

Radiative Magnetohydrodynamic Accretion Flows and Jets

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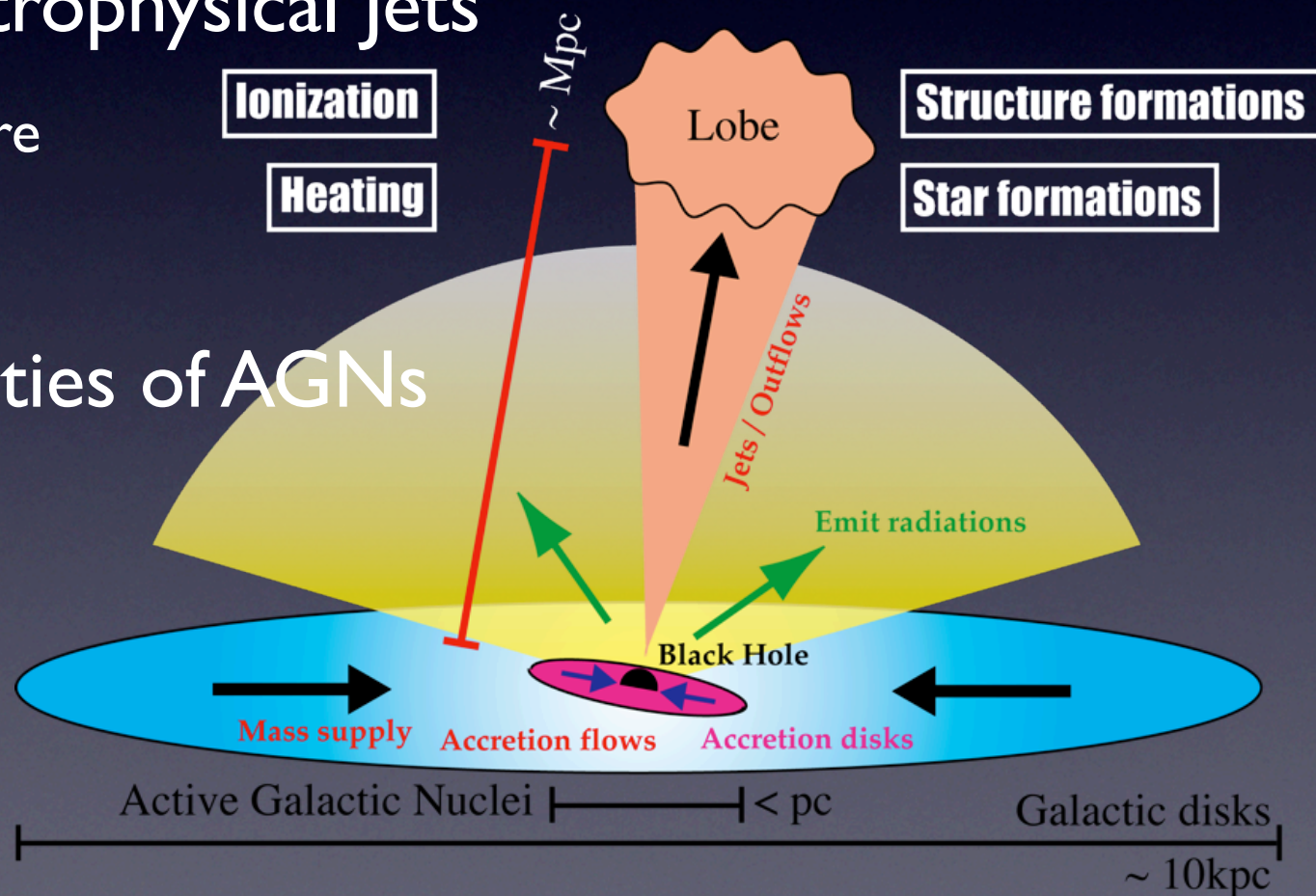
Contents of my talk

- Non-Radiative MHD Accretion Flows and Jets
 - Launching mechanism of Jets in MHD Accretion Flows
 - Quasi-Periodic Oscillations in MHD Accretion Flows
- Radiation Transfer in MHD accretion flows
 - Examine the MHD accretion flow model by comparing the emergent spectra with the observed spectra in our galactic center source, SgrA*.



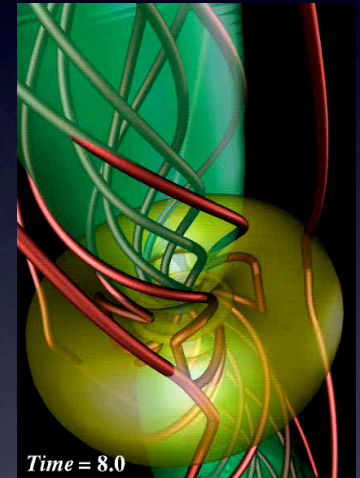
Why we study accretion flows and jets?

- Formation and Evolution of Supermassive Black Holes
- Formation of Astrophysical Jets
 - Large-scale structure
 - Heating of IGM
- Radiative properties of AGNs
 - Variability
 - Ionization of IGM
 - Heating of IGM



Launching Mechanism of Jets in MHD Accretion Flows

- Caveats in previous studies on launching jets:
 - Large-scale strong magnetic field lines permeating accretion disks
 - Origin of such magnetic field lines is out of concern
- Key questions:
 - Can magnetic fields associated with stars and accretion disks produce jets?
 - If so, how?



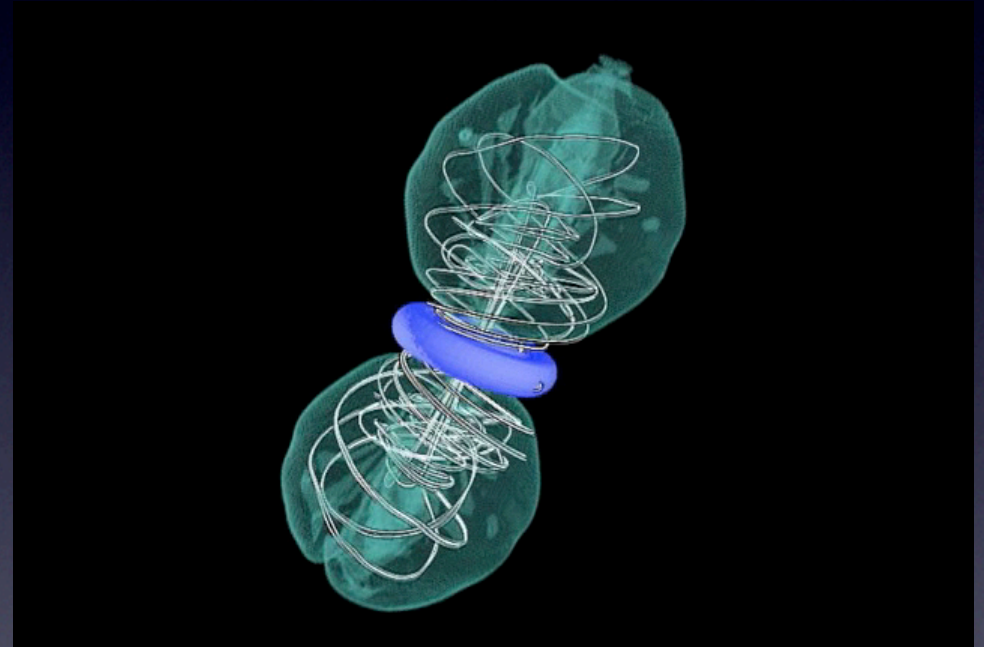
Magnetic-Tower Jets

(YK, Hayashi, Matsumoto 2004; YK, Mineshige, Shibata 2004)

Magnetosphere of Neutron Stars



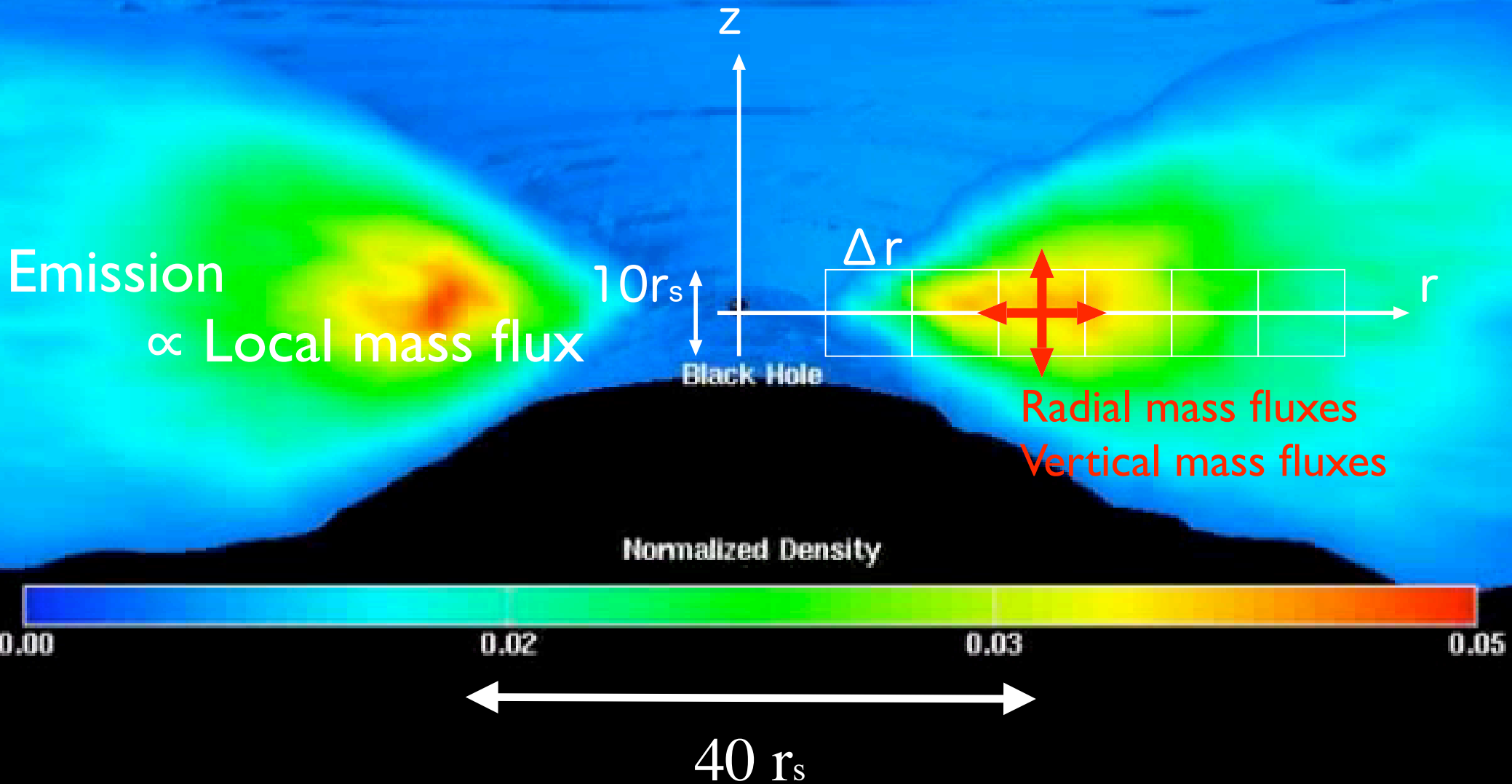
Magnetized Accretion Flows
around Black Holes



The magnetic tower jet solution is an universal mechanism which can produce jets in dynamo-active accretion disks!!!

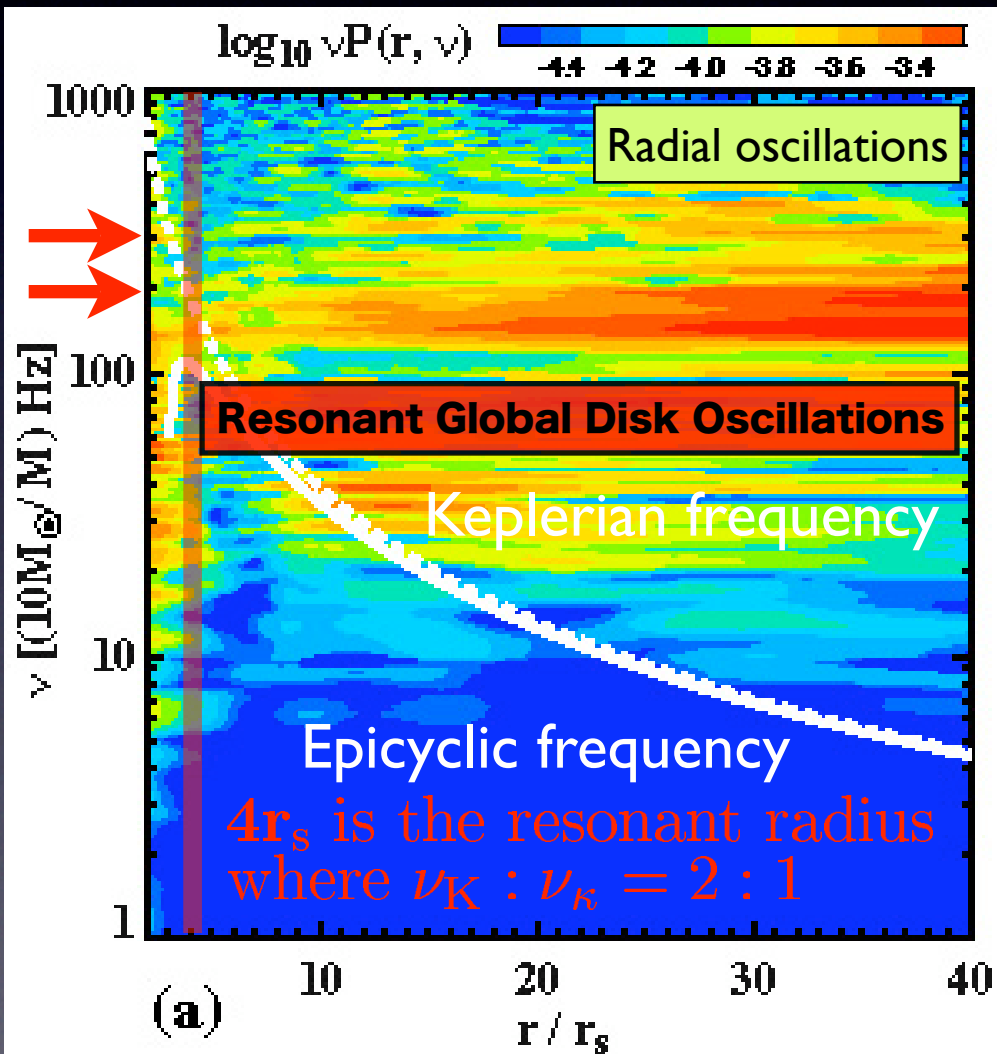
Quasi-Periodic Oscillations (QPOs) in MHD accretion flows (YK 2004)

$$\text{Time} = 21800.00 \text{ [rs/c]} \quad \frac{r_s}{c} \approx 10^{-5} M_{\text{BH}}/M_{\odot} \text{ [sec]}$$

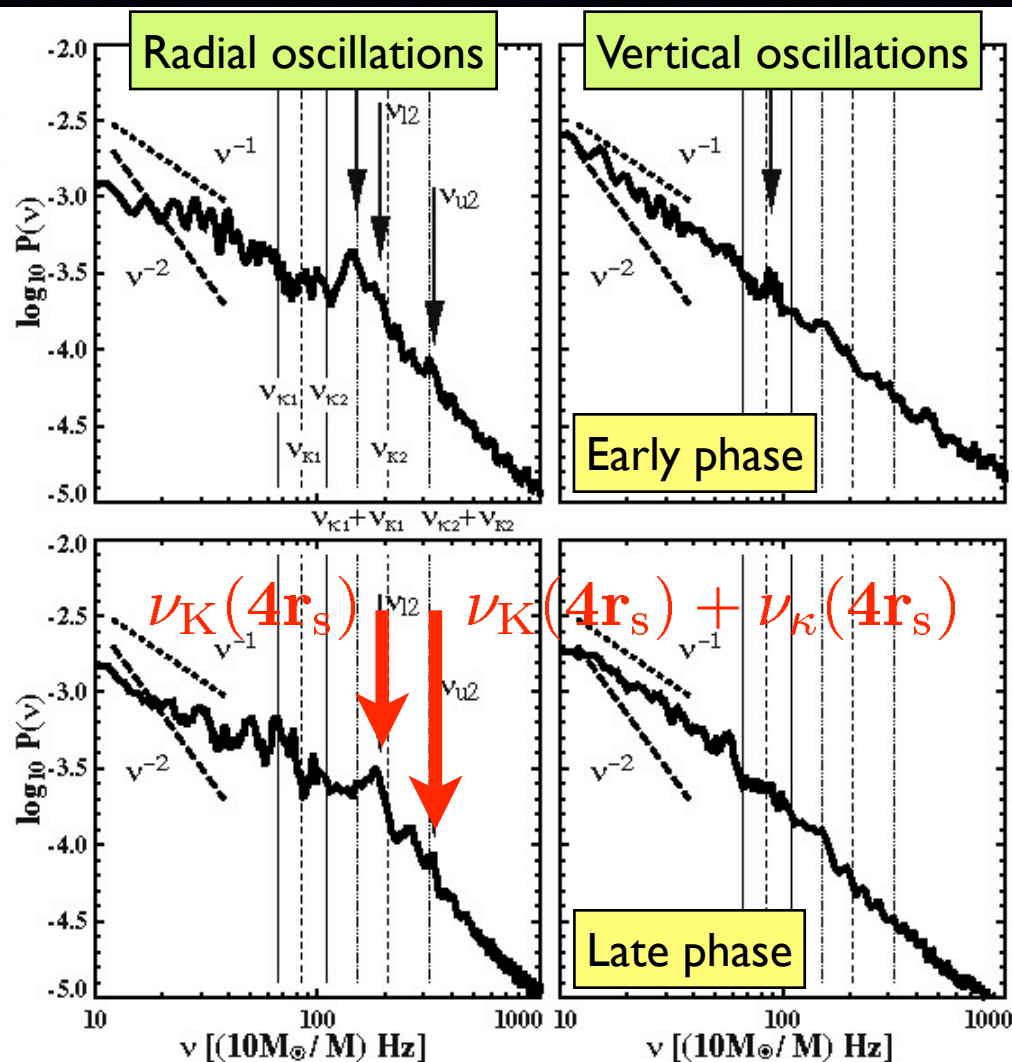


Twin Quasi-Periodic Oscillations in MHD Accretion Flows (YK 2004)

PSD as a function of radius



PSD integrated over the radius



Radiation Transfer in MHD Accretion Flows

(e.g., YK 2004; Ohsuga, YK, Mineshige 2005)

$$\text{Time} = 21800.00 \text{ [rs/c]} \quad \frac{r_s}{c} \approx 10^{-5} M_{\text{BH}}/M_{\odot} \text{ [sec]}$$

★ MHD data:

200x32x400 in cylindrical coord. → 200x200x200 meshes in Cartesian coord.
last 40 snapshots of quasi-steady MHD accretion flows (600 snapshots in total)

★ Free parameters:

Density and Black hole mass

★ Two-temperature plasma:

Electron temperature is calculated self-consistently.

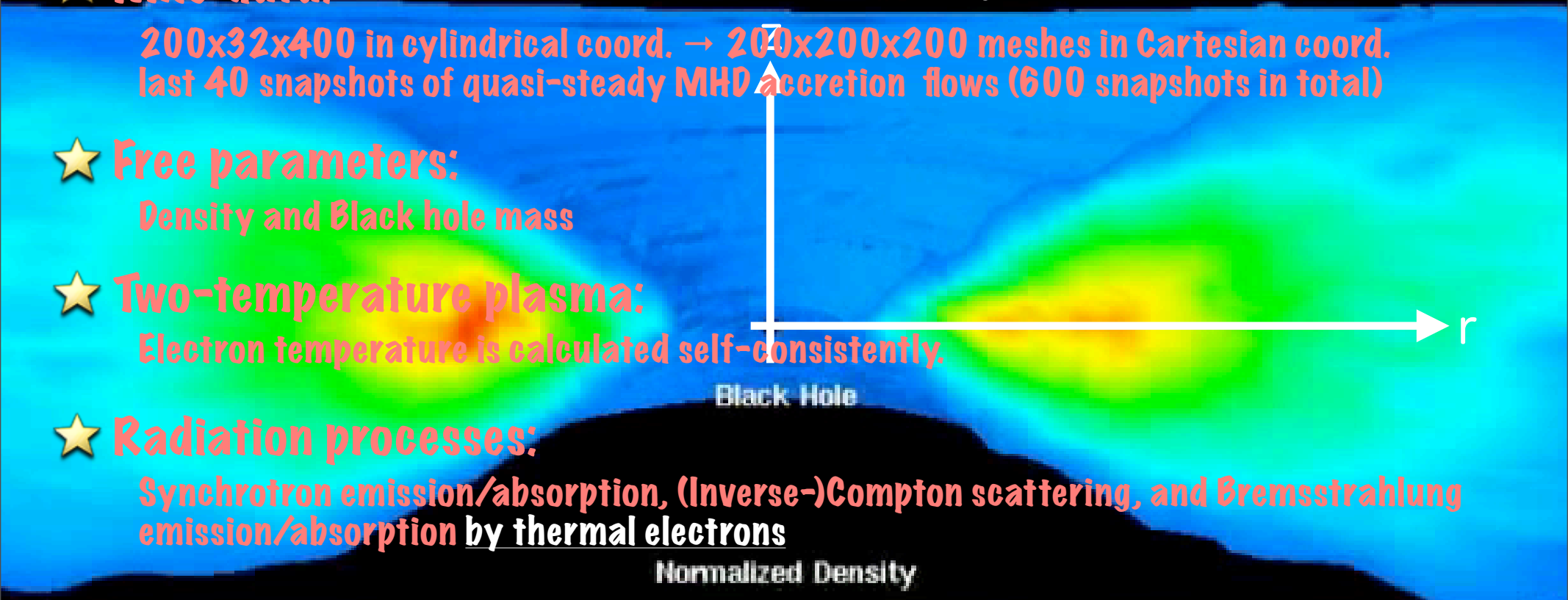
★ Radiation processes:

Synchrotron emission/absorption, (Inverse-)Compton scattering, and Bremsstrahlung emission/absorption by thermal electrons

Normalized Density

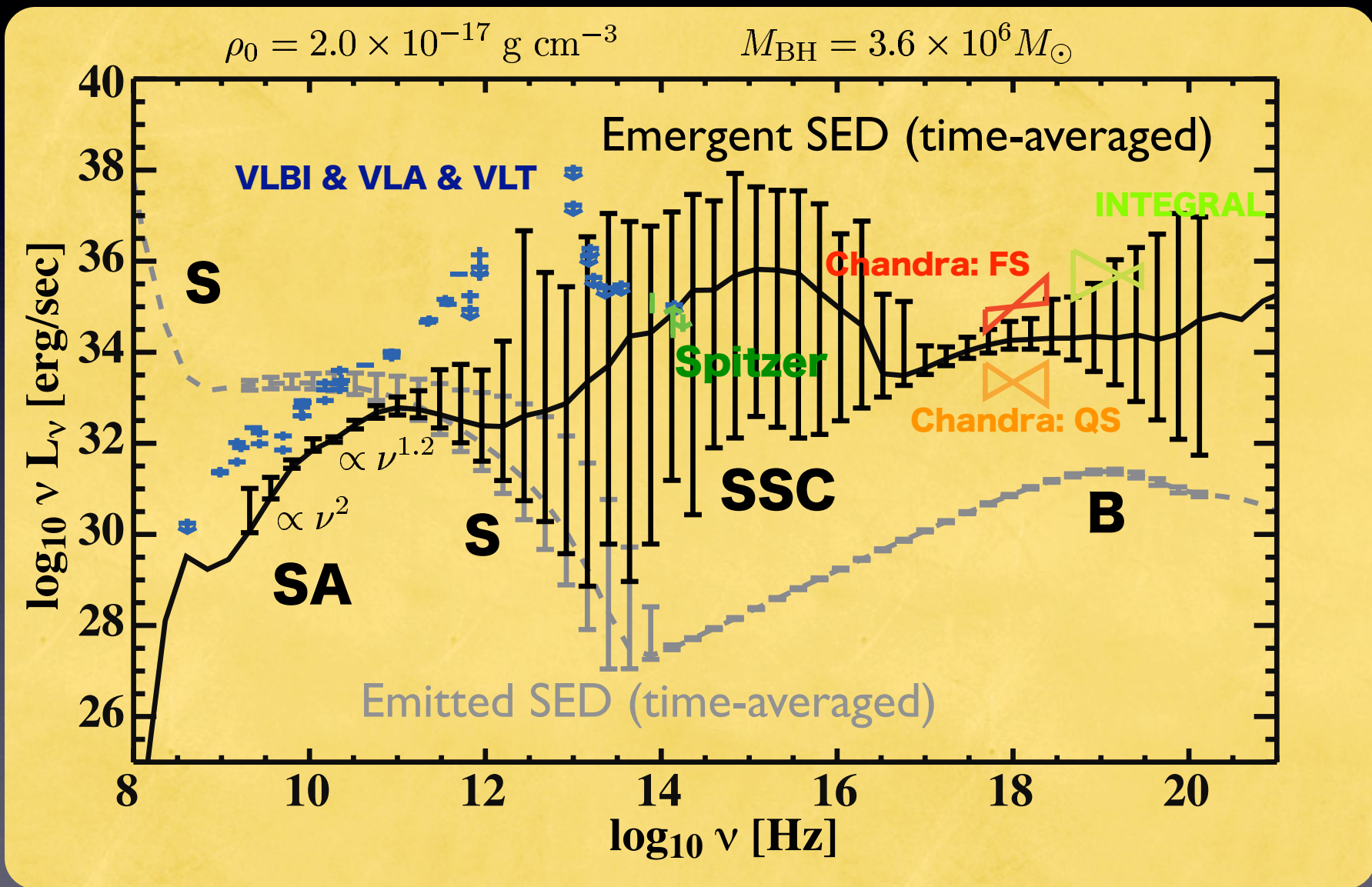


40 r_s



Emergent SED of MHD Accretion Flows

(YK, Ohsuga, Umemura, Mineshige in prep.)

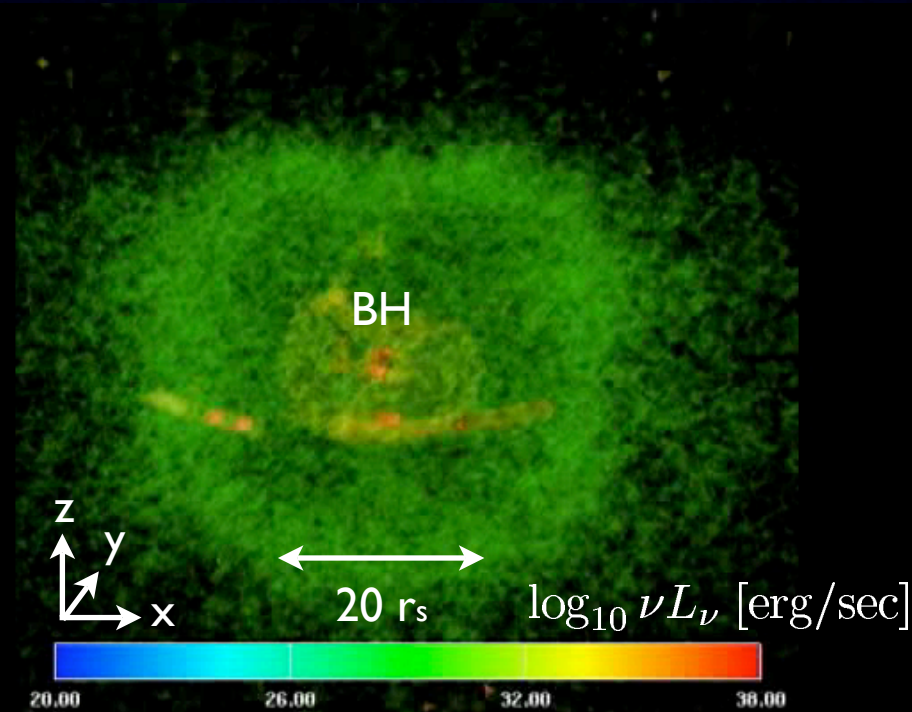
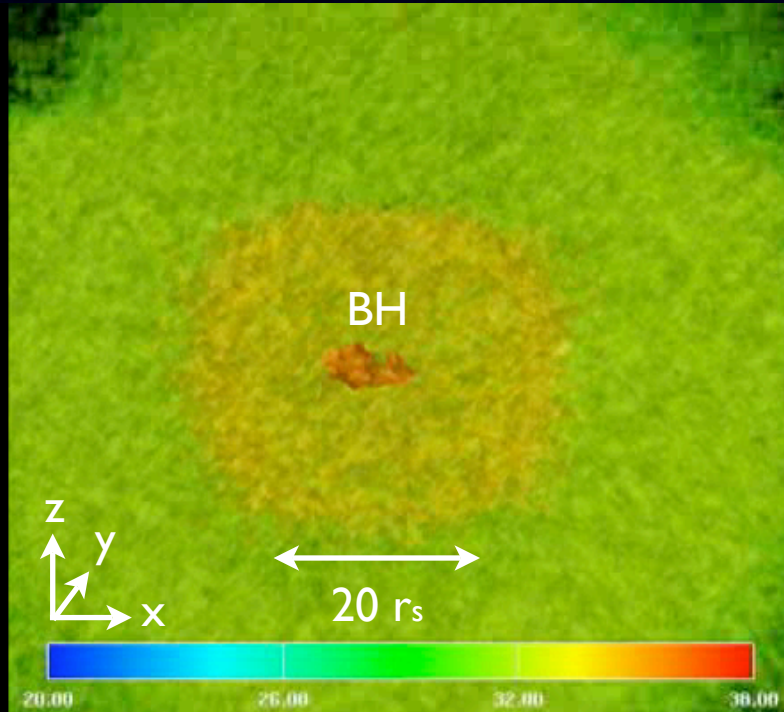


Spatial Distribution of the Power of Escaping Photons

(YK, Ohsuga, Umemura, Mineshige in prep.)

One-temperature plasma model

Two-temperature plasma model



Plasma model is crucial not only for evaluating emission region but also for time variability

Summary

- Magnetic fields associated with stars and disks can produce jets:
 - Magnetic loops connecting between differentially rotating objects deform themselves into a magnetic-tower,
 - The magnetic-tower can drive jets and outflows.
- Resonant disk oscillations can be excited in MHD accretion flows that can account for quasi-periodic X-ray brightness oscillations in X-ray binaries including micro-quasars:
 - QPOs trace the metric (the mass and the spin) of black holes.
- Emergent SEDs can explain the observed SED in SgrA*:
 - Radiation transfer is inevitable for evaluating electron temperature (e.g., two-temperature plasma),
 - Radiations in MHD flows can account for variable emissions in recent NIR and X-ray observations in SgrA*.