

Pick-up Ion Ring Stability in the Outer Heliosheath

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Structure of the Heliosphere/ISM Boundary



Interstellar Boundary Explorer (IBEX)



IBEX ribbon (NASA)

 mapping the boundary between the heliosphere and the true interstellar space by detecting fast moving energetic neutral atoms of hydrogen (ENAs) produced at the heliosheath



IBEX (NASA)

Energetic Neutral Atoms

 an energetic solar wind ion (proton) 'steals' charge from a slow moving neutral atom originating, e.g., from iterstellar space to become an Energetic Neutral Atom (ENA)

 the ENA leaves the charge exchange region in a straight line with the velocity of the original plasma ion



IBEX ribbon - plausible explanation

• intergalactic magnetic field shapes the heliosphere as it drapes over it; the ribbon appears to trace the area where the magnetic field is most parallel to the surface of the heliopause, i.e., perpendicular to solar wind particles' velocity

Scenario:

- IBEX ribbon formed by so-called "secondary" ENAs:
 - primary ENAs are born from charge exchange between solar wind protons and ISM neutrals in the heliosphere and propagate away from the Sun
 - primary ENA charge-exchange in the OHS to become the Pick-up Ions (PUIs); due to magnetic field orientation PUIs form a ring distribution in the velocity space
 - PUI charge-exchange again to produce secondary ENAs that have trajectories leading to back to the heliosphere (can be seen by IBEX)

Essential condition:

 PUI ring distribution must not scatter considerably before PUIs become secondary ENAs - PUI distribution must remain stable for several years





Pick-up Ion Ring Stability in the OHS

Question:

• under what conditions PUI rings remain long-time stable in the OHS?

Methods:

- linear analysis
- hybrid Particle-In-Cell simulations
- full Particle-In-Cell simulations



Method of Particle-In-Cell Simulations

- Particle-In-Cell simulations an *ab-initio* model of collisionless plasma:
 - integration of Maxwell's equations on a numerical grid
 - integration of relativistic particle equations of motion in collective self-consistent EM fields



- Full PIC simulations: dynamics of both electrons and ions resolved
- Hybrid PIC simulations: only ion dynamics resolved, electrons modeled as a fluid (as in MHD)

Hybrid and full PIC simulations

Hybrid PIC simulations (1D)

- realistic physical parameters, e.g., ring-to-ambient density ratio of 10-4
- grid size: 1024 cells with size 0.5 λ_{si}
- simulation time: 1000 ion orbits (61 h in the OHS) eqv. to $100,000\pi$ time steps ($\Delta t=0.02\Omega^{-1}$)
- particle statistics: Nppc=1000,000
- 1h with a 1000 CPU-core simulations (1D)

Full PIC simulations with physical m_i/m_e=1826 (1D)

- need to resolve sqrt(mi) smaller spatial and temporal scales than hybrid PIC
- grid size: 44,000 cells
- simulation time: 75 billion time steps ($\Delta t=0.0625\omega_{pe}^{-1}$)

Our full PIC simulations (2D3V)

- scaled physical parameters, e.g., ring-to-ambient density ratio 2.5x10⁻², m_i/m_e=50
- grid size: 6000x192 cells
- simulation time: up to 2,5 million time steps (10 CPU-days with Nproc=4800)
- particle statistics: N_{ppc}=2500 (up to 25,000; typical in shock physics N_{ppc}=10)

 Pleiades (NASA, SGI ICE X, 211,872-core, Haswell, Ivy Bridge,..., 4.09 PFlop/s) Pleiades (NASA)



Linear analysis



- parallel broadening leads to stable rings but second instability (Alfven Ion Cyclotron) appears for even broader rings
- AIC instability, albeit slowly growing, cannot be stabilized by temperature effects

Importance of particle statistics - hybrid PIC simulations of finite-temperature rings

Pitch-angle spread for a stable ring of finite width



Cold ring after 1000 orbits



 for low Nppc scattering is due to statistical noise, not an instability

1D hybrid PIC simulations of finite-temperature rings





- low temperature (cold) rings take several years to scatter onto an isotropic shell (<µ²>=1/3), allowing ample time for charge exchange that produces a ribbon
- initially broad rings unstable and scatter toward isotropy on much shorter time scales
- what is the actual width of PUI distribution in the OHS?

Realistic initial ring distributions

• **realistic** distribution from MHD-MC global heliosphere modeling of atomic hydrogen (Heerikhuisen et al. 2014)



pitch-angle

2D full PIC simulations



- good agreement between full PIC and hybrid PIC simulations for the same parameters
- all rings unstable, although the growth rate decreases for broader rings
- scaling to 1D hybrid results with physical parameters suggests that realistic distributions can be stable for about 21 days



Conclusions

- PUI distributions in the outer heliosheath can be stable and produce the IBEX ribbon unless parallel ring temperatures fall in the AIC unstable region
- this may be the case for realistic PUI distributions derived from primary ENAs
- careful and detailed studies of these distributions needed to see whether it is
 possible to prevent significant growth of the PUI instability

Results of full PIC simulations show that:

- electron dynamics is unimportant for the problem of the PUI rings stability
- the system is essentially one-dimensional and 1D hybrid kinetic modeling can accurately model the relevant physics

Dziękuję za uwagę

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