

Reconnection identification



December 2021 | Naïs Fargette, Benoit Lavraud, Alexis Rouillard

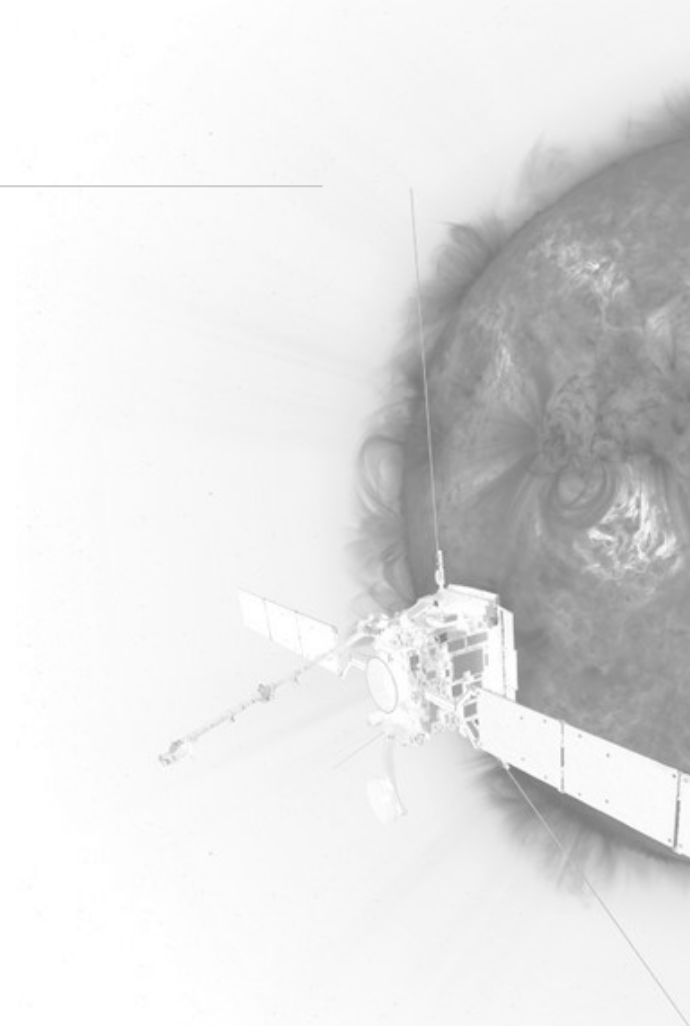
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1 In-situ signature

2 Modeling

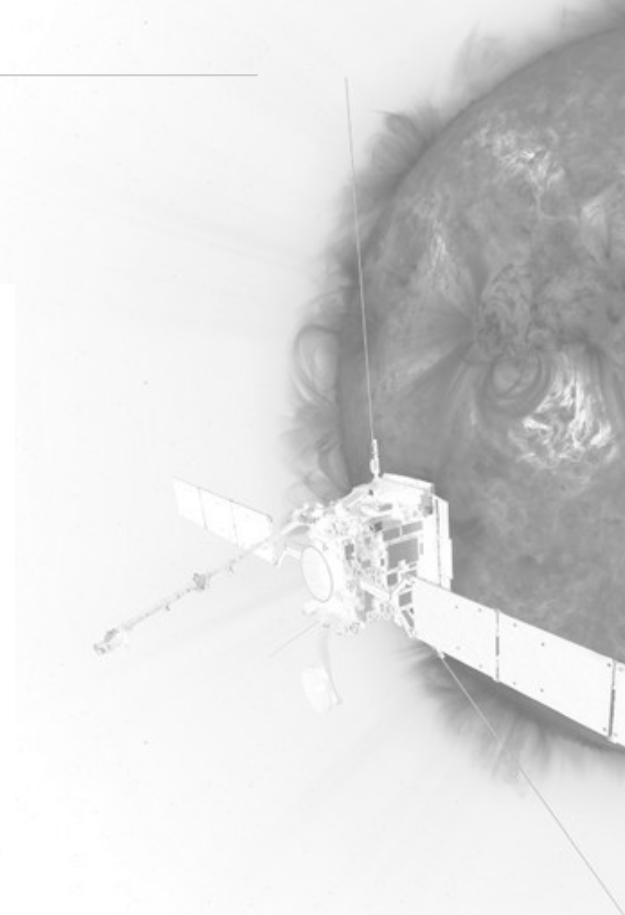
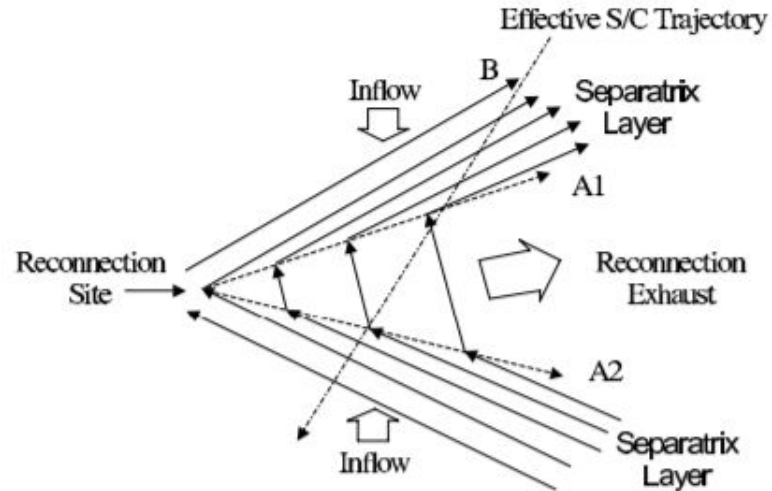
3 Likelihood

4 Results



Magnetic reconnection signature

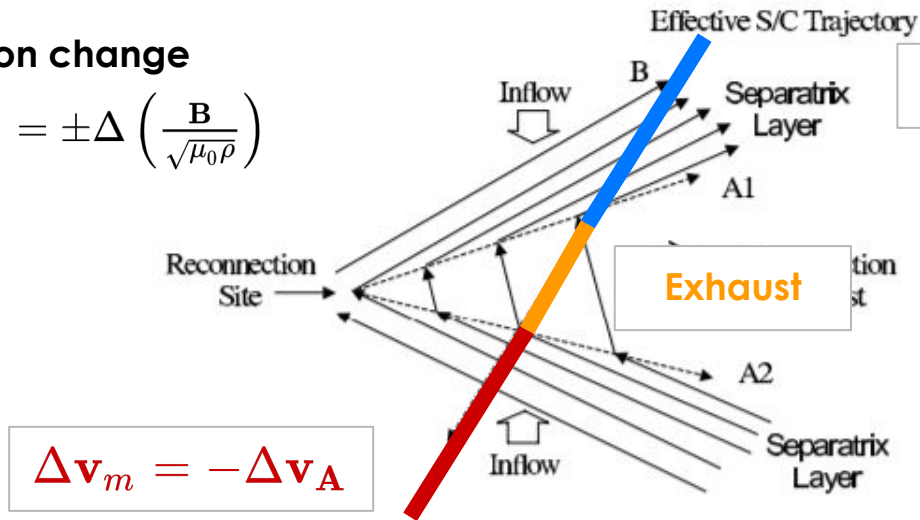
- ❑ B shear
- ❑ V jet



The Walen relation

- ❑ B shear
- ❑ V jet
- ❑ Correlation change

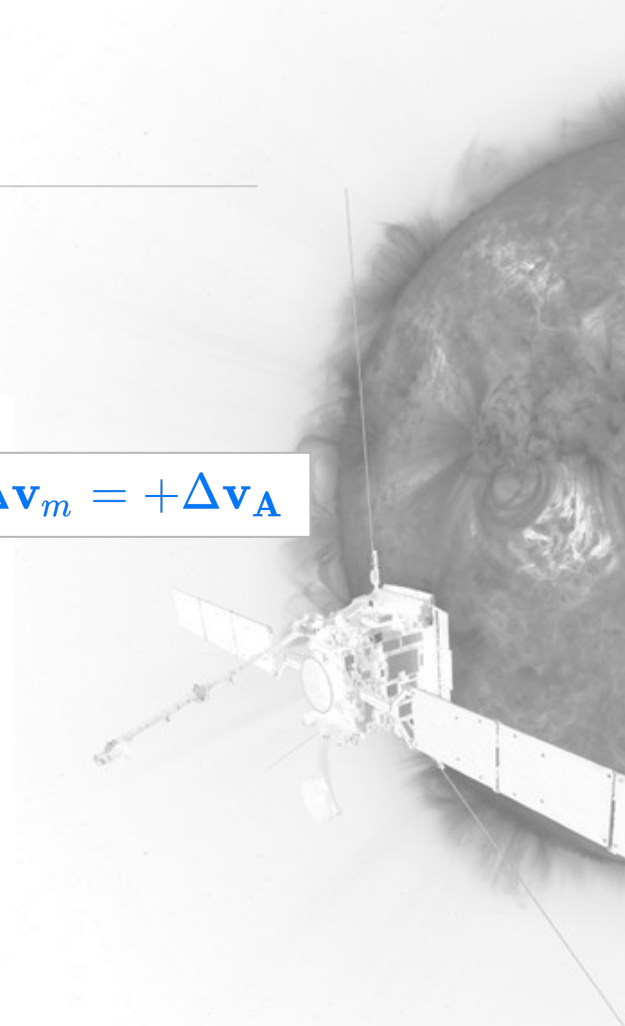
$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = \pm \Delta \mathbf{v}_A = \pm \Delta \left(\frac{B}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} \right)$$



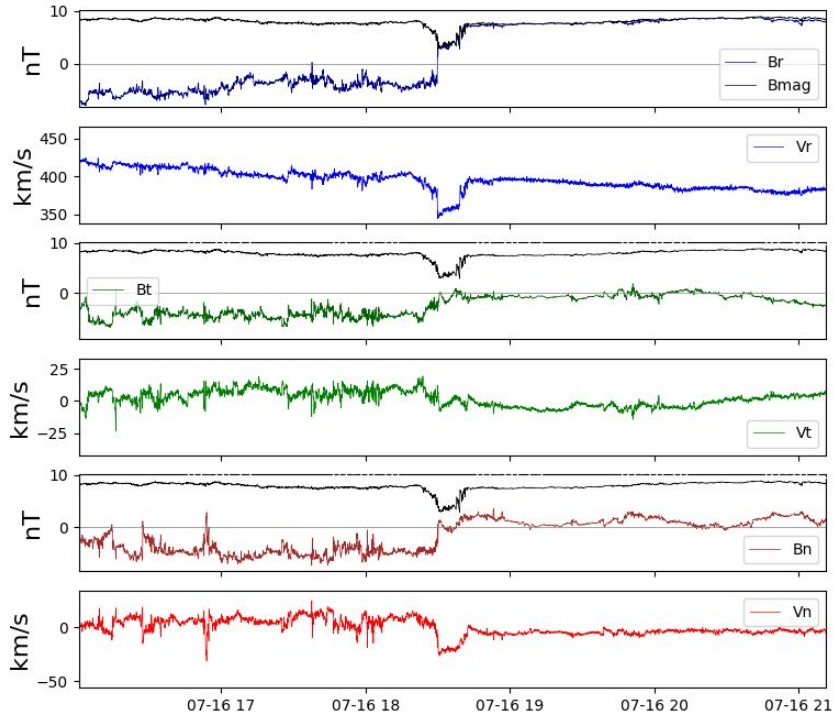
$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = +\Delta \mathbf{v}_A$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = -\Delta \mathbf{v}_A$$

Gosling et Al. 2005



Reconnection jet



B_r

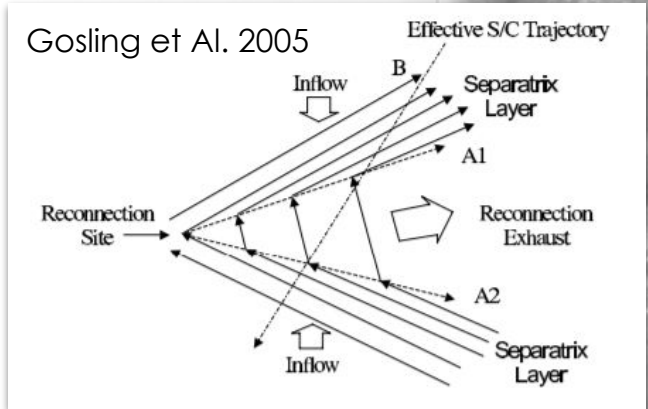
V_r

B_t

V_t

B_n

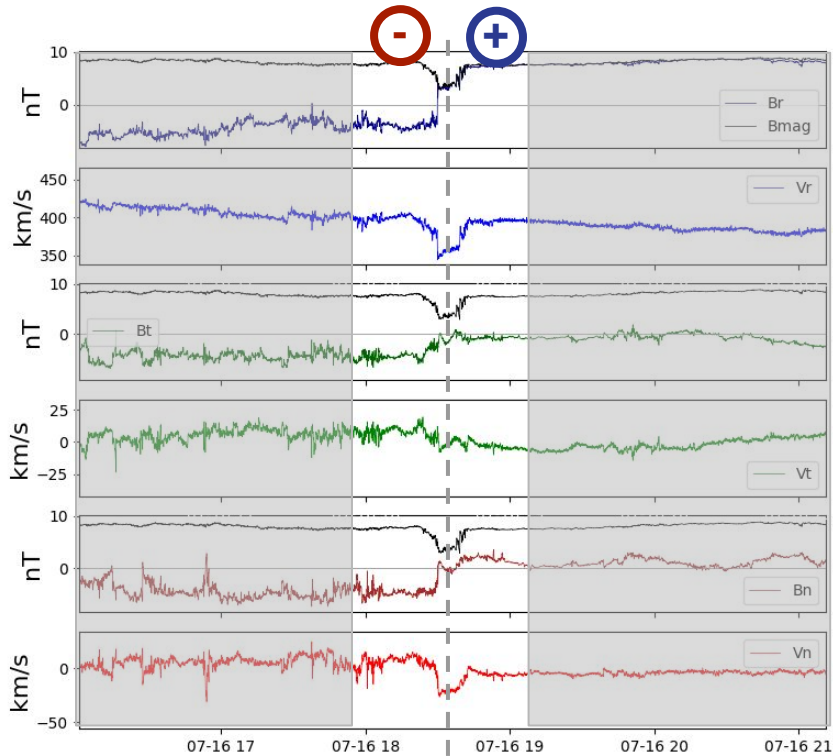
V_n



□ B shear

□ V jet

Reconnection jet



B_r

V_r

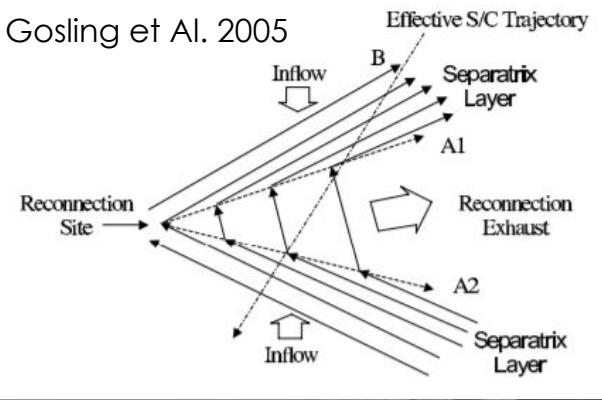
B_t

V_t

B_n

V_n

Gosling et Al. 2005



- B shear
- V jet
- Correlation change

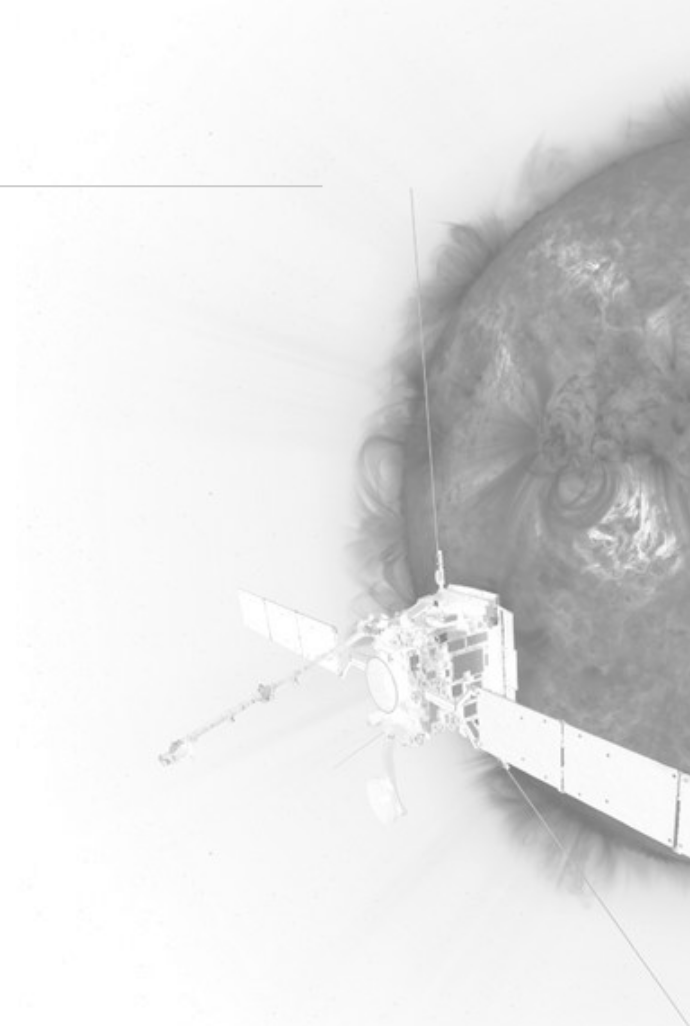
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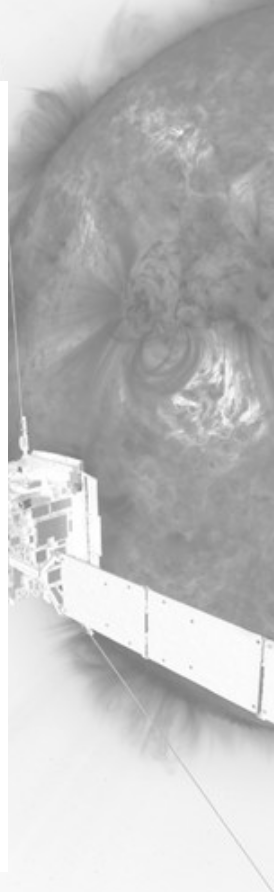
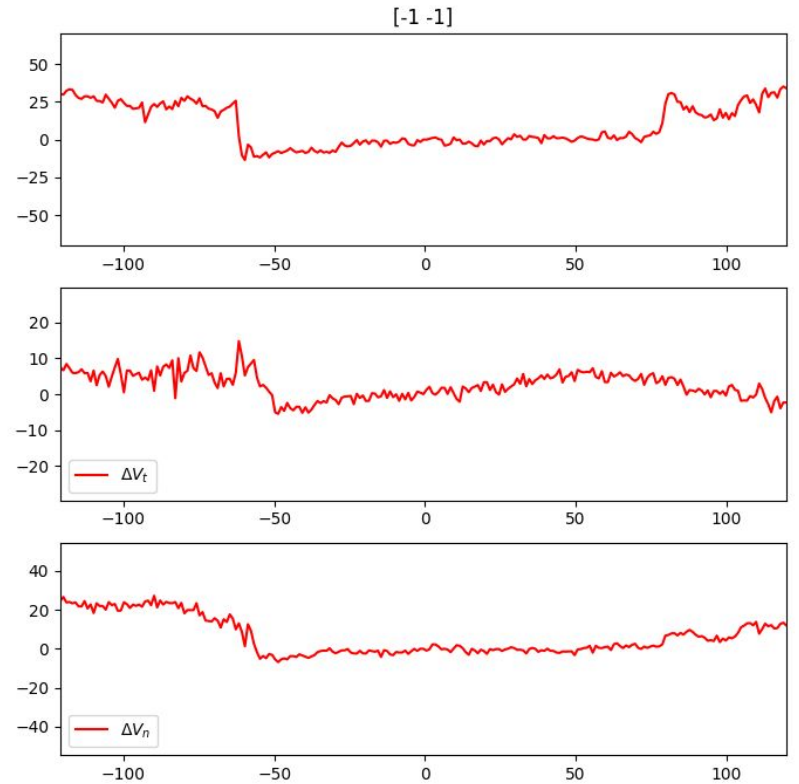
3 Wavelet analysis

4 Discussion



The Walen relation

Data : $\Delta \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}(t) - \mathbf{v}(t_0)$ —



The Walen relation

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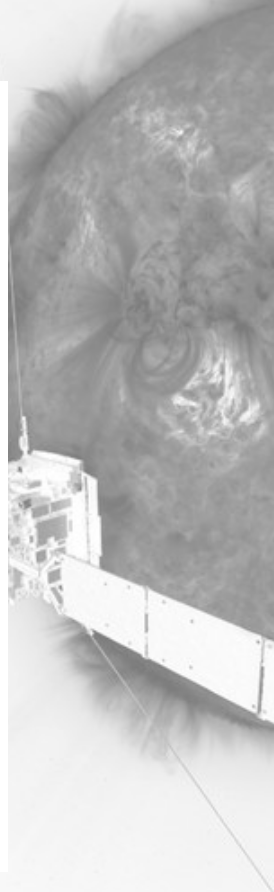
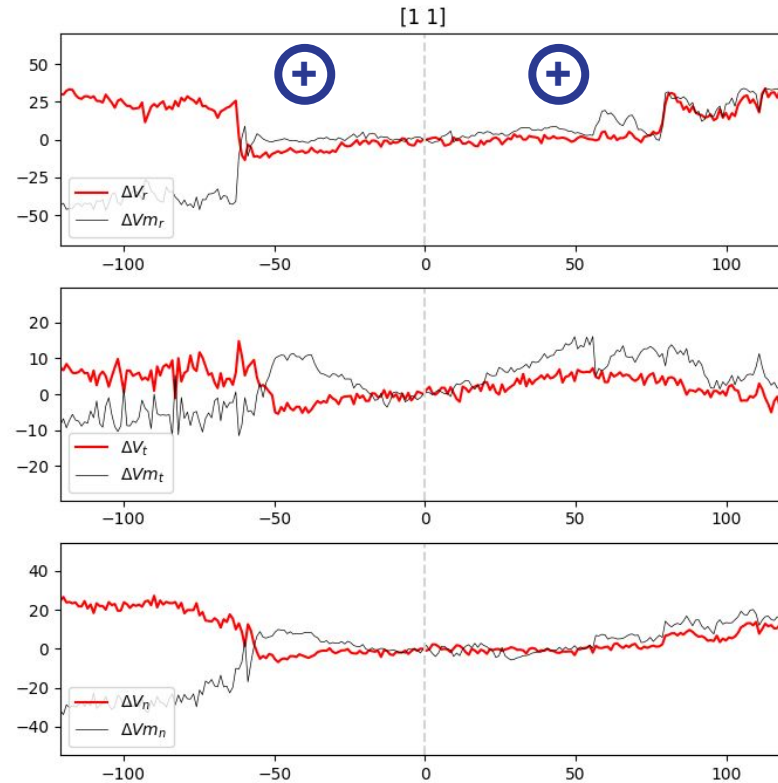
Model : $\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = \pm \Delta \mathbf{v}_A$ ———

1 - Correlated + / +

2 - Anticorrelated - / -

3 - Jet + / -

4 - Jet - / +



The Walen relation

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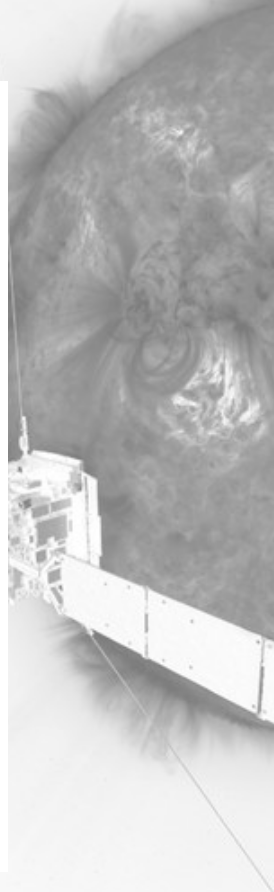
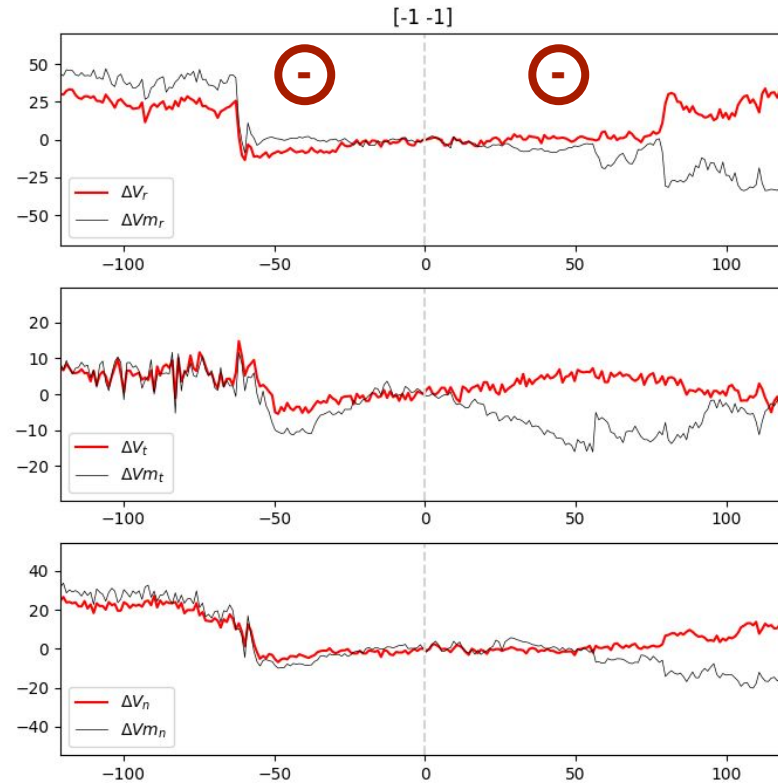
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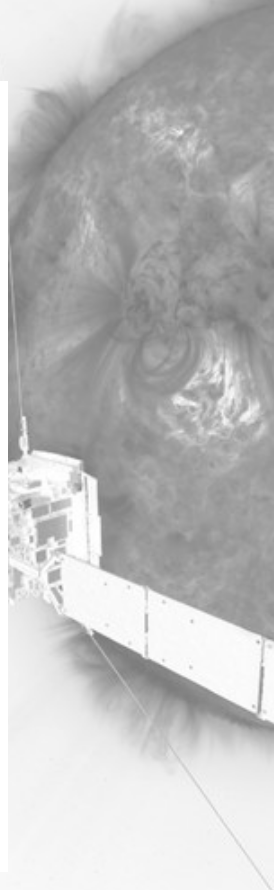
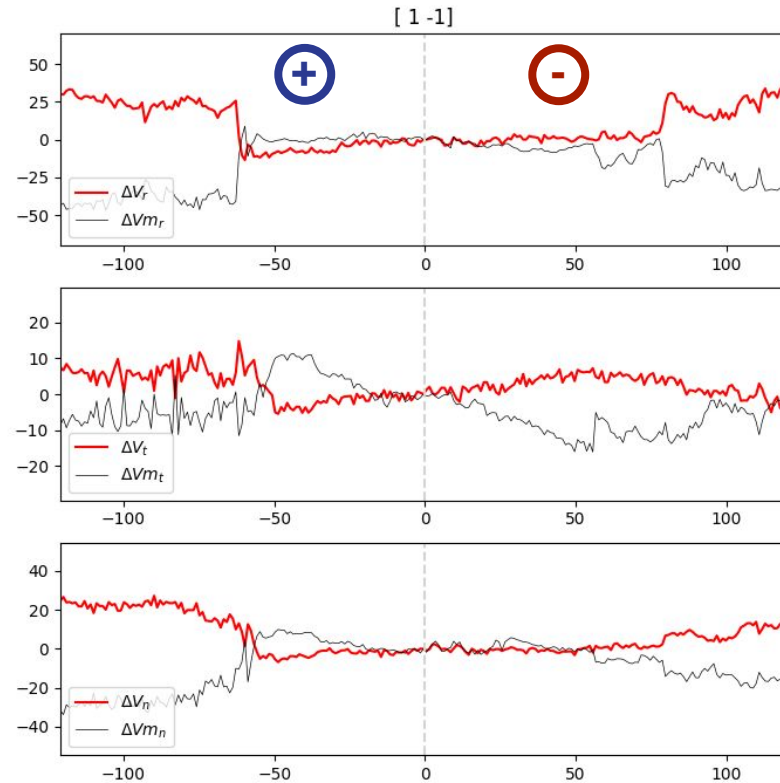
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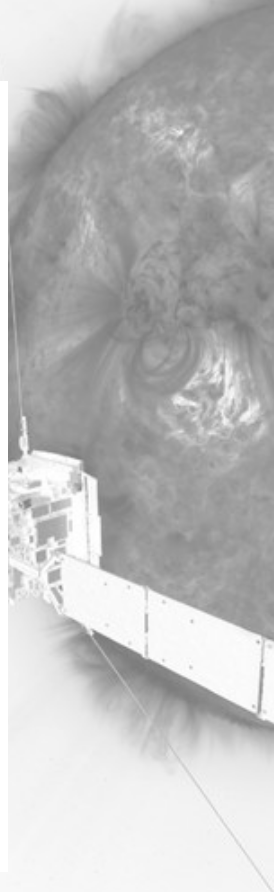
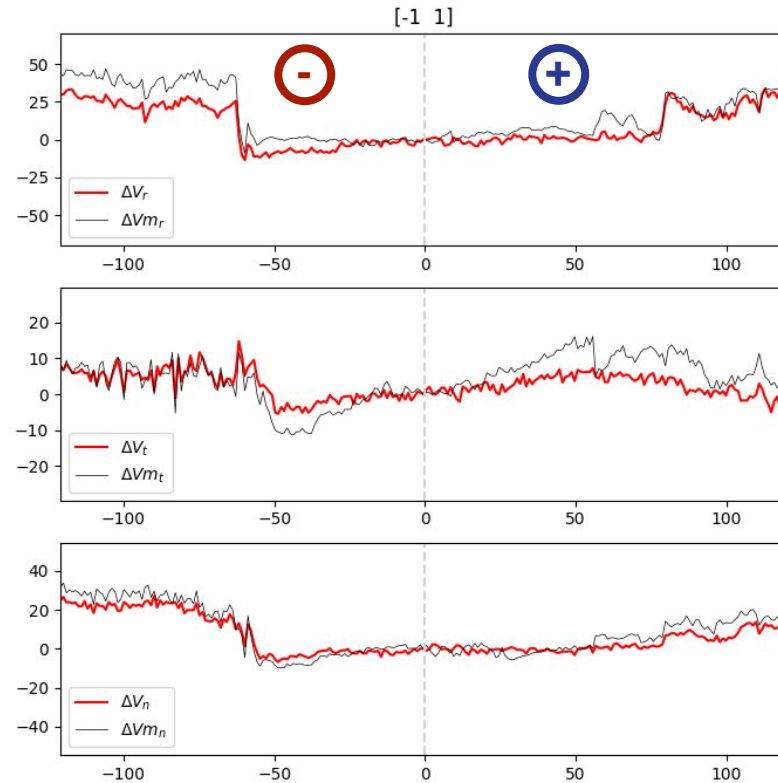


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In-situ signature

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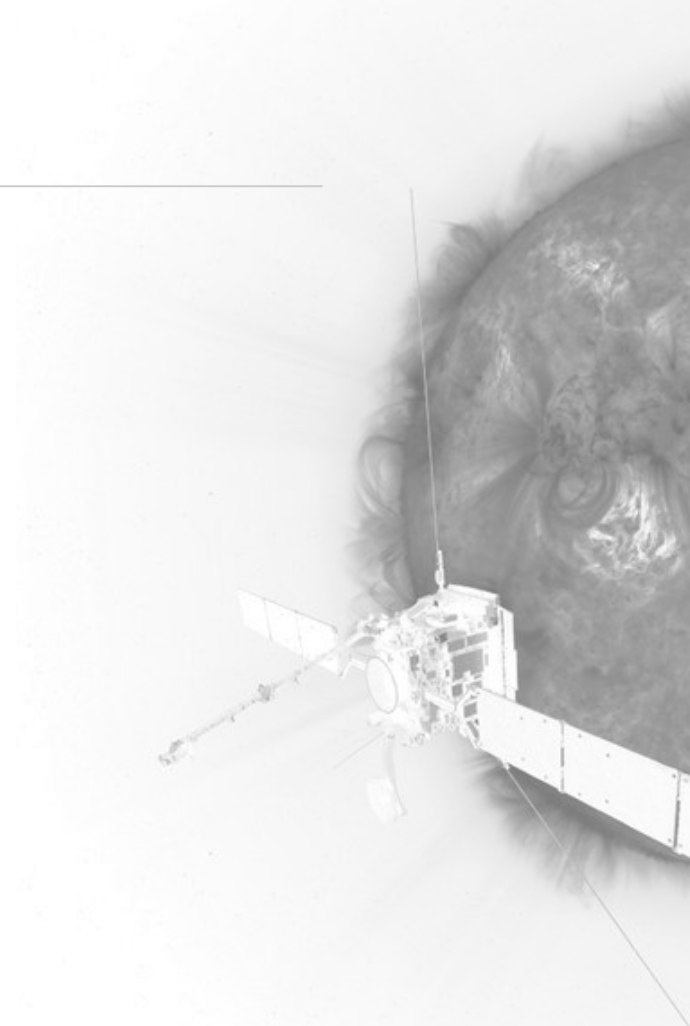
The Walen relation

3

Likelihood of the data

4

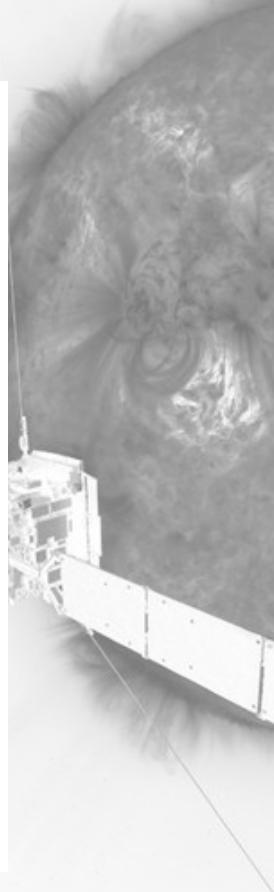
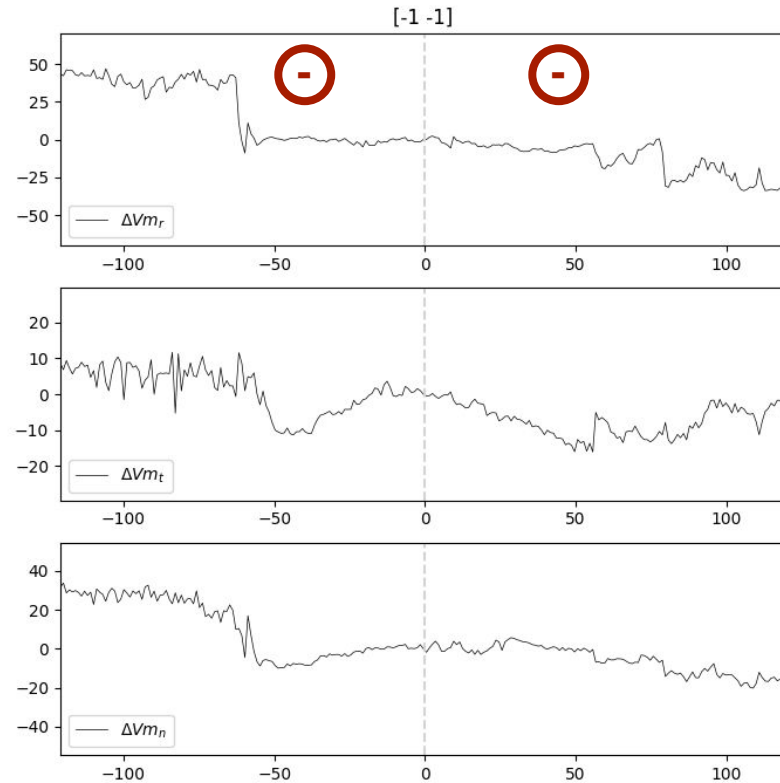
Discussion



Anticorrelated model

Model : $\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = -\Delta \mathbf{v}_A$ ———

- Let's assume a **normal distribution** of the data around the model with **dispersion = 10 km/s**

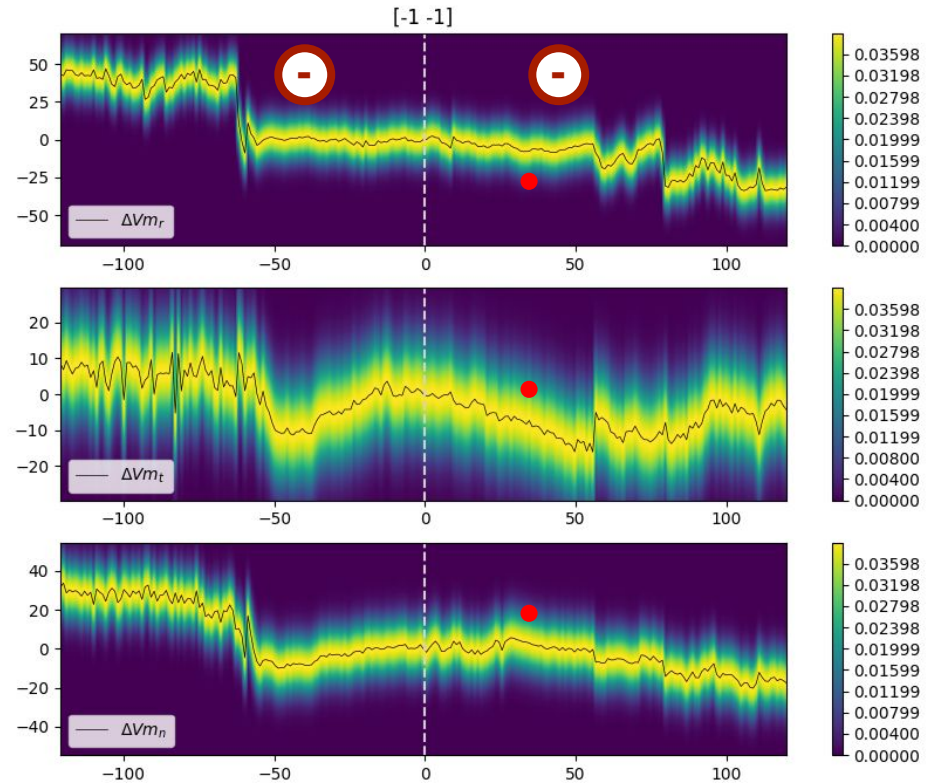


Anticorrelated model

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- Let's assume a **normal distribution** of the data around the model with **dispersion = 10 km/s**
- For each data point **the likelihood writes**

$$p(\Delta \mathbf{V}_i | \mathcal{M}_j) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{3/2}} \exp \frac{-\|\Delta \mathbf{V}_i - \Delta \mathbf{V}_{\mathcal{M}_j}\|^2}{2\sigma^2}$$



Anticorrelated model

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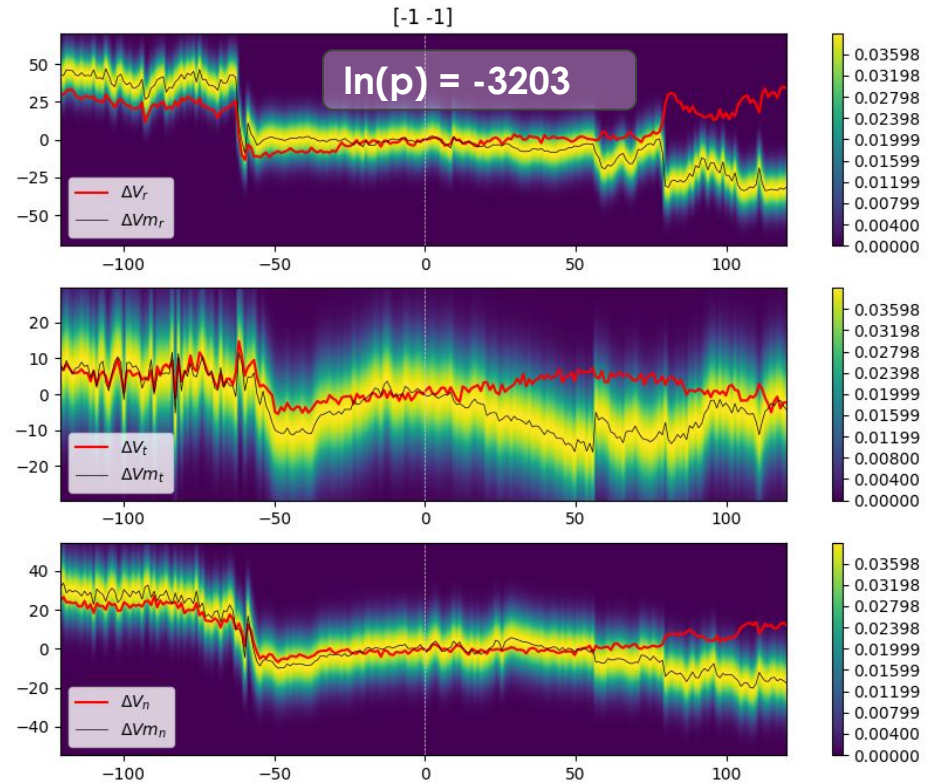
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- For the complete vector :

$$\ln p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | \mathcal{M}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p(\Delta \mathbf{V}_i | \mathcal{M}_j)$$



Jet -/+ model

Model : $\Delta \mathbf{v}_m = -\Delta \mathbf{v}_A$ ———

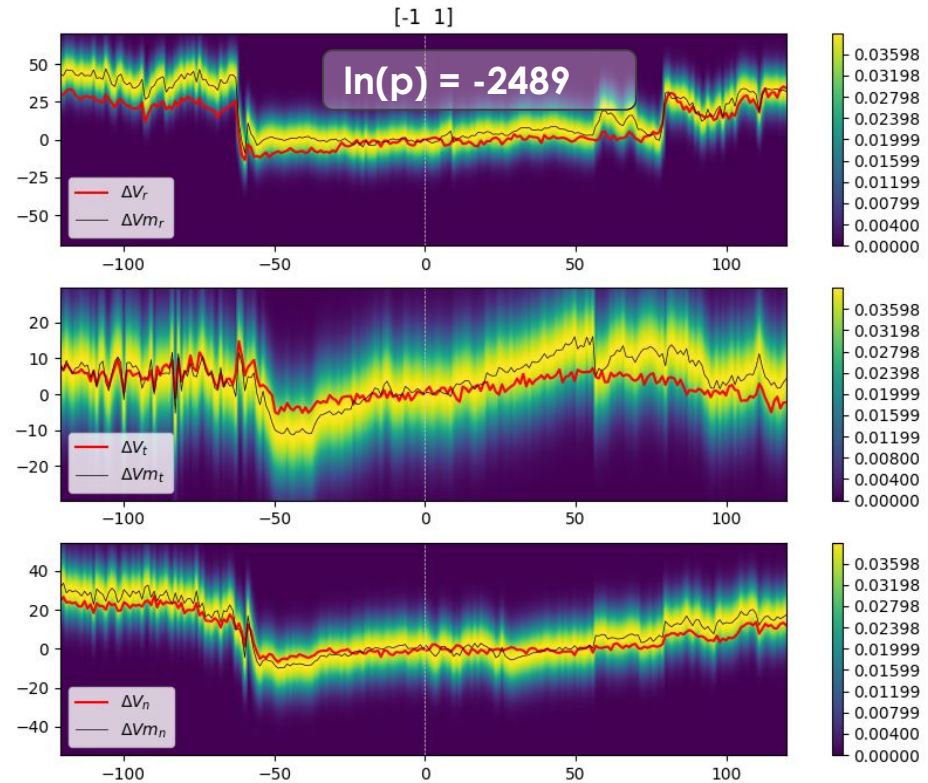
- Let's assume a **normal distribution** of the data around the model with **dispersion = 10 km/s**

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- For the complete vector :

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Comparing likelihood overtime

$$\ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+})}{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/-})} \right) > n$$

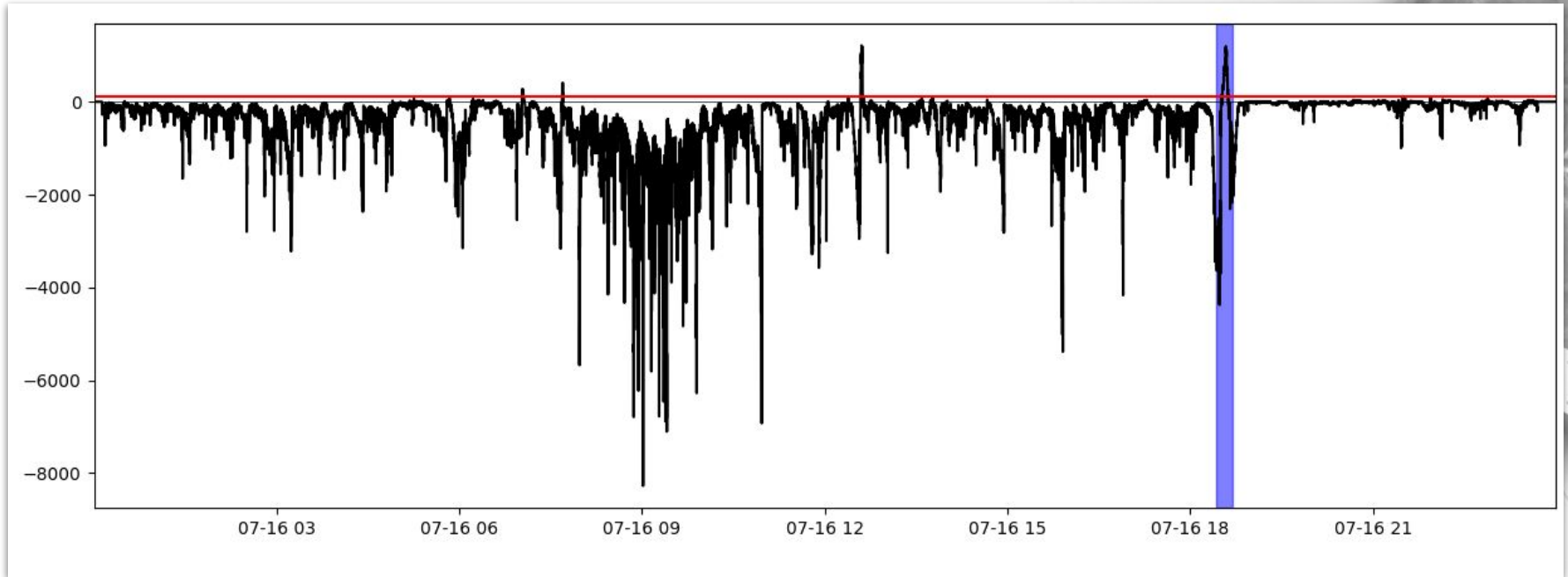


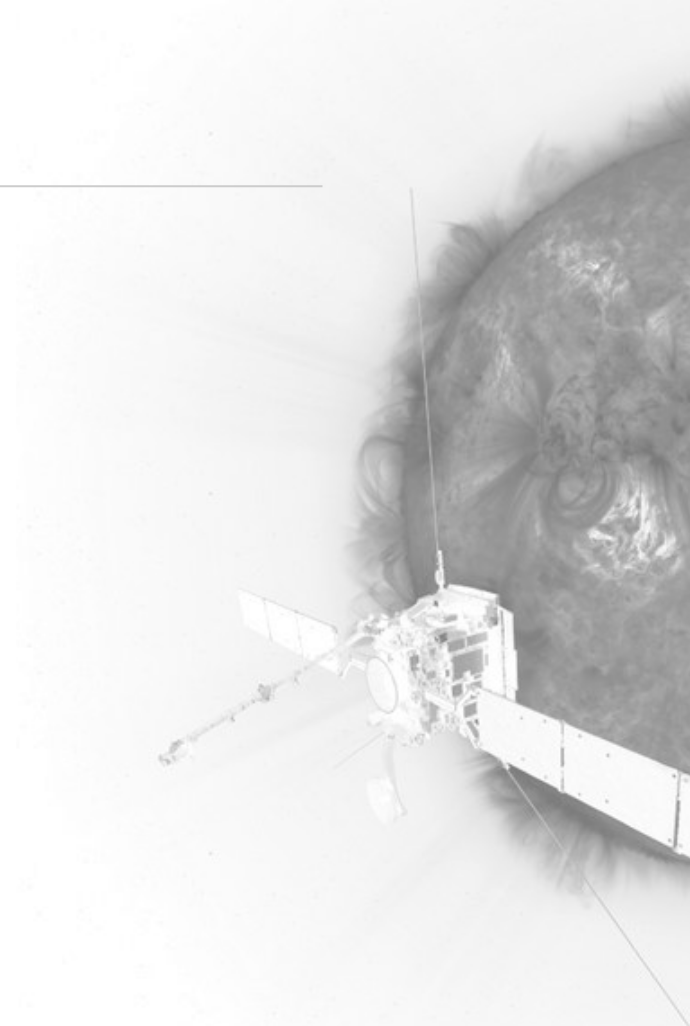
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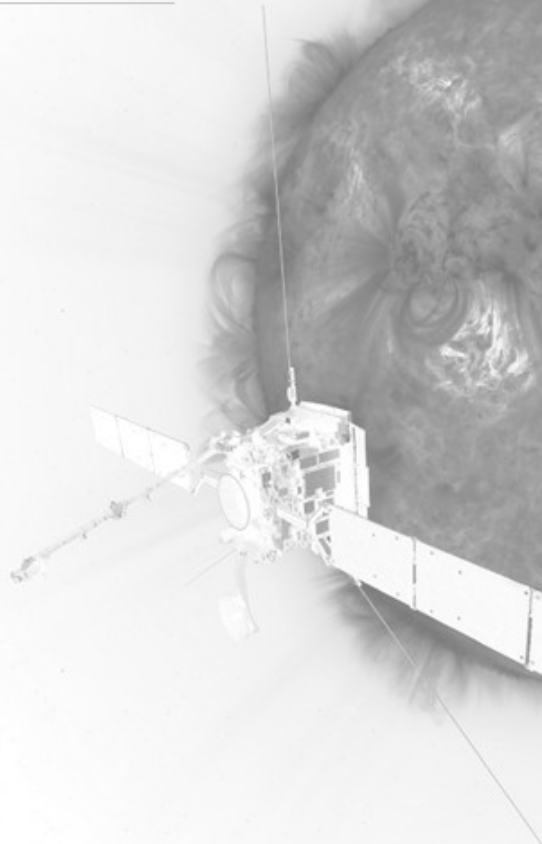
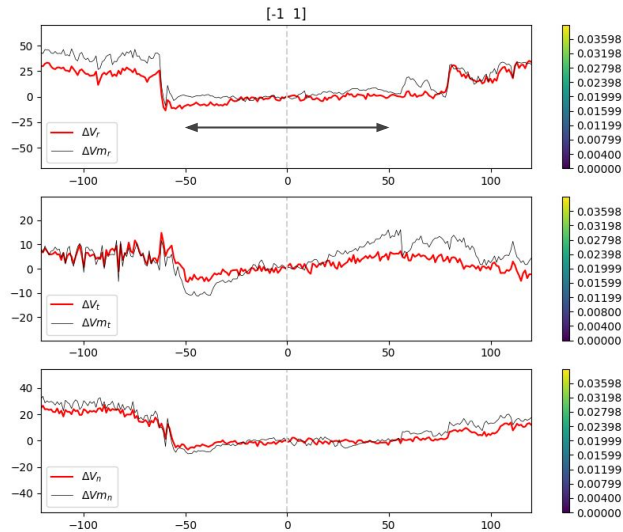
4 Results



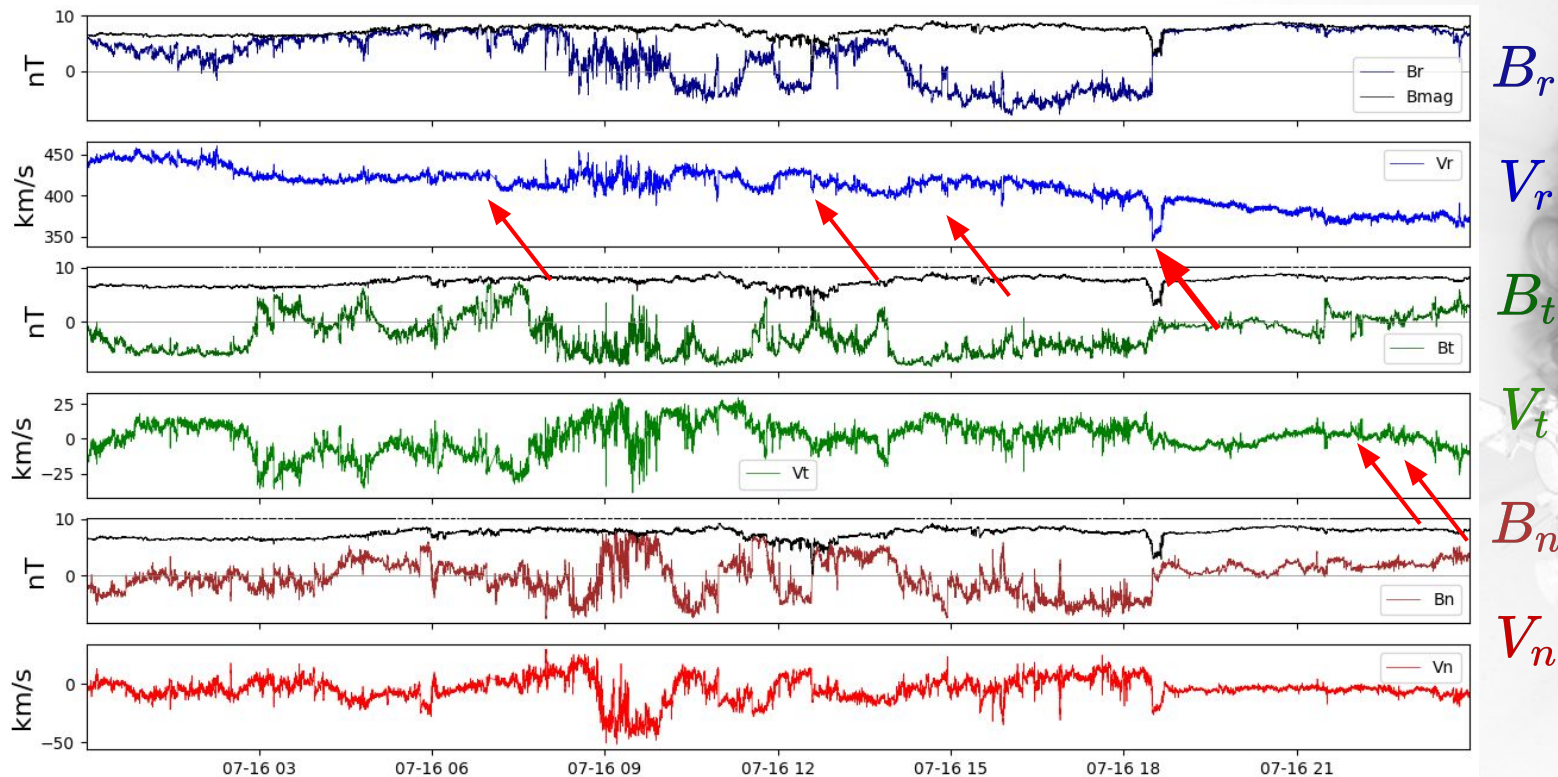
2 detection criteria

$$\square \ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+})}{\max(p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{+/+}), p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/-}))} \right) > n$$

- Detection persistent for at least 10% of n points



Case study : Lavraud + 2021



B_r

V_r

B_t

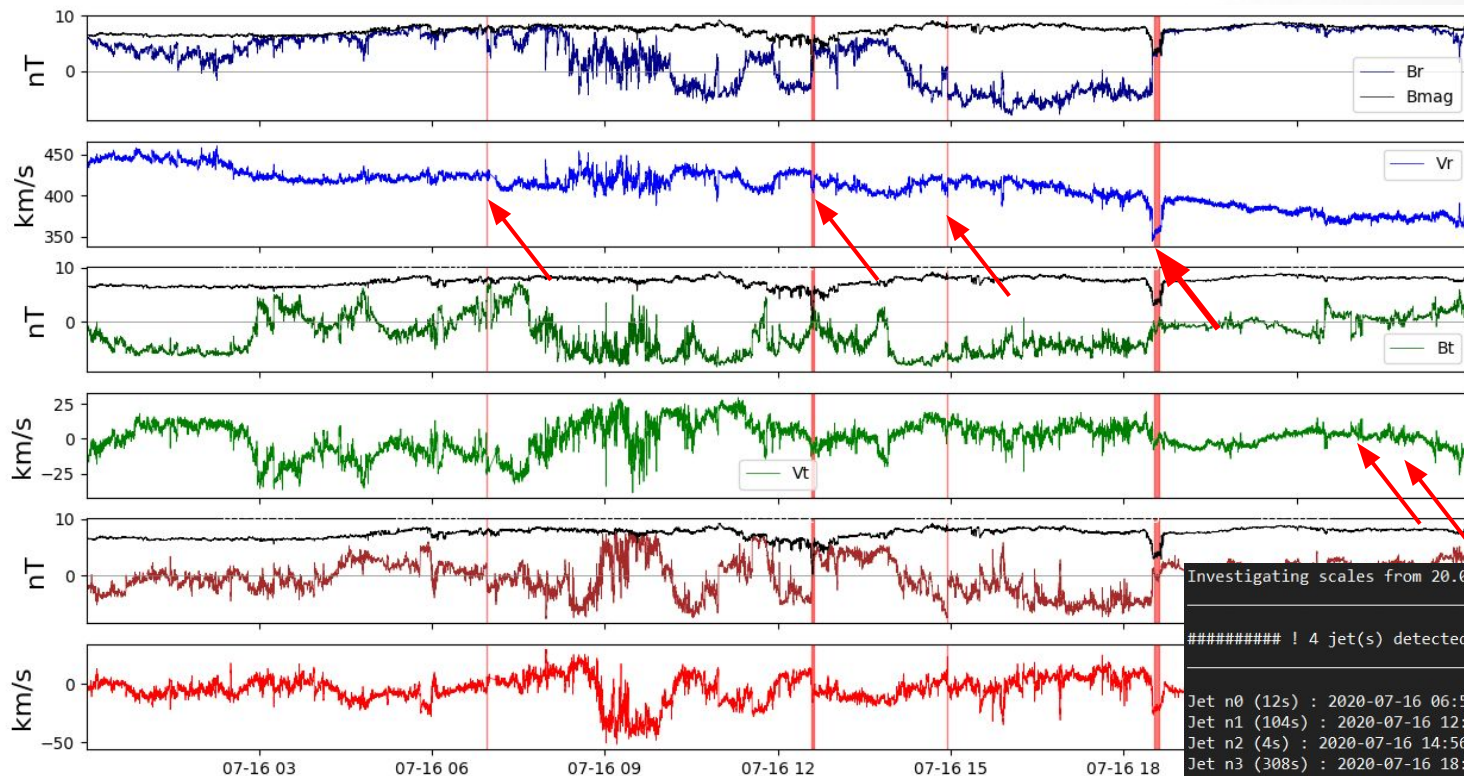
V_t

B_n

V_n

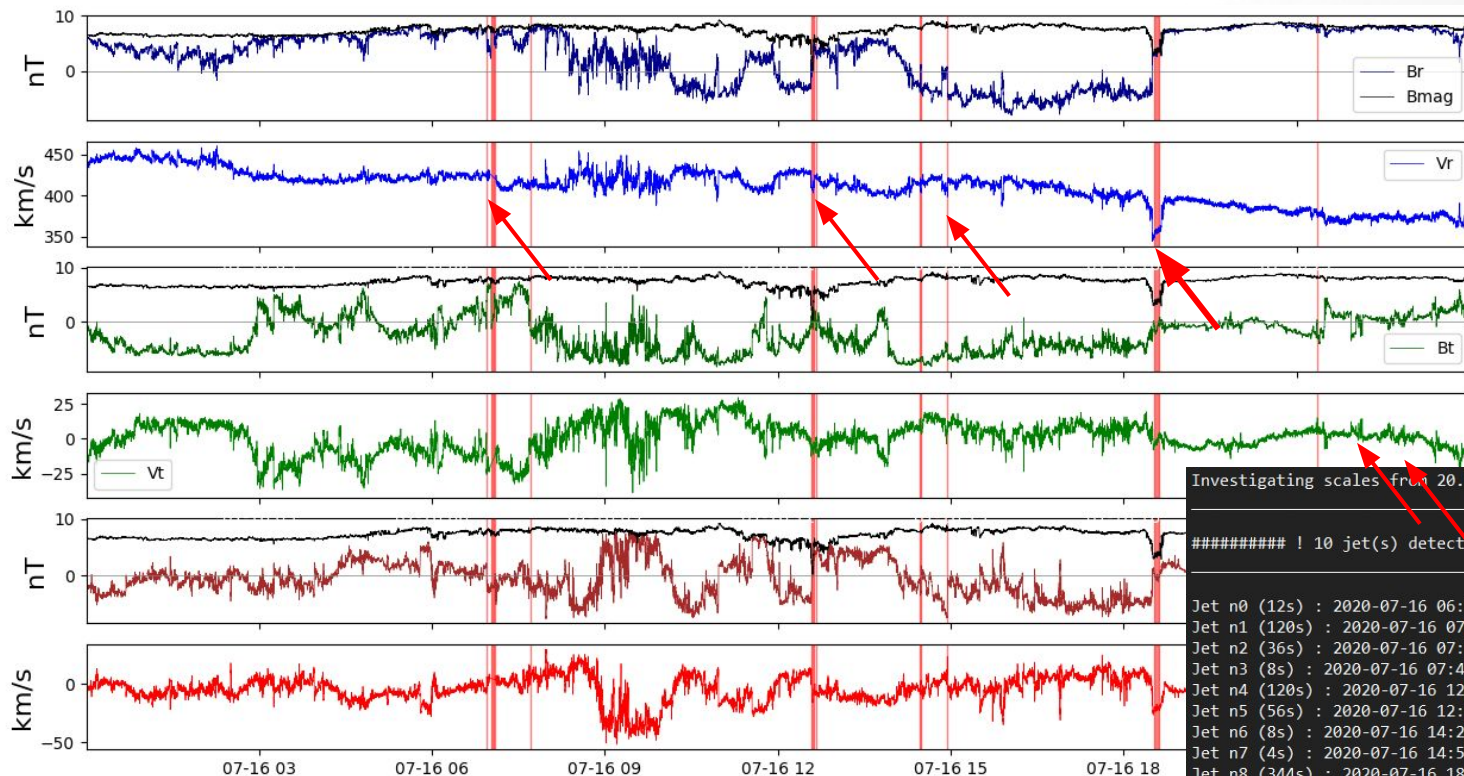
16th of July 2020

$$\ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+})}{\max(p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{+/+}), p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/-}))} \right) > n$$



16th of July 2020

$$\ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+})}{\max(p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{+/+}), p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+}))} \right) > n/2$$



Investigating scales from 20.0 to 961.192 seconds

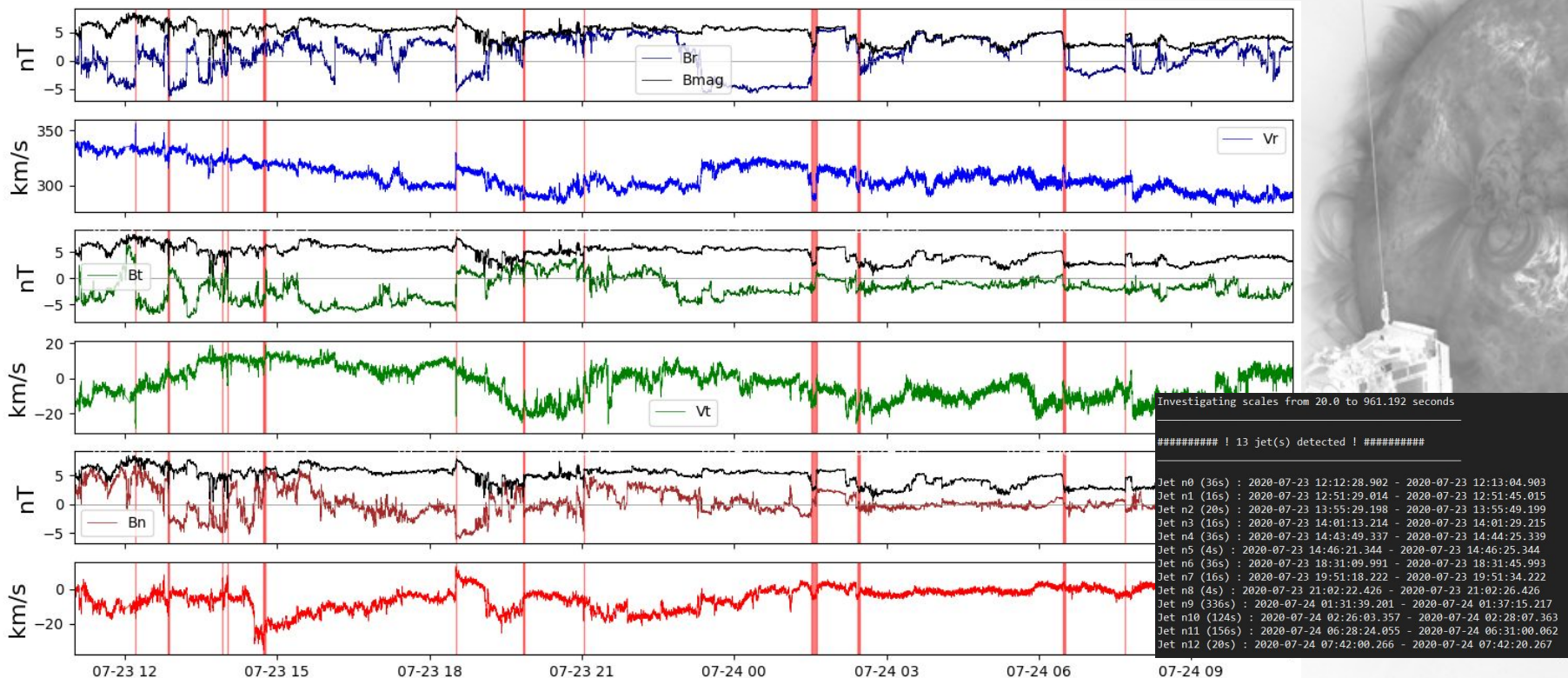
! 10 jet(s) detected !

- Jet n0 (12s) : 2020-07-16 06:56:51.803 - 2020-07-16 06:57:03.803
- Jet n1 (120s) : 2020-07-16 07:01:47.804 - 2020-07-16 07:03:47.805
- Jet n2 (36s) : 2020-07-16 07:04:55.805 - 2020-07-16 07:05:31.805
- Jet n3 (8s) : 2020-07-16 07:42:15.816 - 2020-07-16 07:42:23.816
- Jet n4 (120s) : 2020-07-16 12:35:19.897 - 2020-07-16 12:37:19.898
- Jet n5 (56s) : 2020-07-16 12:39:27.898 - 2020-07-16 12:40:23.898
- Jet n6 (8s) : 2020-07-16 14:28:11.928 - 2020-07-16 14:28:19.928
- Jet n7 (4s) : 2020-07-16 14:56:27.936 - 2020-07-16 14:56:31.936
- Jet n8 (344s) : 2020-07-16 18:31:31.996 - 2020-07-16 18:37:15.998
- Jet n9 (4s) : 2020-07-16 21:21:28.043 - 2020-07-16 21:21:32.043

23/24th of July 2020

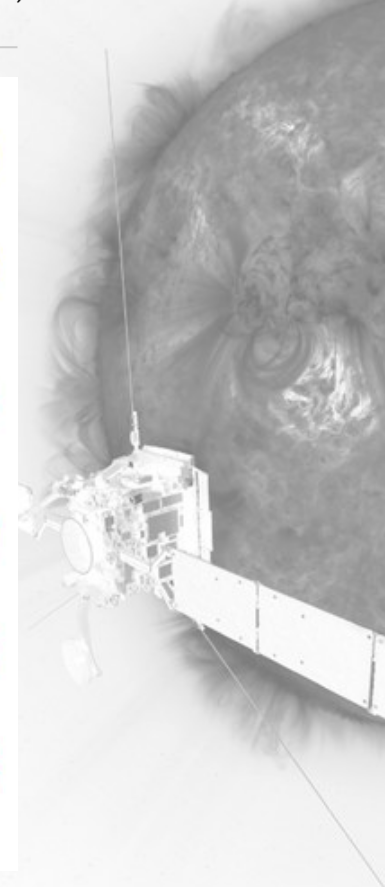
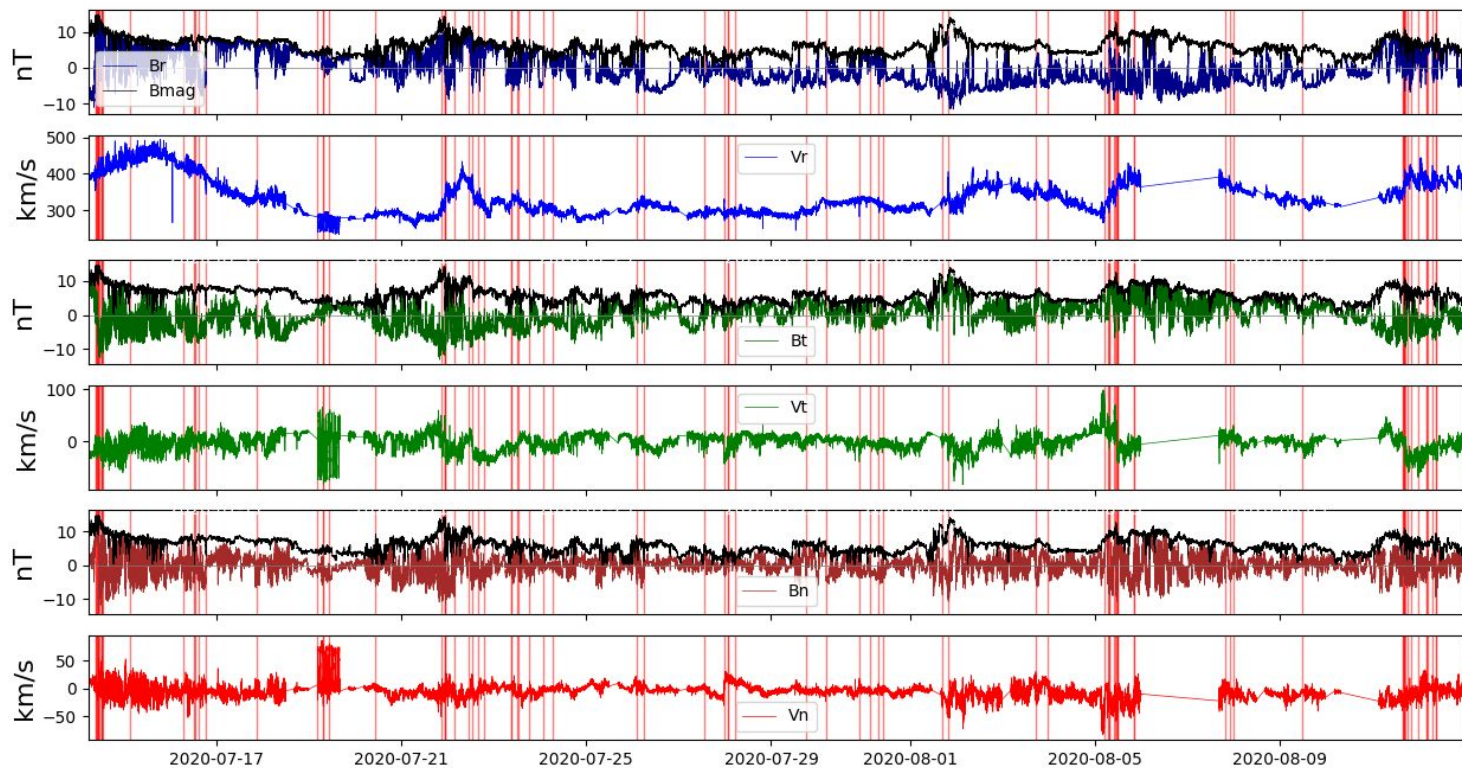
Kieokaew +
2021

$$\ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/+})}{\max(p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{+/+}), p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/-}))} \right) > n/2$$



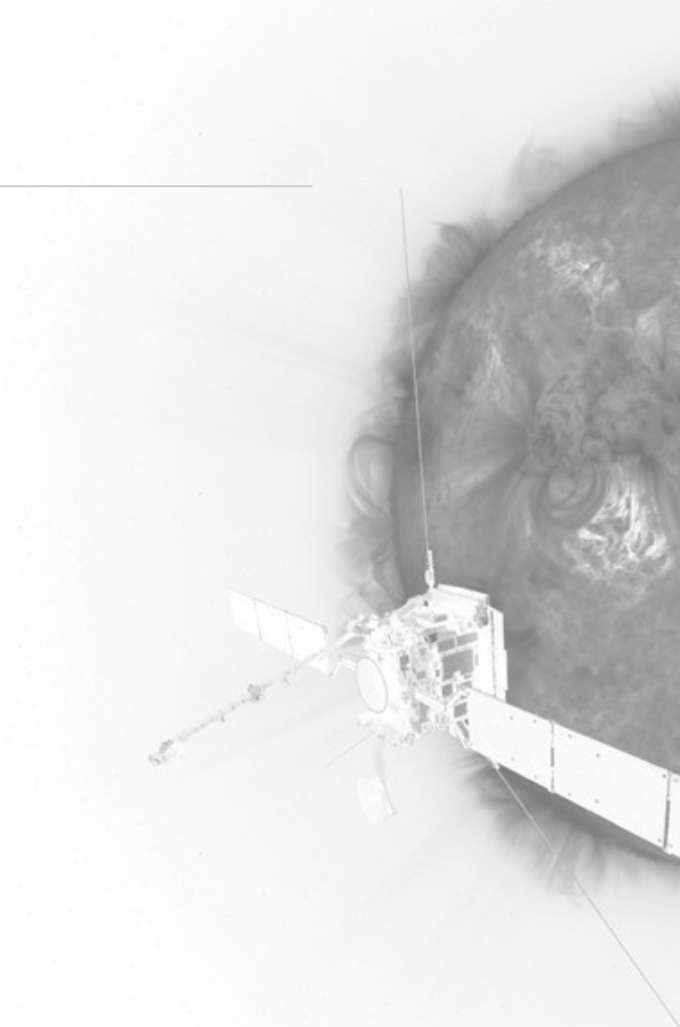
July / August 2020 - ~100 jets

$$\ln \left(\frac{p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{-/ +})}{\max(p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{+ / +}), p(\Delta \mathbf{V} | M_{- / -}))} \right) > n$$

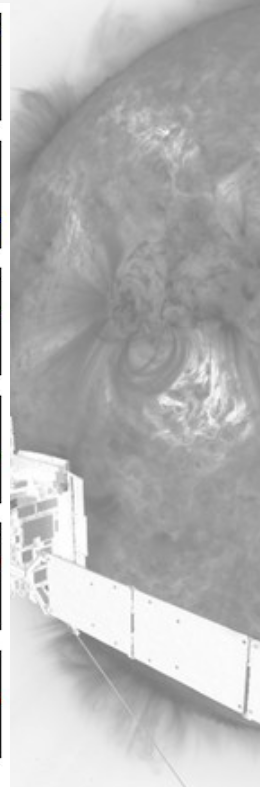
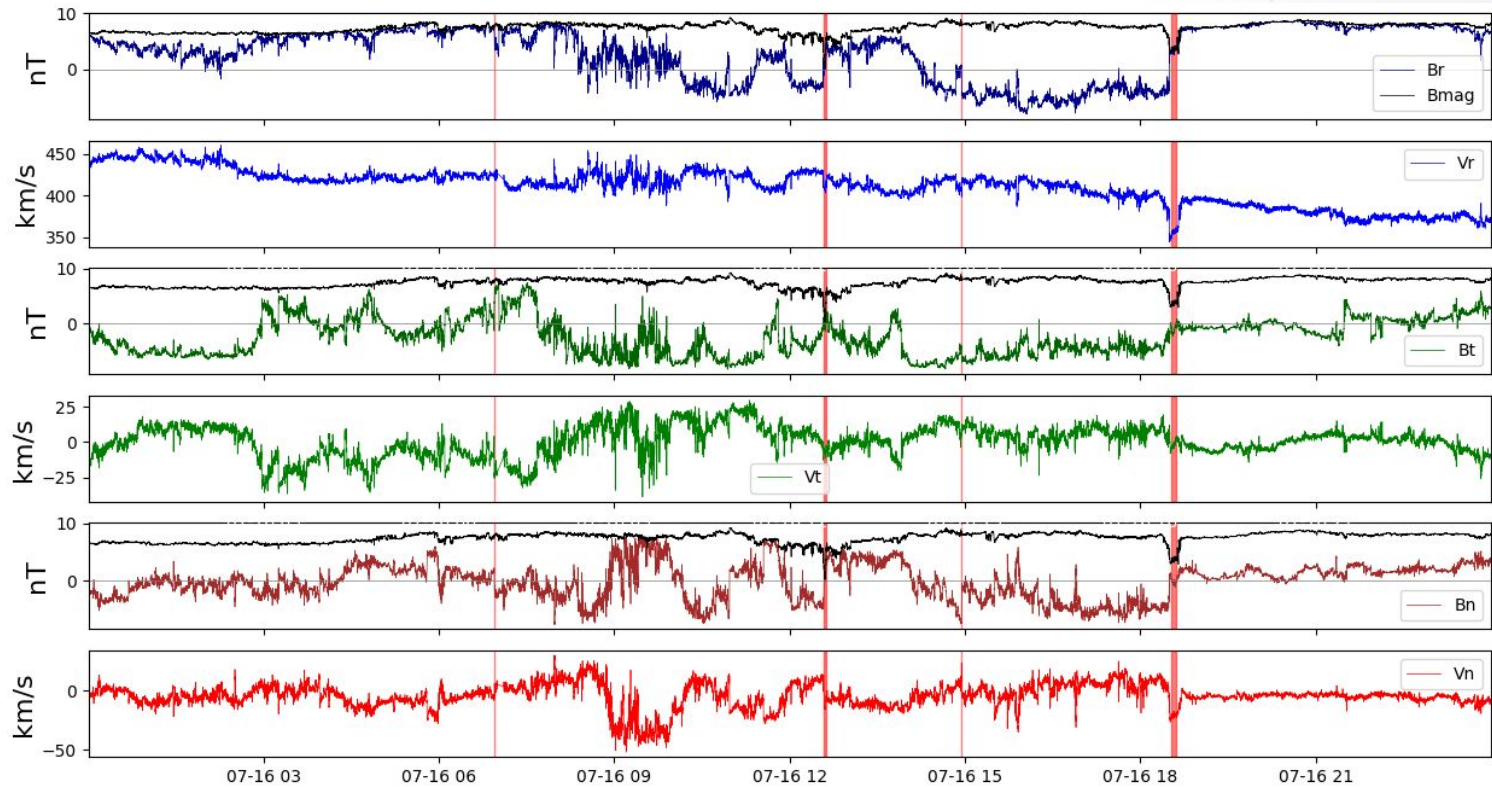


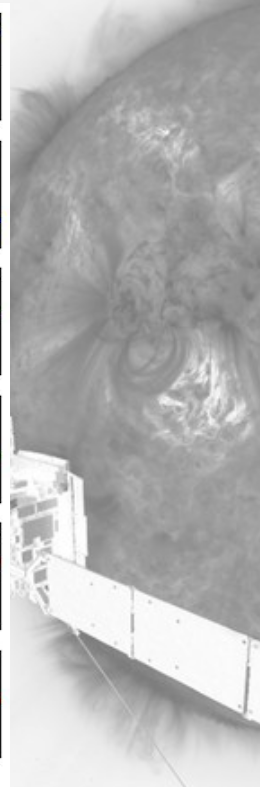
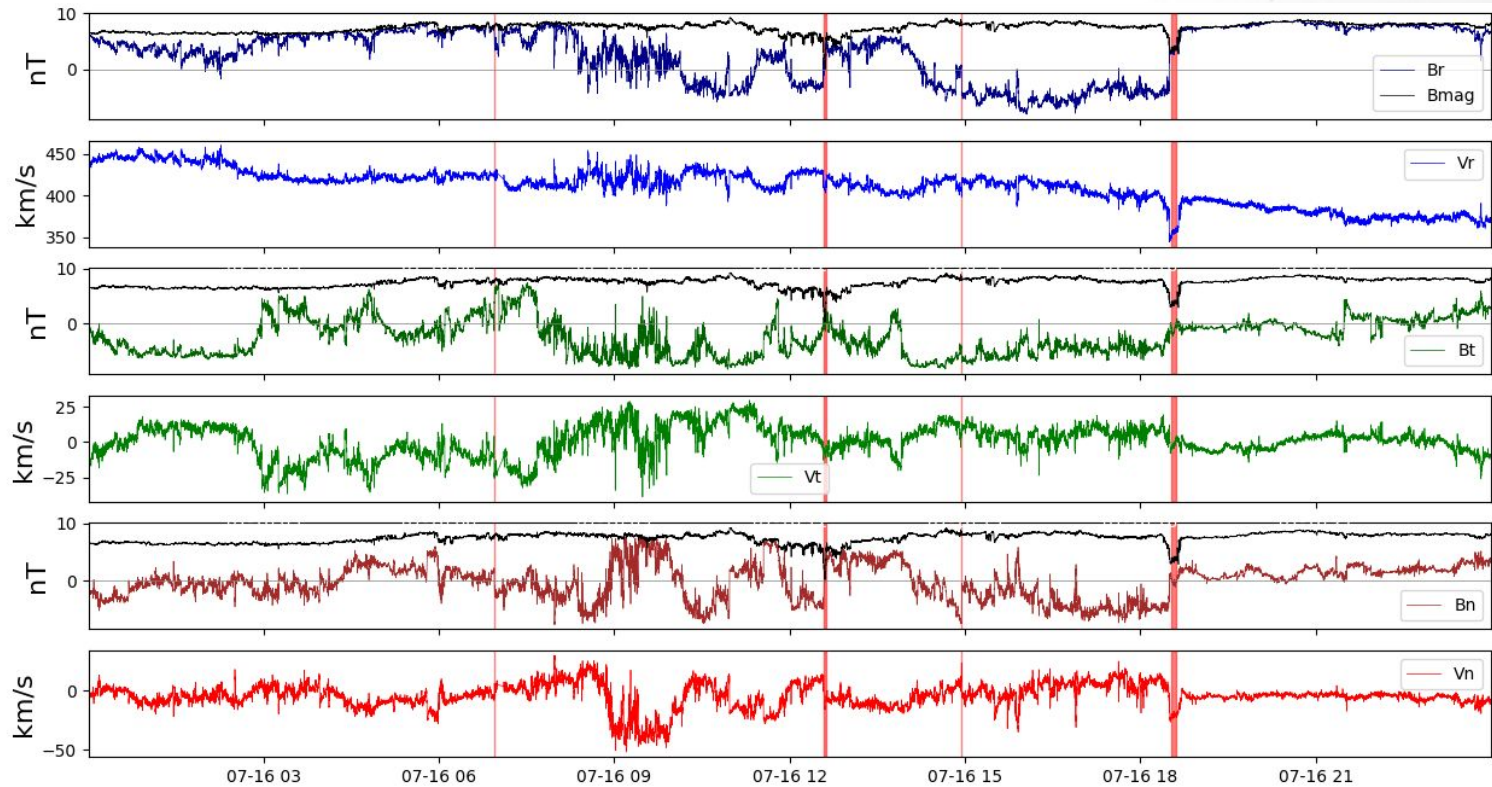
Conclusions & next steps

- ❑ Detection algorithm based on the Walen relation
- ❑ Could include some priors on the different models
- ❑ Check for coincidental burst mode data
- ❑ Check the potential detections and do some science :)

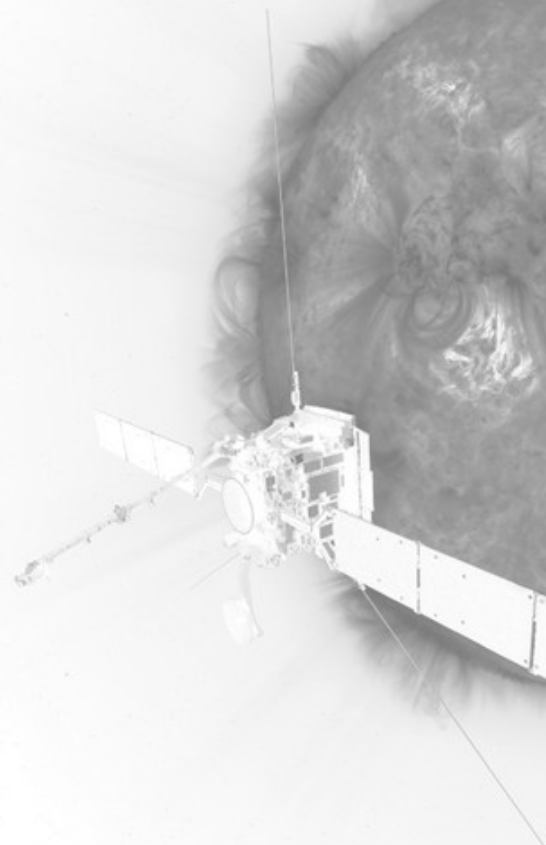
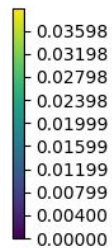
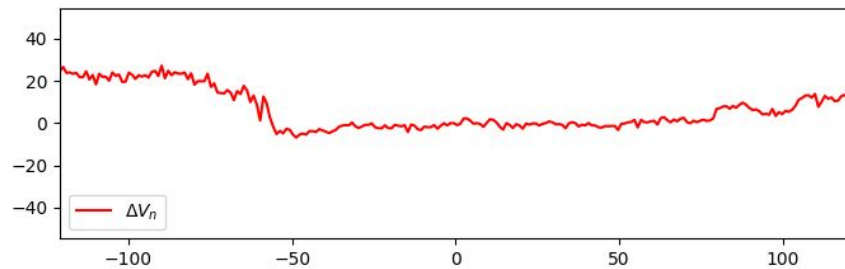
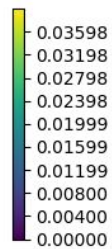
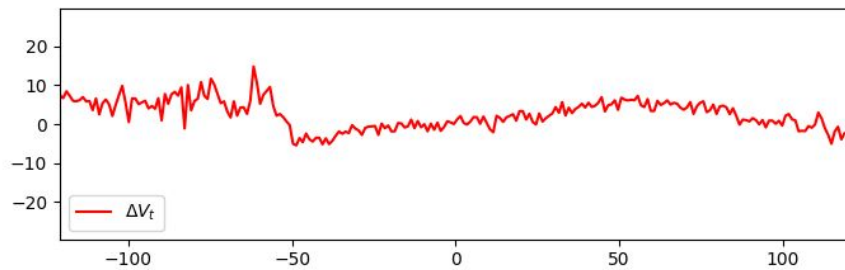
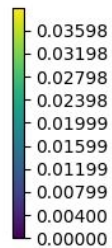
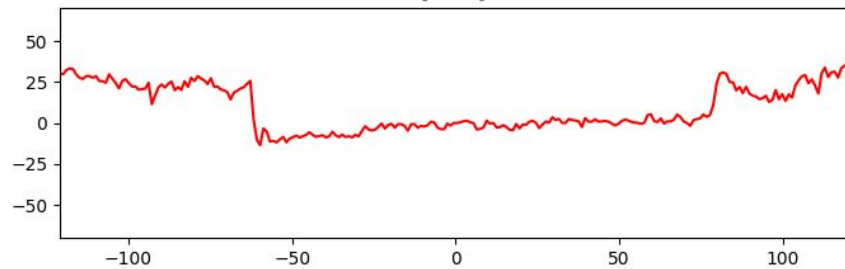








[-1 -1]



[-1 -1]

