

Turbulent Reacceleration of Streaming Cosmic Rays: Fluid Simulations

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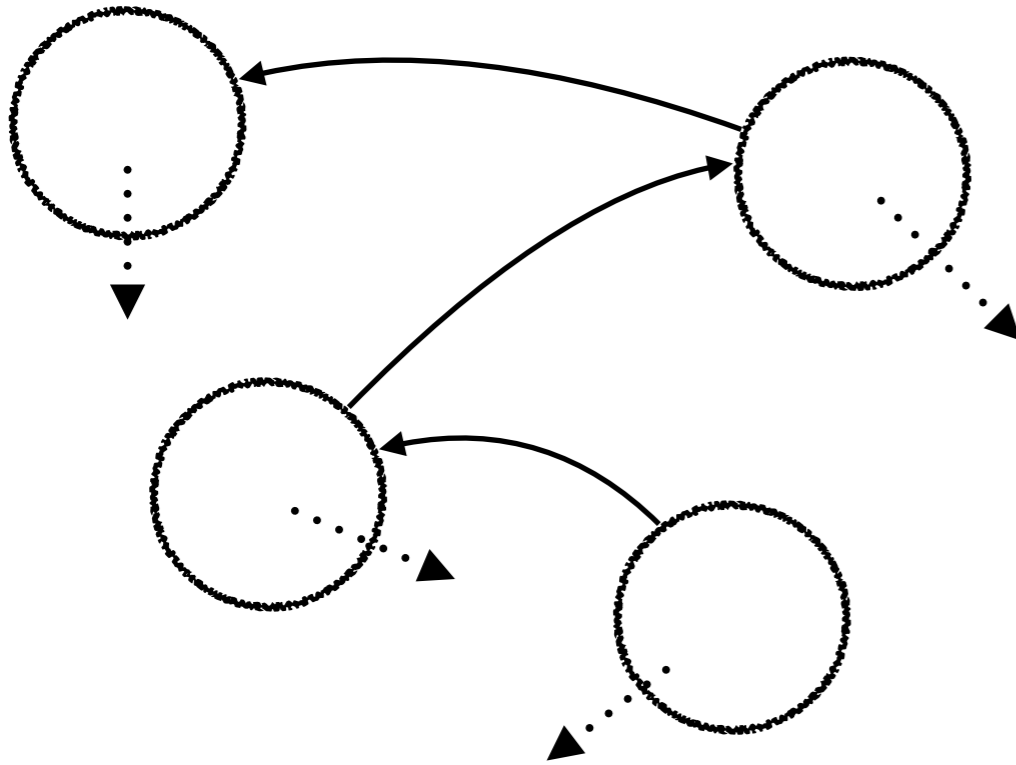
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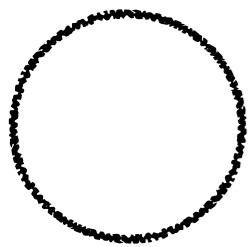


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Turbulent Reacceleration (2nd order Fermi mechanism)



$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \sim \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$



- = magnetic perturbations
- Size $\sim r_g$ (resonant scale)
 - Size $\sim L_{outer}$ (non-resonant)

Our regime of interest

- **Non-resonant** reacceleration
- **Subsonic, compressive** turbulence
- Self-confined cosmic rays (**$E < 300$ GeV**)
 - Energy transfer from cosmic rays to thermal gas is important

$$\frac{\partial E_{cr}}{\partial t} \sim -v \cdot \nabla P_{cr} + v_A \cdot \nabla P_{cr}$$

Energy loss (gain) from rarefaction (compression)

Energy transferred from CRs to Alfvén waves:

$$t_{loss} \sim L/v_A$$

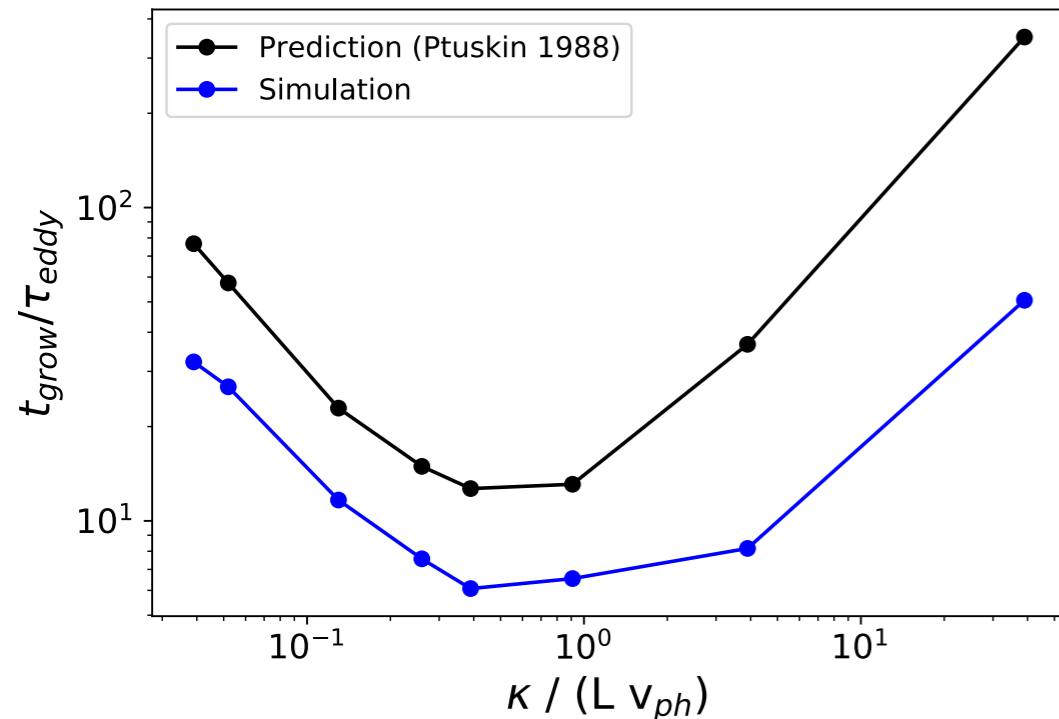
$$t_{grow,crit} \sim \frac{v_{ph}L}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{t_{grow,crit}}{t_{loss}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}M_s^2}$$

Unless $\beta \gg 1$, energy loss prevails over energy gain from subsonic turbulence

Athena++ MHD Simulations

Isothermal, $\mathcal{M} \sim 0.5$ Turbulence



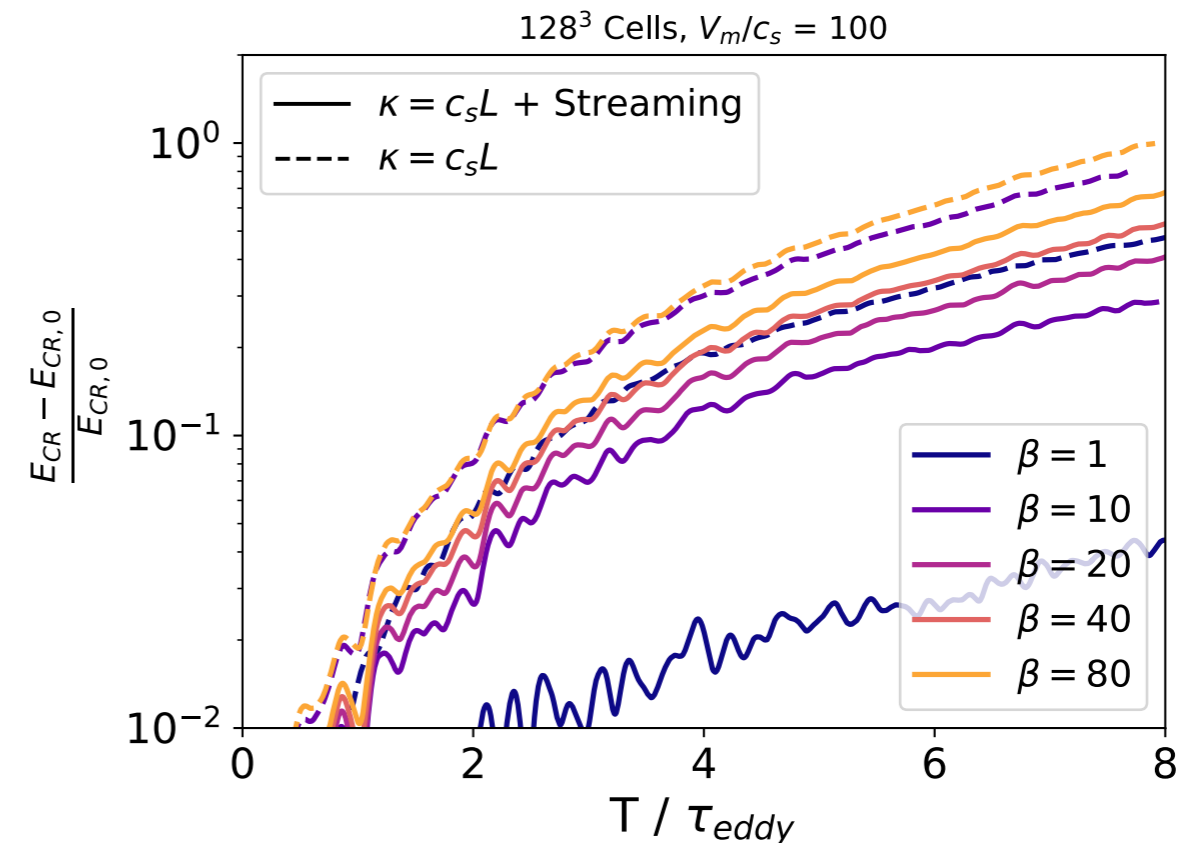
Simulations with pure diffusion (no streaming) recover analytic growth rates (*Ptuskin 1988*) within a factor of 2, at least with $\kappa \gtrsim \kappa_{crit}$

Conclusions:

- Non-resonant reacceleration of streaming CRs is greatly stunted by streaming energy loss
- Resonant reacceleration is incompatible with streaming



Canonical equations for reacceleration are on shaky ground for GeV CRs



Pure diffusion with $\kappa = \kappa_{crit}$ results in fast growth over a few eddy turnover times. Adding in streaming, even with $\kappa = \kappa_{crit}$, gives slow growth unless β is large. t_{grow} monotonically decreases with increasing β