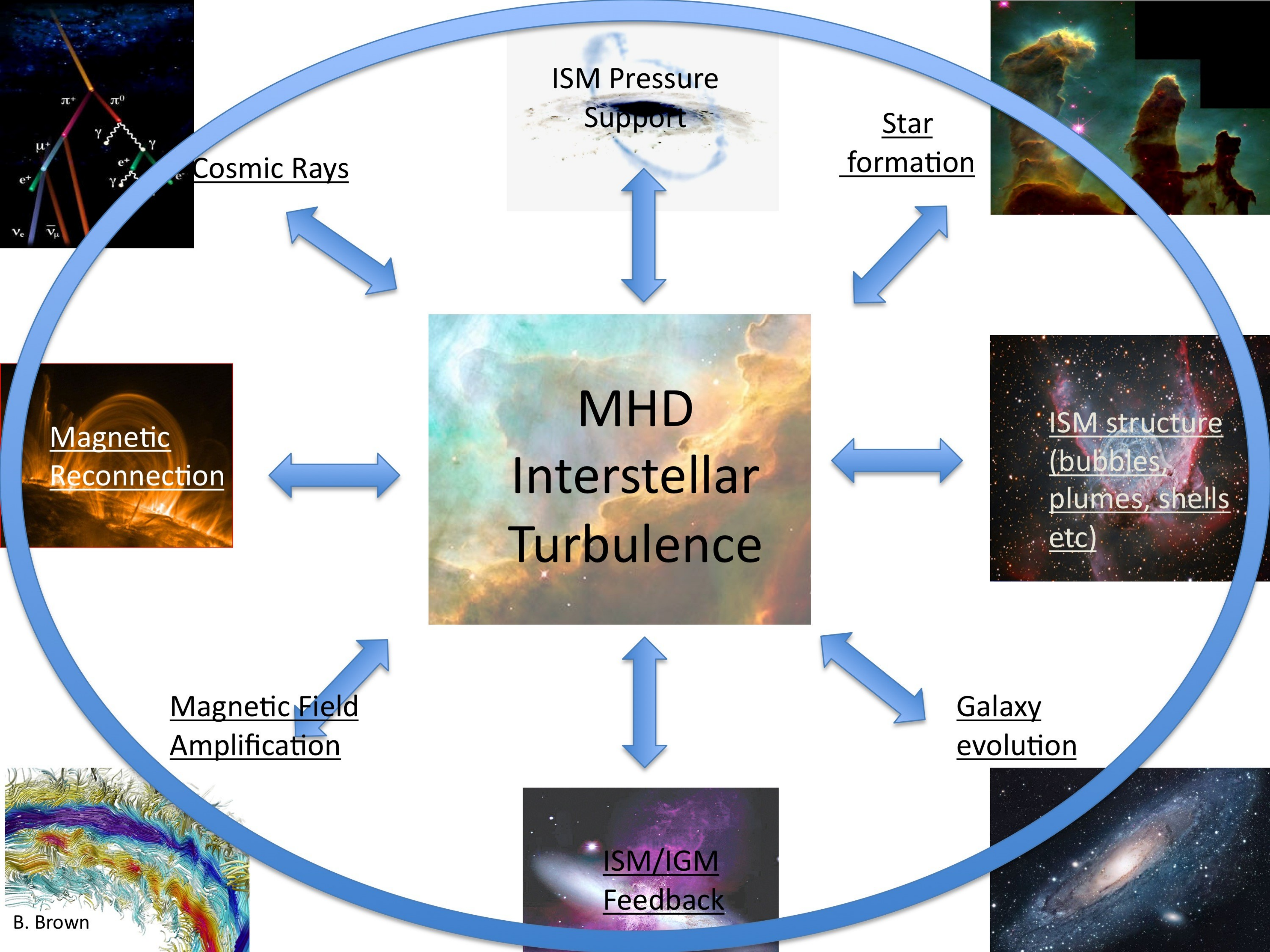
The Origins and Implications of MHD Turbulence in Galaxies

Blakesley Burkhart

Einstein Fellow

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

Burkhart, Genel, Pillepich, Hernquist, 2015, in prep.
Burkhart & Krumholz, 2015, in prep.
Chepurnov, Burkhart, Lazarian, & Stanimirovic 2015


ISM Pressure Support
Star formation
Cosmic Rays
MHD Interstellar Turbulence
Magnetic Reconnection
ISM structure (bubbles, plumes, shells etc)
Magnetic Field Amplification
Galaxy evolution
ISM/IGM Feedback
B. Brown

Outline

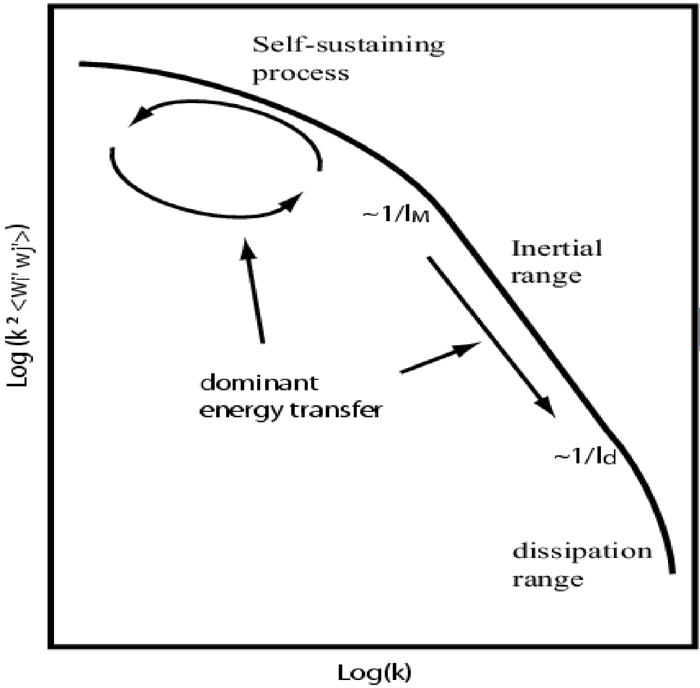
- What is turbulence and how to study it in the ISM.

-Origins of Turbulence:

- The large scale injection of turbulence energy in galaxies (kpc driving scales):
- Simulations (Illustris)
- Observations (velocity power spectrum of the SMC in 21cm).

What is turbulence?

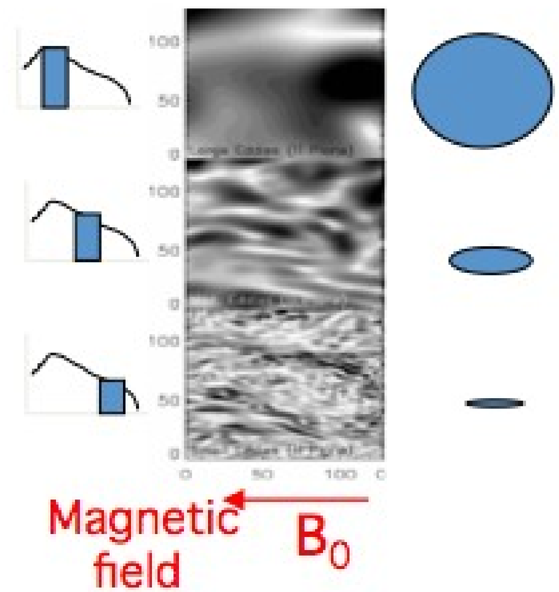
Inertial range provides: compressibility of the media, dynamic range of the cascade, and comparison with analytical predictions.



Kolmogorov 1941 scaling:
E/t~C, t~L/v □
$v \sim L^{1/3}$

$E(k)^*k \sim E \sim v^2$,
$k \sim 1/L$
□

$E(k) \sim k^{-5/3}$

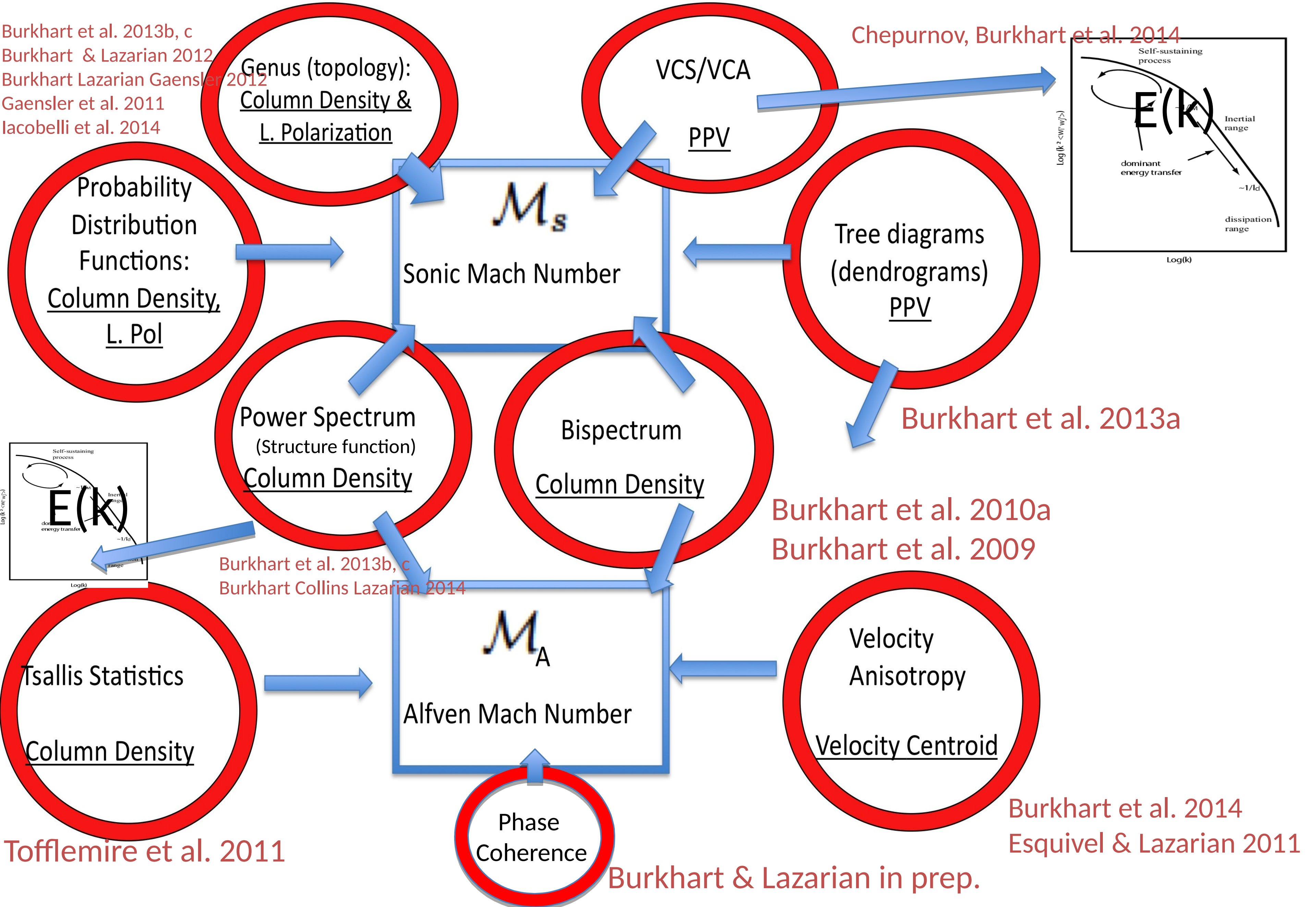


$M_A = V/V_A$
$M_s = V/c_s$

$$c_s = \sqrt{\gamma \cdot \frac{p}{\rho}} \quad V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$$

- Eddies becoming increasingly anisotropic along B with $k_{para.} \sim k_{perp.}^{2/3}$ *(scale dependent anisotropy; Goldreich & Sridhar 1995, Cho Lazarian 2003)*

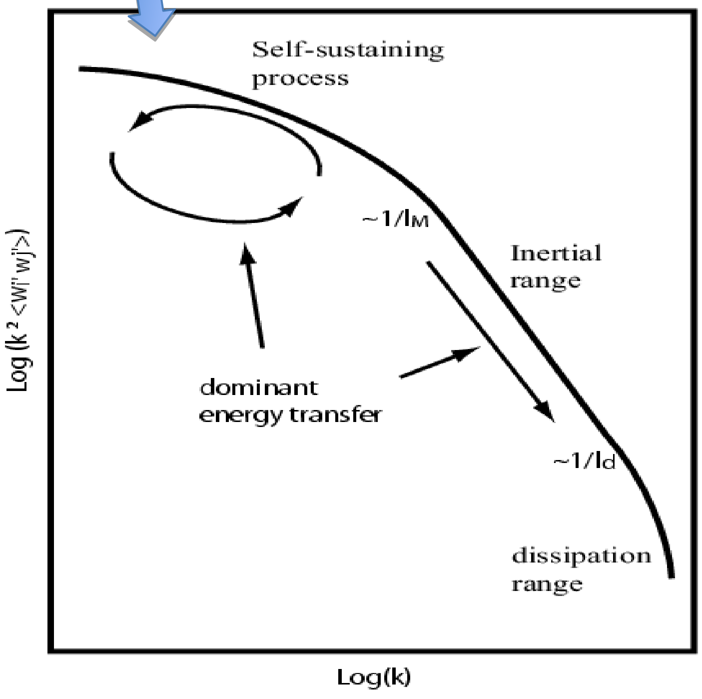
Turbulence Statistics and their Dependencies



The Power Spectrum and Driving of Turbulence

Where does turbulence come from?

Inertial range provides: compressibility of the media, dynamic range of the cascade, and <u>comparison with analytical predictions.</u>



Velocity/density power spectrum reveal multiphase ISM spectra in agreement with expectations for supersonic turbulence

or Supersonic Turbulence: density spectrum become shallower and velocity spectrum becomes steeper (relative to Kolmogorov)

Compare to -5/3=-1.66

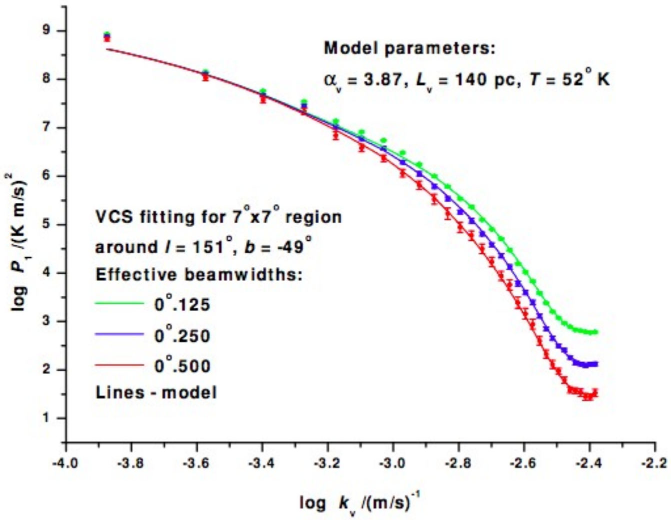
N	data	Object	P_{PPV}^{thin}	P_{PPV}^{thick}	depth	E_v	E_ρ	
1	HI	Anticenter^g	$K^{-2.7}$	N/A	Thin	$k^{-1.7}$	N/A	Green (1993); Lazarian & Pogosyan (2006)
2	HI	→CygA	$K^{-(2.7)}$	$K^{-(2.8)}$	Thin	N/A	$k^{-(0.8}$	Deshpande et al. (2000)
3	HI	SMC^e	$K^{-2.7}$	$K^{-3.4}$	Thin	$k^{-1.7}$	$k^{-1.4}$	Stanimirović & Lazarian (2001); Burkhart et al. 2010
4	HI	Center^g	K^{-3}	K^{-3}	Thick	N/A	N/A	Dickey et al. (2001); Lazarian & Pogosyan (2004)
5	HI	B. Mag.^{g}	$K^{-2.6}$	$K^{3.4}$	Thin	$k^{-1.8}$	$k^{-1.2}$	Muller et al. (2004)
6	HI	Arm^g	K^{-3}	K^{-3}	Thick	N/A	N/A	Khalil et al. (2006); Lazarian (2006)
7	HI	DDO 210^e	K^{-3}	K^{-3}	Thick	N/A	N/A	Lazarian (2006); Begum et al. (2006)
8	^{12}CO	L1512	N/A	$K^{-2.8}$	Thick	N/A	$k^{-0.8}$	Stutzki et al. (1998); Dickey et al. (2001)
9	^{13}CO	L1512	N/A	$K^{-2.8}$	Thick	N/A	$k^{-0.8}$	Stutzki et al. (1998); Begum et al. (2006)
10	^{13}CO	Perseus	$K^{-(2.7)}$	K^{-3}	Thick	$k^{-(1.7)}$	N/A	Sun et al. (2006)
11	^{13}CO	Perseus	$K^{-2.6}$	K^{-3}	Thick	$k^{-1.8}$	N/A	Padoan et al. (2006)
12	$C^{18}O$	L1551	$K^{-2.7}$	$K^{-2.8}$	Thin	$k^{-1.7}$	$k^{-0.8}$	Swift (2006)

From Burkhart et al. 2013

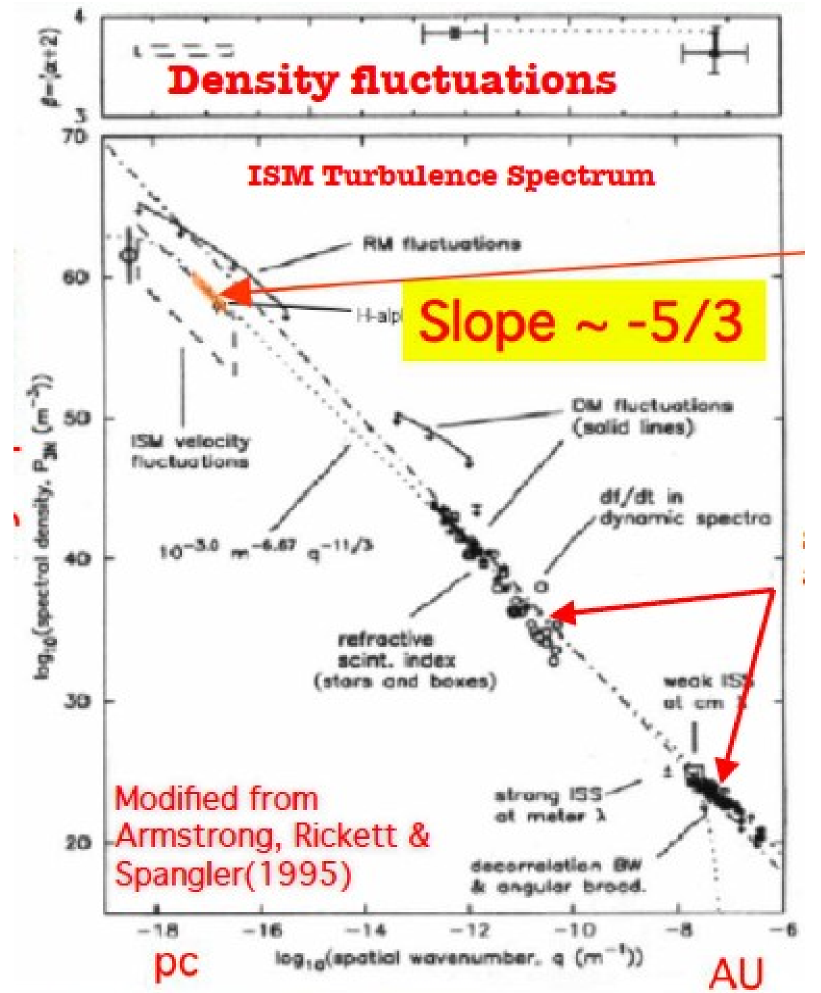
Density and velocity power spectrum from Lazarian & Pogosyan (2000, 2004) Velocity Coordinate Analysis (VCA) method.

Observations of driving scale in multiphase ISM suggest driving on scales larger than clouds (L > 1pc-10pc).

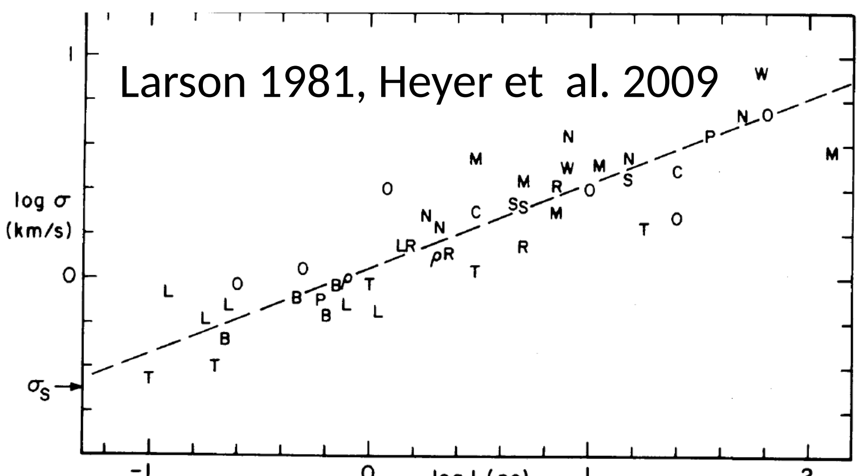
WNM/CNM High Lat. Clouds (Chepurnov et al. 2010), VCS



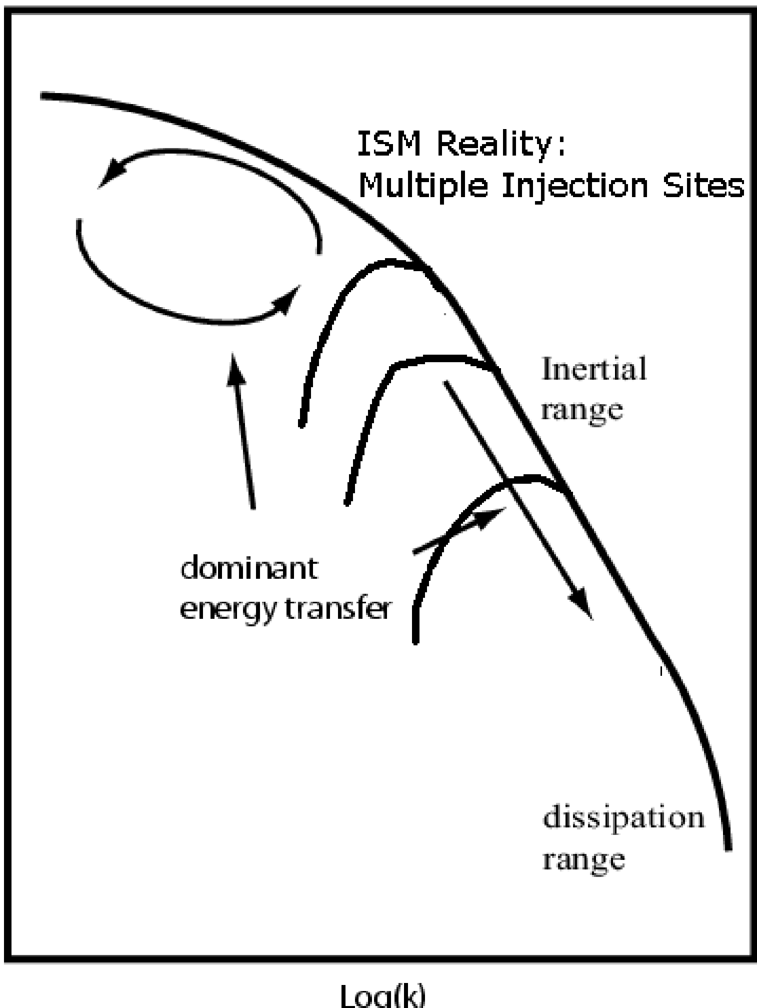
Electron density (WIM) power spectrum:



Molecular medium (line width-size)



Origins of Turbulence: Multiple Drivers



<u>1000 Pc scales:</u>
Galaxy mergers (major/minor),
Expanding shells, Gravitational instability

<u>100 Pc scales:</u>
supernova, expanding shells,
MRI, cloud collisions

<u>10 pc-sub-pc scales:</u>
Winds, outflows, stellar feedback,
stellar wakes

Supernova as Driver of Turbulence

Energy dissipation rate per unit volume: $\varepsilon_V \simeq \rho \frac{v_0^3}{l_0} \simeq 5 \times 10^{-27}\,\mathrm{erg\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}}$.

- Energy sources of the interstellar turbulence

Driving mechanism	ε_V, $\mathrm{erg\,cm^{-3}\,s^{-1}}$
Supernova explosions	3×10^{-26}
Stellar winds	3×10^{-27}
Protostellar outflows	2×10^{-28}
Stellar ionizing radiation	5×10^{-29}
Galactic spiral shocks	4×10^{-29}
Magneto-rotational instability	3×10^{-29}
H II regions	3×10^{-30}

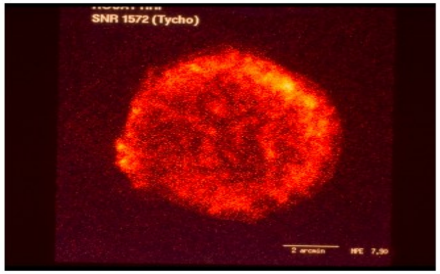
Turbulence driven by supernovae

Mac Low & Klessen 2004; Elmegreen & Scalo 2004

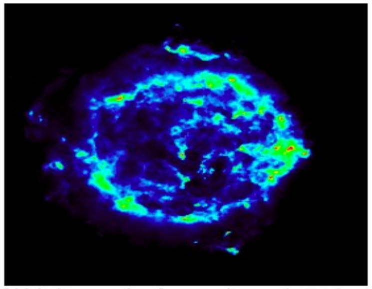
Supernova remnants: expanding bubbles of hot gas, magnetic fields & relativistic particles

Crab nebula: optical image

Tycho supernova: X-rays

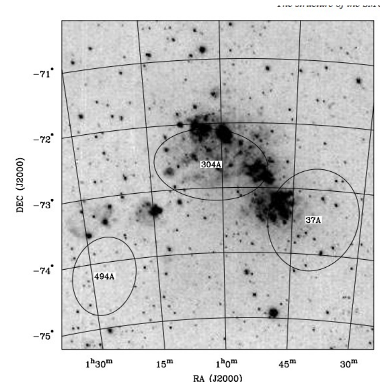


Cas A: radio image ($\lambda 6\,\mathrm{cm}$)



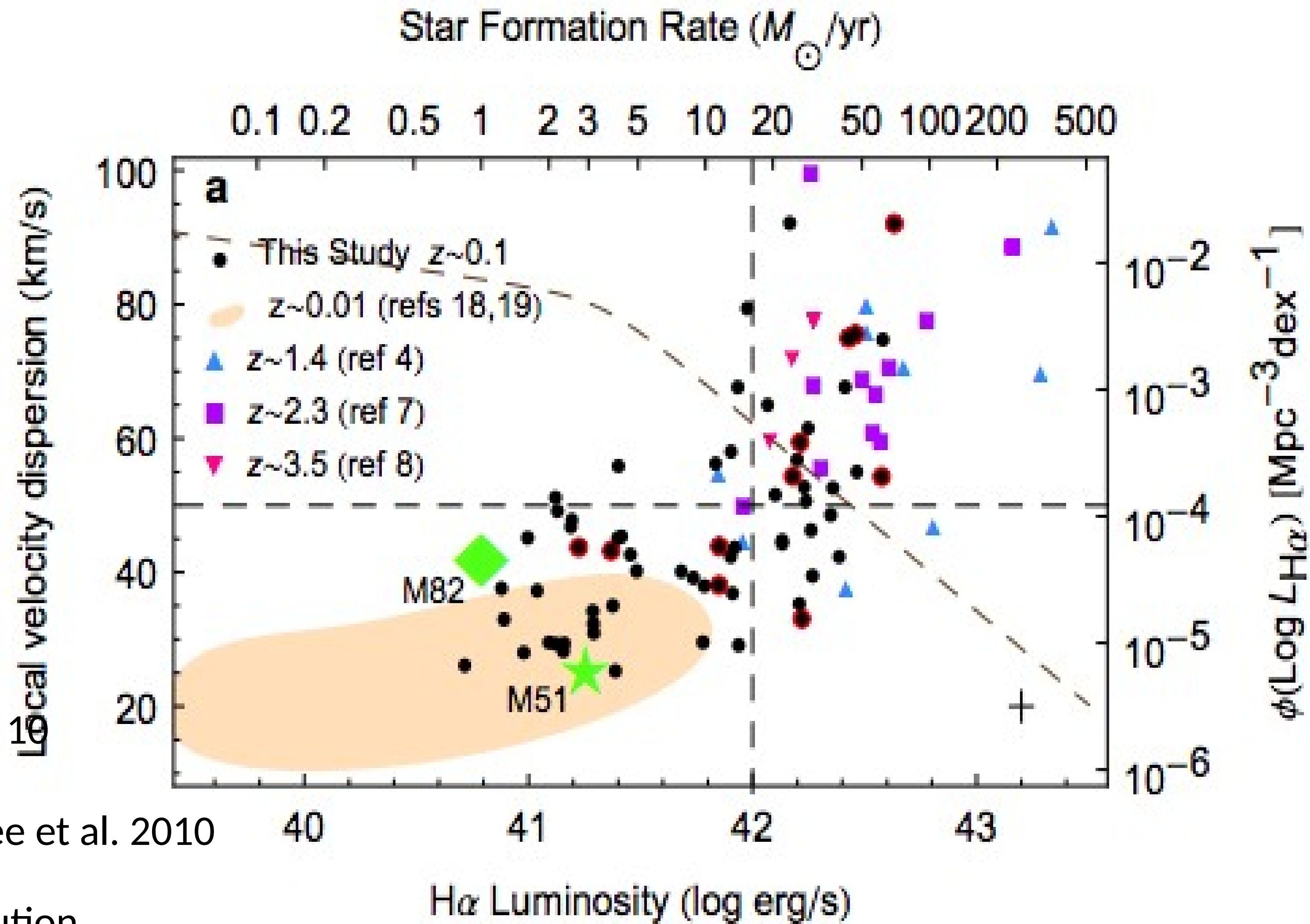
Wright et al., Astrophys. J. **518**, 284, 1!

HI shells (Stanimirovic et al. 1999)



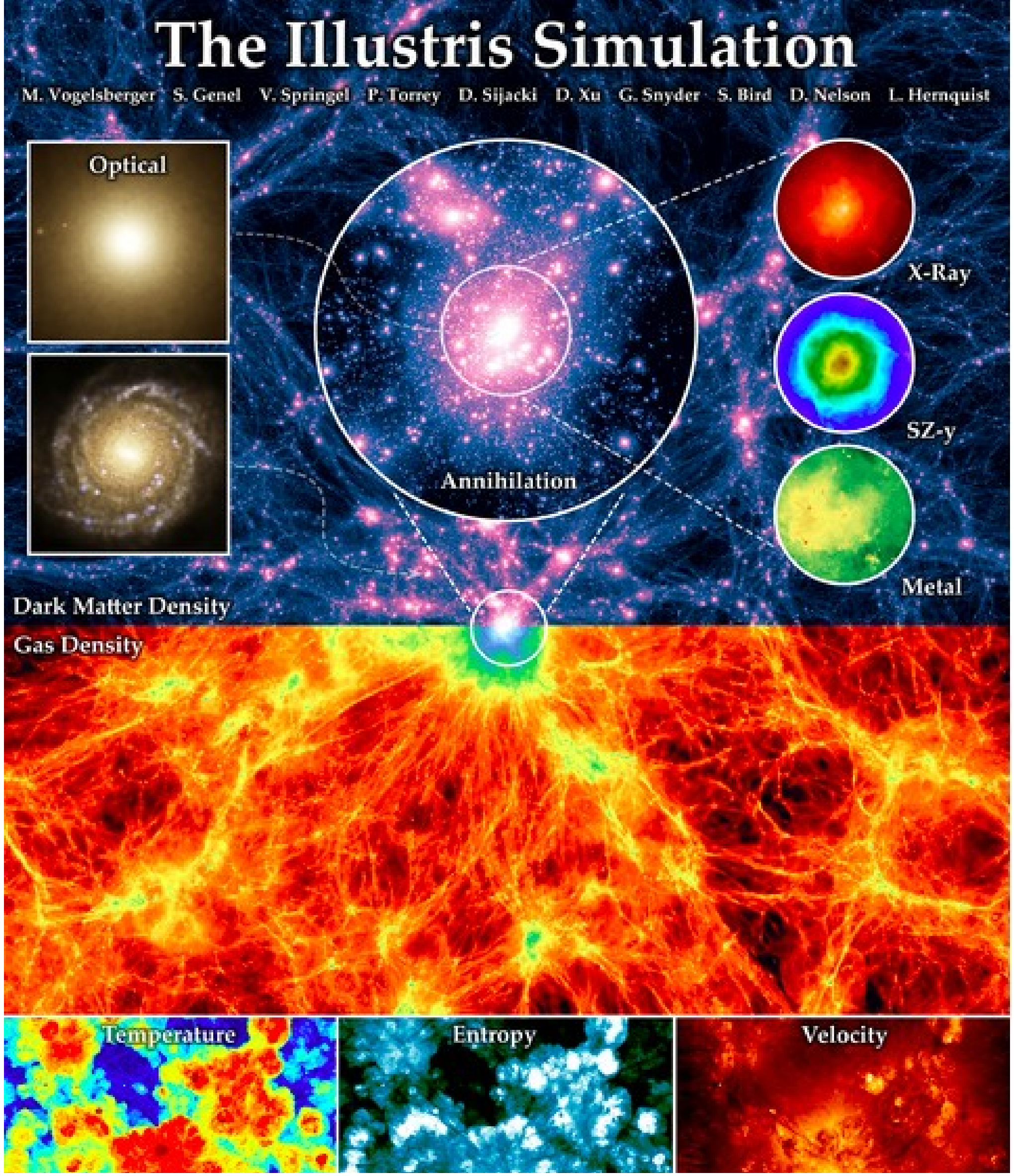
The hundreds of papers question?

Do Supernova/Feedback Drive Turbulence at Kpc Scales?



Green et al. 2010
Epinat et al. 08,09, 10
Law et al. 2009
Lemoine-Busserolee et al. 2010

~2.3 kpc resolution



Do cosmological simulations reproduce the observations of the SFR- velocity dispersion relation?

~1kpc resolution
No GMC physics is resolved!

$$\rho_{\rm th} = 0.13 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

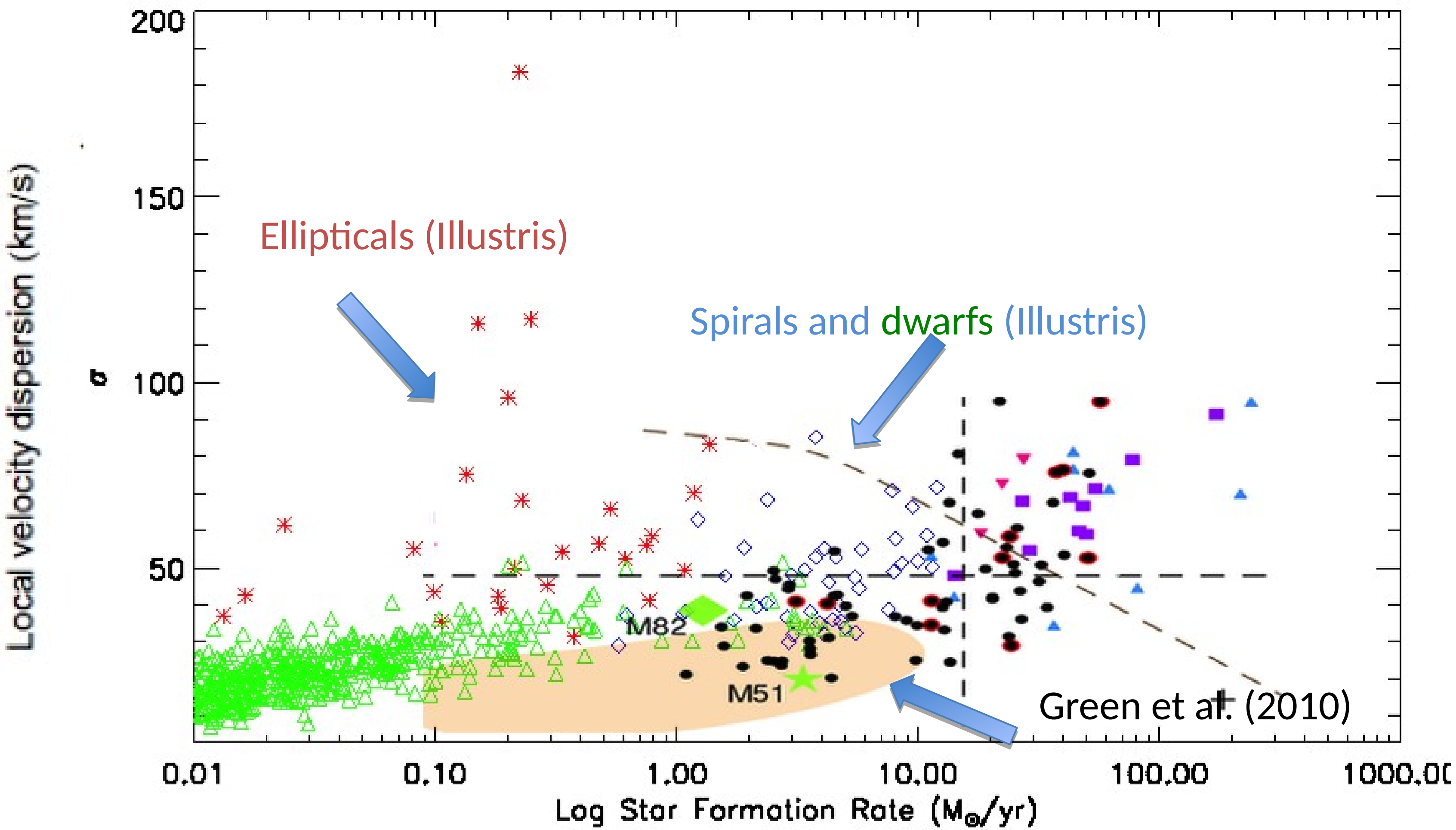
$$t_*(\rho) = t_0^* \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_{\rm th}}\right)^{-1/2} ; \quad t_0^* = 2.2 \text{ Gyr.}$$

See Genel et al. 2014

Image Credit: Illustris Collaboration

name	volume $[(\text{Mpc})^3]$	DM particles / hydro cells / MC tracers	$\epsilon_{\rm baryon}/\epsilon_{\rm DM}$ [pc]	$m_{\rm baryon}/m_{\rm DM}$ $[10^5\ M_\odot]$	$r_{\rm cell}^{\rm min}$ [pc]
Illustris-1	106.5^3	$3 \times 1,820^3 \cong 18.1 \times 10^9$	$710/1,420$	$12.6/62.6$	48

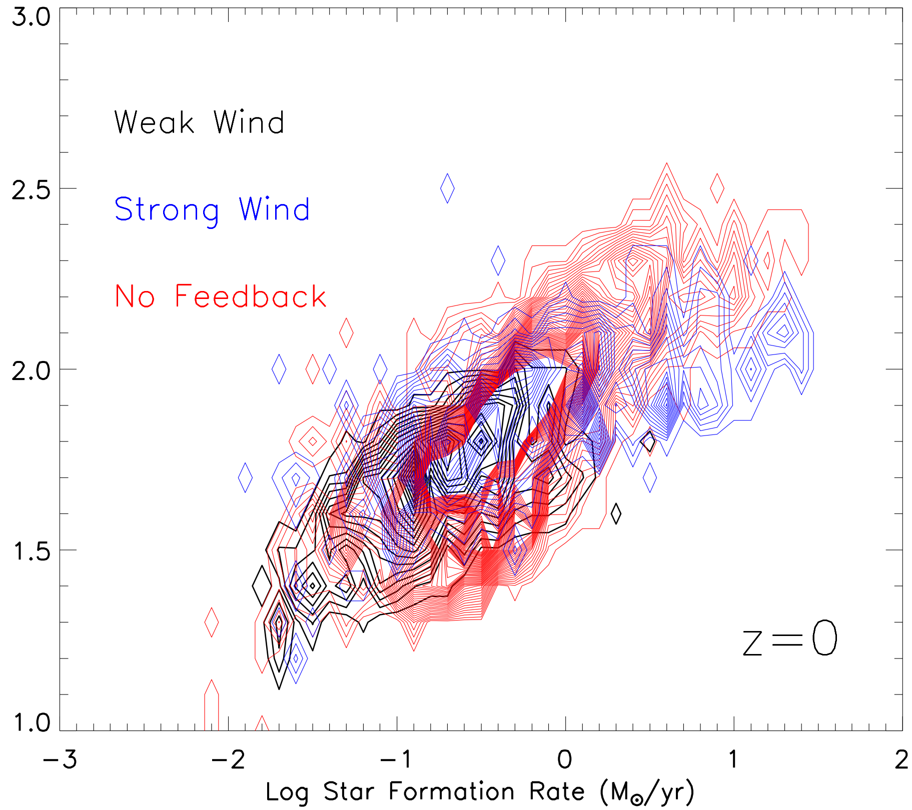
Star formation rate vs. velocity dispersion



Burkhart, Genel, Pillepich, Hernquist, 2015, in prep.

SFR-σ relation is not caused by sub-grid feedback model

Log σ



Log SFR

Supernova not needed to explain correlation!

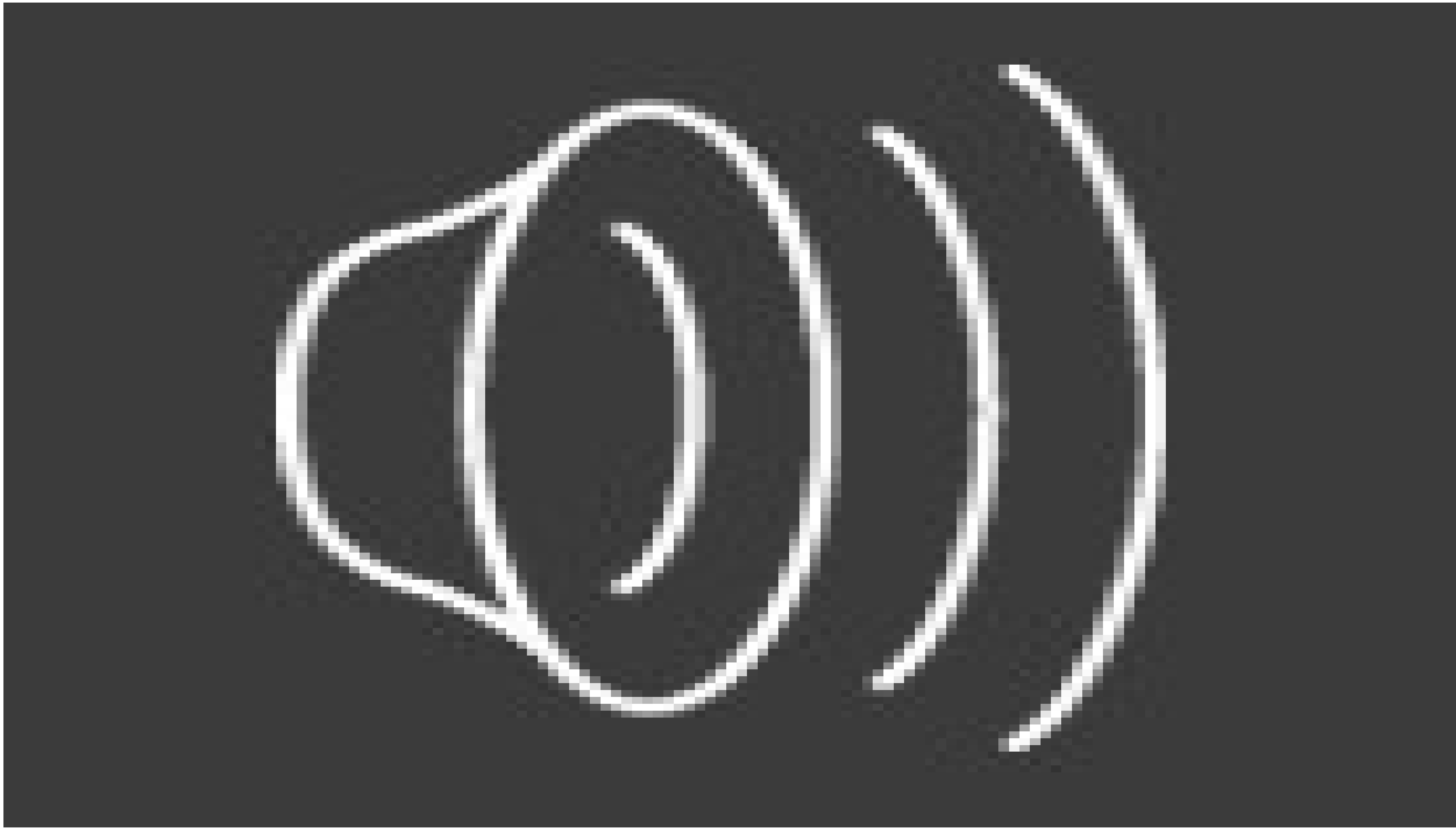
High velocity dispersions set by mergers and gravitational instability (i.e. see Forbes et al. 2013)

$$Q_{\rm Toomre} = \frac{\kappa \sigma_d}{\pi G \Sigma_{gas}}$$

$$\Sigma_{SFR} \propto (\Sigma_{gas})^n$$

Burkhart, Genel, Pillepich, Hernquist, 2015, in prep.

Can Mergers Drive Turbulence?



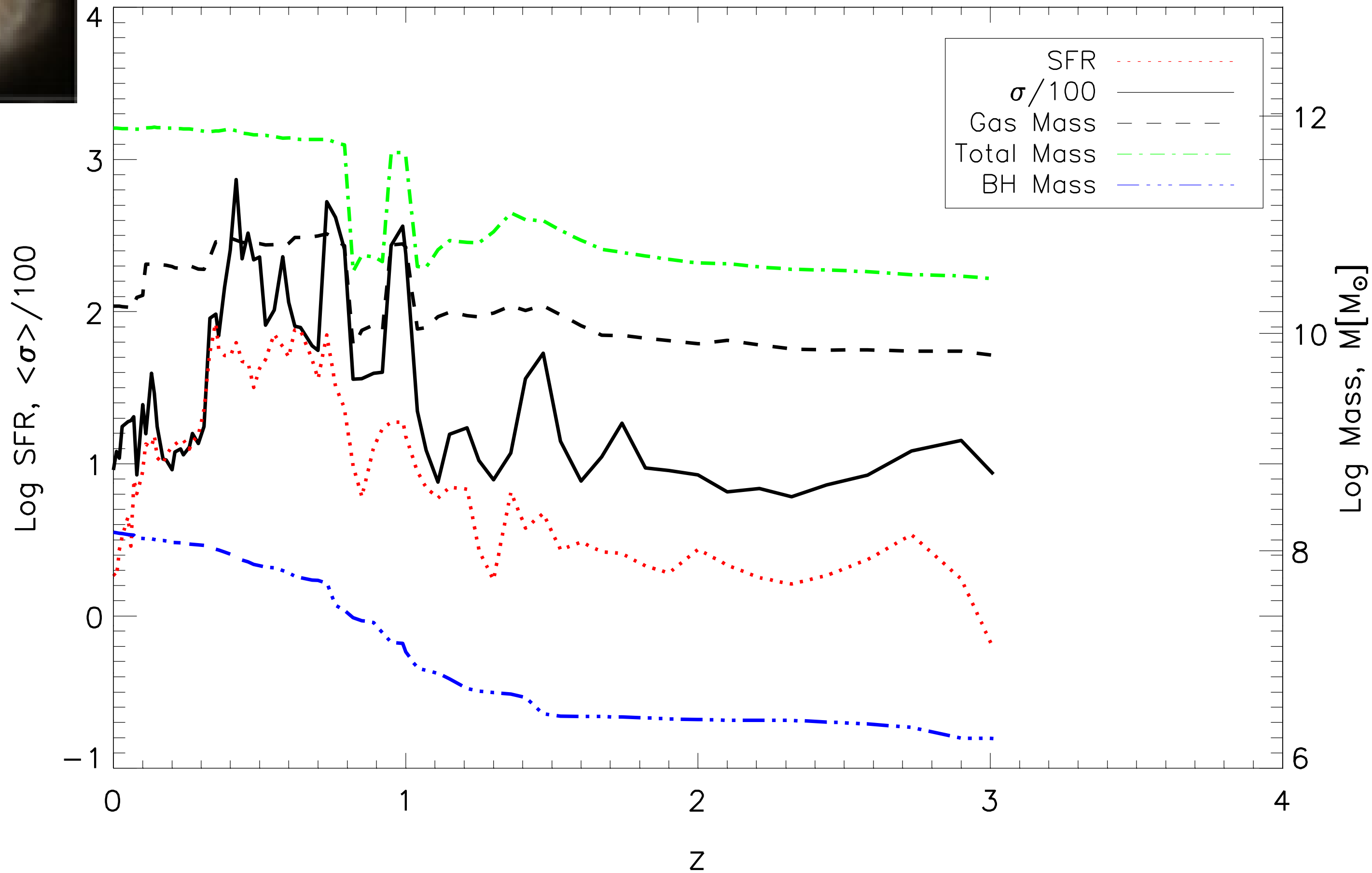
Panels show stellar light (left) and gas density (right) in a region of 1 Mpc on a side.

Movie Credit: Illustris Collaboration

Mergers can also inject turbulence at kpc scales

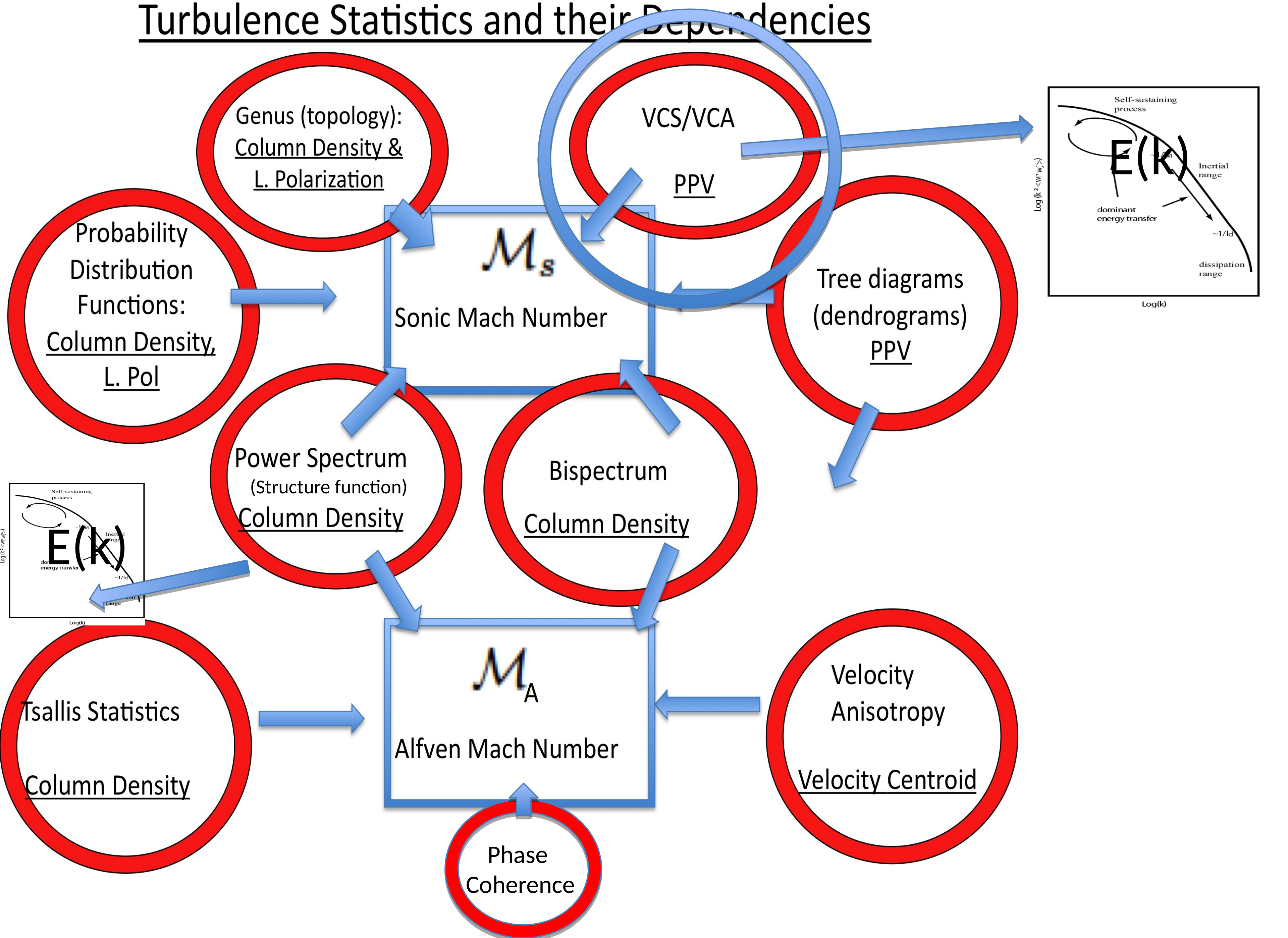
Is there observational evidence for merger induced driving of turbulence?

Illustris Simulation



Burkhart, Genel, Pillepich, Hernquist, 2015, in prep.

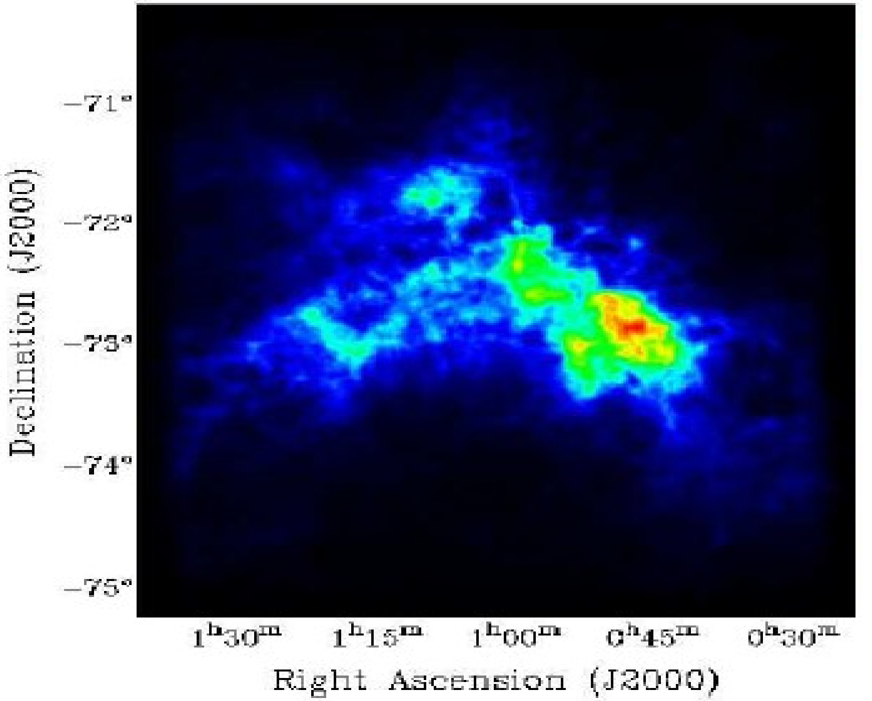
Turbulence Statistics and their Dependencies



Observational test case: SMC in 21 cm emission

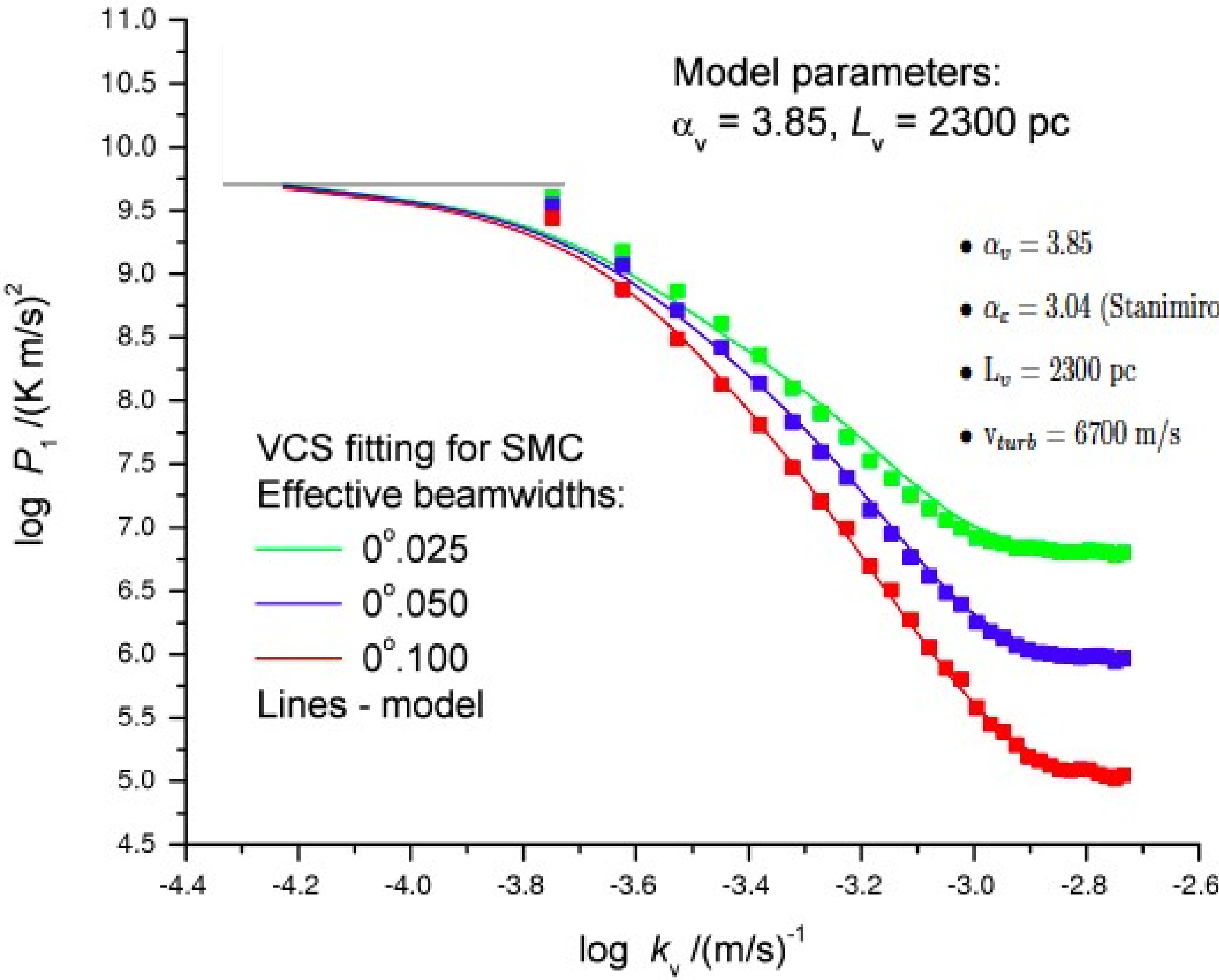
Radio data is ideal for studies of turbulence because it contains information about turbulence velocity along the LOS

Stanimirovic et al. 1999 data set has good spatial (98”) and spectral resolution (1.65kms^{-1}) and contains both single dish (Parkes Telescope) and interferometer (ATCA telescope) data (30pc-4kpc).



VCS of SMC (21cm)

Chepurnov, Burkhart, Lazarian & Stanimirovic 2015

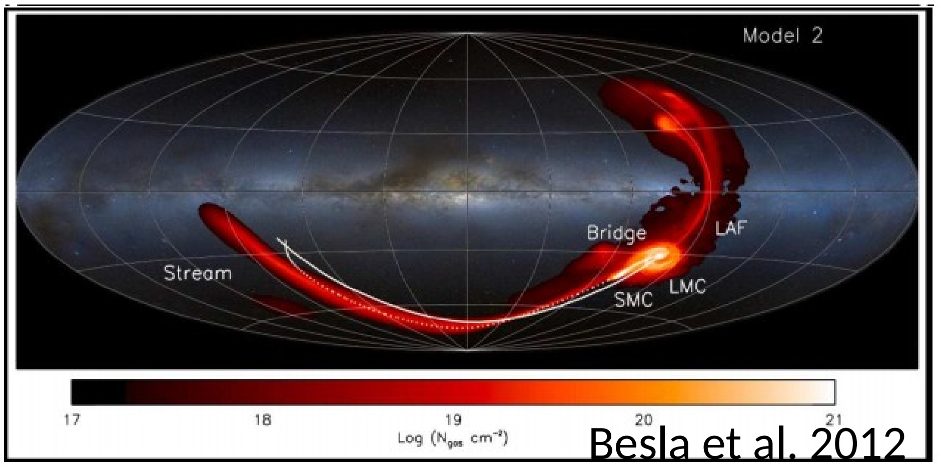


$F_{ij}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{V_0^2}{k^{\alpha_v}} e^{-\frac{k}{k}}$

- $\alpha_v = 3.85$
- $\alpha_\epsilon = 3.04$ (Stanimirovic & Lazarian 2001)
- $L_v = 2300$ pc
- $v_{turb} = 6700$ m/s

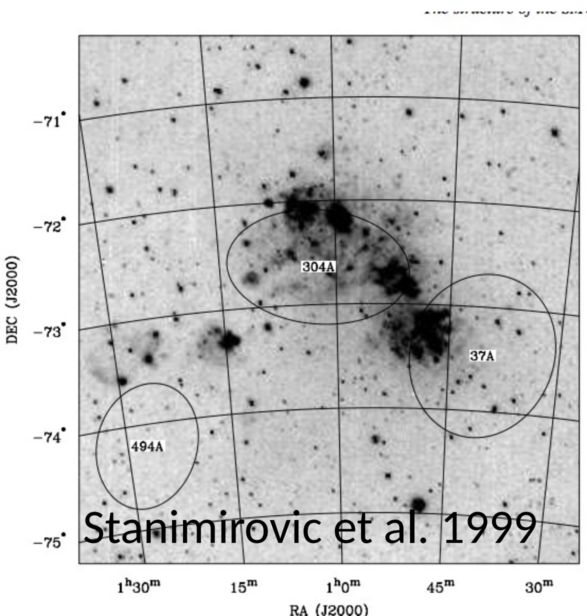
Q: What drives turbulence in the SMC?

A: Combination of both SF and Mergers!



Besla et al. 2012

LMC/SMC most likely have already interacted: Tidal stripping of SMC



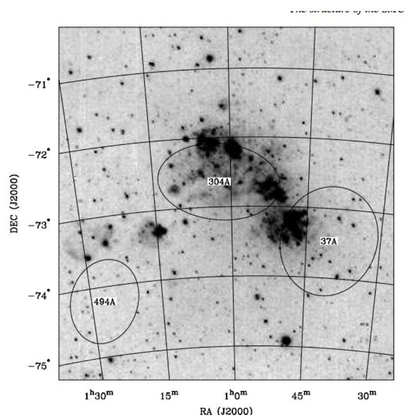
Stanimirovic et al. 1999

HI Supershells seen on kpc sizes!

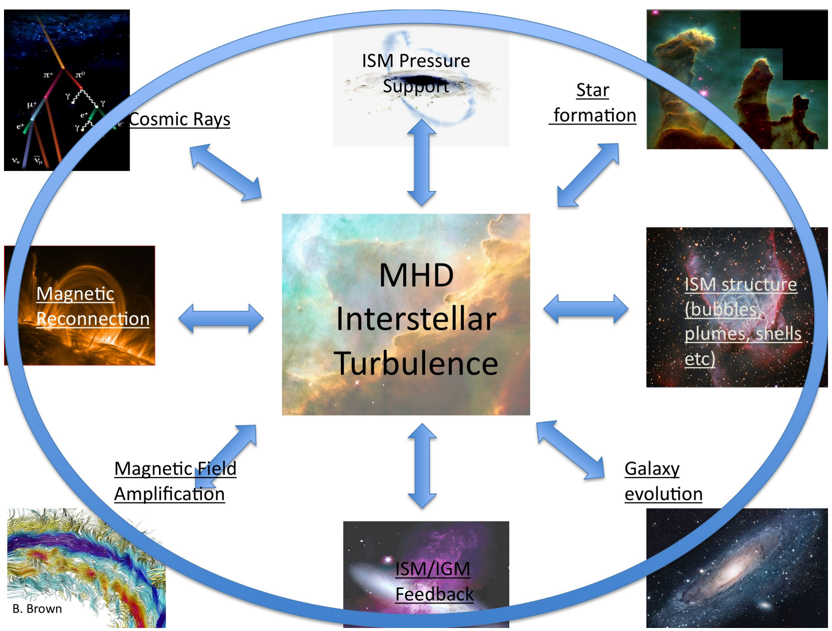
Chepurnov, Burkhart, Lazarian & Stanimirovic 2015

Summary

Origins of Turbulence



Implications of Turbulence



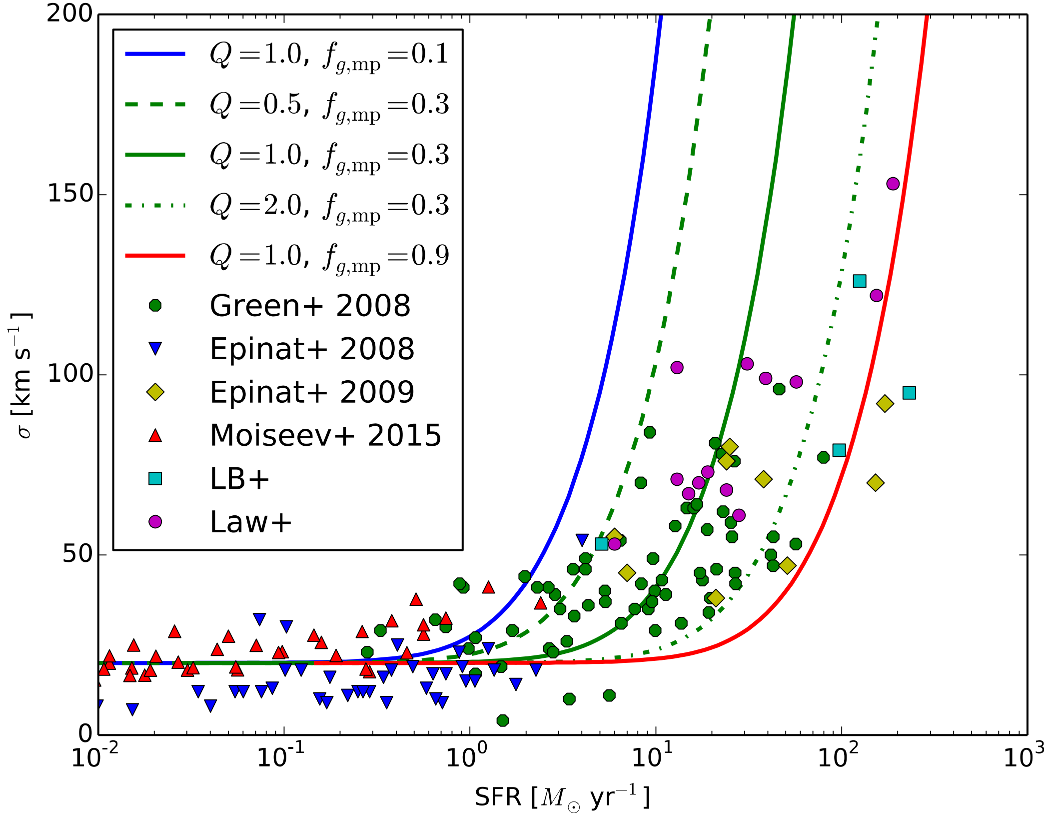
1) Diagnostics for studies of turbulence are able to obtain the sonic and Alfven Mach number and power spectrum!

2) Turbulence in the ISM is generally supersonic across a large range of phases/tracers.

3) Turbulence can be driven on kpc scales by expanding shells, gravitational instabilities, and galaxy-galaxy interactions (e. g. SMC).

Interested in turbulence diagnostics for your observations/simulations? Come talk to me!

Burkhart & Krumholz 2015 in prep.



High velocity dispersions can be set by gravitational instability: consider the Toomre instability.

$$Q_{\mathrm{Toomre}} = \frac{\kappa \sigma_d}{\pi G \Sigma_{gas}}$$

$$\Sigma_{SFR} \propto (\Sigma_{gas})^n$$

Q>1, stable rotating disk

$$\epsilon = 3.5x10^{-26} ergs^{-1} cm^{-3}$$

$$t_{dis} = L/v = 19 Myr$$

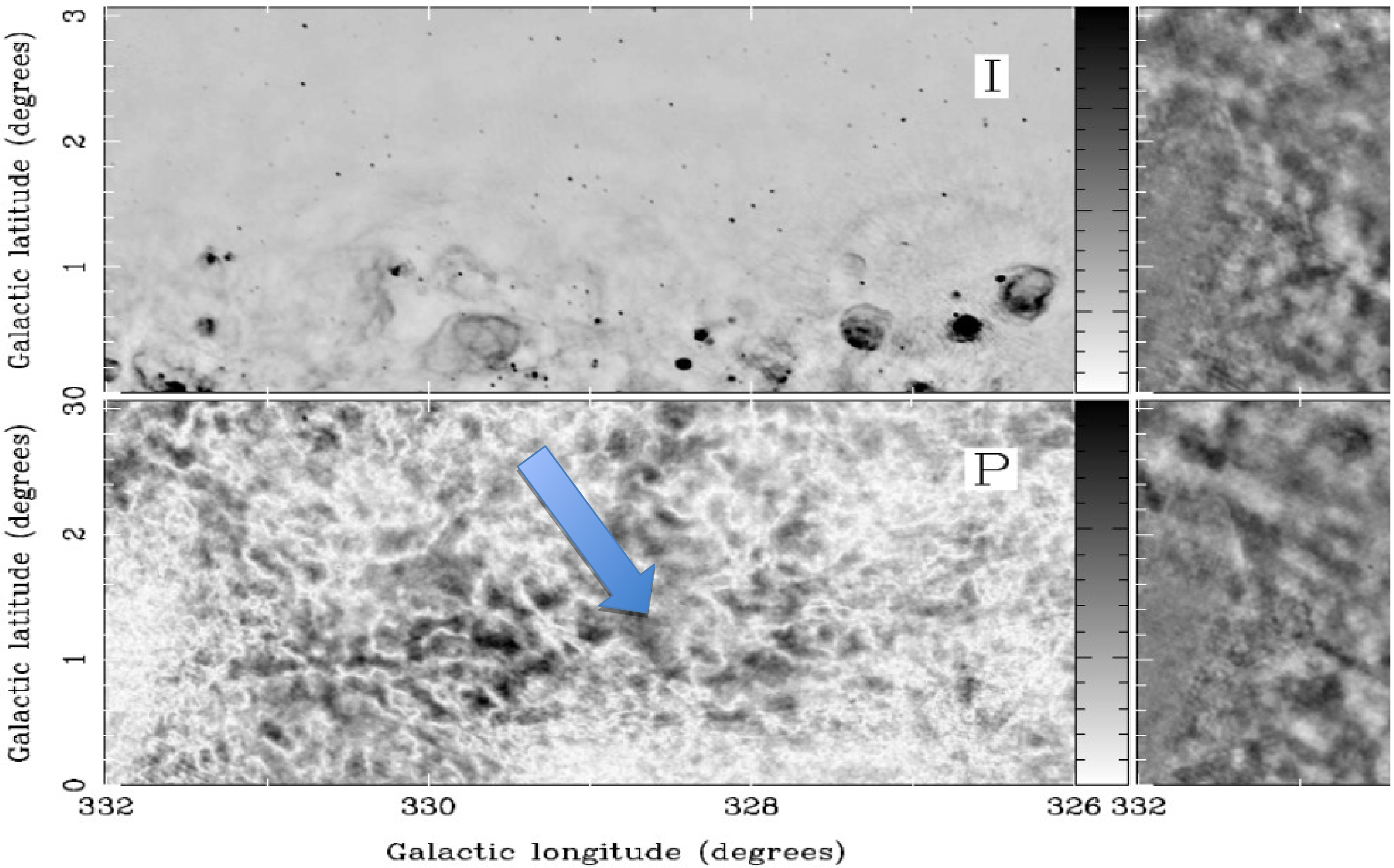
Given a driving scale of 1kpc and turbulent amplitude of V=50 km/s.
This is comparable to the eta from fiducial numbers of supernova driving of $3x10^{-26}$ ergs/s cm^-3 (i.e. see Mckee Klessen 2004) and the turbulence dissipation rate ($3x10^{-27}$ ergs/s cm^-3).

Turbulence & Polarization Maps:

1.4 Ghz Southern Galactic Plane Survey (SGPS)

Gaensler et al. 2001

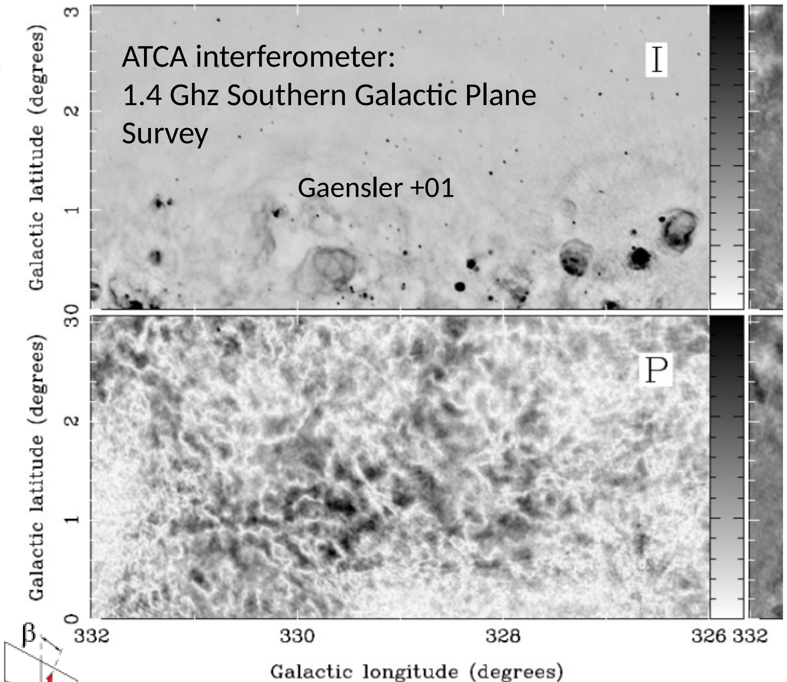
ATCA interferometer



Question: What are these filamentary structures seen in Stokes P but not total intensity?

Linear polarization gradients □ Turbulence

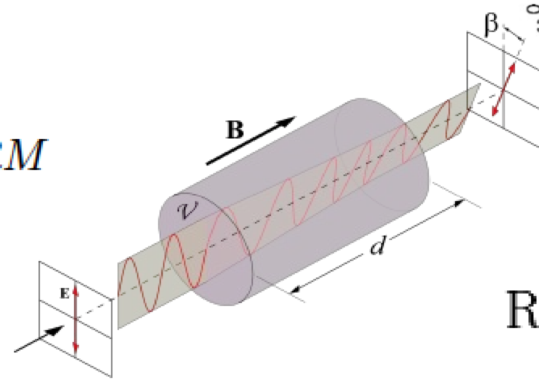
Structures are due to Faraday Rotation along LOS…



Sharp changes in n_e or B along the LOS can be due to random (subsonic) fluctuations and/or shocks propagating through the ISM

Characterize sharp changes with polarization gradients.

$\nabla \mathbf{P}$ can be related to more theoretically motivated ∇RM



$$\Theta = \Theta_0 + \mathrm{RM}\lambda^2$$

$$\mathrm{RM} = \frac{e^3}{2\pi m^2 c^4} \int_0^d n_e(s) B_{||}(s)\, \mathrm{d}s$$

$$|\nabla \mathbf{P}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\right)^2}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = |P| e^{2iRM\lambda^2}$$

$$|\nabla RM| = |\nabla \mathbf{P}|\lambda^2 / 2|\mathbf{P}|$$

Gradients of Polarization Data: Simulations and Statistics

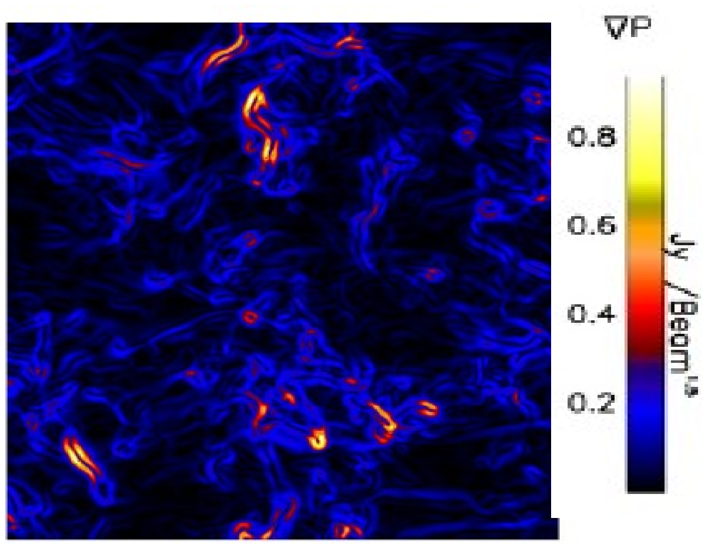
Post process simulations to linear polarization with external Faraday rotation

$$\mathrm{RM} = \frac{e^3}{2\pi m^2 c^4} \int_0^d n_e(s) B_{||}(s)\, \mathrm{d}s$$

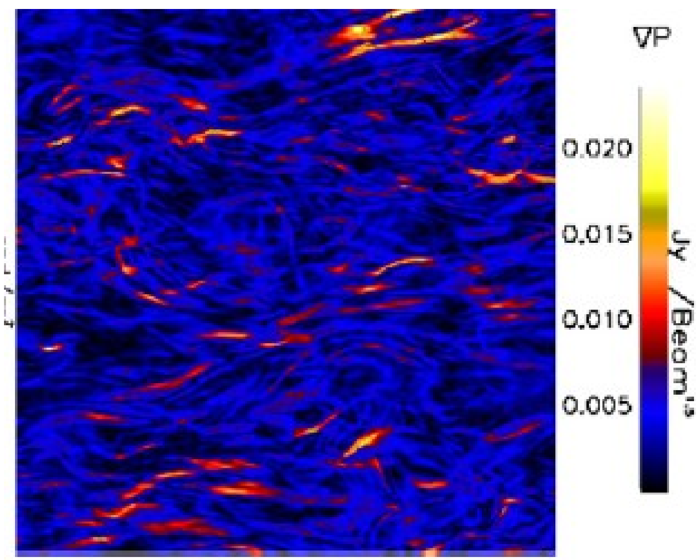
$$|\nabla RM| = |\nabla \mathbf{P}|\lambda^2/2|\mathbf{P}|$$

(Gaensler et al. 2011 Nature and Burkhart, Lazarian & Gaensler 2012 ApJ)

Supersonic ∇P



Subsonic ∇P

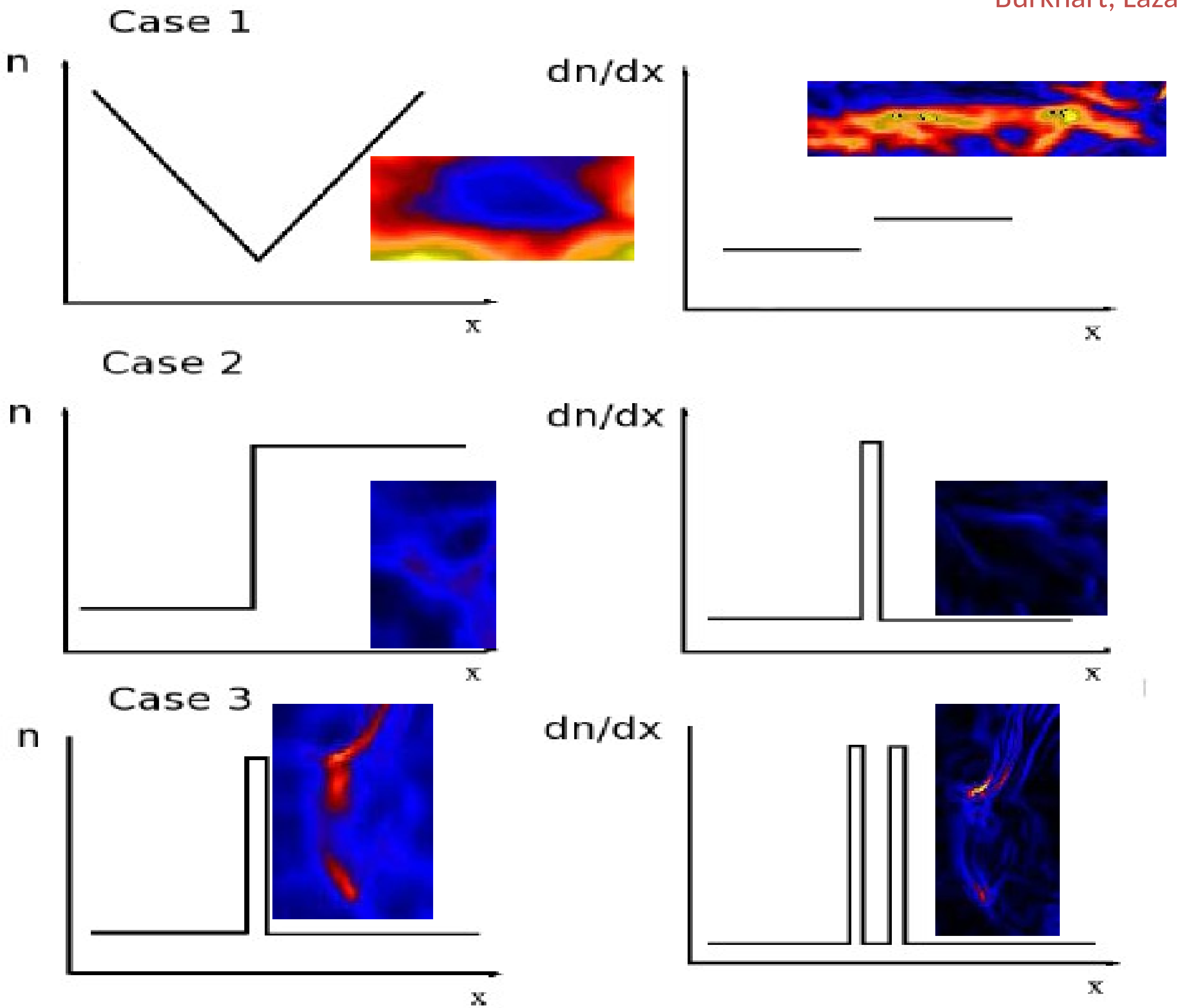


Filaments due to supersonic and subsonic turbulence are different in:

1) Topology
2) PDFs

Gradients of Turbulent Fields: Topology

Burkhart, Lazarian & Gaensler 2012

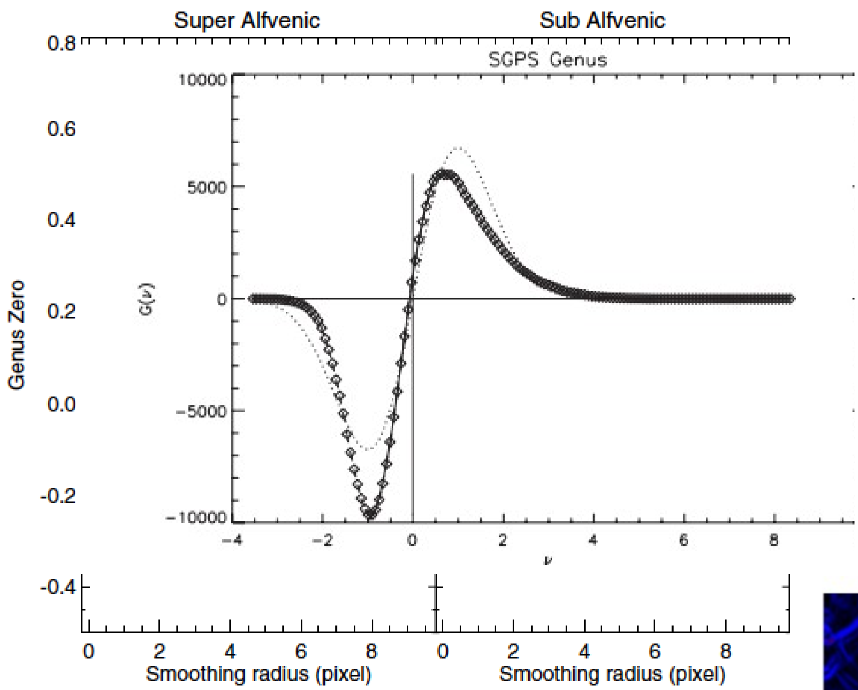


Example:
Any fractal function..
All turbulence!

Example:
Strong fluctuations,
weak shocks…
transsonic turbulence

Example:
Strong interacting
Shocks…high Mach
number!

Topology: Genus statistic

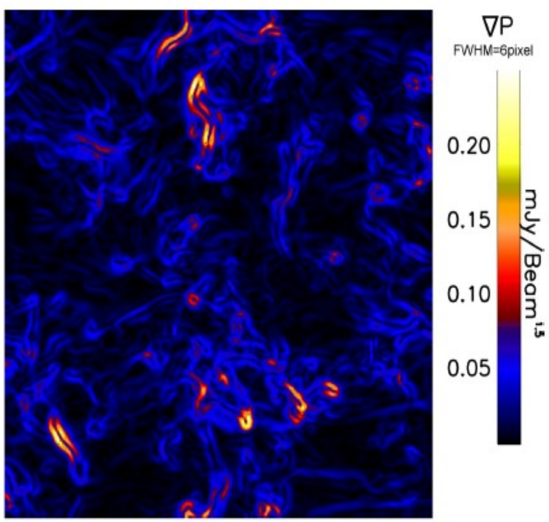


G = (isolated high-density regions) - (isolated low-density regions). Relative to a set threshold value

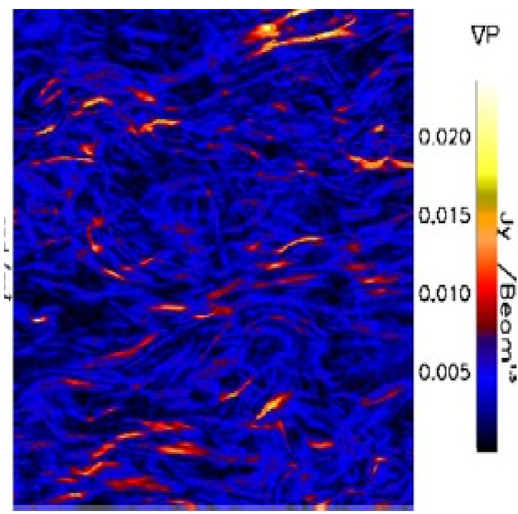
This is able to distinguish between a Swiss-cheese and Clump topology for a given threshold value.

Positive Genus zero implies hole topology.

Negative genus zero implies clump topology.



supersonic



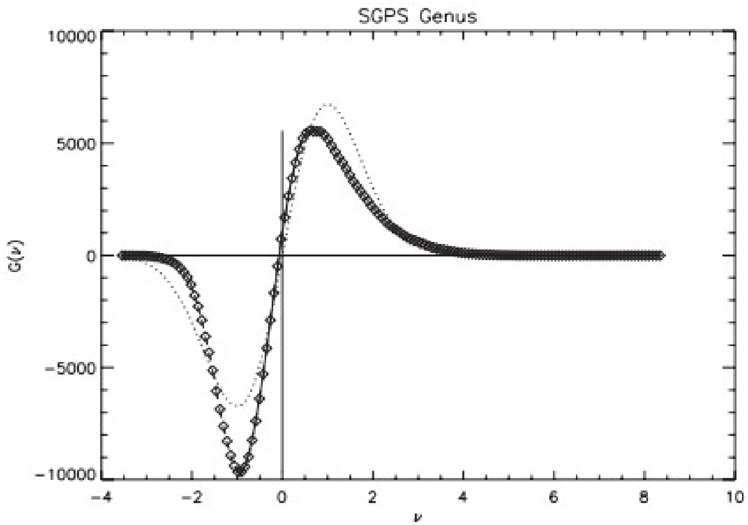
subsonic

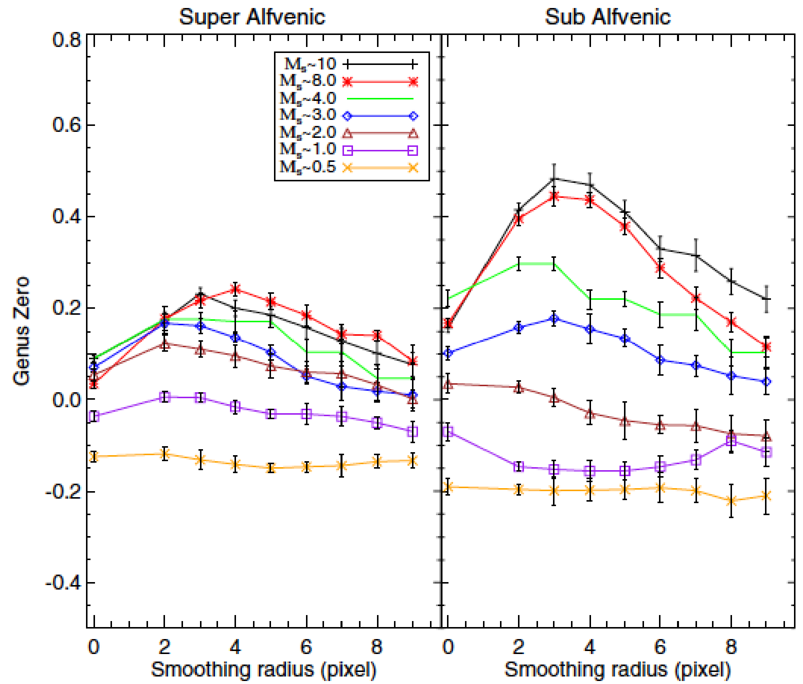
Burkhart, Lazarian & Gaensler 2012

Application: SGPS test region

Burkhart, Lazarian & Gaensler 2012

Genus SGPS



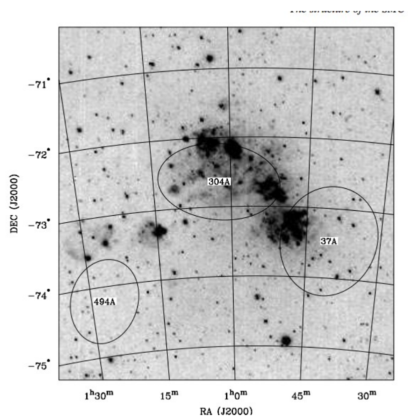


Genus zero of SGPS test region for different smoothing degree is: -0.09 to -0.03; Indicating M_s=1-2

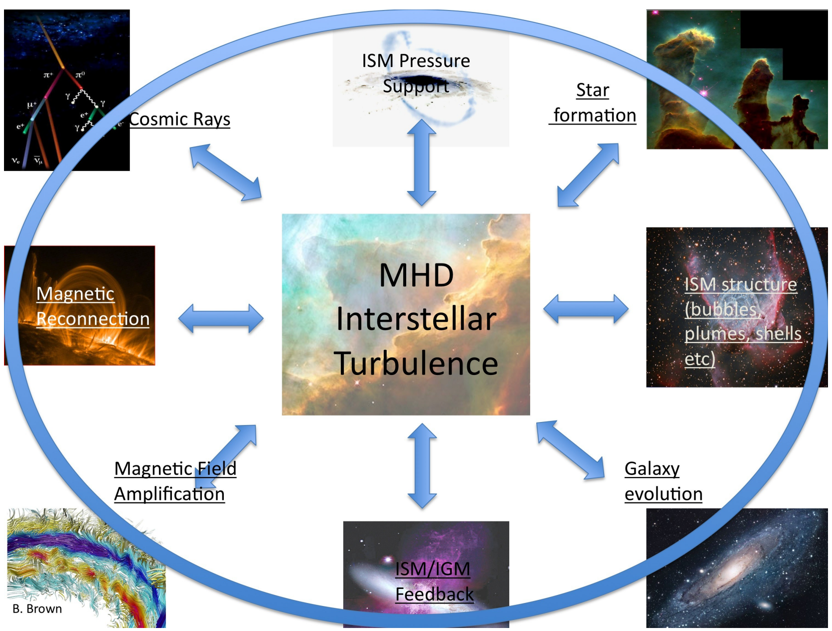
<u>WIM in the SGPS test region is subsonic to transonic which agrees with Hill et al. 2008 dispersion measure analysis</u>

Summary

Origins of Turbulence



Implications of Turbulence



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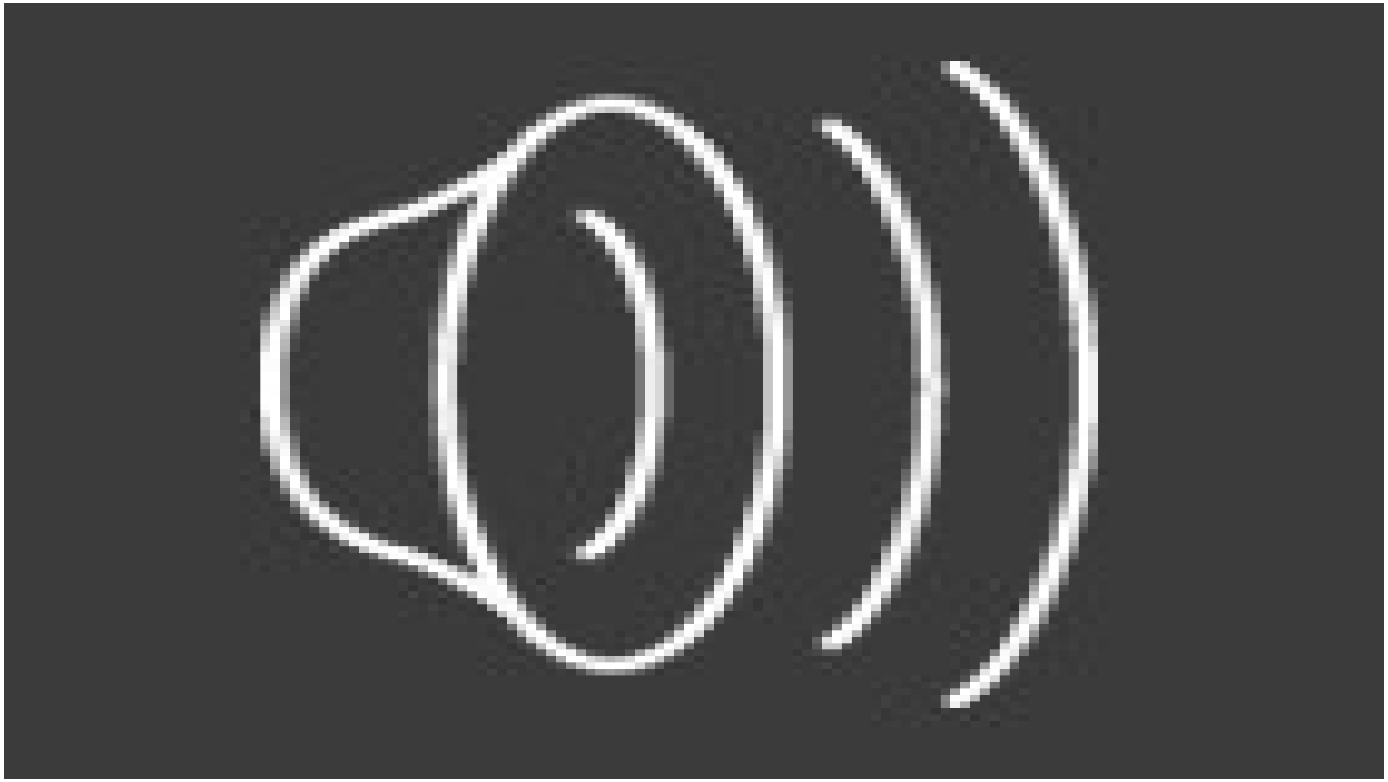
2) Turbulence in the ISM is generally supersonic across a large range of phases/tracers.

3) Turbulence can be driving on kpc scales by expanding shells, gravitational instabilities, and galaxy-galaxy interactions (e. g. SMC).

4) Topology of linear polarization gradients can trace the sonic and Alfvenic Mach number.

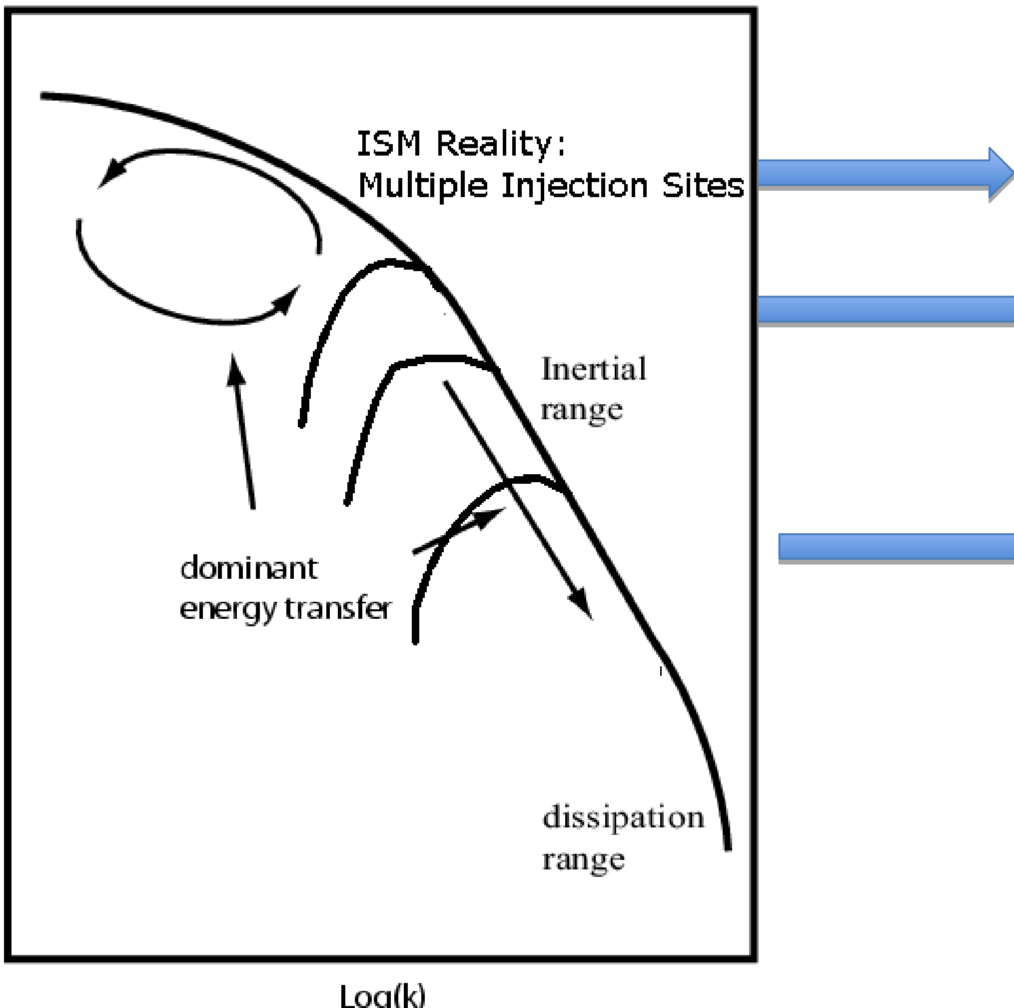
Can Mergers Drive Turbulence?



Panels show stellar light (left) and gas density (right) in a region of 1 Mpc on a side.

Movie Credit: Illustris Collaboration

Origins of Turbulence: Multiple Drivers

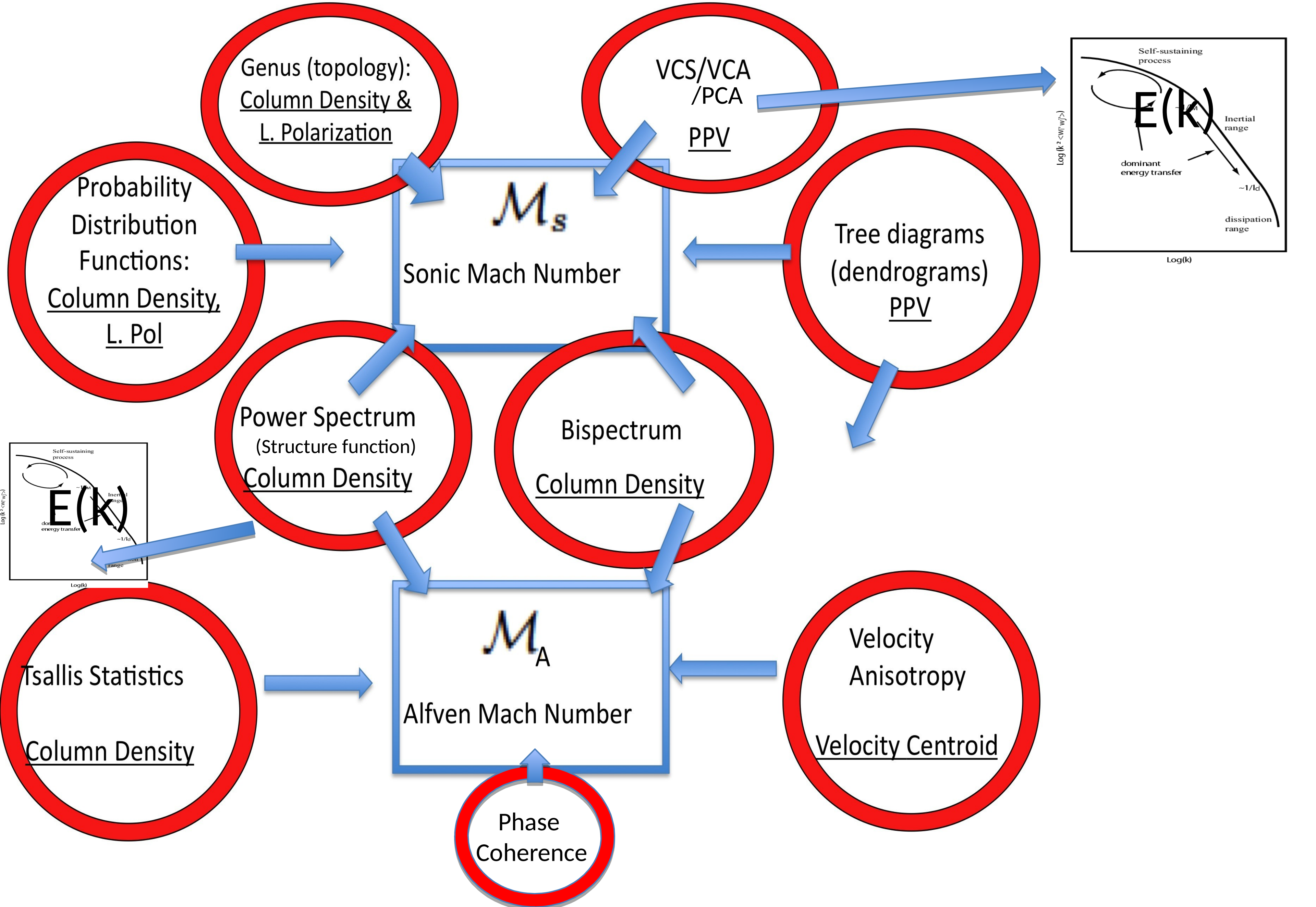


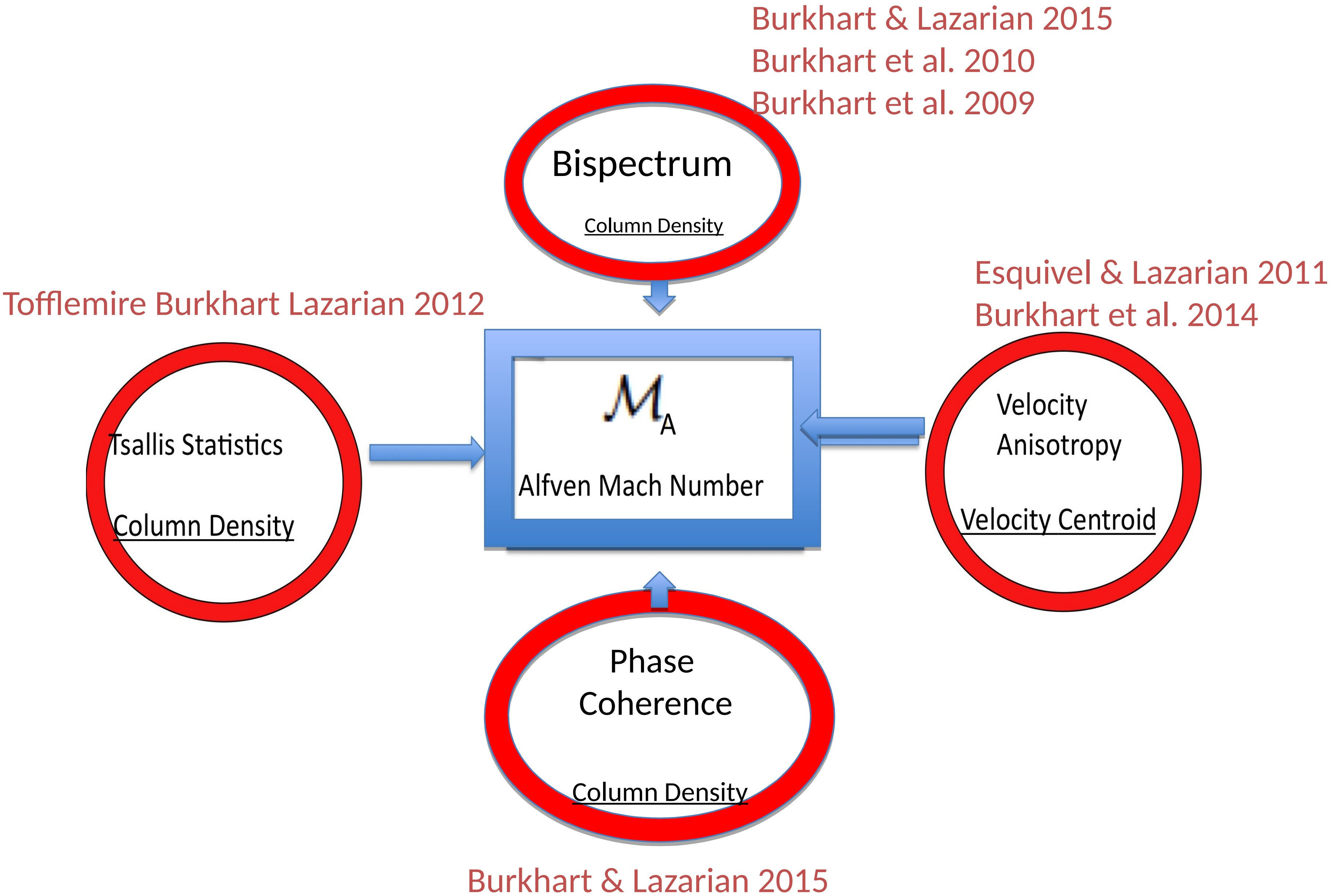
<u>1000 Pc scales:</u>
Galaxy mergers (major/minor),
Expanding shells, Gravitational instability

<u>100 Pc scales:</u>
supernova, expanding shells,
MRI, cloud collisions

<u>10 pc-sub-pc scales:</u>
Winds, outflows, stellar feedback,
stellar wakes

Turbulence Statistics and their Dependencies

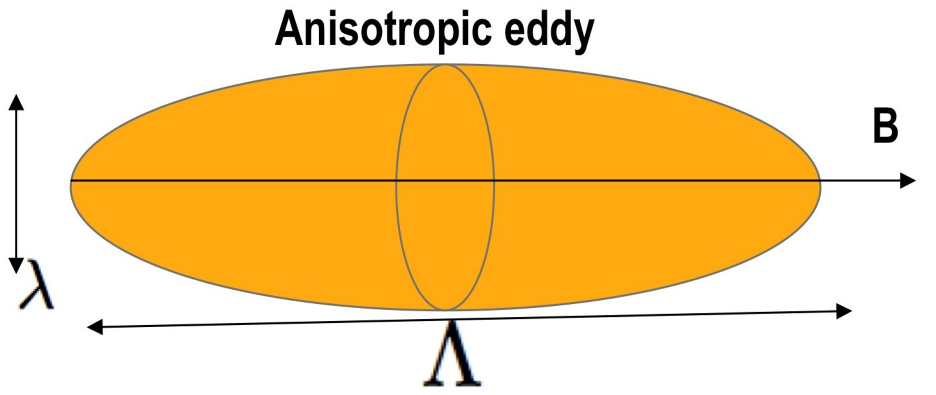




Burkhart & Lazarian 2015
Burkhart et al. 2010
Burkhart et al. 2009
Bispectrum
Column Density
Tofflemire Burkhart Lazarian 2012
Esquivel & Lazarian 2011
Burkhart et al. 2014
Tsallis Statistics
Column Density
$\mathcal{M}_A$
Alfven Mach Number
Velocity
Anisotropy
Velocity Centroid
Phase
Coherence
Column Density
Burkhart & Lazarian 2015

Velocity Anisotropy

1) Eddies are elongated along the mean magnetic field creating anisotropy in Turbulent flows



2) Anisotropy is reflected in the line of sight velocity field and in velocity centroids

$$C_x(y,z) \equiv \int_{(y,z)} V_z \rho_s dV_z / \int_{(y,z)} \rho_s dV_z ,$$

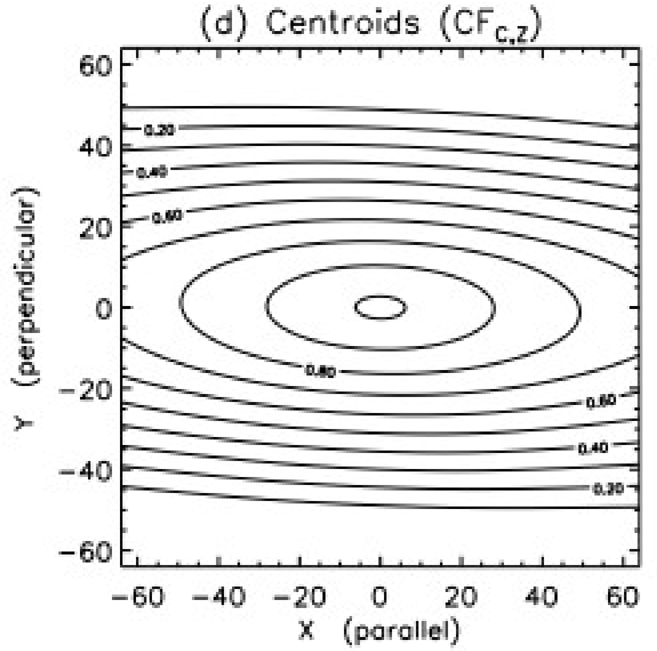
3) Quantify level of observed anisotropy in 2nd order structure functions of velocity centroid maps

$$SF(\mathbf{r}) = \left\langle [f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r})]^2 \right\rangle ,$$

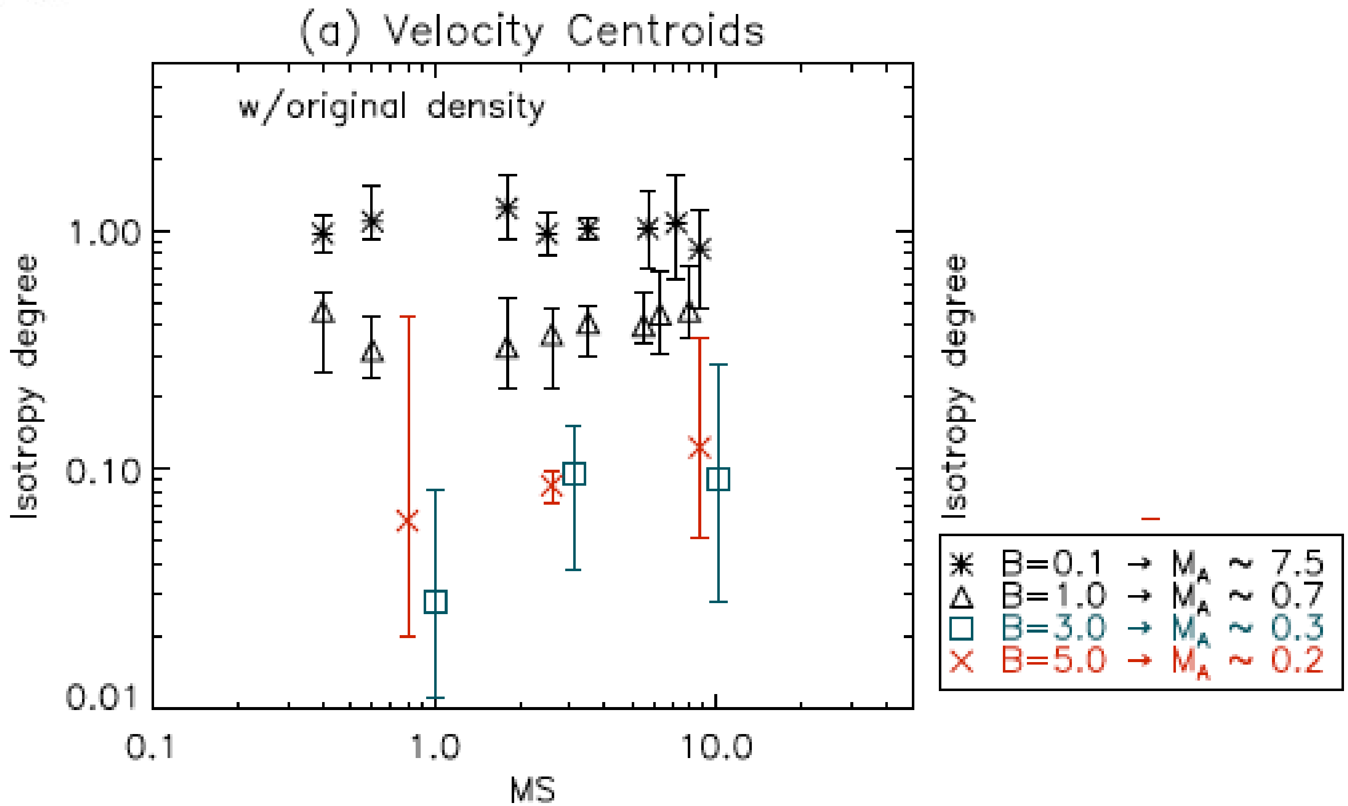
Gives perpendicular component of B field!

Velocity Centroids

Esquivel & Lazarian11
Burkhart et al. 2014



1) Implies B-perp can be obtained via statistics
2) Little dependency on sonic Mach number
3) Complimentary to PCA anisotropy methods (Heyer et al 2008)



PDFs of Column Density-M_s

2^{nd} moment: Variance (σ^2 linear and log PDF) vs. M_s

3^{rd} moment: Skewness(linear PDF) vs. M_s

4^{th} moment: Kurtosis(linear PDF) vs. M_s

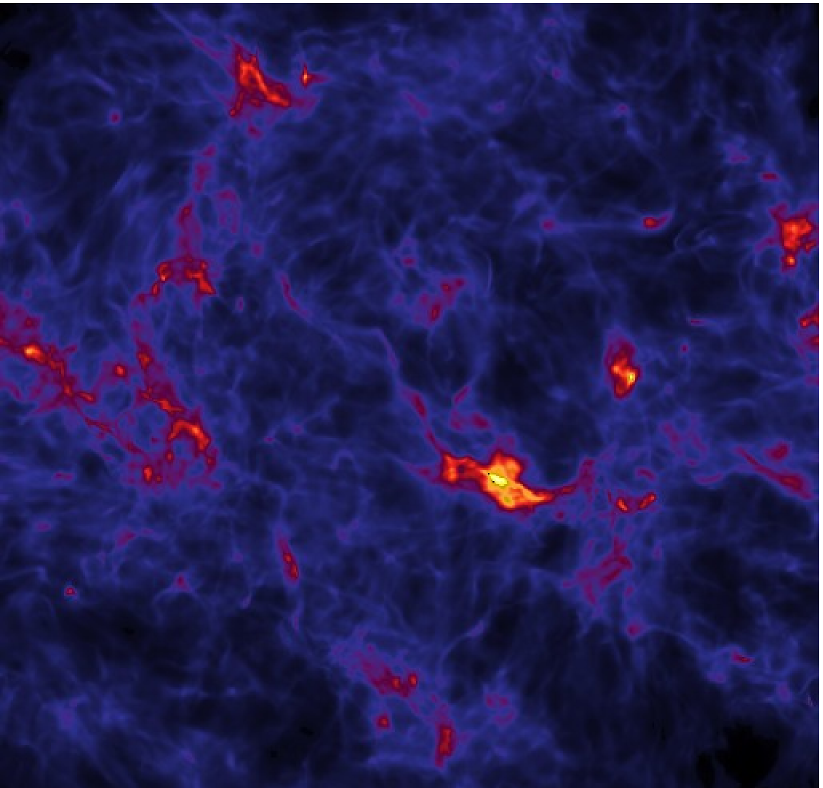
$$\sigma^2_{\rho/\rho_0} = b^2 \mathcal{M}_s^2$$

$$\sigma_s^2 = ln(1 + b^2 \mathcal{M}_s^2)$$

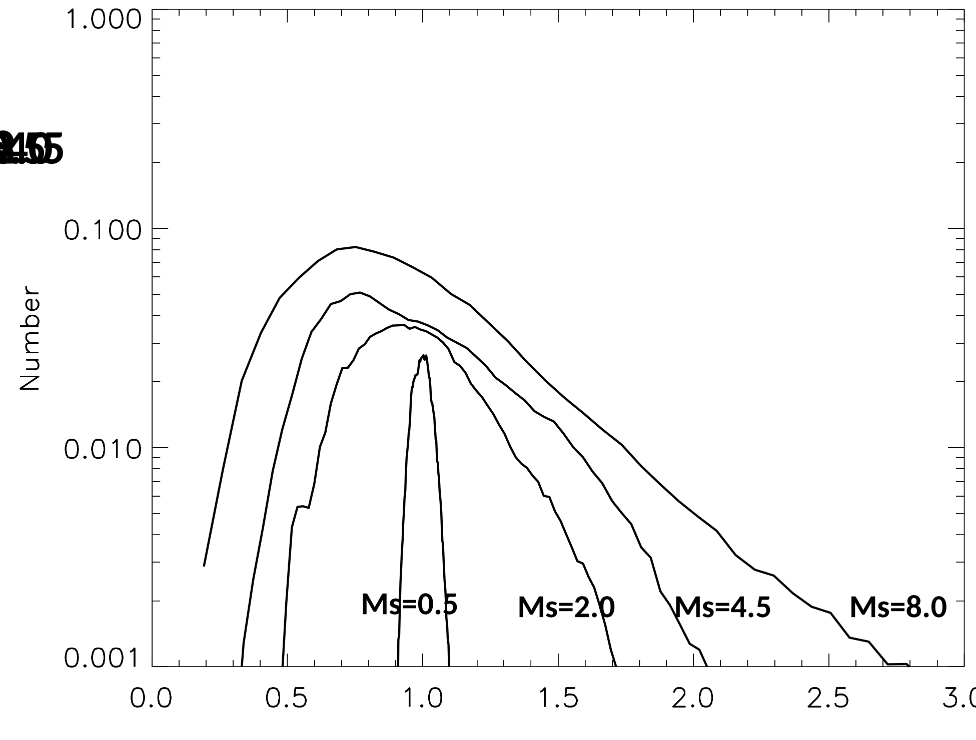
Skewness=A*M_s+b

Kurtosis=A*M_s+b

Column density PDFs:
Kowal et al. 07; Burkhart et al. 09,10; Burkhart & Lazarian 12; Kainulainen & Tan 13



Linear Column Density PDF



MHD Simulations (no gravity)

-Cho et al. 2003, ENZO (Collins et al.) codes

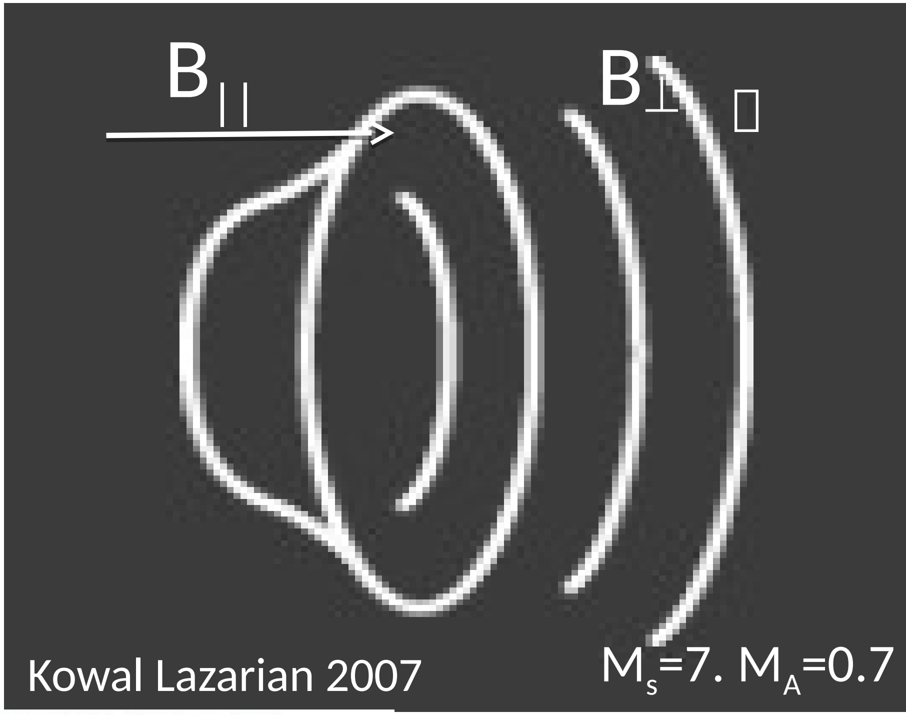
$$\partial\rho/\partial t + \nabla\cdot(\rho\mathbf{v}) = 0,$$
$$\partial\boldsymbol{v}/\partial t + \boldsymbol{v}\cdot\nabla\boldsymbol{v} + \rho^{-1}\nabla(a^2\rho) - (\nabla\times\boldsymbol{B})\times\boldsymbol{B}/4\pi\rho = \boldsymbol{f}$$
$$\partial\boldsymbol{B}/\partial t - \nabla\times(\boldsymbol{v}\times\boldsymbol{B}) = 0,$$

-Solve the ideal MHD equations in a periodic box and assume an isothermal equation of state $P=c_s^2 p$.

-Generate 3D simulation with resolution 512^3

$M_s = v/c_s = 0.7,2.0,4.5,7.0.8.0.\ 10$

$c_s = \sqrt{\gamma\cdot\frac{p}{\rho}}$ 0.7,2.0 $V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$

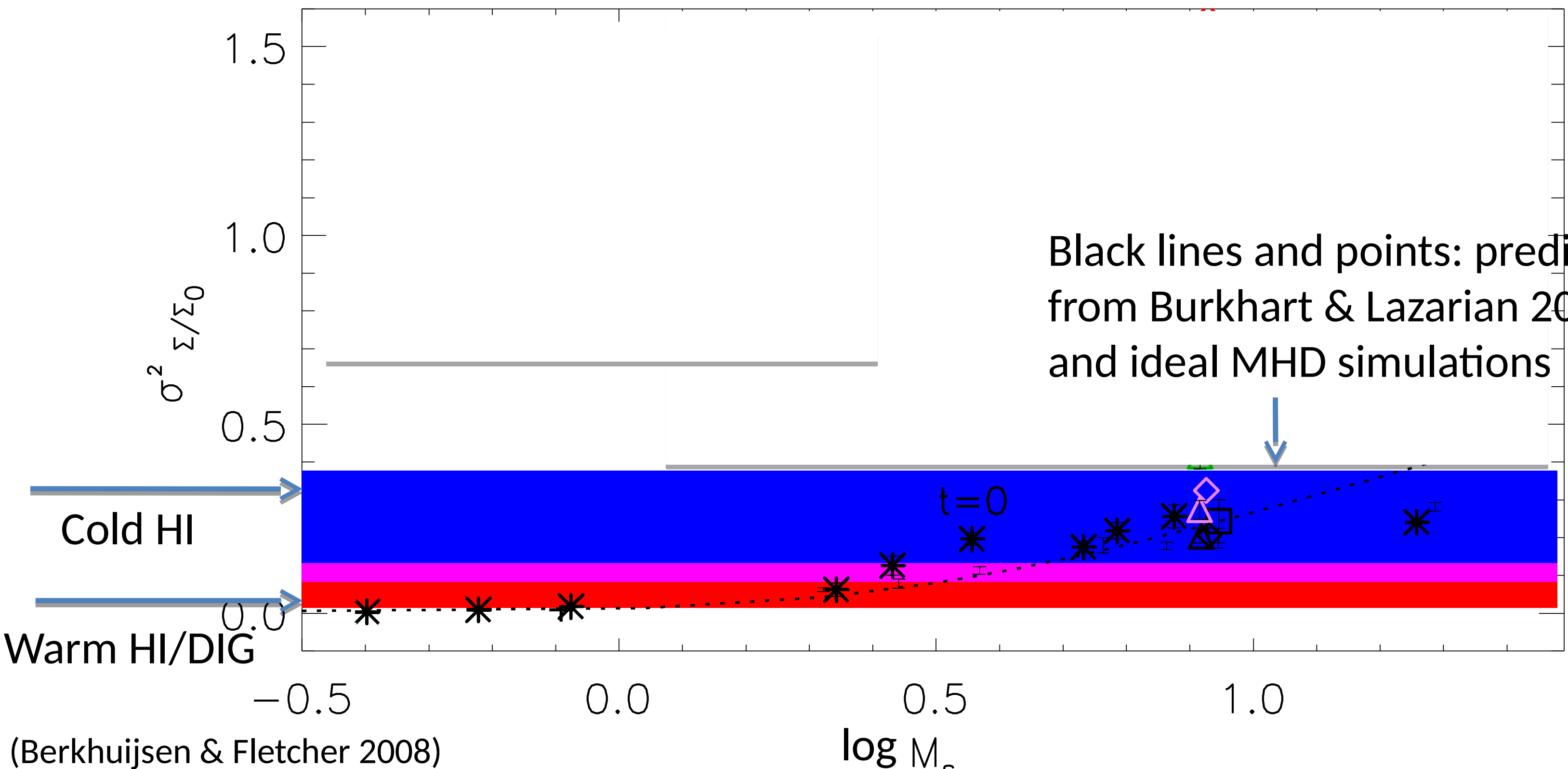


Similar to many ‘ … in box’ simulations

e.g., Vazquez 1994, Padoan+1997, Passot+1998, Stone+1998, Mac Low 1999, Klessen+2000, Ostriker+2001, Heitsch+2001, Cho+2002, Boldyrev+2002, Li+2003, Haugen+2004, Padoan+2004, Jappsen+2005, Ballesteros+2006, Mee+Brandenburg 2006, Kritsuk+2007, Dib+2008, Offner+2008, Kowal+2008, Schmidt+2009, Cho+2009, Lemaster+2009, Glover+2010, Burkhart+2010, Price+2011, DelSordo+2011, Collins +2012, Walch+2012, Scannapieco+2012, Pan+2012, Robertson+2012, +++

The WNM/CNM ISM PDF:
Sonic Mach Number vs. Variance

Black lines and points: prediction from Burkhart & Lazarian 2012 and ideal MHD simulations



(Berkhuijsen & Fletcher 2008)

Burkhart, Collins, & Lazarian 2014
Burkhart & Lazarian 2012

PDFs of Collapsing GMCs are Different than WNM/CNM….

t=0 supersonic turbulence
t>0 re-run with ENZO AMR self-gravity

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{v_{\rm rms}}{c_{\rm s}} = 9$$

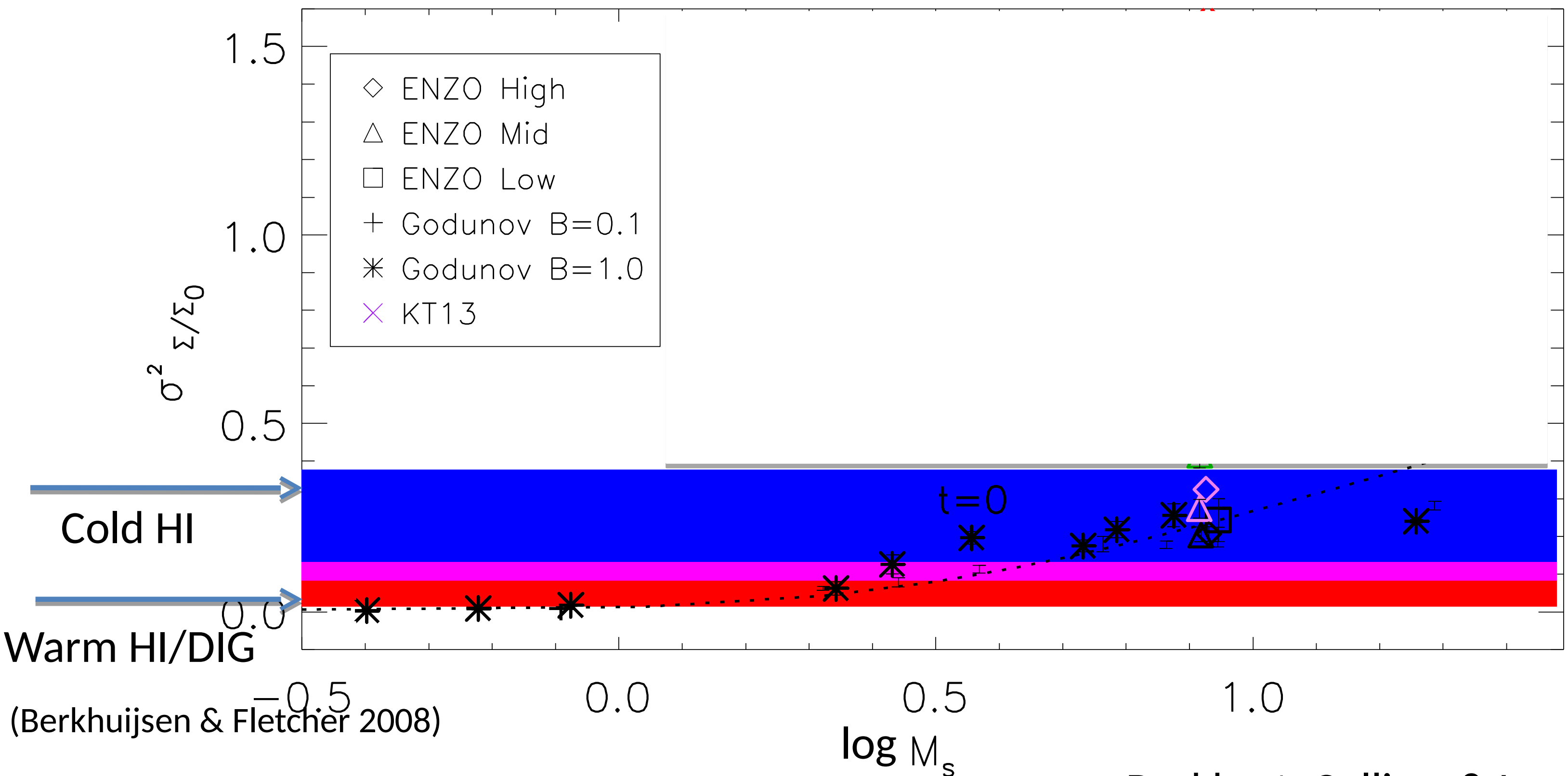
$$\alpha_{\rm vir} = \frac{5 v_{\rm rms}^2}{3 G \rho_0 L_0^2} = 1$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{8\pi c_{\rm s}^2 \rho_0}{B_0^2} = 0.2, 2, 20,$$

Collins et al. 2012; Burkhart, Collins, Lazarian 2014, submitted

Movies: D. Collins

Sonic Mach Number vs. Variance Relation: Where do the Self-Gravitating?



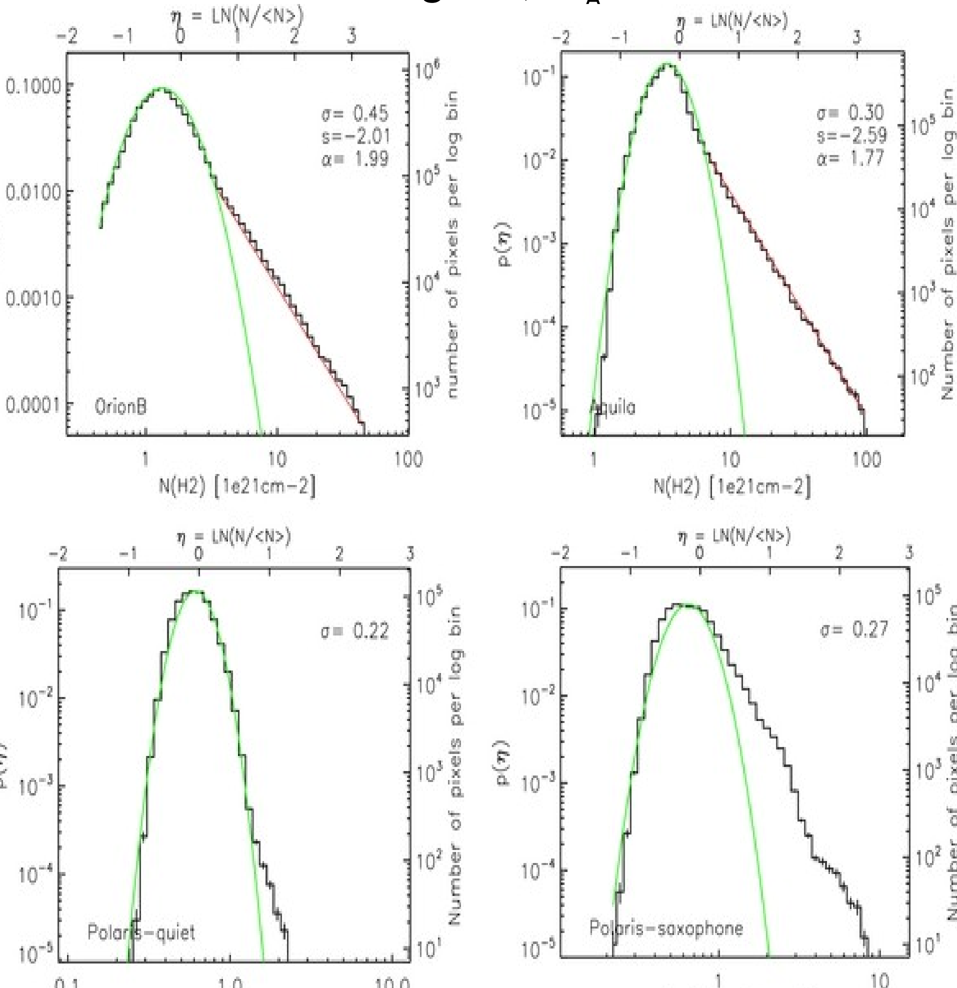
(Berkhuijsen & Fletcher 2008)

Burkhart, Collins, & Lazarian 2015
Burkhart & Lazarian 2012

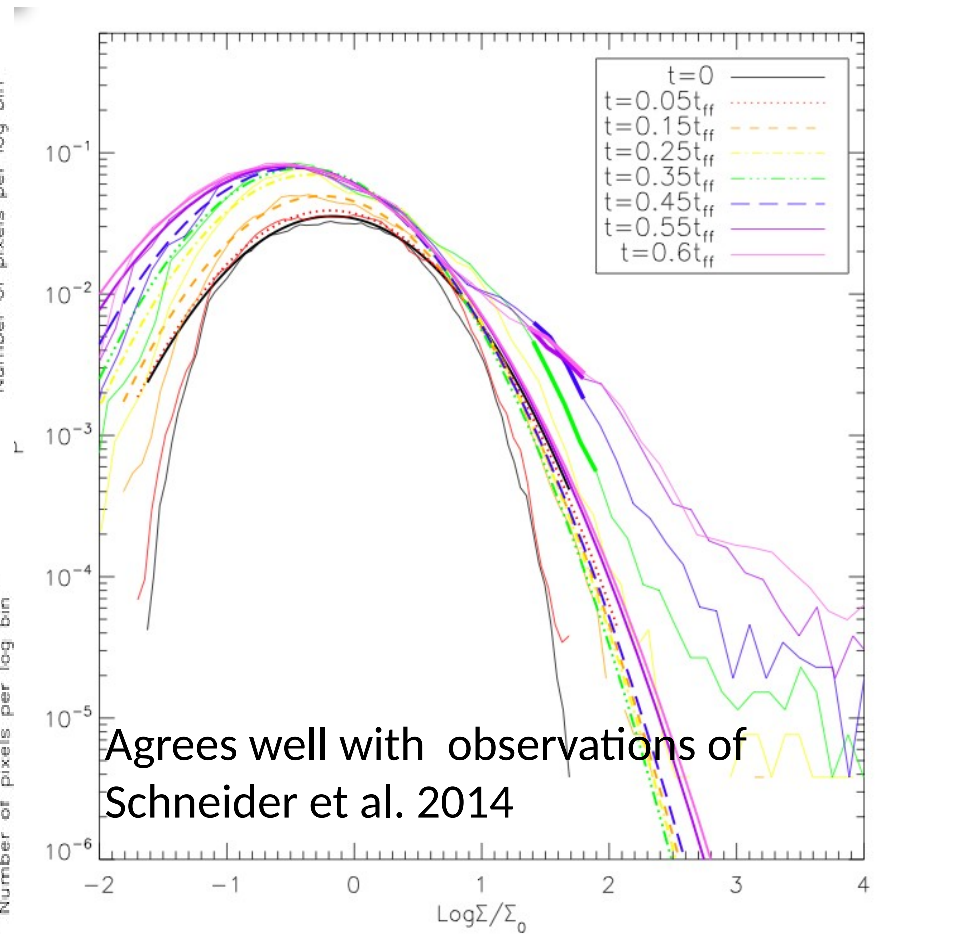
PDFs of Magneto gravoturbulence

Power law tails observed in column density: Burkhart, Collins, Lazarian (2014, submitted)

“High B”, M_A=7



“Low B”, M_A=20

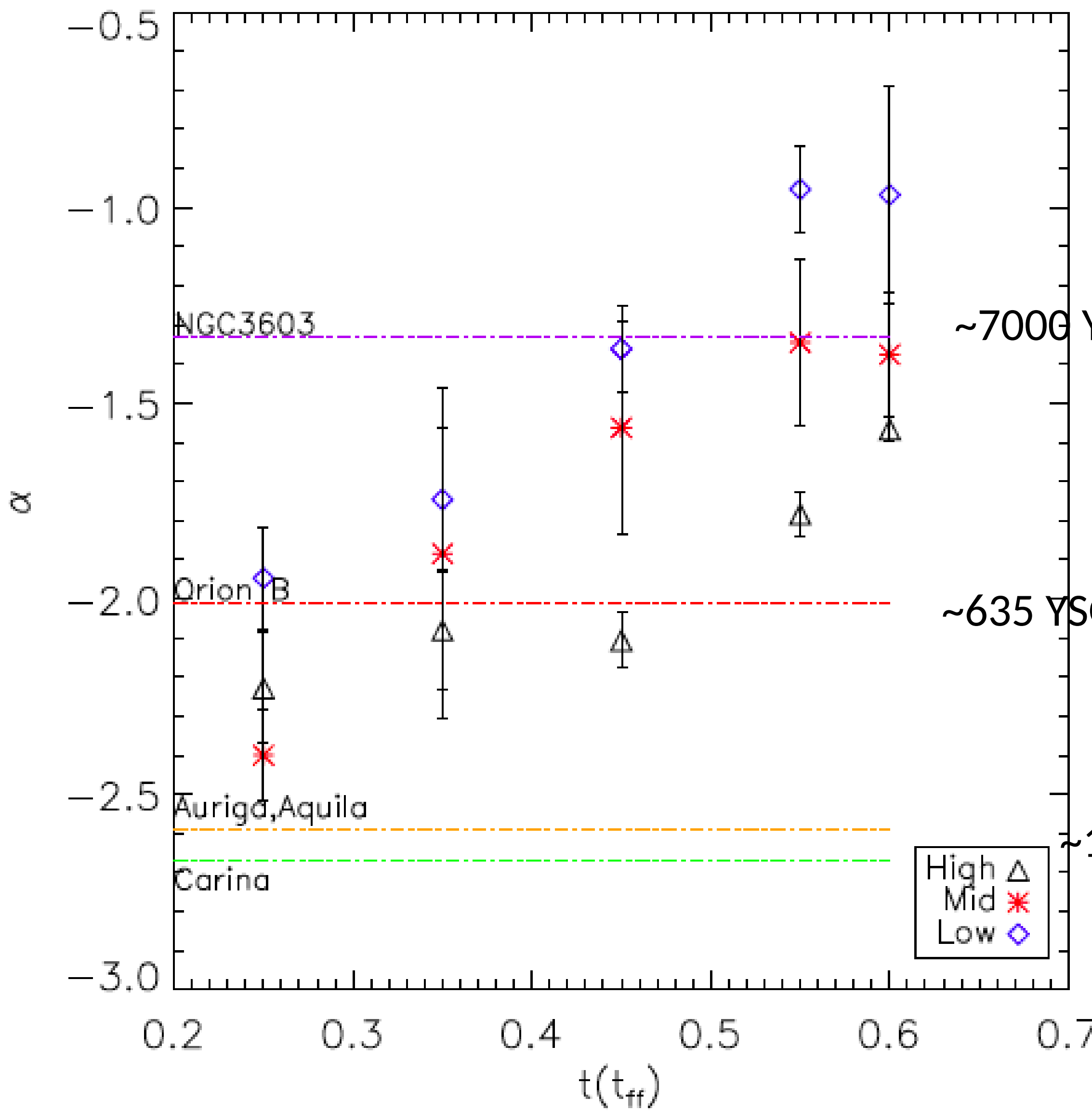


Agrees well with observations of Schneider et al. 2014

Power Law Tail Slopes

Burkhart Collins Lazarian 2015

Implications: PDF Power Law tails can be used to asses the evolutionary stage of the cloud!



~7000 YSOs

~635 YSOs

~175 YSOs

Maddalena Cloud, slope -3.5, YSO ~33

Conclusions

1) The PDF can diagnose the turbulent state of the gas (sonic Mach number) for the diffuse medium.

2) For self-gravitating gas the PDF is a better indicator of the evolutionary stage of the cloud.

3) Orion B seems to be in an intermediate state of evolution compared with other clouds (as traced by the PDF).

4) Additional tracers for PDFs beyond dust are need to to get the full dynamic range of the PDF in molecular clouds, i.e. to probe the 'lognormal' portion (Lombardi, Alves & Lada 2015).