

Collisionless electron dynamics in the expanding solar wind

Maria Elena Innocenti^{1,2}, Anna Tenerani³, Elisabetta Boella⁴, Marco Velli⁵

1: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, US

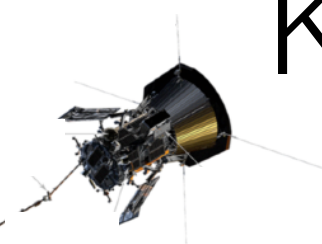
2: KULeuven, Leuven, Belgium

3: University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

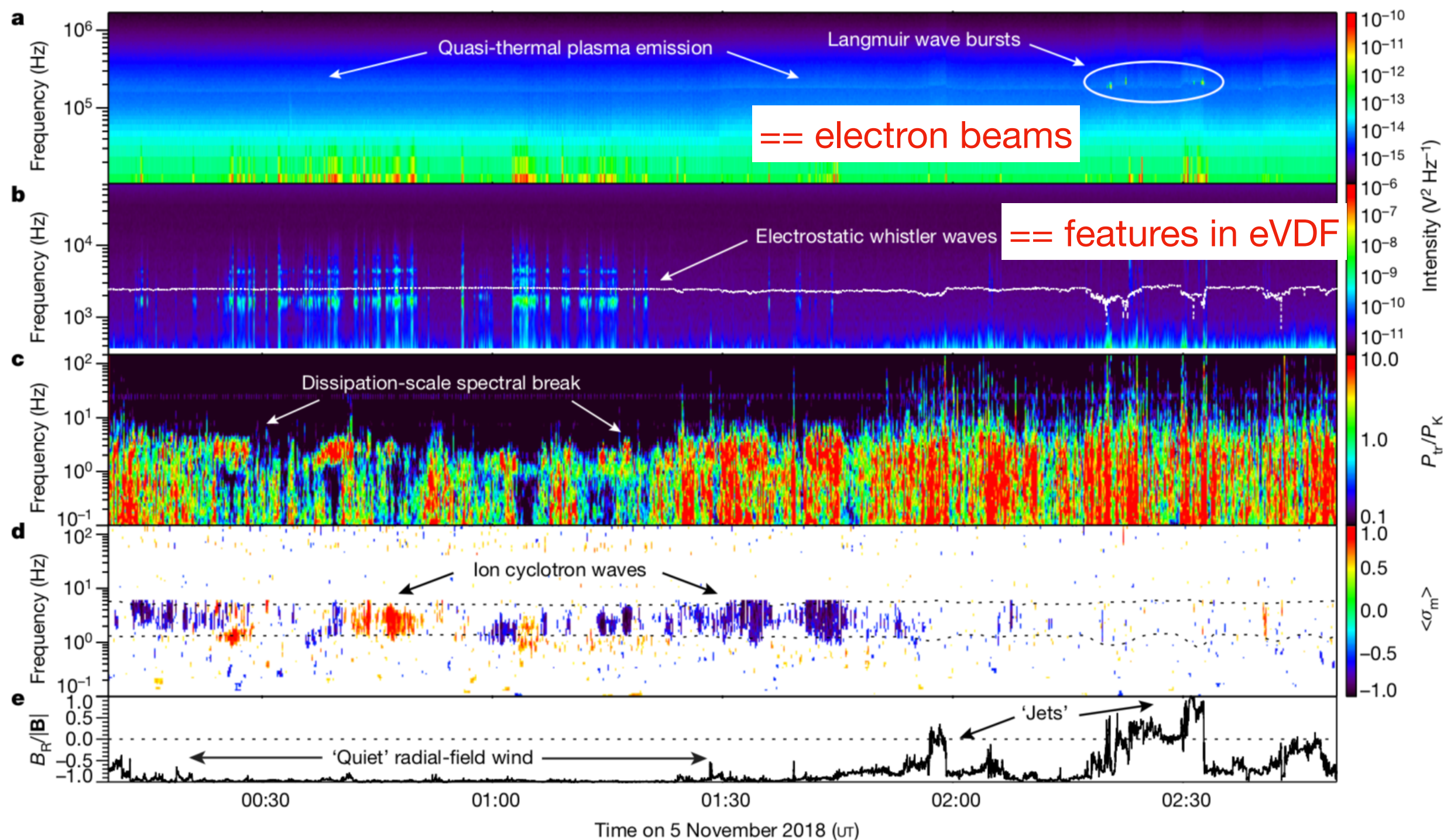
4: Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

5: University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

EGU 2020, Vienna, May 6th, 2020

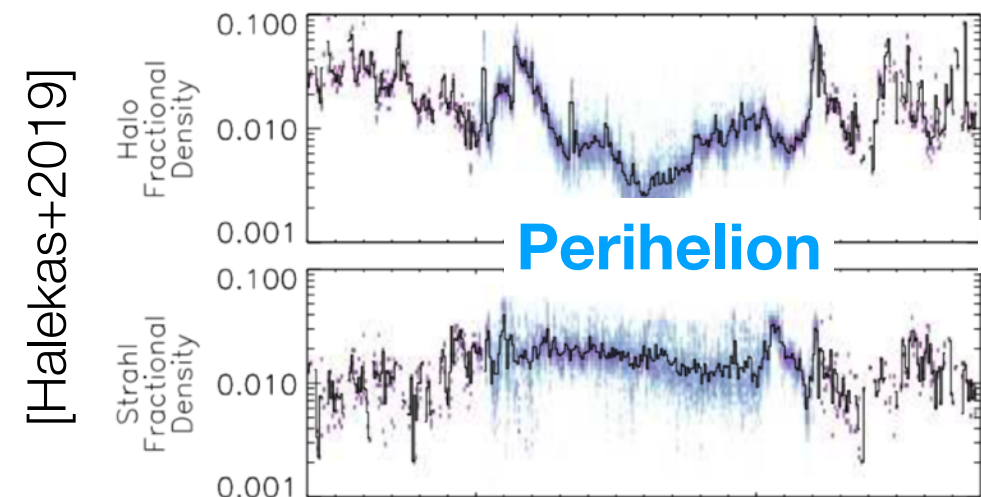
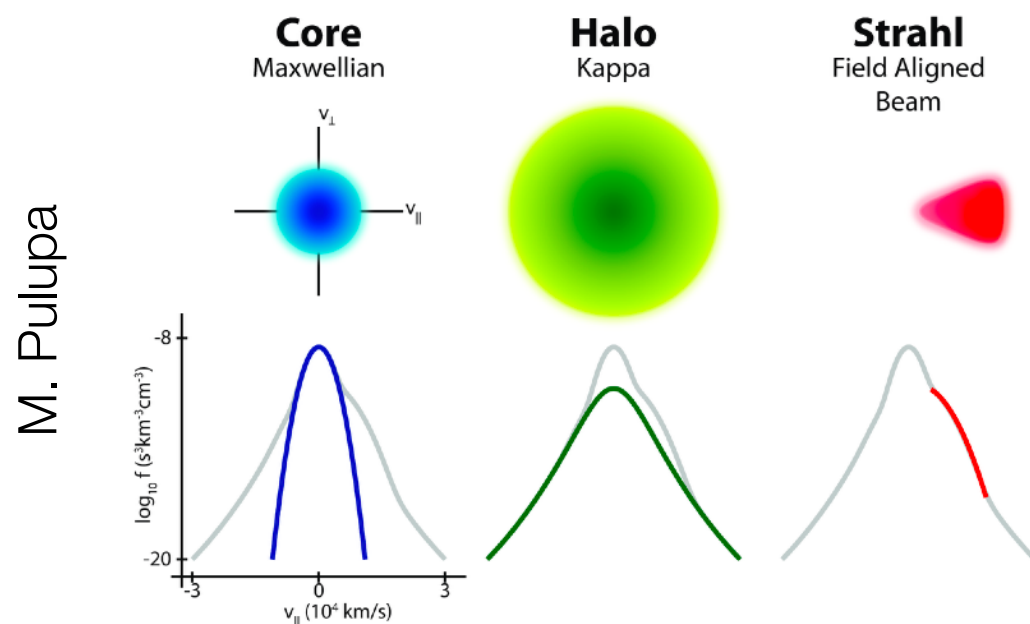
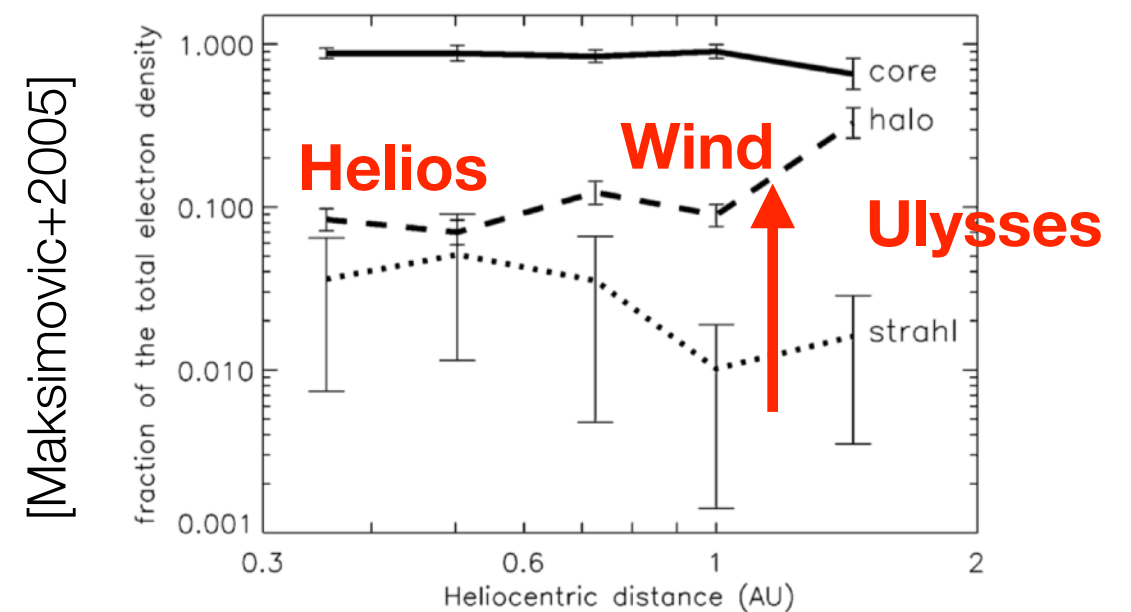
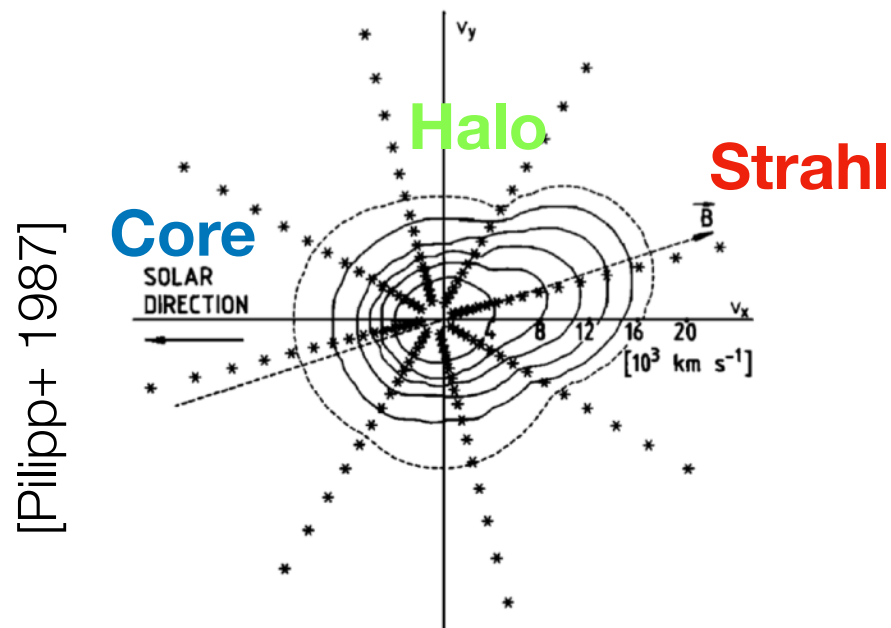


Kinetic physics in Parker Solar Probe



Non-equilibrium velocity distribution functions

Electron (and ion) velocity distribution functions (VDF) exhibit non kinetic features which evolve with the heliocentric distance R

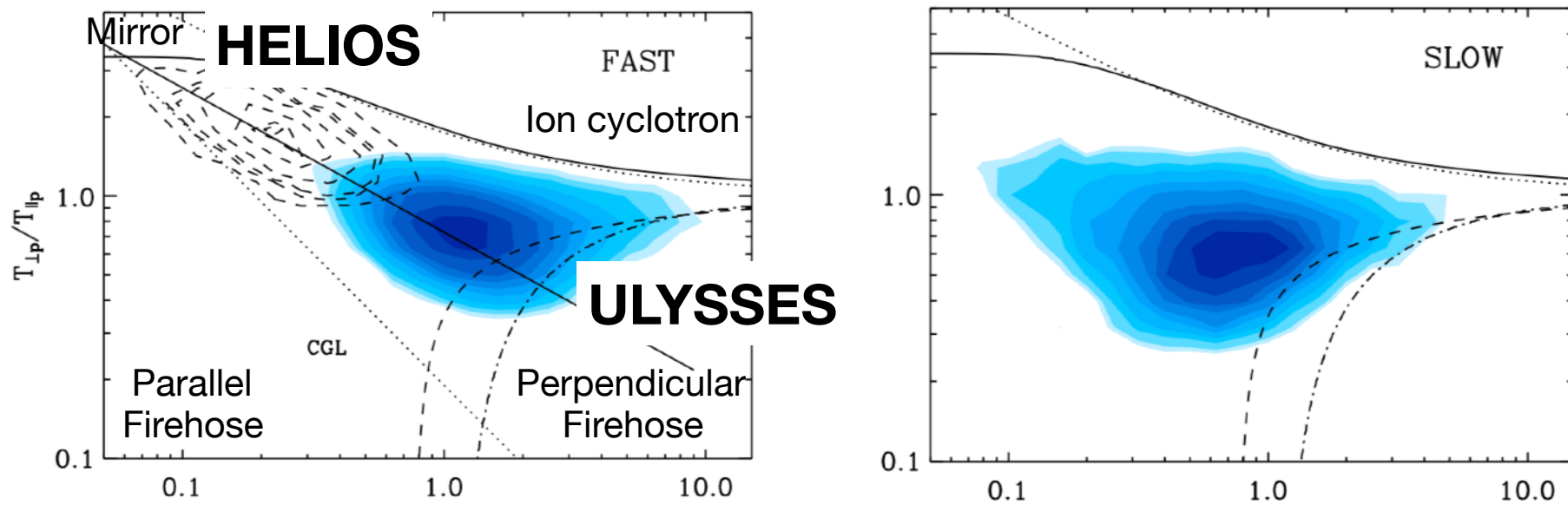


The eVDF evolution with heliocentric distance is possibly due to a combination of non linearities, kinetic instabilities, **expansion**

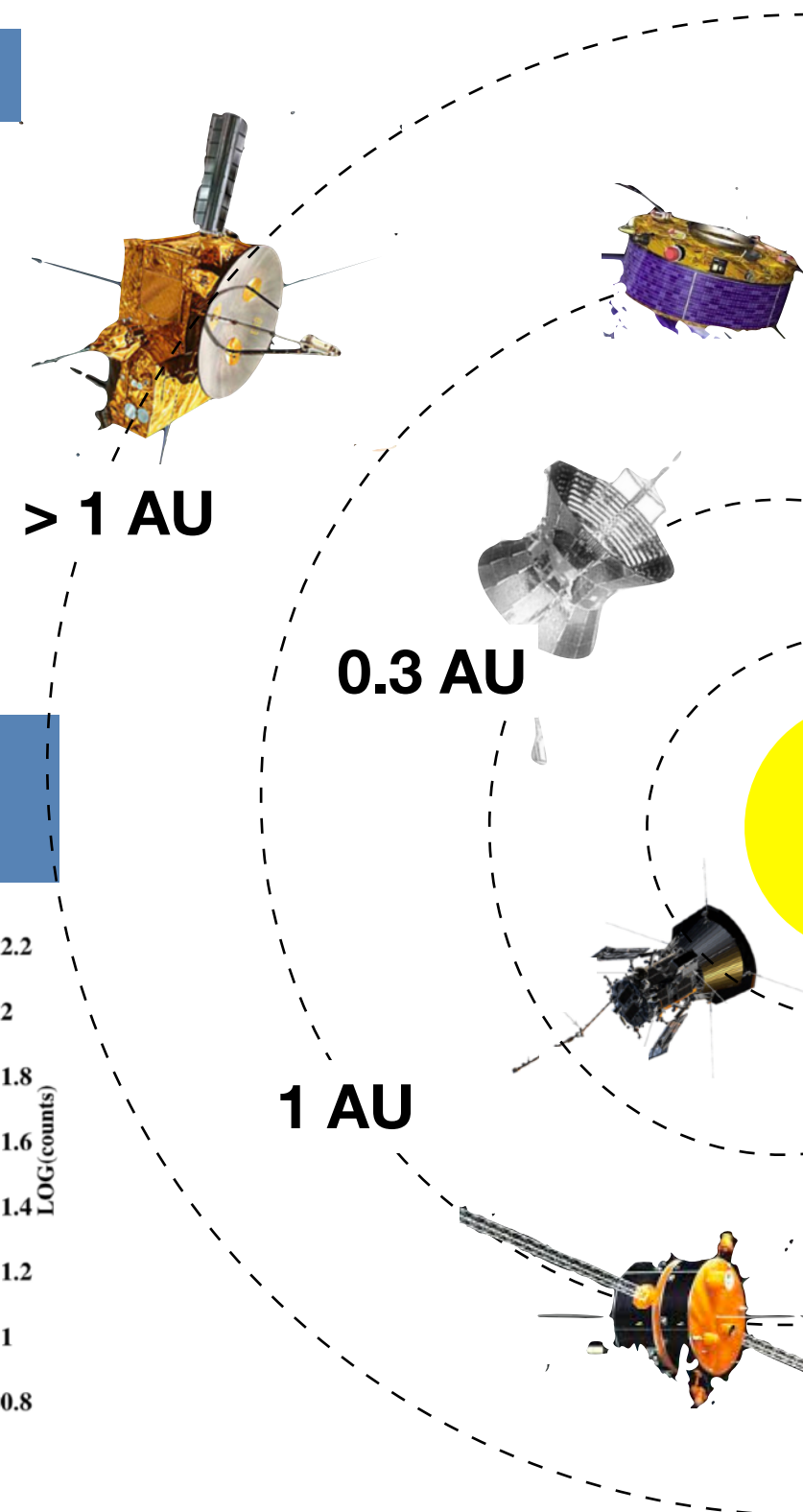
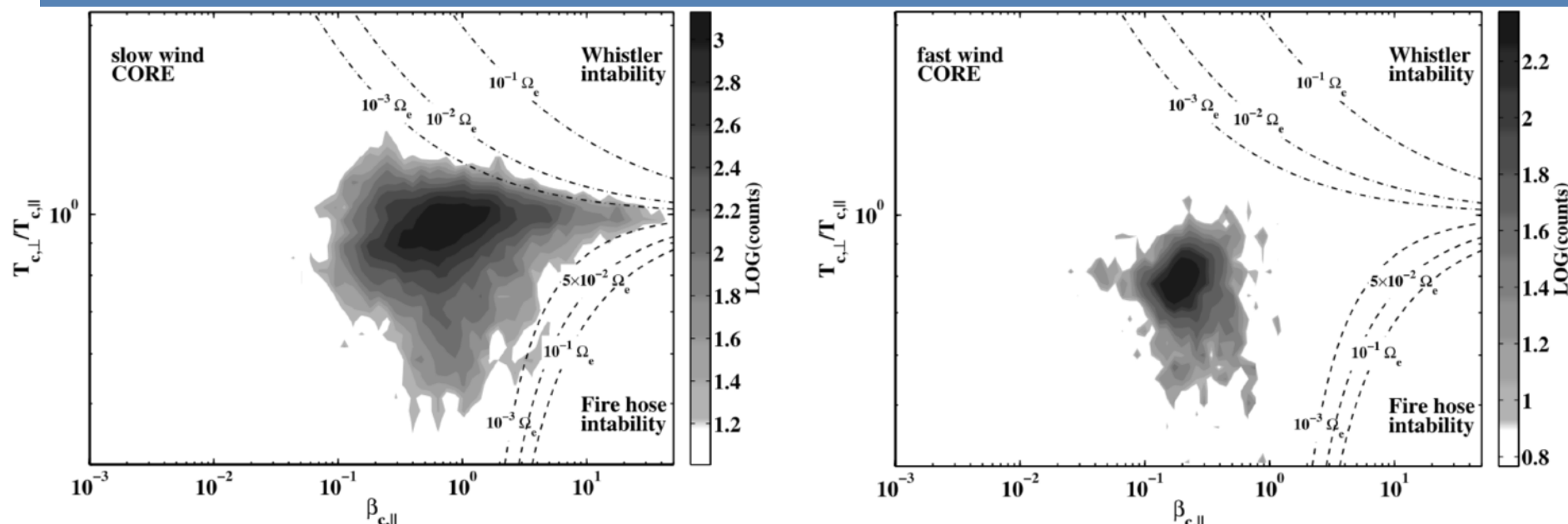
Kinetic processes constrain solar wind observations

Marginal stability limits of kinetic instabilities appear to constrain solar wind ion and electron observations

IONS [Matteini+ 2013]

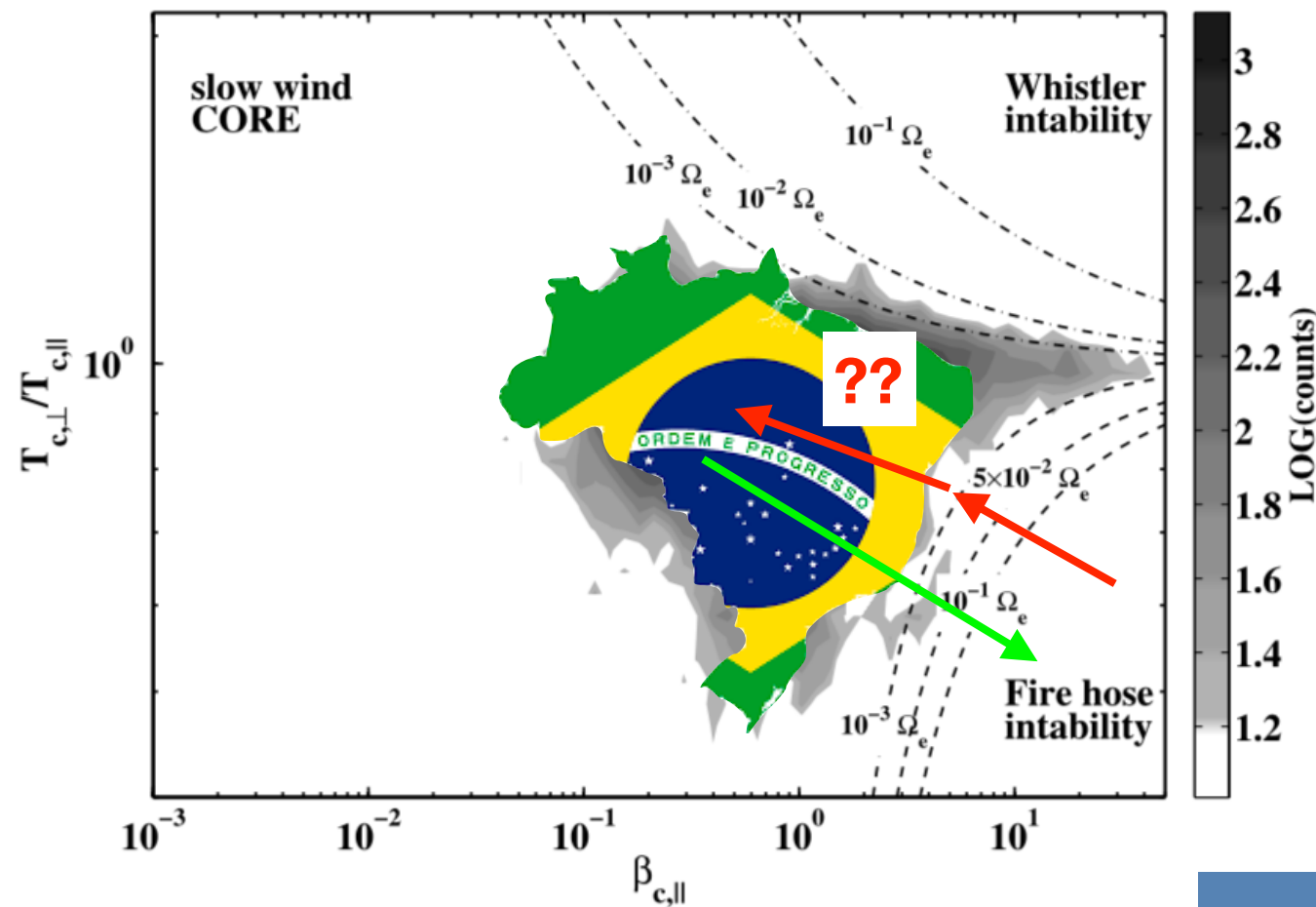


ELECTRONS [Stverak+ 2008, moderate R dependence is observed in Bercic+2019]



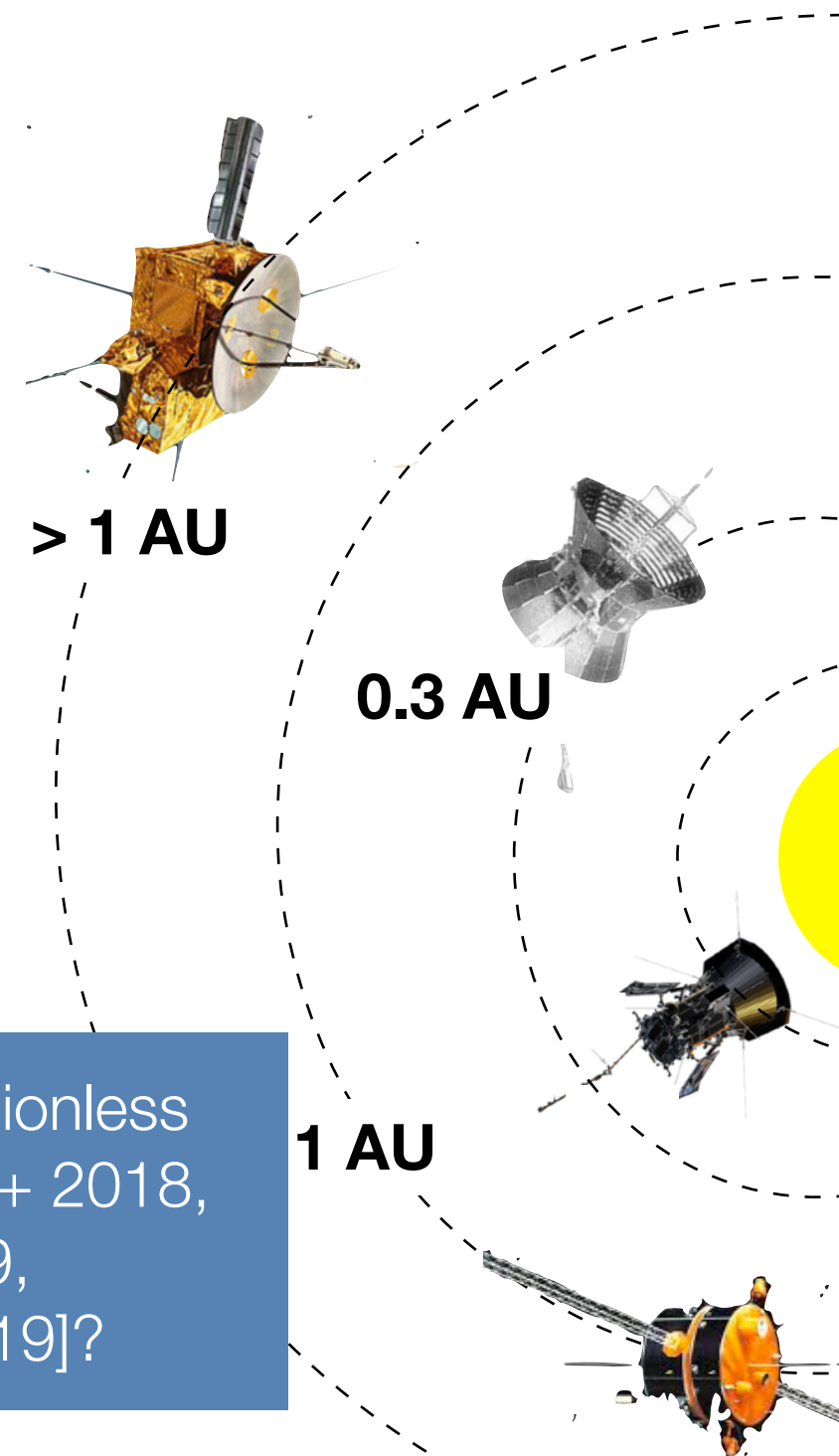
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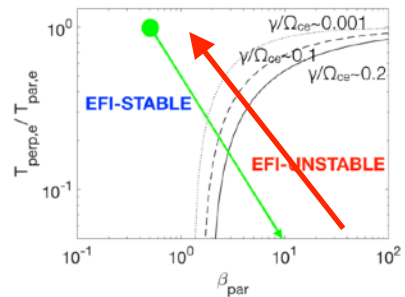
Expansion [Chew+ 1956] vs
Oblique Electron Firehose Instability
[Li+ 2000, Camporeale+ 2008]

Collisions or collisionless
processes [Wilson+ 2018,
Yoon+ 2019,
McGinnis+ 2019]?



EB-iPic3D: a fully kinetic, semi-implicit Expanding Box Model code

We need a numerical tool that combines

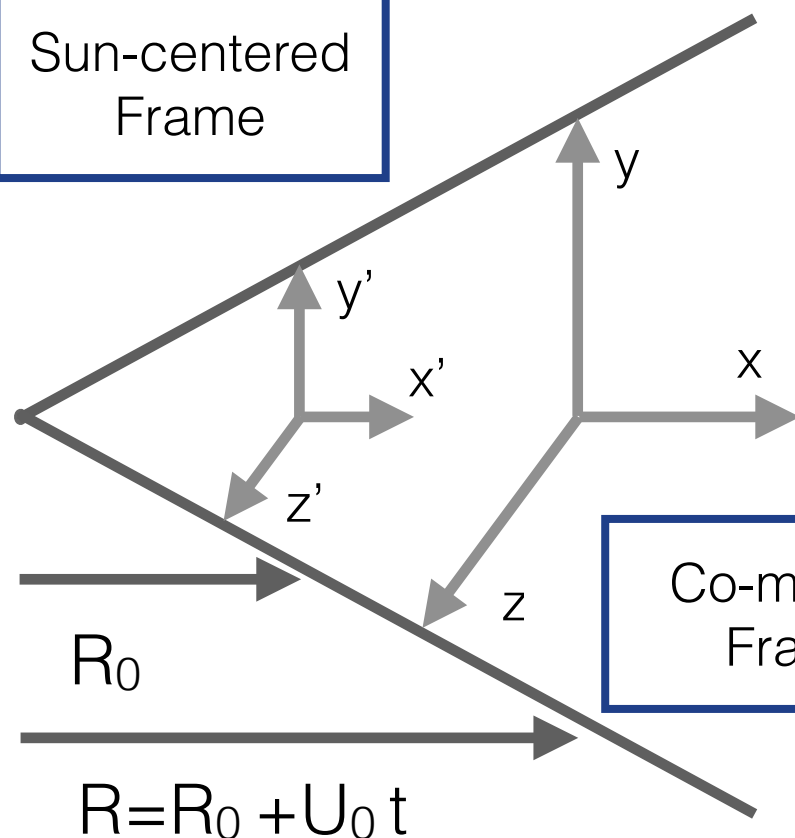


the capability of modeling
solar wind expansion

Expanding Box Model

[Velli +1992, Grappin+ 1996, Liewer+ 2001, Tenerani+ 2017]

Sun-centered
Frame



Co-moving
Frame

$$R = R_0 + U_0 t$$

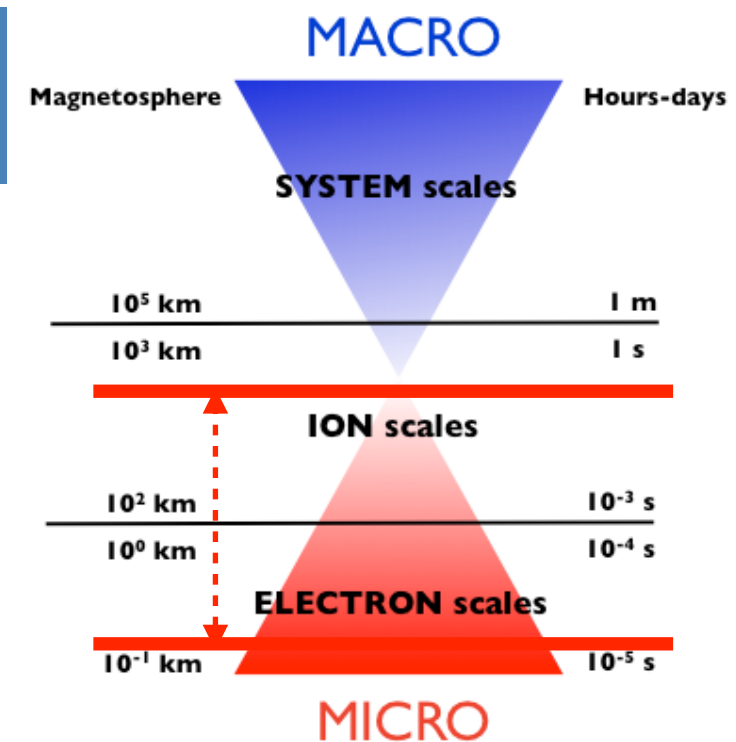
EB-iPic3D

a **fully kinetic Particle In Cell approach**

(possibly able of dealing with large temporal and spatial scales)

iPic3D (Implicit Moment Method Particle In Cell code)

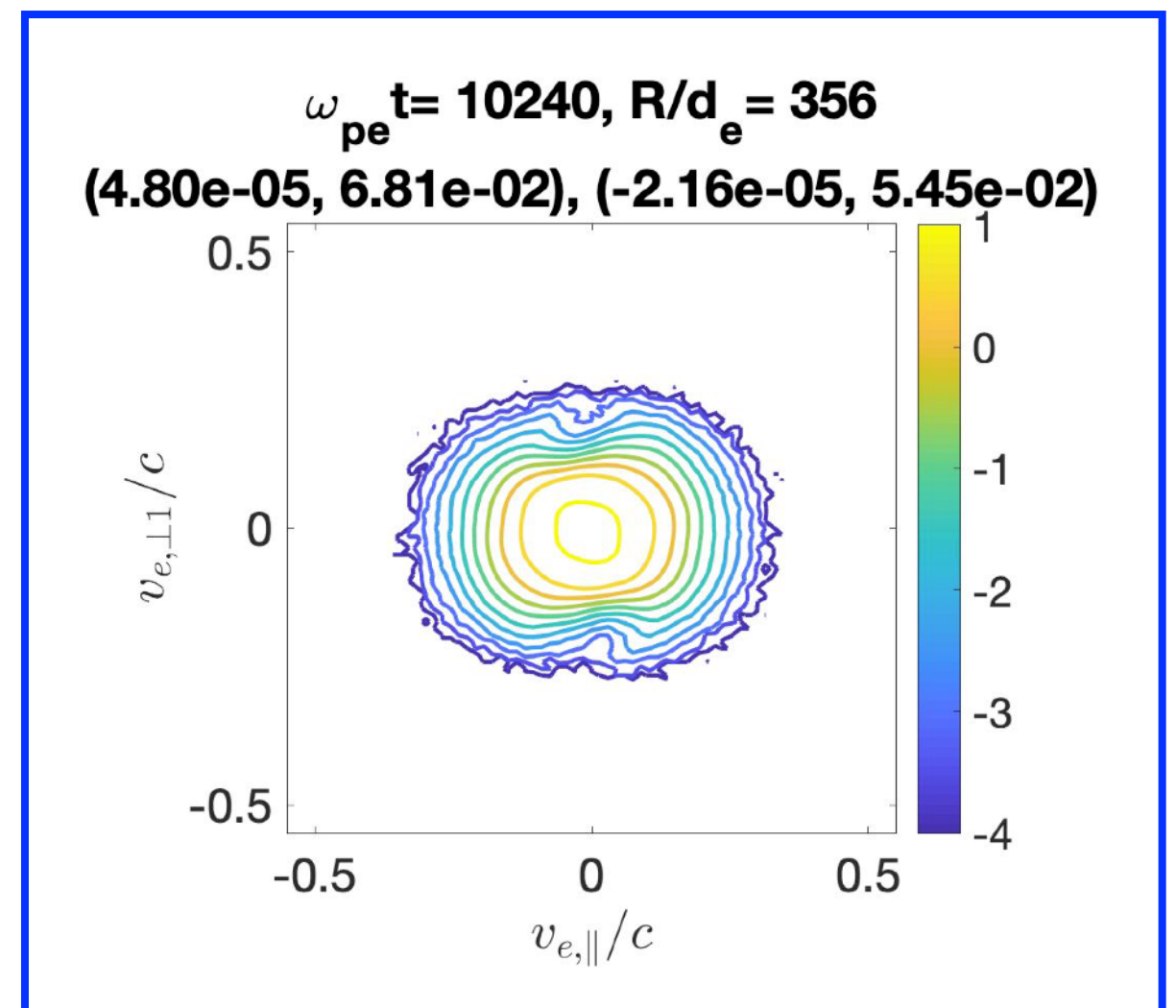
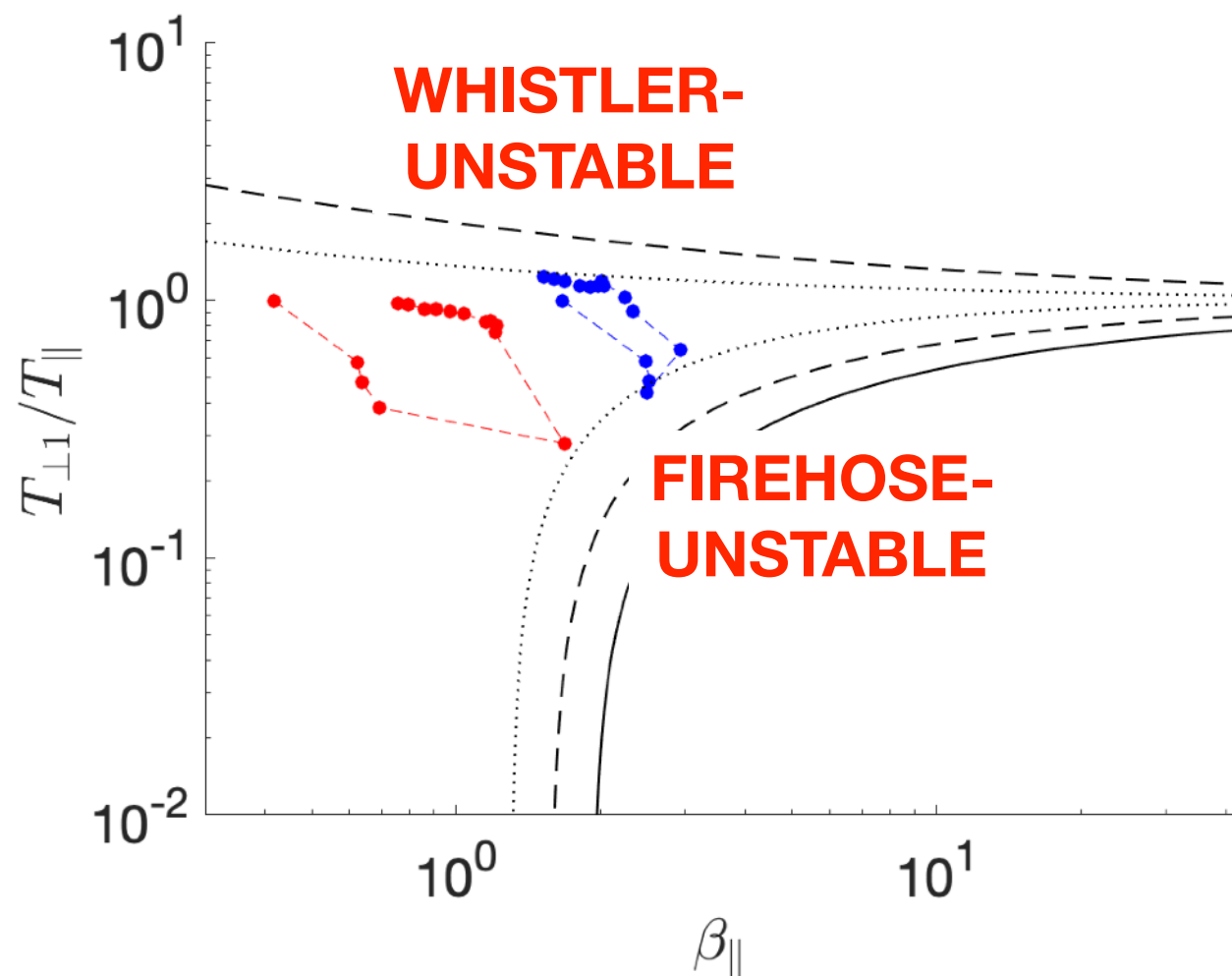
[Brackbill+1982, Lapenta 2006, Markidis+ 2010]



Stability constraint: $\epsilon < v_{th,e} dt/dx < 1$

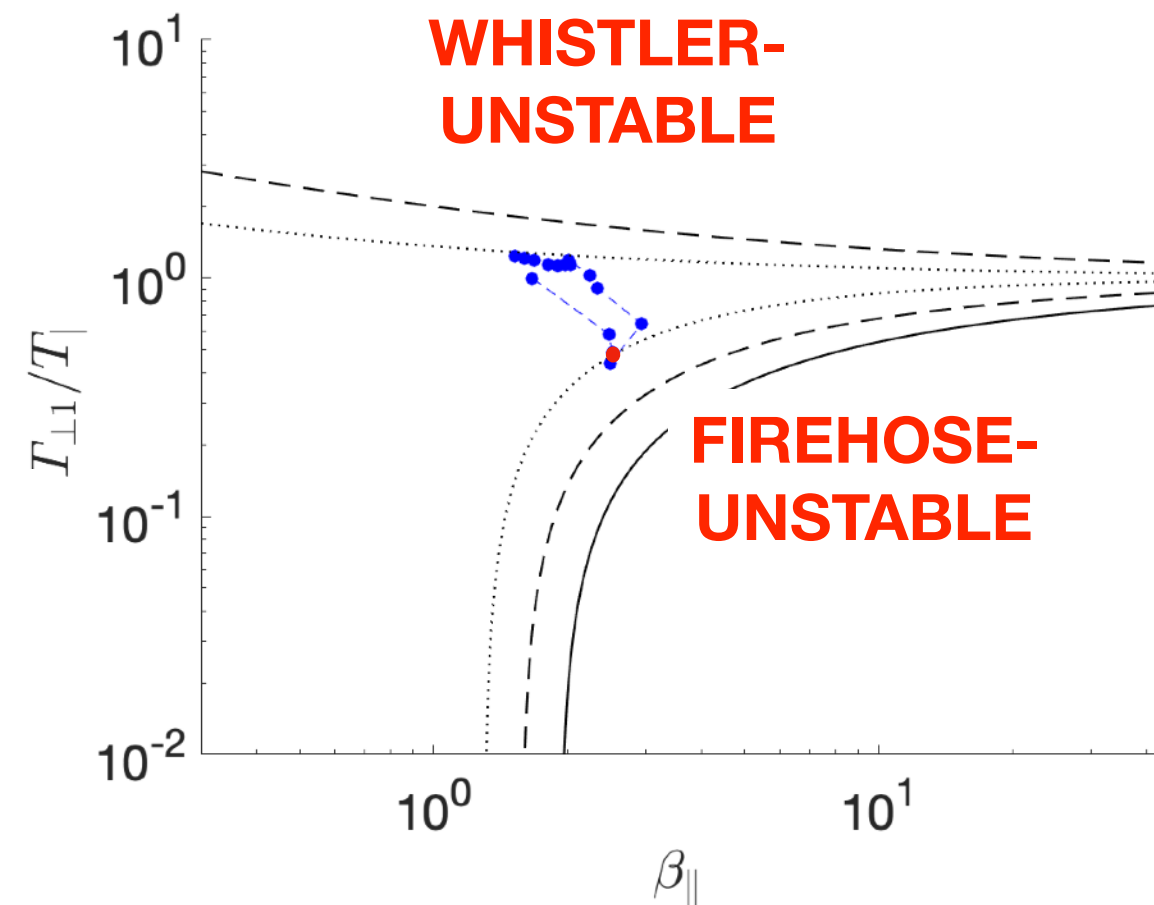
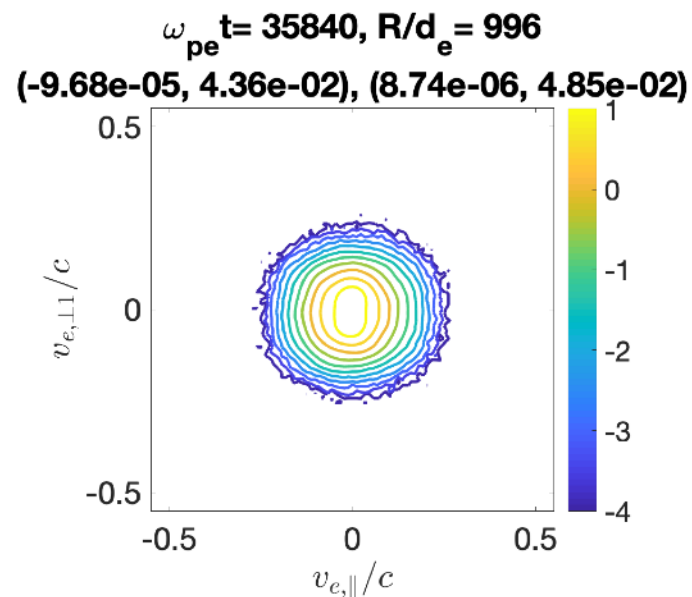
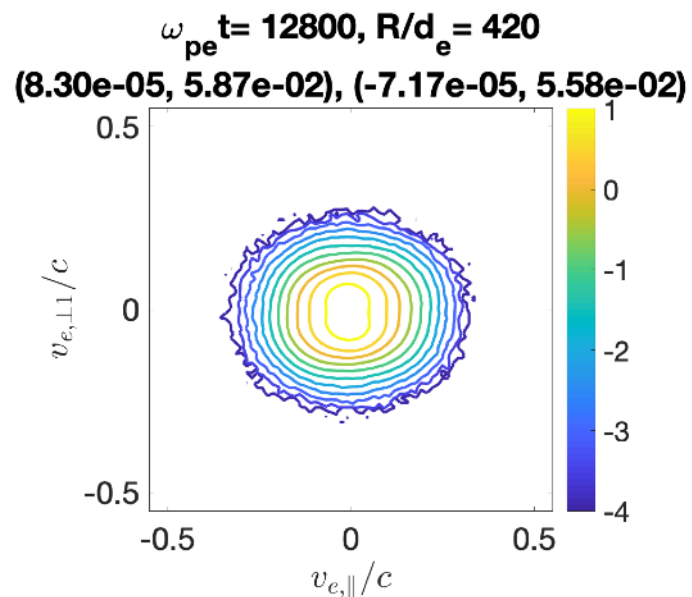
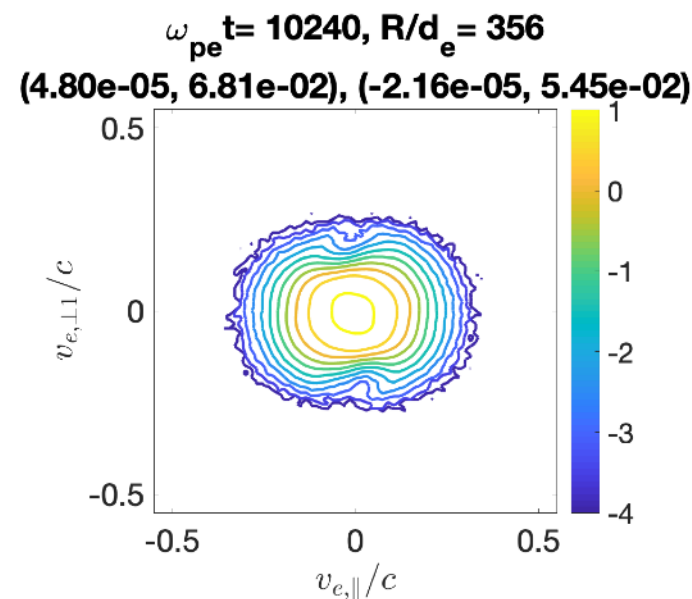
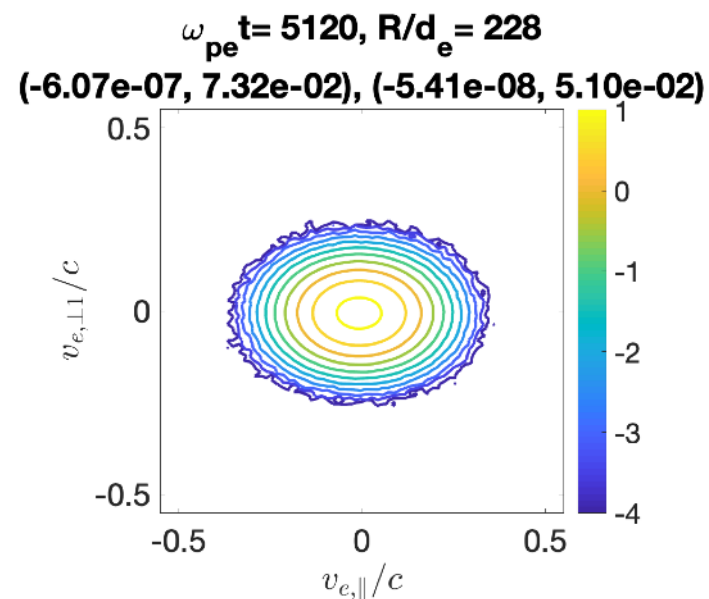
EBM Electron Firehose Instability simulations

Introducing a realistic initial magnetic field description (radial + transverse magnetic field component) and changing the simulation initial parameters, we can “populate” the β_{par} vs $T_{\text{perp}}/T_{\text{par}}$ plane, to try to reproduce observations



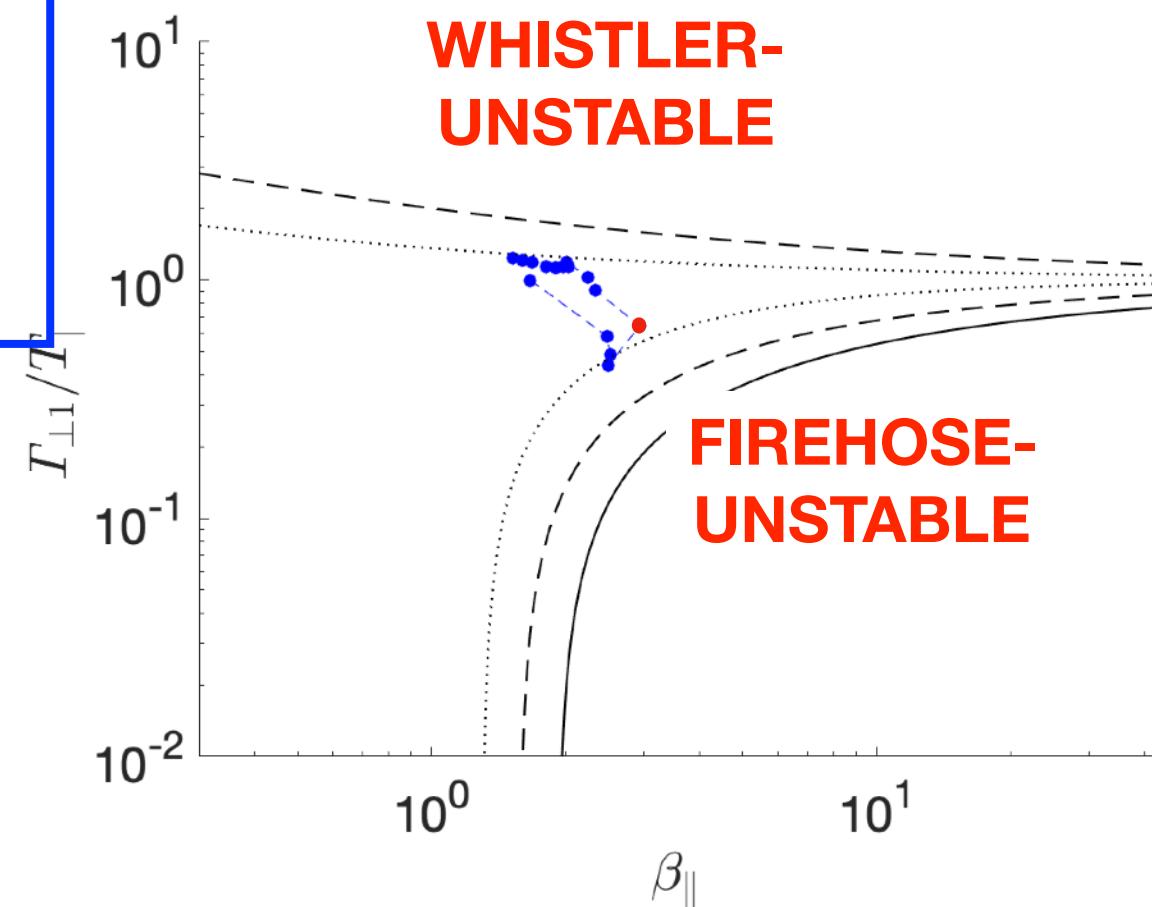
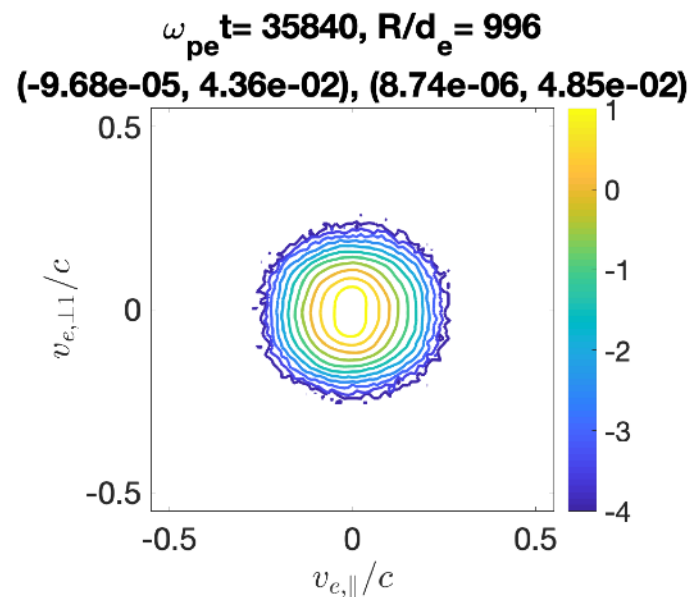
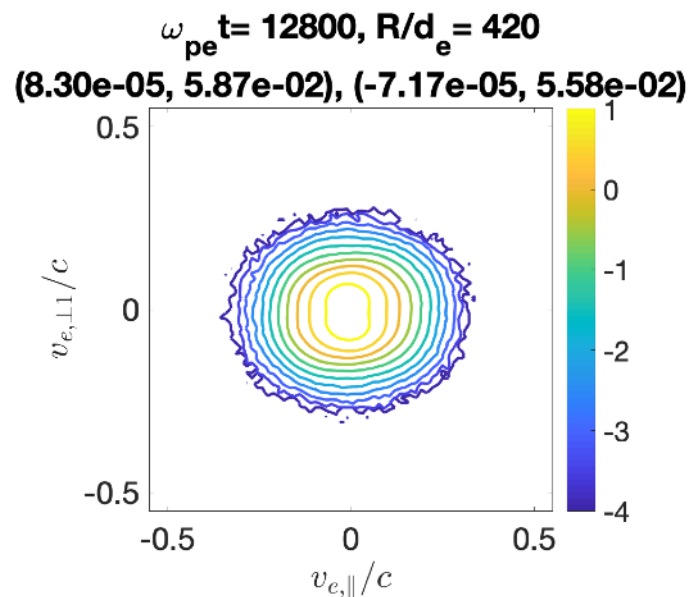
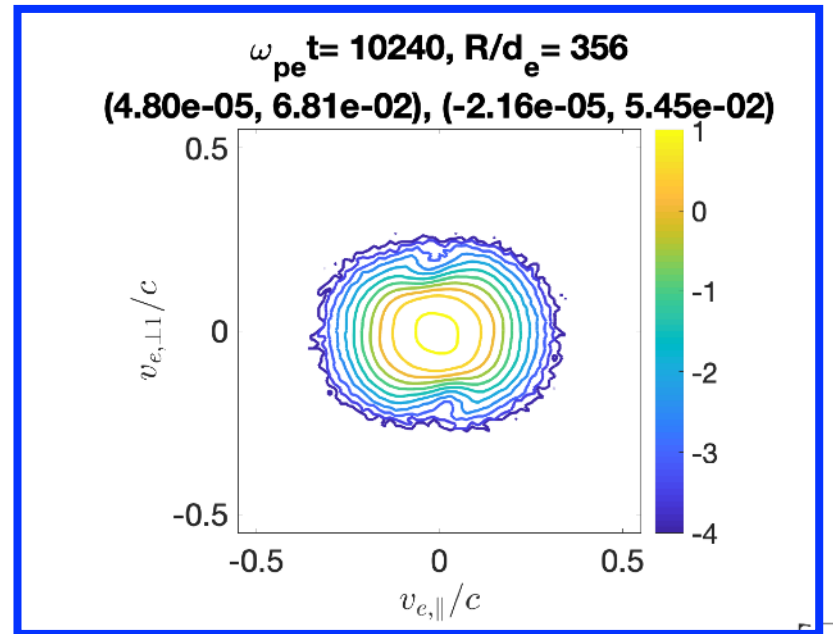
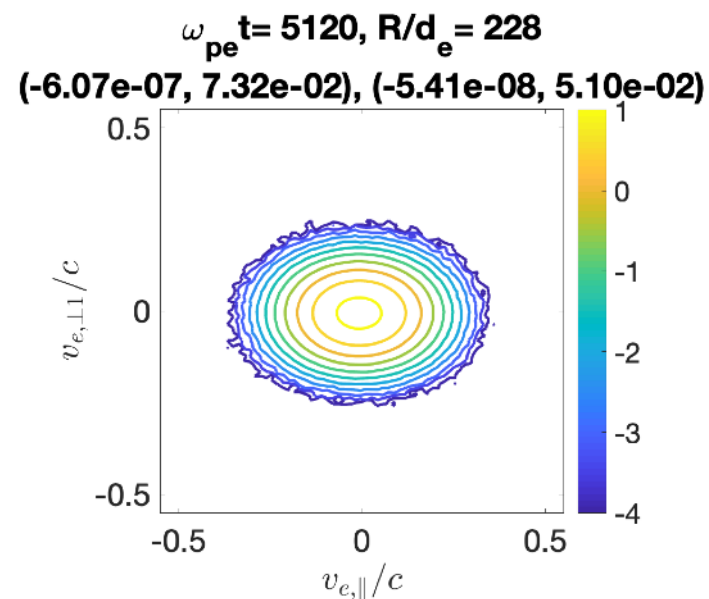
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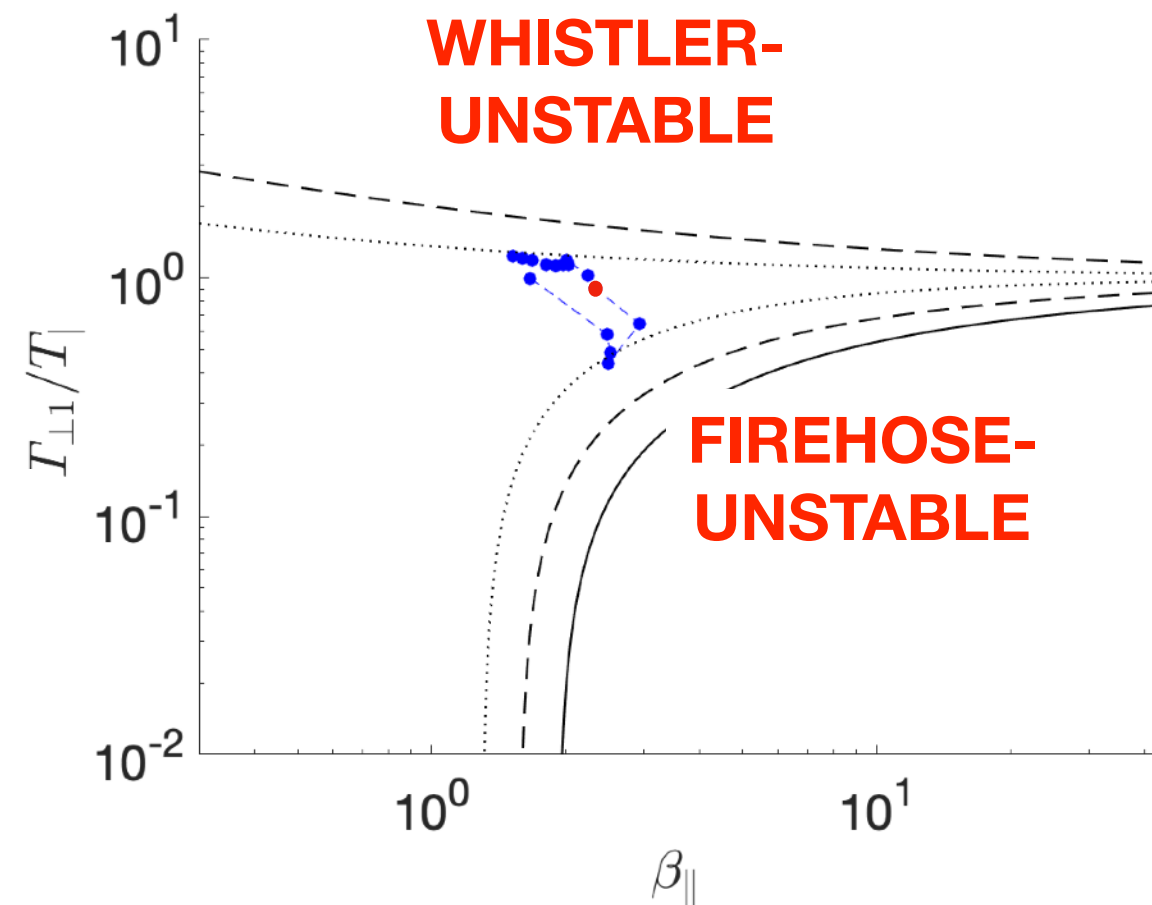
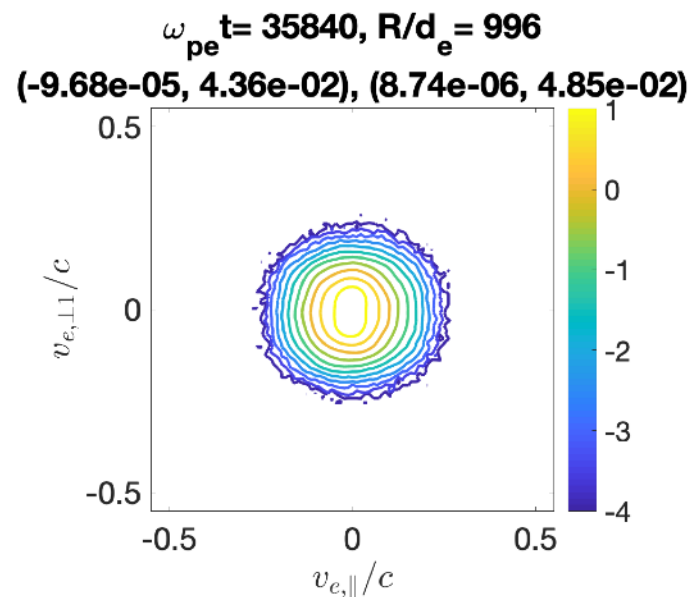
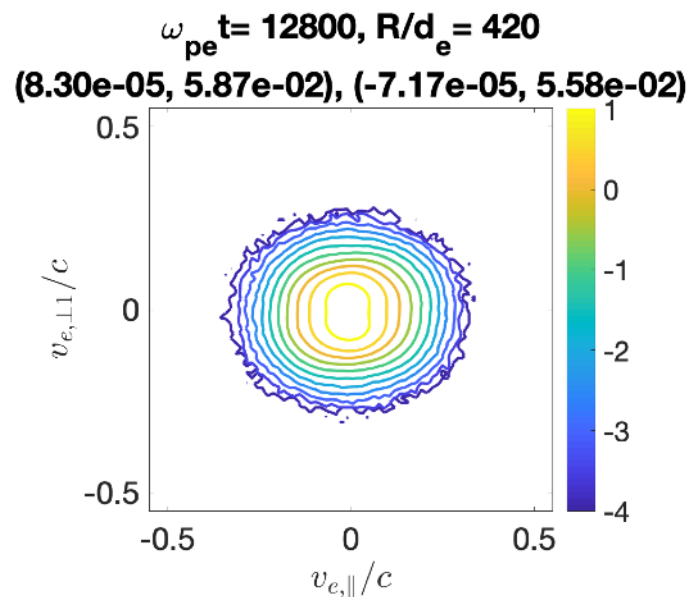
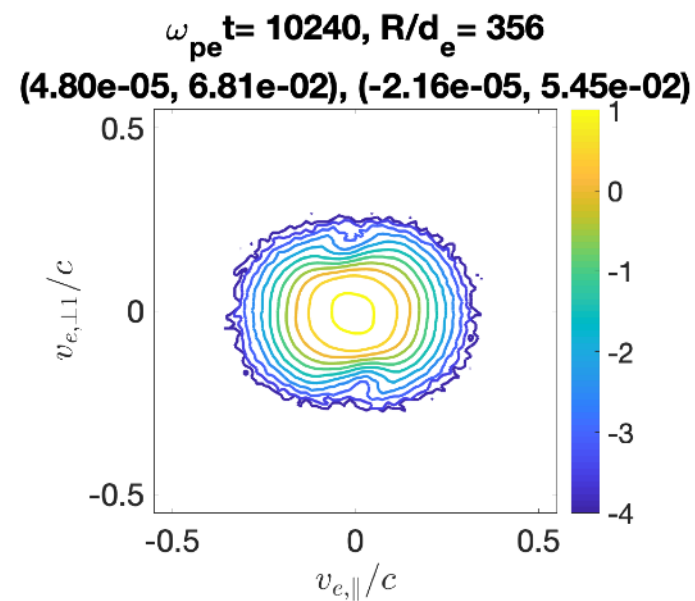
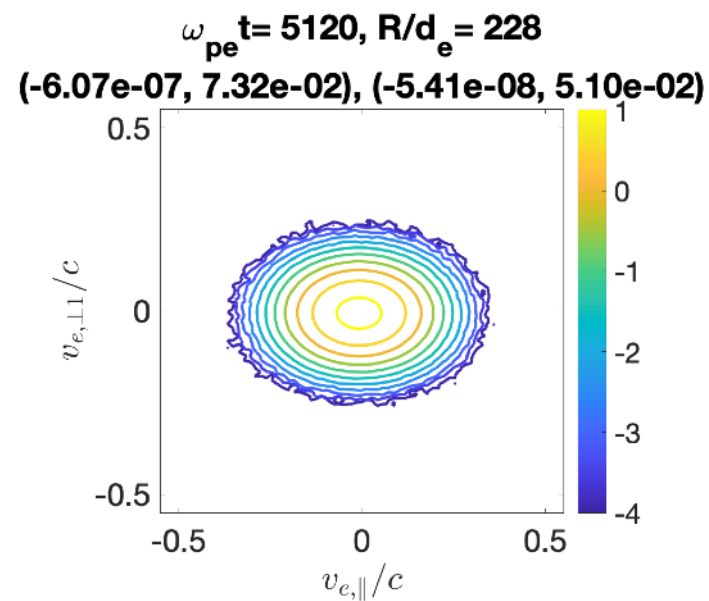
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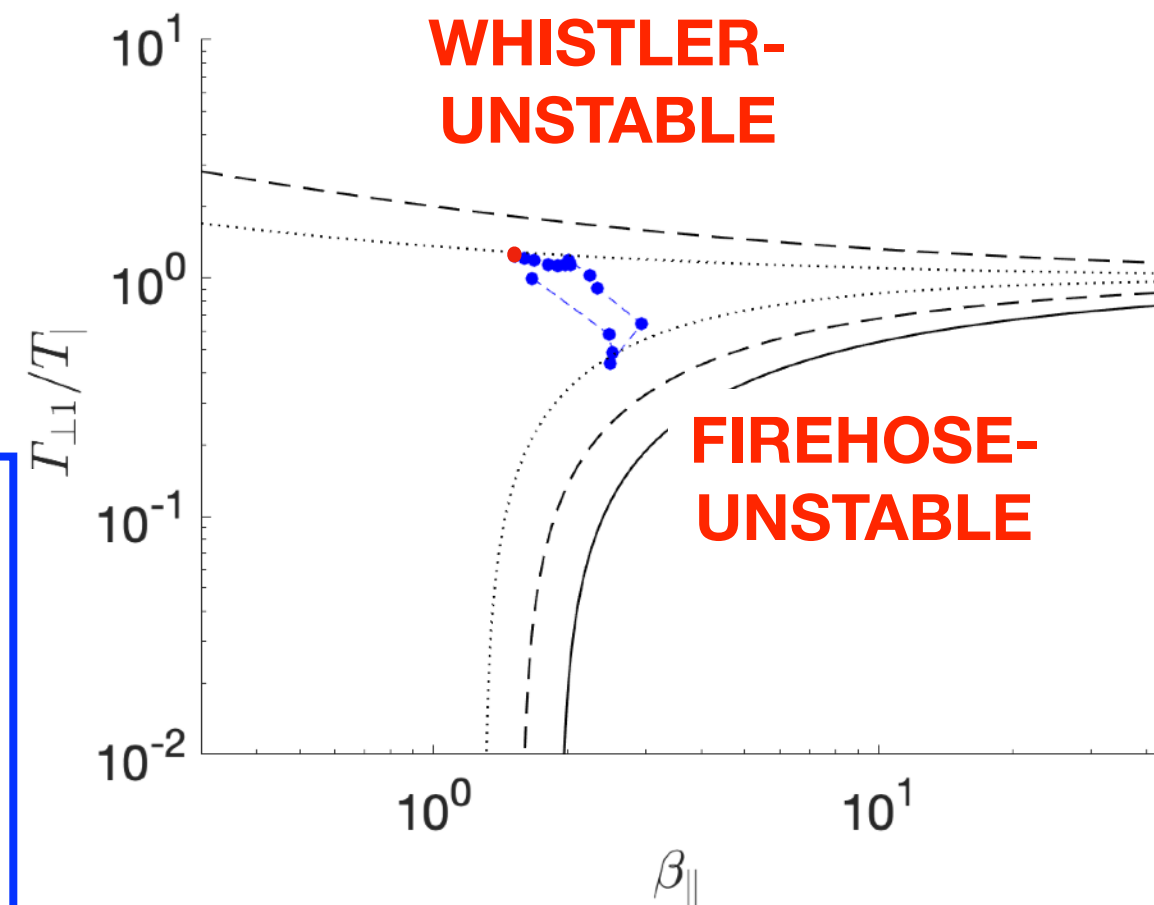
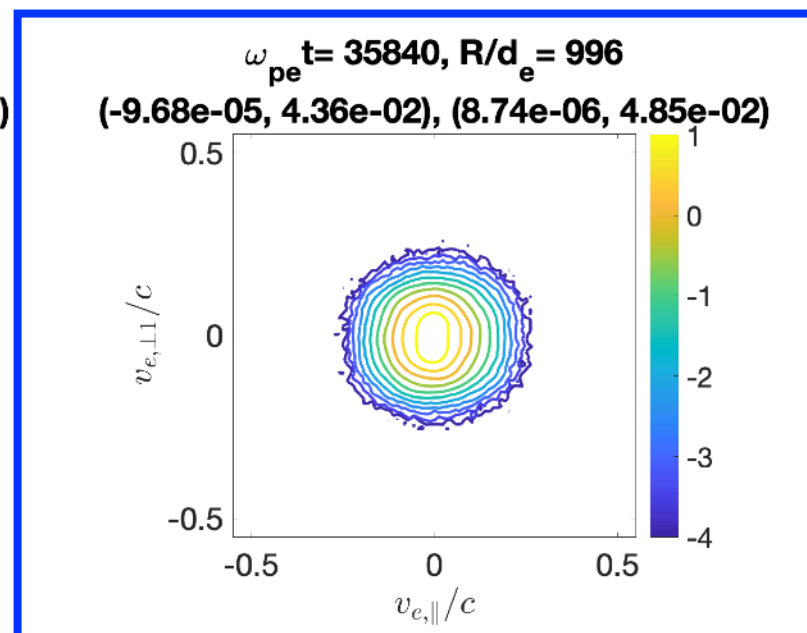
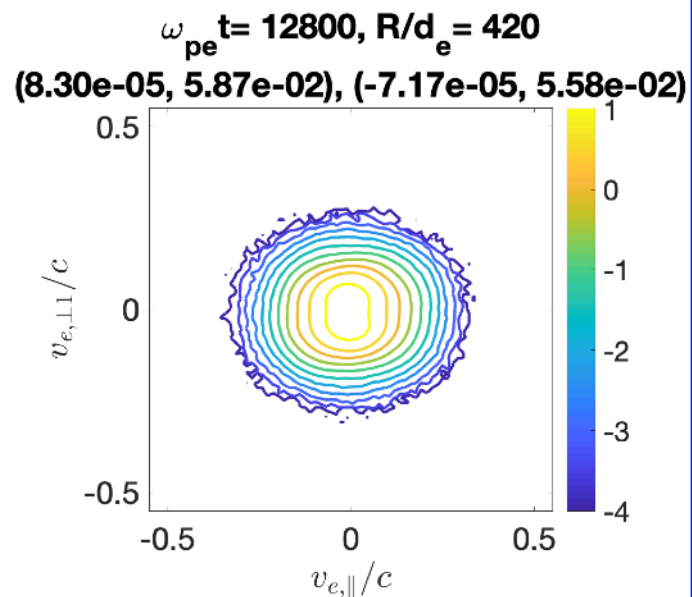
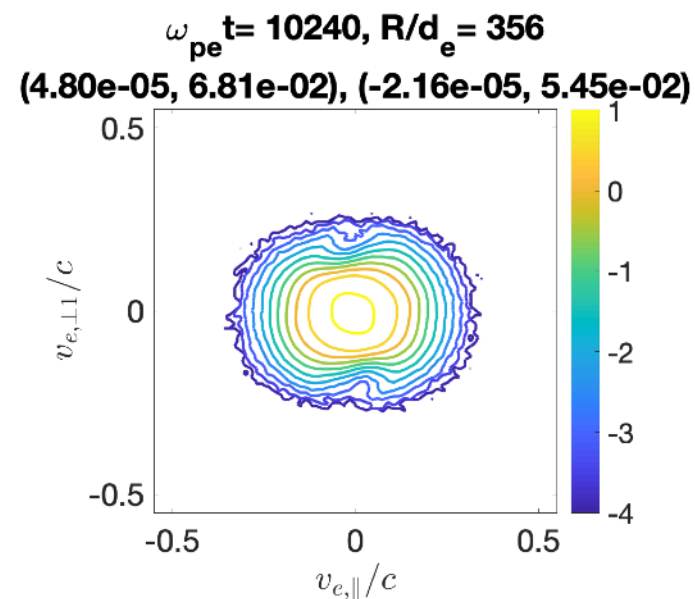
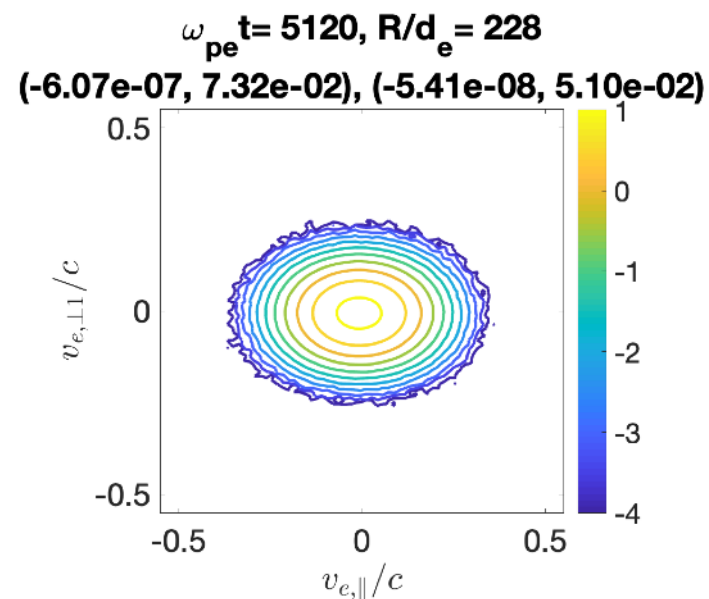
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Conclusions

- PSP has shown that electron beams and ion and electron micro instabilities are everywhere in the low-R solar wind: kinetic processes are of relevance in the nascent solar wind
- We have presented a method for the simulation of kinetic processes in the expanding solar wind, the fully kinetic EBM method, implemented in the **EB-iPic3D** code
- We have shown 2D3V EBM simulations, where the oblique firehose instability arises self-consistently after a phase of double-adiabatic-like expansion and moves the simulation trajectory in the β_{par} vs $T_{\text{perp}}/T_{\text{par}}$ plane, compatibly with observations
- Through simulations with different initial parameters, we investigate the role of **purely collisionless processes** in shaping electron VDF evolution in the solar wind

Innocenti, M. E., Tenerani, A., & Velli, M. (2019). A Semi-implicit Particle-in-cell Expanding Box Model Code for Fully Kinetic Simulations of the Expanding Solar Wind Plasma. The Astrophysical Journal, 870(2), 66.

Innocenti, M. E., Tenerani, A., Boella, E., & Velli, M. (2019). Onset and Evolution of the Oblique, Resonant Electron Firehose Instability in the Expanding Solar Wind Plasma. The Astrophysical Journal, 883(2), 146.