

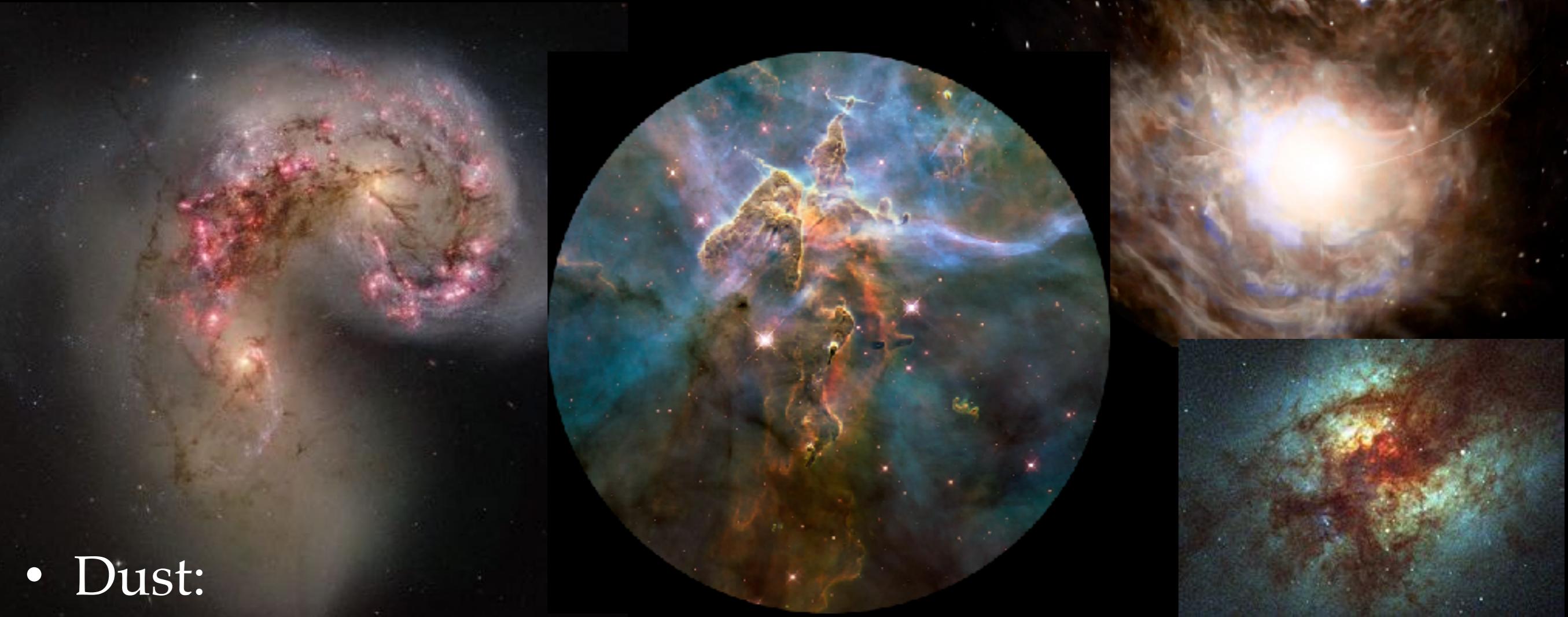
The Resonant Drag Instability (RDI): A New Class of Instabilities in Dusty Gas

Philip F. Hopkins & Jonathan (Jono) Squire
arXiv: 1706.05020 (SH), 1707.02997 (HS)
1711.03975 (SH), 1801.10166 (HS)
+ Eric Moseley & Stefania Moroianu (in prep)



Background

Why Worry About Dust?

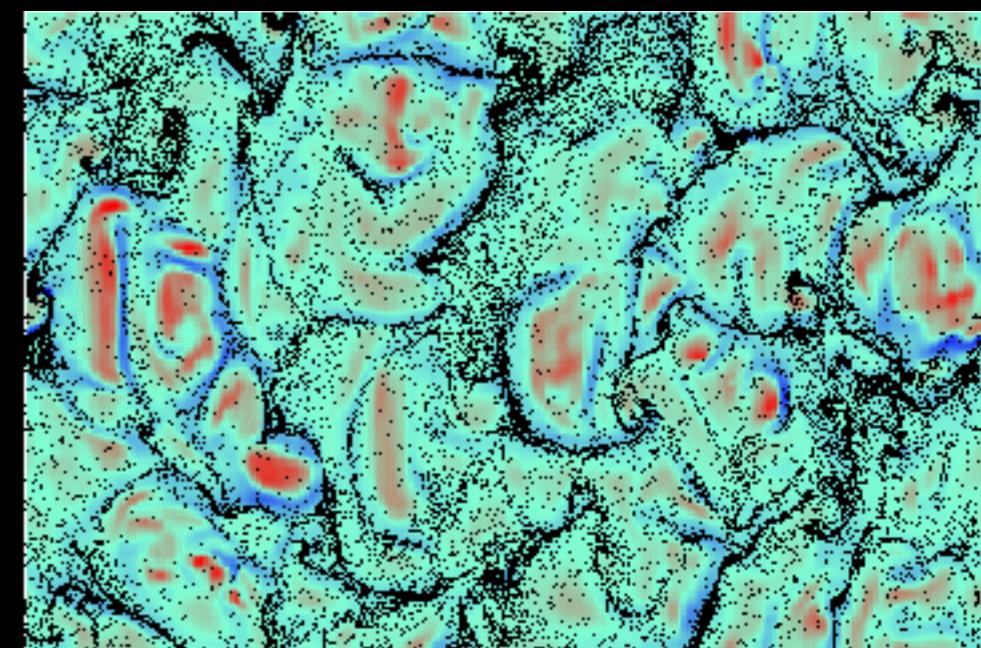
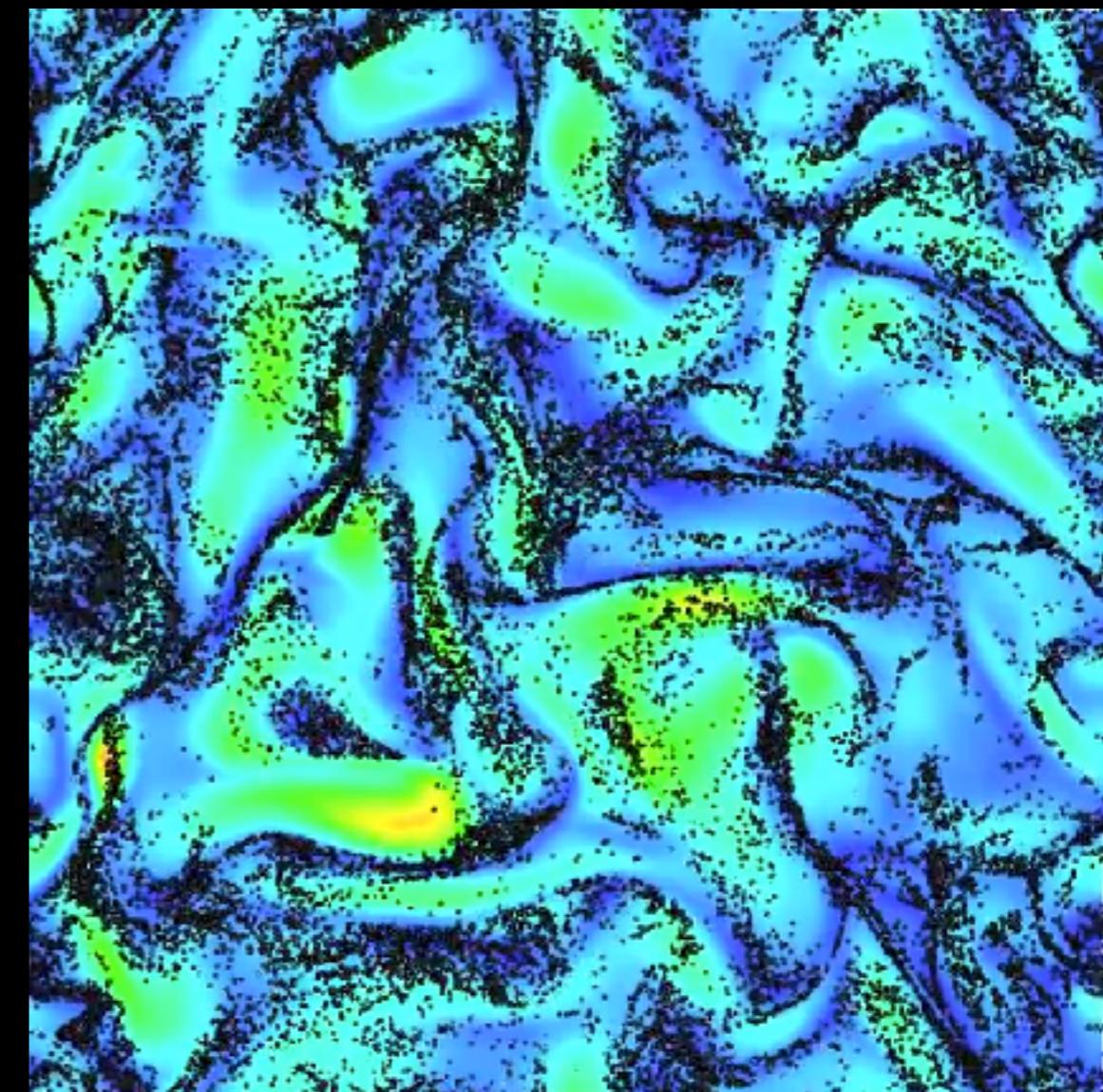
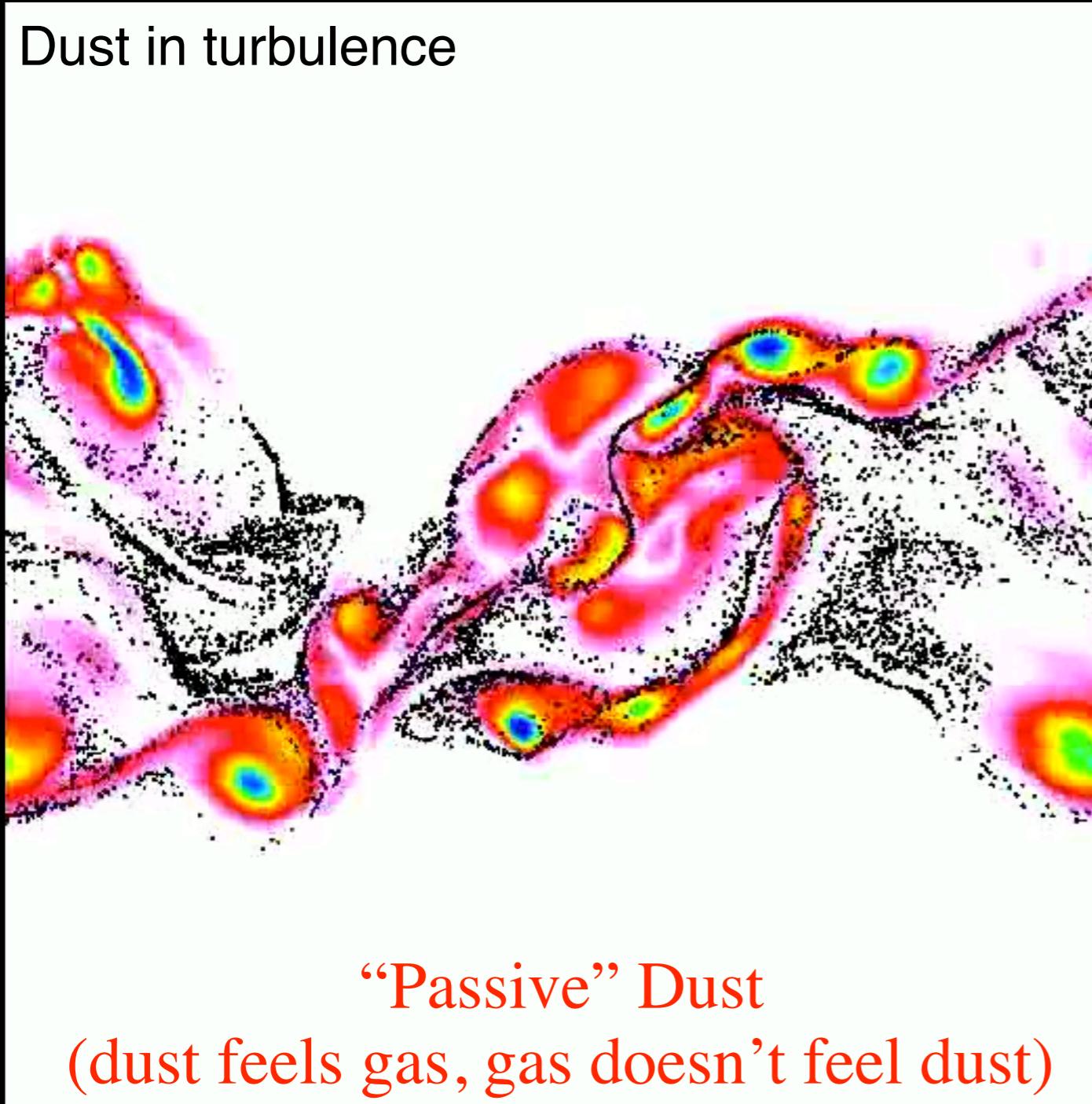


- Dust:
 - Critical for: cooling, planet formation, starburst/AGN/cool star winds, extinction/reddening / polarization
 - Not enough metals (Draine+; Jenkins+)
 - Too many big grains (Ulysses, Cassini, Helios, Arecibo; Kruger '06, Draine '09, Poppe '10)
 - Forms too early (Perley '12, Zafar '13, Kuo '13, De Cia '13, Sparre '14, Mattsson '15)
 - Wrong polarization/alignment (Planck '15, BICEP 2, Lazarian '09)
 - Does *crazy* stuff (see all planet formation literature)

Dust Is Not Gas

EXPERIMENT & EVERYDAY EXPERIENCE

Dust in turbulence



e.g. Squires & Eaton 1991

“Active” Dust

The Setup:

Squire & PFH: arXiv:1706.05020

Gas equations = (anything that supports a linear mode) + dust

Dust equations = continuity + momentum:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_{\text{dust}}}{dt} = -\mathbf{M}_{\text{coupling}} \cdot (\mathbf{v}_{\text{dust}} - \mathbf{v}_{\text{gas}}) + \mathbf{a}_{\text{other}}(\dots)$$

Arbitrary operator

e.g.

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_{\text{dust}}}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{v}_{\text{dust}} - \mathbf{v}_{\text{gas}}}{t_s(\dots)} + \mathbf{a}_{\text{other}}(\dots)$$

Stopping/drag time

The Setup:

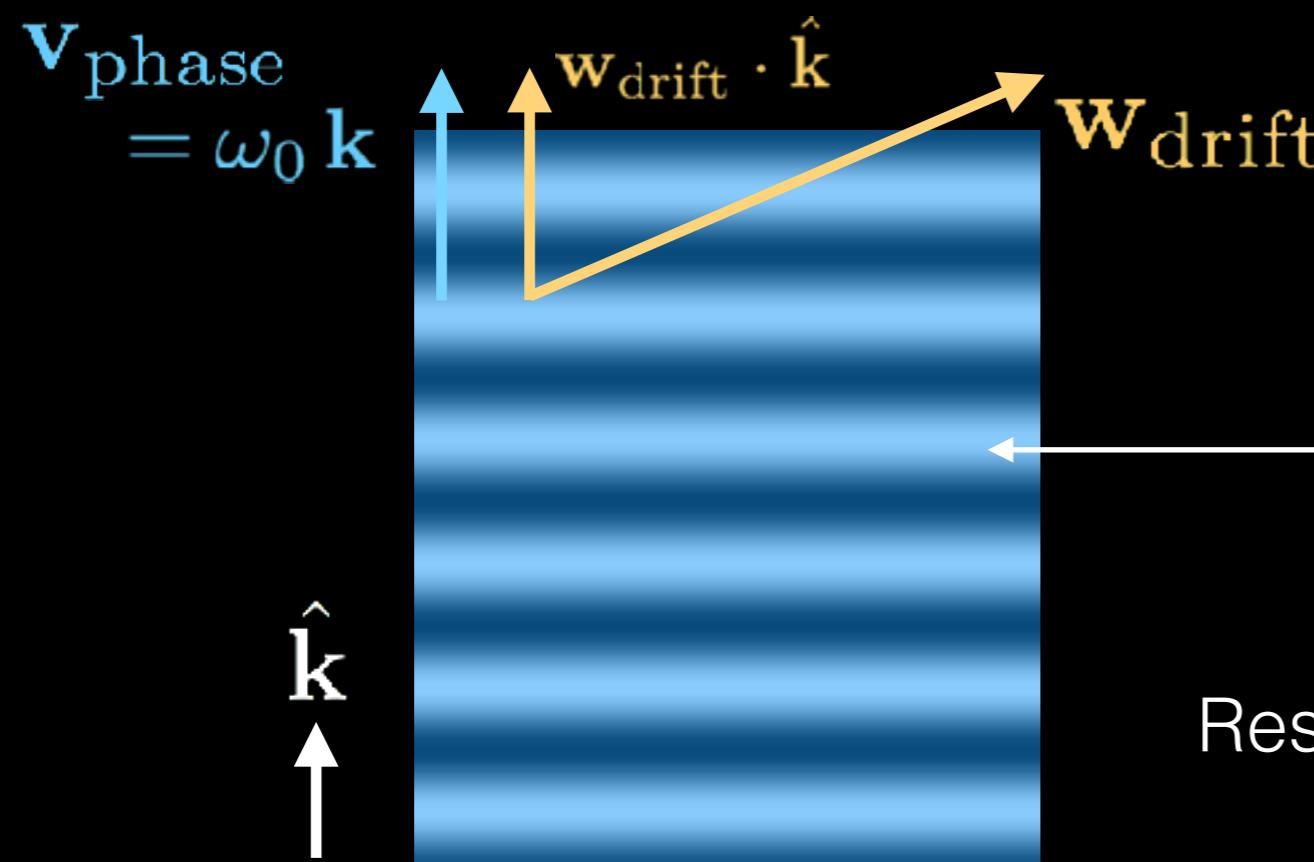
Squire & PFH: arXiv:1706.05020

Drift: $\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \equiv \langle v_{\text{dust}} - \mathbf{v}_{\text{gas}} \rangle \neq 0$

Resonance whenever: $\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \omega_0$

“natural”
gas response

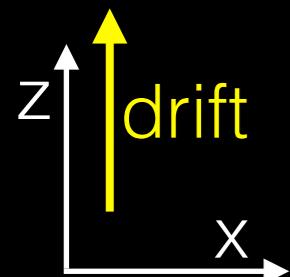
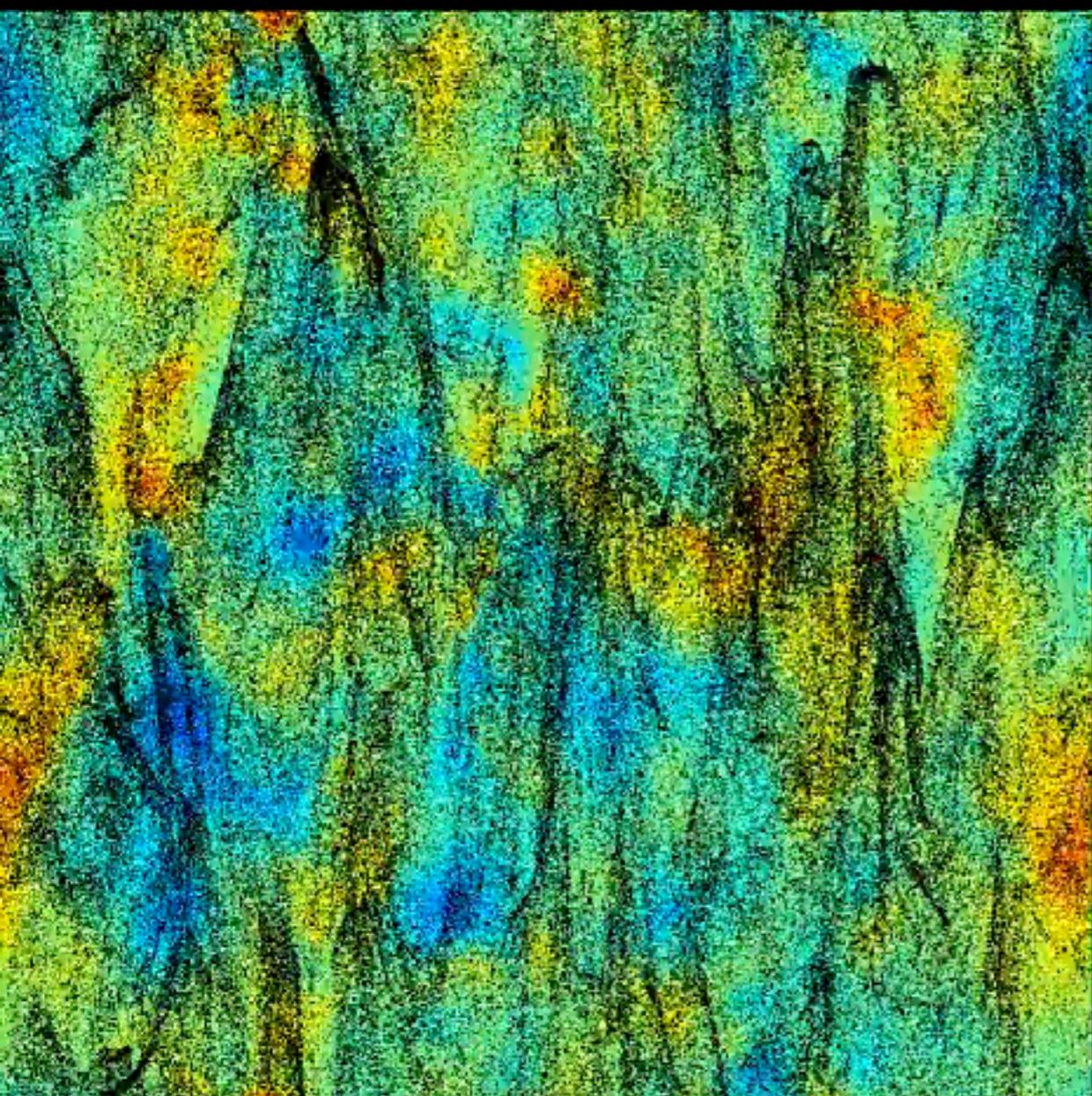
wavevector



Resonance: Dust sees standing wave,
effects add coherently

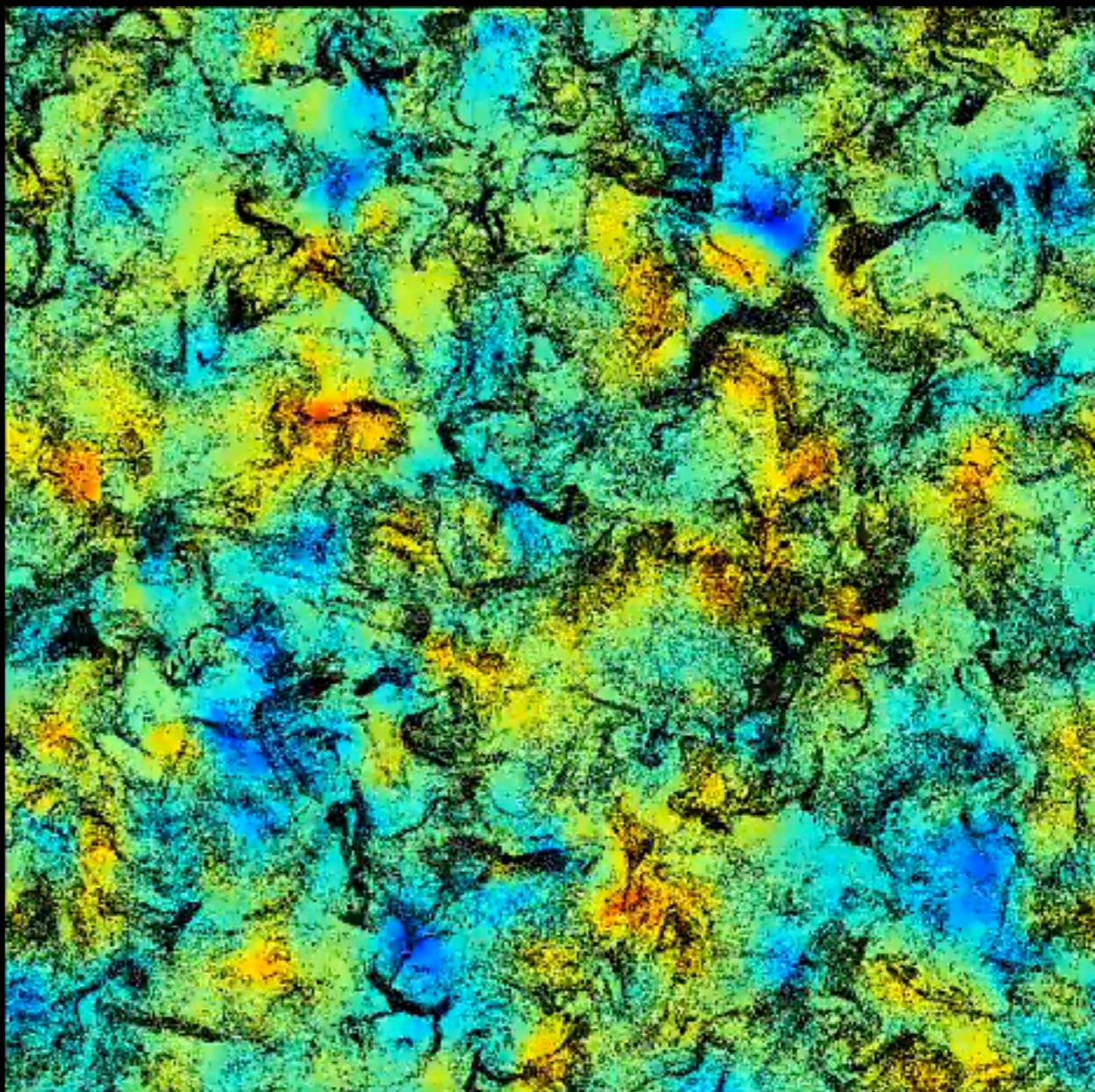
What Does This Look Like? (DETAILS TO FOLLOW)

Squire & Hopkins
(1706.05020, 1707.02997,
1711.03975, 1801.10166)



0.1x Gas Density 10x

$$|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \approx 3 c_s \quad L_{\text{box}} \sim 30 c_s \langle t_s \rangle \quad \Delta t \sim 15 \langle t_s \rangle$$



Some examples:
Brunt-Vaisala RDI
Settling RDI, Epicyclic/Streaming RDI
Acoustic RDI, Fast/Slow Magnetosonic RDI
Alfven RDI, Gyro RDIs, CR-Type (Bell) RDIs

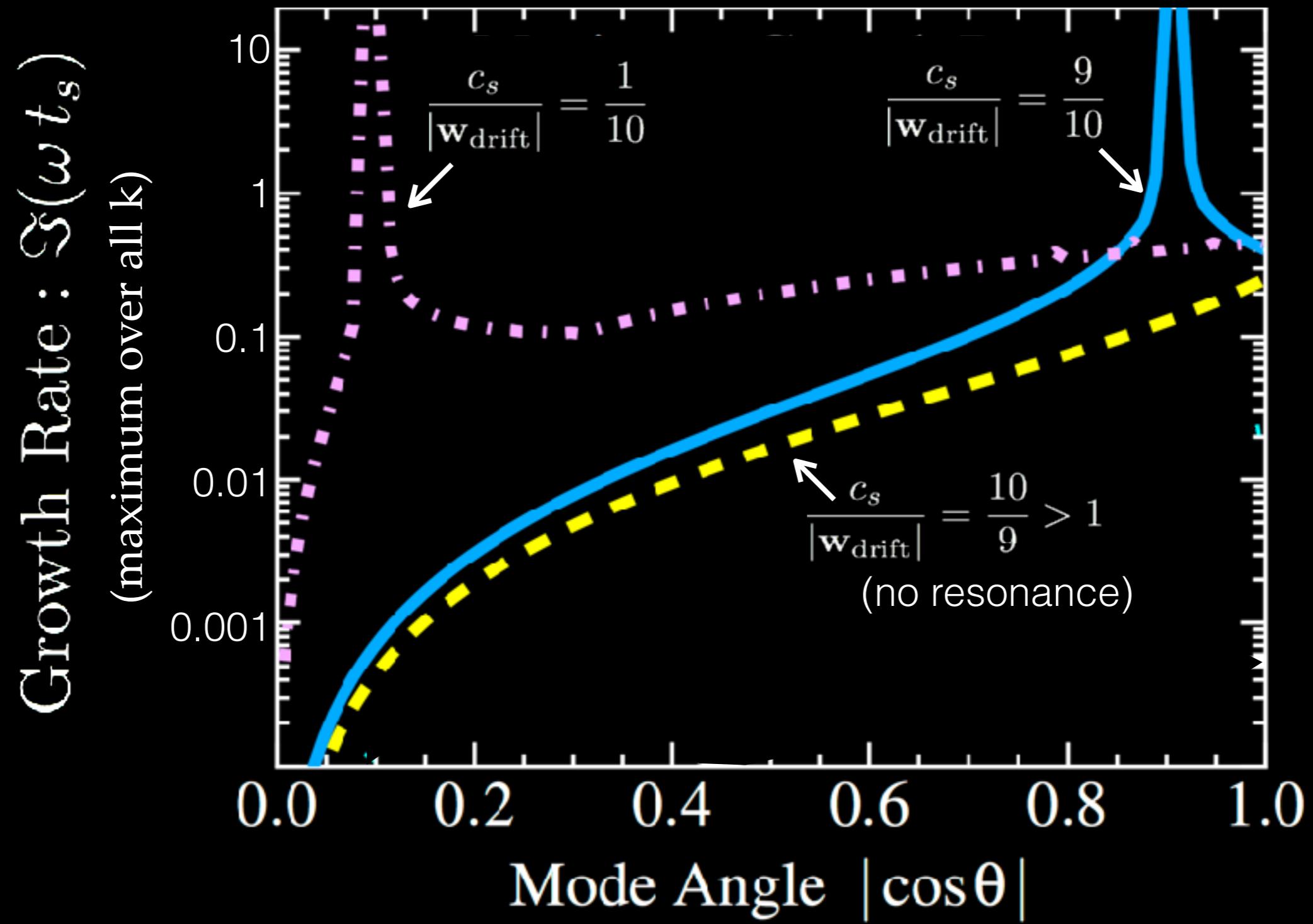
Example: Simplest ("Acoustic") Case

PFH & Squire arXiv:1707.02997

Acoustic: Simplest “Resonance”

PFH & Squire arXiv:1707.02997

$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \omega_0 = \pm c_s k \quad \rightarrow \quad \cos \theta = \pm \frac{c_s}{|\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}}|}$$

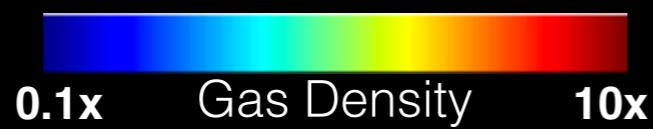
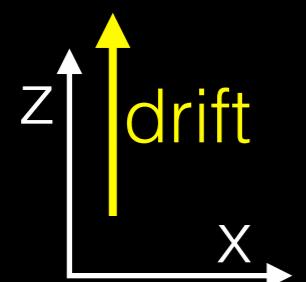
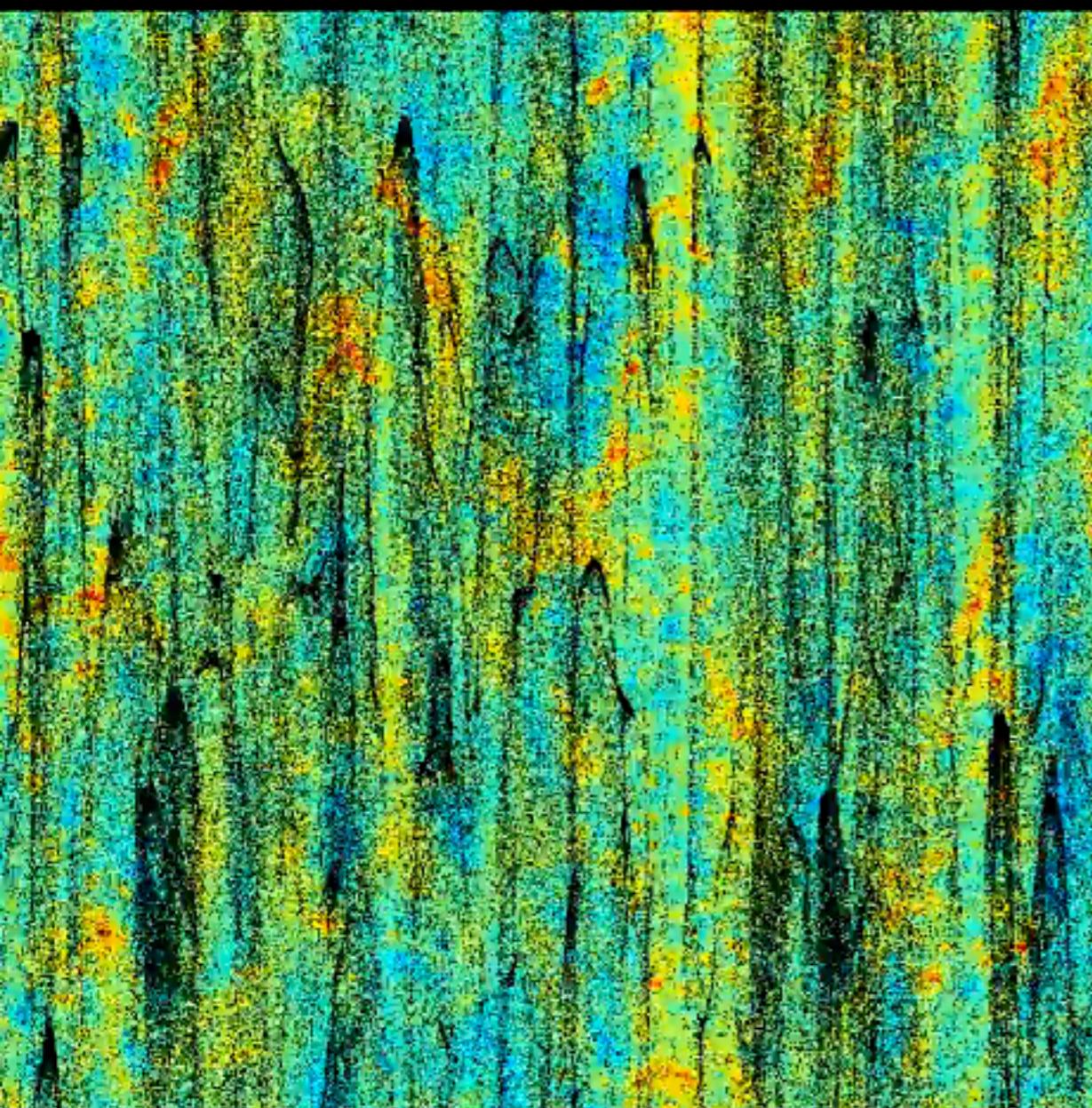


Acoustic RDI: Non-Linear Behavior EARLY DEVELOPMENT (Moseley+ in prep.)

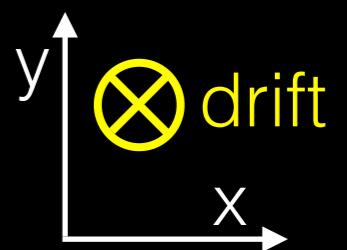
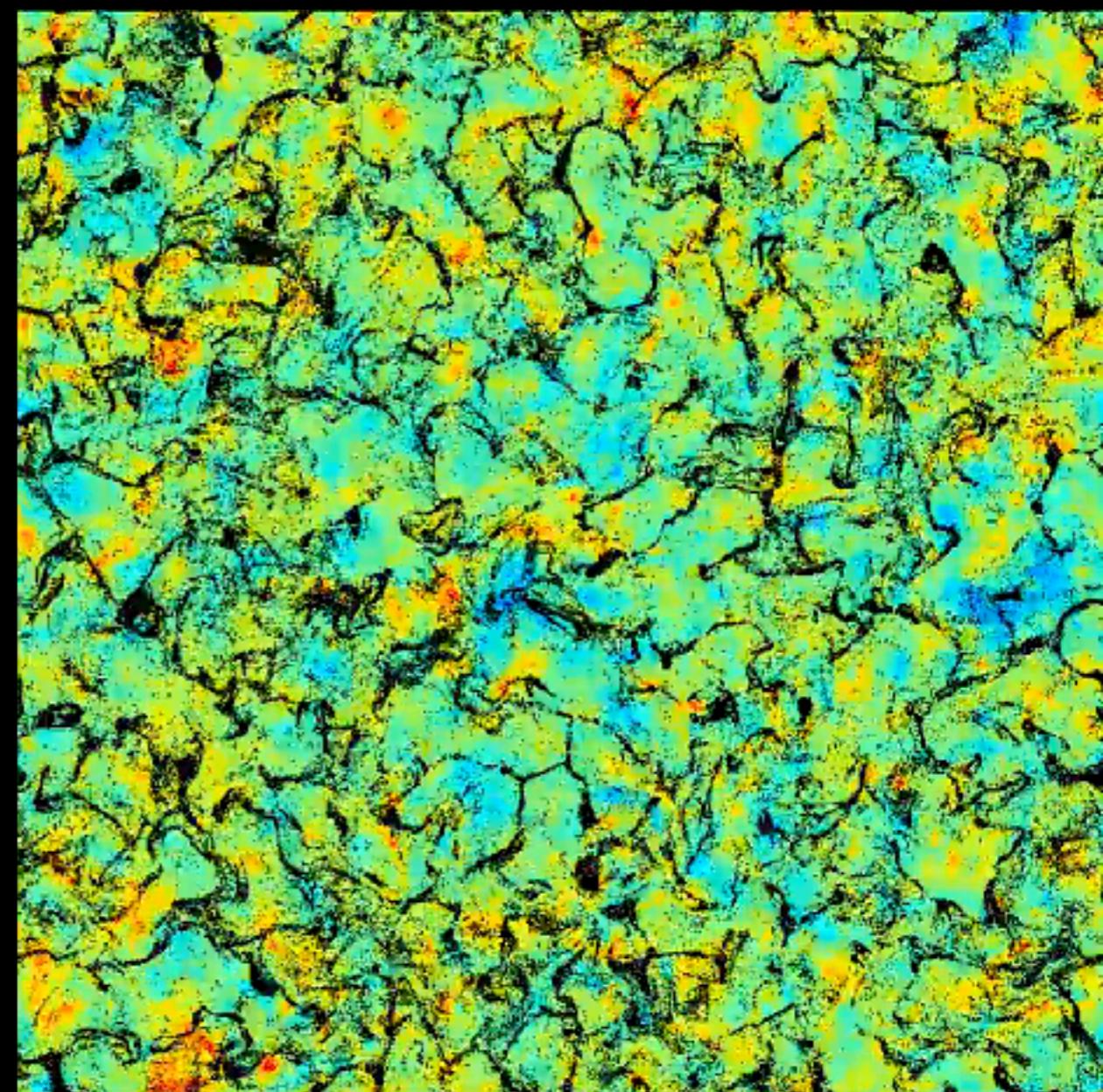
$$|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \approx 10 c_s$$

$$L_{\text{box}} \sim 100 c_s \langle t_s \rangle$$

$$\Delta t \sim 80 \langle t_s \rangle$$



$$0.06 \lesssim k c_s \langle t_s \rangle \lesssim 10$$



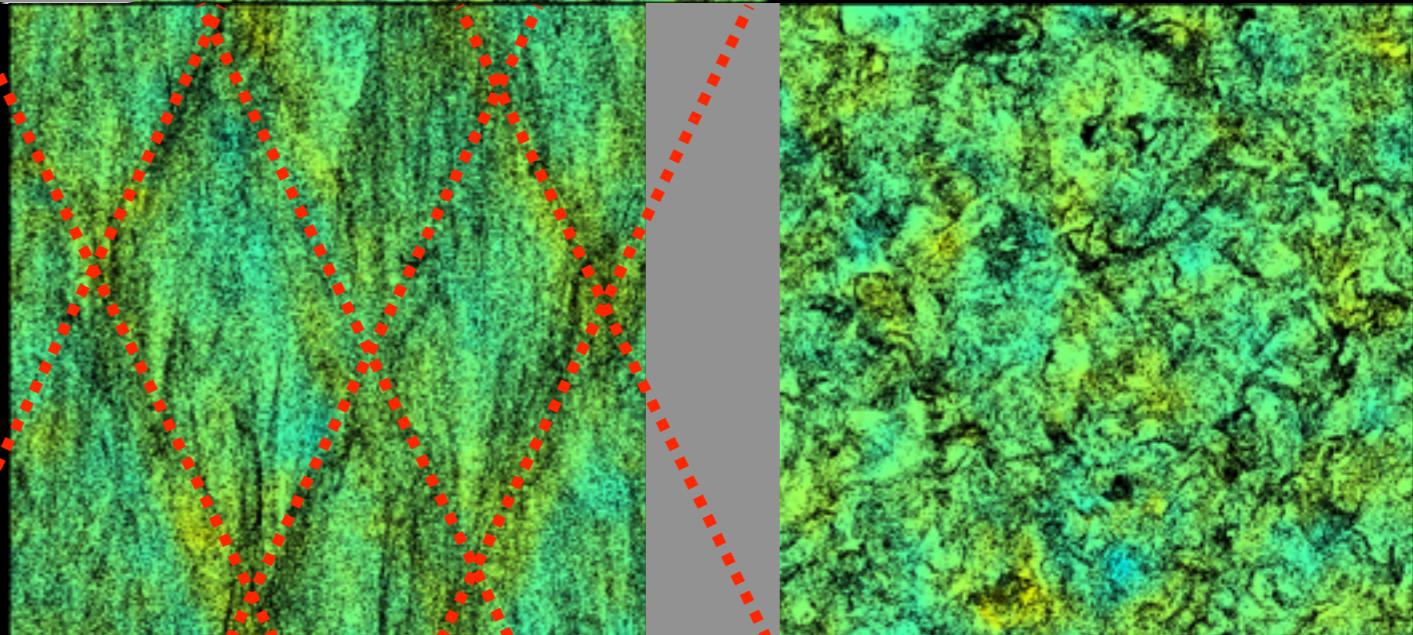
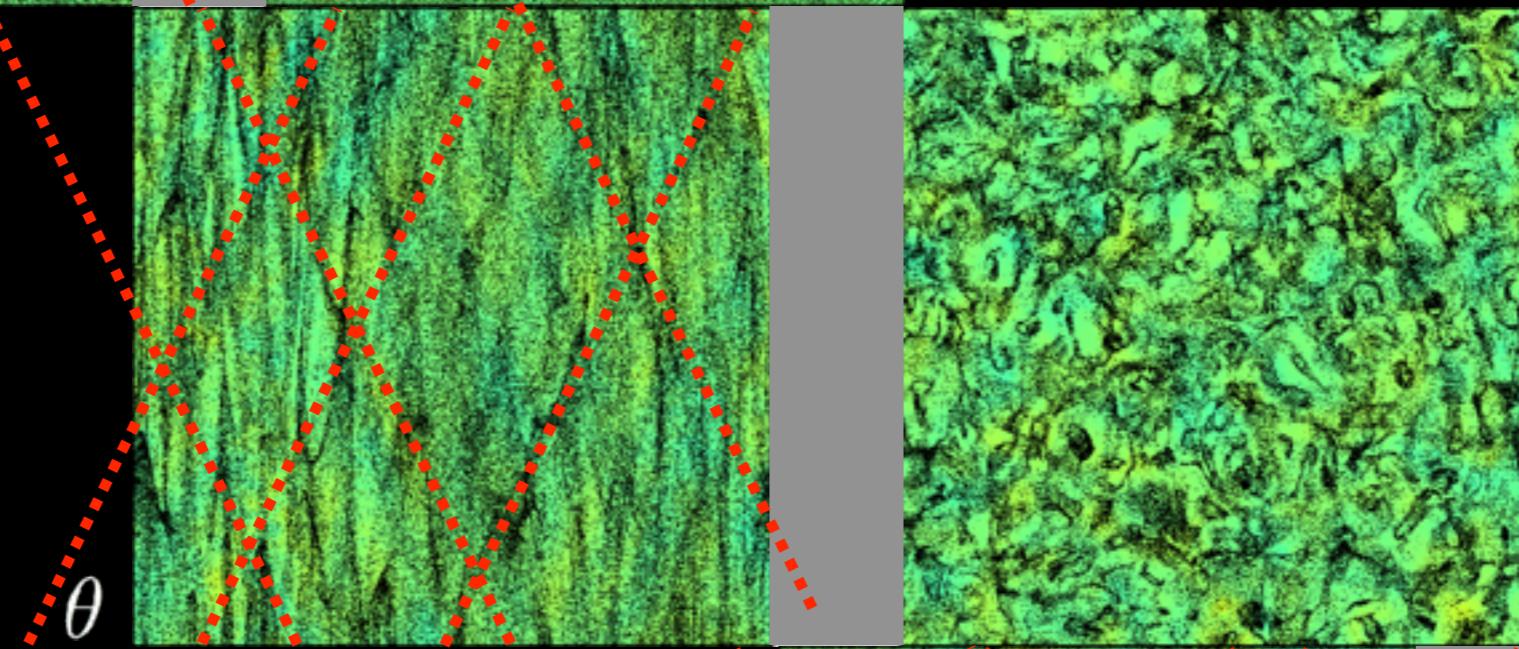
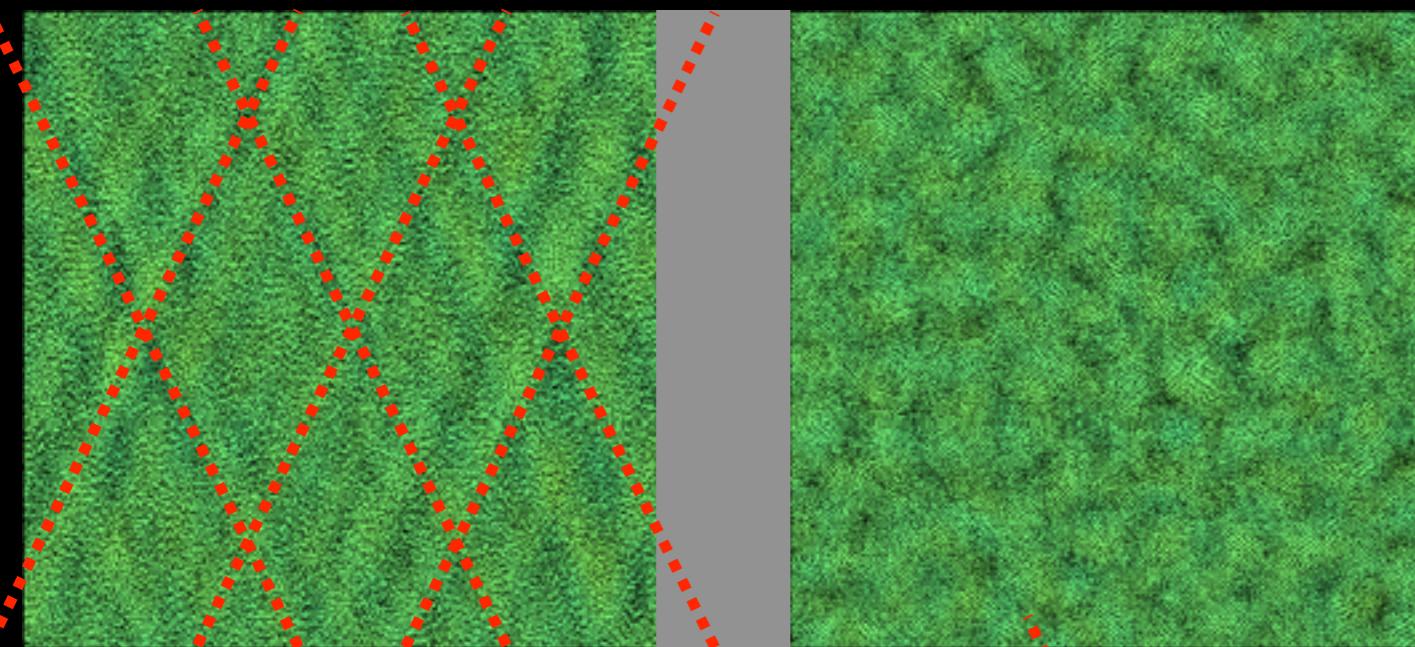
Resonant Mode Dominates EVEN IN NON-LINEAR STATE

$$L_{\text{box}} \sim 30 c_s \langle t_s \rangle$$

$$(0.2 \lesssim k c_s \langle t_s \rangle \lesssim 60)$$

$$|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \approx 3 c_s$$

Time

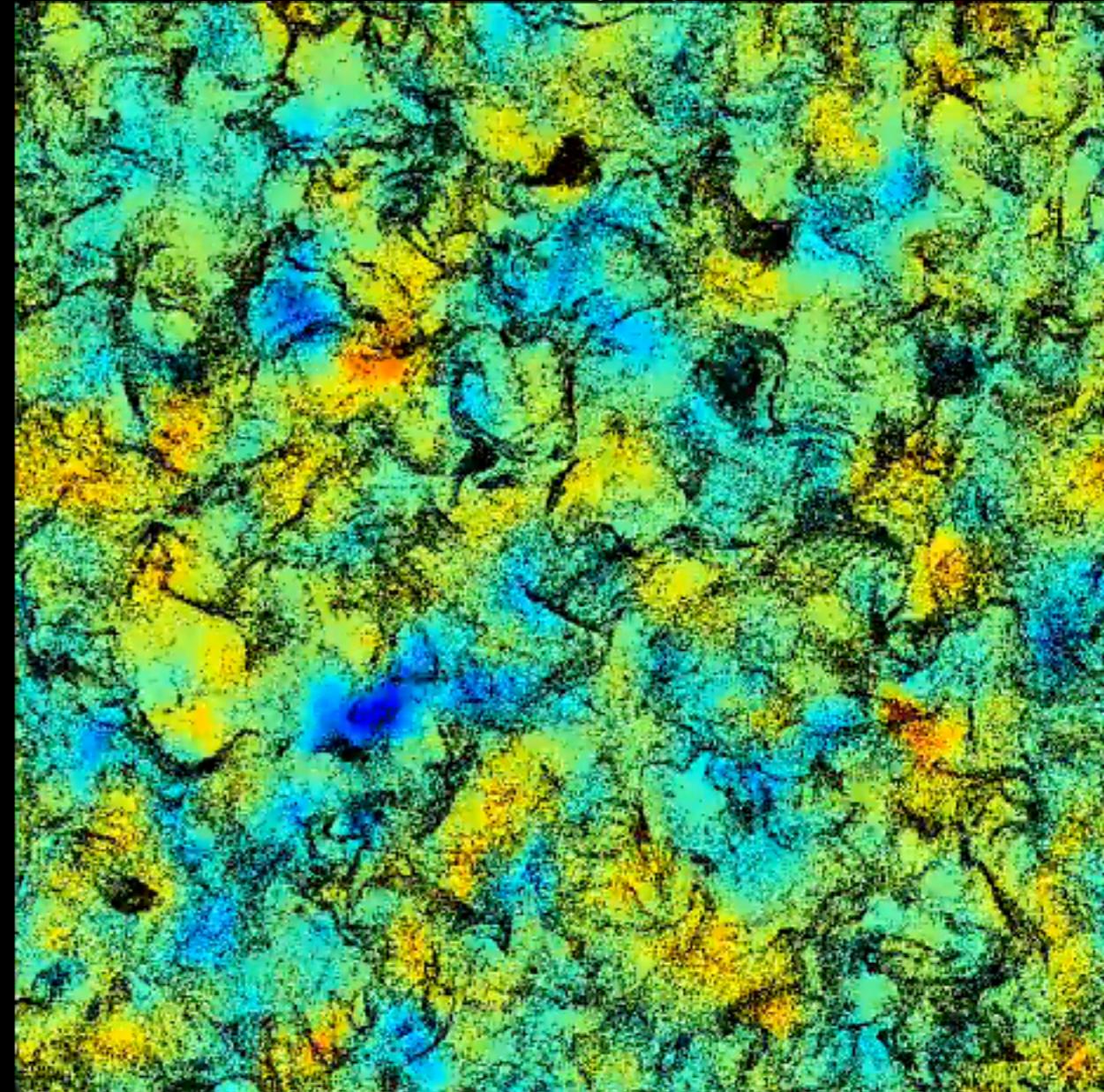
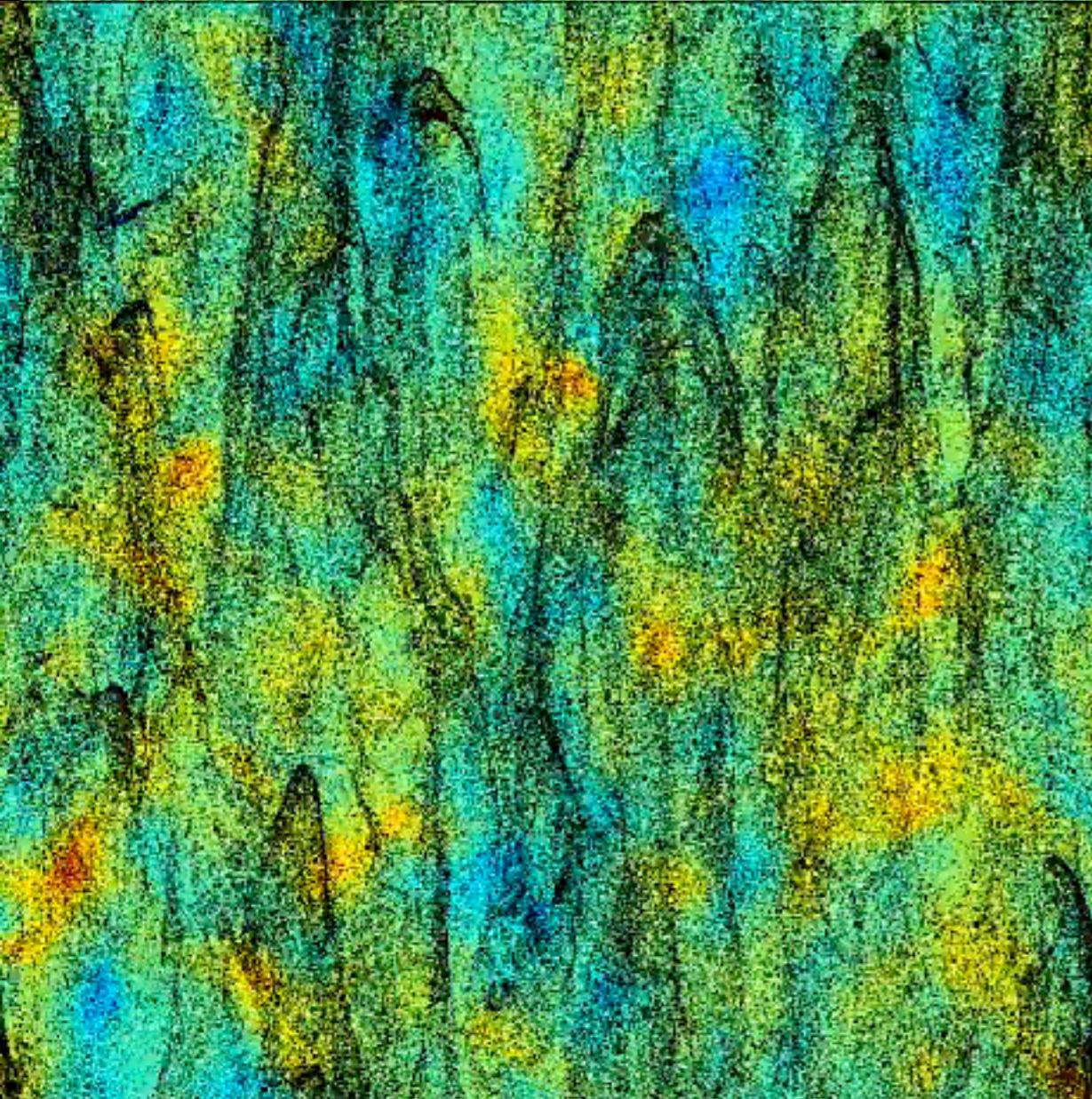
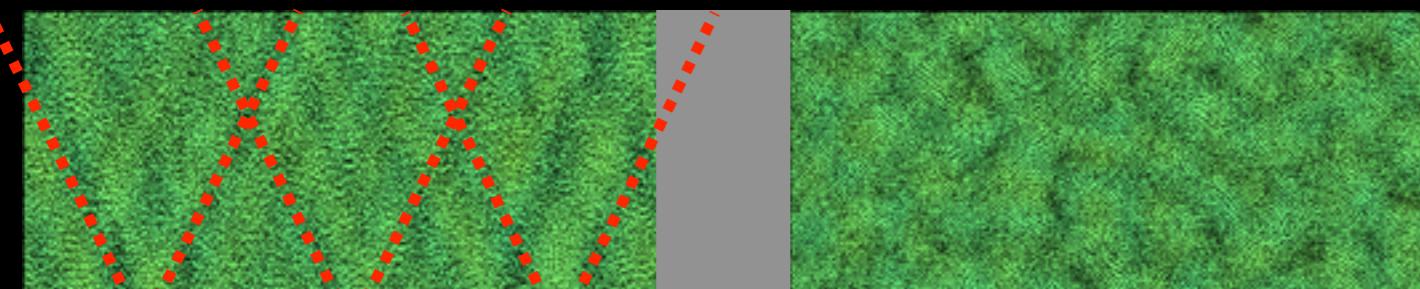


$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \omega_0 = \pm c_s k$$

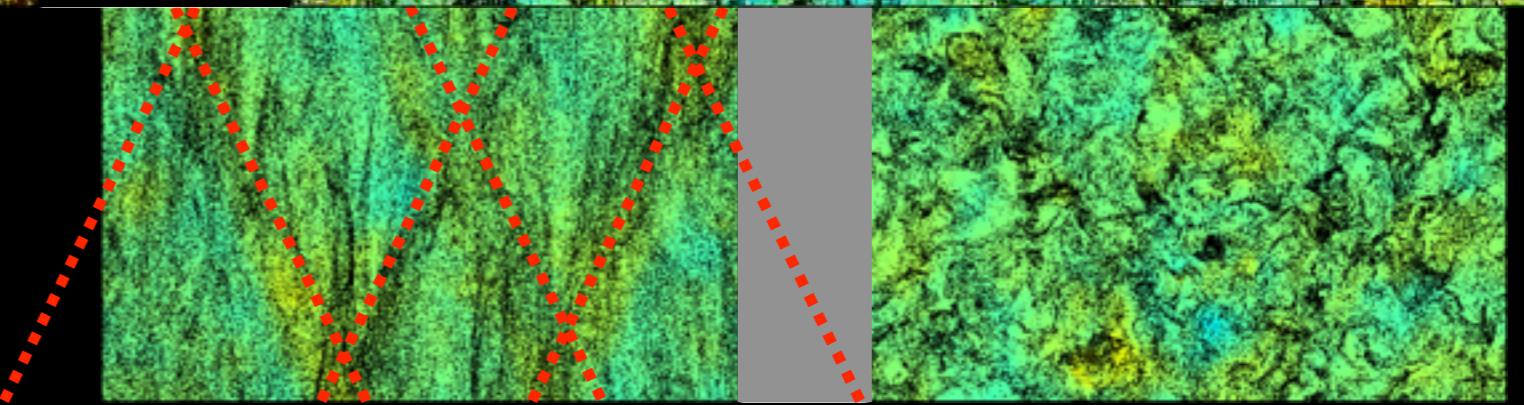
$$\cos \theta = \pm \frac{c_s}{|\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}}|}$$

Resonant Mode Dominates EVEN IN NON-LINEAR STATE

$$L_{\text{box}} \sim 30 c_s \langle t_s \rangle$$
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$$\cos \theta = \pm \frac{c_s}{|\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}}|}$$

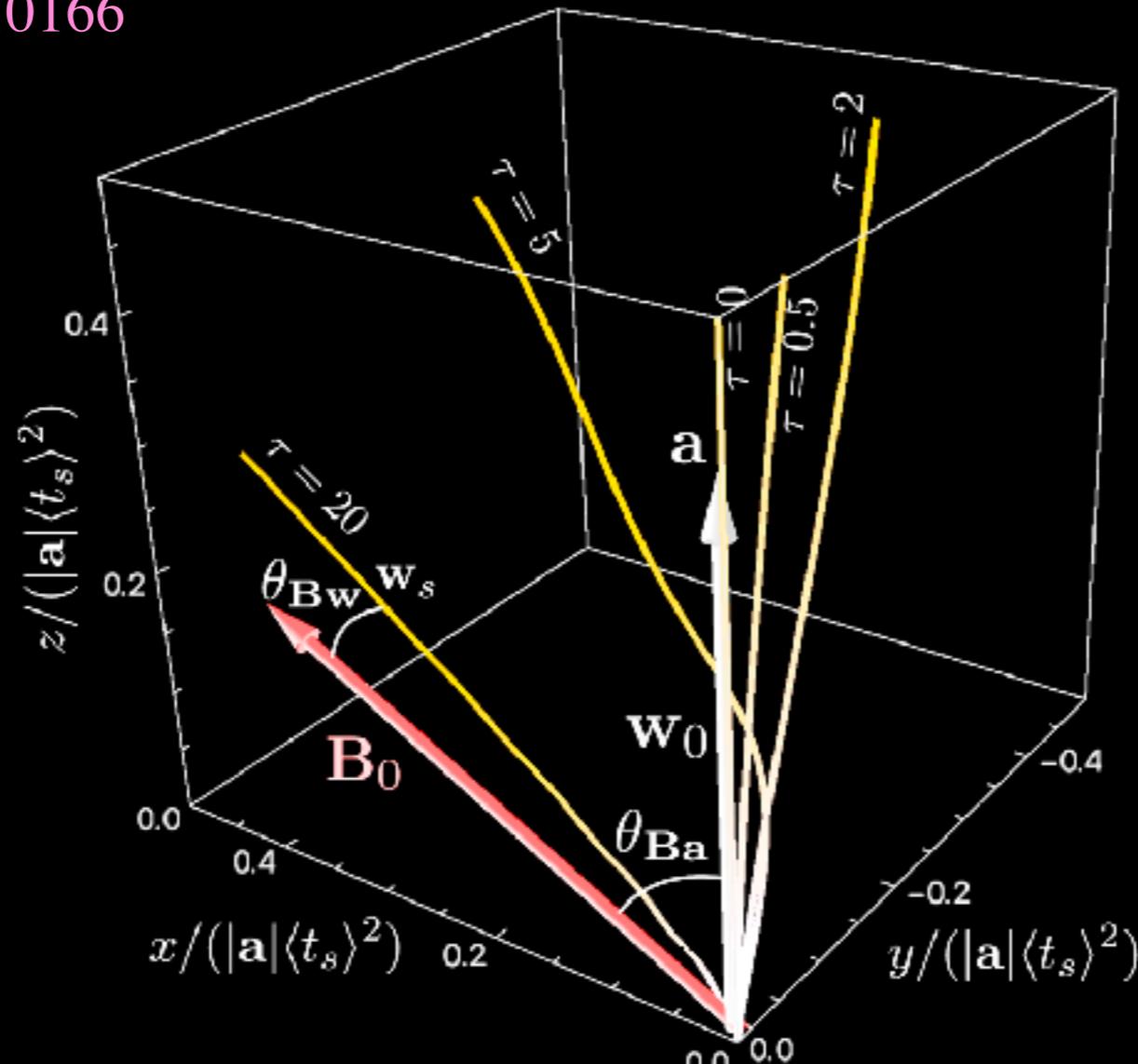


+ Magnetic Fields & Grain Charge

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166

MHD Adds New Instabilities

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166



Dust Modes

- Drift ($\omega_0 = \mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \mathbf{k}$)

- Gyro

+ other (“non-resonant”) modes

Gas Modes

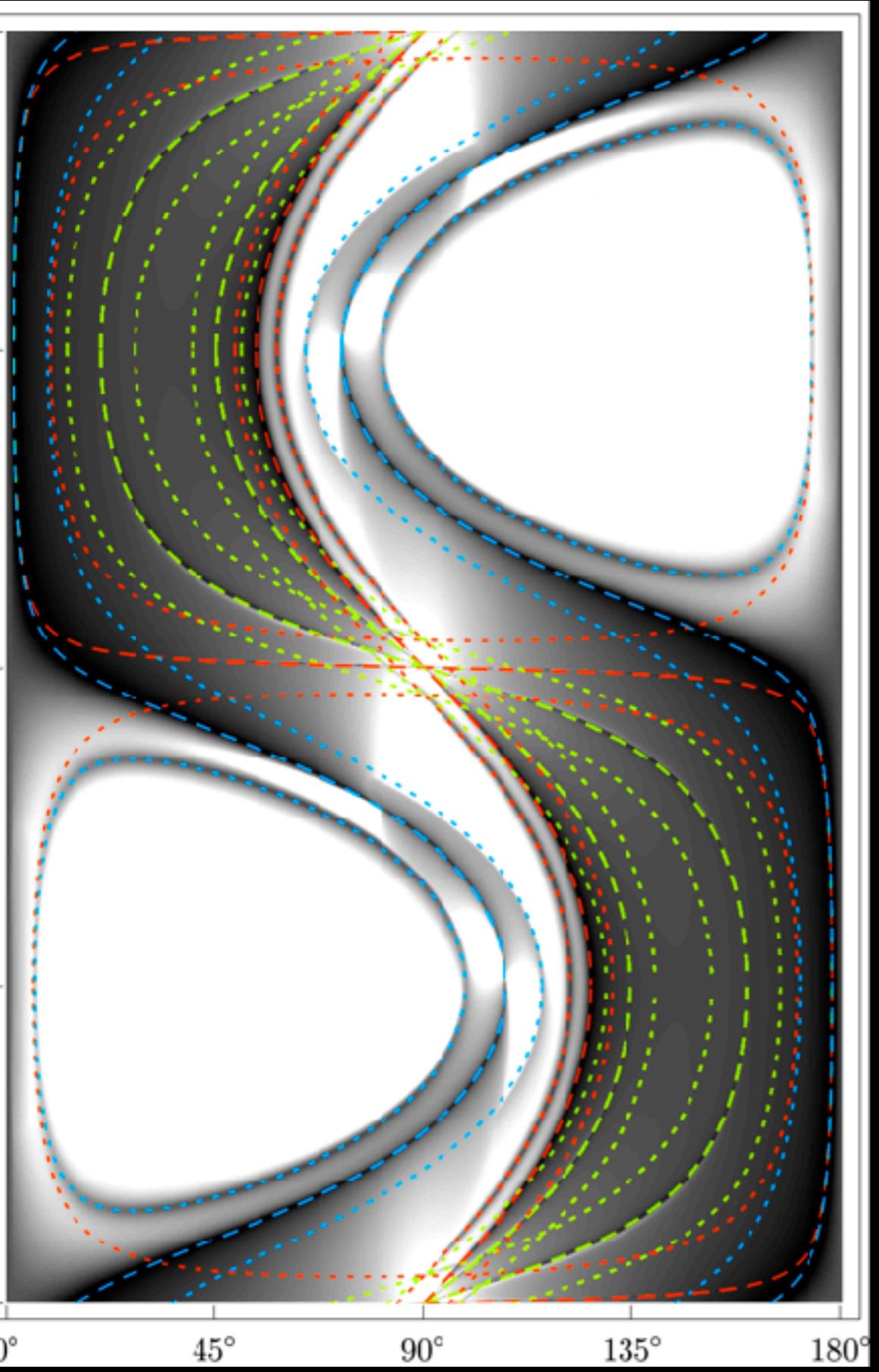
- Fast magnetosonic

- Slow magnetosonic

- Alfvén

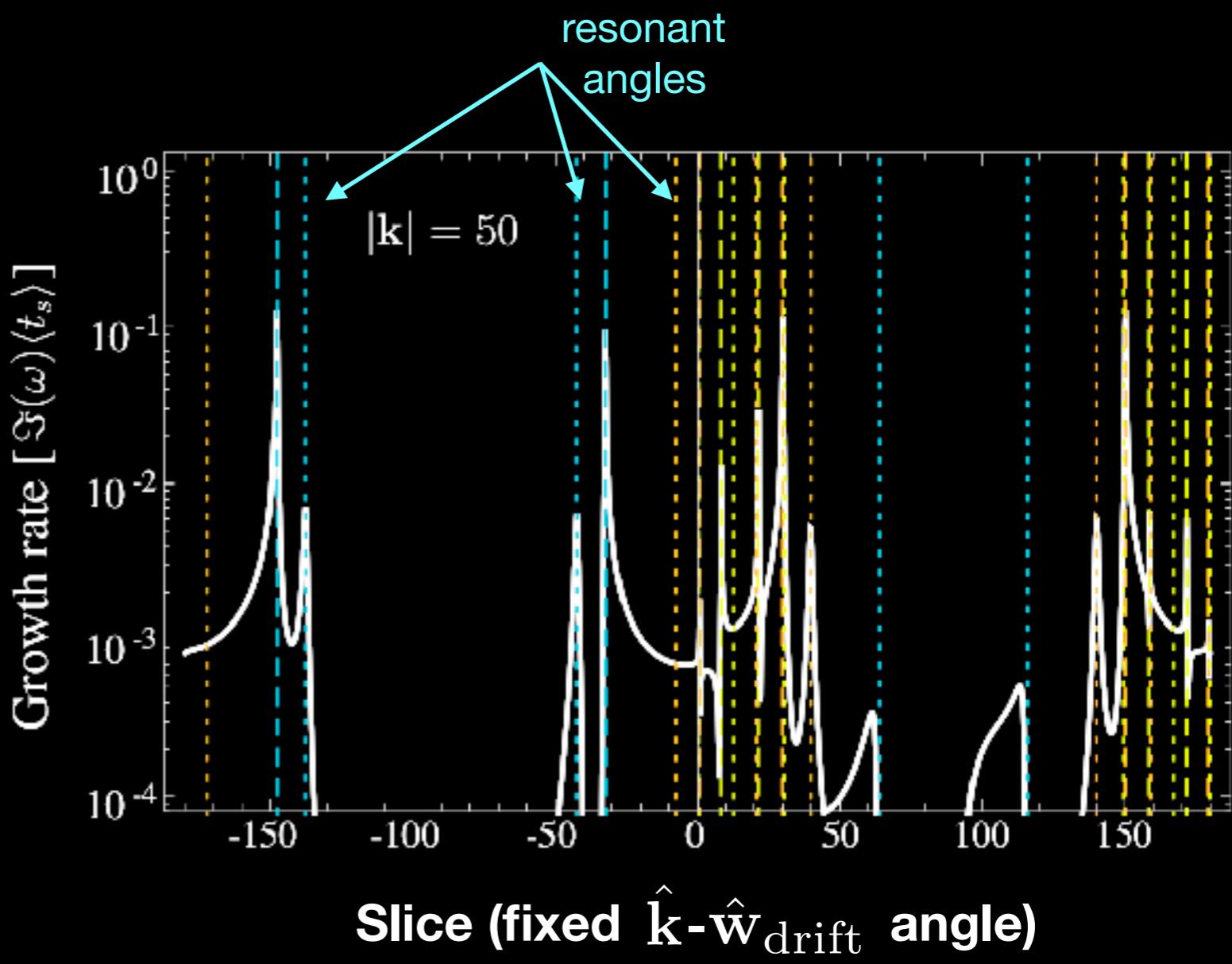
MHD Adds New Instabilities

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166



Growth rate vs. angles

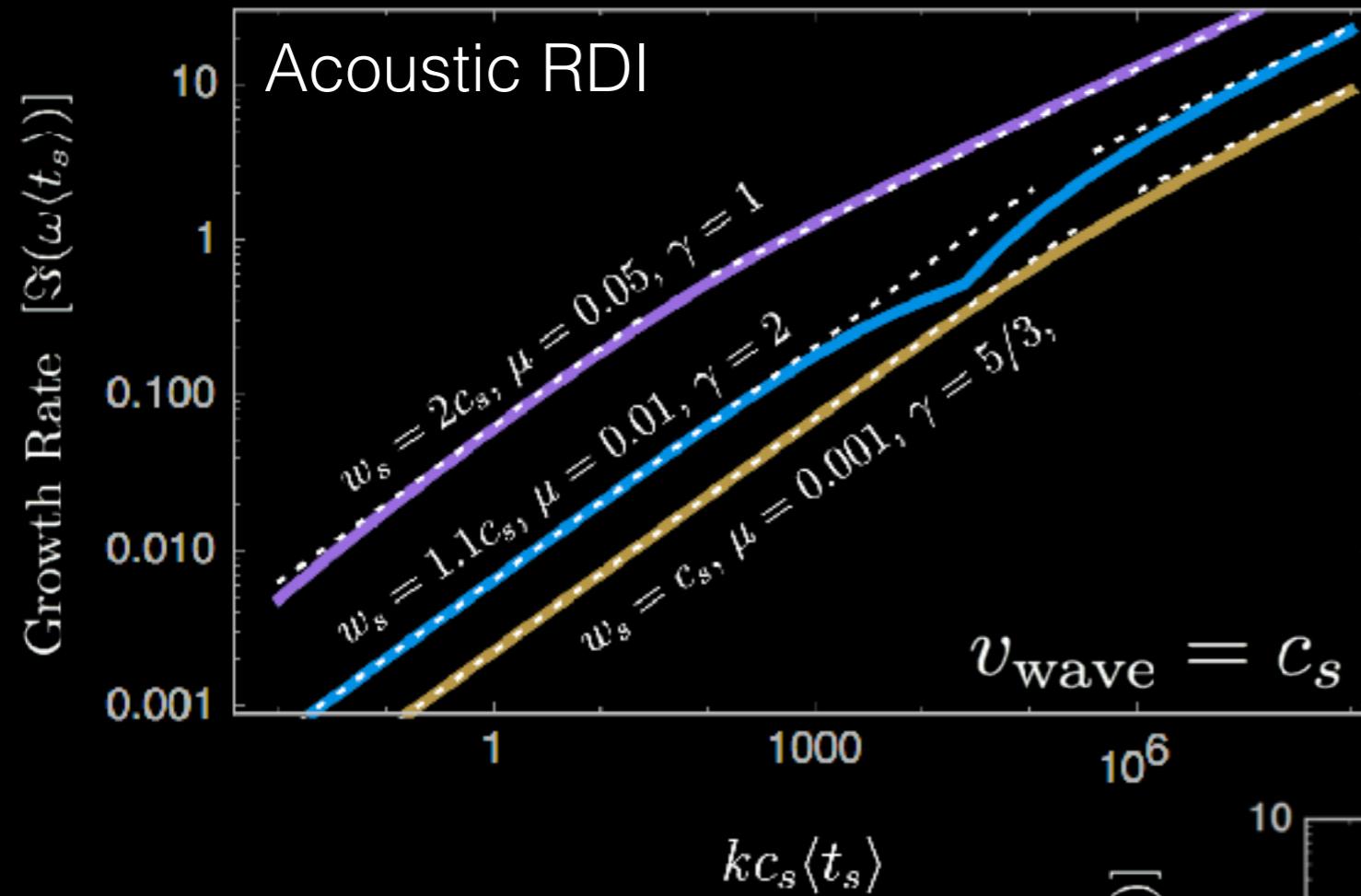
$\hat{k} \cdot \hat{B}$ & $\hat{k} \cdot \hat{w}_{\text{drift}}$



Magnetosonic-Advection Mode

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166

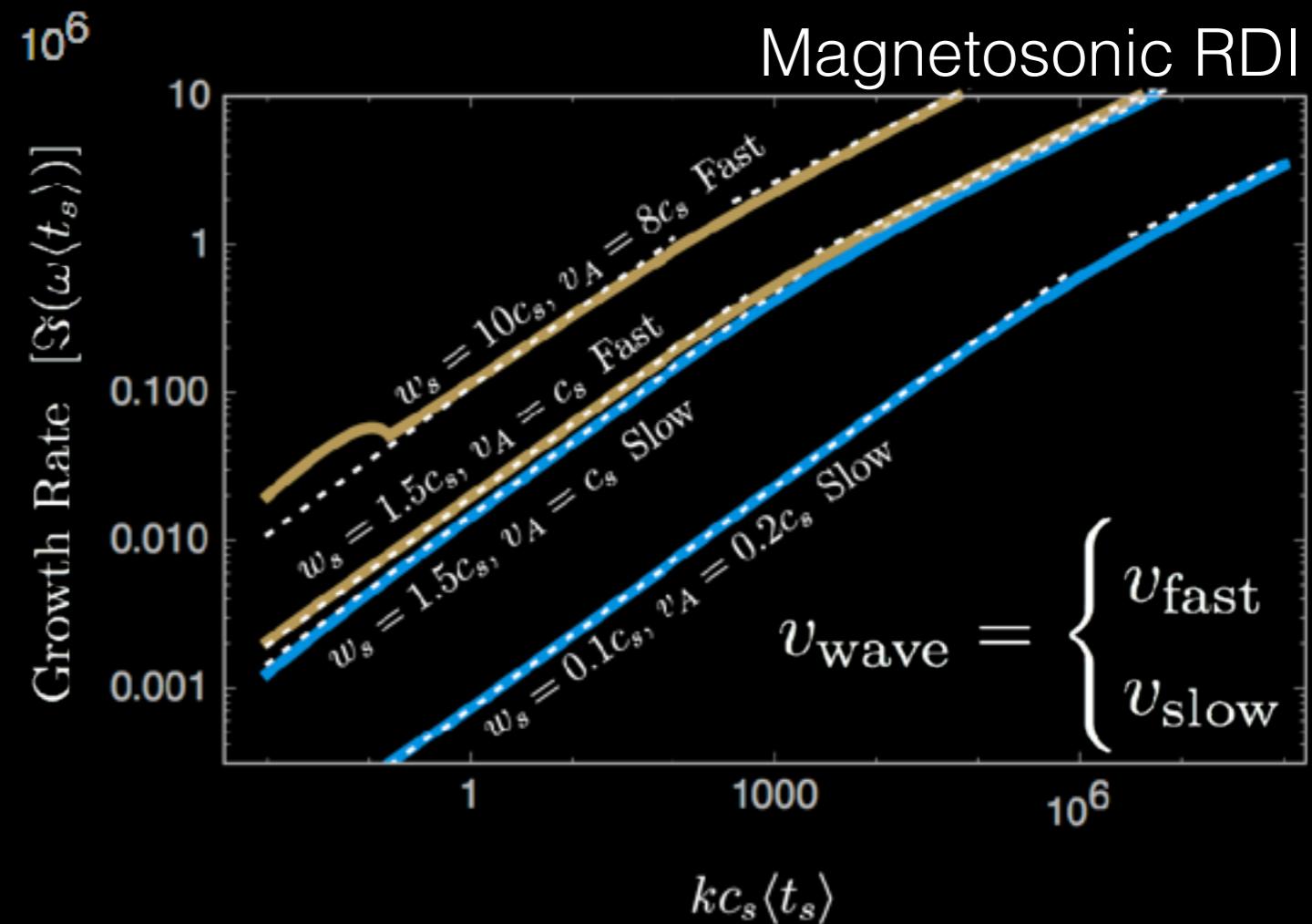
$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \omega_0$$



$$v_{\text{slow}} \rightarrow 0$$

Resonance **always** exists
 $(|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \ll c_s, v_A)$

$$\omega_0 = v_{\text{wave}} k$$



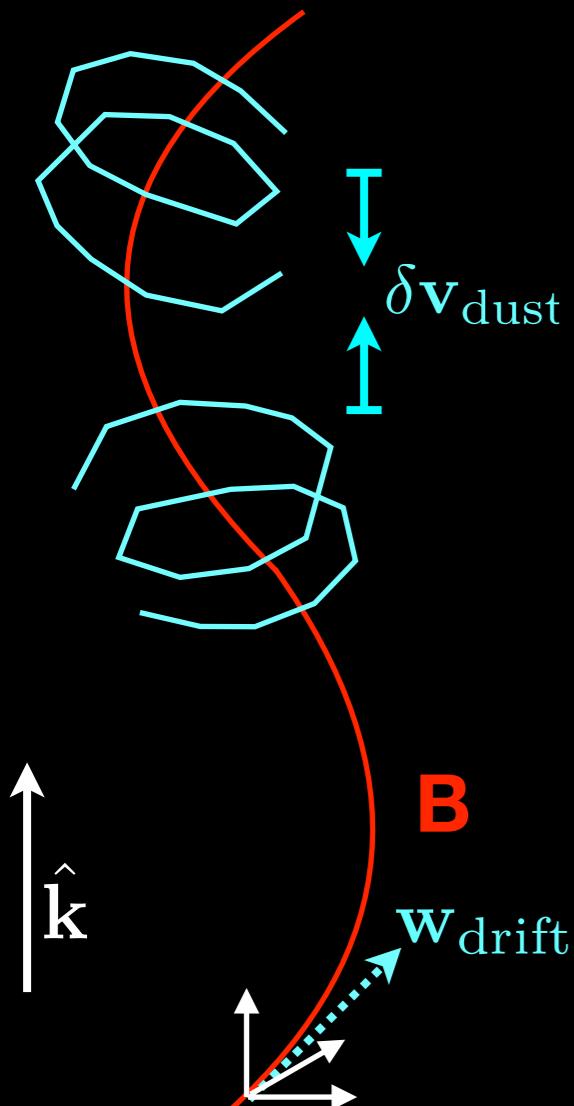
Alfvén & Gyro RDIs

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166

Alfvén:

$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \pm v_A \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{B}}$$

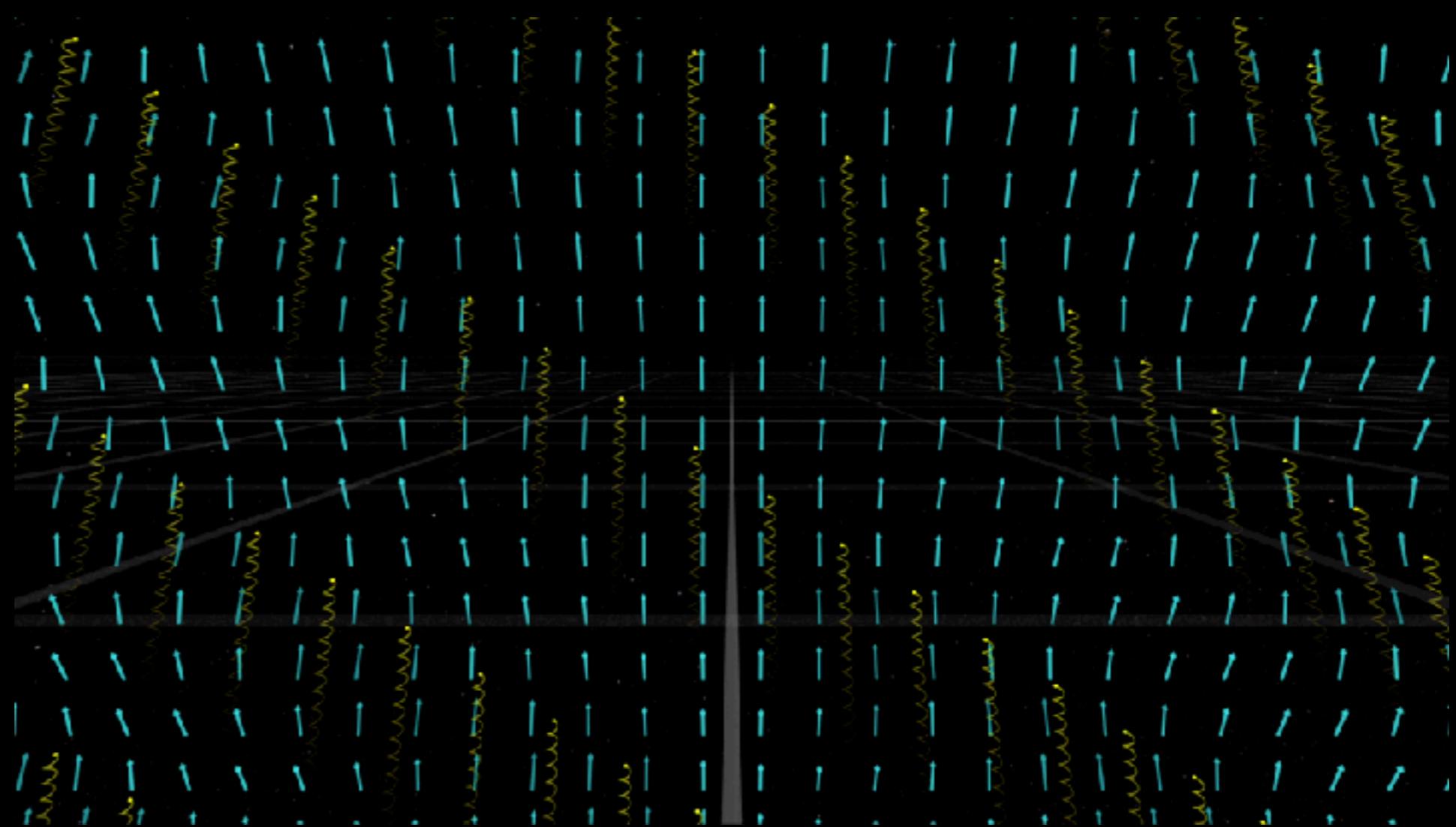
- Resonance always exists
- Not damped by viscosity/conductivity
- Strongly compressible in dust



Gyro:

$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{drift}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \pm v_{\text{wave}} \hat{\mathbf{k}} \pm \omega_{\text{gyro}}$$

- Resonances “peaked” around k_{crit}
- Unstable to/below gyro radius
- Weakly compressible in dust

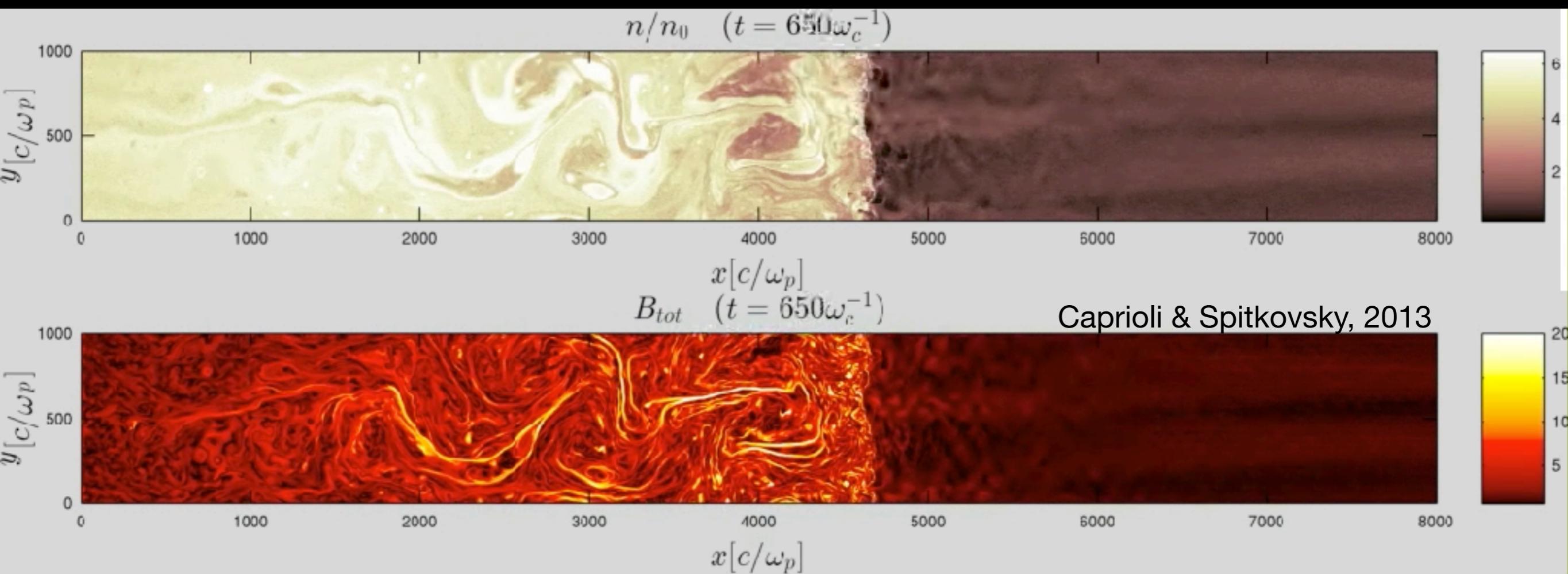
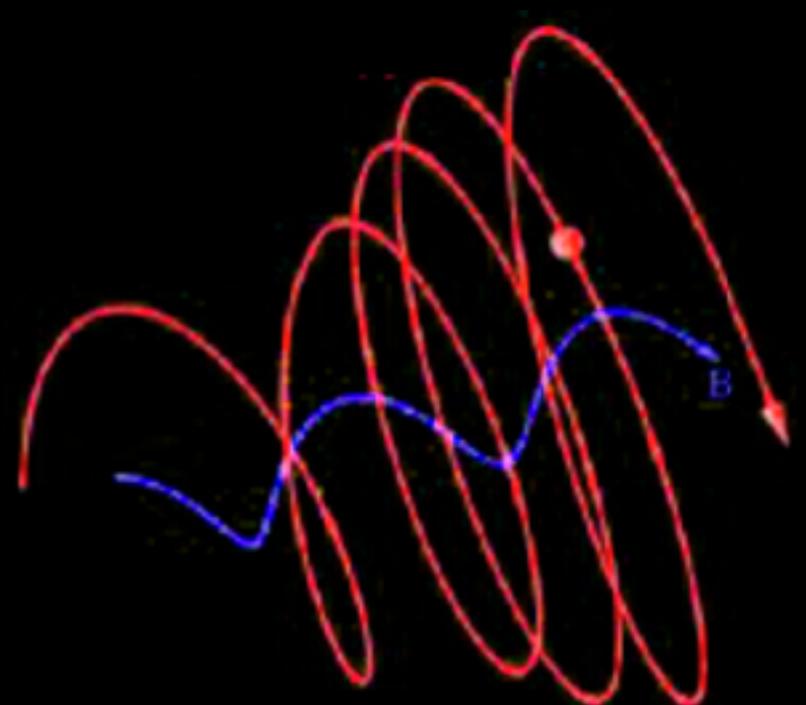


Cosmic Ray-like Instabilities

PFH & Squire arXiv:1801.10166

Super-Alfvenic drift →

- Non-resonant (Bell)
- Resonant (Kulsrud & Pearce)

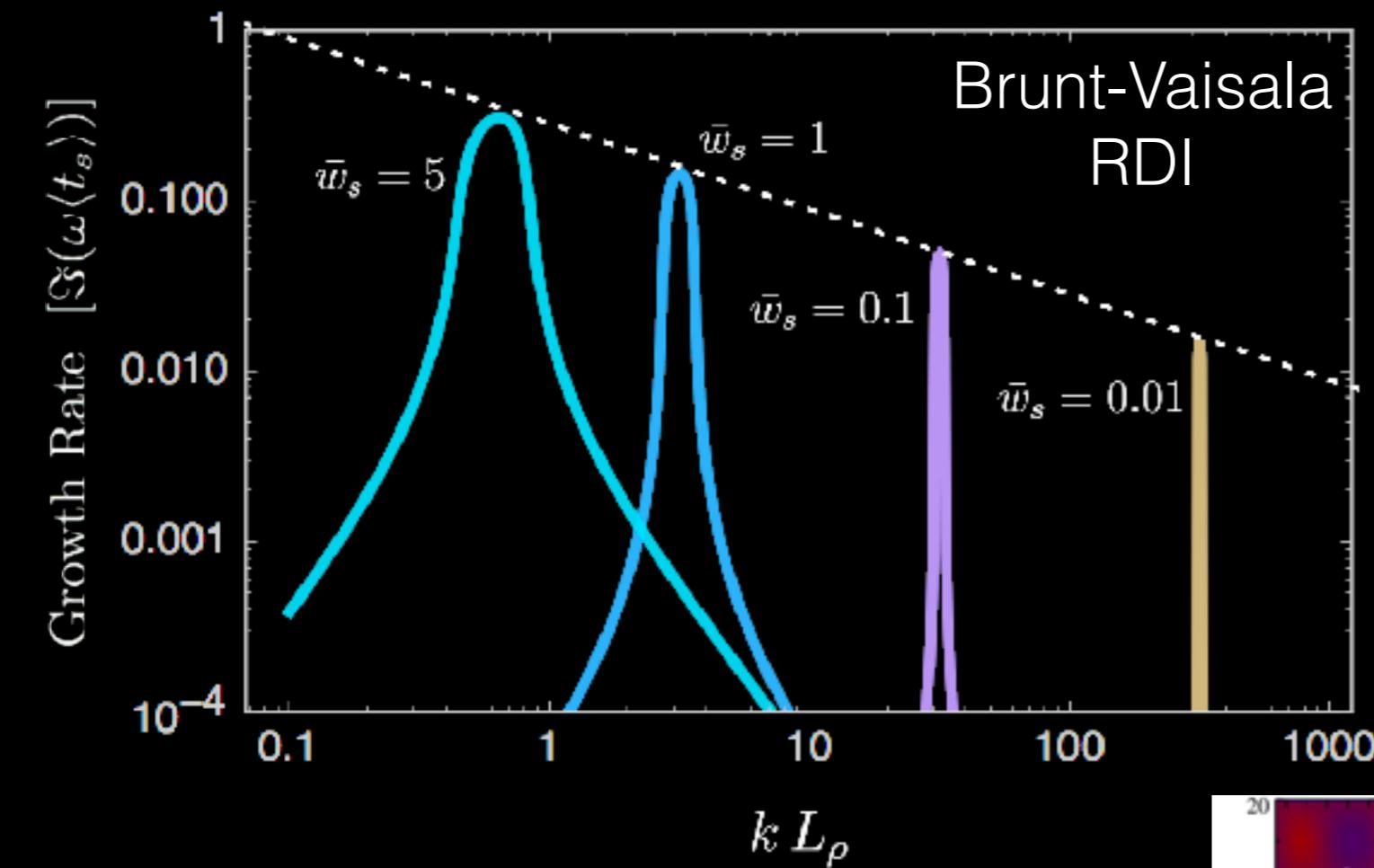


+ Stratification & Bouyancy

Squire & PFH, arXiv:1711.03975

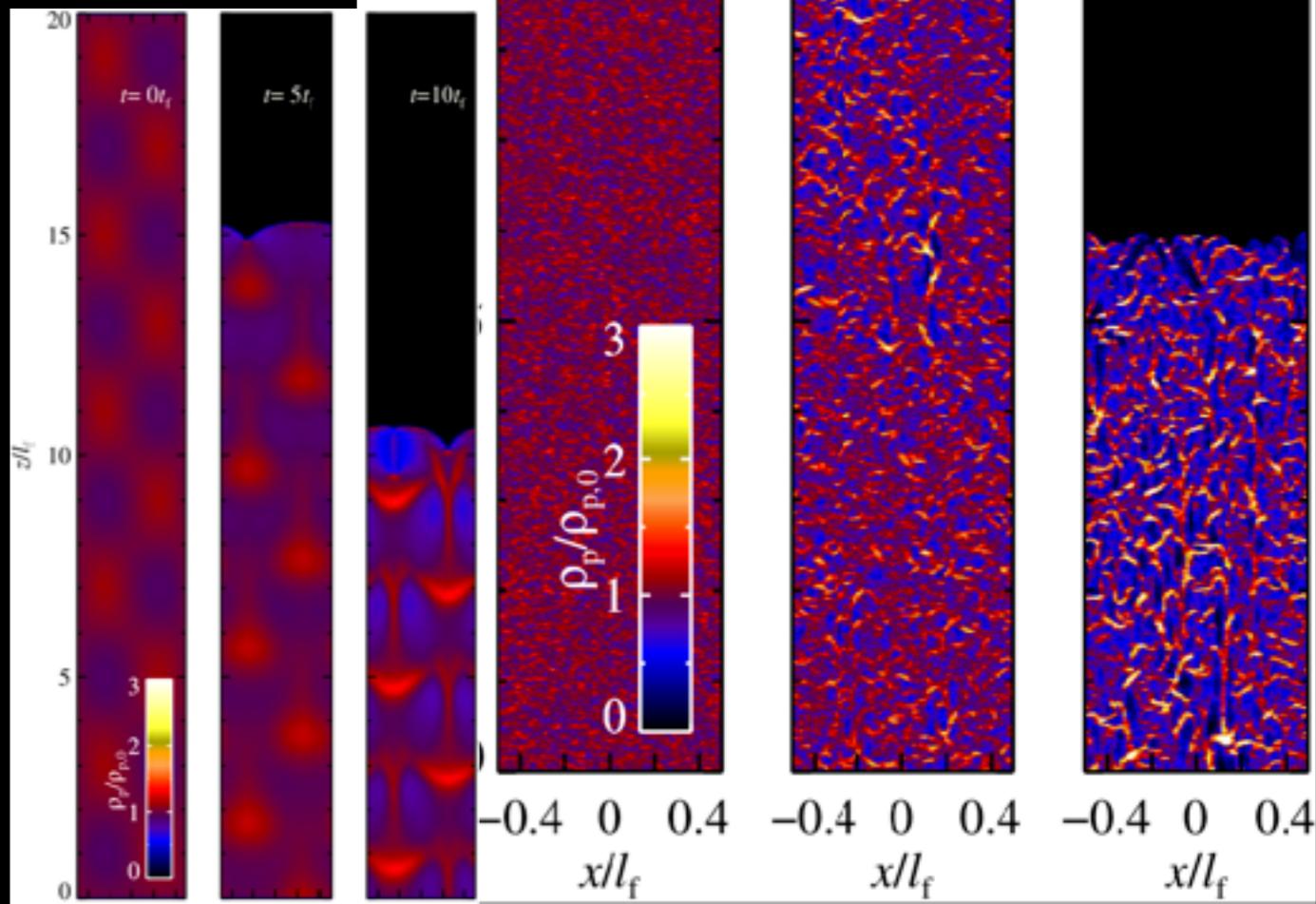
Brunt-Vaisala / Bouancy Modes

Squire & PFH, arXiv:1711.03975



$$k_{\text{drift}} \sim \frac{\sqrt{|g \nabla \ln \rho|}}{|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}}}$$

Lambrechts+ 16



+ Rotation
(Centrifugal & Coriolis forces)

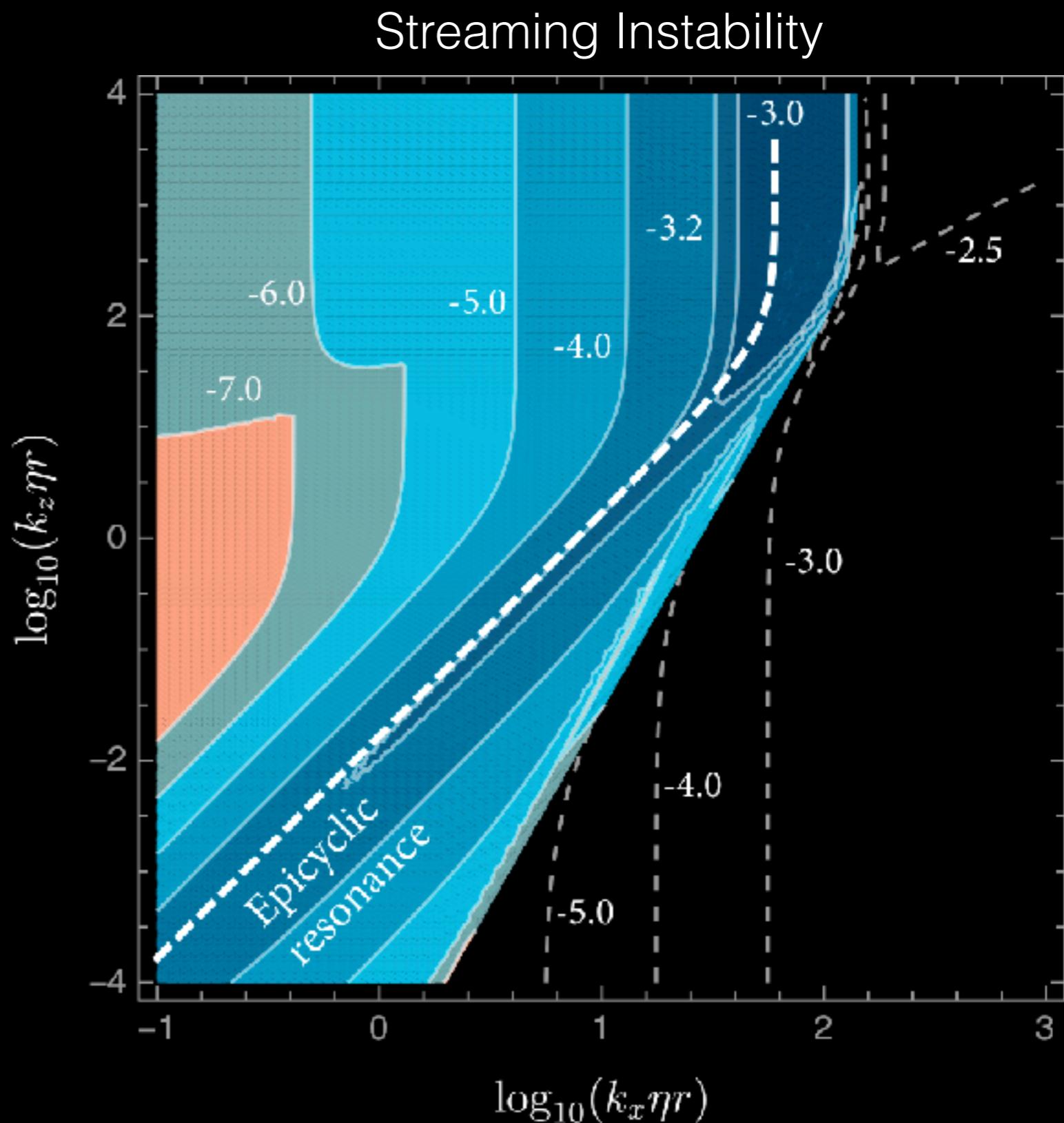
Squire & PFH, arXiv:1711.03975

The “Epicyclic Resonance” is...

the Youdin & Goodman 2005 “Streaming” Instability!

Squire & PFH, arXiv:1711.03975

$$k_{\text{drift}} \sim \frac{\kappa_{\text{epicyclic}}}{|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}}}$$

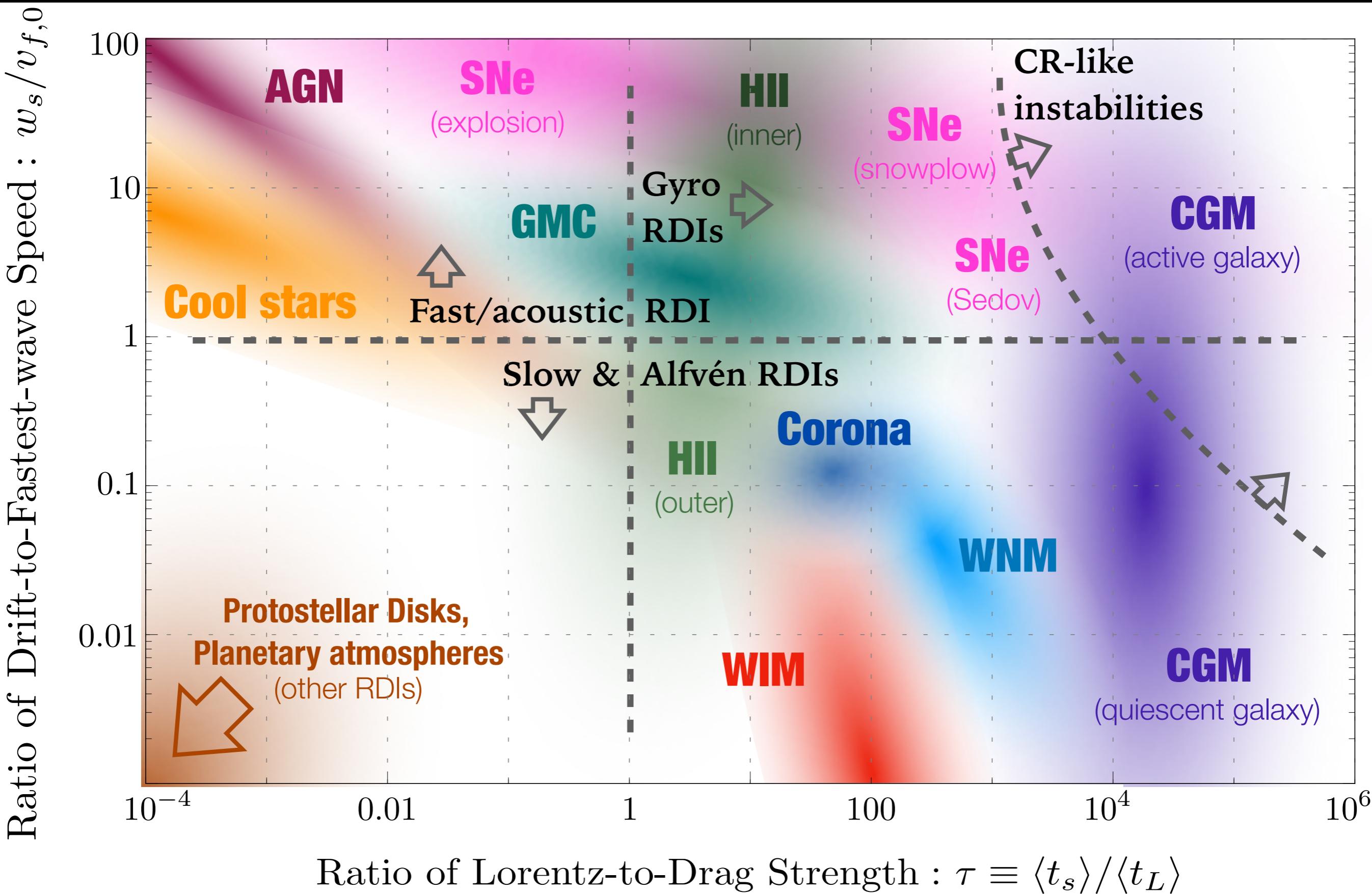


Astrophysical Consequences

Astrophysical Systems

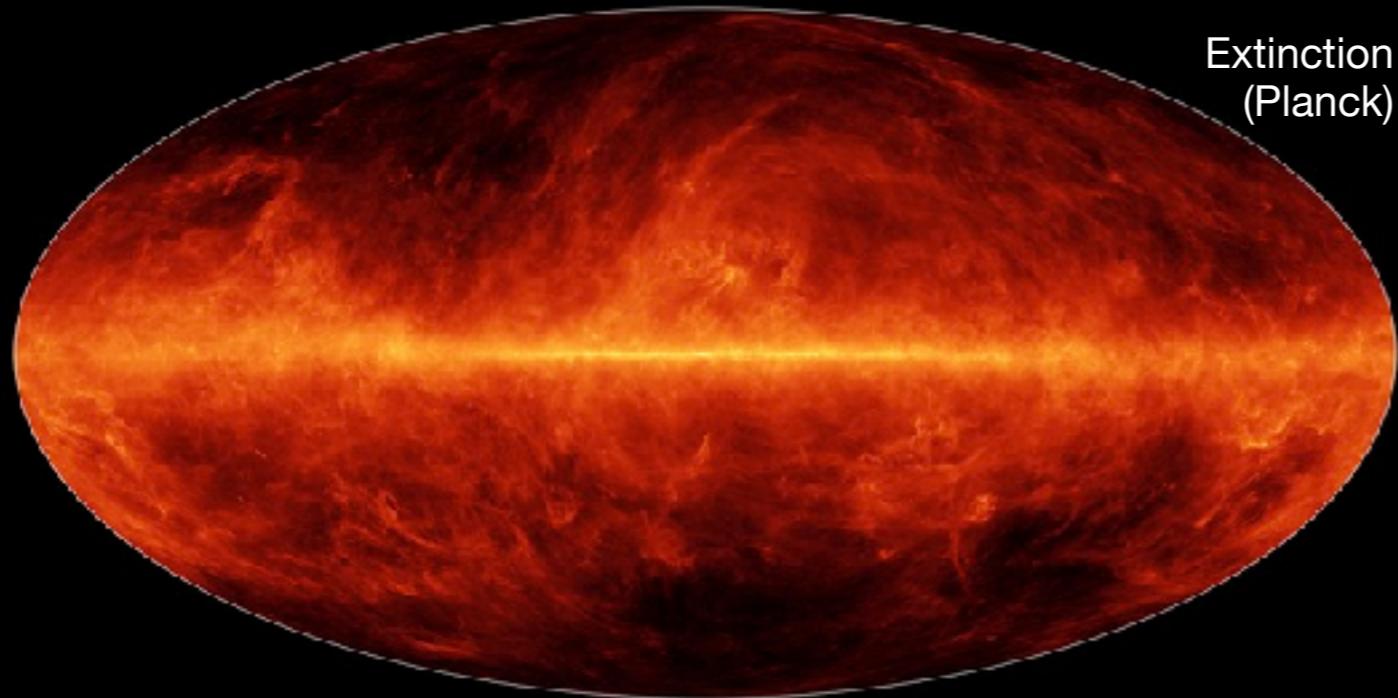
IT'S ALWAYS THERE: WHAT DOES IT DO?

PFH & Squire
arXiv:1801.10166

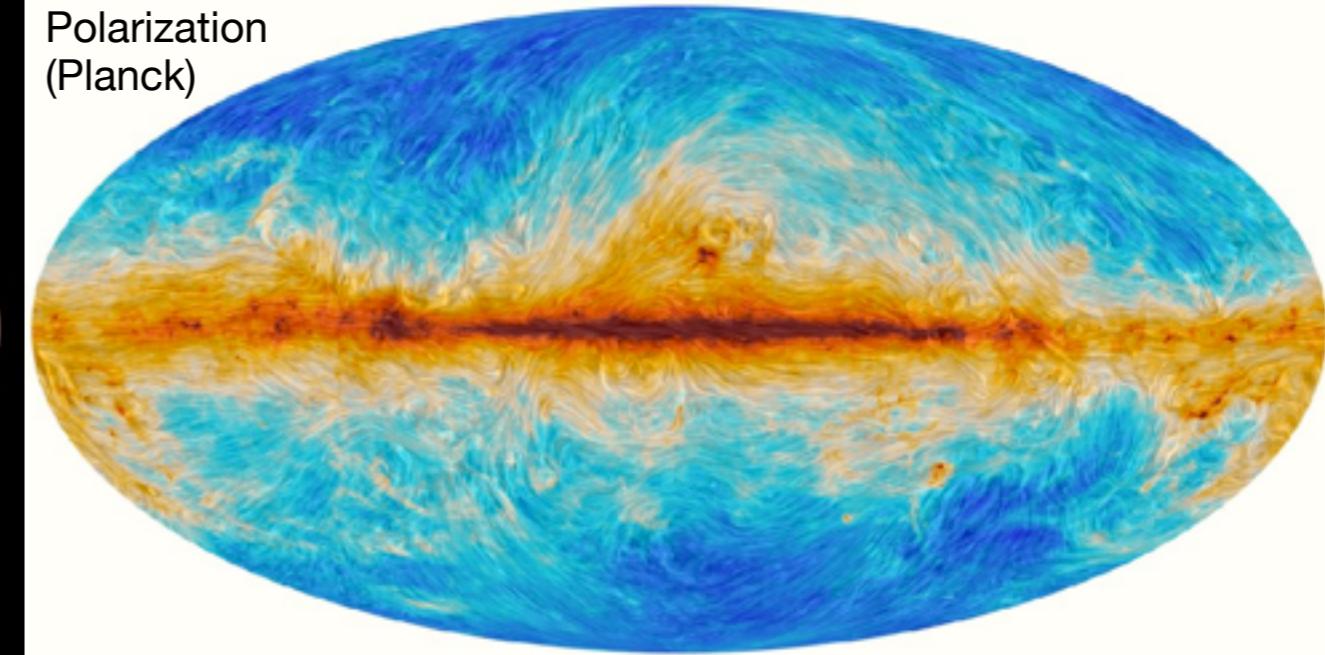


Diffuse ISM (WIM, WNM, CNM)

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 10 \text{ yr} [10^{10} \text{ cm}] - 70 \text{ Myr} [100 \text{ pc}]$

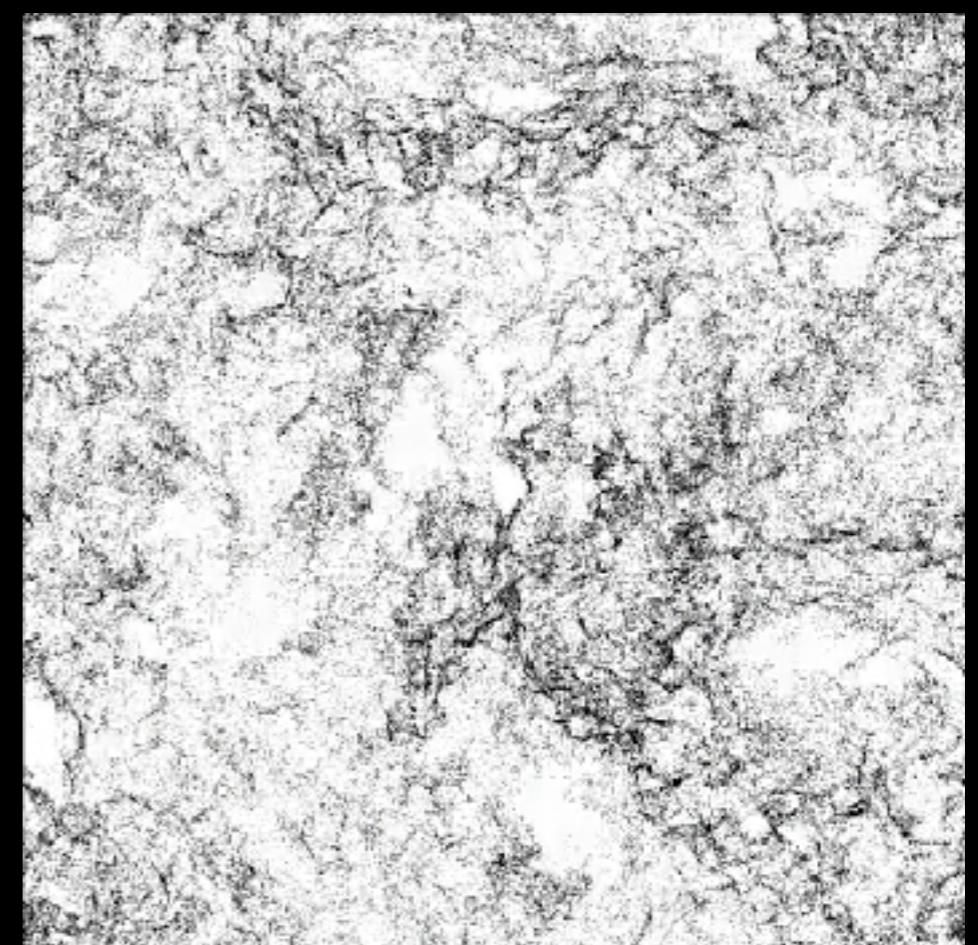


Extinction
(Planck)



Polarization
(Planck)

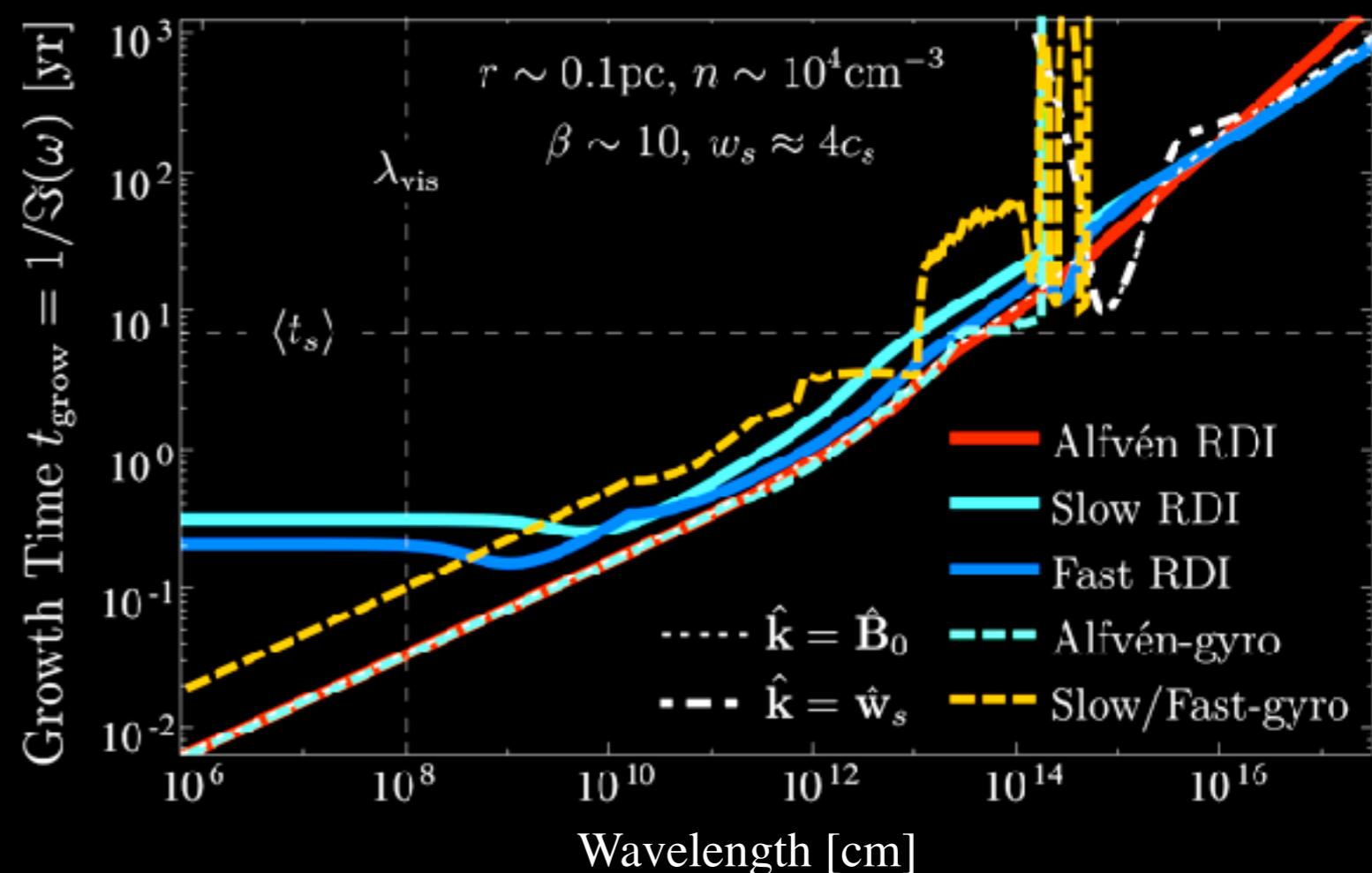
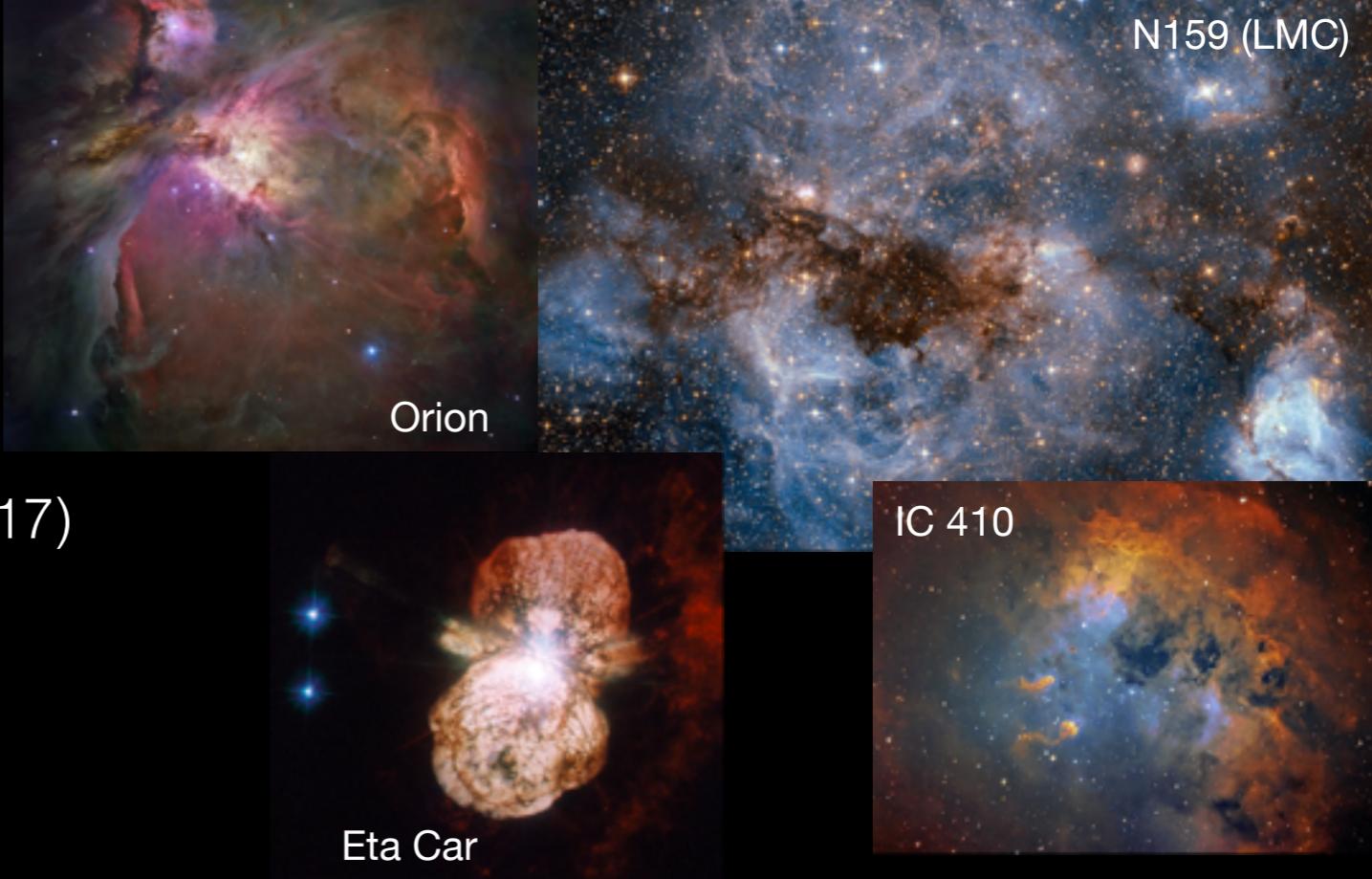
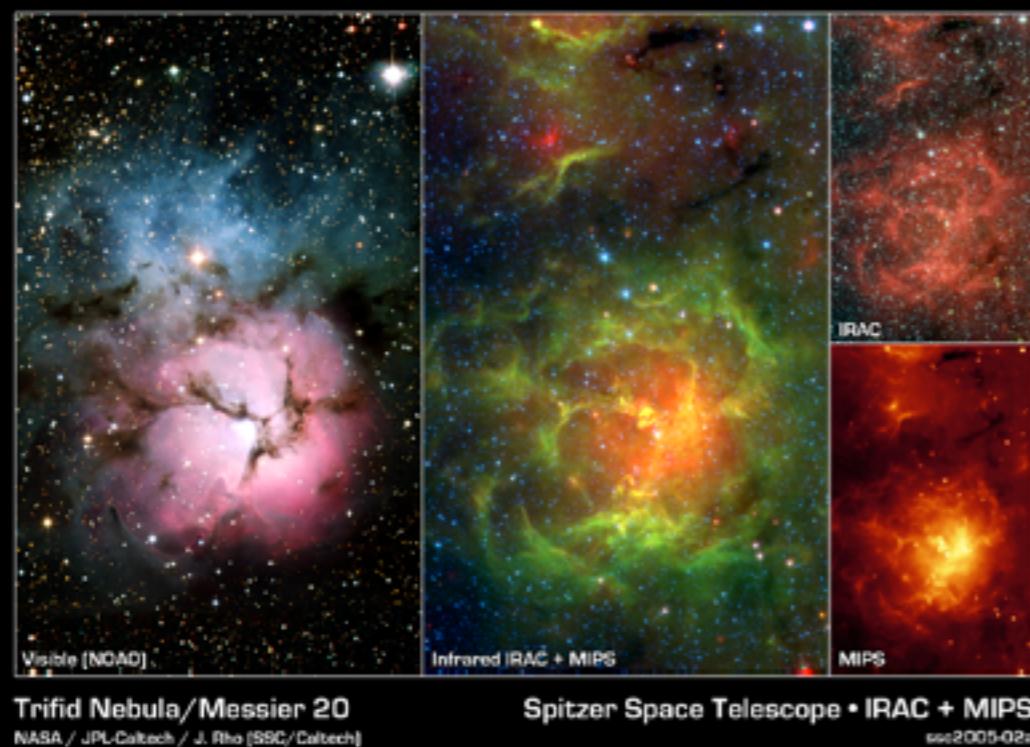
- ISM dust growth (enhanced + modified)
 - “Similar” grains cluster together
- Extinction curve variations (e.g. Schlafly+ 16)
- Influence scintillation “cascade”?
- Large grain excess in solar neighborhood?
(e.g. Kruger+ 15, Alexashov+ 16)
- Grain alignment/polarization
(E/B mode ratio; e.g. Caldwell+ 17)



HII Regions

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim \text{hours [km]} - 0.1 \text{ Myr [pc]}$

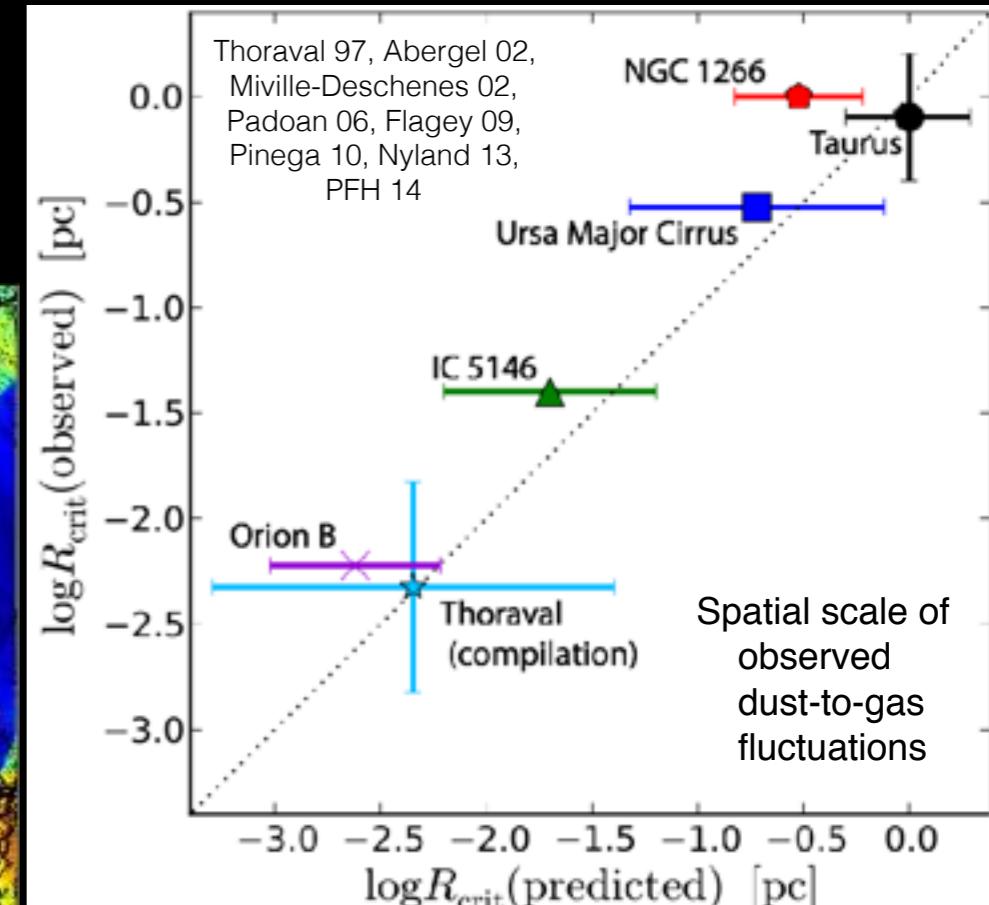
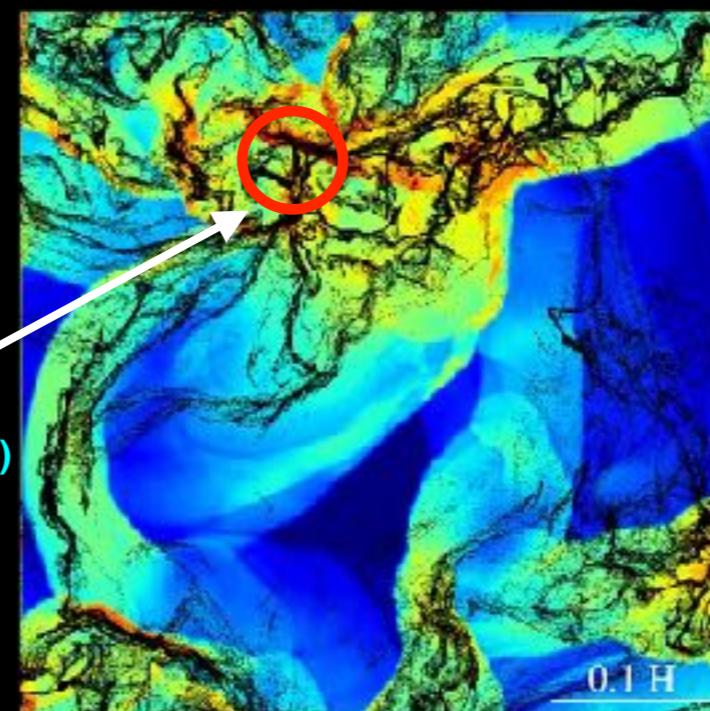
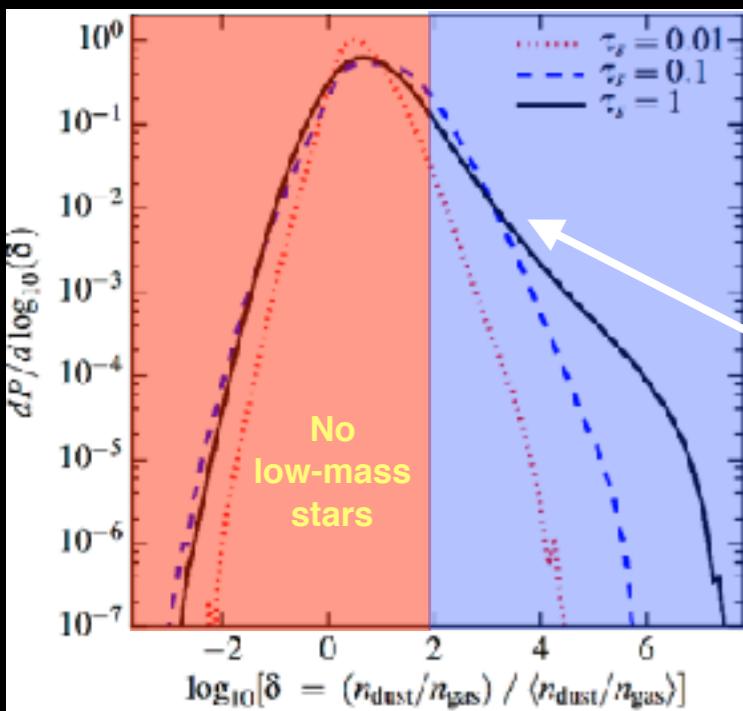
- Cooling & chemistry (Kennicutt 95)
- Expansion rates & density structure (Akimkin 17)
- Ionizing photon escape rate (Anderson+ 10)
- Arcs / rings / streamers / whiskers
(O'Dell+ 02, Apai+ 05, Topchieva+ 17)
- Apparent grain-size variations
(Relano+ 16, Hankins+ 17)



Starbursts, GMCs, Circum-Nuclear Disks

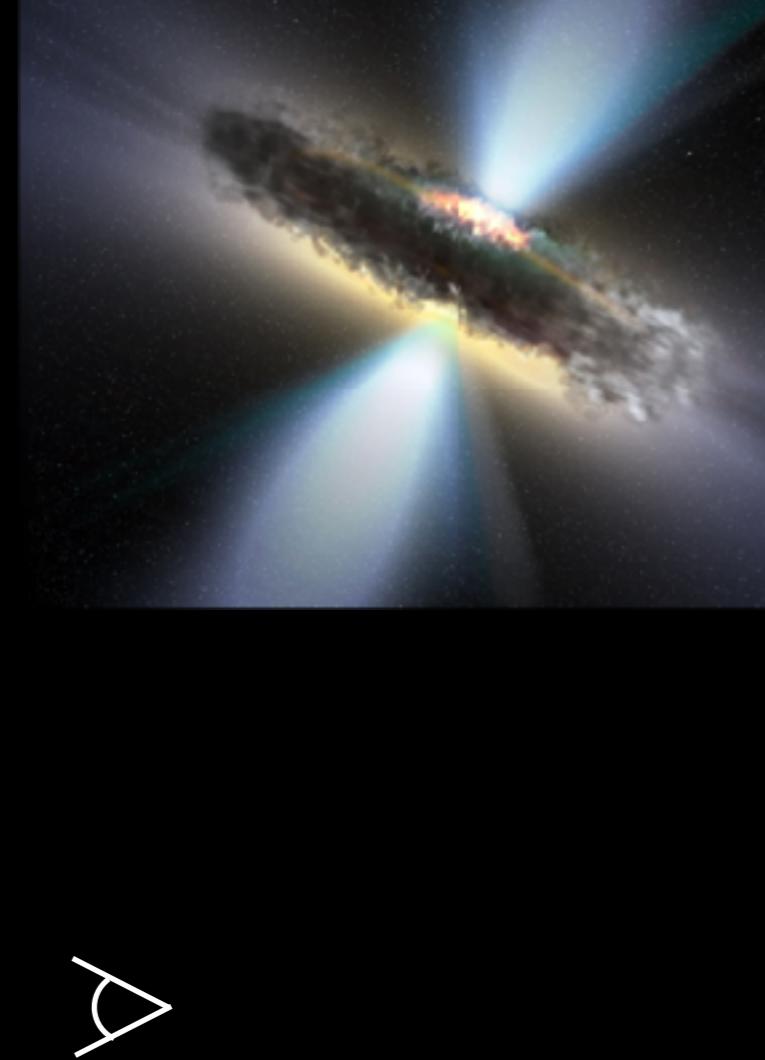
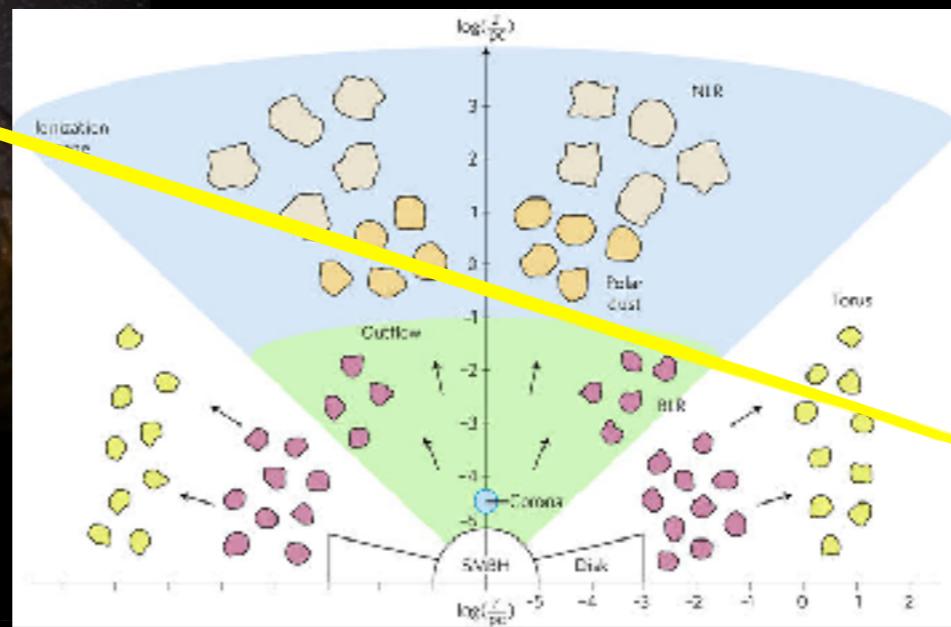
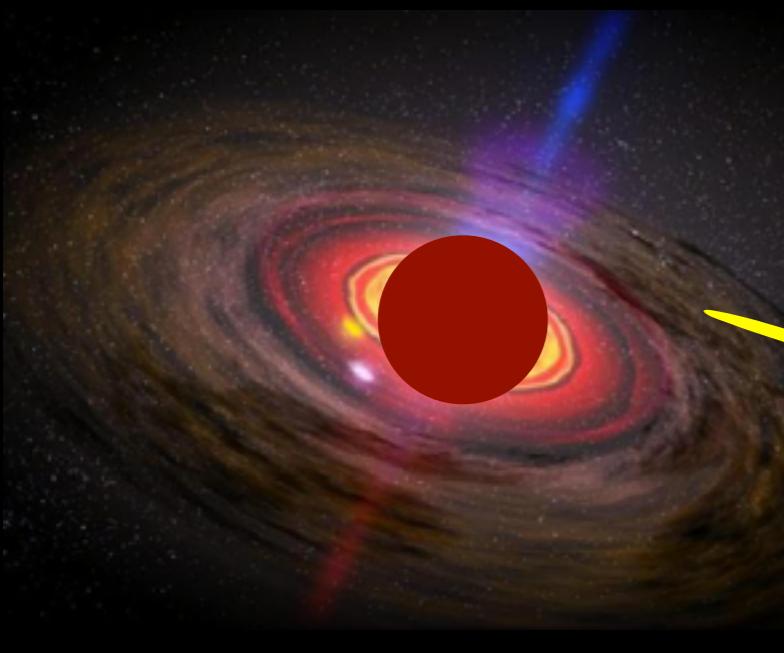
$$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 0.3 \text{ Myr} [L_{0.1\text{pc}} / n_{100}]^{1/2}$$

- Radiation-pressure driven winds?
(can they form? does dust just blow out?)
- ISM dust growth (enhanced+modified)
- Extinction curve variation/dust-to-gas fluctuations
- Chemistry on grains
- 1st low-mass star formation (PFH+Conroy '16)

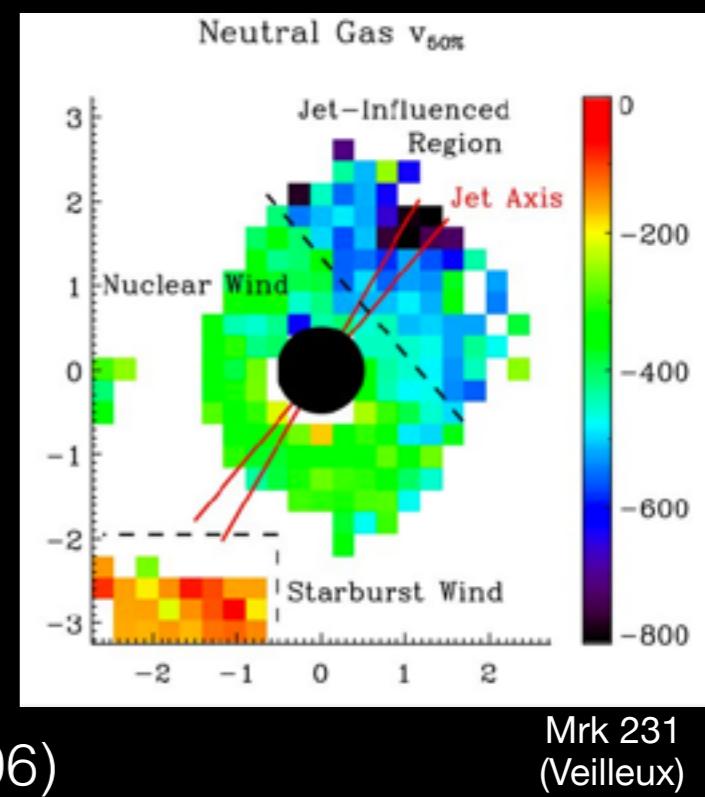


AGN & Quasars

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 10 \text{ hr}$ [viscous scale $\sim \text{au}$] - $10 \text{ yr} (L/0.1\text{pc})^{2/3}$



- “Changing Look” AGN: timescales \sim months - years (at $>\text{pc}$)
- Wind-launching (BLR, NLR, Torus; Murray+05, Elitzur+ 06, etc)
- “Clumpy Torus” (observed obscuration; Honig+Kishimoto review)
- Optical-X-ray obscuration discrepancies (Hickox, Silverman, Maiolino+ 06)

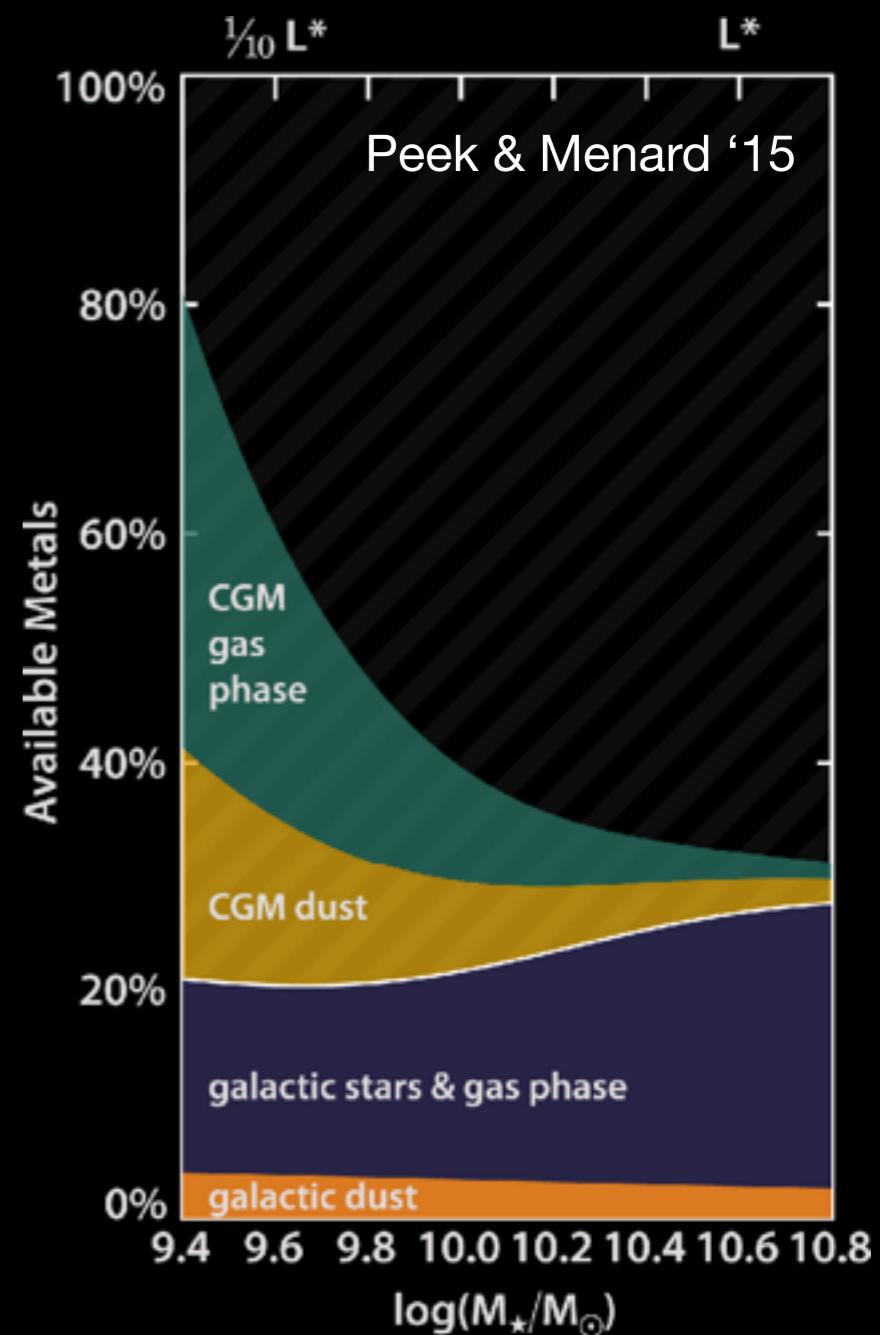
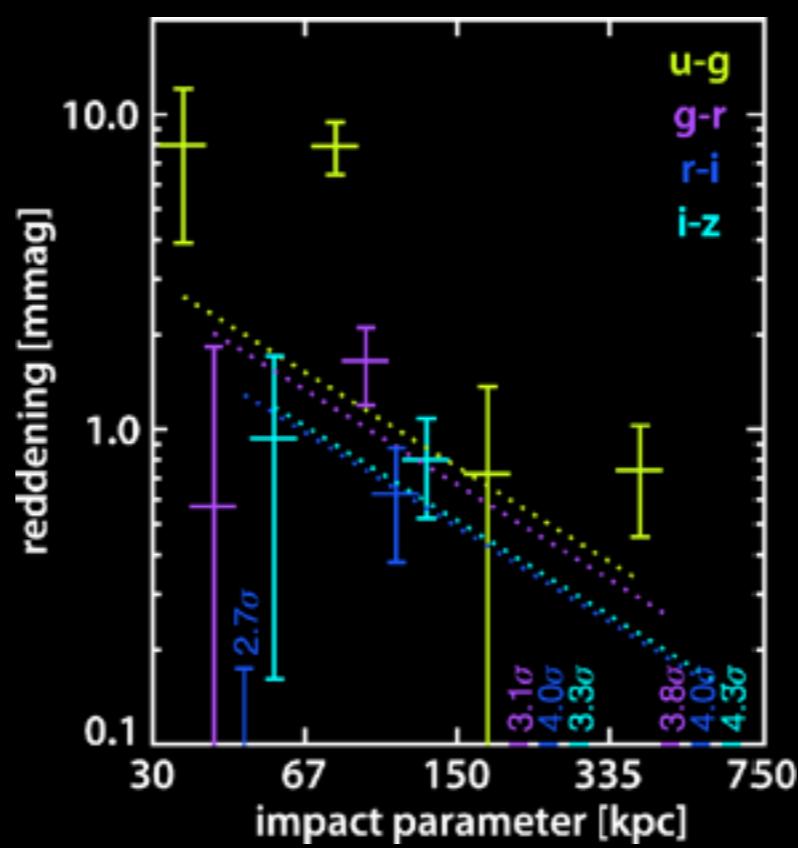


CGM & IGM

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 1000 \text{ yr [pc]} - \text{Myr [kpc]}$ ($\sim 100 \text{ kpc}$ from QSO),
or $> \text{Gyr}$ (around ‘quiescent’ galaxy)



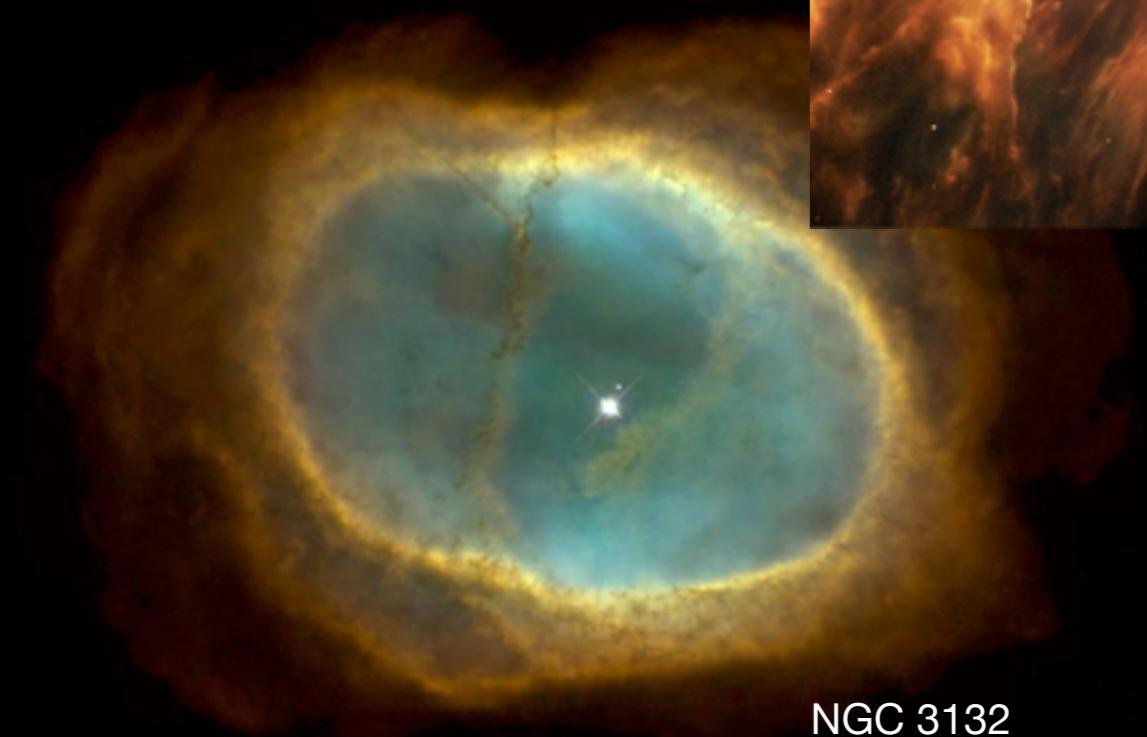
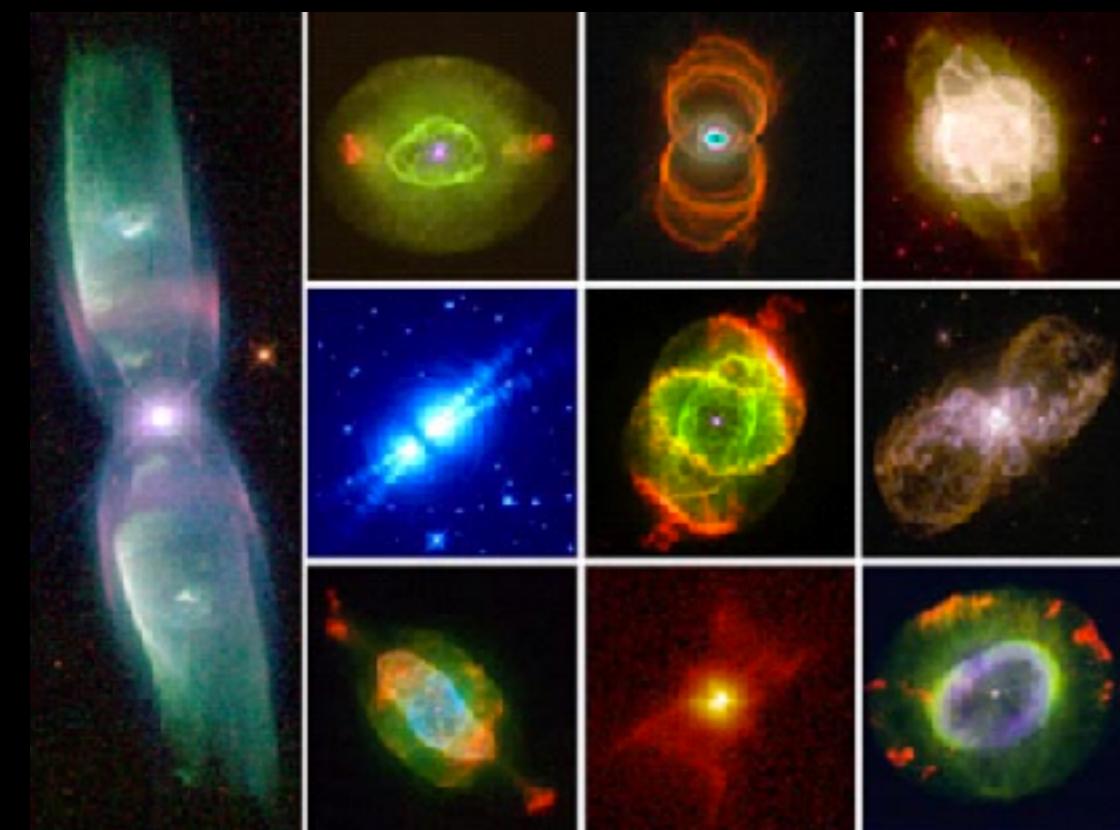
- “Ejection” of dust grains to CGM (e.g. Ishibashi+Fabian 16)
& survival vs. sputtering (retention; Menard+ 10)
- Cooling & molecule formation in galactic outflows
(depends on dust survival+clumping;
Richings+Faucher-Giguere+ 18)
- Scattering (reflection nebulae/light echos)
- Cosmic ray-like instabilities:
 - thermalize radiative power
 - re-align B-fields?



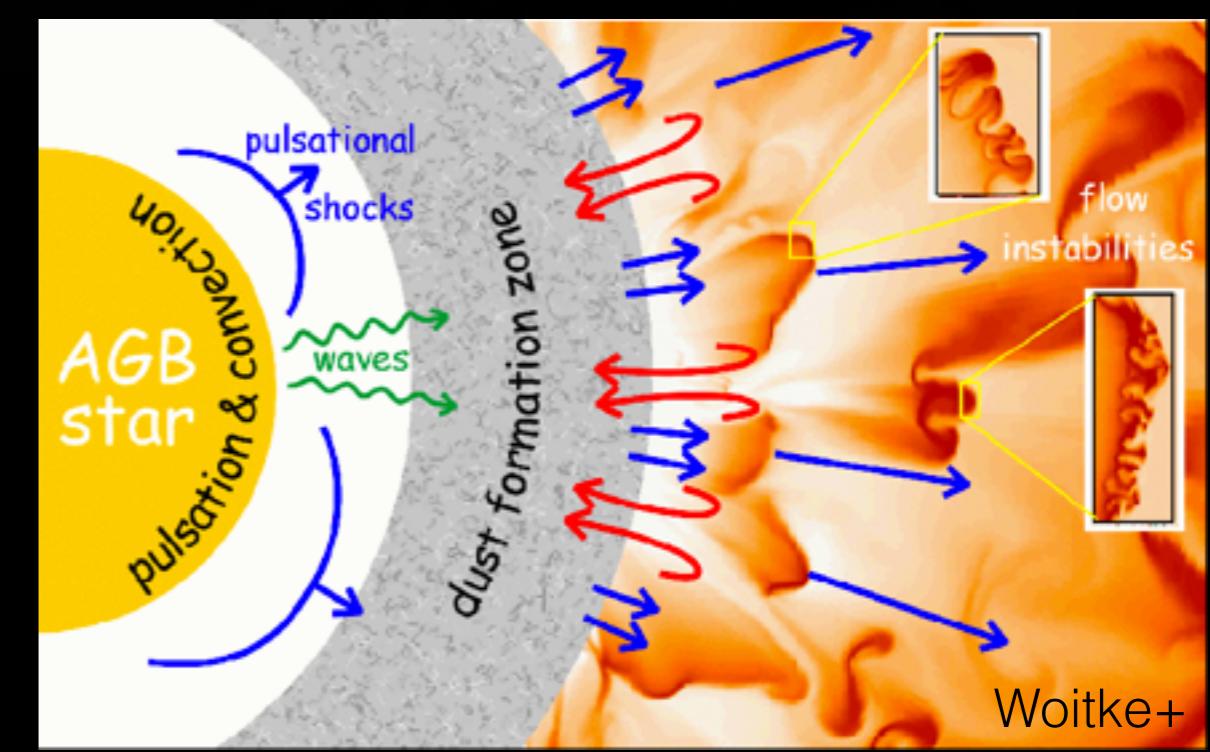
Cool-star/AGB Winds

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 0.1 \text{ sec}$ [$\sim 10\text{cm viscous}$] - days [$\sim 100 R_{\text{sun}}$] - years [$\gg \text{au}$]

- Dust shells/arcs/streamers
(e.g. Deguchi '97, Matsuura+ 09)
- Clumpiness & time-variability
in outflow (e.g. Cox+ 12)
- Wind-launching (does it work?)



NGC 3132

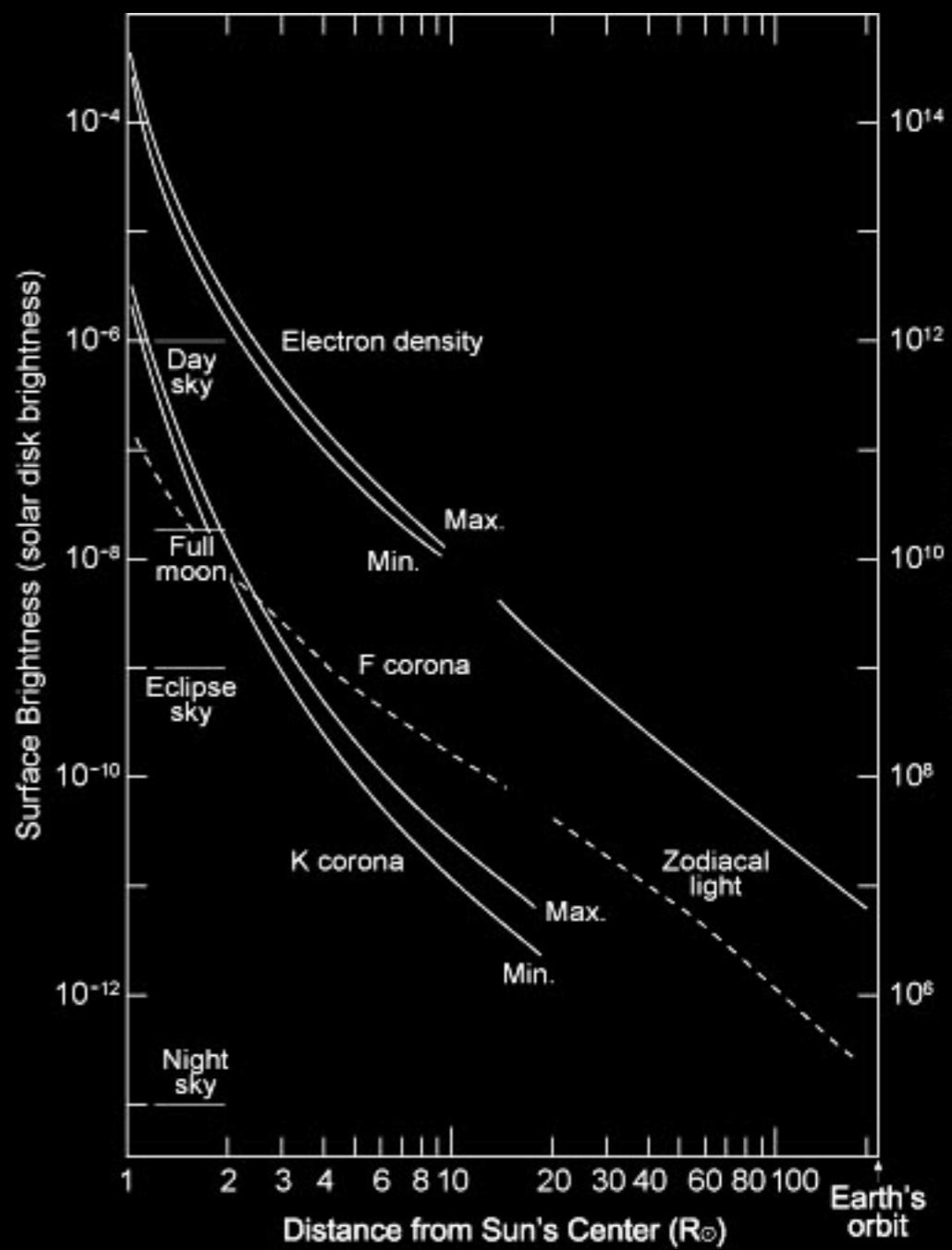
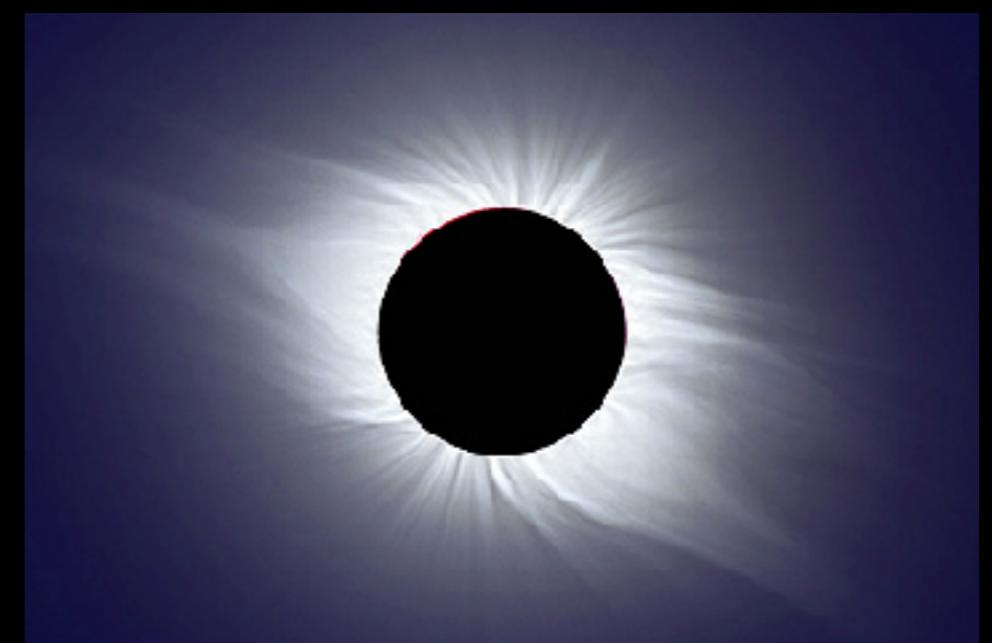
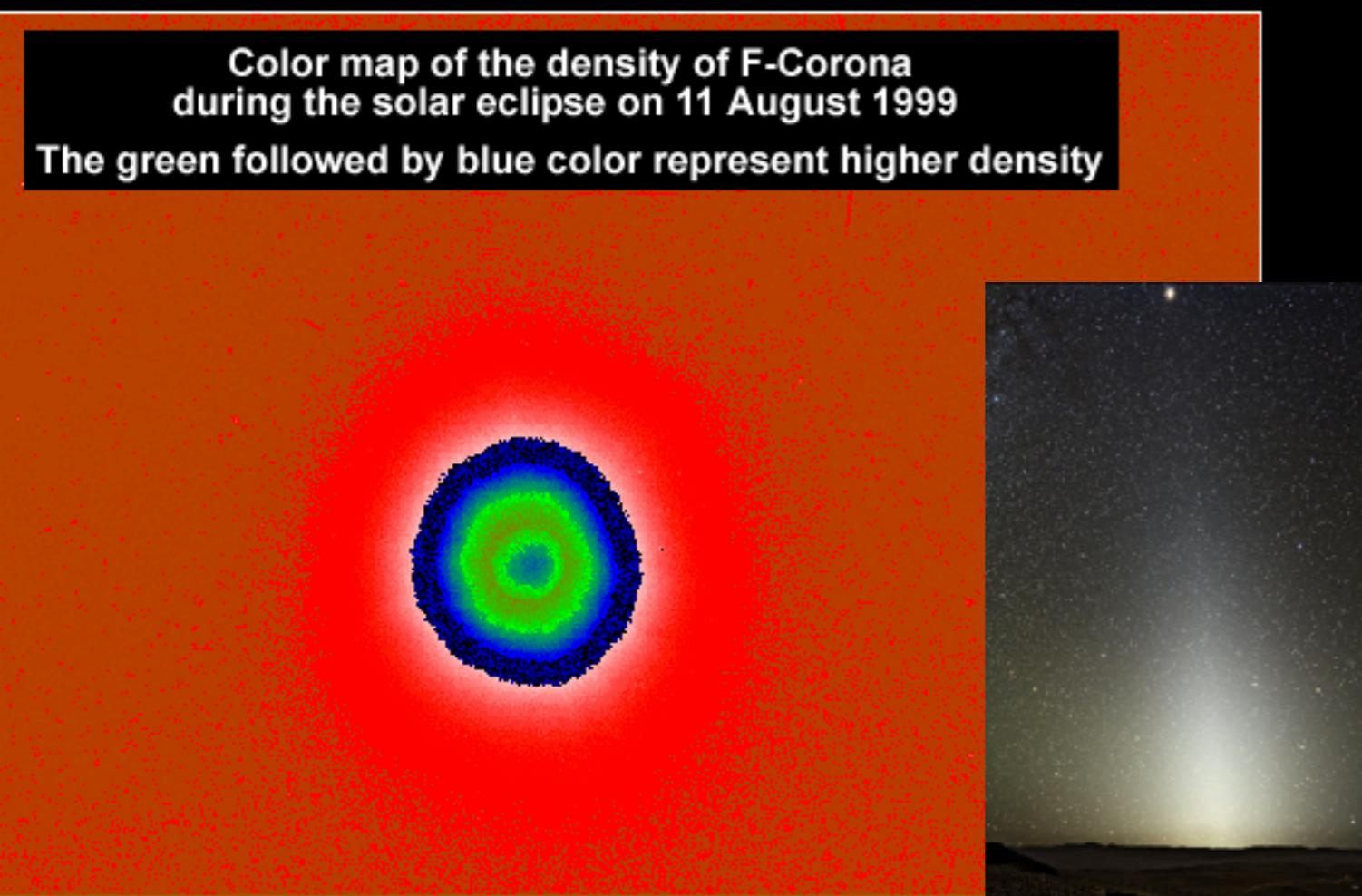


Bug

Coronal Dust

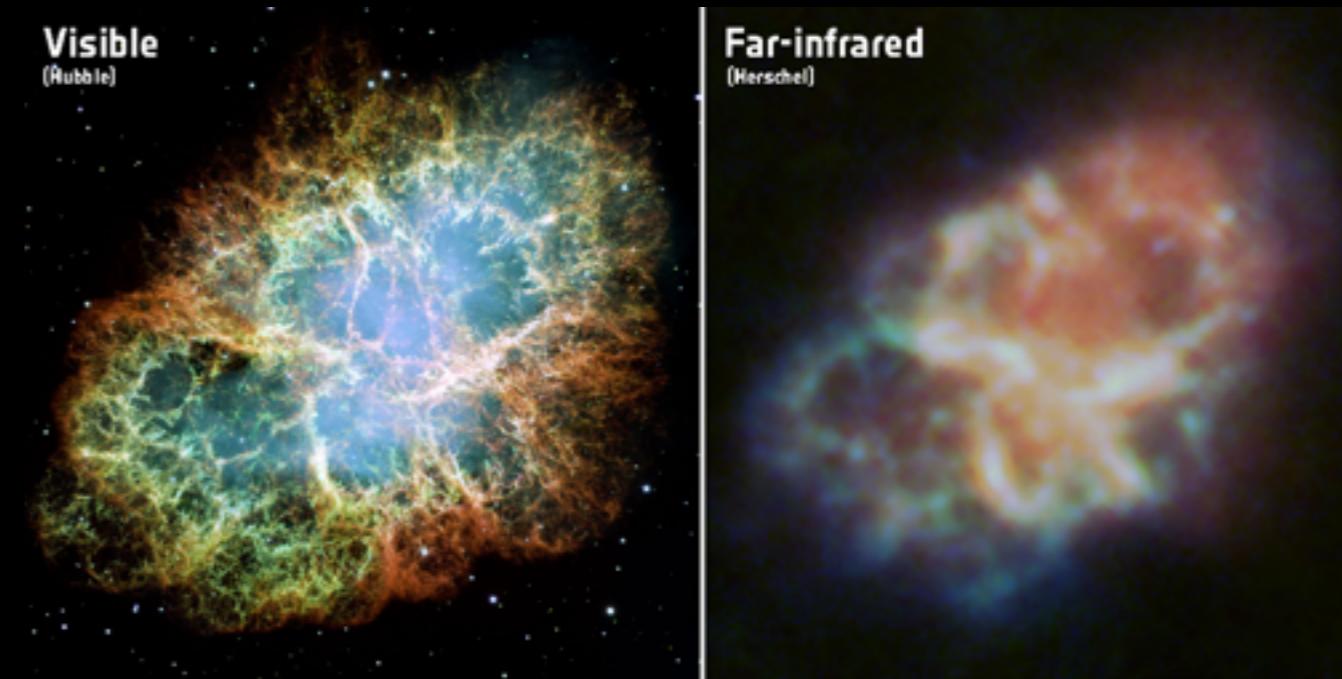
$$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 1 \text{ sec [km] - days [R}_{\odot}\text{]} \times (\rho_{\text{gas}}/100 \rho_{\text{dust}})^{1/2}$$

- Rings / streamers / time-variability
(e.g. Mann+ 00, Shopov+ 08, Kobayashi+ 09)
- Dust fluctuations in solar wind
(e.g. Ragot+Kahler 03, Strub+ 15)

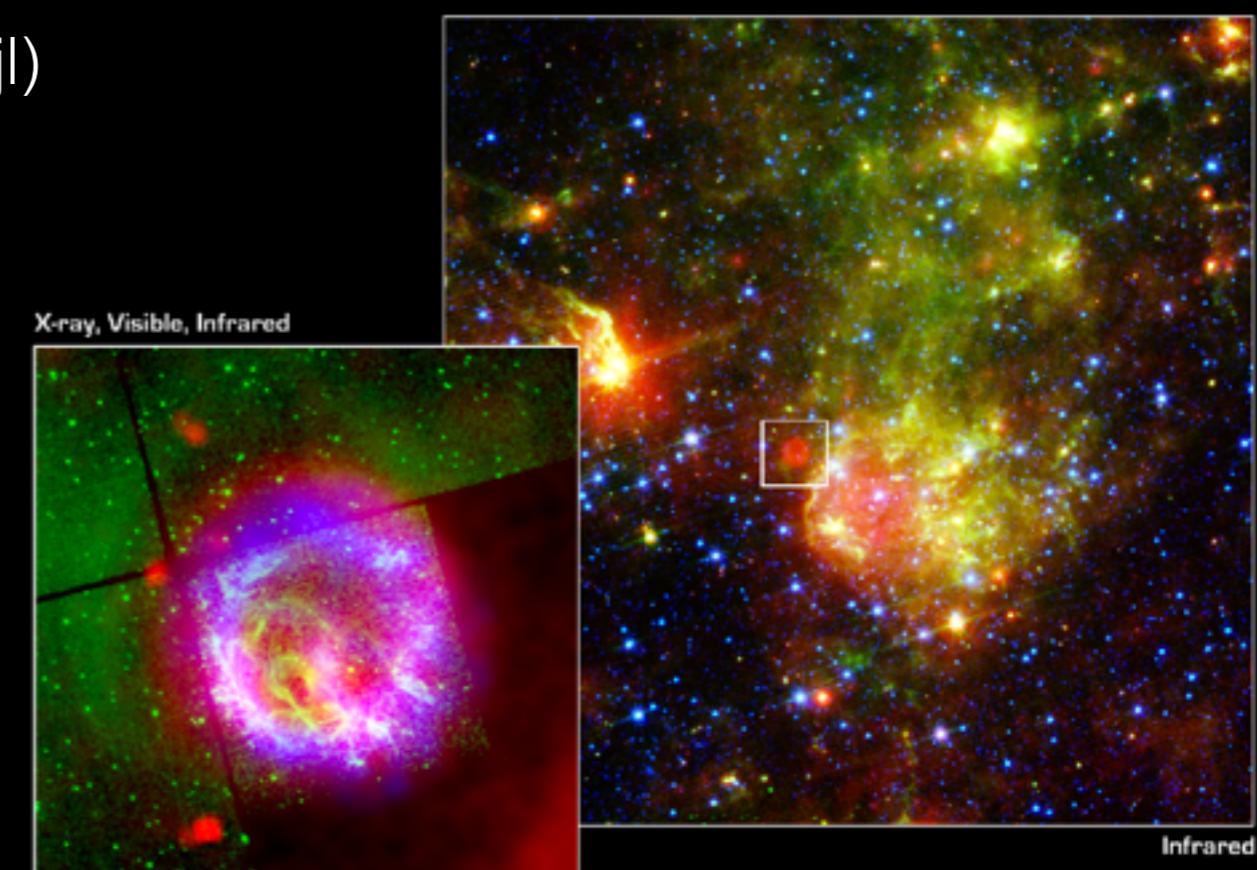
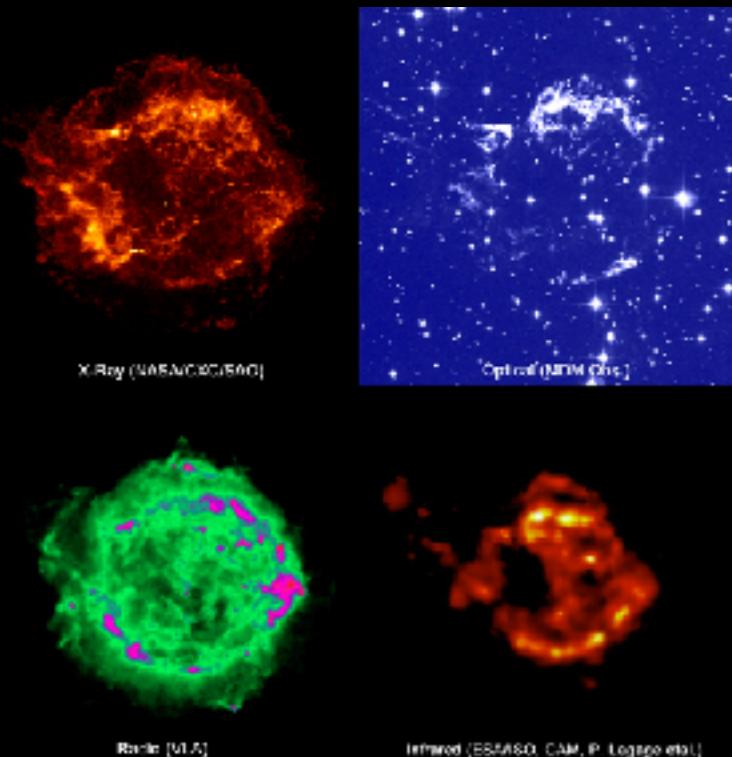


SNe Ejecta [various stages]

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 3$ yr [accelerated by SNe radiation]
 $\sim 3\text{-}40$ yr [free expansion], $>\text{Myr}$ [Sedov],
 ~ 300 yr [gyro - Snowplot], $\sim t_{\text{expand}}$ [Alfvén]



- Dust shells/arcs/streamers (again)
- Grain survival in reverse shock (Bianchi+Schneider 07, Silvia+ 10)
- Large grains in SNe ejecta (e.g. 1987a, 2010jl)



Dusty Supernova Remnant

NASA / JPL-Caltech / S. Stanimirovic (University of California at Berkeley)

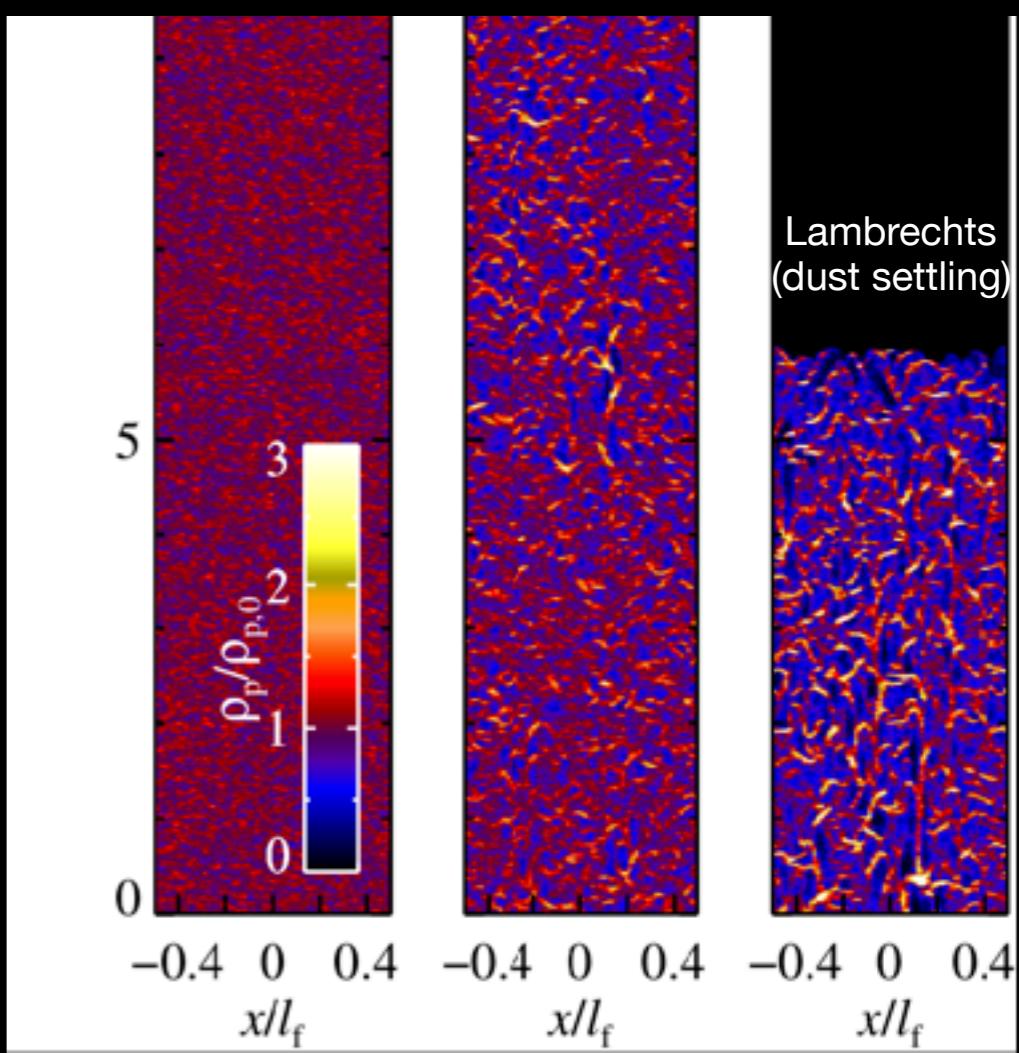
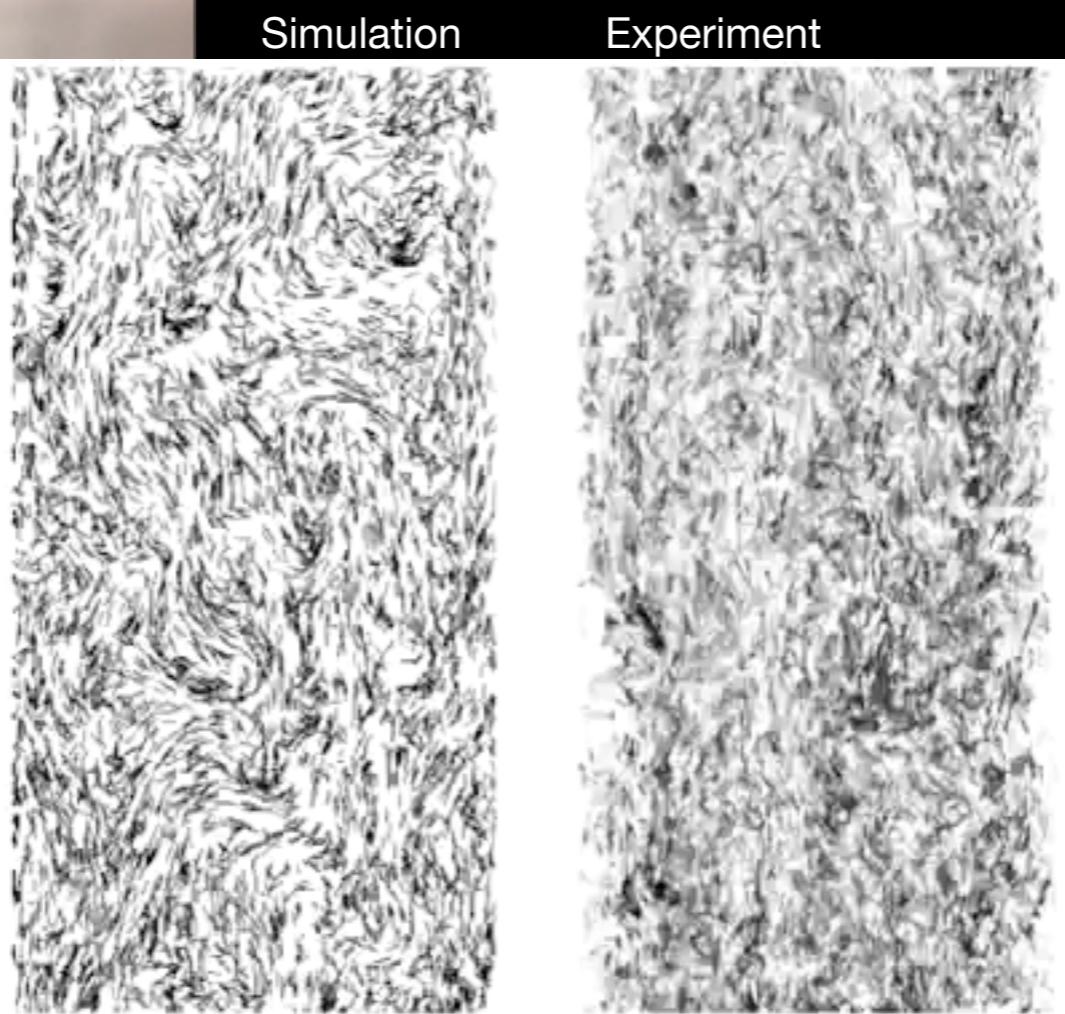
Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC • MIPS

Chandra X-Ray Observatory • Hubble Space Telescope

sig06-016

Atmospheres

$$T_{\text{grow}} \sim (\rho_{\text{gas}}/\rho_{\text{dust}})^{1/2} N_{\text{BV}}^{-1} \text{ [few buoyancy times]}$$



- “Pebble Accretion” & Planetary atmosphere accretion
- Volcanic ash settling & raindrop seeding
- Colloidal sedimentation (sediment beds in water)

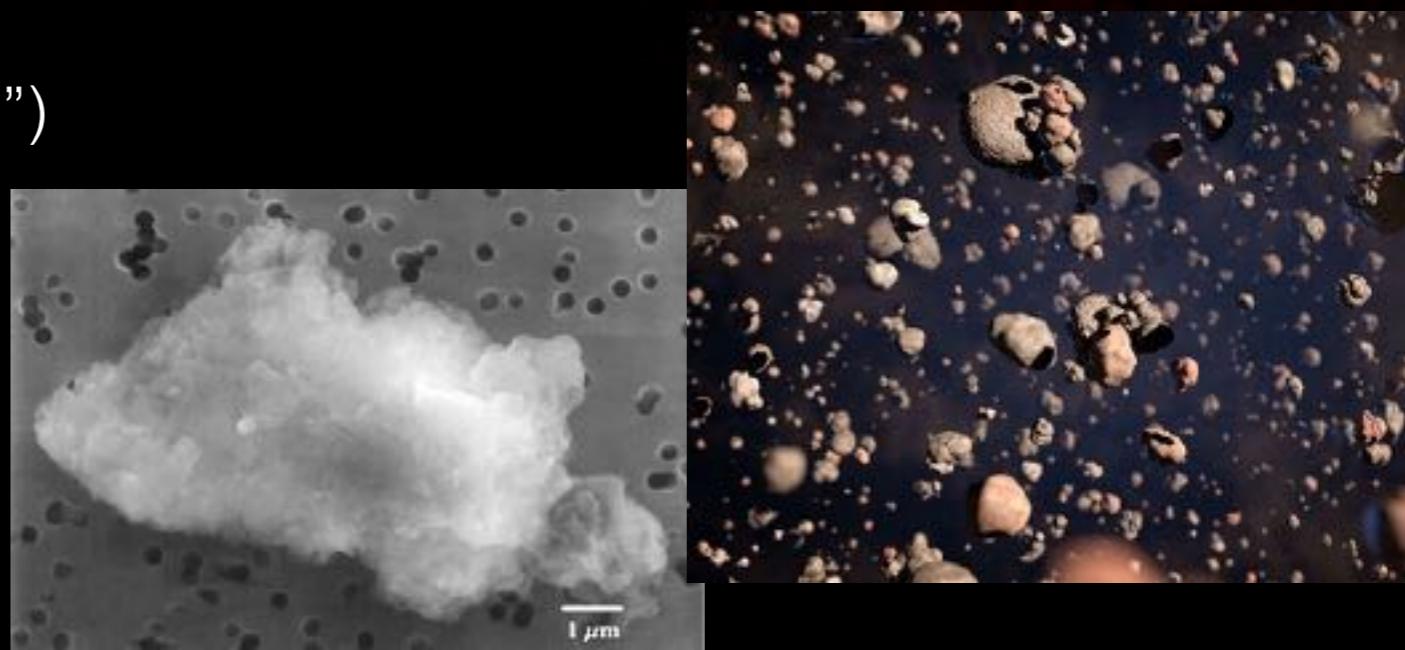
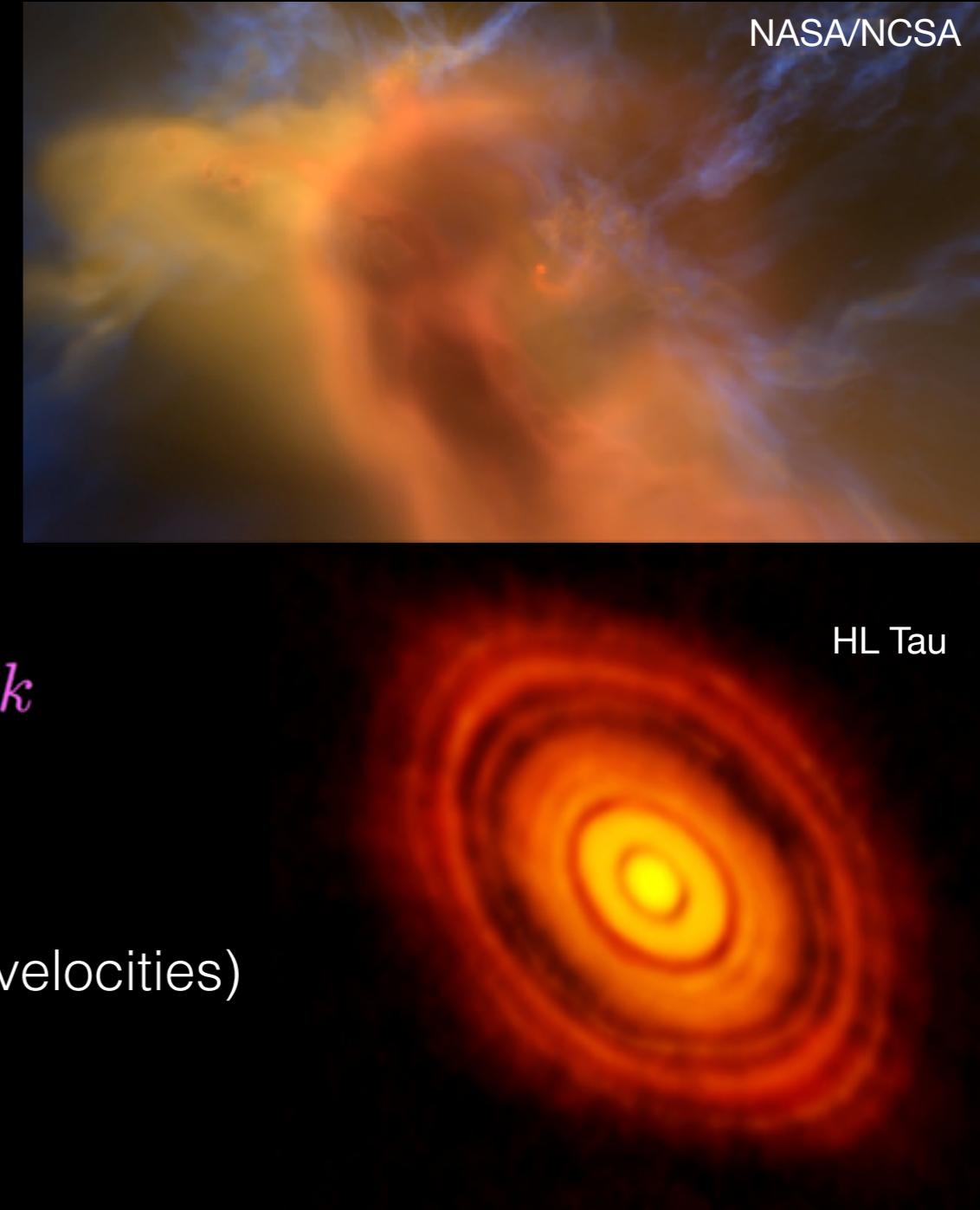
Proto-Stellar & Proto-Planetary Disks

$T_{\text{grow}} \sim 1 - 1000s$ of orbital times [settling or streaming]

$$|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \ll c_s$$

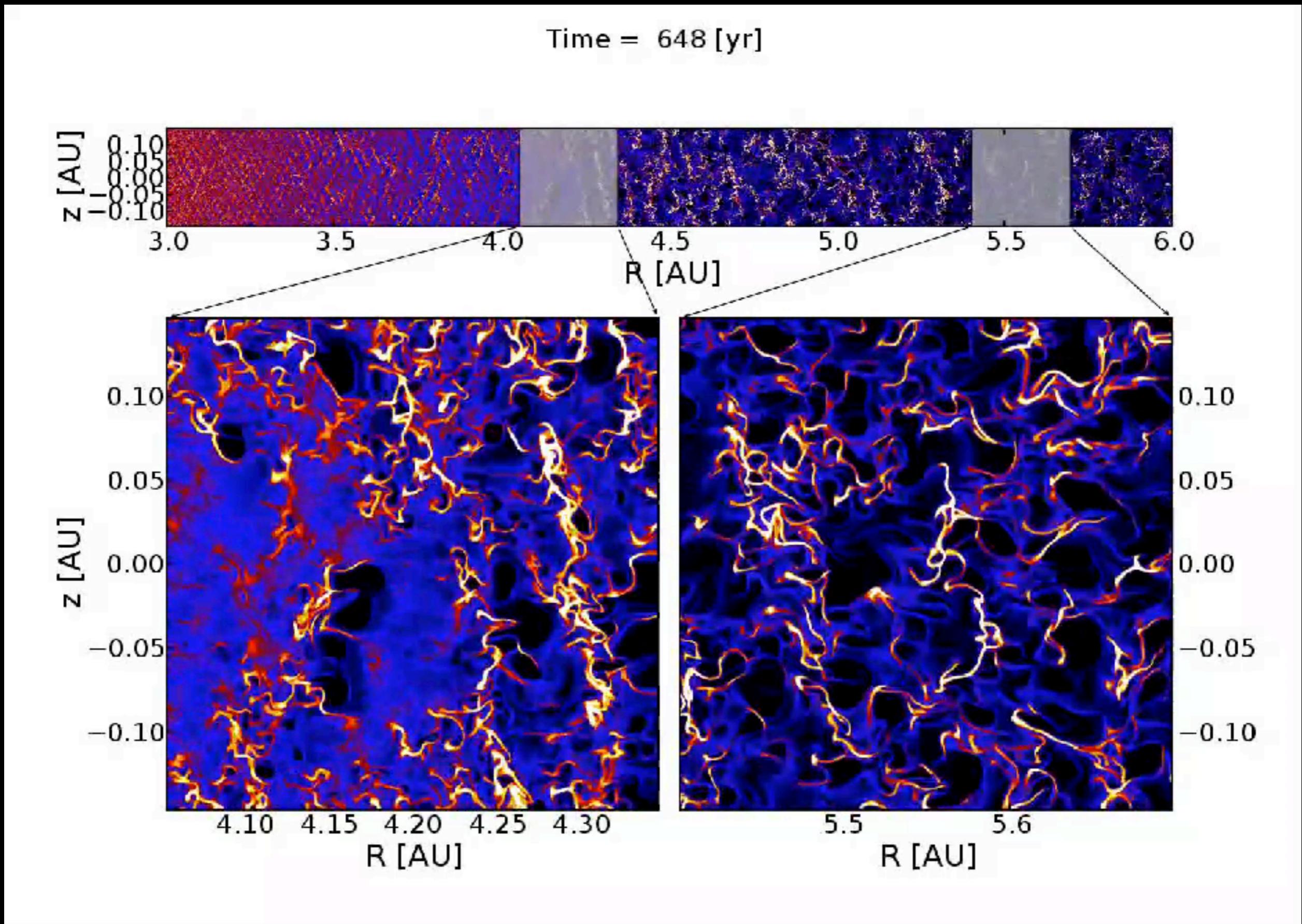
BUT $|\mathbf{w}|_{\text{drift}} \gg \begin{cases} v_{\text{slow}}, v_{\text{whistler}} \\ v_{\text{epicyclic}} = \Omega/k \\ v_{\text{Brunt Vaisala}} = N_{\text{BV}}/k \end{cases}$

- Coagulation / sticking of grains (pairing, different velocities)
- Dust “traps” / gaps (long-wavelength modes)
- Planetesimal formation
(GI of “pebble piles”; “pebble accretion”)
- “Seeding” midplane structure



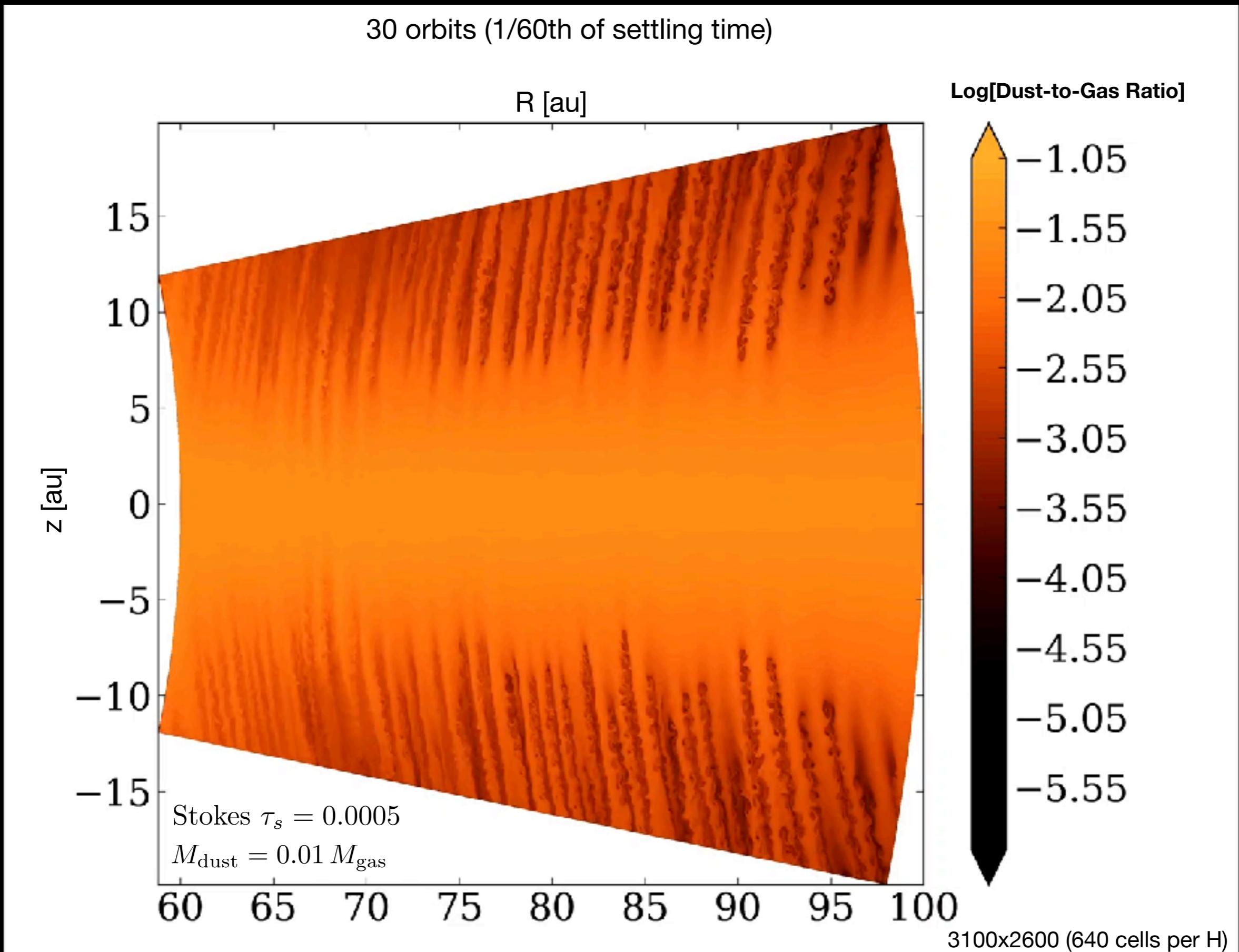
The “Streaming” Instability: (midplane epicyclic RDI)

Youdin & Goodman 2005; Simulations by Johansen+Youdin ‘07



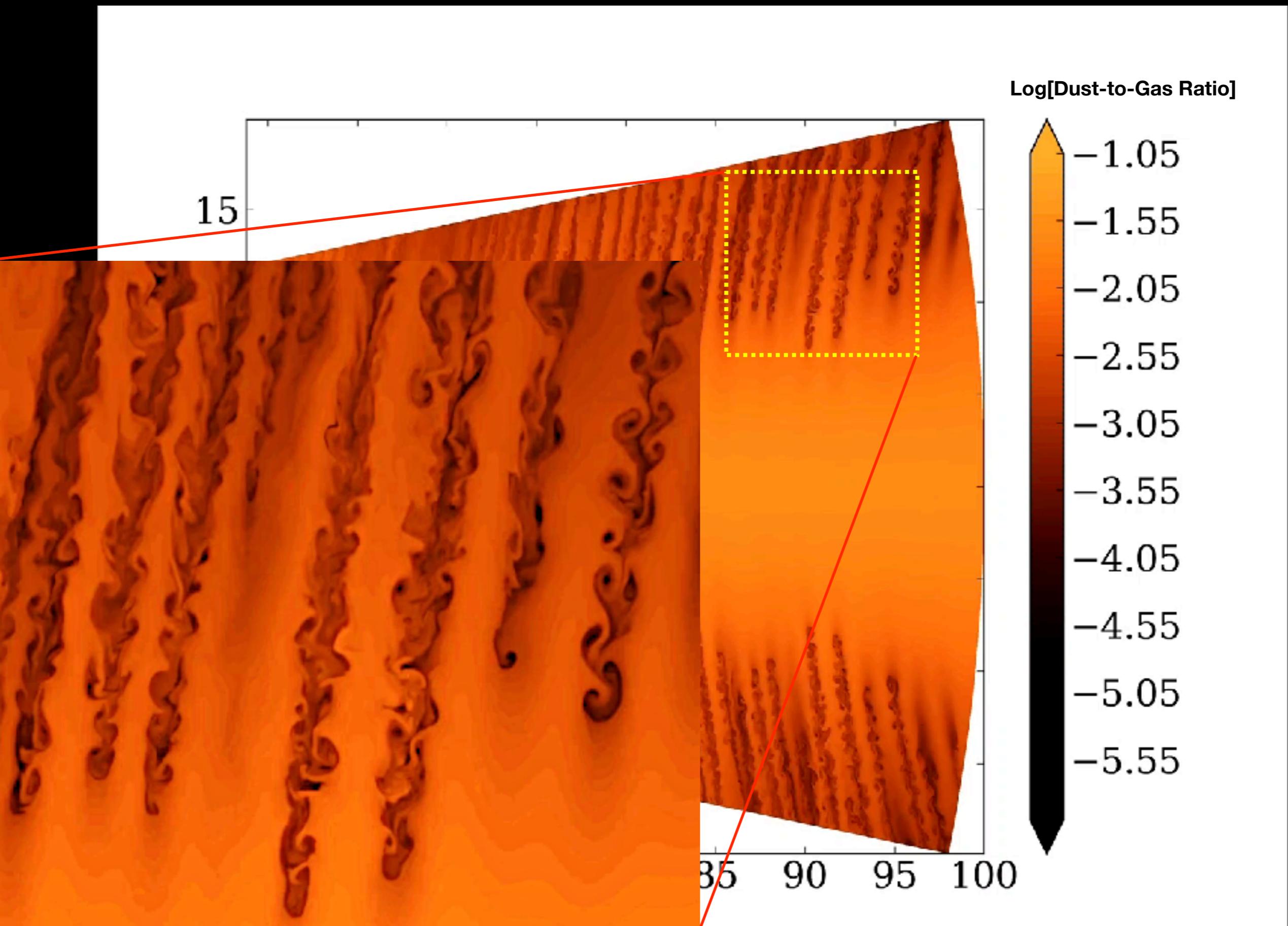
The “Settling” Instability: Vertical-Epicyclic-Brunt-Vaisala RDI

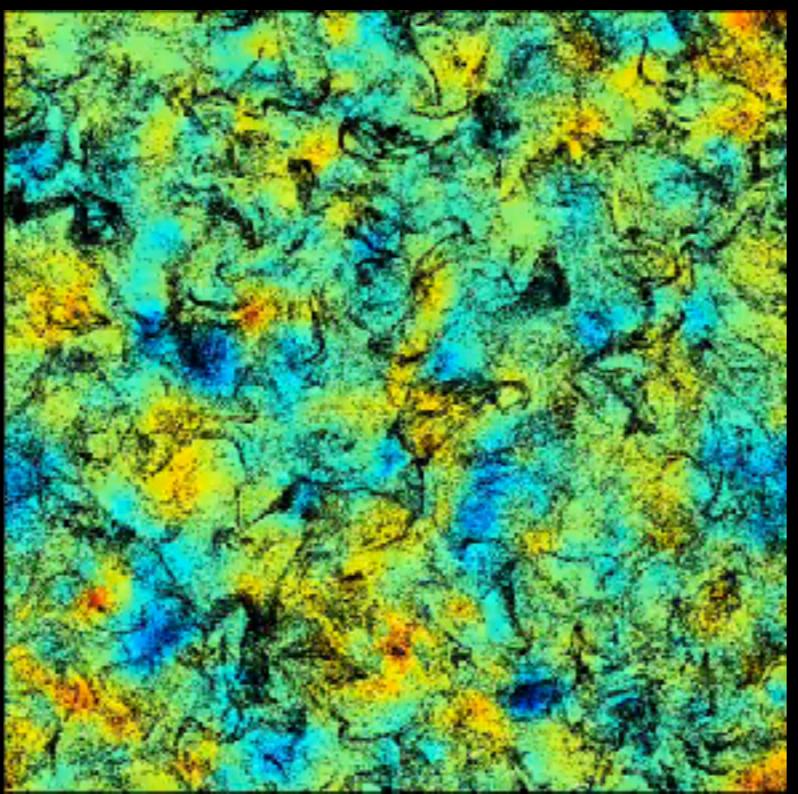
Early Development (Flock, Squire, PFH in prep.)



The “Settling” Instability: Vertical-Epicyclic-Brunt-Vaisala RDI

Early Development (Flock, Squire, PFH in prep.)





Philip F. Hopkins & Jonathan (Jono) Squire
arXiv: 1706.05020 (SH), 1707.02997 (HS)
1711.03975 (SH), 1801.10166 (HS)
(+ Moseley & Moroianu in prep)



- **Resonant Drag Instability (RDI):** dust-gas mixtures generically unstable
- **Dust growth / clumping / dust-driven flows / ISM turbulence** strongly altered
- MHD, Stratification, Rotation, Non-Ideal Effects — all add new instabilities
- Diverse instability-assisted channels for planet formation
- Growth times relevant in huge range of astrophysical systems:
ISM (CNM, WNM, WIM); GMCs/Starbursts; AGN; CGM/IGM; Coronae; Cool-star winds;
Proto-planetary/stellar disks; SNe ejecta; HII regions; Planetary atmospheres