

Supporting Information for "The Lifetimes of Equatorial Plasma Structures"

M F Ivarsen ^{1,2}, J-P St-Maurice ^{2,3}, J Park ^{4,5}, J Klenzing J ⁶,

Y Jin ¹, and W Lee ^{4,5}

¹Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

²Department of Physics and Engineering Physics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

⁴Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejeon, South Korea

⁵Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Korea University of Science and Technology, Daejeon, South Korea

³Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

⁶Goddard Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Greenbelt, MD, United States

Contents

This document contains four supplementary figures (Figures S1 -- S4) and their caption texts.

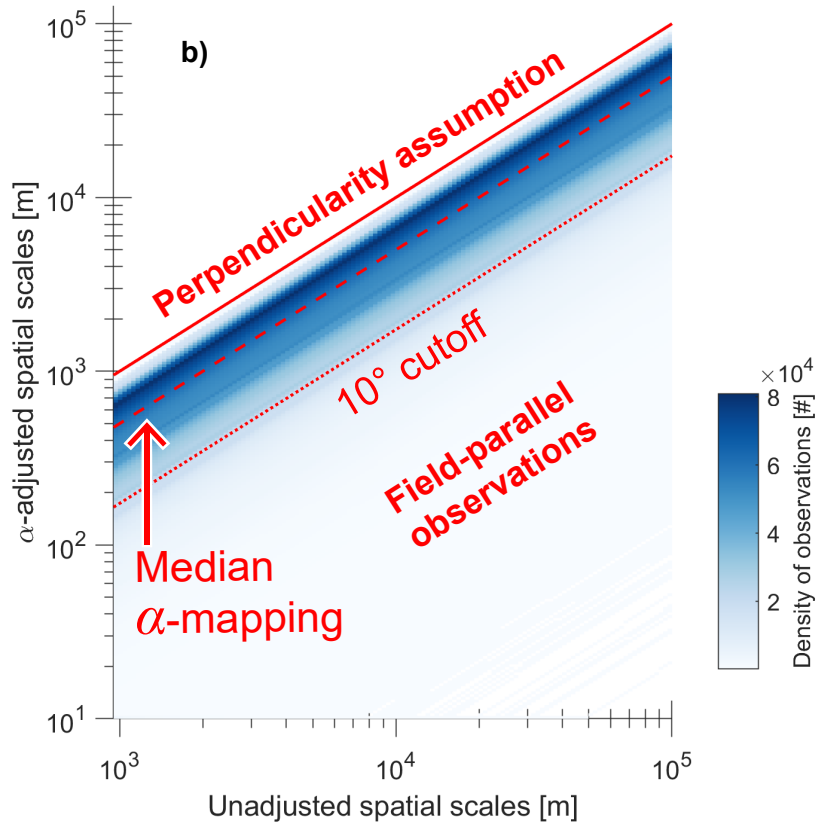
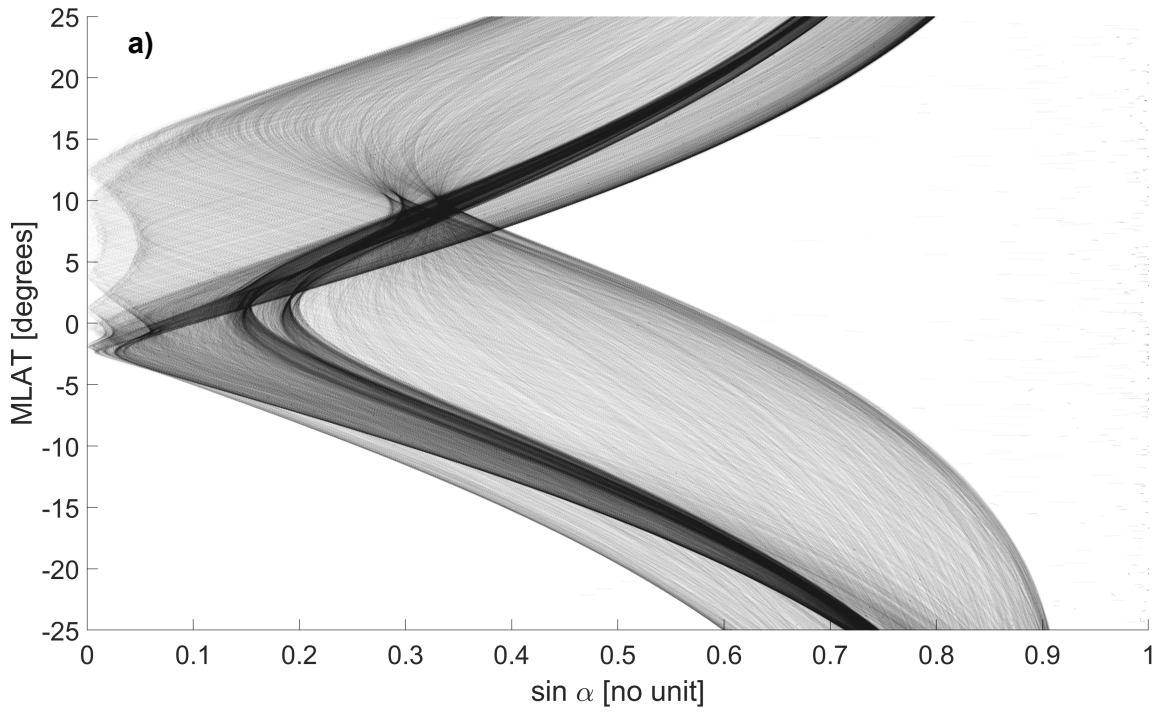


Figure S1. The geometry of a spacecraft orbiting obliquely against Earth's magnetic field lines near the magnetic equator, making an angle α against the field-line. **Panel a)** shows some three millions calculations of α made during plasma irregularity observations, with magnetic latitude on the y-axis and $\sin \alpha$ on the x-axis.

Panel b) shows the mapping in irregularity spatial scale by α from assumed perpendicularity (solid red line) to the adjusted spatial scales (blue colormap) for the same 3 million calculations of α . Mapping: the spacecraft velocity vector can be decomposed into a field-parallel and field-perpendicular component. The adjusted (α -mapped) spatial scale is written, $L_\alpha = f \sin \alpha / v_{sc}$, f being sampling frequency, L_α the perpendicular spatial scale, and v_{sc} the spacecraft velocity. The lower right corner of the plot represents the relatively few observations that are virtually parallel with Earth's magnetic field lines.

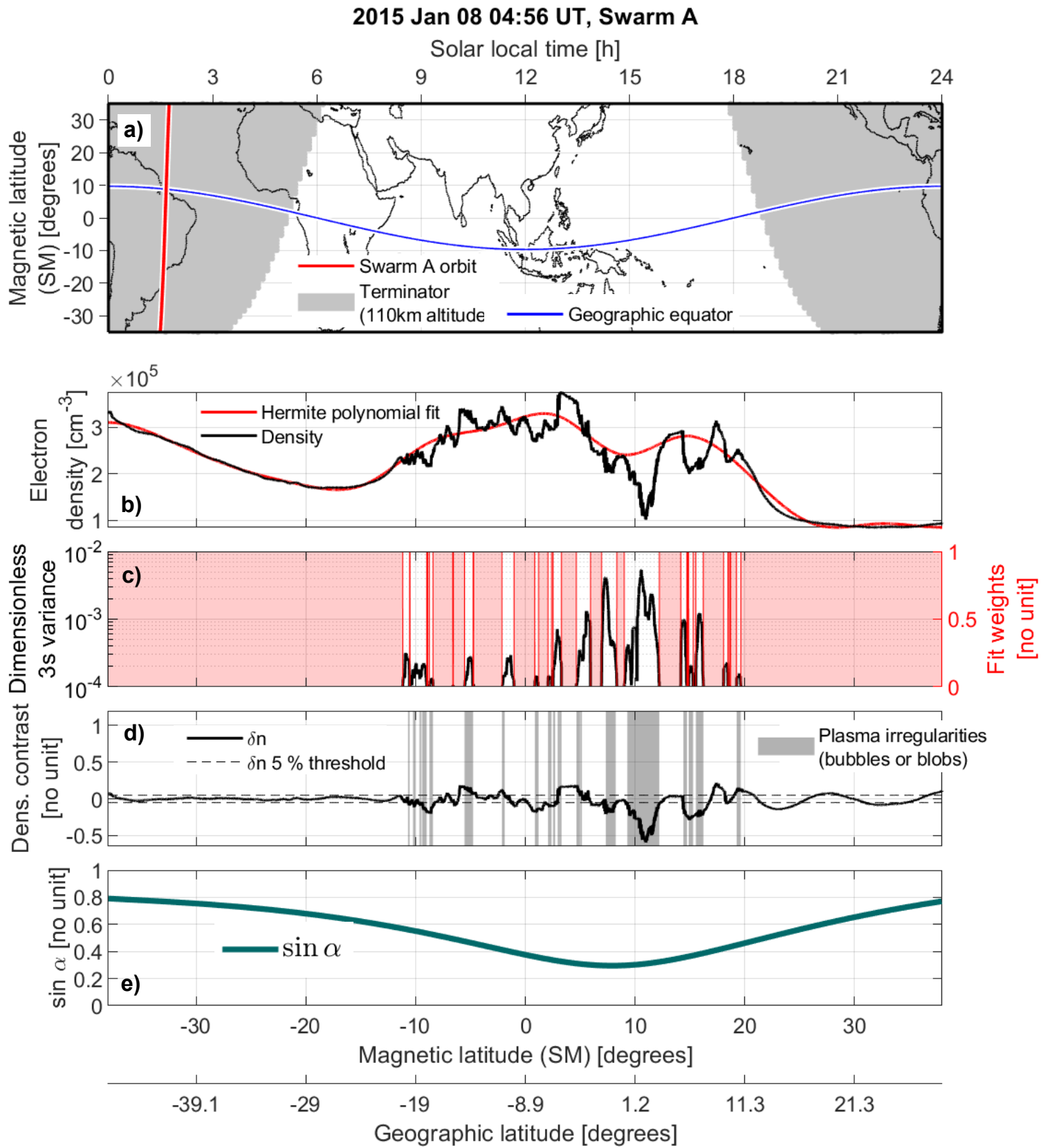


Figure S2. Example of a equatorial pass made by Swarm A at 05:00 UT on 8 January 2015. For explanations, see Figure 1 in the Main Article.

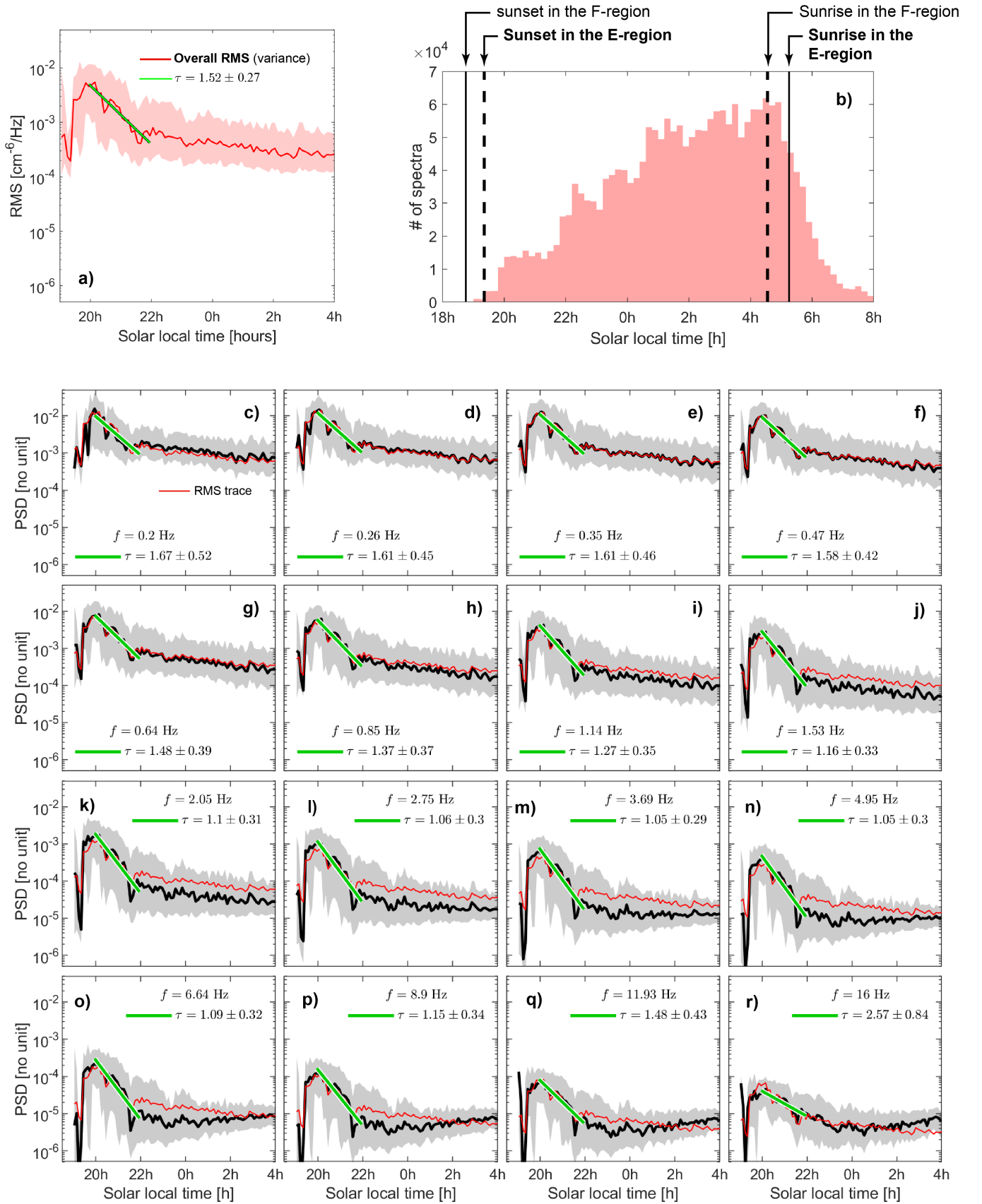


Figure S3. The exponential decay in each wavenumber calculated using density contrast, or $\Delta n/n - 1$. For explanations, see Figure 4 in the Main Article.

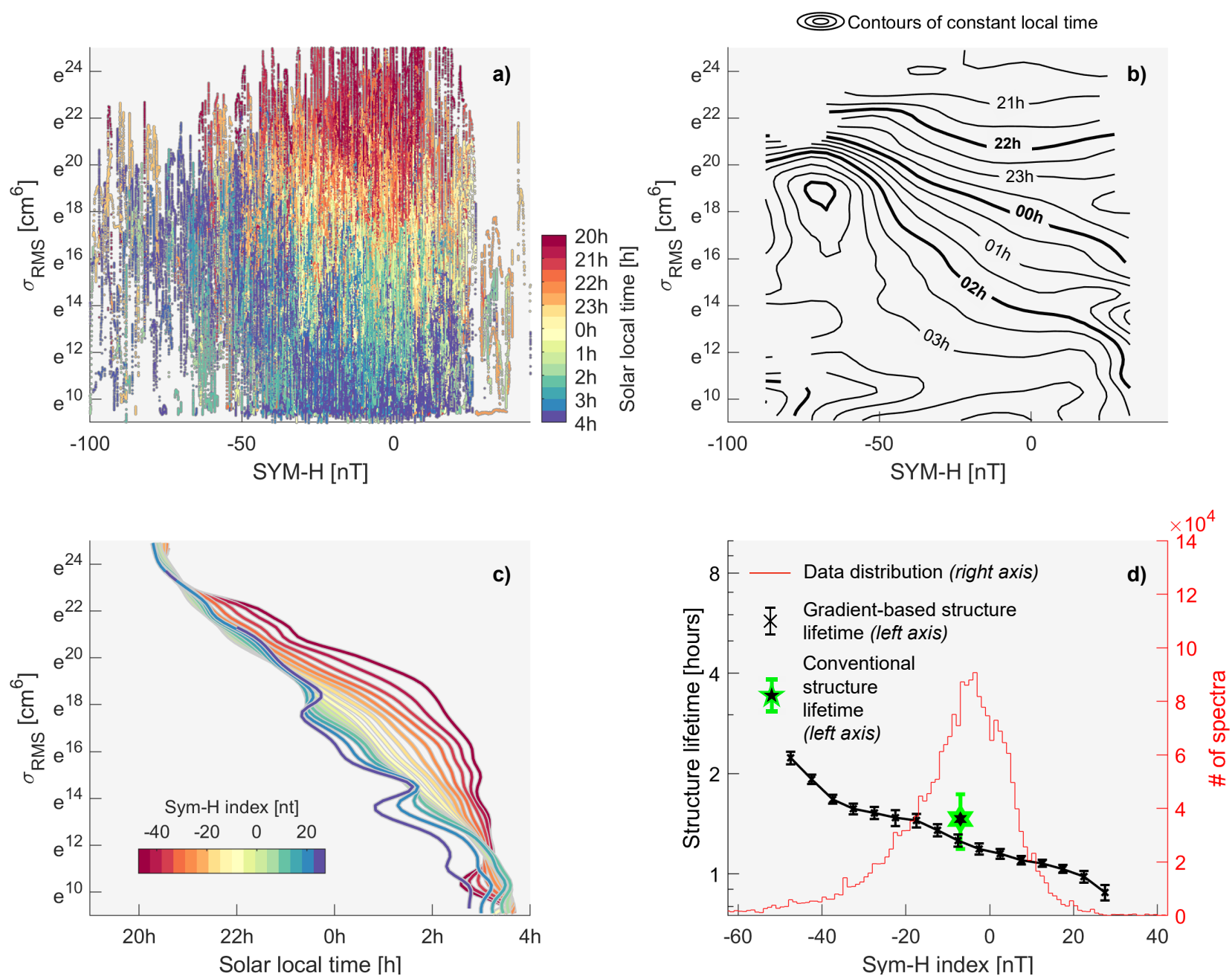


Figure S4. **Panel a)** shows a scatterplot of 2.1 million irregularity spectra, with total RMS (variance) along the y-axis and the Sym-H index along the x-axis, with solar local time colorcoded in each point. **Panel b)** shows a smooth surface based on the data in Panel a), created with a Gaussian blur filter, with contours of constant solar local time in solid black lines. **Panel c)** shows vertical solar local time-gradients at 16 different values of Sym-H (colorcoded). **Panel d)** shows structure lifetimes based on the exponential decay $\sigma_{\text{RMS}} = \exp(-2 \times \text{SLT}/\tau)$ in the 16 same gradients, black cross symbols, with errorbars denoting the fit's 95th percent confidence intervals. The single absolute density-based structure lifetime estimate (Figures 4 and 5 in the Main Article) is shown in green, and the total distribution in Sym-H values is plotted with red (right axis).