

EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE-SCALE DRIVING ON TURBULENCE STATISTICS

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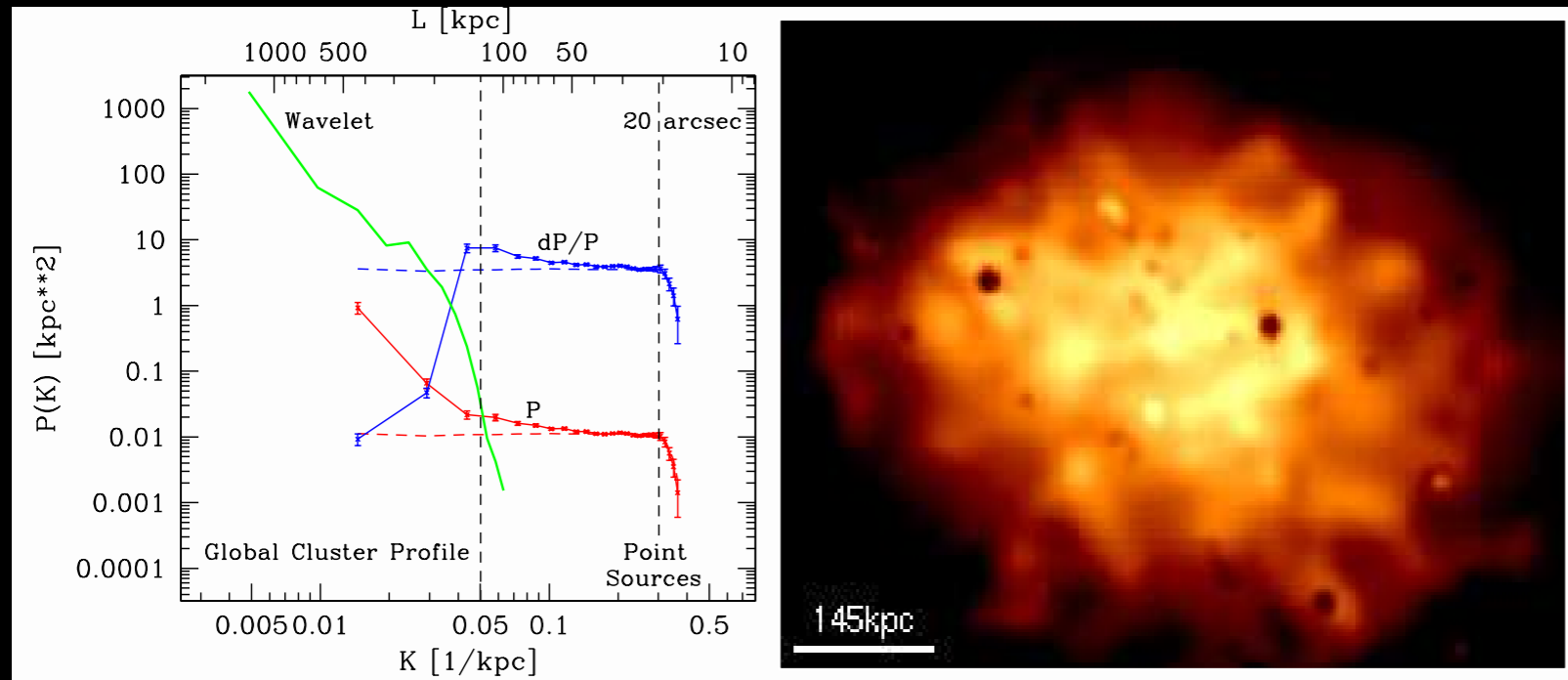


INTRODUCTION

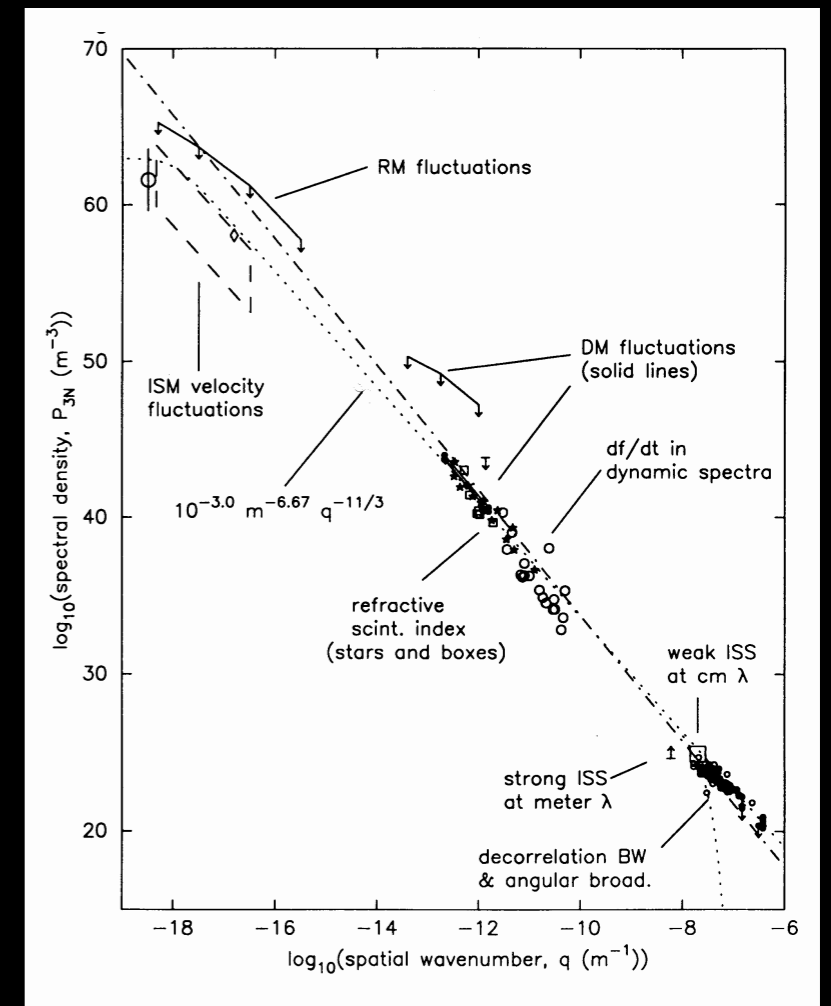
* Astrophysical fluids

- Magnetized & Turbulent

(e.g Intracluster medium (ICM), Interstellar medium (ISM), solar winds)



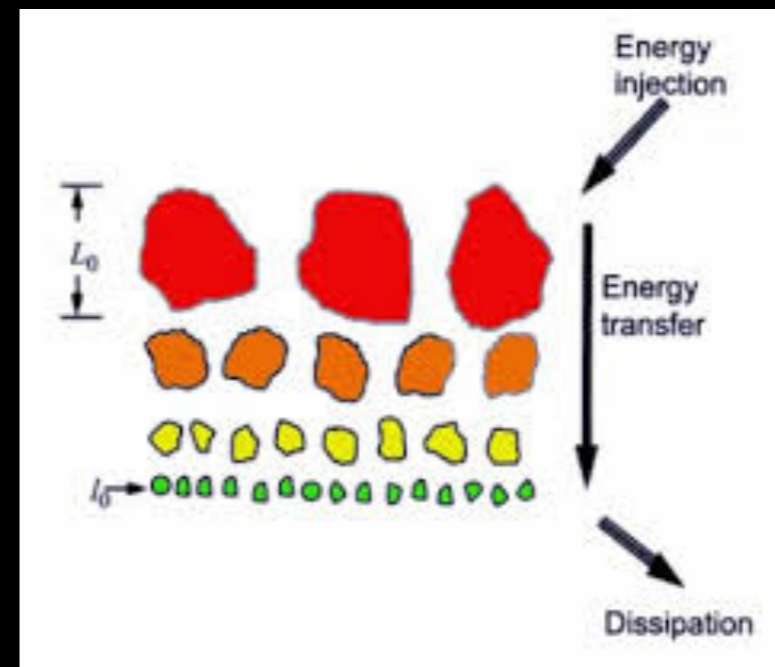
ICM turbulence (Schuecker+04)



ISM turbulence (Armstrong+95)

INTRODUCTION

- * Astrophysical fluids
 - Magnetized & Turbulent
(e.g Intracluster medium (ICM), Interstellar medium (ISM), solar winds)
- * Energy cascade of turbulence
 - Energy injection (driving) is required



INTRODUCTION

Magnetized

Turbulent

fluids

Energy injection

Numerical simulations of driven MHD turbulence

INTRODUCTION

* Various energy injection scales in ICM turbulence

tens of kpc ~ hundreds of kpc

Simultaneous
effect

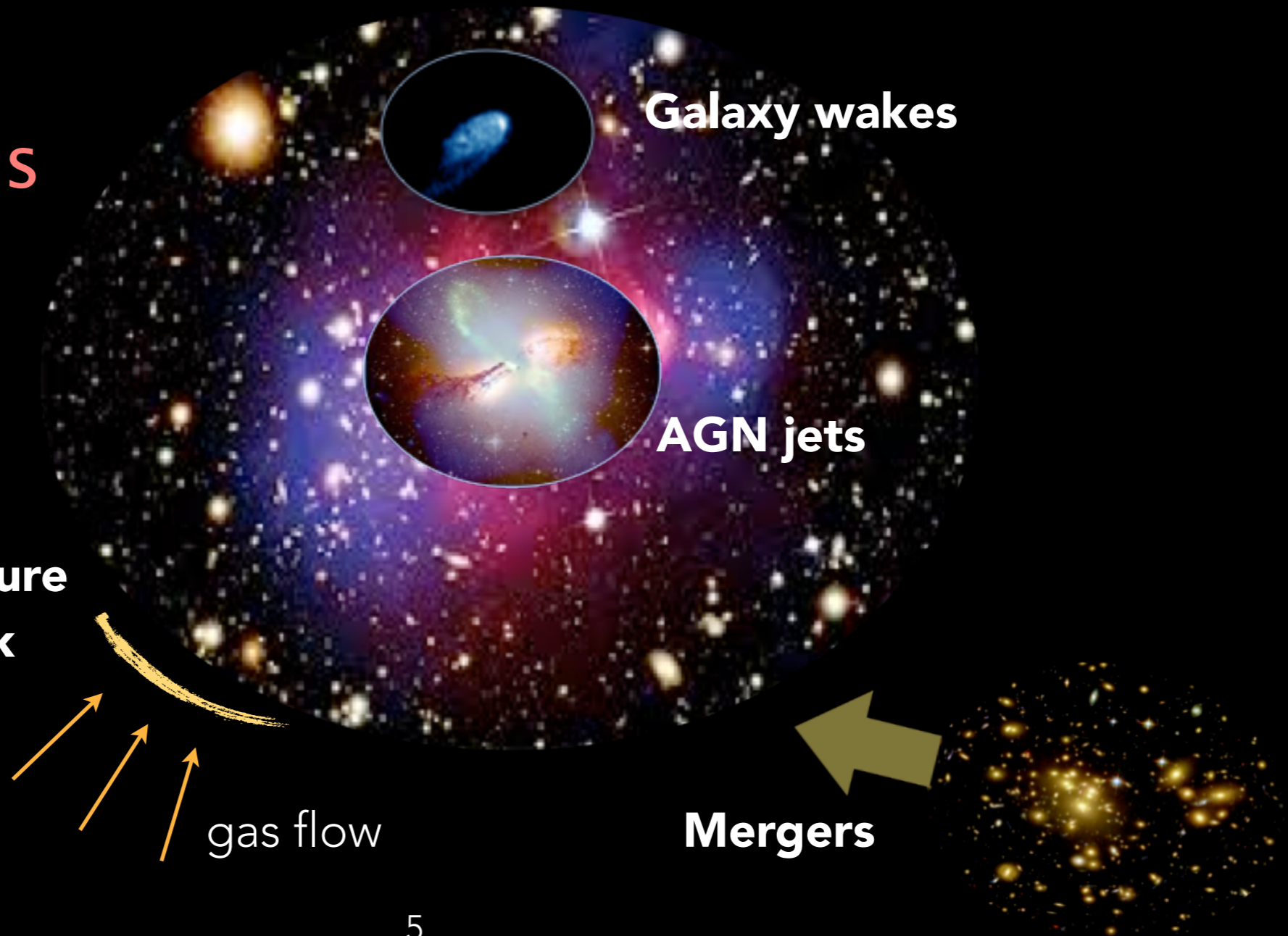
Large scale structure
formation shock

gas flow

Galaxy wakes

AGN jets

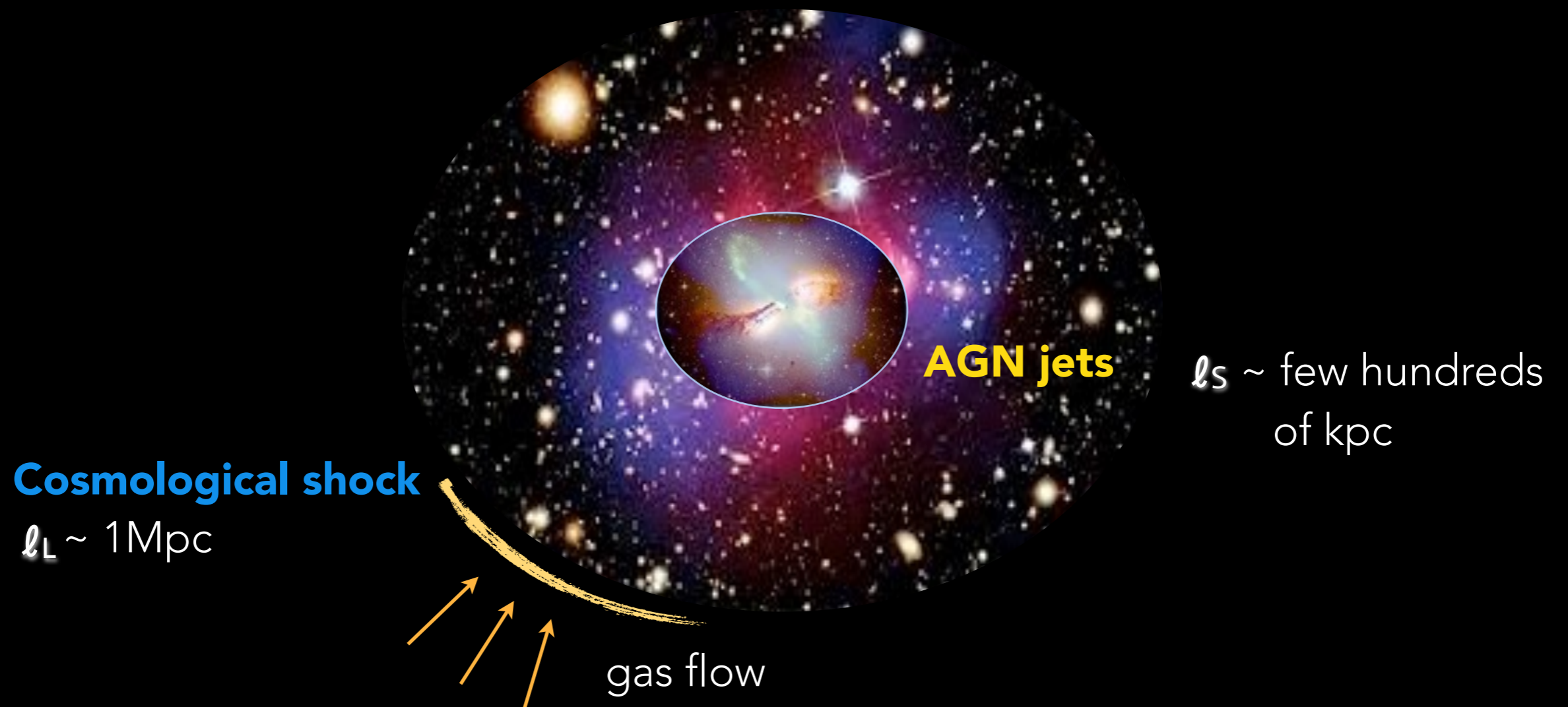
Mergers



NUMERICAL METHOD

* **Assumption** (two-scale driving on ICM turbulence)

- Weakly magnetized medium
- Scale difference \sim order of magnitude
- Driving is dominant at **small-scale** ($\epsilon_S \gg \epsilon_L$)



NUMERICAL METHOD

* Incompressible MHD turbulence simulations

- Pseudo-spectral code
- Resolution : 256^3 grids
- External magnetic field $B_0=0.001$ (weak)
(in the same unit as the Alfvén speed)

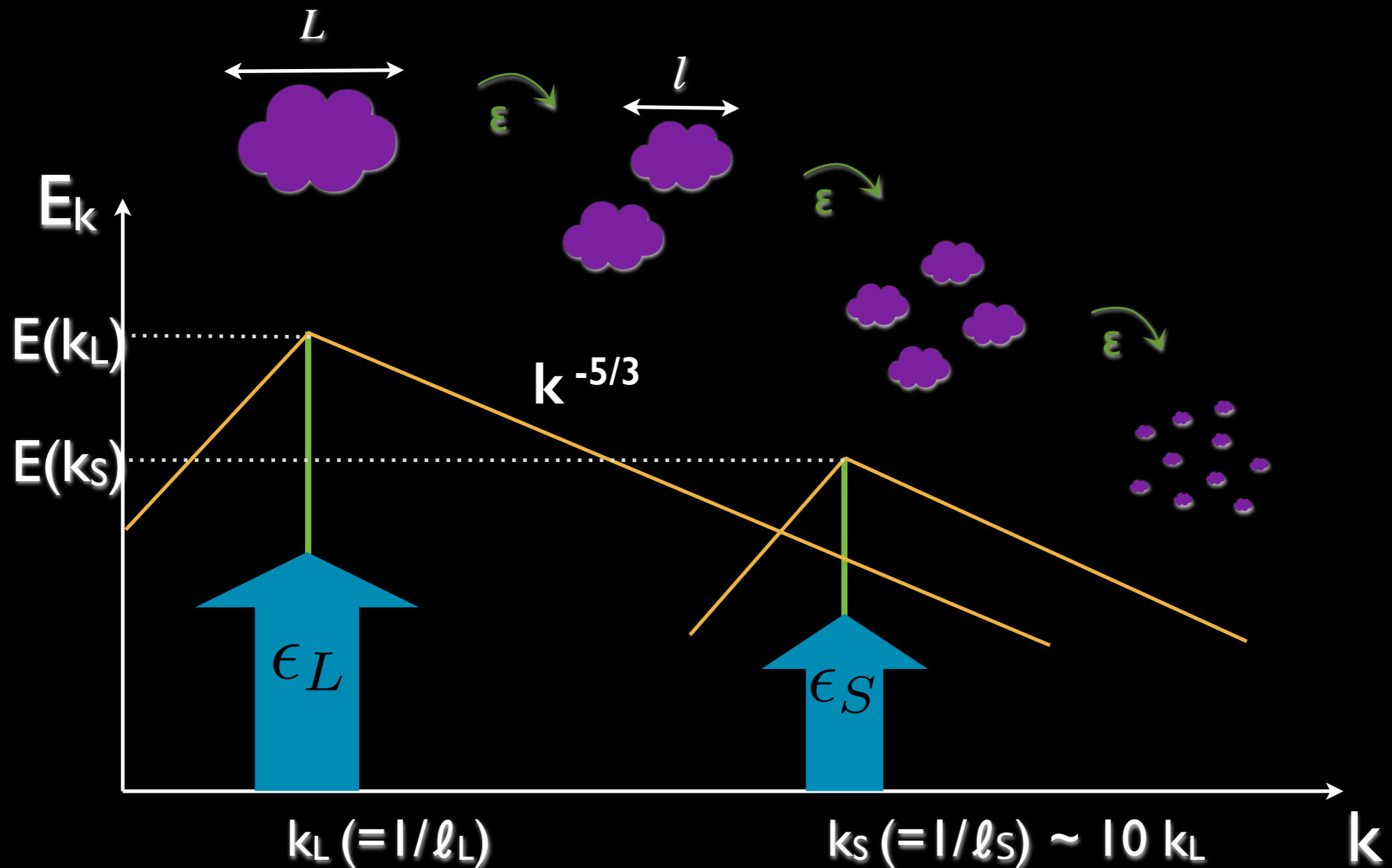
* Driving (injecting energy)

- Driven at **two ranges** in Fourier space
 - **large**-scale random forcing in $2 < k < \sqrt{12}$
 - **small**-scale random forcing in $15 < k < 26$



NUMERICAL METHOD

* Spectrum of turbulence model driven at two scales



ANALYTIC EXPECTATION

* Expected scaling relation

According to Kolmogorov's theory (Kolmogorov 1941)

$$v = (\epsilon l)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \& \quad k \sim 1/l \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{v_L}{v_S} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{l_L}{l_S} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{k_S}{k_L} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

An approximation,

$$v \approx \sqrt{k E(k)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{v_L}{v_S} \approx \frac{\sqrt{k_L E(k_L)}}{\sqrt{k_S E(k_S)}} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{k_S}{k_L} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{E(k_L)}{E(k_S)} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{k_S}{k_L} \right)^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

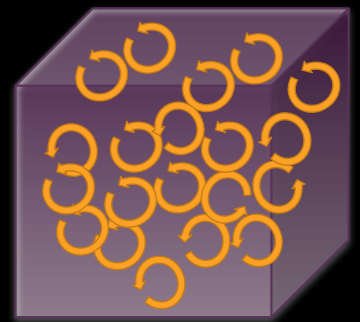
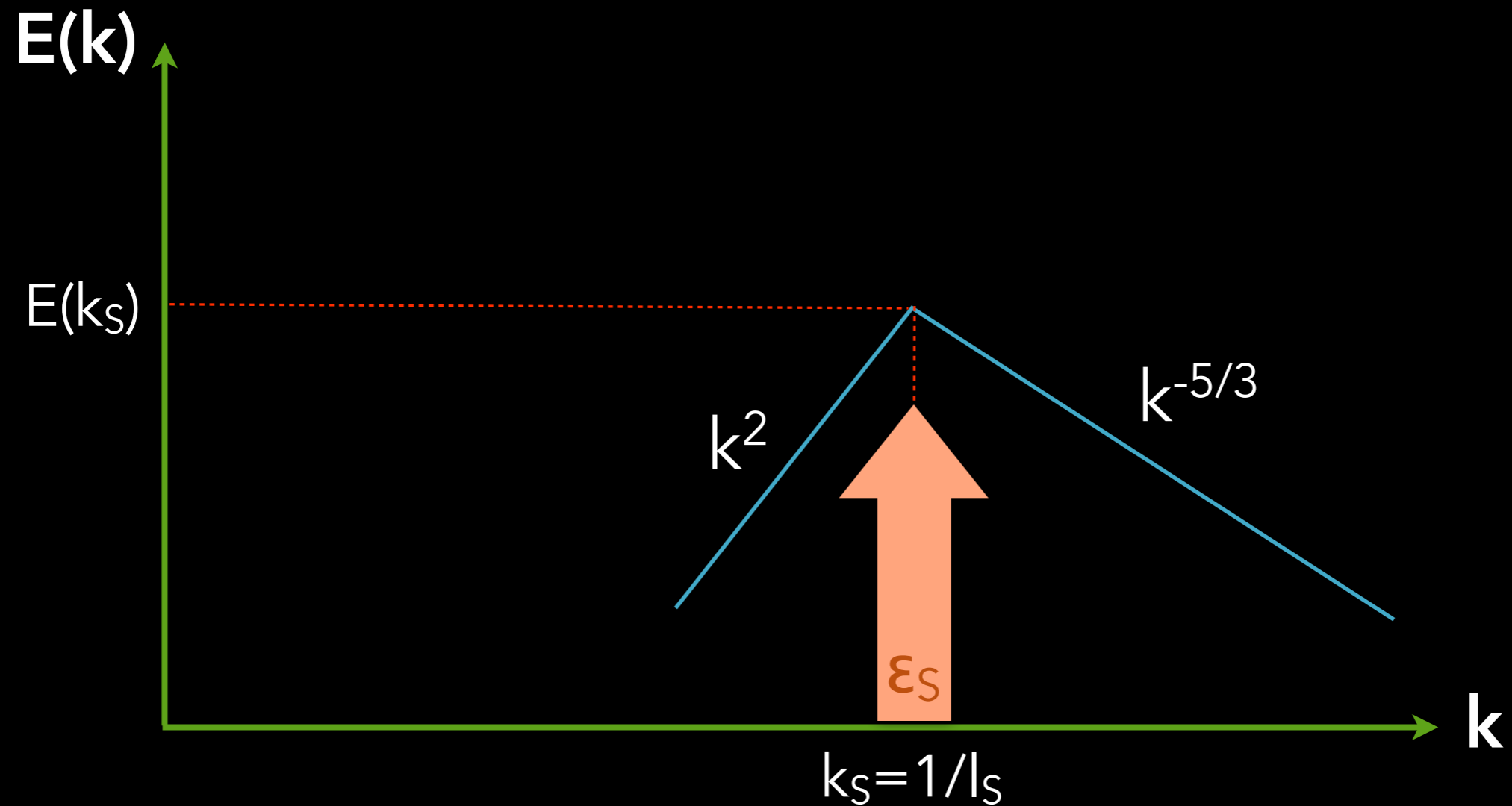
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{E(k_L)}{E(k_S)} = 32 \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

for our cases

$$(k_S / k_L = 8)$$

OUR APPROACH

* Turbulence driven at one scale (small-scale driving)



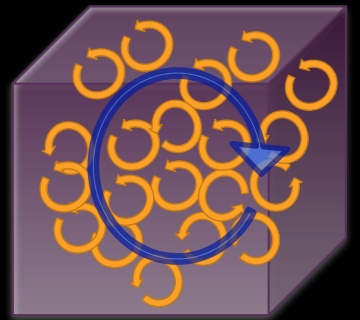
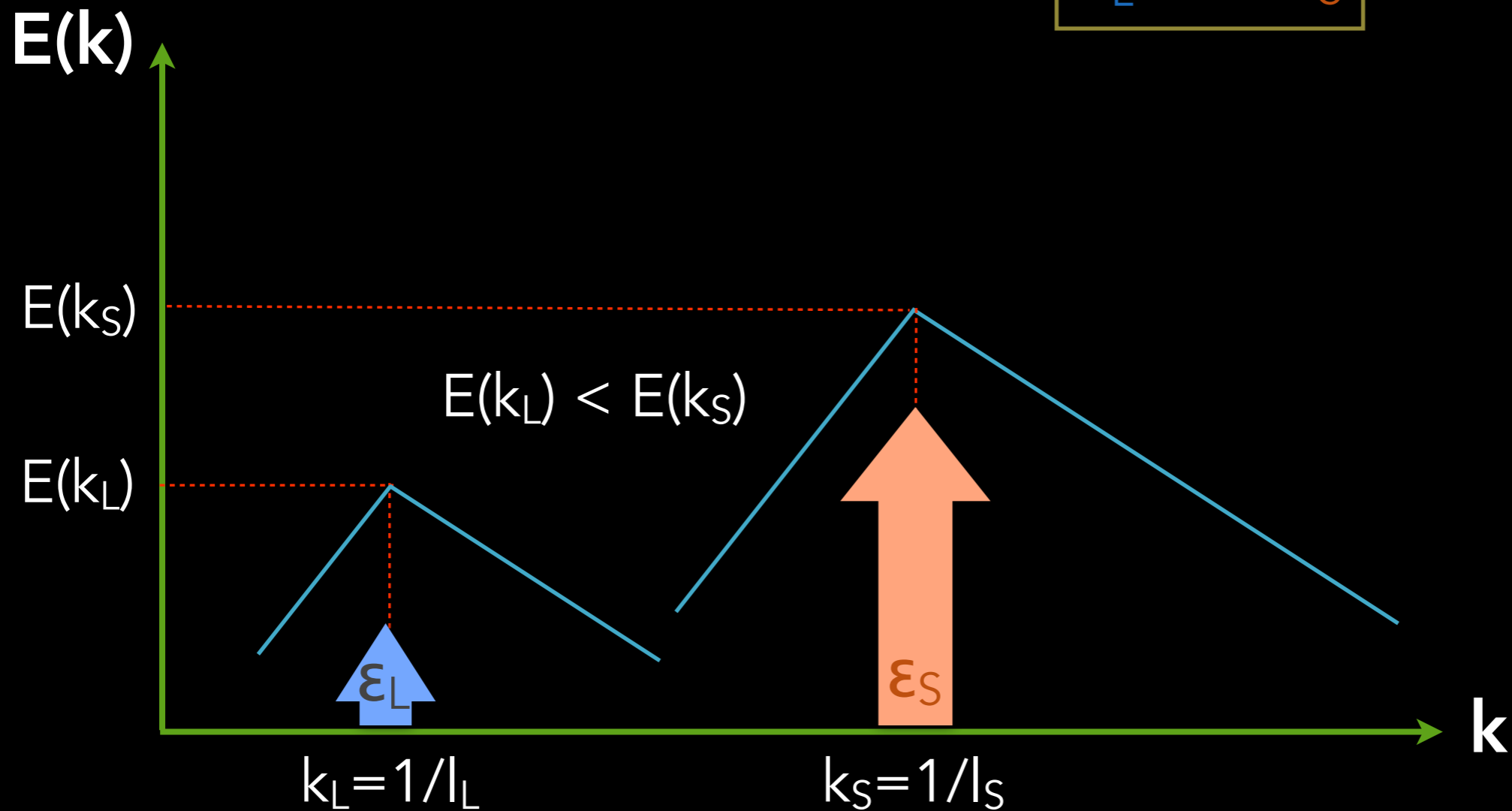
* $k_s \sim 20$

for our simulations

OUR APPROACH

* Turbulence driven at two scales (large & small scale driving)

$$\varepsilon_L \ll \varepsilon_S$$

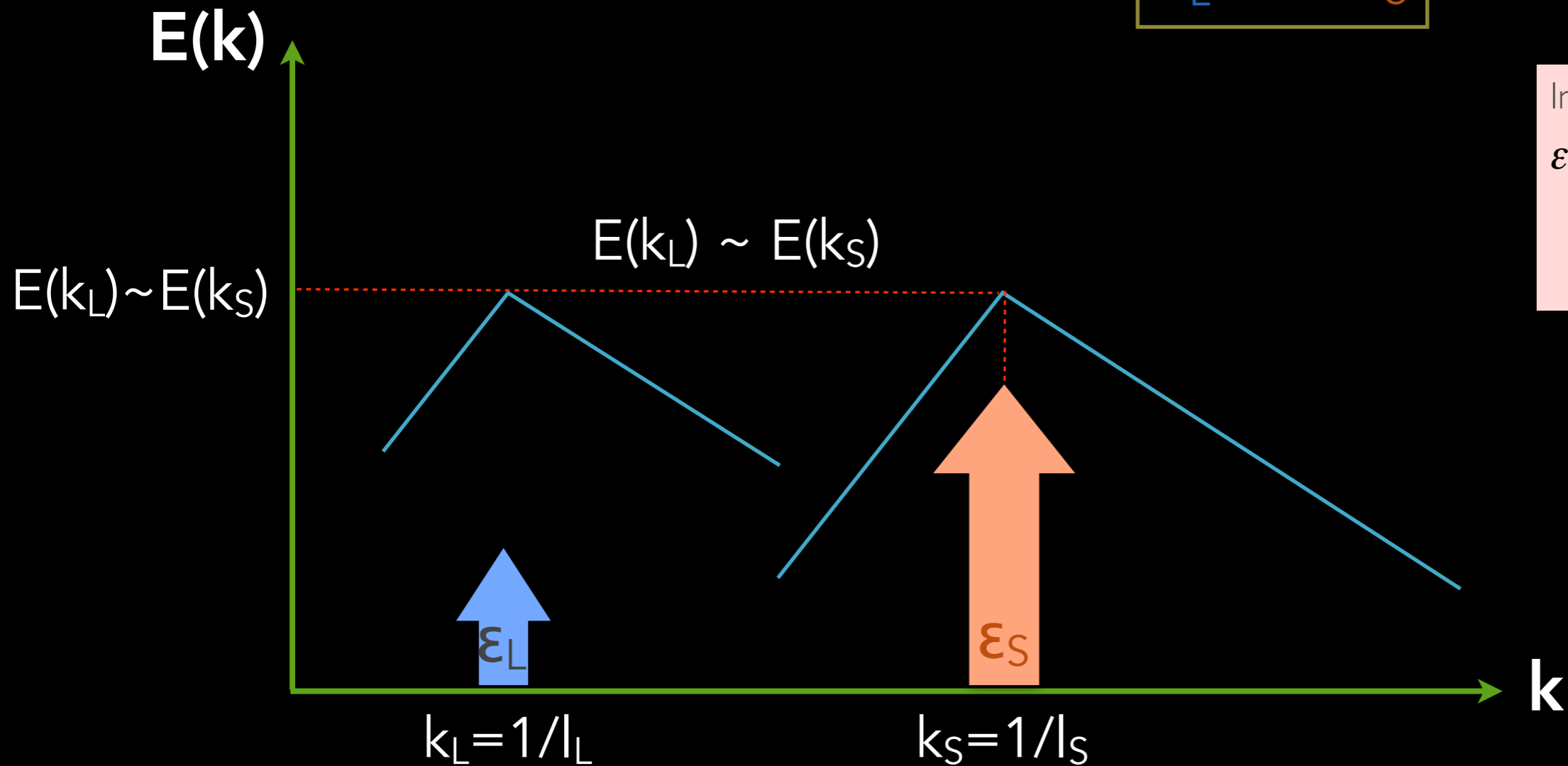


* $k_S \sim 20$ } for our
* $k_L \sim 2.5$ } simulations

OUR APPROACH

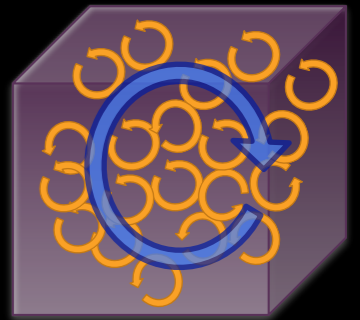
* Turbulence driven at two scales (large & small scale driving)

$$\varepsilon_L \ll \varepsilon_S$$



In our cases,

$$\varepsilon_L / \varepsilon_S \sim (k_L / k_S)^{2.5}$$
$$\sim (1 / 180)$$
$$\sim 0.0056$$

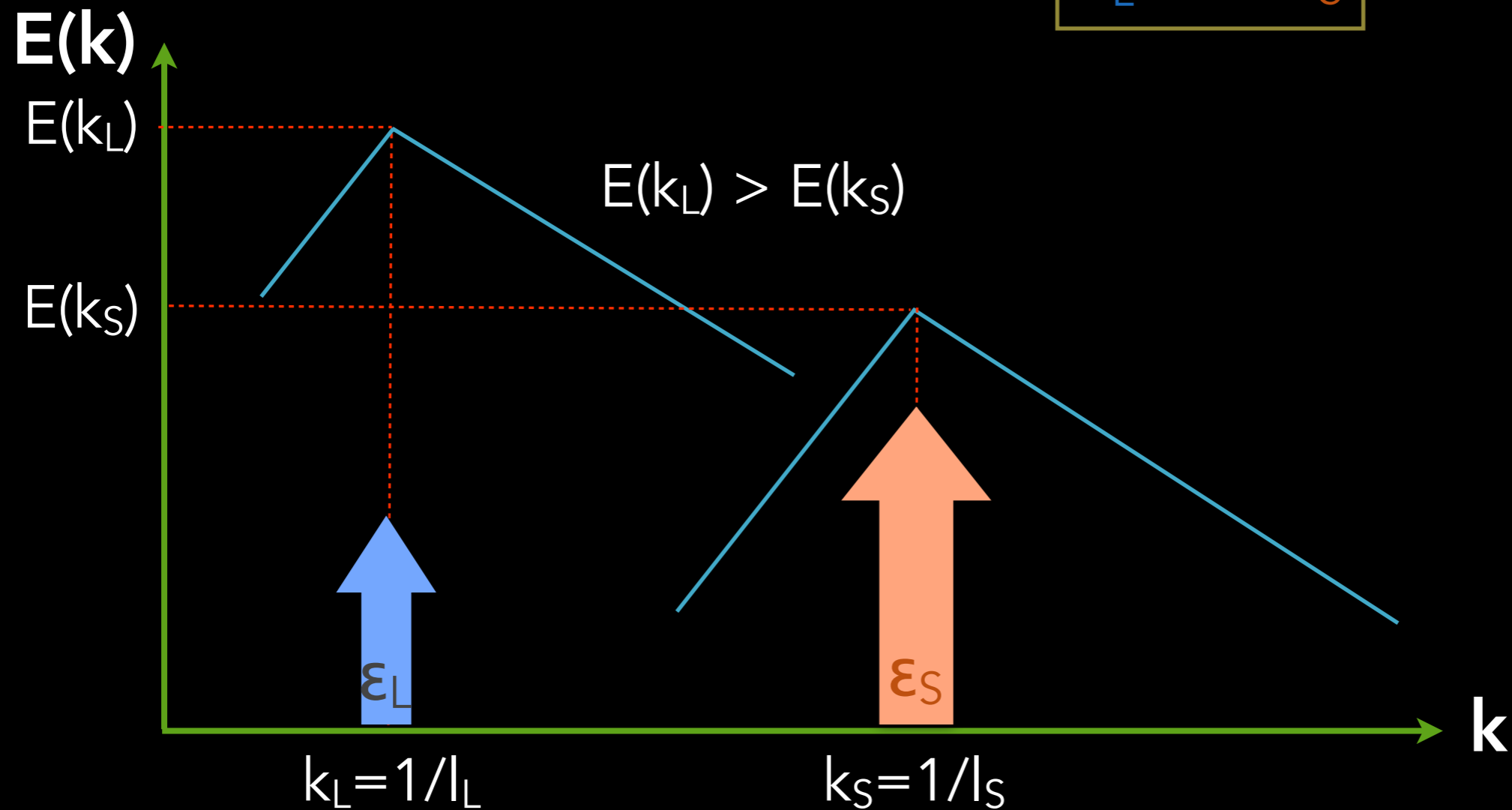


* $k_S \sim 20$ } for our
* $k_L \sim 2.5$ } simulations

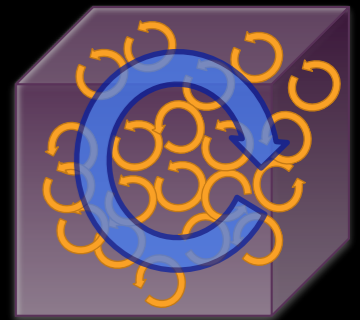
OUR APPROACH

* Turbulence driven at two scales (large & small scale driving)

$$\varepsilon_L \ll \varepsilon_S$$



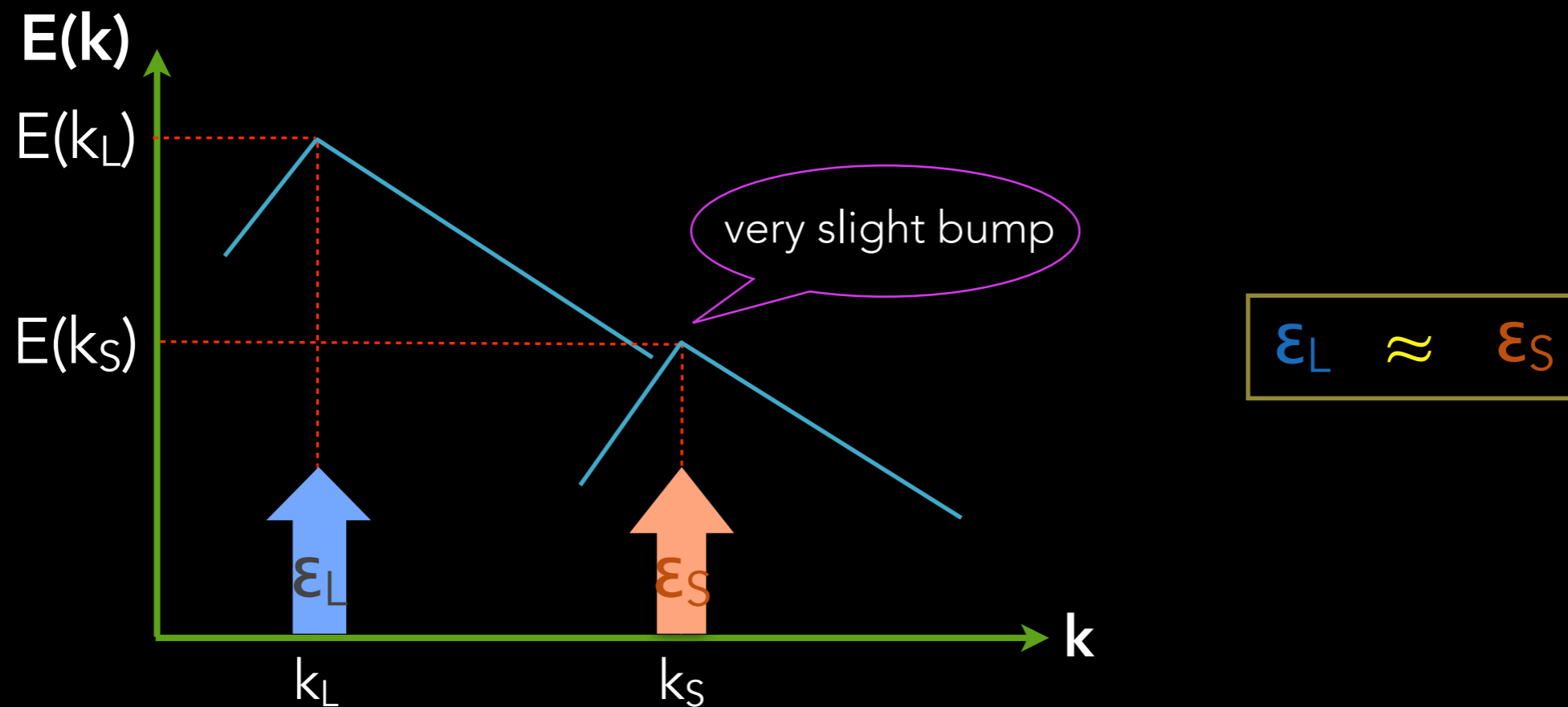
In our cases,
 $\varepsilon_L / \varepsilon_S \geq 0.0056$



* $k_S \sim 20$ } for our
 $k_L \sim 2.5$ } simulations

OUR APPROACH

* Turbulence driven at two scales (large & small scale driving)

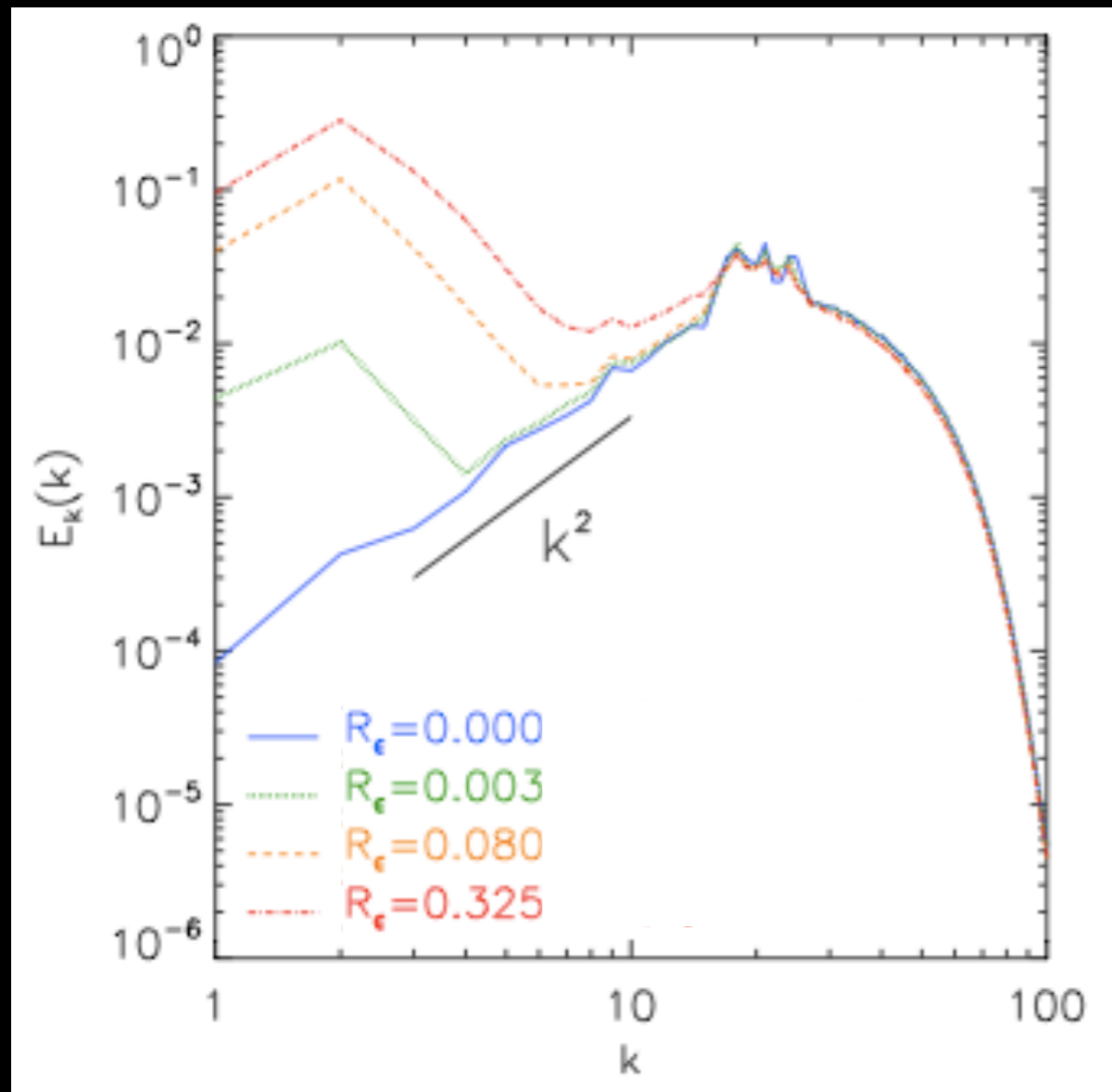


* If $\epsilon_L > \epsilon_S$, small-scale peak \rightarrow invisible

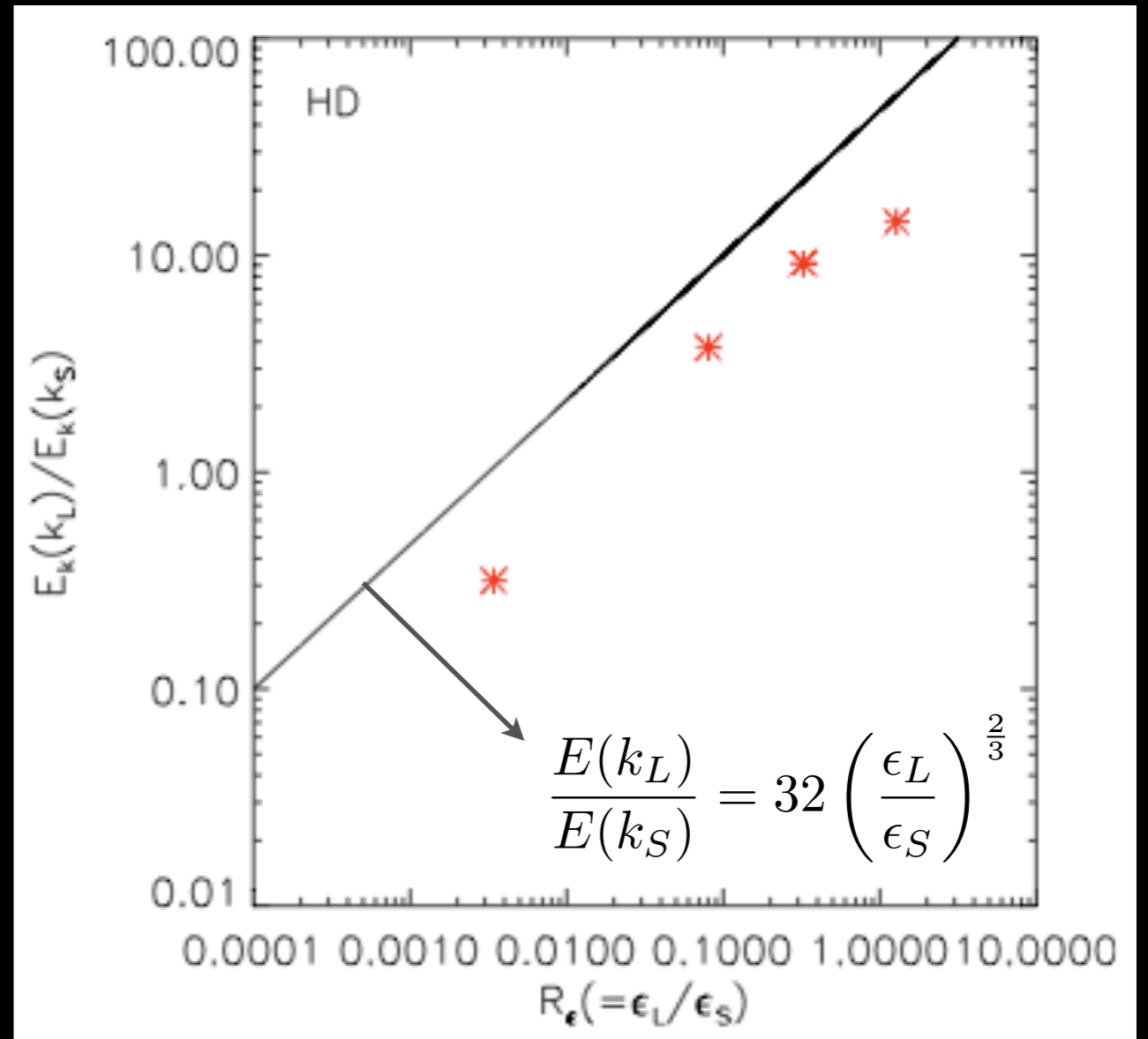
RESULTS

* Incompressible HD test

Kinetic spectra



Scaling relation for $E_k(k)$

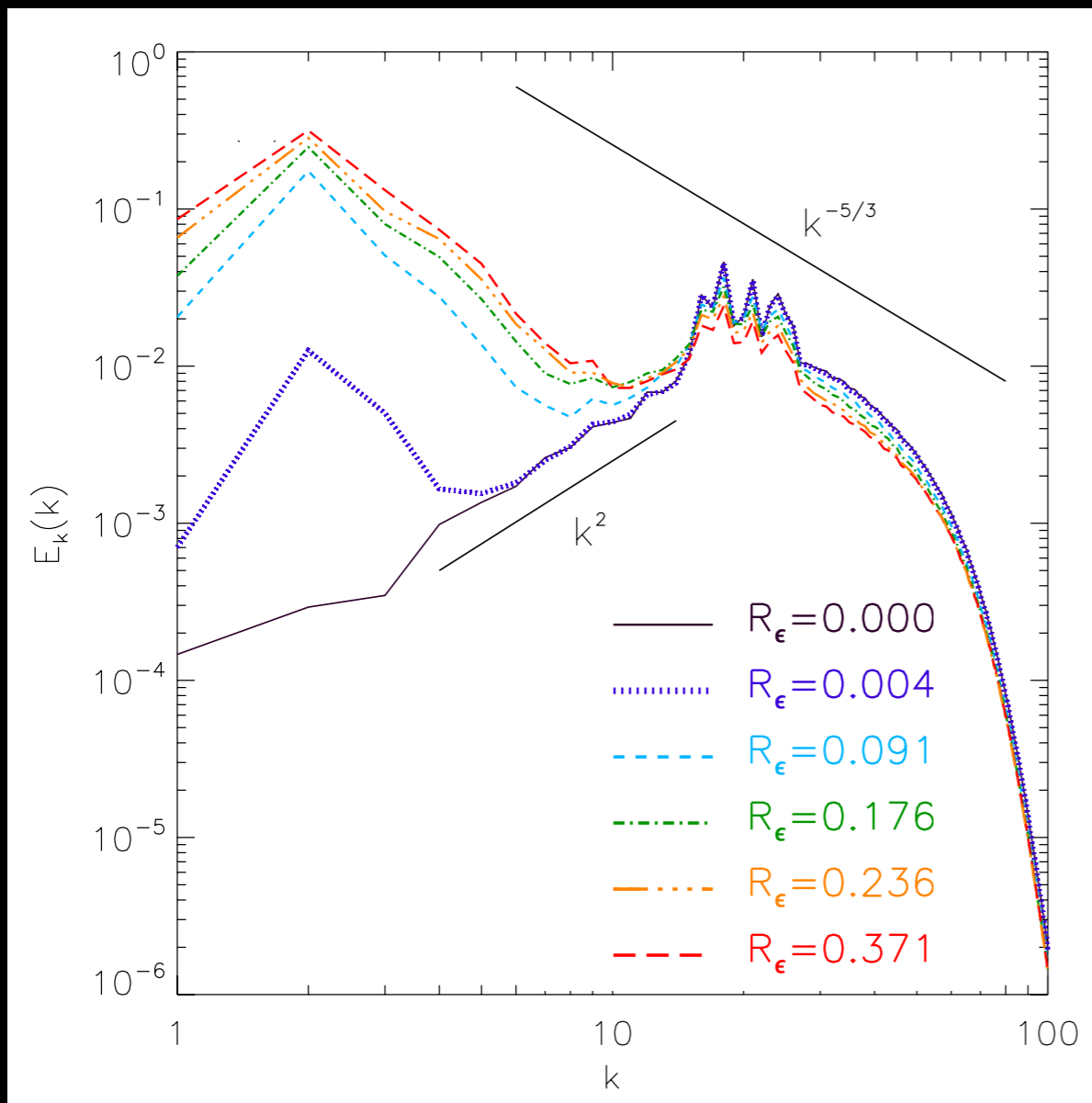


$$R_\epsilon = \epsilon_L/\epsilon_S$$

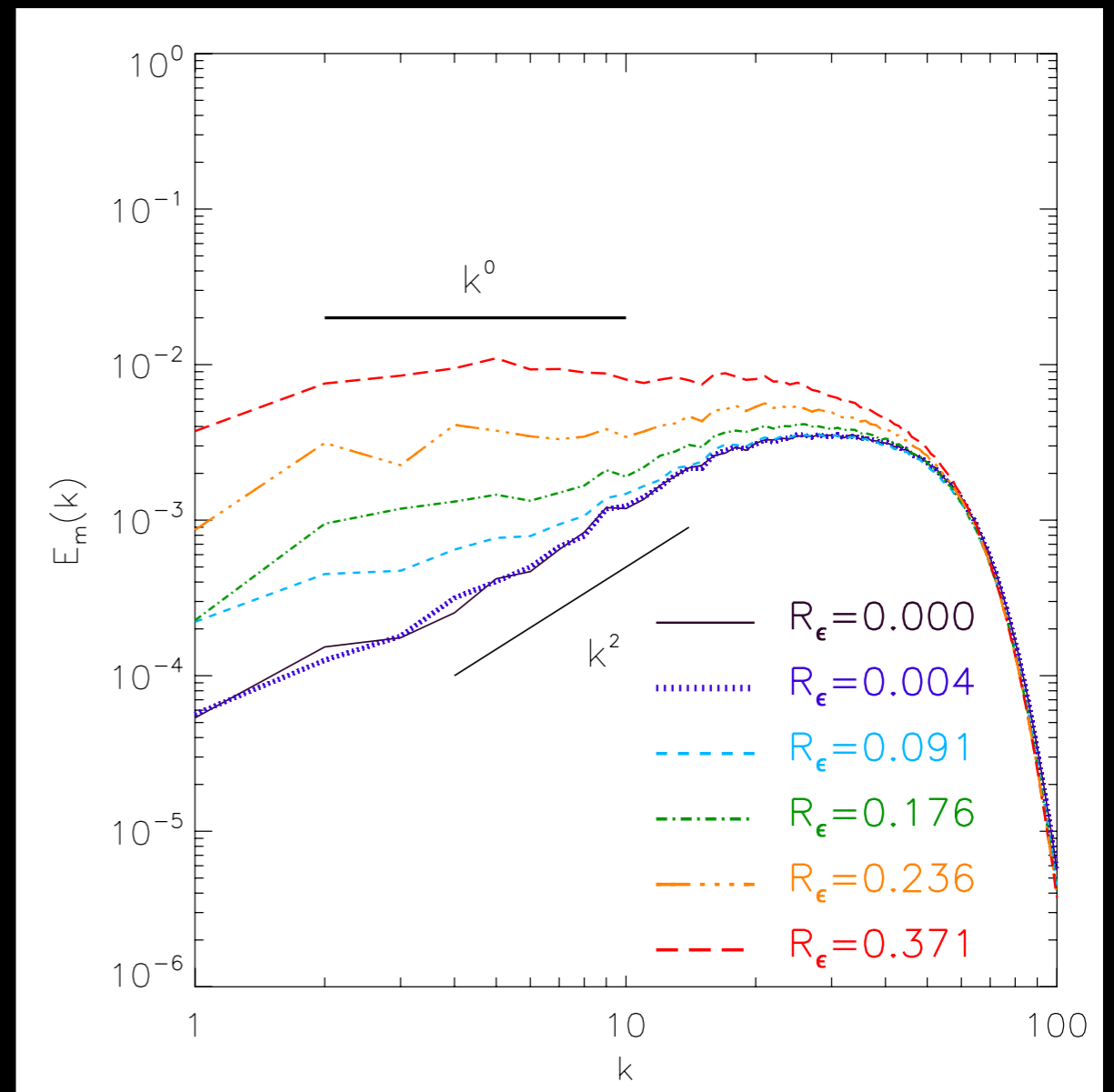
RESULTS

* Weakly-magnetized incompressible MHD simulations

Kinetic spectra



Magnetic spectra

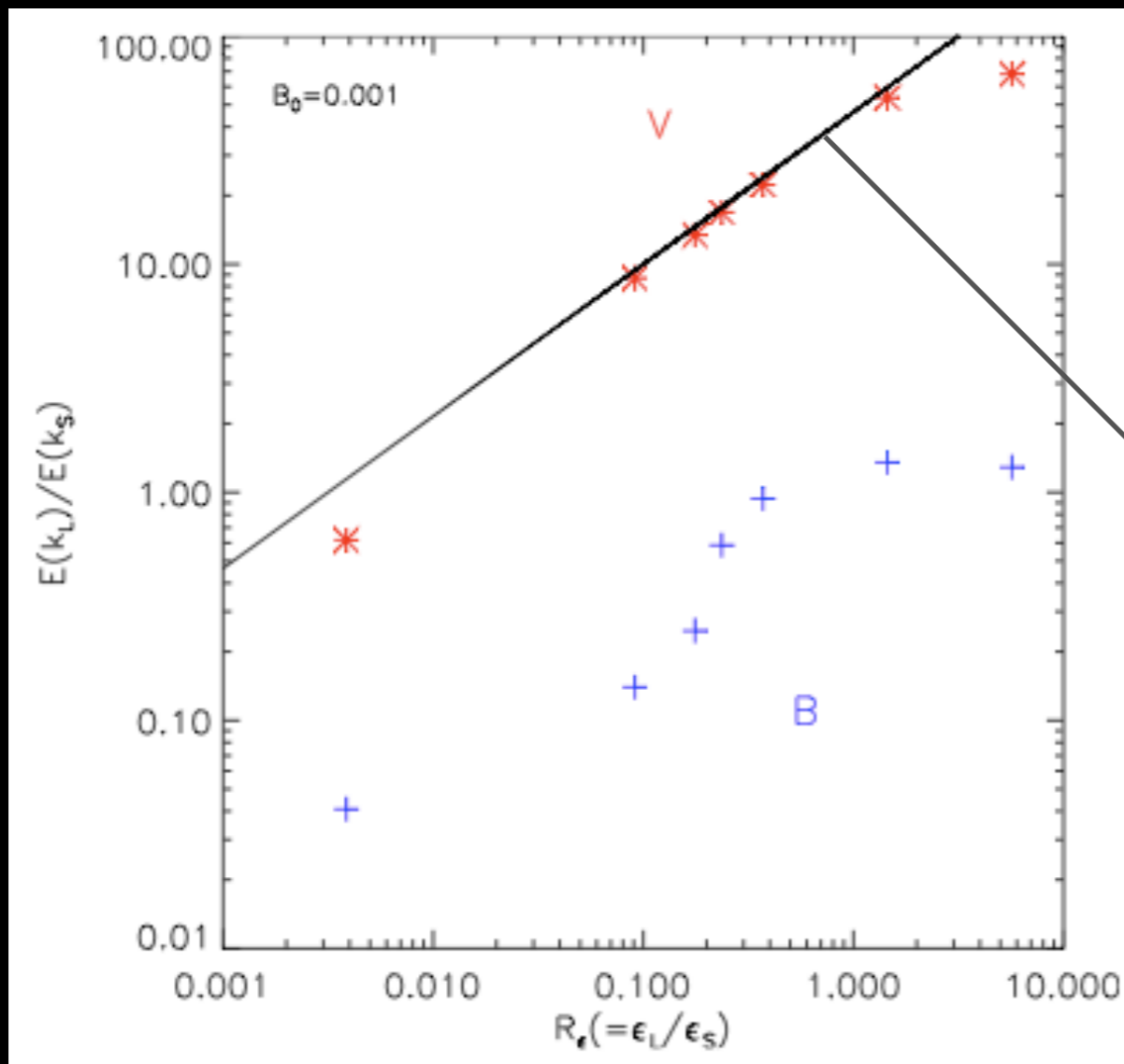


$$R_\epsilon = \epsilon_L / \epsilon_S$$

RESULTS

* Weakly-magnetized incompressible MHD simulations

Scaling relation for $E_k(k)$ and $E_m(k)$



$$\frac{E(k_L)}{E(k_S)} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{k_S}{k_L}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

* $k_S \sim 20$
 $k_L \sim 2.5$ } for our simulations

$$\frac{E(k_L)}{E(k_S)} = 32 \left(\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

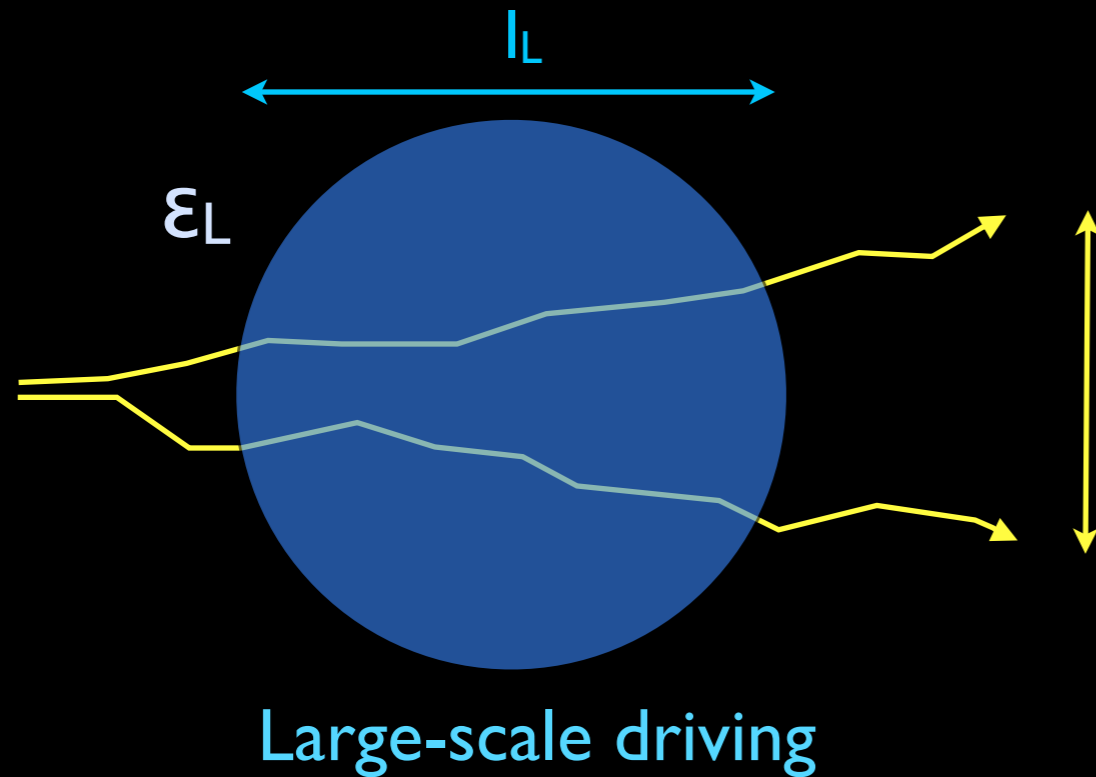
* : for kinetic energy spectrum
 + : for magnetic energy spectrum

$R_\epsilon = \epsilon_L/\epsilon_S$

Yoo & Cho 2014

DISCUSSION

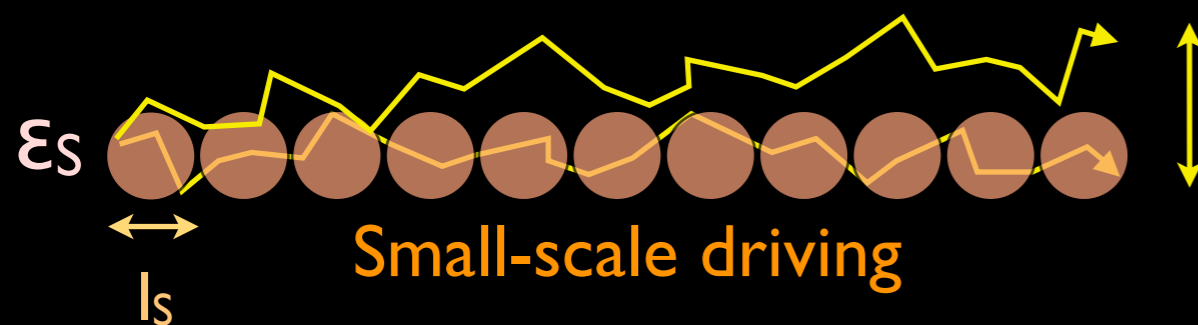
* Magnetic field-line divergence



Faster-than-linear diverge

Large-scale driving is more important if

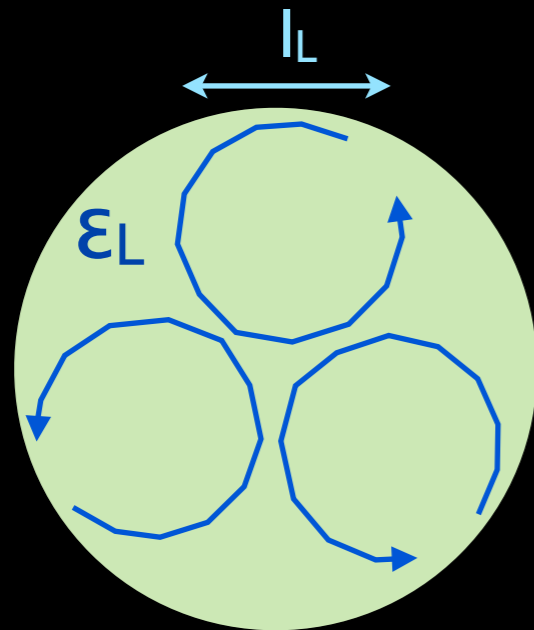
$$\frac{E(k_L)}{E(k_S)} \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \geq \left(\frac{l_S}{l_L} \right)^{5/2}$$



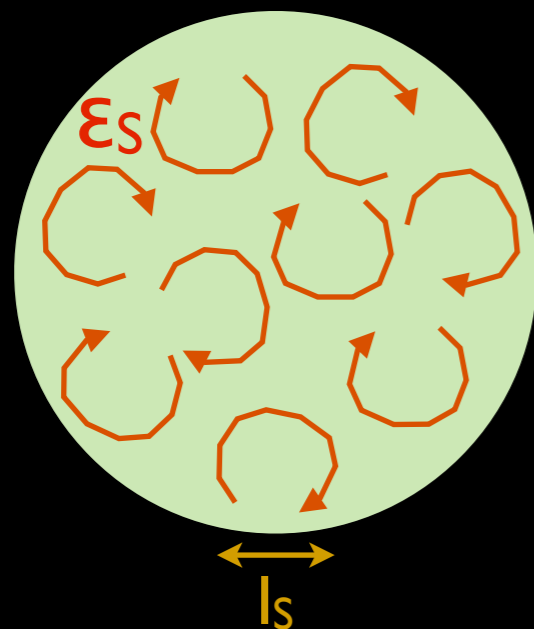
Random walk

DISCUSSION

* Turbulence diffusion



Large-scale driving



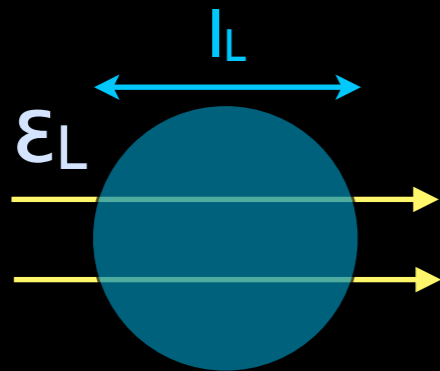
Small-scale driving

Large-scale driving is more important if

$$\frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \geq \left(\frac{l_S}{l_L} \right)^4$$

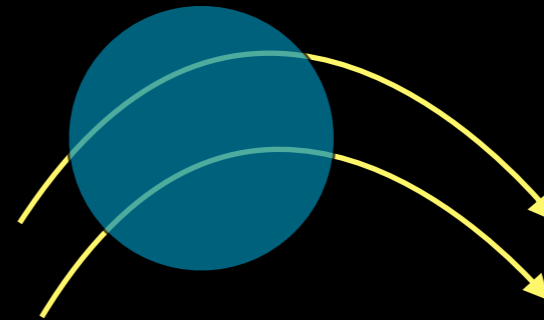
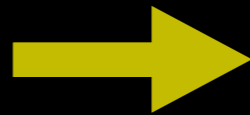
DISCUSSION

* Turbulence dynamo

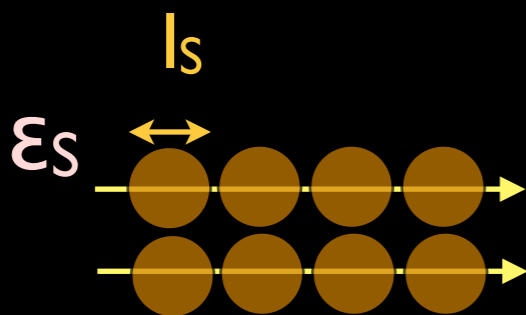


Large-scale driving

large-scale

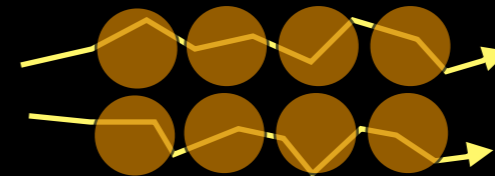


Stretch large-scale magnetic field
(Amplify magnetic energy density)



Small-scale driving

small-scale



Stretch small-scale magnetic field

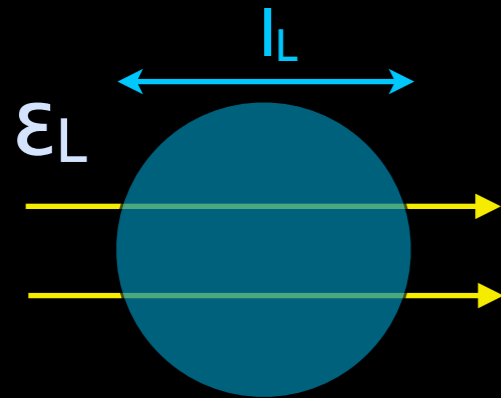
large-scale



Provide turbulence diffusion
& Destroy large-scale
magnetic energy density

DISCUSSION

* Turbulence dynamo



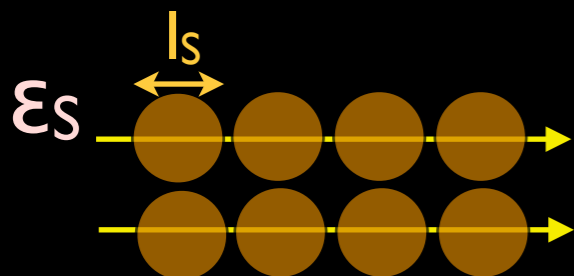
Large-scale driving

amplification rate of large-scale magnetic energy density by large-scale driving

$$\sim C v_L b_L^2 / l_L$$

Large-scale driving is more important if

$$\frac{v_L}{v_S} \geq \frac{l_S}{l_L} C^{-1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\epsilon_L}{\epsilon_S} \geq \left(\frac{l_S}{l_L} \right)^4 C^{-3}$$



Small-scale driving

destroy rate of large-scale magnetic energy density by small-scale driving

$$\sim (l_S v_S) b_L^2 / l_L^2$$

CONCLUSION

- We studied the effects of two-scale driving
- Kinetic energy spectrum shows two peaks
⇒ $E(k_L) \gtrsim E(k_S)$, even if $\epsilon_L \ll \epsilon_S$
- Two-scale driving affect several physical properties
(e.g. magnetic field-line divergence, turbulence diffusion and turbulence dynamo)
⇒ Large-scale driving can be more important, even if $\epsilon_L \ll \epsilon_S$
- More detailed results are presented in Yoo & Cho 2014 ApJ, 178, 99
(including compressible simulations & large-scale driving dominant cases)

THANK YOU :)