

# Intermittent distribution of ion temperature-anisotropy microinstabilities in the terrestrial magnetosheath

UD Plasma Group and MMS Team

University of Delaware

February 16, 2021

**Arcetri Meeting**

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy  $\Rightarrow$  Unstable

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy  $\Rightarrow$  Unstable  $\Rightarrow$  Micro-Instabilities

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy  $\Rightarrow$  Unstable  $\Rightarrow$  Micro-Instabilities  $\Rightarrow$  Growth rate ( $\gamma_j$ )

Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy  $\Rightarrow$  Unstable  $\Rightarrow$  Micro-Instabilities  $\Rightarrow$  Growth rate ( $\gamma_j$ )

	Parallel ( $\mathbf{k} \parallel \mathbf{B}$ ) & Propagating ( $\omega_r > 0$ )	Oblique ( $\mathbf{k} \nparallel \mathbf{B}$ ) & Non-Propagating ( $\omega_r = 0$ )
$T_{\perp j} > T_{\parallel j}$ ( $R_j > 1$ )	Ion-cyclotron (Alfven mode)	Mirror (kinetic slow mode)
$T_{\perp j} < T_{\parallel j}$ ( $R_j < 1$ )	Parallel firehose (fast/whistler mode)	Oblique firehose (Alfven mode)

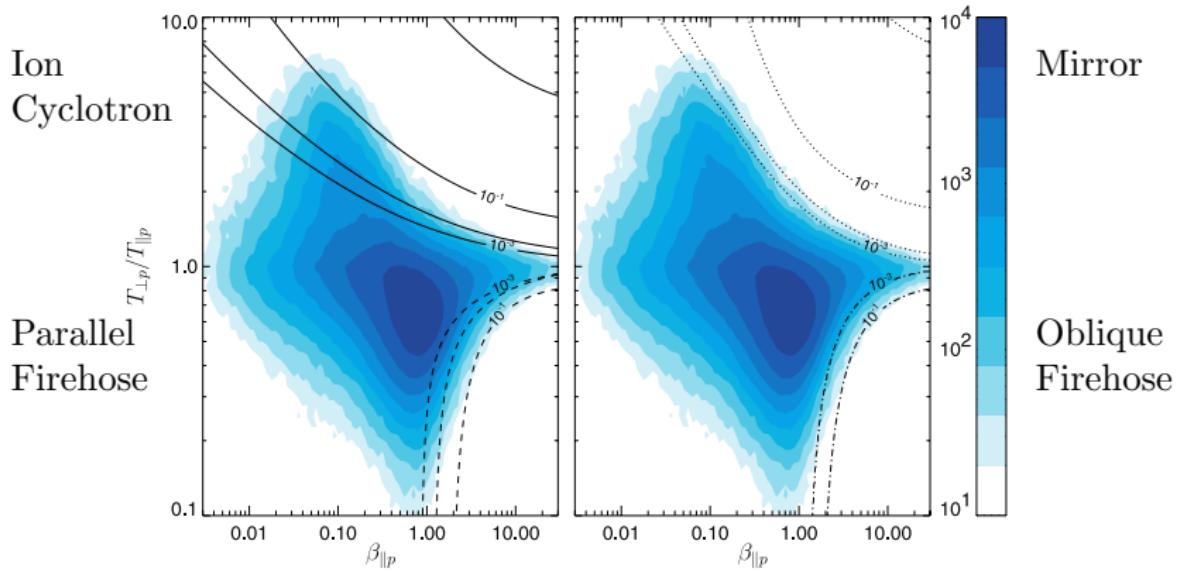
Temperature Anisotropy:

$$R_j \equiv T_{\perp j} / T_{\parallel j}$$

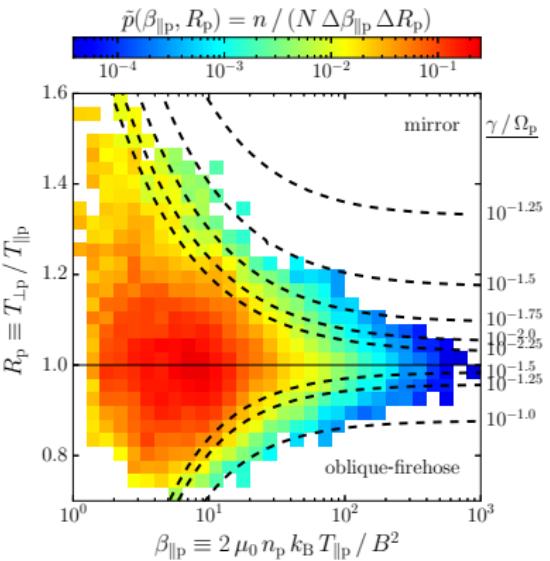
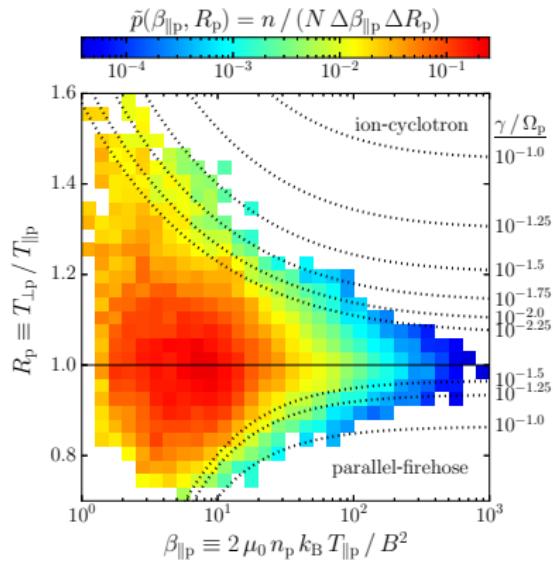
Anisotropy  $\Rightarrow$  Non-Maxwellian VDF  $\Rightarrow$  Free Energy  $\Rightarrow$  Unstable  $\Rightarrow$  Micro-Instabilities  $\Rightarrow$  Growth rate ( $\gamma_j$ )

	Parallel ( $\mathbf{k} \parallel \mathbf{B}$ ) & Propagating ( $\omega_r > 0$ )	Oblique ( $\mathbf{k} \nparallel \mathbf{B}$ ) & Non-Propagating ( $\omega_r = 0$ )
$T_{\perp j} > T_{\parallel j}$ ( $R_j > 1$ )	Ion-cyclotron (Alfven mode)	Mirror (kinetic slow mode)
$T_{\perp j} < T_{\parallel j}$ ( $R_j < 1$ )	Parallel firehose (fast/whistler mode)	Oblique firehose (Alfven mode)

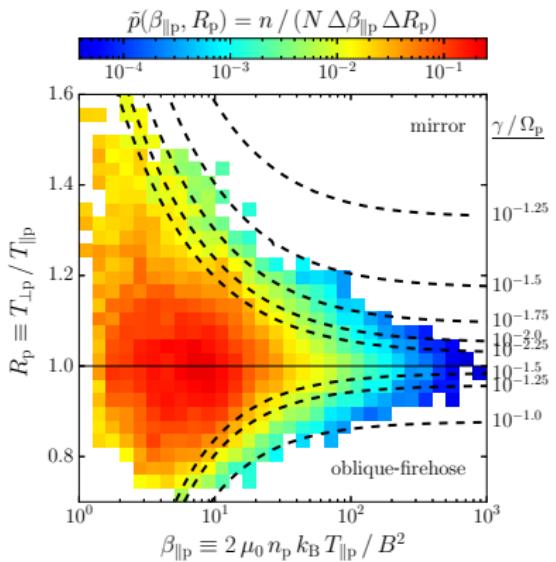
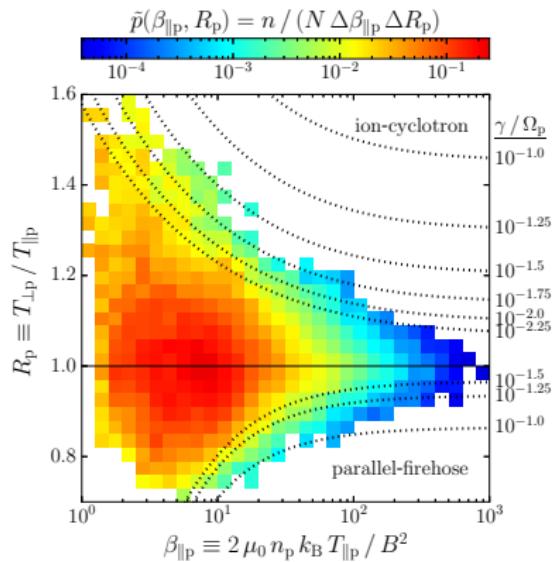
$$\beta_{\parallel j} \equiv \frac{n_j k_B T_{\parallel j}}{B^2 / (2 \mu_0)}$$



Hellinger et al. (*GRL*, 2006)



Maruca et al. (ApJ, 2018)

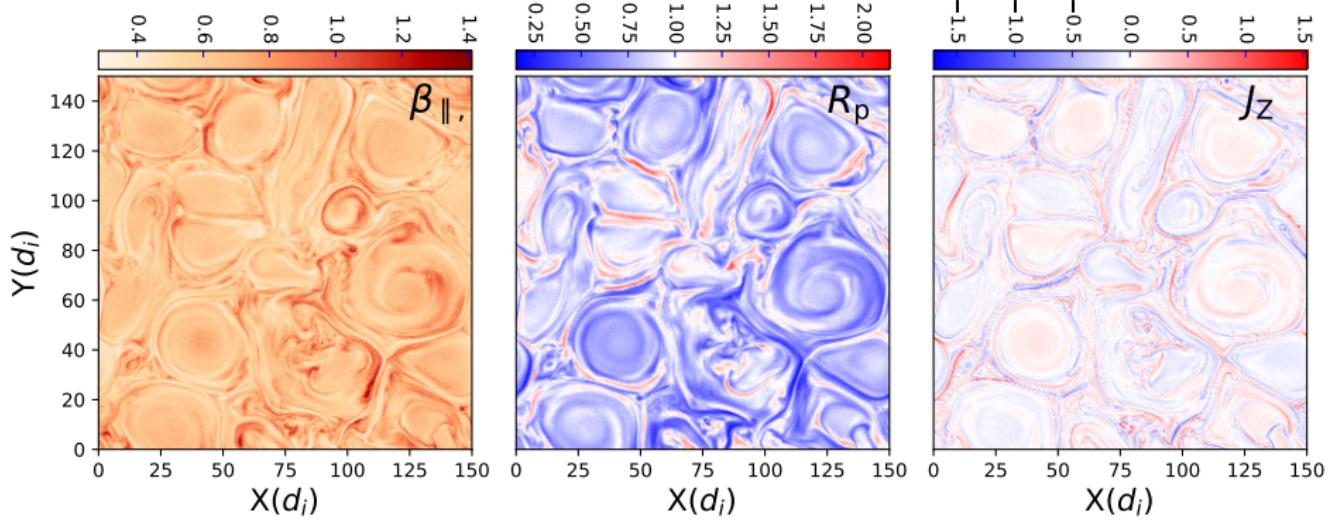


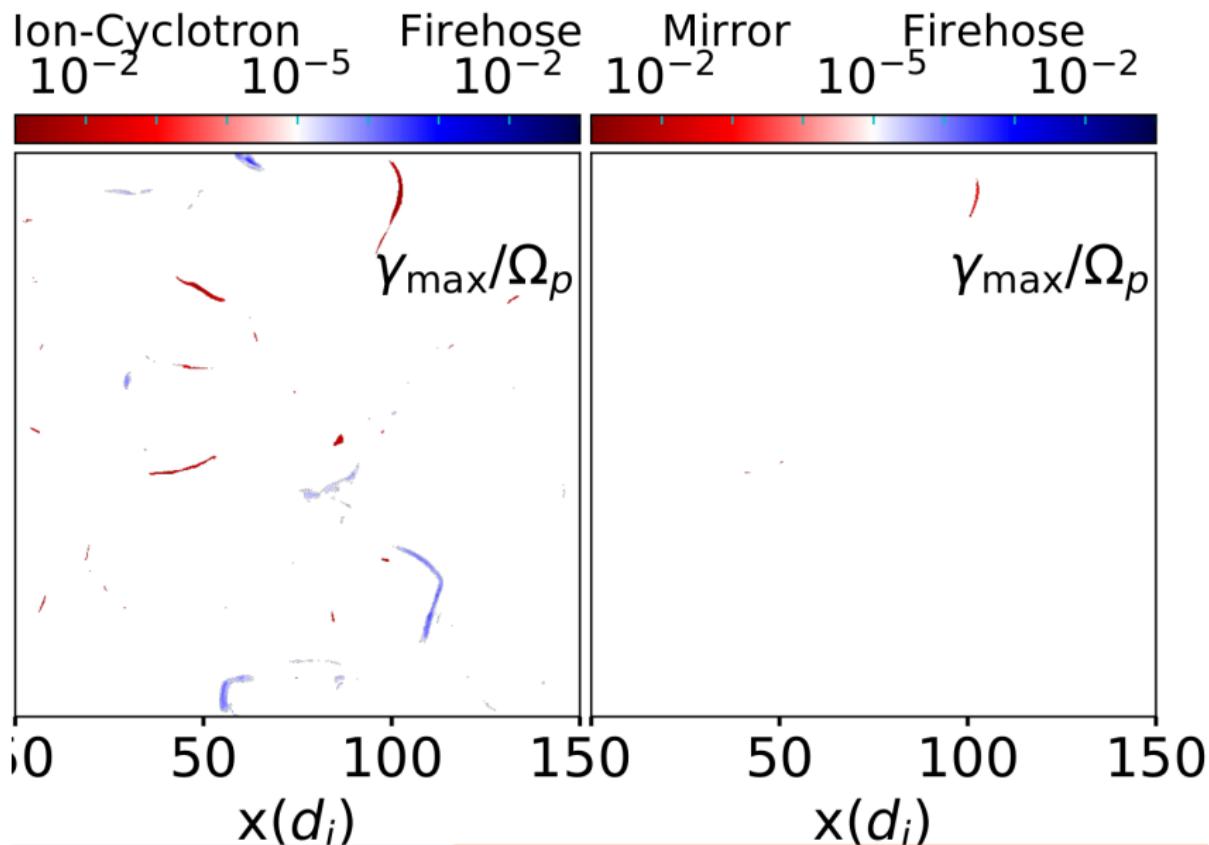
Marginally unstable plasma ( $\gamma \gtrsim 0$ ) exhibits enhancements in:

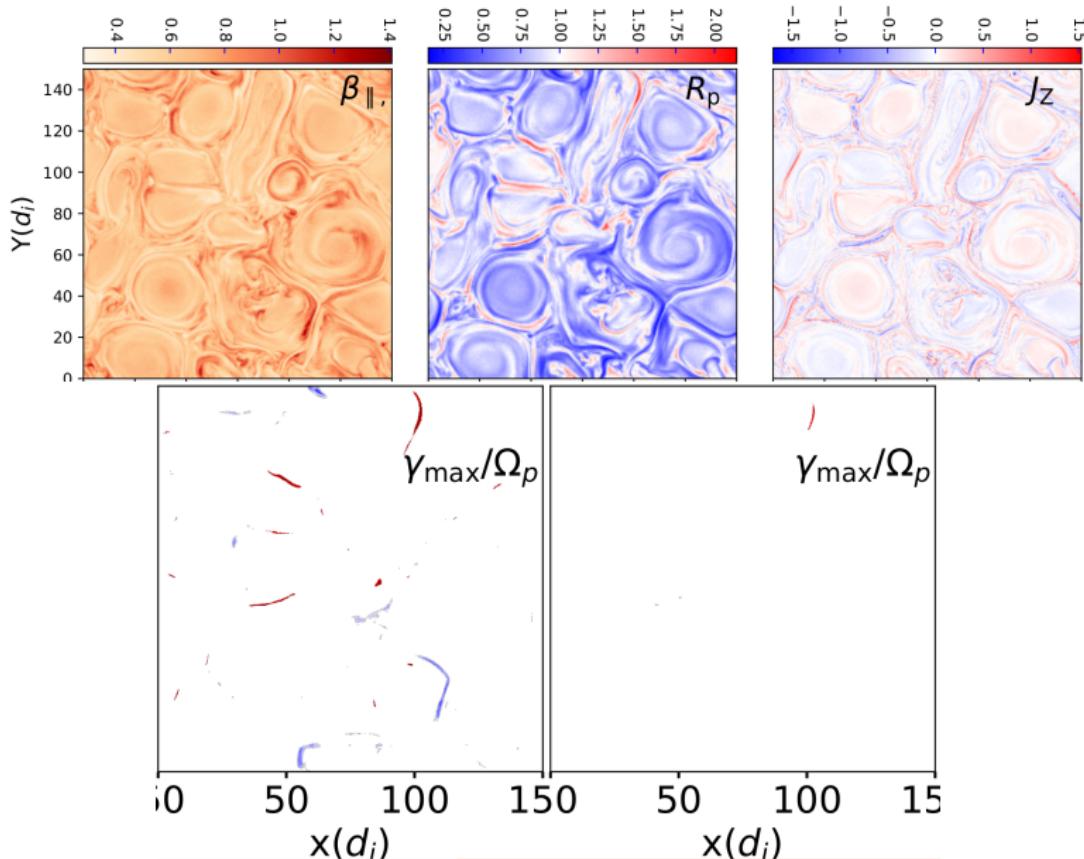
- Magnetic fluctuations (Bale et al., *PRL*, 2009)
- Temperature (Maruca et al., *PRL*, 2011)
- Turbulent structures (PVI) (Osman et al., *PRL*, 2012; 2013)

Used similar method of  $\gamma$  calculation on a fully kinetic PIC simulation:

$$\beta_p = \beta_e = 0.6, R_p = 1, T_p = T_e$$

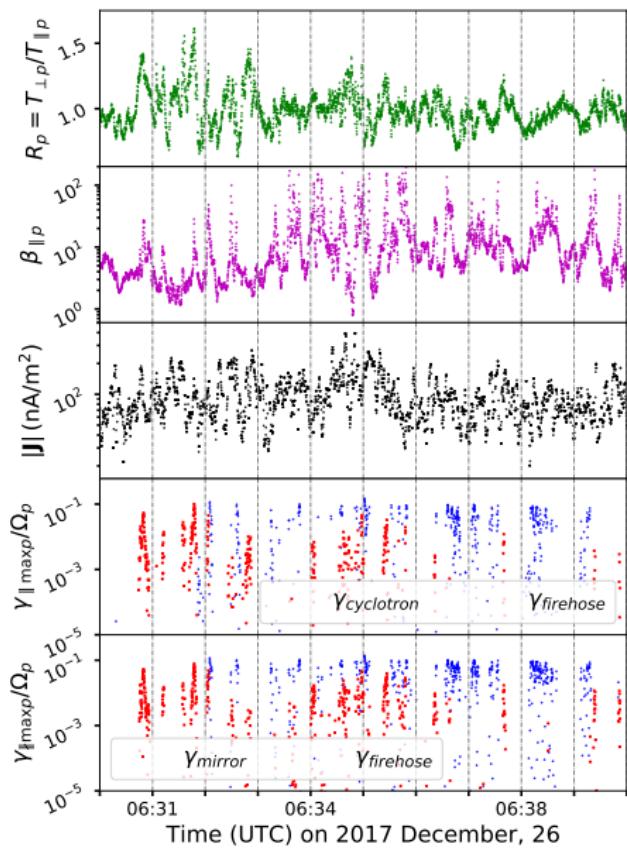


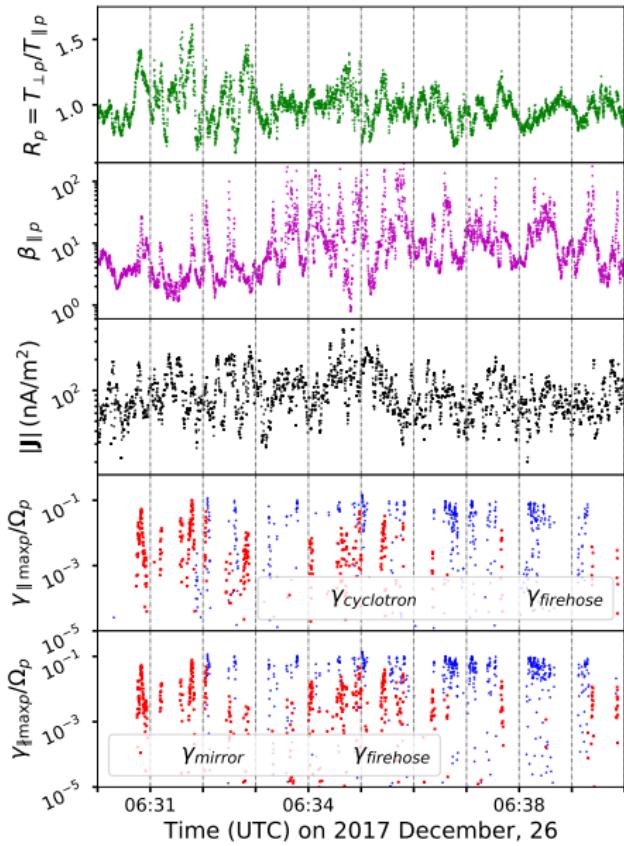


Qudsi et al. (*ApJ*, 2019) (submitted)

# MMS observation in Magnetosheath

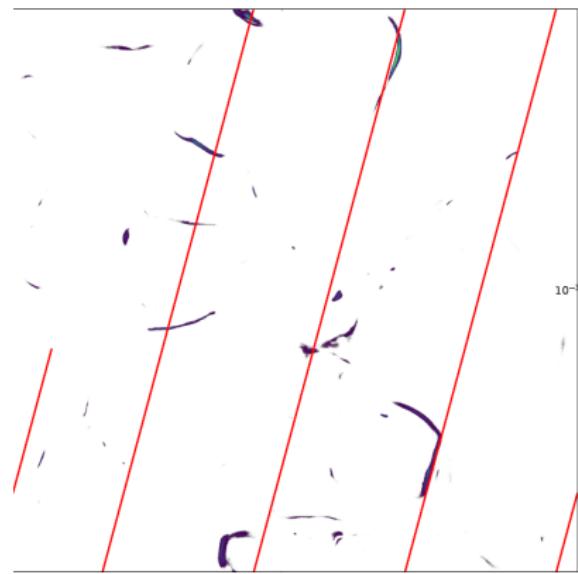
- Ion data from Fast Plasma Investigator (FPI) aboard MMS.
- In burst mode we get one proton distribution every 150 ms.
- Period analysed: Several burst modes from 2016 and 2018.
- Present results from 12/27/2016. Previously studied by Chasapis et al. (*ApJ*, 2017; *ApJL*, 2018).



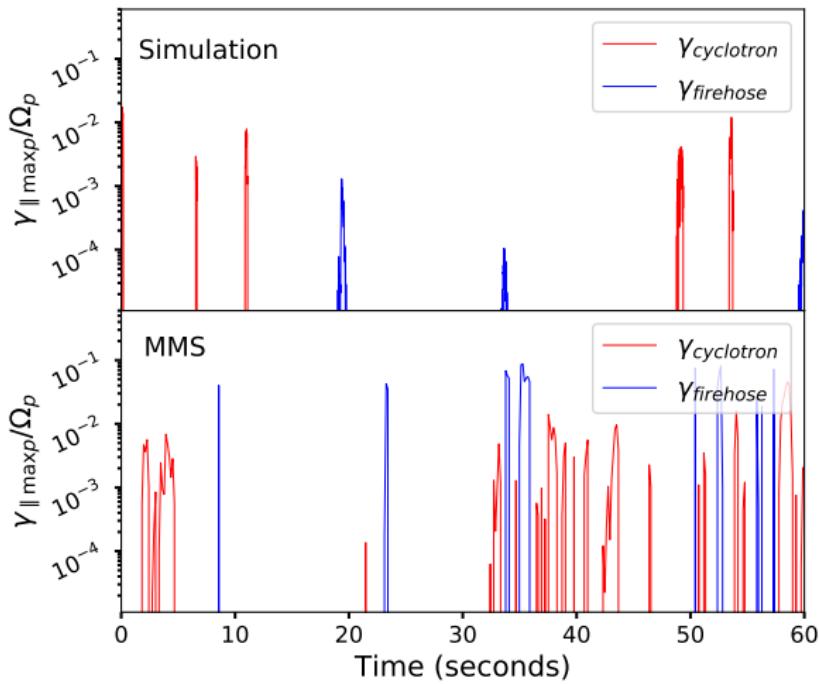


- $\beta_{\parallel p}$  is high
- A lot more unstable VDFs
- Distribution of instabilities are still intermittent

# Comparison between PIC and Observation



# Comparison between PIC and Observation



# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- Instability growth rates are intermittently distributed in the space/time

# Conclusions

- Instability growth rates are intermittently distributed in the space/time
- Various studies (Osman et al. (*PRL*, 2011, 2012); Greco et al. (*PRE*, 2012) have shown intermittency to be associated with sharp gradients in magnetic field, thus implying presence of turbulence in those regions

# Conclusions

- Instability growth rates are intermittently distributed in the space/time
- Various studies (Osman et al. (*PRL*, 2011, 2012); Greco et al. (*PRE*, 2012) have shown intermittency to be associated with sharp gradients in magnetic field, thus implying presence of turbulence in those regions
- Since they lie in the same configuration space, it appears that temperature anisotropy is driven by turbulence

# Conclusions

- Instability growth rates are intermittently distributed in the space/time
- Various studies (Osman et al. (*PRL*, 2011, 2012); Greco et al. (*PRE*, 2012) have shown intermittency to be associated with sharp gradients in magnetic field, thus implying presence of turbulence in those regions
- Since they lie in the same configuration space, it appears that temperature anisotropy is driven by turbulence
- The anisotropy gives rise to intermittent microinstabilities which help scatter the energy and restrict the high  $R_j$  incursion of plasma at high  $\beta_{\parallel}$