



Spatial profiles of magnetosheath and LLBL parameters

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The present models describing locations and shape of the magnetopause and bow shock are based usually on a statistical evaluation of magnetopause and bow shock crossings. We have developed and tested an automatic method to obtain the dayside magnetopause and bow shock positions as a function of upstream solar wind conditions. The approach of this method is (i) a suppression of a negative influence of possible bias caused by the low spacecraft apogee, (ii) decreasing of the statistical weight of multiple crossings during a short time period, and (iii) excluding of unusual crossings caused by a sudden change of solar wind parameters. Using this technique and two years of THEMIS magnetic field and plasma measurements, we identified the magnetosheath and constructed a map of magnetosheath plasma parameters normalized to the data of the solar wind monitor. We perform a study which allows us to compare the magnetosheath/LLBL profiles with results of gasdynamic and/or MHD simulations. The comparison exhibits a good agreement even on small spatial scales.