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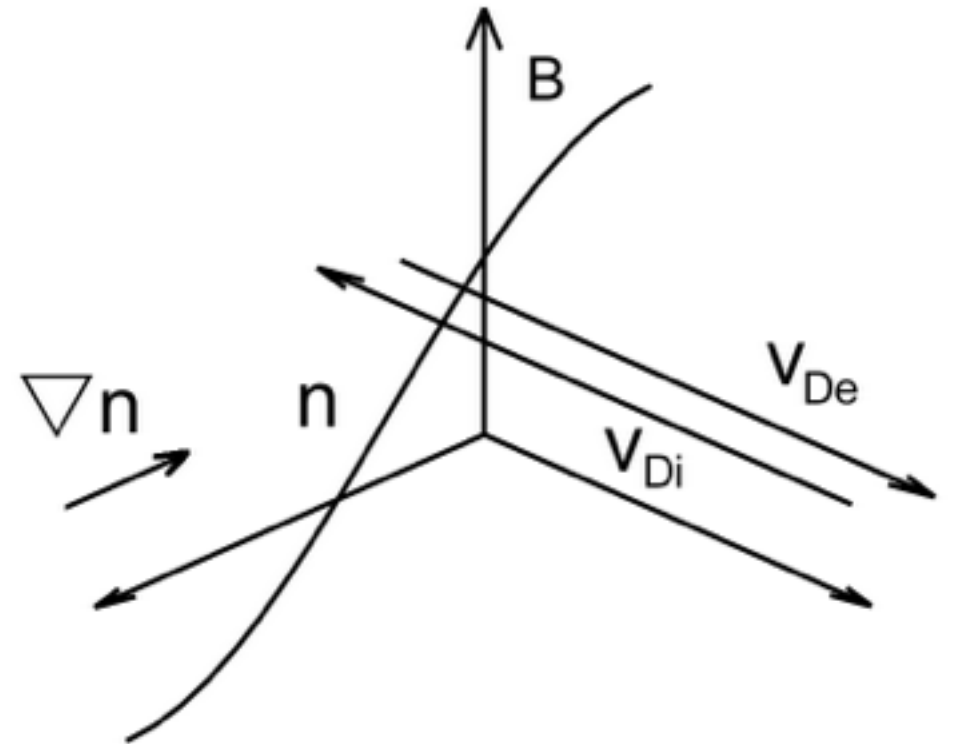
Lower hybrid waves at magnetic reconnection sites

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Cecilia Norgren, Mats André, Daniel Graham,
Yuri Khotyaintsev, Andris Vaivads

Lower hybrid waves

Lower hybrid waves are commonly excited at sharp boundaries where gradients in the density and magnetic fields are large.



$$k \cdot B = 0 \quad k \cdot \nabla n = 0$$

$$k\rho_e \sim 1 \quad \omega \sim \omega_{LH} \approx \sqrt{\omega_{ce}\omega_{ci}}$$

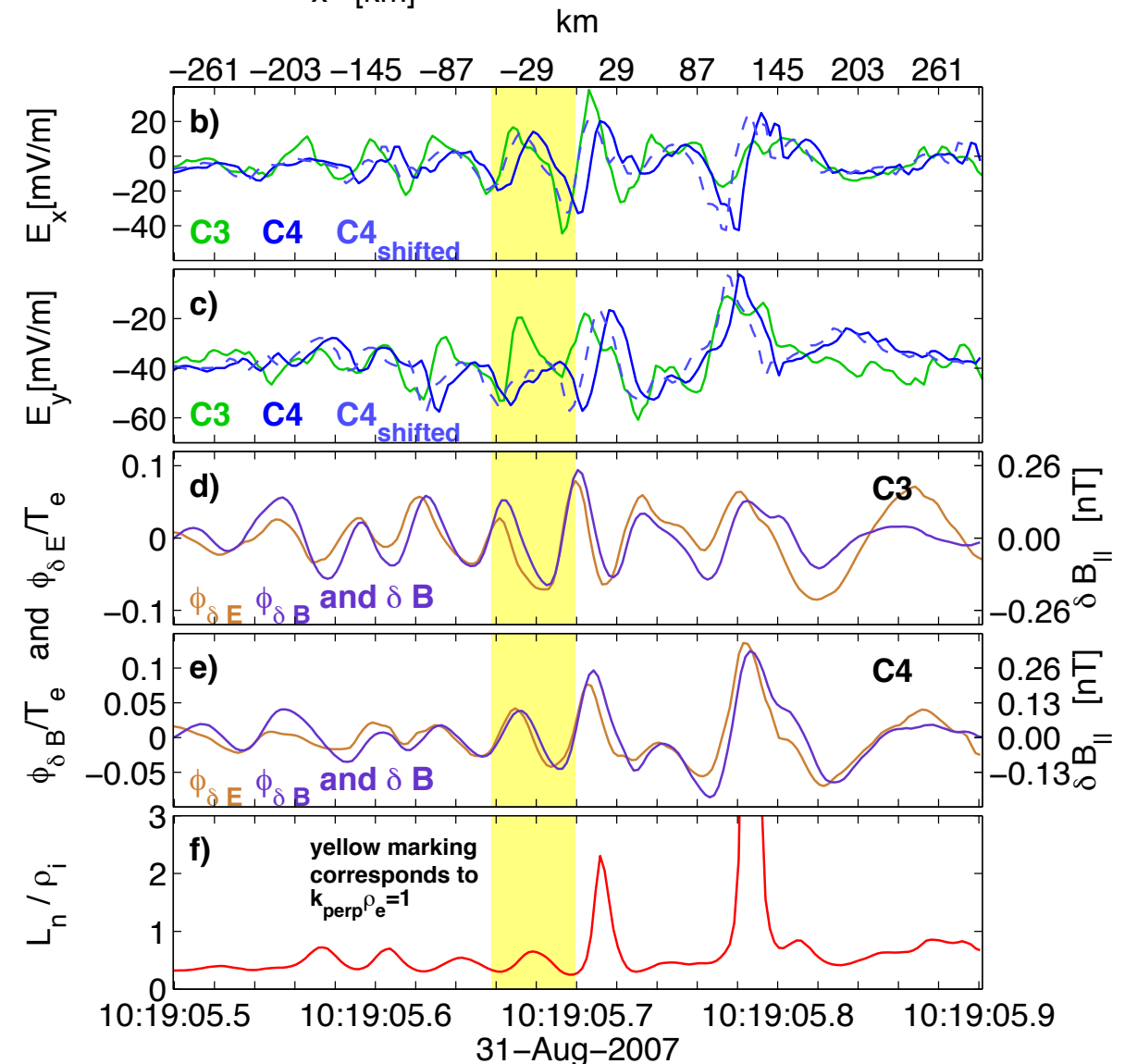
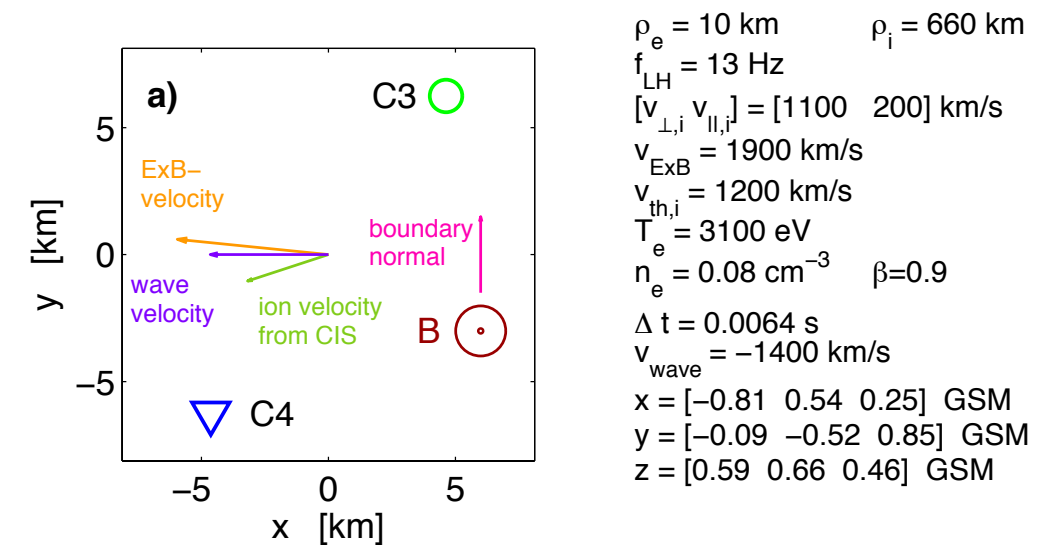
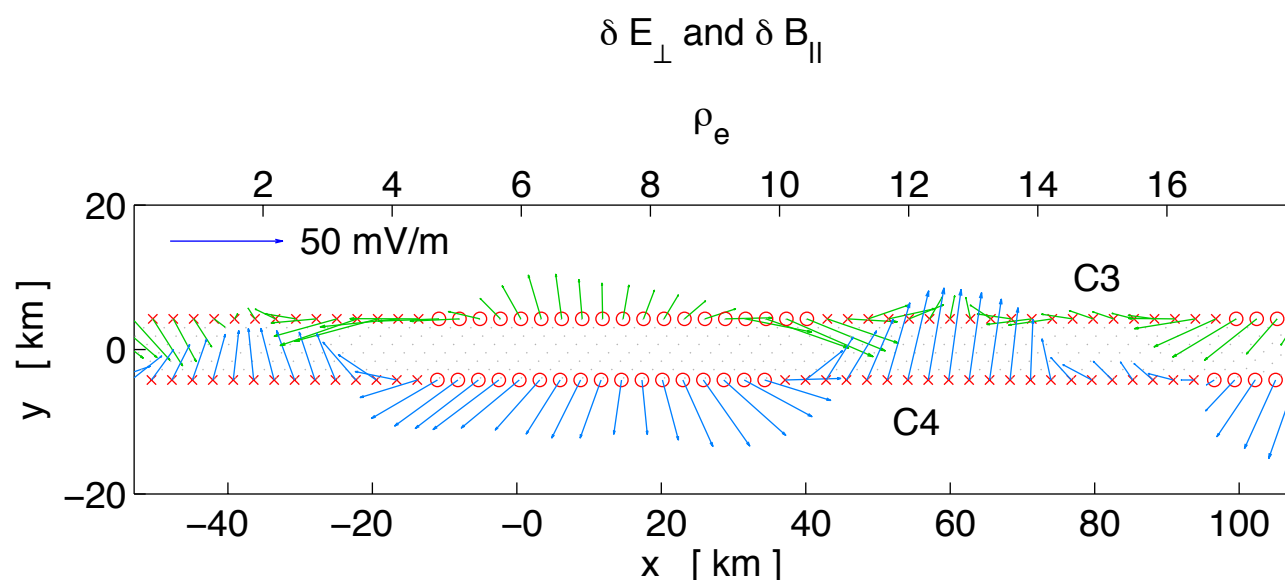
$$k\sqrt{\rho_e\rho_i} \sim 1$$

Lower hybrid waves

- Electrostatic mode located on edge of current layer/separatrix $k\rho_e \sim 1$
- Electromagnetic mode can penetrate deeper into the current sheet $k\sqrt{\rho_e\rho_i} \sim 1$
 - Change current sheet structure?

2 spacecraft

- Magnetotail crossing
[-14 -4 2] R_E (GSM)
- Cluster is in burst mode
($f_s=450$ Hz for E and B)
- Wave at lower hybrid frequency located
at strong gradient in density
- We find $\nabla n/|\nabla n|$ by minimum variance
analysis



Correlation of dE and dB

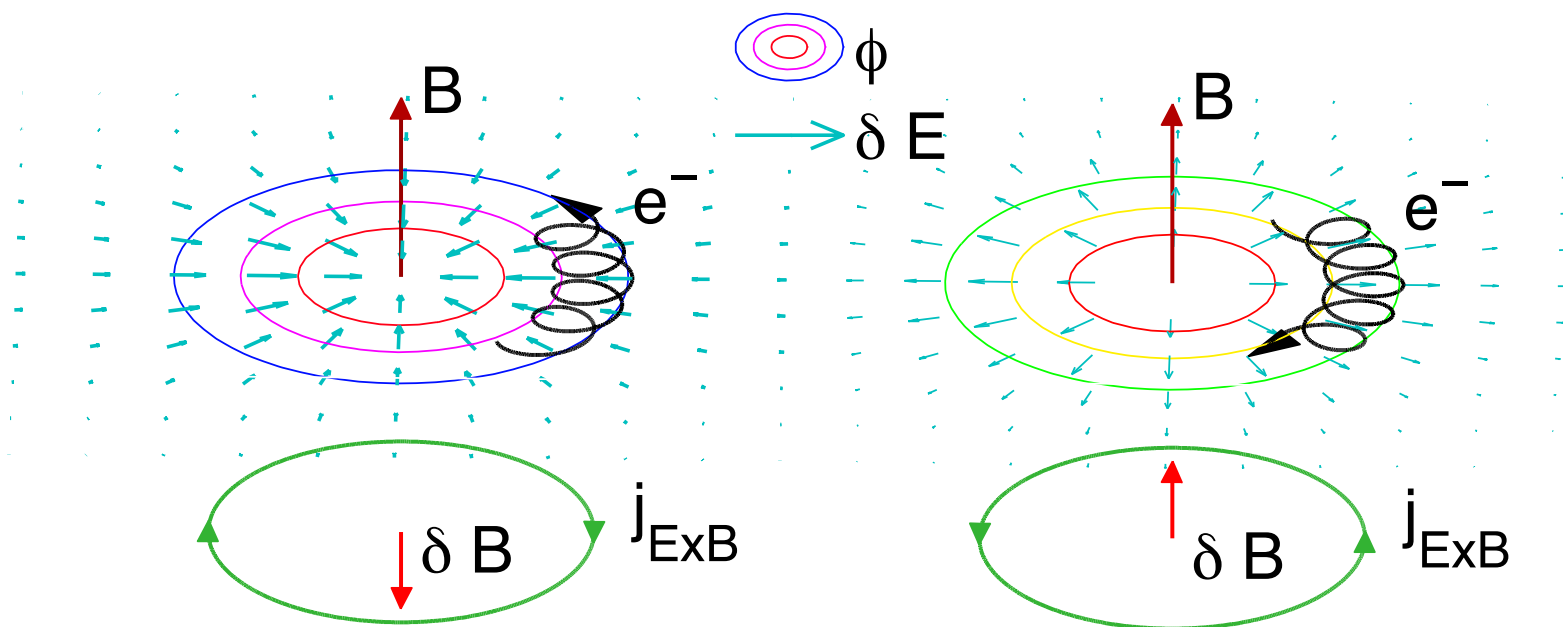
$$f_{ce} < f_{LH} \ll f_{ci} \quad \lambda \sim 2\pi\rho_e$$

Electrons unmagnetized / Ions magnetized

$$\delta j_e = -ne \frac{\delta E \times B}{B^2}$$

Neglect displacement current and derivatives along the background magnetic field

$$\phi_{\delta B} = \frac{B}{\mu_0 ne} \delta B$$



The parallel magnetic wave field is proportional to the electrostatic potential!

From 2 to 1 spacecraft

Usual way to
calculate potential

$$\phi_{\delta E} = \int \delta \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}_{ph} dt$$

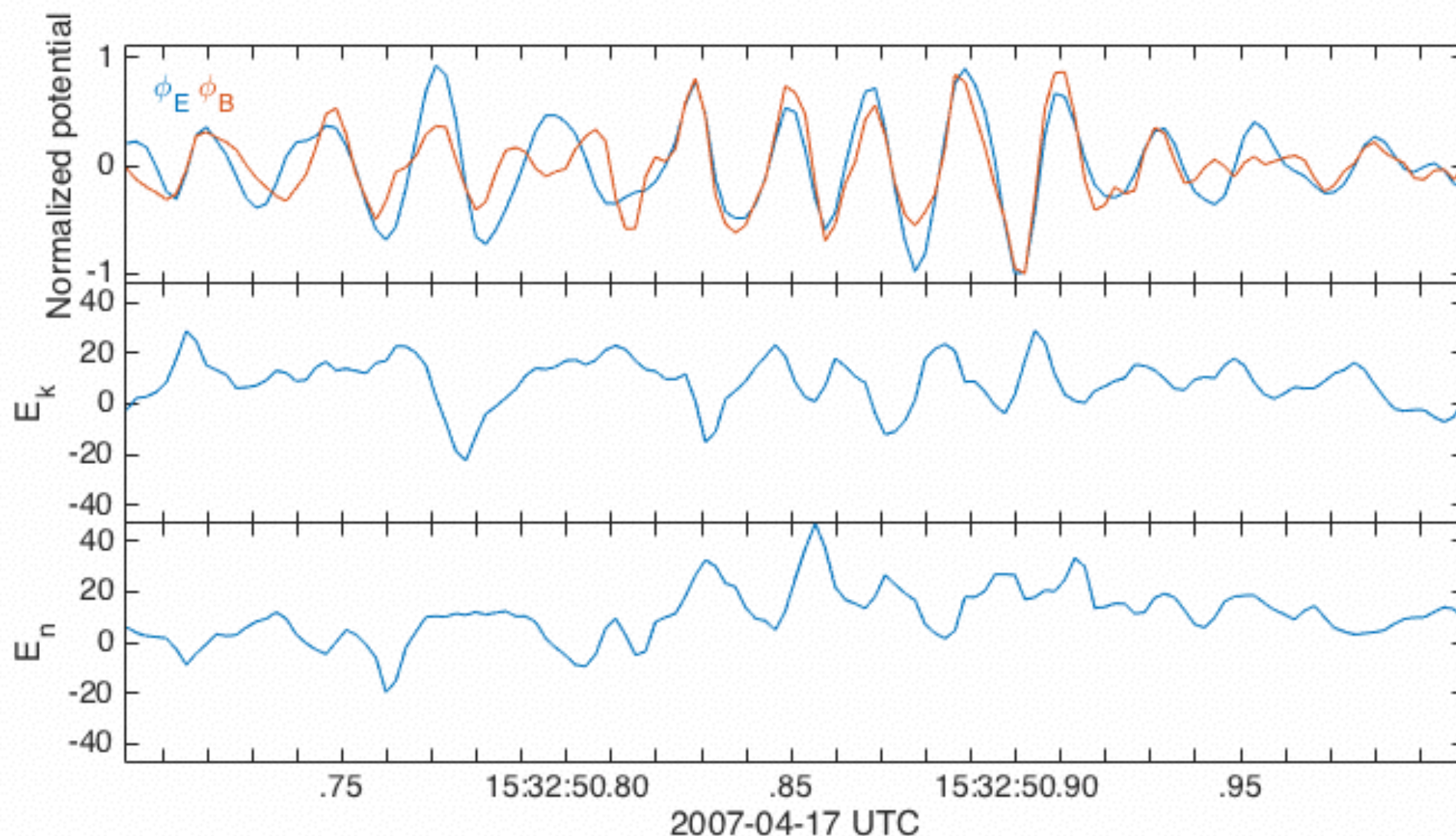
Another way using completely
independent measurements

$$\phi_{\delta B} = \frac{B}{\mu_0 n e} \delta B_{||}$$

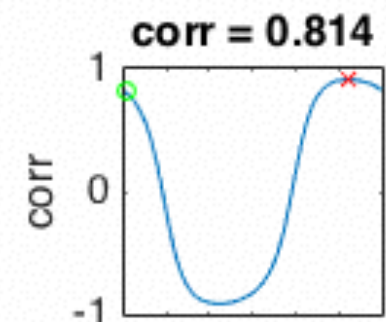
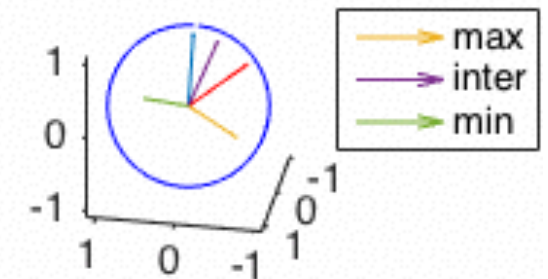
We need to find \vec{v}_{ph} such that $\int \delta \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}_{ph} dt = \frac{B}{\mu_0 n e} \delta B_{||}$

Example: Find propagation direction

$\phi \delta E_{\perp}$ is integrated in several different directions perpendicular to B
 — shows the direction of maximum correlation

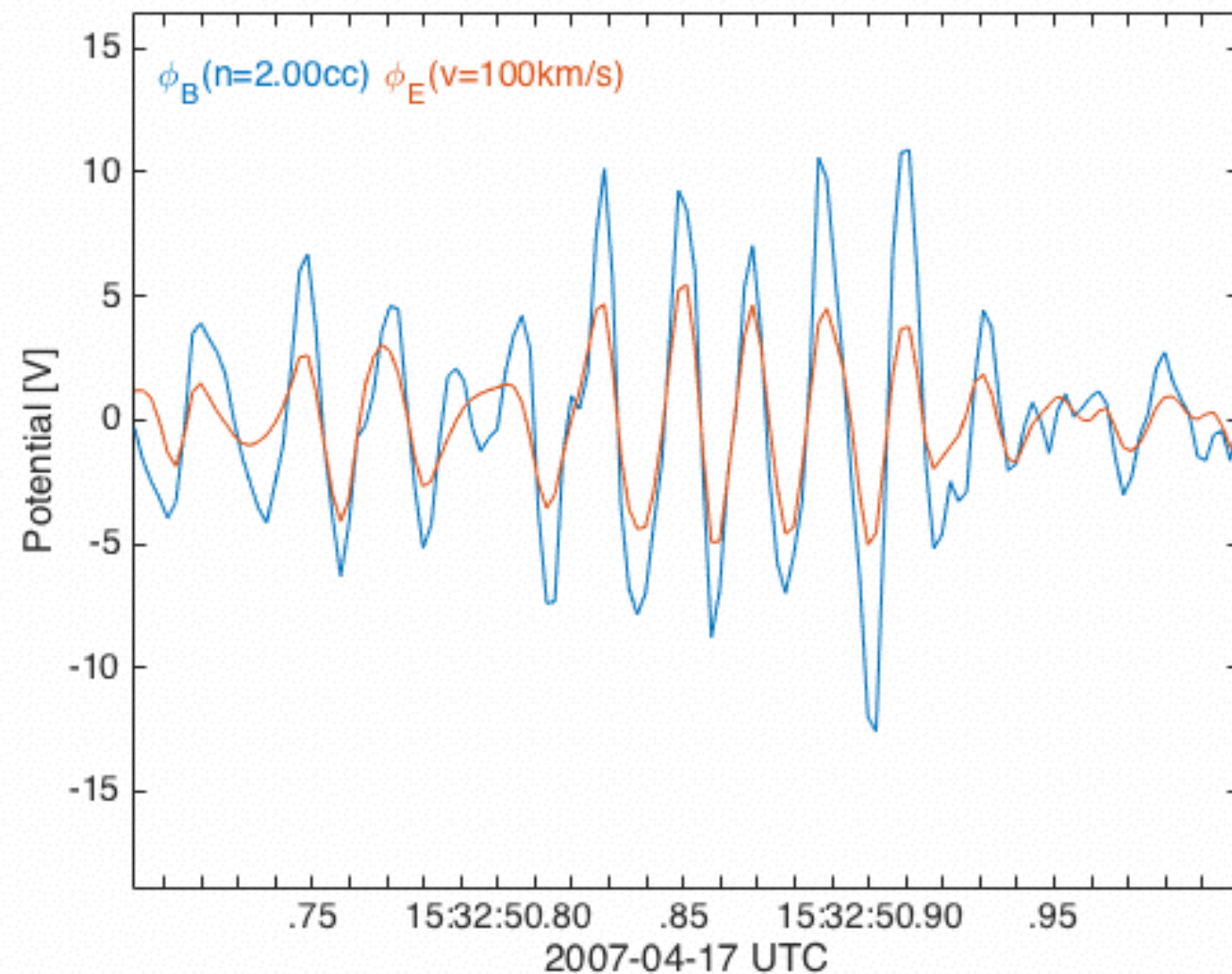


$\delta B_{\max} = 0.10 \text{ nT}$
 $f_{\text{filt}} = 32.9 \text{ Hz}$
 $k = [-0.0 \ -0.4 \ 0.9]$
 $n = [1.0 \ 0.1 \ 0.1]$
 $B = [-0.1 \ 0.9 \ 0.4]$

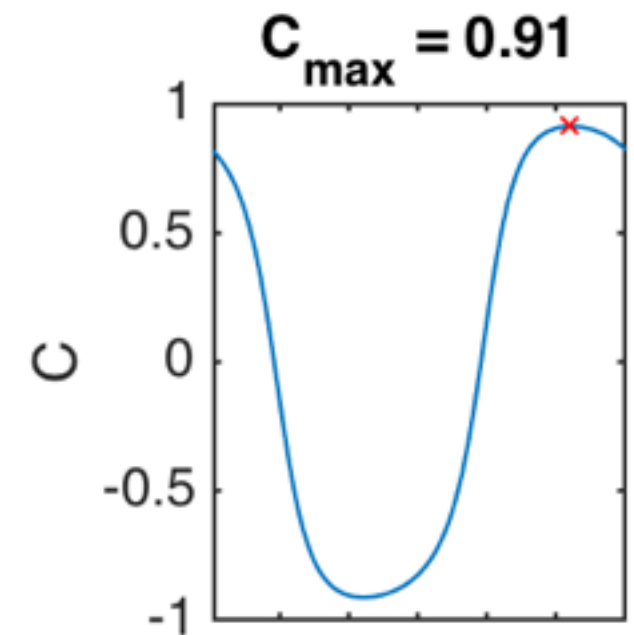
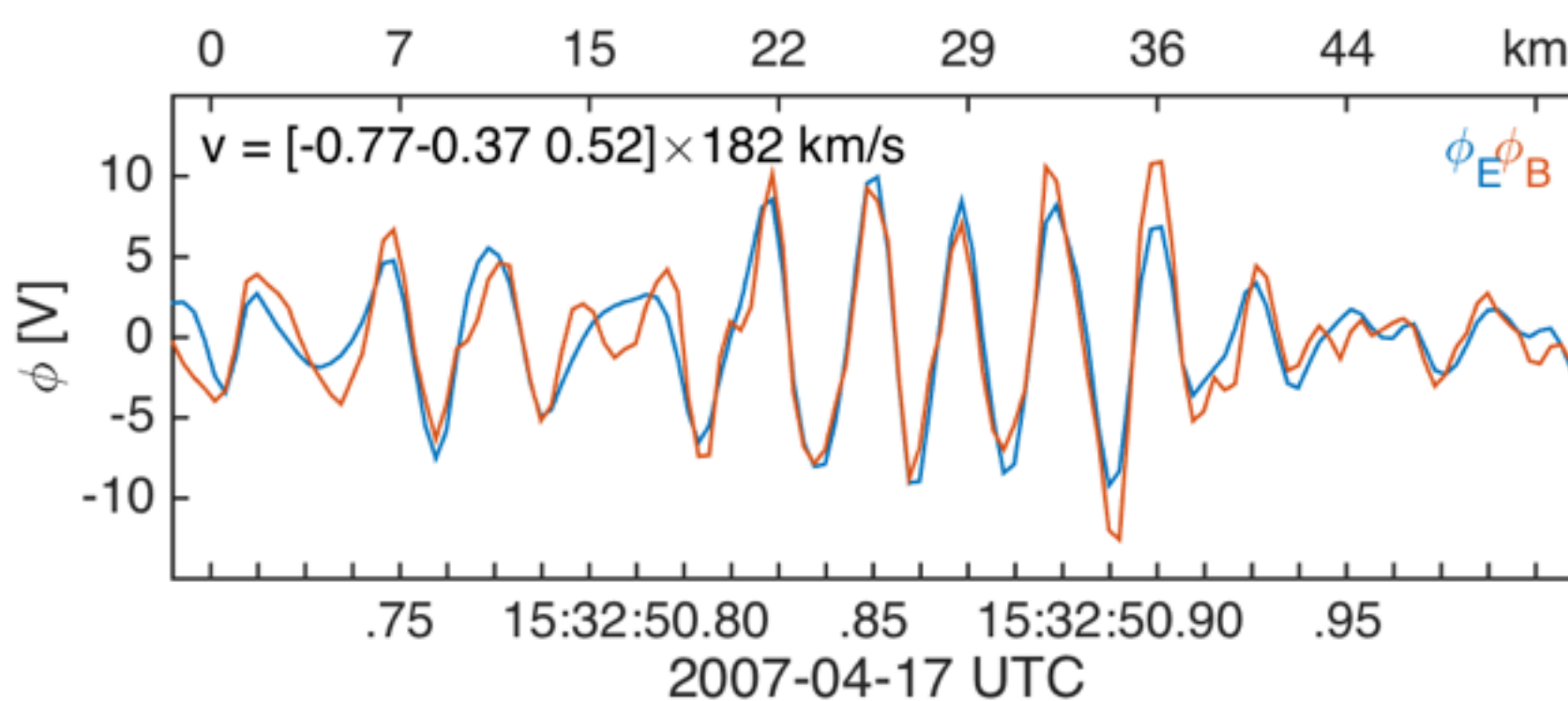


Example: Find propagation speed

We minimize the area between the two waveforms to find the speed.



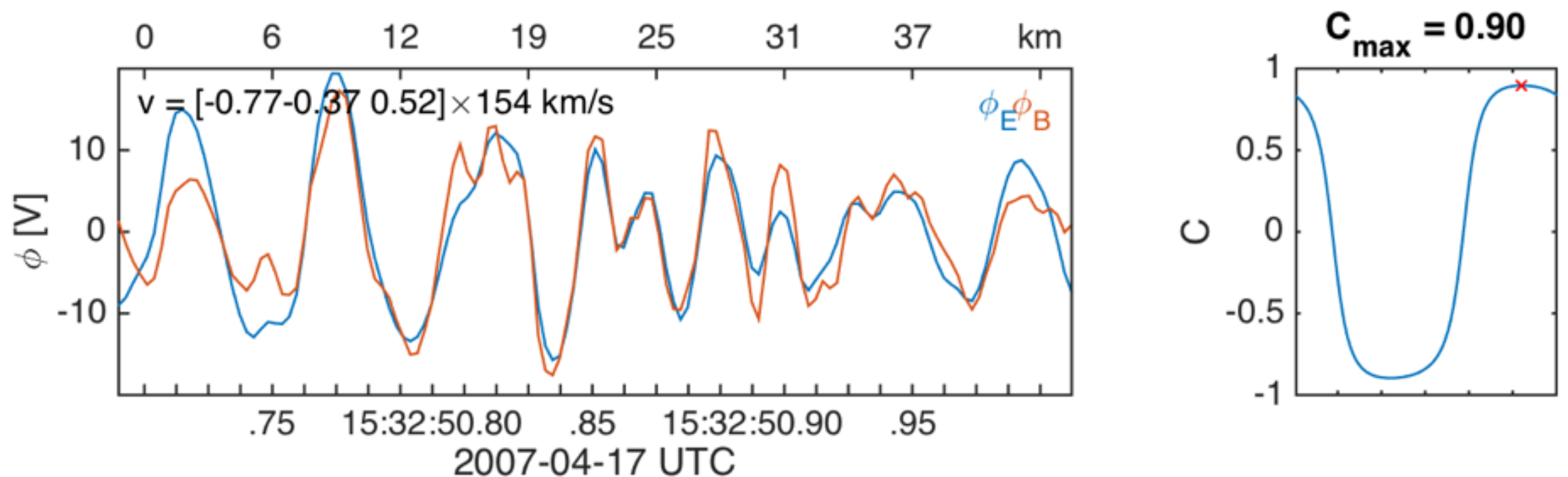
Example: Results $f_{\text{filt}}=33 \text{ Hz}$



$$k\rho_e \sim 1 \quad \rho_e = 0.5\text{km} \implies \lambda = 2\pi\rho_e \sim 3\text{km}$$

We can see small scale structure and motion of electric field!

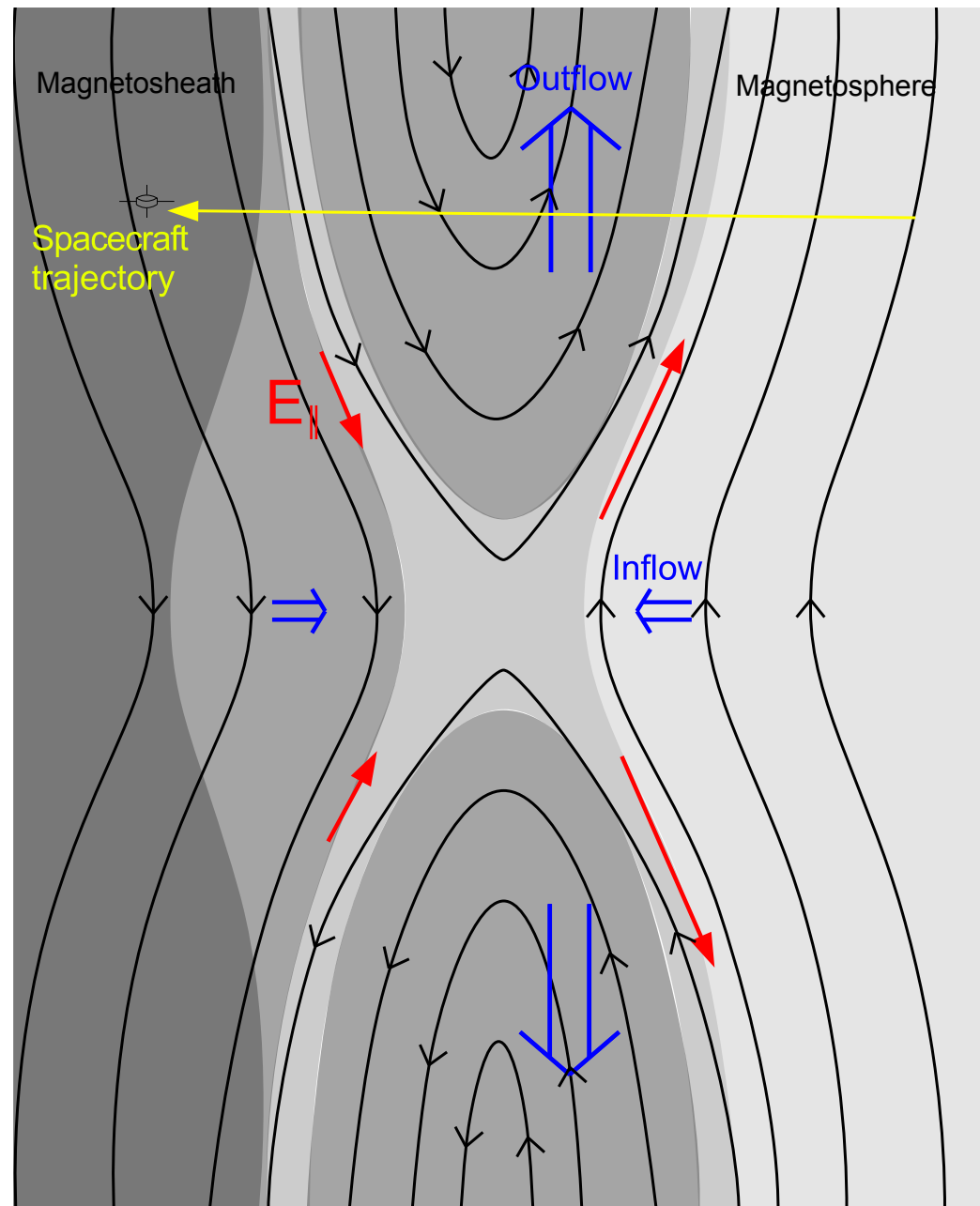
Example: Results $f_{\text{filt}} = 16 \text{ Hz}$



As the filtering frequency is lowered (33 Hz \rightarrow 16 Hz), longer wavelength modes become visible.

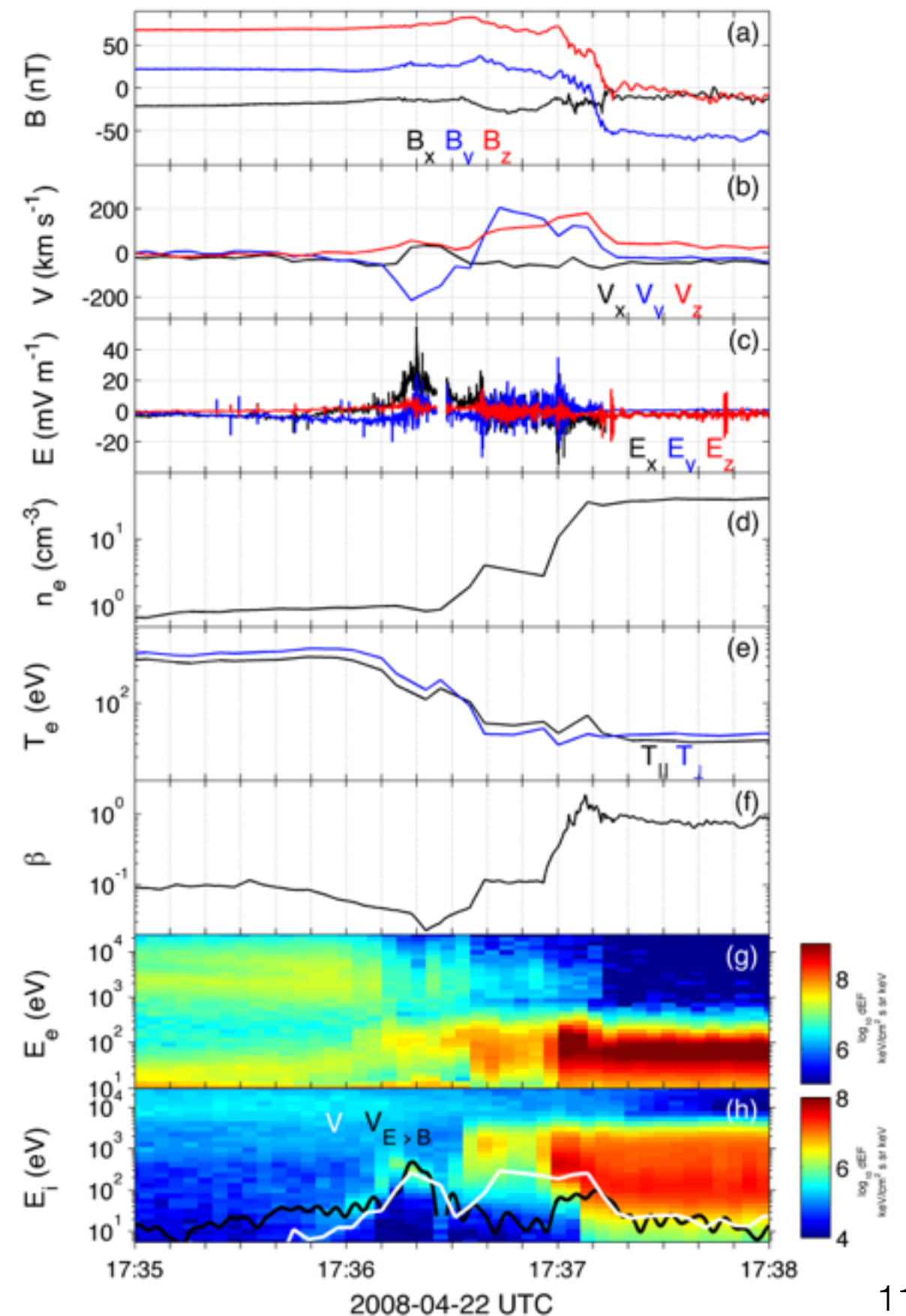
$$\lambda \approx 7 \text{ km}$$

Magnetopause reconnection



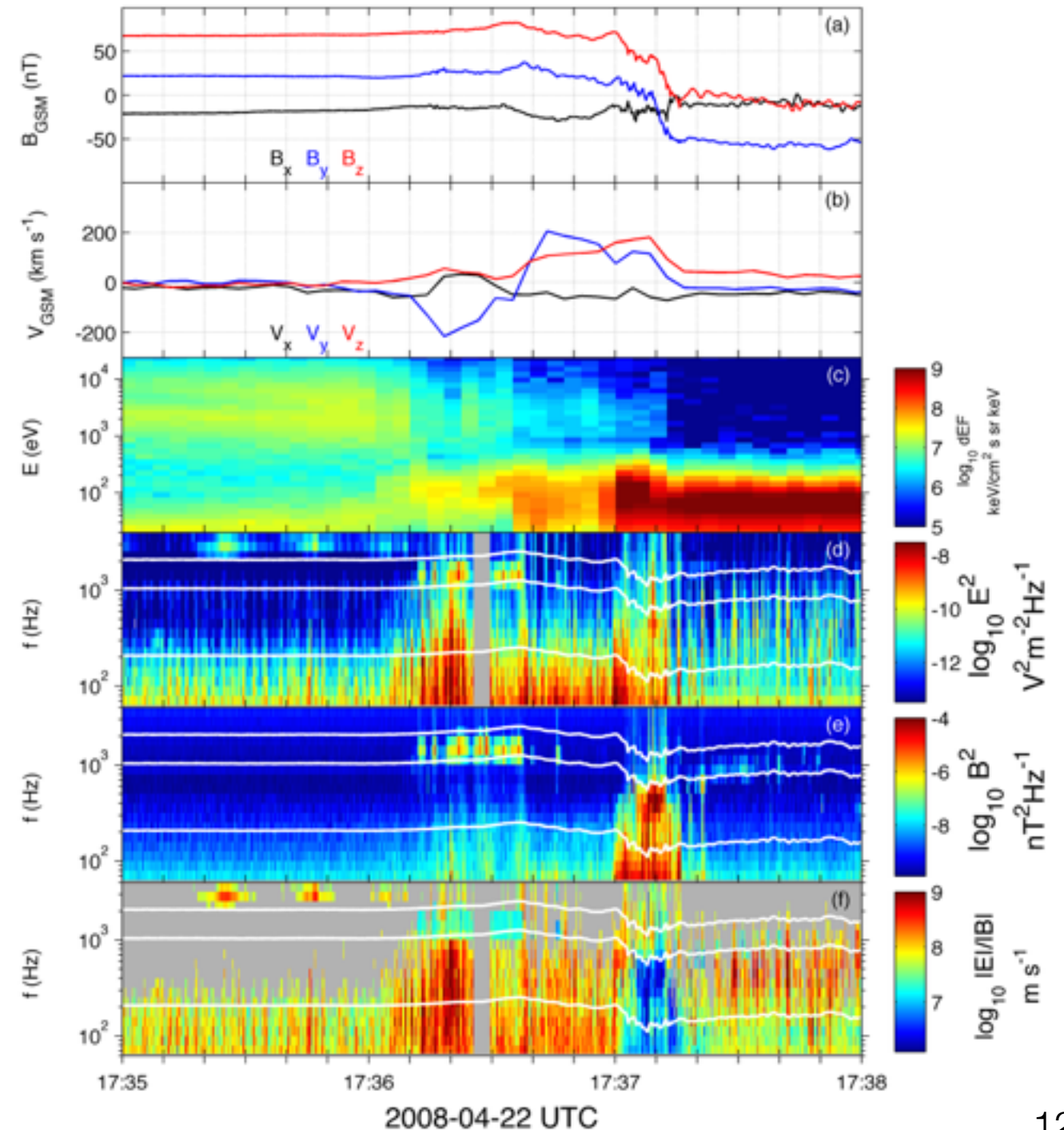
Graham et al., PRL 2014

Cluster 1 (GSM)



Wave activity

- ▶ Whistler waves
- ▶ Lower hybrid waves
- ▶ Electrostatic region
- ▶ Electromagnetic region



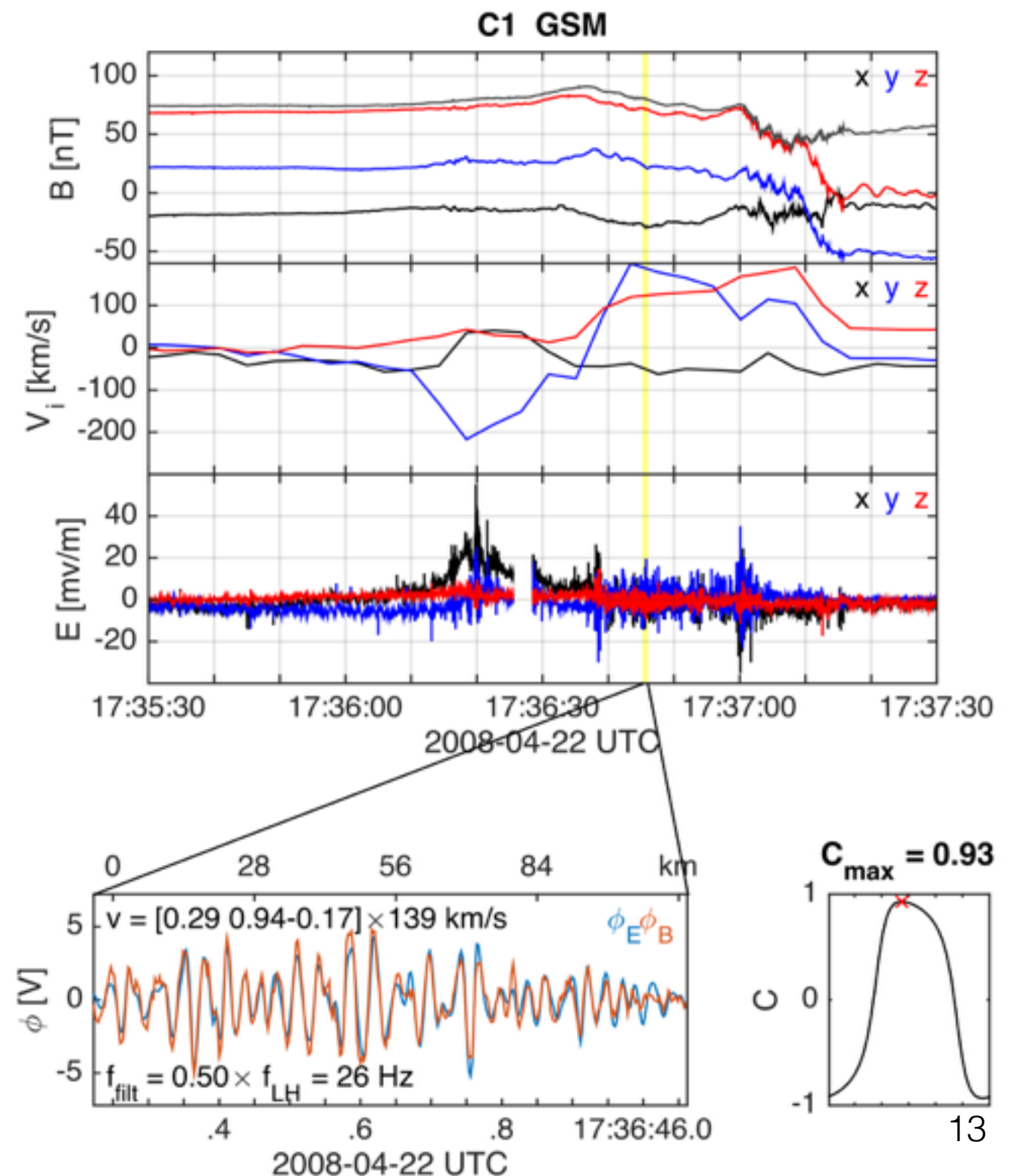
Low beta outflow

$$\lambda \approx 4.5 \text{ km}$$

$$2\pi\rho_e \approx 2 \text{ km}$$

➡ Wavelength a little bit longer than electrostatic mode

$$e\phi/k_B T_e \sim 0.1$$



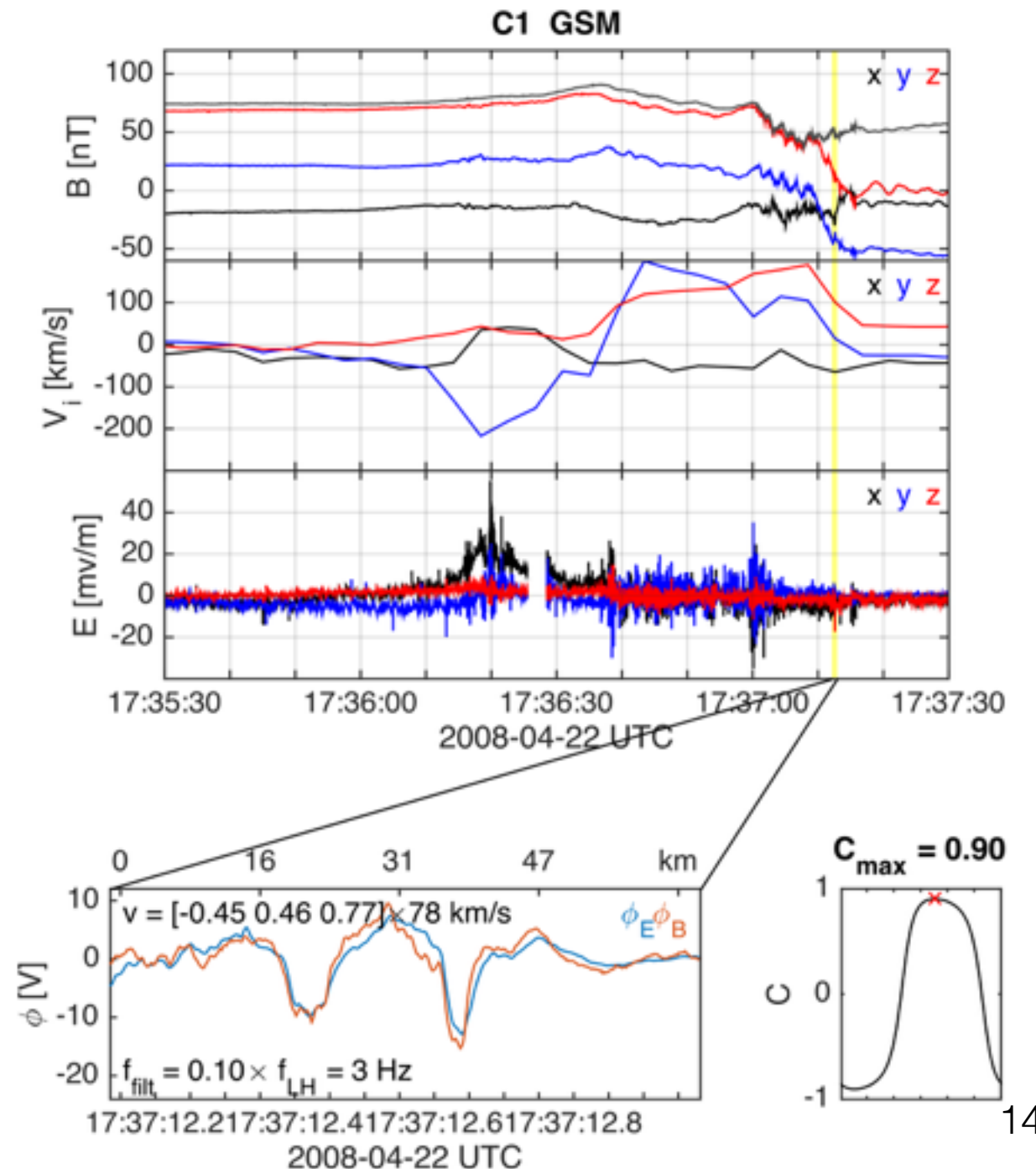
High beta outflow/ waves at small current layer

- The minimum variance direction $[-0.46 \ 0.49 \ 0.74]$ and k coincide

➔ Estimate current layer thickness to 30 km

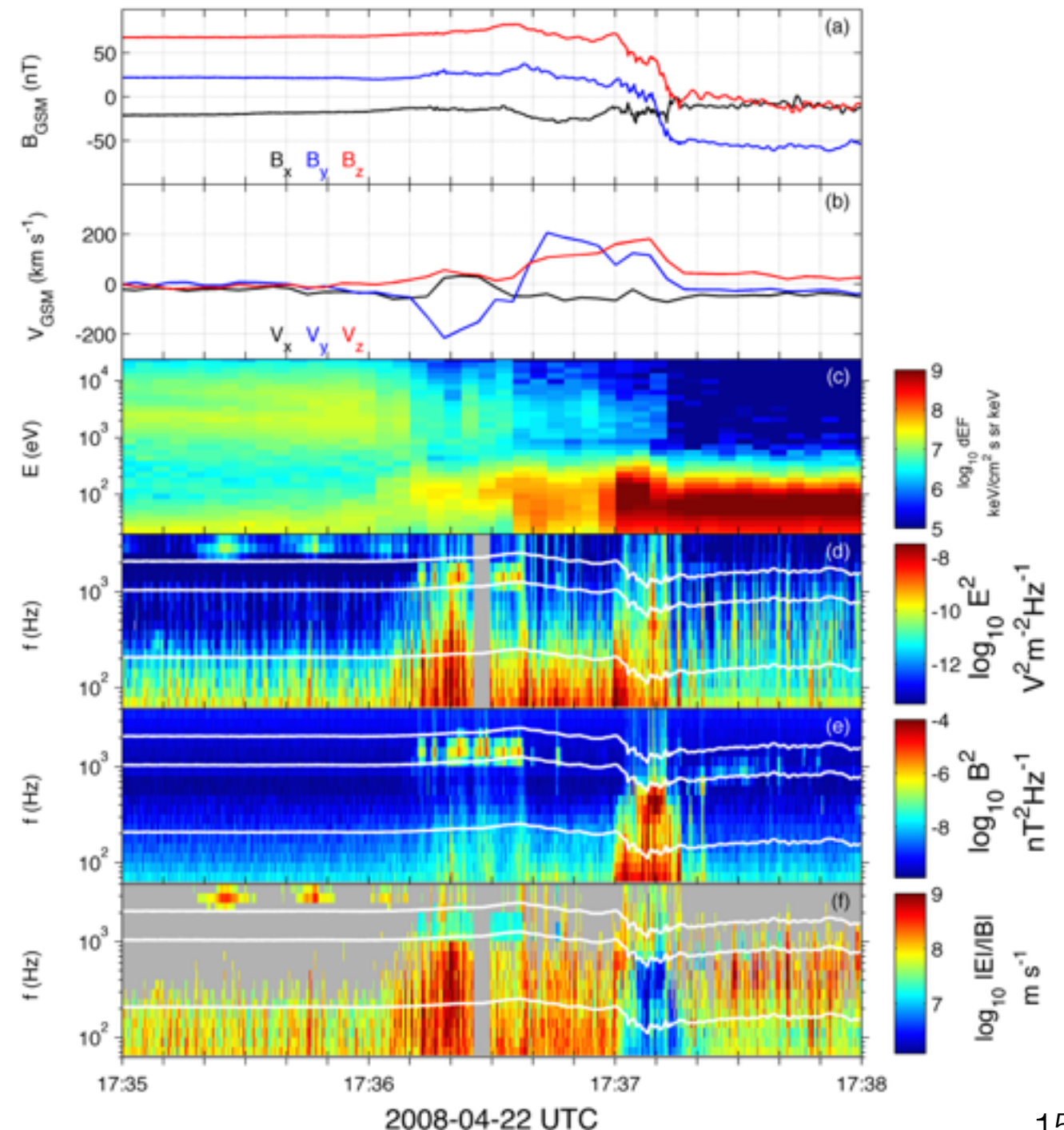
$$\delta B / \Delta B \sim 0.4$$

- $2\pi\sqrt{\rho_e\rho_i} \approx 24 \text{ km}$
- $e\phi/k_B T_e \sim 0.3$



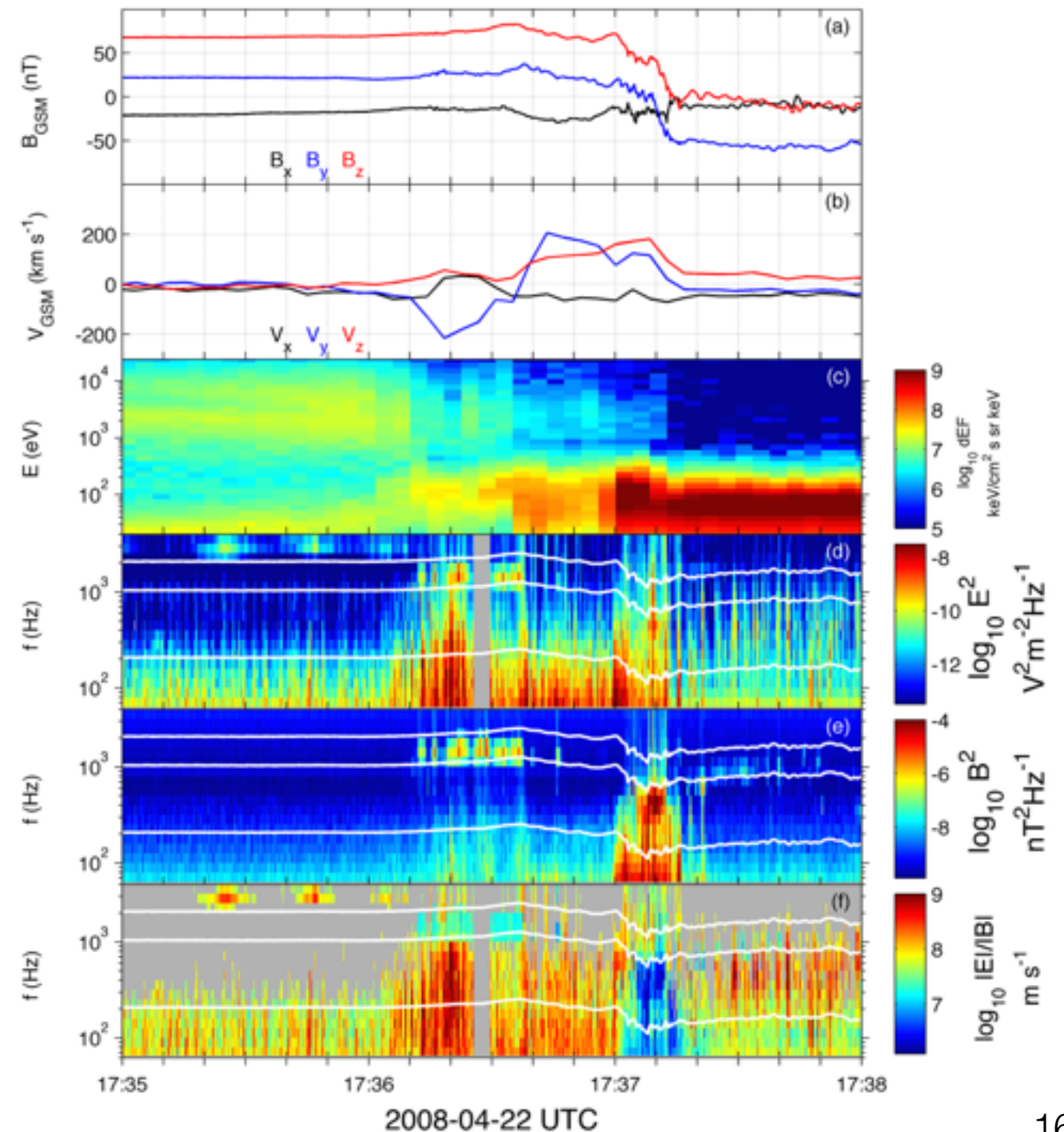
General remarks

- ▶ $v_{\text{perp}} \sim 100 \text{ km/s}$
(lower in ExB frame)
- ▶ $v_{\parallel} = \left(\frac{m_i}{m_e} \right)^{1/2} v_{\perp}$
- $v_{\text{par}} \sim 5000 \text{ km/s}$
($v_{\text{te}} \sim 4000\text{-}8000 \text{ km/s}$)
- ▶ Potential $\sim 1\text{-}20 \text{ V}$
($T_e \sim 50\text{-}200 \text{ eV}$)



General remarks

- ▶ Waves move in ExB frame
- ▶ Mixed scales
- ▶ Highest relative potentials are in high beta region



When can we use the method?

Short answer, when the structure is on electron scale and when $E \perp B$ and $v \perp B$

Not only lower hybrid waves.

(+high sampling frequency)

Long answer is work in progress...

Summary



✓ We used two spacecraft to observe phase velocity and wavelength



✓ We go from two to one spacecraft and look at small scale wave structure in unprecedented detail

✓ We find strong waves in both high and low beta magnetic reconnection outflow region