

# Assessing cosmic ray feedback on relativistic jets

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# Outline

Introduction

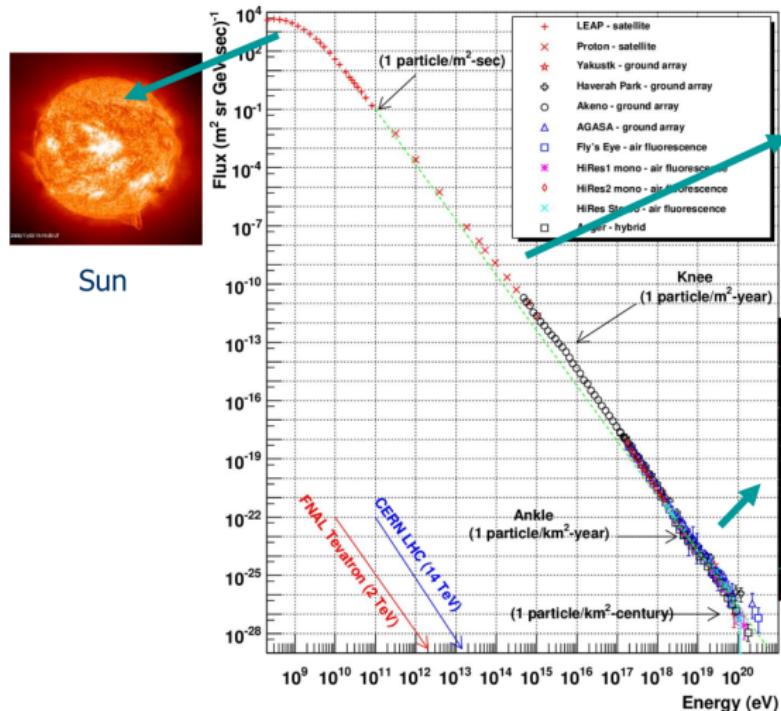
RMHD-PIC Simulations

Particle Feedback

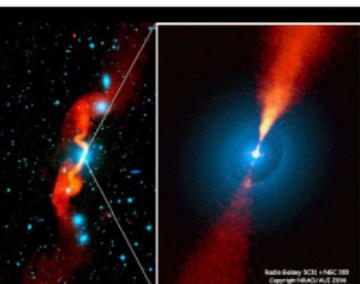
Conclusions and Next Steps

Bibliography

# CR spectrum is not constant

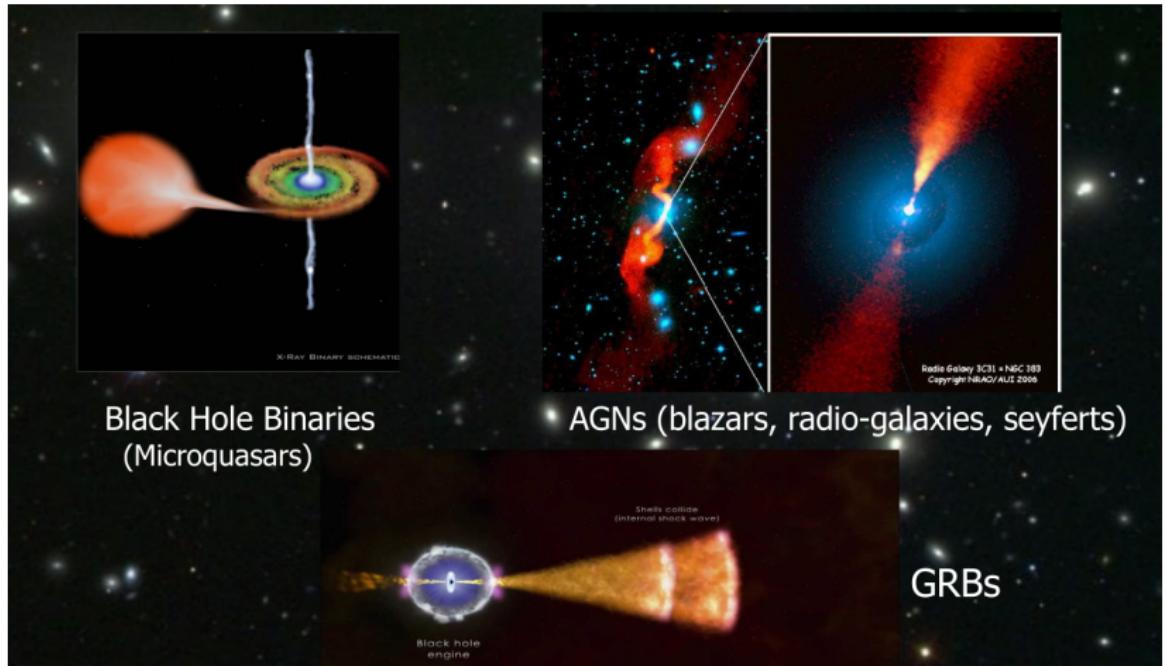


Milky Way

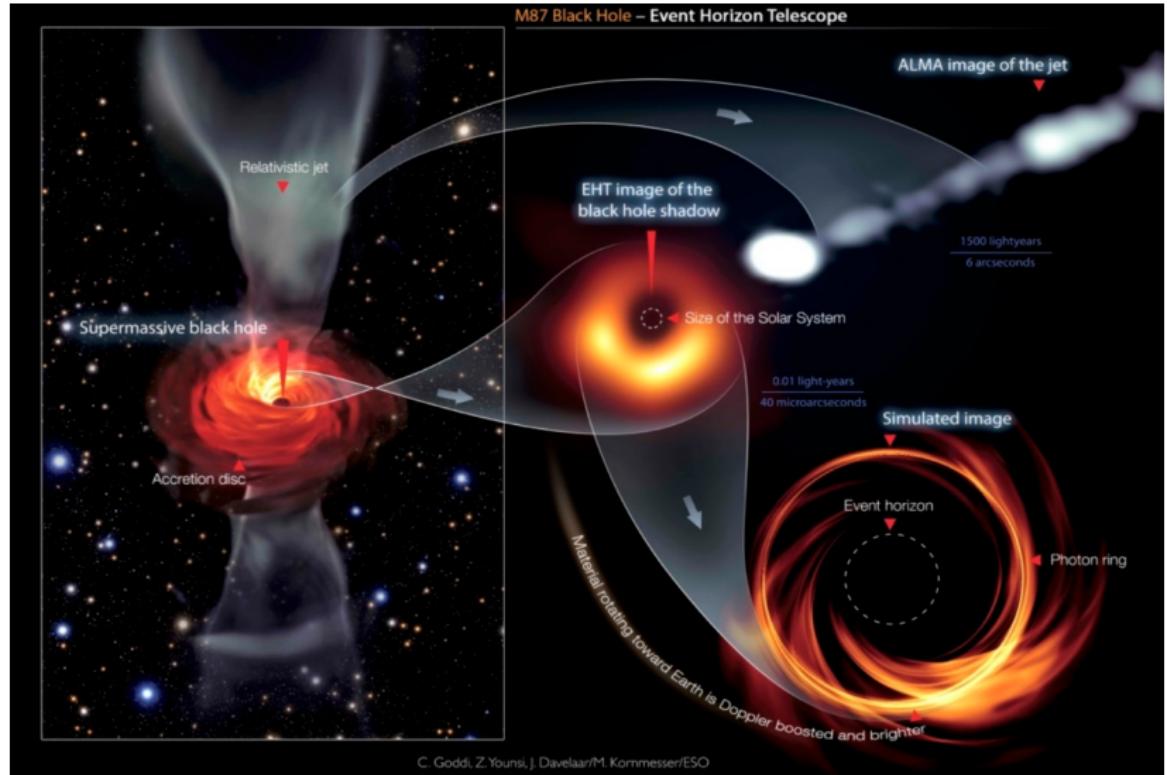


Active Galaxies

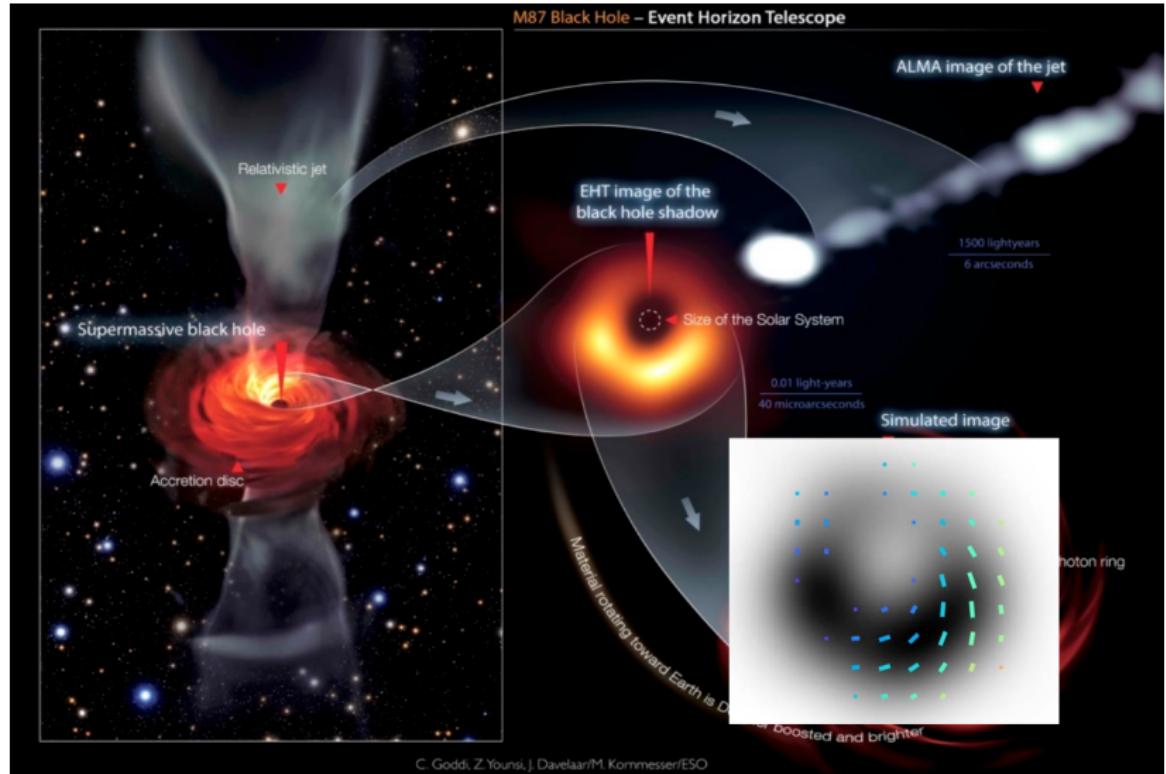
# BHs are high-energy emitters



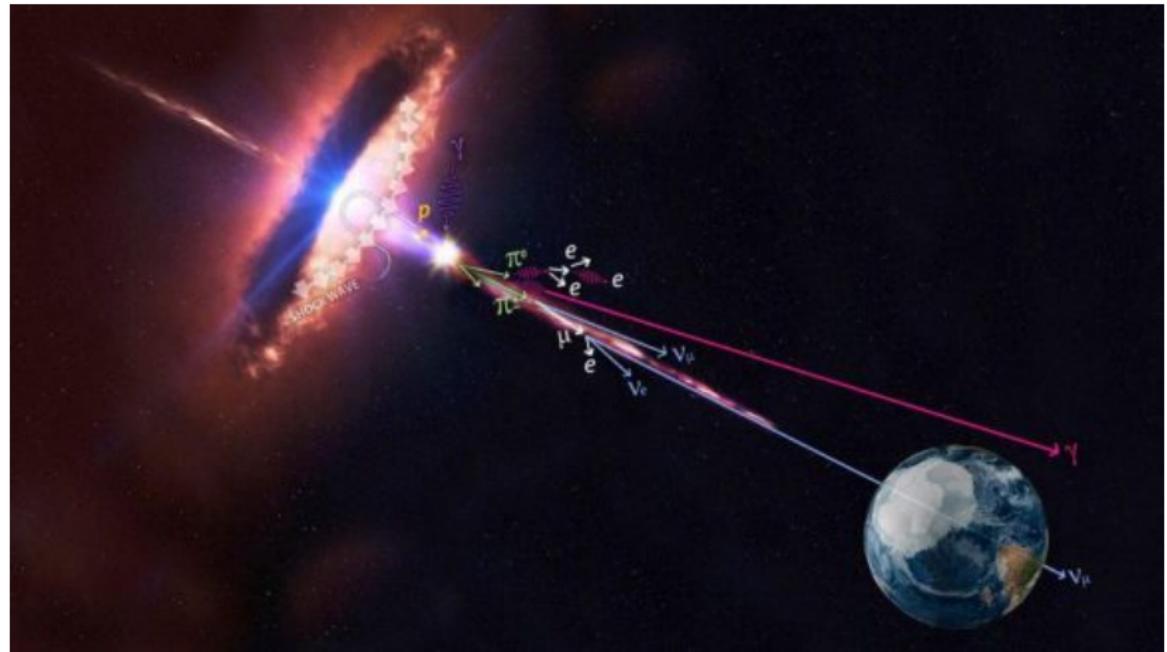
# Astrophysical jets are born magnetically dominated



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# TXS0506+56: neutrinos followed by gamma rays

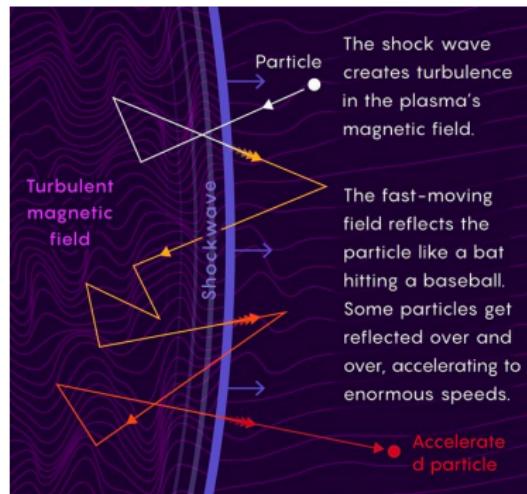


IceCube/NASA

# Motivation

- ▶ Studying particle acceleration is essential to better understand the physical processes in VHE emitters.

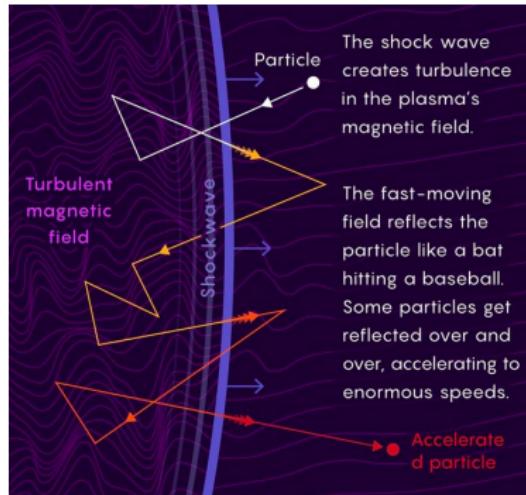
# Particle acceleration: 1st order Fermi process



Adapted from [quantamagazine.org](https://quantamagazine.org)

[Bell, 1978]

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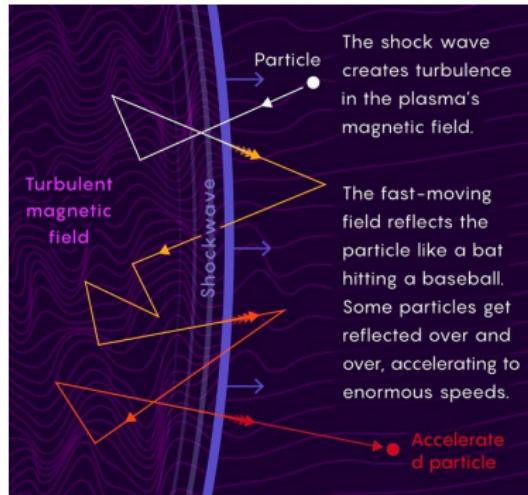


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$$\langle \Delta E/E \rangle \sim v_{sh}/c \quad (1)$$

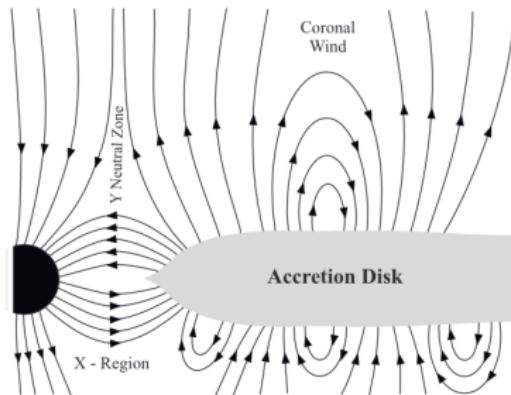
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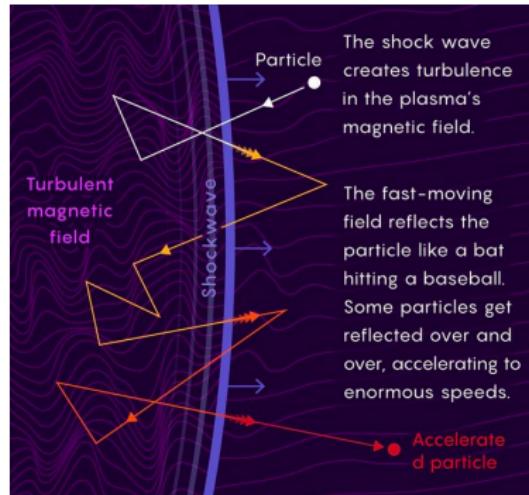
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[de Gouveia Dal Pino and Lazarian, 2005]

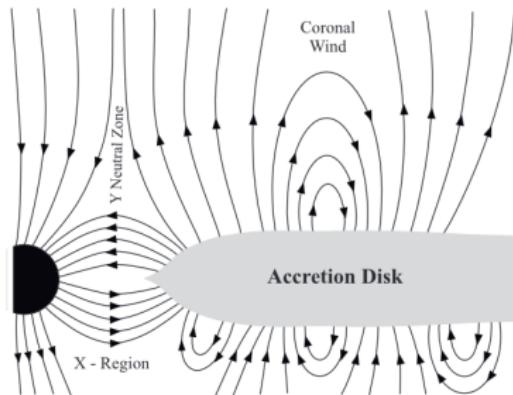
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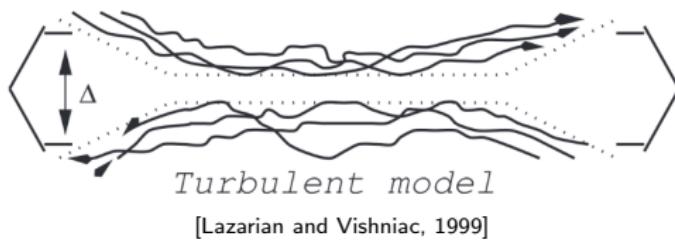
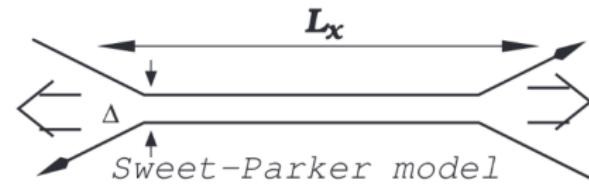
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[de Gouveia Dal Pino and Lazarian, 2005]

$$\langle \Delta E/E \rangle \sim v_{rec}/c \quad (2)$$

# Magnetic Reconnection: slow and turbulent

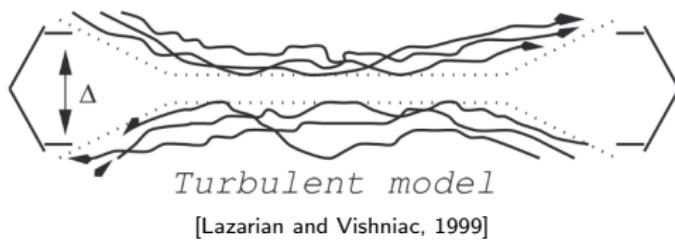
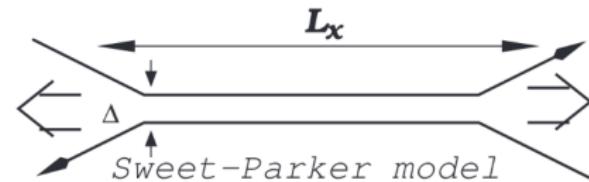


Turbulent model

[Lazarian and Vishniac, 1999]

$$v_{rec,SP} = v_A (Lv_A/\eta)^{-1/2} \quad (3)$$

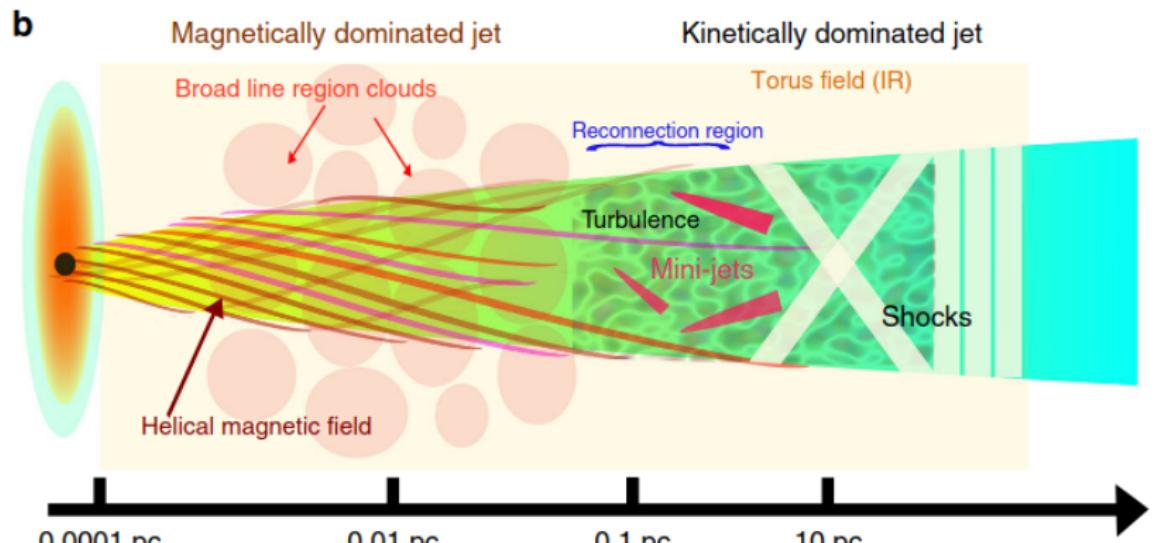
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$$v_{rec,SP} = v_A (Lv_A/\eta)^{-1/2} \quad (3)$$

$$v_{rec} = v_A \min \left[ \left( \frac{L}{L_i} \right)^{1/2}, \left( \frac{L_i}{L} \right)^{1/2} \right] M_A^2 \quad (4)$$

# Regions for both mechanisms are not the same



Adapted from [Shukla and Mannheim, 2020]

## 3D-RMHD simulations to study particle acceleration

RAISHIN [Mizuno et al., 2006] and PLUTO [Mignone et al., 2018]  
codes:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} D \\ \mathbf{m} \\ E_t \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} + \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} D\mathbf{v} \\ w_t \gamma^2 \mathbf{v}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{I} p_t \\ \mathbf{m} \\ \mathbf{v}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{f}_g \\ \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f}_g \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} b^0 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ w_t \\ p_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B}/\gamma + \gamma(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B})\mathbf{v} \\ \rho h + \mathbf{B}^2/\gamma^2 + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B})^2 \\ p + \frac{\mathbf{B}^2/\gamma^2 + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B})^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

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[Medina-Torrejón et al., 2023]:

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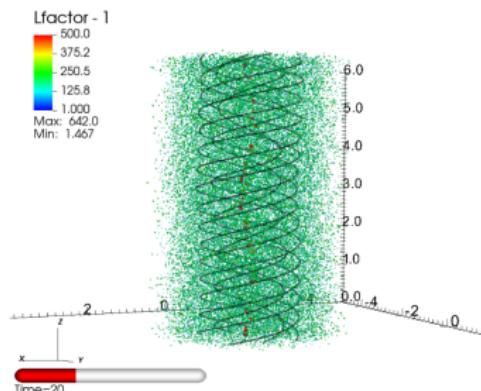
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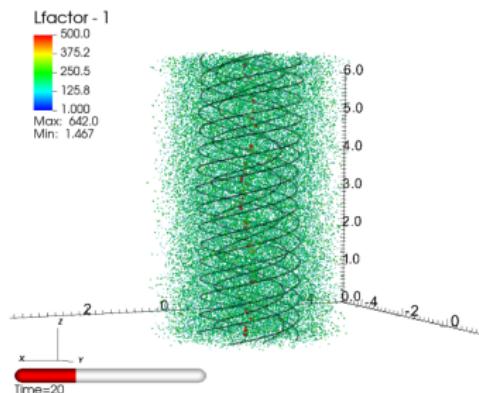


[Medina-Torrejón et al., 2023]

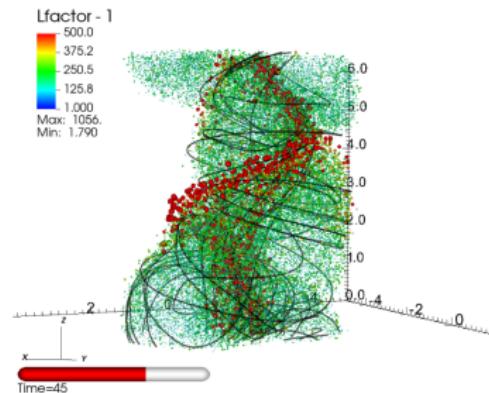
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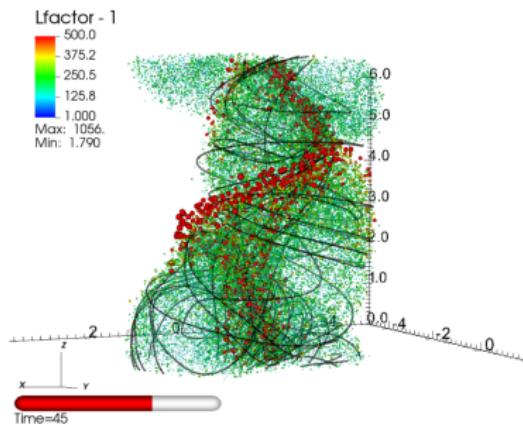
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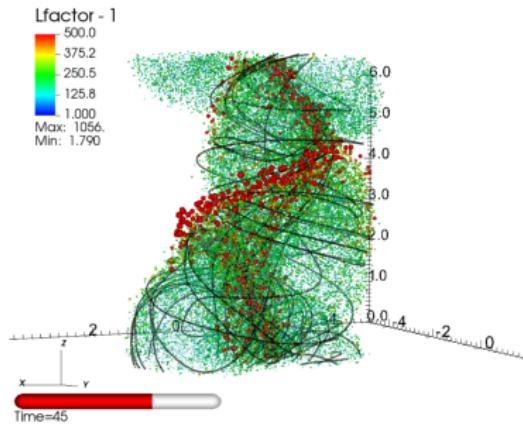
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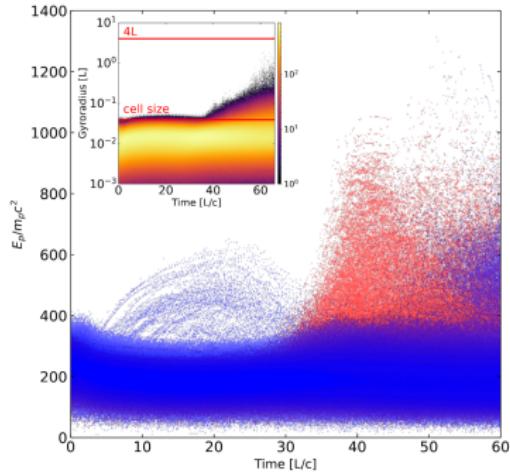
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- ▶ In short: particles accelerated by magnetic reconnection as the instability is fully developed.

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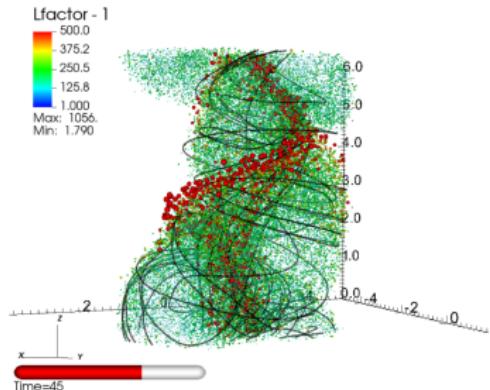
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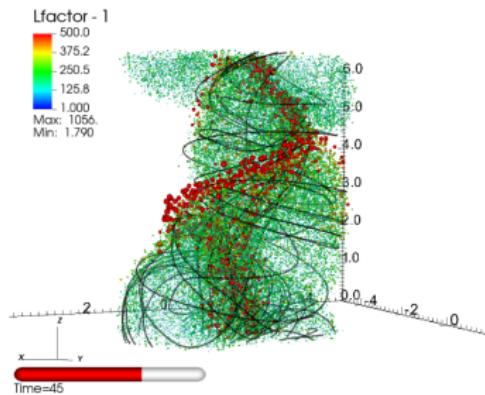


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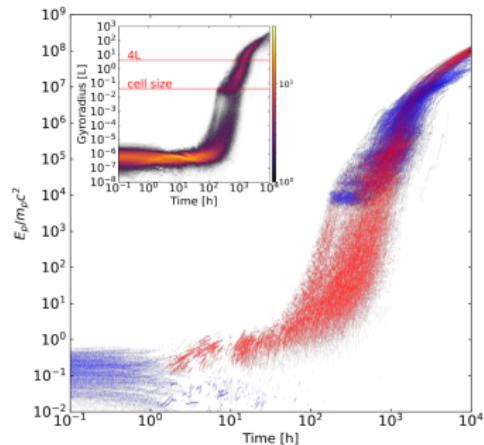
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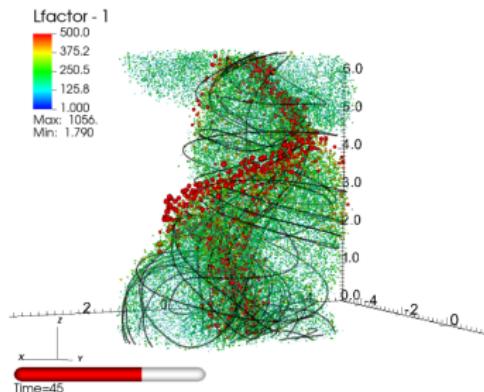


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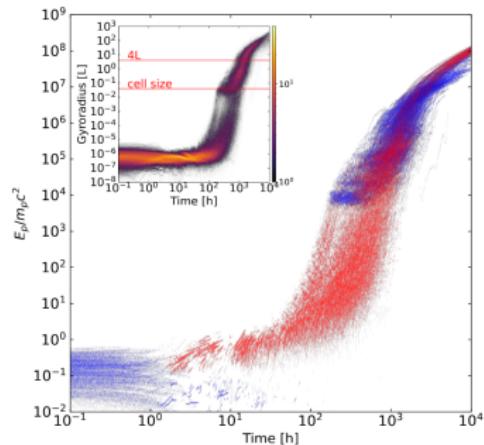
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- ▶ In short: particles experience Fermi-like acceleration and reach a saturation energy.

## Not included in the previous simulations

- ▶ How important is feedback in the particle-plasma interaction?

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# Computing particle feedback with PLUTO: Post-processing

[Bai et al., 2015]:

$$\mathbf{F}_{CR} = \left( q_{CR} \mathbf{E}_0 + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J}_{CR} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \quad (8)$$

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$$W_{i\pm 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \pm \delta \right)^2; \quad W_i = \frac{3}{4} - \delta^2, \quad (11)$$

with  $\delta = (x_p - x_i)/\Delta x$  being the distance between the particle and the  $i$ -esimal zone, and  $\delta \in [-1/2, 1/2]$ .

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Strategy:

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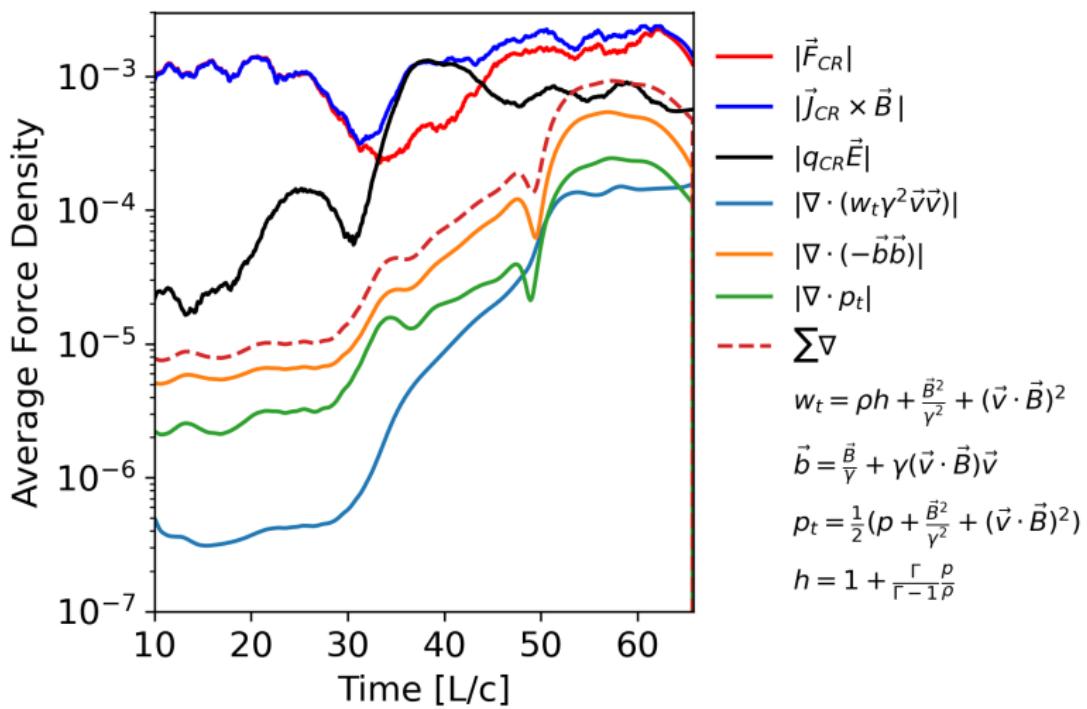
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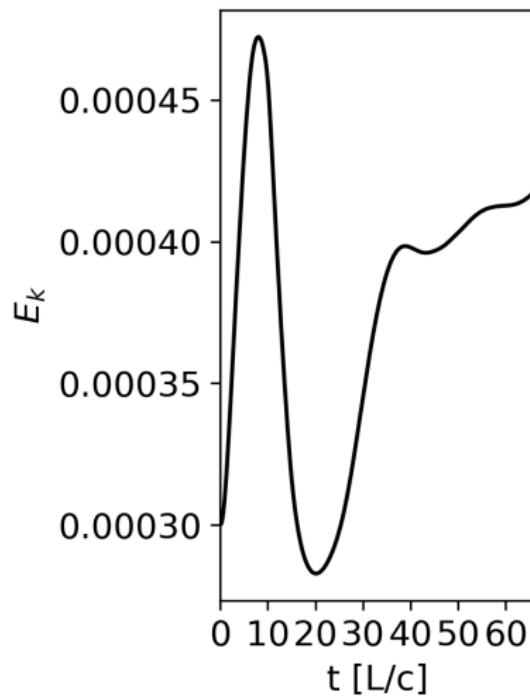
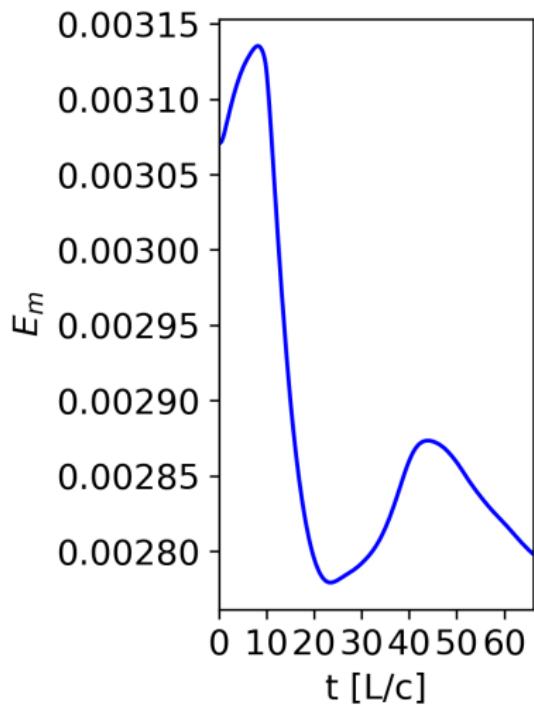
- ▶ Compute the Forces and work performed by the plasma:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{m} + \nabla \cdot (w_t \gamma^2 \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{l} p_t) = \mathbf{F}_{CR}, \quad (13)$$

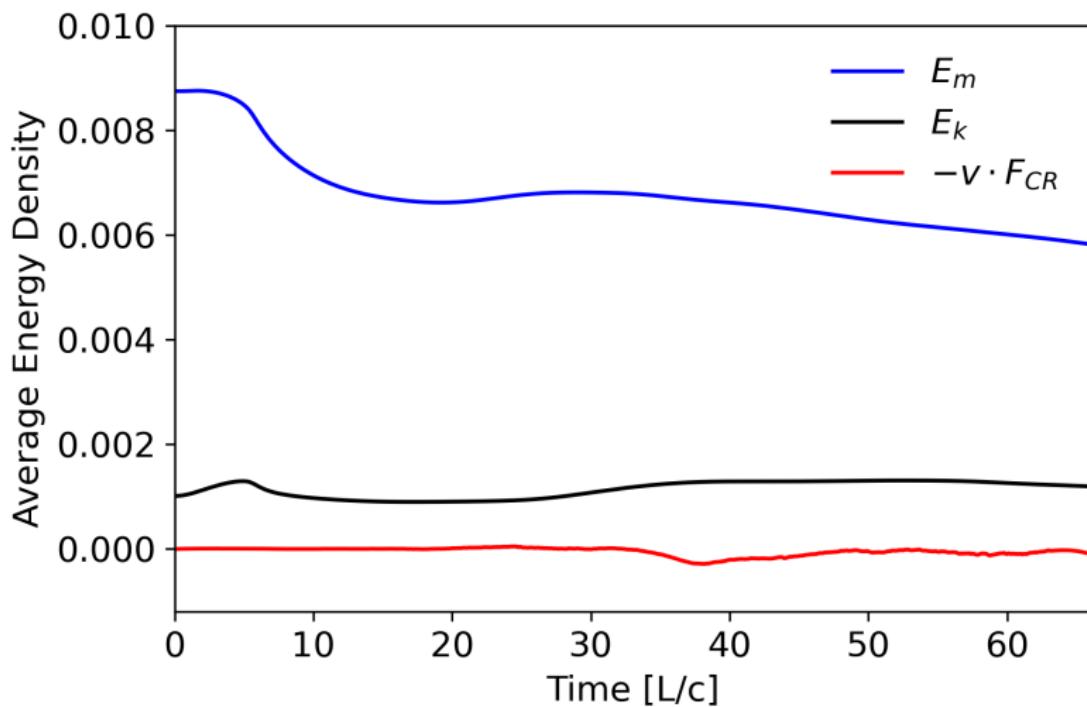
$$\text{Work} = -\langle \mathbf{v}_{CR} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{CR} \rangle. \quad (14)$$



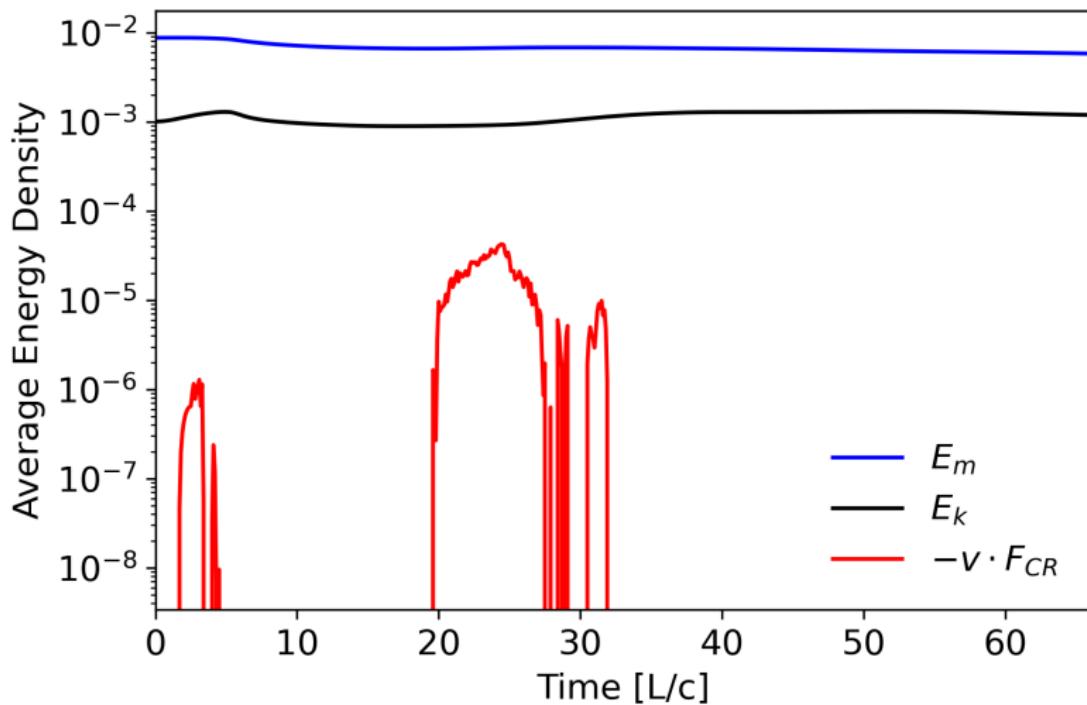
A. Carvalho et al. (in prep.)



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- ▶ Feedback doesn't seem to be important;
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- ▶ Include radiative losses in the computation.

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