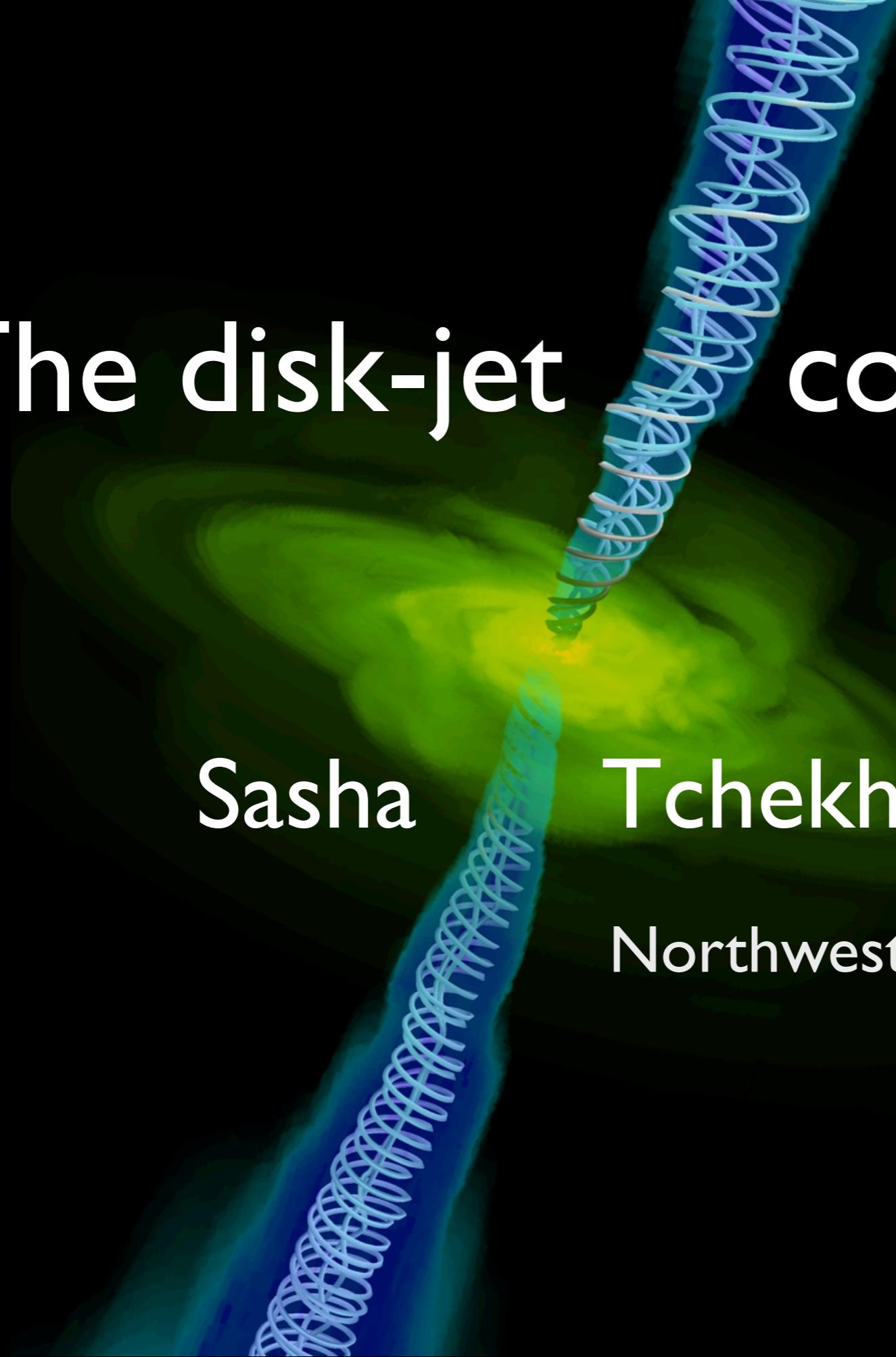


The disk-jet connection

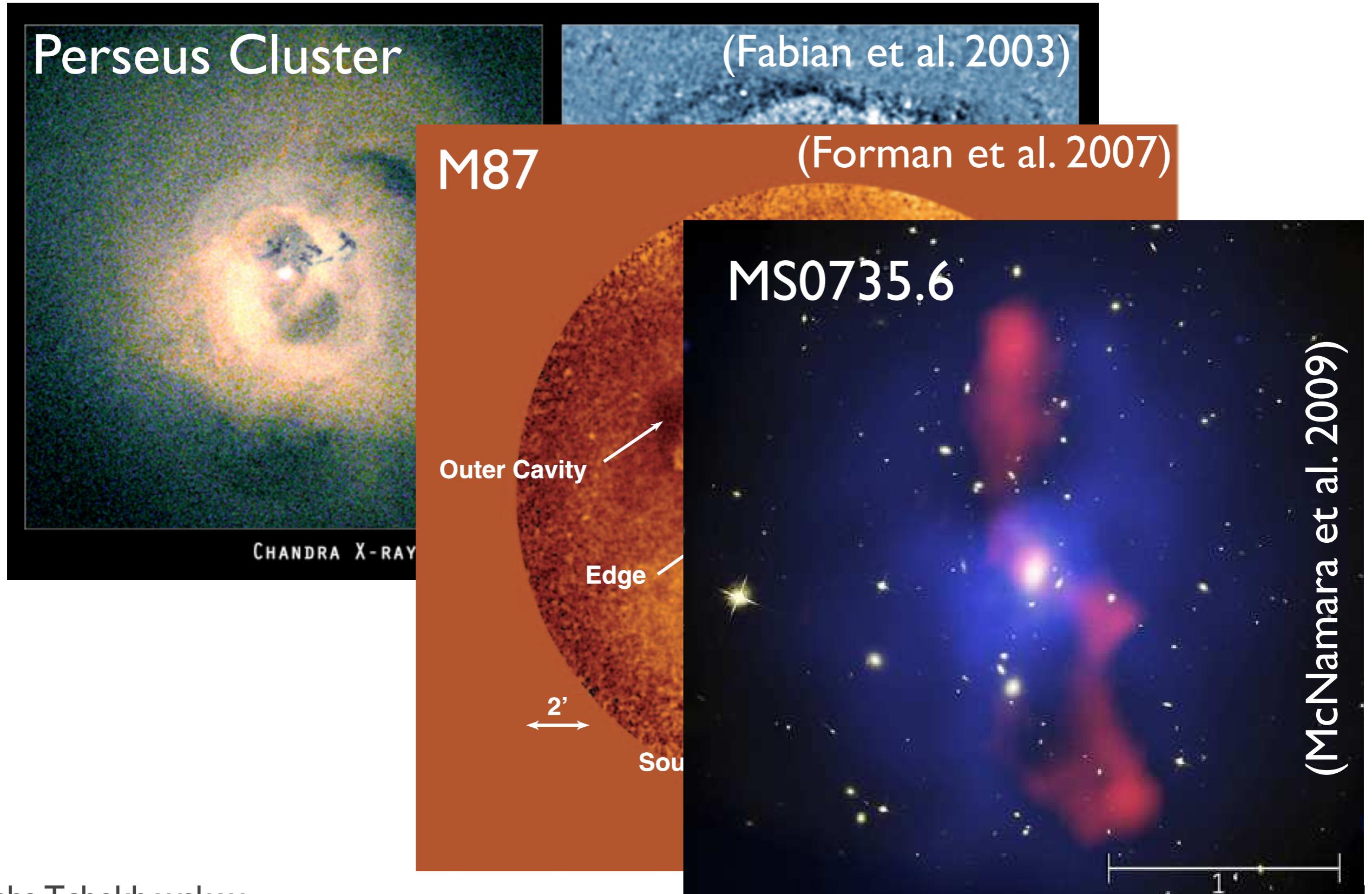
Sasha

Tchekhovskoy

Northwestern University

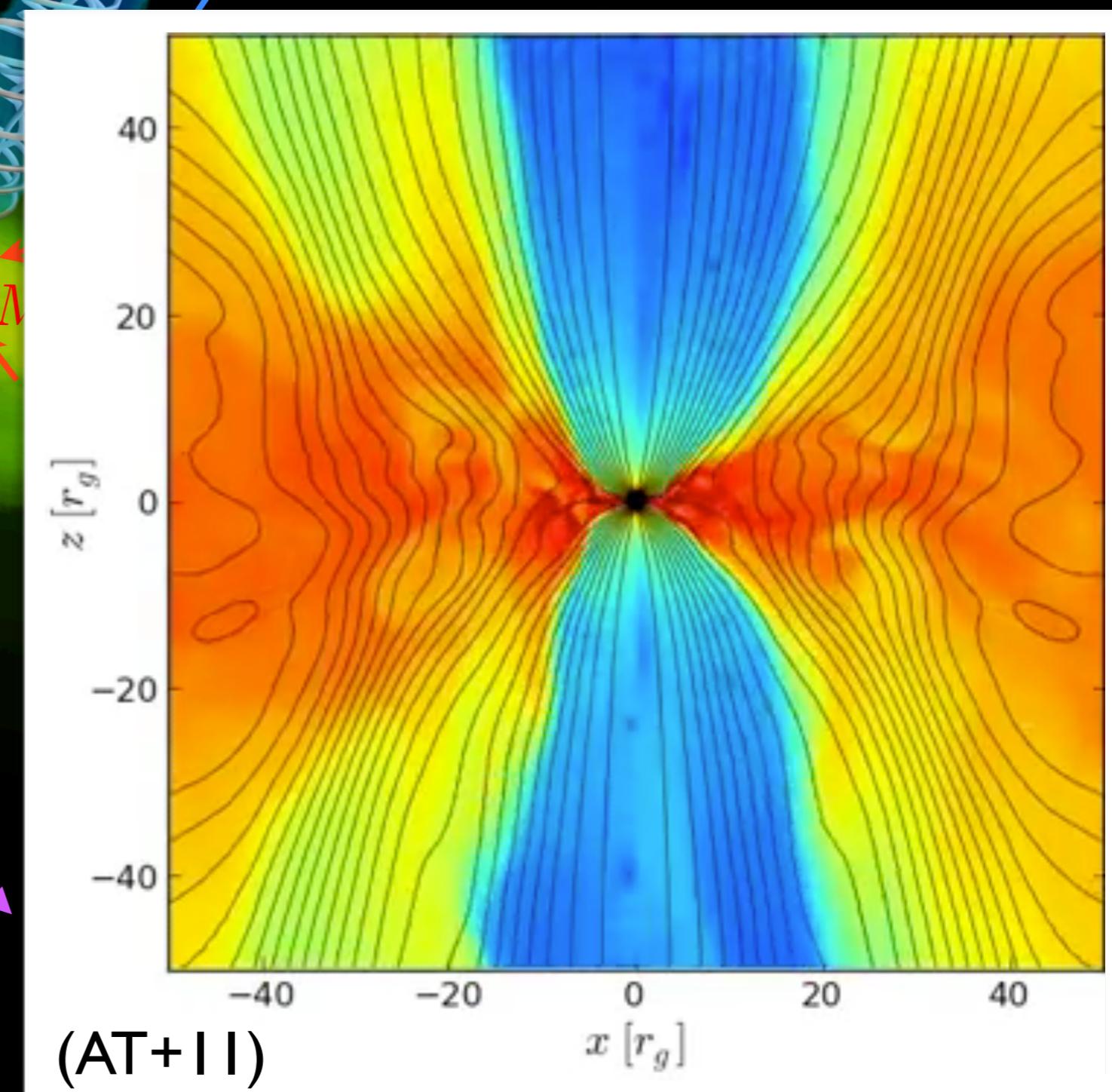
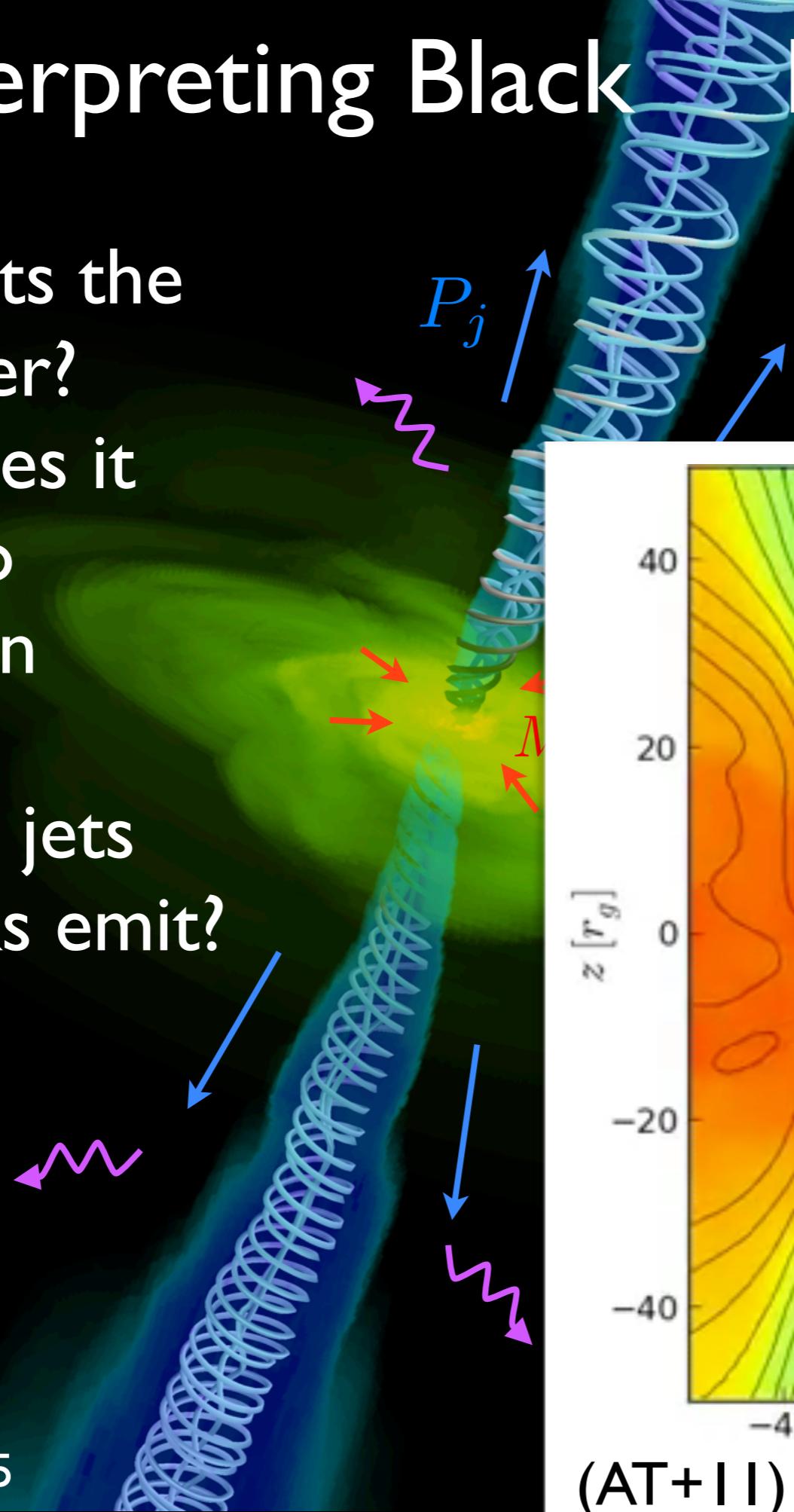


Jets Affect Galaxies/Clusters



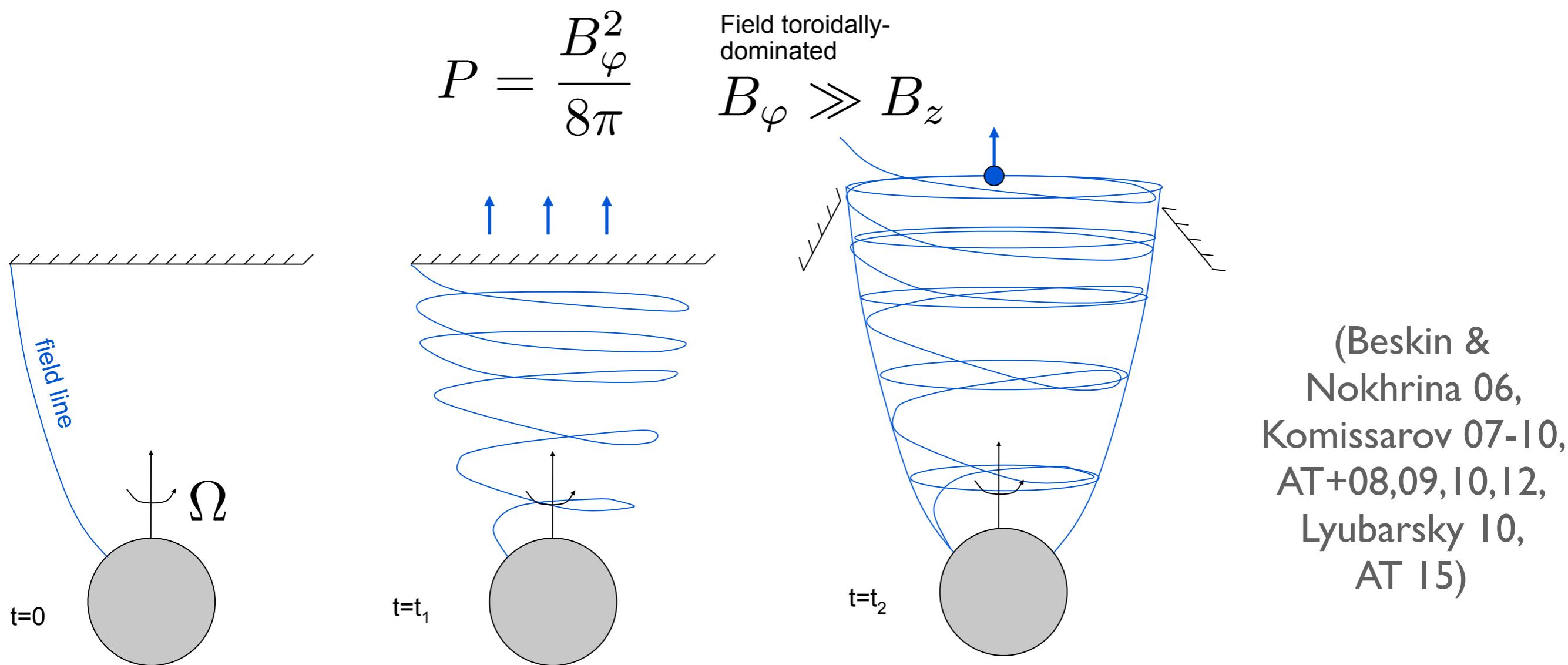
Interpreting Black Hole Observations

- What sets the jet power?
- How does it relate to accretion power?
- How do jets and disks emit?

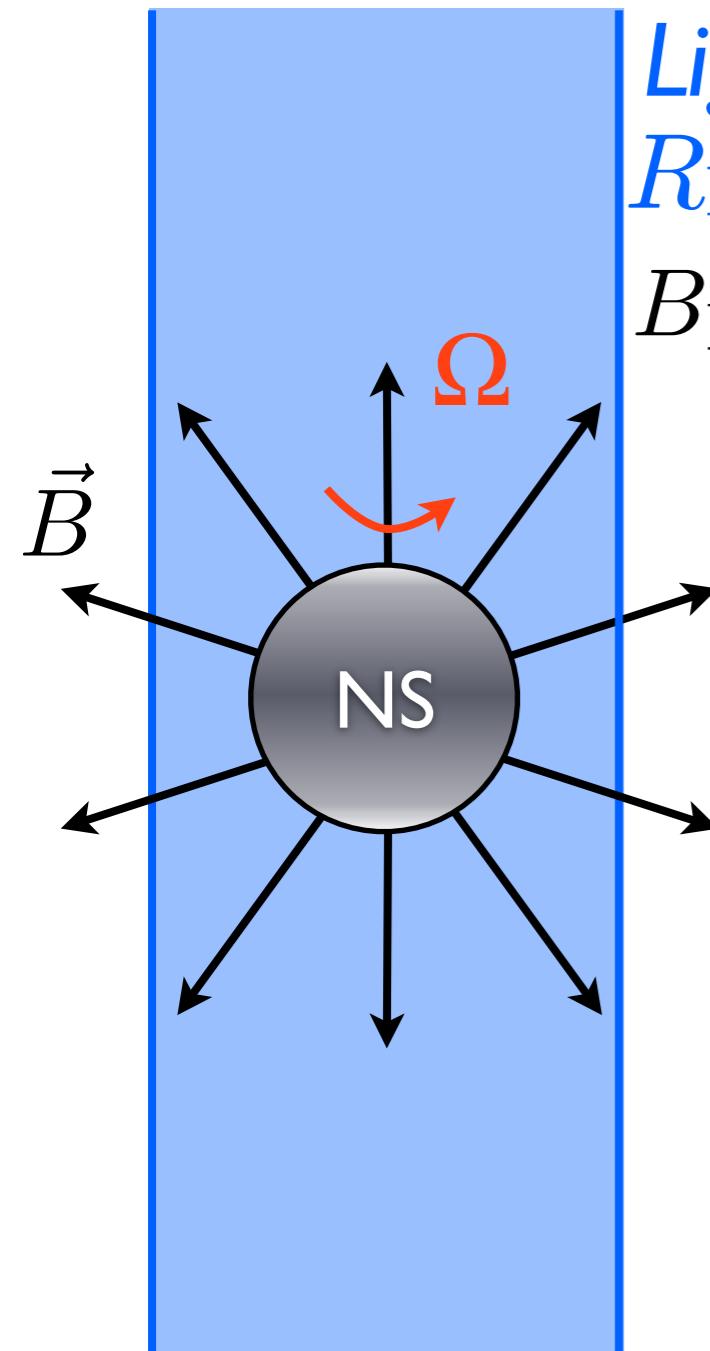


Adapted from
Tchekhovskoy 2015

Jets 101



What Powers Outflow?



Light cylinder (LC):

$$R_L = c/\Omega$$

$$B_L = \Phi/2\pi R_L^2$$

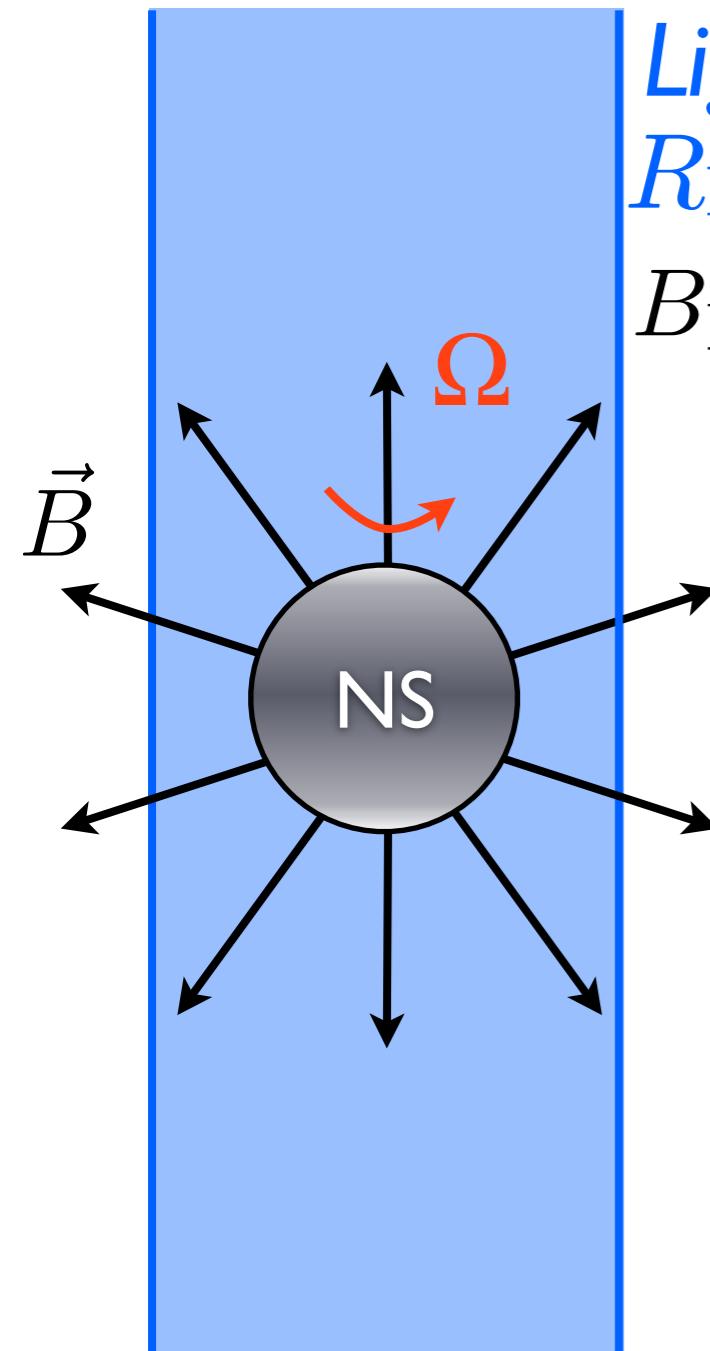
- Flow separates from NS at LC: $E_L \sim B_L$
- Spindown power

$$P \sim \frac{c}{4\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \times 4\pi R_L^2 = c B_L^2 R_L^2$$

$P \sim$ as a function of Φ, Ω ?

Let's try to compute it!

What Powers Outflow?



Light cylinder (LC):

$$R_L = c/\Omega$$

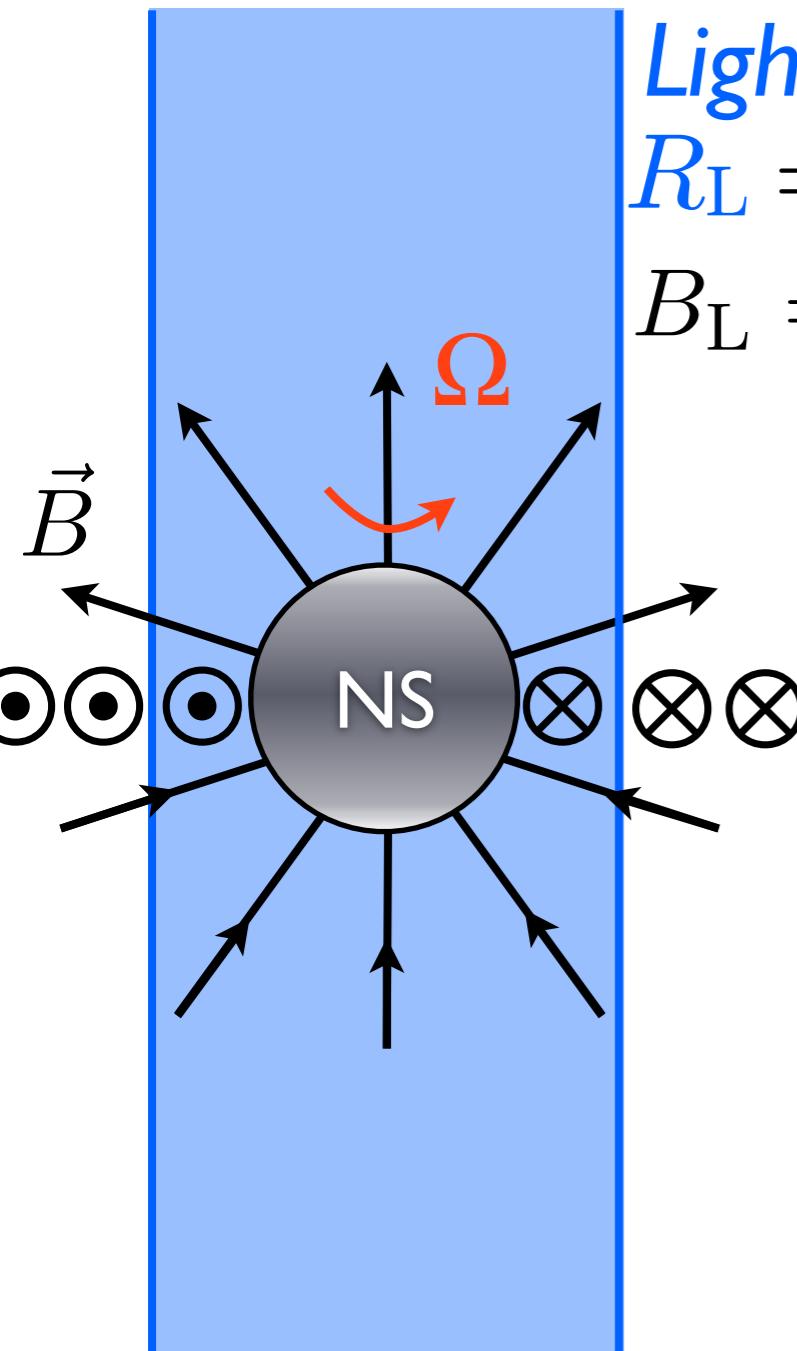
$$B_L = \Phi/2\pi R_L^2$$

- Flow separates from NS at LC: $E_L \sim B_L$
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$$P \sim \frac{1}{6\cancel{4}\pi^2 c} \Phi^2 \Omega^2$$

What Powers Outflow?



Light cylinder (LC):

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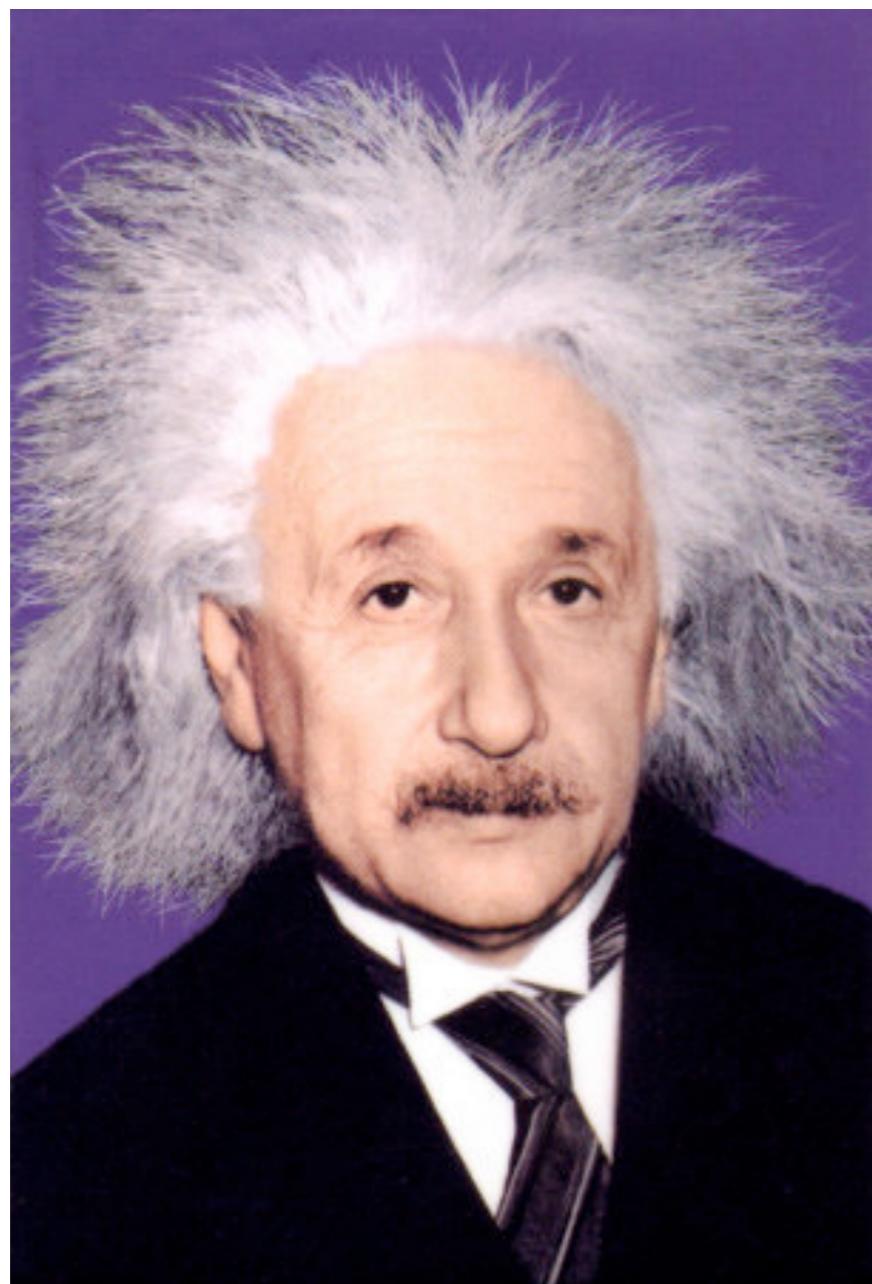
- Split-monopole
- What about black holes?

A Black Hole is VERY Simple

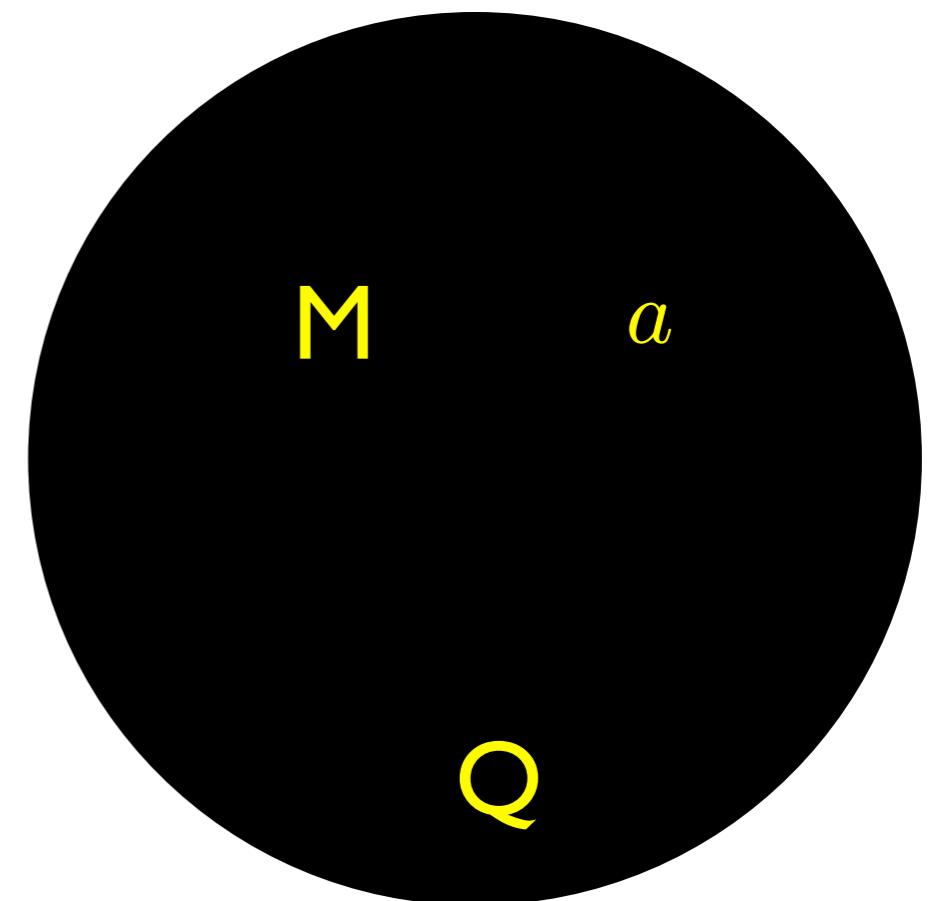
- Mass: \mathbf{M}
- Spin: a ($J=a \mathbf{GM^2/c}$)
- Charge: \mathbf{Q} ~~—~~

A Black Hole has no Hair! (No Hair Theorem)

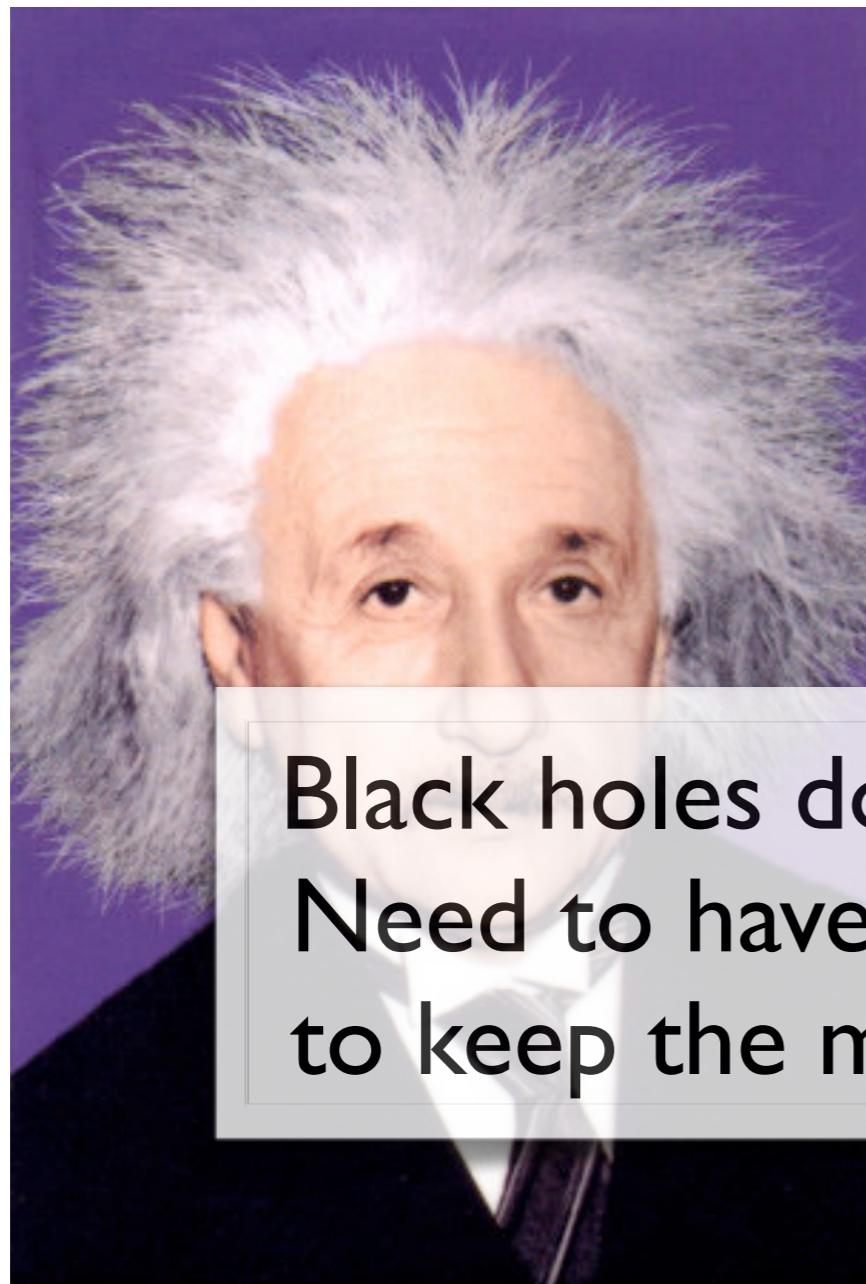
To be precise, a BH has 2 (at most 3) hairs



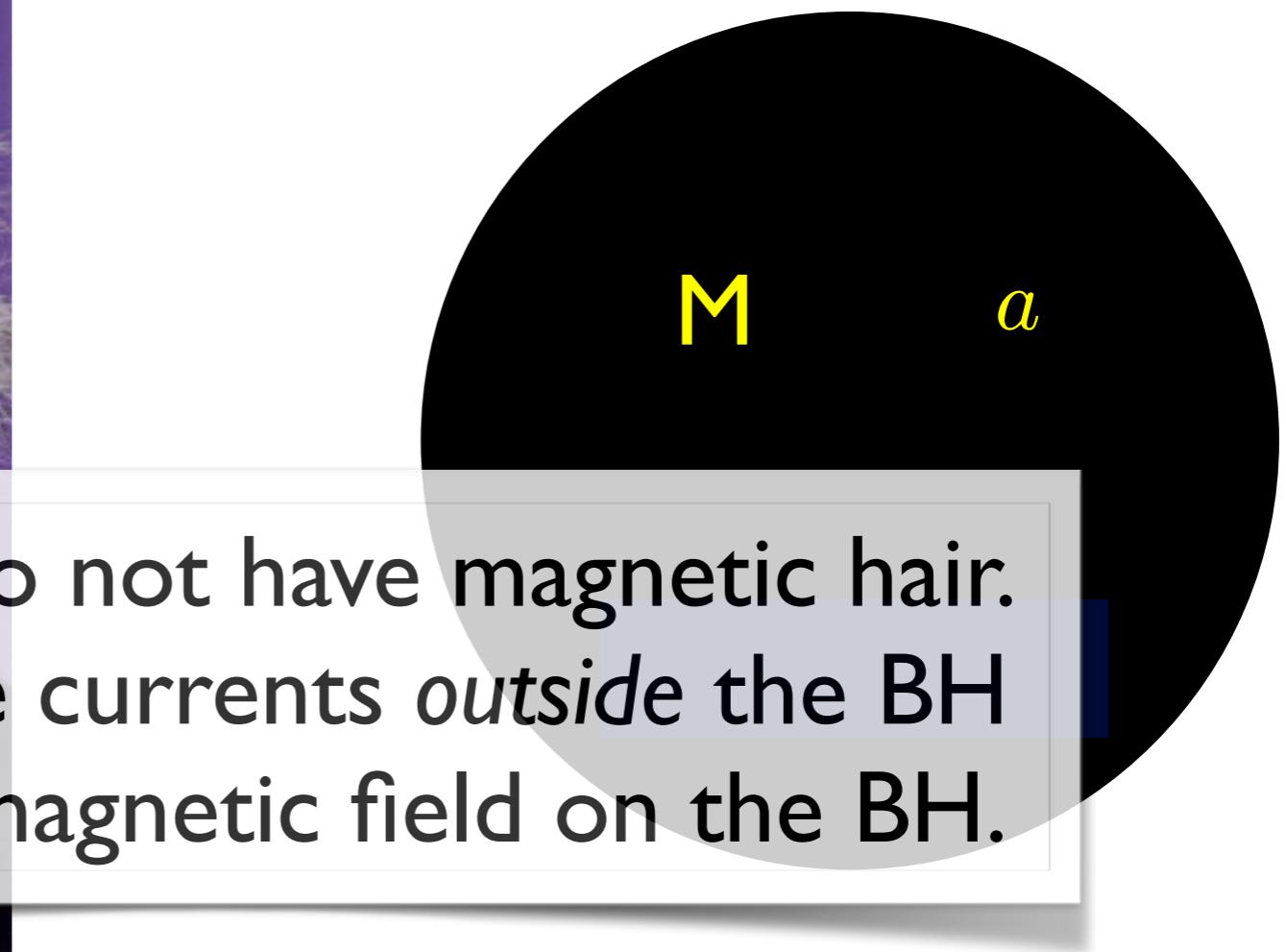
Einstein had a lot
of hair!



Black Hole has
3 hairs!

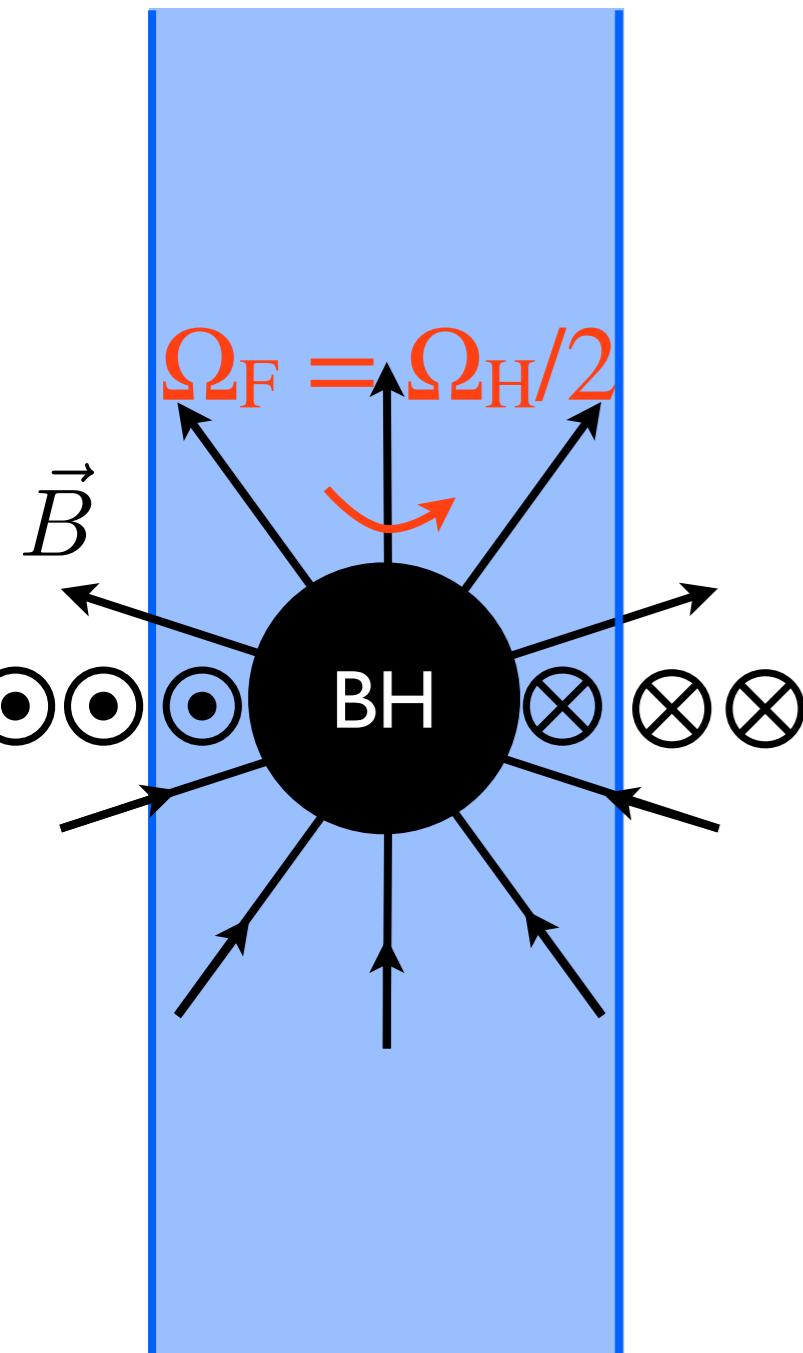


Einstein had a lot
of hair!



A **Black Hole**
has only
2 hairs

What about Black Holes?



- Black hole drags space-time at
 - $\omega \simeq \Omega_H (r/r_H)^{-3}$, $\Omega_H = ac/2r_H$
- At the event horizon $\omega = \Omega_H$
- At infinity $\omega = 0$
- Field line tries to please both:
$$\Omega_F = \Omega_H/2$$
- Black hole behaves almost like a NS!
$$P \sim \frac{1}{6\cancel{4}\pi^2 c} \Phi^2 \Omega_F^2 \sim \frac{1}{24\cancel{16}\pi^2 c} \Phi^2 \Omega_H^2$$
- Blandford-Znajek (1977) process!

(~10% corrections for other field geometries, AT+10, AT15)

Magnetic Field Sets Jet Power

Let's Estimate the B field at the Event Horizon, B_H !

Cygnus A galaxy
(radio, 6 and 20 cm)

$$P_j = 10^{46} \text{ erg/s}$$
$$B_H \sim 3,000 \text{ G}$$



~10 billion solar mass black hole

Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI; R. Perley, C. Carilli & J. Dreher

(radio, 7 mm)

Walker et al. 2008

1 light year
1000 black hole radii

$$P \sim \frac{1}{24\pi^2 c} \Phi^2 \Omega_H^2$$
$$\Omega_H = \frac{ac}{2r_H}$$
$$\Phi \sim 2\pi r_H^2 B_H$$

M87 galaxy

(radio, 20 cm)

$$P_j = 10^{44} \text{ erg/s}$$
$$B_H \sim 300 \text{ G}$$

~10 billion solar mass black hole

3000 light years

NRAO/AUI and F. Owen

Give Me the Power! Differently.

What sets magnetic field strength on the hole?
Is it inner disk's...

- magnetic pressure? $(B^2/8\pi)_{BH} = (B^2/8\pi)_{DISK}$ NO
- total pressure? $(B^2/8\pi)_{BH} = P_{DISK}$ NO
- ram pressure? $(B^2/8\pi)_{BH} = \cancel{(\rho c^2)_{DISK}}$ YES

$$P_j \sim a^2 B^2 r_g^2 c \propto \Phi^2 (a/r_g)^2$$

(Blandford & Znajek '77,
AT+10)

B sub-

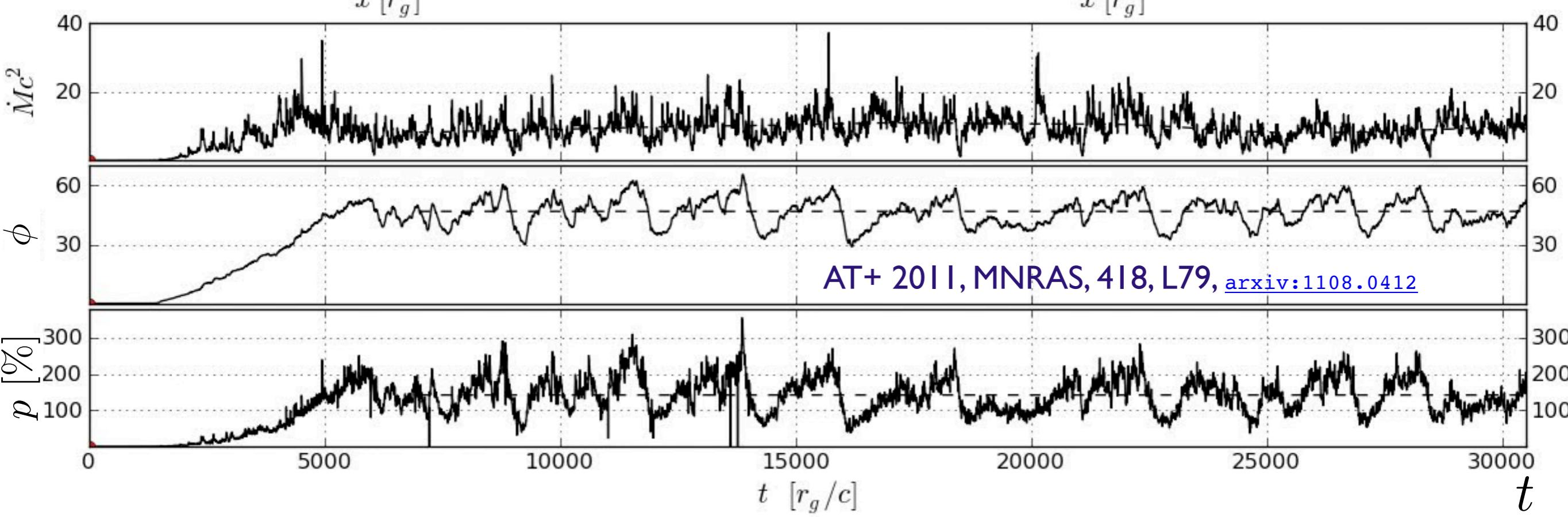
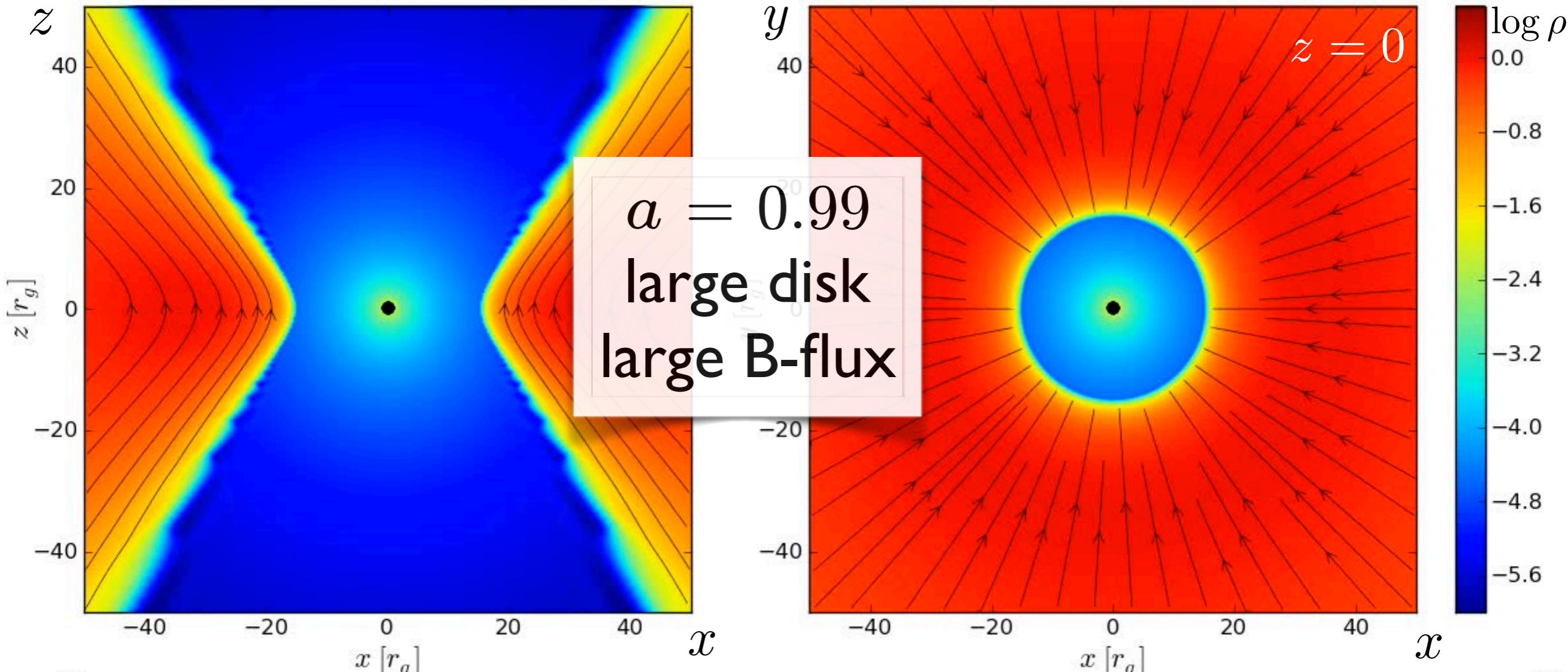
$$0 \leq P_j = k\Phi^2 \lesssim \dot{M}c^2$$

B dominant
Magnetically-
Arrested Disk

What \dot{M} is needed to keep M87's 300G field on
the hole?

- $\dot{M}c^2 \sim 4\pi r_H^2 \times \rho c^2 \times c \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg/s} \sim P_j!$
- How does \dot{M} compare to $P_j \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg/s}$?

(MAD)
(Narayan+ 2003,
AT+ 2011)



Summary

- Black hole + magnetic fields = jets
- Jet power set by B -field strength
 - We computed B from P_j
- B is limited by disk weight
 - We computed \dot{M} from B
- We found $P_j \sim \dot{M}c^2$ if disk is MAD and $a \sim 1$
 - more power can come out of the black hole than come in!
- How do jets accelerate?