# Computational Model of Energetic Particle Fluxes in the Magnetosphere 

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#### Abstract

The Earth's magnetosphere is a region of space dominated by Earth's magnetic fields. Motion of energetic charged particles, such as electrons and protons, in this region is affected mainly by these magnetic fields and the induced electric fields. Computer simulation of particle motion is an important tool for studying energetic particle fluxes in this region because direct observation of their paths proves to be very difficult. Given initial conditions and data on the behavior of magnetic and electric fields, the simulation should be able to calculate and represent the motion of particles in the magnetosphere. This computational model would assist in studying the behavior of charged particles in this region of space.

This project develops software for co-processing energetic particles with the MHD (Magnetohydrodynamics) evolution in a magnetospheric MHD code. This particle-in-cell module would use the data about the magnetic and electric fields calculated from the MHD code to move a number of charged particles, neglecting their own fields, energy depositions, and relativistic effects. In regions where the field conditions satisfy certain constraints, such as the conservation of magnetic moment and small variation in the magnetic field during one gyro period, the fast gyration motion will be neglected, and only the guiding center's movement will be tracked, mostly the north-south bounce, ExB drift, and drift due to magnetic field inhomogeneity. In regions where the approximations of the guiding centers' motions break down, the gyration motion will be calculated at the cost of much higher run time. At each time step, a set of particles would be injected with a spectrum of pitch-angles and energies at various source points on the fixed grid of the MHD code. An interpolation routine will use a matrix of field values calculated from the MHD code to compute the magnetic and electric fields. The position and velocity of these particles will be updated after calculating the effects of the magnetic and electric forces acting upon them, and the new trajectories and energies will be recorded. A simple visualization routine uses these data to give a graphical display of the fields and the particles' paths, which gives a qualitative description of the particles' motions.


## Introduction

The goal of this project is to develop software for simulating the motion of energetic particles in the Earth's magnetosphere. Given initial conditions (positions, pitch-angles and energies) of charged particles and data on the behavior of magnetic and electric fields, the computational model will calculate and represent the motion of these particles, including the bounce motion, ExB drift, and drift due to inhomogeneity (transverse gradient and curvature) of the magnetic field. The magnetic and electric fields can be calculated using currently available MHD codes, while the model being developed focuses on calculating the particles' motions using physical laws that relate the movement of charged particles with the configuration of magnetic and electric fields. The particles' own fields, their energy deposition, and relativistic effects are neglected. In regions where the magnetic moment of gyration is nearly invariant, the fast gyration motions of the particles are neglected, and only the motions of the particles' guiding centers are tracked, mostly the north-south bounce and east-west drift. The code will implement mathematical equations describing the particle motion, integrating over discrete time intervals. Approximations are made to lower the complexity of algorithms and reduce runtime. The finished model should be able to calculate the velocities and positions of charged particles at each time step, and record the updated trajectories and energies. These data can be used for further research and analysis. A simple visualization routine is developed in order
to give a graphical display of the fields and the path of the particles. The display can be used to give a qualitative description of the particles' motions and verify the validity of the implementation.

There are limitations to this computational model. The formulas used for calculating the motion of particles' guiding centers and approximations made to reduce complexity and runtime break down at regions of very low magnetic field strength or places where magnetic fields are turbulent and change directions rapidly. The equations describing the motion are integrated over discrete, finite time intervals, limiting the accuracy of the model. The significant amount of computation using floating point numbers might lead to potentially large errors. Also, the amount of computing power available will limit the number of particles that can be simulated simultaneously in order to keep the runtime under a reasonable limit.

Simulations are very important for studying particle fluxes in the magnetosphere because gathering data about particle motion in this region of space is very difficult. The model can provide a great tool for scientists studying the magnetosphere. Another potential application is the prediction of events involving energetic particles in the magnetosphere. Electronic equipment, such as on satellites and orbiting telescopes, can be damaged by collisions with energetic particles. The ability to track the movement of these charged particles can help prevent these accidents and prolong the lifetime of these equipment. Scientists studying the ionosphere, directly underneath the magnetosphere, might find this model useful because disturbances and particle
fluxes in the magnetosphere have direct effects on the ionosphere. This model can also be used as a testing tool for future models of the magnetosphere that improve upon current ones.

## Background

Table 1. Some common symbols used

| Symbol | Description | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\vec{r}$ | Position | Meters (m) |
| $\vec{V}$ | Velocity | Meters/Second (m/s) |
| $\vec{F}$ | Force | Newtons (N) |
| $\vec{E}$ | Electric Field | Newtons/Coulomb (N/C) |
| $\vec{B}$ | Magnetic Field | Teslas (T) |
| m | Mass | Kilograms (kg) |
| t | Time | Seconds (s) |
| q | Charge | Coulombs (C) |
| $\mu$ | Magnetic moment | Joules/Tesla (J/T) |
| $\alpha$ | Pitch angle | Degrees (o) |

Particle motion in the Earth's magnetosphere is dominated by the Earth's magnetic field and the induced electric field as dictated by Maxwell's equations. Near the Earth's surface, the magnetic field is nearly that of a dipole field. As one moves farther into space, the magnetic field gets more complex as the result of interaction with the solar wind, which give the magnetosphere its bullet shape. This project seeks to develop a model that simulates charged particle motion in this region of space and utilizes equations governing the movements of particles in electric and magnetic fields.

Define $\vec{V}_{\|}$and $\vec{V}_{\perp}$ to be the components of the velocity parallel and per-
pendicular, respectively, to the magnetic field. So,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \vec{V}_{\|}=(\vec{V} \cdot \hat{b}) \hat{b} \\
& \vec{V}_{\perp}=\vec{V}-\vec{V}_{\|}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\hat{b}=\frac{\vec{B}}{B}$.
The magnetic moment, $\mu$, is defined to be,

$$
\mu=\frac{m V_{1}^{2}}{2 B}
$$

This quantity is one of the adiabatic invariants and will be conserved if the magnetic field does not vary by much during one gyration of the particle. If the magnetic moment is well-conserved, the approximations of the guiding center motion will be valid. Otherwise, the program must use a fast time scale and compute the gyro motion at the cost of much longer run time.

The gyro motion of the particle on a fast time scale is described by,

$$
\vec{r}=R[\cos (\omega t-\phi) \hat{x}+\sin (\omega t-\phi) \hat{y}]
$$

where $\vec{r}$ is with respect to the center of gyration (the guiding center), $R=$ $\frac{m V_{\perp}}{q B}, \omega=\frac{q B}{m}$, and the magnetic field is in the $\hat{z}$ direction.

In a combined electric and magnetic field, the change in parallel velocity is given by, $\frac{d \vec{V}_{\|}}{d t}=\frac{q}{m} \vec{E}_{\|}$where $\vec{E}_{\|}=(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E} \cdot \hat{b}) \hat{b}$. On integrating over the fast time scale, the remaining perpendicular motion is broken into two parts,

$$
\left\langle\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{V}_{\perp}\right\rangle=\vec{V}_{D B}+\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{V}_{D E}
$$

where $\vec{V}_{D B}$ is the perpendicular drift velocity in a nonuniform static field and $\vec{V}_{D E}$ is given by,

$$
\vec{V}_{D E}=\frac{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E} \times \vec{B}}{B^{2}}
$$

$\vec{V}_{D E}$ is the drift motion perpendicular to both the electric and magnetic field. There is another drift motion due to gravitational fields described by $\vec{V}_{D G}=\frac{m}{q} \frac{\vec{g} \times \vec{B}}{B^{2}}$, which is neglected in the model because its effects are very small compared to the effects of the drift motions due to the crossed electric and magnetic fields and the inhomogeneity of magnetic fields (see appendix for justification).

If a magnetic field has a longitudinal gradient, this variation causes an effective force on the guiding centers of particles given by,

$$
F_{\|}=-\mu(\hat{b} \cdot \nabla B)
$$

This force is parallel to the magnetic field and causes the north-south bounce motion of the particles.

If the magnetic field has a transverse gradient, there is a drift motion perpendicular to $\vec{B}$, given by,

$$
\vec{V}_{D, g r a d}=\frac{1}{2} \frac{m V_{\perp}^{2}}{q B} \frac{\hat{b} \times \nabla B}{B}
$$

There is another drift motion similar to $\vec{V}_{D, \text { grad }}$ caused by magnetic field curvature,

$$
\vec{V}_{D C}=\frac{m V_{\|}^{2}}{q B} \frac{\hat{b} \times \nabla B}{B}
$$

Adding $\vec{V}_{D, \text { grad }}$ and $\vec{V}_{D C}$ gives the drift motion due to the inhomogeneity of magnetic field $\vec{V}_{D B}$,

$$
\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{V}_{D B}=\vec{V}_{D, g r a d}+\vec{V}_{D C}=\frac{m\left(V_{\perp}^{2}+2 V_{\|}^{2}\right)}{2 q B^{2}}(\hat{b} \times \nabla B)
$$

The drift motion due to the crossed electric and magnetic fields and inhomogeneity of $\vec{B}$ give rise to the slow east-west drift of particles in the magnetosphere. The north-south bounce motion is the result of the conservation of magnetic moment and energy in the absence of an electric field. As a particle moves to a region of greater magnetic field strength, $V_{\perp}$ must increase in order to conserve $\frac{m V_{\perp}}{2 B}$, which would cause a decrease in $V_{\|}$in order for the energy $\left(\frac{1}{2} m V_{\perp}^{2}+\frac{1}{2} m V_{\|}^{2}\right)$ to be conserved. The points at which $V_{\|}$is 0 are known as mirror points; the particle bounces back and forth between two mirror points. In the presence of electric fields, the particles continue to undergo bounce and drift motion but the paths will be irregular due to variations in energies and magnetic moments caused by work done by the electric field.

This project will combine these equations describing particle motion to create a model that calculates and follows the movement of charged particles in the magnetosphere.

## Development, Procedures, and Testing

This model involves implementing mathematical equations and doing vector calculations, so Fortran 90 is chosen to code the computational part of this project. Developed for numerical calculations, Fortran 90 is the ideal language to use. Mathematical equations are easily implemented in Fortran

90 since the language originated in order to translate formulas to computer programs. One disadvantage of Fortran 90 is that it offers very little graphics capabilities; so, $\mathrm{C}++$ was chosen for the development of the visualization routine. OpenGL, a set of graphical libraries available in $\mathrm{C}++$, is used for visualization because of its versatility and portability. The standard OpenGL libraries and the open-source GLUT (OpenGL Utility Toolkit) are the main tools for developing the visualization routine; they give the programmer full control over how objects are displayed on the screen.

Physical constants are programmed into a separate module called Constants. Any other part of the code that utilizes these constants can simply import the Constants module. To keep the units consistent, the international standard system of units (SI) is used.

Table 2. Constants

| Constant name | Description | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pi | $\pi$ | 3.14159265358979 |
| LightSpeed | c | $3.0 \mathrm{e} 8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Eps | A small value to distinguish | $2 \mathrm{e}-31$ |
| floating point numbers |  |  |
| ElectronCharge | Unit charge | $1.60217646 \mathrm{e}-19 \mathrm{C}$ |
| ProtonMass | Mass of a proton | $1.67262158 \mathrm{e}-27 \mathrm{~kg}$ |
| ElectronMass | Mass of an electron | $9.10938188 \mathrm{e}-31 \mathrm{~kg}$ |
| EarthRadius | Radius of Earth $\left(R_{e}\right)$ | 6.3781 e 6 m |
| Bo | Magnetic field strength | $0.35 \mathrm{e}-4 \mathrm{~T}$ |
|  | at the Earth's surface |  |

The coordinate system chosen for this project is the ordinary cartesian coordinate system: $\hat{z}$ is in the northward direction of the Earth's magnetic dipole axis, $\hat{x}$ points from the center of Earth toward the Sun, and $\hat{y}$ is such
that $\hat{x} \times \hat{y}=\hat{z}$. However, calculations are often easier if polar coordinates are used, so the conversion from cartesian to polar coordinates and vice versa are programmed in the Functions module. One important language-specific problem was that the atan2 function in Fortran 90 only returns values that are in the 1st and 4th quadrant, appropriate adjustments to $\phi$ must be made if the points are positioned in the 2 nd and 3 rd quadrant.

Because the electric and magnetic field will be calculated using available MHD code with discrete grid points, the fields must be interpolated since the particles' positions will not necessarily coincide with the grid points. The simple Lagrange polynomial interpolation is used. Given three points $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right),\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$, and $\left(x_{3}, y_{3}\right)$, the interpolation function $P(x)$ is,
$P(x)=\frac{\left(x-x_{2}\right)\left(x-x_{3}\right)}{\left(x_{1}-x_{2}\right)\left(x_{1}-x_{3}\right)} y_{1}+\frac{\left(x-x_{1}\right)\left(x-x_{3}\right)}{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)\left(x_{2}-x_{3}\right)} y_{2}+\frac{\left(x-x_{1}\right)(x-x 2)}{\left(x_{3}-x_{1}\right)\left(x_{3}-x 2\right)} y_{3}$

To generalize this interpolation to the three spatial dimensions and time, the program calculates four polynomials with three being the interpolation over space and one being the interpolation over time.

Gradient of the magnetic field is necessary for calculations, but is not given by the MHD code. The model uses the components of the magnetic field in the neighboring points to calculate the gradient at any particular grid point. Suppose the $n \times n \times n$ matrix contains the values for the components of the magnetic field at the $n^{3}$ number of grid points with grid sizes of dimension $\Delta x \times \Delta y \times \Delta z$ and the actual position of the grid point $(i, j, k)$ is
$\left(x_{\min }+(i-1) \Delta x, y_{\min }+(j-1) \Delta y, z_{\min }+(k-1) \Delta z\right)$ where $\left(x_{\min }, y_{\min }, z_{\min }\right)$ is the position of grid point $(1,1,1)$, the gradient of the magnetic field at grid point $(i, j, k)$ for $1<i<n, 1<j<n, 1<k<n$ is calculated by using the following scheme,

Define $\operatorname{Max}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b})=\mathrm{a}$ if $|a|>|b|$, b other wise,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\nabla B(i, j, k)=\operatorname{Max}\left(\frac{B_{x}(i+1, j, k)-B_{x}(i, j, k)}{\Delta x}, \frac{B_{x}(i, j, k)-B_{x}(i-1, j, k)}{\Delta x}\right) \hat{x}+ \\
\operatorname{Max}\left(\frac{B_{y}(i, j+1, k)-B_{y}(i, j, k)}{\Delta y}, \frac{B_{y}(i, j, k)-B_{y}(i, j-1, k)}{\Delta y}\right) \hat{y}+ \\
\operatorname{Max}\left(\frac{B_{z}(i, j, k+1)-B_{z}(i, j, k)}{\Delta z}, \frac{B_{z}(i, j, k)-B_{z}(i, j, k-1)}{\Delta z}\right) \hat{z}
\end{gathered}
$$

These values for the gradient of the magnetic field are stored in a separate matrix. The same interpolation technique used for calculating the magnetic field is used to interpolate the field gradient at the desired spatial point.

Vector calculations are crucial to this project; an entire module (appropriately named Vectors) is devoted to vector functions. A custom data structure called Vector is made to store the cartesian coordinates of the vectors. Commonly used vector operations are coded in this module with all calculations done using cartesian coordinates.

$$
\begin{gathered}
|\vec{A}|=A=\sqrt{A_{x}^{2}+A_{y}^{2}+A_{z}^{2}} \\
\hat{A}=\frac{\vec{A}}{A} \\
\vec{A}+\vec{B}=\left(A_{x}+B_{x}\right) \hat{i}+\left(A_{y}+B_{y}\right) \hat{j}+\left(A_{z}+B_{z}\right) \hat{k} \\
\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}=A_{x} B_{x}+A_{y} B_{y}+A_{z} B_{z}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\vec{A} \times \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{B}=\left(A_{y} B_{z}-B_{y} A_{z}\right) \hat{i}+\left(B_{x} A_{z}-A_{x} B_{z}\right) \hat{j}+\left(A_{x} B_{y}-A_{y} B_{x}\right) \hat{k}
$$

Data structures representing the particles are programmed to store the necessary information during the simulation. The model must keep track of a particle's mass, charge, position, parallel velocity, perpendicular velocity, drift velocity, energy, and magnetic moment.

An initialization routine that takes the particle's mass, charge, position, pitch-angle (angle between velocity vector and magnetic field vector), energy(in eV ), and electric and magnetic fields at the initial position calculates the rest of the data about this particle: parallel velocity, perpendicular velocity, drift, and magnetic moment. The algorithm first converts the pitch-angle $(\alpha)$ to radians and the energy from units of electron volts to joules. The rest of the calculations are as follows,

$$
\begin{gathered}
V=\sqrt{\frac{2 * \text { Energy }}{\text { mass }}} \\
V_{\perp}=V \sin (\alpha), V_{\|}=V \cos (\alpha) \\
\mu=\frac{m V_{\perp}^{2}}{2 B} \\
\vec{V}_{d r i f t}=\frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{B^{2}}+\frac{m\left(V_{\perp}^{2}+2 V_{\|}^{2}\right)}{2 q B^{2}}(\hat{b} \times \nabla B)
\end{gathered}
$$

At each time step, a separate routine adjusts the time interval appropriately to ensure the code runs as fast as possible while retaining a certain degree of accuracy. The magnetic field is first checked to see if they satisfy the following condition,

$$
R \frac{|\nabla B|}{|B|} \ll 1
$$

where $R$ is the radius of gyration given by,

$$
R=\frac{m V_{\perp}}{q B}
$$

If the magnetic field satisfy this condition, the magnetic moment will be wellconserved, so the approximations of the guiding center motions are valid and a slow time scale will be used. Otherwise, the fast gyro motion cannot be neglected so the program goes into a fast time scale and calculates the circular motion of the particle.

The two parts of the drift velocity are obtained from two separate routines that calculate the ExB drift and the magnetic field inhomogeneity drift. The implementation of the ExB drift is fairly straight forward: take the cross product of electric and magnetic field, then divide the result by the square of the magnetic field strength. To avoid unnecessary floating point operations, a variable is used to store the value $\frac{1}{B^{2}}$ and $B^{2}$ is calculated by summation of the square of the components of the magnetic field. To keep calculations as precise as possible, this technique of using temporary variables and summation of the square of the components is used throughout the programming of this model. The magnetic field inhomogeneity drift is implemented in a similar manner, using variables to temporarily store values and manipulating them to give the desired result.

The positions and velocities of the particle are updated in the Move subroutine. The drift motion is first updated, then the force exerted on the parti-
cle by the electric field and the effective longitudinal force $\left(F_{\|}=-\mu(\hat{b} \cdot \nabla B)\right)$ are used to calculate the acceleration. The position change is obtained by combining the updated drift motion and the acceleration. The last step is to update parallel velocity, perpendicular velocity, position, and energy by adding the respective changes.

If the fast gyro motion cannot be neglected because the magnetic moment is not well conserved, the time intervals must be reduced and the particles' trajectories will be updated using the Lorentz force law,

$$
m \frac{d^{2} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{r}}{d t^{2}}=q \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E}+q \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{V} \times \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{B}
$$

The frequency $(\omega)$ and radius $(R)$ of gyration is given by,

$$
\omega=\left|\frac{q B}{m}\right|, R=\left|\frac{m V_{\perp}}{q B}\right|
$$

Let $\hat{e}=\frac{\overrightarrow{V_{\perp}}}{V_{\perp}}$, then $\hat{e} \times \hat{b}$ is parallel to the vector pointing from the center of gyration to the particle's position. Let $\vec{r}$ be the position of the particle with respect to the gyro center and take time $t$ to be 0 as the beginning of the current time step, then,
for $q<0$,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\overrightarrow{r_{0}}=R(\hat{e} \times \hat{b}) \\
\vec{r}=R[\sin (\omega t) \hat{e}+\cos (\omega t) \hat{e} \times \hat{b}] \\
\overrightarrow{V_{\perp}}=\frac{d \vec{r}}{d t}=\omega R[\cos (\omega t) \hat{e}-\sin (\omega t) \hat{e} \times \hat{b}]
\end{gathered}
$$

for $q>0$,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\overrightarrow{r_{0}}=-R(\hat{e} \times \hat{b}) \\
\vec{r}=R[\sin (\omega t) \hat{e}-\cos (\omega t) \hat{e} \times \hat{b}] \\
\overrightarrow{V_{\perp}}=\frac{d \vec{r}}{d t}=\omega R[\cos (\omega t) \hat{e}+\sin (\omega t) \hat{e} \times \hat{b}]
\end{gathered}
$$

The effect of the electric field is an acceleration of the particle parallel to the field. The particle's position, its guiding center's position, and energy are updated after finishing the calculations for the effects of the magnetic and electric forces acting on the particle.

The main program (named Main) is coded as the central driver that controls the whole simulation. The primary purpose of this module is to read input, make the appropriate calls to functions and subroutines for calculations, and write the output to data files. The visualization routine written in $\mathrm{C}++$ reads the data files, makes appropriate scaling to the numbers for proper display, and creates a graphics representing the data for easy viewing. Keyboard control is programmed into this visualization routine so that the paths of the particles and the fields can be viewed from different angles.

For testing, the Earth's magnetic field is simulated as a static dipole field described by,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\vec{B}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}\left[\sin (\theta) \hat{i_{\lambda}}-2 \cos (\theta) \hat{i_{r}}\right] \\
\nabla B=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}\left[\sqrt{\left.\left(1+3 \sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right)\left(\frac{-3}{r}\right) \hat{i_{r}}+\frac{\left(\frac{3}{r}\right) \sin (\lambda) \cos (\lambda)}{\sqrt{\left(1+3 \sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right)}} \hat{i_{\lambda}}\right]}\right.
\end{gathered}
$$

where $B_{0}$ is the magnetic field strength at the Earth's surface, about $0.35 \mathrm{e}-$ $4 \mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{r}$ is the distance from the Earth's center, $\theta$ is the angle the position vector makes with $\hat{z}$, and $\lambda=\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta$. Converting to cartesian coordinates
and separating into the three components yields,

$$
\begin{gathered}
B_{x}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}[-3 \sin (\theta) \cos (\theta) \cos (\phi)] \\
B_{y}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}[-3 \sin (\theta) \cos (\theta) \sin (\phi)] \\
B_{z}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}\left[\sin ^{2}(\theta)-2 \cos ^{2}(\theta)\right]
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Define } \epsilon=\frac{3}{r} \sqrt{\left(1+3 \sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right)}, \delta=\frac{\left(\frac{3}{r}\right) \sin (\lambda) \cos (\lambda)}{\sqrt{\left(1+3 \sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right)}} \\
(\nabla B)_{x}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}[-\epsilon \sin (\theta) \cos (\phi)-\delta \cos (\theta) \cos (\phi)] \\
(\nabla B)_{y}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}[-\epsilon \sin (\theta) \sin (\phi)-\delta \cos (\theta) \sin (\phi)] \\
(\nabla B)_{z}=B_{0} \frac{R e^{3}}{r^{3}}[-\epsilon \cos (\theta)+\delta \sin (\theta)]
\end{gathered}
$$

The bounce period of a particle in the described field is given by,

$$
T_{B} \approx 4 \frac{R_{0}}{V_{0}}\left[1.3-0.56 \sin \alpha_{0}\right]
$$

where $R_{0}$ is the initial distance from the Earth center, and $V_{0}$ is the velocity of the particle when it's at the magnetic equator during its bounce motion. The magnetic field strength at the mirror points is,

$$
B_{t p}=B_{0}\left(1+\cot ^{2} \alpha_{0}\right)
$$

where $B_{0}$ is the field strength at the magnetic equator.
The drift period of a particle is,

$$
T_{D} \approx \frac{2 \pi R_{0}^{2} q B_{0}}{3 V_{0}^{2} m}\left[0.35+0.15 \sin ^{2} \alpha_{0}\right]^{-1}
$$

The electric field arising from the motion of the ionosphere through the dipole field is described by,

$$
\vec{E}_{c}=-\frac{\omega B_{0} R_{e}^{3}}{r^{2}} \cos (\lambda)\left[2 \sin (\lambda) \hat{i_{\lambda}}+\cos (\lambda) \hat{i_{r}}\right]
$$

where $\omega$ is the angular frequency of the Earth's rotation.
Another source of electric field is the motion of the solar wind,

$$
\vec{E}_{s w}=\frac{\omega B_{0} R_{e}^{3}}{r^{2}} \hat{y}
$$

Adding $\vec{E}_{c}$ and $\vec{E}_{s w}$ yields the total electric field,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Define } E_{0}=\frac{\omega B_{0} R_{e}^{3}}{r^{2}} \\
\vec{E}=\vec{E}_{c}+\vec{E}_{s w}=E_{0}\left[\hat{y}-2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda \hat{i_{\lambda}}-\cos ^{2} \lambda \hat{i_{r}}\right] \\
\text { Converting to cartesian coordinates, } \\
E_{x}=E_{0}\left[2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda \cos \theta \cos \phi-\cos ^{2} \lambda \sin \theta \cos \phi\right] \\
E_{y}=E_{0}\left[1+2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda \cos \theta \sin \phi-\cos ^{2} \lambda \sin \theta \sin \phi\right] \\
E_{z}=E_{0}\left[-2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda \sin \theta-\cos ^{2} \lambda \cos \theta\right]
\end{gathered}
$$

Using the developed model to follow a particle in the static dipole field (without the electric field) and comparing the bounce time, drift period, and magnetic field strength with the expected values will give a measure of the validity of the algorithms and implementations. Adding in the effects of the electric field should yield a fluctuating energy of the particle and slight changes in the particle's trajectory (this change would become less significant for particles with higher energies).

## Results and Conclusion

Testing shows that the model simulates particle motion correctly. The interpolated fields closely match the field calculated directly from the formula. The expected north-south bounce motion is evidenced by the parallel arcs formed by the path of the guiding center. The slow east-west drift motion is also observed because the arcs do not overlap completely. The guiding center's path does have the expected symmetry about its midpoint (the magnetic equator, which lies on the xy-plane). The observed values of bounce time, drift period, and mirror point field strength closely match those expected from analytical calculations.

The code is modulized into several components, with each component doing a specific subset of the calculations. Division of the code into modules simplifies the debugging process and makes the code easy to read. The overall structure of the program developed for this model can be summarized by the following diagram.


Figure 1. Structure of the Computational Model

Shown in figure 2 is the magnetic field calculated directly from the formula with the window range of $\left[-20 R_{e}, 20 R_{e}\right]$ in all three directions.


Figure 2. Magnetic Field from the Formula
Shown in figure 3 is the interpolated field from a table containing the values for the magnetic field at discrete grid points with grid sizes of 0.4 Earth radii in each direction.


Figure 3. Interpolated Magnetic Field

Shown in figure 4 is the electric field calculated directly from the formula with the window range of $\left[-20 R_{e}, 20 R_{e}\right]$ in all three directions.


Figure 4. Electric Field from the Formula

Shown in figure 5 is the interpolated field from a table containing the values for the electric field at discrete grid points with grid sizes of 0.4 Earth radii in each direction.


Figure 5. Interpolated Electric Field
Figure 6 shows the calculated path for a 1 KeV proton with an initial pitch-angle of $60^{\circ}$ and initial position of $\left(0,5 R_{e}, 0\right)$, tracked for 2 hours.


Figure 6. Path of Guiding Center for 1 KeV Proton

Shown in figure 7 is the calculated path of a 10 KeV proton with an initial pitch-angle of $30^{\circ}$ and initial position of $\left(0,10 R_{e}, 0\right)$, tracked for 3 hours, slightly longer than a quarter of the expected drift period.


Figure 7. Path of Guiding Center for 10 KeV Proton

Figure 8 shows the path of a 100 KeV proton with an initial pitch-angle of $45^{\circ}$ and initial position of $\left(0,15 R_{e}, 0\right)$, tracked for 40 minutes, slightly longer than one drift period.


Figure 8. Path of Guiding Center for 100 KeV Proton

Shown in figure 9 is the trajectory of these three particles in the combined electric and magnetic field. As expected, there is a significant change in the path of the 1 KeV proton, a smaller change in the path of the 10 KeV proton, and almost no perceivable change in the trajectory of the 100 KeV proton.


Figure 9. Path of Guiding Center for all three particles

In all three sample runs, the particle's guiding center path exhibits the expected symmetry about the xy-plane. The particle completes the expected proportion of its orbit around the origin during the length of the simulation. For more details, test data for the three trial runs are shown in the appendix.

Figure 10 shows the trajectories of three 1 MeV protons with initial pitchangle of $45^{\circ}$ and initial positions of $\left(0,6 R_{e}, 0\right),\left(0,10 R_{e}, 0\right)$, and $\left(0,14 R_{e}, 0\right)$, tracked for 10 minutes.


Figure 10. Path of Guiding Center for three 1 MeV Protons

Because of their relatively high energy, the trajectory change due to the electric field is barely observable. Shown in the appendix is the test data for this sample run, where the effects of the electric field is evidenced by the fluctuating energies of the particles.

The project is successful in creating a computational model for energetic particle motion in the Earth's magnetosphere. Further optimization and correction to the code can be done to improve precision and accuracy. Parallelizing and running the code on parallel machines can greatly improve performance. Combined with available magnetohydrodynamics codes, this program can give a complete model that includes both particle motion and field behaviors in the magnetosphere.

## Appendix

Here, a simple justification for neglecting the gravitational drift is shown. The gravitational drift is given by,

$$
\vec{V}_{D G}=\frac{m}{q} \frac{\vec{g} \times \vec{B}}{B^{2}}
$$

In a dipole magnetic field, the drift due to the field inhomogeneity is given by,

$$
\vec{V}_{D B}=\frac{m}{2 q B}\left(V_{\perp}^{2}+2 V_{\|}^{2}\right) \frac{3}{r} \frac{\left[1+\sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right]}{\left[1+3 \sin ^{2}(\lambda)\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cos (\lambda) \hat{i_{\phi}}
$$

The ratio of the magnitude of the gravitational drift and the magnitude of the inhomogeneity drift, approximately $\frac{g R_{e}}{V^{2}}$, is very small for typical energetic particles in the magnetosphere because these particles have speeds much greater than $\sqrt{g R_{e}} \approx 8000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. For example, a 10 KeV proton has speed of about $1.36 \mathrm{e} 6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, the ratio $\frac{g R_{e}}{V^{2}}$ is approximately $3.34 \mathrm{e}-5$. Since this ratio is small enough $(\ll 1)$ to be neglected, the gravitational drift can be safely neglected.

Shown below is the data for the three trial runs with 0 electric field. Please note that the bounce period is the time it takes for the particle to complete the entire orbit, so the time between two successive bounces is actually half of the bounce time. As seen from the data, the observed values from the simulation closely match the expected ones.

Energy: $1000.00000000000 \quad$ Pitch Angle: 60.0000000000000

| Initial Position: 0.00000000000000 | 5.00000000000000 | 0.00000000000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Bo: 2.793441558757901E-007 Vo: 437694.736843198
Bounce Time: 237.531552539925 Btp: $3.724588619681692 \mathrm{E}-007$
Average drift period: 619921.466241138
Bounce:Time: 54.9813999941543 Magnetic Field Strength:
Bounce:Time: 165.398597204781
Bounce:Time: 275.830194415044
Bounce:Time: 386.271391625065
Bounce:Time: 496.693188835576
Bounce:Time: 607.130986045682
Bounce:Time: 717.575183255627
Bounce:Time: 828.044980464925
Bounce:Time: 938.546577673420
Bounce:Time: 1049.03877488215
Bounce:Time: 1159.58877208942
Bounce:Time: 1270.13516929679
Bounce:Time: 1380.66936650446
Bounce:Time: 1491.20936371198
Bounce:Time: 1601.78796091853
Bounce:Time: 1712.40835812403
Bounce:Time: 1823.04155532920
Bounce:Time: 1933.67755253430
Bounce:Time: 2044.33954973874
Bounce:Time: 2155.01594694282
Bounce:Time: 2265.69514414683
Bounce:Time: 2376.38874135047
Bounce:Time: 2487.09513855379
Bounce:Time: 2597.81433575679
Bounce:Time: 2708.53373295978
Bounce:Time: 2819.28173016205
Bounce:Time: 2930.04252736400
Bounce:Time: 3040.80672456586
Bounce:Time: 3151.59632176708
Bounce:Time: 3262.38611896829
Bounce:Time: 3373.18871616918
Bounce:Time: 3484.01831336939
Bounce:Time: 3594.84491056968
Bounce:Time: 3705.69930776926
Bounce:Time: 3816.54590496904
Bounce:Time: 3927.41890216815
Bounce:Time: 4038.29829936710
Bounce:Time: 4149.19209656569
Bounce:Time: 4260.08909376420
Bounce:Time: 4370.98769096266
Bounce:Time: 4481.90228816072
Bounce:Time: 4592.82968535846 Bounce:Time: 4703.76668255596 Bounce:Time: 4814.71647975313 Bounce:Time: 4925.67427695010 Bounce:Time: 5036.58427414828 Bounce:Time: 5147.57887134432 Bounce:Time: 5258.50966854197 Bounce:Time: 5369.51066573785 Bounce:Time: 5480.53886293304 Bounce:Time: 5591.52706012924 Bounce:Time: 5702.51365732549 Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength: Magnetic Field Strength:
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3.574873785877151E-007 3.575614750070541E-007 3.575657086568309E-007 3.576362578801283E-007 3.576466483273033E-007 3.577129067482529E-007 3.577294318112126E-007 3.577908926427756E-007 3.578145099389330E-007 $3.578703136804444 \mathrm{E}-007$ 3.579013783967972E-007

| Bounce:Time: | 5813.56585452007 |
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| Bounce:Time: | 5924.62445171450 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6035.64464890989 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6146.72564610375 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6257.76824329857 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6368.81424049332 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6479.86663768790 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6590.93183488215 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6702.00343207625 |
| Bounce::Time: | 681.07462927036 |
| Bounce:Time: | 6924.22942646235 |
| Bounce:Time: | 7035.33462365560 |
| Bounce:Time: | 7146.44902084861 |


| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.579512235590205 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
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| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.579904651580603 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.580335541613258 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.580815472731392 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.581164418882529 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.581739567469777 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.581992701936011 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
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| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.582829518841025 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.583637956920008 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.583703038513755 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.584577030358655 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $3.584586819018179 \mathrm{E}-007$ |

Trial run \#2:
Mass: 1.672621580000000E-027 Charge: $1.602176460000000 \mathrm{E}-019$
Energy: 10000.0000000000 Pitch Angle: 30.0000000000000
Initial Position: $0.0000000000000010 .0000000000000 \quad 0.00000000000000$

Bo: $3.500000093481503 \mathrm{E}-008$ Vo: 1384112.28829252
Bounce Time: 188.009649165710 Btp: 1.399999966729610E-007
Average drift period: 35082.4894327844
Bounce:Time: 44.6733562496665 Magnetic Field Strength: 1.238300692311603E-007
Bounce:Time: 134.507753980259 Magnetic Field Strength: 1.237699772294622E-007
Bounce:Time: 224.328951711184 Magnetic Field Strength:
Bounce:Time: 314.100749443358 Magnetic Field Strength:
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4173.03785195840 4267.43604957371 4361.82404718926 4456.19384480528 4550.53024242214 4644.82084004016 4739.05623765958 4833.22503528067 4927.30883290392 5021.30963052926 5115.21422815703 5209.01222578749 5302.70002342074 5396.24942105748 5489.65681869781 5582.88741634261 5675.92901399218 5768.76421164697 5861.39720930686 5953.82000697206 6046.05420464203 6138.10160231672 6229.98339999559 6321.70679767846 6413.28379536503 6504.72679305499 6596.04599074807 6687.25658844390 6778.37398614208 6869.41018384231 6960.37898154424 7051.29317924756 7142.16457695195 7233.00297465718 7323.83037236269 7414.65697006822 7505.49196777353 7596.35176547822 7687.24276318212 7778.18056088484 7869.19175858570 7960.29215628431 8051.46435398111 8142.65215167751 8233.77554937554 8324.84434707495 8415.85734477577 8506.82634247770

Magnetic Field Strength: 1.280657154545046E-007
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1.282456246931002E-007
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1.283447314959480E-007
$1.283653490486837 \mathrm{E}-007$
$1.283793262189630 \mathrm{E}-007$
1.283622026351576E-007

1. $283800479855395 \mathrm{E}-007$
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1.285547891338780E-007
1.285634957753797E-007
1.285651336708781E-007 1.285555018519469E-007
$1.285701653435561 \mathrm{E}-007$ 1.284737612932229E-007

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| Bounce:Time: | 8597.76294018044 |
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| Bounce:Time: | 8688.68193788364 |
| Bounce:Time: | 8779.59613558695 |
| Bounce:Time: | 8870.51593329012 |
| Bounce:Time: | 8961.45593099279 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9052.42932869460 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9143.44952639524 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9234.52692409443 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9325.67352179188 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9416.90511948717 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9508.23471717999 |
| Bounce:Time: | 959.68231486983 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9691.25691255646 |
| Bounce:Time: | 9782.96971023960 |


| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.264504542541695 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
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| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.265704963995139 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.267107663717330 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.268562092406905 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.270058459035541 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.271301045218337 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.272927988927181 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.274597132741842 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.275908653486421 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.277614365514399 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.279434846803180 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.281287621850766 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.282213605145253 \mathrm{E}-007$ |
| Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.284144564713573 \mathrm{E}-007$ |

Trial run \#3:
Mass: 1.672621580000000E-027 Charge: $1.602176460000000 \mathrm{E}-019$ Energy: 100000.000000000 Pitch Angle: 45.0000000000000

| Initial Position: 0.00000000000000 | 15.0000000000000 | 0.00000000000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Bo: 1.036958604384613E-008 Vo: 4376947.36843198
Bounce Time: 79.0404416369476 Btp: 2.073917118115426E-008
Average drift period: 2179.35259698827
Bounce:Time: $20.3674343749444 \quad$ Magnetic Field Strength: 2.000336132653095E-008

Bounce:Time: 59.6900333815720 Magnetic Field Strength:
Bounce:Time: 99.0758323866030 Magnetic Field Strength:
Bounce:Time: 138.671031386344
Magnetic Field Strength: $2.005690561451668 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008488691768141 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008513101004919 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.004740660136807 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.999168827561370 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.996697151058286 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.997493903830852 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.001567416899659 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008176031873101 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.009763151082367 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008634469677415 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.004476805199295 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.998692755982853 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.004319061046302 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008903746086102 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.010532748918449 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.009419441733742 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.003105670915635 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.998809434355323 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.997749086520341 \mathrm{E}-008$ $1.999968308608325 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.005260044311360 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.010292947389902 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.010538816920049 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.008202384960375 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.002959279727429 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.004041983638034 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.009654456732872 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.012808120113564 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.013325331824194 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.010580405498597 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.004686143794314 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.001767779598901 \mathrm{E}-008$ $2.002244075552309 \mathrm{E}-008$

| Bounce:Time: | 1415.13219914022 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.005792326264194 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bounce:Time: | 1455.31679812507 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.012333585979504 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1495.19219711774 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.014155992065629 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1534.76899611794 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.013391069068933 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1574.19139512205 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.009459005572338 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1613.60359412641 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.003454338851660 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1653.07919312918 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.004684205374994 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1692.53359213247 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.009620148550556 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1732.09899113297 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.011438980075508 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1771.92159012696 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.010785434340118 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1812.07258911266 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.004607508935114 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1852.45798809244 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.000115483207377 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1892.95718706935 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $1.998578905701505 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1933.44958604642 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.000824845842127 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 1973.81438502672 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.005918658212768 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2013.92818401336 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.011387582261369 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2053.72098300811 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.011727303659790 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2093.28238200871 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.009480342048919 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2132.76038101141 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.004342694464063 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2172.28078001304 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.000936388856628 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2211.77197901541 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.006897167699244 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2251.30197801680 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.010208555290968 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2291.01857701347 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.010911202961067 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2331.05017600219 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.008543194293609 \mathrm{E}-008$ |
| Bounce:Time: | 2371.38237498331 | Magnetic Field Strength: | $2.002587129906940 \mathrm{E}-008$ |

## Shown here is the data for the simulation of three 1 MeV protons starting

at initial positions 4 Re apart in the radial direction. The format of the
data is particle number, time, energy(EV), parallel velocity, magnitude of perpendicular velocity. Notice that the energy is fluctuating as the result of the work done by the electric field.

| 1 | 0.000 | 1000000.000 | 9787151.636 | 9787152.064 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 10.000 | 1002765.437 | 11480390.683 | 7765764.972 |
| 1 | 20.002 | 999269.304 | 6297793.760 | 12319679.062 |
| 1 | 30.002 | 999982.055 | -7814939.026 | 11423658.468 |
| 1 | 40.003 | 1002918.907 | -11697060.199 | 7437382.592 |
| 1 | 50.003 | 999227.386 | -4151071.524 | 13198381.455 |
| 1 | 60.004 | 1001848.419 | 10626056.560 | 8889191.108 |
| 1 | 70.004 | 1001780.211 | 10595676.122 | 8924649.965 |
| 1 | 80.004 | 1000377.763 | -2488367.628 | 13618262.731 |
| 1 | 90.005 | 1002015.277 | -11291481.911 | 8029022.300 |
| 1 | 100.005 | 1001816.460 | -10890337.601 | 8563014.715 |
| 1 | 110.007 | 1002014.899 | -650742.975 | 13839769.645 |
| 1 | 120.008 | 1001859.425 | 10564927.007 | 8961876.059 |
| 1 | 130.009 | 1001501.508 | 11378662.103 | 7898758.465 |
| 1 | 140.011 | 1003767.823 | 529925.252 | 13857044.741 |


| 1 | 150.012 | 1001178.613 | -11548257.080 | 7644621.363 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 160.012 | 1003308.585 | -7866680.755 | 11416035.403 |
| 1 | 170.013 | 1002346.509 | 10034065.221 | 9557392.647 |
| 1 | 180.014 | 1001606.883 | 10878979.888 | 8575098.865 |
| 1 | 190.014 | 1005139.762 | -3761602.336 | 13357083.857 |
| 1 | 200.014 | 1000494.538 | -11768166.196 | 7292577.665 |
| 1 | 210.016 | 1002959.629 | -9322777.105 | 10258143.382 |
| 1 | 220.016 | 1004425.969 | 6501826.705 | 12253605.373 |
| 1 | 230.016 | 1000235.597 | 11914847.554 | 7046859.246 |
| 1 | 240.017 | 1004032.057 | 7157627.572 | 11879288.626 |
| 1 | 250.018 | 1002217.618 | -10094138.254 | 9492623.420 |
| 1 | 260.019 | 1001680.575 | -10729049.027 | 8762770.599 |
| 1 | 270.020 | 1003257.165 | 7573753.477 | 11612016.955 |
| 1 | 280.022 | 1000997.663 | 11608824.340 | 7550033.717 |
| 1 | 290.022 | 1003375.836 | -2683935.548 | 13602202.179 |
| 1 | 300.023 | 1001076.392 | -11909436.634 | 7067404.988 |
| 1 | 310.023 | 1001895.316 | -8450572.776 | 10978506.313 |
| 1 | 320.024 | 1001514.013 | 8296304.315 | 11092252.564 |
| 1 | 330.025 | 1001696.322 | 11969624.170 | 6973503.820 |
| 1 | 340.025 | 1000525.205 | 4299218.137 | 13160320.023 |
| 1 | 350.027 | 1001532.641 | -11047964.103 | 8355404.848 |
| 1 | 360.027 | 1001056.191 | -10043330.559 | 9534701.648 |
| 1 | 370.028 | 1000436.503 | 9231293.003 | 10317147.669 |
| 1 | 380.030 | 1001669.111 | 11078789.555 | 8316060.805 |
| 1 | 390.031 | 999186.324 | -7311327.975 | 11745862.442 |
| 1 | 400.032 | 1002670.965 | -11880038.905 | 7138140.719 |
| 1 | 410.034 | 997394.473 | -630899.622 | 13808674.450 |
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| 1 | 430.035 | 1000609.108 | 10008563.104 | 9566715.118 |
| 1 | 440.036 | 999080.366 | -7502343.095 | 11623912.869 |
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| 1 | 460.038 | 997602.693 | -711751.019 | 13806187.923 |
| 1 | 470.039 | 1002936.884 | 12128992.228 | 6710206.299 |
| 1 | 480.040 | 998416.135 | 2242281.374 | 13647176.458 |
| 1 | 490.041 | 1002709.194 | -12155741.756 | 6658351.406 |
| 1 | 500.042 | 999528.859 | -2399145.189 | 13628298.698 |
| 1 | 510.043 | 1002258.873 | 12044482.940 | 6851267.092 |
| 1 | 520.044 | 1001121.779 | 7306335.698 | 11764737.484 |
| 1 | 530.044 | 1001812.039 | -10922912.478 | 8521373.718 |
| 1 | 540.045 | 1001794.101 | -10873305.670 | 8584382.003 |
| 1 | 550.047 | 1002519.019 | 7614125.639 | 11579480.071 |
| 1 | 560.047 | 1001370.279 | 11979147.019 | 6952642.154 |
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| 1 | 590.049 | 1003889.448 | 8034822.796 | 11303248.770 |
| 1 | 600.000 | 1001957.132 | 11058218.049 | 8346702.163 |
| 2 | 0.000 | 1000000.000 | 9787151.636 | 9787152.064 |
| 2 | 10.000 | 999593.251 | -8384278.268 | 11009206.914 |
| 2 | 20.001 | 998768.958 | 4649240.326 | 13027870.437 |
| 2 | 30.001 | 998541.317 | -312132.938 | 13827501.803 |
| 2 | 40.002 | 998995.957 | -3779771.726 | 13307804.371 |
| 2 | 50.002 | 999601.305 | 7245664.300 | 11789853.728 |
| 2 | 60.002 | 999992.467 | -9724329.516 | 9849500.237 |
| 2 | 70.002 | 999985.768 | 10792839.287 | 8665366.487 |
| 2 | 80.003 | 999861.733 | -10635251.319 | 8856727.575 |
| 2 | 90.004 | 1000022.099 | 9411129.439 | 10149461.023 |
| 2 | 100.005 | 1000487.003 | -7460211.026 | 11662556.863 |


| 2 | 110.006 | 1001060.115 | 4826551.707 | 12980145.403 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 120.007 | 1001627.142 | -1194013.582 | 13800823.769 |
| 2 | 130.007 | 1001502.231 | -3541573.198 | 13391106.541 |
| 2 | 140.008 | 1000687.693 | 7607607.678 | 11568609.855 |
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| 2 | 180.010 | 999565.170 | 10514028.481 | 8997143.126 |
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| 2 | 290.019 | 999525.237 | 8446989.114 | 10960570.426 |
| 2 | 300.020 | 998704.799 | -5056622.586 | 12874747.394 |
| 2 | 310.021 | 998344.694 | 1040354.412 | 13790475.965 |
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| 2 | 400.030 | 1000430.183 | 8529462.554 | 10904465.338 |
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| 2 | 470.034 | 999761.327 | 10326666.903 | 9213626.277 |
| 2 | 480.035 | 999677.204 | -10864955.060 | 8571323.932 |
| 2 | 490.035 | 999787.451 | 11047852.392 | 8335521.629 |
| 2 | 500.036 | 999940.703 | -10584938.087 | 8917645.904 |
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| 2 | 530.039 | 998940.735 | 4674359.774 | 13020142.585 |
| 2 | 540.039 | 998413.200 | -1974232.209 | 13688502.328 |
| 2 | 550.040 | 998189.649 | -1413935.441 | 13756113.118 |
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| 3 | 70.006 | 999436.281 | 10242159.248 | 9304131.402 |
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| 3 | 80.006 | 999786.591 | -8246736.111 | 11114276.491 |
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| 3 | 520.036 | 999599.205 | -9322504.732 | 10226964.614 |
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