

# Quantifying Anisotropy of Proton-Electron Heating in Collisionless Plasmas

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# Agyrotropy

□ Isotropic pressure in MHD modeling  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p \end{pmatrix}$

□ Gyrotropic pressure in CGL closure  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{\parallel} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_{\perp} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$  Chew et al, *PRSL*, 1956

□ Non-gyrotropy in collisionless plasmas  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{\parallel} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{12} & p_{\perp} & p_{23} \\ p_{13} & p_{23} & p_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$

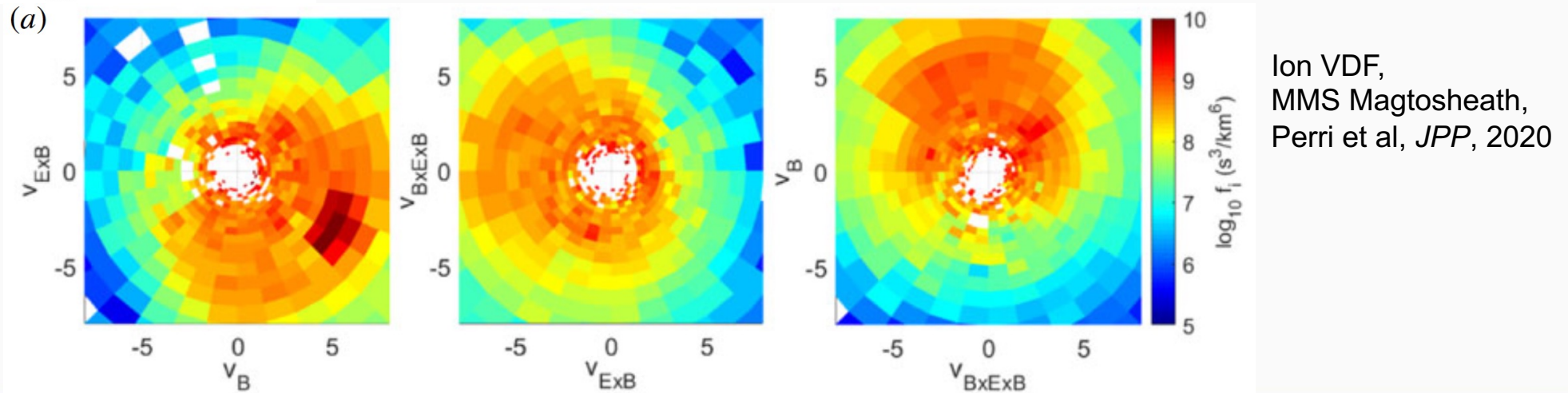
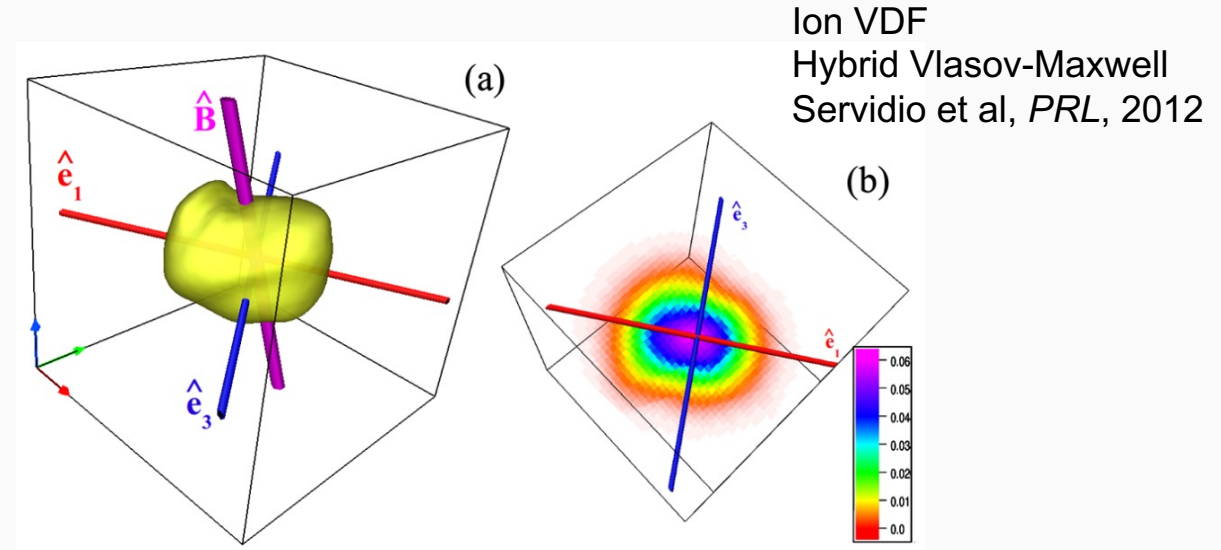
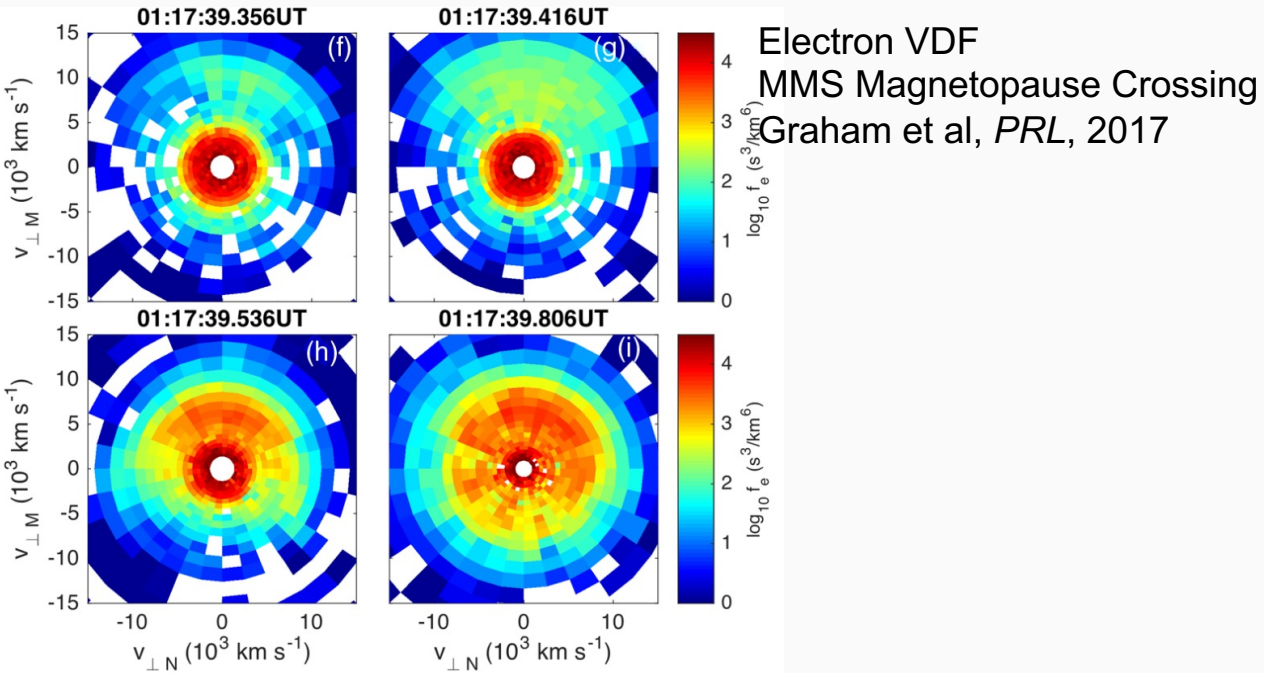
$$Q = \frac{p_{12}^2 + p_{13}^2 + p_{23}^2}{p_{\perp}^2 + 2p_{\perp}p_{\parallel}}$$

Swisdak et al, *GRL*, 2016

$$\epsilon_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \sqrt{\int (f_i - g_i)^2 d^3v}$$

Greco et al, *PRE*, 2012

# Agyrotropy

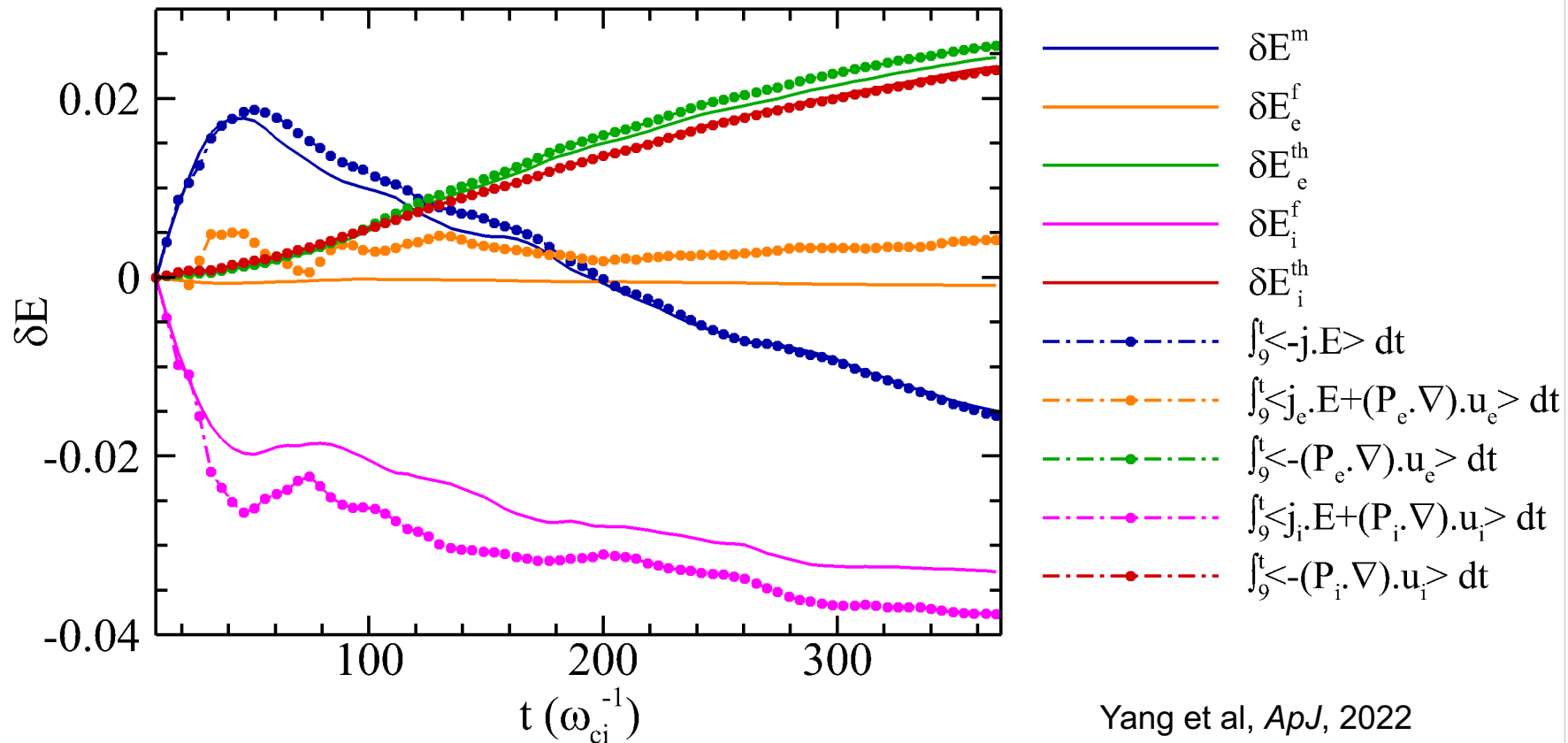


# Pressure-Strain Interaction

Fluid flow energy  $\partial_t \langle E_a^f \rangle = \langle (\mathbf{P}_a \cdot \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{u}_a \rangle + \langle \mathbf{j}_a \cdot \mathbf{E} \rangle$

Thermal (random) energy  $\partial_t \langle E_a^{th} \rangle = \langle -(\mathbf{P}_a \cdot \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{u}_a \rangle$

Electromagnetic energy  $\partial_t \langle E^m \rangle = \langle -\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} \rangle$



# Decomposition of Pressure Work

- Unit magnetic vector  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} = \mathbf{B}/|\mathbf{B}|$
- Pressure tensor

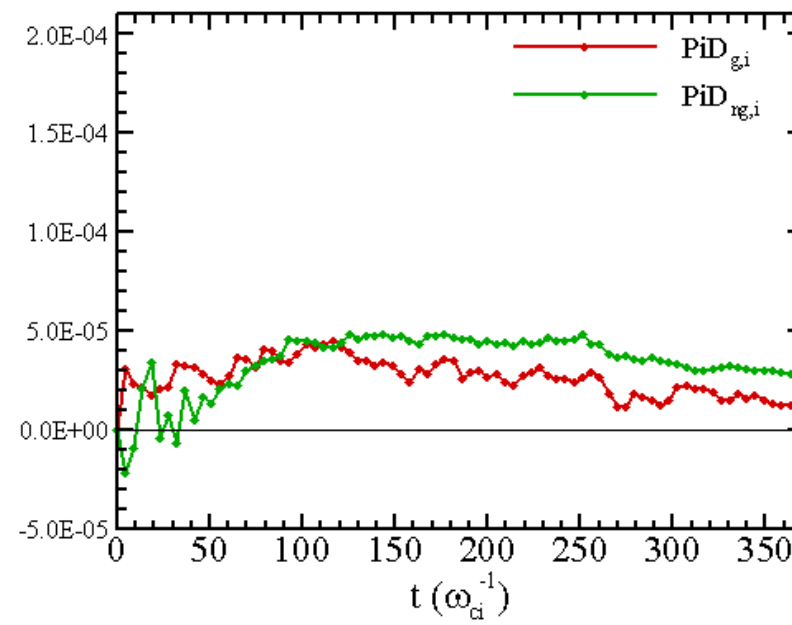
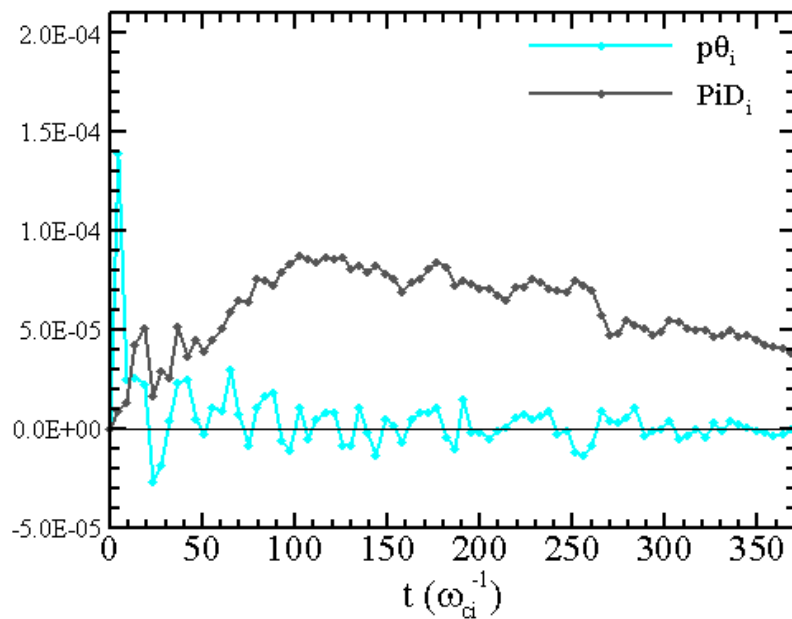
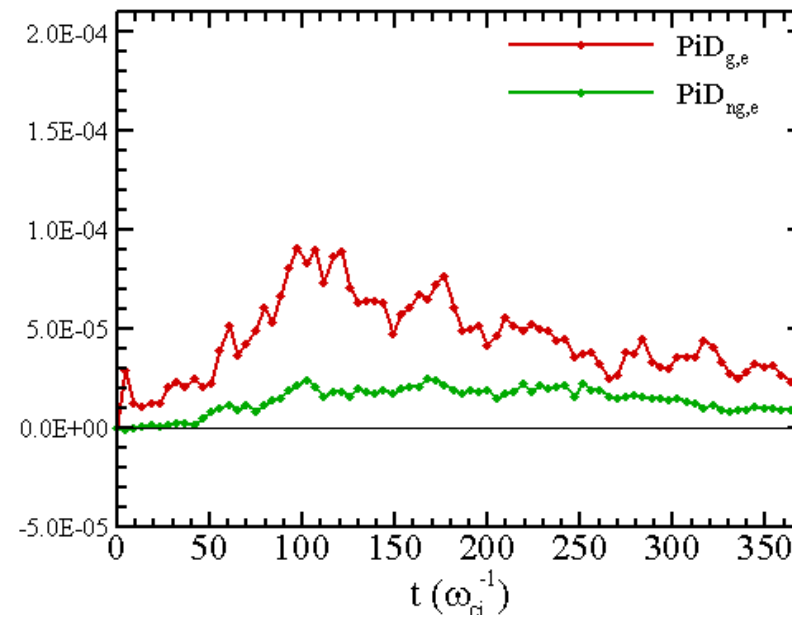
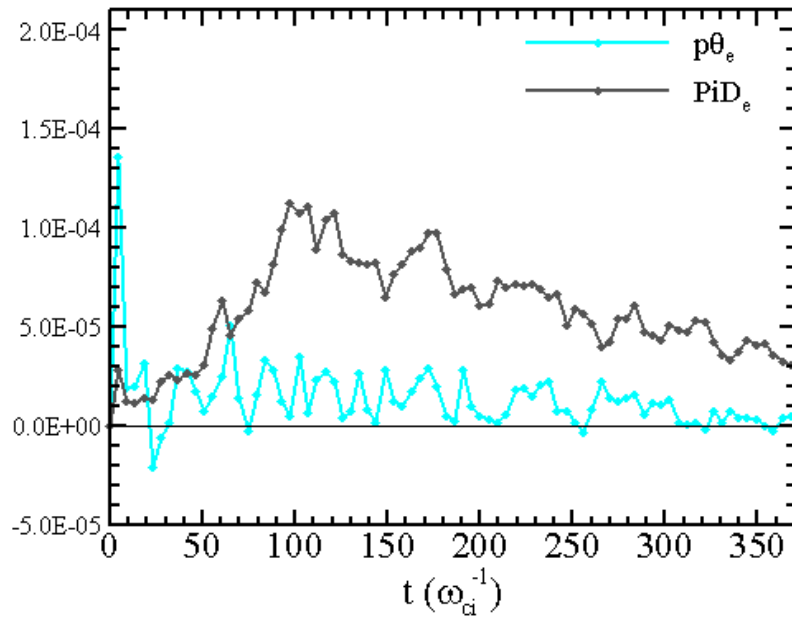
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P} &= p\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{P}_g + \mathbf{P}_{ng} \\ p &= \frac{1}{3}(P_{xx} + P_{yy} + P_{zz}) \\ \mathbf{P}_g &= (p_{\parallel} - p_{\perp})(\hat{\mathbf{b}}\hat{\mathbf{b}} - \mathbf{I}/3) \\ p_{\parallel} &= \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \mathbf{P} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ p_{\perp} &= (P_{xx} + P_{yy} + P_{zz} - p_{\parallel})/2\end{aligned}$$

- Pressure work

$$\begin{aligned}-(\mathbf{P} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{u} &= \overbrace{-p\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}}^{p\theta} - \overbrace{(p_{\parallel} - p_{\perp})\hat{b}_i\hat{b}_j D_{ij}}^{PiD_g} - \overbrace{(\mathbf{P}_{ng} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{u}}^{PiD_{ng}} \\ D_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2}(\partial_i u_j + \partial_j u_i) - \frac{1}{3}\theta\delta_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

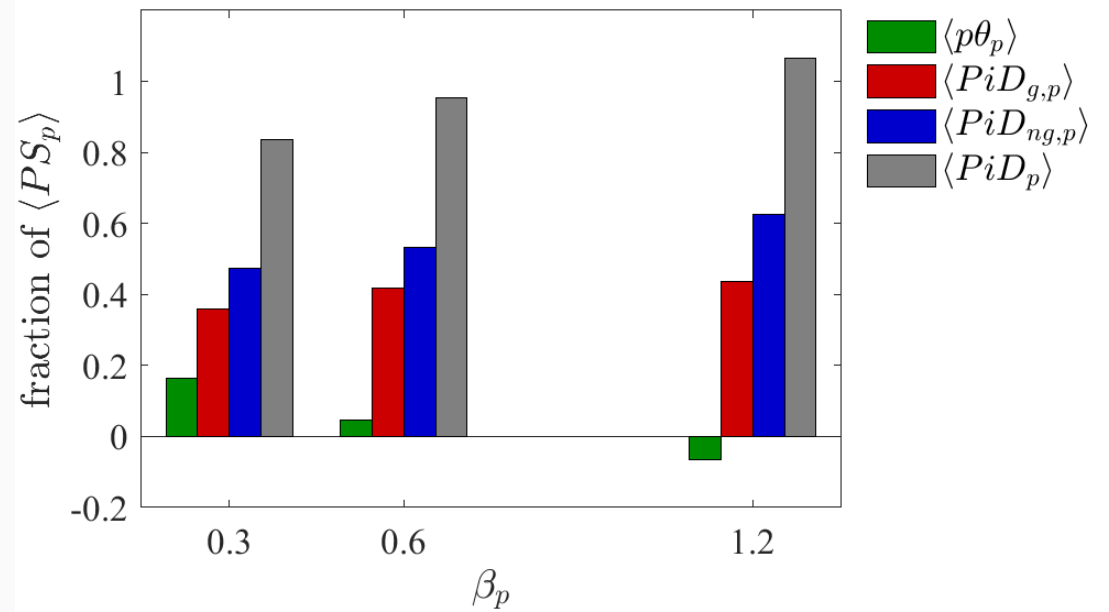
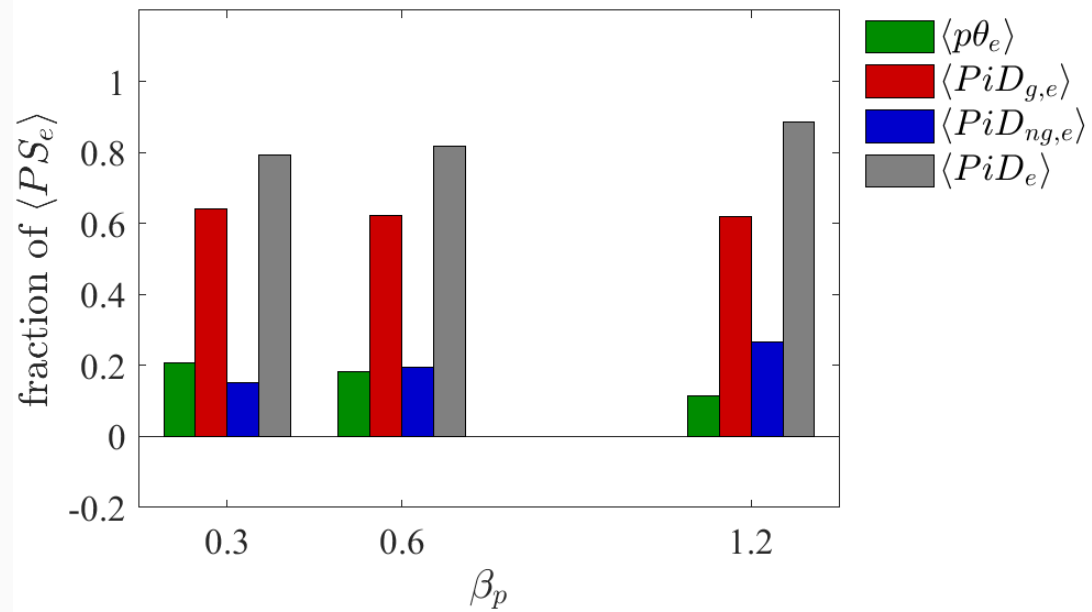
# PIC Simulation Results

Dimension	$L(d_i)$	$N$	$m_i/m_e$	$B_0 \hat{z}$	$\delta b/B_0$	$\beta$	$ppg$
2.5D	150	4096	25	1.0	0.5	0.6	3200



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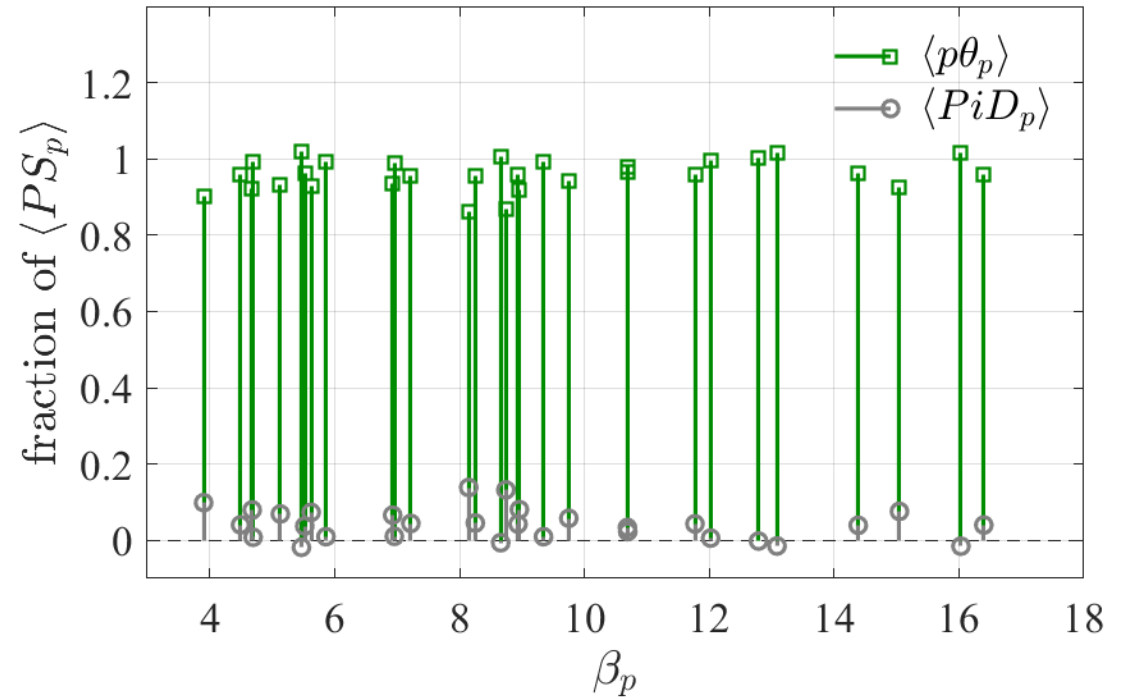
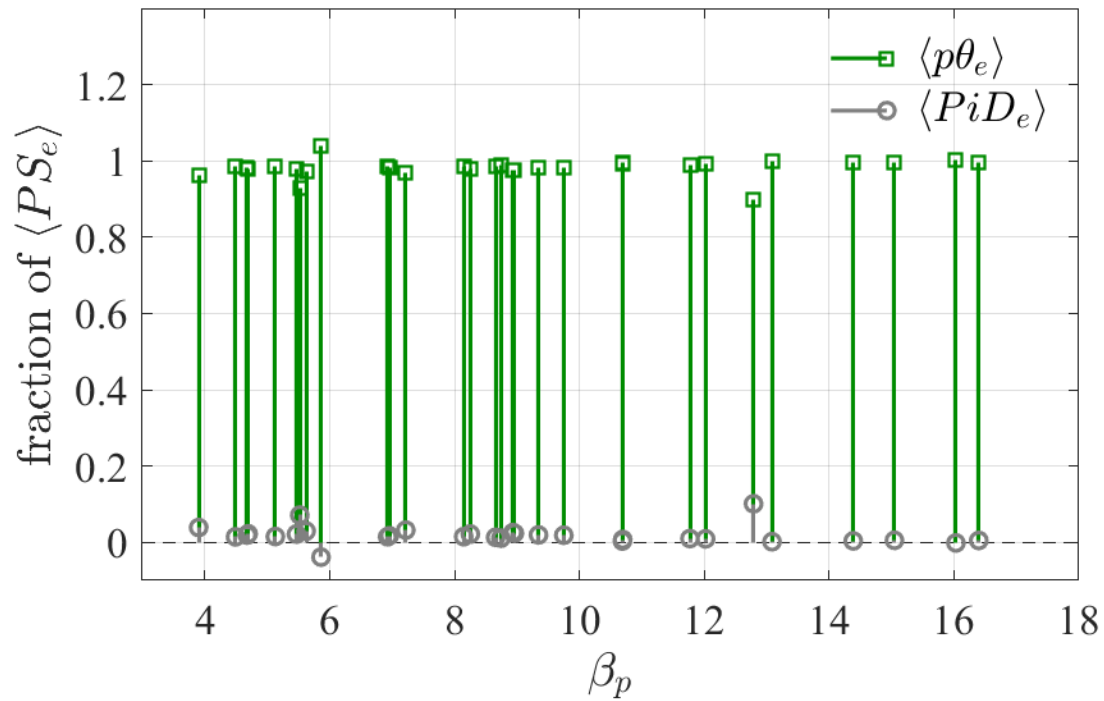
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Yang et al, in prep, 2022

# MMS Magnetosheath Results

30 magnetosheath intervals from 2016 Jan 11 to 2018 April 23

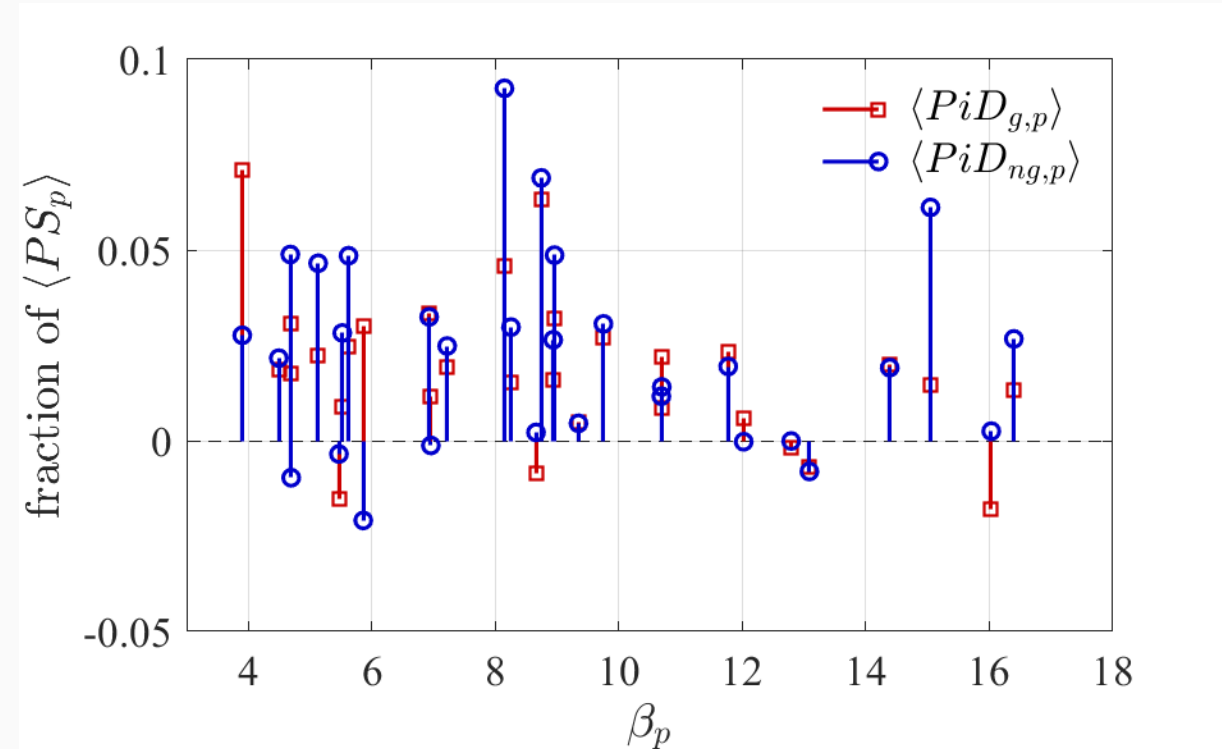
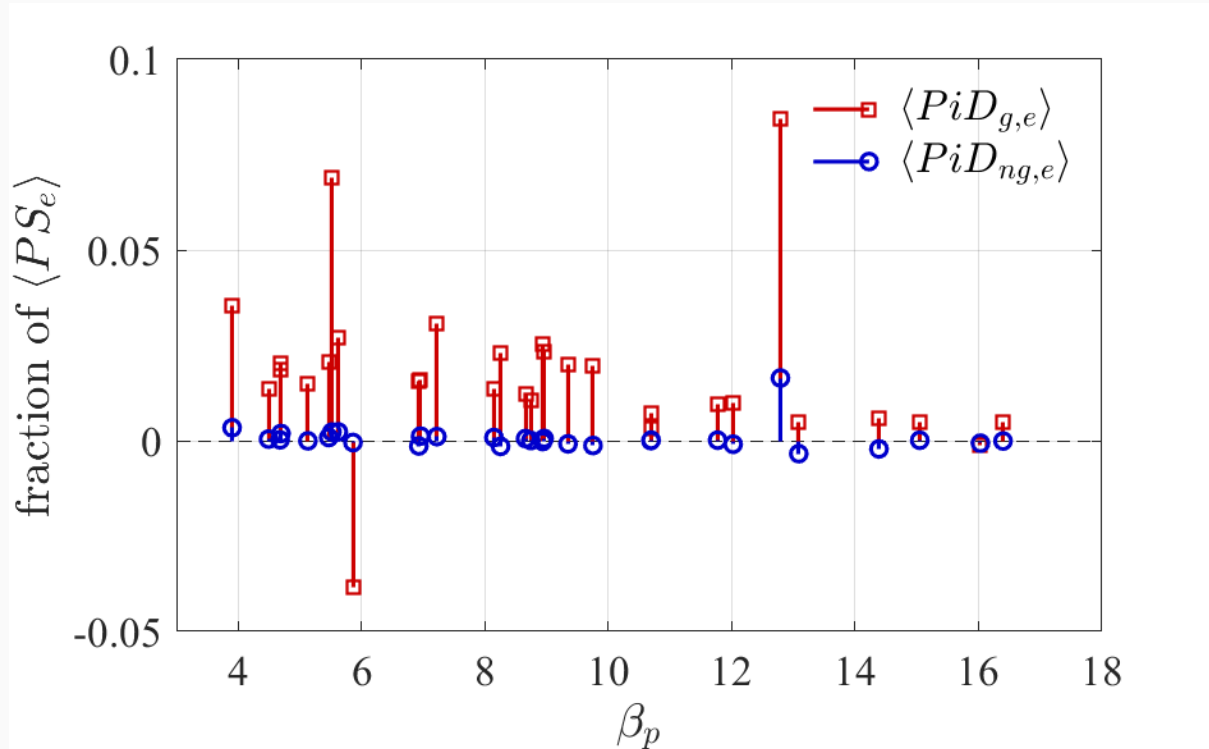


Yang et al, in prep, 2022



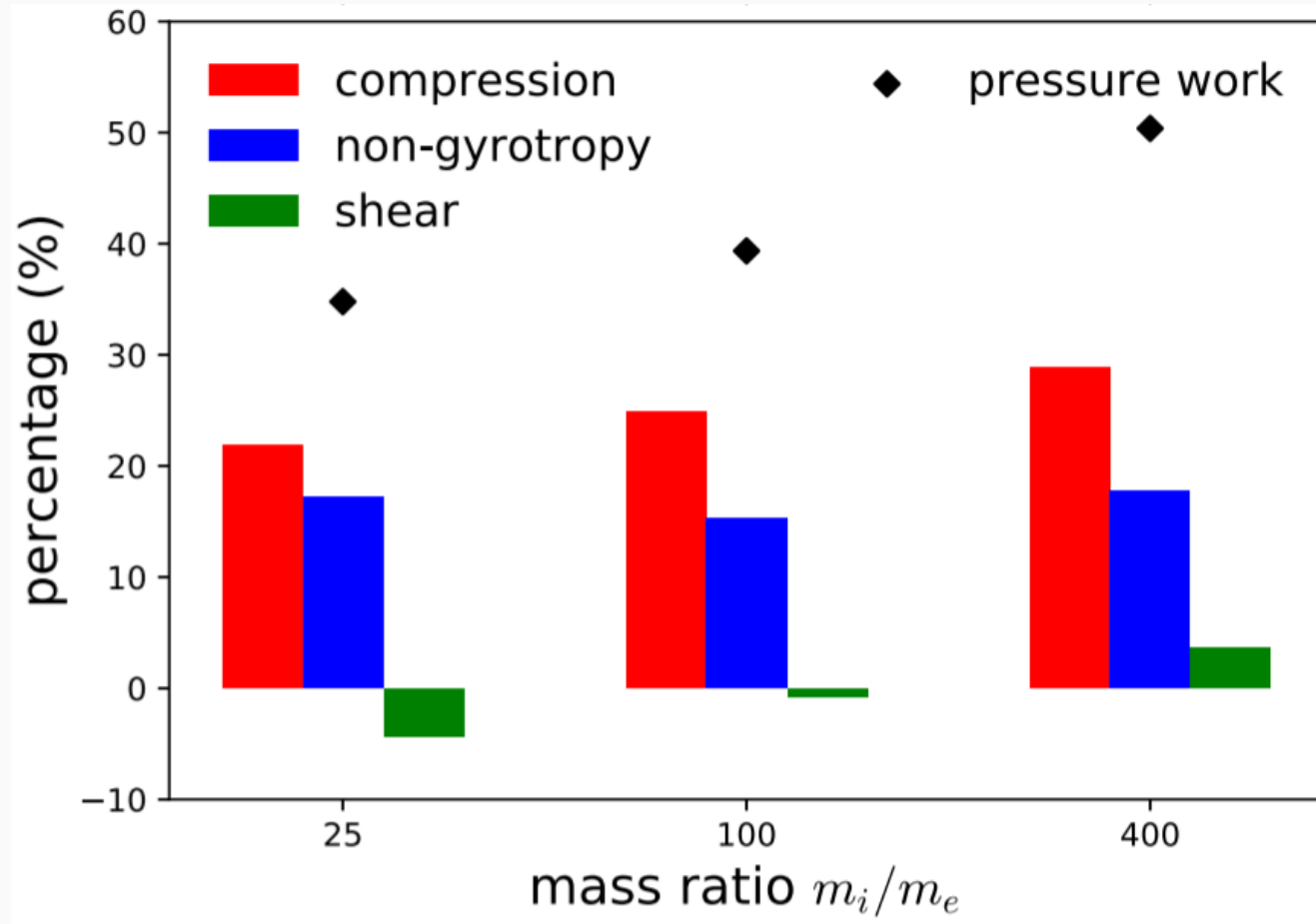
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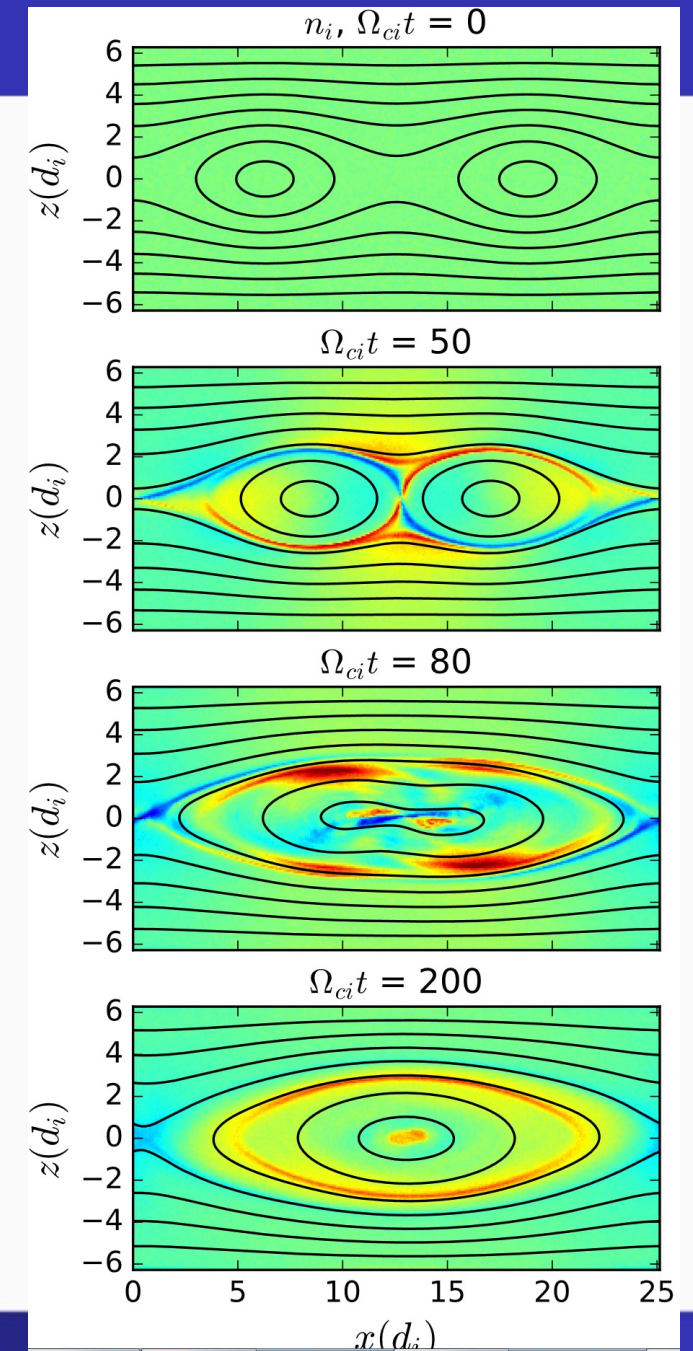


Yang et al, in prep, 2022

# Colliding Magnetic Flux Ropes



Du, Guo, Zank et al, *ApJ*, 2018



# Summary

- Local compressive contribution is stronger than incompressive contribution.

$$p\theta > PiD$$

- For electrons, the gyrotropic contribution is dominant over the non-gyrotropic part.

$$PiD_{g,e} > PiD_{ng,e}$$

- For ions, the non-gyrotropic contribution is enhanced.

$$PiD_{ng,i} \geq PiD_{g,i}$$