



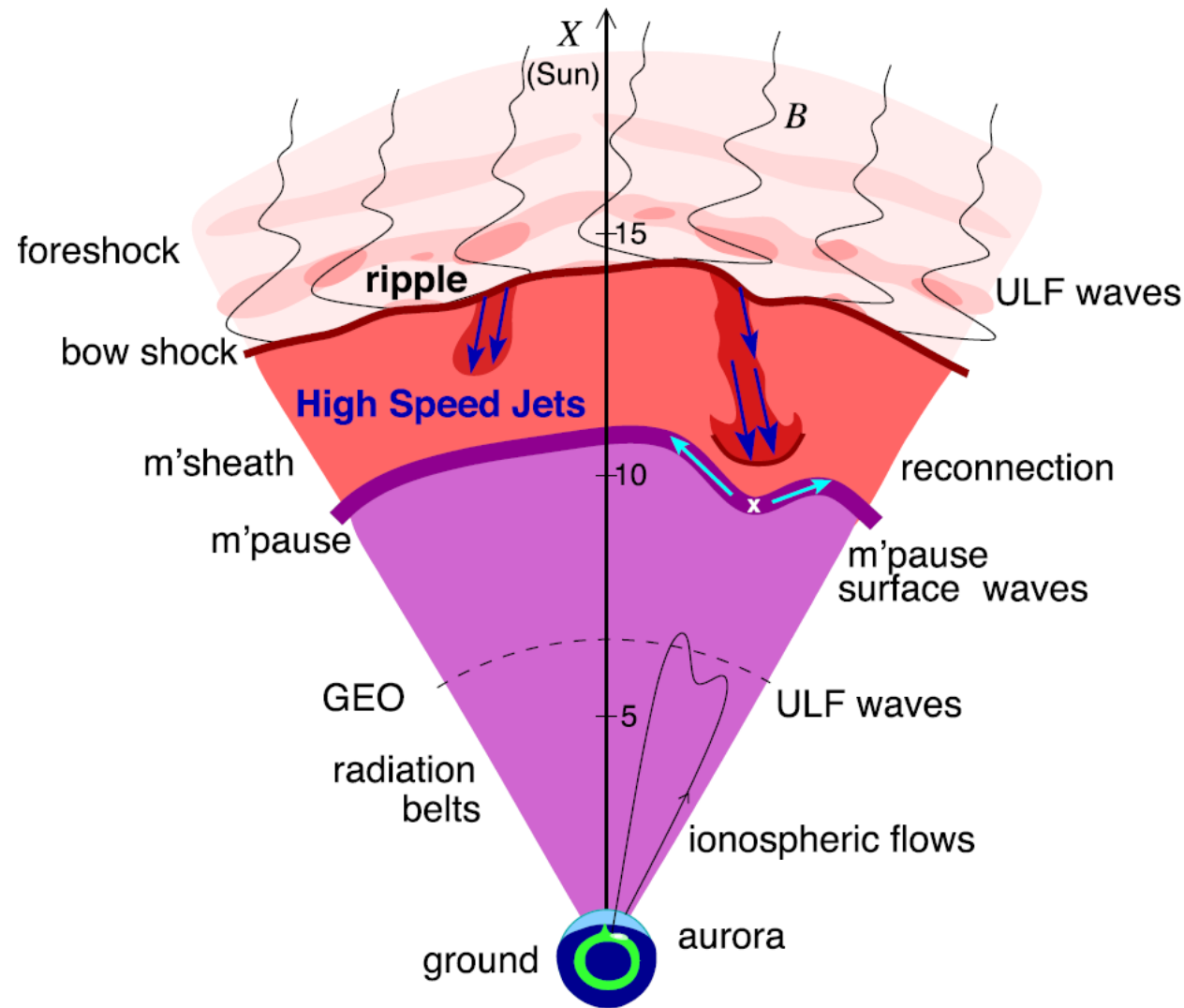
# Magnetosheath jets using MMS

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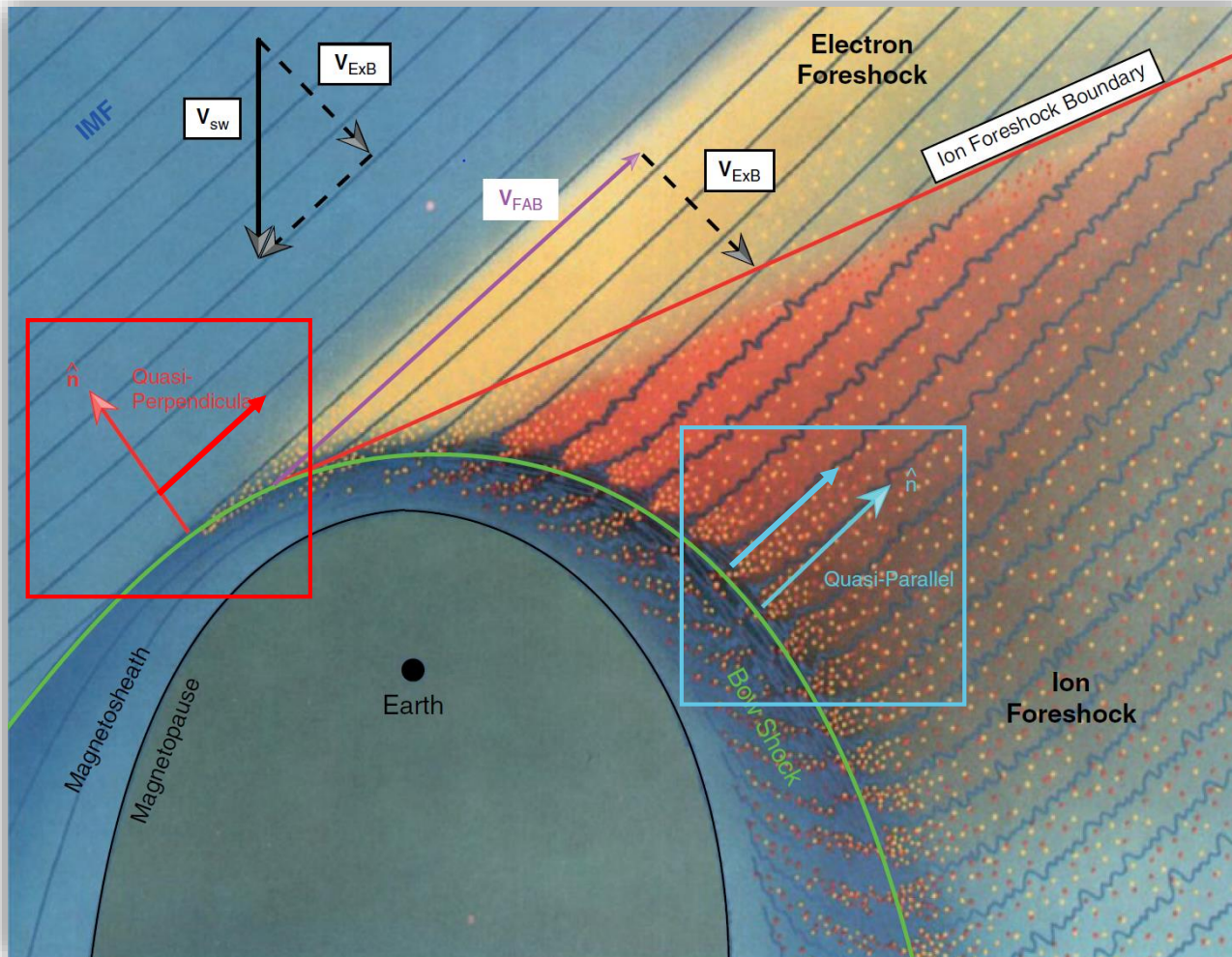
Division of Space and Plasma Physics, KTH Royal Institute of  
Technology, Sweden

Dayside Kinetic Processes | mini-GEM 2021  
19/01/2021

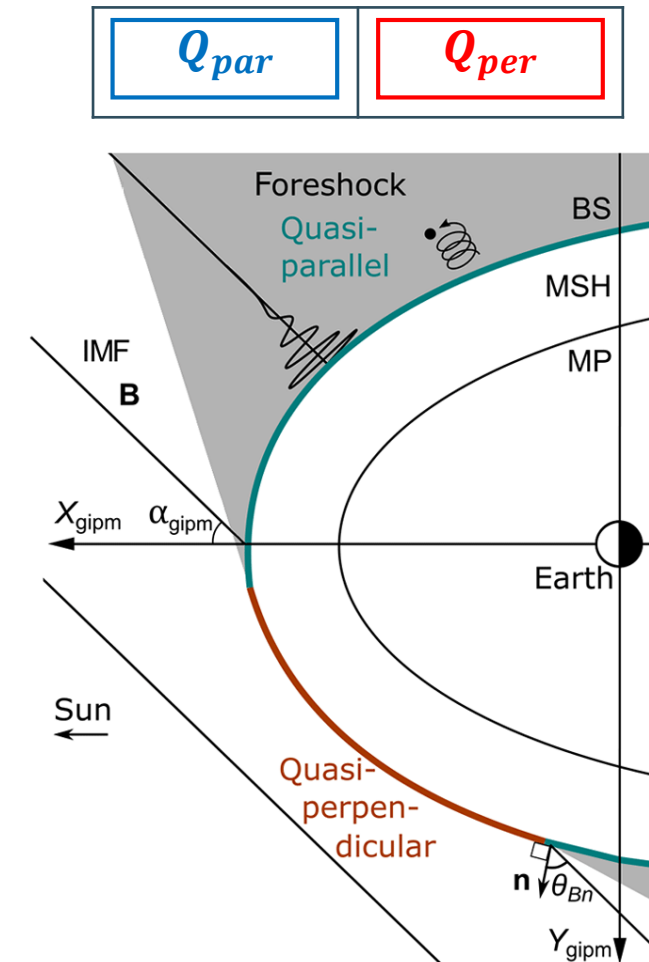
# Introduction – Magnetosheath Jets



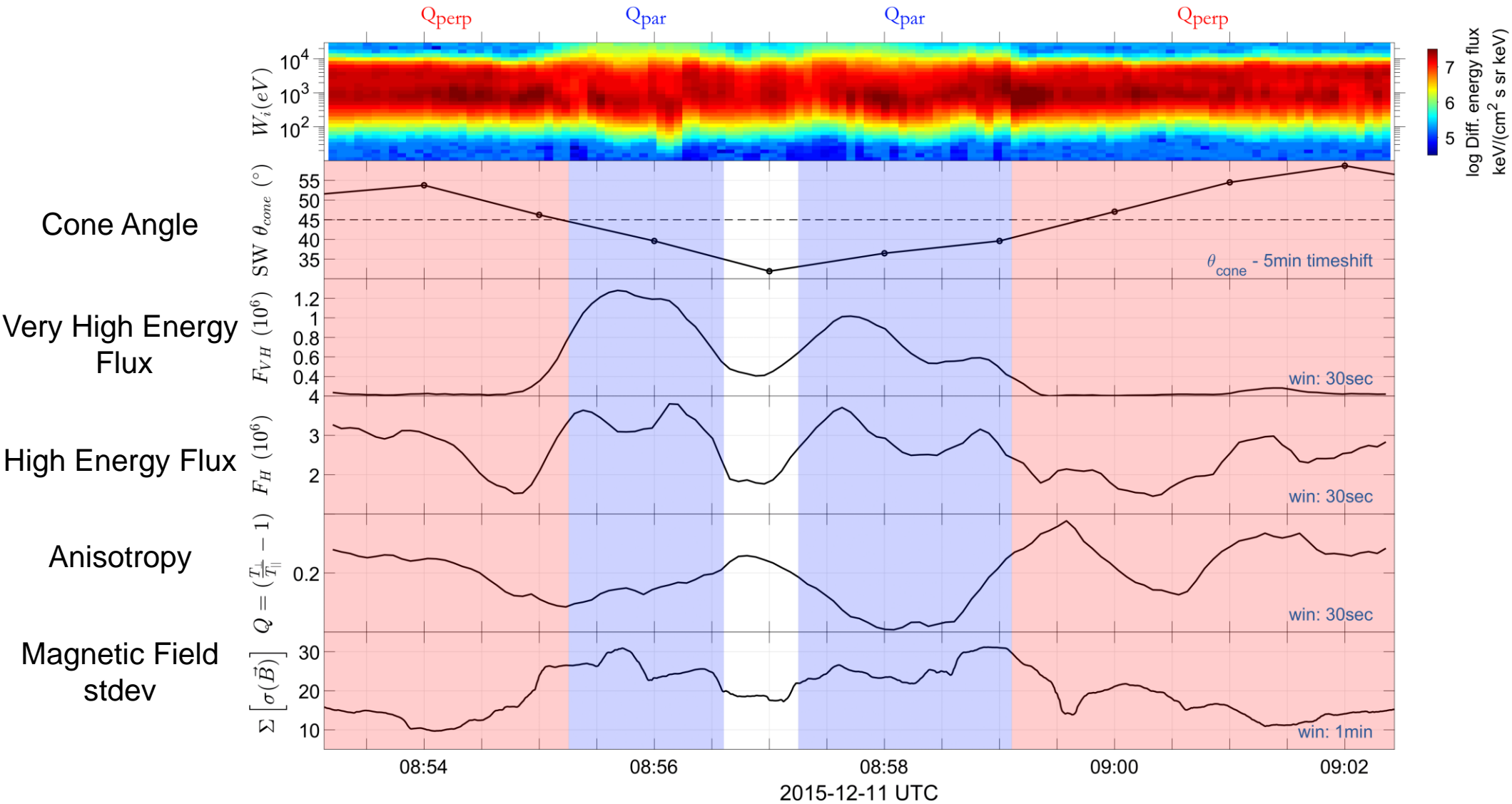
# Motivation – Main Subcategories



"Found ~9 times more often behind the Qpar bow shock"



# Classification Procedure in progress



# Multispacecraft Classification using Cluster

Energy Spectrum  
Magnetosheath (eV)

Energy Spectrum  
Solar Wind (eV)

Magnetic Field (nT)

Magnetic Field (nT)

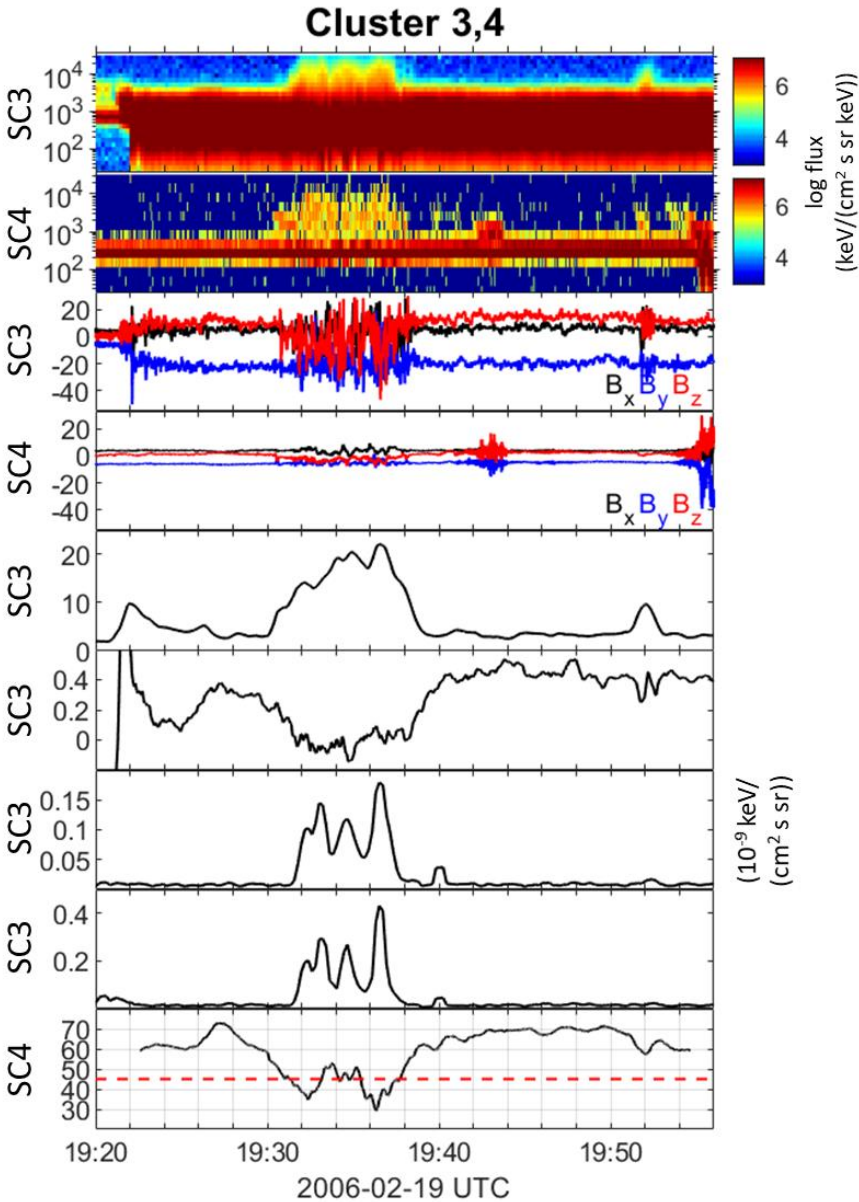
Magnetic Field  
Stdev (nT)

Anisotropy(Q)

High Energy Flux

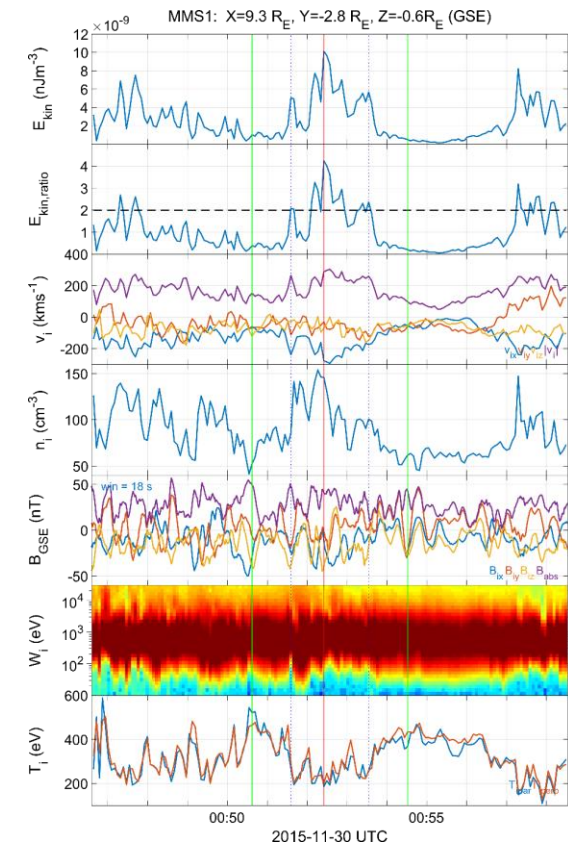
Energy Flux Ratio

Theta Bn



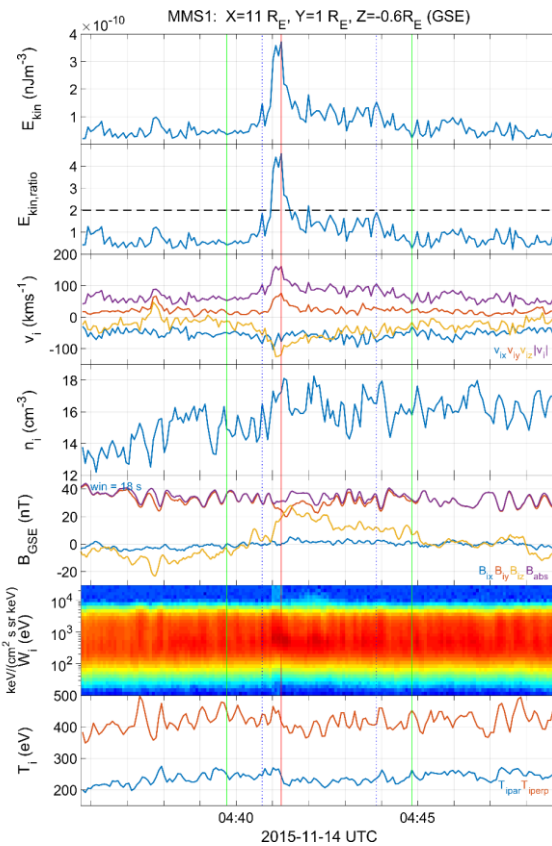


# Main Categories of Jets



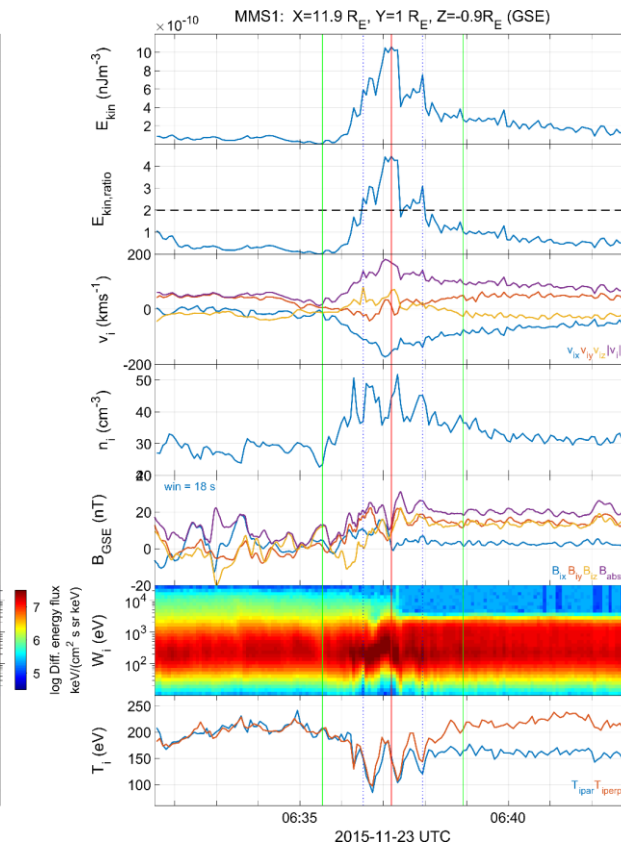
Qpar Jet

Jets found in  $Q_{\parallel}$  MSH



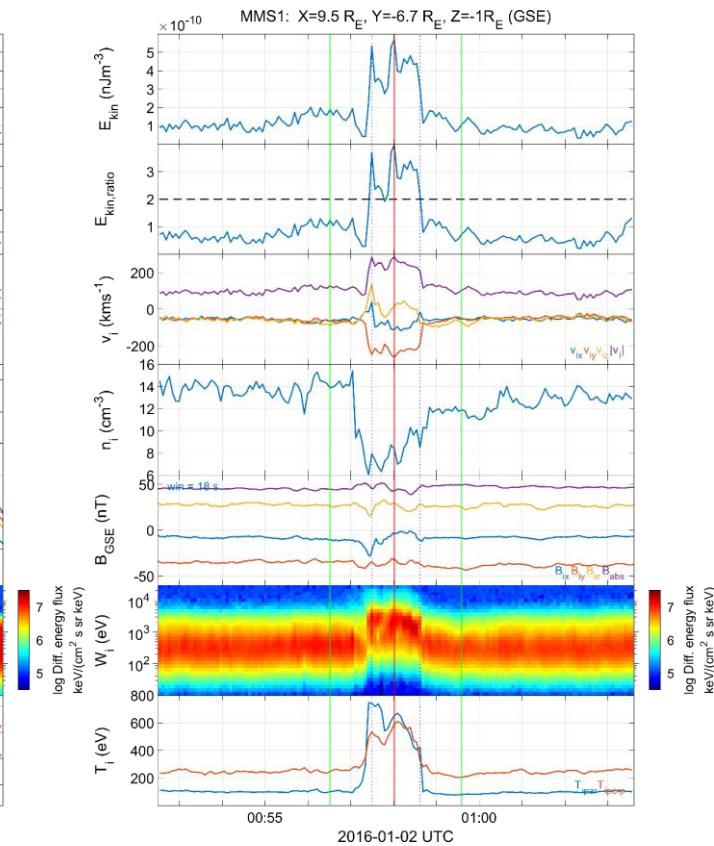
Qperp Jet

Jets found in  $Q_{\parallel}$  MSH



Boundary Jet

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

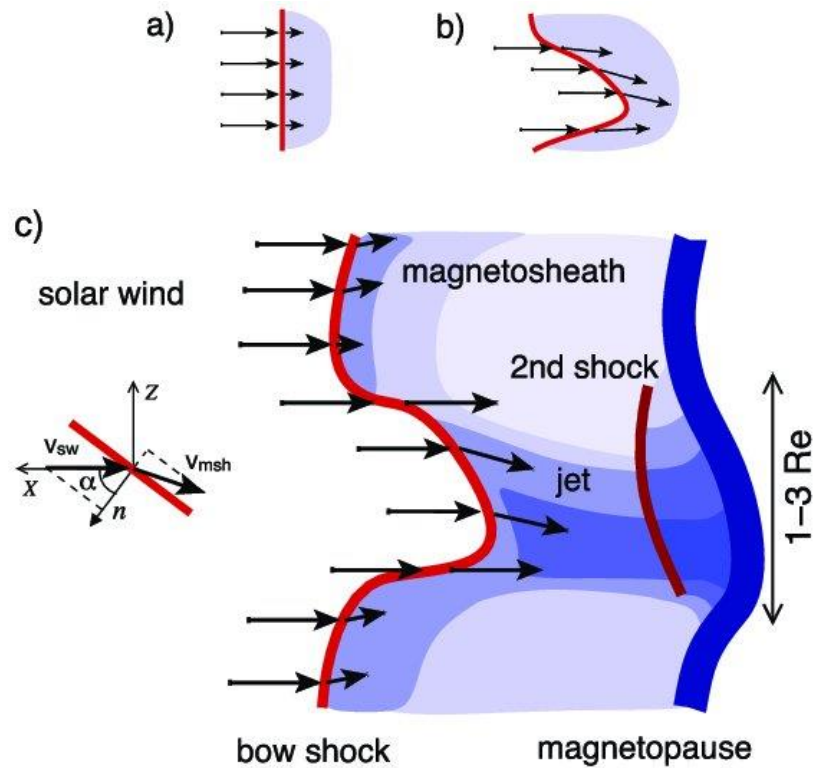


Encapsulated Jet

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

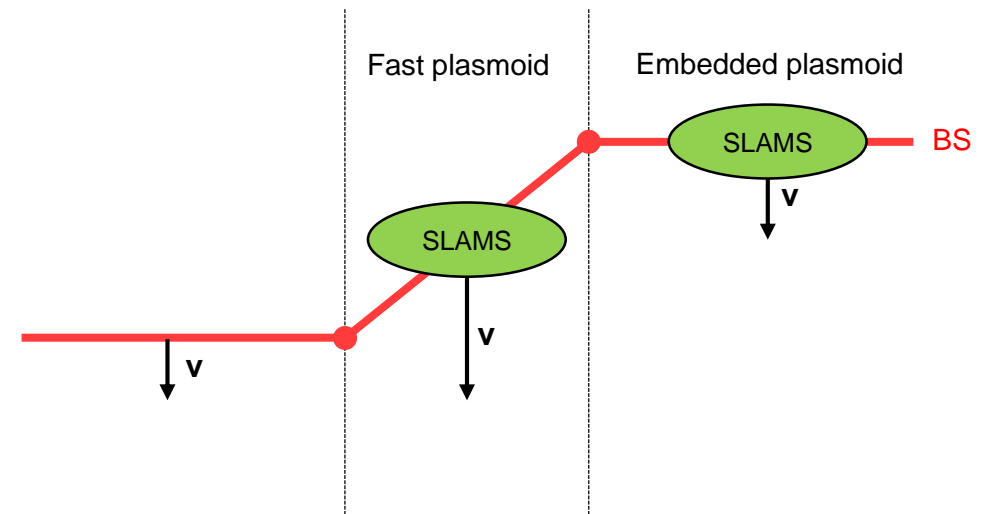
# Connecting to existent mechanisms

## Bow shock ripples



Faster flow ( $\Delta V$ )  $\rightarrow$  Less heated ( $\Delta T$ )

## SLAMS penetration

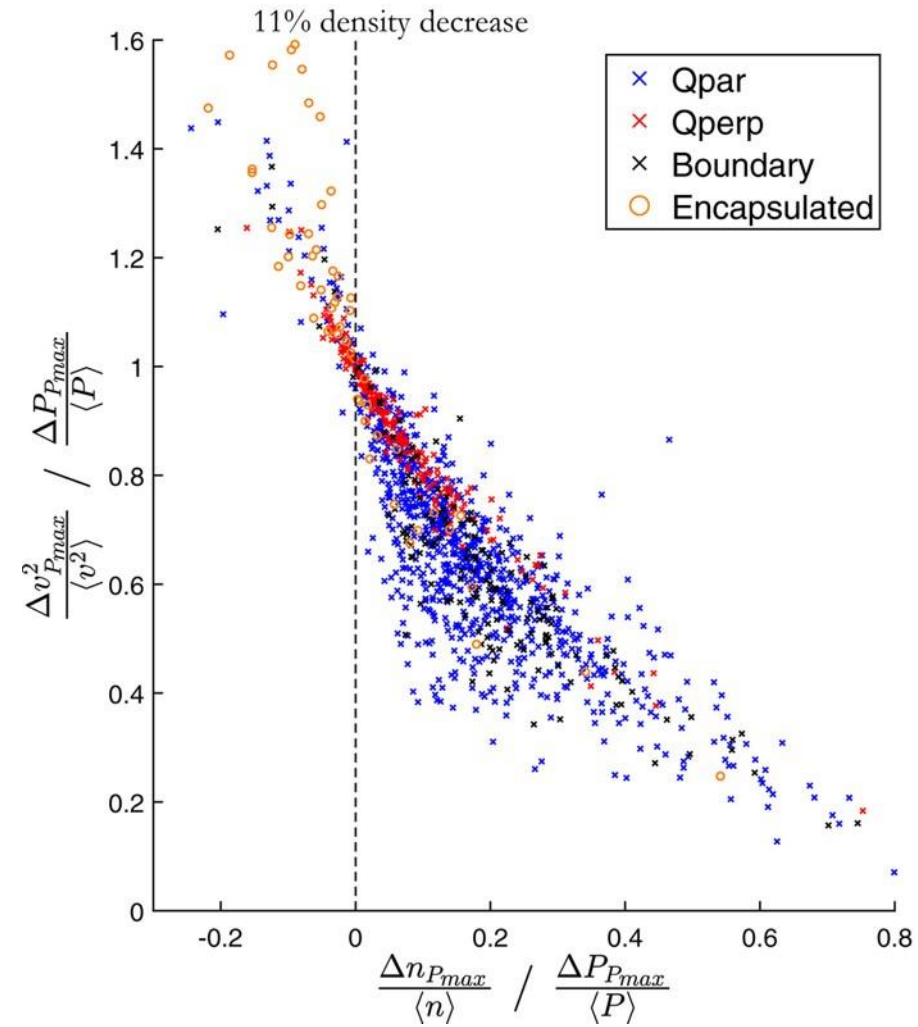


Steepened wave ( $\Delta B$ )  $\rightarrow$  Density enhancement ( $\Delta n$ )

# Recent Results



# Current main results (1)

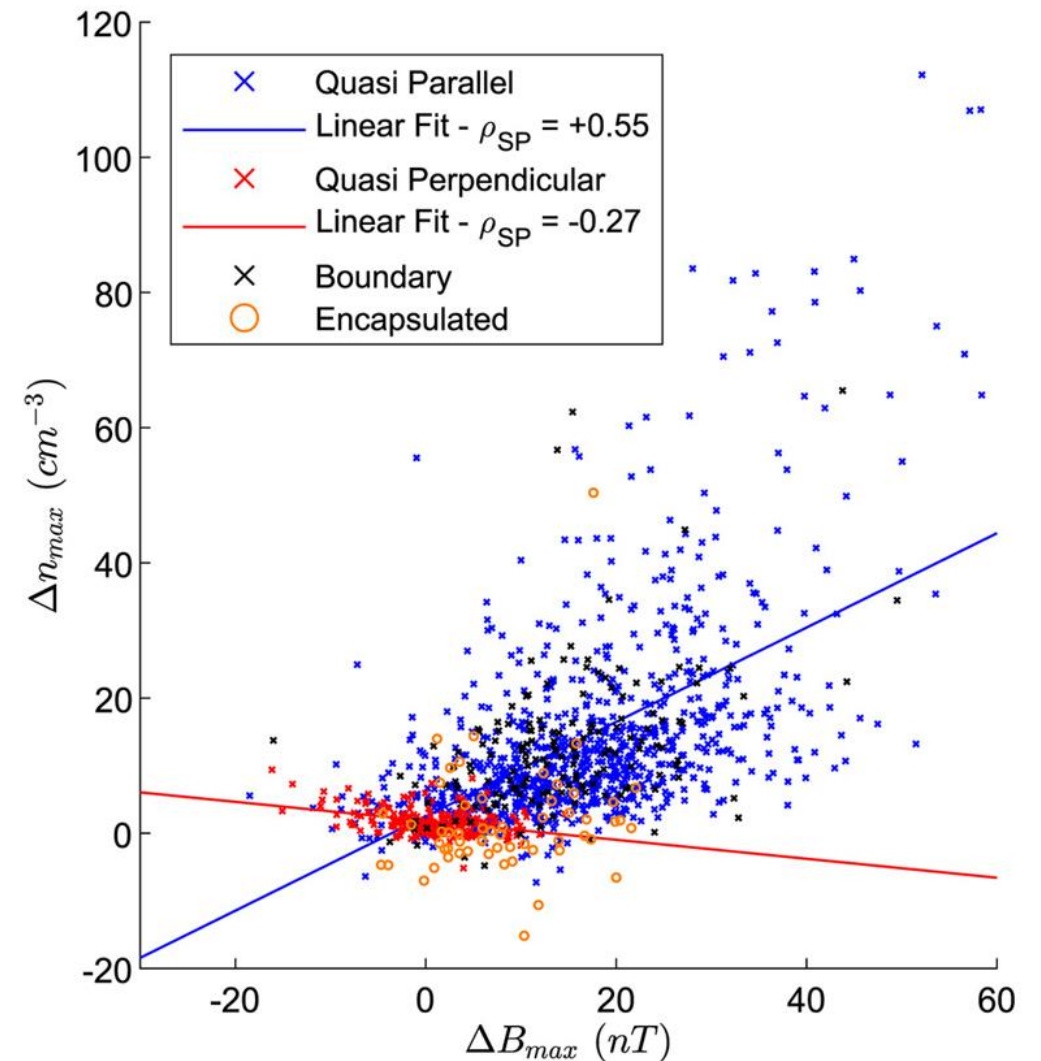
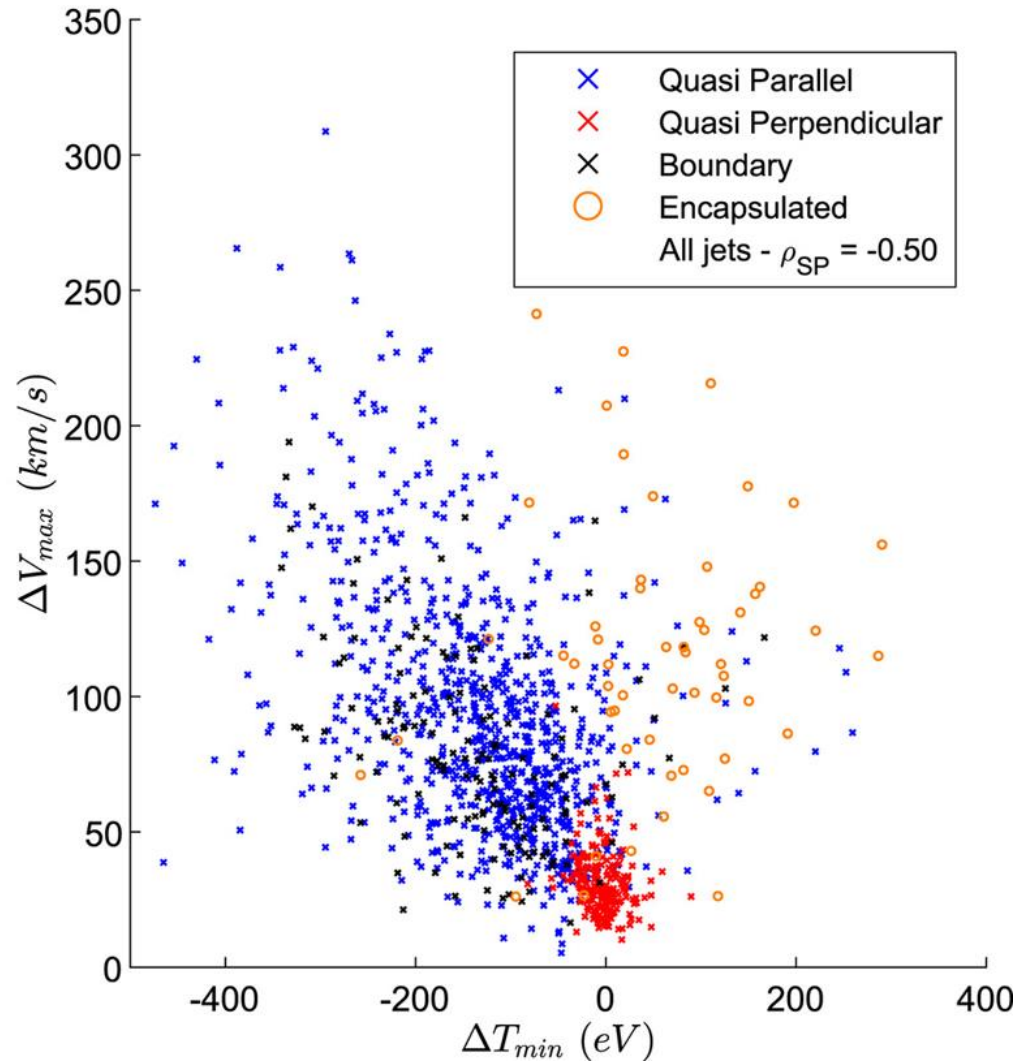


# Current main results (2)

“Ripples”

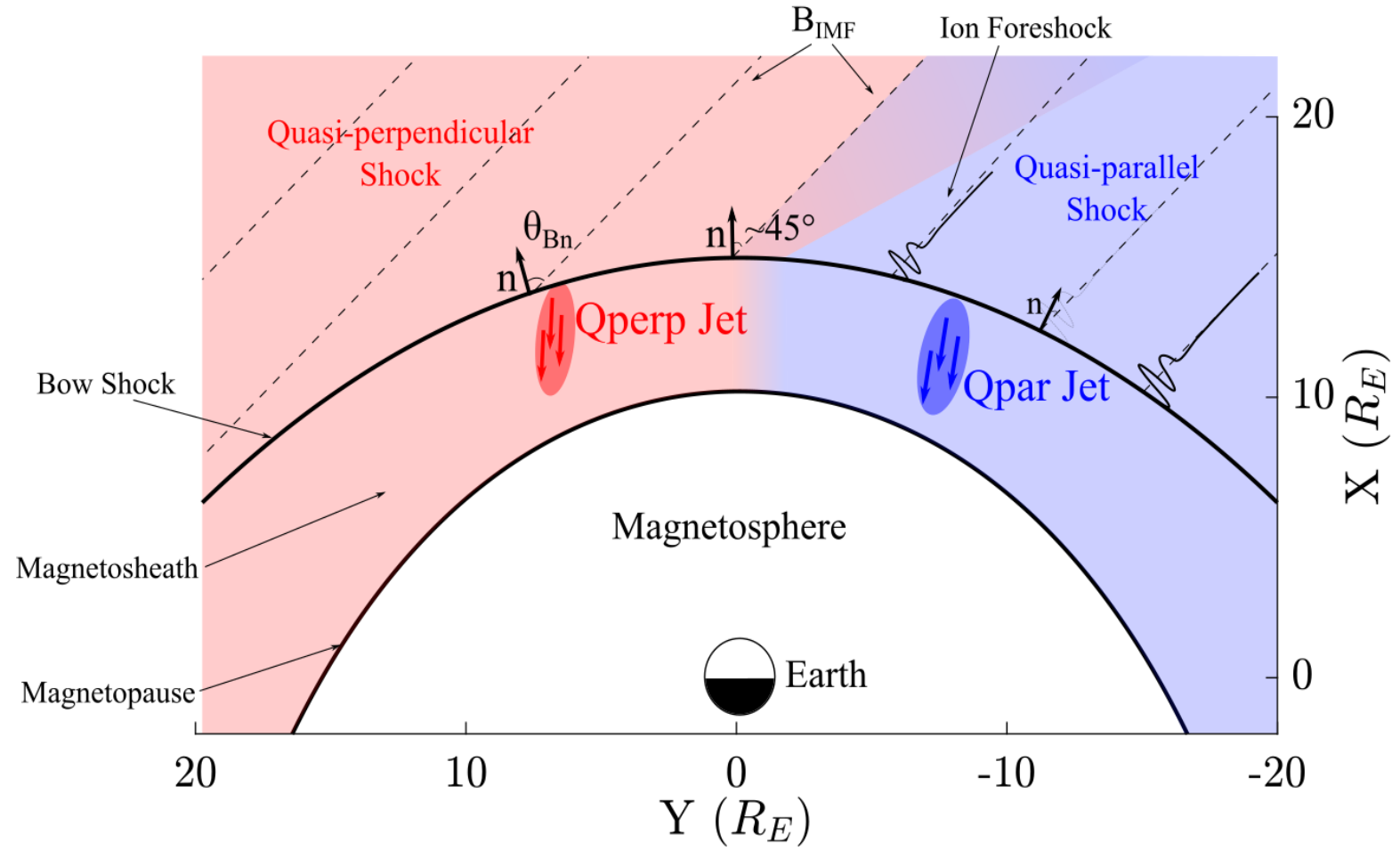
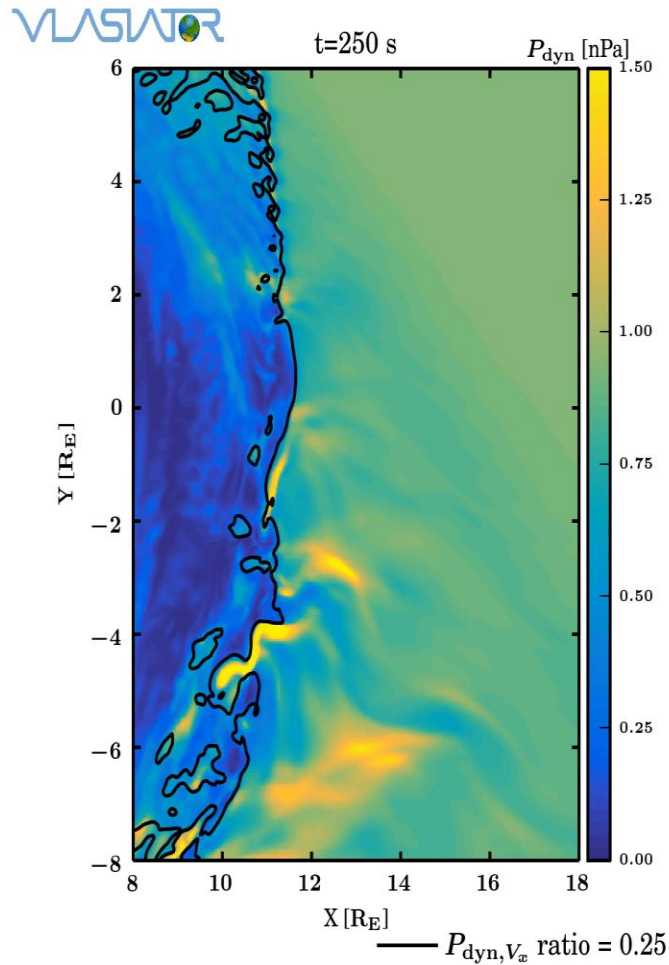
$$\Delta X = X_{\text{jet}} - \langle X_{\text{BG}} \rangle_{5\text{min}}$$

“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	<b>860</b>	10.1
Quasi-perpendicular	504	5.9
Final cases	<b>211</b>	2.5
Boundary	744	8.8
Final cases	<b>154</b>	1.8
Encapsulated	77	0.9
Final cases	<b>57</b>	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

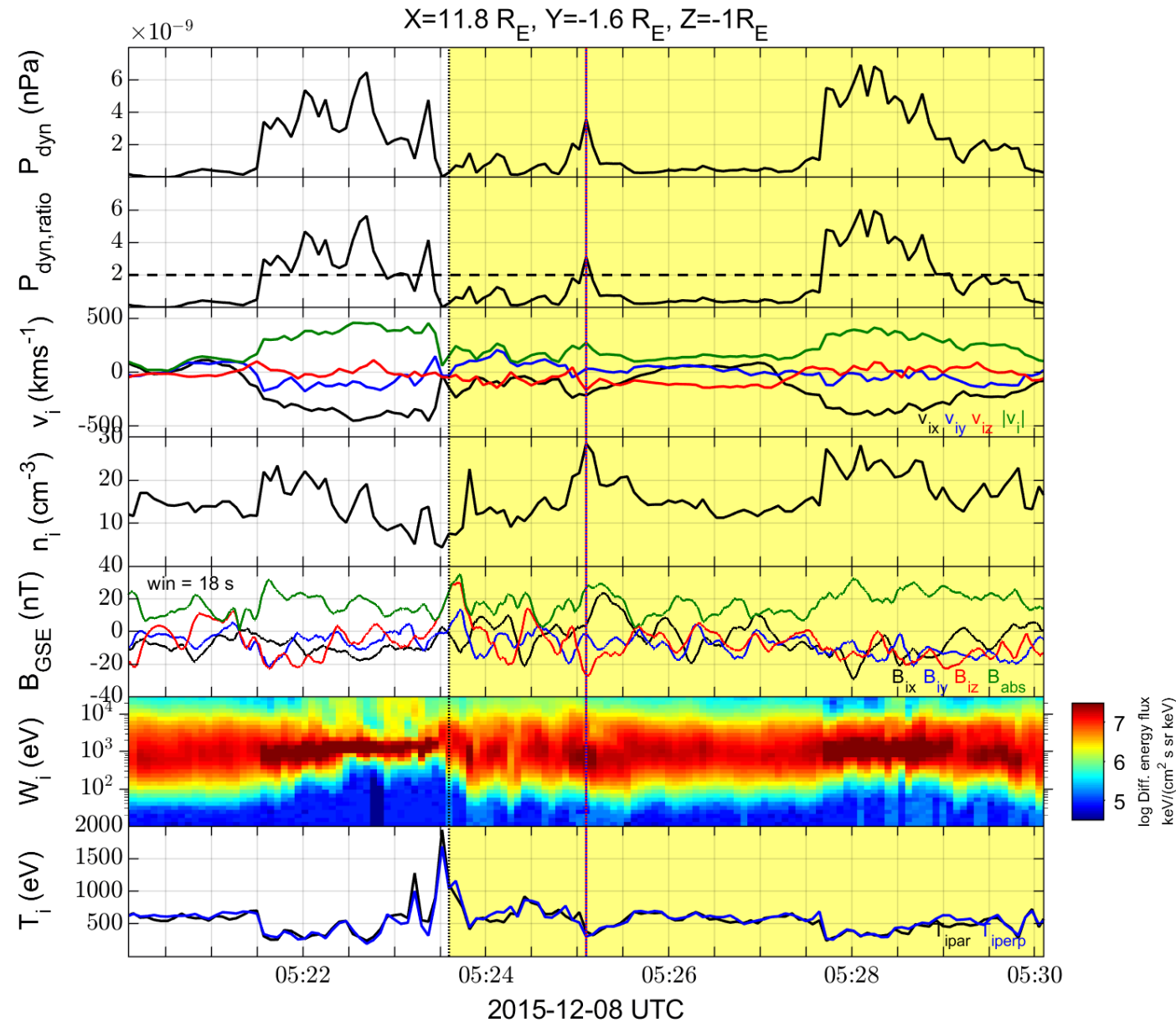
Subset	Number	Percentage (%)
Quasi-parallel	2458	26.7
Final cases	<b>901</b>	10.1
Quasi-perpendicular	542	5.9
Final cases	<b>214</b>	2.3
Boundary	781	8.5
Final cases	<b>191</b>	2.1
Encapsulated	80	0.9
Final cases	<b>60</b>	0.7
Other	5335	58.0
Unclassified/Uncertain	3789	41.2
Border	1500	16.3
Data Gap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

9/2015 - **9/2020**

 ~**300** close to the bow shock



# Example: close to the bow shock jet

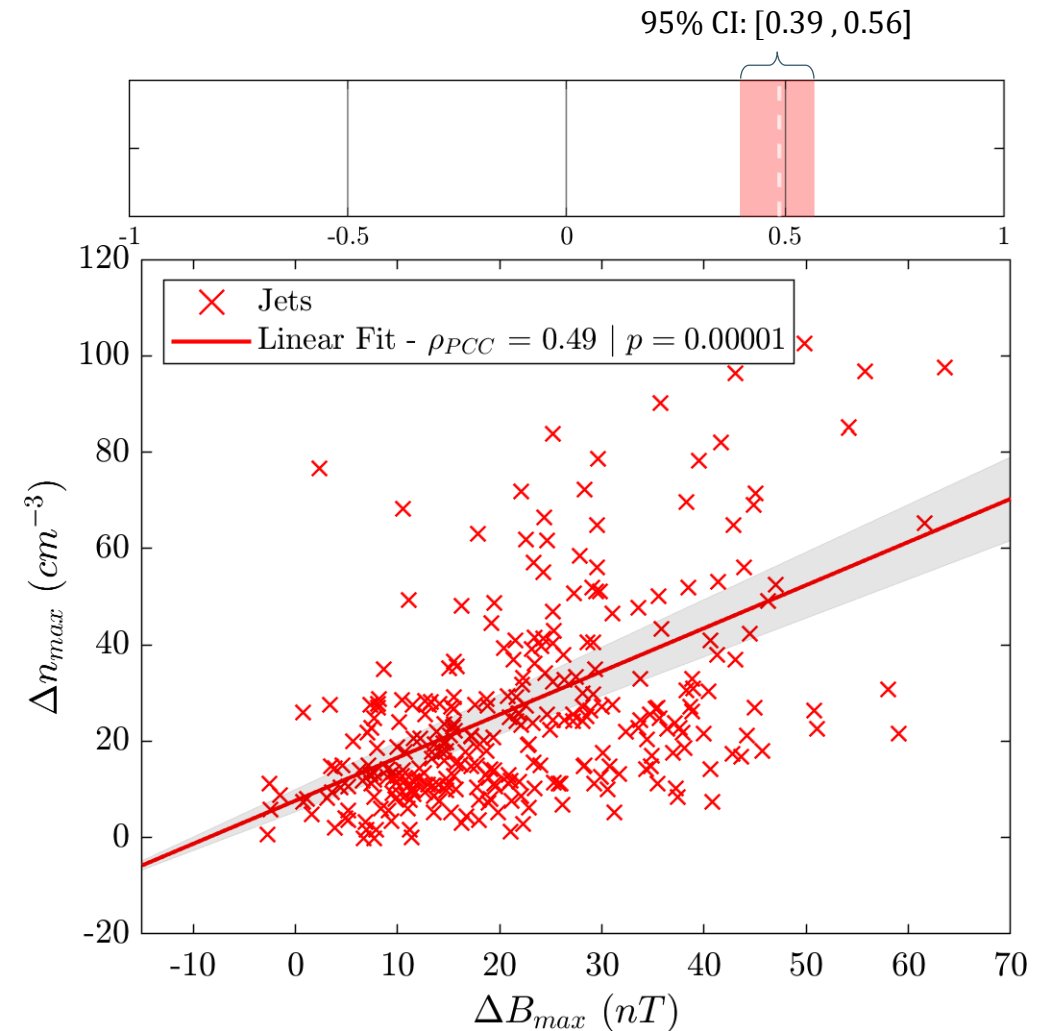
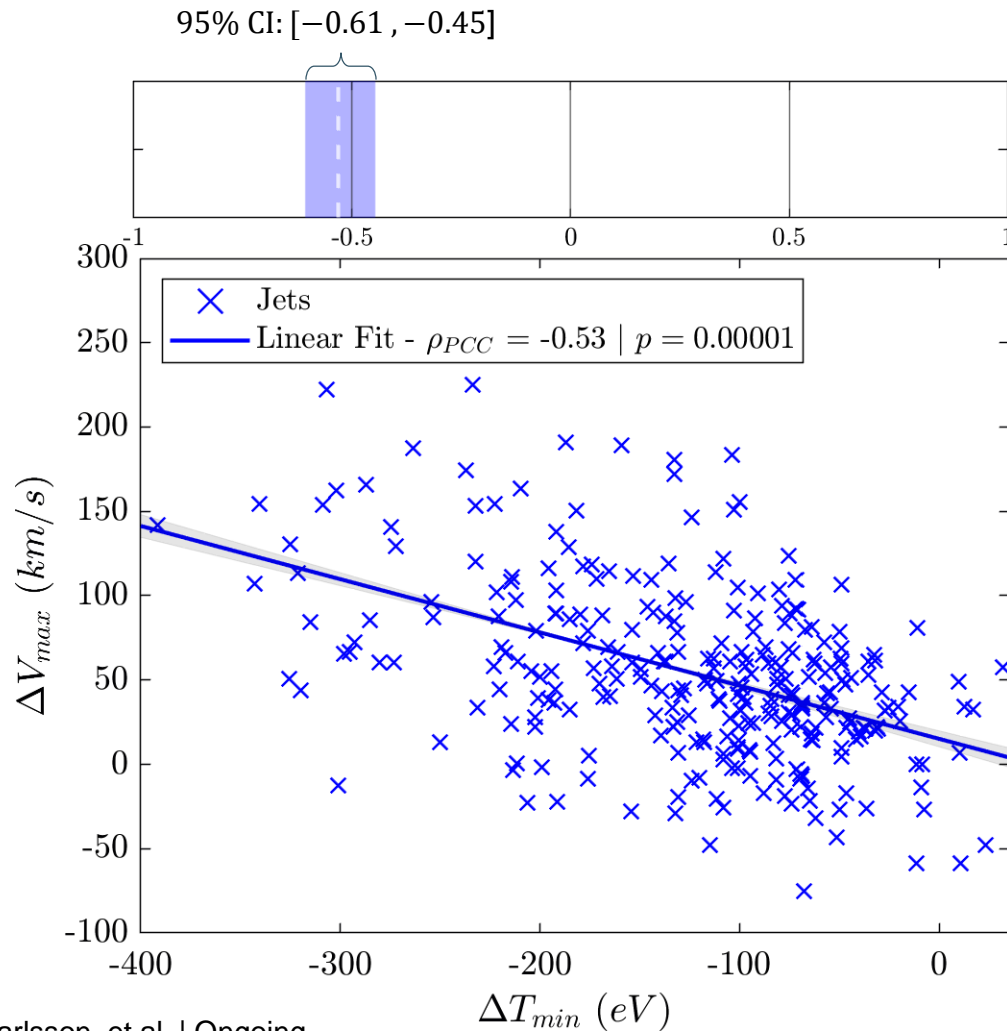


# Ongoing Correlation Results

“Ripples”

$n = 310$

“SLAMS”



# Summary & Conclusion

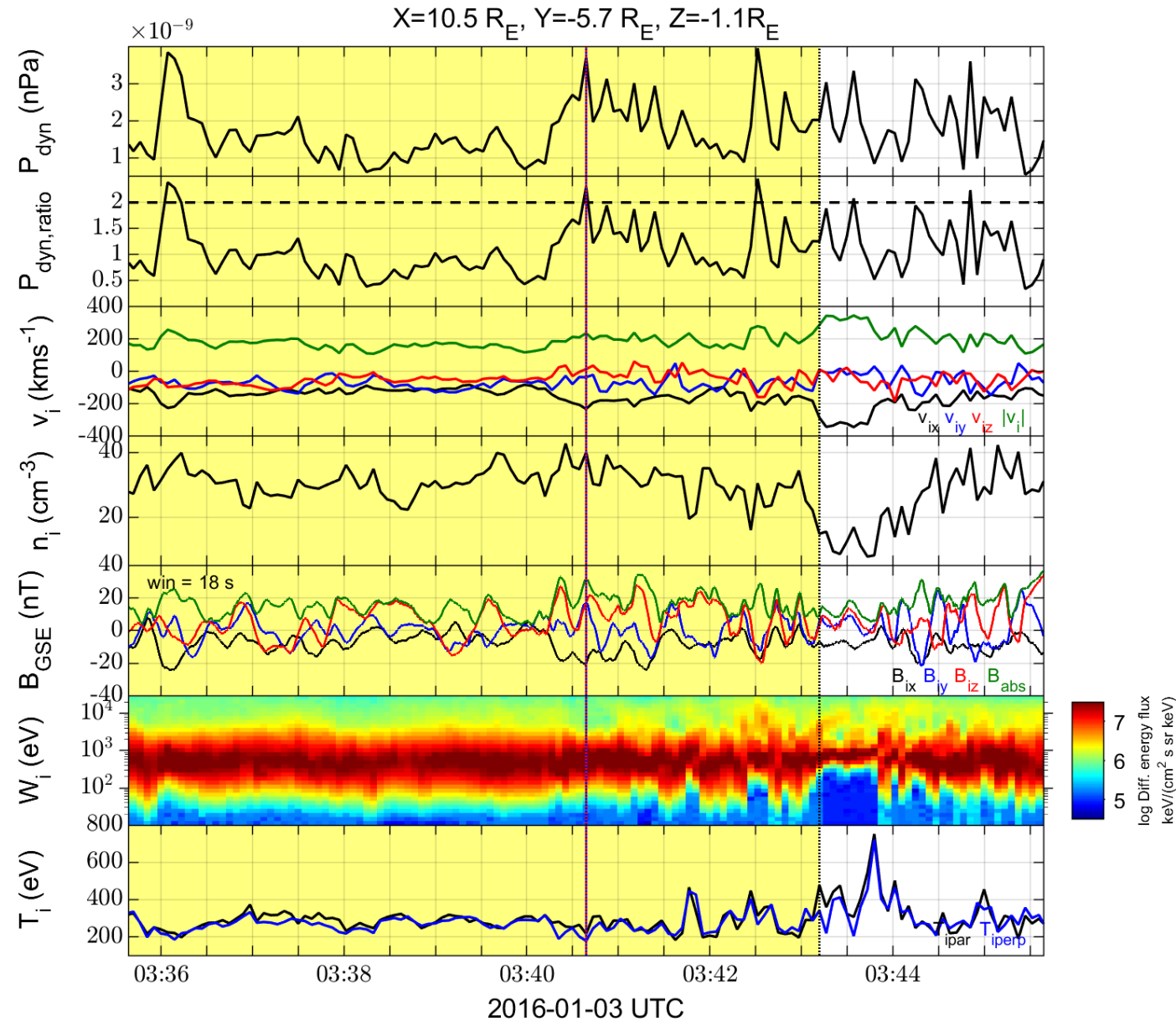
Good indication that **existent mechanism are at least partially responsible** for what we see.

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.)

Extra

# Background – Fully automated





# Background – Manual Addition

