

Strongly magnetized accretion disks around black holes

Bhupendra Mishra

JILA, University of Colorado Boulder

Collaborators: Jake Simon, Phil Armitage and Mitch Begelman

Types of Accretion disks

Geometrically:

Thin disk - Cold, close to sub-Eddington, optically thick

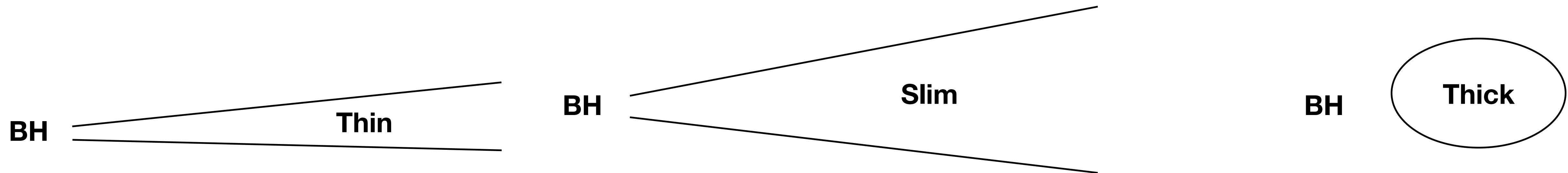
Shakura & Sunyaev 1973, Novikov & Thorne 1973, Lynden-Bell & Pringle 1974

Slim disk - Cold, Eddington or super-Eddington, optically thick, advection dominated

Katz 1977, Begelman 1979, Begelman & Meier 1982, Abramowicz et al. 1988

Thick disk - Optically thin, advection dominated

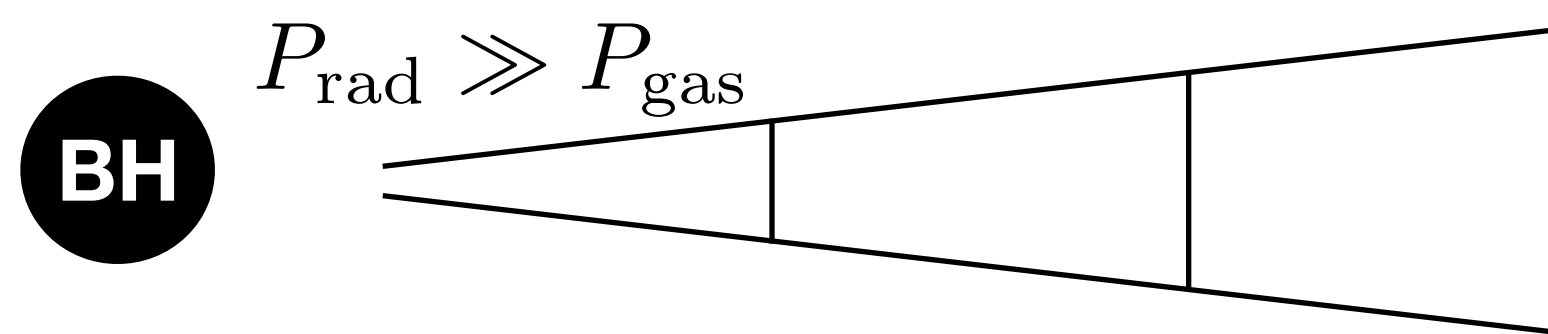
Abramowicz, Jaroszynski, Sikora 1978, Narayan & Yi 1994



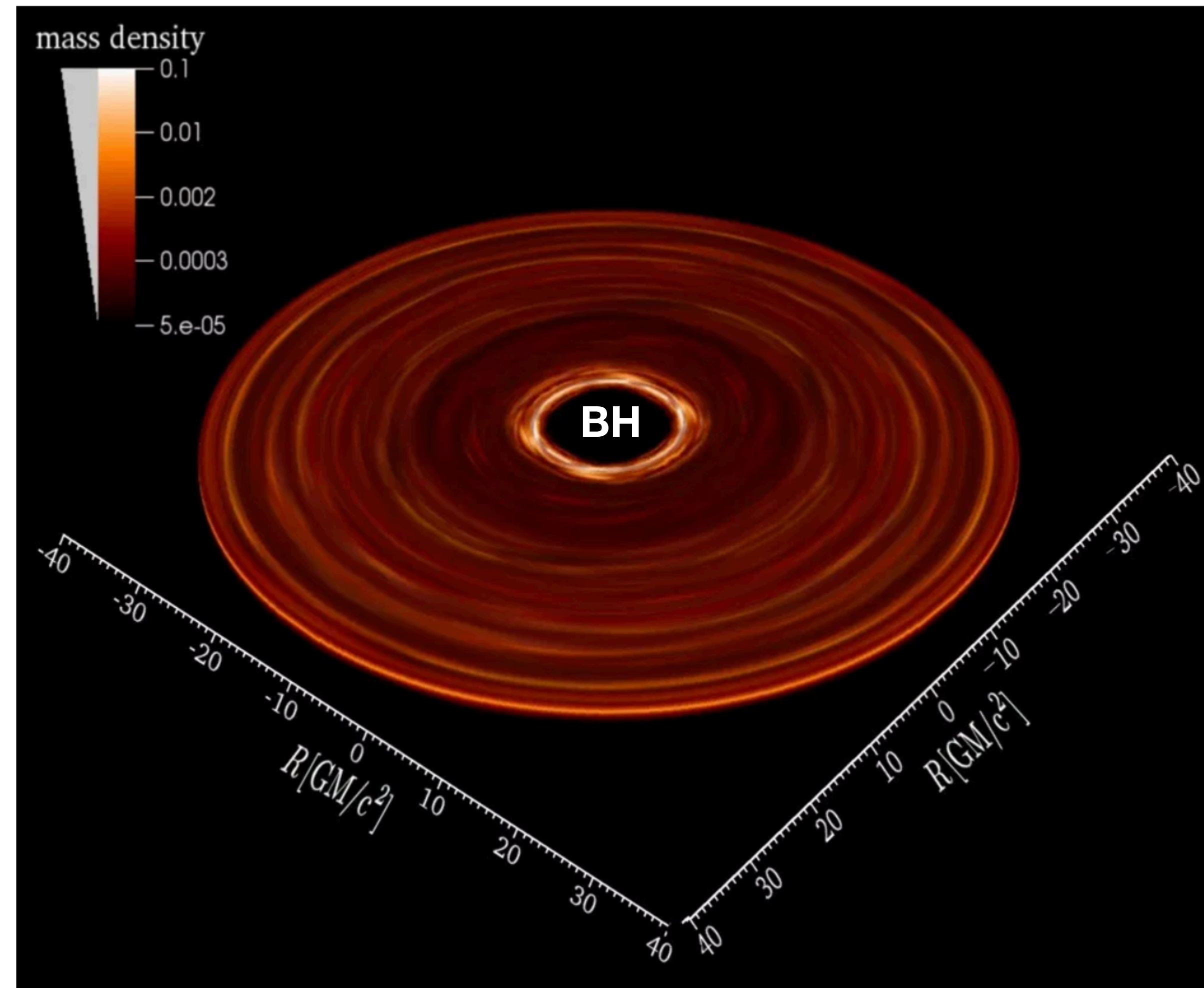
Geometrically thin disks

$$H/r \ll 1$$

Radiatively efficient



$$\alpha = \frac{\langle T_{r\phi} \rangle}{\langle P_{\text{gas}} \rangle}$$

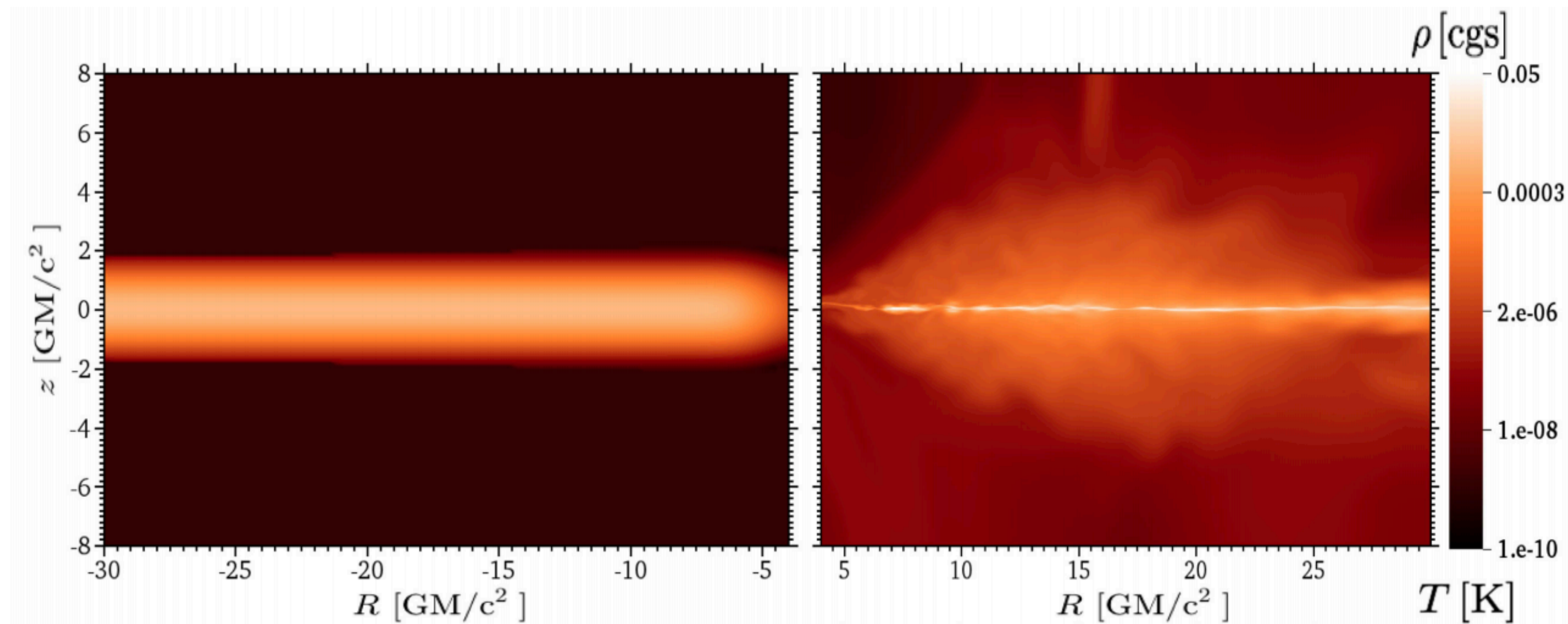


Instabilities

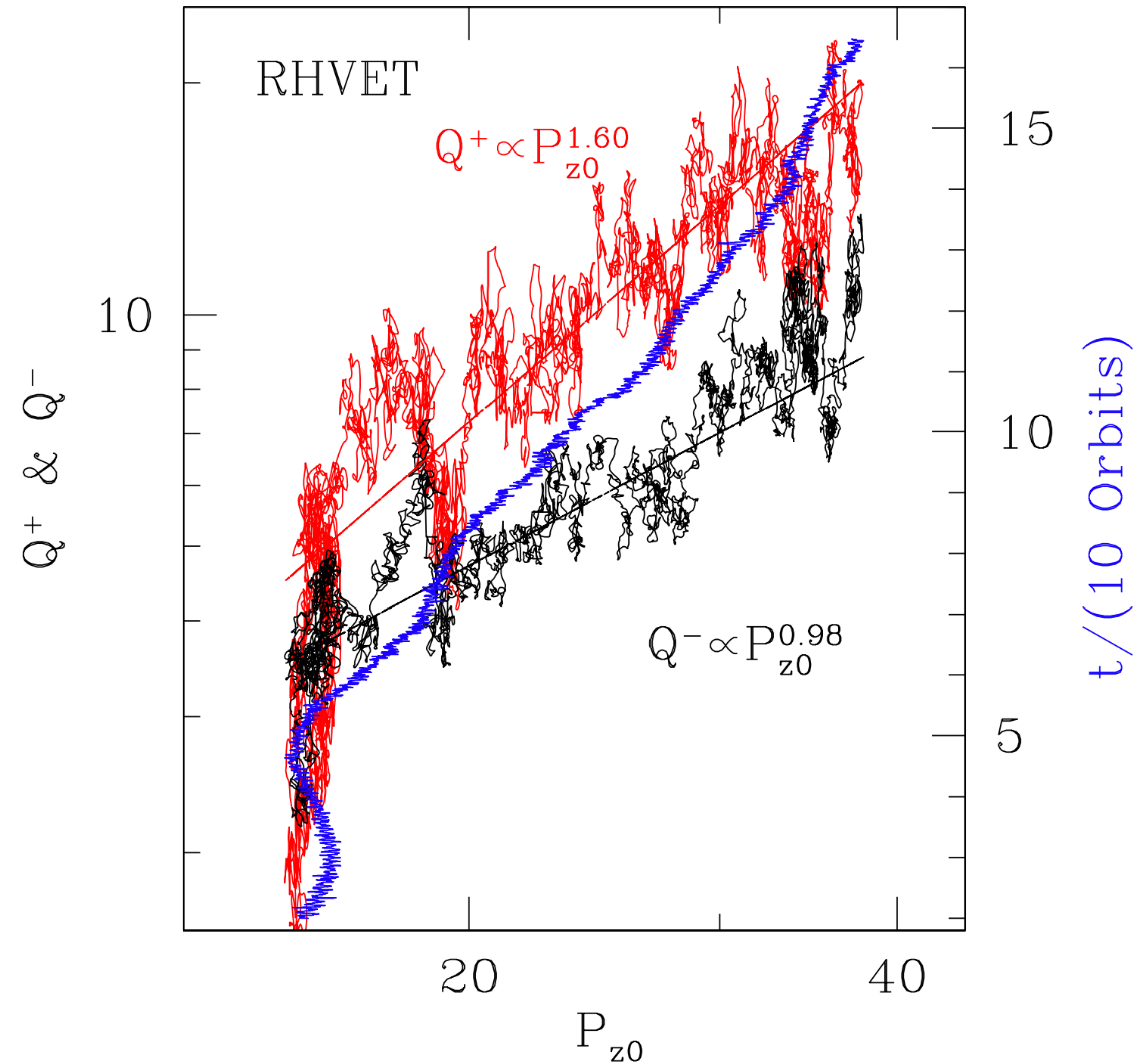
Hydrodynamical:

Thermal Instability

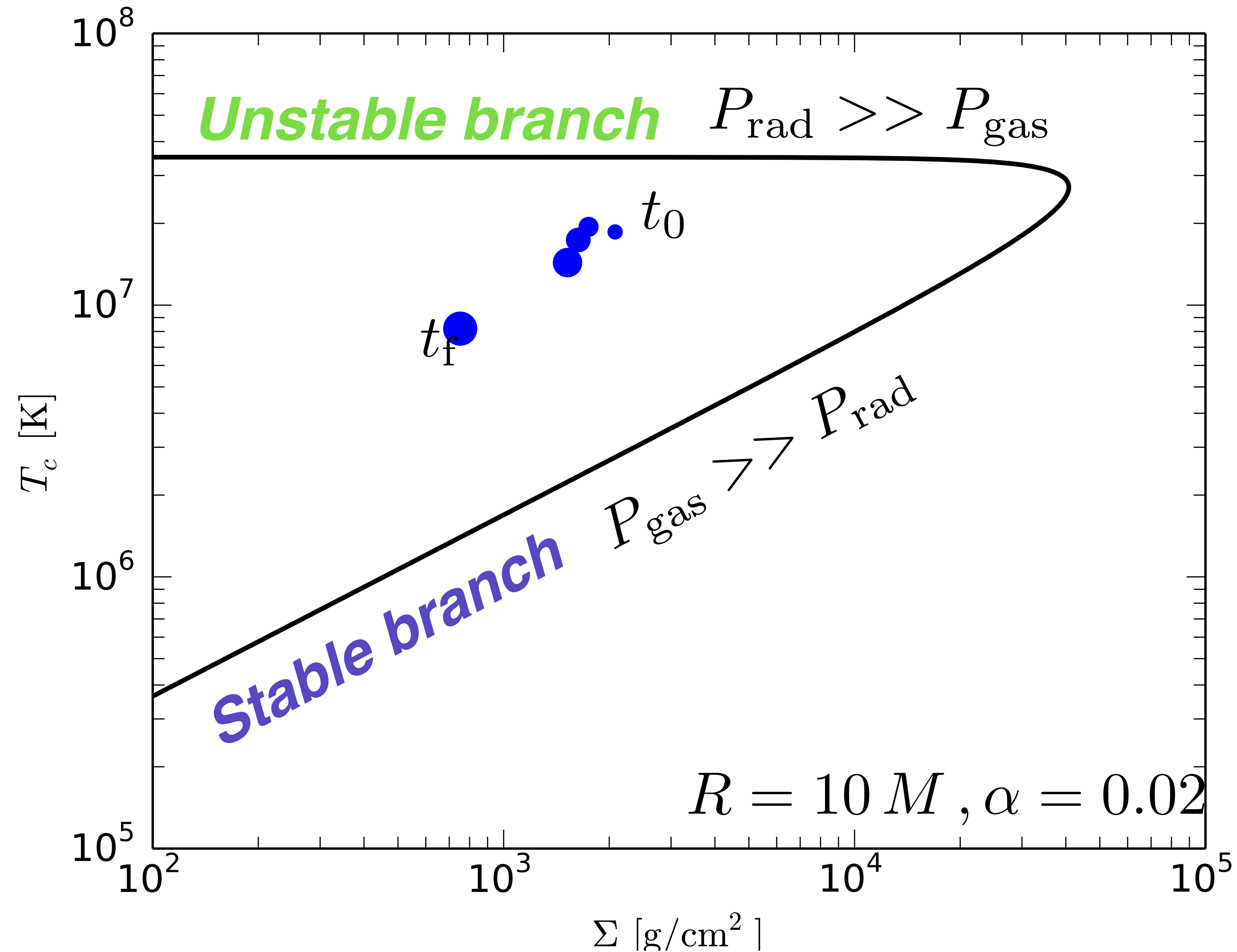
Viscous Instability



Local simulations

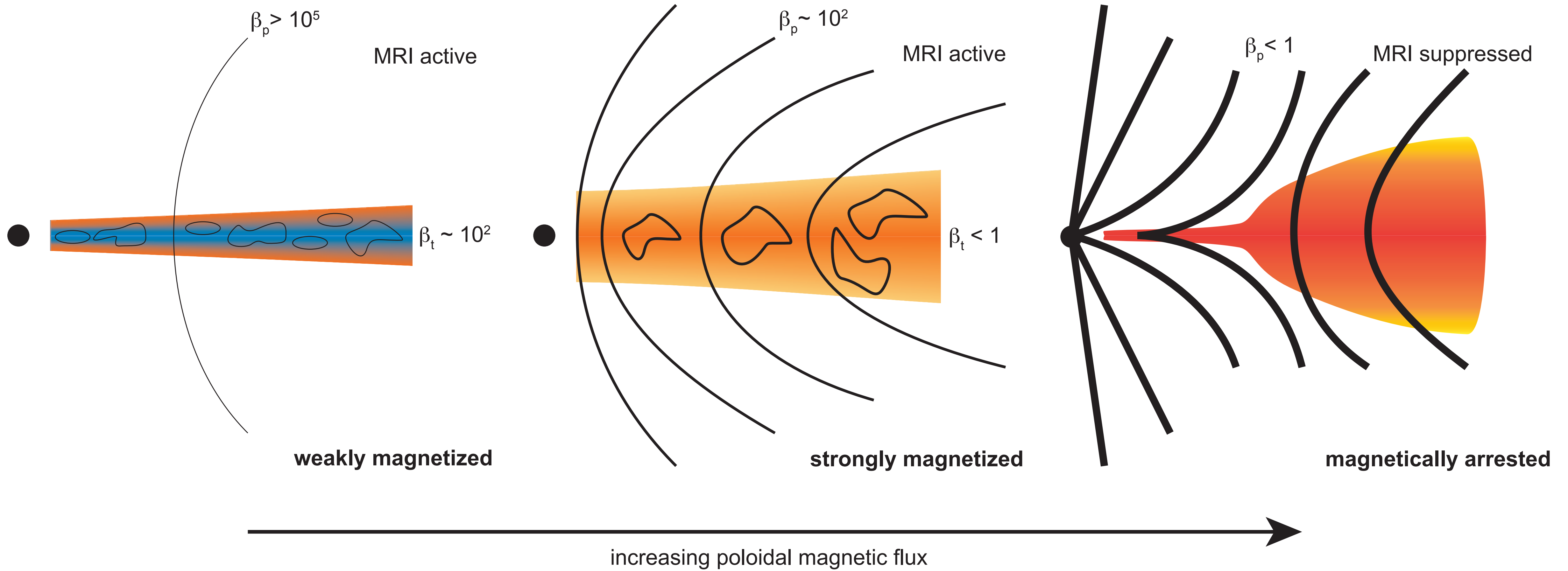


Global simulation



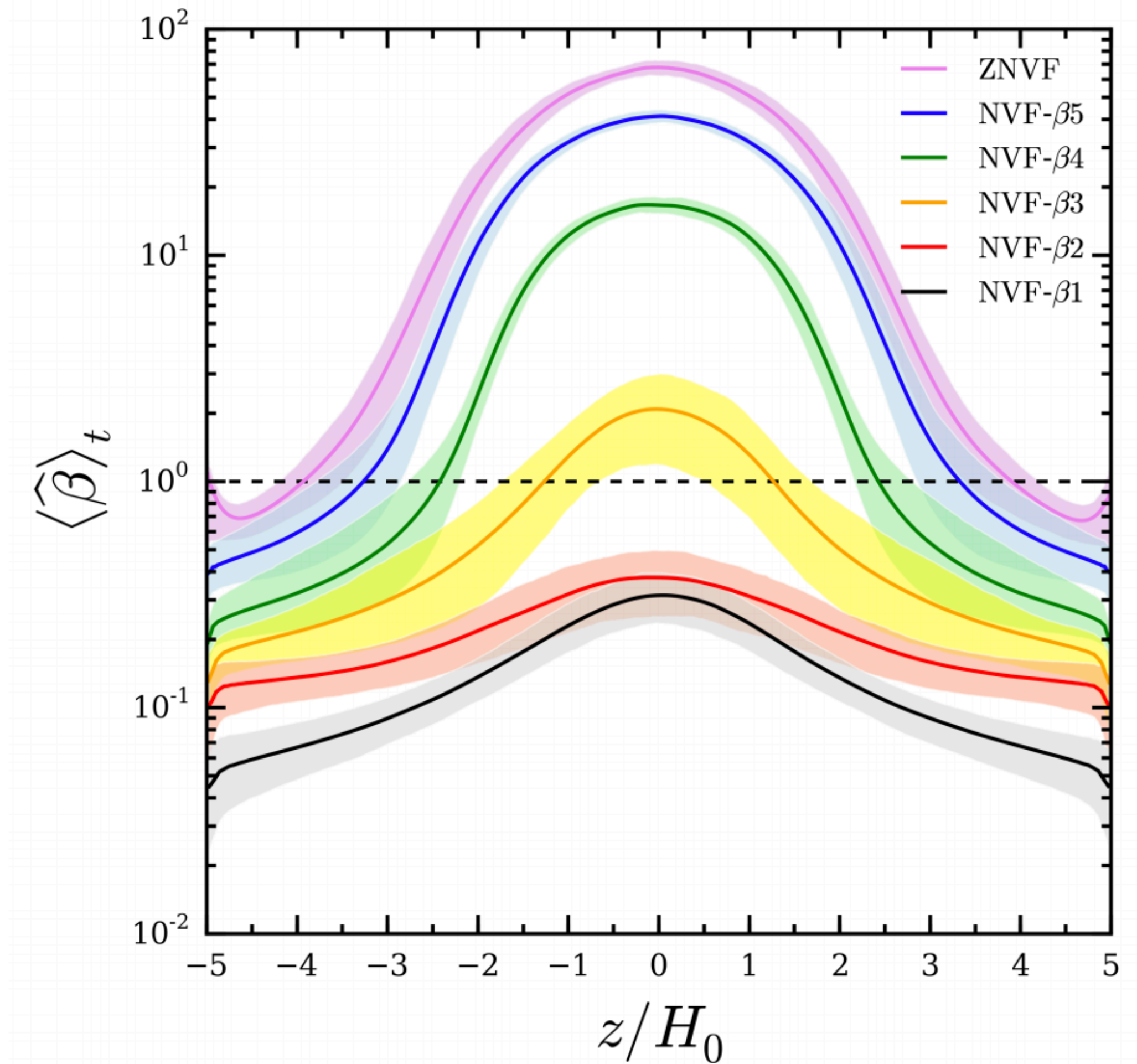
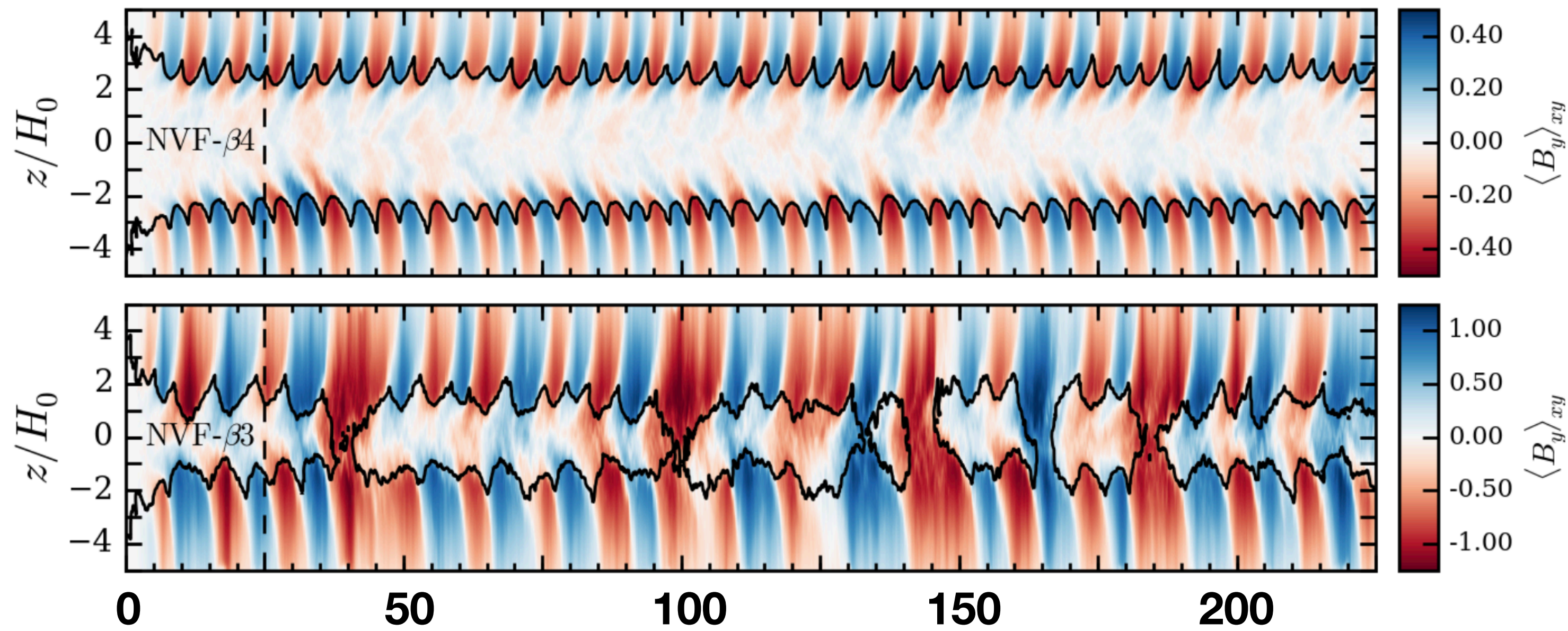
Open Questions

- Why do we find thermally unstable disks in simulations ?
What can stabilize them ? Perhaps magnetic field
(Sądowski 2016)
- What are effects of net vertical magnetic field in global simulations?
- Can we learn something about AGN accretion ?

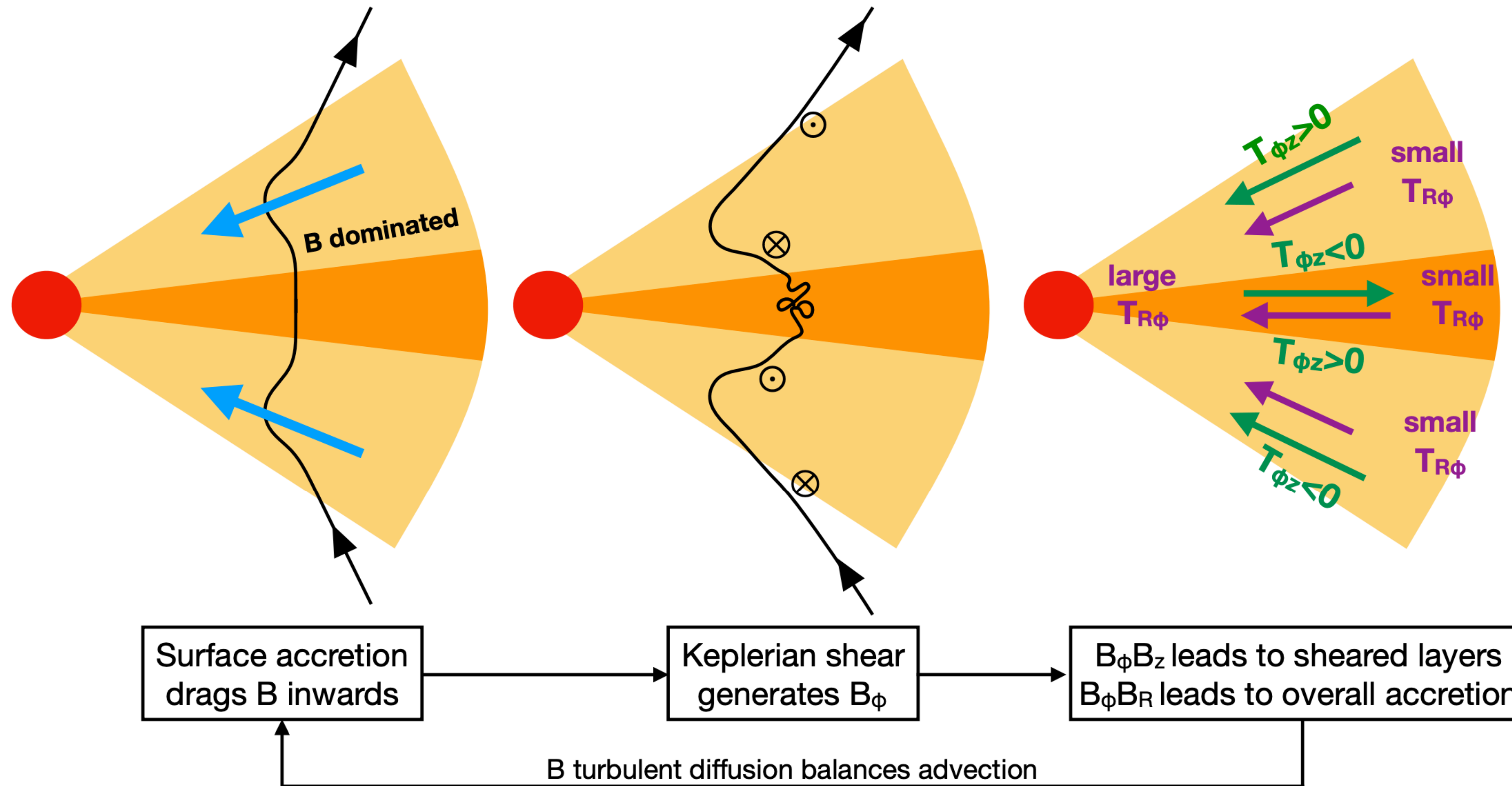


Sketch: Phil Armitage

Local simulations



Global simulations

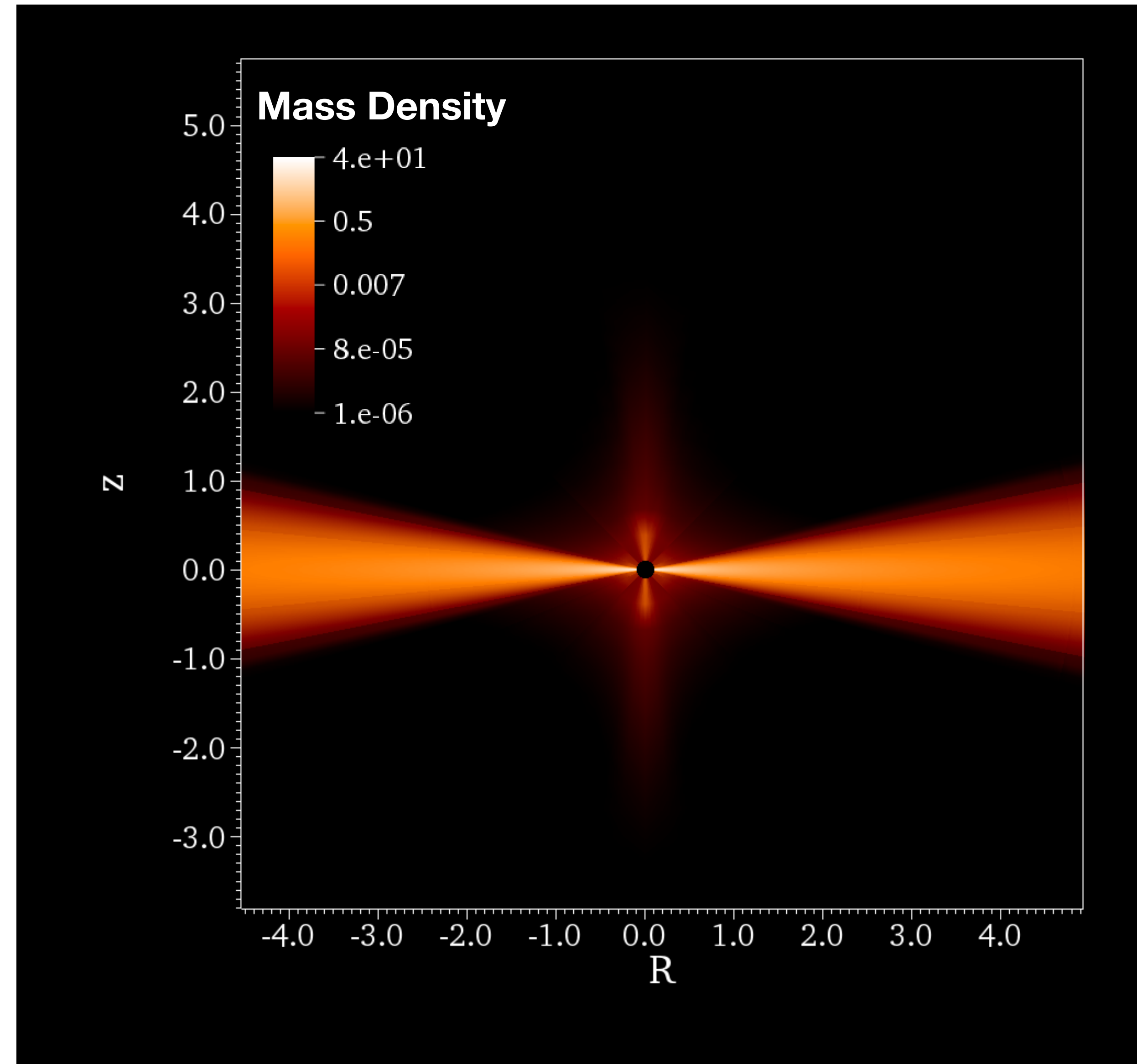


Initial setup

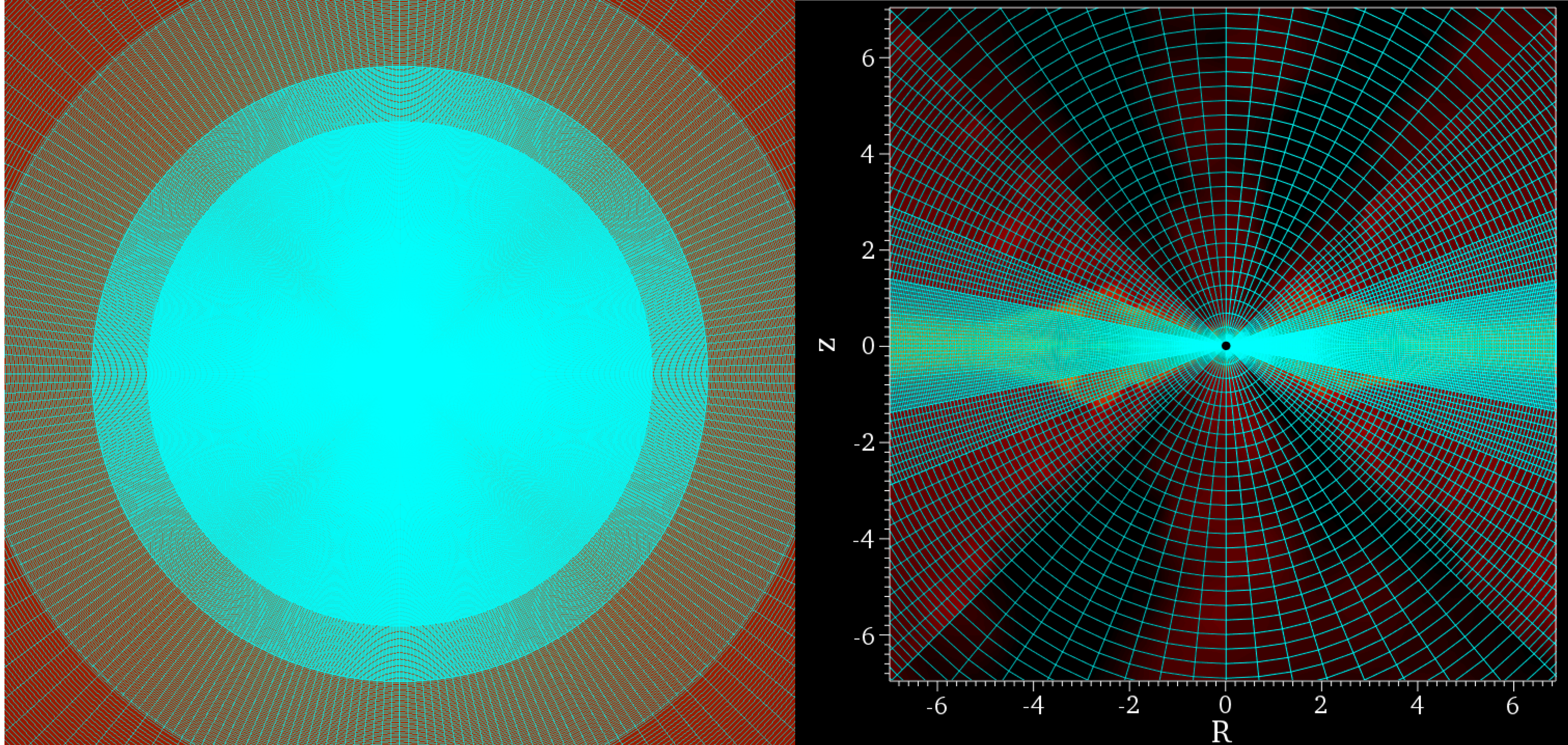
$$\rho_0(R, z = 0) = \rho_0(R_0, z = 0) \left(\frac{R}{R_0} \right)^q$$

$$\rho(R, z) = \rho(R, z = 0) \exp \left[\frac{GM}{c_s^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{R} \right) \right]$$

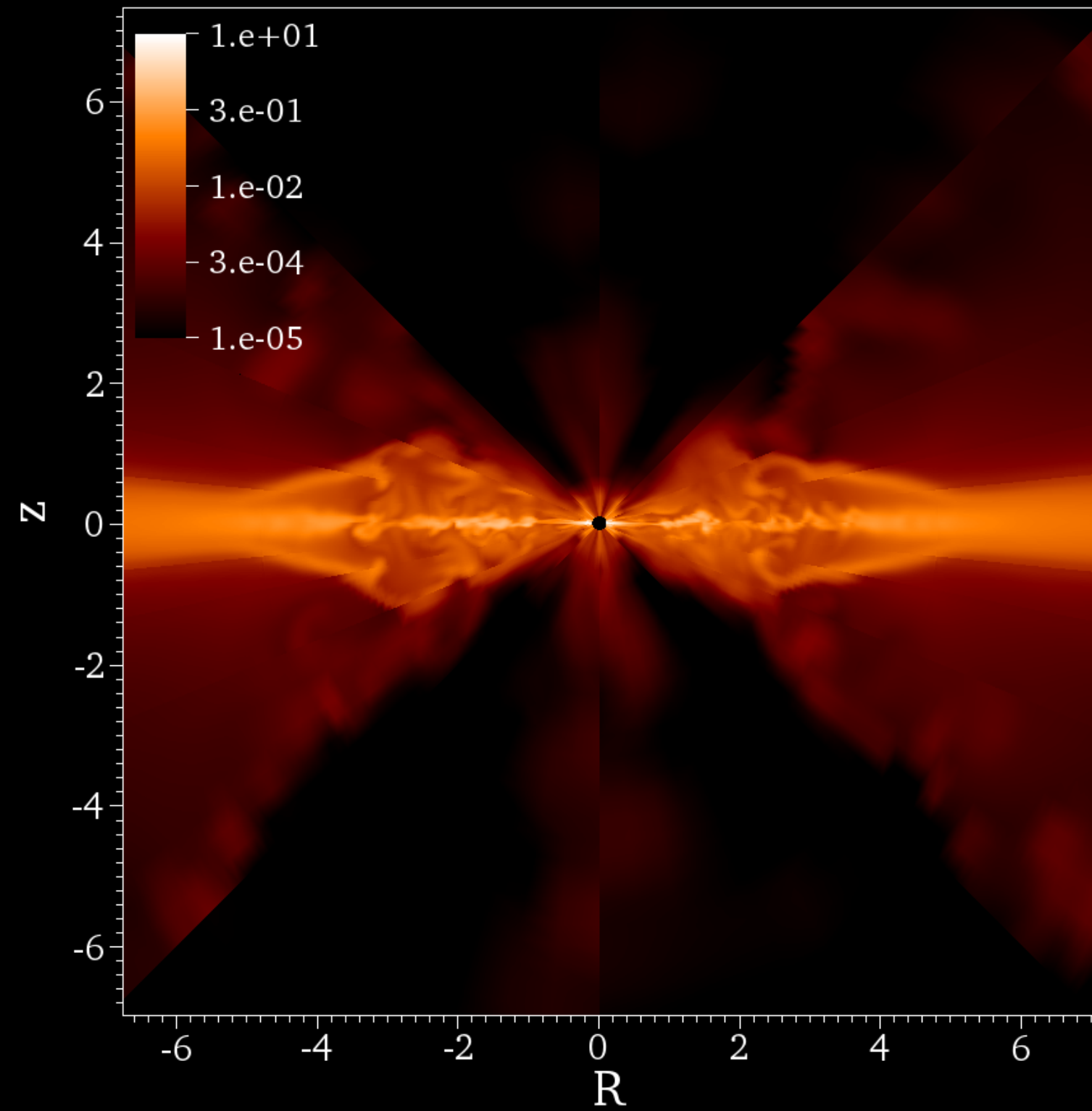
$$v_\phi(R, z) = v_K \left[(p + q) \left(\frac{c_s}{v_{\phi,k}} \right)^2 + 1 + q - \frac{qR}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right]^{1/2}$$



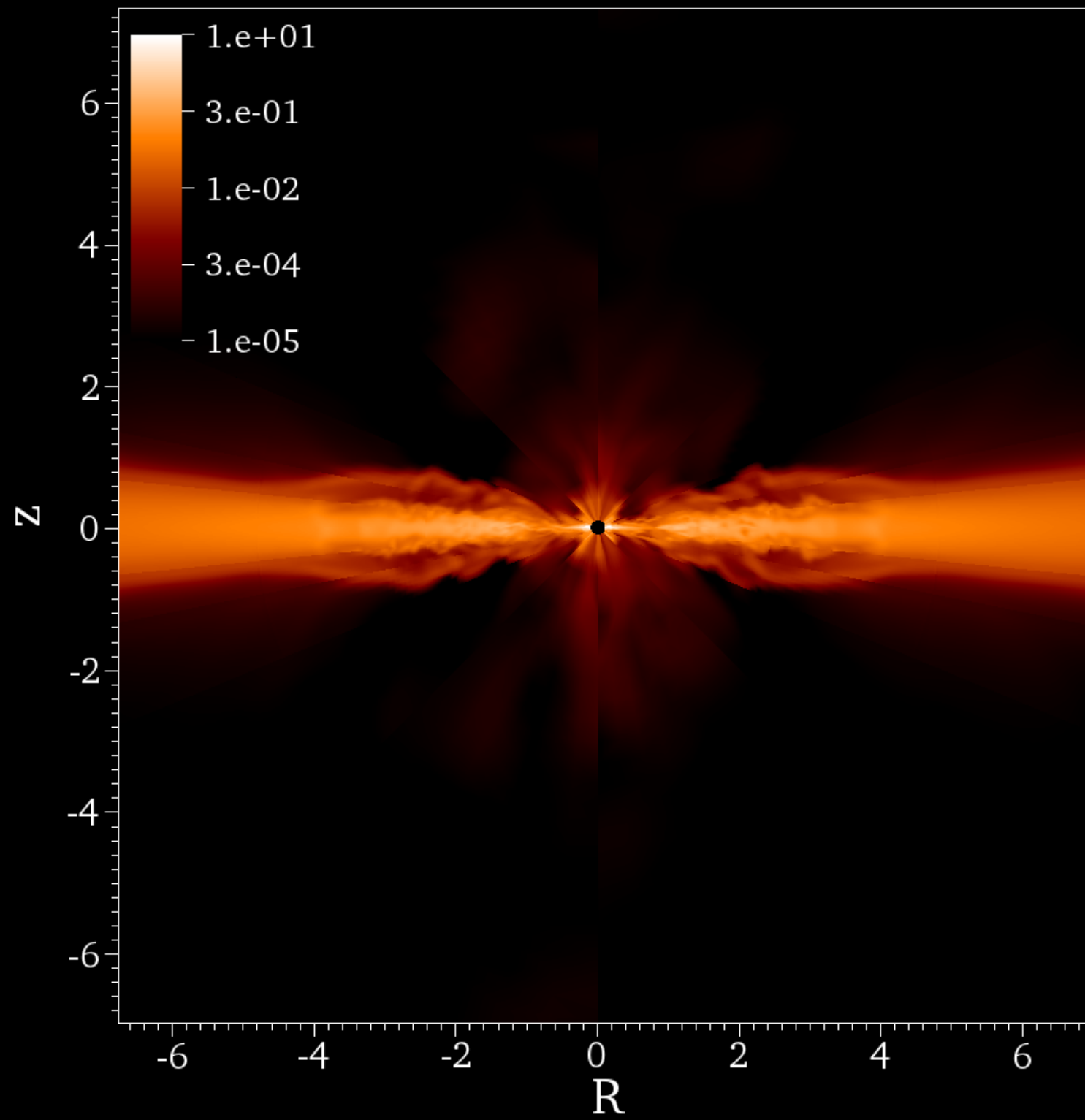
Static mesh refinement



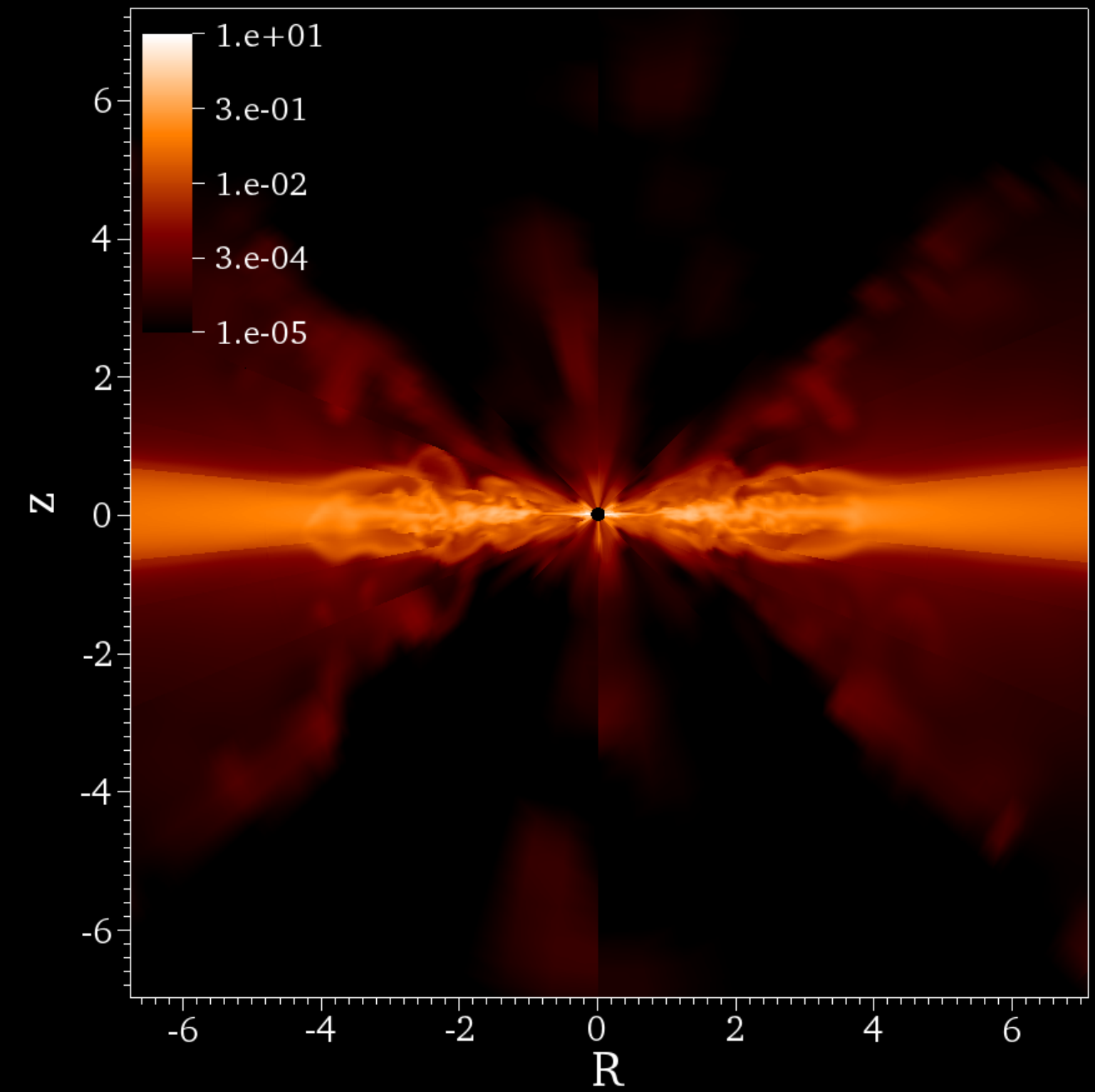
Magnetically elevated disks



$$\beta_i = 100$$

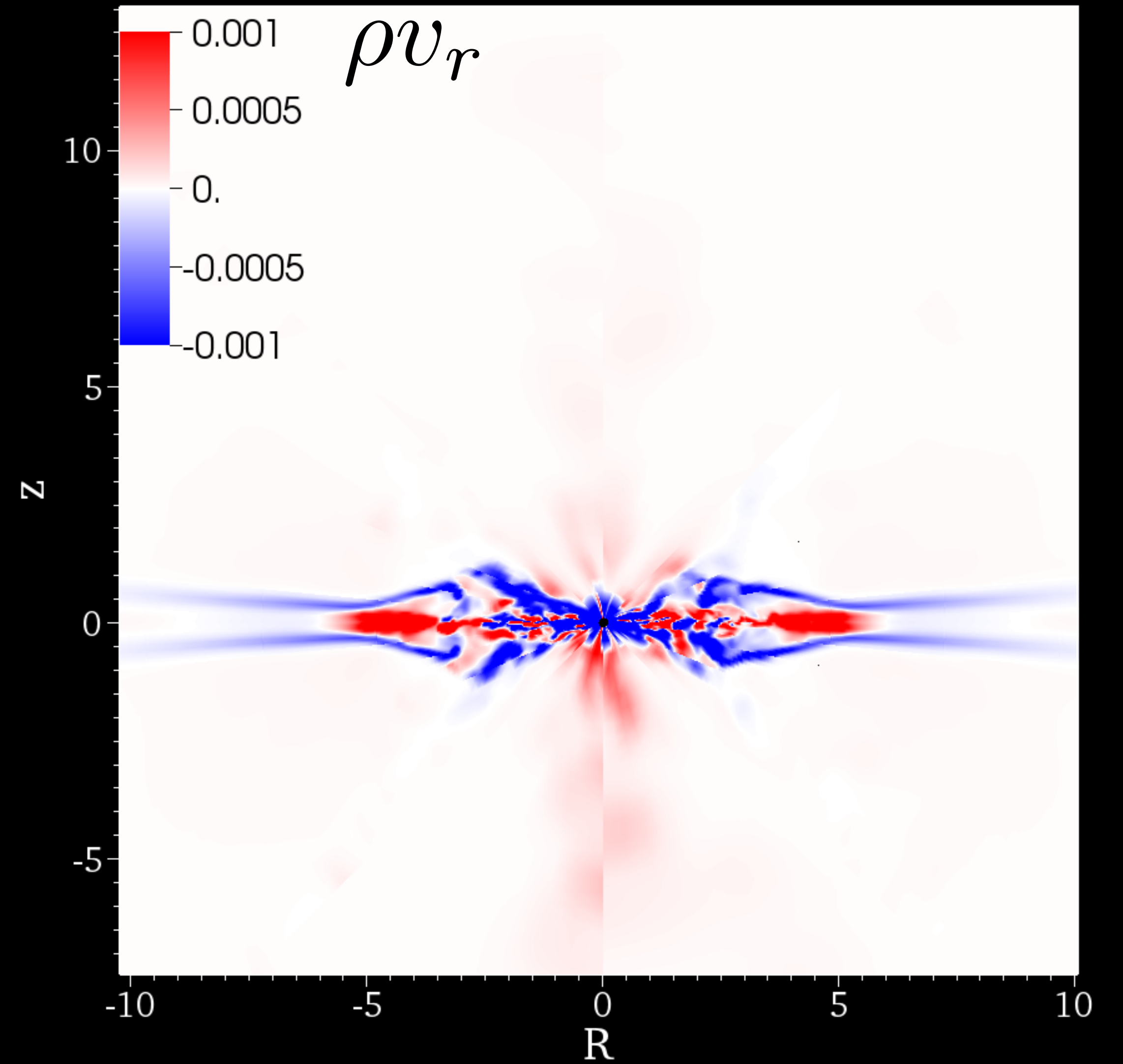
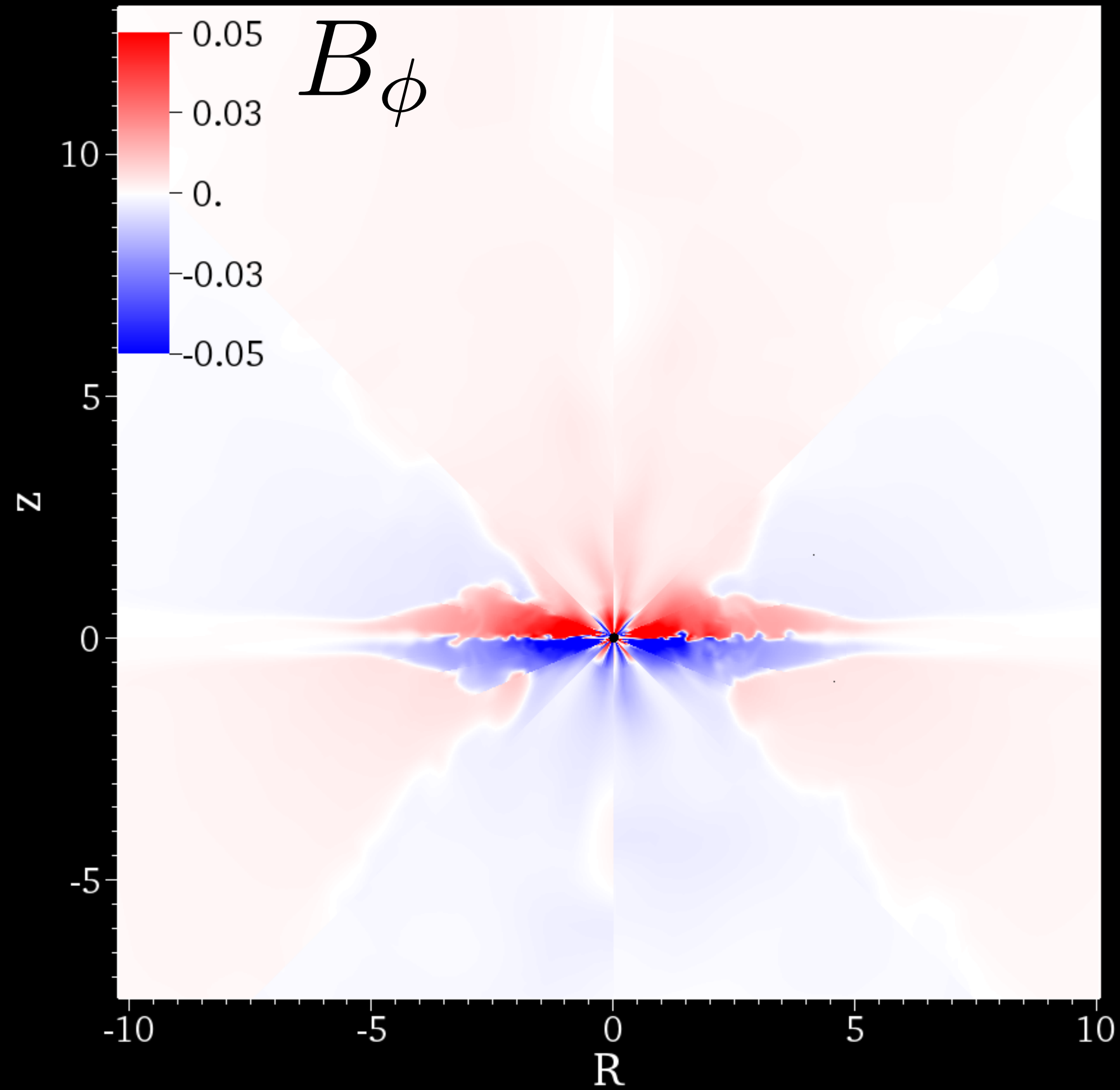


$$\beta_i = 300$$

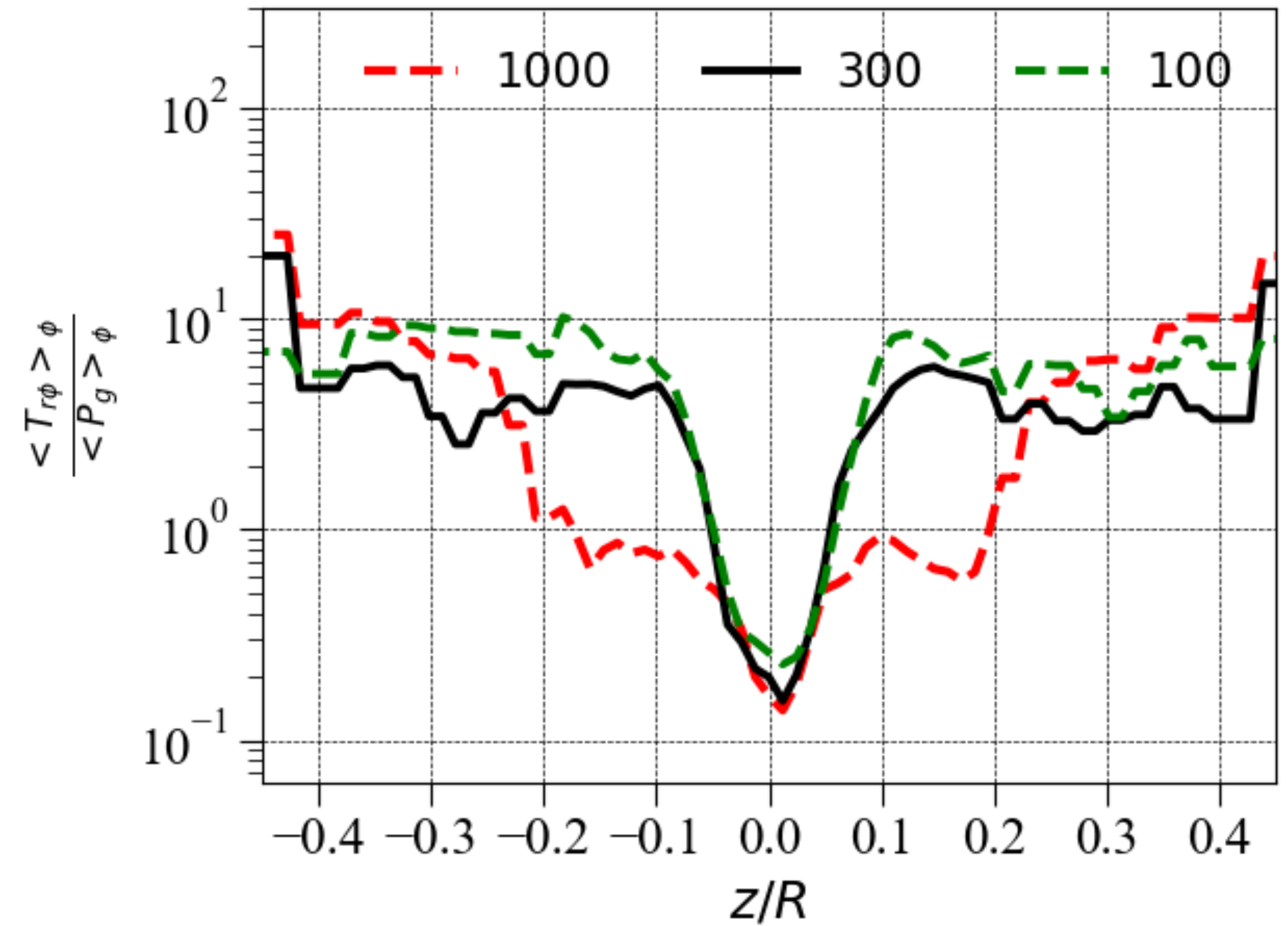
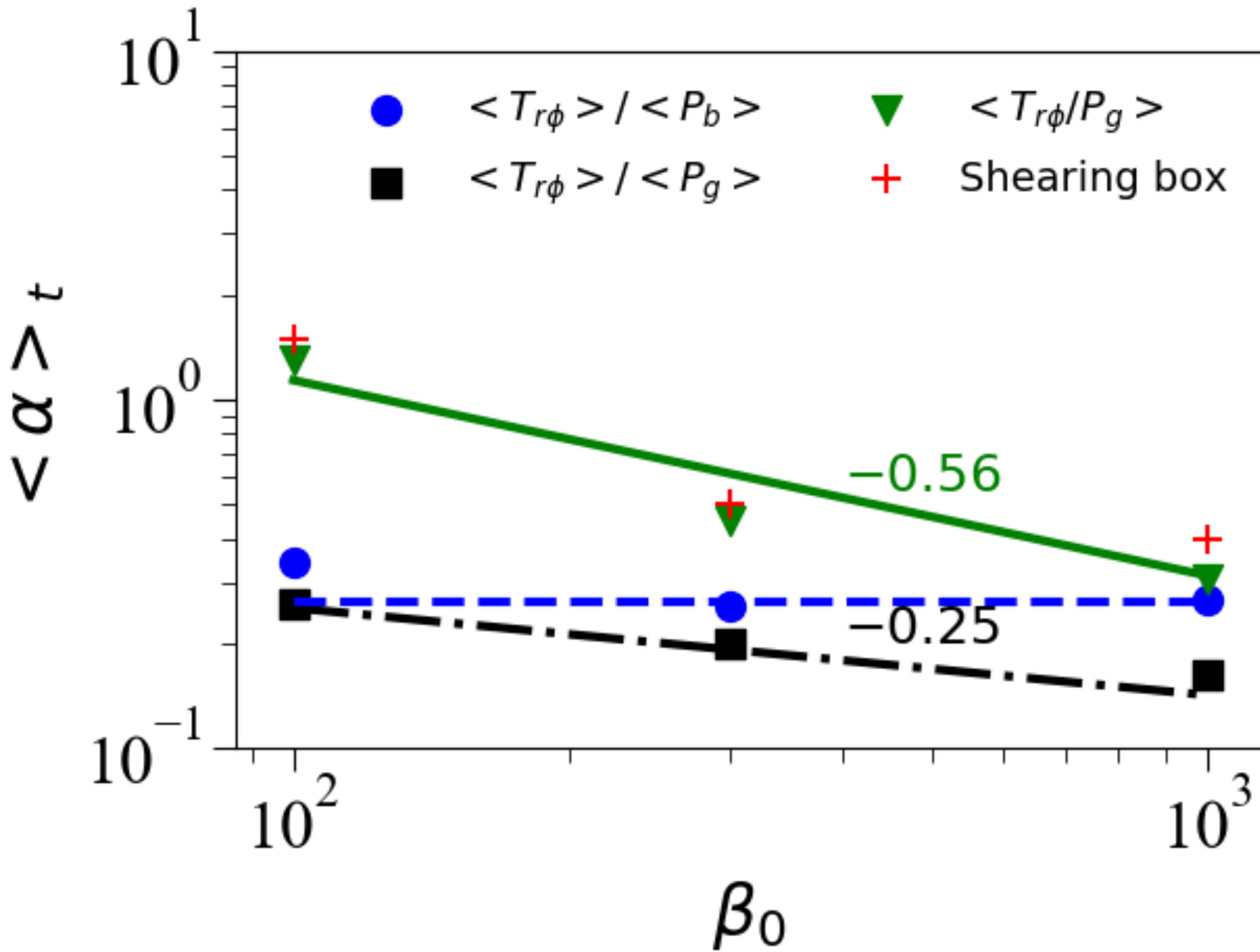


$$\beta_i = 1000$$

Elevated Accretion

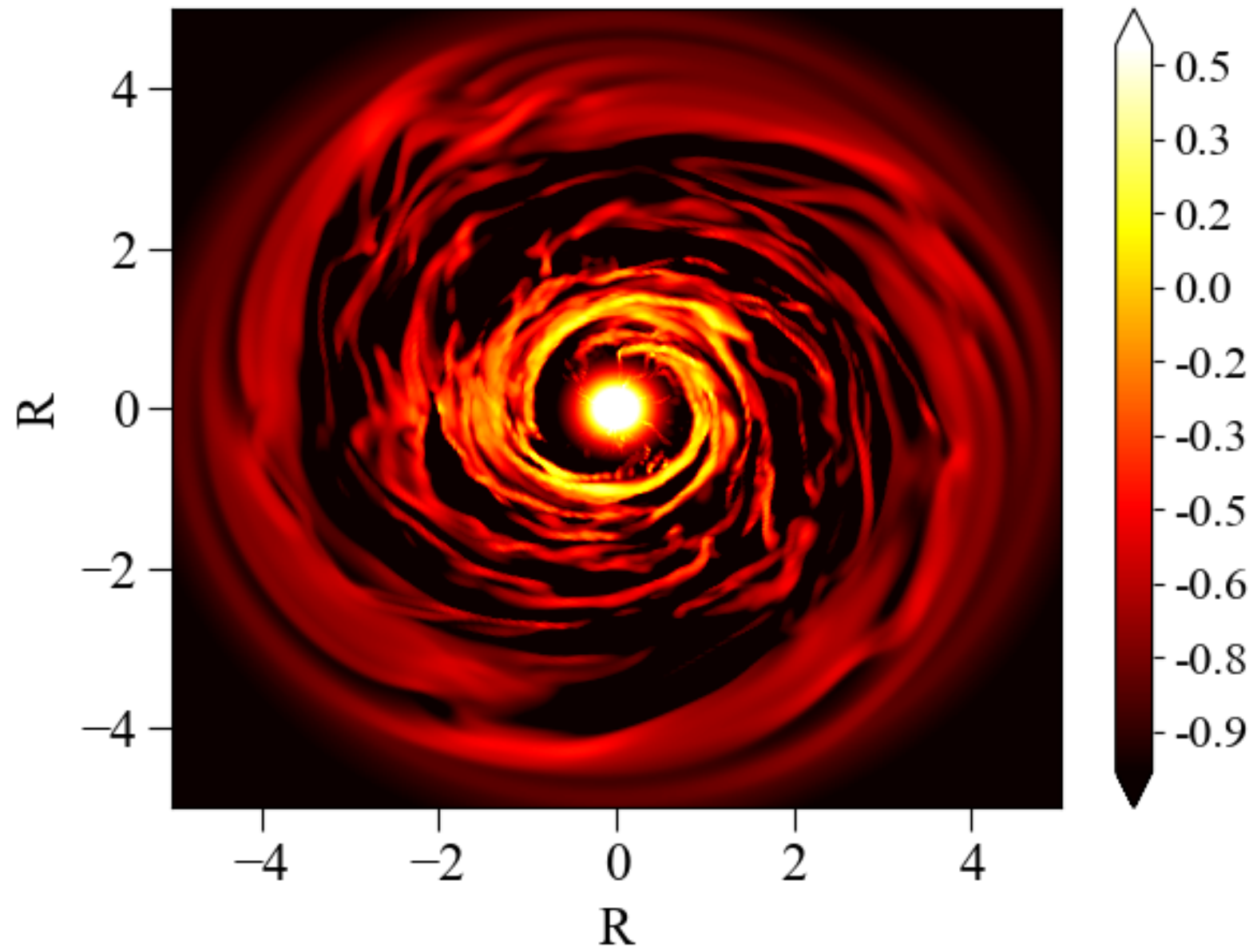


Turbulent viscosity

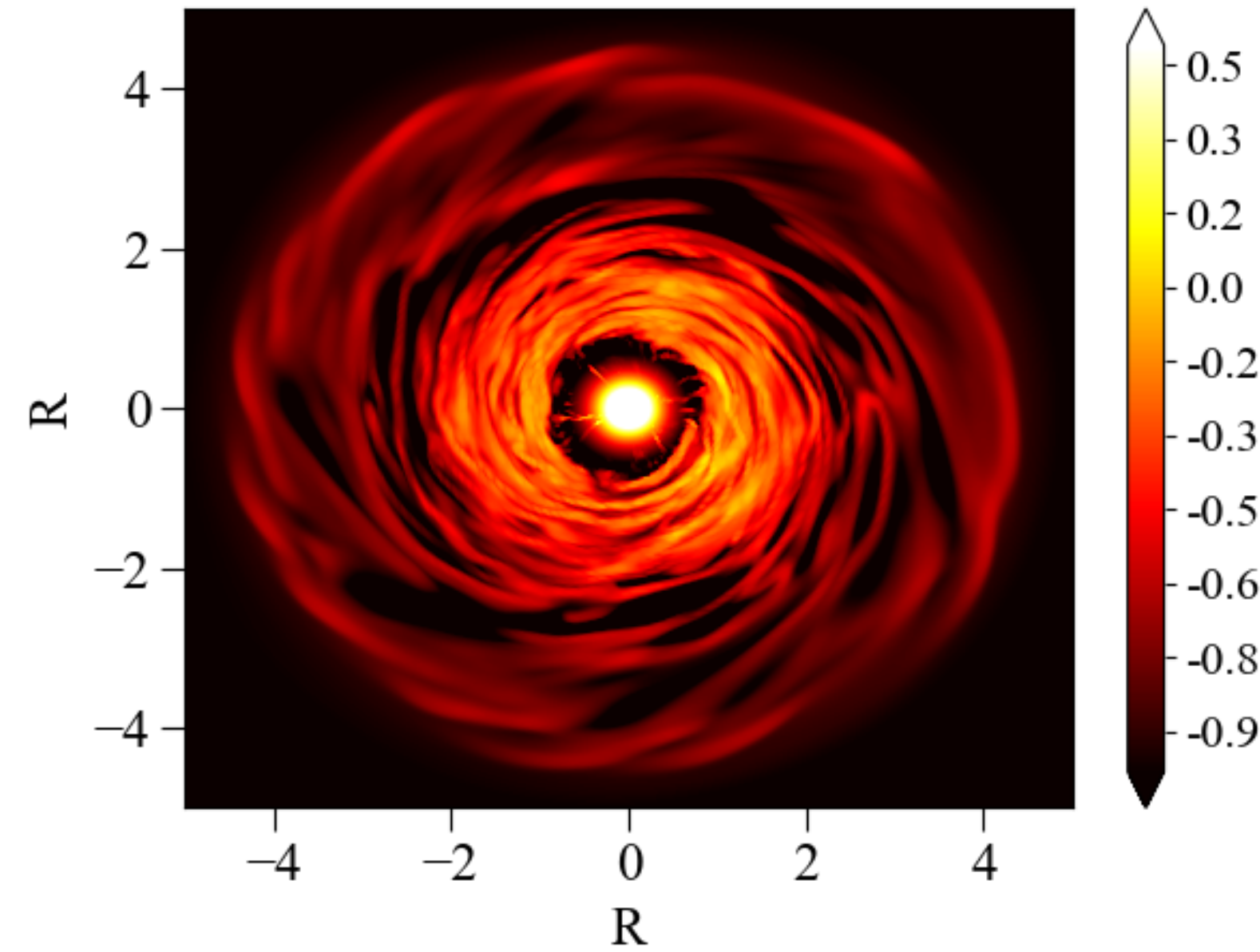


Spiral structures

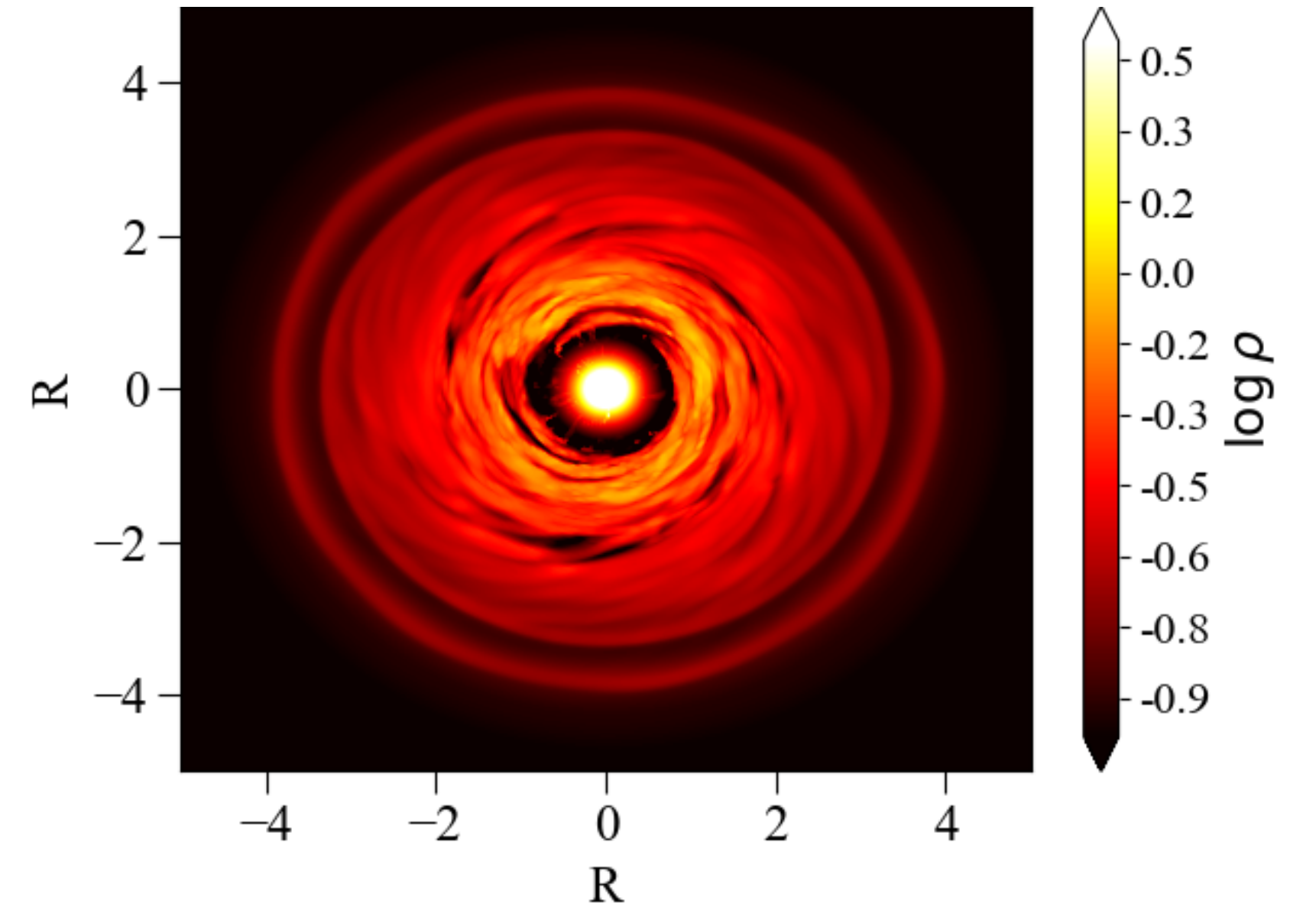
$\beta_i = 100$



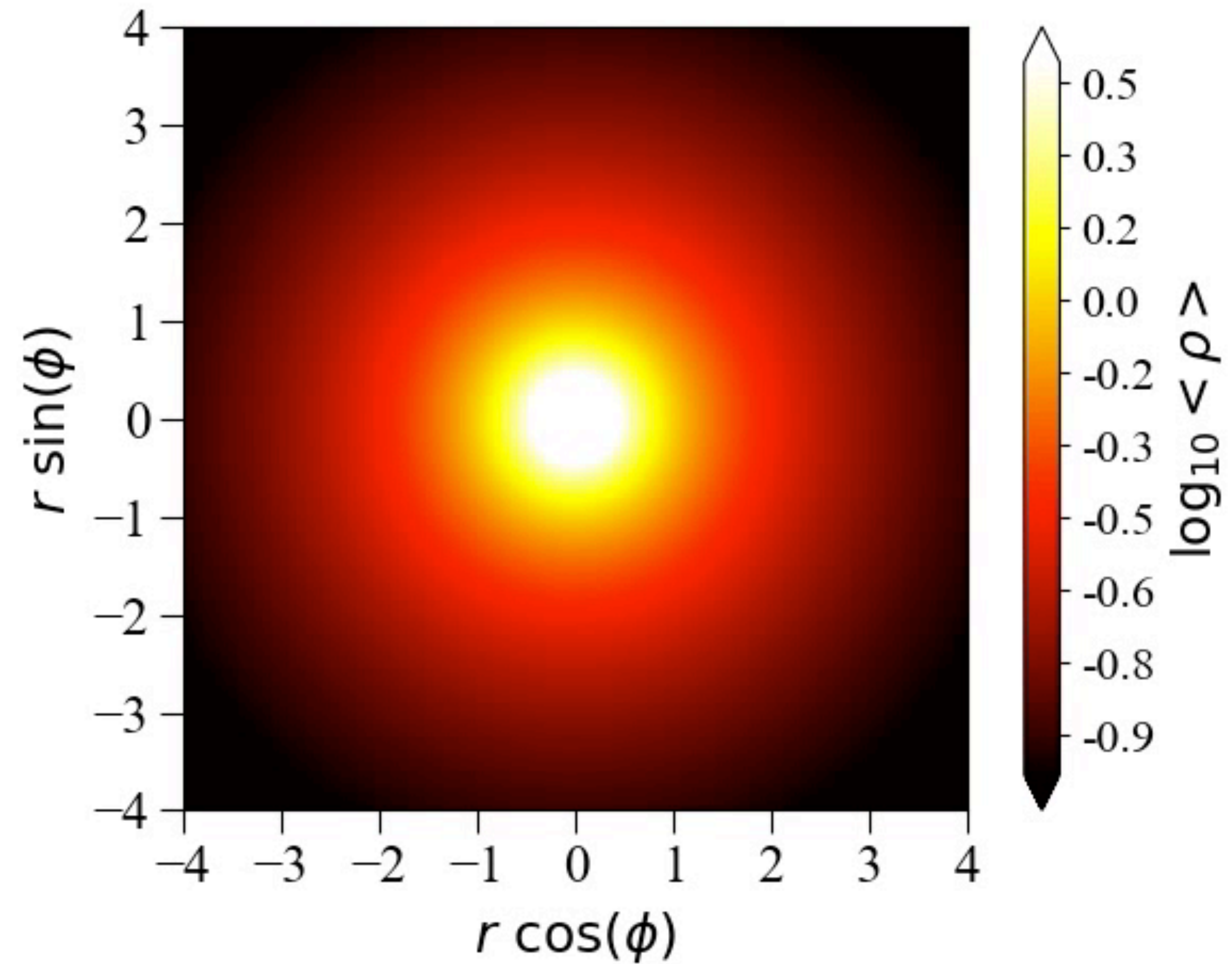
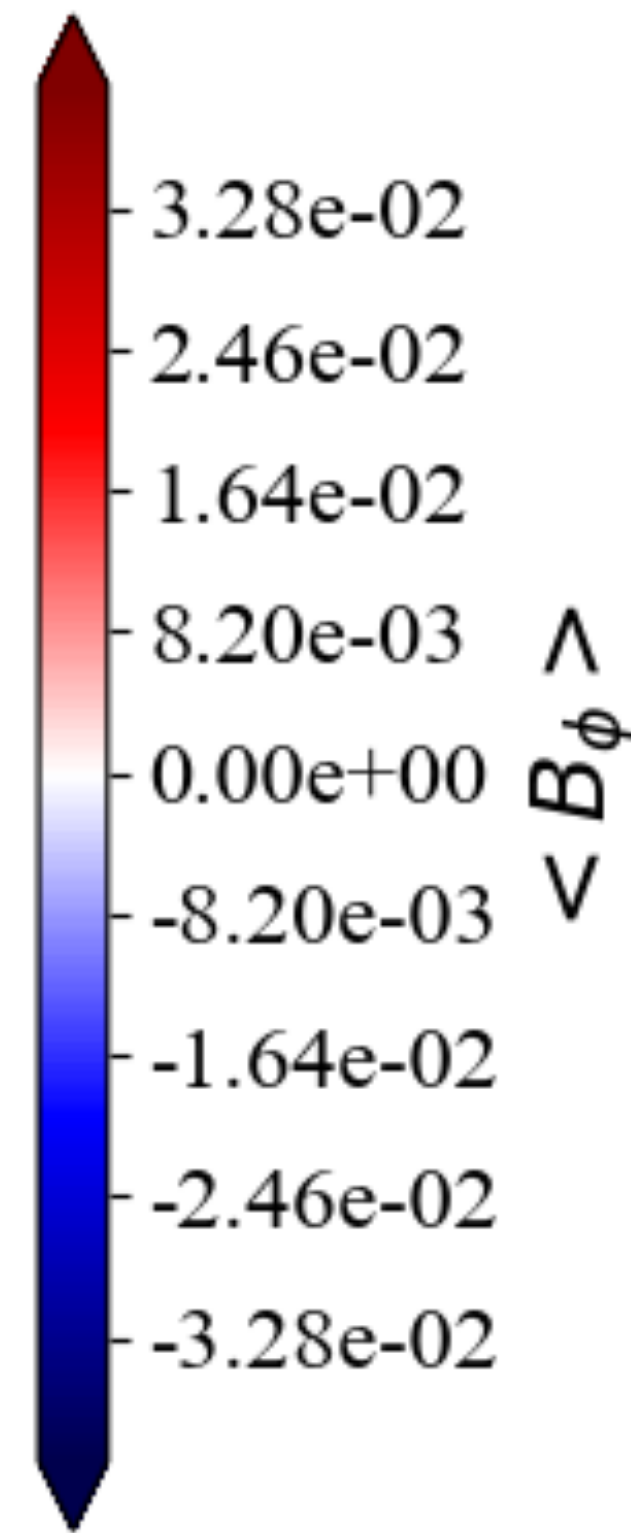
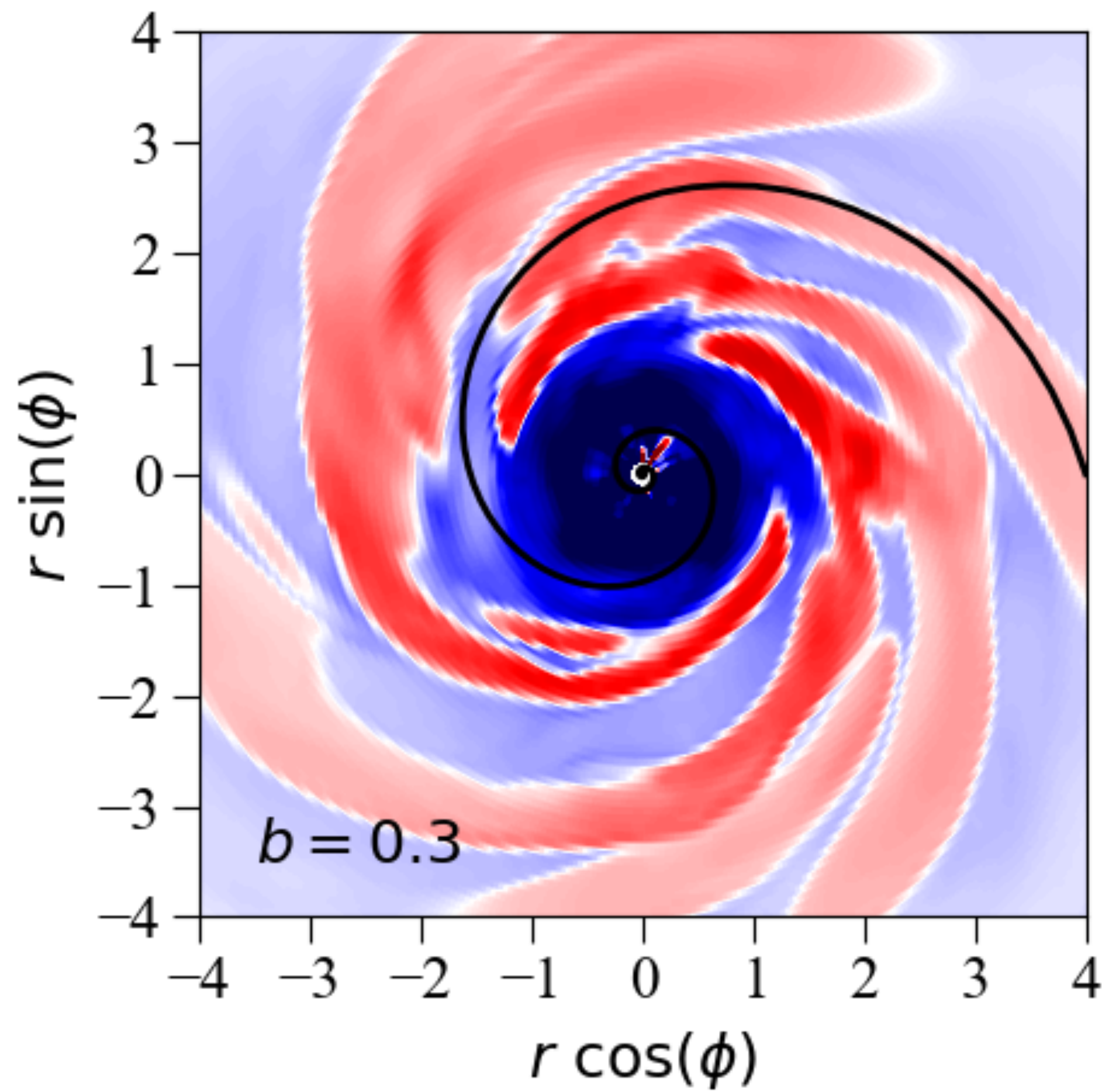
$\beta_i = 300$



$\beta_i = 1000$



Spiral structures



Conclusions

- Accretion disks get elevated and inflow occurs in higher altitudes
- Qualitative agreement with local shearing box simulations
- Logarithmic spiral structures
- Future work: include radiative transfer

Thank you