

Fri Oct 12 04:18:55 2001 plot: t0110091310_2220_sp.eshtr.ps no minimum subtracted sector_sens: no correction calibration: tide_calib.v6 mass_calibration: mass_calib.v7 ion_mask: t011009_v2.mask s/c potential = 0.0000 attitude: 01100903.cdf orbit: 01100903.cdf level-zero: 01100900.dat











tide_lz_v5.5.0 Fri Oct 12 10:14:58 2001 plot: t0110092144_2157_sp.q7116.esse.ps minimum count subtracted

sector_sens: no correction calibration: tide_calib.v6 mass_calibration: mass_calib.v7 ion_mask: t011009_v2.mask s/c potential = 0.0000 attitude: 01100903.cdf orbit: 01100903.cdf level-zero: 01100900.dat

"Polar Wind" in the Plasmasheet

Polar passes through the plasmasheet near local midnight on Oct. 9, 2001.

Figure 1 is the summary plot for this period. Note the magnetic field reversal at 1500UT where the field changed from sunward to antisunward in a distance of about 400 km. Narrow, field-aligned beams were observed streaming tailward (particularly noticeable at 2100-2200UT).

Figure 2 shows the local magnetic field direction from 1445 - 1500 UT. These are unit vectors derived from the onboard angles provided by MFE.

Figure 3-5 are 2-D projections of the magnitude of the local magnetic field in GSM coordinates (derived from onboard angles provides by MFE)

Figure 6 is a PSD spectrogram which shows these ions at better resolution. Notice their narrow pitch angle signature.

Figure 7 is a plot of the moments over the spin range of 180° to 225° and energy range of 0-84eV.

Figures 8-13 are alternating 2-D PSD plots and corresponding 1-D cuts along the magnetic field direction. These are 10-spin averages. Note that in most cases in the 2-D plots the beams are so narrow that the sharp edges of the spin bins can be seen.

Figures 14-15 show a model comparison (parameters on the right of Fig. 10) for one period. Note the large temperature anisotropy with $T_{PARA} > T_{PERP}$ as expected. Also note the extremely low density that TIDE is able to detect!