

Vlasov simulation of the wakefield acceleration

Akihiro Suzuki¹, Toshikazu Shigeyama¹

¹*Research Center for the Early Universe, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033, suzuki@resceu.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp(AS)*

Power-law energy spectra of particles are ubiquitous structure seen in high-energy astrophysical phenomena.

Various acceleration processes are proposed in order to reproduce power-law energy spectrum of particles.

Wakefield acceleration [1] is one of the processes.

The mechanism of the process is as follows:

- 1) an intense light pulse propagates in a stationary plasma composed of ions and electrons,
- 2) radiation pressure of the pulse modifies the spatial distribution of electrons,
- 3) the displacement of the spatial distribution of electrons excites a longitudinal electric field,
- 4) the thus excited electric field accelerates electrons.

Astrophysical applications of the wakefield process have been proposed recently.

Ref. [2] claimed that the wakefield excited by some magnetowaves could produce ultra high-energy cosmic rays(UHECRs).

Ref. [3] argued that the wakefield acceleration can occur in the upstream of a relativistic collisionless shocks.

Ref. [4] showed that the wakefield acceleration actually occurs in the upstream of a relativistic collisionless shock by using a particle simulation.

Recently, it is found that electrons accelerated by the wakefield have power-law energy spectrum with an index ~ 2 [5].

We have developed a code to solve the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, the equations governing the kinetic evolution of relativistic collisionless plasmas. [6]

In this presentation, some results of simulations of the wakefield acceleration are shown. Then, we discuss the mechanism of the formation of the power-law energy spectrum of electrons accelerated by the wakefield.

References

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