

## 磁気圏尾部リコネクションジェット先端部分の速度場の再現 Streamline reconstruction of the front part of magnetotail reconnection jets

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We present an in-depth analysis of multiple plasma jet fronts observed on 15 August 2001 by the Cluster spacecraft (at geocentric distance of about 19 Re) in a post-midnight current sheet of Earth's magnetotail, first reported by Hwang et al. (2011). Such jet fronts, accompanied by an increase in the northward magnetic field component ( $B_z$ ), are suggested to be a key ingredient for earthward injection of plasma and magnetic flux. In part of fast earthward jets where the field is directed earthward ( $B_x > 0$ ), ion velocity distributions consist of two populations, Alfvénic field-aligned beam and cooler ions convected toward the sheet center, supporting that the jets resulted from magnetic reconnection tailward of Cluster. Four-spacecraft timing method and deHoffmann-Teller analysis both show that the entire structure traveled earthward and dawnward. Based on reconstruction of streamlines using a Grad-Shafranov-like equation for flow transverse to a unidirectional field (Hasegawa et al., 2007), it is suggested that a vortex with a diameter of several Re existed near the dawnside edge of each jet front. The results are suggestive of an MHD-scale interchange type instability developed at the front of a two-dimensional (broad) reconnection jet (e.g., Nakamura et al., 2002), although the possibility of multiple bursts of transient and three-dimensional (localized) reconnection cannot be ruled out.

### References:

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