

DIFFUSION REGION'S STRUCTURE DURING MAGNETIC RECONNECTION IN NEAR-EARTH SPACE

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October 22, 2018

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MAGNETIC RECONNECTION: A FUNDAMENTAL

PROCESS



Magnetic reconnection induces topology change of the magnetic field and energy release

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Dynamics and structure of the EDR are largely unknown

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An ubiquitous process



















MAGNETOPAUSE RECONNECTION





 Mixing of solar wind and magnetospheric plasma

►
$$d_{IDR} \sim d_i \sim 80 \ km$$

► $d_{EDR} \sim d_e \sim 2 \ km$



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MAGNETOSPHERIC MULTISCALE (MMS) MISSION IS DESIGNED TO STUDY MAGNETIC RECONNECTION IN THE NEAR-EARTH SPACE



MAGNETOSPHERIC MULTISCALE (MMS) MISSION IS DESIGNED

TO STUDY MAGNETIC RECONNECTION IN THE NEAR-EARTH

SPACE



Cluster resolution: 250 ms. MMS resolution: 30 ms (electrons) and 150 ms (protons)

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LOOKING FOR AN ELECTRON DIFFUSION REGION ENCOUNTER



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MAGNETOPAUSE'S LOCAL COORDINATE SYSTEM



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MAGNETIC RECONNECTION EVENT













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DIFFERENCES AMONG SPACECRAFT OBSERVATIONS ARE RECORDED DURING THE EDR ENCOUNTER



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DIFFERENCES AMONG SPACECRAFT OBSERVATIONS ARE

RECORDED DURING THE EDR ENCOUNTER: ELECTRON

DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS





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DIFFERENCES AMONG SPACECRAFT OBSERVATIONS ARE

RECORDED DURING THE EDR ENCOUNTER: ELECTRON

DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS



EDR is a complex and structured region

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Cozzani et al., submitted

EDR TURBULENCE IS OBSERVED ALSO IN SIMULATIONS



Price et al., GRL, 2016



Jara-Almonte et al., PoP, 2014

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EDR TURBULENCE IS OBSERVED ALSO IN

SIMULATIONS



Swisdak et al., ArXiv, 2017

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PIC code

EDR TURBULENCE IS OBSERVED ALSO IN

SIMULATIONS



PIC code

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EDR TURBULENCE IS OBSERVED ALSO IN

SIMULATIONS



PIC code

We need a high resolution, low noise code to model the EDR $\,$

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The Vlasov-Darwin code

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f_{\alpha} + (\mathbf{v}_{\alpha} \cdot \nabla) f_{\alpha} + \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{\mu_{\alpha}} \left(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v}_{\alpha} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}_{\alpha}} f_{\alpha} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi = -\zeta^2 \sum Z_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} \qquad \mathbf{E}_L = -\nabla \phi \\ \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} = -\beta^2 \zeta^2 \nabla \times \mathbf{j} \\ \nabla^2 \hat{\mathbf{E}}_T - \beta^2 \zeta^2 \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2 n_{\alpha,0}}{\mu_{\alpha}} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_T = \beta^2 \zeta^2 \left[-\nabla \cdot \sum_{\alpha} Z_{\alpha} \langle \mathbf{v}_{\alpha} \mathbf{v}_{\alpha} \rangle_{\alpha} + \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2}{\mu_{\alpha}} \left(n_{\alpha} \mathbf{E}_L + \langle \mathbf{v}_{\alpha} \rangle_{\alpha} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \right] \\ \nabla^2 \Theta = \nabla \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}_T \qquad \mathbf{E}_T = \hat{\mathbf{E}}_T - \nabla \Theta \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

The initial condition reproduces MMS data



$$B(x) = \frac{B_{msp} + B_{msh}}{2} \tanh(\frac{x}{L_{cs}}) + \frac{B_{msp} - B_{msh}}{2}$$

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LOOKING FOR THE EQUILIBRIUM

- MHD force balance + Finite Larmor Radius (FLR) effects
- Non negligible agyrotropy

$$\mathsf{P} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} P_{||} & P_{12} & P_{13} \\ P_{12} & P_{\perp} & P_{23} \\ P_{13} & P_{23} & P_{\perp} \end{array} \right)$$



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FIRST RESULTS: 2D MAGNETIC RECONNECTION SIMULATIONS



 $L_{cs} = 10 \ d_e, \ L_x = 120 \ 2\pi, \ L_y = 60 \ 2\pi, \ d_x = d_y = 0.37, \ m_i / m_e = 100$



SIMULATION PARAMETERS

Run FG_3/03	
L_1	10
$L_2 = 5 L_1$	50
B_{msp}	0.1
B_{msh}	0.1
B_{z0}	0.01
n _{msp}	1
$T_{e,msp} = T_{e,msh}$	1
$T_{i,msp} = T_{i,msh}$	1
amp	0.001
ε	0.1
N _{p,row}	128
$N_{p,col}$	64
N_x	2048
N_y	1024
L_x	$120 \ 2\pi$
L_y	$60 \ 2\pi$
d_x	0.37
d_y	0.37
$\lambda_{D,e}/d_e = v_{th,e}/c$	0.05
N_{vx}	51
N _{vy}	51
N _{vz}	71
$V_{x,e,max}$	5
$V_{y,e,max}$	5
$V_{z,e,max}$	5
dt	0.1
m_i/m_e	100