

**Correction to Paper by Milo A. Schield,  
'Pressure Balance between Solar Wind and Magnetosphere'**

MILO A. SCHIELD

*Department of Physics and Astronomy  
The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240*

The magnetic field of the quiet-day ring current was presented as the Appendix of my paper [Schield, 1969]. This field was obtained using Kavanagh's [1967] RING program, which integrates over a symmetric distribution of particles moving in a dipole magnetic field. The ring current field near the earth also was calculated using the total energy of these particles and Scokopke's relation [Scokopke, 1966]. The 23% difference between these two fields at the earth's surface was ascribed to a neglect of the field energy of the ring current.

N. Scokopke (personal communication) has pointed out that both calculations are first order and thus should give identical results. The observed difference could not be ascribed to the field energy of the ring current and indeed was an indication of an error in the computer calculation. I agree. Therefore the RING

program was checked and an error identified. Statement 703 should be divided by S433 instead of SOSQ (L. D. Kavanagh, Jr., personal communication).

The corrected results are shown in the accompanying figure. The 28.4- $\gamma$  surface field calculated by RING is within 13% of 32.4- $\gamma$  field predicted using Scokopke's relation and an equatorial dipole field of 0.31 gauss. This correction decreased the magnetic moment of the quiet-day ring current from 0.26  $M_E$  to 0.21  $M_E$ , 86% of which is contained by the low-energy protons ( $E \leq 50$  keV). On this basis the subsolar magnetic field would be decreased by 4%, and the required solar wind density would be decreased by about 8%. However, this correction also increased the size of the nondipolar component near 11  $R_E$  to more than 10% of the dipole field.

In summary, these small offsetting changes

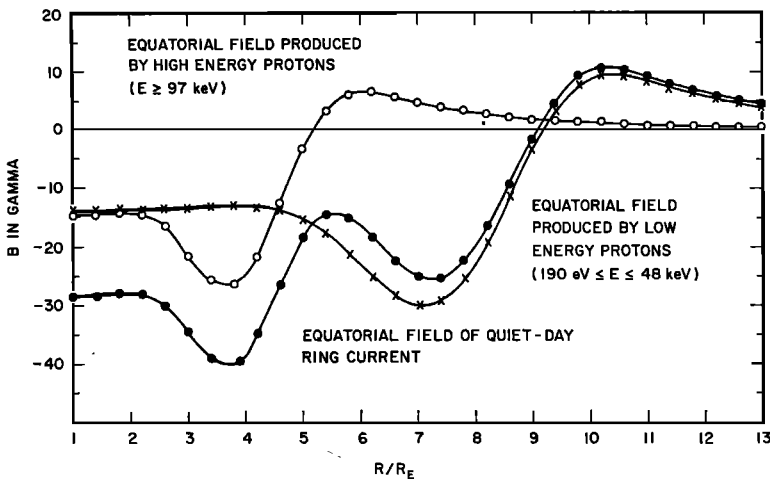


Fig. 1. Equatorial field of the quiet-day ring current obtained as the sum of the fields produced by the high- and low-energy components of the magnetospheric plasma. Inclusion of protons between 50 and 100 keV should smooth out the bump at  $L = 5$ .

do not alter any of the conclusions presented concerning the predicted density of the solar wind.

I would like to thank Mr. Skopke for pointing out the source of this error.

#### REFERENCES

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