## Walen and Slow-mode Shock Analyses Applied to High-speed Flows of the Near-Earth Magnetotail

S. Eriksson<sup>1</sup>, C. Mouikis<sup>2</sup>, M. W. Dunlop<sup>3</sup>, M. Oieroset<sup>4</sup>, D. N. Baker<sup>1</sup>, C. Cully<sup>1</sup>, H. Rème<sup>5</sup>, A. Balogh<sup>6</sup>, and R. E. Ergun<sup>1</sup>

- (1) Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
- (2) Space Science Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham, USA
- (3) Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, UK
- (4) Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, USA
- (5) Centre d'Etude Spatiale des Rayonnements, Toulouse, France
- (6) Imperial College, London, UK

Observed changes in the high-speed magnetotail flow direction from earthward to tailward and vice versa have been interpreted as a reconnection X-line passing by the spacecraft. Here we analyze three such events using Cluster observations from the near-Earth magnetotail. Initial results suggest that tailward flows are accelerated across Petschek-type slow-mode shocks based on the Rankine-Hugoniot shock jump conditions and the Walen relation. Earthward flows, however, tend to fail these tests. A possible explanation may be the obstacle posed by the higher magnetic field pressure of the inner magnetosphere. These events suggest that X-lines formed in the near-Earth region within X = -20 Re.