

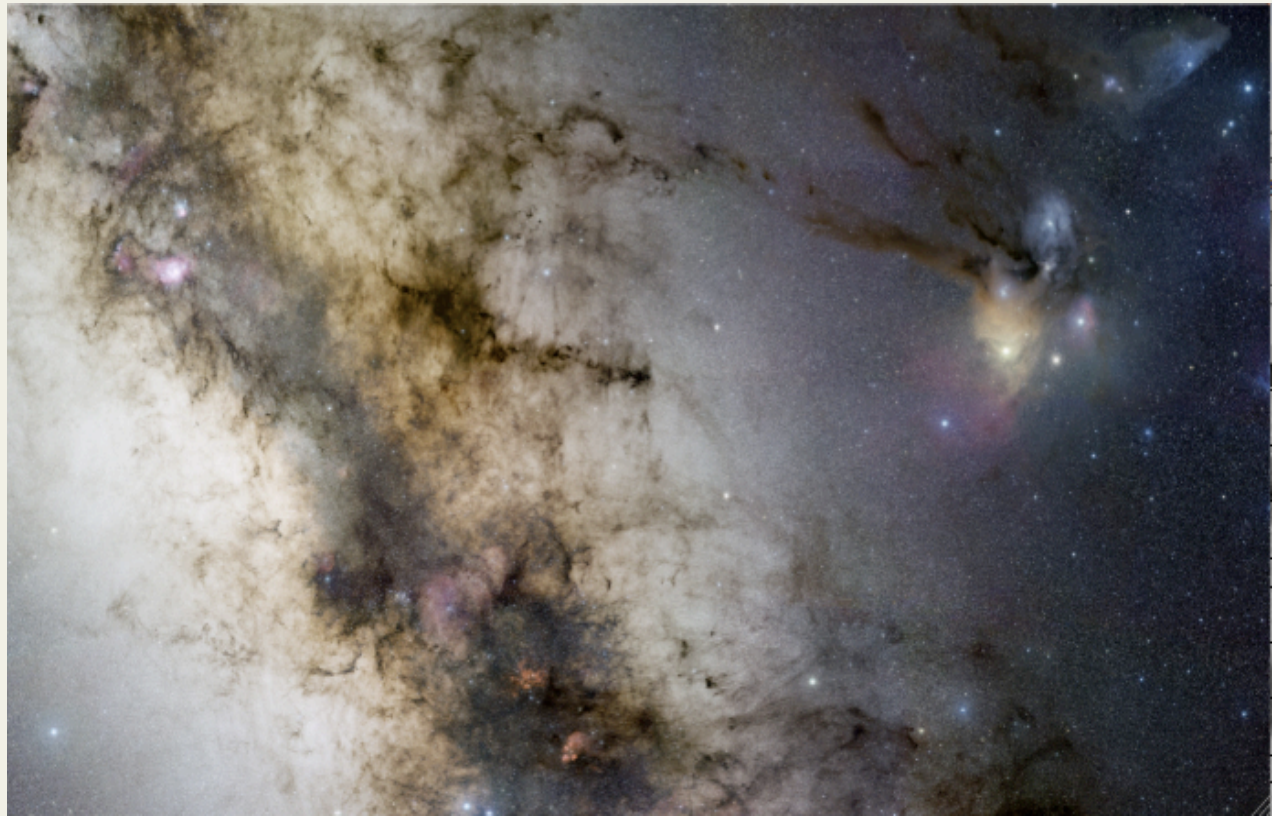
# Turbulence and Magnetic Fields in molecular clouds : from 100 pc to mpc-scales

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ENS & Paris Observatory, France

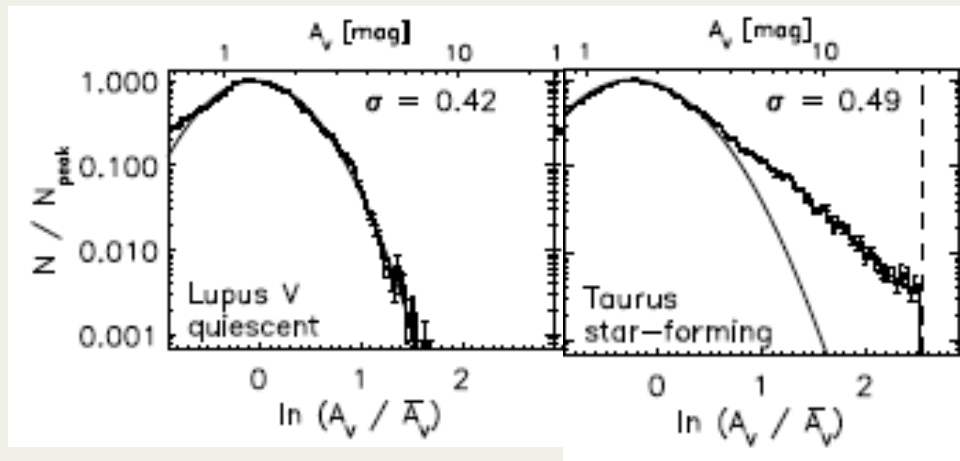
Main collaborator:

**Pierre Hily-Blant**, IPAG, France



Magnetic Fields in the Universe III,  
Zakopane, Poland, 22-25 August 2011

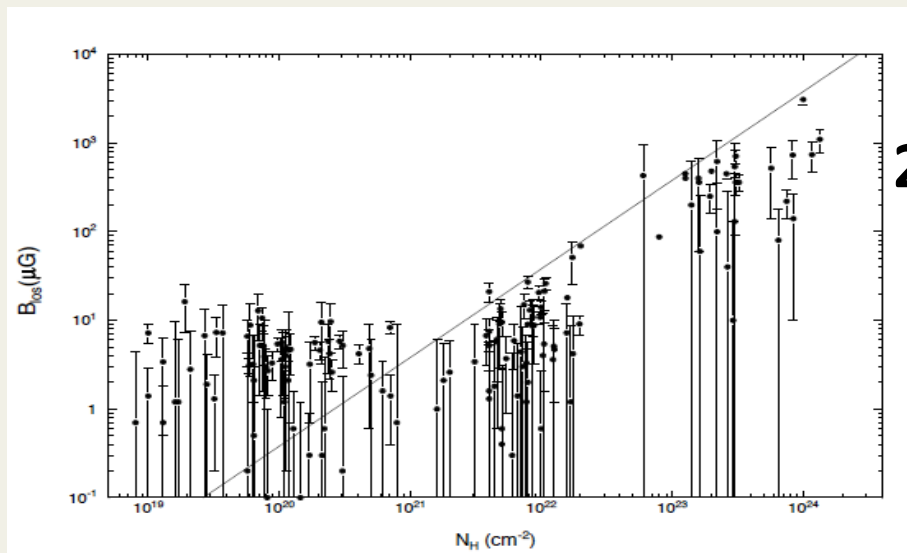
# A bird-eye view of molecular clouds (I)



K-extinction, 2MASS, [Kainulainen et al 09](#)

## 1) Total gas column density

- $A_V < \text{a few mag}$   
Log-normal distribution  
Turbulence
- $A_V > 3 - 5 \text{ mag}$   
Power-law tail  
Self-gravity



## 2) Statistically uniform magnetic field

up to  $N_H \sim 5 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \sim 3 \text{ mag}$

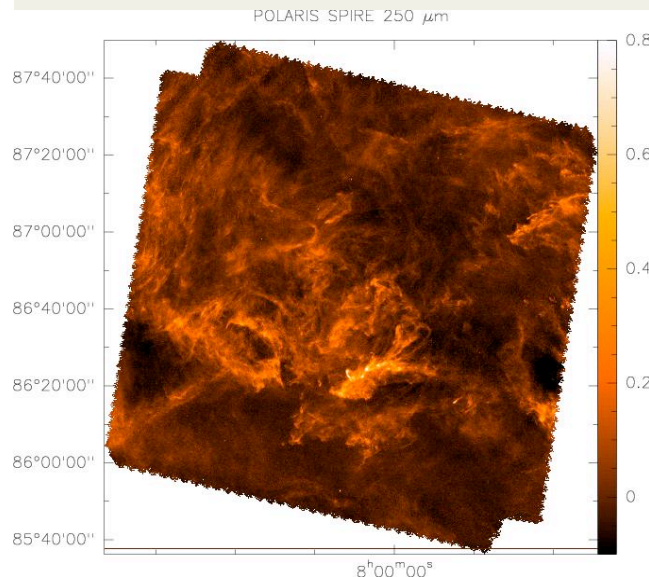
$$B_{\text{diff}} \sim 6 \text{ } \mu\text{G}$$

HI, OH and CN Zeeman effect, [Crutcher et al. 2010](#)

# A bird-eye view of molecular clouds (II)

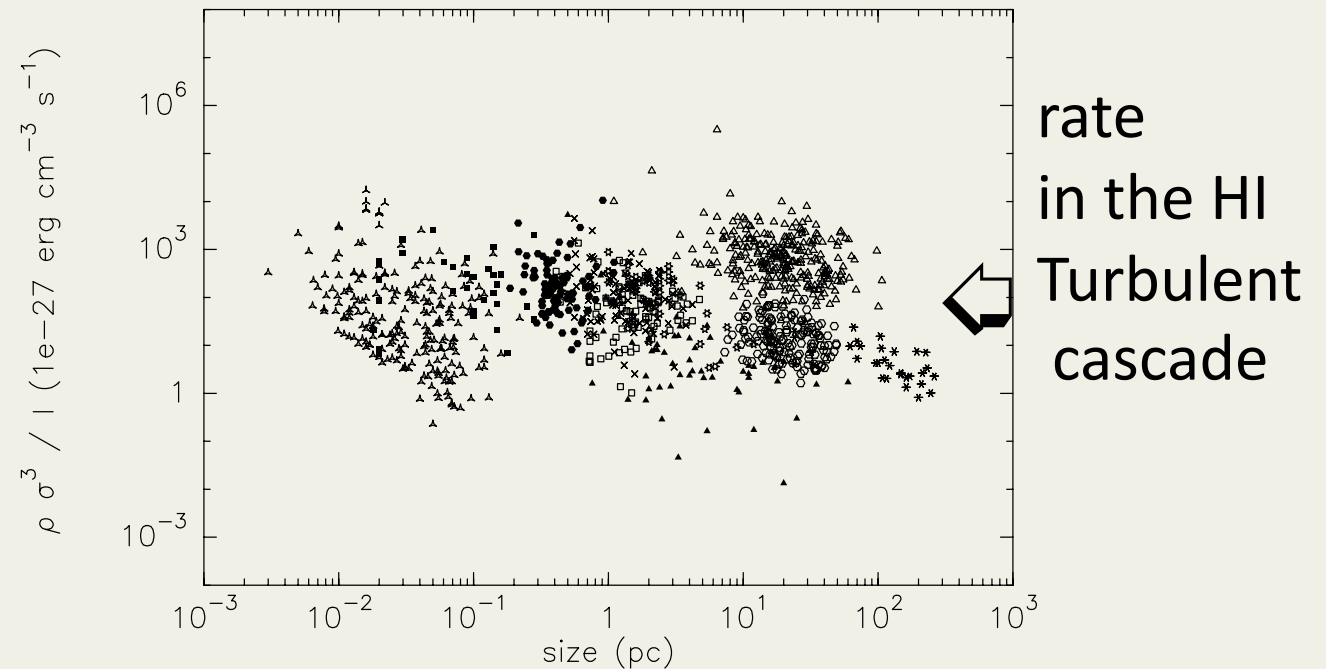


100 pc to 0.2 pc  
IRAS 100  $\mu\text{m}$

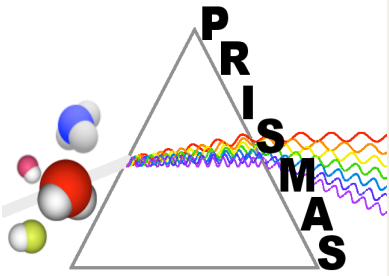


5pc to 0.01 pc  
Herschel/SPIRE 250  $\mu\text{m}$   
[Men'shchikov et al 2010](#)

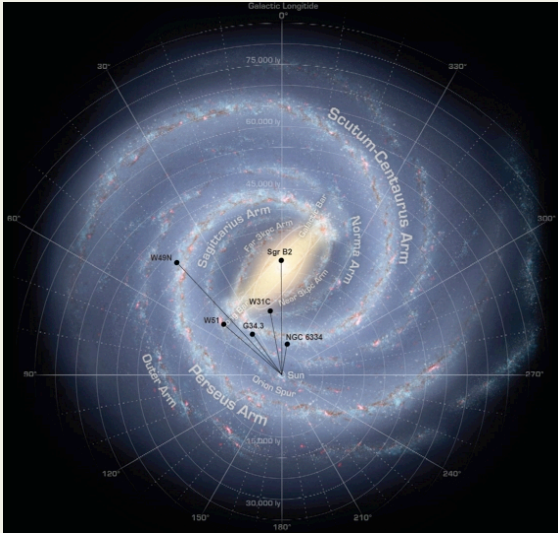
## 3) Transfer rate of turbulent kinetic energy



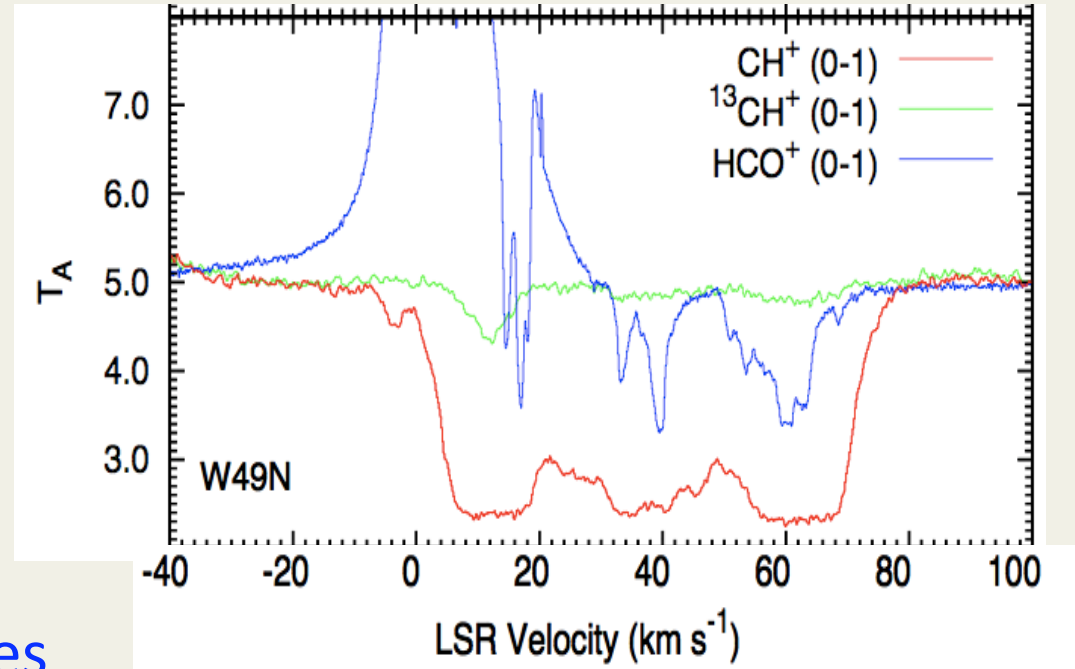
Diffuse molecular gas traced by  $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$  line emission.  
References of data sets in [Falgarone et al. \(2009\)](#)



# Puzzle 1 : large $\text{CH}^+$ and $\text{SH}^+$ abundances



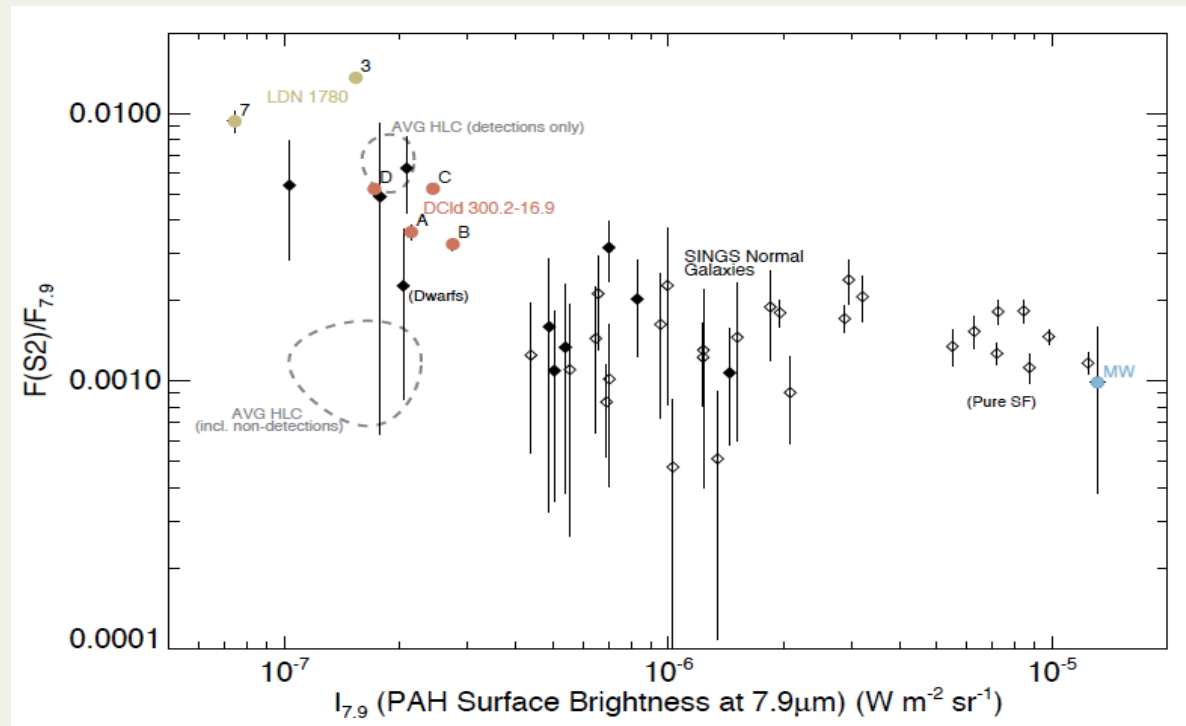
Herschel/HIFI absorption lines



Falgarone + 2010

- High endothermicity of formation ( $\text{CH}^+$  : 4640 K,  $\text{SH}^+$  : 9860 K)
- $\text{CH}^+$  rapidly destroyed by collisions with  $\text{H}_2$

# Puzzle 2: H<sub>2</sub> pure rotational emission



Ingalls et al.  
2011

Four detections at high latitude (*Spitzer*/IRS):

- ⇒ UV pumping not sole source of excitation
- ⇒ H<sub>2</sub> brightness per H  $\sim$  constant

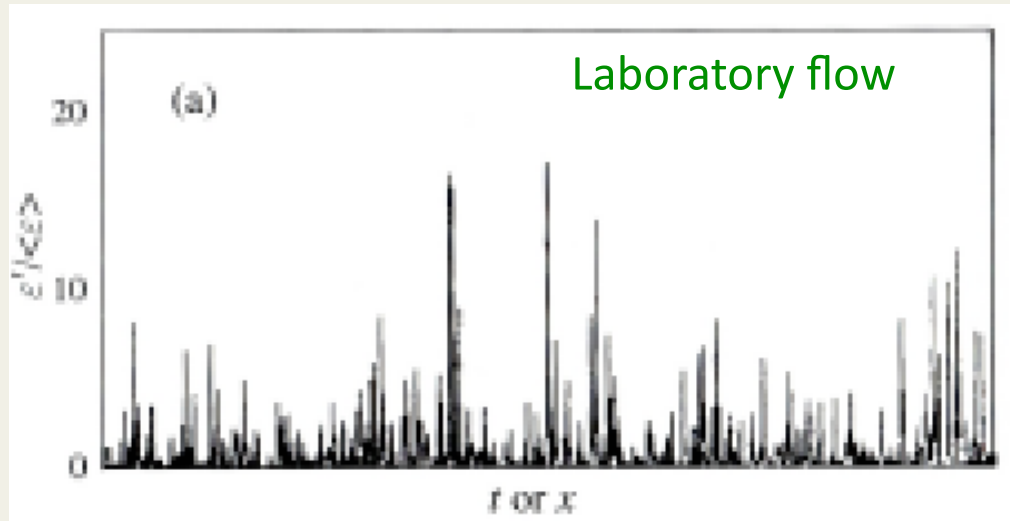
It is turbulent dissipation that, in this cold, transparent and turbulent medium

- ⇒ locally and temporarily heats the gas,
- ⇒ drives the first steps of chemistry in the ISM,
- ⇒ seeds structure formation

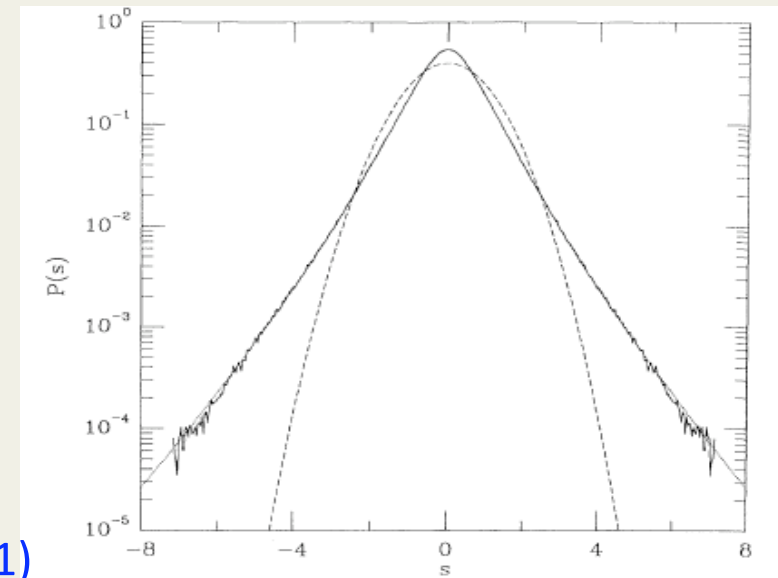
## Outline :

- Observed signatures of turbulent dissipation : multiscale shear-layers and magnetic field
- Models of turbulent dissipation regions

# Turbulent space-time intermittency



Méneveau & Sreenivasan (1991)



- Dissipation bursts

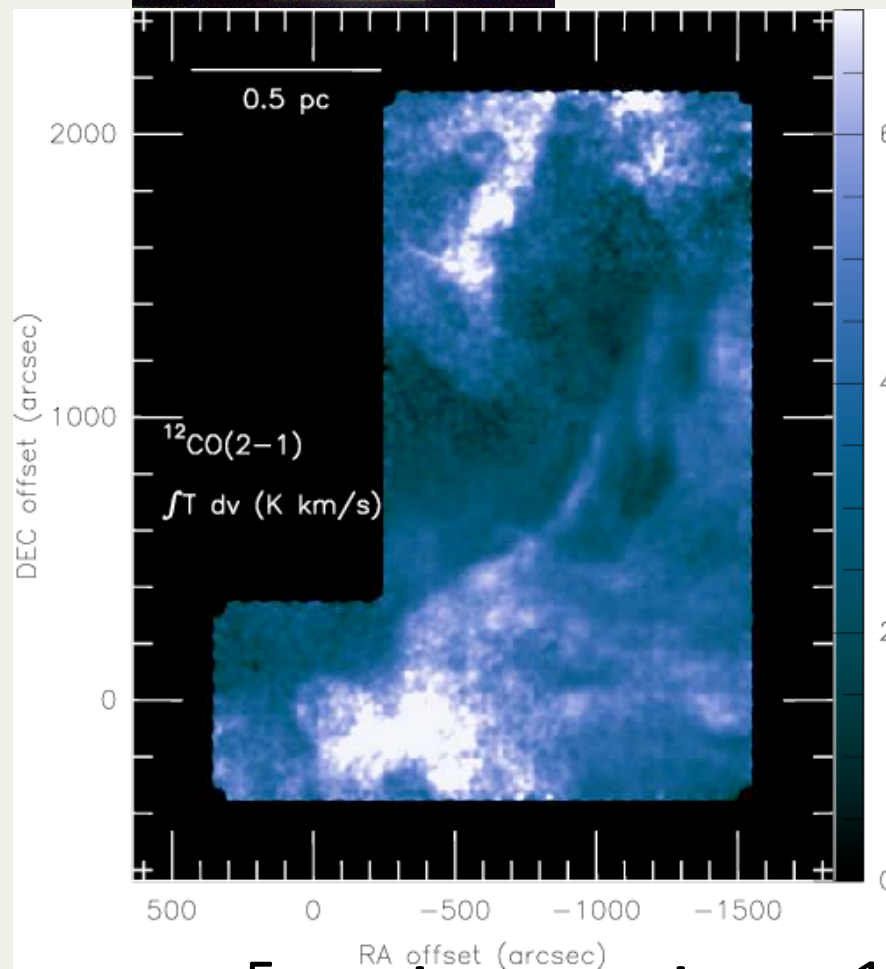
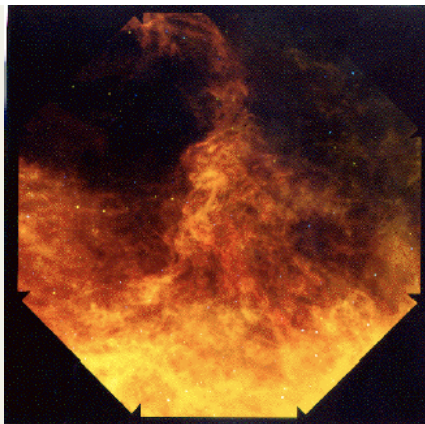
- Non-Gaussian PDF of velocity increments

She 1991

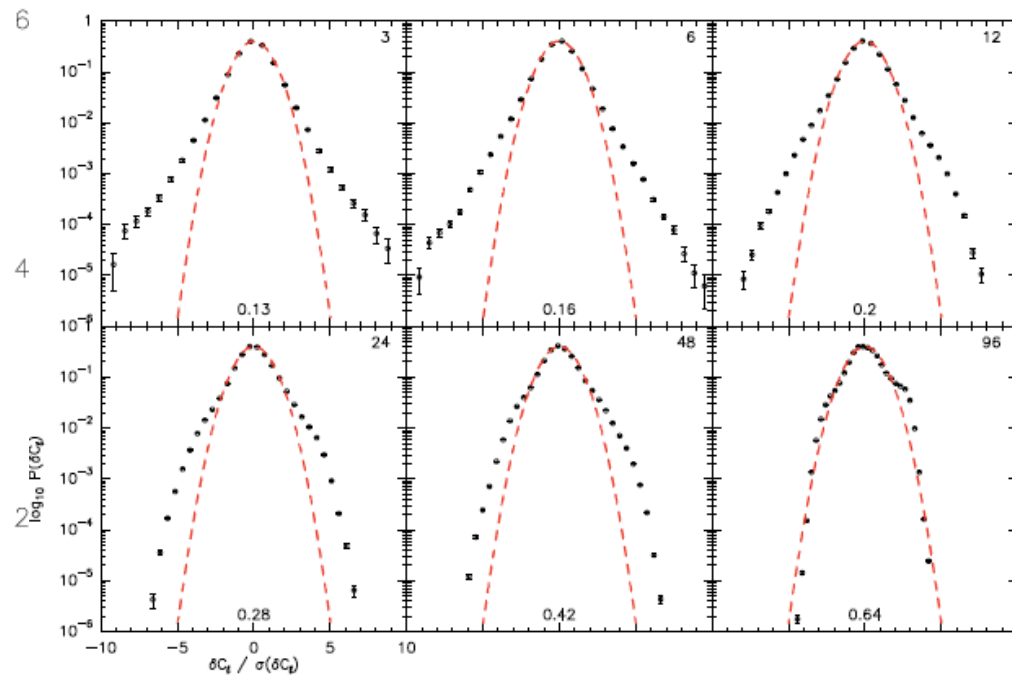
Dissipation rate :

$$\epsilon \propto (\nabla \times u)^2 \text{ and } (\nabla \cdot u)^2$$

# Non-Gaussian statistics of line centroid velocity increments



smallest lags →

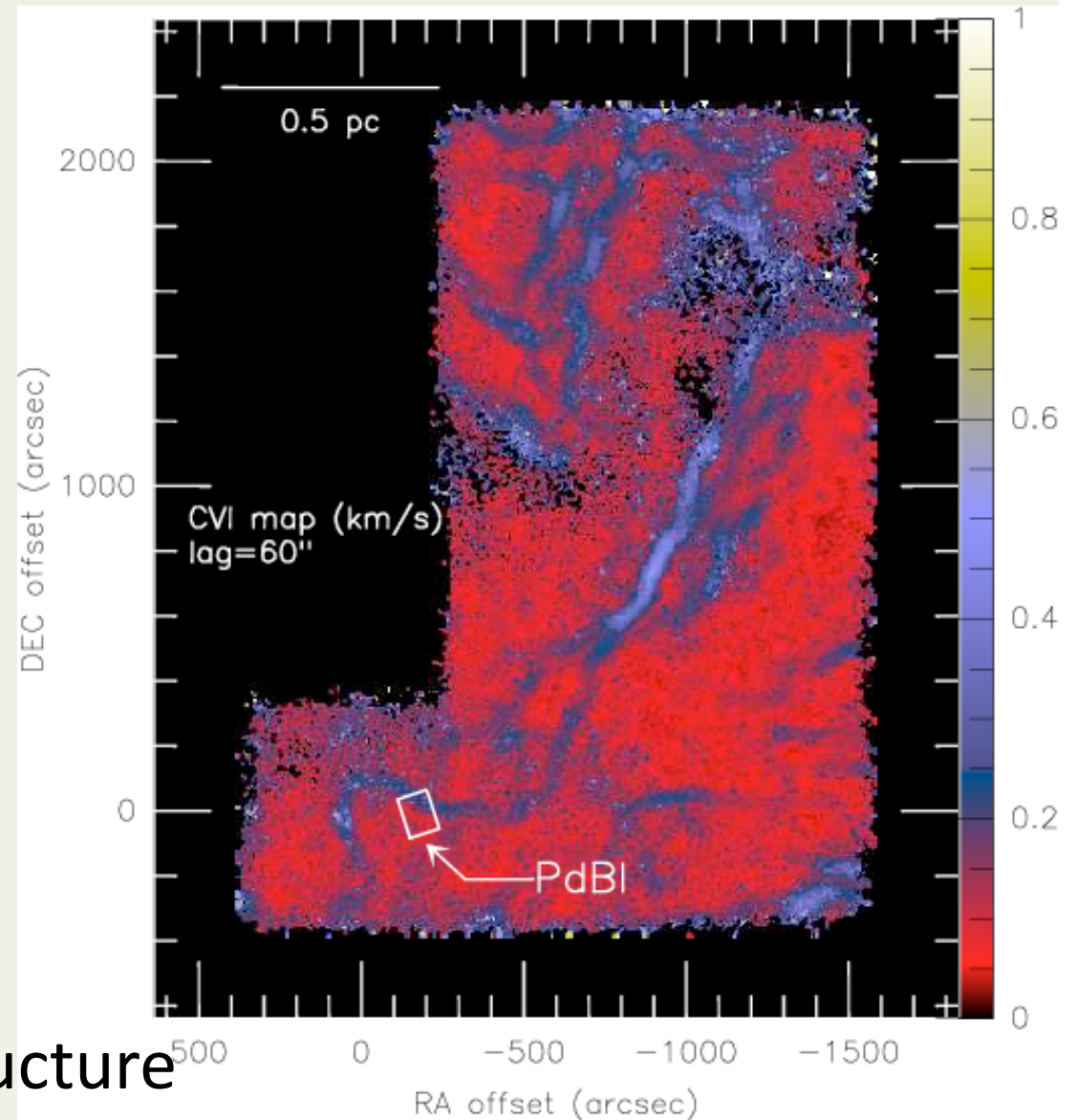
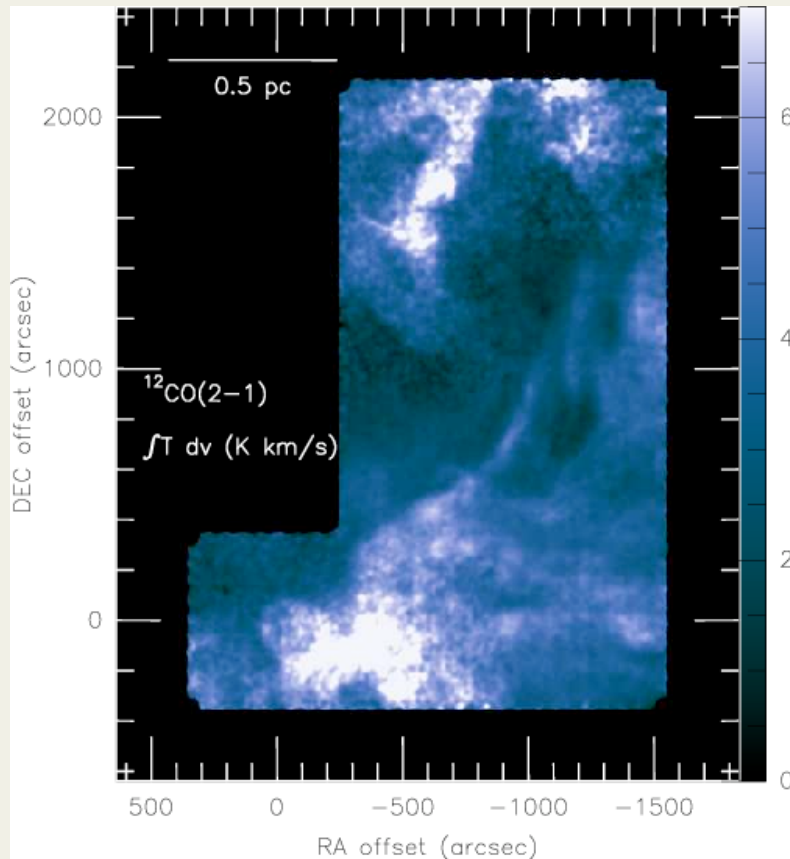


← largest lags

~  $10^5$  independent  $^{12}\text{CO}(2-1)$  spectra

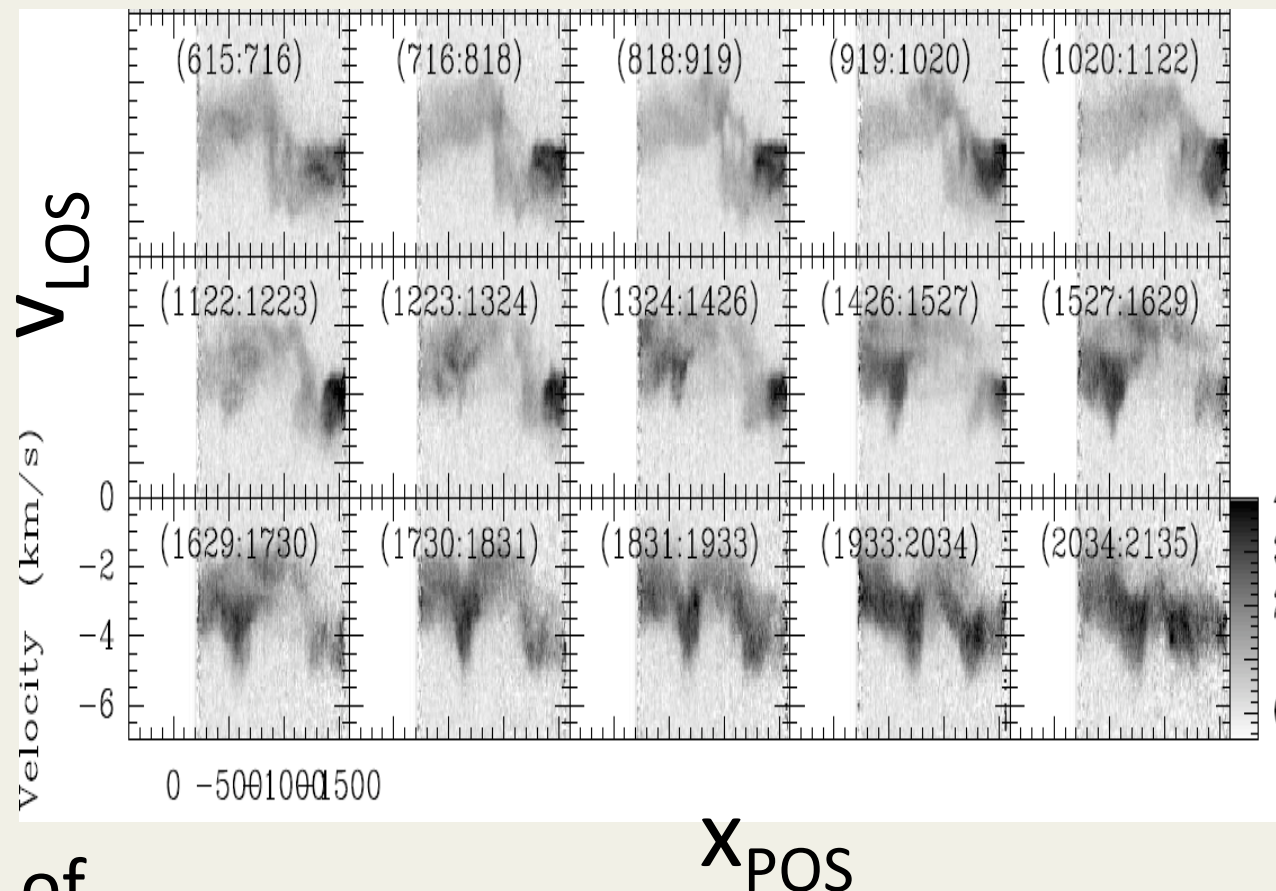
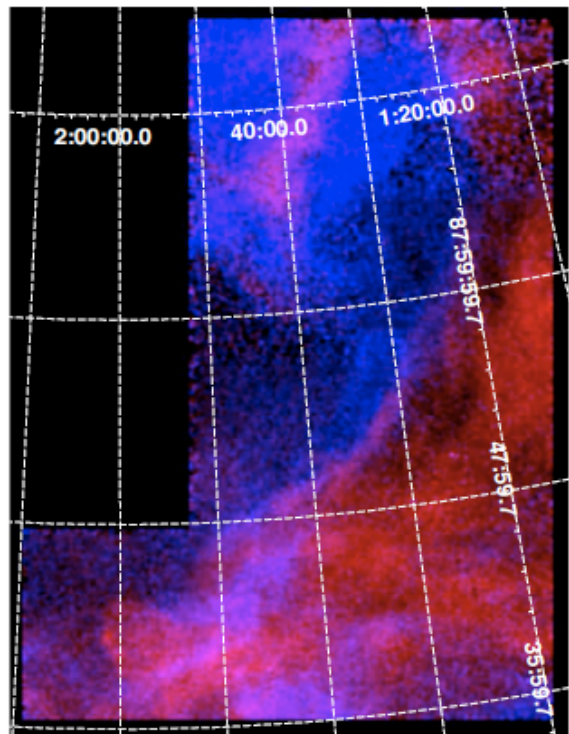


# Extreme velocity increments...



- ⇒ not randomly distributed
- ⇒ parsec-scale coherent structure

... are intense velocity-shears  $\Delta v_{\text{LOS}} / \Delta x_{\text{POS}}$

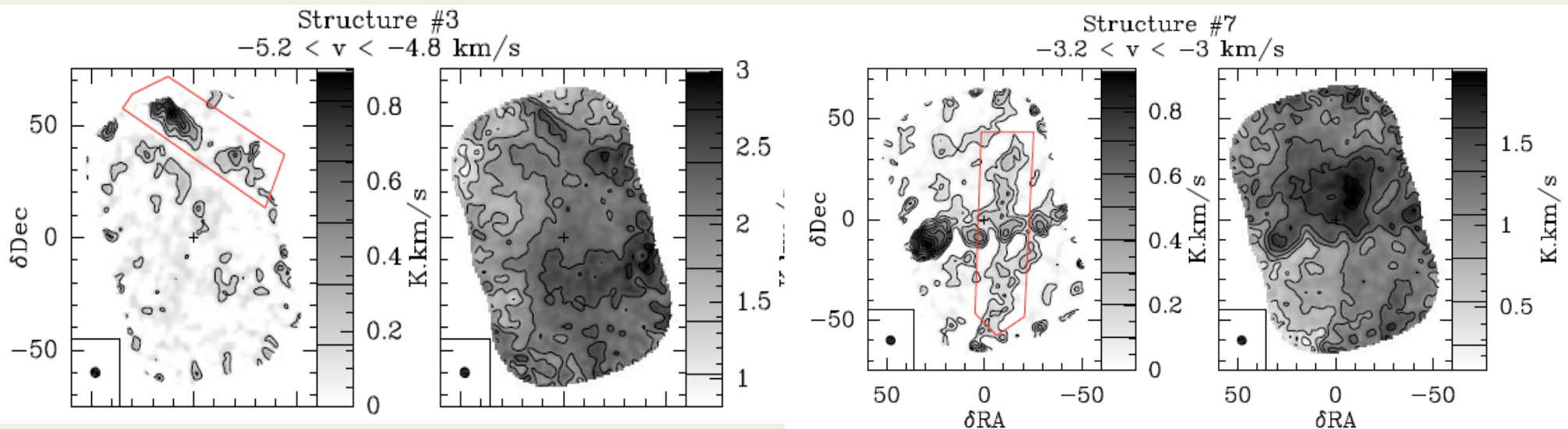


Unresolved overlap of  
different velocities  
⇒ CO layers not 3D  
volumes

max shear  $\sim 40 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-1}$

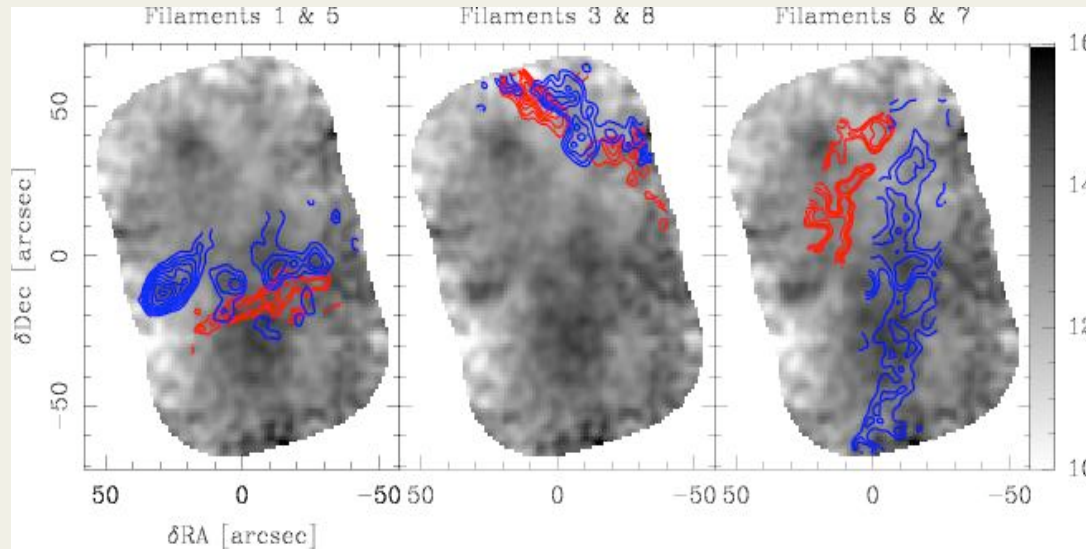
# IRAM-PdBI CO(1-0)mosaic : 3 mpc resolution

- ⇒ 8 elongated and almost straight structures
- ⇒ not filaments : sharp edges of thin sheets of CO emission
- ⇒  $N(\text{CO})$  in the range  $10^{14}$  to  $10^{15}$   $\text{cm}^{-2}$
- ⇒ 6 out of 8 are pairs at different velocities

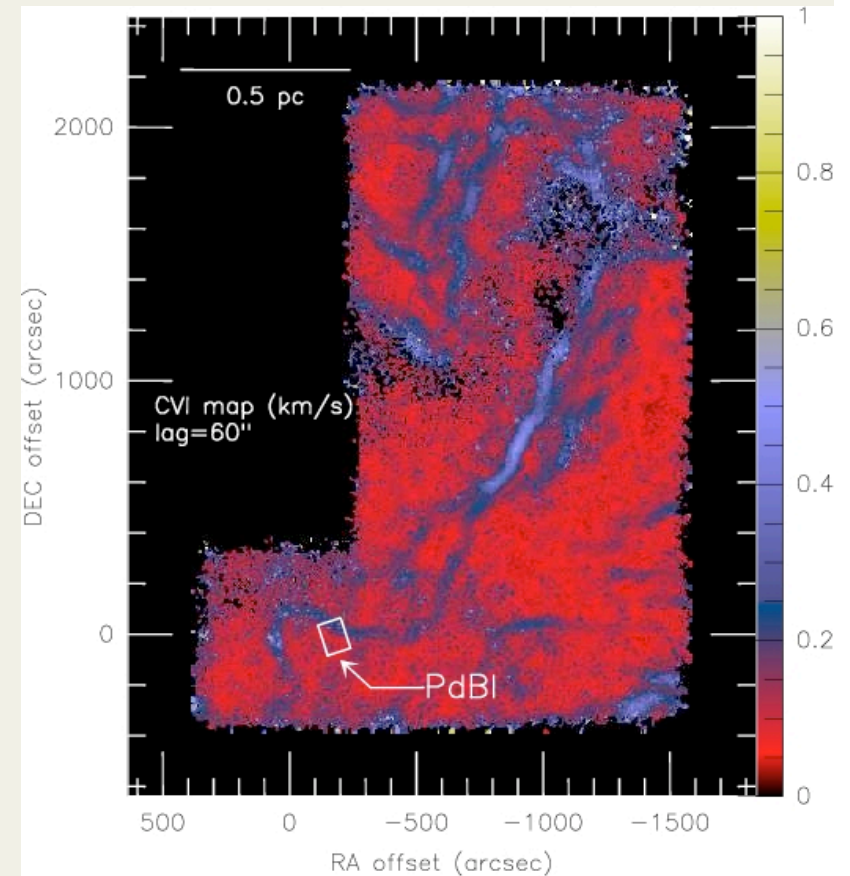


CO emission IRAM-PdBI (left) and merged with short spacings (right)

# From pc to mpc scales



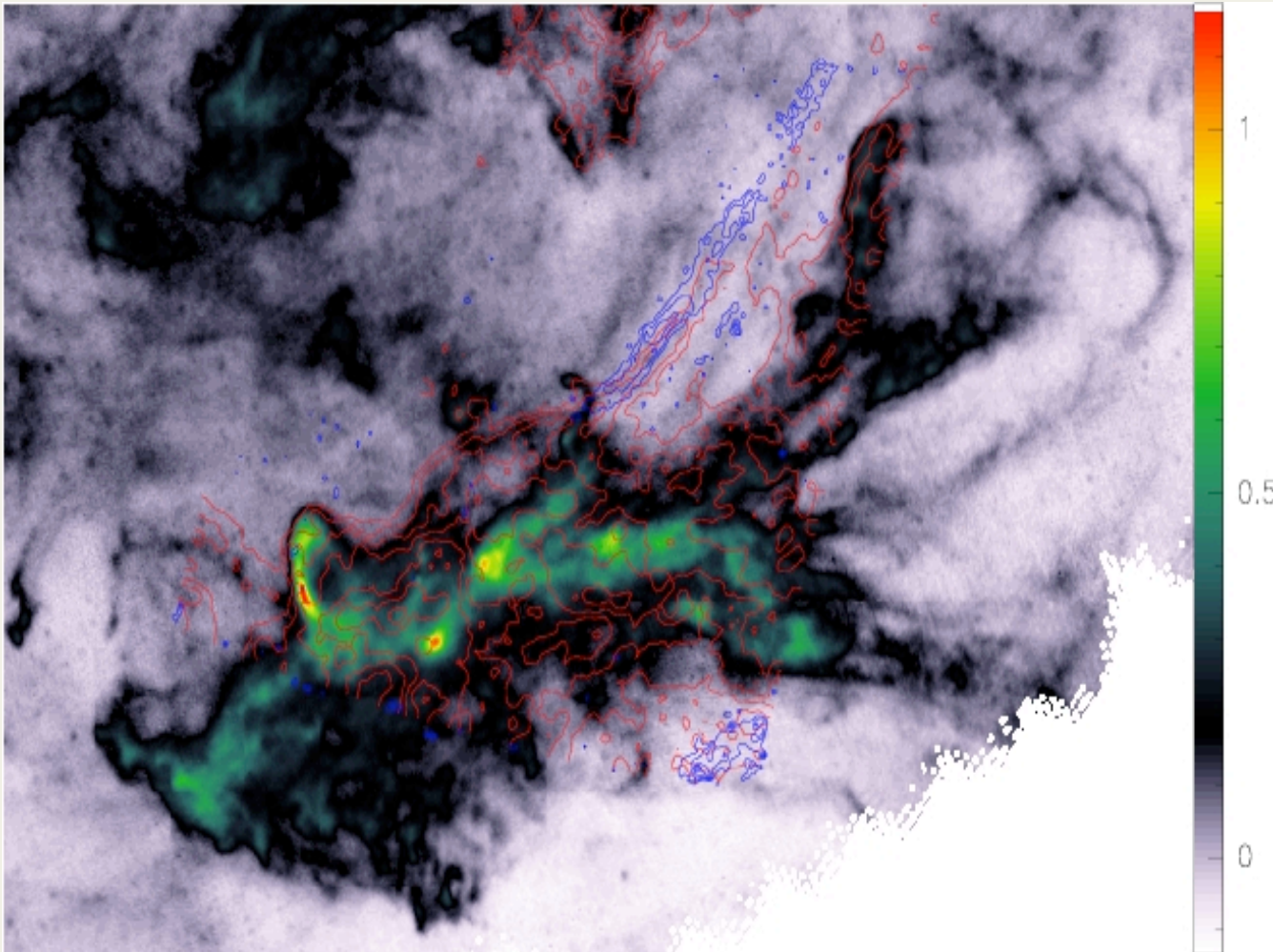
15mpc



- ⇒ Orientation of shear-layers is preserved
  - ⇒ As at pc scales, sharp CO-edges are pairs
- Velocity-shears : up to  $700 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-1}$
- ⇒ Chemically active shears: CO seeds

# Seeds of structures:

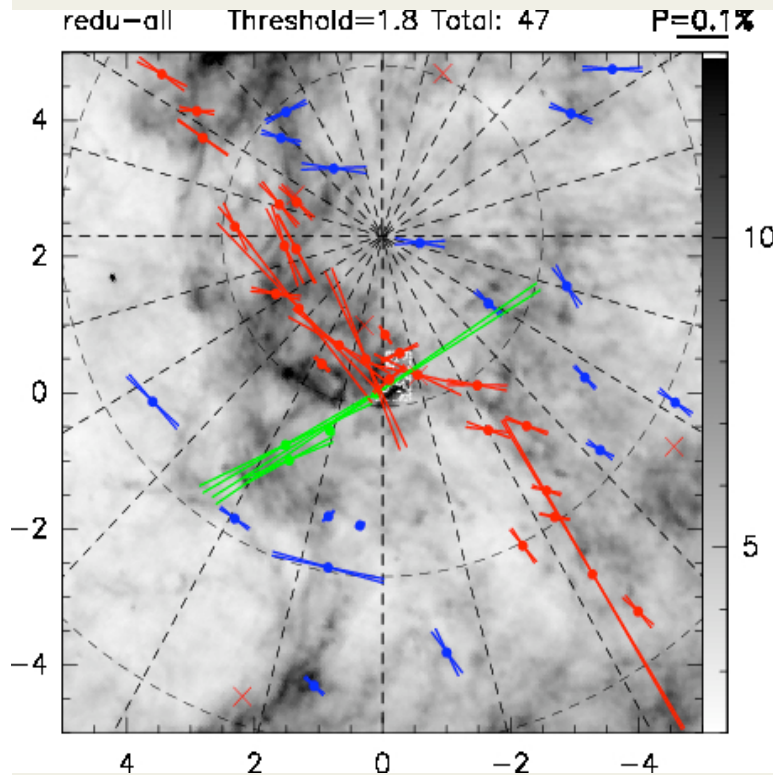
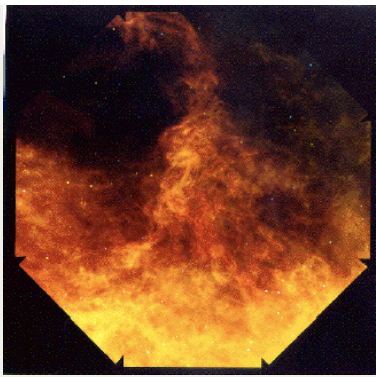
dust 250 $\mu\text{m}$ , CO(2-1) (red), extreme velocity-shears (blue)



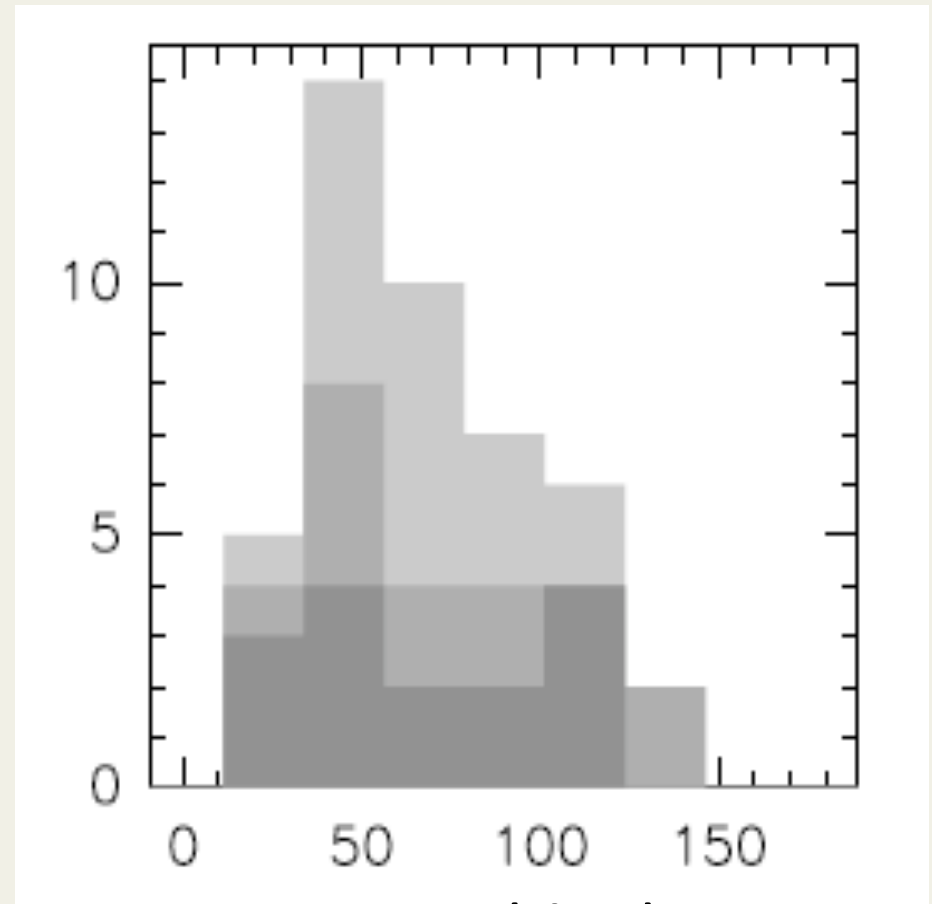
Herschel/SPIRE 250 $\mu\text{m}$  map ([André et al. 2010](#))

# Magnetic field : $B_{POS}$ direction

Polaris Flare : 30 pc scale



Mohan et al.  
in preparation

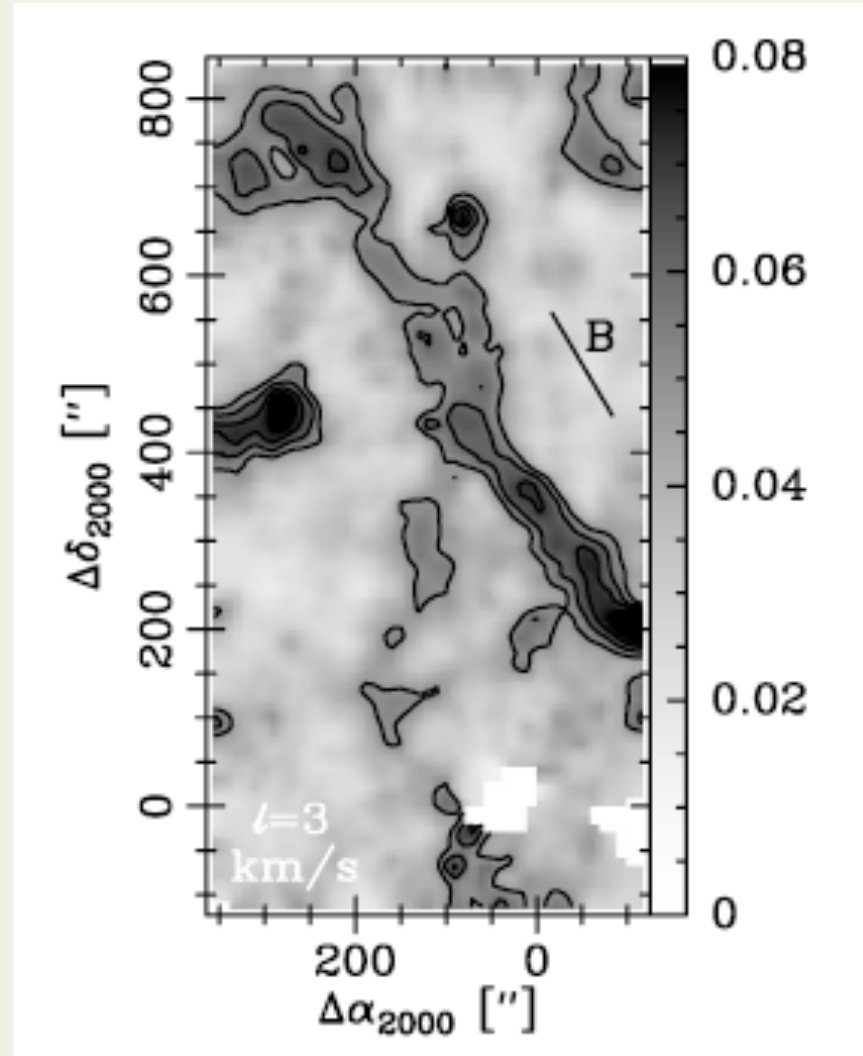


PA shear-layers  
at mpc-scale

PA  $B_{POS}$  (deg)



# Magnetic field : $B_{\text{POS}}$ direction Taurus edge at pc-scale

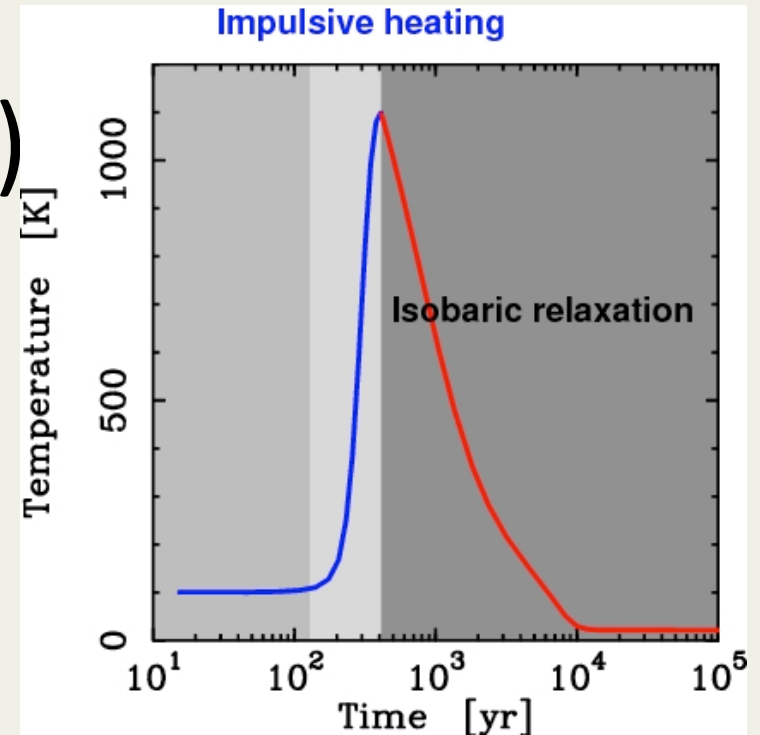


$$\Omega_{\text{POS}} // B_{\text{POS}}$$

Polarisation measurements [Heiles 2000](#)

# Models of Turbulent Dissipation Regions (TDR)

- Magnetized vortices  
~ 50 AU, ~ 100 yr
- Dissipation :  
viscous + ion-neutral friction  
→ **warm chemistry**
- Thermal and chemical relaxation :  
up to  $4 \times 10^4$  yr
- **Few free parameters** :  
rate of strain  $a$ ,  $n_H$ ,  $A_V$
- **3 phases** : active and relaxation phases ( a few %) + ambient medium

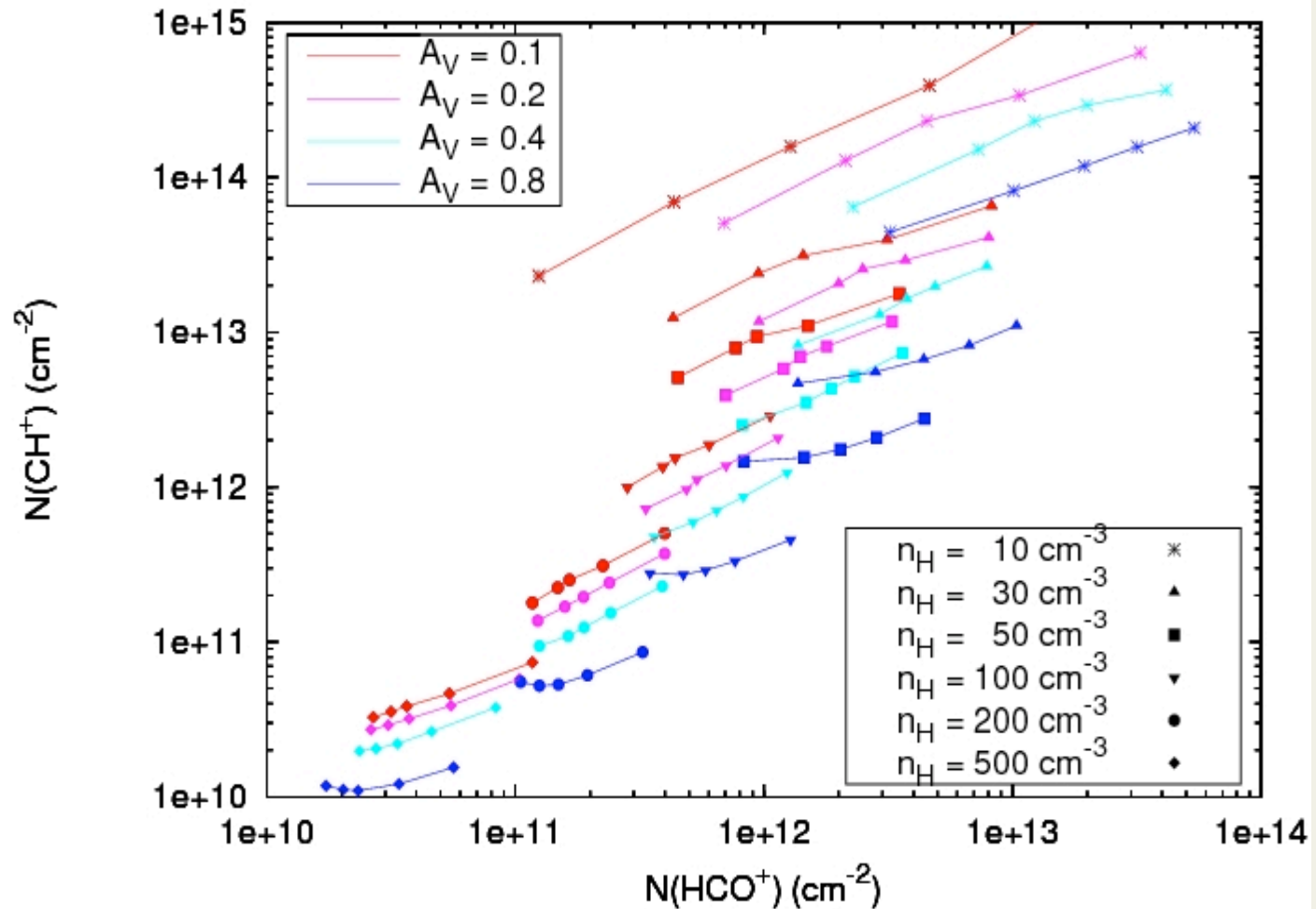


Joulain et al. 1998;  
Godard et al. 2009



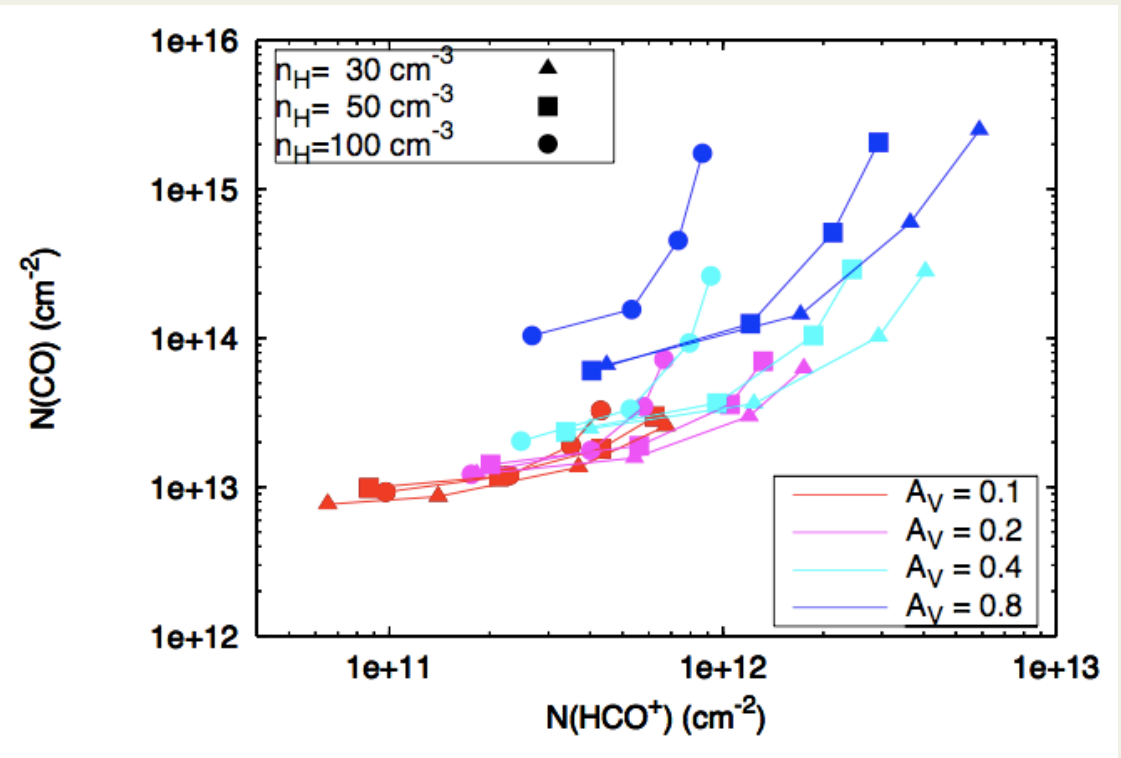
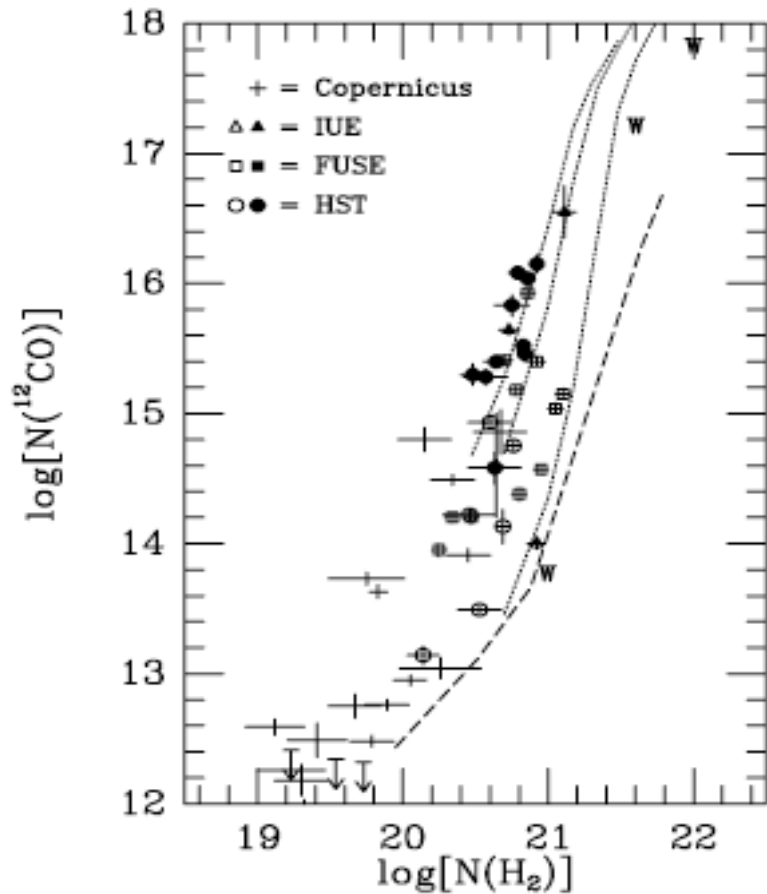
# CH<sup>+</sup> and HCO<sup>+</sup>

Observed  
ranges per  
magnitude



Free parameter along each curve :  
rate of strain ,  $a$

# CO and HCO<sup>+</sup>



Sonnentrucker et al 07



# Summary and Openings

- Coherent structures of vorticity/shears //  $B_{\text{POS}}$  from pc to mpc
  - Wide scale separation : orientation preserved
  - Only a few % of warm gas needed to reproduce observations
  - Warm chemistry dominated by ion-neutral drift favored by observations
- 
- ⇒ What are these structures?
  - ⇒ Link still missing at 100 AU scale : targets for ALMA?
  - ⇒ Other sources of supra-thermal energy : B, cosmic-rays?
  - ⇒ Role of structures of intense velocity-shear in the formation of dense filaments?