

Cross-field Propagation of Plasma Irregularities: Numerical Results Relevant for Macagnetopause Investigation

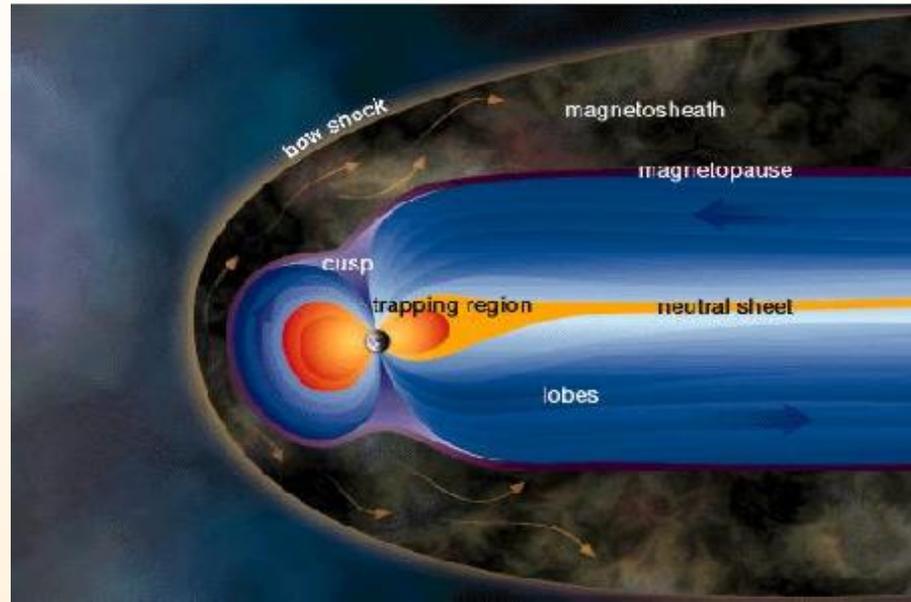
Marius M. Echim ^a Joseph Lemaire ^b

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^b Institut d'Aéronomie Spatiale de Belgique, Bruxelles

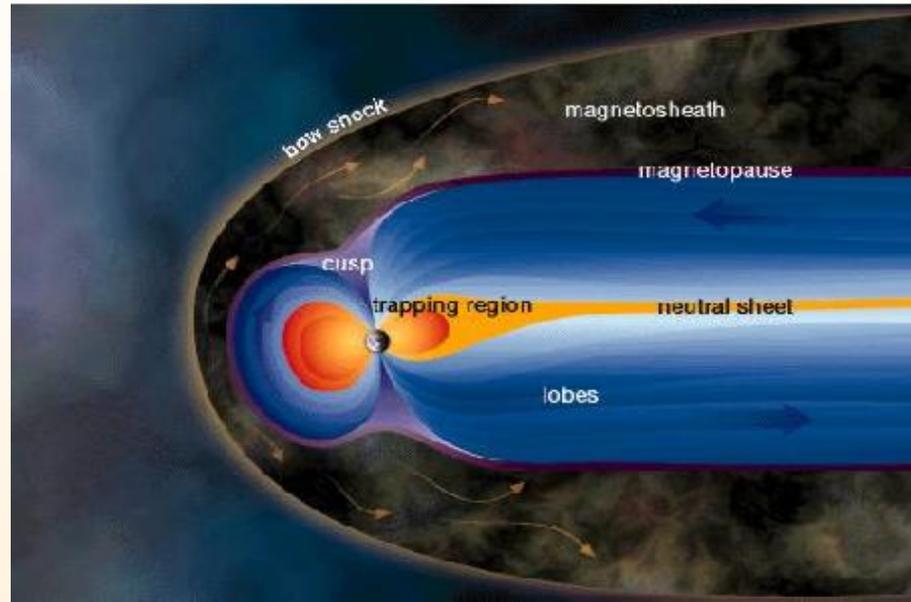
Mechanisms/models for plasma transfer

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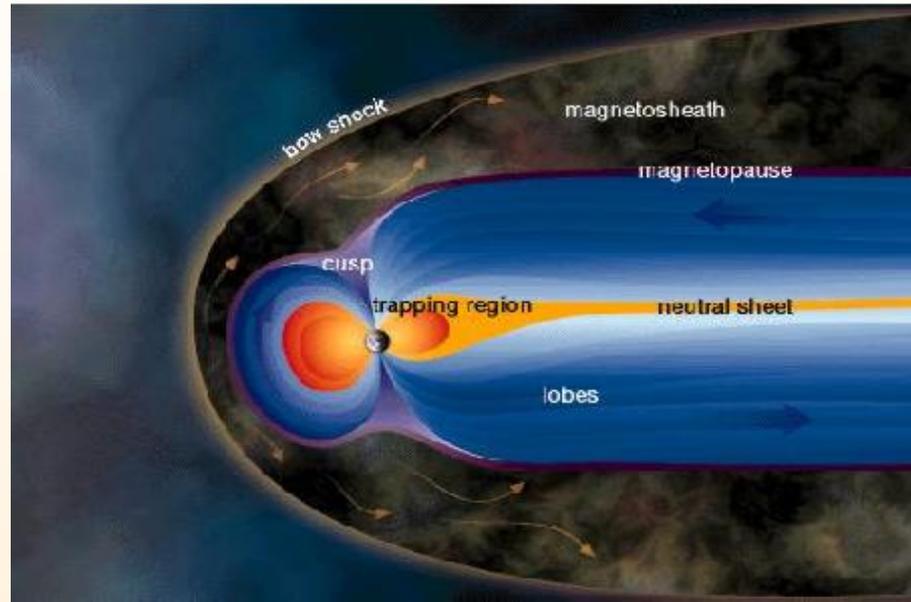
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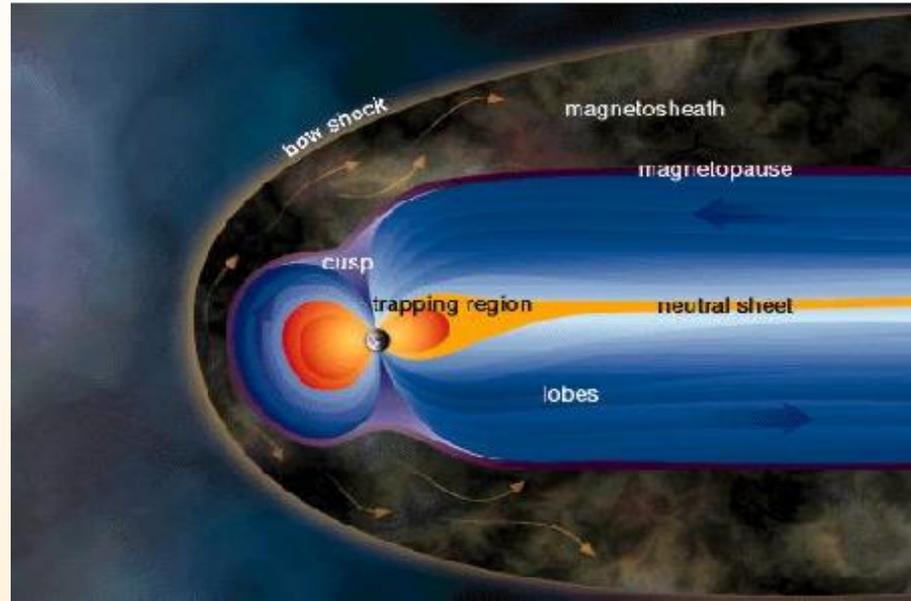
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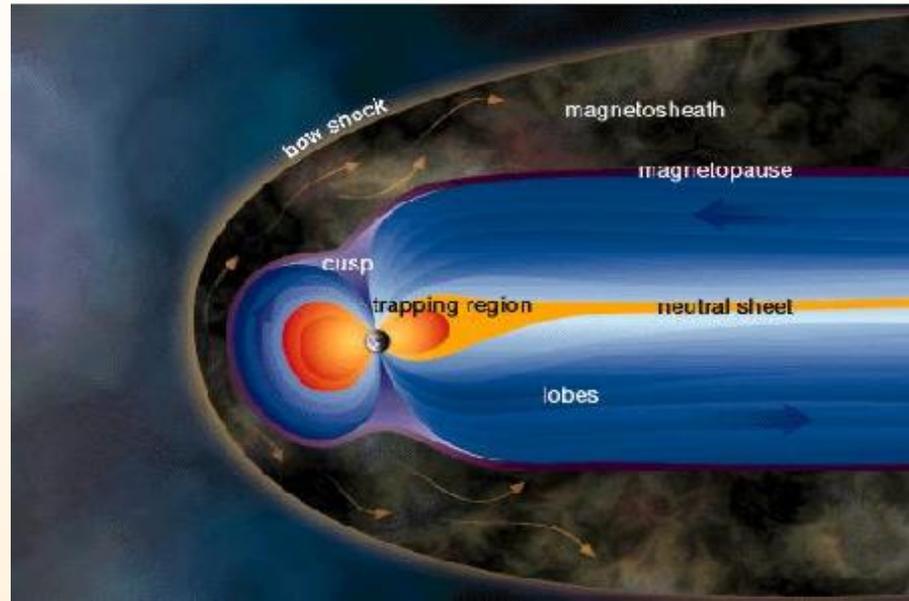
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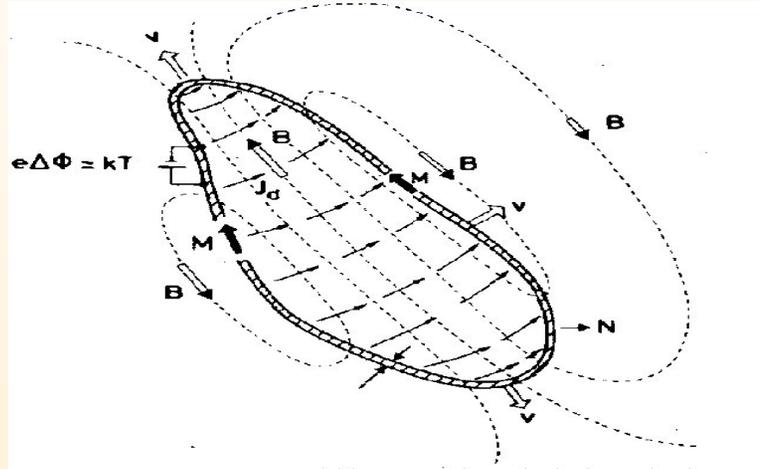
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- **impulsive penetration** (Lemaire, 1976, 1985; Heikkila, 1982; Woch and Lundin, 1992)

Collective dynamics of plasma irregularities

- **plasmoids**: laboratory (Bostick, 1956), active experiments in space (Haerendel, 1976), large active space structures (Hastings and Gatsonis, 1989), magnetotail (Hones, 1982), solar ejecta (Burlaga, 1982), magnetosheath (Lemaire and Roth, 1981)

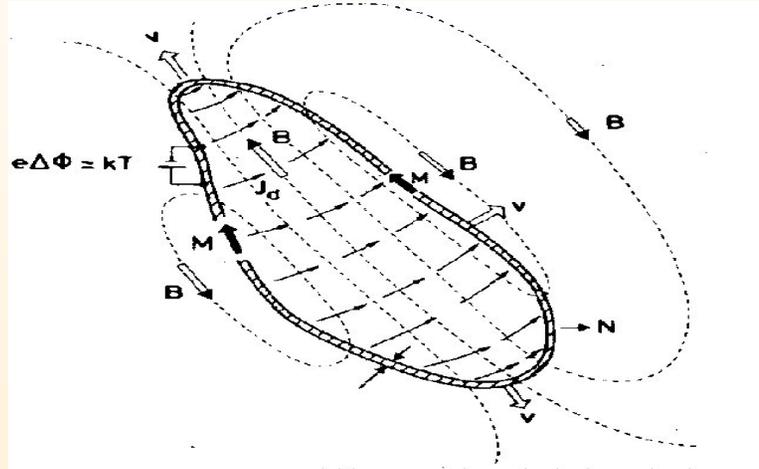
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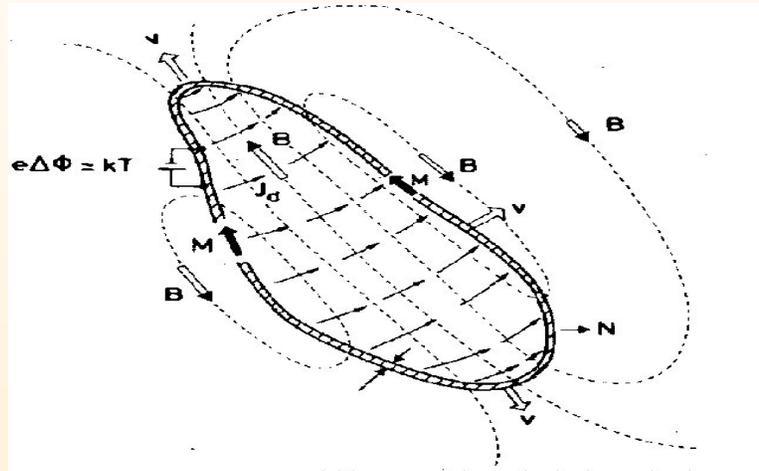


- plasma bulk velocity: $u \approx u^+$

$$u^{\pm} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} \pm \frac{m^{\pm} V_{\perp}^2}{2qB^3} \mathbf{B} \times \nabla(B) \quad (1)$$

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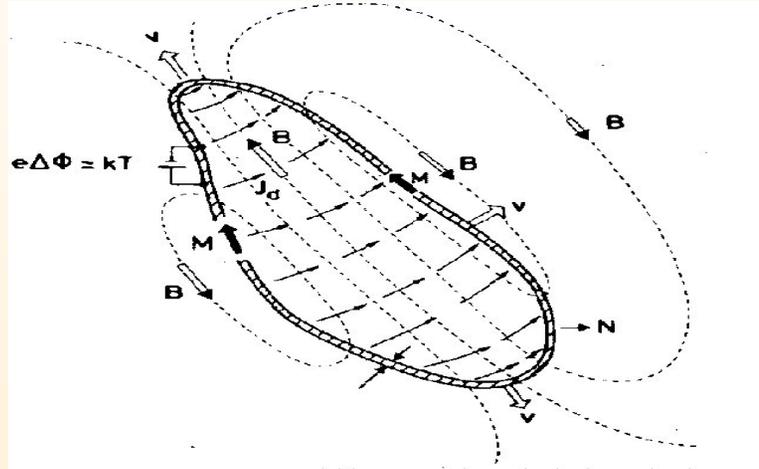
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- **collective effects**: diamagnetism; boundary space charge layers; field aligned potential drops/weak double layers (Lemaire and Roth, 1991)

Distribution of the electric field

- perpendicular component: polarization field due the to first order differential drifts of electrons and ions forming the plasma cloud (Schmidt, 1960; Lemaire, 1985)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} \right) + \frac{\overline{\mu^+} + \overline{\mu^-}}{m^+} \nabla |\mathbf{B}| \cong 0 \quad (2)$$

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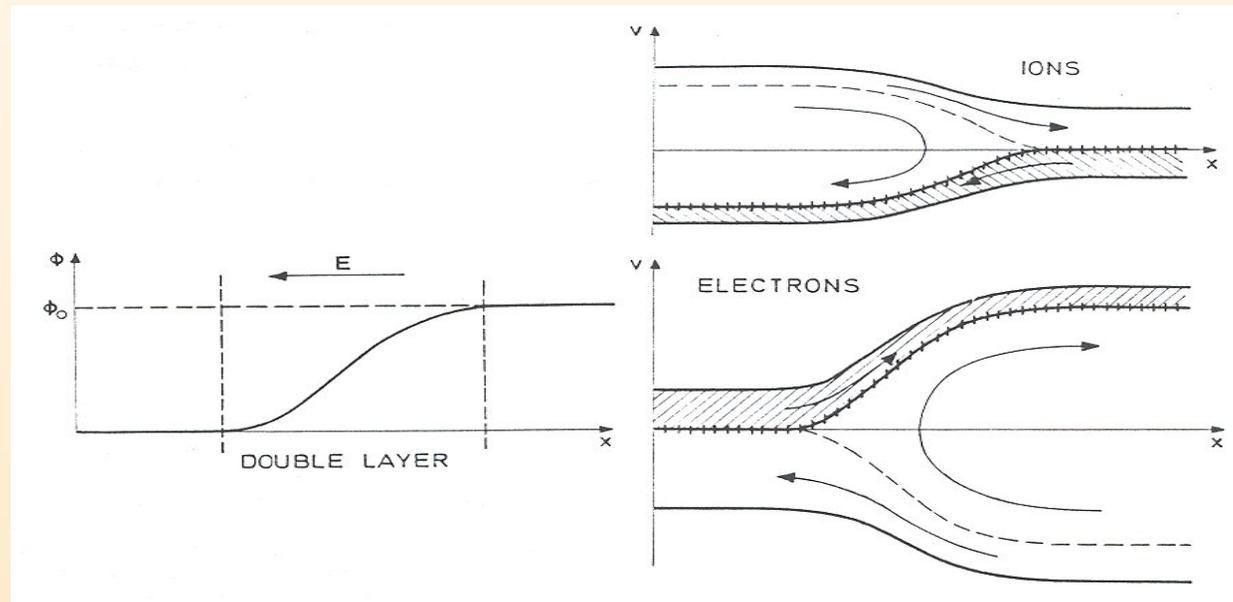
- parallel component: weak-double layers due to the velocity shear and/or inhomogeneities of the density and temperature at the interface discontinuity (Block, 1972; Lemaire and Scherer, 1978; Raadu, 1988; Carlqvist, 1995)

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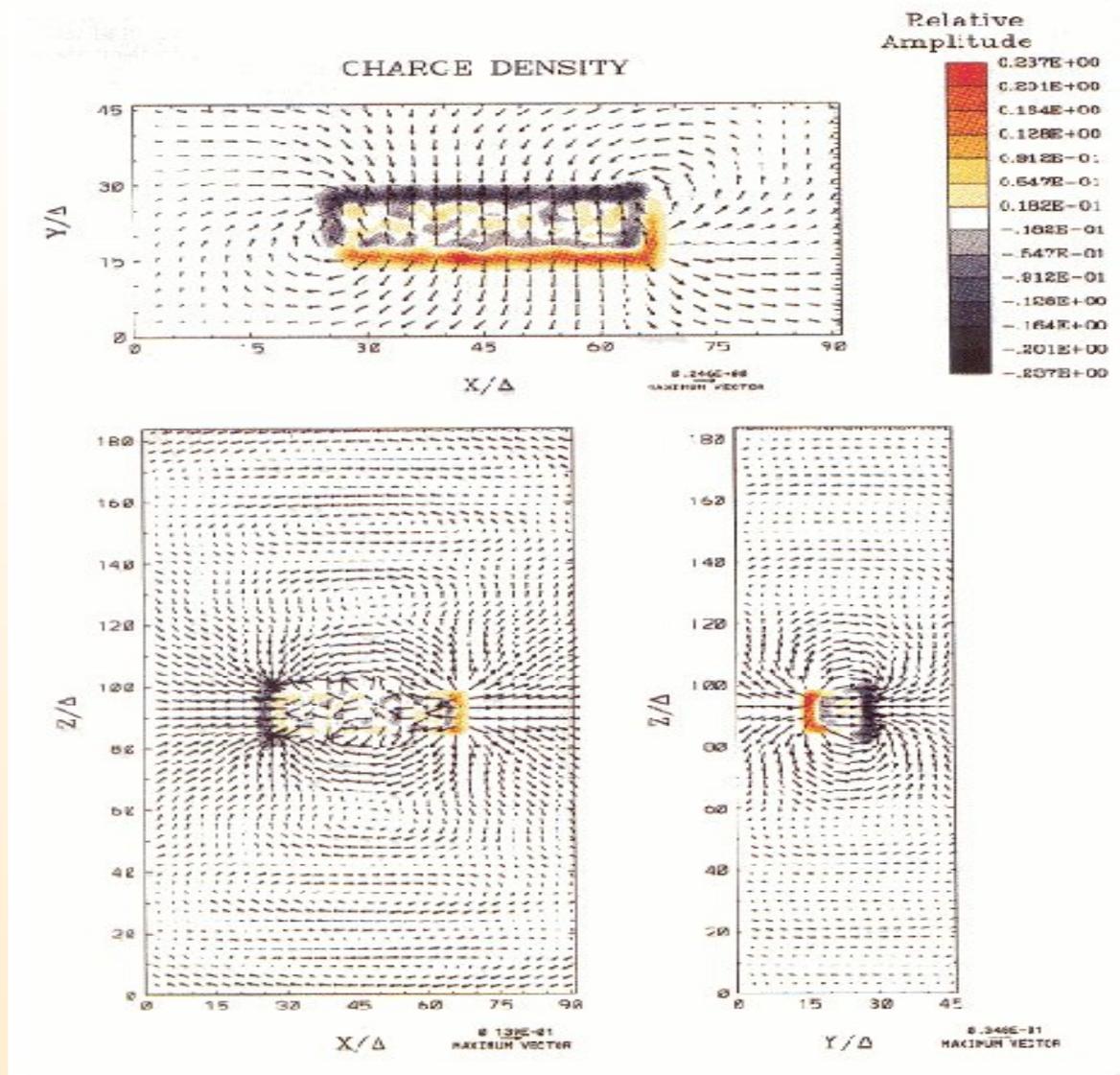
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2D and 3D clouds of (macro)ions and (macro)electrons:

- PIC: propagation of large gyroradius (Livesey and Pritchett, 1989) and respectively small gyroradius (Neubert et al., 1992; Nishikawa, 1997) plasma clouds by polarization electric field

(a complete review in Echim and Lemaire, Space Science Reviews, 92, 565-601, 2000)



3D small gyroradius plasma cloud moving across a uniform magnetic field (Neubert et al., 1992)

Numerical integration of test-orbits

Equations:

$$\frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{q}{m} \left[\mathbf{E} + \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \times \mathbf{B} \right]$$

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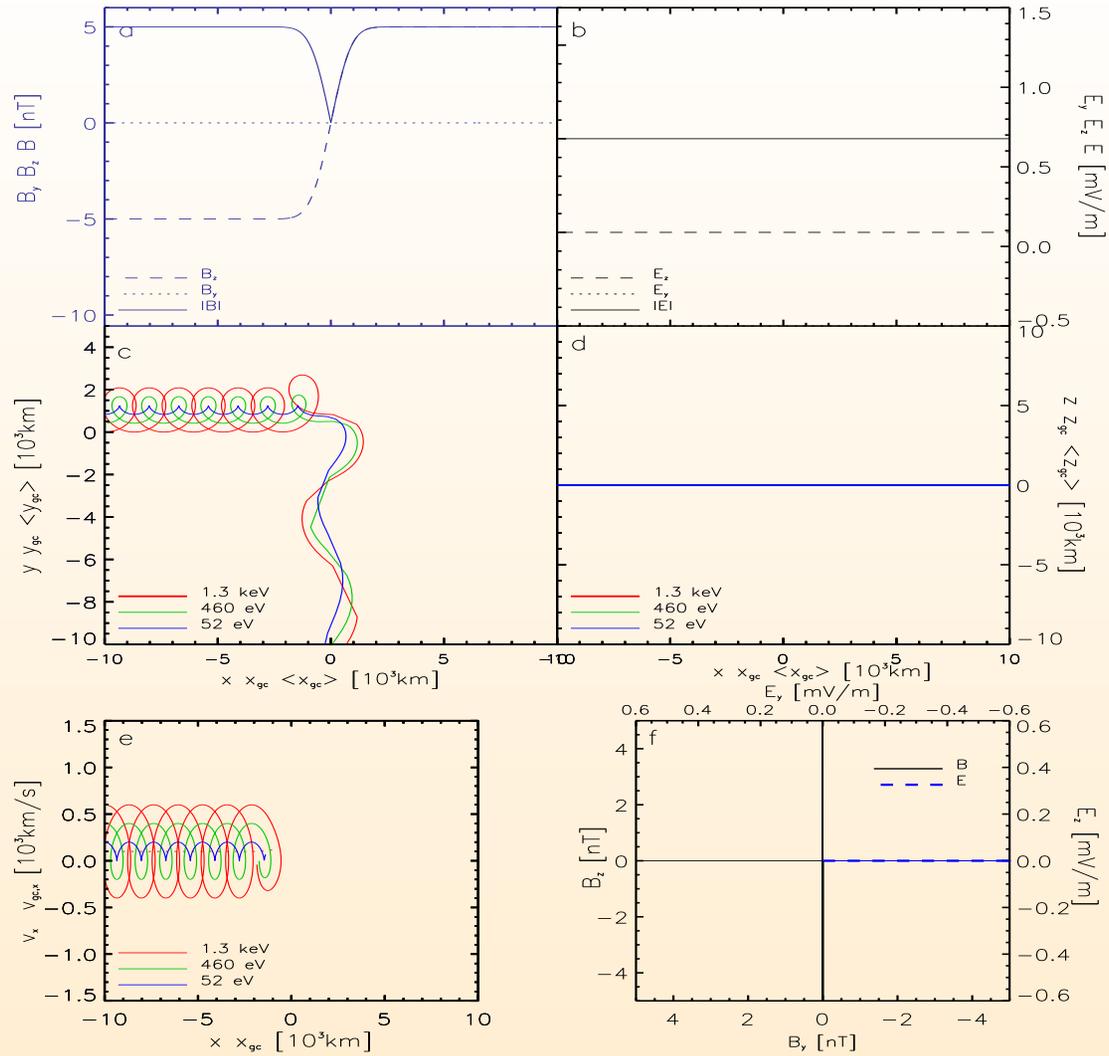
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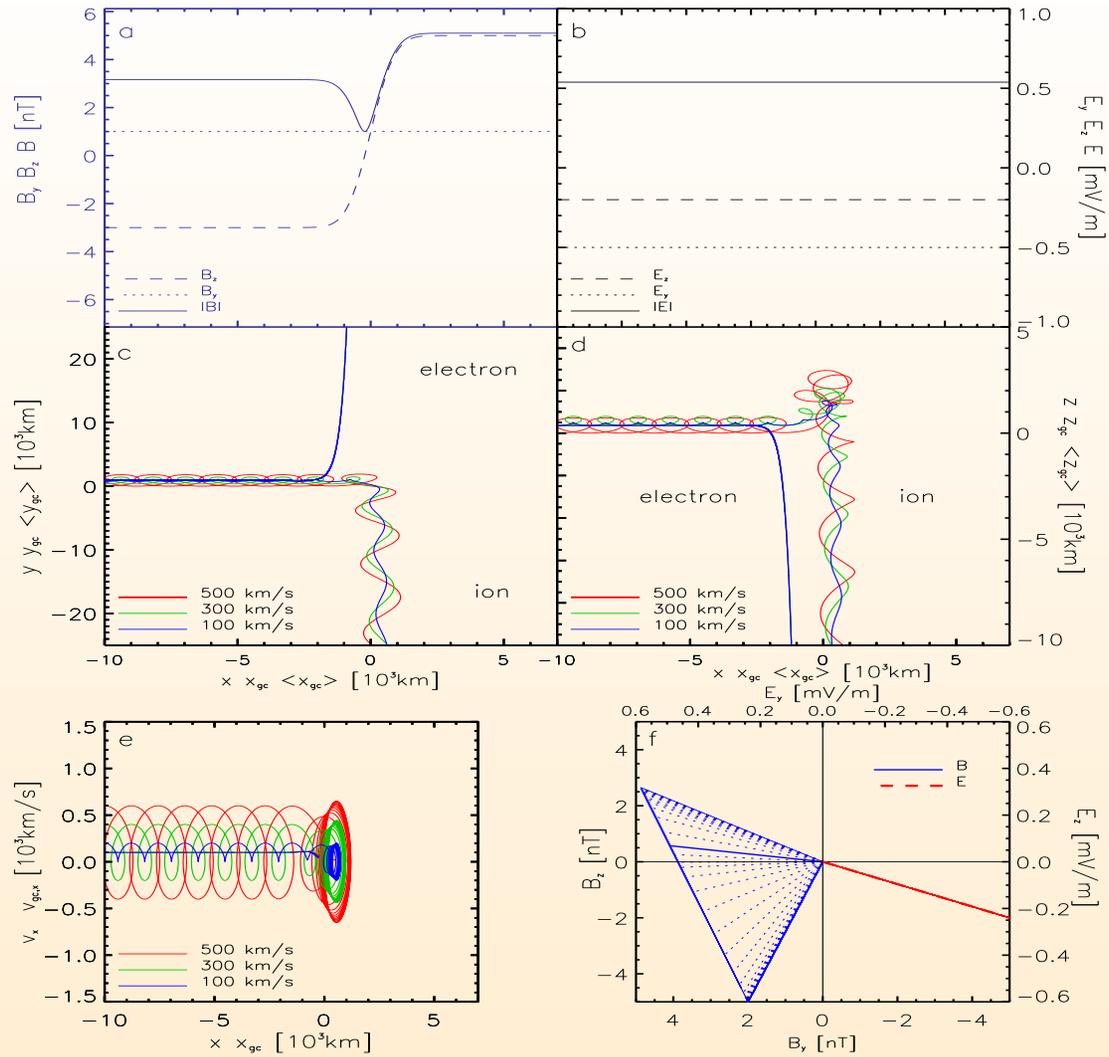
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Magnetic field : tangential discontinuity

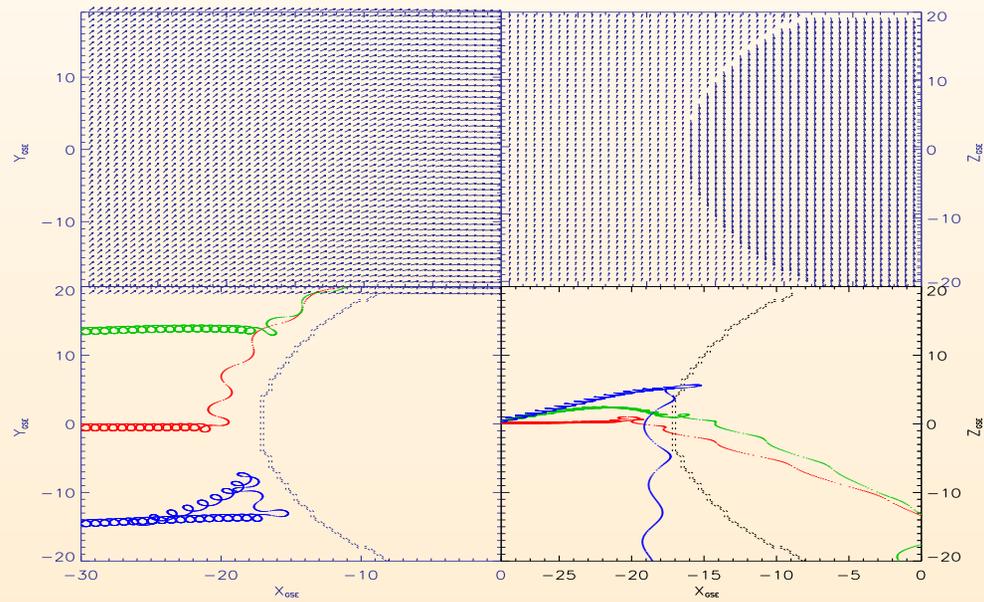
$$\mathbf{B}(x) = \frac{\mathbf{B}_1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) + \frac{\mathbf{B}_2}{2} \left[2 - \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) \right]$$



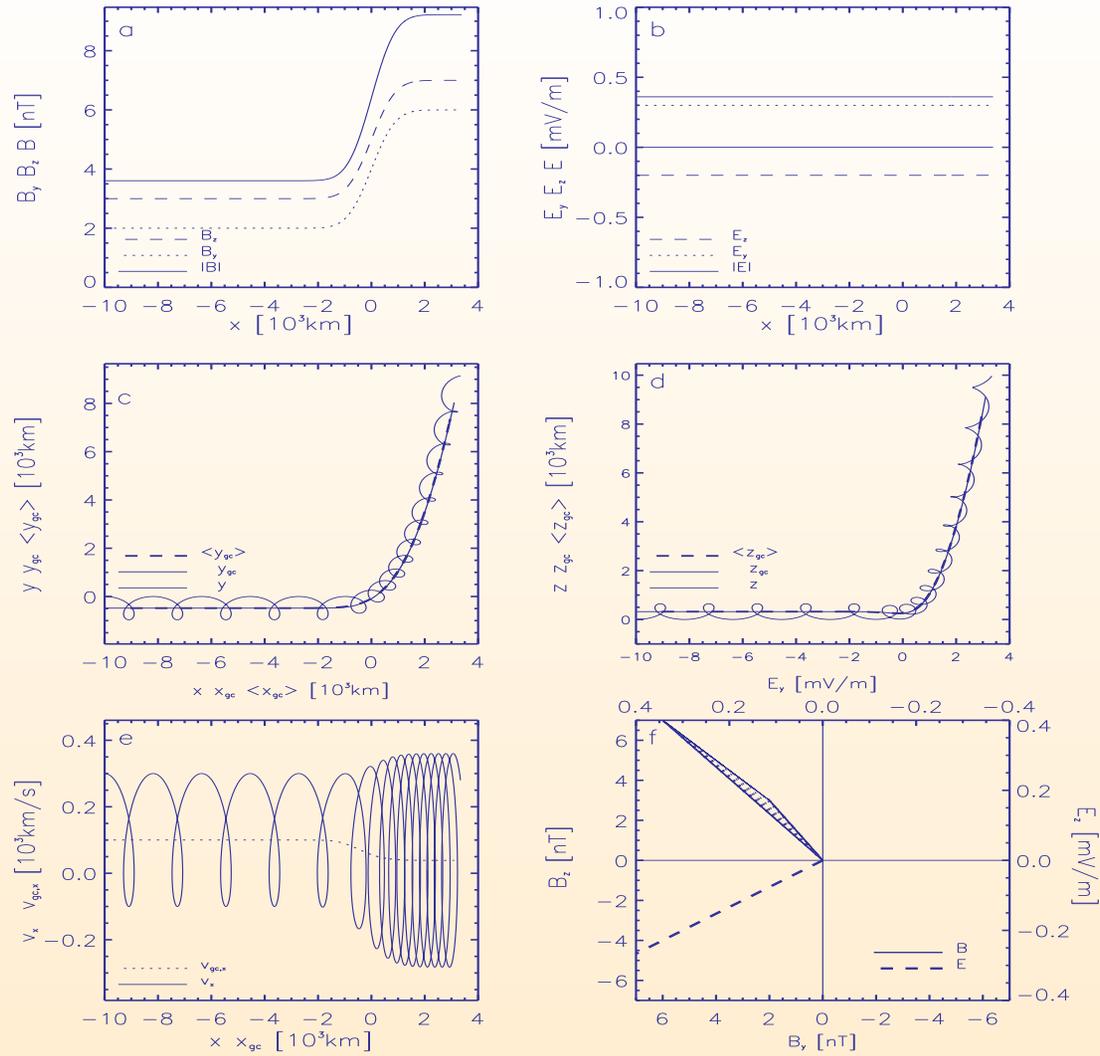
electric field distribution of **CASE A**



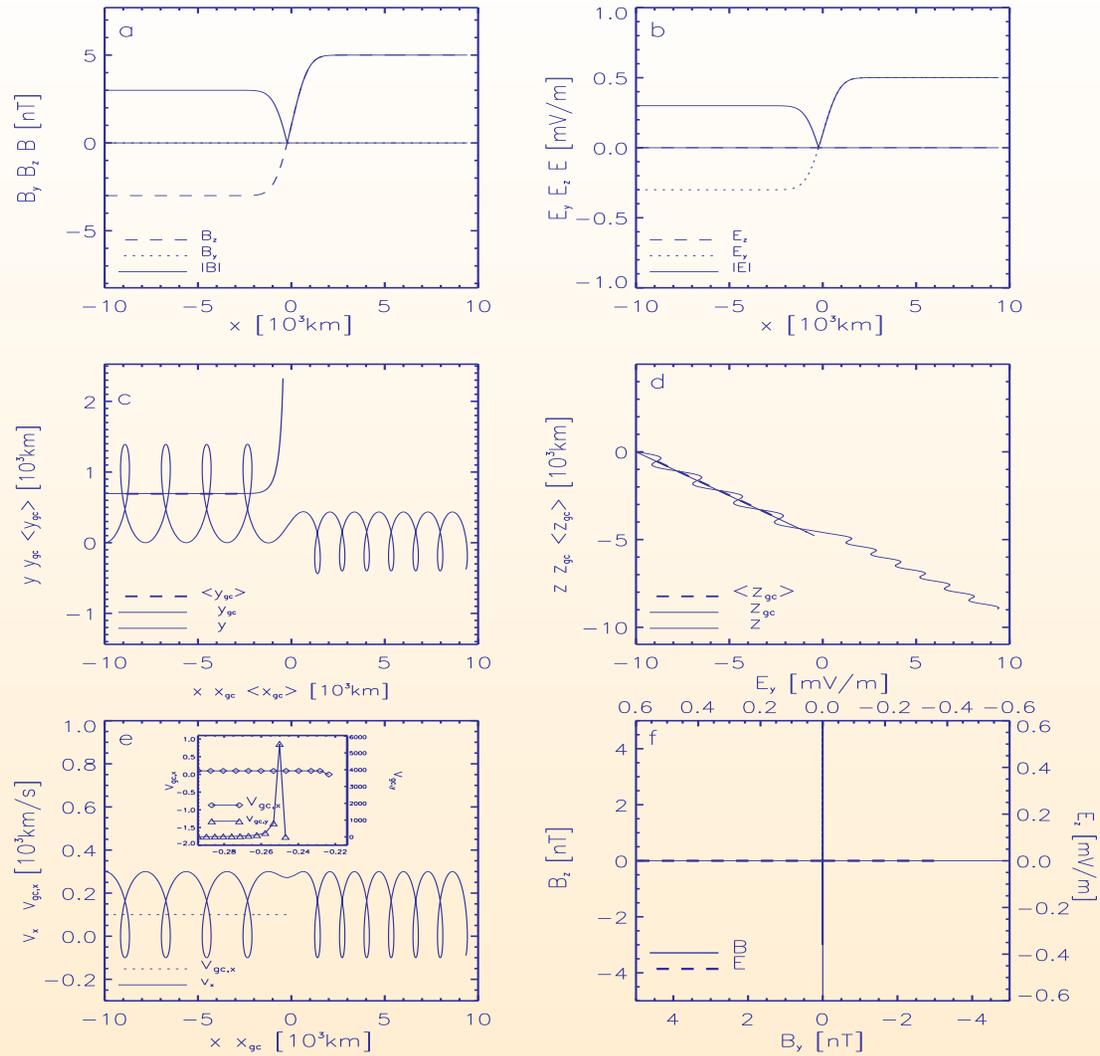
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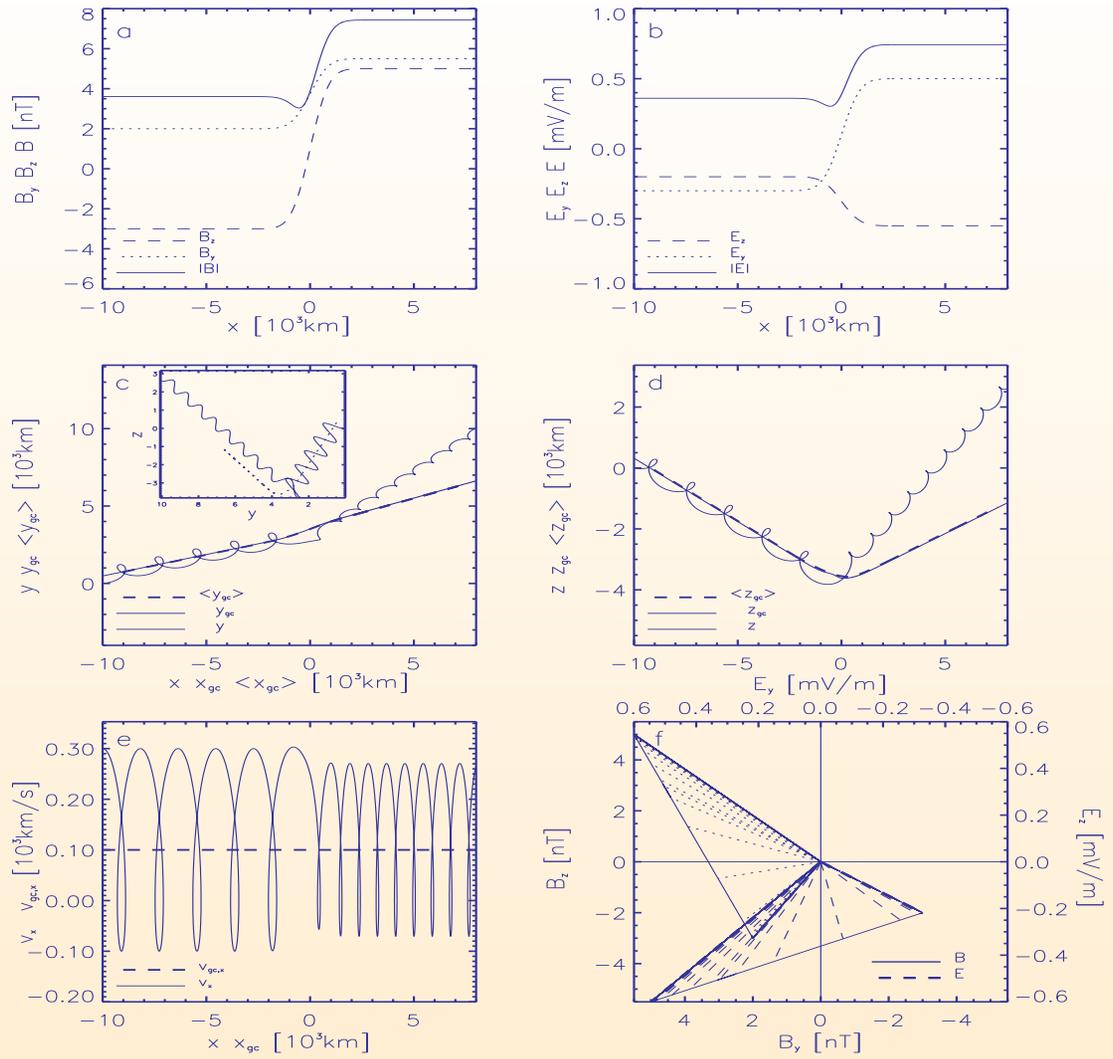
3D electric field distribution of CASE A with magnetopause model from Shue et al. (1997)



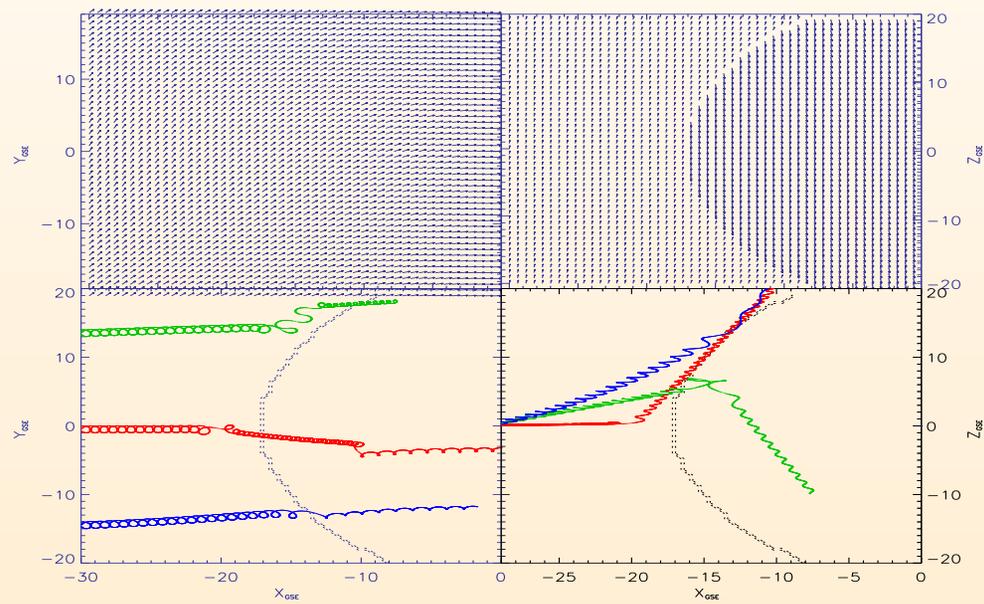
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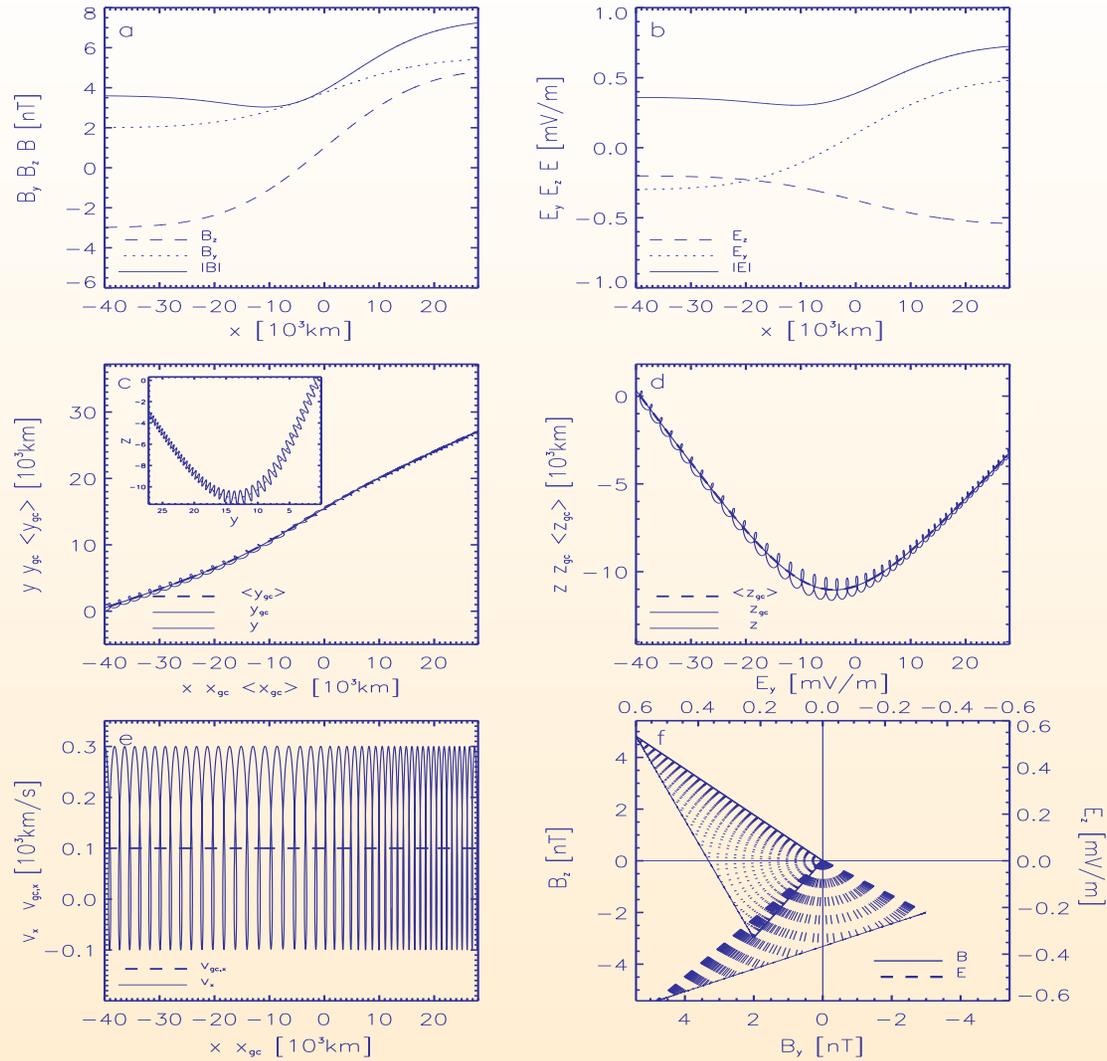
electric field distribution of **CASE B**



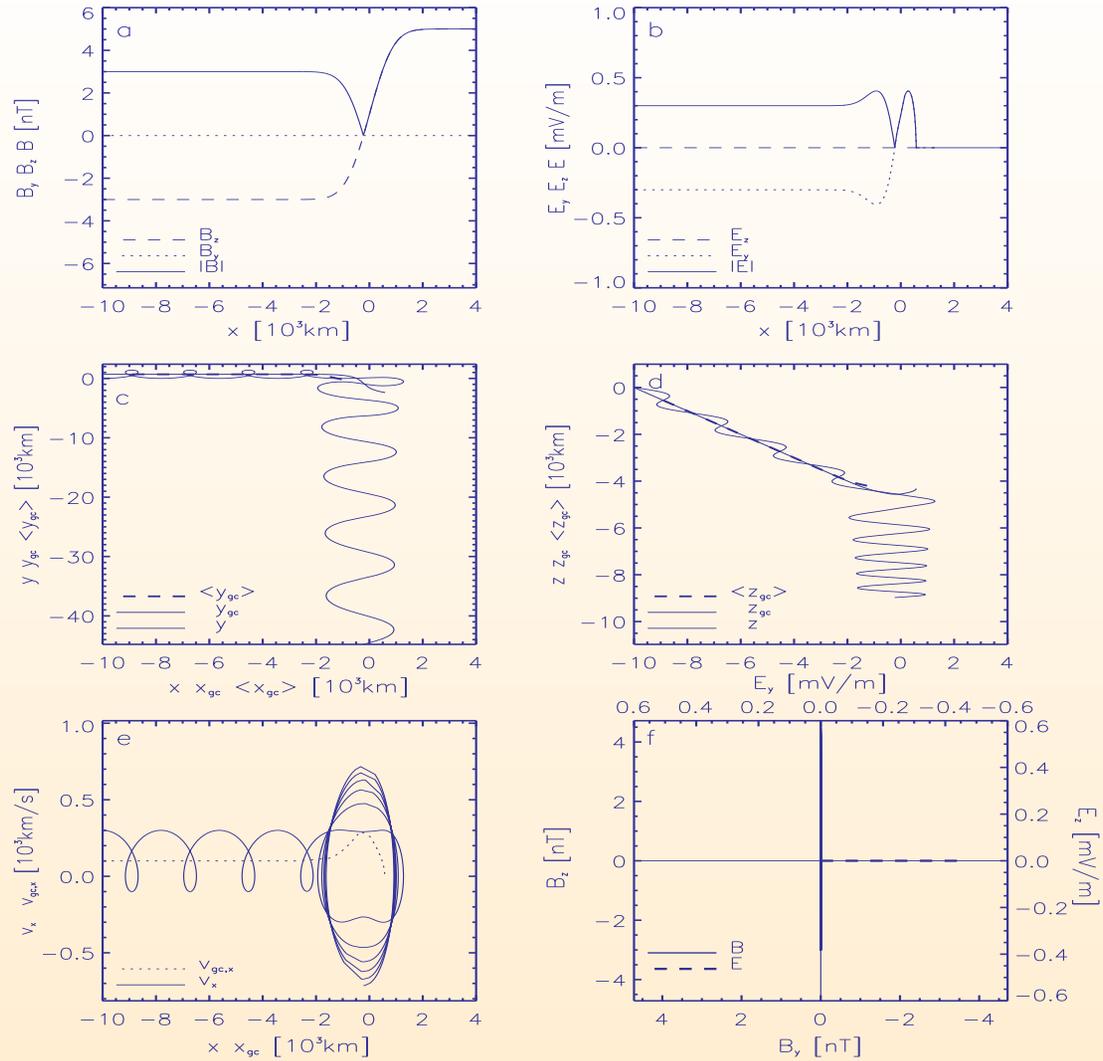
electric field distribution of **CASE B**



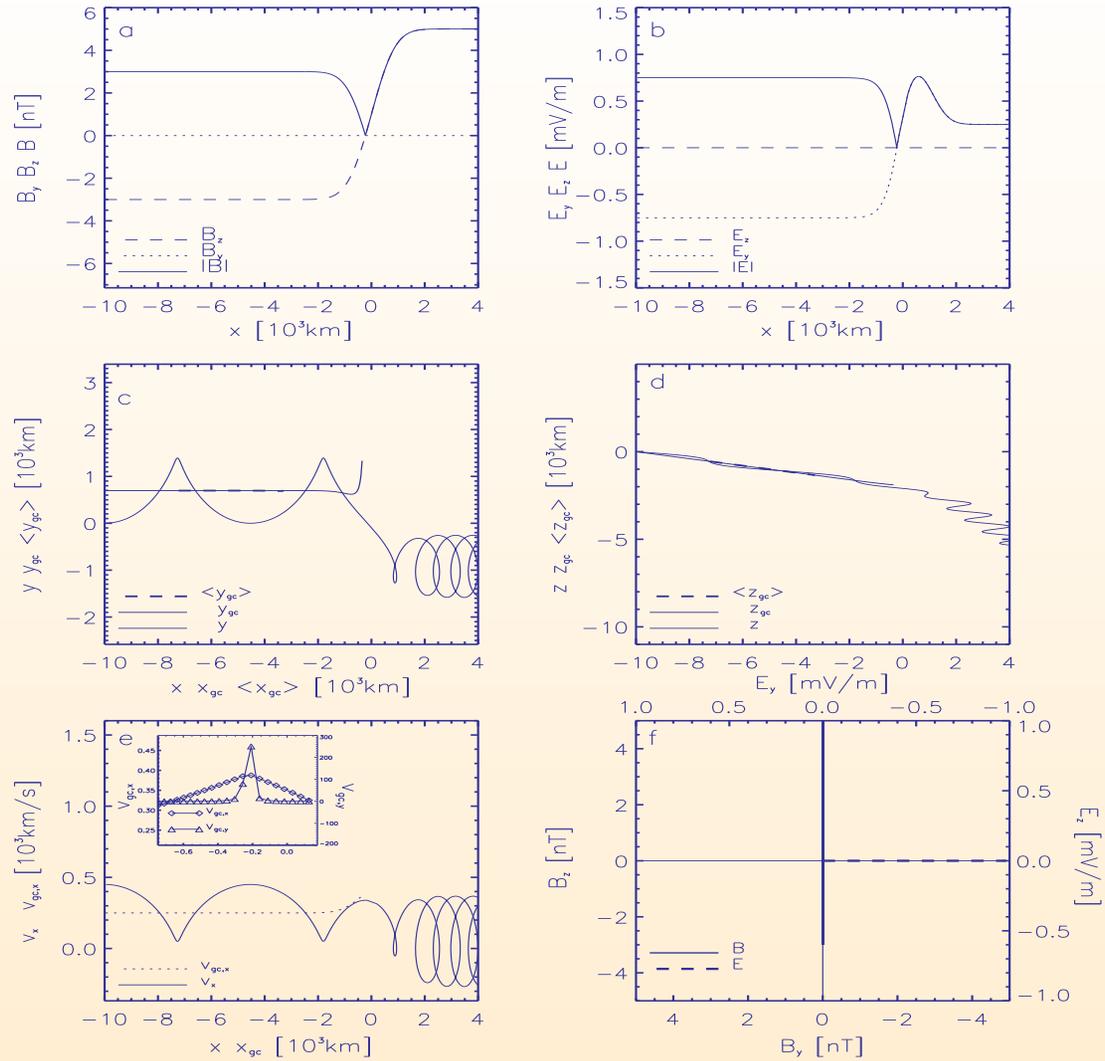
3D electric field distribution of CASE B with magnetopause model from Shue et al. (1997)



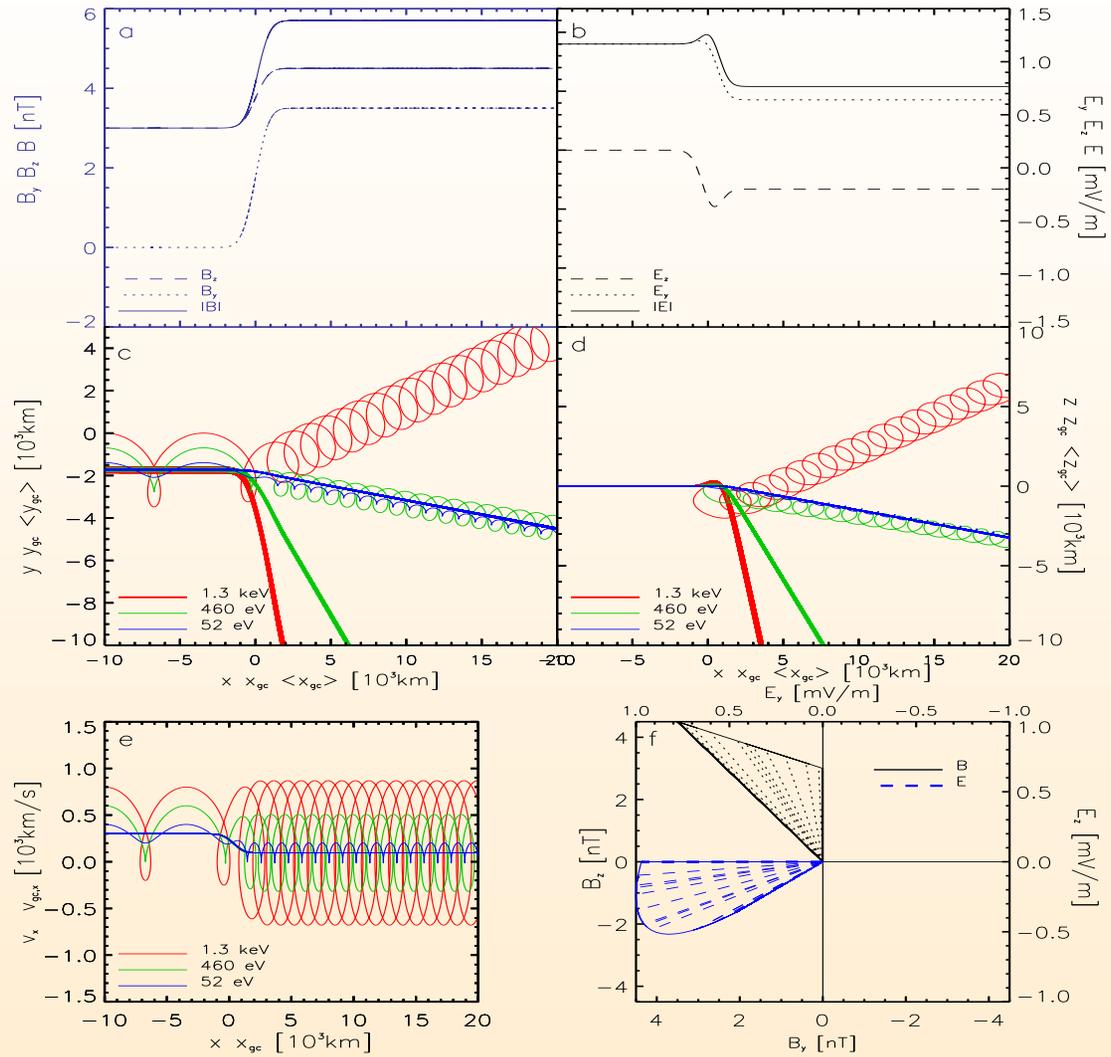
electric field distribution of **CASE B**



electric field distribution of **CASE C**



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- ▷ *Models for plasma*
- ▷ *Collective dynamics*
- ▷ *E-field distribution*
- ▷ *Global numerical simulations*
- ▷ *Sample PIC*
- ▷ *Equations to integrate*
- ▷ *A1*
- ▷ *A2*
- ▷ *A3*
- ▷ *A4*
- ▷ *A5*
- ▷ *A6*
- ▷ *A7*
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- ▷ *A9*
- ▷ *A10*
- ▷ *A11*
- ▷ *Conclusions*