



A Galactic Dynamo in Spiral Galaxies: Effects of Steady Spiral Arms and their Pattern Speeds

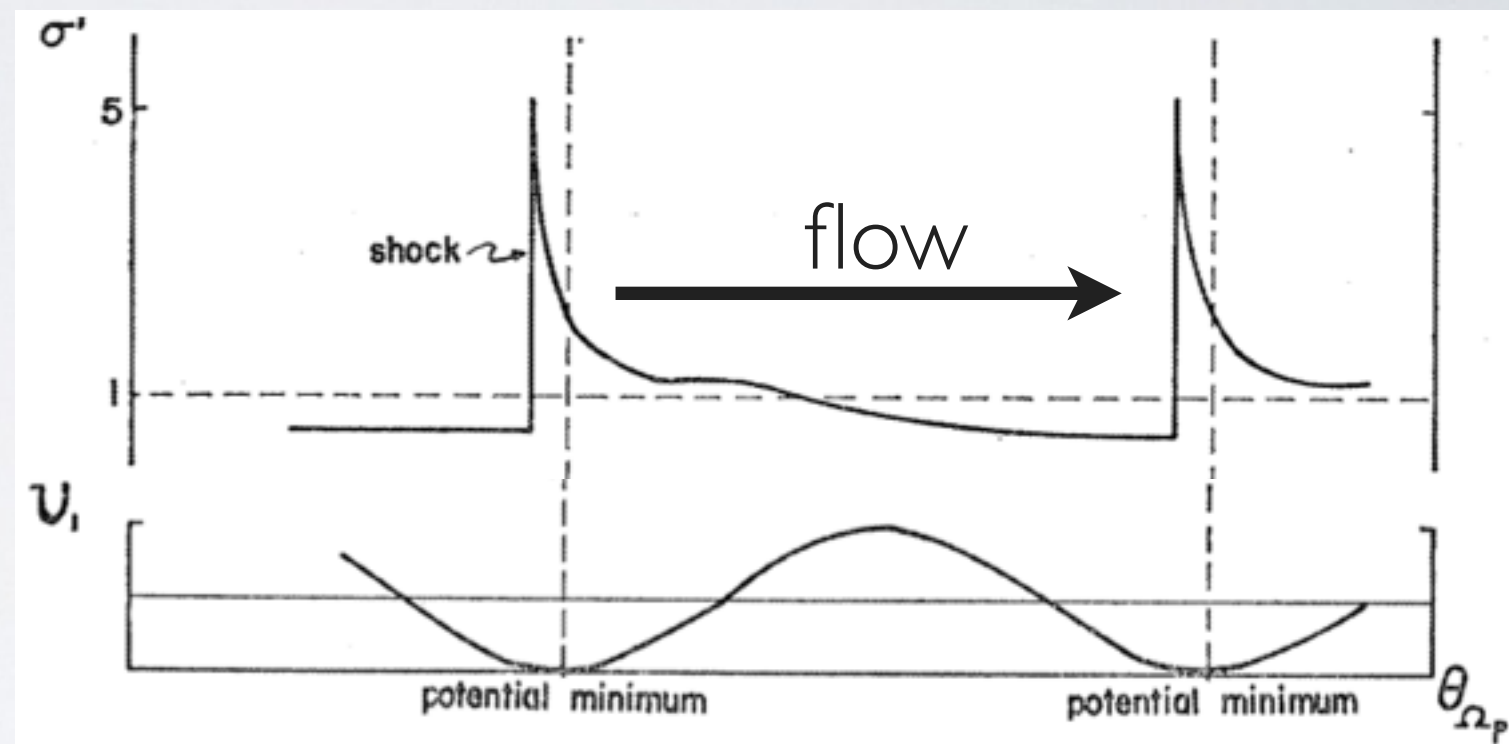
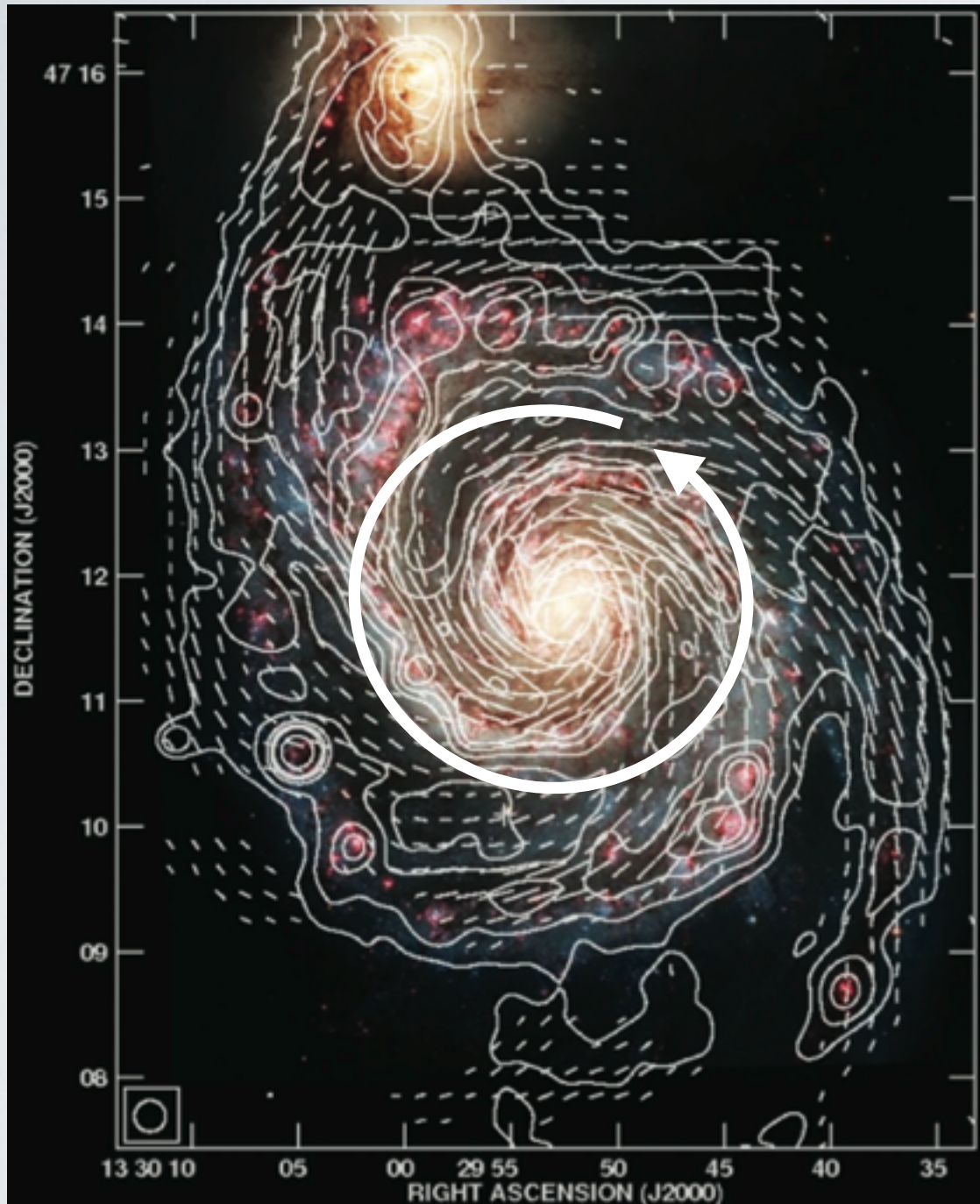
Sho NAKAMURA, Makoto HATTORI (Tohoku Univ.)



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Grand-design Spiral Galaxies



Roberts, 1969

Fletcher+, 2011
(M51, $\lambda=6\text{cm}$)

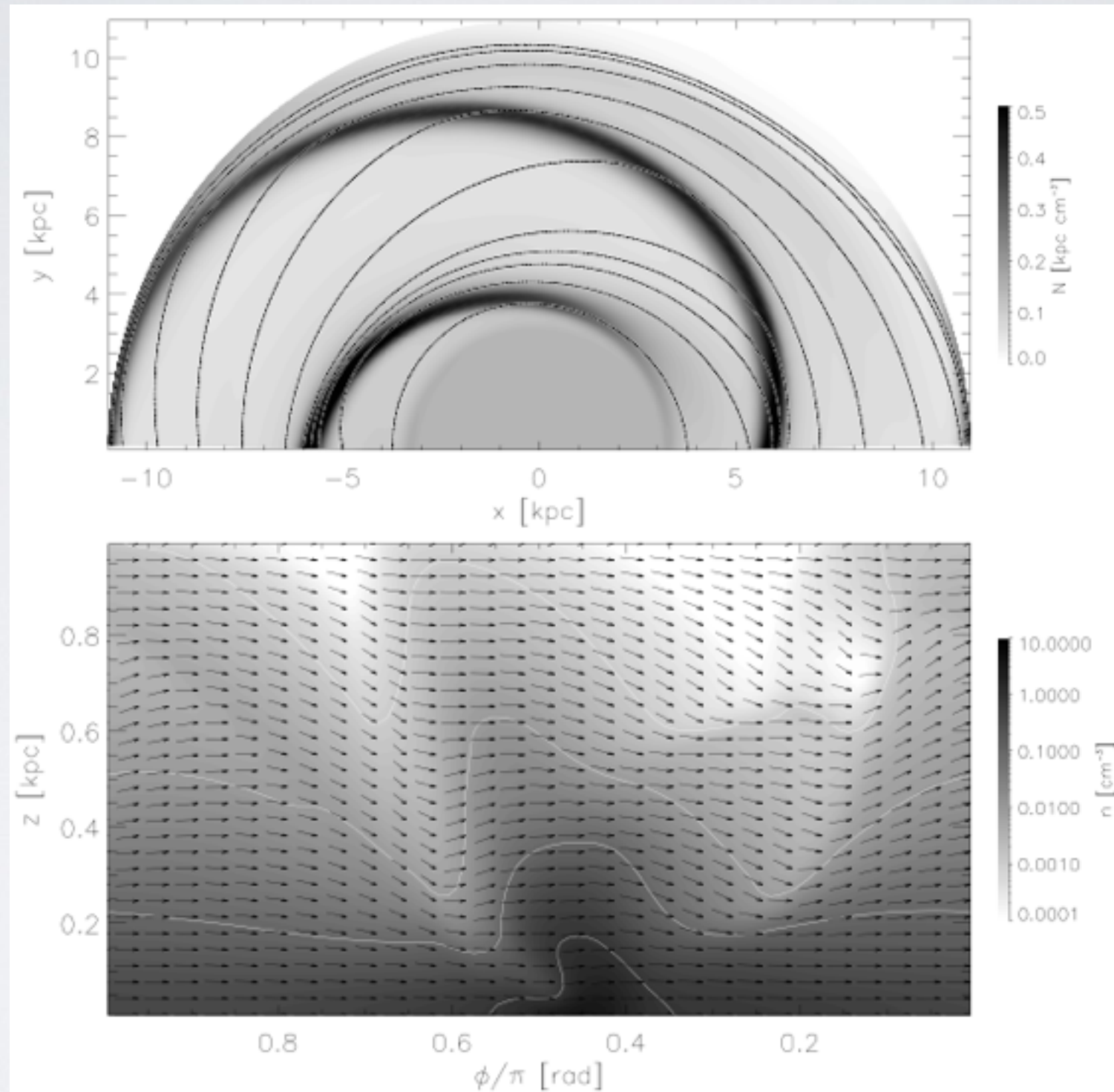
Spiral galaxies have magnetic fields along the spiral arms
@ galactic plane.



Introduction

Previous Work

Previous Work



Gomez & Cox, 2002

isothermal, initial $B \sim$ a few μG



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

Motivation

Motivation

渦状腕があると

1. 磁場の進化
2. 最終的に出来る磁場の幾何構造

にどのような影響を与えるか、実際にシミュレーションした。



Model & Methods

Model: Basic Equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot \left\{ \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} + \left(p_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2 \right) \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} \right\} = \boxed{-\rho \nabla \Phi} + \rho \Omega_{\text{sp}}^2 \mathbf{R} - 2\rho \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{\text{sp}} \times \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left[\left\{ e + \left(p_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2 \right) \right\} \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{4\pi} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{B} \right] = \mathbf{u} \cdot \boxed{(-\rho \nabla \Phi + \rho \Omega_{\text{sp}}^2 \mathbf{R})} - \rho^2 \Lambda(T_{\text{gas}})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$e_{\text{gas}} = \frac{p_{\text{gas}}}{\gamma_{\text{gas}} - 1}, \quad \gamma_{\text{gas}} = 5/3, \quad e = \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2 + e_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2, \quad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v} - \Omega_{\text{sp}} R \mathbf{e}_{\varphi}$$

Spiral Potential

$$\Phi(R, \varphi, z; t) = \Phi_{\text{bulge}}(R, z) + \Phi_{\text{disc}}(R, z) + \Phi_{\text{halo}}(R, z) + \underline{\Phi_{\text{sp}}(R, \varphi, z; t)}$$

non-axisymmetric potential

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\text{sp}}(R, \varphi, z; t) = & \Phi_{\text{disc}}(R, z) \epsilon_{\text{sp}} \frac{(R/R_a)^2}{\{1 + (R/R_a)^2\}^{3/2}} \frac{z_a}{\sqrt{z^2 + z_a^2}} \\ & \times \cos \left[m \left\{ \varphi - \Omega_{\text{sp}} t + \cot i_{\text{sp}} \ln \left(\frac{R}{R_{\text{phase}}} \right) \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Wada+ 2004, Wada+ 2011

$$\epsilon_{\text{sp}} = 0.025, R_a = 7\text{kpc}, z_a = 0.3\text{kpc}, m = 2, \Omega_{\text{sp}} = 15\text{kms}^{-1}\text{kpc}^{-1}, i_{\text{sp}} = 15^\circ, R_{\text{phase}} = 0.1\text{kpc}$$

Model: Basic Equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot \left\{ \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} + \left(p_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2 \right) \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} \right\} = -\rho \nabla \Phi + \rho \Omega_{\text{sp}}^2 \mathbf{R} - 2\rho \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{\text{sp}} \times \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left[\left\{ e + \left(p_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2 \right) \right\} \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{4\pi} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{B} \right] = \mathbf{u} \cdot (-\rho \nabla \Phi + \rho \Omega_{\text{sp}}^2 \mathbf{R}) - \rho^2 \Lambda(T_{\text{gas}})$$

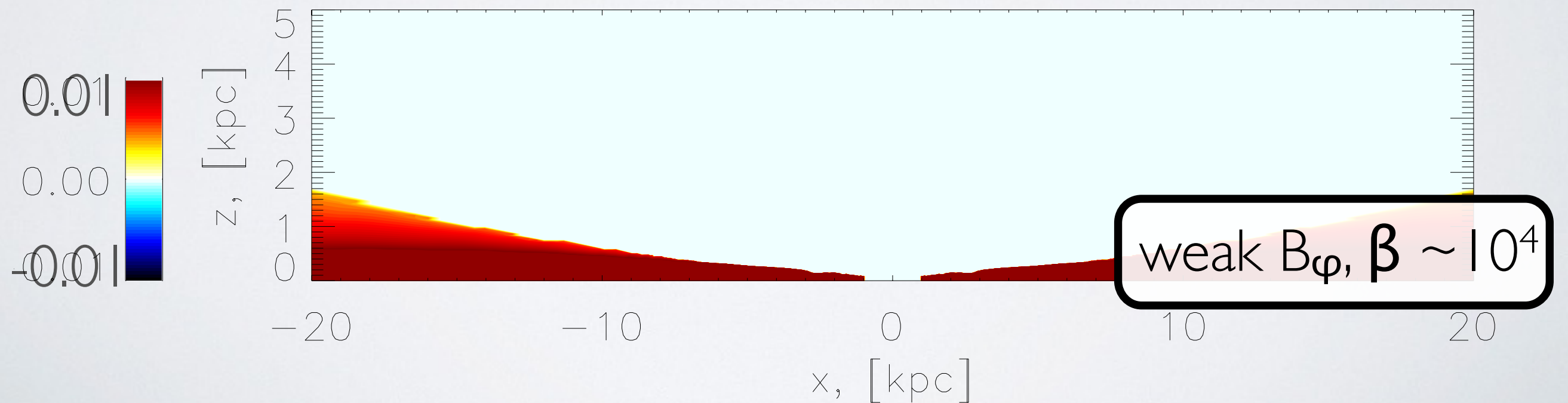
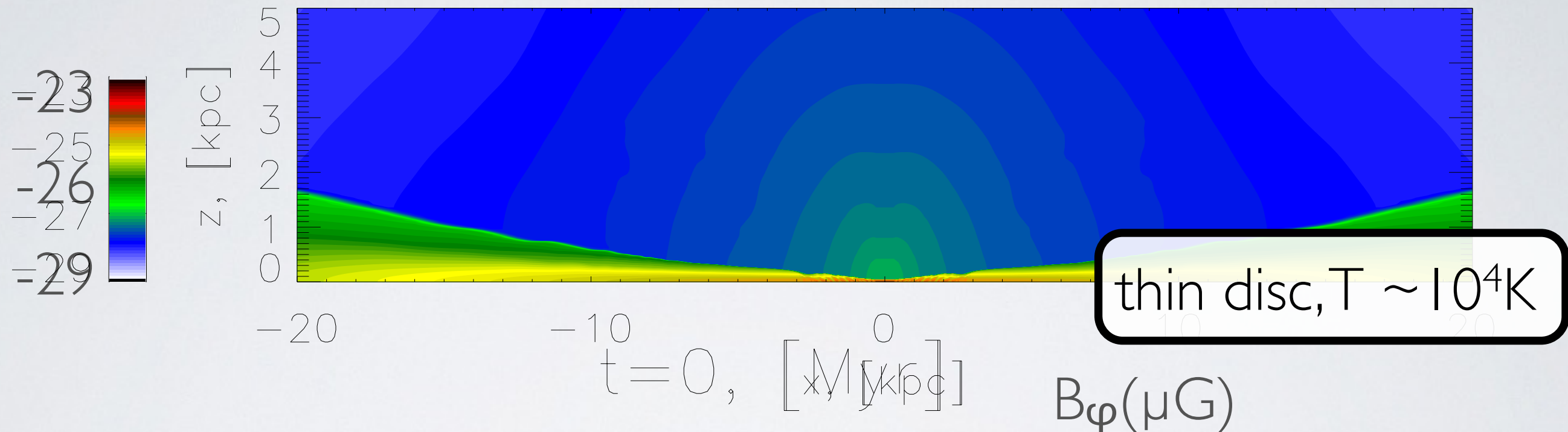
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$e_{\text{gas}} = \frac{p_{\text{gas}}}{\gamma_{\text{gas}} - 1}, \quad \gamma_{\text{gas}} = 5/3, \quad e = \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2 + e_{\text{gas}} + \frac{1}{8\pi} B^2, \quad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v} - \Omega_{\text{sp}} R \mathbf{e}_{\varphi}$$

Model: Initial Condition

hydrostatic halo, $T \sim 10^6 \text{K}$

$t=0, [\text{Myr}]$ Log(density)



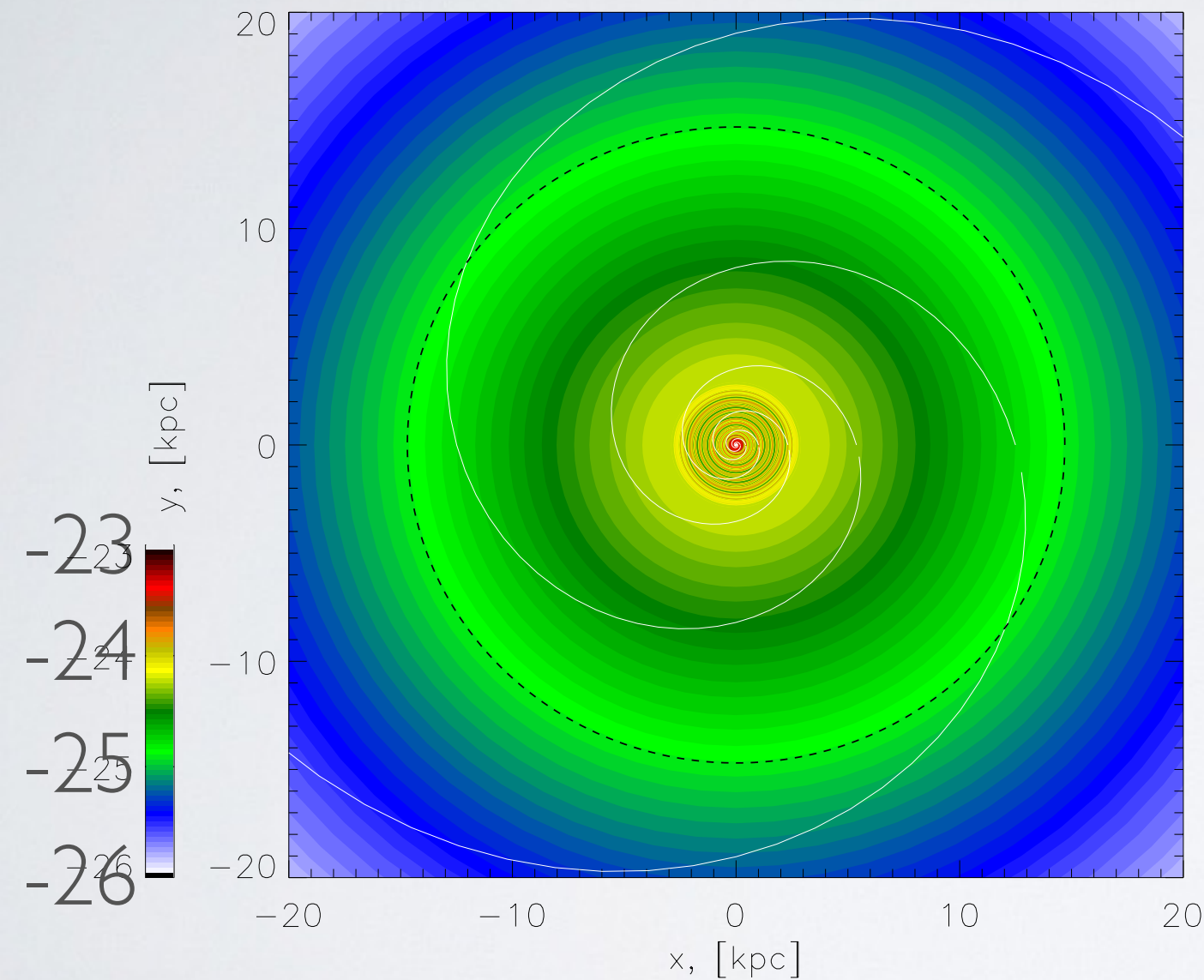


TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

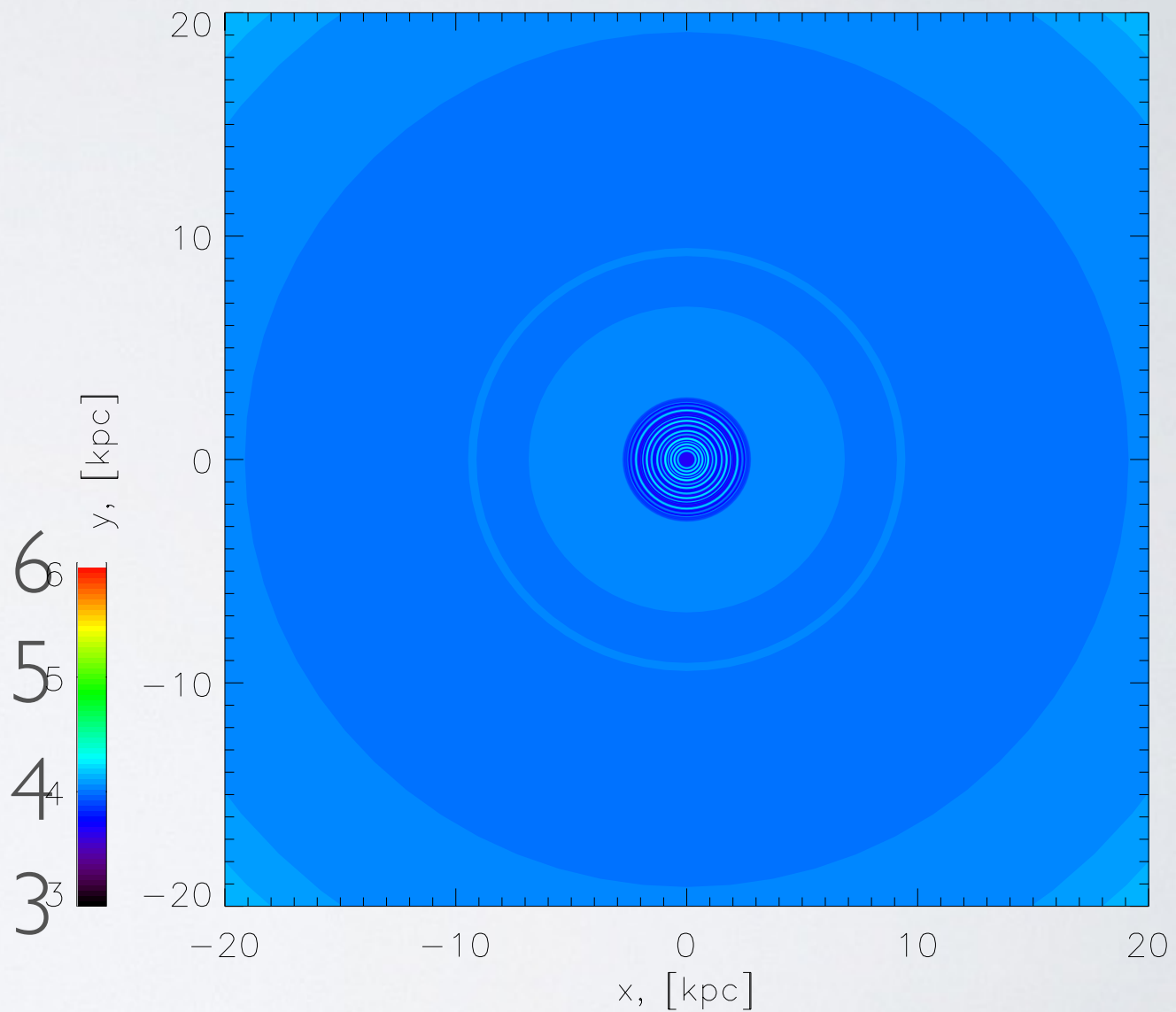
Results

Results($t=0$ Myr)

Log(density)
 $t=0$, [Myr]

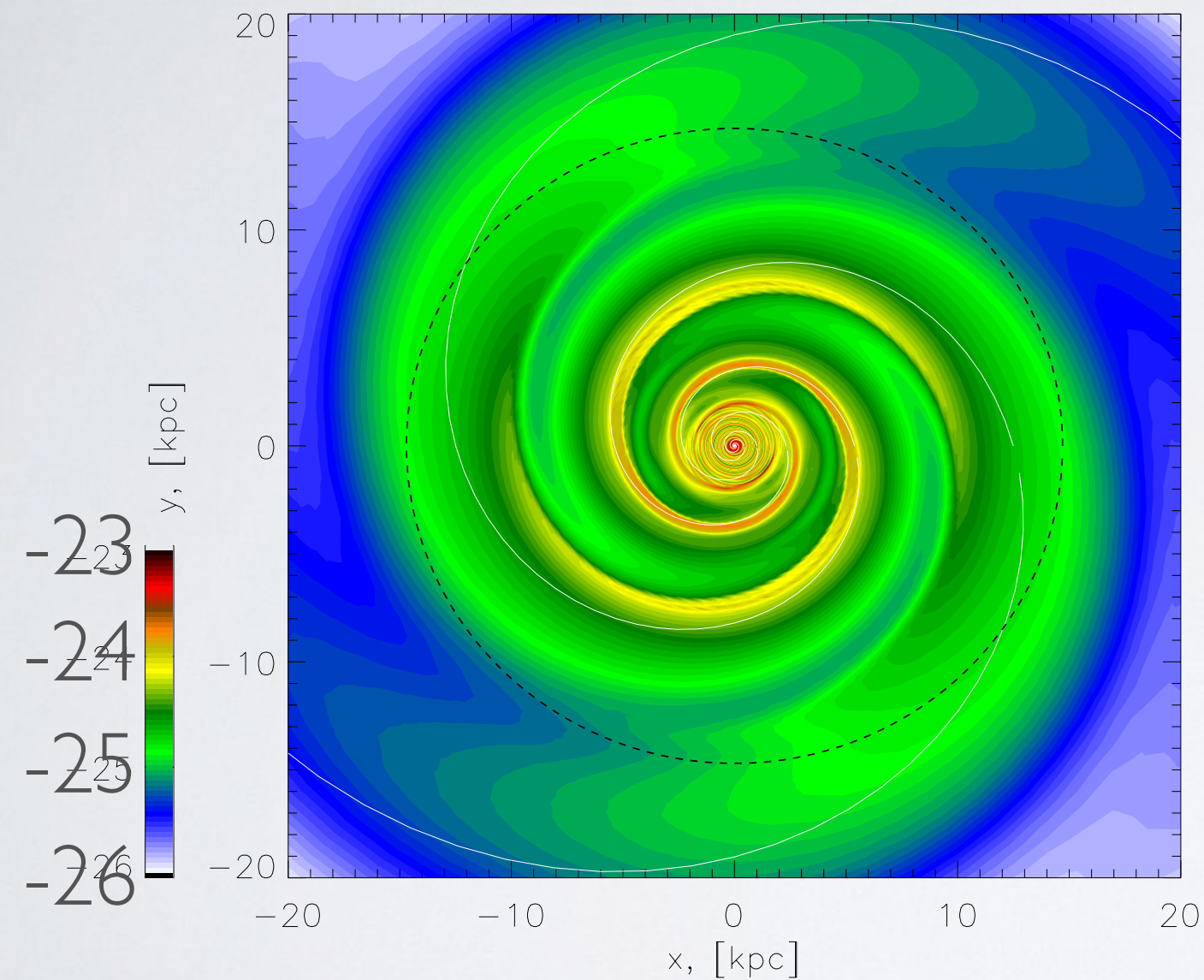


Log(temperature)
 $t=0$, [Myr]

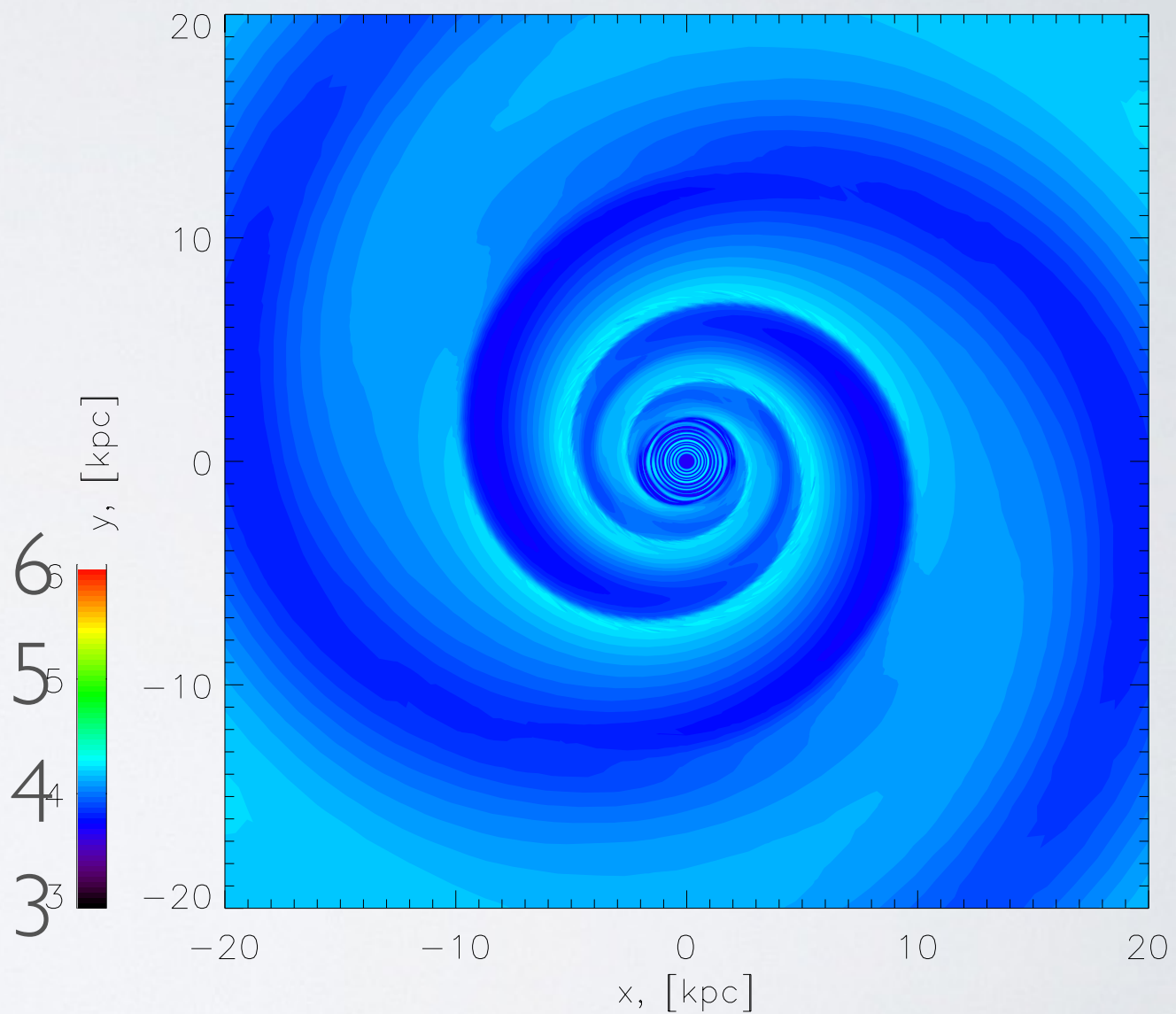


Results($t=220\text{Myr}$)

Log(density)
 $t=223, [\text{Myr}]$

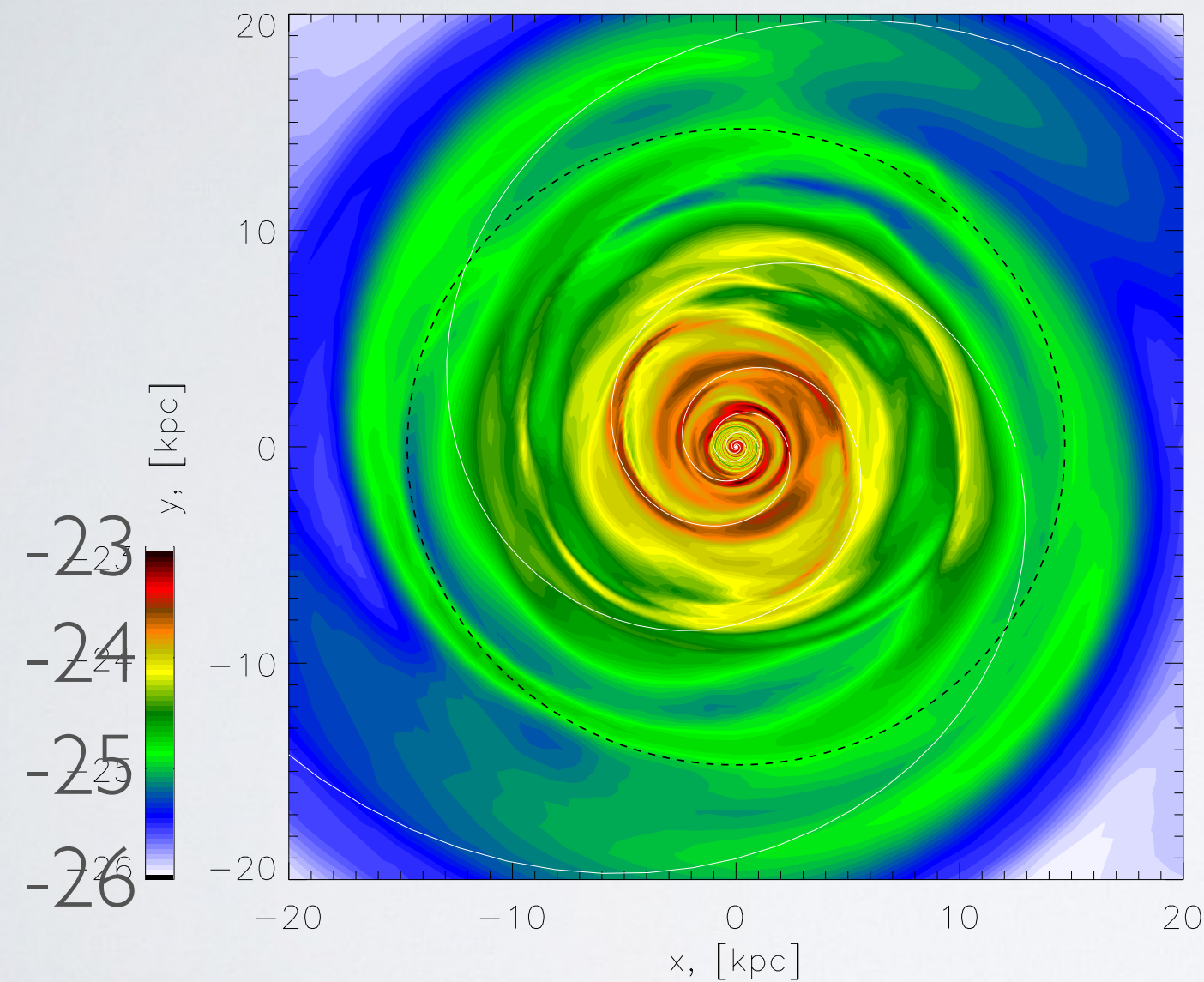


Log(temperature)
 $t=223, [\text{Myr}]$

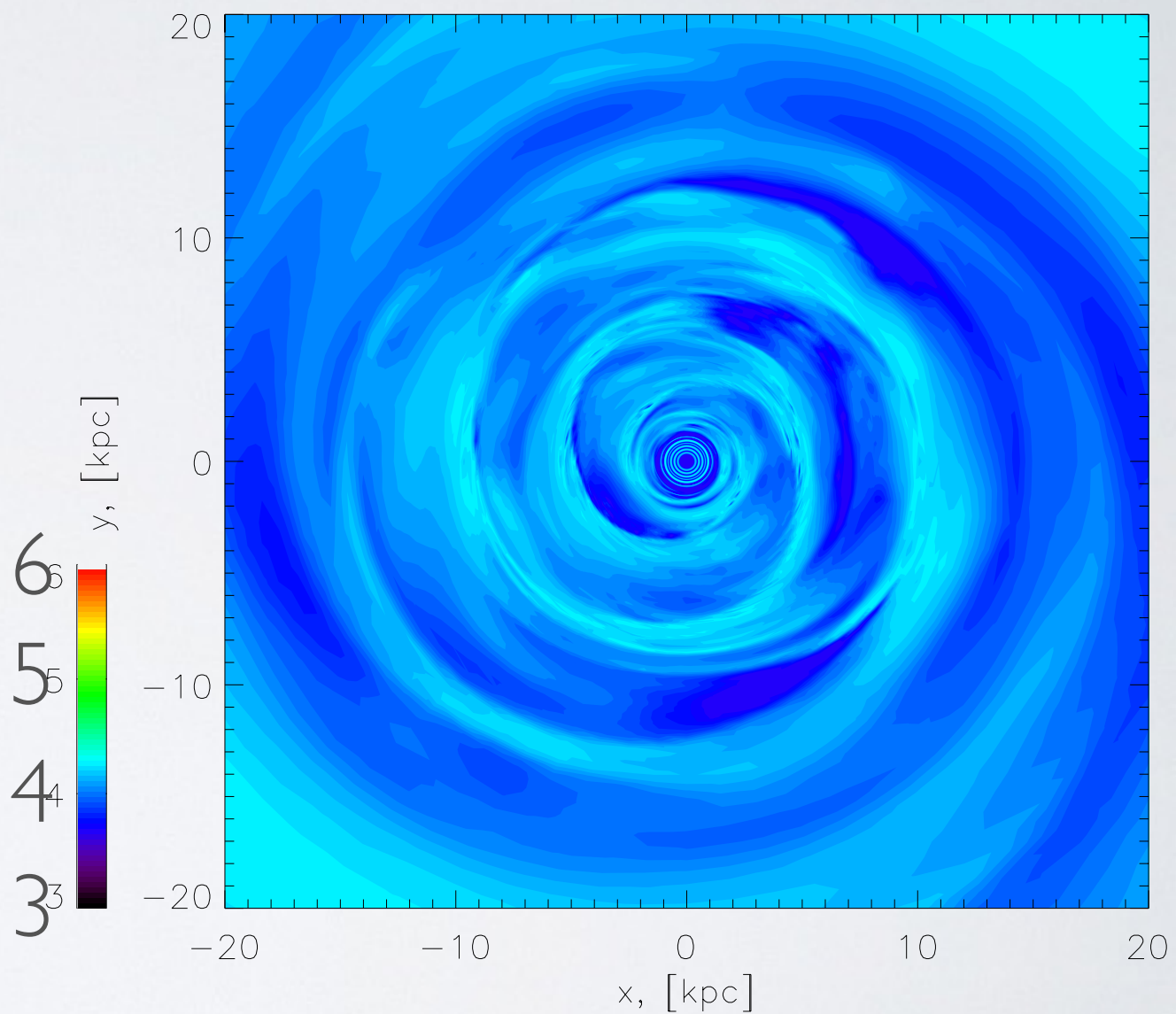


Results($t=750\text{Myr}$)

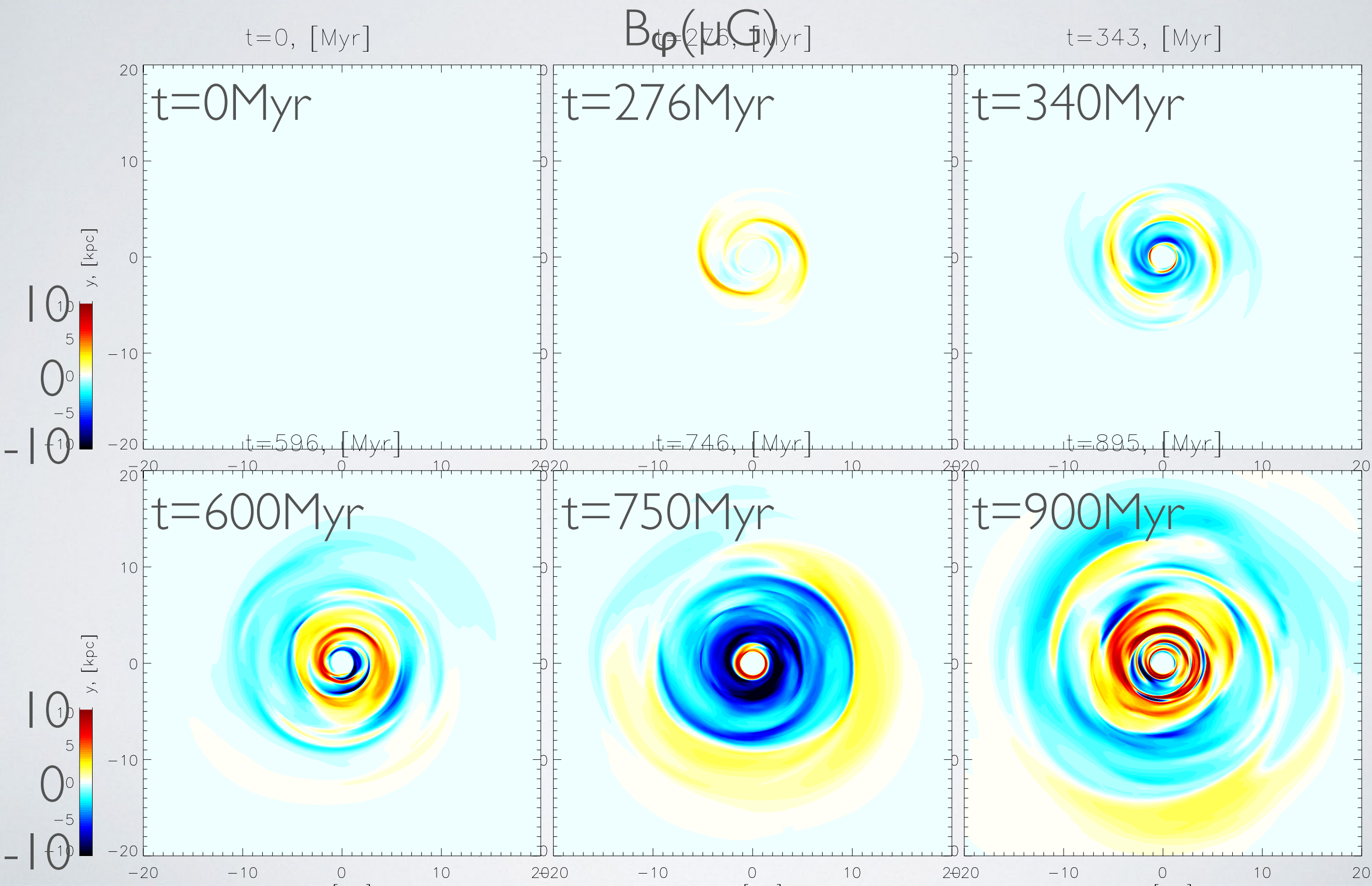
Log(density)
 $t=746, [\text{Myr}]$



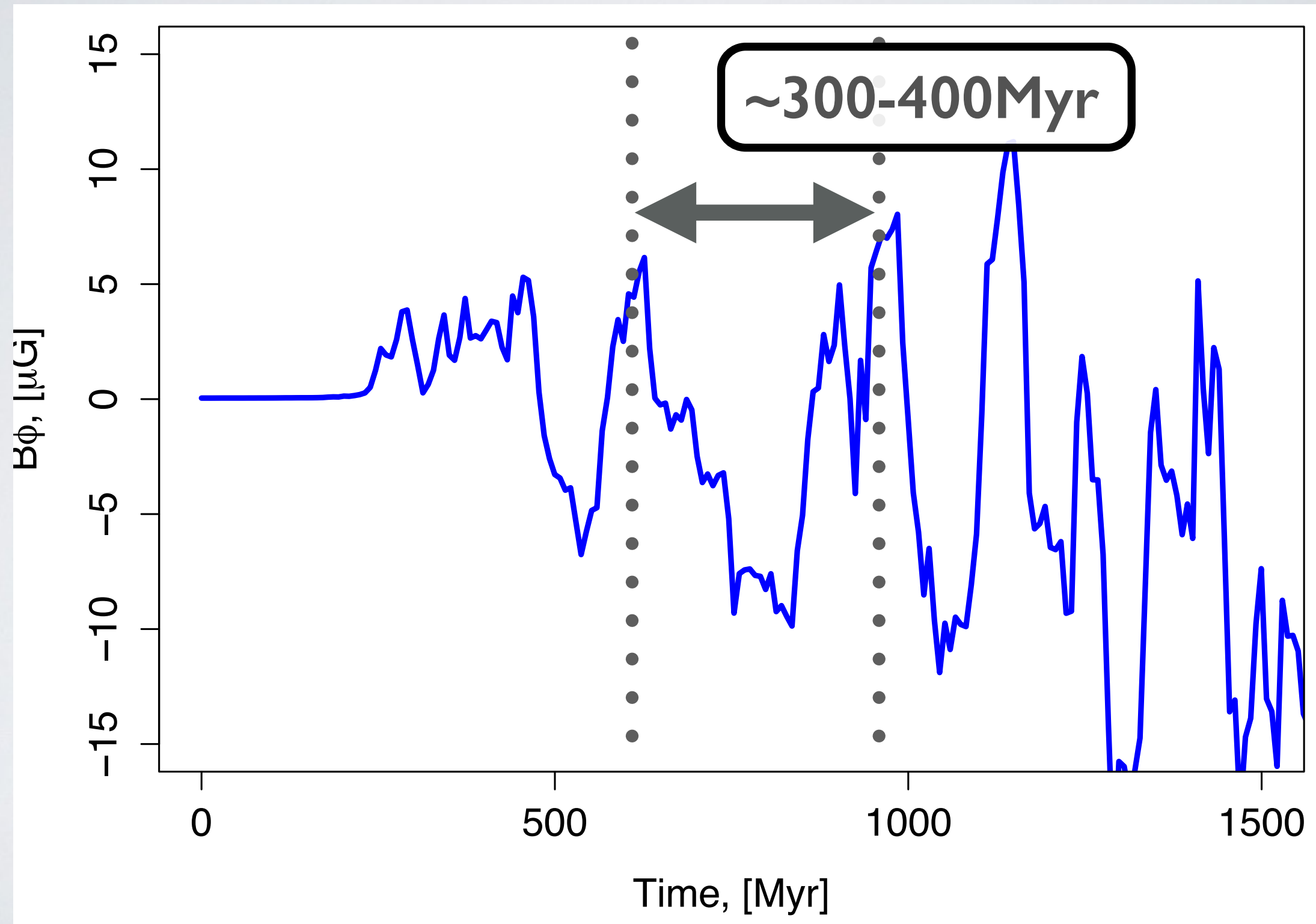
Log(temperature)
 $t=746, [\text{Myr}]$



Results



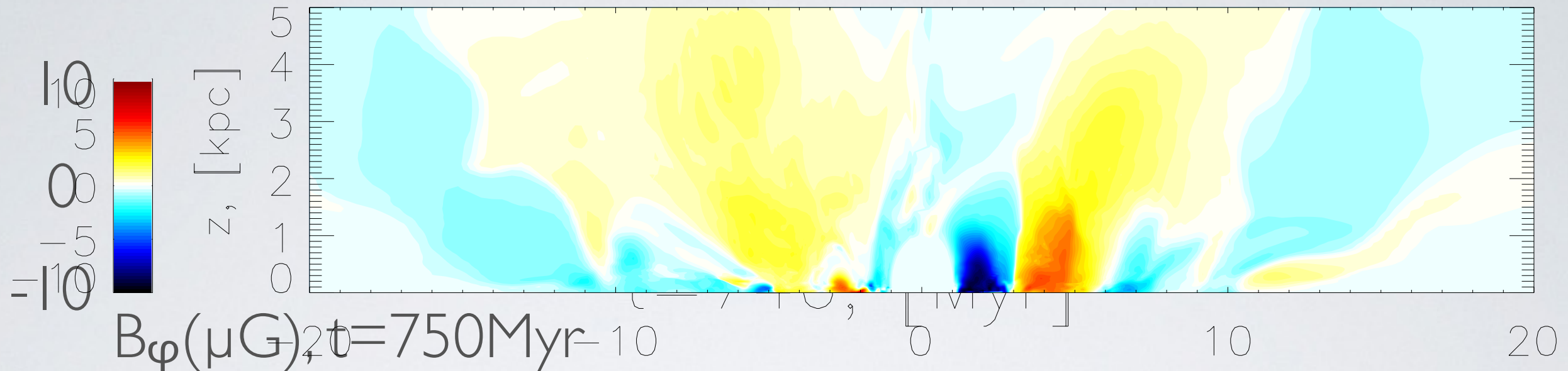
Time Evolution of $B\phi(R=5\text{kpc})$



Results

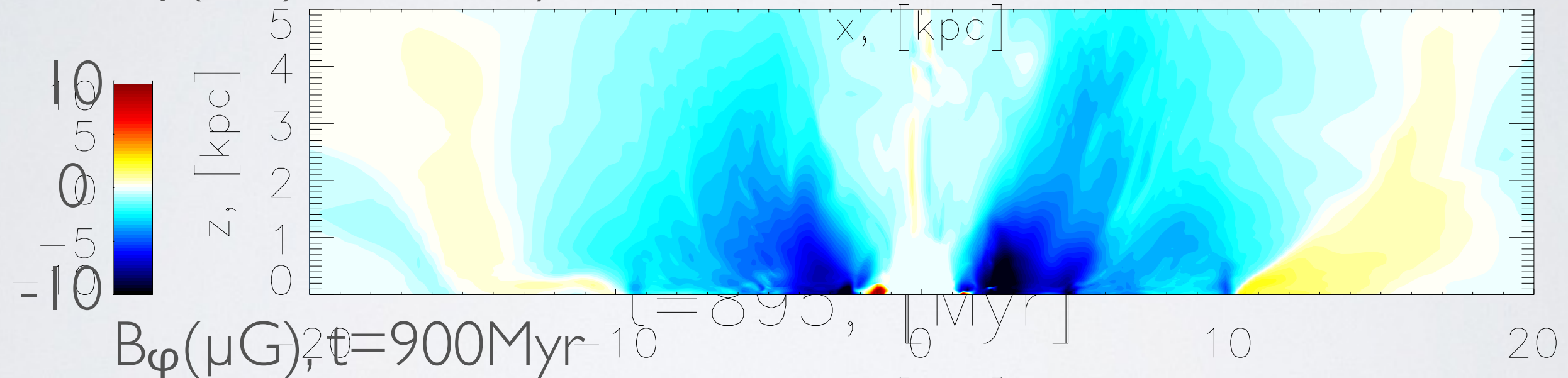
$B_\phi(\mu\text{G}), t=600\text{Myr}$

$t=596, [\text{Myr}]$



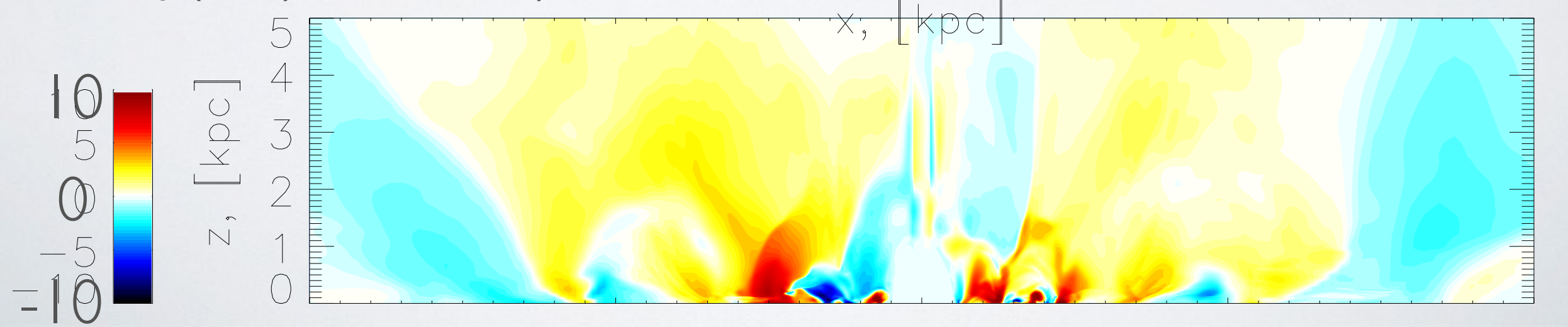
$B_\phi(\mu\text{G}), t=750\text{Myr}$

$t=895, [\text{Myr}]$

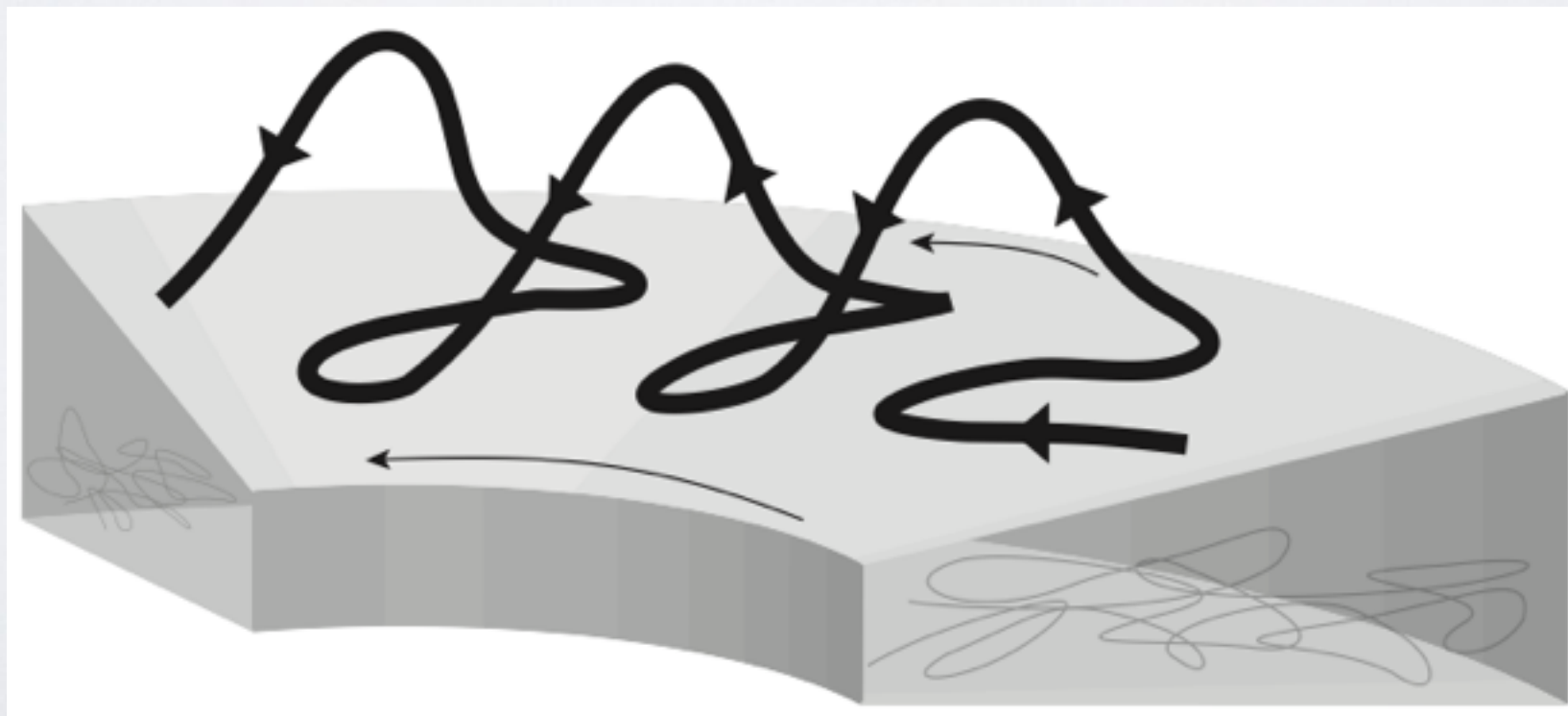
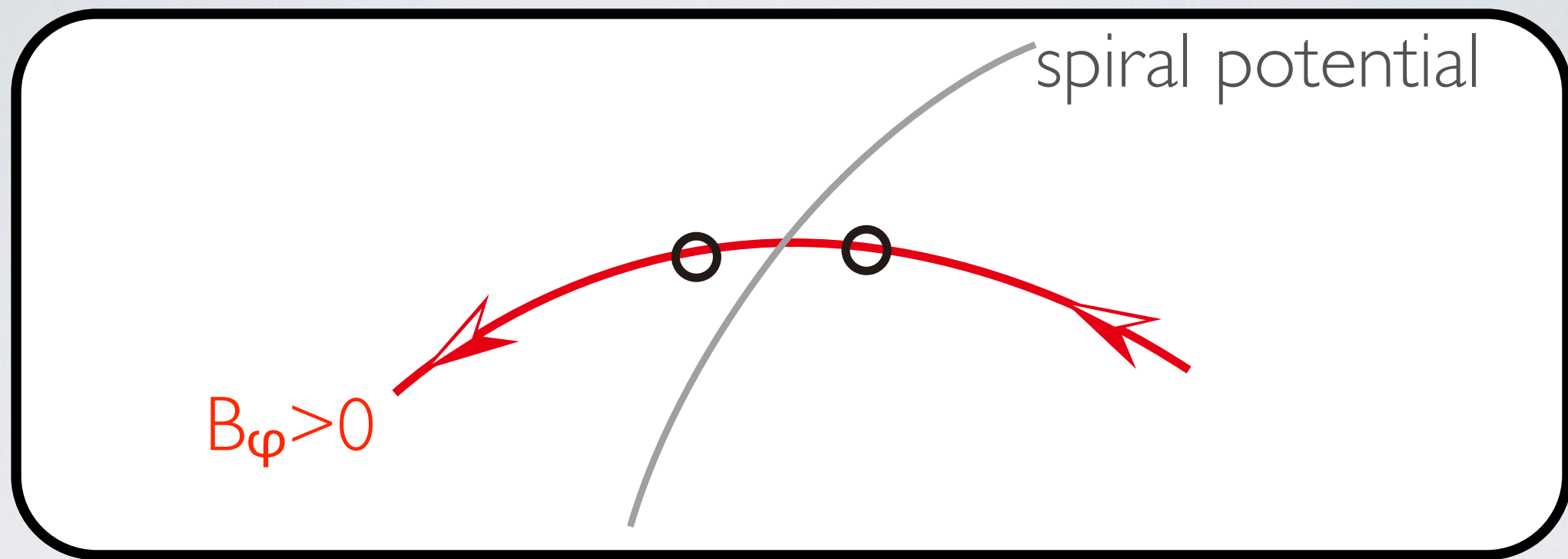


$B_\phi(\mu\text{G}), t=900\text{Myr}$

$t=900, [\text{Myr}]$

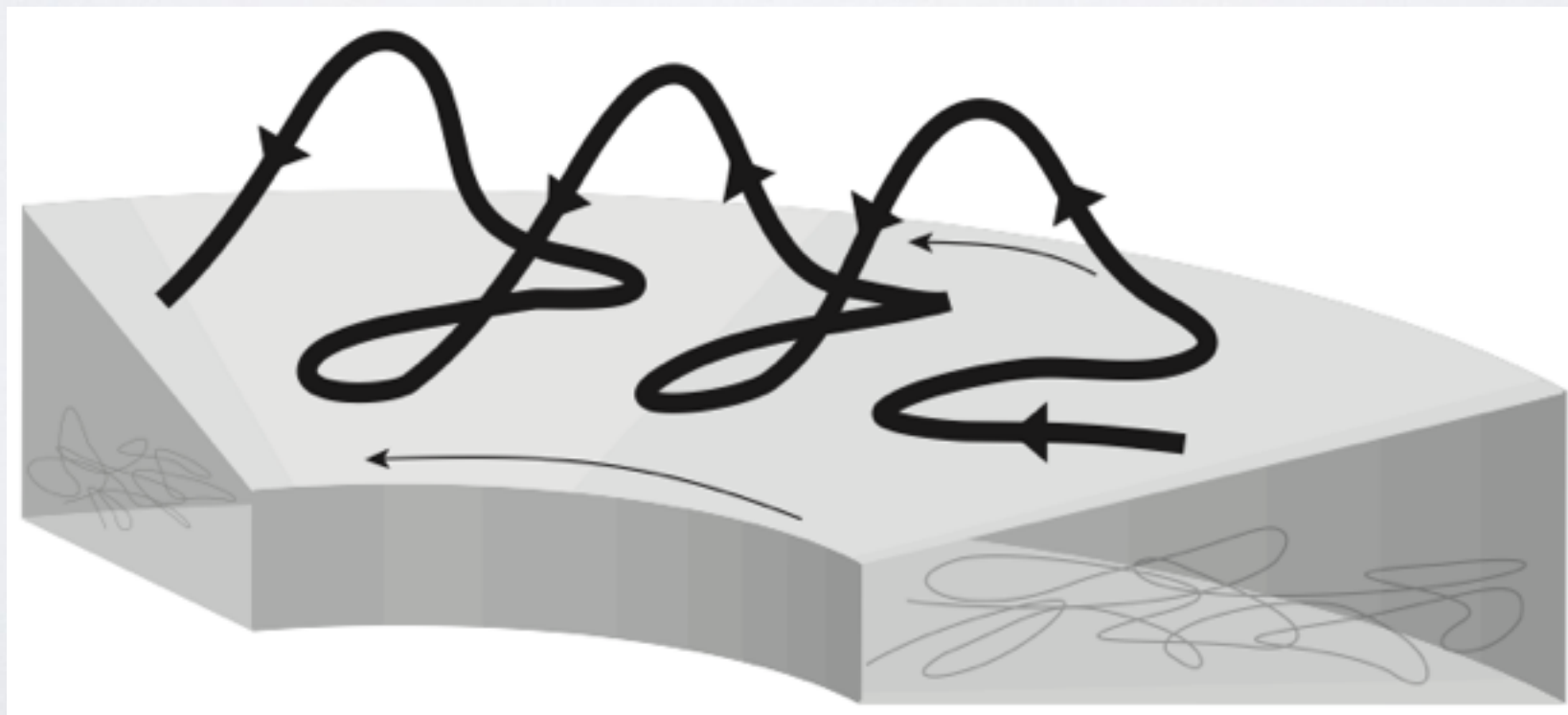
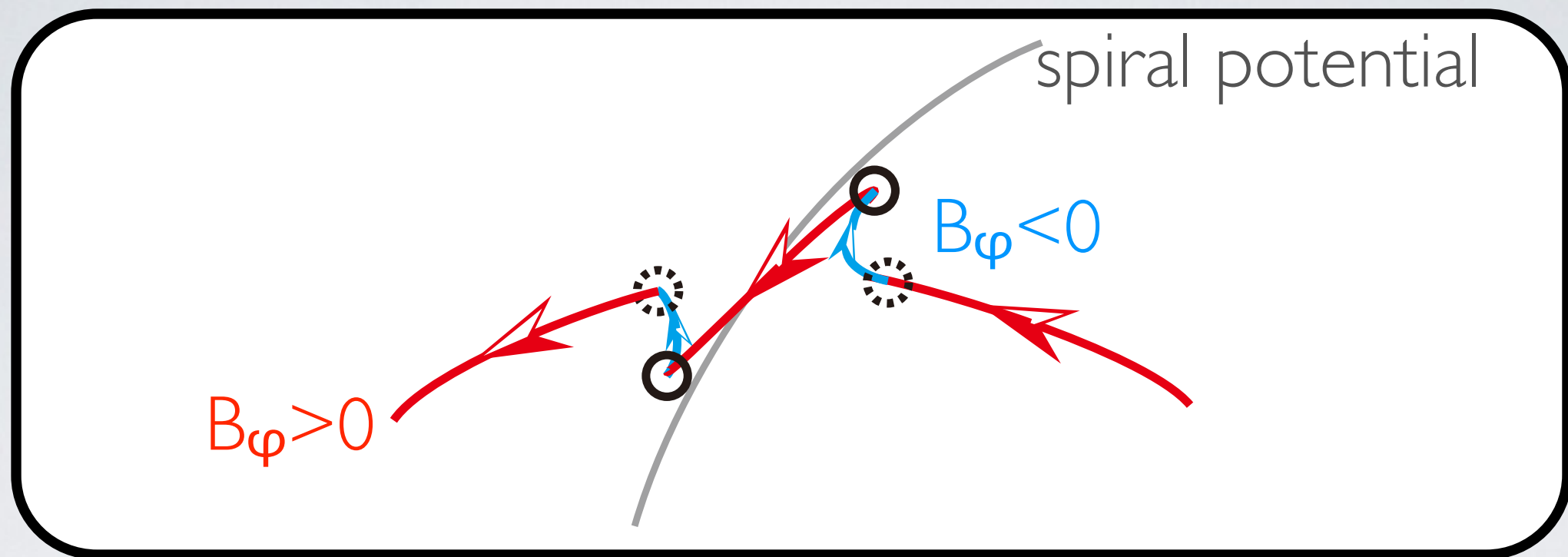


B-field Reversals Induced by Spiral Arms



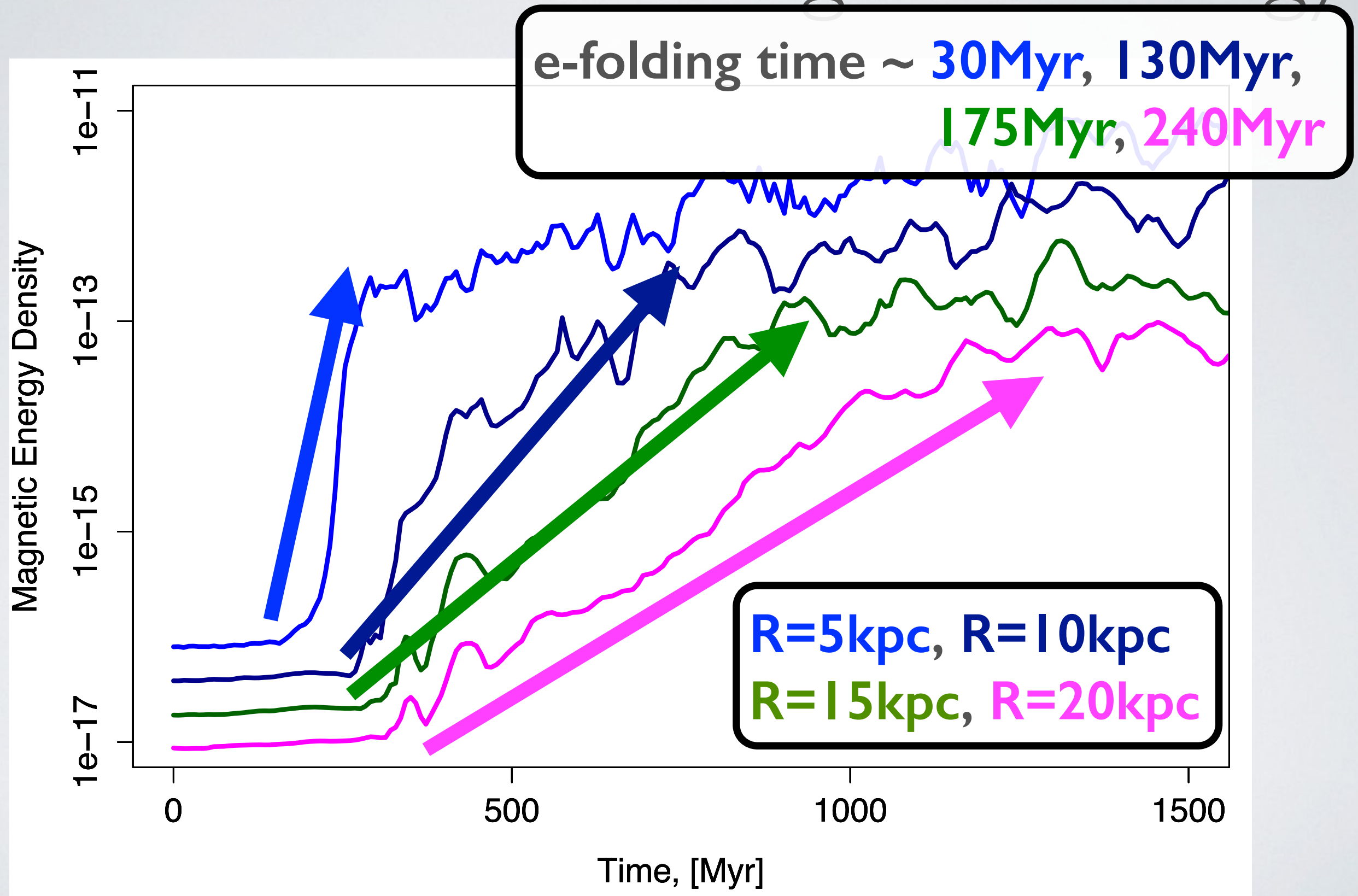
Nishikori+ 2006
Machida+ 2013

B-field Reversals Induced by Spiral Arms

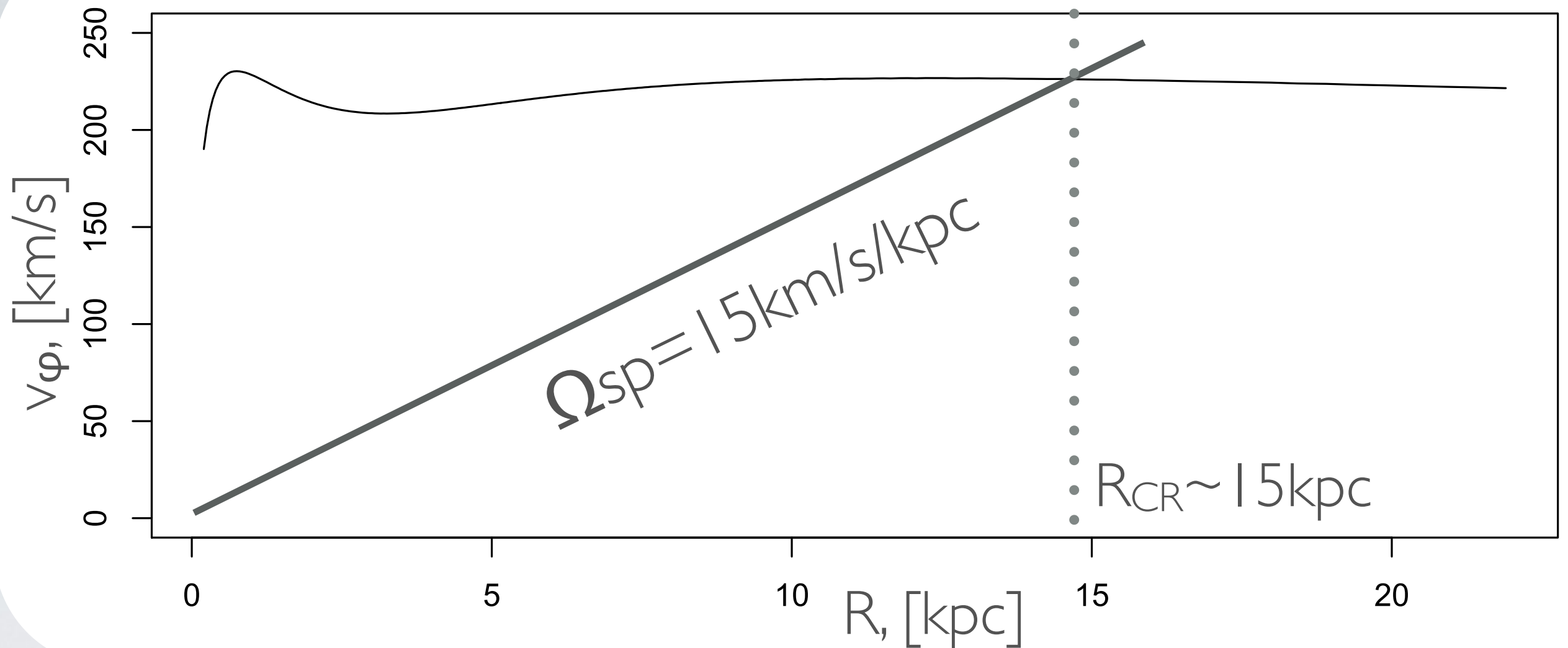


Nishikori+, 2006
Machida+, 2013

Time Evolution of Magnetic Energy



Effects of Spiral Pattern Speed



内側ほど磁場が増幅==>内側ほど渦状腕を頻繁に通過
==>磁場増幅のタイムスケールは Ω_{sp} に依存？



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remarks

渦巻き銀河を意識した3次元MHD simulationの結果・・・

1. 磁気流体的銀河衝撃波が形成

==> 劇的な磁場増幅 $t_{\text{evolution}} \ll t_{\text{dyn}}$

2. 磁気流体銀河衝撃波＋磁気浮力不安定性

==> 磁場の頻繁な反転, ハロー一部の磁化

3. 磁場の増幅率

==> Ω_{sp} に依存する可能性あり(今後シミュレーション予定)

Thank you
for your attention

