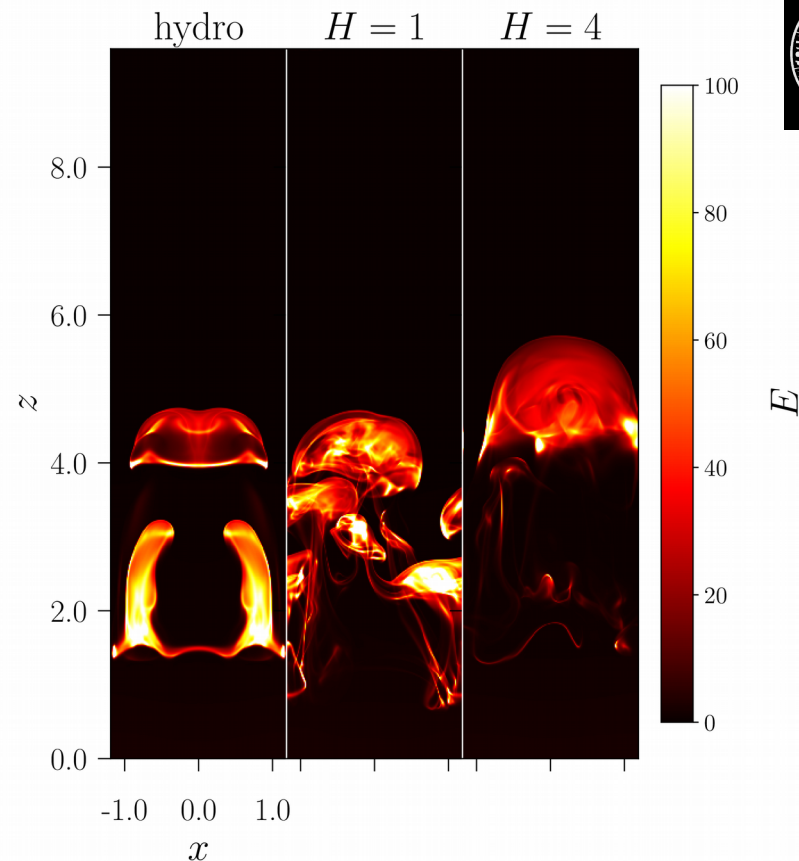
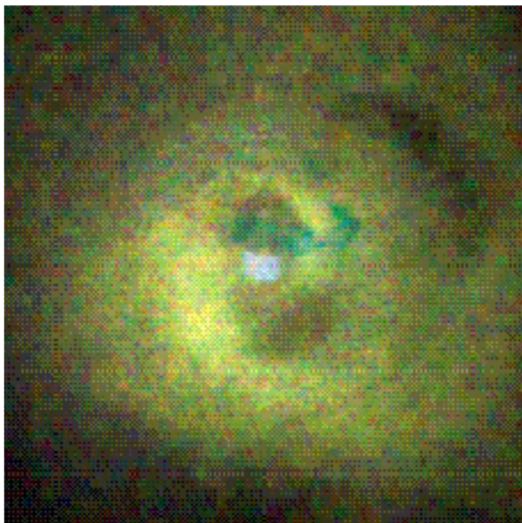
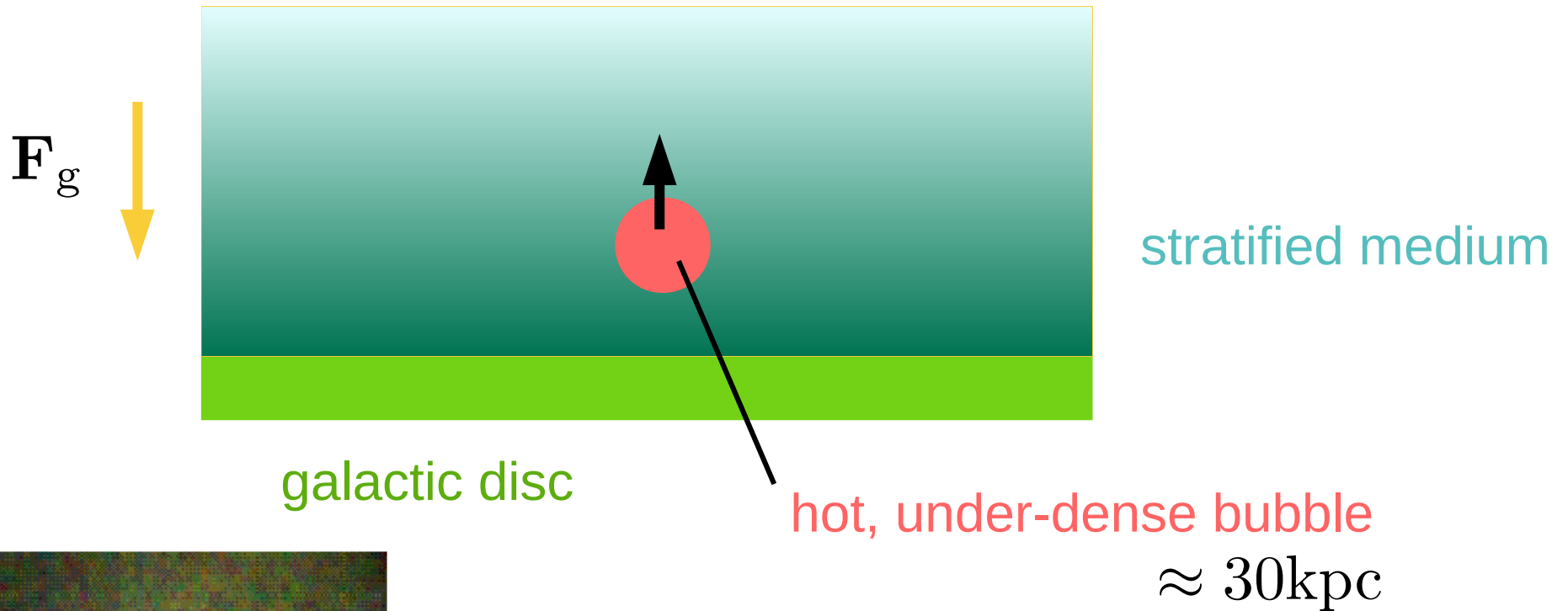


# Stabilizing Effect of Magnetic Helicity on Magnetic Cavities in the Intergalactic Medium

Simon Candelaresi, Fabio Del Sordo



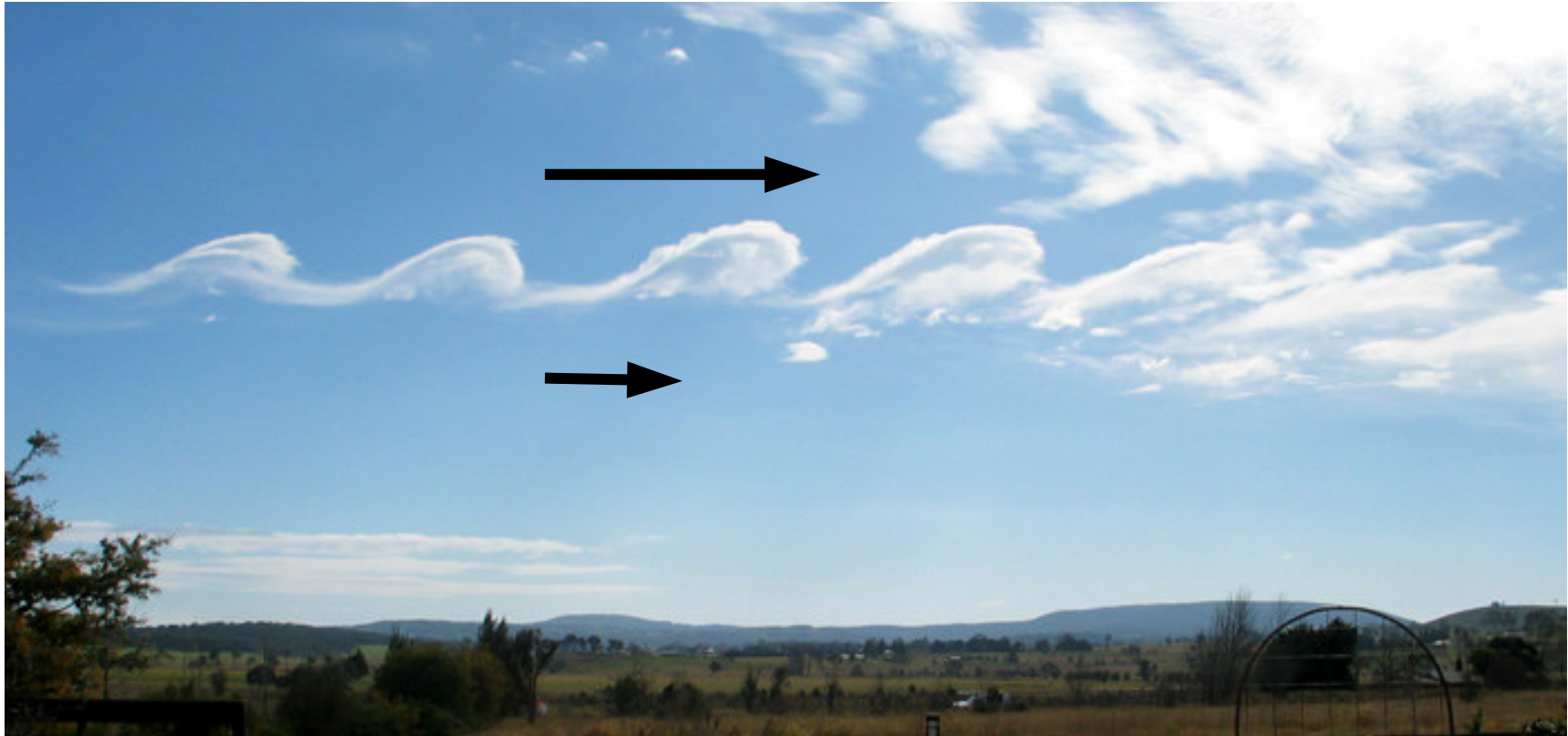
# Intergalactic Bubbles



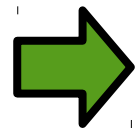
(Fabian et al. 2000)

- ➔ Bubbles rise buoyantly through density difference.
- ➔ Bubbles' age is several tens of millions of years.

# Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability



*(GRAHAMUK/Wikimedia Commons)*



Bubbles should get disrupted.



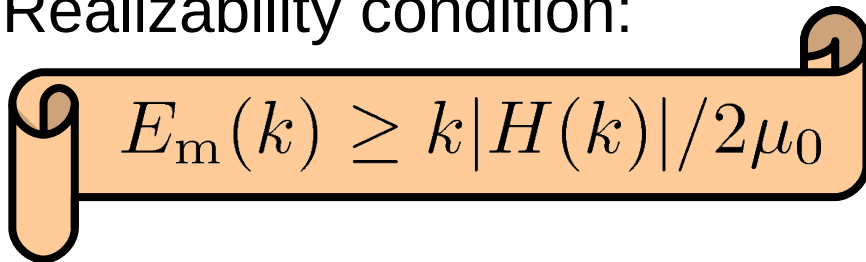
What is the reason for their stability?

# Magnetic Helicity

Conservation of magnetic helicity:

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \, dV = 0 \quad \eta = \text{magnetic resistivity}$$

Realizability condition:


$$E_m(k) \geq k |H(k)| / 2\mu_0$$

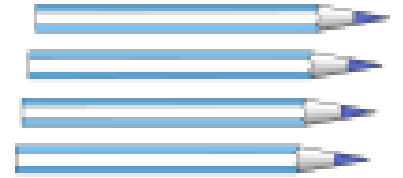


Magnetic energy is bound from below by magnetic helicity.

Can magnetic helicity stabilize intergalactic cavities?

# Numerical Experiments

Full resistive magnetohydrodynamics simulations with the PencilCode.



$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{B} + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

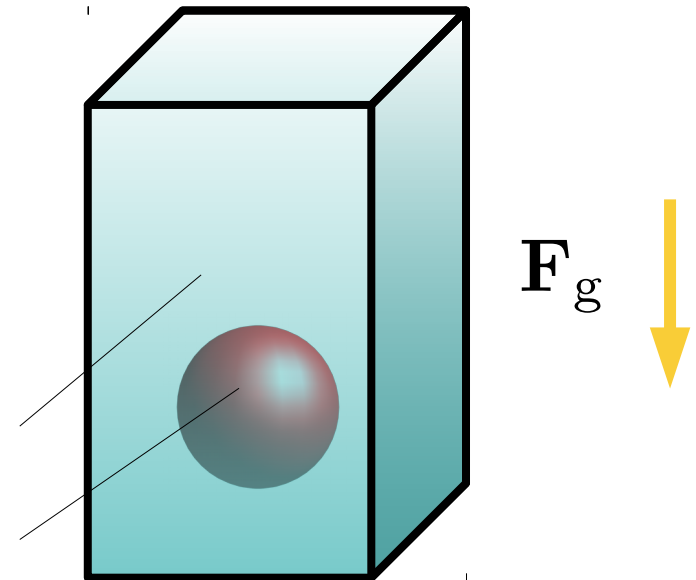
$$\frac{D\mathbf{U}}{Dt} = -c_S^2 \nabla \left( \frac{\ln T}{\gamma} \ln \rho \right) + \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} / \rho - \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{visc}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln T}{\partial t} = & -\mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla \ln T - (\gamma - 1) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{U} \\ & + \frac{1}{\rho c_V T} (\nabla \cdot (K \nabla T) + \eta \mathbf{J}^2 \\ & + 2\rho \nu \mathbf{S} \otimes \mathbf{S} + \zeta \rho (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{U})^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{D \ln \rho}{Dt} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{U}$$

stratified medium

hot, under-dense bubble

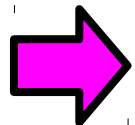


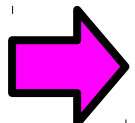
# Initial Condition: Beltrami Field

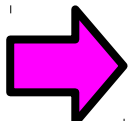
$$\mathbf{A} = f(r) A_0 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(yk) + \sin(zk) \\ \cos(zk) + \sin(xk) \\ \cos(xk) + \sin(yk) \end{pmatrix}$$

smoothing function:  $f(r) = 1 - (r/r_b)^{n_{\text{smooth}}}$

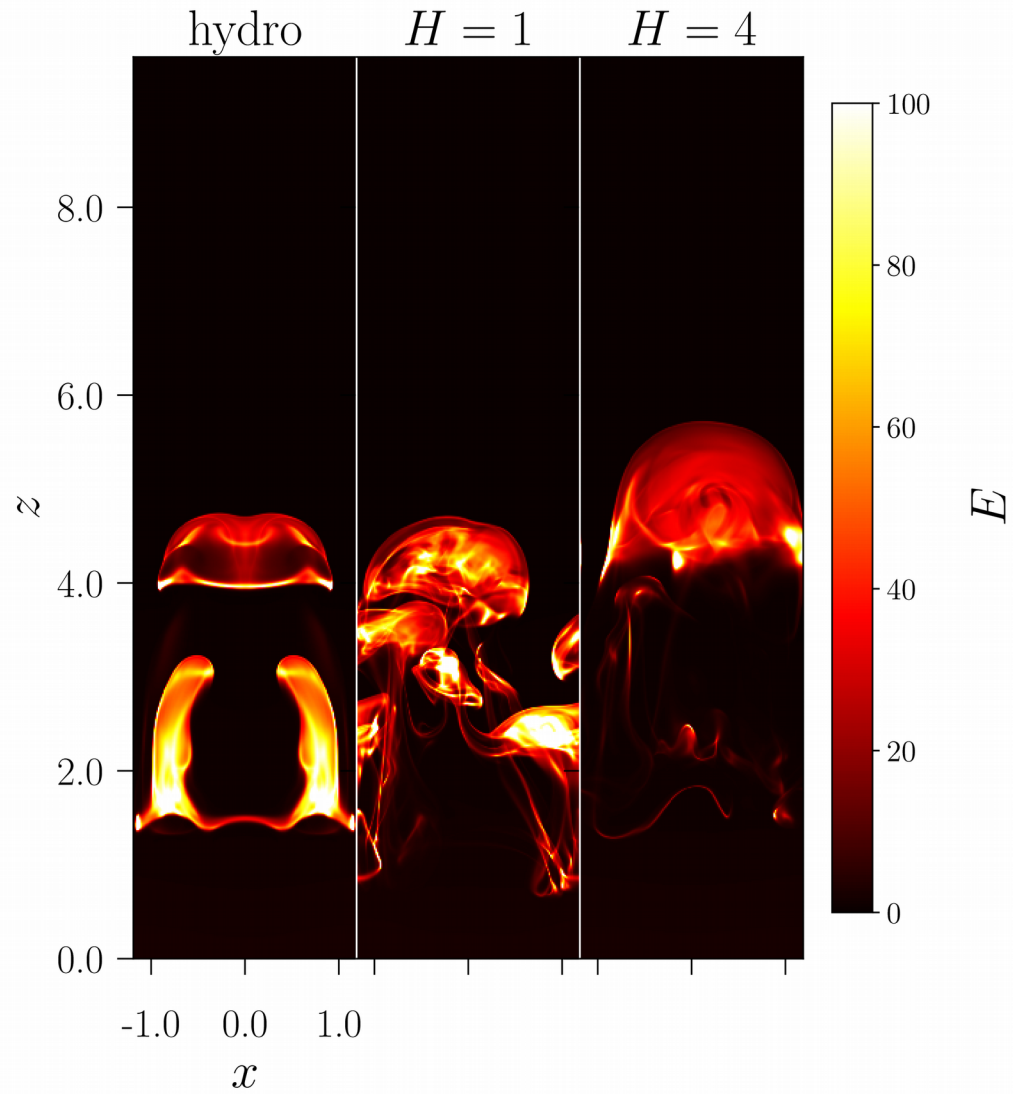
inside bubble:  $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} \approx k\mathbf{A}$

  $E_m \propto A_0^2 k^2$

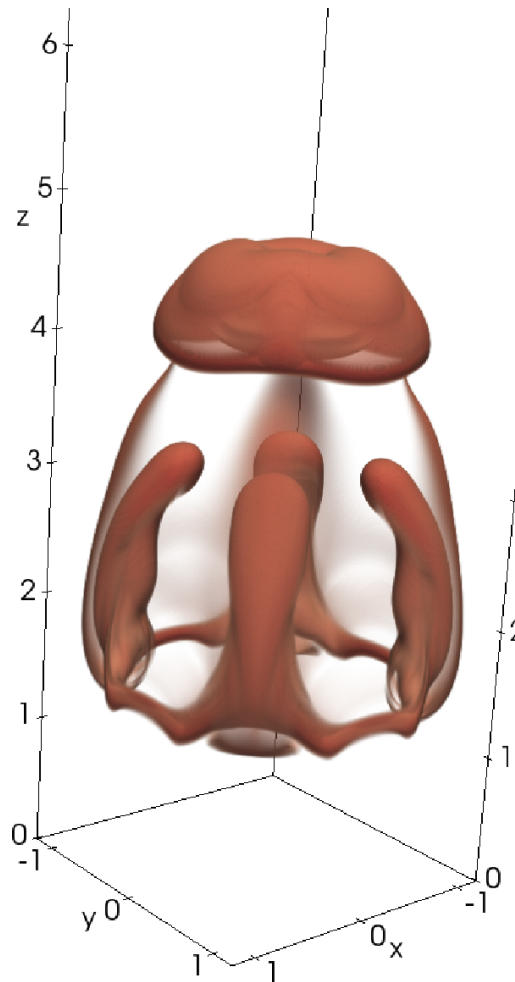
  $H_m \propto A_0^2 k$

 Fix magnetic energy, vary magnetic helicity.

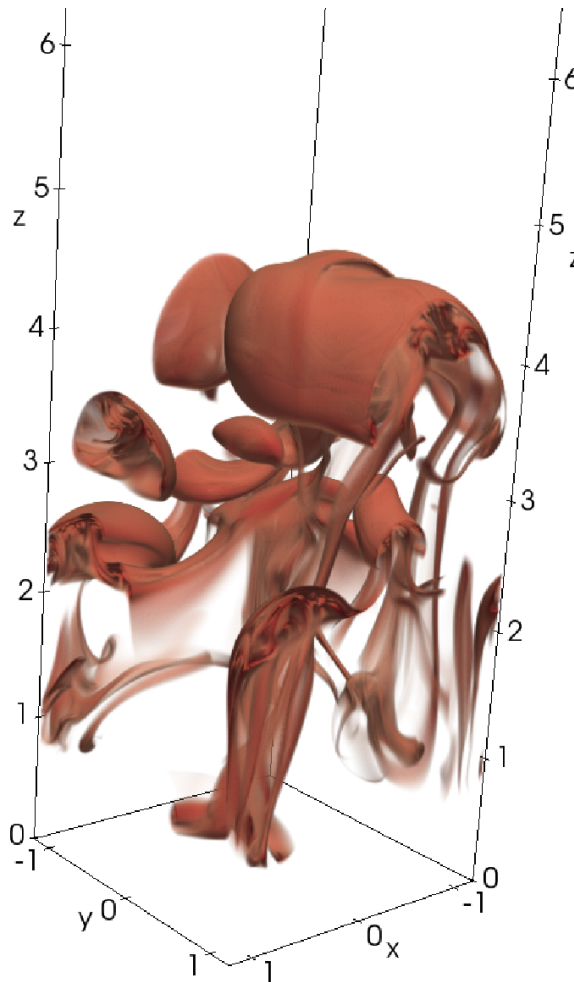
# Thermal Emission



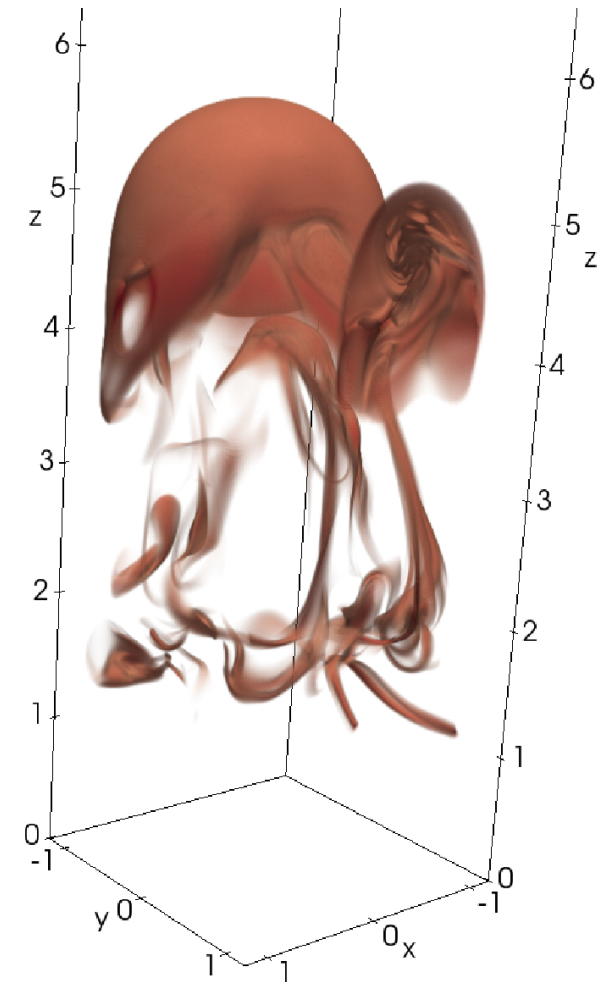
# Temperature Iso-Surfaces



hydro



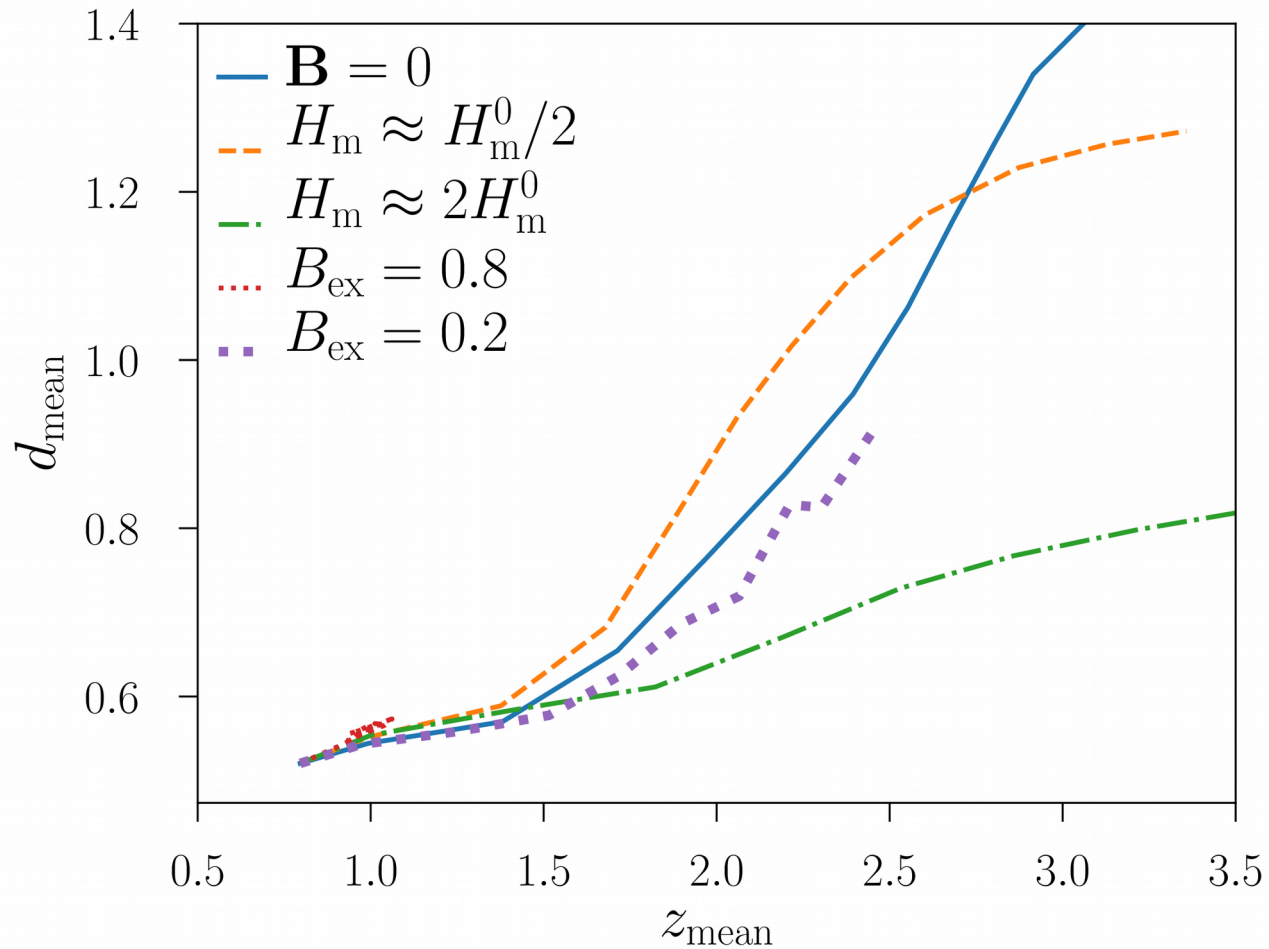
low helicity



high helicity



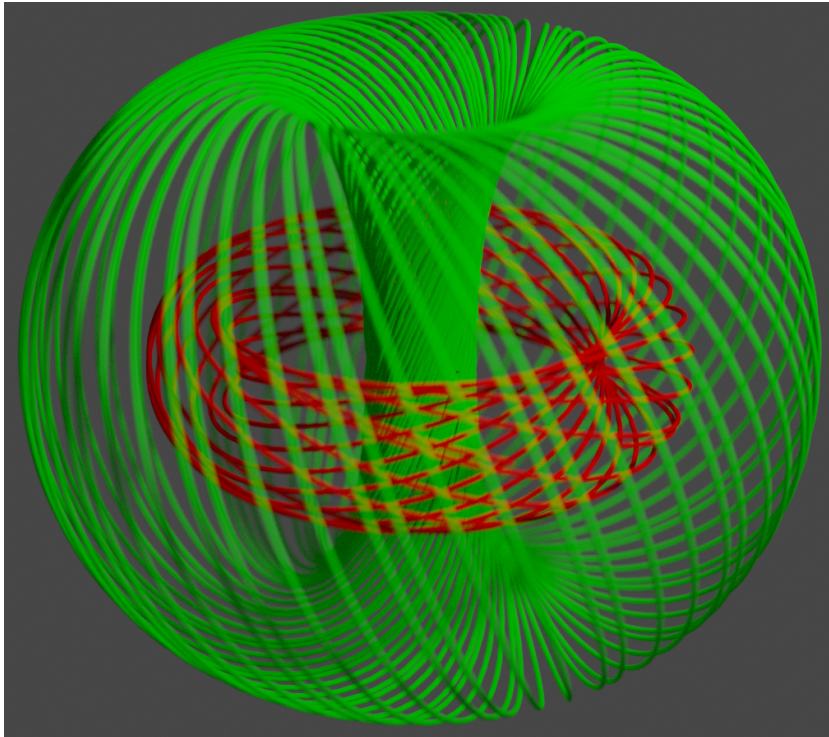
# Bubble Coherence



Helical magnetic fields can stabilize the bubbles.

# Conclusions

- Magnetic helicity as constraint on plasma dynamics.
- Magnetic helicity leads to stability at small magnetic energy.
- Possible mechanism to stabilize intergalactic bubbles.
- Outlook: Test with geometrically different field (spheromak).



(arXiv:1912.12723)

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