

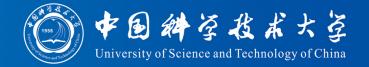
Structures of magnetic island in collisionless magnetic reconnection

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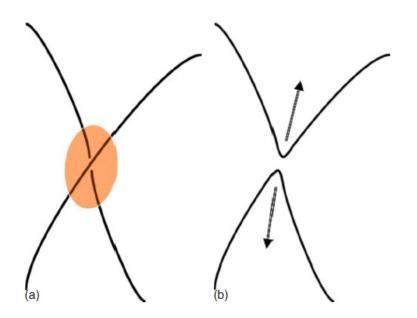
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Magnetic reconnection



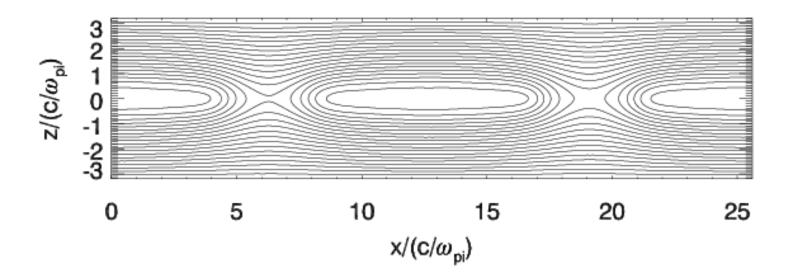
- Fast energy conversion: magnetic energy→kinetic energy
- Topological changes of magnetic field lines



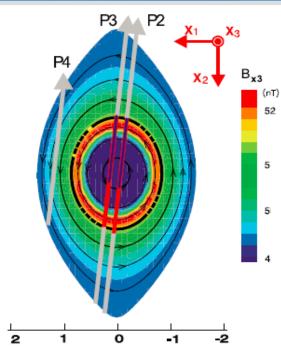
Magnetic island



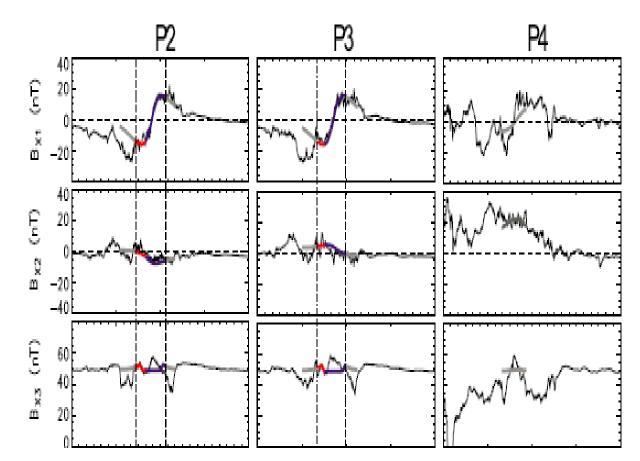
- In current sheet, two X lines→magnetic island
- Observation: bipolar signature in B_z & Energetic electron flux enhancement (inside magnetic island)







Crater Flux transfer events(FTE) observed by Zhang et al. [JGR, 2010]





Base on 2D PIC simulations, we investigate the structure of magnetic island in multiple X line reconnection.

$$\mathbf{B}_{0}(z) = B_{0} \tanh(z/\delta)\mathbf{e}_{x} + B_{y}\mathbf{e}_{y}$$

$$n(z) = n_{b} + n_{0} \operatorname{sec} h^{2}(z/\delta)$$

$$n_{b} = 0.2n_{0} \quad \delta = 0.5 c/\omega_{pi}$$

$$T_{i0}/T_{e0} = 4$$

$$m_{i}/m_{e} = 100$$

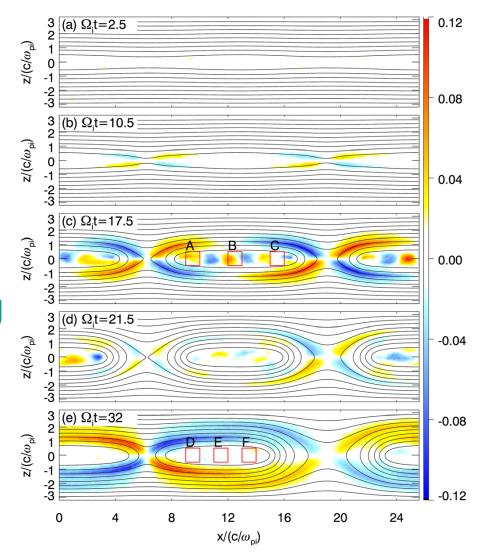
$$c = 15v_{A}$$



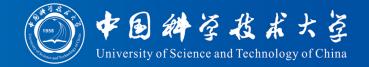
Anti-parallel reconnection

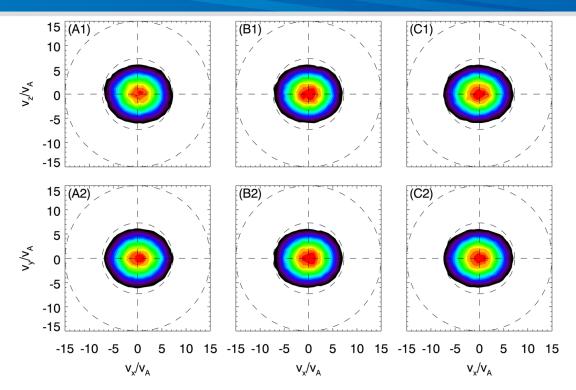


- Quadrupole structures of B_y (in the vicinity of the X line)
- *B_y* structures with alternative values along the *x* direction (inside magnetic islands)



 $\Omega_{0i}t = 17.5$





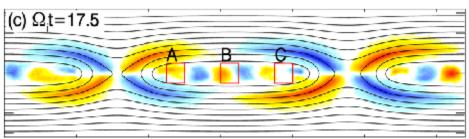
Electron parallel and perpendicular temperature and the anisotropy

$$A_e = T_{e//} / T_{e\perp} - 1$$

Anisotropy reason: electrons move along the magnetic field lines after they are accelerated by the reconnection electric field [Fu et al., PoP, 2006]

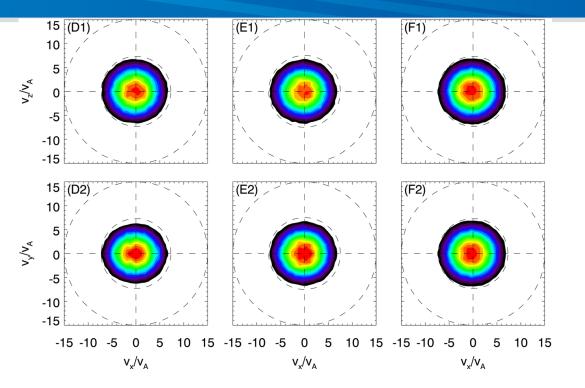
Electron velocity distributions (anisotropic)

Now, the B_y structures with alternative values along the *x* direction (c) Ω_t = in the magnetic island is apparent



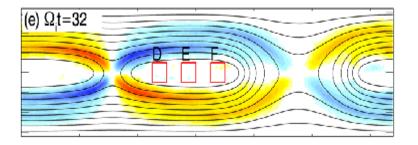
 $\Omega_{0i}t=32$





Now, the B_y structures with alternative values along the *x* direction in the magnetic island disappear

Electron velocity distributions (isotropic)





$$A_{e0} = T_{//e0} / T_{\perp e0} - 1 = 0.8$$

$$\delta = 2.0 c / \omega_{pi}$$

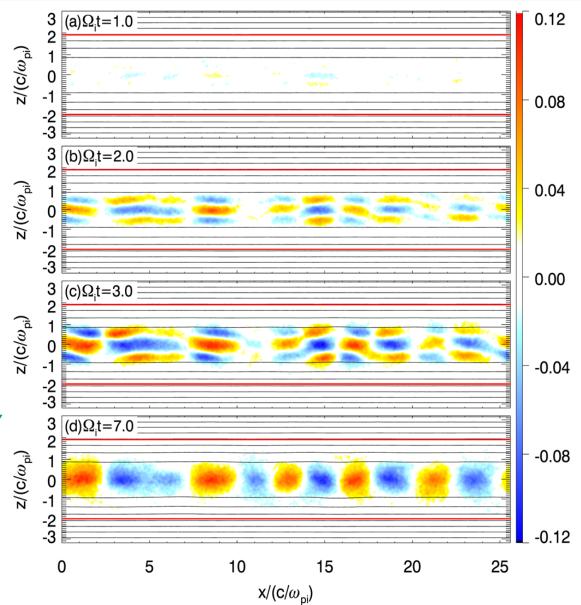
Weibel instability in the center of the current sheet

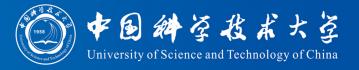
At first, wave vector is almost along the z direction, the wavelength is $1.1d_i$

Linear theory, wavelength correspond to the maximum growth rate is $1.2d_i$

GOOD CONSISTANCY

At last, it forms the B_y structures along the x direction as observed in the magnetic islands



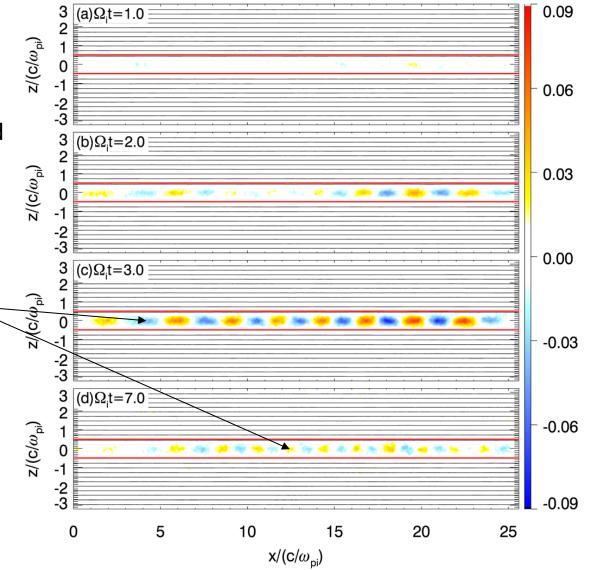


$$A_{e0} = T_{//e0} / T_{\perp e0} - 1 = 0.8$$

$$\delta = 0.5 c / \omega_{pi}$$

The wavelength of the excited Webel instability $(1.1d_i)$ is comparable to the width of the current sheet $(1.0d_i)$

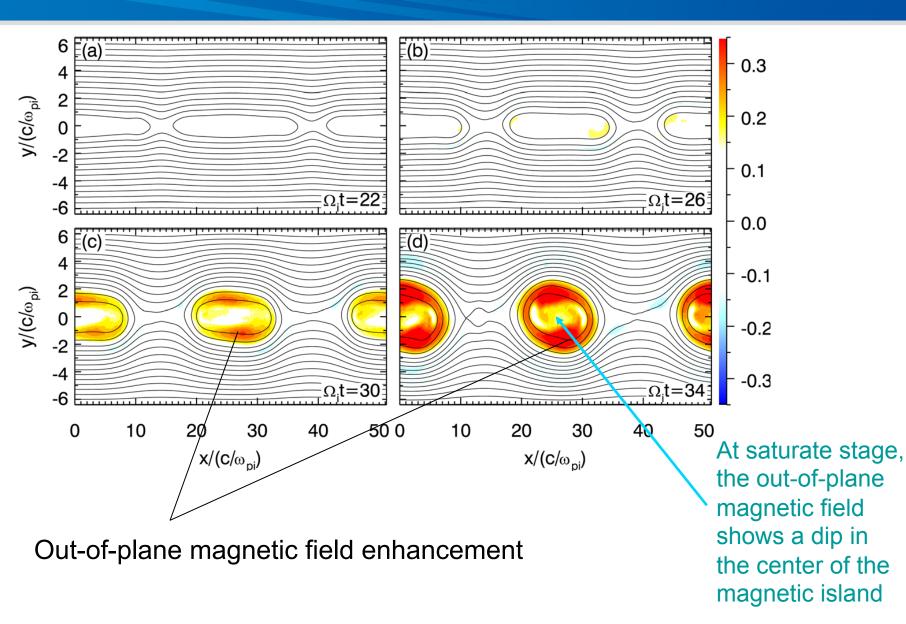
The B_y structures along the x direction will be formed



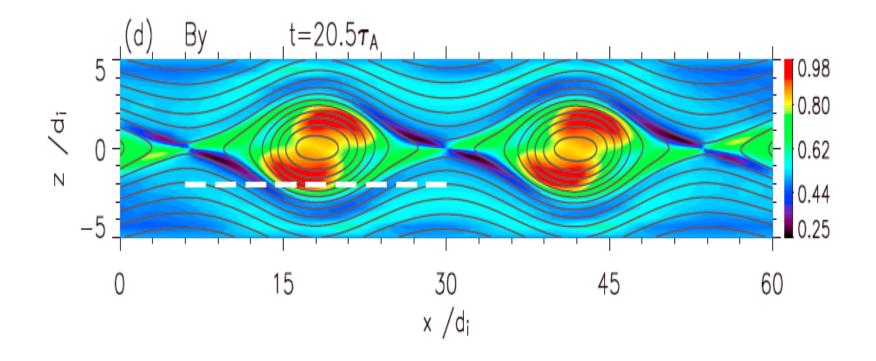


Guide field reconnection $(B_{z0}=B_0)$









Similar results can be found in Hall-MHD simulations. [Liu et al., JGR, 2009]

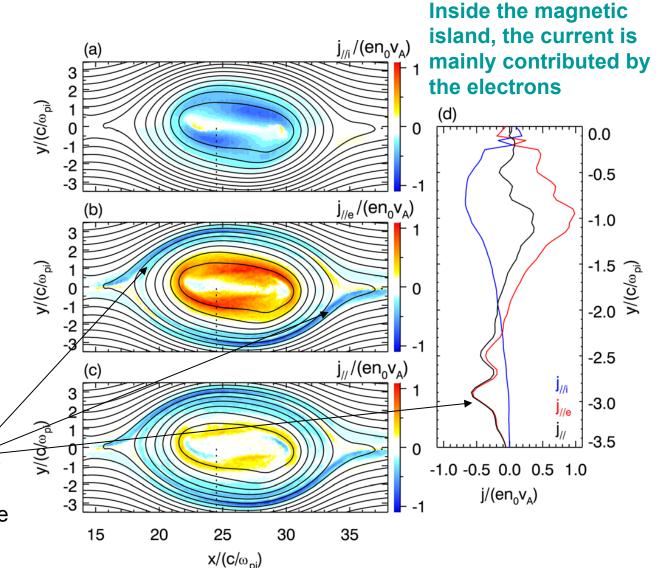


Current system→ out-of-plane magnetic field structures

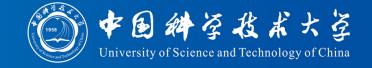
 $j_{i/i} = \mathbf{J}_i \cdot \mathbf{B}' / B'$ $j_{i/e} = \mathbf{J}_e \cdot \mathbf{B}' / B'$ $j_{i/i} = j_{i/i} + j_{i/e}$

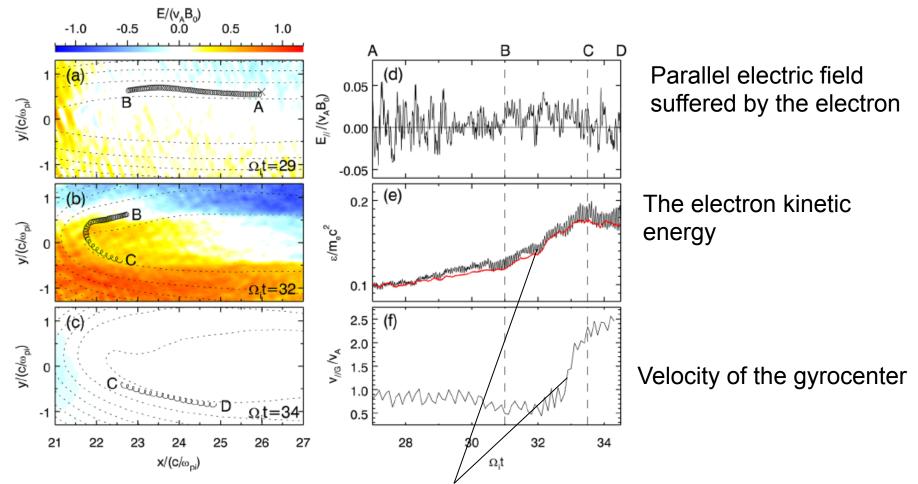
 $\mathbf{B}' = B_x \mathbf{e}_x + B_y \mathbf{e}_y$

The electron current antiparallel to the in-plane magnetic field ~electron acceleration in the vicinity of the X line and directed away from the X line



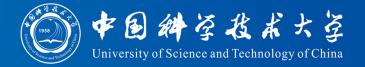
Inner electron current mechanism (a typical electron trajectory)





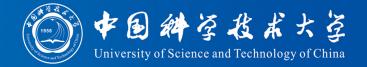
Electrons are accelerated during $B \rightarrow C$ due to the parallel electric field lons cannot because of the large mass So **Inside the magnetic island, the current is mainly contributed by the electrons**





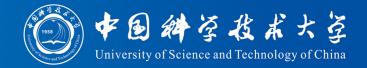
Anti-parallel reconnection:

 The Weibel instability may be unstable in magnetic island, which forms regular structures with alternate positive and negative values of the out-of-plane magnetic field.



Guide field reconnection

• Enhancement of out-of-plane magnetic field in magnetic island, a dip in the center of the magnetic island.



THANK YOU!