

Multiscale Processes with Multipoint Observations: The Contribution of the Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission

Cong Zhao (1), Christopher T. Russell (1), Brian J. Anderson (2), Wolfgang Baumjohann (3), Jim L. Burch (4), Guan Le (5), Werner Magnes (3), Rumi Nakamura (3), James A. Slavin (5), Robert J. Strangeway (1), and Roy B. Torbert (6)

(1) University of California,Los Angeles, Institute of geophysics, Earth and Space Science, Los Angeles, United States (ctrussell@igpp.ucla.edu), (2) John Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD, USA, (3) Austrian Academ of Sciences, Vienna, Austria, (4) Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, USA, (5) Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA, (6) University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, USA

The current sheets in the magnetosphere extend hundreds of thousands of kilometers and are hundreds to thousands of kilometers thick. The gyroscales of ions are comparable to the thickness of thin magnetospheric current sheets. In attempt to probe beyond the proton scale into the electron scale, the NASA Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission (MMS) has been assembled and readied for its launch, now scheduled for March 12, 2015. Innovations include the sampling of data at high rates, storing it on board, and then later selecting high-interest intervals for transmission to Earth for analysis. The commissioning of the instruments begins immediately upon entry into orbit. This paper previews the early magnetic measurements made with the eight magnetometers on the four MMS spacecraft and the planned program of magnetospheric observations.