

of various black hole binaries, we performed the code sanity check and performance test. In this talk, we present the situation of GW observation with the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to preliminary PE results with the KAGALI MCMC PE pipeline, we discuss how we can optimize a CBC PE pipeline toward the next observation run.

## 고에너지천문학/이론천문학

### [구 HT-01] Test-particle Solutions for Electron Acceleration in Low Mach Number Shocks

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We propose semi-analytic models for the electron momentum distribution in weak shocks that accounts for both in situ acceleration and re-acceleration through diffusive shock acceleration (DSA). In the former case, a small fraction of incoming electrons is assumed to be reflected at the shock ramp and pre-accelerated to the so-called injection momentum,  $p_{inj}$ , above which particles can diffuse across the shock transition and participate in the DSA process. This leads to the DSA power-law distribution extending from the smallest momentum of reflected electrons,  $p_{ref}$ , all the way to the cutoff momentum,  $p_{eq}$ , constrained by radiative cooling. In the latter case, fossil electrons, specified by a power-law spectrum with a cutoff, are assumed to be re-accelerated from  $p_{ref}$  up to  $p_{eq}$  via DSA. We show that, in the in situ acceleration model, the amplitude of radio synchrotron emission depends strongly on the shock Mach number, whereas it varies rather weakly in the re-acceleration model.

### [구 HT-02] Microinstabilities at Quasi-Perpendicular Shocks in the High- $\beta$ ICM

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At quasi-perpendicular shocks in the high- $\beta$  ( $\beta = P_{gas}/P_{mag} \sim 100$ ) intracluster medium (ICM), various microinstabilities occur by the temperature

anisotropies and/or drift motions of plasma. In the downstream, the Alfvén ion cyclotron instability (AIC) due to the ion temperature anisotropy ( $T_{i\perp} > T_{i\parallel}$ ) is triggered by shock-reflected ions, the whistler instability (WI) is driven by the electron temperature anisotropy ( $T_{e\perp} > T_{e\parallel}$ ) as a consequence of the shock compression of magnetic fields, and the mirror instability is generated due to the ion and/or electron temperature anisotropy. At the shock foot, the modified two stream instability (MTSI) is possibly excited by the cross-field drift between ions and electrons. In the upstream, electron firehose instability (EFI) is driven by the electron temperature anisotropy or the relative drift between incoming and reflected electrons. These microinstabilities play important roles in the particle acceleration in ICM shocks, so understanding of the microinstabilities and the resultant plasma waves is essential. In this study, based on a linear stability analysis, the basic properties of the microinstabilities in ICM shocks and the ion/electron scale fluctuations are described. We then discuss the implication of our work on the electron pre-acceleration in ICM shocks.

### [구 HT-03] Turbulence Dynamo in Compressively Driven Fluids

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천문학적 유체는 강하게 자화되어 있는 경우가 많은데, 이러한 강한 자기장을 얻는 한 방법이 난류에 의한 자기장의 증폭이다. 플라즈마 효과나 기타의 이유로 약한 씨앗 자기장이 유체에 생길 경우, 난류는 이 씨앗 자기장을 매우 효과적으로 증폭시킬 수가 있다. 이 과정을 난류 다이내모라 하는데, 난류 다이내모는 주로 비압축성 난류 구동력을 사용하여 연구해 오고 있다. 비압축성 구동력을 사용할 때의 난류 다이내모 과정은 비교적 잘 규명되어 있다. 기존의 연구 결과에 의하면, 자기장의 세기는 지수 함수적 성장을 거친 후 선형적 성장 단계를 겪는다. 이후, 자기장의 에너지 밀도가 난류의 에너지 밀도와 비슷해지면 자기장은 더 이상 성장하지 못하고 포화 상태에 접어든다. 결론적으로 난류는 자기장이 동력학적으로 중요한 수준까지 증폭을 시킬 수 있다. 압축성 난류 구동력을 사용한 난류 다이내모 연구도 일부 존재하는데, 기존의 연구 결과에 의하면 다이내모 효과가 비압축성 구동력의 경우보다 비효율적이다. 본 연구에서는 압축성 구동력을 사용하여 난류 다이내모를 체계적으로 연구하였다. 특히 압축성 구동력과 비압축성 구동력이 난류 다이내모 효과에 어떤 차이를 주는지 체계적으로 비교하였다.

### [구 HT-04] ERotating Bondi Accretion Flow with and without outflow