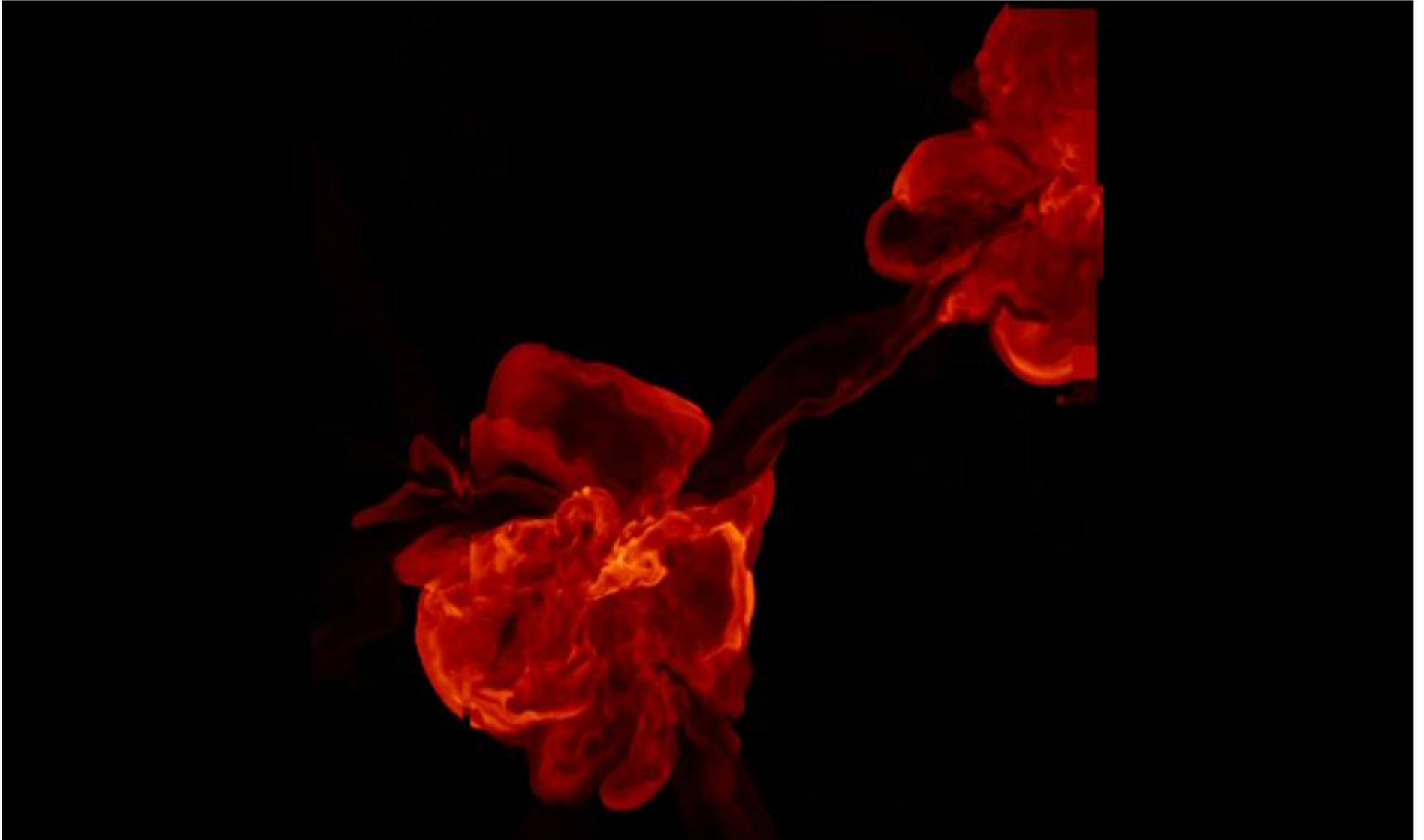


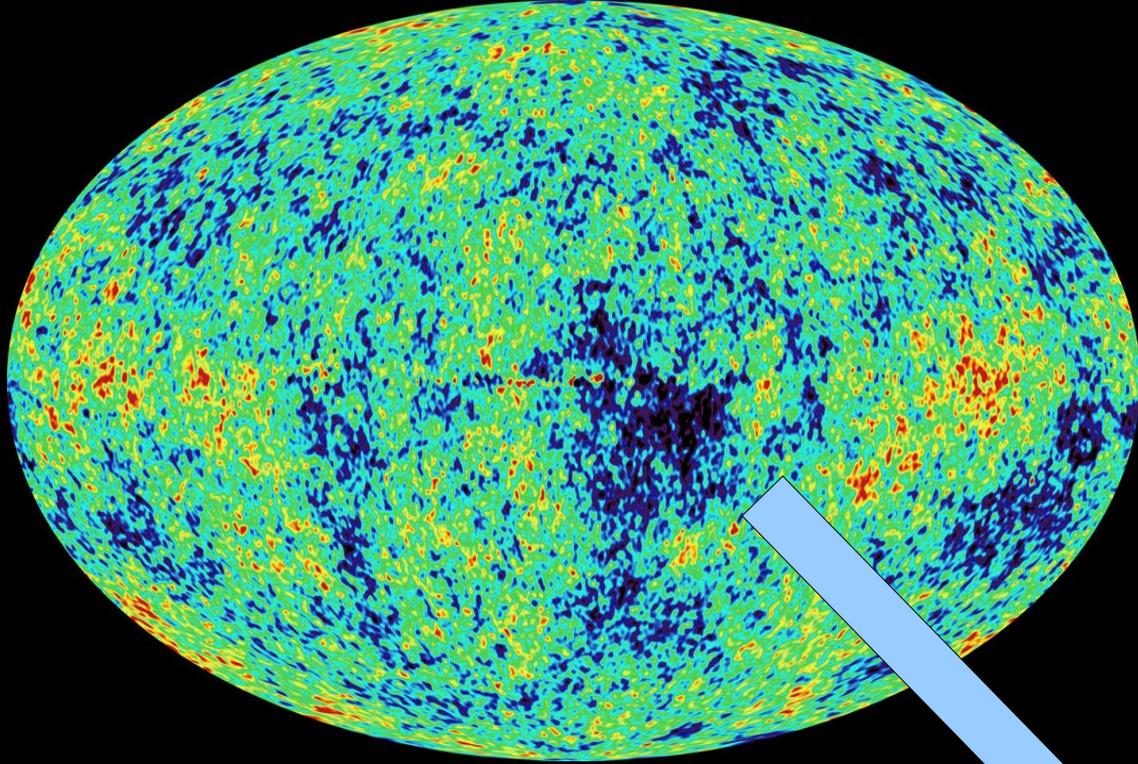
SIMULAZIONI COSMOLOGICHE & FENOMENI NON TERMICI



Le simulazioni numeriche cosmologiche
permettono di trattare:

- Fenomeni fortemente dipendenti dal tempo (e.g. evoluzione spettri di particelle)
- Fenomeni intermittenti nello spazio (e.g. turbolenza)
- Meccanismi non-lineari (e.g. turbolenza, accelerazione da shock)
- Fenomeni dipendenti non da valori medi, ma da fluttuazioni (e.g. fluttuazioni di velocità)

...in stretta connessione con la cosmologia

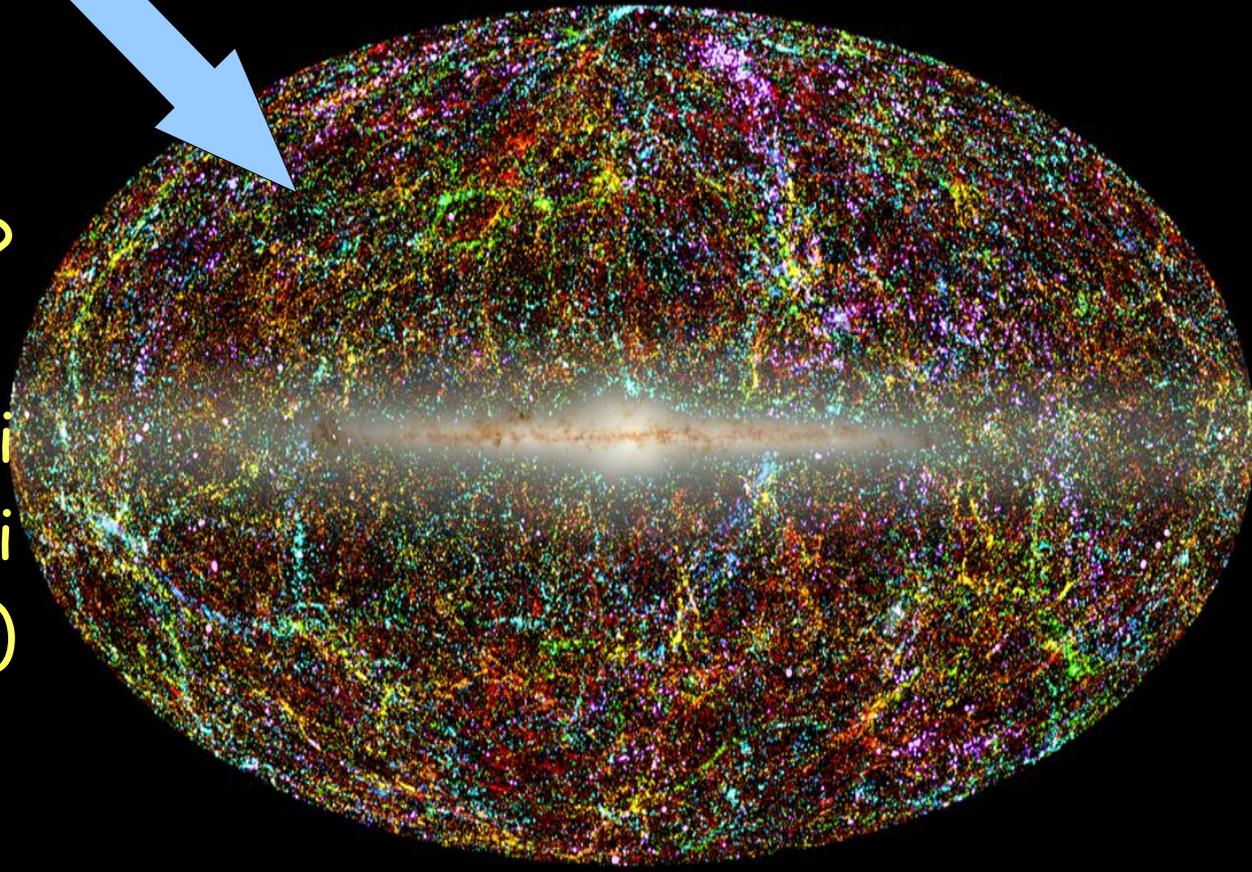


Come ha fatto
l'Universo ad andare da
qui ...

(300 mila anni dopo il
Big Bang: nessuna stella
né galassia!)

...a qui ?

(13.7 miliardi di anni
dopo il Big Bang: milioni di
stelle, più di 10^{17} stelle)



Cosa occorre per simulare l'evoluzione dell'Universo in un computer?

- le giuste componenti di materia:

a) gas; b) stelle; c) materia oscura;

- le giuste leggi:

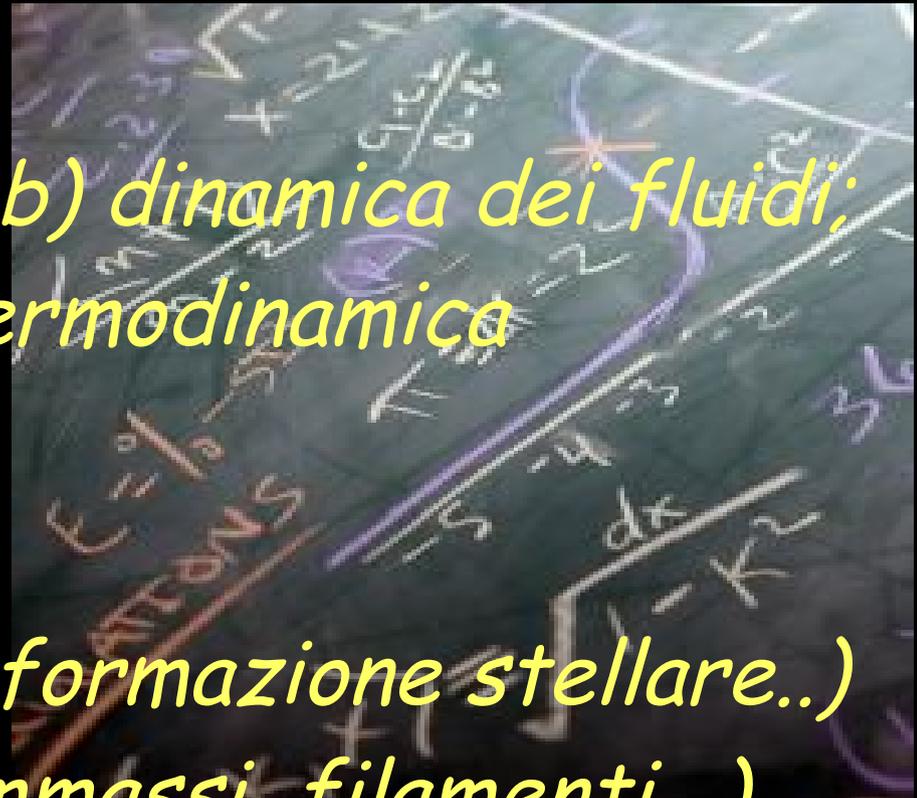
a) gravitazione universale; b) dinamica dei fluidi;

c) relatività generale; d) termodinamica

- le giuste scale spaziali:

da \sim kpc (processi plasma, formazione stellare..)

a \sim 100 Mpc (formazione ammassi, filamenti...)

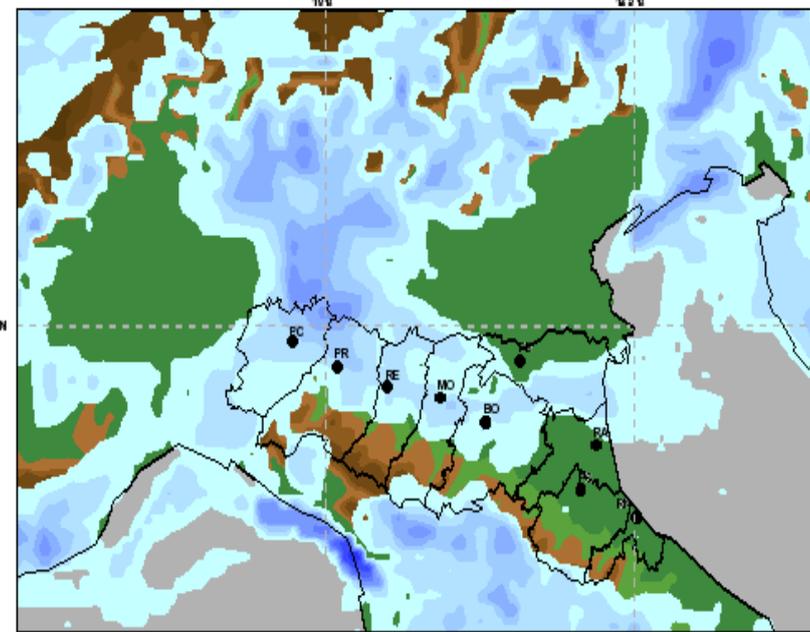
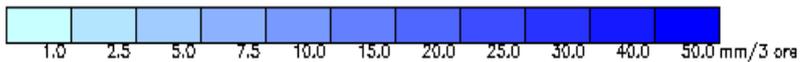
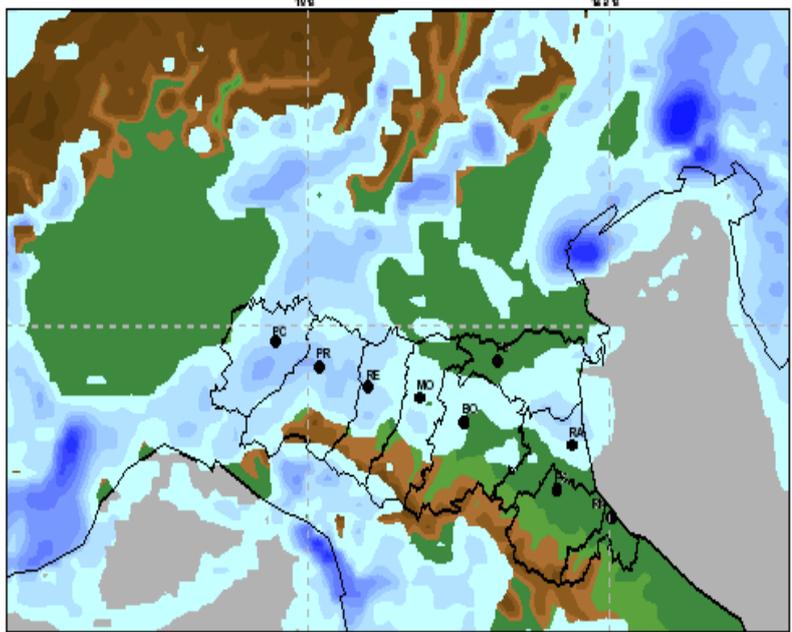
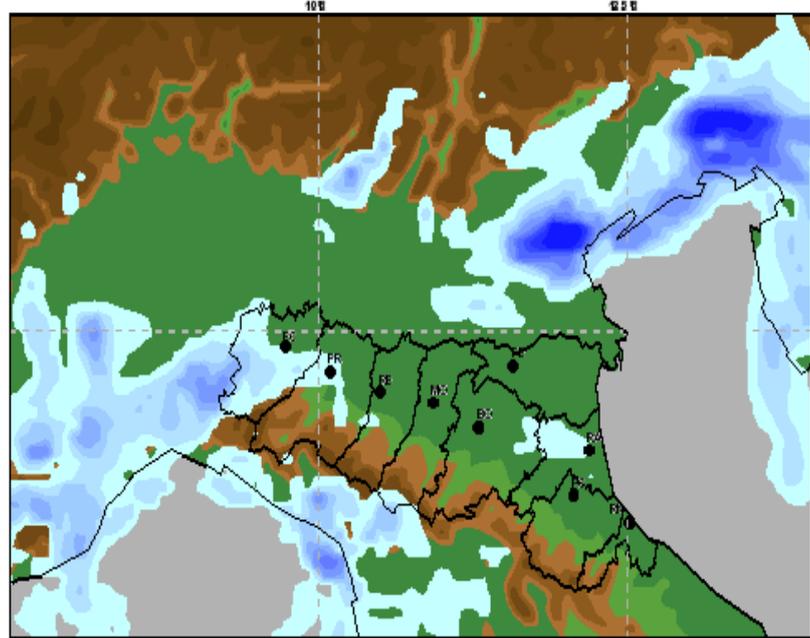
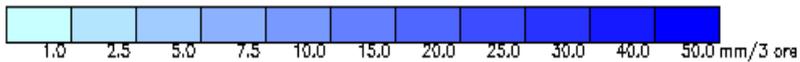
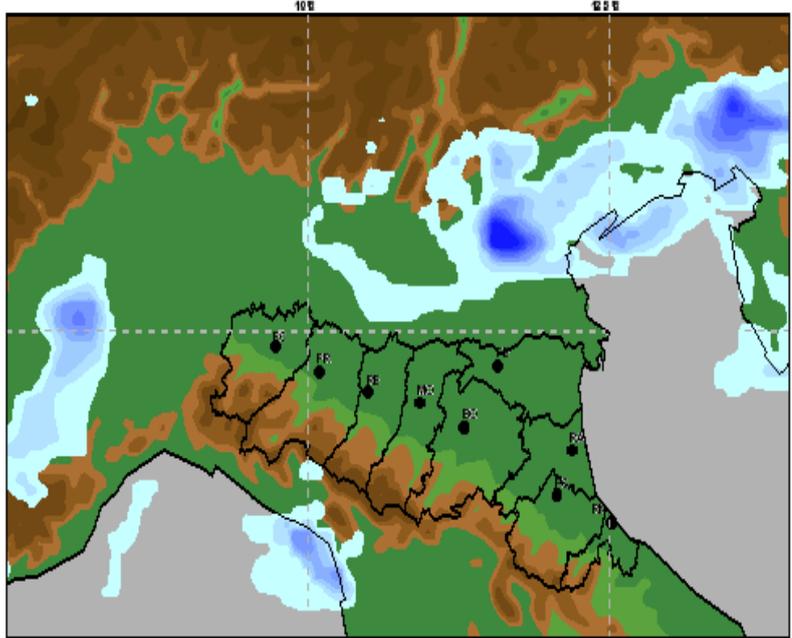




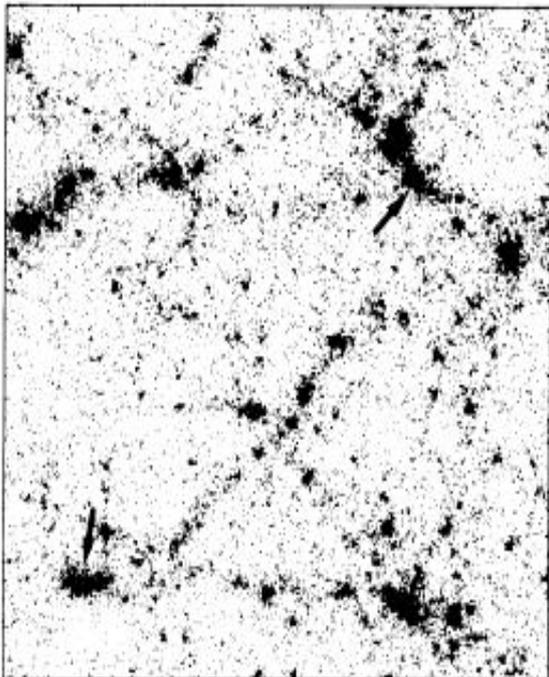
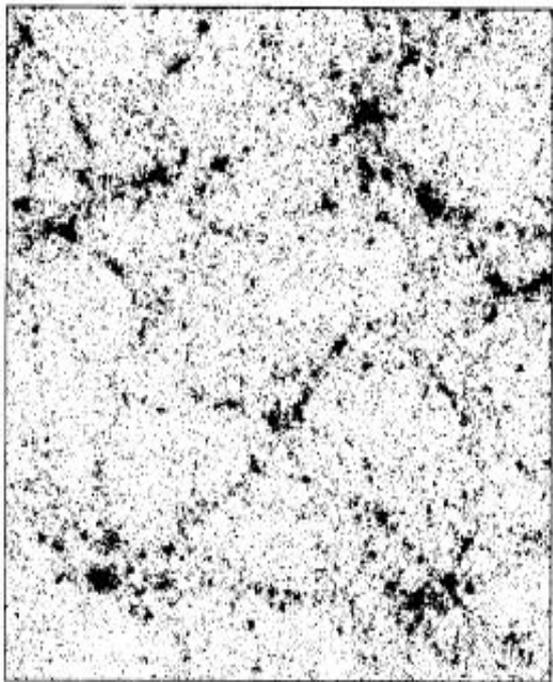
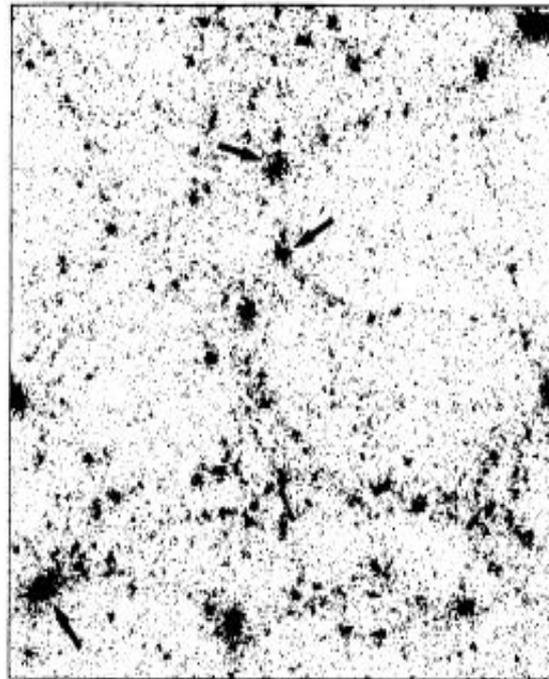
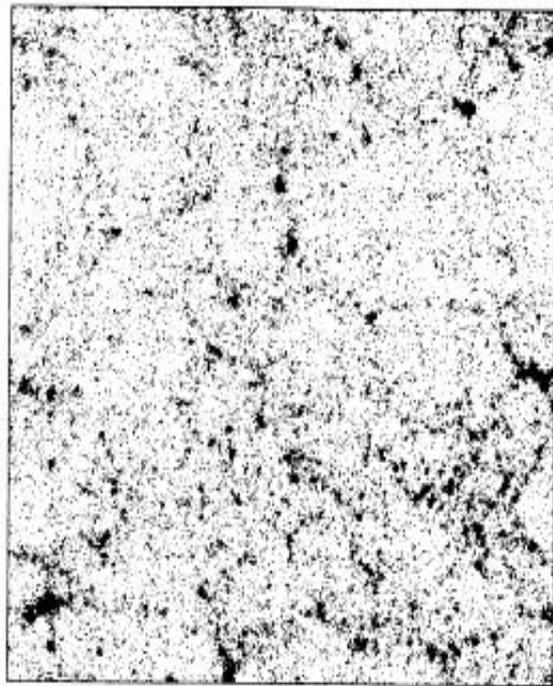
*16 processori
(Bologna)*



*5120 processori
Earth Simulator (Yokohama - Japan)*



*(Previsioni
Arpa-Emilia
Romagna)
per 19/06*

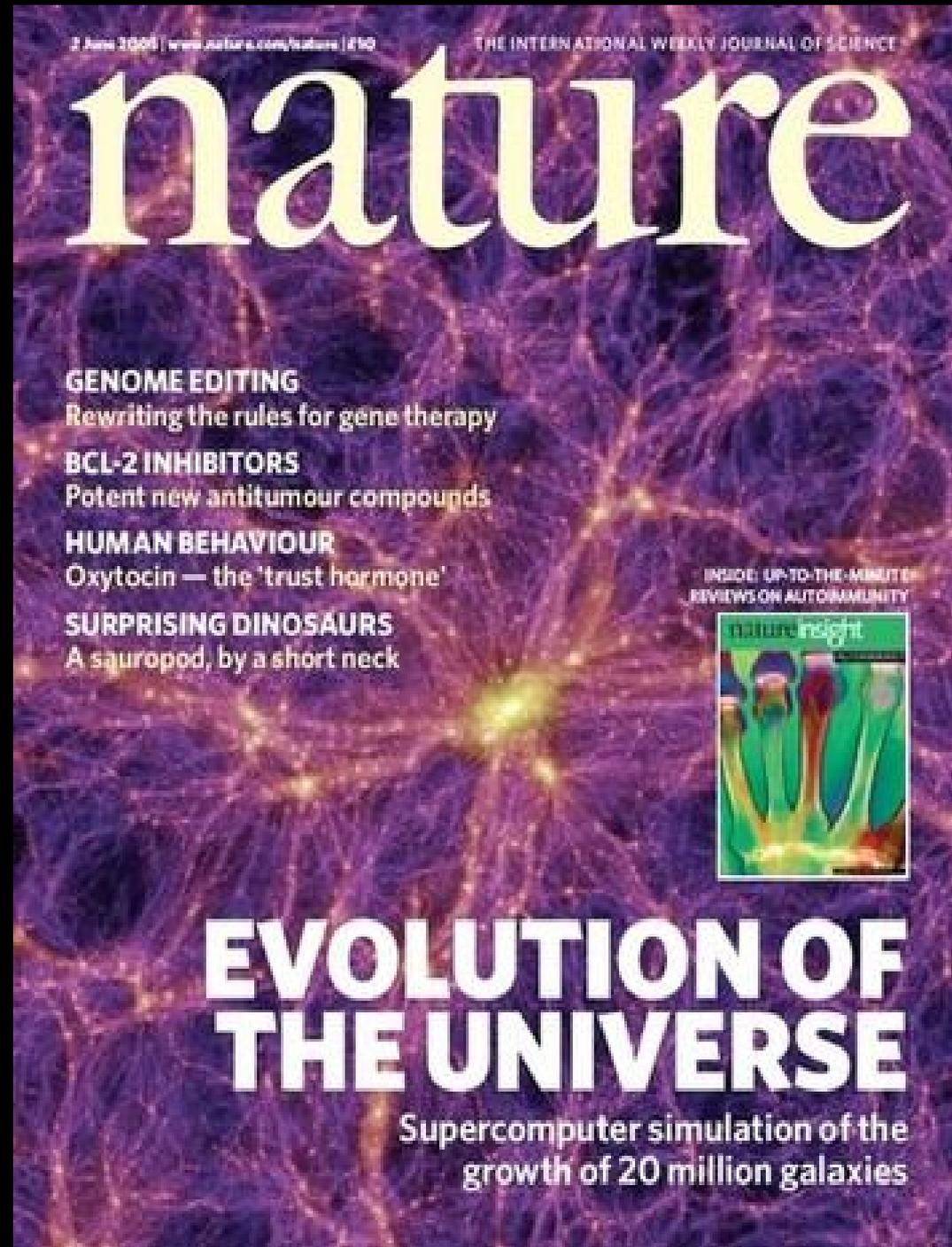


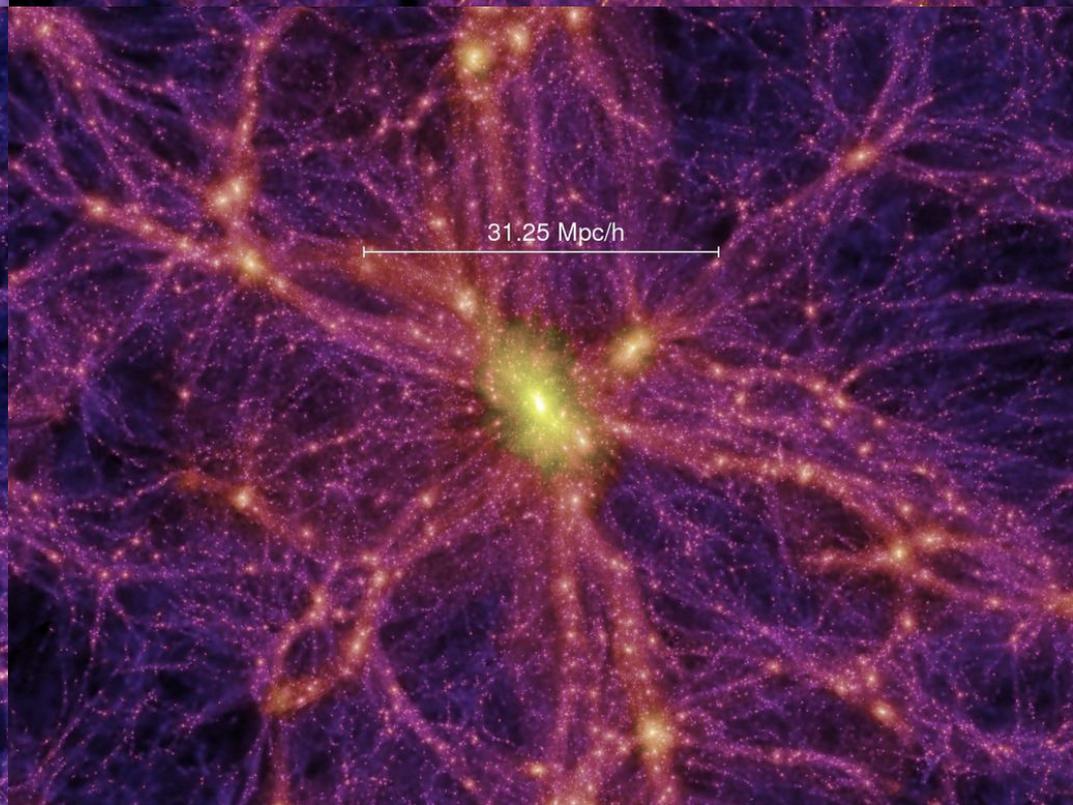
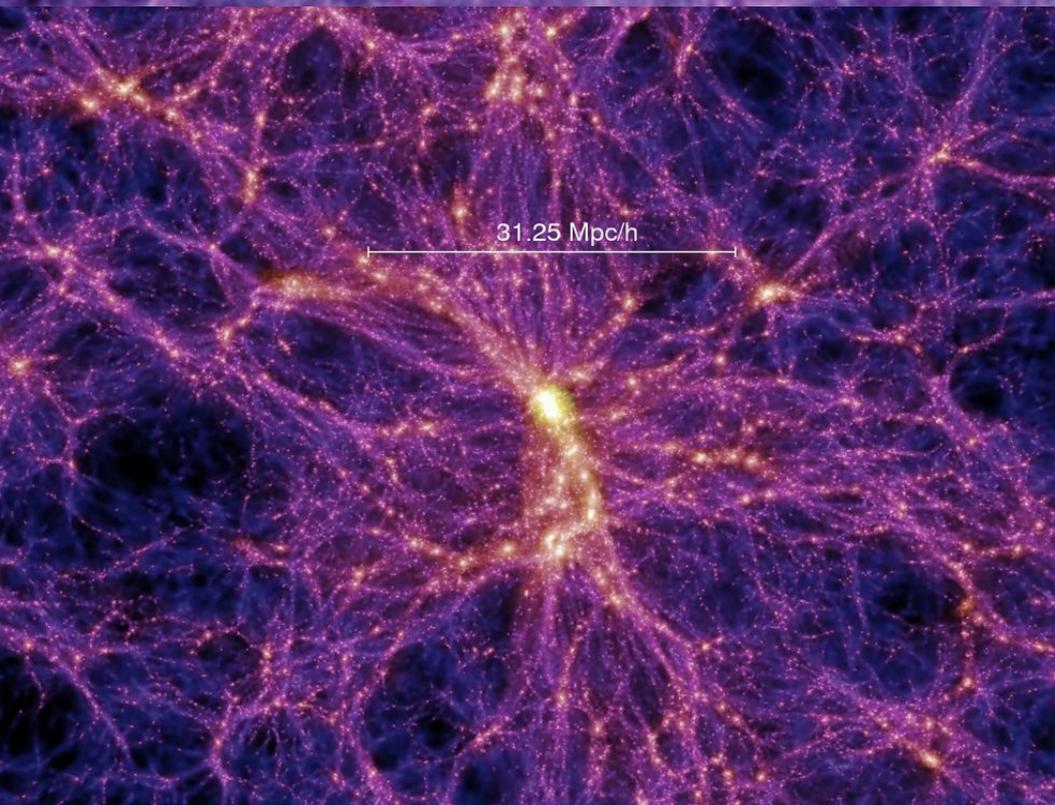
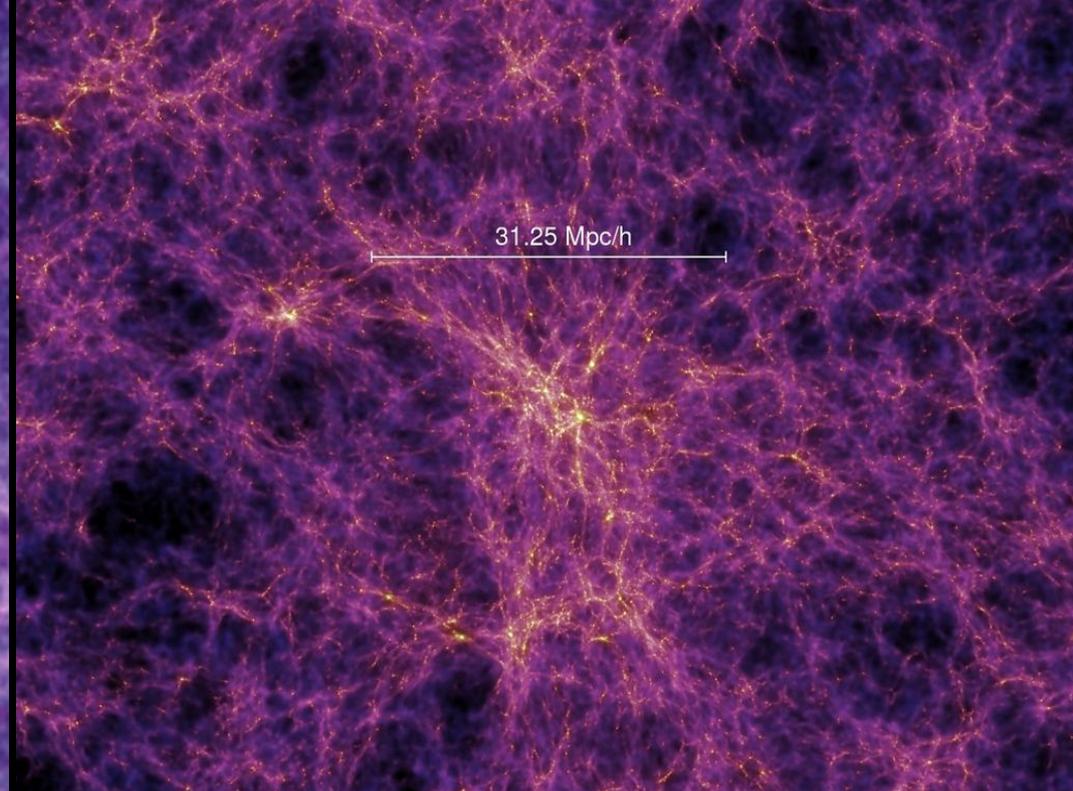
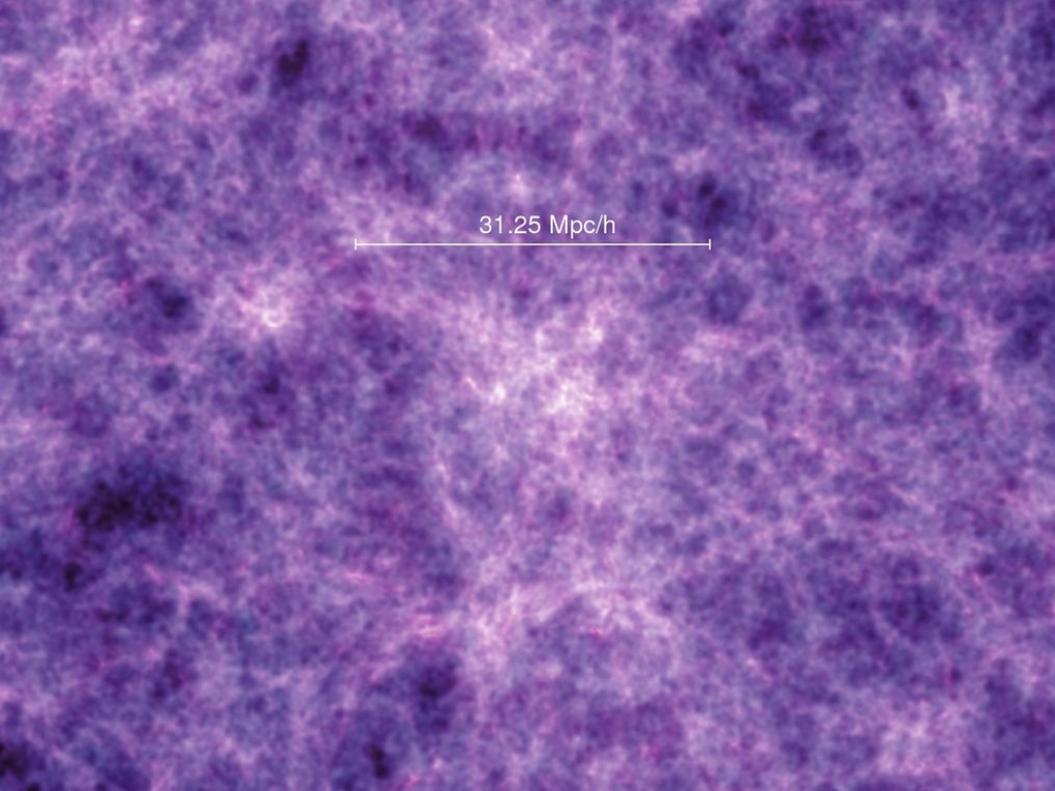
*Primitissime simulazioni
inizio anni '80
(computer seriali)*

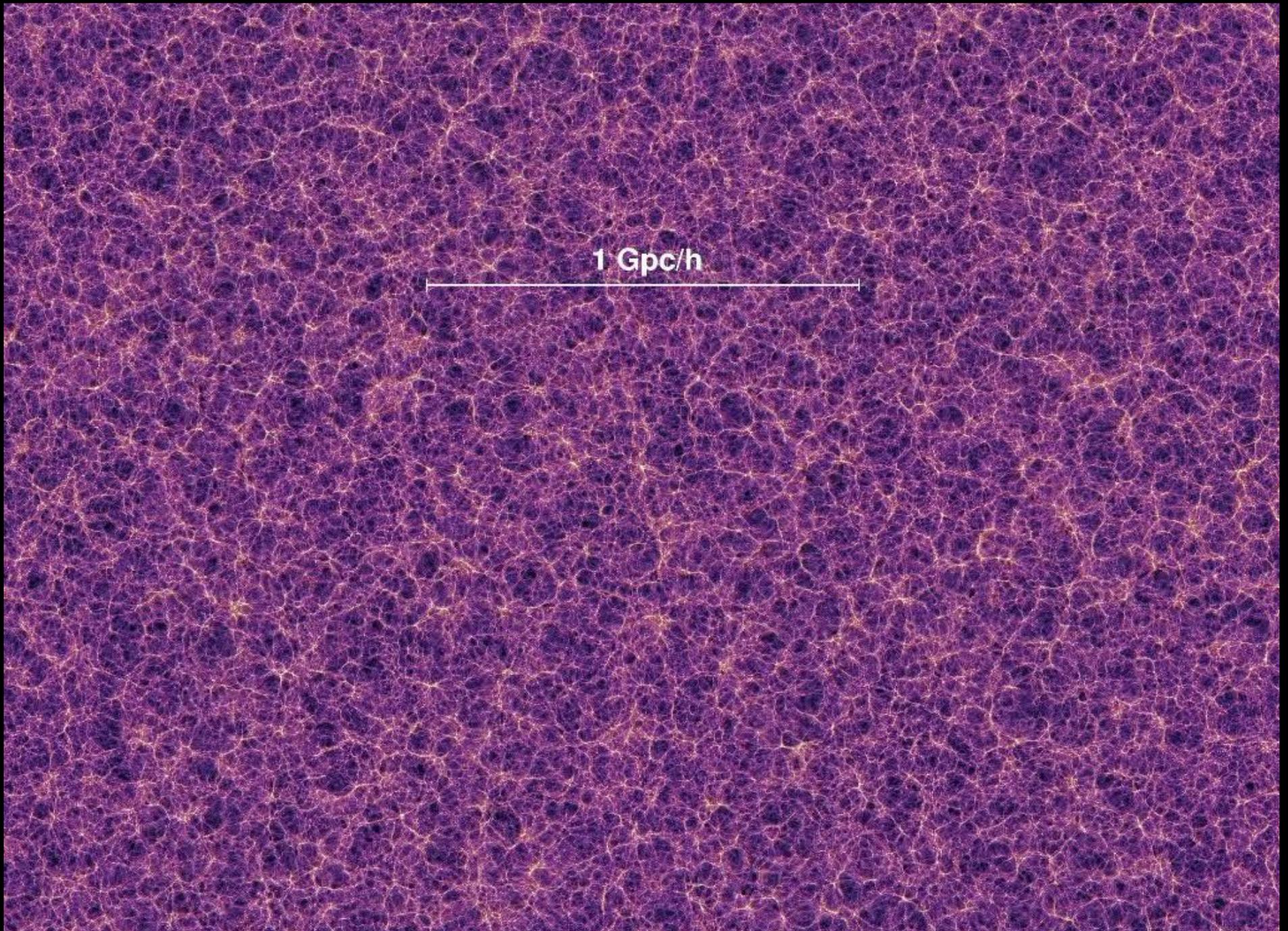
*prime indicazioni dei
filamenti di galassie,
almeno 10 anni prima
delle prime vere e
proprie osservazioni*

La Millennium simulation

Springel et al. 2004



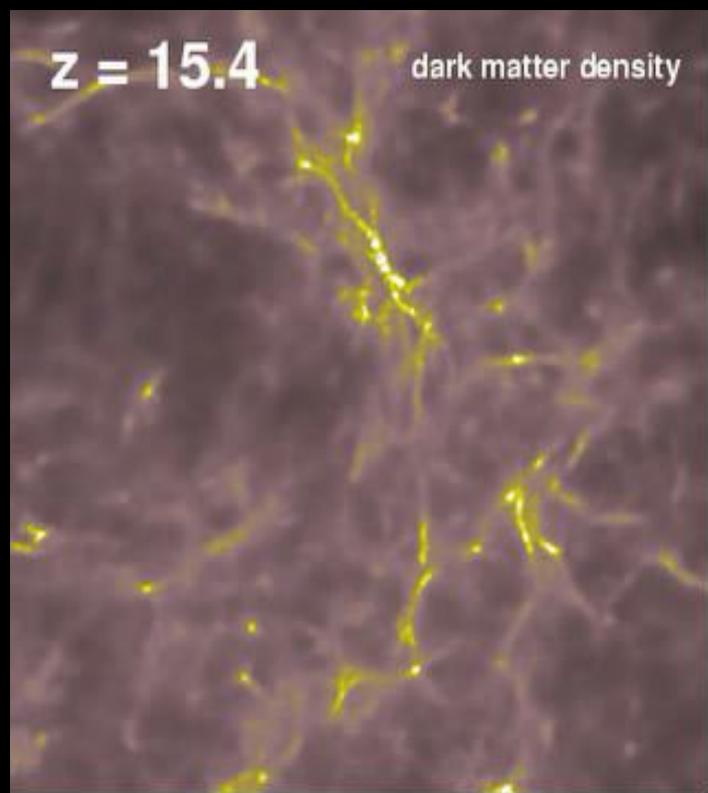




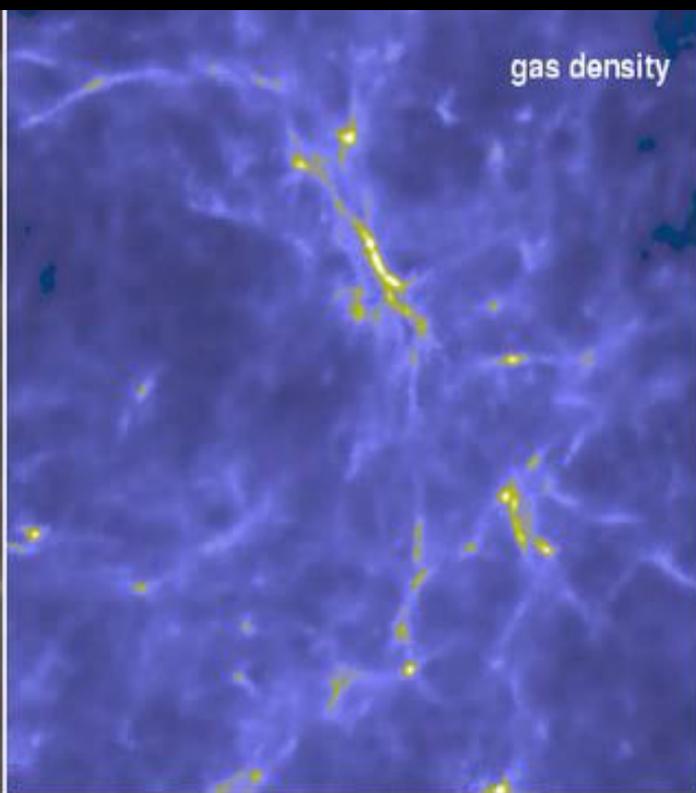
1 Gpc/h

$z = 15.4$

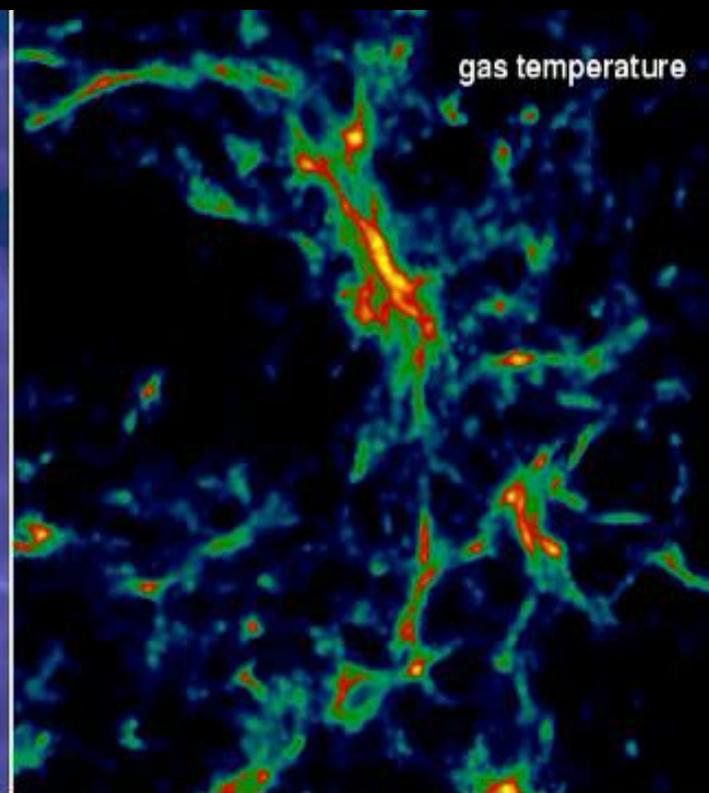
dark matter density



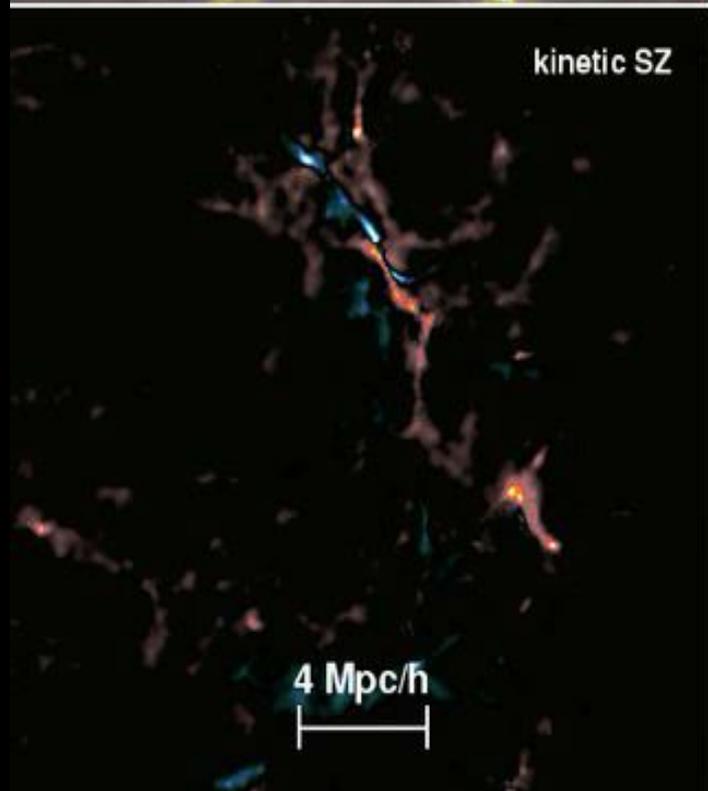
gas density



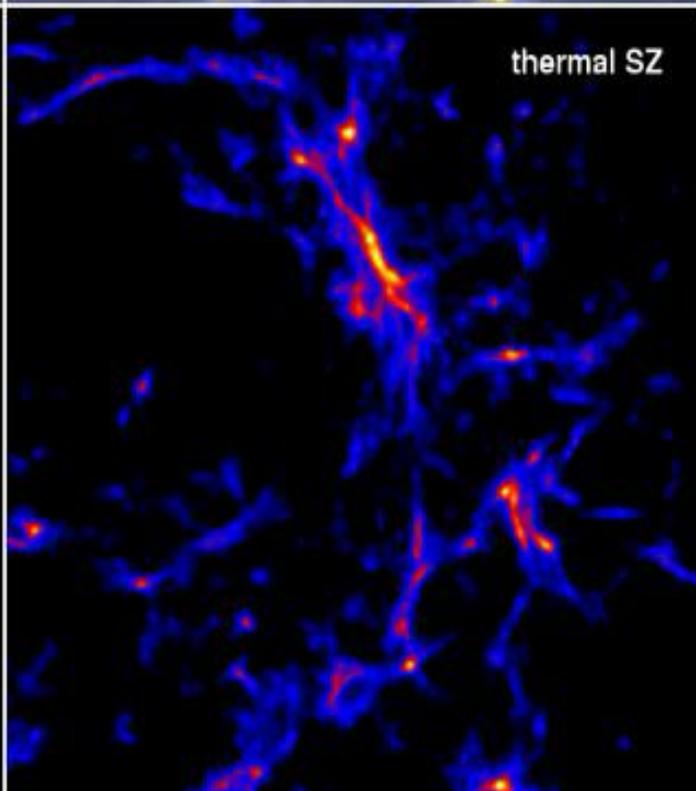
gas temperature



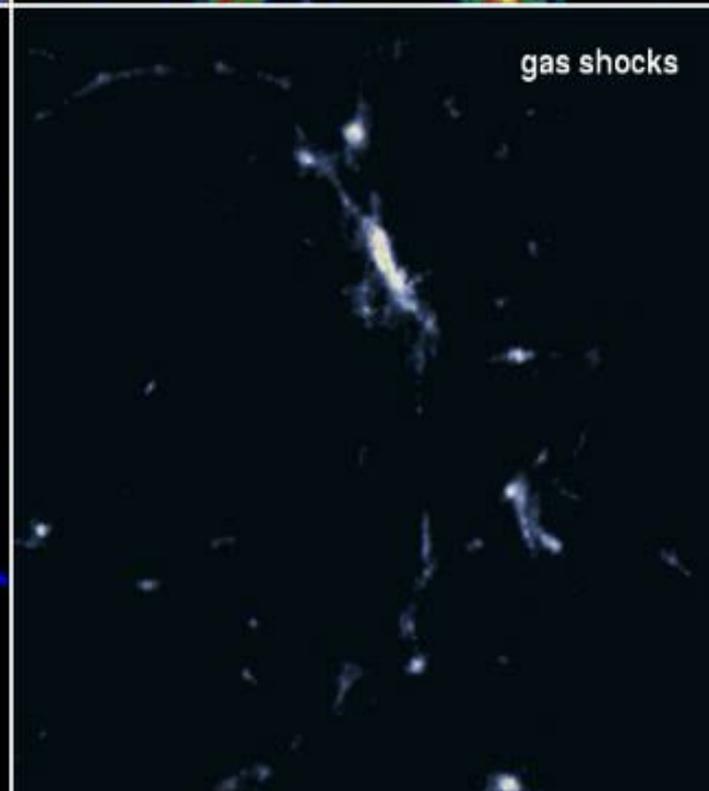
kinetic SZ



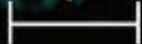
thermal SZ



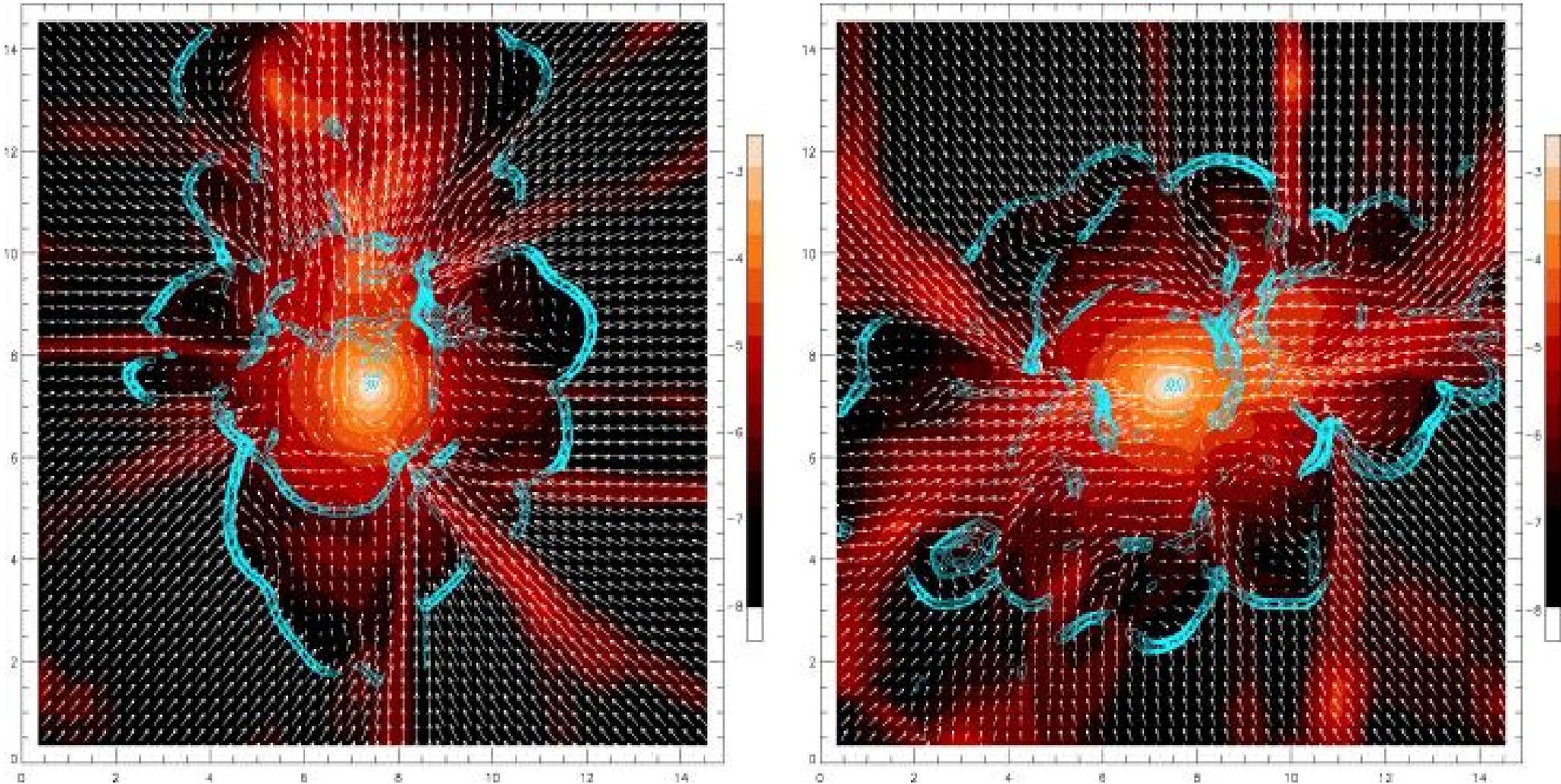
gas shocks



4 Mpc/h



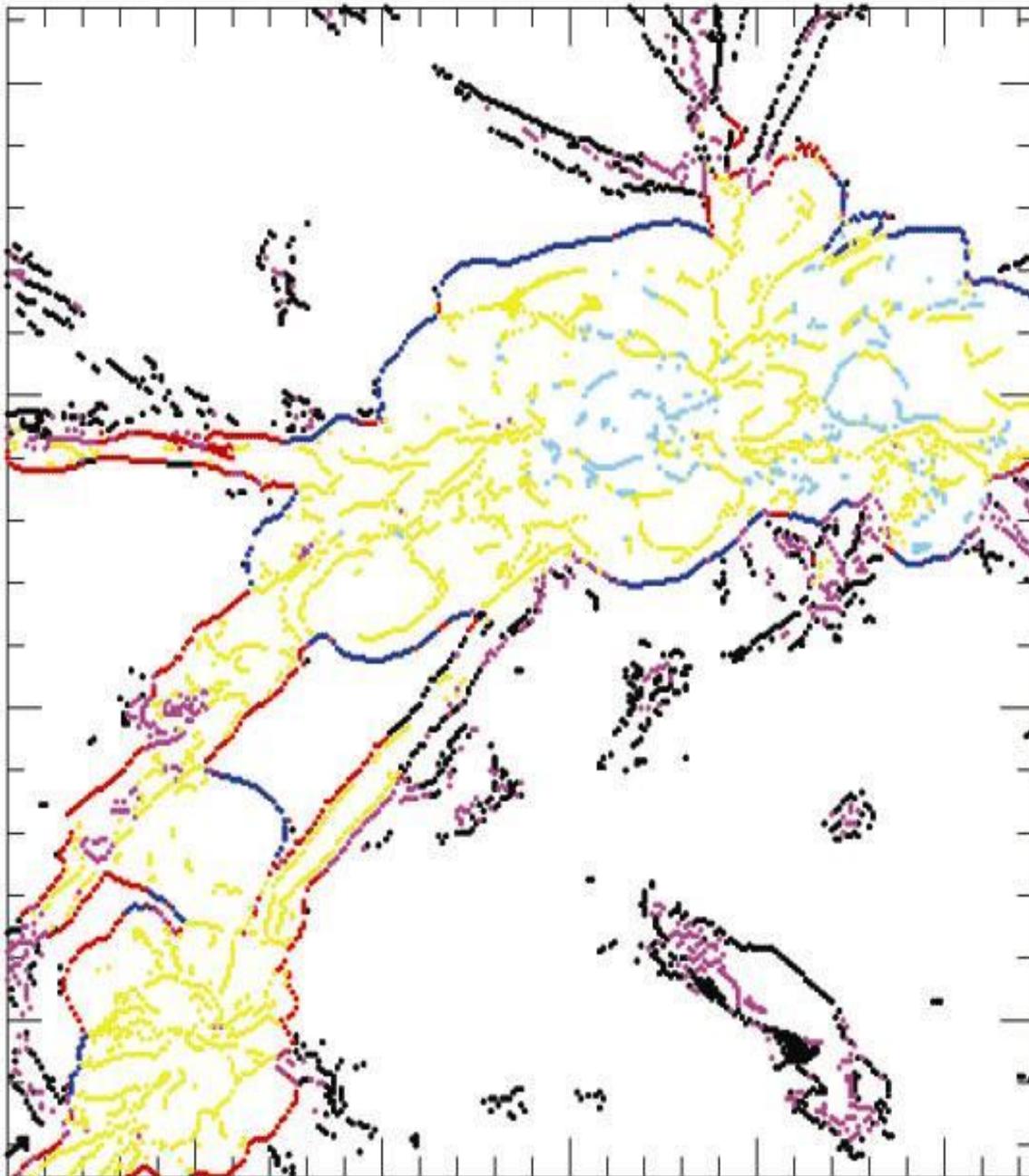
SIMULAZIONI ED EFFETTI NON TERMICI: 1) SHOCK



Con codici a griglia si misurano numeri di Mach (da T_2/T_1) ed accelerazione di raggi cosmici assumendo Fermi I

Miniati et al. 2001; Ryu et al. 2003

$z = 0.0$



*Distribuzione degli
shock a seconda
dell'ambiente
(Ryu et al. 2003)*

external shocks

$v_{sh} < 150$ km/s

$150 < v_{sh} < 700$ km/s

$v_{sh} > 700$ km/s

internal shocks

$v_{sh} < 150$ km/s

$150 < v_{sh} < 700$ km/s

$v_{sh} > 700$ km/s

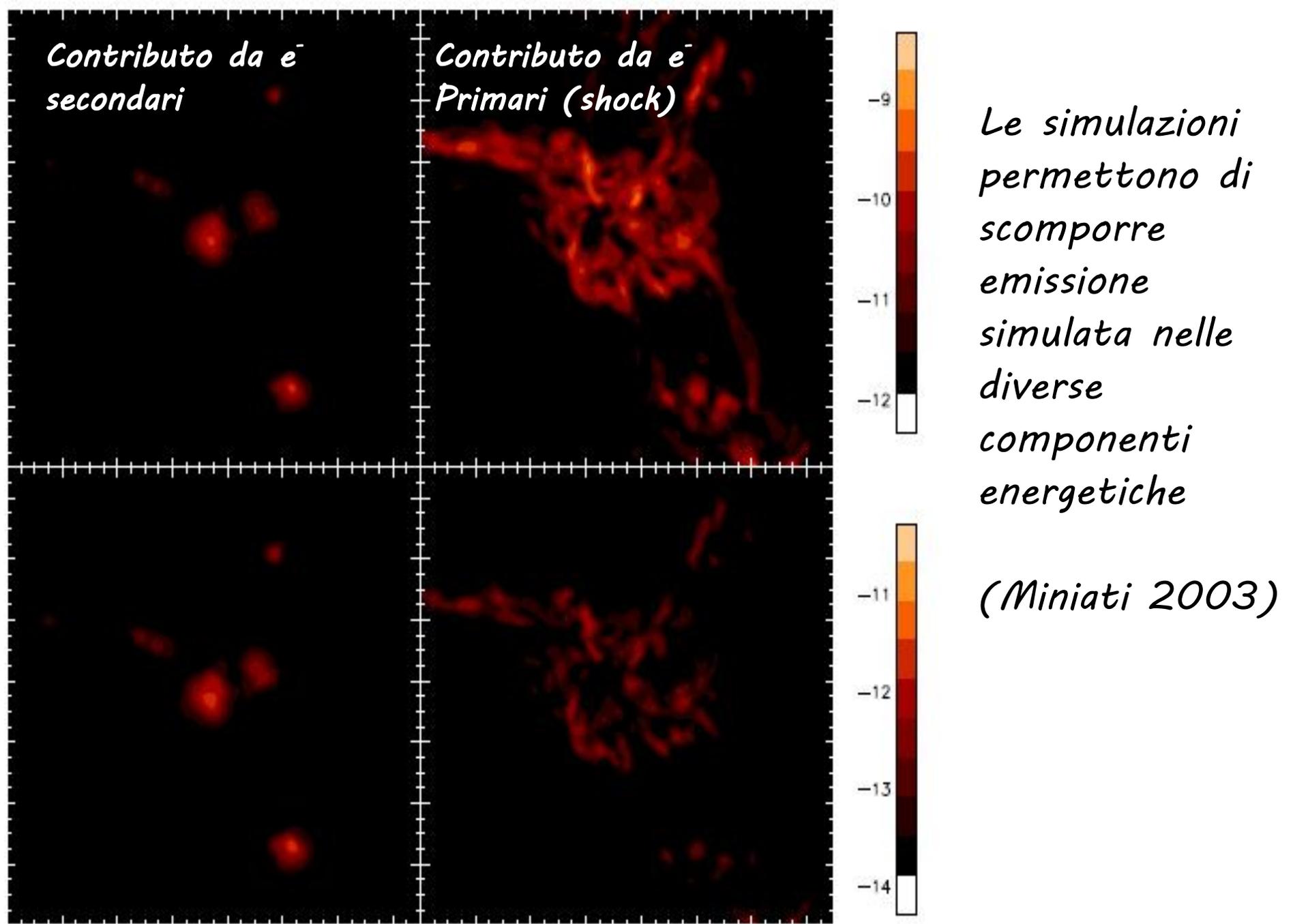


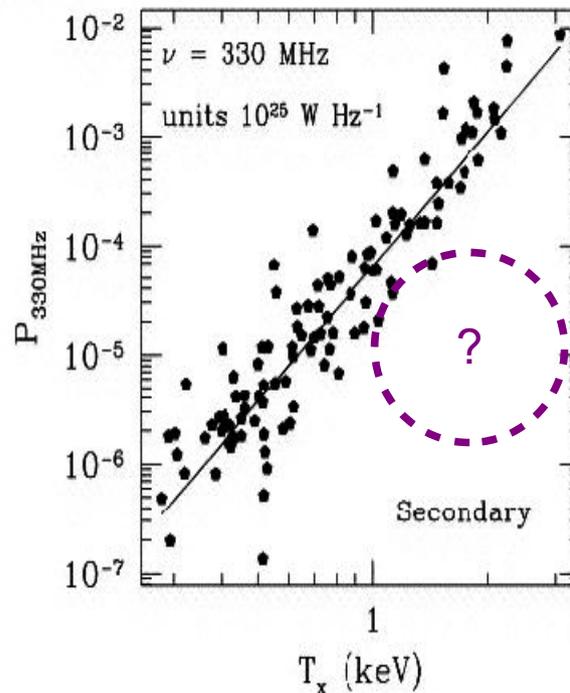
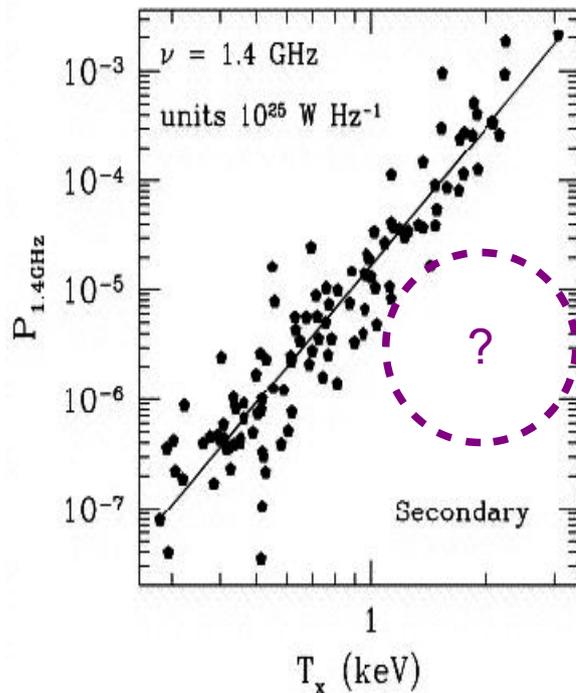
Figure 5. Synthetic map of the integrated photon flux above 100 keV (top) and 100 MeV (bottom) in units “ $\text{ph cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{arcmin}^{-2}$ ” from IC emission by secondary e^\pm (top-left), primary e^- (top-right, bottom-right), and π^0 -decay (bottom-left). Each panel measures $15 h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$ on a side.

Simulazioni di modelli secondari:

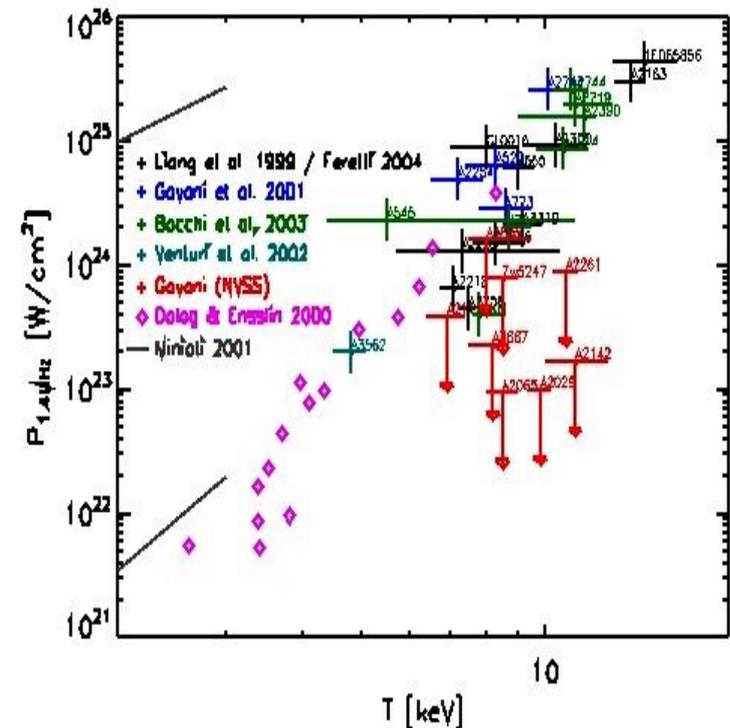
Da molti lavori è emersa la difficoltà di questi modelli nel riprodurre la “bimodalità” osservata tra cluster con e senza alone radio (Miniati et al. 2001; Dolag 2005; Pfrommer et al. 2008; Donnert et al. 2010)

Miniati et al. 2001

Synchrotron Power

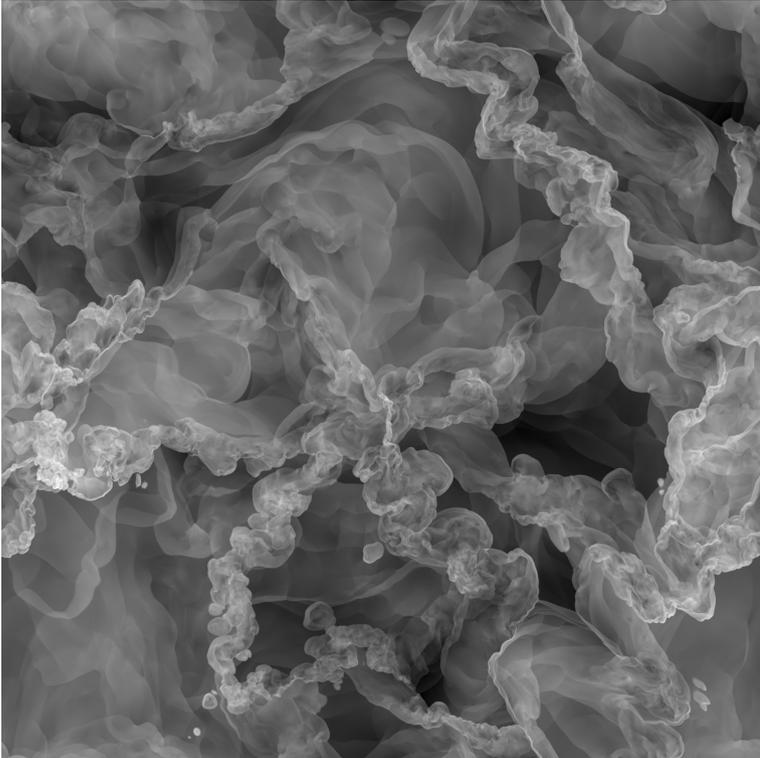


Dolag 2005



SIMULAZIONI ED EFFETTI NON

TERMICI: 2) TURBOLENZA

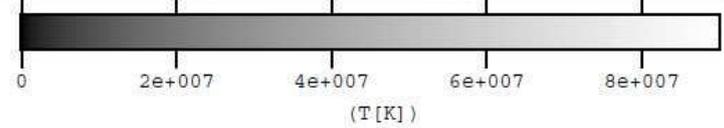
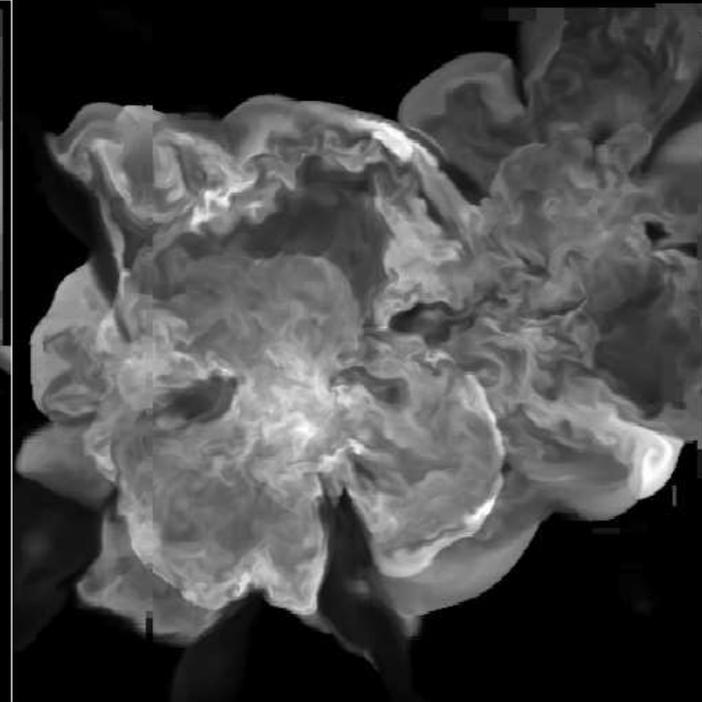
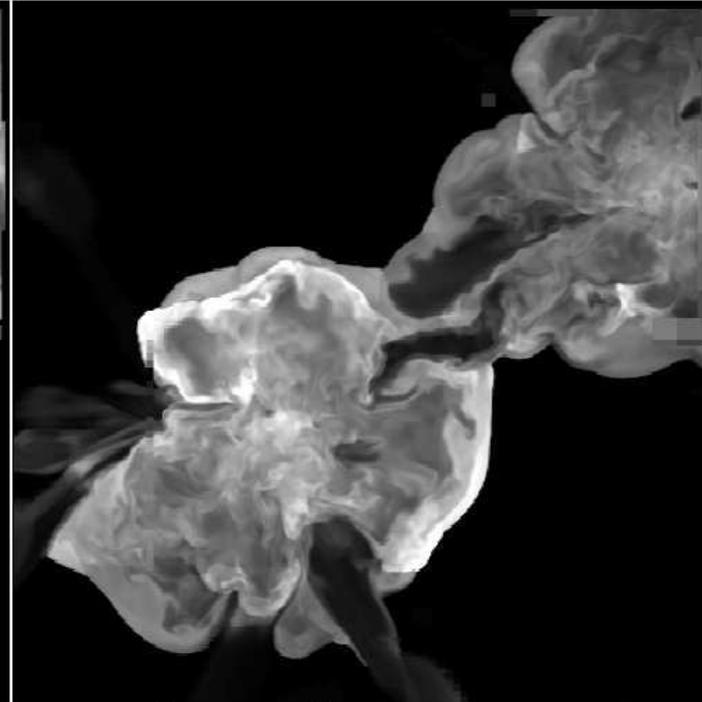
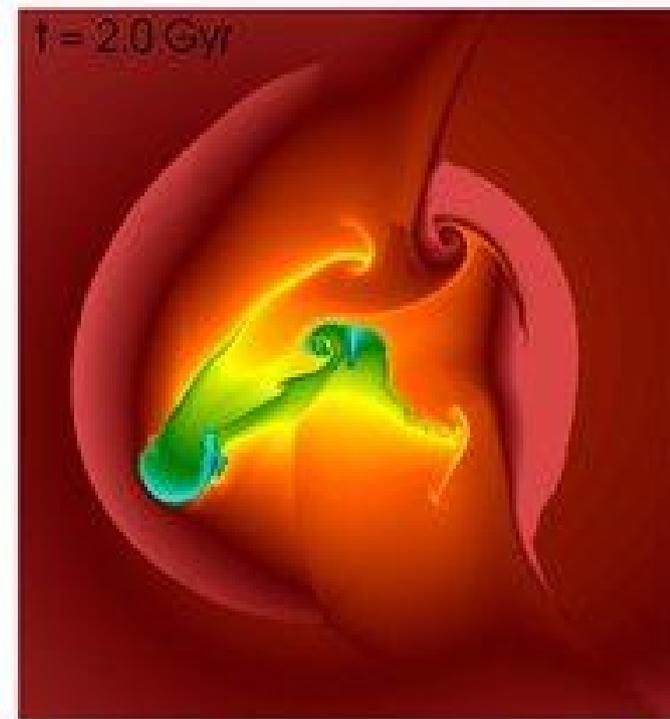
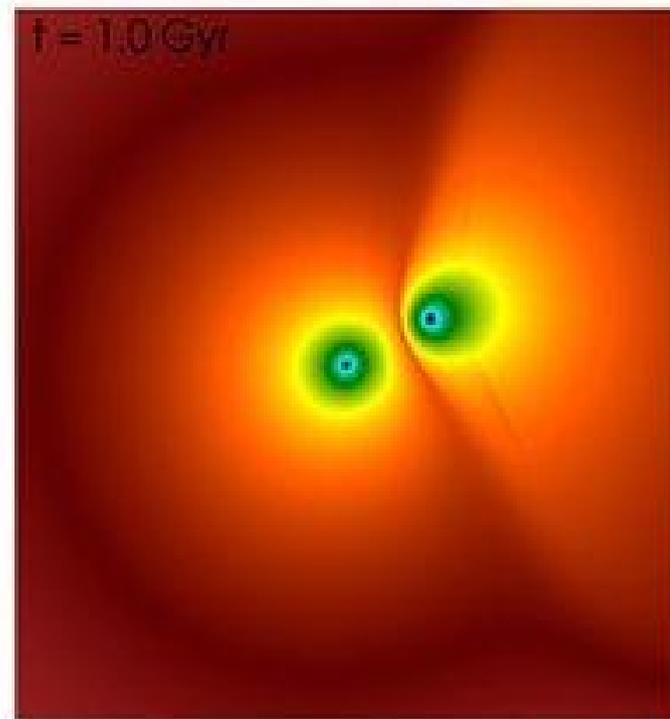
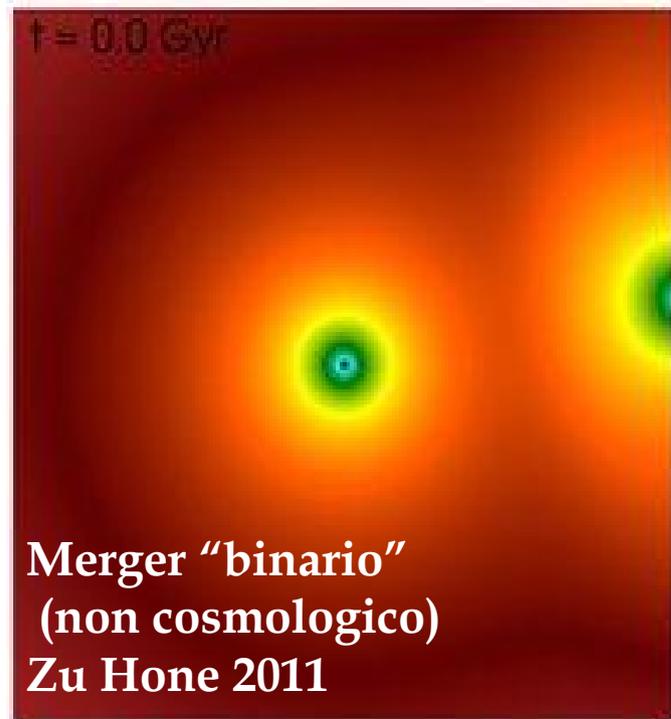


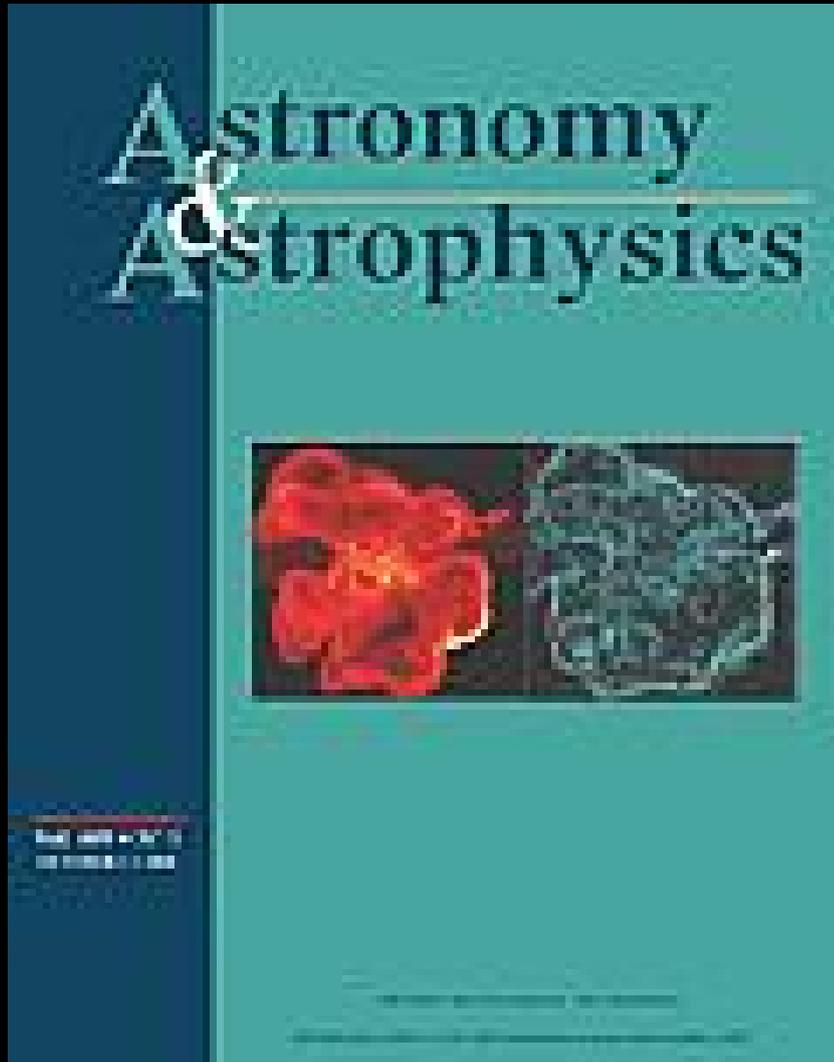
- *Equazioni di Eulero / Navier-Stokes non permettono risoluzione analitica per $R \gg 1$*
 - *Esistono solo risultati statistici (e.g. Kolmogorov 1941)*
 - *Metodi numerici necessitano moltissime celle/particelle $N > 10^5$ per produrre risultati indipendenti da risoluzione numerica*
- *molto difficile da simulare in cosmologia!*

**Evoluzione di
un ammasso di
galassie in
formazione ad
altissima
risoluzione
(~10 kpc)**

**Cortesia di
Klaus Dolag**







Density & DM

Temperature Map Evolution

Velocity Map Evolution

Curl of Velocity Map Evolution

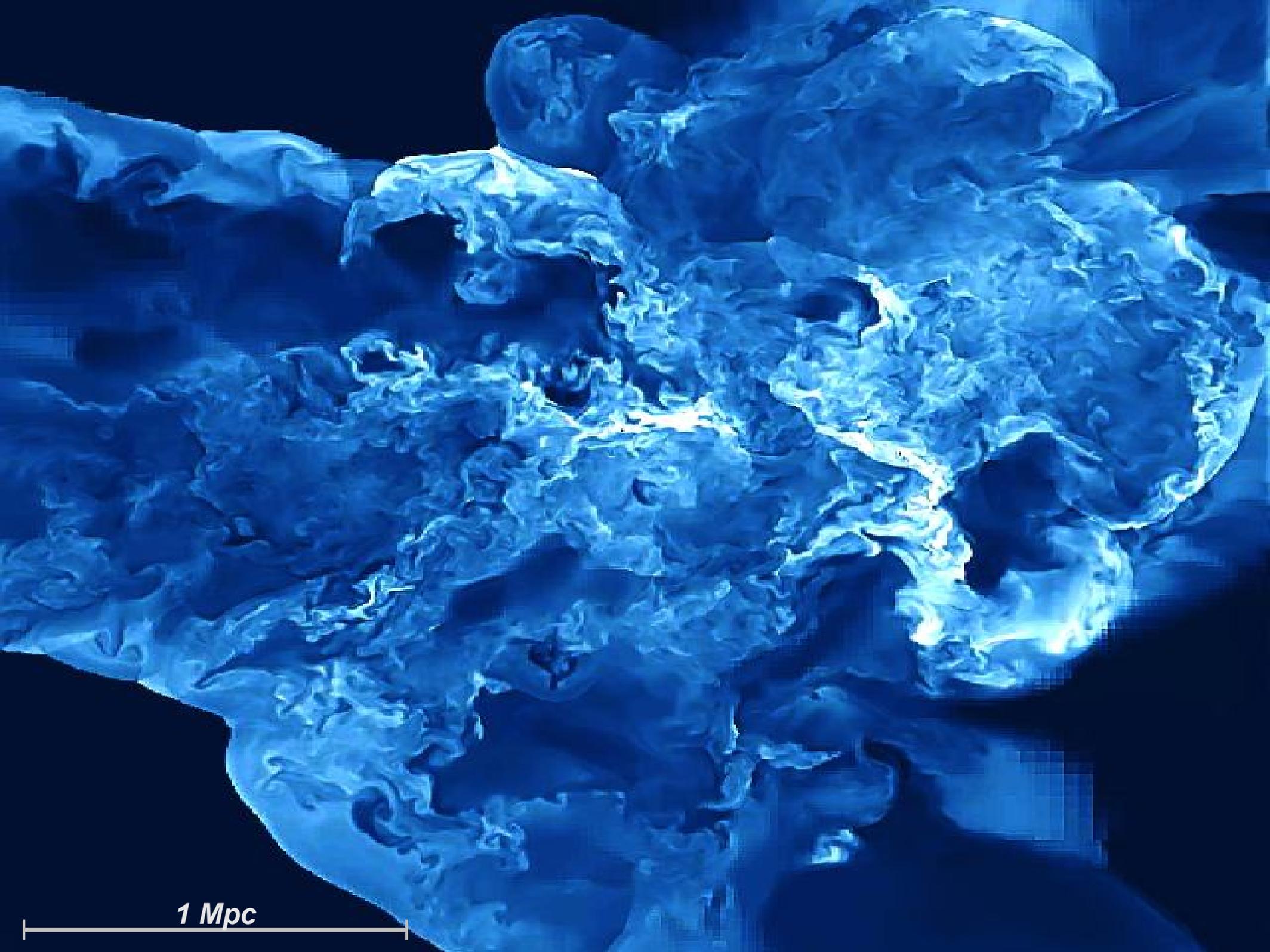
Shocks Evolution

Tracers Evolution

Ref:

Vazza et al. 2009 A&A

Vazza, Gheller & Brunetti 2010 A&A



1 Mpc

Sviluppi futuri (?):

- *Aumentare il livello di dettaglio e di statistica nella descrizione di shock, turbolenza ed accelerazione di particelle*
- *Concepire nuovi metodi e modi di calcolare Fermi I e Fermi II da dati simulati*
- *Modellare processi sempre più complessi e dipendenti dal tempo nelle simulazioni (e.g. riaccelerazione), comprendere gli “ingredienti mancanti”*
- *Simulare osservazioni radio/gamma etc in modo realistico, e confrontabile con realtà*

