

Title: Snap, Crackle and Pop

Speakers: Roger Blandford

Collection/Series: Magnetic Fields Around Compact Objects Workshop

Subject: Strong Gravity

Date: March 26, 2025 - 9:15 AM

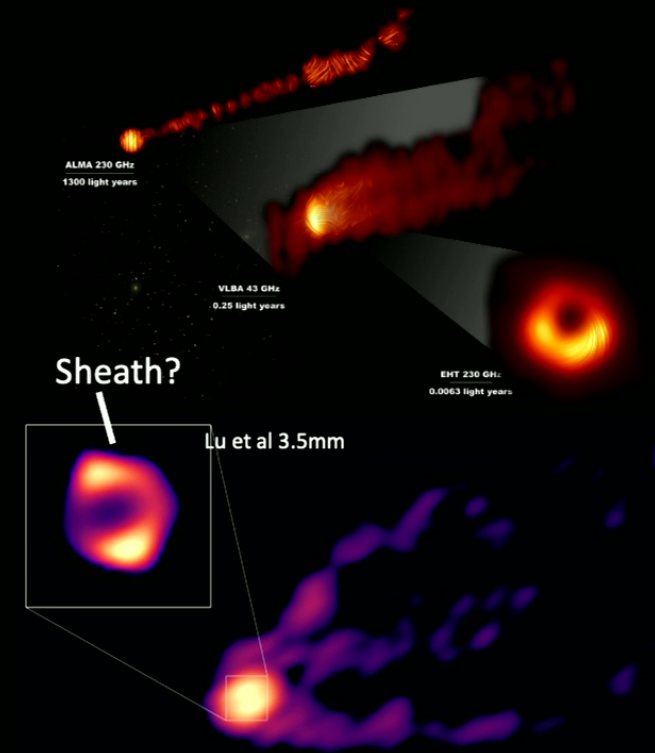
URL: <https://pirsa.org/25030073>

Abstract:

An alternative interpretation of the EHT observations of M87, involving a strongly magnetized ergomagnetosphere, that expels essentially of the gas supplied at large radius as a jet-collimating MHD wind is described. In this case, the emitting regions are approximated as rapidly evolving flares or sparks. Six generic consequences, that can be sought in existing data, are described.

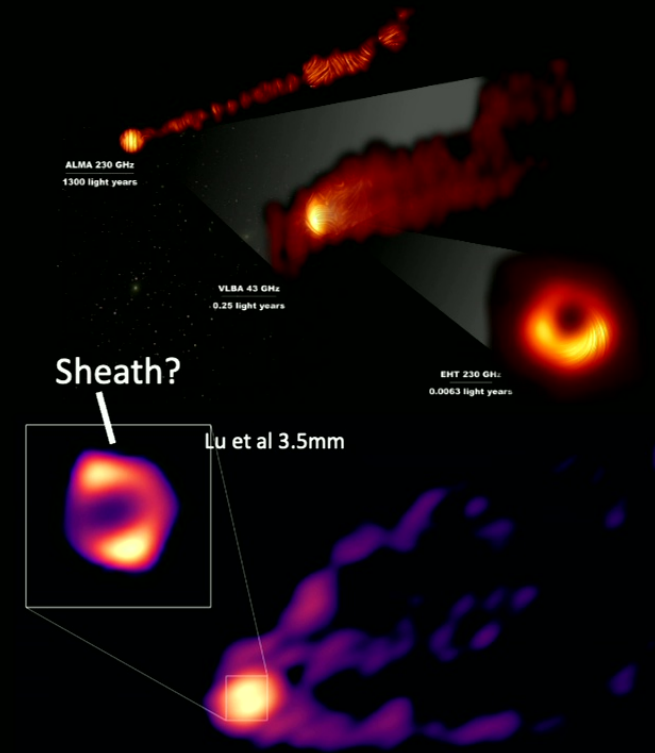
M 87 : S O M E N U M B E R S

- Mass
 - $M \sim 6.5 \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$
 - Unit of length, Gm/c^2 , time, Gm/c^3
 - $\sim 10^{10} \text{ km}$, $\sim 8 \text{ hr}$
 - $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 1 \text{ month}$ at $r \sim 6$
- Spin
 - Treat as 3-vector $\mathbf{a}$
 - Fiducial model $|\mathbf{a}| = 0.9$, $\theta_0 = 163^\circ$ (Walker)
 - Rotational energy $\sim 2 \times 10^{56} \text{ J}$
 - Good for 10^{12} y
- $L_{\text{jets}} \sim 6 \times 10^{36} \text{ W}$
 - $\sim 600 L_{\text{ring}} > 100 L_{\text{disk}} \sim 10^{-4} L_{\text{edd}}$
- Mass supply rate $\sim 10^{22} \text{ kg s}^{-1}?$



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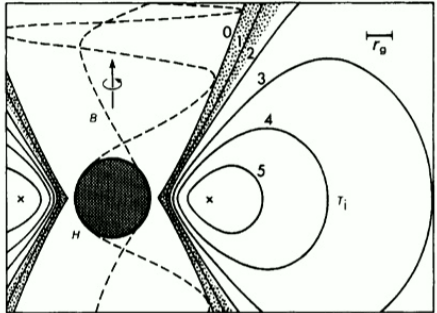
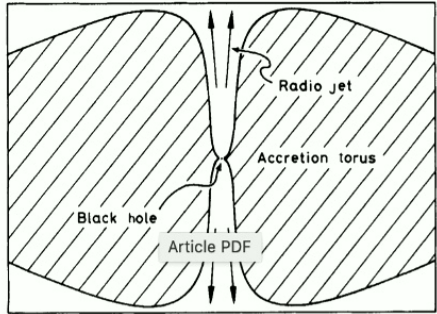
Still much uncertainty

M 8 7 : S O M E Q U E S T I O N S

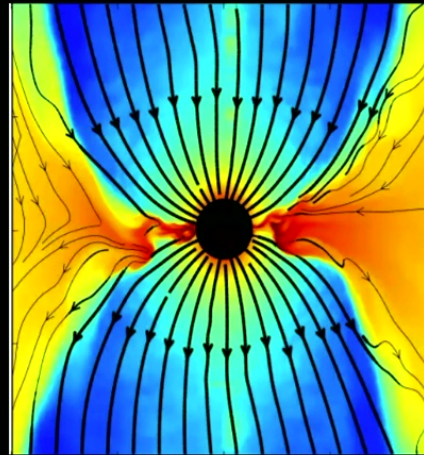
- Why are the disk, plume so dim?
- What drives the mass supplied away with positive energy?
- How is jet collimated beyond 10,000 gravitational radii?
- Why are jets associated with elliptical galaxies?

Consider high field - $B > 100 \text{ G}$

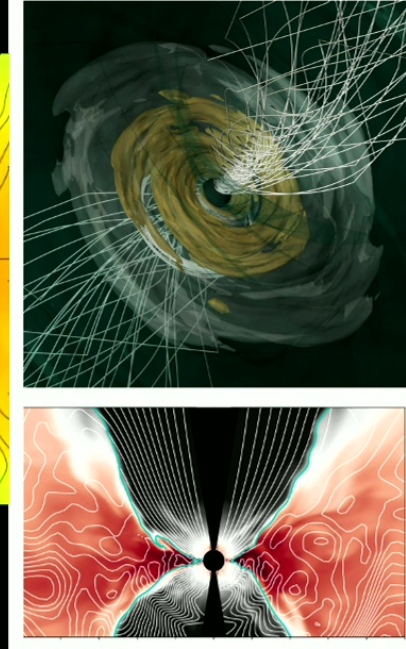
Magnetically Arrested (Accretion) Disk



Rees, RB et al 1982

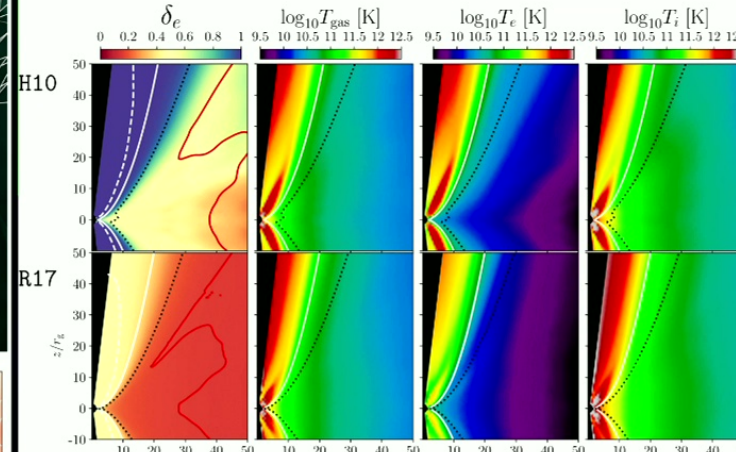


McKinney, RB 2009



Narayan & Quataert 2023

A. Chael et al.



“MAD” accretion

$B_{\text{jet}} \sim 10\text{G}$, torus weakly magnetised

Thick, ion pressure-supported tori collimate the jets
Continuous Flow; $B \sim 10\text{G}$

Hole-Energised, Magnetically-Mediated, Ejection-Disk

Black hole

- Spin
- Magnetized

Jets

- Powered by hole
- Electromagnetic

Ergomagnetosphere

- Hole also powers disk
- Clutch/capstan/governor

Ejection (not accretion) disk

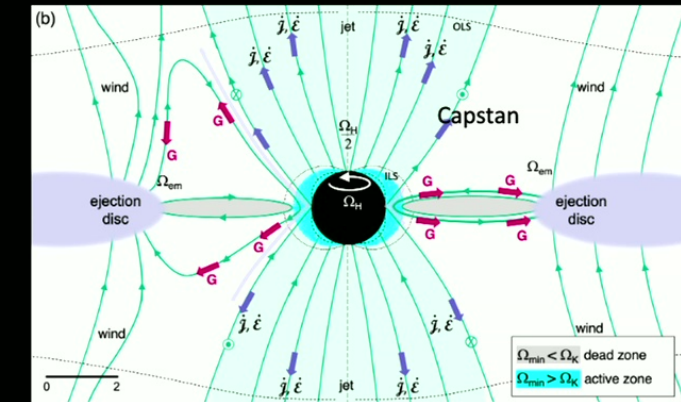
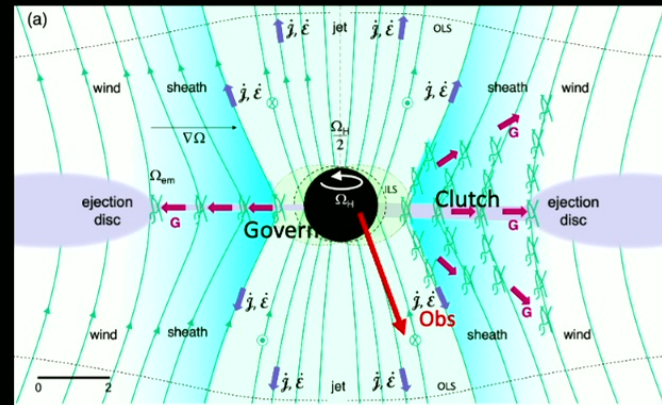
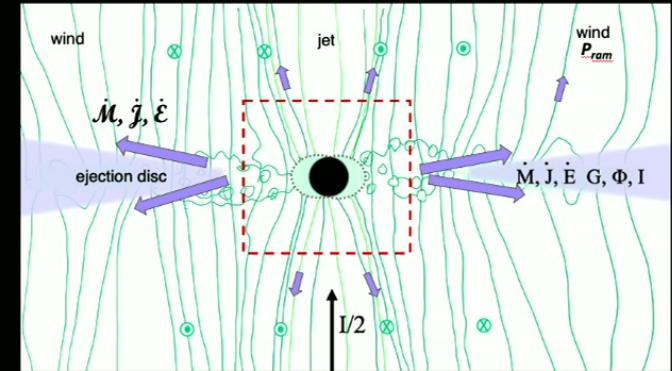
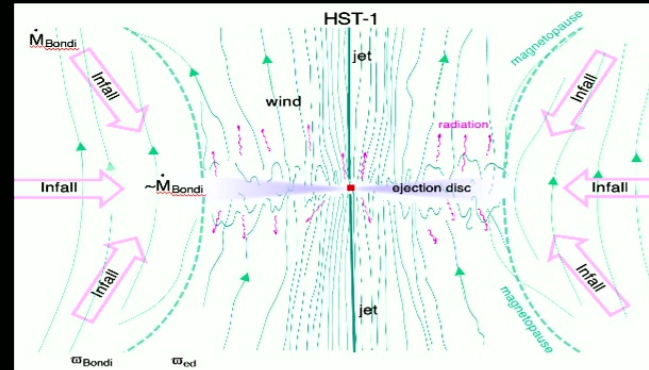
- Gas expelled
- Large scale field

MHD wind

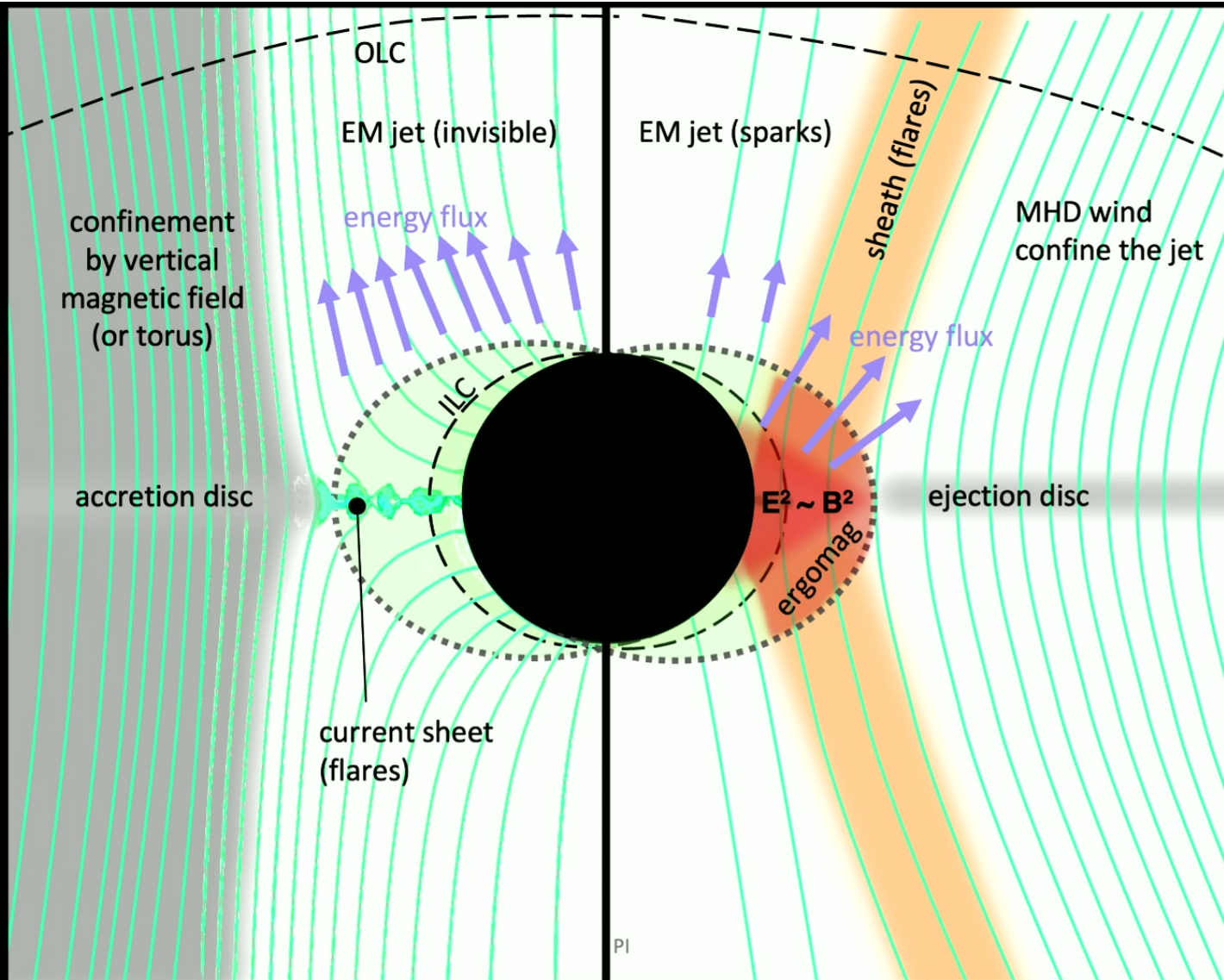
- Removes gas
- Collimates jets at sheath

Magnetopause at $r \sim 10^5$

- High latitude infall in ellipticals



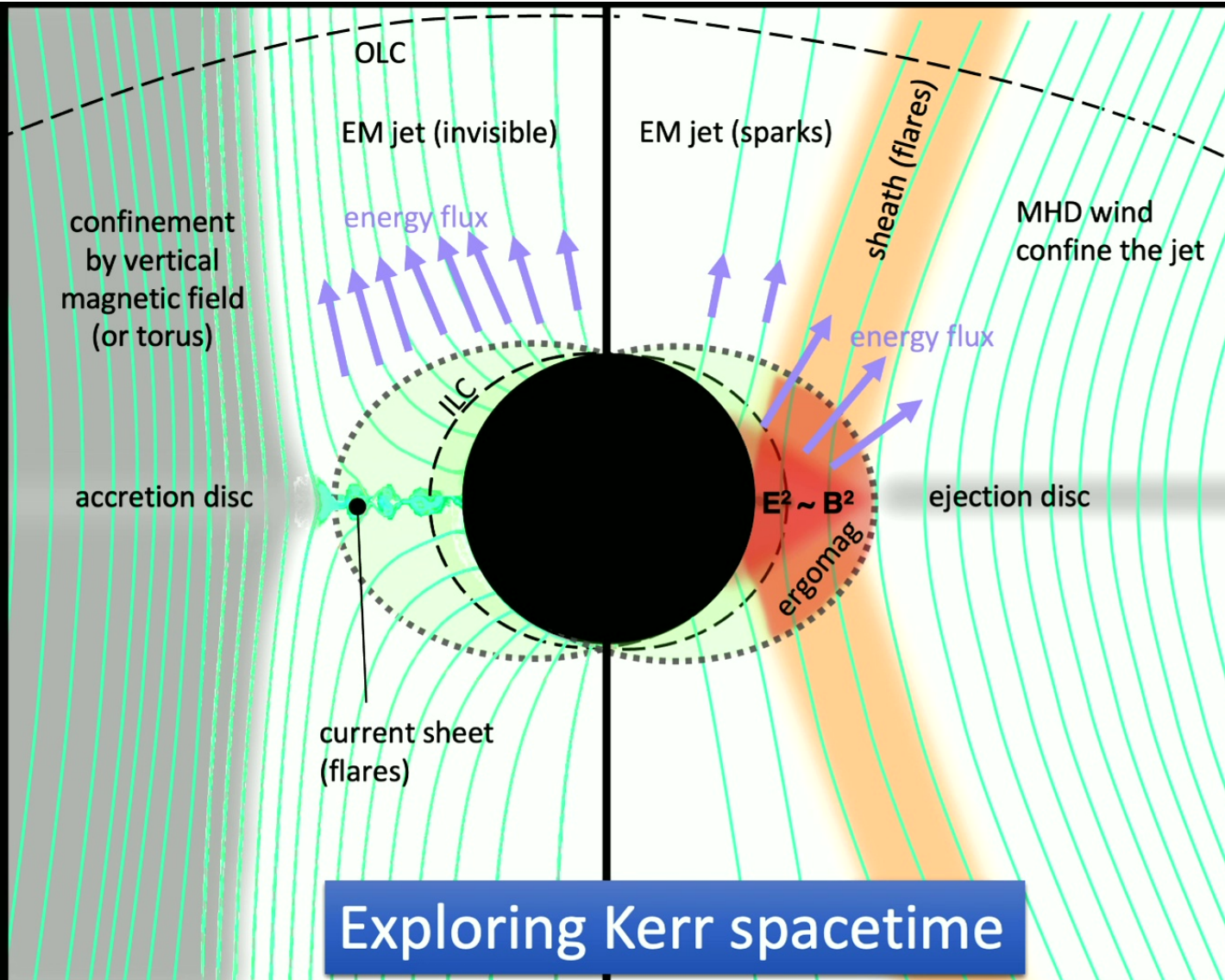
e.g. Parfrey et al



RB + Globus

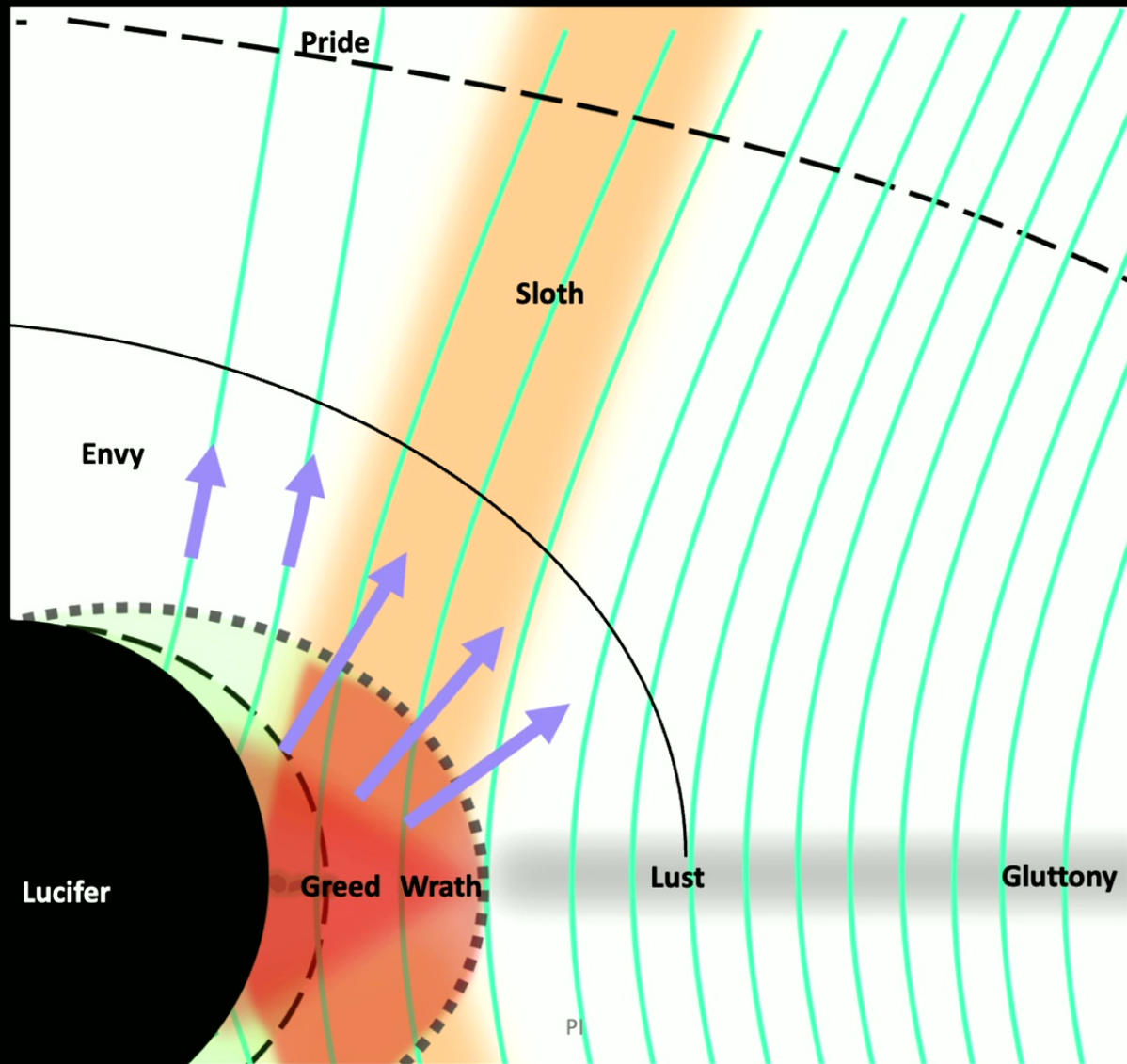
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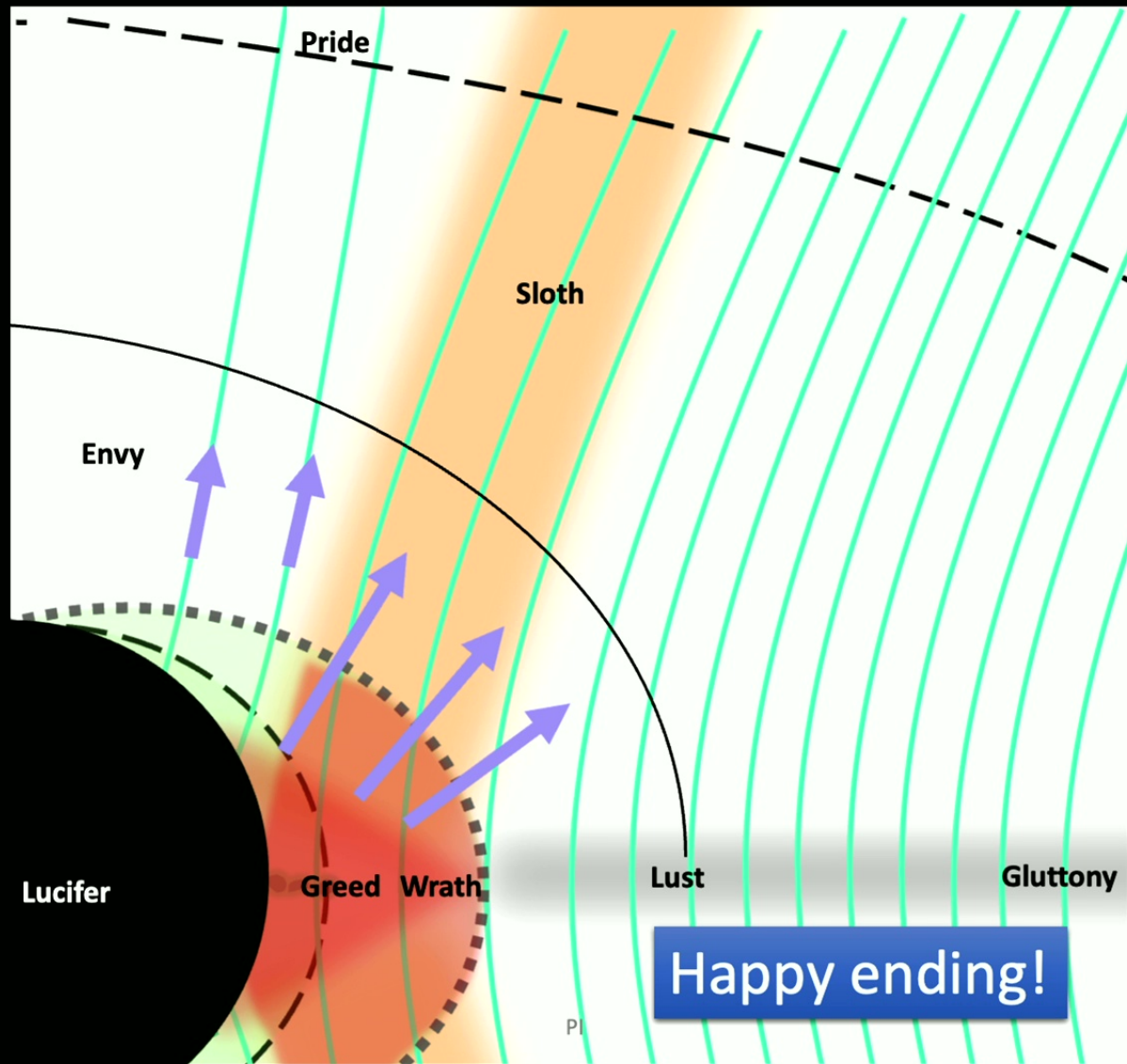


RB + Globus

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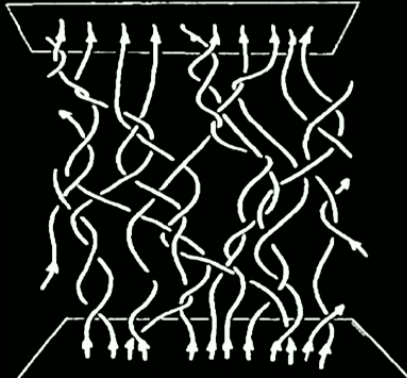
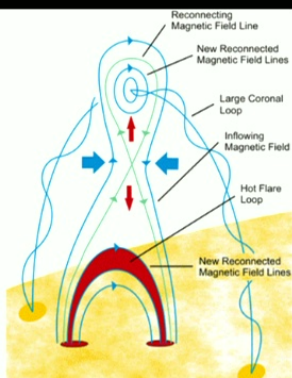
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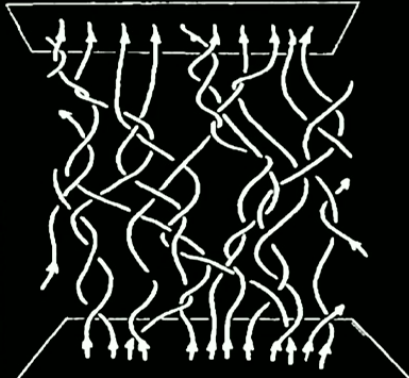
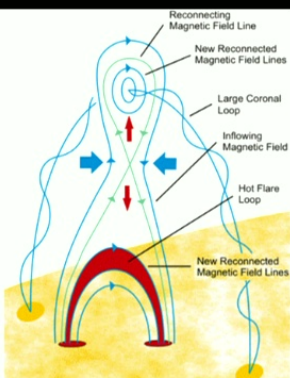
SNAP

- Impulsive acceleration in magnetically dominated regions
 - Radiative, relativistic reconnection / magnetoluminescence?
- Emission from local, fast “flares”
 - Radiative and expansion cooling
 - Orbit with electromagnetic angular velocity
- $t_{\text{cool}} \sim 1000 B_2^{-3/2} \text{ s}$; $l_{\text{cool}} \sim 10^{13} B_2^{-3/2} \text{ cm} \ll r$; $L_{\text{mm}} < 10^{39} B_2^{-1} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$; $N_{\text{flares}} > 100 B_2?$
- Absorption – $T_B < 10^{11} B_2^{-1/2} \text{ K}$
- Strong variable linear/circular polarization
- Faraday rotation mainly from sheath, wind



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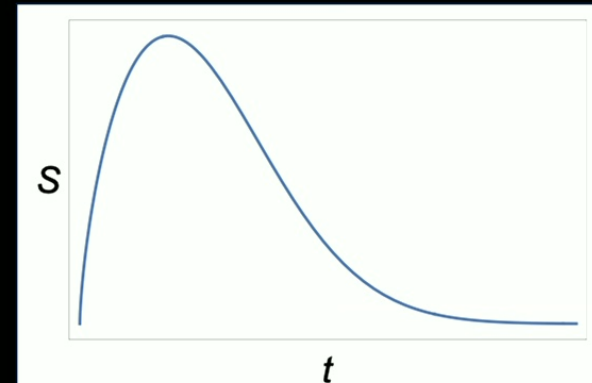


Local, fast acceleration is a feature

CRACKLE - Flares

- Flux from individual flare should be time-asymmetric when a few flares dominate
- Timescale $\sim$ hours
 - e.g. cooling flare: $S \sim t^{2/3} \exp(-t^2)$; independent of frequency
 - Arrow of time: three point correlation function. e.g. $\langle S(t+\tau)(S(t+\tau)-S(t))S(t) \rangle$
 - e.g. expanding flares peak frequency falls
 - Whistler: Two point cross-correlation e.g. $\langle S(t+\tau, \nu') S(t, \nu) \rangle$
- Use raw flux data; do not excise spikes/RFI

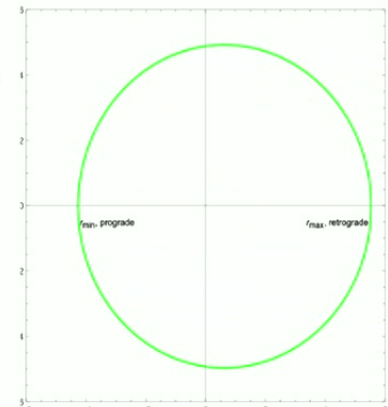
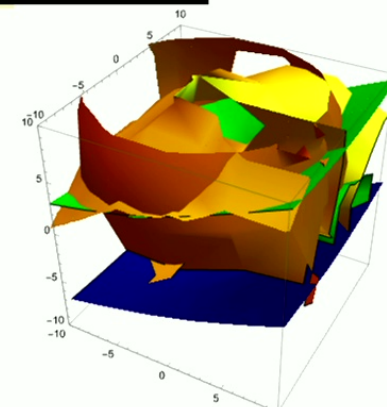
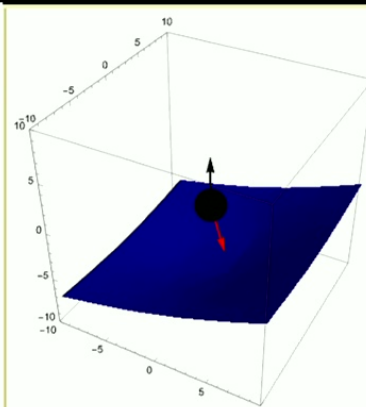
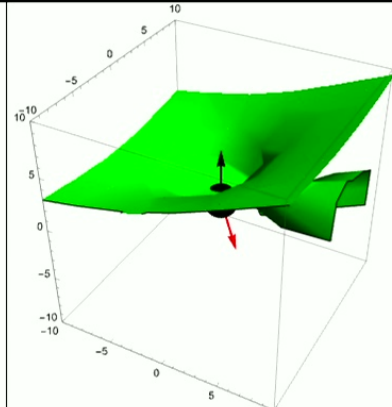
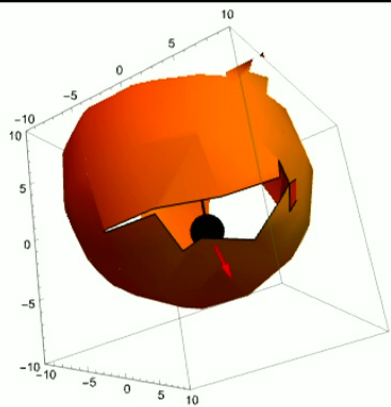
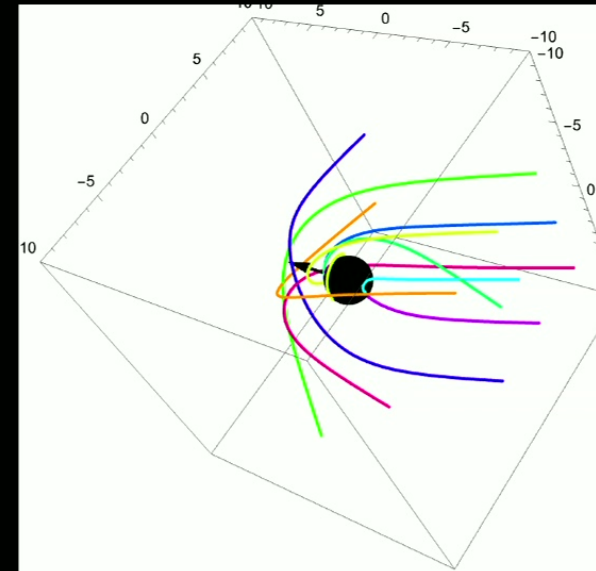
Seek in existing flux data



RELATIVISTIC GEOMETRICAL OPTICS IN KERR SPACETIME

- Kerr spacetime; $m=GM/c^2=1$; $-1 < a < 1$; point is $\vec{x}$
- Boyer-Lindquist coordinates $\{t, r, \theta, \phi\}$
- Ray from source S to observer $\mathcal{O}$ satisfies $\frac{d\vec{x}}{d\zeta} = \vec{k} = \vec{\nabla}\psi$; $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$; ζ is affine parameter
- Constants at $\mathcal{O}$: energy = 1, angular momentum = L, Carter constant = K;
- (L, K) $\rightarrow$ sky vector $\mathbf{X}$ for fixed a
- Solve first order ODEs for paths : $\vec{x}(\zeta; \mathbf{X}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}(\zeta; \mathbf{X}), t(\zeta; \mathbf{X})$
- Escaping, ambivalent and curious photons; photon sphere: $r \sim 3 \Rightarrow |\mathbf{X} - \Delta\mathbf{X}| \sim 5$
- Hessian (inverse magnification): $H(\zeta; \mathbf{X}) = \left[\frac{\partial x_{\perp}}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \right]$; gravitational rotation of E-vector
- **Compute wavefronts that converge on $\mathcal{O}$ using $\psi = t(\mathbf{x})$, once!**
- Source Doppler shift: $\mathcal{D} = -(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{k})^{-1}$; Intensity $\sim \mathcal{D}^3$

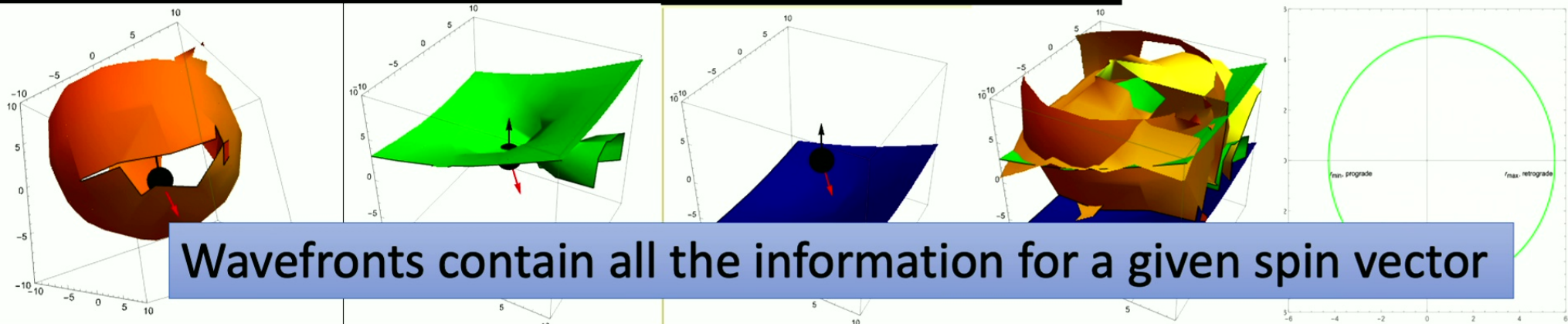
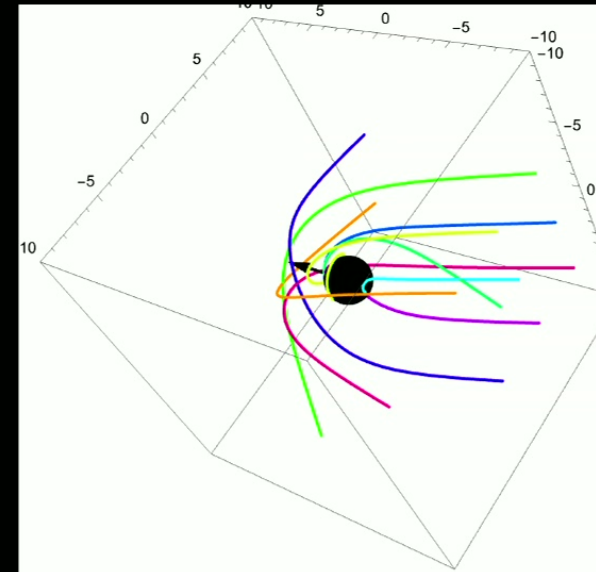
$$ds^2 = -\alpha^2 dt^2 + \varpi^2 (d\phi - \omega dt)^2 + \rho^2 \left(\frac{dr^2}{\Delta} + d\theta^2 \right)$$



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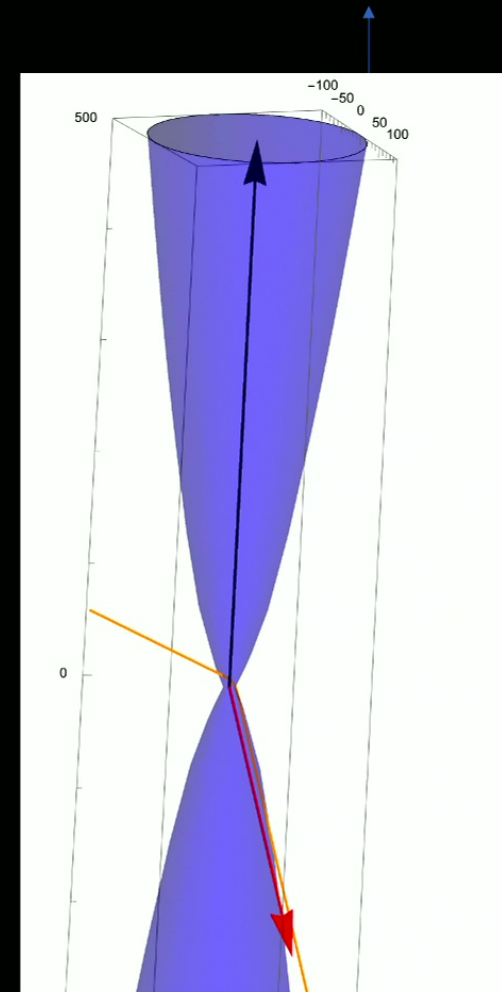
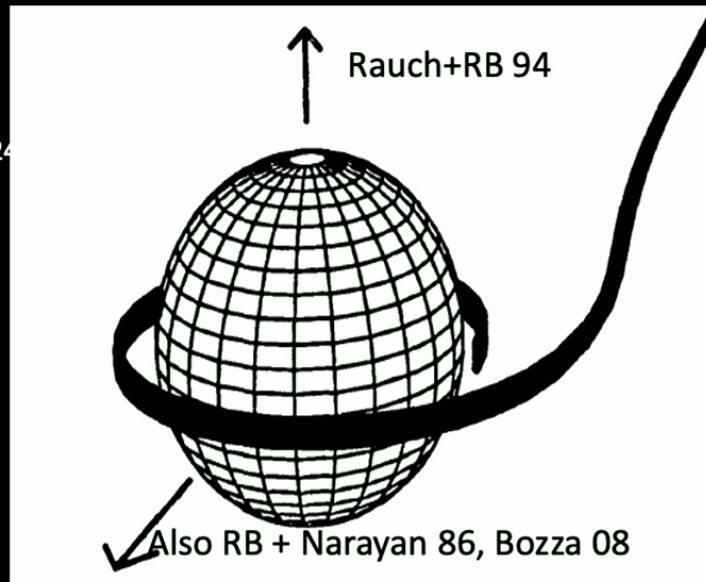
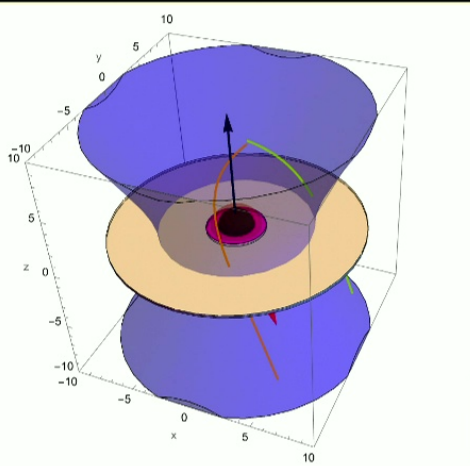
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CRACKLE - echoes

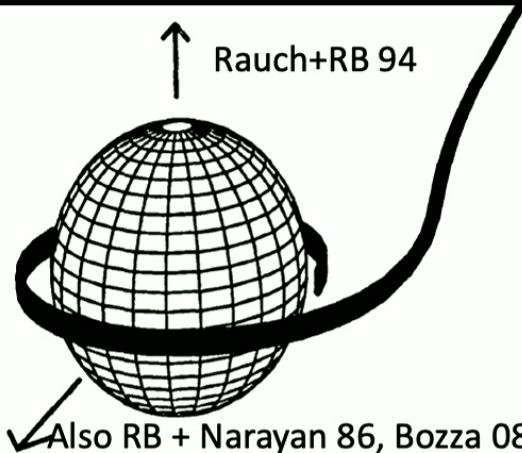
- Every source imaged by every black hole
 - Infinite number of times, but...
- A generic ray touches caustic where rays cross; conjugate point for congruence
 - $|H| = M^{-1} \rightarrow 0$; image inverts
- Conversely every $\mathcal{S}$ connects to $\mathcal{O}$ with
 - Primary ray, inverted secondary echo
 - Cf Rauch +RB 94 Zhou et al 24, Wong et al 24
 - $\Delta t \sim M^2$ close to caustic
 - Convolve with finite source size



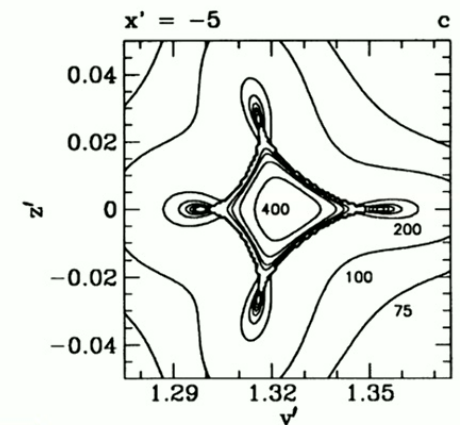
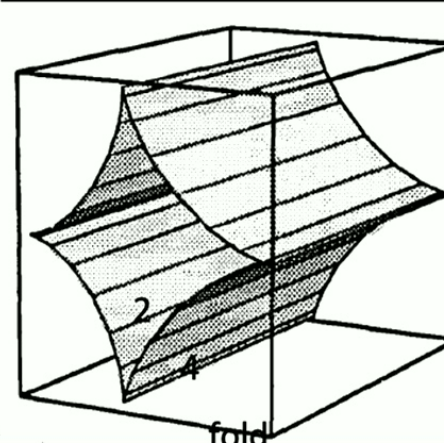
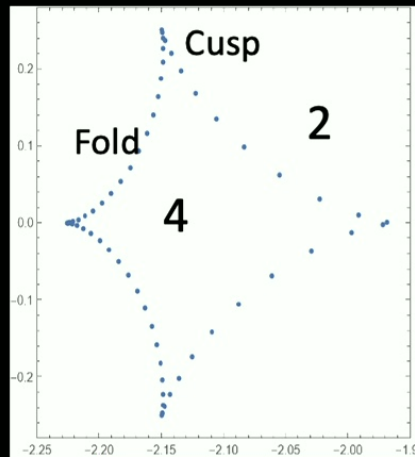
Fairly common, if there are sources

Caustics

- Spherical black hole has line focus making Einstein ring on sky
- Symmetry broken by spinning black hole making caustic ribbon
- Astroid cross section
 - Effective spin is a $\sin \theta$
 - Size: $I_{\text{caustic}} \sim 0.03r^{-1}$
 - Central magnification: $M_{\text{caustic}} \sim 200r^{3/2}$



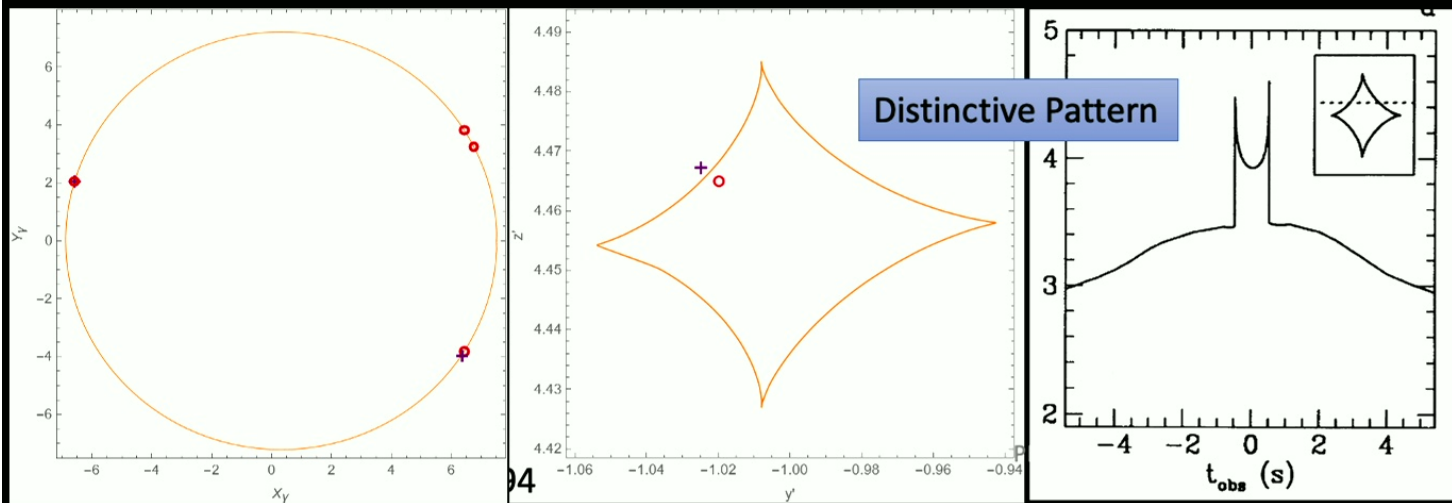
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Occasional but highly distinctive events

POP – Caustic Crossing

- Occasional traversals of caustic by jet sparks or sheath flares
 - Seek in flux
 - Ingress: create 2 images which fade $\sim t^{-1/2}$
 - Egress: 2 images brighten $\sim (-t)^{-1/2}$ and then vanish
 - Seek in raw visibility (Fourier transform of brightness)
 - Image locations swing around near circular Einstein ring on sky with radius $X \sim 5$
 - Convolve with finite source size
 - Diffractive optics plasma effects might be relevant



Summary

- EHT observations are magnificent accomplishment
 - MAD model has thick torus supported by hot ions
 - Weak field; quasi-steady emission
 - HEMMED model has ergomagnetosphere/ejection disk/magnetopause
 - Strong field
 - SNAP: reconnection, magnetoluminescence: flares and sparks
 - CRACKLE : Variability: arrow of time, whistlers, echoes, polarization
 - POP: caustic crossing: rapid spikes; visibilities
 - Seeking in public data