

For use:

These simulations are provided free to use with proper reference.

Please reference the following papers for use:

Turbulence driving and setup papers:

Federrath et al. 2008

Federrath et al. 2010b

Federrath 2015

FLASH code papers:

Fryxell et al. 2000;

Dubey et al. 2008;

And the CATS release paper (Burkhart et al. 2020).

If you have questions, would like additional parameters, resolutions, or snapshots, please email: Dr. Blakesley Burkhart at b.burkhart@rutgers.edu

The simulations presented here are produced with the multi-physics, adaptive mesh refinement (AMR Berger & Colella 1989) code flash (Fryxell et al. 2000; Dubey et al. 2008 using version 4.5 to solve the compressible magnetohydrodynamical (MHD) equations on three-dimensional (3D) periodic grids of fixed side length $L=2\text{pc}$, including turbulence and magnetic fields.

These simulations include a turbulence driving module that produces turbulence driven on large scales ($k=2$; half the box size) and forced with a set spectrum of $E(k) \sim k^{-2}$, consistent with supersonic, compressible turbulence. This is different from the CHO-Godonov simulations presented in the CATS release as those simulations are not forced to have a particular power spectrum. We use a mixture of turbulence forcing and include a run that is fully solenoidal ($b=.333$), fully compressive ($b=1$) and mixed ($b=.5$). The different file names show different values of forcing parameter (b). We provide snapshots between 2-4 turn over times.

See the StirFromFile module in the flash user guide for more details:

http://flash.uchicago.edu/site/flashcode/user_support/flash_ug_devel.pdf

We include the flash.par parameter file that describes the parameter setup. In particular these simulations have Mach number ~ 7 , Alfvén Mach number ~ 2 , and sound speed 0.2 km/s ($T=10\text{k}$). All our simulations share the same global properties: a cloud size $L = 2 \text{ pc}$, a total cloud mass $M = 388 M_{\text{sun}}$ and a mean density $\rho_0 = 3.28 \times 10^{-21} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, resulting in a global mean freefall time $t_{\text{ff}} = 1.16 \text{ Myr}$, similar to the initial set up of Federrath 2015.