

MODELLING DUST



Daniel Price, Guillaume Laibe

Mind the Gap, Cambridge, 8th-12th July 2013

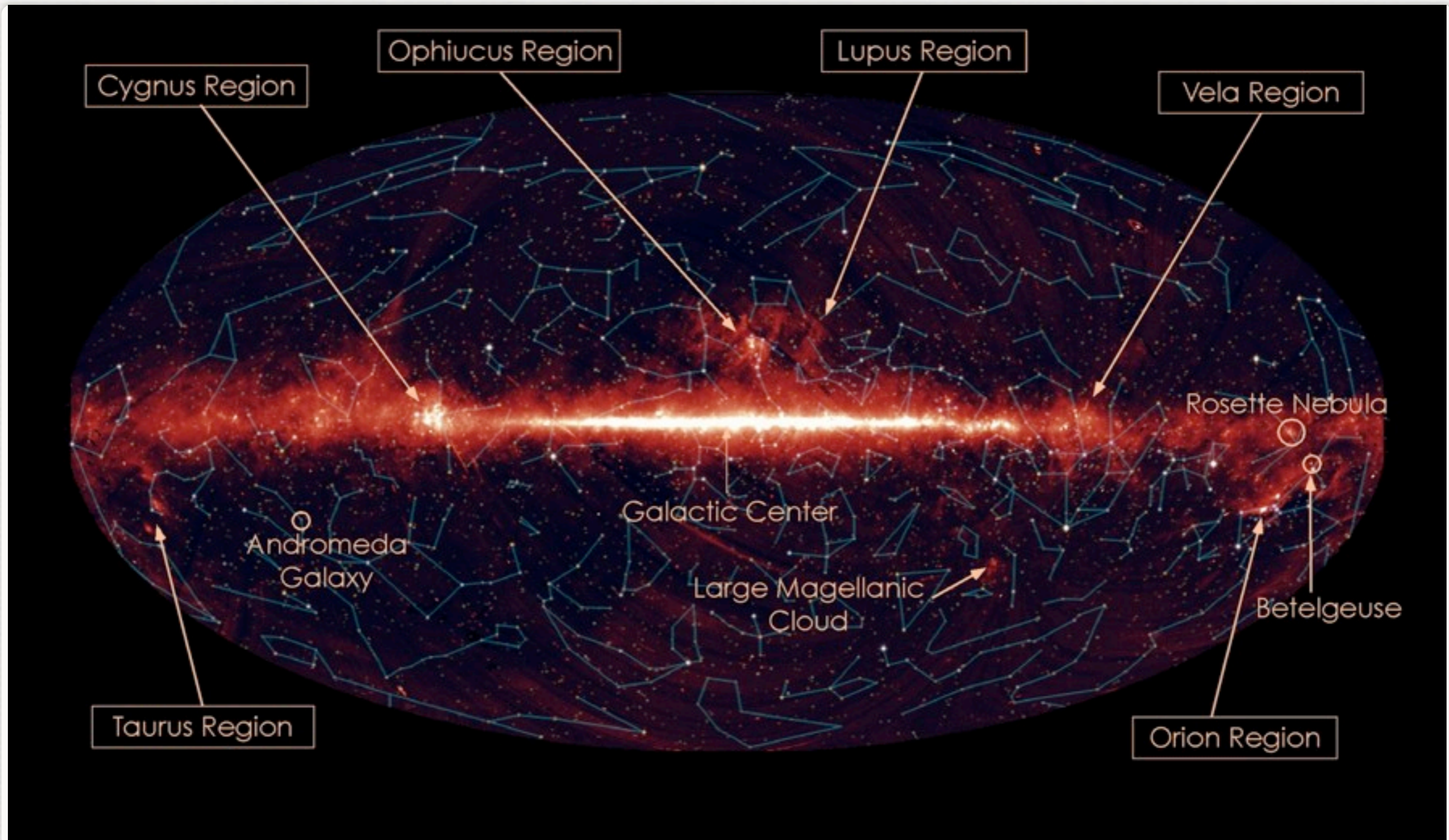
DUST BLOCKS



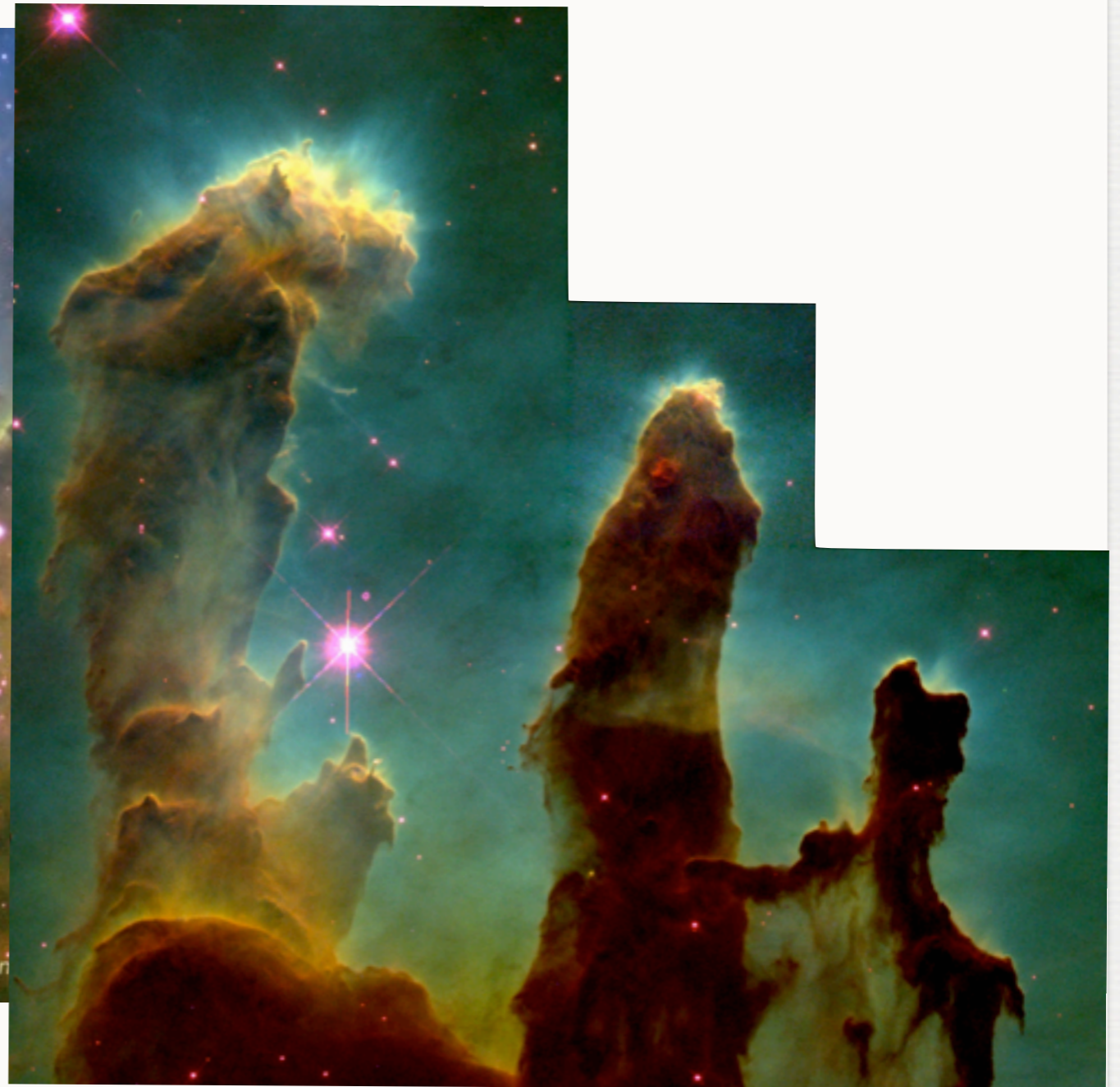
DUST BLOCKS (ABOVE THE GAP)



DUST GLOWS

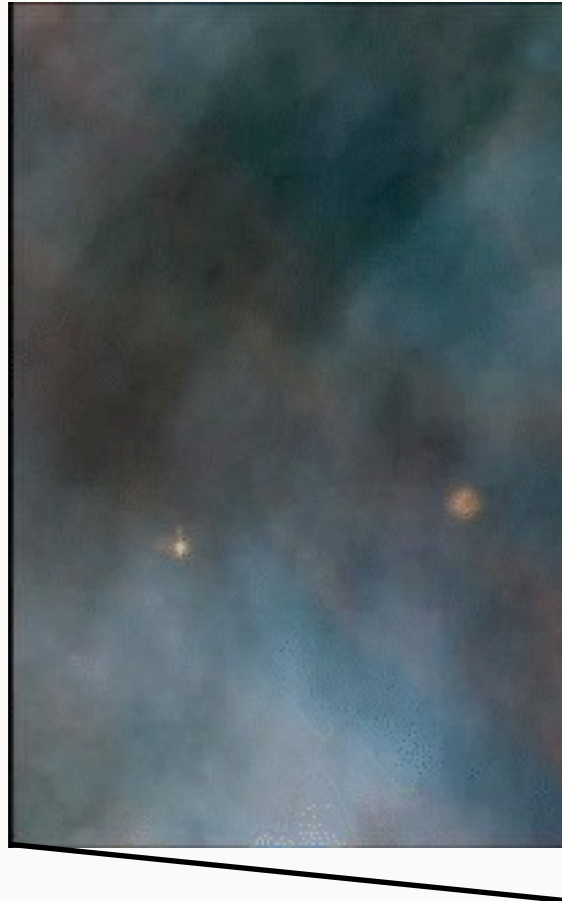


DUST IS KEY TO STAR FORMATION



Pillars of Creation (the Eagle Nebula)

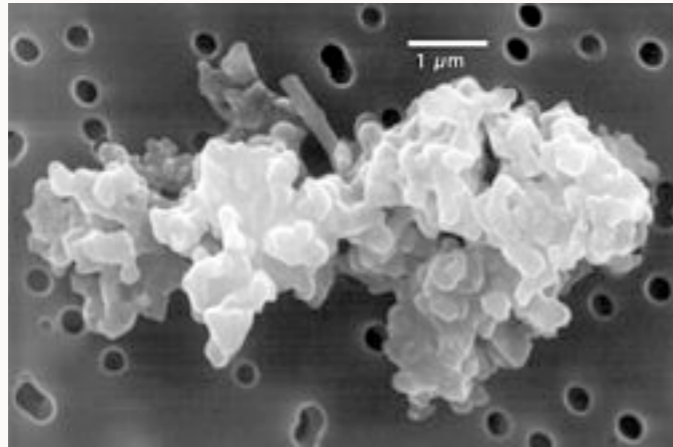
DUST EVAPORATES



HST/NASA

T/

DUST GROWS TO FORM PLANETS



en.wikipedia.org

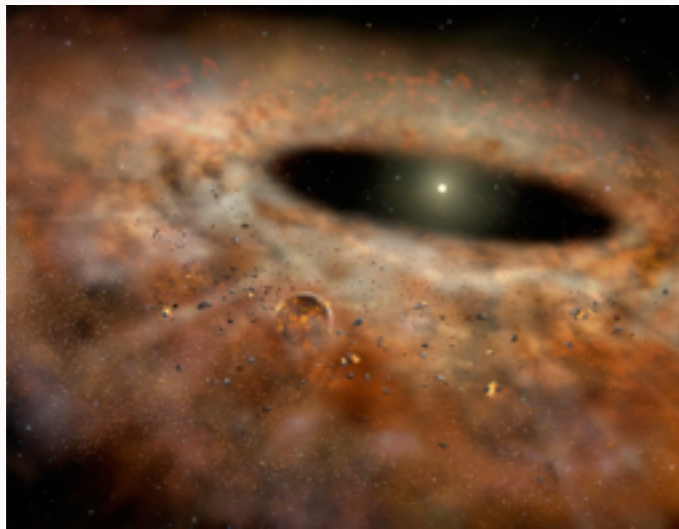


Image: Gemini
Observatory/AURA
Artwork by Lynette Cook



MODELLING DUST+GAS

SPH gas+dust particles: Monaghan & Kocharyan (1995), Monaghan (1997), Maddison et al. (2003), Rice et al. (2004),
Barriere-Fouchet et al. (2005), Ayliffe et al. (2011), Cha & Nayakshin (2011), Nayakshin & Cha (2012)...

Grid+dust particles: Fromang & Papaloizou (2006), Pardekooper & Mellema (2006), Johansen et al. (2007), Miniati (2010), Bai & Stone (2010)...

- Two fluids coupled by a drag term

$$\frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_g \mathbf{v}_g) = 0,$$

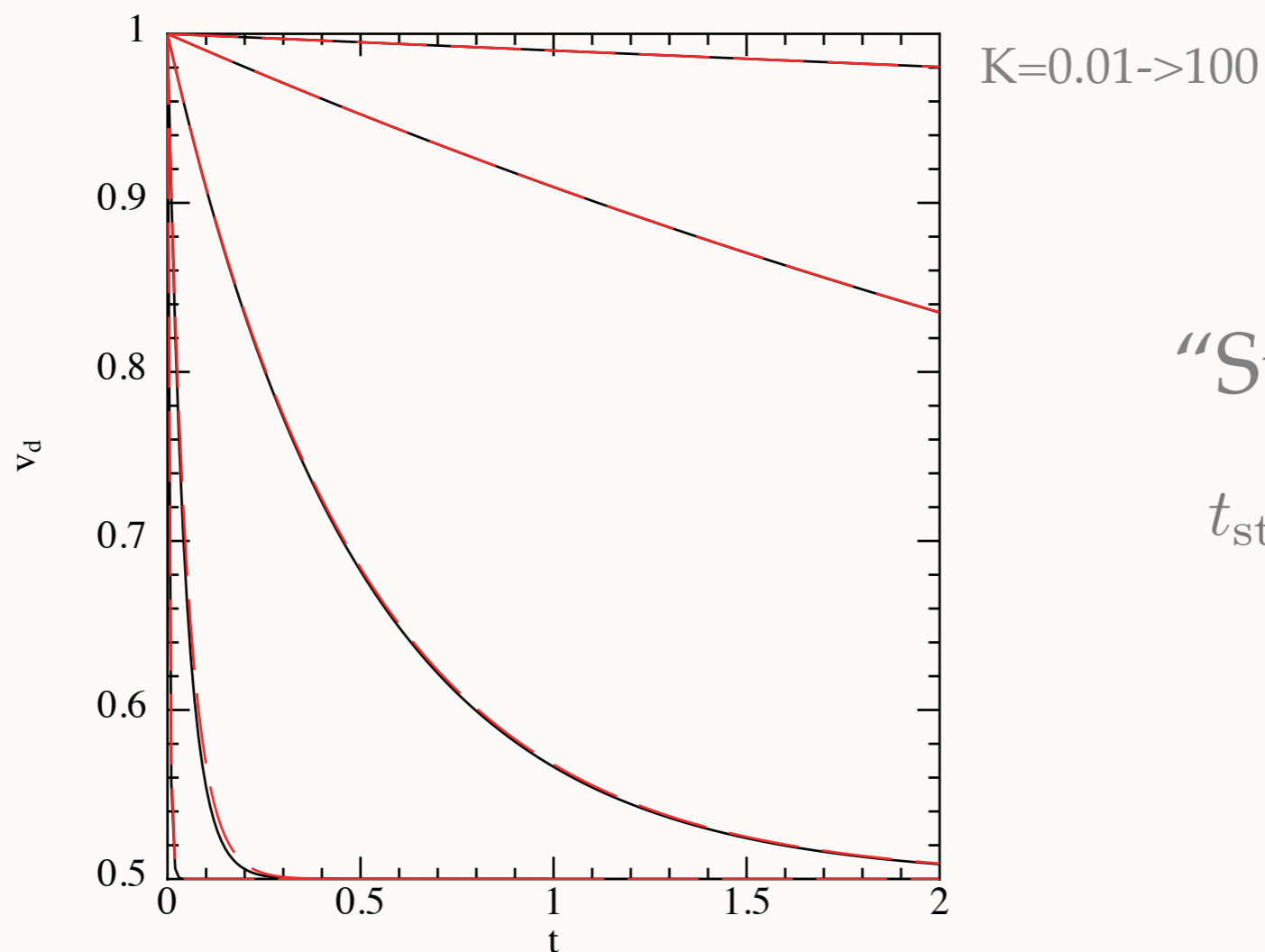
$$\frac{\partial \rho_d}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_d \mathbf{v}_d) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_g}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_g \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_g = -\frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho_g} + K(\mathbf{v}_d - \mathbf{v}_g) + \mathbf{f},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_d}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_d \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_d = -K(\mathbf{v}_d - \mathbf{v}_g) + \mathbf{f},$$

DUSTYBOX

- Drag induces decay of differential velocity between fluids



“Stopping time”

$$t_{\text{stop}} \equiv \frac{\rho_d \rho_g}{K(\rho_d + \rho_g)}$$

DUSTYWAVES

Laibe & Price, 2011, MNRAS 418, 1491

$$\delta v = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

Dispersion relation:

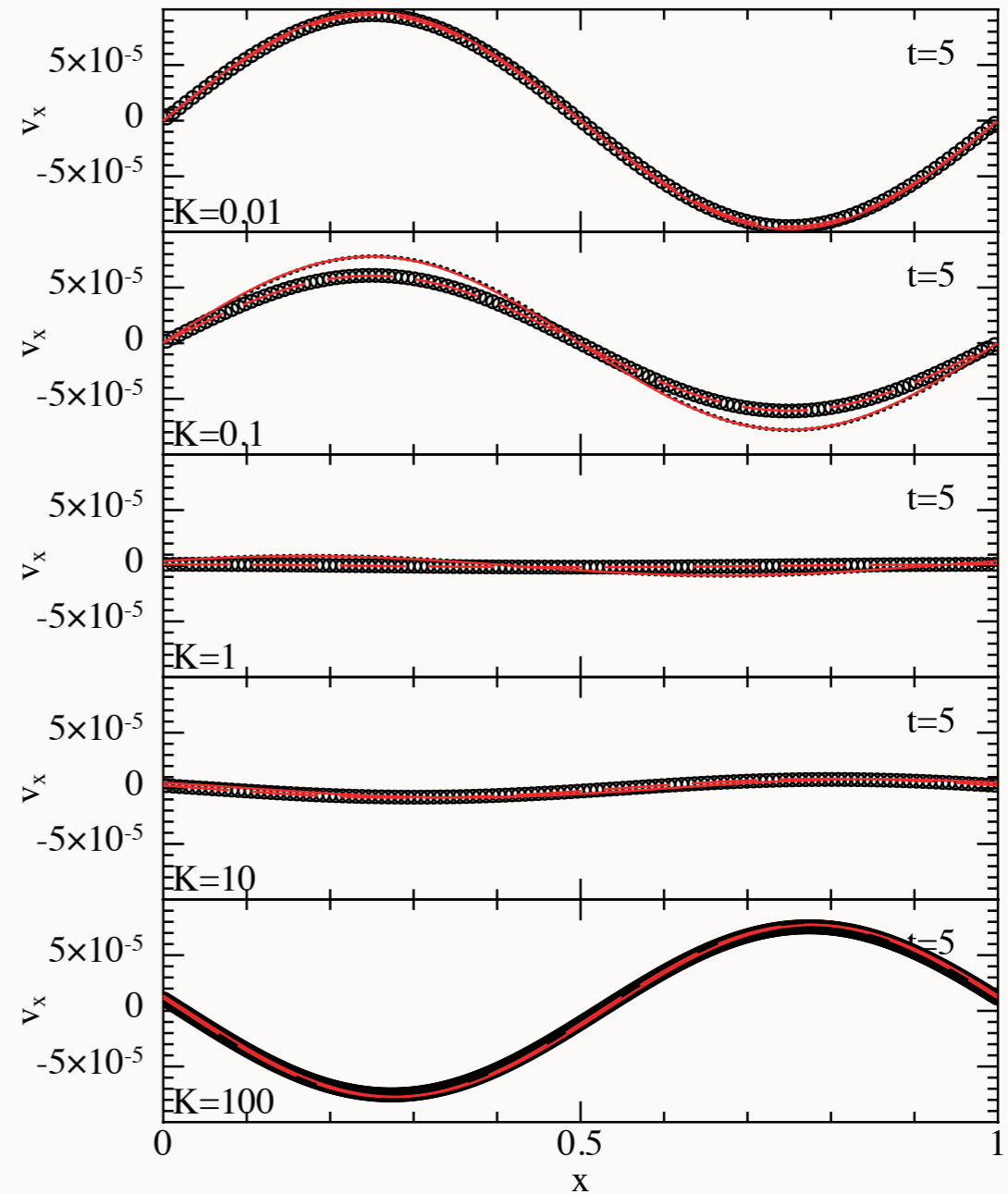
$$\omega^3 + iK \left(\frac{1}{\hat{\rho}_g} + \frac{1}{\hat{\rho}_d} \right) \omega^2 - k^2 c_s^2 \omega - iK \frac{k^2 c_s^2}{\hat{\rho}_d} = 0$$

For strong drag:

$$\omega = \pm k \tilde{c}_s - i \frac{\hat{\rho}_g \hat{\rho}_d}{K (\hat{\rho}_g + \hat{\rho}_d)} k^2 c_s^2 \left(\frac{1 - A^2}{2} \right)$$

Effective sound speed:

$$\tilde{c}_s \equiv c_s A = c_s \left(1 + \frac{\hat{\rho}_d}{\hat{\rho}_g} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



RESOLUTION STUDY

Laibe & Price, 2012, MNRAS 420, 2345

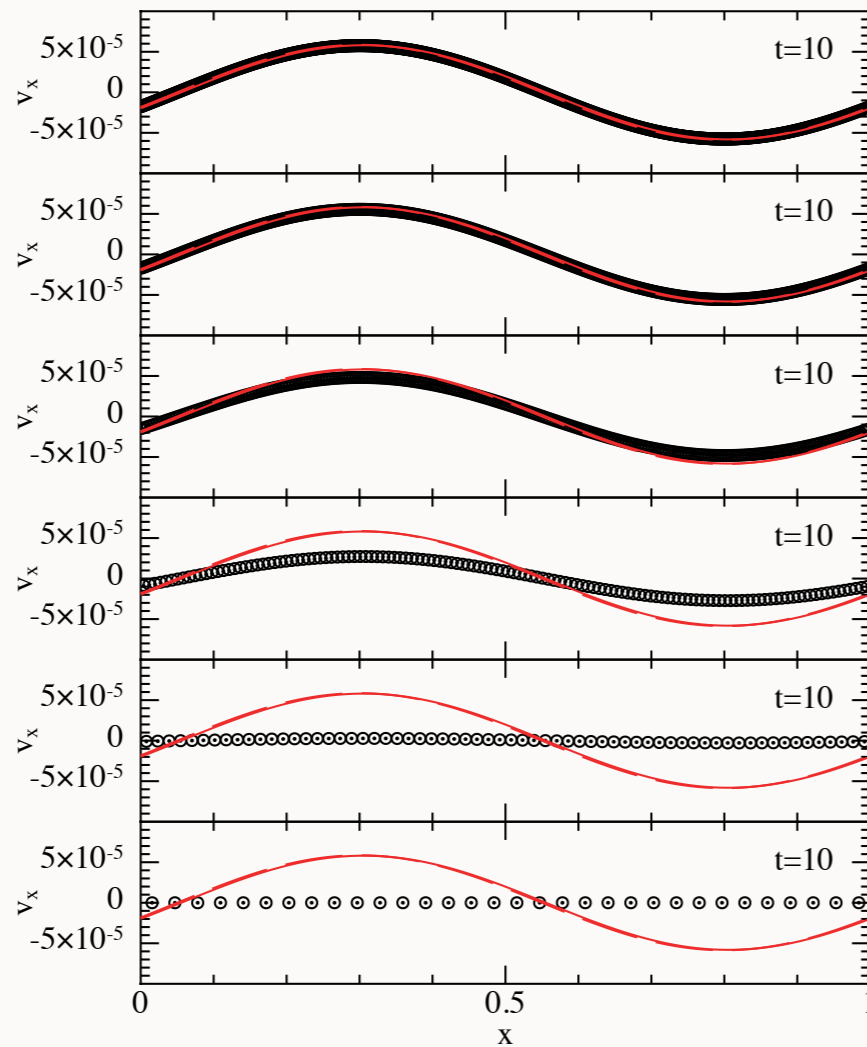
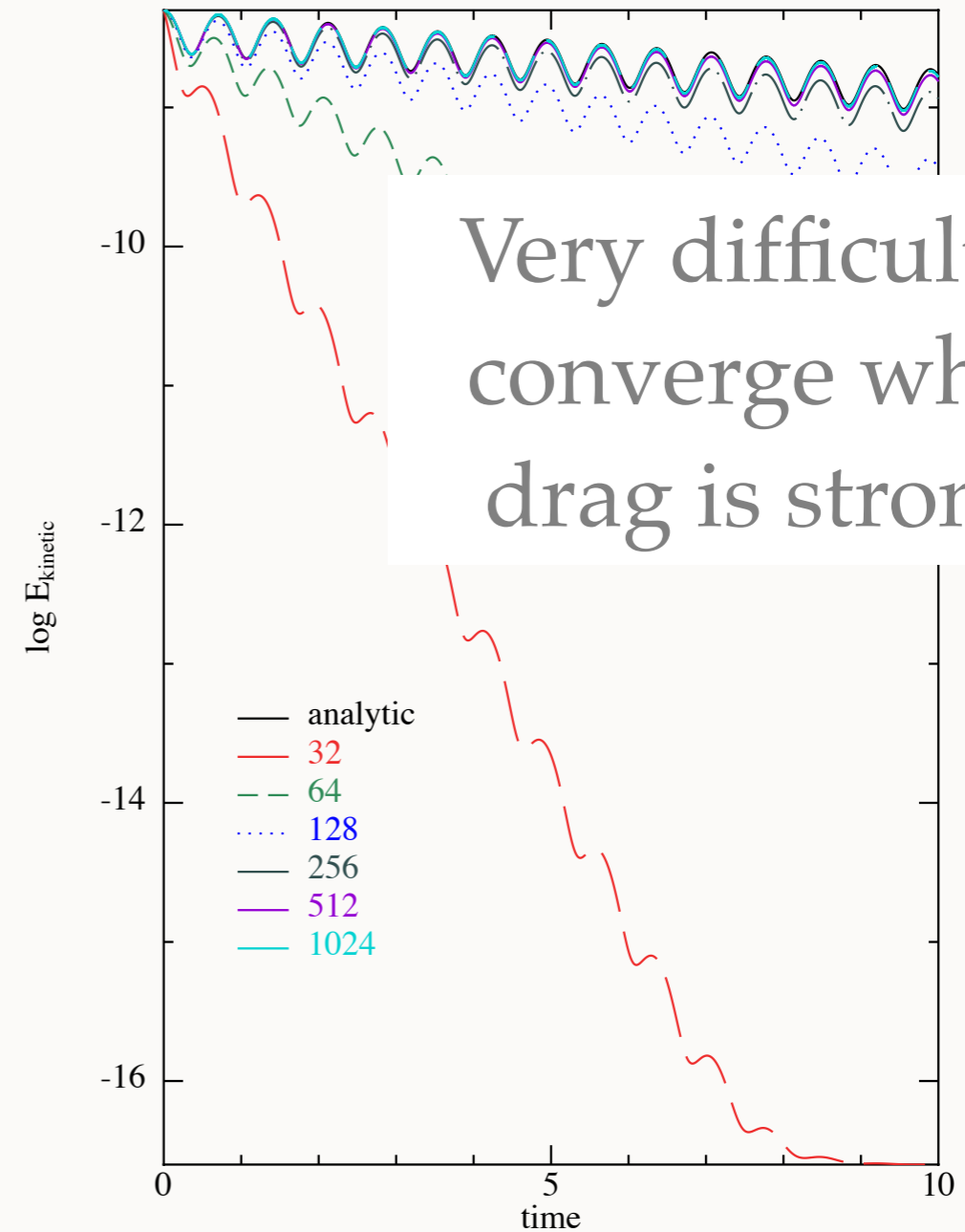
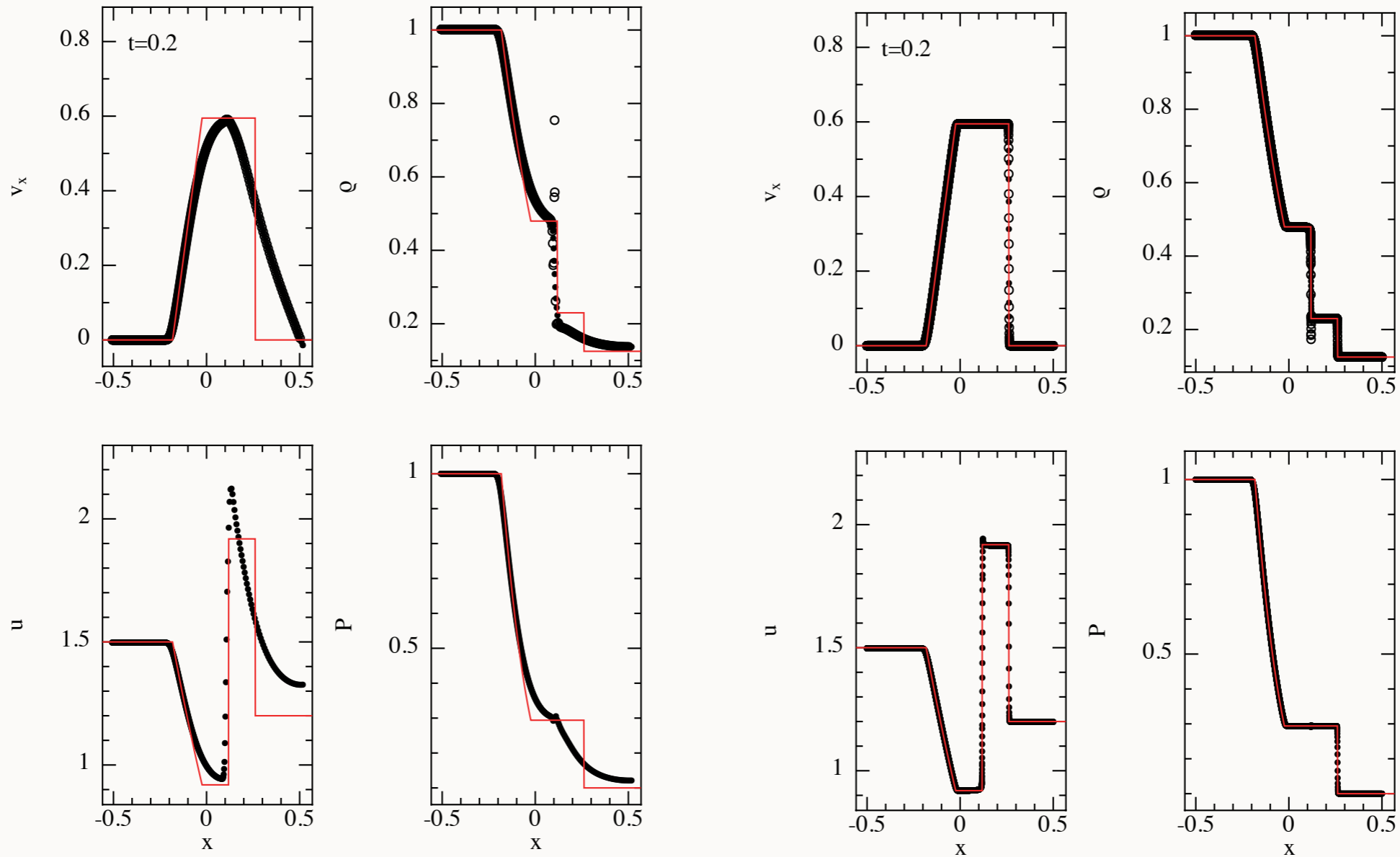


Figure 8. Resolution study for the DUSTYWAVE test in 1D using a high drag coefficient ($K = 100$) and a dust-to-gas ratio of unity using 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 and 1024 particles from bottom to top. At large drag high resolution is required to resolve the small differential motions between the fluids and thus prevent over-damping of the numerical solution, corresponding to the criterion $h \lesssim c_s t_s$, here implying $\gtrsim 240$ particles. See also Fig. 9.



DUSTYSHOCK

Laibe & Price, 2012, MNRAS 420, 2345



sensible resolution

ludicrous resolution

RESOLUTION CRITERION

Laibe & Price, 2012, MNRAS 420, 2345

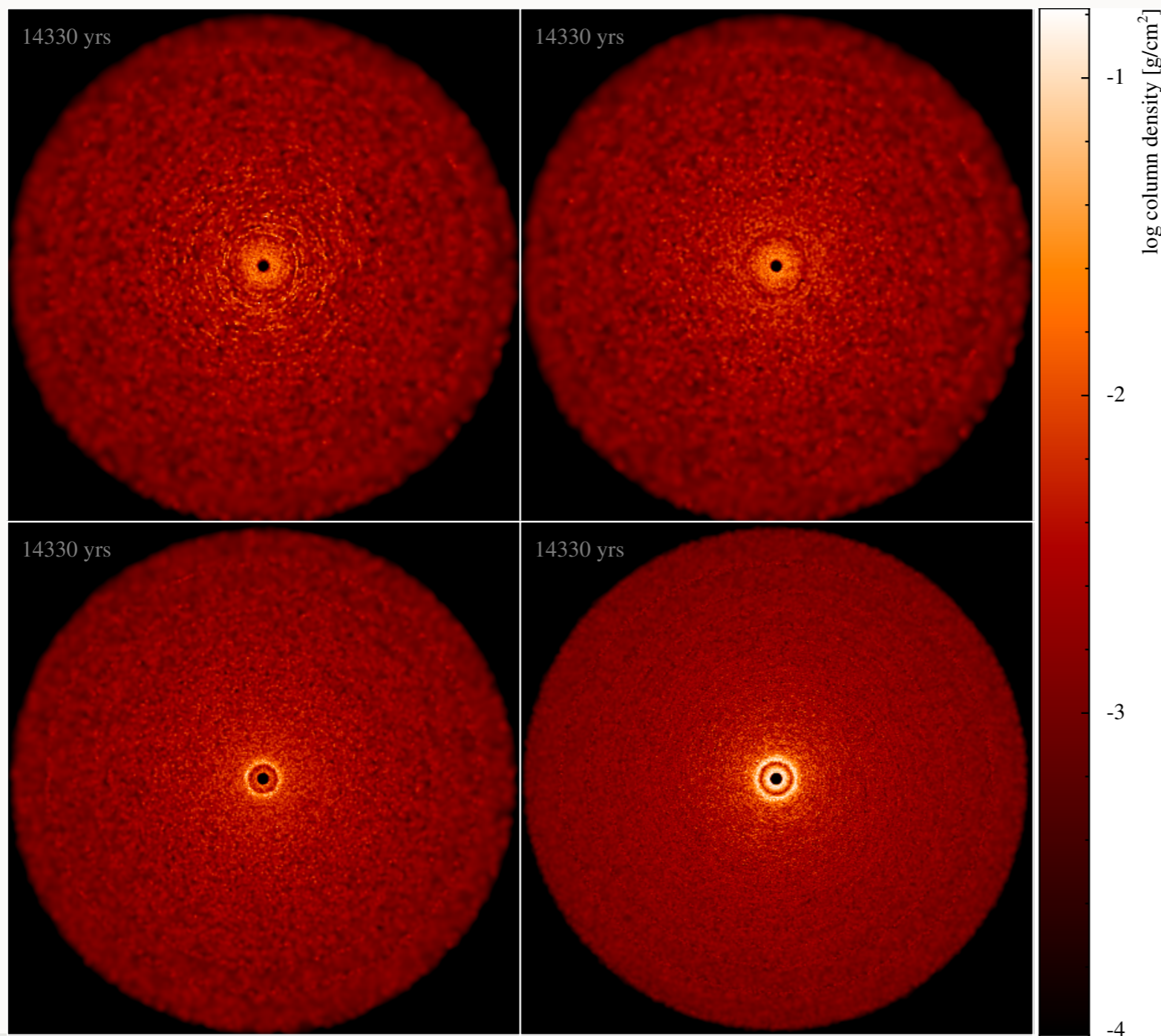
Temporal: $\Delta t < t_{\text{stop}}$ (can be fixed with implicit timestepping methods)

Spatial: $\Delta x \lesssim t_{\text{stop}} c_s$ (cannot be fixed)

$t_{\text{stop}} \rightarrow 0$ implies $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$
($K \rightarrow \infty$) $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

- Require infinite timesteps AND infinite resolution in the obvious limit of perfect coupling!

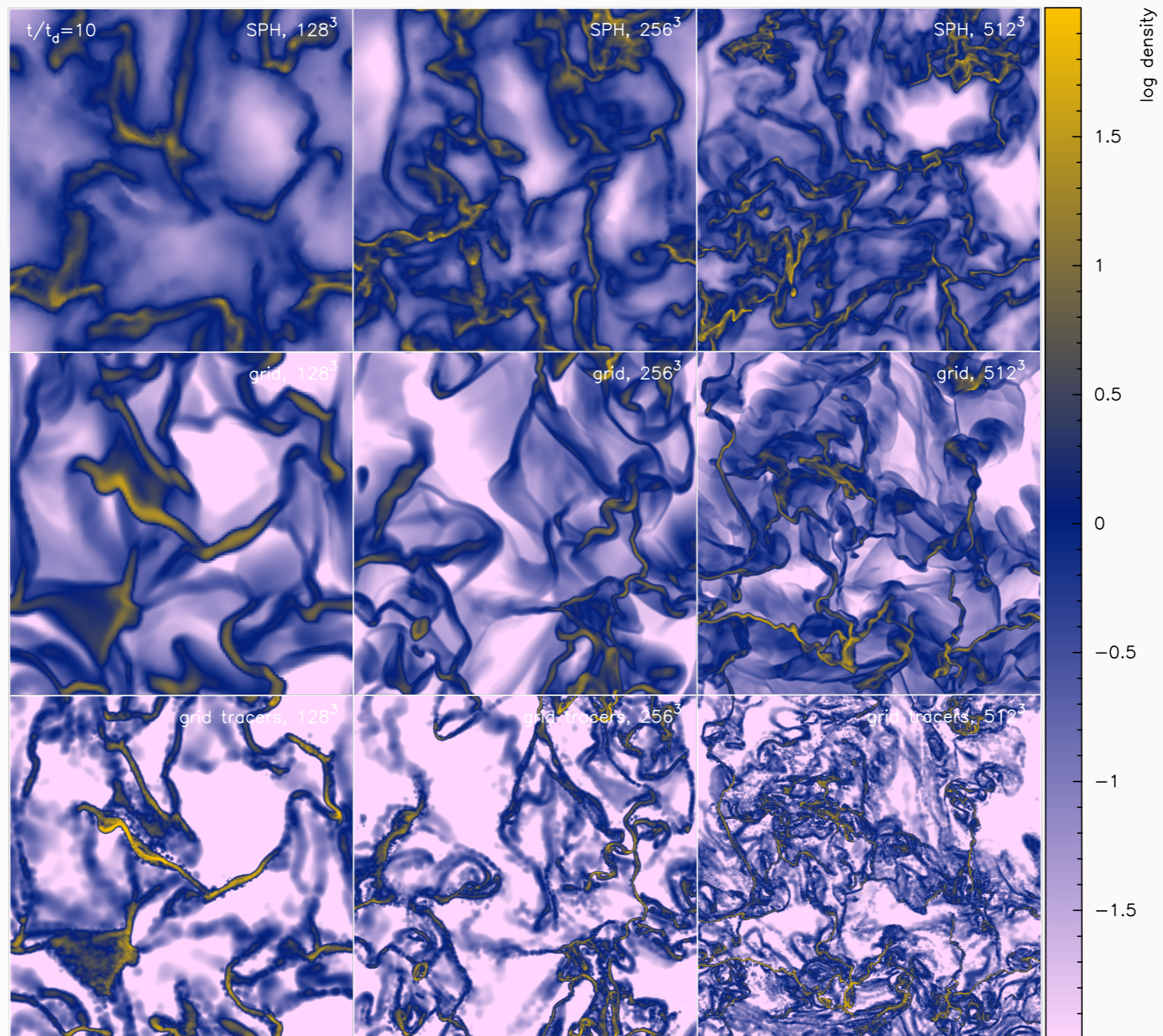
DUSTYDISC



- Problems when the dust is concentrated below the resolution of the gas
- Need to ensure that $h_{\text{gas}} < h_{\text{dust}}$ at all times

Laibe & Price (2012a,b)

SAME ISSUE WITH GRIDS + DUST PARTICLES



Price & Federrath (2010)

SO WE ARE STUFFED

- Can't use same formulation to solve both small grains (strong coupling) and large grains (weak coupling).
Need a better approach to the strong coupling regime.
- Two fluid approach always ends up in trouble when dust collapses / condenses below resolution of the gas.
- Without analytic solutions, none of this would be obvious

DUSTY GAS WITH ONE FLUID?

- Reformulate equations on the barycentre of both fluids

$$\mathbf{v} \equiv \frac{\rho_g \mathbf{v}_g + \rho_d \mathbf{v}_d}{\rho_g + \rho_d}$$

- Change of variables, from $\mathbf{v}_g, \mathbf{v}_d, \rho_g, \rho_d$
to $\mathbf{v}, \Delta \mathbf{v}, \rho, \rho_d / \rho_g$

TWO BECOME ONE

A phoenix from the ashes

- Two fluids coupled by a drag term

$$\frac{\partial \rho_g}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_g \mathbf{v}_g) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_d}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_d \mathbf{v}_d) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_g}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_g \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_g = -\frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho_g} + K(\mathbf{v}_d - \mathbf{v}_g) + \mathbf{f},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_d}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_d \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_d = -K(\mathbf{v}_d - \mathbf{v}_g) + \mathbf{f},$$

TWO BECOME ONE

A phoenix from the ashes

- One mixture with decay of differential velocity

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\rho(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}),$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \left(\frac{\rho_g \rho_d}{\rho} \Delta \mathbf{v}^2 \right),$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\rho_d}{\rho_g} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_g^2} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_g \rho_d}{\rho} \Delta \mathbf{v} \right),$$

$$\frac{d\Delta \mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\frac{\Delta \mathbf{v}}{t_s} + \frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho_g} - (\Delta \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla \left(\frac{\rho_d - \rho_g}{\rho_d + \rho_g} \Delta \mathbf{v}^2 \right).$$

Laibe & Price (2013, submitted to MNRAS)

WHAT DOES THIS SOLVE?

- Only one resolution length
- Mixture described by evolution of gas-to-dust ratio
- Only minor extension to usual fluid equations
- Strong drag limit is trivial!
- Completely general: can simulate both weak and strong coupling (small and large grains) with same formulation*

* if no counter-streaming

STRONG DRAG/SMALL GRAINS

- Equations simplify further in the limit of strong drag

$$\Delta \mathbf{v} = \frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho_g} t_s$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\rho(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}),$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\rho_d}{\rho_g} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_g^2} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_g \rho_d}{\rho} \left[\frac{\nabla P_g}{\rho_g} t_s \right] \right).$$

Valid when $t_{\text{stop}} < \Delta t$

Hey, aren't we the usual equations of fluid dynamics?

yes, but $P_g = \tilde{c}_s \rho$

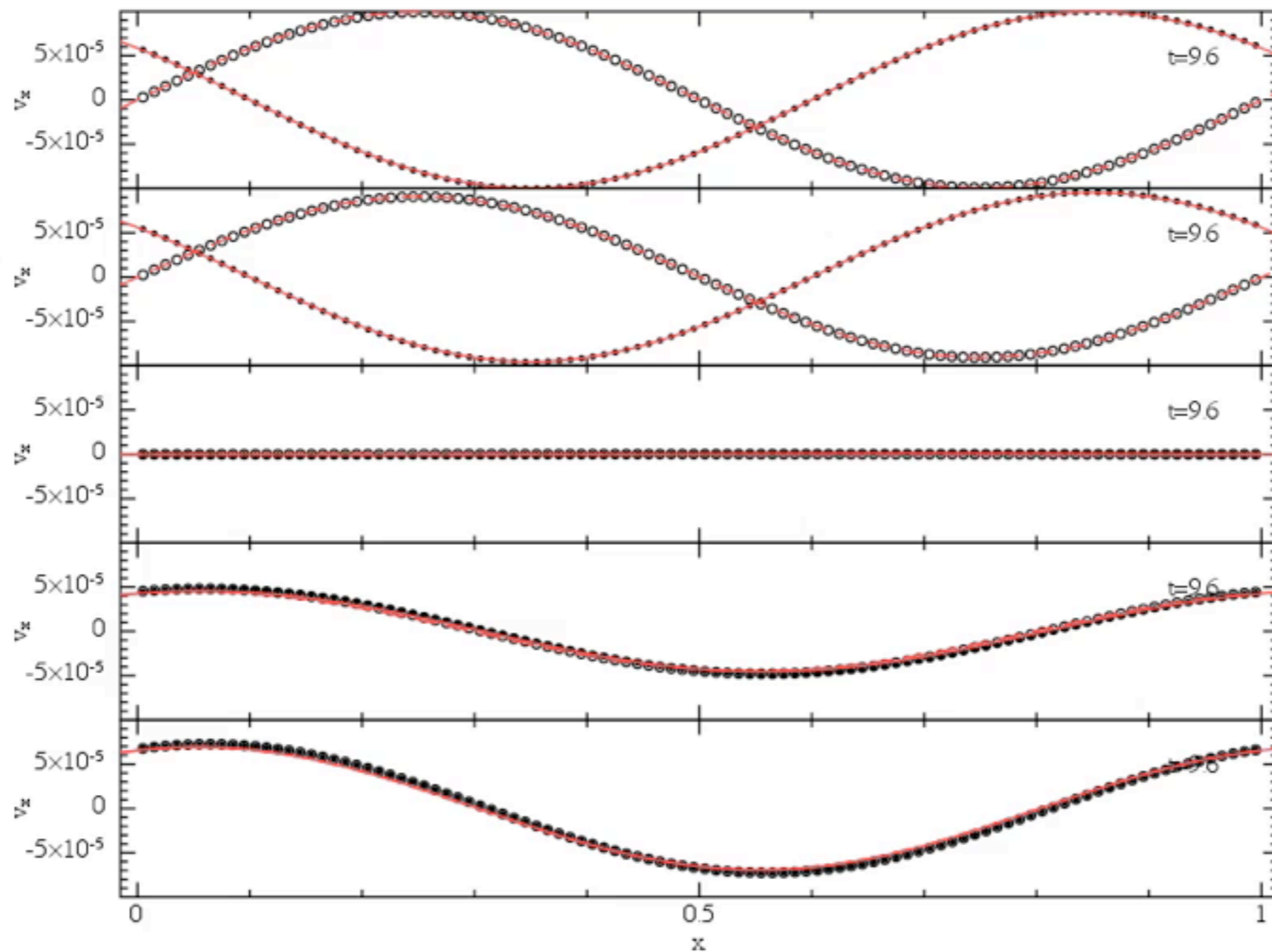
diffusion equation for the dust-to-gas ratio

Spiral Galaxy M64

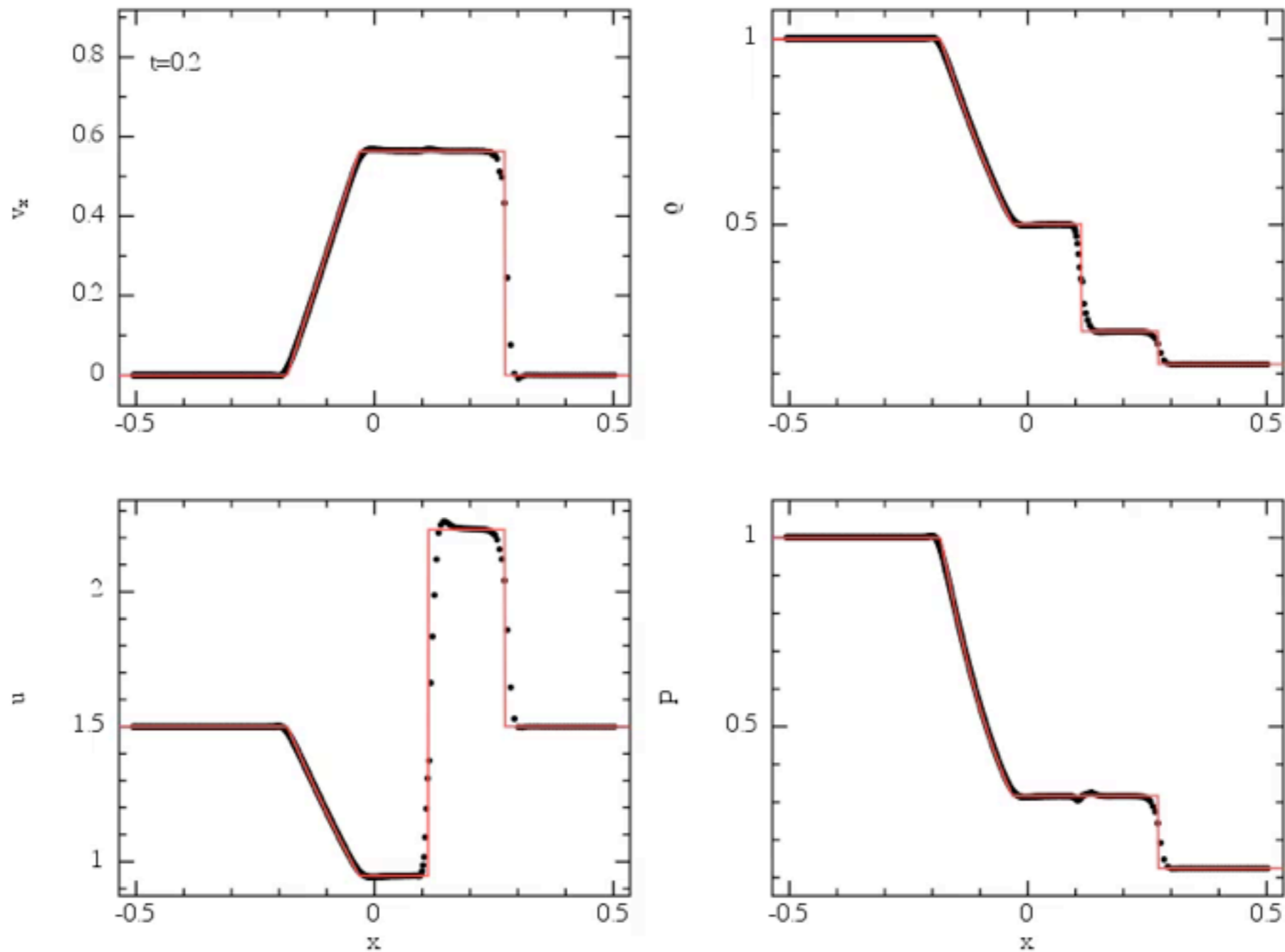


Hubble
Heritage

DUSTY WAVES: ONE FLUID



DUSTYSHOCK WITH ONE FLUID



CONCLUSION

WHAT DRAG HAS
JOINED TOGETHER,
LET MAN NOT
SEPARATE