



Scattering length of relativistic particles in aperiodic fluctuations

Scattering length

Motivation

Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions

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Outline

Motivation:

Scattering
length

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Particle/Field

The
Filamentation
Instability

Conclusions



Outline

Motivation:

- AF: Magnetic field generation

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- Origin of magnetic fields

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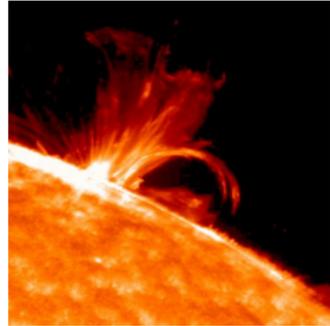
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- Origin of magnetic fields
- Many applications in Space and Astrophysics

Solar eruption:



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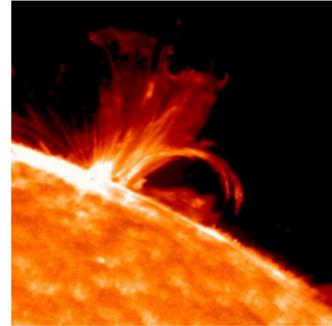
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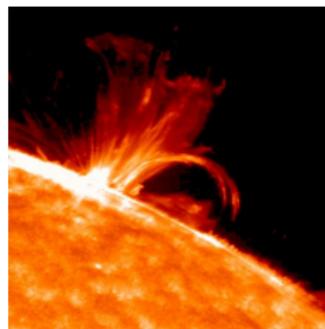
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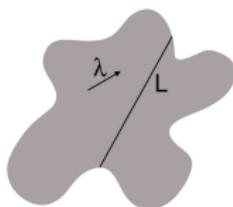
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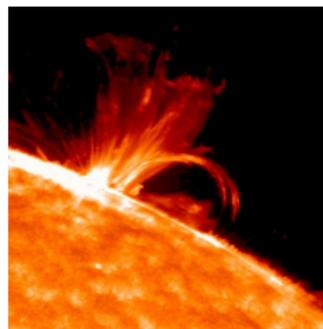
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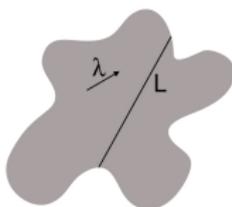
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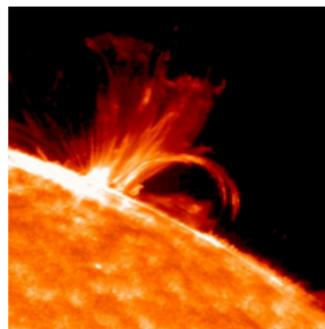
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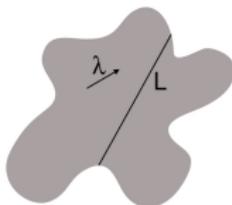
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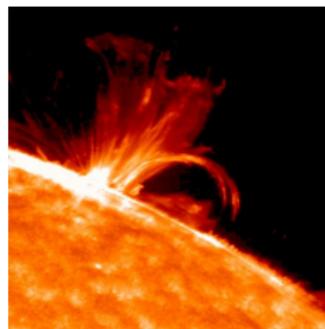
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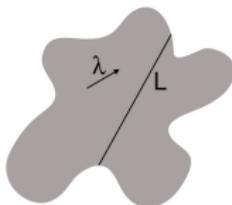
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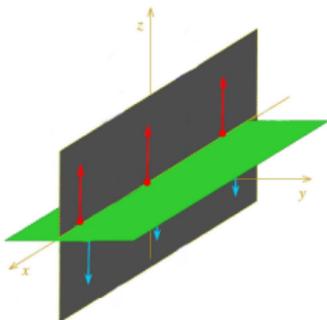
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- Interaction: Particles/Field
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- Scattering length

The Physical Principle

Linear phase:

- Counterstreaming particles



Scattering
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Motivation

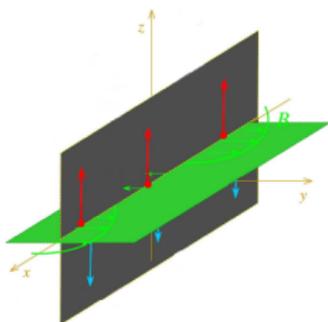
Particle/Field

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The Physical Principle

Linear phase:



- Counterstreaming particles
- Magnetic field fluctuation

$$\delta B_y(x, t) = B_y(t)e^{ikx}$$

Scattering length

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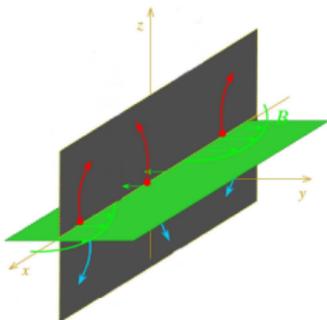
Particle/Field

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The Physical Principle

Linear phase:



- Counterstreaming particles
- Magnetic field fluctuation
 $\delta B_y(x, t) = B_y(t)e^{ikx}$
- Lorentz force $\mathbf{F}_L = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$

Scattering length

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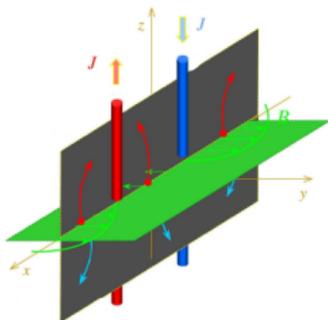
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$$\delta B_y(x, t) = B_y(t)e^{ikx}$$
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Scattering length

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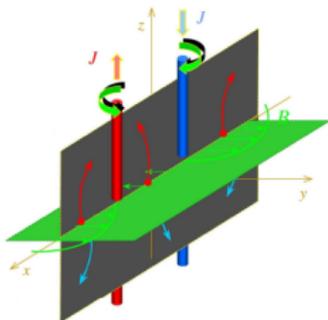
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 $\delta B_y(x, t) = B_y(t)e^{ikx}$
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- Charge separation
- Right hand rule: amplification of B_y

Scattering length

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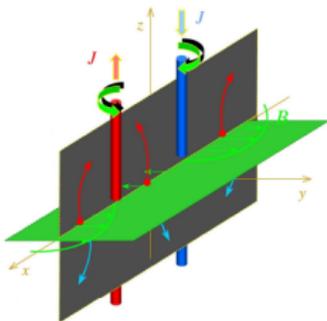
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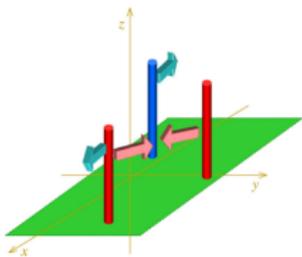
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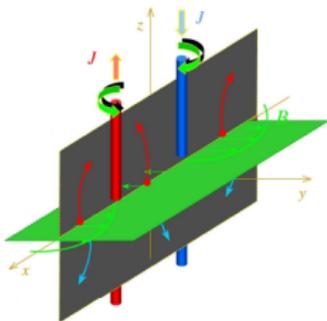
Non-linear phase:



- Biot-Savart interaction

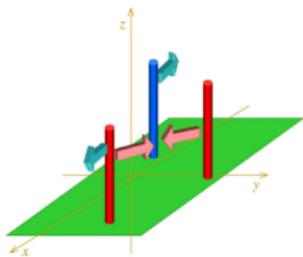
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Linear phase:



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 $\delta B_y(x, t) = B_y(t)e^{ikx}$
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Non-linear phase:



- Biot-Savart interaction
- Merging of the current filaments



Interaction between Particles and Field

1. Case:

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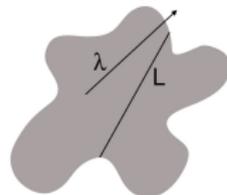


Interaction between Particles and Field

1. Case:

- $\lambda \ll L$

No interaction:



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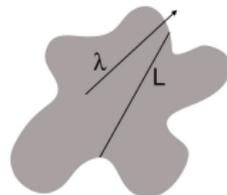
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1. Case:

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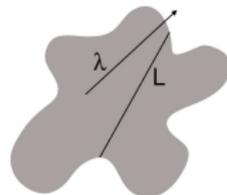
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Interaction between Particles and Field

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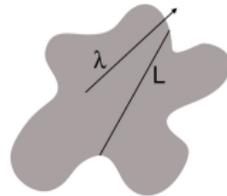
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2. Case:

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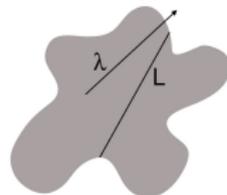
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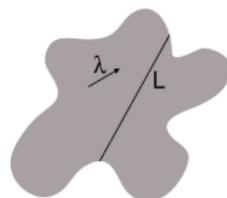
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2. Case:

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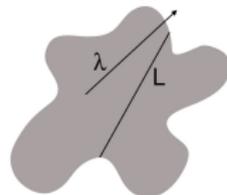


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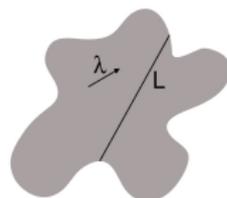
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- $\lambda \ll L$
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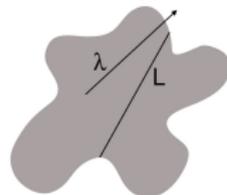


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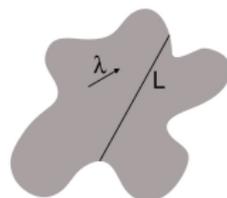
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2. Case:

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Interaction:

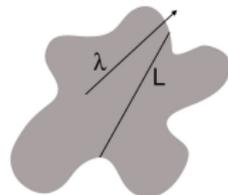


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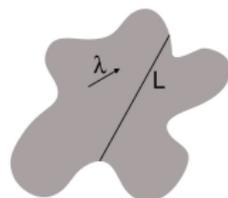
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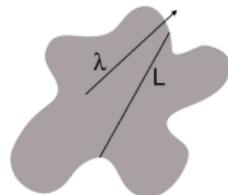
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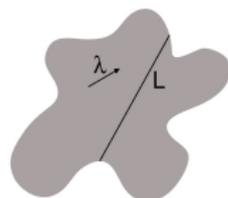
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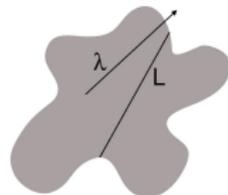
- Calculation of λ

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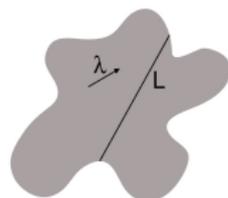
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2. Case:

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Interaction:



Consequences:

- Calculation of λ
- Appropriate model is necessary!



The Scattering Length

Parallel mean free path length:

$$\lambda_{\parallel} = \frac{3v}{8} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu \frac{(1 - \mu^2)^2}{D_{\mu\mu}(\mu)}$$

Jokipii (1966); Hasselmann and Wibberenz (1968); Earl (1974)

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Diffusion coefficient:

$$D_{\mu\mu}(\mu) = \text{const.} \int_{k_{\min}}^{\infty} dk_{\perp} \int_0^{\infty} ds e^{\Gamma(k_{\perp})s} f(k_{\perp}, \mu, s)$$



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Damping rate:

Assumption: $\Gamma(k_{\perp}) = c l_e^{r-1} k_{\perp}^r$ Chang et al. (2008)



Model Dependency

Thermal particles:

- $r = 1$:

$$\frac{\lambda_{\parallel}}{L} \approx \frac{8.18 \cdot 10^{-20}}{n_{-3} L_1^2} \left(\frac{m}{m_e} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

- $r = 3$:

$$\frac{\lambda_{\parallel}}{L} \approx \frac{3.84 \cdot 10^{-3}}{n_{-3}^{1/6} L_1^{1/3}} \left(\frac{m}{m_e} \right)^{\frac{7}{12}} \theta^{\frac{5}{12}}$$

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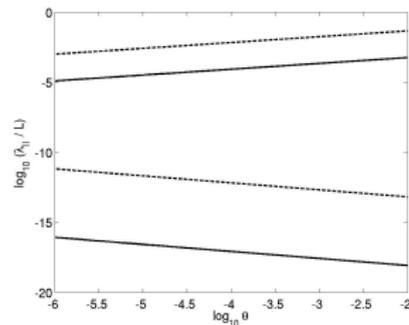
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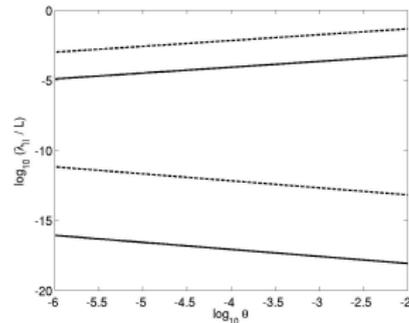
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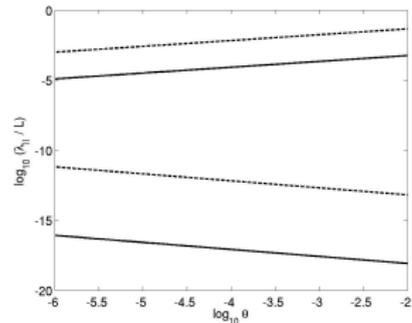
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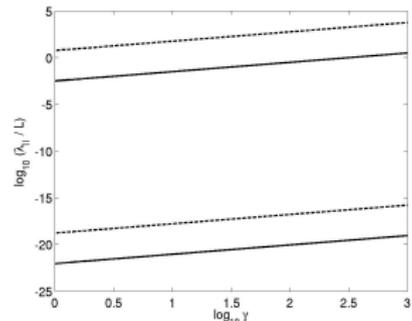
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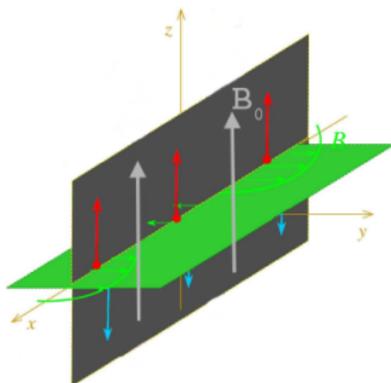
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Scattering length:



Influence of an Ambient Magnetic Field

Geometry:



Scattering length

Motivation

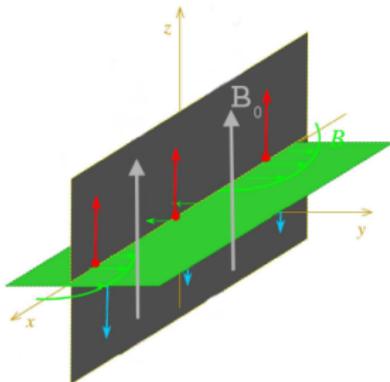
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Geometry:



Interpretation:

- Magnetic field fluctuations $\delta \mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{e}_z$

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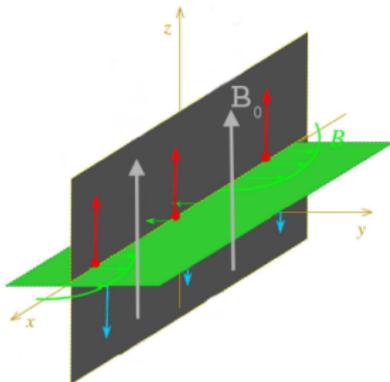
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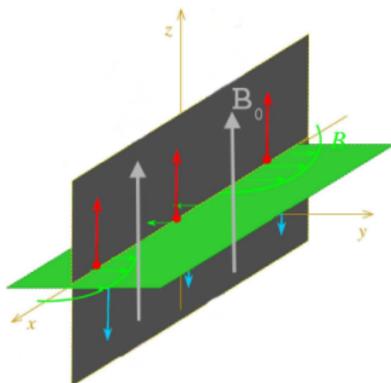
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Interpretation:

- Magnetic field fluctuations $\delta \mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{e}_z$
- Ambient field $\mathbf{B}_0 \parallel \mathbf{e}_z$
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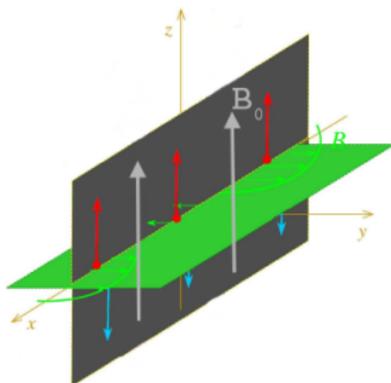
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- Charge separation slows down
- Particle confinement for $B_0 \geq B_c$

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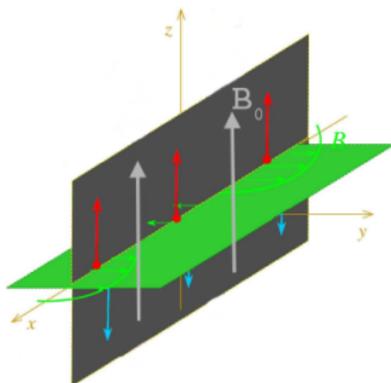
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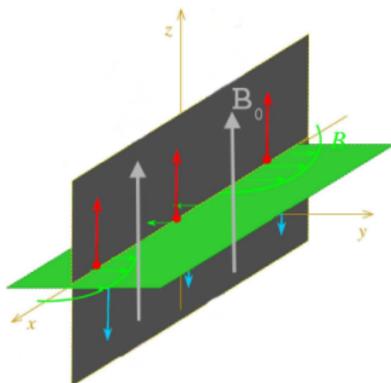
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Consequences:

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Influence of an Ambient Magnetic Field

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- Ambient field $\mathbf{B}_0 \parallel \mathbf{e}_z$
- Charge separation slows down
- Particle confinement for $B_0 \geq B_c$

Consequences:

- Growth rate is reduced
- No amplification for $B_0 \geq B_c$



Analytical Results of the FI

Additional assumption:

Cold plasma approach: $T = 0$

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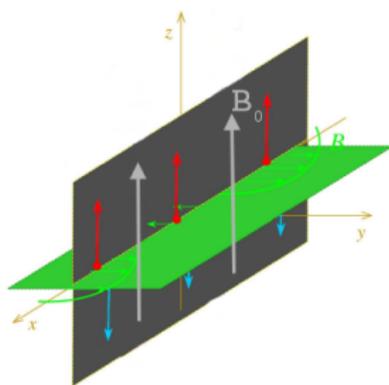
Conclusions

Analytics:

- Aperiodic fluctuations:

$$\delta B_{\perp} \propto e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \sigma t}$$

Magnetic field:



Analytical Results of the FI

Additional assumption:

Cold plasma approach: $T = 0$

Analytics:

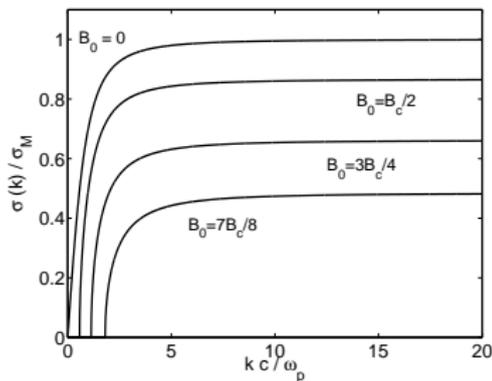
- Aperiodic fluctuations:

$$\delta B_{\perp} \propto e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \sigma t}$$

- Maximum growth rate:

$$\sigma_{max} = \sqrt{\Omega_{max}^2 - \Omega^2}$$

Linear growth rate:



Analytical Results of the FI

Scattering length

Additional assumption:

Cold plasma approach: $T = 0$

Motivation

Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions

Analytics:

- Aperiodic fluctuations:

$$\delta B_{\perp} \propto e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \sigma t}$$

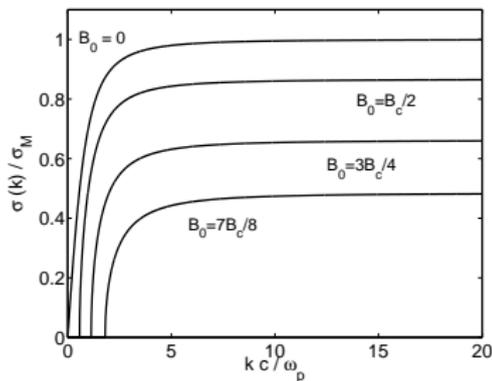
- Maximum growth rate:

$$\sigma_{max} = \sqrt{\Omega_{max}^2 - \Omega^2}$$

$$\Omega_{max} = \omega_p U / \sqrt{\gamma} c$$

$$\Omega = eB_0/m$$

Linear growth rate:



Analytical Results of the FI

Scattering length

Additional assumption:

Cold plasma approach: $T = 0$

Motivation

Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions

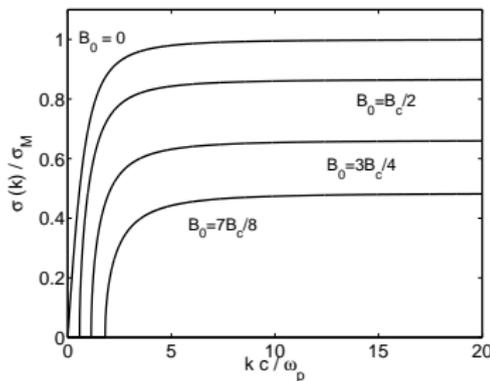
Analytics:

- Aperiodic fluctuations:
 $\delta B_{\perp} \propto e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \sigma t}$
- Maximum growth rate:
 $\sigma_{max} = \sqrt{\Omega_{max}^2 - \Omega^2}$
- No growth for $B_0 \geq B_c$

$$\Omega_{max} = \omega_p U / \sqrt{\gamma} c$$

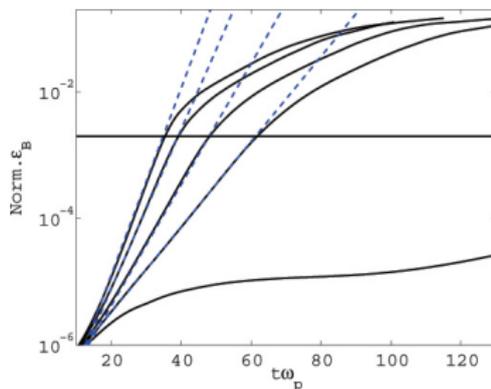
$$\Omega = eB_0/m$$

Linear growth rate:



The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Scattering
length

Motivation

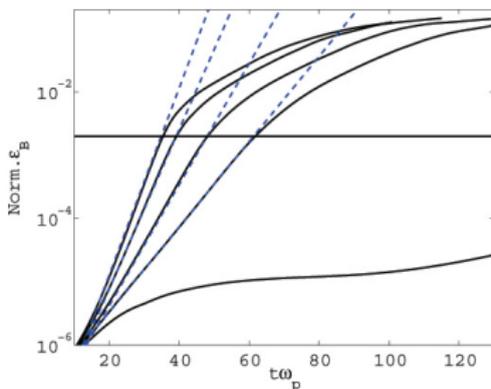
Particle/Field

The
Filamentation
Instability

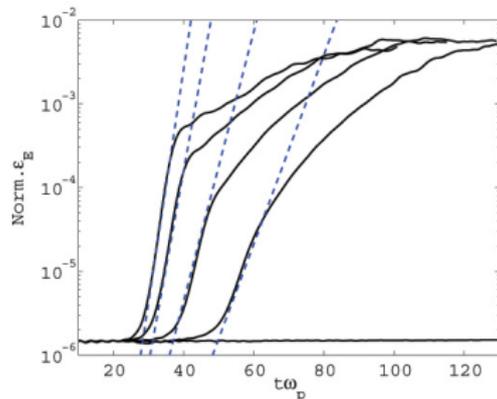
Conclusions

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:



Scattering length

Motivation

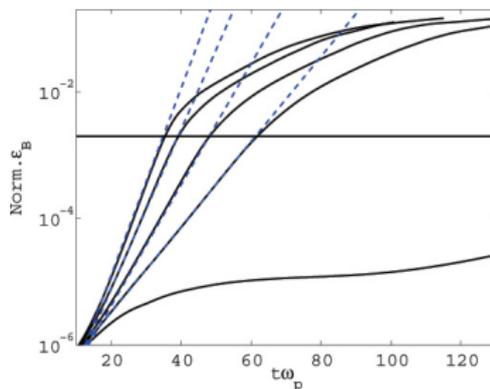
Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

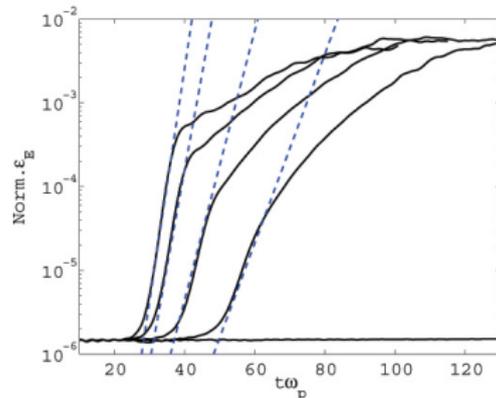
Conclusions

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:



Results:

Scattering length

Motivation

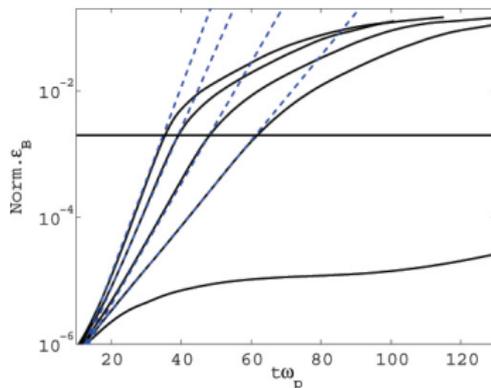
Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

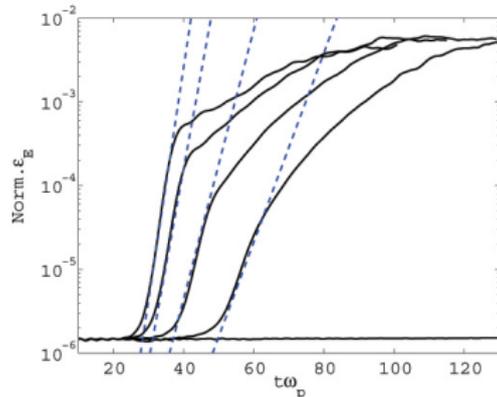
Conclusions

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:



Results:

- Same amplification level independent of B_0

Scattering
length

Motivation

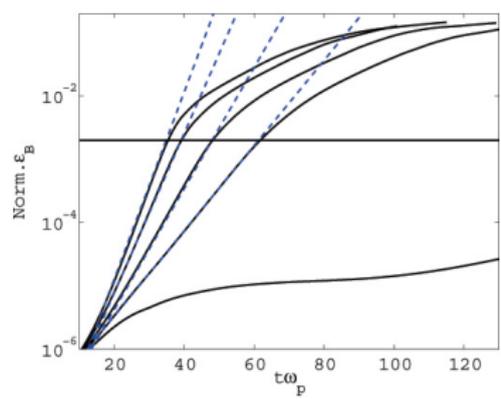
Particle/Field

The
Filamentation
Instability

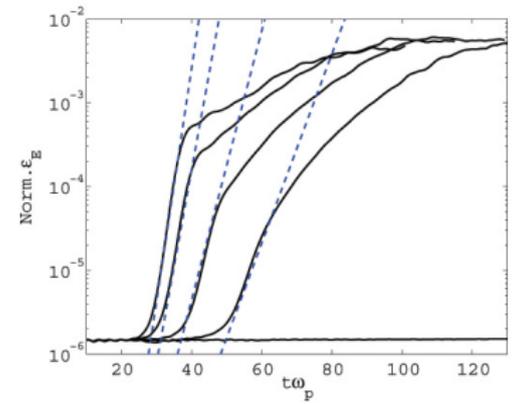
Conclusions

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:



Results:

- Same amplification level independent of B_0
- ϵ_B : Growth for $B_0 = B_c$

Scattering length

Motivation

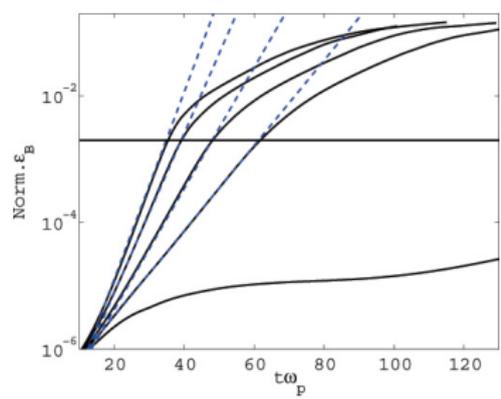
Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

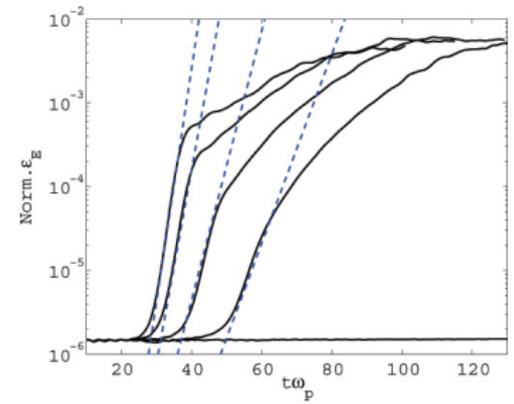
Conclusions

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:

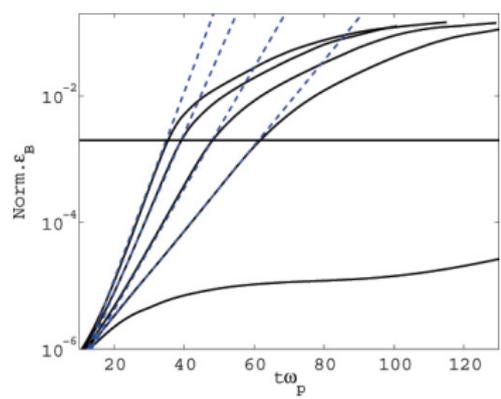


Results:

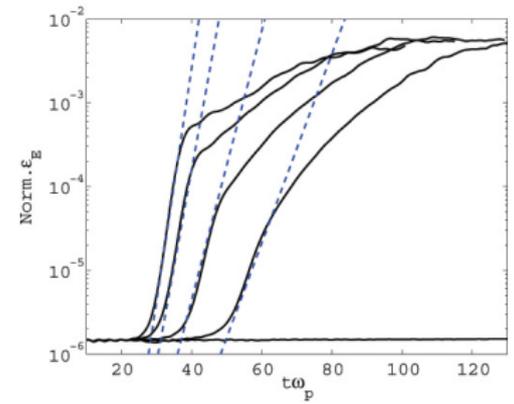
- Same amplification level independent of B_0
- ϵ_B : Growth for $B_0 = B_c$
- Non-linear effect

The Energy Densities

Magnetic energy density:



Electric energy density:



Results:

- Same amplification level independent of B_0
- ϵ_B : Growth for $B_0 = B_c$
- Non-linear effect
- Amplification of ϵ_E starts later

Scattering length

Motivation

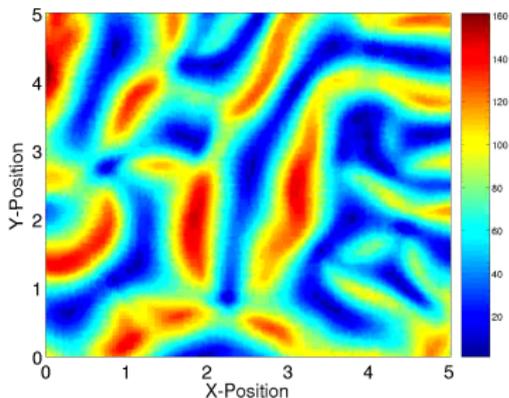
Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions

Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Scattering
length

Motivation

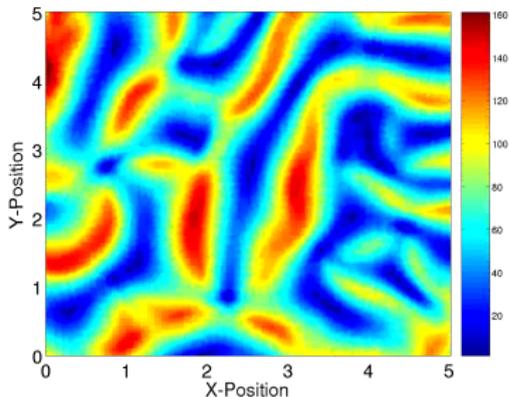
Particle/Field

The
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Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Scattering
length

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Particle/Field

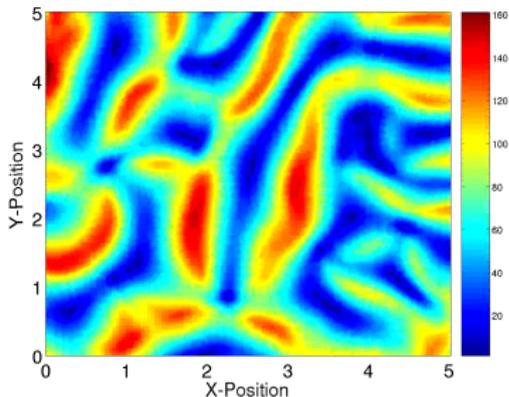
The
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Instability

Conclusions

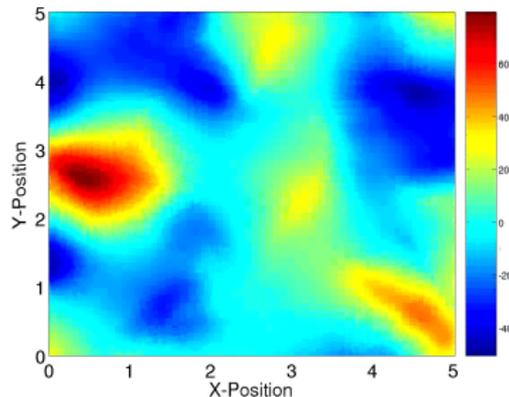


Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Parallel component:



Scattering length

Motivation

Particle/Field

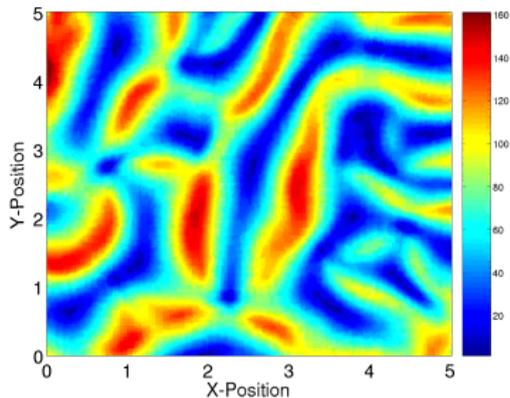
The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions

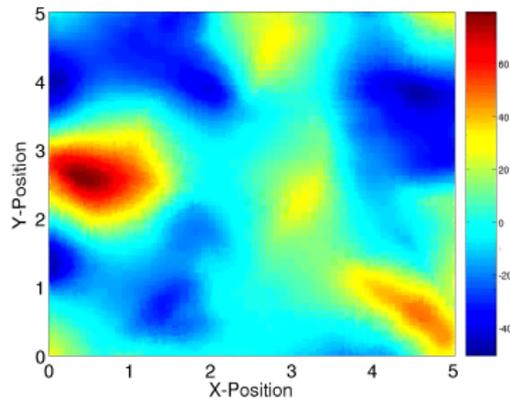


Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Parallel component:



Scattering length

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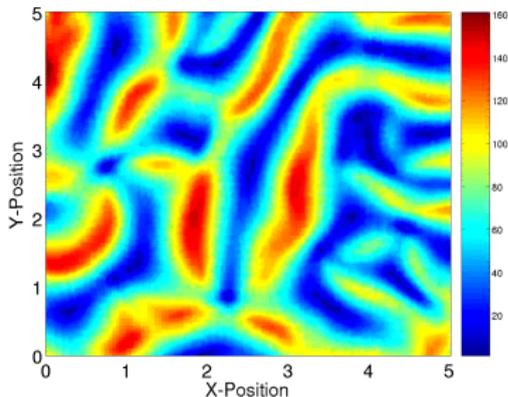
Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

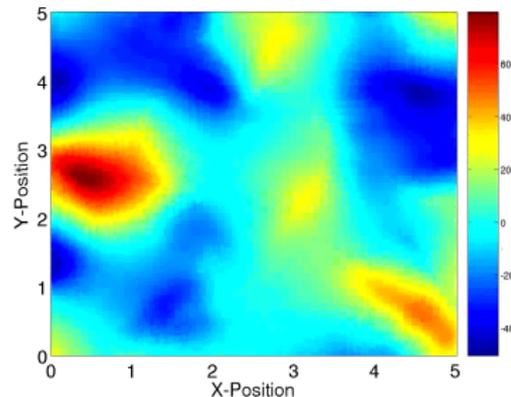
Conclusions

Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Parallel component:

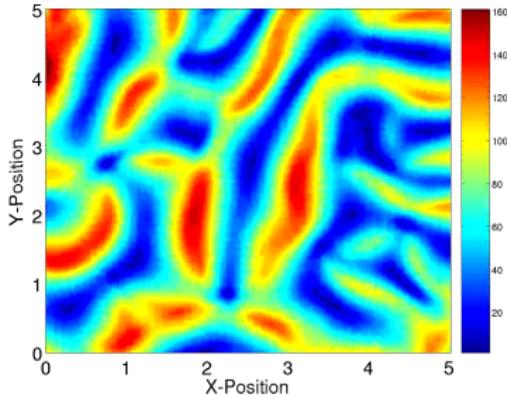


Comparison:

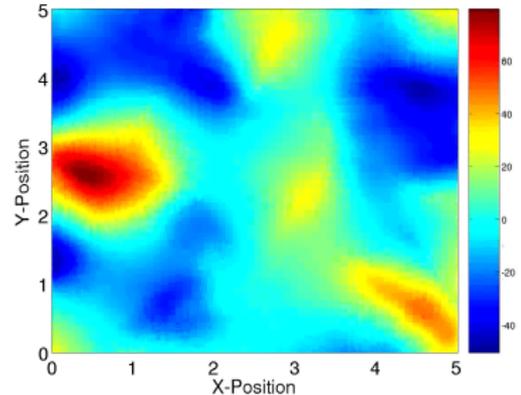
- Strong perpendicular component has developed

Magnetic Field Evolution

Perpendicular component:



Parallel component:



Comparison:

- Strong perpendicular component has developed
- Amplification of B_{\parallel} : temperature effect

Conclusions

- Aperiodic fluctuations

Scattering length

Motivation

Particle/Field

The Filamentation Instability

Conclusions



Conclusions

- Aperiodic fluctuations
- Instability generating a magnetic field

Scattering
length

Motivation

Particle/Field

The
Filamentation
Instability

Conclusions



Conclusions

- Aperiodic fluctuations
- Instability generating a magnetic field
- Interaction between particles and field

Scattering
length

Motivation

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Filamentation
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Conclusions



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Scattering
length

Motivation

Particle/Field

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Instability

Conclusions

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- Appropriate model

Scattering
length

Motivation

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The
Filamentation
Instability

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Aperiodic fluctuations
- Instability generating a magnetic field
- Interaction between particles and field
- Scattering length
- Appropriate model
- Physical principle of the B -generation process

Scattering
length

Motivation

Particle/Field

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Filamentation
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Conclusions

Conclusions

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- Physical principle of the B -generation process
- Analytics – PIC simulations

Scattering
length

Motivation

Particle/Field

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Filamentation
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Conclusions

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- Instability generating a magnetic field
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Thanks for your attention!