Cosmic rays and magnetic fields in galaxies

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in collaboration with

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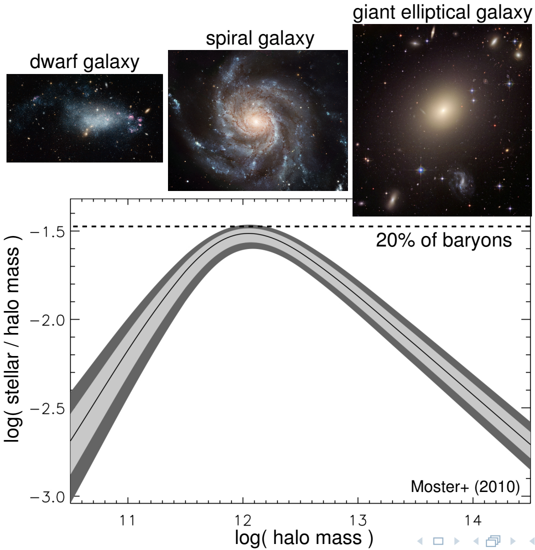
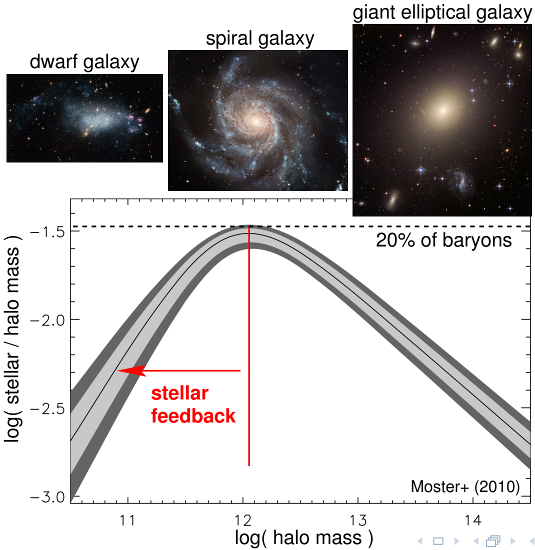
Cosmic turbulence and magnetic fields, Corsica 2019

Do cosmic rays matter in galaxy formation?

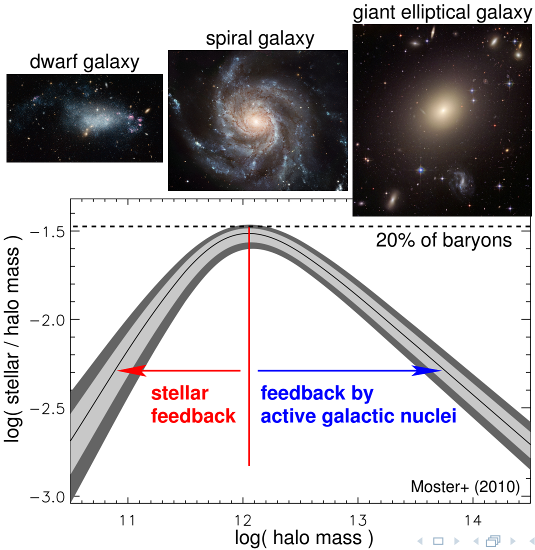
Puzzles in galaxy formation



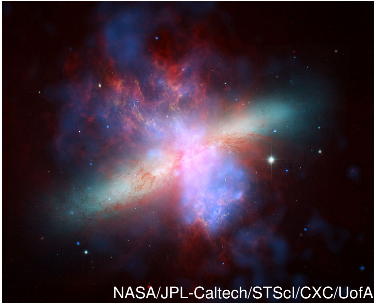
Puzzles in galaxy formation



Puzzles in galaxy formation



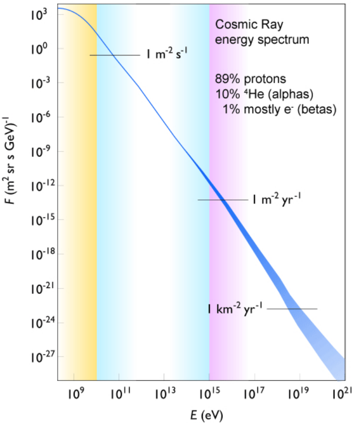
How are galactic winds driven?



super wind in M82

- thermal pressure provided by supernovae or AGNs?
- radiation pressure and photoionization by massive stars and QSOs?
- cosmic-ray pressure and Alfvén wave heating of CRs accelerated at supernova shocks?

Galactic cosmic ray spectrum



data compiled by Swordy

- spans more than 33 decades in flux and 12 decades in energy
- "knee" indicates characteristic maximum energy of galactic accelerators
- CRs beyond the "ankle" have extra-galactic origin

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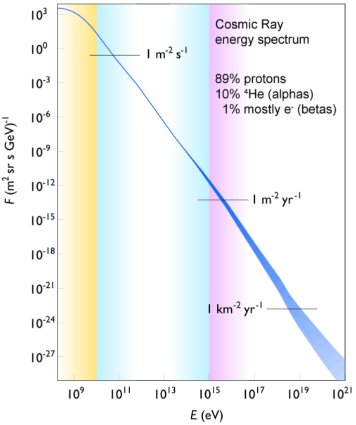

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- spans more than 33 decades in flux and 12 decades in energy
- "knee" indicates characteristic maximum energy of galactic accelerators
- CRs beyond the "ankle" have extra-galactic origin
- energy density of cosmic rays, magnetic fields, and turbulence in the interstellar gas all similar

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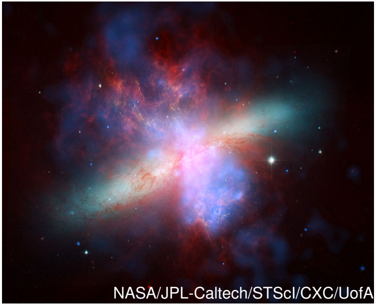

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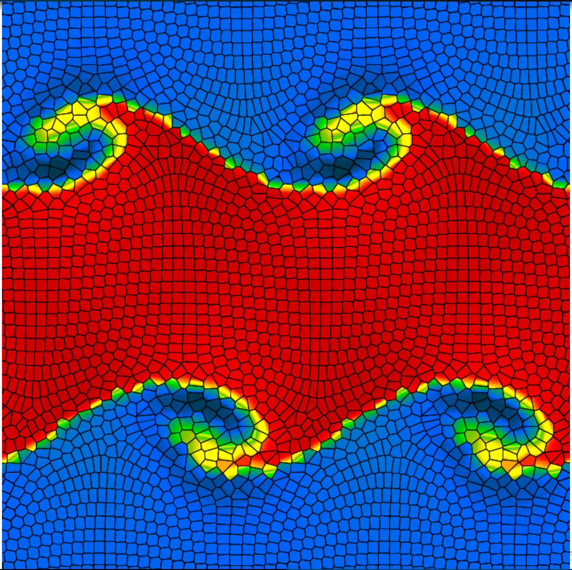
observed energy equipartition between cosmic rays, thermal gas and magnetic fields not a coincidence
$\rightarrow$ suggests self-regulated feedback loop with CR driven winds

Outline

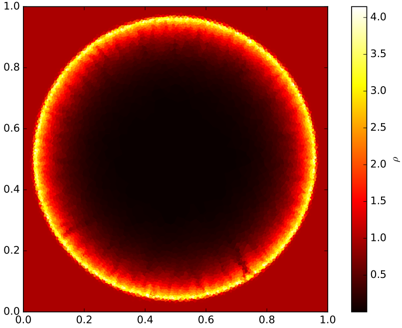
AIP

Cosmological moving-mesh code AREPO (Springel 2010)

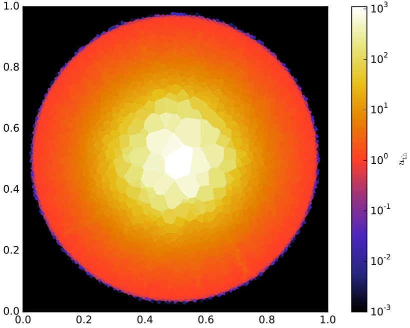


Sedov explosion

density



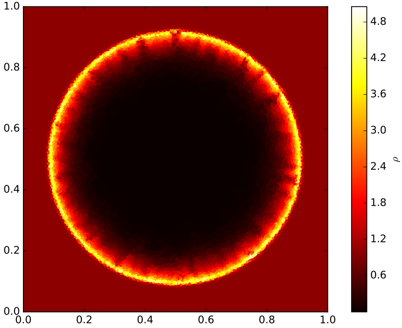
specific thermal energy



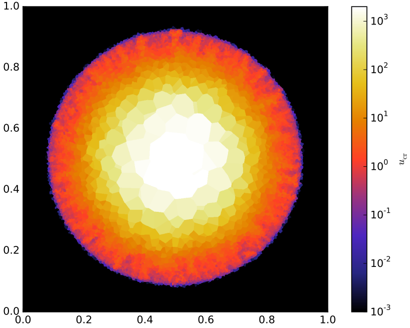
CP+ (2017a)

Sedov explosion with CR acceleration

density



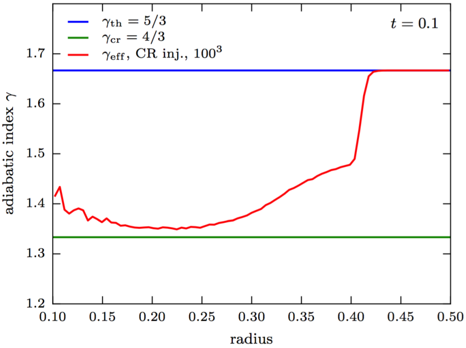
specific cosmic ray energy



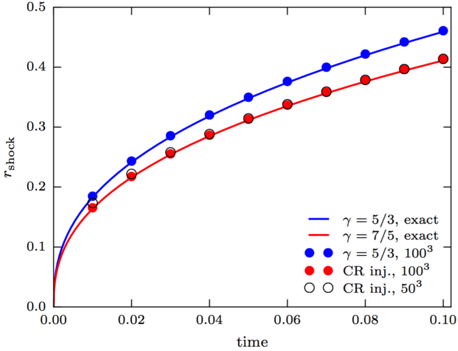
CP+ (2017a)

Sedov explosion with CR acceleration

adiabatic index



shock evolution



CP+ (2017a)

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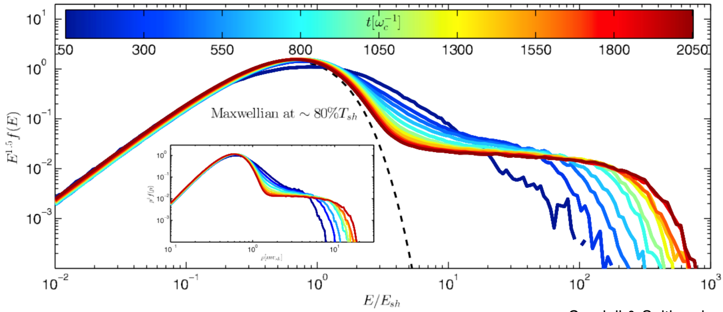
Ion spectrum

Non-relativistic *parallel shock* in long-term hybrid simulation



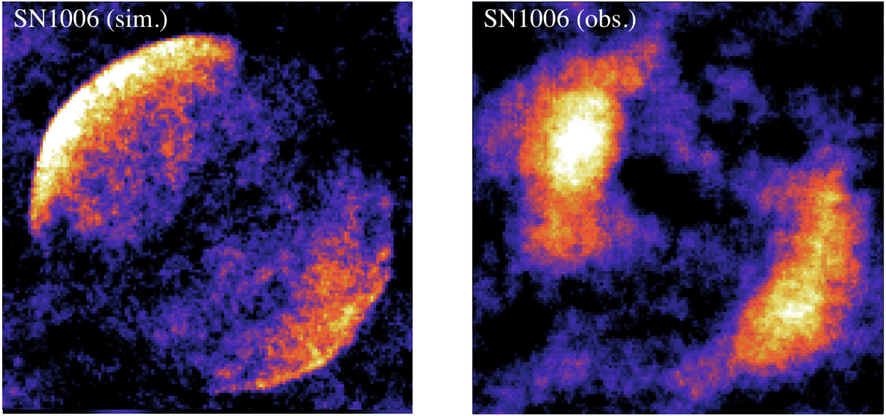
Caprioli & Spitkovsky (2014)

- quasi-parallel shocks ($\boldsymbol{B} \parallel \boldsymbol{n}_s$) accelerate ions
- quasi-perpendicular shocks ($\boldsymbol{B} \perp \boldsymbol{n}_s$) cannot
- model magnetic obliquity in AREPO simulations

AIP

TeV γ rays from shell-type SNRs: SN 1006

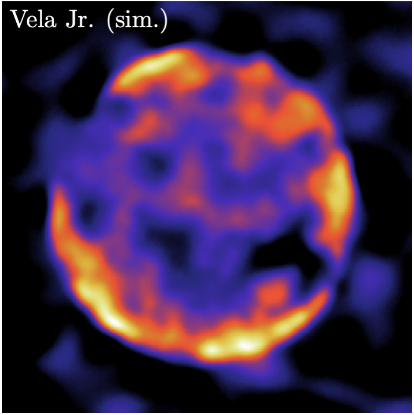
AREPO simulation | H.E.S.S. observation



Pais, CP (in prep.)

TeV γ rays from shell-type SNRs: Vela Junior

AREPO simulation



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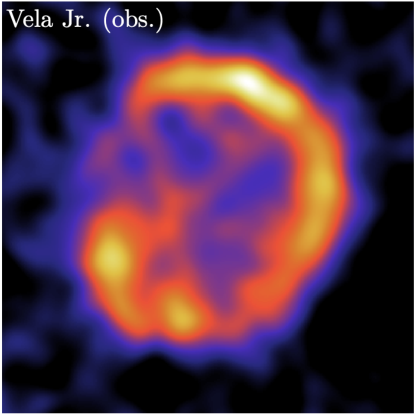
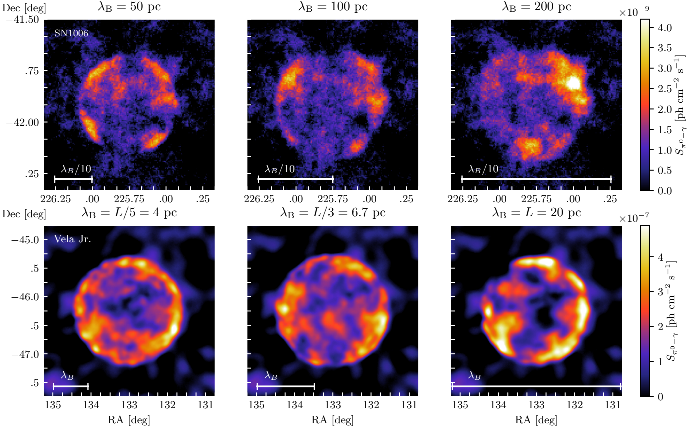


Pais, CP (in prep.)

TeV γ rays from shell-type supernova remnants

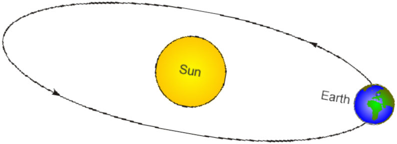
Varying magnetic coherence scale in simulations of SN1006 and Vela Junior



Pais, CP, Ehlert, Werhahn (2019)

SNR 1006: $\lambda_B > 200^{+10}_{-60}$ pc   Vela Junior: $\lambda_B = 8^{+15}_{-6}$ pc

Cosmic ray transport: an extreme multi-scale problem



Milky Way-like galaxy:

$$r_{\rm gal} \sim 10^4\ \rm pc$$

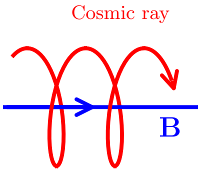
gyro-orbit of GeV cosmic ray:

$$r_{\rm cr} = \frac{p_\perp}{e\,B_{\mu\rm G}} \sim 10^{-6}\ \rm pc \sim \frac{1}{4}\ AU$$

$\Rightarrow$ need to develop a **fluid theory for a collisionless, non-Maxwellian component!**

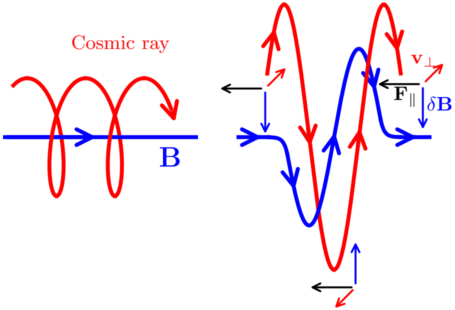
Zweibel (2017), Jiang & Oh (2018), Thomas & CP (2019)

Interactions of CRs and magnetic fields



sketch: Jacob

Interactions of CRs and magnetic fields



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- **gyro resonance:** $\omega - k_{\|} v_{\|} = n\Omega$

  Doppler-shifted MHD frequency is a multiple of the CR gyrofrequency

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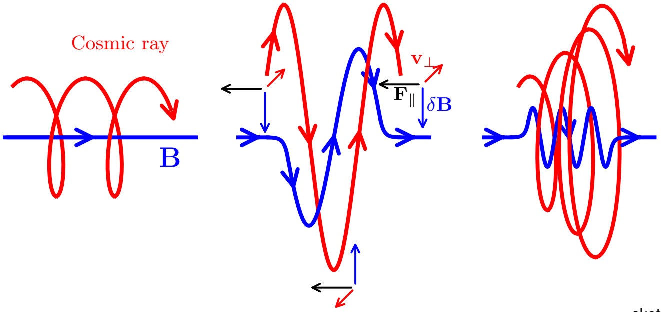


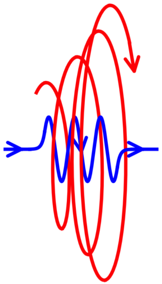
sketch: Jacob

- **gyro resonance:** $\omega - k_\parallel v_\parallel = n\Omega$

  Doppler-shifted MHD frequency is a multiple of the CR gyrofrequency
- CRs scatter on magnetic fields $\rightarrow$ isotropization of CR momenta

CR streaming and diffusion

- **CR streaming instability:** Kulsrud & Pearce 1969
  - if $v_{\mathrm{cr}} > v_{\mathrm{a}}$, CR flux excites and amplifies an Alfvén wave field in resonance with the gyroradii of CRs
  - scattering off of this wave field limits the (GeV) CRs' bulk speed $\sim v_{\mathrm{a}}$
  - wave damping: transfer of CR energy and momentum to the thermal gas



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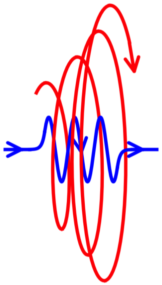

$\rightarrow$ *CRs exert pressure on thermal gas via scattering on Alfvén waves*

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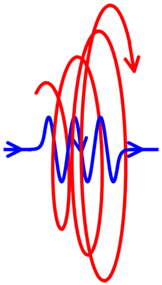

→ *CRs exert pressure on thermal gas via scattering on Alfvén waves*

weak wave damping: strong coupling → CR stream with waves
strong wave damping: less waves to scatter → CR diffusion prevails

AIP

Analogies of CR and radiation hydrodynamics

CRs and radiation are relativistic fluids

regime	CR transport	radiation HD analogy
• tangled ***B***, strong scattering	CR diffusion	diffusive transport in clumpy medium
• resolved ***B***, strong scattering	CR streaming with $\boldsymbol{v}_{\mathrm{a}}$	Thomson scattering ($\tau \gg 1$) $\rightarrow$ advection with $\boldsymbol{v}$
• weak scattering	CR streaming and diffusion	flux-limited diffusion/ M1 closure ($\tau \gtrsim 1$)
• no scattering	CR propagation with c	vacuum propagation

Jiang & Oh (2018), Thomas & CP (2019)

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Jiang & Oh (2018), Thomas & CP (2019)

but: *CR hydrodynamics is charged RHD*

$\rightarrow$ ***take gyrotropic average and account for anisotropic transport***

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CR vs. radiation hydrodynamics

- Alfvén wave velocity in lab frame: $\boldsymbol{w}_\pm = \boldsymbol{v} \pm \boldsymbol{v}_\mathrm{a}$,
  CR scattering frequency $\bar{\nu}_\pm = c^2/(3\kappa_\pm)$
- lab-frame equ's for CR energy and momentum density, ε_cr and $\boldsymbol{f}_\mathrm{cr}/c^2$ (Thomas & CP 2019):

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_\mathrm{cr}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\boldsymbol{f}_\mathrm{cr} = -\boldsymbol{w}_\pm \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{bb}}{3\kappa_\pm}\cdot\left[\boldsymbol{f}_\mathrm{cr} - \boldsymbol{w}_\pm(\varepsilon_\mathrm{cr} + P_\mathrm{cr})\right] - \boldsymbol{v}\cdot\boldsymbol{g}_\mathrm{Lorentz} + S_\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{f}_\mathrm{cr}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{P}_\mathrm{cr} = -\frac{\boldsymbol{bb}}{3\kappa_\pm}\cdot\left[\boldsymbol{f}_\mathrm{cr} - \boldsymbol{w}_\pm(\varepsilon_\mathrm{cr} + P_\mathrm{cr})\right] - \boldsymbol{g}_\mathrm{Lorentz} + \boldsymbol{S}_f$$

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- lab-frame equ's for radiation energy and momentum density, ε and $\boldsymbol{f}/c^2$ (Mihalas & Mihalas, 1984, Lowrie+ 1999):

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\boldsymbol{f} = -\sigma_\mathrm{s}\boldsymbol{v}\cdot\left[\boldsymbol{f} - \boldsymbol{v}\cdot(\varepsilon\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{P})\right] + S_\mathrm{a}$$

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- ***problem:*** *CR lab-frame equation requires resolving rapid gyrokinetics!*

Alfvén-wave regulated CR transport

- comoving equ's for CR energy and momentum density, $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}}$ and f_{cr}/c^2 and Alfvén-wave energy densities $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{a},\pm}$ (Thomas & CP 2019)

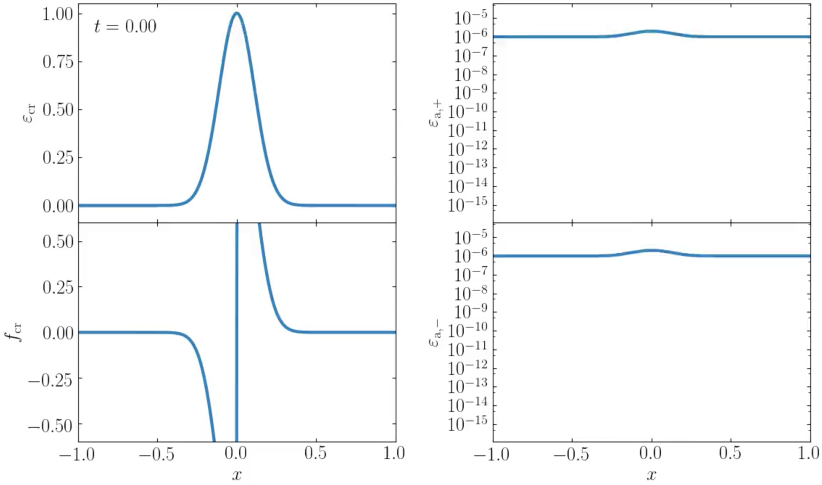
$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot [\boldsymbol{v}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}}) + \boldsymbol{b} f_{\mathrm{cr}}] = \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} P_{\mathrm{cr}} - \frac{v_{\mathrm{a}}}{3\kappa_+}[f_{\mathrm{cr}} - v_{\mathrm{a}}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}})] + \frac{v_{\mathrm{a}}}{3\kappa_-}[f_{\mathrm{cr}} + v_{\mathrm{a}}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}})],$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{\mathrm{cr}}/c^2}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{v} f_{\mathrm{cr}}/c^2\right) + \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} P_{\mathrm{cr}} = -(\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} \boldsymbol{v}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{b} f_{\mathrm{cr}}/c^2) - \frac{1}{3\kappa_+}[f_{\mathrm{cr}} - v_{\mathrm{a}}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}})] - \frac{1}{3\kappa_-}[f_{\mathrm{cr}} + v_{\mathrm{a}}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}})],$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\mathrm{a},\pm}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot [\boldsymbol{v}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{a},\pm} + P_{\mathrm{a},\pm}) \pm v_{\mathrm{a}} \boldsymbol{b} \varepsilon_{\mathrm{a},\pm}] = \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} P_{\mathrm{a},\pm} \pm \frac{v_{\mathrm{a}}}{3\kappa_\pm}[f_{\mathrm{cr}} \mp v_{\mathrm{a}}(\varepsilon_{\mathrm{cr}} + P_{\mathrm{cr}})] - S_{\mathrm{a},\pm}.$$

Non-equilibrium CR streaming and diffusion

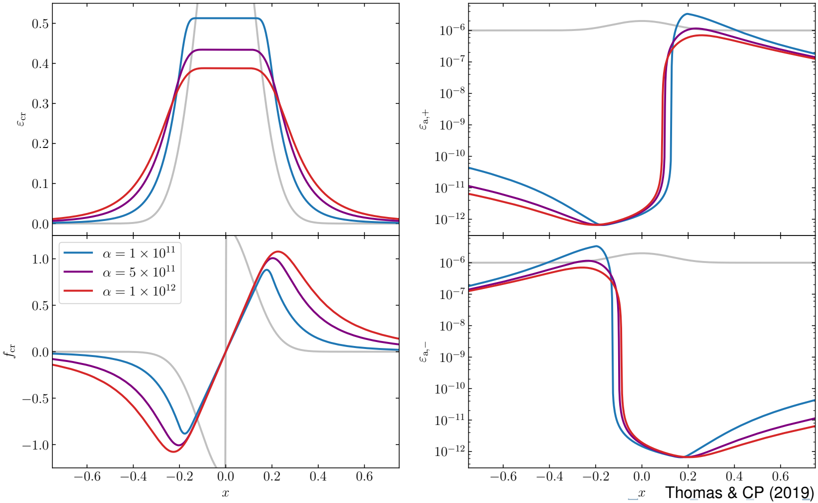
Coupling the evolution of CR and Alfvén wave energy densities



Thomas & CP (2019)

Non-equilibrium CR streaming and diffusion

Varying damping rate of Alfvén waves modulates the diffusivity of solution

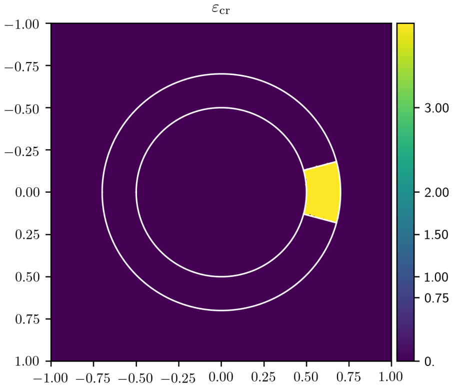


Thomas & CP (2019)

Anisotropic CR streaming and diffusion – AREPO

CR transport mediated by Alfvén waves and coupled to magneto-hydrodynamics

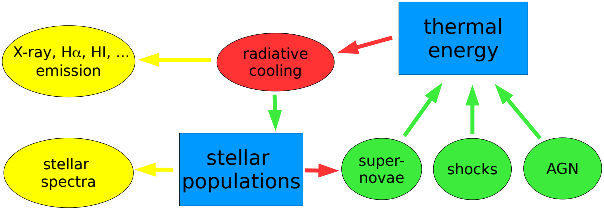
- CR streaming and diffusion along magnetic field lines in the self-confinement picture
- moment expansion similar to radiation hydrodynamics
- accounts for kinetic physics: non-linear Landau damping, gyro-resonant instability, . . .
- Galilean invariant and causal transport
- energy and momentum conserving

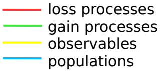


Thomas, Pakmor, CP (in prep.)

Simulations – flowchart

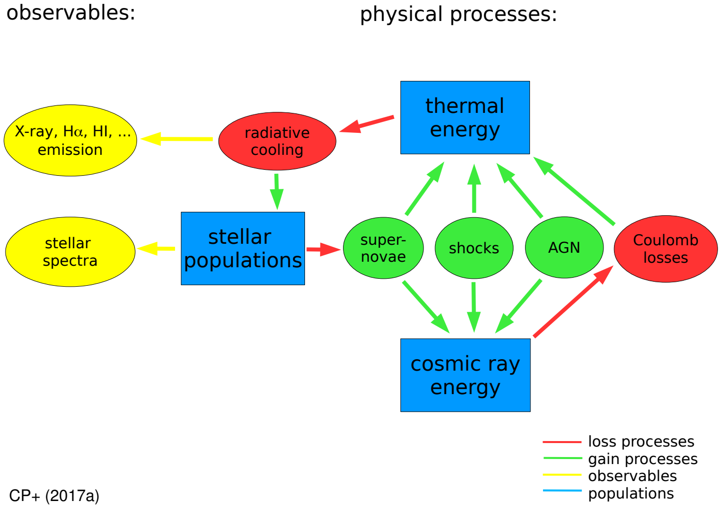
observables: physical processes:





CP+ (2017a)

Simulations with cosmic ray physics



CP+ (2017a)

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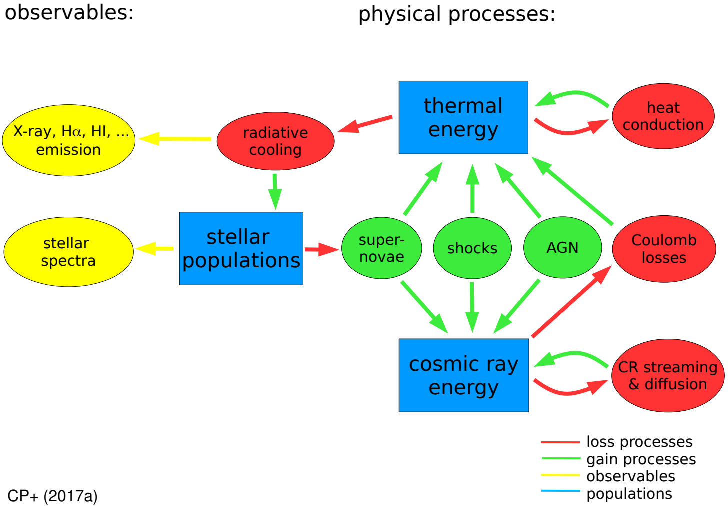

CP+ (2017a)

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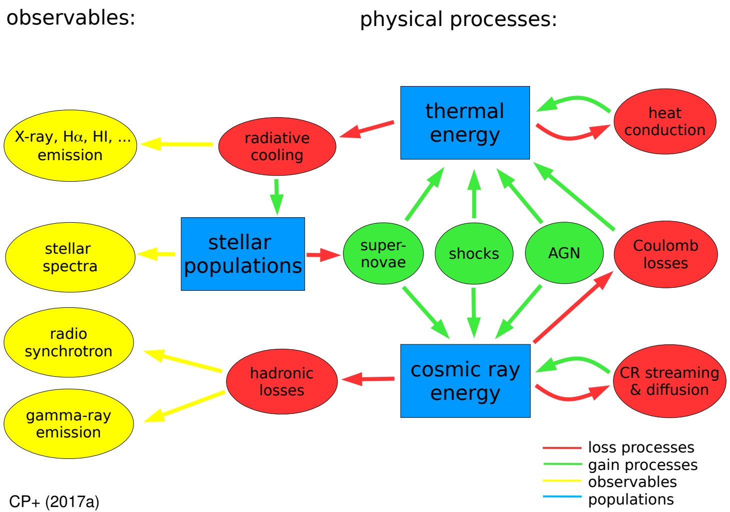
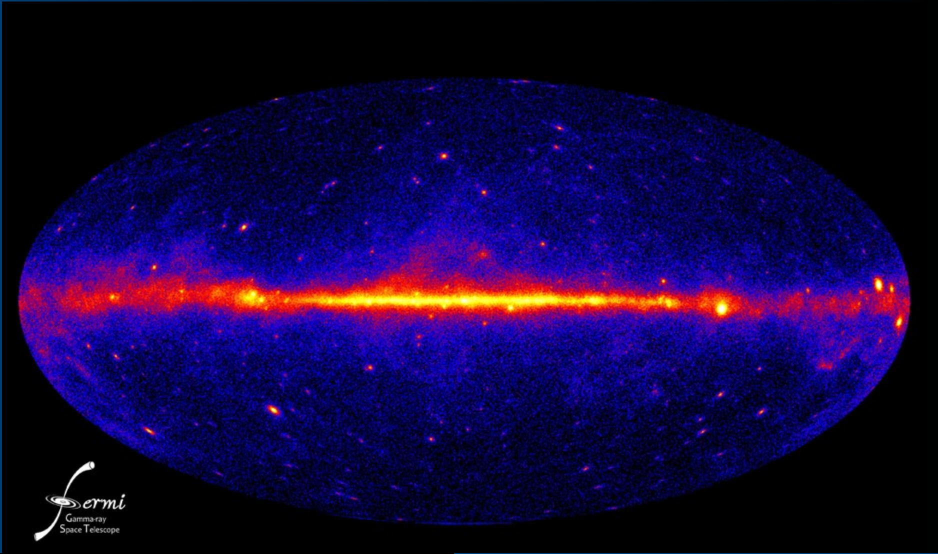


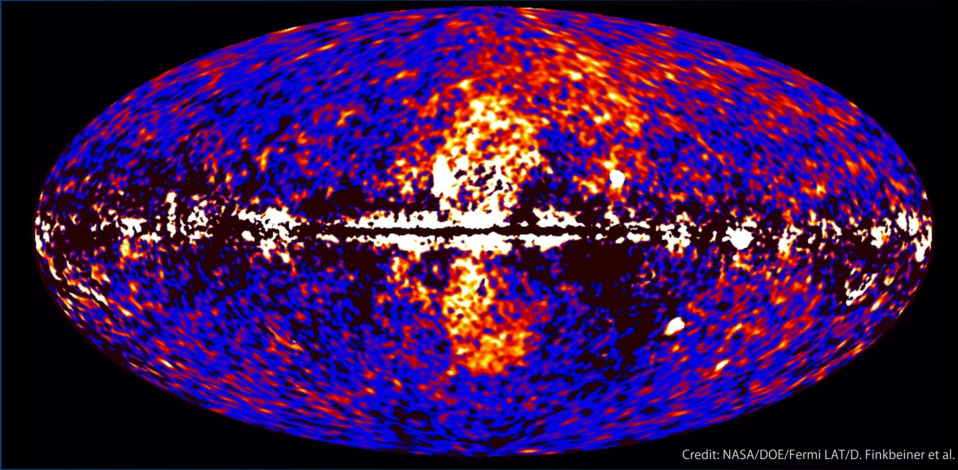
CP+ (2017a)

Gamma-ray emission of the Milky Way



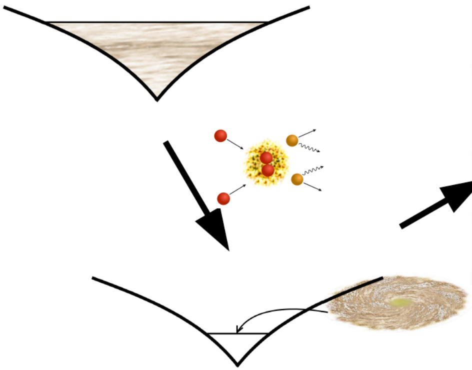
Galactic wind in the Milky Way?

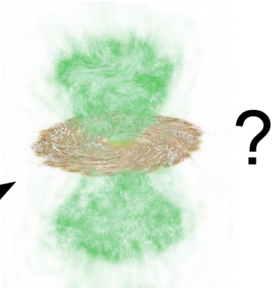
Fermi gamma-ray bubbles



Credit: NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT/D. Finkbeiner et al.

Galaxy simulation setup: 1. cosmic ray advection

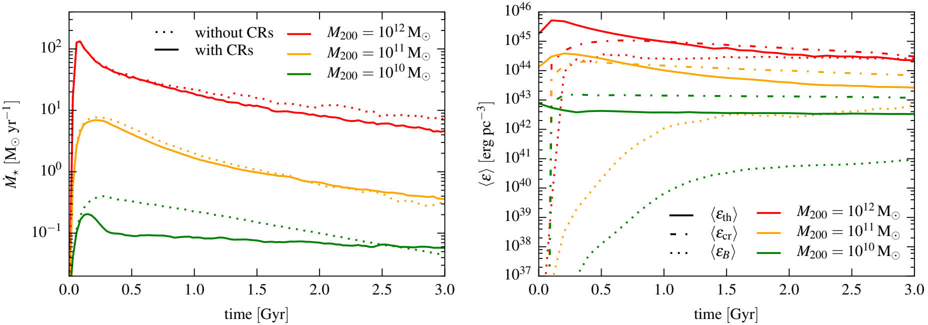




CP, Pakmor, Schaal, Simpson, Springel (2017a)
Simulating cosmic ray physics on a moving mesh

MHD + cosmic ray advection: $\{10^{10}, 10^{11}, 10^{12}\}\ M_\odot$

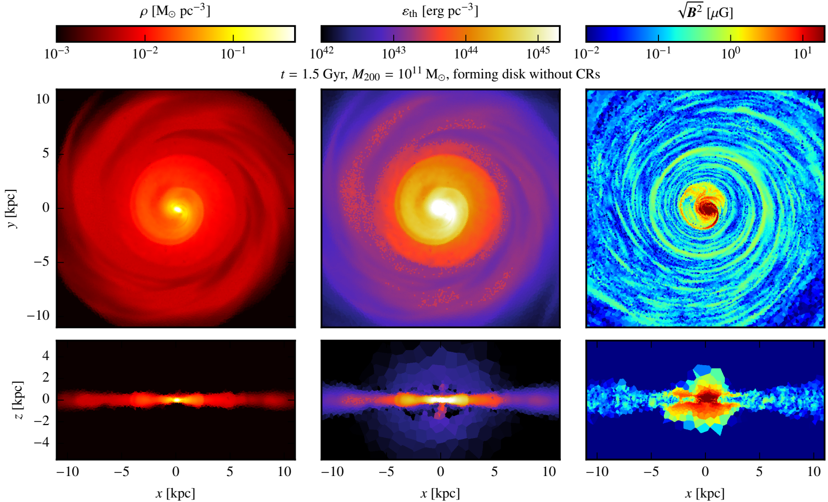
Time evolution of SFR and energy densities



CP+ (2017a)

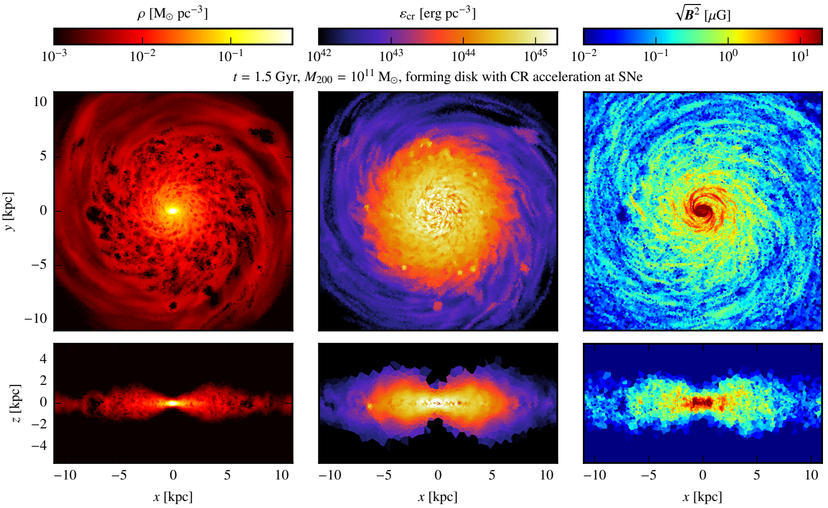
- CR pressure feedback suppresses SFR more in smaller galaxies
- energy budget in disks is dominated by CR pressure
- magnetic dynamo faster in Milky Way galaxies than in dwarfs

MHD galaxy simulation without CRs



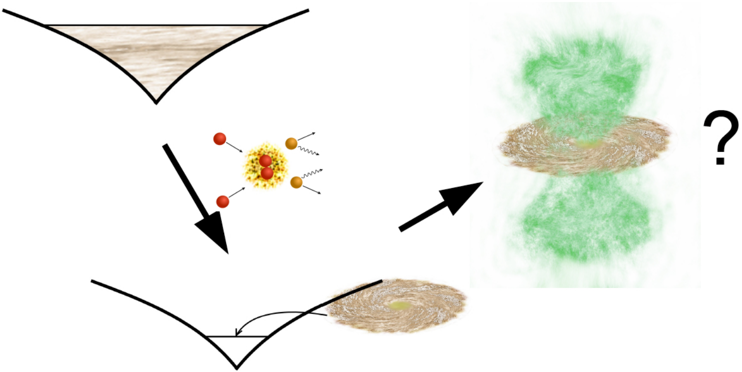
CP+ (2017a)

MHD galaxy simulation with CRs



CP+ (2017a)

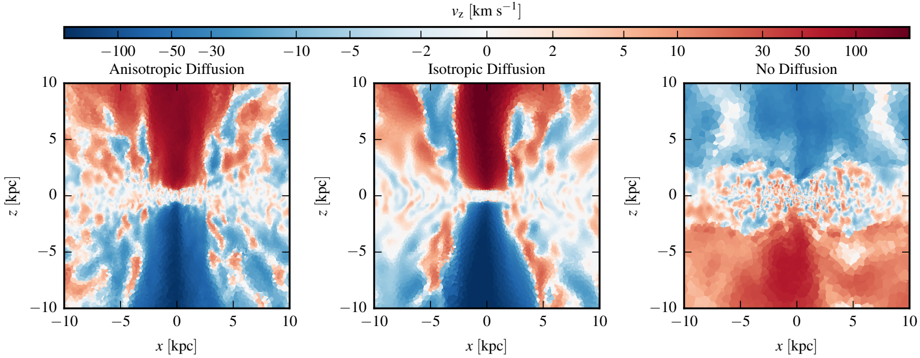
Galaxy simulation setup: 2. cosmic ray diffusion



Pakmor, CP, Simpson, Springel (2016)
Galactic winds driven by isotropic and anisotropic cosmic ray diffusion in isolated disk galaxies

MHD + CR advection + diffusion: 10^{11} $M_\odot$

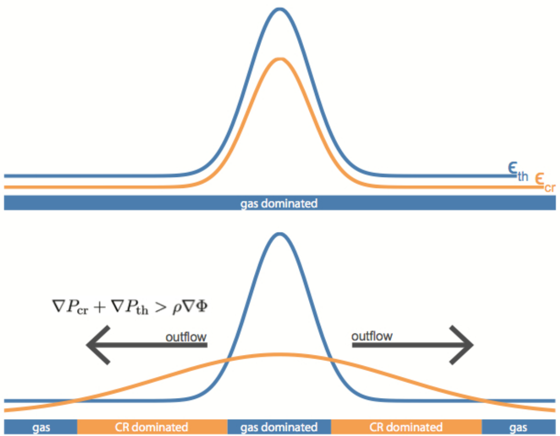
MHD galaxy simulation with CR diffusion



Pakmor, CP, Simpson, Springel (2016)

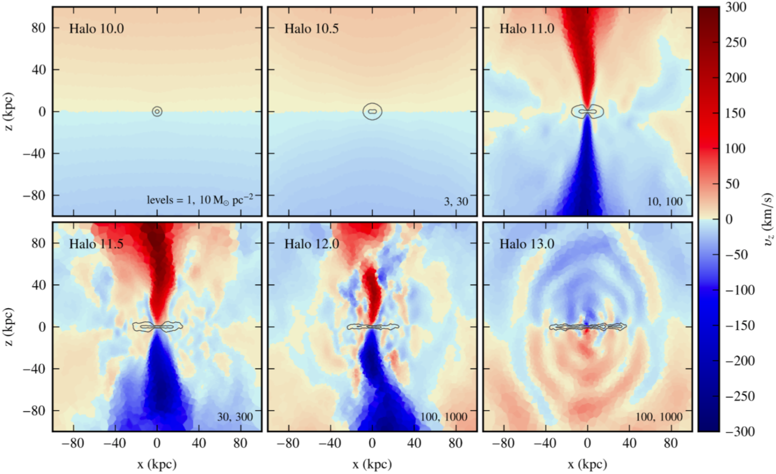
- CR diffusion launches powerful winds
- simulation without CR diffusion exhibits only weak fountain flows

Cosmic ray driven wind: mechanism



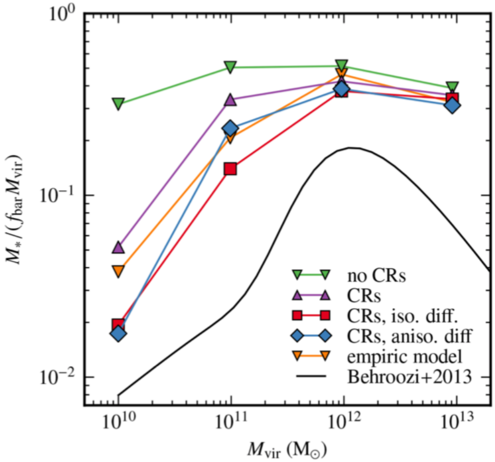
CR streaming in 3D simulations: Uhlig, CP+ (2012), Ruszkowski+ (2017)
CR diffusion in 3D simulations: Jubelgas+ (2008), Booth+ (2013), Hanasz+ (2013), Salem & Bryan (2014), Pakmor, CP+ (2016), Simpson+ (2016), Girichidis+ (2016), Dubois+ (2016), CP+ (2017b), Jacob+ (2018)

CR-driven winds: dependence on halo mass



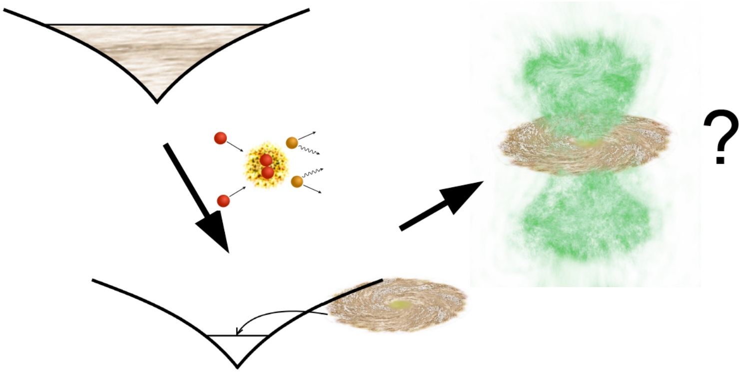
Jacob+ (2018)

CR-driven winds: suppression of star formation



Jacob+ (2018)

Galaxy simulation setup: 3. non-thermal emission



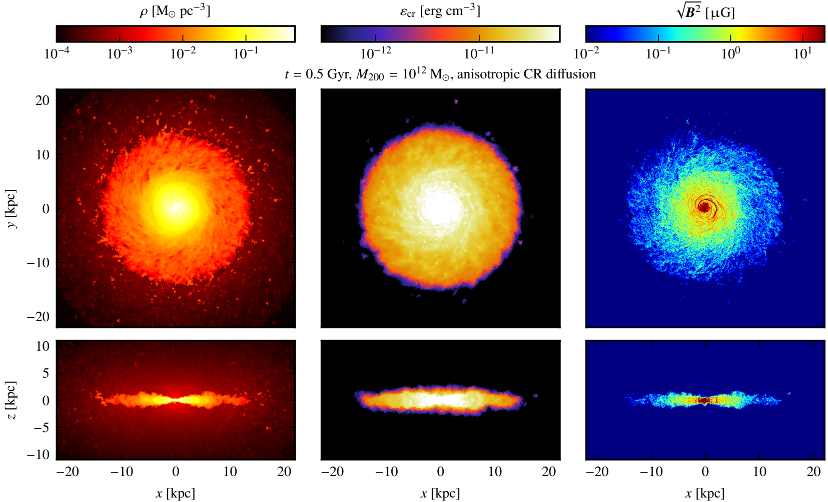
CP, Pakmor, Simpson, Springel (2017b, in prep.)

Simulating radio synchrotron and gamma-ray emission in galaxies

MHD + CR advection + diffusion: $\{10^{10}, 10^{11}, 10^{12}\}\ M_\odot$

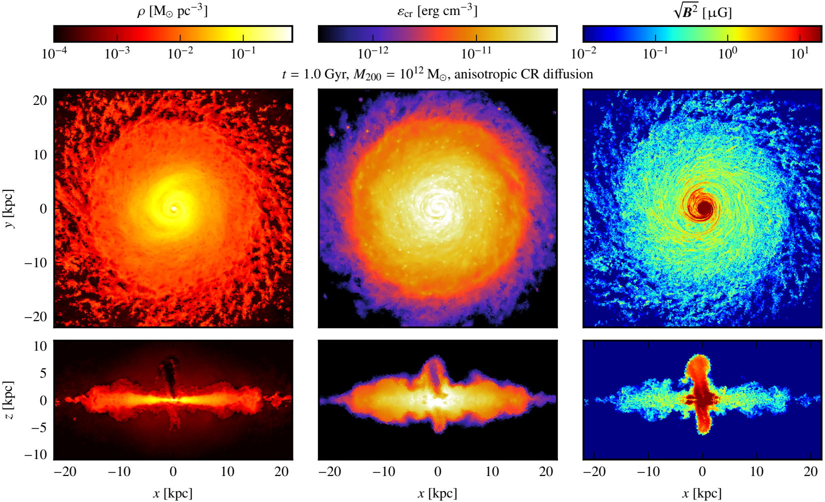
AIP

Simulation of Milky Way-like galaxy, $t = 0.5$ Gyr



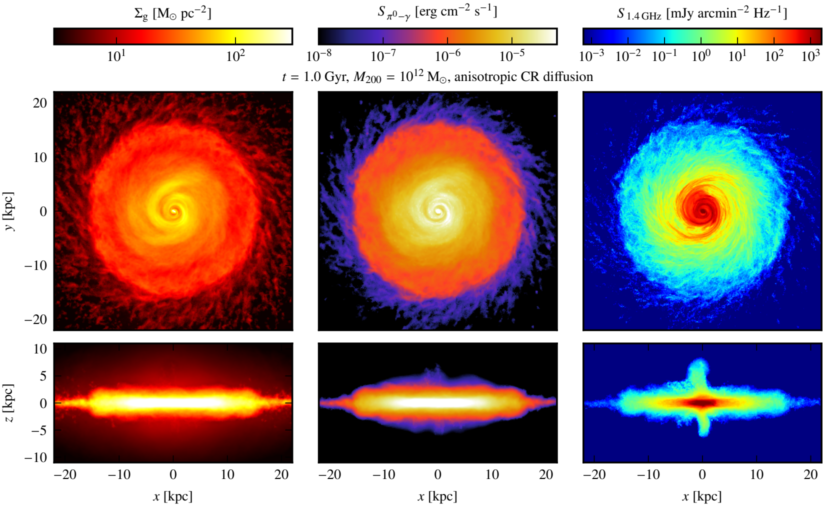
CP+ (2017b, in prep.)

Simulation of Milky Way-like galaxy, $t = 1.0$ Gyr



CP+ (2017b, in prep.)

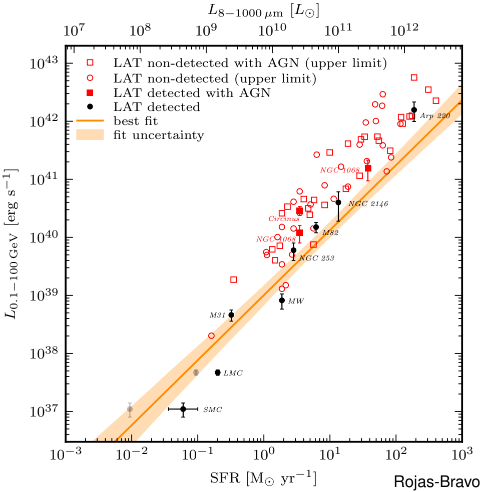
γ-ray and radio emission of Milky Way-like galaxy



CP+ (2017b, in prep.)

Far infra-red – gamma-ray correlation

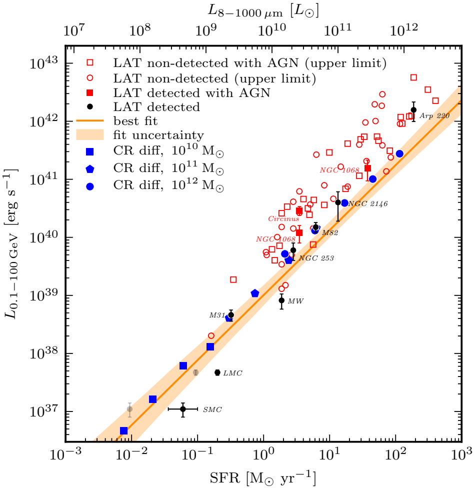
Universal conversion: star formation → cosmic rays → gamma rays



Rojas-Bravo & Araya (2016)

Far infra-red – gamma-ray correlation

Universal conversion: star formation → cosmic rays → gamma rays



CP+ (2017b)

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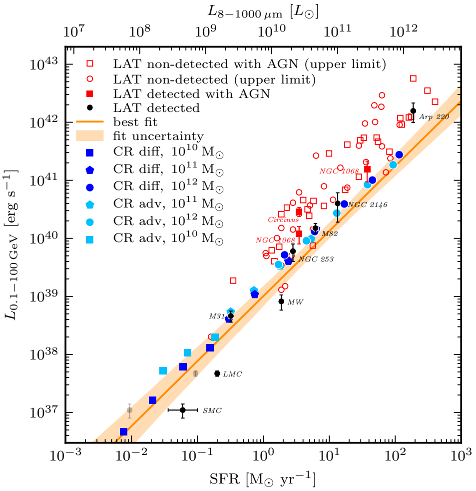

CP+ (2017b)

AIP

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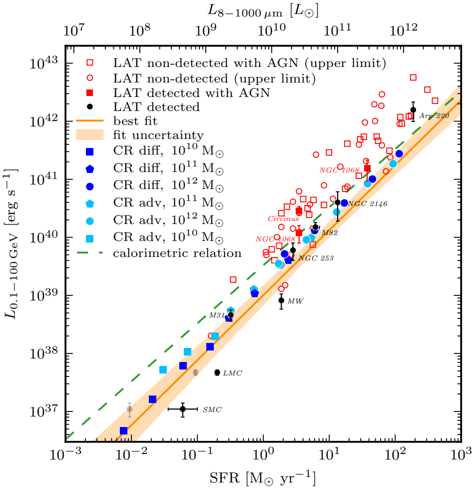


CP+ (2017b)

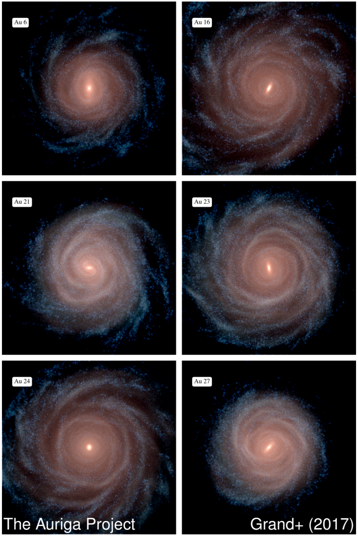
Cosmic rays in cosmological galaxy simulations

The galaxy formation model

- primordial and metal line cooling
- sub-resolution model for star formation (Springel+ 03)
- mass and metal return from stars to ISM
- cold dense gas stabilised by pressurised ISM
- thermal and kinetic energy from supernovae modelled by isotropic wind – launched outside of SF region
- black hole seeding and accretion model (Springel+ 05)
- thermal feedback from AGN in radio and quasar mode
- uniform magnetic field of 10^{-10} G seeded at $z = 128$

Simulation suite (Buck, CP+ 2019)

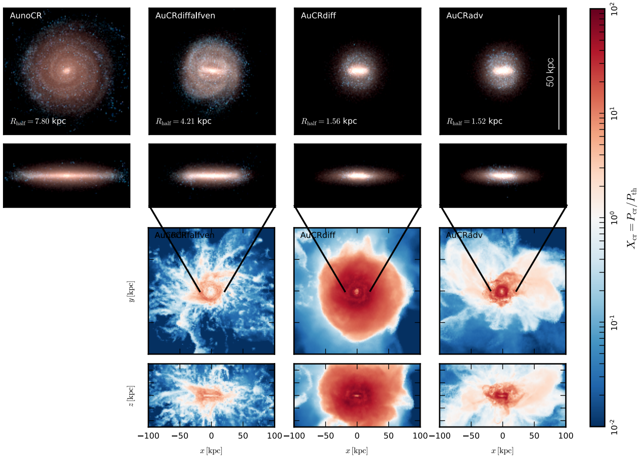
- 2 galaxies, baryons with $5 \times 10^4\,\mathrm{M}_\odot \sim 5 \times 10^6$ resolution elements in halo, 2×10^6 star particles
- 4 models with different CR physics for each galaxy:
  - no CRs
  - CR advection
  - + CR anisotropic diffusion
  - + CR Alfvén wave cooling



The Auriga Project
Grand+ (2017)

Cosmic rays in cosmological galaxy simulations

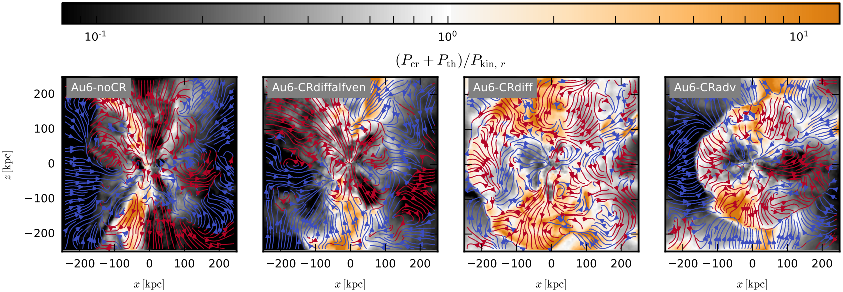
Auriga MHD models: CR transport changes disk sizes



Buck, CP, Pakmor+ (2019)

Cosmic rays in cosmological galaxy simulations

Auriga MHD models: CR transport modifies CGM flow structure



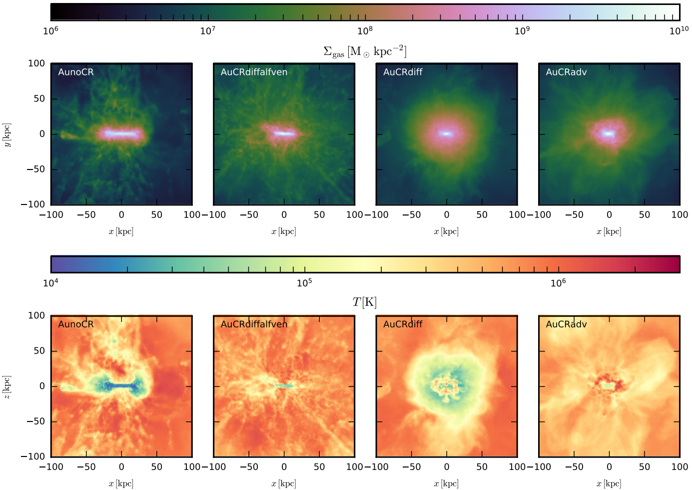
Buck, CP, Pakmor+ (2019)

- **noCR and CRdiffalfven simulations:** gas is accreted outside the wind cones from large distances (blue streamlines)
- **CRadv and CRdiff simulations:** more spherically symmetric outflows (red streamlines) and CR pressurised gaseous haloes held up the gas

AIP

Cosmic rays in cosmological galaxy simulations

Auriga MHD models: CR transport modifies the circum-galactic medium



Buck, CP, Pakmor+ (2019)

Conclusions for cosmic ray physics in galaxies

CR acceleration:

- TeV shell-type SNRs probe magnetic coherence scale in ISM
- global SNR sim's explain observed TeV gamma-ray maps with prescriptions from plasma sim's of p^+ acceleration

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- moment expansion similar to radiation hydrodynamics
- novel theory of CR transport mediated by Alfvén waves and coupled to magneto-hydrodynamics

AIP

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CR feedback in galaxy formation:

- CR feedback drives galactic winds & slows down star formation
- CRs modify disk sizes and the circumgalactic medium

CRAGSMAN: The Impact of Cosmic RAys on Galaxy and CluSter ForMAtioN

This project has received funding from the European Research Counsil (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (grant agreement No CRAGSMAN–646955).

Literature for the talk – 1

Cosmic ray transport:

- Thomas & Pfrommer, *Cosmic-ray hydrodynamics: Alfvén-wave regulated transport of cosmic rays,* 2019, MNRAS.

Cosmic ray acceleration:

- Pais, Pfrommer, Ehlert, Pakmor, *The effect of cosmic-ray acceleration on supernova blast wave dynamics*, 2018, MNRAS.
- Pais, Pfrommer, Ehlert, Werhahn, *Constraining the coherence scale of the interstellar magnetic field using TeV gamma-ray observations of supernova remnants*, 2019, subm.

Literature for the talk – 2

Cosmic ray feedback in galaxies:

- Pakmor, Pfrommer, Simpson, Springel, *Galactic winds driven by isotropic and anisotropic cosmic ray diffusion in isolated disk galaxies,* 2016, ApJL.
- Pfrommer, Pakmor, Schaal, Simpson, Springel, *Simulating cosmic ray physics on a moving mesh,* 2017a, MNRAS.
- Pfrommer, Pakmor, Simpson, Springel, *Simulating gamma-ray emission in star-forming galaxies,* 2017b, ApJL.
- Jacob, Pakmor, Simpson, Springel, Pfrommer, *The dependence of cosmic ray driven galactic winds on halo mass,* 2018, MNRAS.
- Buck, Pfrommer, Pakmor, Grand, Springel, *The effects of cosmic rays on the formation of Milky Way-like galaxies in a cosmological context,* submitted