



## Electric field structure inside the secondary island in reconnection diffusion region

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Secondary islands have recently been intensively studied because of its essential role in energy dissipation during reconnection. It is generally formed due to tearing instability in a stretched current sheet with or without guide field. In this presentation we study the electric field structure inside the secondary island in diffusion region by large scale two-and-a-half dimensional Particle-In-Cell (PIC) simulation. Intense in-plane electric fields, which point toward the center of island, are formed inside the secondary island. The magnitudes of in-plane electric field  $E_x$  and  $E_z$  inside the island are much larger than those outside the island in diffusion region. Their maximum magnitudes are about 3 times the  $B_0 V_A$ , where  $B_0$  is the asymptotic magnetic field strength and  $V_A$  is the Alfvén speed based on  $B_0$  and initial current sheet density. Our results could explain the intense electric field ( $\sim 100 \text{ mV/m}$ ) inside the secondary island observed in the Earth magnetosphere.  $E_x$  inside the secondary island is primarily balanced by the Hall term  $(j \times B)/ne$ , while  $E_z$  is balanced by a combination of  $(j \times B)/ne$ ,  $-(v_i \times B)$  and divergence of electron pressure tensor with  $(j \times B)/ne$  term dominates. This large Hall electric field is due to the large out-of-plane current density  $j_y$  inside the island, which is mainly carried by accelerated electrons forming strong bulk flow in the  $-y$  direction.  $E_y$  shows bipolar structure across the island, with negative  $E_y$  corresponding to negative  $B_z$  and vice versa. It is balanced by  $(j \times B)/ne$  and convective electric field. There are significant parallel electric fields, forming quadrupolar structure, inside the island with largest amplitude about  $0.3 B_0 V_A$ .