



Magnetosheath Jets Close to the Bow Shock | Generation Scenarios using MMS

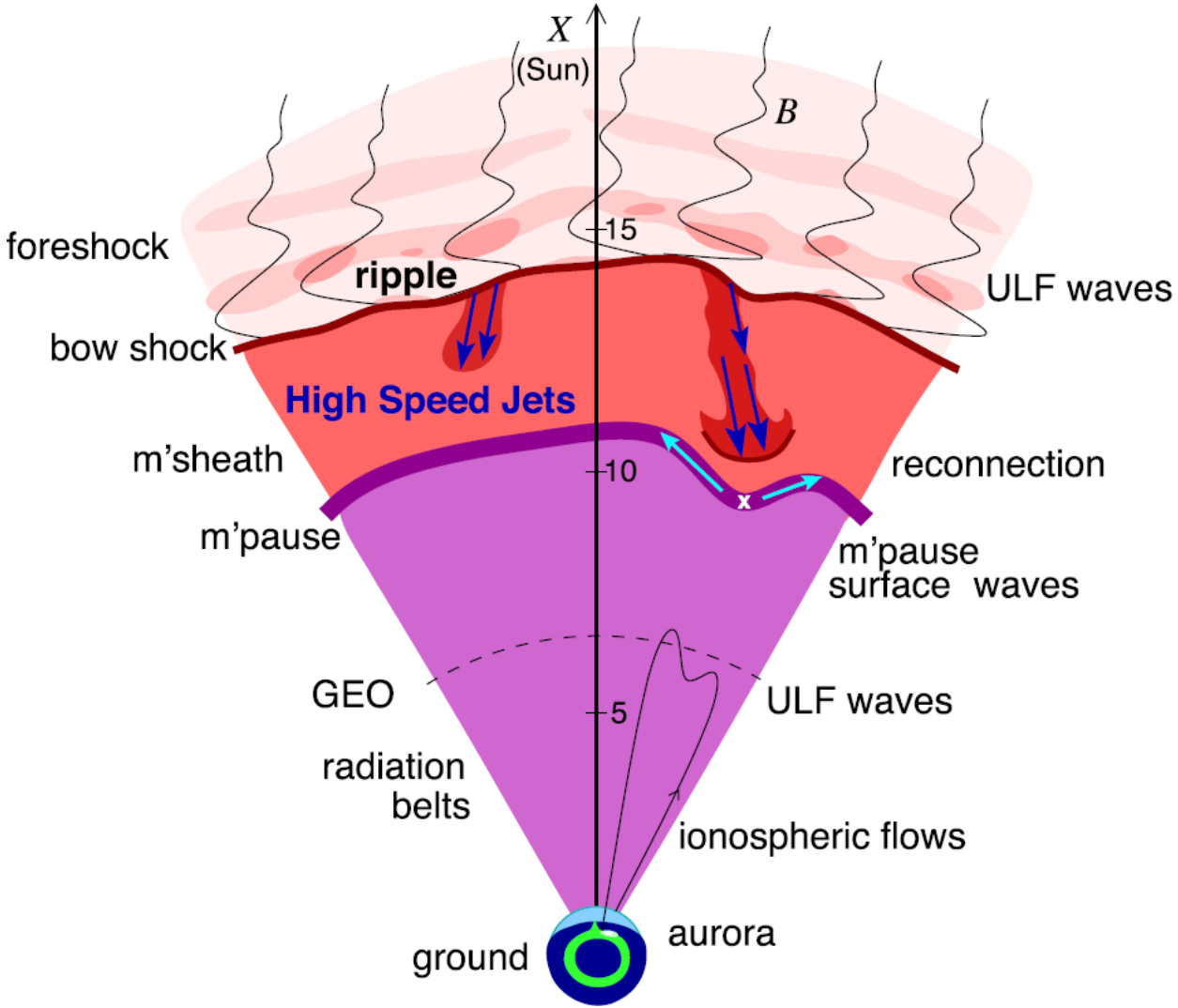
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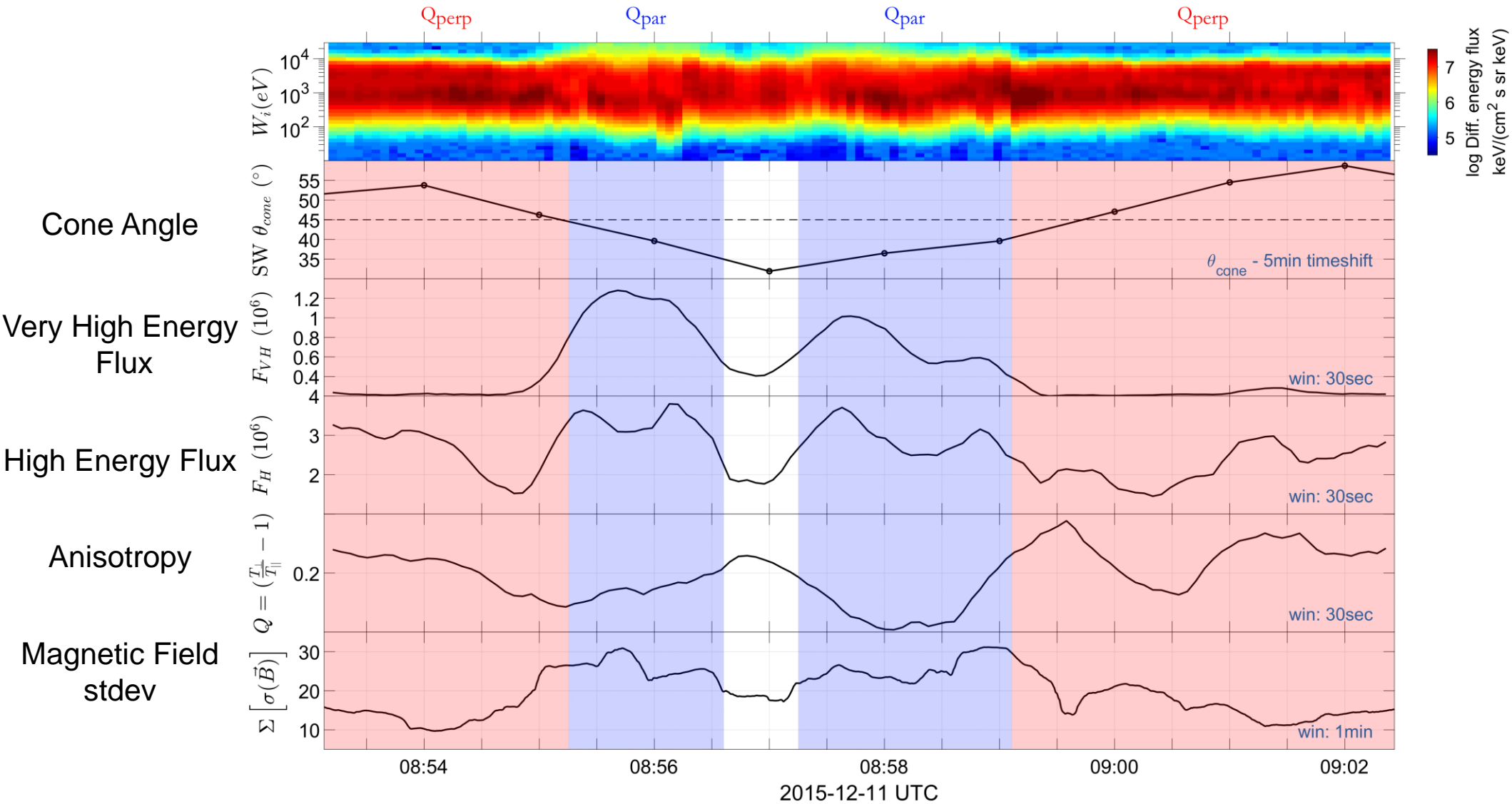
Collisionless Shocks | mini-GEM 2021

20/01/2021

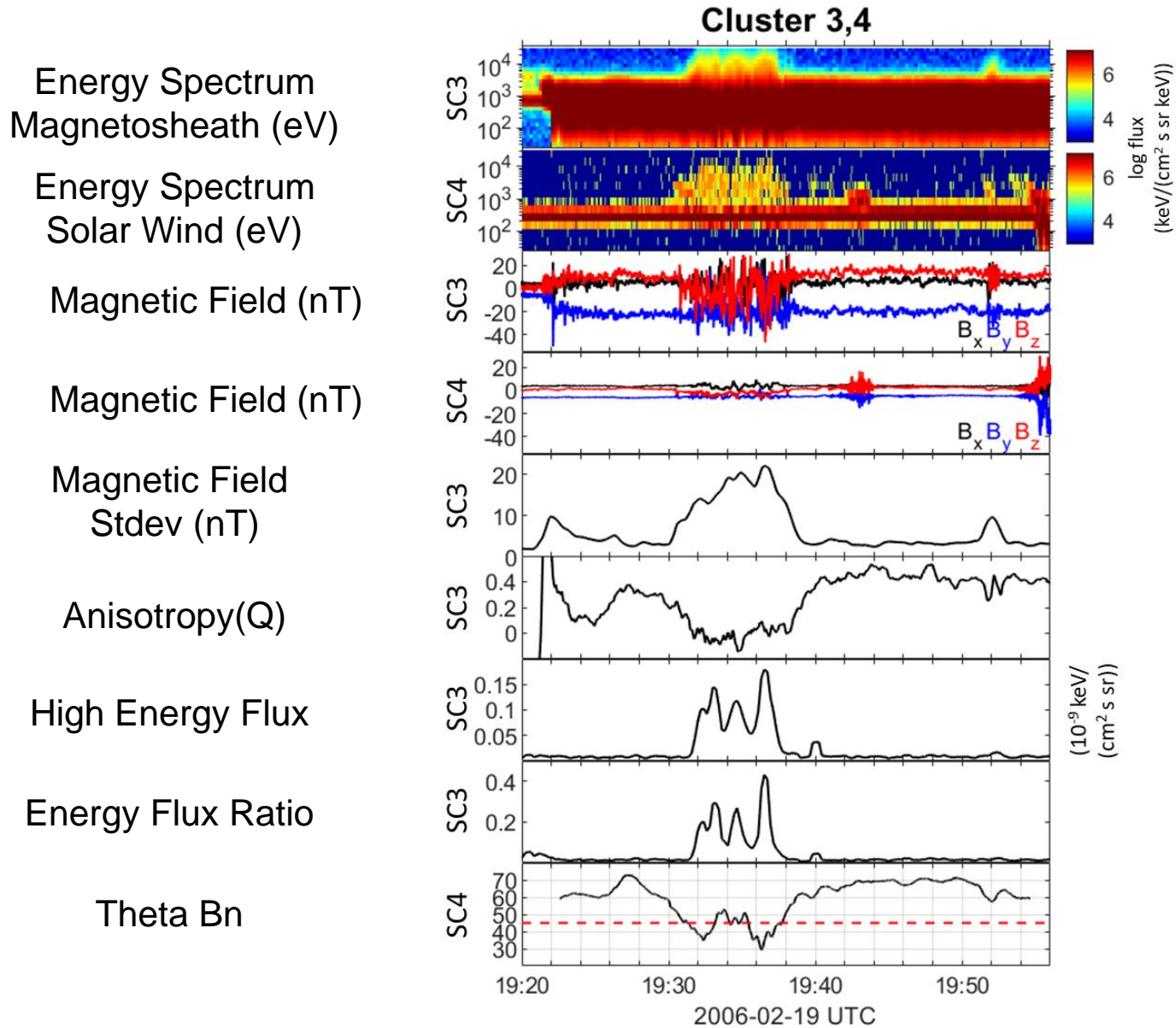
Introduction – Magnetosheath Jets



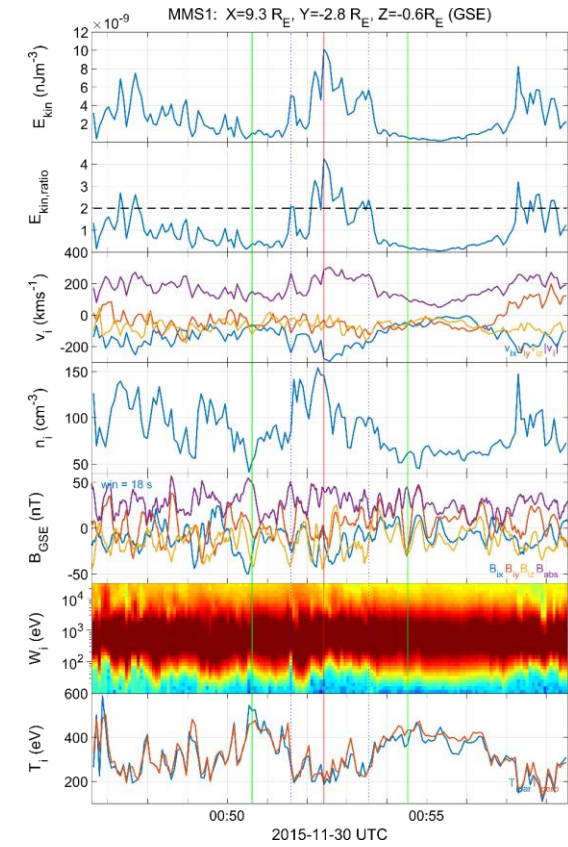
Classification Procedure in progress



Multispacecraft Classification using Cluster

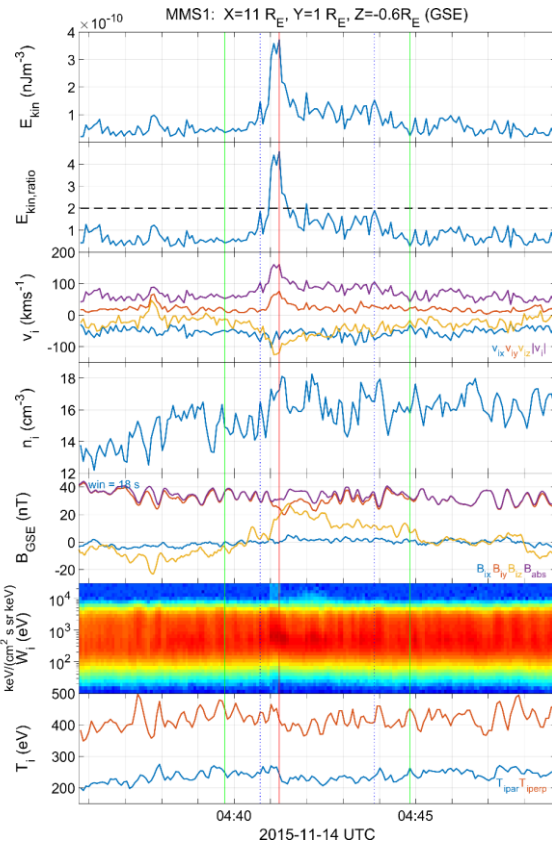


Main Categories of Jets



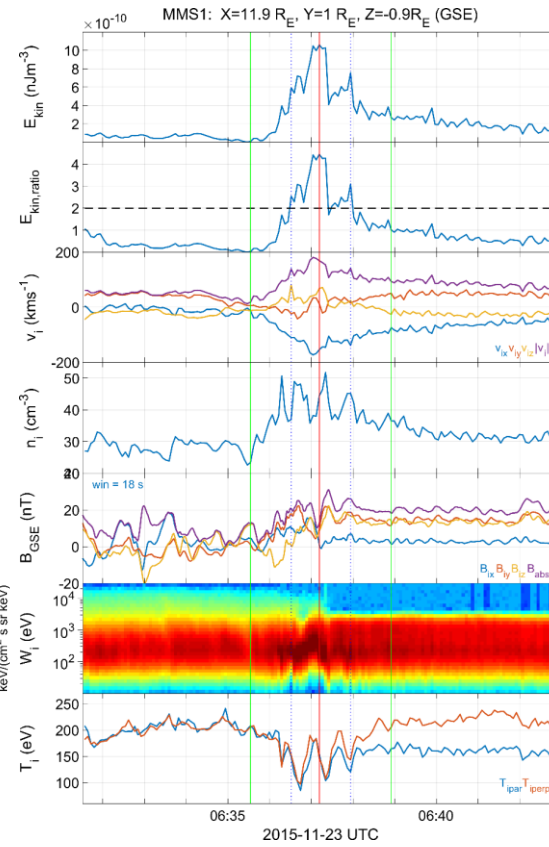
Qpar Jet

Jets found in $Q_{||}$ MSH



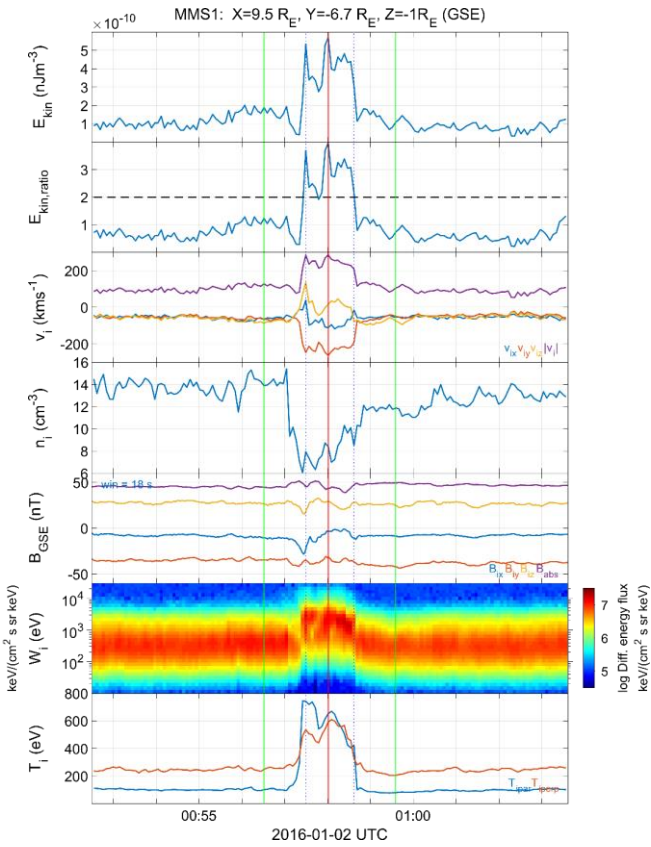
Qperp Jet

Jets found in $Q_{||}$ MSH



Boundary Jet

Jets found in the boundary between $Q_{||}$ and Q_{\perp} MSH



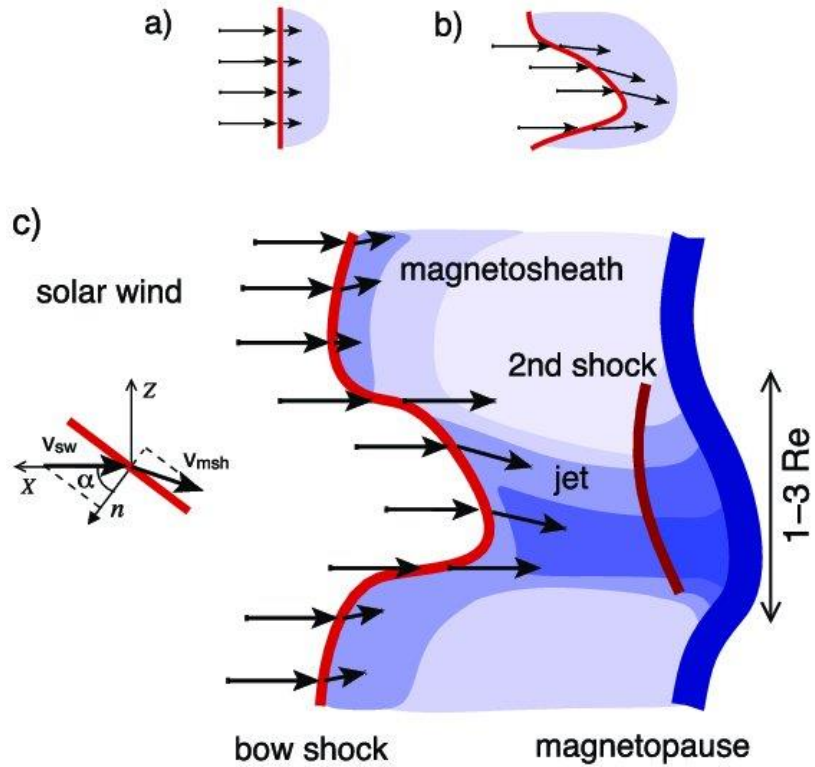
Encapsulated Jet

Jets corresponding to $Q_{||}$ -like MSH plasma enclosed in Q_{\perp} MSH

Raptis S., Karlsson T., et al. (2020) | JGR
 Raptis S., Aminalragia-Giamini S., et al. (2020) | Frontiers

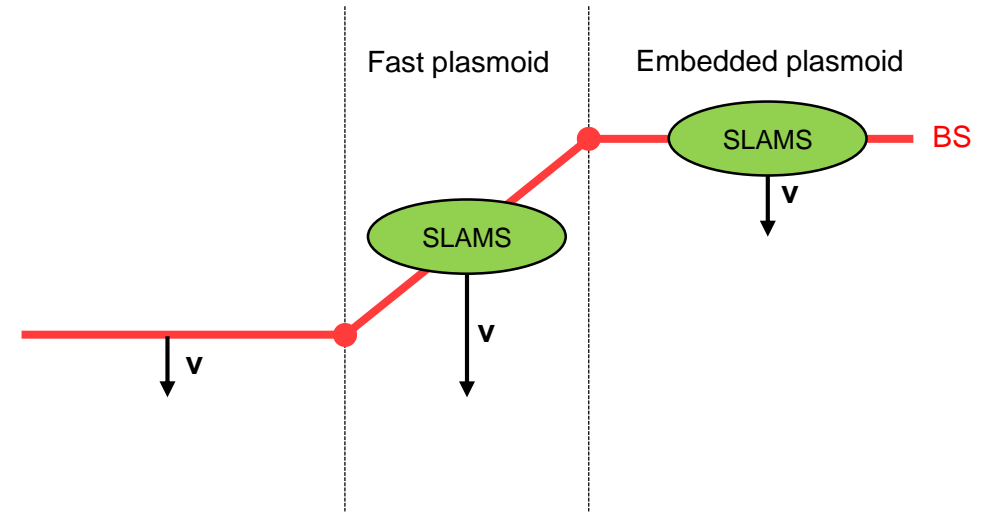
Connecting to existent mechanisms

Bow shock ripples



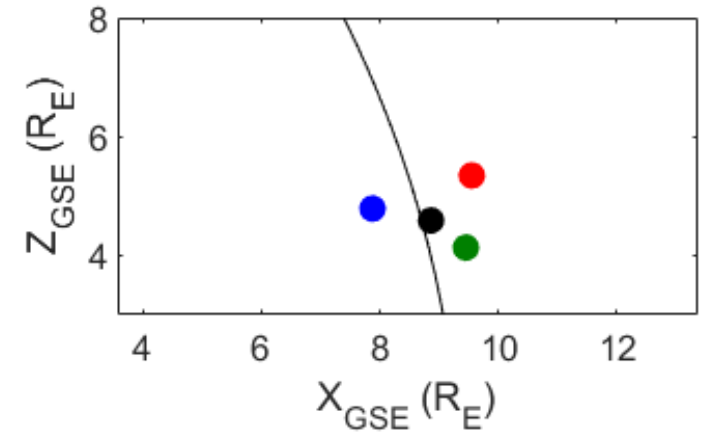
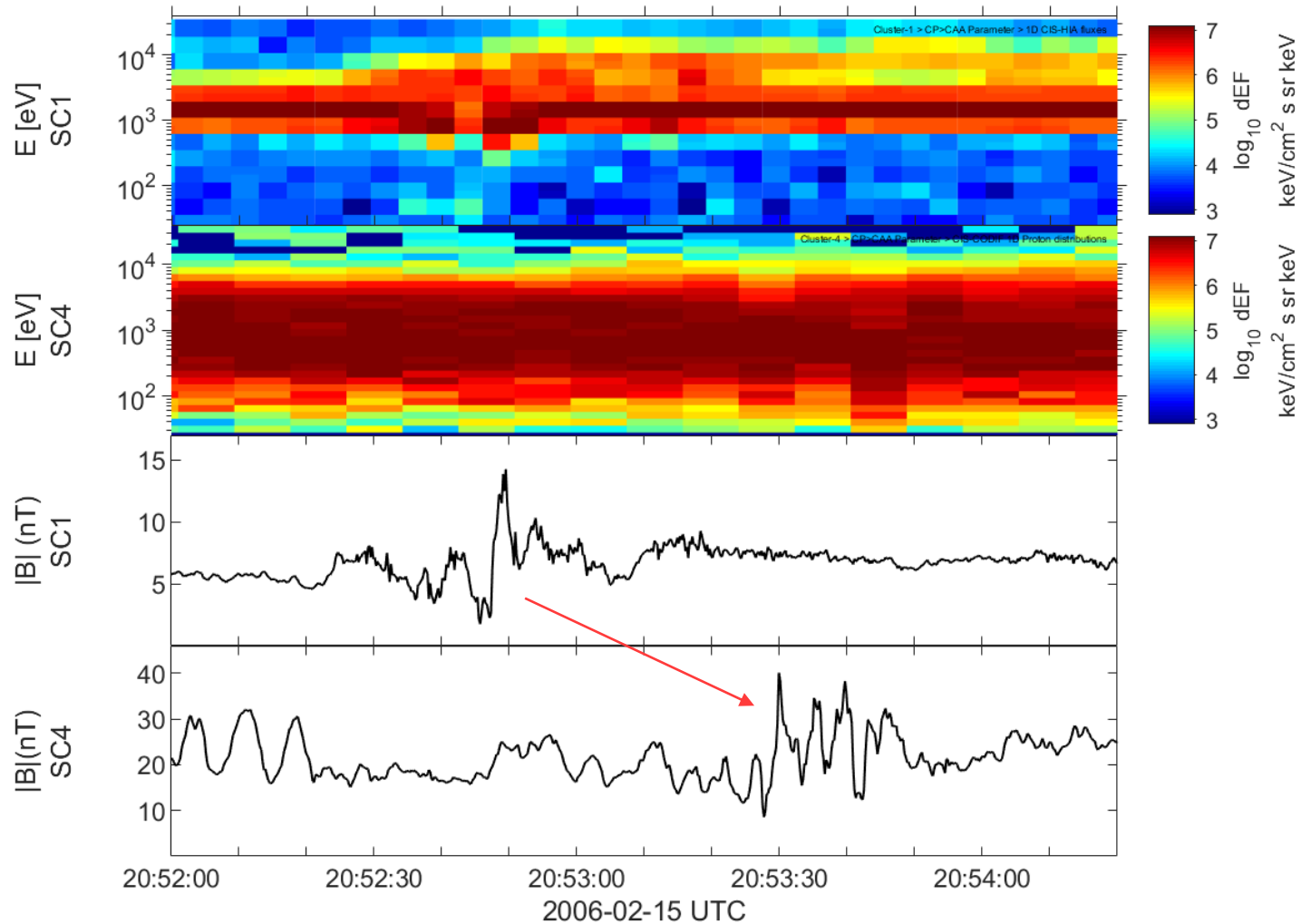
Faster flow (ΔV) \rightarrow Less heated (ΔT)

SLAMS penetration



Steepened wave (ΔB) \rightarrow Density enhancement (Δn)

Can SLAMS go through the Shock ?



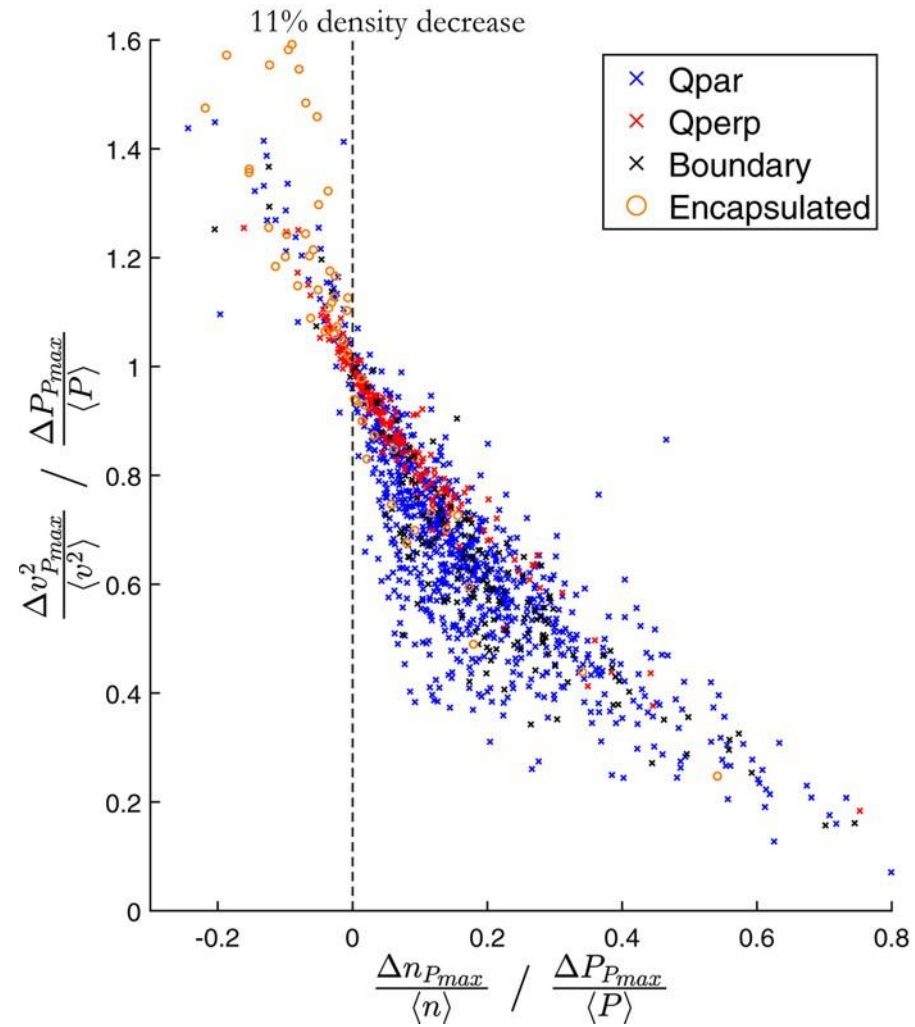
Recent Results

Raptis S., Karlsson T., et al. (2020) | JGR

Raptis S., Aminalragia-Giamini S., et al. (2020) | Frontiers

Palmroth M., **Raptis S.**, et al. (2020) | Annales (under review)

Current main results (1)

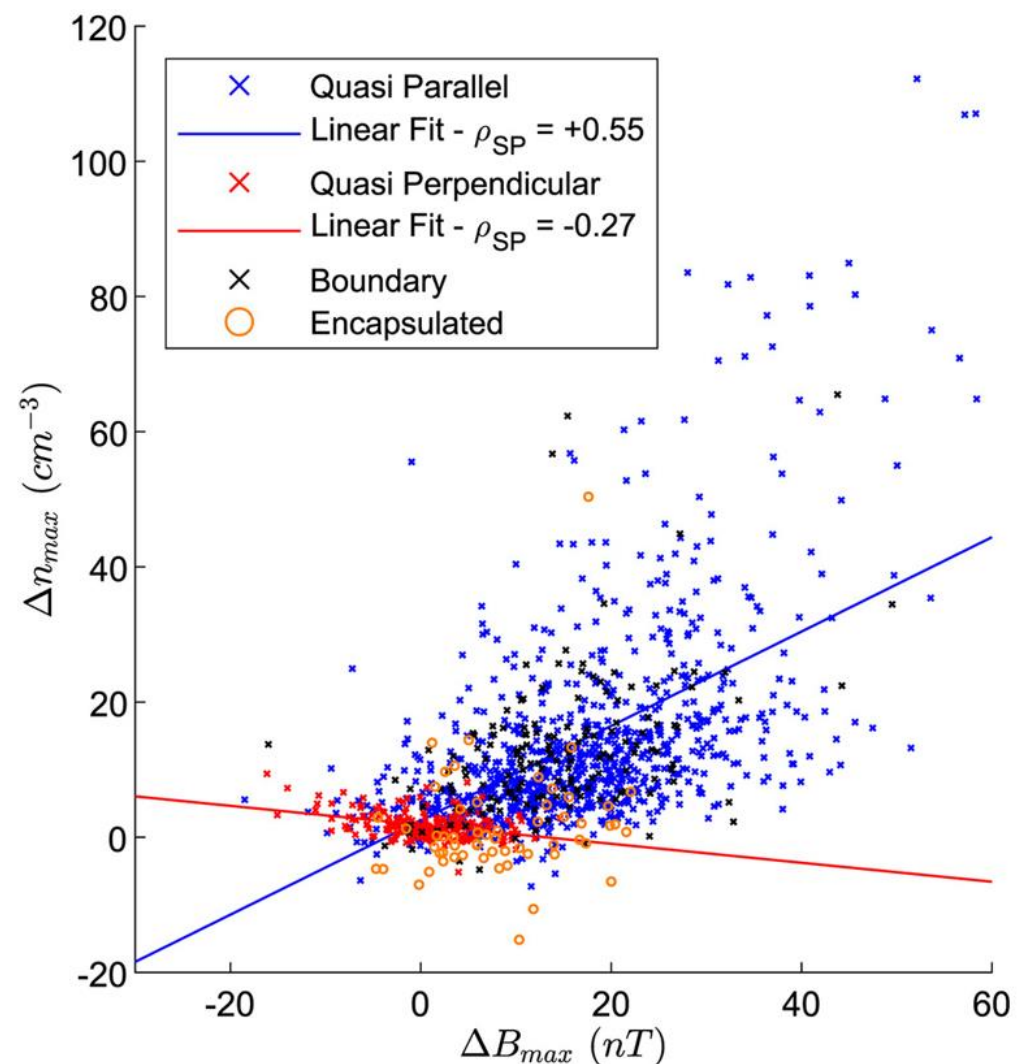
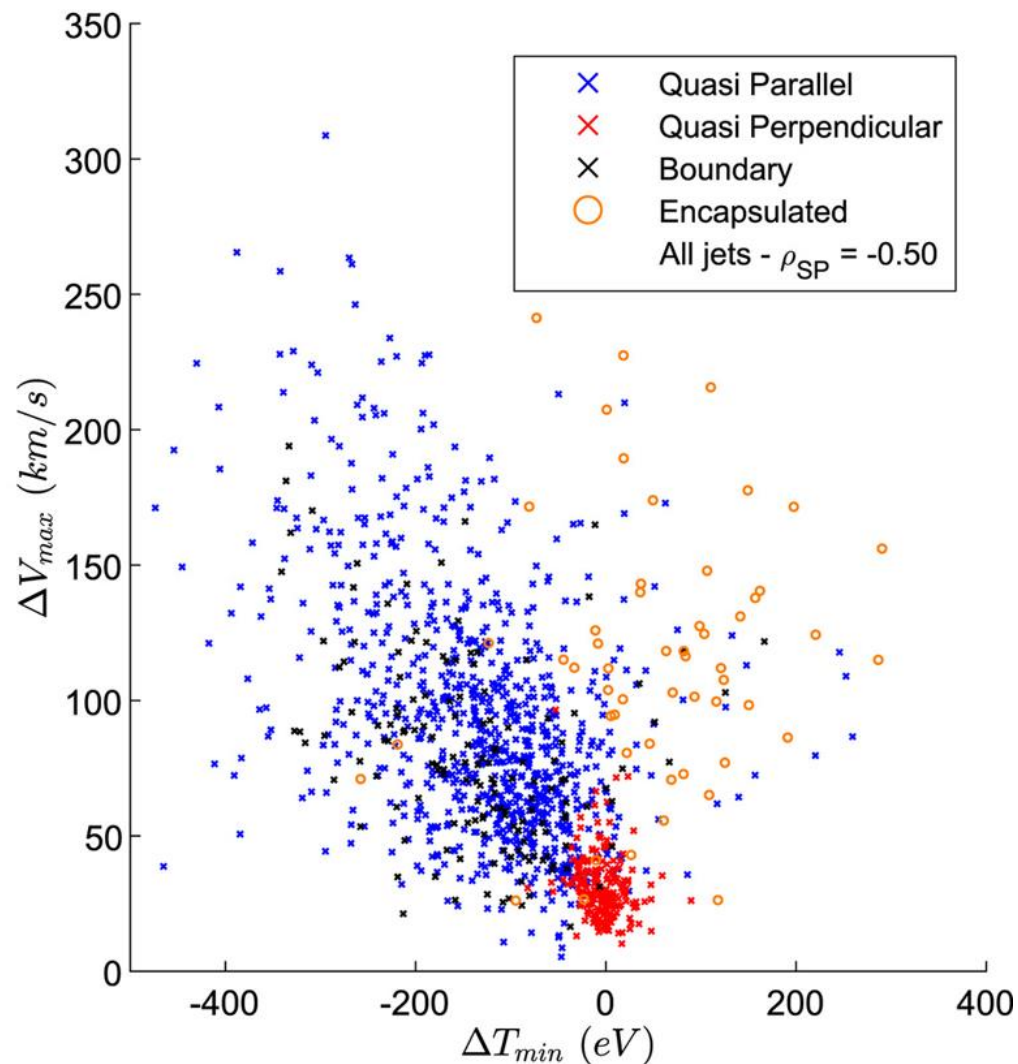


Current main results (2)

“Ripples”

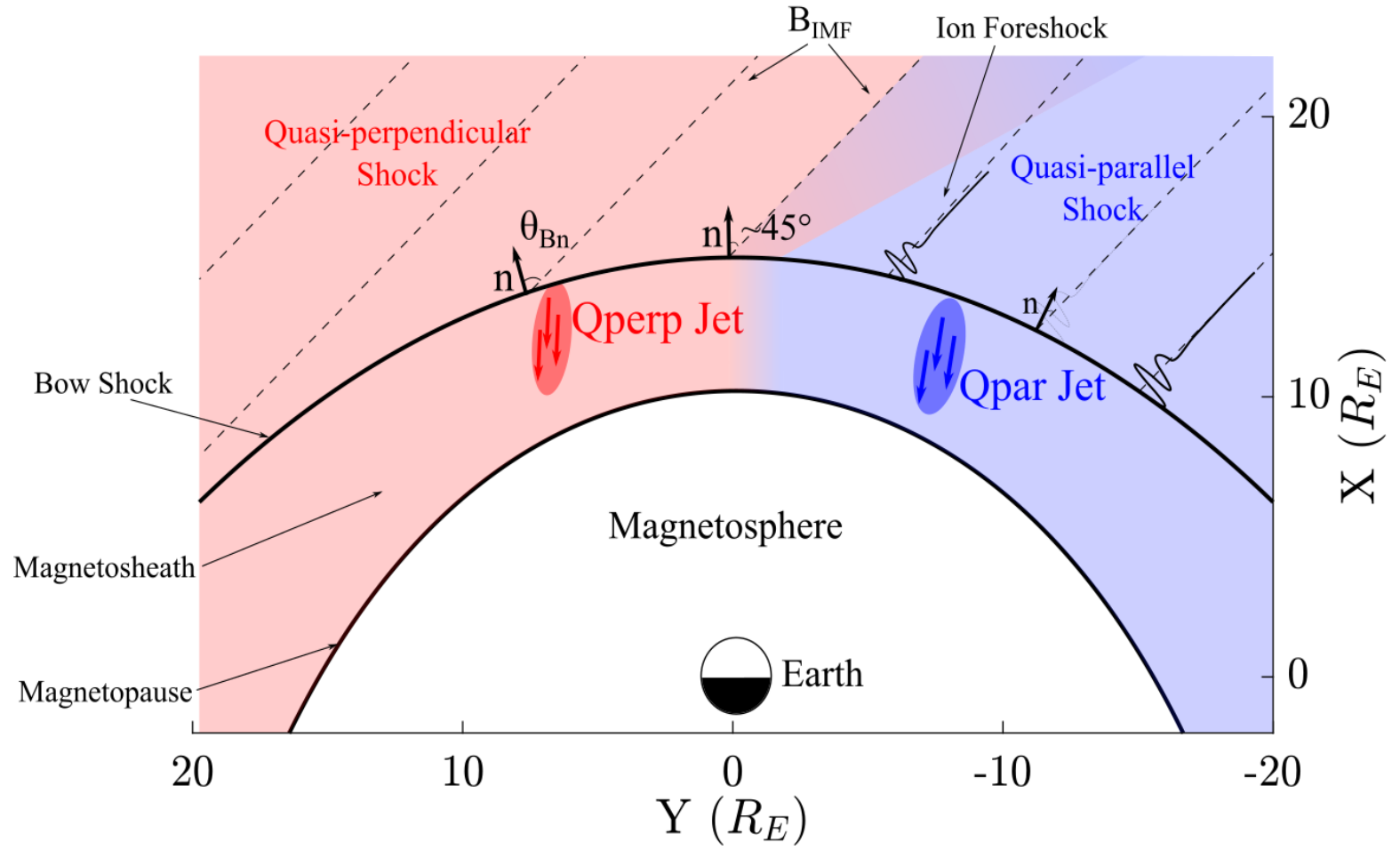
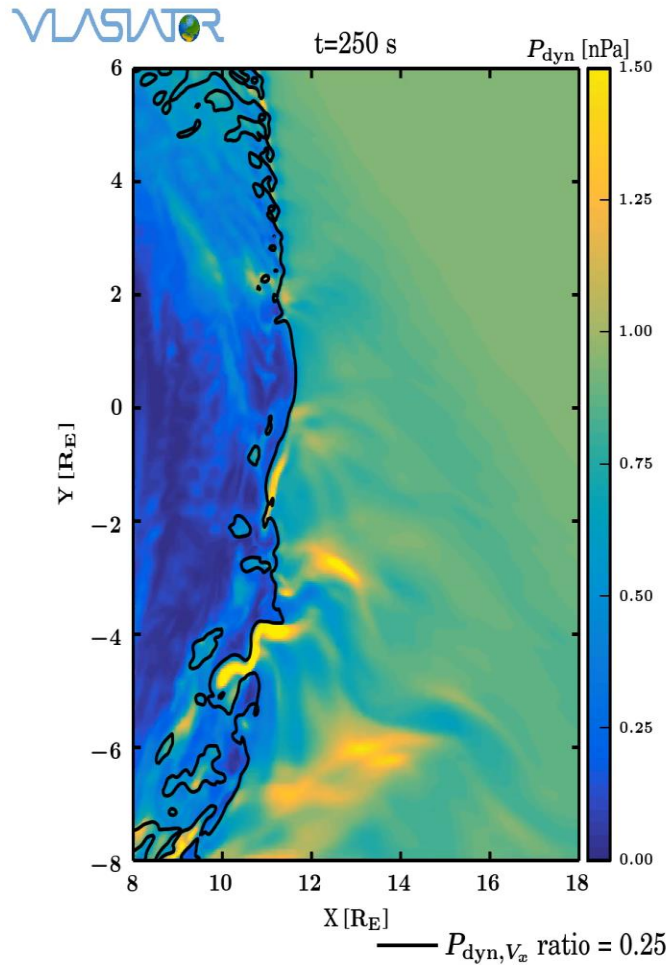
$$\Delta X = X_{\text{jet}} - \langle X_{\text{BG}} \rangle_{5\text{min}}$$

“SLAMS”



Ongoing Work

Ongoing work – Approaching the shock



Updated database of jets

Initial: N = 8499


Subset	Number	Percentage (%)
Quasi-parallel	2284	26.9
Final cases	860	10.1
Quasi-perpendicular	504	5.9
Final cases	211	2.5
Boundary	744	8.8
Final cases	154	1.8
Encapsulated	77	0.9
Final cases	57	0.7
Other	4890	57.5
Unclassified/Uncertain	3499	41.2
Border	1346	15.8
Data Gap	45	0.5

09/2015 - 04/2019

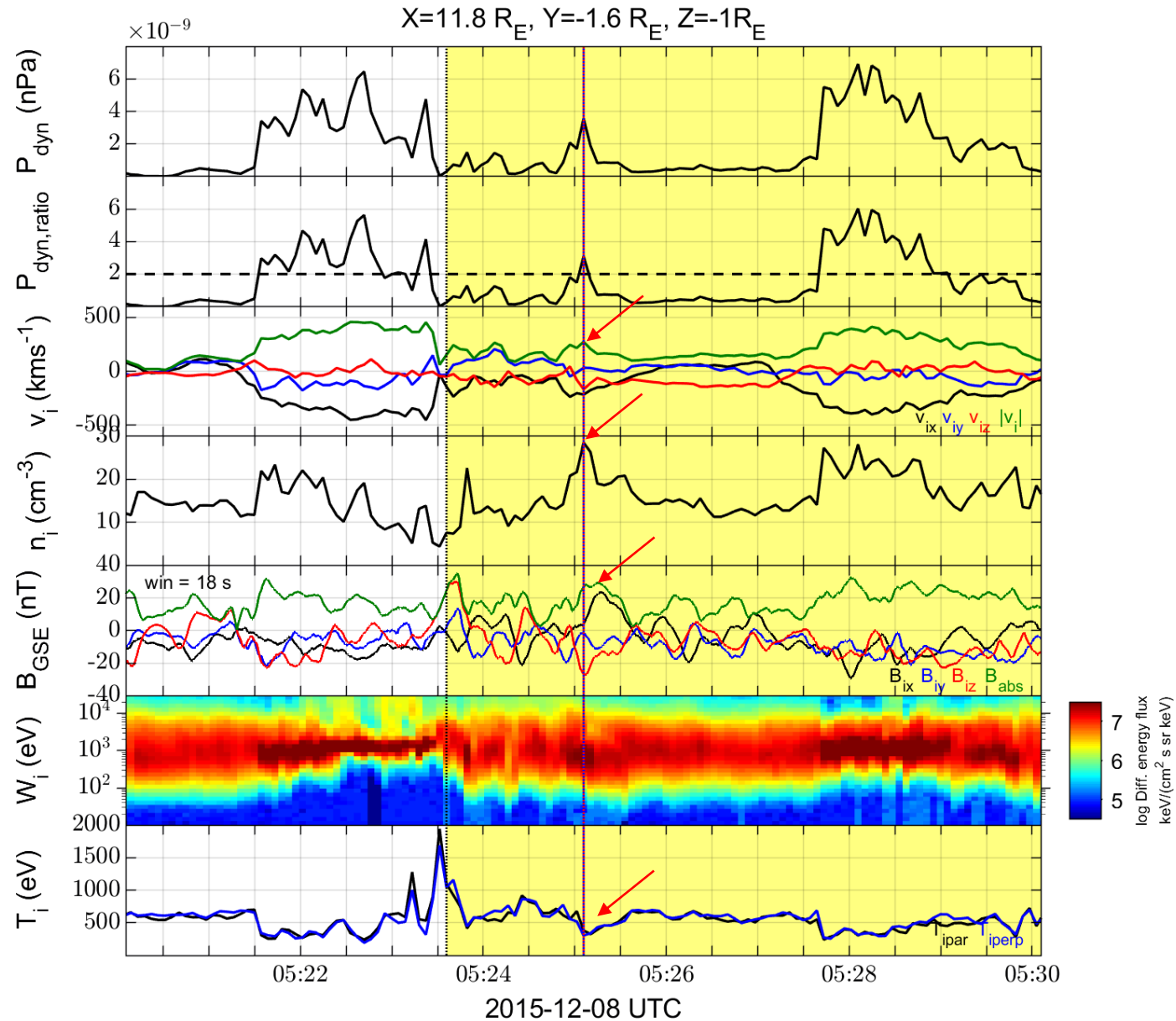
Updated: N = 9196

Subset	Number	Percentage (%)
Quasi-parallel	2458	26.7
Final cases	901	10.1
Quasi-perpendicular	542	5.9
Final cases	214	2.3
Boundary	781	8.5
Final cases	191	2.1
Encapsulated	80	0.9
Final cases	60	0.7
Other	5335	58.0
Unclassified/Uncertain	3789	41.2
Border	1500	16.3
Data Gap	46	0.5

9/2015 - **9/2020**

 **~300** close to the bow shock

Example: close to the bow shock jet

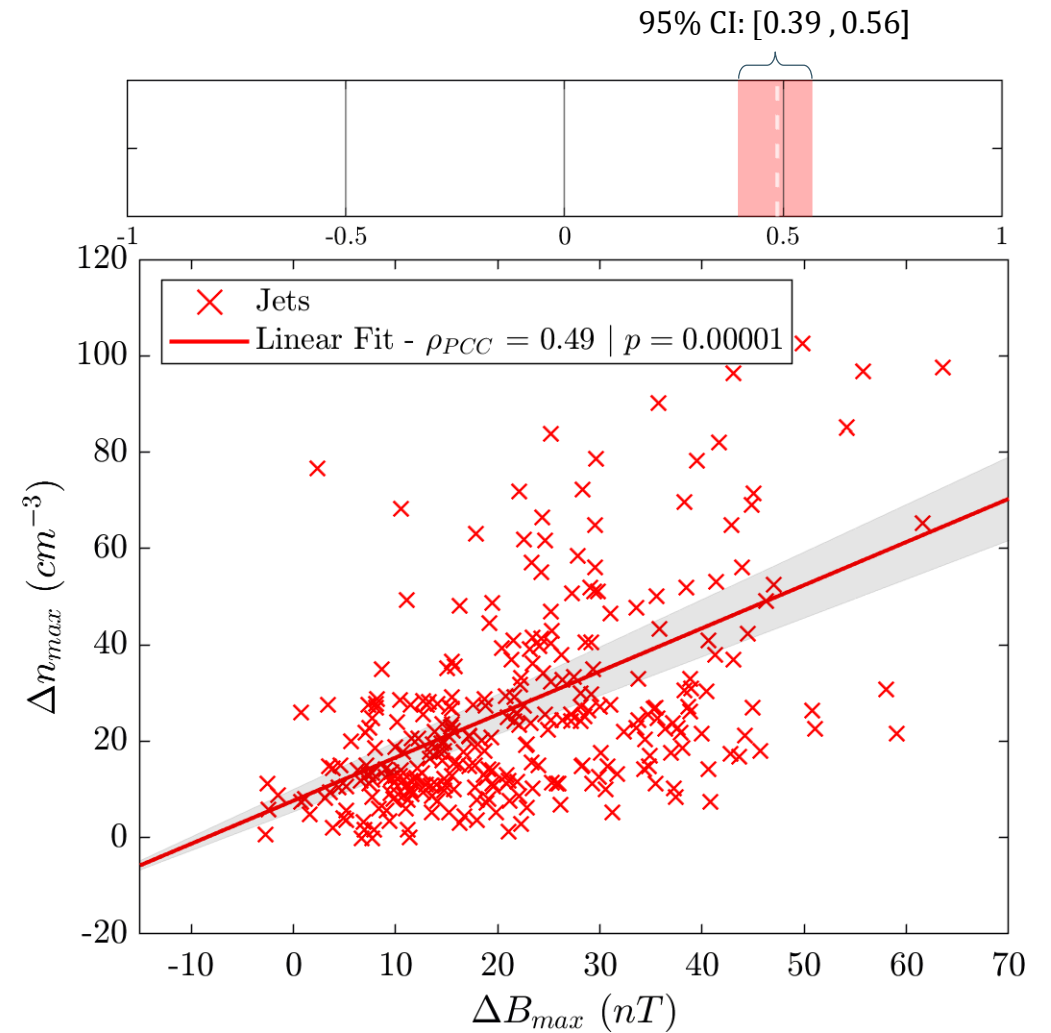
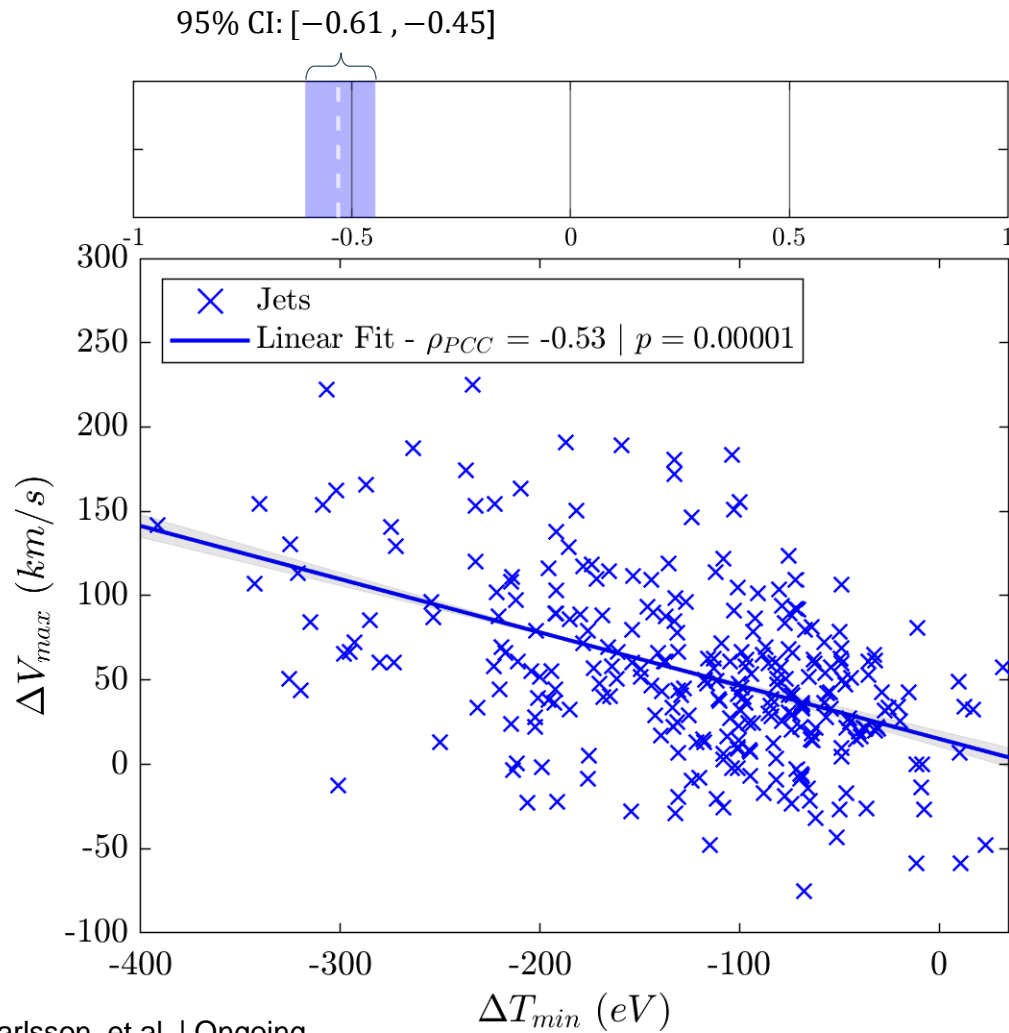


Ongoing Correlation Results

“Ripples”

$n = 310$

“SLAMS”



Summary & Conclusion

Good indication that **existent mechanism are at least partially responsible** for what we see.

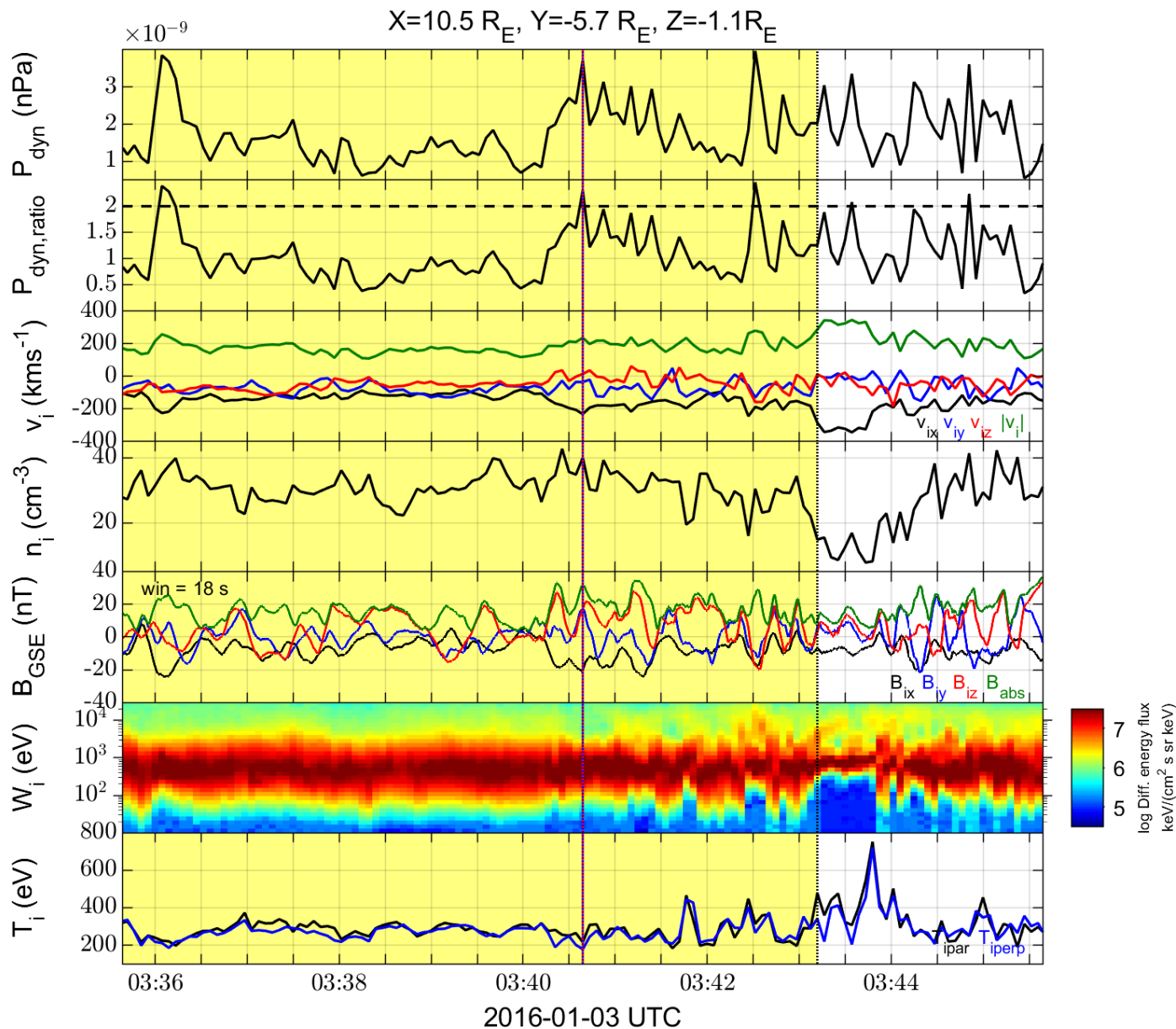
Quite a few things to be done:

- See **class specific correlations** close to the bow shock.
- Check **burst data availability** and see if this provides new insight.
- Check **other tools** of connecting mechanisms (time series analysis, mutual information (MI), prediction power scores (PPS), machine learning (ML), analytical prediction etc.)
- Quantification of **other possible mechanisms** (e.g. reconnection “plasmoids”, Preisser et. al. 2020 | ApJL).
- Inspect for **statistical artifacts** (e.g. partial shock crossings, foreshock, other irregularities etc.)

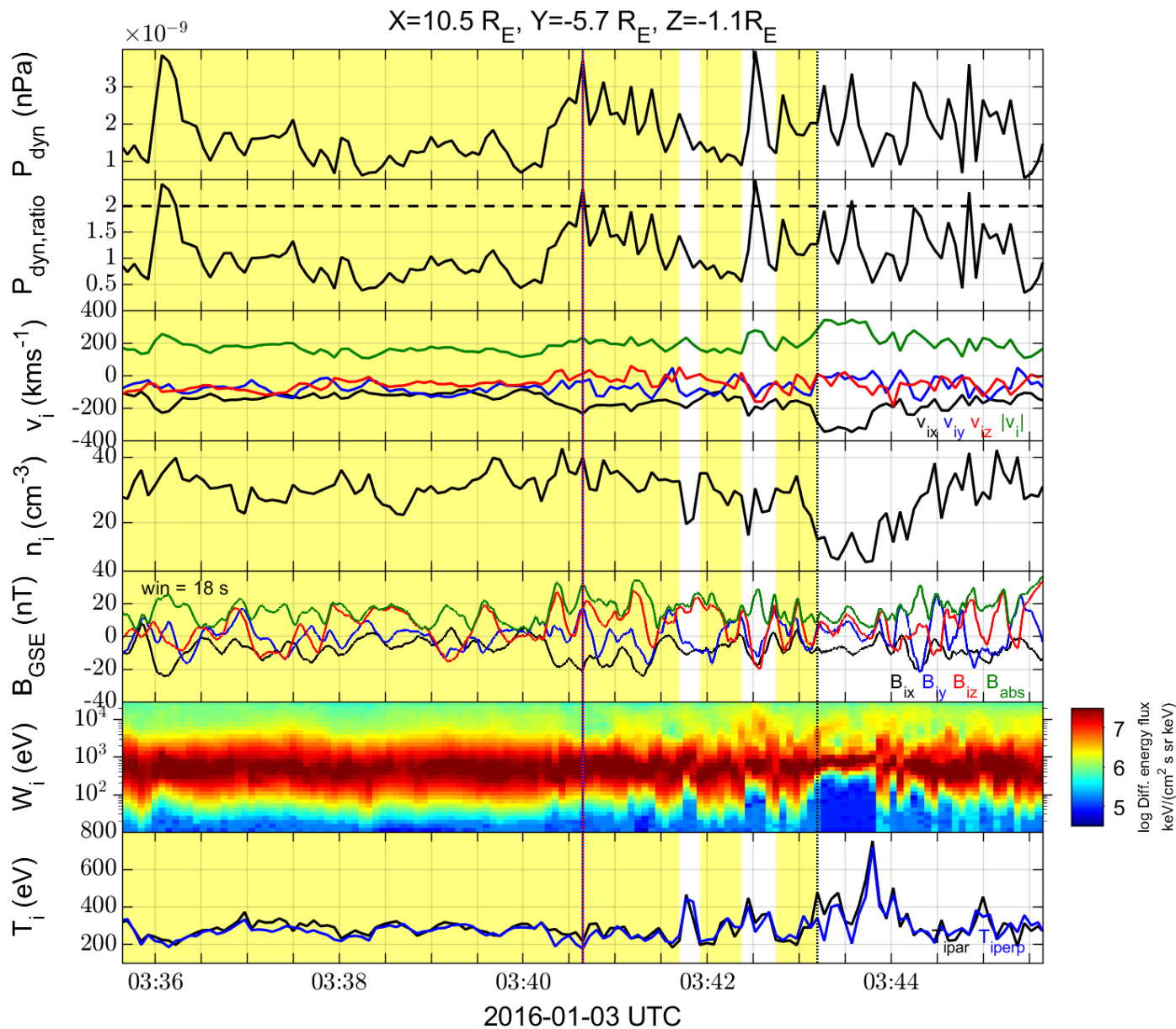
Other ongoing projects with jets : Interaction of jets with ambient plasma in the magnetosheath.

Extra

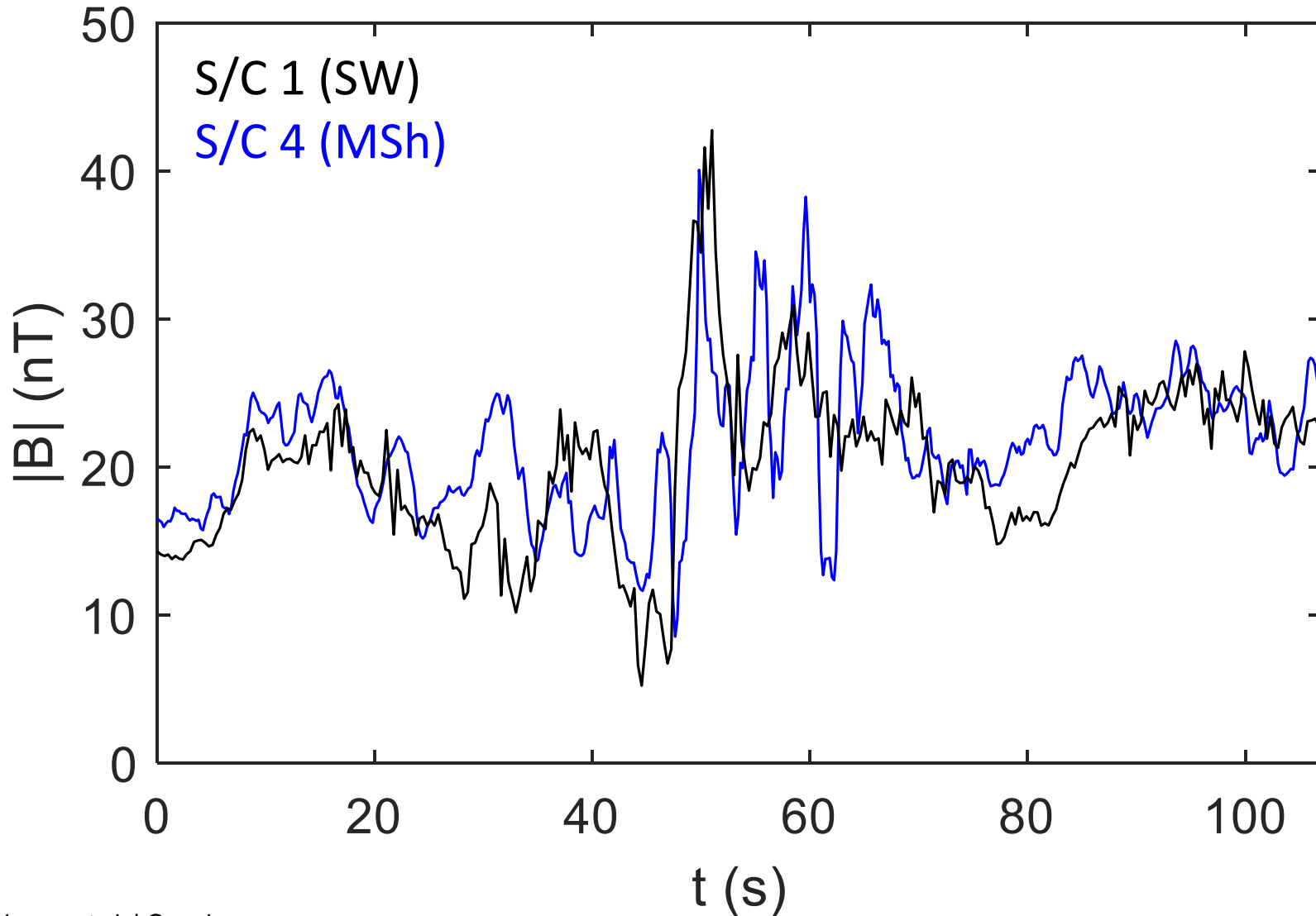
Background – Fully automated



Background – Manual Addition



SLAMS Penetration example



$\text{plot}(B_4(t))$

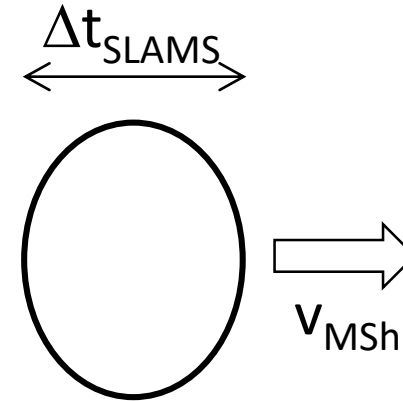
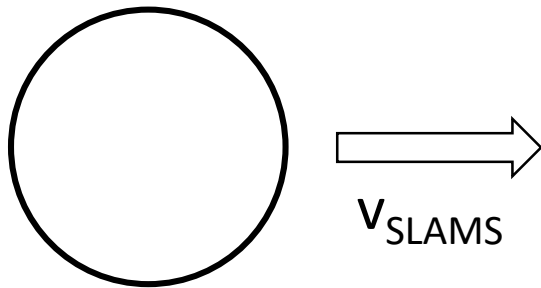
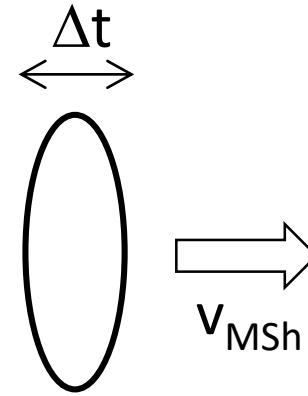
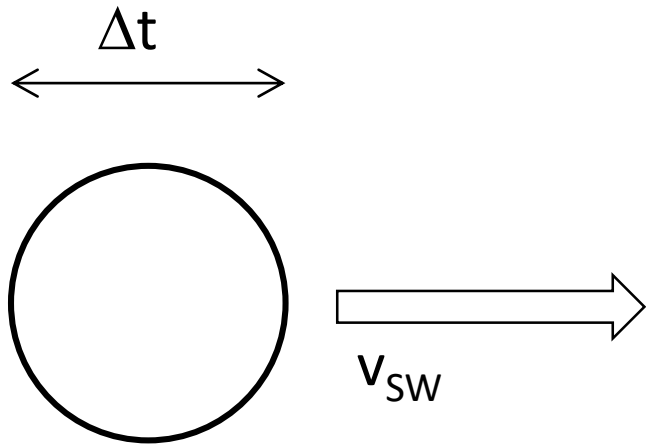
$\text{plot}(\alpha B_1(\beta t - \gamma))$

$\alpha = 3.0$

$\beta = 1.7$

$\gamma = 7 \text{ s}$

How SLAMS get compressed ?



$$vn = const \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{v}{\Delta l} = const \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta t = const$$

$$v_{SLAMS} = v_{SW}/1.7 = 0.6v_{SW}$$