



MULTISCALE ANALYSIS OF A CURRENT SHEET CROSSING ASSOCIATED WITH A FAST EARTHWARD FLOW DURING A SUBSTORM EVENT DETECTED BY MMS



Poster 29, PNST, Marseille, 16-20 mai 2022

Laboratoire de Physique des Plasmas

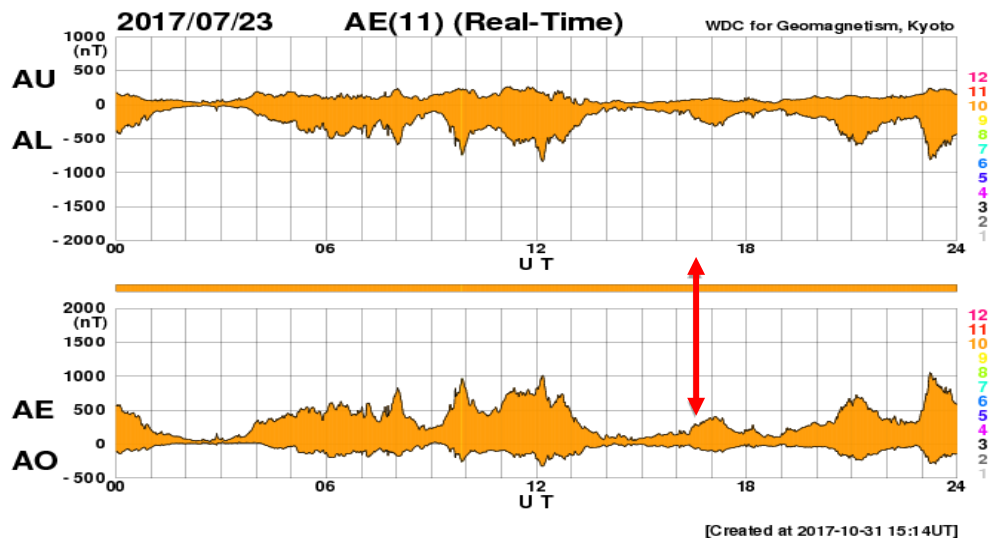
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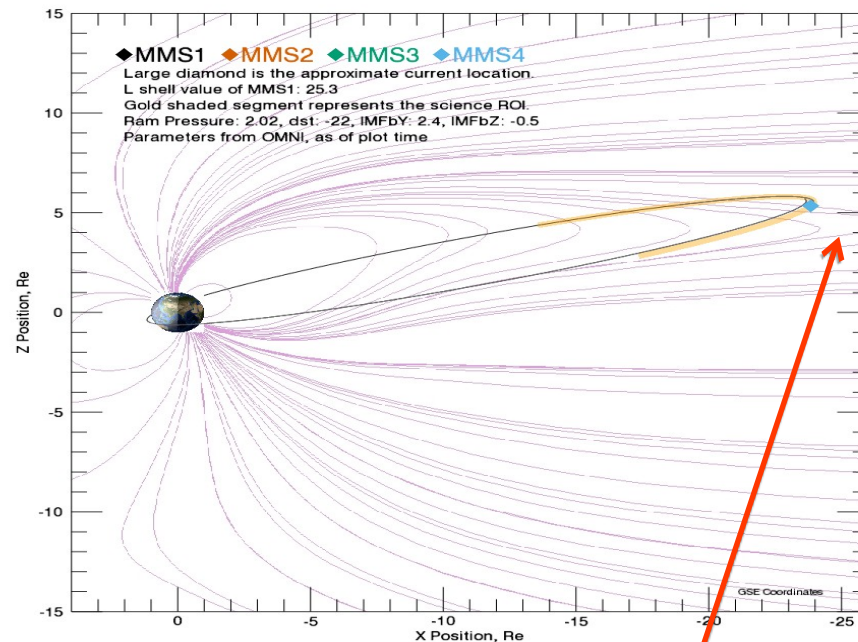
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Substorm event on July 23rd , 2017 around 16:19 UT



MMS Location for 2017-07-23 16:00:00 UTC



MMS located in
pre-midnight sector near magnetic equator
 $X \sim -23.9RE$, $Y \sim 5.8RE$, $Z \sim 5.4RE$

Substorm overview

16:05-17:30 UT

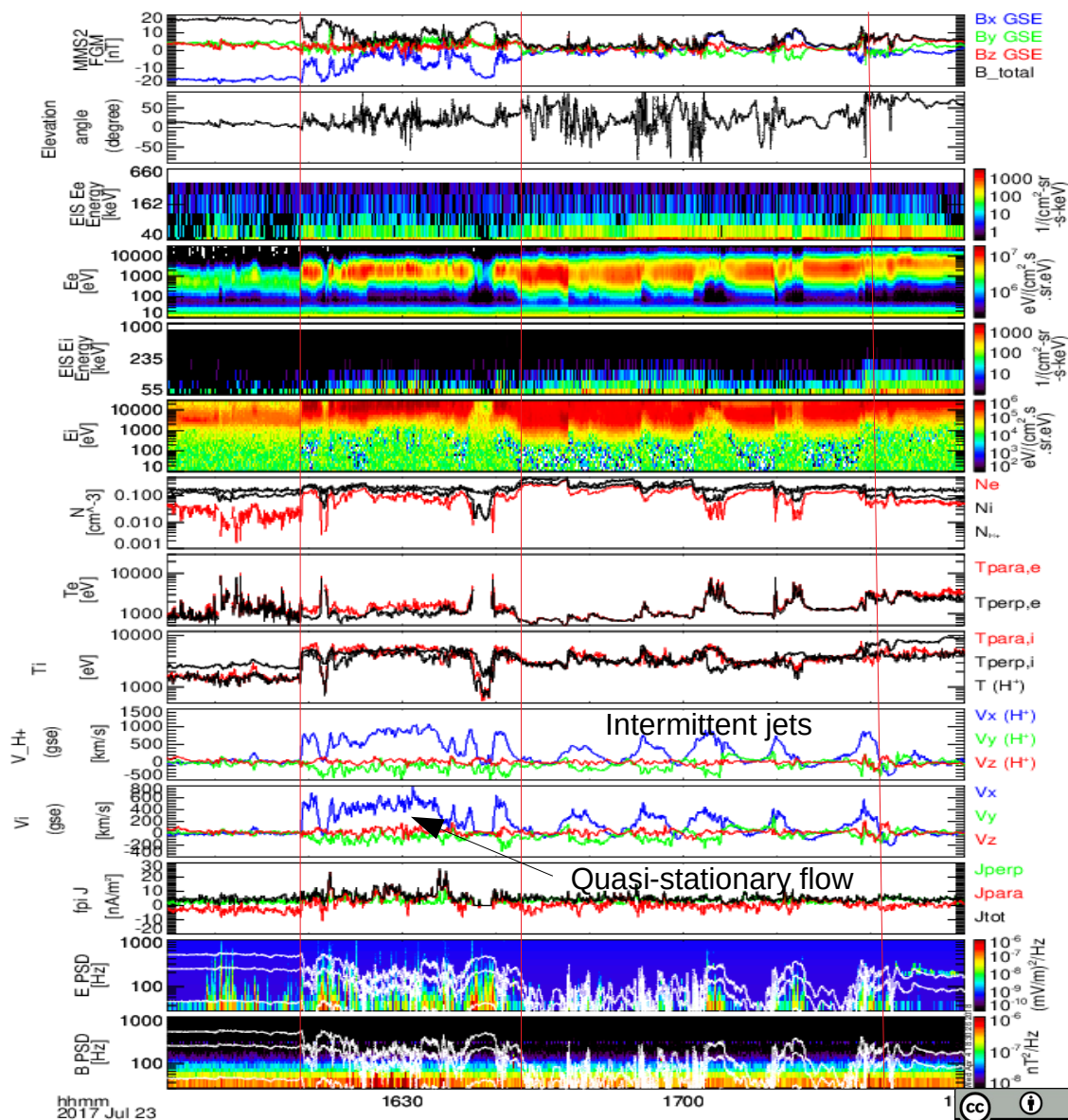


Small substorm AE ~ 400 nT
Local onset ~ 1619 UT

- Quasi-stationary earthward flow**
 $V_x(\text{HPCA}) \sim 800 \text{ km/s} > V_x(\text{FPI})$,
 low density $\sim 0.1 \text{ p/cc}$ and $B < 15 \text{ nT}$
 with current fluctuations $|\delta j(\text{fpi})| < 30 \text{ nA/m}^2$
- Intermittent earthward jets** with
 embedded Dfs (see Alqeeq's presentation)
 $0 < V_x(\text{HPCA}) < 800 \text{ km/s}$
 higher density and smaller $B < 10 \text{ nT}$
 with smaller current fluctuations $< 15 \text{ nA/m}^2$
- Electrostatic fluctuations
 up to Fce at the CS edge ($B_x > 15 \text{ nT}$)
 associated with electron heating

Two regimes of plasma transport?

- Flow reversal at the end of event :
+800 km/s to -400 km/s



Ion scale current sheet & electron scale magnetic hole 1630:05-1630:40 UT



CS detected during a quasi-stationary earthward flow $V_x \sim 500$ (FPI) ~ 1200 (HPCA) km/s around 1630:15 UT

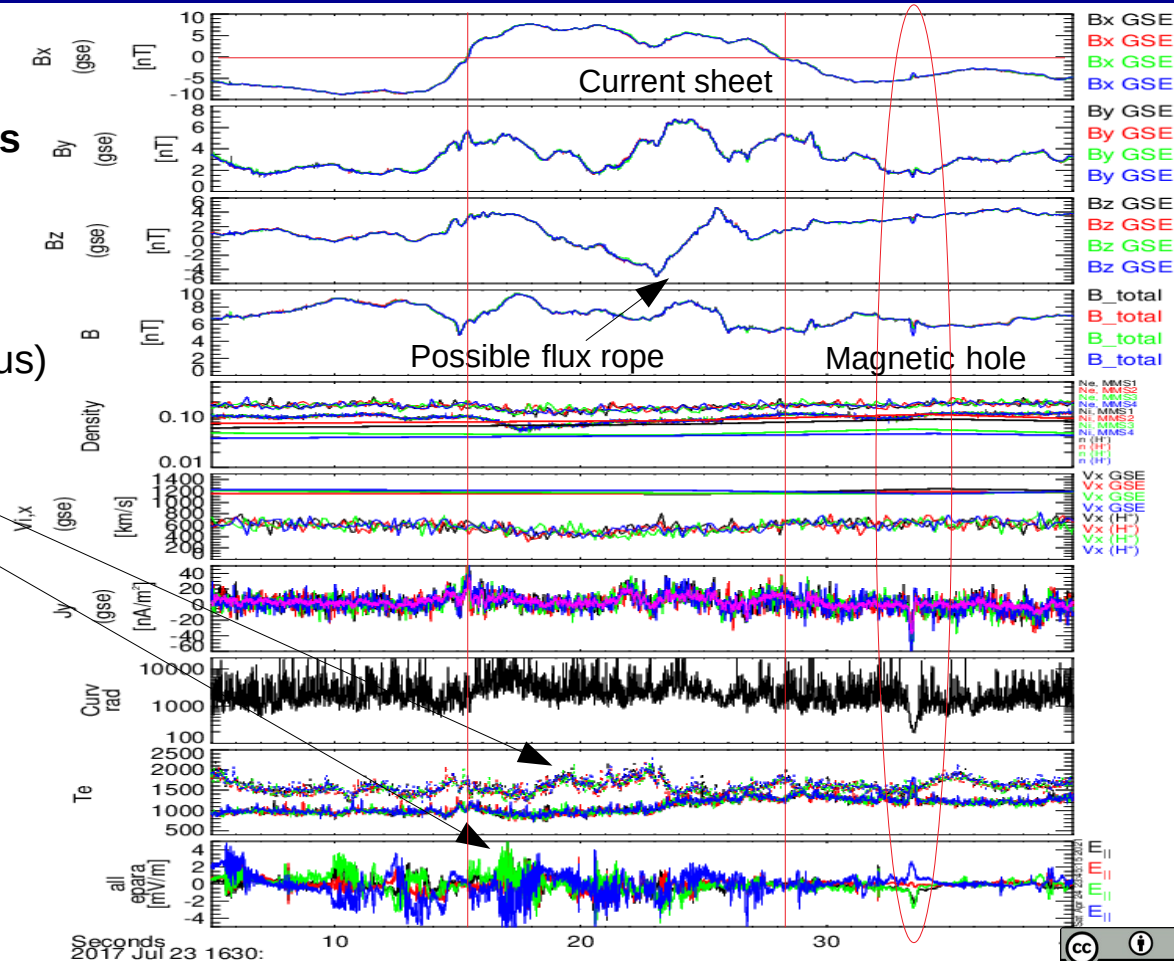
- $N \sim 0.1$ p/cm³ (FPI-DES&HPCA)
- $J_y \sim 50$ nA/m² (from CurlB or Part.)
- Curvature radius ~ 1000 km $\sim \pi$ (Ion Larmor radius)
- Parallel E fields associated with $T_{\parallel,e} > T_{\perp,e}$

Possible flux rope

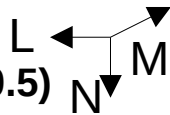
- Bipolar B_z with Max B_y

Electron scale magnetic hole at 1630:32 UT

- Out of equator
- Large J_y up to -60 nA/m²
- Smaller curvature radius ~ 200 km $\sim 10p_e$
- $T_{\perp,e} > T_{\parallel,e}$ and possible quasi-static parallel E fields



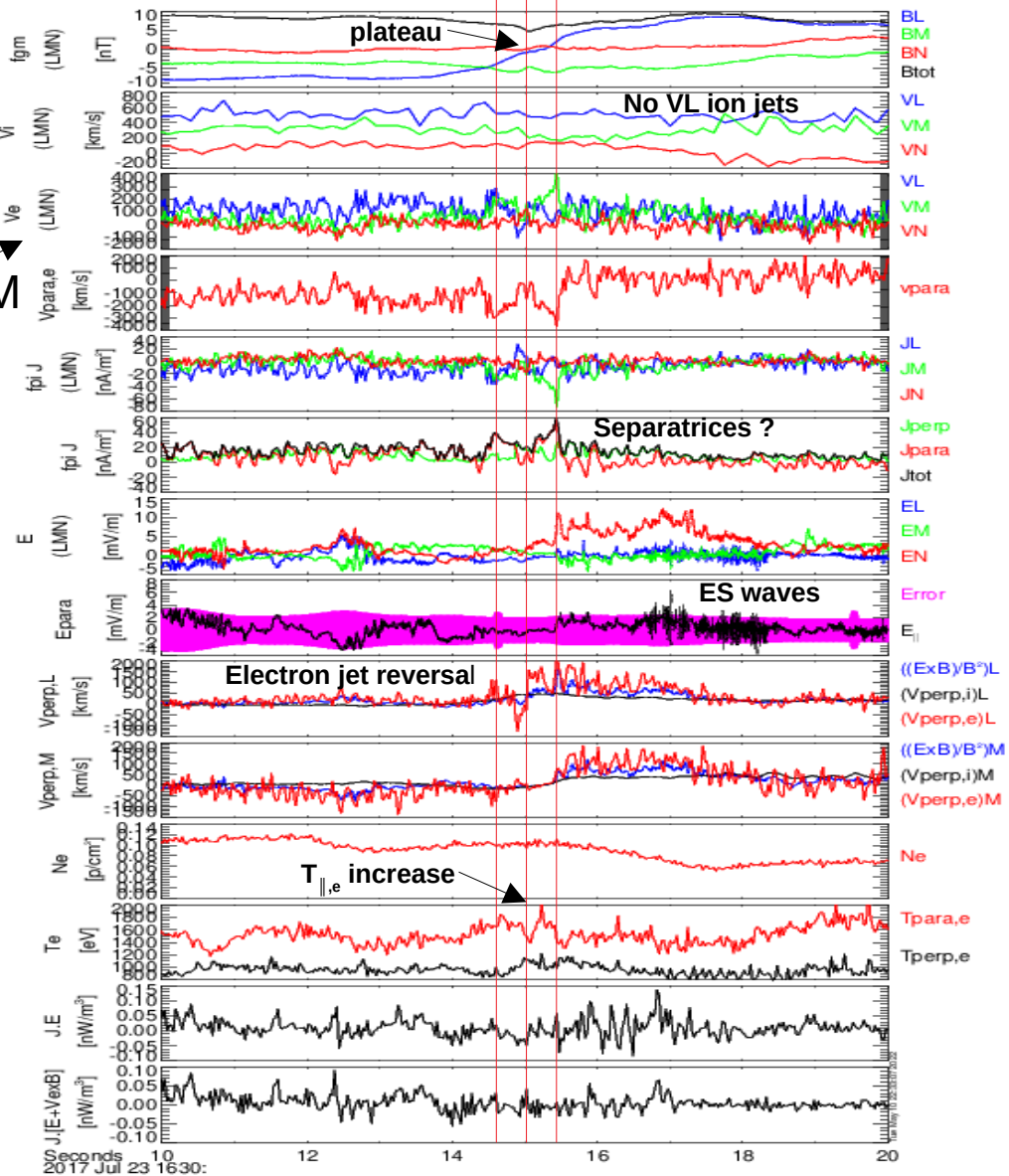
CS analysis from MMS3



Bifurcated CS (plateau) with guide field (BM/BL~ 0.5)
MVAB between 1630:14-1630:17 UT
 $L[0.97, 0.11, 0.21]$, $M[0.21, -0.81, -0.54]$, $N[0.11, 0.57, -0.81]$
 $\lambda_{\max}/\lambda_{\text{int}}=90$ & $\lambda_{\text{int}}/\lambda_{\min}=3$
Timing analysis BL=0 nT
 $N[0.19, 0.57, -0.79]$ in agreement with MVAB
 $V_{\text{CS}} \sim 344 \text{ km/s}$
Plateau thickness : $344 \times 0.25 \sim 86 \text{ km} \sim 5d_e$ ($<d_{\text{sc}} \sim 20 \text{ km}$)
CS thickness : $344 \times 3 \sim 1032 \text{ km} \sim \pi \sim 2d_i$

- Electron jet ($V_{\text{perp},L}$) reversal $\pm 1500 \text{ km/s}$ (super-alfvénic $\sim 1.7V_{a,i}$ or $0.05V_{a,e}$)
- Increase of $T_{\parallel,e}$
- No VL ion jets
- No large $\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}$ or $\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}' < 0.1 \text{ nW/m}^3$ at the CS centre
- No whistler or LHD waves yet

Series of electrostatic solitary waves during 2 s at the edge of the CS which suggest electron beams

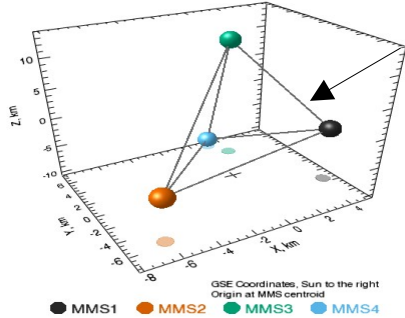


CS analysis from 4 s/c



MMS Formation near Apogee
2017-07-23 17:23:23 UTC
TQF=0.806

CS motion along N~(+Y,-Z)



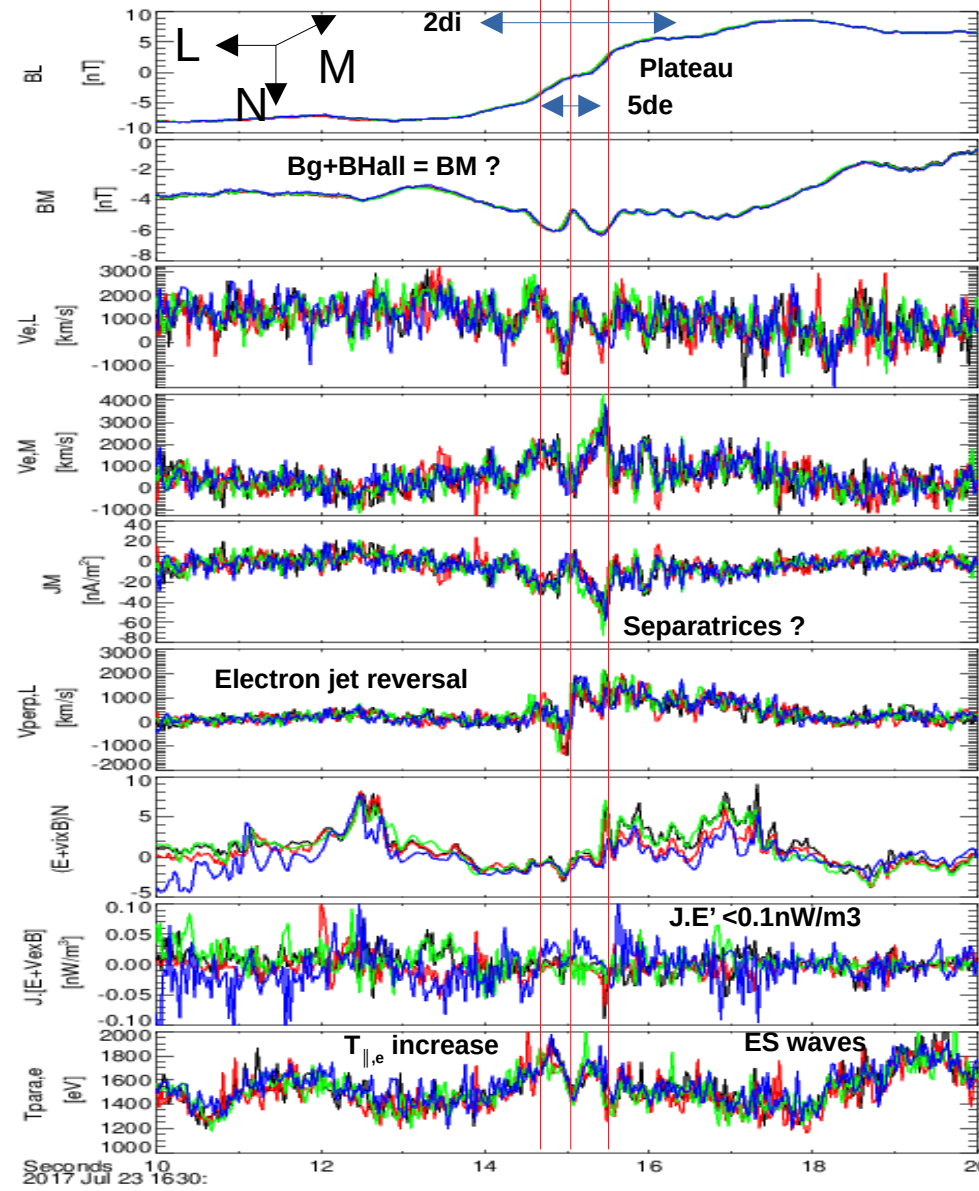
MMS3 first
MMS4 last

Bifurcated CS (plateau) with guide field (BM/BL~ 0.5)

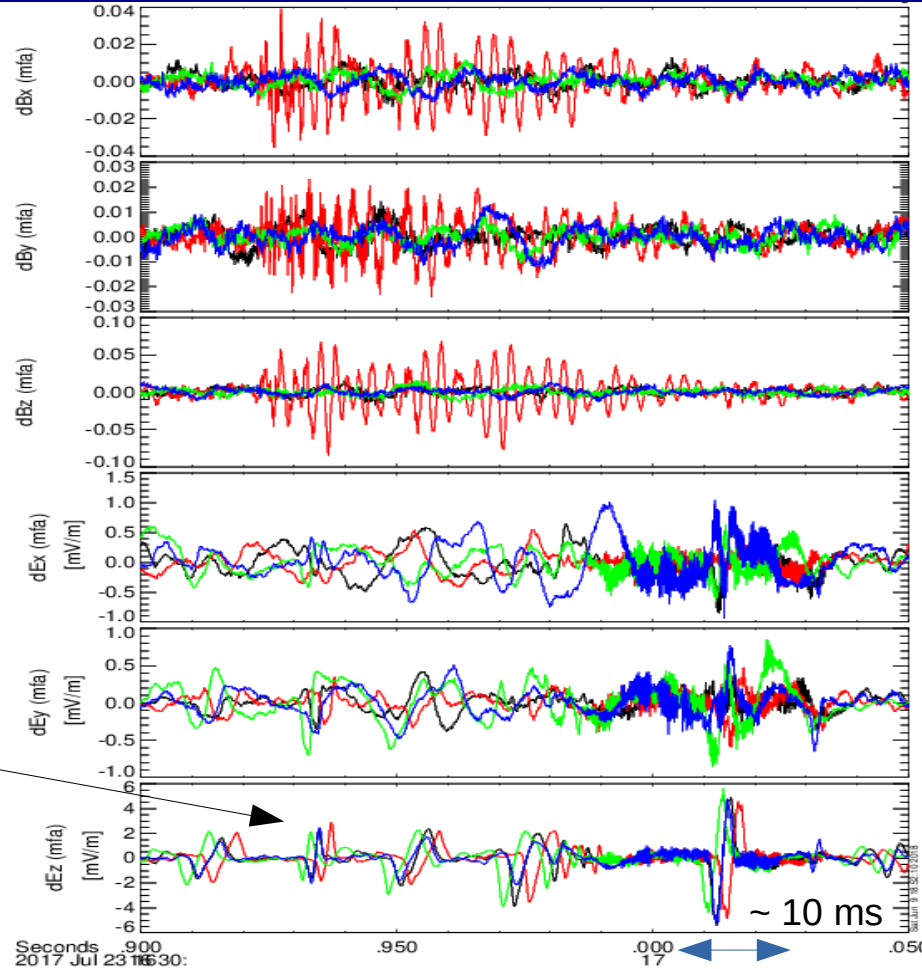
Plateau thickness ~ 5de, ion scale CS ~ 2di

- Electron jet $V_{\text{perp,L}}$ reversal ± 1500 km/s (super-alfvénic ~ $1.7V_{a,i}$ or $0.05V_{a,e}$)
- No ion jets
- Two increases of $T_{\parallel,e}$ but
- No large $\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}' < 0.1 \text{ nW/m}^3$ at the CS centre
- No magnetic waves yet ESW propagating from the CS

Transient electron-only reconnection event (5de) embedded in an ion scale (2di) CS within a turbulent fast earthward flow ? [see Phan et al., 2018, Stawarz 2022 in turbulent magnetosheath]



Series of electrostatic solitary waves

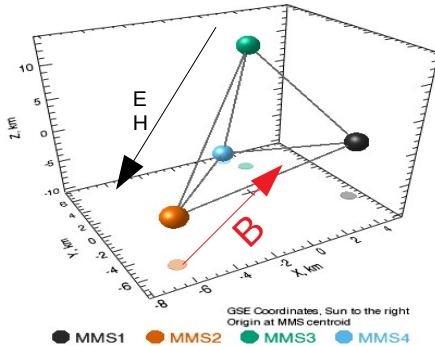


Bipolar E_{\parallel} signatures

Electrostatic solitary wave



MMS Formation near Apogee
 2017-07-23 17:23:23 UTC
 TQF=0.806



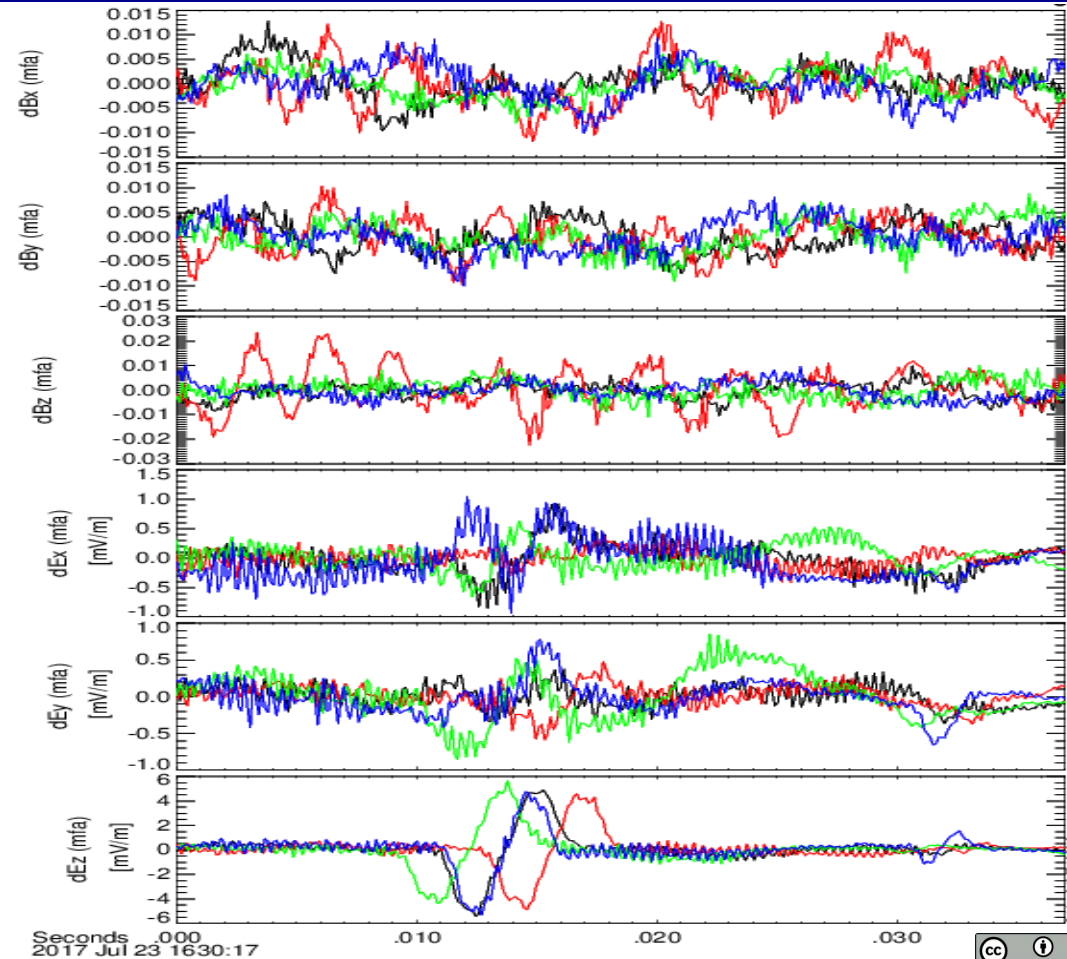
Purely electrostatic electron phase space hole (EH)
 [e.g Matsumoto et al., 1994, Ergun et al., 2008, Norgren et al. 2015] moving tailward/southward

$$V_{EH} \sim 20/0.004 = 5000 \text{ km/s} \sim 0.26 V_{th,e} \text{ (slow EH)}$$

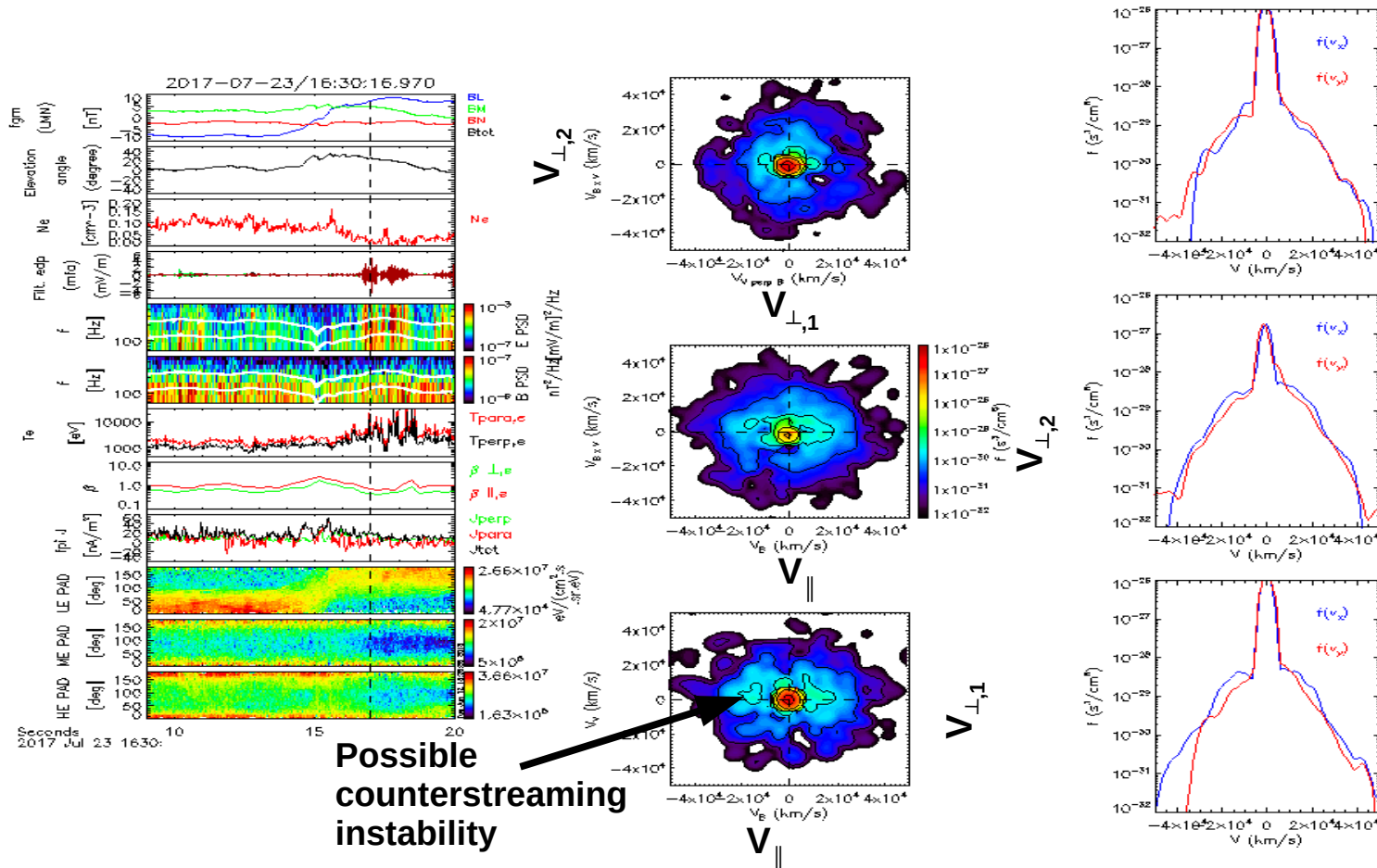
$$L_{\parallel} \sim 5000 \times 0.005 = 25 \text{ km} \sim 33 \lambda_{de}$$

$$\Phi \sim 100 \text{ V}$$

Formation ? Likely by counter streaming instability



DES electron distributions



Energy conversion processes 1630:05-1630:40 UT

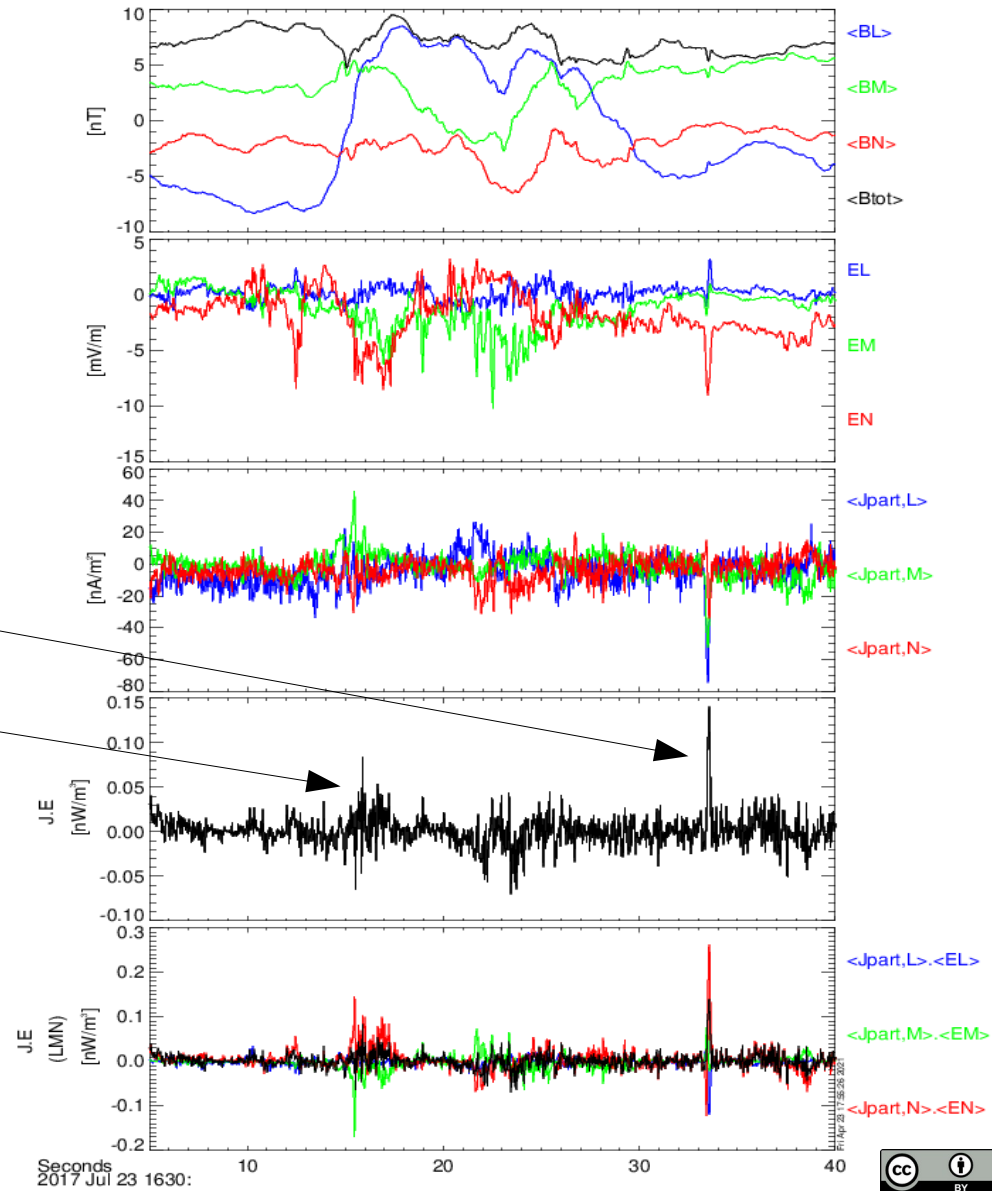


4 s/c averaged data

Larger energy dissipation in the
electron scale magnetic hole

J.E $\sim + 0.15 \text{ nW/m}^3$

than at the CS crossing **J.E** $\sim + 0.05 \text{ nW/m}^3$

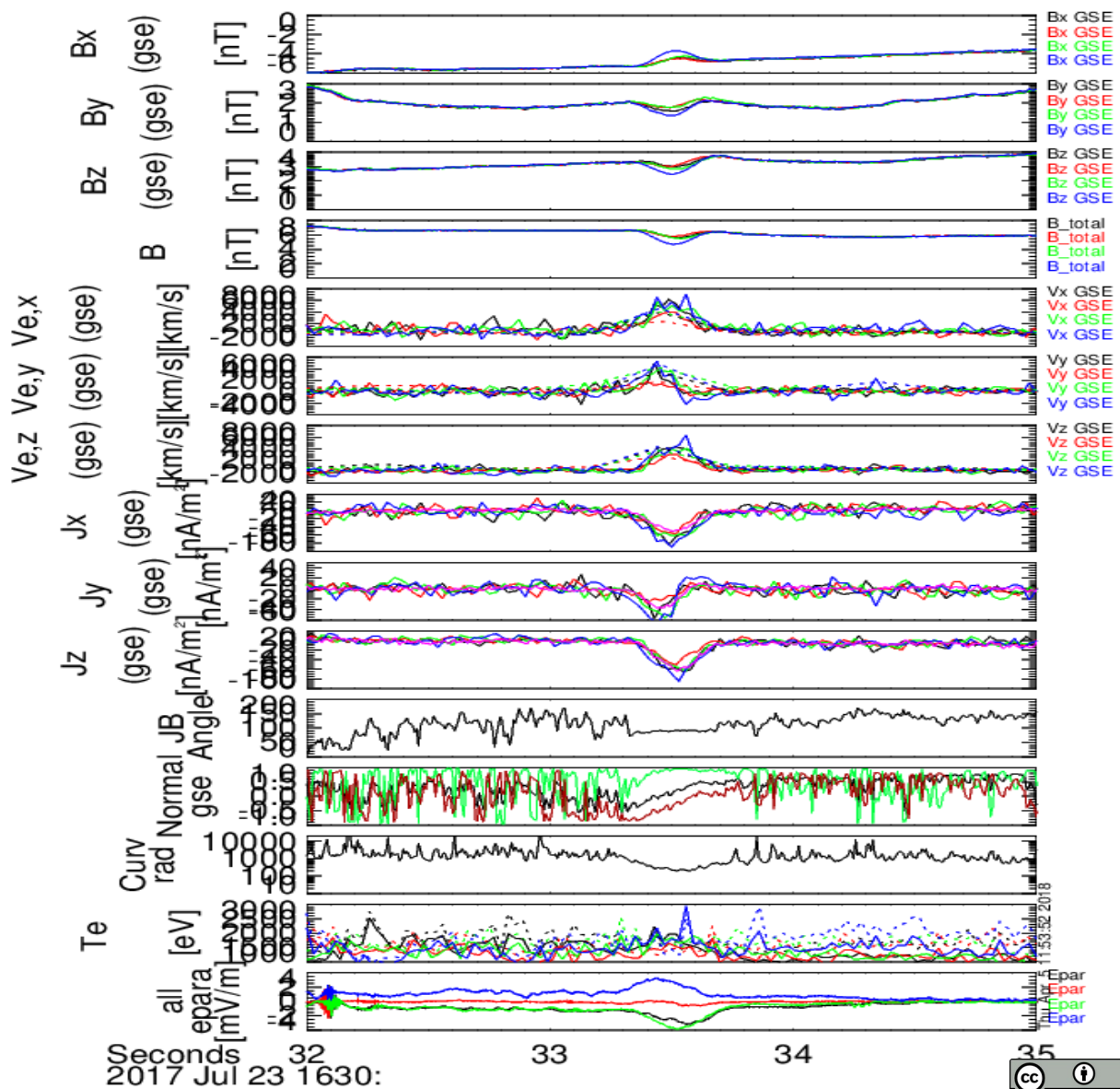


Electron vortex magnetic hole (I)

1630:32-1630:35 UT



- ▶ B depression (40%): hole
[Gershman et al., GRL, 2016, Goodrich et al., GRL, 2016, Mtail]
- ▶ Bipolar $V_{e,y}$: electron vortex
[Huang S. et al., ApJL, 2017, Msheath, Liu H. et al. GRL, 2019, plasma sheet, Li JH, et al, Nature, 2020]
- ▶ Perpendicular current signature with ~ 500 ms timescale
- ▶ Good agreement between curlB and FPI currents
- ▶ Curvature radius ~ 100 km
~ $10d_e \sim 10\rho_e$
- ▶ Real parallel E field reversal?
MMS4 ~ 4 mV/m
MMS2 ~ 0 mV/m
MMS1&3 ~ -4 mV/m



Electron vortex magnetic hole (II)

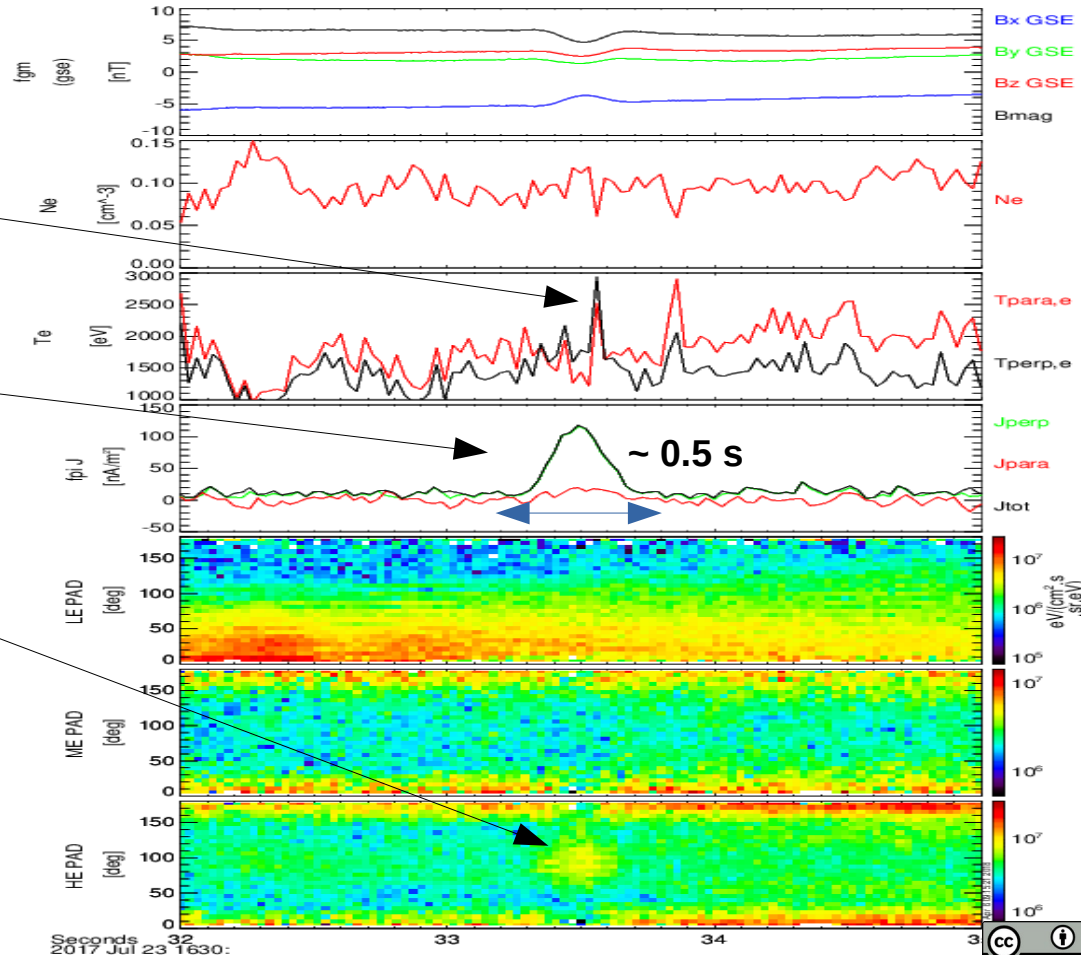
1630:32-163035 UT



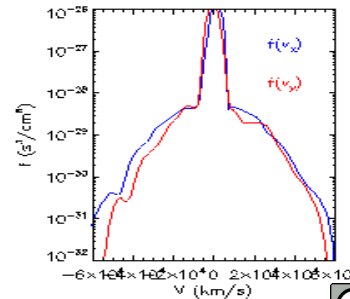
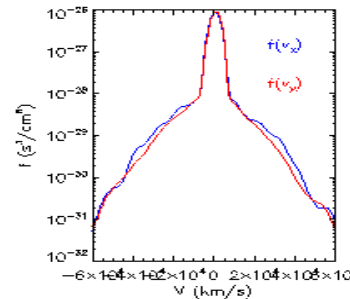
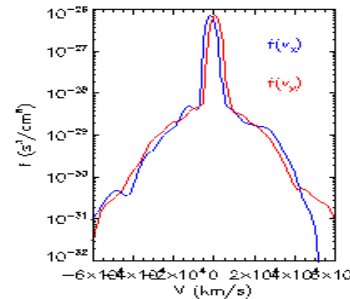
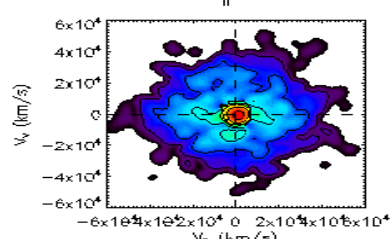
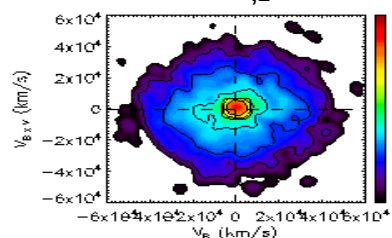
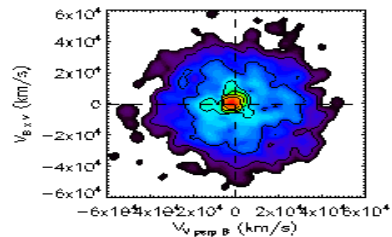
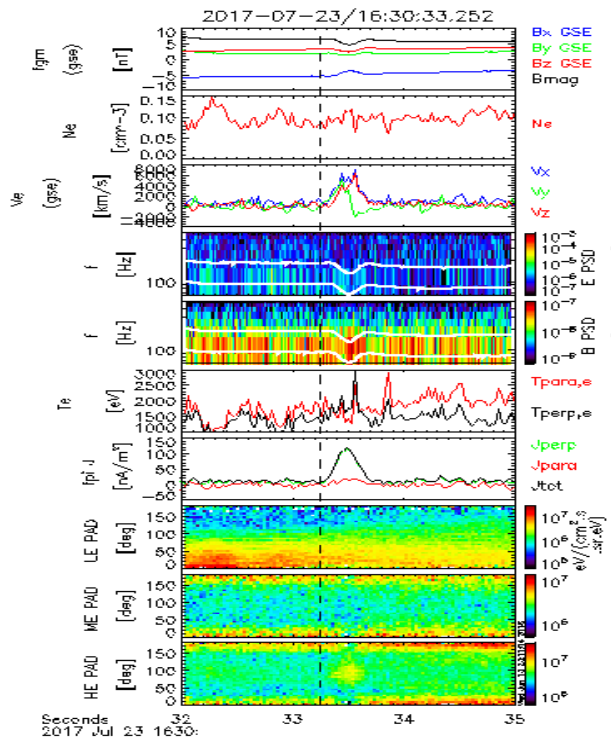
$T_{\perp,e} > T_{\parallel,e}$ inside the hole

Strong perpendicular current

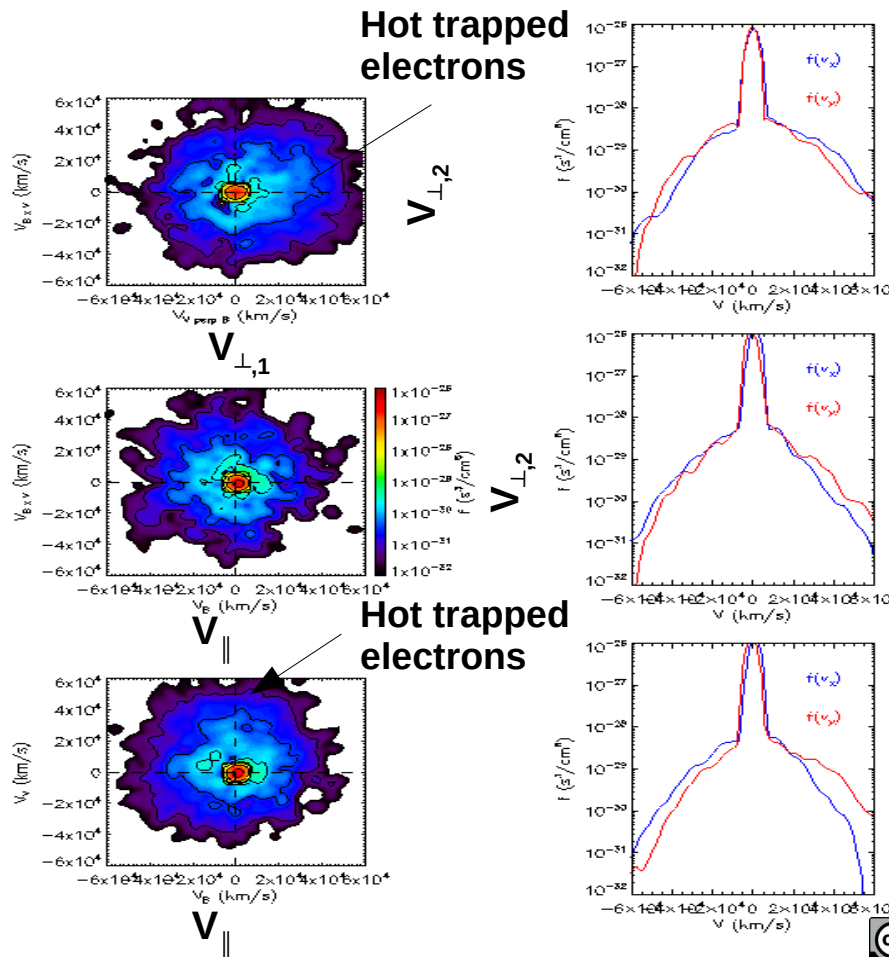
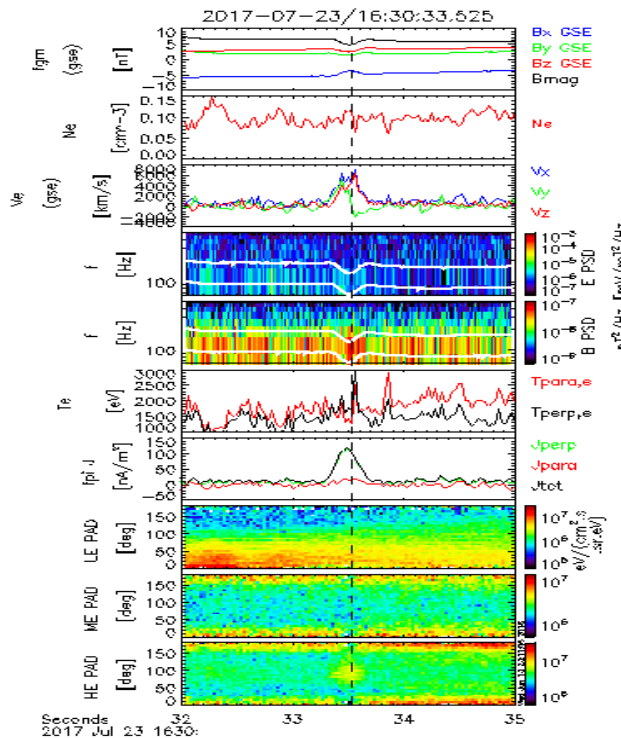
Trapped energetic electrons embedded in a region with $T_{\parallel,e} > T_{\perp,e}$ as in Msheath [Huang et al., 2017]



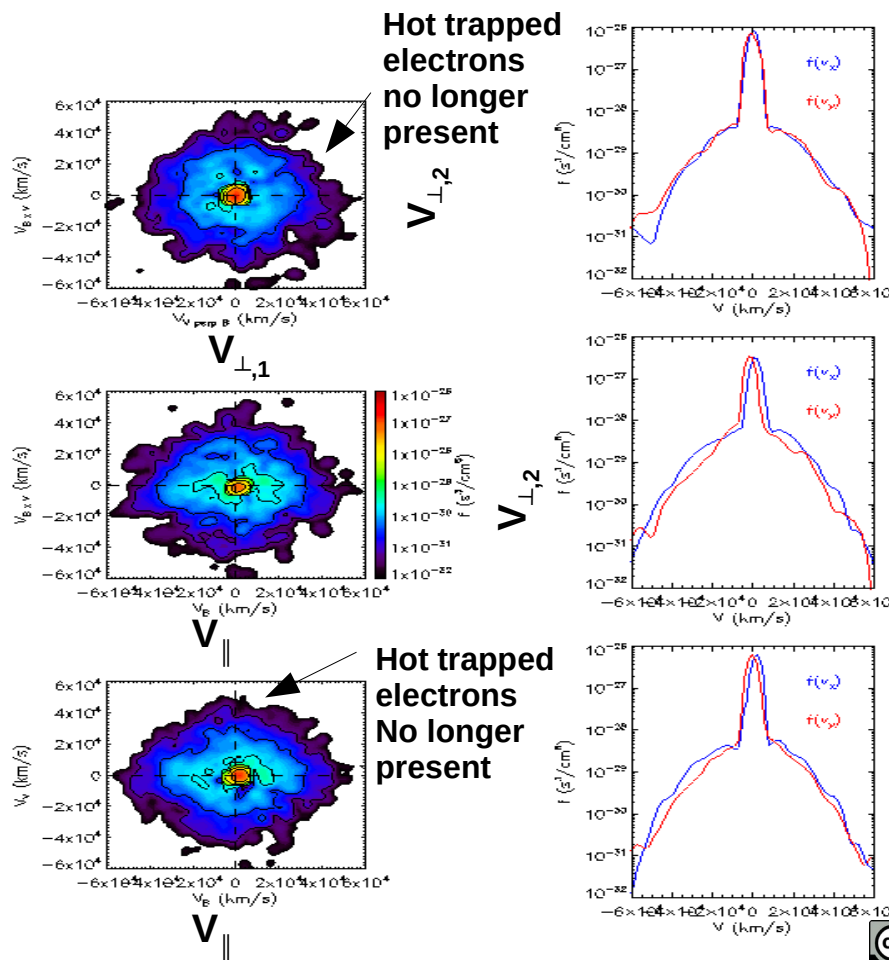
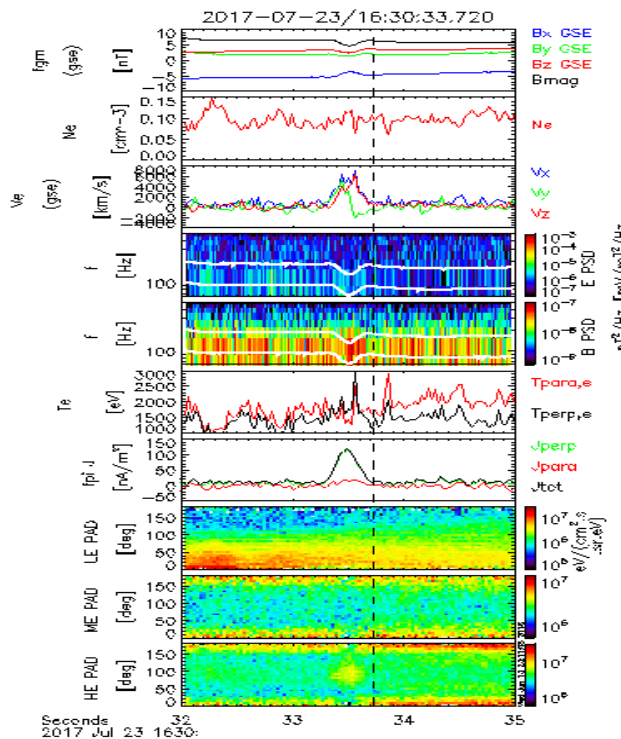
DES electron distributions



Vortex related DES electron distributions



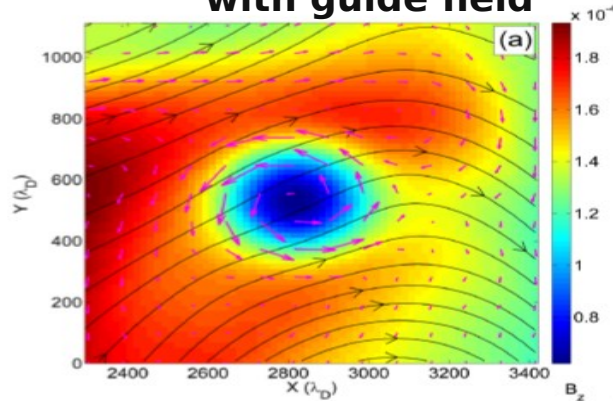
DES electron distributions



Electron vortex magnetic hole (III)



From Haynes et al., PoP, 2015, 2D PIC
with guide field

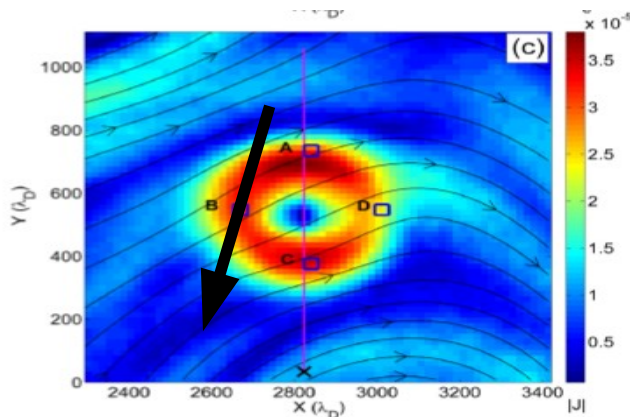


Monopolar vs bipolar
current signature could
be related to s/c trajectory
Off-central axis crossing

Electron mirror mode

$$T_e \gg T_i$$

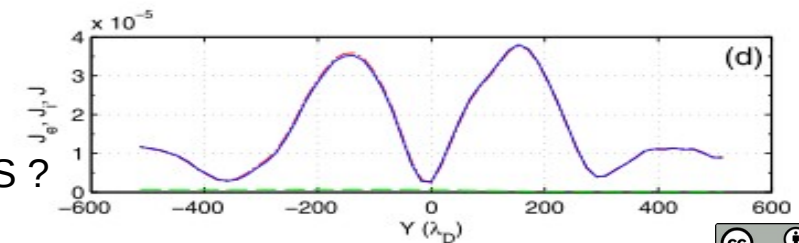
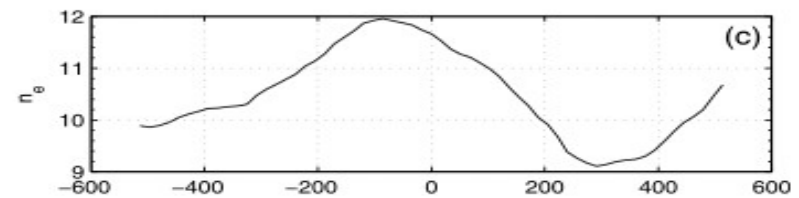
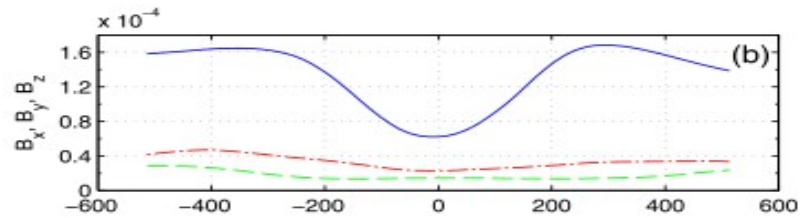
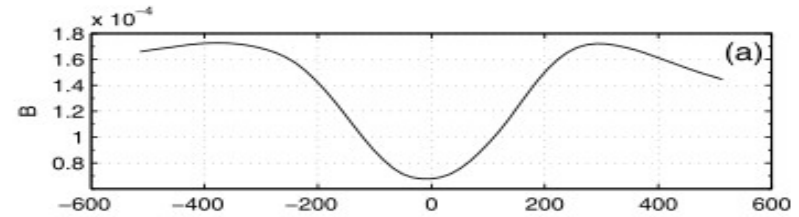
$$T_{\perp,e} / T_{\parallel,e} > 1$$



$T_{\perp,e} / T_{\parallel} > 1$ inside
MMS vortex but
embedded in $T_{\perp,e} / T_{\parallel,e} < 1$
background plasma

And $T_e < T_i$

Could the vortex formation
be linked to the electron scale CS ?



Tentative summary



- Bifurcated **electron scale** ($\sim 5d_e$) CS (max $J_{\parallel} \sim 50 \text{ nA/m}^2$) with a guide field ($B_M/B_L \sim 0.5$) embedded in a larger ion scale CS ($\sim 2d_i$) detected during a fast quasi-stationary earthward flow (substorm context) with small energy dissipation ($J \cdot E \sim 0.05 \text{ nW/m}^3$) but electron jet reversal, electron heating and ESW \Rightarrow electron-only reconnection as ion scale CS is too short $2d_i < 10d_i$?
- Small amplitude **electrostatic solitary waves identified as electron holes** ($E_{\parallel} \sim \pm 5 \text{ mV/m}$) moving tailward ($V_{EH} \sim 5000 \text{ km/s} \sim 0.26 V_{th,e}$) from the CS with a parallel size $L_{\parallel} \sim 25 \text{ km} \sim 33 \lambda_{de}$. Possibly generated by counterstreaming instability at the edge/separatrix of the CS
- **Electron vortex magnetic hole** associated with hot trapped electrons ($T_{\perp,e}/T_{\parallel,e} > 1$) detected at the edge of the ion scale CS embedded in $T_{\perp,e}/T_{\parallel,e} < 1$ plasma and associated with an energy dissipation ($J \cdot E \sim 0.15 \text{ nW/m}^3$) larger than at the CS crossing
Where and how are these electron vortices generated?
Are they linked to the electron scale CS?
How much (statistically) do they contribute to the flow energy dissipation process?