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Polarized emission from astrophysical jets: theory

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and BHC collaboration (ERC)

Ierapetra - 12 June 2017



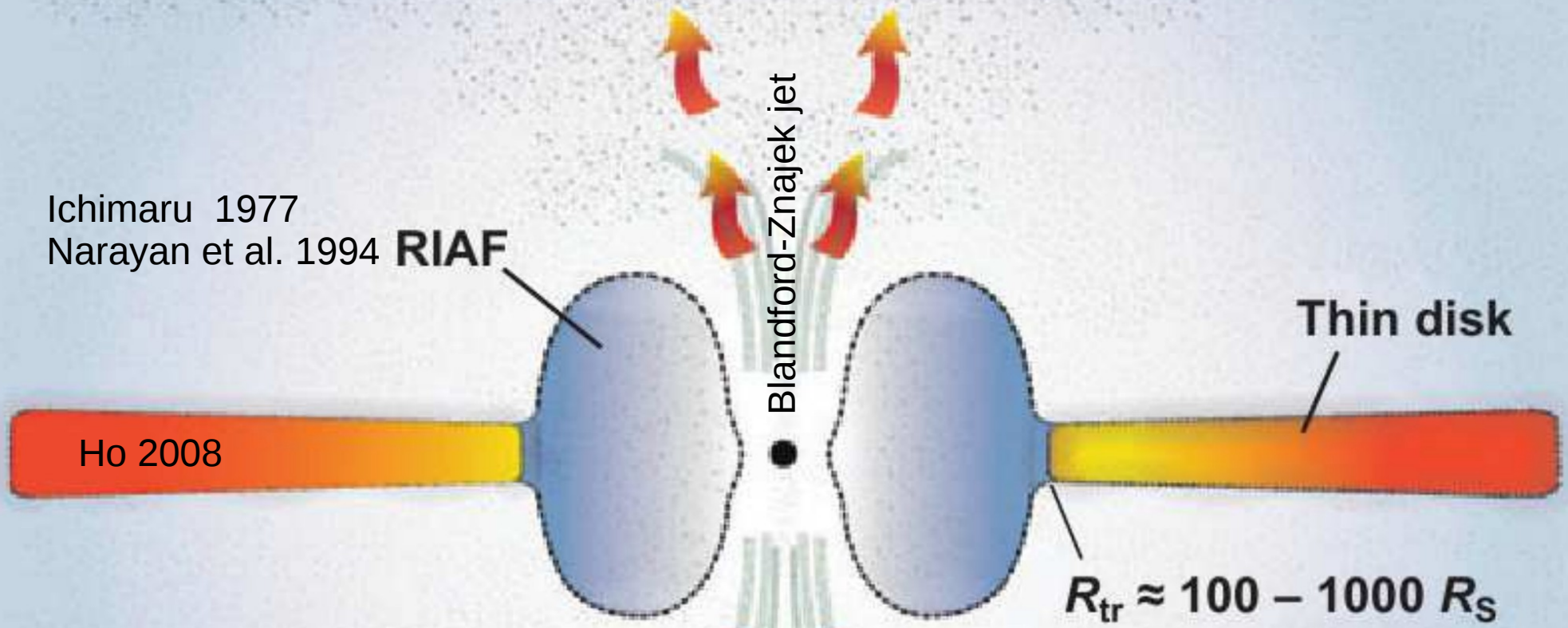
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Outline

- General Relativistic MHD models
- Modeling polarized radiation in GR
- Appearance of accreting black holes in polarized light
 - Linear (circular) polarization
 - Faraday rotation
- Other types of jets
- Summary

Class of sources discussed: Low Luminosity AGN



Ichimaru 1977

Narayan et al. 1994 **RIAF**

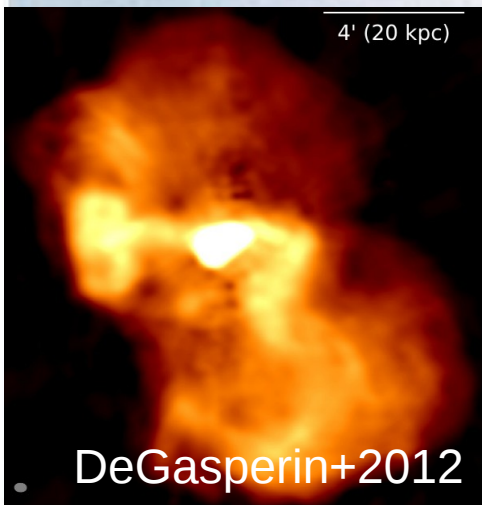
Ho 2008

Thin disk

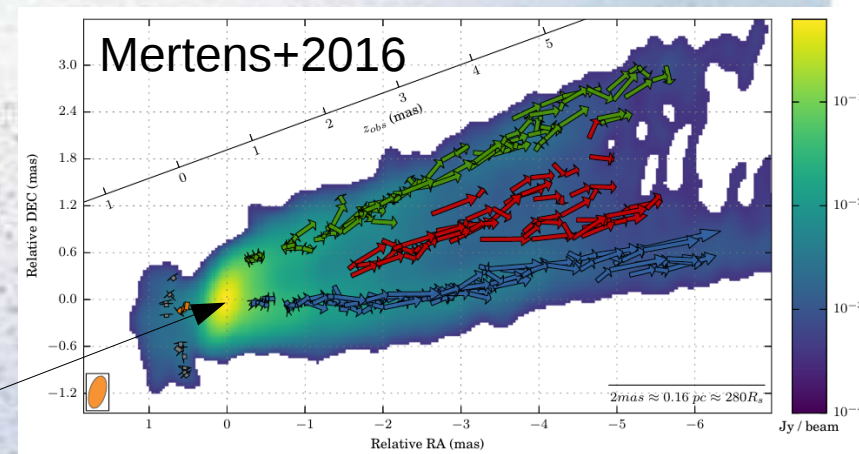
Blandford-Znajek jet

$R_{tr} \approx 100 - 1000 R_S$

Jet/outflow

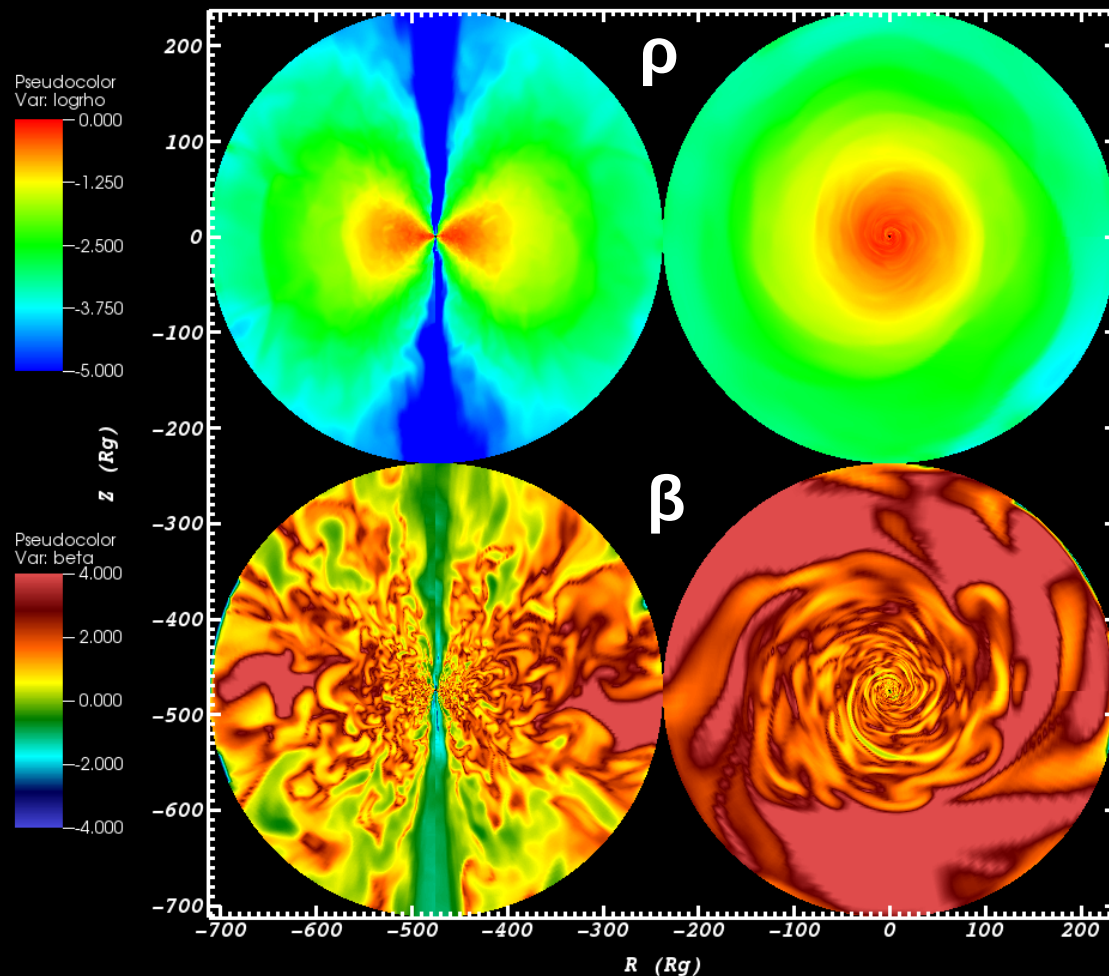


DeGasperin+2012



EHT will resolve inner 100 μ as

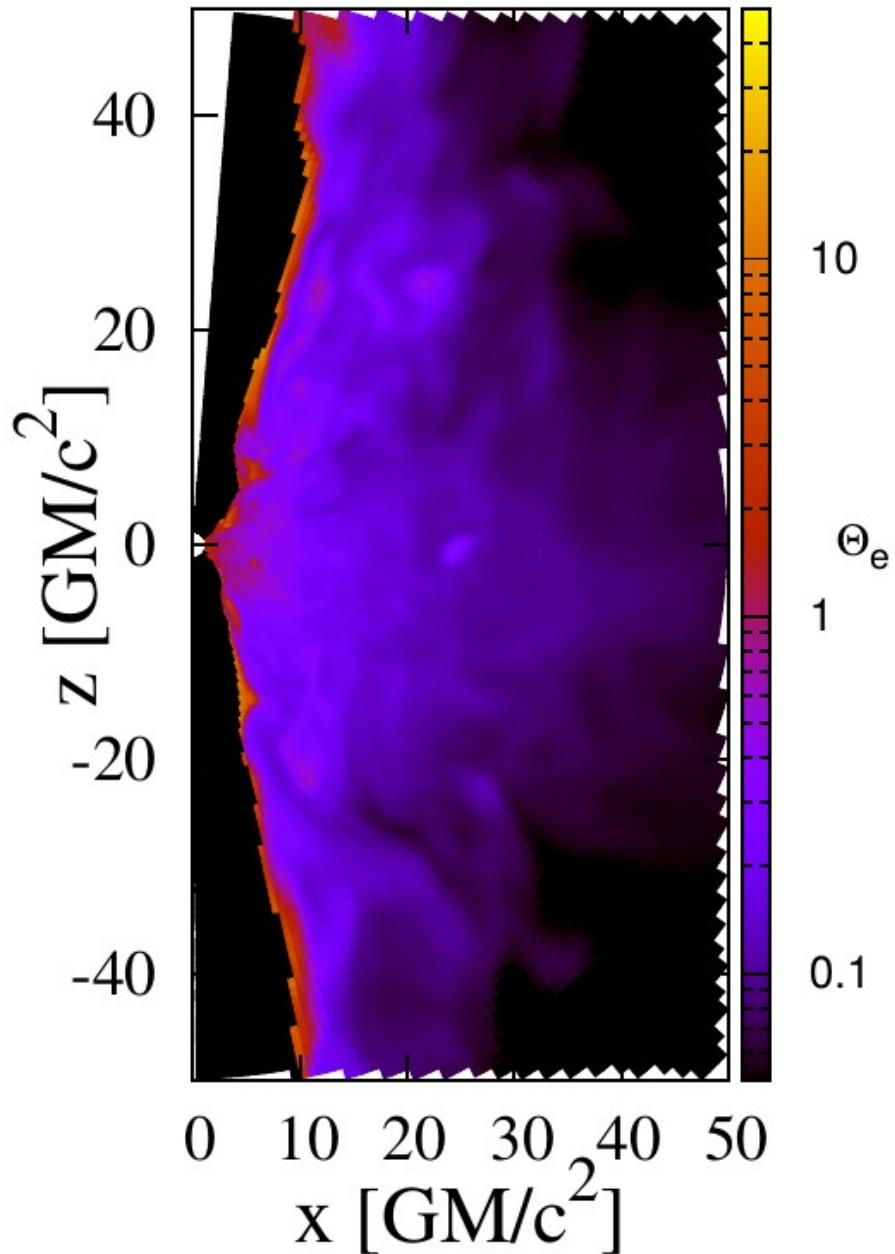
General relativistic MHD simulations of RIAF



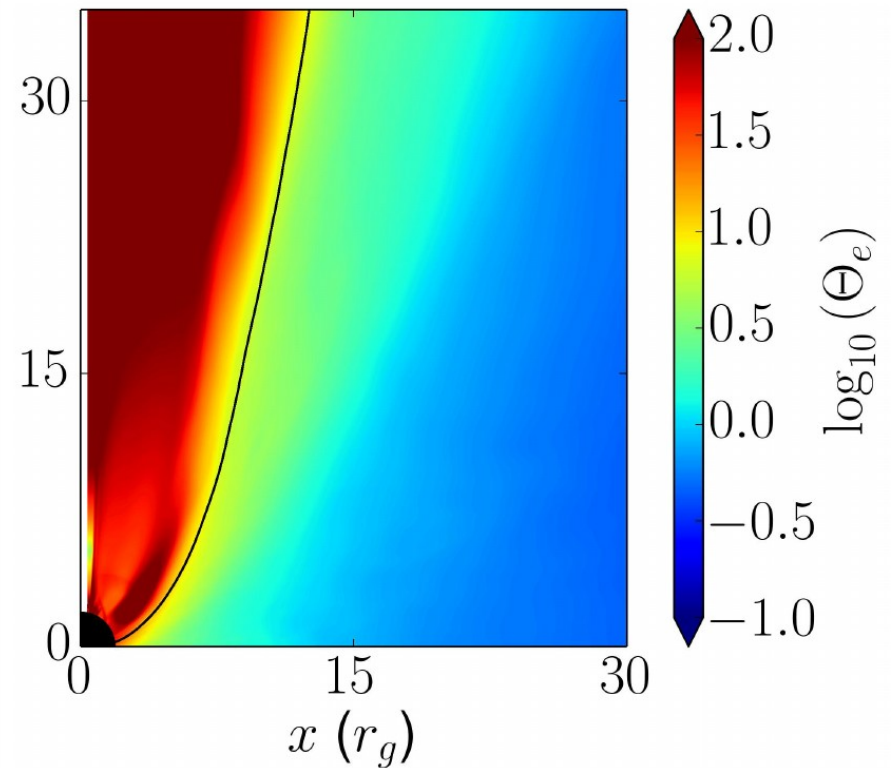
- ♦ Ideal-MHD in 3D
- ♦ No cooling
- ♦ Disk: MRI turbulence
- ♦ Magnetized outflows, jets
- ♦ Other models
- ♦ Collisionless, two-temperature plasma, model for electron distribution function assumed

Disk jets (jet sheath)

Moscibrodzka et al. 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017



Ressler, Tchekhovkoy et al. 2017:
Extended GRMHD Sgr A* model



Modeling emission from GRMHD models of RIAF

- We model millimeter emission
 - 43,86,230GHz-limited by the model size (larger scale jets see e.g., C. Fromm talk)
 - synchrotron emission
 - near horizon emission – Doppler boosts, gravitational lensing
- The goal is to constrain the model free parameters:
 - accretion rate , \dot{M}
 - spin
 - Geometry of near horizon B fields

Relativistic Polarized Radiative Transport by ray-tracing

Stokes Par. Synchrotron emissivities (ne, B, Te, θ , ν) Synchrotron Absorptivity (ne, B, Te, θ , ν)

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j_I \\ j_Q \\ j_U \\ j_V \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_I & \alpha_Q & \alpha_U & \alpha_V \\ \alpha_Q & \alpha_I & \rho_V & -\rho_U \\ \alpha_U & -\rho_V & \alpha_I & \rho_Q \\ \alpha_V & \rho_U & -\rho_Q & \alpha_I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

Faraday conversion - Conversion of linear to circular polarization (ne, B, Te, θ , ν^2)

Faraday rotation - rotates plane of linear polarization (polarization ticks) (ne, B, Te, θ , ν^2)

Optical thickness – frequency dependent $\tau \sim 1$

Faraday optical thickness $\tau_F \gg 1 \sim 10^6$ (equations can be stiff)

Relativistic Polarized Radiative Transport by ray-tracing ipole

Other GR polarized codes:

Vray (Broderick 2006)

Astroray (Scherbakov Huang 2011-2012)

Grtrans (Dexter 2016)

RAPTOR (Bronzwaer et al. 2017)

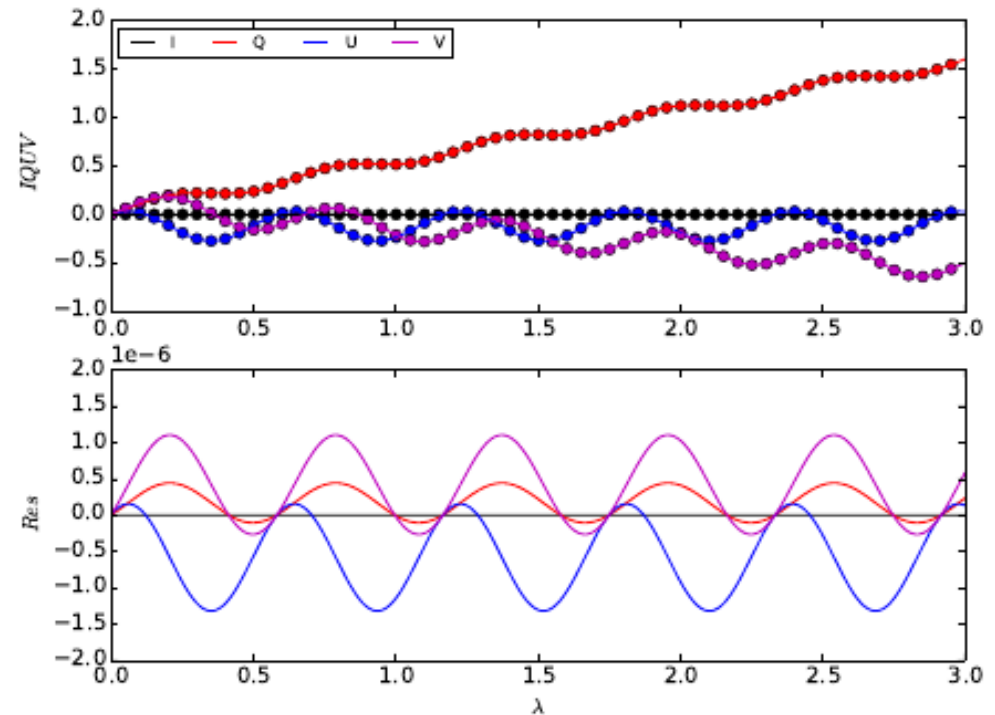
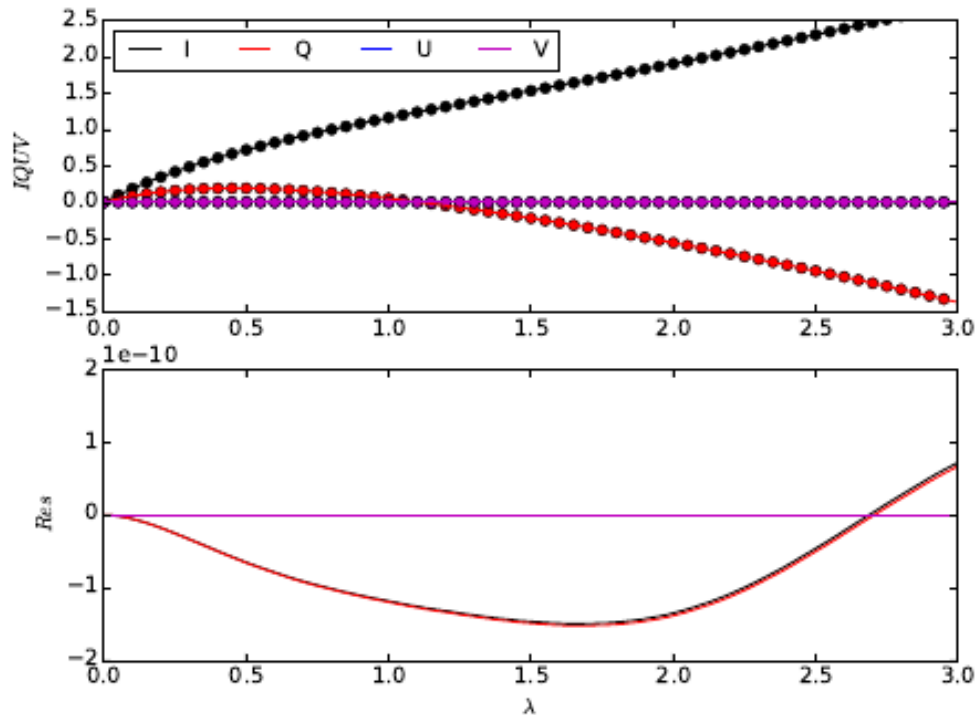
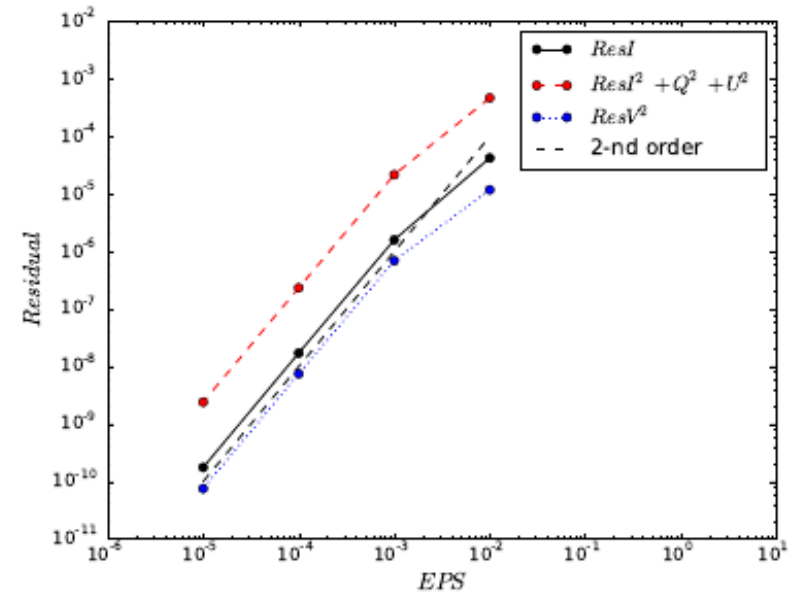
Fully covariant equations for polarized radiative transport

$$\frac{dN^{\alpha\beta}}{d\lambda} = -\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha} k^{\mu} N^{\nu\beta} - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\beta} k^{\mu} N^{\alpha\nu} + J^{\alpha\beta} + H^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} N_{\gamma\delta}$$

Gammie & Leung 2012
Weinberg "Cosmology"

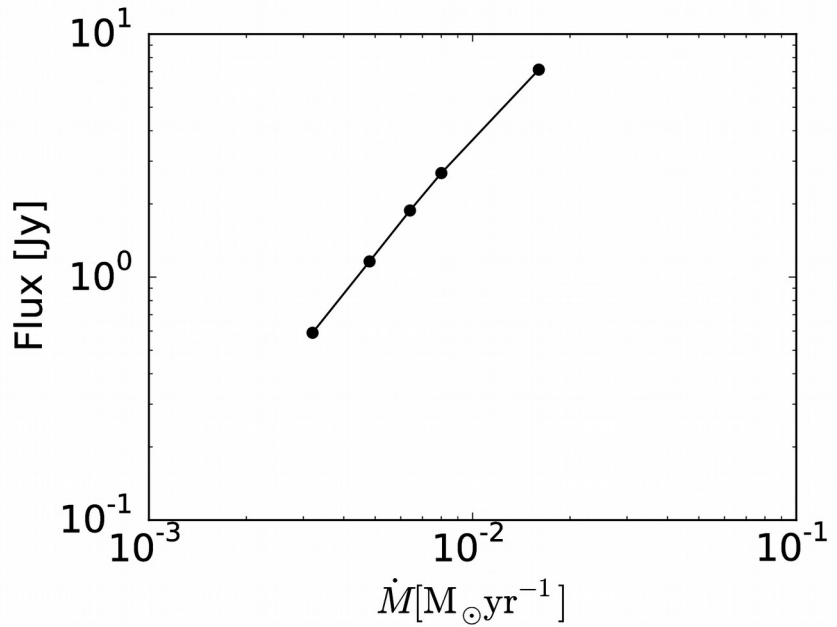
Relativistic Polarized Radiative Transport by ray-tracing ipole

Carefully tested in curvilinear coordinates
Moscibrodzka & Gammie



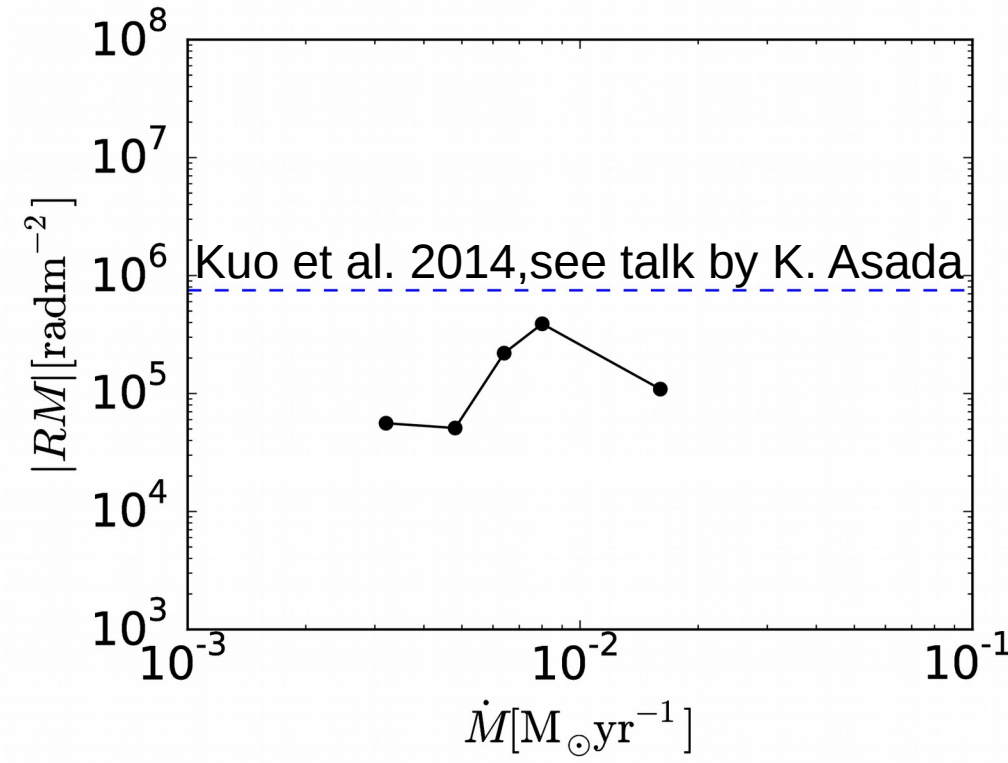
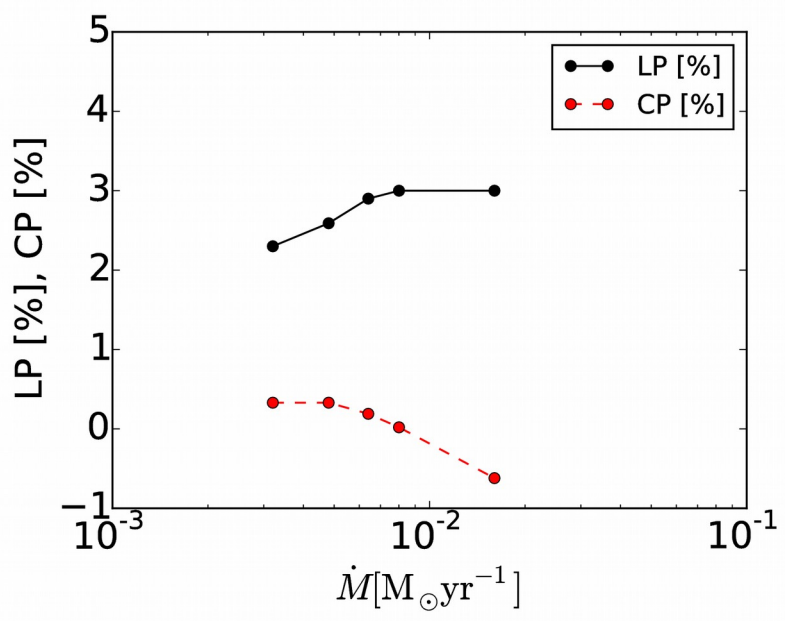
LP, CP, RM (Macc) at 230 GHz

[$M=6 \times 10^9 M_{\text{SUN}}$, $i=10^\circ$, $a=0.94$, Te]

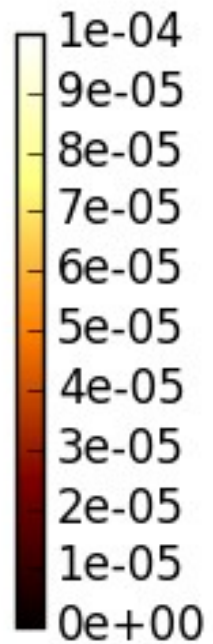
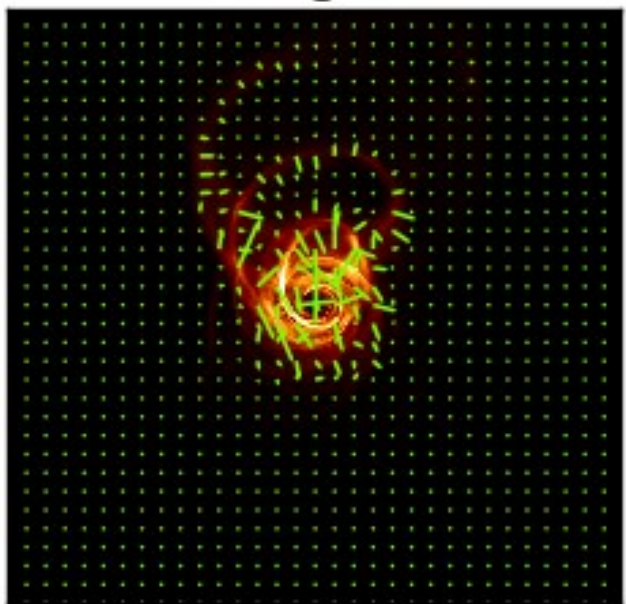


$$\chi_{\text{tot}} \equiv \text{arg}(Q_{\text{tot}} + iU_{\text{tot}})/2$$

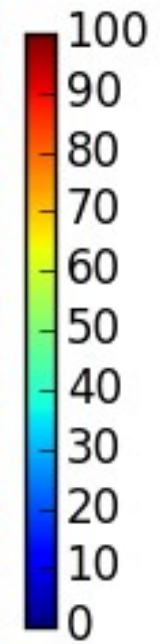
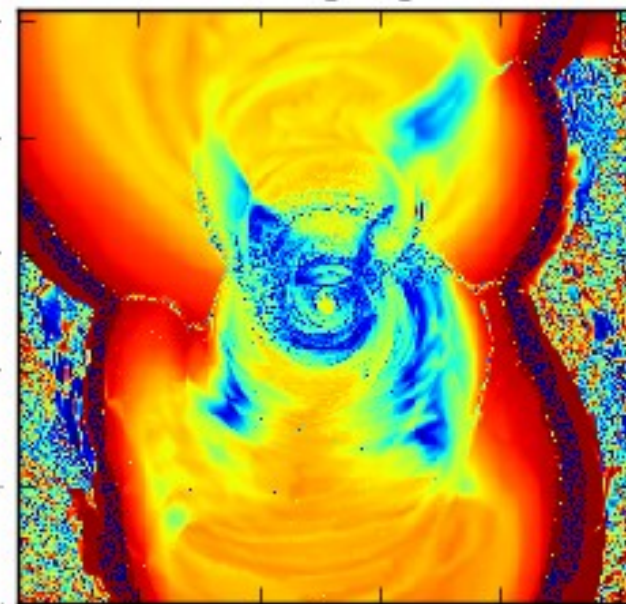
$$RM_{\text{observed}} = \frac{\chi_{\text{tot}}(\lambda_1) - \chi_{\text{tot}}(\lambda_2)}{\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2}$$



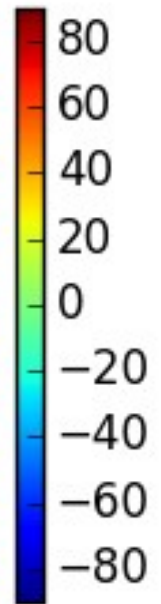
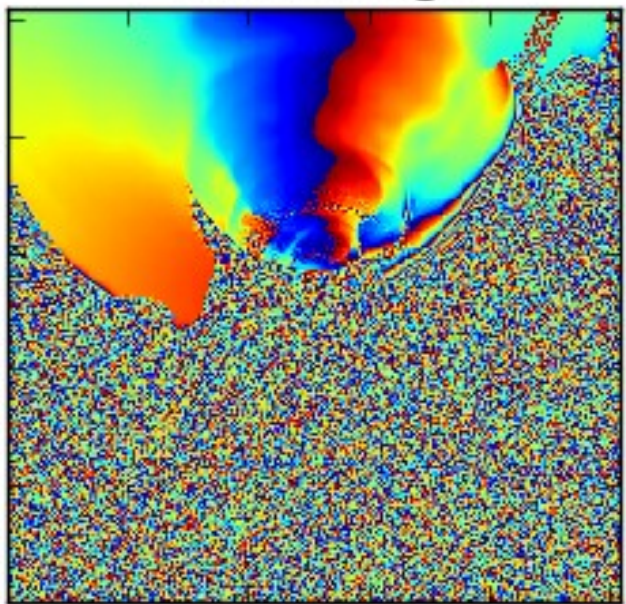
Stokes I [cgs] 43 GHz



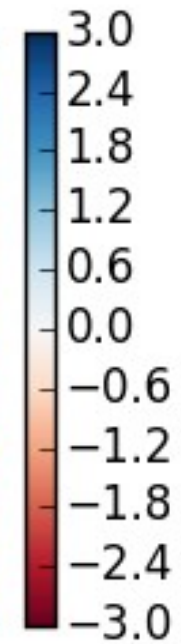
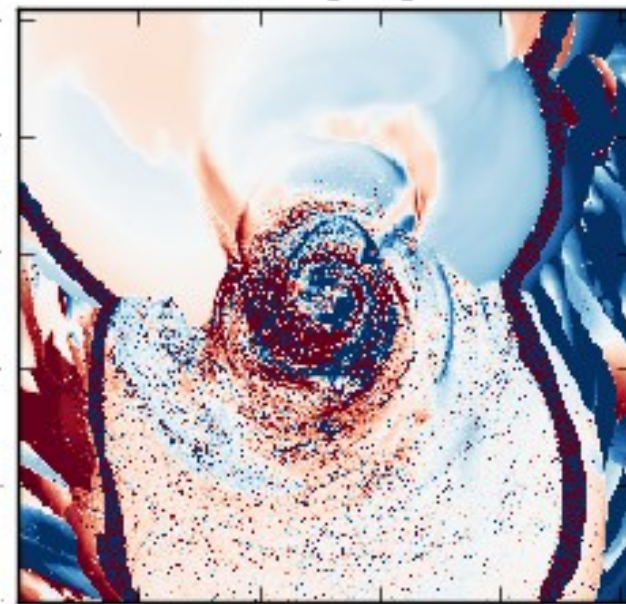
LP [%]



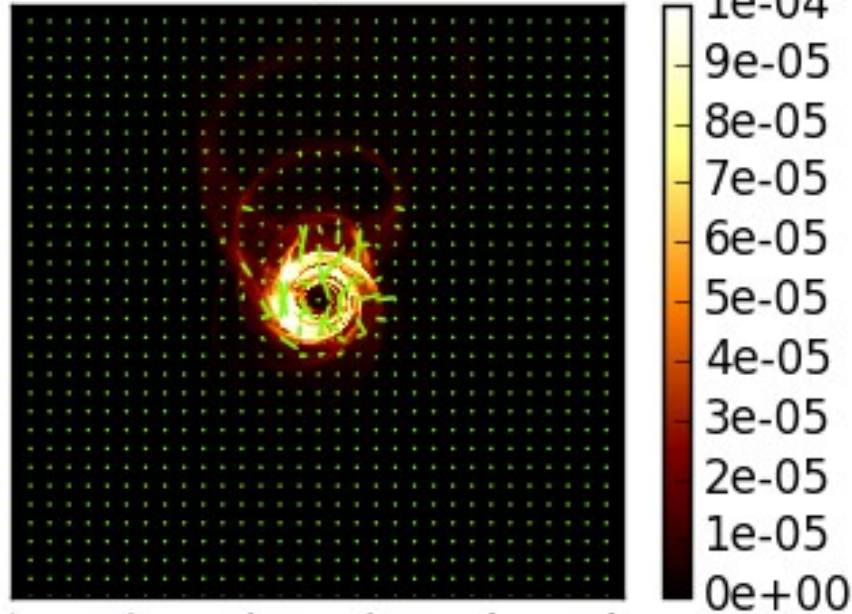
EVPA [deg]



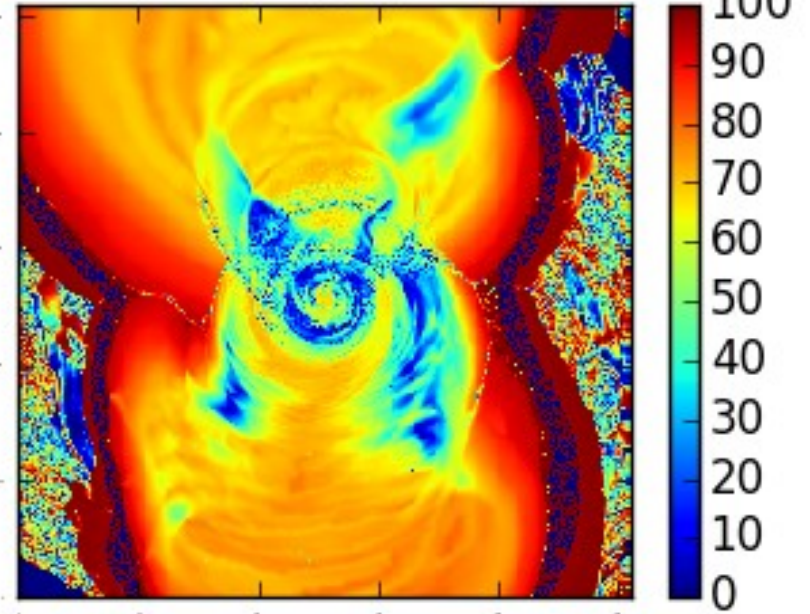
CP [%]



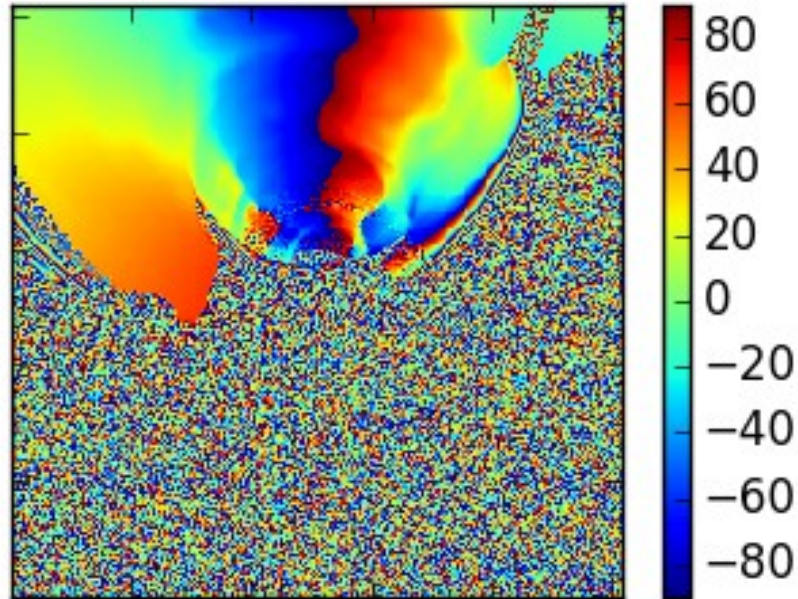
Stokes I [cgs] 86 GHz



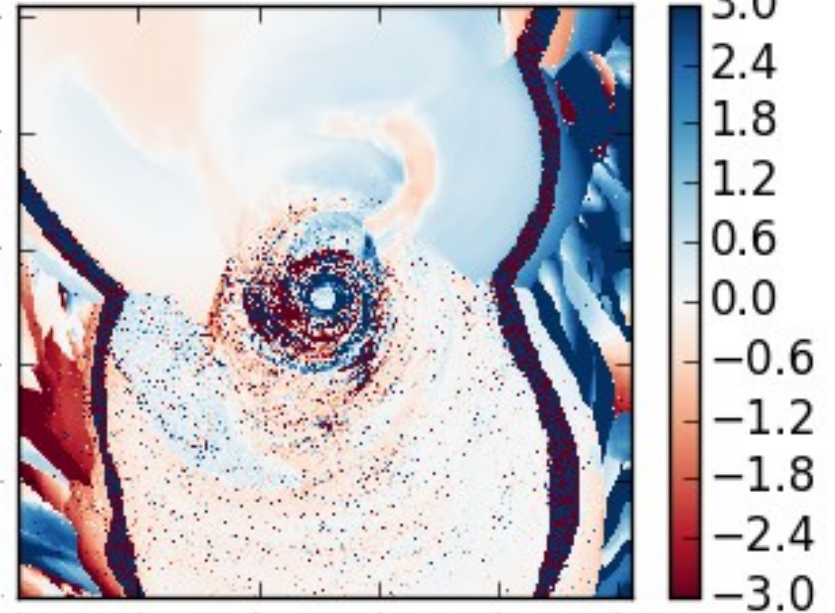
LP [%]



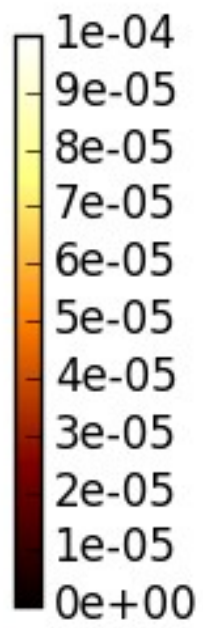
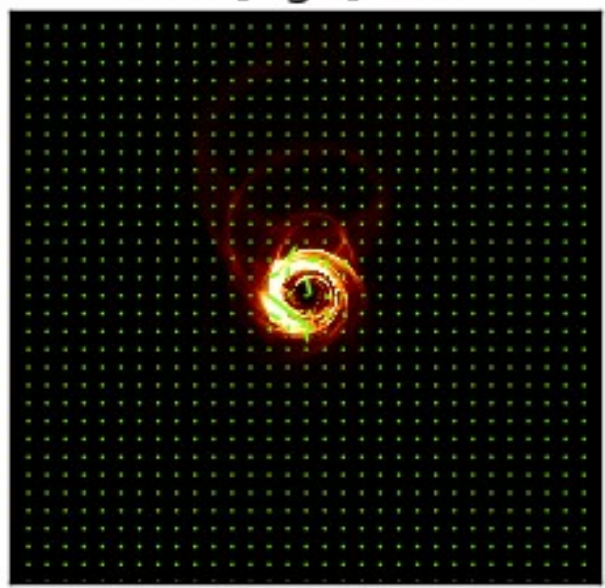
EVPA [deg]



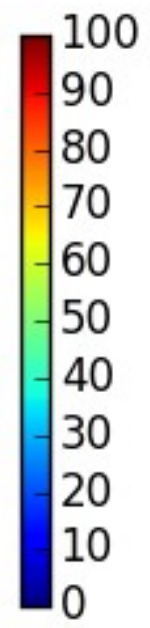
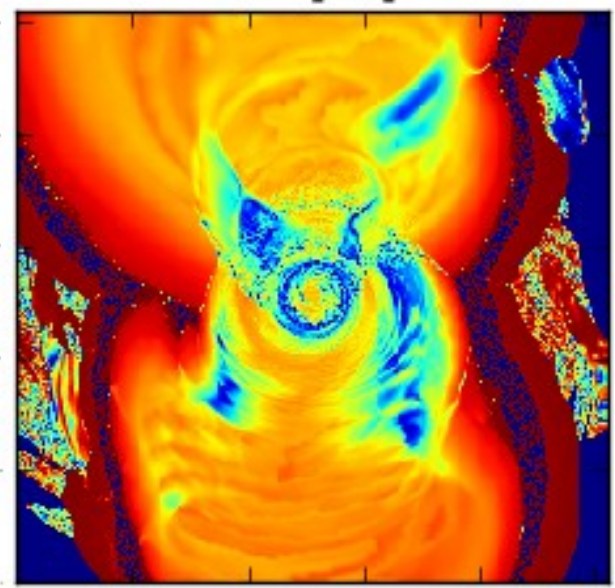
CP [%]



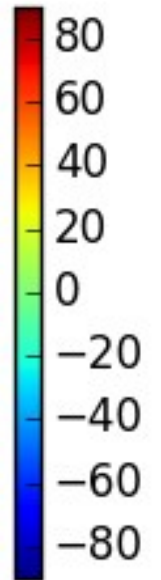
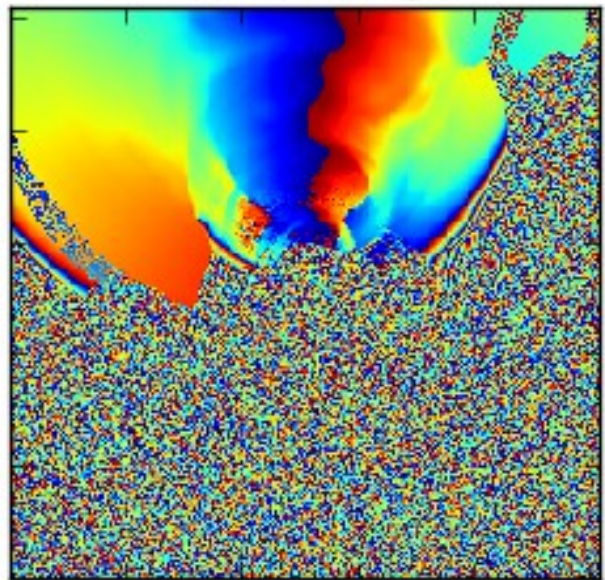
Stokes I [cgs] 230 GHz



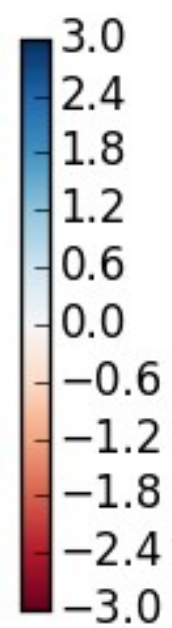
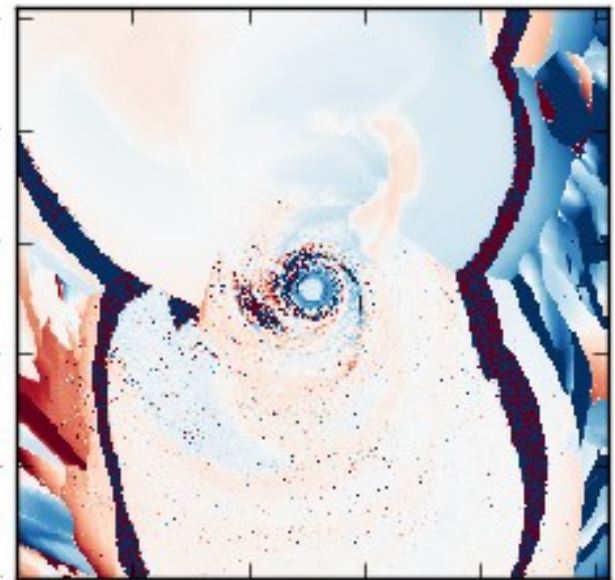
LP [%]



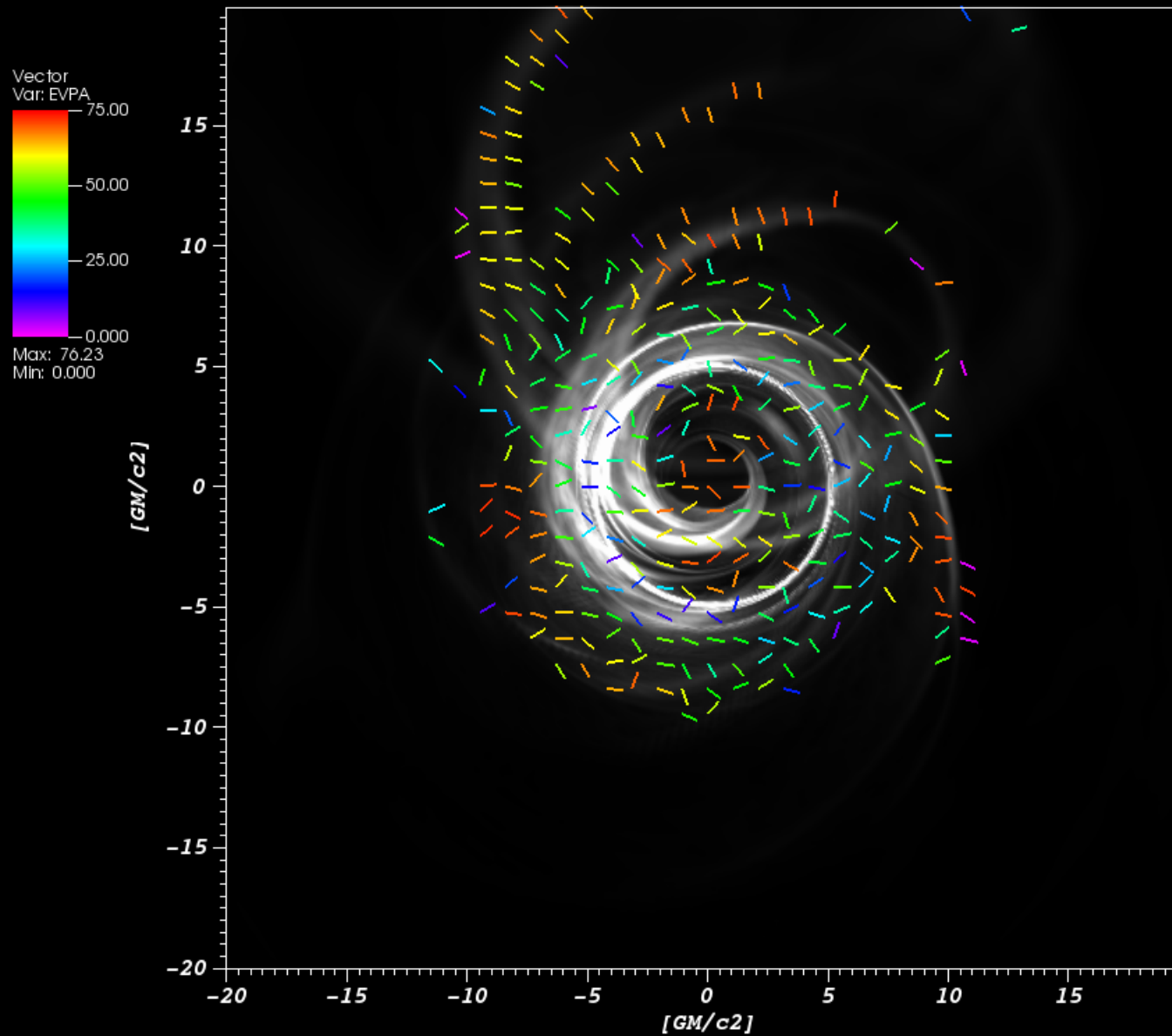
EVPA [deg]



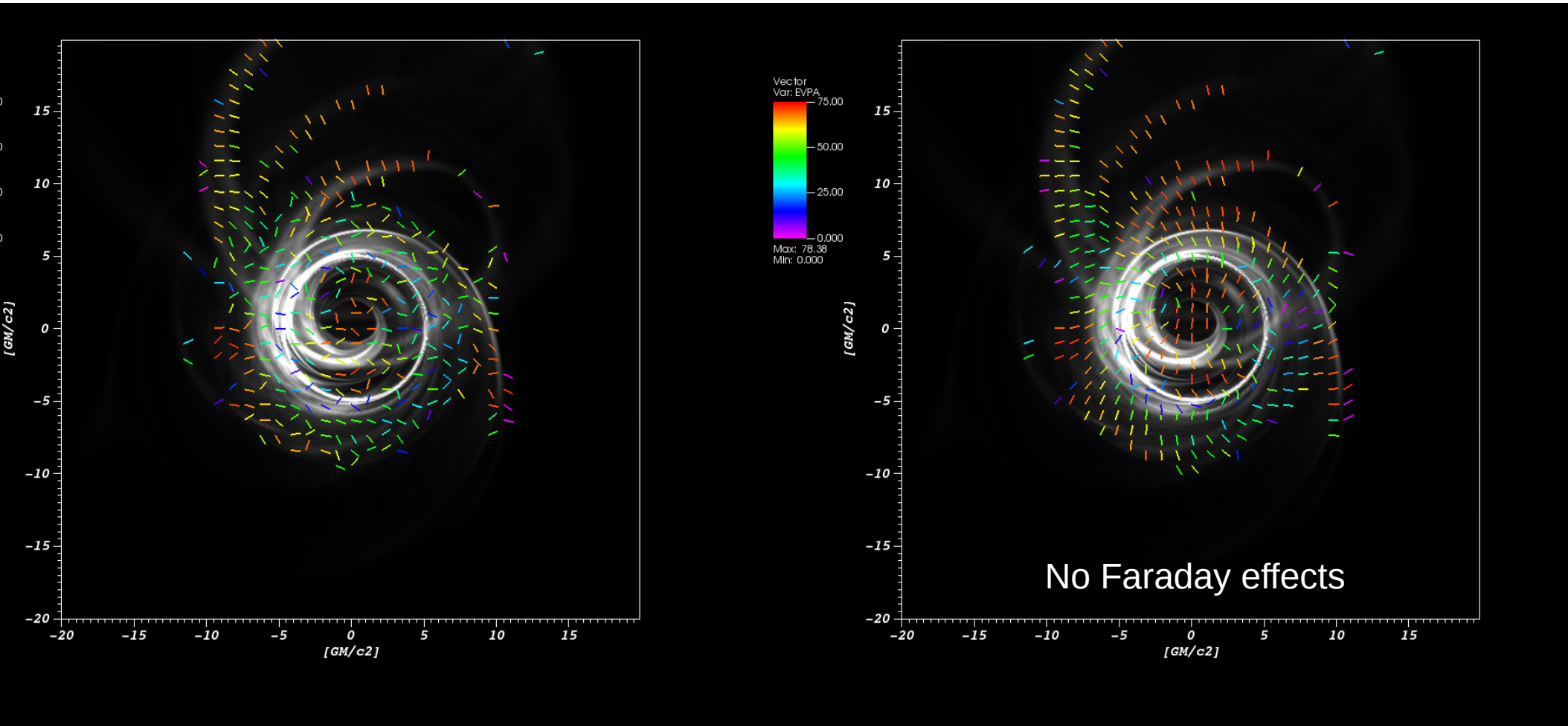
CP [%]



Jet launching point

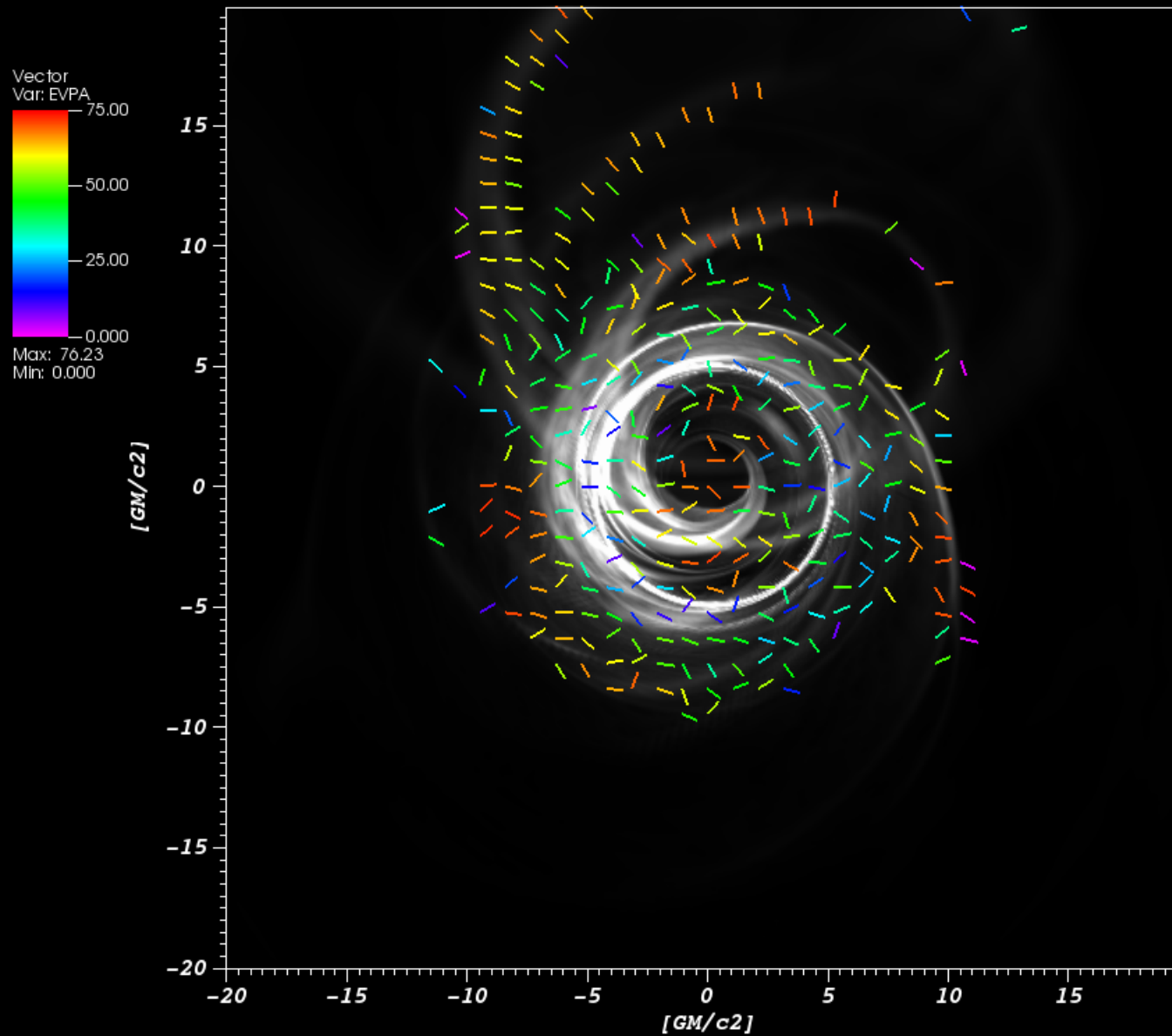


Strong Faraday rotation/conversion

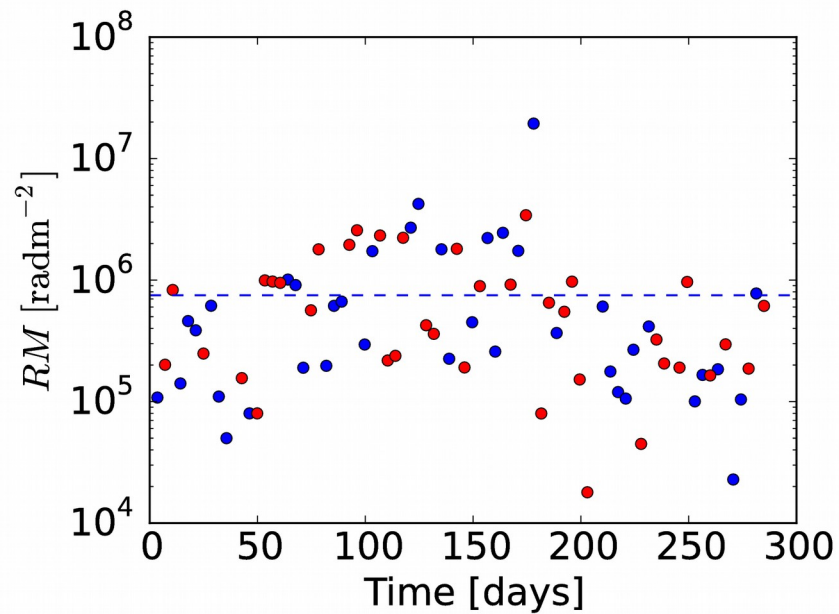
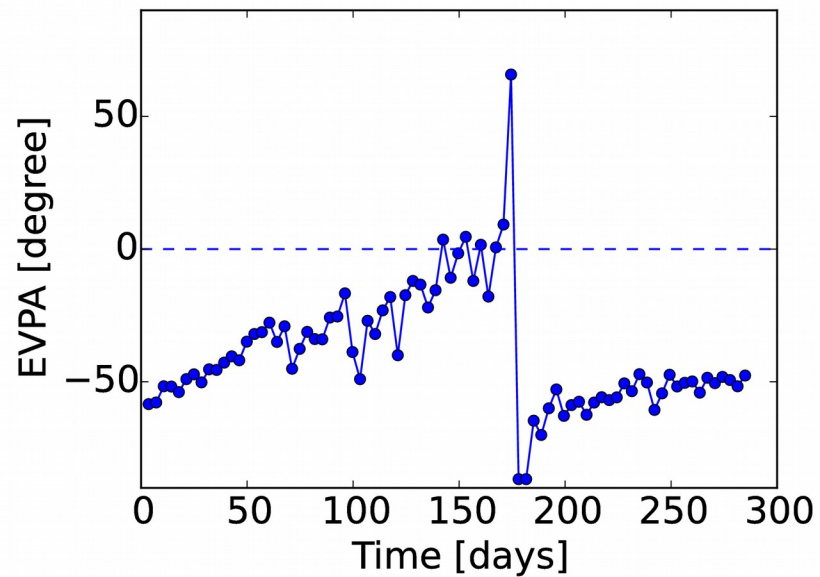
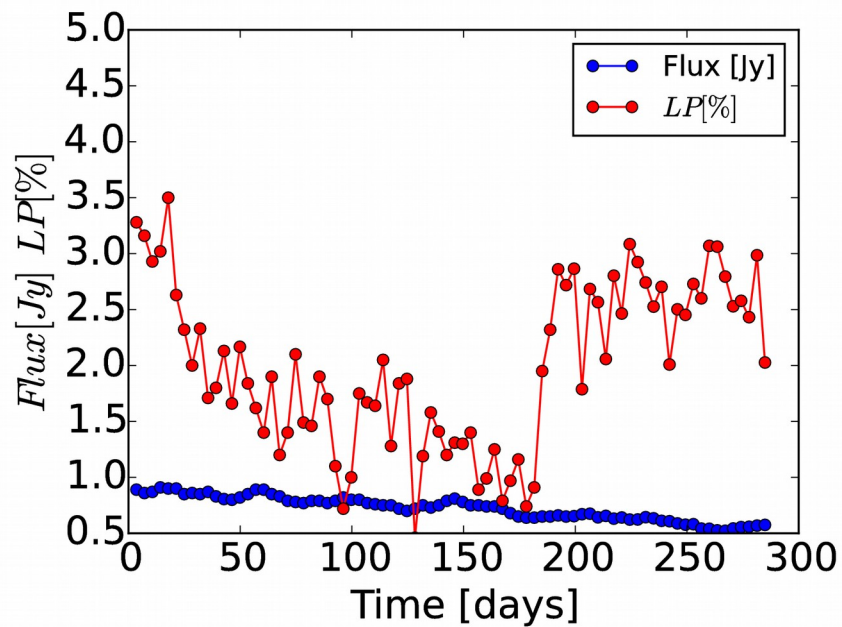


Similar effect in Sgr A* - see talk by Jimenez-Rosales

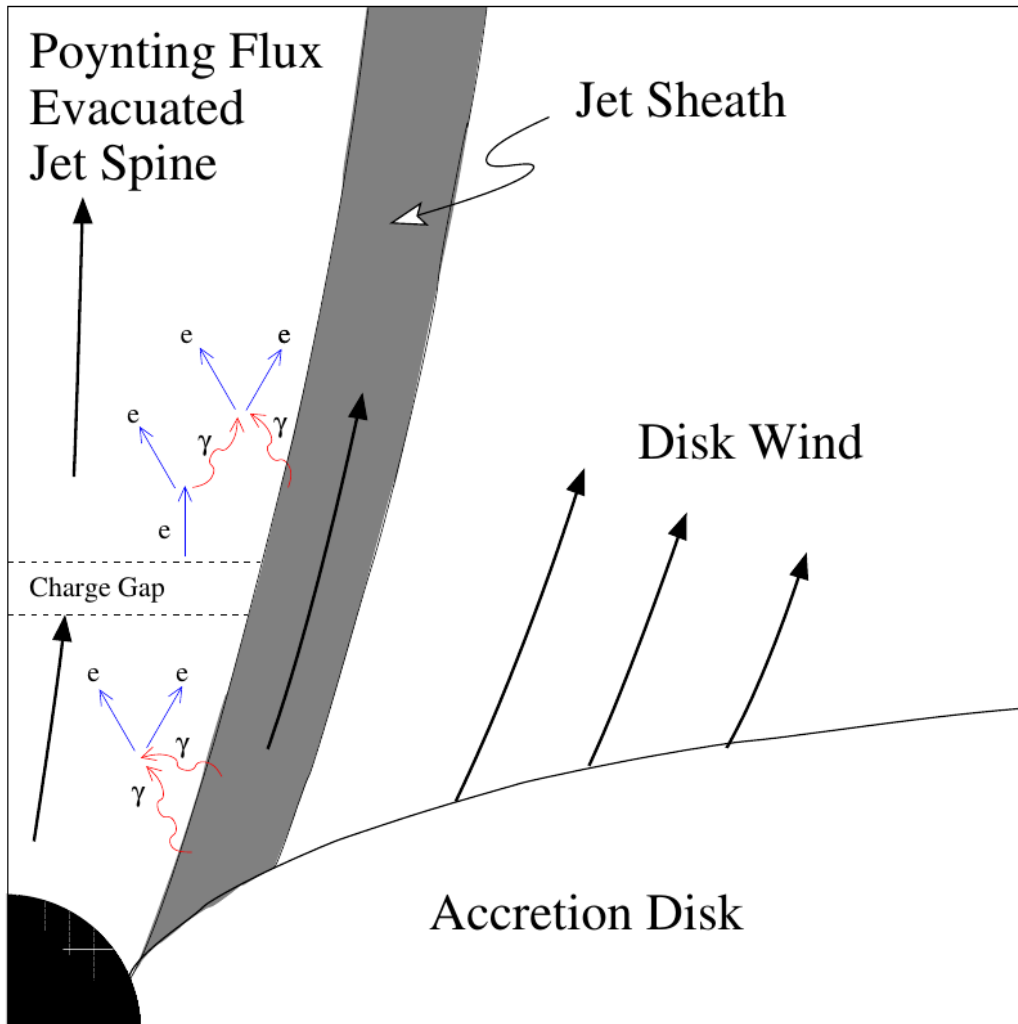
Variability at jet launching point



Variability at jet launching point



Jet spine



Goldreich Julian 1969

Blandford Znajek 1977

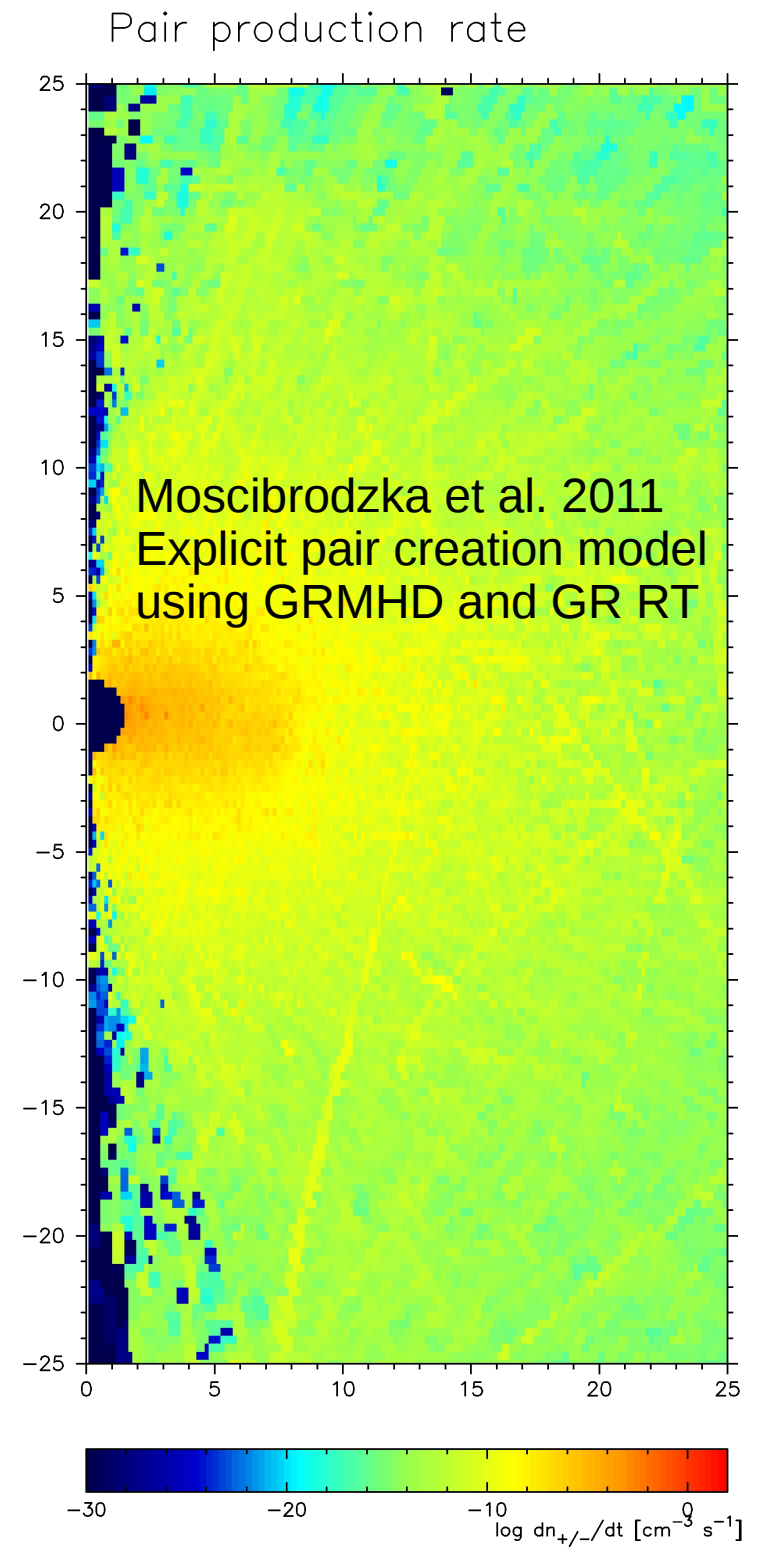
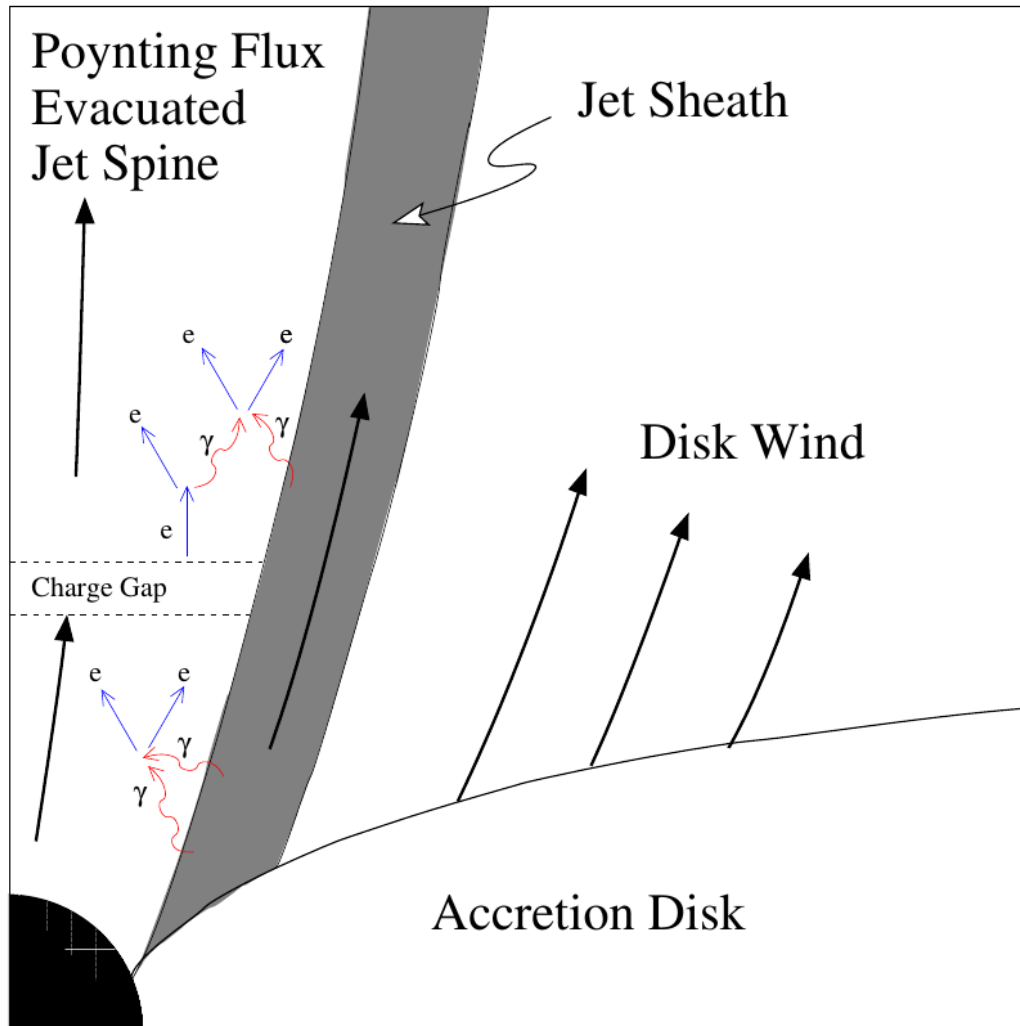
Beskin 1992

Hirokuni Okamoto 1998

Levinson et al. 2011

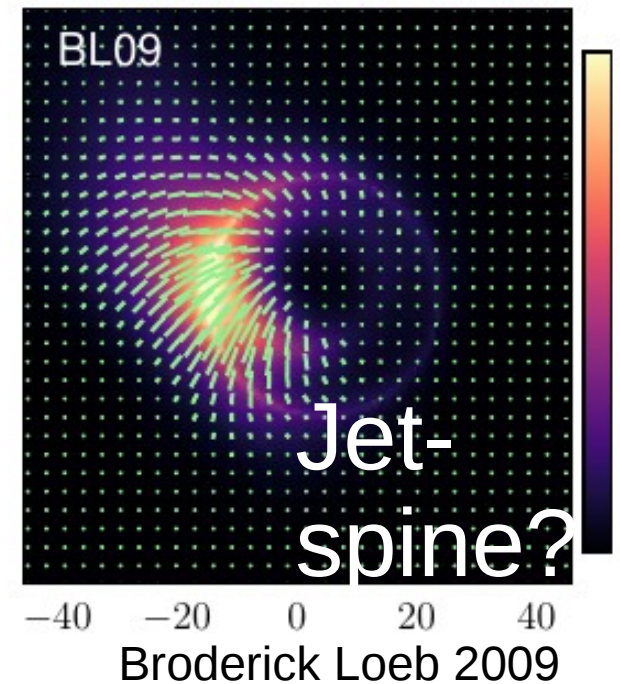
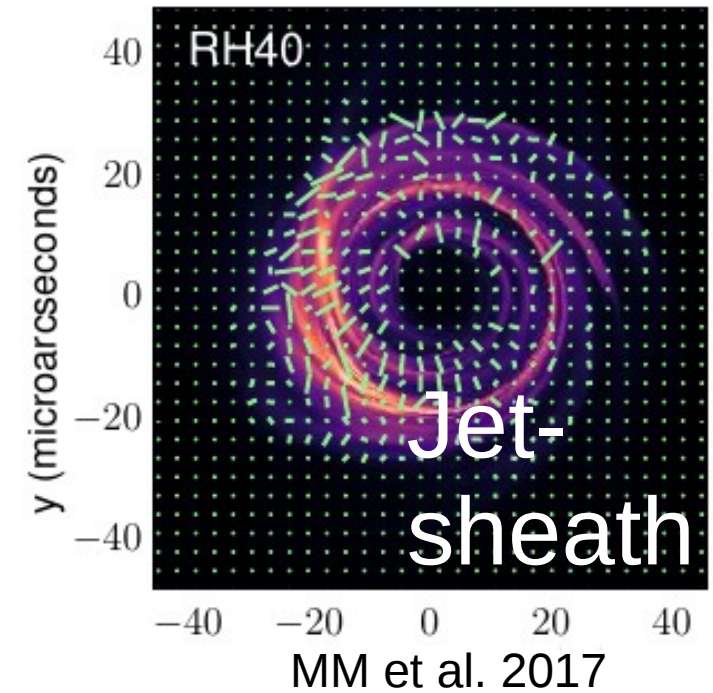
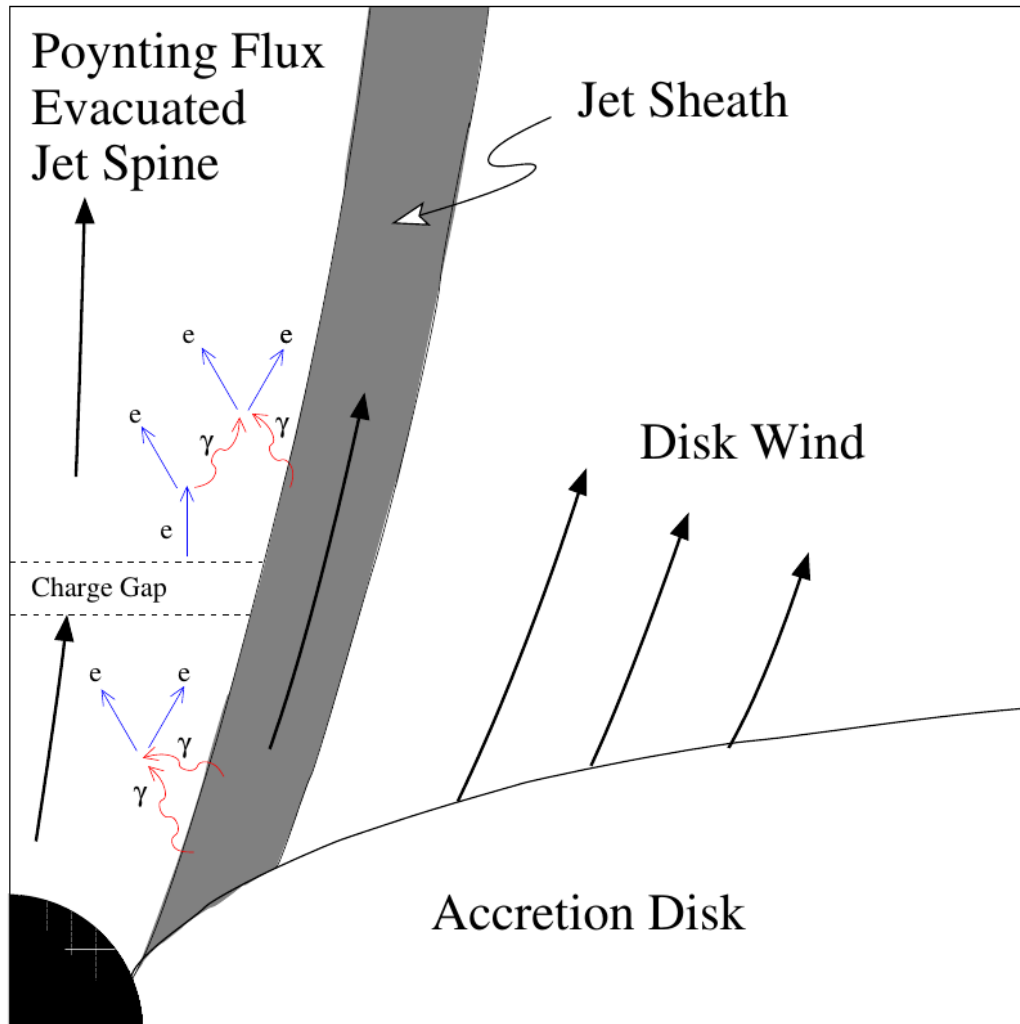
Broderick, Tchekhovkoy 2016 and others

Jet spine



Goldreich Julian 1969
Blandford Znajek 1977
Beskin 1992
Hirovani & shibata 1999, Hirovani et al. 2016
Levinson et al. 2011
Broderick, Tchekhovkoy 2016 and others

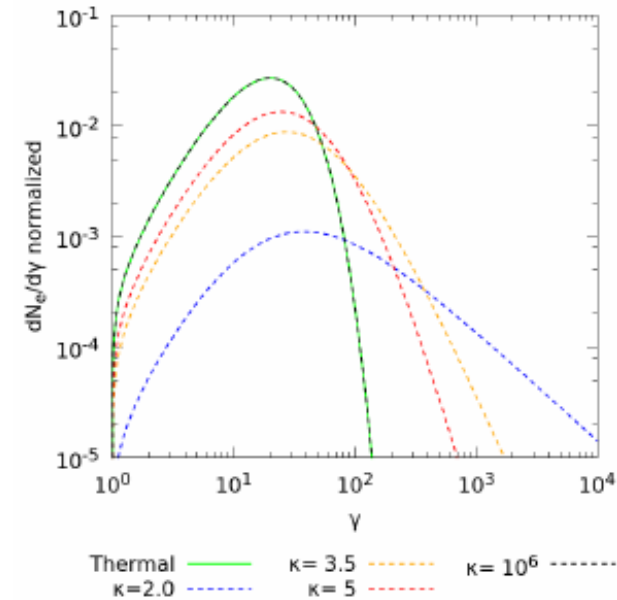
Jet spine



- Goldreich Julian 1969
- Blandford Znajek 1977
- Beskin 1992
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- Levinson et al. 2011
- Broderick, Tchekhovkoy 2016 and others

Summary

- I showed first synthetic polarized simulations of M87 jet near BH
- The largest uncertainty in models: particle content and particle acceleration (impact on image morphology and SED)
- Structure of B fields and surrounding (RM)
- Detailed comparison of all models to the EHT data (M87, Sgr A*) in preparation by EHT collaboration



Davelaar, MM 2017

