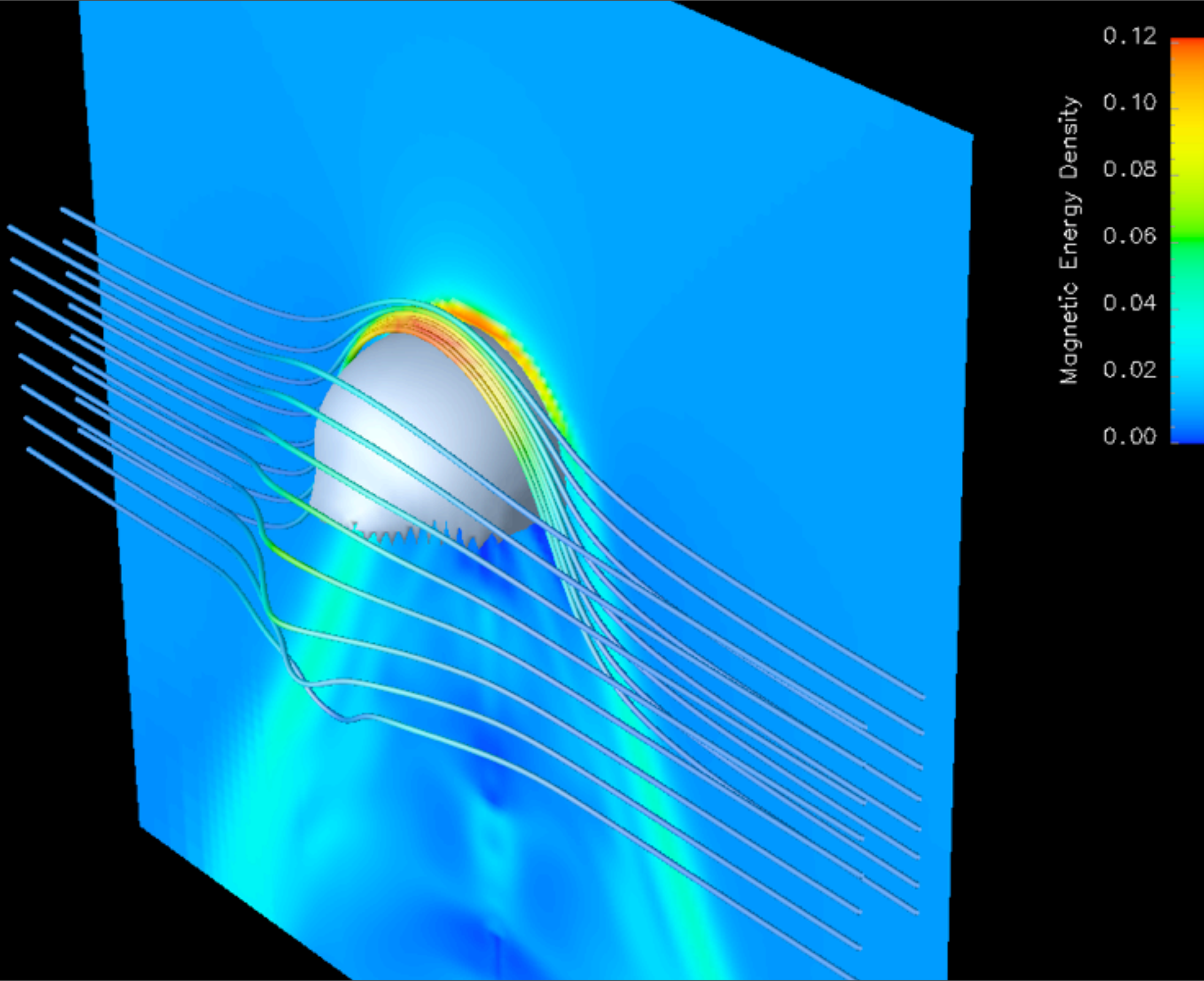


# Draping of Cluster Magnetic Fields over Cores and Bubbles

Jonathan Dursi, CITA  
Christoph Pfrommer, CITA

Or, “an interesting side project with nothing at all to do with supernovae that I am working on before coming back, repentant, to supernova-related hydrodynamics”

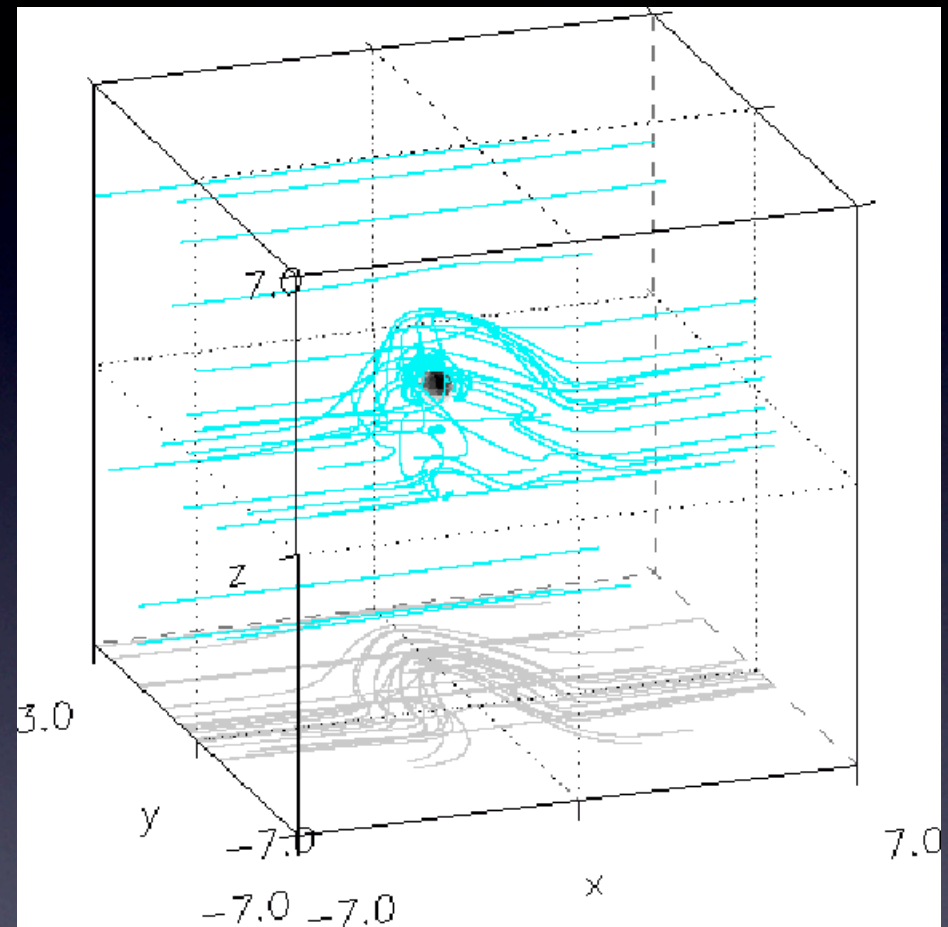




# Draping of Solar wind field around Earth

- Happens very quickly (figure to right -- 600 s)
- Can induce magnetic field in even a neutral atmosphere
- Earth Magnetic Field reversals may not be catastrophic to life

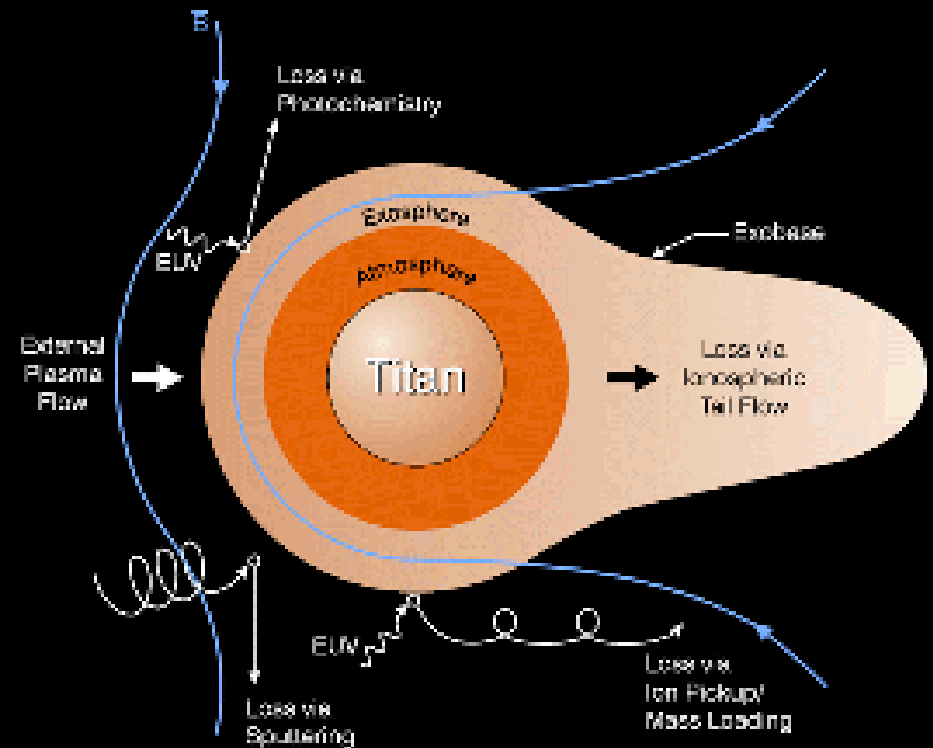
Birk1



Birk et al (2004)

# Draping of Saturn's Field over Titan

- Observable with Cassini
- Emission from draped field

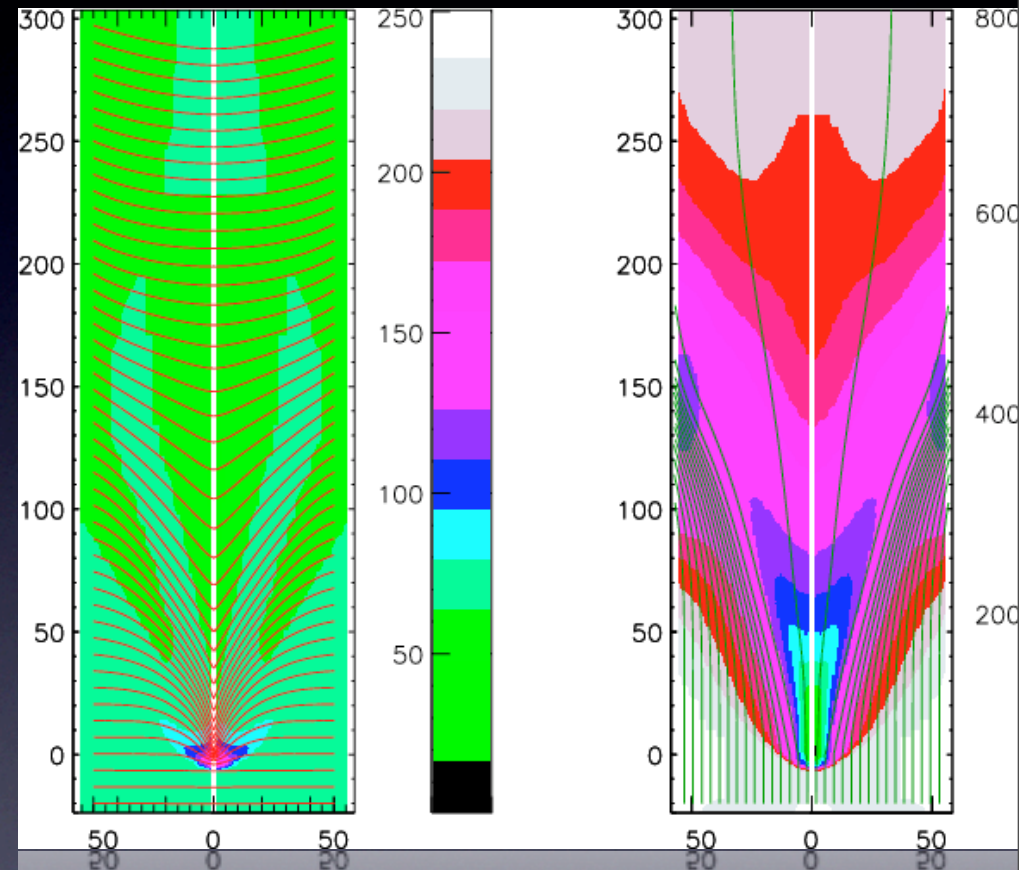


S.A. Ledvina, UC Berkeley

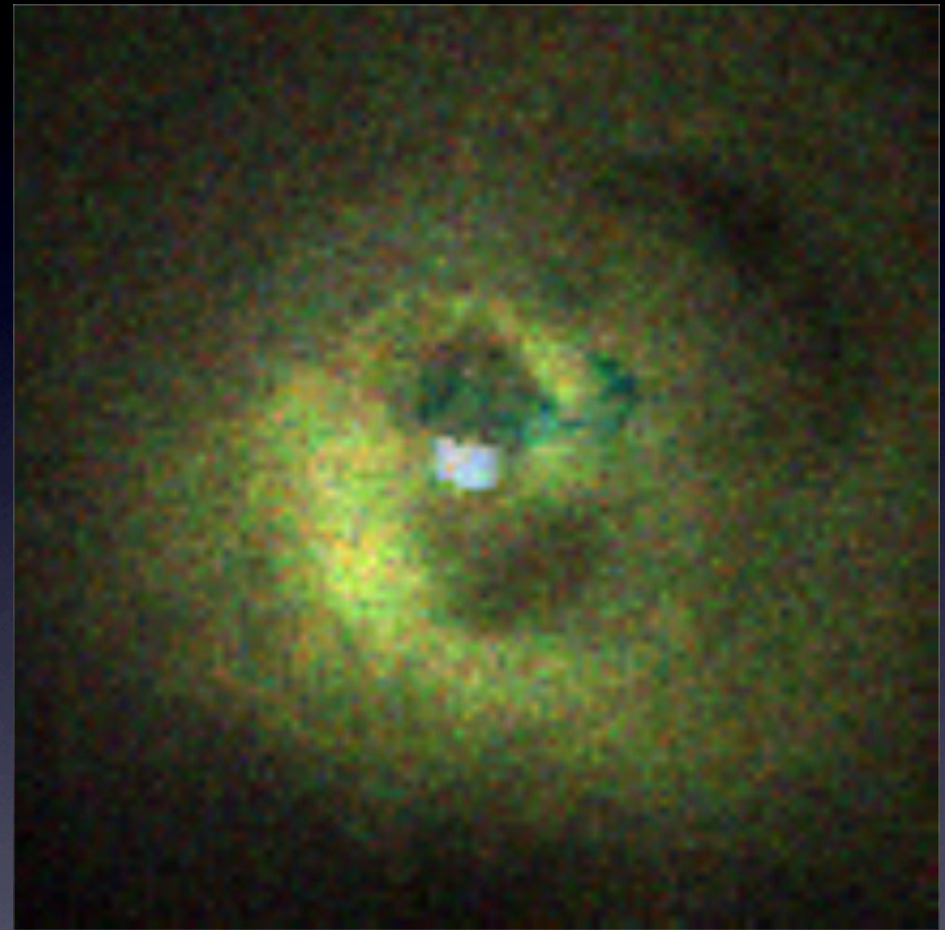


# Comets in Solar Wind

- Draping occurs and can distort velocity, magnetic fields in wind over significant distances



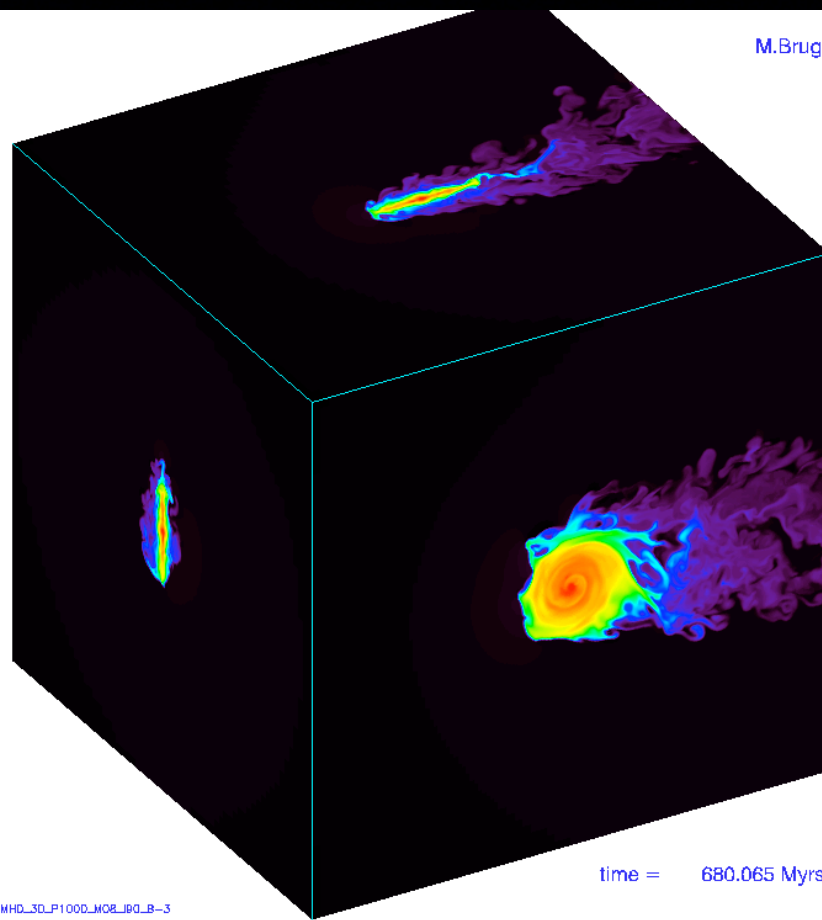
Wegman (2002)



NASA/IOA/A. Fabian et al.



M.Bruggen

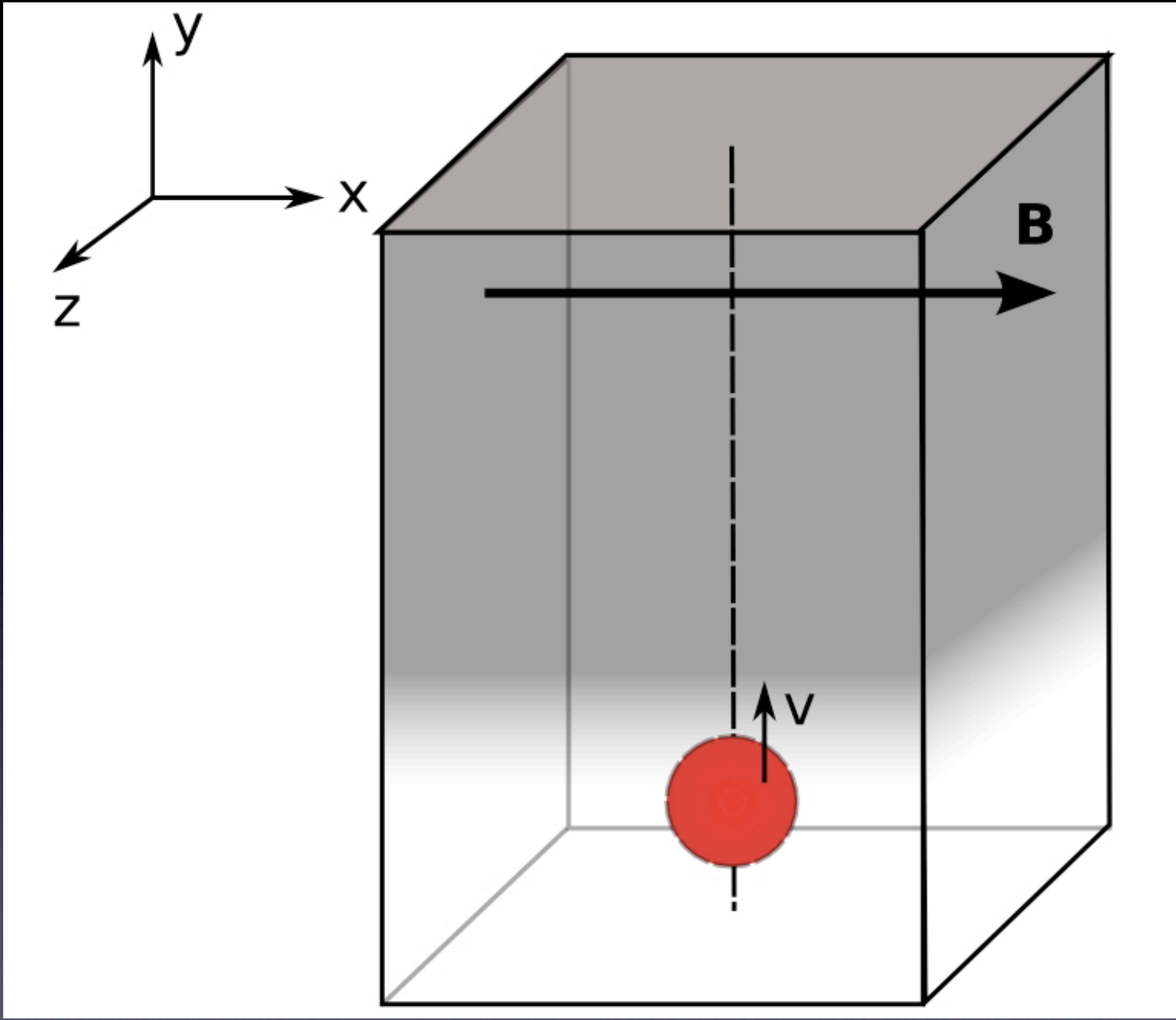


M. Bruggen, Bremen



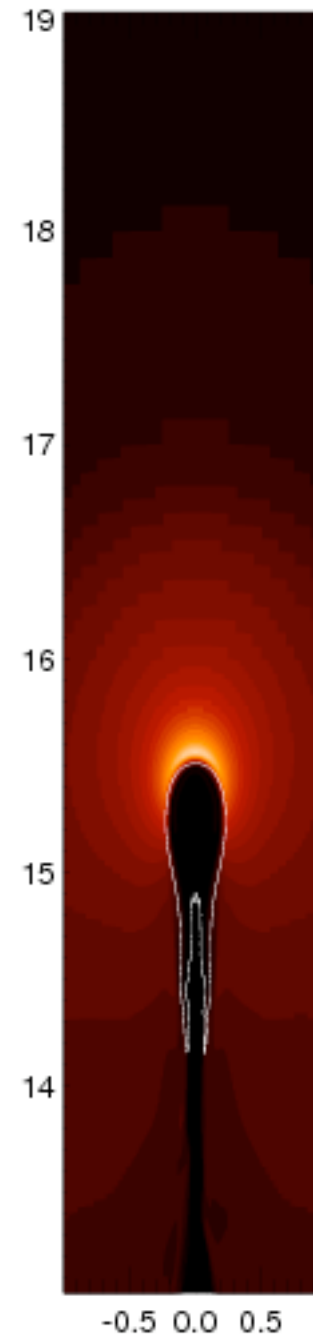
# Our Contributions

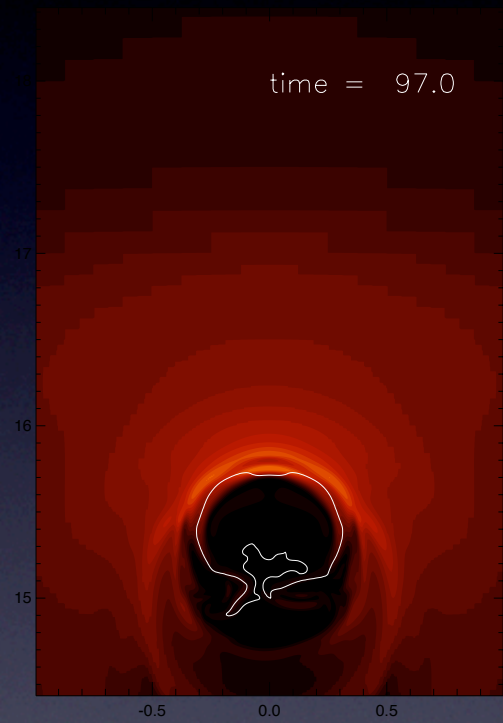
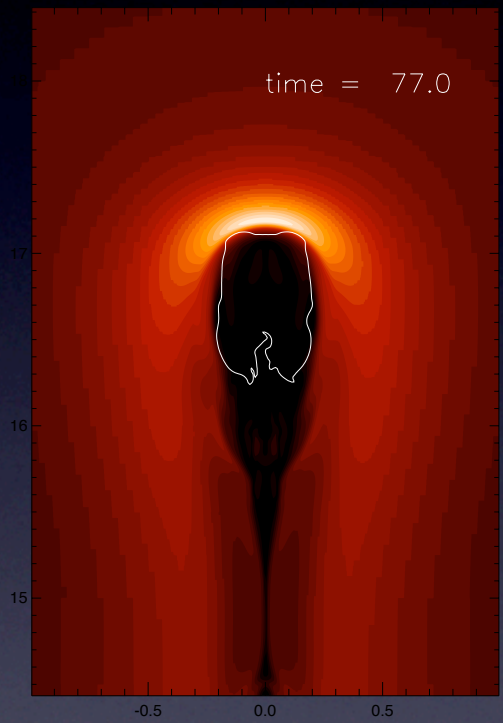
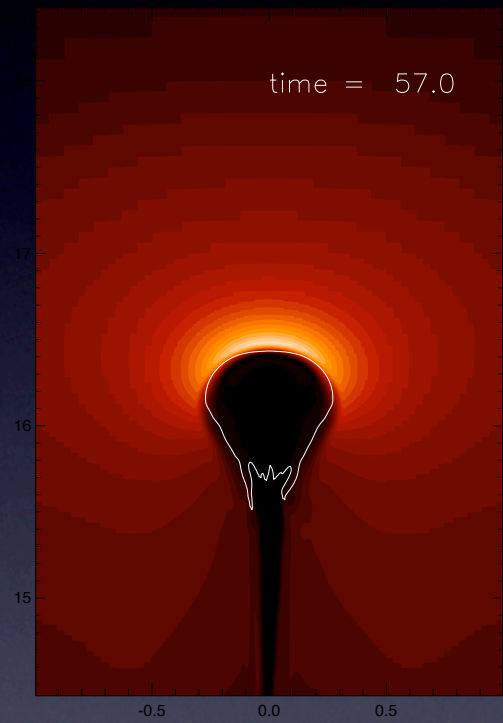
- 3D, AMR simulations of draping of magnetic fields in context relevant to galaxy clusters
- More careful analytic calculation in potential flow approximation to understand dynamics
- Linear theory analysis - can the thin layer do anything interesting?





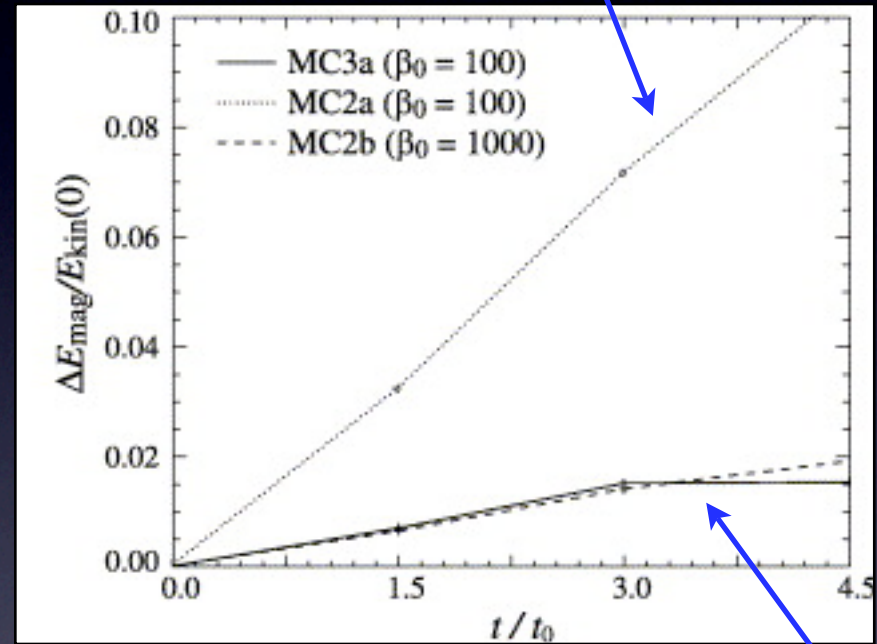
Sometimes,  
2D just  
isn't enough...







2D

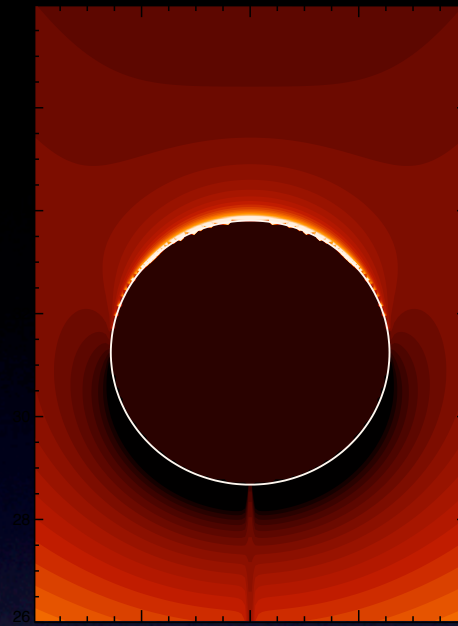


Asai et al (2005)

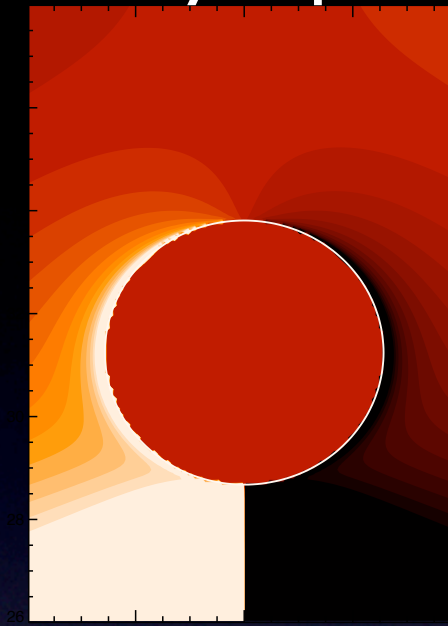
3D

# $B^2$ in $x, y, z$ planes

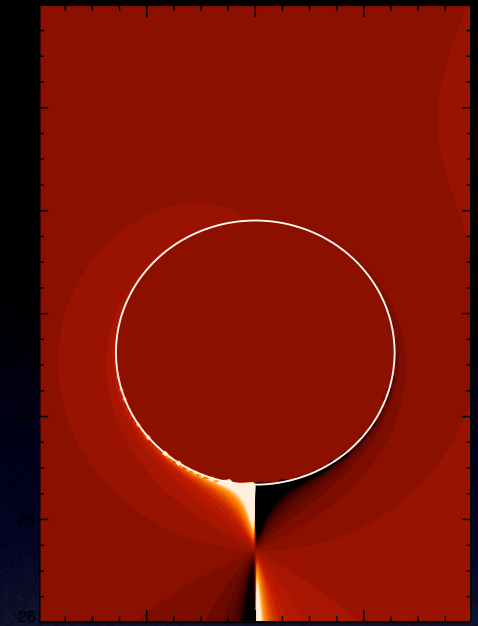
Potential  
flow around  
solid sphere



$B_x$  around draped core

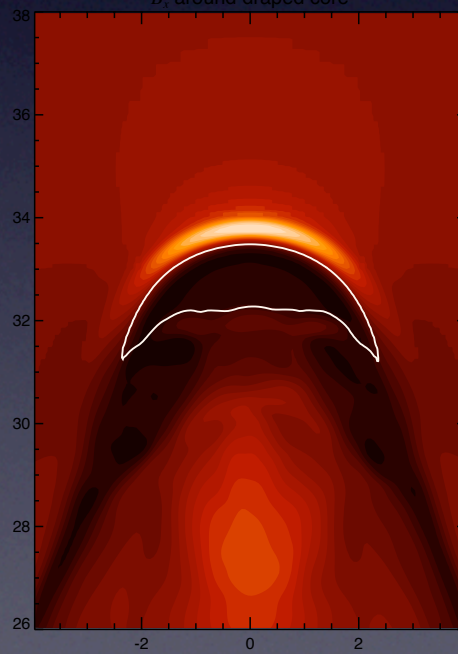


$B_y$  around draped core



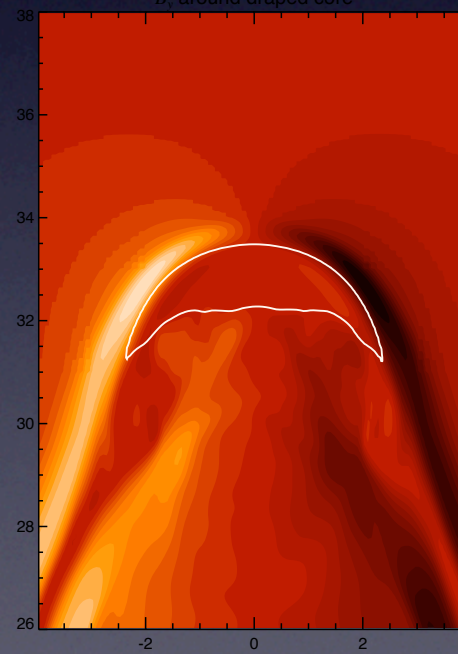
$B_z$  around draped core

3d AMR  
results



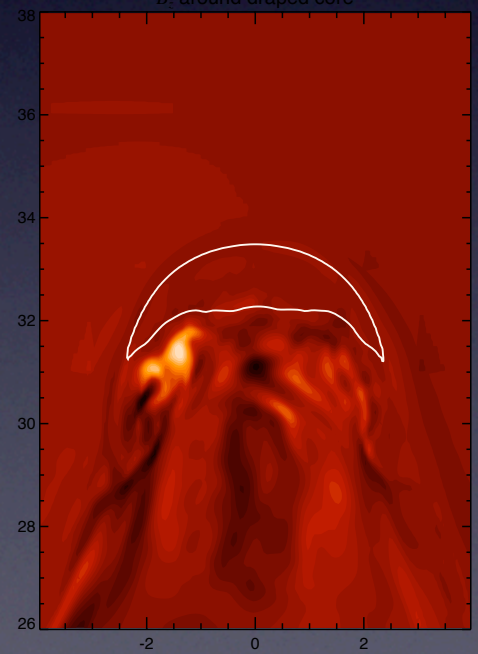
$B_x / B_0$

-0.2 0.7 1.6 2.5 3.4



$B_y / B_0$

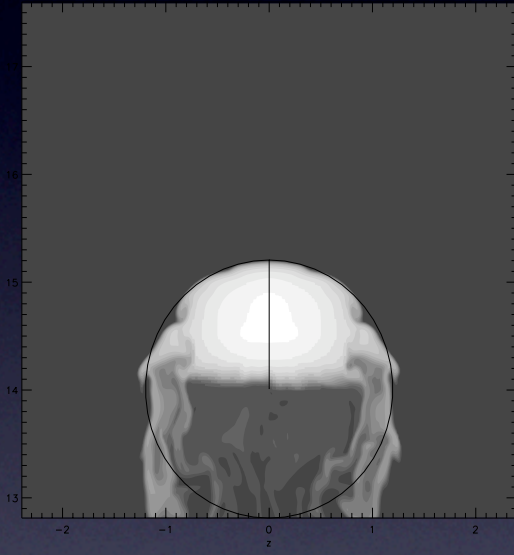
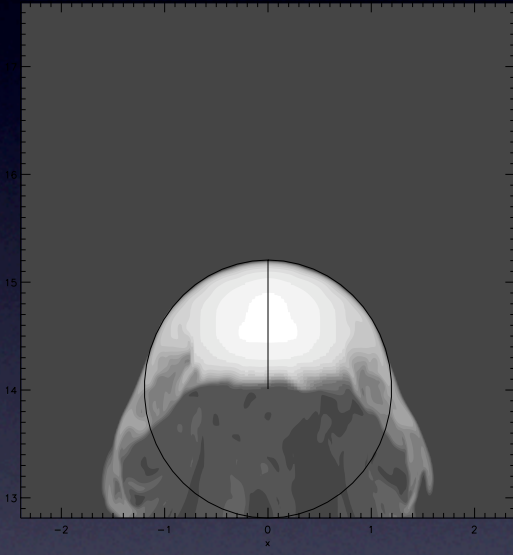
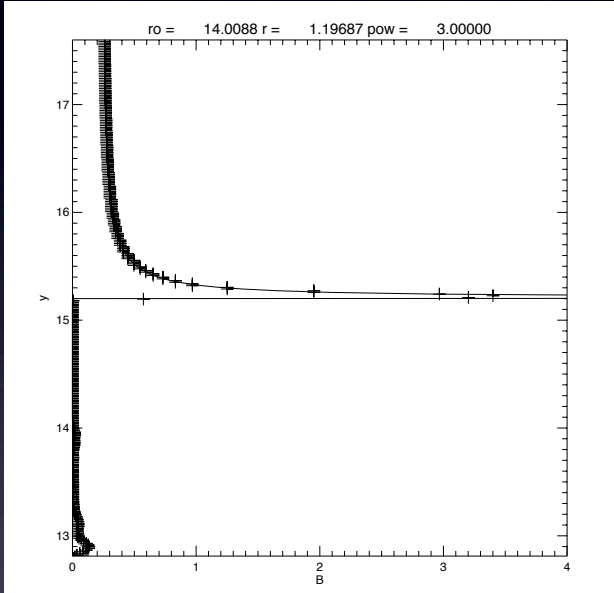
-2.1 -1.1 0.0 1.1 2.1



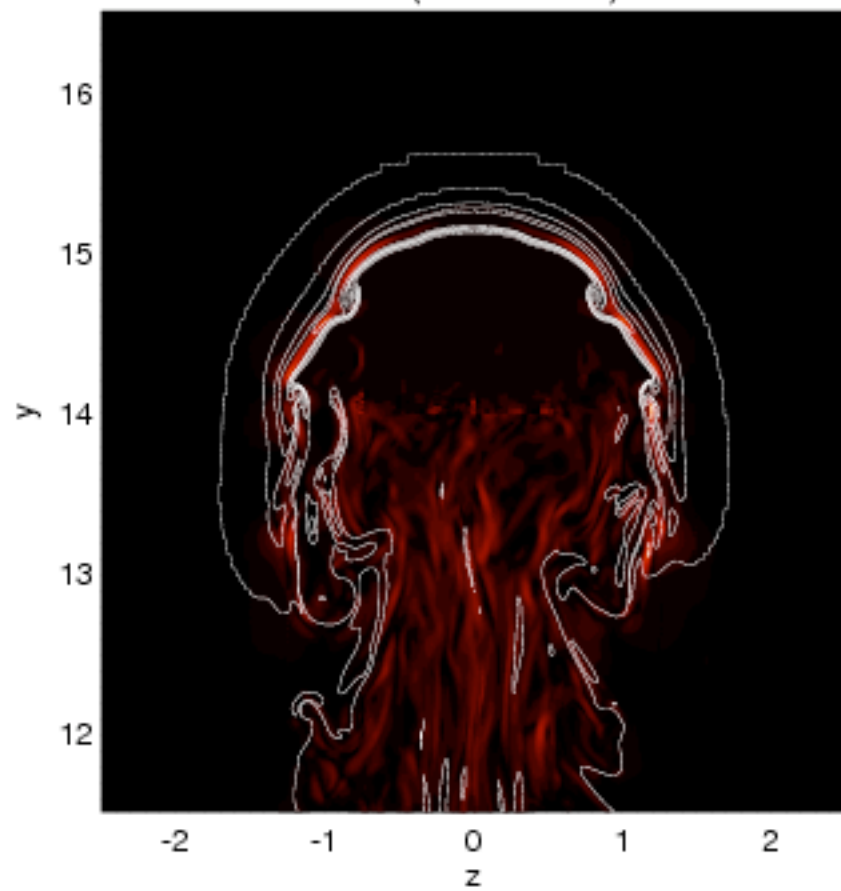
$B_z / B_0$

-0.17 -0.05 0.08 0.20 0.33

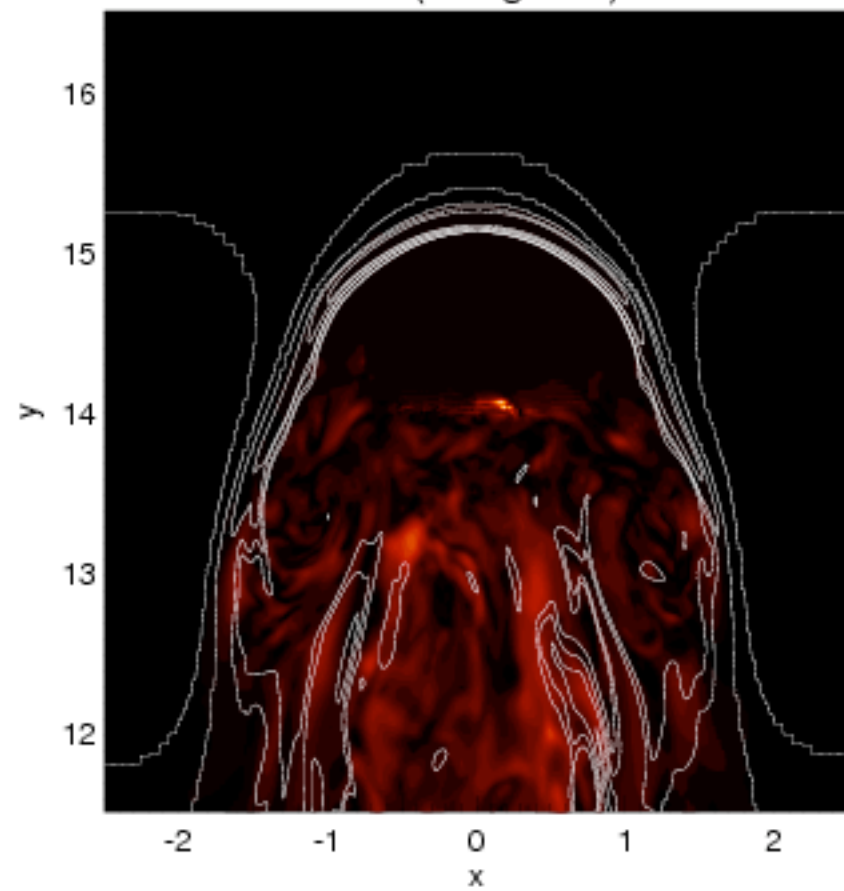




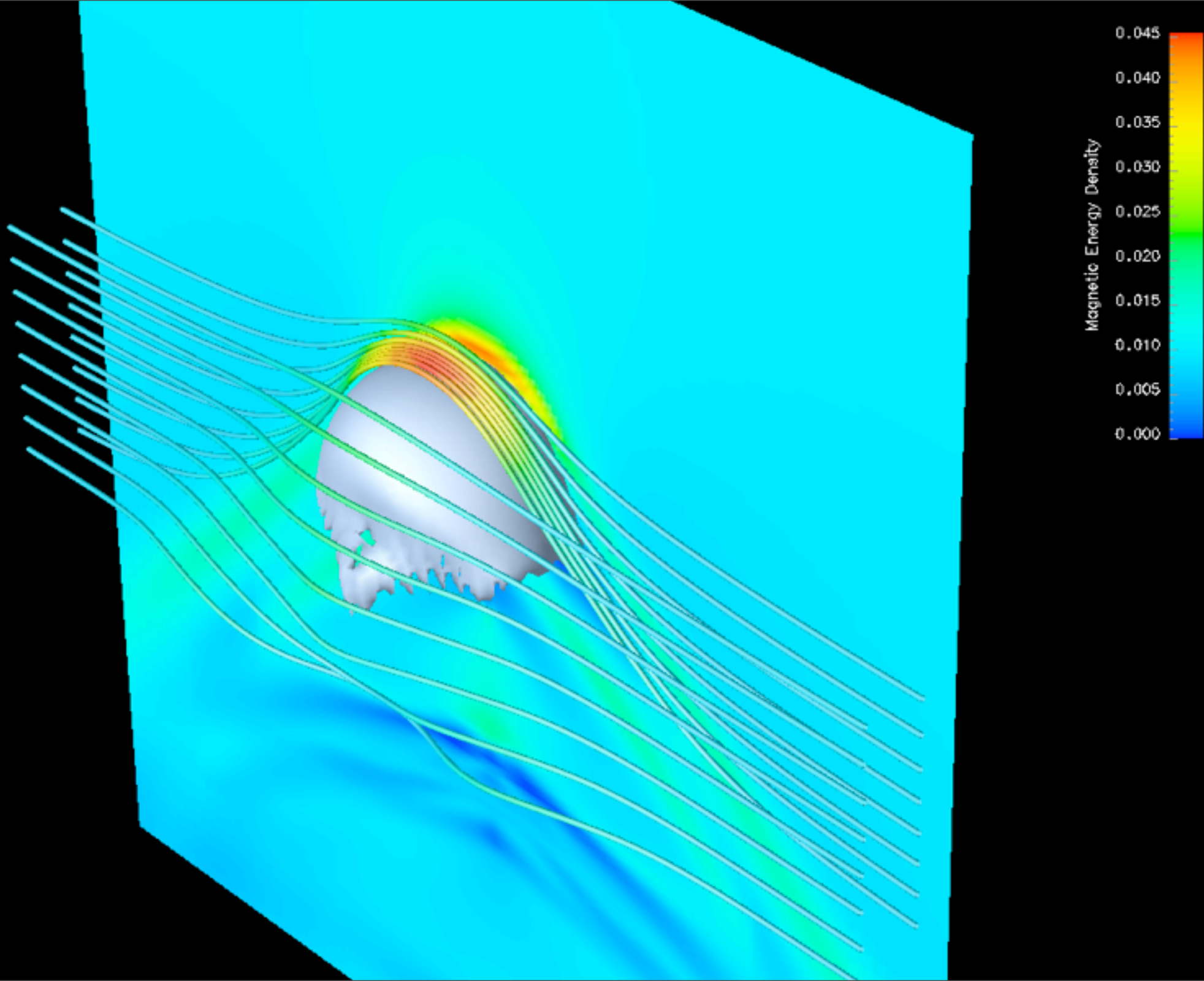
X=0 (transverse)

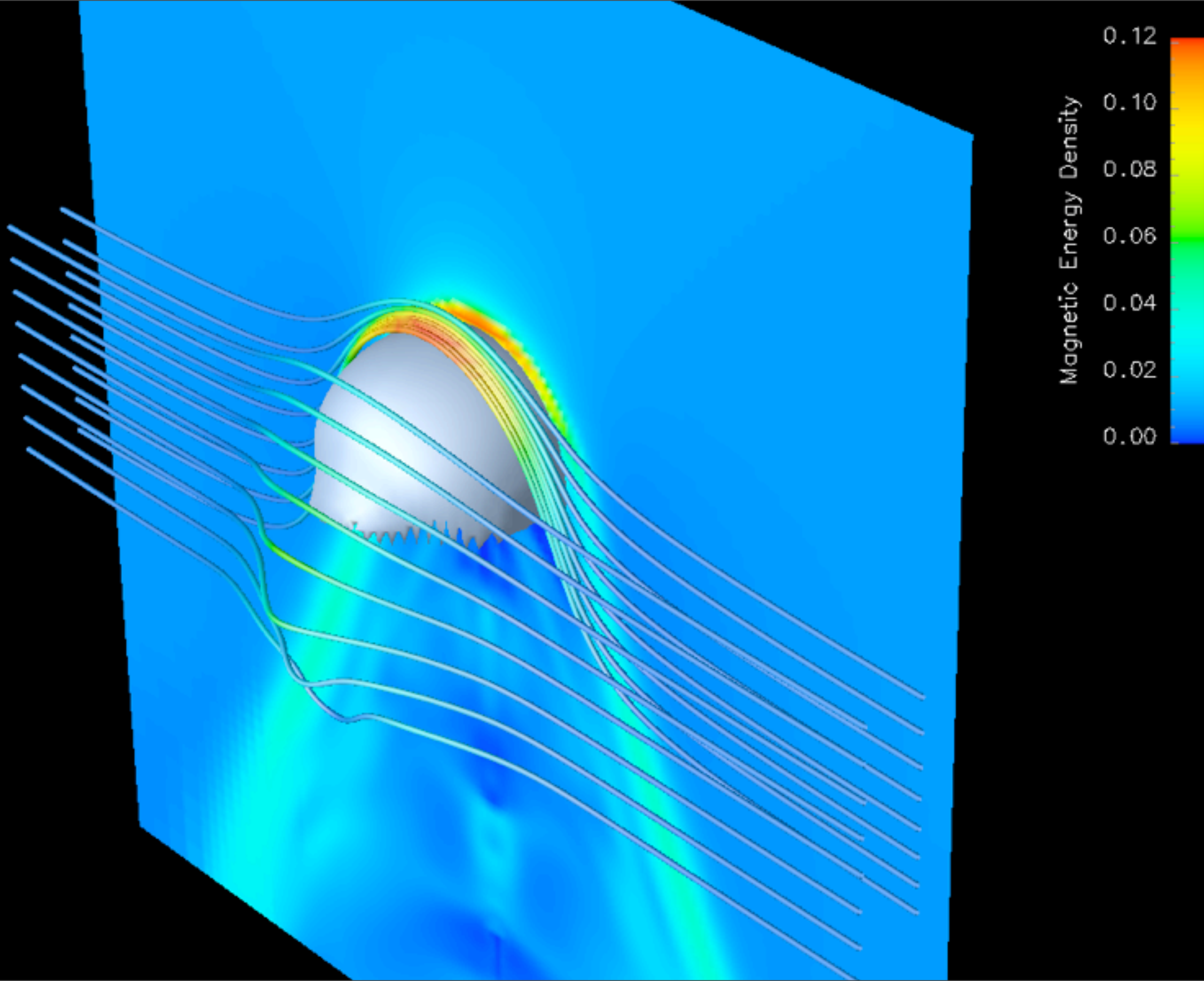


Z=0 (along field)

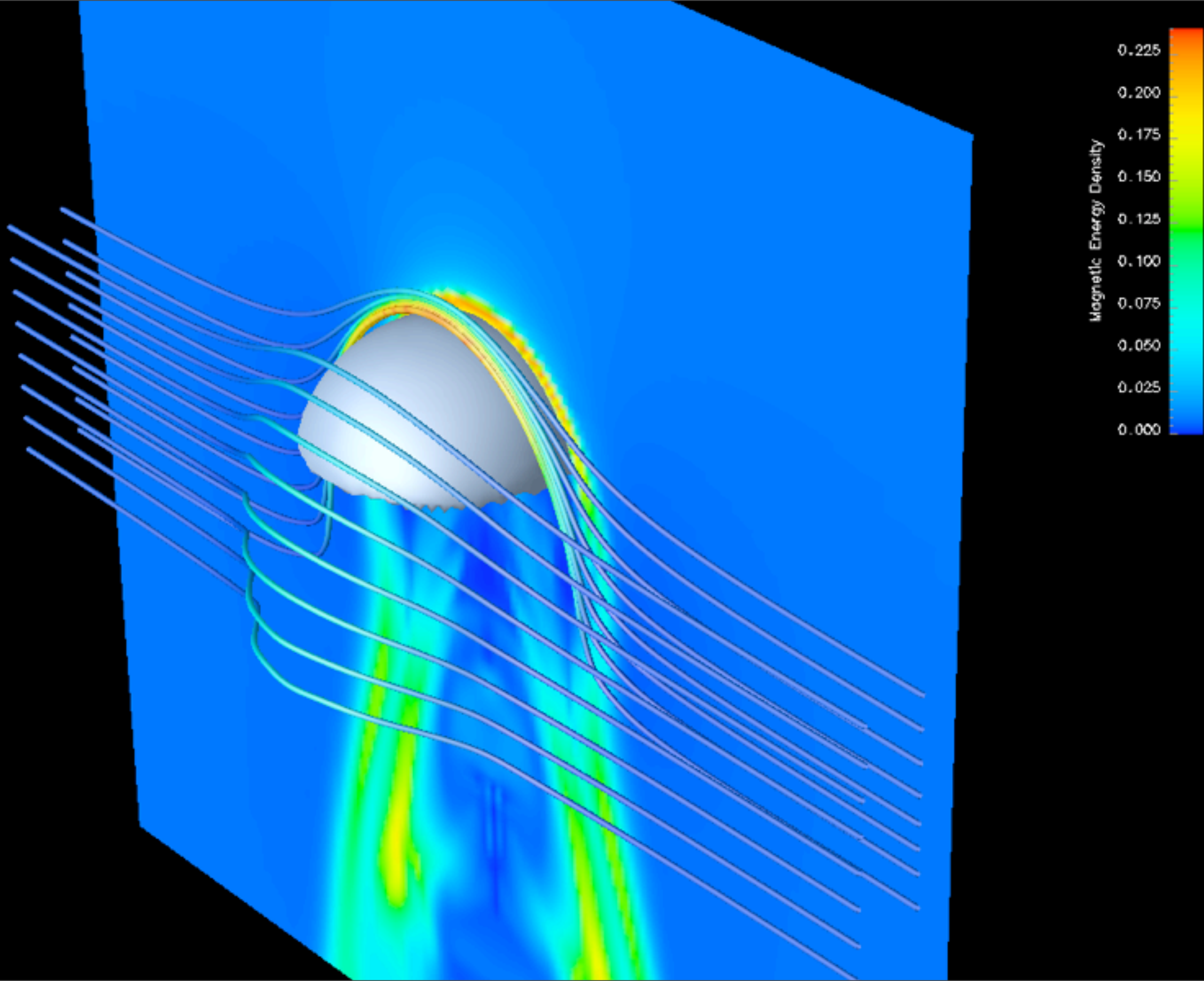


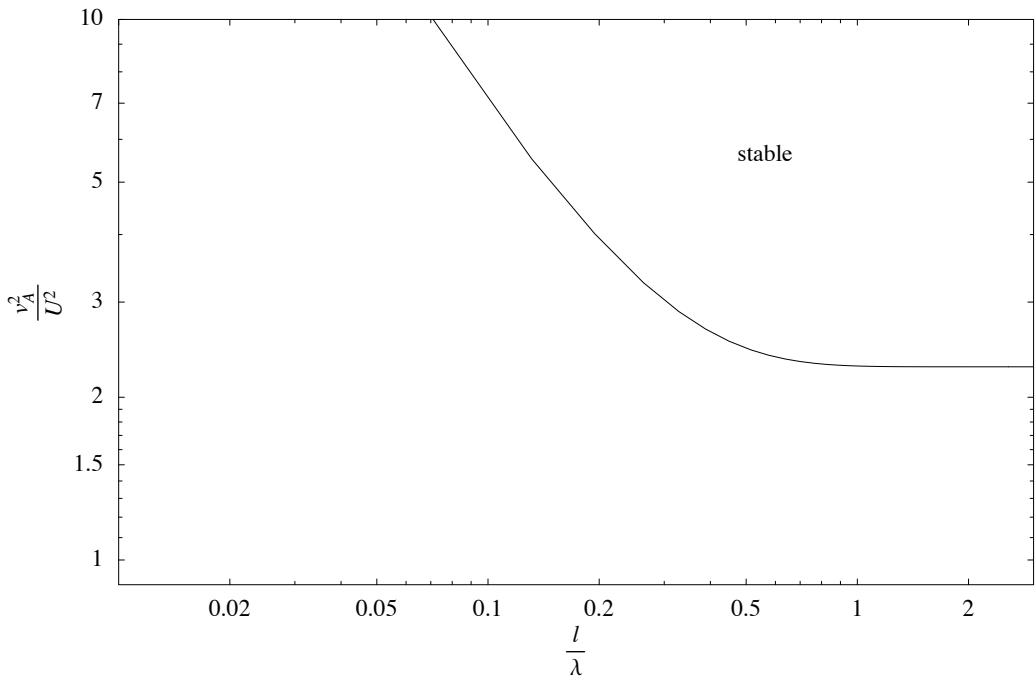




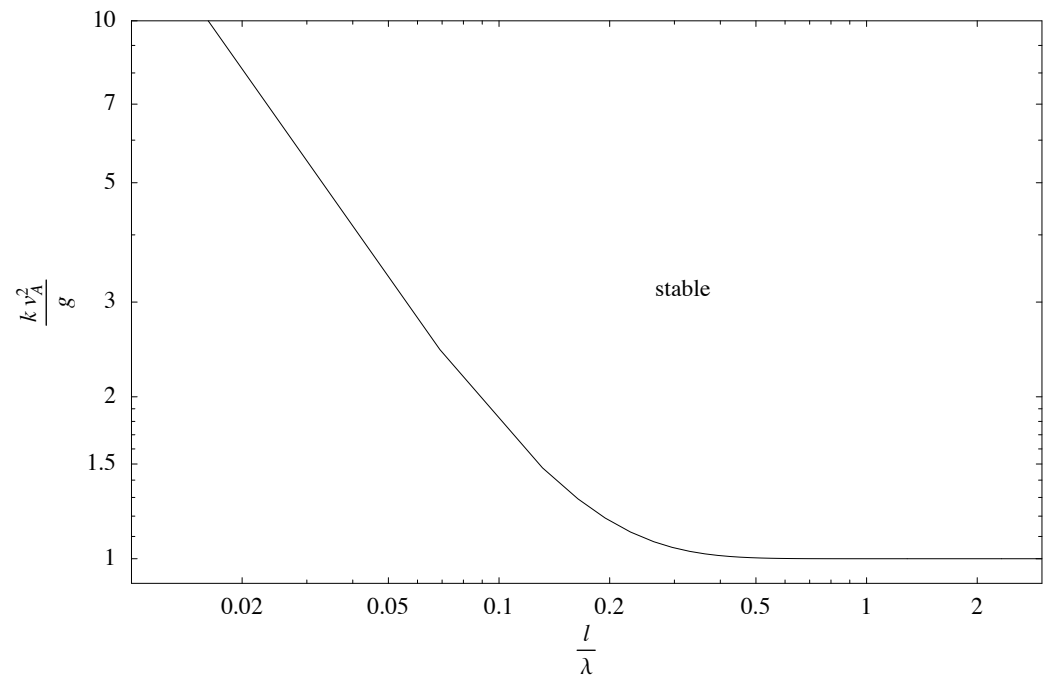






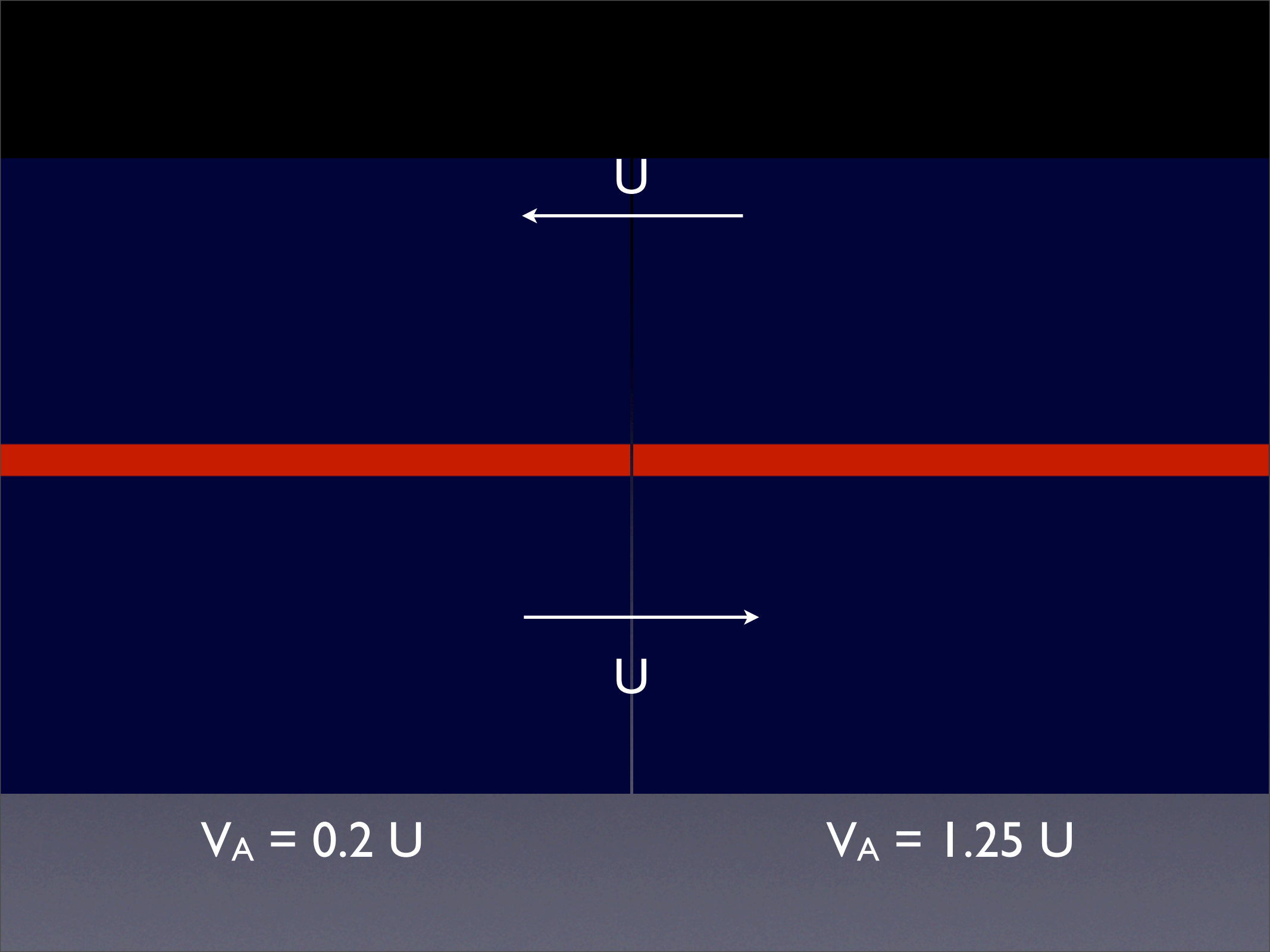


Rayleigh-Taylor



Kelvin-Helmholtz





$U$



$U$



$V_A = 0.2 U$

$V_A = 1.25 U$

