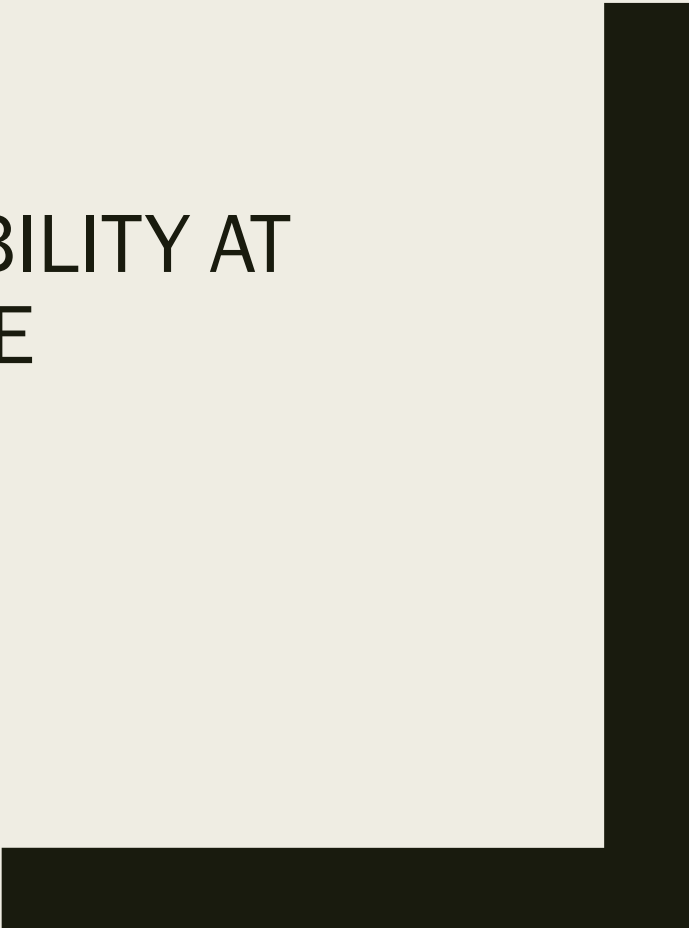




# THE KELVIN-HELMHOLTZ INSTABILITY AT EARTH'S MAGNETOPAUSE

Kevin Alexander Blasl  
Space Research Institute Graz  
06.10.2022



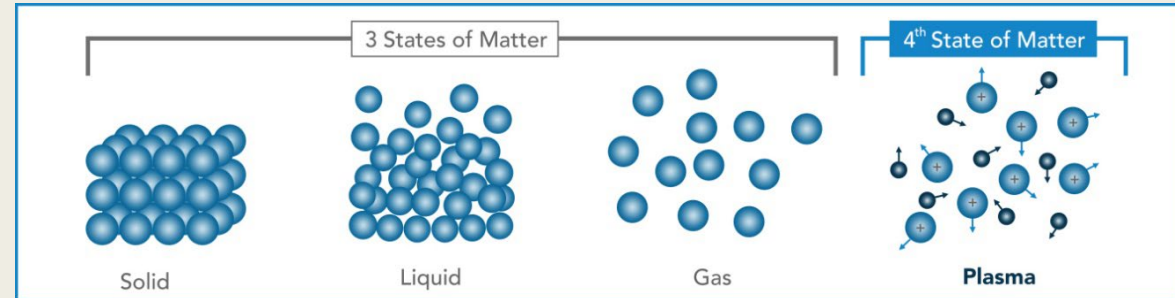
# Plasma

- The 4<sup>th</sup> state of matter besides solid, liquid and gas
- Ionized and electrically conducting gas consisting of ions, free electrons and neutral particles
- Mass ratio between ions / electrons is 1836  
→ different scales in a plasma for different species

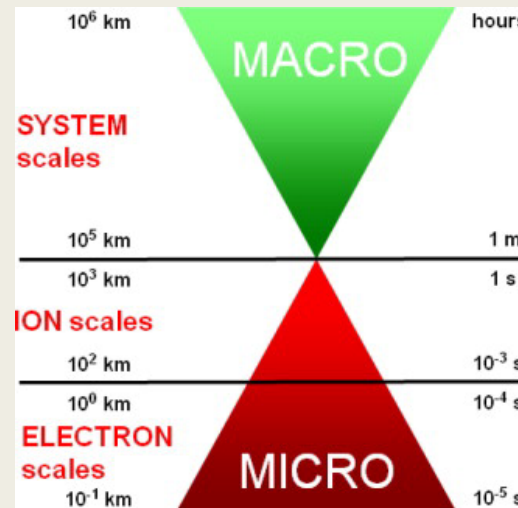
$$r_{C,S} = \frac{m_S v_{\perp}}{|q|B}$$

$$v_S = \frac{qB}{2\pi m_S}$$

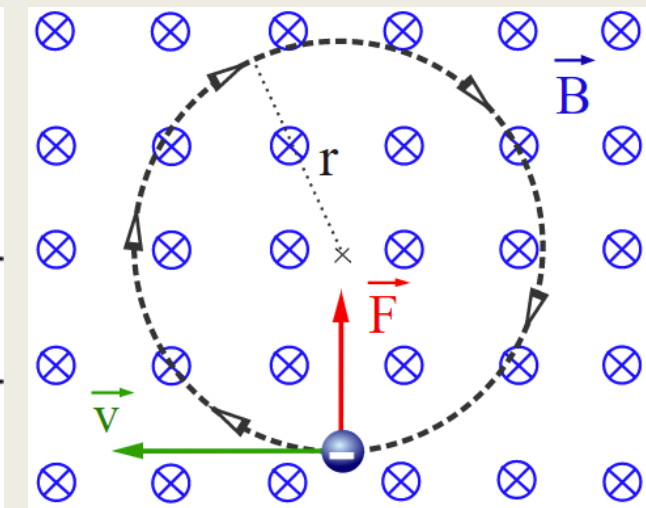
- Spacecraft mission to study electron scale



(Plasma Basics – GAOTON (gaotontech.com))



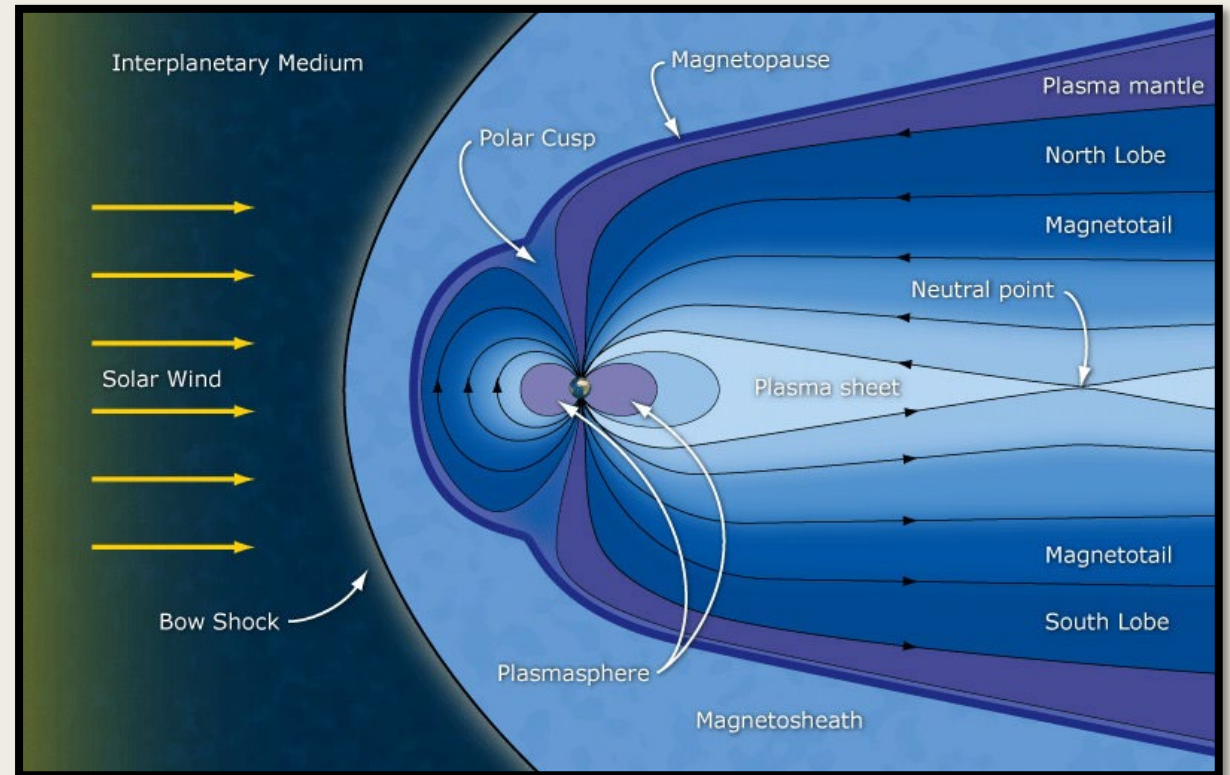
(G. Lapenta, 2012)



(Wikipedia, Larmor-Radius, 2022)

# Earth's magnetopause

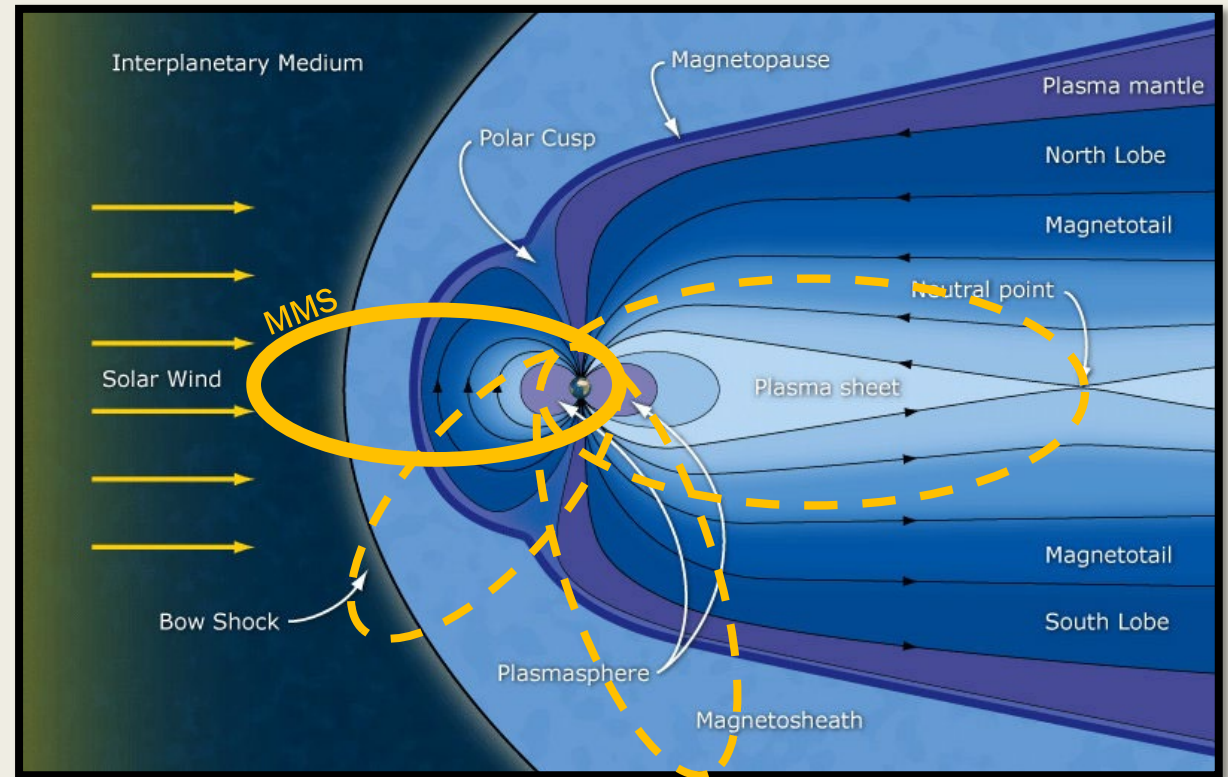
- Incoming solar wind
- Deflected around Earth's magnetic dipole field
- Frozen-in condition
- Magnetopause boundary layer
- Magnetosheath / Magnetosphere



(N. A. Case, 2014)

# Earth's magnetopause

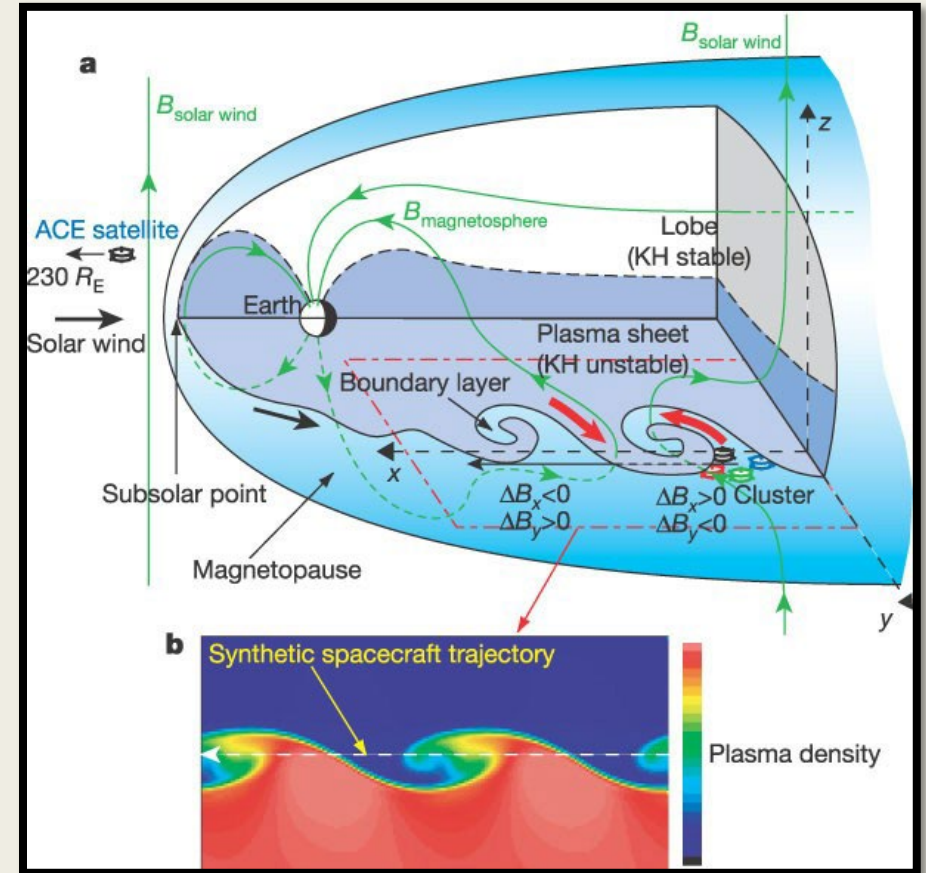
- Incoming solar wind
- Deflected around Earth's magnetic dipole field
- Frozen-in condition
- Magnetopause boundary layer
- Magnetosheath / Magnetosphere
- Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS)
  - *4 s/c in tetrahedral formation*
  - *measuring electric and magnetic fields and particle data*



(N. A. Case, 2014)

# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability

- Velocity shear between magnetosheath and magnetosphere
- Sinusoidal waves develop into vortices
- Plasma mixing
- Difference in occurrence of KHI between southward & northward IMF
- Why?



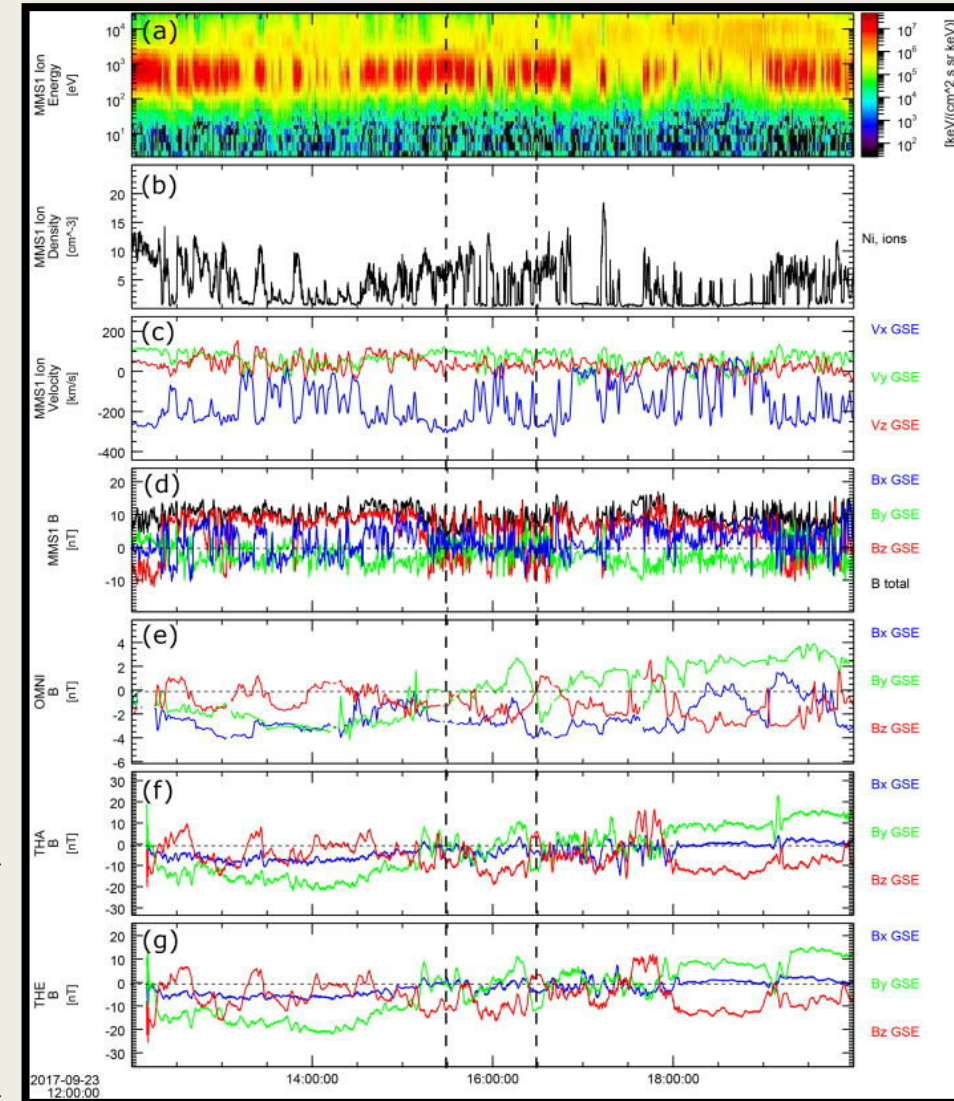
(H. Hasegawa, 2004)

# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability

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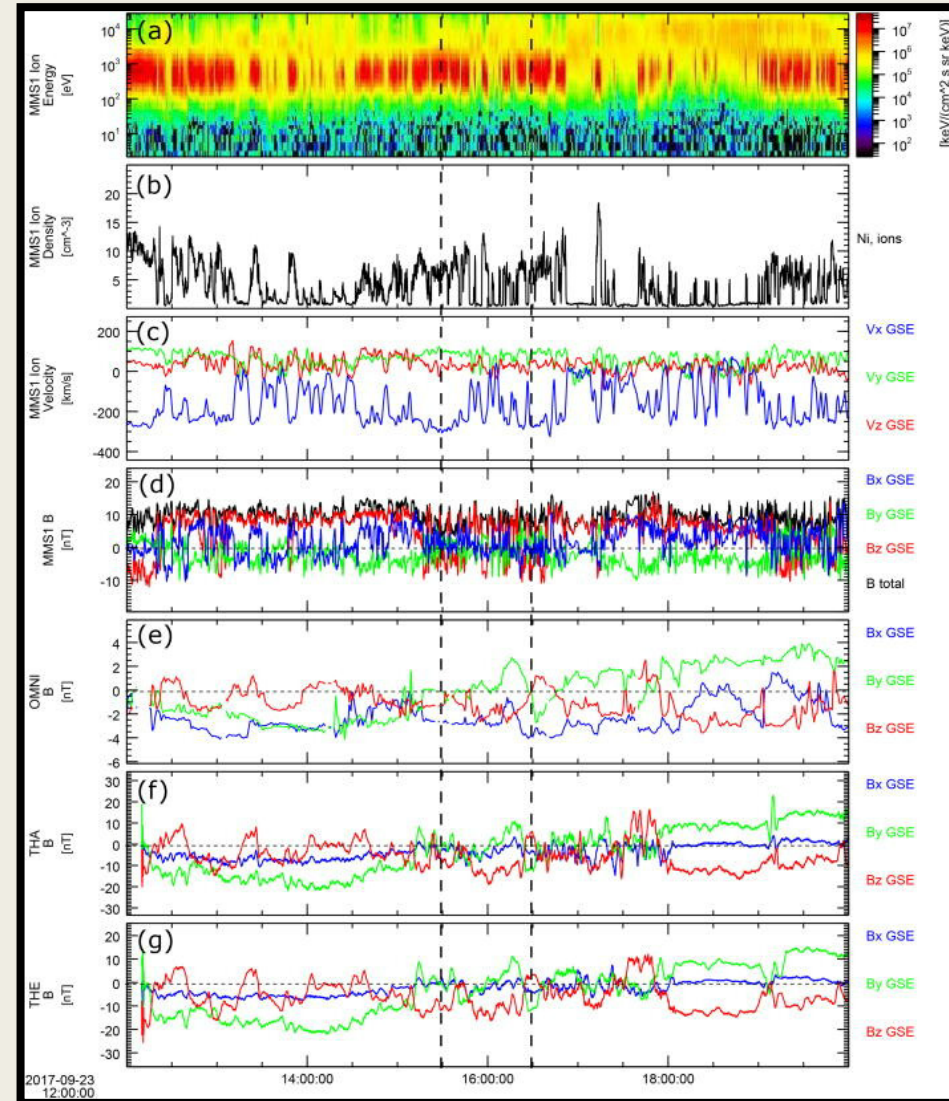
→ Study the KHI during southward IMF conditions from in-situ and simulation data [Blasi et al., 2022; Nakamura et al., 2022]

(K. A. Blasi, 2022)



# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability

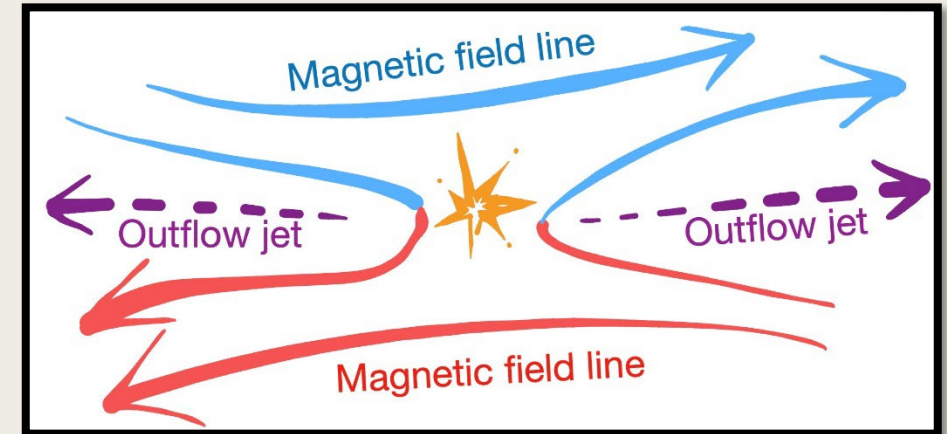
- Velocity shear between magnetosheath and magnetosphere
- Sinusoidal waves develop into vortices
- Plasma mixing
- Difference in occurrence of KHI between southward & northward IMF
- Why?
  - Study the KHI during southward IMF conditions from in-situ and simulation data
  - Study related plasma effects



(K. A. Blasi, 2022)

# (Vortex-induced) reconnection

- Topological change of magnetic field lines
- Intense release of magnetic energy into kinetic energy
- Particles accelerated and heated
- Below ion scales only electrons get accelerated  
→ electron-only reconnection

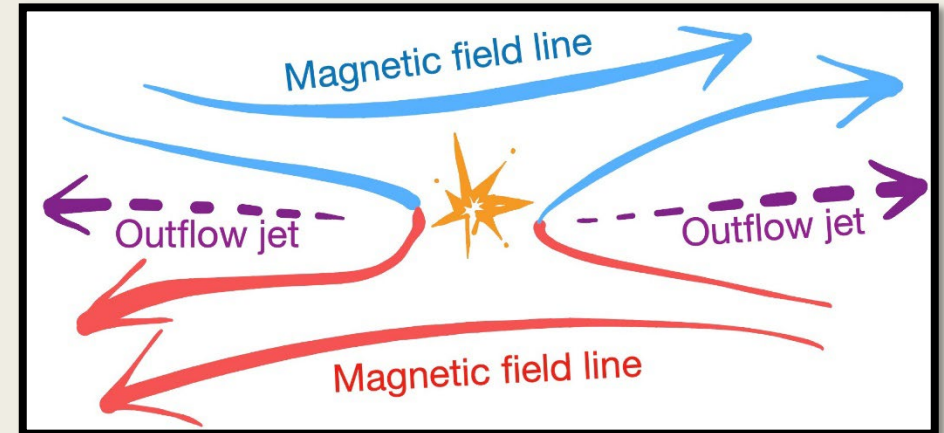


(Dartmouth College, 2022)

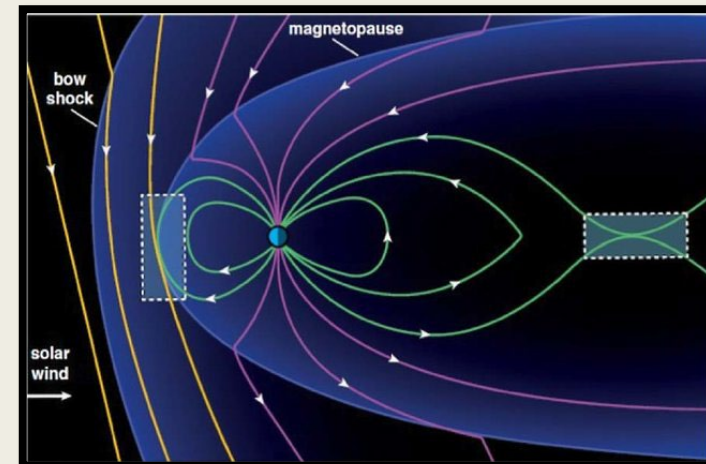


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- At dayside and nightside



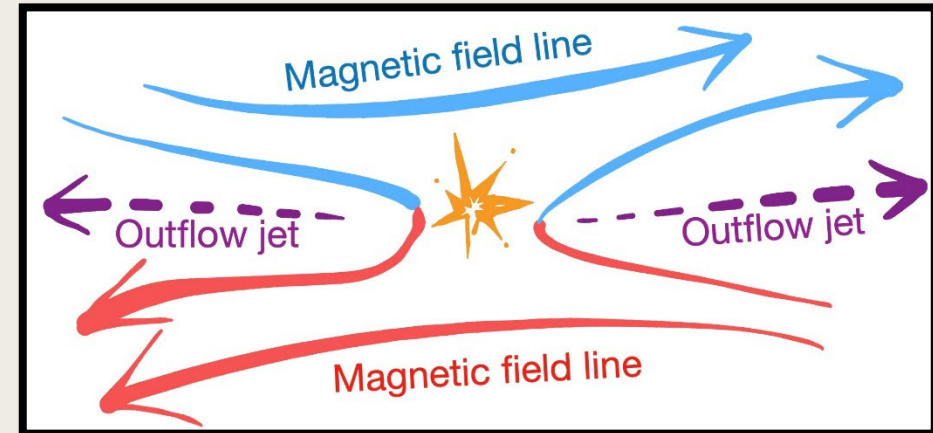
(Dartmouth College, 2022)



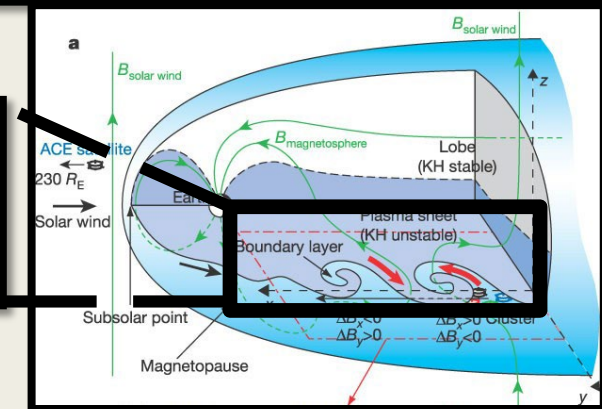
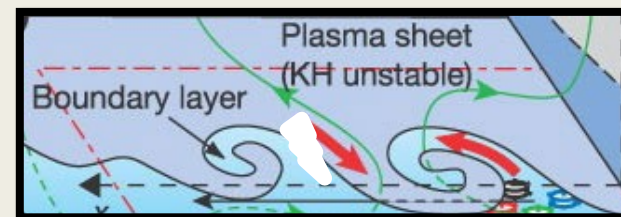
(L. Baldi, 2020)

# (Vortex-induced) reconnection

- Topological change of magnetic field lines
- Intense release of magnetic energy into kinetic energy
- Particles accelerated and heated
- Below ion scales only electrons get accelerated  
→ electron-only reconnection
- At dayside and nightside
- At Kelvin-Helmholtz vortices (Vortex-induced reconnection)



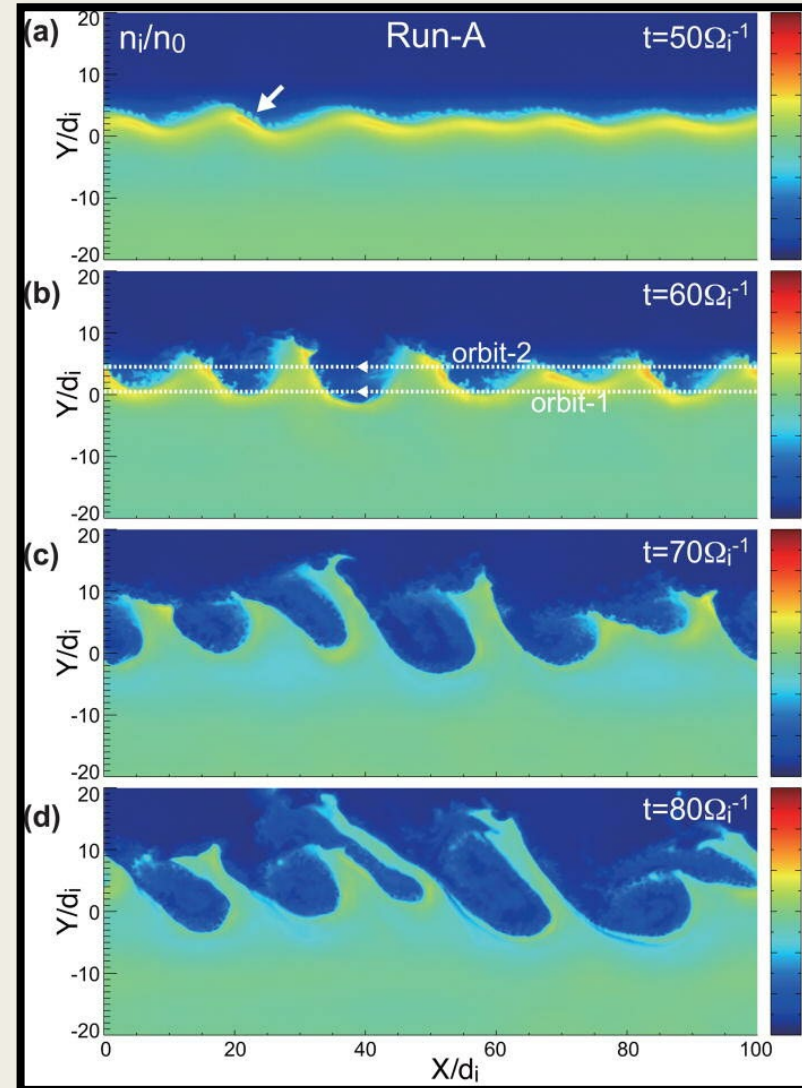
(Dartmouth College, 2022)



(H. Hasegawa, 2004)

# Secondary instabilities

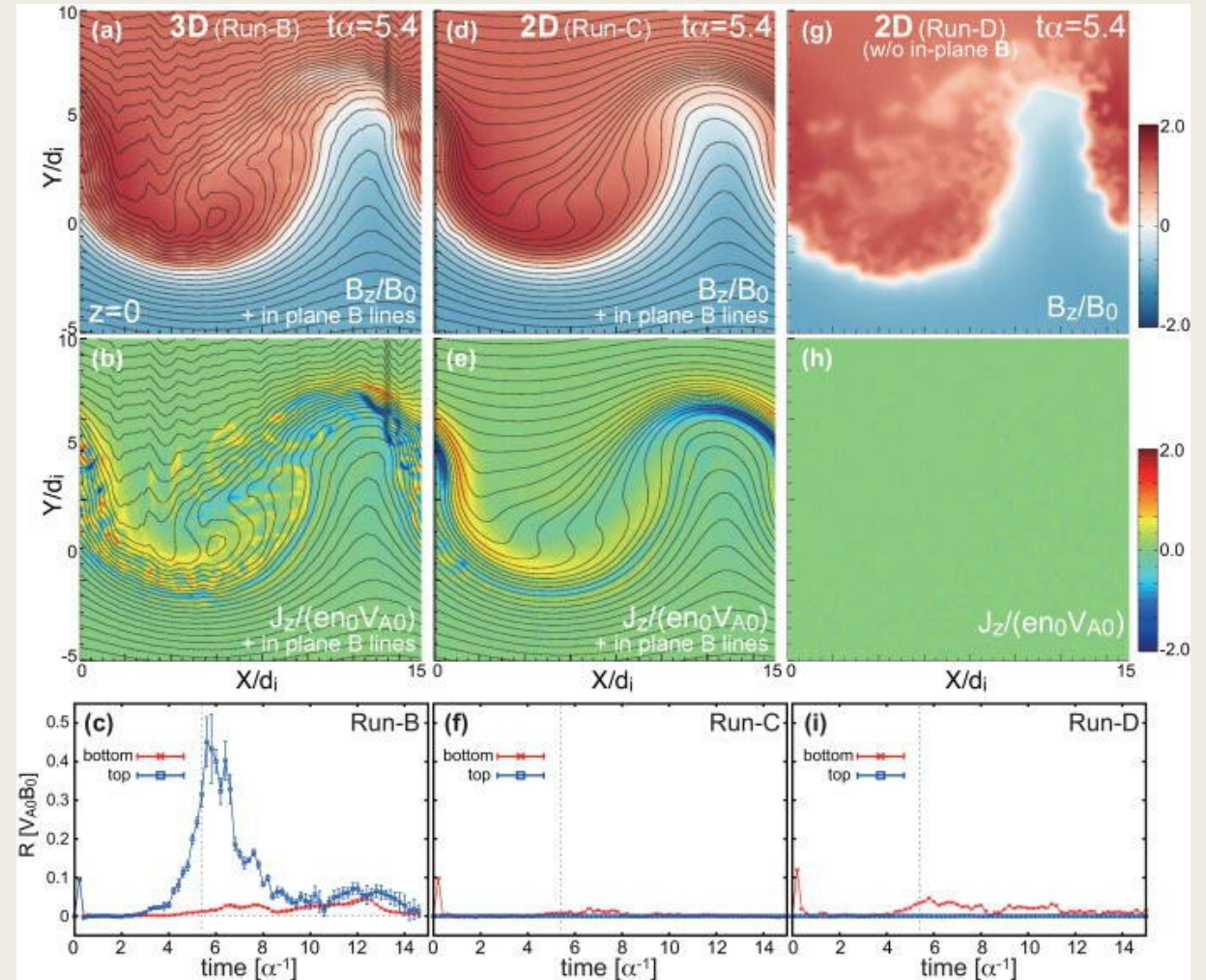
- Study with simulations (MHD, hybrid, kinetic)
- Vortex-induced reconnection
- Lower Hybrid Drift Instability → plasma mixing
- Rayleigh-Taylor Instability → vortex deformation
- Lead to differences in evolution and observational probability



(Nakamura et al., 2022)

# Cross-process & Cross-scale

- Idea: Electron-scale reconnection formed by the Kelvin-Helmholtz wave-induced lower hybrid waves
- System-scale to electron-scale (cross-scale)
- KHI, LHDI, reconnection (cross-process)
- During observations we also see spatial and temporal evolution on electron scale → MMS

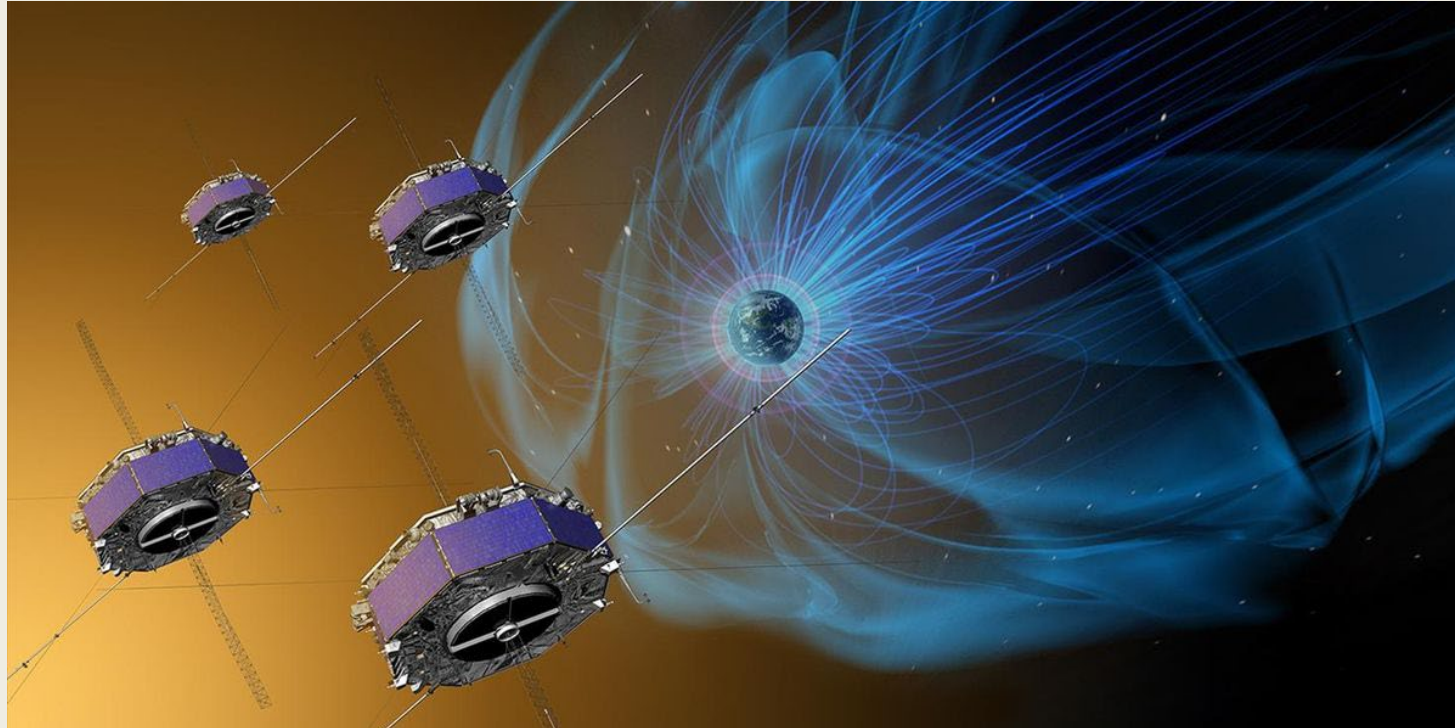


(Nakamura et al., 2022)

# Summary & Outlook

- The KHI can effectively transport mass and energy across magnetospheric boundary layers
- Multi-scale and multi-process studies necessary to understand the KHI
- Combine different scales and processes and study their interplay
- Study the energy transfer across magnetospheric boundary layers in a systematic way

# Thank you



(MMS - Courtesy of NASA)