

Particle Acceleration at Nonrelativistic Astrophysical Shocks: eligibility to participate in the diffusive shock acceleration

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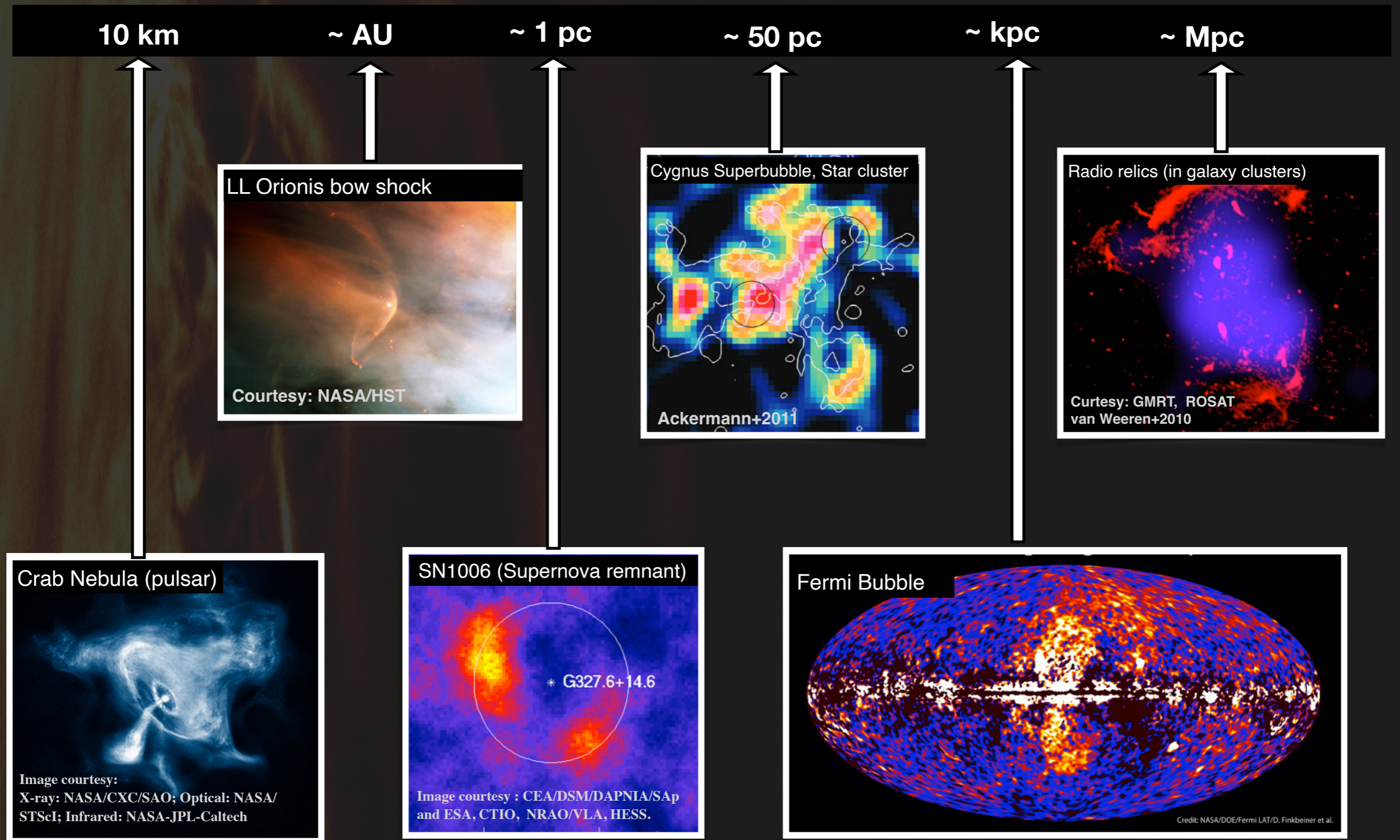
with Damiano Caprioli (Chicago), Colby Haggerty (Hawaii), Anatoly Spitkovsky (Princeton)

based on Gupta, Caprioli, & Spitkovsky, in prep

**PASTO 2022 @ Italy
September 5, 2022**



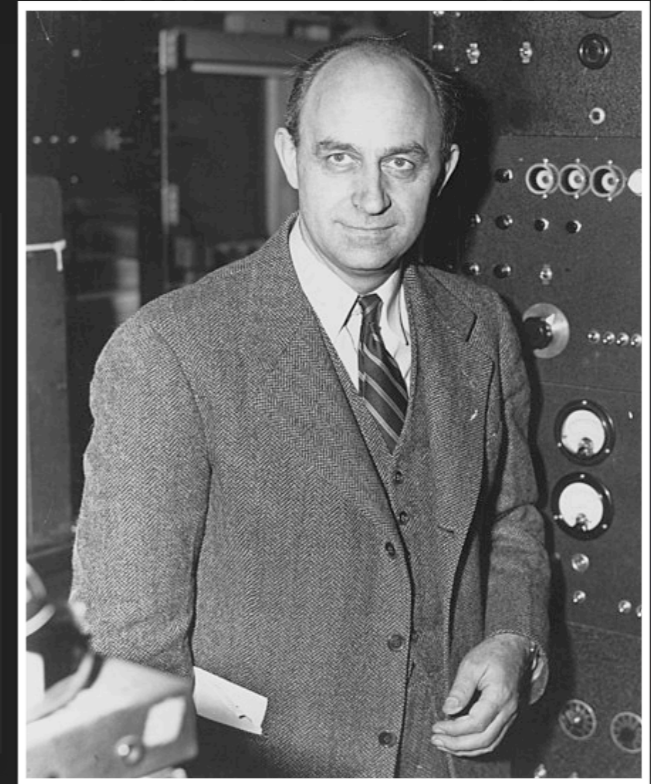
Nonthermal sources: similar emission spectra





Nonthermal sources: acceleration mechanism

- Emission spectra follow power-law
- Thermal explanations do not work
- Highly energetic charged particles are required
- Possible mechanisms: Fermi Acceleration (Fermi, 1949)



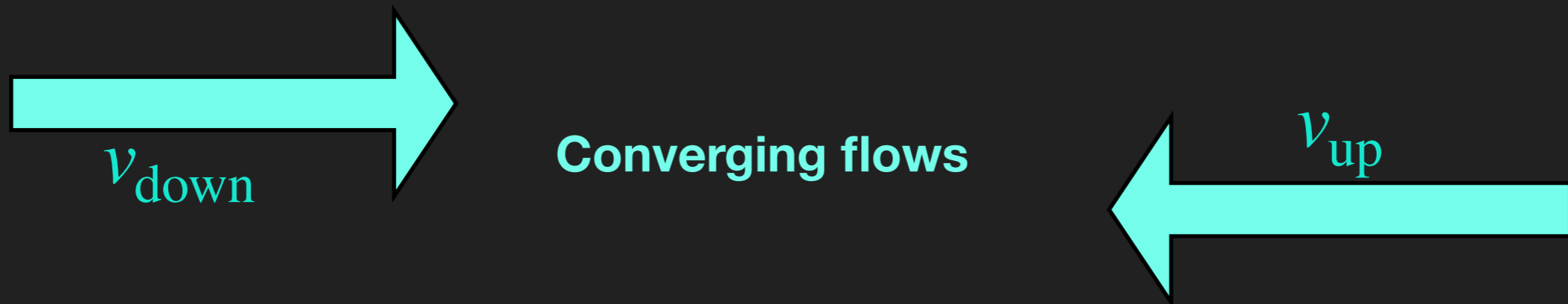
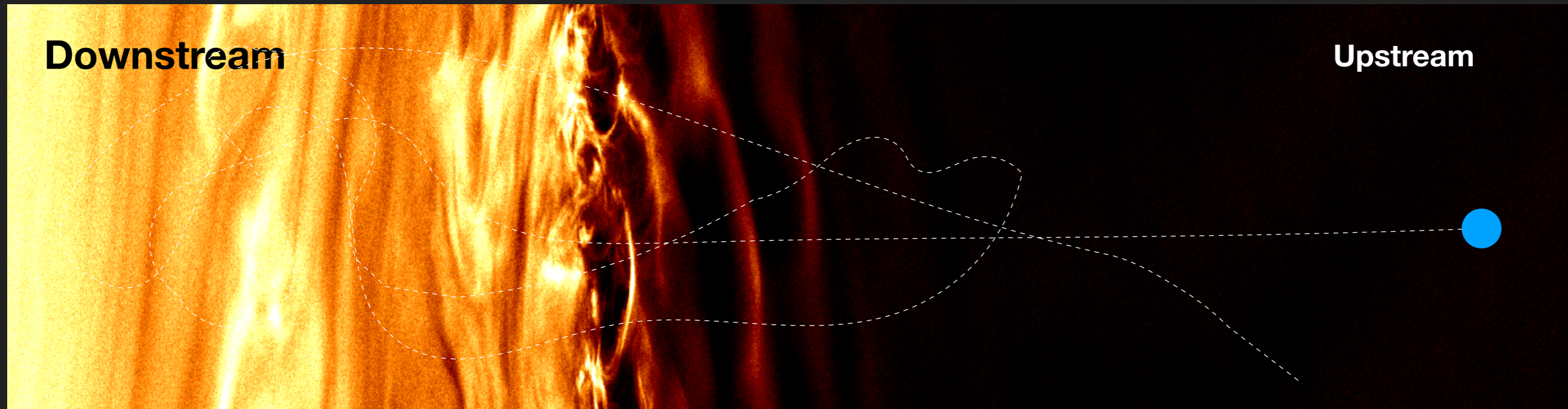
Enrico Fermi

Diffusive shock Acceleration, Magnetic reconnection

Axford et al. 1977; Bell 1978; Blandford & Ostriker 1978;



Diffusive Shock Acceleration



$$N(E) = N(E_0) \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{-q_E} \iff N(p) = N(p_0) \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{-q_p}$$



Challenges

$$N(E) = N(E_0) \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{-q_E} \iff N(p) = N(p_0) \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{-q_p}$$

- Normalization
- Spectral index
- Maximum energy
- Different species (e.g. protons, electrons heavier ions)



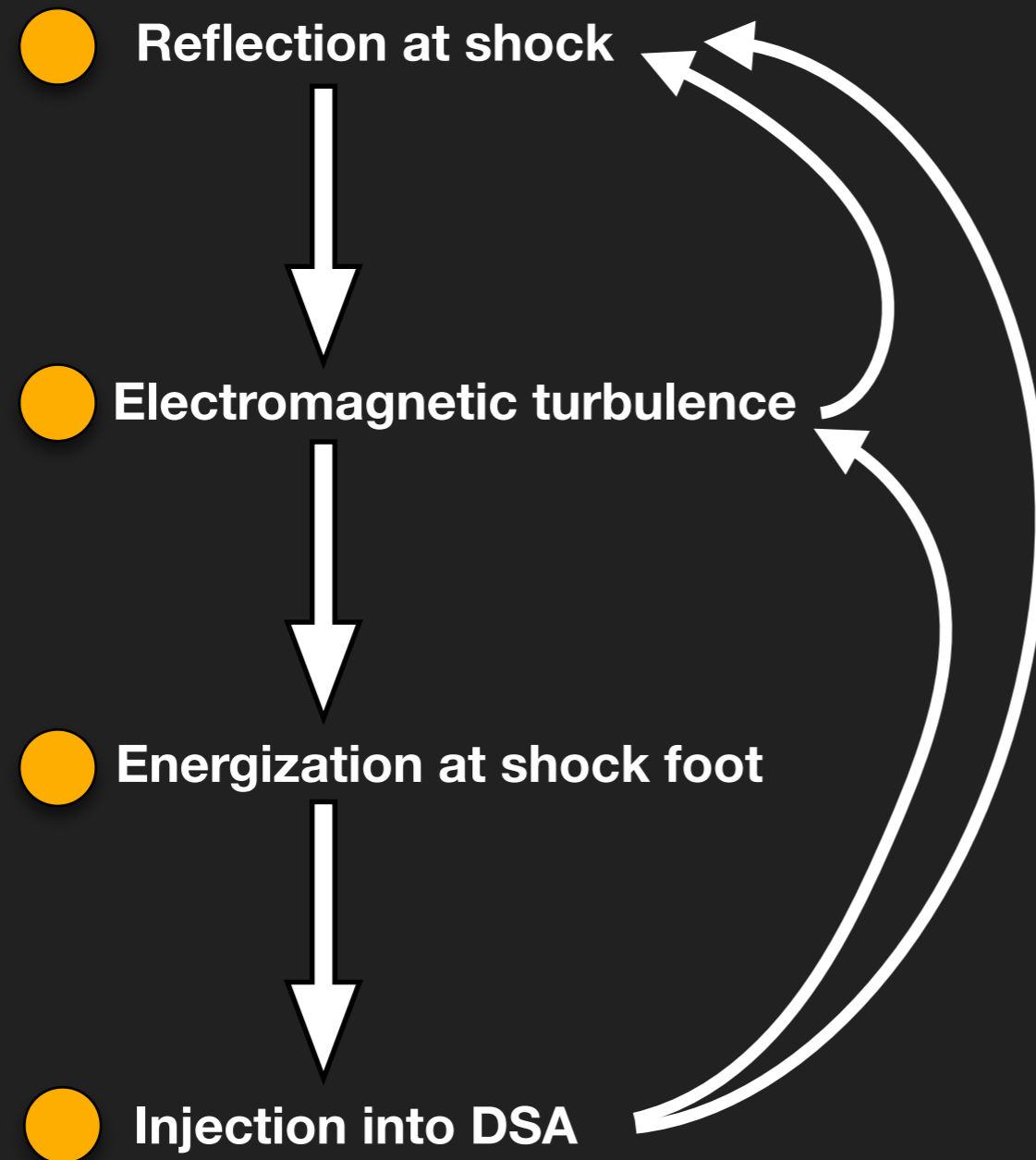
Observations

$\mathcal{M}_A, \mathcal{M}_S, v_{sh}, \theta_{Bn}$

Recent studies: e.g., Guo+2014, Bell+2013, Caprioli+2014,2015, Park+2015, Bell+2019, Caprioli+2020, Bohdan+2020, Pohl 2021, Shalaby+2022,...



Outline



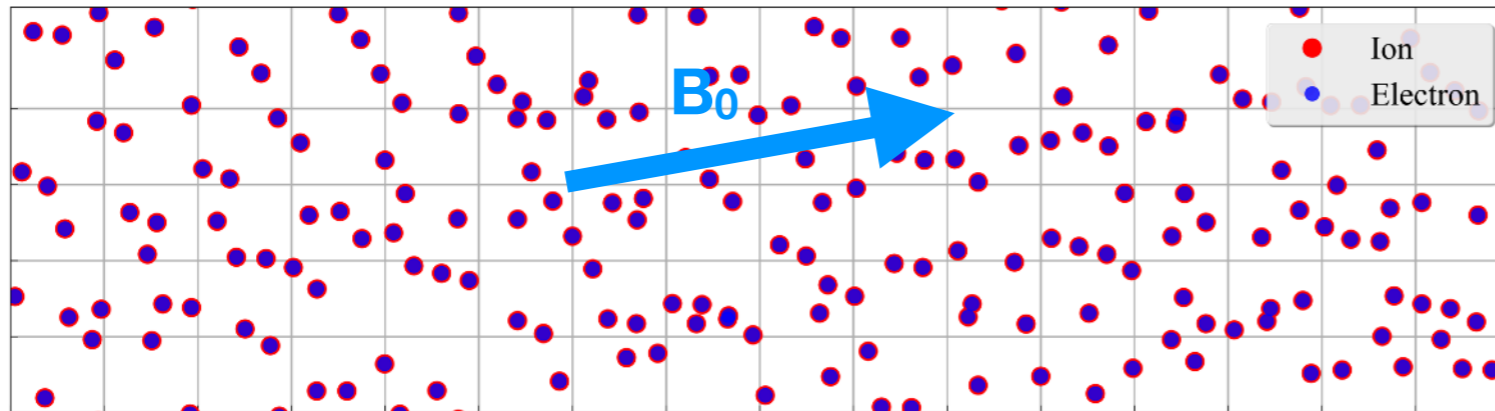
**Self-consistent investigation
is necessary**



Fully Kinetic Simulation



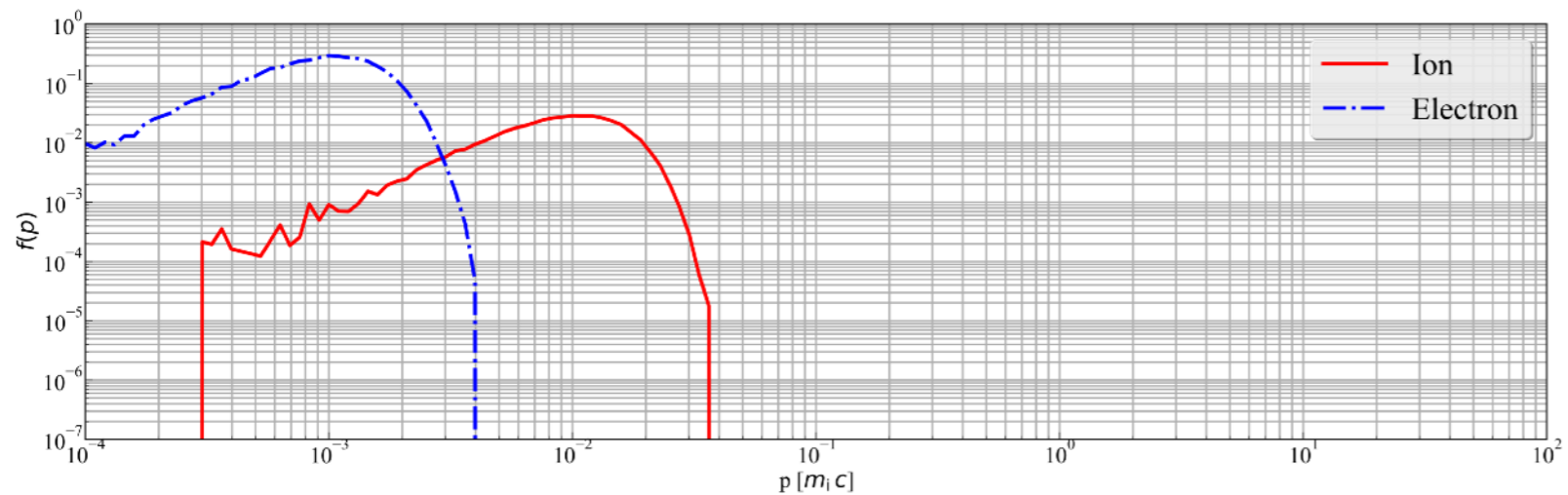
Shocks from First Principles



● Define E, B fields

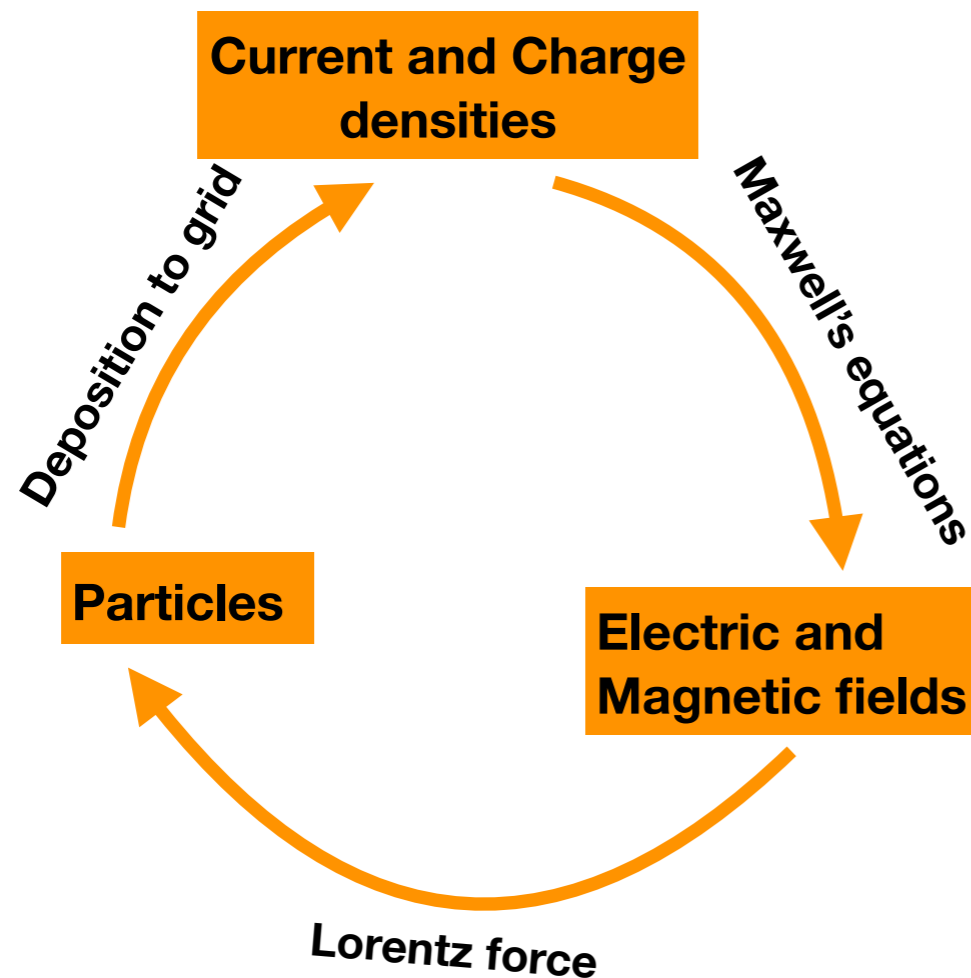
● Populate cells with charged particles

$$T_i = T_e \quad \beta = P_g / P_B$$





Shocks from First Principles

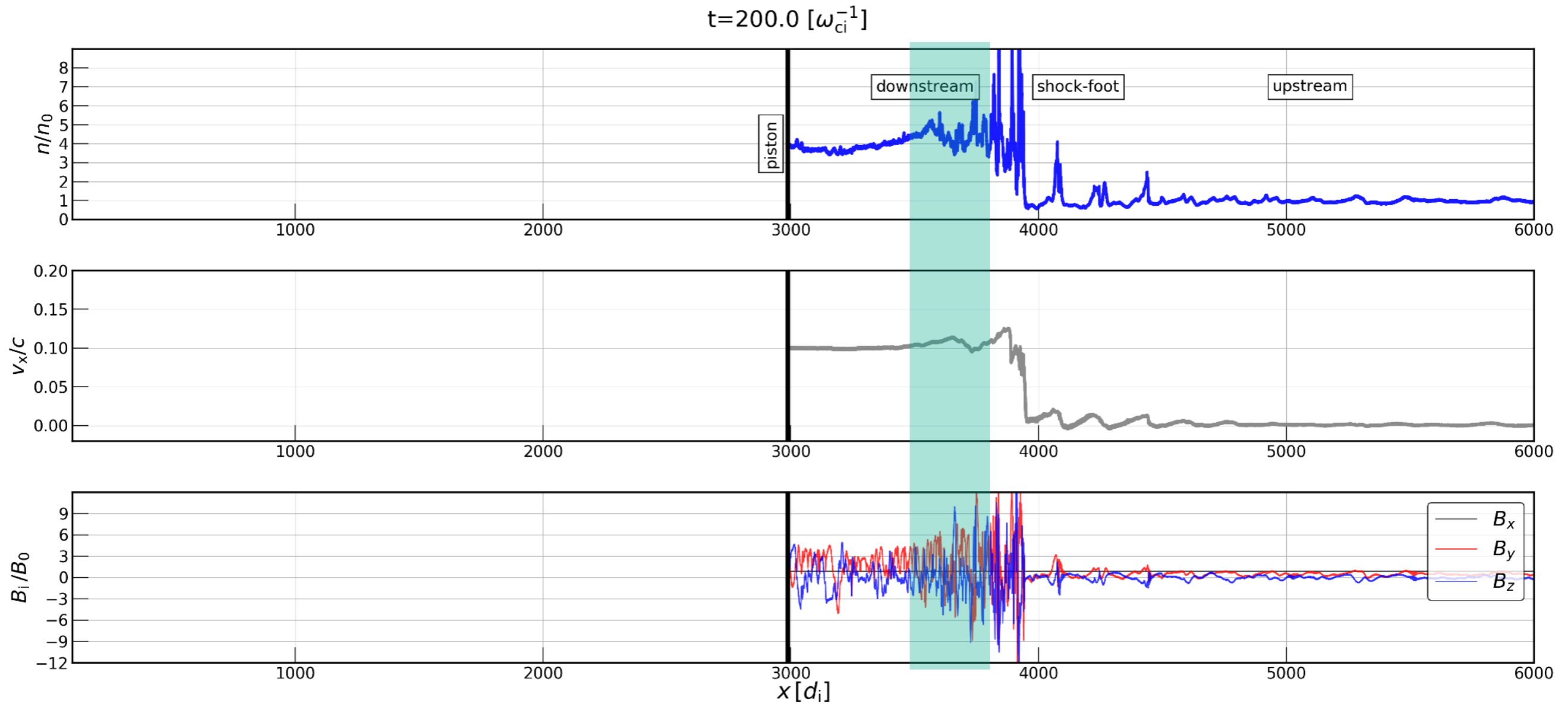


Tristan-MP (Spitkovsky 2008)

- Define E, B fields
- Populate cells with charged particles
 $T_i = T_e \quad \beta = P_g / P_B$
- Evolve particles based on Lorentz force
- Estimate current
- Solve Maxwell equations



Shocks from First Principles (1D)

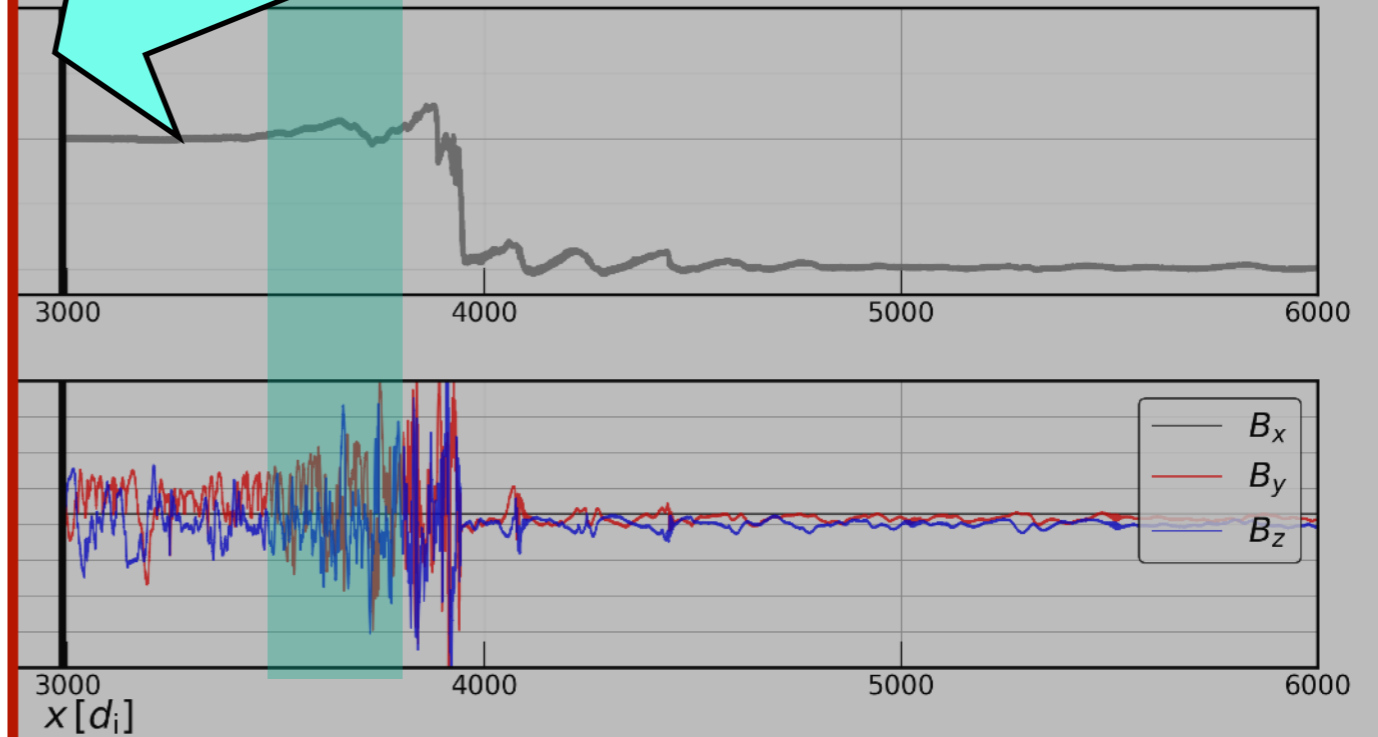
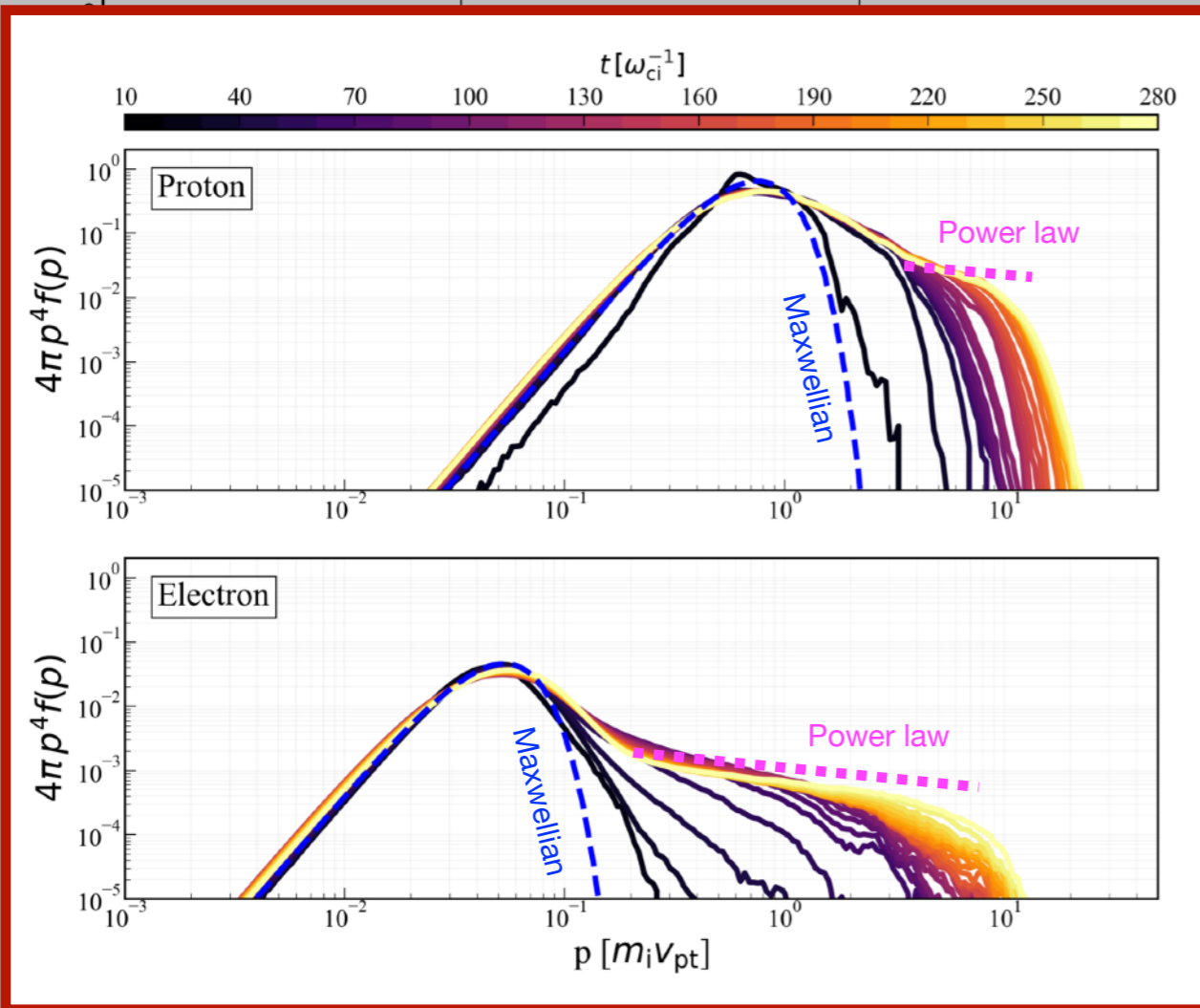
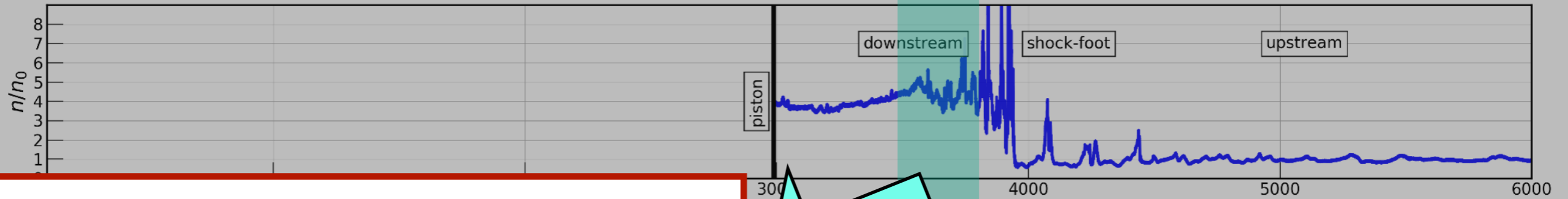


Gupta, Caprioli, Spitkovsky, in prep



Shocks from First Principles (1D)

$t=200.0 [\omega_{ci}^{-1}]$

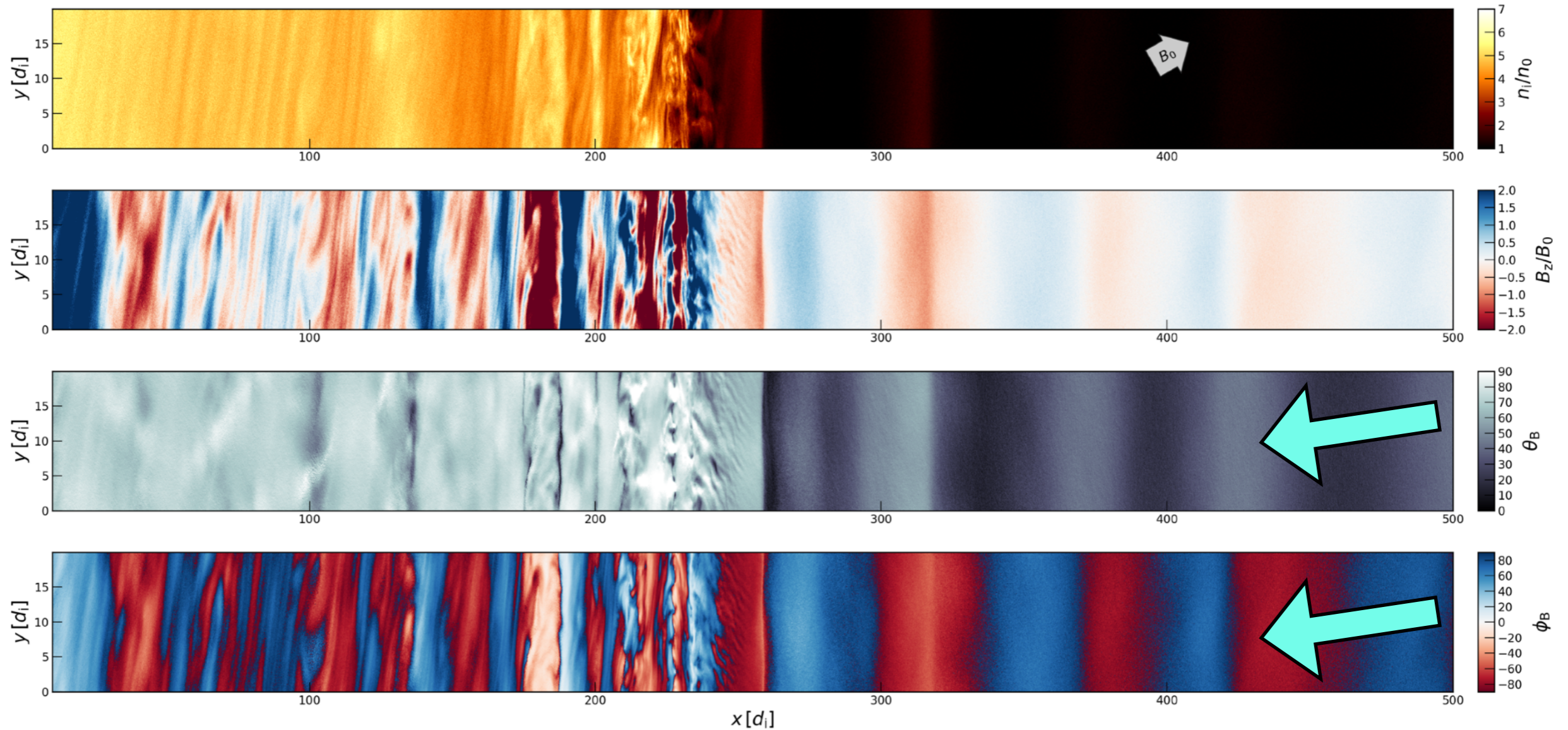


Gupta, Caprioli, Spitkovsky, in prep



Shocks from First Principles (2D)

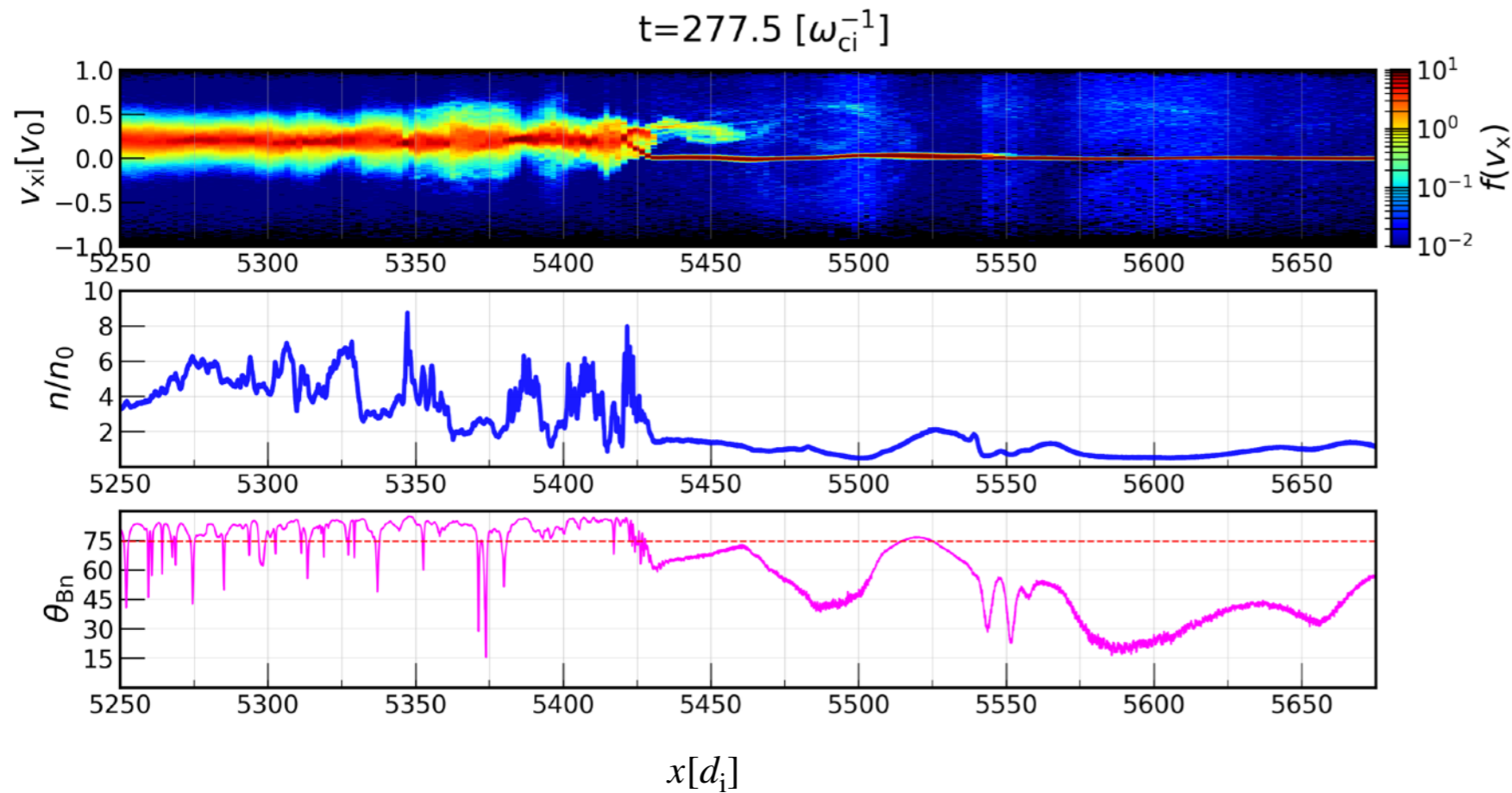
$t=119.0 [\omega_{ci}^{-1}]$



- Shock modifies the initial magnetic orientation
- 1D quasi-parallel shock contains the key ingredients



Proton reflection



(Gupta, Caprioli, Spitkovsky, in prep)

● Structure evolves in $\sim \frac{1}{\omega_{ci}}$

● Specular reflection

● Density overshoot

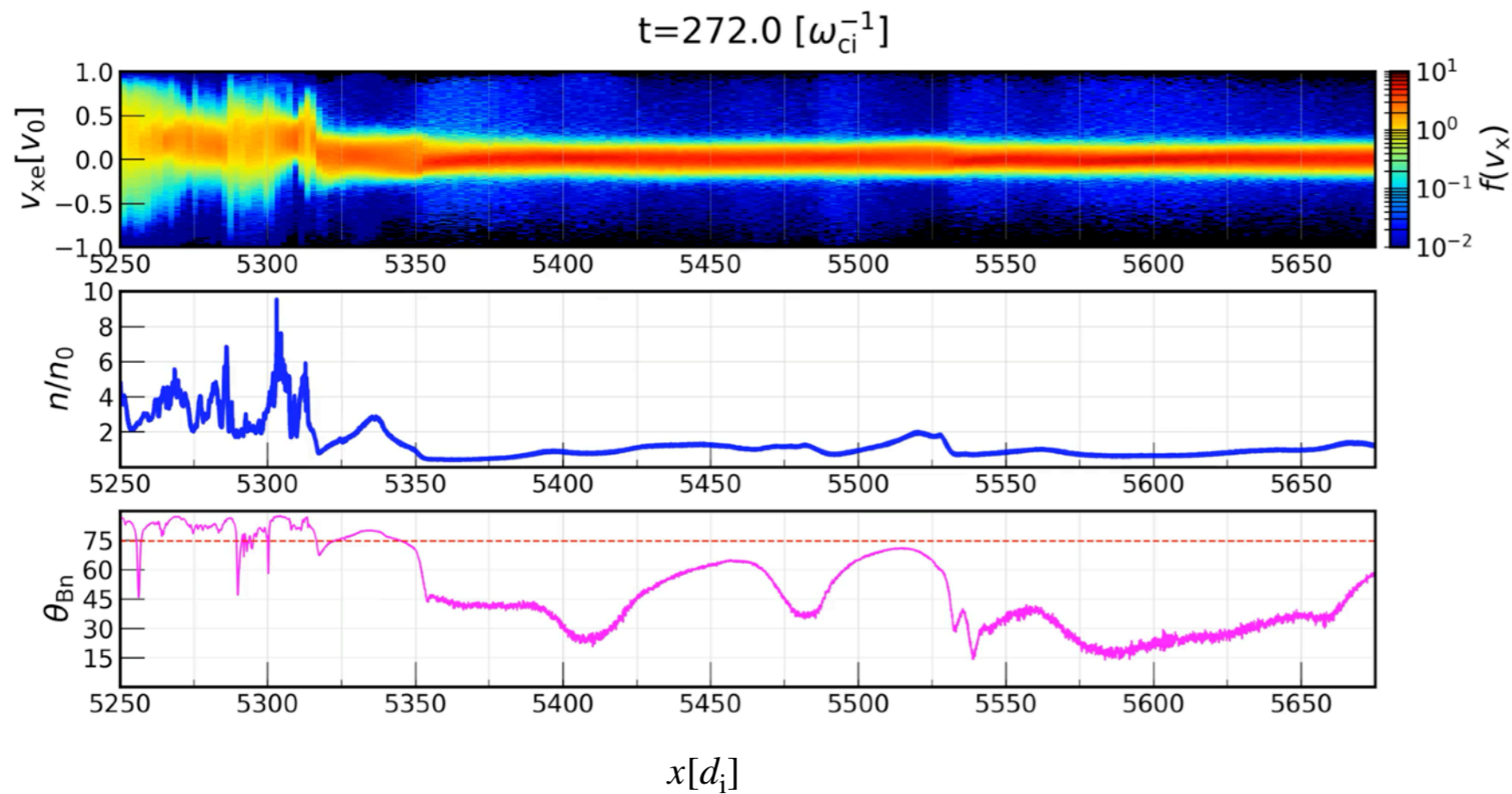
● Upstream modification

Extensively investigated using
Hybrid PIC simulations
(ion-particle+fluid electrons)

(e.g., Gargaté+12, Caprioli+14)



Electron reflection



(Gupta, Caprioli, Spitkovsky, in prep)

$$\frac{1}{\omega_{ce}} \ll \frac{1}{\omega_{ci}}$$

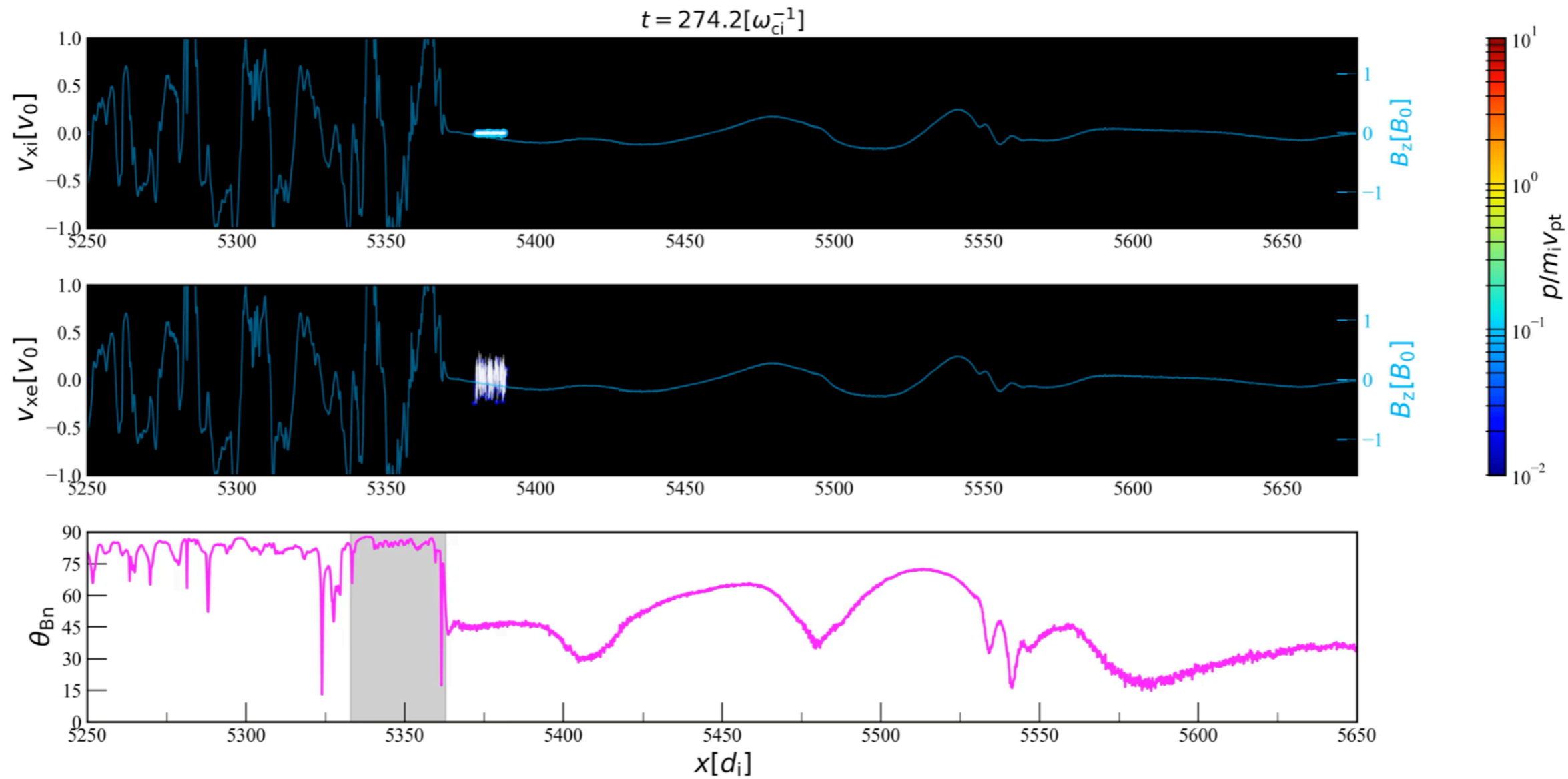
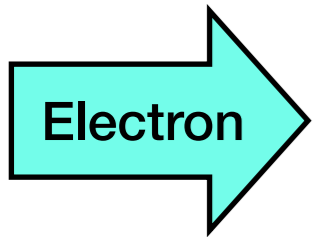
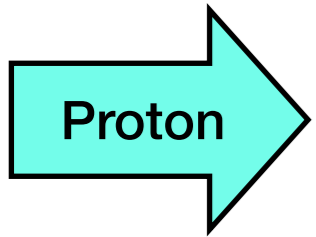
- Shock is quasi-stationary
- Electron reflection is **apparently messy**

Self-consistent PIC investigations started since past decade. A conclusive answer is still missing

(e.g., Riquelme+2011, Guo+2014, Park+2015, Bohdan+2019, Xu+2020, Shalaby+2022, Morris+2022)



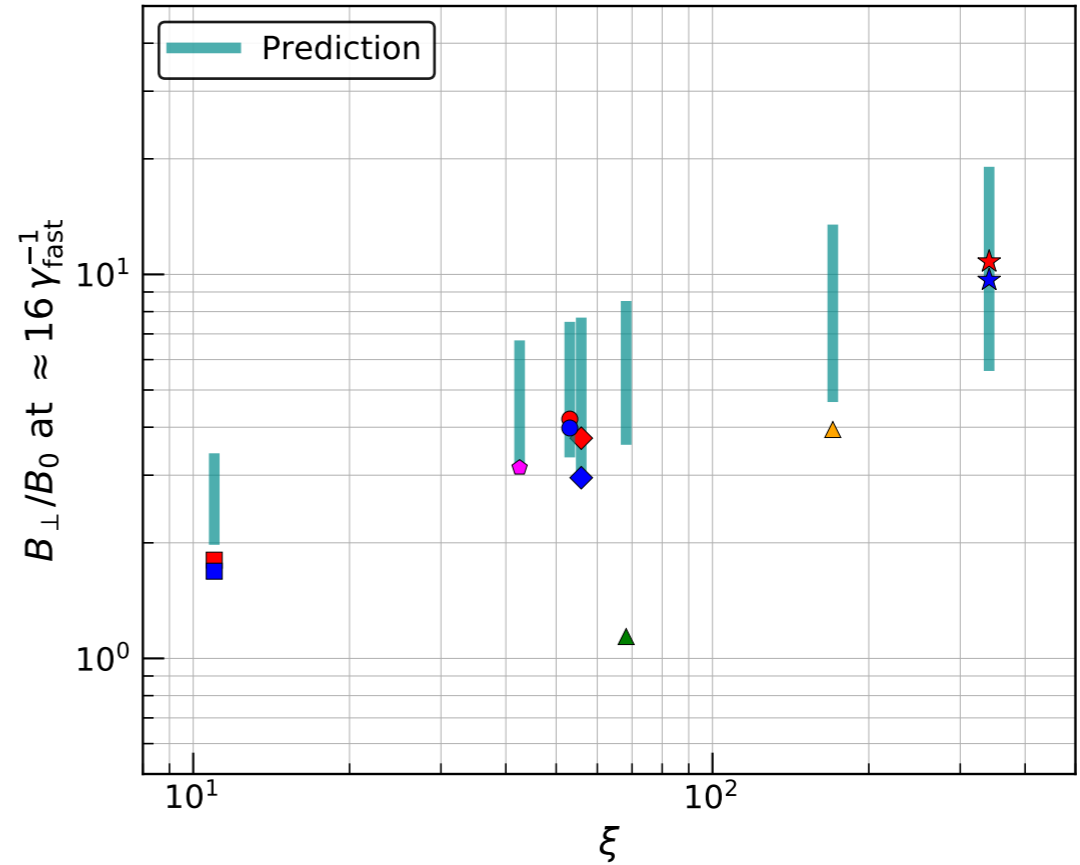
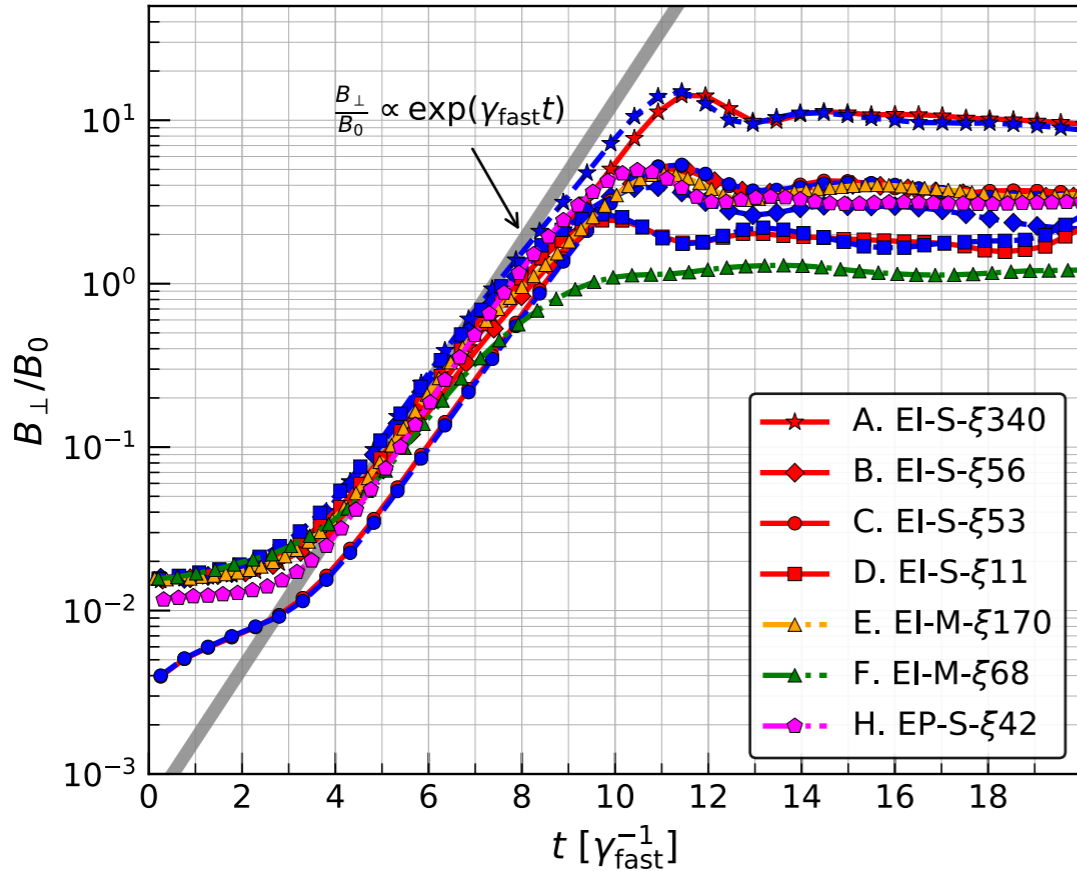
Reflection of test particle protons and electrons



- Shock is a not sharp surface
- Proton reflection: regulated by the strength of the shock barrier and inclination of B field
(specular reflection – Caprioli, Pop, Spitkovsky 2015)
- Electron reflection: **apparently messy.** (Gupta, Caprioli, & Spitkovsky, in prep)



What can drive EM turbulence: $\frac{P_{CR}}{P_{B0}}$ is crucial



● Charge and mass do not matter

● Magnetic field at saturation depends on $\xi \propto \frac{P_{CR}}{P_{B0}}$

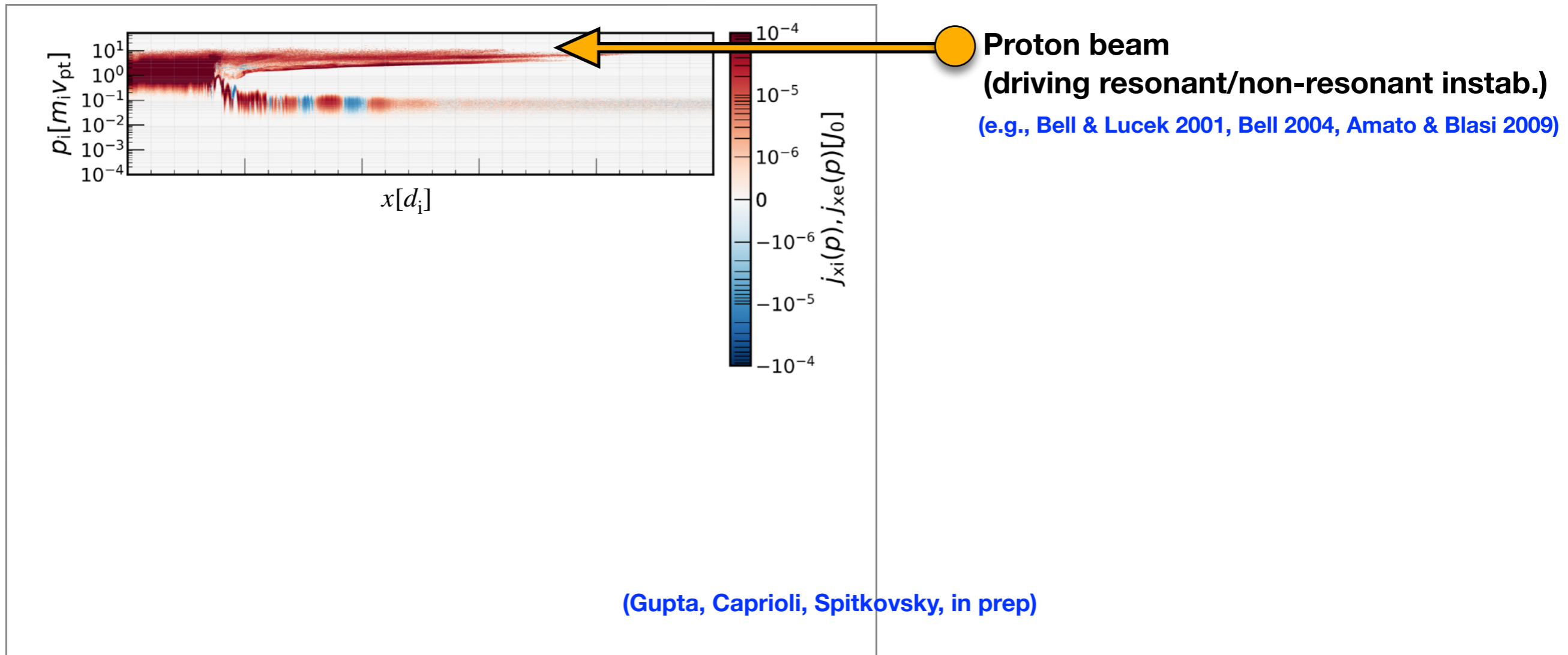
Results obtained from controlled periodic box simulations reported in



SG, Caprioli, Haggerty 2021 ApJ



What balances the ion current





Electrons DO NOT become nonthermal easily

- Electrons are lighter than protons: more or less all plasma processes impact on dynamics

Not limited to

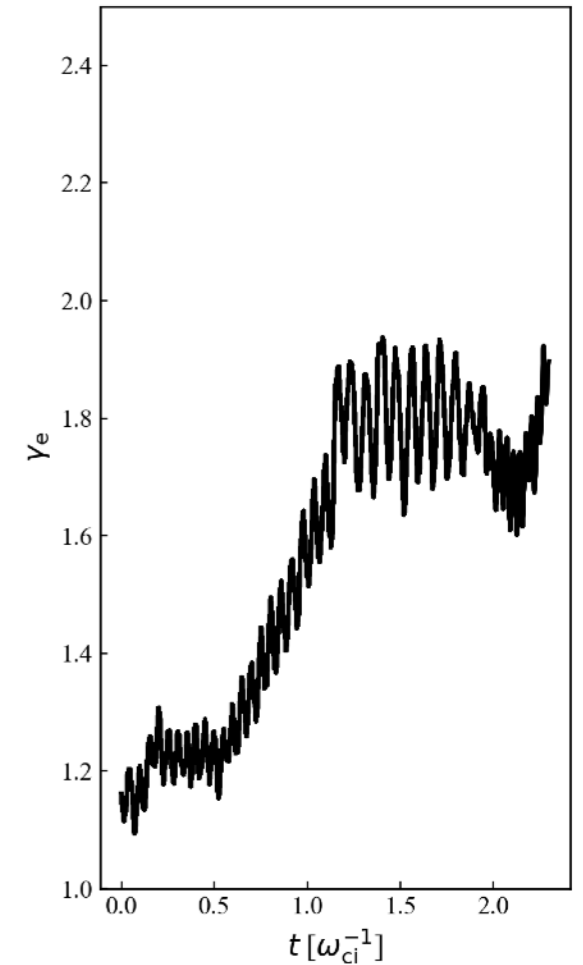
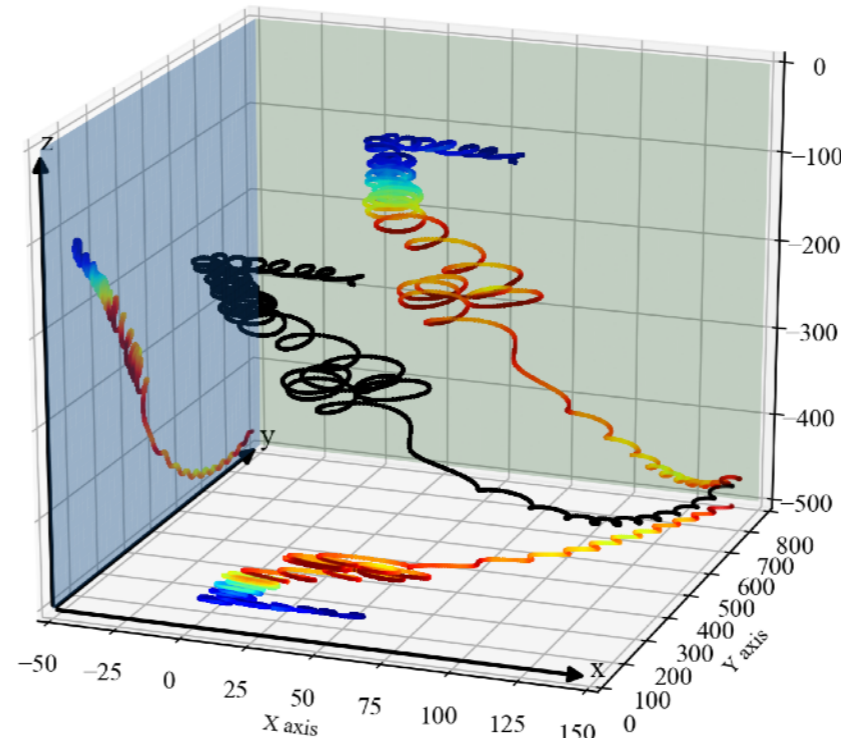
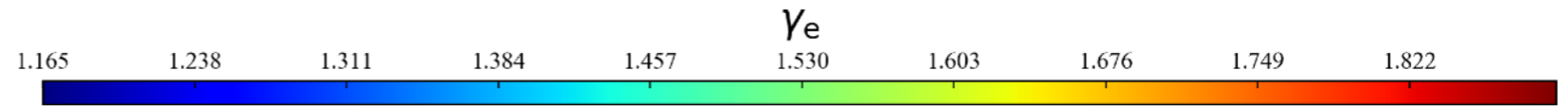
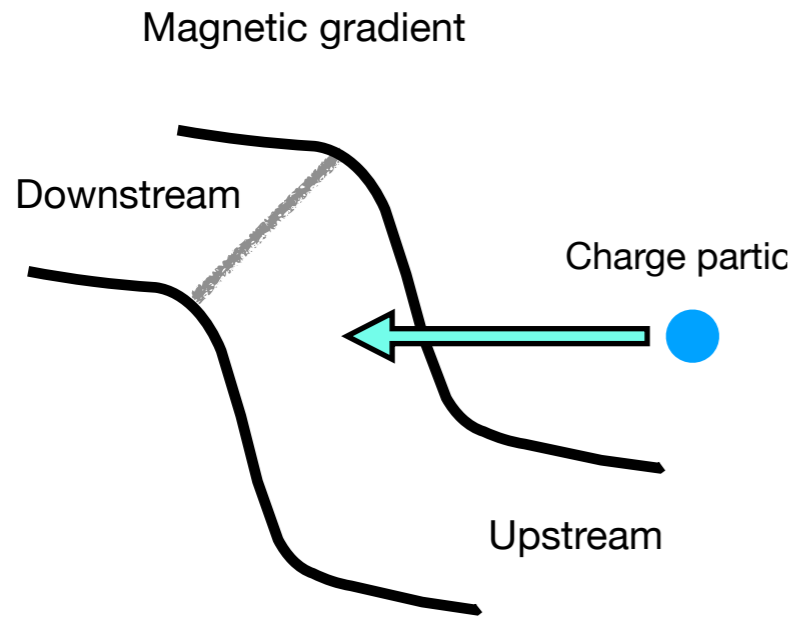
- instabilities at the shock foot
- magnetic reconnection
- shock drift acceleration
- shock surfing acceleration
- ...

It is important to figure out which one is more effective



Shock Drift Acceleration: Revisited

Shock Drift Acceleration



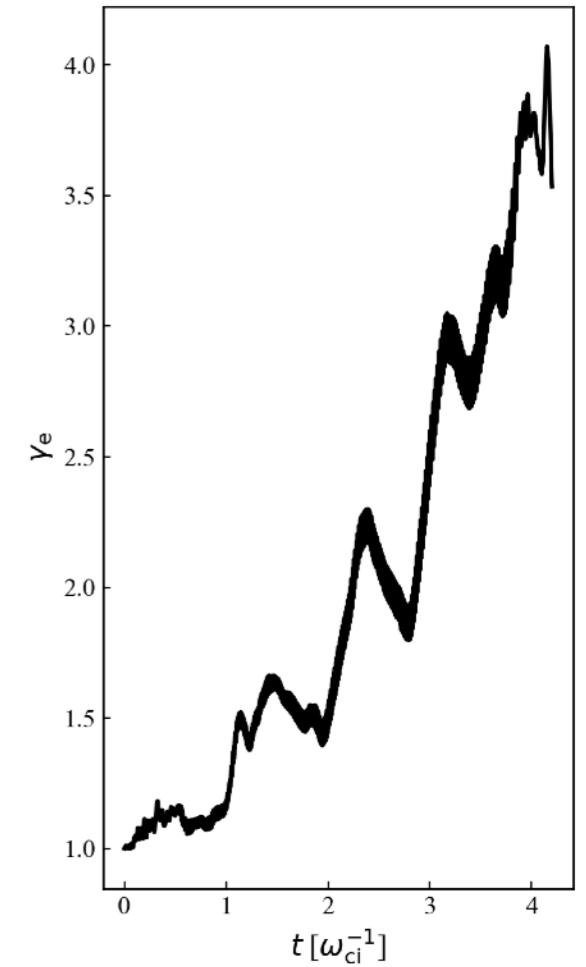
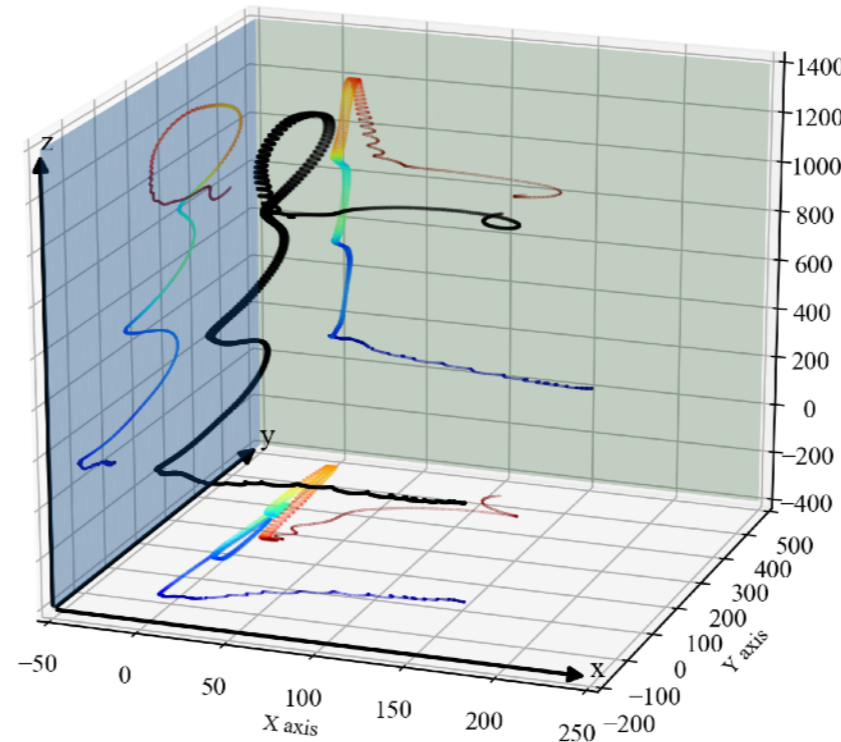
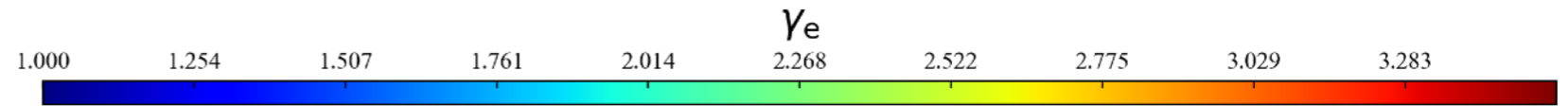
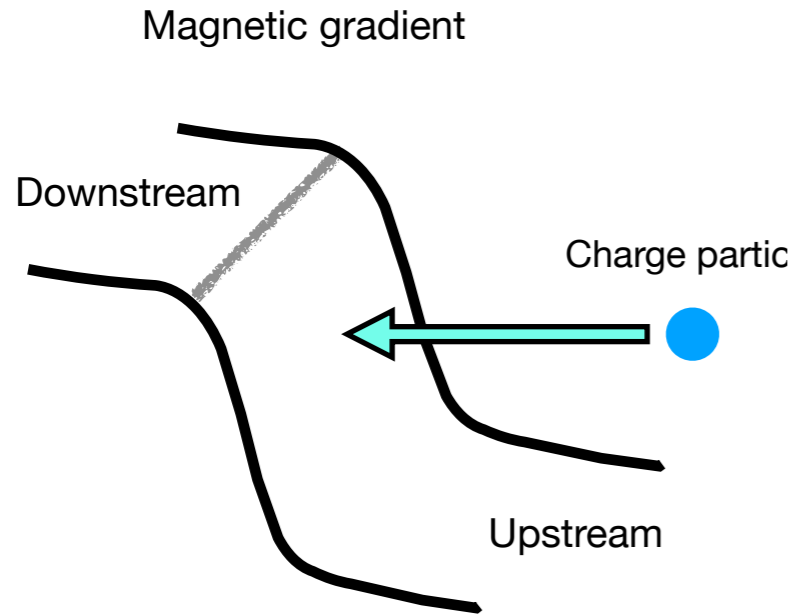
- Incoming particles see magnetic gradient
- Acceleration due to motional field
- Single SDA cycle is rare (Diffusive SDA [Park+2015](#), Stochastic SDA [Katou & Amino 2019](#))

$$\mathbf{E}_s = -\frac{\mathbf{v}_{pt}}{c} \times \mathbf{B} = \hat{s} \frac{\mathbf{v}_{pt}}{c} B$$



Shock Drift Acceleration: Revisited

Shock Drift Acceleration



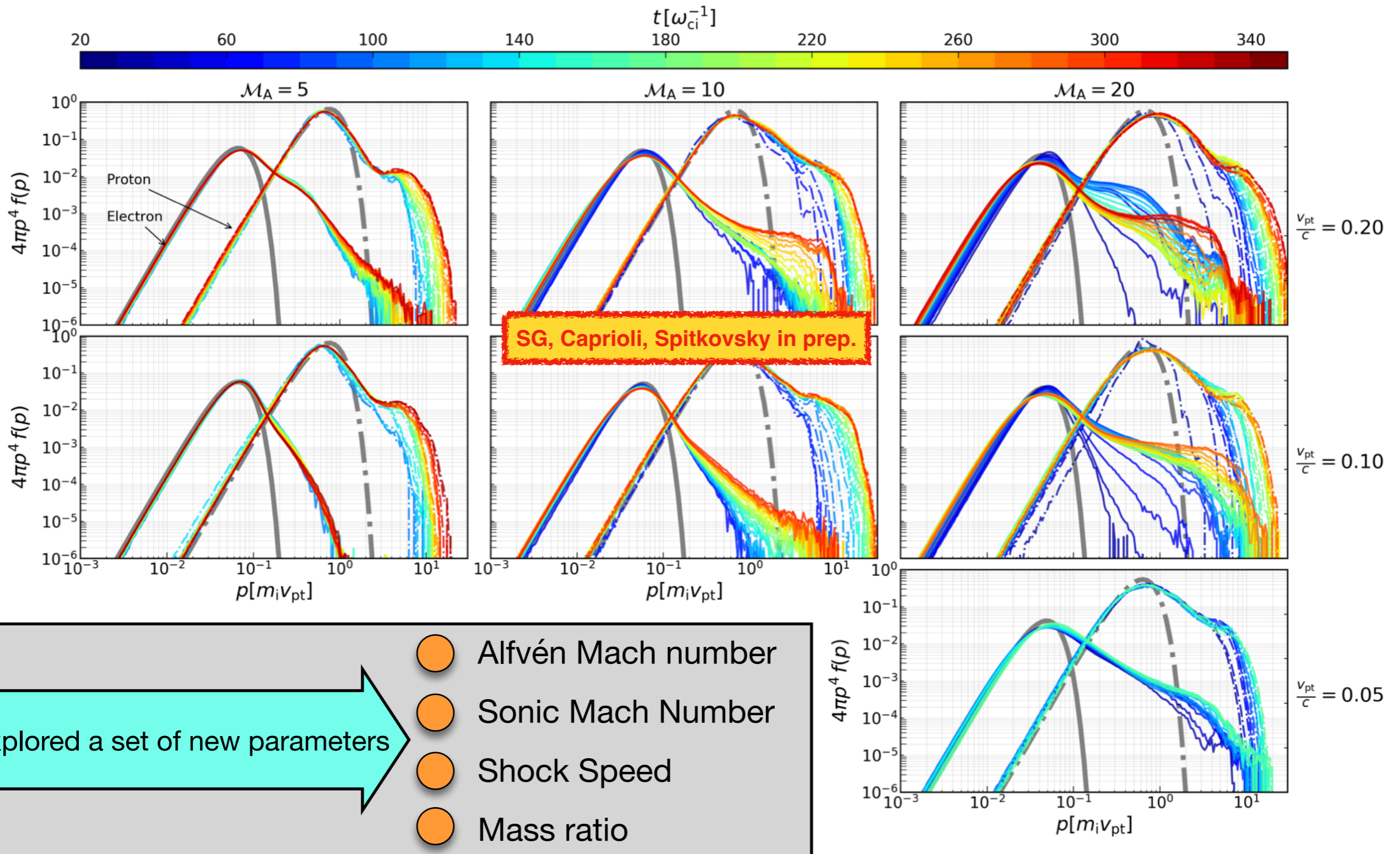
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$$\mathbf{E}_s = -\frac{\mathbf{v}_{pt}}{c} \times \mathbf{B} = \hat{s} \frac{\mathbf{v}_{pt}}{c} B$$

● We develop analytic framework to quantify SDA gain [SG, Caprioli, Spitkovsky in prep.](#)

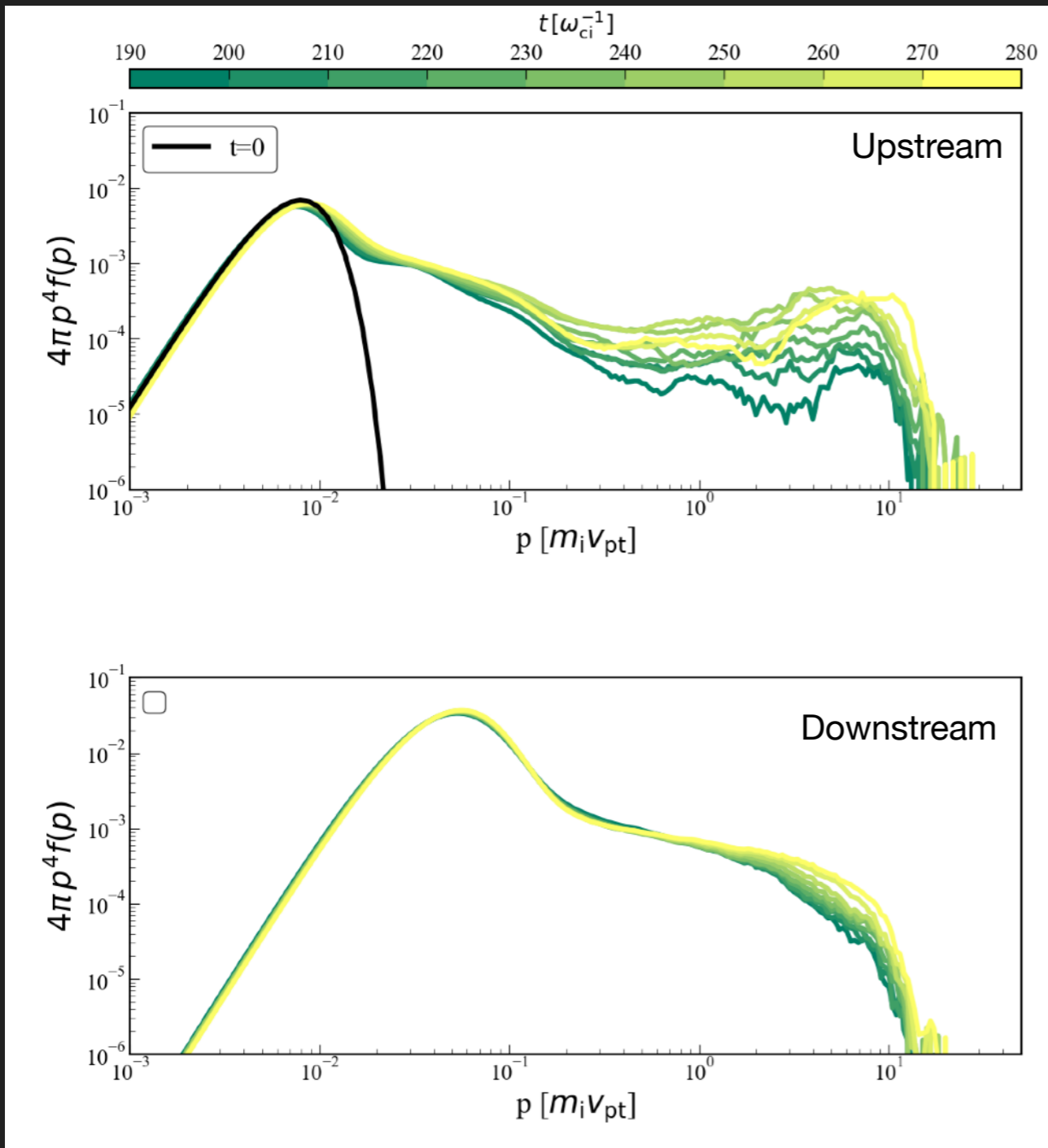


Survey of full PIC nonrelativistic quasi-parallel shocks





Synthetic spectra



Thermal Electrons

↓

Theoretical Ingredients
(Including Reflection, SDA, DSA)

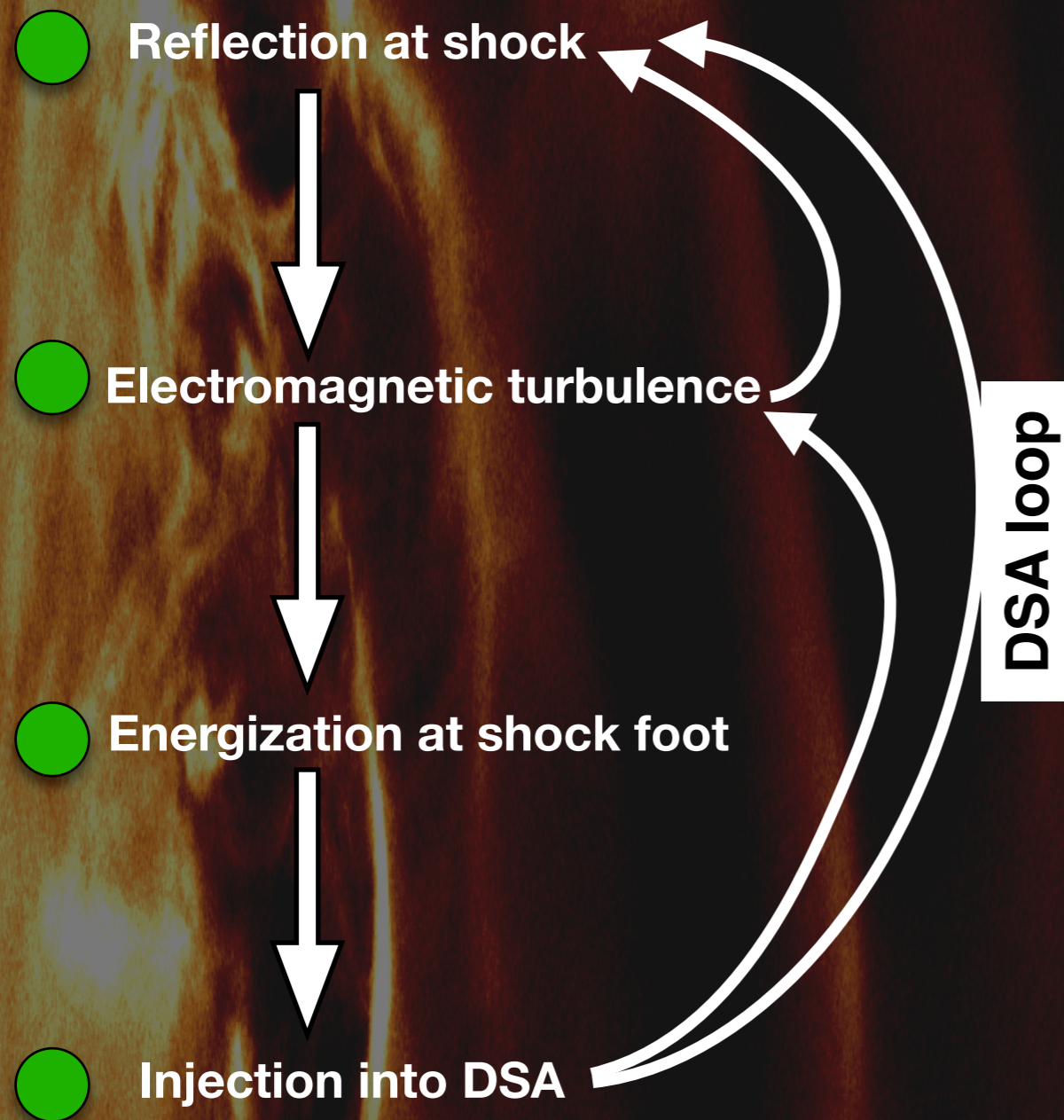
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Synthetic spectra

≈ 2 M CPU hr simulation \rightarrow 10 mins in 1 CPU

SG, Caprioli, Spitkovsky in prep.

Takehome messages



A survey of quasi-parallel nonrelativistic shock simulations: v_{sh} , \mathcal{M}_A , \mathcal{M}_s and m_i/m_e

Electron reflection:
apparently messy, but follows a pattern

What balances the ion current:
electrons?

Electron energization:
SDA is efficient, multiple cycles are required

Electron to proton ratio:
first time for different shock environments

Minimal model:
synthetic spectra agree with simulation

Gupta, Caprioli, & Spitkovsky a,b in prep

Thank you!

SIDDHARTHA GUPTA