

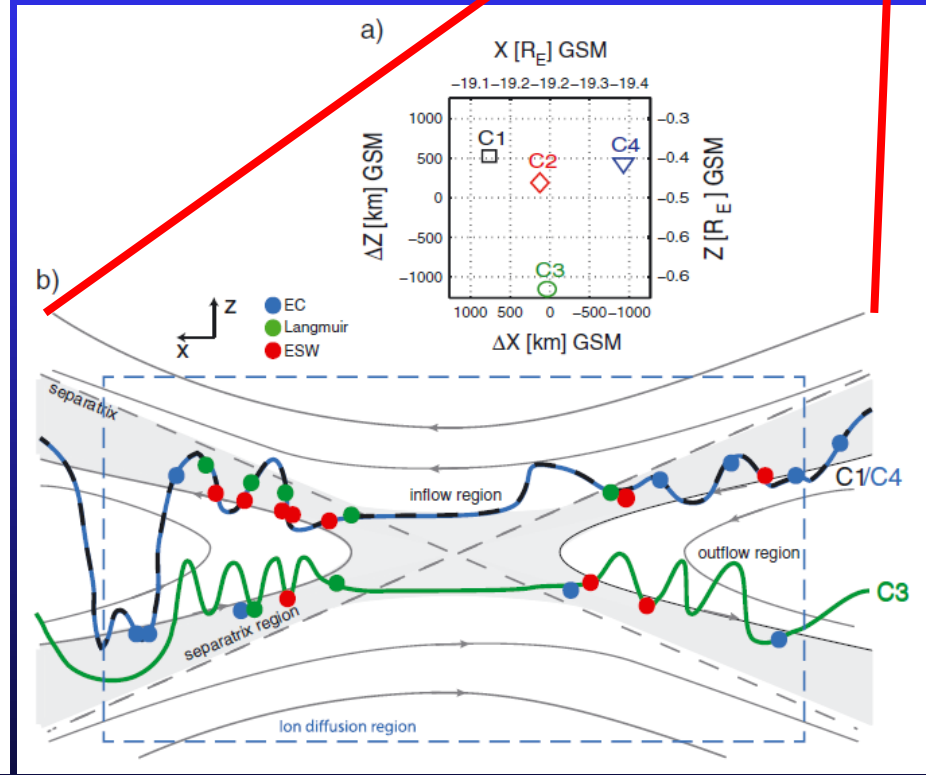
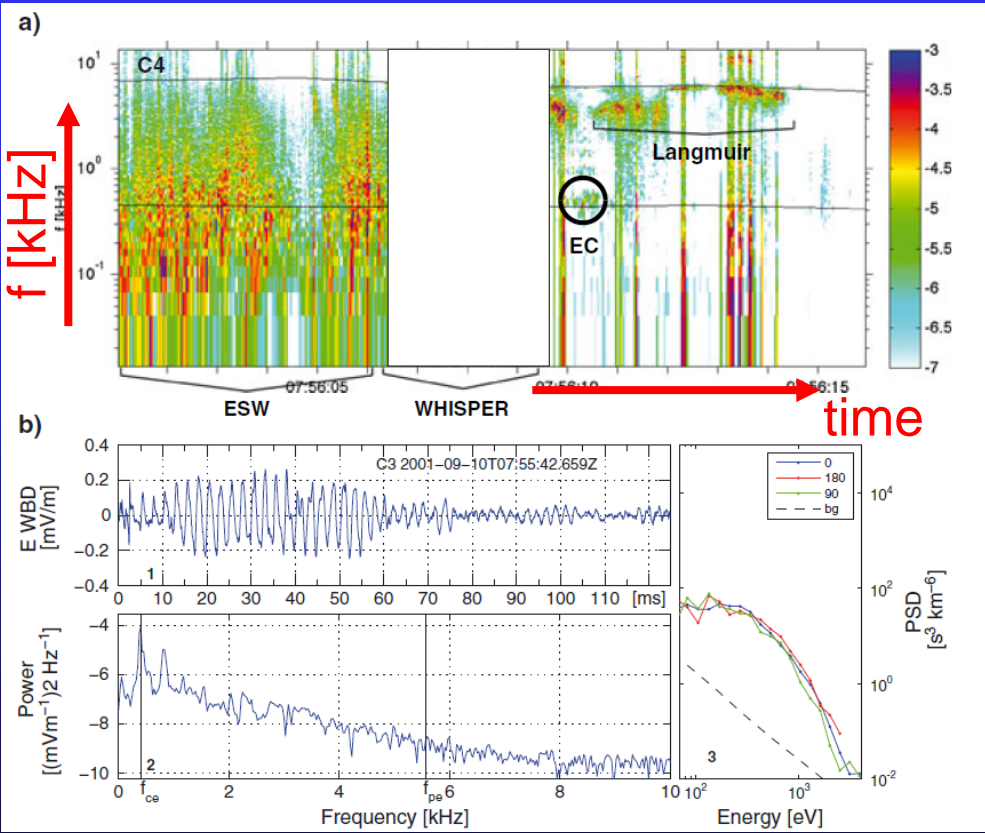
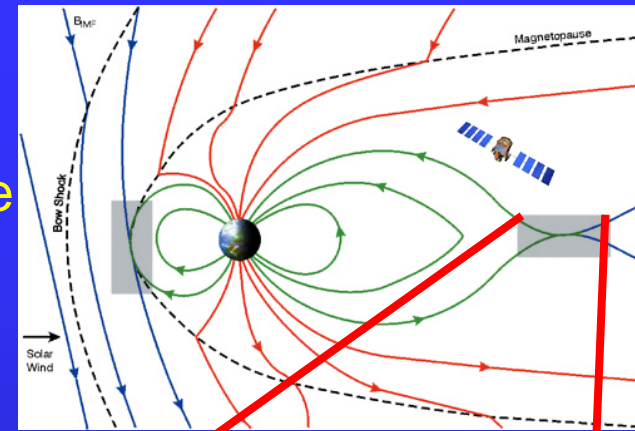
Wave Activities and Electron Acceleration near the Separatrices of Magnetic Reconnection

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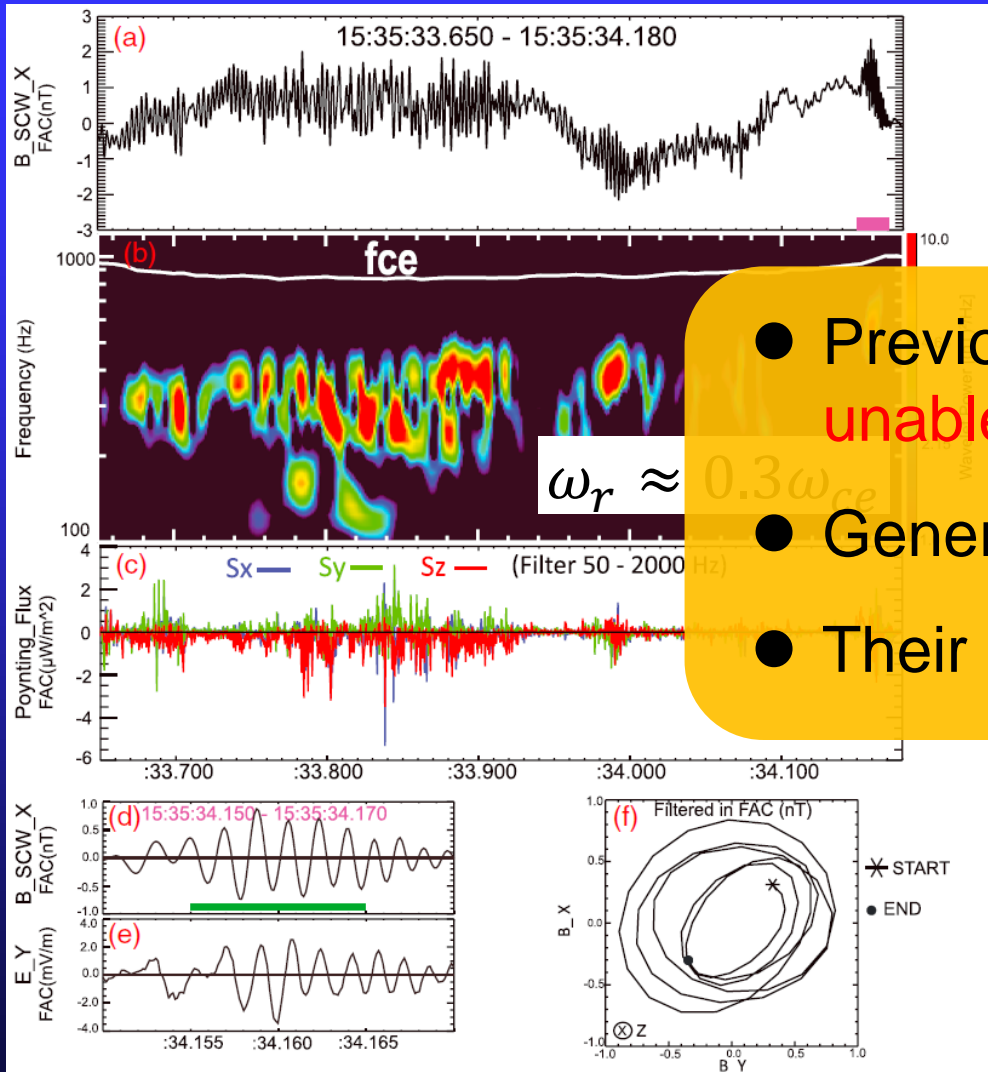
Waves in MRX Region: Obs.

EC (Electron cyclotron: Whistler) → Electromagnetic
 Langmuir (plasma oscillation) → Electromagnetic
 ESW (Electrostatic Solitary Wave) → Electrostatic



[Viberg et al., GRL, 2013]

Waves in MRX Region: Observations



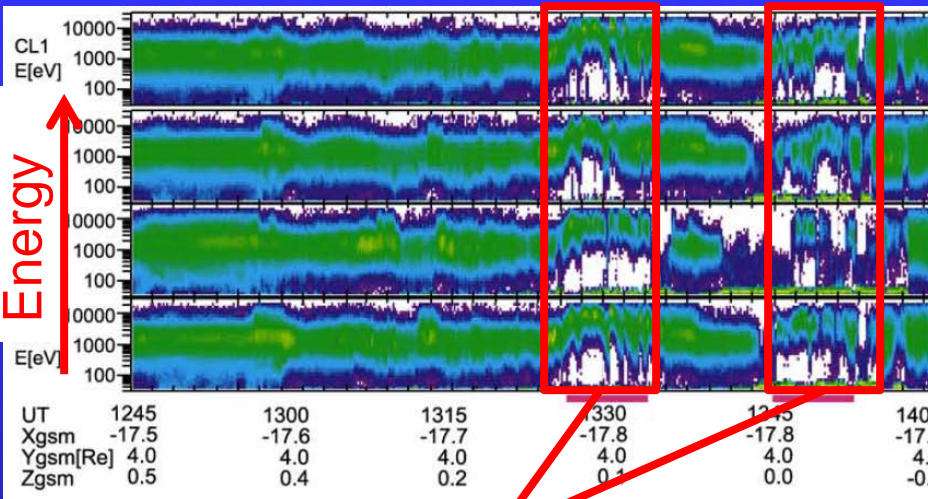
Whistler waves

[Tang et al., GRL, 2013]

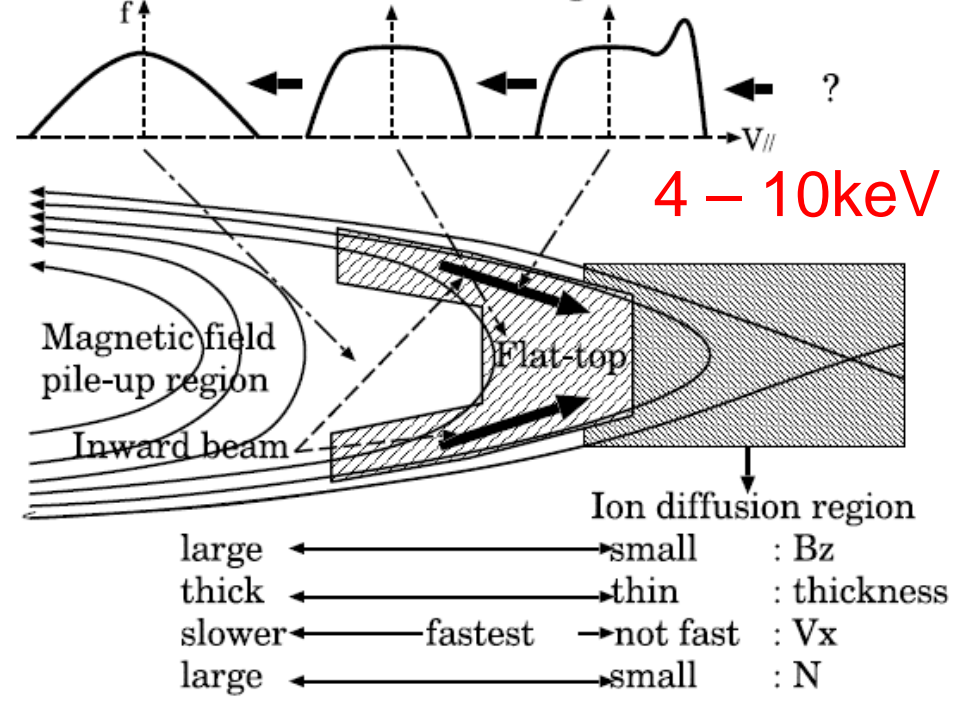
- Previous simulations were **unable** to reproduce them.
- Generation mechanisms?
- Their roles in reconnection?

Electron Energetics: Observations

[Asano et al, JGR, 2008]



Maxwellian with supra-thermal components (thermalization) Isotropic flat-top distribution (scattering) Significantly accelerated beam (acceleration)



Reconnection region

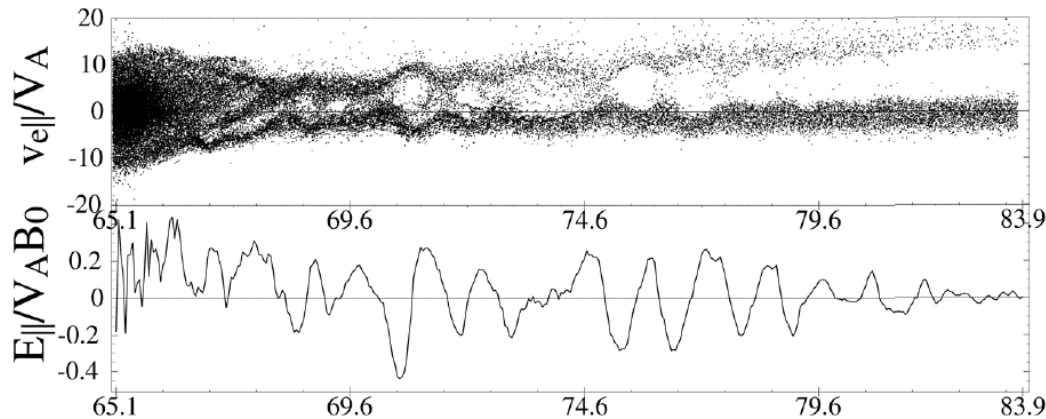
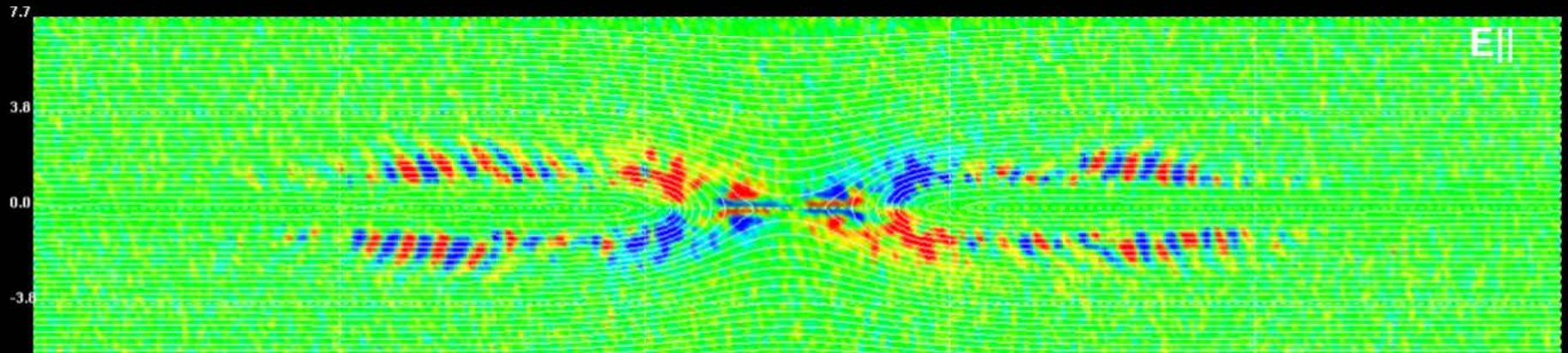
- High energy electrons around separatrices
- “Flat-top” electrons

Previous Simulation of Waves in MRX

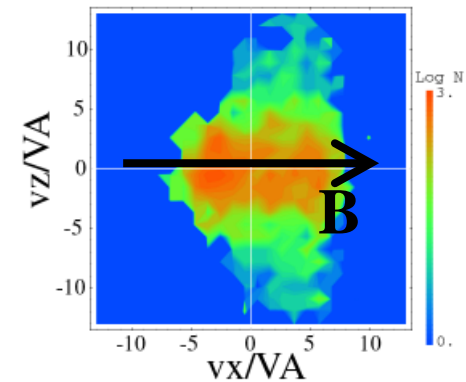
For anti-parallel reconnection

[Fujimoto & Machida, JGR, 2006]

Langmuir waves + Electron heating at PSBL



Electron 2-stream instability

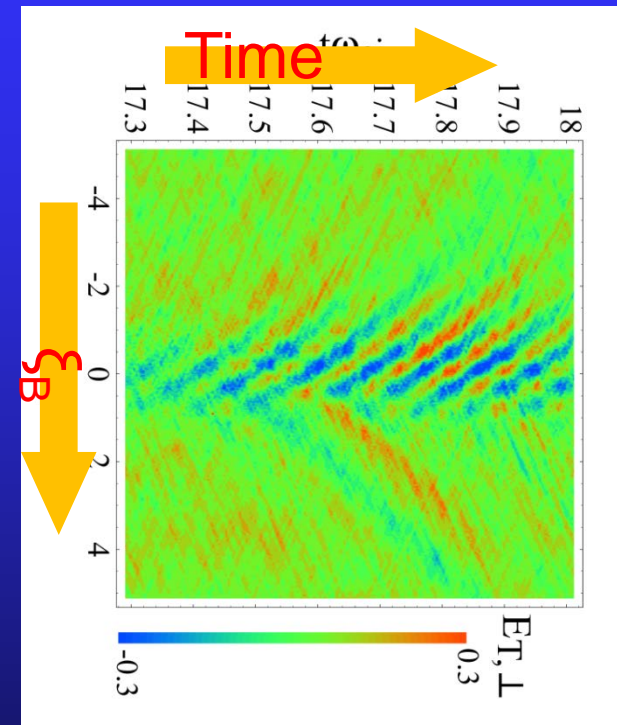
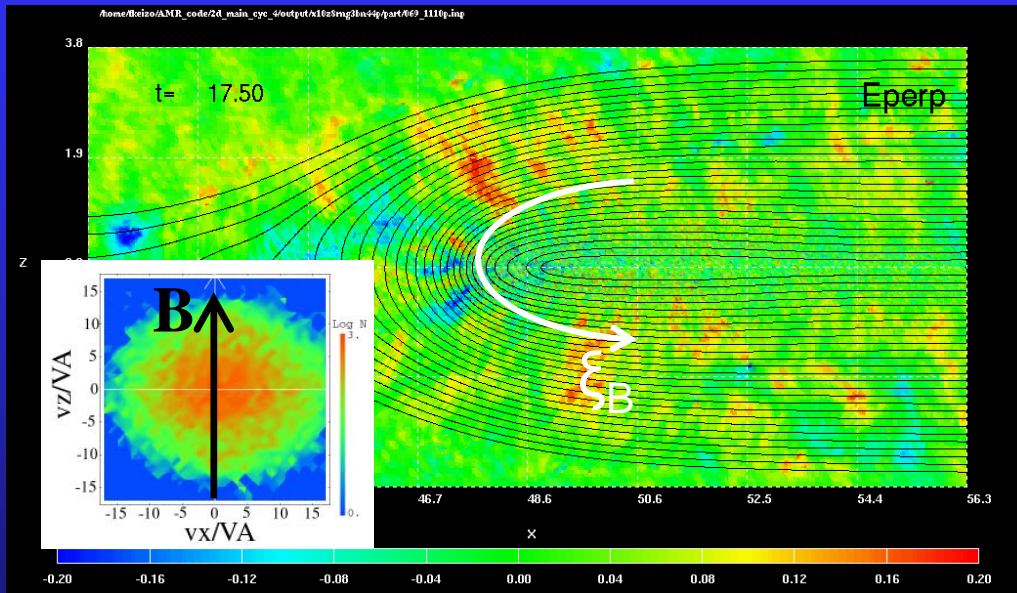


Parallel electron heating

Previous Simulation of Waves in MRX

[Fujimoto & Sydora, GRL, 2008]

Whistler waves in the pile-up region of B-field



Temperature anisotropy ($T_{e\perp}/T_{e\parallel} > 1$) generates whistlers.
Electrons are scattered to the parallel direction.

Purpose of This Study

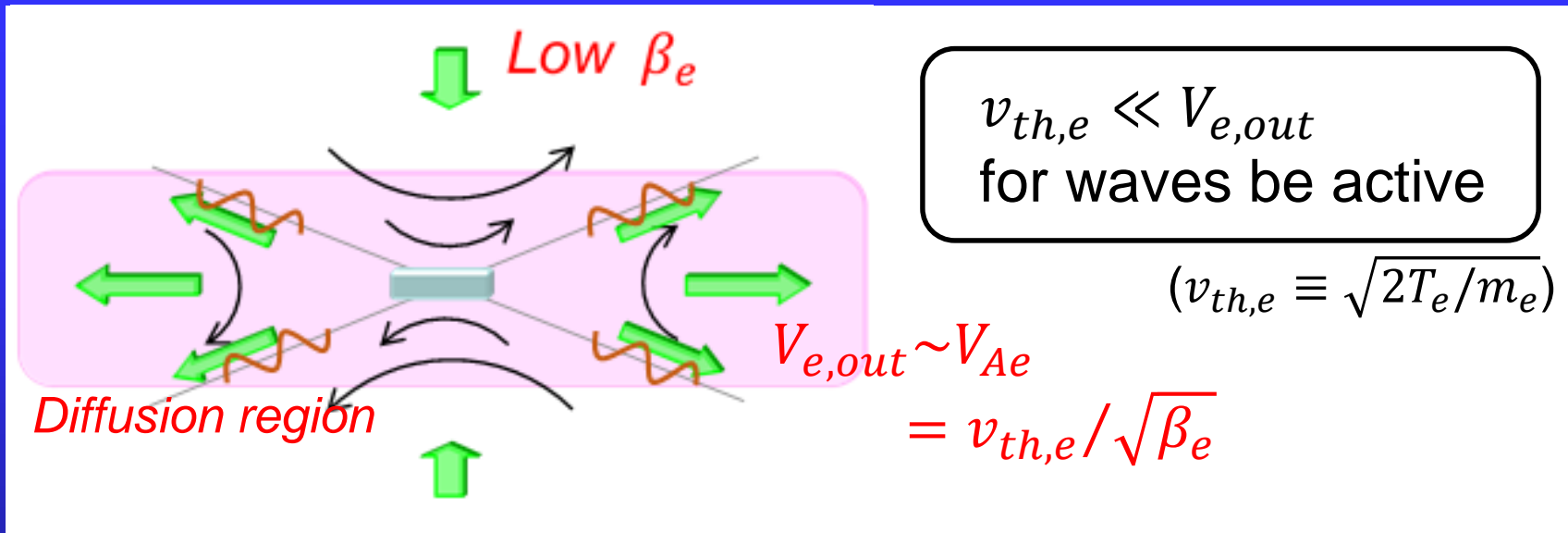
- To understand the generation mechanisms of the waves around the separatrices of anti-parallel reconnection, and
- To clarify the roles of the waves in reconnection, in particular, in electron acceleration.

Recent PIC simulations have shown the signature of electrostatic waves in the separatrix region.

[Lapenta+, GRL, 2011; Egedal+, Nat. Phys., 2012]

However, the corresponding instabilities have not been identified clearly.

Strategy of Our PIC Simulation



$$V_{e,out} \sim V_{Ae} = (m_i/m_e)^{1/2} (n_b/n_0)^{-1/2} V_{A0} \propto 1/\sqrt{\beta_e}$$

More realistic parameters

m_i/m_e : 100 \rightarrow 400

n_b/n_0 : 0.2~0.3 \rightarrow 0.04 AMR-PIC

Long-time evolution :

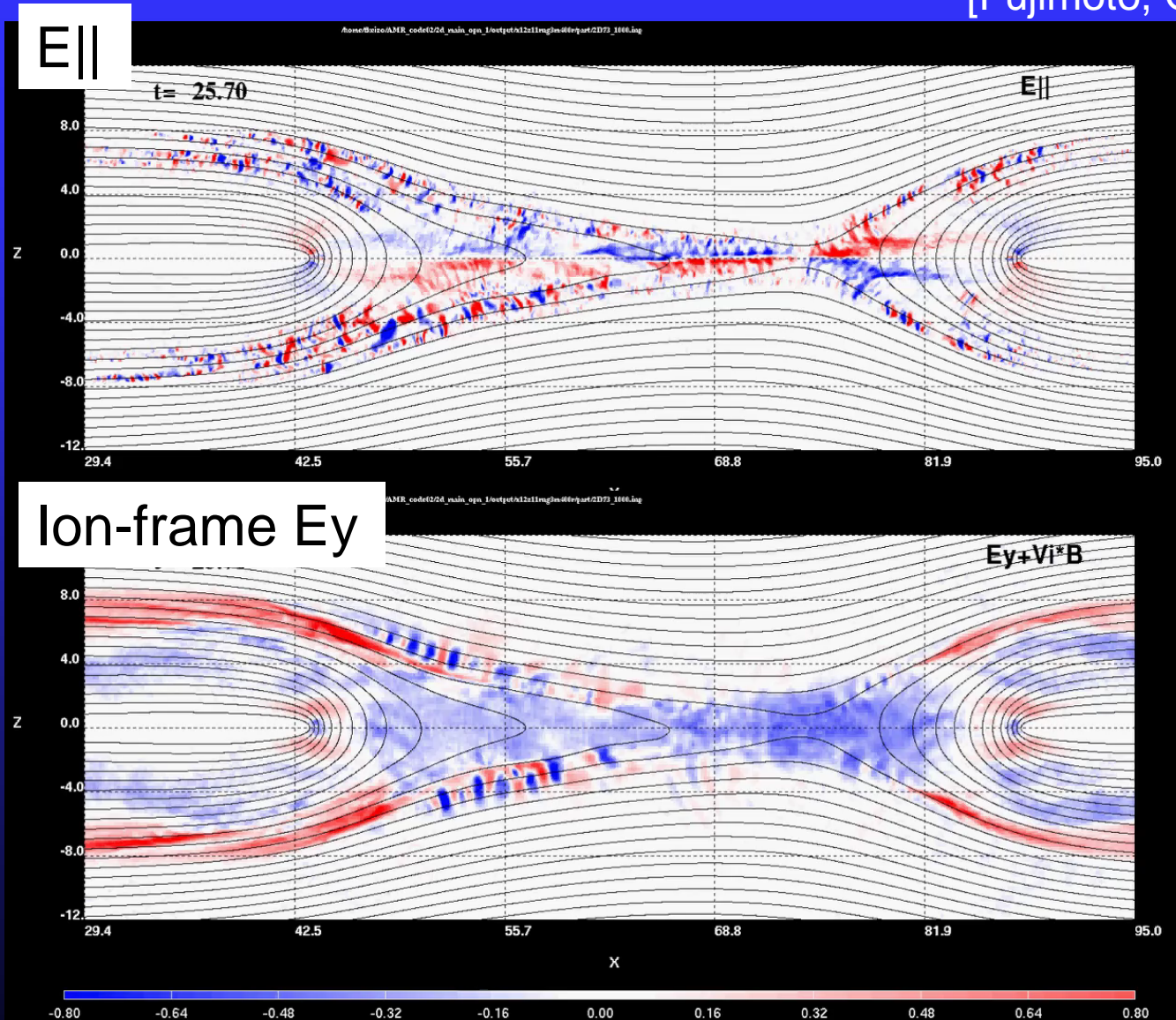
Periodic \rightarrow Open boundary

N_p : $\sim 10^{10}$

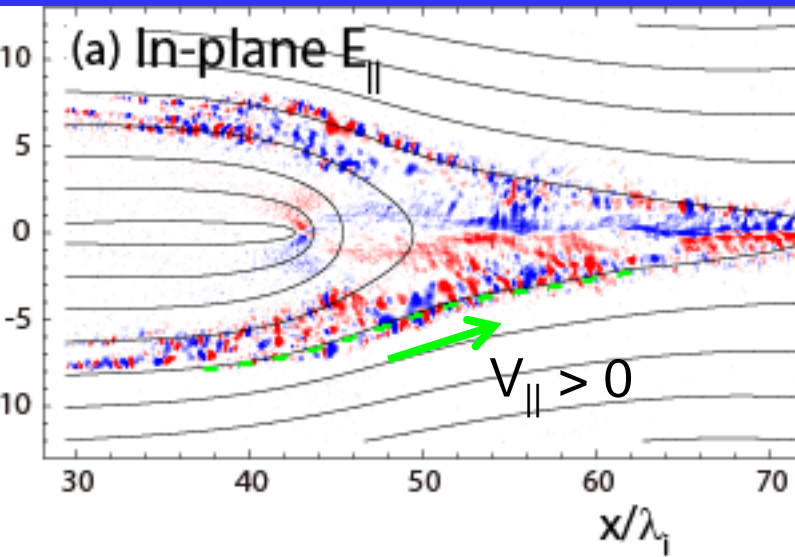
Memory: $\sim 1\text{TB}$

Wave Activities Around Separatrices

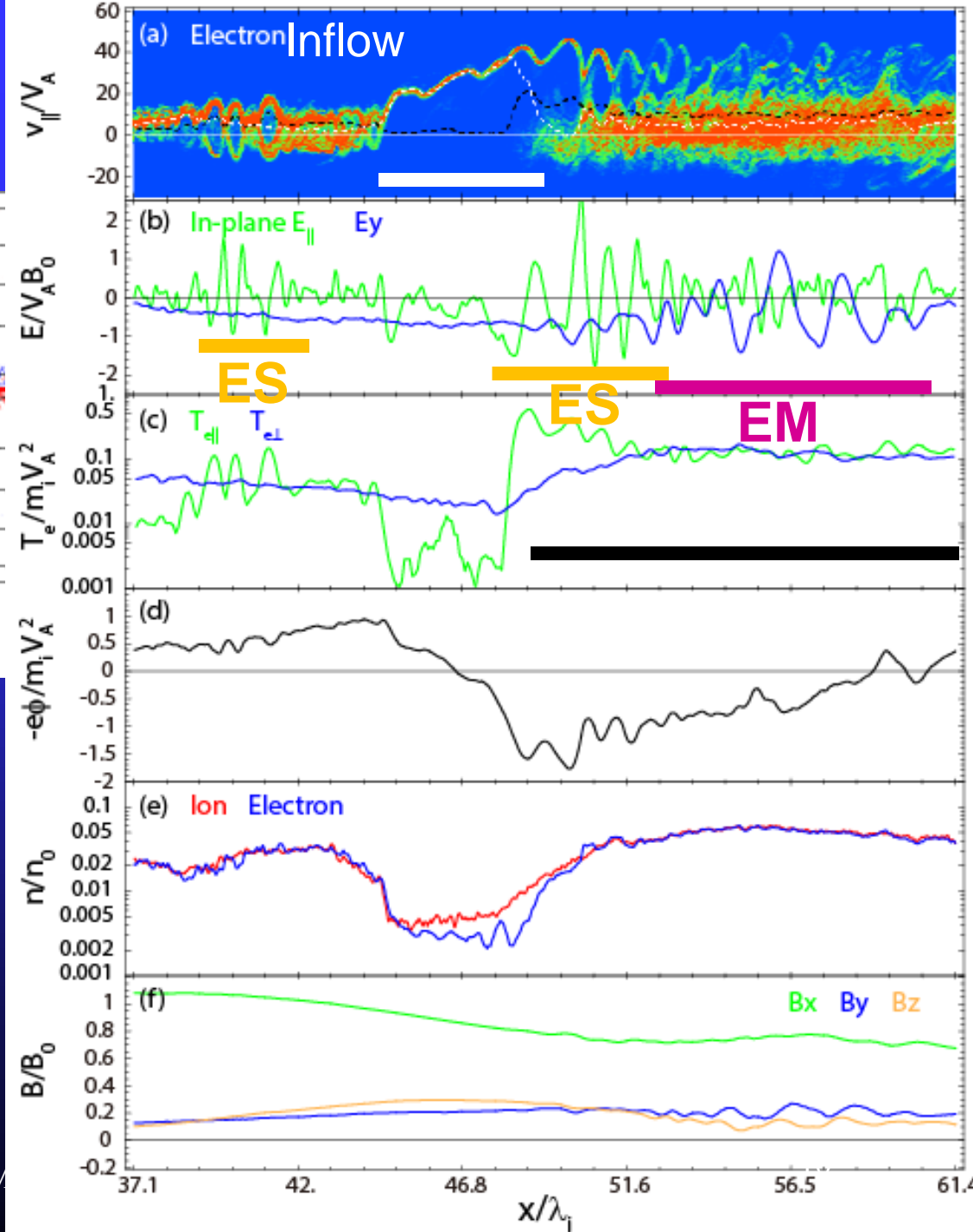
[Fujimoto, GRL, 2014]



Wave Activities



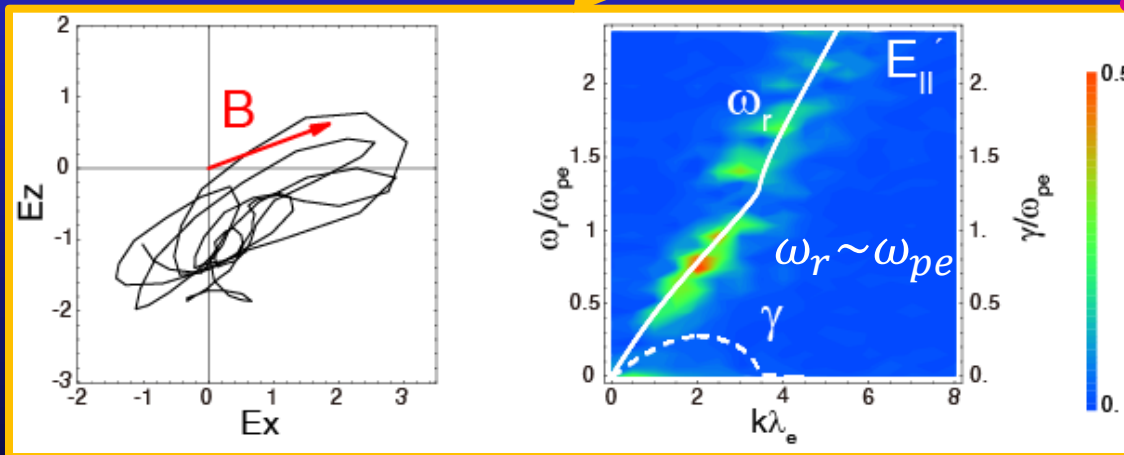
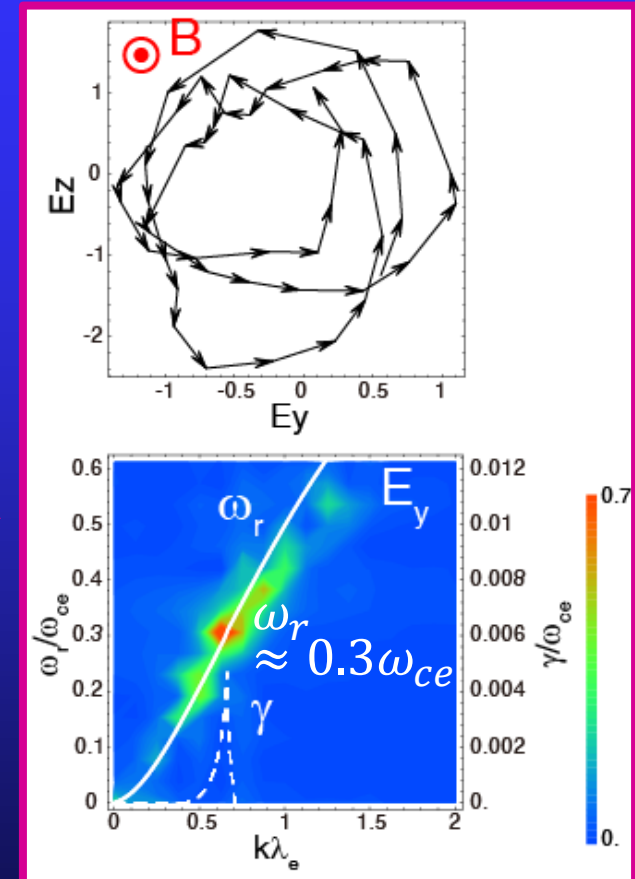
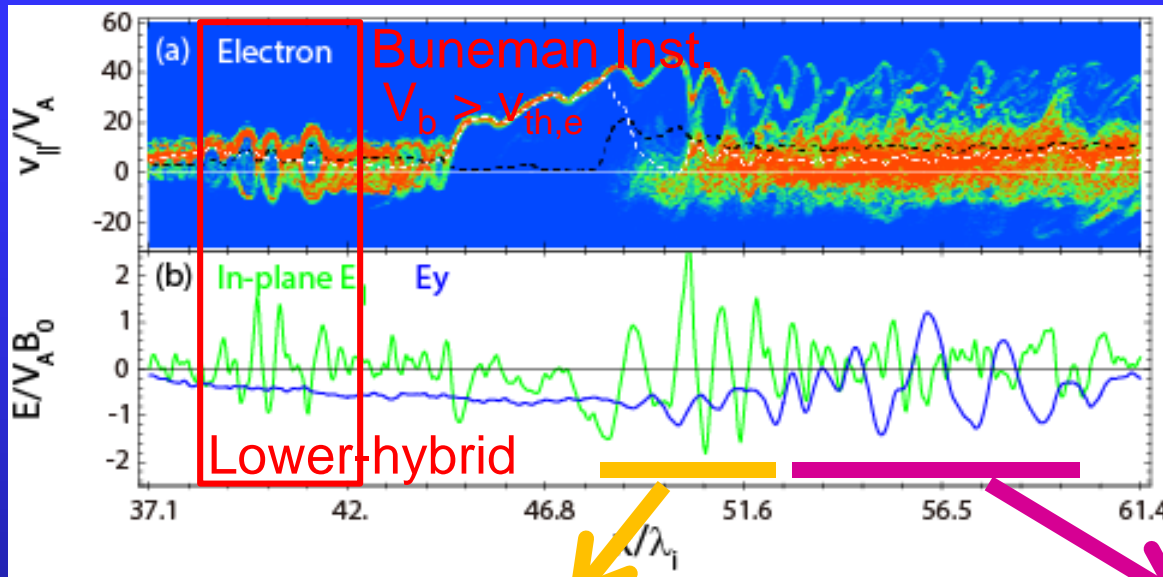
- Weak waves
- Local strong acceleration of electron
- Intense wave activities
- Electron heating



Wave Generation Mechanisms

Linear analyses

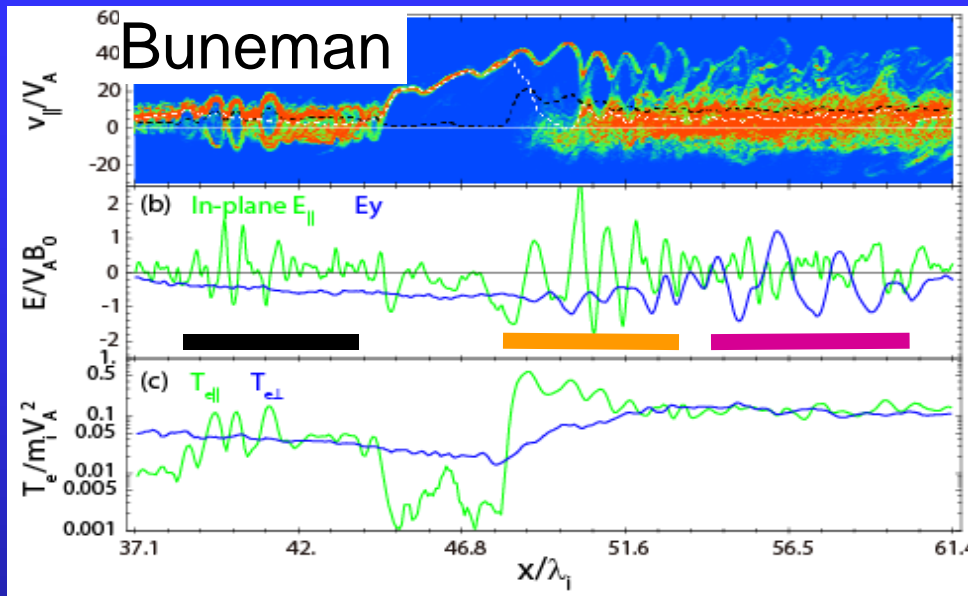
$$\omega = \omega_r + i\gamma$$



Electron-electron 2-stream instability

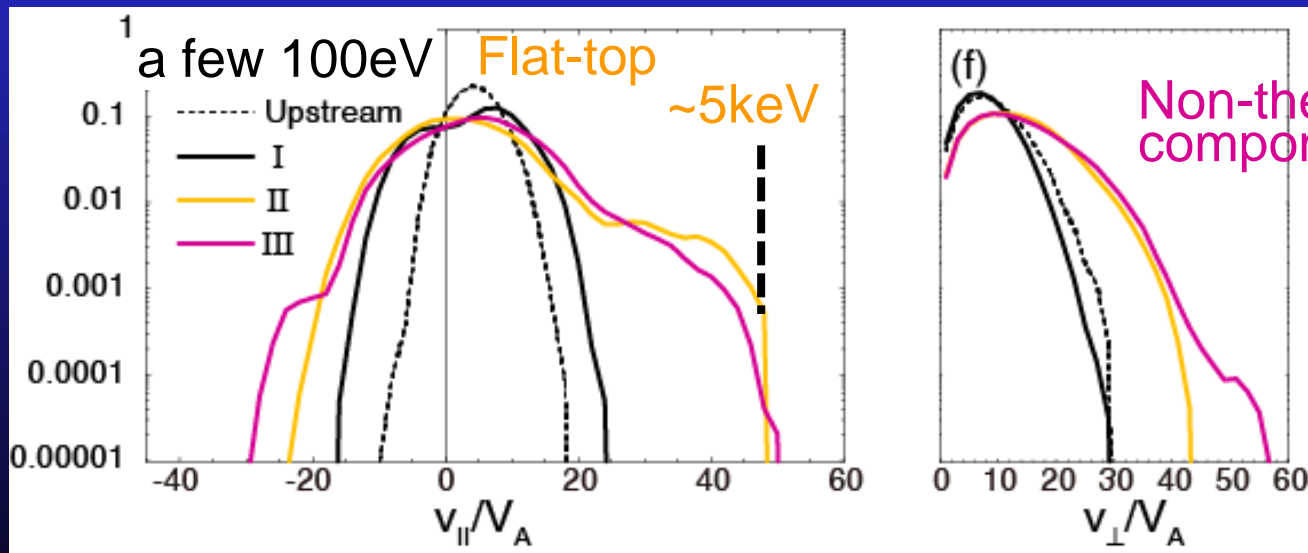
Beam-driven whistler instability

Role of the Waves



Electron-electron
2-stream instability

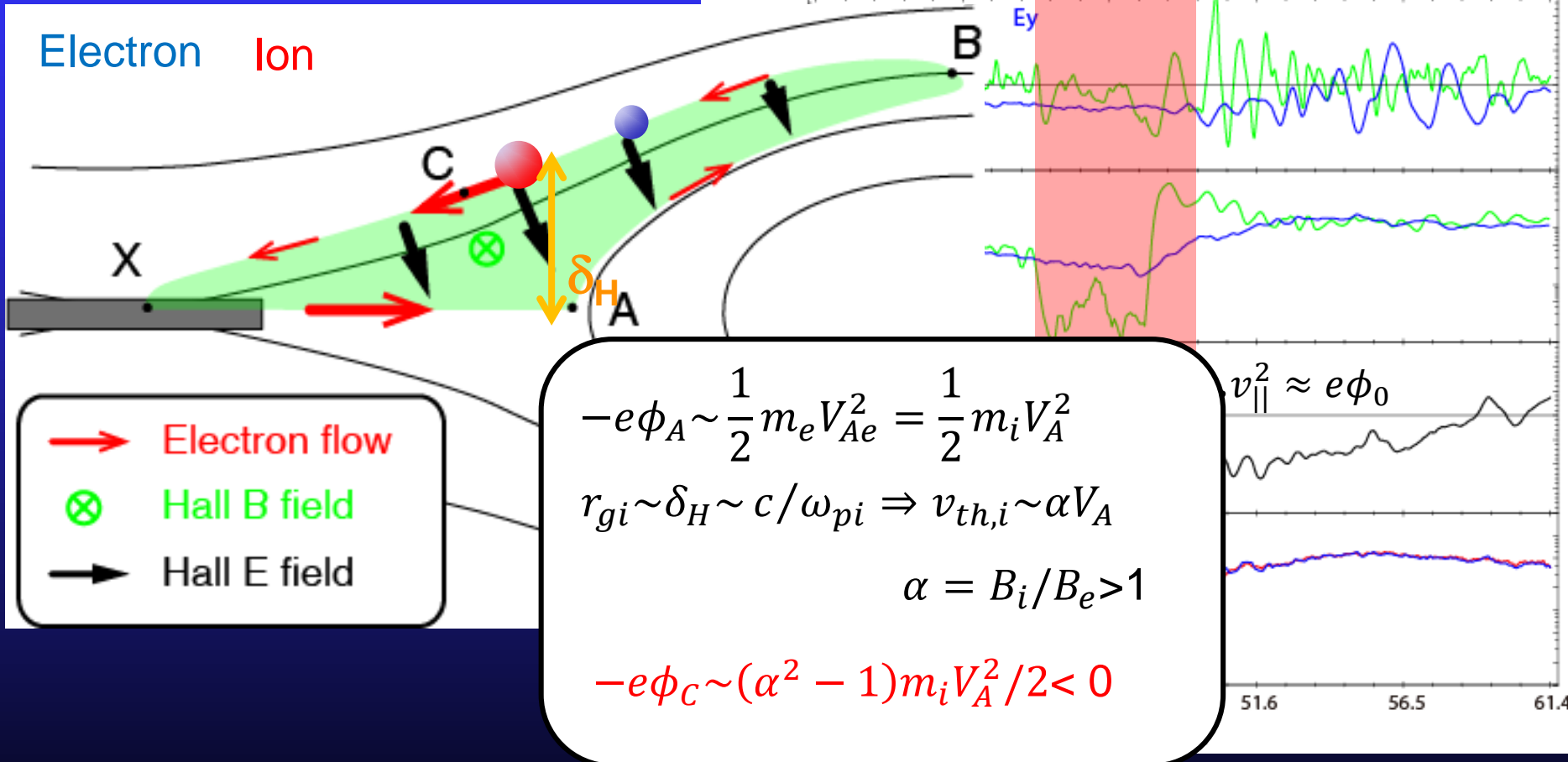
Beam-driven
whistler instability



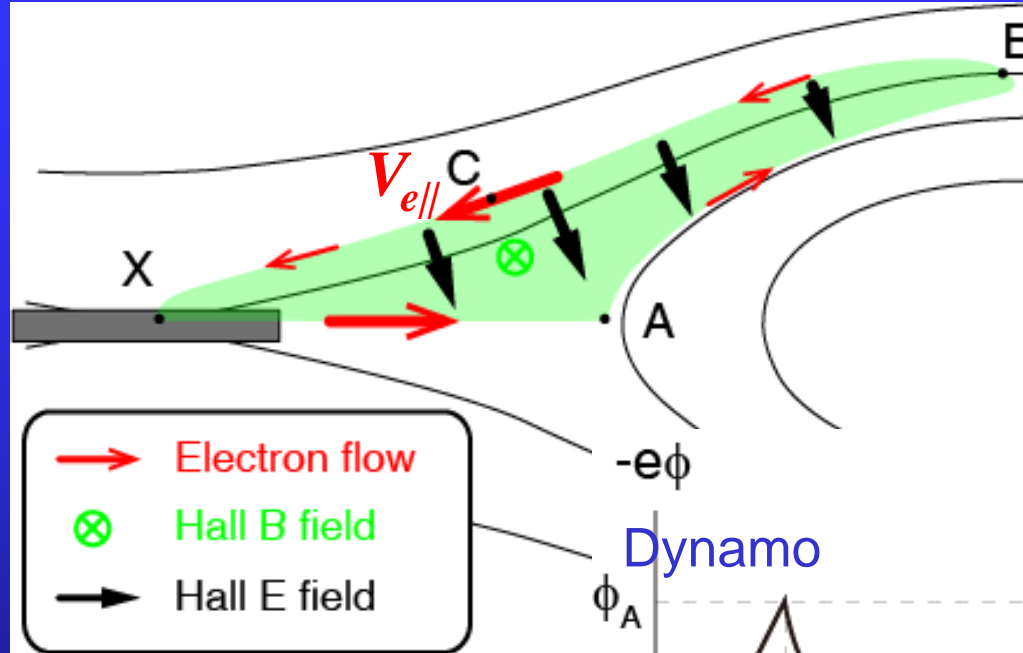
Non-thermal
component

Electron Acceleration Mechanism

Acceleration due to local ES potential

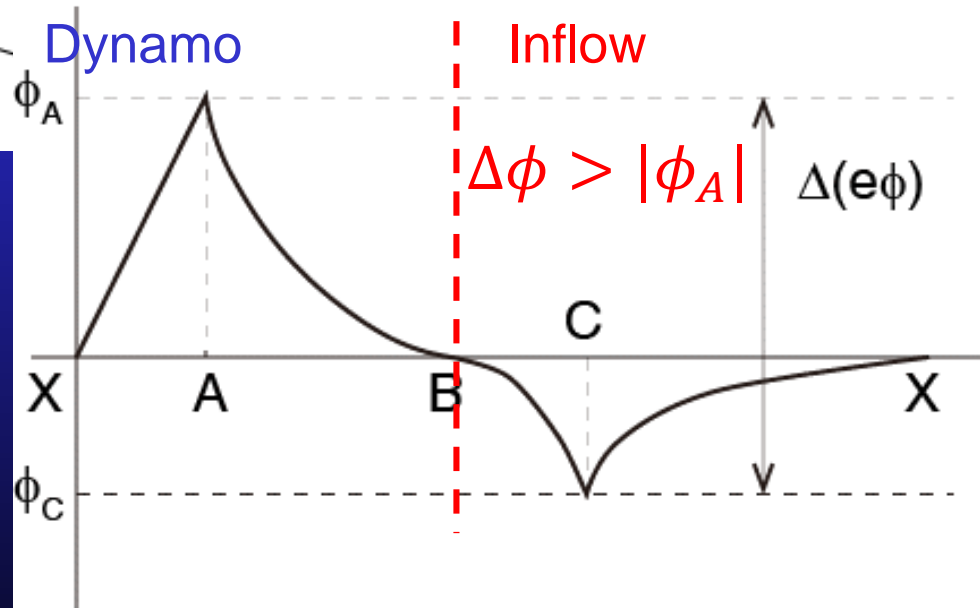


Electron Acceleration Mechanism



At point C

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e\parallel} &\approx \sqrt{2e\phi_C/m_e} \\
 &\sim \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} V_{Ae} \\
 &\propto \beta_e^{-1/2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Summary [Fujimoto, GRL, 2014]

The generation mechanisms of the waves in the separatrix regions have been identified for anti-parallel reconnection.

Key parameters are **realistically low plasma beta**.

The waves are responsible for “**flat-top**” and **non-thermal electrons**.

The waves are useful to diagnose the electron dynamics in the reconnection region by means of on-going and/or up-coming satellite observations.

Guide-field cases will be investigated as a next step.

