# シミュレーションによる ブラックホール降着円盤理論の進展

#### 大須賀健(筑波大CCS)

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4D2Uの動画

# 私が牧野さんを知ったきっかけ

#### 1996 大学院に入学

「牧野さんっていう すごい<del>(変な)</del>人がいるよ」 と聞いた

#### <u>ファーストコンタクト</u>

2005年頃;東大でセミナー

牧野日記に「大須賀君から参加指令が来た・・・みたいな」 みたいなことを書かれました.

質問メールを頂きましたが,マシン語のため理解できず.

#### <u>国立天文台CfCA関連</u>

#### 2008 CfCAに着任

#### 着任時期についてメールで熱く議論

#### <u>国立天文台CfCA関連</u>

2011 牧野さんの最終講演

牧野さん「CfCAは予算の割に沢山論文を書いている. 観測 はお金だけ使って成果がないよね」と笑顔で毒を吐く

\*あくまで個人の印象です

牧野さんの正確な記録のよると,事実とは異なるようです

#### <u>富岳成果創出加速その1</u> 文科省へ(副代表として同伴)

牧野さん,独特のプレゼン&質疑応答で審査員を煙に巻く

#### <u>富岳成果創出加速その2へ向けて</u> 2021 オンラインミーティング

代表の交代が必須と判明して 嬉しそうでした



# 牧野さん、還暦おめでとうございます。

### **Black Hole Accretion Flows**

Luminous compact objects such as Xray binaries and AGNs are powered by the accretion flows onto black holes/ neutron stars.



Several spectral states have been observed.



Zdziarski et al. 2010

#### Importance of Radiation-Magneto-HydroDynamics



#### **Radiation-MHD Simulations is necessary.**





闼	気	流伯	1言2	算	(空	間	3次	、元)
			Г					
				近接作用だけ				
			•					



#### 輻射の計算が最も重い

# 輻射の解法



計算は軽いが,制限が多い

## Radiation-MHDの進化



#### Three modes and simulation methods



### Three modes reproduced by radiation-MHD



## **RMHD** simulations of super-Edd. flows

 $\log \rho [g/cm^3]$ -5.0500 -5.5400 -6.0 300 -6.5200 -7.0accretion 100 -7.50 -8.0 100 200 300 400 500

Takeuchi, Ohsuga, Mineshige 2013

9.79 s, 34.07 orbit

Radiation pressure-dominated disk & high-velocity outflows around the rotation axis (jets).

Radiatively-driven clumpy winds.

 $r/r_{\rm s}$ 

## **Radiation-MHD jets**

Resulting jet velocity (~0.3-0.5c) is roughly consistent with the jets in SS433.





#### **RT** instability



## Overall structure of the super-Edd. disk



 Super-Eddington flows consist of radiation pressure-dominated disk, radiatively-driven high-velocity outflow around the rotation axis (jet), radiatively-driven clumpy disk wind.



#### **Schematic Picture based on Observations**

Some ULXs exhibit the time variations of X-ray luminosity, implying the launching of clumpy outflows.





Jin+17 see also Motta+17



# Super-Eddington flows around Kerr BH

 $a^* = 0.0$ 60  $t = 0 t_a$ 40 20 z/rg 0 -20-40mass density Rad.eEnergy -60--20-4020 40 -6060  $\frac{0}{R/r_{q}}$ -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1  $\log(E_{\rm rad}/\rho_0)$  $\log(\rho/\rho_0)$ 

#### <u>Setup</u>

- BH mass: 10Msun
- Initial condition: equilibrium torus with embedded poloidal magnetic field (plasmabeta=100)

Utsumi, et al. 2022

Spin parameter: -0.9, -0.7, -0.5, -0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9

#### **Quasi-steady structure**

- In all models, the super-Eddington disks (Mdot ~ a few 100L<sub>Edd</sub>/c<sup>2</sup>) and strong outflows are formed.
- \* Magnetic field is not so strong (SANE)

# **Energy Conversion Efficiency**



For the case of a\*~0, energy is mainly released by the radiation. When |a\*| is large, the energy released by the Poynting flux (Magnetic Luminosity) exceeds the Radiation Luminosity.

Radiation luminosity accounts for 80% when  $a^* \sim 0$ . But the magnetic luminosity is three times larger than the radiation luminosity for the case of  $a^* > 0.5$ .

see also Sadowski et al. 2014

# **Enhancement of Poynting Flux**



# Are black holes in ULXs rotating?

Kinetic Luminosity/Isotropic X-ray Luminosity



Isotropic X-rau Luminosity: Radiation luminosity observed by face-on observer. In our results, the ratio of the kinetic luminosity to isotropic X-ray luminosity tends to increase with |a\*|.

Thus, rapidly (slowly) rotating black hole probably exist in IC342 X-1 (Holmberg II X-1).

## Lense-Thirring Precession of Super-Edd. disk

**BH** spin axis Precession **Blue: mass density Orange: outflow with >0.3c** 

#### <u>Setup</u>

- BH mass: 10Msun
- Initial condition: equilibrium torus with embedded poloidal magnetic field (plasmabeta=100) tilted 30 degree.

Asahina, Ohsuga, submitted

Spin parameter: 0.9

#### Inflow-outflow structure

- The super-Eddington disk, which is tilted and twisted, forms.
- Strong outflows are also formed.
- ♦ Accretion rate: several 100 L<sub>Edd</sub>/c<sup>2</sup>
- Radiation Luminosity: several L<sub>Edd</sub>
- Kinetic Luminosity: several L<sub>Edd</sub>

# **Precession of outflow & radiation**





The jet and radiation are ejected in the direction of the disk rotation axis, not the BH spin axis.

We can see that the direction of outflow and radiation also changes according to the precessional motion of the disk.

# **Comparison with observations**

[1] Quasi periodic oscillations of Ultra luminous X-ray sources:
 The typical timescale of the precession is ~9sec for the case of stellar mass BH.
 This timescale is consistent with the QPOs observed in some ULXs.

[2] Precession motion of jets in V404 Cygni: The direction of jet is changing with time in V404 Cygni (Miller-Jones et al. 2019).
Such behavior is consistent with our calculations.



### 今後の展開:シミュレーションへのAIの導入

#### "シミュレーションとAIの融合で解明する 宇宙の構造と進化"



## 機械学習のテスト:光ビームの交差問題







ボルツマン法(VET法)

- 正確に解ける
- 計算時間:12分

機械学習モデル

- 正確に解ける
- 計算時間:3分

近似法(M1法) ■ 正確に解けない ■ 計算時間:2分

上野君@筑波大の結果

#### まとめ

降着円盤の理論的研究は,スーパーコンピュータシミュレーションによって大幅 に進化してきました.磁気流体,輻射,重力(一般相対論)が正確に解ける時代に 突入しています.

ただし、より効率的な計算や観測との速やかな連携のため、機械学習を有効利用 するのが今後の課題です(GPUも大事).

牧野さん,今後もよろしくお願いします.