

Analysis of Local Regimes of Turbulence generated by 3D Magnetic Reconnection

L. Sanna, G. Lapenta, S. Eriksson, D.L. Newman, M.V. Goldman, F. Pucci,





Results form iPic3D Simulations

Wassily Kandinsky, Division-Unity, 1934



How 3D reconnection really is

Mi/me=256 $B_g=1/10$ Grid:1200x450x300 Resolution $\Delta x = d_e/2$ Resolution $\omega_{ce} \Delta t = 1/30$



Electron Current Density – Magnitude - Cuts

Electron Current Density – Magnitude – Volume rendering



Horizontal (along x, Earth-Sun) Electron current





Energy exchanges







Different regimes of turbulence







Virtual probes



- We set arrays of 3x3x3 probes per computational processors.
- This forms 27 virtual spacecrafts at a given (x,y) location, uniformly spread along z
- From this signal recorded every time step we can make spectrograms and other analysis of fluctuations in time



Spectrum of waves – virtual probes





Polarization of the wave



b) outflow $B_{\perp 1}/B_{\perp 2}$









Impact on momentum transfer









Observations form MMS



KU LEUVEN

Look from MMS

- We (Stefan Eriksson) identified about 200 crossings in the tail that display turbulent reconnection outflows.
- Here is one example we analysed in more details:





Looking for null points within the turbulence





Conclusions

- Reconnection generates turbulence
 - Fluctuations are present all around
 - Different regimes of fluctuations in inflow, separatrices and outflow
 - Fully developed turbulence in the outflow
 - Waves of different nature in the inflow and outflow
 - Turbulence produces secondary reconnecting layers
- The impact of these processes is enhanced turbulent energy exchanges
- **Momentum** exchange is enhanced in the outflow primarily (anomalous transport)
- MMS data shows many turbulent outflows and within them null points can be detected

