A Heating Mechanism via Magnetic Pumping in the Intracluster Medium

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To be Submitted Soon!

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Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment



# ICM as an astrophysical plasma

- $\beta \equiv 8\pi P/B^2 \sim 10-10^3$
- Turbulent: V~10<sup>2</sup> km s<sup>-1</sup> (Rebusco+2006,Li+2020)
- Weakly collisional:
  - $\circ$  λ<sub>mfp</sub> ~1 10 kpc ~ 10<sup>21</sup> cm
  - ρ<sub>i</sub> ~ 10<sup>9</sup> cm
- Pressure Anisotropy

$$\Delta P \equiv P_{\perp} - P_{\parallel} \neq 0$$

Weakly collisional, high-β, magnetized Plasma

(e.g. Kunz+2011, Arzamasskiy+2022)



• Gyroviscous Heating/Anisotropic Viscosity (e.g. Kulsrud, 1983)

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{\dot{B}}{B}(P_{\perp} - P_{\parallel})$$

U: Internal Energy Density B: Magnetic Field Strength Pj: Pressure components

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Magnetic Pumping (e.g.
Lichko+2017,2020):
Large-scale turbulent eddy
acting locally
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Pressure Anisotropy Instabilities (Kunz+2011):  $\Delta P > \beta^{-1}$  (Mirror, Firehose)



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#### If no scattering: adiabatic invariance

- P<sub>1</sub> and P // follow CGL evolution (Chew, Goldberger, Low 1956)
- No net heating is possible

• Gyroviscous Heating/Anisotropic Viscosity (e.g. Kulsrud, 1983)

Magnetic Pumping (e.g. Lichko+2017,2020): Large-scale turbulent eddy acting locally



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Pressure Anisotropy Instabilities (Kunz+2011):  $\Delta P > \beta^{-1}$  (Mirror, Firehose)

#### If scattering present:

- Adiabatic invariance is broken.
- Net heating is possible!

# **Results: Energy Density Evolution**

- 2D fully kinetic PIC Simulations (TRISTAN-MP, Spitkovsky+2005, Riquelme+2012).
- Shearing-box periodically driven.
   (β=20,kBT/mic<sup>2</sup>=0.1)
- Mirror & Firehose instabilities self-consistently excited.
- Heating depends on shear frequency.



# **Results: Energy Density Evolution**

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### Conclusions

- We perform fully kinetic 2D PIC simulations to show that a high-β plasma can gain energy by gyroviscous heating via magnetic pumping in presence of mirror and firehose instabilities.
- Heating rate depends on the shear frequency (~frequency of the large-scale turbulent eddy), higher frequencies provide more heating.

 In a fully developed turbulent cascade, particles can tap energy from each eddy. (Future Work)

• Good measurements and observations of turbulence in ICM are very important.