

Kelvin-Helmholtz waves at Earth's magnetopause and magnetic reconnection due to KHWs

Wenya Li¹, M. André¹, C. Wang², Yu. V. Khotyaintsev¹,
A. Vaivads¹, D. B. Graham¹, S. Toledo-Redondo³,
B. B. Tang², C. Norgren¹, P. Henri⁴, B. Lavraud⁵, Y. Vernisse⁵,
D. L. Turner⁶, + MMS team.

¹Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Uppsala, Sweden

²National Space Science Center, Beijing, China

³Science directorate, ESA, Madrid, Spain

⁴LPC2E, CNRS, Orléans, France

⁵Université de Toulouse, France

⁶The Aerospace Corporation, El Segundo, CA, USA

2016-09-16, Madrid, Spain.



2009-2014, Master & PhD (Chi Wang)
2014-2015, Young scientist



TianGong-II
space station



IRF Uppsala

Swedish Institute of Space Physics

2015.9 - present, Postdoc



Outline

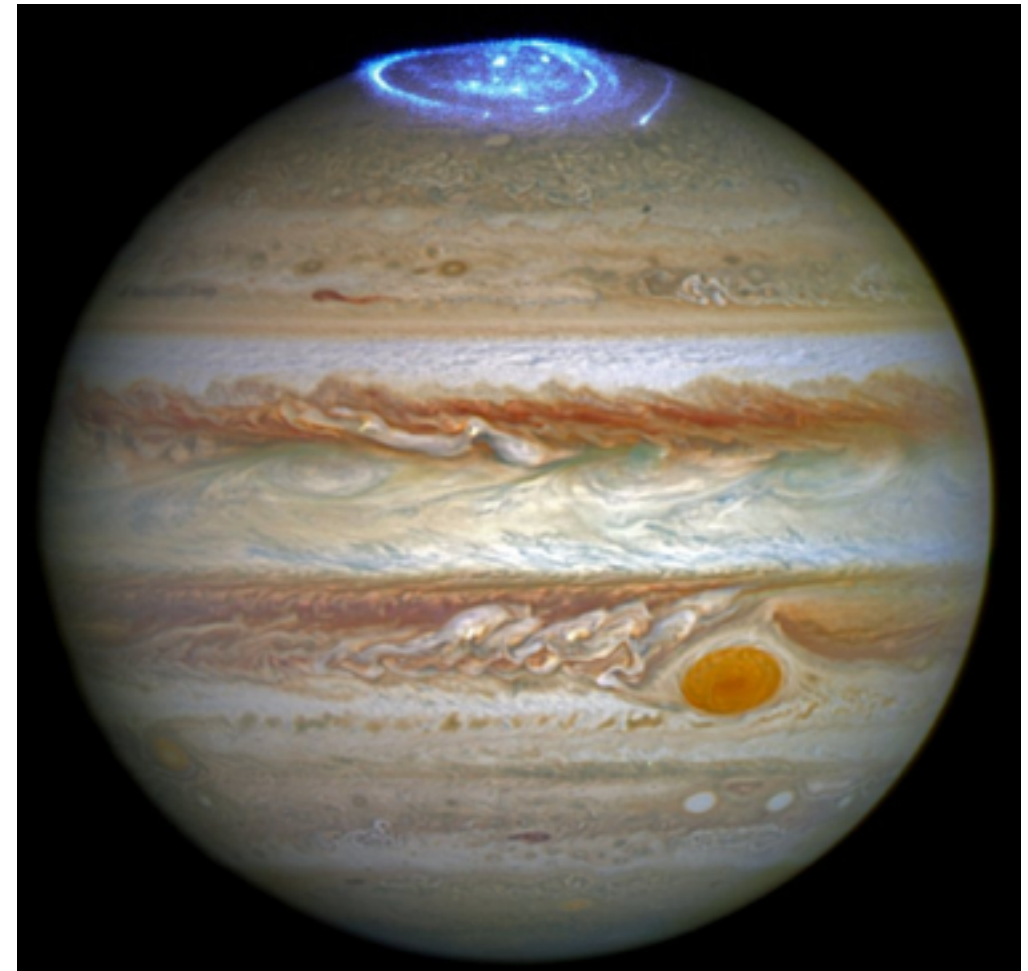
- Kelvin-Helmholtz waves (KHWs) in space plasma
- KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process
- KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS) mission
- Summary

1. Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma

- Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in nature



[The Starry Night](#), Vincent van Gogh

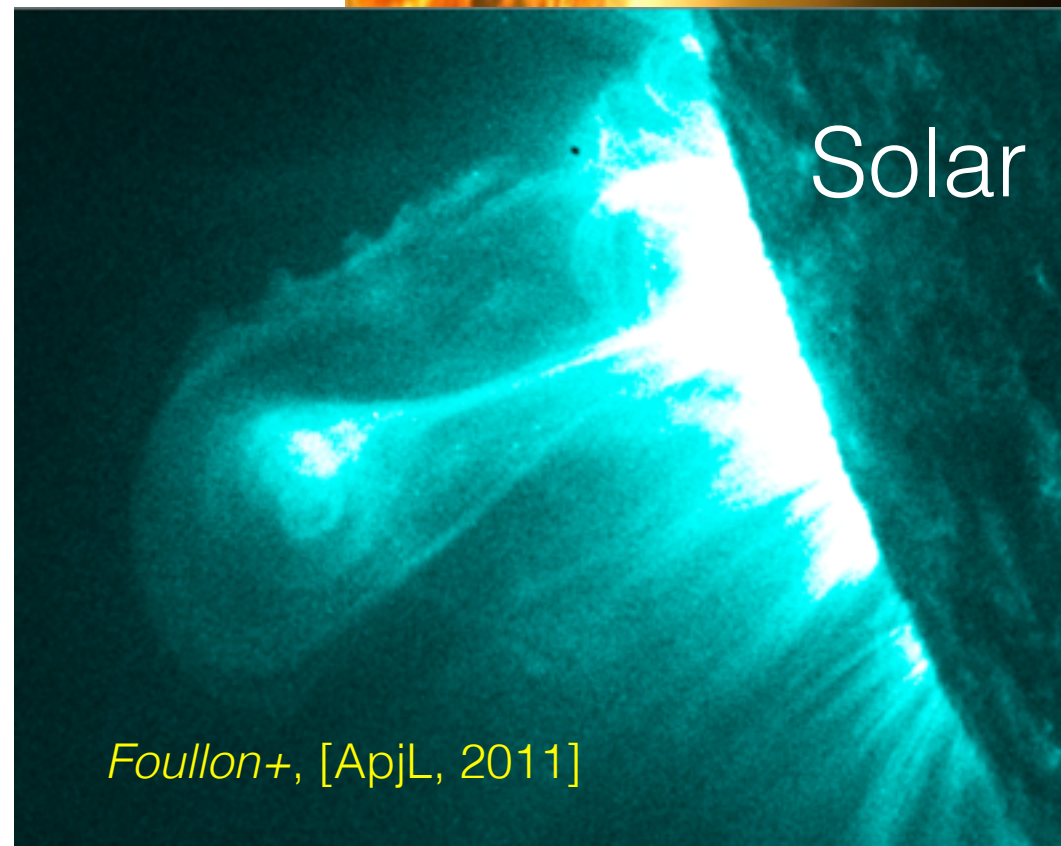
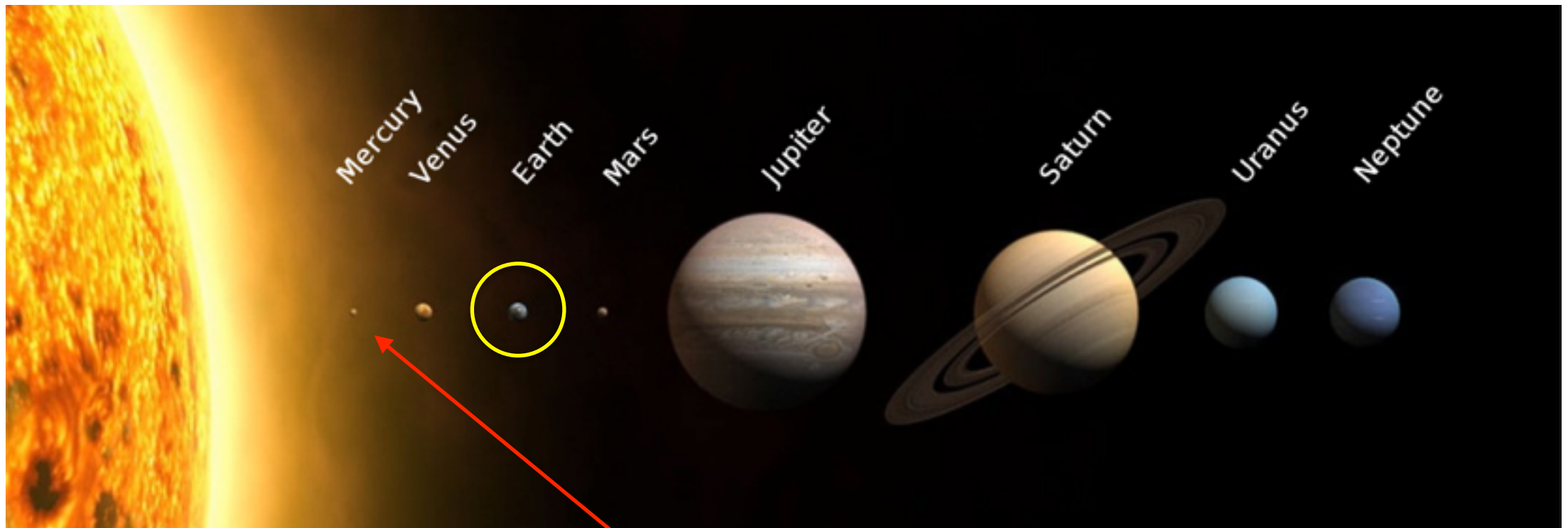


[Great Red Spot](#), Jupiter

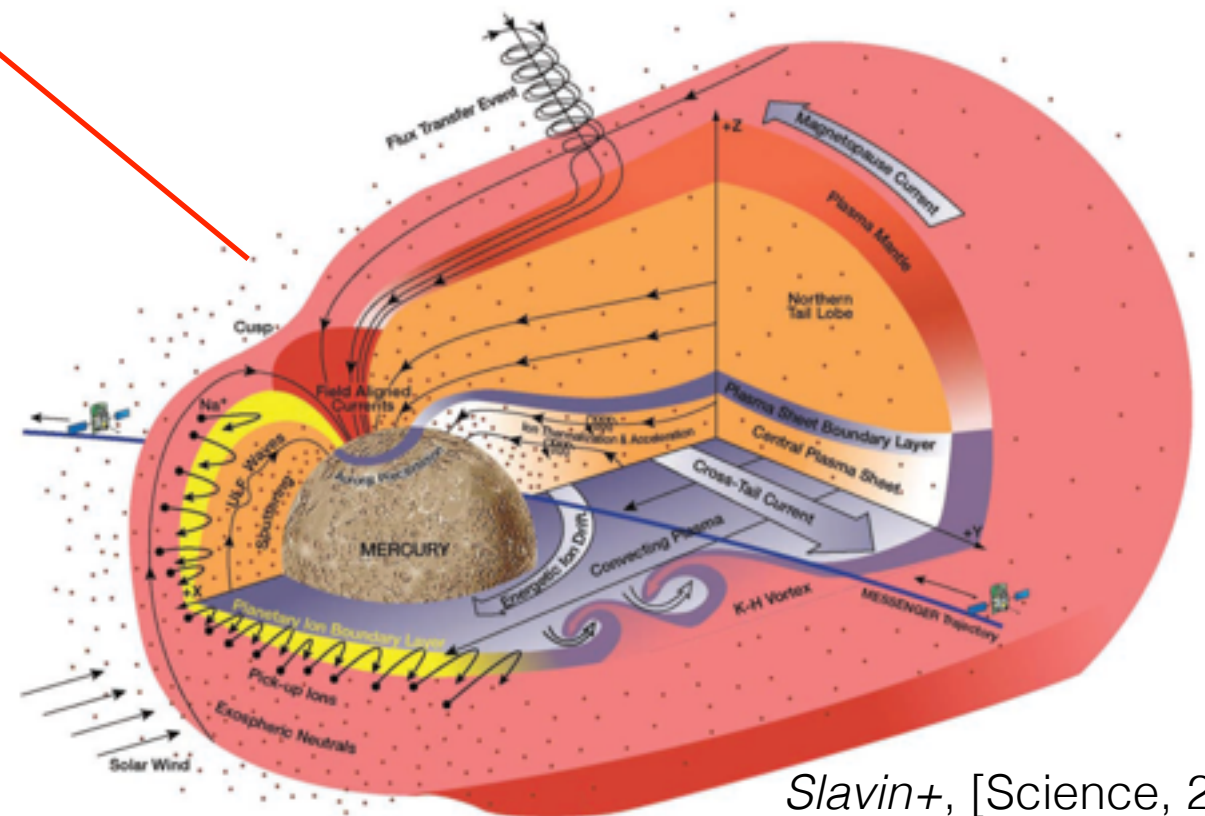
Can we see Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma?

1. Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma

- Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma



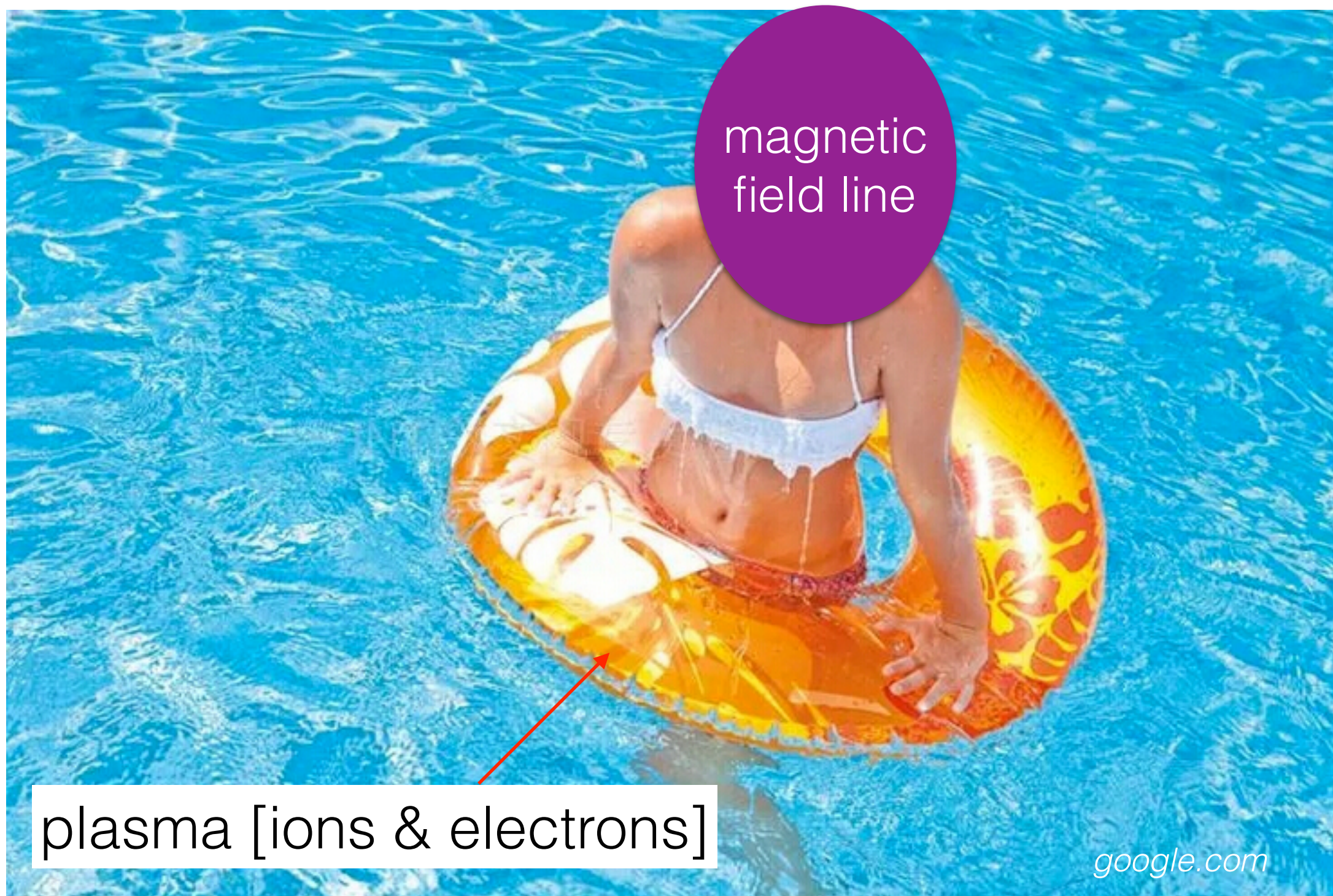
Foullon+, [ApjL, 2011]



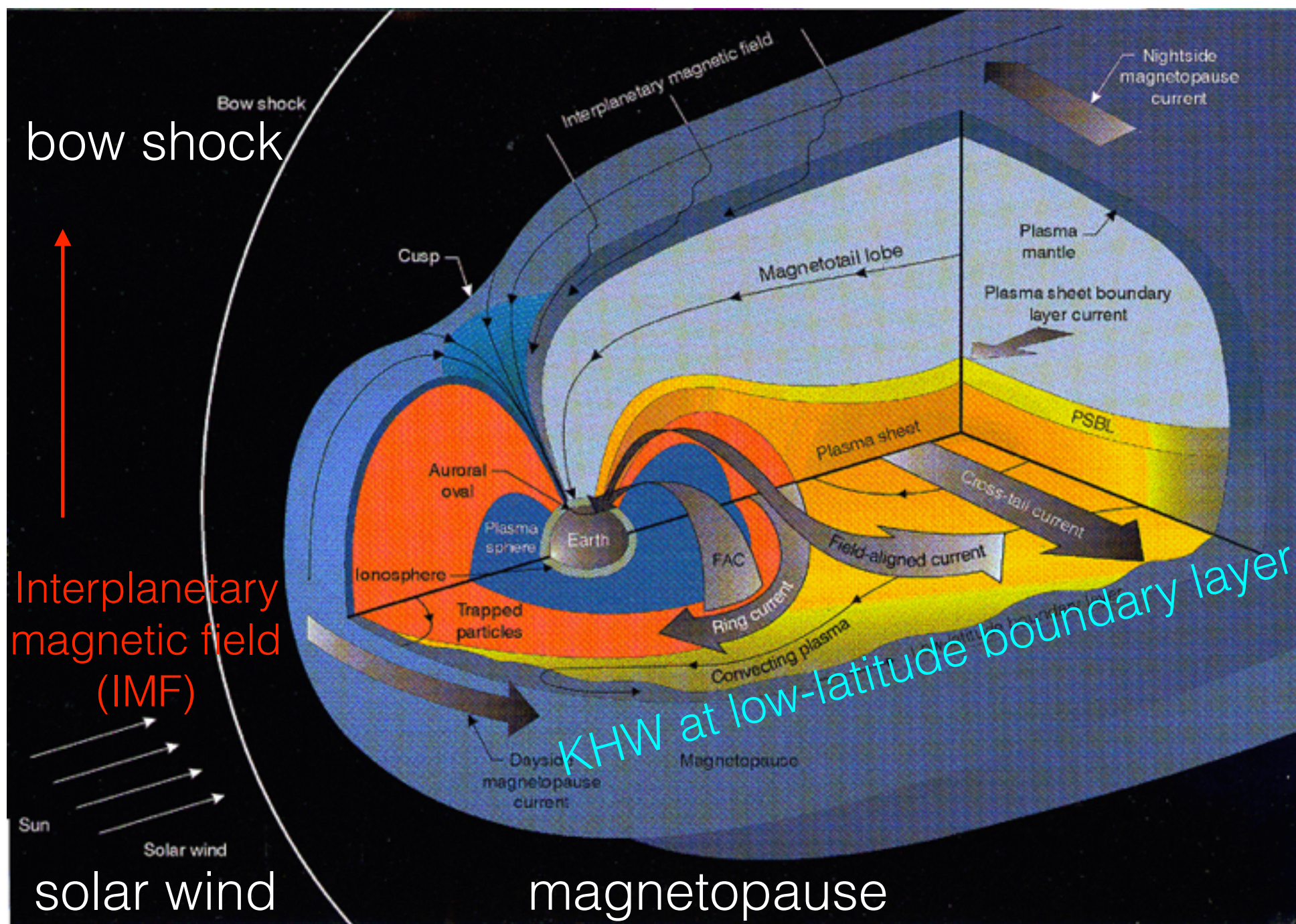
Slavin+, [Science, 2008]

1. Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma

- Frozen-in condition in space plasma



1. Kelvin-Helmholtz waves in space plasma



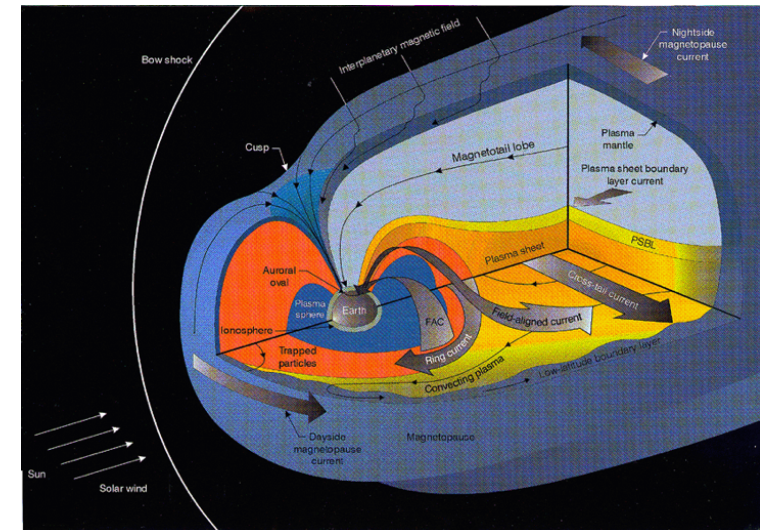
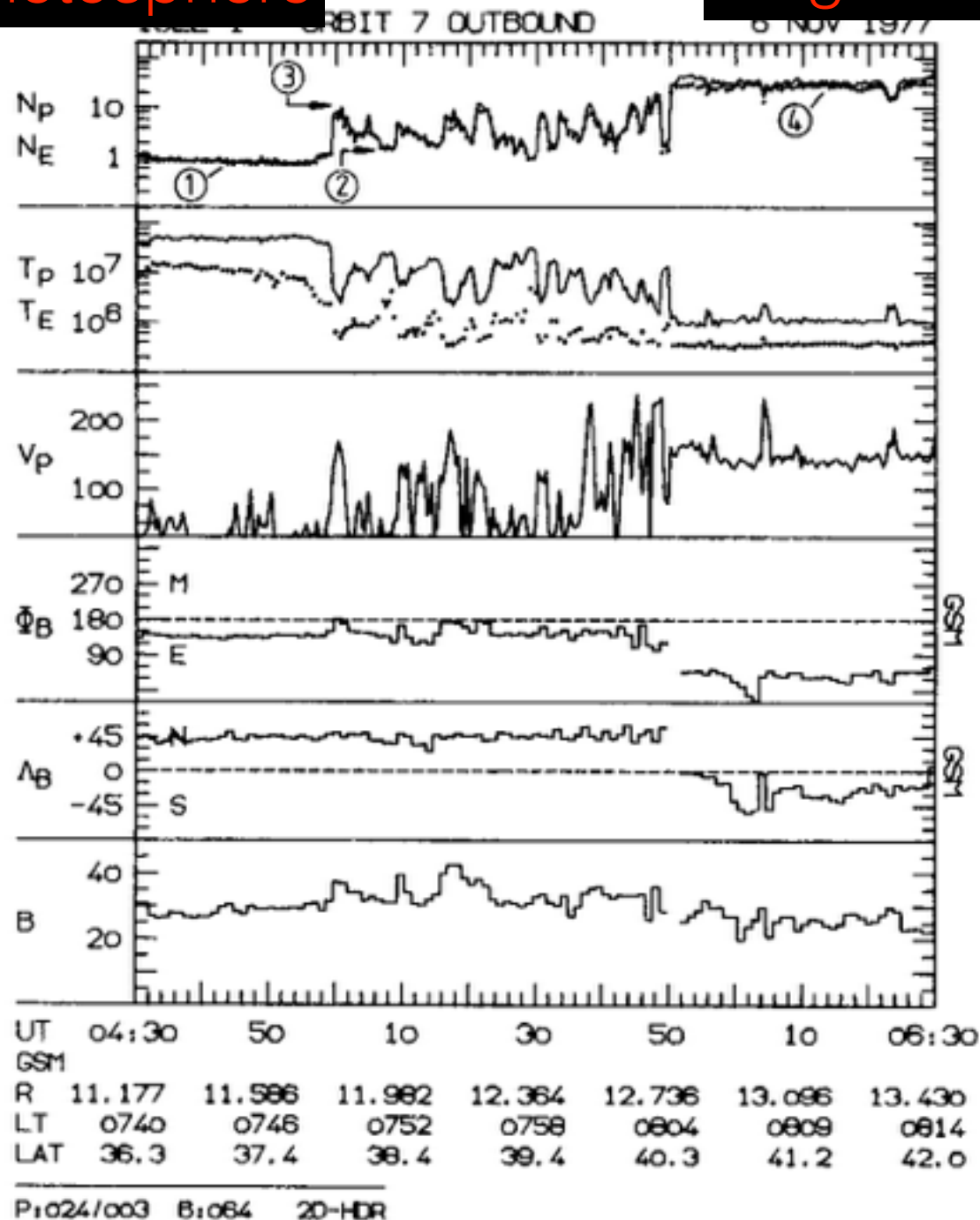
KHW at magnetopause can transfer solar wind energy, momentum, particle into magnetosphere.

2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

- What does KHW look like?

magnetosphere

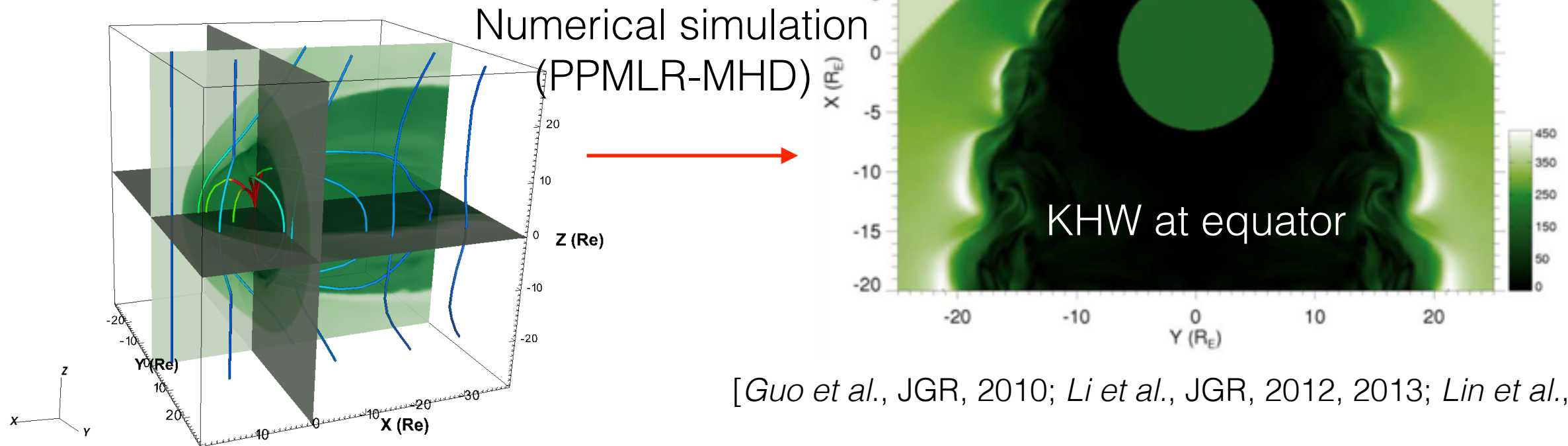
magnetosheath



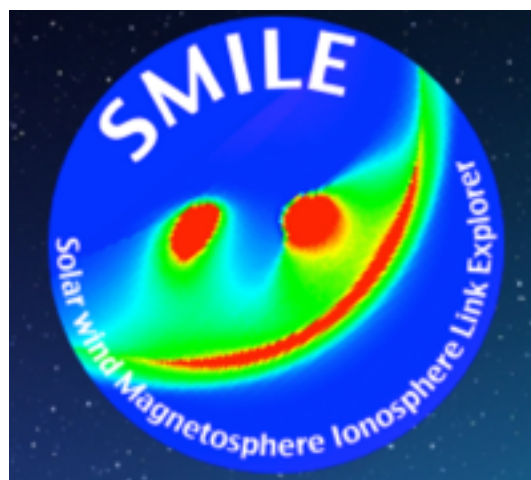
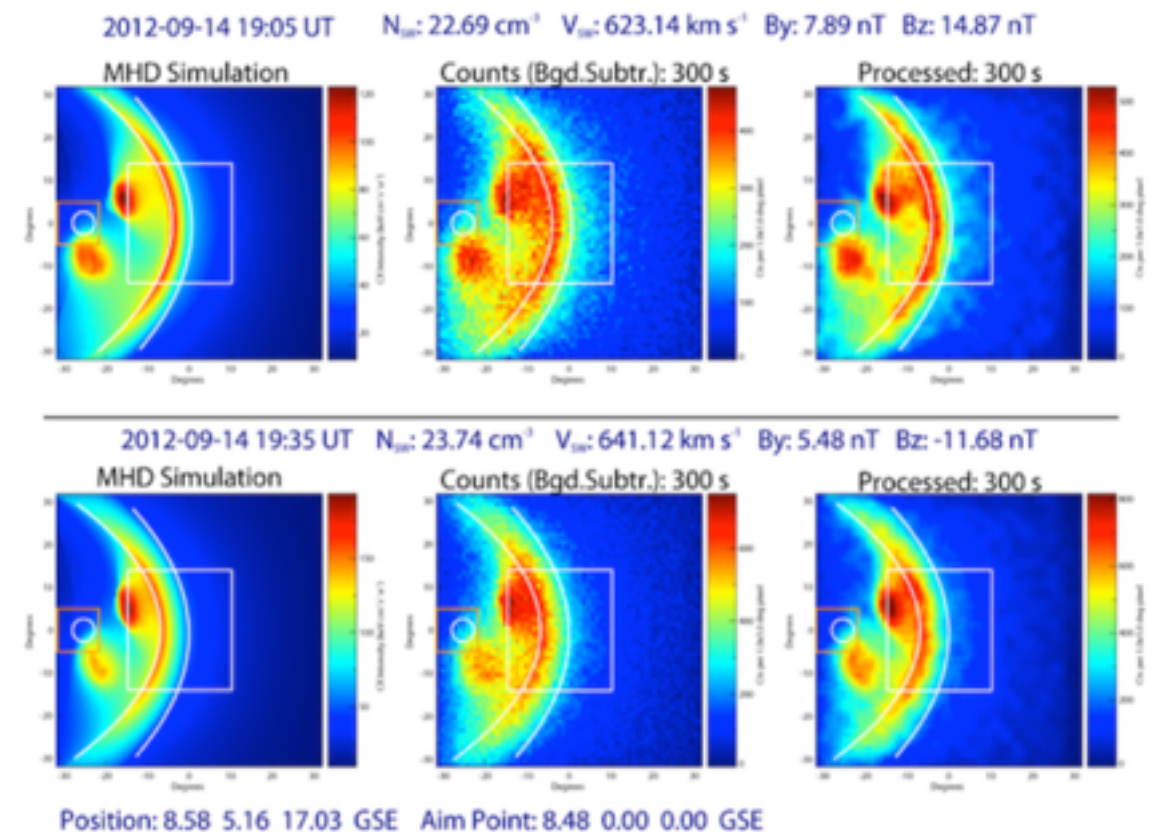
- Probably the first in-situ observation
- ISEE 1 spacecraft
- quasi-periodic (2-5 min) fluctuations of plasma and B-field parameters
- scale: 3-8 Re wavelength
- Tens of KHW cases by **Geotail**, **Cluster**, **Double Star TC-1**, and **THEMIS** missions

2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

- What does KHW look like?



Taking pictures of magnetosphere



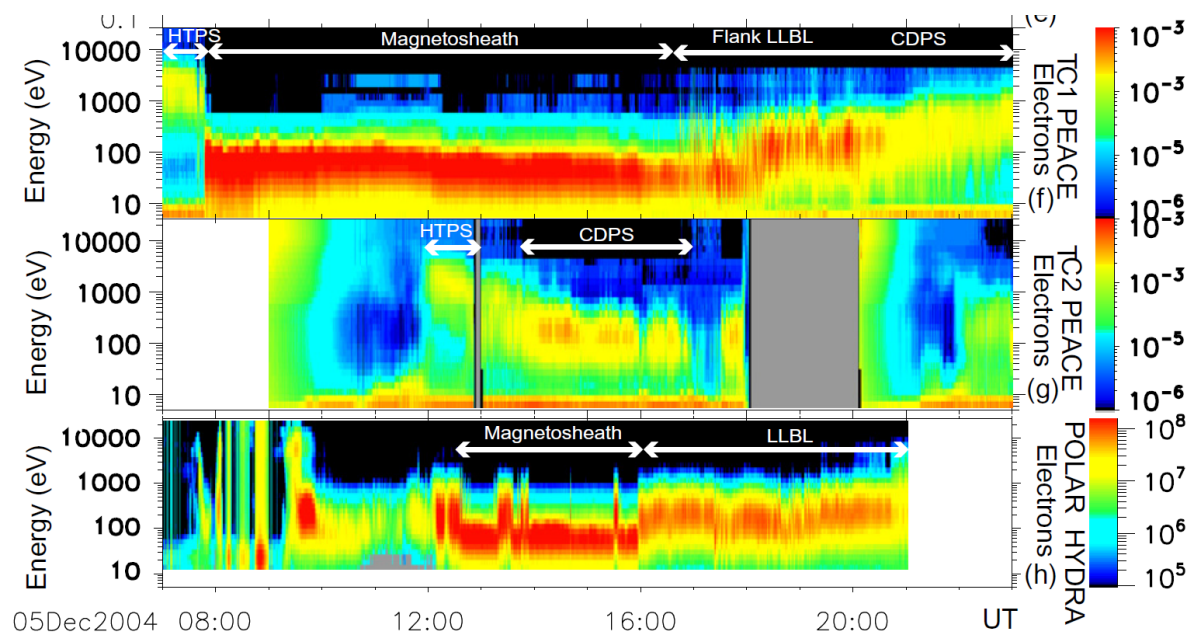
X-ray imager

2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

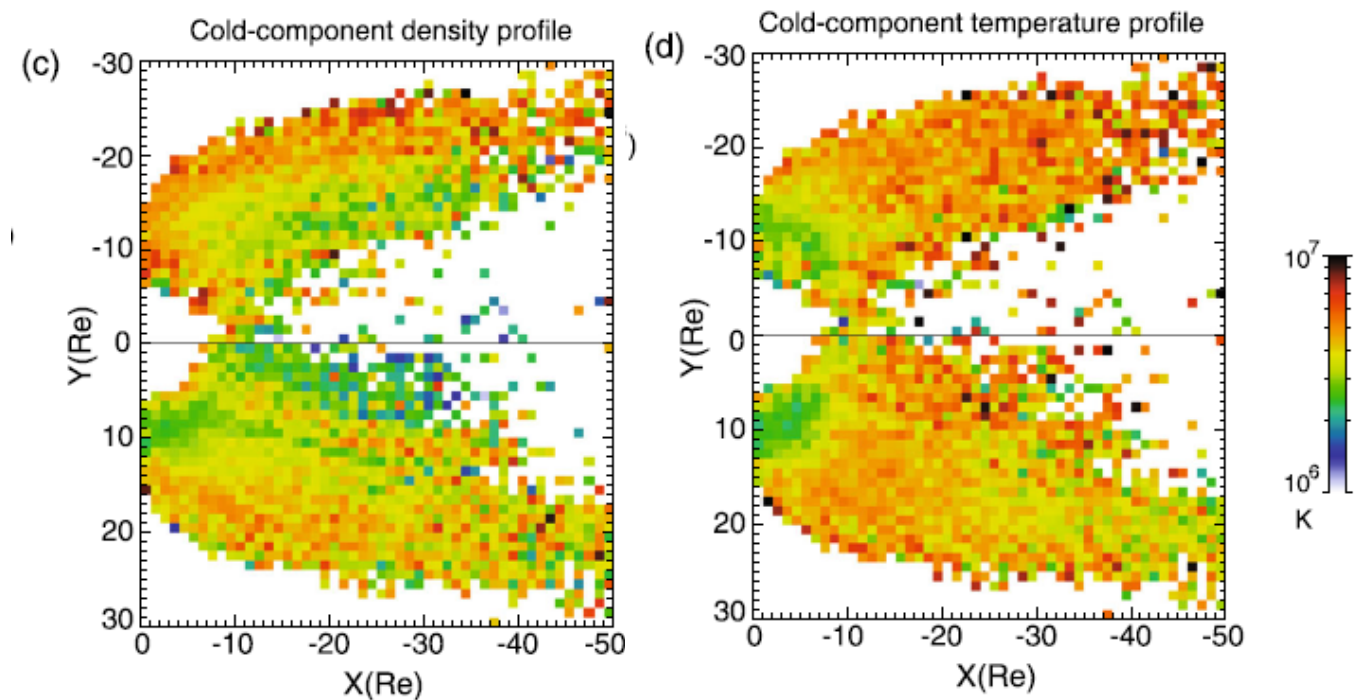
- What can KHW do?

Statistical study of CDPS during northward IMF

Cold and dense plasma sheet (CDPS)
close to MP and inside MSP



[Taylor et al., ASR, 2008]



[Wing et al., JGR, 2005]

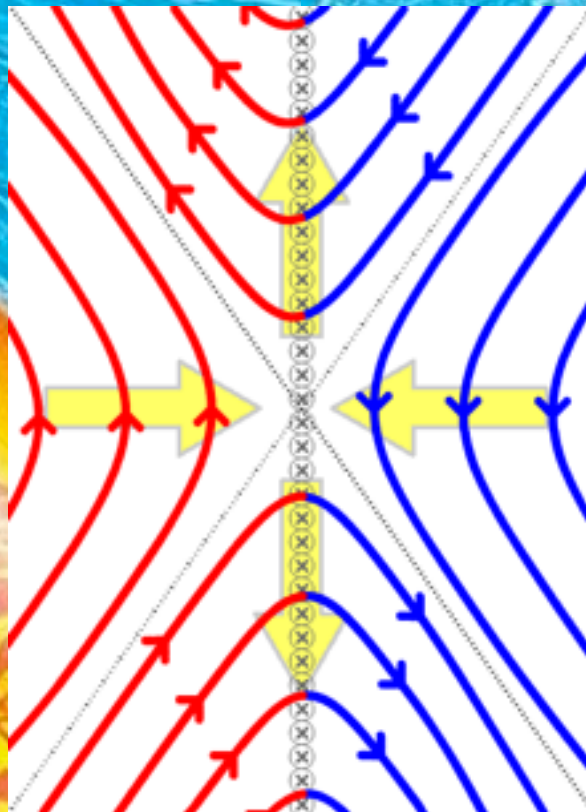
- Sufficient solar wind plasma transport during northward IMF
- Popular mechanisms
 - Double cusp or double lobe reconnection
 - magnetic reconnection due to K-H instability
 - Kinetic Alfvén waves
 - Impulsive penetration

2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

- What is **magnetic reconnection**?



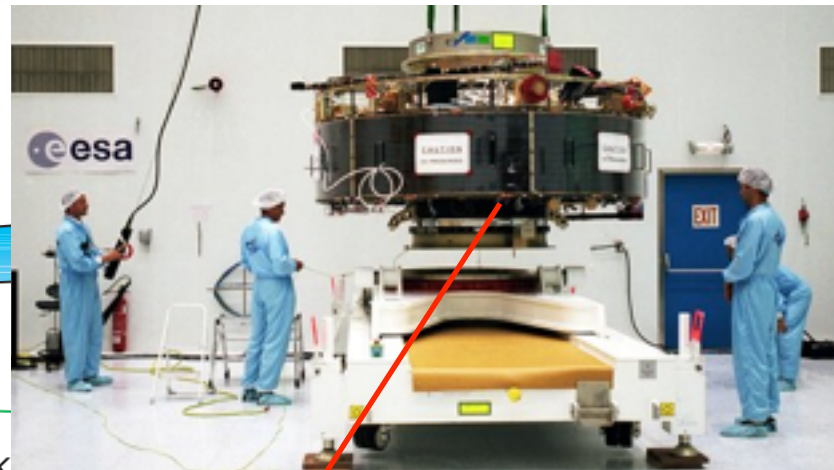
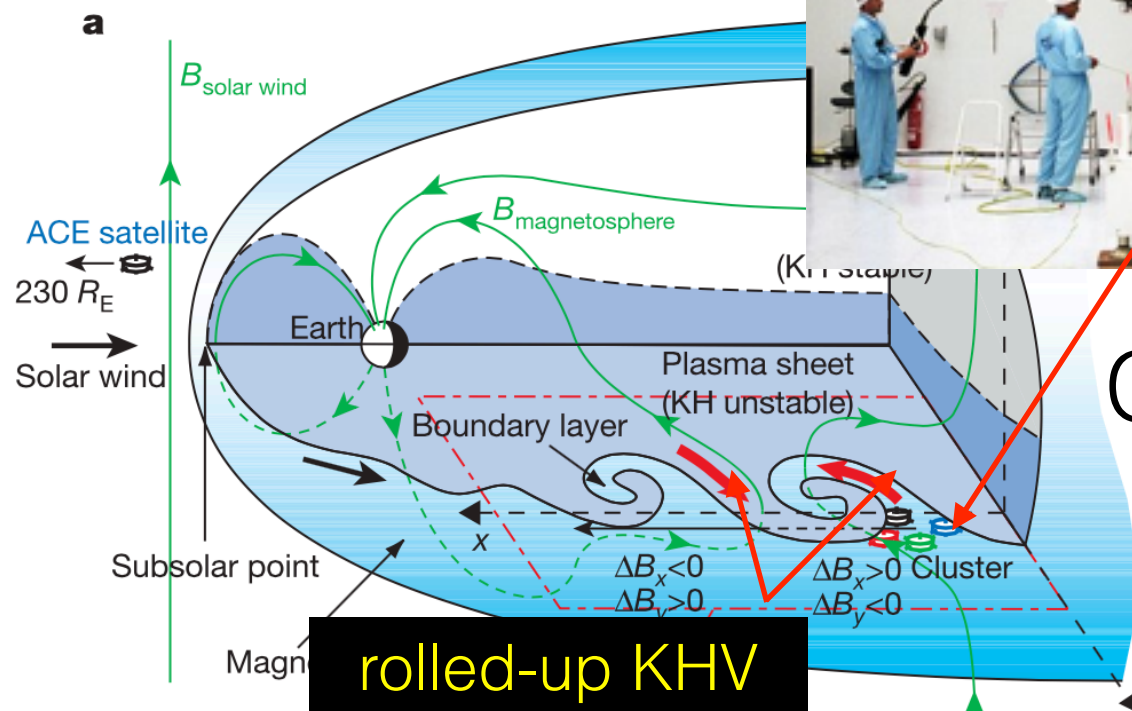
magnetic
field line



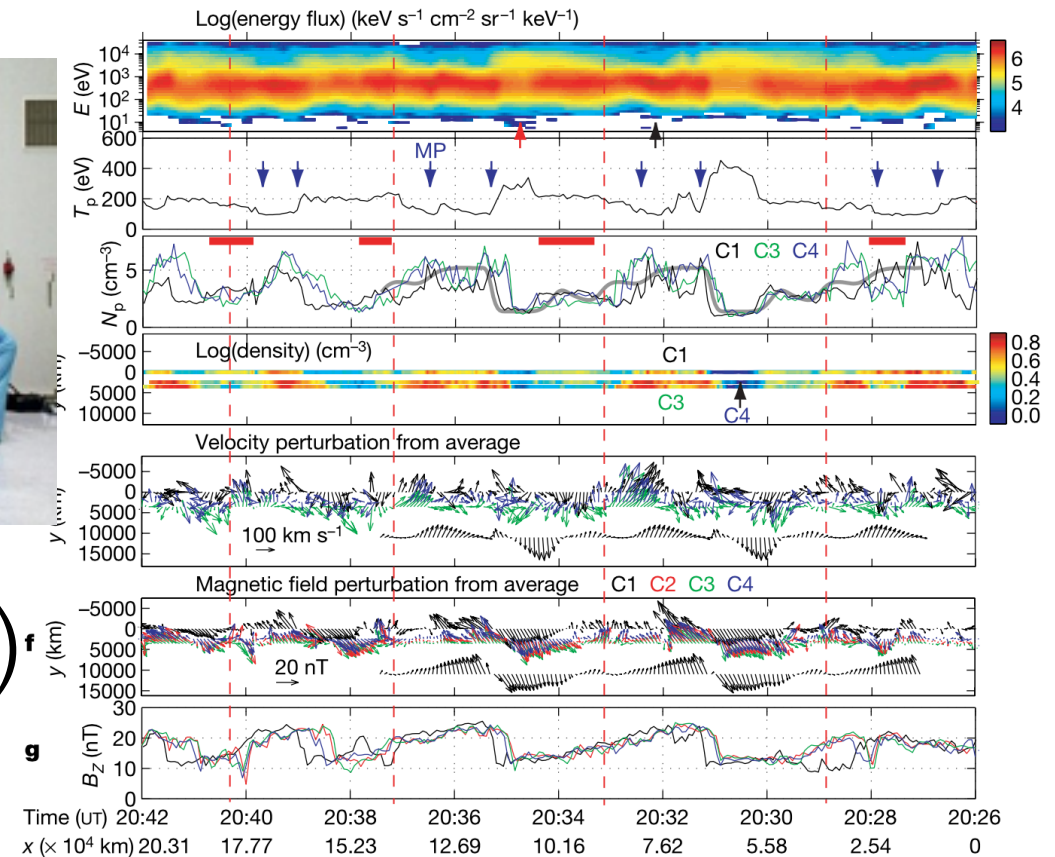
magnetic
field line

2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

- What can KHW do?



Cluster (X4)

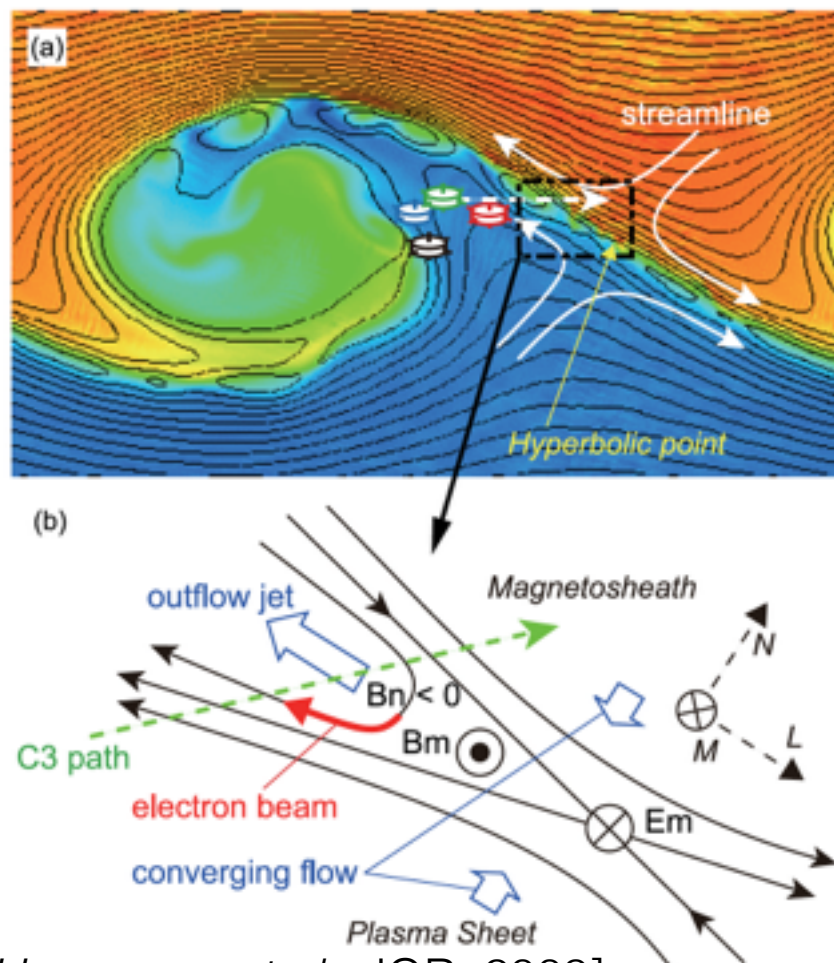


Identification of rolled-up KHV

- Hasegawa et al.* [Nature, 2004], “Transport of solar wind into Earth’s magnetosphere through rolled-up Kelvin-Helmholtz vortices”
- Plasma transport requires the broken of the “frozen-in” condition.
- How is solar wind plasma transported **through** rolled-up KHW?

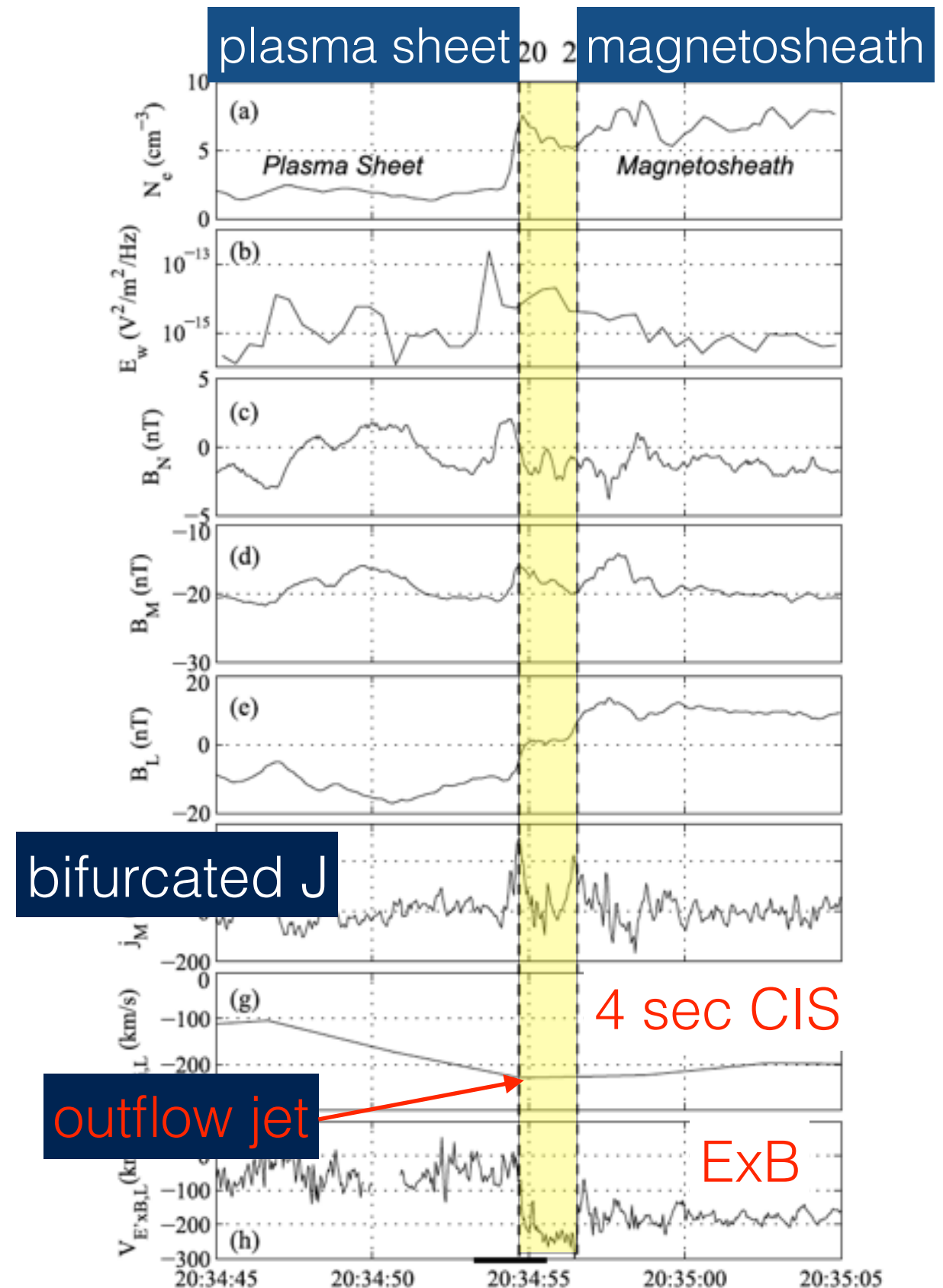
2. KHWs at Earth's magnetopause and transport process

- What can KHW do?

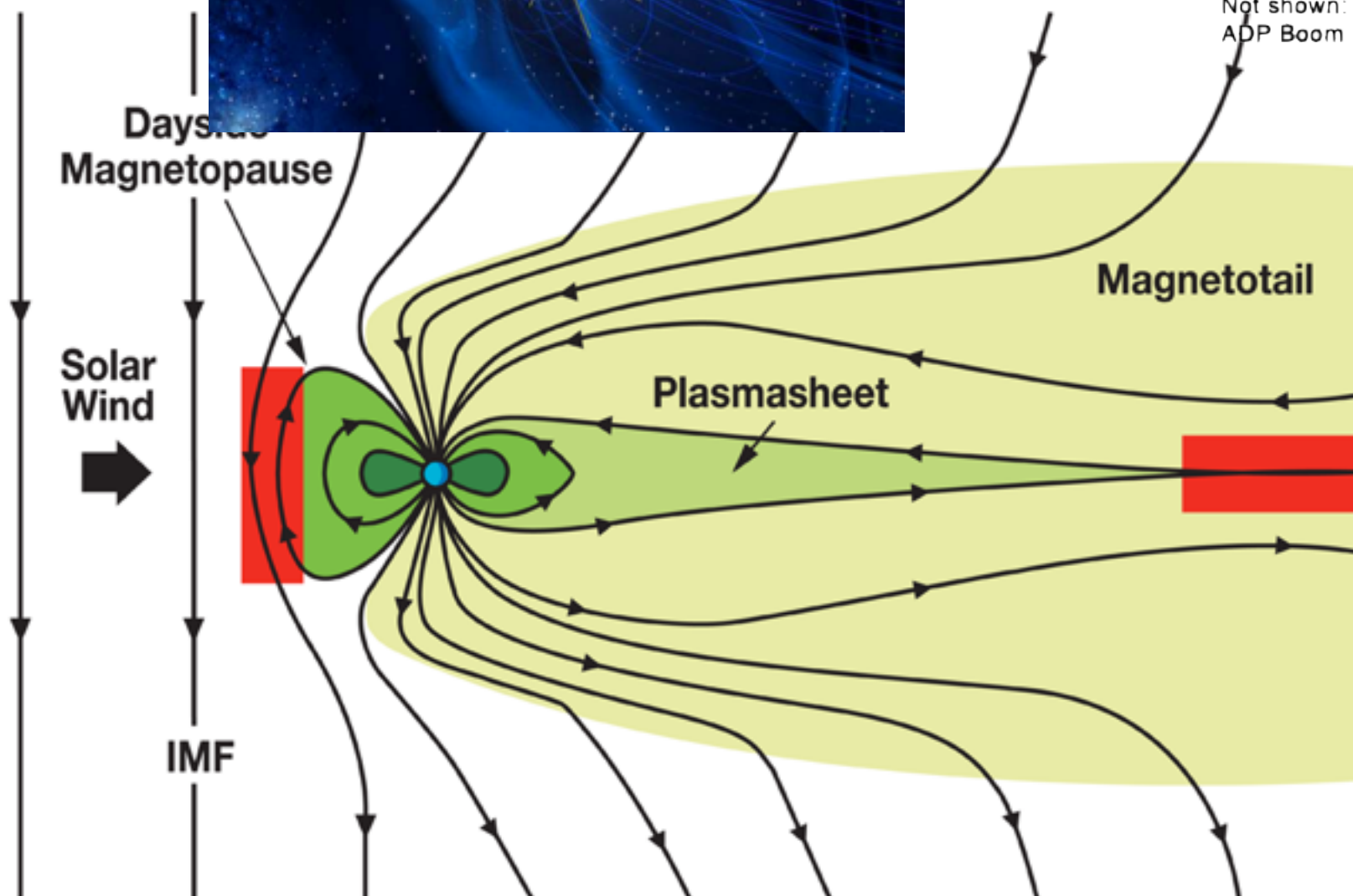
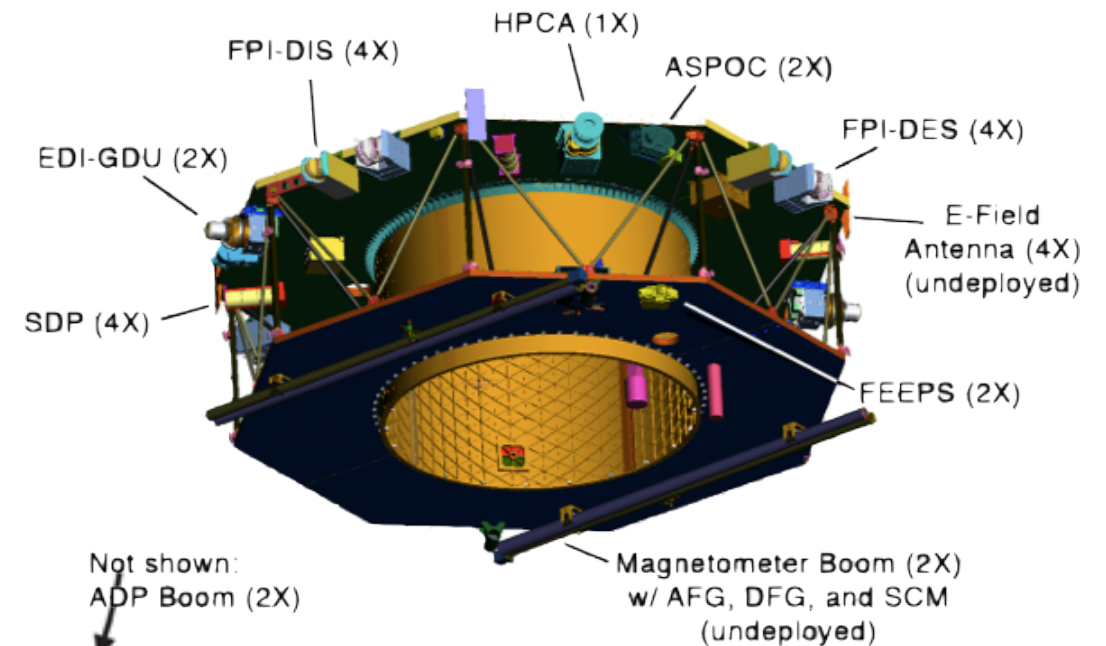
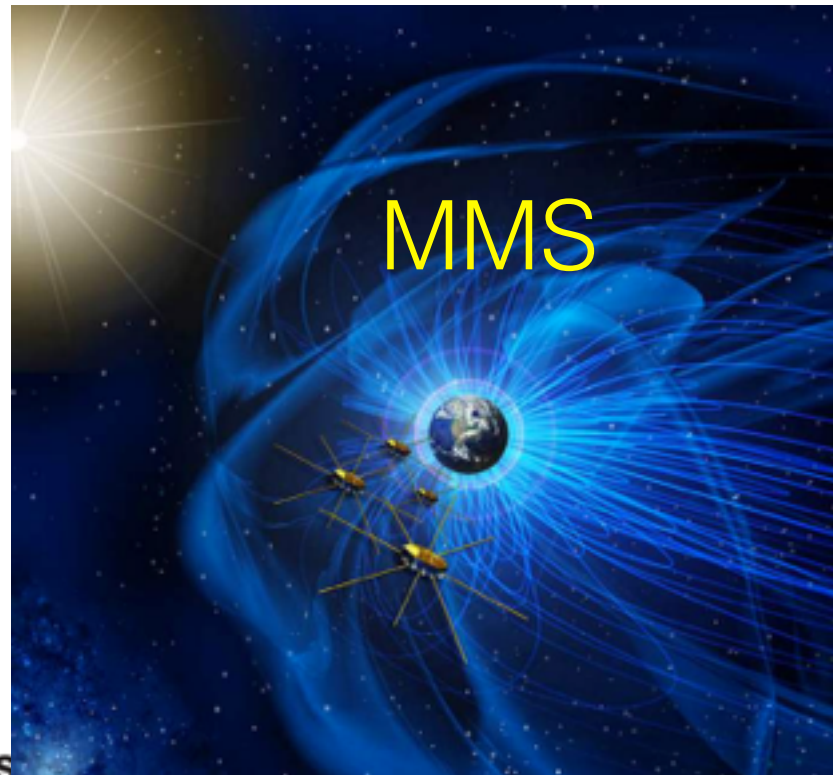


[Hasegawa et al., JGR, 2009]

- KHW propagates convectively at MP, e.g. 200 km/s
- outflow jet: 200 - 300 km; require better than 1 sec resolution particle instrument

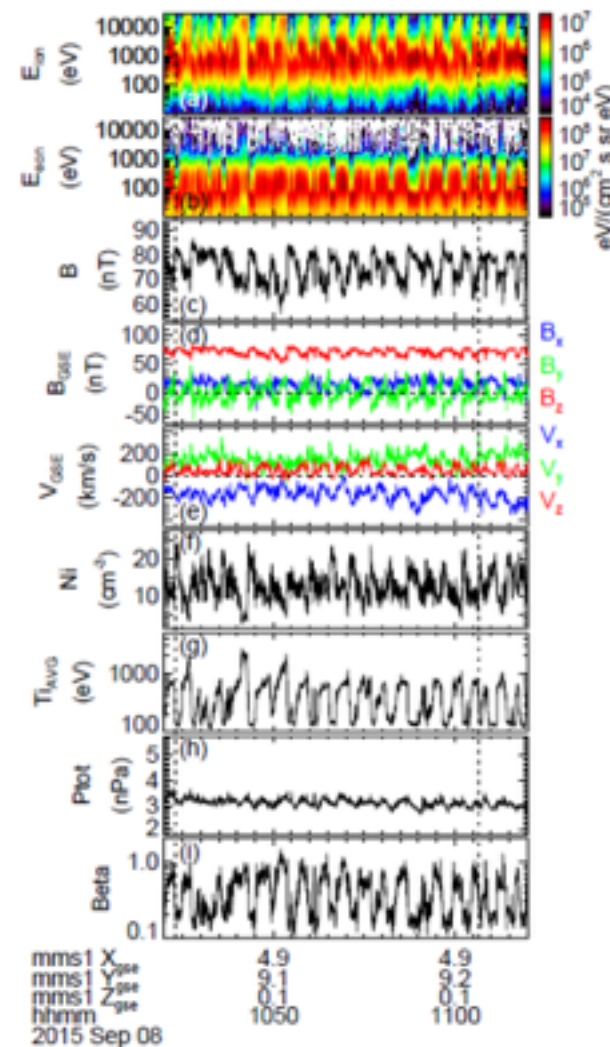
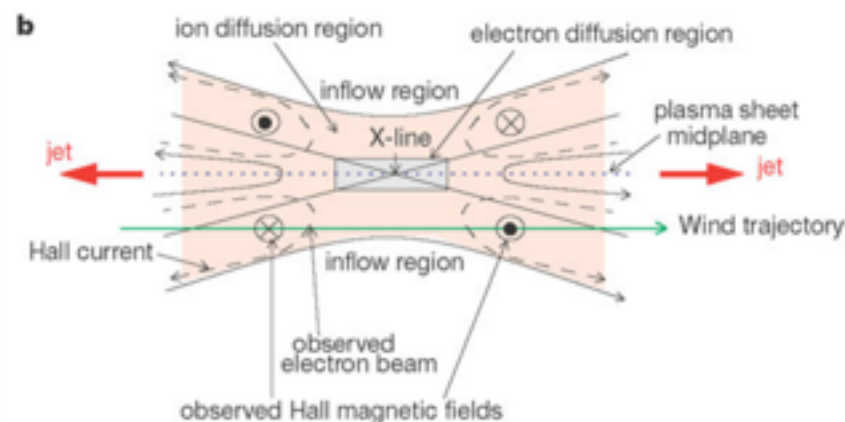
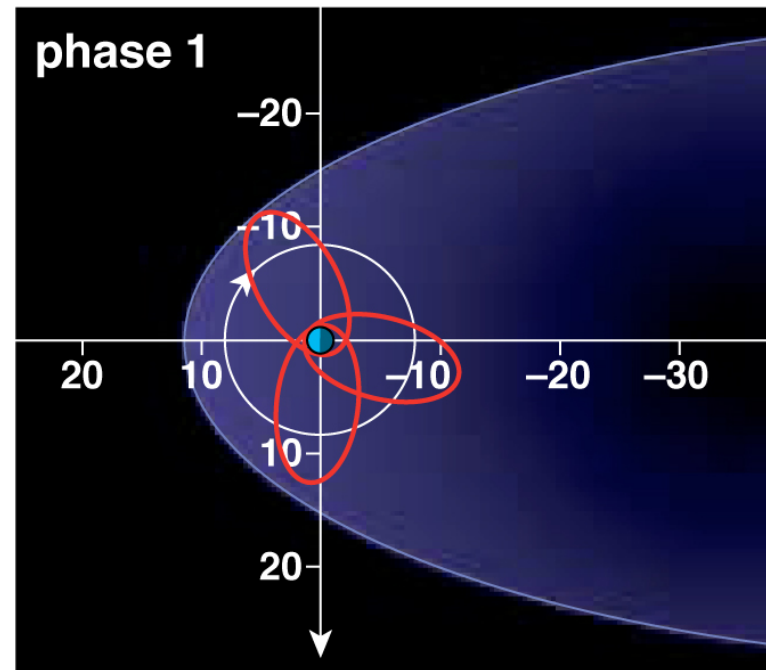


3. KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale mission

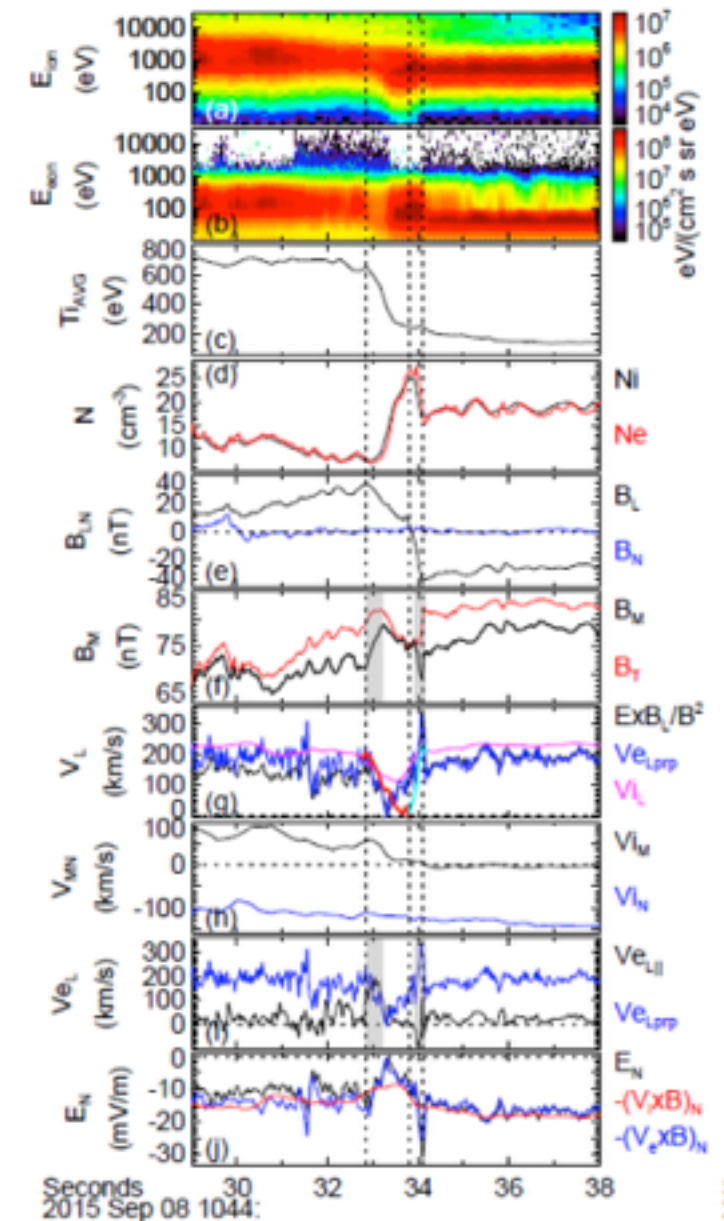


- Launched on March 12 2015
- Science data from Sep. 1st 2015
- Fast plasma investigation (FPI, 4X)
 - 0.15 s for ion & 0.03 s for electron
 - Energy: 10 eV to 30 keV

3. KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale mission

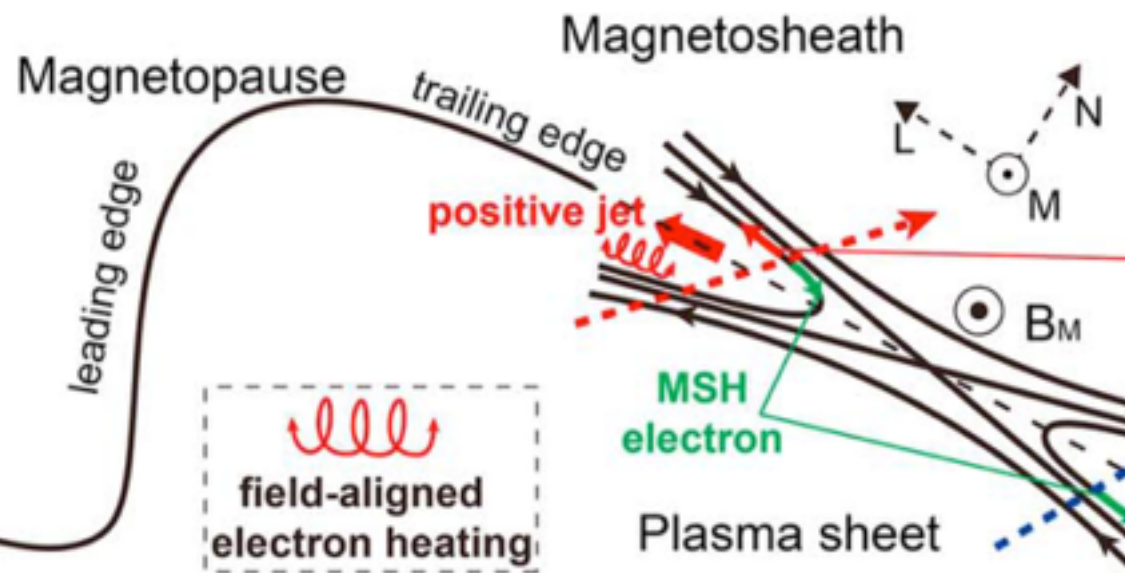


[Eriksson et al., GRL, 2016]

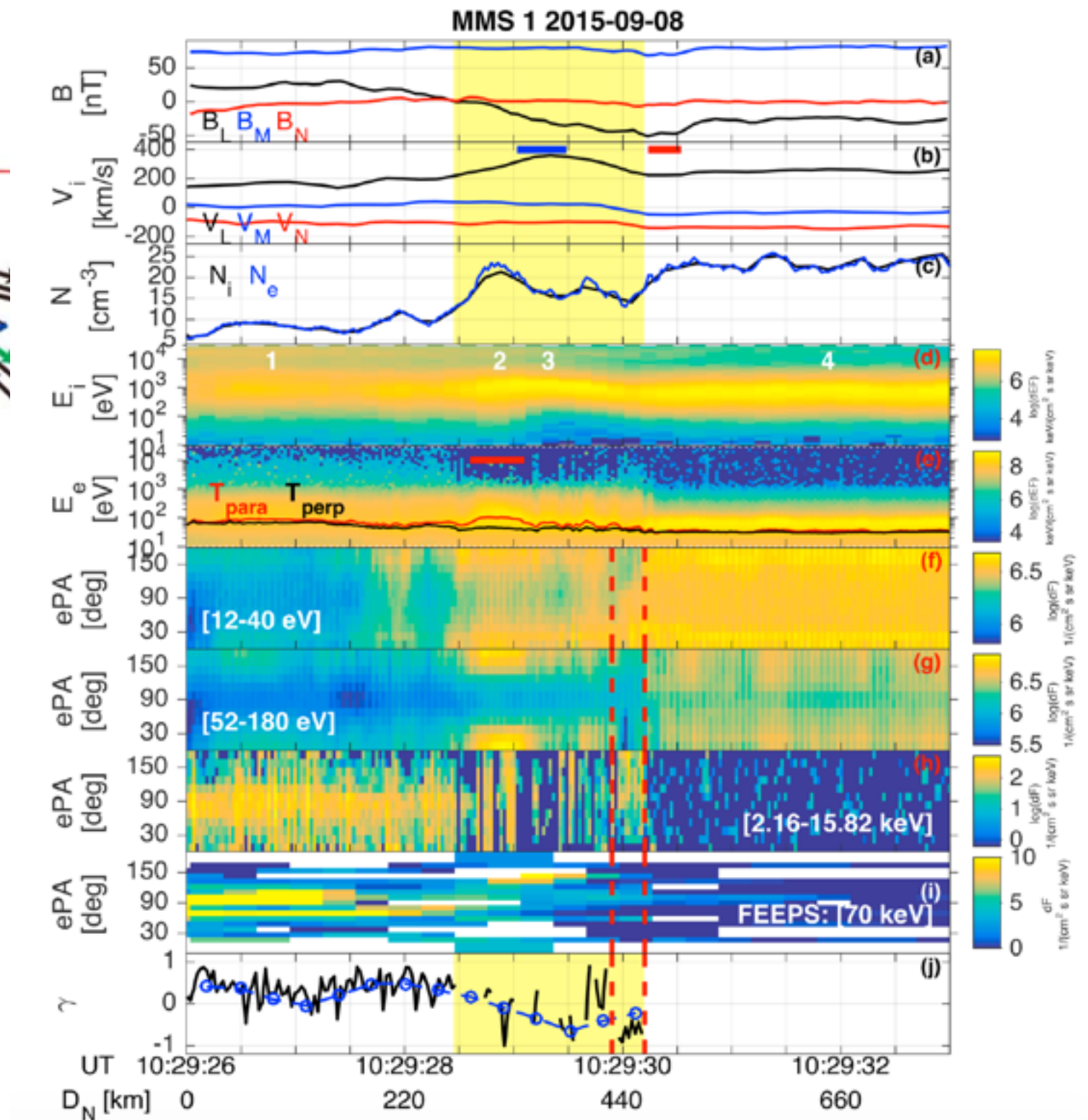


- S. Eriksson (UC) from MMS Scientist-In-the-Loop (SITL) team first noticed the important of KHW event on 2015-09-08.
 - 22 exhausts in 42 KHW trailing edge crossings
 - asymmetric Hall E and B field, with strong guide field

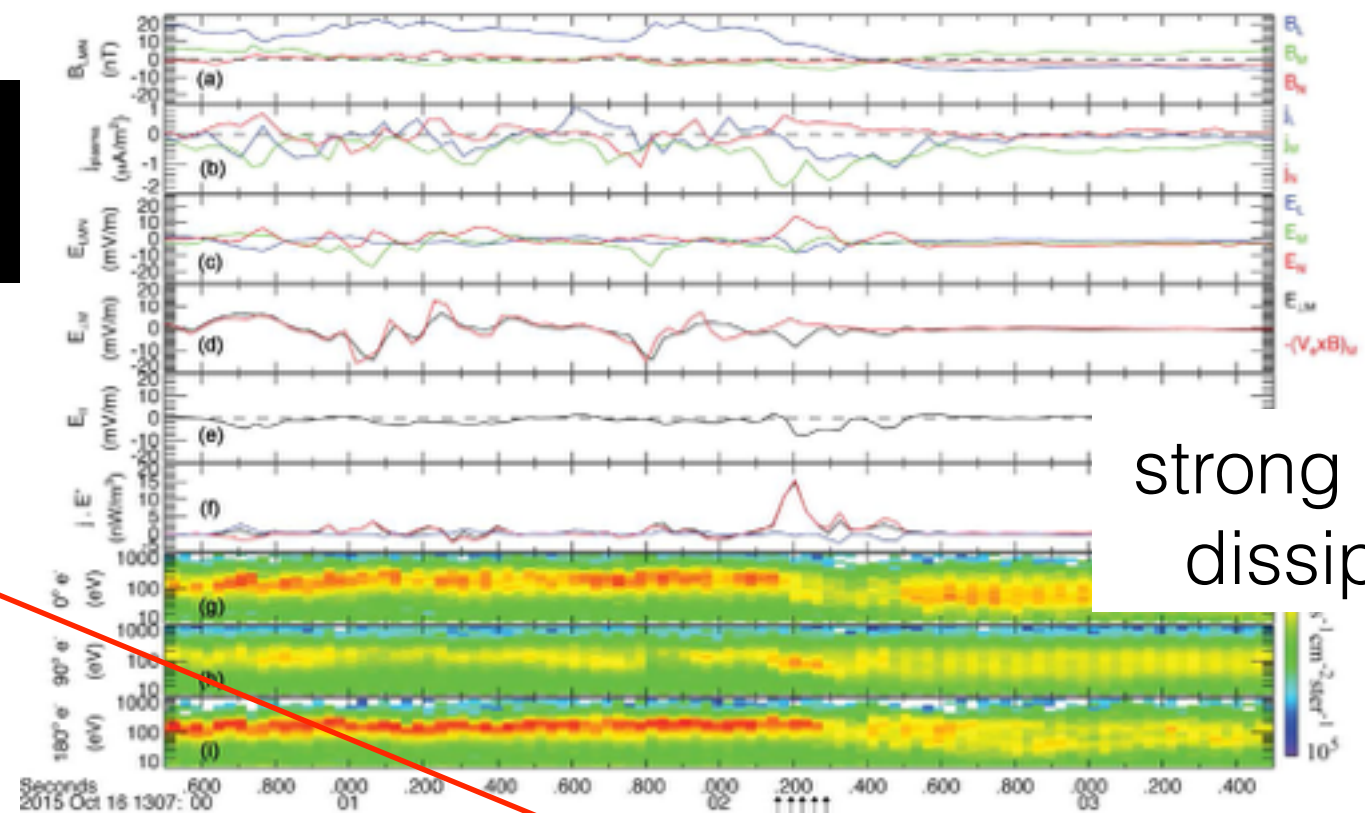
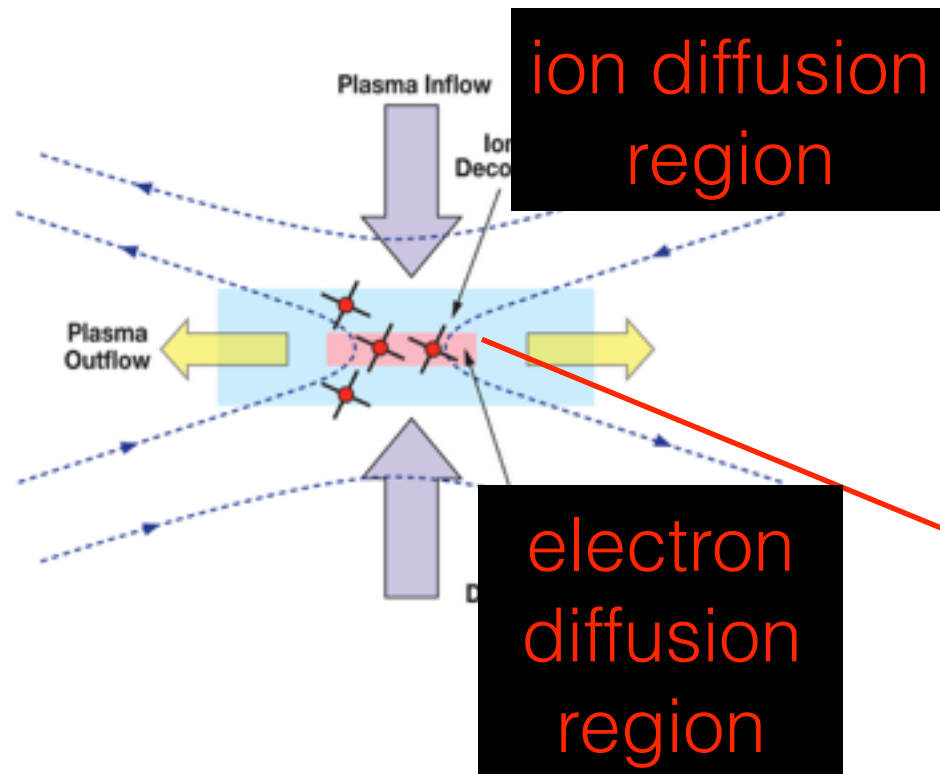
3. KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale mission



- Reconnection jet
 1. Alfvénic jet; ~ 3 ion-inertial length
 2. strong electron temperature anisotropy
 3. field-aligned heating
 4. MSP electron escape
 5. MSH electron entry



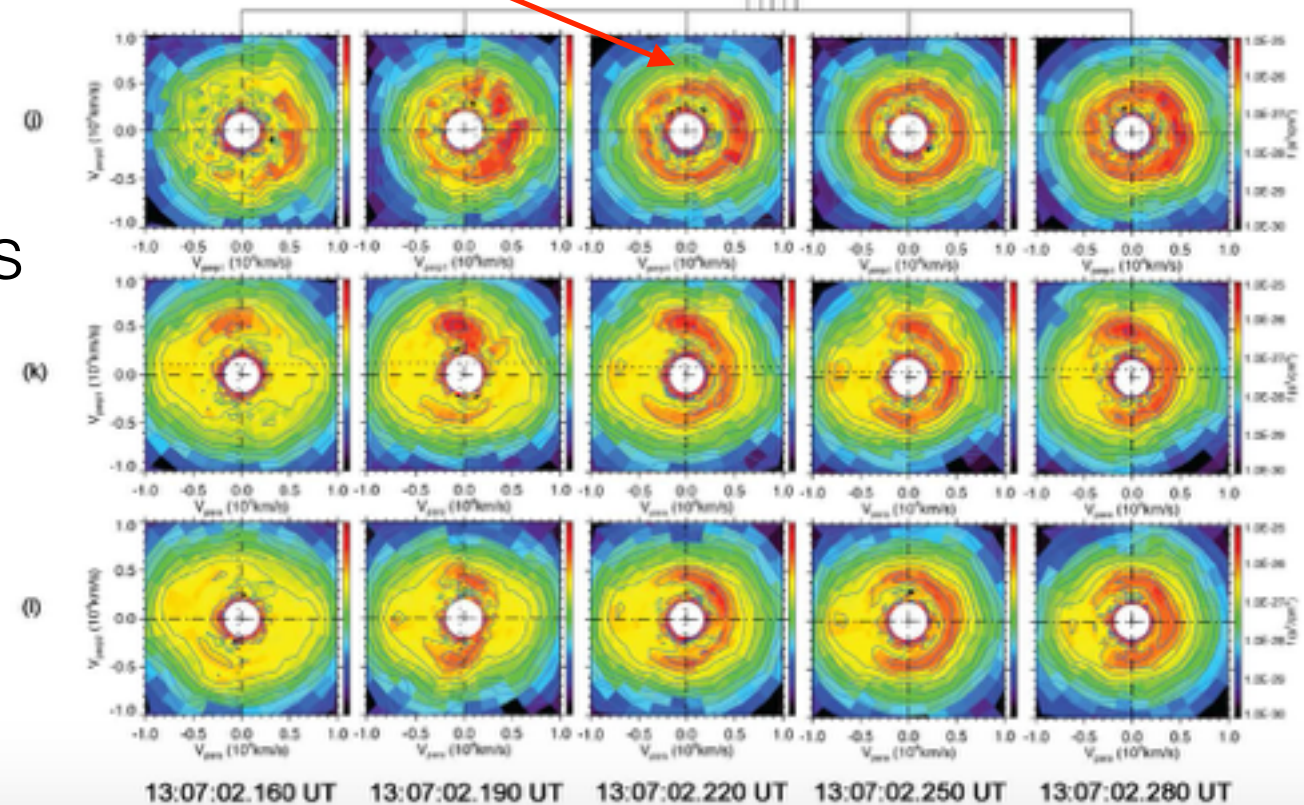
3. KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale mission



strong energy
dissipation

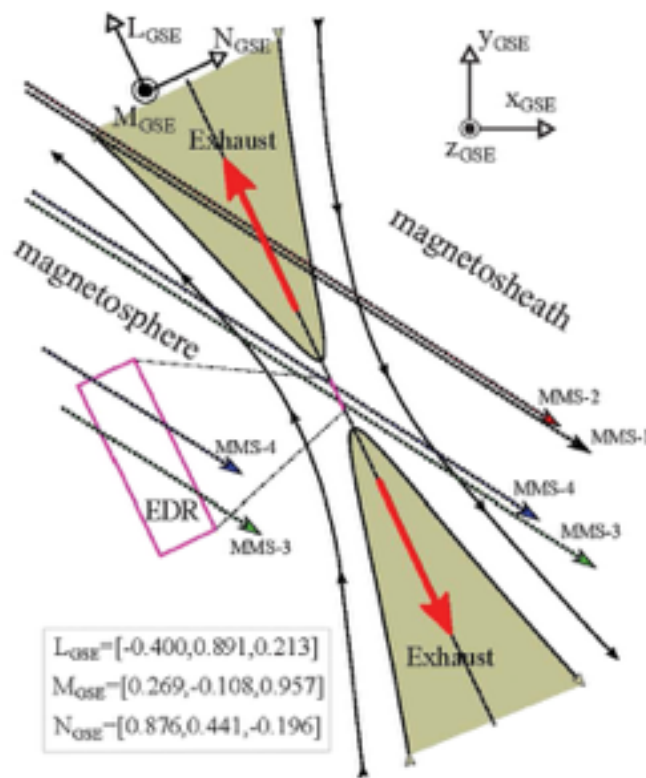
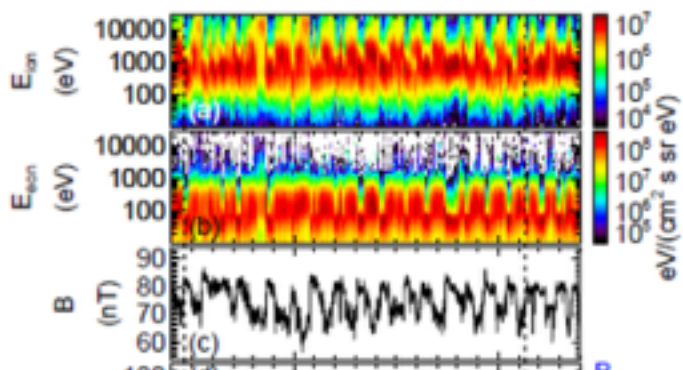
Burch et al. [Science, 2016]

- “Electron-scale measurements of magnetic reconnection in space”
- **crescent** electron distribution

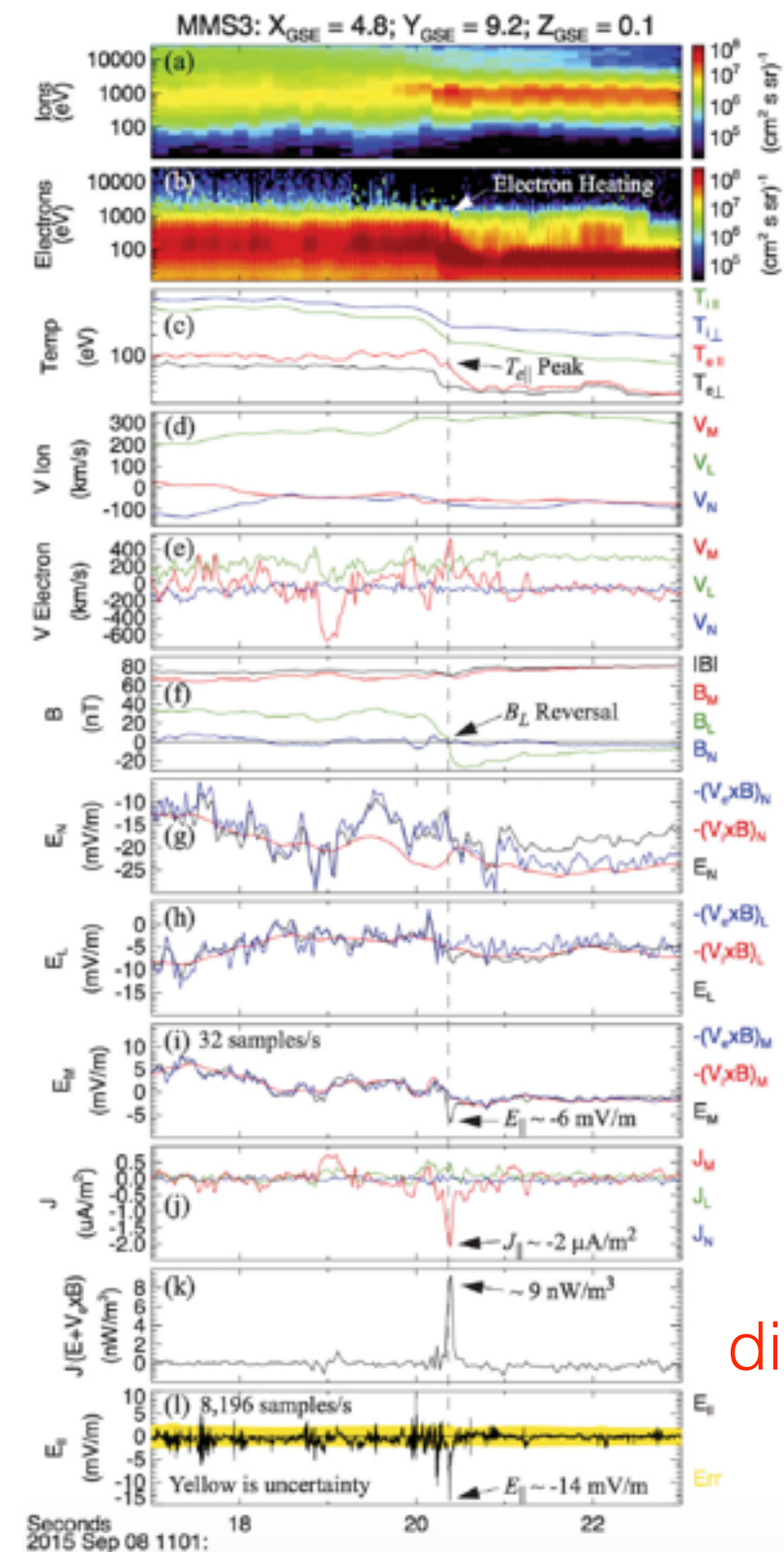
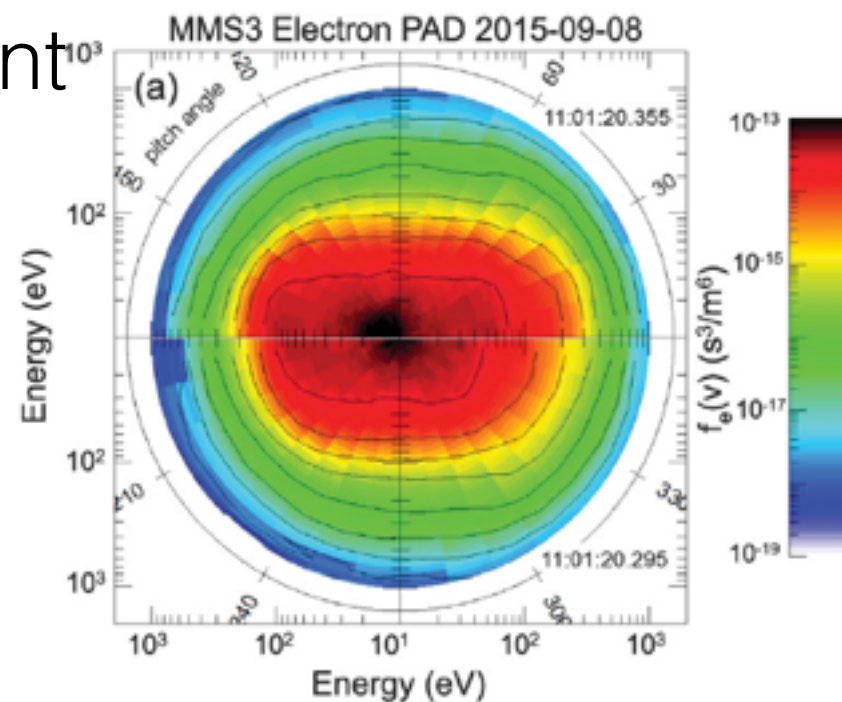
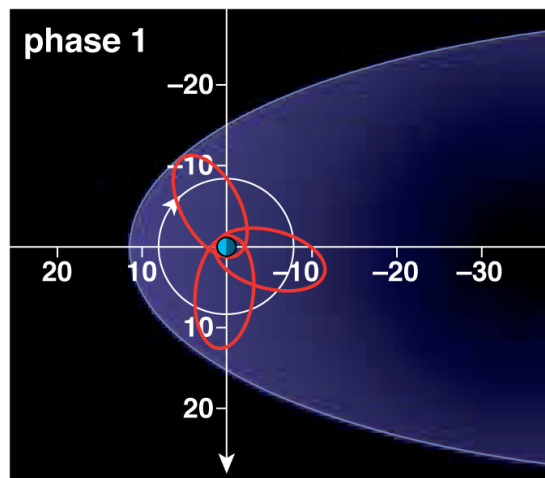


3. KHWs studies by Magnetospheric Multiscale mission

quasi-periodic KHW



no clear electron
crescent



energy
dissipation
 $\parallel E$

[Eriksson et al., PRL, 2016]

4. Summary

- Kelvin-Helmholtz (KH) instability at the Earth's magnetopause is predominantly excited during northward interplanetary magnetic field (IMF).
- The magnetic reconnection due to KHW is firstly studied in detail by using the MMS observations on September 8th 2015. The topics include asymmetric electric and magnetic fields, kinetic evidence, and electron diffusion region (EDR) in the reconnection region due to KHWs.
- Magnetic reconnection due to KH waves is one of the mechanisms to transfer solar wind plasma into the magnetosphere.