

相対論的ジェット



活動銀河核ジェットのMorphology





収束・安定 FRII

FRI

FRIジェットとFRIIジェットのMorphologyの違い

- 内的要因? ジェットの中心エンジンの問題
- 外的要因? 銀河間媒質の物理的状態の違い

- ジェットと銀河間媒質の相互作用 → 流体不安定性

- Kelvin-Helmholtz不安定性 乱流統計加速 (3C 279, Asano & Hayashida 15)
- 物質混合による減速 (Rossi+08)
- 速度シアーによる光子の加速 (GRB, Ito+14)

未解決問題

Hybrid Morphology Radio Sources



FR I type on one side and FR II type on the other side of AGN

Properties of the ambient medium is responsible for the morphological dichotomy between FR I and FR II jet??

← similar jets (power, composition, Lorentz factor)

二次元軸対称相対論的ジェット伝搬



ジェットの力学進化(閉じ込め・振動)



ジェット境界でのRayleigh-Taylor不安定性



ジェット境界でのRayleigh-Taylor不安定性



Richtmyer-Meshkov Instability



contact discontinuity

- The Richtmyer-Meshkov instability is induced by impulsive acceleration due to shock passage.
- The perturbation amplitude grows linearly in time (Richtmyer 1960)

$$rac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = k \delta_0^* A^* v^* \ , \qquad \qquad A^* = rac{
ho_1^* -
ho_2^*}{
ho_1^* +
ho_2^*}$$

ジェット伝搬中におけるRayleigh-Taylor不安定およびRichtmyer-Meshkov不安定性の成長

2D RTI & RMI



2D RTI & RMI



3D Local Simulation for the Jet

Density

Since the jet is overpressured initially, at the early evolutional stage the jet starts to expand.

In 3D case, you can also find the growth of the oscillation-induced RTI and RMI at the jet interface.

t= 150

unit in time: $r_{\rm jet,0}/c$

Finger-like structure emerges at the jet-external medium interface primally due to the RTI. RMI fingers are excited secondary between the RTI fingers.

log p

0.5

-1.0

-2.5

During the radial oscillating motion of the jet, the two types of finger structures are amplified and repeatedly excited at the jet interface, and finally deform the transverse structure of the jet.

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0.5

log p

unit in time: $r_{\rm jet,0}/c$

t= 210

-4.0

-2.5

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2D vs 3D:不安定性の成長



ガンマ線バーストジェットへの応用

ガンマ線バースト



三次元相対論的MHDコード

- ■計算スキーム: 相対論版HLLD (Mignone & Bodo 09)
- 特殊相対論
- 理想MHD
- 状態方程式: 理想気体の状態方程式
- 精度
 - 空間:2次 時間:2次
- 補間法: MUSCL
- 保存量から基本量へのリカバリー方法: Mignone & McKinney 2007
- 誘導方程式の解法:

Upwind constrained transport (UCT) (Londrillo & Del Zanna 2004) HLLD-UCT (Minoshima et al. 2015) 新たに相対論版HLLD-UCTを開発

■ 基礎方程式

mass conservation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\gamma \rho) + \nabla \cdot (\gamma \rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

momentum conservation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left[\gamma^2 \rho h \frac{\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}}{c^2} + \left(P + \frac{B^2 + E^2}{8\pi} \right) \mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E}}{4\pi} \right] = 0$$

energy conservation
$$\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} c^2 = 0$$

induction equation
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} - \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) = 0$$

momentum density vector

$$\mathbf{R} \equiv \gamma^2 \rho h \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c^2} + \frac{\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{E}}{4\pi c}$$

energy density

 ∂t

$$\epsilon \equiv \gamma^2 \rho h - P + \frac{B^2 + E^2}{8\pi}$$

electric field

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}}{c}$$

specific enthalpy $\frac{h}{c^2} = 1 + \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma - 1} \frac{P}{\rho c^2}$

ratio of specific heats

$$\Gamma = rac{4}{3}$$

Lorentz factor

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$$

設定:星内部を伝搬するGRBジェット



星内部を伝搬するGRBジェット



ジェットの境界でRayleigh-Taylor及び Richtmyer-Meshkov不安定性が成長



ジェットの断面図 (Lorentz factor)



 $\beta \leq 1$ の場合、トロイダル磁場の磁気張力に よりジェット境界での不安定の成長が抑制

磁気張力による不安定性の抑制



まとめ

磁場がない状況では、 reconfinement shockがたつとジェット境界で Rayleigh-Taylor不安定性とRichtmyer-Meshkov不安定性が成長

(JM & Masada 2013, JM+ 2017, Toma+ 2017)





天文現象においてこれらの不安定性がどの程度重要か?