



Arianna Ligorini

Jacek Niemiec

Oleh Kobzar

Department of Gamma-ray Astrophysics, IFJ-PAN, Krakow



Masanori Iwamoto

Takanobu Amano

Masahiro Hoshino

Department of Earth and Planetary Science, University of Tokyo



Yosuke Matsumoto

Department of Physics, Chiba University



Martin Pohl

Institute of Physics and Astronomy, University of Potsdam and DESY

Investigating Mildly Relativistic Magnetized Perpendicular Shocks with Kinetic Simulations

CGW2018 - Krakow

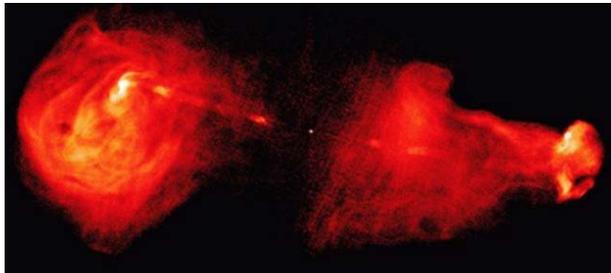
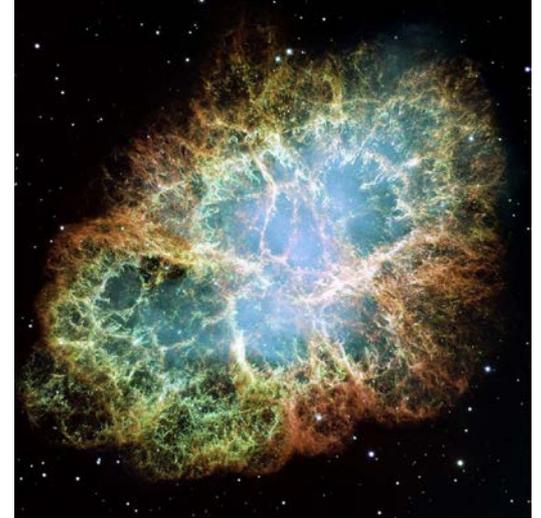
Astrophysical shocks



Shocks in many astrophysical environments

SNRs → non-relativistic shocks

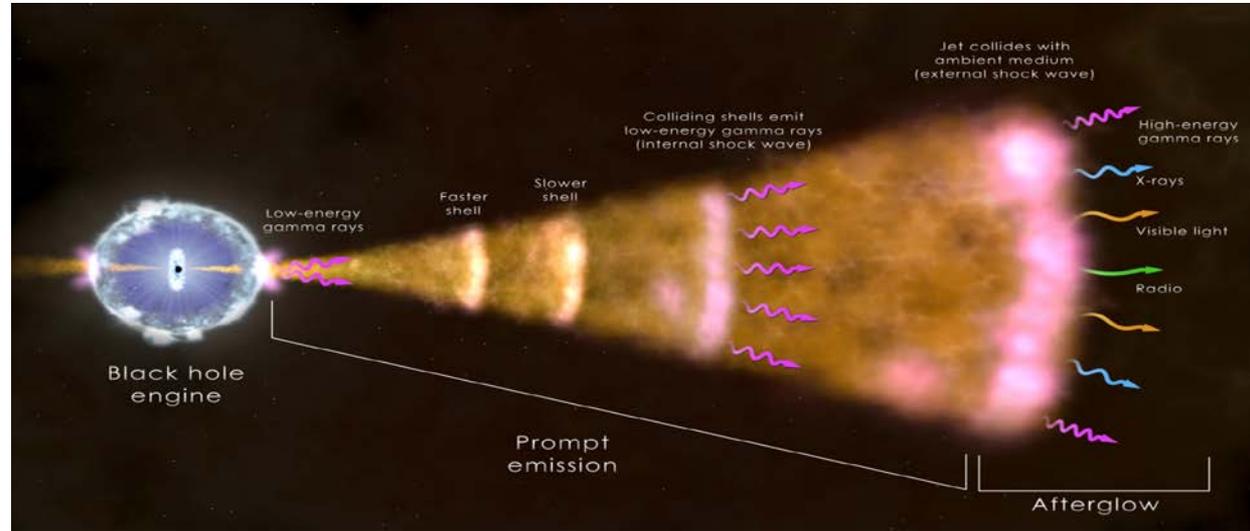
Active Galactic Nuclei, Pulsars, Gamma Ray Burst, Blazars → relativistic shocks



Astrophysical shocks: Blazars

AGN with relativistic jets
seen approx head on

Dissipation → Internal
Shock Model



We study the model for **mildly relativistic** ($\gamma \sim 2$) regime

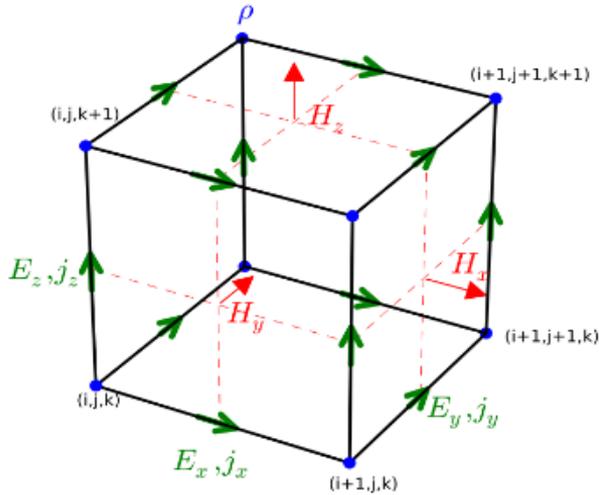
- perpendicular magnetic field
- total magnetization $\sigma = 0.1$

Sikora, 2013
Sikora, 2016

Particle-In-Cell Simulations

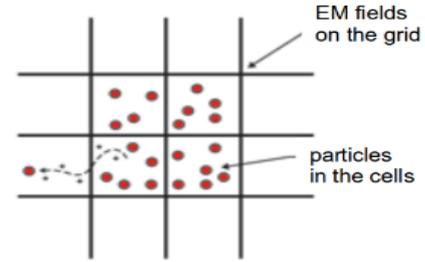
PIC simulations → ab-initio method of solving Vlasov equation:

1. Solving of Maxwell's equations on a numerical grid
2. Integration of rel. particle eq. of motion in self-consistent EM field



Interpolate EM fields on the grid to the particles in the cells

Move particles under Lorentz force



Deposit current from particle motion in the cells onto the grid

Solve for EM fields on the grid

Particle-In-Cell Simulations



Large-scale high-resolution PIC simulations must be performed at high-performance supercomputing centers

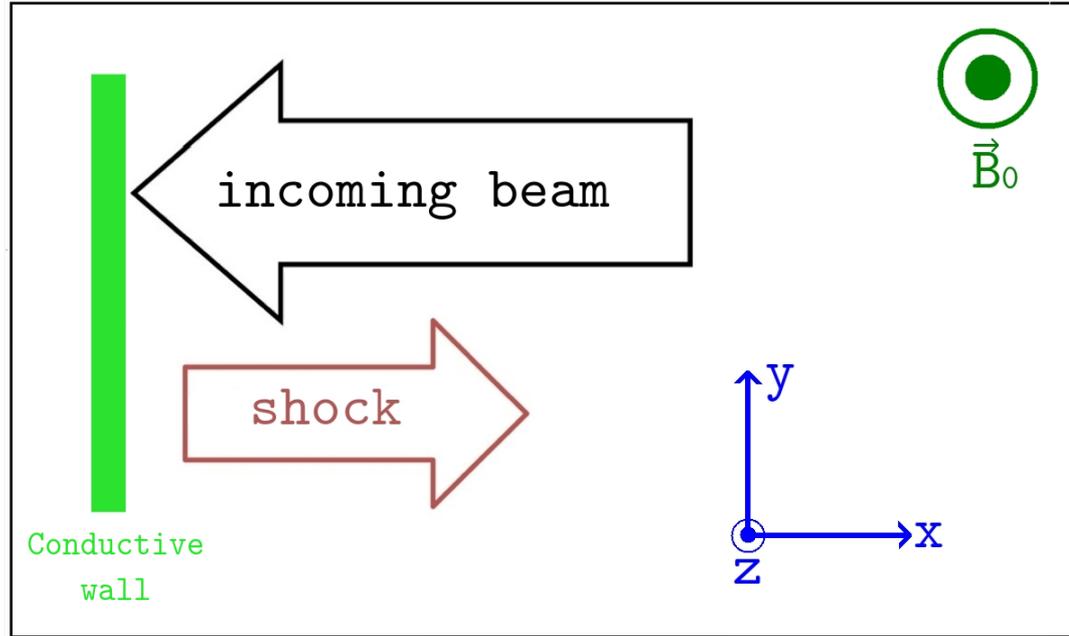
Prometheus (Poland, Intel Xeon E5-2680v3, 53,568-core, 2.4 Pflop/s)



Main simulations:

- 2D (2D3V)
- ~ 74TB of storage
- > 9 mil of walltime hours

Simulation setup



Ions and electrons cold plasma

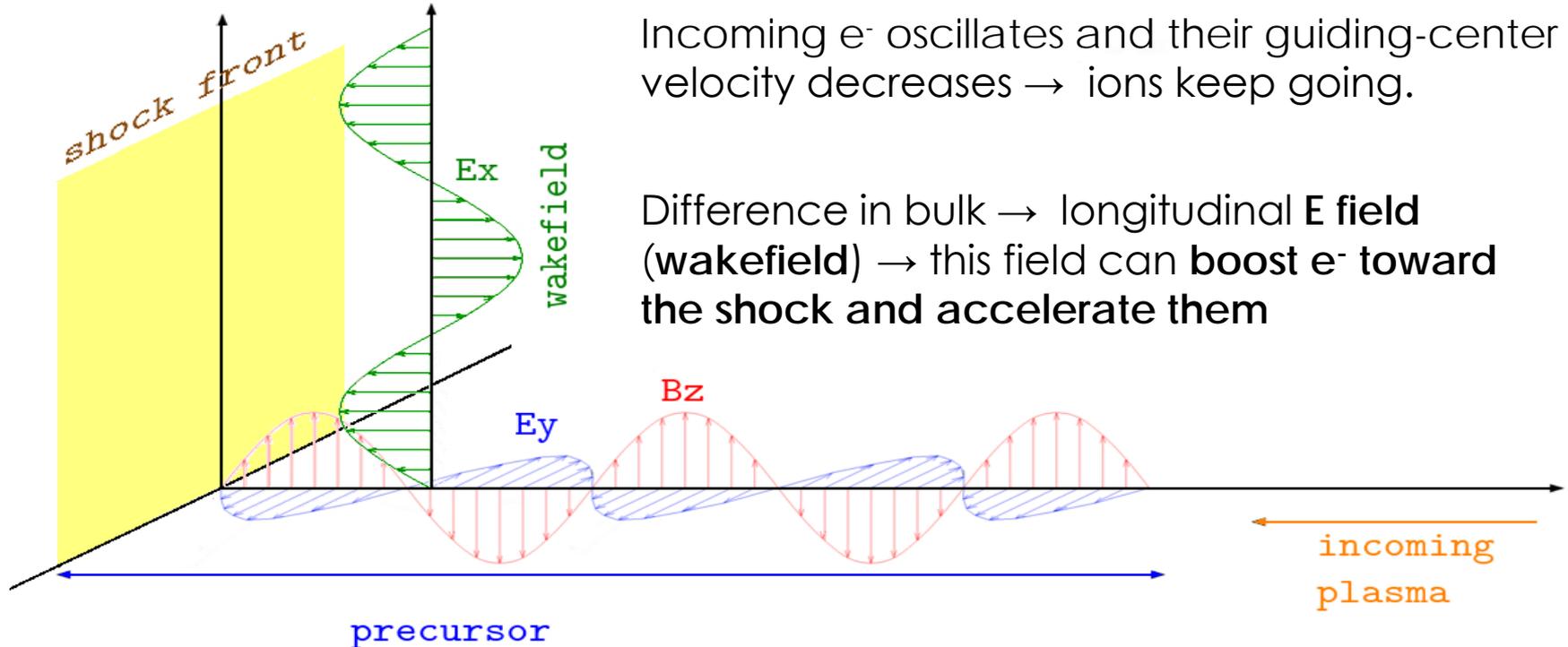
$$m_i/m_e = 50, \sigma = 0.1, \lambda_{se} = 80, \lambda_{si} = 566$$

The Synchrotron Maser Instability

A ring of particles gyrating in the shock transition zone breaks up in bunches of charge → they radiate a coherent train of **transverse EM waves** of the X-mode in the **upstream (precursor)**.

Incoming e^- oscillates and their guiding-center velocity decreases → ions keep going.

Difference in bulk → longitudinal **E field** (wakefield) → this field can **boost e^- toward the shock and accelerate them**

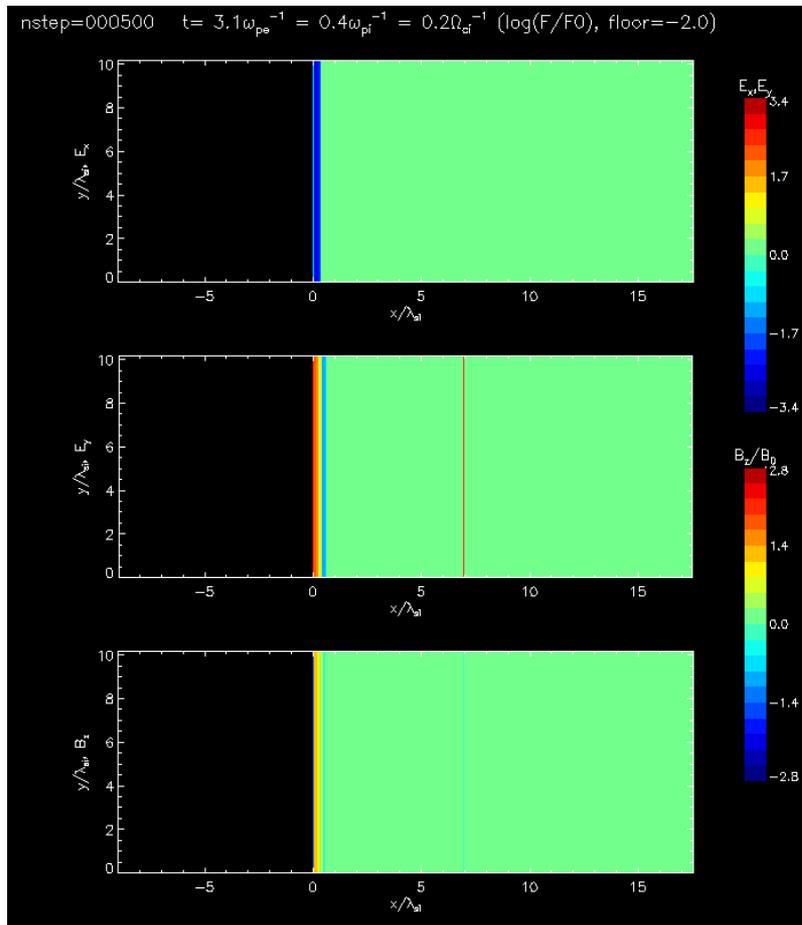


Large scale simulation: field movie

$$\frac{E_x - E_{0x}}{B_0 \cdot c}$$

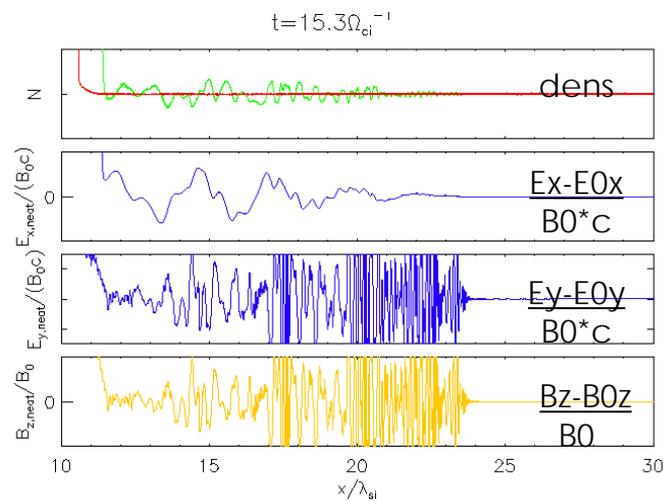
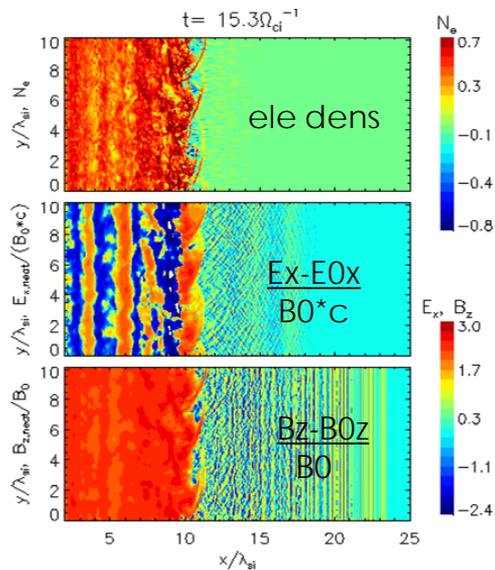
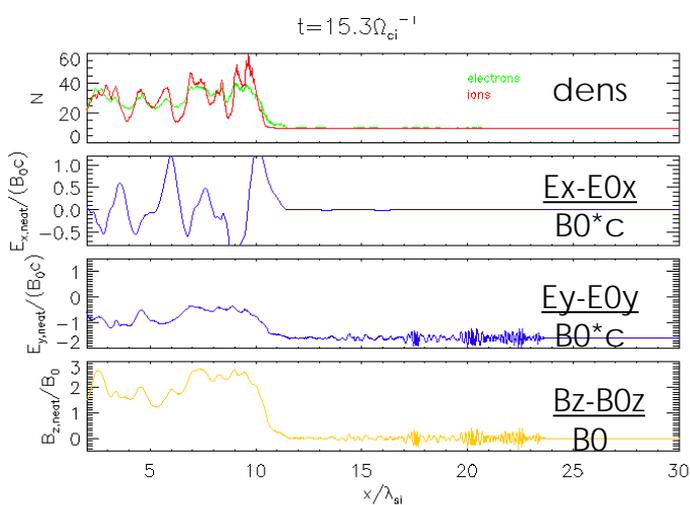
$$\frac{E_y - E_{0y}}{B_0 \cdot c}$$

$$\frac{B_z - B_{0z}}{B_0}$$



Evidence
of a linear
early
stage +
rippled
stage

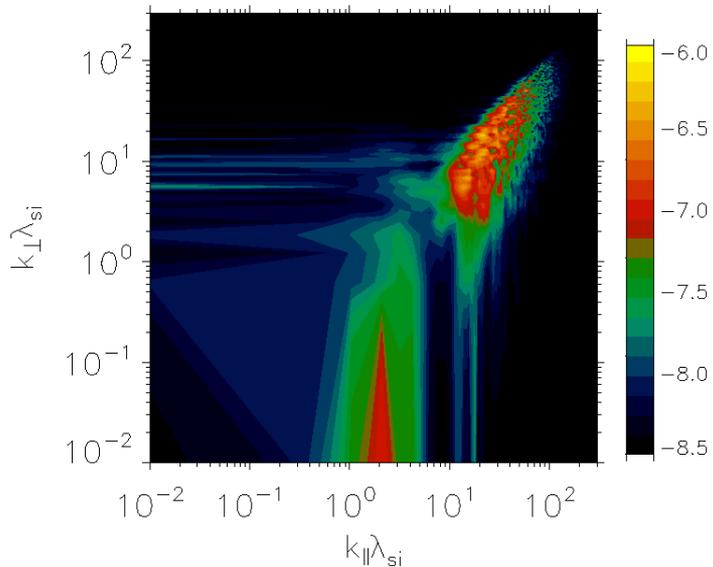
Linear stage: $t\Omega_{ci}=15.3$



1. Shock at $\sim 10.5 x/\lambda_{si}$, average downstream density compression factor ~ 3
2. Precursor waves in B_z and E_y , velocity $\sim c \rightarrow$ **X-mode EM waves**
3. **Wakefield** in E_x , $\lambda_{Ex} \sim 3/\lambda_{si}$ (in accord with Hoshino 2008)

Linear stage: $t\Omega_{ci}^{-1} = 15.3$

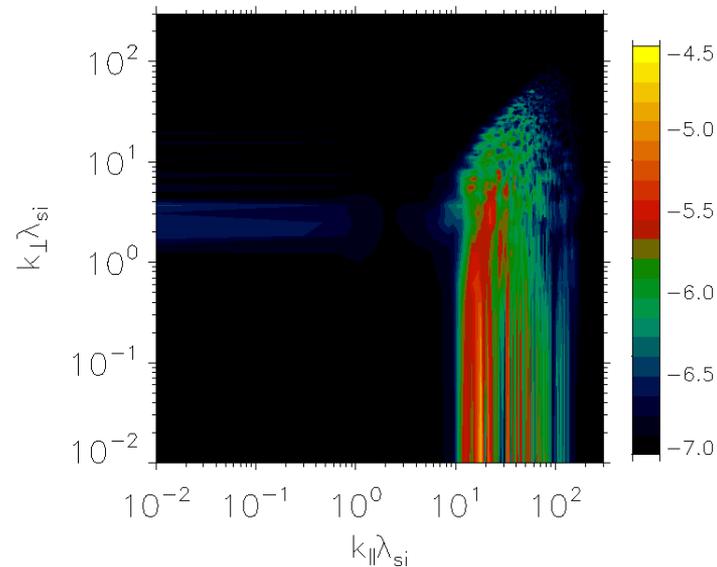
Waves in E_x , 13–18 λ_{si}



More accurate
estimate of
wavelengths:

Very good
agreement with
theory!

Waves in B_z , 13–18 λ_{si}

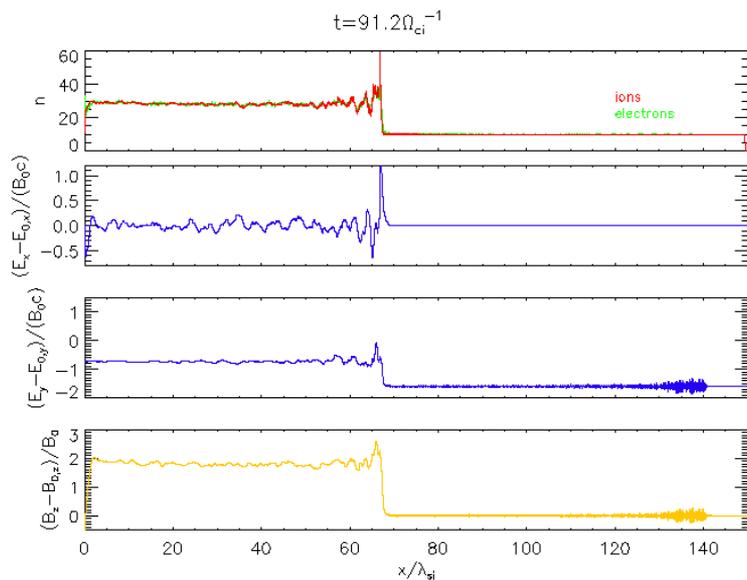


$$\lambda_{Ex} \sim 2.9\lambda_{si} \text{ (cfr. Theory: } \lambda_{Ex,th} \sim 3.1\lambda_{si}\text{)}$$

$$\lambda_{Bz} \sim 0.37\lambda_{si} \text{ (cfr. Theory: } \lambda_{Bz,th} \sim 0.37\lambda_{si}\text{)}$$

oblique component \rightarrow first phases of
the rippling

Late stage: $t\Omega_{ci}=91.2$

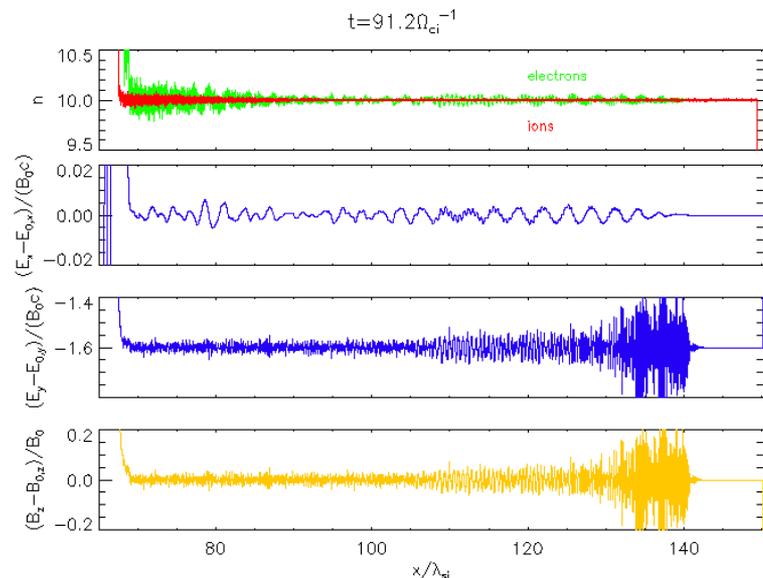


dens

$\frac{E_x - E_{0x}}{B_0^*c}$

$\frac{E_y - E_{0y}}{B_0^*c}$

$\frac{B_z - B_{0z}}{B_0}$

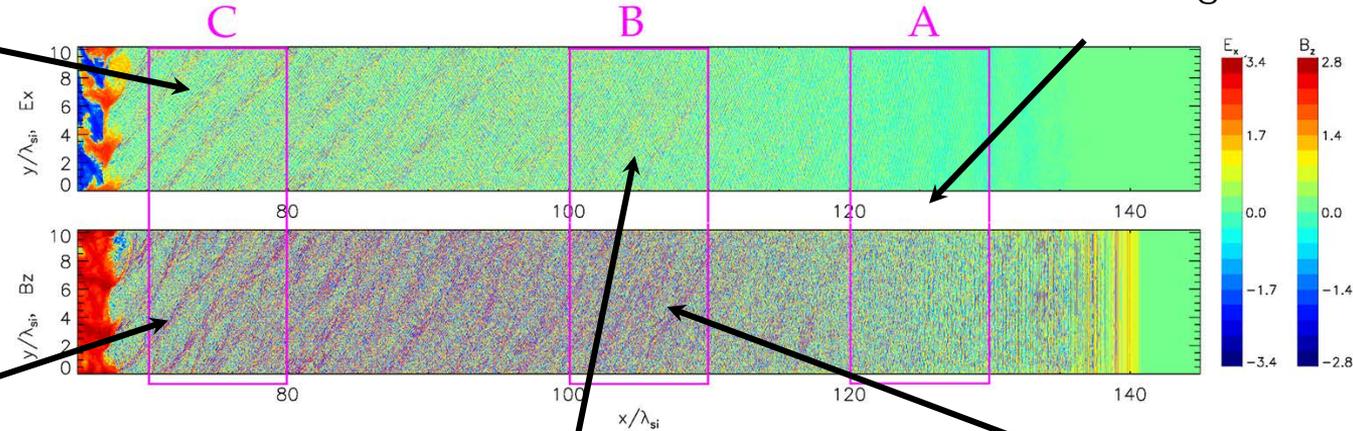
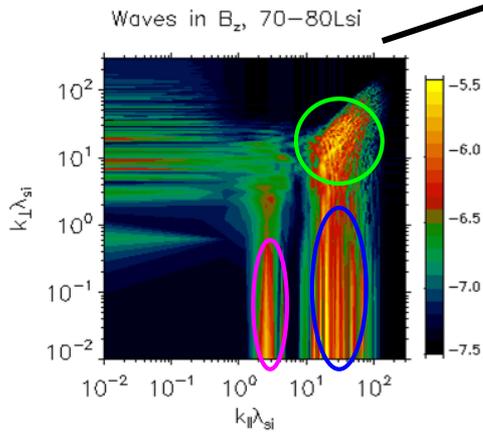
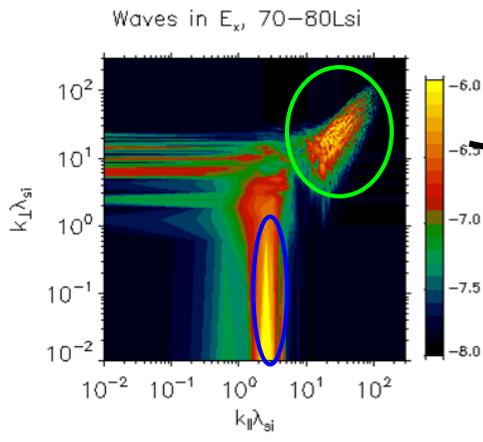


1. Shock at $\sim 67 x/\lambda_{si}$, downstream density compression factor ~ 3
2. Precursor waves in B_z and E_y , velocity $\sim c \rightarrow$ **X-mode EM waves**
3. **Wakefield** in E_x , $\lambda_{Ex} \sim 3/\lambda_{si}$ (again, in accord with Hoshino 2008)

Late stage: $t\Omega_{ci}=91.2$

$$t = 160000\delta t = 1000.0\omega_{pe}^{-1} = 141.4\omega_{pi}^{-1} = 91.2\Omega_{ci}^{-1} \quad (\log(F/FQ), \text{ floor}=-2.0)$$

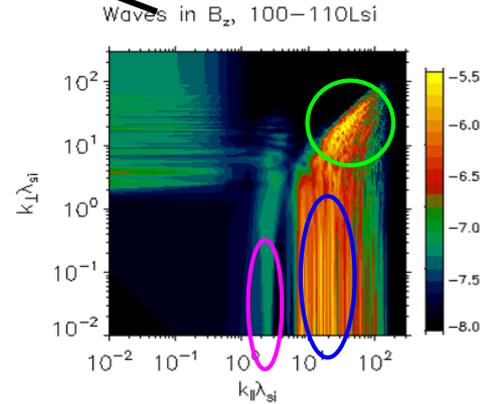
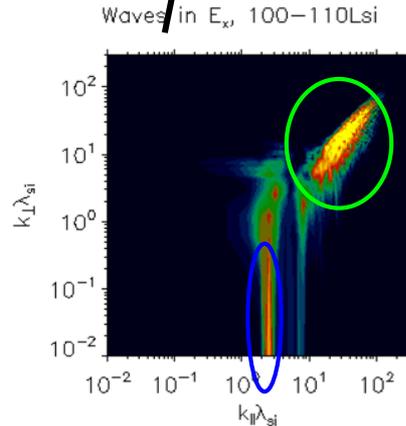
Waves emitted in the linear stage



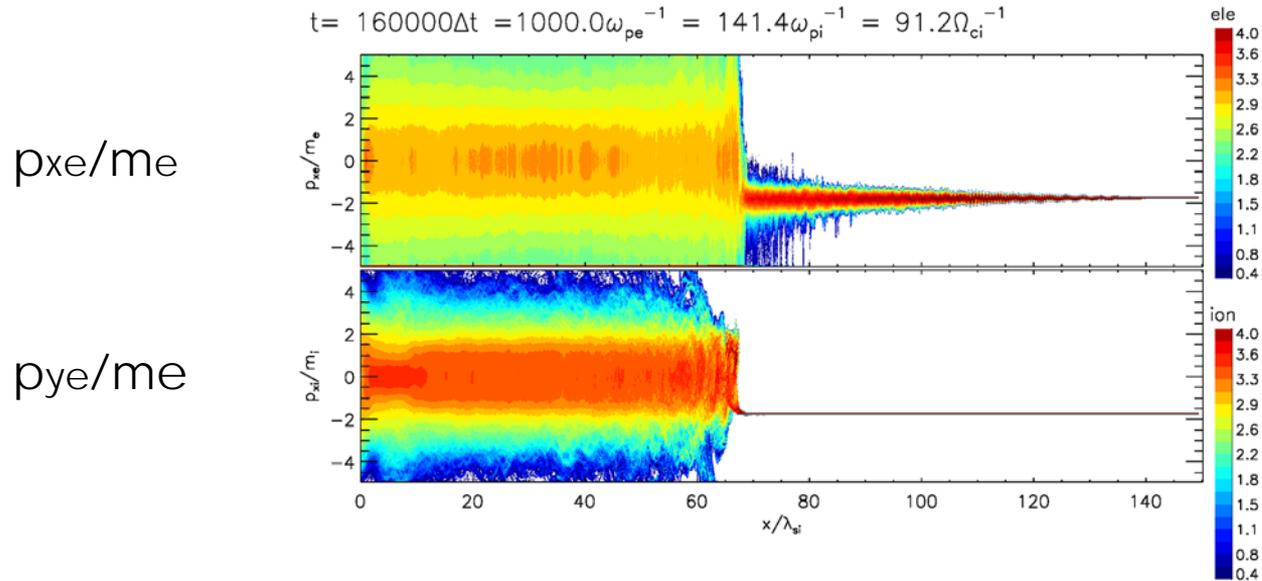
Laminar SMI
 $\lambda_{Ex} \sim 2.9\lambda_{si}$ and $\lambda_{Bz} \sim 0.37\lambda_{si}$

Oblique Prec.waves
 $\lambda_{Ex} = \lambda_{Bz} \sim 0.35\lambda_{si}$

Bunching
 $\lambda_{bunch} \sim 3\lambda_{si}$

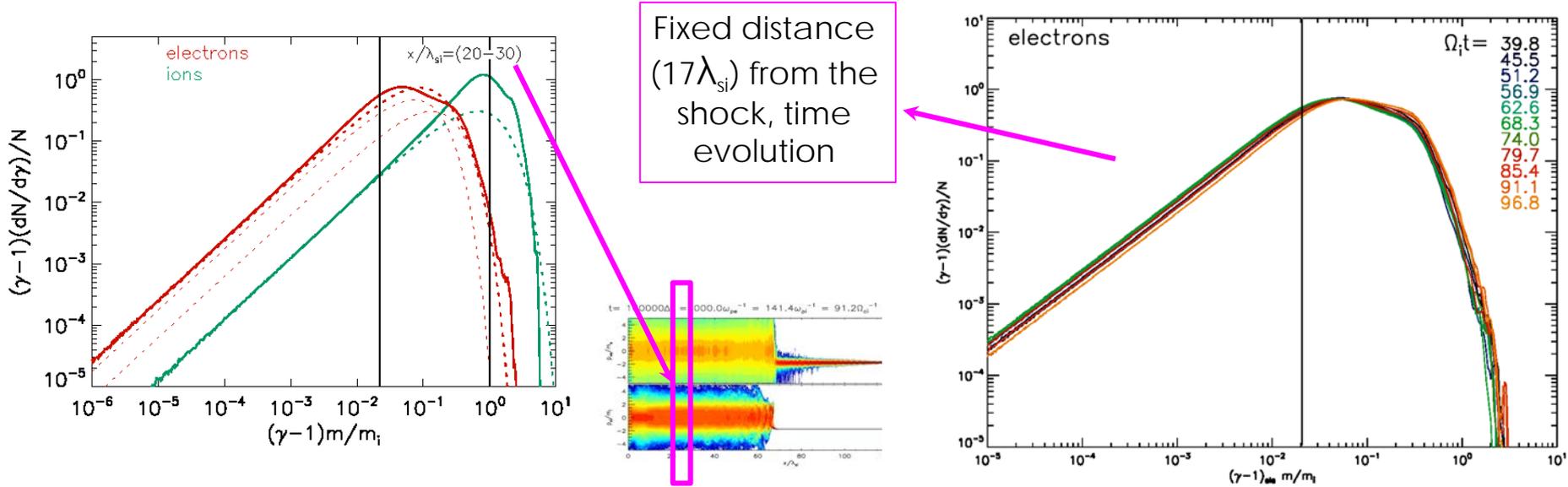


Late stage: $t\Omega_{ci}=91.2$



1. **Ring-like feature** at the shock in ion phase space
2. Faint **downstream oscillations** in e^- phase space
3. e^- **upstream phase space is modulated by Ex** \rightarrow precursor waves affect the plasma
4. e^- are **boosted towards the shock** (i.e., in negative x-momentum)

Particle distribution spectra



1. Downstream ions are isotropizing around their initial energy
2. e^- are heated in bulk, but show asymmetry (double maxwellian fit): it may depend on **upstream acceleration by wakefield**
3. Heating of e^- is still progressing: equipartition can then be reached?

Summary

1. We presented preliminary results of PIC simulations of a poorly explored regime of **mildly relativistic magnetized shocks in ion-e⁻ plasma**.
2. We show **consistent evidence for Synchrotron Maser Instability**(precursor waves, wakefields)
3. Evidence of the rippling feature (new for PIC simulation)
3. Particle-wave interactions in the precursor → **plasma thermalization and limited ion-to-e⁻ energy transfer: can equipartition be reached?**
4. More analysis will be performed in the near future with introduction of a positron component
5. A further great amount of computation time will be necessary (up to 20 million CPU hours)

Thank you
for your attention