

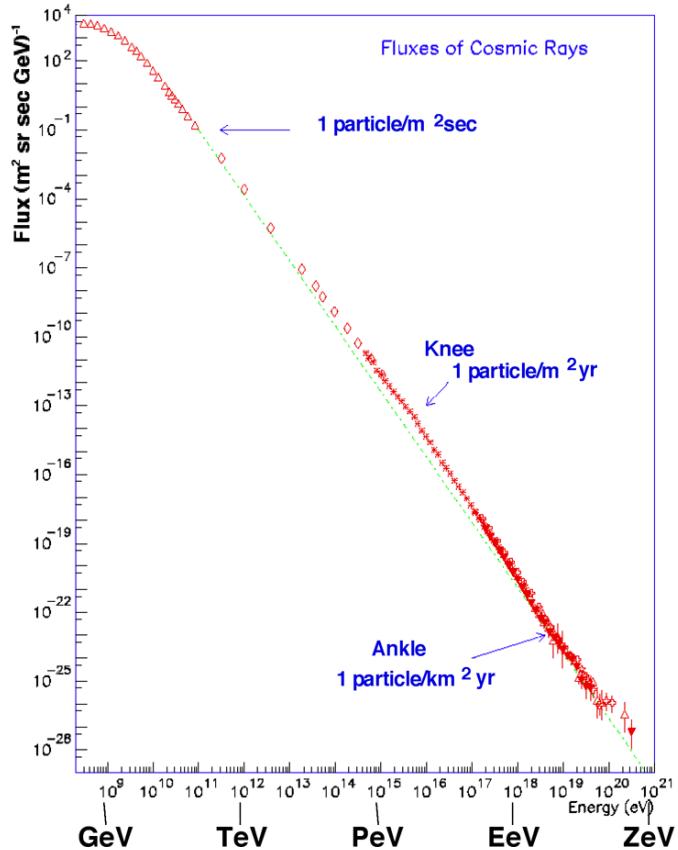


# Particle Acceleration in Turbulent Magnetic Reconnection

Masahiro Hoshino  
University of Tokyo

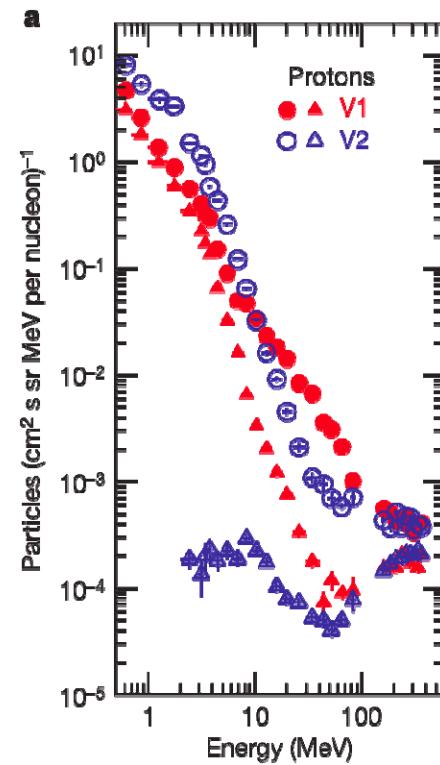
# Nonthermal Universe

## Cosmic Rays



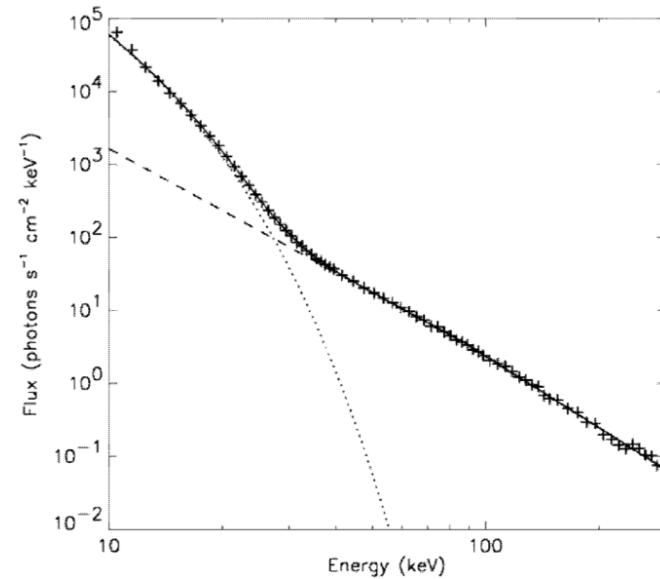
[Nagano & Watson, 2000]

## ACRs



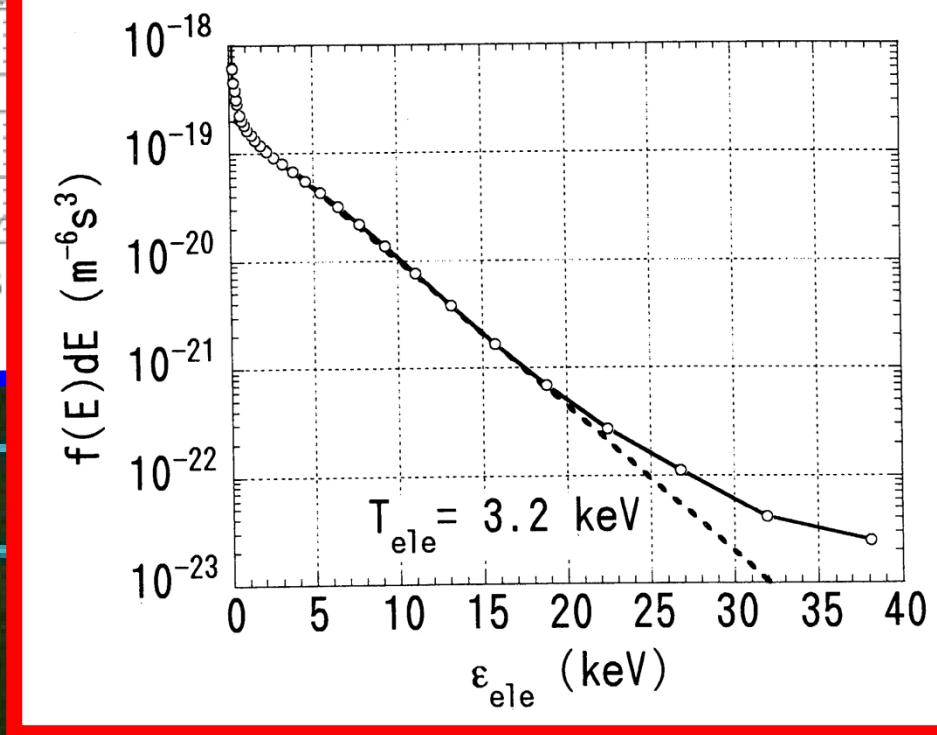
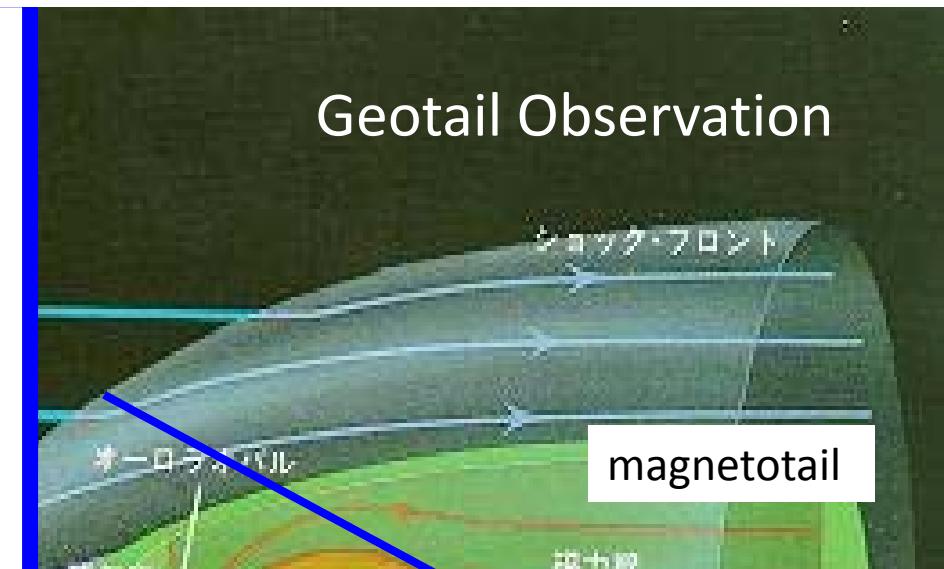
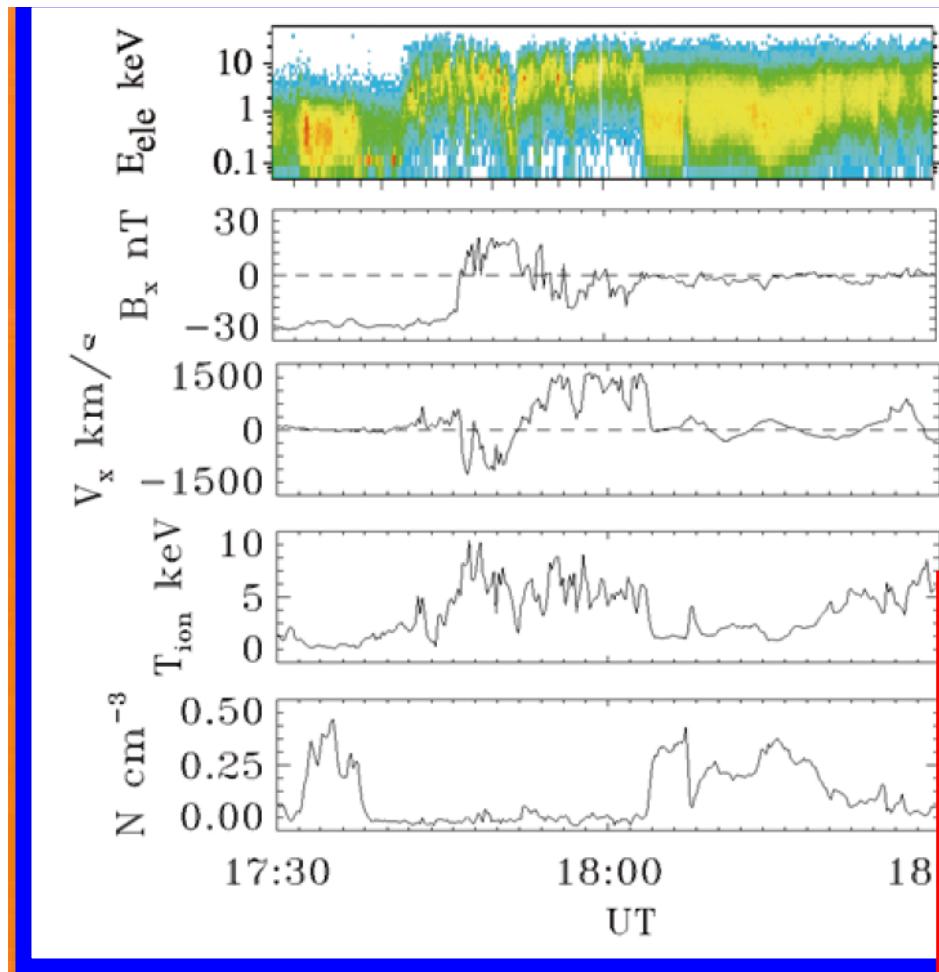
[Stone et al., 2008]

## Solar Flares

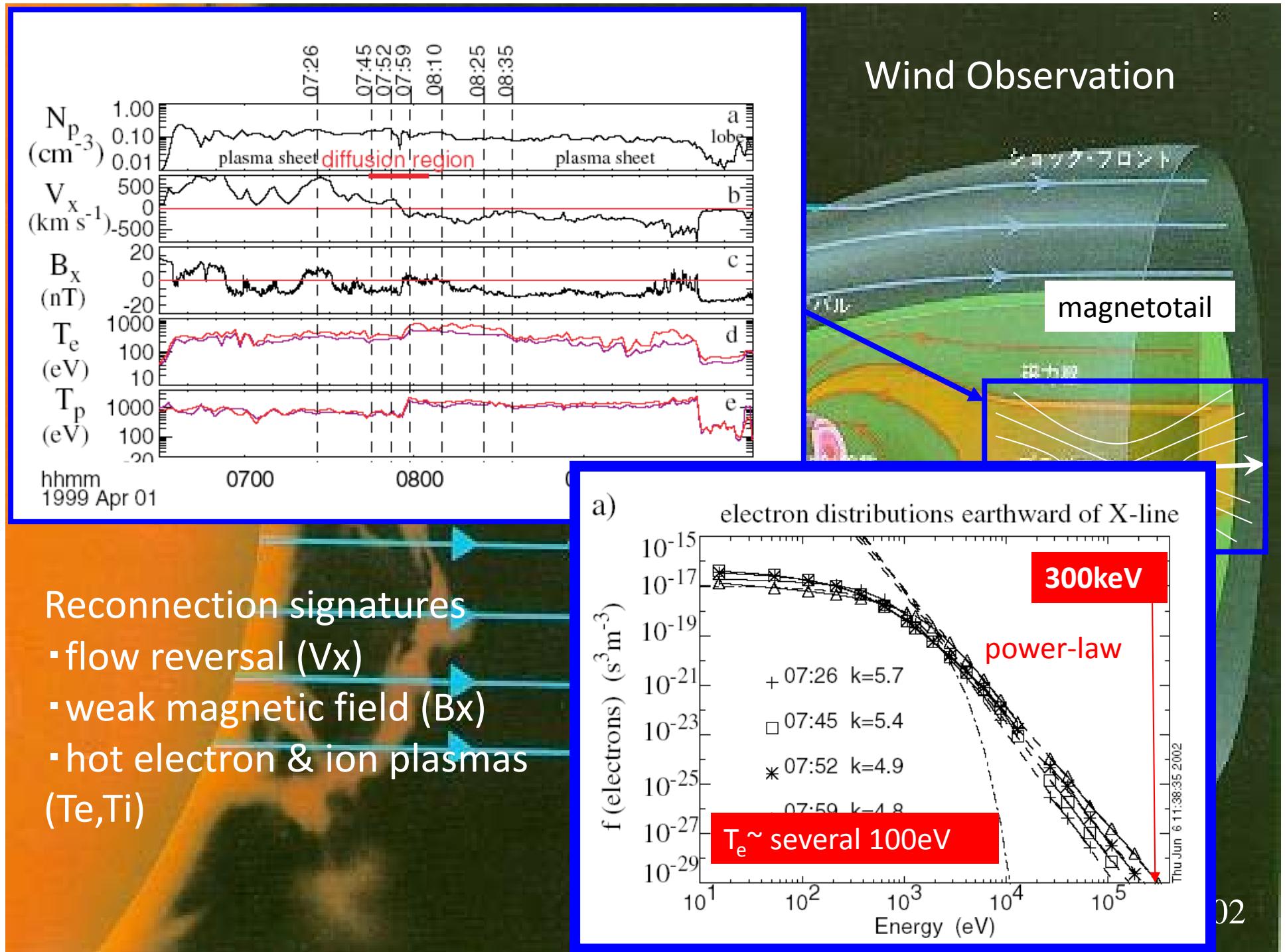


[Lin et al., 2003]

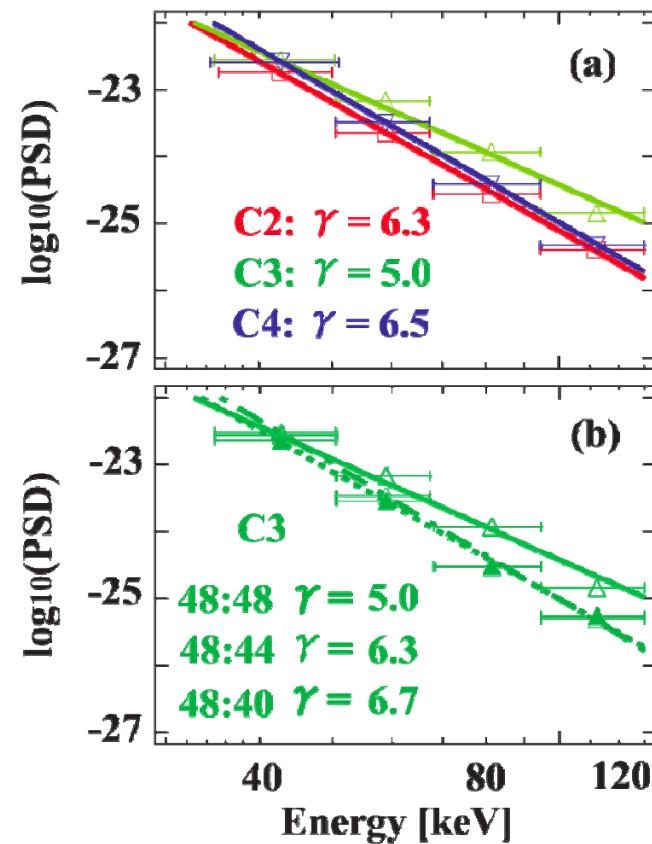
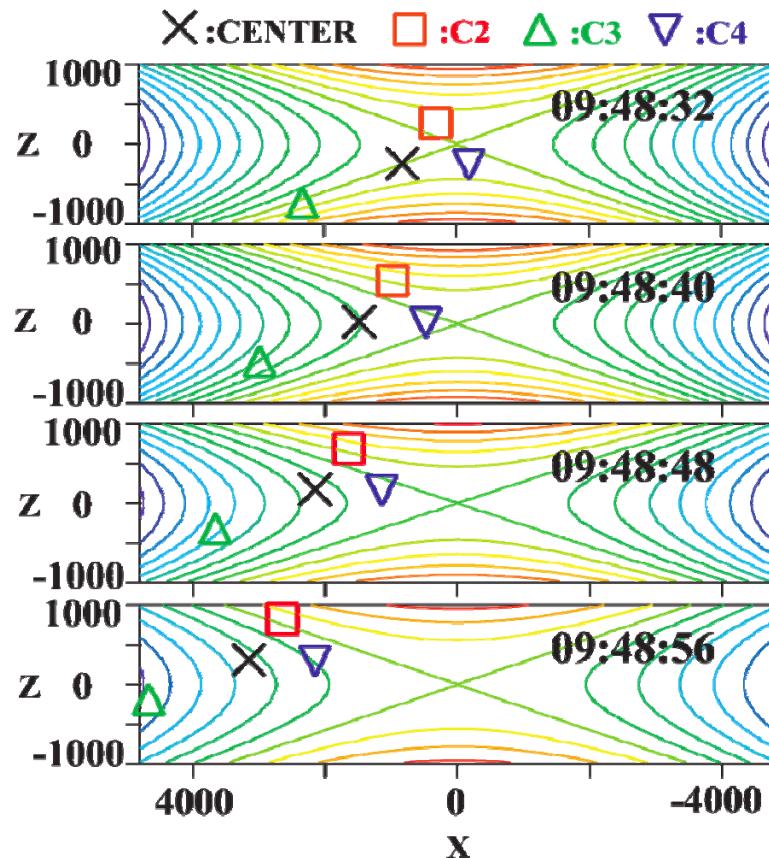
Magnetic reconnection plays an important role  
on particle acceleration in our universe?



MH+ 2001



# Energetic electrons in reconnection (Cluster observation with 4 satellites)

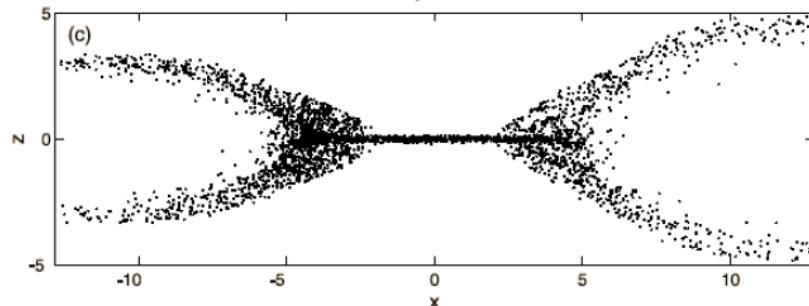


Four Cluster satellites found that energetic electrons are accelerated in the magnetic field pile-up region

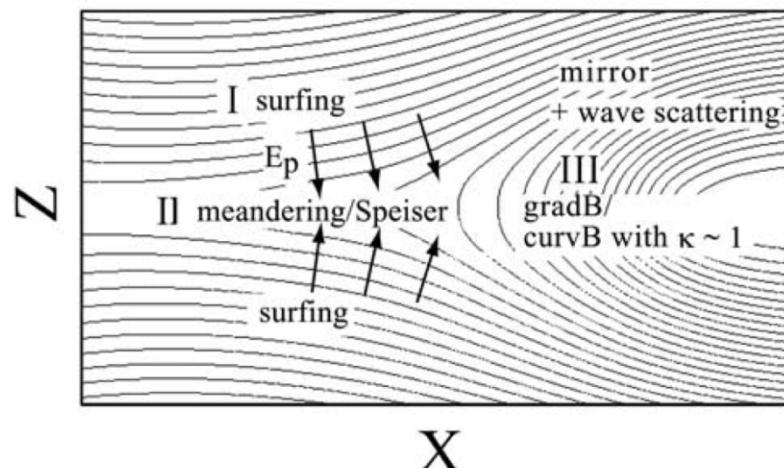
Imada et al. 2007

# Particle Acceleration in PIC Simulations

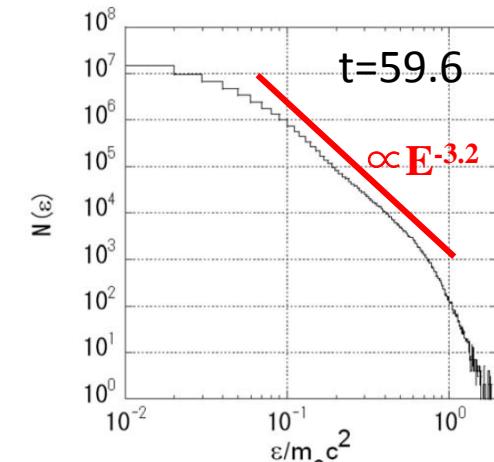
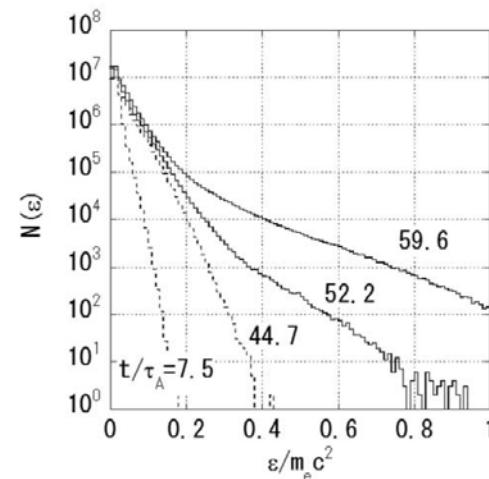
Pritchett, 2005



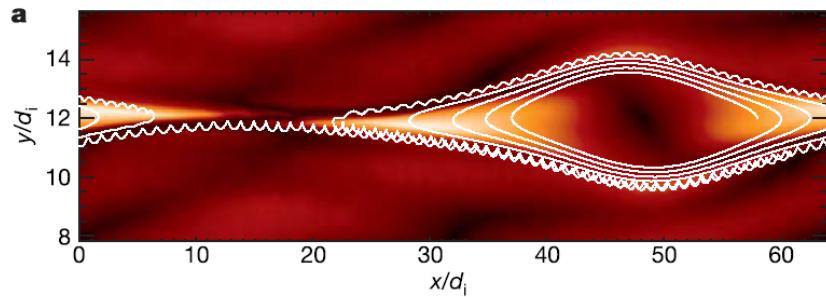
MH 2005



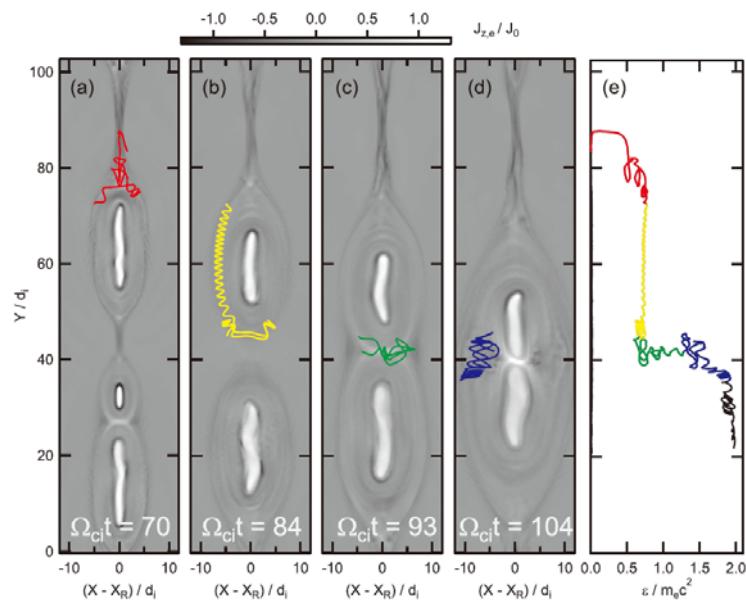
- Linear X-line acceleration
  - Direct resonance of particle with dawn-dusk electric field
  - Energetic particle flux is low because of the limited size of X-line
- Multistep Acceleration/B-file pileup region
  - In addition to X-line acceleration, gradB & curvB drift acceleration around the magnetic field pileup region
  - Energetic particle flux is high



Drake et al. 2006



Oka et al. 2006

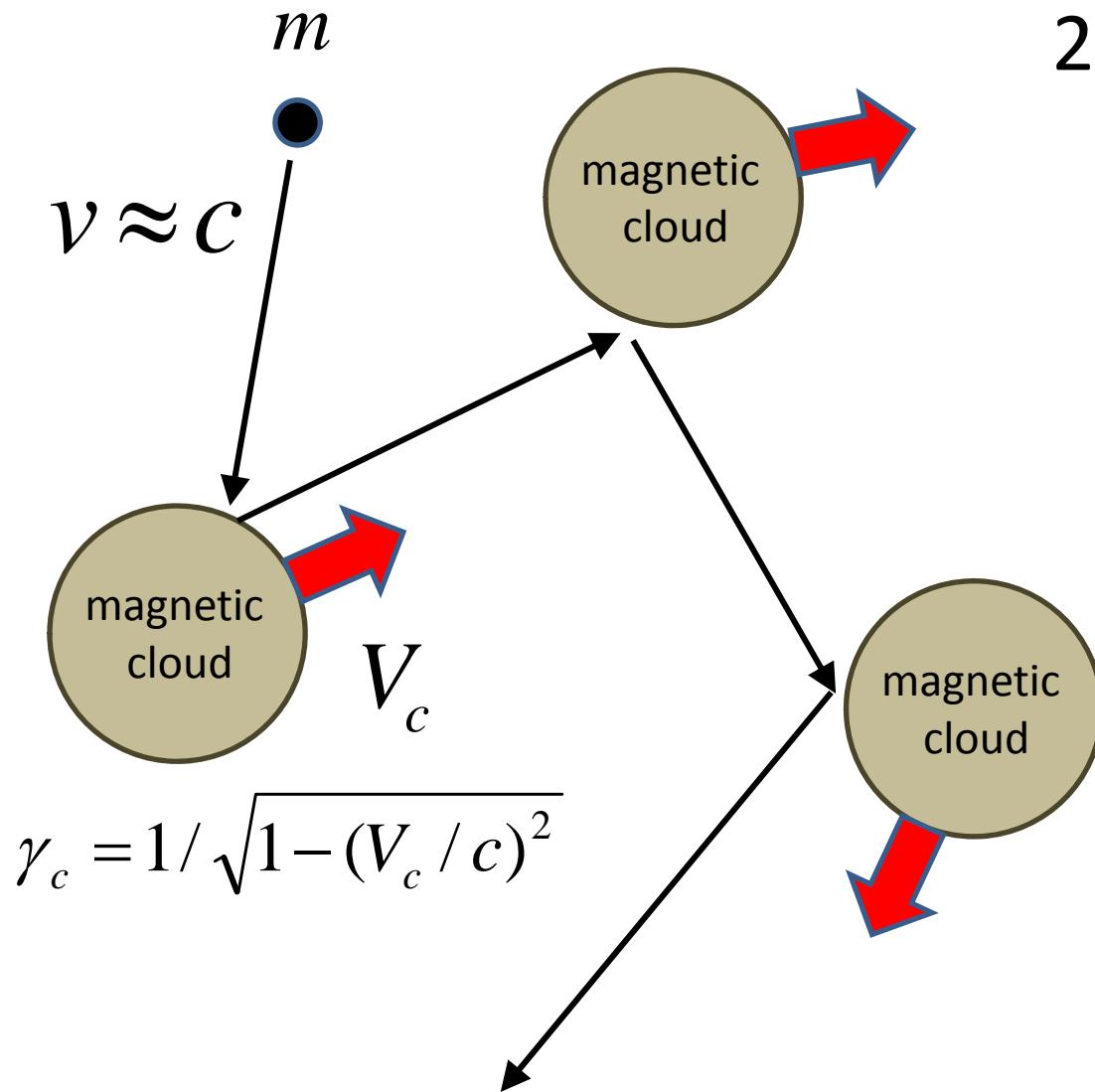


- Shrinking Island Acceleration
  - Acceleration for the trapped particles inside the magnetic island
  
- Coalescence Island
  - Similar to X-line acceleration
  - Acceleration efficiency is better than the X-line acceleration
  - Energetic particle flux is small because of the limited size of the coalescence region

Maximum attainable energy  $E_{max} = eEL$

For higher energetic particles, larger acceleration region is required

# Original Fermi Acceleration



2<sup>nd</sup> order Acceleration

$$\frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 4\gamma_c^2 \left( \frac{V_c}{c} \right)^2$$

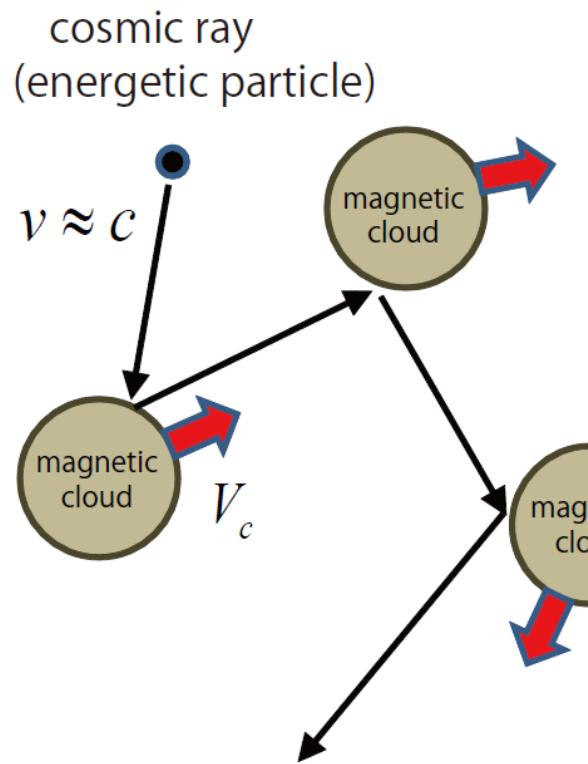
“Slow Acceleration”



Fermi, Phys. Rev. (1949)

# Fermi-Reconnection Acceleration in Many Magnetic Islands

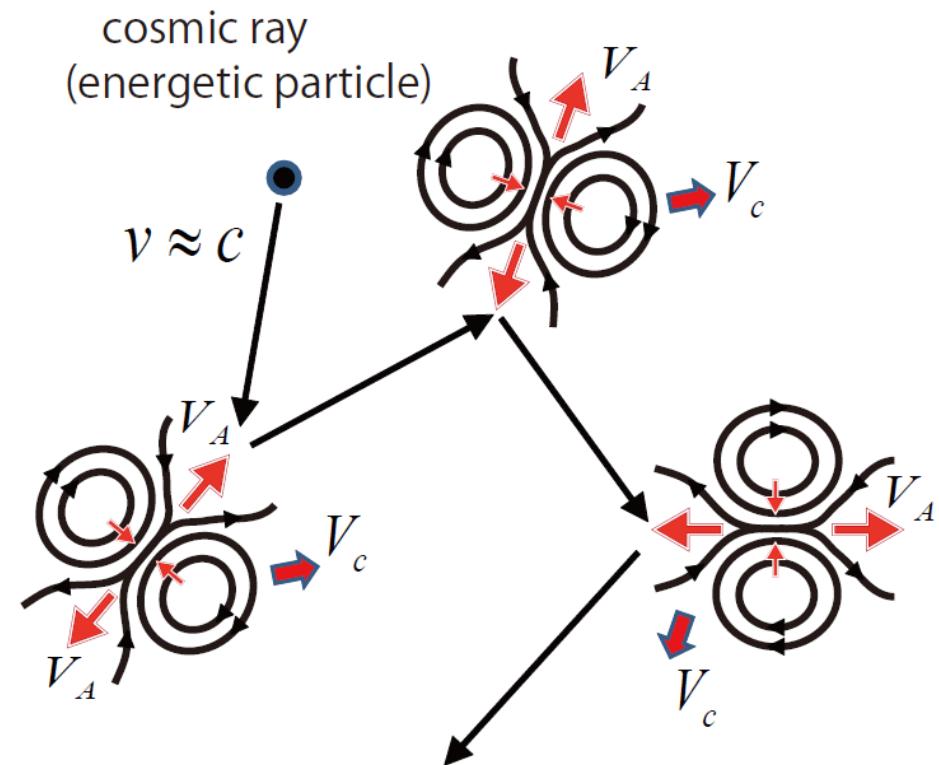
2<sup>nd</sup> order Acceleration



$$\frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} \approx \left( \frac{V_c}{c} \right)^2$$

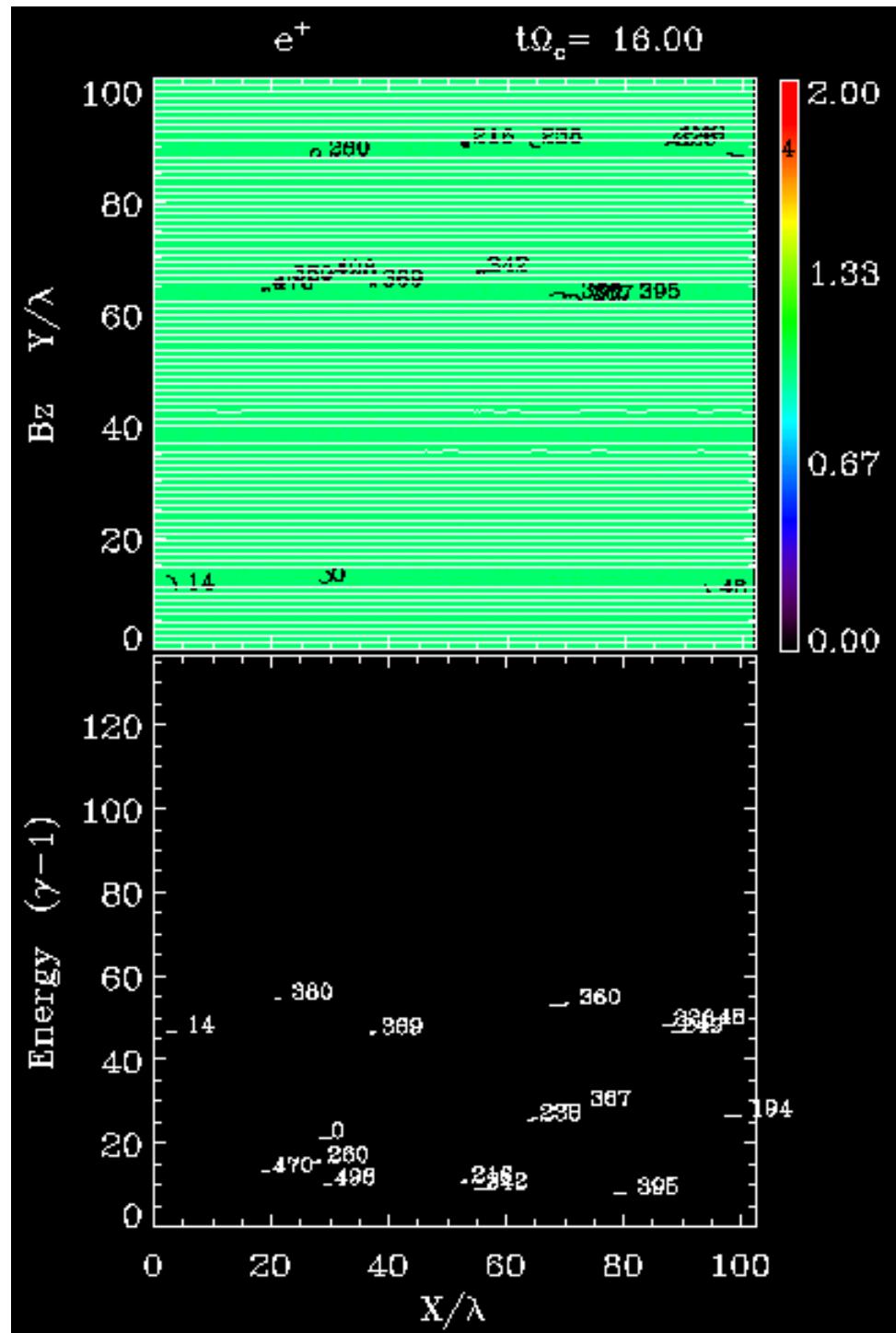
Fermi, Phys. Rev. (1949)

1<sup>st</sup> order Acceleration



$$\frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} \approx \left( \frac{V_A}{c} \right)$$

MH PRL (2012)



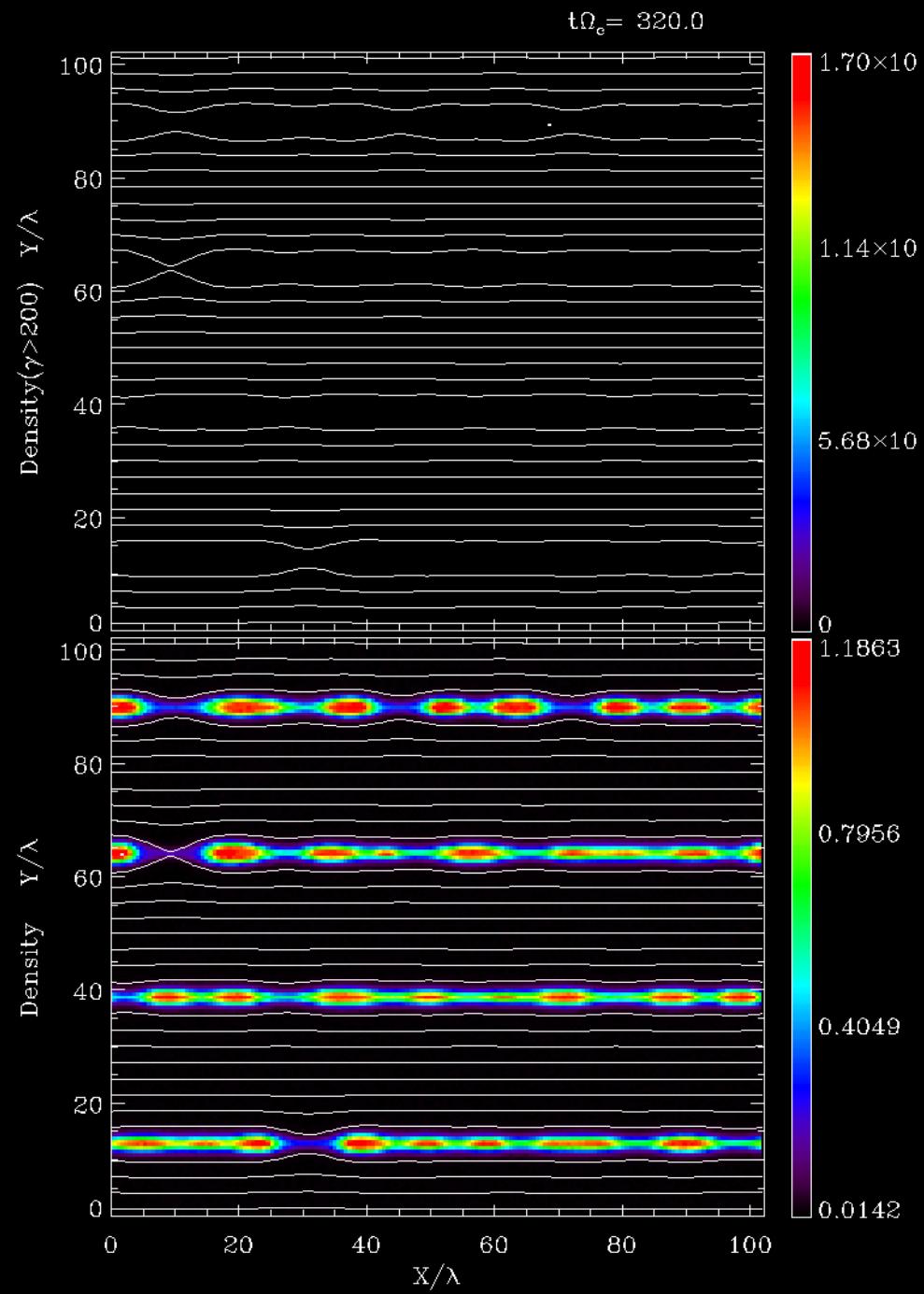
# 2D PIC Simulation

# Particle Trajectories, Magnetic Field Lines

# Particle Energies

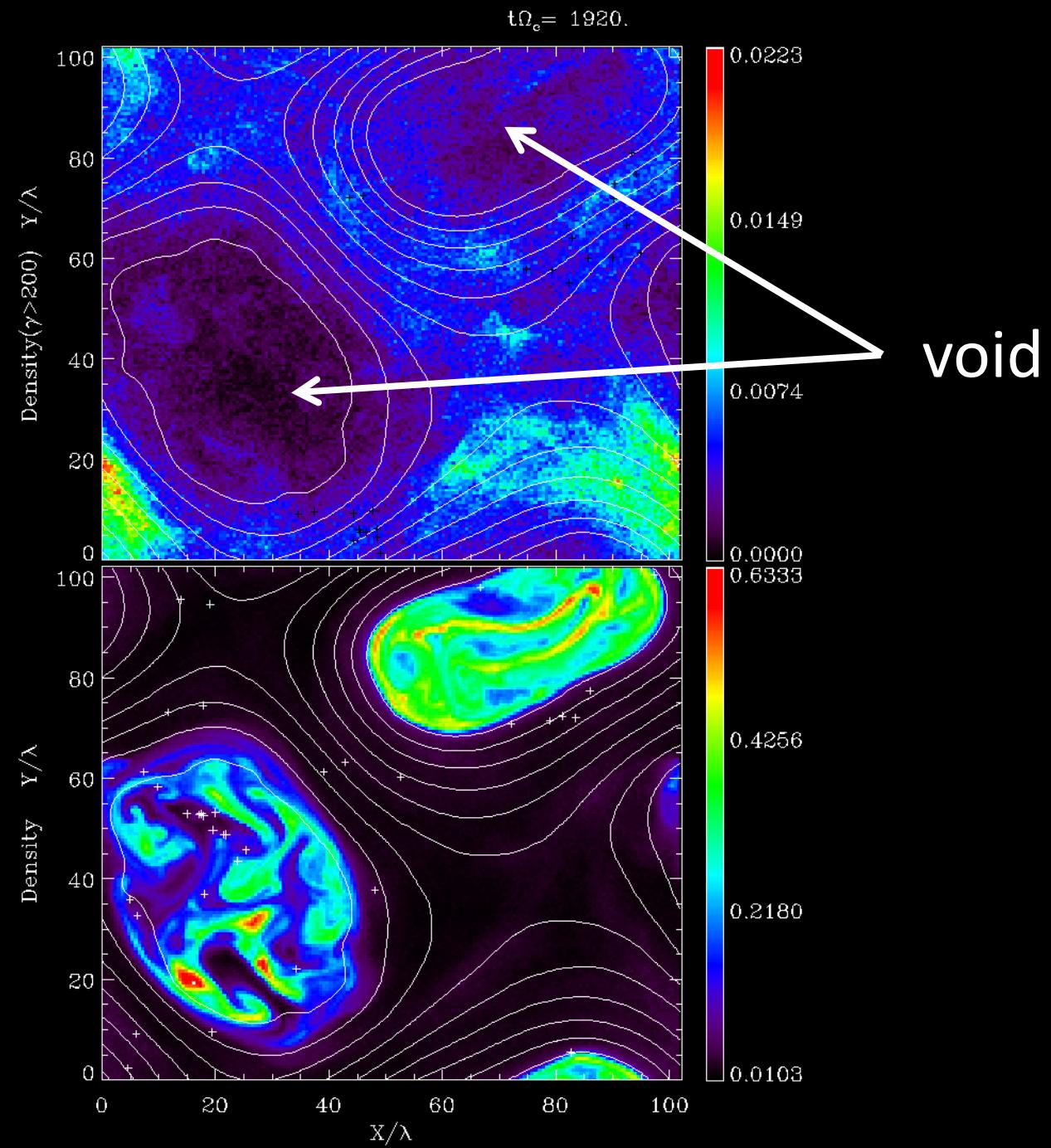
Plasma  
Density  
(Thermal)

Density for  
High Energy

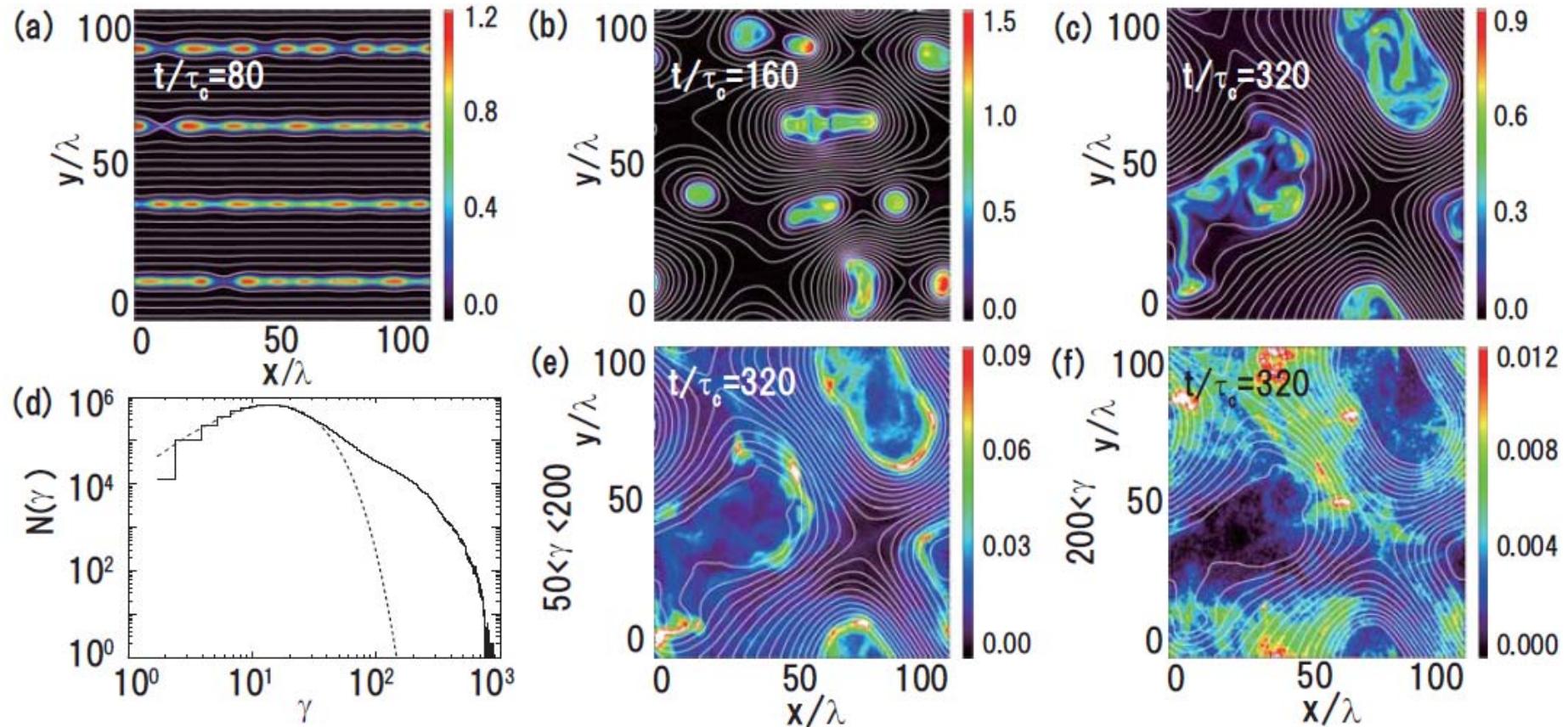


Plasma  
Density  
(Thermal)

Density for  
High Energy



# Stochastic particle acceleration in multiple magnetic islands during reconnection

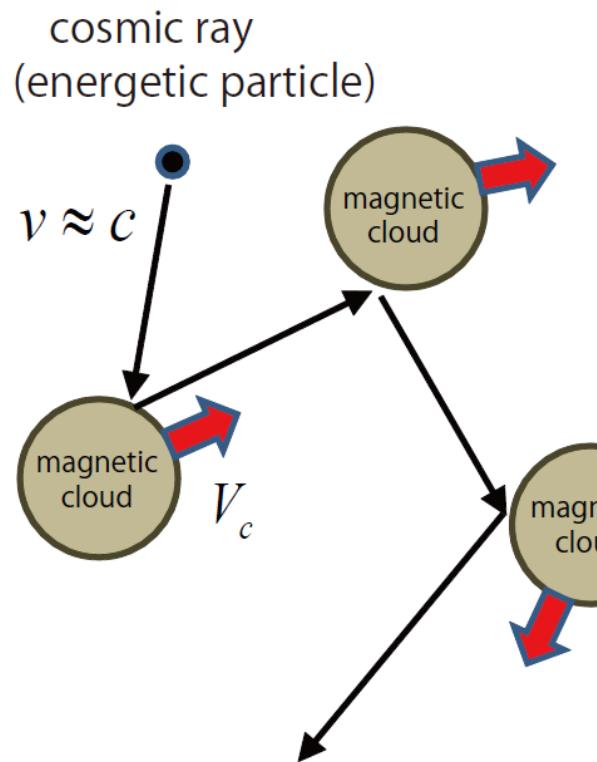


$$\frac{\kappa}{\Omega_c \lambda} = 10 \text{ for } \gamma = 200$$

MH, PRL 2012

# Fermi-Reconnection Acceleration in Many Magnetic Islands

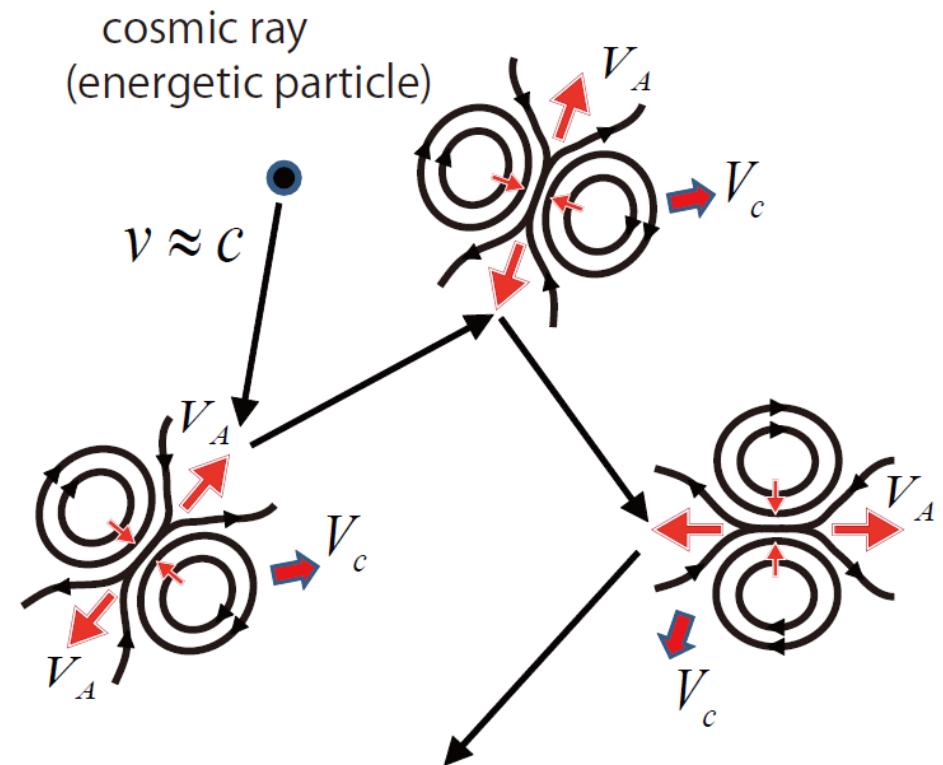
2<sup>nd</sup> order Acceleration



$$\frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} \approx \left( \frac{V_c}{c} \right)^2$$

Fermi, Phys. Rev. (1949)

1<sup>st</sup> order Acceleration



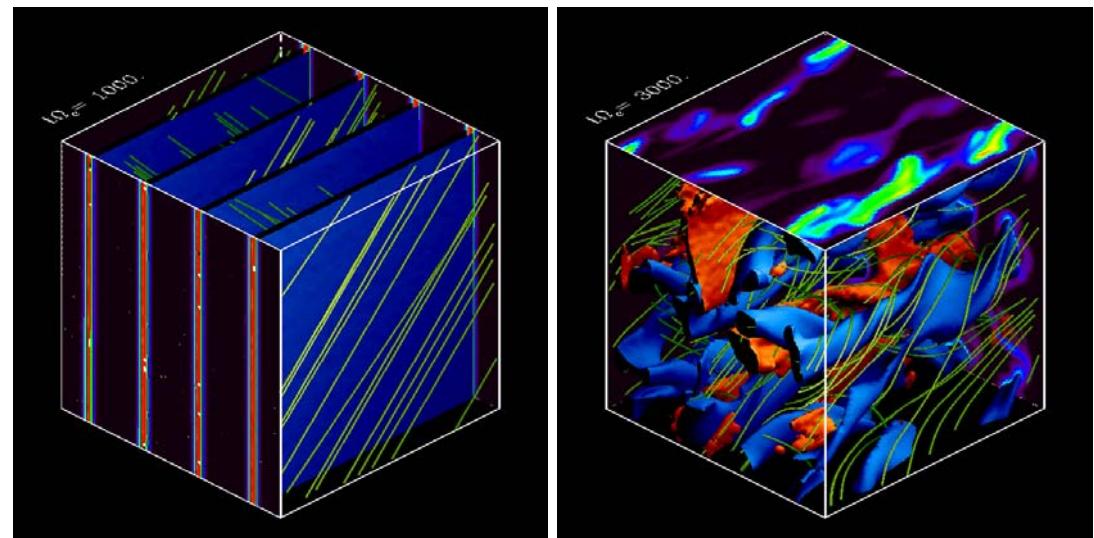
$$\frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} \approx \left( \frac{V_A}{c} \right)$$

MH PRL (2012), MH & Lyubarsky SSR (2013)

# 3d multi-island acceleration

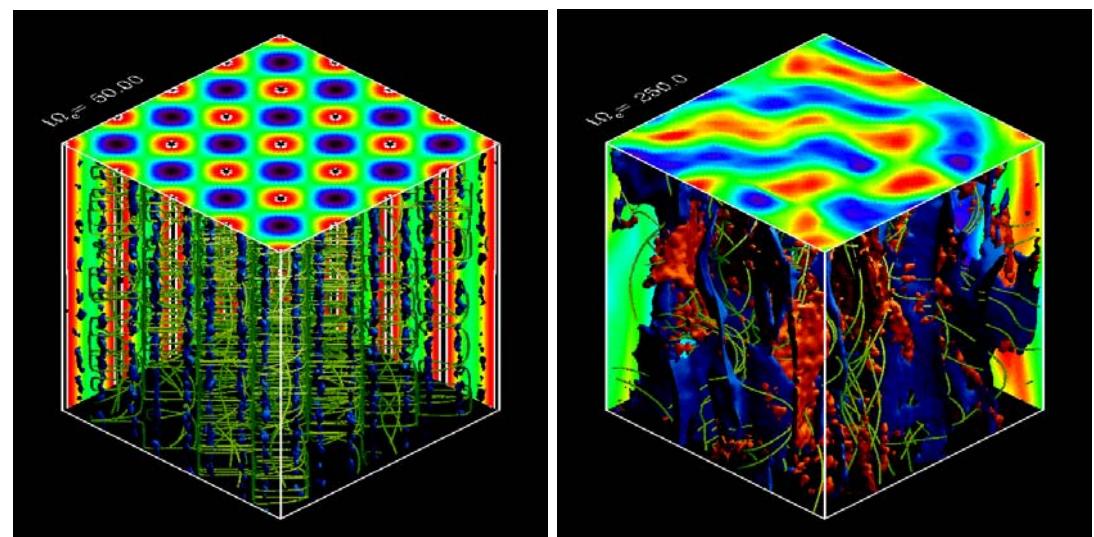
$$\vec{B} \propto (1, 0, \tanh y)$$

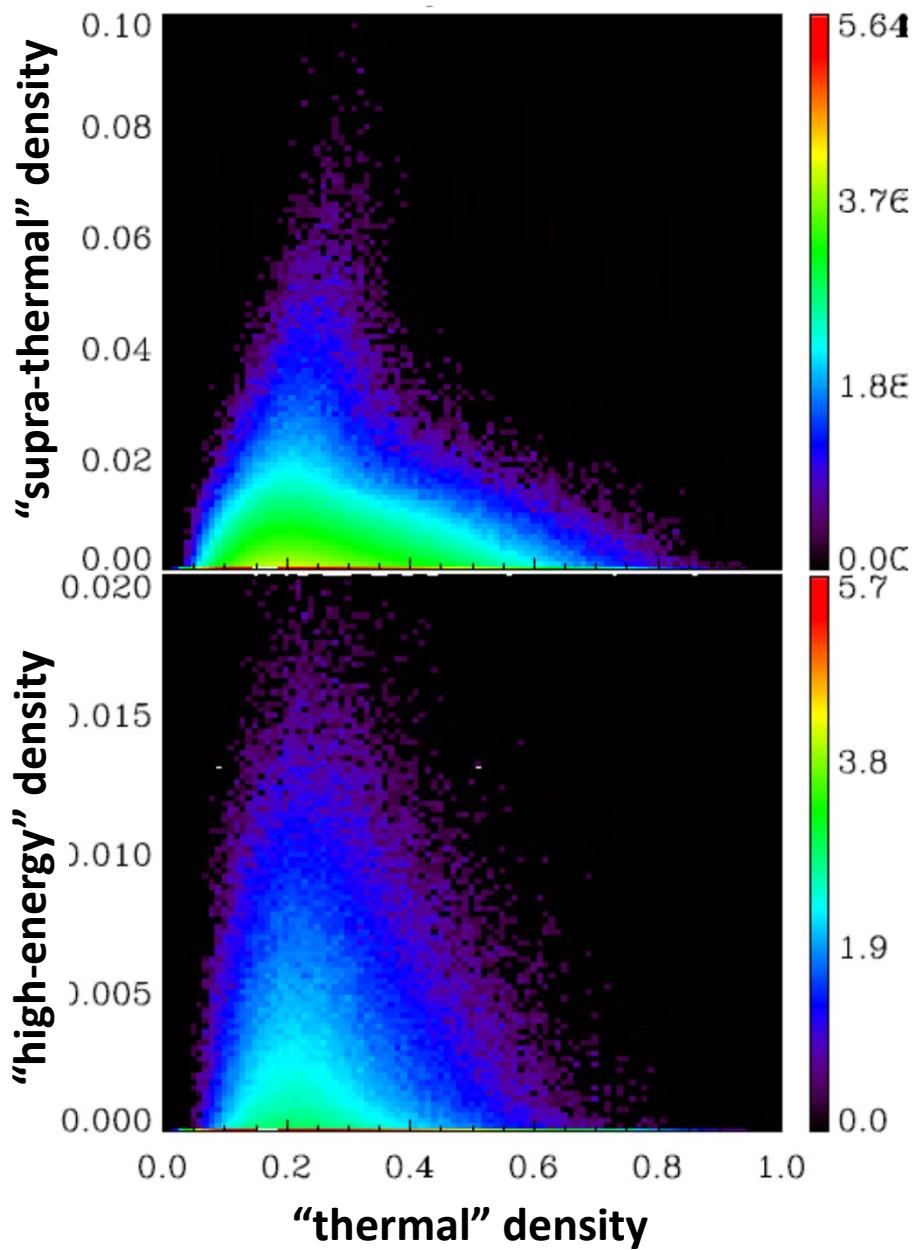
Model (A)  
Harris Current Sheet  
with guide field



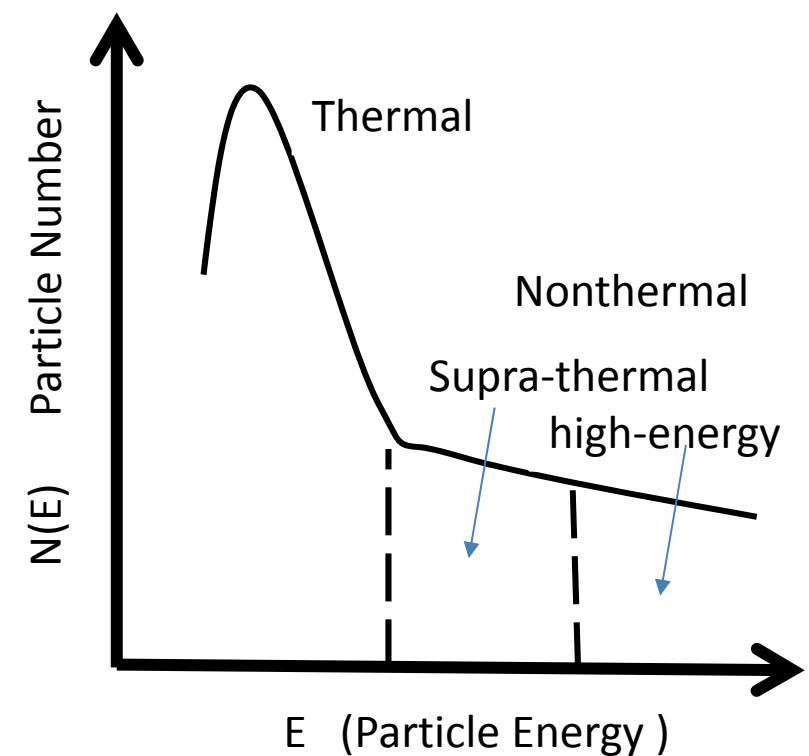
$$\vec{B} = (\sin y, -\sin x, \cos x + \cos y)$$

Model (B)  
Force Free ABC-Type  
Current Sheets

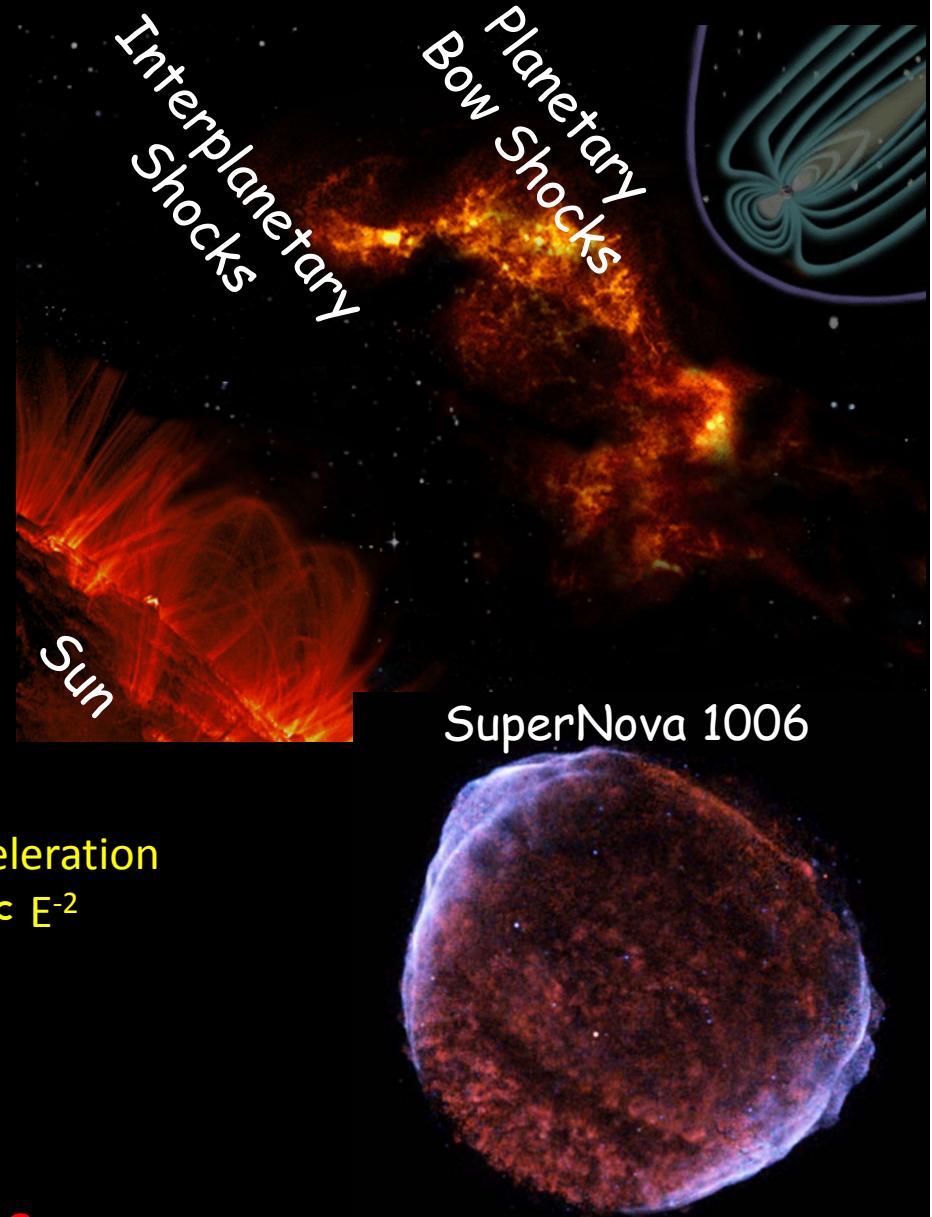
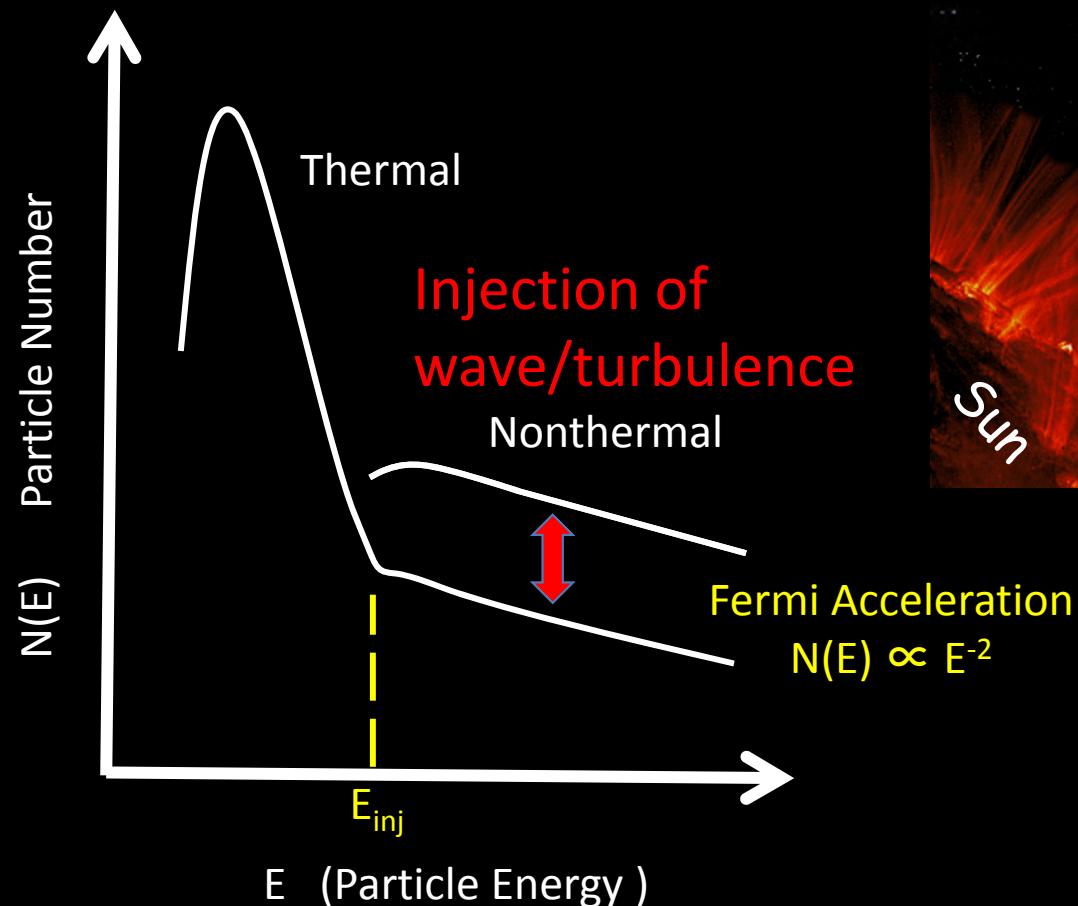




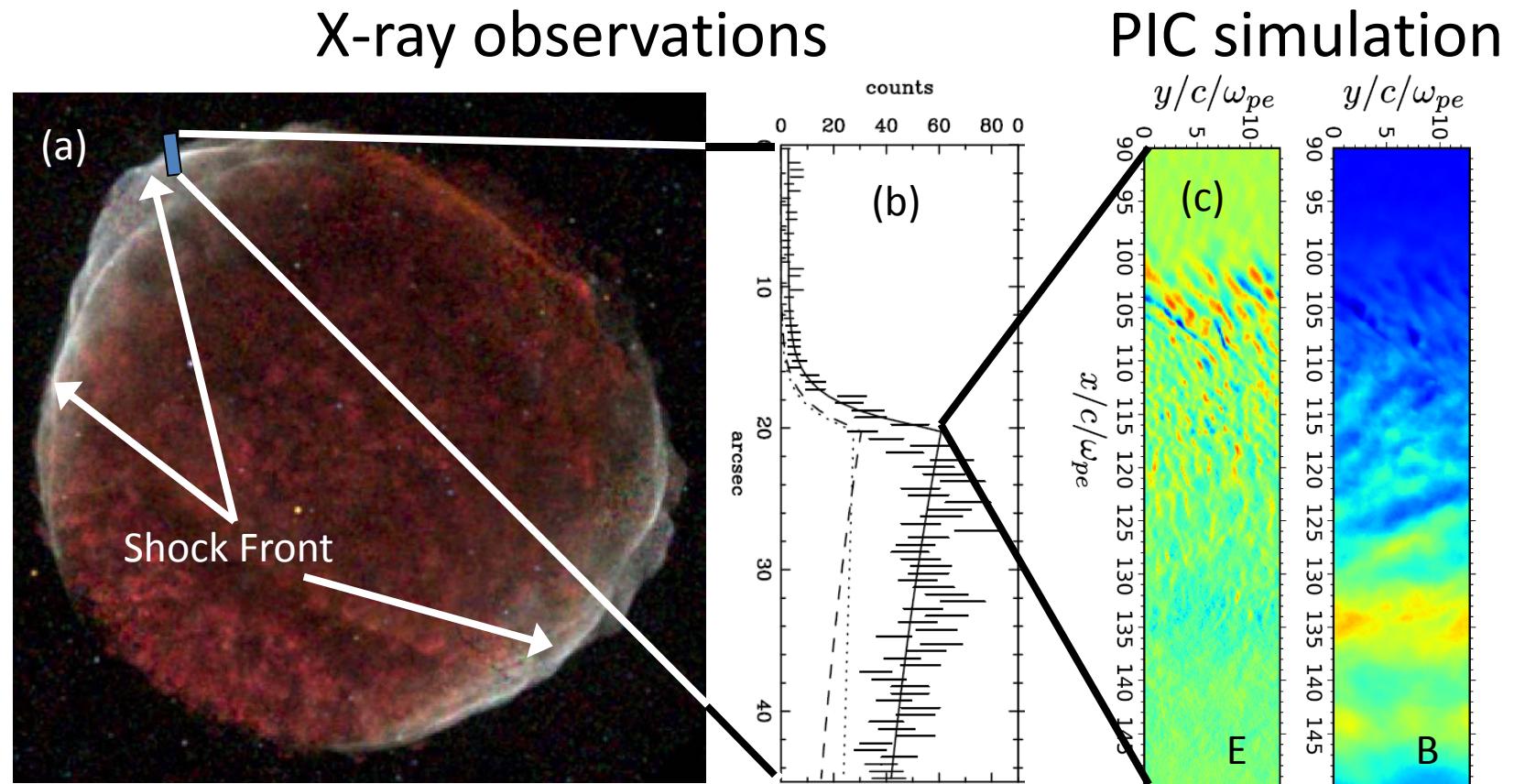
Energetic particles  
are distributed in low  
density region



# Reconnection in Shock Waves



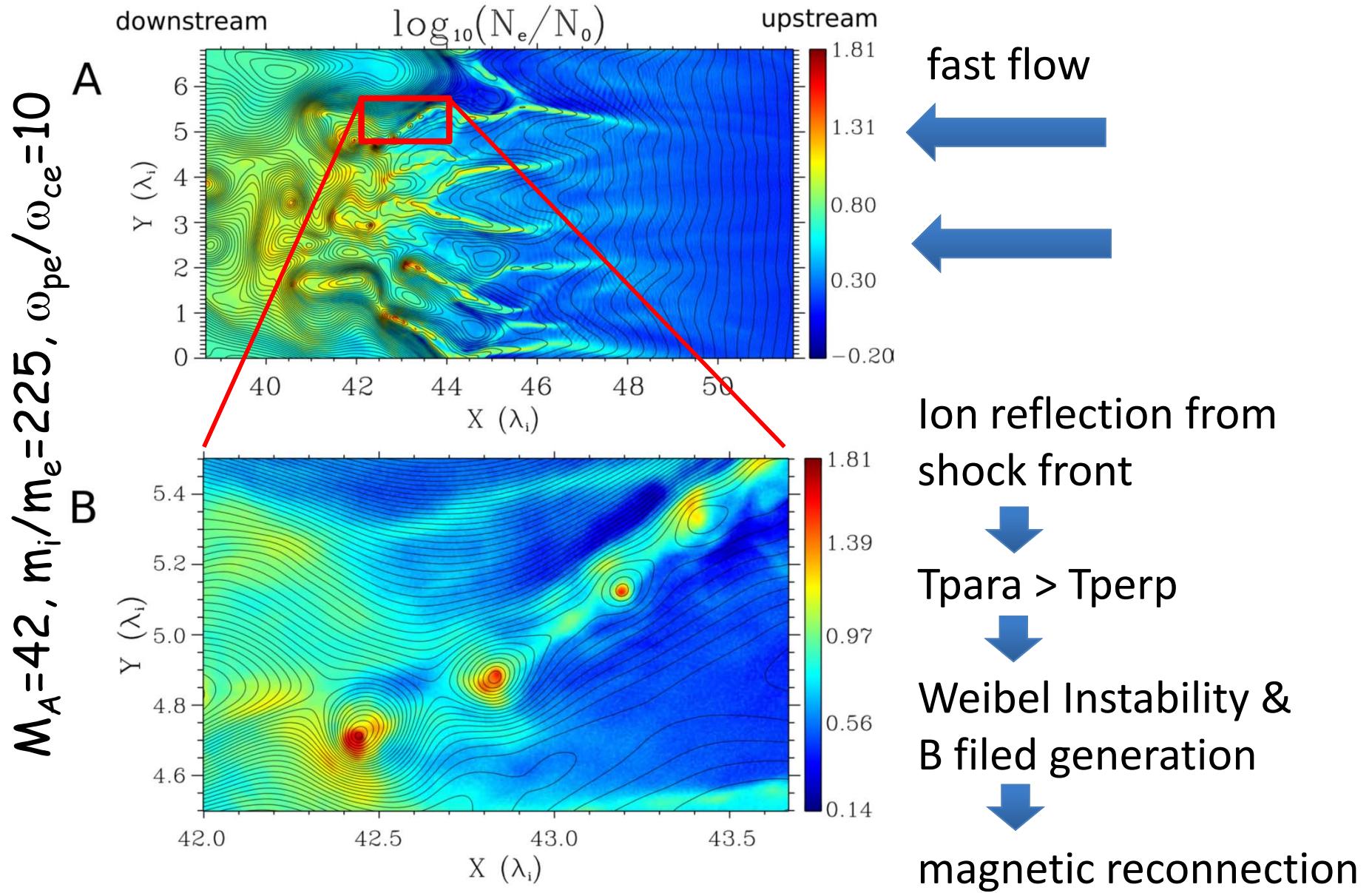
# Multi-Scale Couplings in Supernova Shock



(a) SN1006, Supernova remnant and shock front region observed by X-ray satellite "Chandra", (b) photon count of X-ray near shock front/filament, (c) Turbulent structure near high Mach number shock studied by Particle-in-Cell simulation

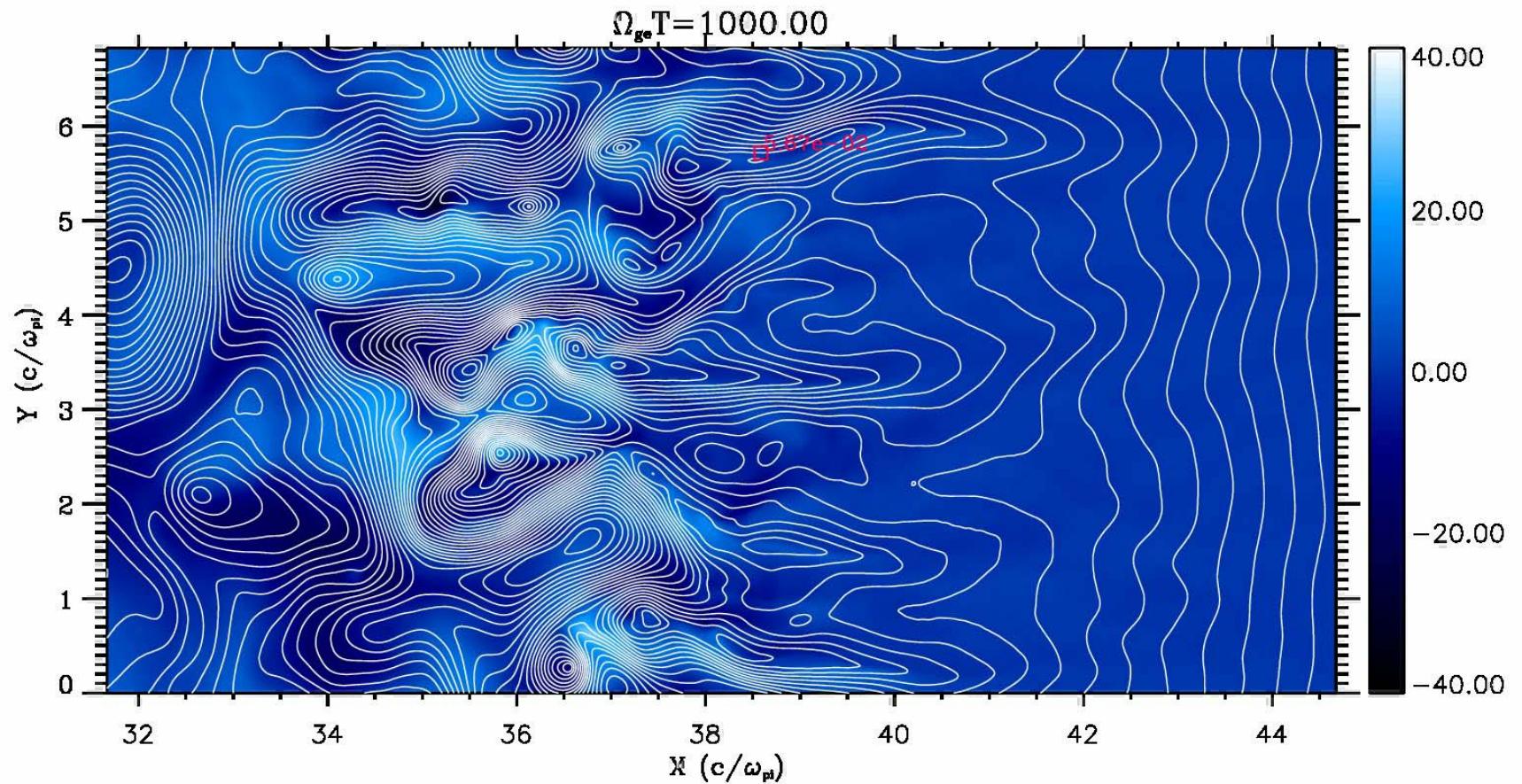
e.g. Amano & MH, ApJ 2007

# Magnetic Islands in Shock



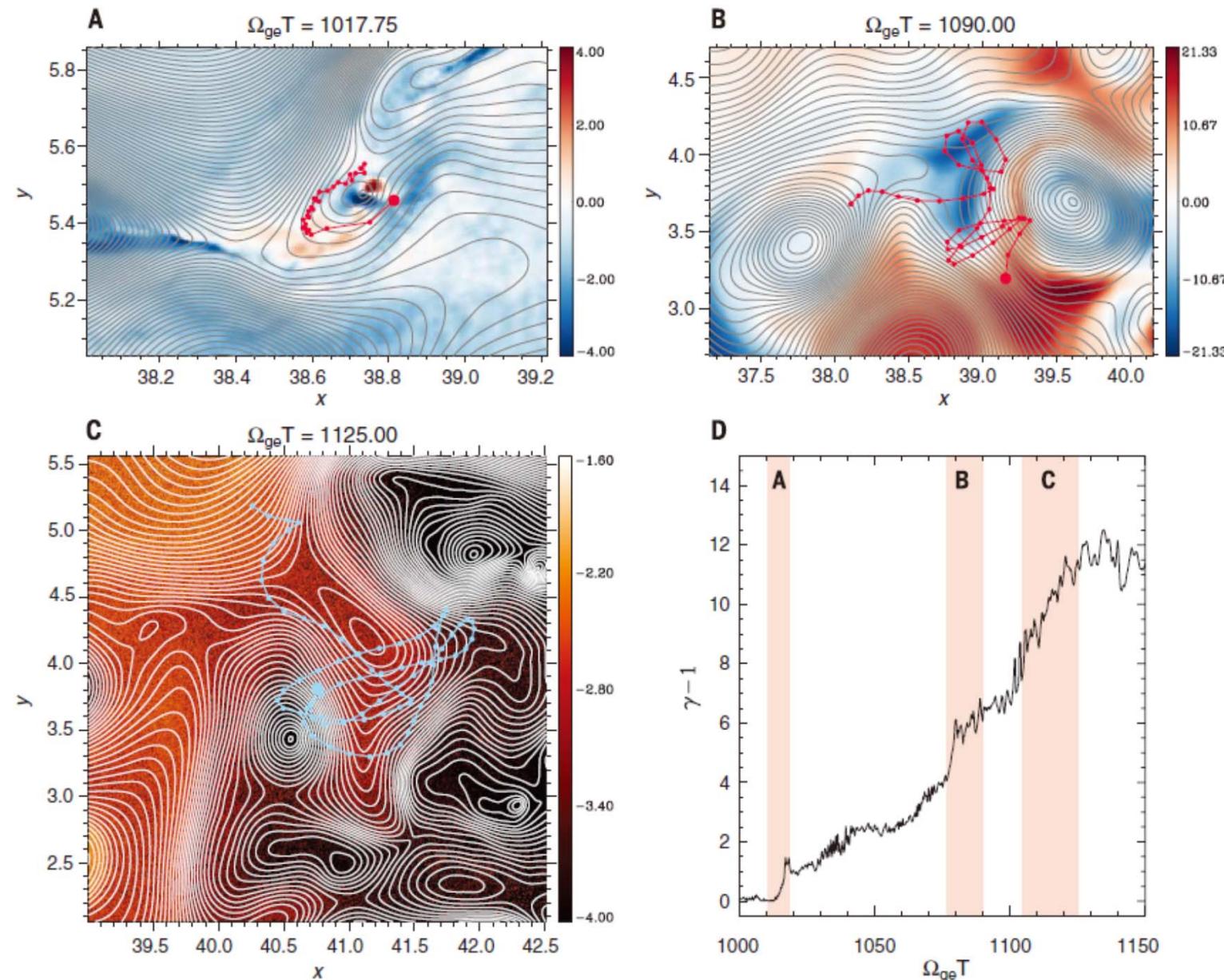
Matsumoto+, Science (2015)

# Acceleration by Reconnection

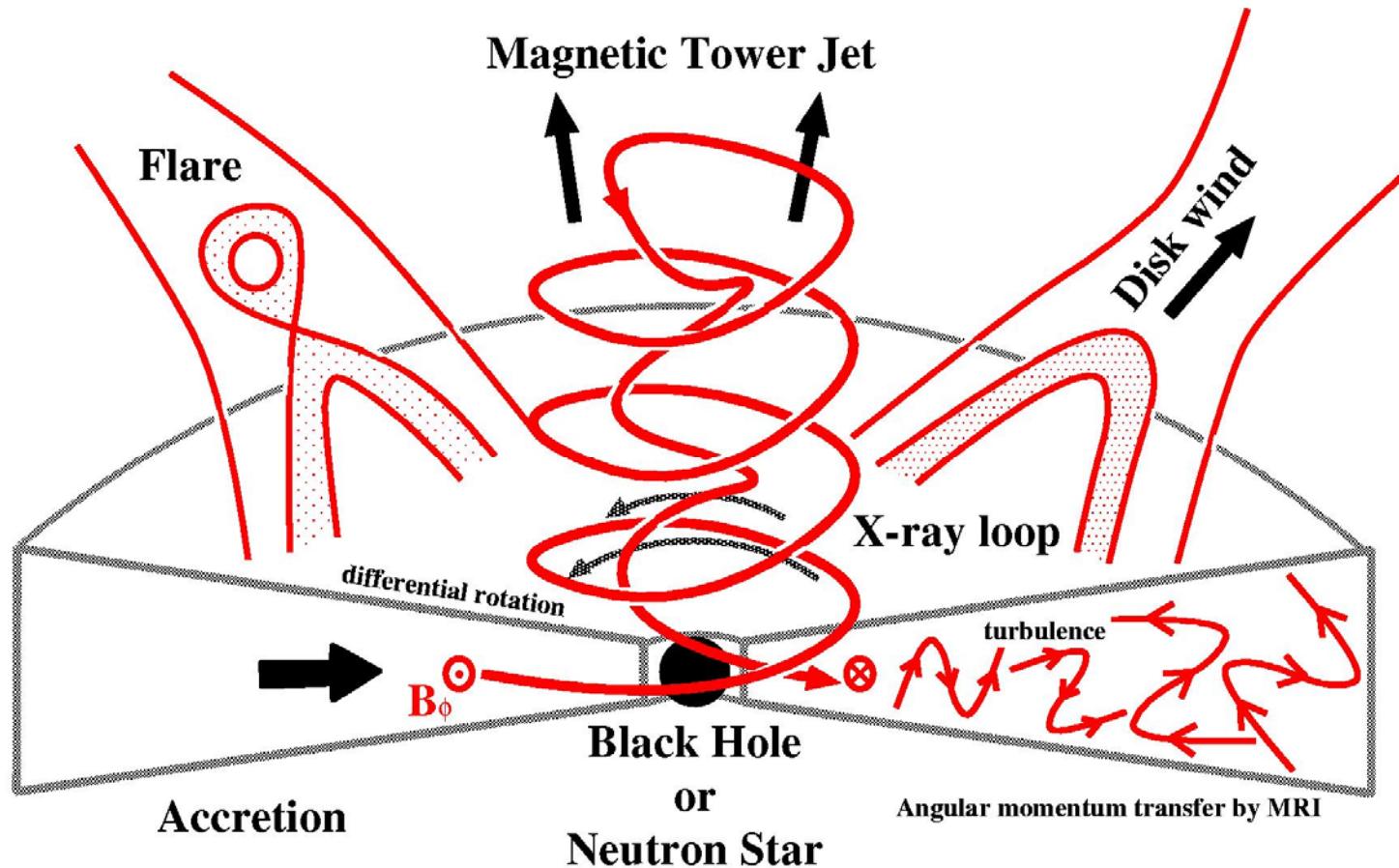


Matsumoto, Amano, Kato & MH, Science 2015

# Stochastic Acceleration in Reconnection

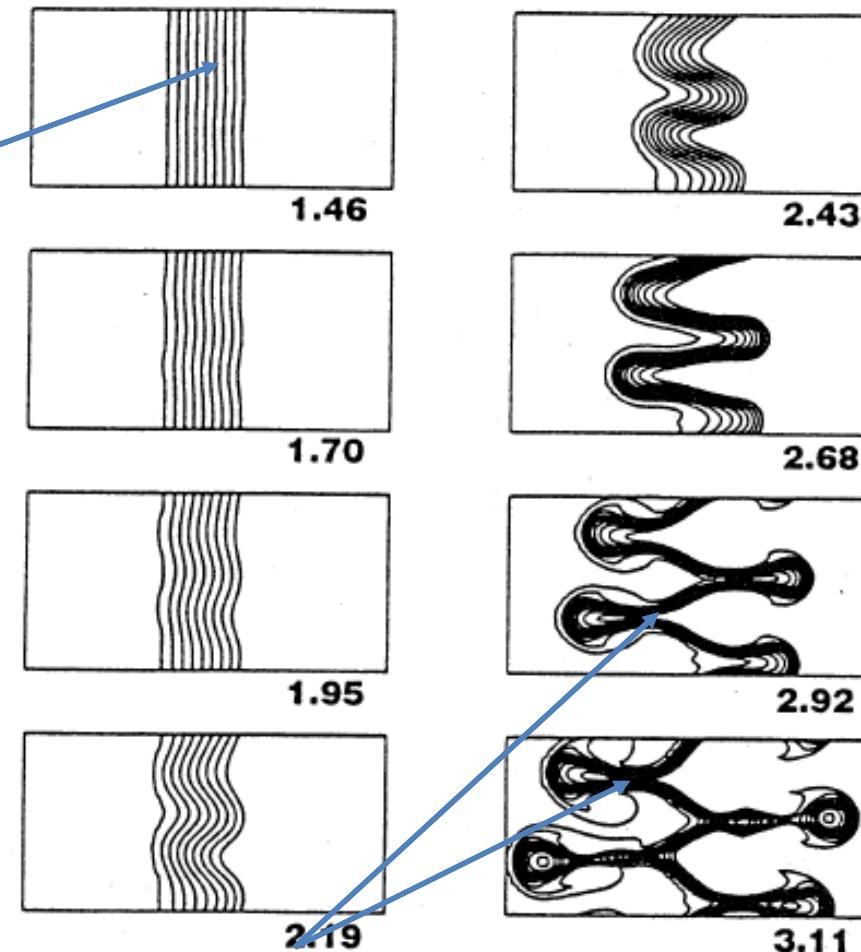
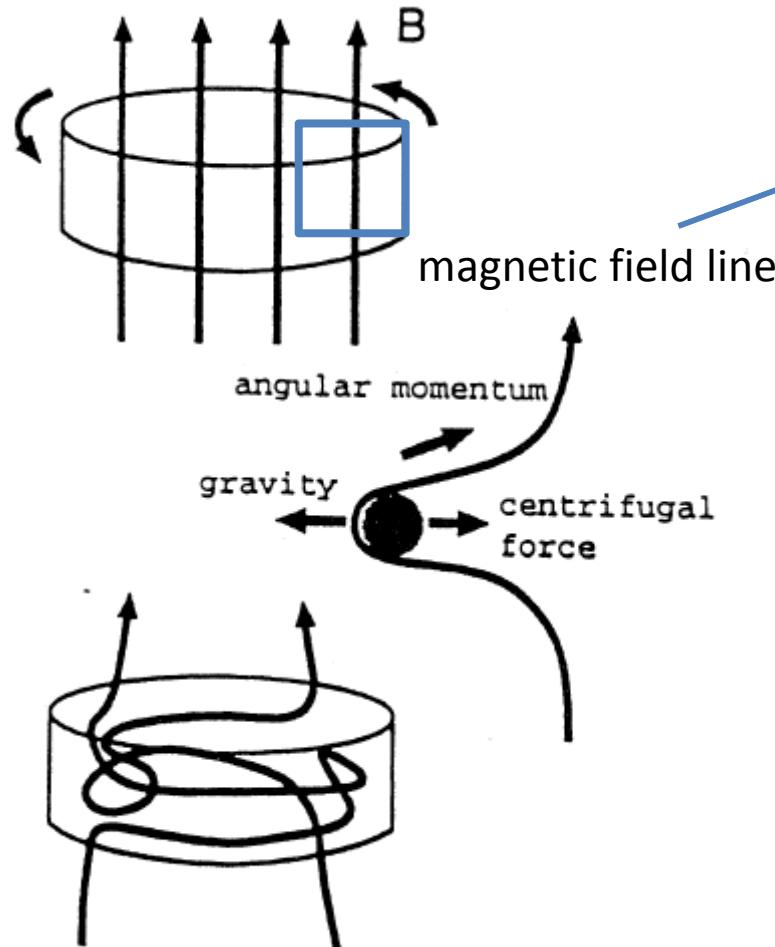


# Reconnection in Accretion Disk



Courtesy of Kato

# Magneto-Rotational Instability (MRI)

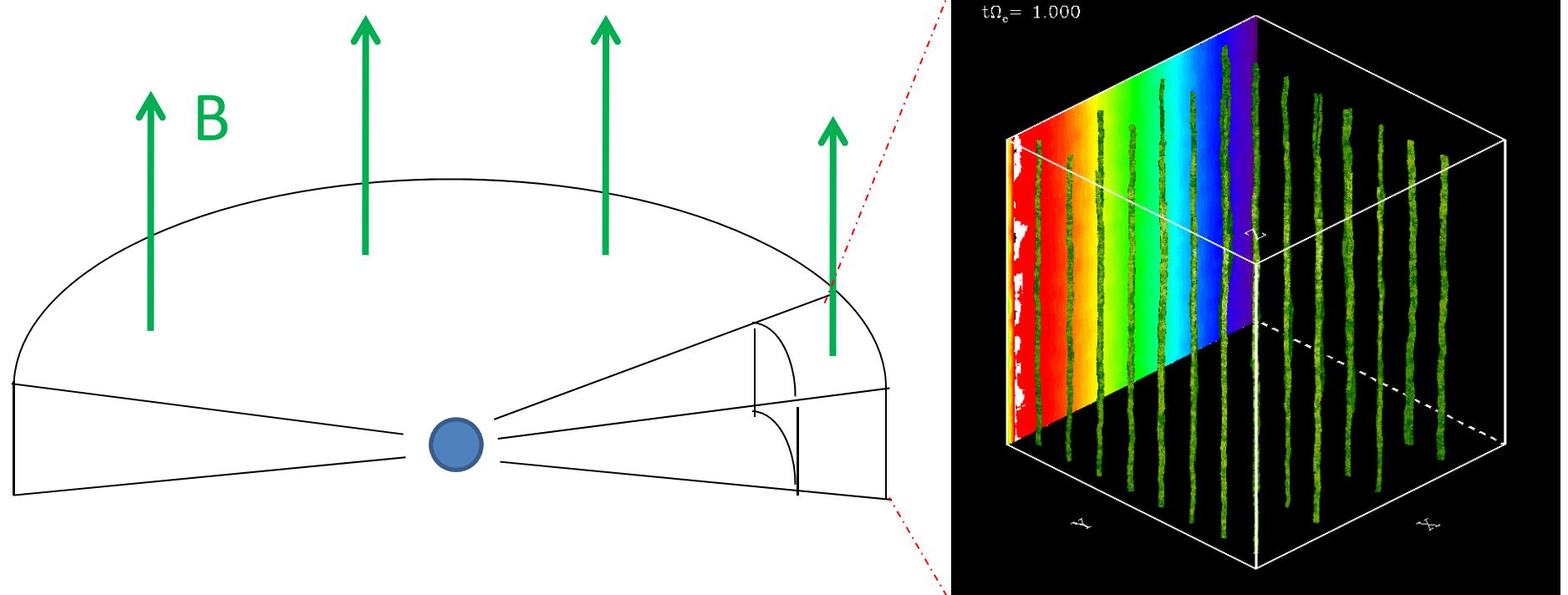


initial weak  $B$ -field ( $\beta \gg 1$ )  $\rightarrow \beta \sim 10$   
dynamo process

magnetic reconnection

Balbus and Hawley, 1998

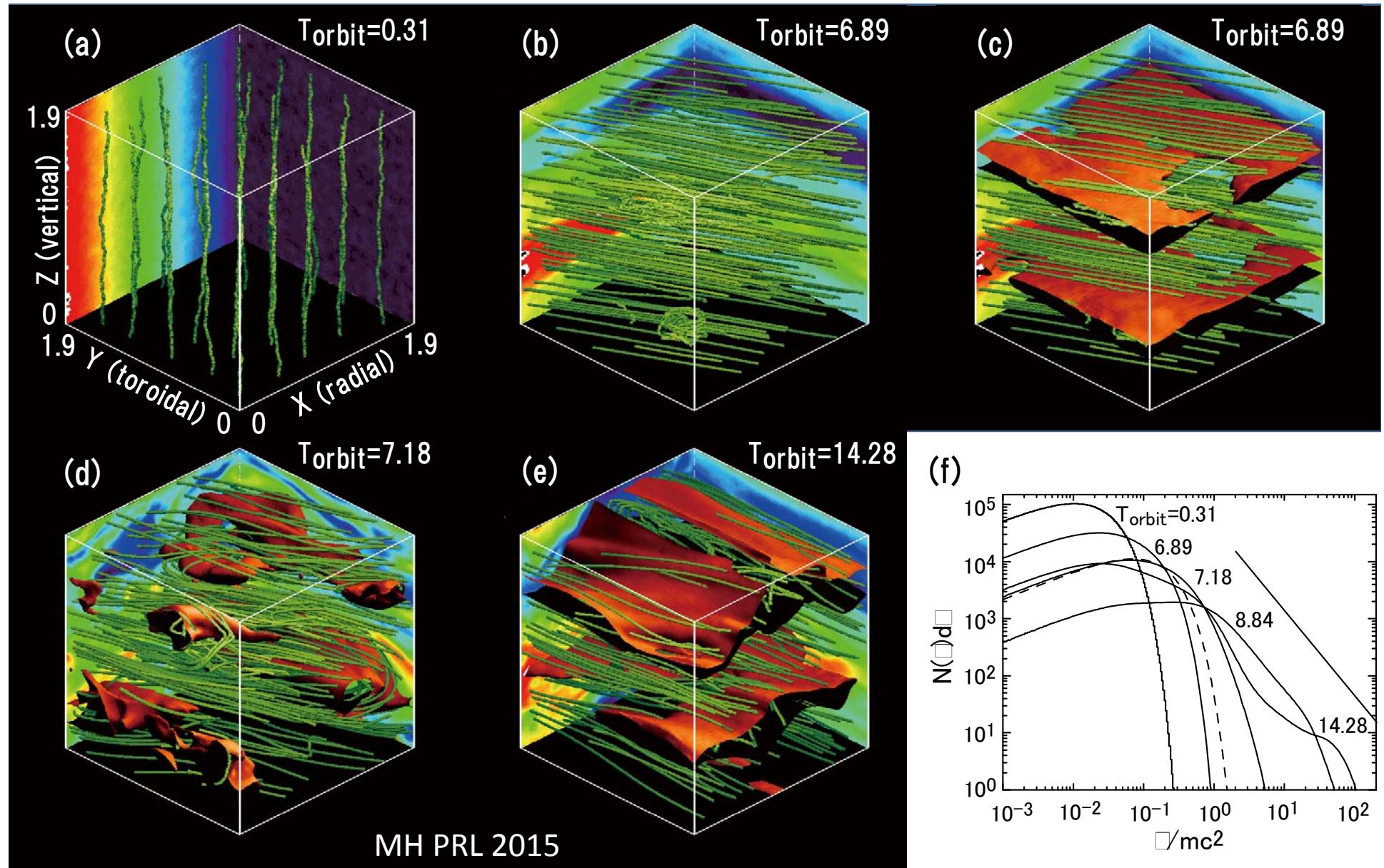
# MRI and Reconnection in PIC simulation



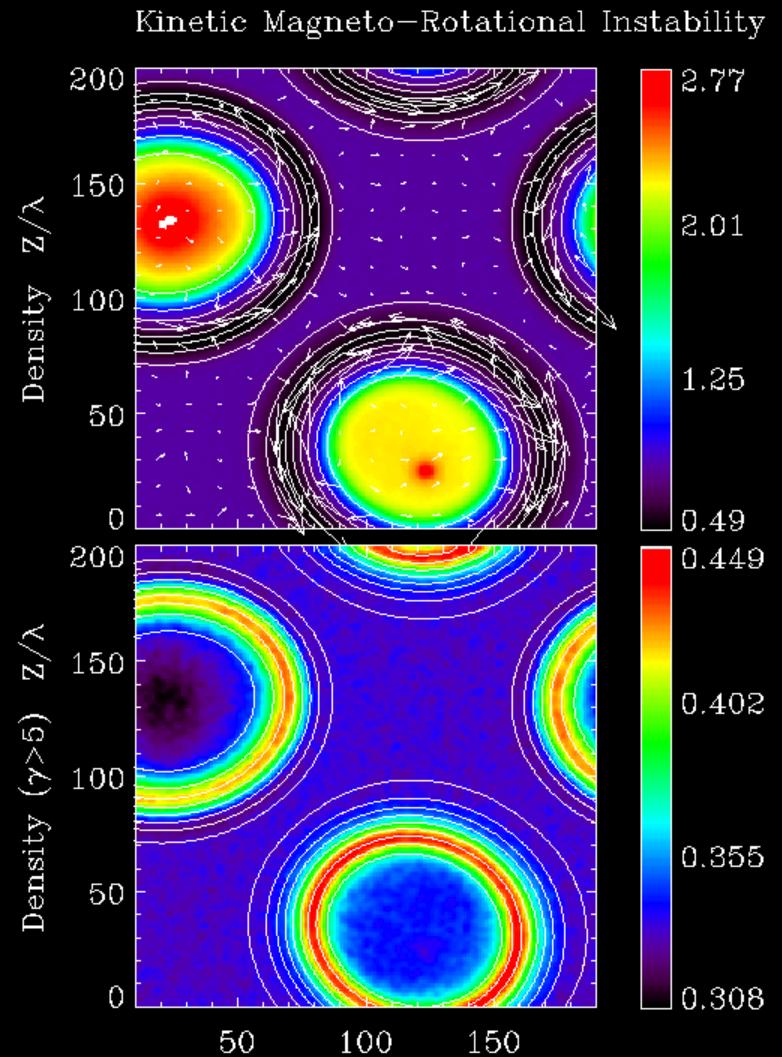
$\beta=1536$ , Kepler rotation  $\Omega$   
300 $^3$  grids 40 particles/cell,  
periodic shearing box, electron-positron plasma

MH ApJ 2013, Shirakawa & MH 2014, MH PRL 2015

# Particle Acceleration in Accretion Disks

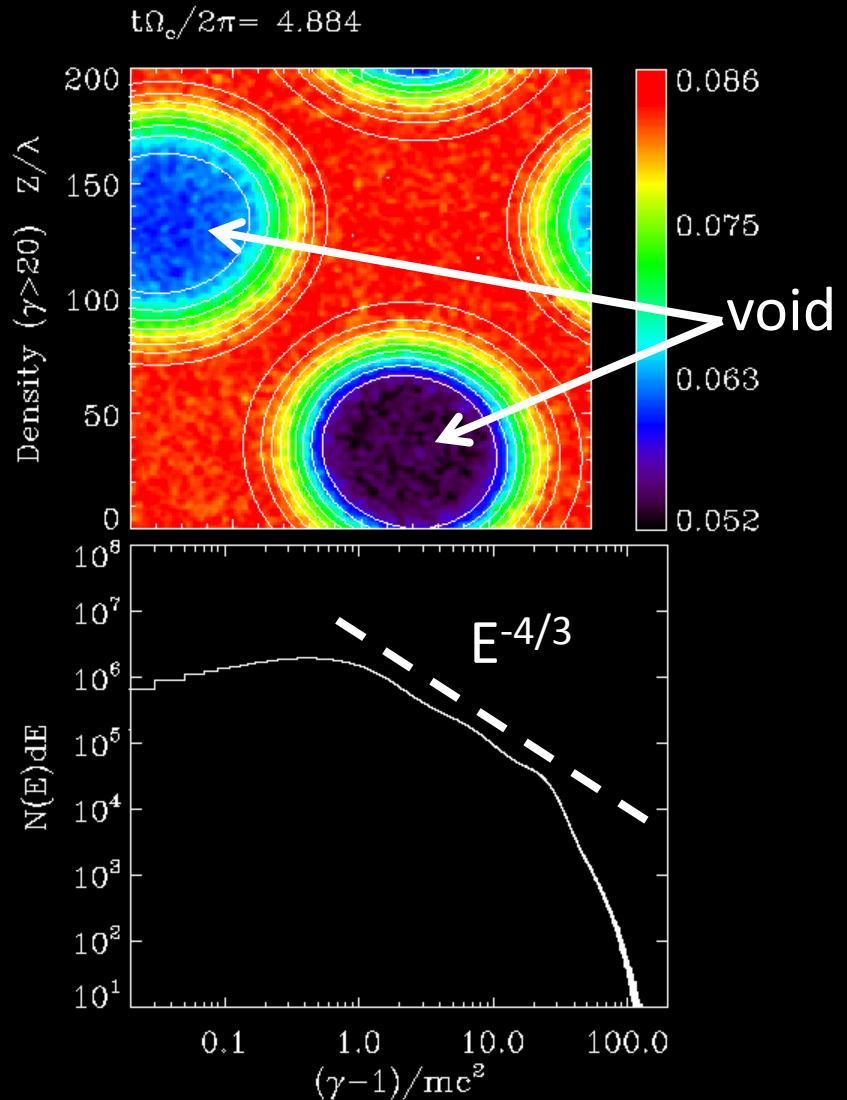


thermal plasma is confined  
inside magnetic islands



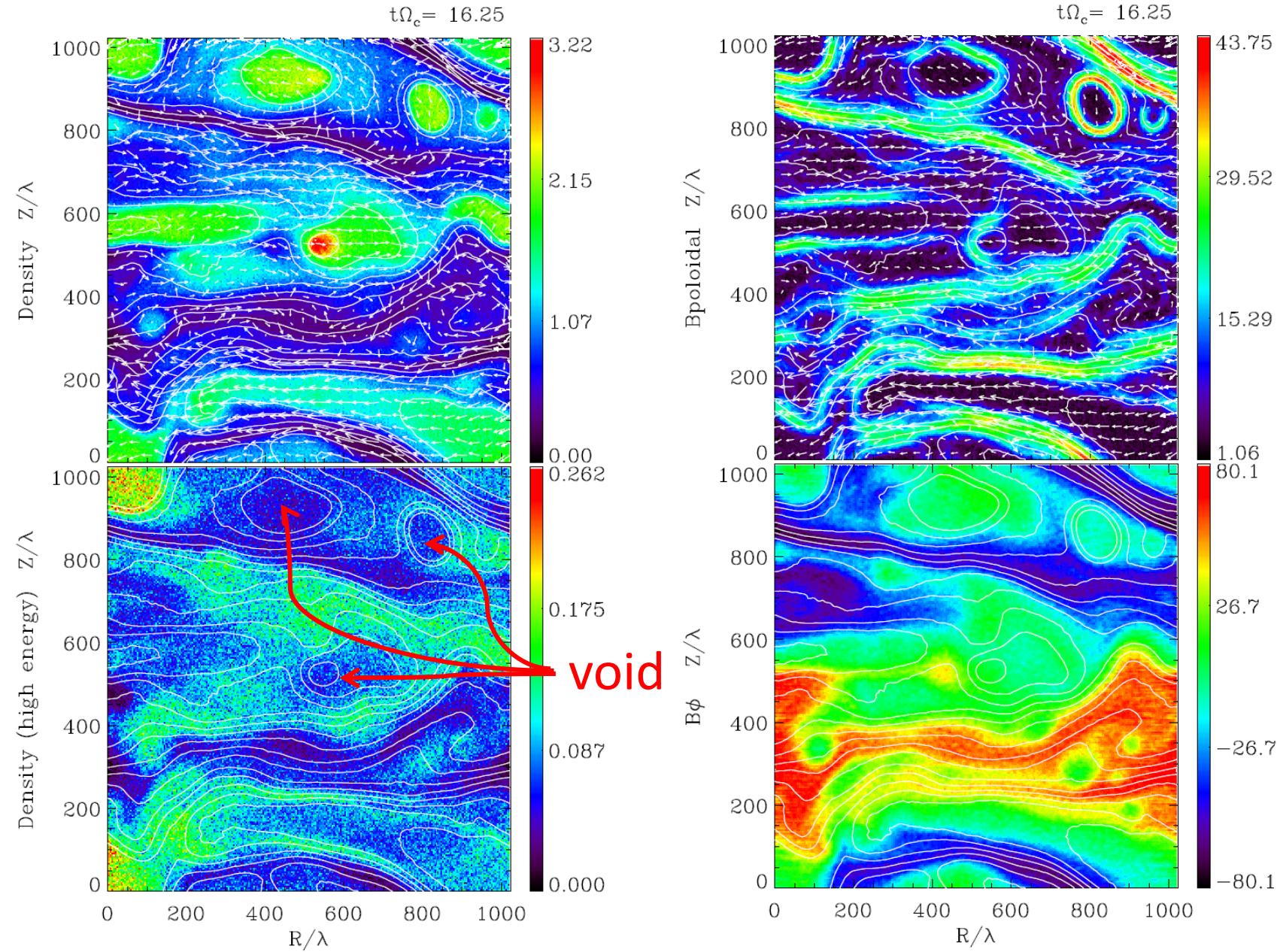
middle energetic particles ( $\gamma>5$ ) are  
located at outer edge of islands

high energetic particles ( $\gamma>20$ ) are  
located outside magnetic islands

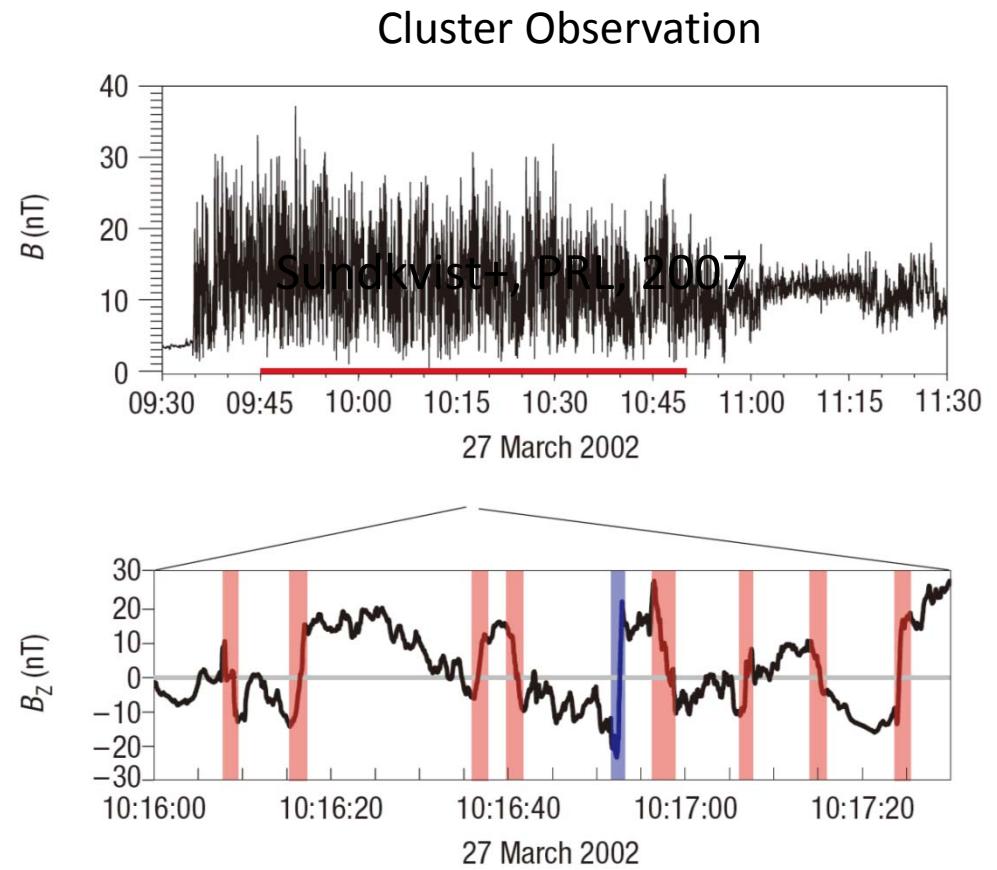
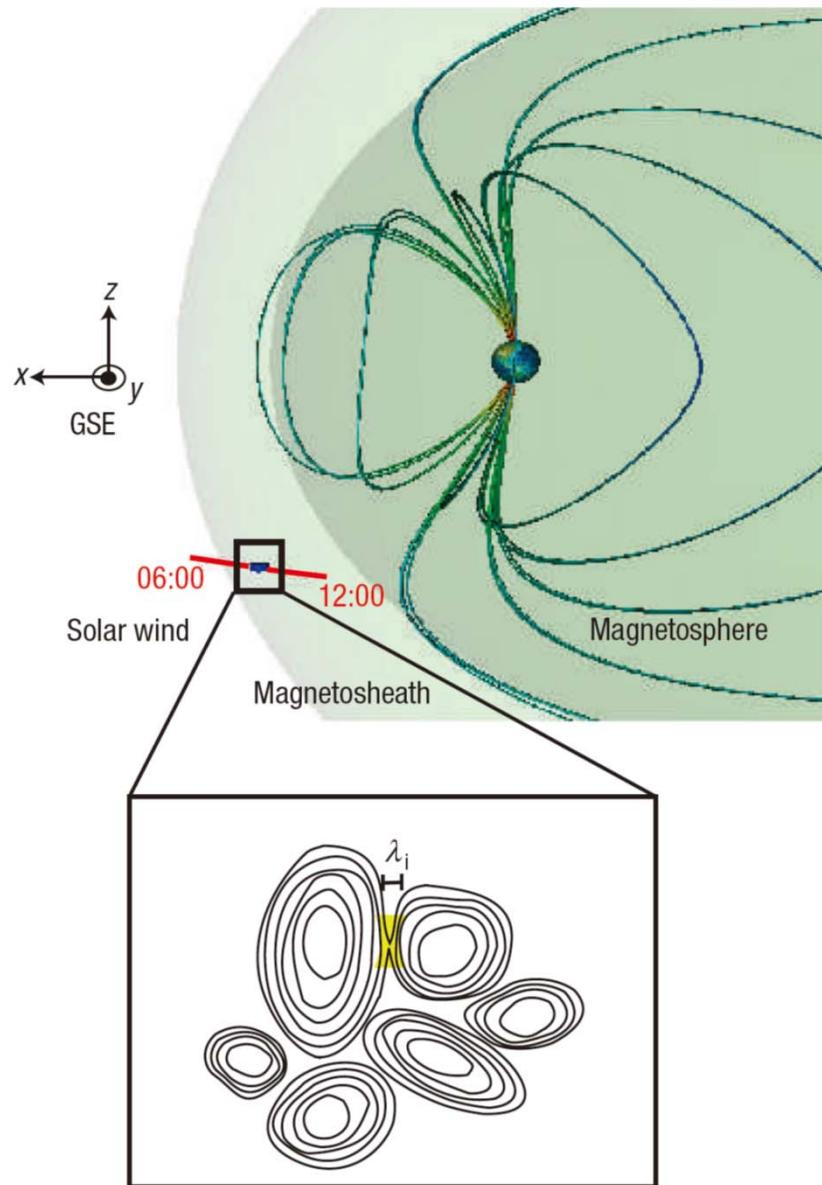


MH ApJ 2013

# Turbulent reconnection in MRI



# Turbulent Reconnection in Magnetosheath

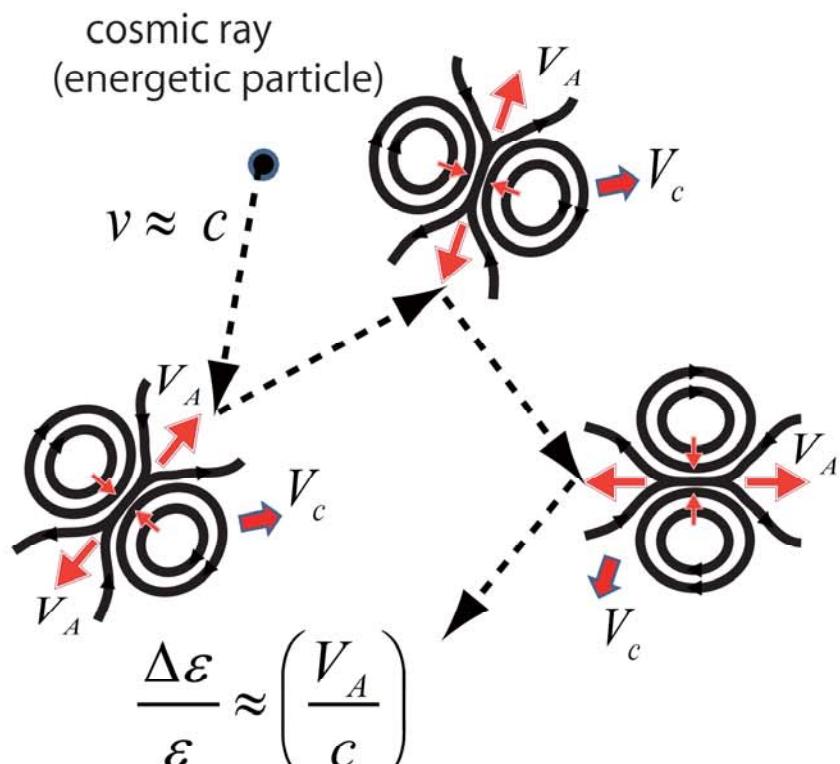


many magnetic islands with  
energetic ions of 20 keV

Retino+ Nature Physics 2007; Sundkvist+ PRL 2007

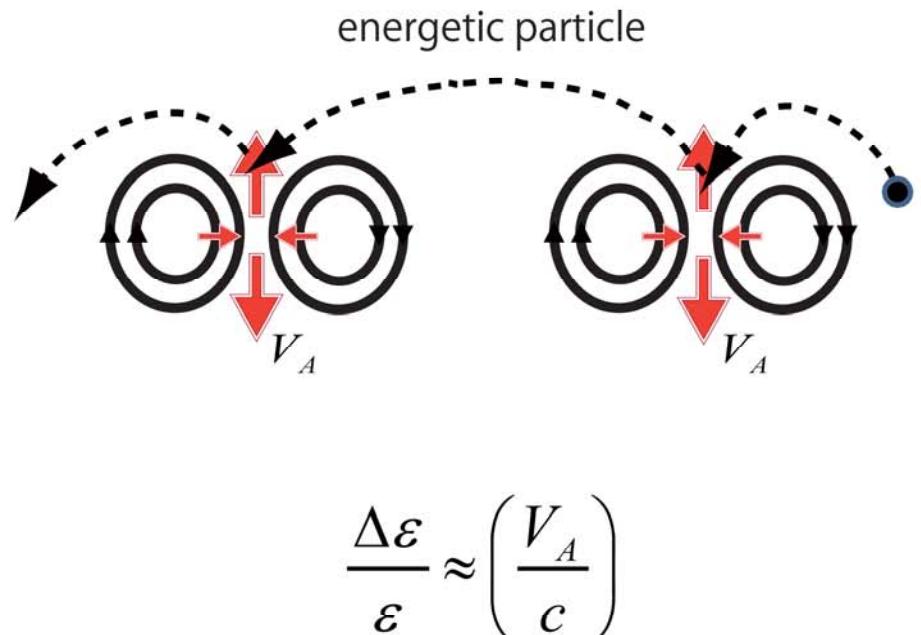
# Multiple Acceleration in Magnetotail

(b) Fermi-Reconnection Acceleration



Fast Acceleration

(c) Fermi-Reconnection Acceleration  
in magnetotail



Fast Acceleration

# Summary

1. Observations and simulations in the Earth's Magnetosphere:  
Magnetic reconnection can generate nonthermal particles
2. Stochastic reconnection acceleration:  
Possibility of 1<sup>st</sup> order Fermi acceleration in turbulent magnetic reconnection with many islands
3. Reconnections in shock waves and in accretion disks:  
Energy dissipation by reconnection plays an important role in many astrophysical settings