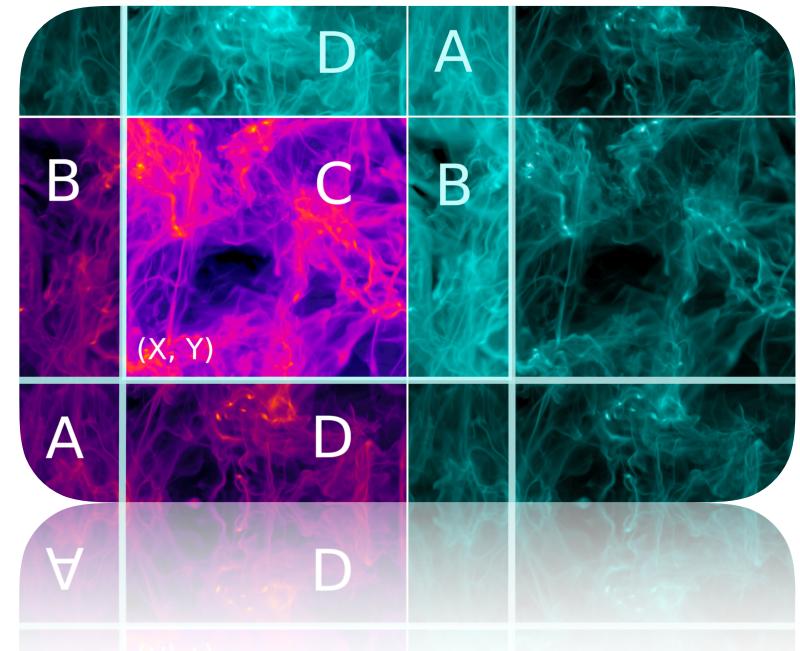
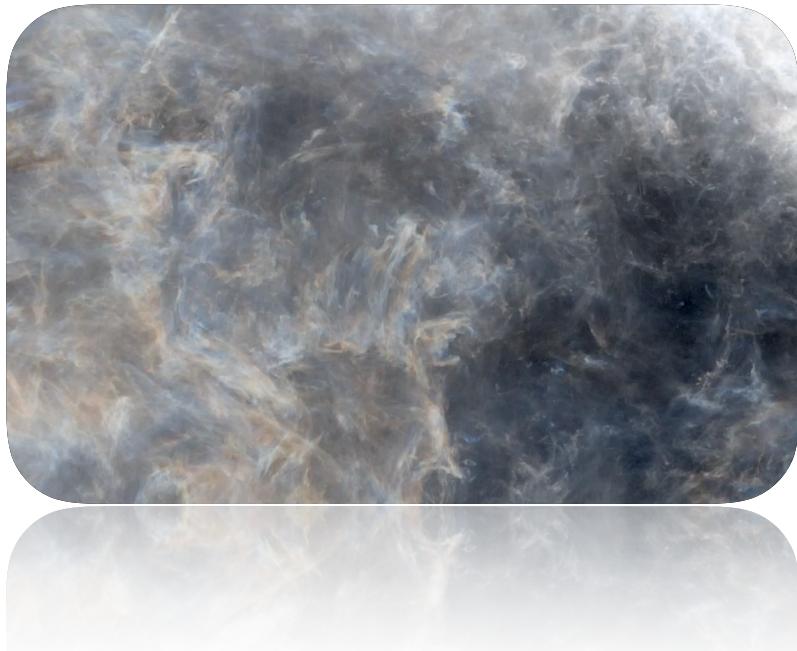
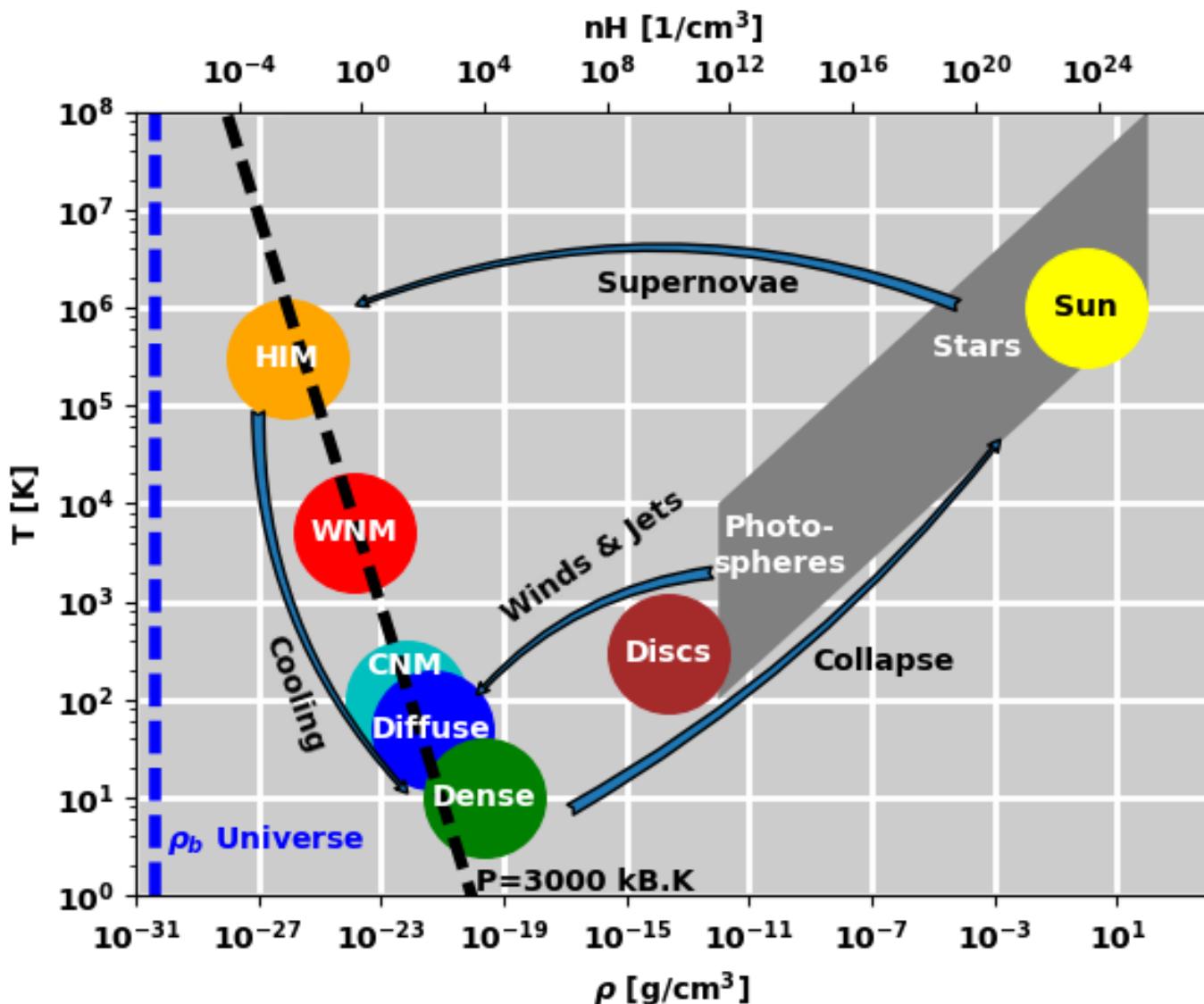


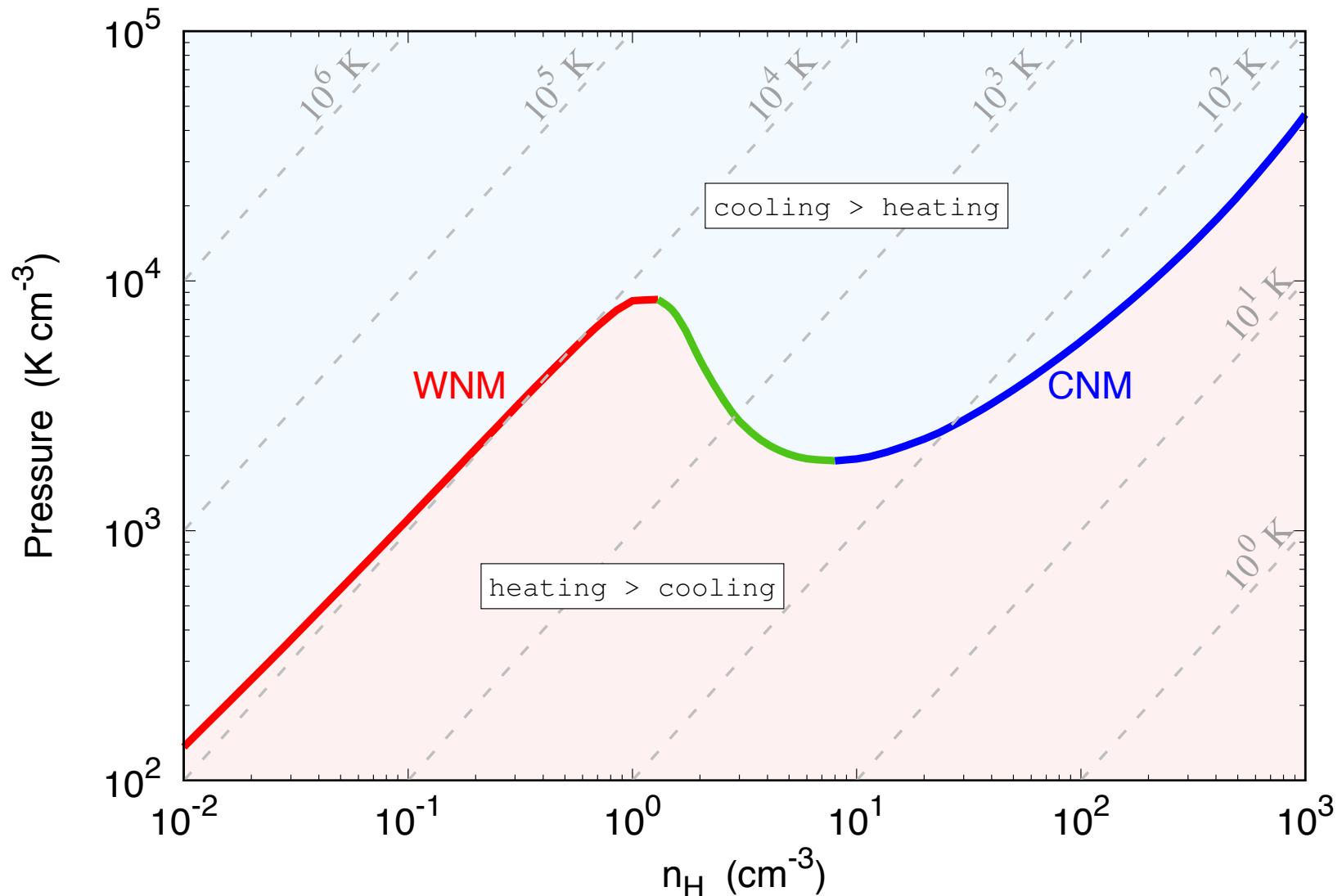
Modeling of the diffuse ISM dynamics and chemistry

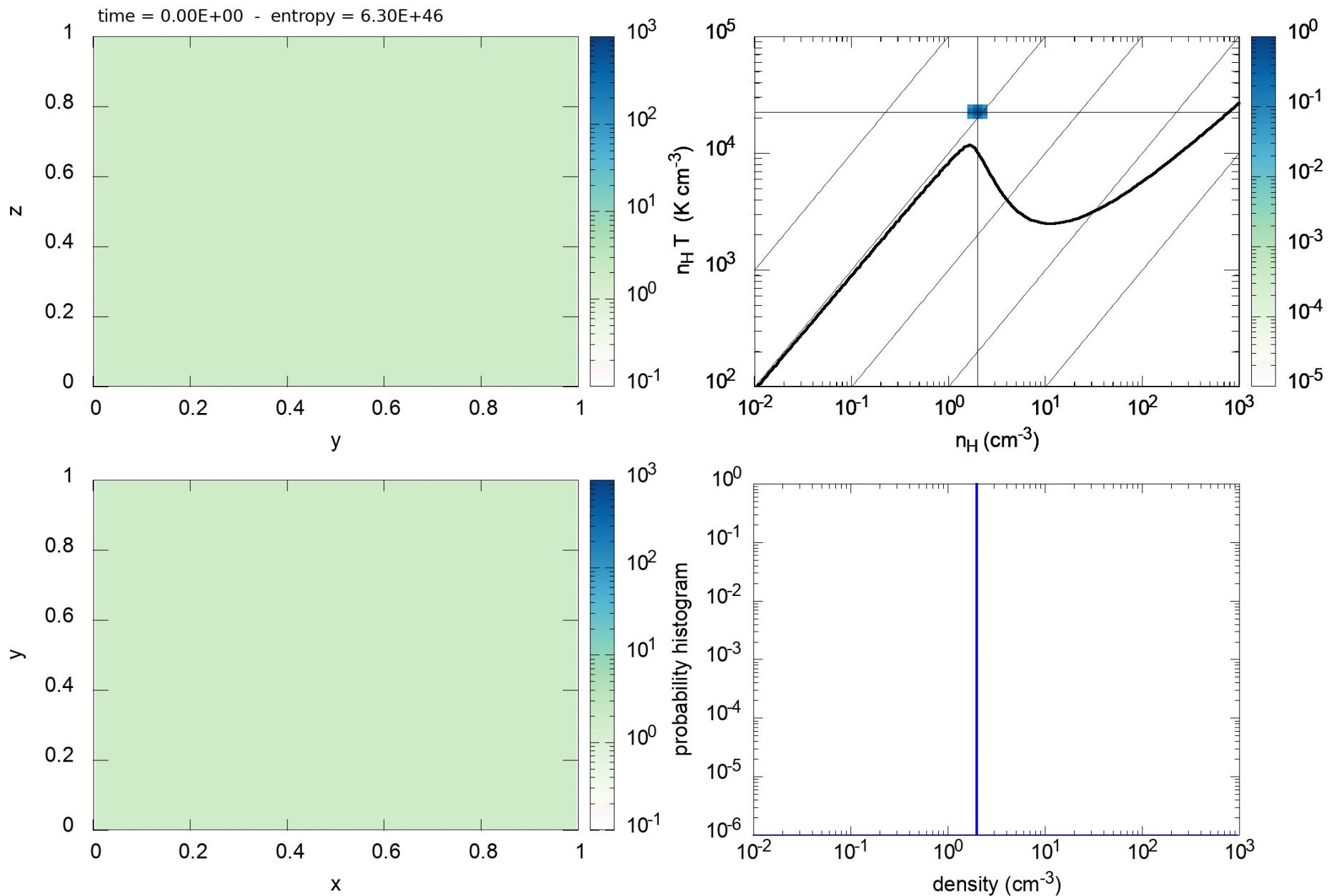
B. Godard, G. Pineau des Forets, P. Hennebelle
E. Bellomi, S. Bialy, M. Pérault,
V. Valdivia, P. Lesaffre

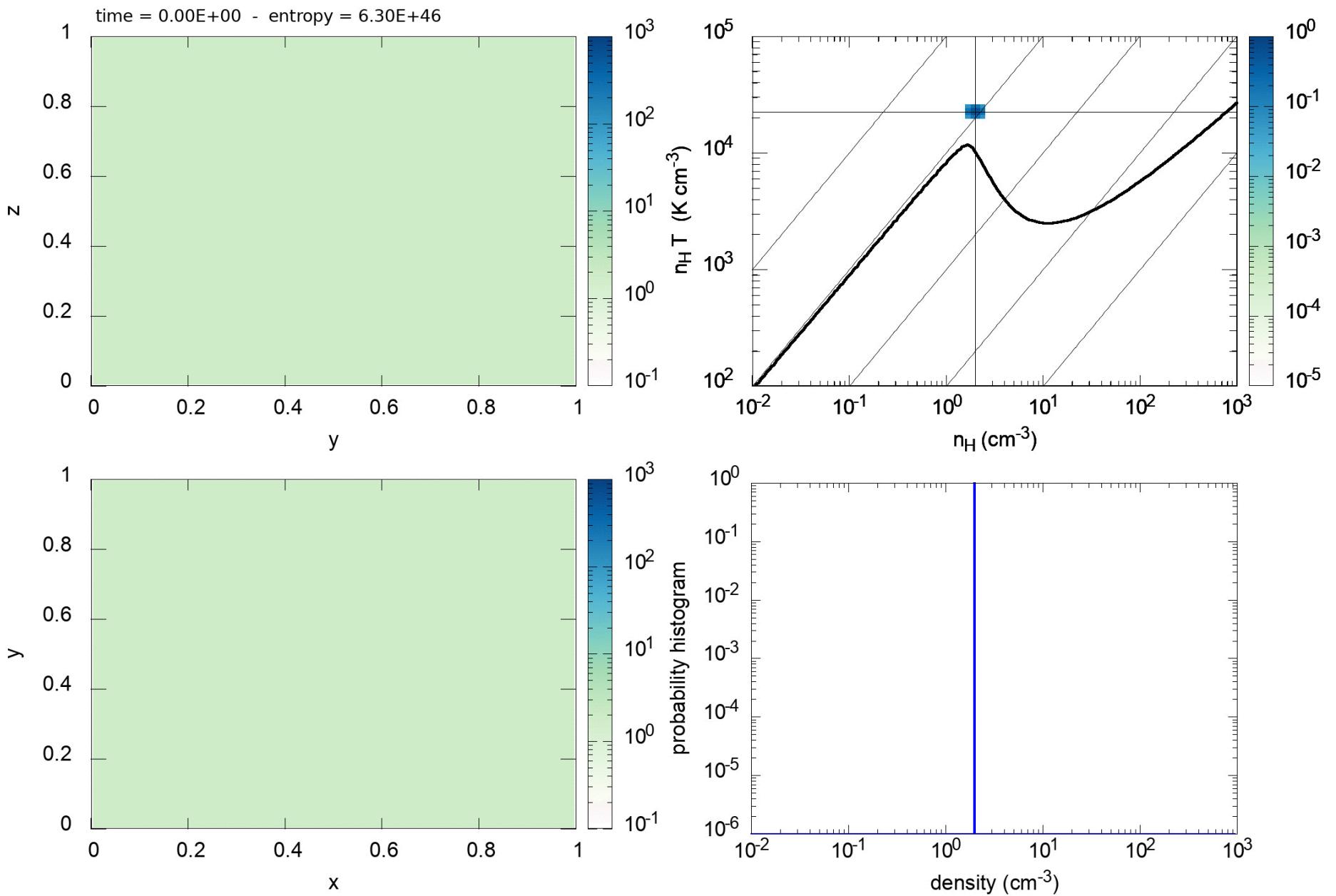


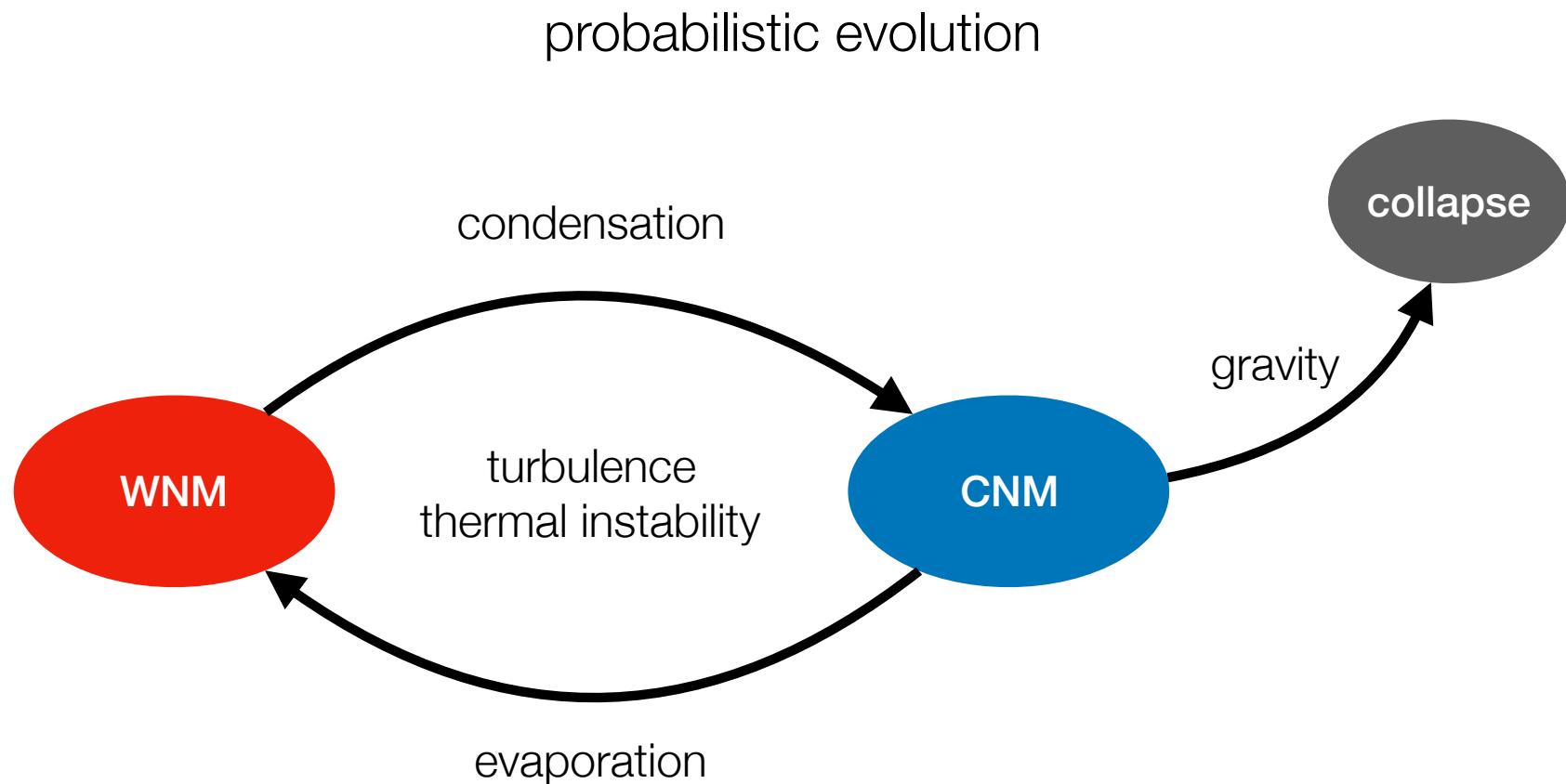


courtesy of P. Lesaffre



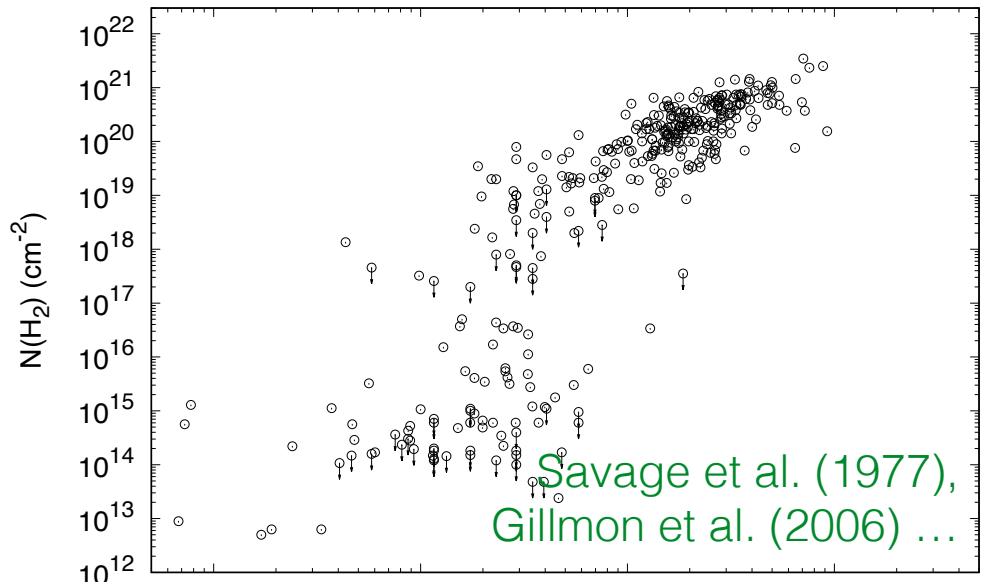




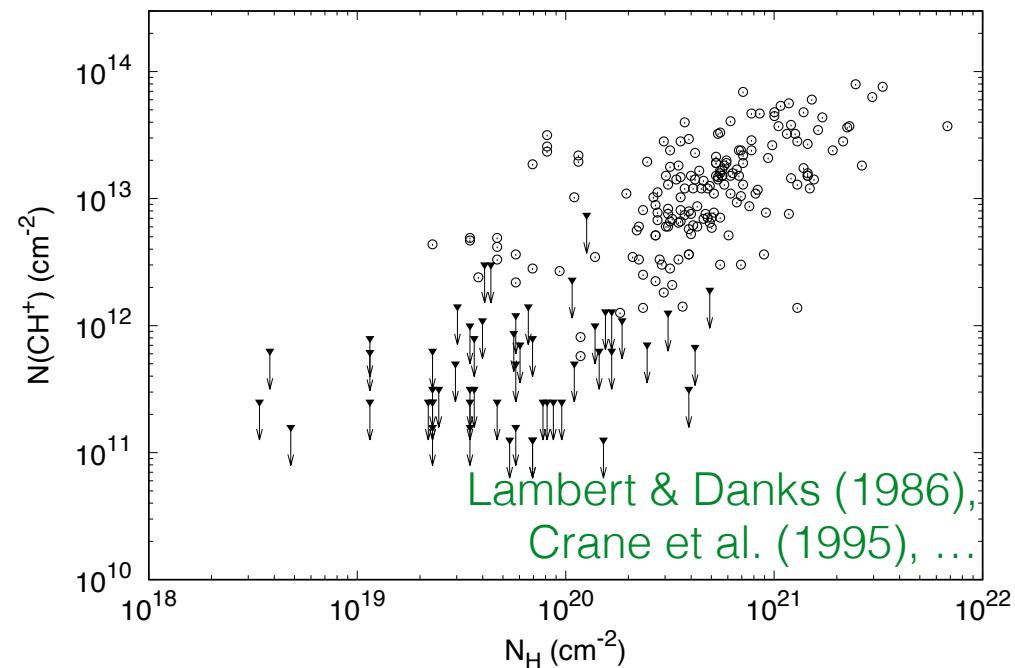


- distribution of phases ?
- rate of mass transfer ?
- transfer / dissipation of mechanical energy ?

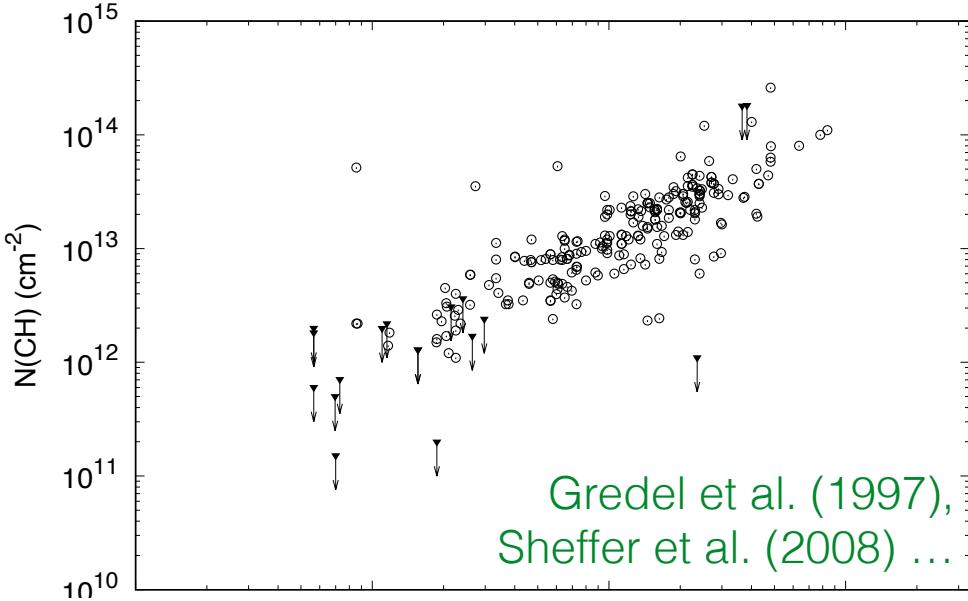
chemical correlations



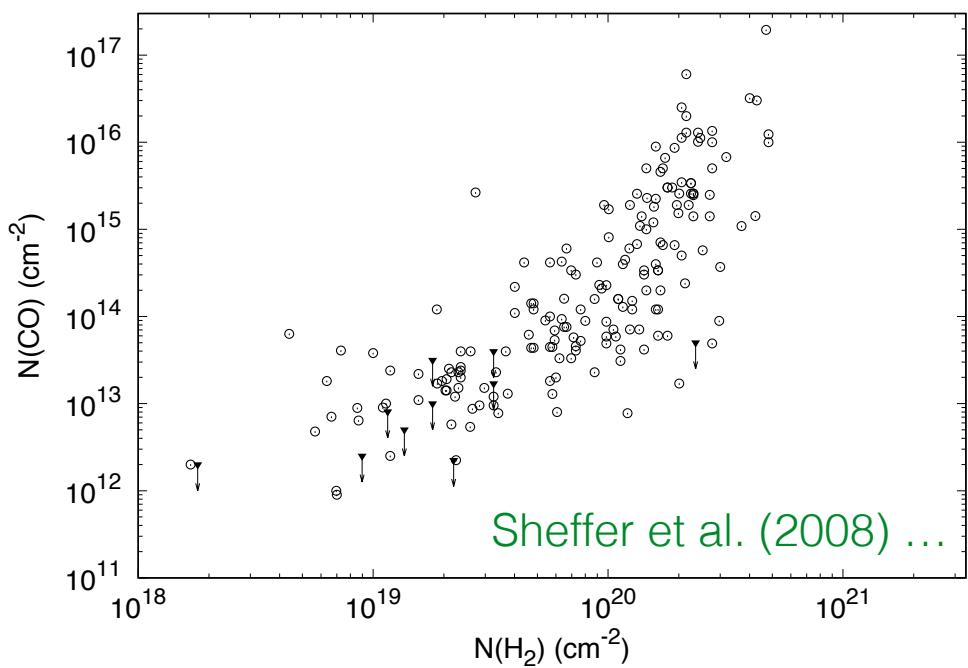
Savage et al. (1977),
Gillmon et al. (2006) ...



Lambert & Danks (1986),
Crane et al. (1995), ...

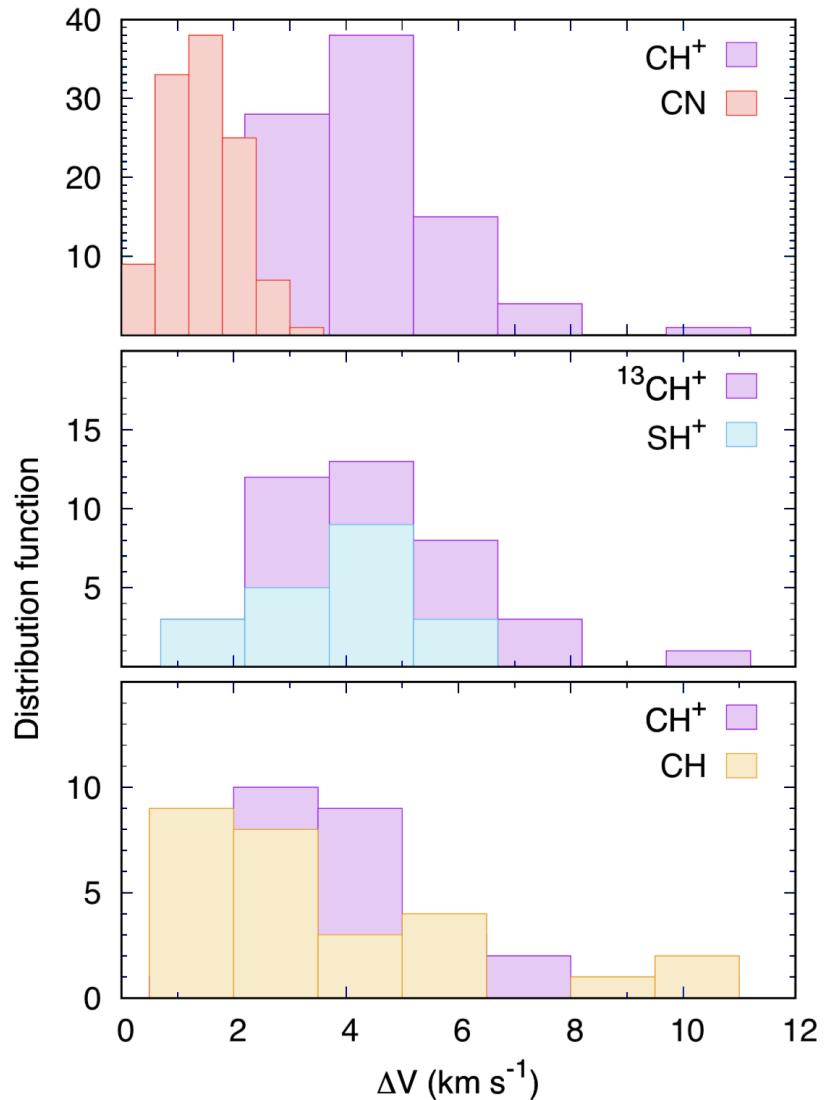


Gredel et al. (1997),
Sheffer et al. (2008) ...

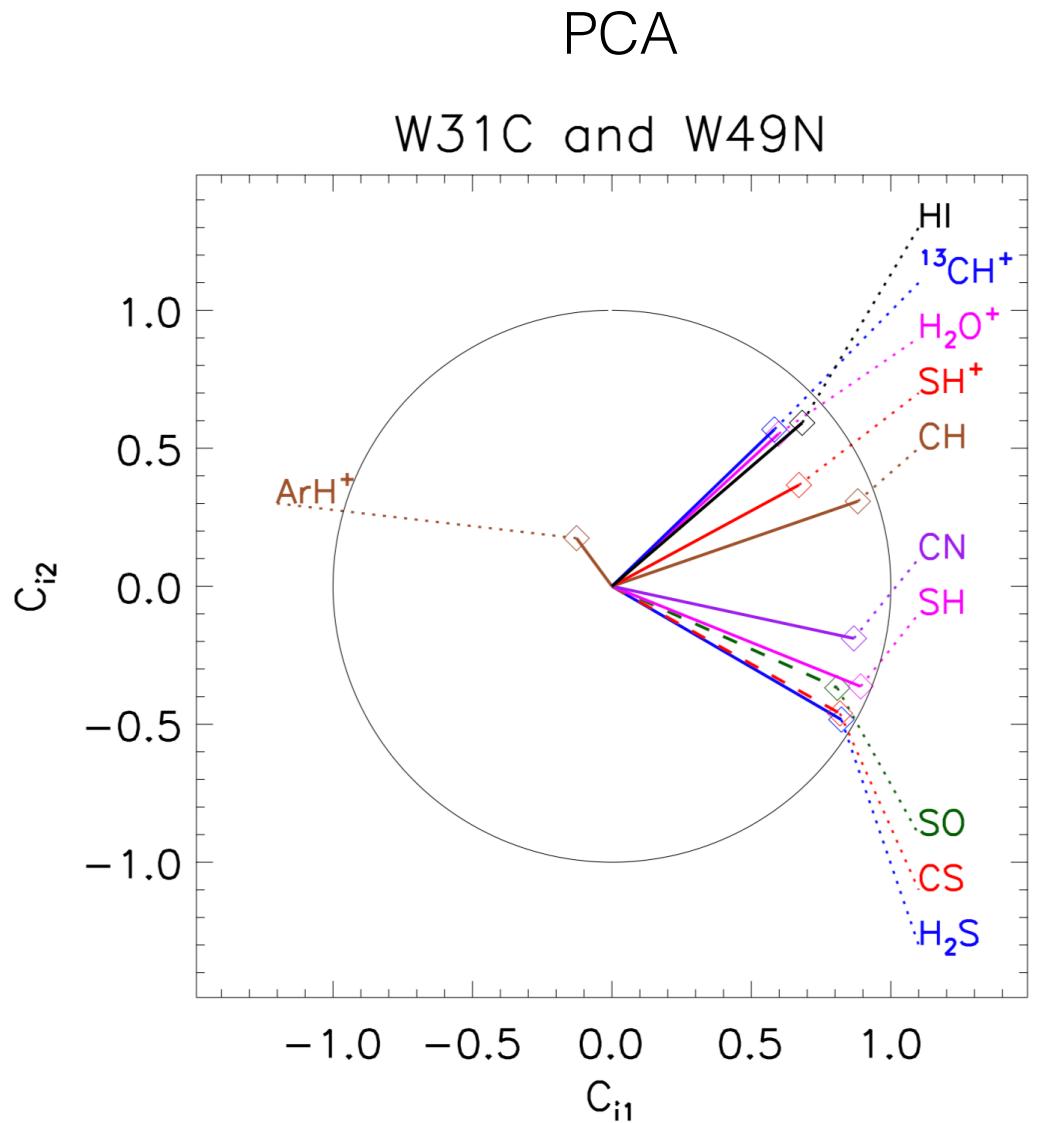


Sheffer et al. (2008) ...

kinematics of molecules

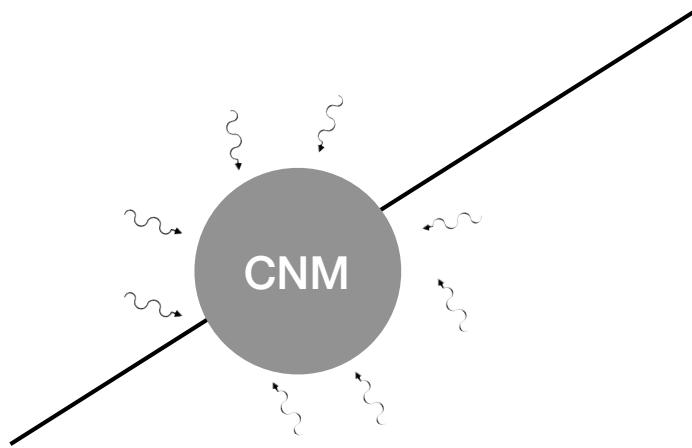


Crane et al. (1995)
 Godard et al. (2012)



Neufeld et al. (2015)

1D static or steady-state models (Cloudy, Meudon PDR, Kosma-tau, PD-Shock, TDR, ...)



interpretations

- local physical conditions
- observations → plausible distribution
- correlations limited to CNM

strengths

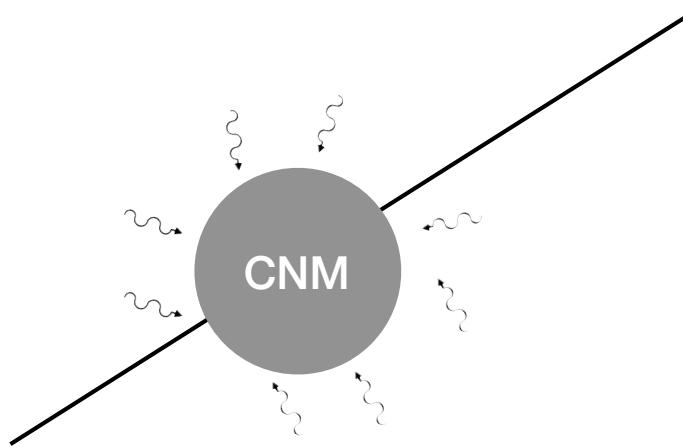
- detailed microphysical processes
- out-of-equilibrium processes
- solutions to MHD equations

CH^+ → dissipation in CNM

H_2^* → dissipation in CNM

- no information on line profiles

1D static or steady-state models (Cloudy, Meudon PDR, Kosma-tau, PD-Shock, TDR, ...)



interpretations

- global physical conditions
- observations ← probable distribution
- correlations ~~limited to CNM~~

strengths

- detailed microphysical processes
- out-of-equilibrium processes
- solutions to MHD equations

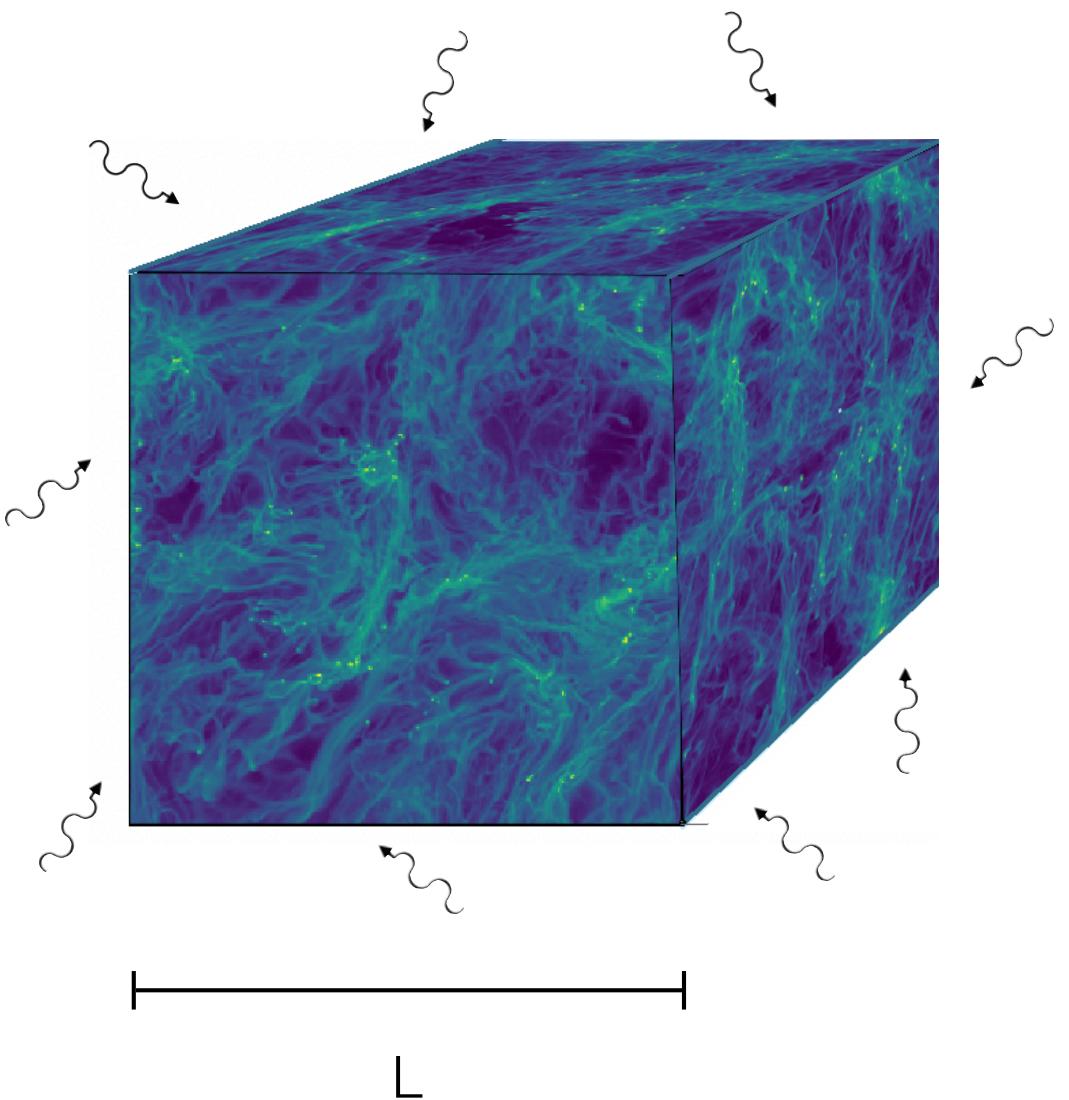


- ~~no~~ information on line profiles

simulations of multiphase gas

RAMSES code (Teyssier 2002)

- periodic box size L
 - mean density \bar{n}_H
 - isotropic UV field G_0
 - spectral forcing at $\sim L / 2$
 - homogeneous B_x
- ↓
- 3D ideal MHD
 - self-gravity
 - heating / cooling
 - evolution of H⁺, H, and H₂



post-processing tools

chemical solver (Valdivia et al. 2017)

- 149 species (Le Petit et al. 2006)
- ~ 2000 reactions
- at equilibrium except H⁺, H, H₂

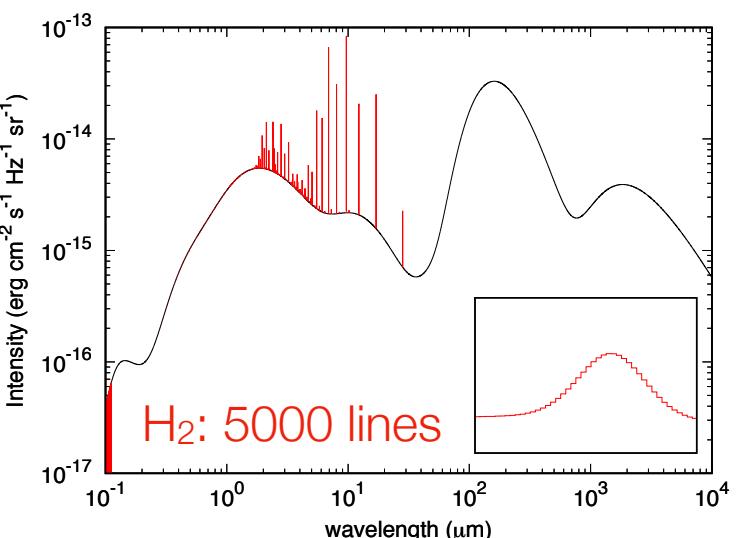
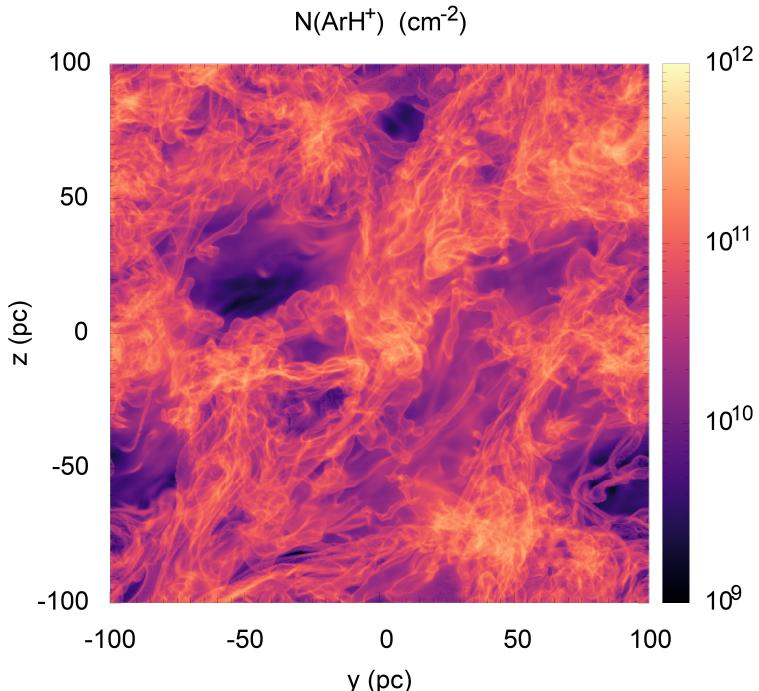
radiative transfer

- any lines (rot, vib, elec)
- excitation processes

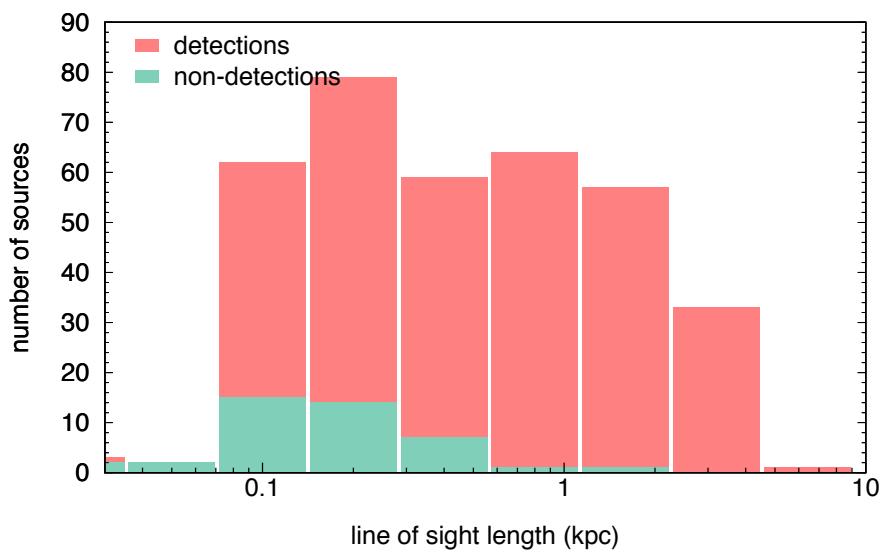
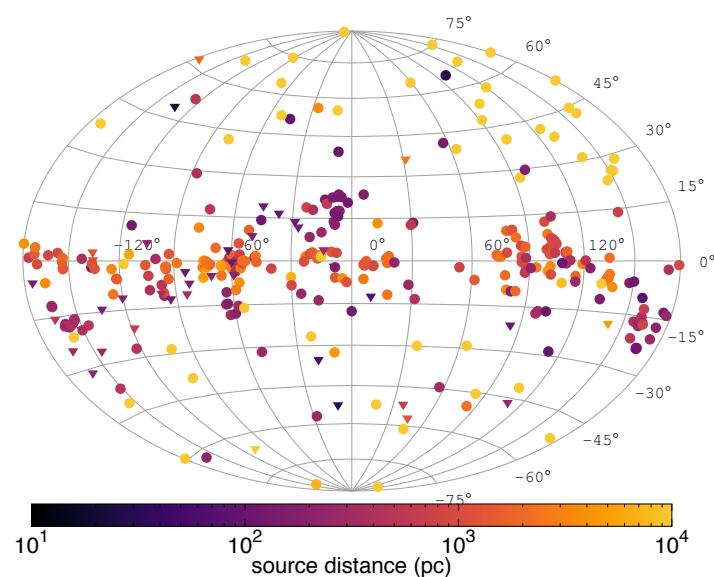
non reactive collisions

radiative pumping (self-shield)

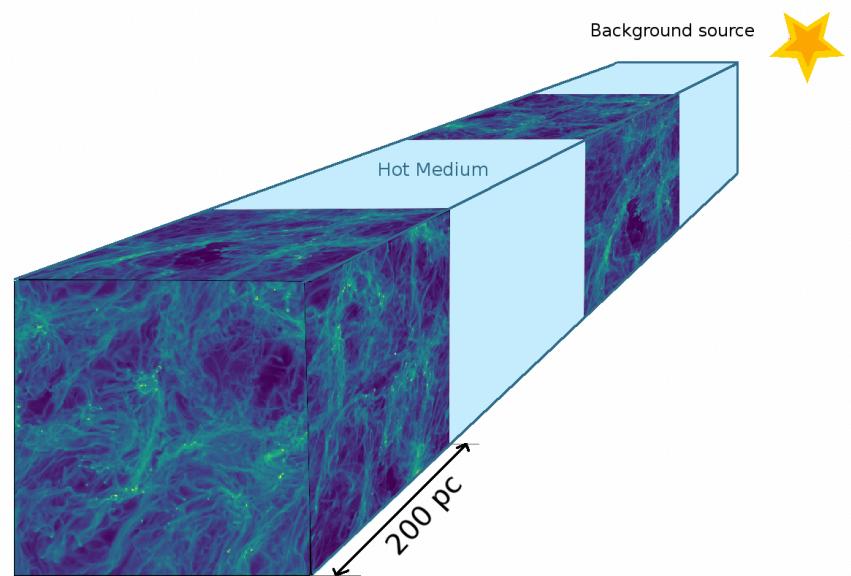
chemical reactions



observational sample



simulated sample



→ same length distribution

→ free parameter $\phi = 0.5$

grids of numerical simulations

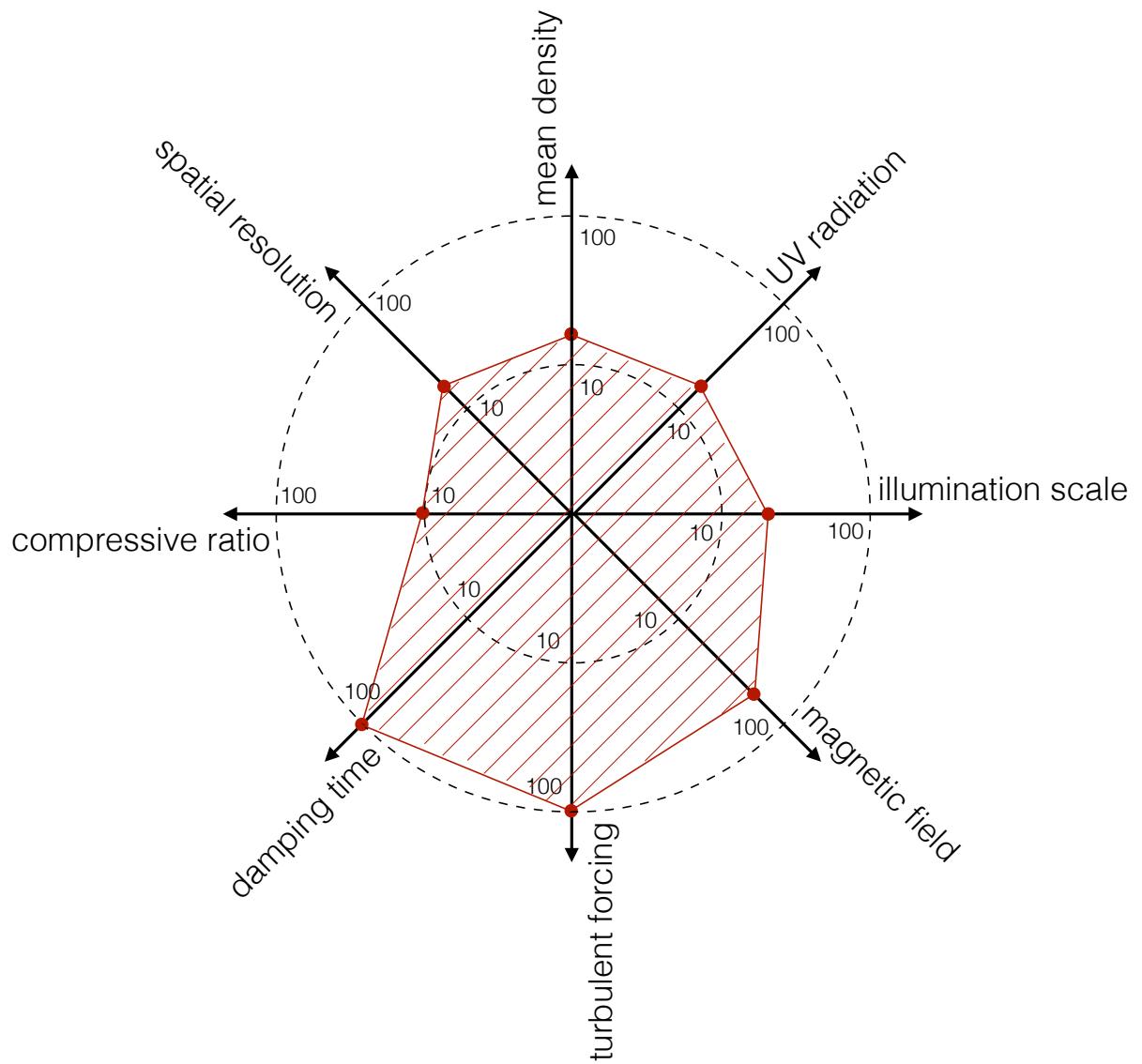
- used : ~ 600
- published : ~ 100
- comp. time : 2 744 318 hours

cluster Totoro

ERC MIST (E. Falgarone)



exploration of parameters



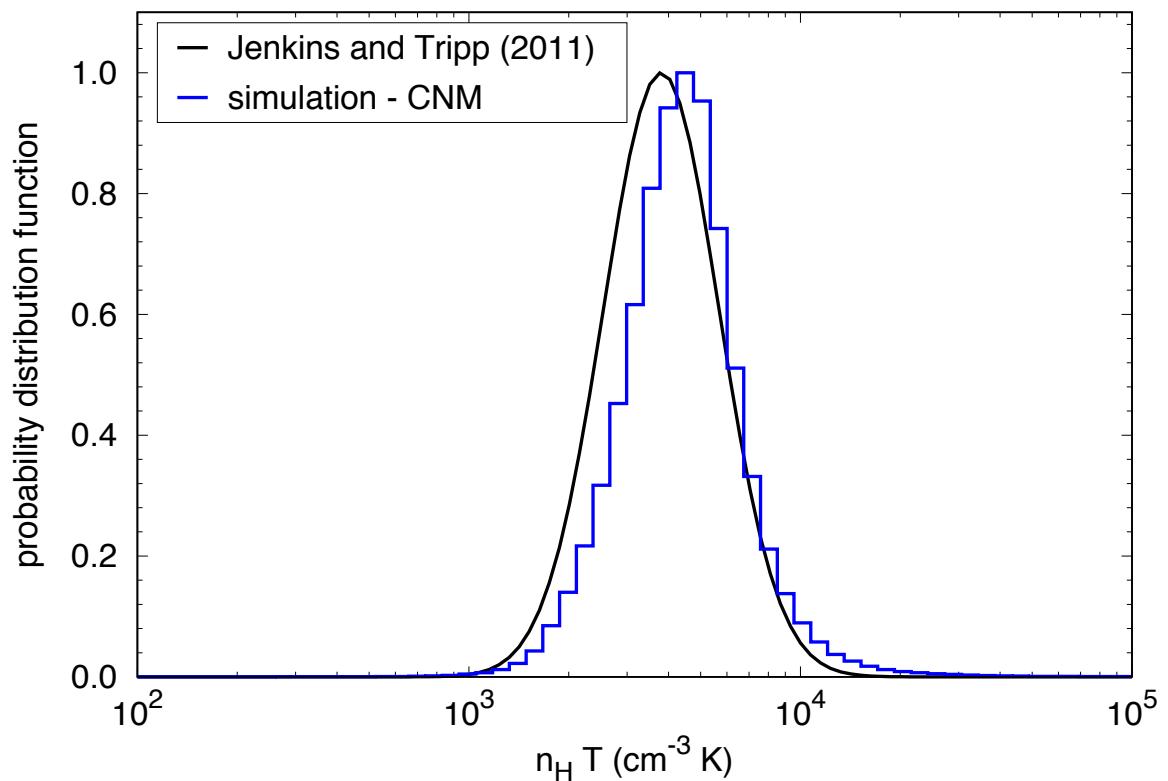
fiducial setup

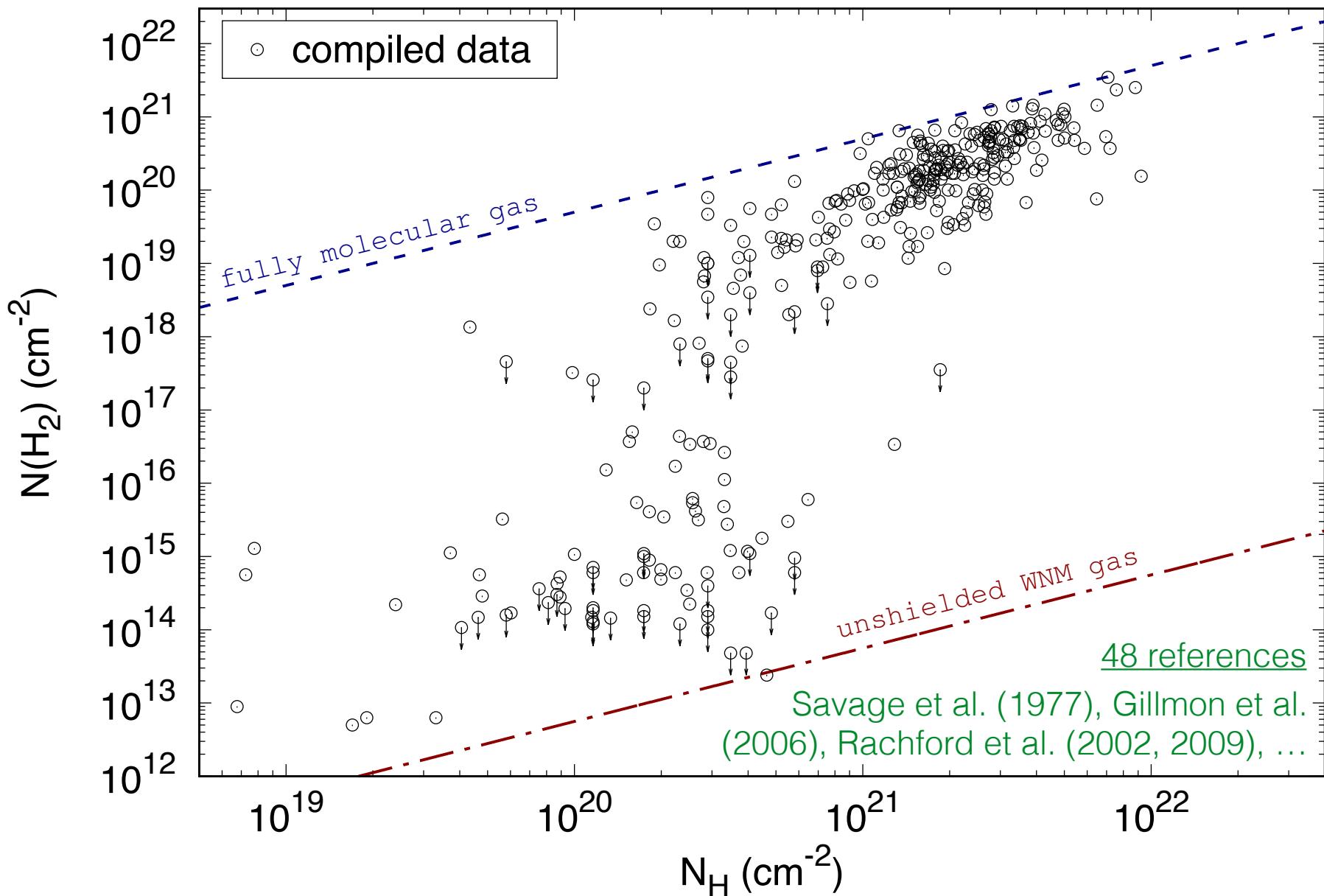
parameters	
L	= 200 pc
\bar{n}_H	= 1.5 cm ⁻³
G ₀	= 1
F	= 1.5 10 ⁻³ kpc Myr ⁻²
B _x	= 4 μG
R	= 512 ³

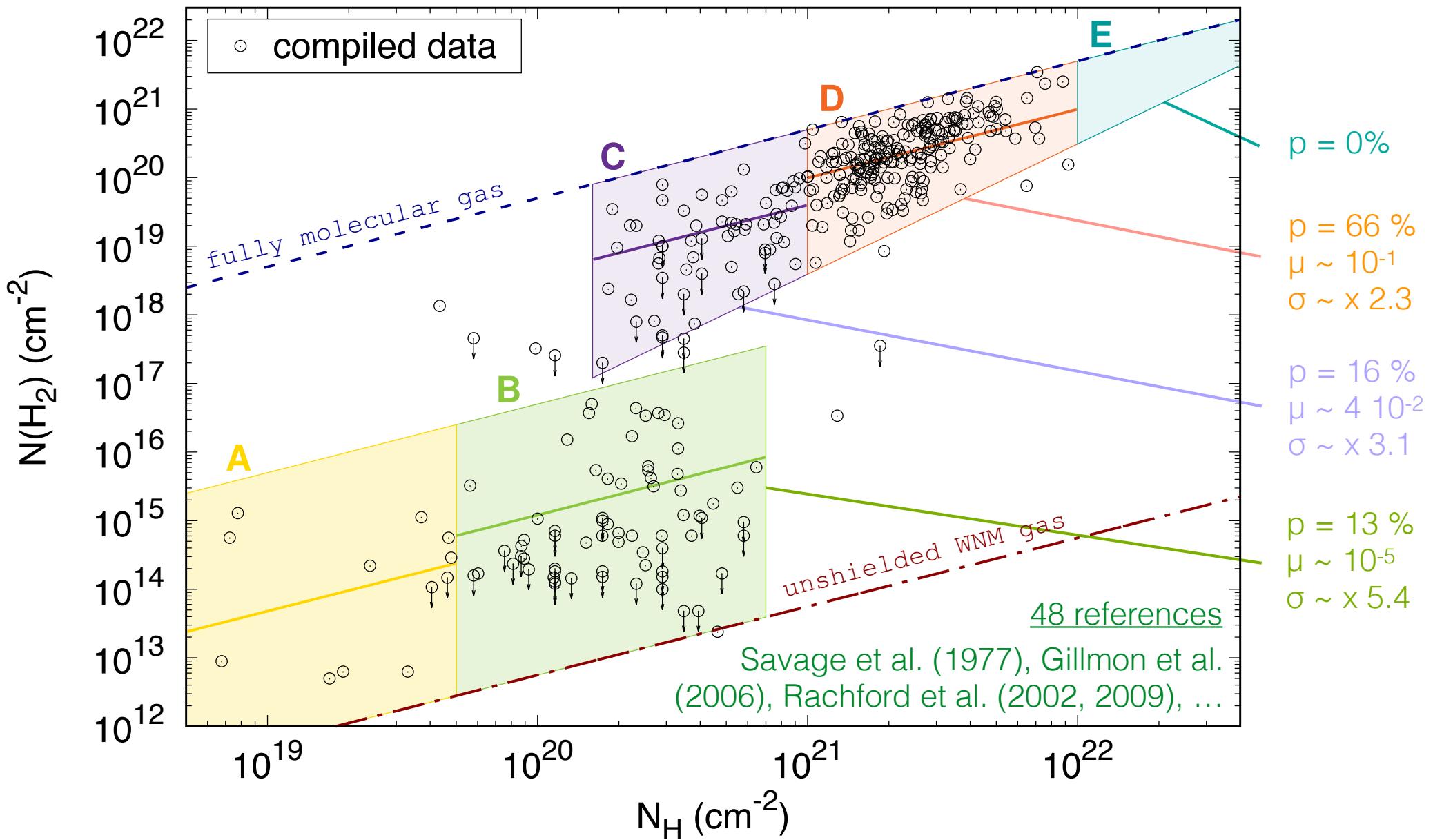
energetic properties	
$\langle \text{kin} \rangle$	= 1.7 10 ⁻¹² erg cm ⁻³
$\langle \text{mag} \rangle$	= 1.6 10 ⁻¹² erg cm ⁻³
$\langle \text{ther} \rangle$	= 1.0 10 ⁻¹² erg cm ⁻³
$\langle \text{rad} \rangle$	= 1.6 10 ⁻¹² erg cm ⁻³
$\langle \sigma_v \rangle_{\text{tur}}$	= 5.4 km s ⁻¹

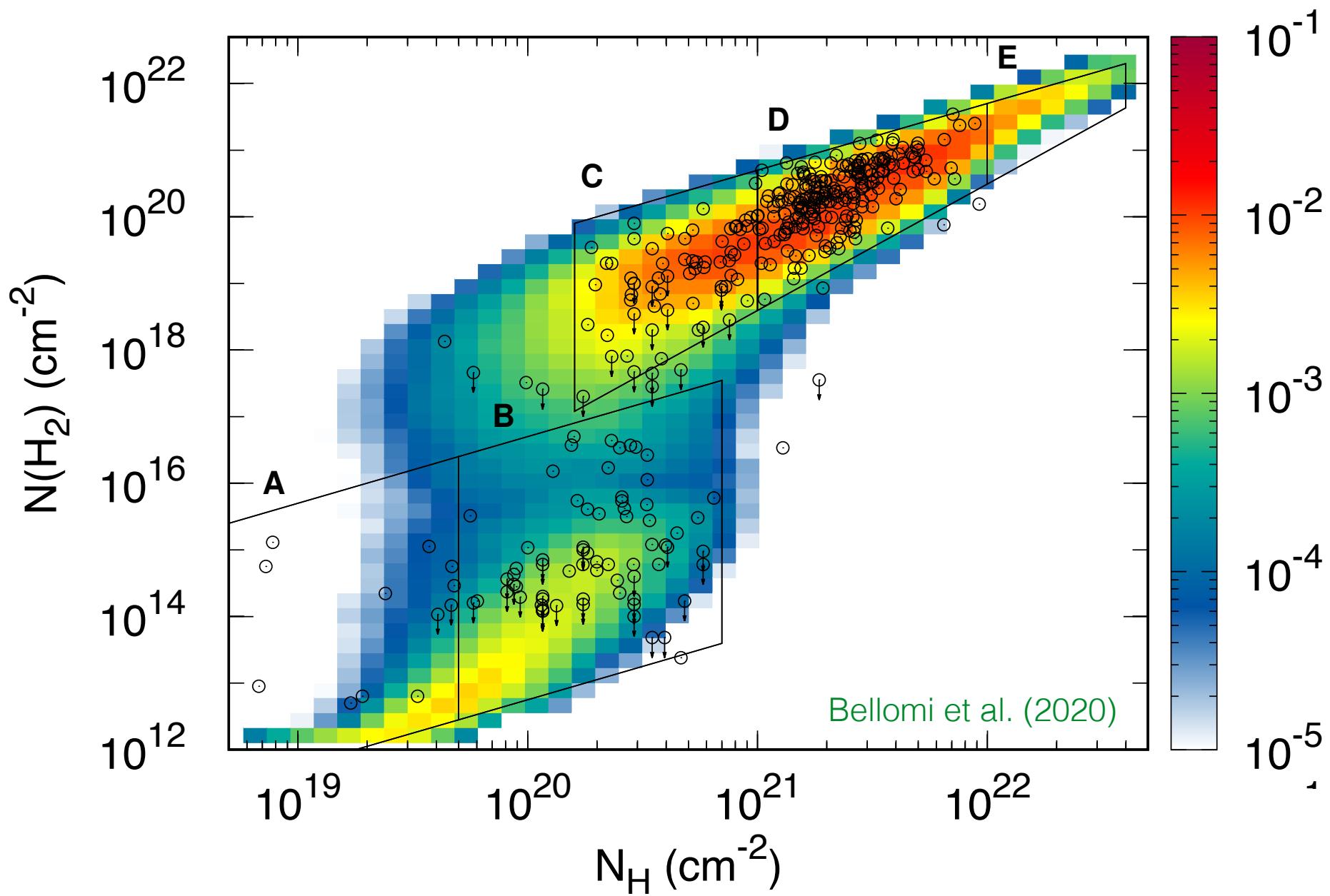
phase & thermal pressure distributions

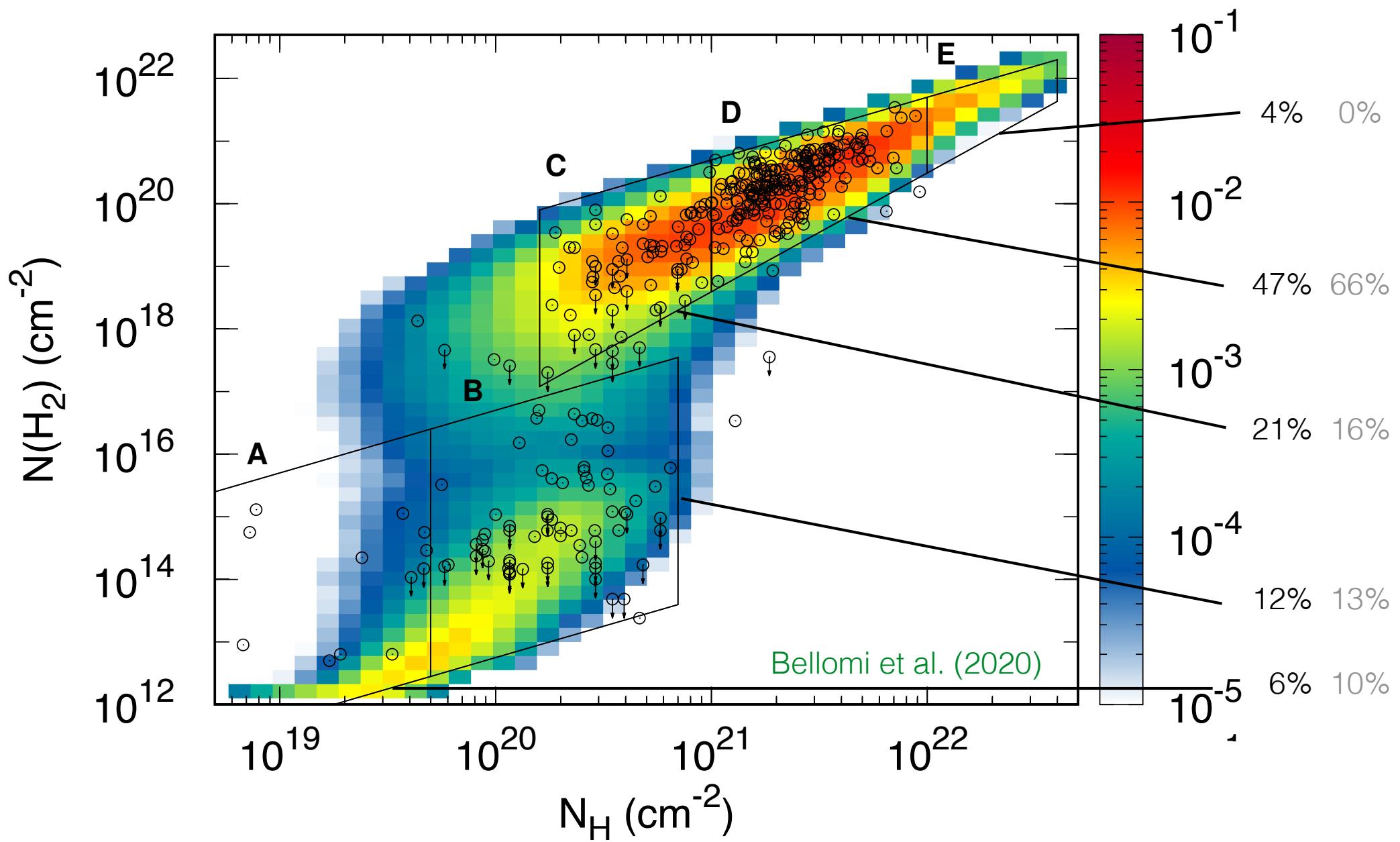
$$f_{\text{WNM}} = 35\% \quad f_{\text{LNM}} = 11\% \quad f_{\text{CNM}} = 54\%$$





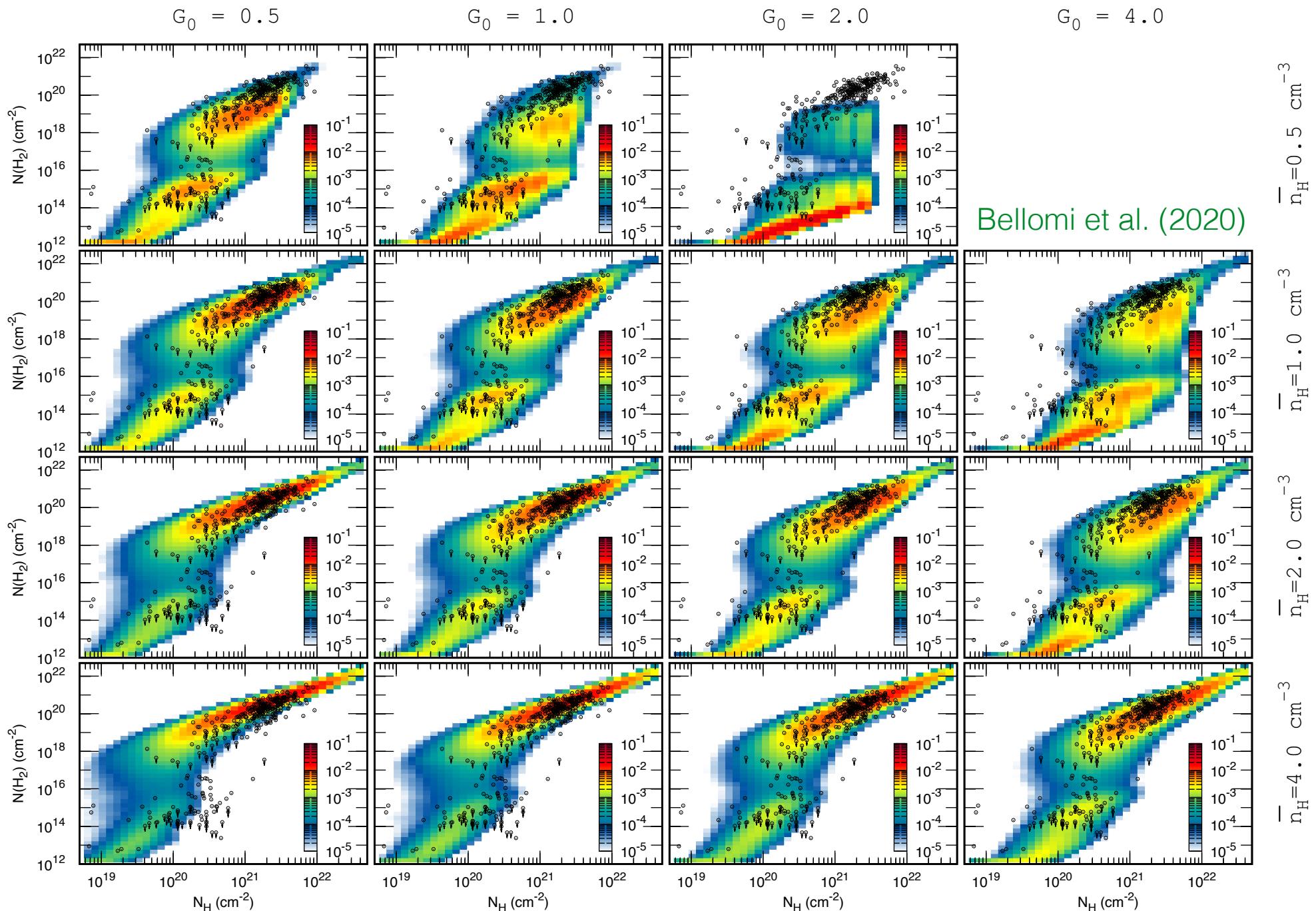






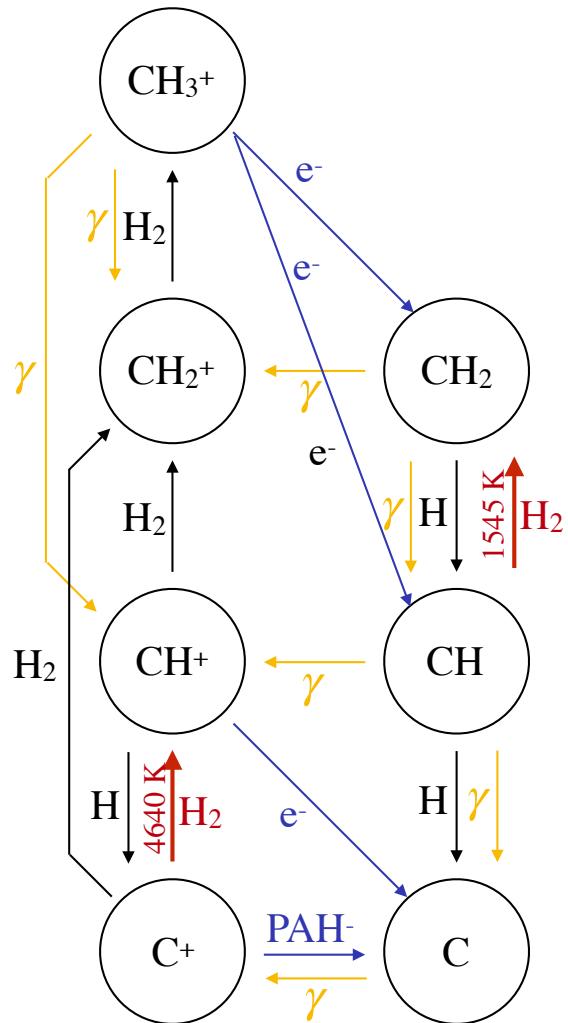
Introduction
Simulations of the multiphase ISM
Dissipation of mechanical energy

Physics & methodology
The H-to-H₂ transition
Signatures of mass exchanges (CH⁺, H₂^{*})

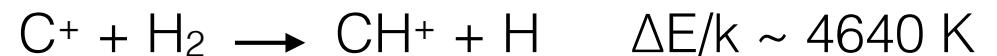


Bellomi et al. (2020)

The CH⁺ conundrum

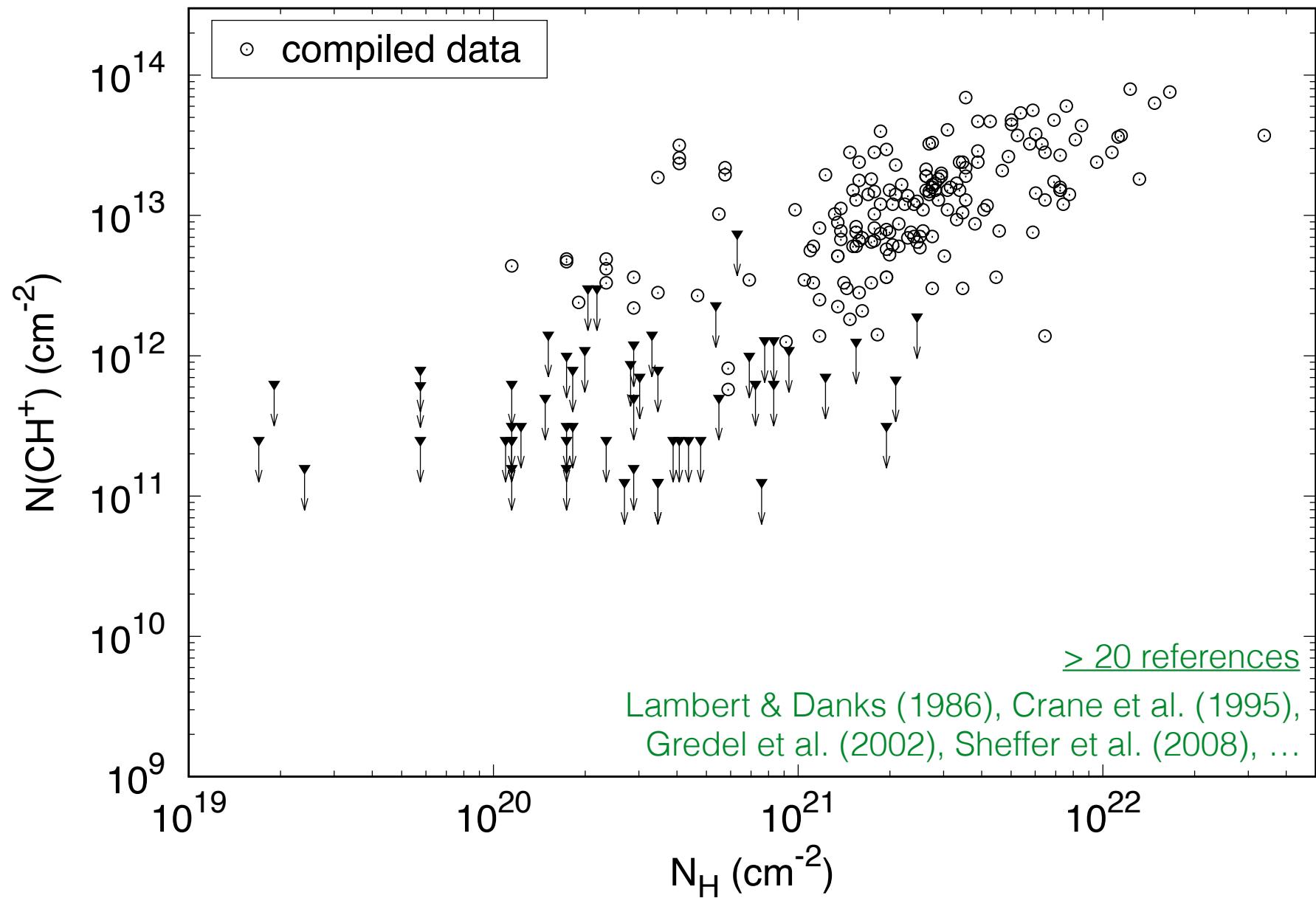


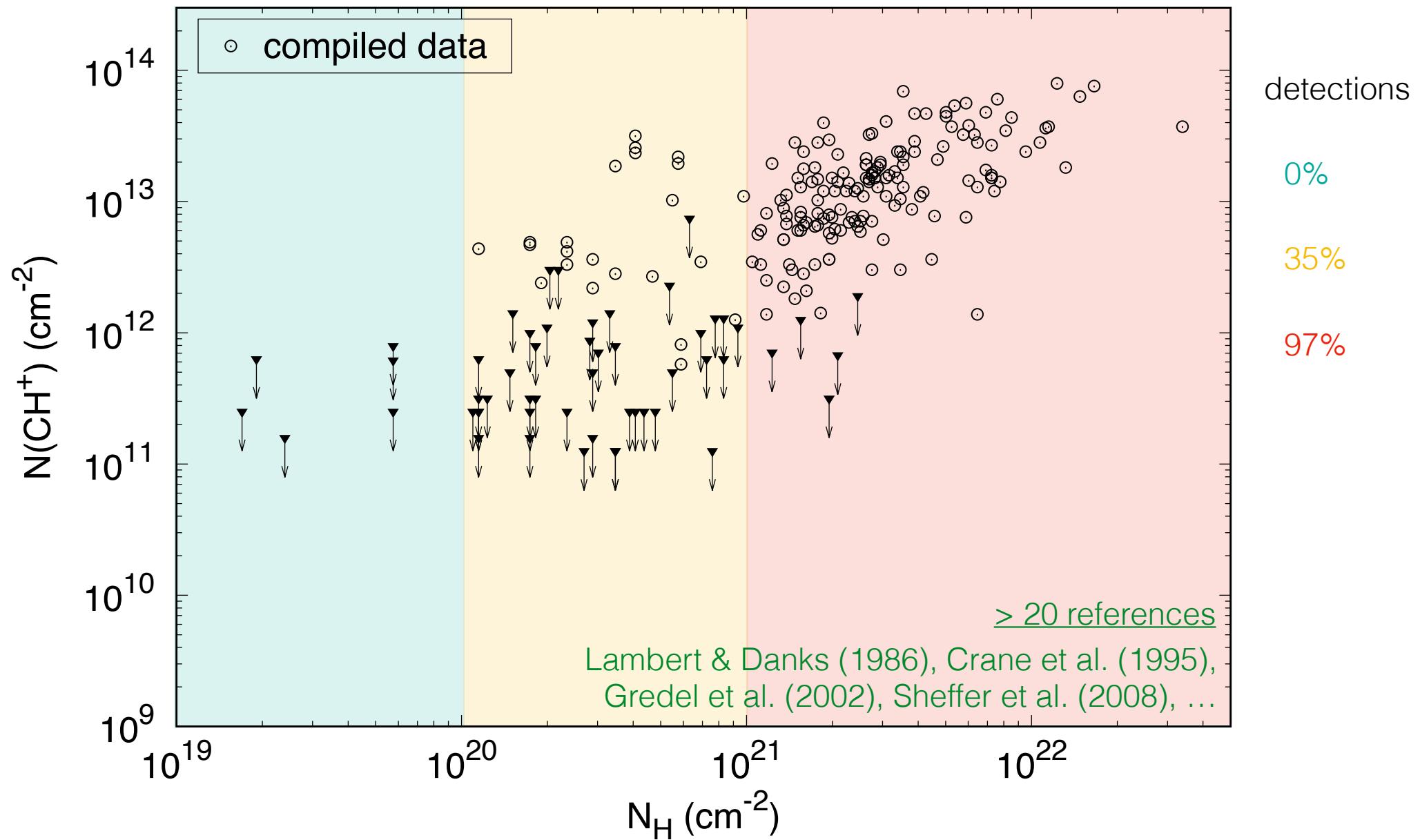
only efficient formation pathway

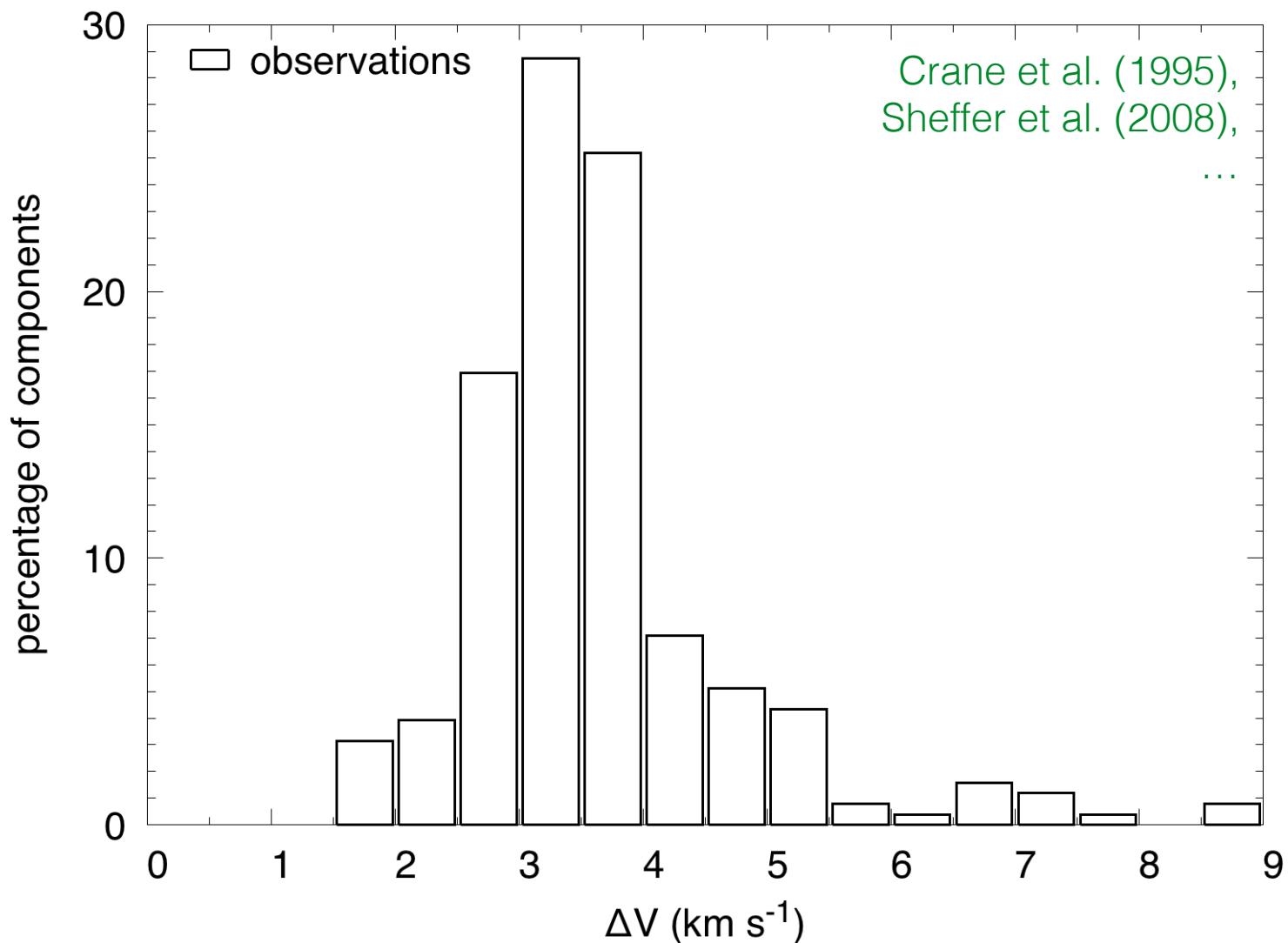


need warm environments

need H₂ mainly formed in CNM



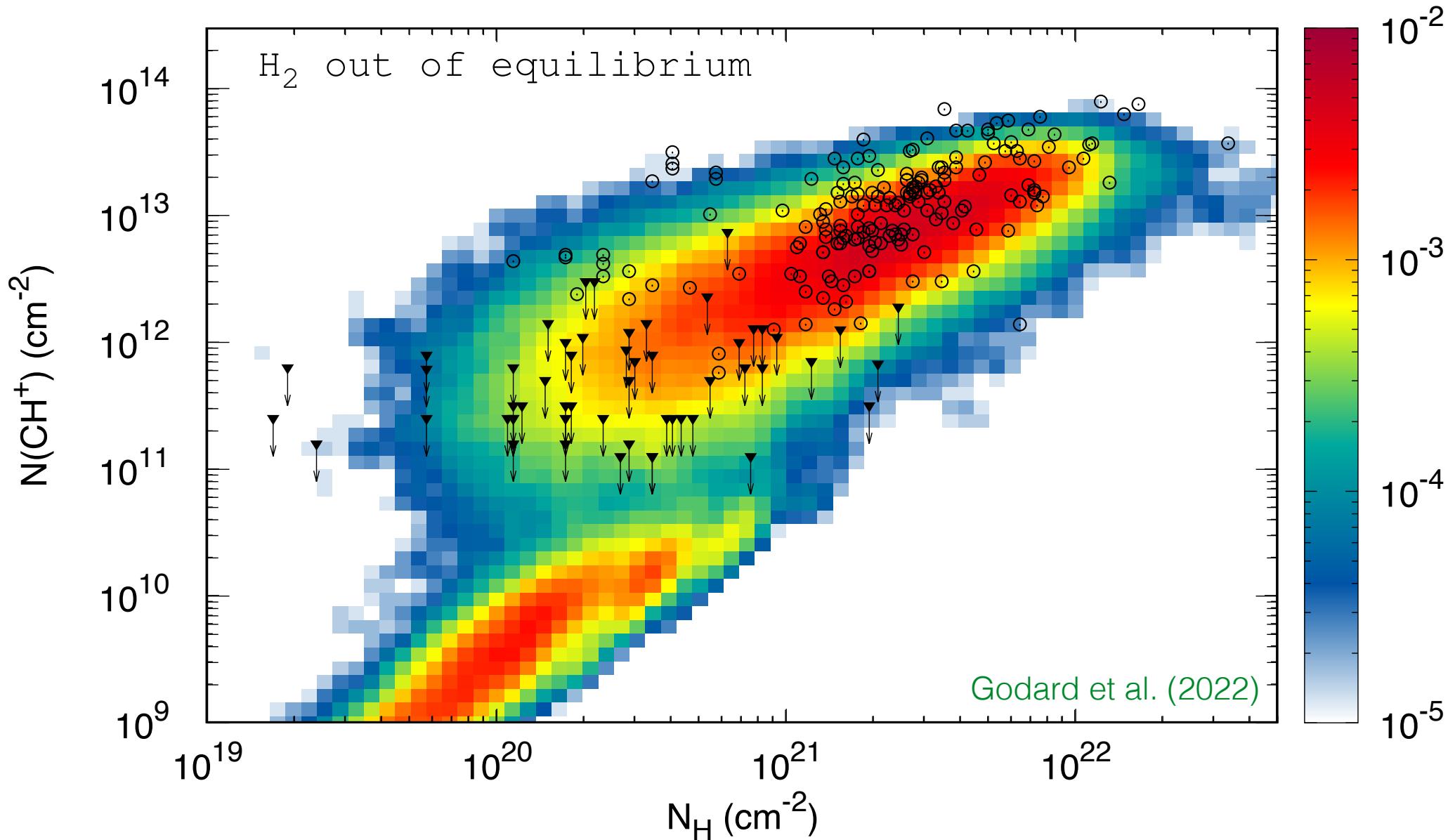


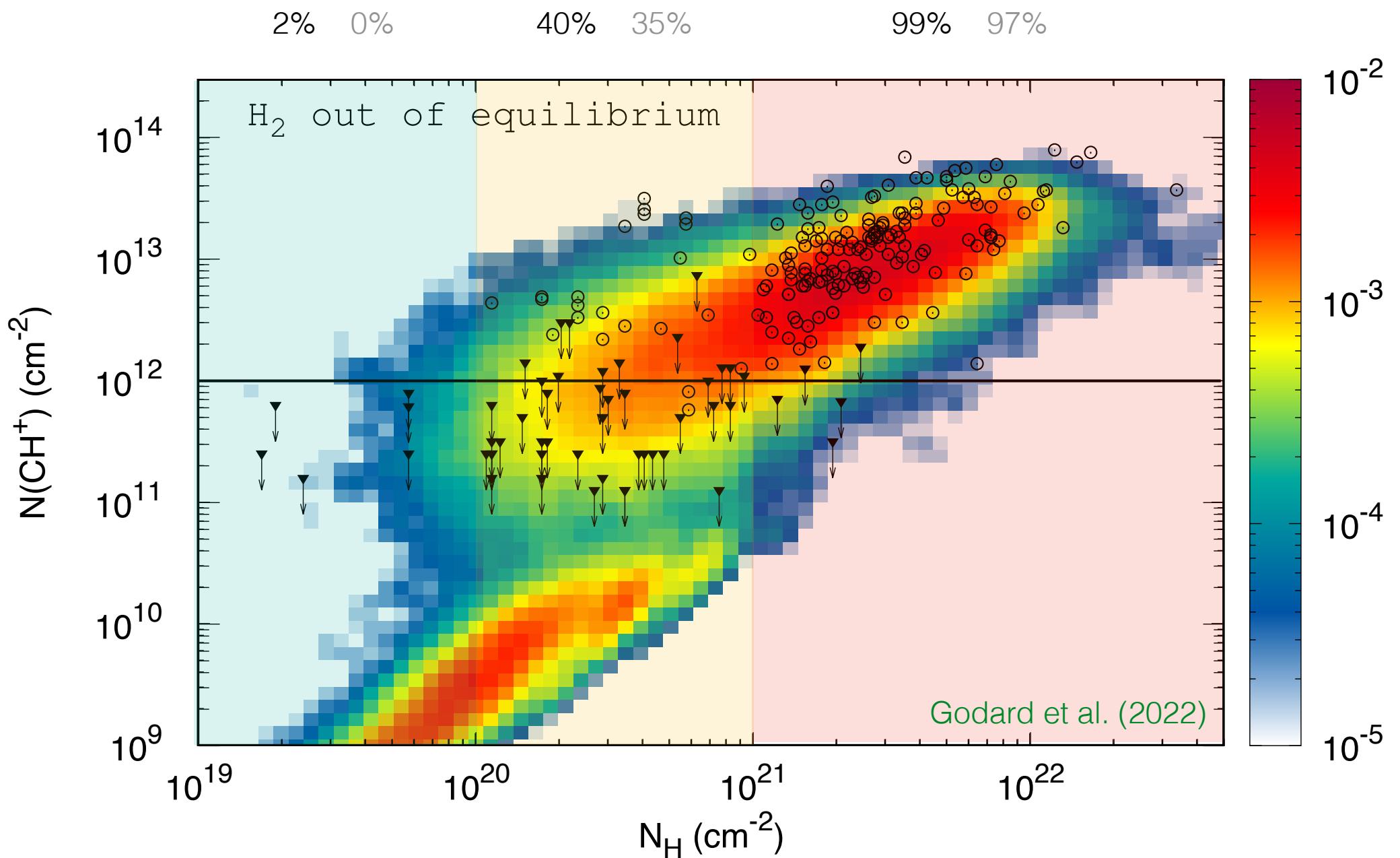


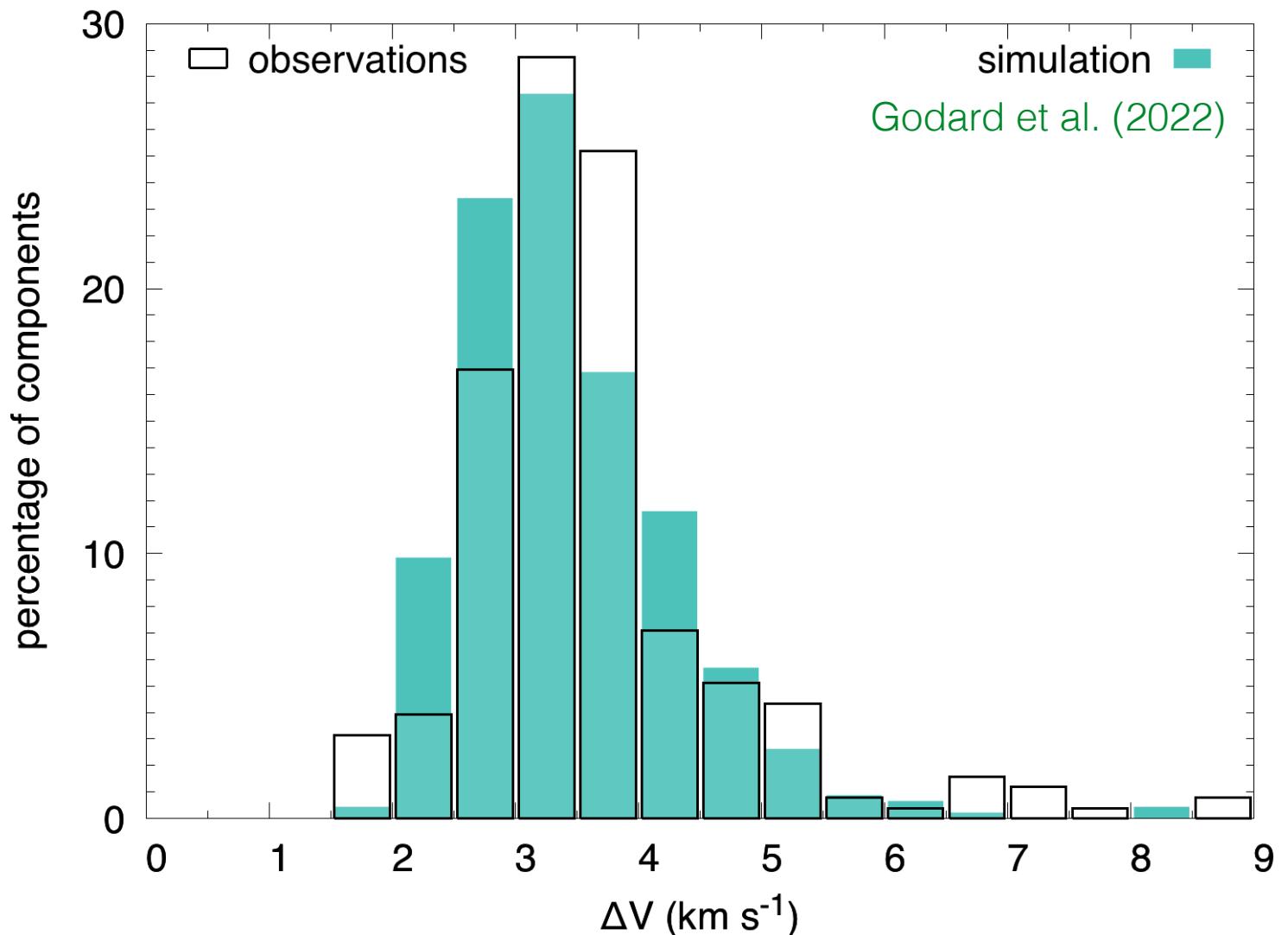
120 lines of sight

254 velocity components

$$\Delta V \sim 3.59 \pm 1.18 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$







120 lines of sight

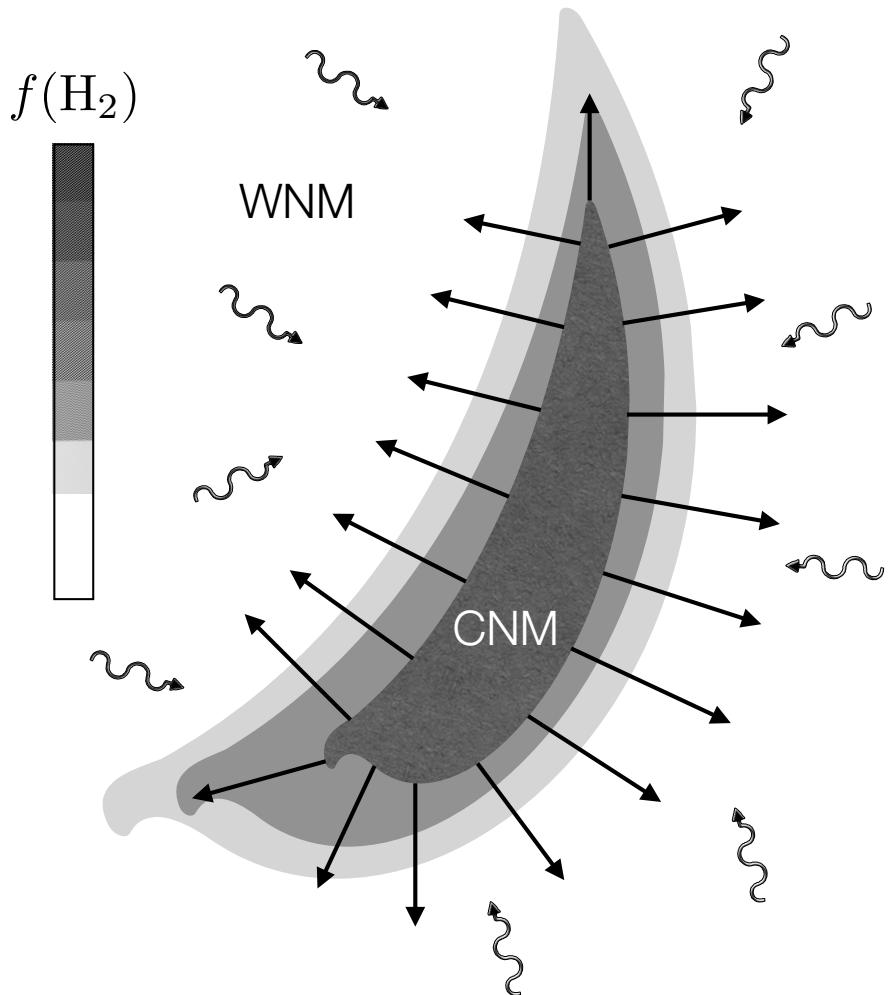
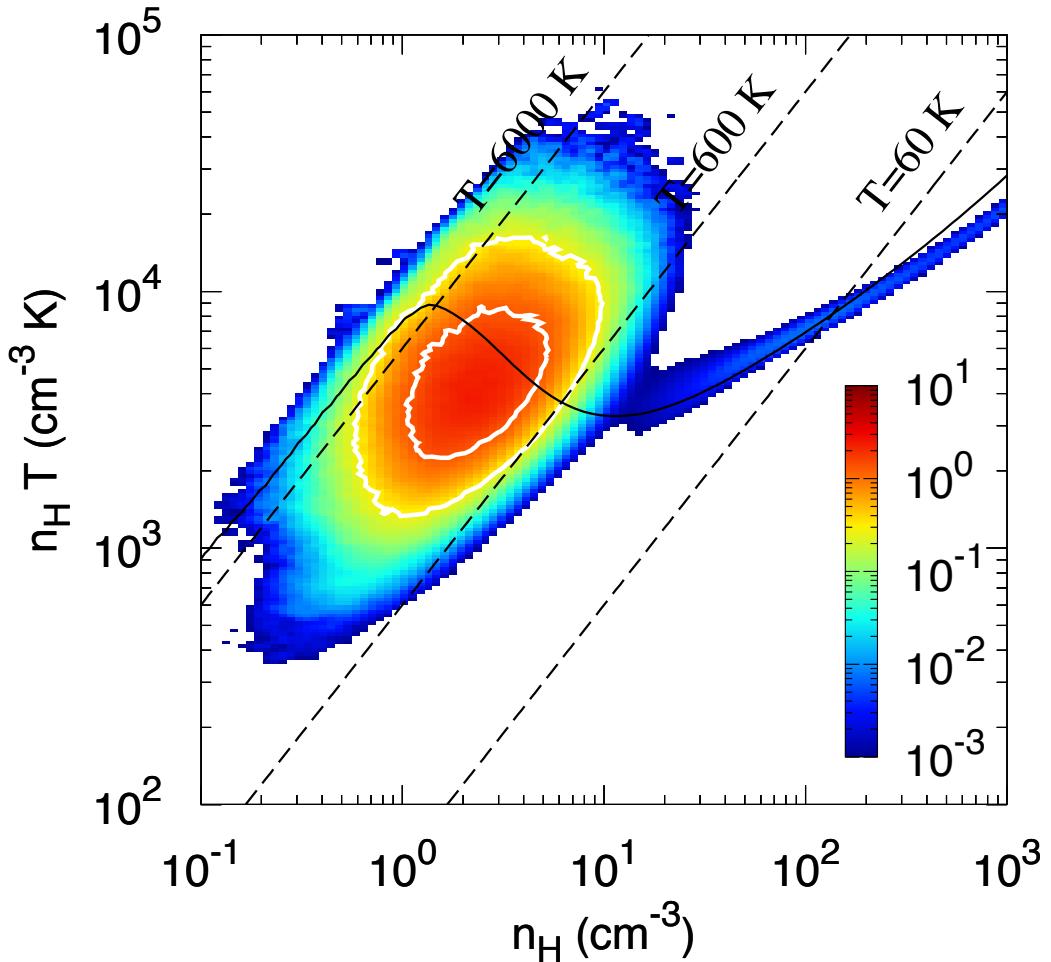
254 velocity components

$\Delta V \sim 3.59 \pm 1.18 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

200 lines of sight

457 velocity components

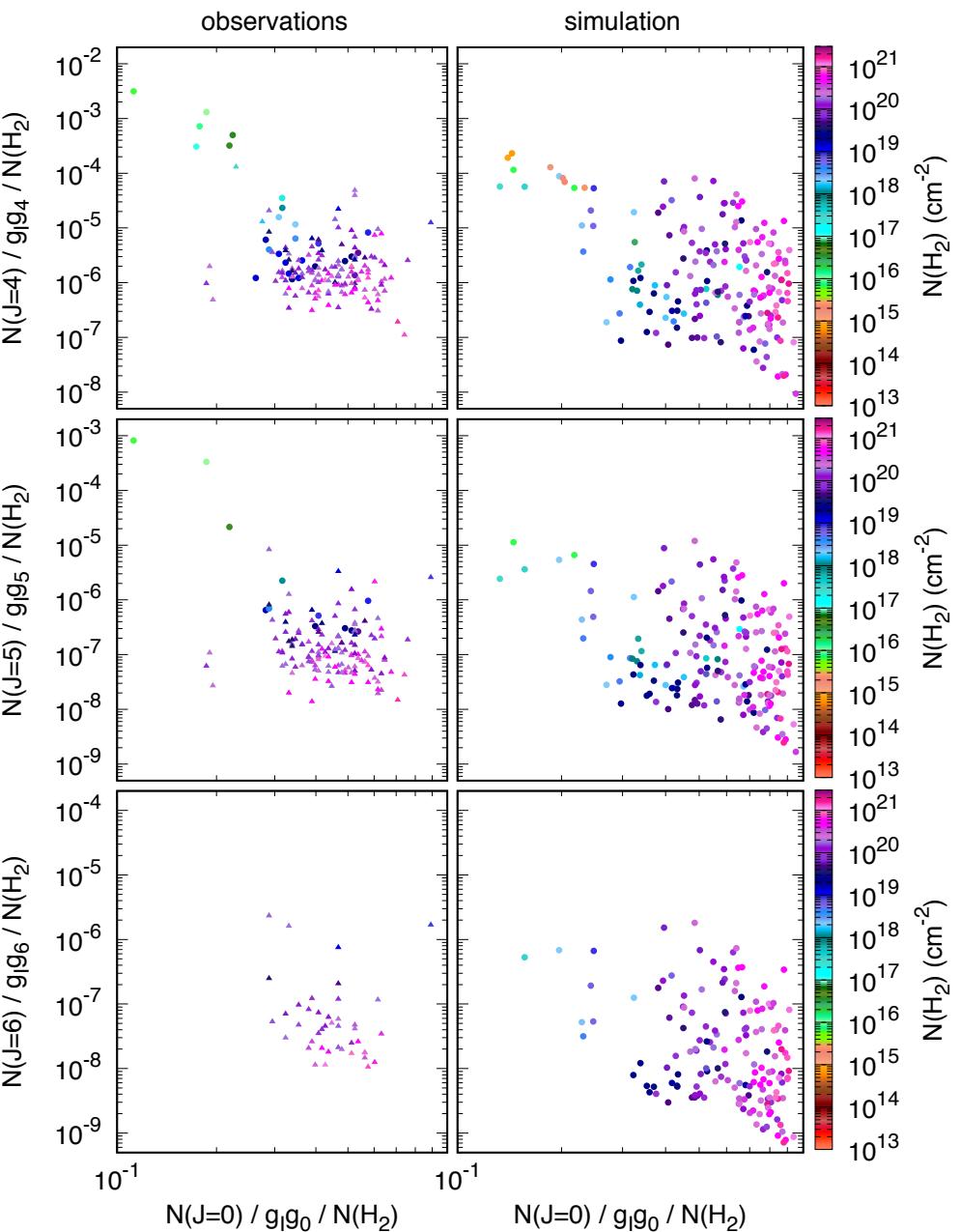
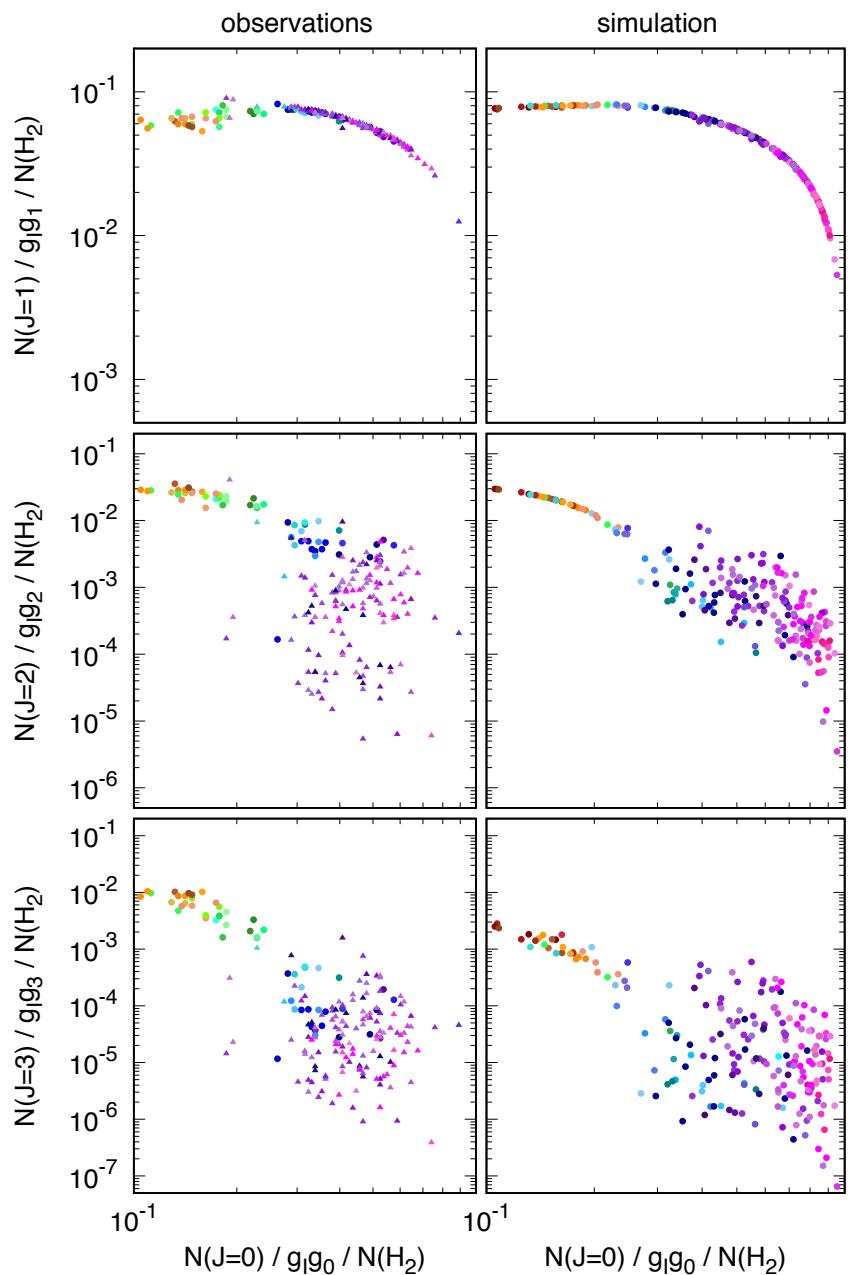
$\Delta V \sim 3.44 \pm 0.87 \text{ km s}^{-1}$



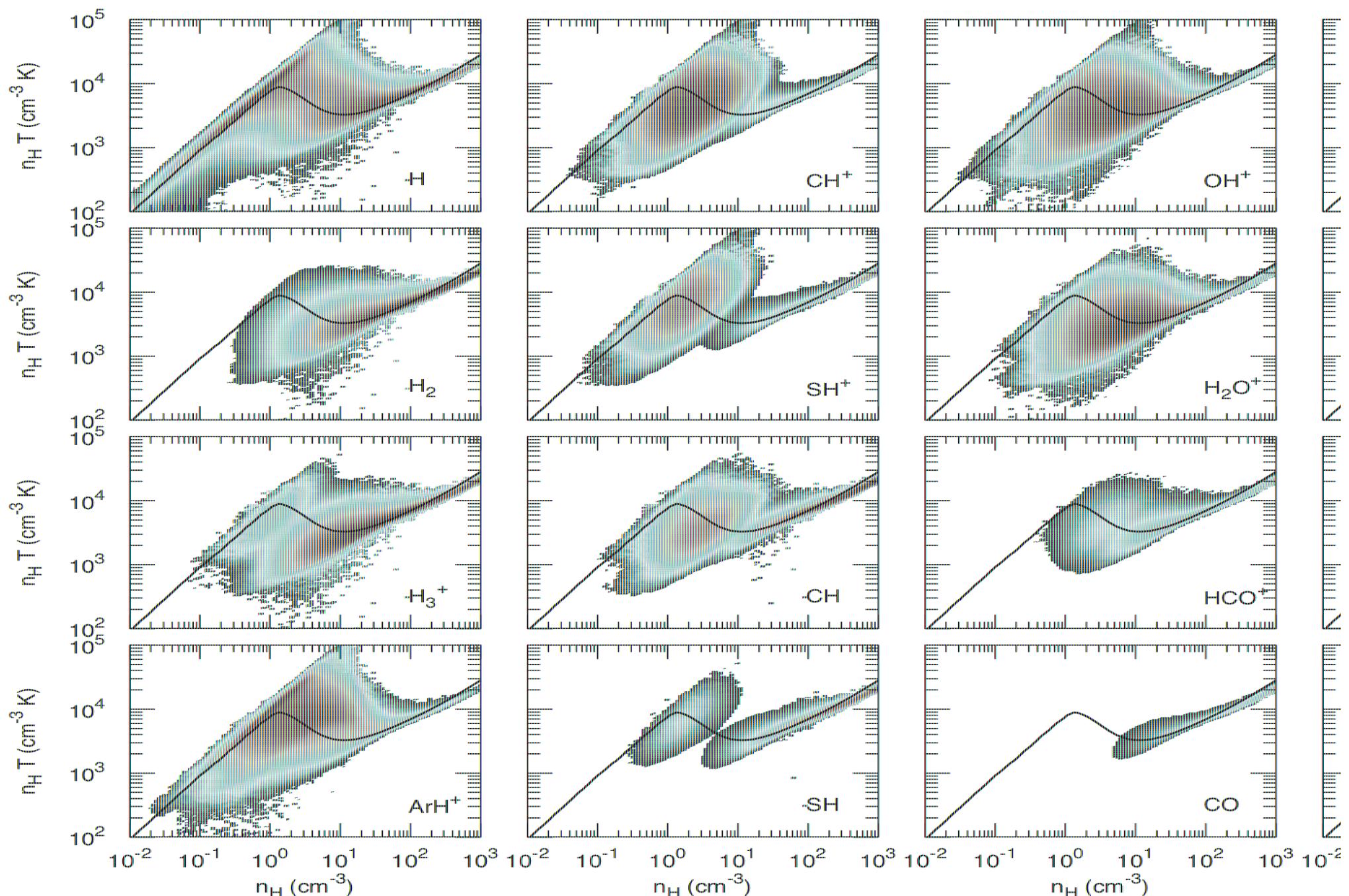
- mass of CH⁺ from unstable gas rich in H₂
- distribution depends on evaporation of CNM,
i.e. mass transfer rate between phases

Introduction
Simulations of the multiphase ISM
Conclusions

Physics & methodology
The H-to-H₂ transition
Signatures of mass exchanges (CH⁺, H₂^{*})



- Observational samples → global conditions
- A single simulation of turbulent multiphase ISM explains ~120 constraints
 - ▶ mass fractions & pressure distribution
 - ▶ statistics of H-to-H₂ transition
 - ▶ distribution of CH⁺ & line profiles
 - ▶ distribution of excited H₂
- extension to other chemical tracer
 - ▶ N-d probability distributions
 - ▶ generalization of the KS-test
 - ▶ continuum emission
 - ▶ predictions for JWST & SKA
 - ▶ faraday rotation measures
 - ▶ magnetic field distribution



multiphase neutral ISM

Heiles and Troland (2003)
Murray et al. (2018)

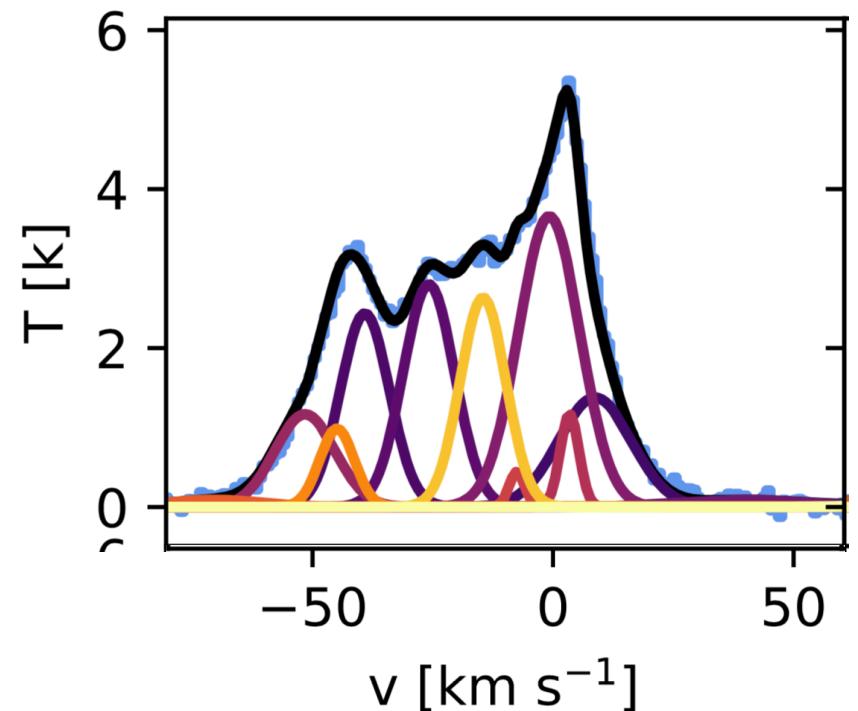
WNM → $n_H \sim 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T \sim 7000 \text{ K}$
50 %, mostly atomic

LNM → $T \sim 300 \text{ K} - 5000 \text{ K}$
20 %

CNM → $n_H \sim 50 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T \sim 70 \text{ K}$
30 %, partly molecular



HI survey - Peek et al. (2018)



ROHSA - Marchal et al. (2019)

galactic structure

exponential decrease of

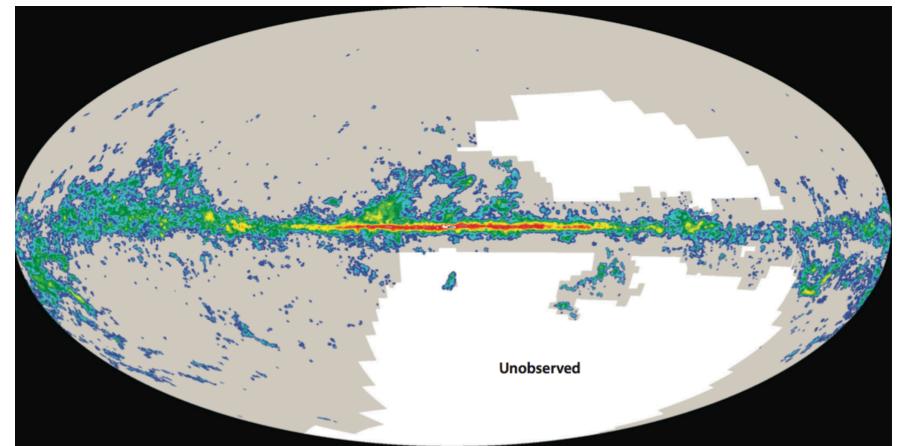
- density
- molecular fraction

with

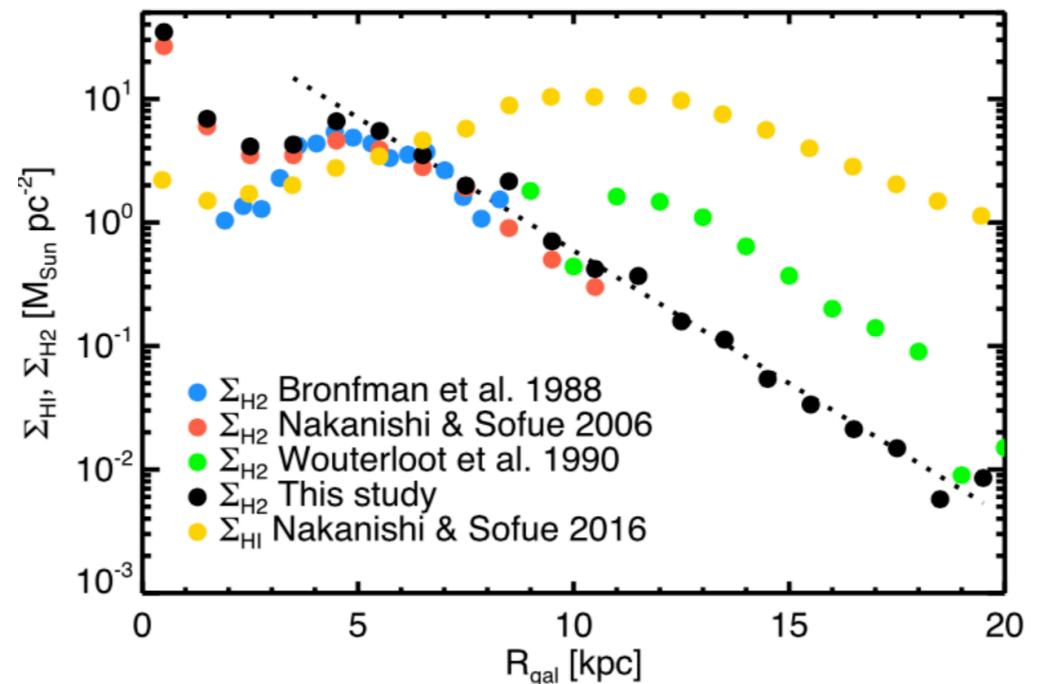
- galactocentric distance R_{gal}
- height above the plane z

local properties

- $n_{\text{H}} \sim 1.5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $G_0 = 10^8 \text{ ph cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $f_{\text{H}_2} = 10^{-1}$



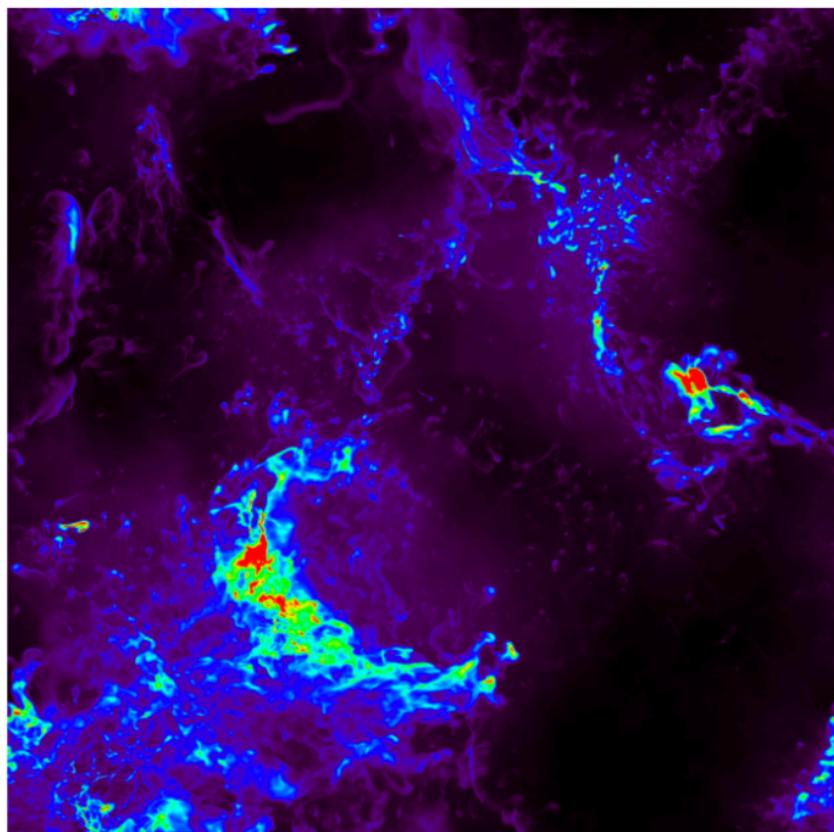
12CO survey - Dame et al. (2001)



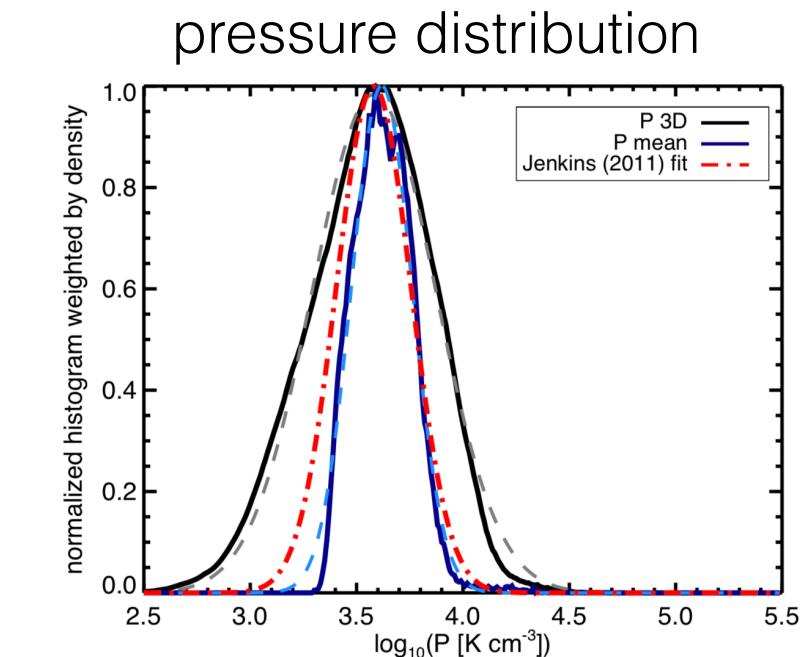
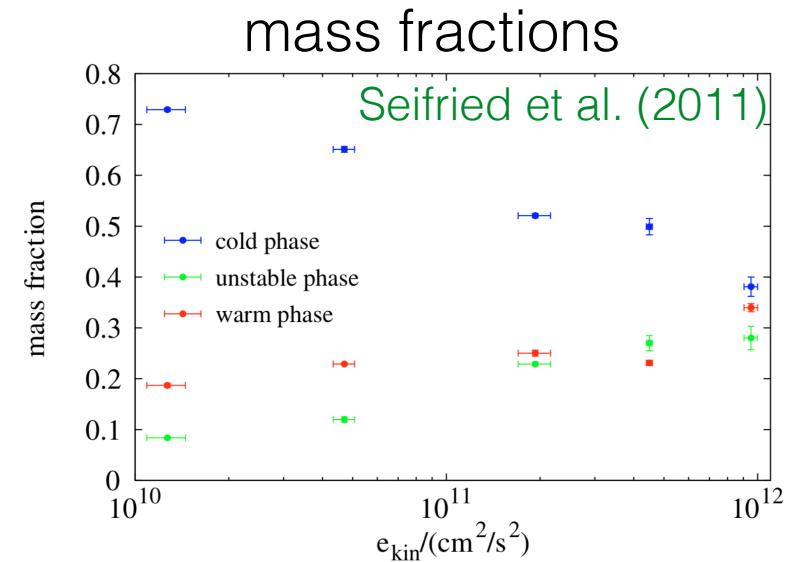
Miville-Deschénes et al. (2017)

numerical simulations of turbulent ISM

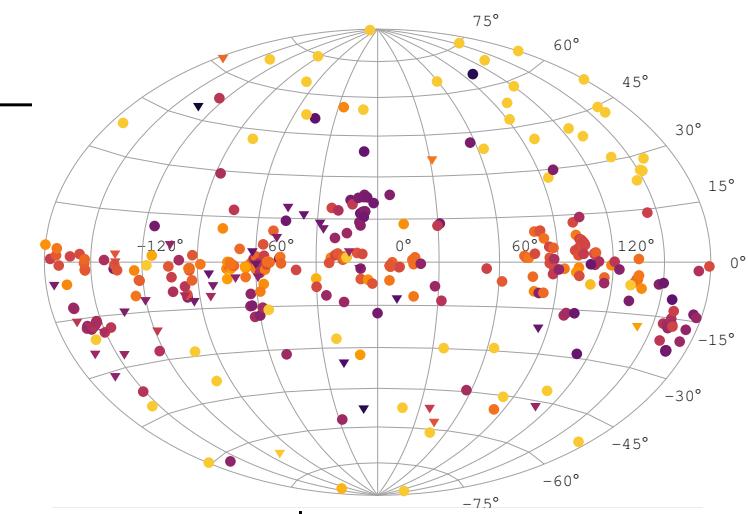
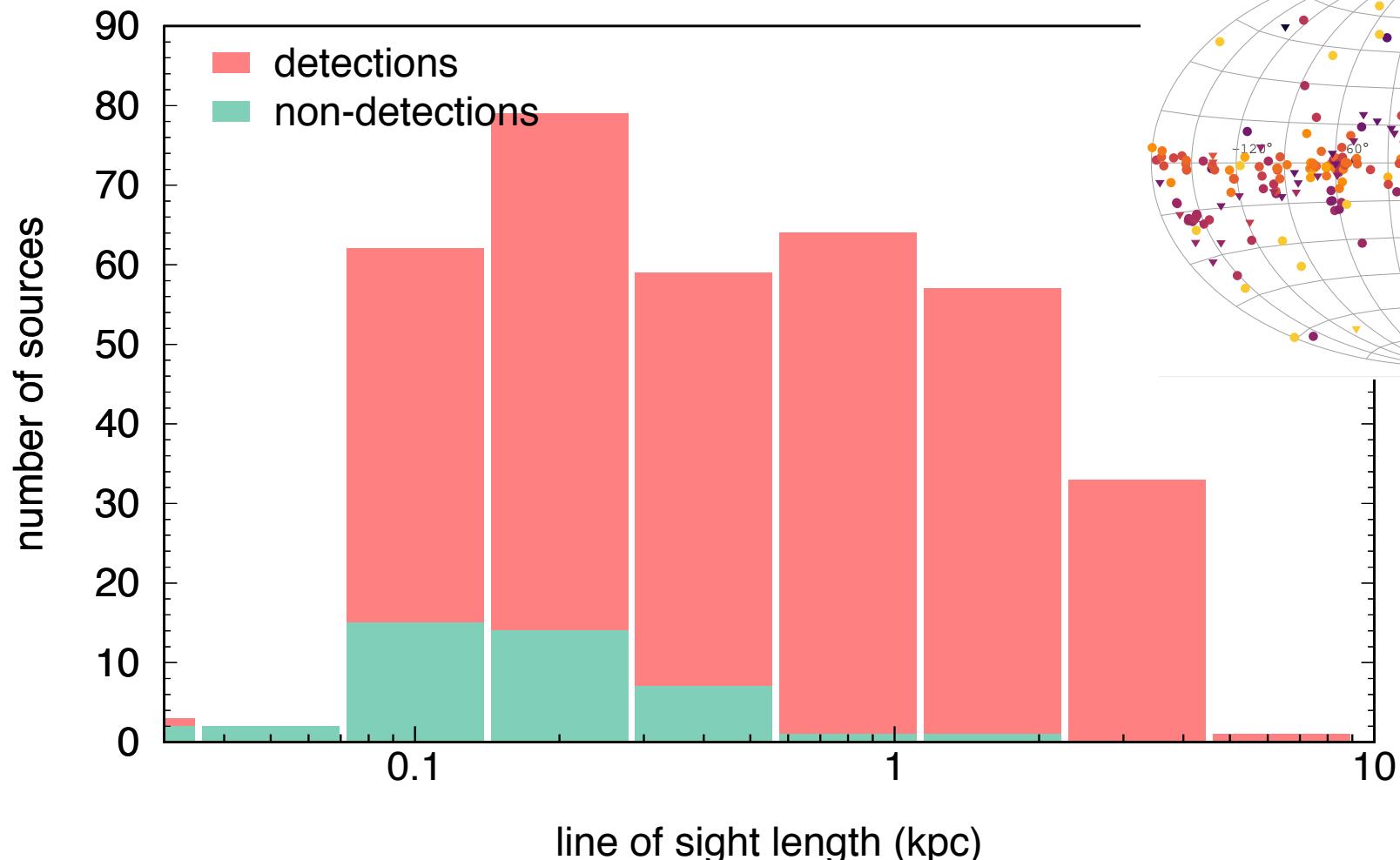
Hennebelle & Perault (1999)
Koyama & Inutsuka (2002)
Vazquez-Semadeni et al. (2003)
Hennebelle & Audit (2007)
Inoue & Inutsuka (2009)
Gazol & Kim (2010)
...



Saury et al. (2014)



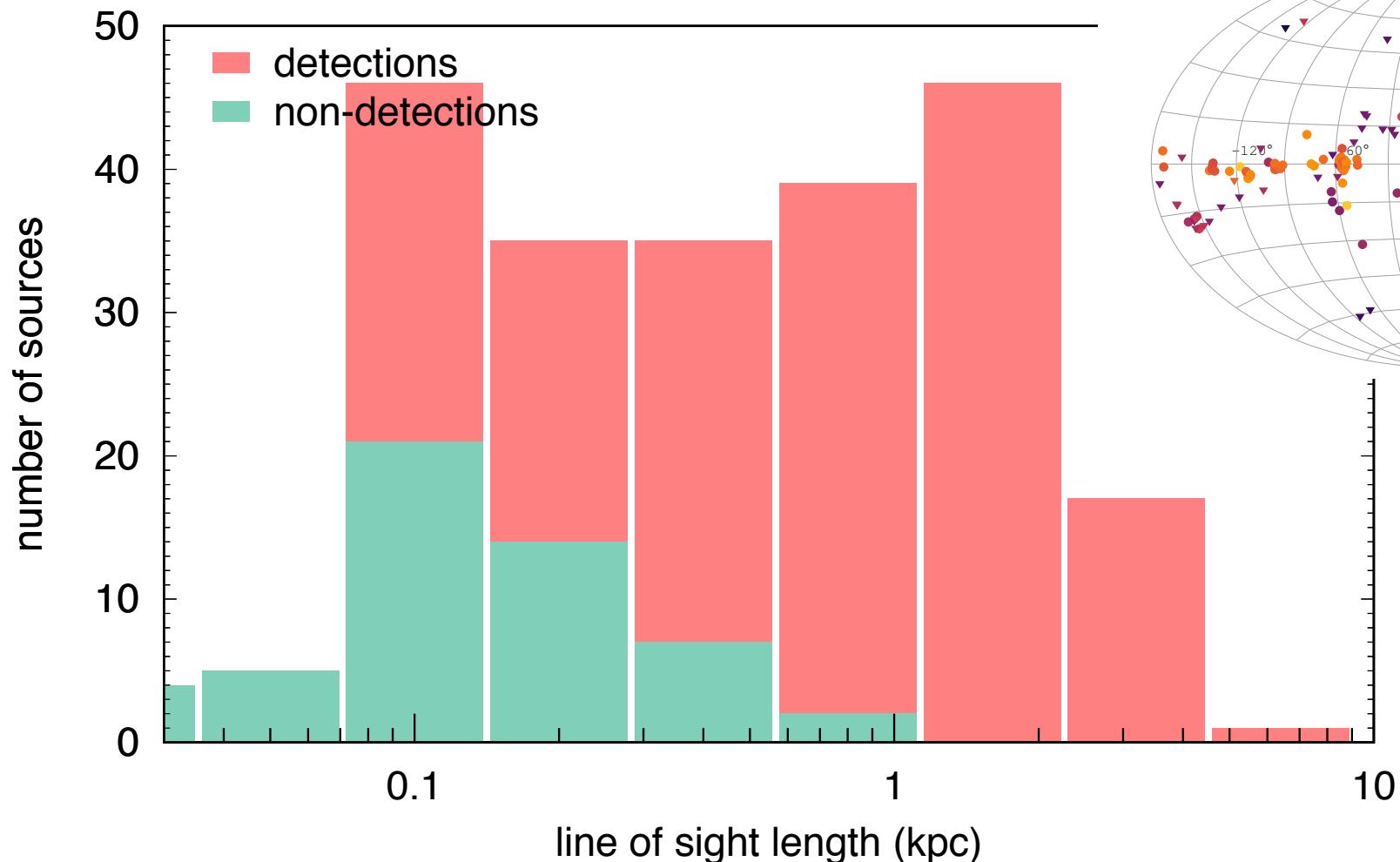
Saury et al. (2014)



360 lines of sight



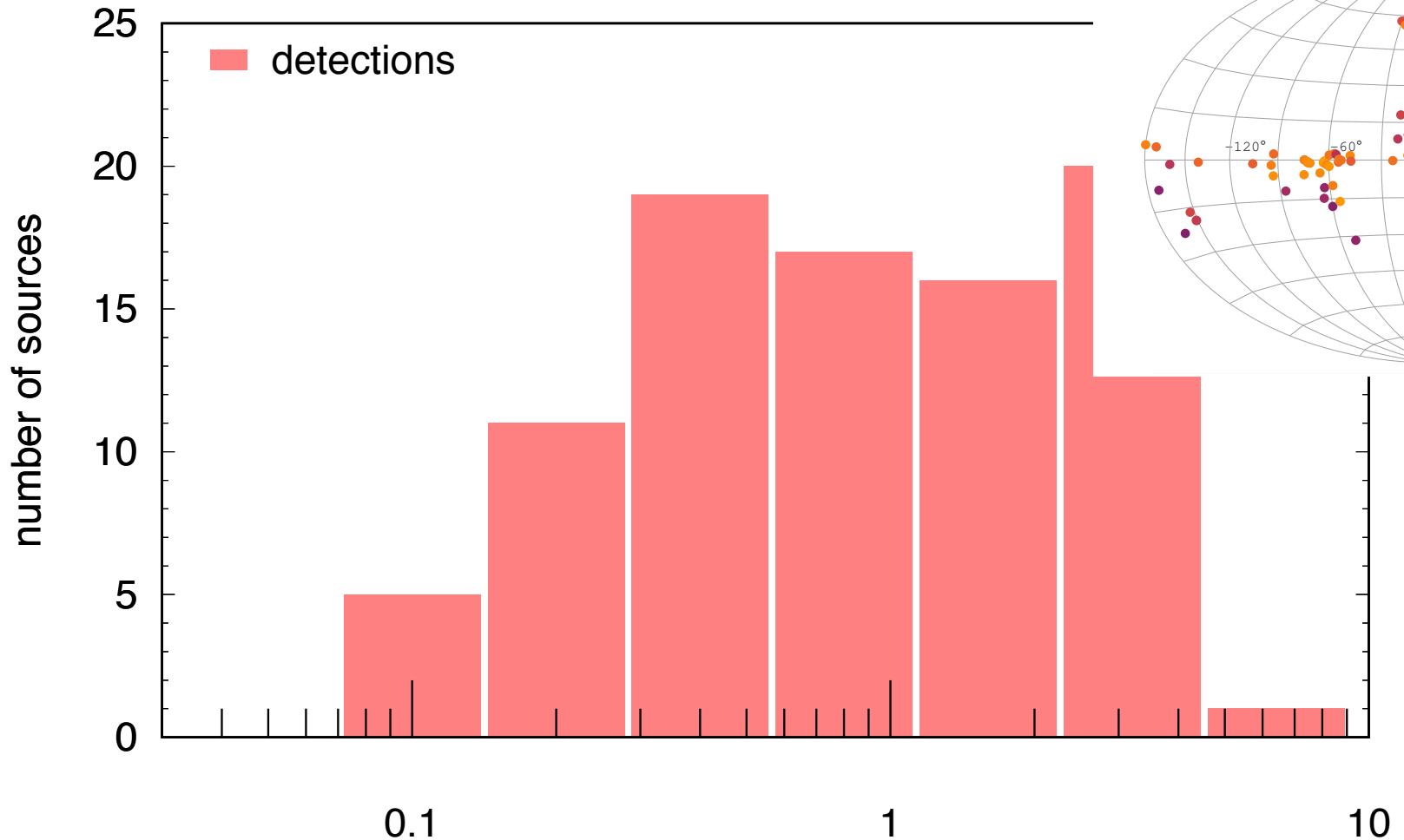
- 312 detections of H₂
- 48 upper limits

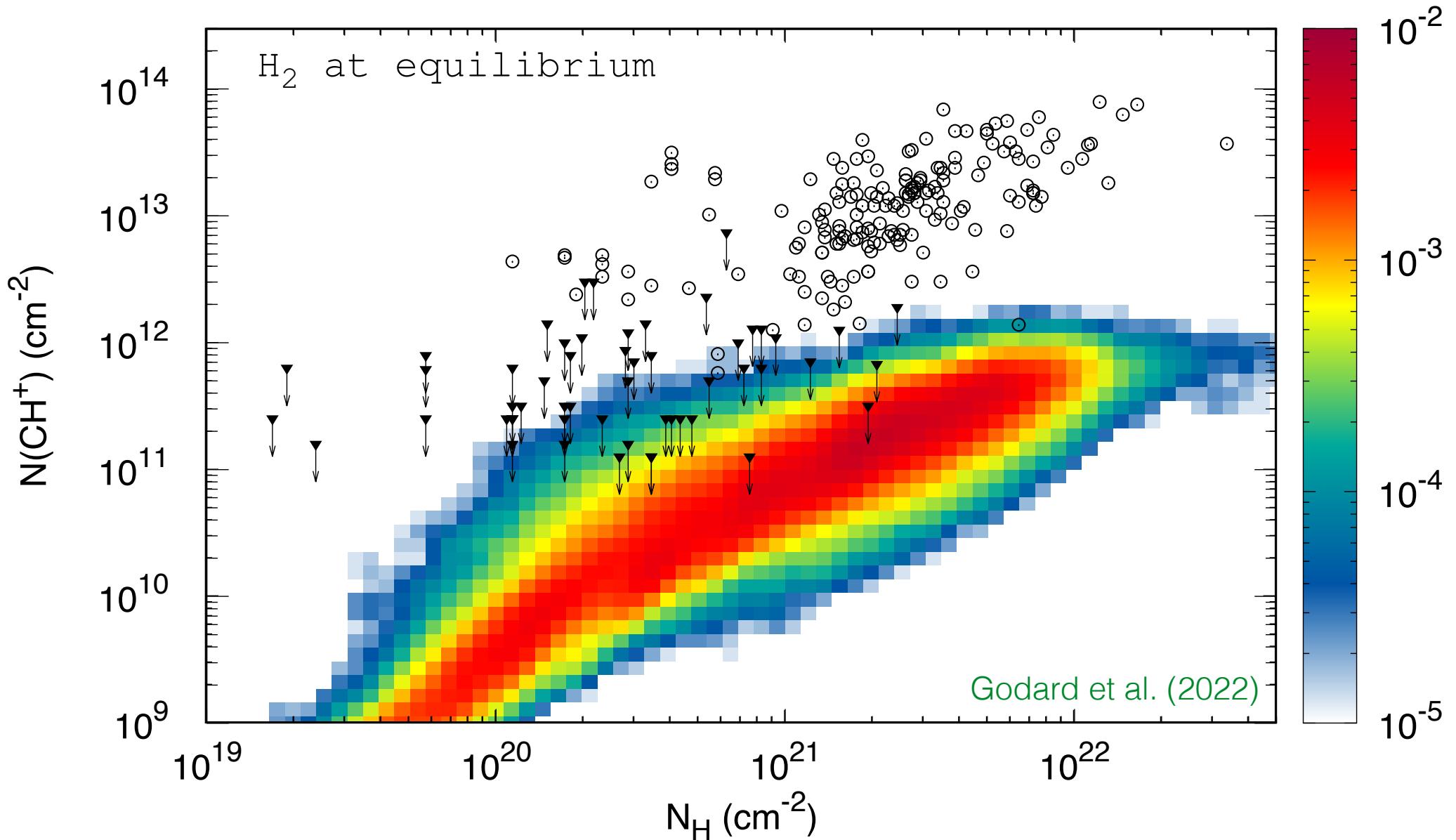


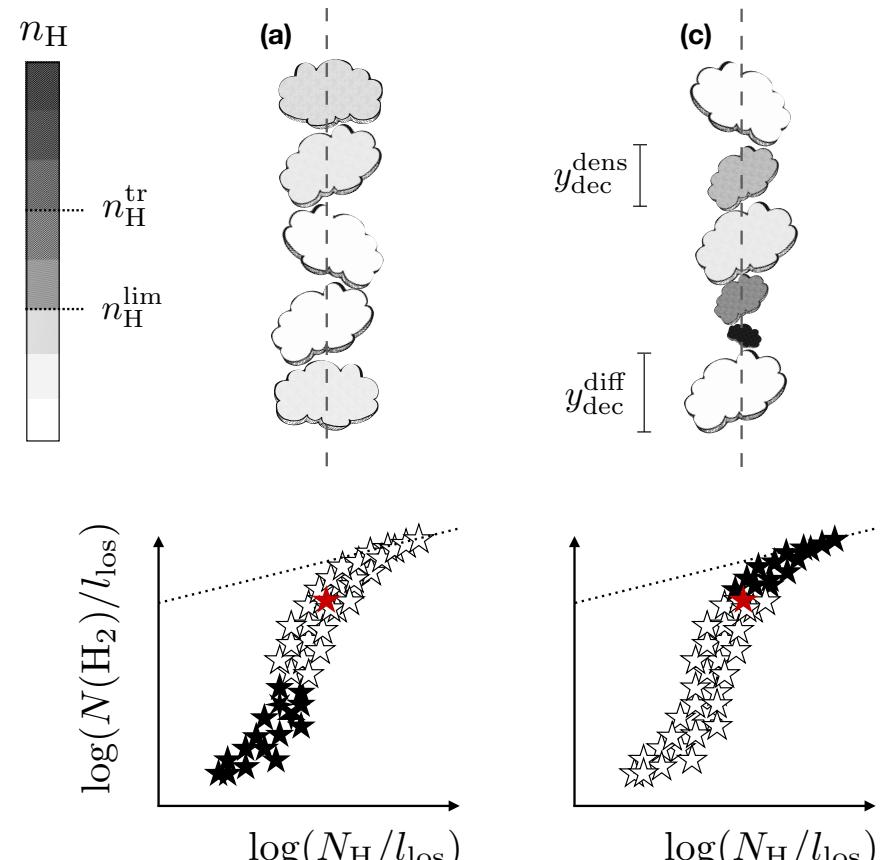
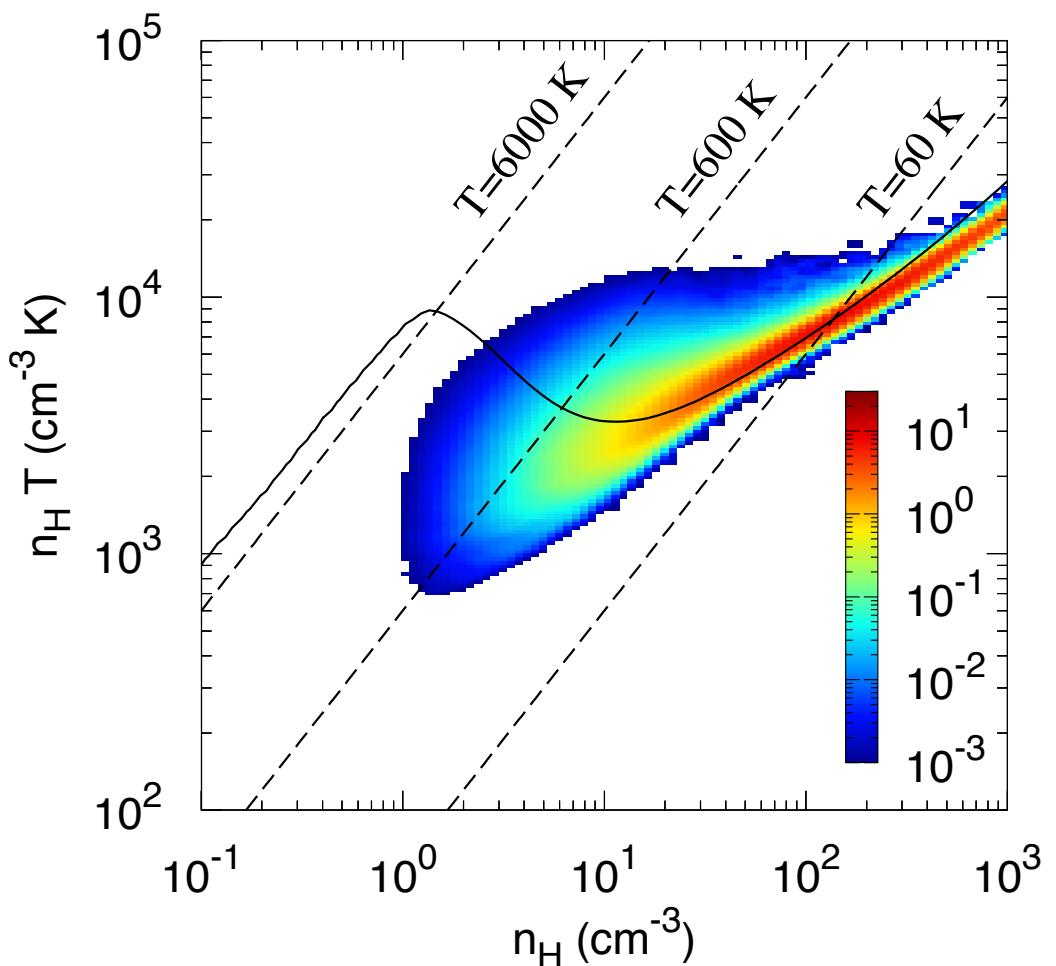
229 lines of sight



- 175 detections of CH⁺
- 54 upper limits

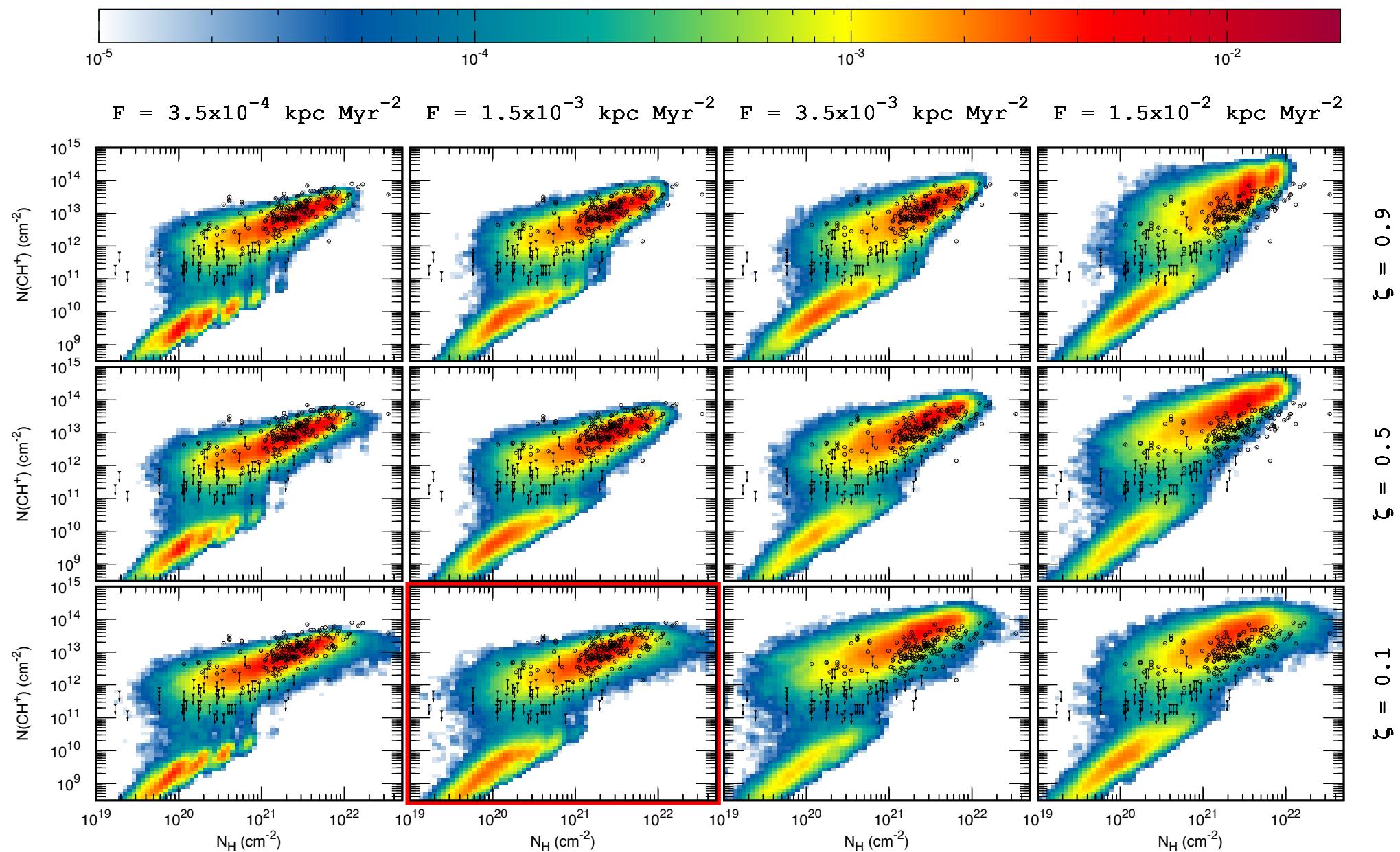


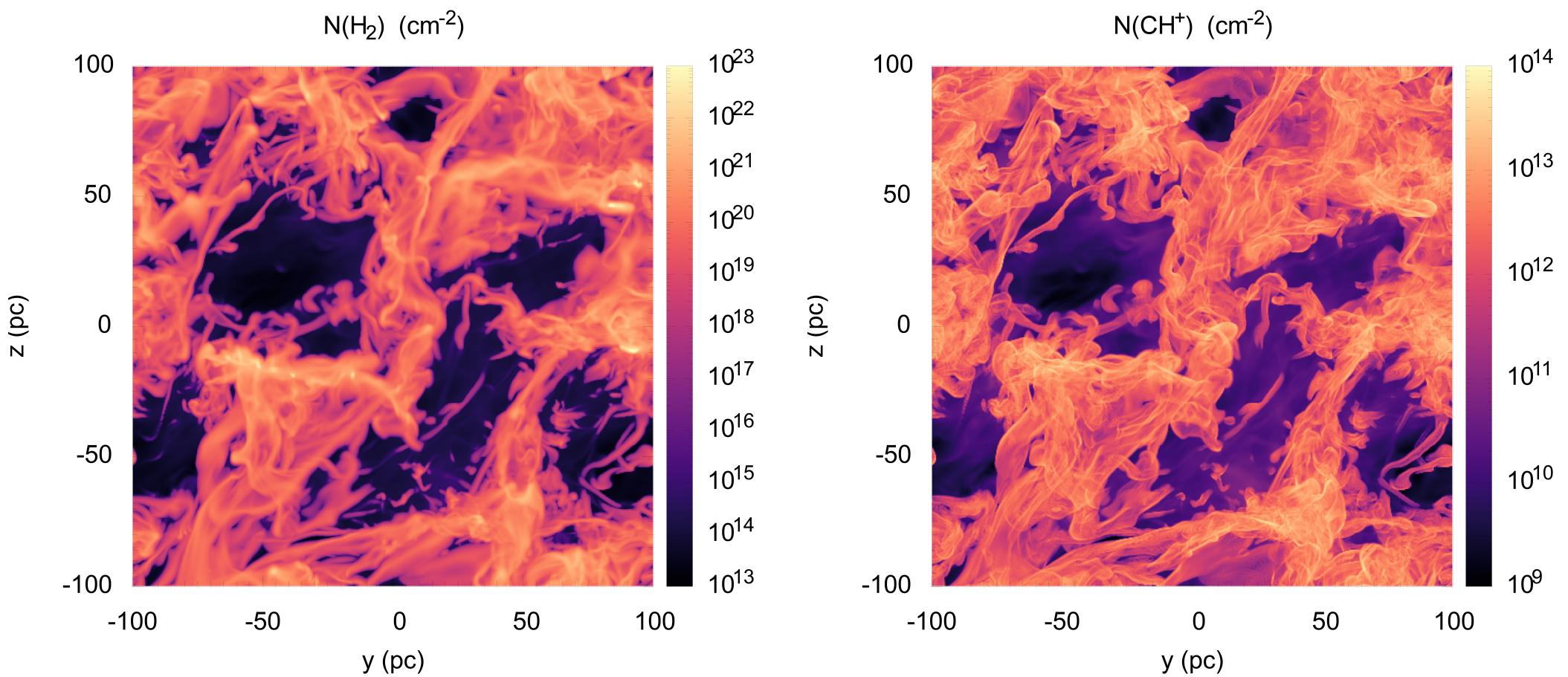


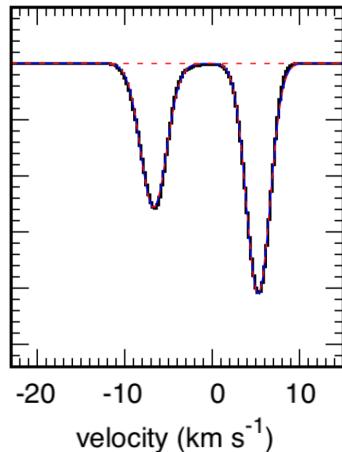
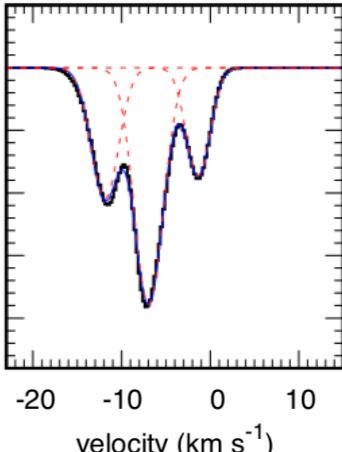
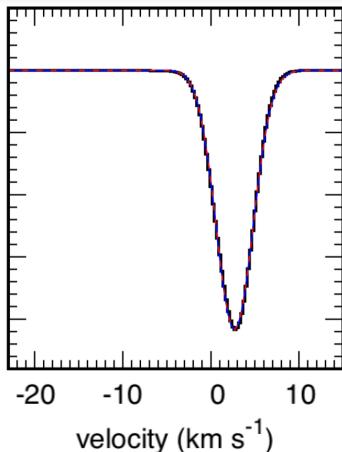
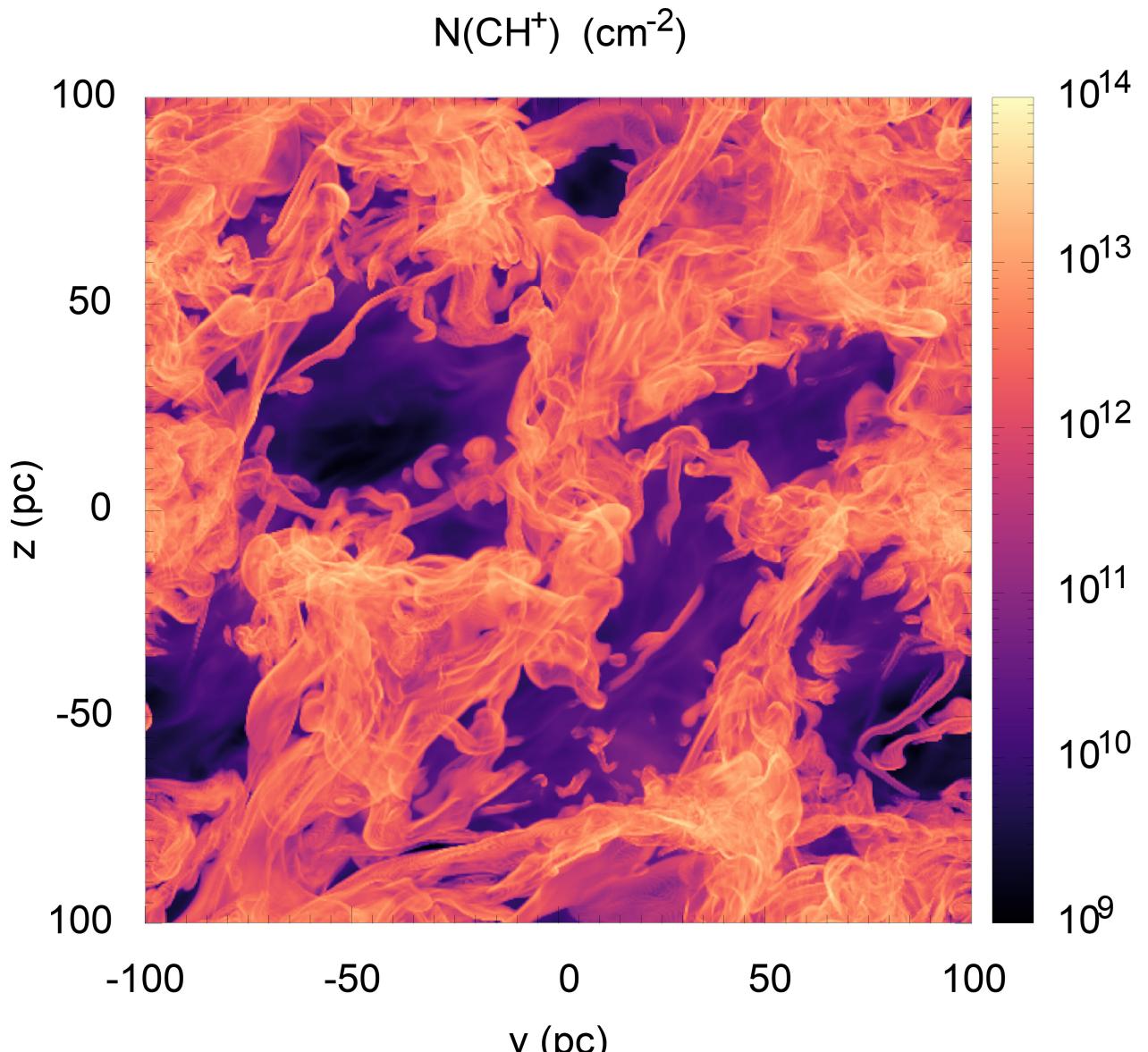
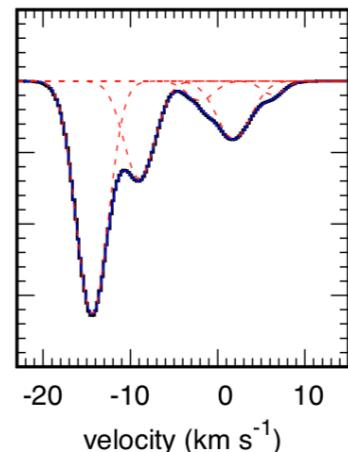
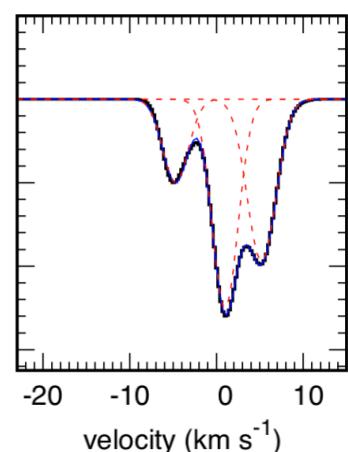
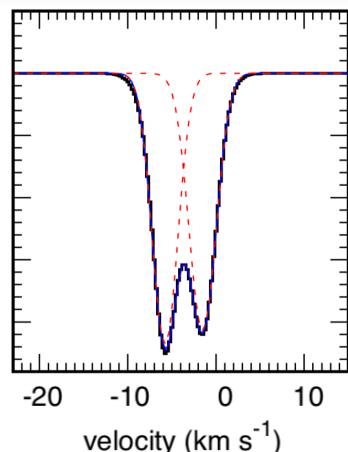


Bellomi et al. (2020)

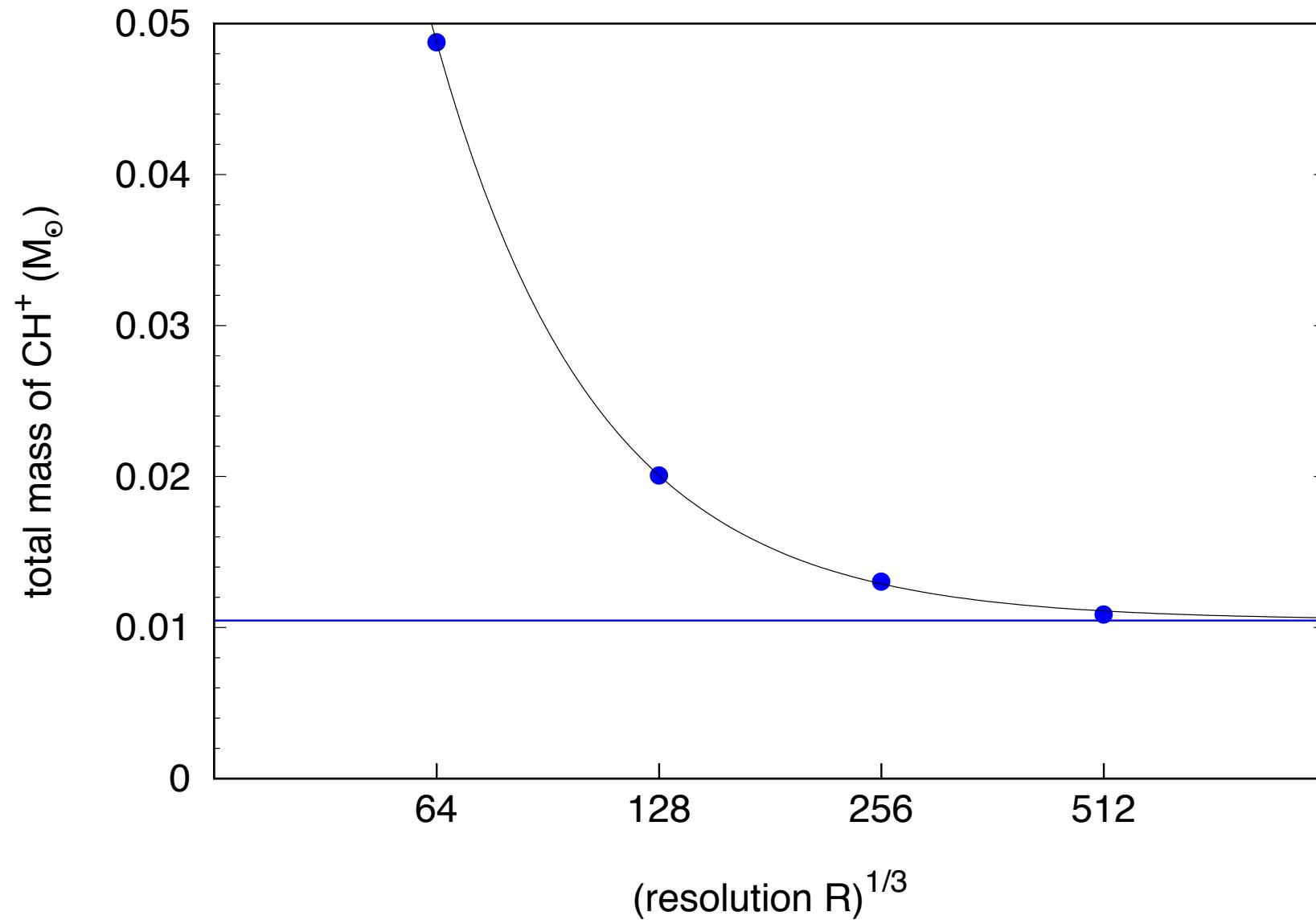
- mass of H₂ formed in the CNM
- distribution depends on the mass and volume of phases







impact of the resolution



impact of the resolution

