EGU22-11566 — Inverse transfer of magnetic helicity in isothermal supersonic turbulence — Link to publications —

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Funding:



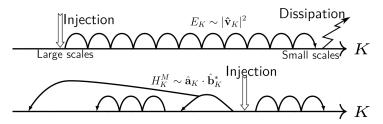
Computational resources:





Motivation

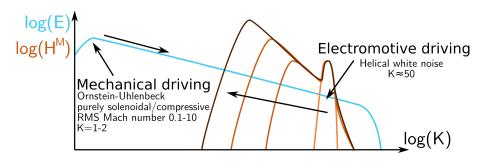




- 3D hydrodynamic turbulent systems "destroy coherence", but 3D magnetohydrodynamic ones generate large scale magnetic structures (cf dynamo effect and inverse transfer of magnetic helicity).
- Most studies of the inverse transfer of magnetic helicity: in incompressible or subsonic/transonic case.
- Many geophysical/astrophysical systems: supersonic, shocks, compressible effects.
- How compressibility (Mach number and driving type) affects the inverse transfer of magnetic helicity?

Numerical experiments





- **Direct numerical simulations** of ideal isothermal (single-fluid) MHD equations.
- Fourth-order numerical solver: Verma, Teissier, Henze & Müller, MNRAS 482, 2019

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Main results



- Spectral scaling laws (Teissier & Müller, JFM 915, 2021):
 - ► Fourier spectra of magnetic helicity become **flatter** for higher compressibility. The effect is significantly stronger for purely compressive mechanical driving than for purely solenoidal one.
 - Fourier co-spectra of Alfvén velocity and its curl display almost the same scaling law over a wide range of Mach numbers and forcing type.
 - "Alfvénic balance": equipartition in terms of kinetic and magnetic energies and helicities found in incompressible MHD extended to compressible MHD.
- Shell-to-shell transfers (Teissier & Müller, JFM 921, 2021)
 - ► Three phenomena in the global picture of the inverse transfer of magnetic helicity: direct local transfer, inverse local transfer, inverse nonlocal transfer,
 - ► Each is mediated by **clearly distinct scales** of the velocity field.
 - ▶ Role of the compressive velocity field: direct local transfer and nonlocal inverse transfer only.

Thank you very much!