### On the Formation of Relativistic Jets: Observation, Simulation and Theory



Roger Blandford KIPAC Stanford COSMIC RAYS

THE ORIGIN OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.

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### Active Galactic Nucleus NGC 1068



### Seyfert Galaxy





Edward Fath 1908



Carl Seyfert 1943<sup>2</sup>

# Elliptical Galaxy - M87



### Heber Curtis 1918





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# Double Radio Source Cygnus A





Jennison and Das Gupta 1953



### Quasar-3C273



Maarten Schmidt

Cyril Hazard



1963



### Quasars are Active Galaxies

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### Galactic Nuclei



### Milky Way Galaxy

### Nuclear Masses



### M87: six billion suns

### Milky Way: four million suns



# **Environmental Impact**





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# Jets - Cygnus A



**Extragalactic Jets** 





### **Galactic Jets**







Black holes are orbited by accretion disks and can spin rapidly

### Astrophysical Black Holes •«m; Q,...=0, classical event horizons •Observed Black Holes •BH binaries ~4-~60 M<sub>sun</sub> X-ray, LIGO •AGN ~ 10<sup>5</sup>-~10<sup>10</sup> M<sub>sun</sub>

# Winds from Accretion Disks



# Extraction of Energy from a Spinning Black Hole



Astrophysical Black Holes • Kerr Metric • a < m; Q, ... = 0, classical event horizons • Observed Black Holes • BH binaries ~4-~60 M<sub>sun</sub> X-ray, LIGO • AGN ~ 10<sup>5</sup>-~10<sup>10</sup> M<sub>sun</sub> • Modes of Accretion • Intermediate -> thin, radiative disk (corona) [Quasar] • Low (+cool electrons) -> thick disk + wind [Radio Source] • High -> thick radiation-dominated disk +wind [BALQ]

# Extraction of Energy from a Spinning Black Hole





Astrophysical Black Holes •a<m; Q,...=0, classical event horizons Observed Black Holes •BH binaries ~4-~60 M<sub>sun</sub> X-ray, LIGO •AGN ~ 105-~1010 M Modes of Accretion Intermediate -> thin, radiative disk (corona) [Quasar] •Low (+cool electrons) -> thick disk + wind [Radio Source] •High -> thick radiation-dominated disk +wind [BALQ] Magnetic Field MRI=>strongly magnetized flows Disk and Hole - internal/external, thin/thick •Wind (from hole) and Jet (from torus?) •Power and torgue- prodigal and industrious

# Superluminal Expansion



3C273

Readhead et al

### Apparent speed ~ 8c Actual speed ~ 0.99c

# Fermi GeV Blazars



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# Gamma rays can vary in minutes



Electrons accelerated at small radii

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# Voltages, Currents, Discharges

- Unipolar Induction:  $-V \sim \Omega \Phi \sim 100 I$
- Crab:
  - $V \sim 50 PV; N'_{min} \sim 3 \times 10^{33} s^{-1} \sim 10^{-7} N'_{radio}$
- · 3C 279:
  - $V \sim 300 \text{ EV}; \text{ N'}_{min} \sim 2 \text{ x } 10^{37} \text{ s}^{-1} \sim 10^{-5} \text{ N'}_{radio}$
- GRB080916C
  - $V \sim 100 \text{ ZV}; \text{ N'}_{min} \sim 10^{40} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ N'}_{pair}(0) \sim 10^{56} \text{ s}^{-1}$

# Flow vs Pinch Fluid vs EM



JUIS

# Pictor A

### **Current Flow?**

Nonthermal emission is ohmic dissipation of current flow?

Pinch stabilized by velocity gradient

### Emission Mechanism • Synchrotron

 $- E < B \text{ (any frame)} \Rightarrow \lambda > r_{e,}E_{\gamma} < 70 \text{MeV}$ 

- GeV flares could be synchrotron if Doppler-boosted
- Compton
  - $-E_e > E_{\gamma}, m_e^2/E_s$ 
    - TeV is Compton
    - External vs Internal
  - $L_c/L_s \sim U_l/U_B$  in inhomogeneous source
    - => inhomogeneous sources?



# Pairs vs Ions

- Pairs necessary in magnetospheres for j, ρ
  Easy to create through γ-γ or γ-B
- Ions will be entrained/transported
  - Disk, Wind, Interstellar Medium?
  - EM->Flow
- Ions radiate much less than positrons and can be accelerated to higher energy – UHECR??
  - Bethe-Heitler Pair Production?

### **Event Horizon Telescope**



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# Future M87/EHT Observations

- Toroidal field, transverse shifts ->  $\Omega_H$
- Inclination, velocity,  $V_{obs}$
- Pair vs ion plasmas circular polarization
- Parity
- Acceleration
- Entrainment
- Lateral Shift

Anantua, Lyutikov





### Magnetoluminescence



### - Efficient conversion of electromagnetic energy into γ-rays

- Gevatrons to Zevatrons
- PWN, AGN, (QftI), GRBs...
- Shocks too slow and not strong when EM dominant
  - New Mechanisms

### **Relativistic Reconnection**



Move particles under central diffusion Lorentz force region B EM fields on the grid 2L\* Interpolate EM fields on Deposit current from the grid to the particles in particle motion in the B B shocks particles shocks the cells cells onto the grid • • • • :: in the cells R Spatial Domain Solve for EM fields on the  $2L_0$ grid

Syrovatskii

### Particle In Cell (PIC) Codes



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# Knots and Tangles

- Knot (eg trefoil)
  - Describable by polynomials
    - Tait, Alexander, Jones...: t+t<sup>3</sup>-t<sup>4</sup>
  - Require reconnection to create and destroy
    - Slow
- Tangle (eg slip knot)
  - Can become unstable and transition to lower energy configuration at speed of light
  - Create E > B? and extensive runaway electron acceleration
  - Magnetic energy -> γ-rays
  - Followed by implosion, chain reaction?





# Unstable EM Configurations



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Yuan, Nalewajko, Zrake, East, RB

# Summary



- Galactic nuclei ~10<sup>6-10</sup>sun, black holes
- Observe disks/tori, winds and jets
- Jets formed by spinning hole + torus?
- Jets propagate from ~m to ~<10^{11} m
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  Jets radiate from m radio to TeV  $\gamma\text{-rays}$
- Jets: EM/relativistic -> entraining flow
- 3D RMHD simulations are instructive
- EHT observing relativistic region
- Need to understand gas flow, acceleration