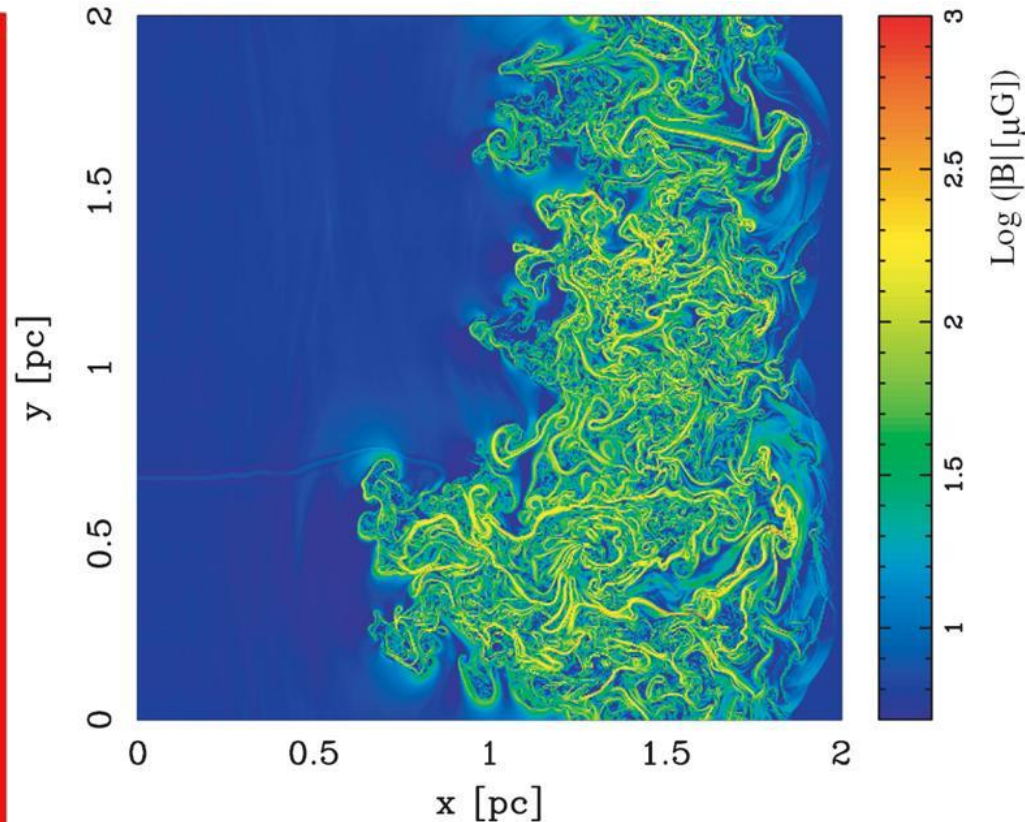
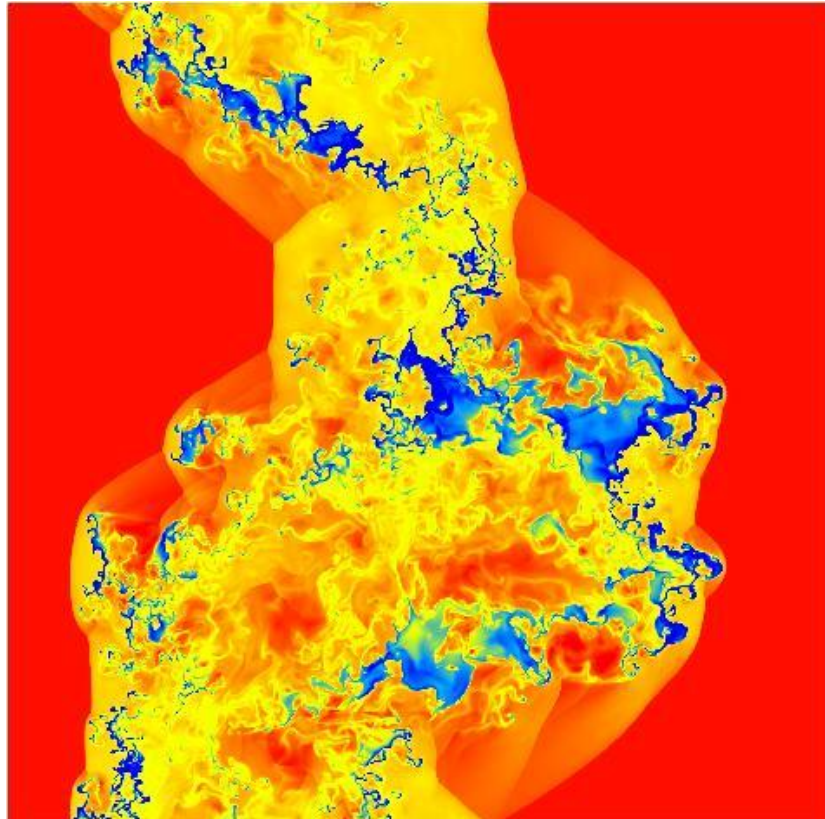


Phase Transition Dynamics of Multi-Phase Interstellar Medium

Shu-ichiro Inutsuka (Nagoya Univ.)



Outline

- Timescale
- 1 Phase Equilibrium
 - Thermal Instability
- 2 Phase Equilibrium
 - Saturation Pressure
- 2 Phase Dynamics → Sustained Turbulence
- Further Analyses w/o shock
 - Evaporation, Condensation, New Instability, Magnetic Field
- Conclusion

Dynamical Timescale of ISM

Dynamical Three Phase Medium

– e.g., McKee & Ostriker 1977

● SN Explosion Rate in Galaxy... $1/(100\text{yr})$

● Expansion Time... 1Myr

● Expansion Radius... 100pc

$$(10\text{kpc})^2 \times 100\text{pc}$$

$$(10^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}) \times (10^6\text{yr}) \times (100\text{pc})^3 = 10^{10}\text{pc}^3 \sim V_{\text{Gal.Disk}}$$

Dynamical Timescale of ISM $\sim 1\text{Myr}$

« Timescale of Galactic Density Wave $\sim 100\text{Myr}$

Expanding HII regions are also important.

Basic Equations

- Eq. of Continuity $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho v) = 0$

- EoM $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(P + \rho v^2) = 0$

- Eq. of Energy

- Radiative Heating & Cooling: Γ, Λ

- H, C⁺, O, Fe⁺, Si⁺, H₂, CO

- Chemical Reaction

- HII, HI, H₂, CII, CO

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((E + P)v - \kappa \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

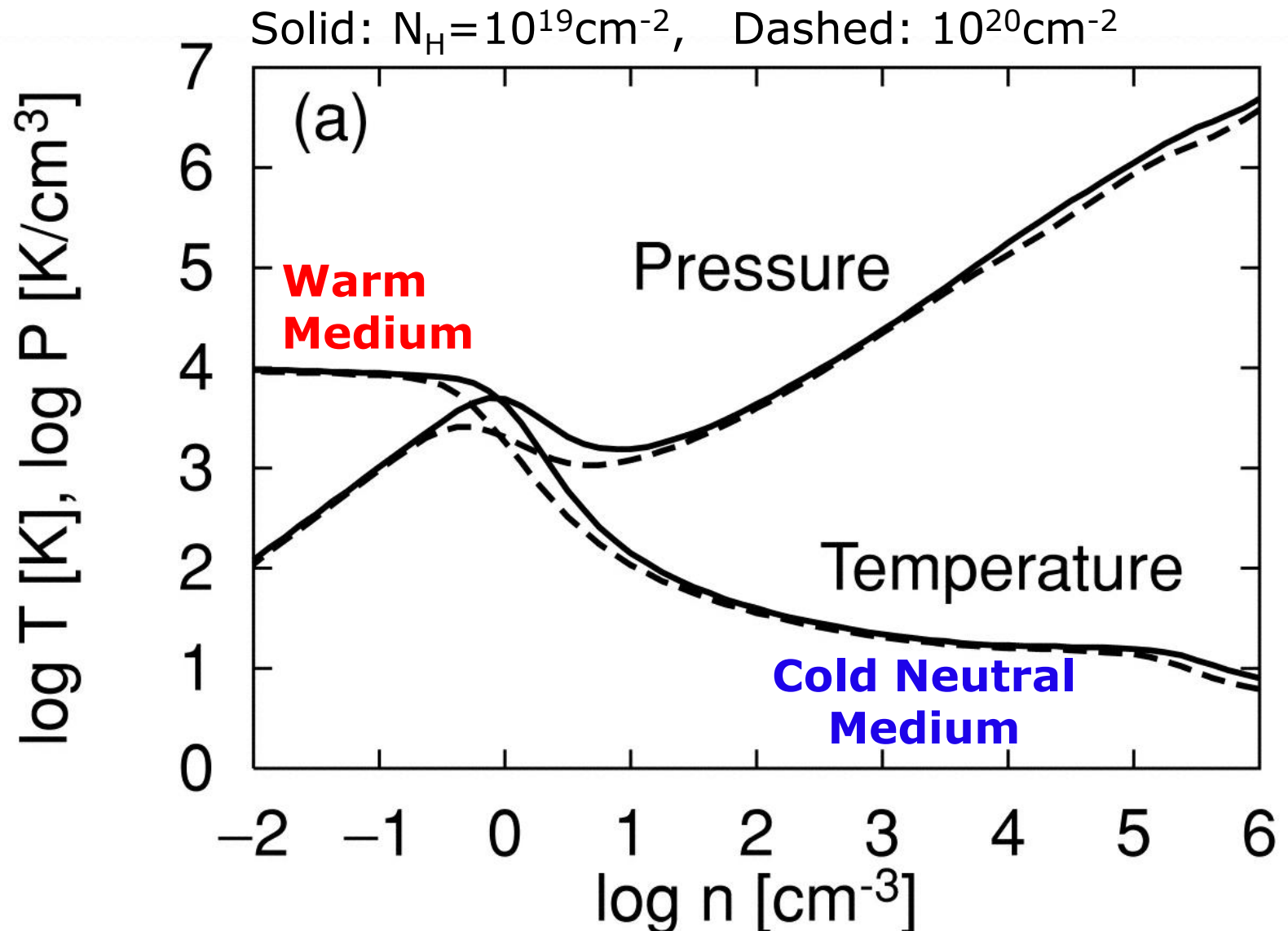
- Thermal Conduction

$$= \rho \Gamma - \rho^2 \Lambda$$

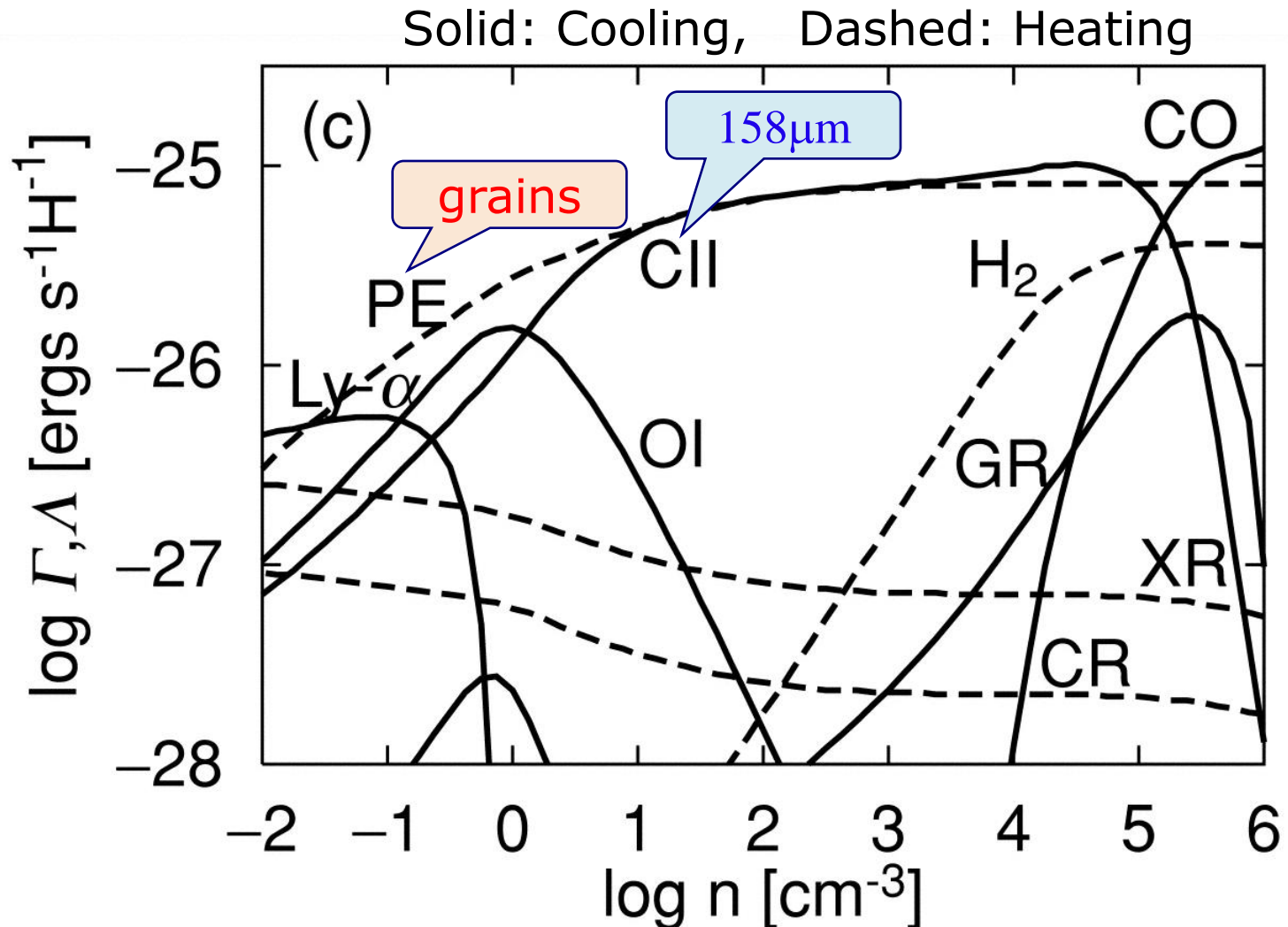
- conduction coefficient: κ

Self-Gravity Negligible for Low Density Gas

Radiative Equilibrium for a given density

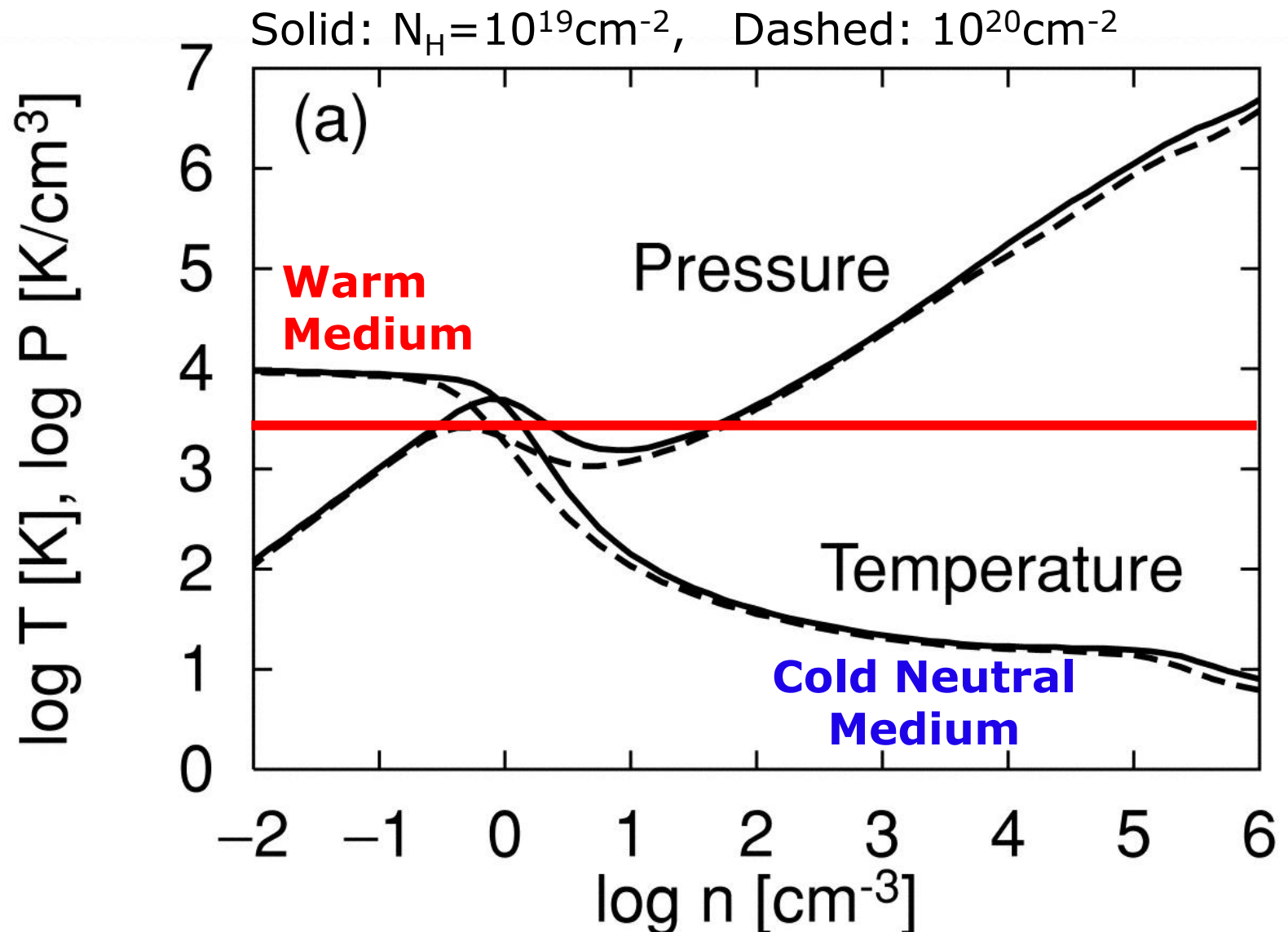


Radiative Cooling & Heating



Koyama & SI (2000) ApJ 532, 980, (adding CO to Wolfire et al. 1995)

Radiative Equilibrium for a given density



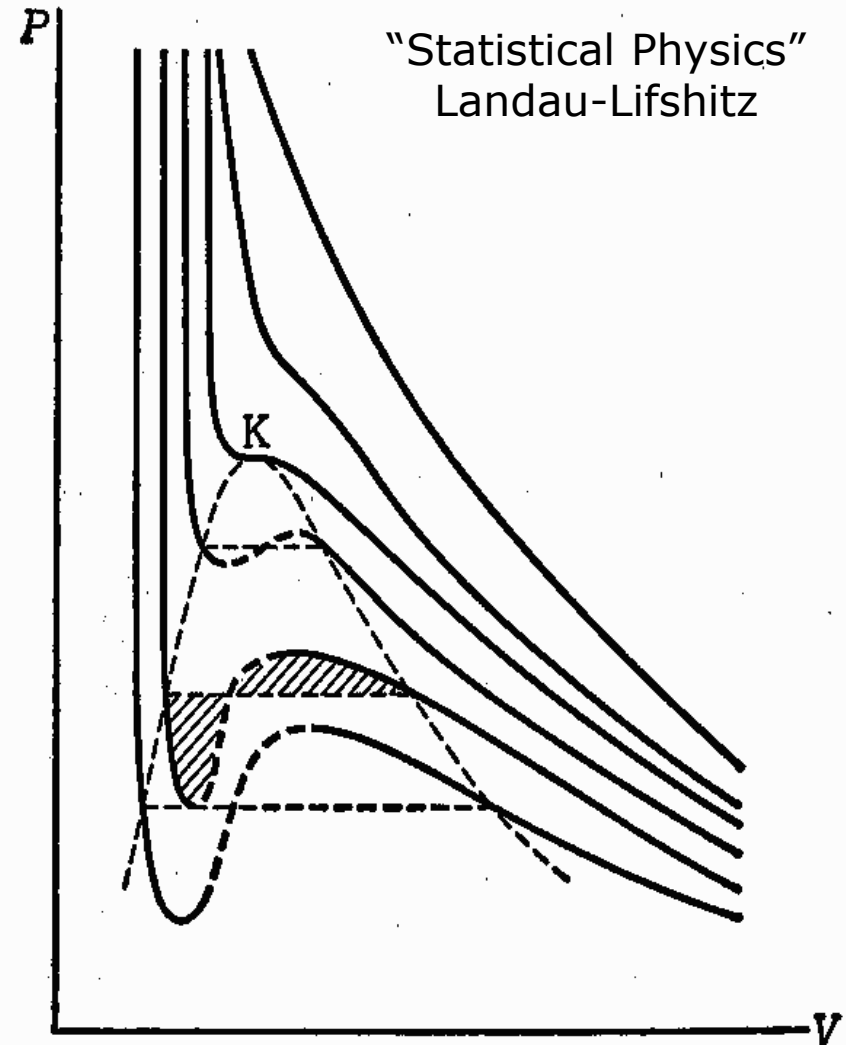
Textbook Example of Phase Equilibrium

EoS of **van der Waals Gas**

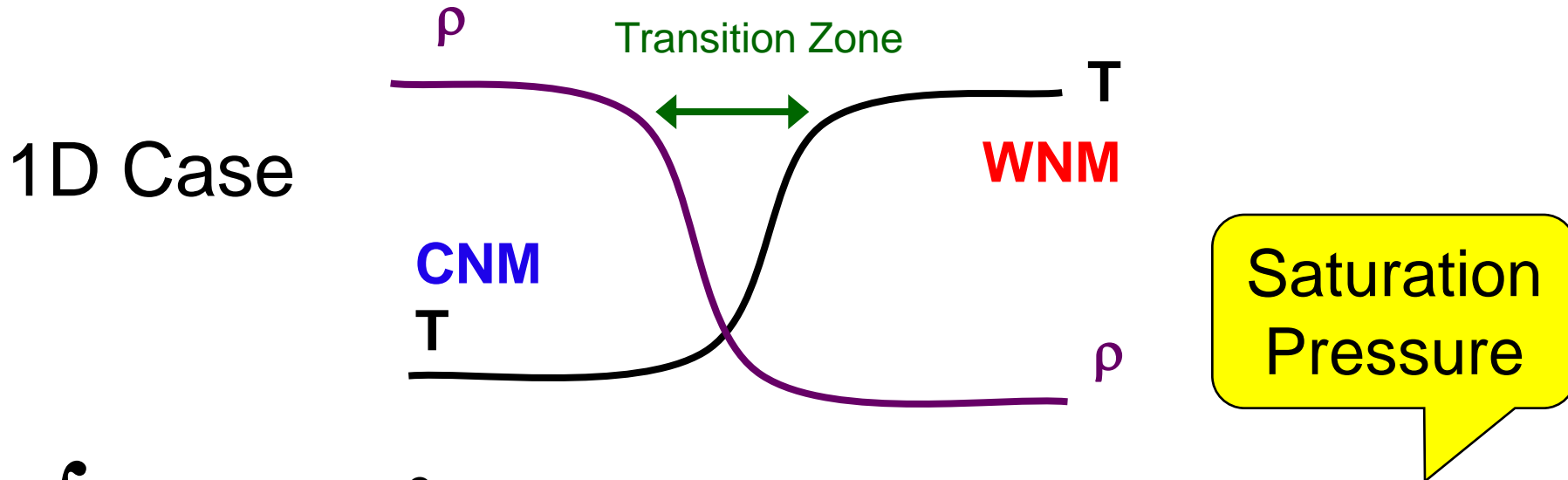
$$P = \frac{NT}{V - nb} - \frac{N^2 a}{V^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 = \mu_2 &\Leftrightarrow 0 = \int_1^2 d\mu \\ &= \int_1^2 V(P, T = \text{const}) dP \end{aligned}$$

Equal Areas of shaded regions
(Maxwell's rule)



Exact Equilibrium of 2-Phases

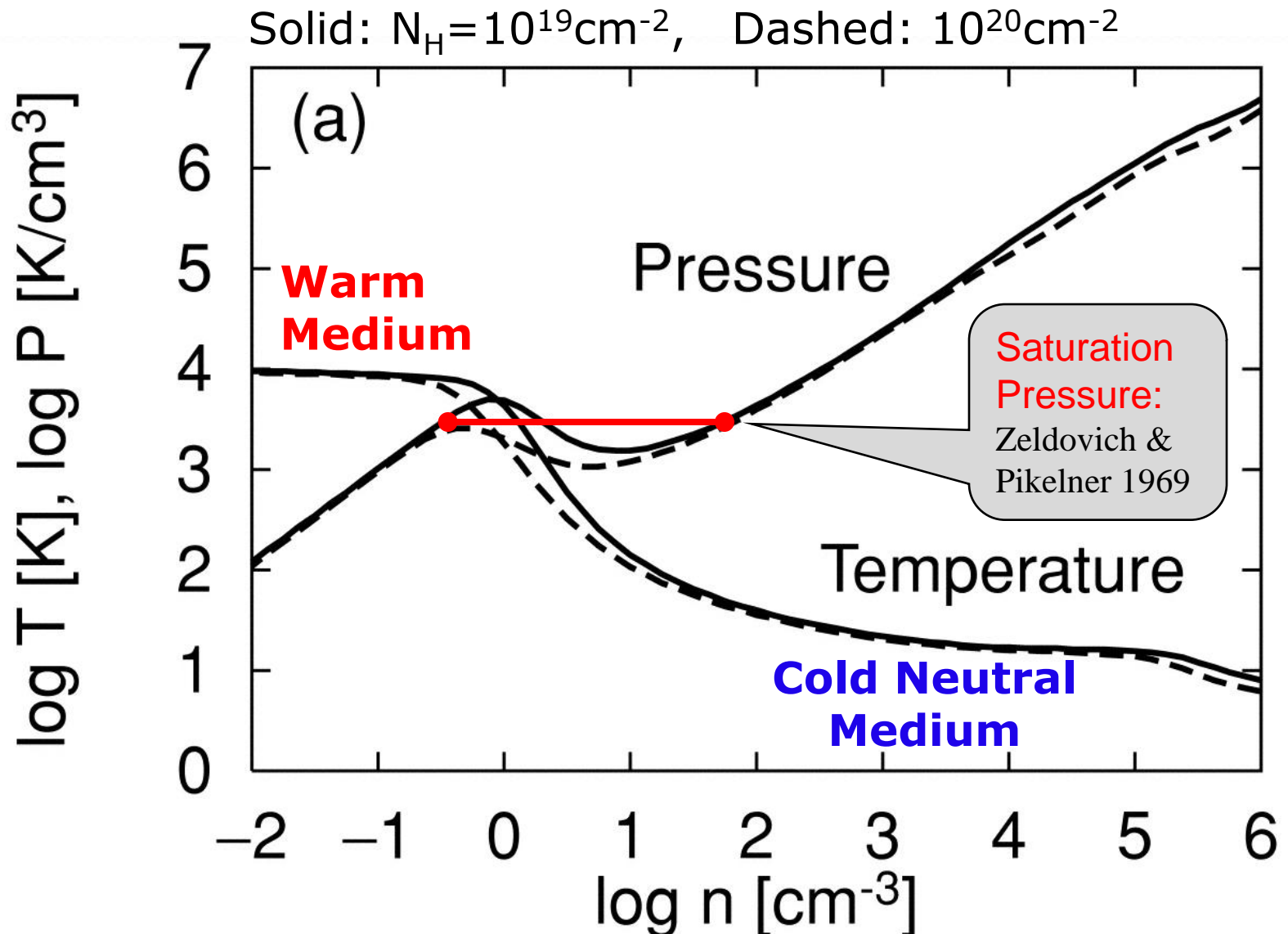


$$\int (\rho\Gamma - \rho^2\Lambda)dV = 0 \Rightarrow \text{only at } P=P_{\text{sat}}$$

- 1D Plane-Parallel Case: Zeldovich & Pikelner 1969
- 2D Cylindrical Symmetry: Graham & Langer 1973
- 3D Spherical Symmetry: Nagashima, SI, Koyama 2005

No Unique $P_{\text{sat}} \rightarrow$ 2-Phase with various P

2 Phase in Equilibrium



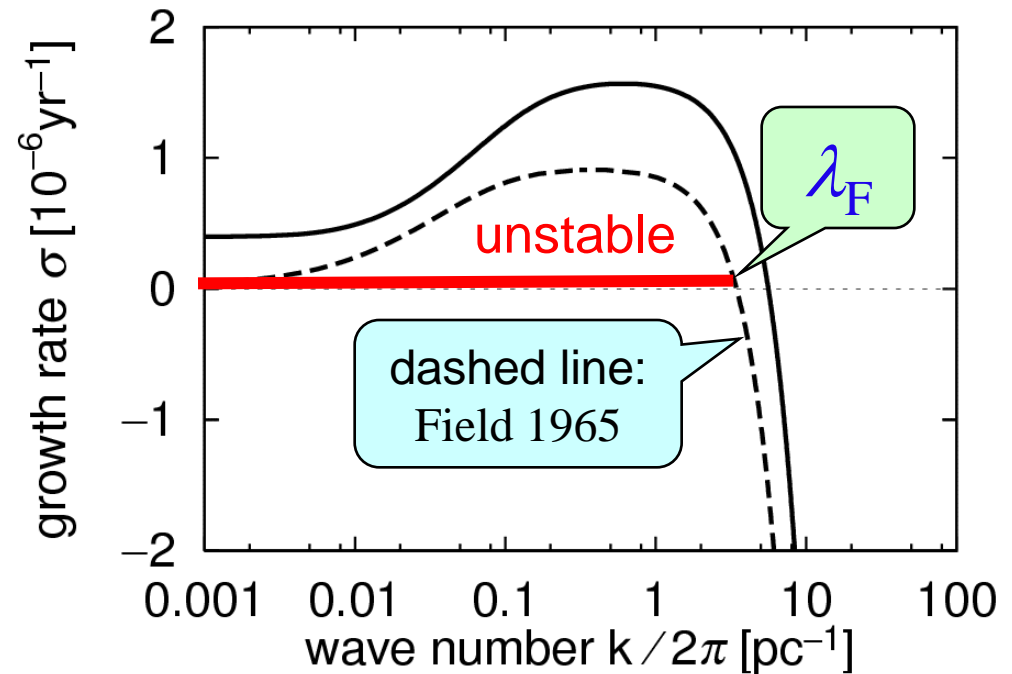
Dispersion Relation of Thermal Instability

“Field length” : $\lambda_F \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\kappa T}{\rho^2 \Lambda}} \rightarrow 10^{-2} \text{ pc}$

Thermal Instability

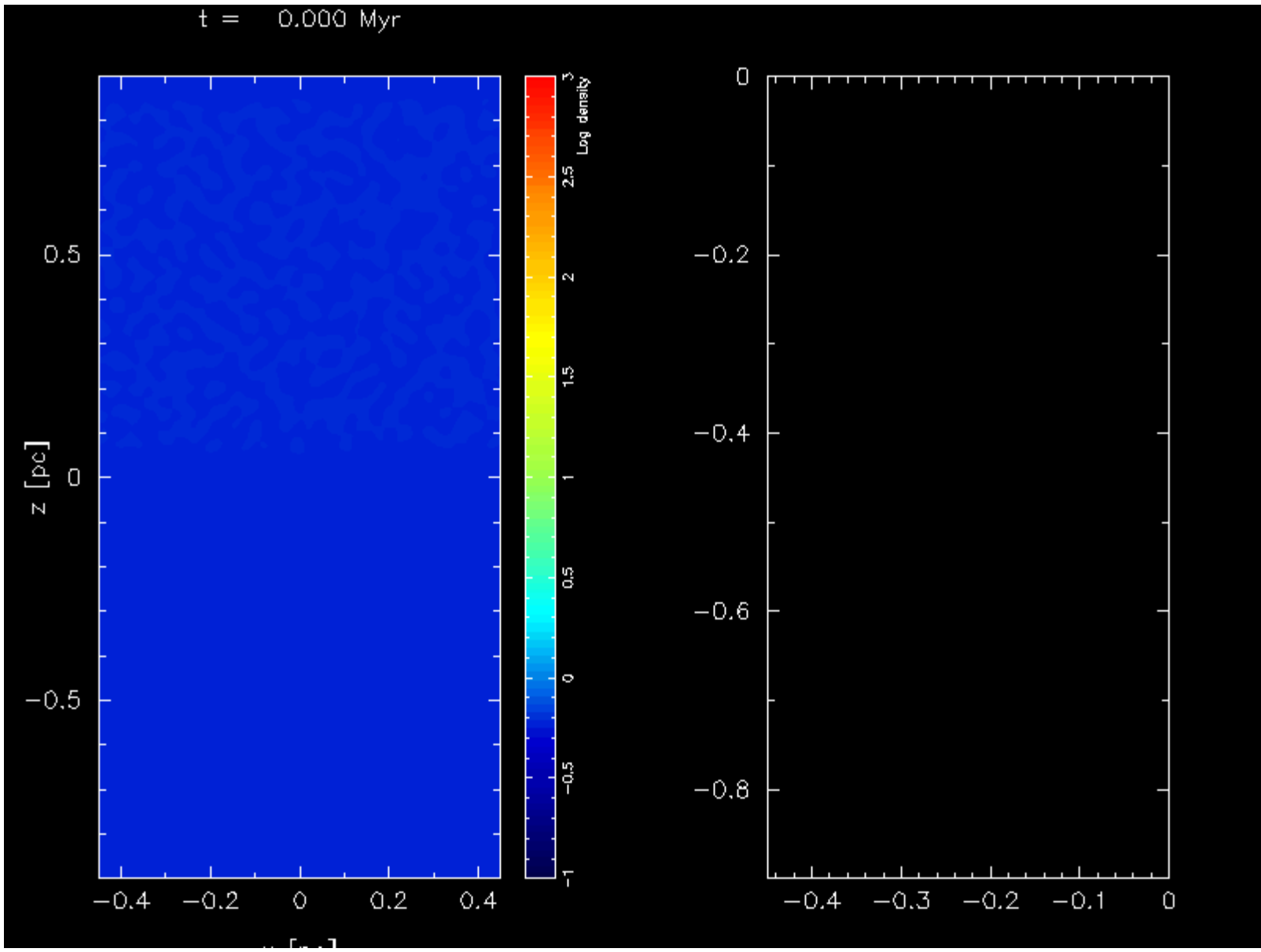
for $\lambda > \lambda_F$

In 2-phase medium,
the width of transition layer
= λ_F .



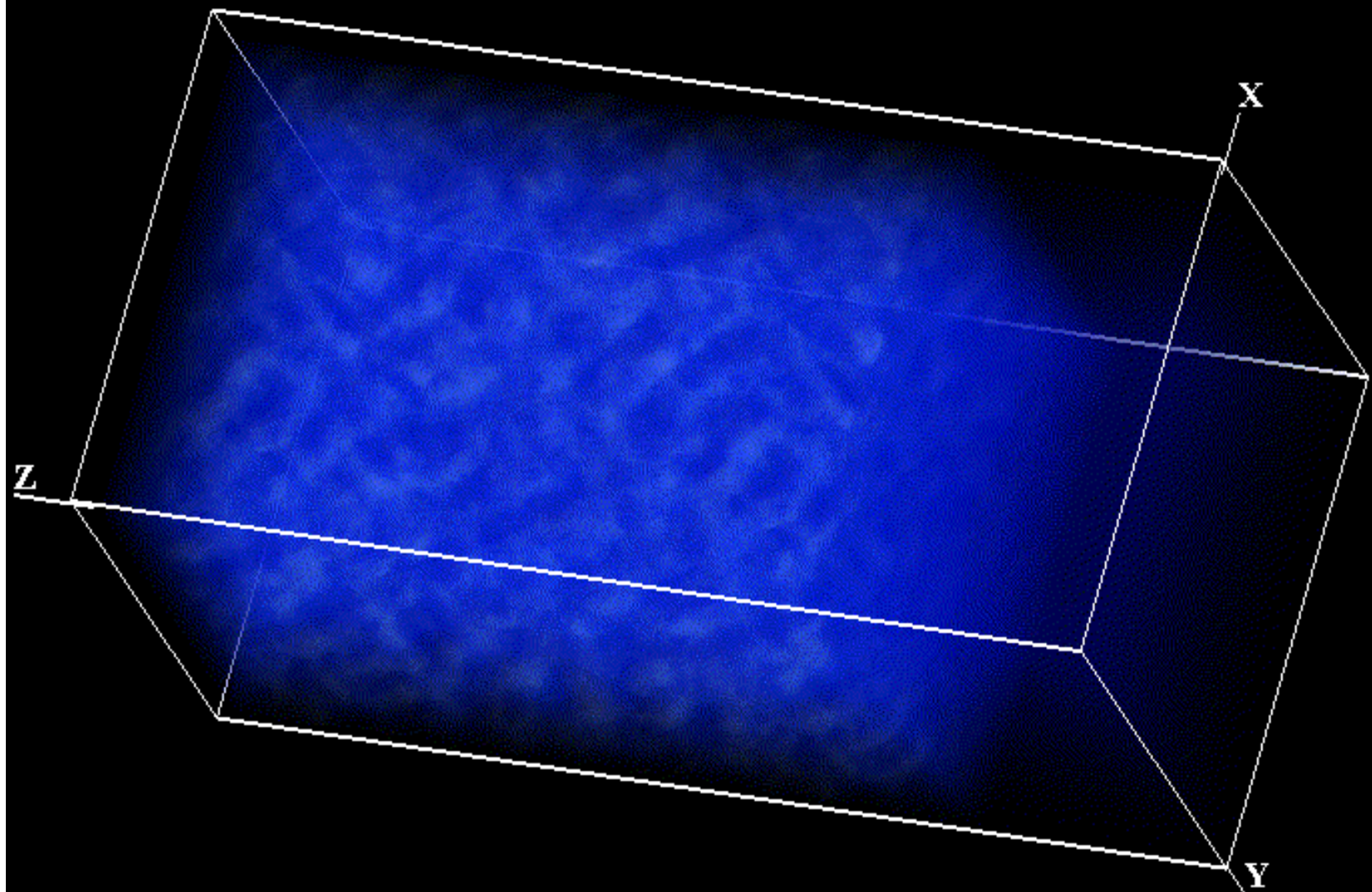
Shock Propagation into WNM

shock wave ↑



WNM Swept-Up by 14.4km/s Shock (3D)

Koyama & Inutsuka 2002



Summary of TI-Driven Turbulence

- 2D/3D Calculation of Propagation of Shock Wave into WNM

via **Thermal Instability**

→ fragmentation of cold layer into cold clumps with long-sustained supersonic velocity dispersion (\sim km/s)

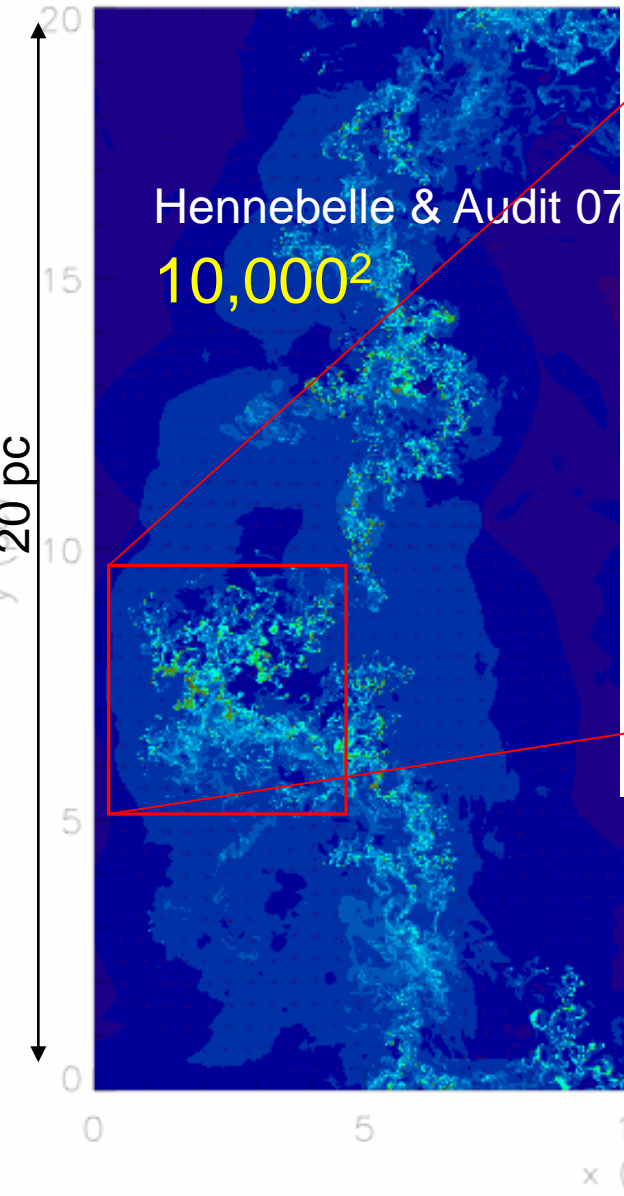
1D: Shock $\Rightarrow E_{\text{th}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{rad}}$

2D&3D: Shock $\Rightarrow E_{\text{th}} \Rightarrow E_{\text{rad}} + E_{\text{kin}}$

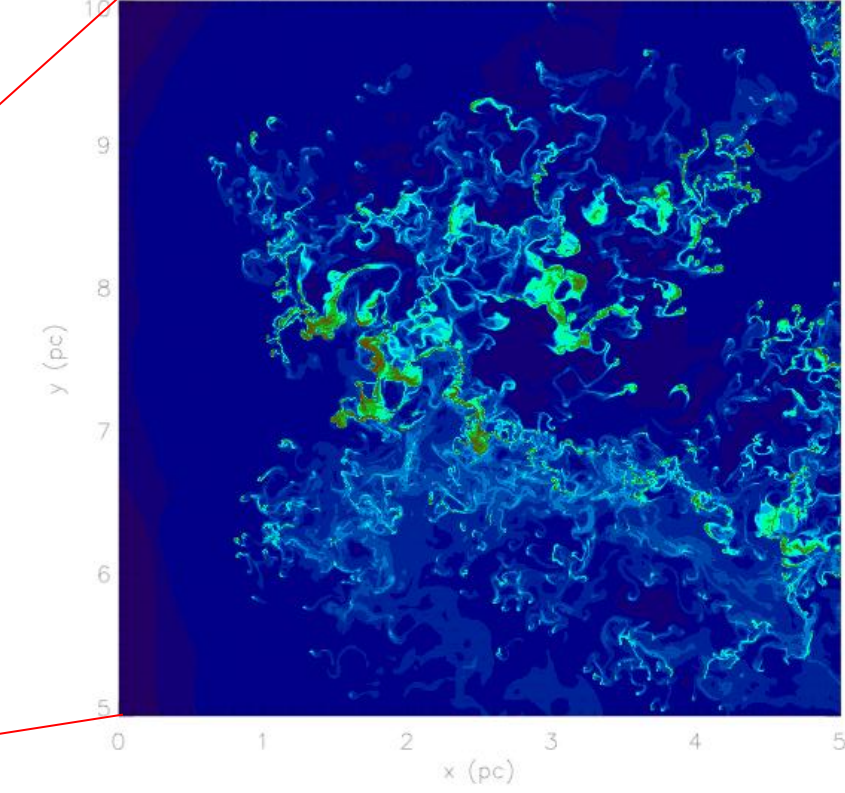
$\delta v \sim$ a few km/s $< C_{S, \text{WNM}} = 10 \text{ km/s}$

← 10^4 K due to Ly α line: **Universality?**

pixels density and velocity

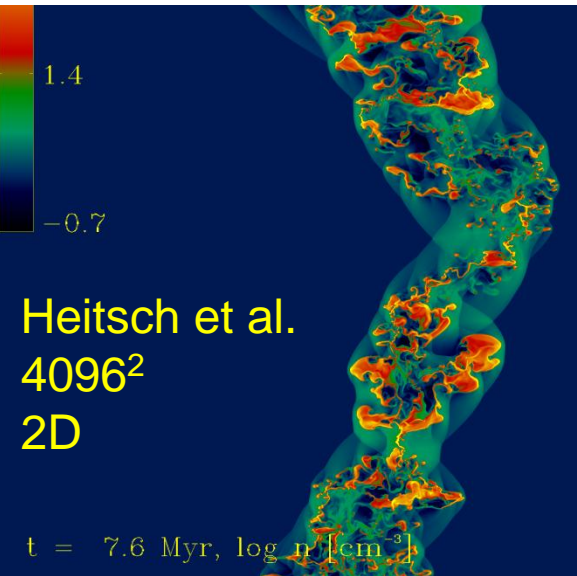
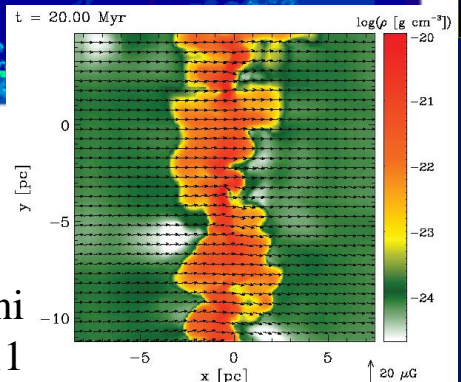


density and velocity fields, t = 26.82 My

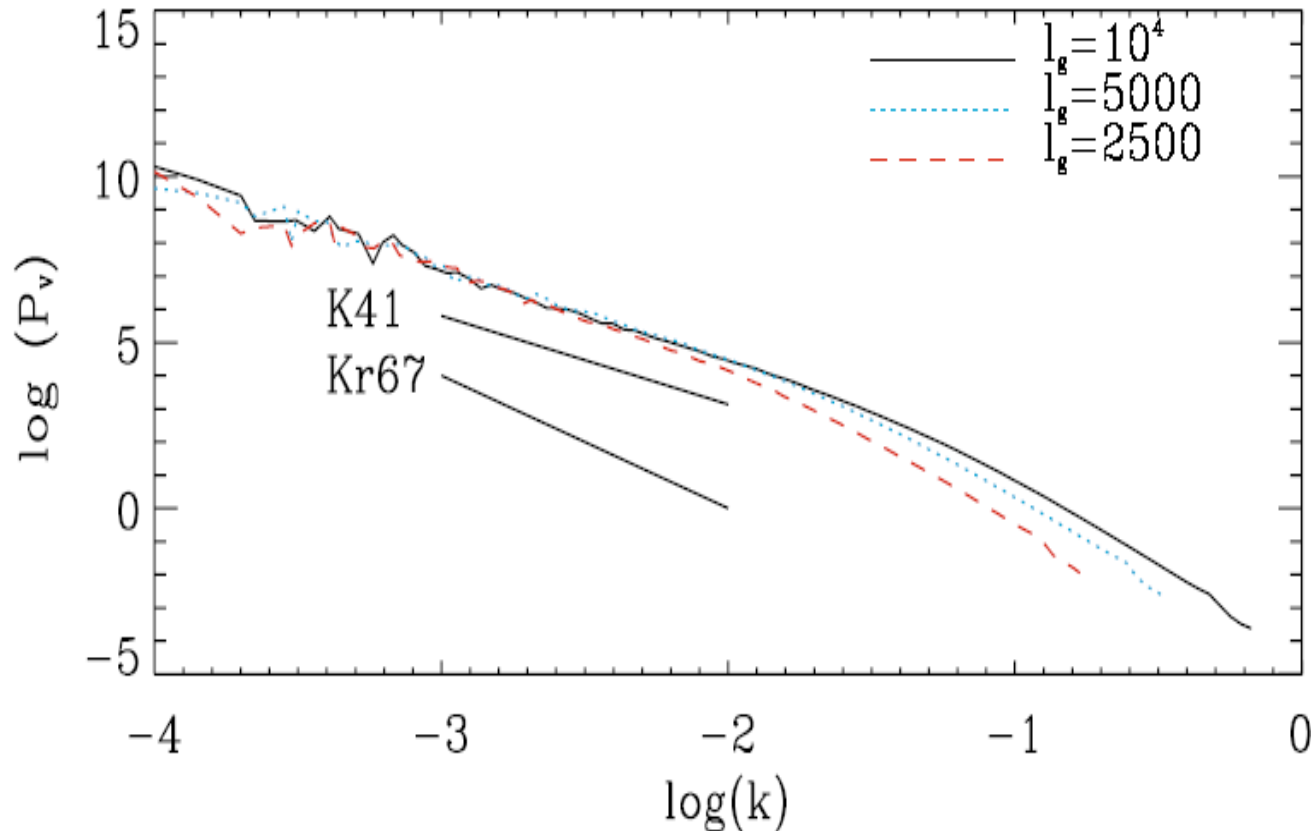


See also Kritsuk & Norman 1999

Vazquez-Semadeni et al. 2011



Property of 2D "Turbulence"

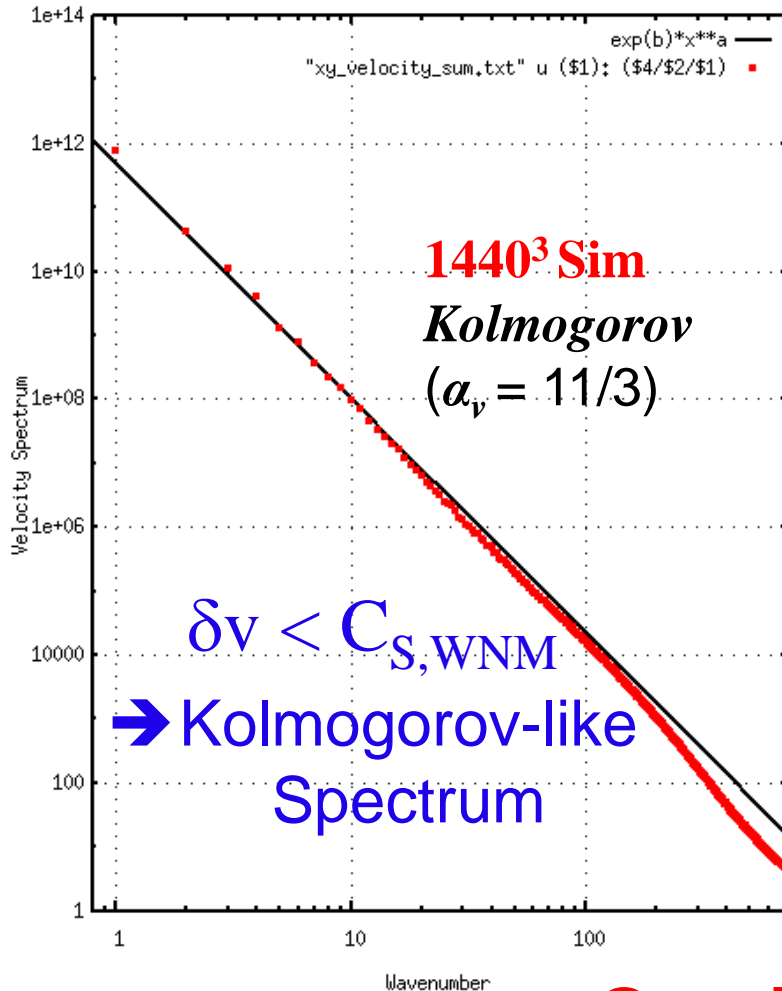


$\delta v < C_{S,WNM} \rightarrow$ Kolmogorov Spectrum

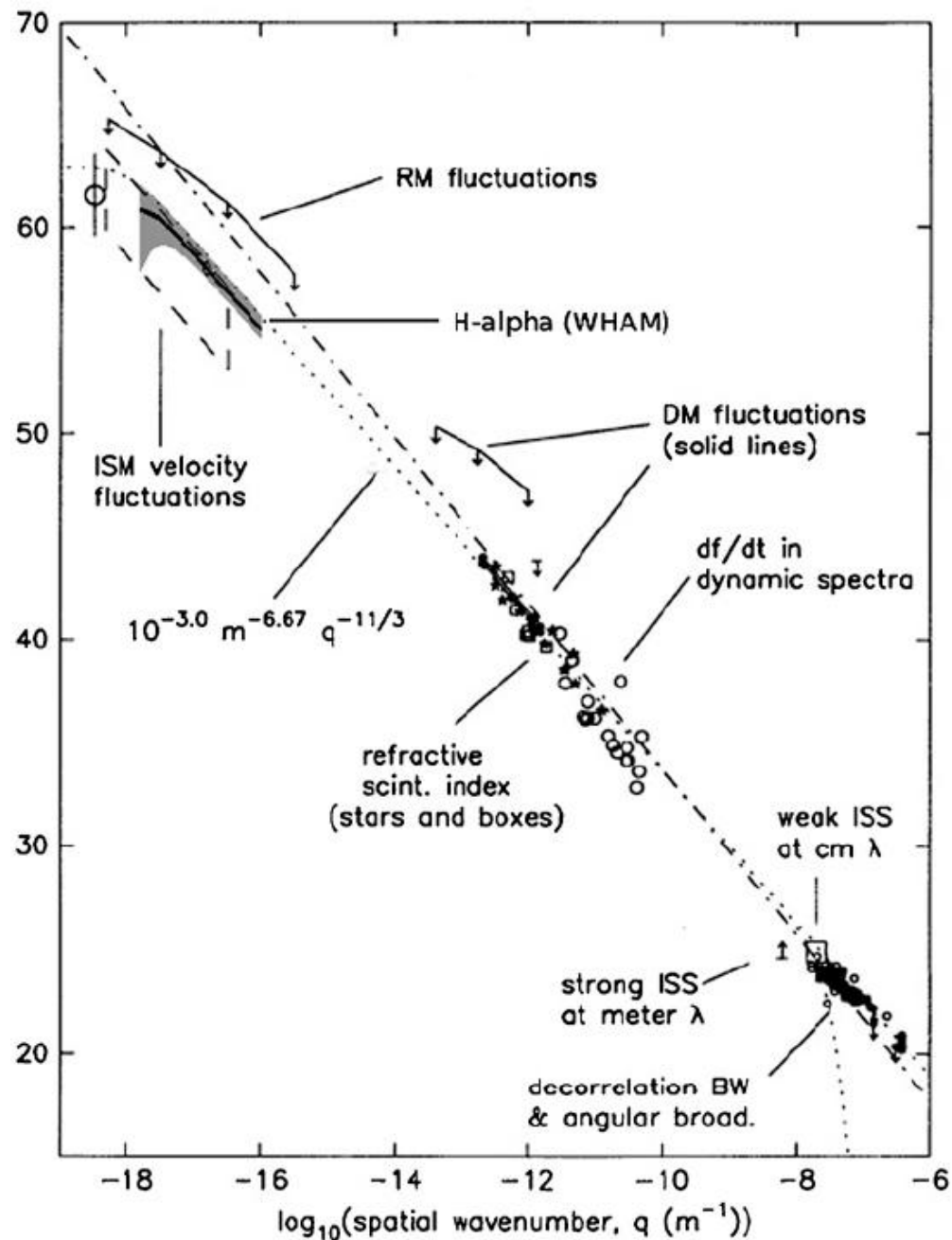
Hennebelle & Audit 2007; see also Gazol & Kim 2010

Property of 3D "Turbulence"

Muranushi, Inoue & SI 2011 in prep.



Good Agreement!



Chepurnov & Lazarian 2010
Armstrong et al. 1995

Further Analyses

Two Aspects in Multi-Phase Dynamics:

1. Effect of Inhomogeneous Pre-Shock Density for Propagation of Shock
2. Turbulence Driven by Thermal Instability without Shock

Two Aspects in Multi-Phase Dynamics

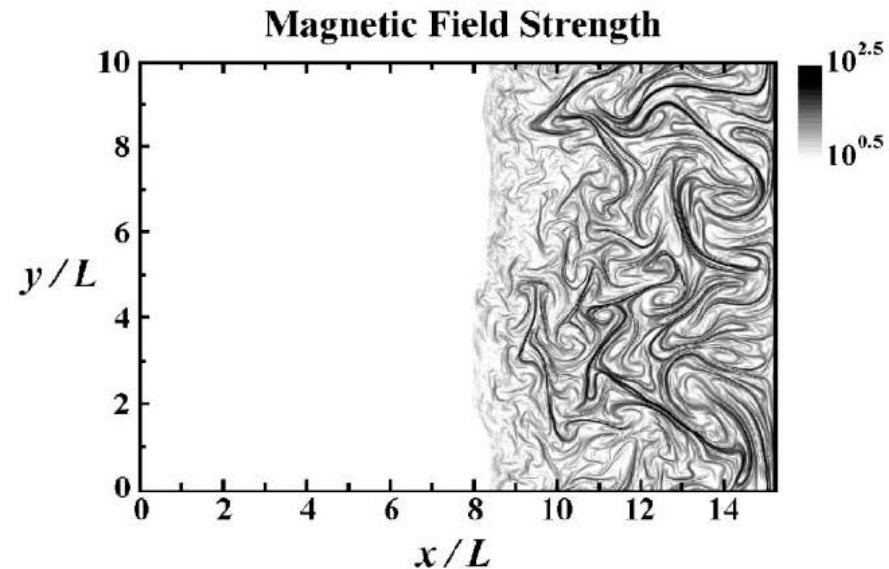
#1. Effect of Inhomogeneous Pre-Shock Density

Pre-Shock Density

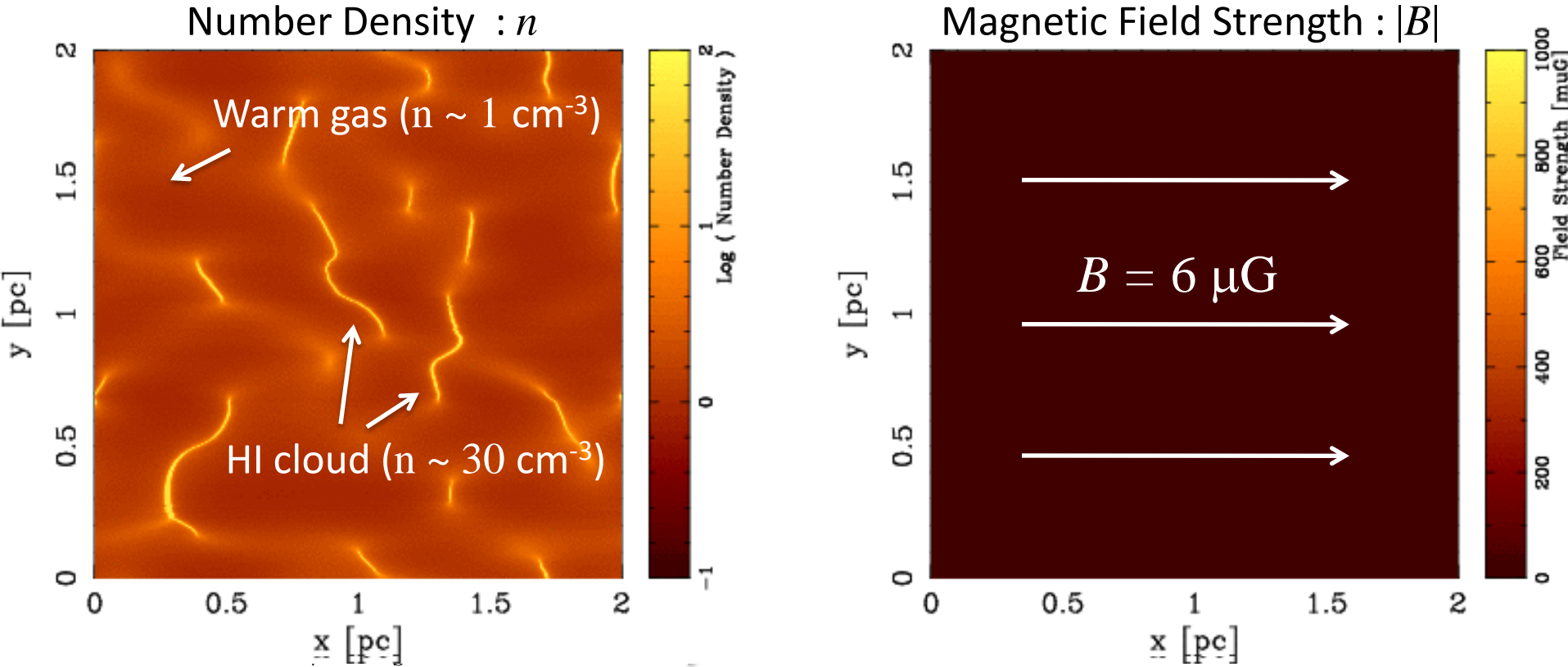
Shock waves can create turbulence in inhomogeneous pre-shock gas even without cooling!

Giacalone & Jokipii 2007

$$t_{\text{growth}} < t_{\text{cooling}}$$



Supernova Shock in Multi-Phase ISM



$\nabla \rho \times \nabla p \neq 0 \rightarrow$ Vorticity Creation ($\delta v \sim c_s$)

Magnetic Field Amplification via Turbulent Dynamo

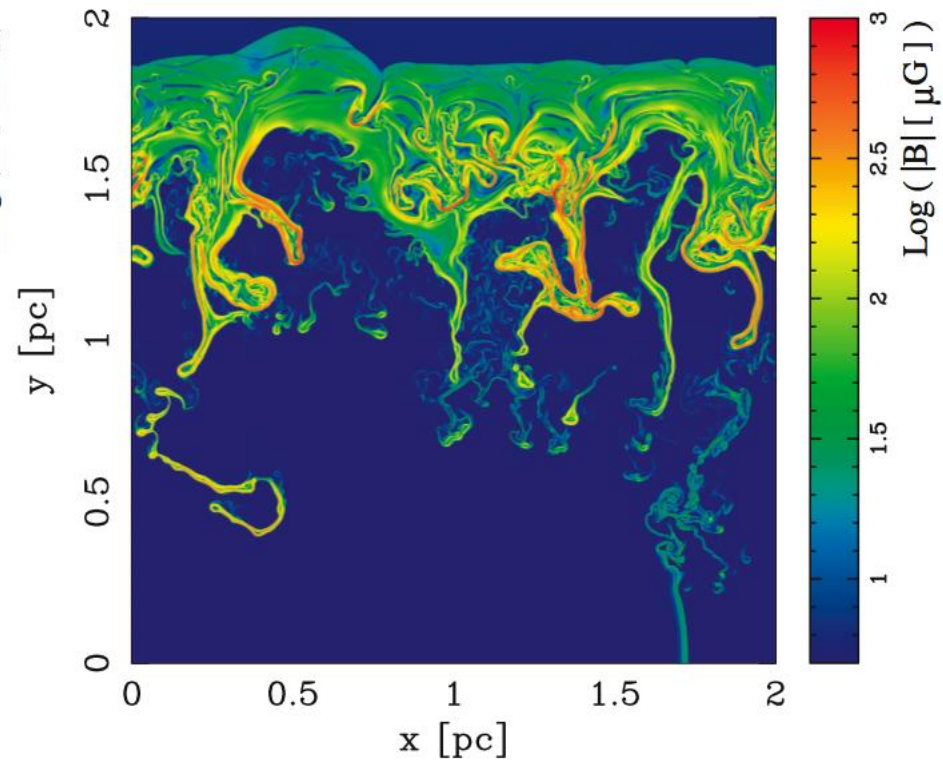
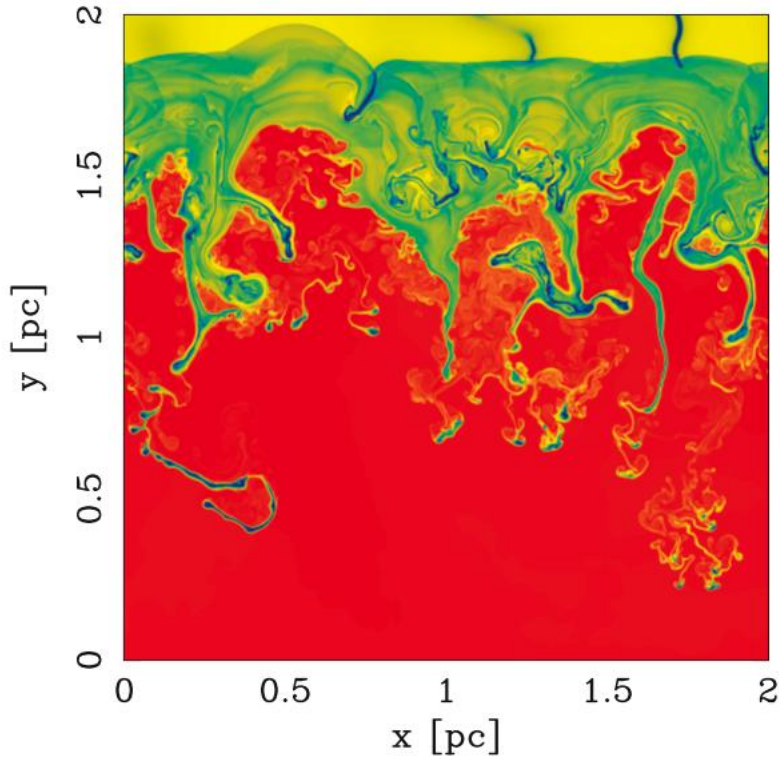
$B_{\text{max}} \sim 1 \text{ mG}$ ($\beta \sim 1$ @ post shock)

Mach # $> 10^4$

Inoue, Yamazaki, & SI (2009) ApJ 695, 825

$B \sim \text{mG}$ important for CRs

Time = 1425 yr



Inoue, Yamazaki, & SI (2009) ApJ 695, 825; (2010) ApJ 723, L108

➔ X-ray Observations of Supernova@age $\sim 10^3$ yr

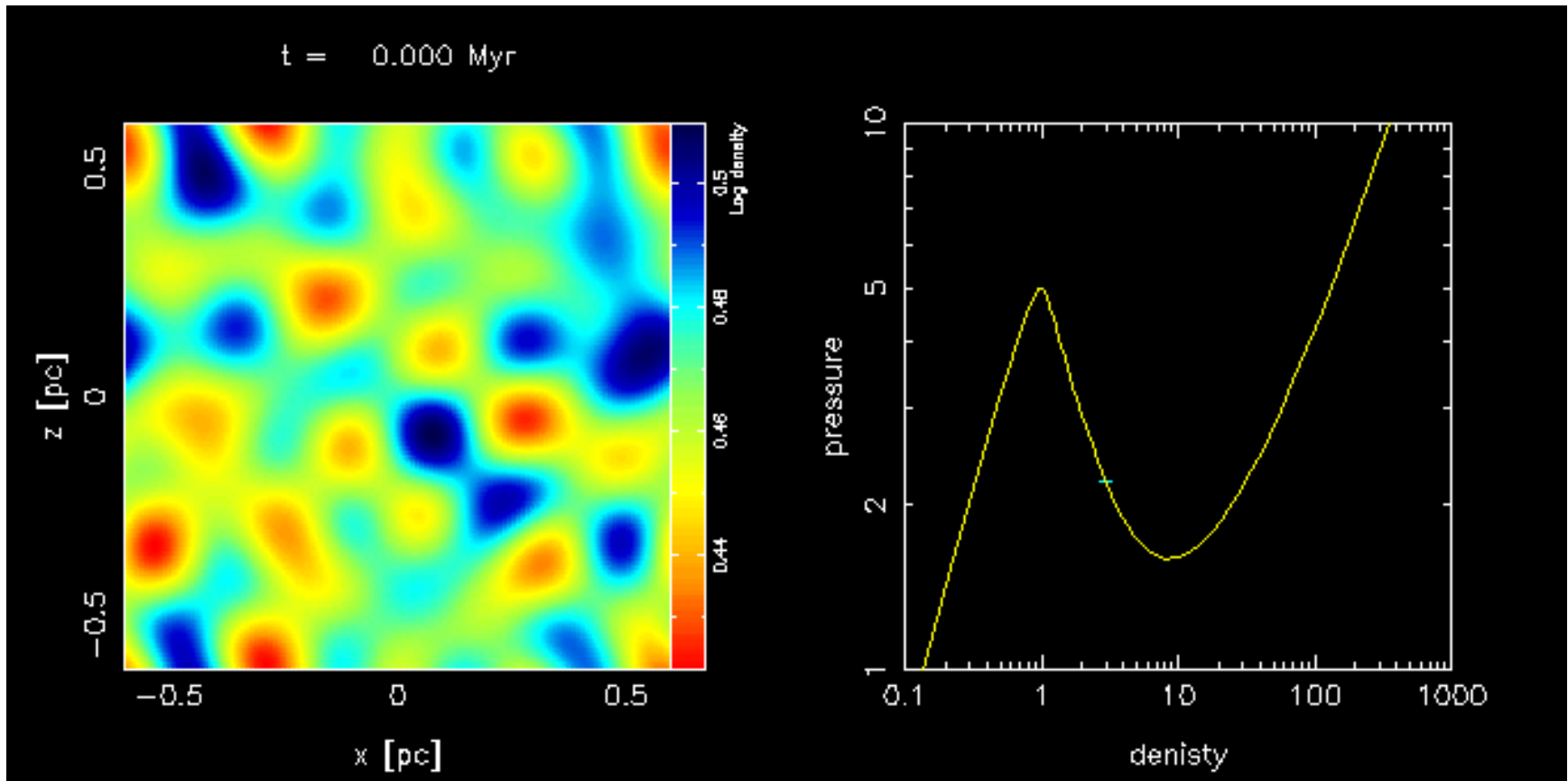
$B \sim 1\text{mG}$ (Bamba+2002, Uchiyama+ 2008, etc.)

Two Aspects in Multi-Phase Dynamics
2: Phase Transition Dynamics
without Shock Waves

Does turbulence decay without external mechanical driving such as due to shock waves?

The Answer is NO!

Sustained “Turbulence” in Periodic Box



Periodic Box Evolution without Shock Driving
With Cooling/Heating and **Thermal Conduction**
Without Physical Viscosity ($Prandtl \# = 0$)

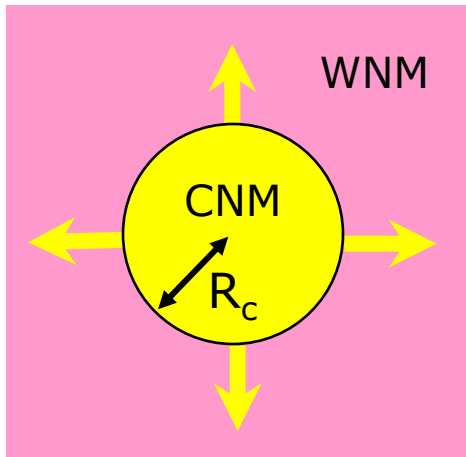
Further Analysis on Phase Transition Dynamics

1. Evaporation & Condensation

2. New Instability of Transition Layer

3. Effect of Magnetic Field

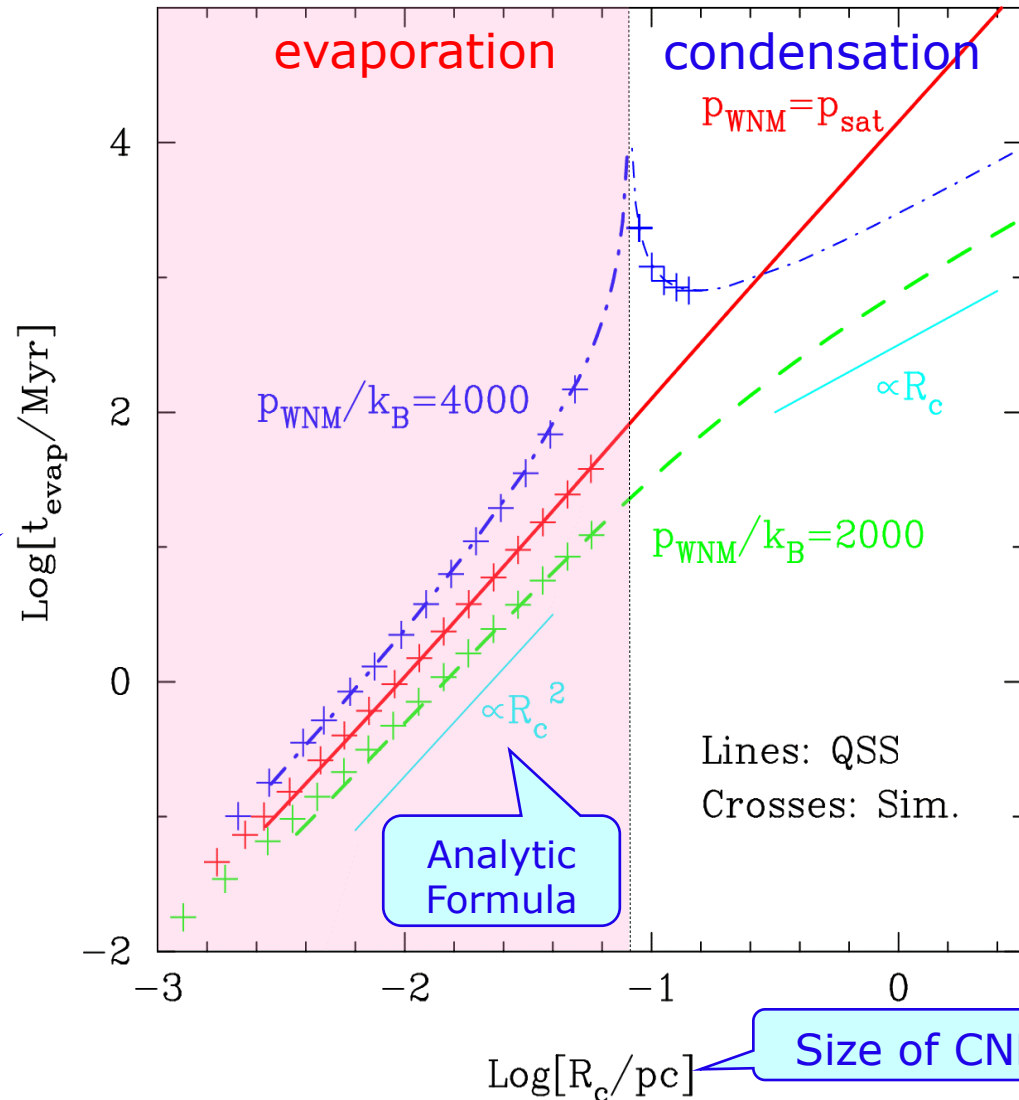
Evaporation of Spherical CNM in WNM



Evaporation
Timescale

Smaller CNM
cloud evaporates:

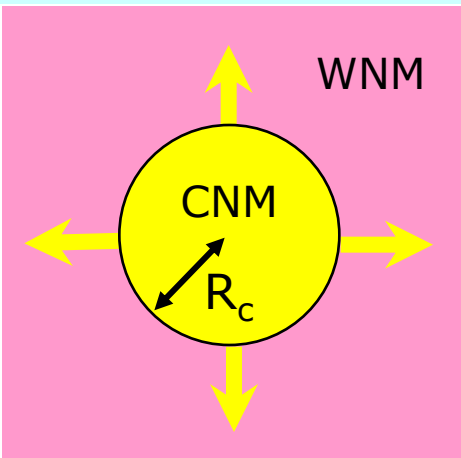
$R \sim 0.01 \text{ pc}$ clouds
evaporate in $\sim \text{Myr}$



Nagashima, Koyama, Inutsuka & 2005, MNRAS **361**, L25

Nagashima, Inutsuka, & Koyama 2006, ApJL **652**, L41

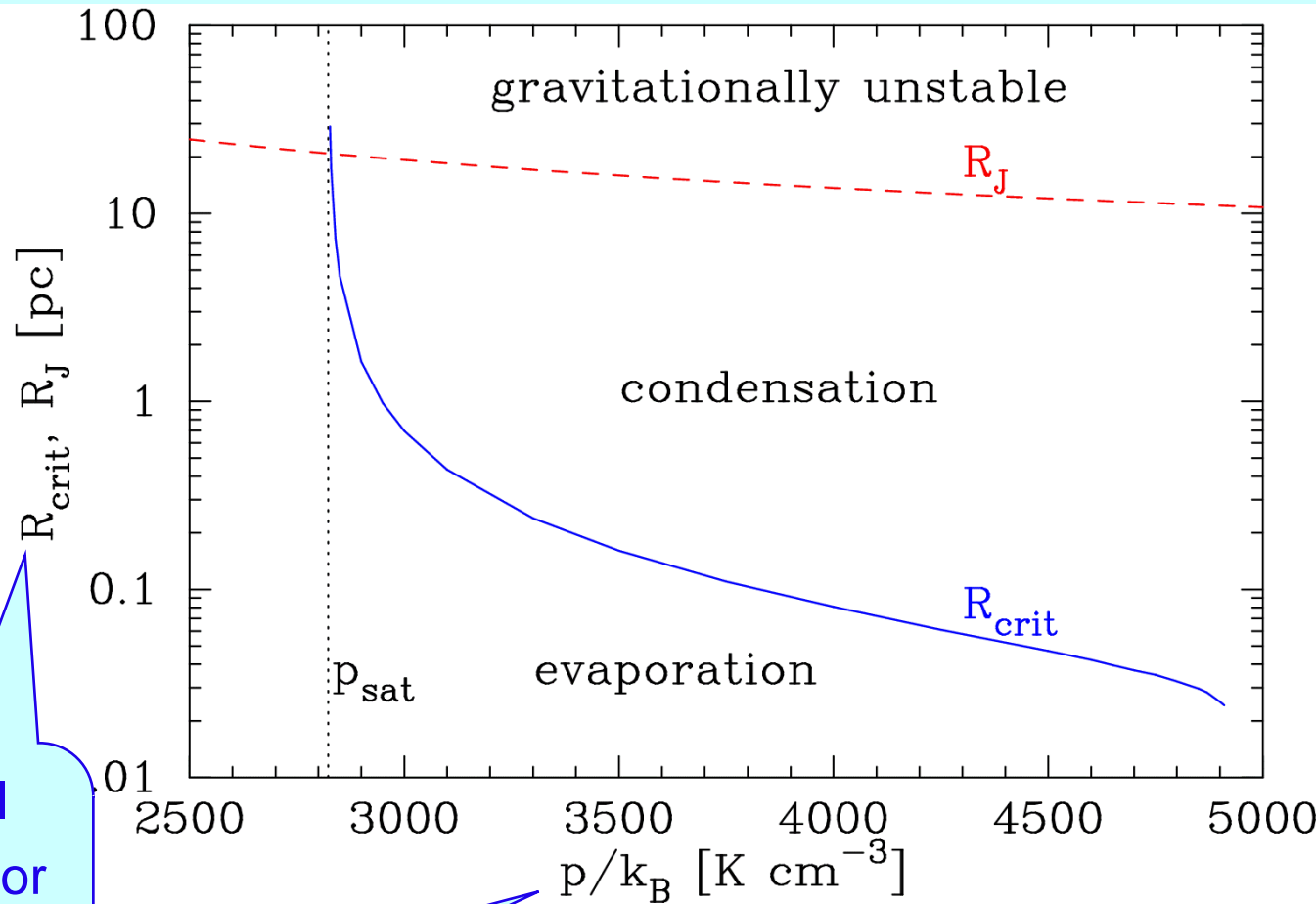
Evaporation of Spherical CNM in WNM



If the ambient pressure is larger, the critical size of the stable cloud is smaller.

Critical Radius for Static Equilibrium

Ambient Pressure

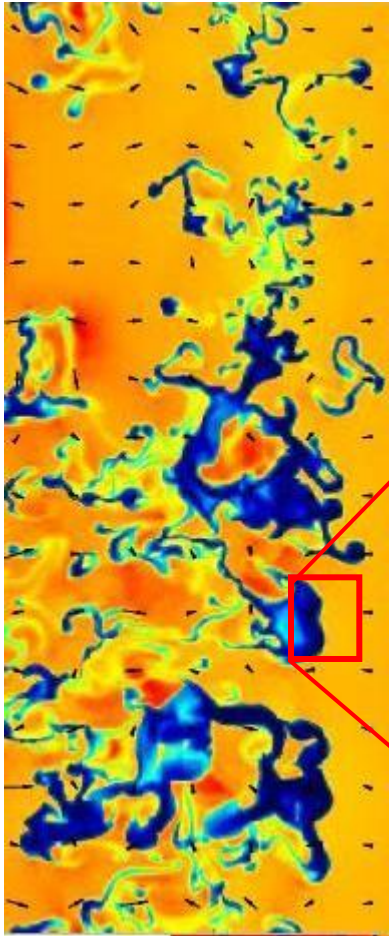


Nagashima, SI, & Koyama 2006, ApJL **652**, L41

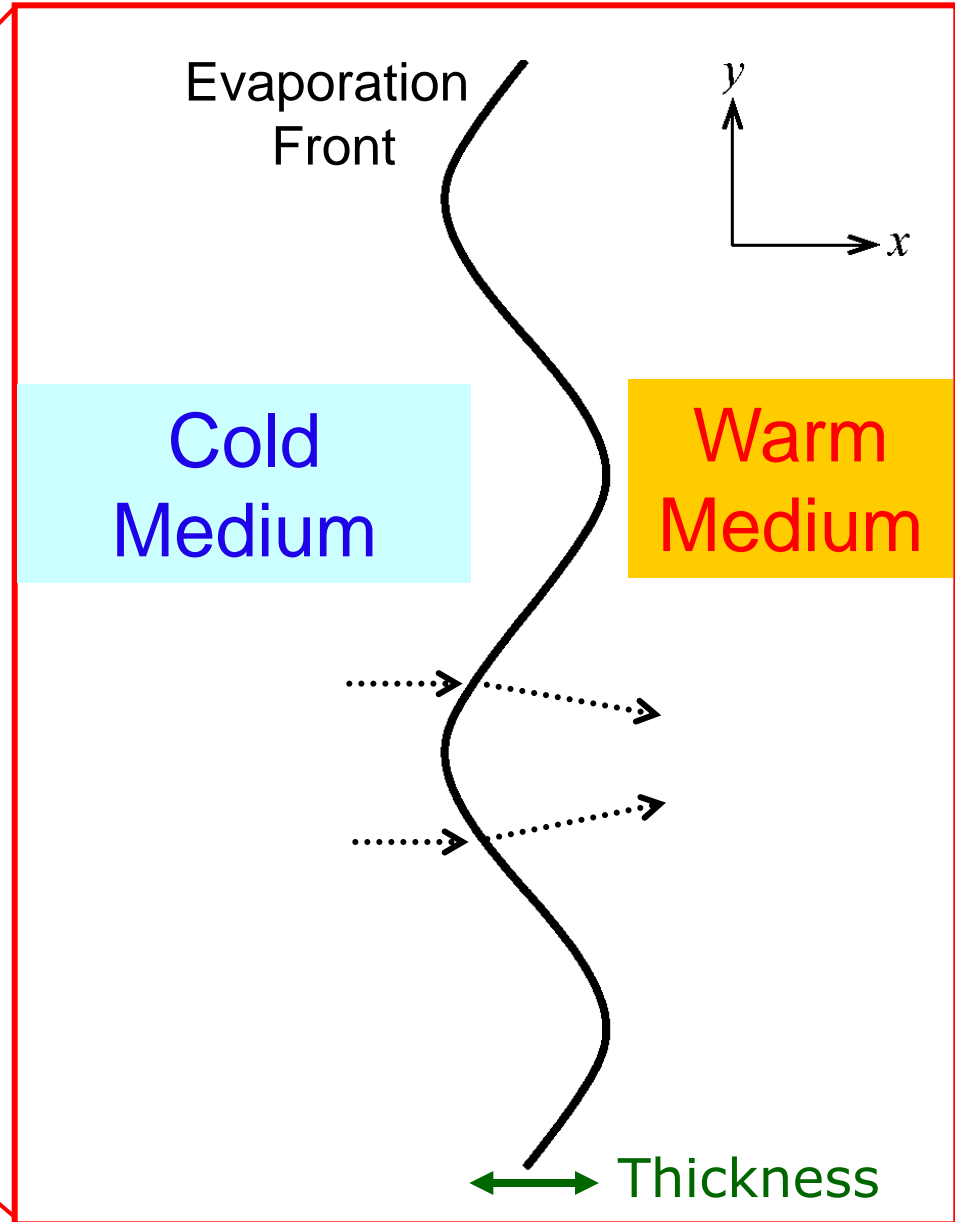
Further Analysis on Phase Transition Dynamics

1. Evaporation & Condensation
2. New Instability of Transition Layer
3. Effect of Magnetic Field

2) Instability of Phase Transition Layer



important in maintaining
the “turbulence”



Instability of Phase Transition Layer

Similar Mechanisms...

1) Darrieus-Landau (DL) Instability

Flame-Front Instability

Important in SNe Ia

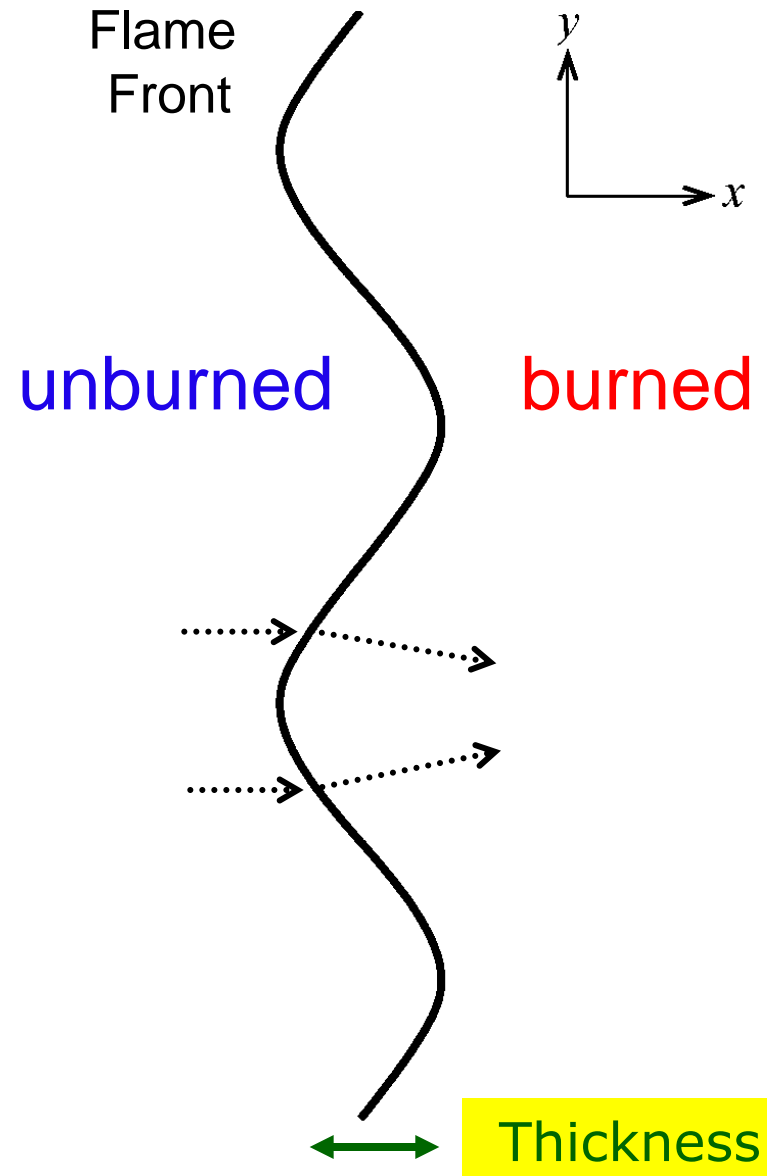
Effect of Magnetic Field

See Dursi (2004)

2) Corrugation Instability in MHD Slow Shock

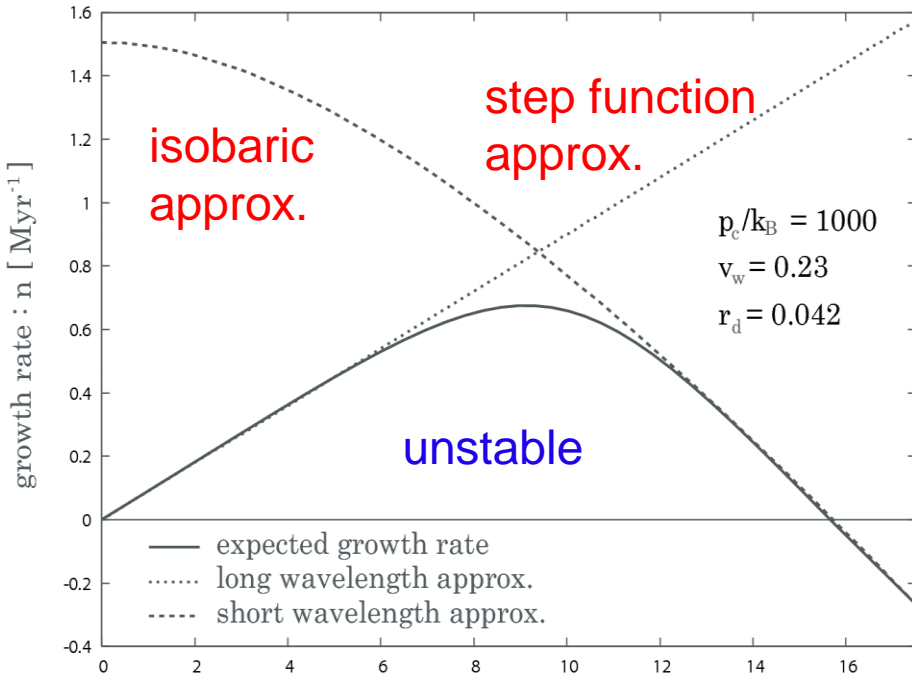
– Edelman 1990

– Stone & Edelman 1995



Linear Analysis of New Instability

Growth Rate (Myr^{-1})

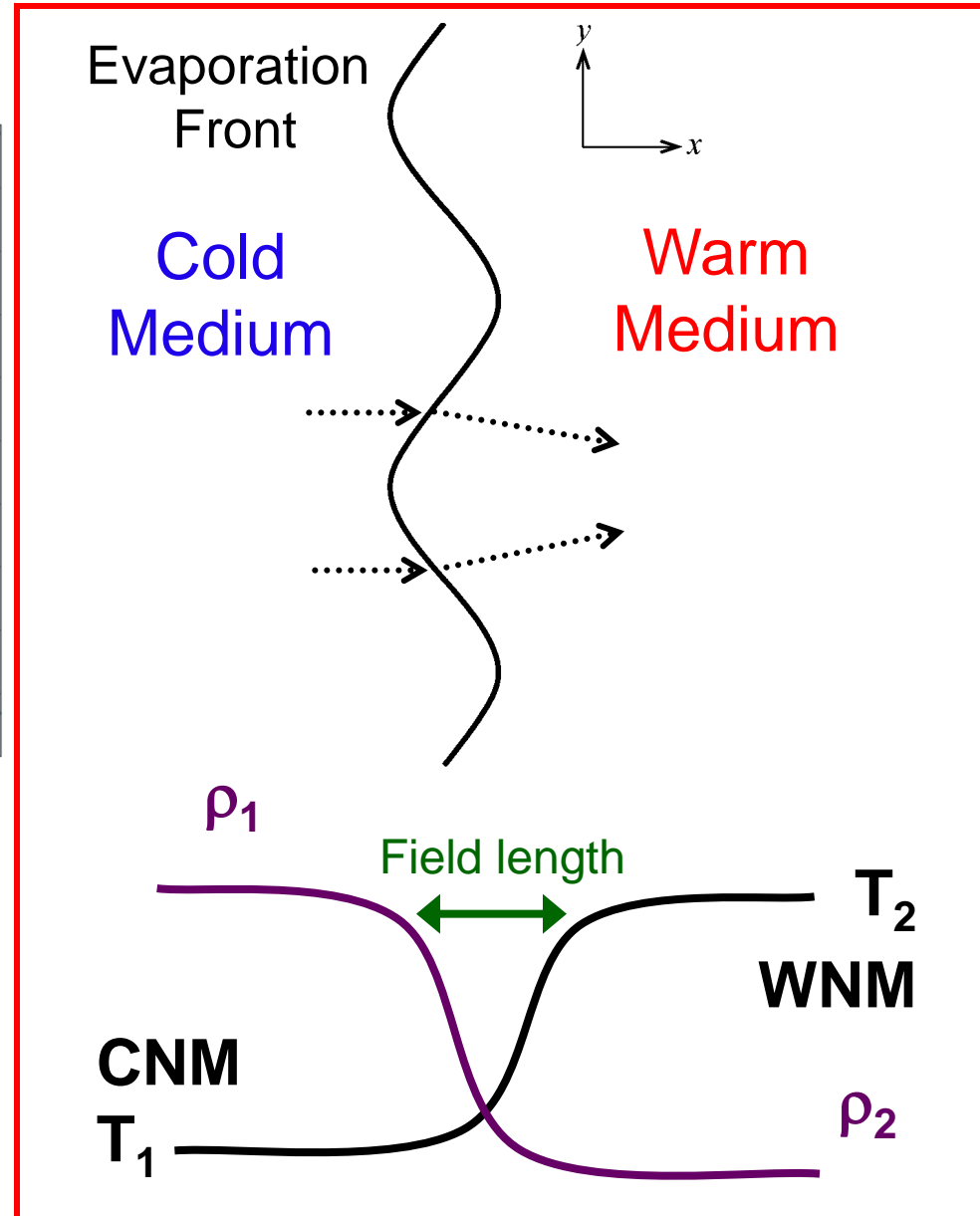


wavenumber $k_y/2\pi$ [pc^{-1}]

Inoue, SI, & Koyama 2006, ApJ **652**, 1131

Effect of B :

Stone & Zweibel 2009, ApJ 696, 233



Further Analysis on Phase Transition Dynamics

1. Evaporation & Condensation
2. New Instability of Transition Layer
3. Effect of Magnetic Field

Front Stability with B

Stone & Zweibel 2009, ApJ **696**, 233

Front Type	Hydrodynamic	Super-Alfvénic	Sub-Alfvénic
Evaporation	Unstable	Unstable	Stable
Condensation	Stable	Stable	Unstable

Detailed Analysis of Non-Linear Growth Needed

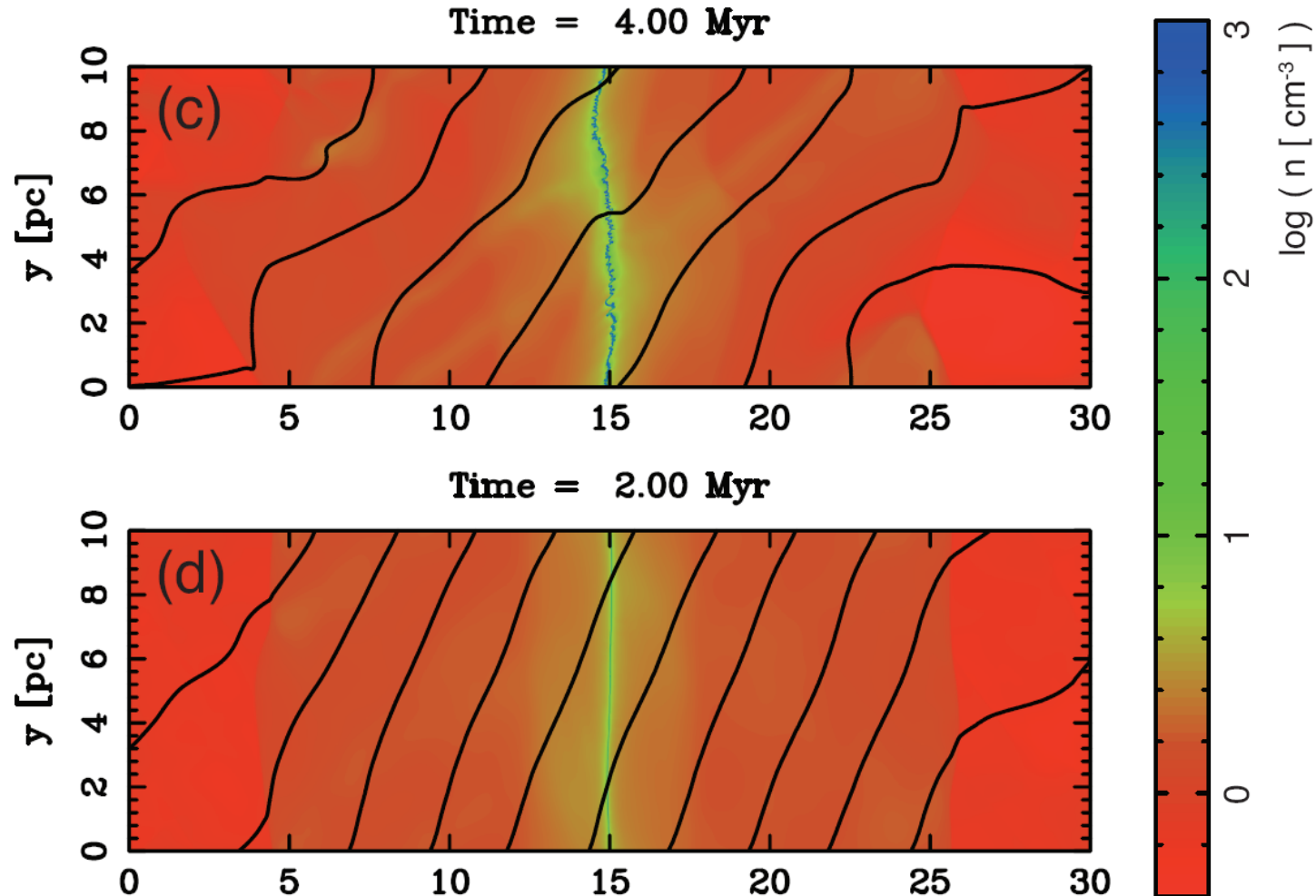
Colliding WNM with $B_0=3\mu\text{G}$

$v=10\text{km/s}$

$B=3\mu\text{G}$

(a) 15deg

(b) 40 deg



2-Fluid MHD Simulation (AD included)

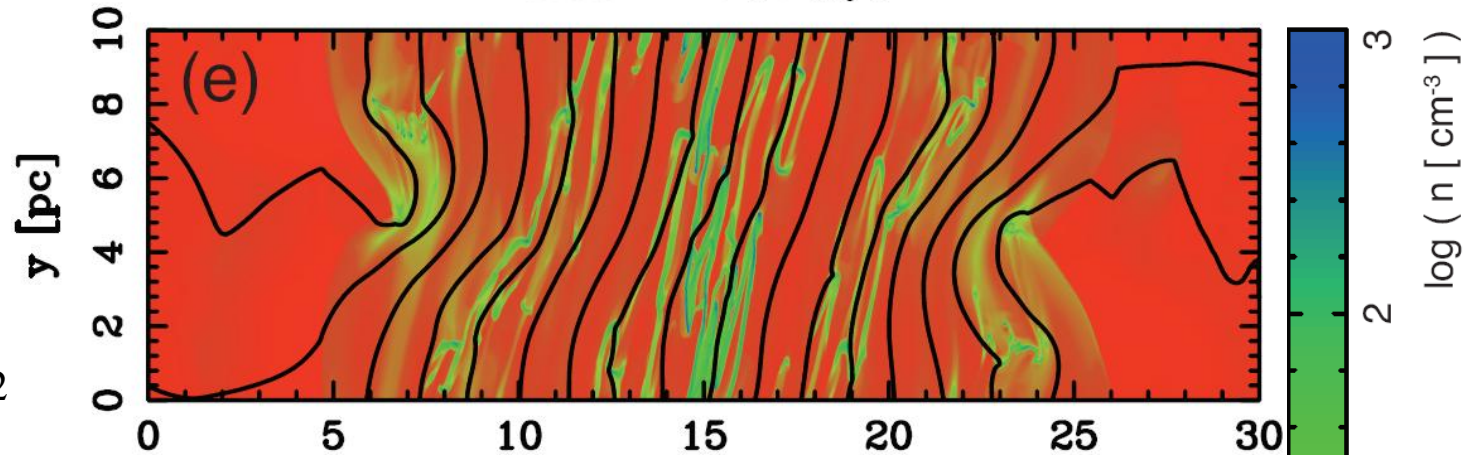
Colliding WNM with $B_0=3\mu\text{G}$

Time = 6.40 Myr

$v=10\text{km/s}$

(a) 15deg

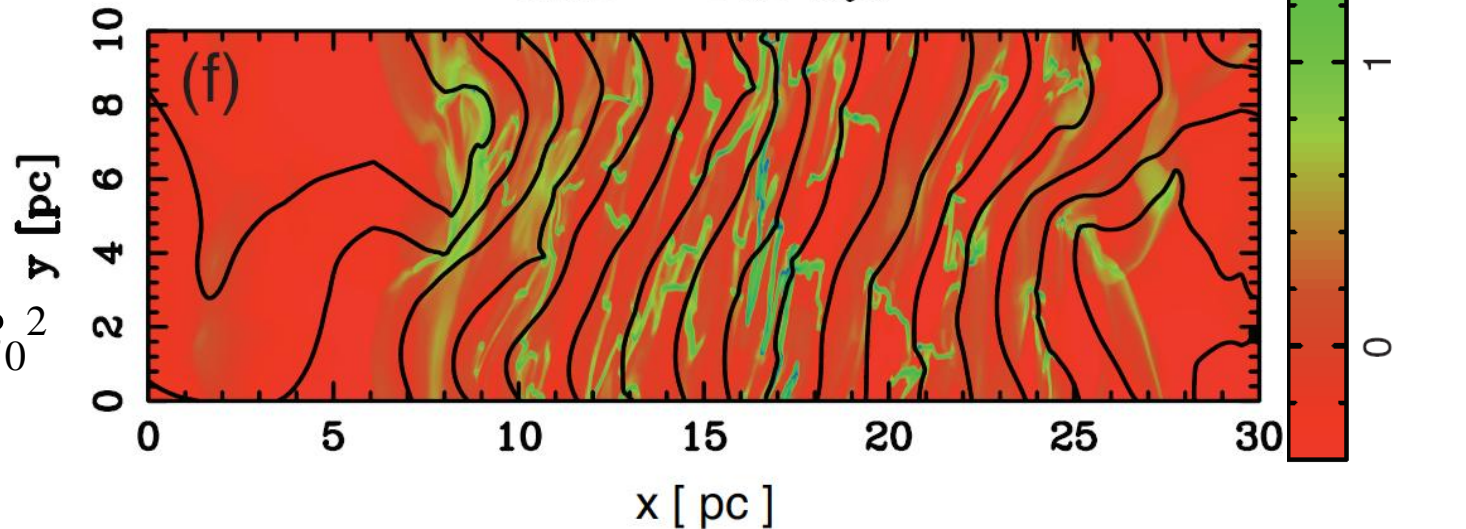
$$\langle \delta B^2 \rangle_{\text{init}} = B_0^2$$



Time = 6.40 Myr

(a) 40 deg

$$\langle \delta B^2 \rangle_{\text{init}} = 4B_0^2$$



2-Fluid MHD Simulation (AD included)

Implication

Can direct compression of magnetized WNM create molecular clouds? → Not at once.

We need [multiple episodes](#) of compression.

Inoue & SI (2008) ApJ **687**, 303; Inoue & SI (2009) ApJ **704**, 161

May Explain Inefficient Star Formation...

Summary

- Shock waves in ISM create turbulent CNM embedded in WNM.
- TI-driven turbulence in Multi-Phase ISM
 - Evaporation/Condensation of CNM clouds
 - Instabilities in Phase Transition Front
 - Agree with Observed Kolmogorov Law
- We need some mathematics for TI-driven turbulence.