



# Structure of a Reconnection Layer Poleward of the Cusp under Extreme Density Asymmetry

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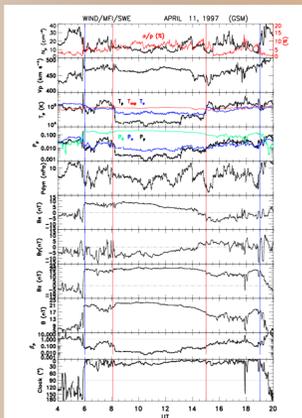
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## Outline

- In situ observations by Polar of a reconnection layer poleward of the northern cusp
- Interplanetary conditions by Wind: ICME with a strongly northward magnetic field lasting for ~13 hrs
- Evidence of continuous reconnection through ionospheric imprints from DMSP data
- Polar recorded an event with extreme density asymmetry (>2 orders of magnitude)
- We examine this crossing in detail
- Compared with 2D simulations with emphasis on density asymmetry and no guide field [Tanaka et al. Ann. Geophys. 26, 2008] and simulations with density and asymmetry and a guide field [Pritchett and Mozer, 2008] separately
- Several features are in good agreement

## Interplanetary Observations: Wind

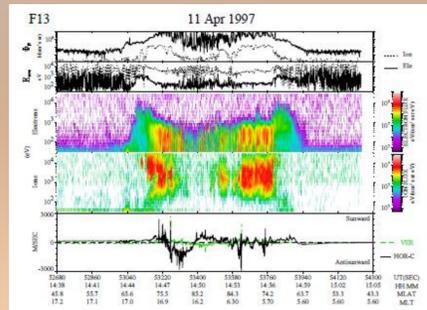


- Case of strong (20 nT), steady and strongly northward (average clock angle 20°) IMF for 13 hrs, 6-19 UT.
- High and variable dynamic pressure P<sub>dyn</sub>
- Magnetic cloud embedded in an ICME
- Convection delay time ~53 mins

## References

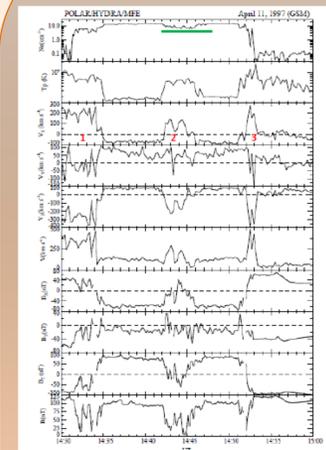
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## Direct Evidence of Continued Reconnection: DMSP



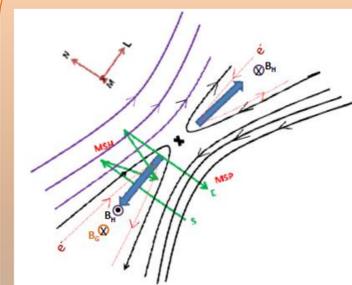
- DMSP F13: **continuous** reverse convection (snapshot fashion) from 8-20 UT in the NH [Maezawa, 1976; Crooker, 1992]
- "Mature" reconnection layer.

## Overview of Multiple Crossings: Polar



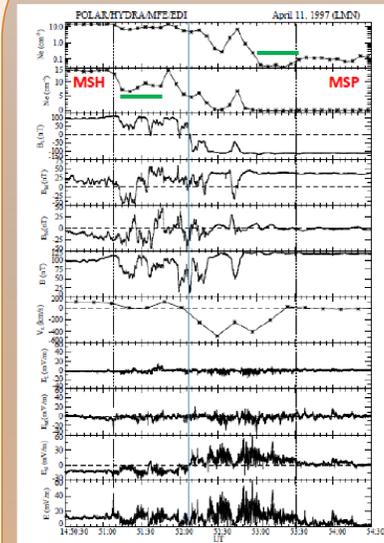
- Polar was at duskside high latitudes, poleward of the cusp
- 1 outbound and 1 inbound crossing
- 3 sunward and southward flowing jets (red labels 1-3)
- Partial entries from the MSH to the MP boundary layer in the interval (green bar)
- Polar is traversing the DR earthward of the X-line

Data from the Magnetic Field Experiment (MFE) [Russell et al., 1995], proton and electron data from the HYDRA instrument [Scudder et al., 1995], and the densities derived the spacecraft potential [Harvey et al., 1995].



- A cartoon to qualitatively interpret the in situ observations
- The trajectory is marked by green arrows, start and end by S and E
- MSH field lines: purple
- MSP field lines: black
- Reconnection jets: thick blue arrows
- Electron flow: dotted red line

## Event with Extreme Density Asymmetry



- Cross product, LMN coordinates [Russell and Elphic, 1978]
- Used  $E \cdot B = 0$  to get 3 components of E
- $N = (0.840, -0.021, 0.541)$
- $L = (-0.541, 0.013, 0.841)$
- $M = (-0.025, -0.999, 0)$

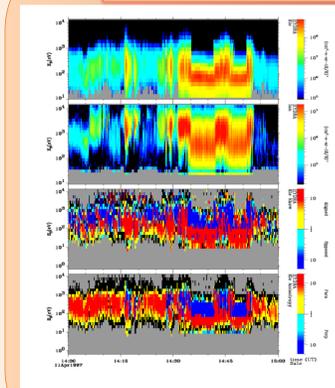
$$N_{MSH}/N_{MSP} \sim 140$$

- Complete crossing,  $B_L$  reversal: blue line
- Separatrices (prominent density dips) on both sides of the CS: green bars
- Sunward and southward pointing ion jet of 550km/s (biased strongly towards MSP side)
- All components of the E field are larger on the MSP side.
  - E field activity is mostly in  $E_N$
  - $E_N$  peaks at 60 mV/m, during the strong density gradient.
  - $E_N$  points towards the center of the MP (Hall effect)
  - Isolated  $E_N$  enhancements on MSH and MSP separatrices
- Out-of-plane  $B_M$  is mainly positive on both sides of the CS
  - Unipolar Hall B field ( $B_M$ )
  - Except at MSH separatrix where  $B_M$  takes (-) values (~13 s)
- Density gradient is not collocated with the  $B_L$  reversal

## Comparison to Simulation

- Compared with 2D PIC simulations with asymmetry in density and no guide field [Tanaka et al., 2008]
  - Found good agreement
- From ambient MSH and MSP B field values: average guide field  $B_G \sim 30$ nT (25% of the total B field)
- Compared B and E field signatures with 2D PIC simulations with asymmetry in density and a guide field [Pritchett and Mozer, 2009]; compared with their Figures 3 and 5
  - Guide field weakens the out-of-plane Hall B field

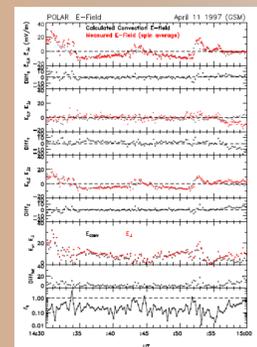
## Electron Behavior: HYDRA



- At the MSH separatrix: electrons flow opposed and parallel to  $B$ , towards the X-line
- At the MSP separatrix: electrons flow aligned and parallel to  $B$ , away from the X-line.

• Electron behavior matches well with expected Hall B field

## Identification of the IDR



Scudder et al.'s [2008], Adiabatic Expansion Parameter  $\delta_i$ , identifies the ion diffusion well.

## Conclusions

- High latitude reconnection site poleward of the cusp
- Case of strong, steady and strongly NW IMF for 13 hrs
- Reverse convection lasted for 12 hours → continuous reconnection.
- Analyzed one event with extreme density asymmetry
- Good agreement with expected plasma, E and B features under asymmetric reconnection
- Comparison with simulations showed clear evidence that the guide field has distorted the expected Hall B field even within the large density asymmetry
- Stagnation point and X-line is not collocated [Cassak and Shay, 2007]

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by NASA grants NNX09AE41G-1/14, NNX13AP39G and NASA/WIND grant NNX10AQA29G.