

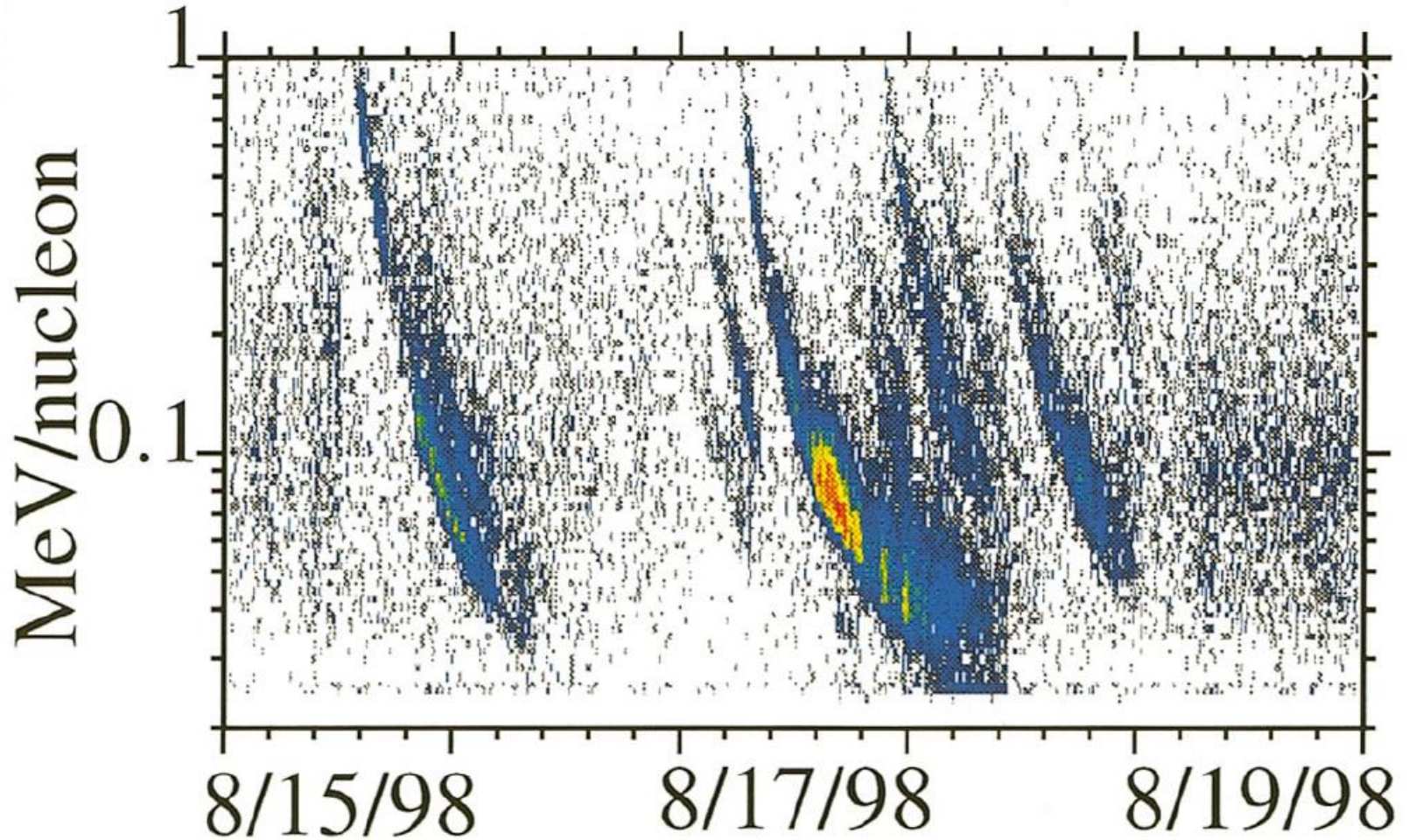
The Theory of SEP Acceleration and Transport

Marty Lee



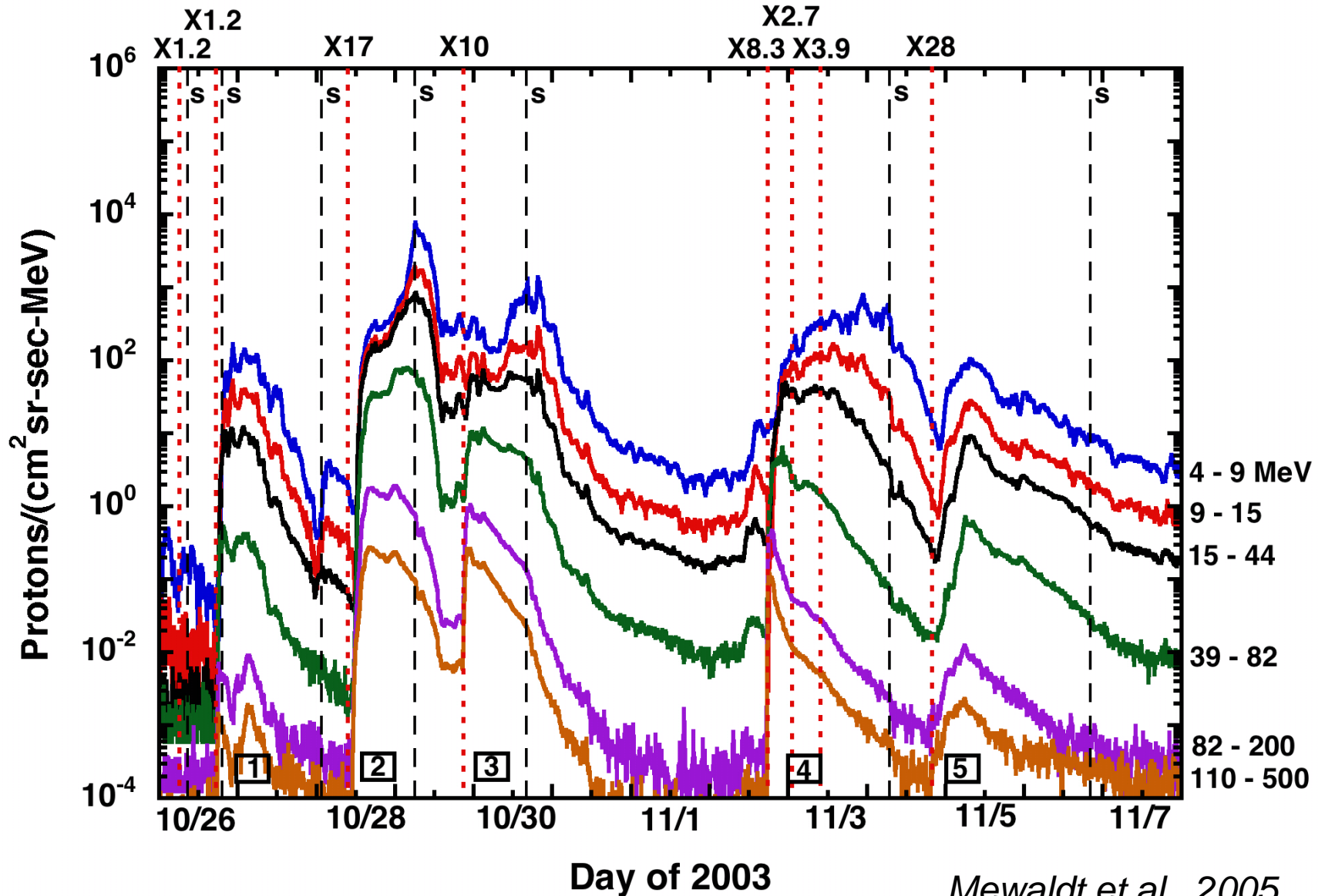
USA

Impulsive Events

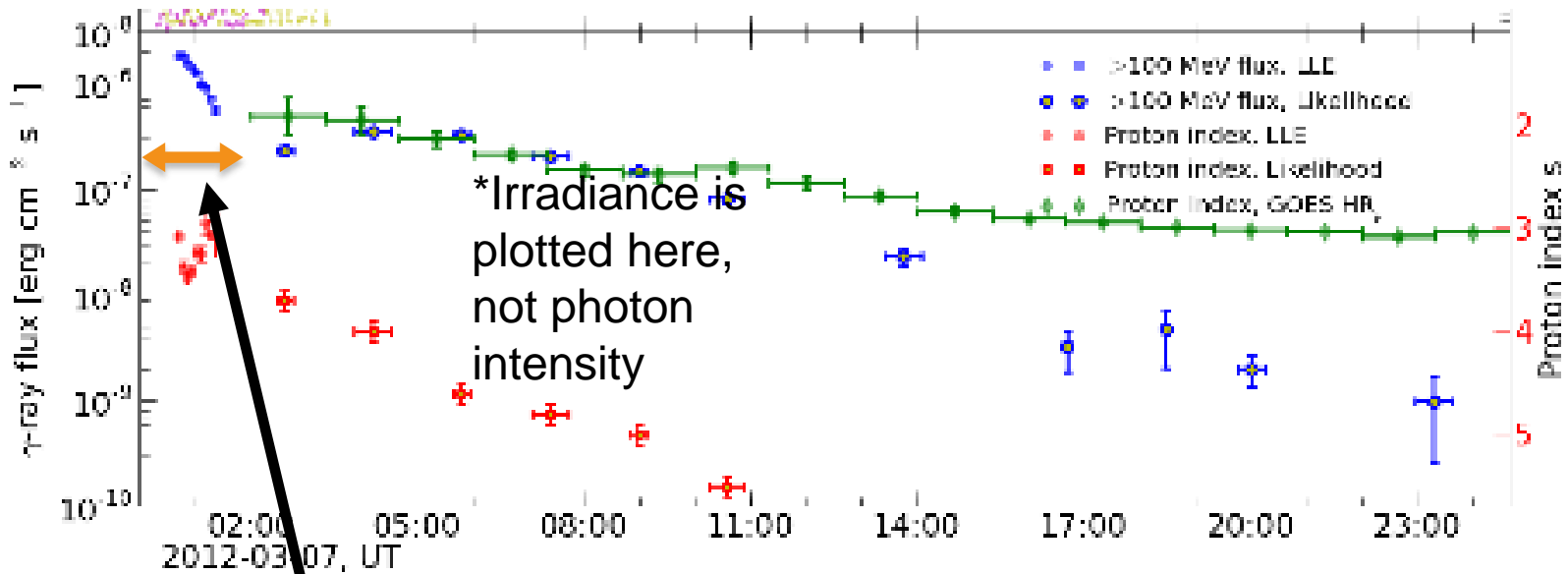


Mason et al., 1999

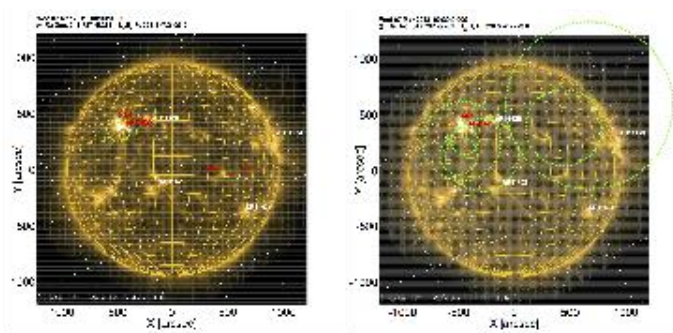
2003 Halloween Events



2012 March 7 events(s)



Dubbed “impulsive phase” by Ajello et al., but extended for >1 hour



Significant and large scale motion of *centroid* over hours—basically first vs. second flare

Focused Transport Equation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + (U + v\mu) \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} - \frac{(1 - \mu^2)}{r} Uv \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{(1 - \mu^2)}{r} (v + \mu U) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[(1 - \mu^2) D_{\mu\mu} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} \right]$$

$$D_{\mu\mu} = \frac{\pi\Omega^2}{2B_0^2 |\mu| v} I \left(\frac{\Omega}{\mu v} \right)$$

Parker (1964)

$$\underline{B} = B_0 \left[\frac{dF}{dz} \hat{e}_x + \frac{dG}{dz} \hat{e}_y + \hat{e}_z \right]$$

field lines: $x = F(z) + x_0$
 $y = G(z) + y_0$

if $F, G \rightarrow F_{\pm}, G_{\pm}$ as $z \rightarrow \pm\infty$

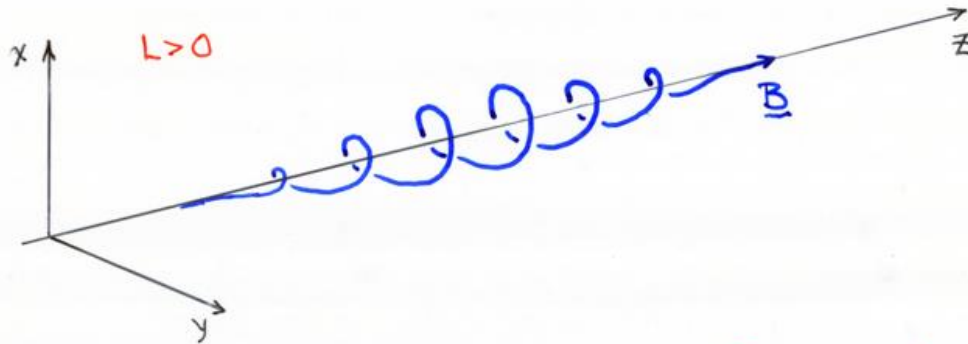
particle remains on field line

Jokipii
Kota

take: $F(z) = \varepsilon \sin\left(2\pi \frac{z}{L}\right) e^{-z^2/L^2}$

$$G(z) = \varepsilon \cos\left(2\pi \frac{z}{L}\right) e^{-z^2/L^2}$$

$\varepsilon \ll 1$



$$\Delta \nu_z = \varepsilon \sin \Phi \pi^{1/2} l \nu_{\perp} (\Omega^2 / \nu_z^2) e^{-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Omega l}{\nu_z}\right)^2} \left(\frac{2\pi \nu_z}{\Omega L} - 1\right)^2$$

resonance: $\tau_g = \frac{l}{\nu_z}$

Parker's Energetic Particle Transport Equation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{V}_D) \cdot \nabla f - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{K} \cdot \nabla f - \frac{1}{3} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} v \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = Q$$

$$v \gg V \quad S \ll v f$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{ij} = K_{\perp} \delta_{ij} + (K_{\parallel} - K_{\perp}) b_i b_j$$

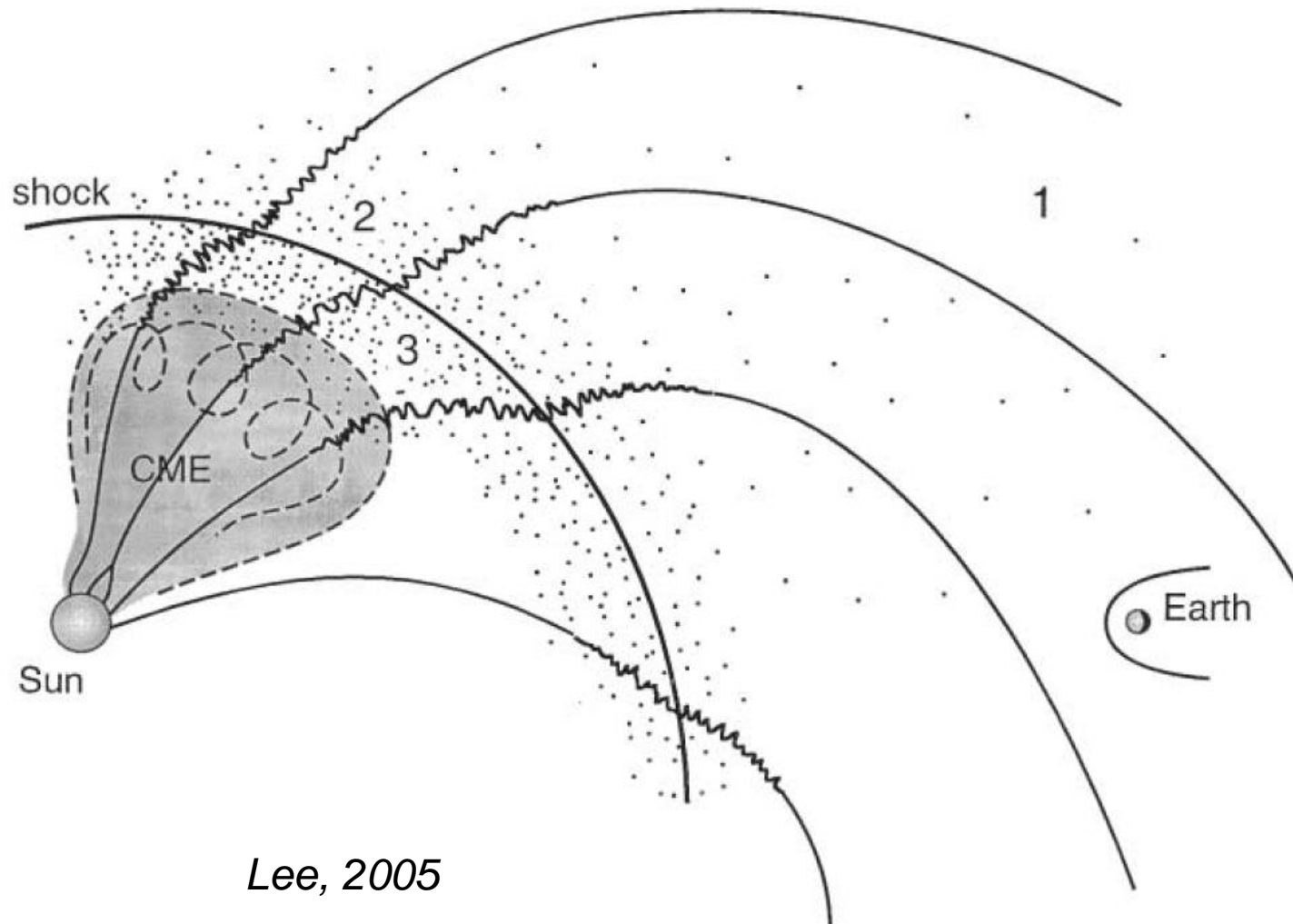
$$K_{\parallel} = \frac{v^2}{8} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu \frac{(1 - \mu^2)}{D_{\mu\mu}(v, \mu, \mathbf{r})}$$

Constraint on Acceleration

$$\mathbf{E} = -c^{-1} \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B}$$

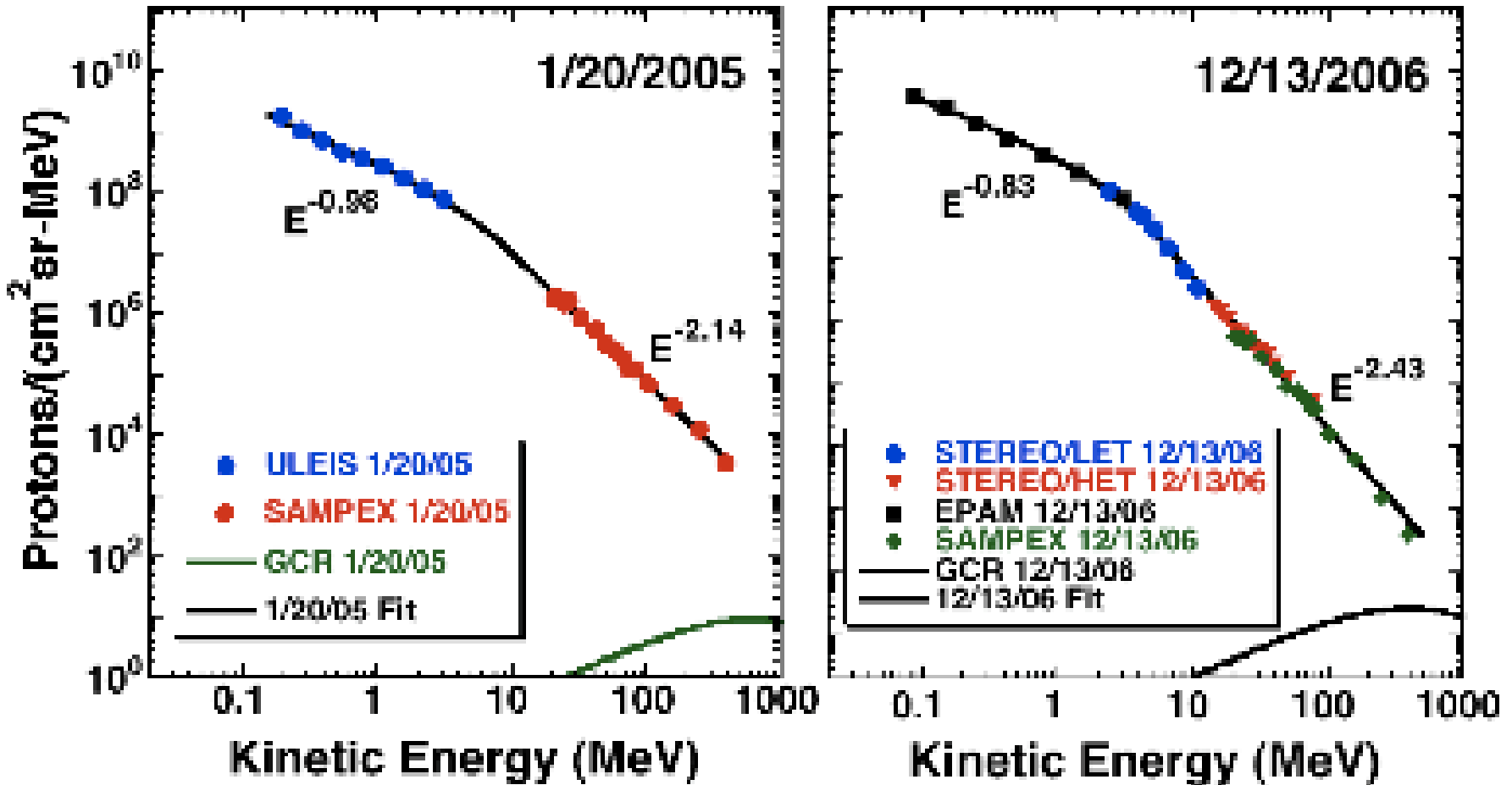
Gradual Events

Acceleration at a CME-Driven Shock

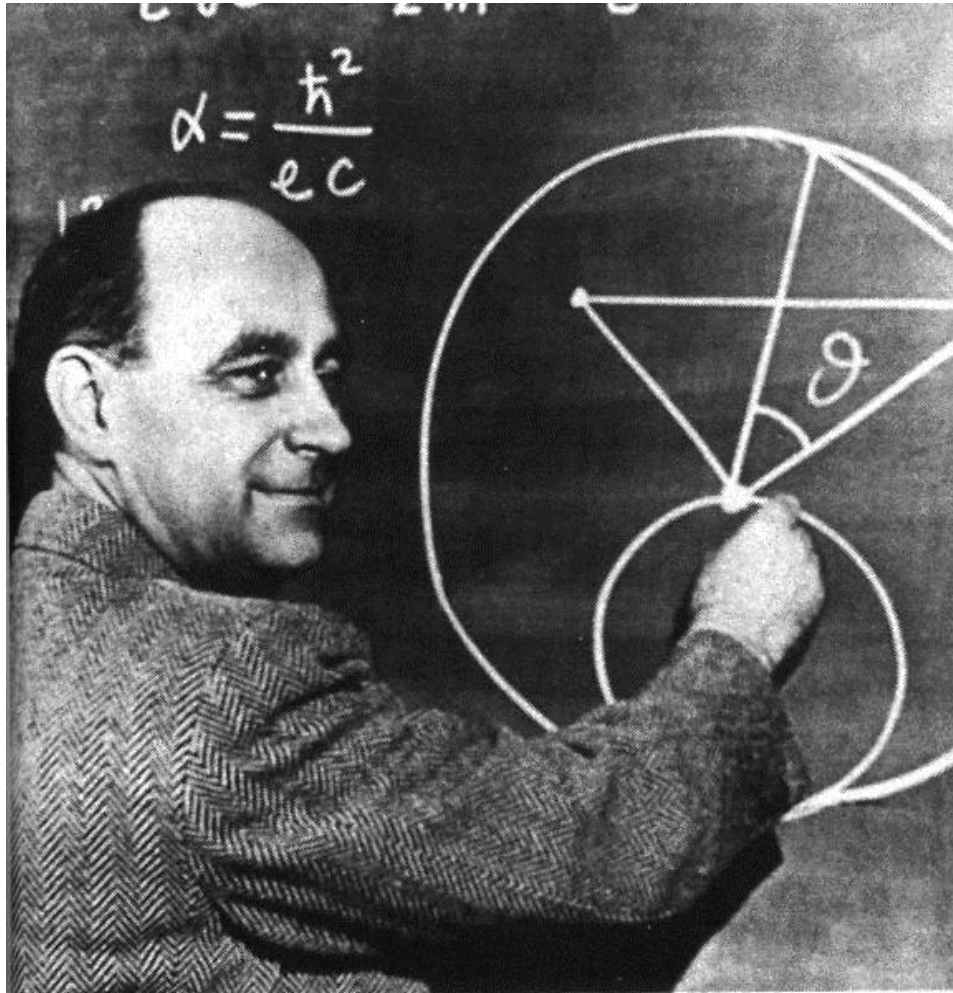


Lee, 2005

GLE Events (Mewaldt et al., 2012)

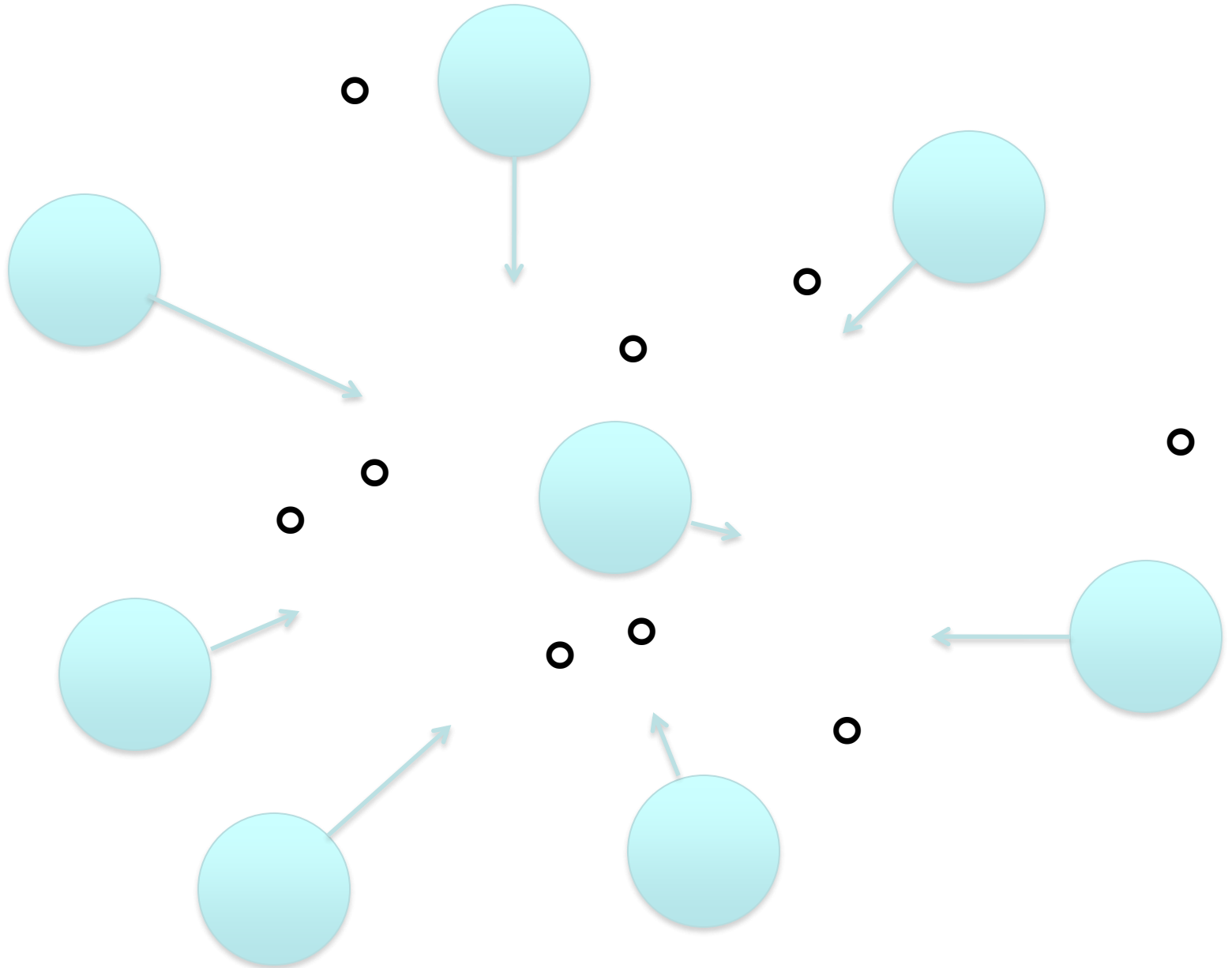


(See Li and Lee, ApJ, 2015)

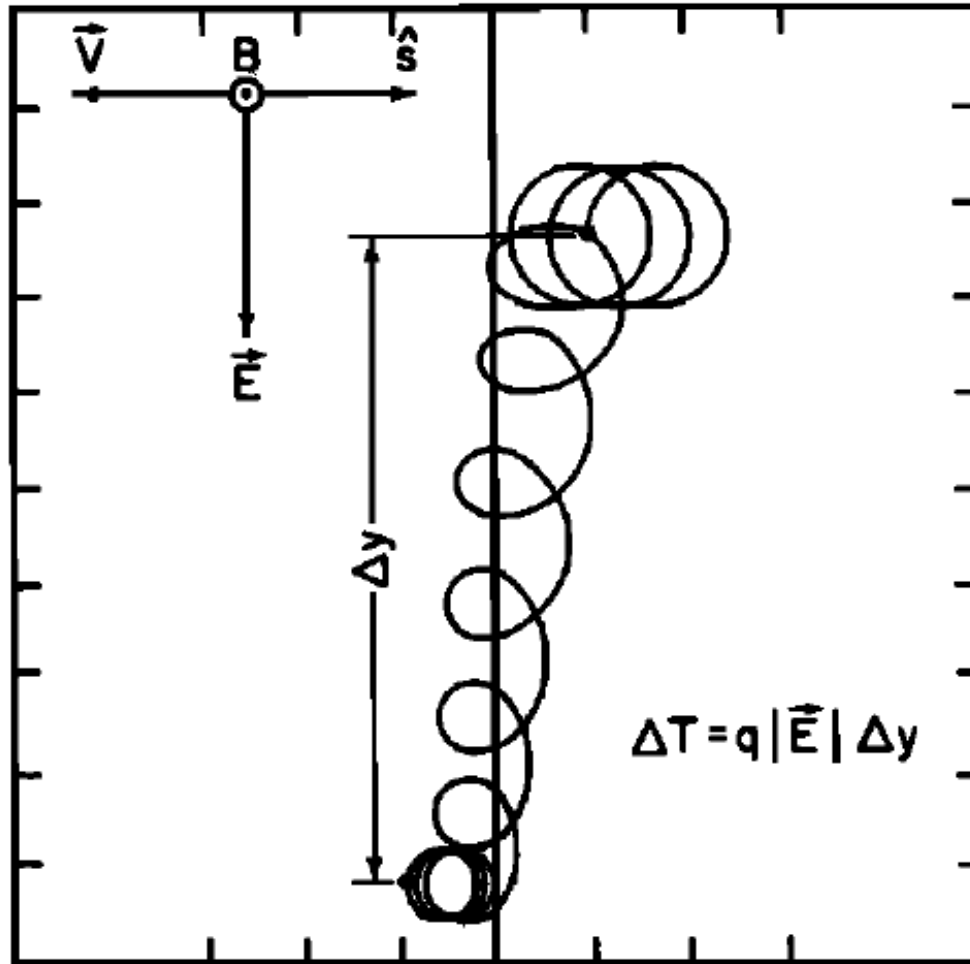


**Enrico Fermi
(1949, 1954):**

**First-Order
and
Second-Order
Fermi
Acceleration**



“Shock Drift” Acceleration



Planar Stationary DSA - I

$$V_z \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (K_{i,zz} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z}) - \frac{1}{3} \frac{dV_z}{dz} v \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial v} = Q_i$$

$$\zeta(z) = \int_0^z [V/K_{zz}(z')] dz'$$

$$f(z > 0, v) = f_0 - (f_0 - f_\infty)(1 - e^{-\zeta})(1 - e^{-\zeta_\infty})^{-1}$$

$$f_0 \equiv \beta \int_0^v \frac{dv'}{v'} f_\infty(v') (1 - e^{-\zeta'_\infty})^{-1} \left(\frac{v}{v'} \right)^{-\beta} \exp \left[-\beta \int_{v'}^v \frac{dv''}{v''} e^{-\zeta''_\infty} (1 - e^{-\zeta''_\infty})^{-1} \right]$$

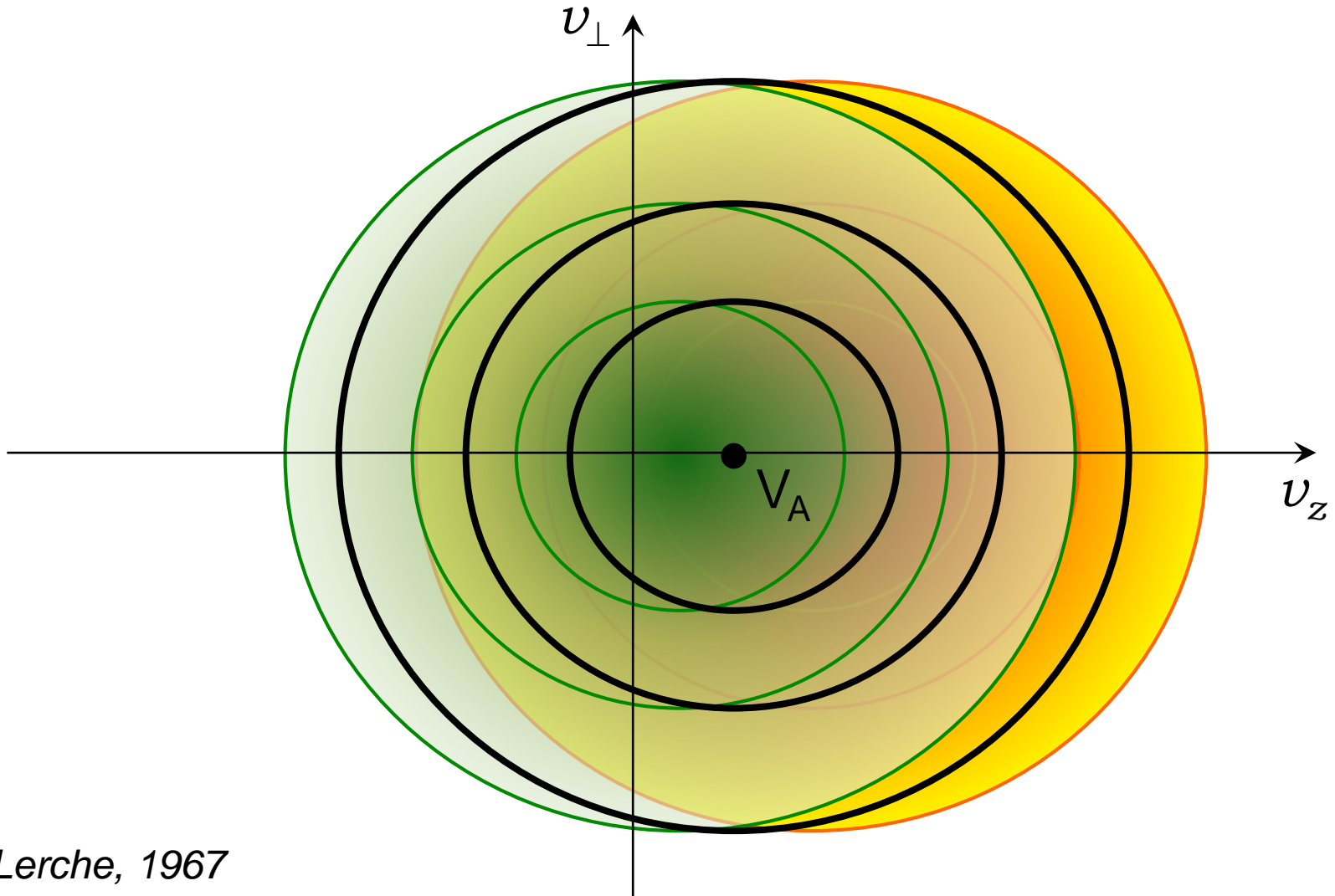
$$\beta = 3X/(X-1)$$

Planar Stationary DSA - II

$$-K_{zz} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Big|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = V(f_0 - f_\infty) e^{-\zeta_\infty} (1 - e^{-\zeta_\infty})^{-1}$$

$$f_{p,\infty} = \bar{n}_p (4\pi v_{p,0}^2)^{-1} \delta(v - v_{p,0}) + \bar{C} v^{-\gamma} S(v - \bar{v}_{p,0})$$

Instability Mechanism



Lerche, 1967

Wave Excitation - I

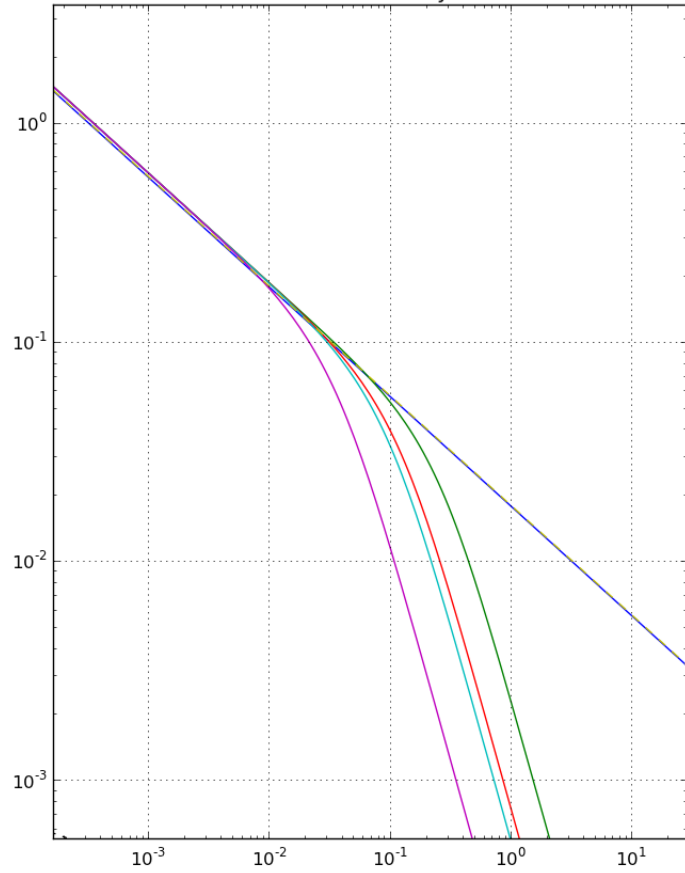
$$-V \partial_{\pm} / \partial z = 2\gamma_{\pm} I_{\pm}$$

$$I \cong I_{+} = I_{+}^{\circ}(k) + \frac{4\pi^2 V_A}{k^2 V} |\Omega_p| m_p \cos \psi \int_{|\Omega_p/k|}^{\infty} dv v^3 \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{k^2 v^2}\right) (f_p - f_{p,\infty})$$

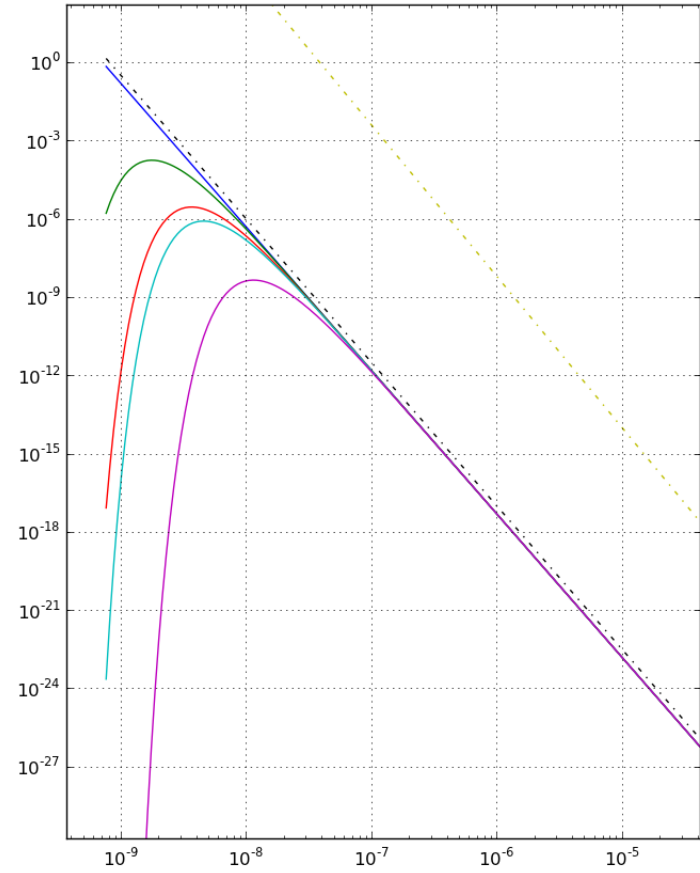
$$f_{p,\infty} = \bar{n}_p (4\pi v_{p,0}^2)^{-1} \delta(v - v_{p,0}) + \bar{C} v^{-\gamma} S(v - \bar{v}_{p,0})$$

$\beta = 5.5, \gamma = 5.8, R = 0$

Wave Intensity



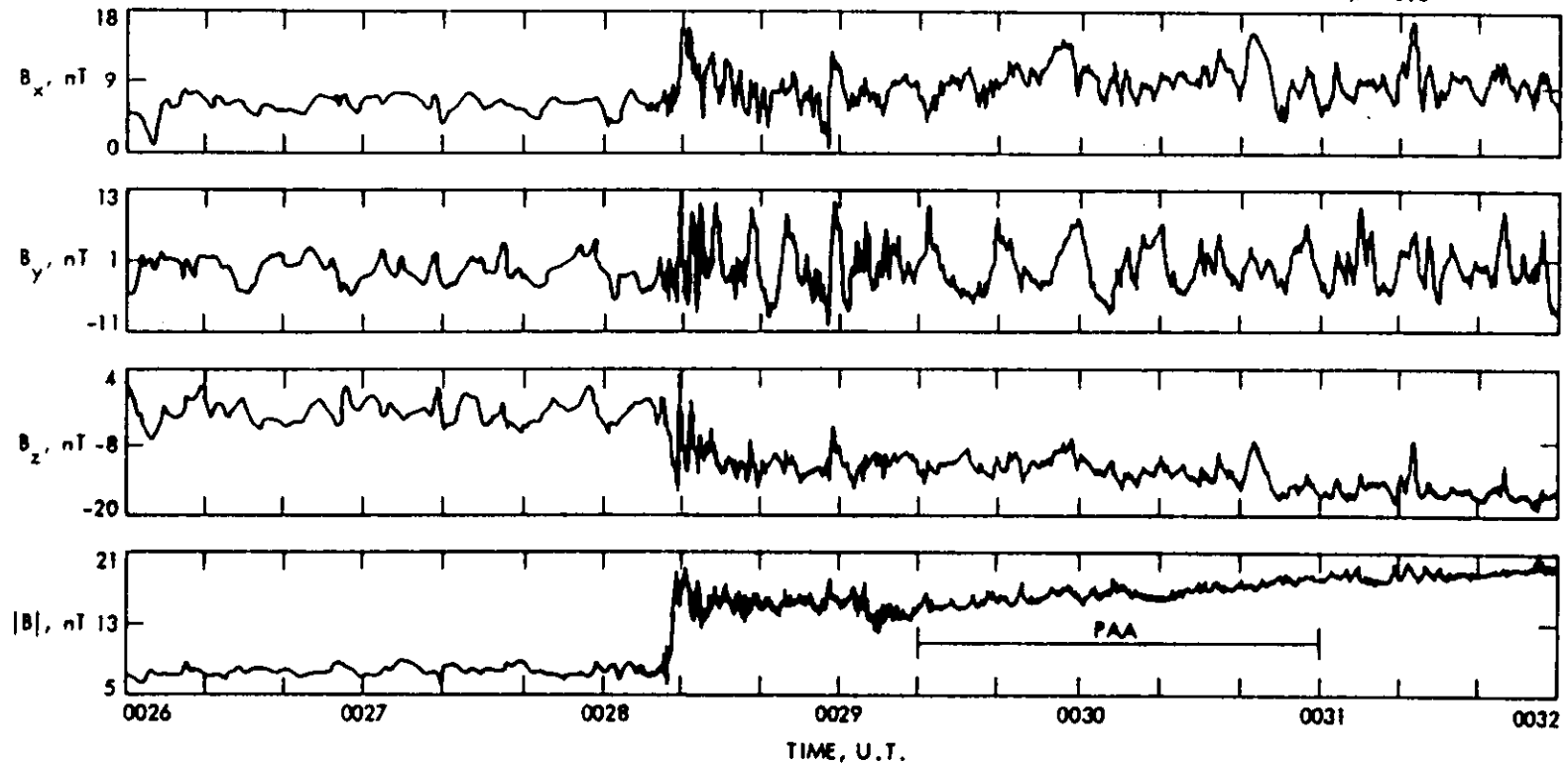
Distribution Function



Collisionless Shock on 11/12/78: ISEE-3

DAY 316, 1978
NOVEMBER 12
ISEE-3

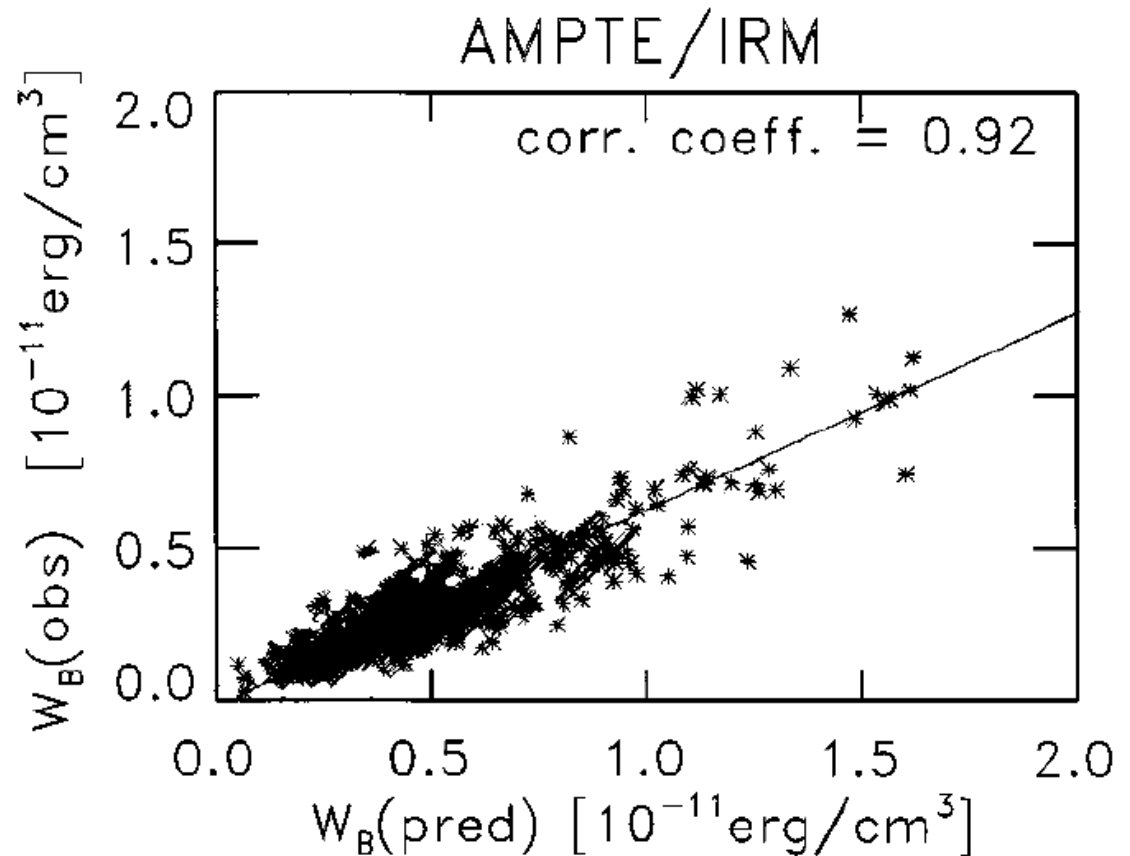
$\hat{n} = (-.96, .28, .09)$
 $\theta_B = 22^\circ$
 $M_s = 4.7$
 $\beta = 0.5$



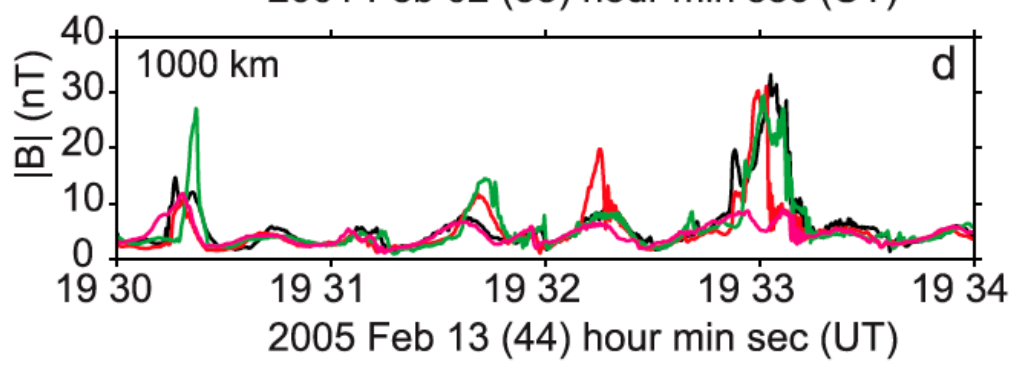
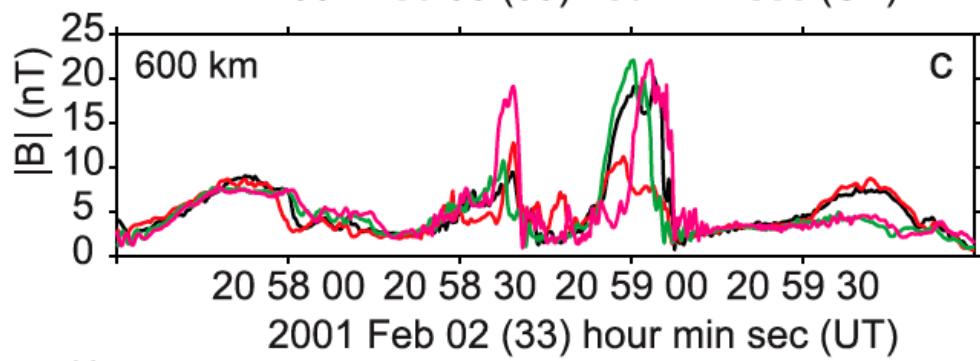
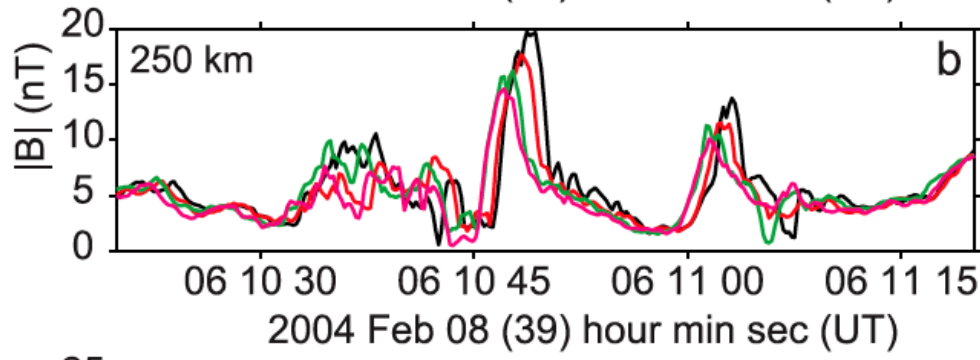
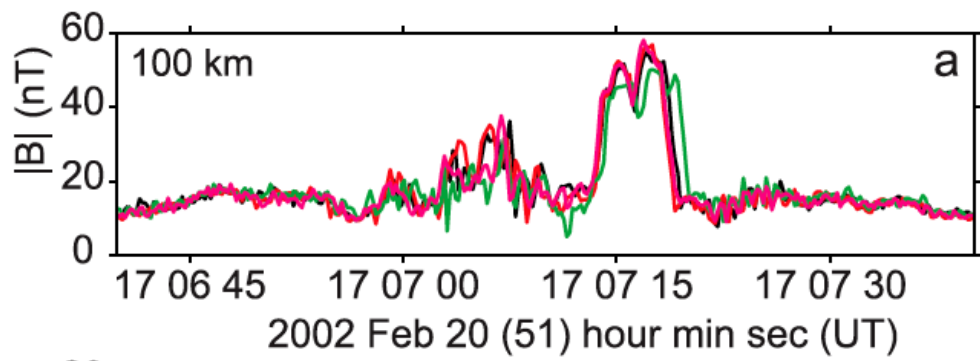
Tsurutani et al., 1983

Waves Upstream of Earth's Bow Shock

$$W_B = \frac{1}{3} \frac{V_A(\hat{e}_b \cdot \hat{e}_g)}{V_{sw}(\hat{e}_z \cdot \hat{e}_g) - V_A(\hat{e}_b \cdot \hat{e}_g)} W_p$$



Gordon et al., 1999



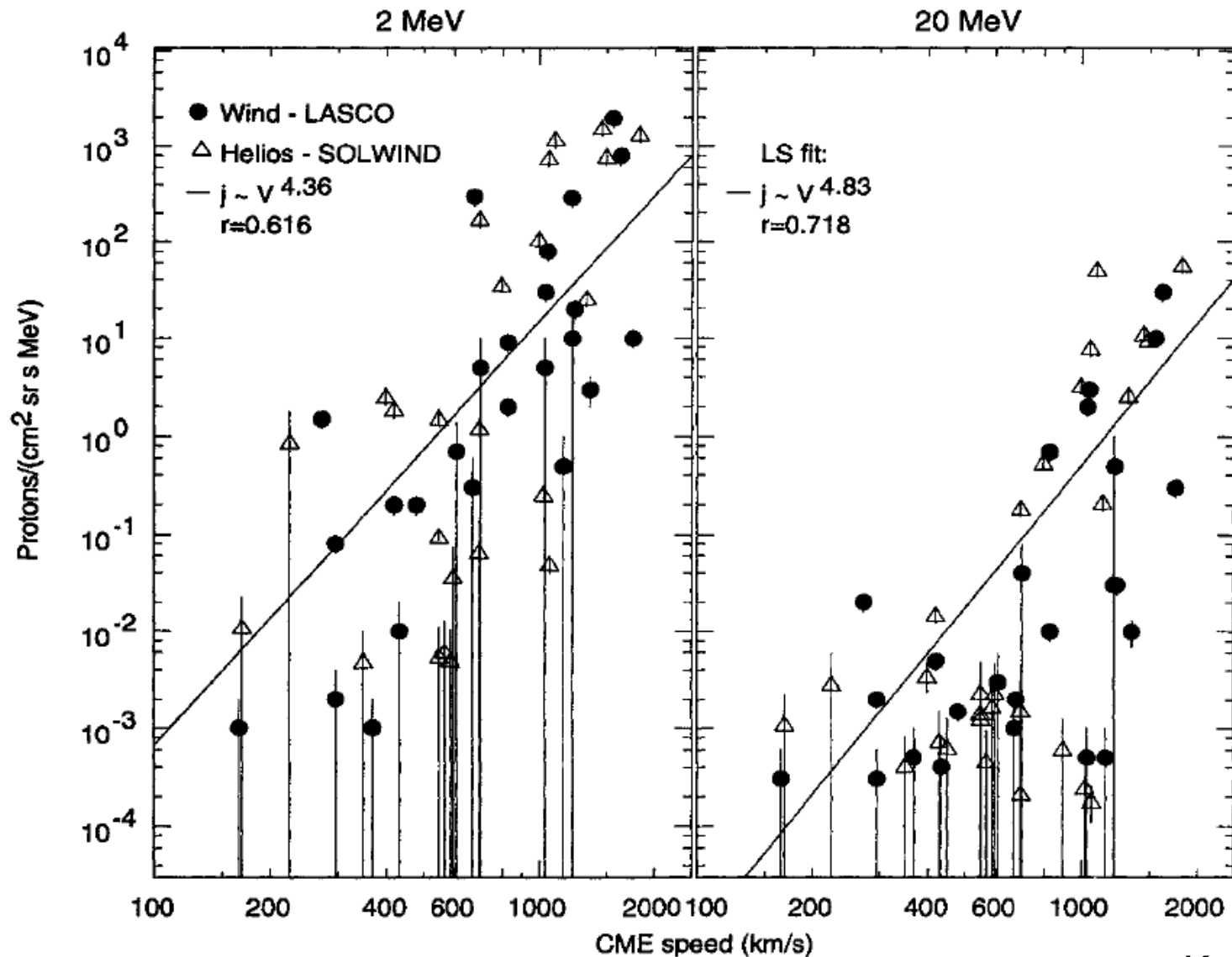
SLAMS

Lucek et al., 2008

Puzzles and Challenges

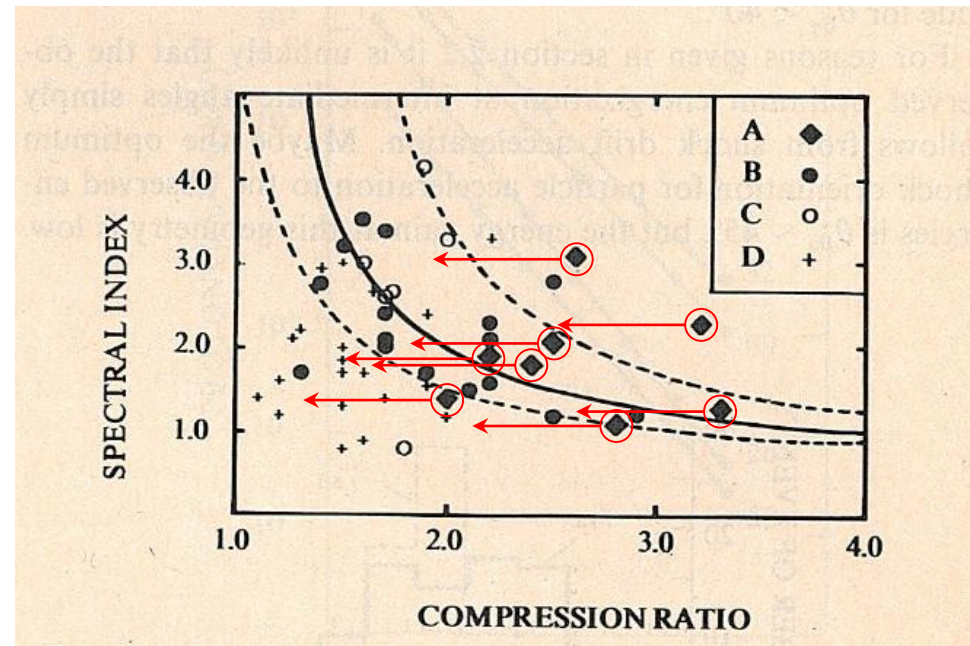
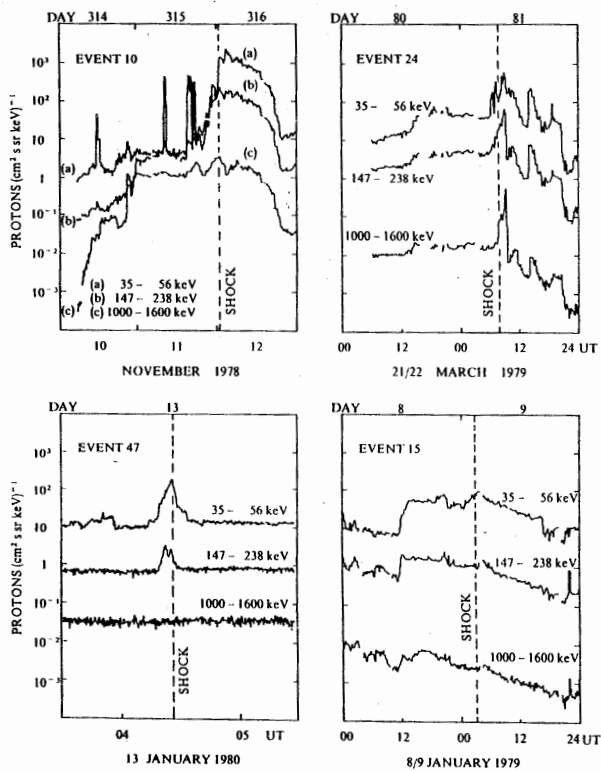
- Extreme Variability
- Power-law Index β
- Drift & Geometry
- Injection
- Magnetic Obliquity
- Time Limitation & Escape
- Conditions at the Sun

SEP Intensity versus CME Speed

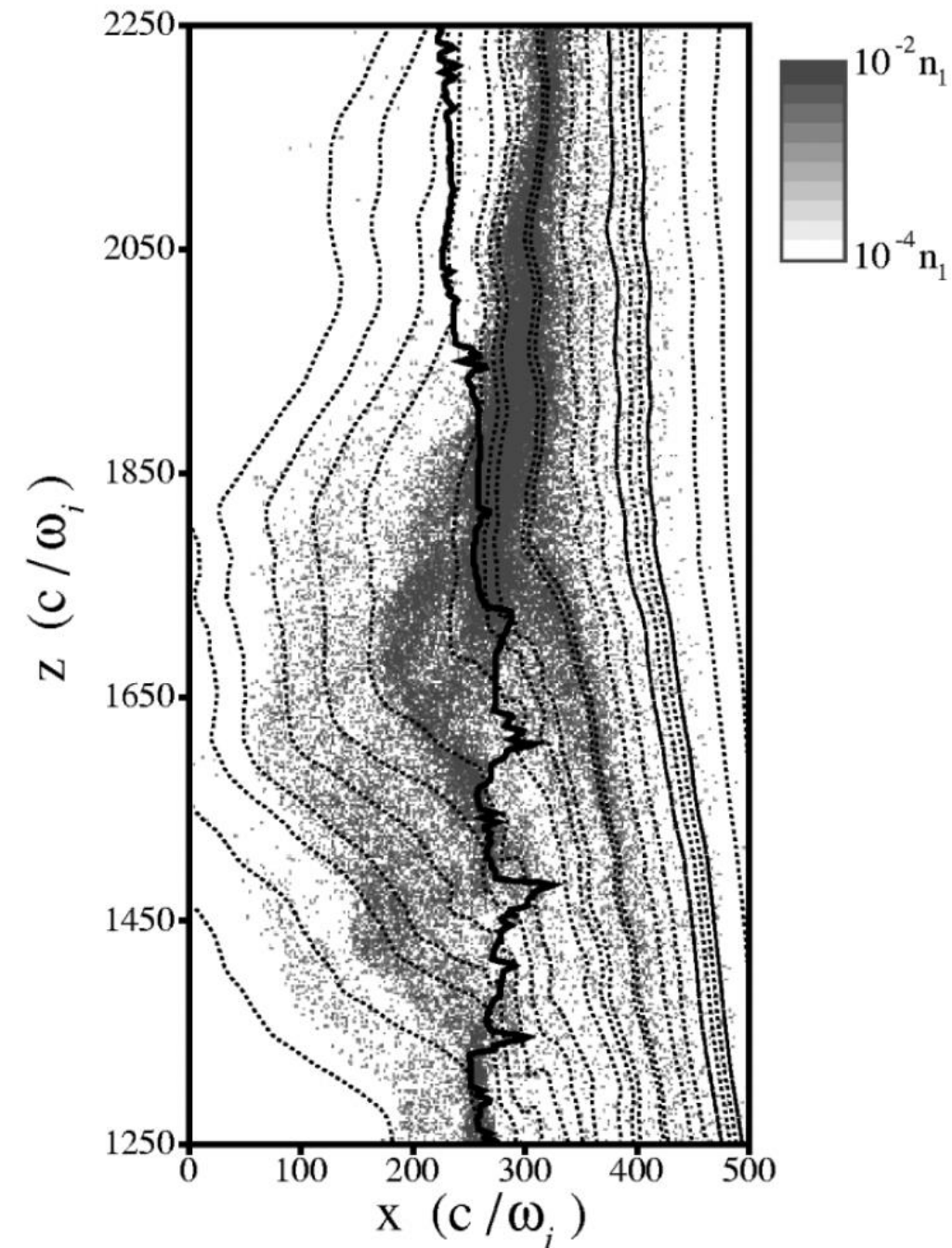


Testing the Predicted Shock Index

Wave-frame compression ratio:



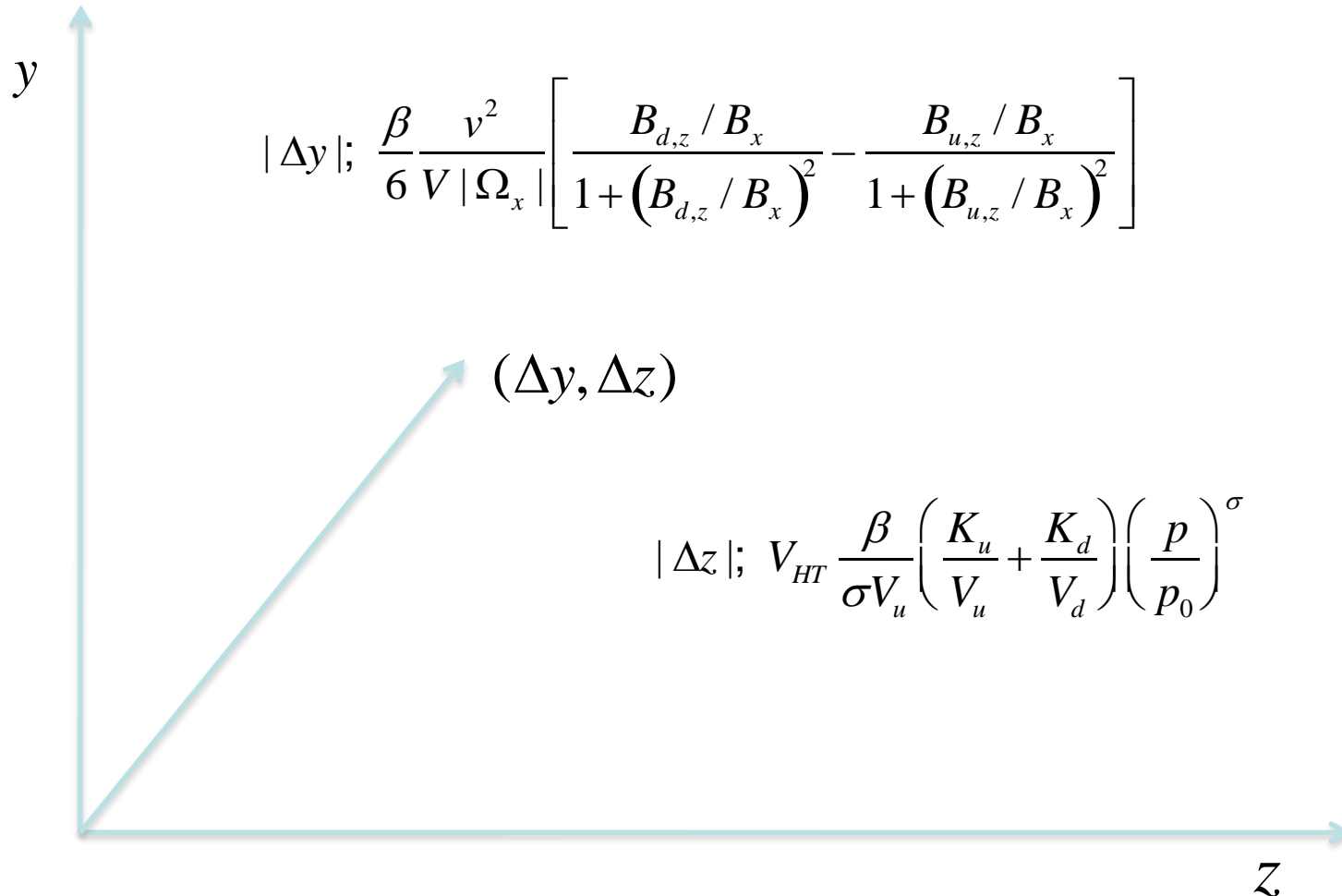
Van Nes et al., 1984



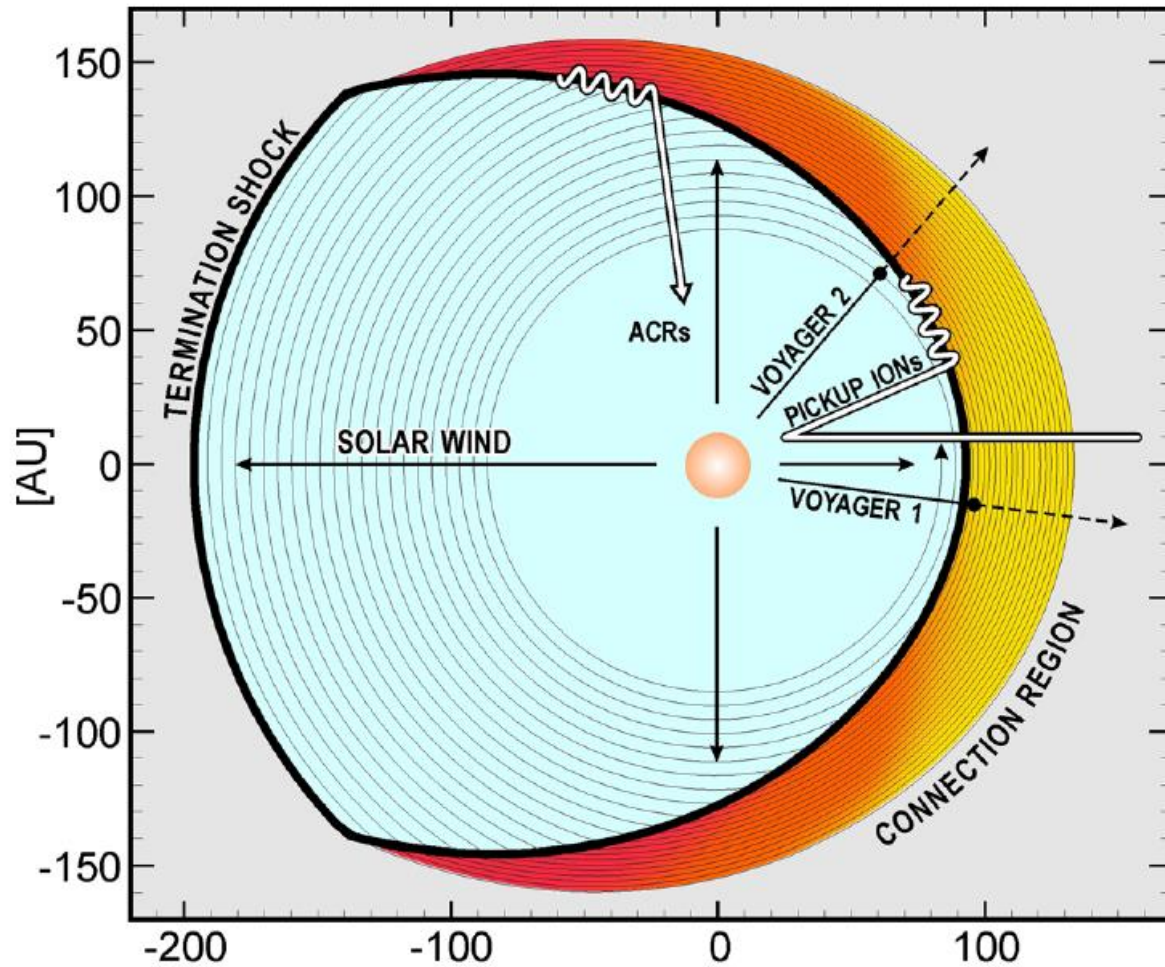
Quasi-Perpendicular Shock Simulation: Be Careful!

Giacalone, 1999

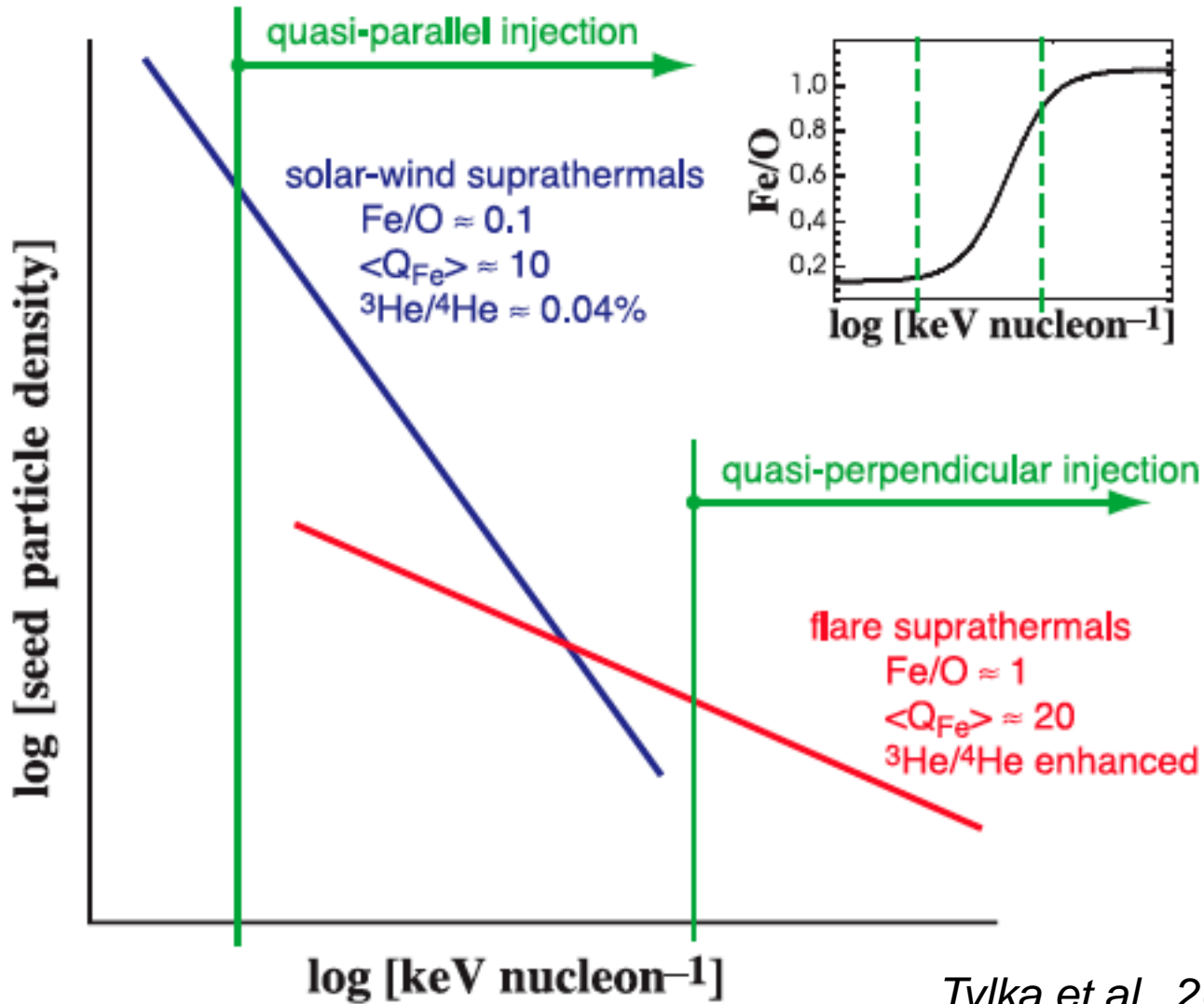
Particle Drift Along Shock



The Blunt Termination Shock

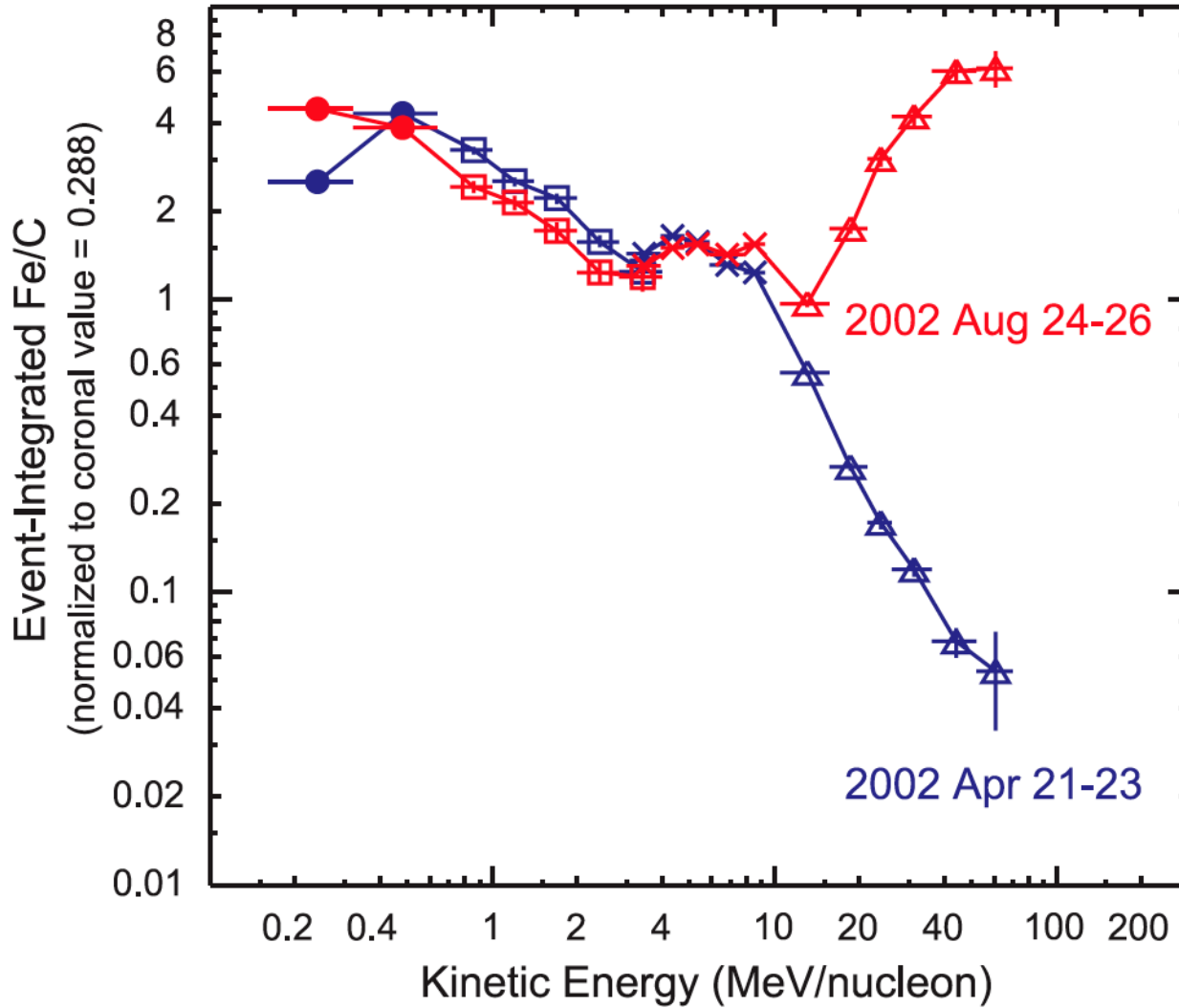


Injection and Magnetic Obliquity

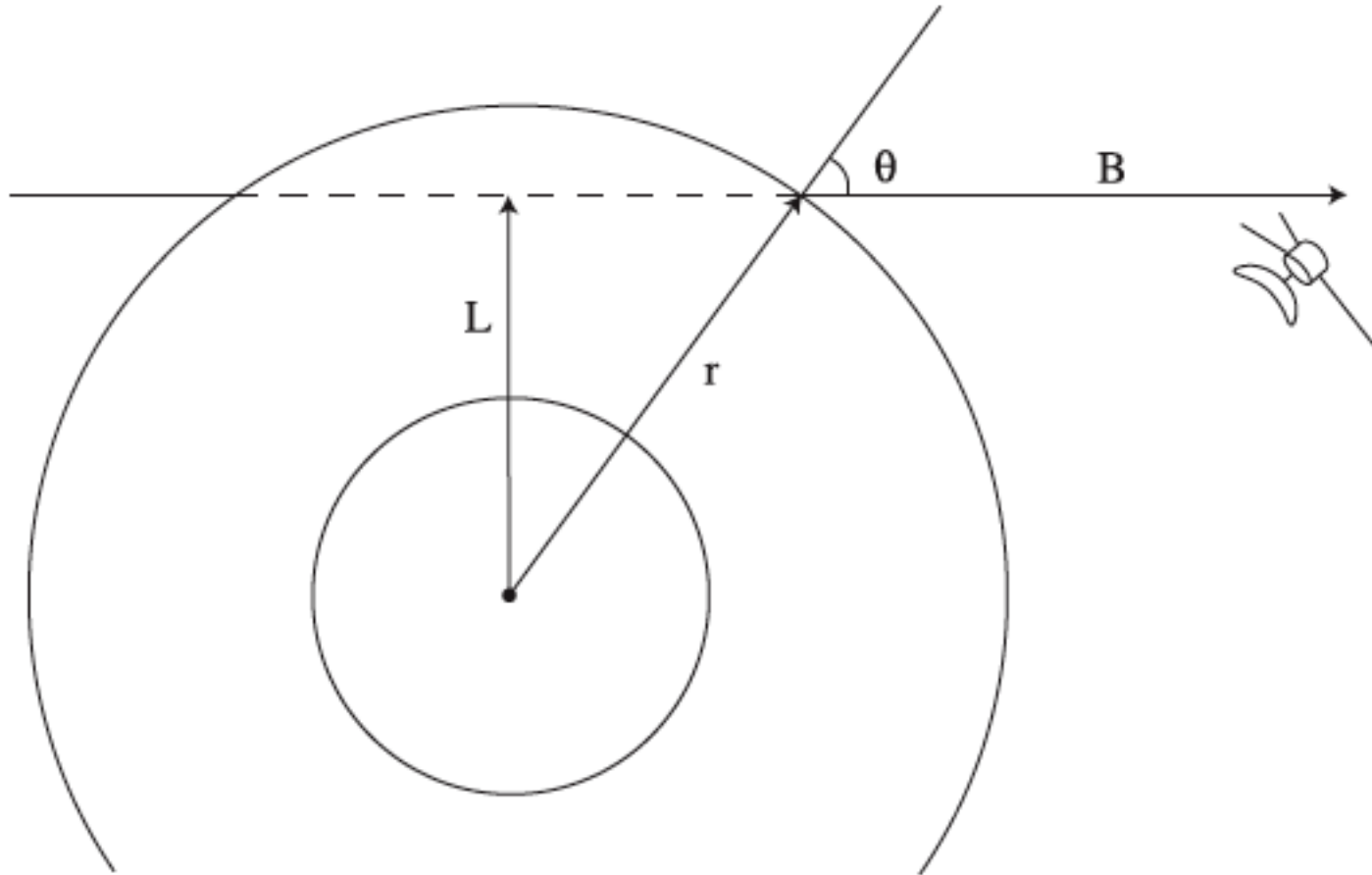


Tylka et al., 2005

Fe/O Versus Energy

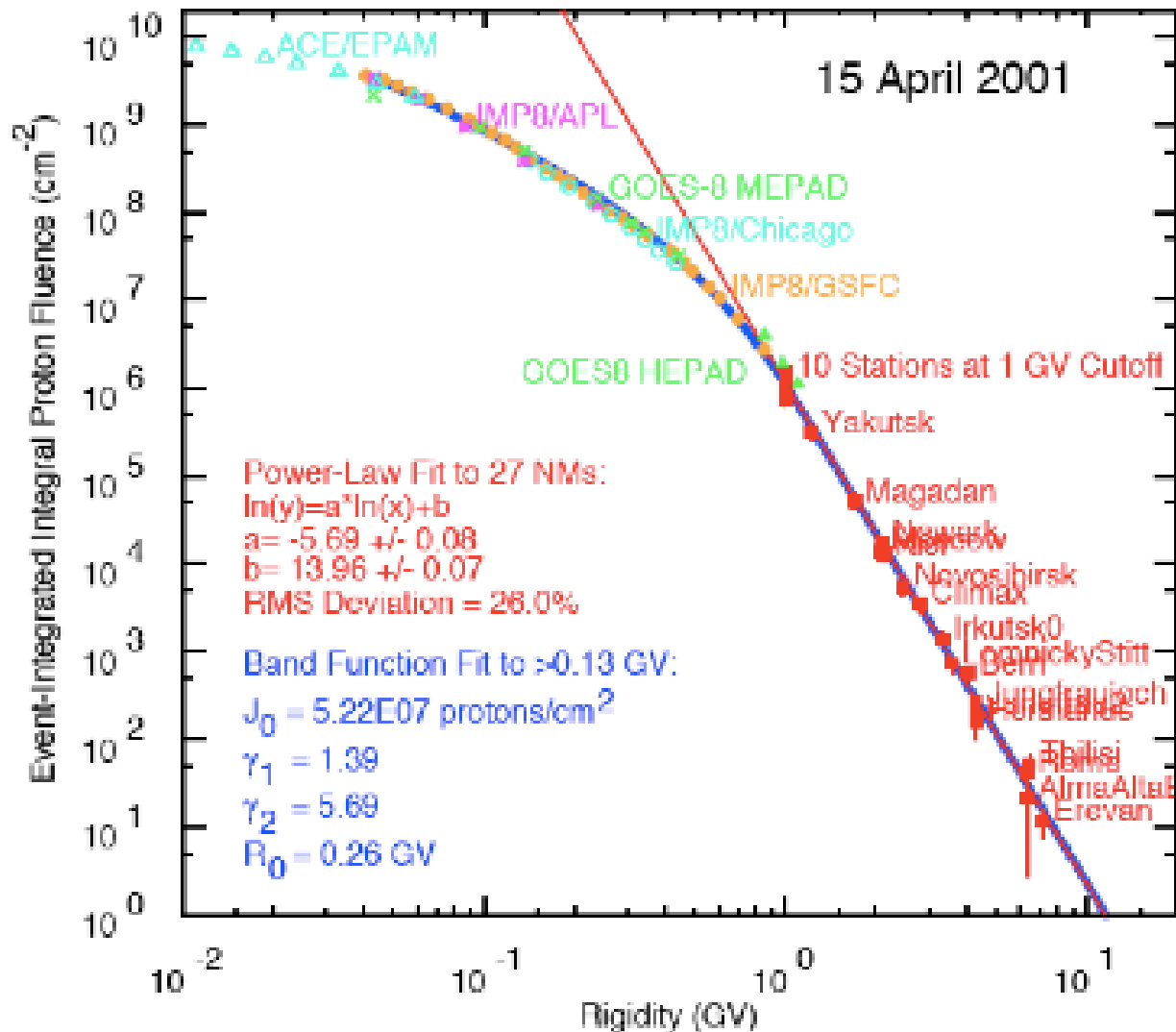


Time Evolution



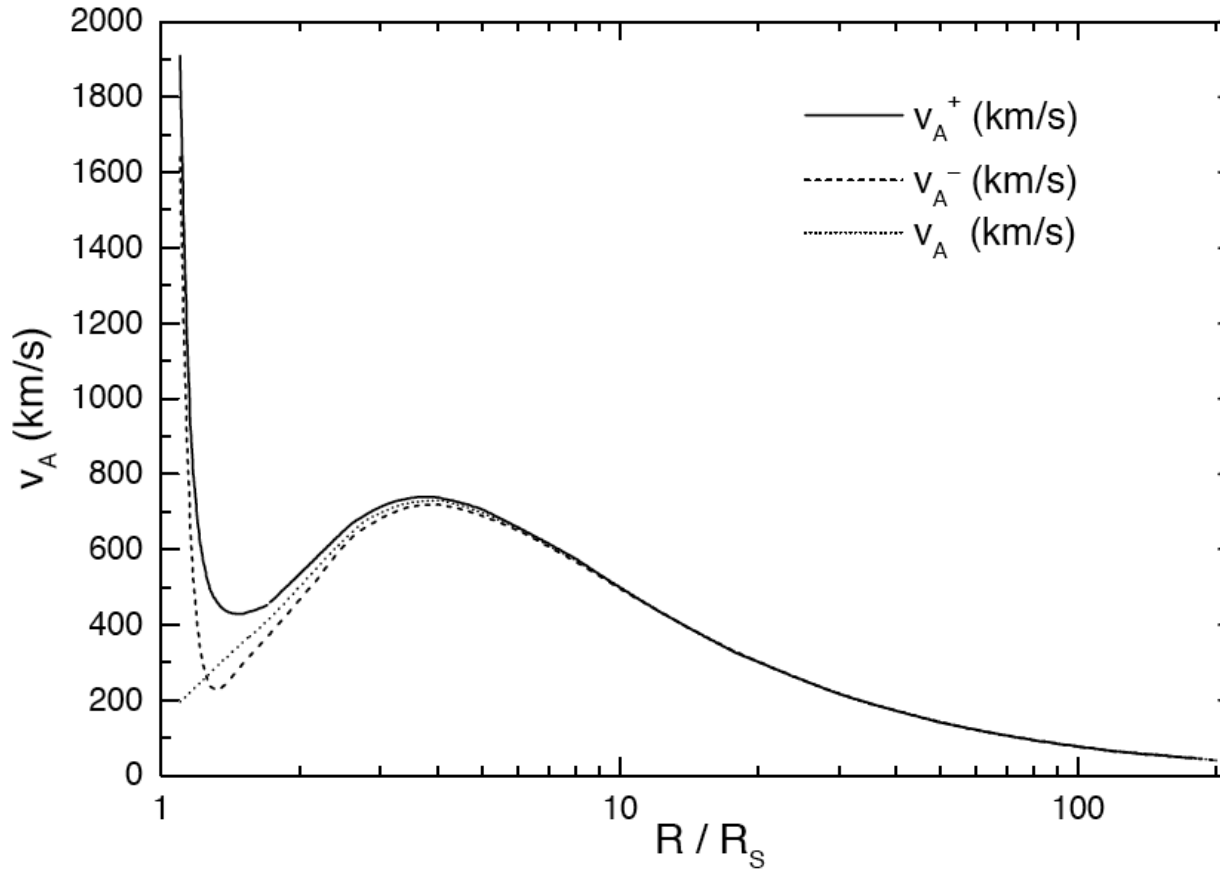
$$v_t \approx V \sec \theta$$

GLE Event of 15 April 2001



*Tylka and
Dietrich,
2009*

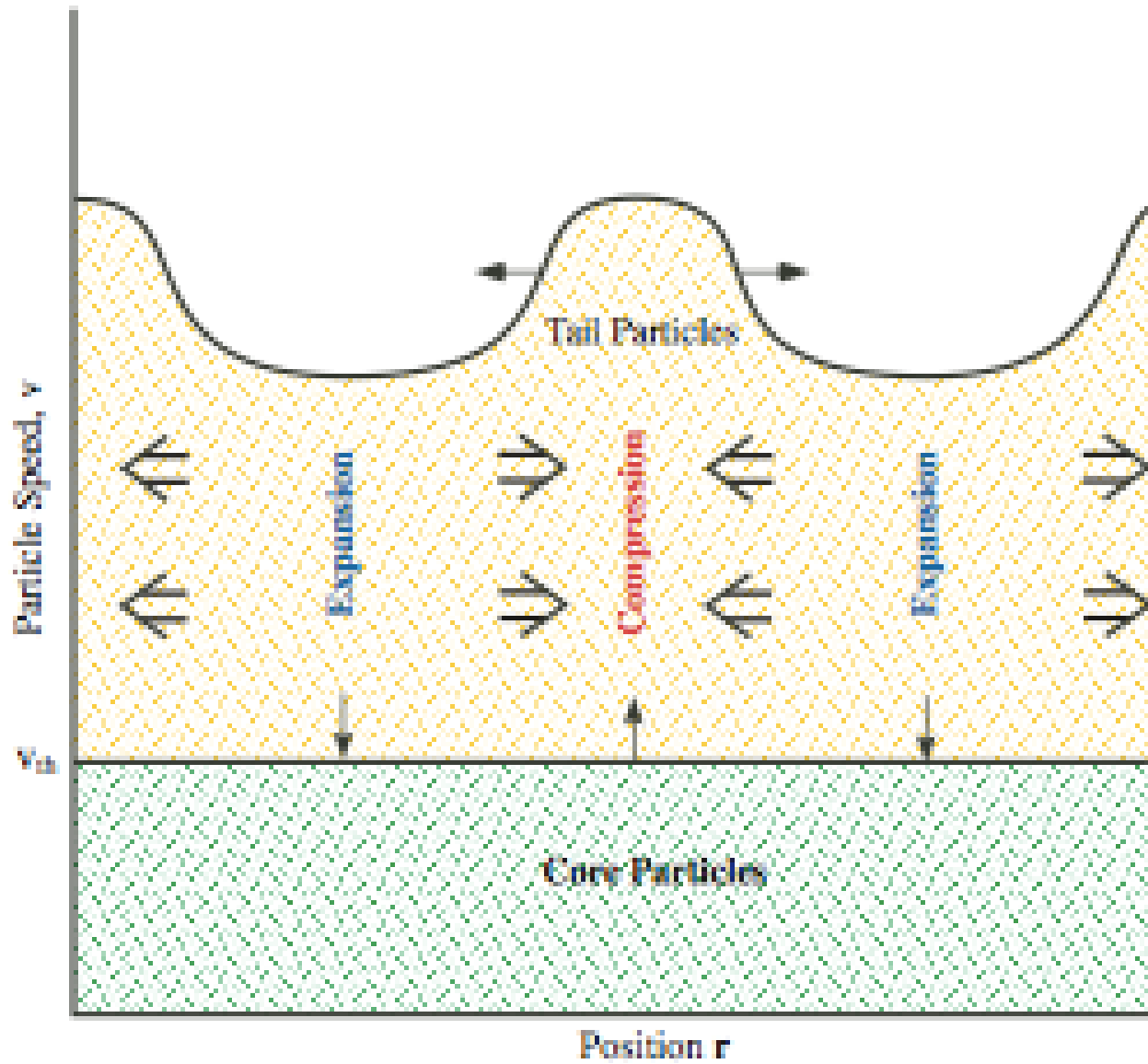
Alfven Speed Profile



Mann et al., 2003

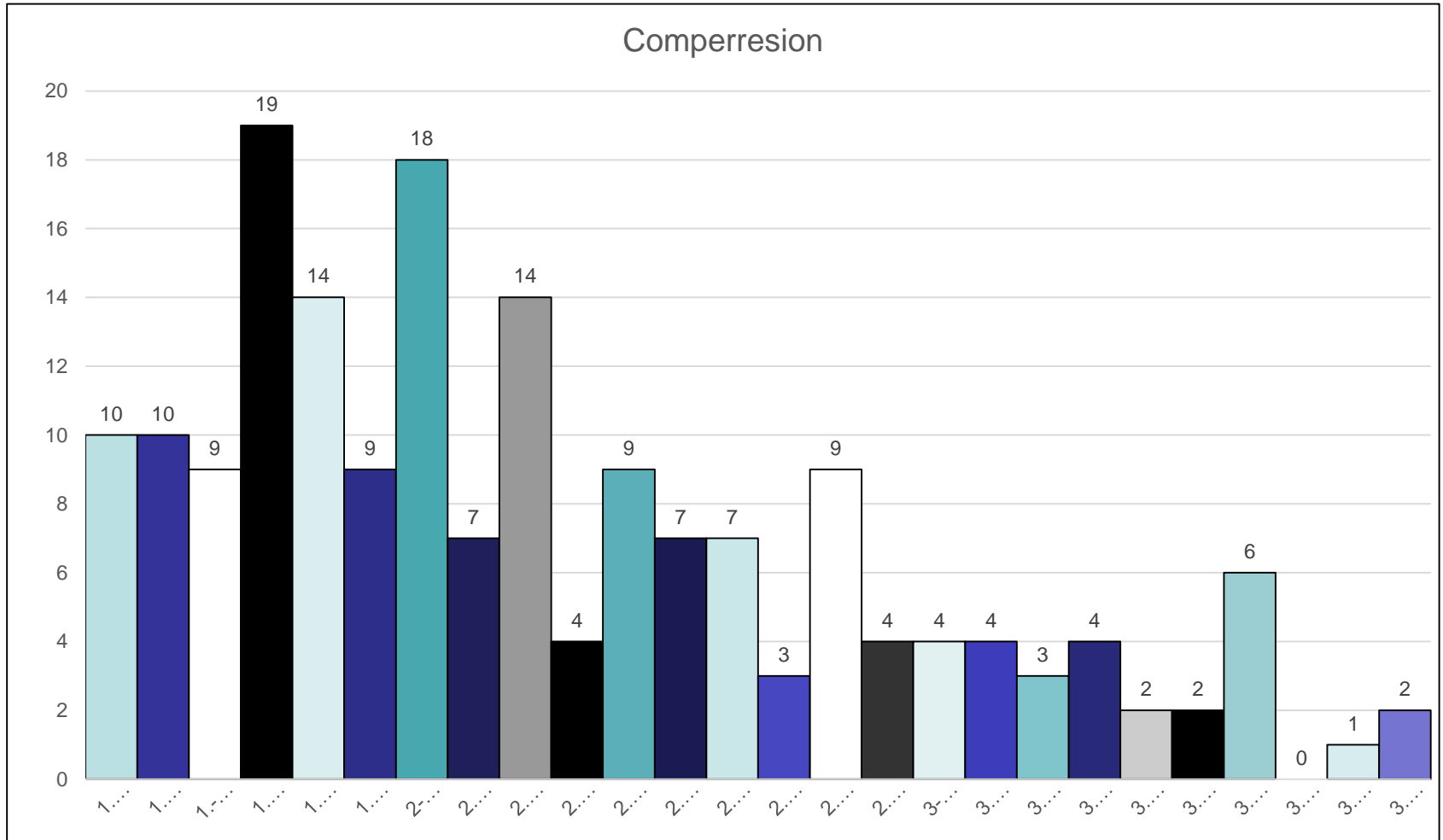
See poster by Li and Lee

Pump Mechanism of Fisk & Gloeckler



Fisk et al., 2010

Compression

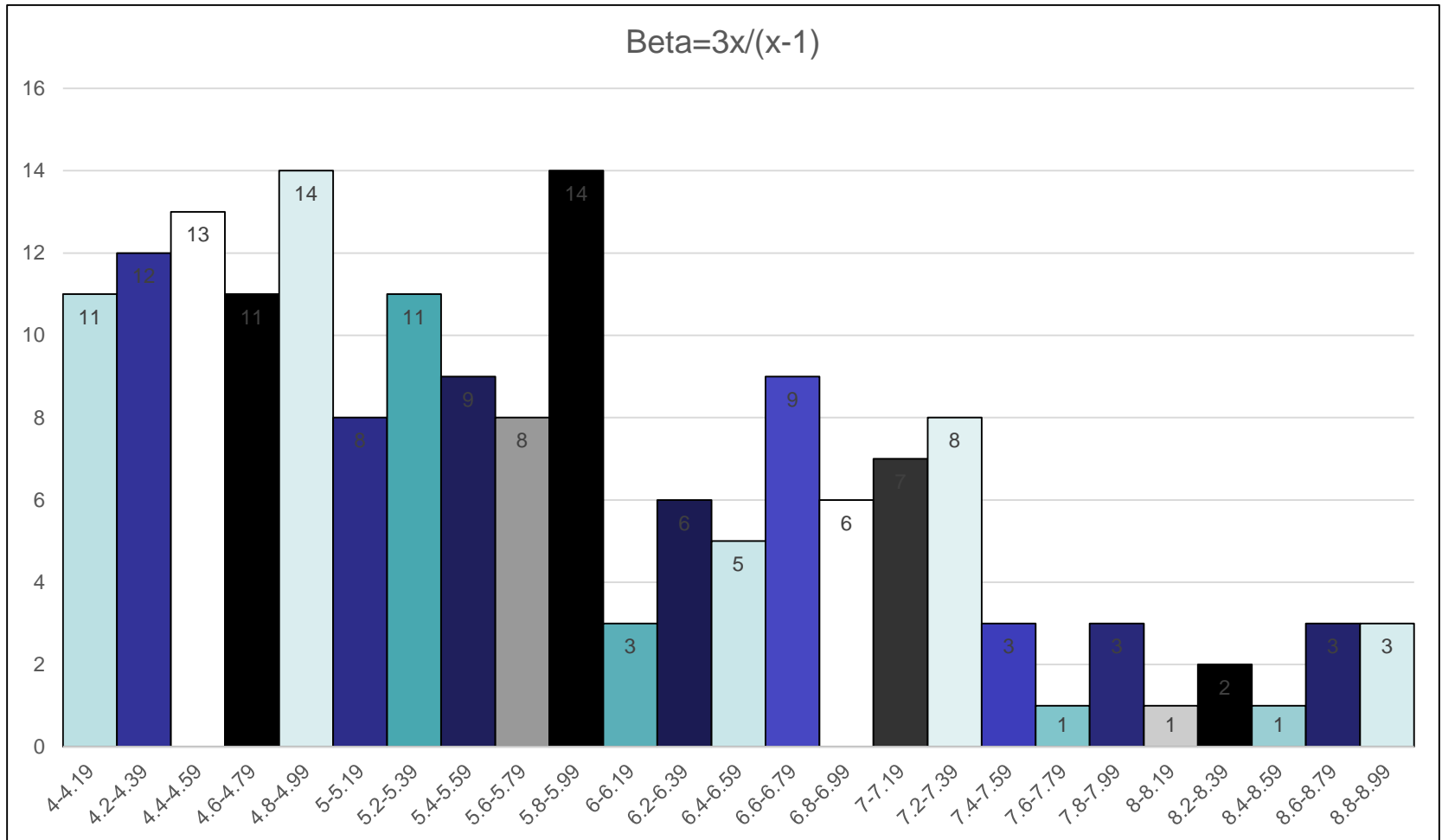


Reference: CfA Interplanetary Shock Database

<https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/shocks/>

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{3x}{x-1}$$

$$\text{bin} = 0.2$$

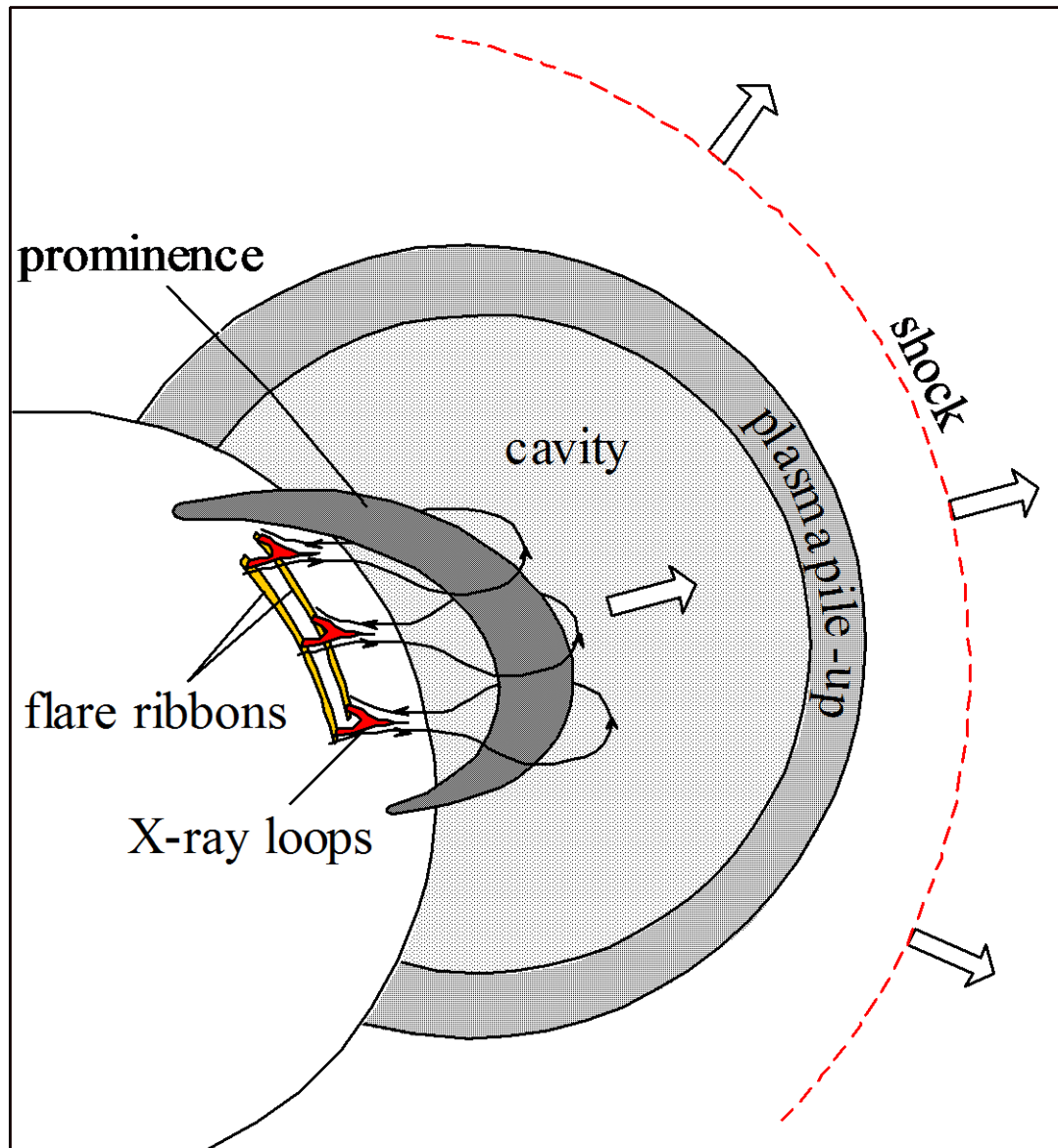


Reference: CfA Interplanetary Shock Database

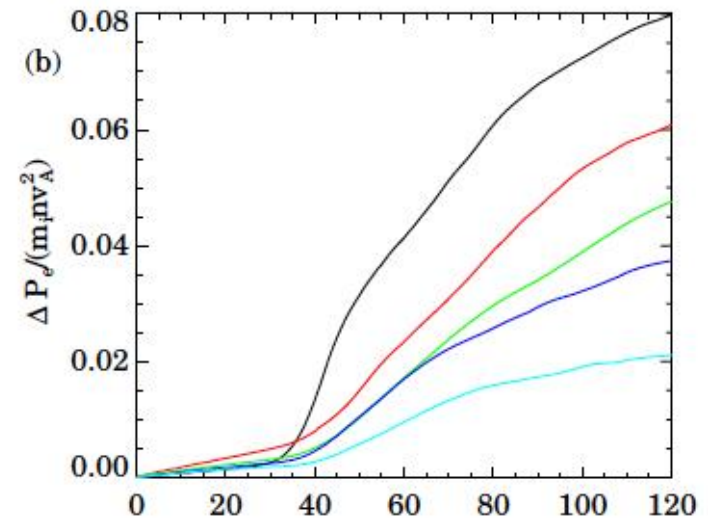
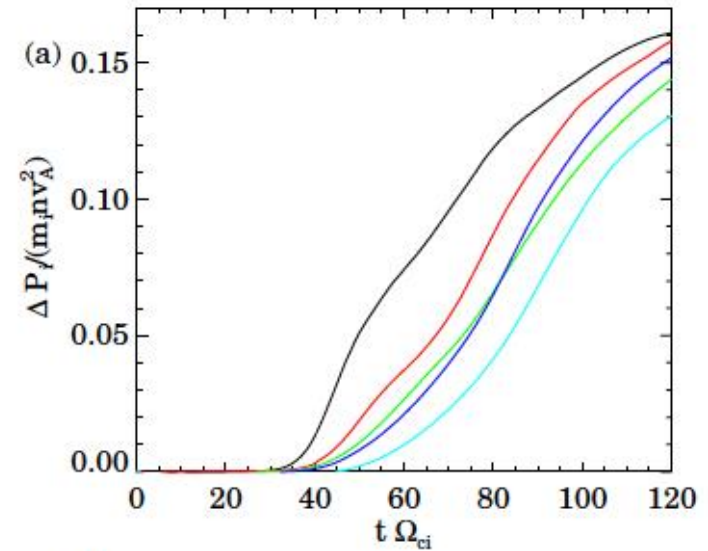
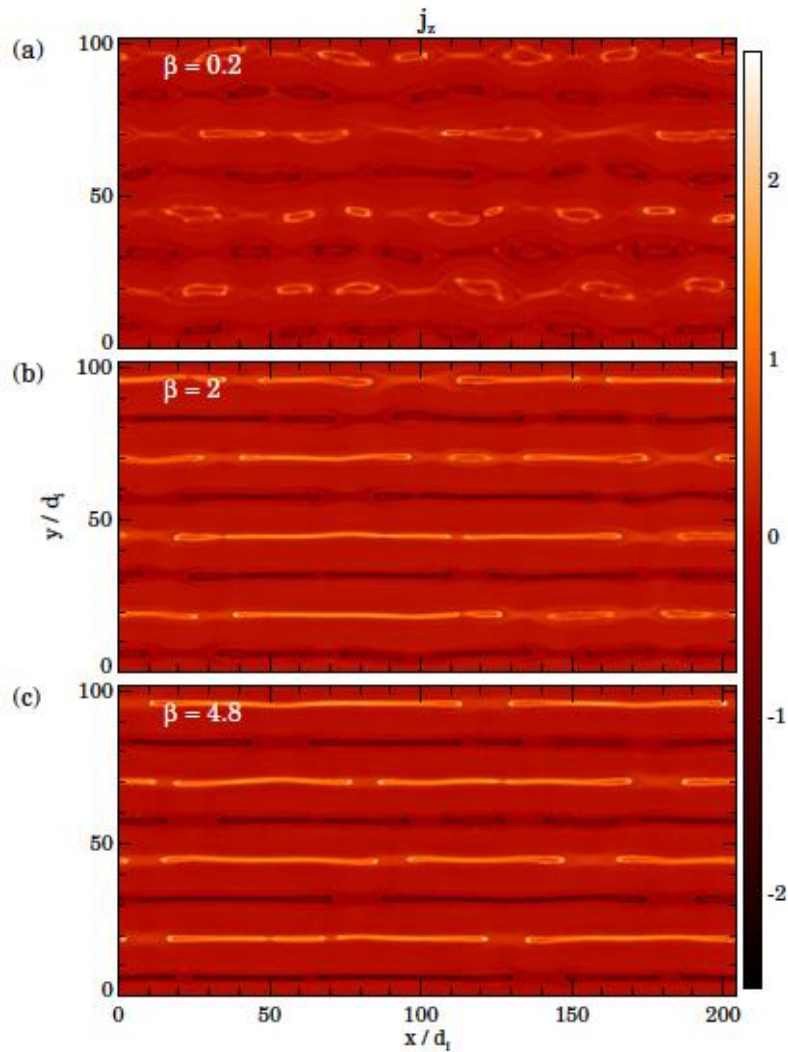
<https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/shocks/>

Impulsive Events

Large Solar Eruptions



Reconnection Acceleration



Extra Slides

Wave Excitation - II

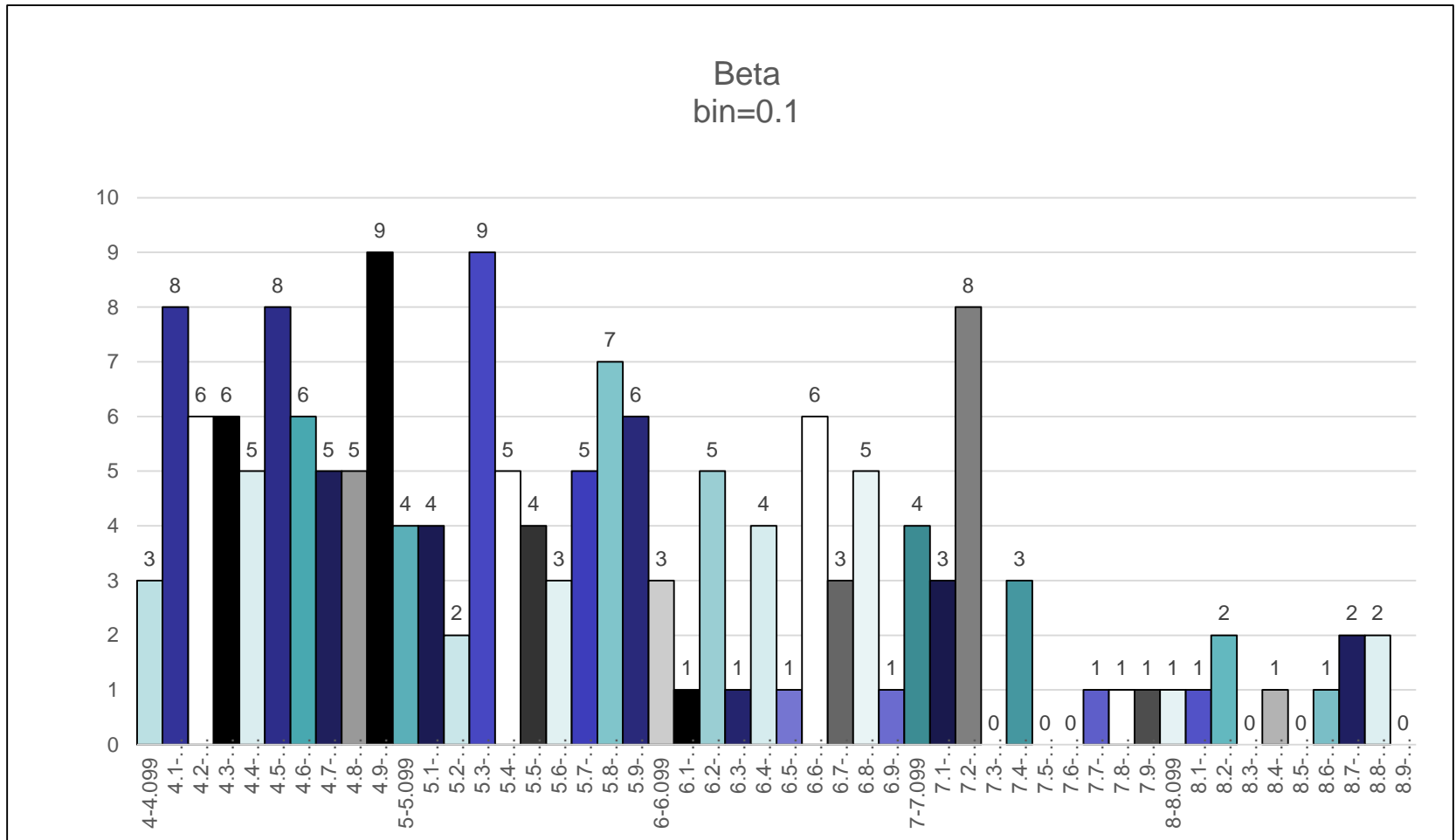
$$I = I_+^\circ + \frac{4\pi^2 V_A}{k^2 V} \frac{|\Omega_p|}{m_p \cos\psi} \int_{|\Omega_p/k|}^{\infty} dv v^3 \left(1 - \frac{\Omega_p^2}{k^2 v^2}\right).$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\beta \bar{n}}{4\pi v_{0,p}^3} \left(\frac{v}{v_{0,p}}\right)^{-\beta} S(v - v_{0,p}) - \frac{\bar{n}}{4\pi v_{0,p}^2} \delta(v - v_{0,p}) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\bar{C} \bar{v}_{0,p}^{-\gamma}}{\beta - \gamma} \left[\gamma \left(\frac{v}{\bar{v}_{0,p}}\right)^{-\gamma} - \beta \left(\frac{v}{\bar{v}_{0,p}}\right)^{-\beta} \right] S(v - \bar{v}_{0,p}) \right\}.$$

$$\cdot \exp \left\{ -V \int_0^z dz \left[\cos^2 \psi \frac{v^3}{4\pi} \frac{B_0^2}{\Omega_p^2} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu \frac{|\mu| (1 - \mu^2)}{I(\Omega_p \mu^{-1} v^{-1})} + \sin^2 \psi K_{\perp} \right]^{-1} \right\}$$

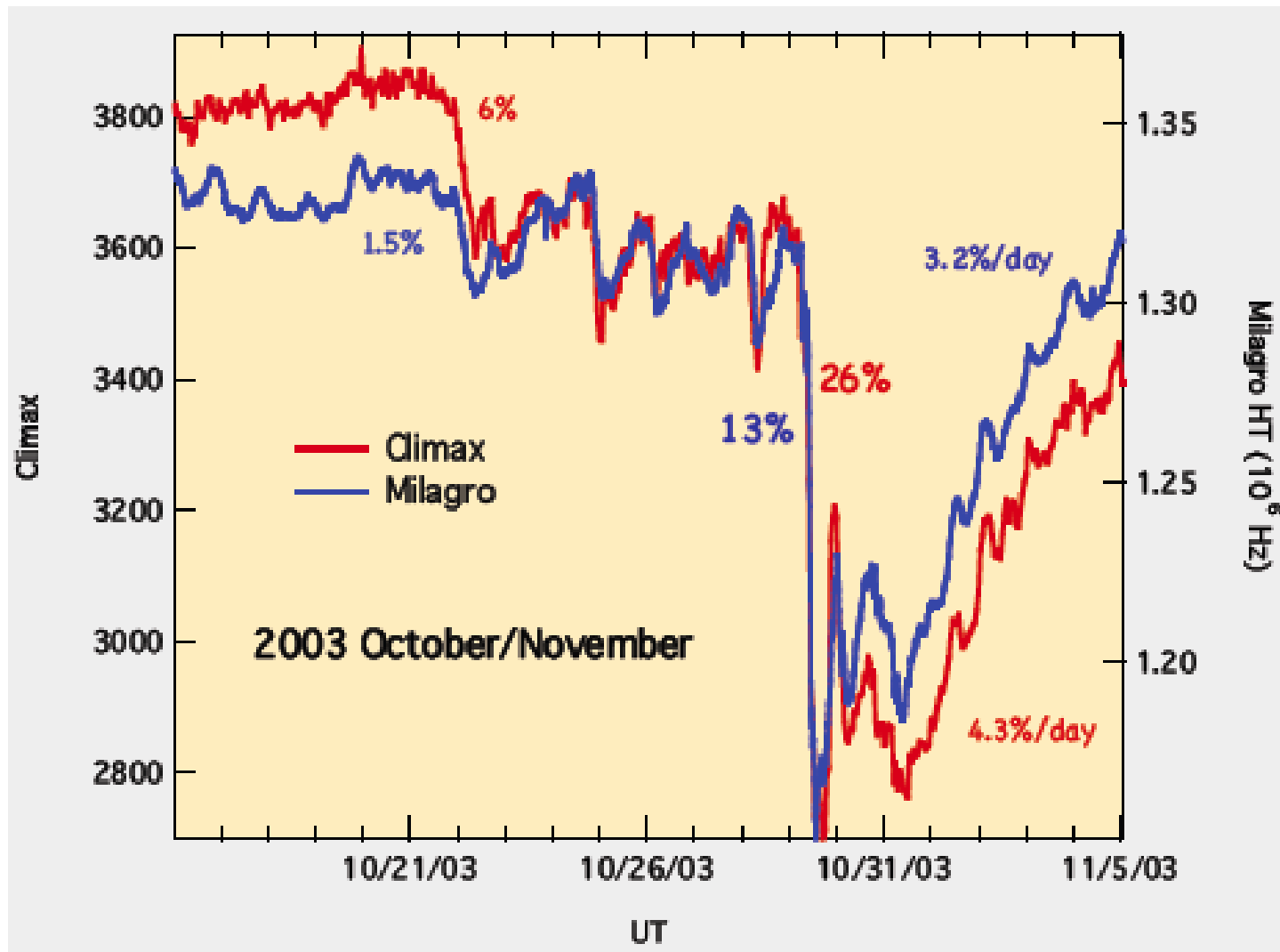
Beta (bin=0.1)



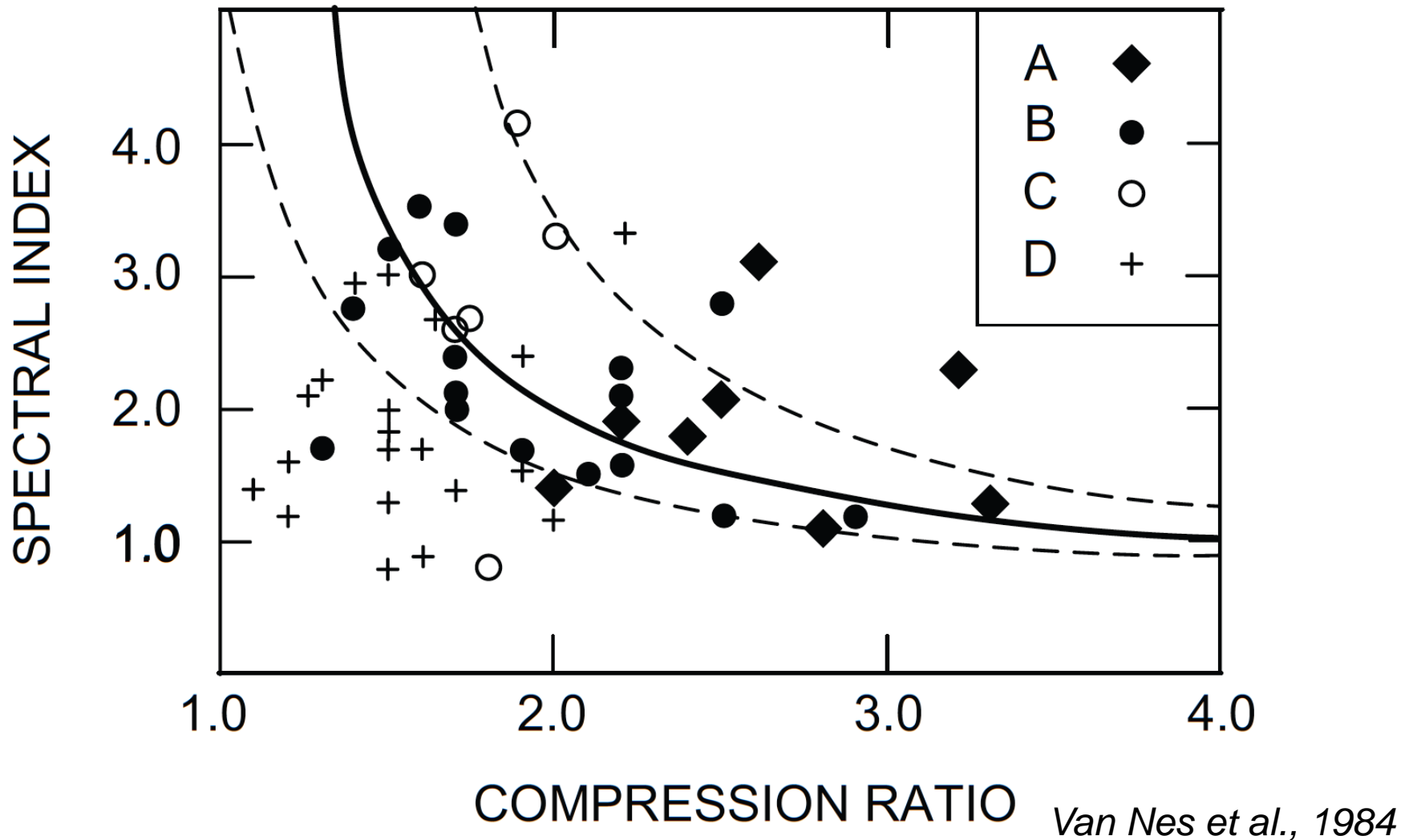
Reference: CfA Interplanetary Shock Database

<https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/shocks/>

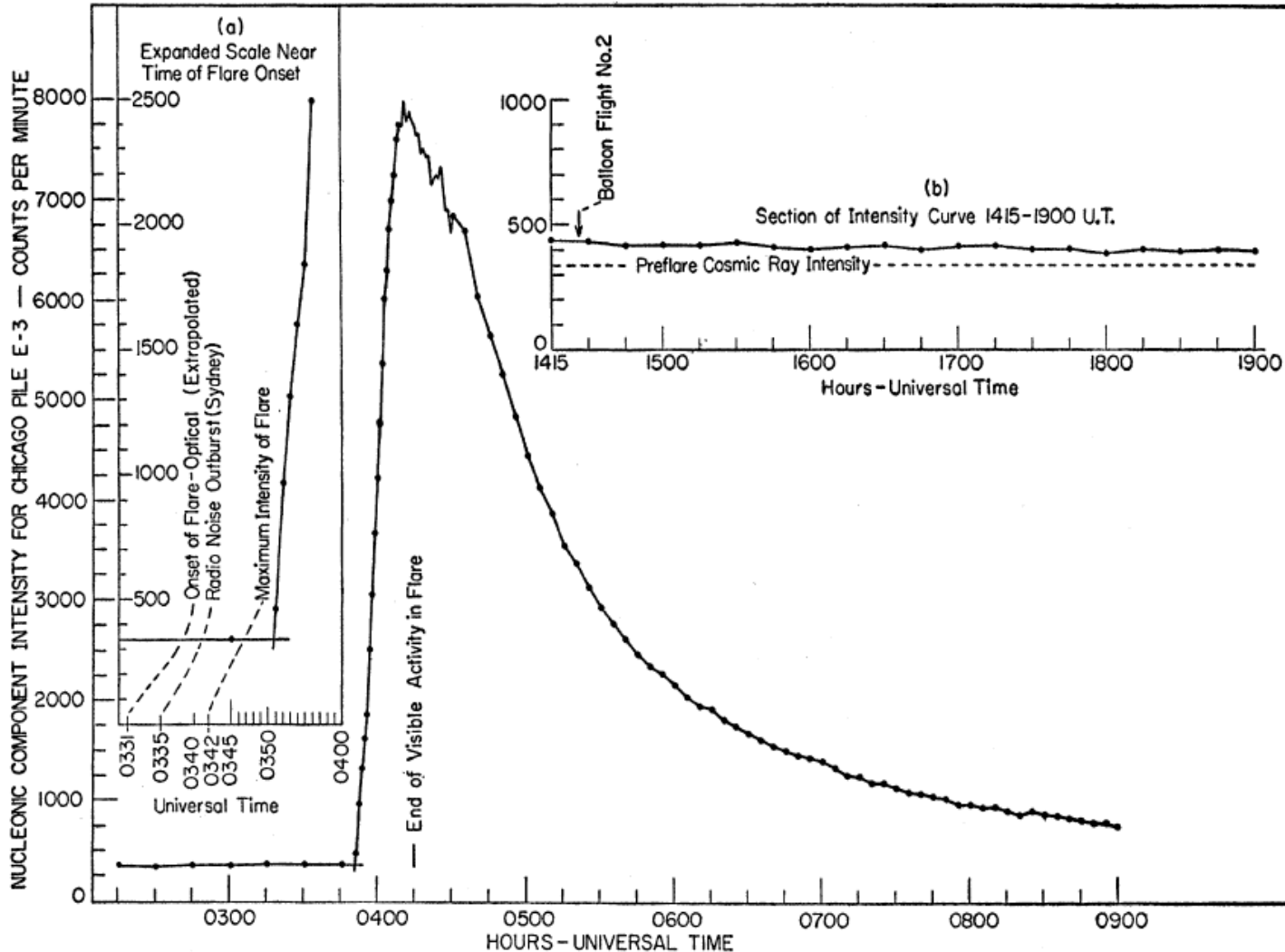
Halloween Forbush Decreases



$$\beta = \frac{3X}{X-1} ?$$



23 February 1956 GLE Event



Meyer, Parker and Simpson, 1956

Shock Modification

$$\partial/\partial x = \partial/\partial y = \partial/\partial z = \mathbf{V}_D = Q = 0$$

$$V \frac{dP_c}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\bar{K} \frac{dP_c}{dx} \right) + \gamma_c \frac{dV}{dx} P_c \cong 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\rho V) = 0$$

$$\rho V \frac{dV}{dx} = - \frac{d}{dx} (P_g + P_c)$$

$$V \frac{dP_g}{dx} + \gamma_g \frac{dV}{dx} P_g = 0$$