

# Interstellar Turbulence and Magnetic fields

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Hubble Fellow

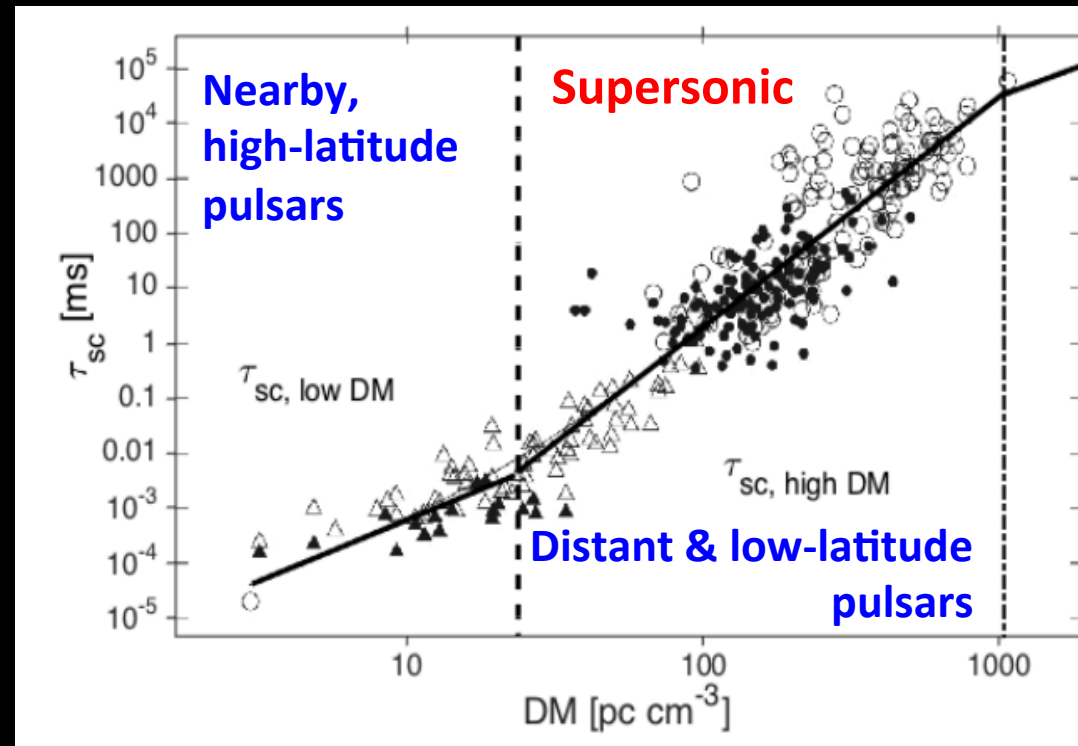
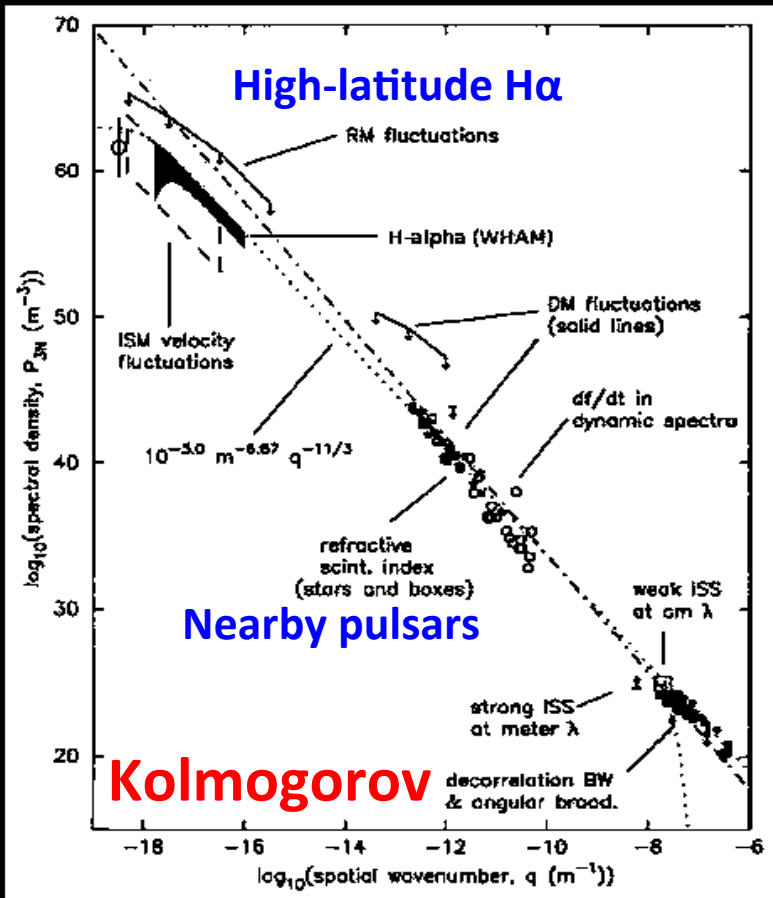
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Alex Lazarian

UW-Madison



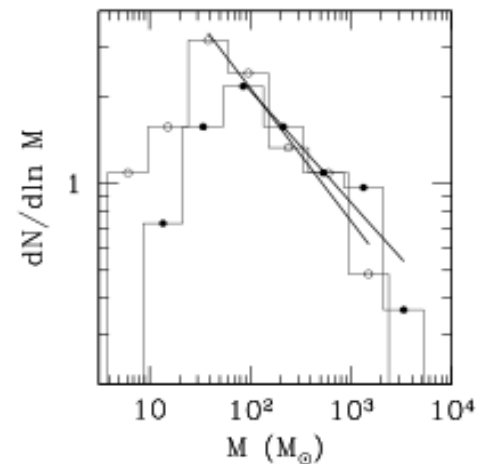
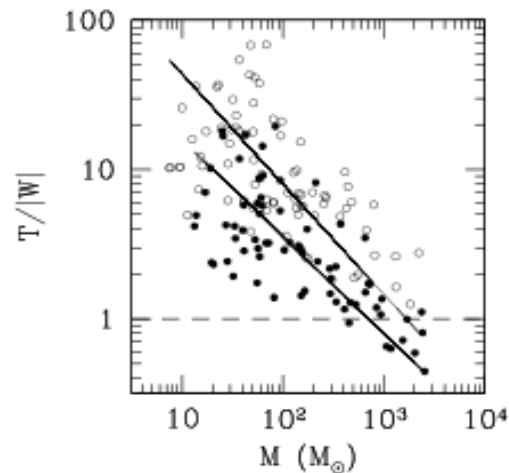
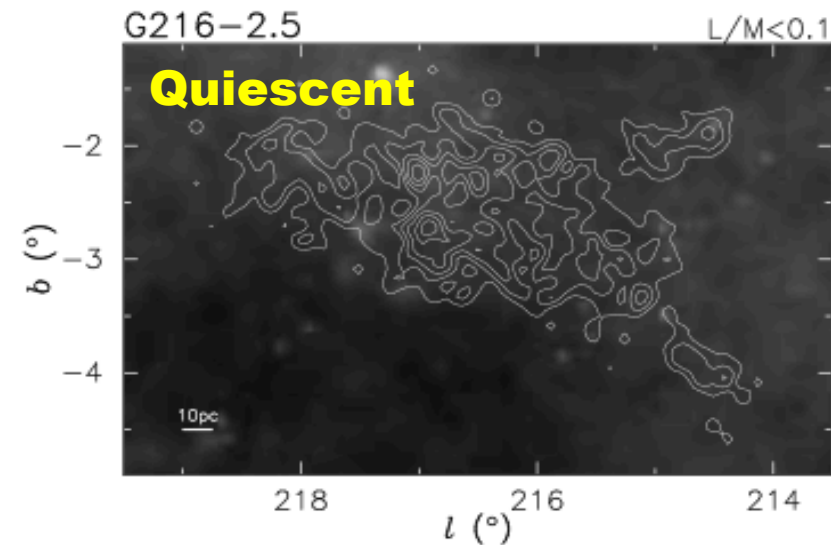
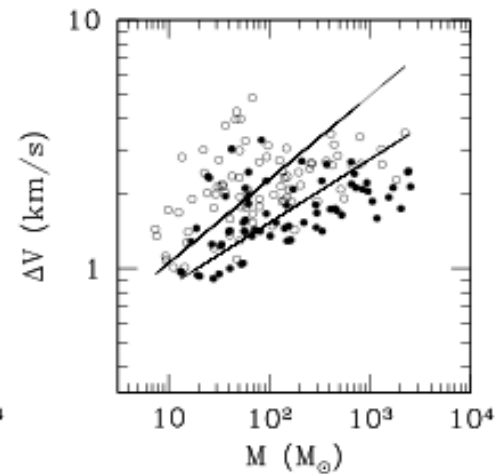
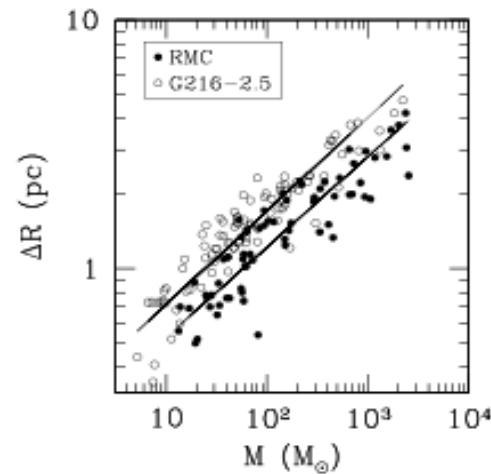
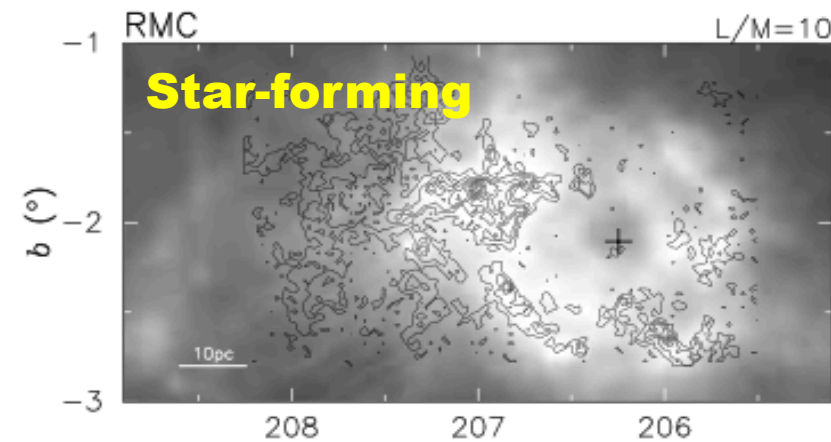
# Density spectra of interstellar turbulence



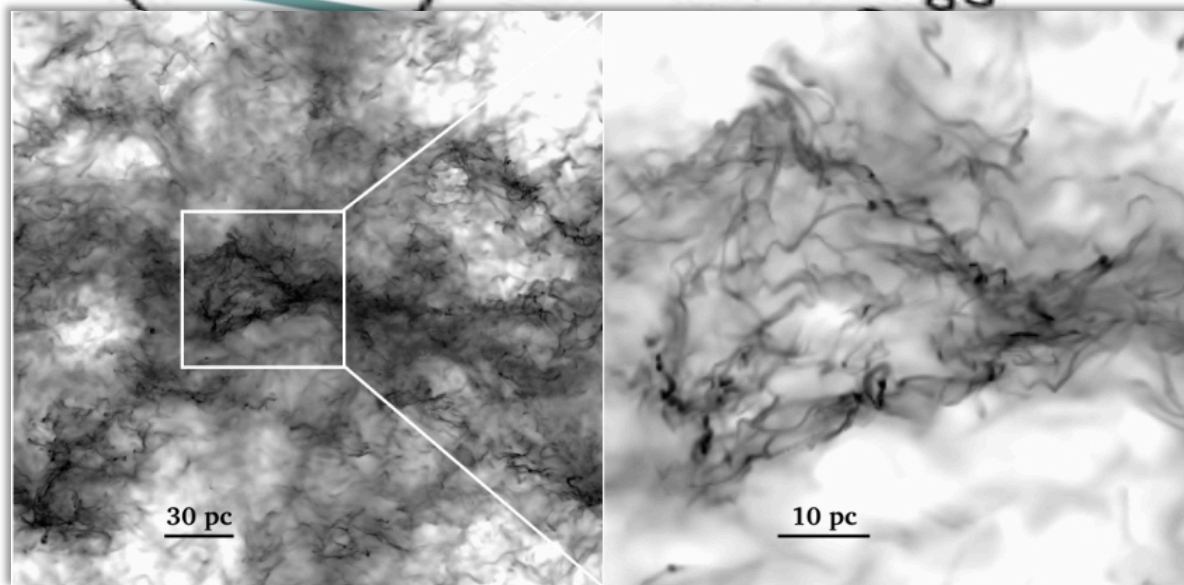
Xu & Zhang 2017, ApJ, 835, 2

Armstrong et al. 1995;  
Chepurnov & Lazarian 2009

# Universal self-similarity in density distributions

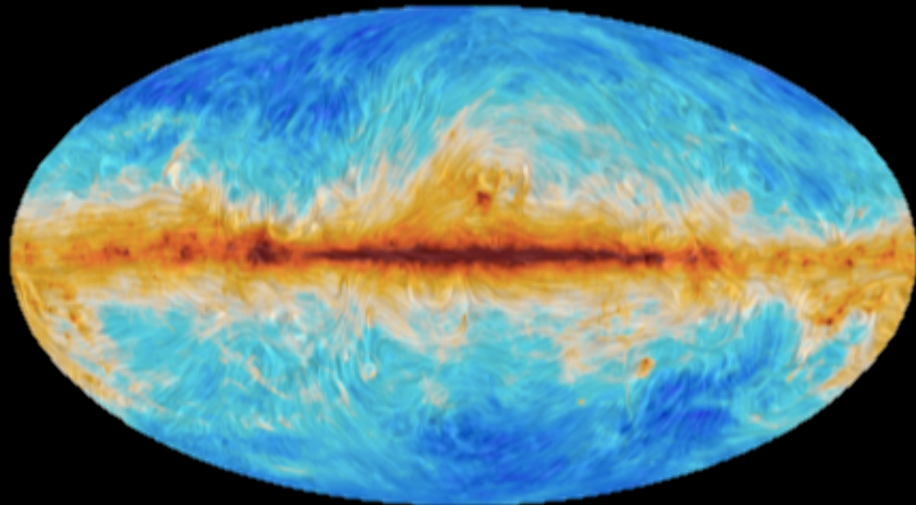


# Supernova driving of the interstellar turbulence



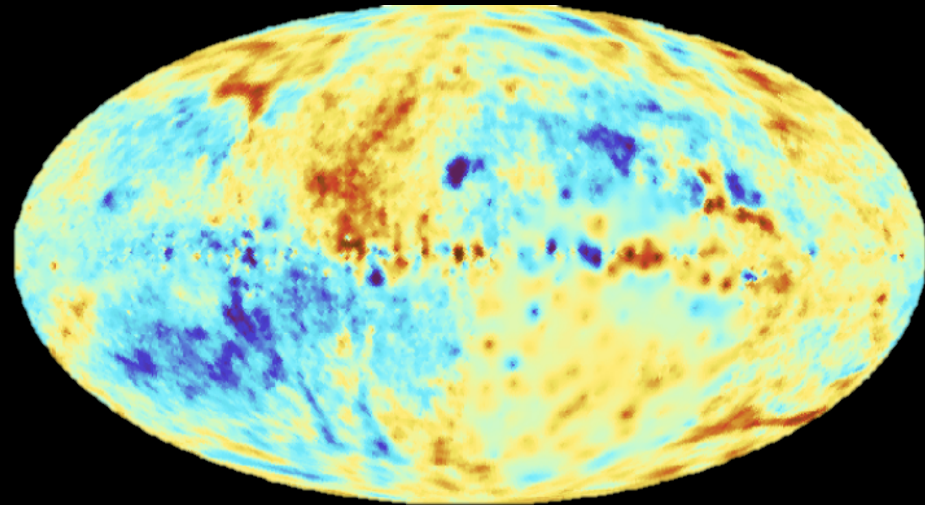
# Turbulent magnetic fields in the ISM

$B_{\perp}$

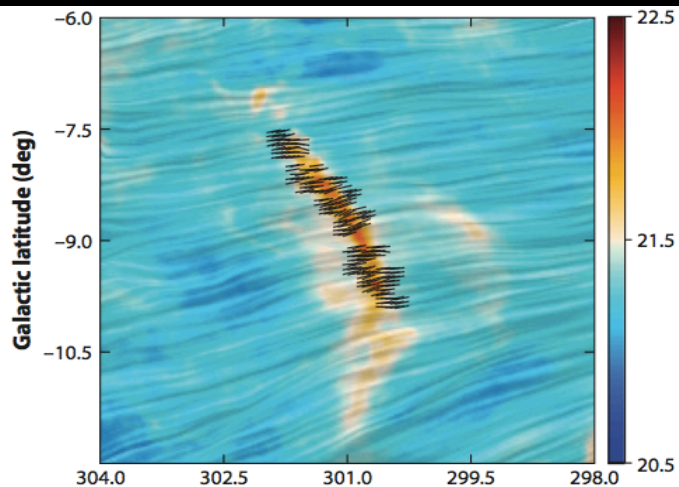
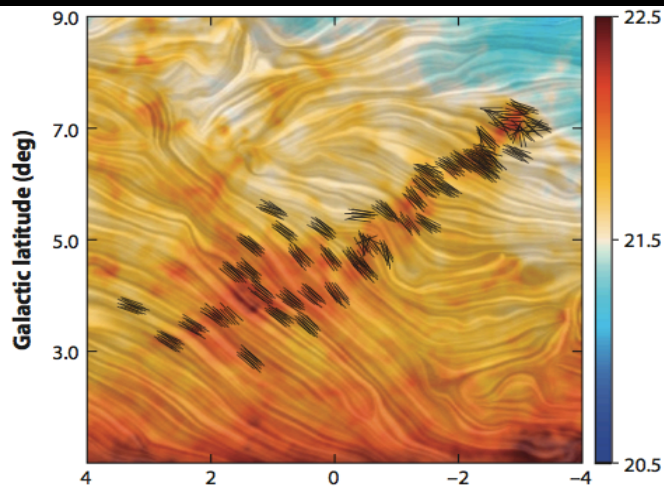


ESA/Planck Collaboration

$B_{//}$

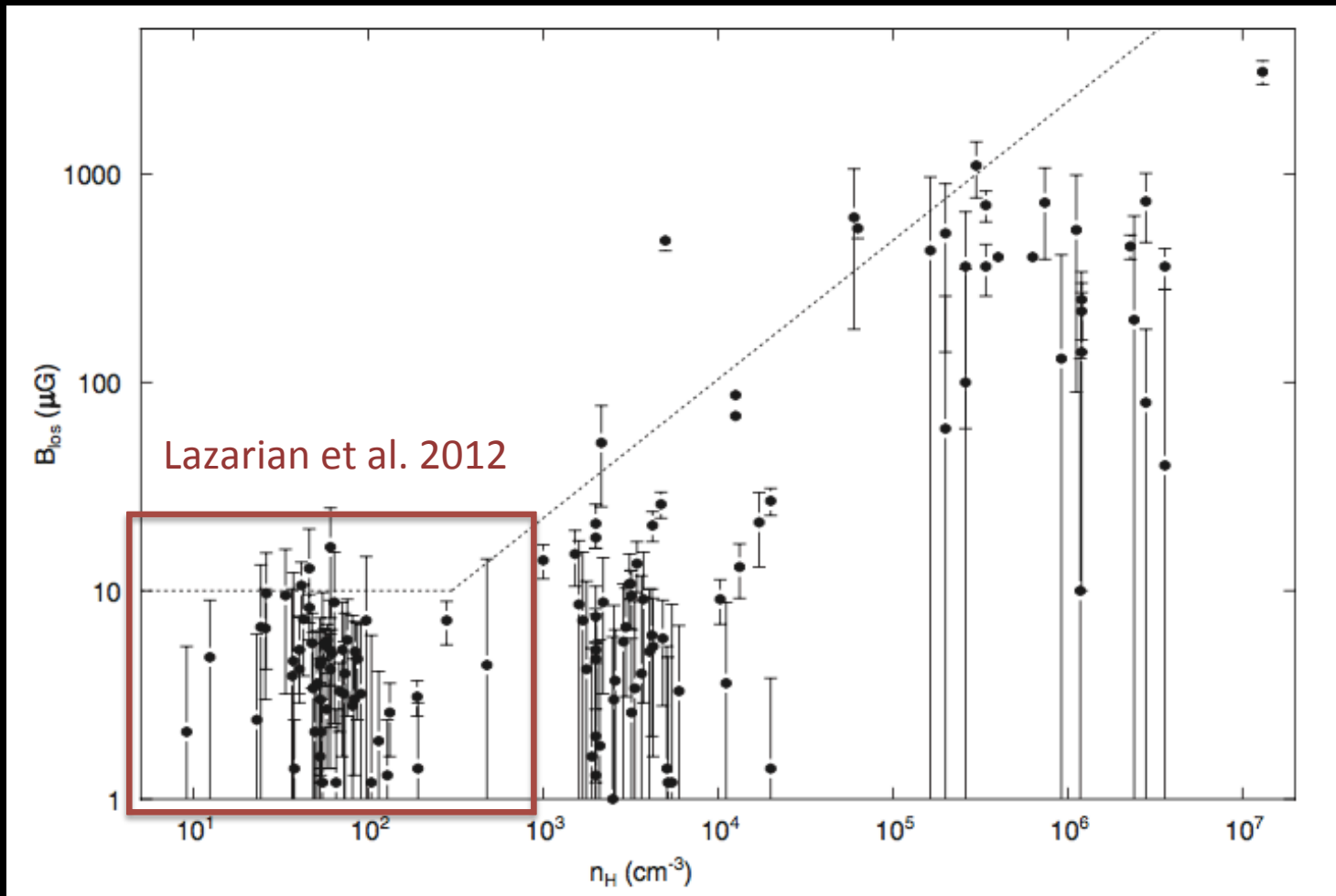


Galactic Faraday sky Oppermann et al. 2012



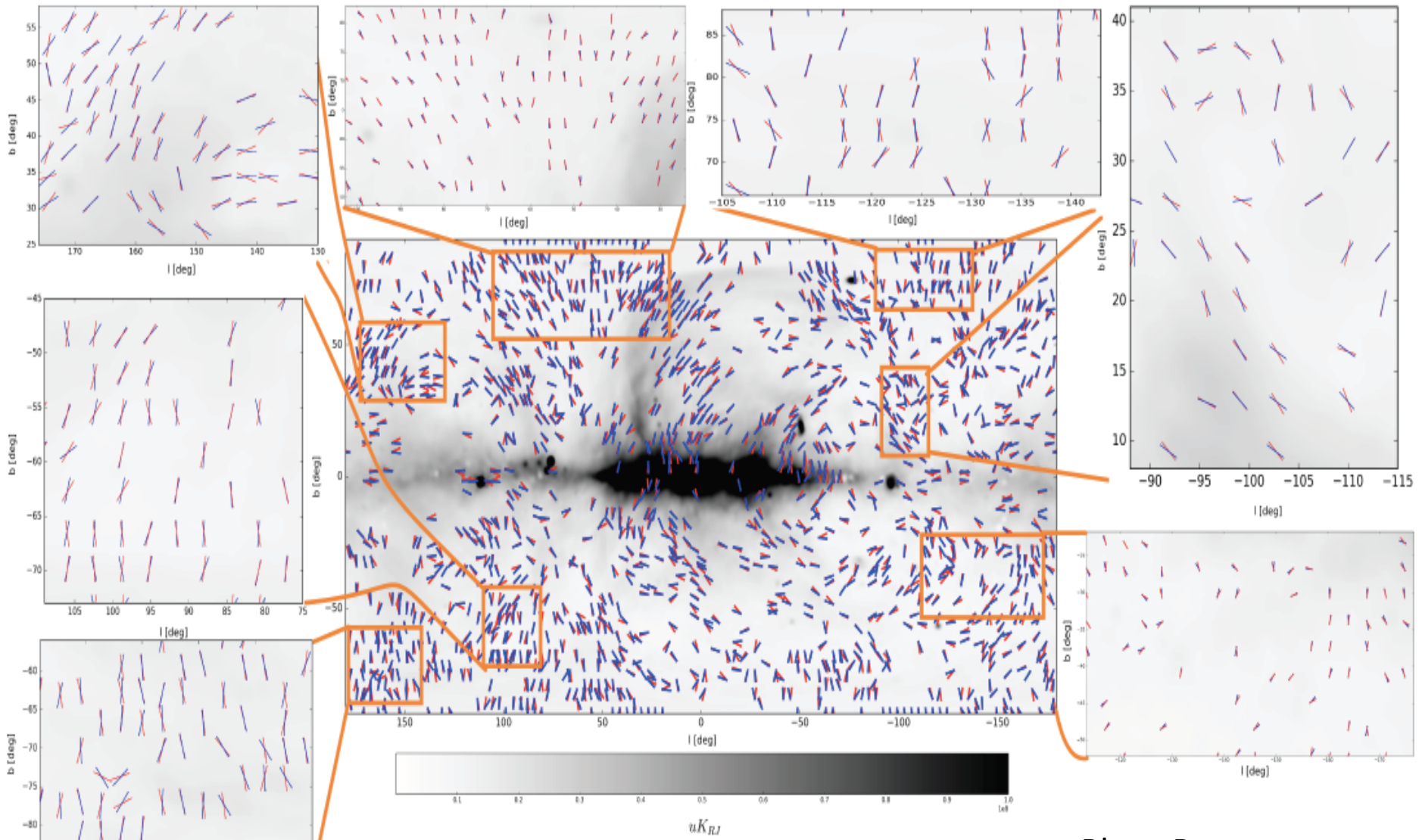
Soler et al.  
2016

# Turbulent magnetic fields in the ISM



# **MHD turbulence**

# Synchrotron Intensity Gradients provide a new way to study B



Lazarian, Yuen, Lee & Cho 2017

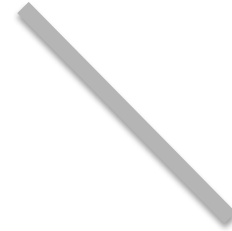
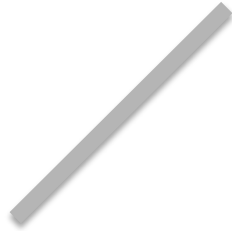
Blue— B  
Red -- SIGs



**MHD turbulence**

**Turbulent dynamo**

**Damping**



# Turbulent dynamo



Magnetic field

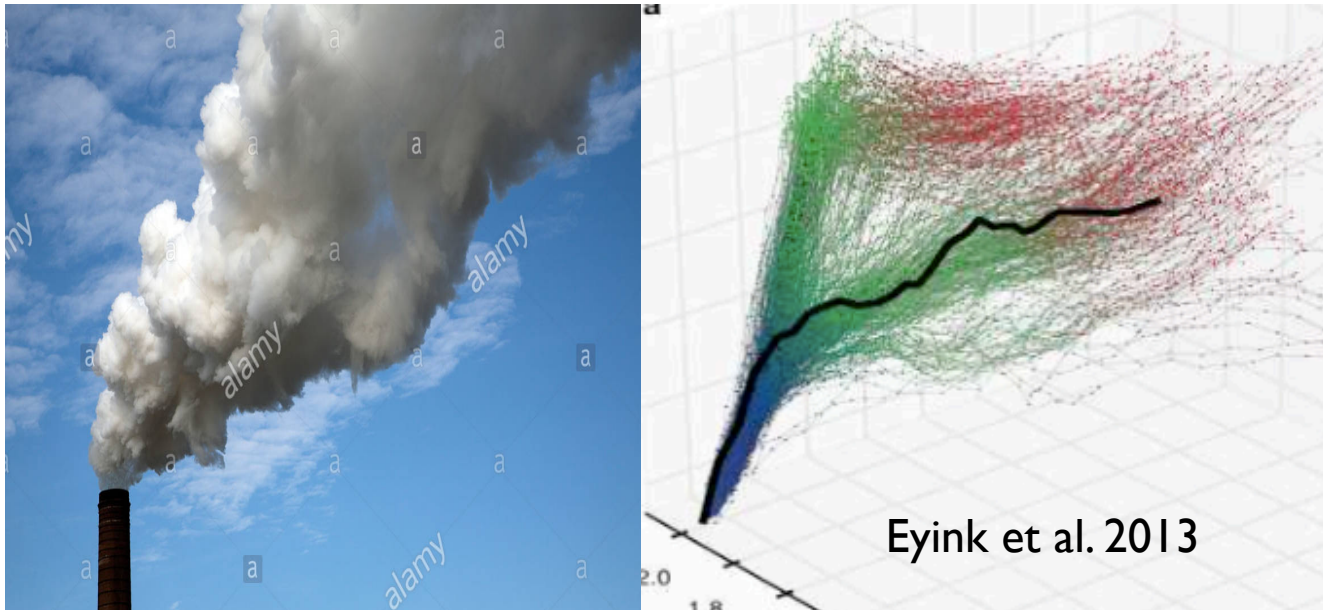
Turbulent eddy



**Stretching vs. Diffusion**

# Turbulent diffusion

## ✧ Turbulent reconnection & reconnection diffusion

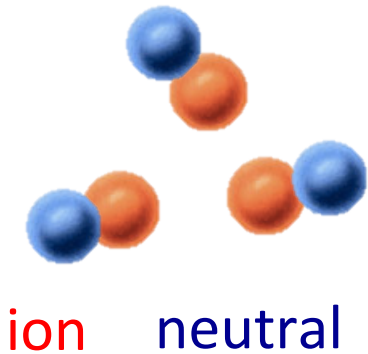


$$\langle l(t)^2 \rangle \sim \epsilon t^3$$

# Microscopic diffusion

Strongly coupled

$$k_{//}V_A < v_{ni}$$



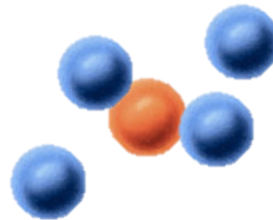
$$k_{//}V_A = v_{ni}$$

Neutrals are decoupled from ions

$$k_{//}V_A > v_{ni}$$



Ions are coupled with neutrals



Weakly coupled



$$k_{//}V_{Ai} = v_{in}$$

neutral-ion  
decoupling scale

ion-neutral  
decoupling scale

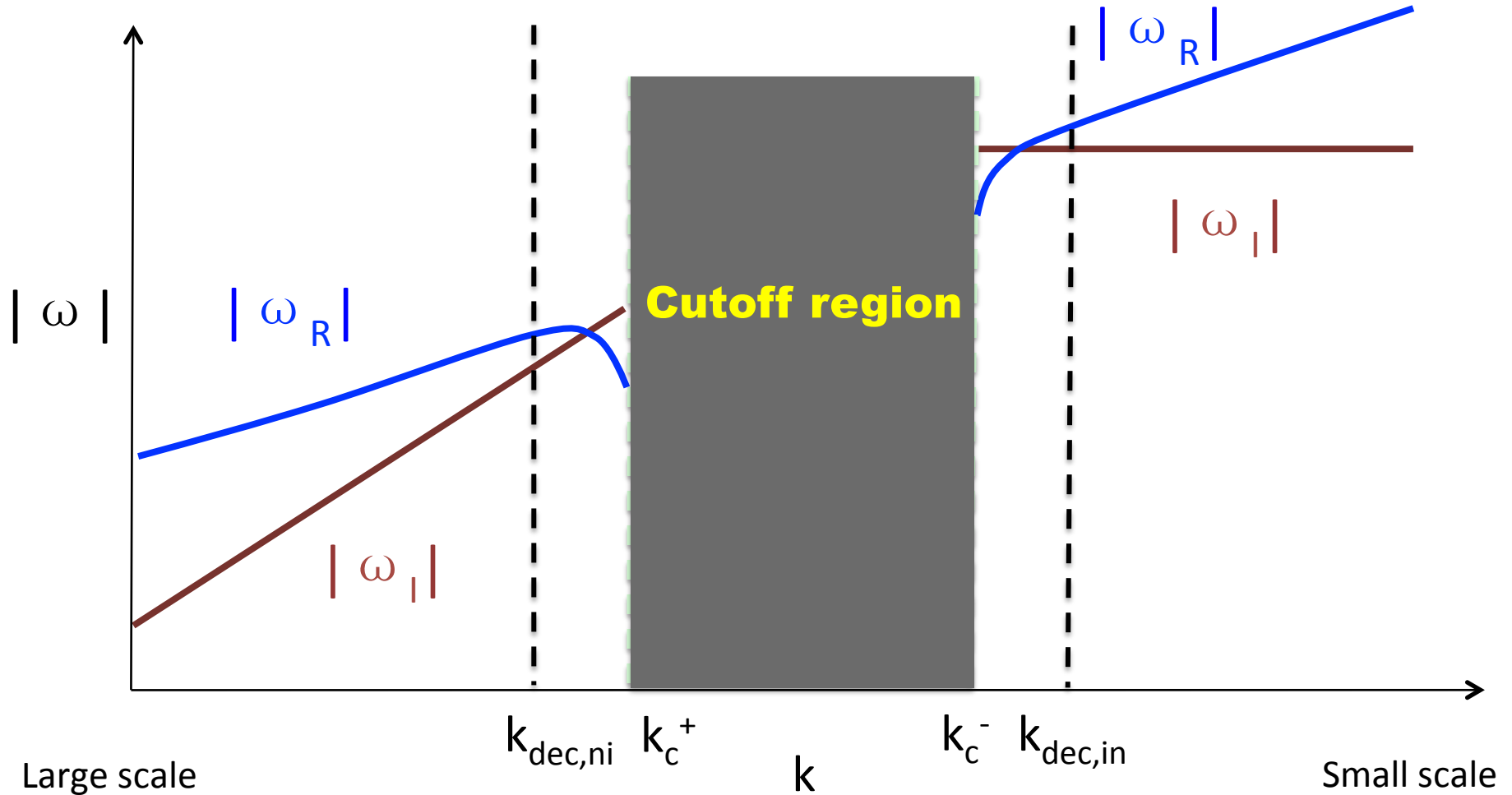
Large scale

Small scale

# Damping in partially ionized gas

Strongly coupled

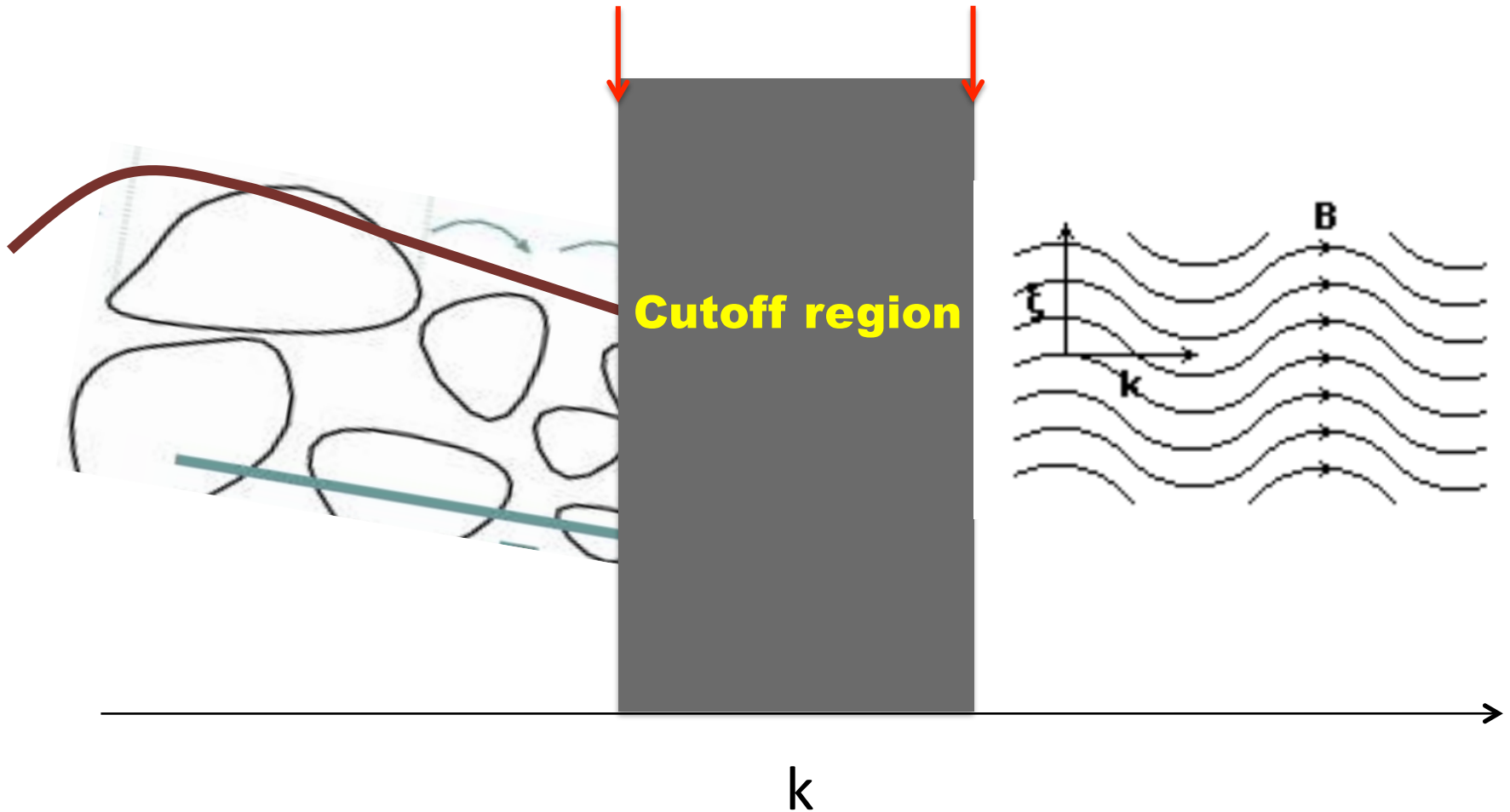
Weakly coupled



# Damping in partially ionized gas

Damping  
of turbulence

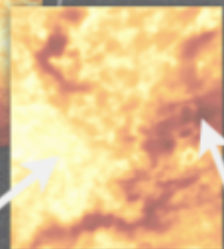
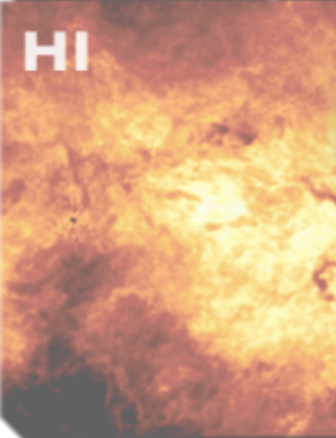
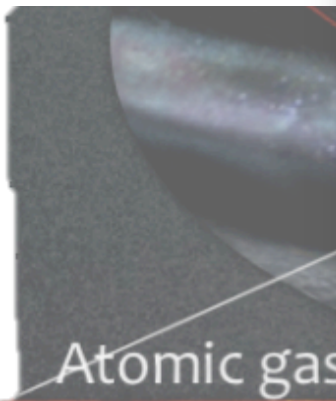
Damping  
of waves (plasma instabilities)



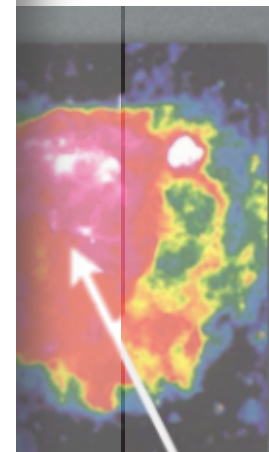
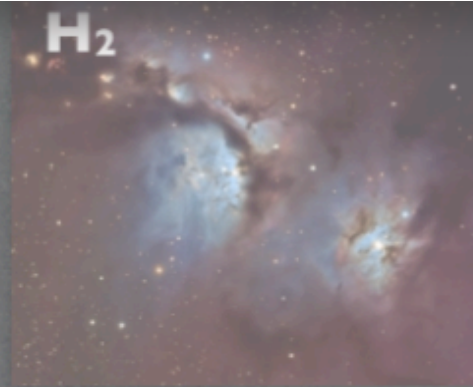
# Damping in partially ionized gas

ISM phases	Damping scale			$E_{k,min}$
	Alfvén	fast	slow	
WNM	0.003 pc	4.0 pc	—	45.3 PeV
CNM	0.005 pc	0.1 pc	0.04 pc	1.2 PeV
MC	6.7 AU	0.002 pc	98.2 AU	18.9 TeV
DC	35.0 AU	0.009 pc	261.7 AU	0.99 PeV

Xu et al. 2016



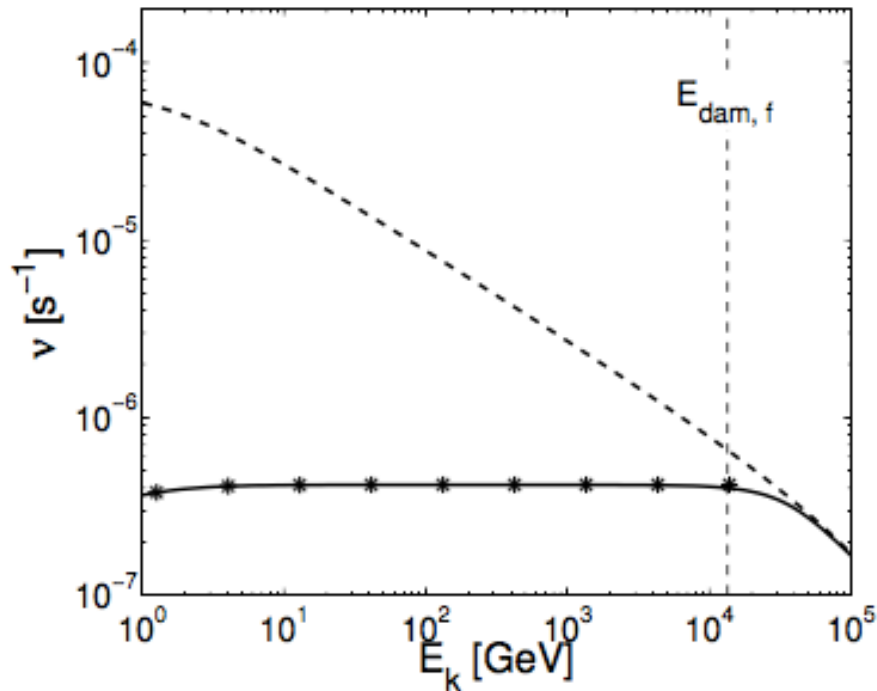
CNM



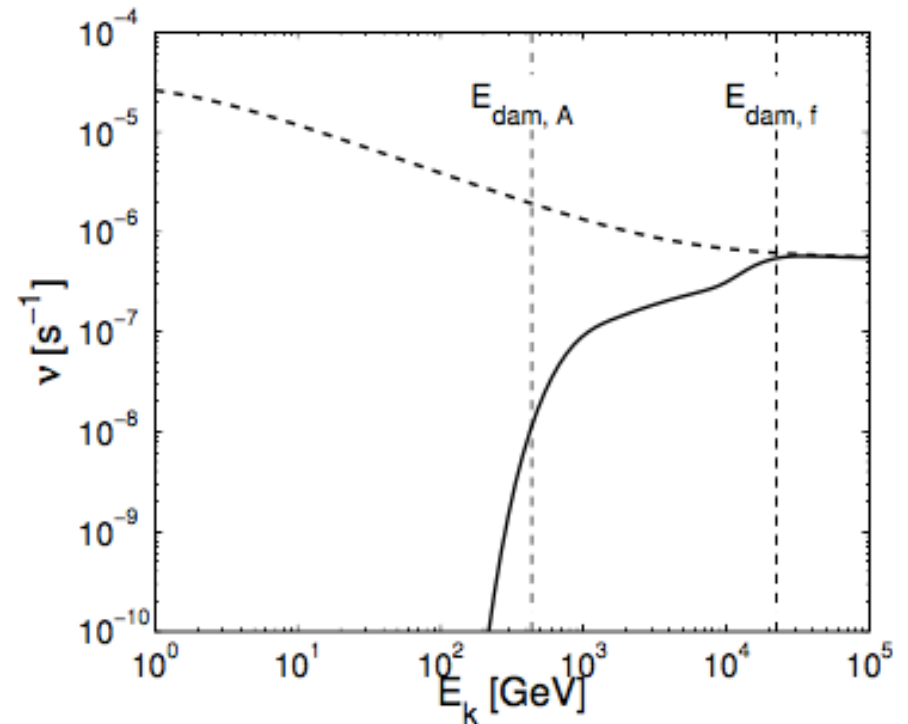
WIM

# CR propagation in the damped MHD turbulence

## Scattering of CRs in the presence of damping



Transit-time damping

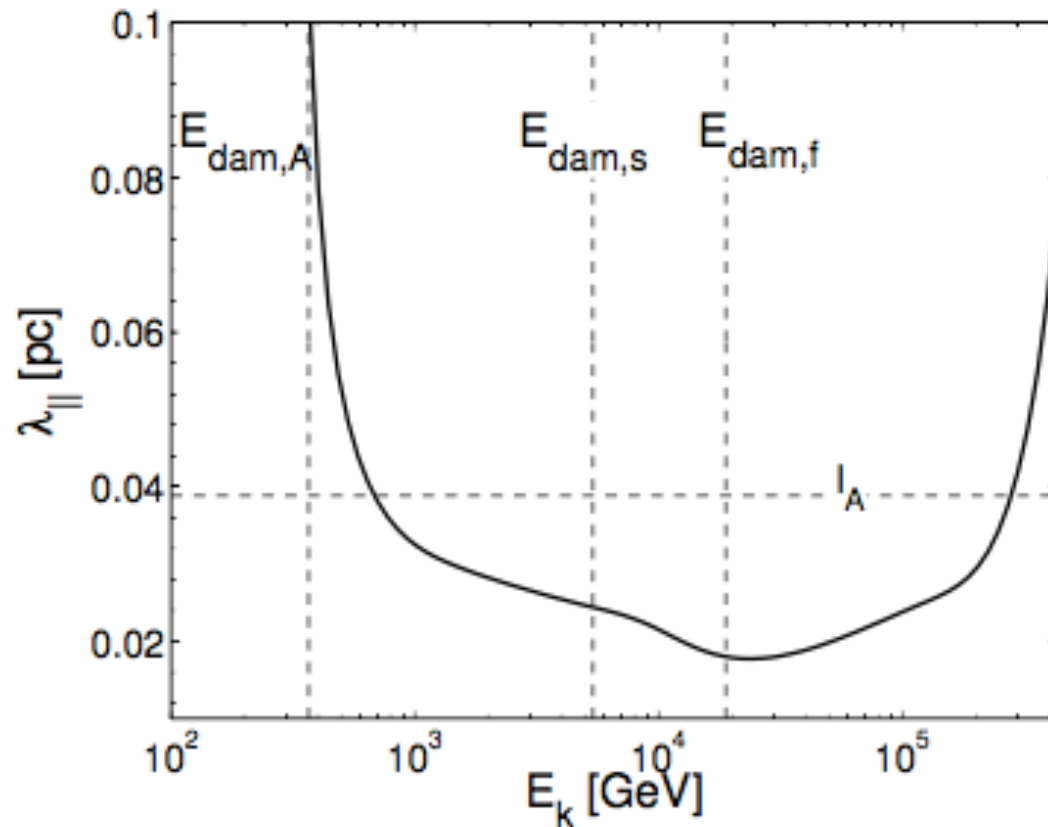


Gyroresonance



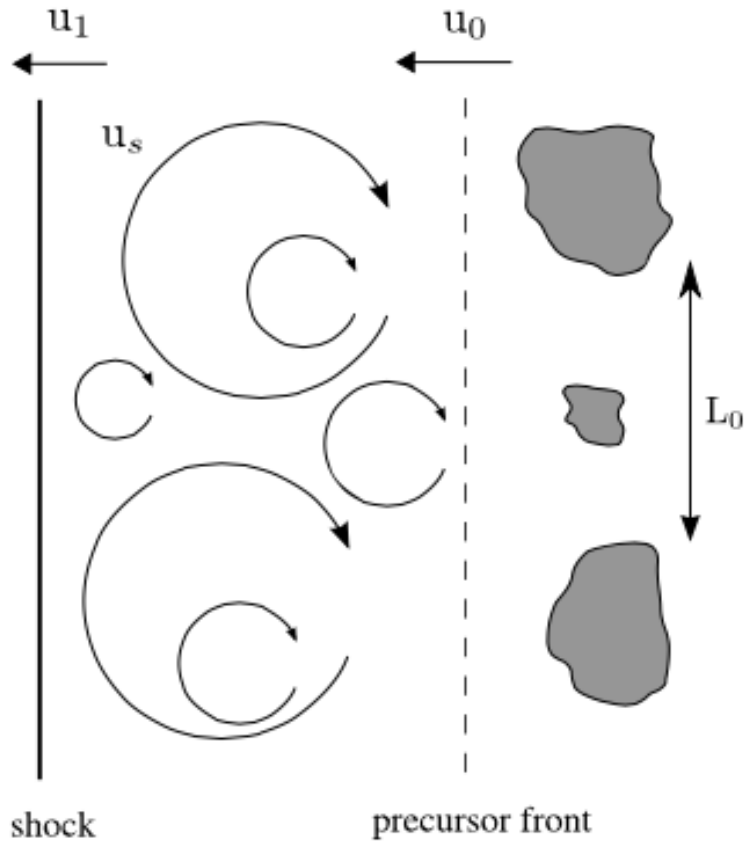
# CR propagation in the damped MHD turbulence

## Parallel mean free path of CRs in the presence of damping



# Turbulent dynamo in supernova remnants (SNRs)

## Preshock



$$V_L \sim \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} v_{sh}$$

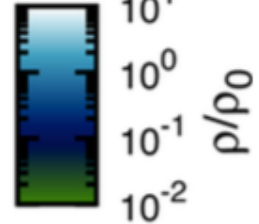
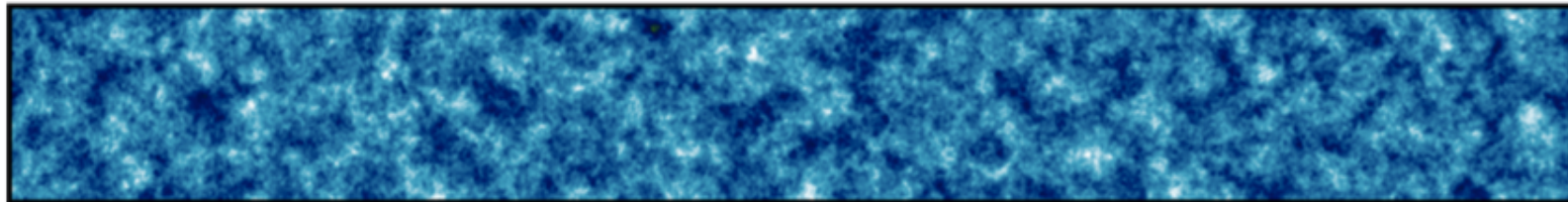
Weakly ionized preshock medium

	$n_H [\text{cm}^{-3}]$	$n_e/n_H$	T [K]	$B_0 [\mu\text{G}]$
CNM	30	$10^{-3}$	100	5
MC	300	$10^{-4}$	20	5

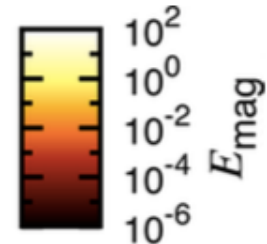
# Turbulent dynamo in supernova remnants (SNRs)

**Preshock**

**Shock front**



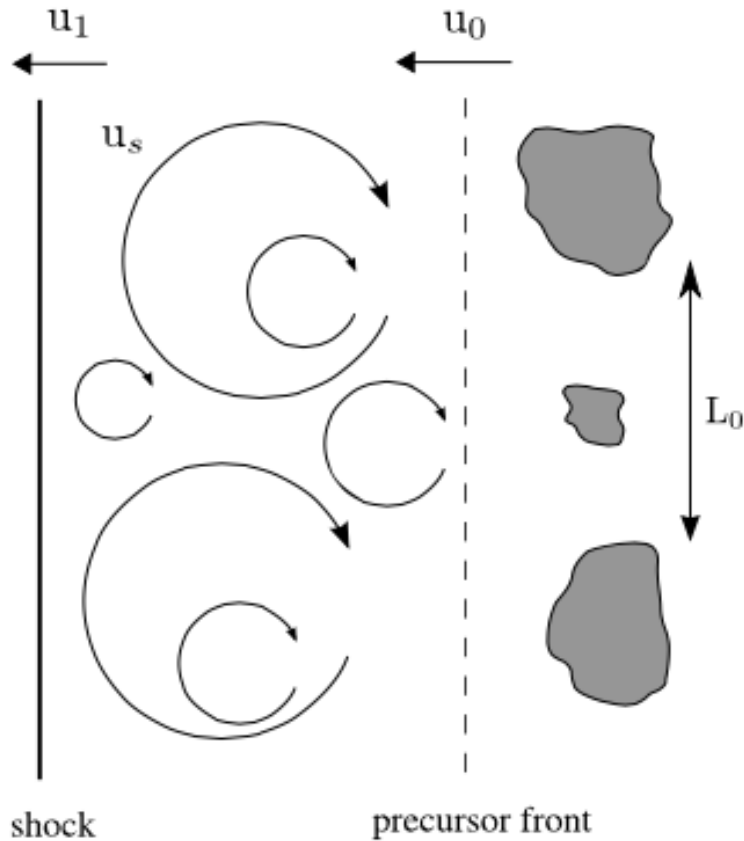
**Initial density distribution**



**Final distribution of the magnetic energy**

# Turbulent dynamo in supernova remnants (SNRs)

## Preshock



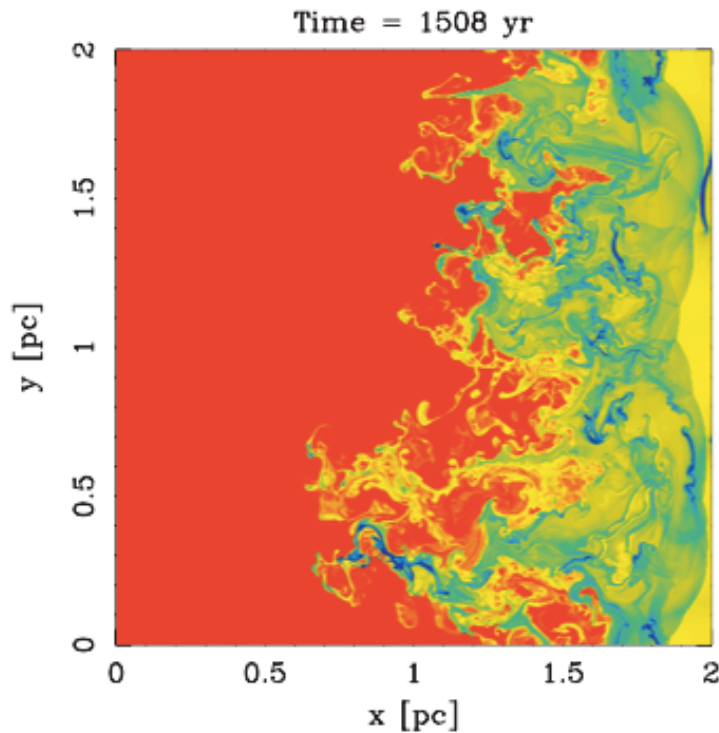
$$V_L \sim \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} v_{sh}$$

Weakly ionized preshock medium

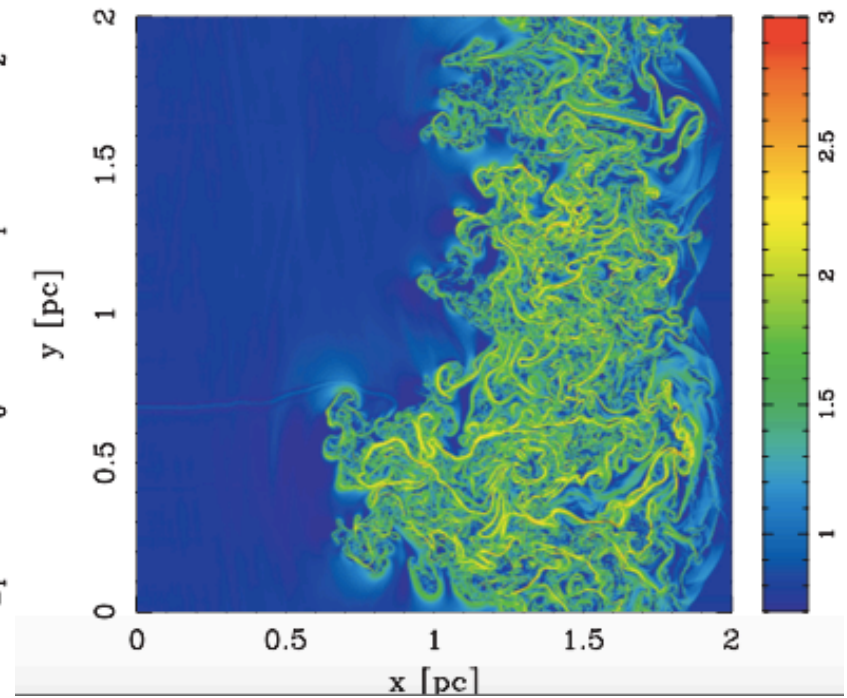
	$n_H [\text{cm}^{-3}]$	$n_e/n_H$	T [K]	$B_0 [\mu\text{G}]$
CNM	30	$10^{-3}$	100	5
MC	300	$10^{-4}$	20	5

# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

## Postshock



Density



Magnetic field

# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

## Preshock

- **Damping kinematic dynamo**

Severe IN collisional damping

### Ambipolar diffusion

*Linear-in-time growth of  $B$*

$$B \sim \frac{3}{23} C^{-\frac{1}{2}} L^{-\frac{1}{2}} V_L^{\frac{3}{2}} t$$

✧ new dynamo regime

## Postshock

- **Nonlinear dynamo**

Equipartition between  $E_B$  and  $E_K$

### Turbulent diffusion

*Linear-in-time growth of  $E_B$*

$$E_B \sim \frac{3}{38} L^{-1} V_L^3 t$$

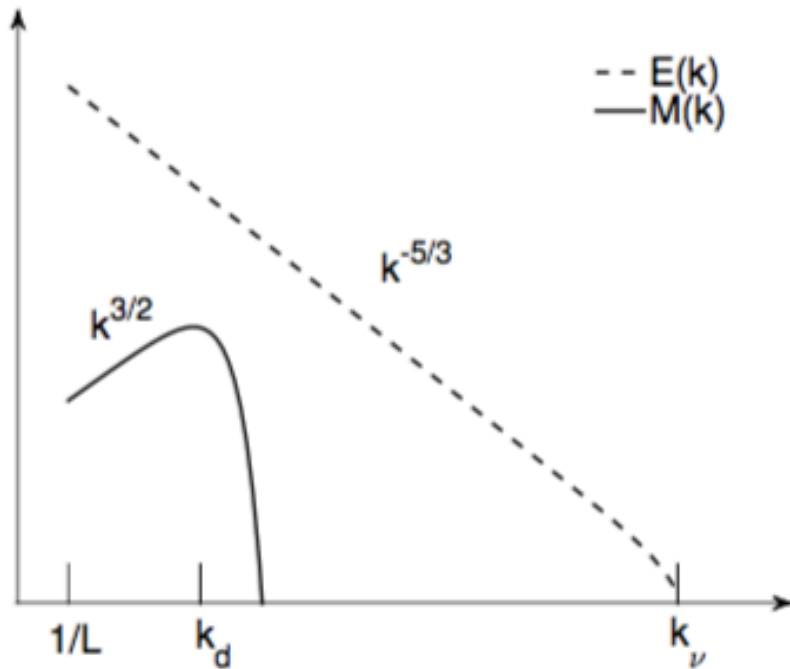
consistent with

e.g. Cho et al. 2009; Beresnyak 2012

# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

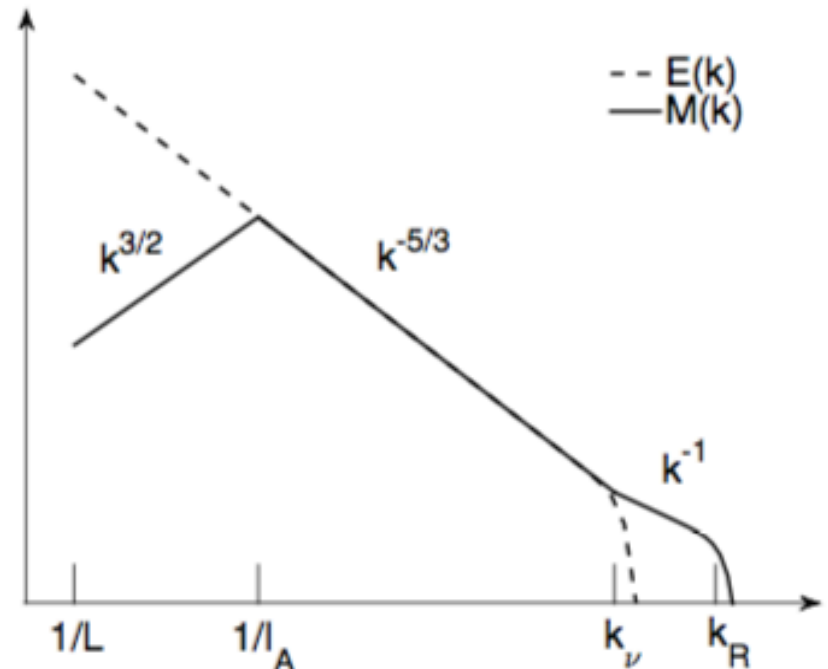
- **Damping kinematic dynamo**

Energy spectra



- **Nonlinear dynamo**

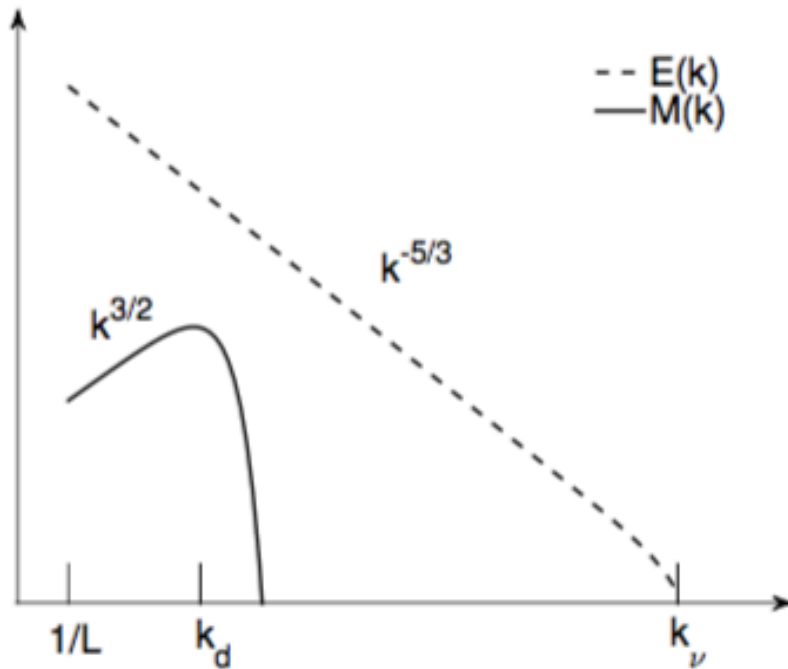
Energy spectra



# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

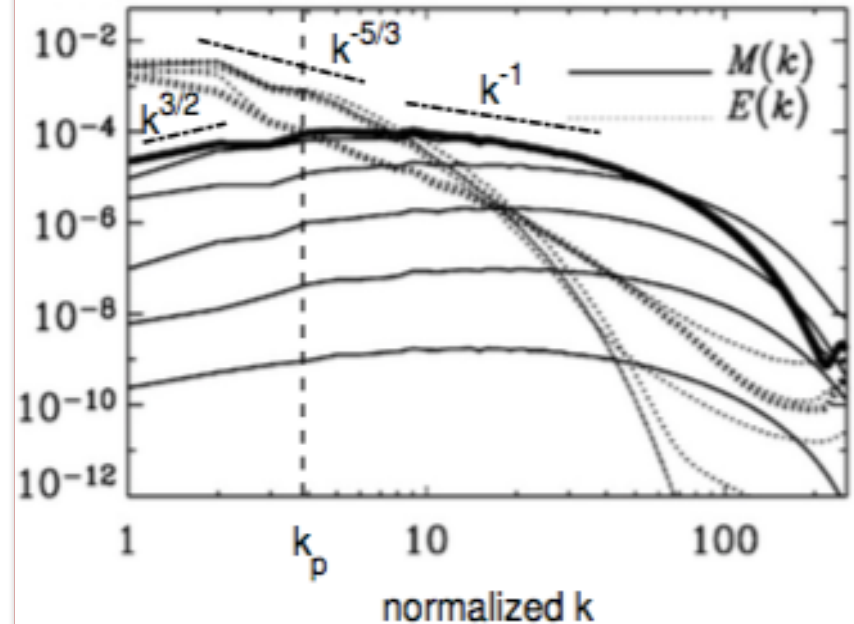
- **damping kinematic dynamo**

Energy spectra



- **nonlinear dynamo**

Energy spectra



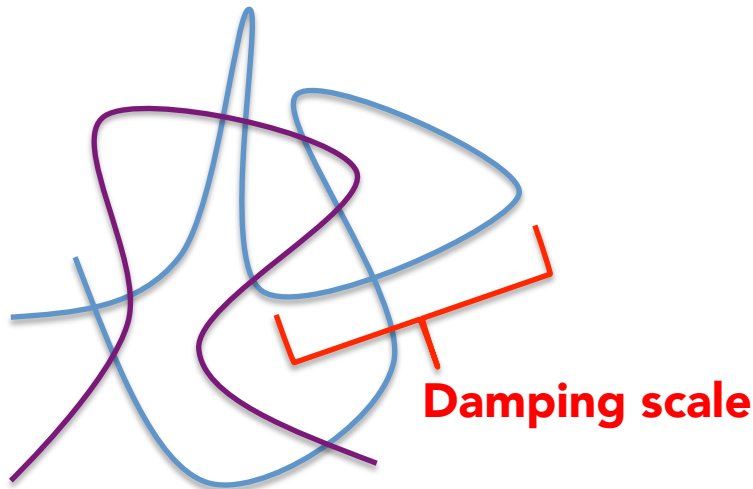
Brandenburg & Subramanian 2005



# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

## Preshock

	$n_H [\text{cm}^{-3}]$	$n_e/n_H$	T [K]	$B_0 [\mu\text{G}]$	$k_\nu^{-1} [\text{pc}]$	$k_{d0}^{-1} [\text{pc}]$	$t_{\text{dyn}} [\text{yr}]$	$B_{\text{dyn}} [\mu\text{G}]$
CNM	30	$10^{-3}$	100	5	$1.3 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	741.9	452.6
MC	300	$10^{-4}$	20	5	$1.7 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$	749.7	$7.7 \times 10^3$



$$E_{\text{CR, max}} = eB_{\text{dyn}}L$$

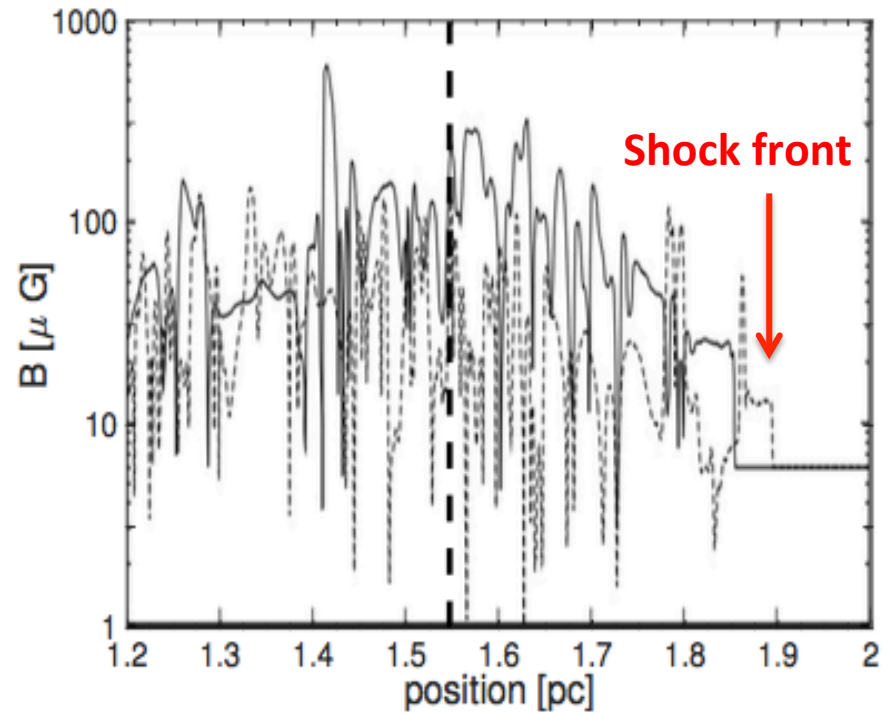
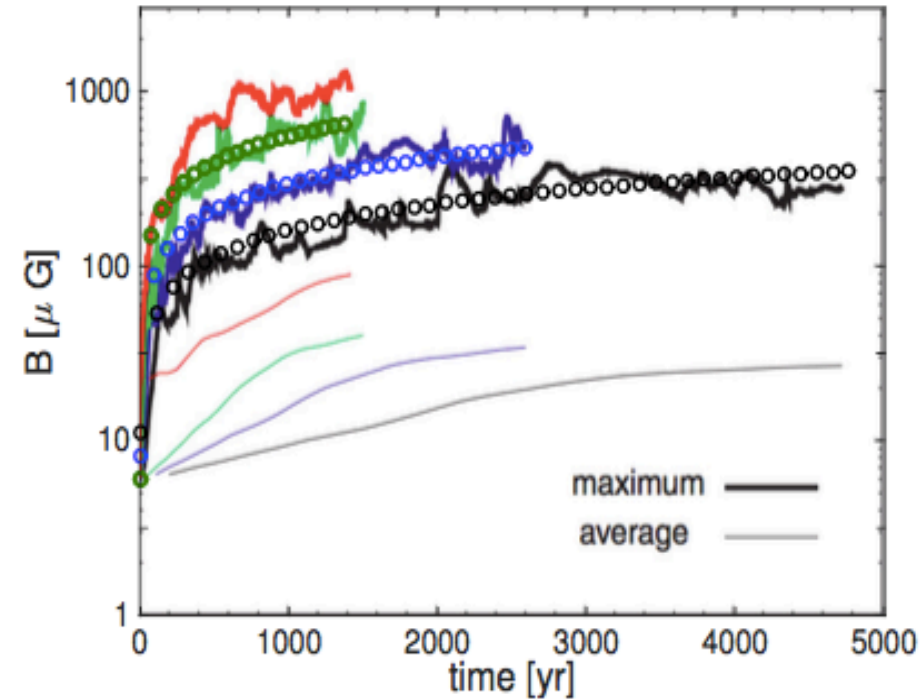
$4.2 \times 10^{16}$  eV in the CNM

$7.1 \times 10^{17}$  eV in the MC.

# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

## Postshock

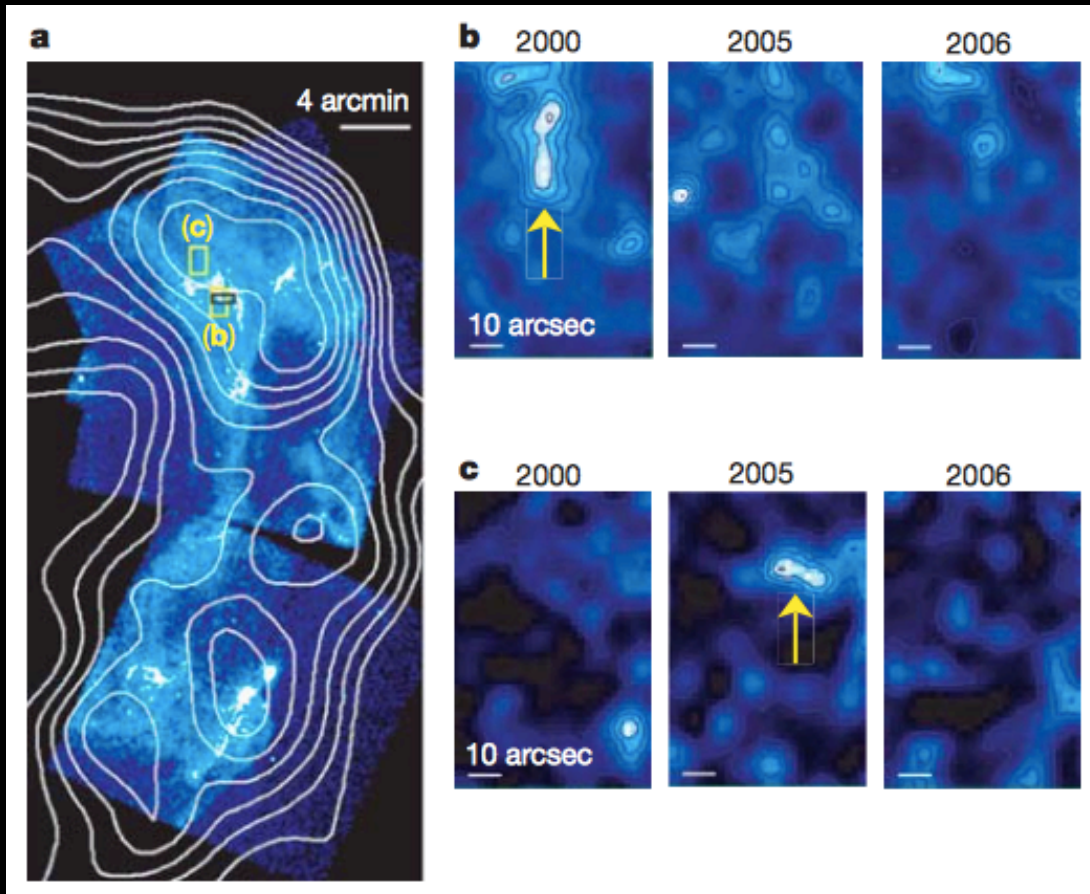
Comparison between our analysis & simulations (Inoue et al. 2009)



# Turbulent dynamo in SNRs

## Comparison between our analysis & observations

Chandra X-ray images of the western shell of SNR RX J1713.723946.



- Amplification of the magnetic field by a factor of more than 100 ( $\sim$  mG).
- The X-ray hot spots observed is located at more than 0.1 pc behind the shock front.

**MHD turbulence**

**Turbulent dynamo**

**Damping**

