

Particle-in-Cell simulation of Magnetotail Dipolarization Fronts and Associated Ion Reflection: Inflow density matters!

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Acknowledgement

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Motivation: Upstream **inflow density matters**

Magnetotail lobe density is highly **variable**: $[0.007-0.092] \text{ cm}^{-3}$ with the most probable value **0.047** cm^{-3} [Svenes *et al.*, 2008].

Such lobe density (n_b) variation modifies reconnection diffusion region physical processes and reconnection rate drastically [Wu *et al.*, *accepted*, Phys. Plasmas].

1. Violent and fast reconnection at small n_b
2. Faster outflow at n_b : $v_{\text{out}} \sim 0.4 v_{A,\text{up}}$

Ion meandering, larger diffusion region size, aspect ratio, and etc.

Here we address observable reconnection signatures in the downstream that are to be affected by the dynamic changes of reconnection.

Introduction: Dipolarization Front (DF)

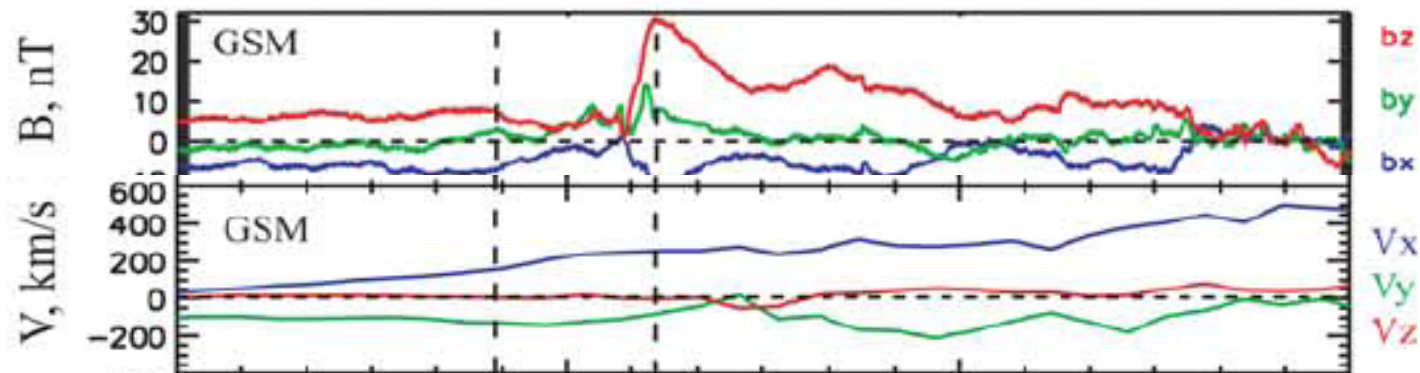
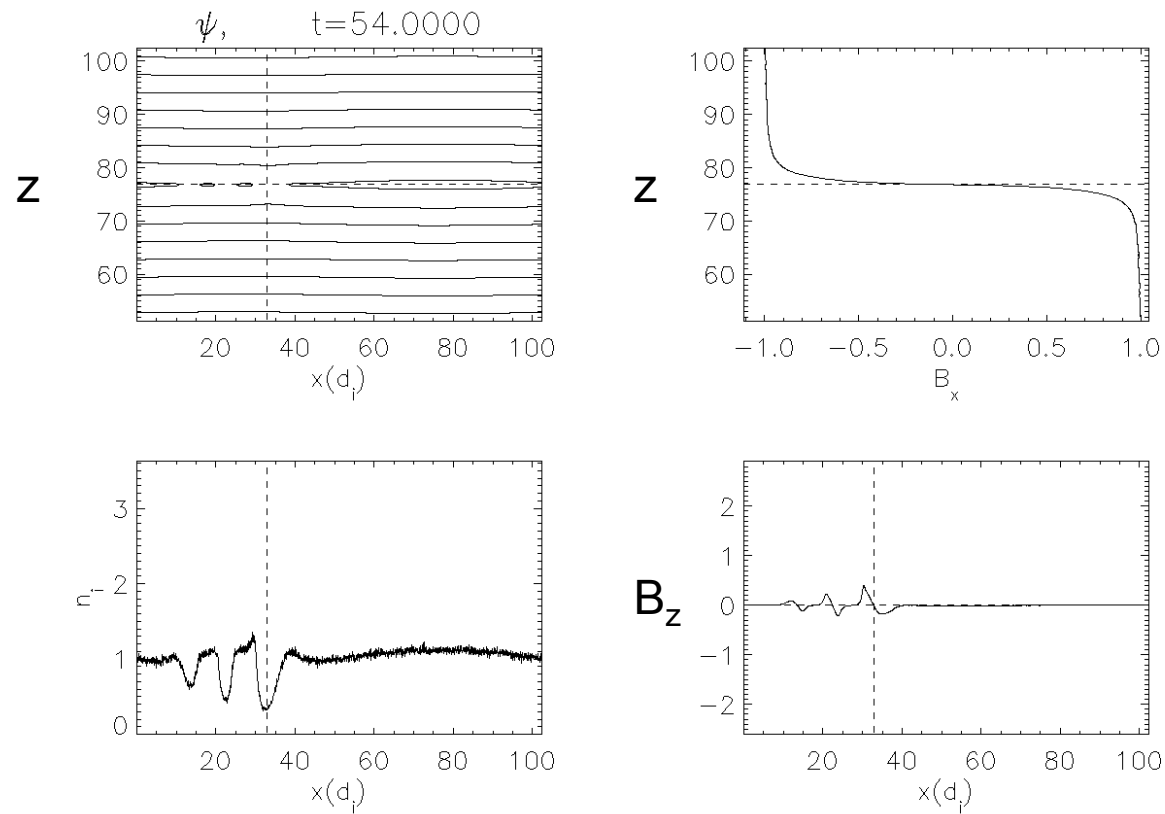


Figure from *Runov et al., 2009*.

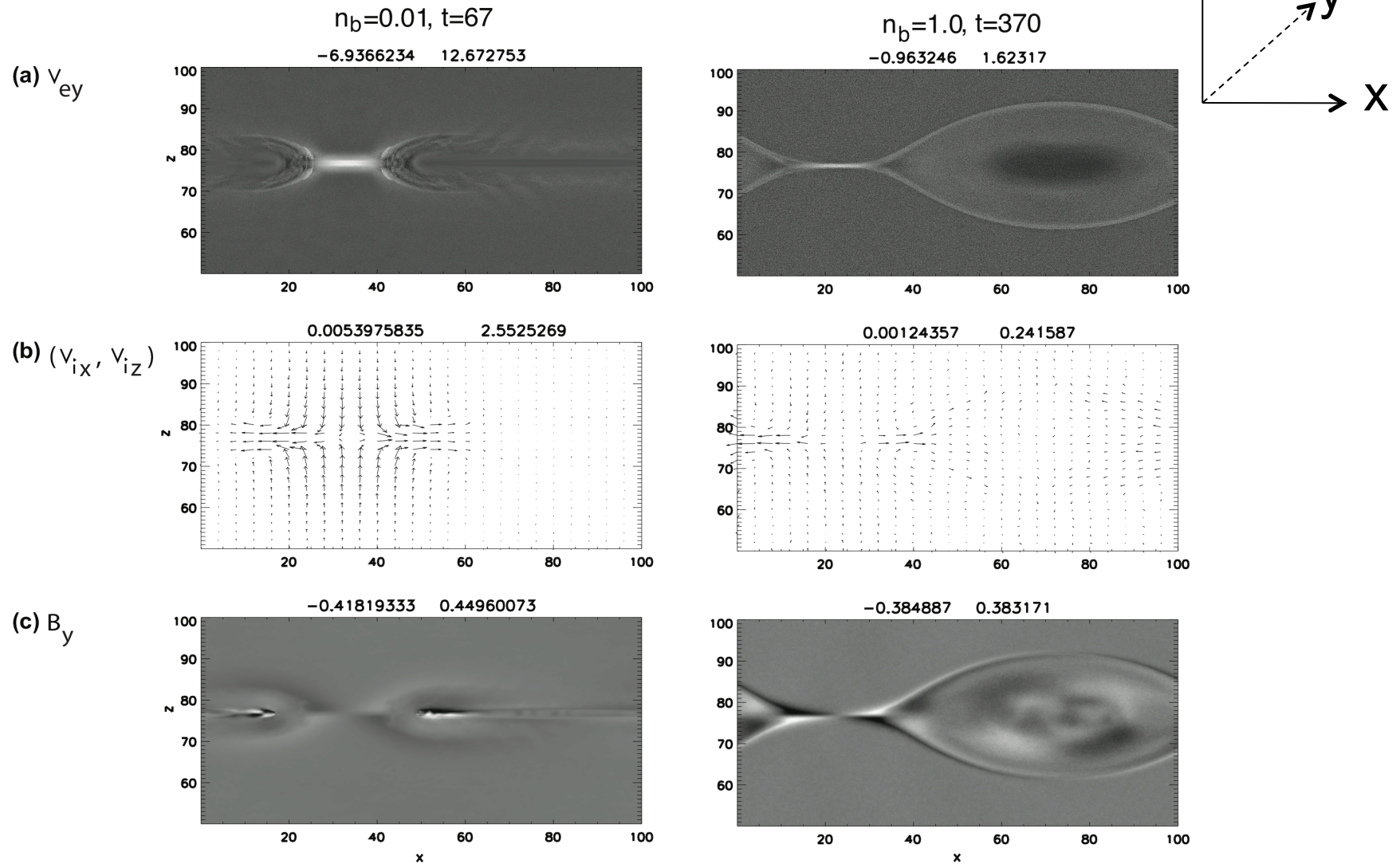
Also, observations of Ion acceleration [*Zhou et al., 2010, 2011*]

Introduction: Particle-in-Cell (PIC) simulations



Example: $n_b=0.01$

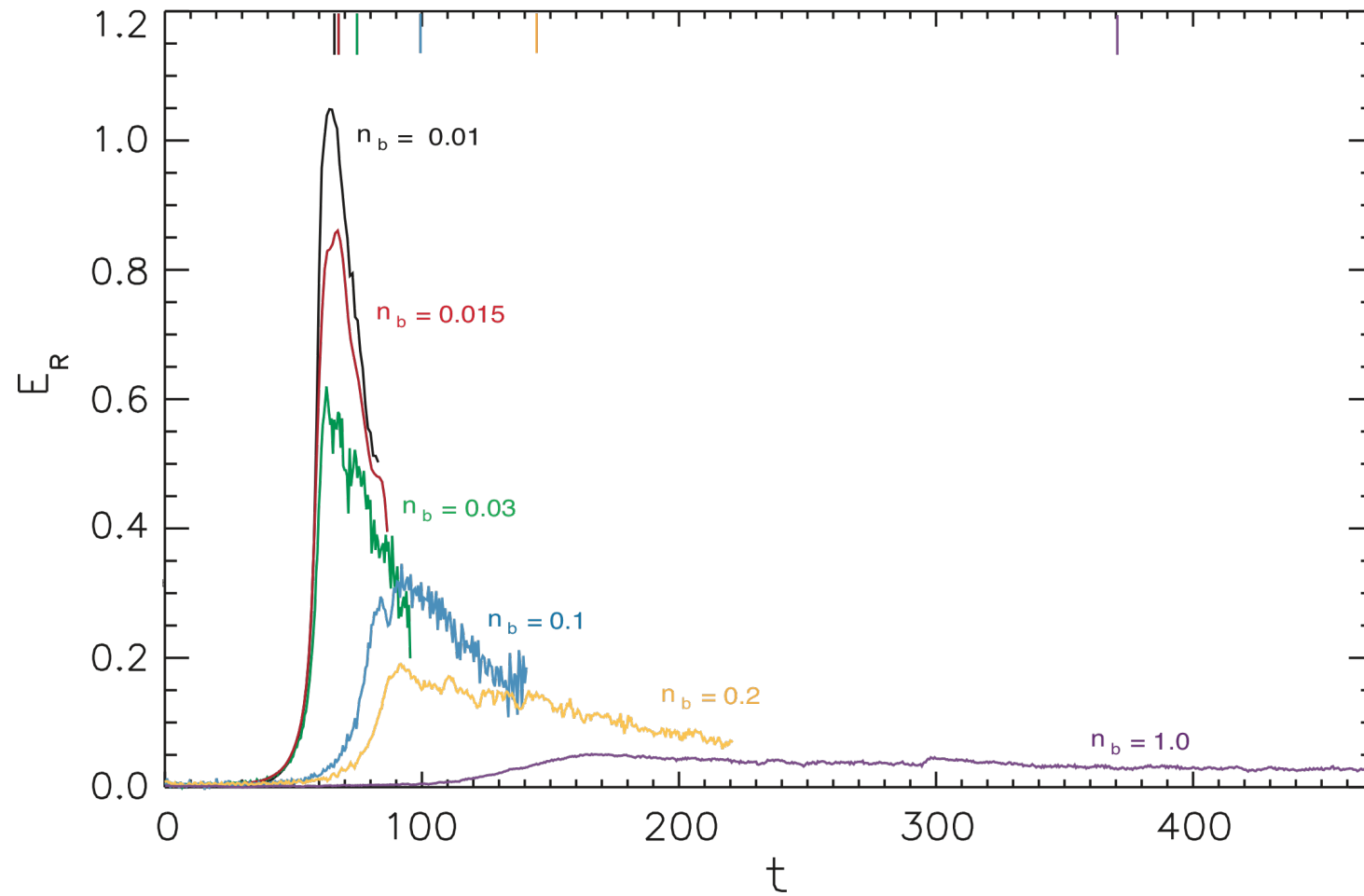
Result: overview



“Fishbone” instability (courtesy of William H. Matthaeus for coining the term)

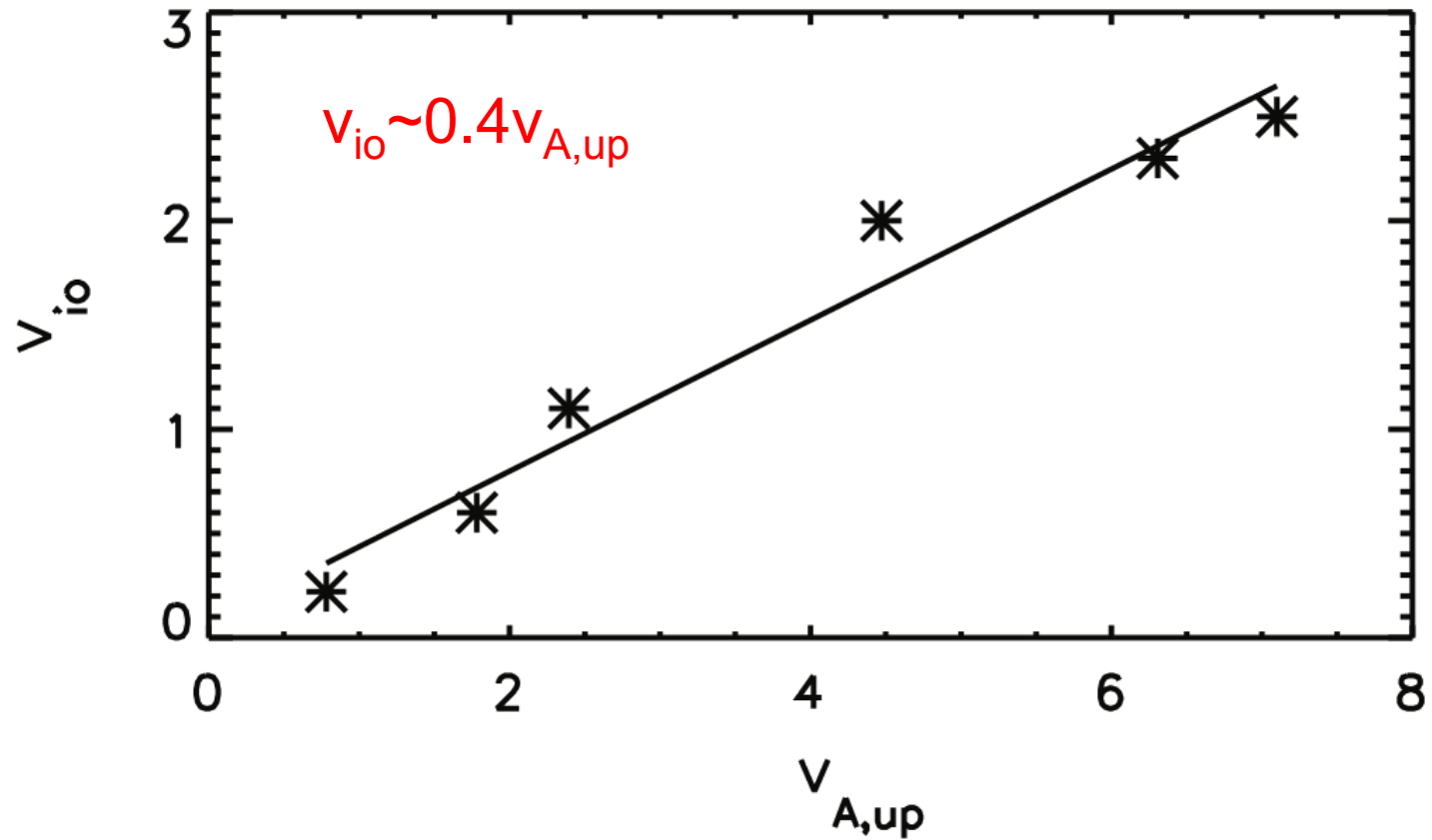
Wu et al., 2011, accepted, Phys. Plasmas

Result: reconnection rate vs. times at various densities



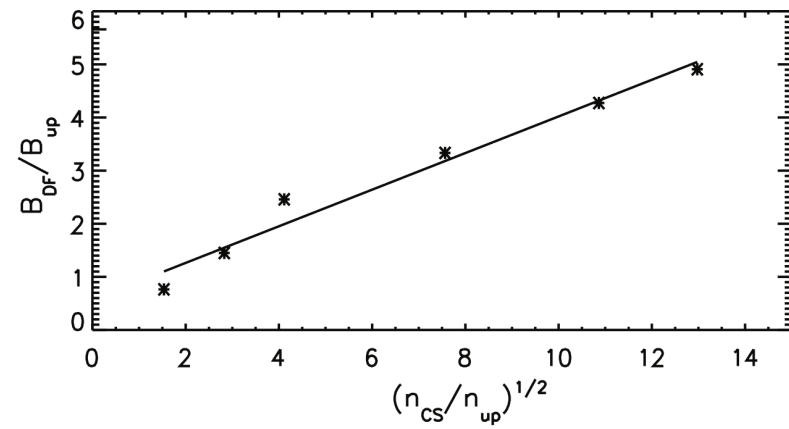
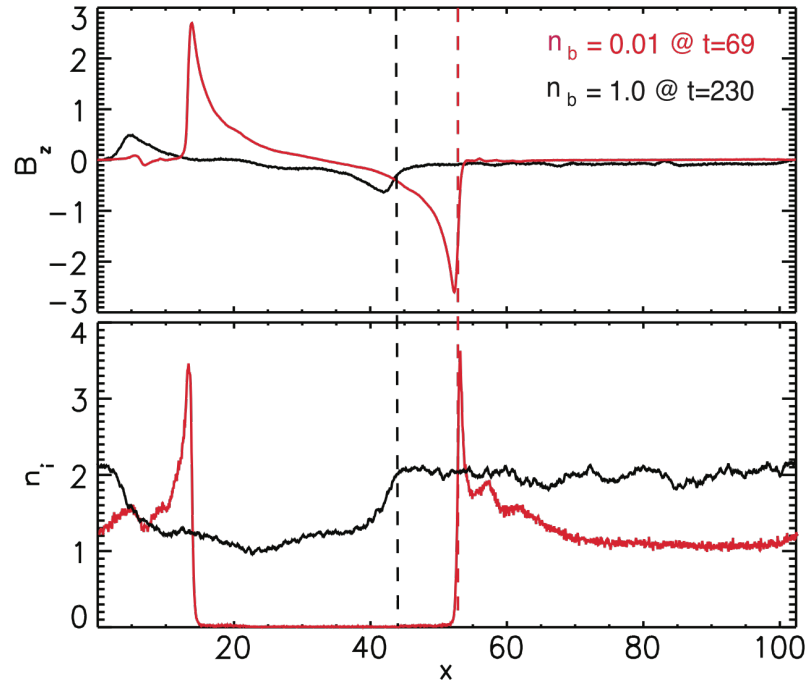
Wu et al., 2011, accepted, Phys. Plasmas

Result: Outflow



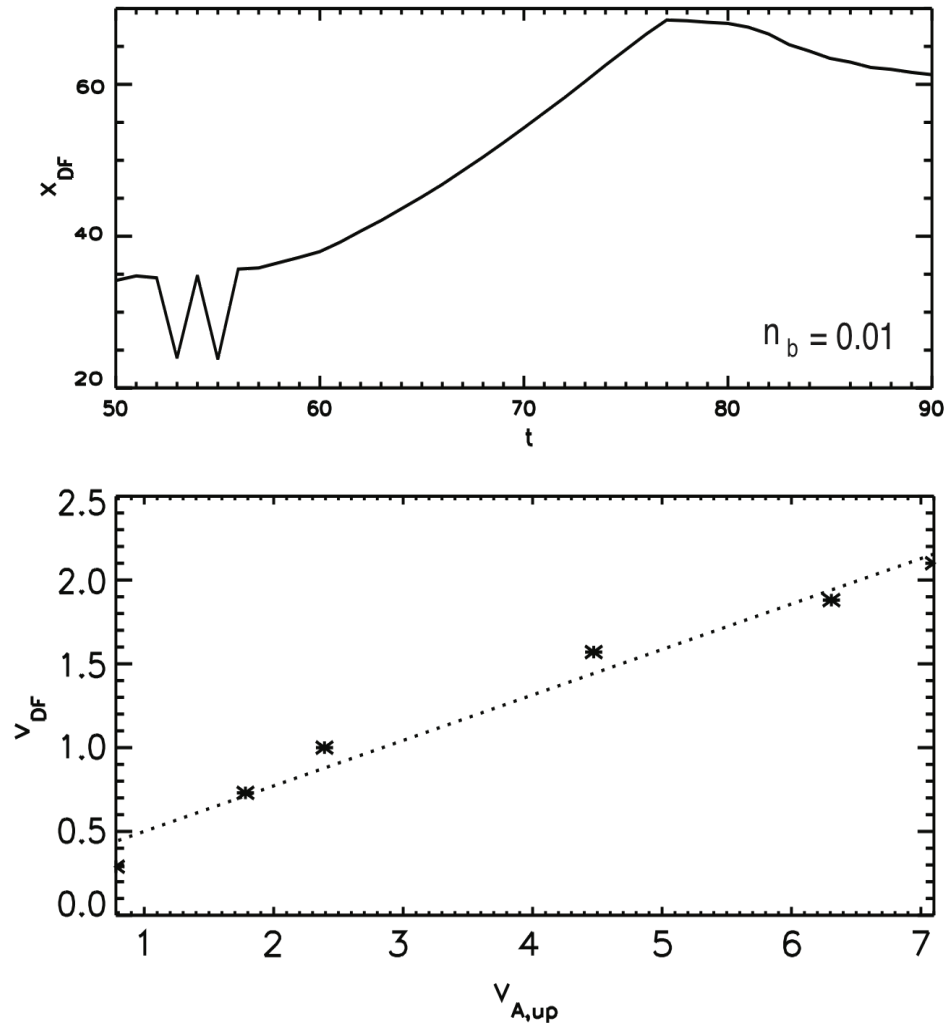
Wu et al., 2011, accepted, Phys. Plasmas

Dipolarization Front (DF) and Front



Wu et. al. (2011), to be submitted to GRL

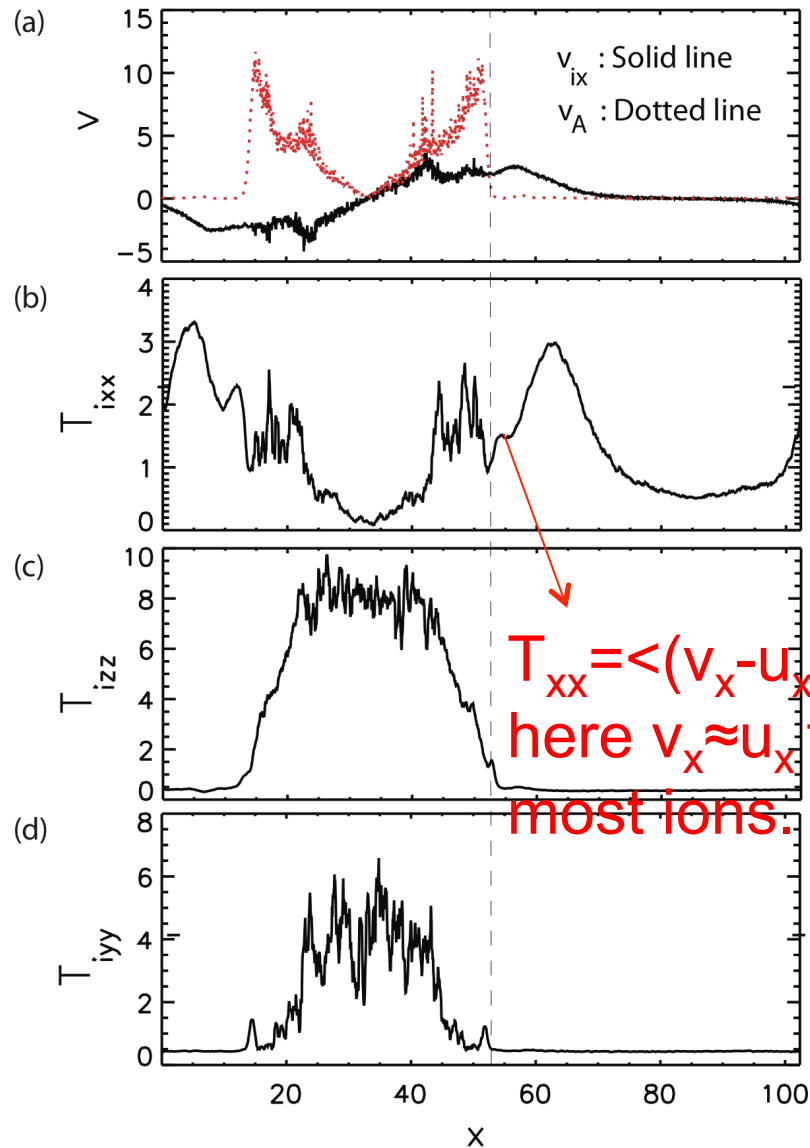
Dipolarization Front (DF) Propagation vs. Inflow Quantification



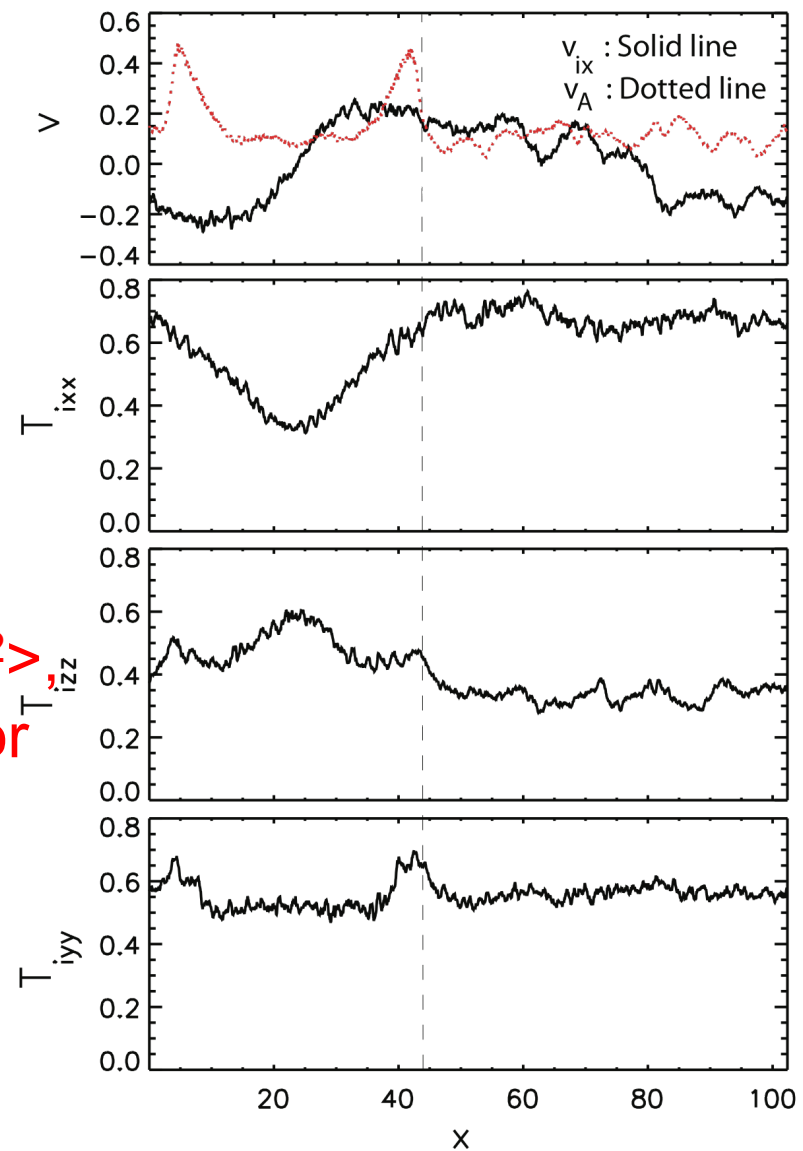
Wu et. al. (2011), to be submitted to GRL

Dipolarization Front (DF) Flow and Temperature (two extreme density cases)

$n_b = 0.01$ @ $t=69$



$n_b = 1.0$ @ $t=230$

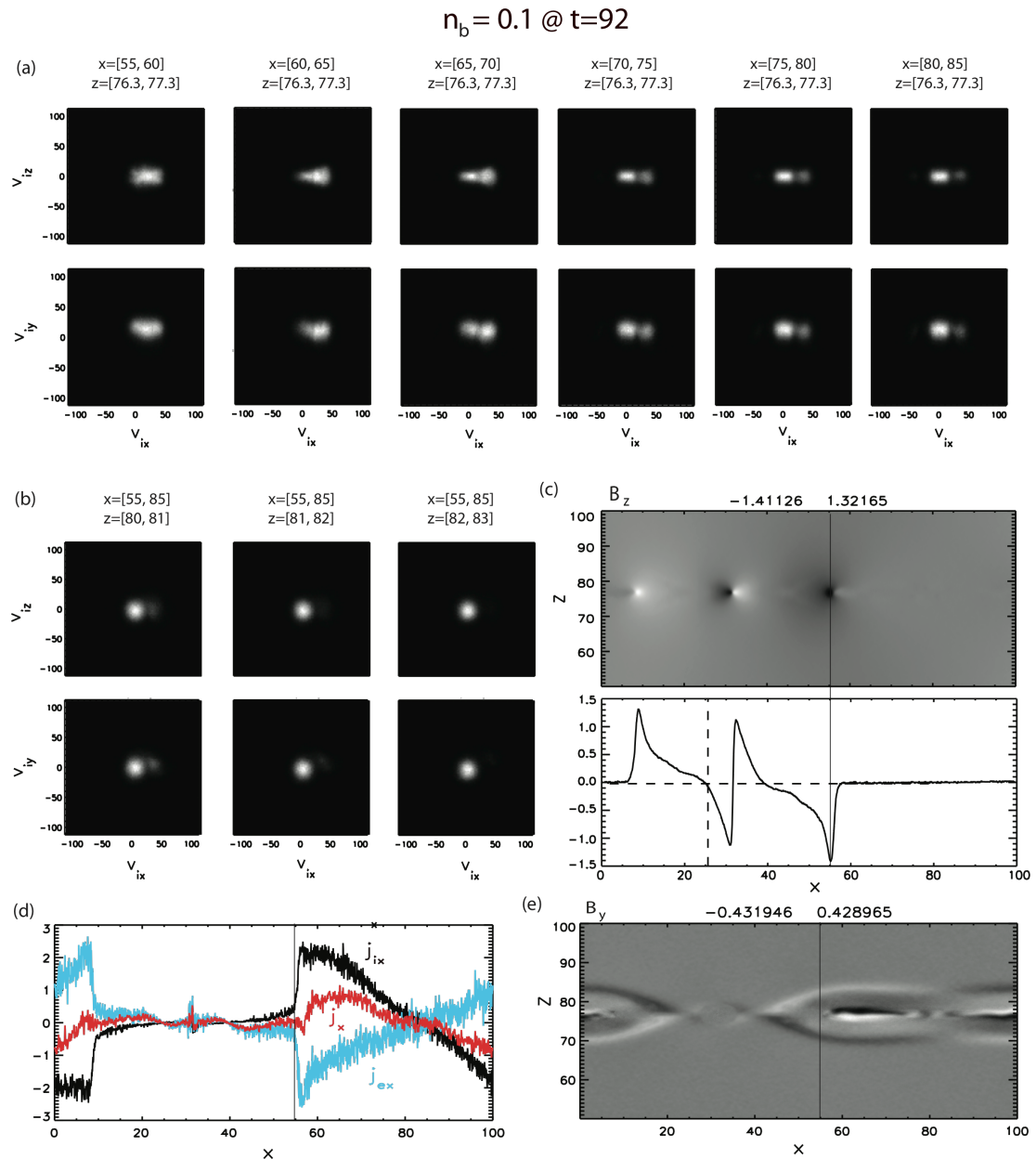


Ion Reflection

Streaming
acceleration: Very
different from
perpendicular shock
ion reflection!

Localized to DF

Bipolar B field as
consequence of Ion
Streaming



Wu et. al. (2011), to be submitted to GRL

Summary: Effect of **Inflow Density** on Magnetic Reconnection

Downstream Dipolarization Front: as we lower inflow density

1. we quantify B_{DF} and v_{DF} scaling
2. We study Ion reflection in the self-consistent PIC simulation and find
 - Super-Alfvenic streaming,
 - Preferential heating in X,
 - Bipolar magnetic field,
 - As localized and transient as the DF.

Reconnection

We'll meet again
Don't know where
Don't know when

–Ross Parker

Particle-in-cell simulation

Code unit:

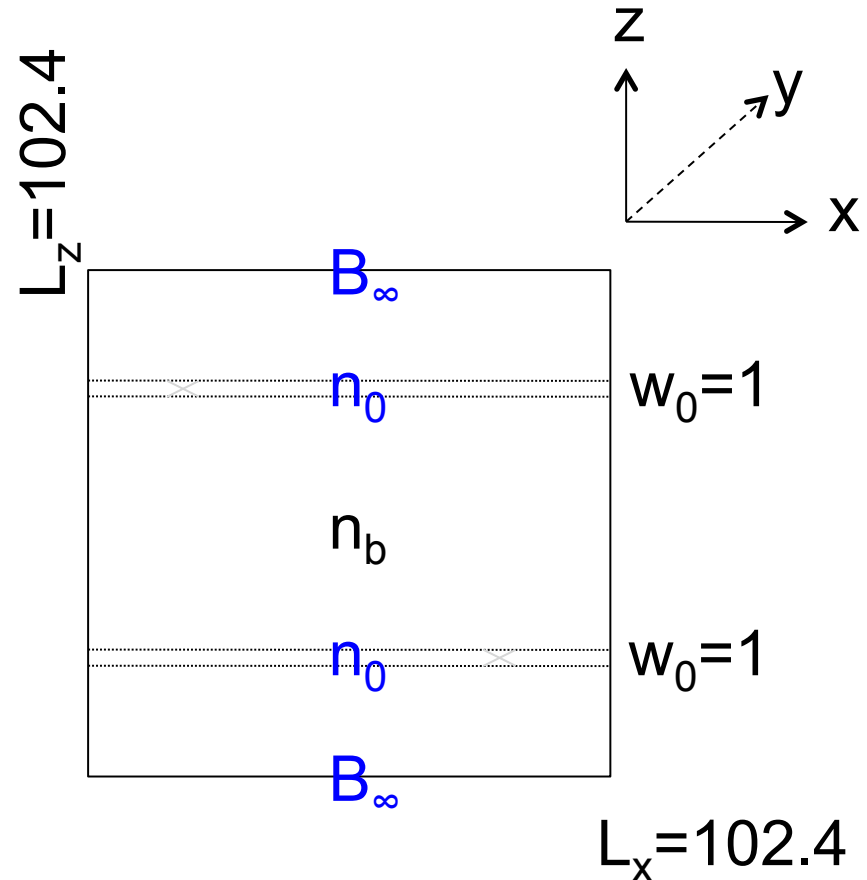
$$\frac{\partial \gamma \mathbf{v}_\alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{q_\alpha m_i}{m_\alpha} [\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v}_\alpha \times \mathbf{B}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}_\alpha}{\partial t} = \mathbf{v}_\alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{c^2}{v_{A0}^2} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{J})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{c^2}{v_{A0}^2} (n_i - n_e)$$



Normalization:

$B_\infty, n_0, m_i, d_i, v_{A0},$

$\underline{E}: v_{A0} B_\infty / c, \underline{J}: m_i v_{A0}^2$

Prescriptions: $m_e = 0.04, c = 15$

Harris-like current sheet

