The structure of reconnection layers in Earth's quasi-parallel bow shock

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MMS has been observing active reconnecting current sheets in the Earth's bow shock, in the magnetosheath (shock downstream) (Yordanova et al. 2016, Vörös et al. 2018, Chasapis et al. 2018, Phan et al. 2018, Wilder et al. 2018) and the foreshock/transition region (Wang et al. 2019, 2020, Gingell et al. 2019, 2020).





Reconnection layers in a shock (Bessho et al. 2020, POP)

 M_A =11.4, quasi-parallel shock (θ =25 degrees)



 m_i/m_e =200, β_i = β_e =1, v_{Te} =14.4





Guide field ~ -3 B_0 ~ reconnecting B $V_{e \text{ out}}$ ~ 7.3 V_{A0}

B and n ---- symmetric across J

Reconnection E (E_z at the X-line) ~ -0.026B₀

Reconnection rate = $|E_z|/(B_d V_{eout}/c)=0.14$





Guide field ~ -4 B_0 ~ reconnecting B V_{e out} ~ 10.4 V_{A0} B and n ---- asymmetric across J

Reconnection E (E_z at the X-line) ~ -0.047B₀

Reconnection rate = $|E_z|/(B_d V_{eout}/c)=0.17$





Reconnection rate $0.11\pm0.054 \text{ B}_{d}\text{V}_{eout}/c$



Oscillation frequencies ~ $1f_{ce}$ to $2f_{ce}$ based on local B Electron cyclotron (drift) instability?



In a quasi-parallel shock, guide field reconnection occurs in the shock transition region. Since the scale size is small (electron scale to ion skin depth), reconnection is electron-only reconnection.

We have identified two types of layers: bipolar electron jets and a single (one-sided) electron jet.

Reconnection rates are of the order of 0.1. However, the reconnection electric field oscillates with the electron cyclotron frequency (or its harmonics).