



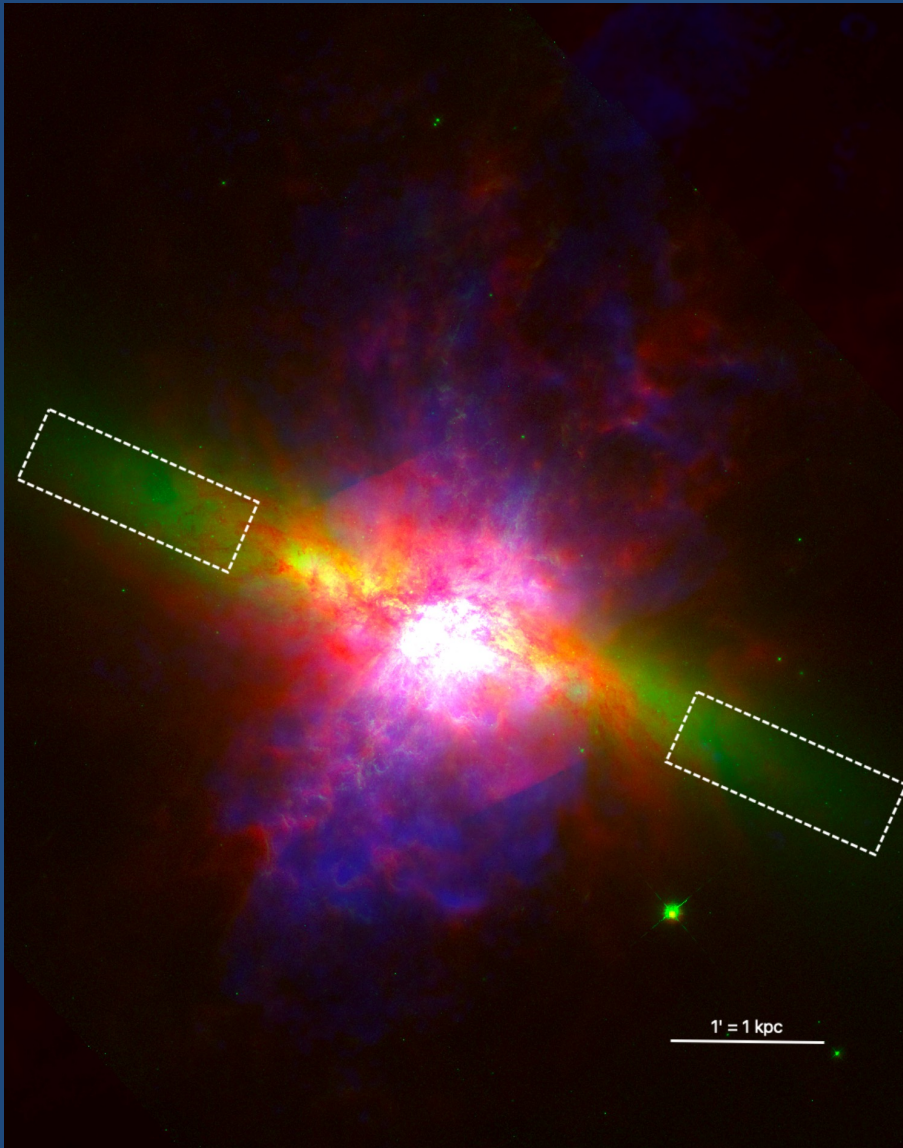
Leibniz-Institut für  
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# Thinkshop Discussion: Simulation Challenges

# Simulation challenges: physics

- **Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-scale/multi-physics challenge**
- **Understanding galactic winds: a multi-physics challenge**
- **SN/AGN feedback: resolution gap**
- **The role of filaments**

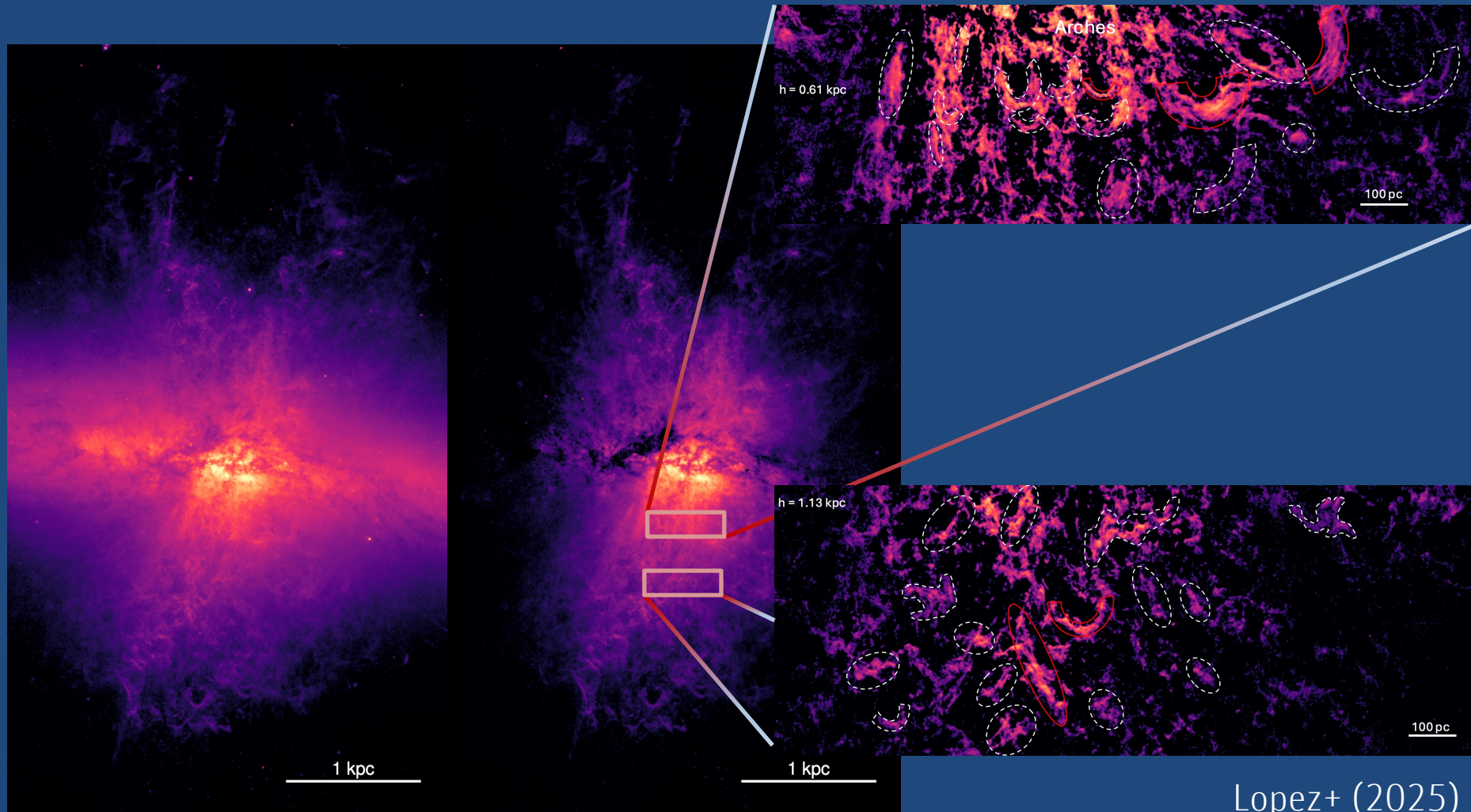
# 1. Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-scale challenge



Lopez+ 2025:

- Three color image of M82; blue is broad-band (0.5-7 keV) Chandra X-rays, green is the HST image, and red is Spitzer 8  $\mu\text{m}$  IR emission
- White dashed boxes are the areas used for the continuum subtraction

# 1. Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-scale challenge

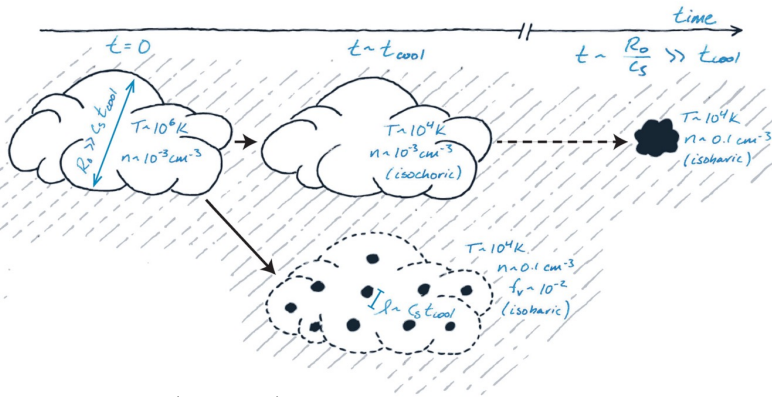


Left: HST image with starlight

Right: stellar continuum subtracted image



# 1. Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-scale challenge



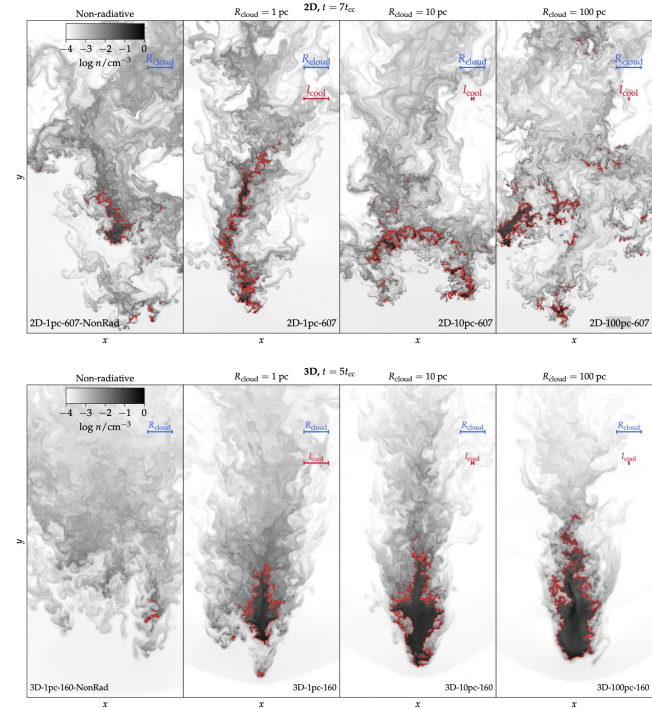
McCourt+ (2018)

$$\ell_{\text{cloudlet}} \sim \min(c_s t_{\text{cool}}) \sim (0.1 \text{ pc}) \left( \frac{n}{\text{cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$N_{\text{cloudlet}} = n \ell_{\text{cloudlet}} \sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

Complications:

- Cloud growth/destruction depends on cloud size (or gas transfer rate)
- Gravitational stratification changes background and outcome of the shattering problem for thermal instability and winds
- Multi-physics: magnetic fields, cosmic rays, thermal conduction, turbulence, ...
- Crucial for Jellyshish galaxy tails (Sparre+ 2024)



→ 3D: geometrical shielding relative to 2D

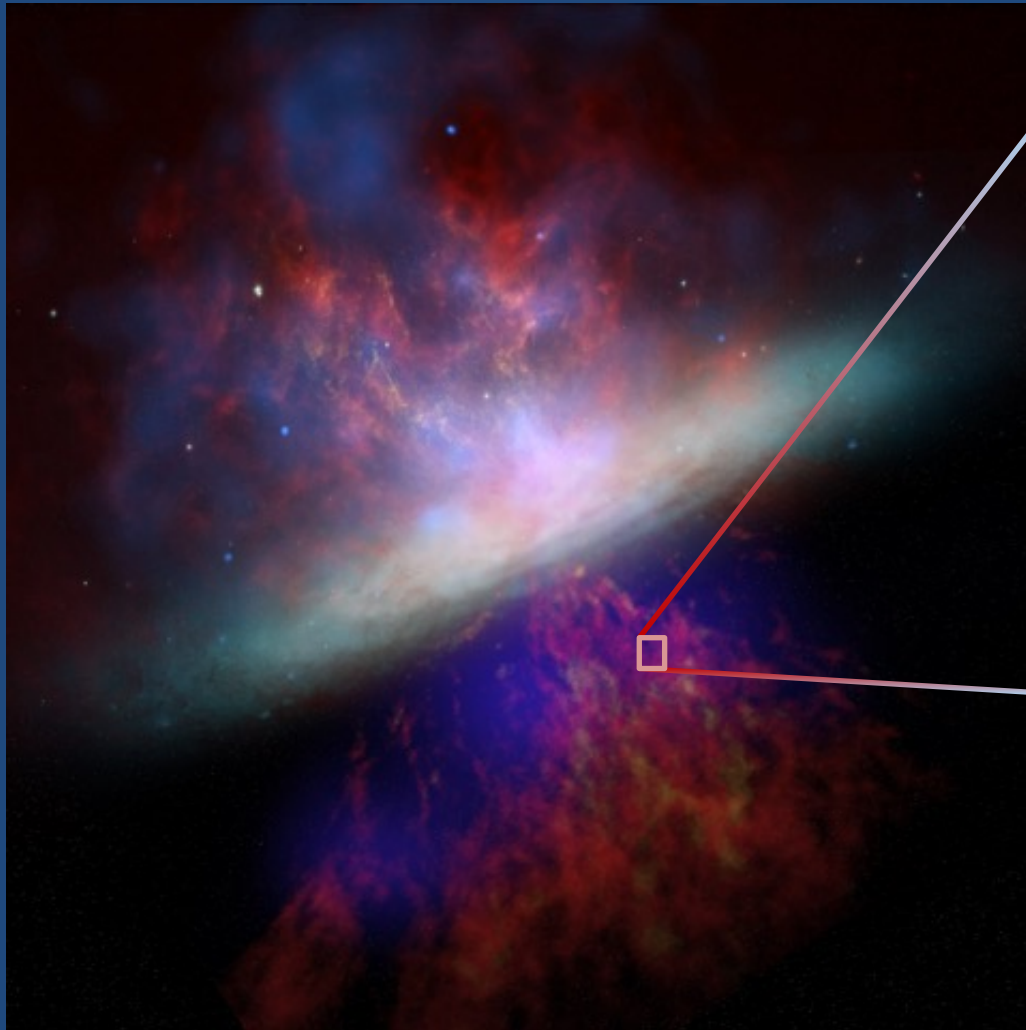
# 1. Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-scale challenge

- Poll:
  - The multi-phase structure of ISM/CGM is not necessary to understand galaxy formation
  - There is no hope to resolve the dilute hot phase with current-day cosmological simulations
  - We need to push harder on multi-physics, higher-resolution simulations
- Which aspects of the multi-phase structure are critical for which aspect of the galaxy problem, e.g. photon escape fraction for reionization or ionization fraction of cosmic ray transport?

# 1. Multi-phase ISM & CGM: a multi-physics challenge

- **Cosmic rays:** Do we need full 2-moment CR transport or can we use an efficient 1-moment/diffusion model? Which CR diffusion coefficient should we choose?
- **Radiation transport:** how much momentum feedback is imparted by radiation (in dense star bursts, star forming galaxies)? how can we model effectively and accurately? is M1 closure enough?
- **Photo-ionisation** is an important local feedback process, changes the ISM phase structure, and enables a hot ISM phase by modifying the ambient density in which SN explode – ISM pre-processing/early stellar feedback: how crucial is this?

## 2. Understanding galactic winds: a multi-physics challenge



Weber+ (2025)

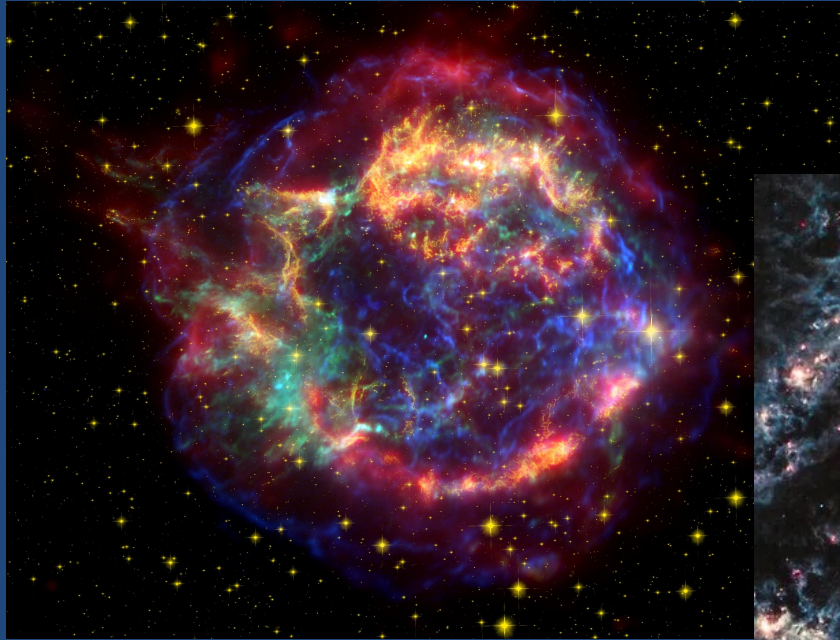
M82: NASA/ESA  
CRISP sim: Thomas/AIP



## 2. Understanding galactic winds: a multi-physics challenge

- How can we progress in modelling multi-phase galactic winds?
  - We ignore the multiphase structure altogether (an implicit choice when using resolutions  $> 10^4 M_{\odot}$ )
  - We develop effective models (e.g. multi-fluid models or Lagrangian tracers for the cold phase as in Arcenstone)
  - do we have other ideas?
- How important is the mass ejection model vs. the hot preventive feedback model for understanding the low star conversion efficiency?
- How do we model each in future cosmological simulations?

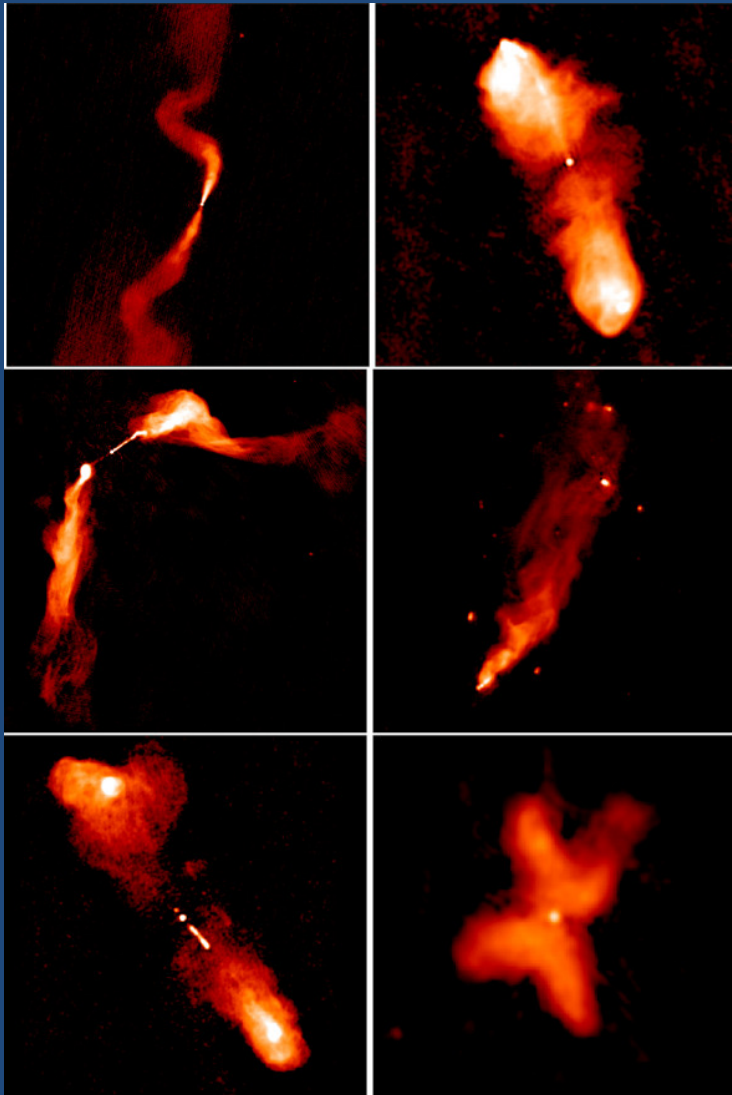
### 3. Multi-scale challenges for stellar feedback



NASA/ESA/CSA/STSCI/Schmidt

How worried are we about momentum cancelation effects in incompletely resolved or (cosmological) simulations of supernova blown superbubbles?

### 3. Multi-scale challenges for AGN feedback

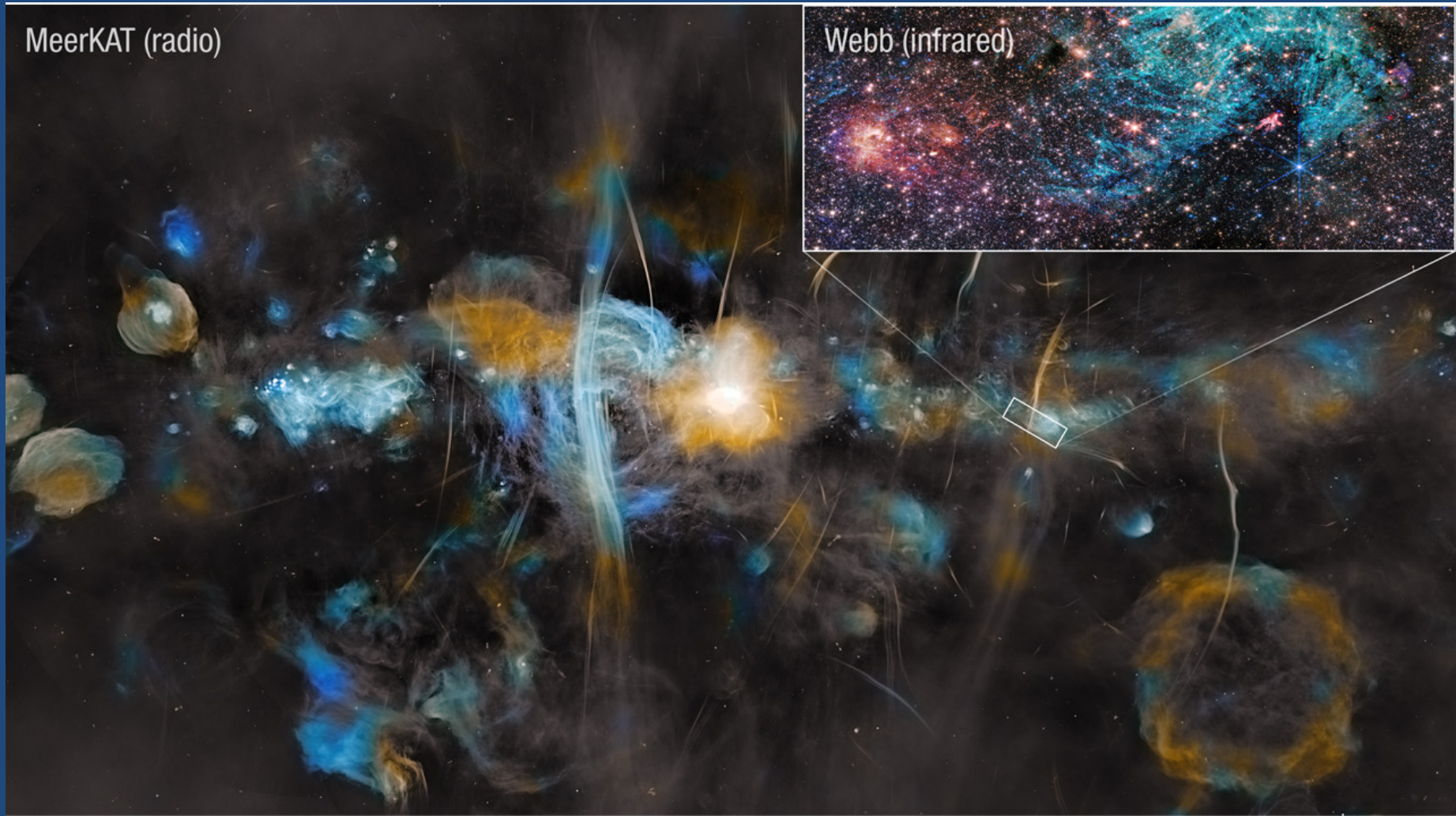


Hardcastle & Croston (2020)

- Which of the AGN jets makes feedback?
- And what is the minimum requirement to model AGN feedback (thermal vs. kinetic vs. radiative transfer vs. jets)?
- Does the accretion model matter for estimating the AGN luminosity?
- Does SMBH spin matter for AGN feedback in galaxy formation?

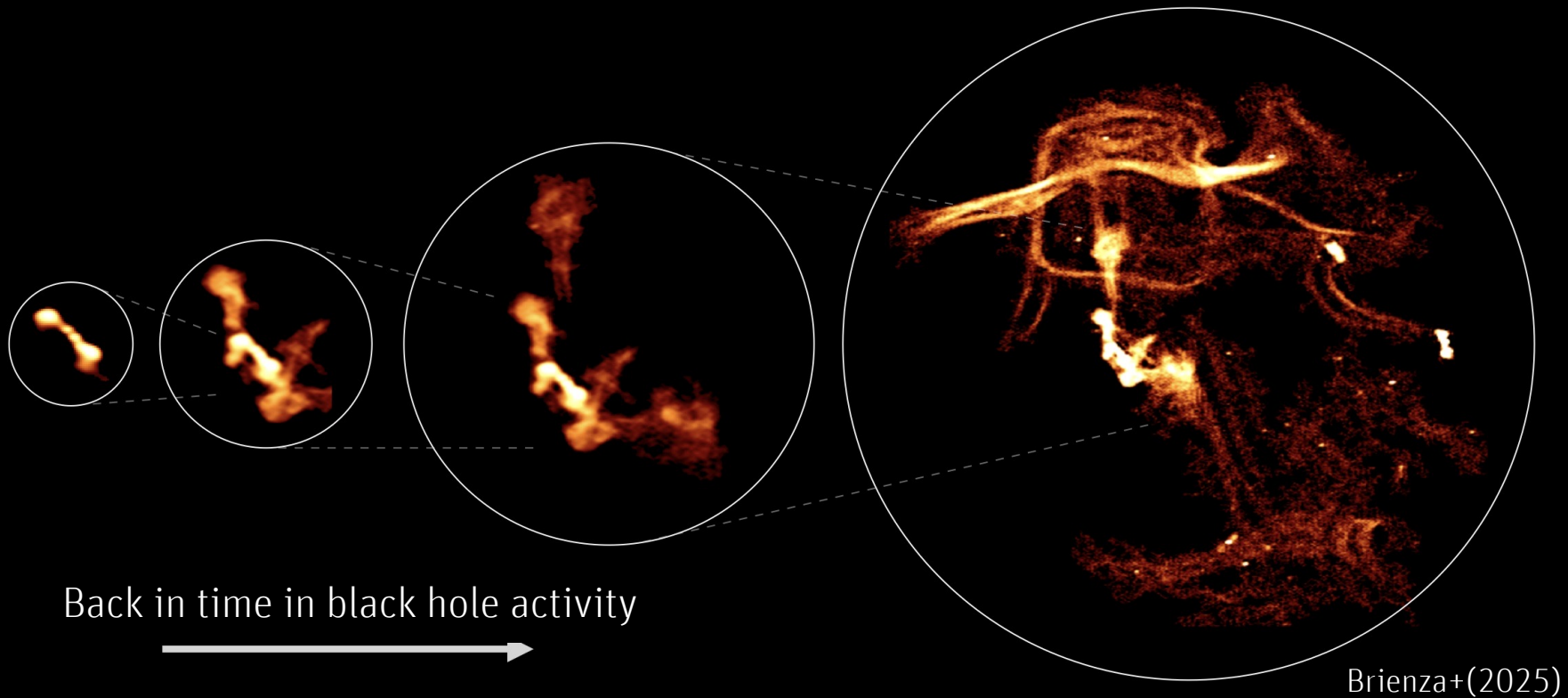


## 4. What is the role of radio filaments?





## 4. What is the role of radio filaments?



High-resolution radio observations show ubiquitous magnetic filaments on all scales: what is their role? Highly intermittent field structure or radio selection effects where we only see those fields illuminated by cosmic ray electrons?