

# Parabolic black hole magnetosphere and charged particle dynamic

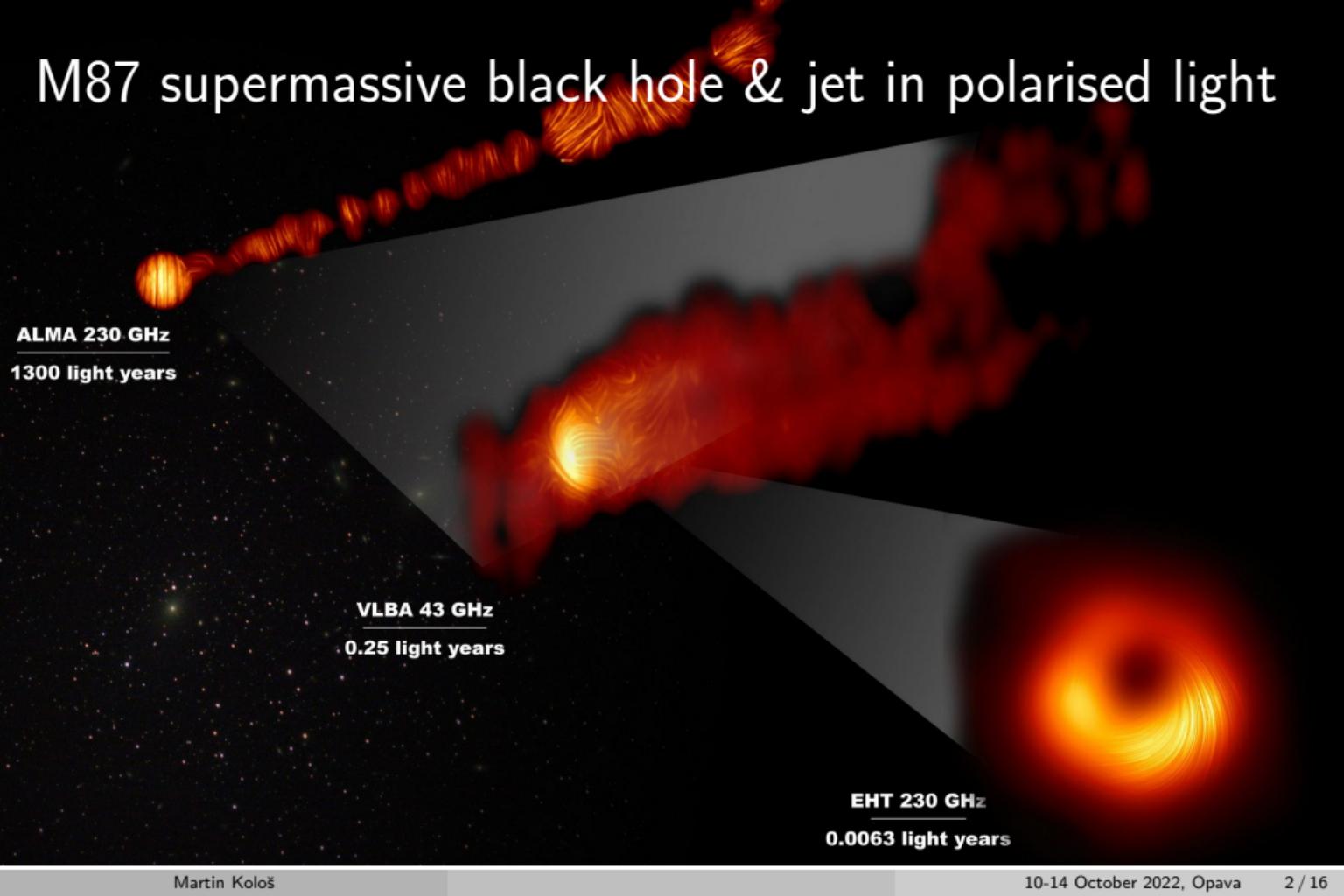
Martin Kološ

Arman Tursunov, Misbah Shahzadi, Zdeněk Stuchlík

Institute of Physics, Silesian university in Opava, CZ

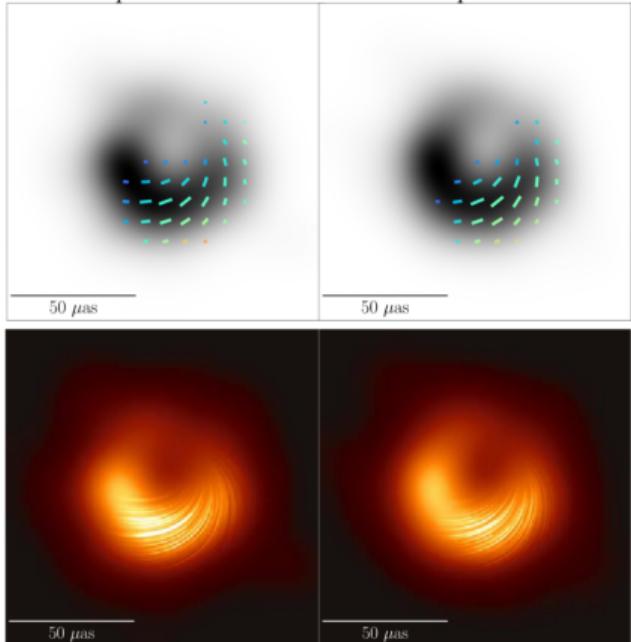
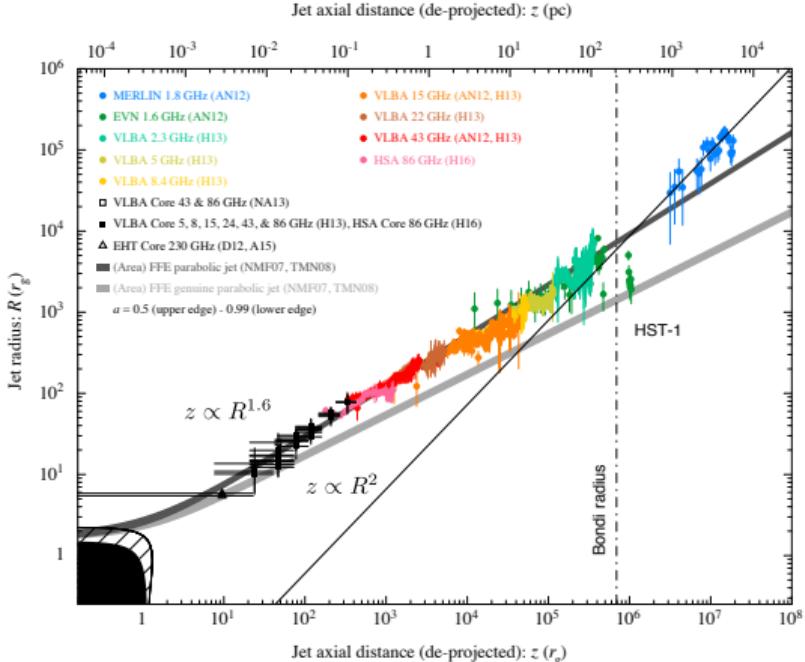
24nd RAGtime workshop 10-14 October 2022

# M87 supermassive black hole & jet in polarised light



April 5

April 6

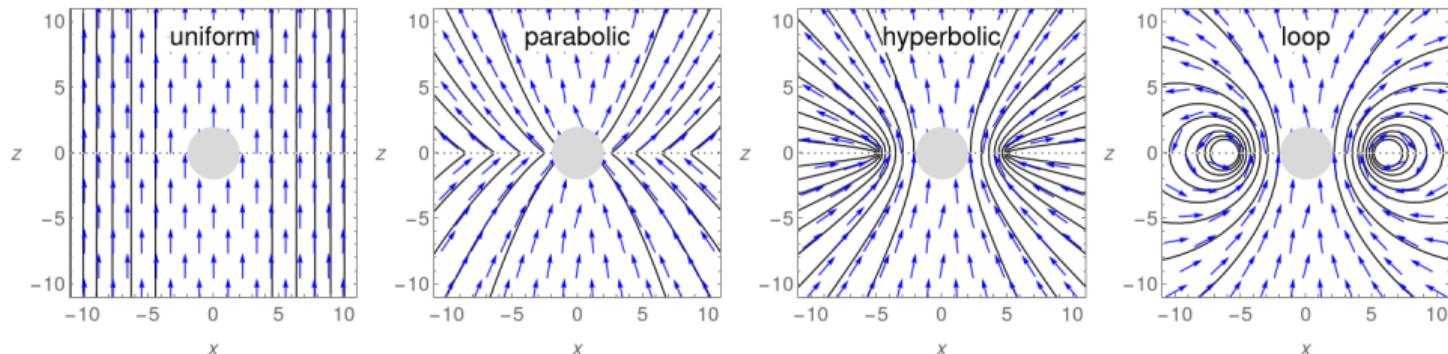
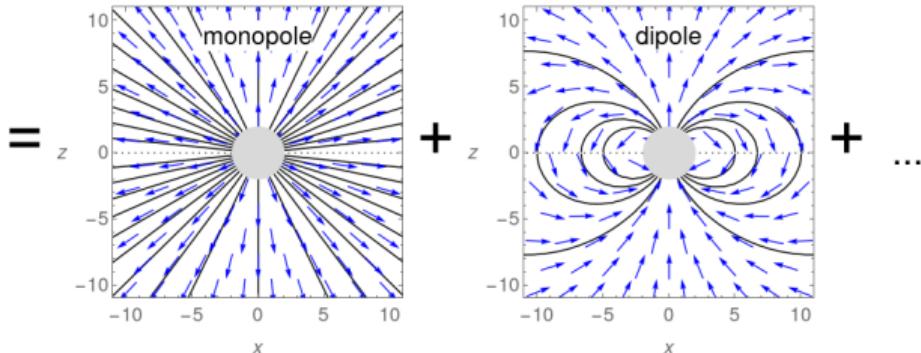
Jet axial distance (de-projected):  $z$  (pc)

- The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration: *First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results. VII. Polarization of the Ring*, The Astrophysical Journal Letters on March 24 (2021) [arXiv:2105.01169]
- M. Nakamura et al.: *Parabolic Jets from the Spinning Black Hole in M87*, The Astrophysical Journal, 868, 146, (2018) [arXiv:1810.09963]

# Gravity & electromagnetism in curved spacetime

realistic astrophysical situations: magnetic field is test field only (if  $\ll 10^{18}$  Gs ✓)  
electromagnetic test field on Kerr background (this talk: Schwarzschild - no rotation)

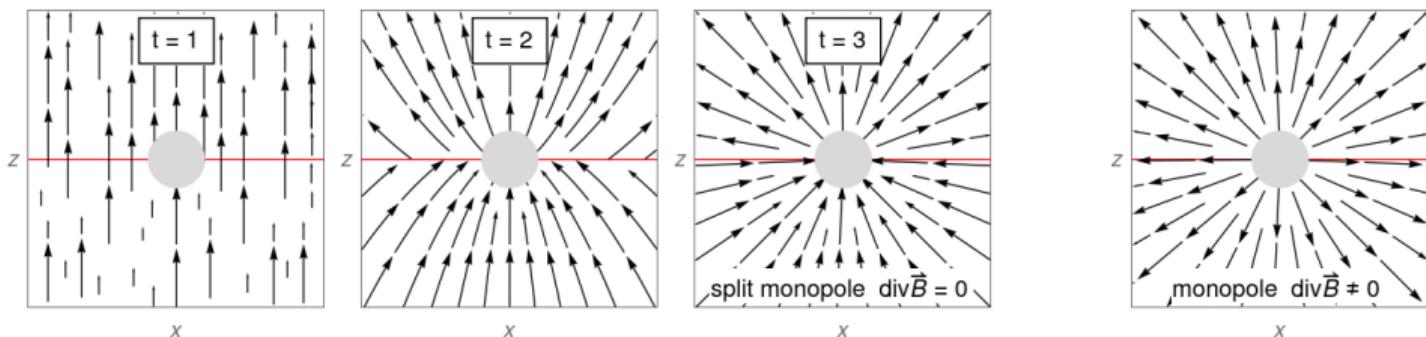
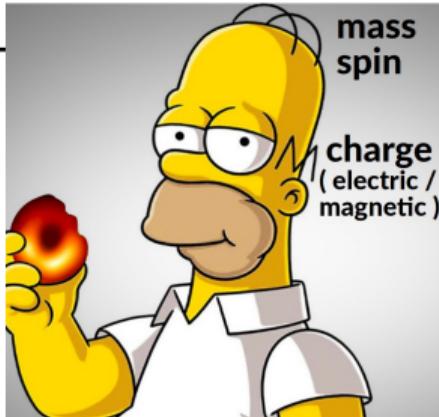
Maxwell equations are linear  
any mag. field can be given  
(multipolar expansion)



# Black hole magnetosphere

## A) Black hole alone - BH own EM field

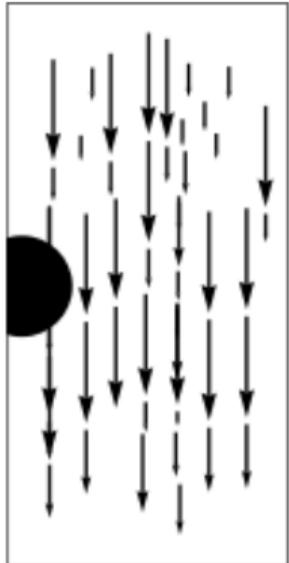
- no-hair theorem - black hole have only three hairs:  
mass, spin, **charge** ( **electric** / **magnetic** )  
 $\Rightarrow$  monopole character of EM filed around BH
- $\nexists$  of magnetic monopole, but plasma accretion  
 $\Rightarrow$  BH will have **split monopole** magnetic field



## B) Black hole in plasma electromagnetic field around BH generated by accretion disk

## 0) Vacuum Maxwell Equations

$$\text{vacuum } J^\mu = 0$$

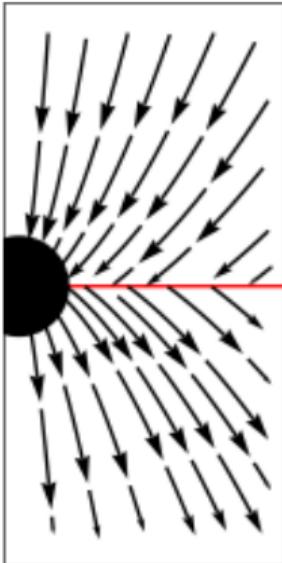


Wald (1974)

difficulty level  $\Rightarrow$

## 1) Force Free Electrodynamics

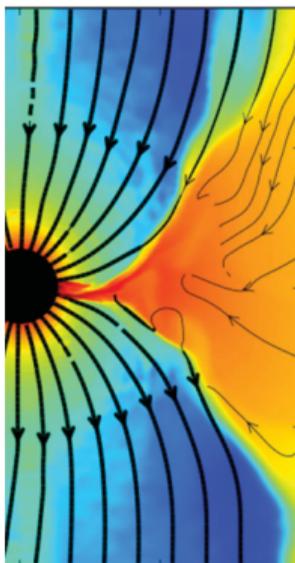
$$B^2 \gg \rho c^2$$



Blandford-Znajek  
(1977)

## 2) Magneto- hydrodynamics

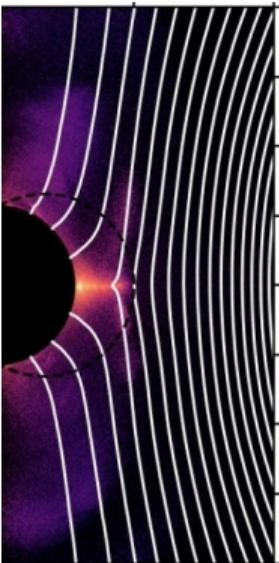
fluid description



Gammie+ (2003)  
HARM code

## 3) Particle-In-Cell

charged particles



Crinquand+ (2020)  
Hirotani+ (2021)

# Parabolic black hole magnetosphere (FFE heuristic solution)

BH without rotation - only  $A_\phi \neq 0$

split parabolic solution

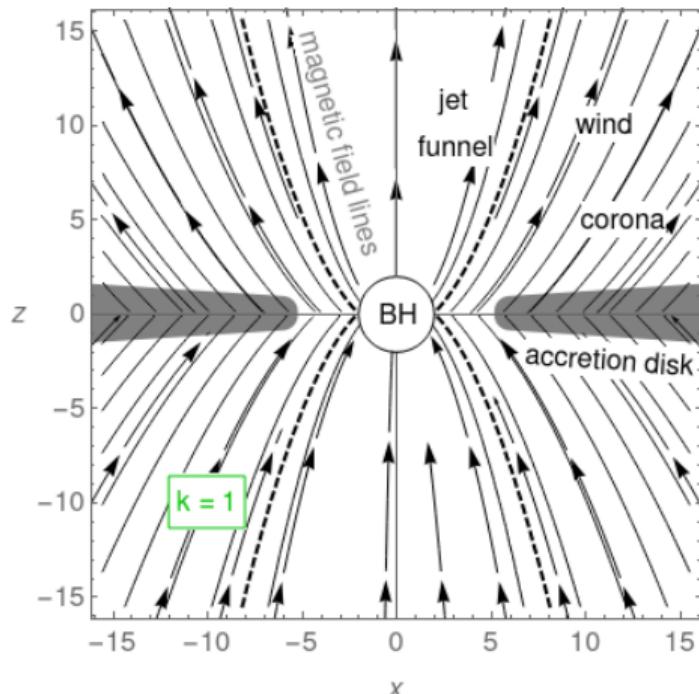
$$A_\phi \sim r^k (1 - |\cos \theta|)$$

mag. field supported by accretion disk  
field lines declination  $k \in [0, 1.25]$

$k = 1$  Blandford—Znajek  
paraboloidal model

$k = 0$  split monopole solution

$k = 3/4$  observed BH mag. field in jet  
funnel, see Nakamura (2018)



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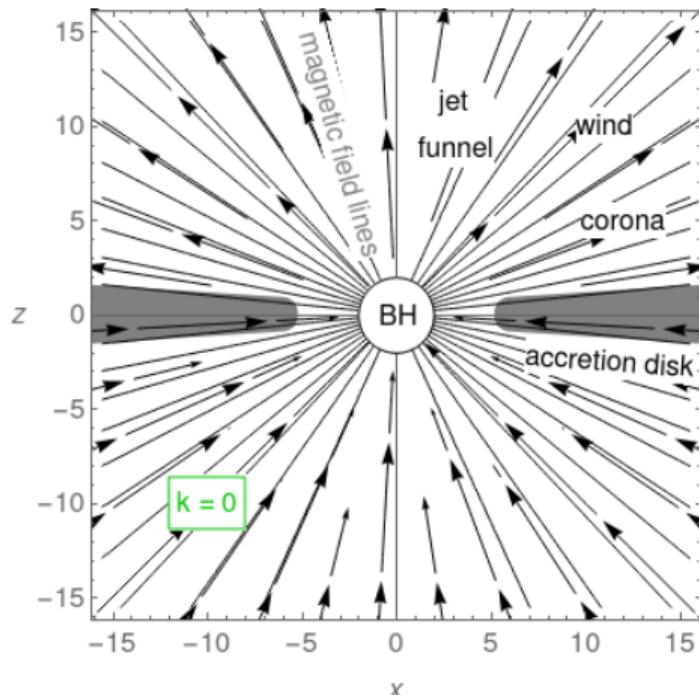
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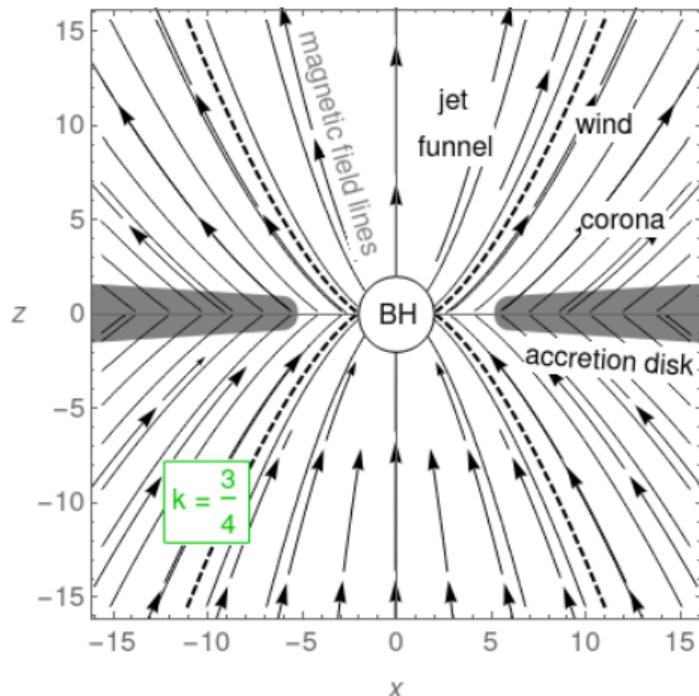
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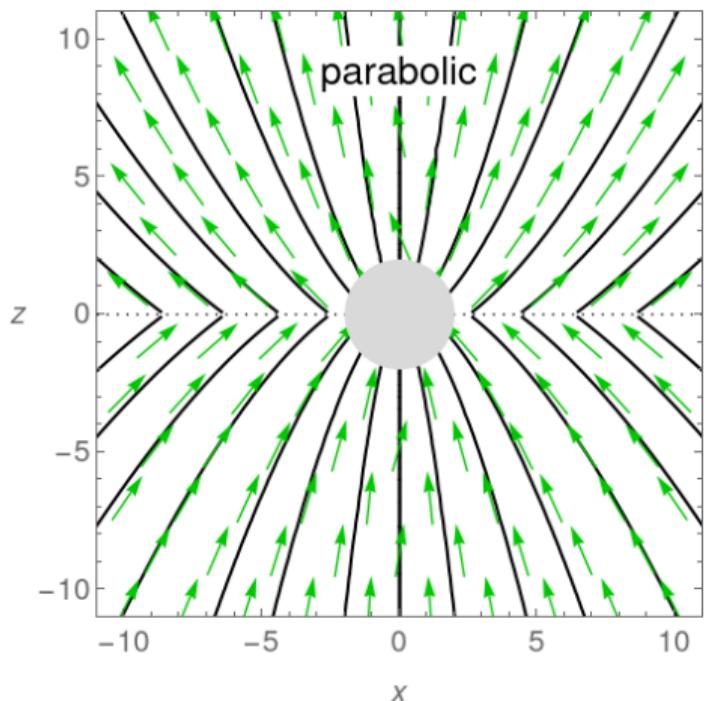
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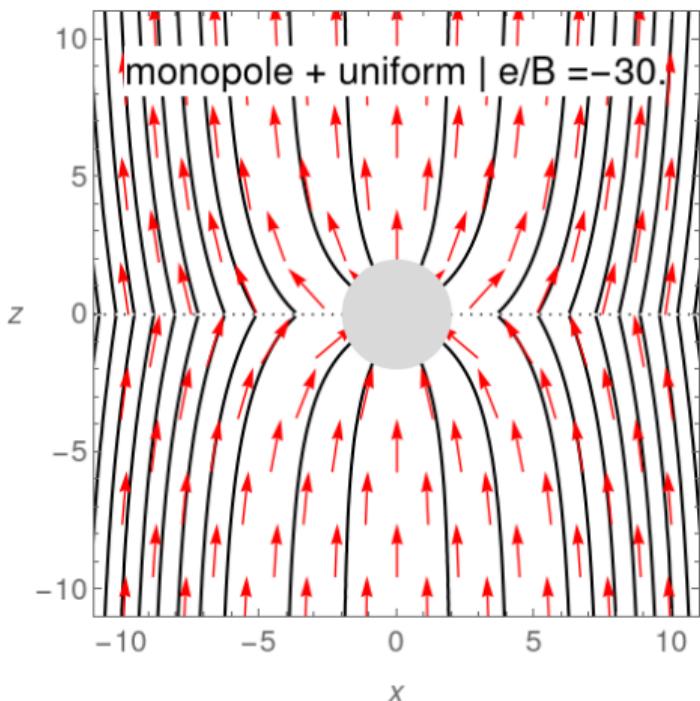
## parabolic (FFE heuristic solution)

$$A_\phi = B r^k (1 - |\cos \theta|)$$



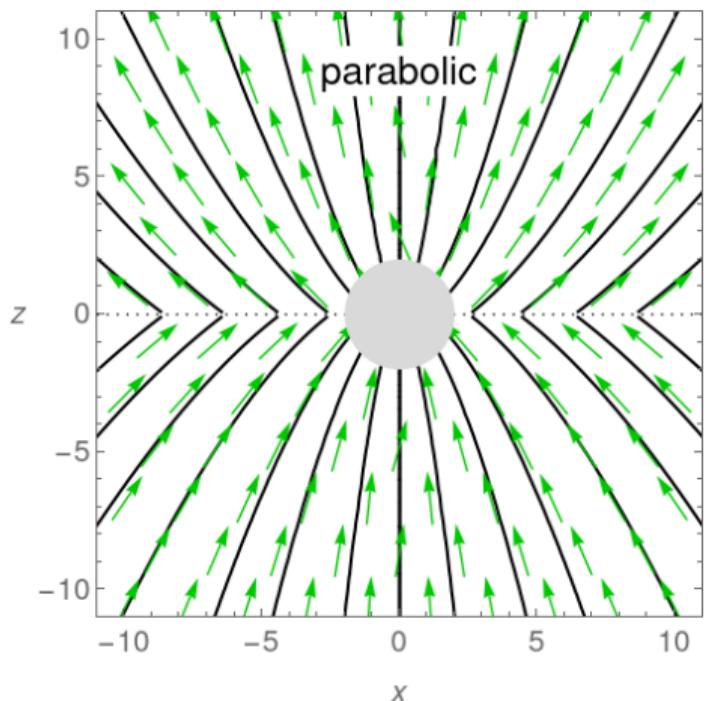
## monopole + uniform (Maxwell sol.)

$$A_\phi = B r^2 \sin \theta + e |\cos \theta|$$



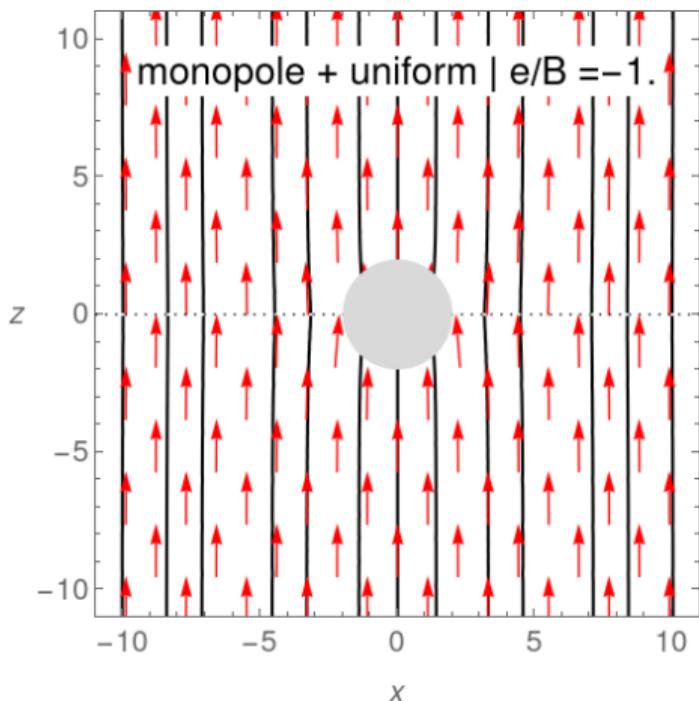
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## monopole + uniform (Maxwell sol.)

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# Charged test particle dynamic examine BH magnetosphere

Lorentz equation: gravity and magnetic field

$$\frac{du^\mu}{d\tau} + \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu u^\alpha u^\beta = \frac{q}{m} g^{\mu\rho} F_{\rho\sigma} u^\sigma + \dots \quad (1)$$

$u^\mu = dx^\mu/d\tau$  particle four-velocity,  $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu$  Christoffel symbols for BH metric,  
 $F_{\mu\nu}$  is tensor of electromagnetic field constructed from EM four-potential  $A_\nu$

$$\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\gamma} (g_{\gamma\alpha,\beta} + g_{\gamma\beta,\alpha} - g_{\alpha\beta,\gamma}); \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu, \quad (2)$$

gravity  $\sim 1$    Lorentz force up to  $\sim 10^{11}$    ? another forces ?

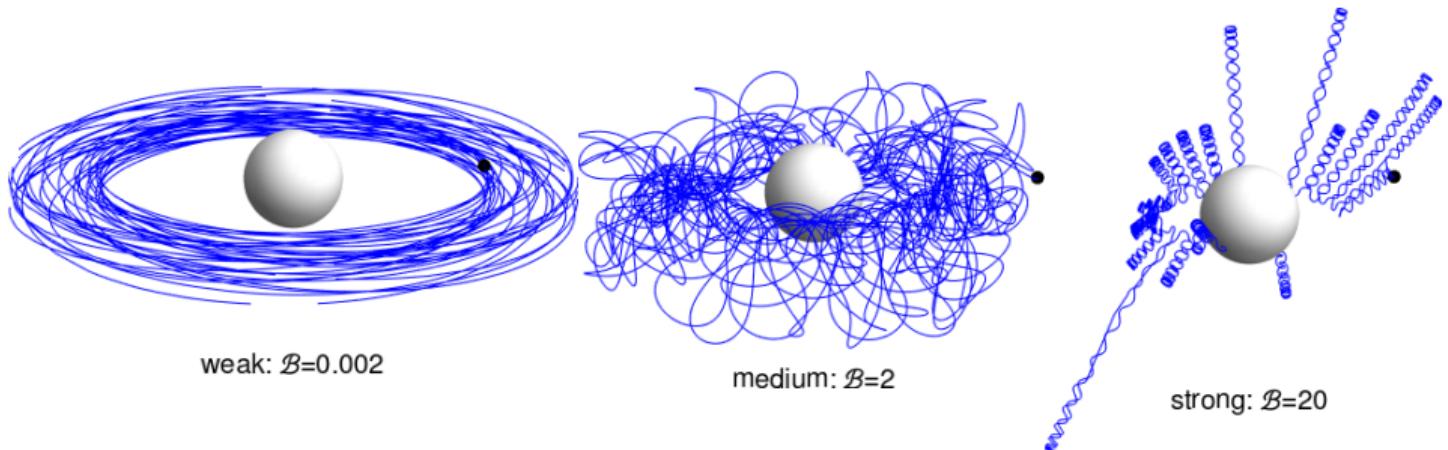
- symmetries  $\rightarrow$  conserved quantities: energy  $E$  and angular momentum  $L$

$$-E/m = \pi_t = g_{tt}u^t + g_{t\phi}u^\phi + \tilde{q}A_t, \quad L/m = \pi_\phi = g_{\phi\phi}u^\phi + g_{\phi t}u^t + \tilde{q}A_\phi$$

test charged particle is moving in 2D effective potential  $V_{\text{eff}}(r, \theta)$

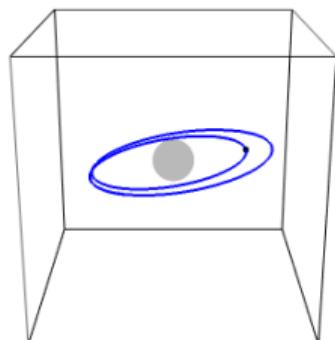
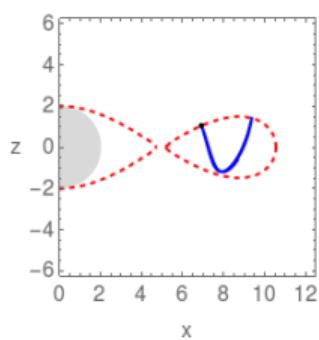
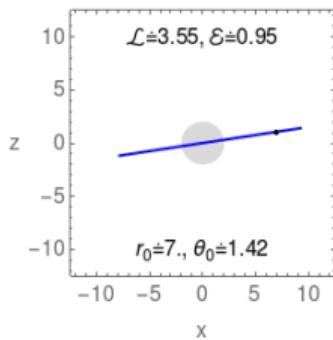
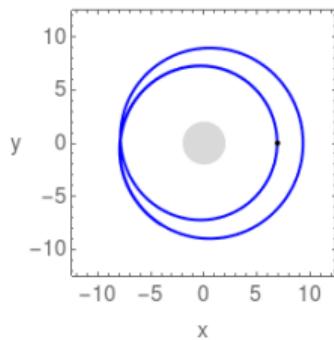
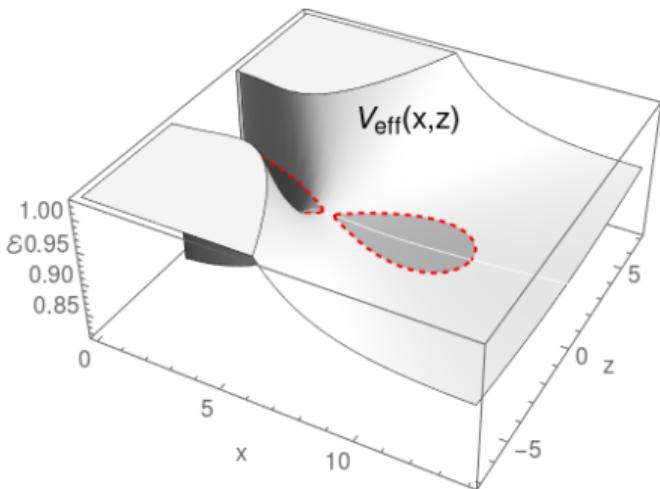
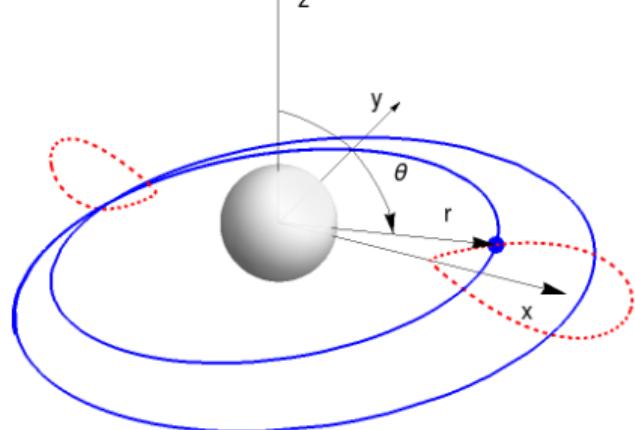
code in Mathematica for charged particle motion: [github.com/XyhwX/particle](https://github.com/XyhwX/particle)

Magnetic field influence: weak  $\mathcal{B} \ll 1$  || strong  $\mathcal{B} \gg 1$

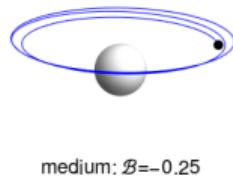
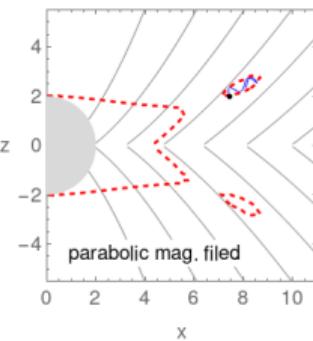
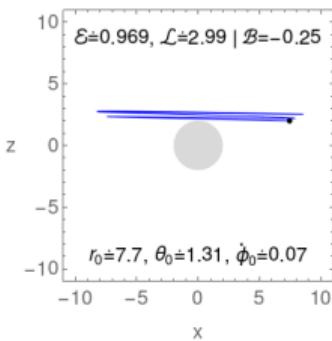
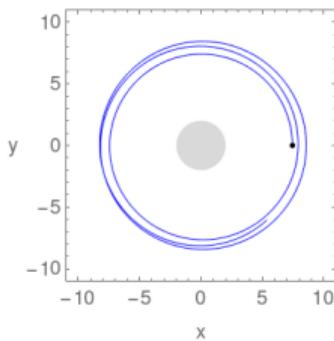
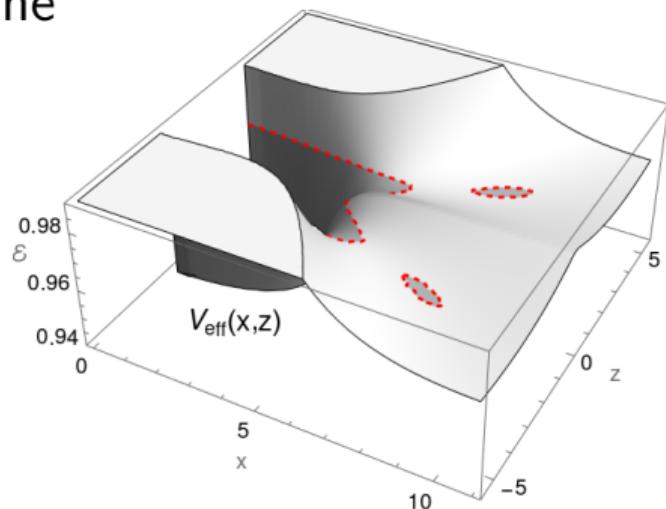
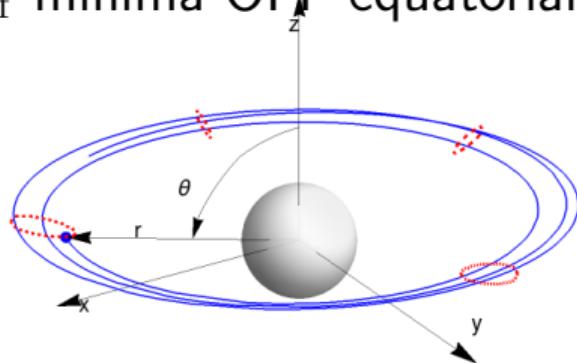


- astrophysically relevant:
  - weak  $\mathcal{B} \ll 1$  case - small oscillations
  - strong  $\mathcal{B} \gg 1$  case - motion along magnetic field lines
- Lorentz force:  $\mathcal{B} < 0$  attractive ||  $\mathcal{B} > 0$  repulsive
- $\mathcal{B} \sim 1$  Lorentz force is comparable to gravity - the richest case

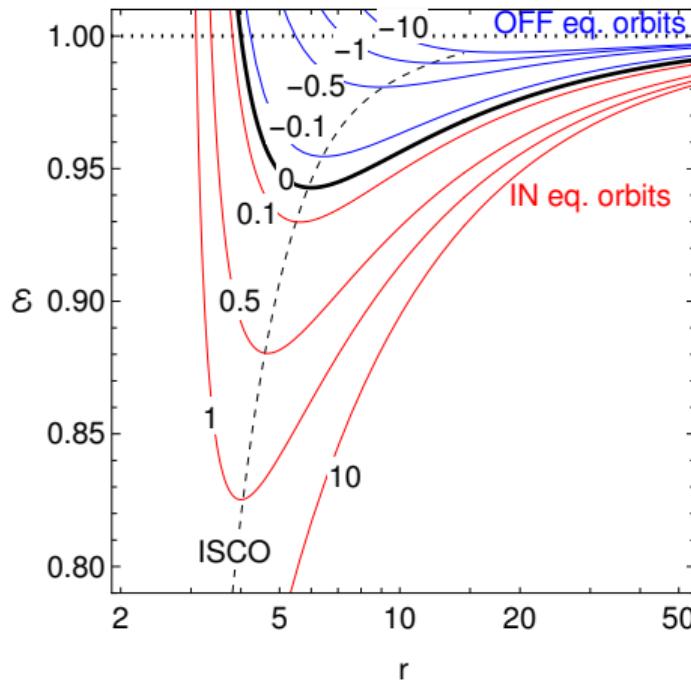
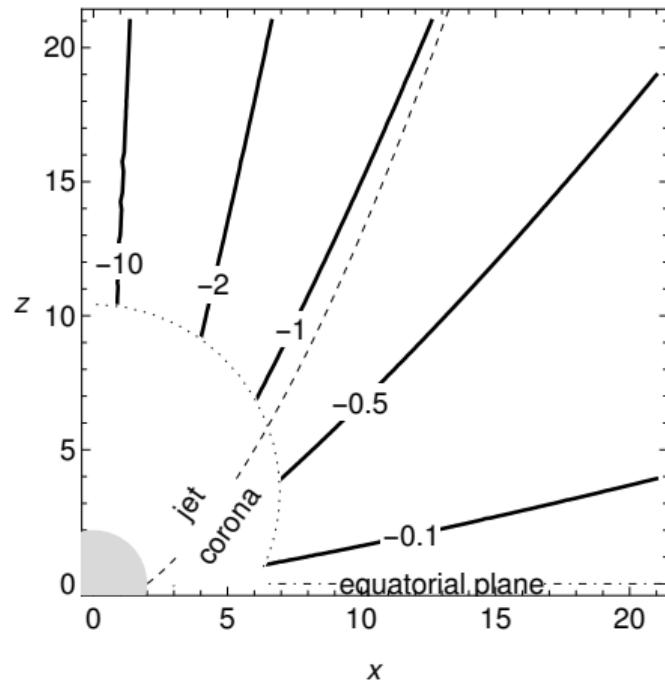
# $V_{\text{eff}}$ minima in equatorial plane



# $V_{\text{eff}}$ minima OFF equatorial plane

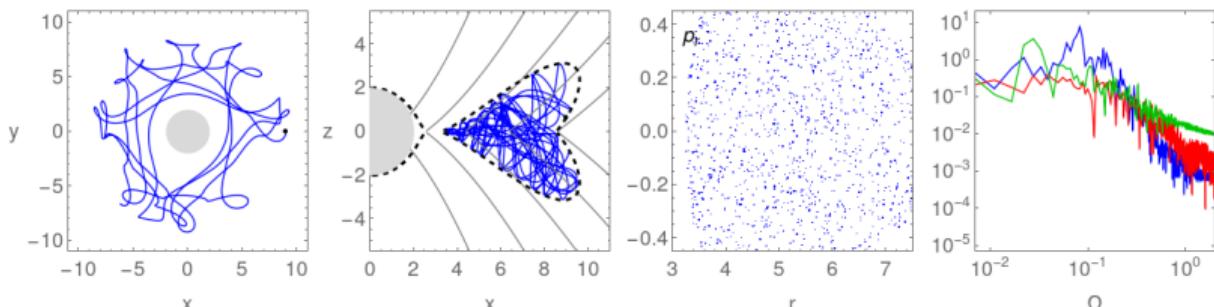
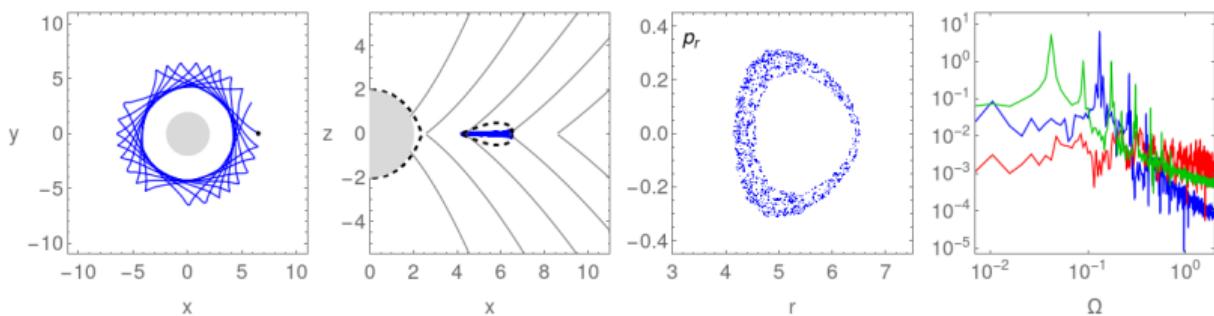
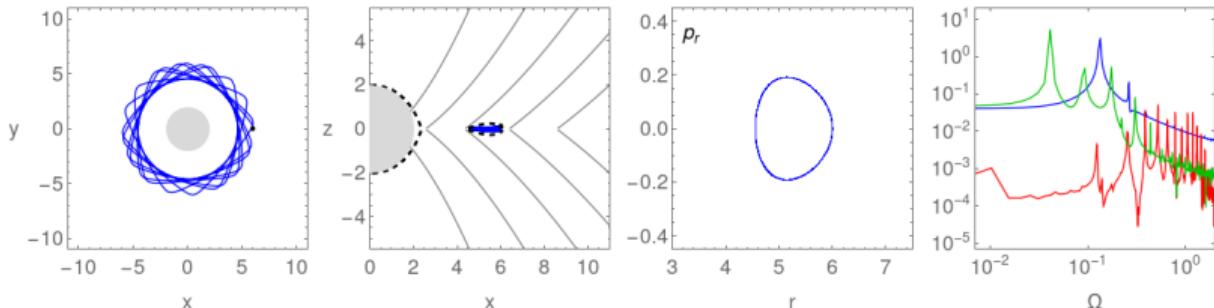


# Can charged particles accumulate in off equatorial minima?

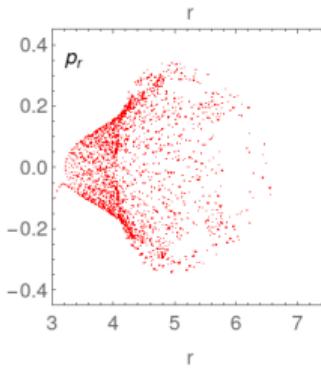
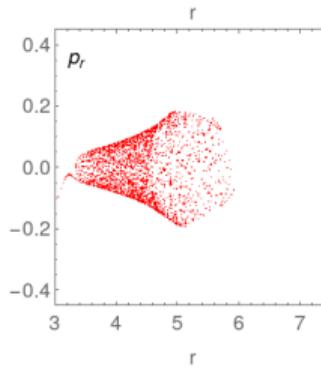
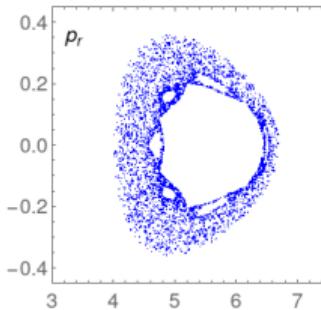
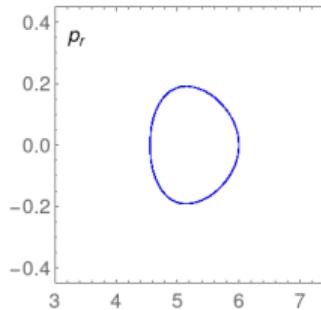
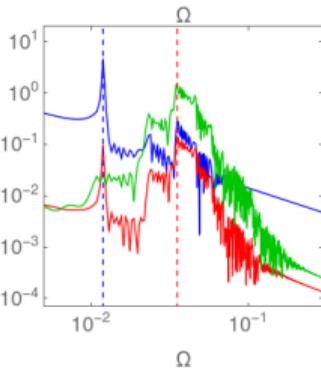
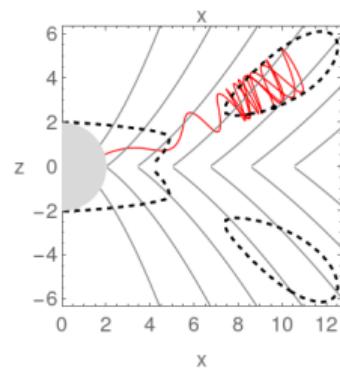
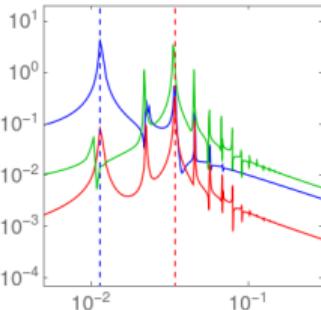
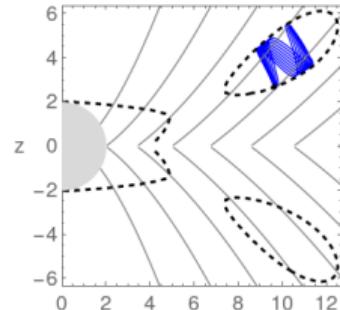


- Magnetic field parameter  $B < 0$  determine the off equatorial plane position.
- For  $B < -1$  located in "empty" jet region.
- Off eq. orbit binding energy is low - no room to accumulate charged particles?

# here comes the CHAOS



# Radiation reaction = dumping force: spectrum & Poincaré sec.



Influence of dumping force on power spectrum: oscillatory peaks are smear out.

Points Poincaré section points attracted to black hole.

## Summary, conclusions & future work

- magnetic field can strongly influence charged particle dynamic around BH
- off equatorial orbit existence - chan charged particle accumulate there?
- influence of damping radiation reaction force - trajectory appear more chaotic
- charged test particle dynamic is a tool to examine BH magnetosphere
- GRMHD/PIC simulation vs. one particle - new GR effects close to the BH
- we are now working on electromagnetic spectra emitted by particle (full GR)

Thank you for your attention.

