

# Shock evolution and energy dissipation of magnetized blast waves (邦題：磁場優勢ジェットが織り成す相対論的爆風)

Yo Kusafuka (草深 陽), Katsuaki Asano (浅野勝晃)

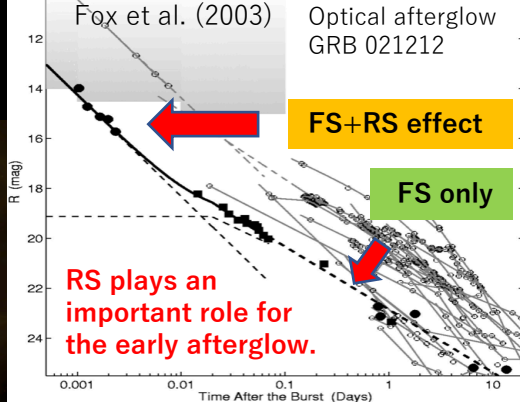
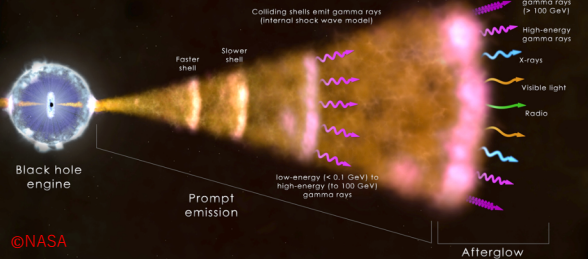
2022/2/18 @online

Topic : Relativistic Magneto-Hydrodynamic Simulation on Jet – ISM interaction

Shocks propagate into two directions :

- Forward shock (FS) : go into ISM
- Reverse shock (RS) : back into Jet

GRB (afterglow) mechanism



**About Problem** : The effect of magnetic field on RS property is less well understood.  
**Previous Research** : Only weakly magnetized blast waves are simulated (Giannios et al 2008).  
**My Research Point** : Can the **initial jet energy dissipate** even for **highly magnetized jet**?  
*This is the first SRMHD simulation in the world for highly magnetized blast waves !!!*

## Basic equations (1D spherical symmetry)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho \gamma}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 (\rho \gamma v_r) &= 0 & \text{Mass} \\ \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 (w \gamma^2 v_r - \rho \gamma v_r) &= 0 & \text{Energy} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 (w \gamma^2 v_r^2 + p) &= \frac{2p}{r} & \text{Momentum} \\ \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r (B_\theta v_r) &= 0 & \text{Induction} \end{aligned}$$

$\tau = w \gamma^2 - p - \rho \gamma$  : total energy density  
 $w = \varepsilon + p_g + 2p_m$  : magnetic enthalpy  
 $\rho, p_g, p_m, \varepsilon$  are defined at the comoving frame

• The heat ratio (Mignone et. al 2004)

$$\gamma_c = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon + \rho}{3\varepsilon}$$

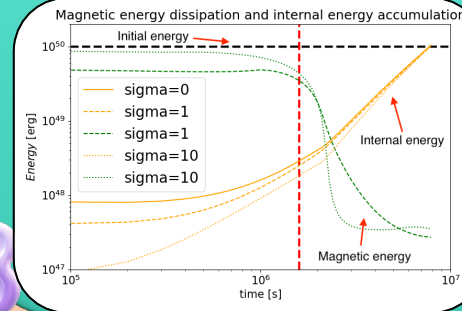
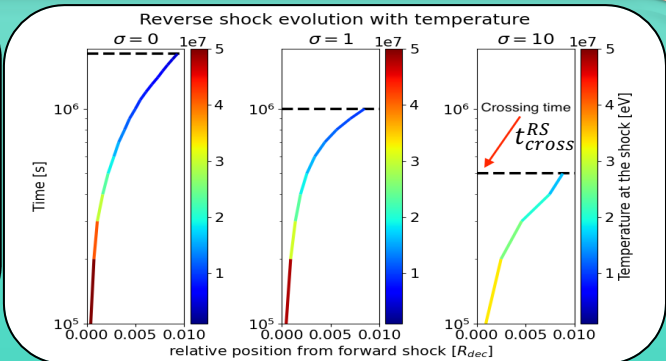
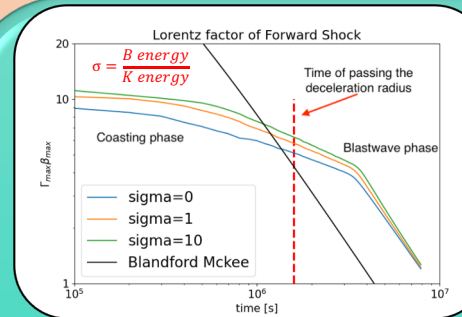
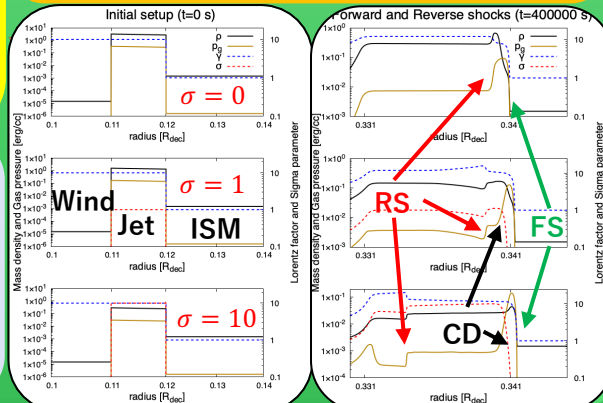
• The definition of decelerated radius

$$E_{ini}^{jet} = \frac{4\pi}{3} R_{dec}^3 n_{ISM} \gamma^2 m_p c^2$$

• **Sigma parameter** :  $\sigma = \frac{B_0^2}{4\pi(\varepsilon + p_g)\gamma^2} = \frac{B \text{ energy}}{K \text{ energy}}$

## Code : 1D sphere symmetrical SRMHD

- 2<sup>nd</sup> order MUSCL-TVD (minmod flux limiter)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order Runge-Kutta
- Local Lax-Friedrichs (or CENTRAL scheme)
- 500,000 static grids ← due to high sigma,  $\gamma$
- MPI parallelized (1000 cores, 1 day)



**Key features from these results**

- FS seems independent of initial sigma value.
- FS is asymptotic to Blandford Mckee phase.
- **RS crossing time shorten as sigma increases.**
- RS temperature goes down as it propagates.
- Magnetic energy is converted to kinetic one.
- Kinetic energy dissipates to be internal one.

## Q1. Does magnetization affect shock behavior?

- RS crossing time is significantly affected as  $\sigma$  : large  $\rightarrow$   $t_{cross}^{RS}$  : small.
- FS indeed depends only weakly on initial magnetization sigma value.

$$\sigma = \frac{B \text{ energy}}{K \text{ energy}}$$

## Q2. Can initial jet energy dissipate to internal one?

- **Magnetic energy is dissipated to kinetic one** after passing deceleration radius.
- Kinetic energy is fully dissipated to internal energy by RS and FS (dominated).

## Problem and Future work

- Find exact reason why magnetic energy suddenly drops for magnetized jet.
- Introduce an adaptive mesh refinement (AMR) to achieve ultra high resolution.