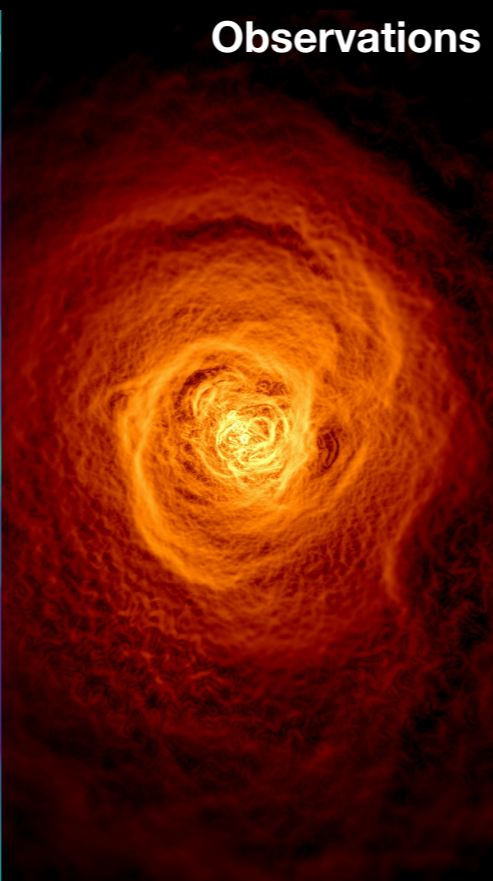
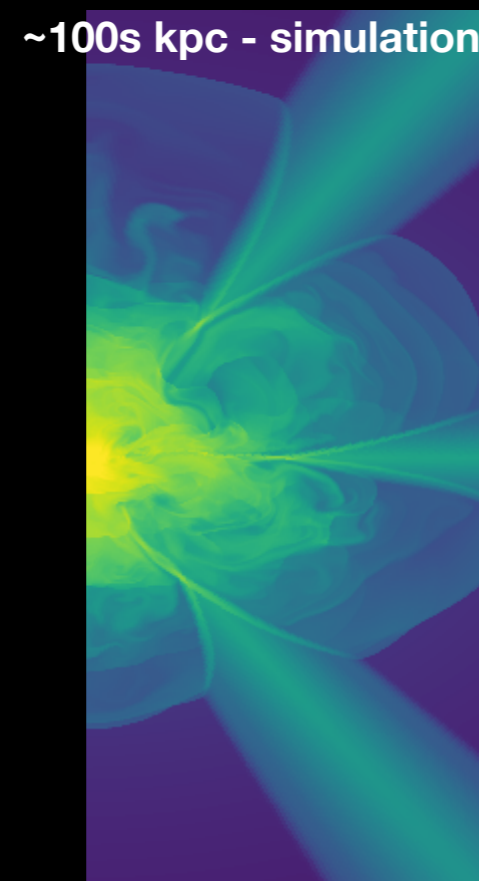


Circumgalactic medium - a laboratory for astrophysical fluid dynamics

Multiphase gas in the circumgalactic medium



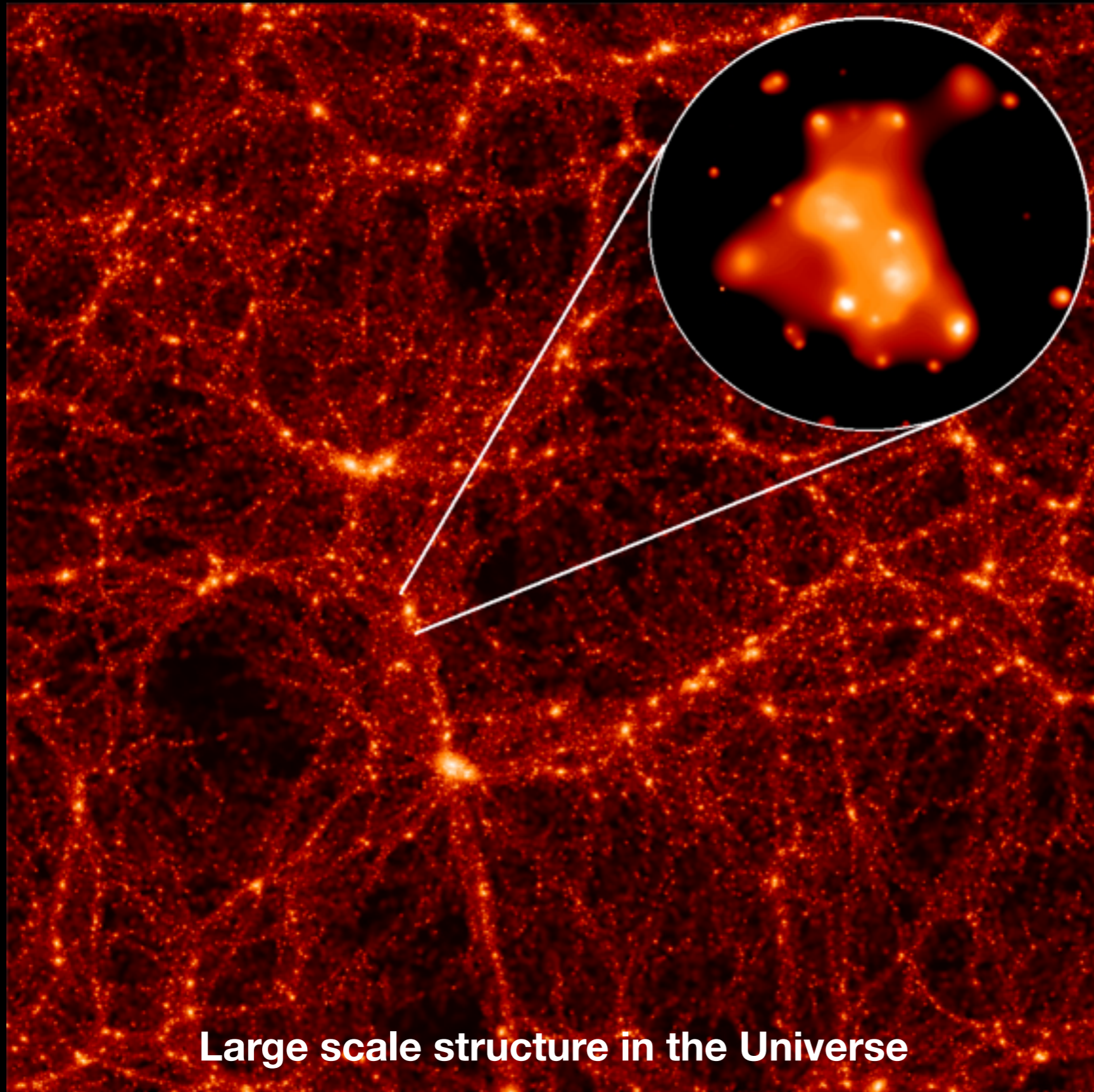
- Collaborators:
- Prateek Sharma
 - Eliot Quataert
 - Hitesh Kishore Das



Prakriti Pal Choudhury, IISc

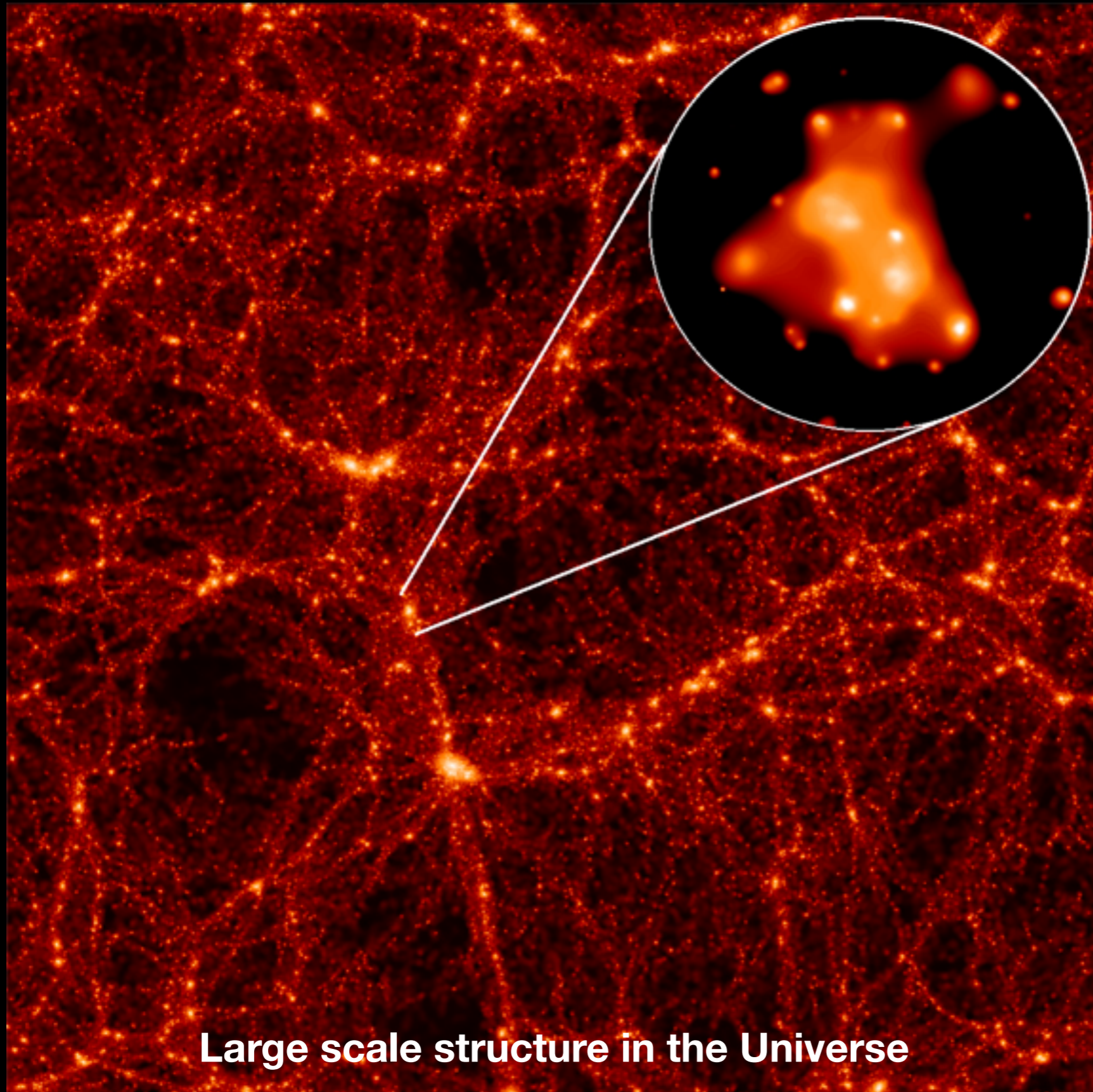
What kinds of fluids do we talk about in Astrophysics?

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Large scale structure in the Universe

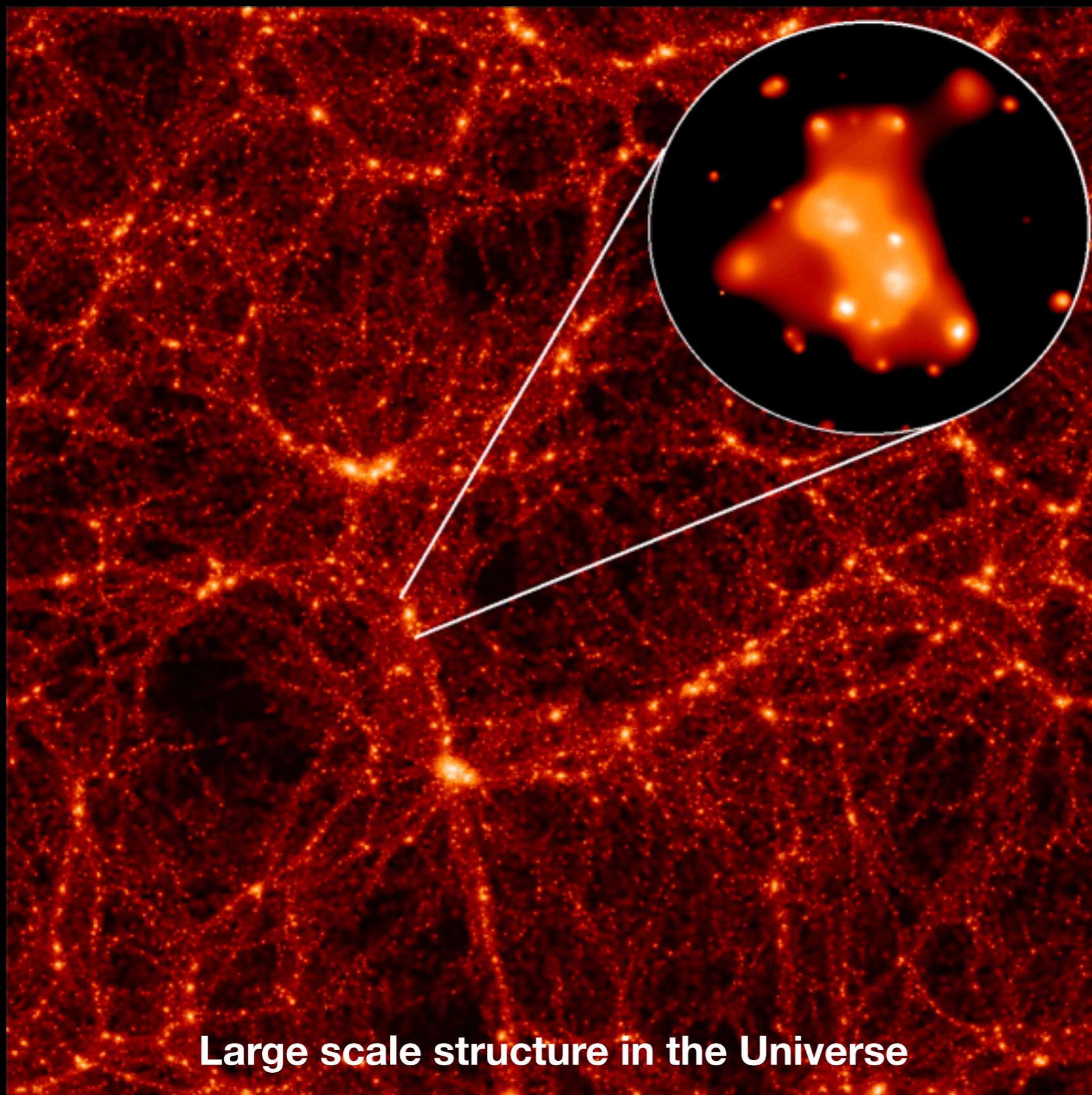
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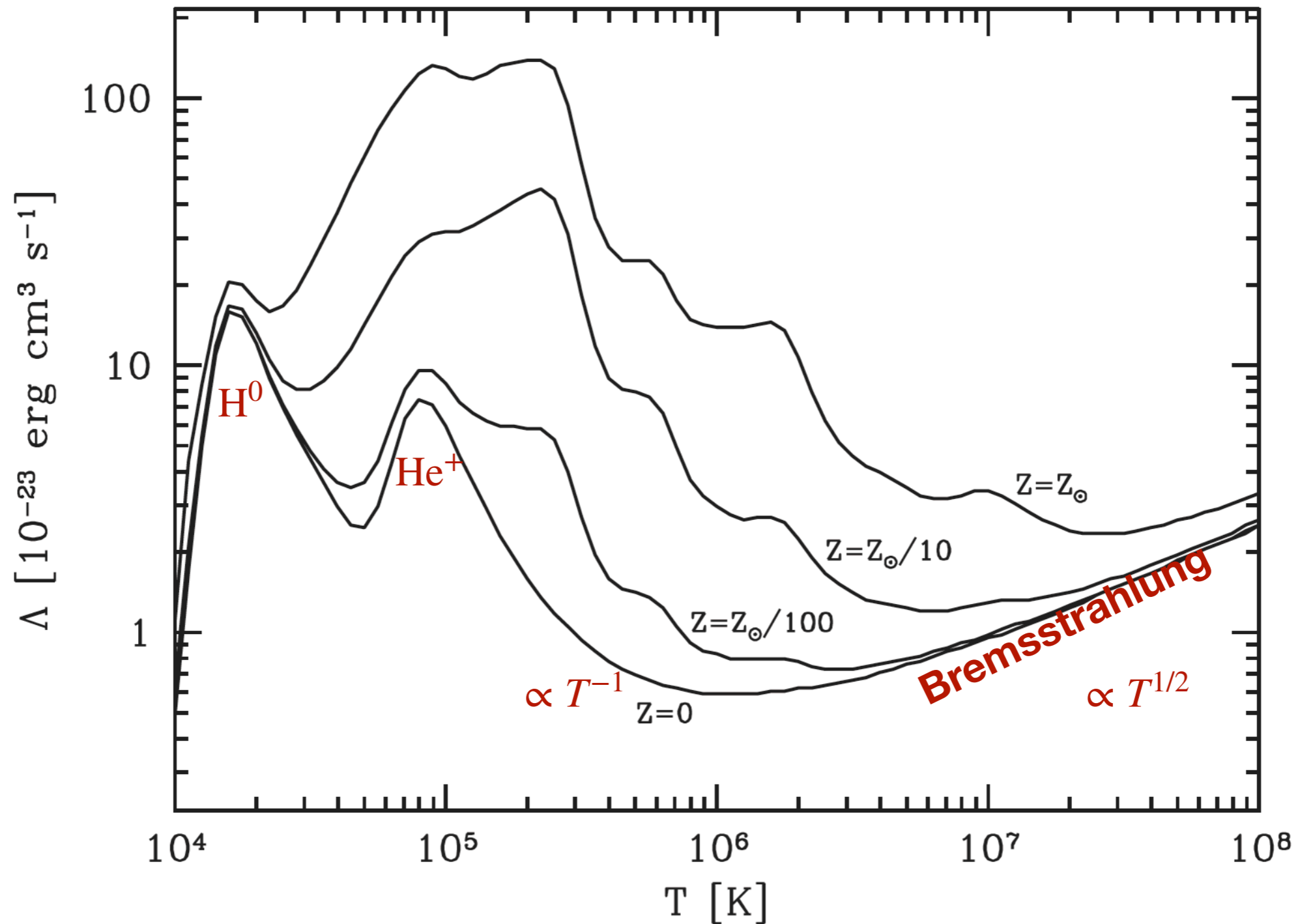
Dark matter : forms the underlying structures in the Universe - collisionless, non-relativistic fluid, interacts gravitationally

Gas: falls into dark matter potential wells & radiatively emits

Directly observable at multiple phases (temperatures)

The radiative cooling of hot gas and condensation

$$\zeta = (\rho/\mu m_p)^2 \Lambda(T, Z) \quad t_{\text{cool}} = E/\zeta$$



Multiphase gas : hot gas

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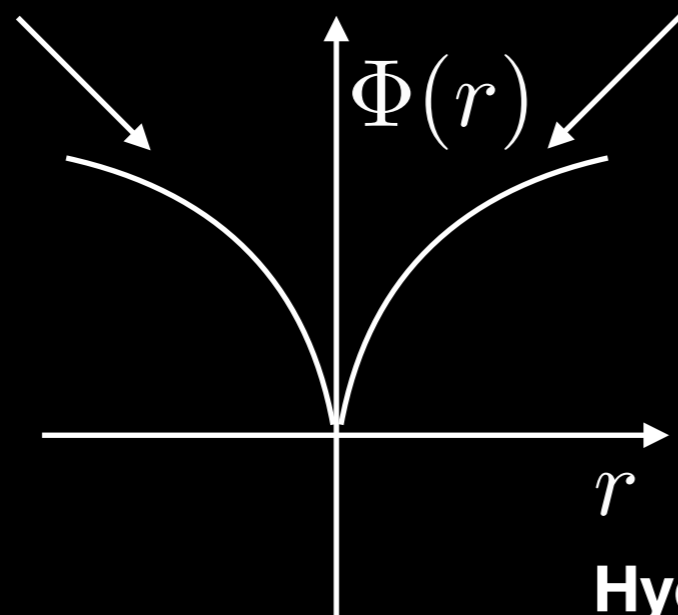
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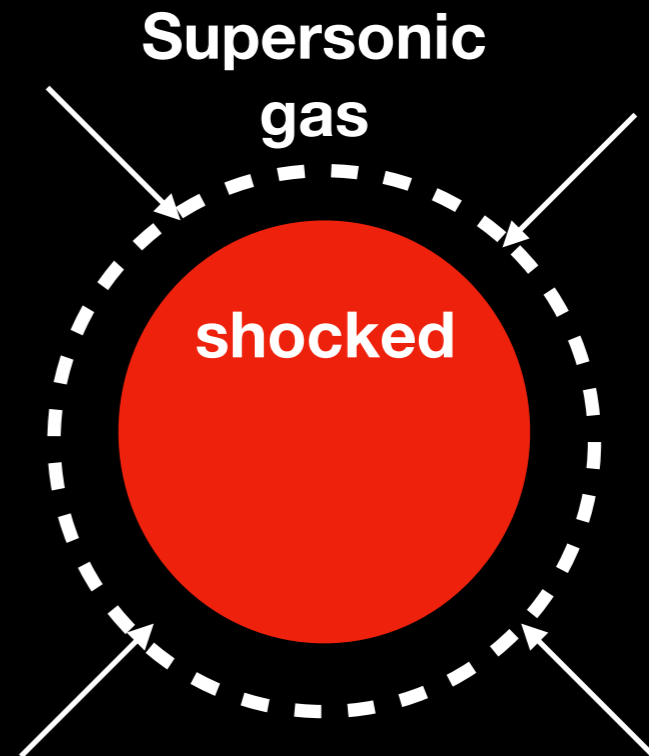
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Set by gravitational potentials
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$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\rho g$$

Hydrostatic equilibrium

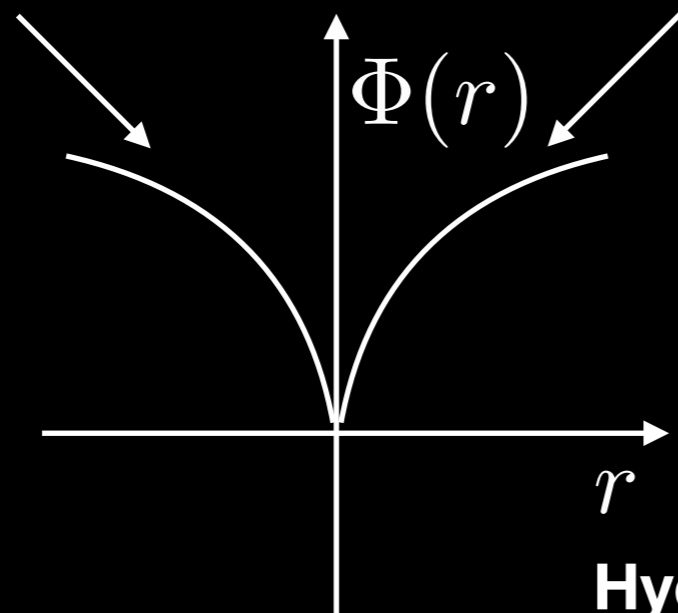


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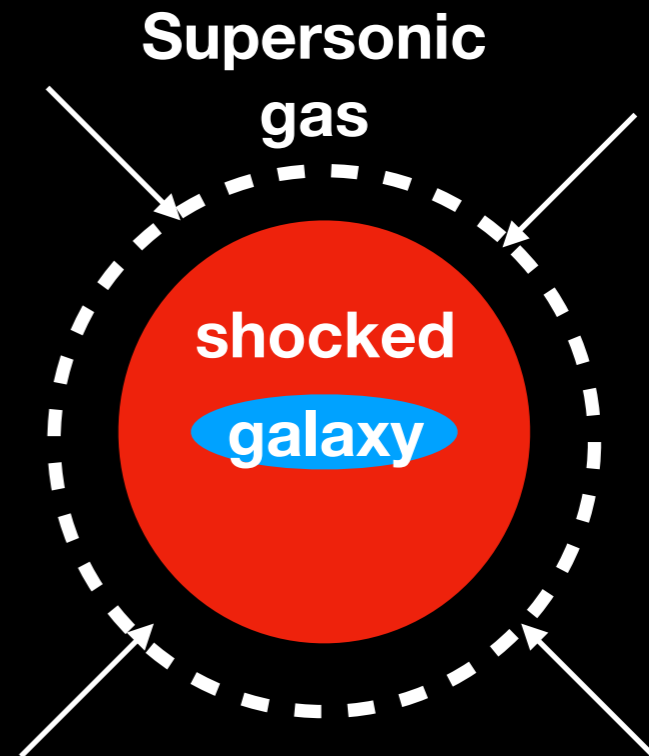
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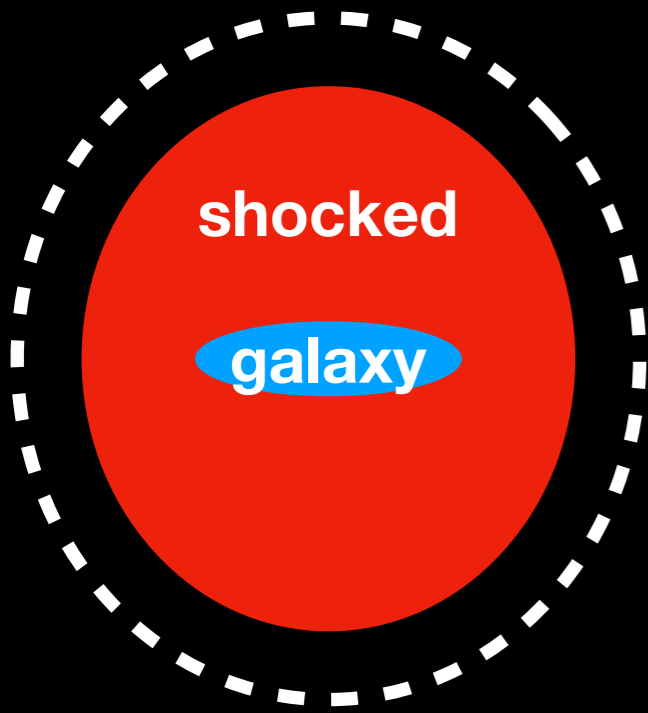
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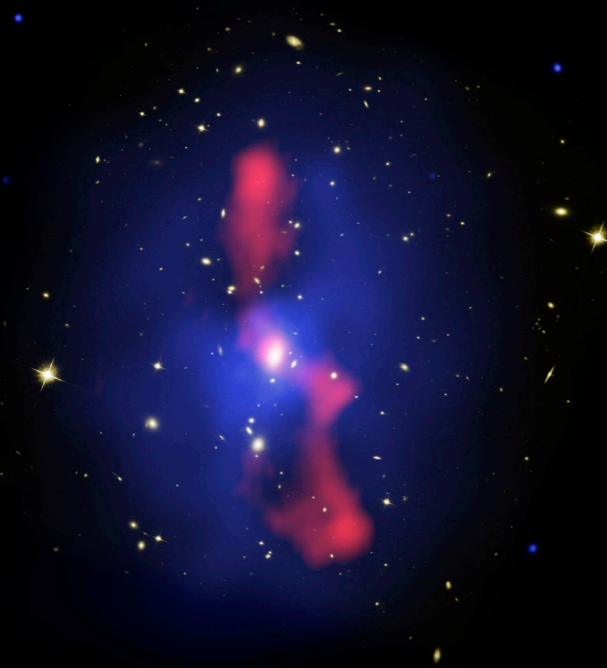
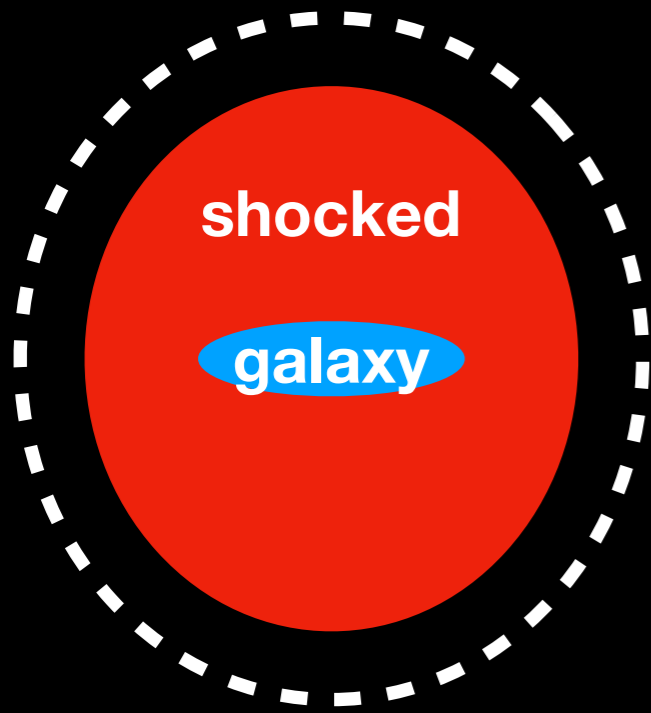


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Energy feedback
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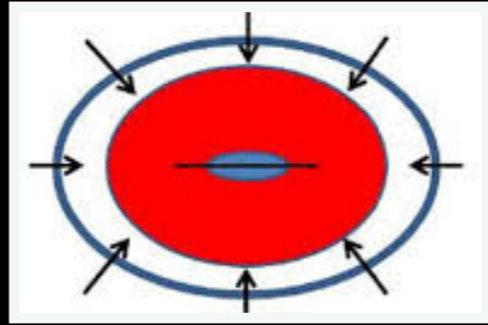


Multiphase gas : what are the sources of cold gas?

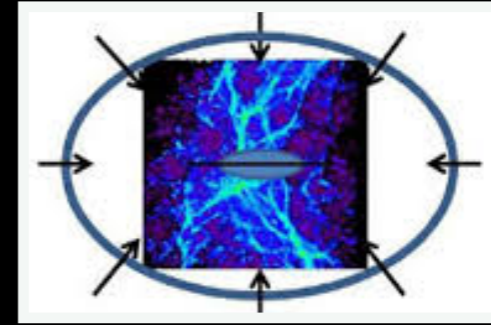
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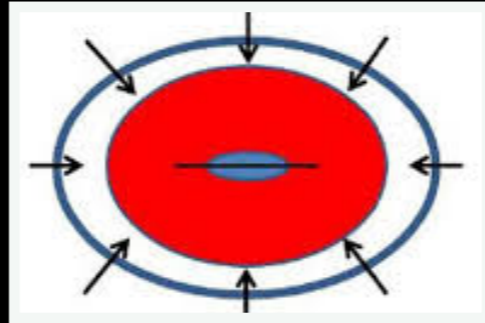
+



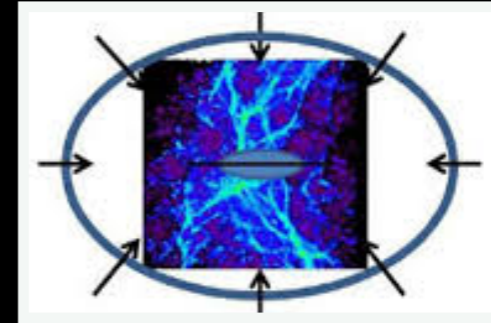
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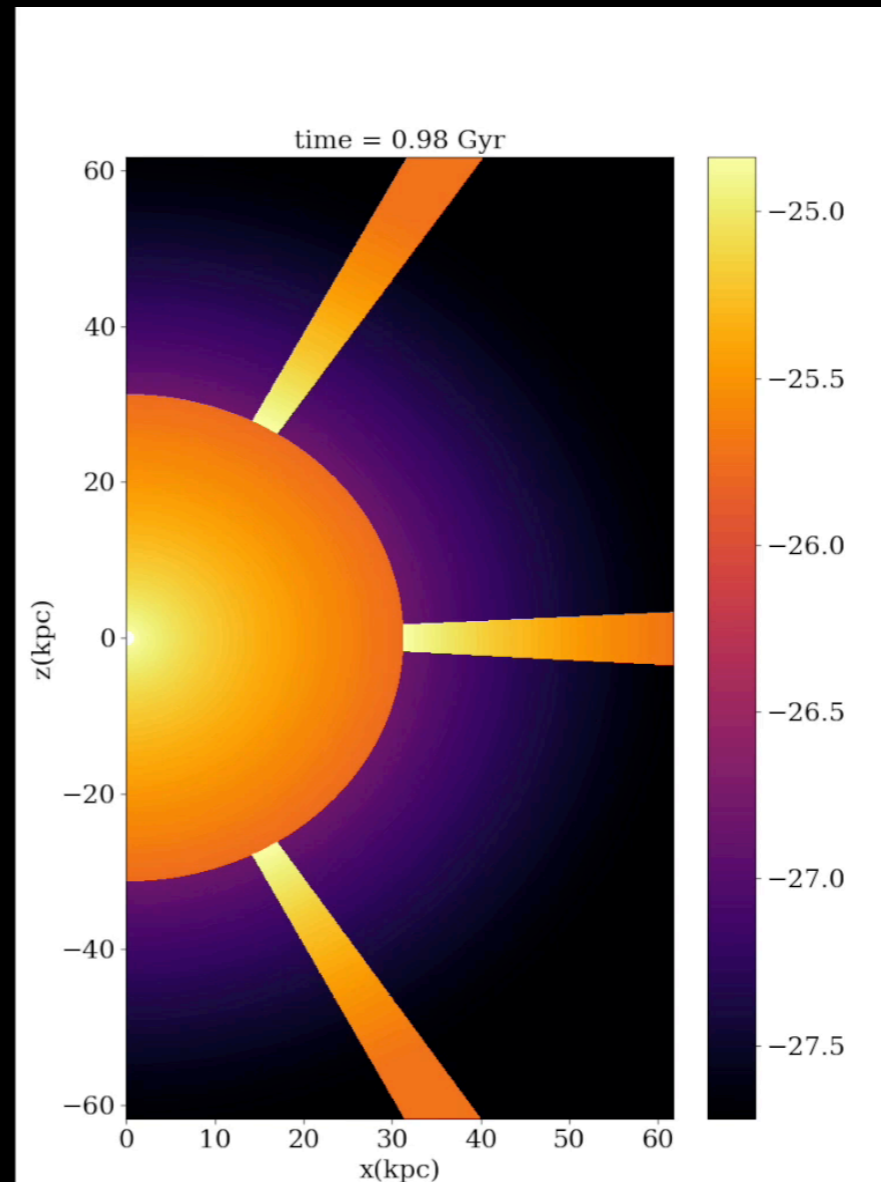
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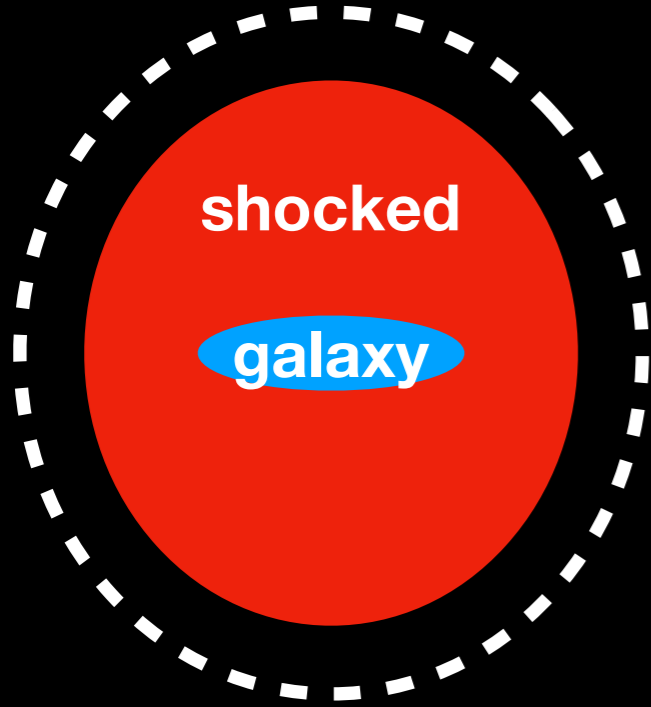


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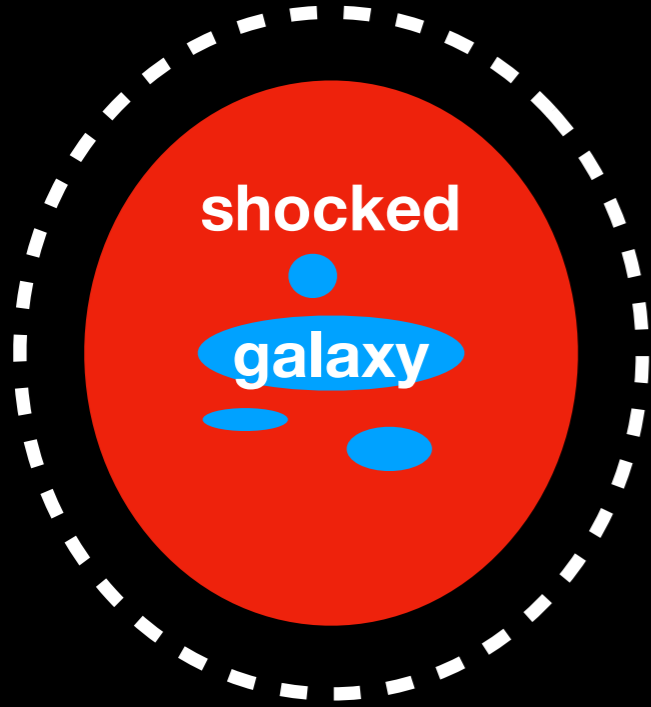


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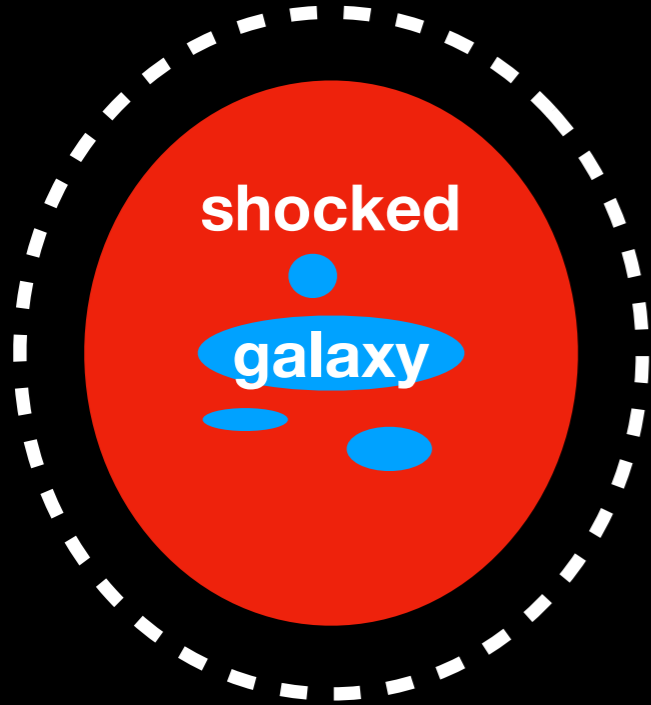


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Cold gas
formation in place out
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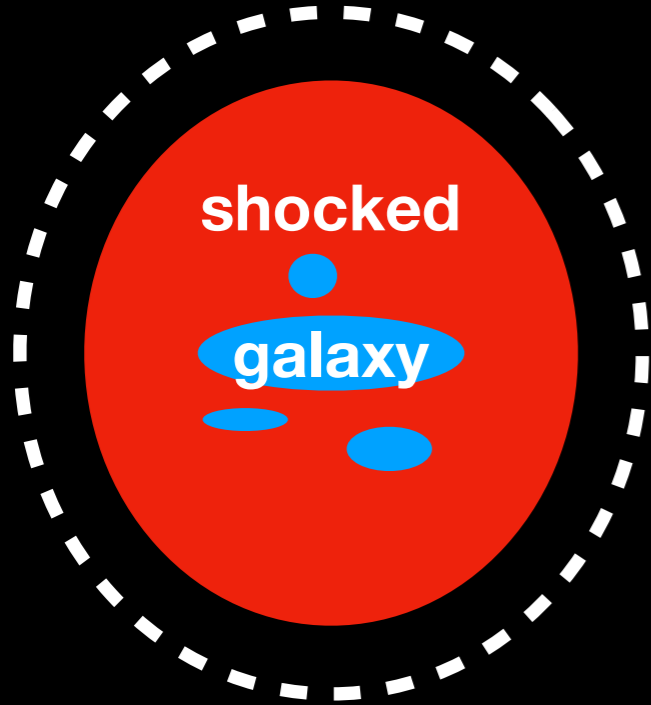


Cold gas
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For massive halos (ICM),
Local thermal instability

Field 1965, McCourt+2012,
Sharma+2012, Choudhury+2016

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Linear instability
growth rate

$$e^{\omega t} \quad \omega = 1/t_{\text{TI}}$$

$$t_{\text{TI}} = t_{\text{cool}} / (2 - \Lambda_T)$$

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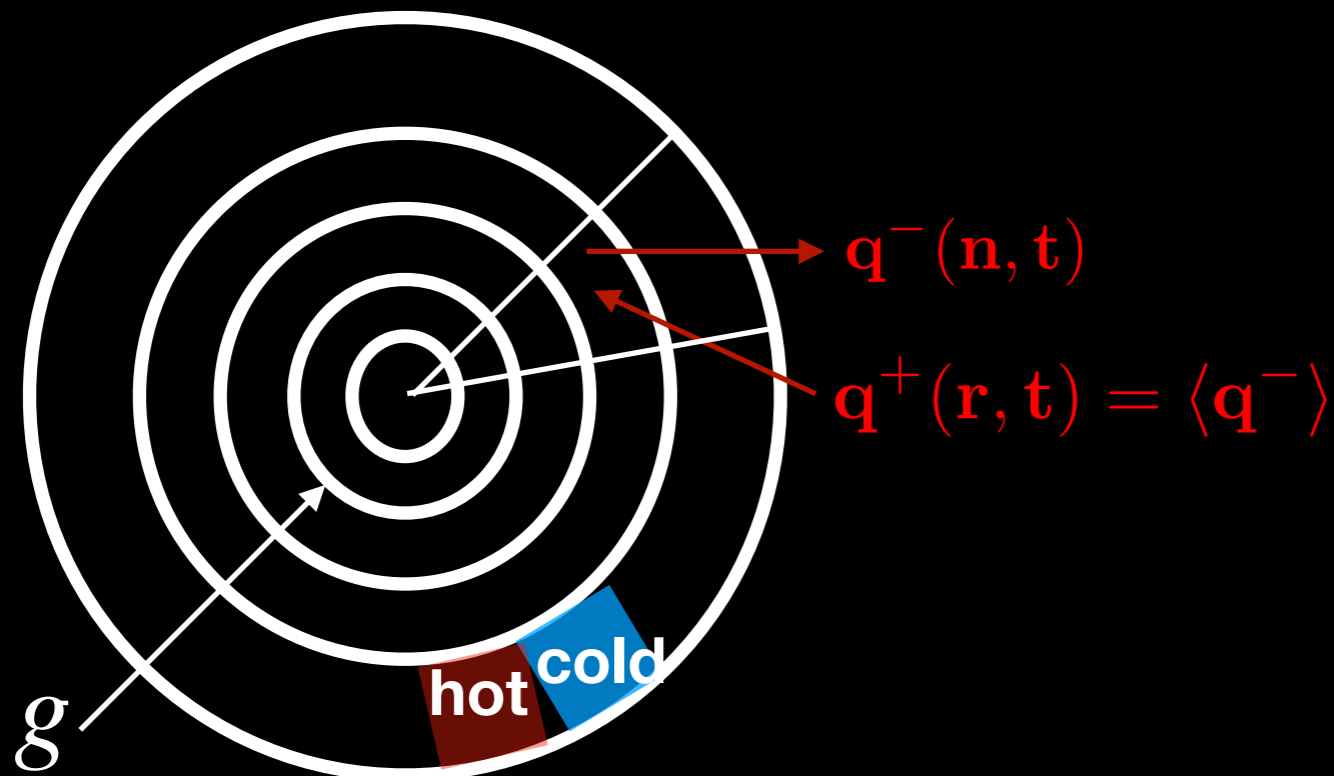
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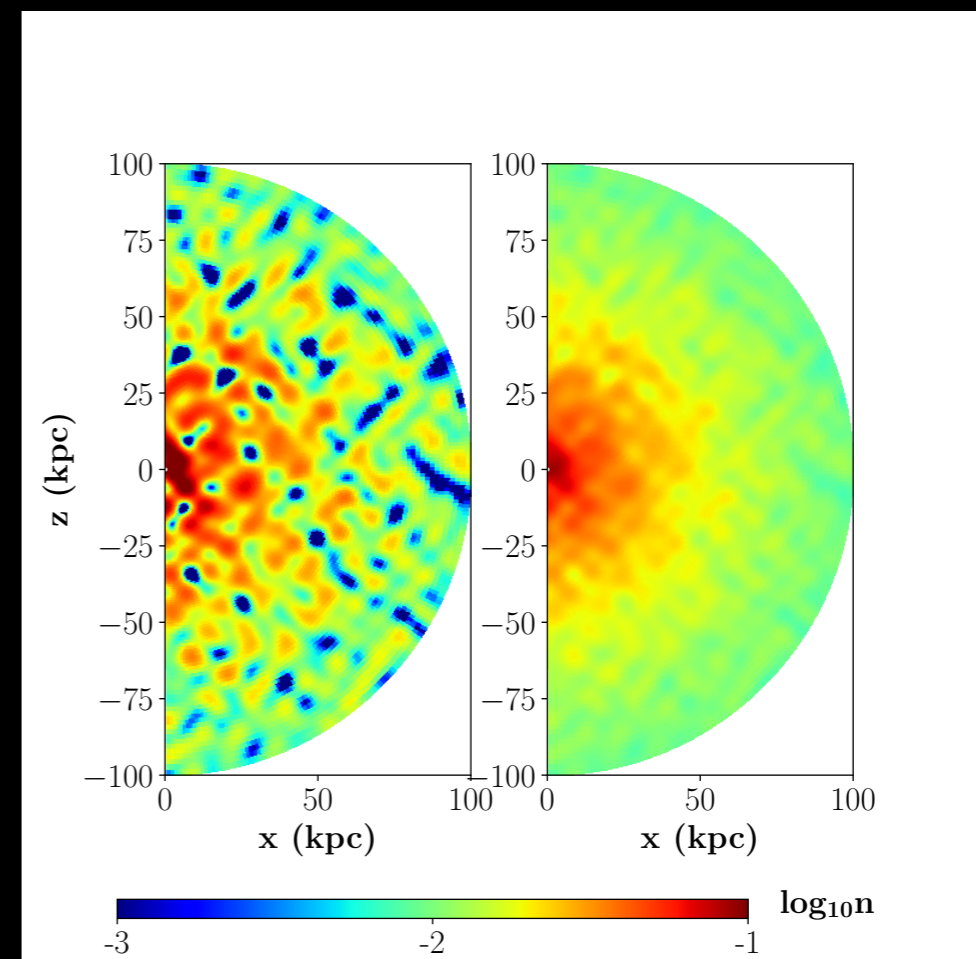
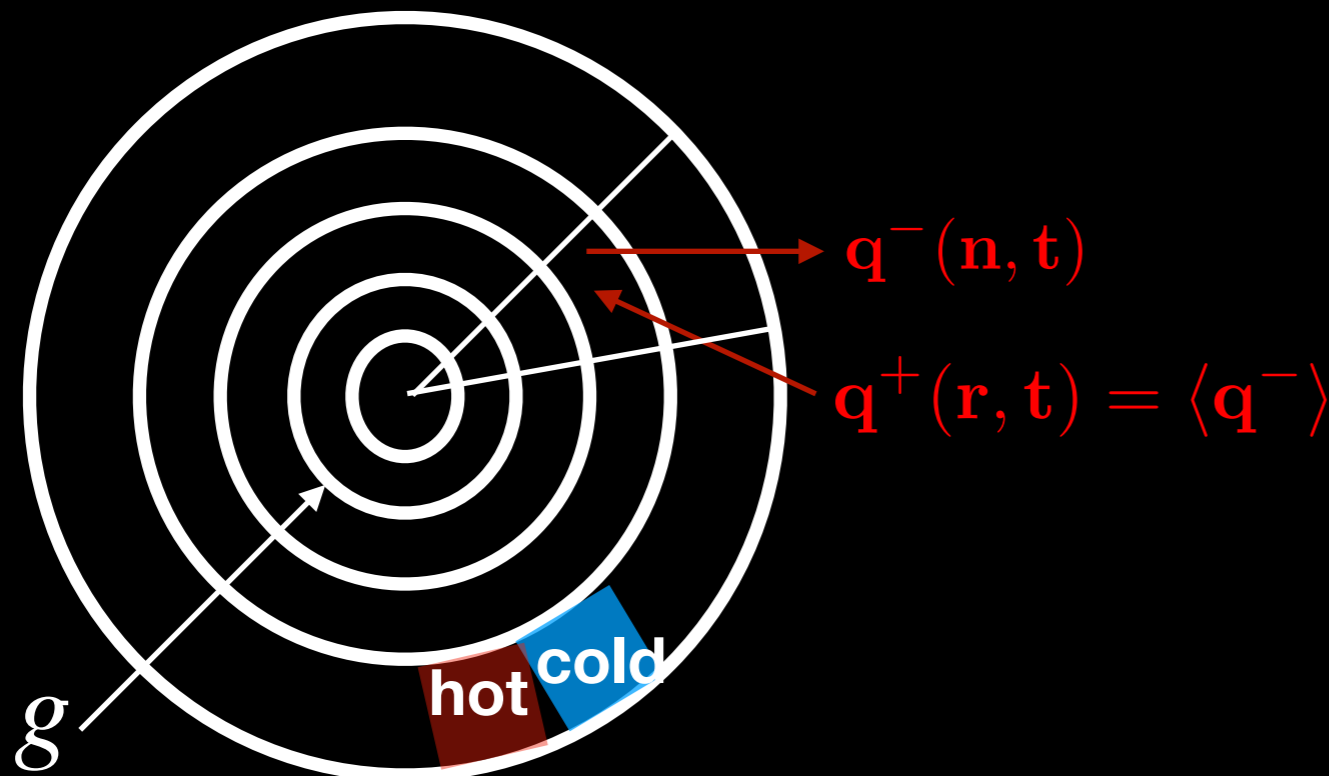
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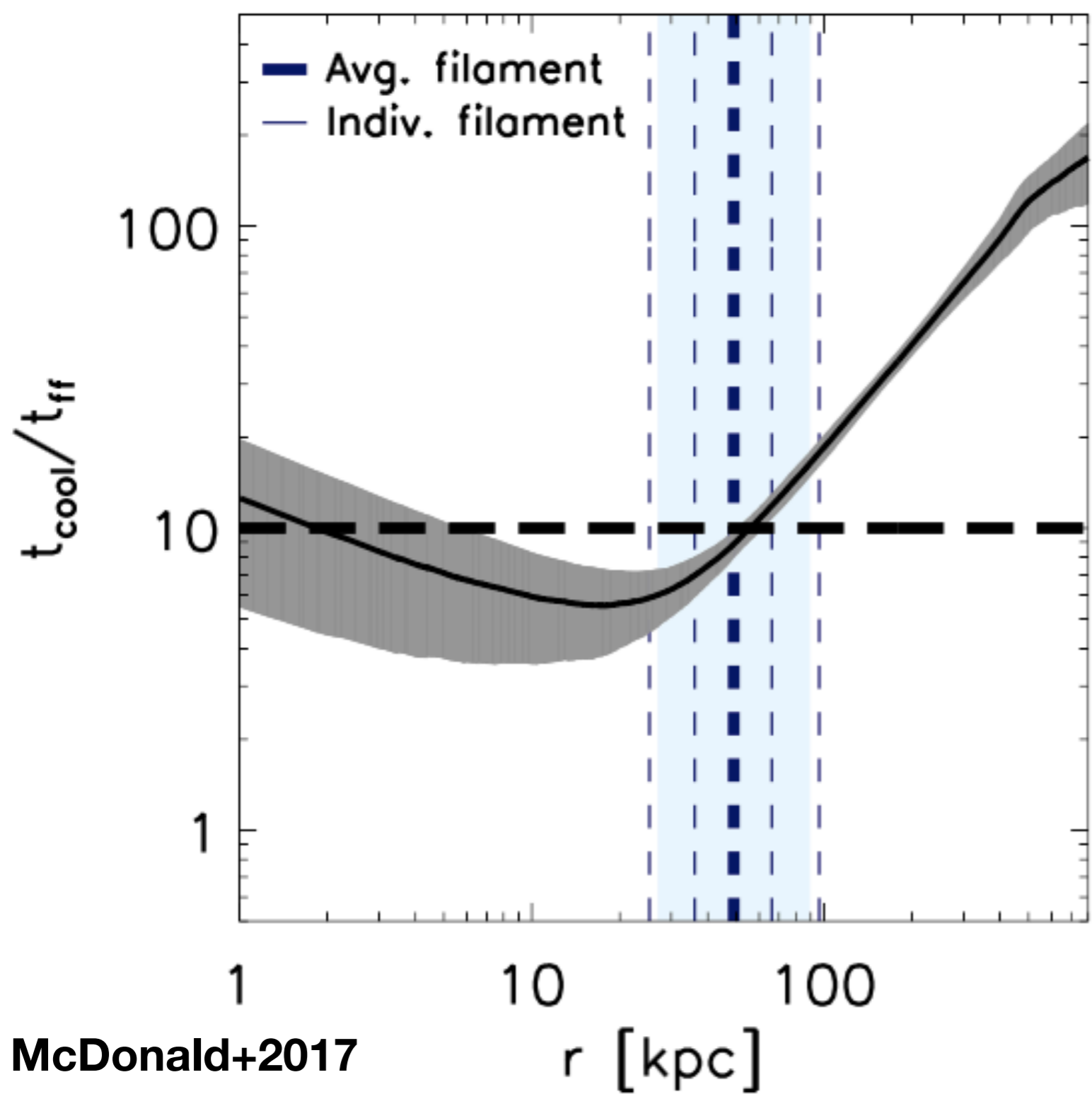
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Choudhury+2019

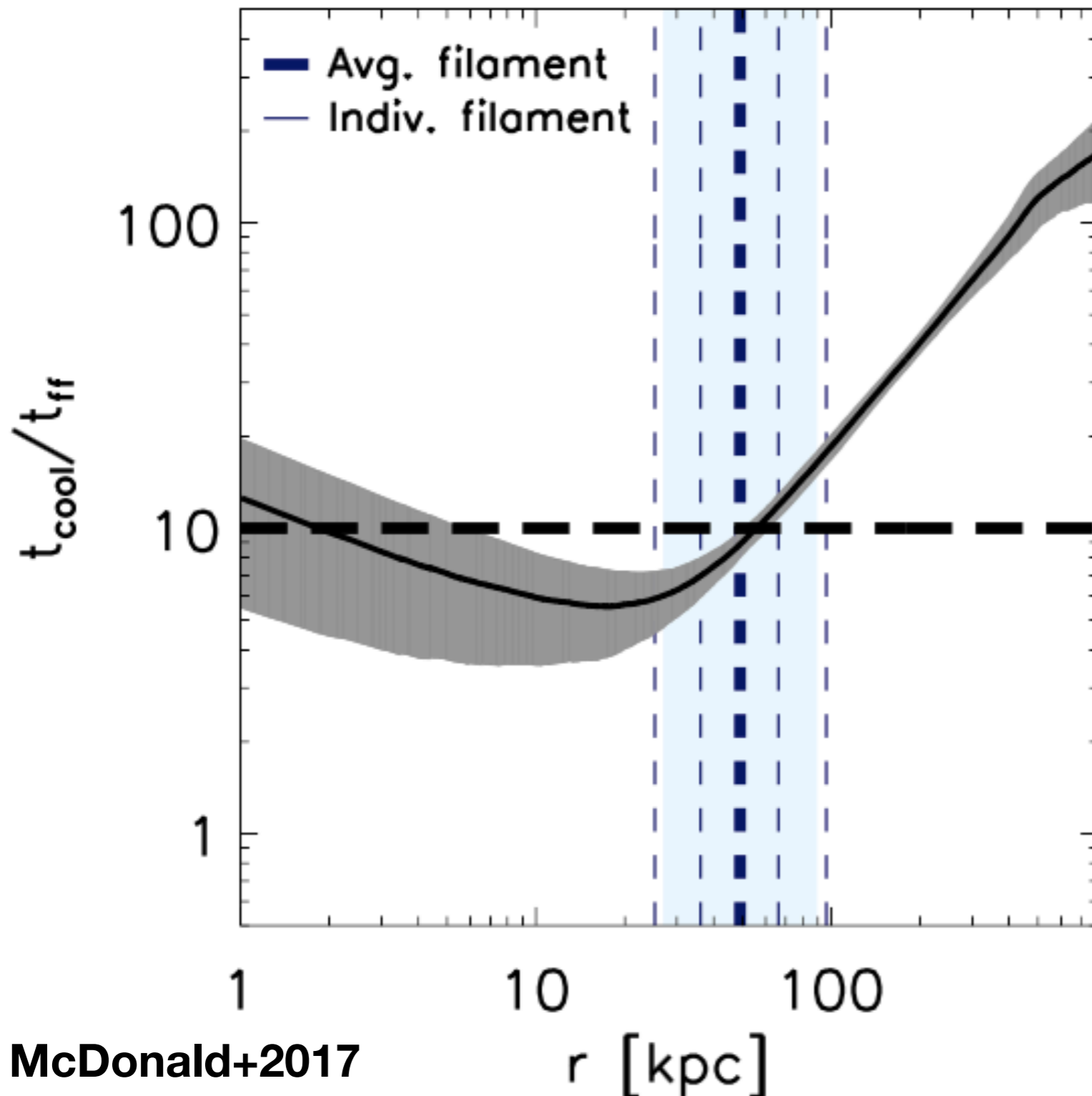
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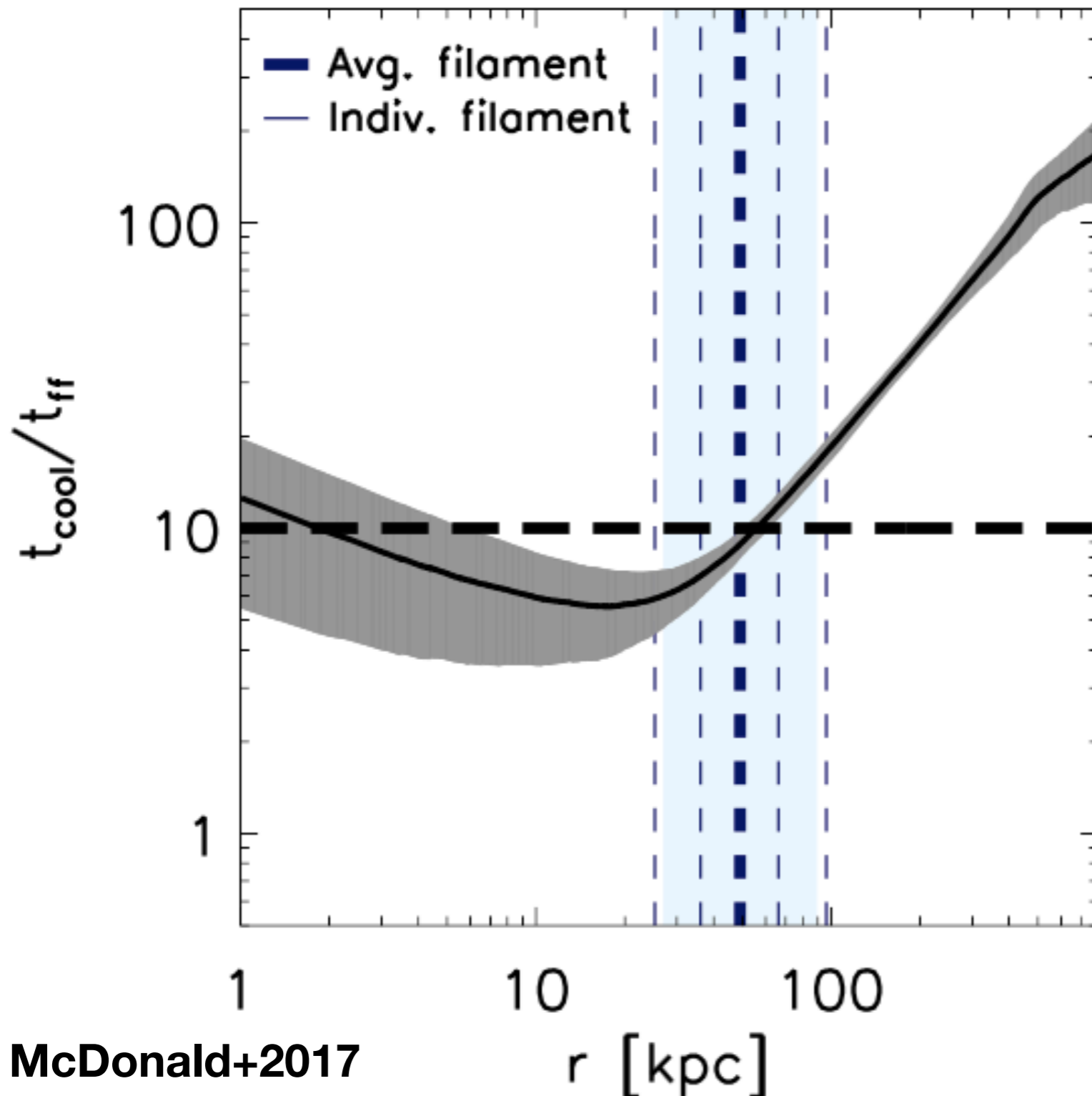
McDonald+2017

Where are the cold filaments? What we look for in simulations/ observations



$$t_{\text{cool}} = \frac{p}{(\gamma - 1)n^2\Lambda(T, Z)}$$

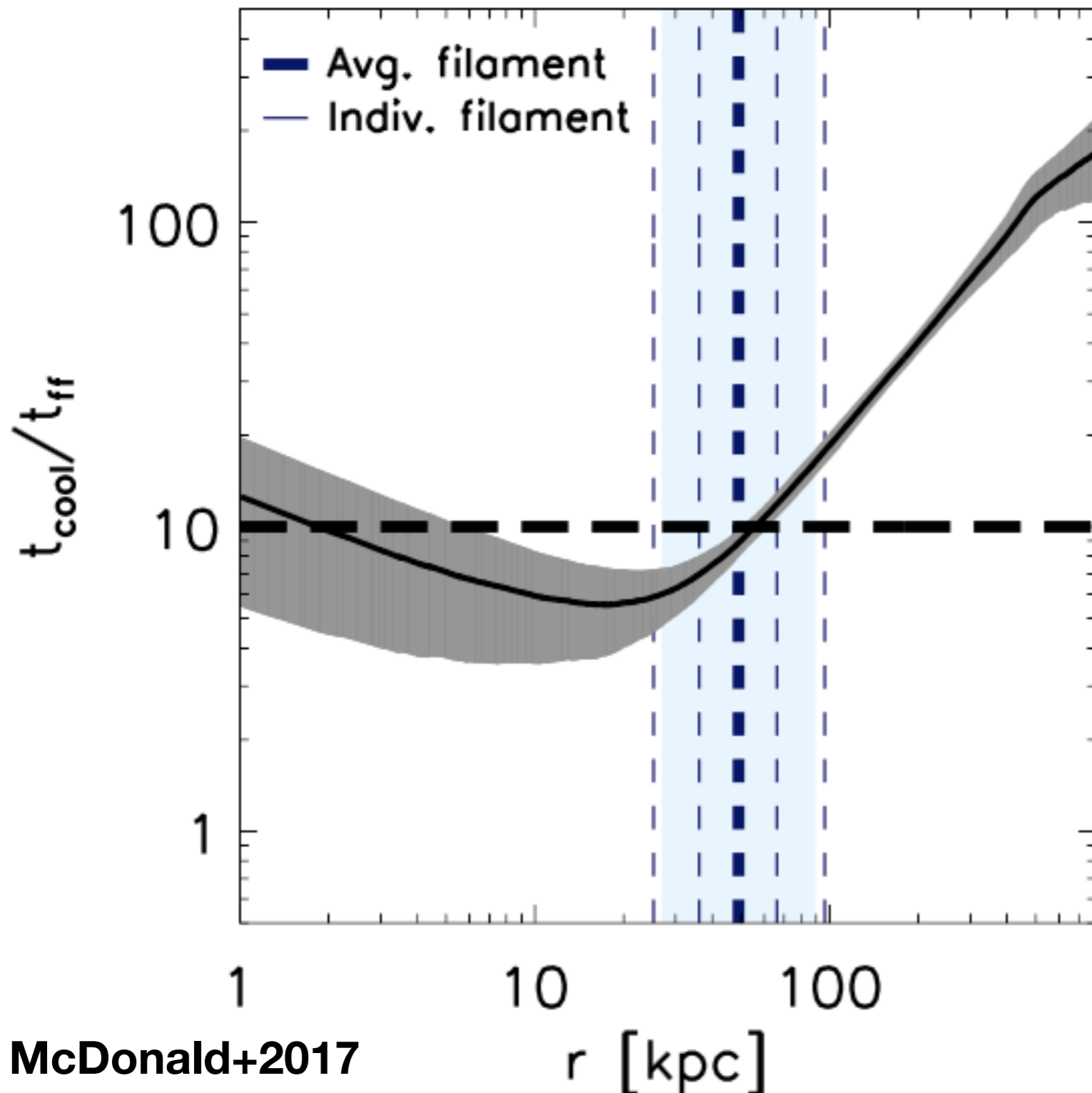
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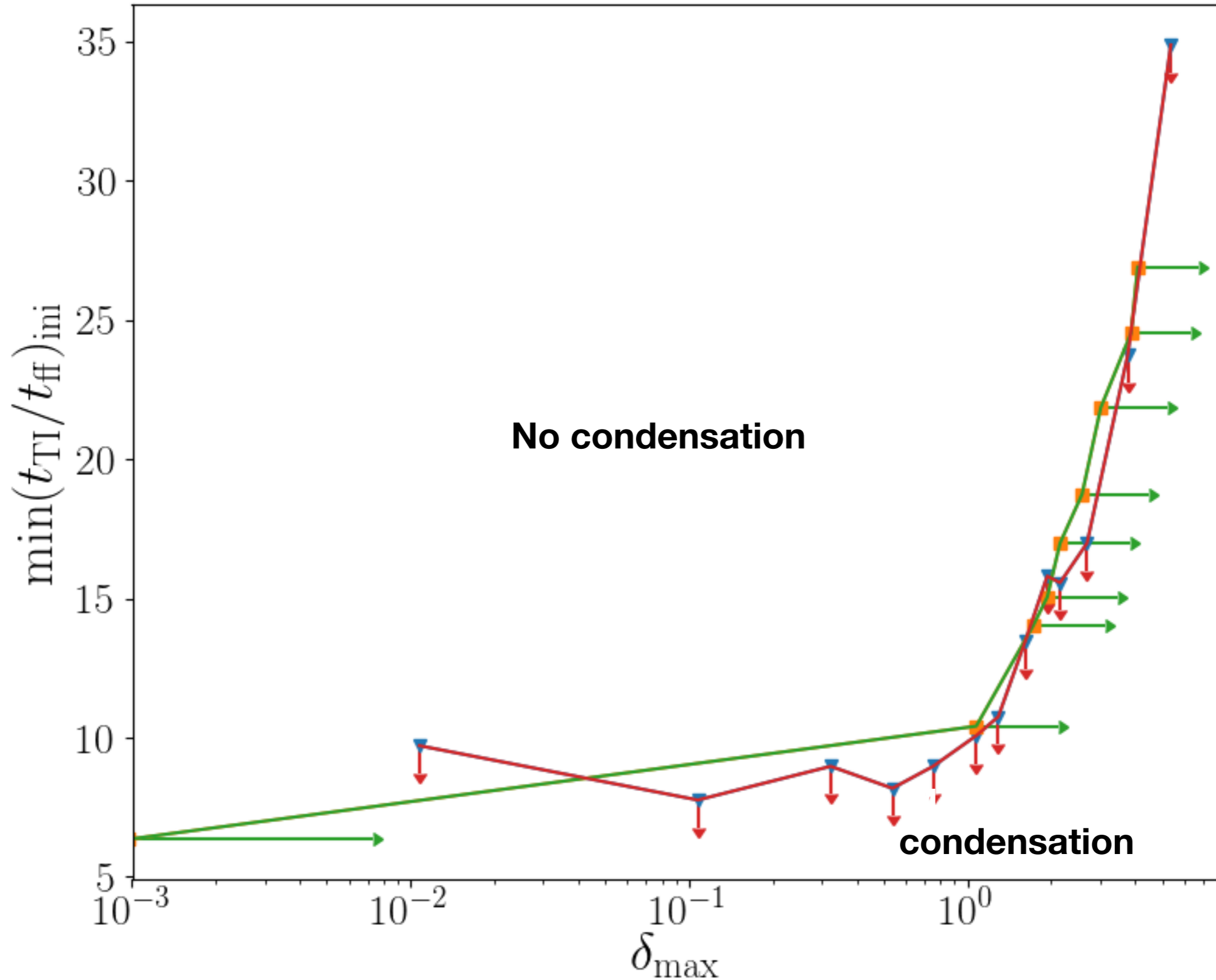


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$$t_{\text{cool}}/t_{\text{ff}} \lesssim 10$$

McCourt+, Sharma+2012

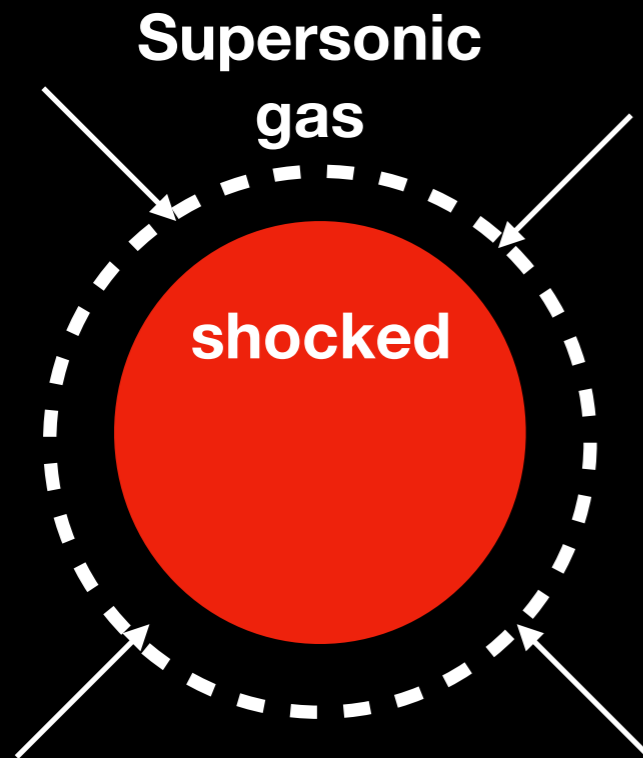


ROLE OF ENTROPY (INDEX) IN CONDENSATION

$$K = p/\rho^\gamma$$

Shocked gas moves to a higher adiabat.

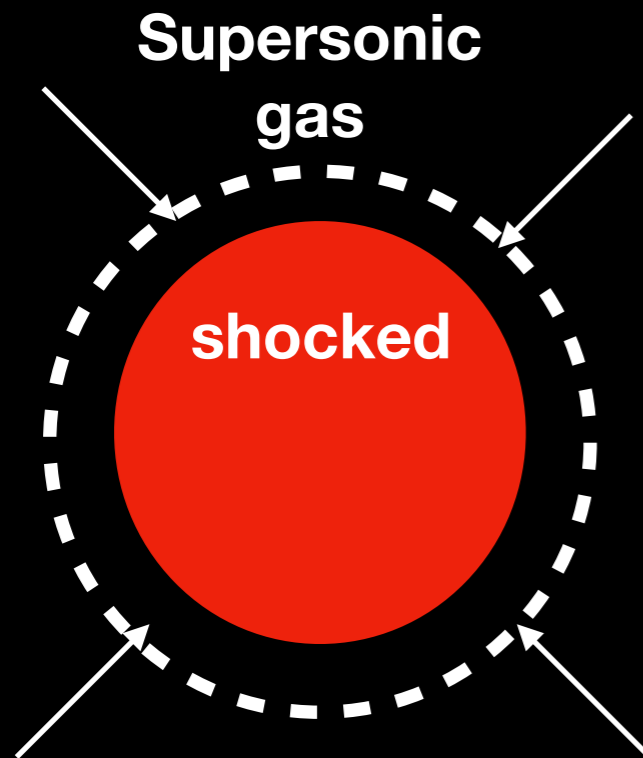
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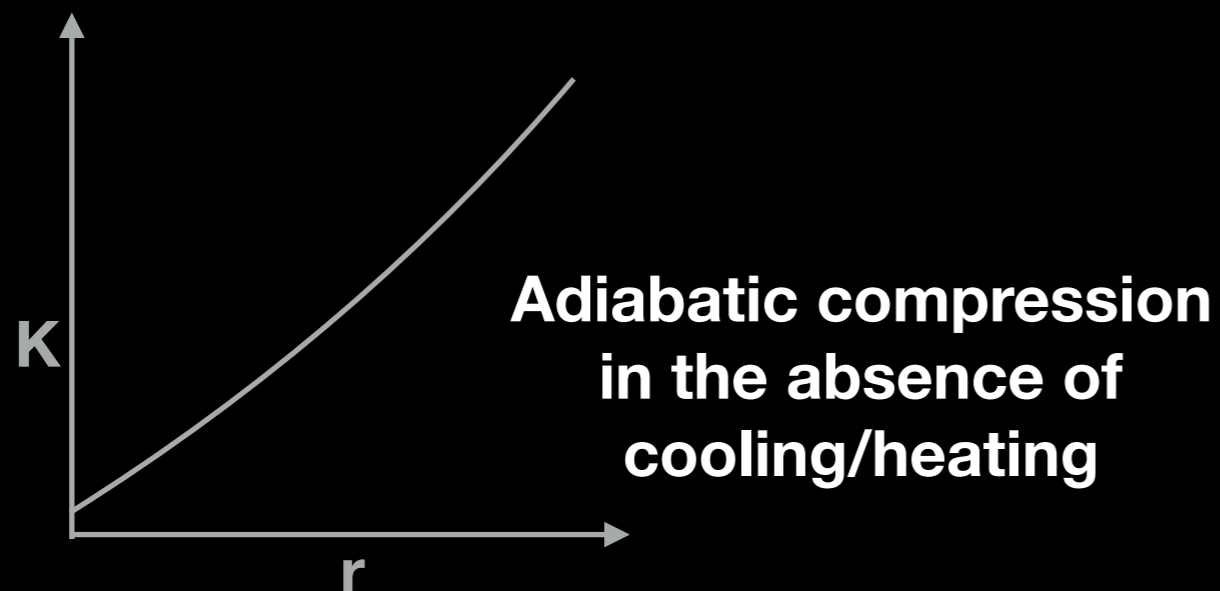
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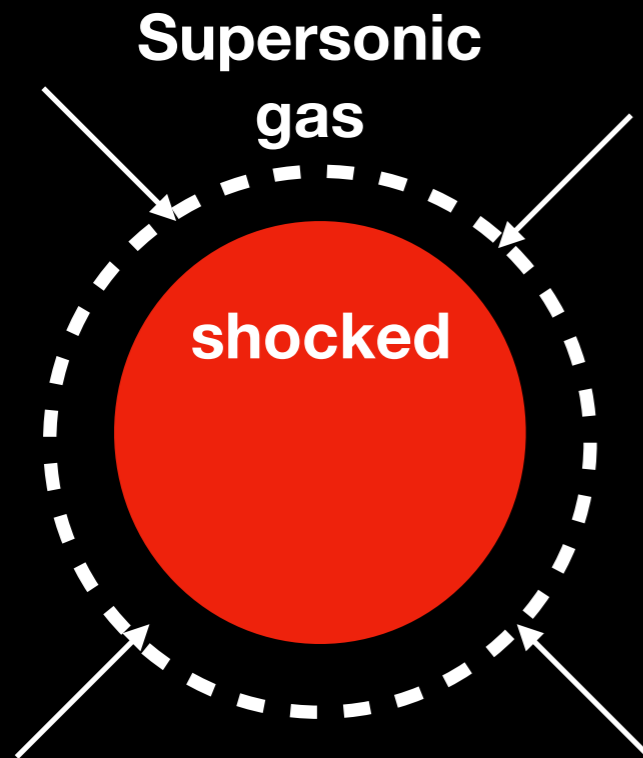


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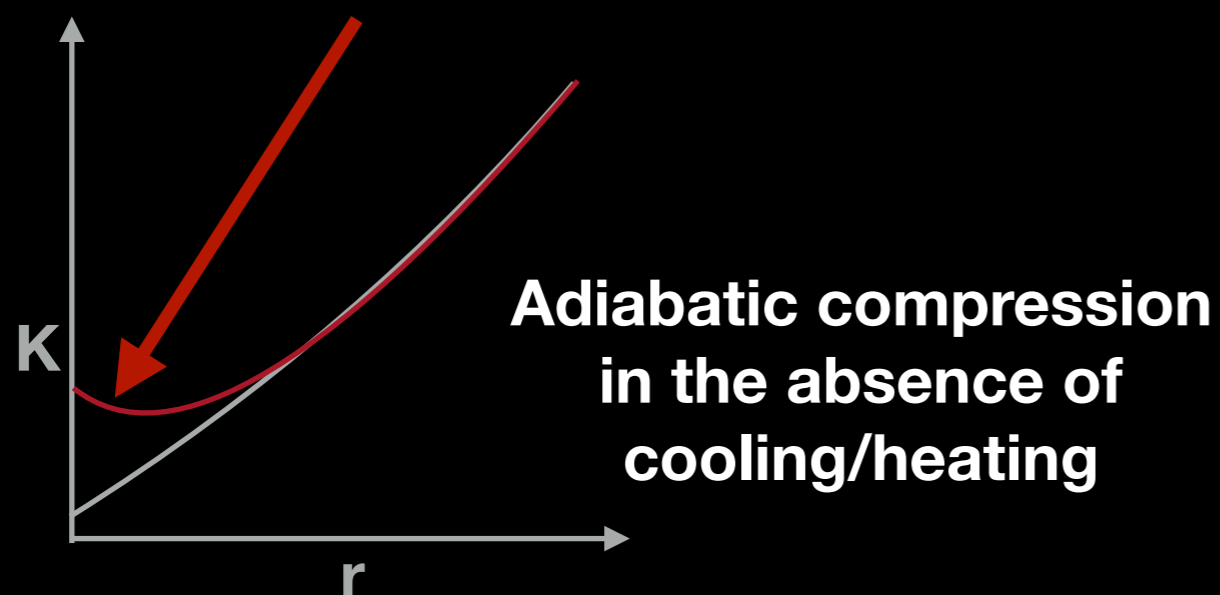
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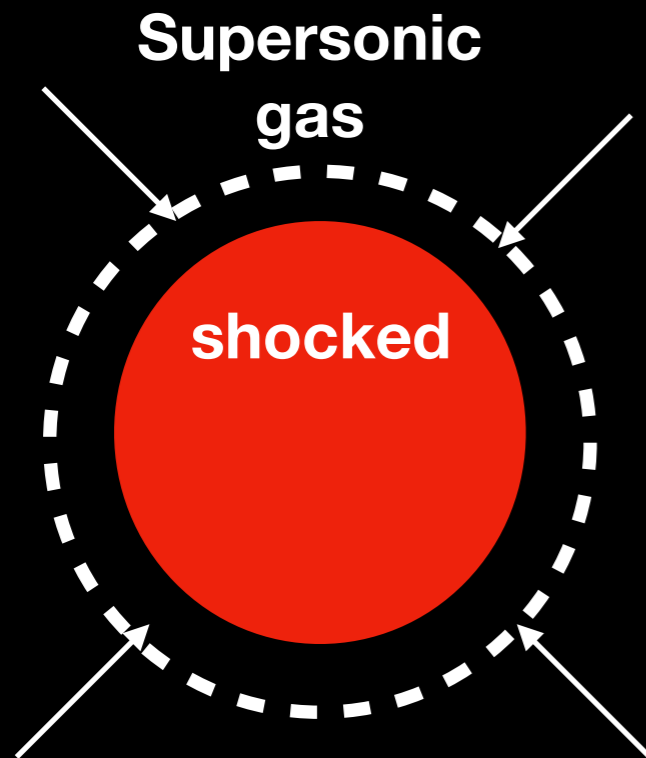
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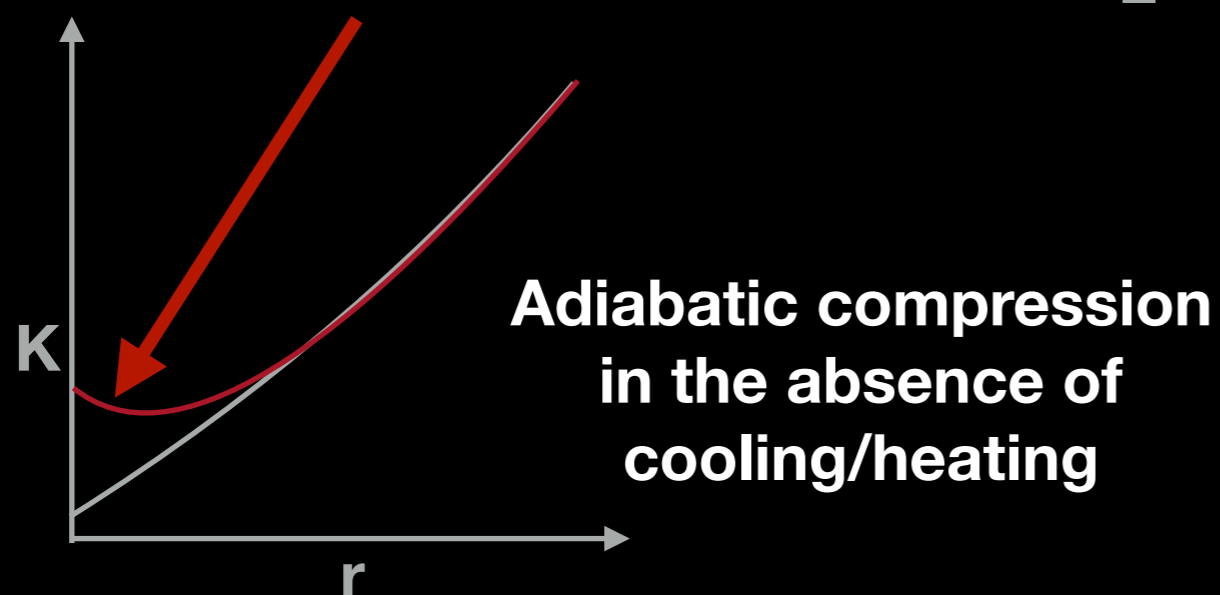
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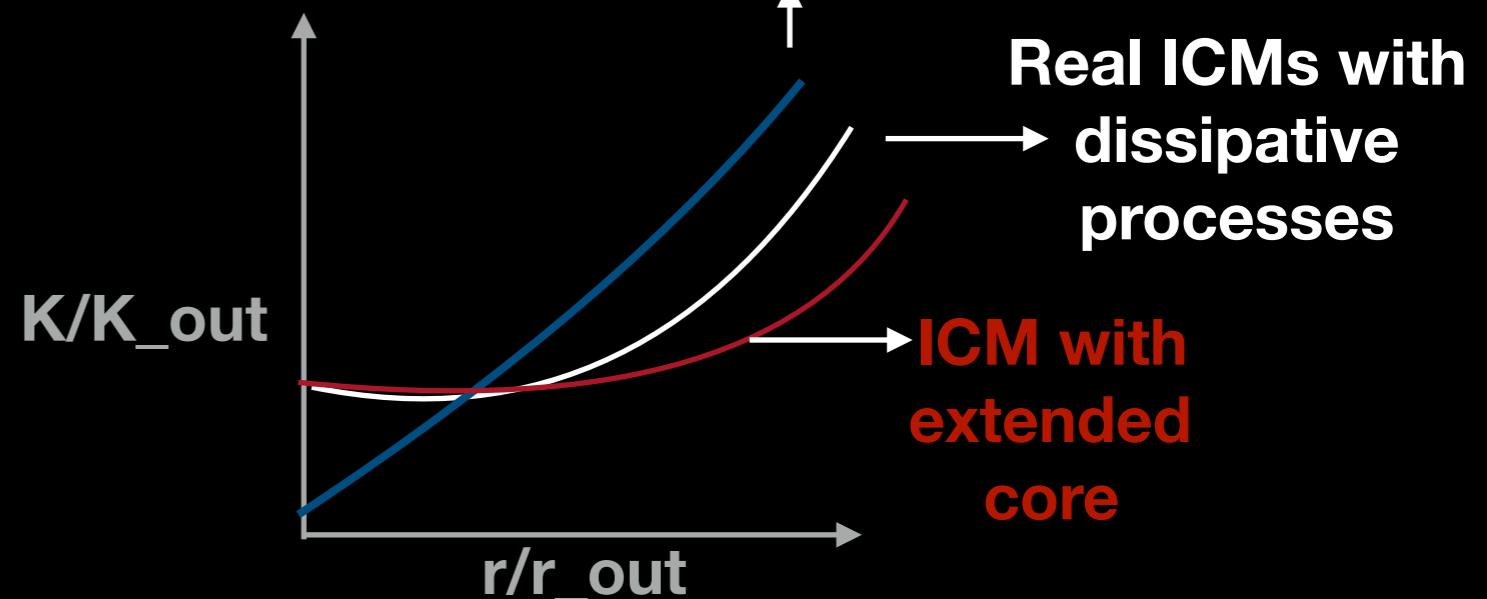
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Pure power-law-cosmological infall



Typical ICM

Extended core

No core

$K_0 K_{100}$

K_0

K_{100}

12 Gyr

7 Gyr

11 Gyr

z (kpc)

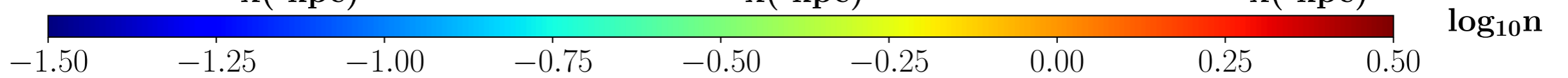
40
20
0
-20
-40

0 10 20 30 40 50 0 10 20 30 40 50 0 10 20 30 40 50

x (kpc)

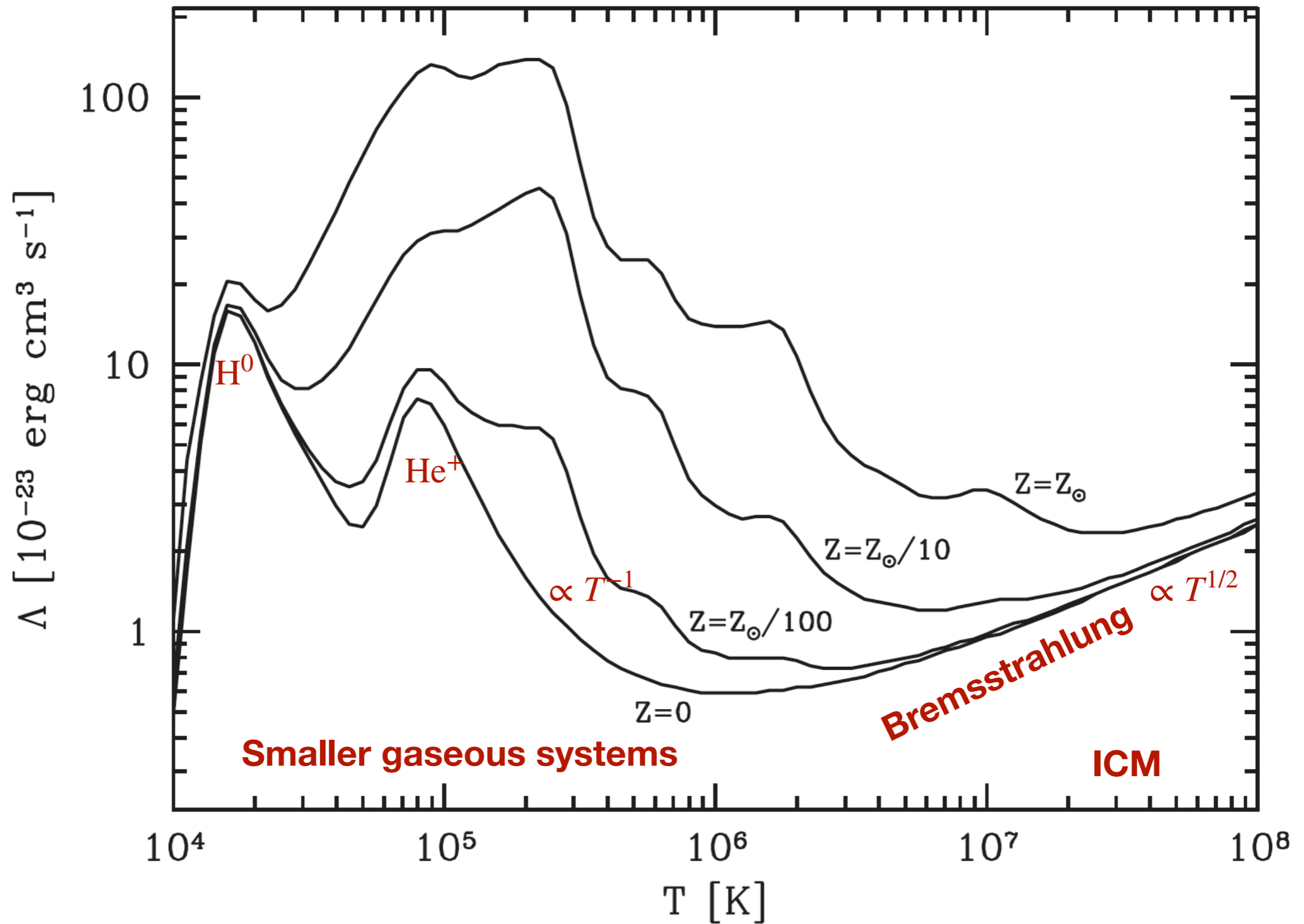
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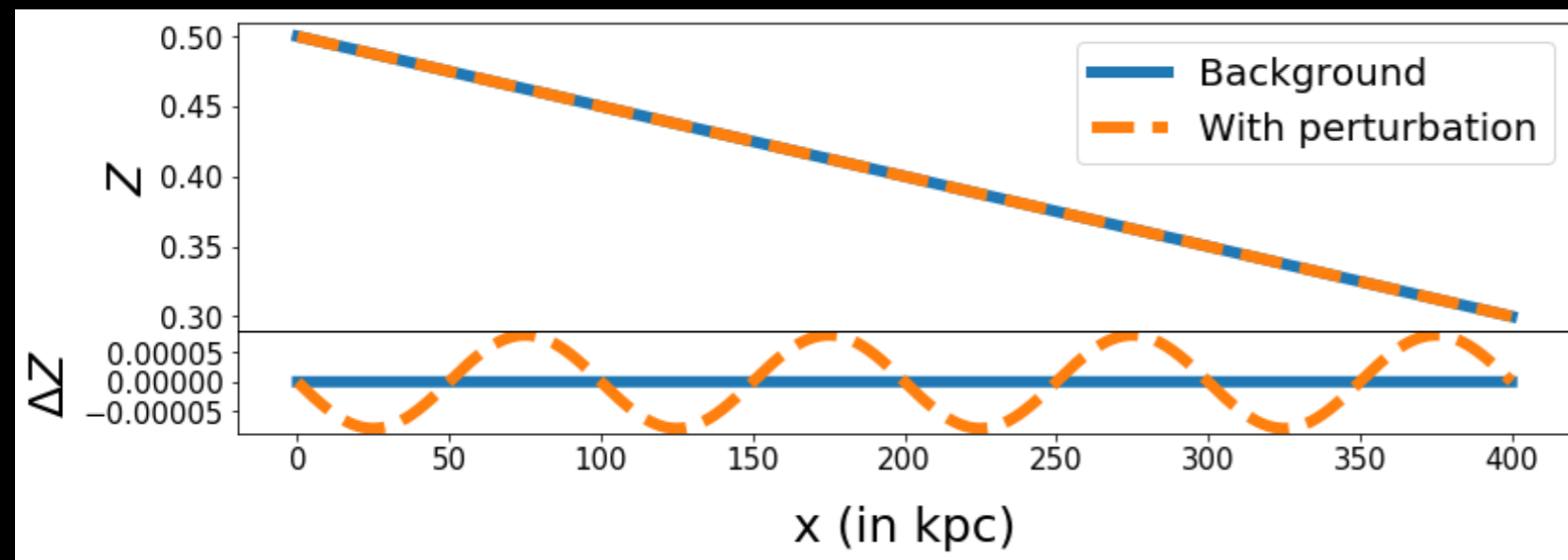


Choudhury+2019 (Voit+ first discuss the effect of entropy profiles)

VARIATION OF METALLICITY AND GASEOUS SYSTEM SIZE



ROLE OF METALLICITY IN LOCAL THERMAL INSTABILITY



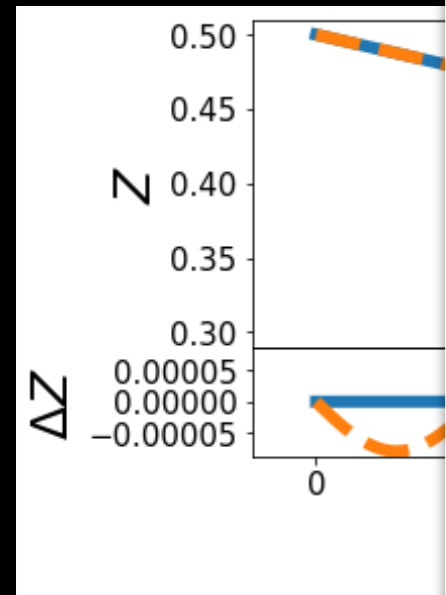
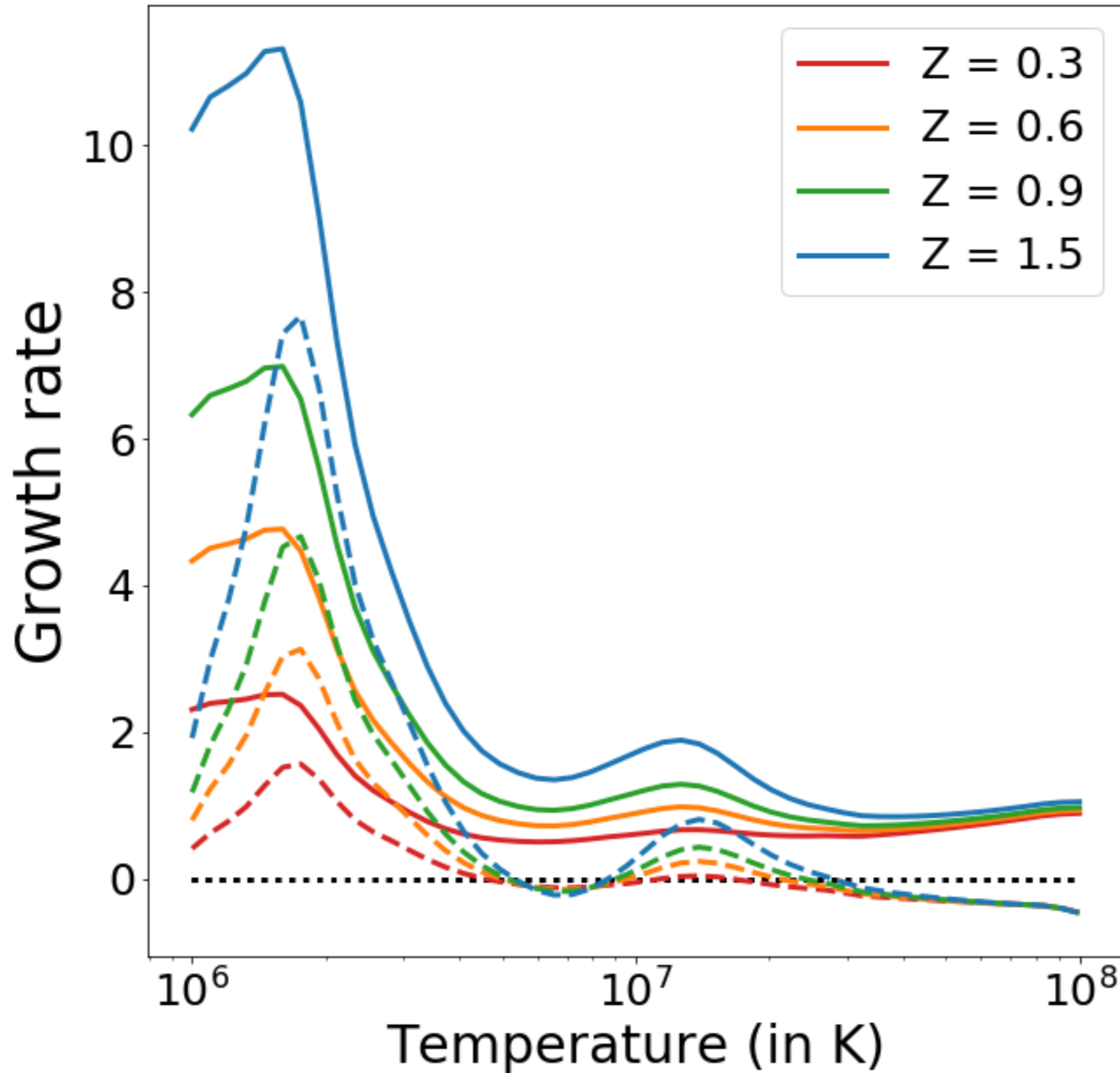
Linear growth rates have
no explicit dependence on

$$\Lambda_Z = \partial\Lambda(T, Z)/\partial Z$$

$$\partial Z/\partial r$$

ROLE OF METALLICITY IN LOCAL THERMAL INSTABILITY

Growth rate vs. T



s have
ence on

$\partial/\partial Z$

$/t_{TI}$

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Gas in multi-phase - multiple proposed scenarios for condensation

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Local thermal instability - conditions and constraints - observables

- **Cooling time to free-fall time**
- **Entropy**
- **Metallicity**