

# Radiation Spectra from Magnetic Reconnection using PIC Simulations

Interlinking experiment and theory

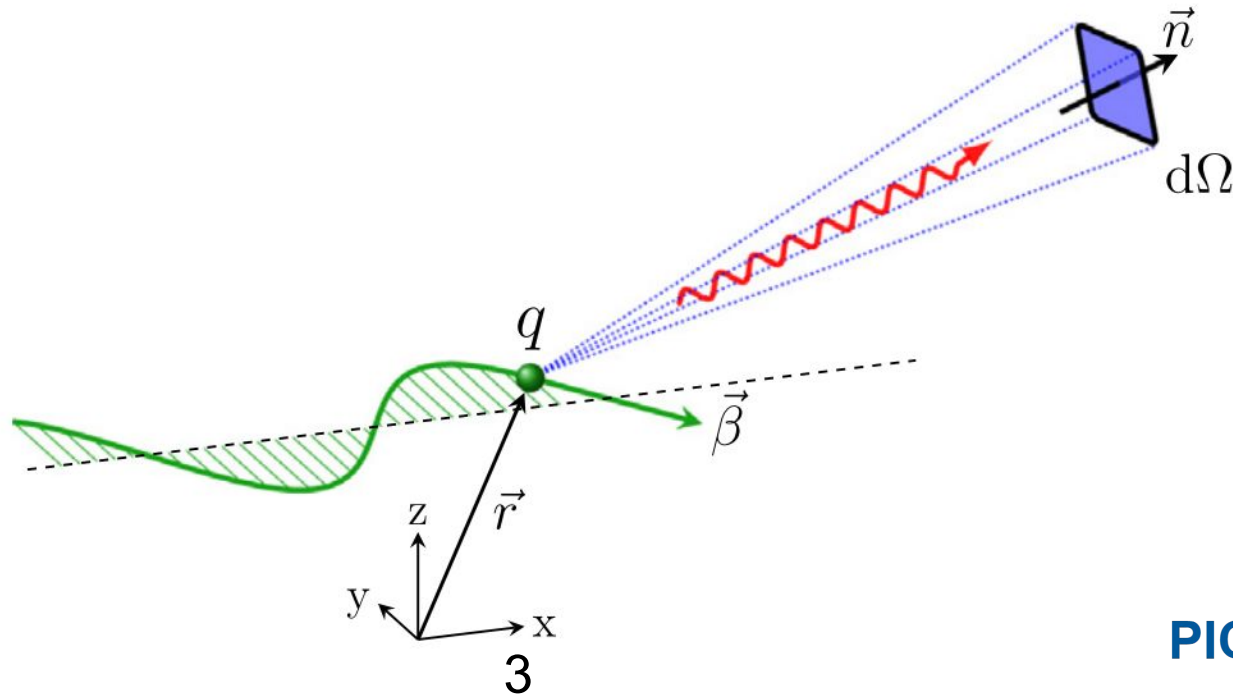
Sergey Ermakov; Klaus Steiniger; Richard Pausch  
06.06.2024

- 1. PIConGPU radiation Calculation**
- 2. Pritchett Setup**
- 3. Previous Work**
- 4. Radiation Analysis - Frequency Spectra**
- 5. Radiation Analysis - Polarization**

# Preliminaries: Radiation Calculation in PIConGPU

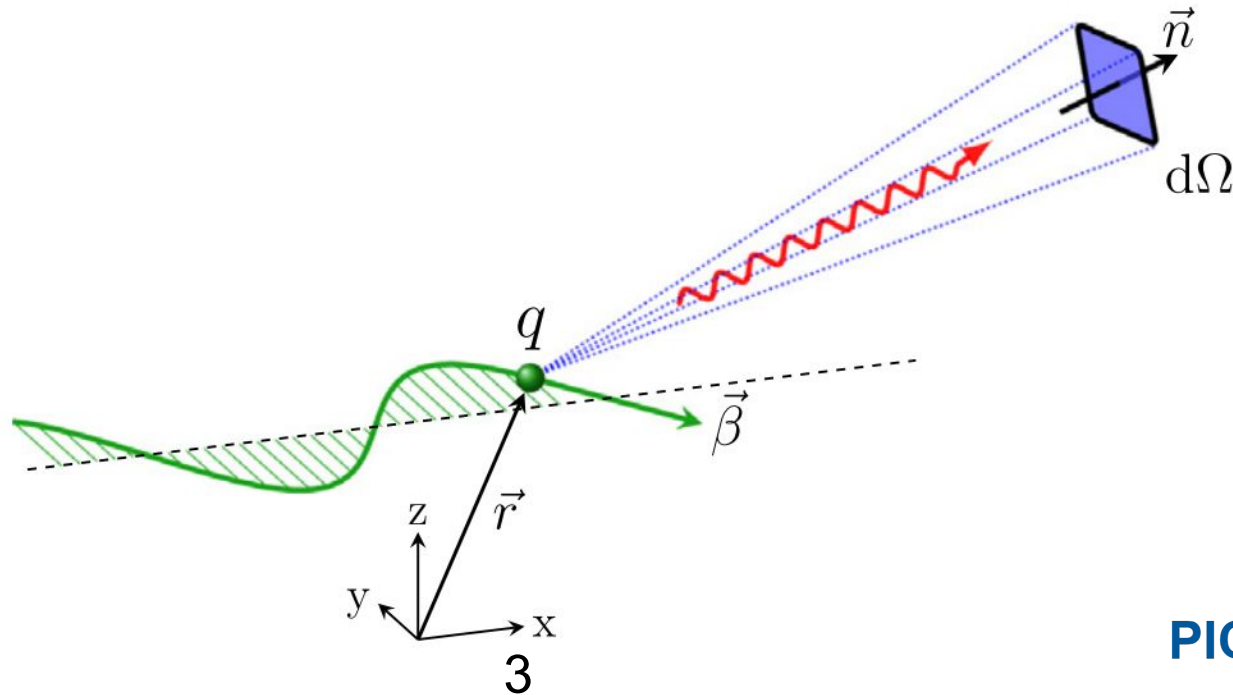
# Single Particle Radiation Calculation

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}^{\text{vel}}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{E}^{\text{acc}}(\vec{r}, t)$$



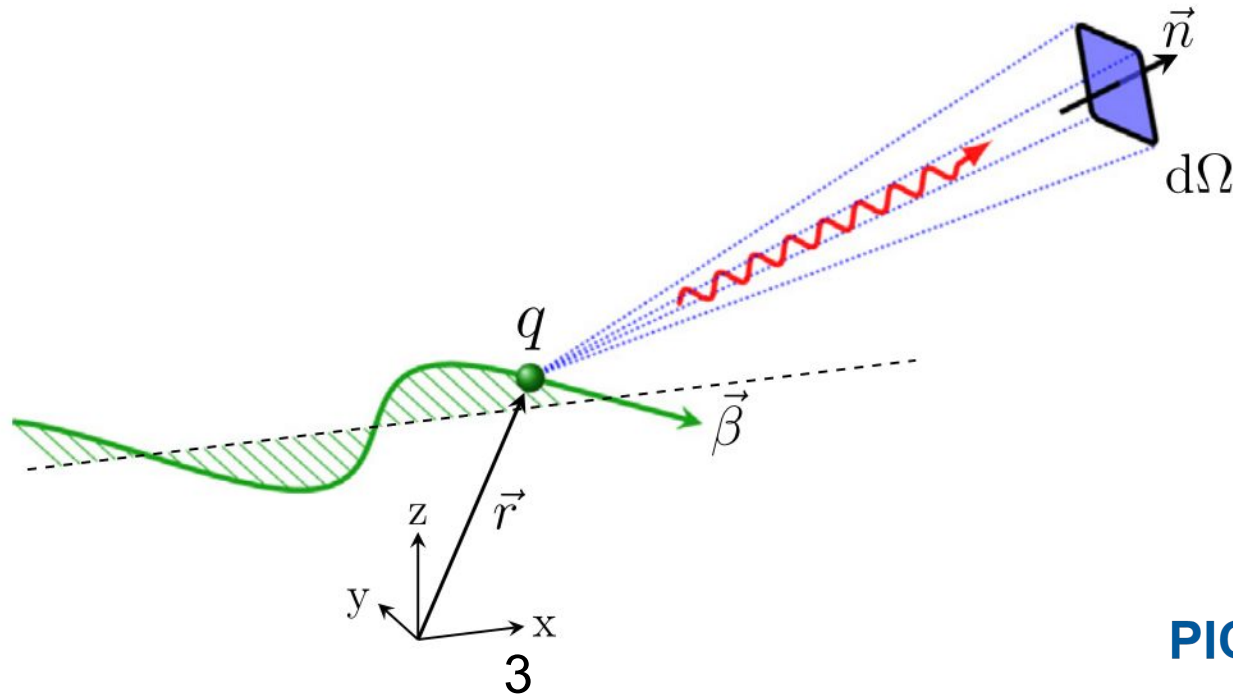
# Single Particle Radiation Calculation

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}^{\text{vel}}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{E}^{\text{acc}}(\vec{r}, t) \longrightarrow$$



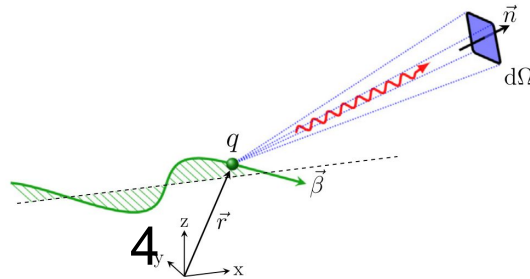
# Single Particle Radiation Calculation

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}^{\text{vel}}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{E}^{\text{acc}}(\vec{r}, t) \longrightarrow \frac{d^2 W}{d\Omega d\omega} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q_k \cdot \frac{\vec{n} \times [(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}_k) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}_k]}{(1 - \vec{\beta}_k \cdot \vec{n})^2} \cdot e^{i\omega(t - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_k(t)/c)} dt \right|^2$$



# Multiple Particles Radiation Calculation

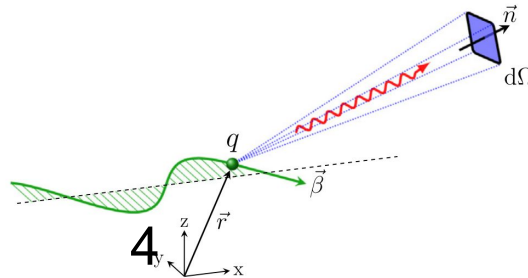
$$\frac{d^2 W}{d\Omega d\omega} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q_k \cdot \frac{\vec{n} \times \left[ \left( \vec{n} - \vec{\beta}_k \right) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}_k \right]}{\left( 1 - \vec{\beta}_k \cdot \vec{n} \right)^2} \cdot e^{i\omega(t - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_k(t)/c)} dt \right|^2$$



# Multiple Particles Radiation Calculation

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Lienard Wiechert



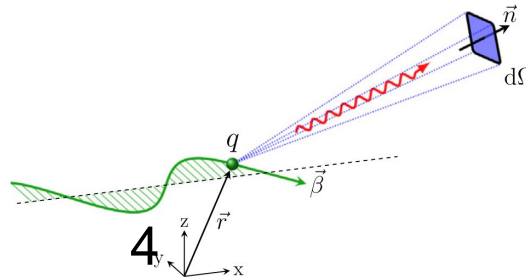


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Lienard Wiechert

Fourier Transform



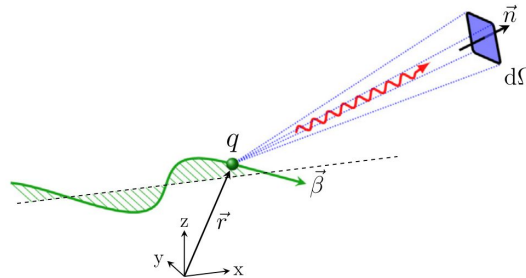
# Multiple Particles Radiation Calculation

$$\frac{d^2 W}{d\Omega d\omega} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q_k \cdot \frac{\vec{n} \times \left[ (\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}_k) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}_k \right]}{(1 - \vec{\beta}_k \cdot \vec{n})^2} \cdot e^{i\omega(t - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_k(t)/c)} dt \right|^2$$

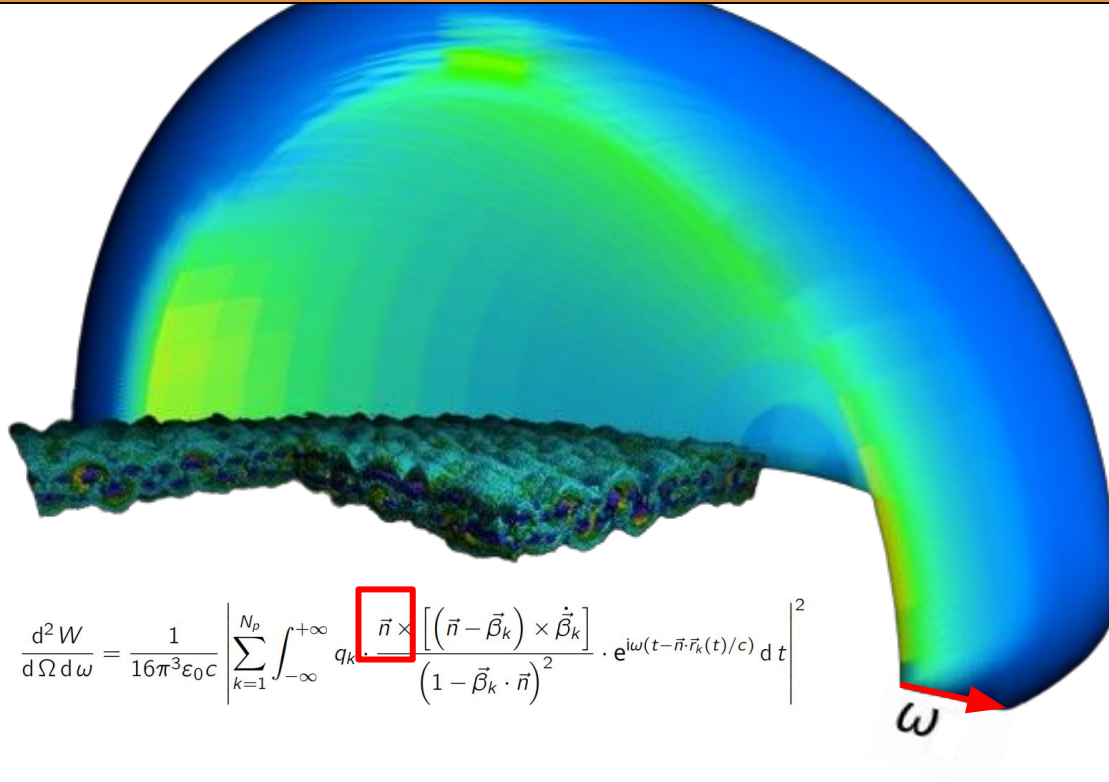
Contribution from  
selected Particles

Lienard Wiechert

Fourier Transform



# Multiple Particles Radiation Calculation



$$\frac{d^2 W}{d\Omega d\omega} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q_k \frac{\vec{n} \times [(\vec{n} - \vec{\beta}_k) \times \dot{\vec{\beta}}_k]}{(1 - \vec{\beta}_k \cdot \vec{n})^2} \cdot e^{i\omega(t - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_k(t)/c)} dt \right|^2$$

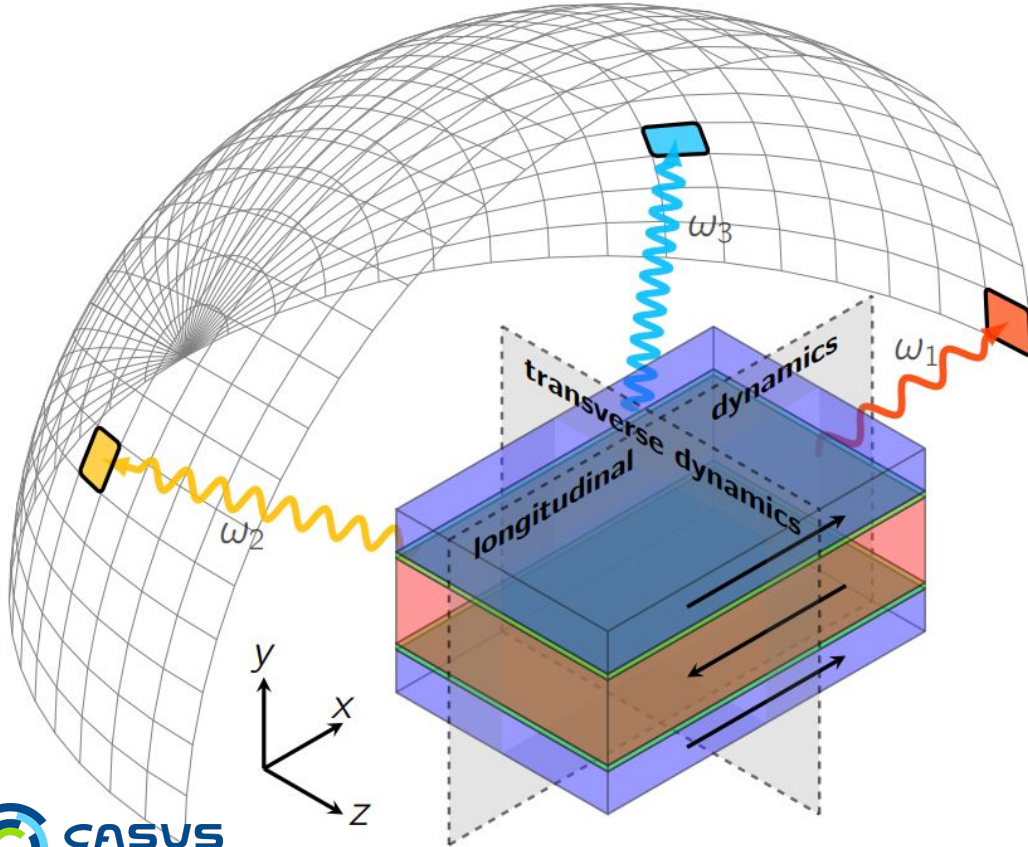
- Probing radiation from various directions
- Especially important for astrophysical contexts!  
→ Understand every possible angle

# Radiation Calculation - In Total

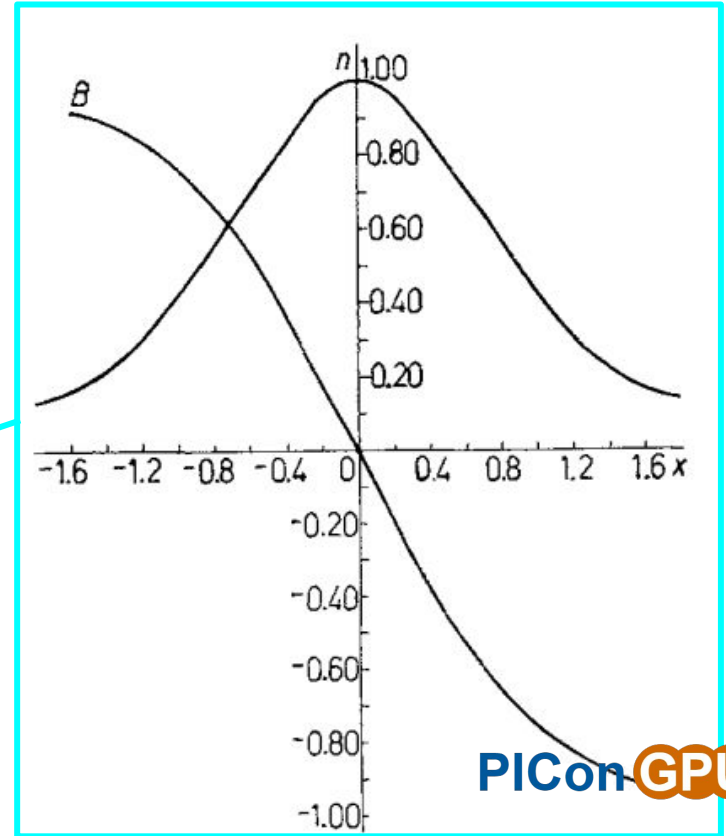
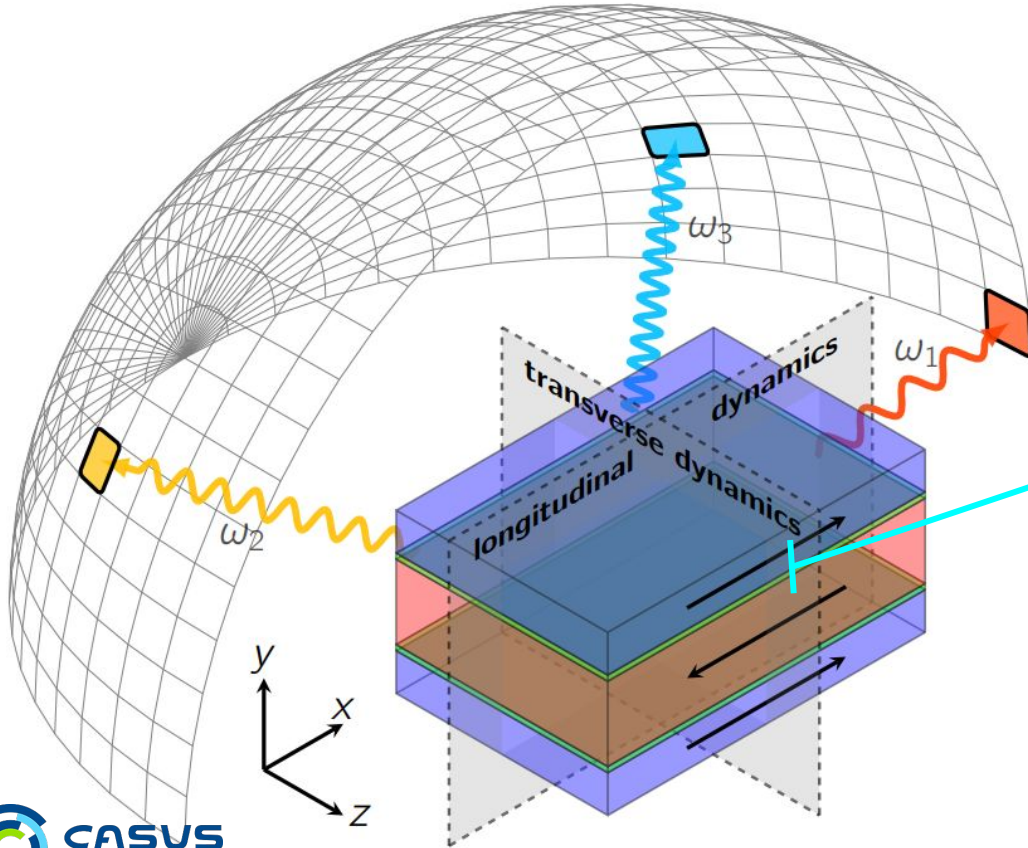
- “Very accurate” radiation calculation
- Angular resolution
- Selectively choosing radiative particles

# Preliminaries: Pritchett Setup and Relevant Dynamics

# Pritchett Like Setup - General Idea



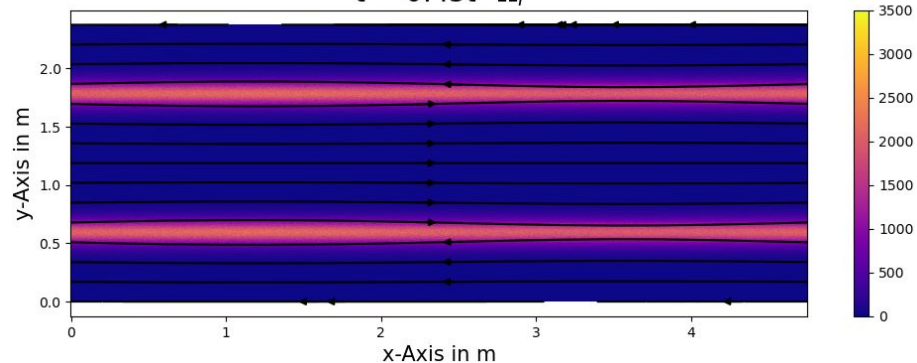
# Pritchett Like Setup - General Idea



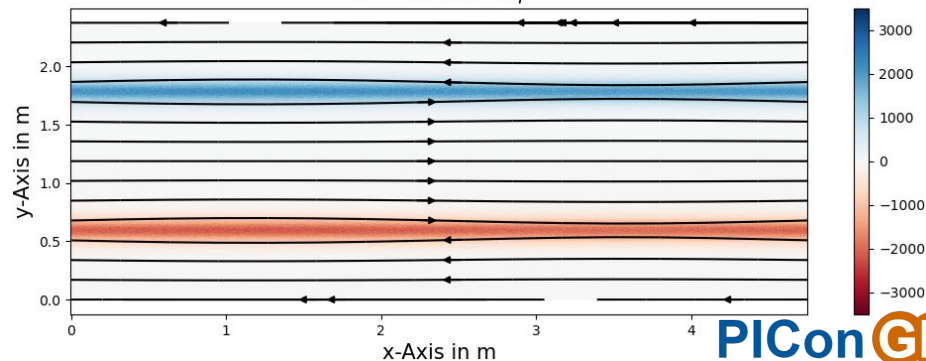
# Pritchett Like Setup - Parameters

- $\frac{m_i}{m_e} = 25$
- $\frac{T_i}{T_e} = 5$
- $T_i = 1\text{keV}$
- $\frac{n_B}{n_0} = 0.1$
- $\gamma = 1.00048$
- $B_0 = 0.001T$

Colormap of  $||V||$  Term  
 $t = 0.45t \cdot \Omega_i$



Colormap of  $J_z$  Term  
 $t = 0.45t \cdot \Omega_i$





# Pritchett Like Setup - Parameters

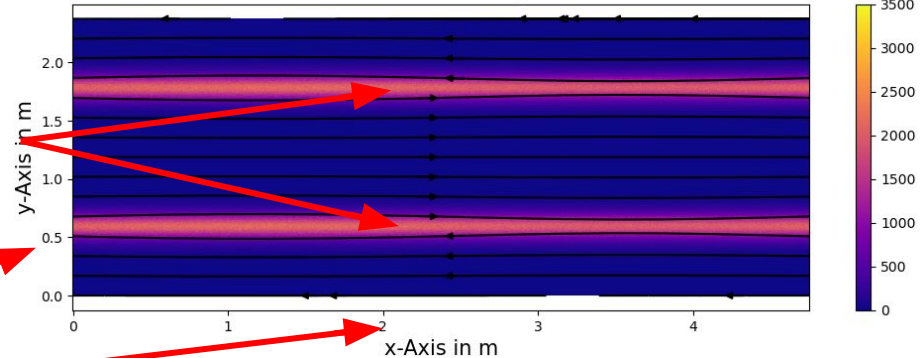
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Double Current Sheet

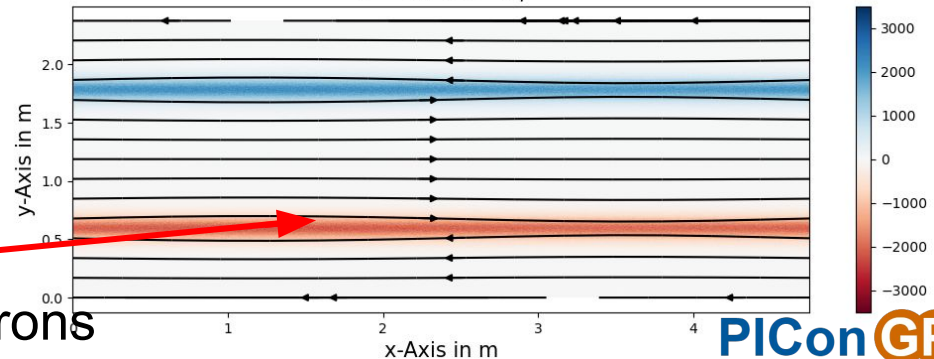
Periodic Boundaries

Radiation Electrons  
Sampled Here

Colormap of  $||V||$  Term  
 $t = 0.45t \cdot \Omega_i$



Colormap of  $J_z$  Term  
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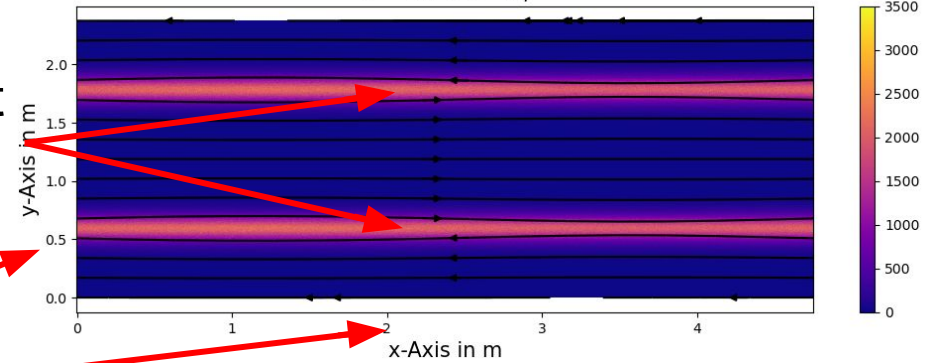
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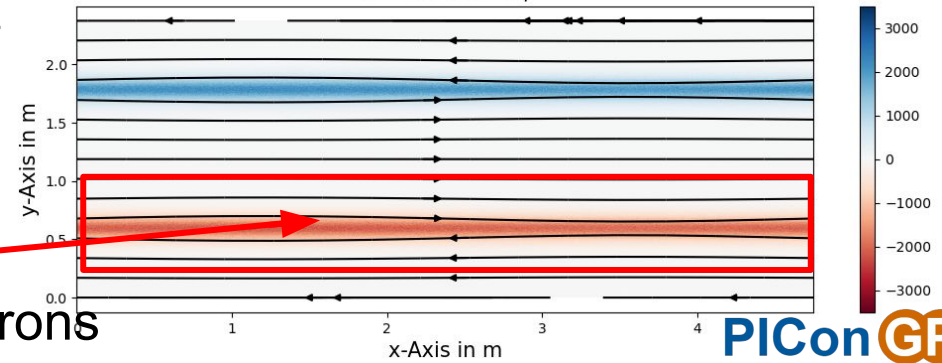
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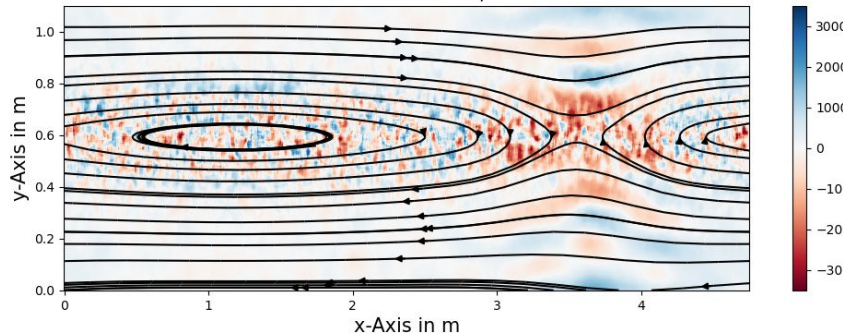


Colormap of  $J_z$  Term  
 $t = 0.45t \cdot \Omega_i$

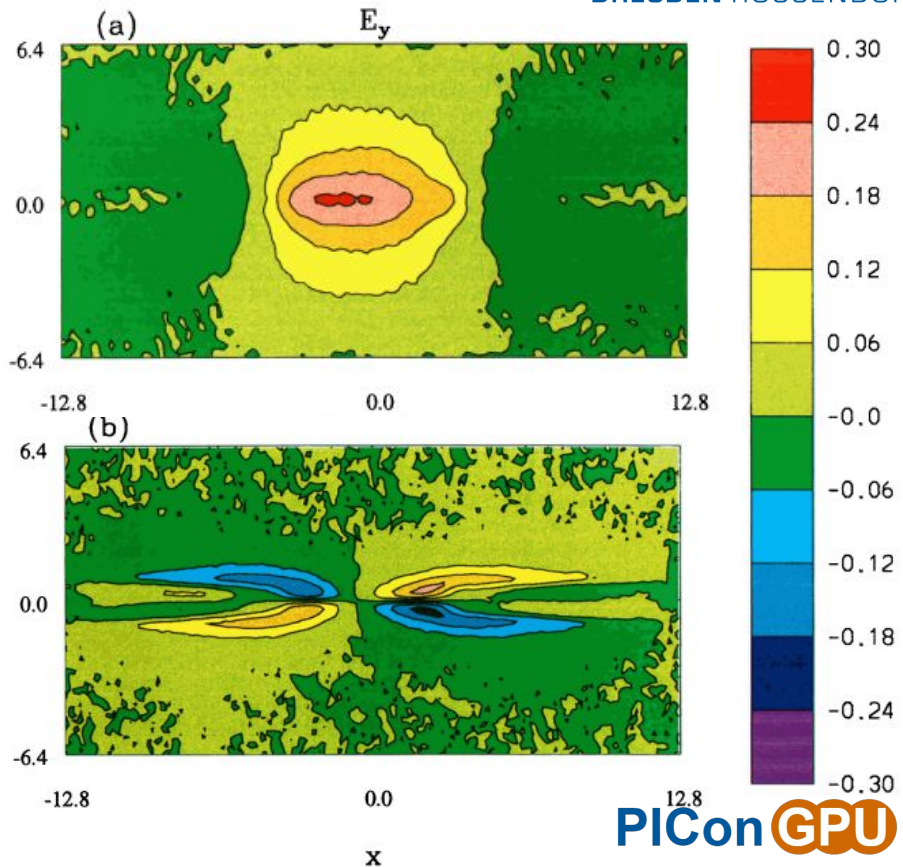
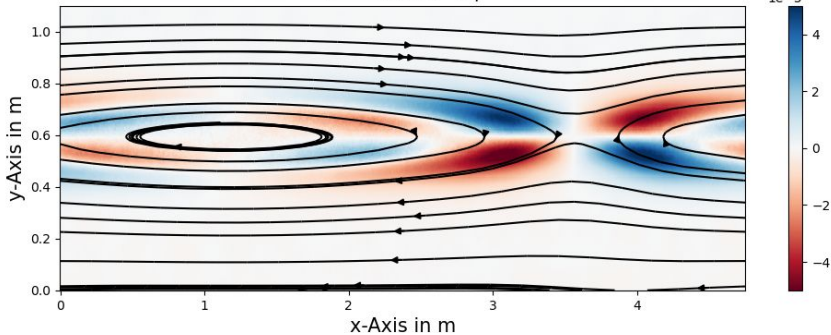


# Pritchett Like Setup - Comparison

Colormap of  $E_z$  Term  
 $t = 4.14t \cdot \Omega_i$

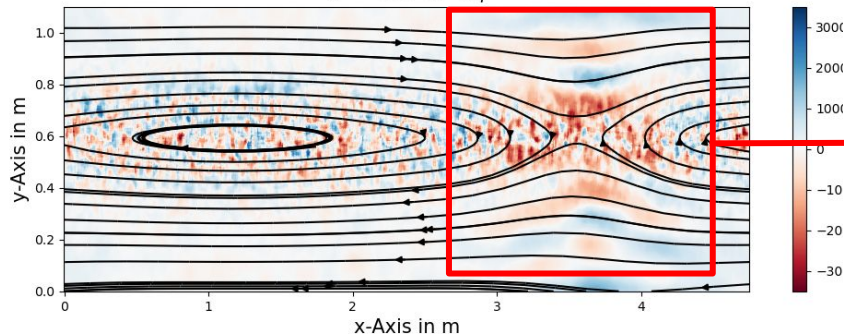


Colormap of  $B_z$  Term  
 $t = 3.87t \cdot \Omega_i$

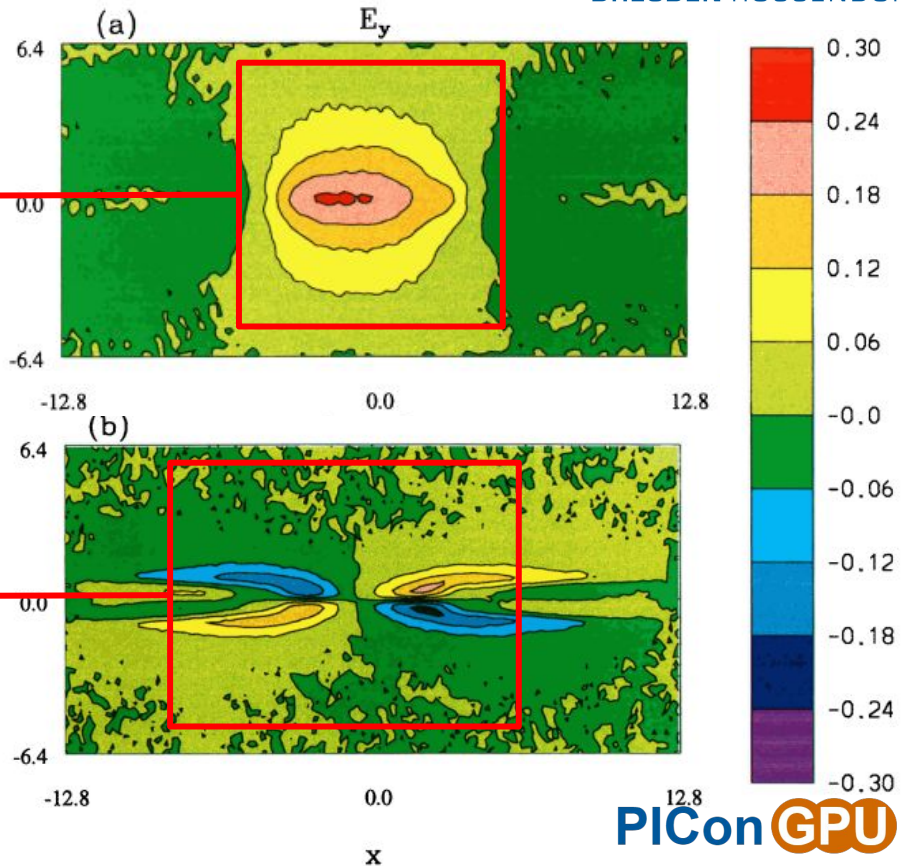
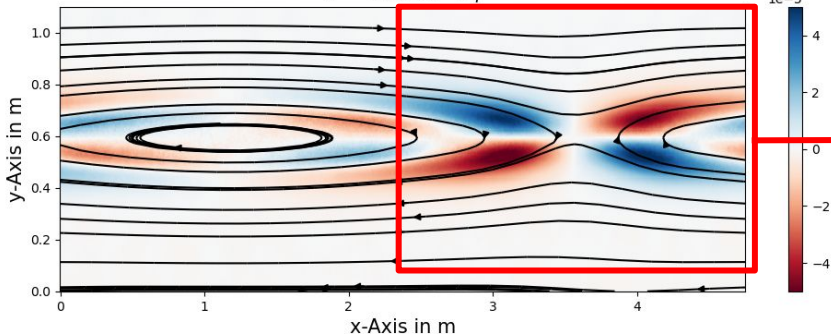


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Colormap of  $E_z$  Term  
 $t = 4.14t \cdot \Omega_i$

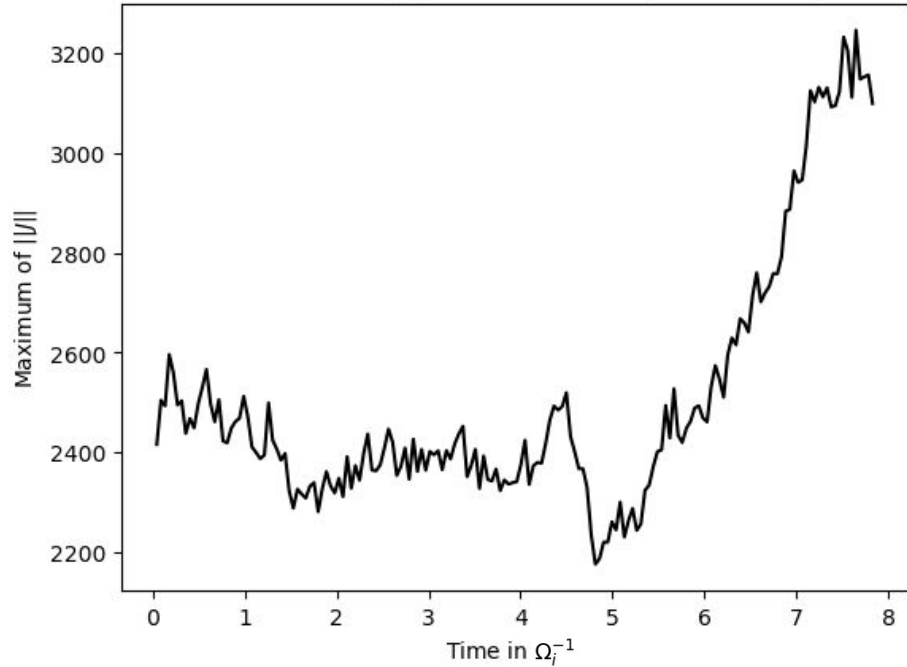


Colormap of  $B_z$  Term  
 $t = 3.87t \cdot \Omega_i$



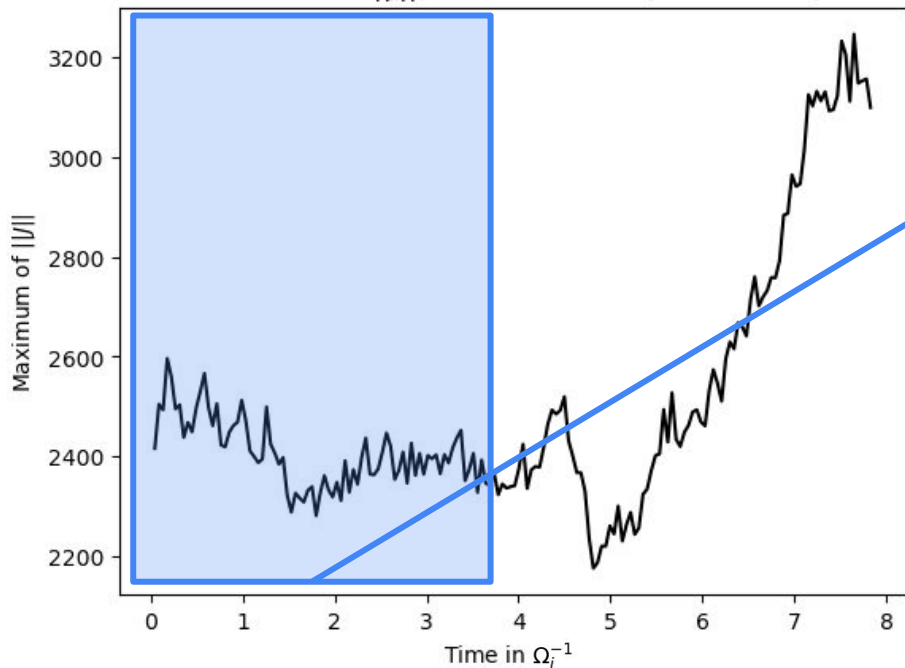
# Dividing Dynamics into Time Periods

Maximum of  $||U||$  Term over Time (Bottom Half)

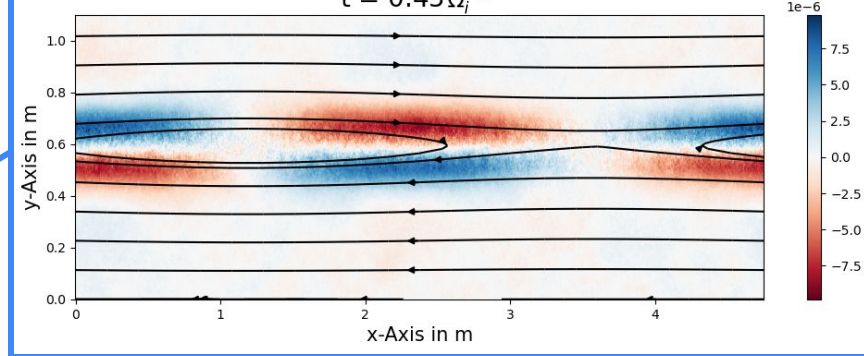


# Dividing Dynamics into Time Periods

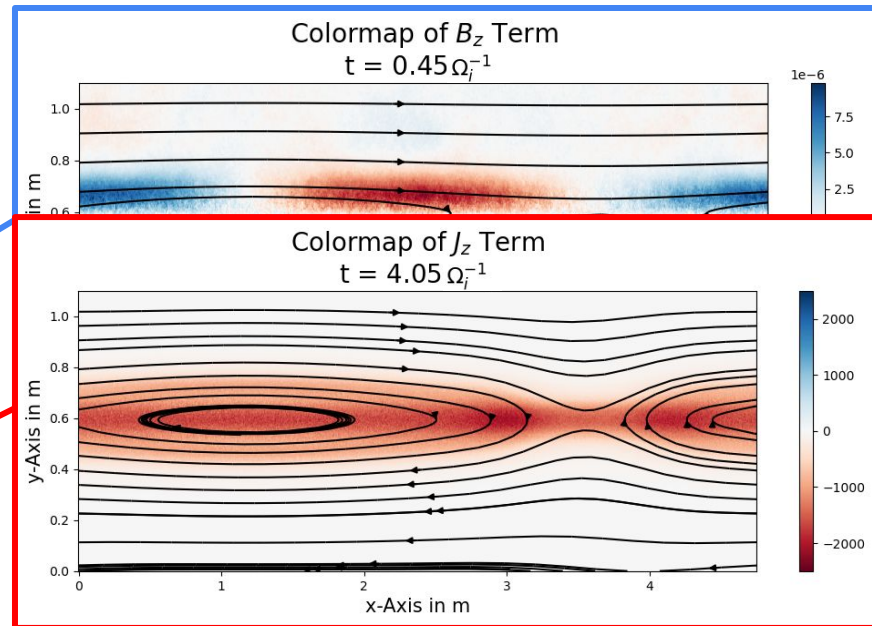
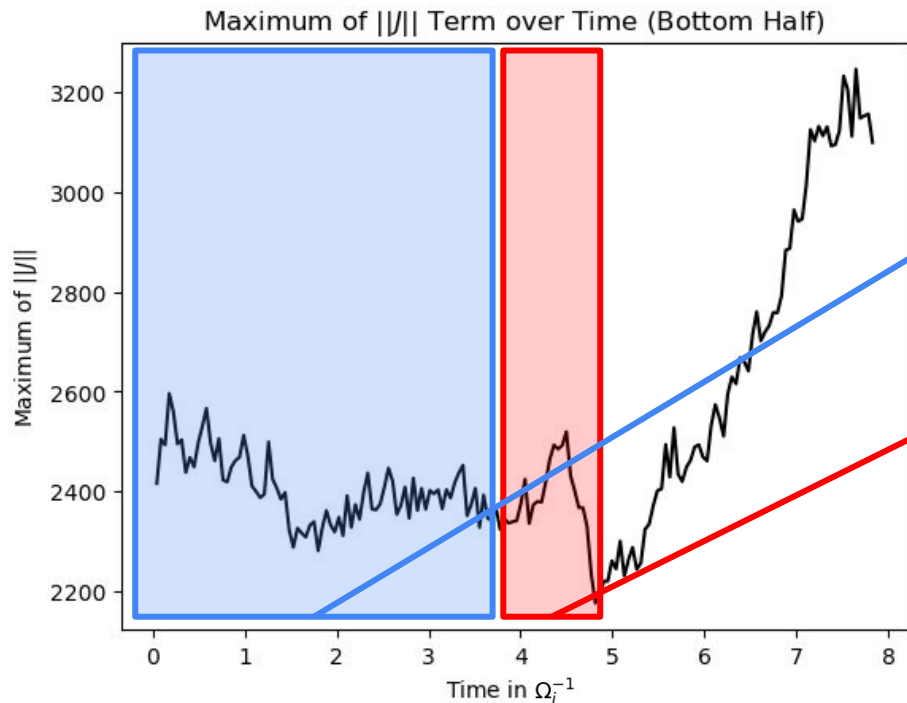
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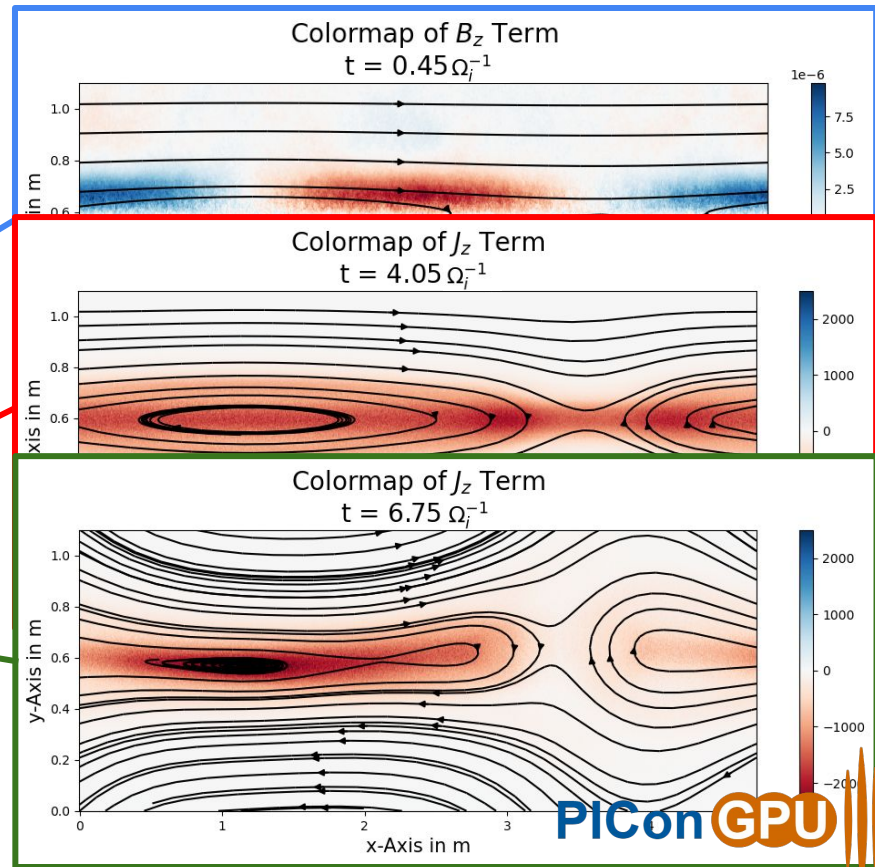
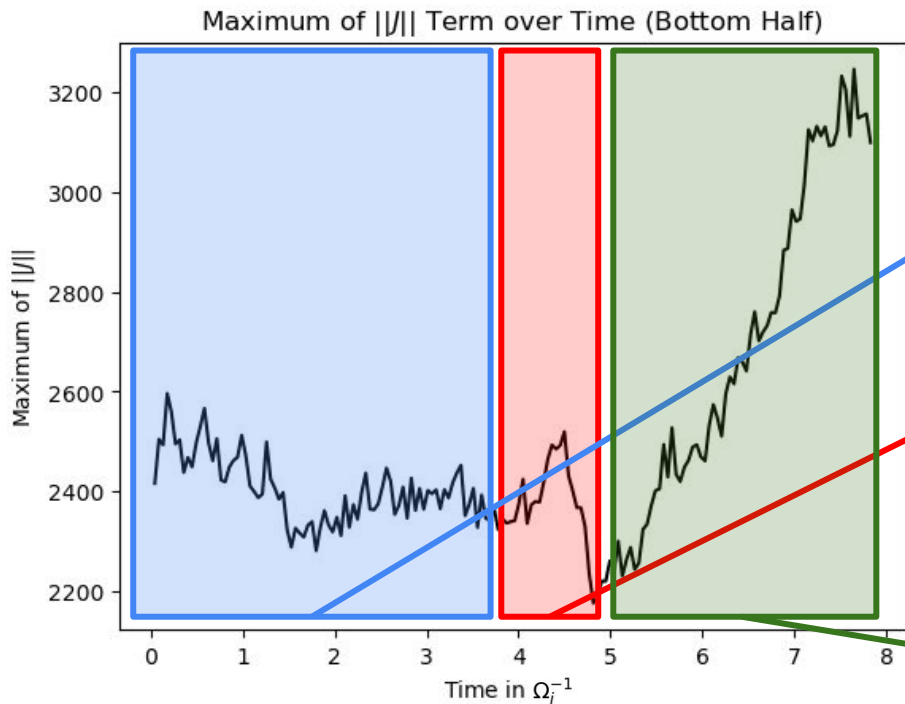
Colormap of  $B_z$  Term  
 $t = 0.45\Omega_i^{-1}$



# Dividing Dynamics into Time Periods



# Dividing Dynamics into Time Periods





# Pritchett Like Setup - Summary

- Setup consists of Pritchett parameters, used for double current sheet
- Still dynamics identical
- Subdivision into three parts

**Preliminaries:**  
Previous Work on Radiation of MR

# Why Work on Radiation Spectra?

- Allow for experimentally testable simulations
- Magnetic reconnection serves as a theory for many astrophysical phenomena
- Previous works on Blazars, we search for near earth environment

# Zhang's Model for MR Radiation

- Examines relativistic reconnection of Blazars
- Uses Synchrotron Model
  - divides simulation box into parts
  - each part uses average magnetic field and energy distribution to calculate radiation power
- Considers only out of plane direction

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<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab1160>


**Radiation and Polarization Signatures from Magnetic Reconnection in Relativistic Jets. I.  
 A Systematic Study**

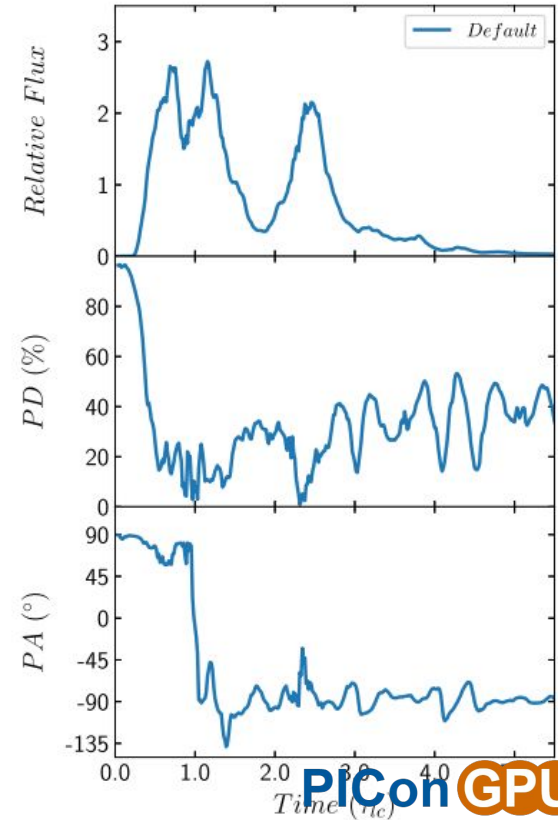
Haocheng Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Xiaocan Li<sup>2</sup>, Dimitrios Giannios<sup>1</sup>, Fan Guo<sup>3</sup>, Yi-Hsin Liu<sup>2</sup>, and Lingyi Dong<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03750, USA; [astrophyszhe@dartmouth.edu](mailto:astrophyszhe@dartmouth.edu)  
<sup>2</sup> Theoretical Division, Los Alamos National Lab, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA  
<sup>3</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA

Received 2020 January 30; revised 2020 August 19; accepted 2020 August 21; published 2020 October 5

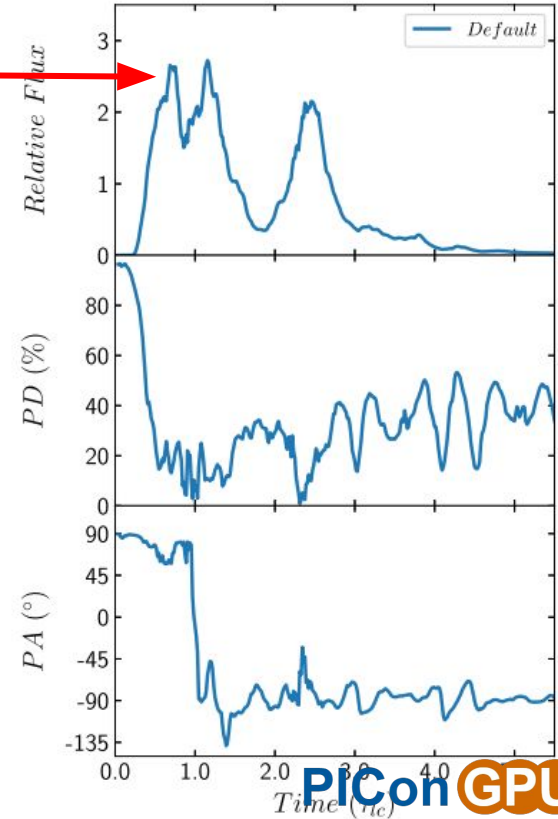
# Zhang's Result for Radiation Signatures

- Radiation flux peak at reconnection and plasmoid merging
- Further Examinations on Polarization Degree
- Unique reconnection signature: Merging of plasmoids causes PA-Swing, direction of swing depends on dominant MF-direction



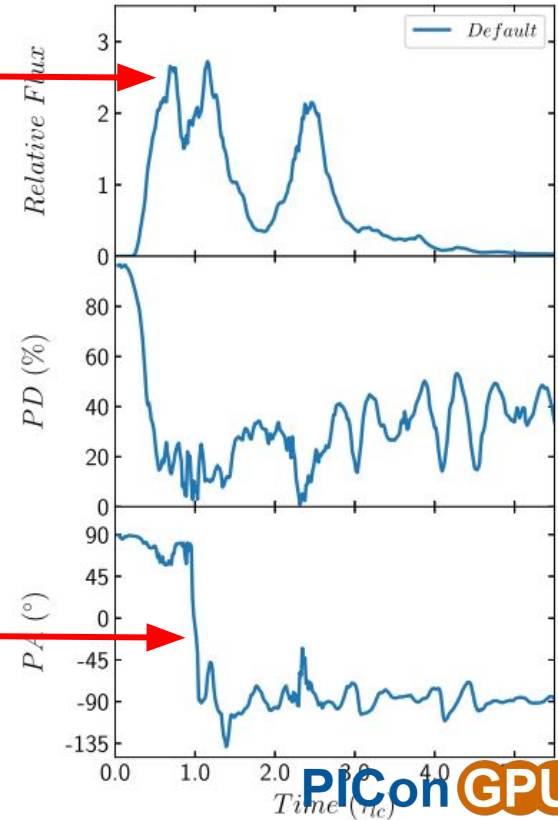
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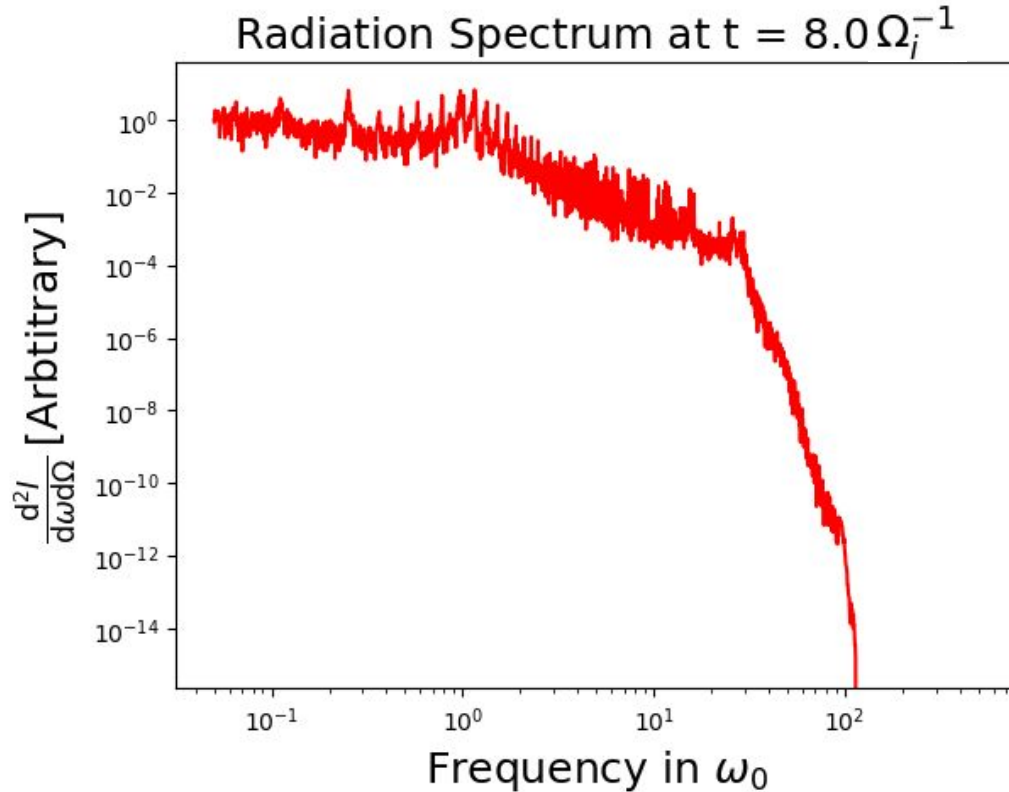


- Relativistic magnetic reconnection- focuses on Blazars
- Radiation model is limiting
- Results show characteristic PA swing



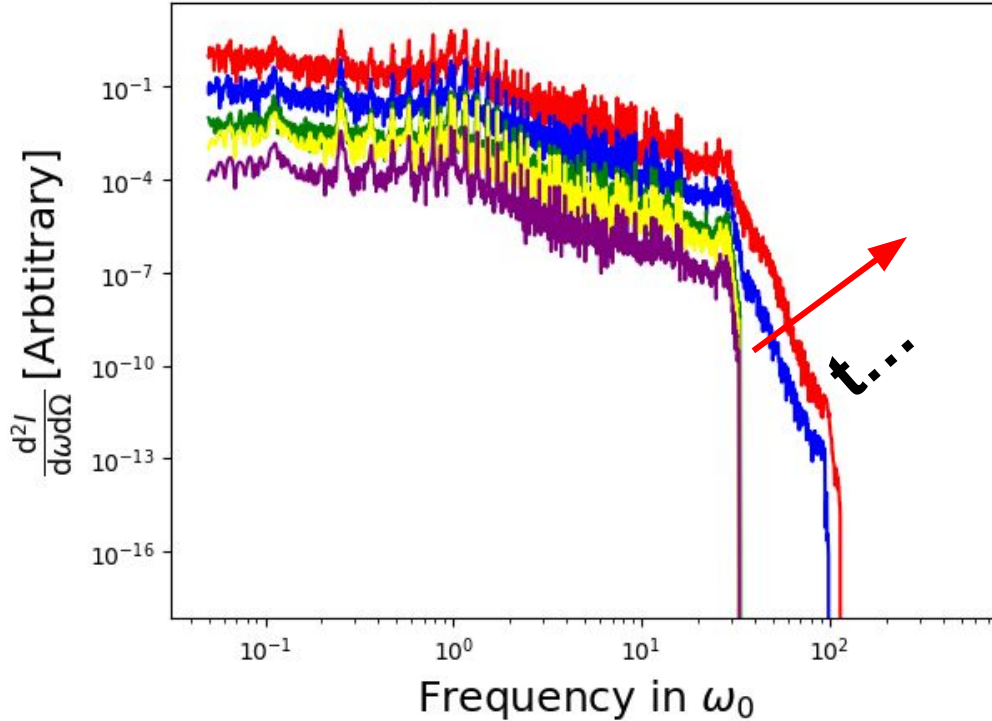
# Radiation Analysis of MR: Time Evolution of Radiation Spectra

# Radiation Spectra Inspected over Time



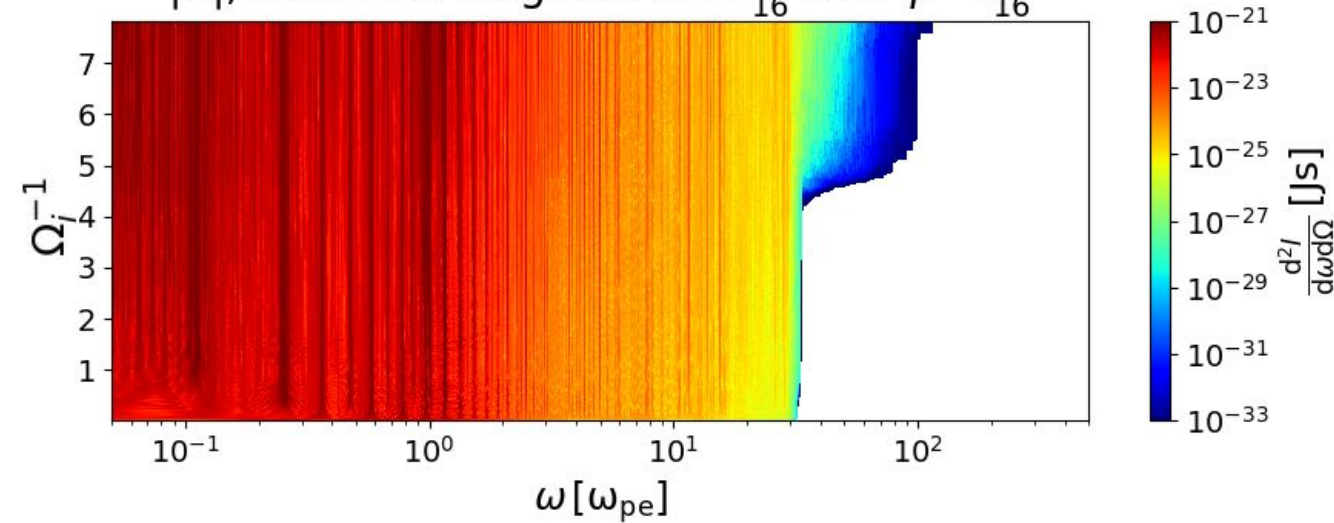
# Radiation Spectra Inspected over Time

Radiation Spectrum at Different Times



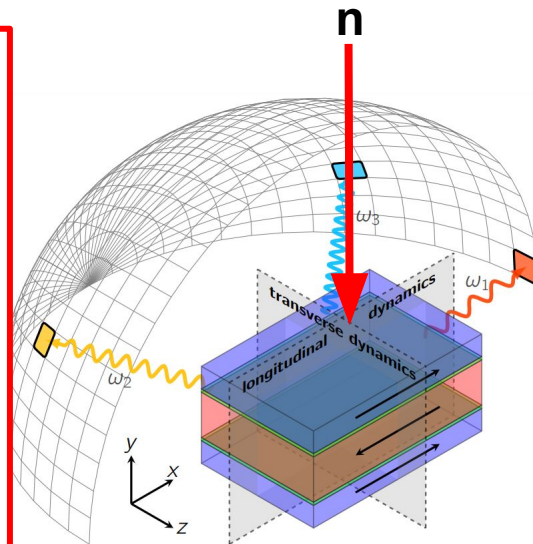
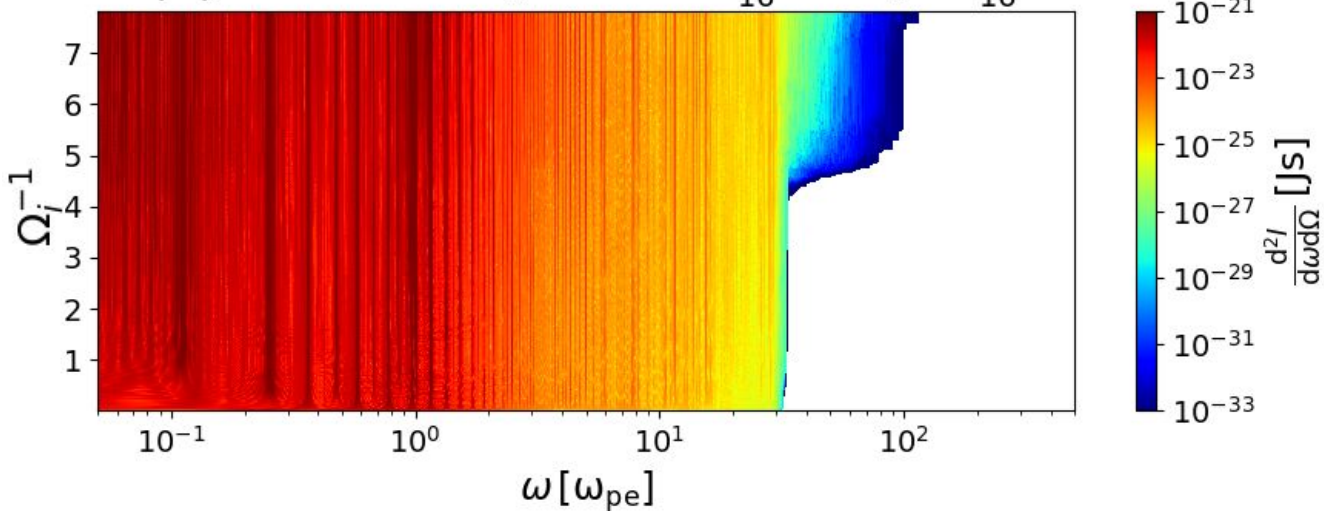
# Radiation Features and Peaks in Time

$|A|$ , Observer Angle at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$  and  $\phi = \frac{7\pi}{16}$



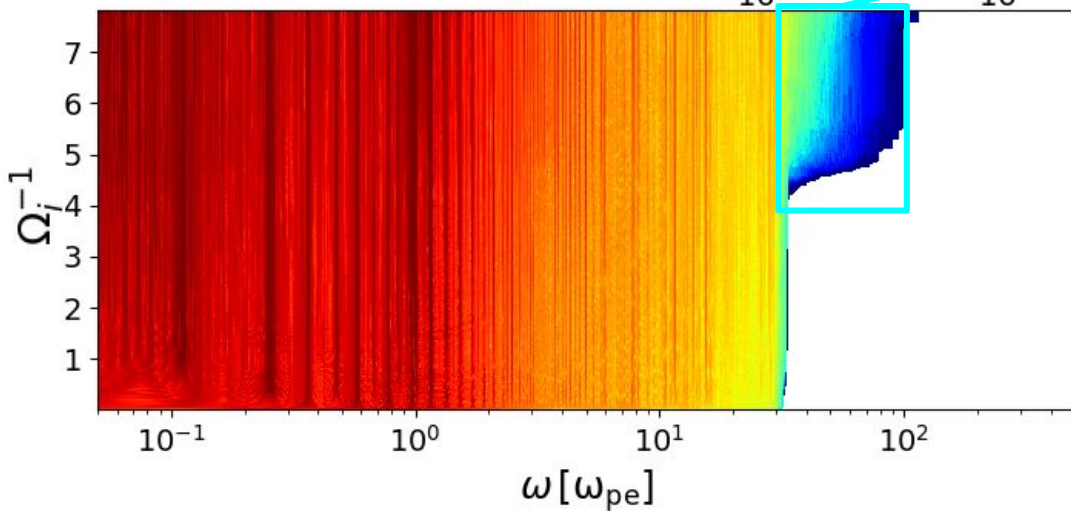
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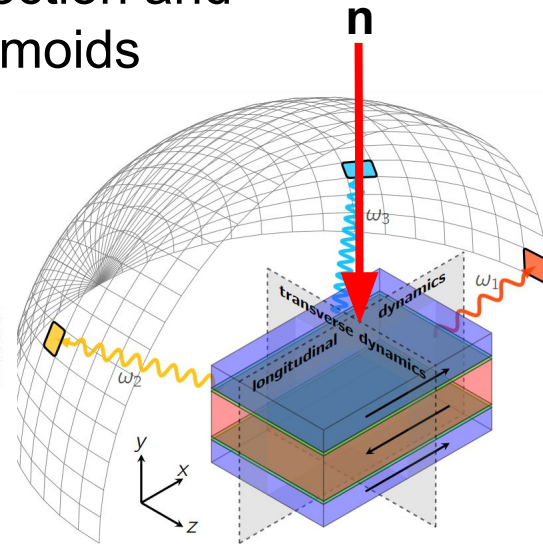
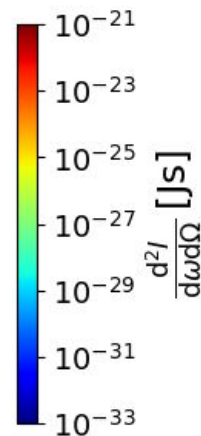


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$|A|$ , Observer Angle at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$  and  $\phi = \frac{7\pi}{16}$



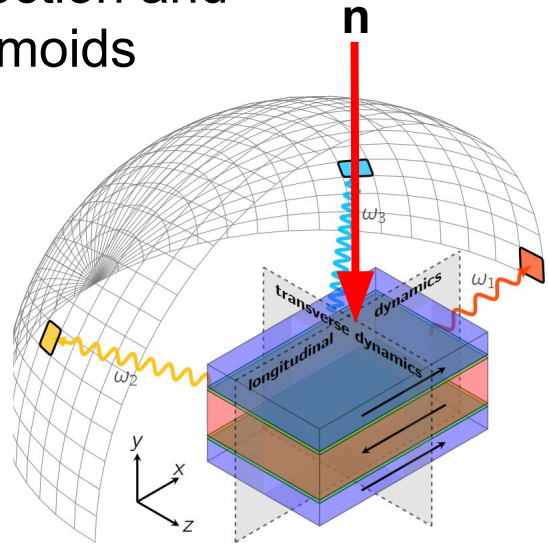
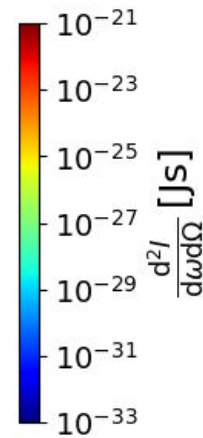
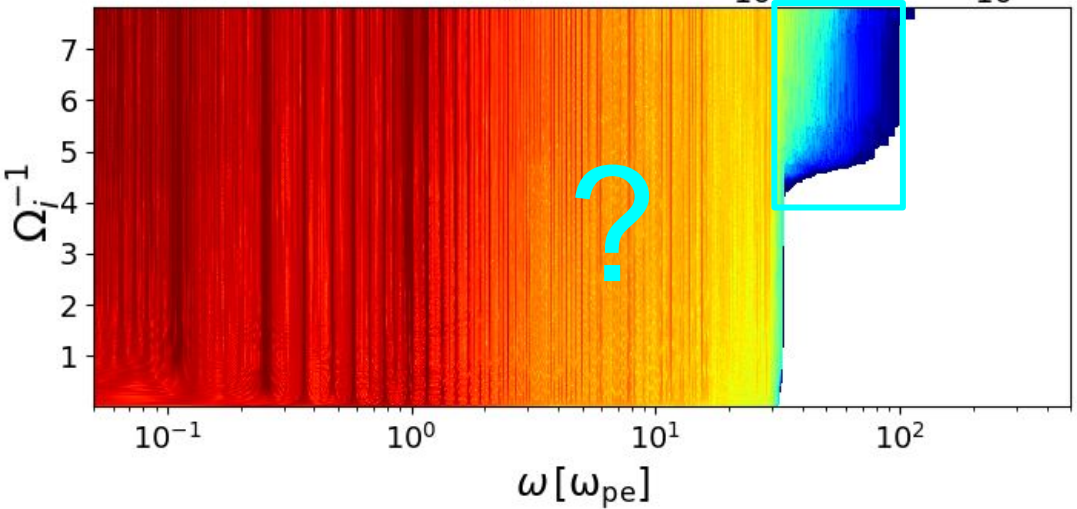
## Reconnection and Plasmoids



# Radiation Features and Peaks in Time

## Reconnection and Plasmoids

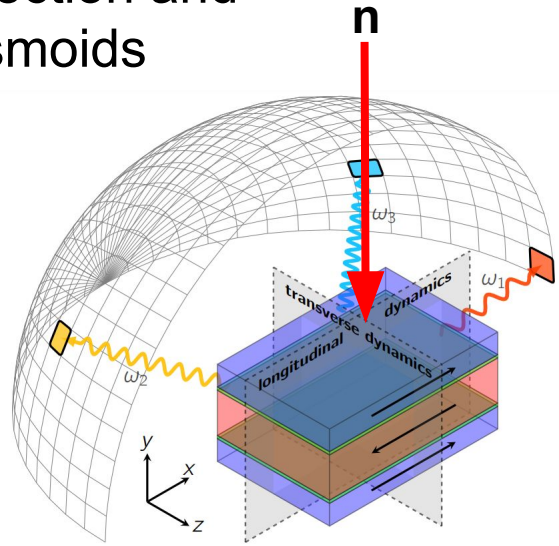
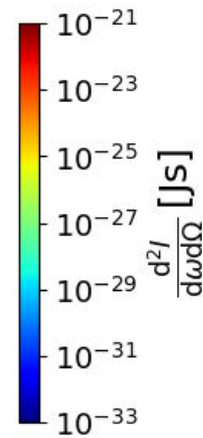
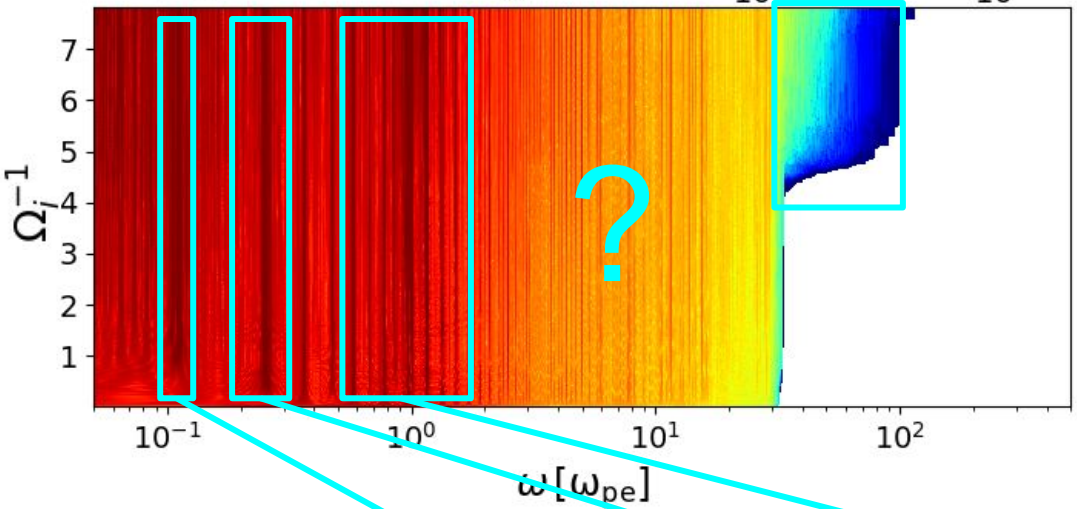
$|A|$ , Observer Angle at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$  and  $\phi = \frac{7\pi}{16}$



# Radiation Features and Peaks in Time

## Reconnection and Plasmoids

$|A|$ , Observer Angle at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$  and  $\phi = \frac{7\pi}{16}$



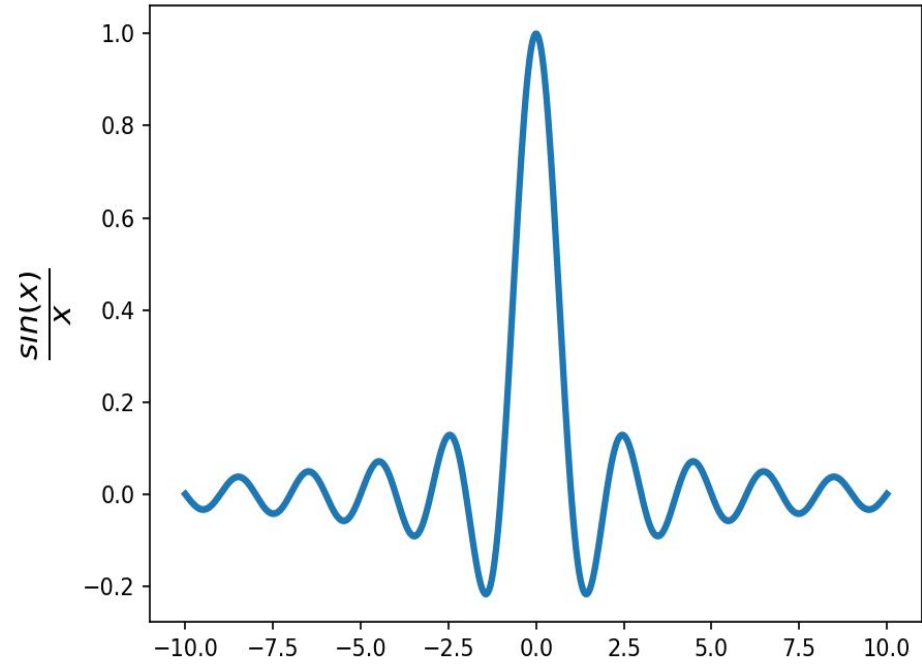
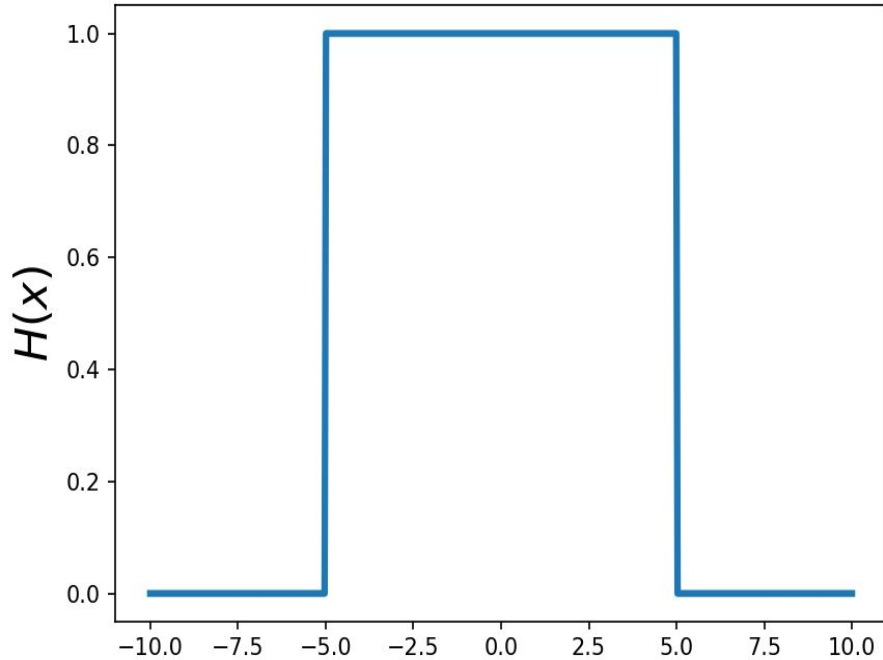
Electron gyro frequency

Perturbation

Sinc structure!

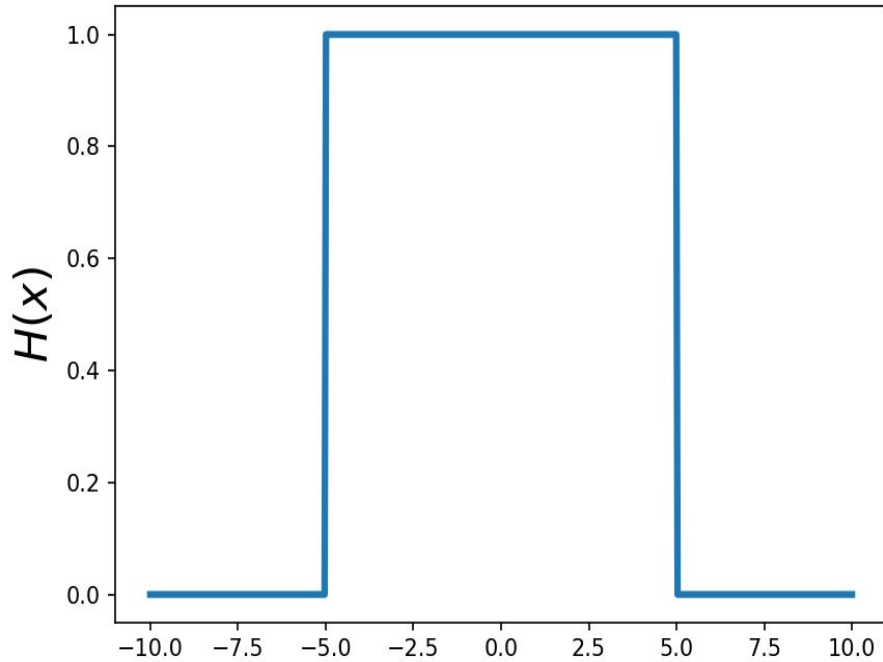


# Why is a Sinc Exciting in Radiation?

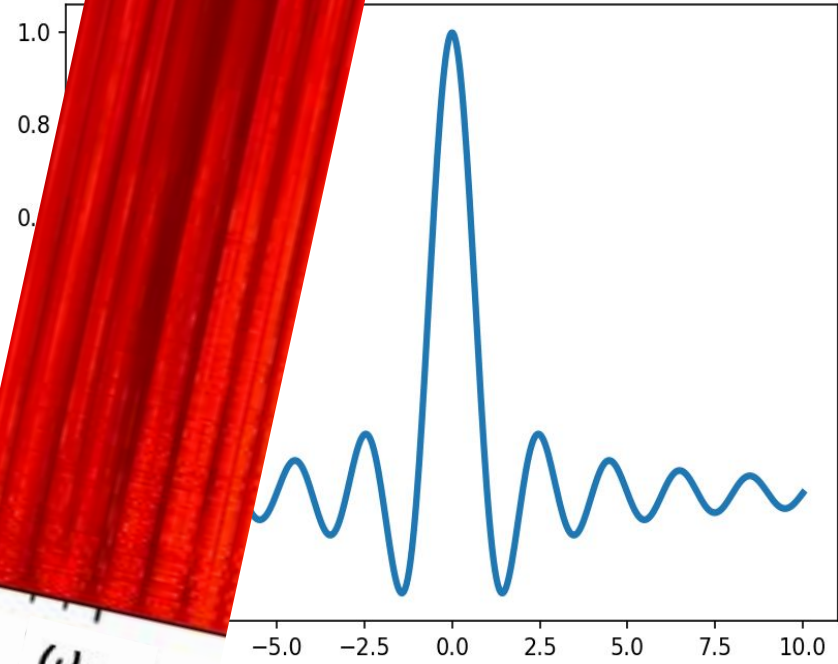


Fourier Transform

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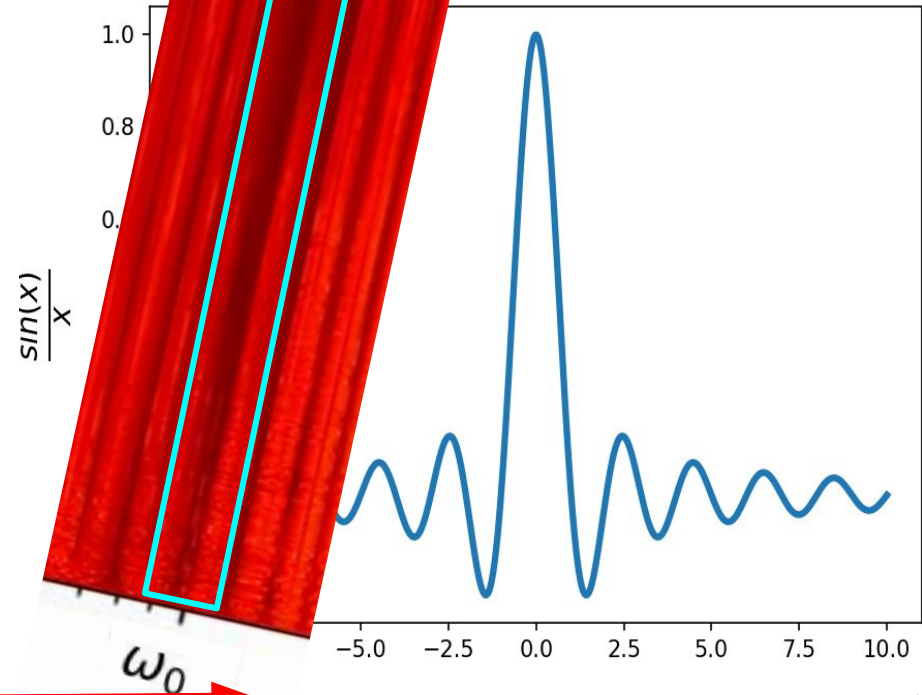
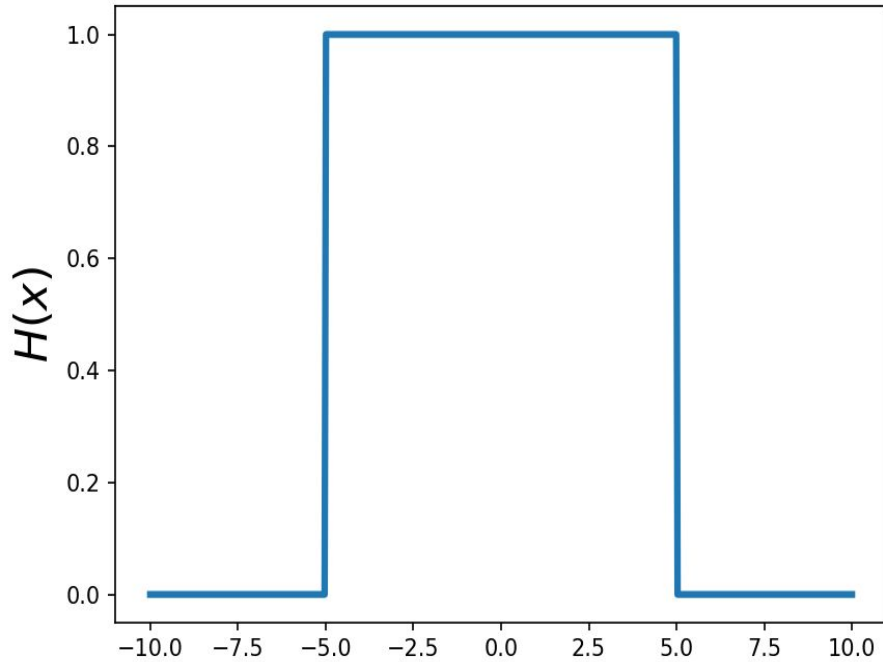


$$\frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$



Fourier Transform

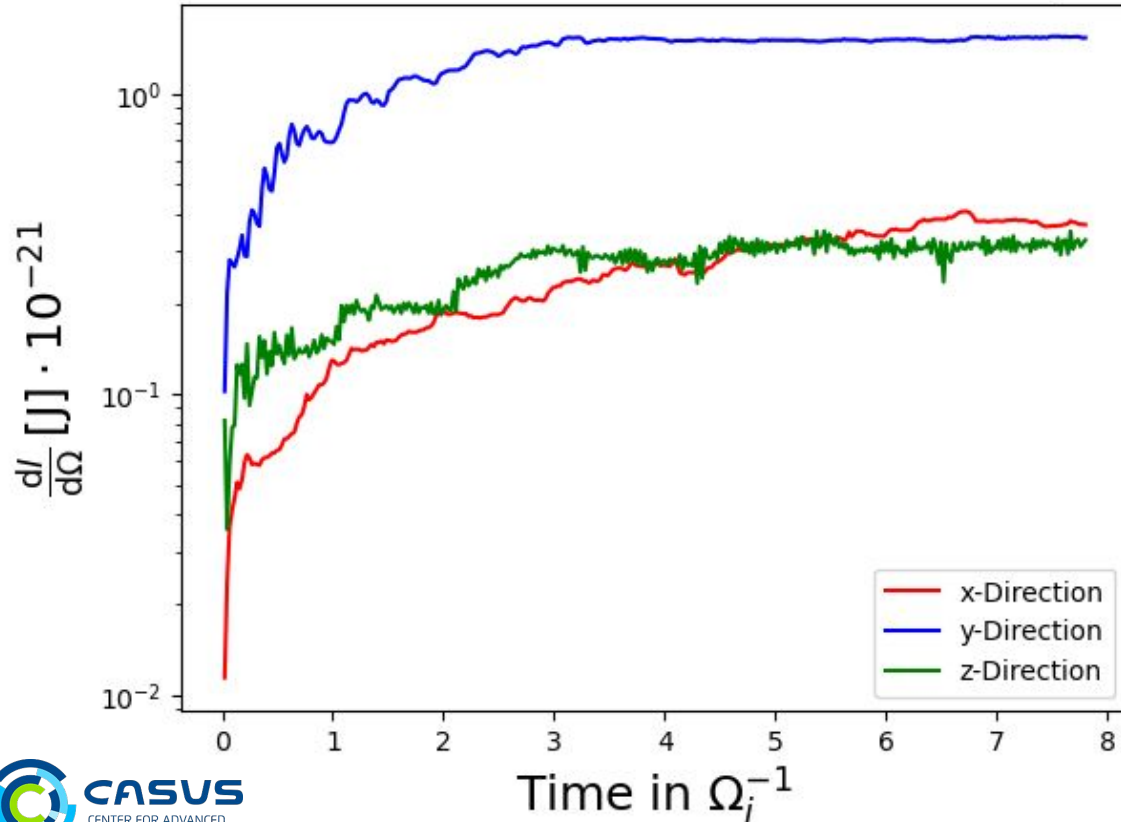
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Fourier Transform

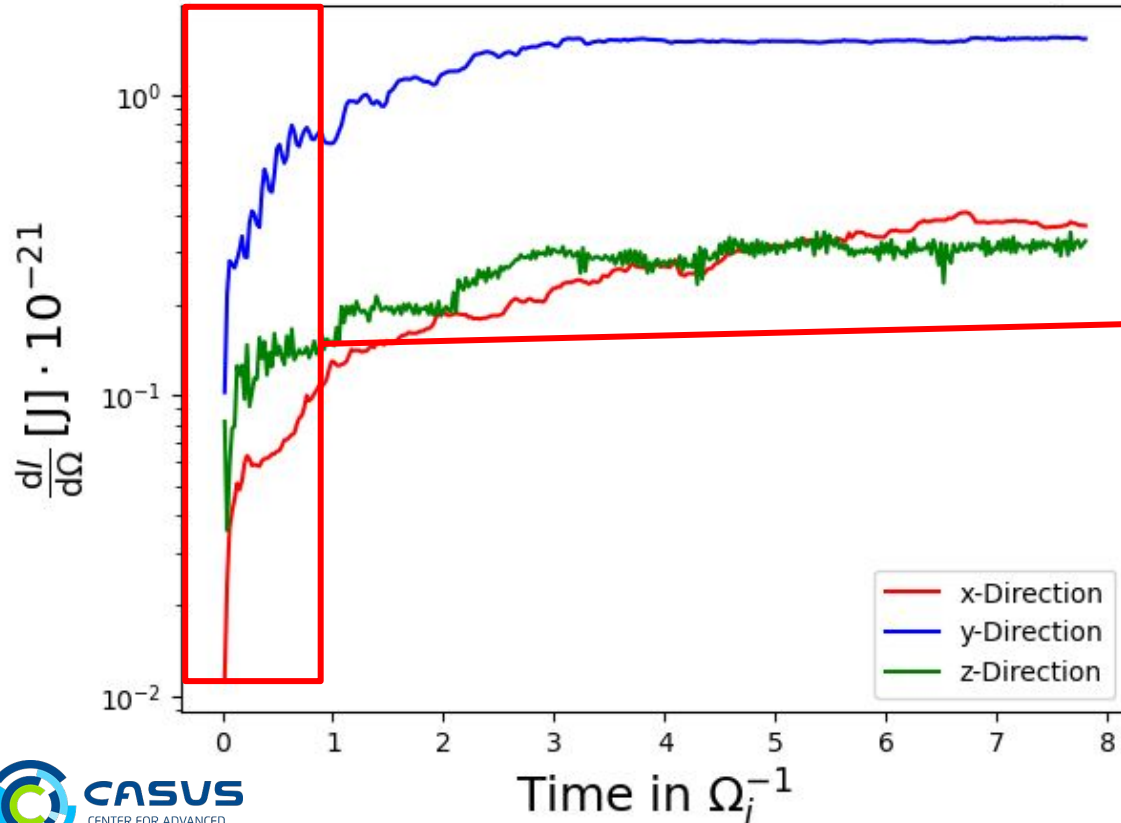
# Signal of Plasma Frequency over Time

Radiation Over Time for  $\omega = 1.0\omega_0$



# Signal of Plasma Frequency over Time

Radiation Over Time for  $\omega = 1.0\omega_0$



Large initial contribution  
(Integrated!)

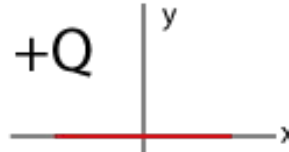
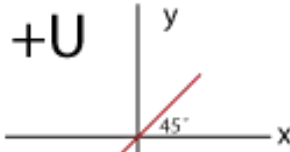
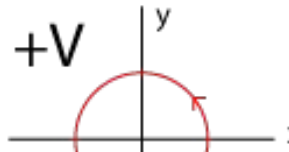
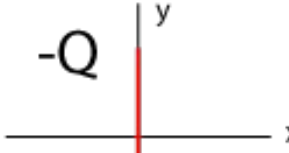
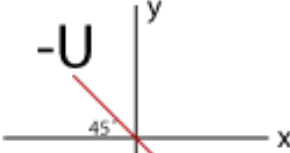
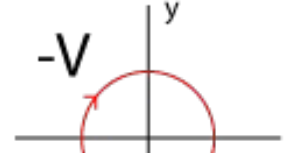
# What did we learn from these spectra?

- Not just initial flare, but sinc!  
(holds more generally!)
- Spectra peaks give insight about physical processes/quantities
- Opportunities for further search, enabled through improved radiation model!

# Radiation Analysis of MR: Polarization of Radiation

# Polarization using Stokes Parameters

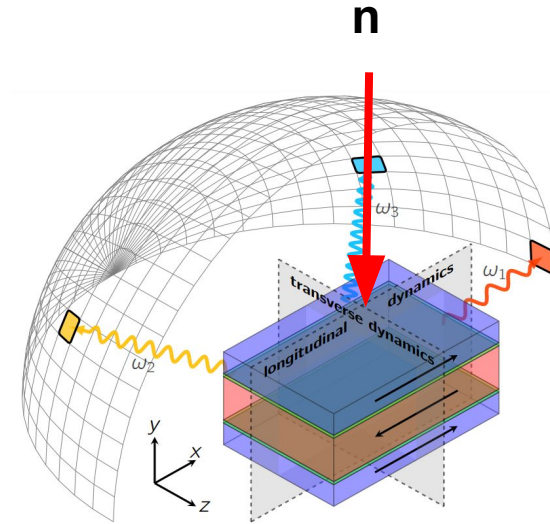
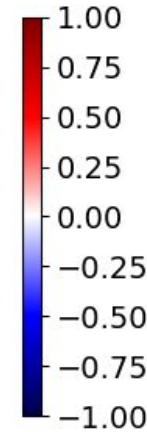
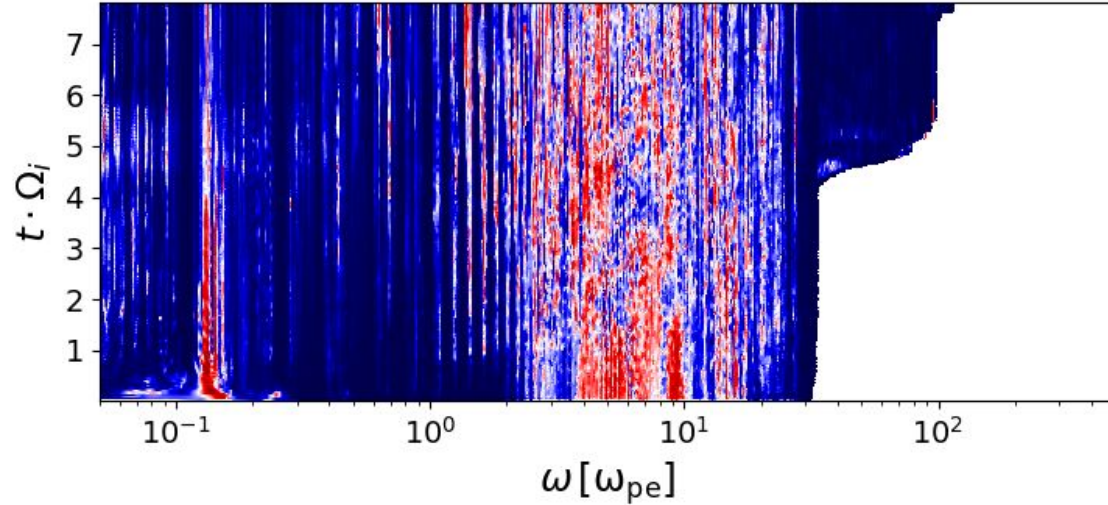
- Parameters need to be adapted for each direction  
(Light not polarized in direction of movement)
- Parameters present time average!

100% Q	100% U	100% V
<p><b>+Q</b></p>  <p><math>Q &gt; 0; U = 0; V = 0</math></p> <p>(a)</p>	<p><b>+U</b></p>  <p><math>Q = 0; U &gt; 0; V = 0</math></p> <p>(c)</p>	<p><b>+V</b></p>  <p><math>Q = 0; U = 0; V &gt; 0</math></p> <p>(e)</p>
<p><b>-Q</b></p>  <p><math>Q &lt; 0; U = 0; V = 0</math></p> <p>(b)</p>	<p><b>-U</b></p>  <p><math>Q = 0; U &lt; 0; V = 0</math></p> <p>(d)</p>	<p><b>-V</b></p>  <p><math>Q = 0; U = 0; V &lt; 0</math></p> <p>(f)</p>

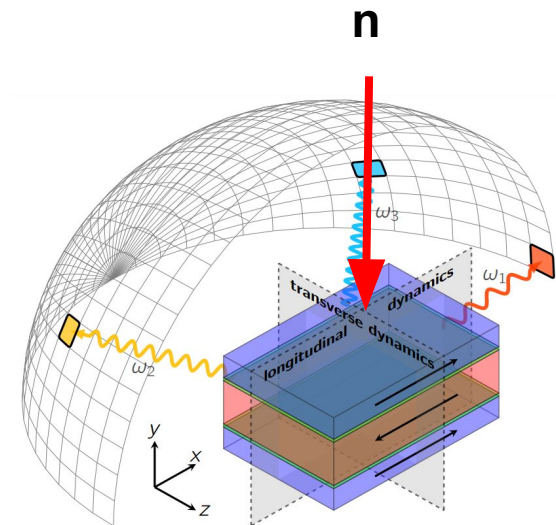
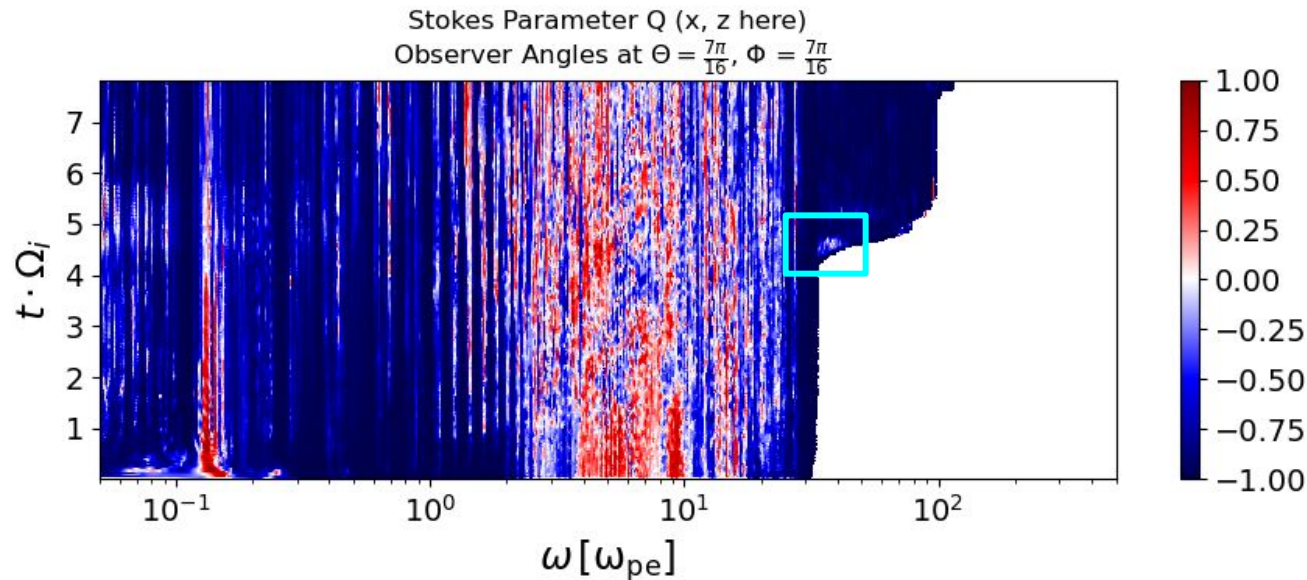


# Polarization Features over Time!

Stokes Parameter  $Q$  ( $x, z$  here)  
 Observer Angles at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$ ,  $\Phi = \frac{7\pi}{16}$

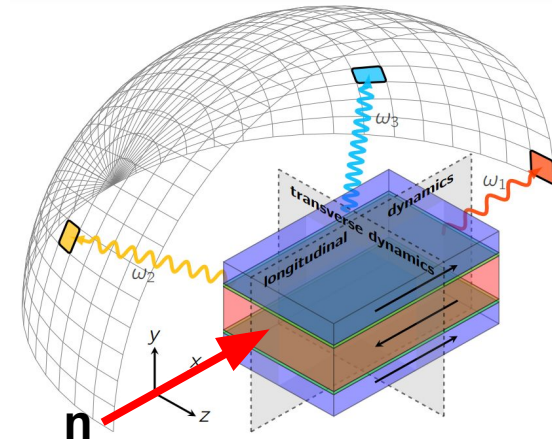
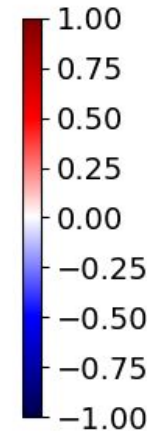
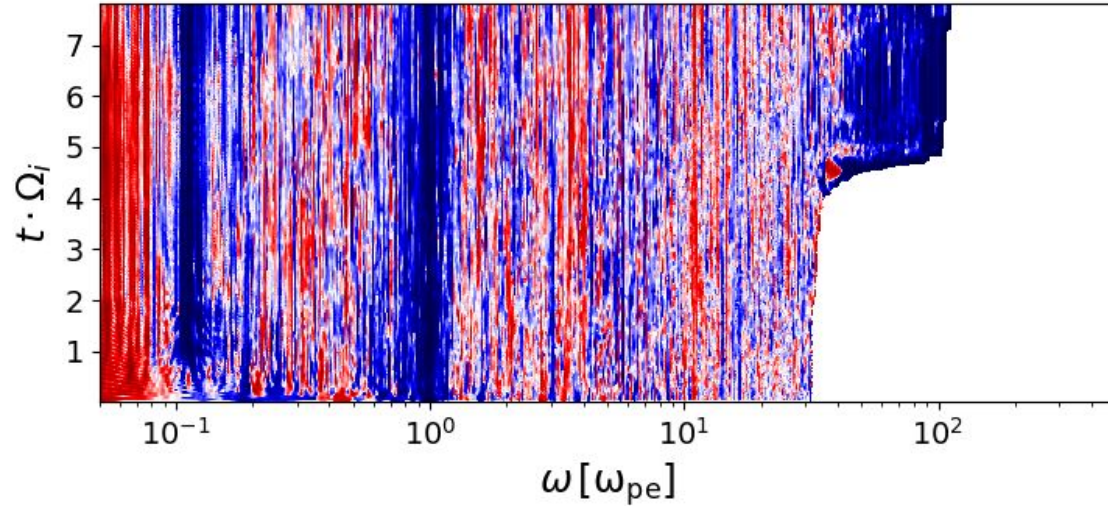


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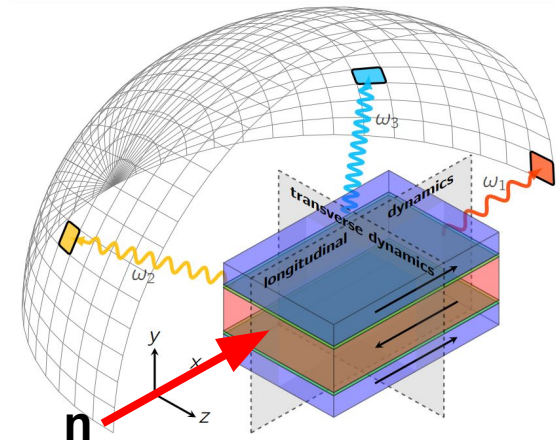
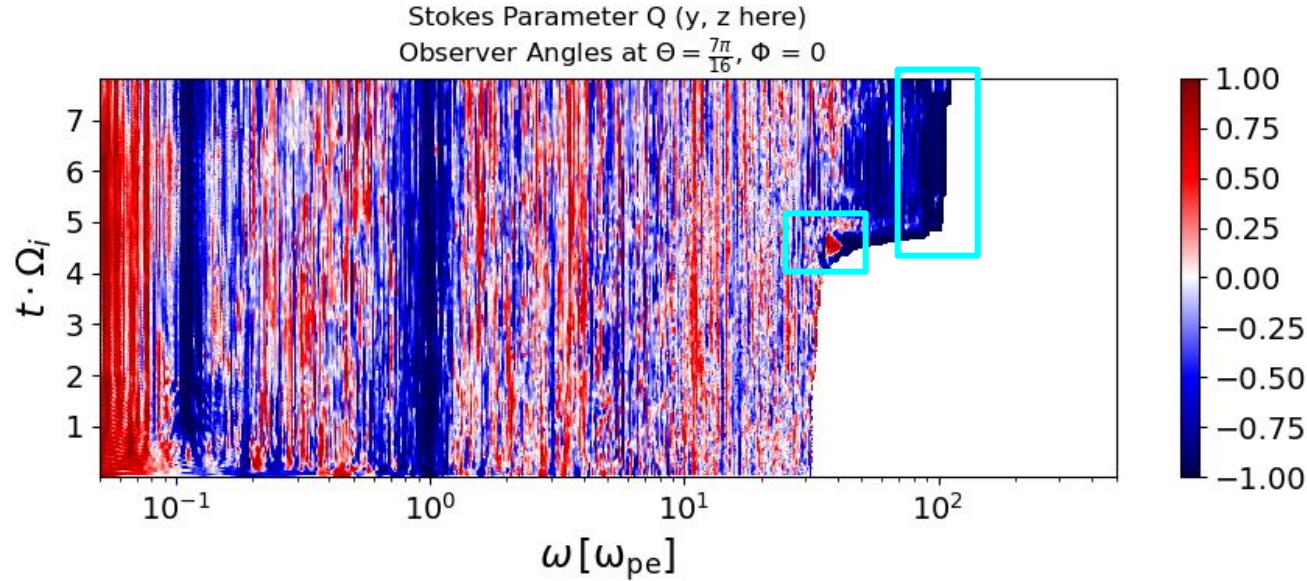


# Polarization Features over Time!

Stokes Parameter Q (y, z here)  
 Observer Angles at  $\Theta = \frac{7\pi}{16}$ ,  $\Phi = 0$

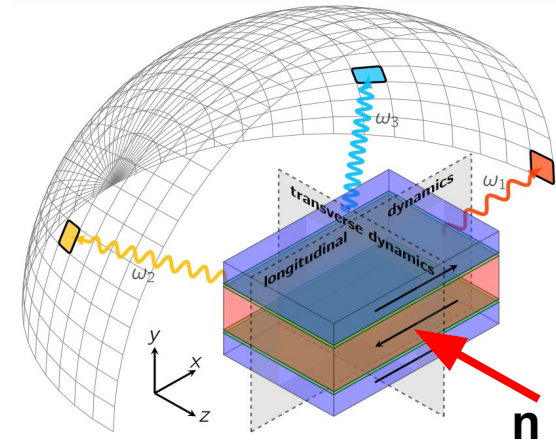
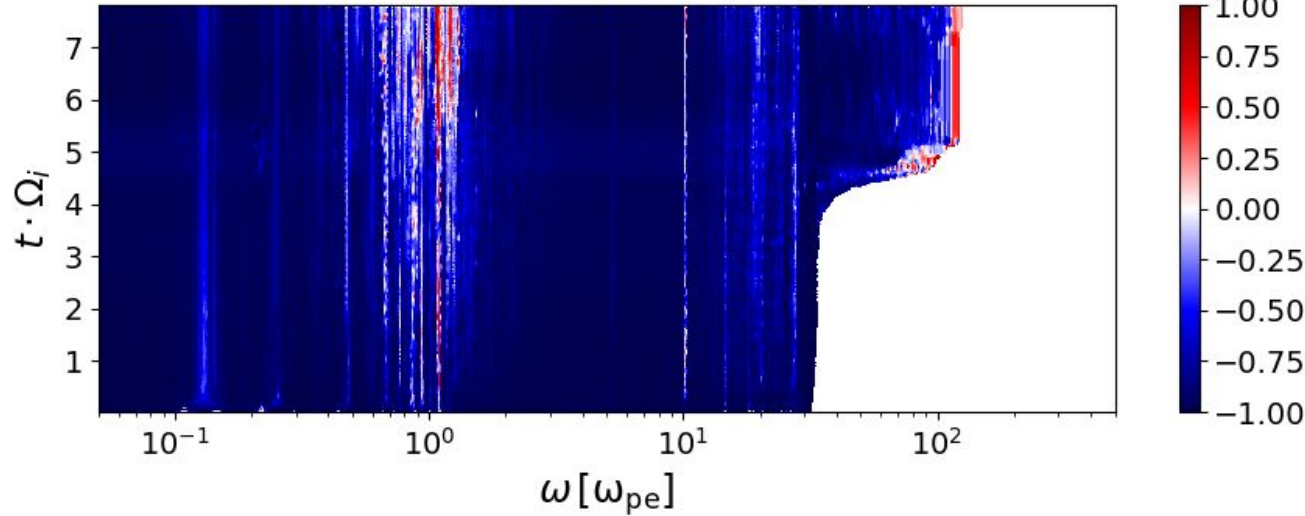


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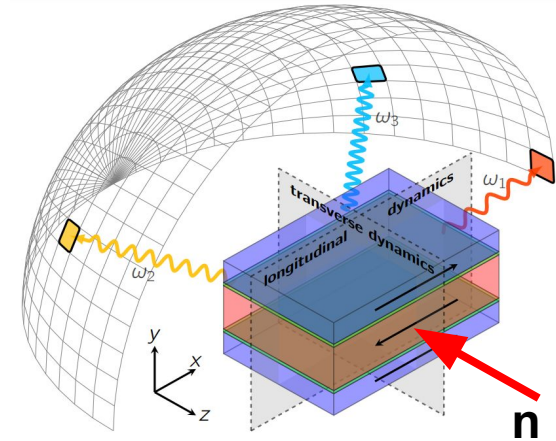
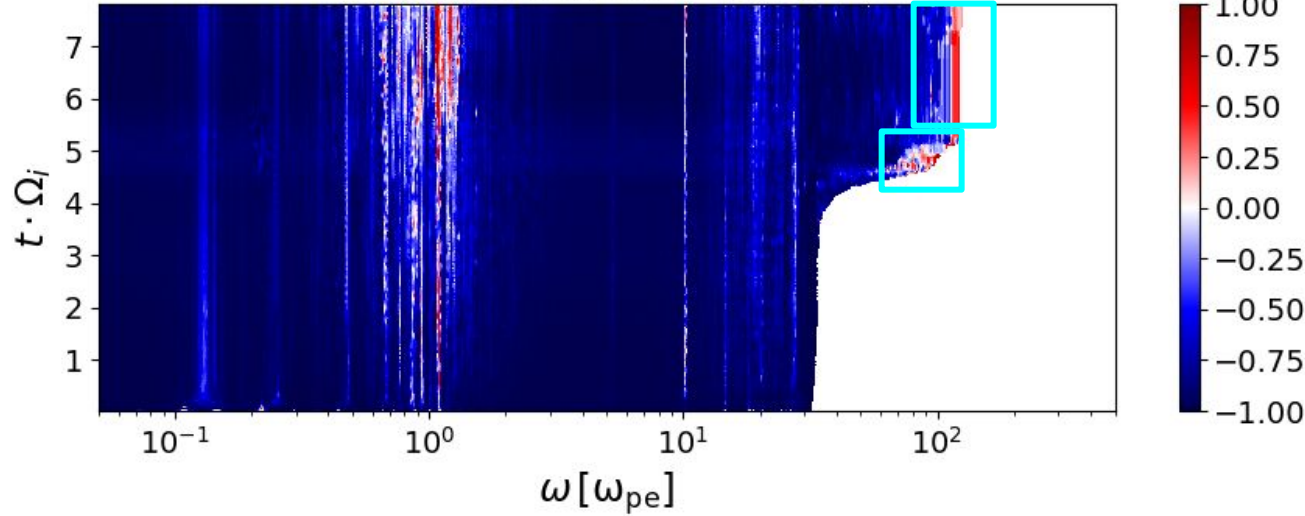
# Polarization Features over Time!

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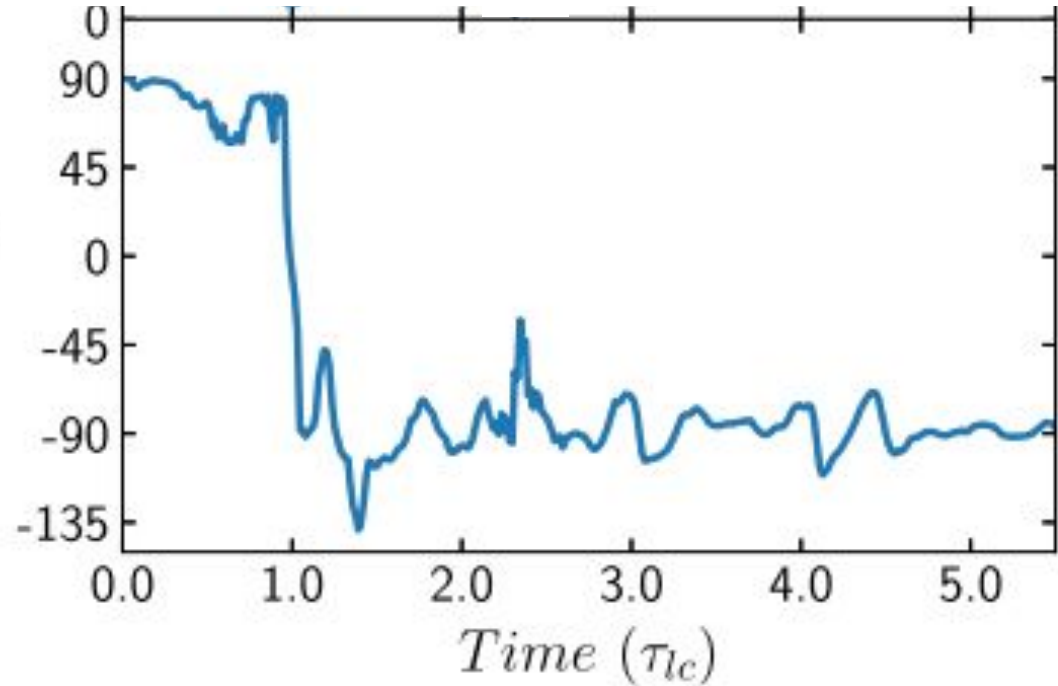
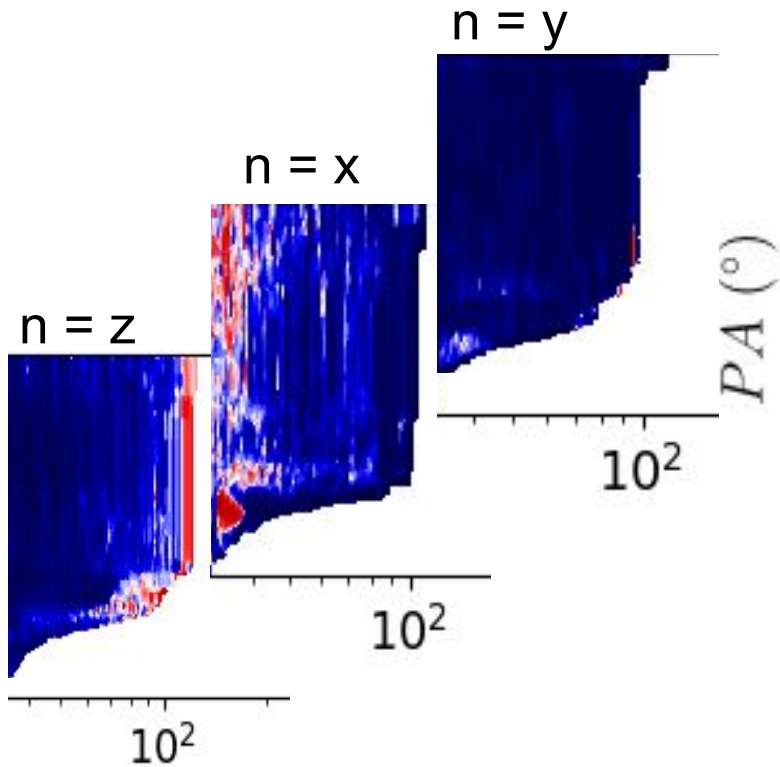


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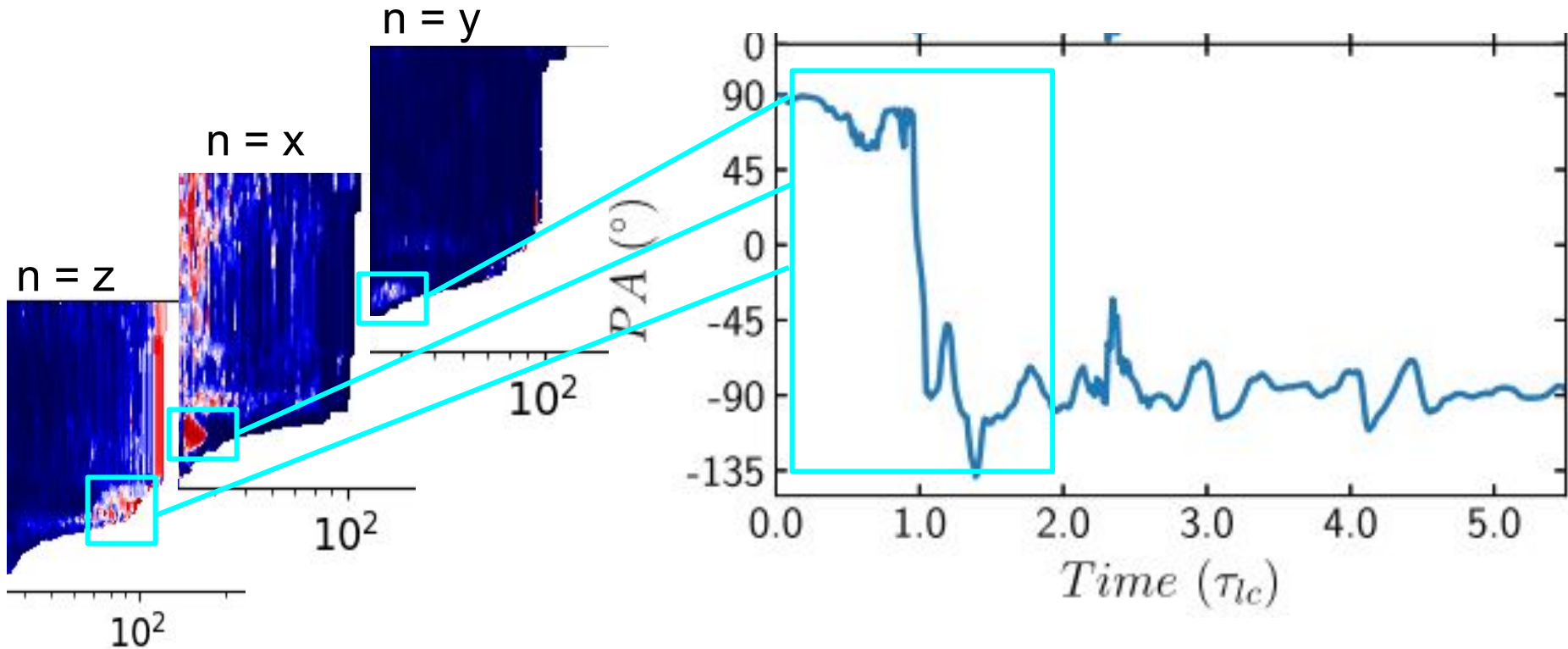
Stokes Parameter Q (x, y here)  
 Observer Angles at  $\Theta = 0, \Phi = 0$



# Zhang's Polarization Swing and More!

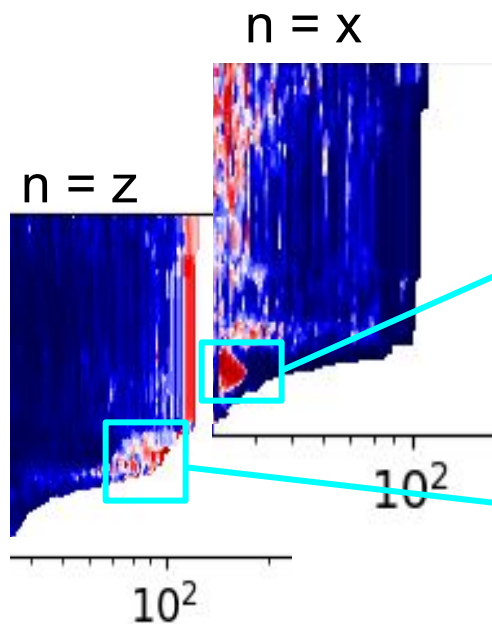


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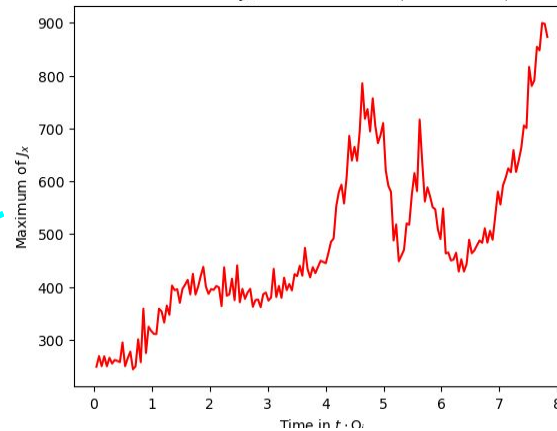




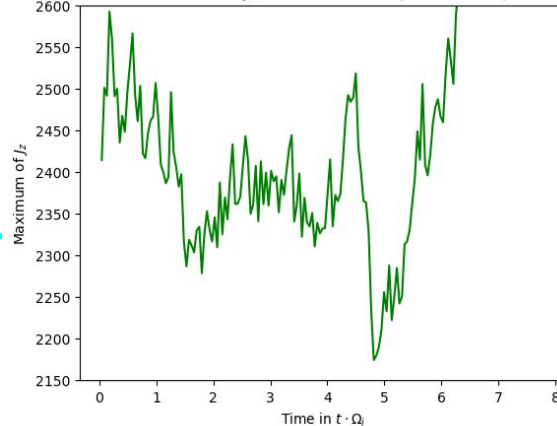
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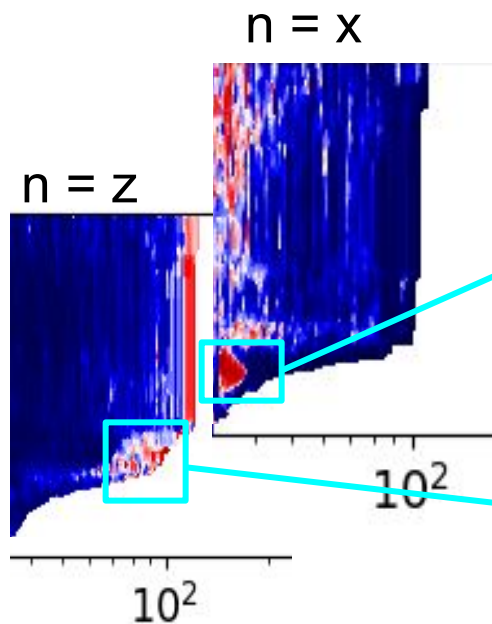
Maximum of  $J_x$  Term over Time (Bottom Half)



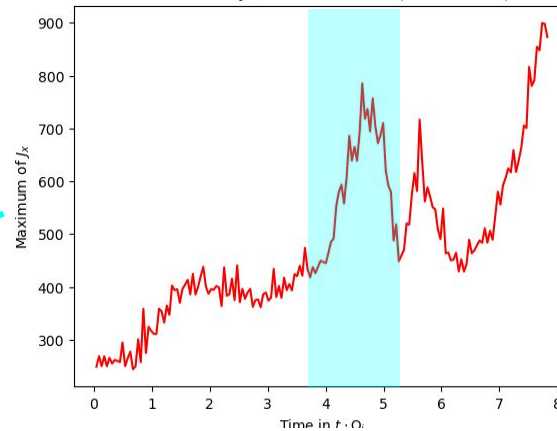
Maximum of  $J_z$  Term over Time (Bottom Half)



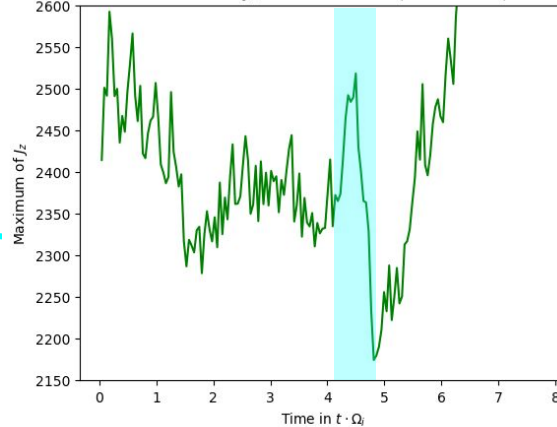
# Zhang's Polarization Swing and More!



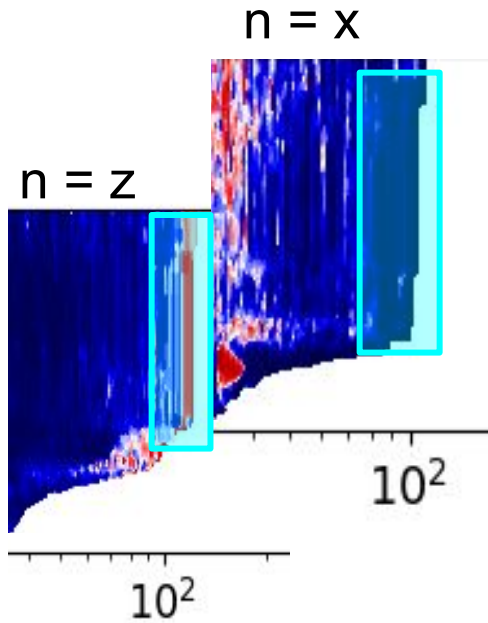
Maximum of  $J_x$  Term over Time (Bottom Half)



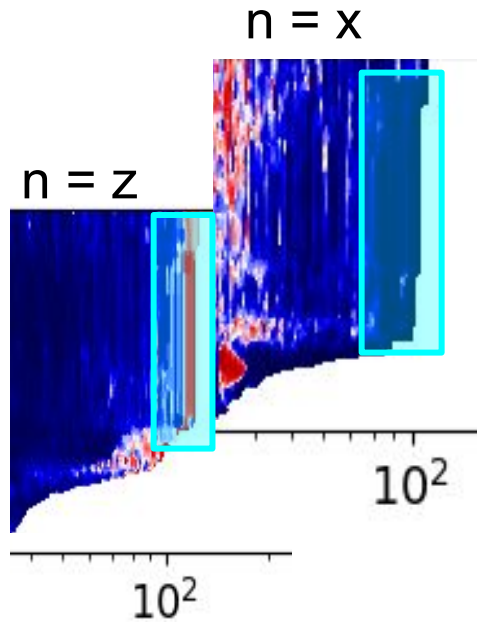
Maximum of  $J_z$  Term over Time (Bottom Half)



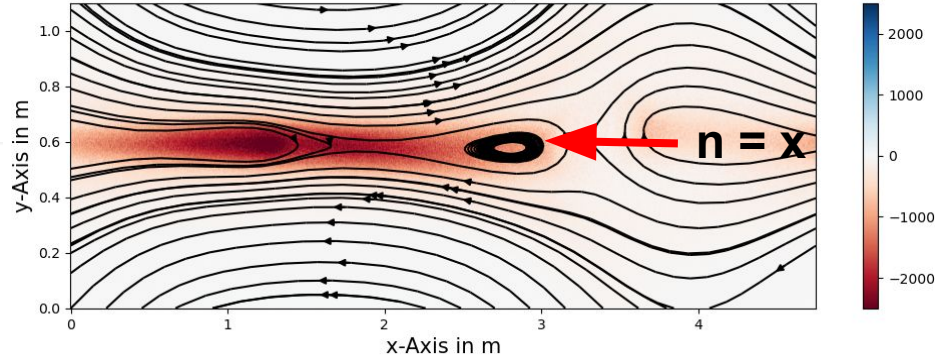
# Reducing Dimension - Time Average



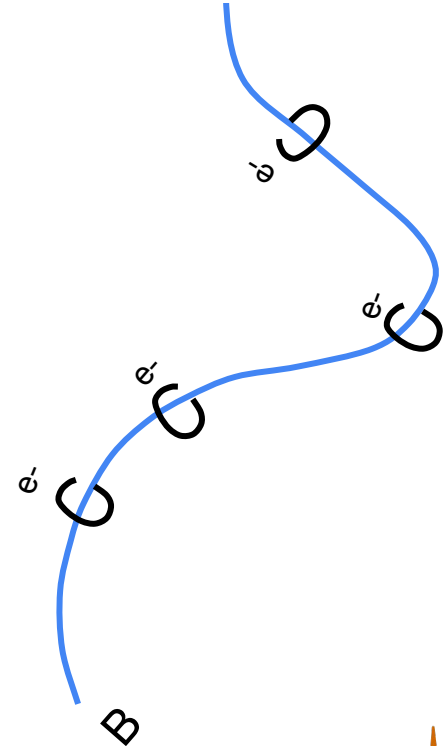
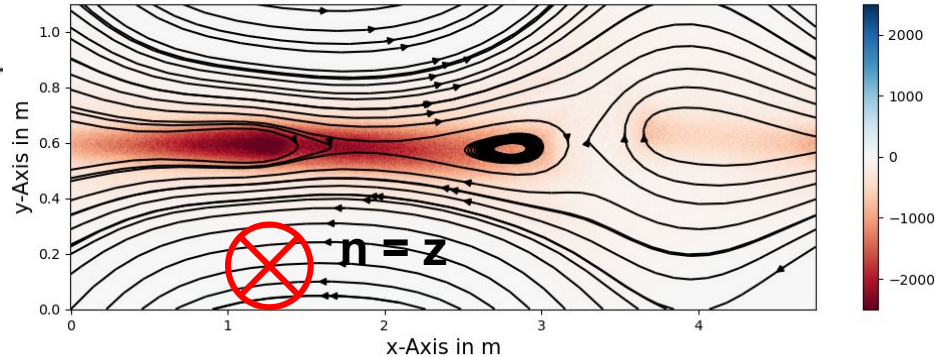
# Reducing Dimension - Time Average



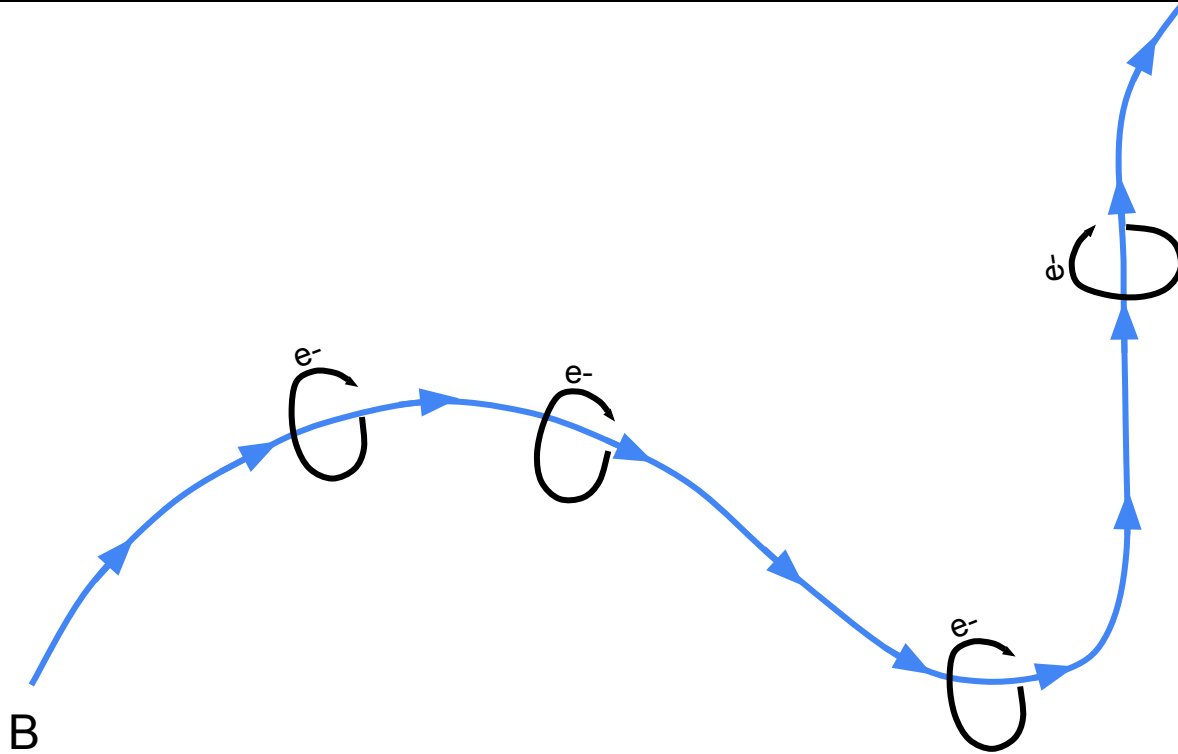
Colormap of  $J_z$  Term  
 $t = 7.2t \cdot \Omega_i$



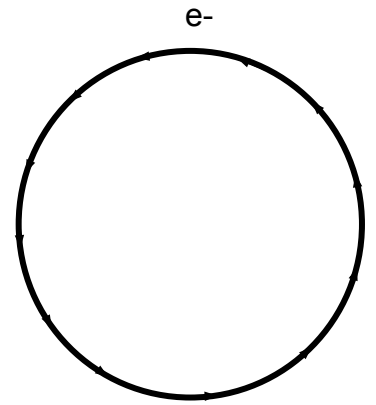
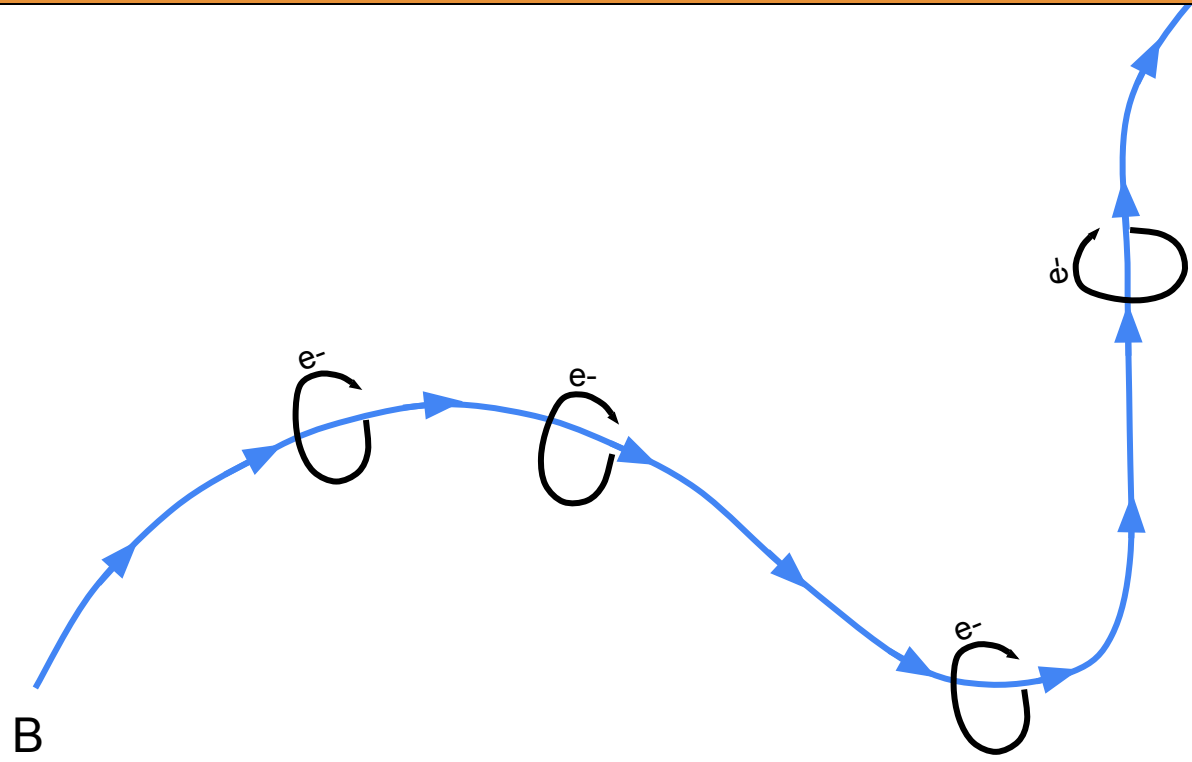
Colormap of  $J_z$  Term  
 $t = 7.2t \cdot \Omega_i$



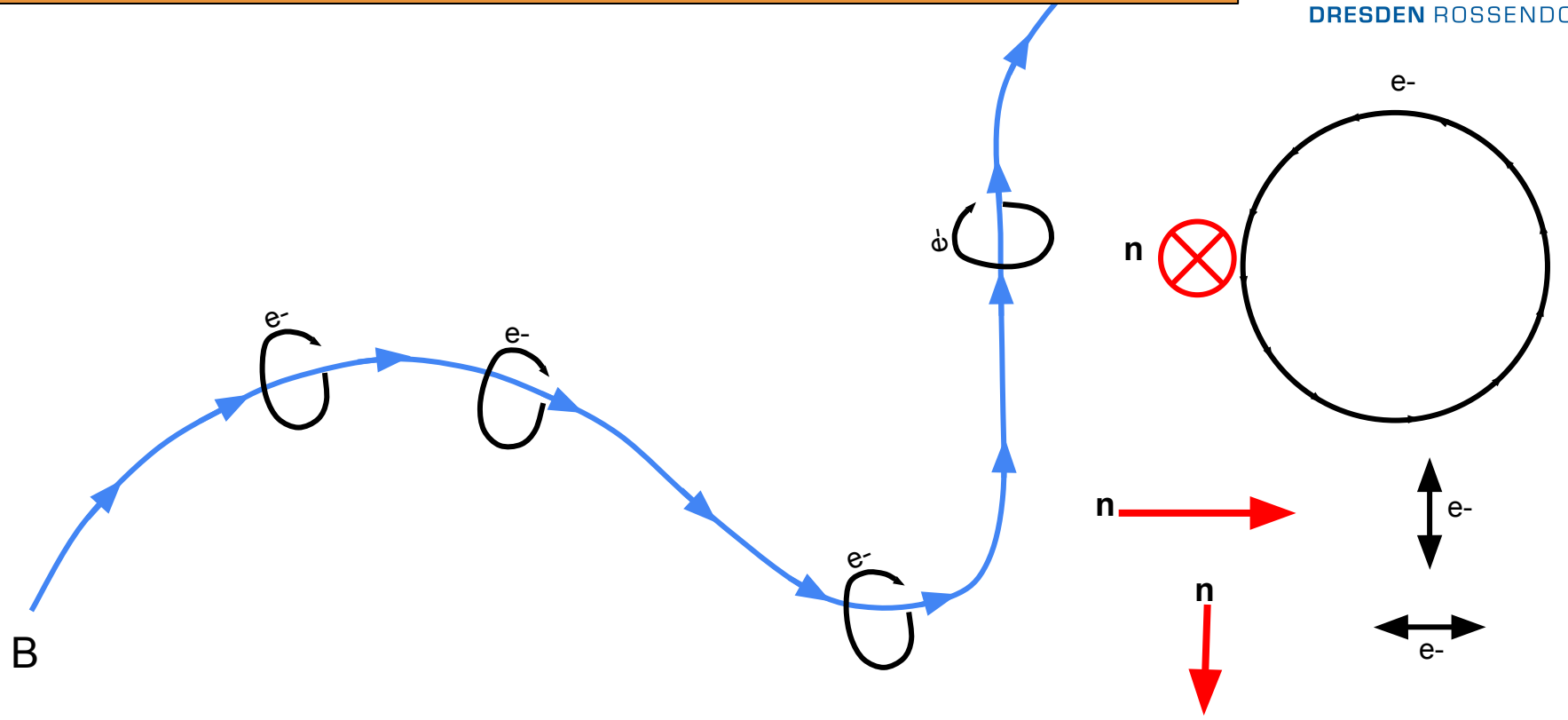
# Why Angular Resolution Matters here



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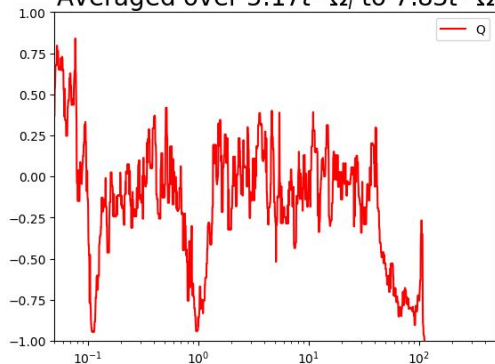
# Why Angular Resolution Matters here



# Time Average for Plasmoid Dynamics

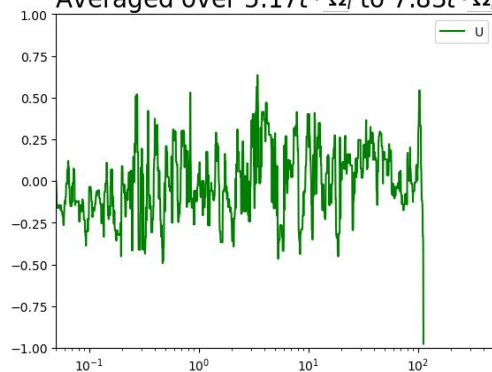
Stokes Parameter Q (y, z here)

Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$



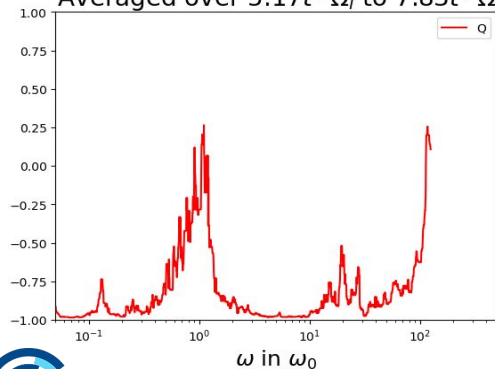
Stokes Parameter U

Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$



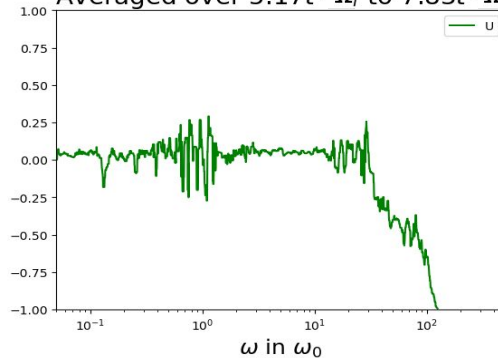
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Stokes Parameter U

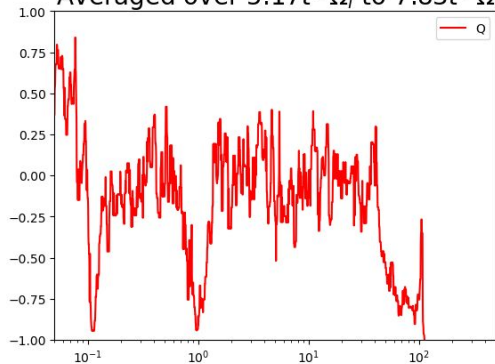
Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$



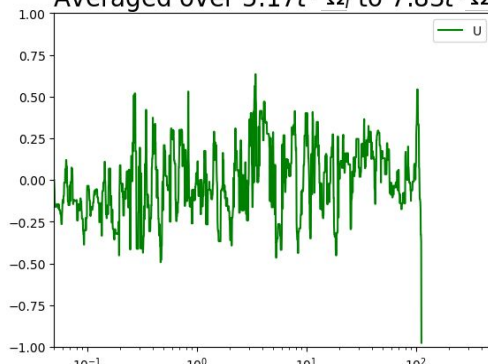


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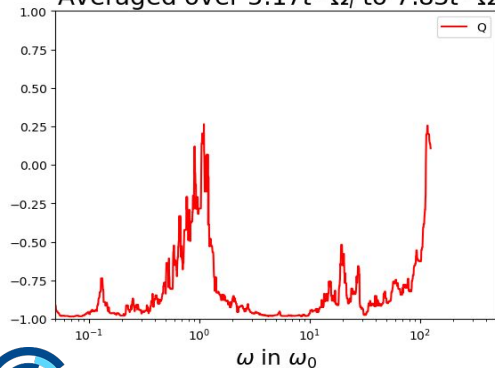
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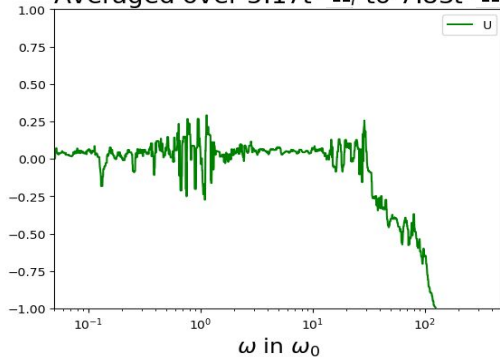
Stokes Parameter U

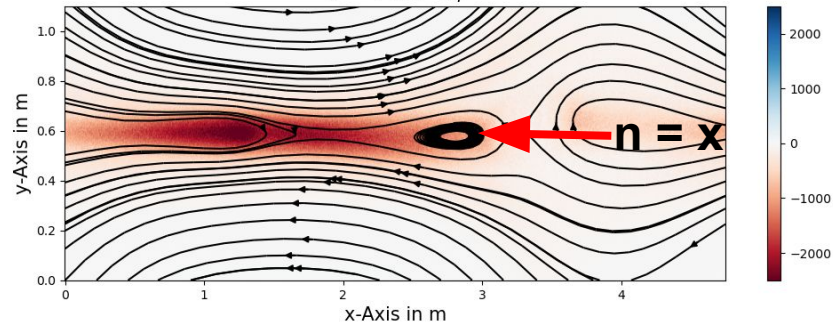
 Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$ 


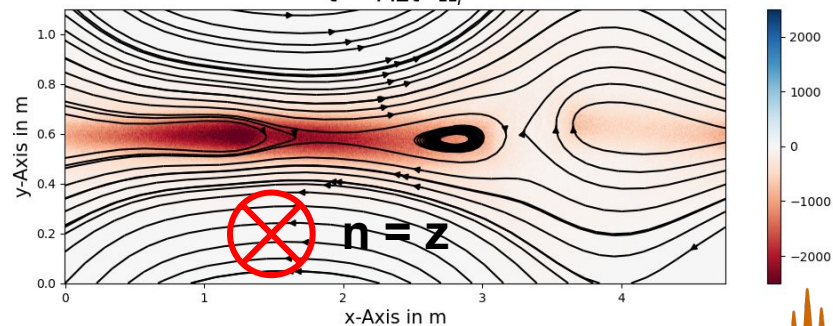
Stokes Parameter Q (x, y here)

 Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$ 


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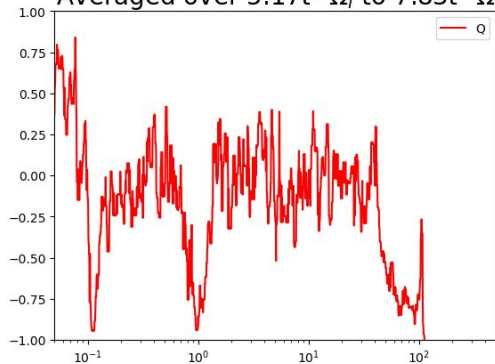
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 Colormap of  $J_z$  Term

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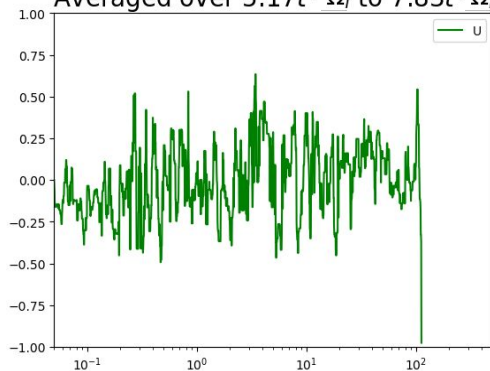
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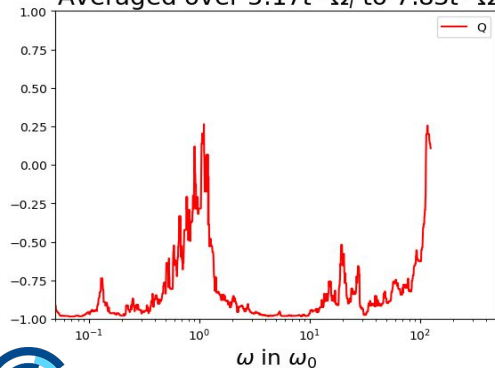
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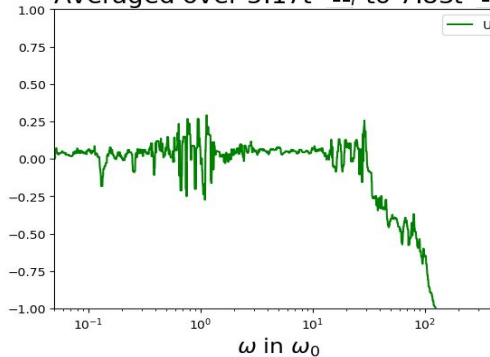
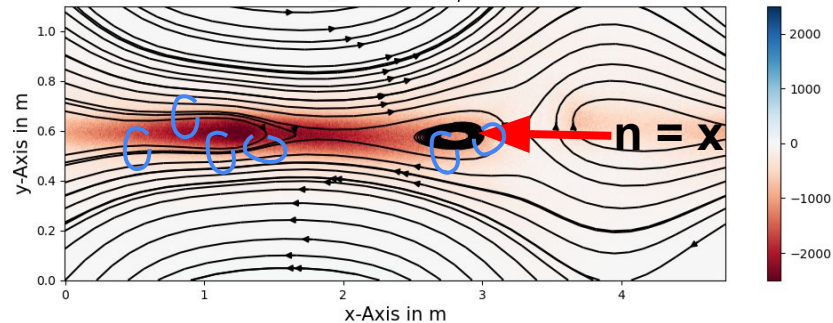
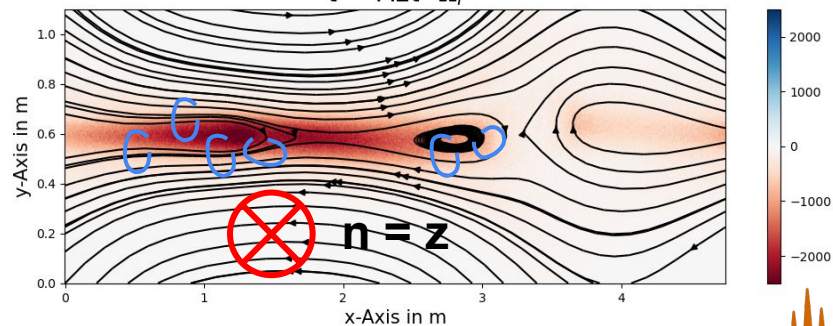
Stokes Parameter U

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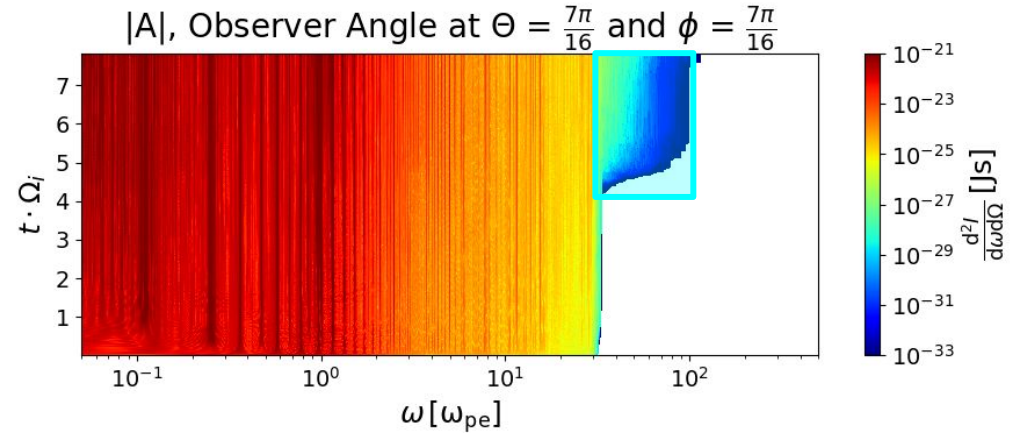
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Averaged over  $5.17t \cdot \Omega_i$  to  $7.83t \cdot \Omega_i$ Colormap of  $J_z$  Term $t = 7.2t \cdot \Omega_i$ Colormap of  $J_z$  Term $t = 7.2t \cdot \Omega_i$ 

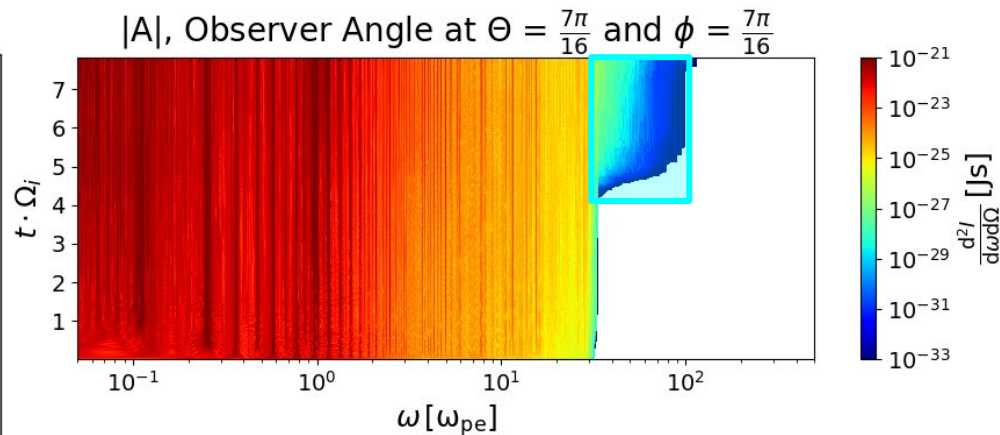
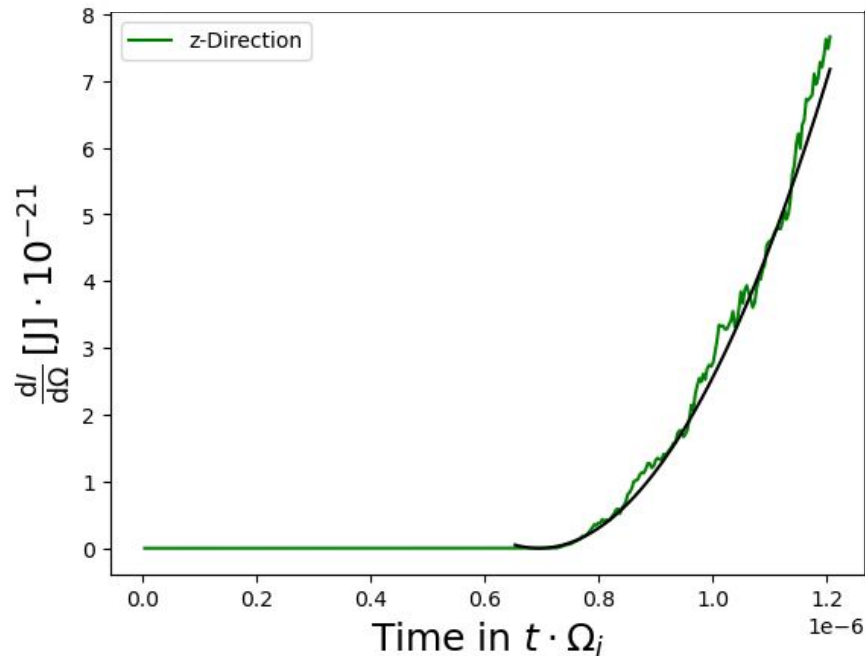
# First Master Equations for Quantities



$$m_e c \dot{\beta} = \epsilon q t \longrightarrow \epsilon^2 N$$

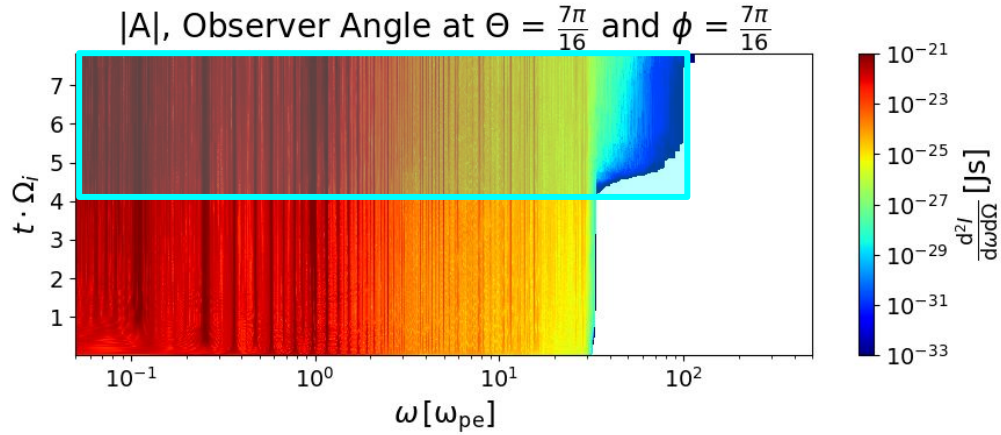
# First Master Equations for Quantities

Frequency integrated Radiation



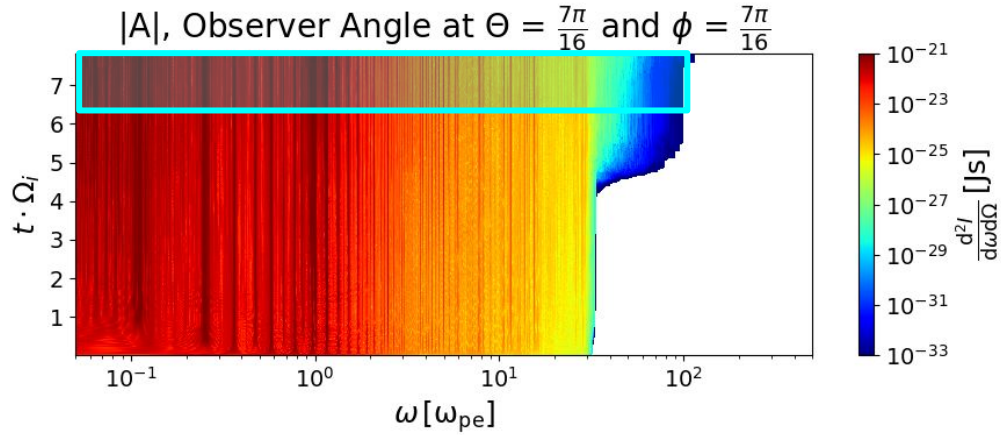
$$m_e c \dot{\beta} = \epsilon q t \longrightarrow \epsilon^2 N$$

# First Master Equations for Quantities



Post Acceleration...

# First Master Equations for Quantities



Post Acceleration...

$$P(\gamma) = P_0 \gamma^{-\alpha} \longrightarrow B^2 N \cdot f(\alpha)$$

# What did we learn from polarization?

- Reconstruct origin magnetic field from skymap resolution of polarization
- Zhang's polarization swing, now frequency resolved!
- Persistently polarized radiation from plasmoids!
- First Analytic Models!

# Take Aways - What is New about This?

- PIconGPU offers detailed calculation of radiation spectra
- Allows to find new features:
  - ☹ Reproduces polarization swing



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# Questions?

Sergey Ermakov; Klaus Steiniger; Richard Pausch  
06.06.2024

