







Corrugation of relativistic magnetized shock waves Journée des Doctorants 2017

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« PIC-MHD simulations of particle acceleration in a magnetized turbulence » Supervisors: Fabien CASSE & Martin LEMOINE

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Outline

Effects of upstream perturbations on a shock?

- I. Introduction: Motivations & framework
- II. Framework and results
 - 1. Special relativistic ideal MHD (SRIMHD) simulations
 - 2. Results:
 - Relativistic shock
 - Subrelativistic shock

III. Future work and outlook

(Collisionless) shocks interacting with perturbations

Motivations:

- Plasma physics: interesting academic question
- Astrophysics: **turbulence** = inseparable feature of shocks but
 - How is it generated?
 - How does it influence the shock?



Vink 2012

Synchrotron emission from the accelerated e⁻

(Collisionless) shocks interacting with perturbations

• Theoretical study relying on linear perturbation

Ref: Corrugation of Relativistic Magnetized Shock Waves Lemoine, Martin; Ramos, Oscar; Gremillet, Laurent, ApJ (2016)



(Collisionless) shocks interacting with perturbations

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SRMIHD simulations

• Defining

$$b^{\mu} = \left[u^{i}B_{i}, \left(\boldsymbol{B} + u^{i}B_{i}\boldsymbol{u} \right) / u^{0} \right],$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \left(w + b_{\alpha}b^{\alpha} \right) u^{\mu}u^{\nu} + \left(p + \frac{b_{\alpha}b^{\alpha}}{2} \right) \eta^{\mu\nu} - b^{\mu}b^{\nu},$$

$${}^{*}F^{\mu\nu} = u^{\mu}b^{\nu} - u^{\nu}b^{\mu},$$

the governing equations are:

$$\nabla_{\alpha}T^{\alpha\beta} = 0,$$

 $\nabla_{\alpha}(\rho u^{\alpha}) = 0,$

1. SRIMHD

2. Results

$$\nabla_{\alpha}^{*}F^{\alpha\beta} = 0.$$

 u^{μ} : 4-velocity **B**: magnetic field p: thermal pressure w: enthalpy density ρ : proper density $\eta^{\mu\nu}$: Minkowsky metric



Program: MPI-AMRVAC
 finite volumes solver + constrained transport

Example of simulation of the Rayleigh-Taylor instability

2. Results

Initial set up: shock in its rest frame

2D problem

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Initial state = solution of the Rankine-Hugoniot jump relations for given upstream state and Γ_{rel}

$$\rho_1 \Gamma_1 v_1 = \rho_2 \Gamma_2 v_2$$

$$B_1 v_1 = B_2 v_2$$

$$W_1 \Gamma_1^2 v_1^2 + P_1 = W_2 \Gamma_2^2 v_2^2 + P_2$$

$$W_1 \Gamma_1^2 v_1 = W_2 \Gamma_2^2 v_2$$

with $P = p_{\rm th} + B^2 / \Gamma^2$, the total pressure and $W = w + B^2 / \Gamma^2$, the total enthalpy, associated to an adiabatic ideal gas EOS.



1. SRIMHD **2. Results**

Relativistic shocks: incoming entropy wave

- Entropy wave: pertubations in ρ
- Perturbation amplitude: $\delta \rho / \rho = 45\%$
- Relative Lorentz factor: 20
- Upstream magnetization: σ=0.1





 $12.4 \lambda_y$

2. Results

Relativistic shocks: incoming entropy wave



Relativistic shocks: incoming entropy wave



Relativistic shocks: incoming entropy wave



Relativistic shocks: incoming FMS wave



- Perturbation amplitude: $\delta \rho / \rho = 45 \%$
- Relative Lorentz factor: 20
- Upstream magnetization: σ=0.1



1. SRIMHD

Relativistic shocks: incoming FMS wave



Sub-relativistic shocks: incoming FMS wave



Conclusion

Summary:

- Performed **SRMHD simulations** of interaction of upstream mono λ MHD mode with shock.
- Proved existence of **resonant response of shock** to perturbations **in linear regime** in agreement with analytical study.

Outlook: Effects of corrugation on particle acceleration?

test particle simulations,

→ PI[SRMHD]C simulations.

References

- Camilia Demidem, Martin Lemoine, and Fabien Casse (submitted to MNRAS, <u>arXiv:1710.08127</u>)
- Martin Lemoine, Oscar Ramos, and Laurent Gremillet (2016), ApJ 827
- Vink (2012) , <u>arXiv:1206.2363v1</u>