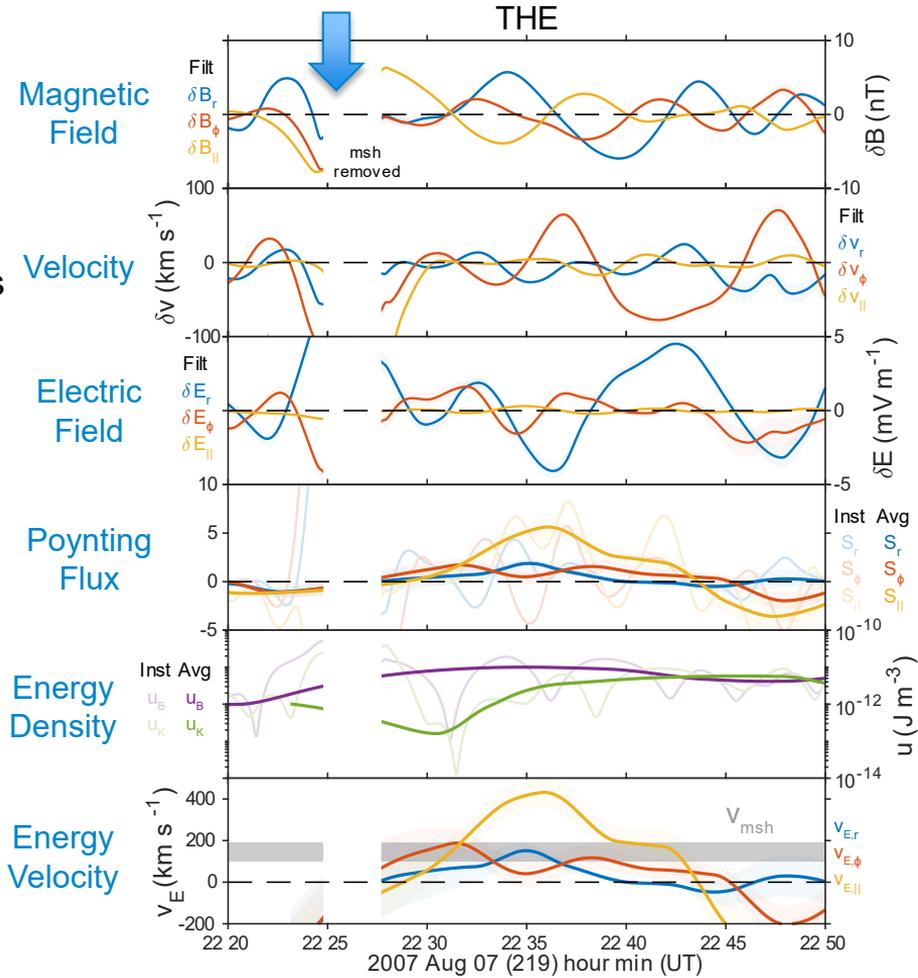
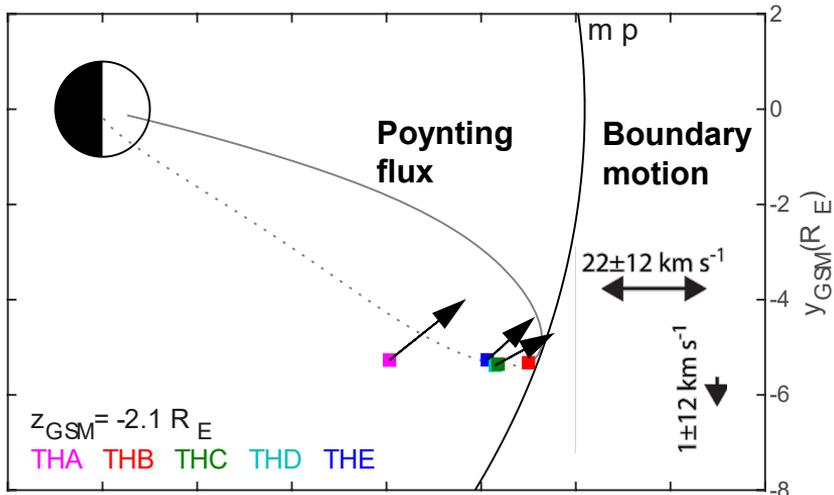
Imperial College London **Poynting flux**

Poynting vectors surprisingly point sunward

Opposite to typical externally excited surface & body waves

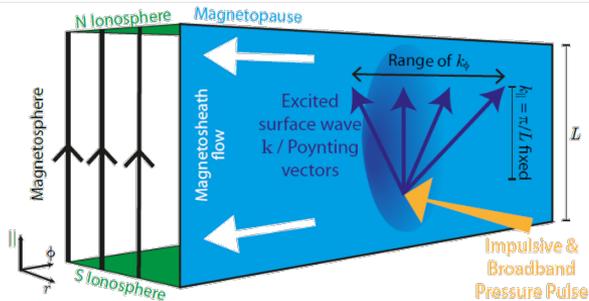
Energy velocity comparable to magnetosheath flow

Suggests opposing energy fluxes balance resulting in no net energy flow, i.e. an **azimuthally stationary wave**



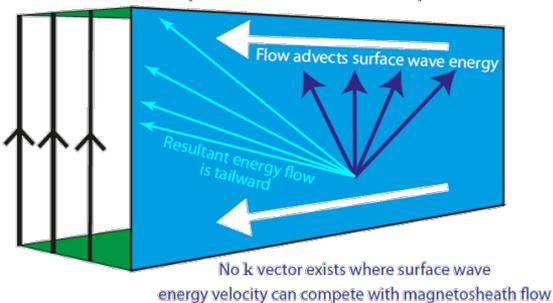
High-res global MHD simulation

Poynting & advective fluxes balance over wide MLT range



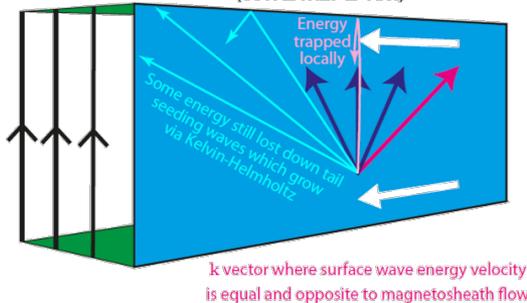
Explains global response
of the magnetopause to
impulsive driving
Implications throughout system

Large Magnetosheath Flow
(MLT < 09h or MLT > 15h)



Tailward propagating surface waves
(Typical paradigm)

c) Small Magnetosheath Flow
(09h ≤ MLT ≤ 15h)



Azimuthally stationary surface waves
(Contrary to typical paradigm)

