

Dynamics of a turbulent, multiphase medium (via Zoom) 🥲🥲🥲

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The multiphase ICM

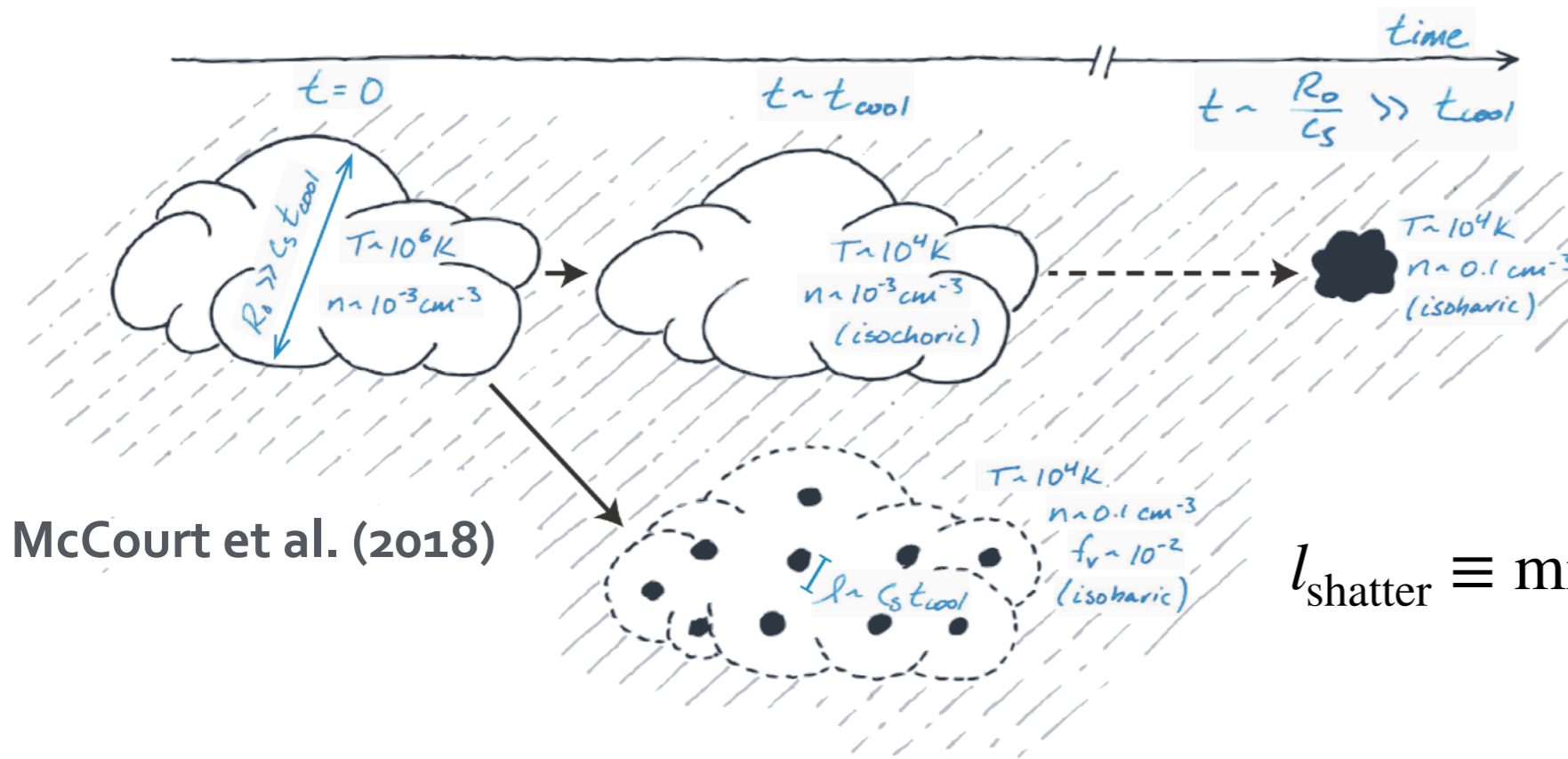


Under which conditions does a multiphase ICM develop?

What are the characteristics of the multiphase ICM?
(this talk)

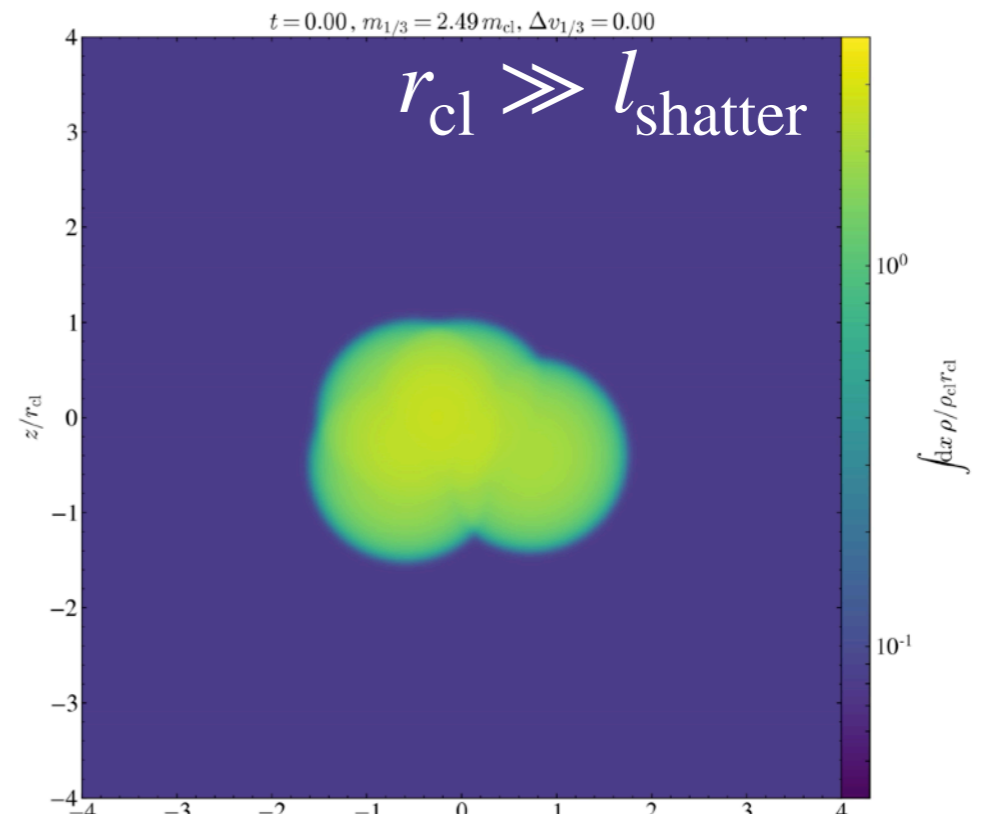
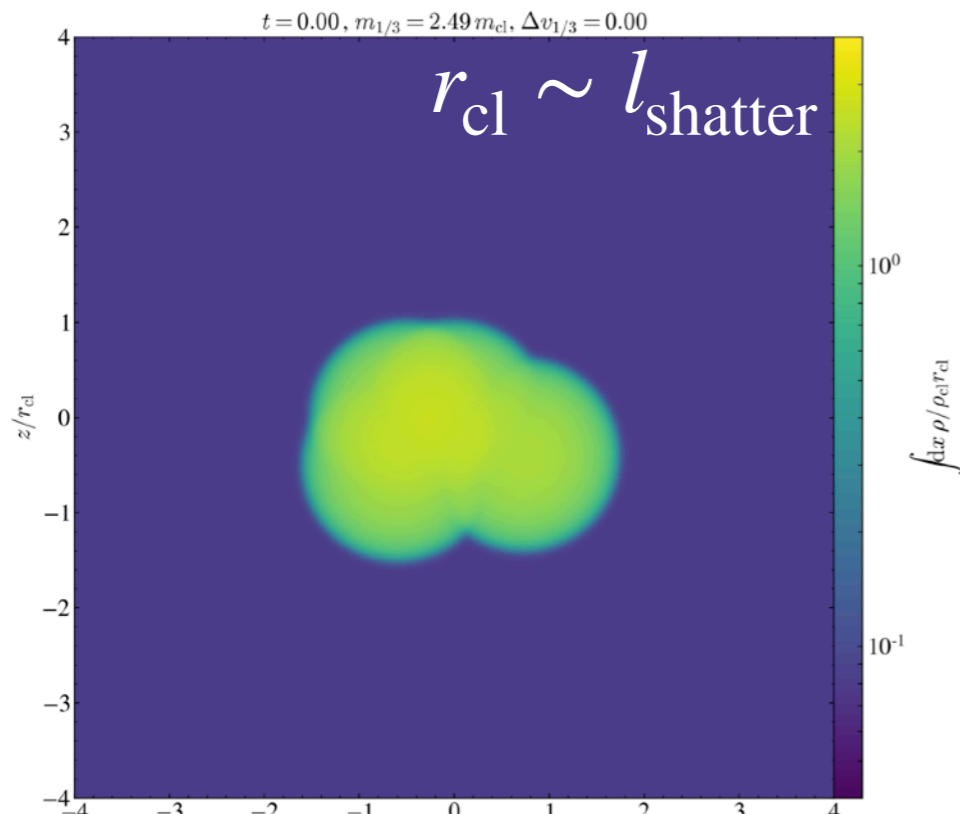
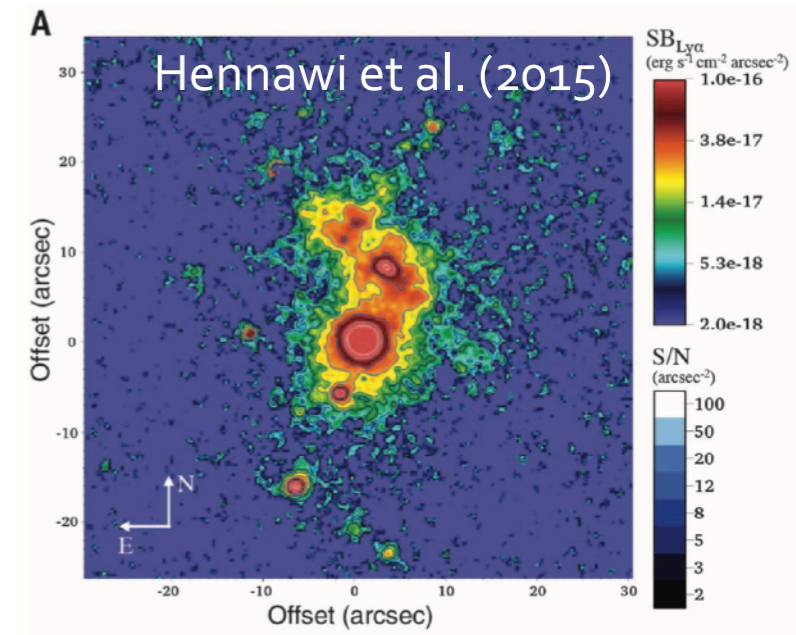
The "shattering" scale

From observations: $f_A \sim 1, f_V \ll 1$

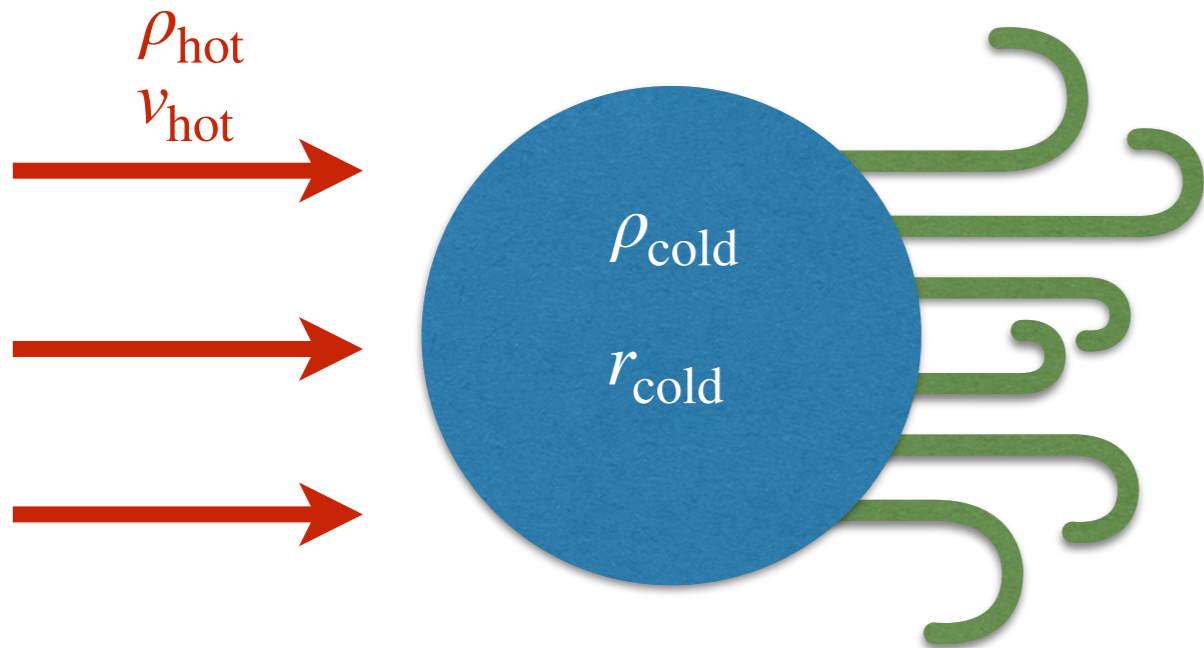


McCourt et al. (2018)

$$l_{\text{shatter}} \equiv \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}}) \sim 0.1 n_1^{-1} \text{ pc}$$



The “survival length”



Destruction timescale

$$t_{\text{destroy}} \sim \chi^{1/2} \frac{r_{\text{cold}}}{v_{\text{hot}}} \ll t_{\text{drag}} \sim \chi \frac{r_{\text{cold}}}{v_{\text{hot}}}$$

$$\text{with } \chi \equiv \frac{\rho_{\text{cold}}}{\rho_{\text{hot}}}$$

Mixed gas properties

$$T_{\text{mix}} \sim \sqrt{T_{\text{hot}} T_{\text{cold}}}$$

$$n_{\text{mix}} \sim \sqrt{n_{\text{hot}} n_{\text{cold}}}$$

Begelman & Fabian (1990)

Cooling time of mixed gas

$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{cool,mix}} \sim 10 t_{\text{cool,cold}} \frac{\chi}{100} \frac{\Lambda(T_{\text{mix}})/\Lambda(T_{\text{cold}})}{0.1}$$

Require $t_{\text{cool,mix}} < t_{\text{destroy}}$ for cold gas survival!

MG & Oh (2018,2020)

$$r_{\text{cold}} > r_{\text{crit}} \equiv \frac{v_{\text{hot}} t_{\text{cool,mix}}}{\chi^{1/2}}$$

$$\approx 2 \text{ pc} \frac{T_{\text{cold},4} \mathcal{M}}{P_3 \Lambda_{\text{mix},-21.4}} \frac{\chi}{100}$$

$$T_{\text{cold},4} \equiv T_{\text{cold}} / (10^4 \text{ K})$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{mix},-21.4} \equiv \Lambda(T_{\text{mix}}) / (10^{-21.4} \text{ erg cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1})$$

$$P_3 \equiv nT / (10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ K})$$

$$\mathcal{M} \equiv v_{\text{hot}} / c_{\text{s,hot}}$$

“Shattering” versus “survival”

Shattering leads naturally to droplets of

$r \sim l_{\text{shatter}} \equiv \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}})$ and $f_A \sim 1, f_V \ll 1$ as supported by observations.



vs.

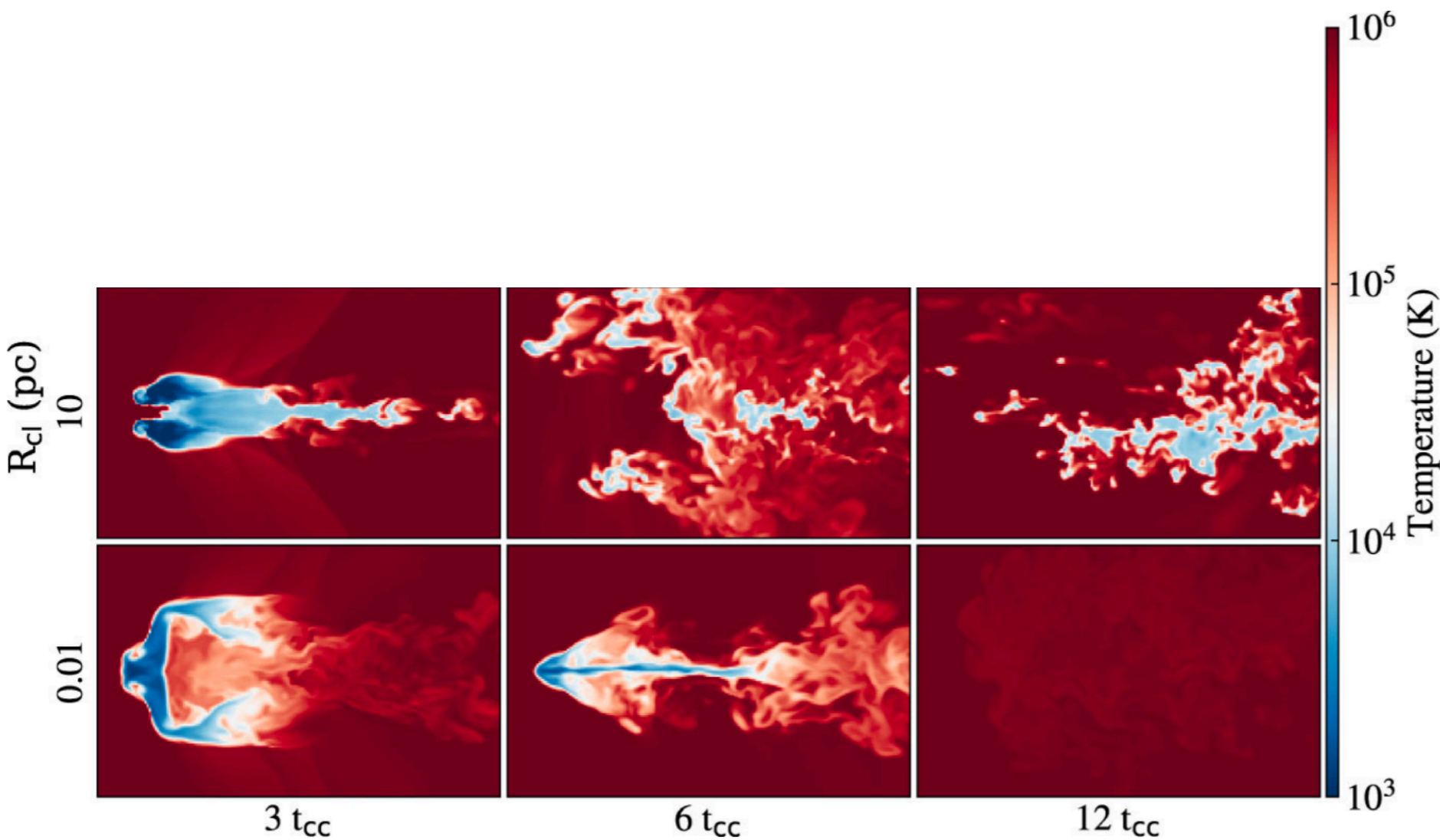
Only big clumps with $t_{\text{cool,mix}}/t_{\text{destroy}} < 1 \Leftrightarrow r > r_{\text{crit}}$ will survive.



(a little detour)

→ *What about the molecular phase?*

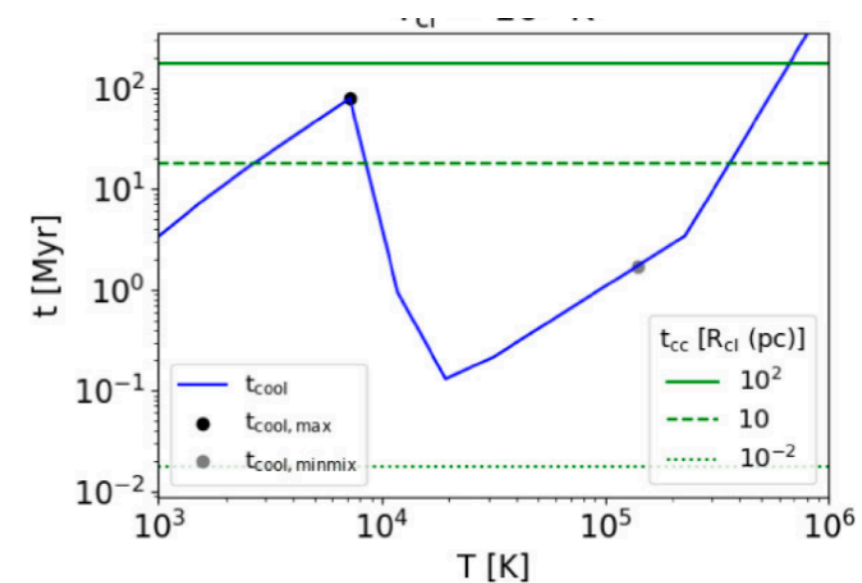
Molecular gas survival



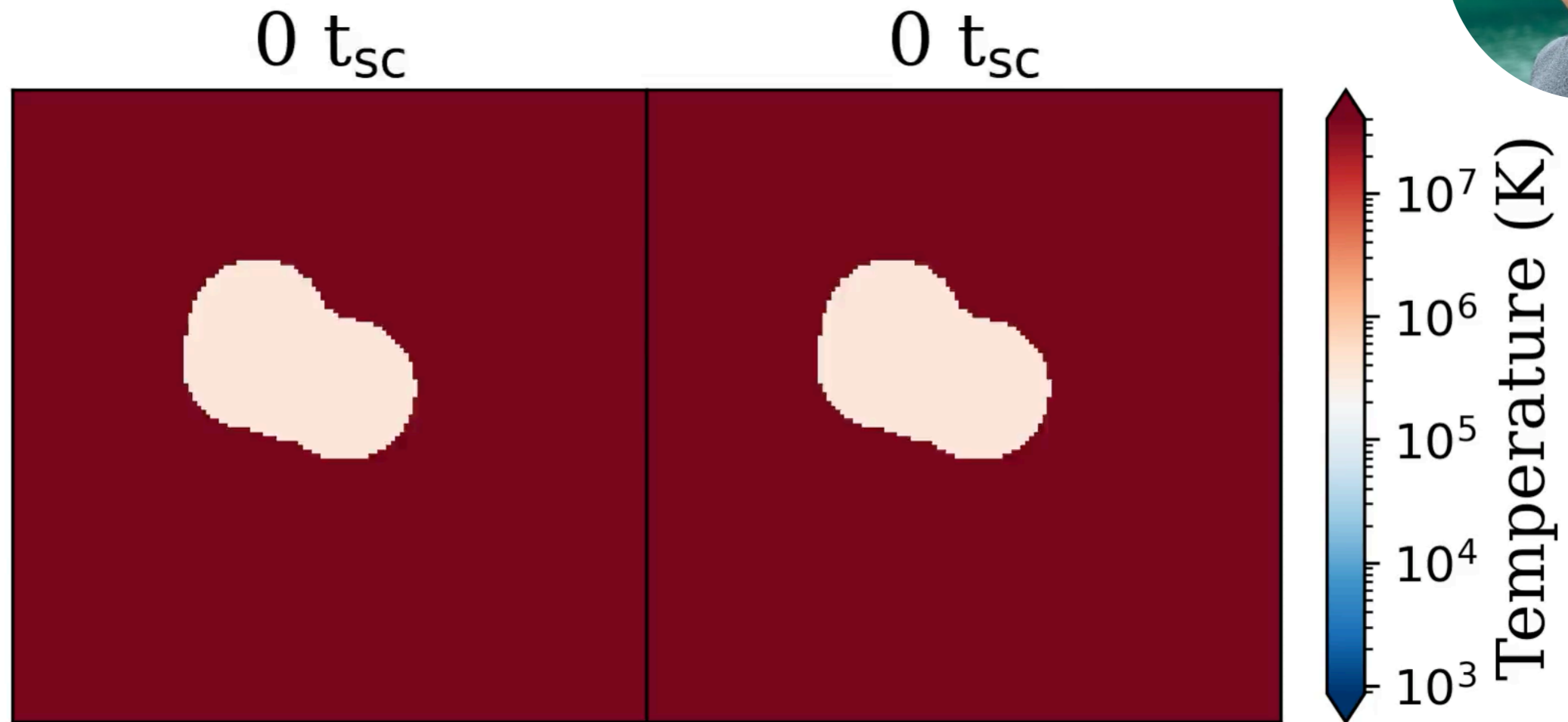
$t_{\text{cool,max}} < t_{\text{cc}}$
 $\rightarrow T < 10^4 \text{ K}$ gas survives

$t_{\text{cool,mix}} < t_{\text{cc}}$
 $\rightarrow T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}$ gas survives

$t_{\text{cool,mix}} > t_{\text{cc}}$
 $\rightarrow T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}$ gas dies



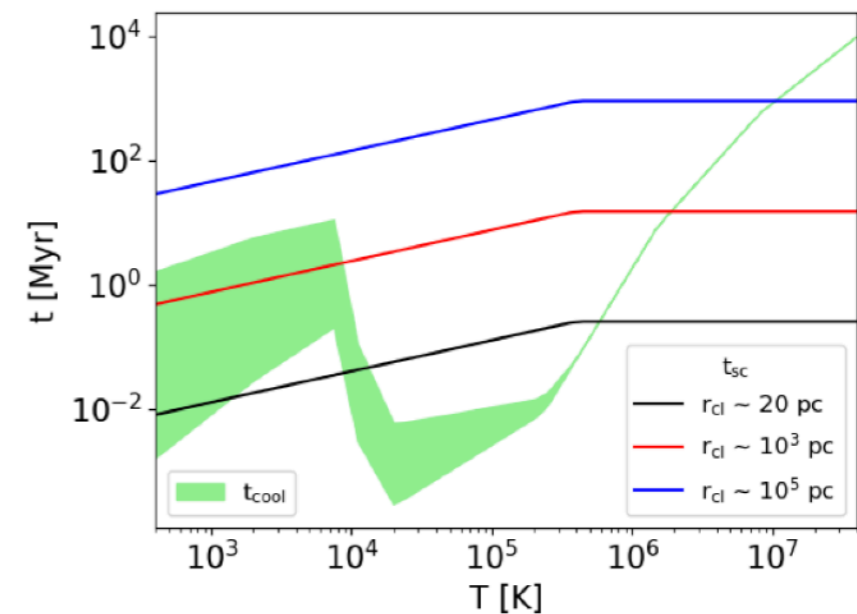
Molecular shattering



$r > \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}})_{T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}} \rightarrow T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}$ shattering

$r > \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}})_{T < 10^4 \text{ K}} \rightarrow T < 10^4 \text{ K}$ shattering

(mainly due to fast rotations)



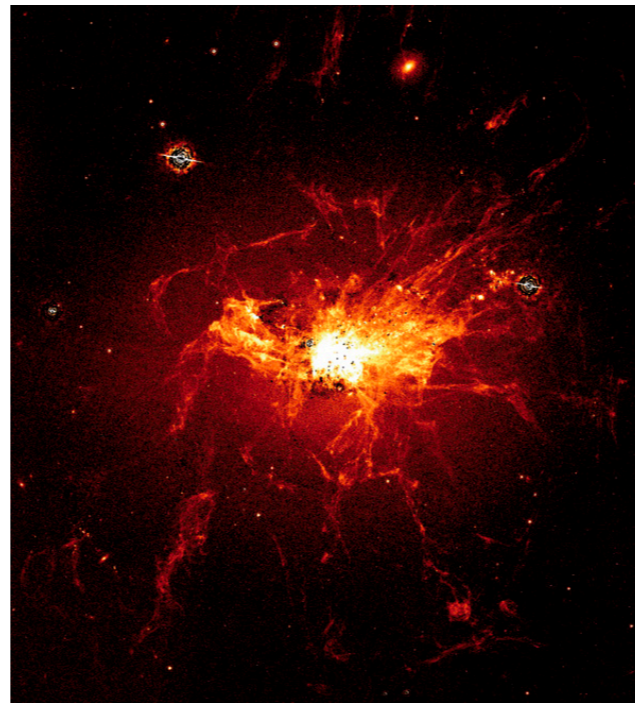
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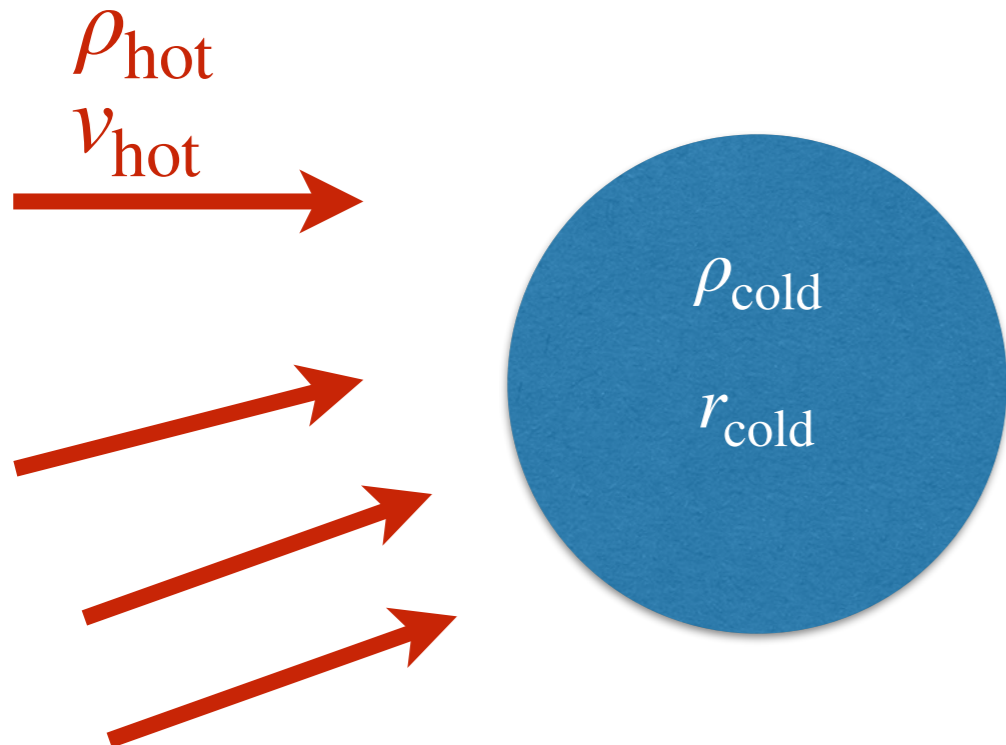


→ ***What about the molecular phase?***

↳ similar (but different) criteria for colder phase.

→ ***What is the relevant length scale in a turbulent environment?***

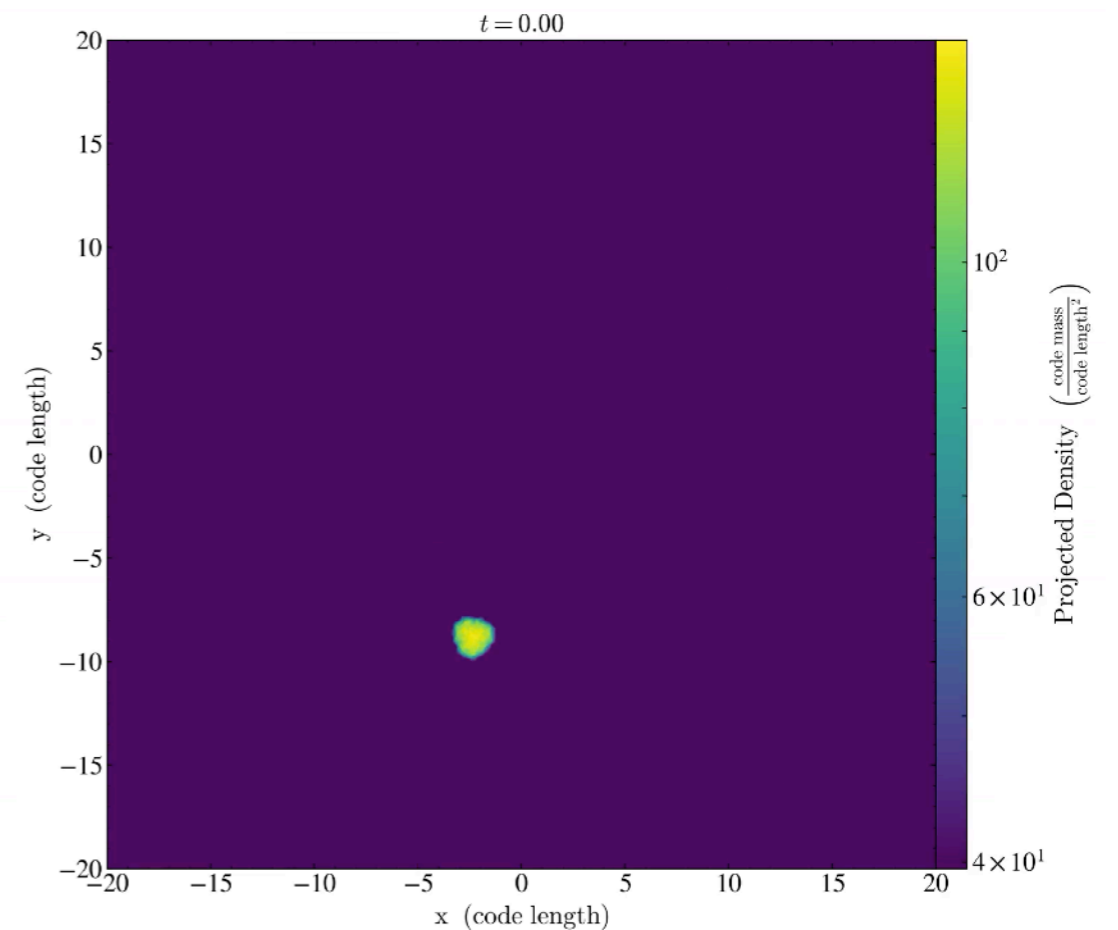
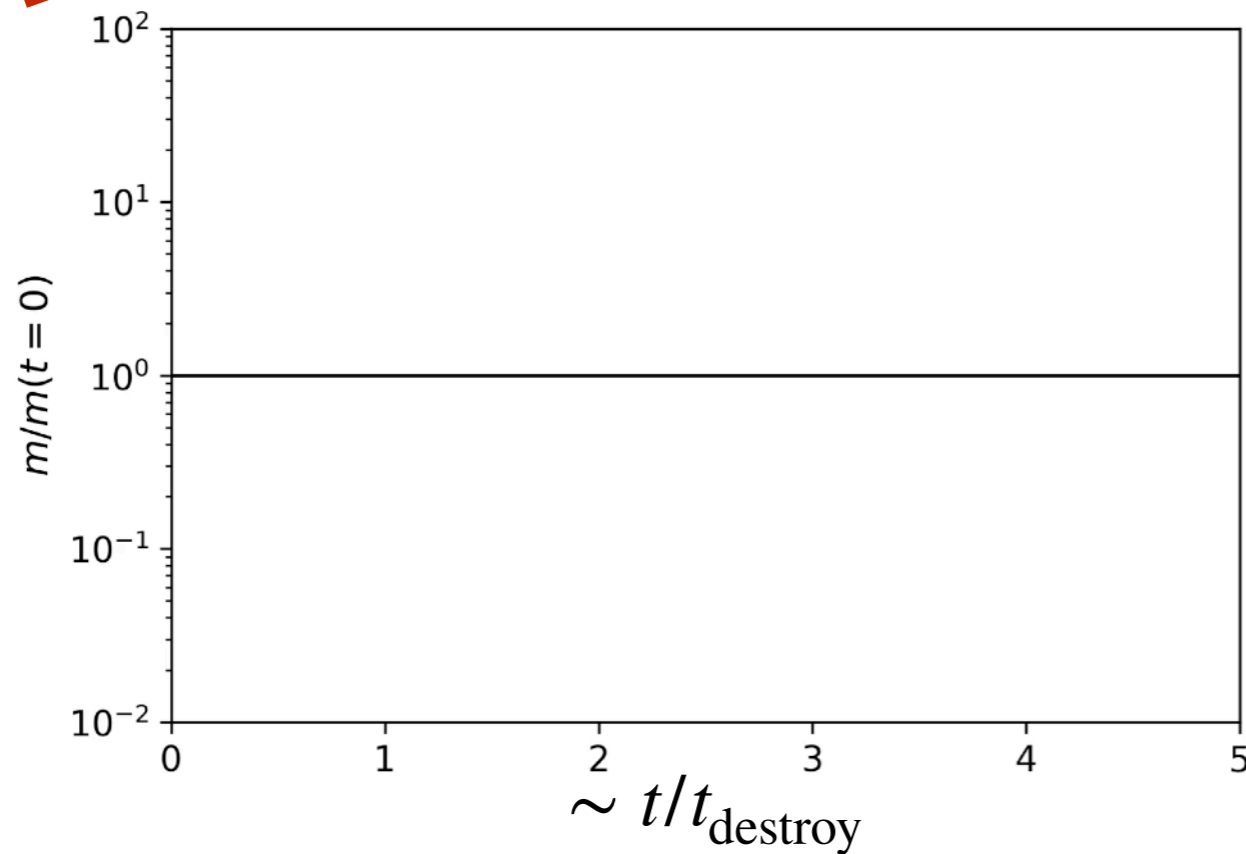
Cold gas survival in turbulent media



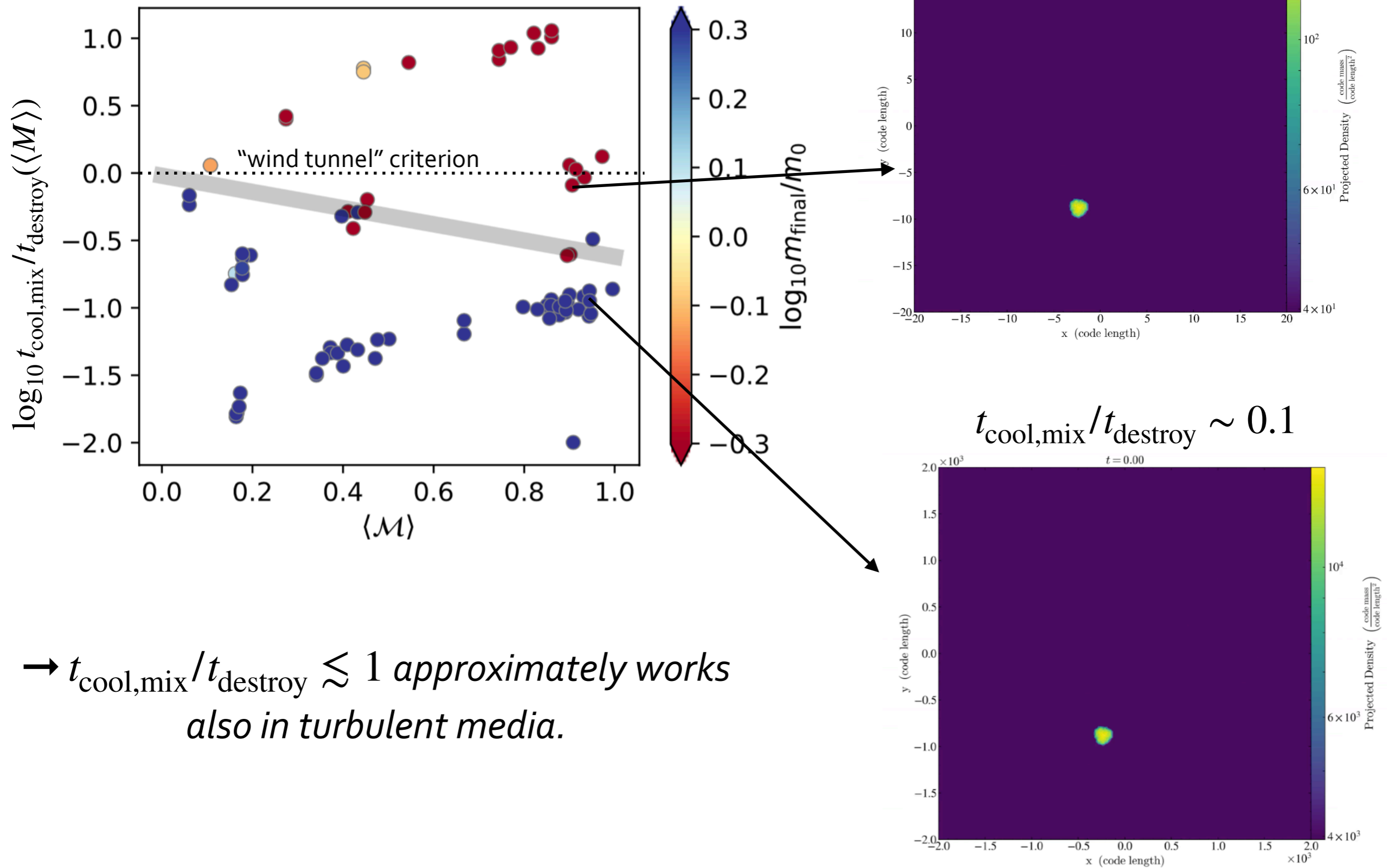
Destruction timescale

$$t_{\text{destroy}} \sim \chi^{1/2} \frac{r_{\text{cold}}}{\bar{v}_{\text{hot}}}$$

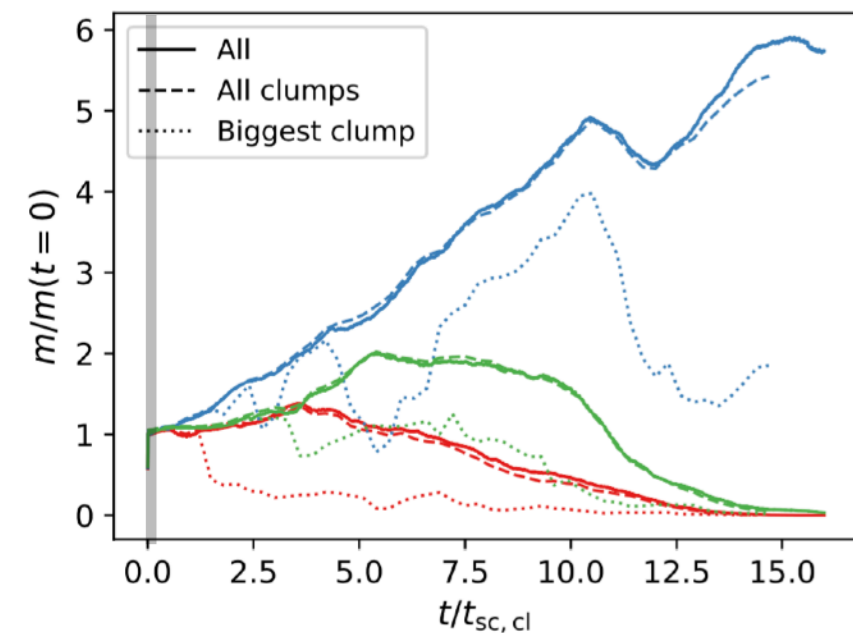
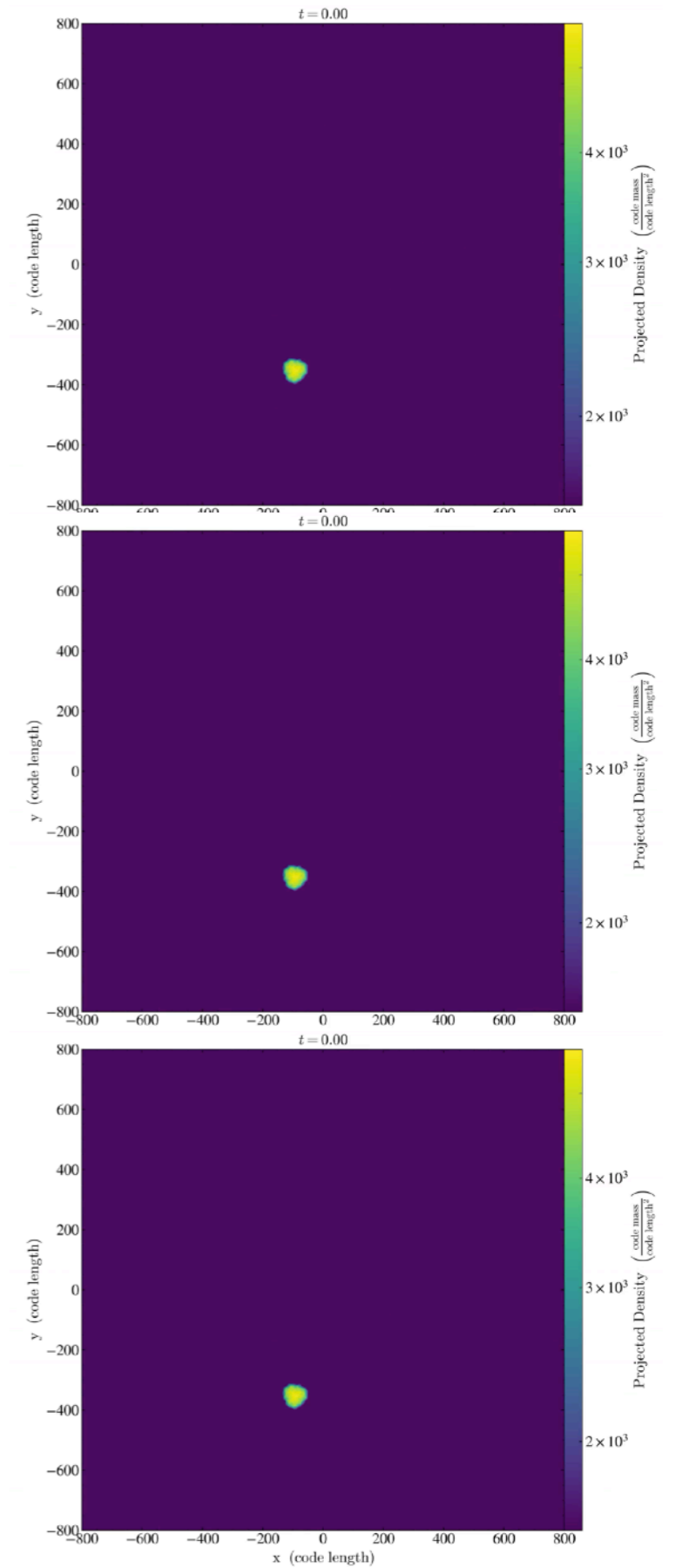
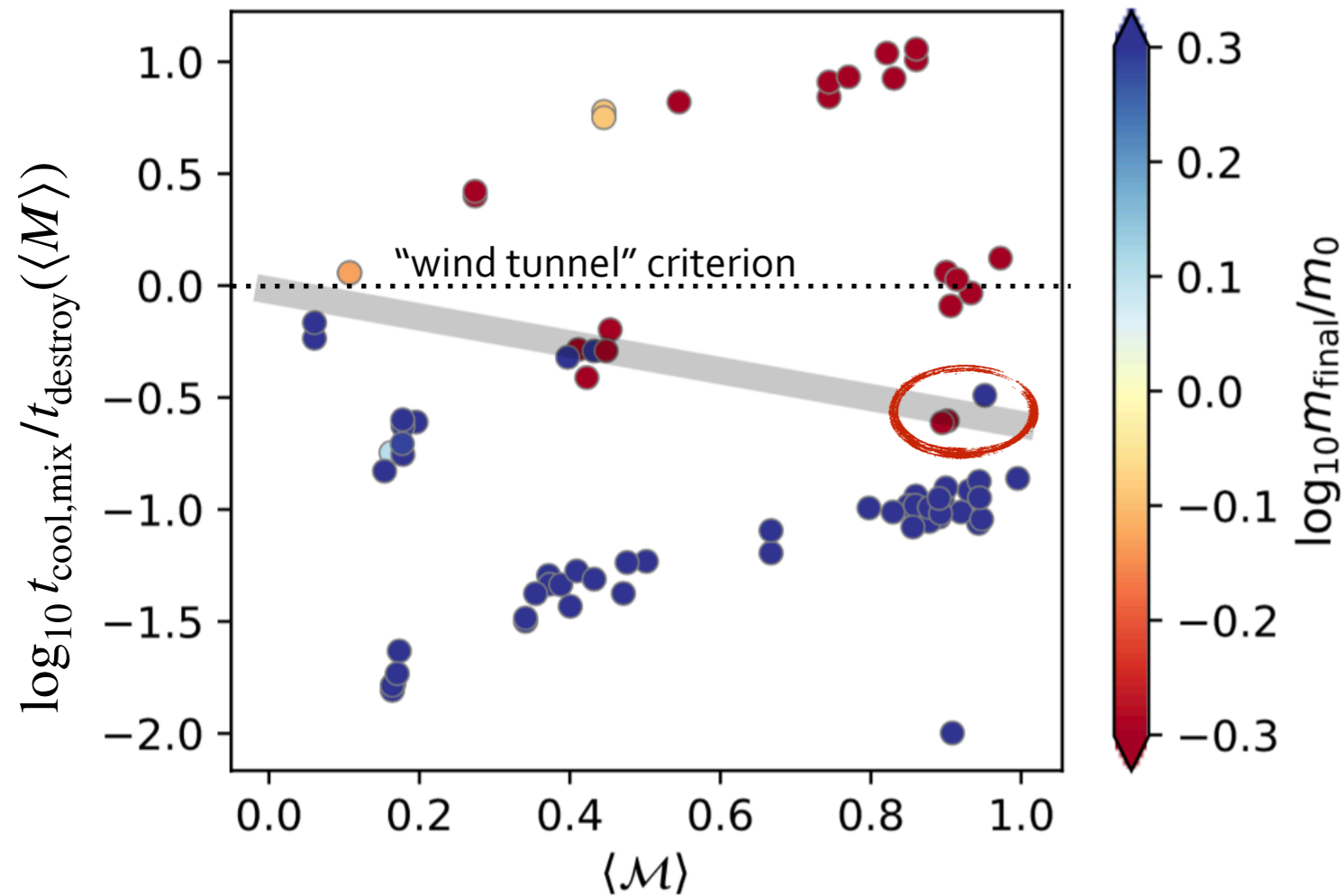
$$\text{with } \chi \equiv \frac{n_{\text{cold}}}{n_{\text{hot}}}$$



Survival criterion for turbulent multiphase media



Survival criterion for turbulent multiphase media



Big clumps ($\gtrsim r_{\text{crit}}$) at all times required for survival!

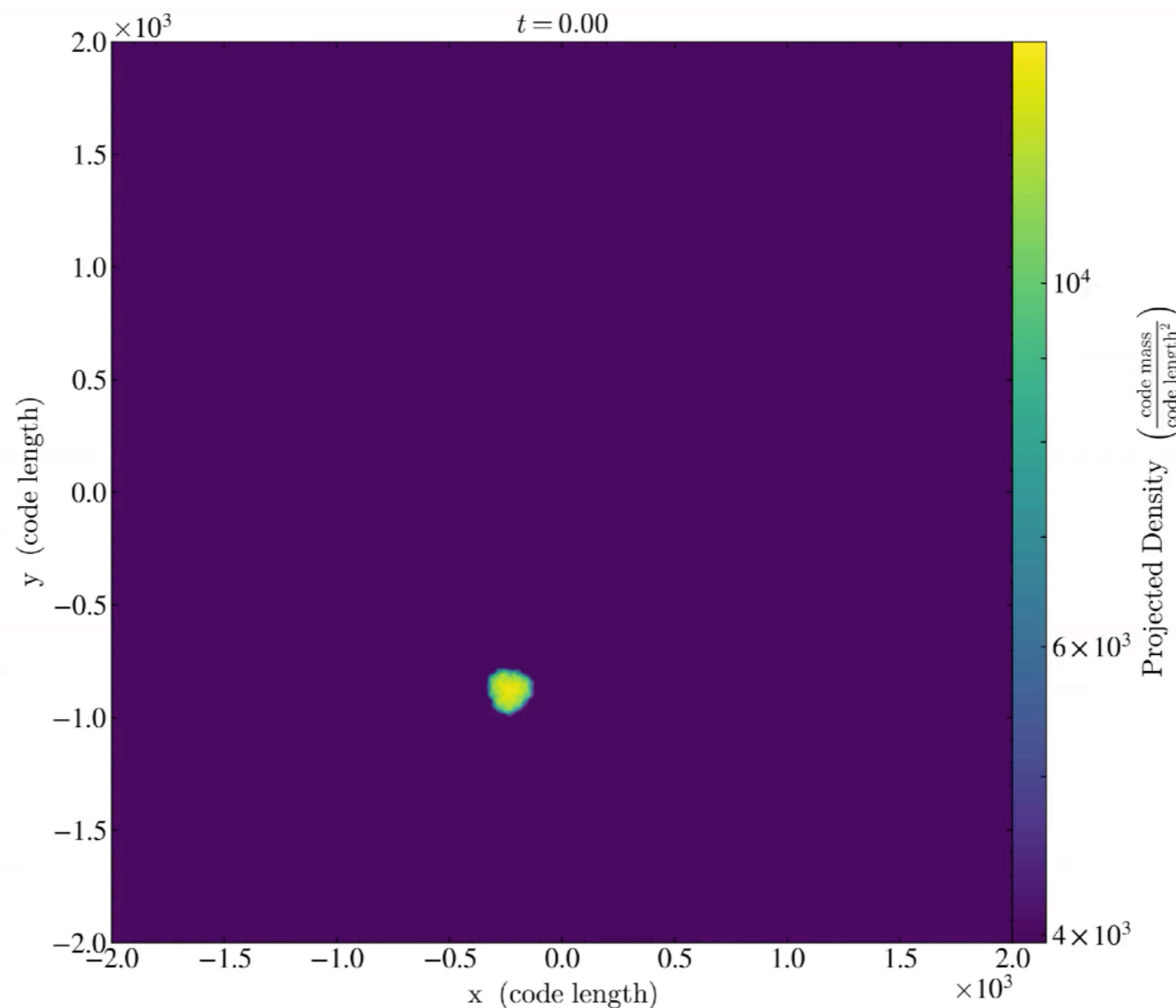
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vs.

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***Big “core” &
many droplets!
→ The best of
both worlds!***

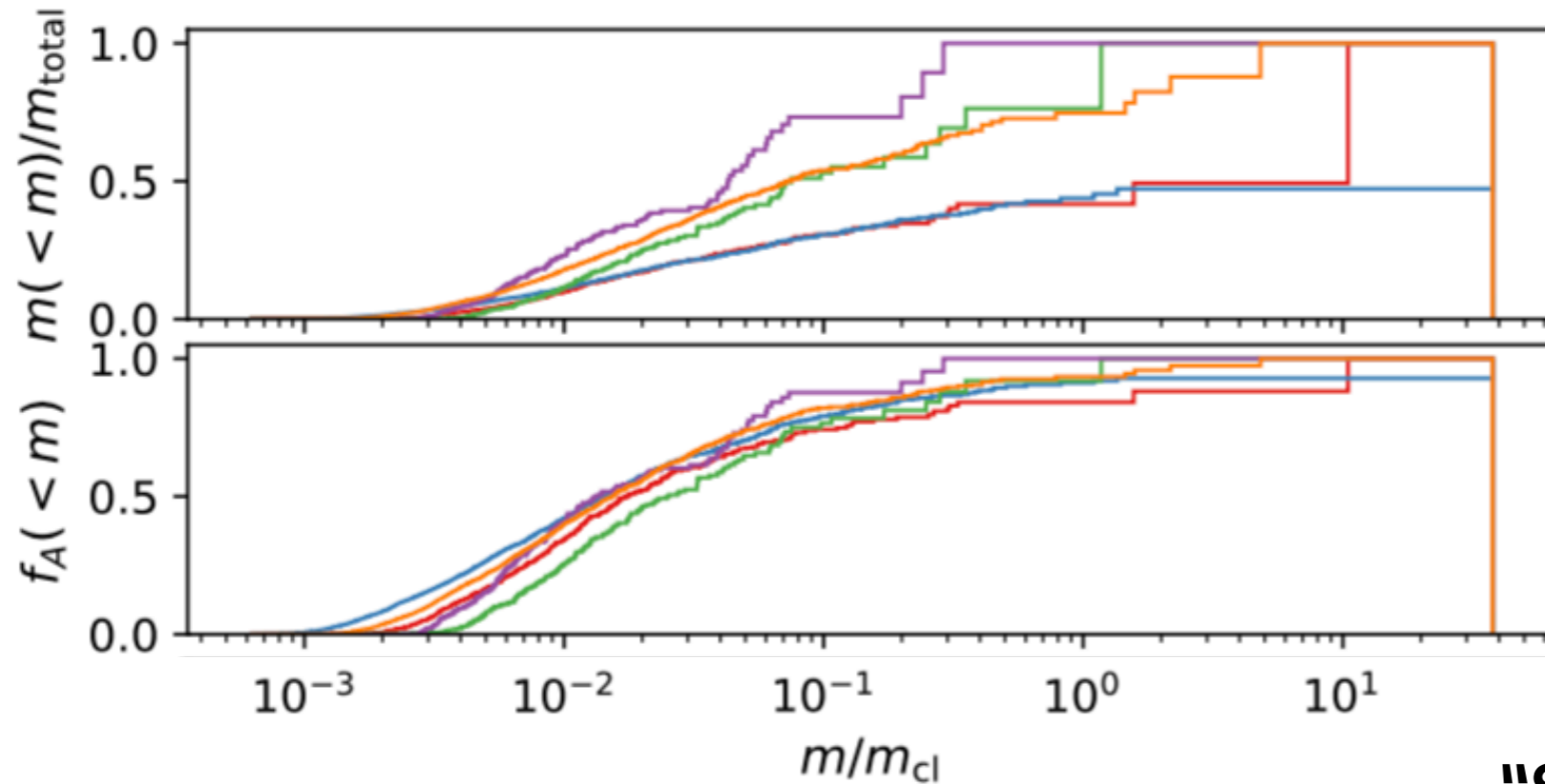
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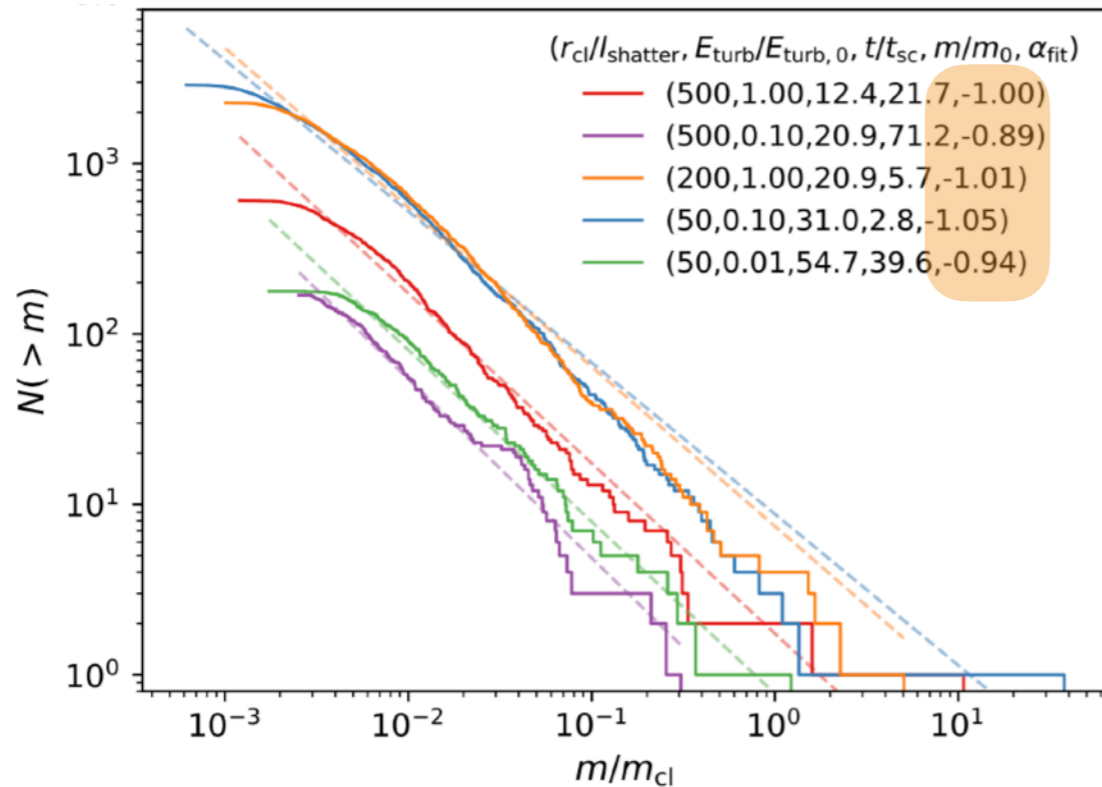
*Mass can be dominated by some big clumps
areal covering fraction is dominated by small clumps*

“Starfleet” morphology

*Mass can be dominated by some big clumps
areal covering fraction is dominated by small clumps*



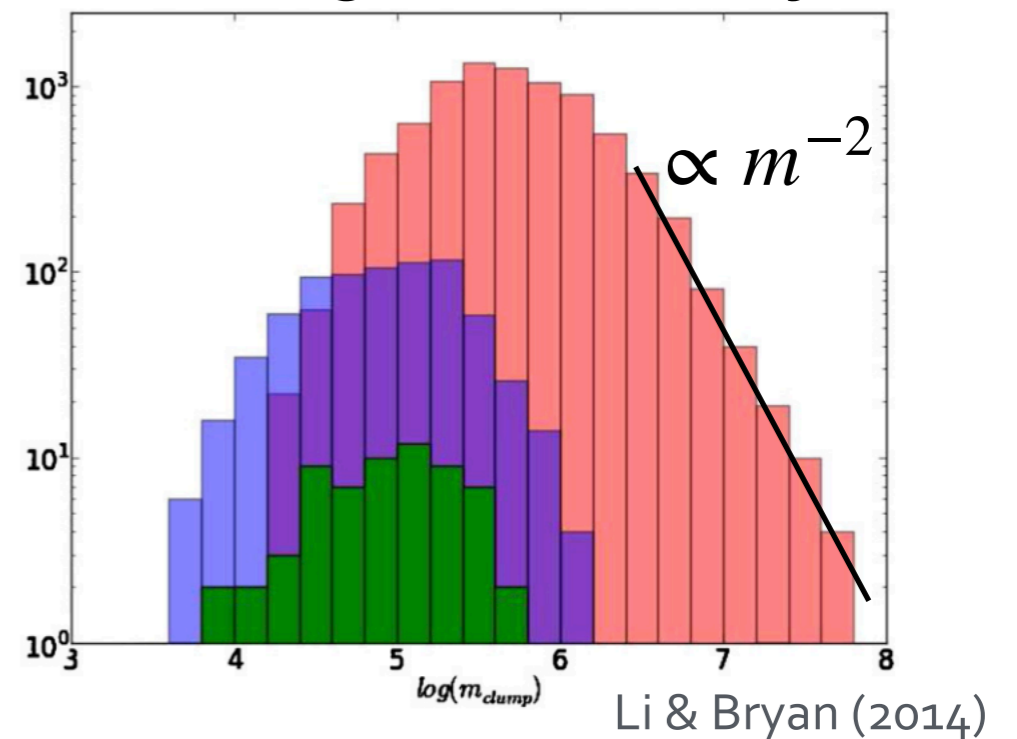
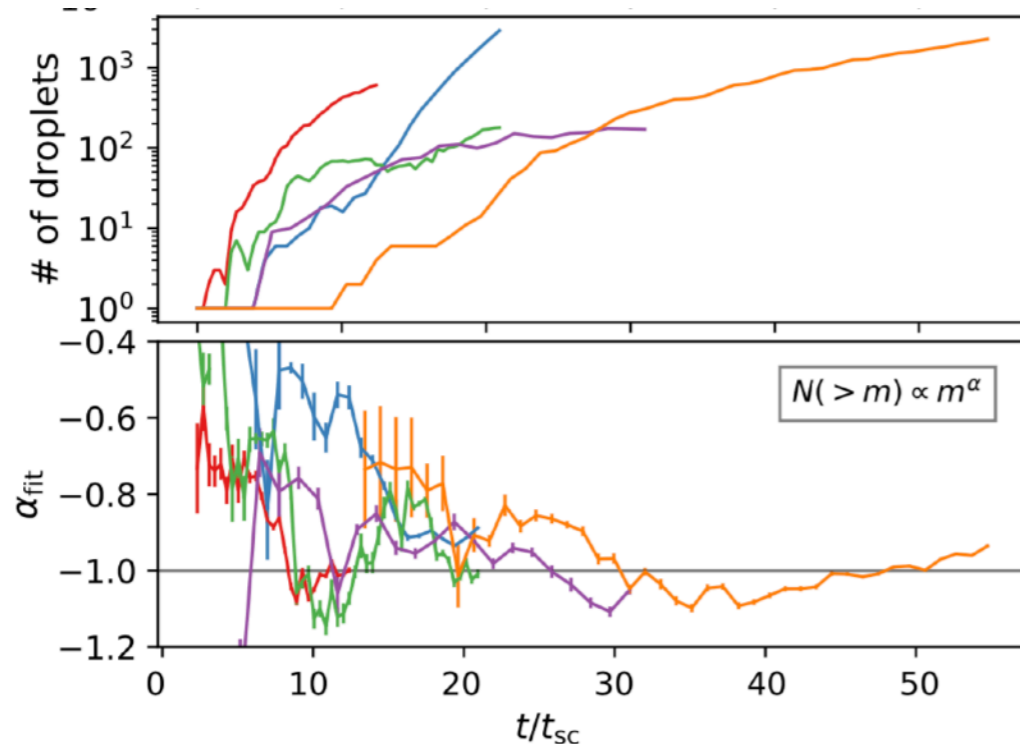
Mass distribution of droplets



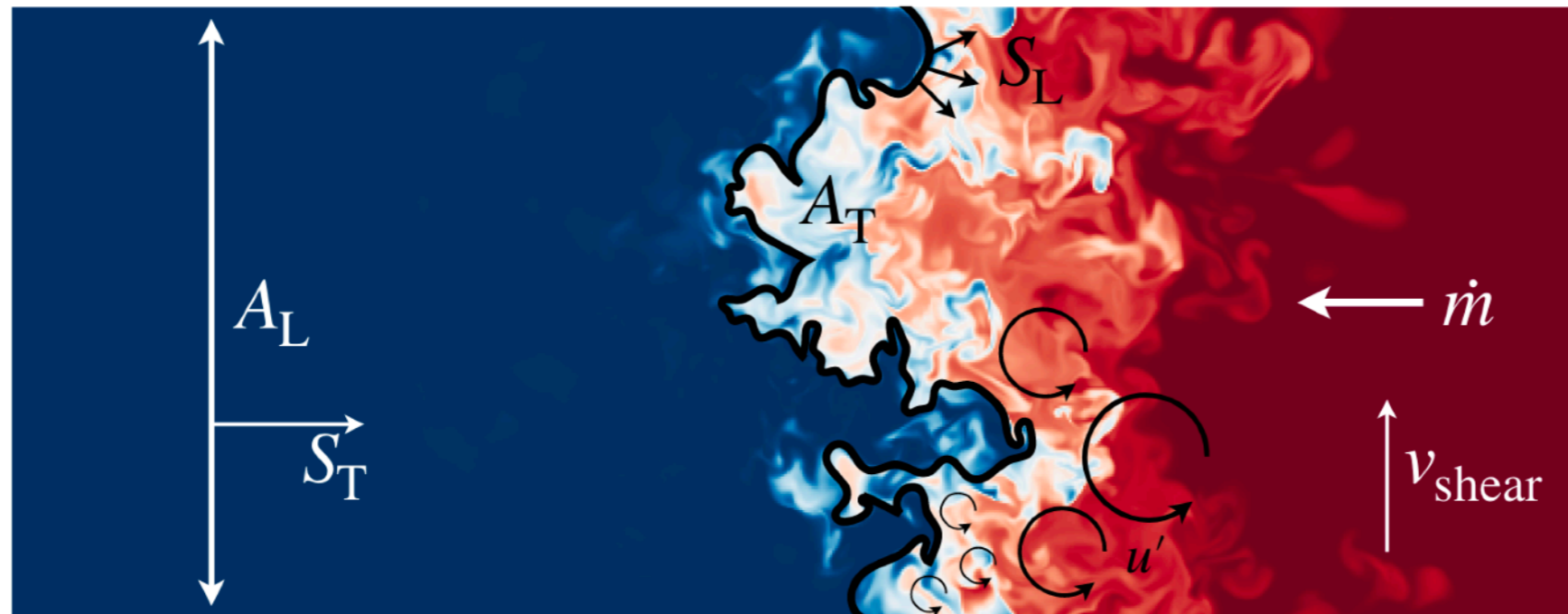
Power-law droplet mass distribution
with $N(>m) \propto m^{-1}$.

→ Scale free & equal mass per log bin!

Also seen in larger scale sims of the ICM!



Mass transfer rate



(random walk argument)

- Turbulent diffusion $\lambda(t_{\text{cool}}) \sim (D_{\text{turb}} t_{\text{cool}})^{1/2} \sim (u' L t_{\text{cool}})^{1/2}$
- Only fraction of gas $f_{\text{cool}} \sim \lambda(t_{\text{cool}})/L$ mixes and cools
- Whole eddy cools in $\tilde{t}_{\text{cool}} \sim f_{\text{cool}}^{-1} t_{\text{cool}} \sim (t_{\text{cool}} L / u')^{1/2}$

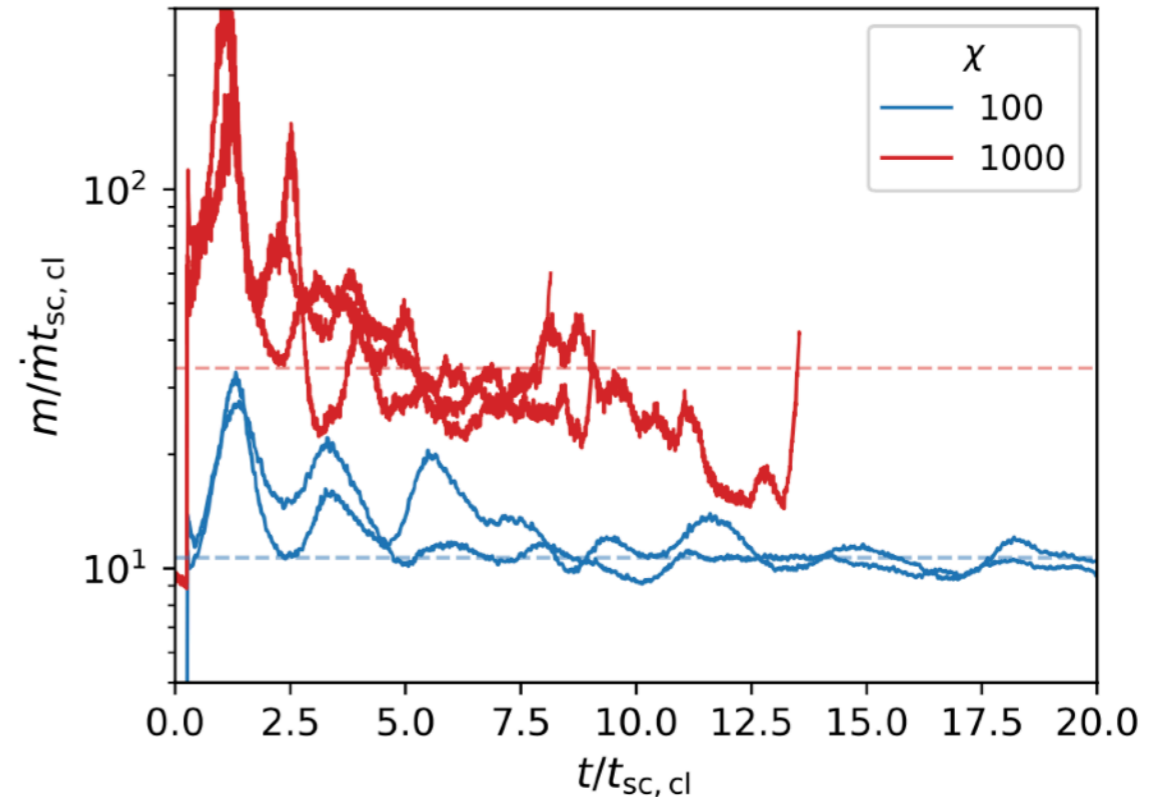
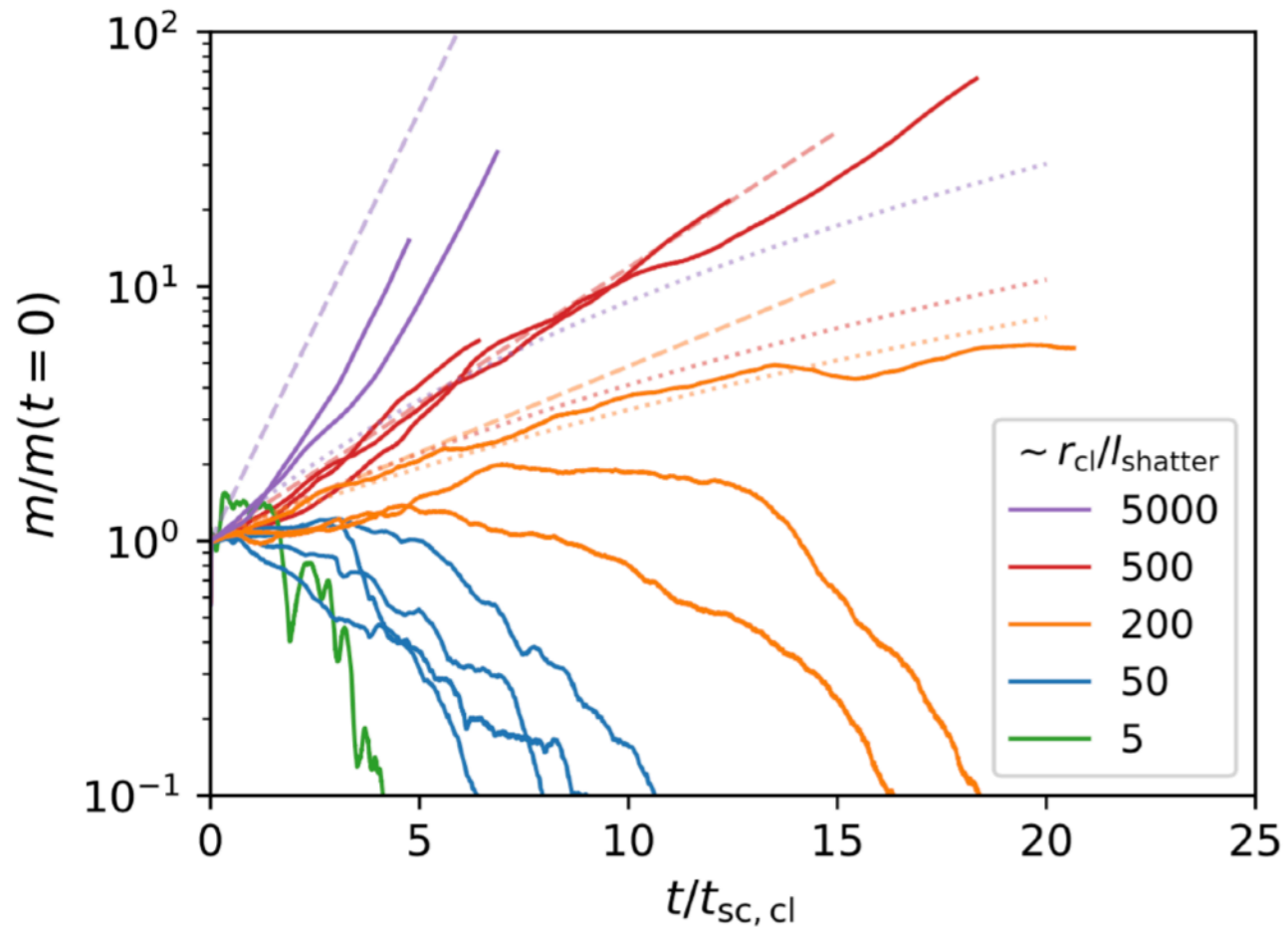
\Rightarrow effective cooling time $\tilde{t}_{\text{cool}} \sim (t_{\text{cool}} t_{\text{eddy}})^{1/2} \sim (t_{\text{cool}} L / u')^{1/2}$

Implications

- outer scale resolved, resolving individual front ($\sim \lambda_F$) not necessary for converged \dot{m}
- match scalings understood from turbulent combustion theory
- backed up by experimental data (Gülder 1994)

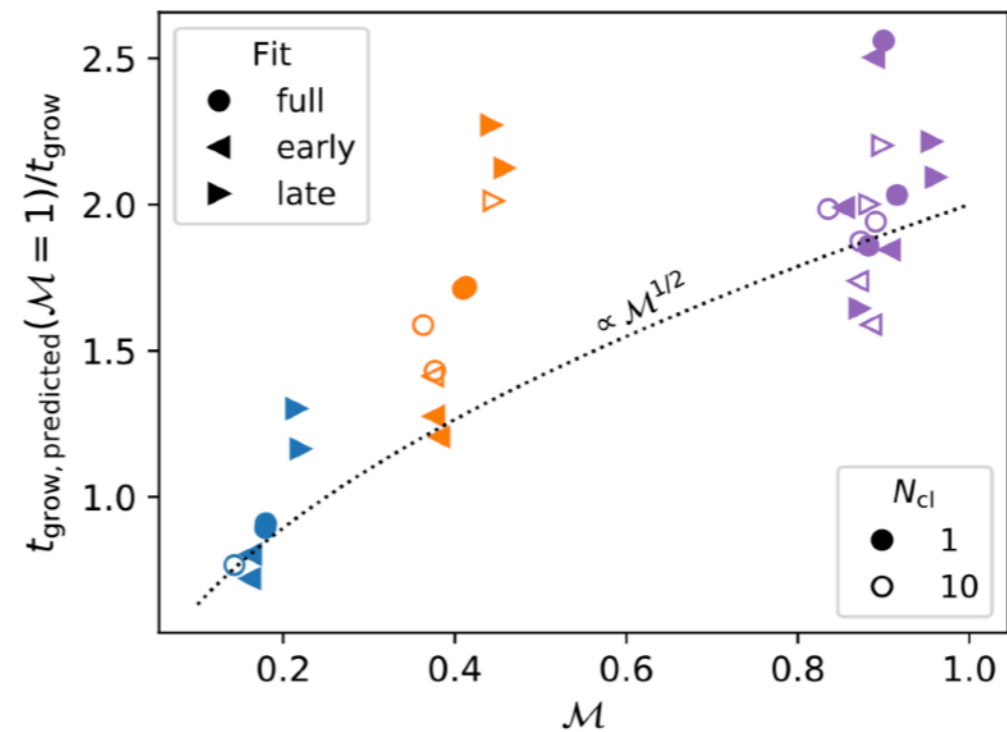


Mass transfer rate



effective cooling time

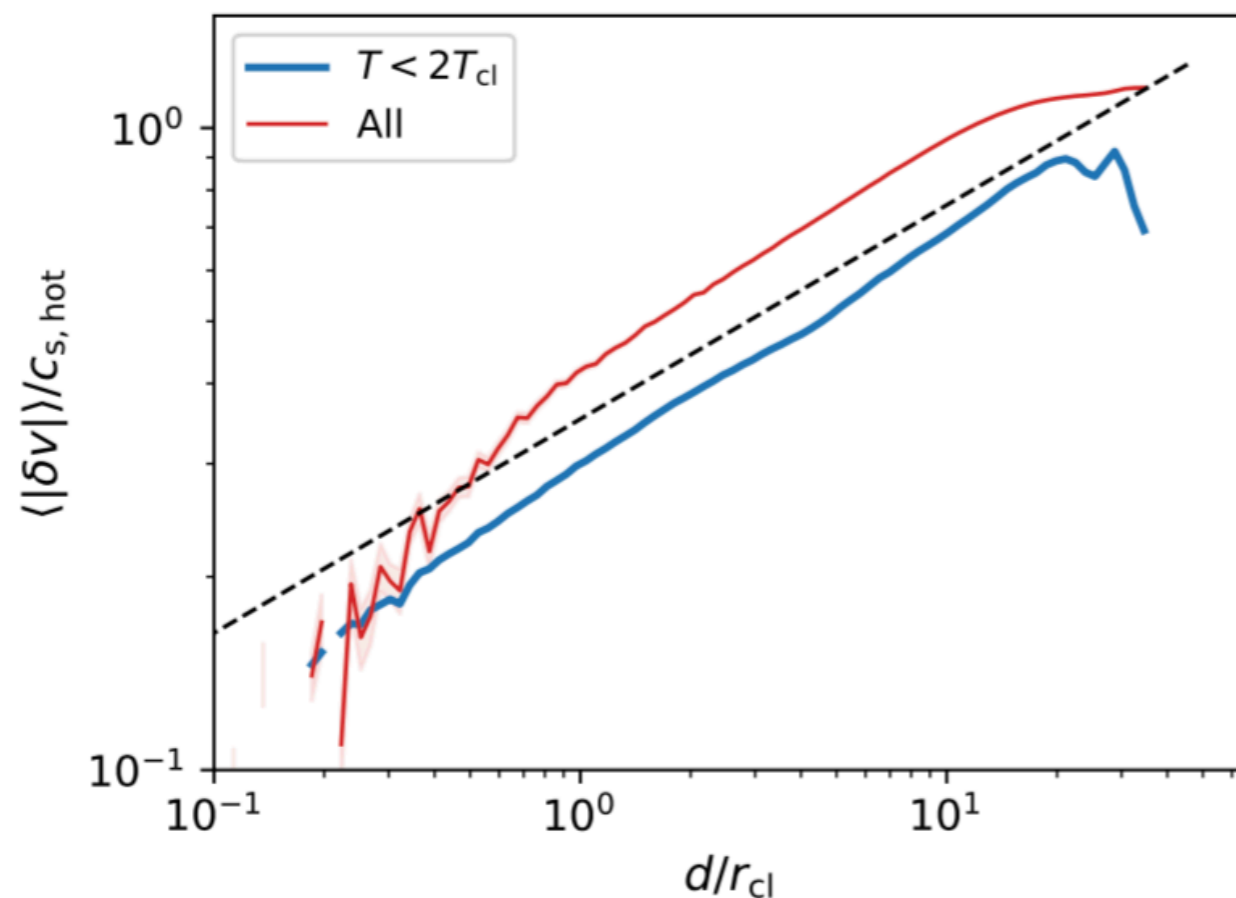
$$\tilde{\tau}_{cool} \sim (t_{cool} t_{eddy})^{1/2} \sim (t_{cool} L/u')^{1/2}$$



Implications: kinematics

Velocity structure function (VSF)

$$\langle \delta v \rangle(d) = \langle v(r+d) - v(r) \rangle$$

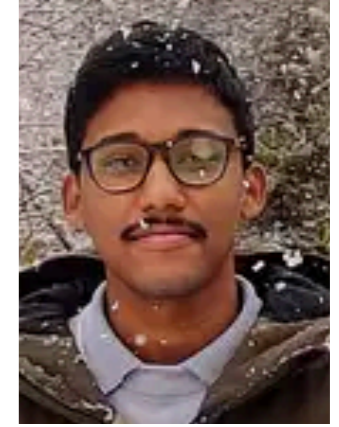


→ *Cold gas well entrained, can be used to probe kinematics of hot gas.*

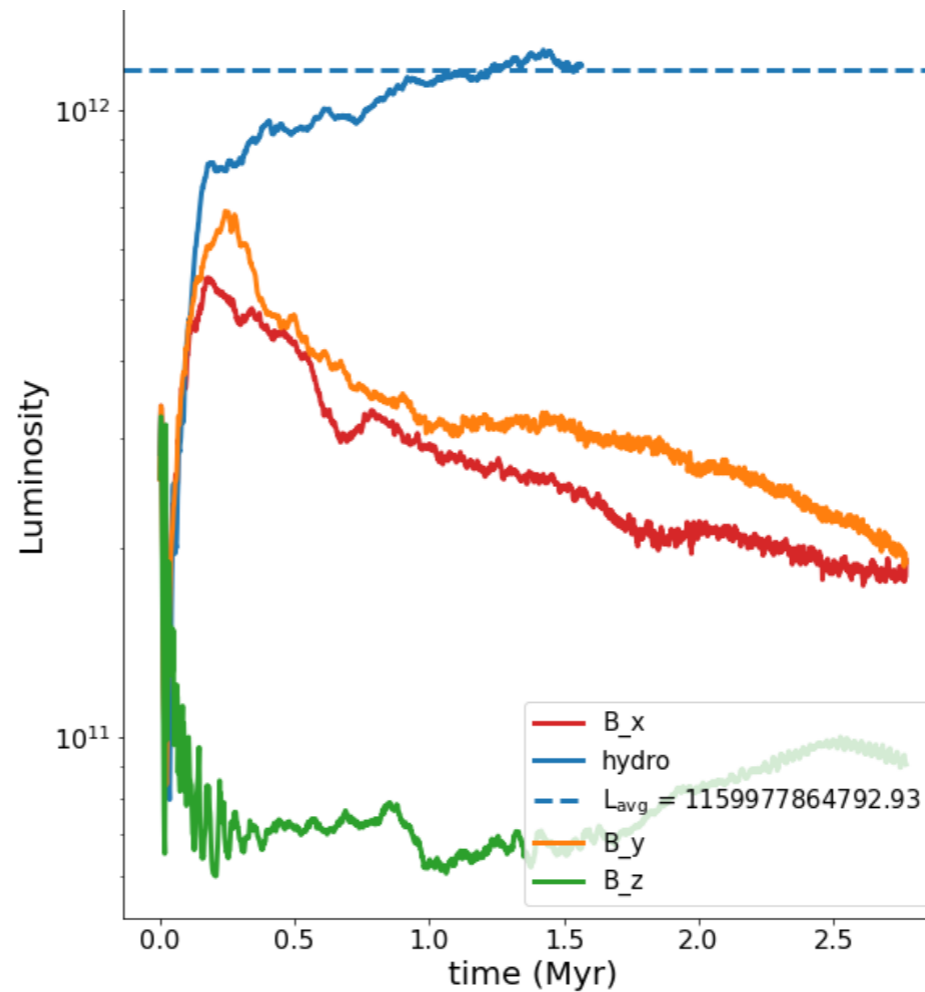
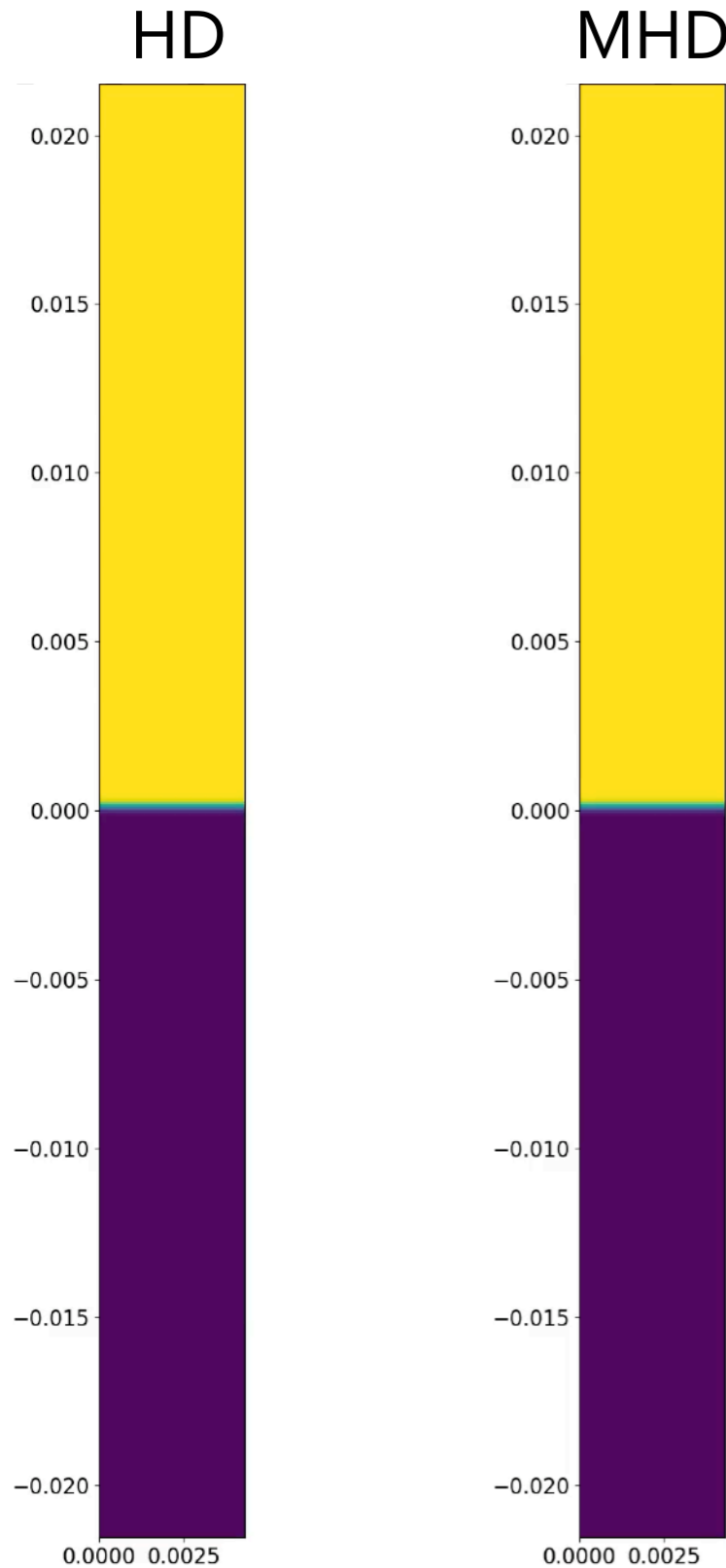
Mass growth of cold gas → momentum transfer!

(preliminary)

What about magnetic fields?



Hitesh Kishore Das

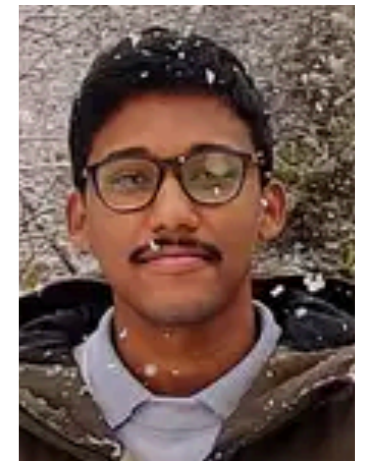
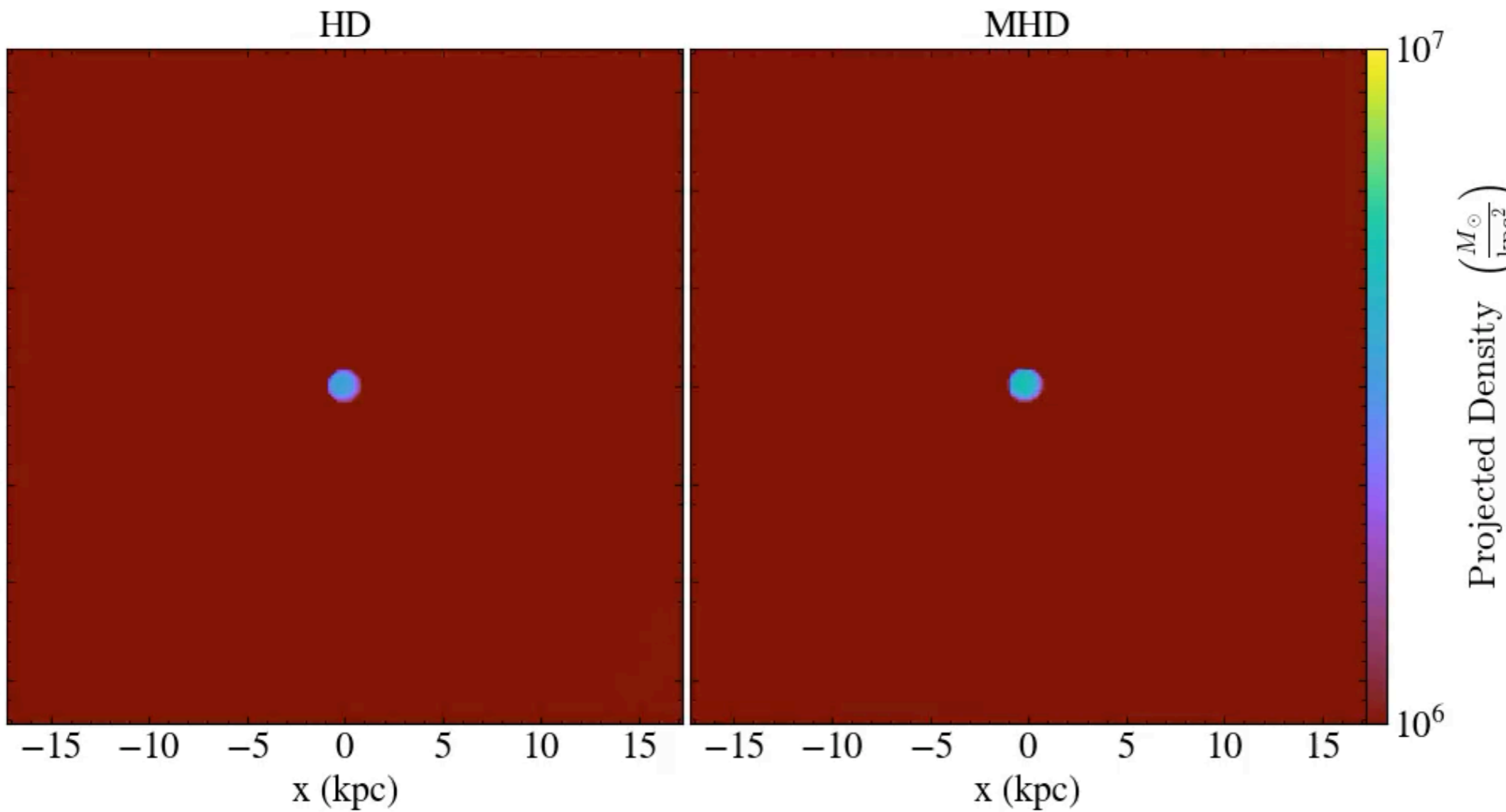


→ ***strongly suppress mixing!***

(see also, e.g., Ji et al. 2018)

(preliminary)

Multiphase MHD turbulence



Hitesh Kishore Das

→ similar survival criterion & mass transfer rate **but** very different morphology!

Summary: the dynamics of a turbulent, multiphase medium

- **Morphology**

- cooling sets “shattering” scale $l_{\text{shatter}} \sim \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}})$

- cold gas survives in laminar or turbulent flows if

$$t_{\text{cool,mix}}/t_{\text{destroy}} < 1 \Leftrightarrow r > r_{\text{crit}}$$

- In turbulence, “cold gas fleet” morphology with “mothership” ensured survival and $dn/dm \propto m^{-2}$ mass distribution

- **Mass transfer**

- scalings from turbulent mixing layers & combustion theory

$$\tilde{\tau}_{\text{cool}} \sim \sqrt{t_{\text{cool}} L/u'}$$
 match multiphase simulations

- effective growth leads to good kinematic coupling between the phases

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