



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-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 $(\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B})/ne$, while E_z is balanced by a combination of $(\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B})/ne$, $-(\mathbf{v}_i \times \mathbf{B})$ and divergence of electron pressure tensor with $(\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B})/ne$ 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 $(\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B})/ne$ and convective electric field. There are significant parallel electric fields, forming quadrupolar structure, inside the island with largest amplitude about $0.3B_0 V_A$.