

# Hybrid numerical simulation to model pulsar magnetospheres

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# Canonical pulsar

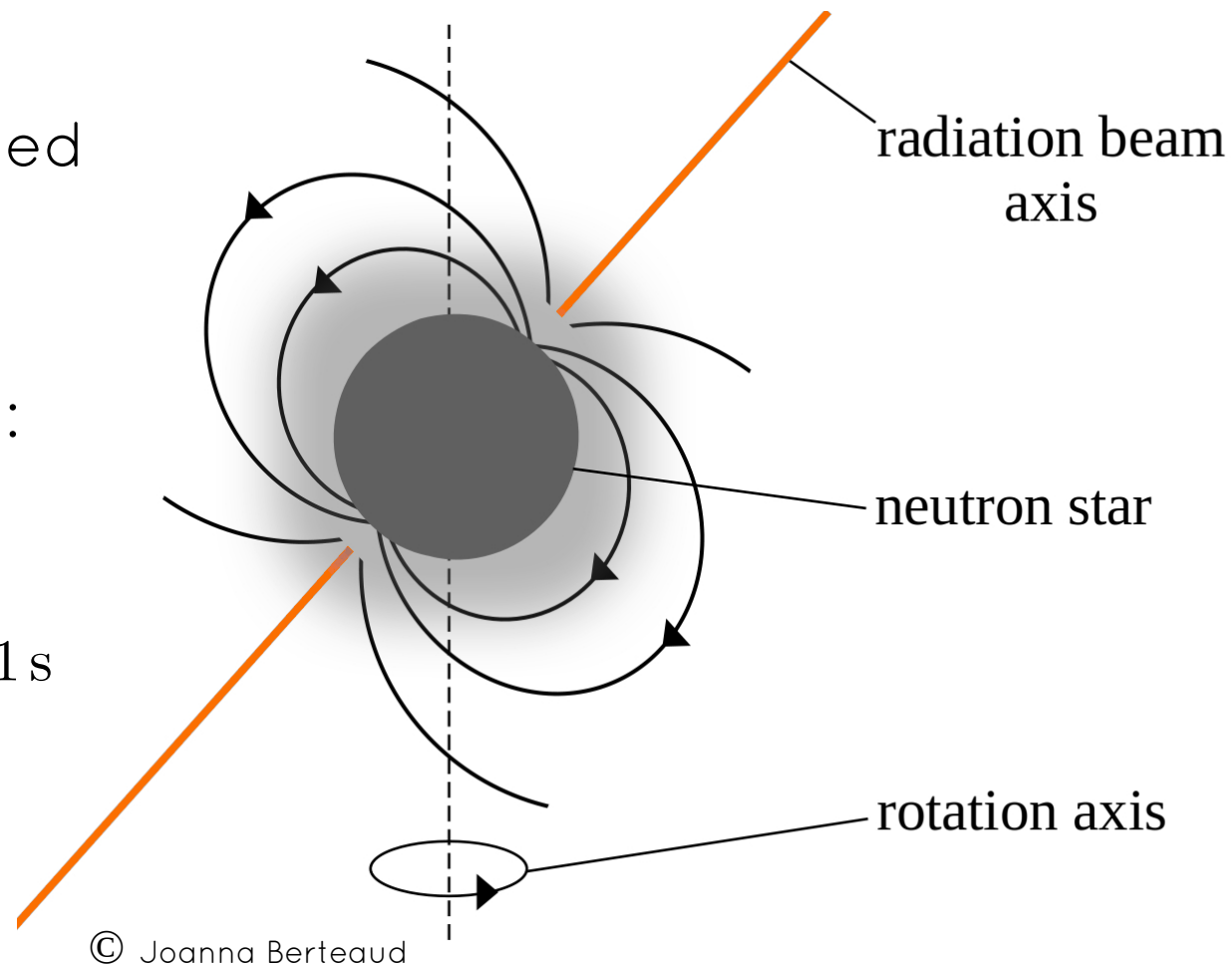
Rotating, highly magnetized neutron star

Canonical radio pulsar:

- Surface magnetic field:

$$B_* = 10^9 - 10^{14} \text{ G}$$

- Pulsed emission
- Spin period:  $P = 1 \text{ ms} - 1 \text{ s}$



# Pulsar magnetosphere

Aligned pulsar

2D axisymmetric

**Force free:** magnetic field + conductive plasma

Perfectly conducting NS and magnetosphere

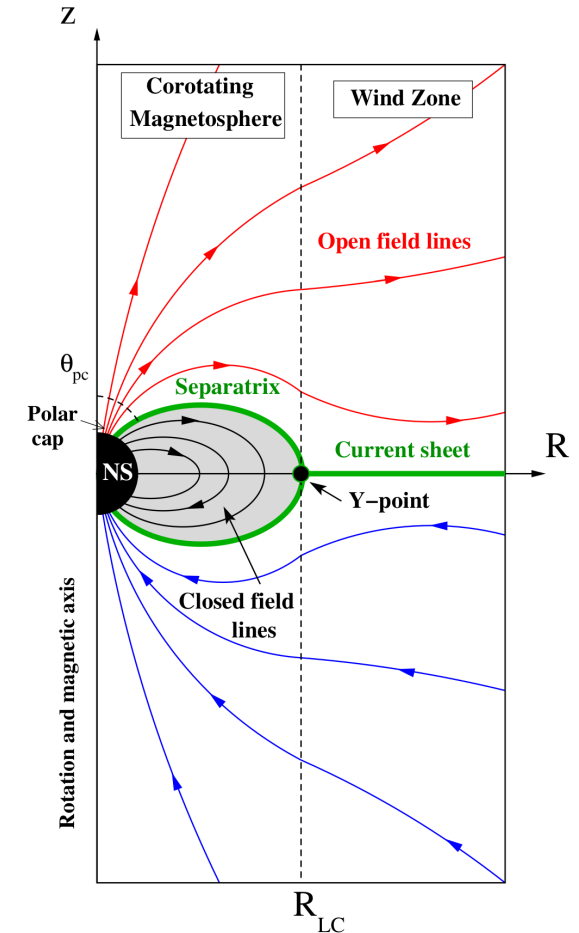
Fast rotator  $\rightarrow$  electric field

Current sheet: relativistic reconnection, particle acceleration, pulsed emission

Light cylinder  $R_{LC} = \frac{c}{\Omega}$

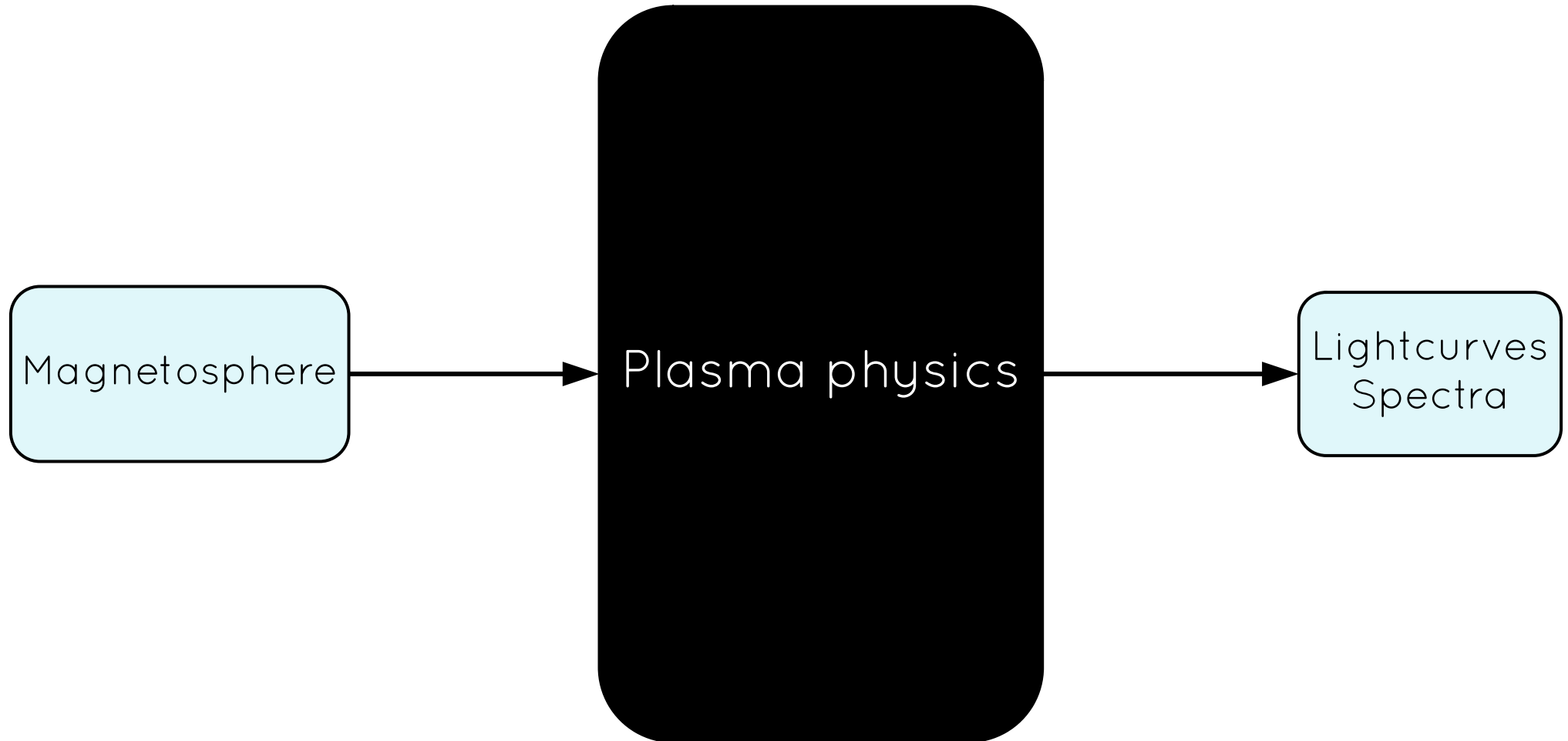
Closed field lines = corotating magnetosphere

Open field lines = wind zone

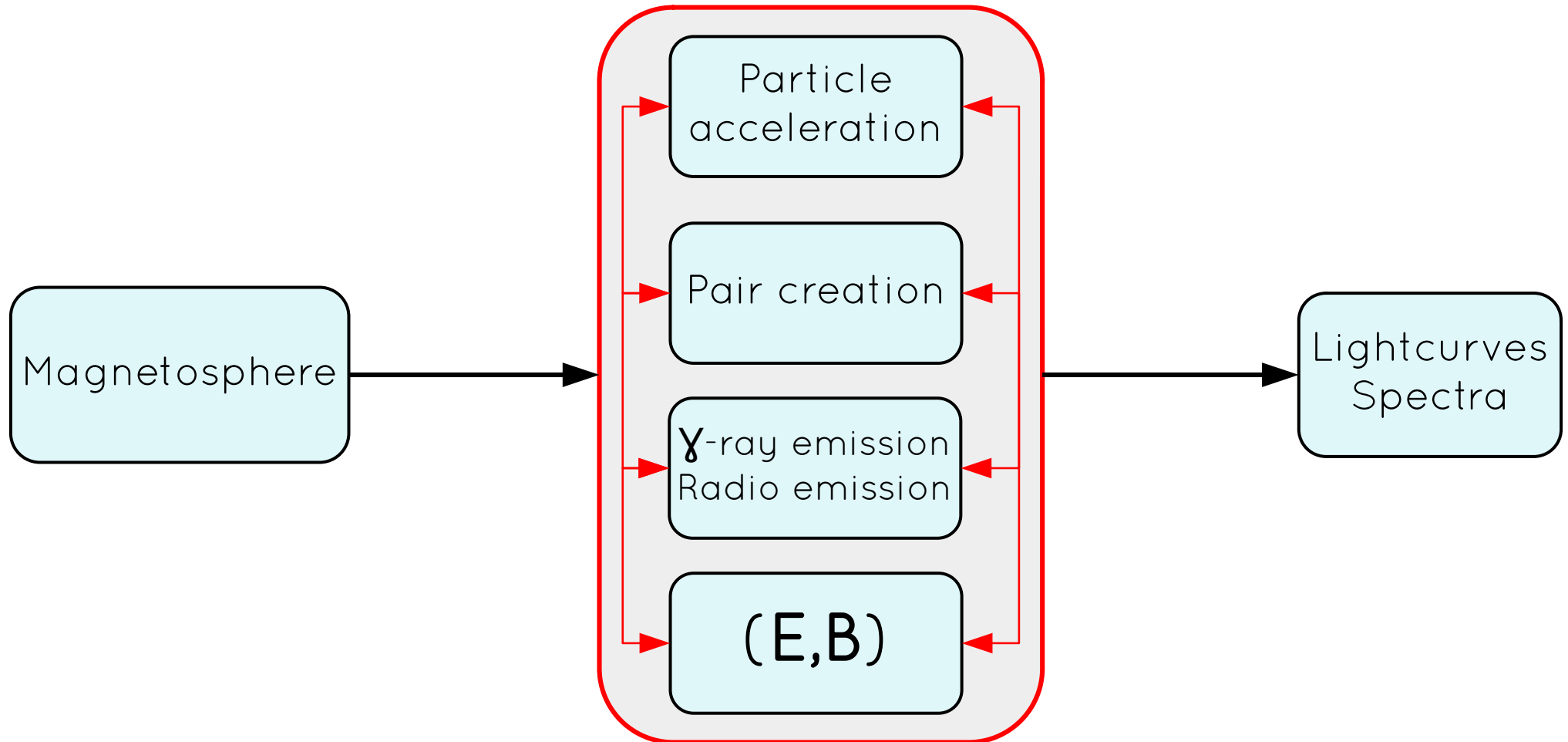


[Cerutti, B., & Beloborodov, A. M. (2017).]

# Particle acceleration



# Particle acceleration



# Numerical approaches

# Force-Free Electrodynamics vs Particle-in-Cell

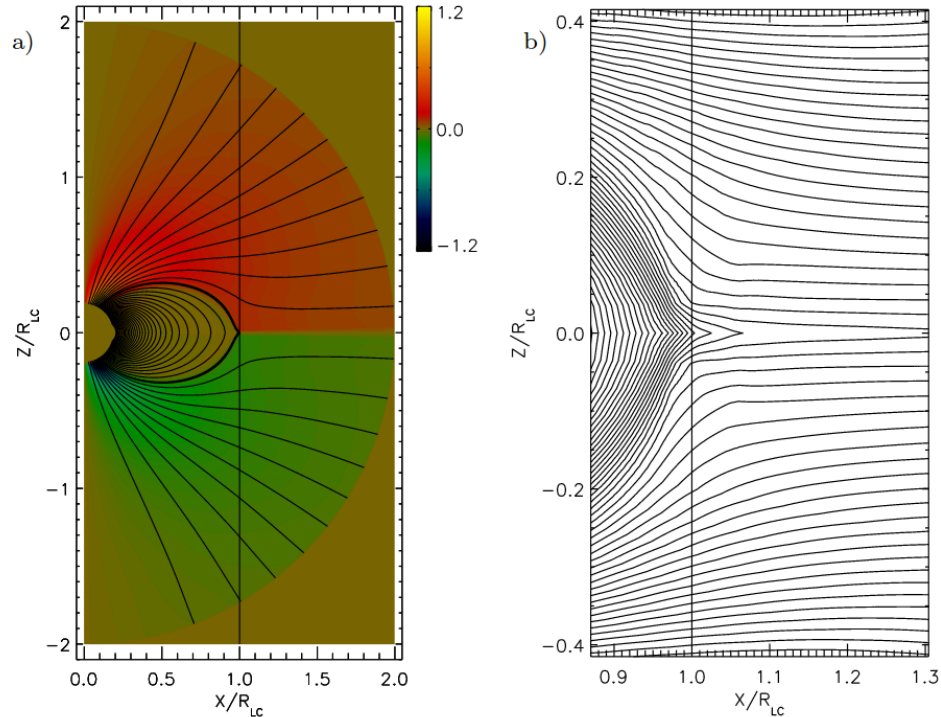


Fig: Aligned dipole magnetosphere. a) Poloidal fieldlines of steady state solution. b) Zoom in near the Y-point. [Spitkovsky, A. (2006)]

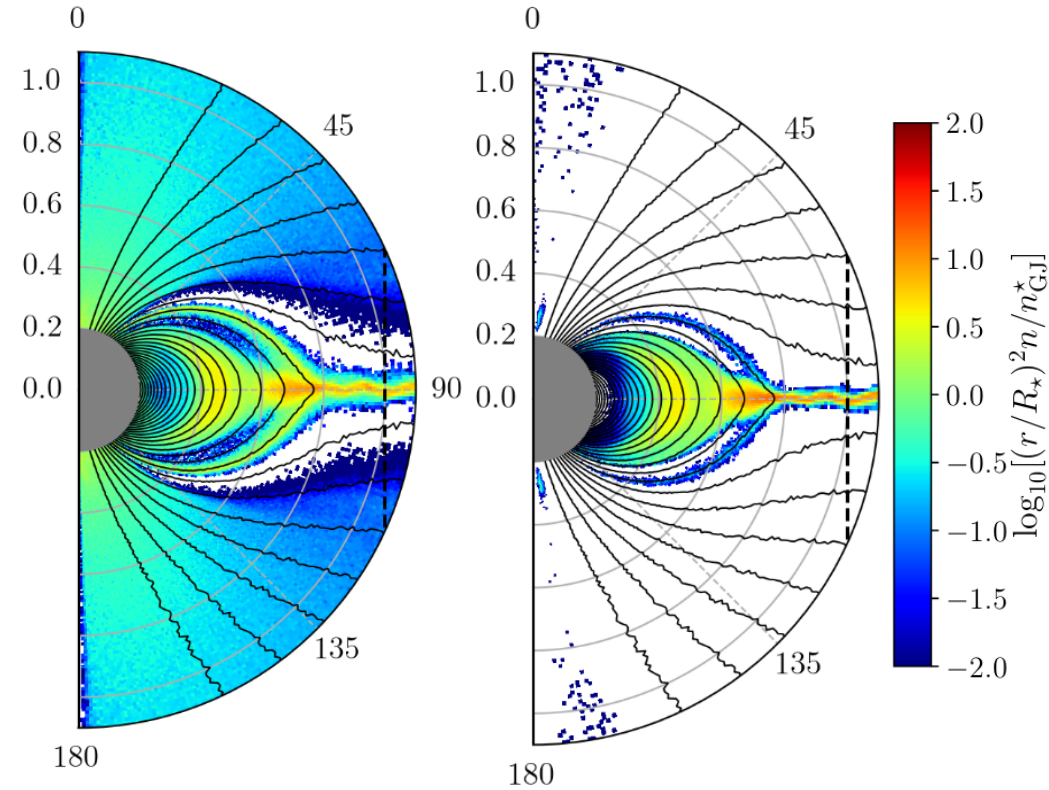


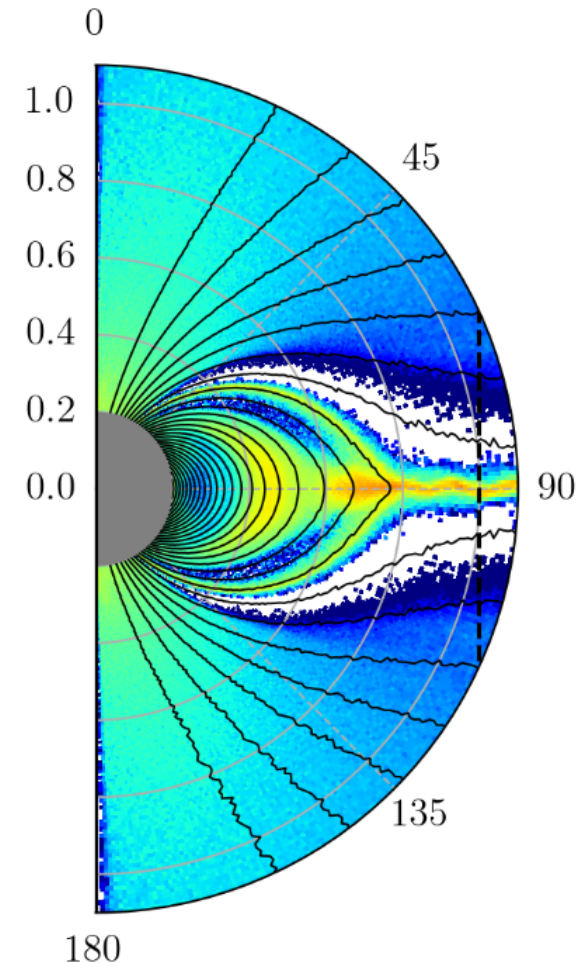
Fig: Density maps of electrons and positrons (left and right) with a zoom in near the Y-point [Guépin, C. et al (2017)]

# Scale separation problem

- Global PIC simulations must resolve plasma scales:

$$r_L \ll R_{LC}$$

- Scale separation issue:
  - Skin depth:  $\delta_E = 1\text{cm} - 1\text{m}$
  - Star radius:  $r_* = 10\text{km}$
  - Light cylinder radius:  $R_{LC} = 50 - 5000\text{km}$
- Realistic scale separation:  $10^{5-7}$
- PIC simulations are rescaled
  - Scale separation:  $10^3$
- Are results of PIC simulations still **valid** for larger scale separations?











# Comparison

Method	PIC	FFE
Particle acceleration		
Large scales		
Microphysics		
Energy dissipation		
Computational time		







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# Motivations

Complementarity  
between PIC and FFE!



Build a HYBRID method  
combining both in the  
same numerical  
framework to bridge the  
scale separation gap

Method	PIC	FFE
Particle acceleration	✓	✗
Large scales	✗	✓
Microphysics	✓	✗
Energy dissipation	✓	✗
Computational time	✗	✓

Hybrid method



# Hybrid criterion

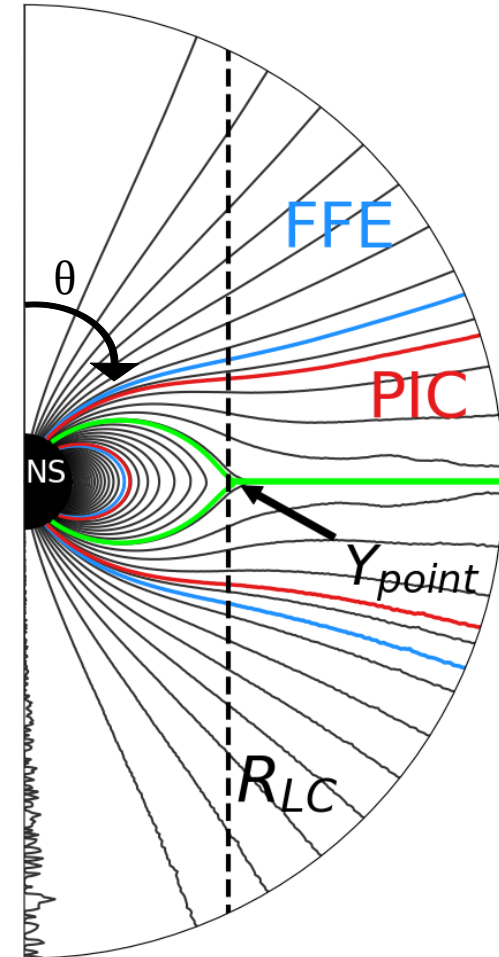
- Domain separation criterion:

$$\text{Magnetic flux function } \Psi = \iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

- Isocontours of  $\Psi$  = magnetic field lines
- Transition zone
- Separatrix inside the PIC domain
- Computing power focused on the current sheet



[Cerutti, B. et al. (2013)]



# Hybrid criterion

- Domain separation criterion:

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If  $\Psi \in [\Psi_0, \Psi_3]$  :

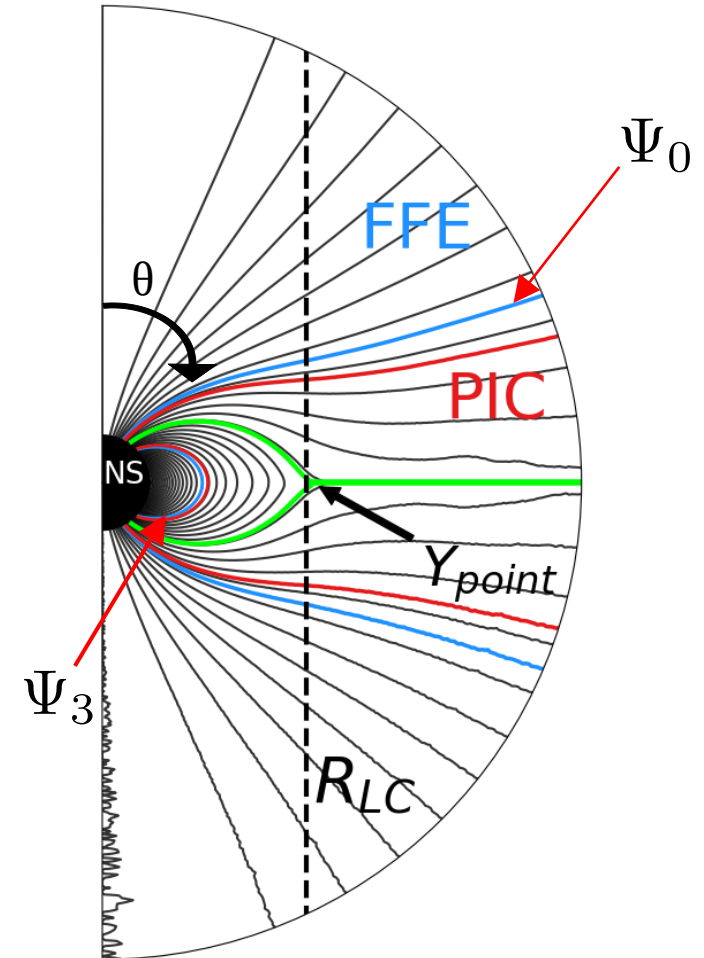
↪ PIC

Else:

↪ FFE



[Cerutti, B. et al. (2013)]



# Coupling

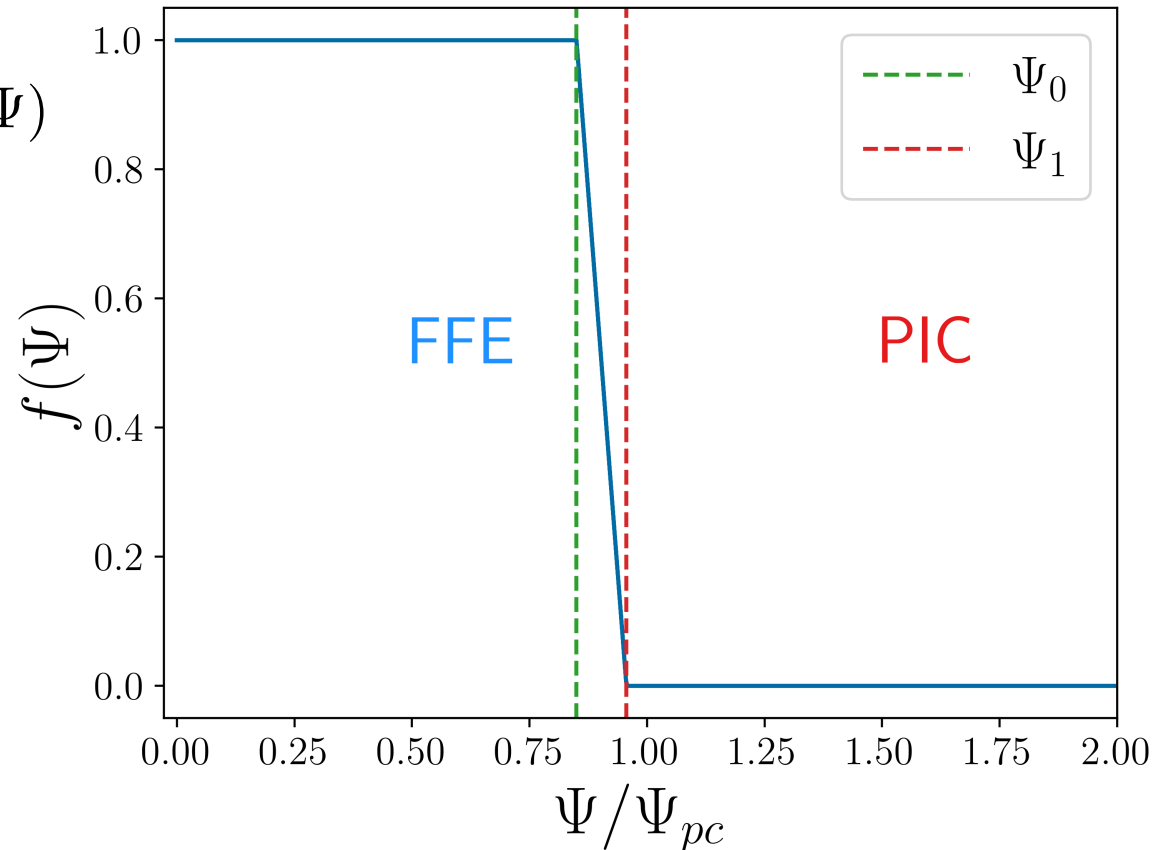
Current density:

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}_{\text{PIC}} \cdot (1 - f(\Psi)) + \mathbf{J}_{\text{FFE}} \cdot f(\Psi)$$

Linear interpolation on  $\Psi$

Thickness:  $\Psi_1 - \Psi_0 = 0, 1\Psi_{PC}$

$$\Psi_{PC} = \frac{B_* r_*^3}{R_{LC}}$$



Aligned dipole

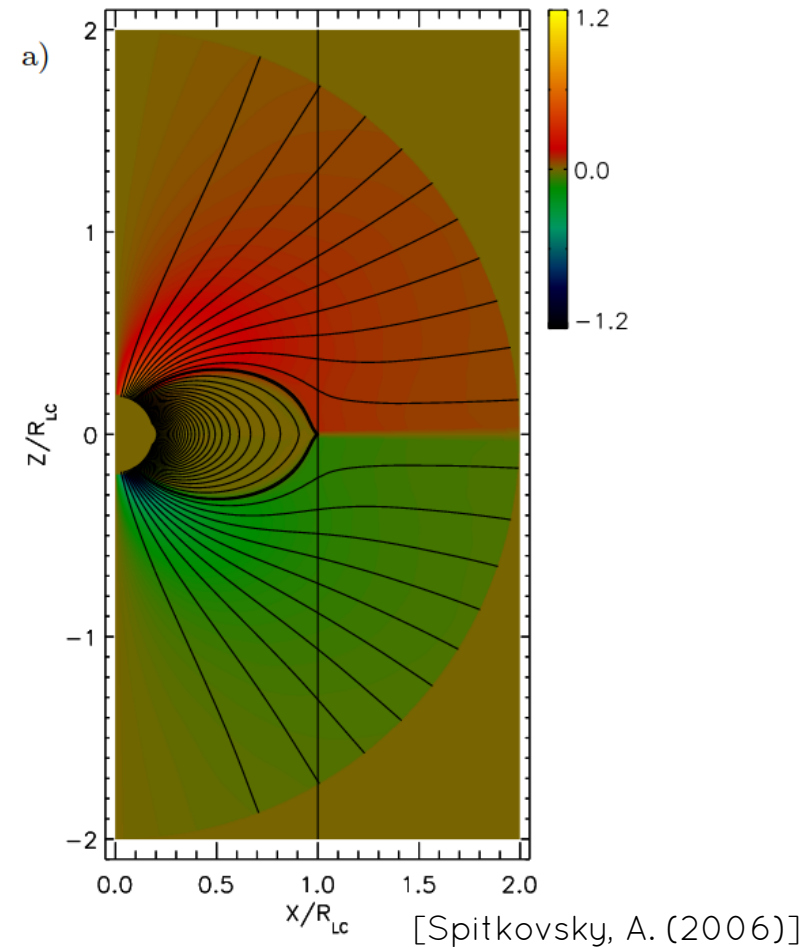
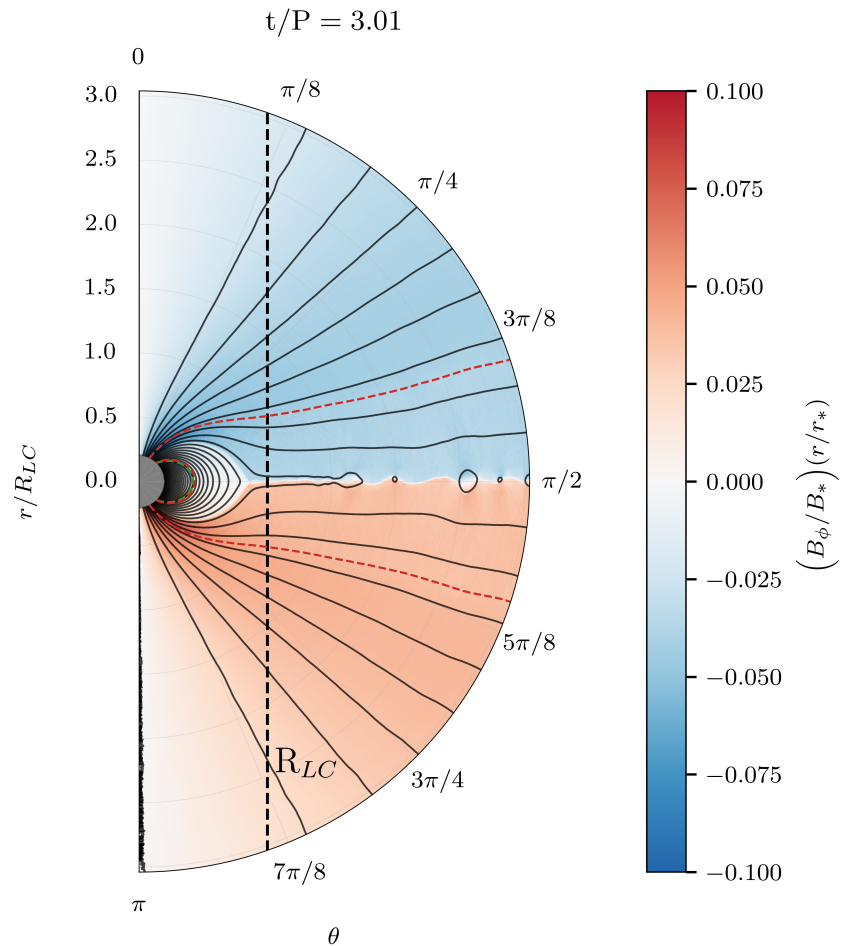
# Simulation parameters

Resolution	$(r,\theta)=(4096,4096)$
Star radius	$r_* = 10 \text{ km}$
Inner edge	$r_{min} = r_*$
Light cylinder	$R_{LC} = 5r_* \quad (P = 1\text{ms})$
Outer edge	$r_{Max} = 3R_{LC}$
Field amplitude	$B_0 = 10^6 \text{ G}$
Particle injection	Extracted from the NS by $\mathbf{E}$
Radiative losses	ON

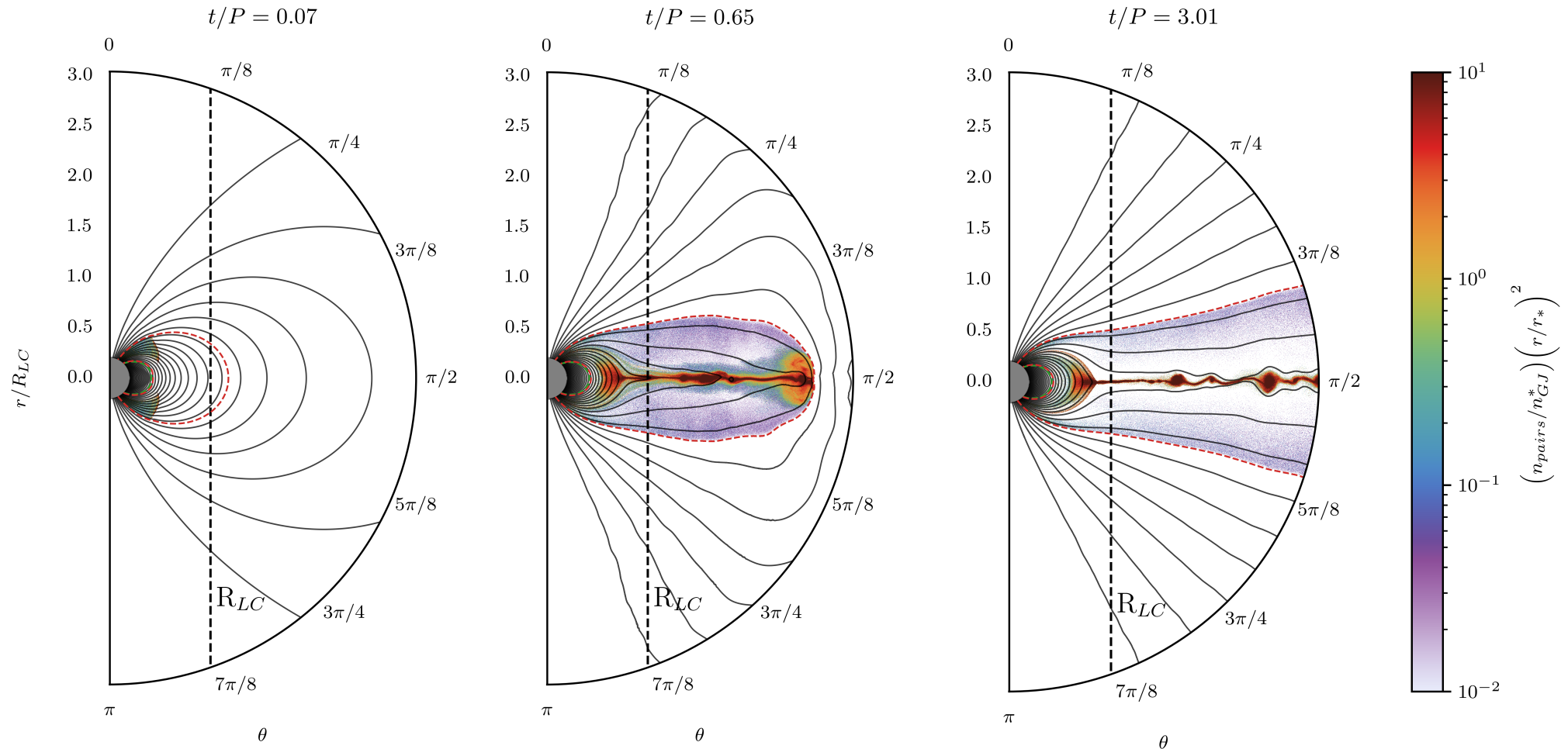
# Simulation parameters

Scale separation	$d_e/r_* = 2 \times 10^{-5}$
Plasma composition	Pairs (+ creation) & protons
Mass ratio	$m_i/m_e = 1836$
Polar cap Lorentz factor	$\gamma_{pc} = 1,33 \times 10^7$
Threshold	$\gamma_{thr} = 0,05\gamma_{pc}$
Secondary Lorentz factor	$\gamma_s = 0,1\gamma_{thr}$

# Magnetosphere

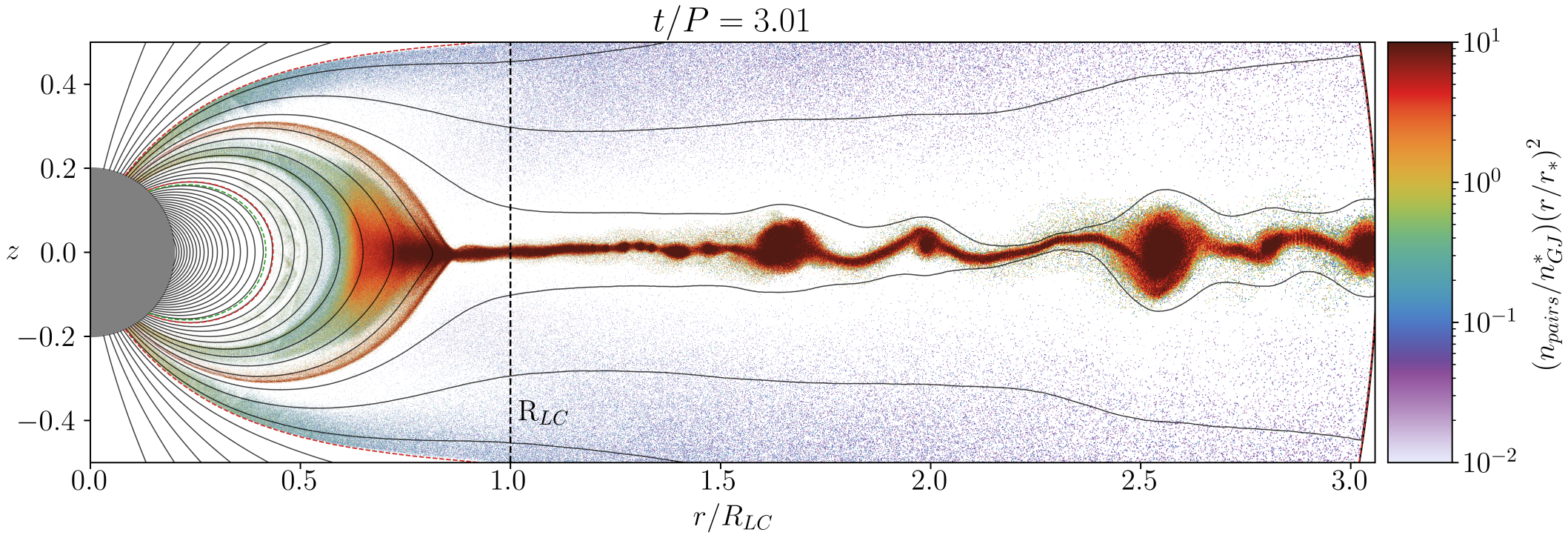


# Pairs density



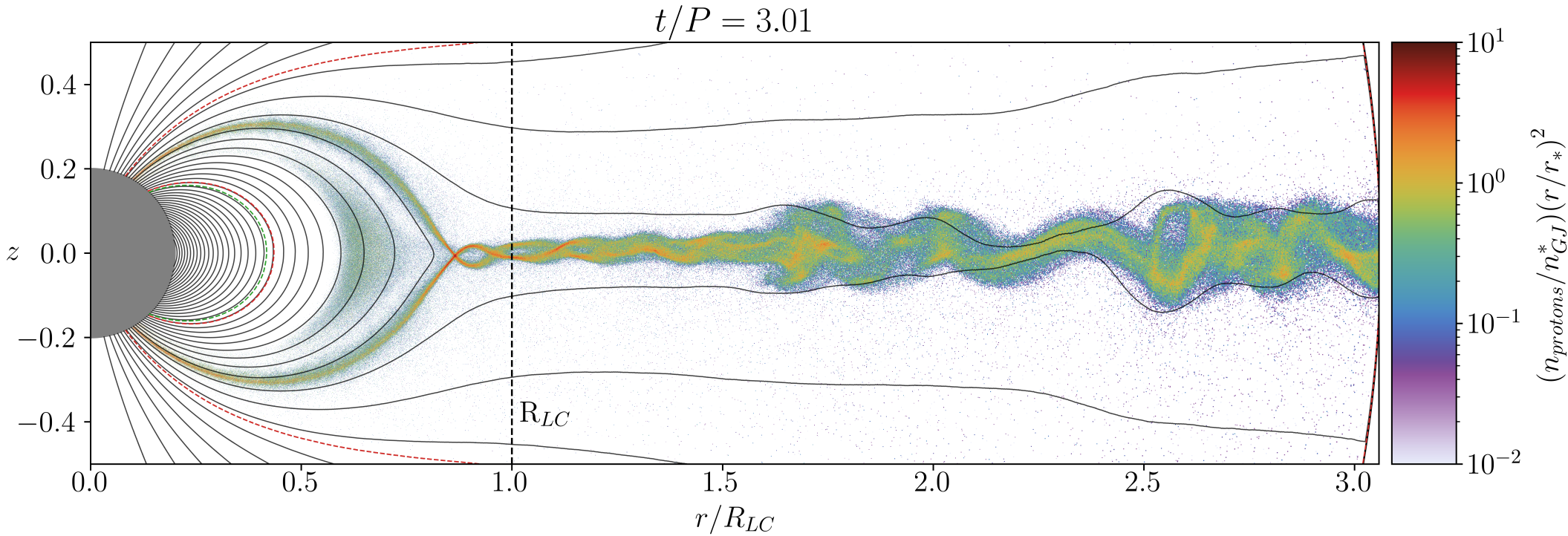


## Pairs density



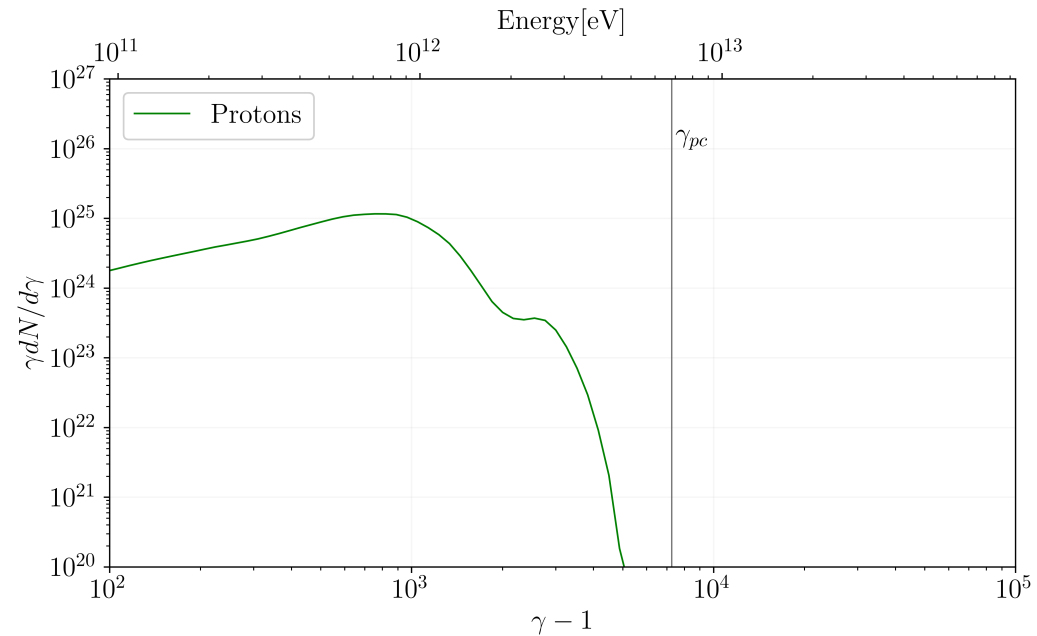
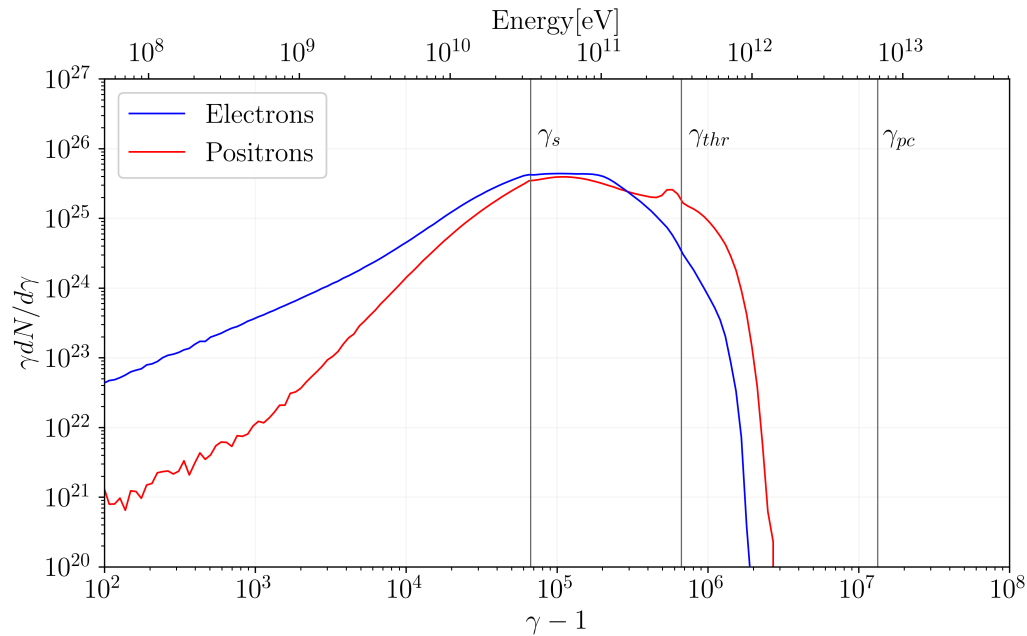
[Soudais, A. &amp; Cerutti, B., (in prep.)]

# Protons density



[Soudais, A. & Cerutti, B., (in prep.)]

## Spectra

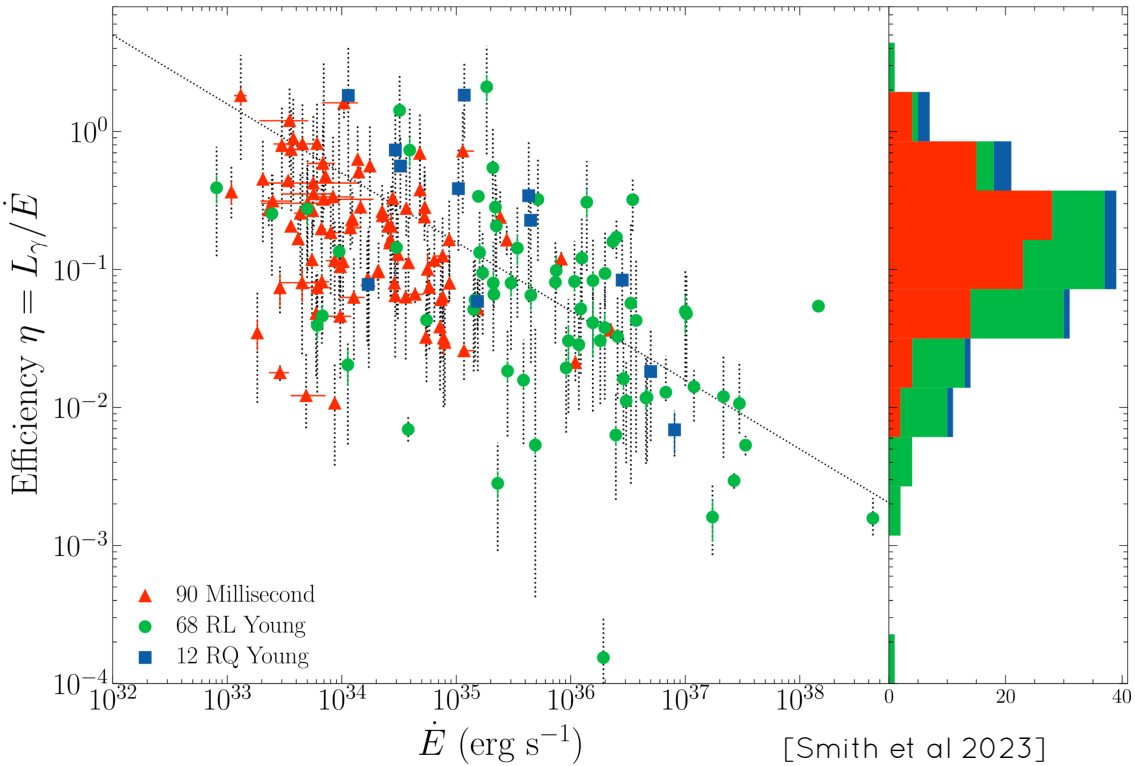


$$\gamma_{max} \approx 0.1 \gamma_{pc}$$

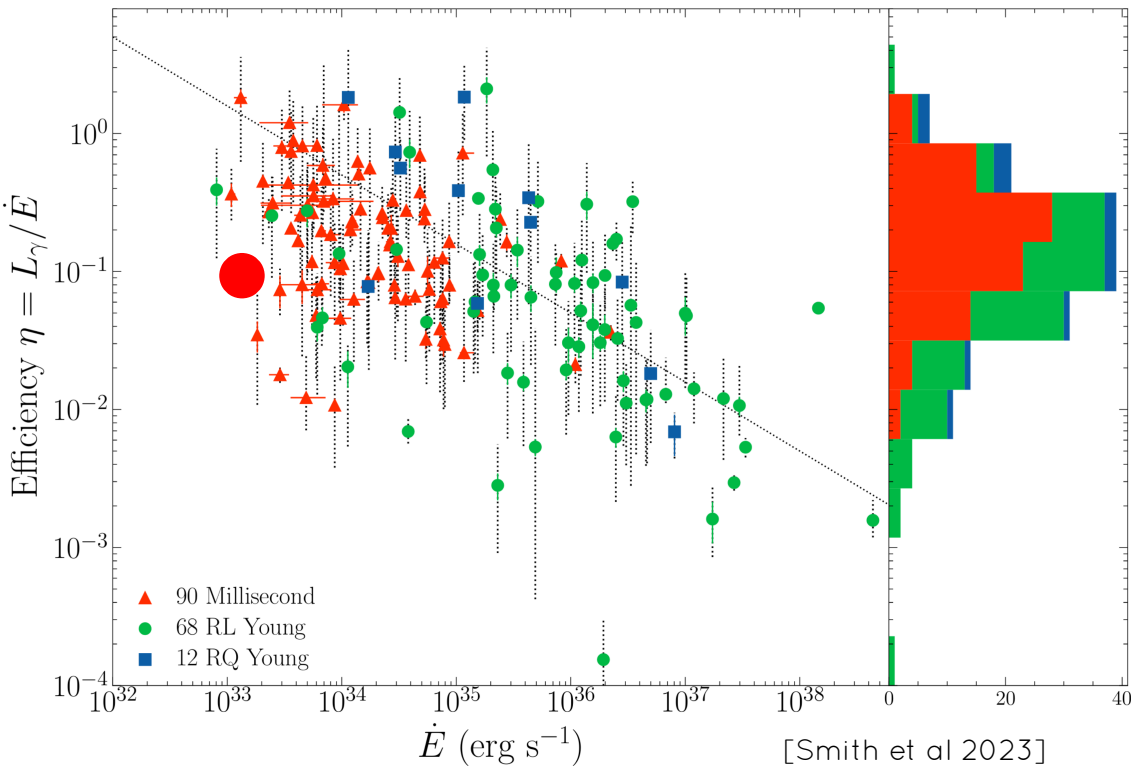
[Guépin, C. et al (2017)]

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# Fermi pulsars (3PC)

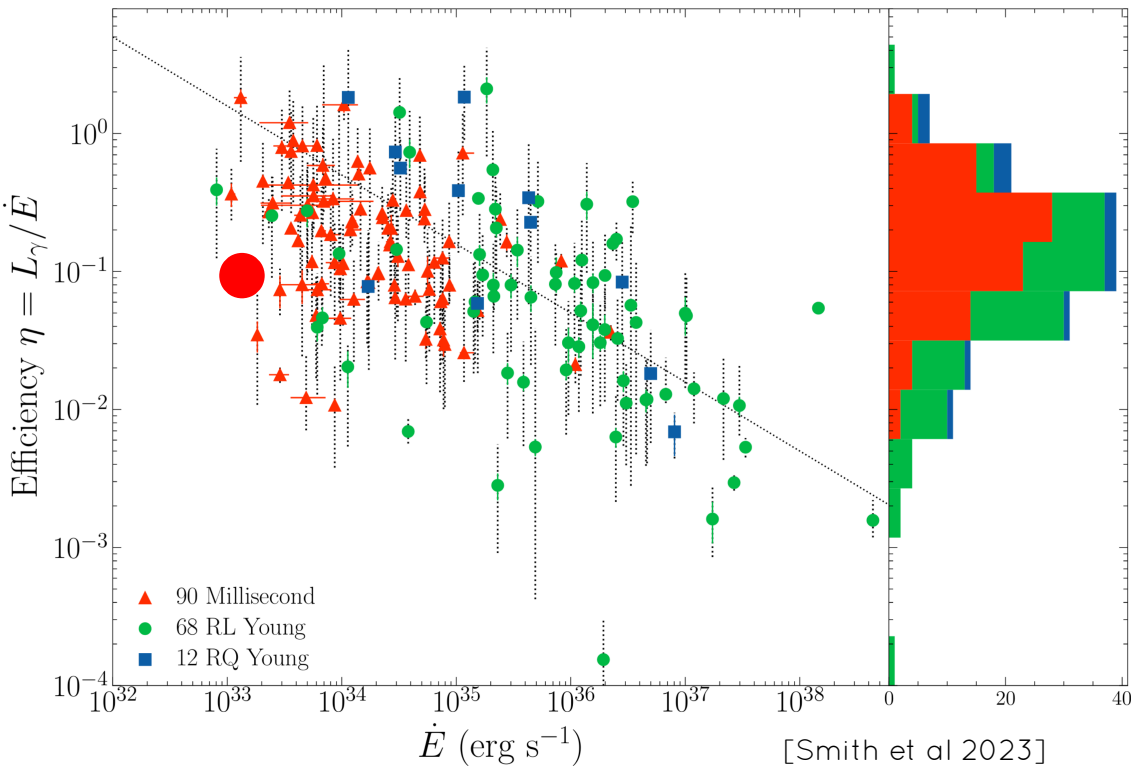


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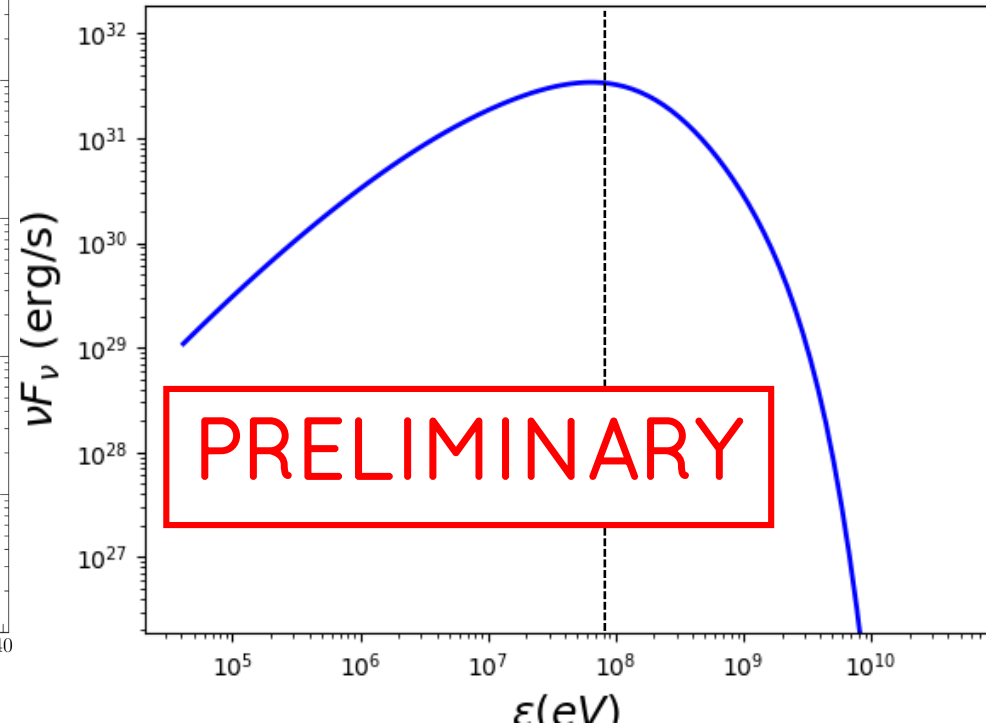


On going run:  $10^7 G$   
 Weak millisecond pulsar in the  
 Fermi-LAT range

# Fermi pulsars (3PC)



On going run:  $10^7 G$   
Weak millisecond pulsar in the  
Fermi-LAT range



# Conclusion & Perspectives

- Recover magnetosphere, plasmoids, separatrix, spectra
- One ms pulsar with  $10^7$  G simulation to scale
- Direct evidence of synchrotron and gamma emissions (Fermi 3PC)
- On going developments : black hole magnetospheres (GRPIC+GRFFE)