

Relativistic Magnetospheres: Major Challenges and Opportunities

Roger Blandford

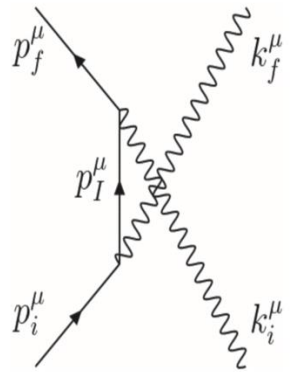
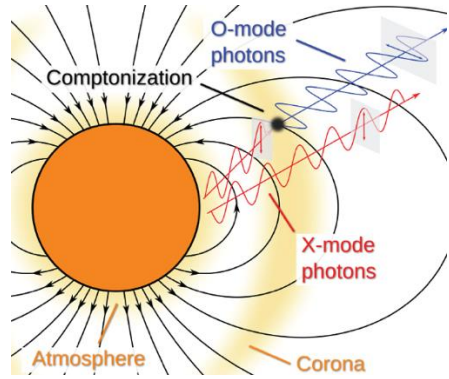
Stanford University

Topics

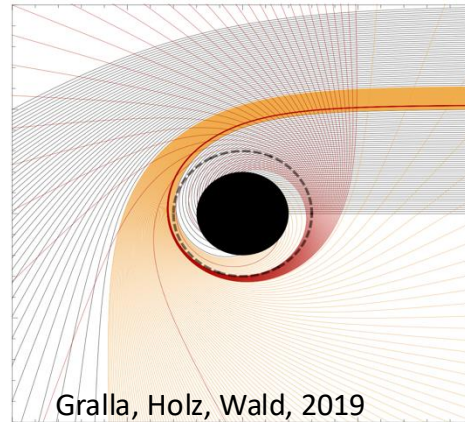
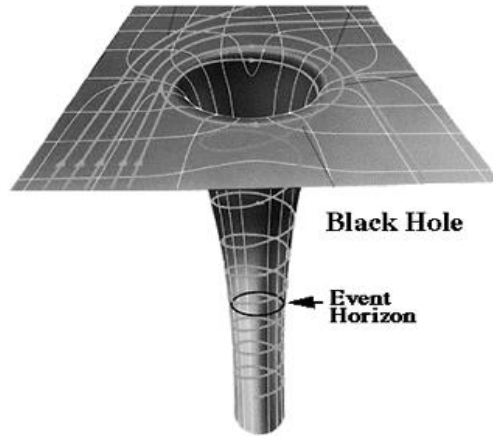
- Frontier Physics
- Neutron Star Magnetospheres
- Fast Radio Bursts
- Black Hole Magnetospheres
- Relativistic Jets
- UHE Cosmic Rays
- Relativistic Reconnection
- Magnetic Turbulence
- Electric Field
- Nonrelativistic Magnetospheres

Frontier Physics

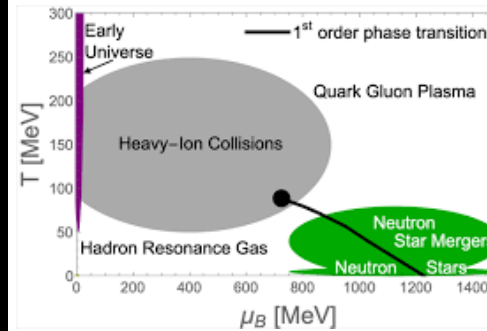
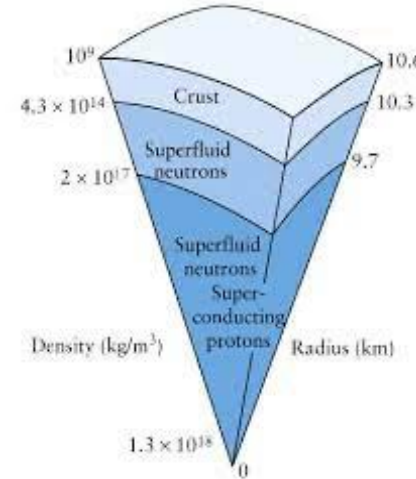
PHYSICS FRONTIER



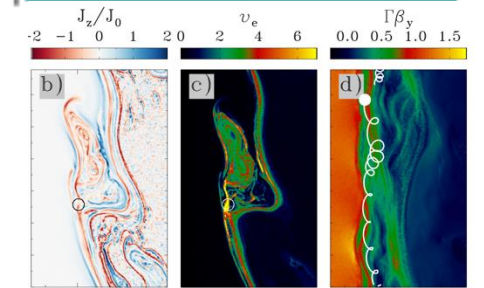
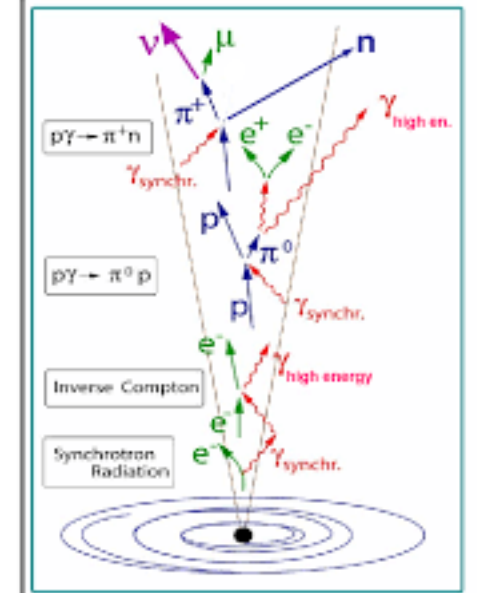
Electromagnetism



Gravity



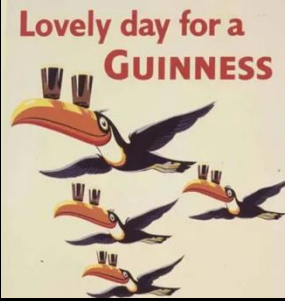
Strong Force



Sironi et. al, 2022

Weak Force

P O W E R F R O N T I E R



Black Hole Merger

10^{49} W



Gamma Ray Burst

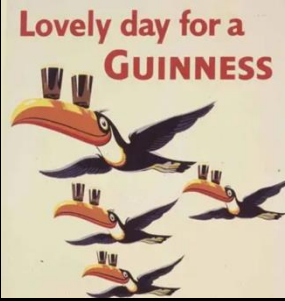
10^{45} W



Active Galactic Nucleus

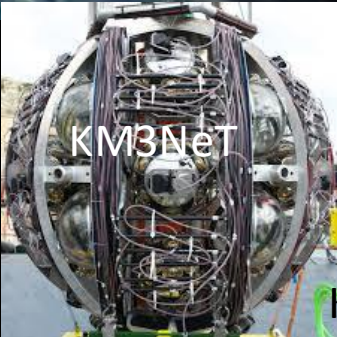
10^{39} W

E N E R G Y F R O N T I E R



>PeV neutrinos
200 PeV neutrino?

IceCube



10^{14-15} eV Gamma Rays

LHAASO



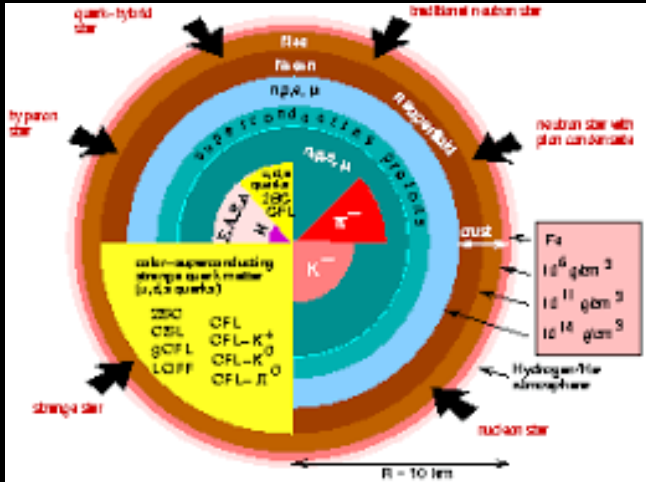
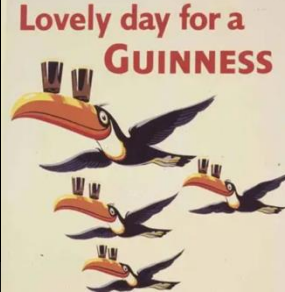
$10^{18-20.5}$ eV Cosmic Rays

Auger/TA



Multi-messenger Observations
Time-domain Astronomy

T H E R M A L F R O N T I E R

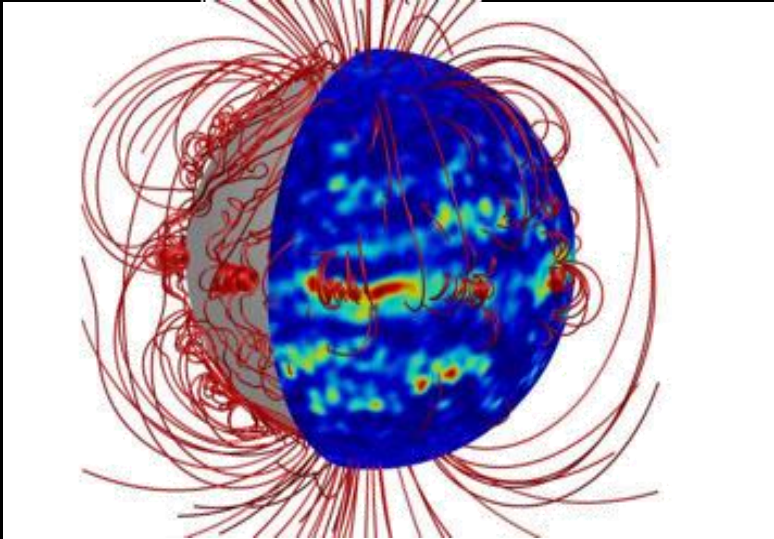
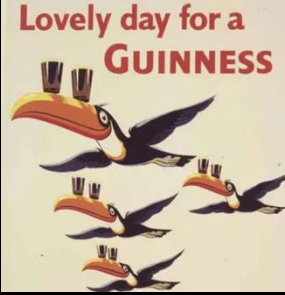


Superconducting protons
Superfluid neutrons
 $T_c \sim 10^{10} \text{ K}$



Effective Temperature T
Energy in $d^3x d^3k/(2\pi)^3$ is $k_B T$
Conserved along ray
 $T \sim 10^{40} \text{ K}$
Similar to a tsunami!

ELECTROMAGNETIC FRONTIER

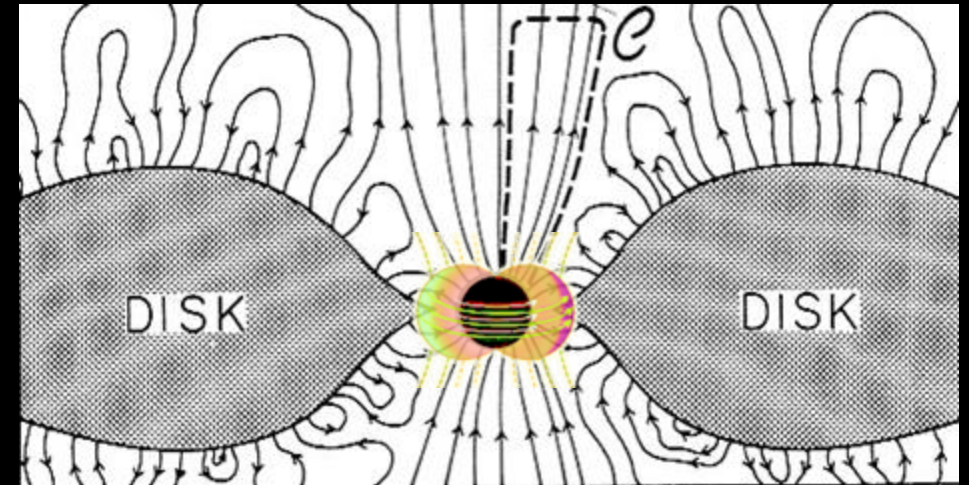


Neutron Star **Magnetic Field Strength**

Pulsars 10^{12} G

Magnetars 10^{15} G $\sim 30 B_{\text{QED}}$

Neutron Star Interiors $< 10^{17}$ G



Spinning Black Hole **EMF (ergosphere)**

M87 10^{19} V

Quasar 10^{20} V

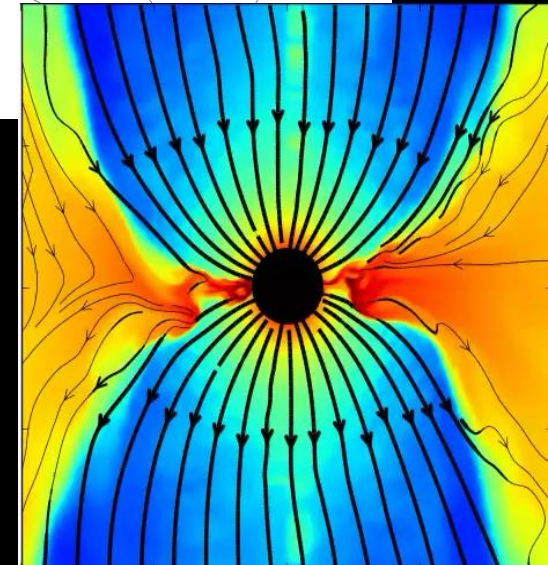
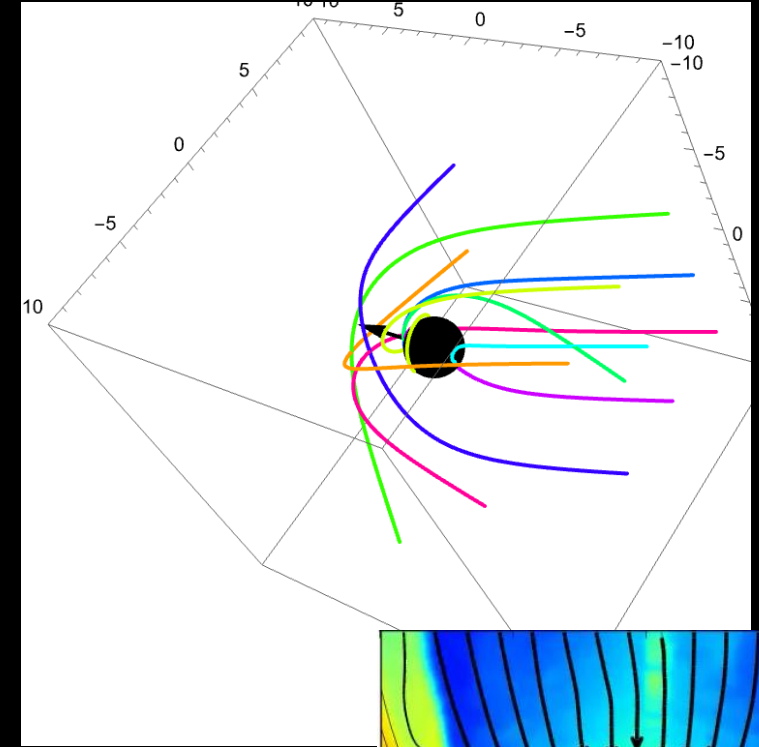
GRB, Magnetar, 10^{23} V, 10^{21} A

RELATIVITY FRONTIER

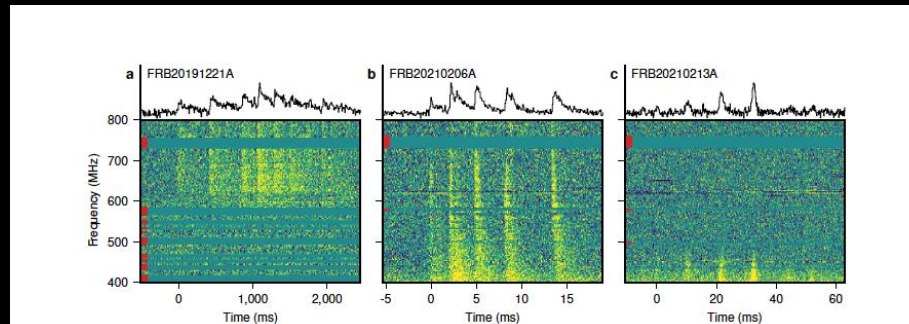
- Kerr spacetime; $m=GM/c^2=1$; $-1 < a < 1$
- Boyer-Lindquist coordinates $\{t, r, \theta, \phi\}$

$$ds^2 = -\alpha^2 dt^2 + \varpi^2 (d\phi - \omega dt)^2 + \rho^2 \left(\frac{dr^2}{\Delta} + d\theta^2 \right)$$

- Paths: $\frac{d\vec{x}}{d\zeta} = \vec{k}$; $\vec{k}$ null; ζ affine
- Symmetry $\Rightarrow$ constants: $E=1$, $(L, K) \rightarrow$ sky vector $\mathbf{X}$
- Black hole shadow, not Firewall!
- Complements BH mergers
- Extractable spin energy
- Maxwell + Einstein $\rightarrow$ Jets...
- Also neutron stars?
- $M(R)$ tests TOV as well as GR
- “Nastroseismology”?



McKinney+RB2009



Big Bang fusion

Cosmic ray fission

Dying low-mass stars

Merging neutron stars

Exploding massive stars

Exploding white dwarfs

Human synthesis
No stable isotopes

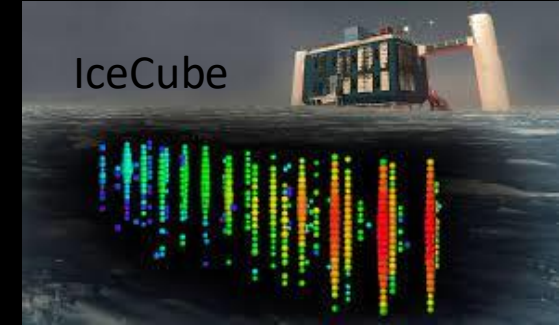
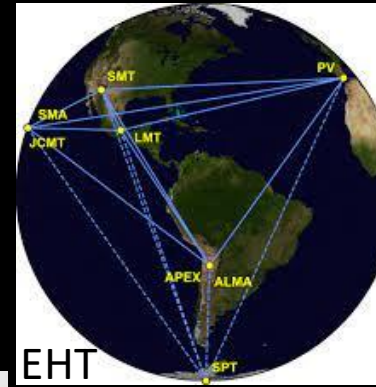
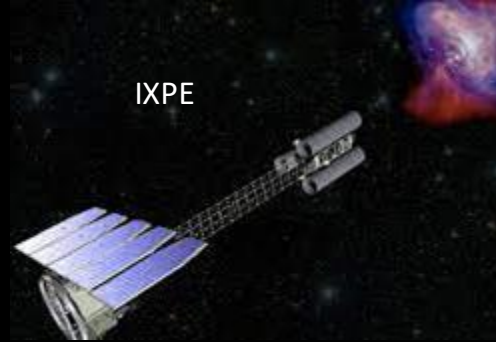
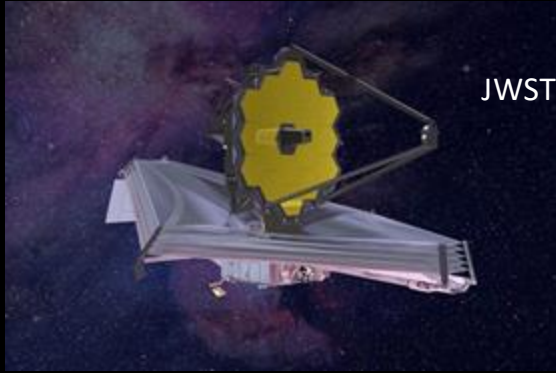
H 1																	He 2						
Li 3	Be 4																	B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10
Na 11	Mg 12																	Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18
K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36						
Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54						
Cs 55	Ba 56		Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86						
Fr 87	Ra 88																						
			La 57	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70	Lu 71						
			Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102	Lr 103						

Pulsars are detecting the
nHz gravitational radiation

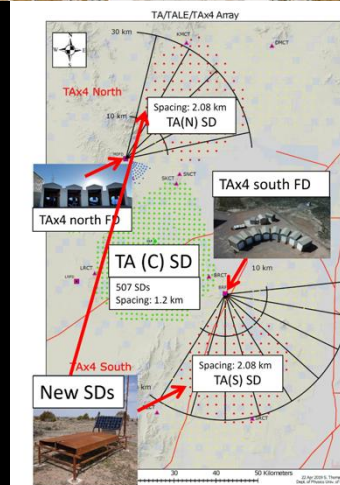
Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the evolution of the DM cosmological density with redshift. The y-axis is labeled $DM^{\text{cosmic}} \text{ (pc cm}^{-3}\text{)}$ and ranges from 0 to 1,000. The x-axis is labeled z_{FRB} and ranges from 0.0 to 0.7. A solid black line represents the $DM^{\text{cosmic}}(z)$ Planck15 cosmology, and a grey shaded region represents the uncertainty. Data points for various FRBs are plotted with different colors and symbols: FRB 180924 (blue square), FRB 181112 (orange square), FRB 190102 (green square), FRB 190608 (red square), FRB 190711 (purple square), FRB 121102 (grey star), FRB 190523 (grey circle), and FRB 190611 (grey square).

Les Houches

OBSERVATIONAL FRONTIER



LHAASO



EXPERIMENTAL FRONTIER

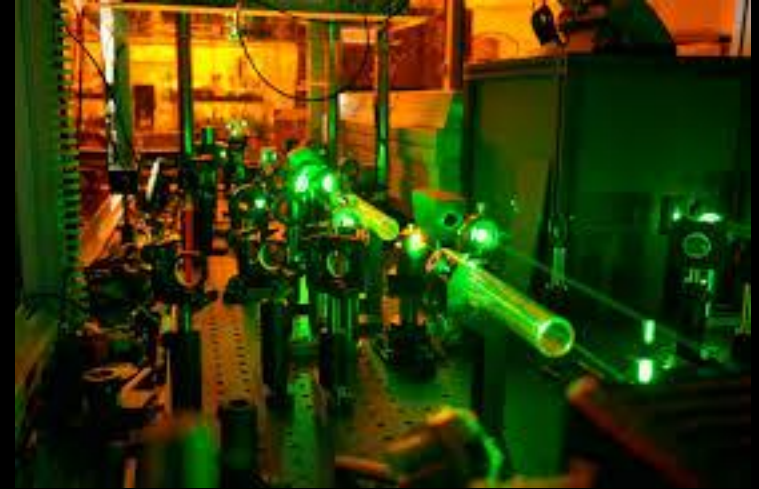


PSI

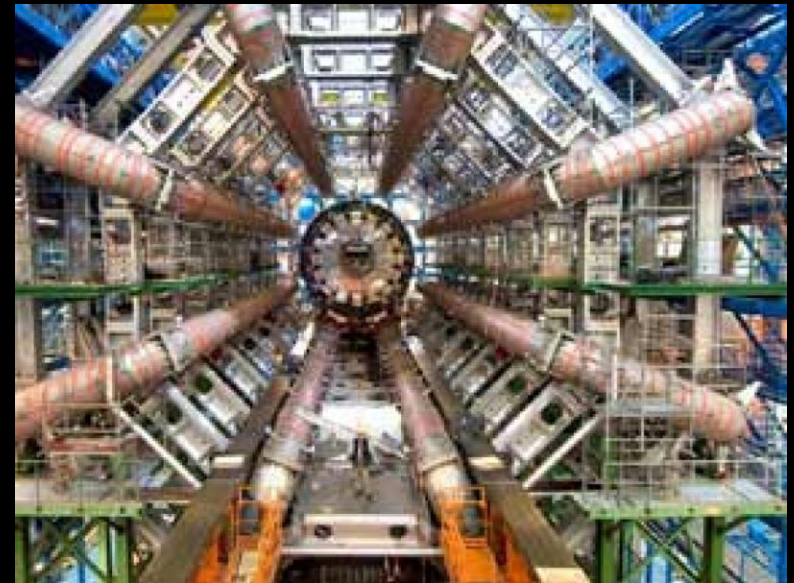


NIF

7 iv 2025



IPFN

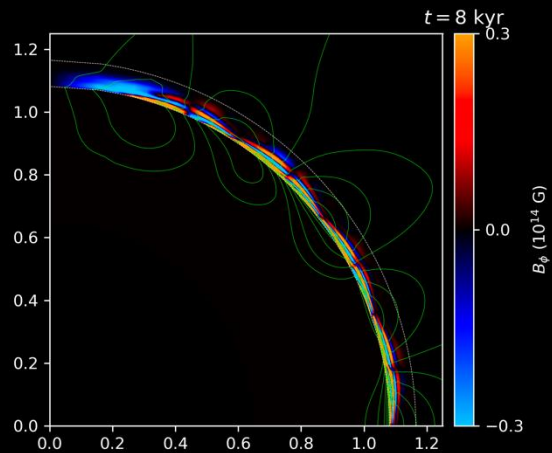
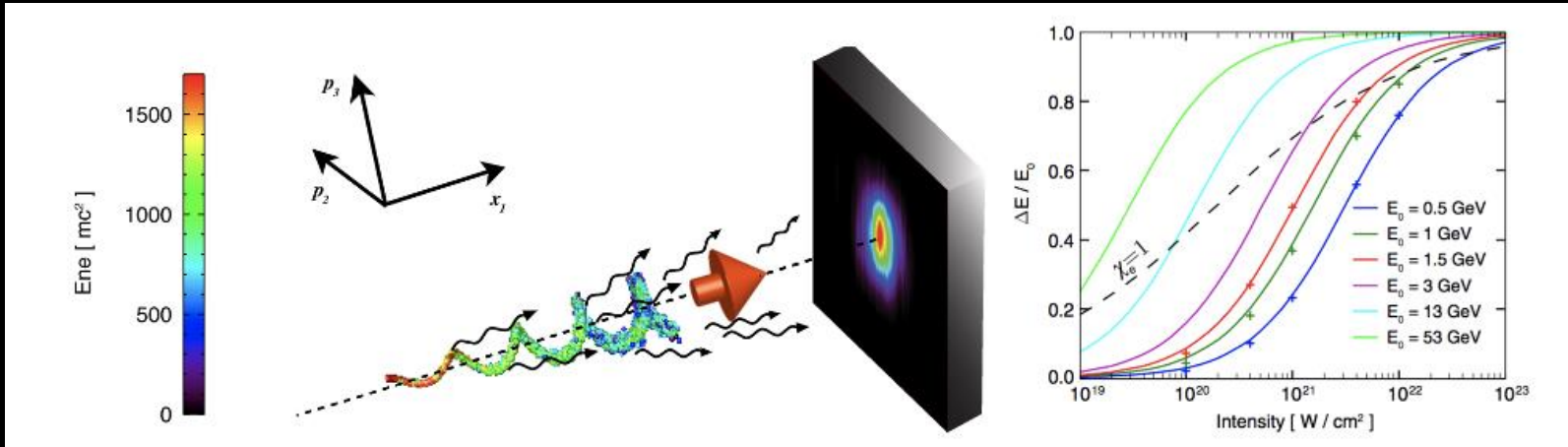


LHC

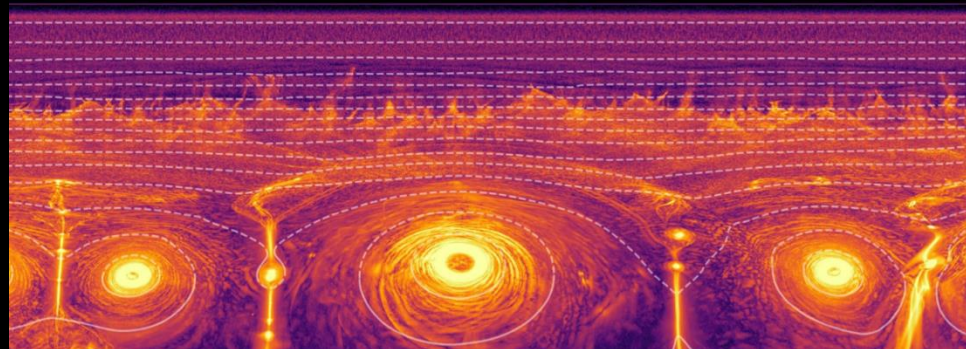
Les Houches

COMPUTATIONAL FRONTIER

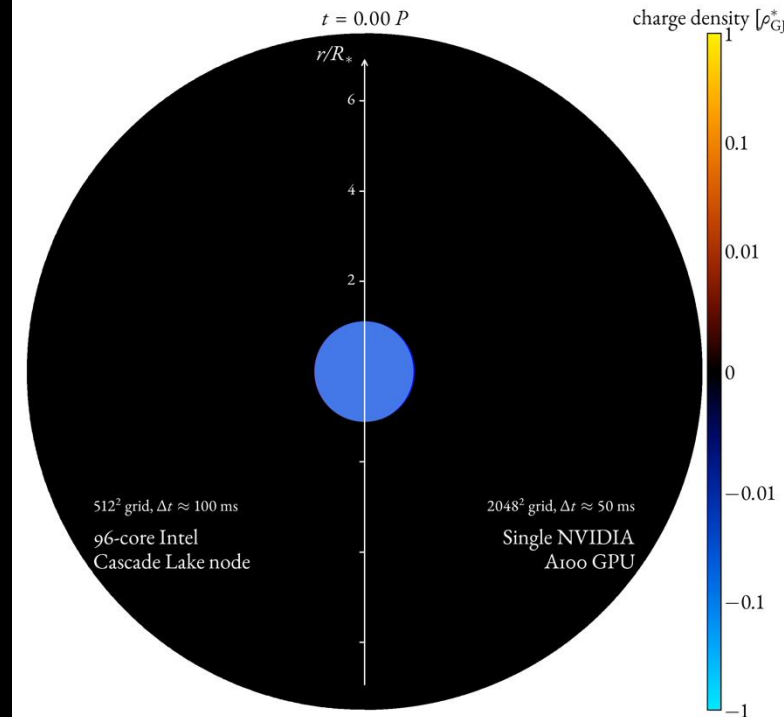
Magnetohydrodynamics ++
Particle in Cell codes ++
Molecular dynamics codes +
+



Hall Drift in Crust
Bransgrove, Belaborodov, Levi



FRB from Rapid Reconnection Simulation
(Mahlmann, Philippov, Levinson, Spitkovsky, Hakobyan; 2022)



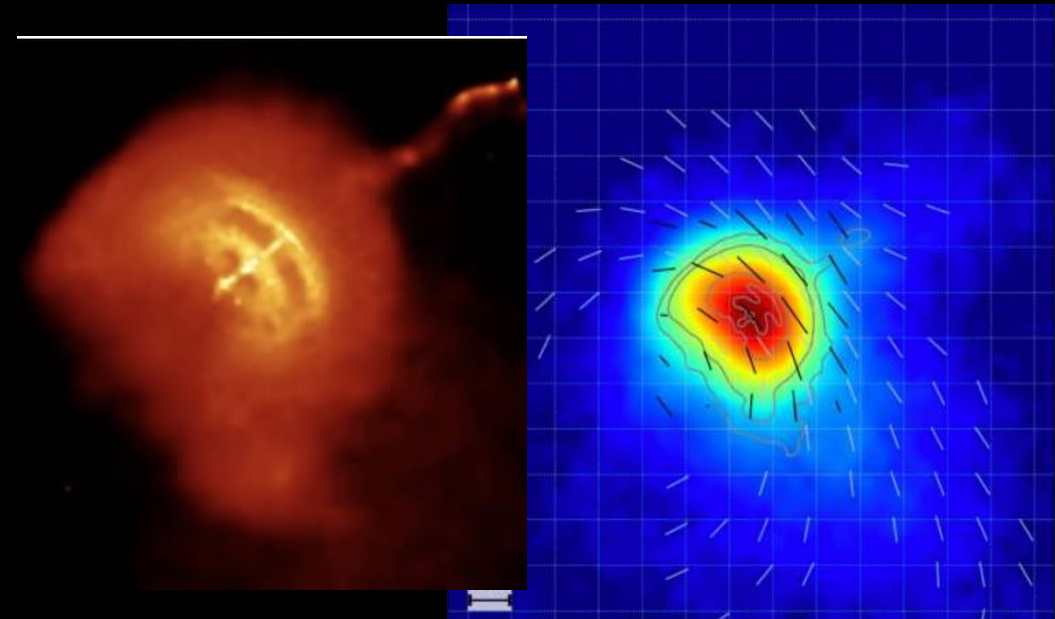
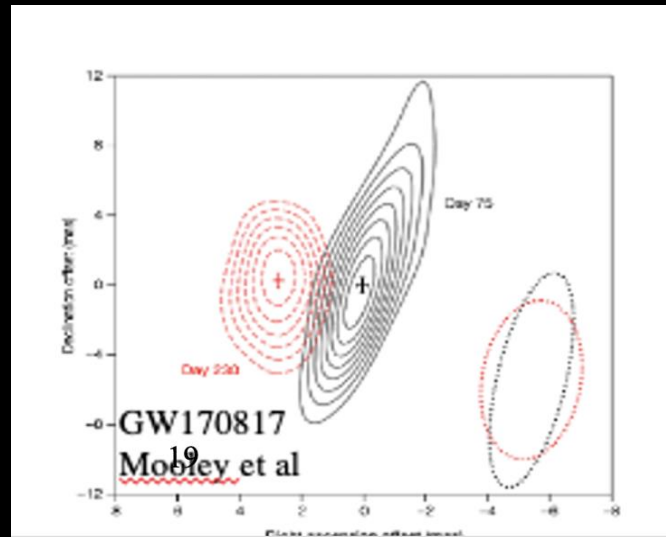
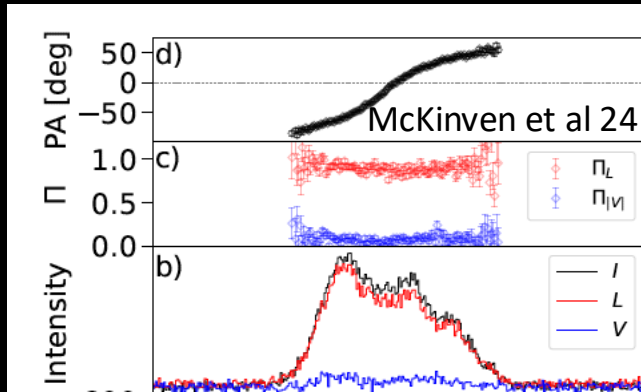
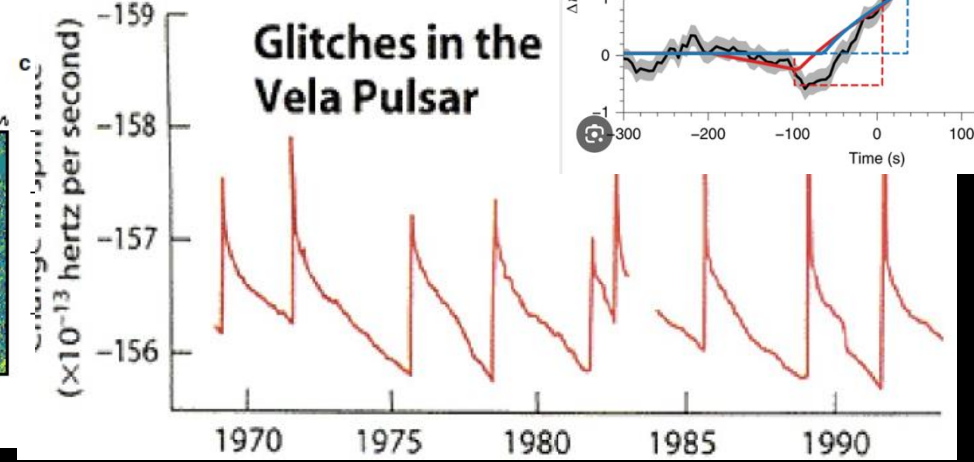
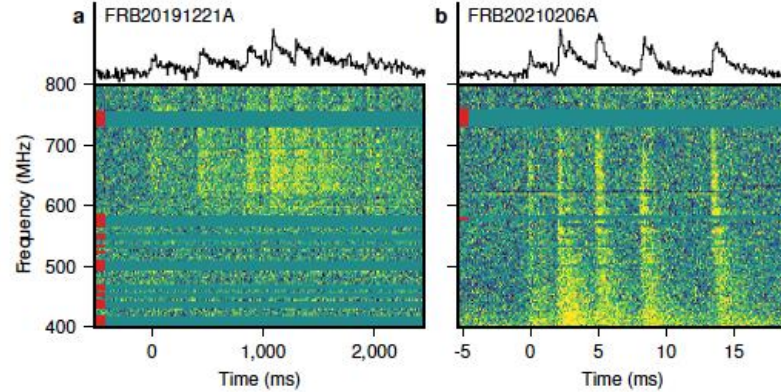
Frontier Physics

Will we learn new fundamental physics?

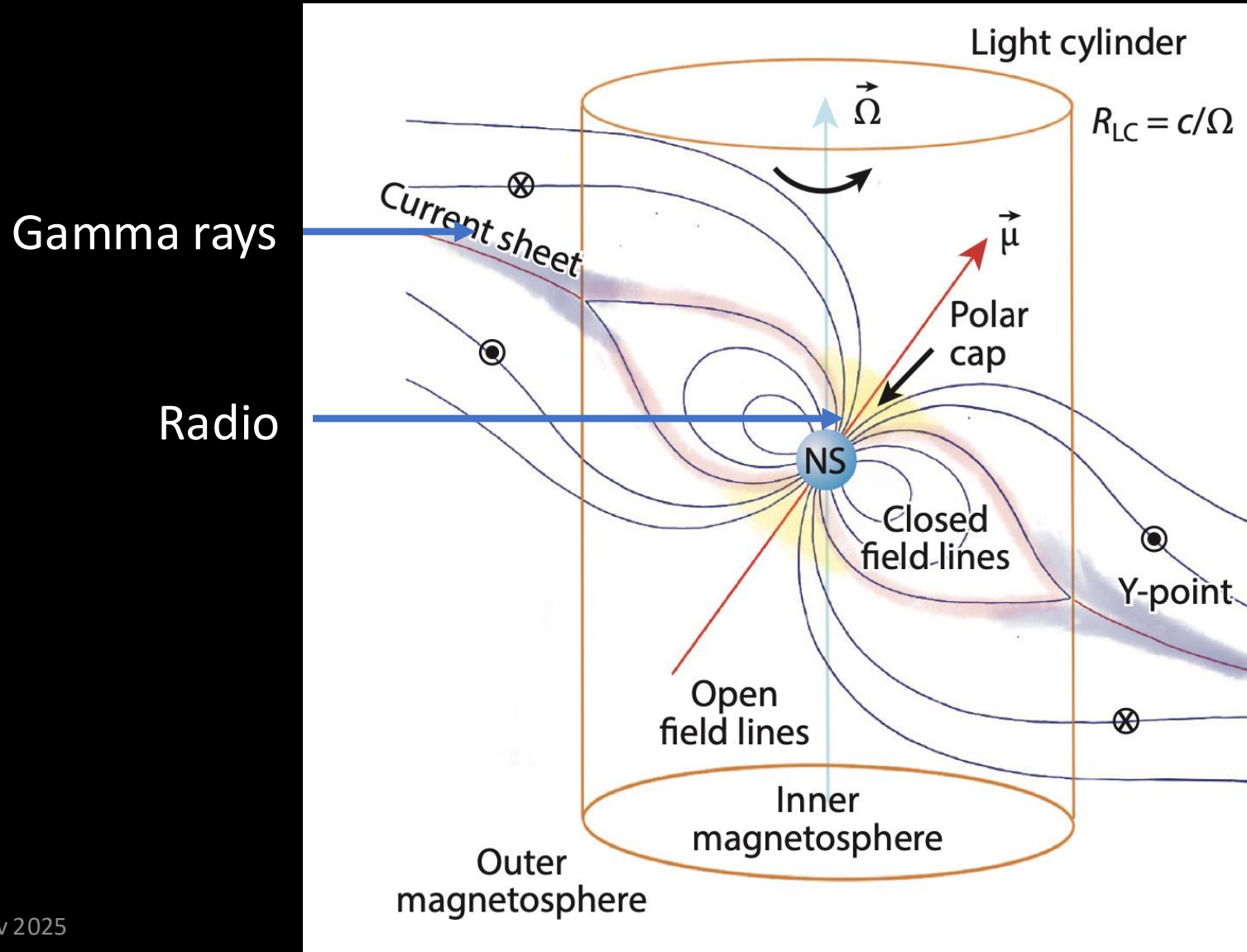
Neutron Star Magnetospheres

NEUTRON STARS

Crab Nebula
Weisskopf



Pulsar Magnetosphere



Many talks

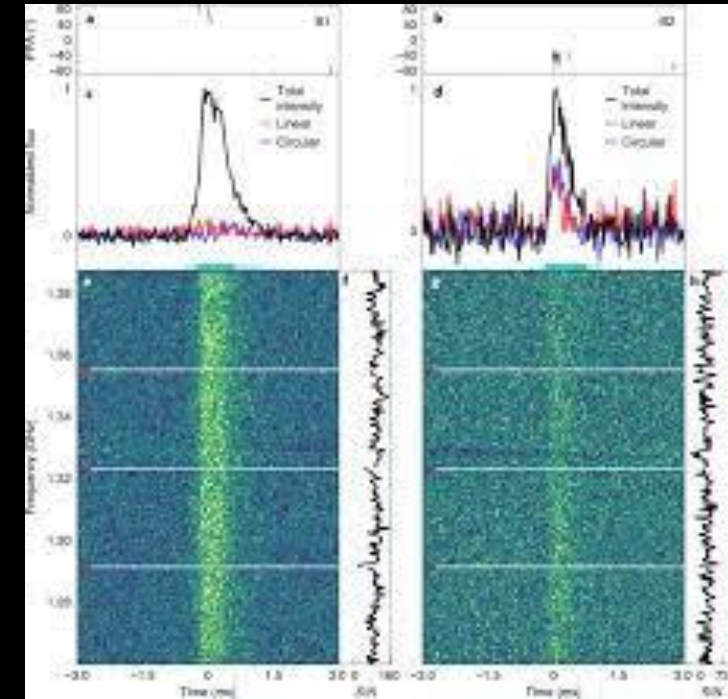
Neutron Star Magnetospheres

Where and how do they shine?

Fast Radio Bursts

FAST RADIO BURSTS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

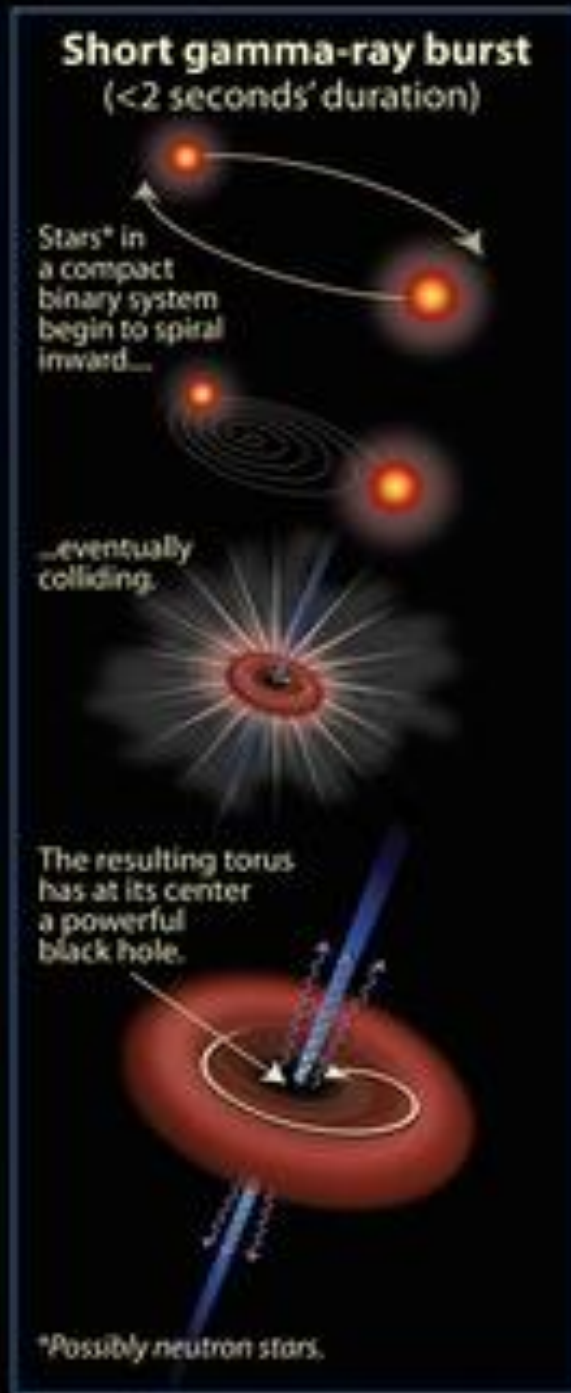
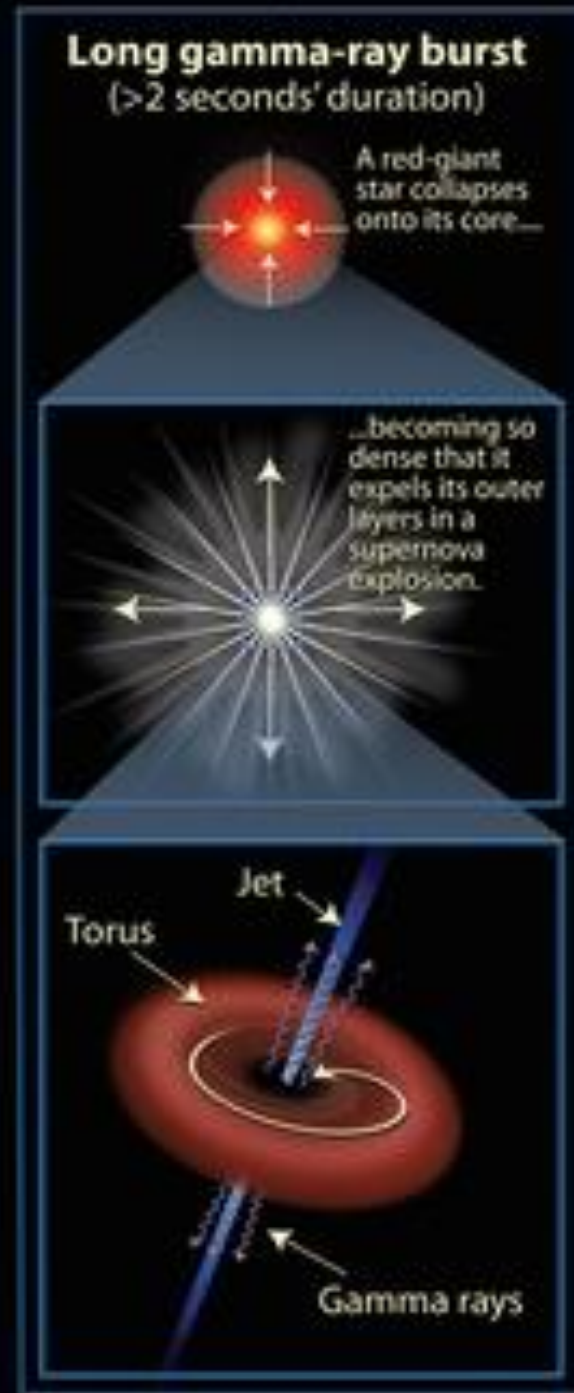
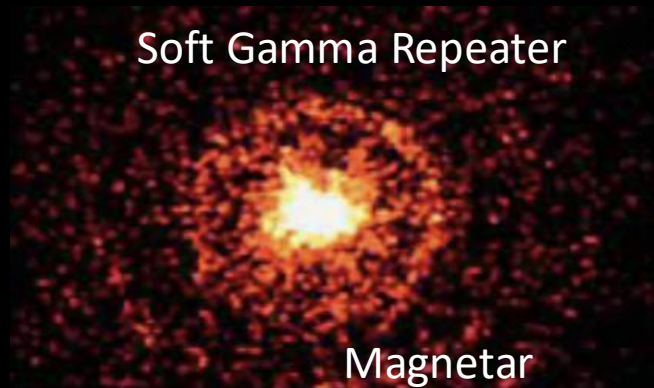
- Radio Interference, microwave ovens
- Alien light sails, strings, white holes, Primordial Black Holes, entangled molecules, large superconducting dipoles, axions quark nuggets, ball lightning, strange stars...
- Active Galaxies, Supernovae, Merging Neutron Stars, Black Holes
- Pulsars – giant pulses
- Magnetars



GAMMA RAY BURSTS

A CASE HISTORY

- >100 Published “Explanations”
 - “For theorist who may wish to enter this broad and growing field, I should point out that there are a considerable number of combinations , for example comets of antimatter falling onto white holes, not yet claimed” (Ruderman 1972)
- Soft Gamma Ray Repeaters
 - Young, magnetized neutron stars
 - Magnetars
- Long (>~ 2 sec.) Gamma Ray Bursts
 - Massive star supernova explosions
 - Black hole formation
- Short (<~ 2 sec.) Gamma Ray Bursts
 - Neutron star mergers
 - Black hole formation



EARTH, AIR, FIRE AND WATER



Starquakes?



Magnetic Waves?

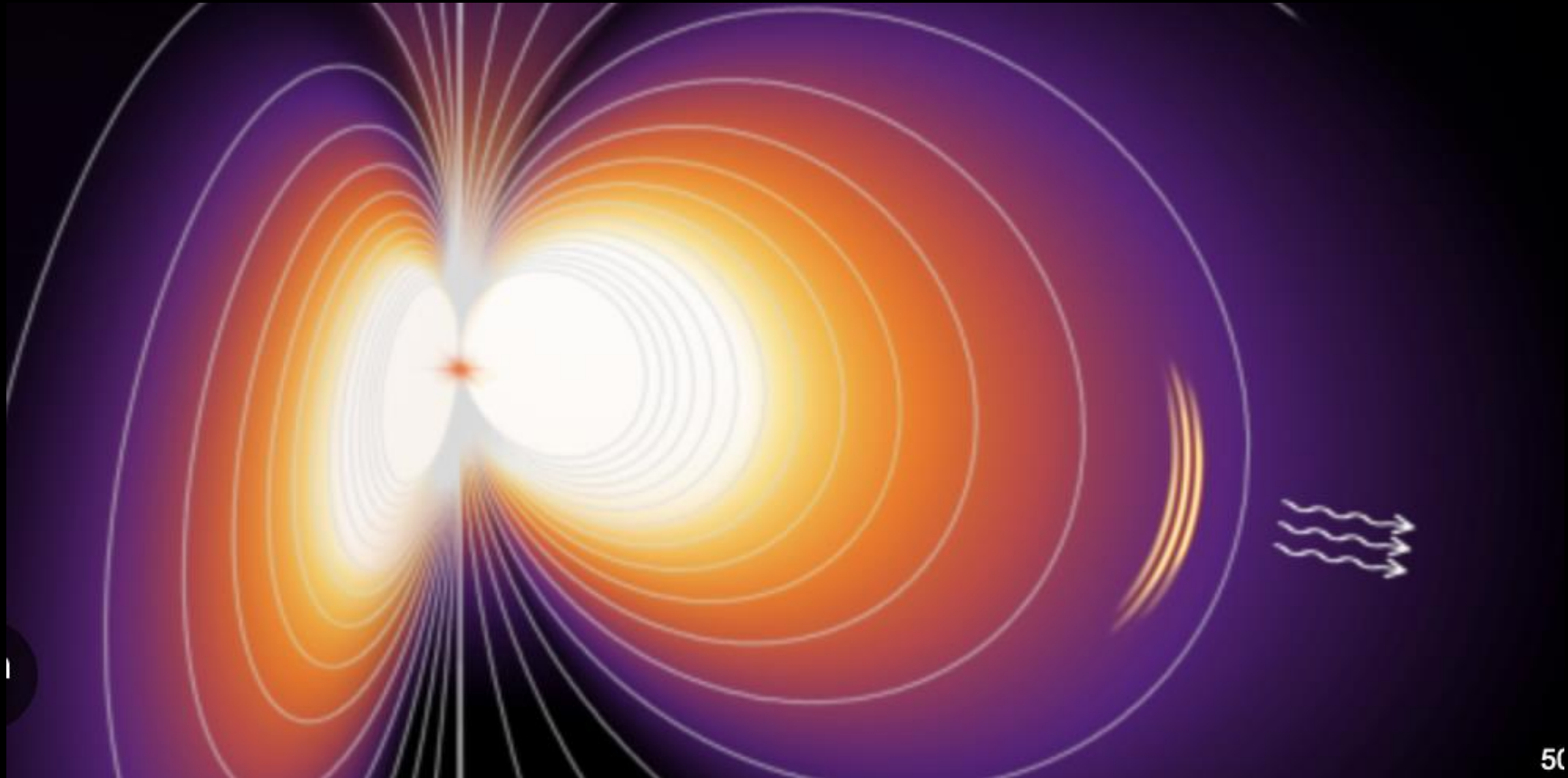


Lightening?



Electromagnetic
Tsunamis?

Monster Shocks



50

Radio absorption by cyclotron, ICS, SRS, SBS?

Fast Radio Bursts

How many types?
Where do they originate?

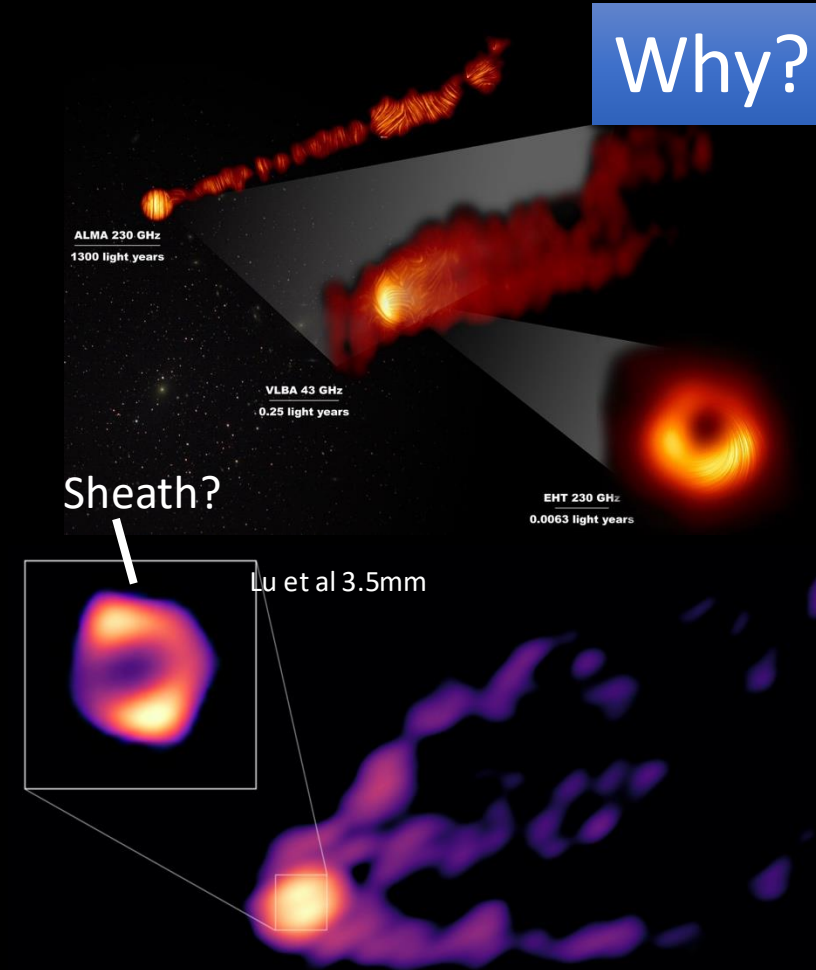
Black Hole Magnetospheres

- Mass
 - $M \sim 6.5 \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$
 - Unit of length, Gm/c^2 , time, Gm/c^3
 - $\sim 10^{10} \text{ km}$, $\sim 8 \text{ hr}$
 - $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 1 \text{ month}$ at $r \sim 6$
- Spin
 - Treat as 3-vector $\mathbf{a}$
 - Fiducial model $|\mathbf{a}| = 0.9$, $\theta_0 = 163^\circ$ (Walker)
 - Rotational energy $\sim 2 \times 10^{56} \text{ J}$
 - Good for 10^{12} y
- $L_{\text{jets}} \sim 6 \times 10^{36} \text{ W}$
 - $\sim 600 L_{\text{ring}} > 100 L_{\text{disk}} \sim 10^{-4} L_{\text{edd}}$
- Mass supply rate $\sim 10^{22} \text{ kg s}^{-1}$? $\gg$ mass accretion rate

Why?

Why?

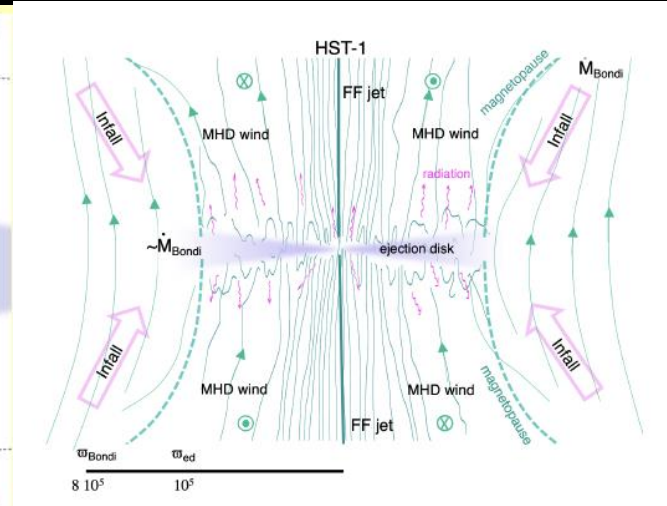
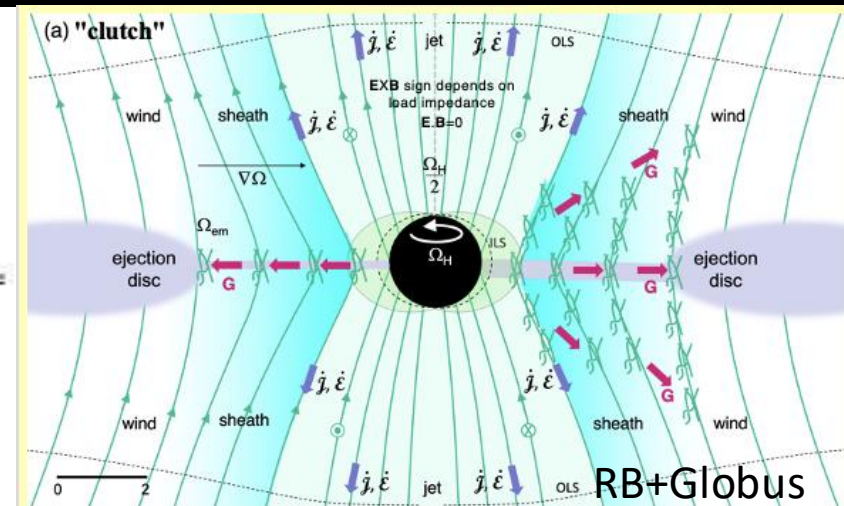
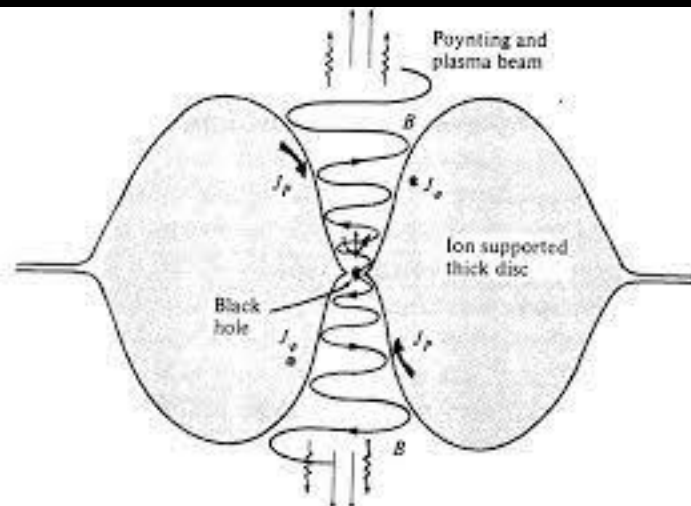
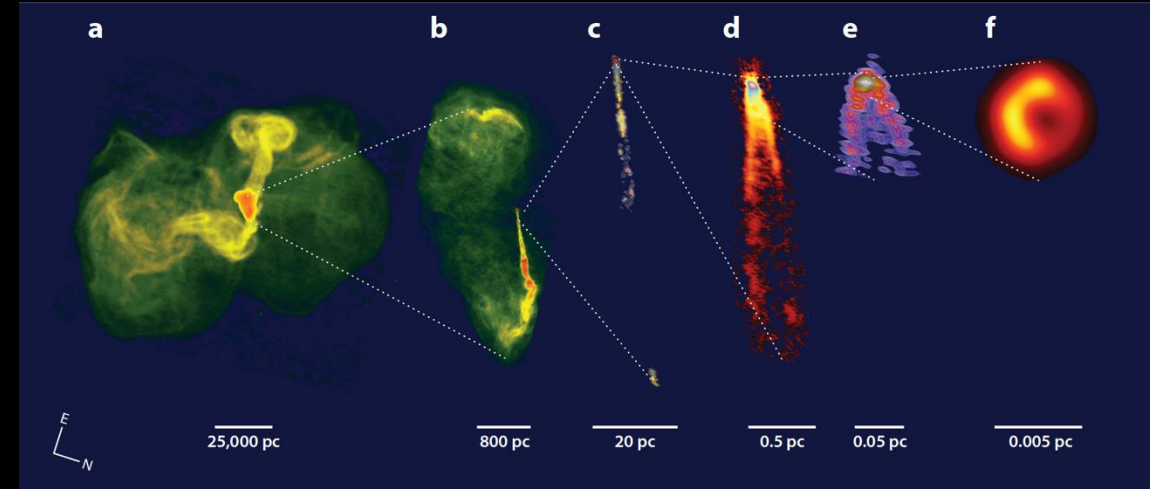
Why?



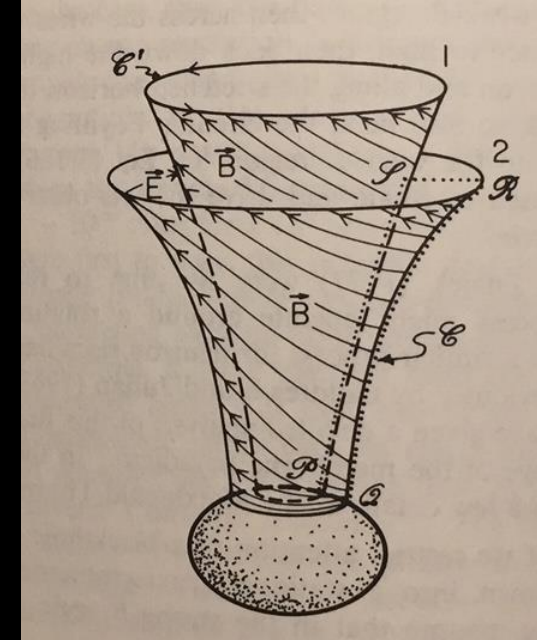
Ergomagnetospheres – Nature and Nurture

- $L_{\text{jet}} \sim 100 L_{\text{disk}}$; mass accretion $\ll$ mass supply; Collimate to $>10^4 m$
- Ejection Disk: spin not gravity power
- Infall collimates MHD wind
- MHD wind collimates jets
- Current sheet/boundary layer
- Magnetic clutch/capstan; EM governor
- $r_L/m, j/|n|ec \sim 10^{-11}$

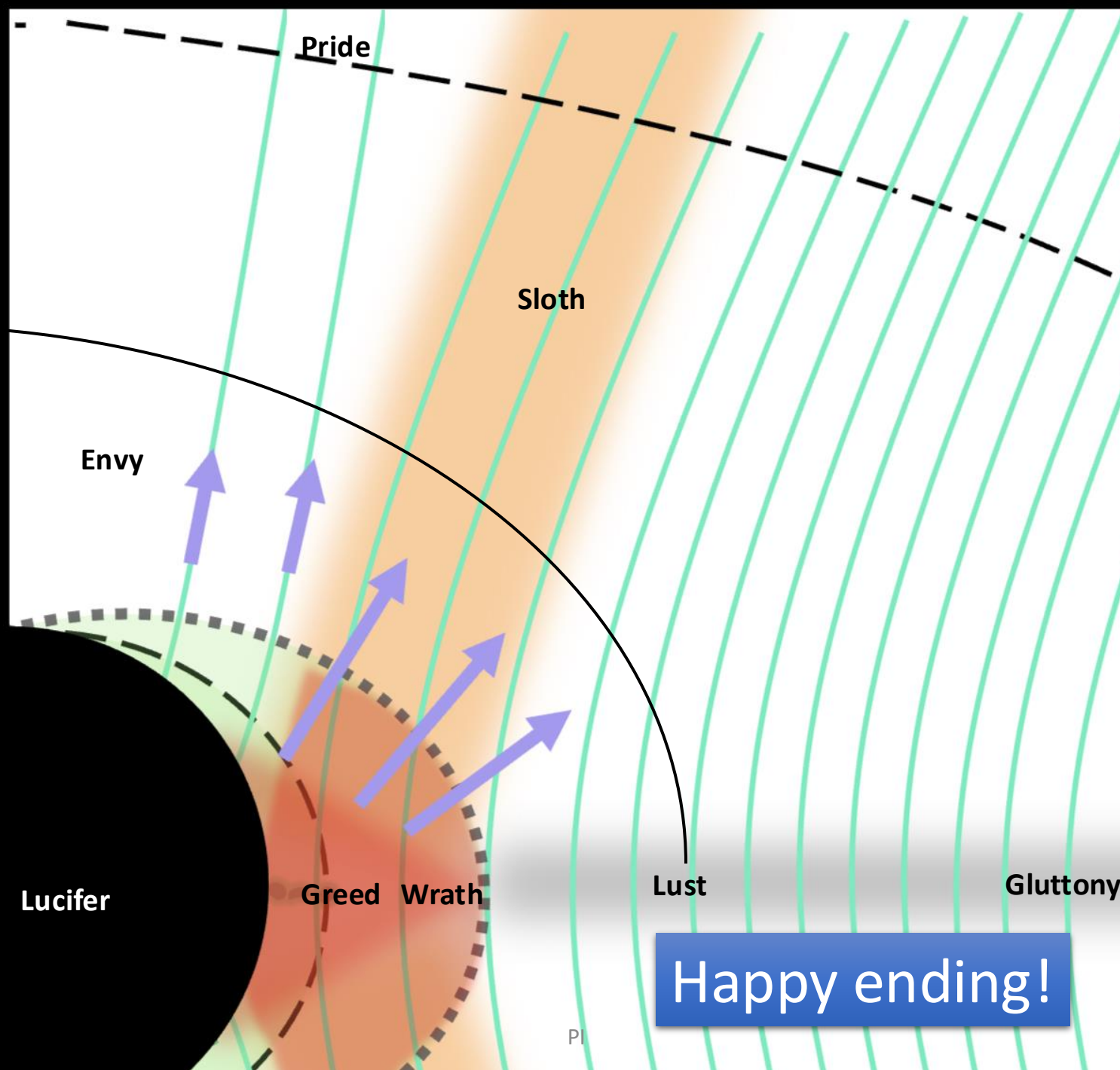
M87/EHT



- Kerr spacetime
 - B frame: symmetry $\rightarrow$ conservation laws
 - Z frame: frame dragging; ergosphere
 - M frame: $E=0$ locally; define emission
 - Inner and Outer Light Surfaces
- Force-free $\Rightarrow \rho E + j \times B = 0$
 - Equipotential, Flux Surfaces: $V(\Phi)$
 - Angular velocity: $\Omega(\Phi) = 2\pi dV/d\Phi$
 - Current: $I(\Phi) \Rightarrow B_\phi$
 - Angular momentum: $d\mathcal{J}'_B(\Phi) = I d\Phi / 2\pi$ along flux surfaces
 - Energy: $d\mathcal{E}'_B = I dV = \Omega d\mathcal{J}'_B$; $d\mathcal{E}'_Z = (\Omega - \Omega_H) d\mathcal{J}'_B < 0$; $d\mathcal{E}'_M = 0$
 - Use variational principle with functional: $B_p^2 - E_p^2 - B_\phi^2$ in Z frame



Extract rotational energy as invisible Poynting flux
 Dissipation happens “behind the curtain” and remotely in jet

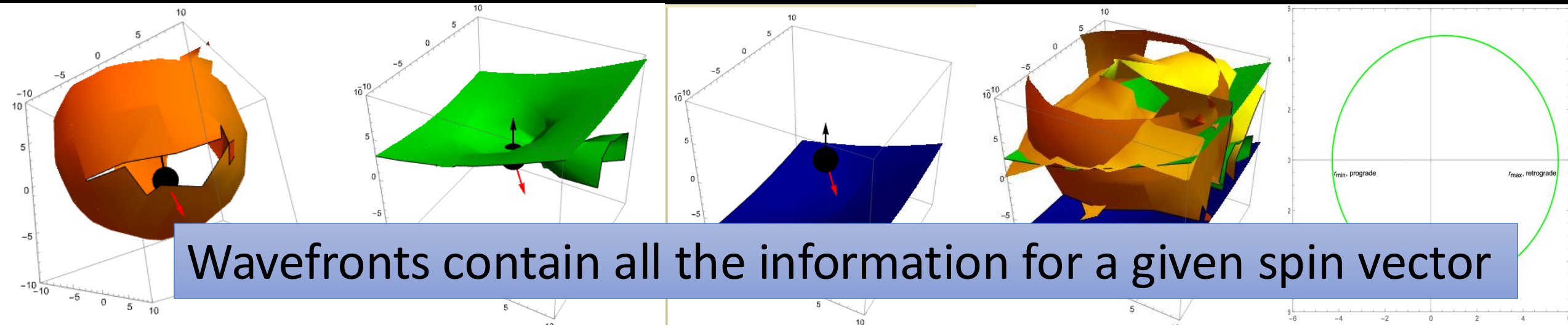


Hole-Energised, Magnetically-Mediated, Ejection Disk

- EHT observations are magnificent accomplishment
 - MAD model has thick torus supported by hot ions
 - Weak field; quasi-steady emission
 - HEMMED model has ergomagnetosphere/ejection disk/magnetopause
 - Strong field, strong variability
 - SNAP: reconnection, magnetoluminescence: flares and sparks
 - CRACKLE : Variability: arrow of time, whistlers, echoes, polarization
 - POP: caustic crossings: rapid spikes; visibilities
 - Seeking in public data

RELATIVISTIC WAVE OPTICS

- Ray $\frac{d\vec{x}}{d\zeta} = \vec{k} = \vec{\nabla}\psi$
- Escaping, ambivalent and curious photons; photon sphere: $r \sim 3 \Rightarrow |\mathbf{X}-\Delta\mathbf{X}| \sim 5$
- Hessian (inverse magnification): $H(\zeta; \mathbf{X}) = \left[\frac{\partial x_{\perp}}{\partial X} \right]$; gravitational rotation of E-vector
- **Compute wavefronts that converge on $\mathcal{O}$ using $\psi = t(\mathbf{x})$, once!**
- Source Doppler shift: $\mathcal{D} = -(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{k})^{-1}$; Intensity $\sim \mathcal{D}^3$

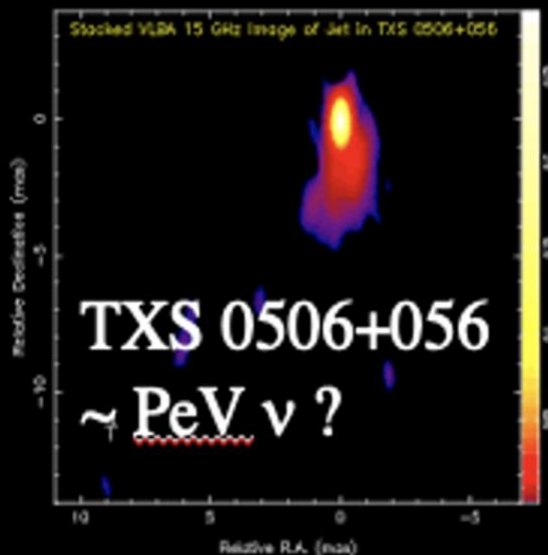
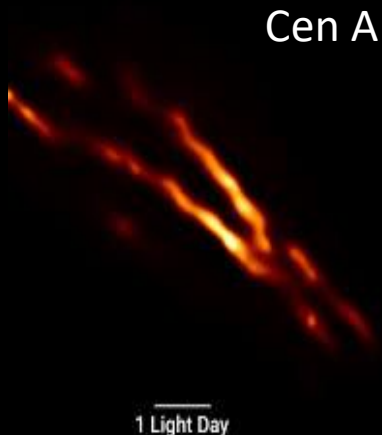


Black Hole Magnetospheres

How are they powered?

Relativistic Jets

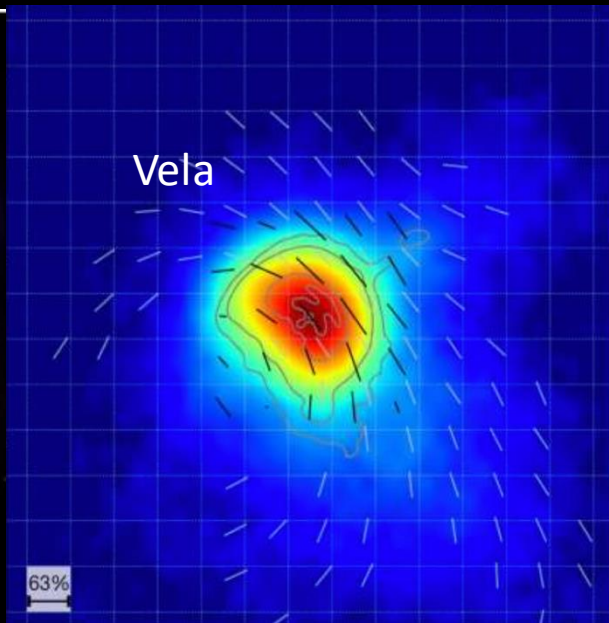
Jets are Everywhere



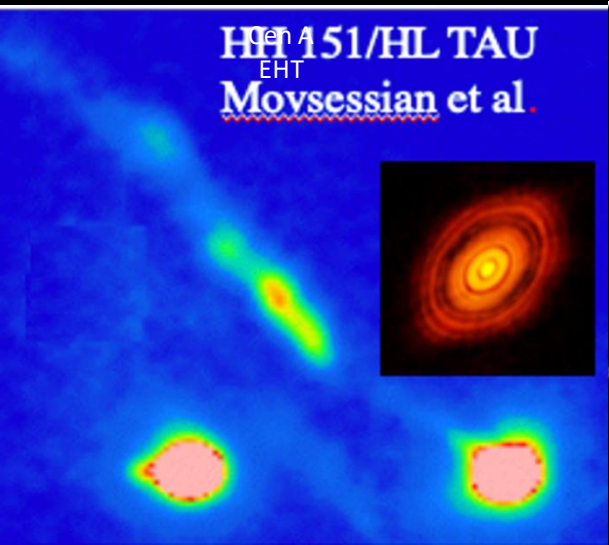
Crab Nebula
Weisskopf



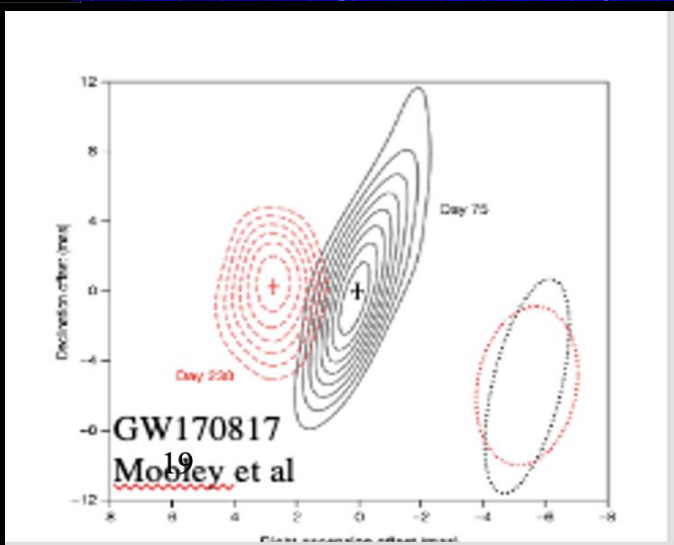
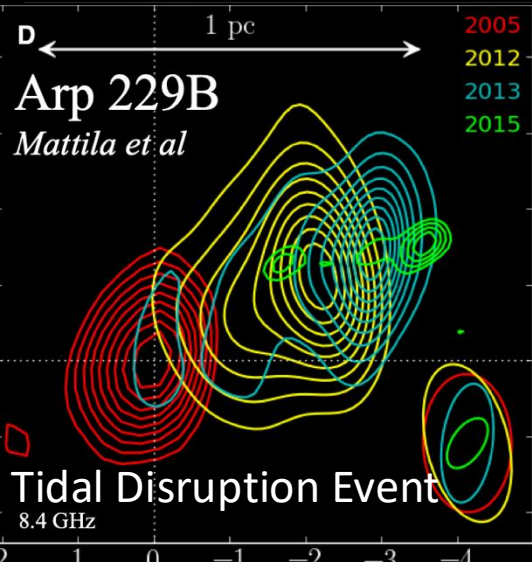
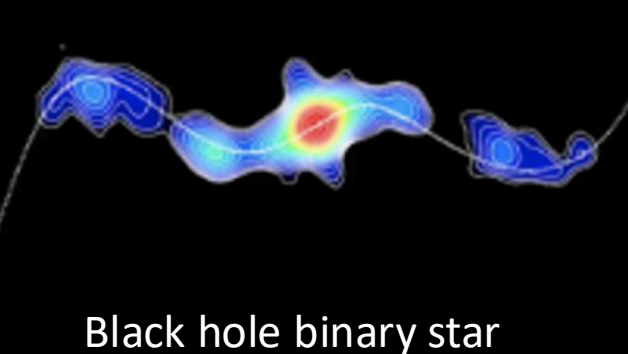
Vela



HH 151/HL TAU
EHT
Movsessian et al.

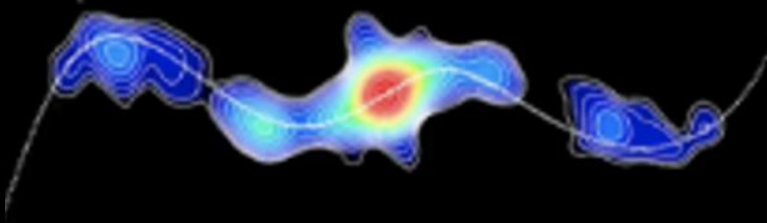


SS 433 – TeV γ !

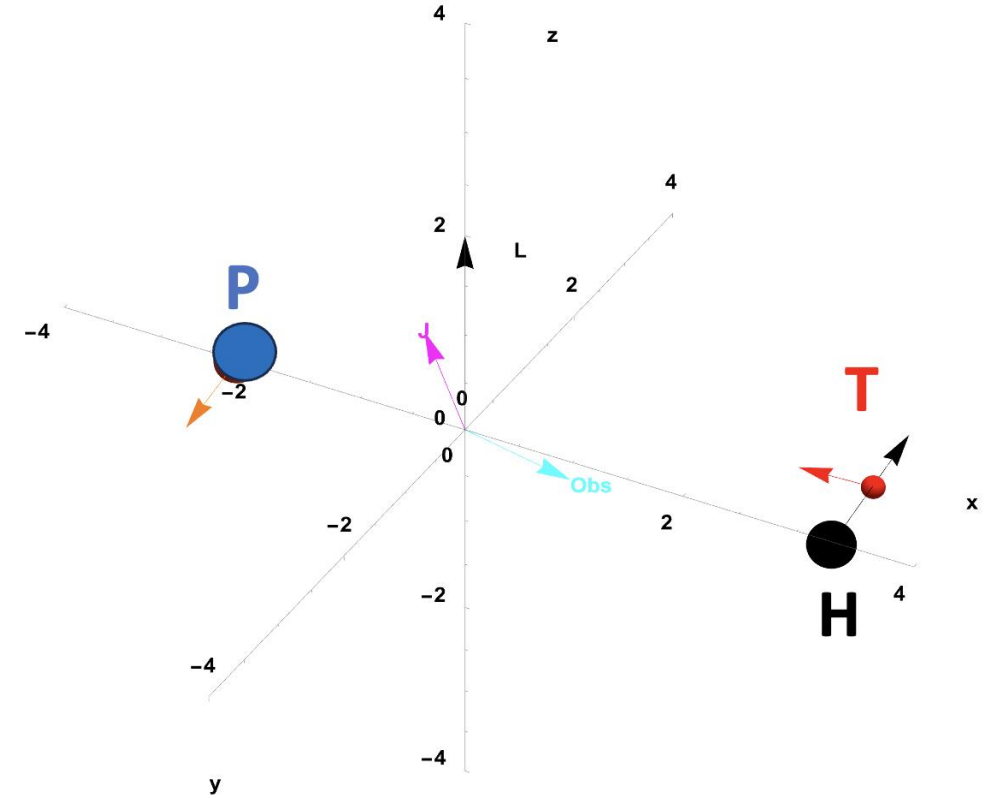


SS 433

SS 433 – TeV γ !



Three body model
explains precession
and other periodicities

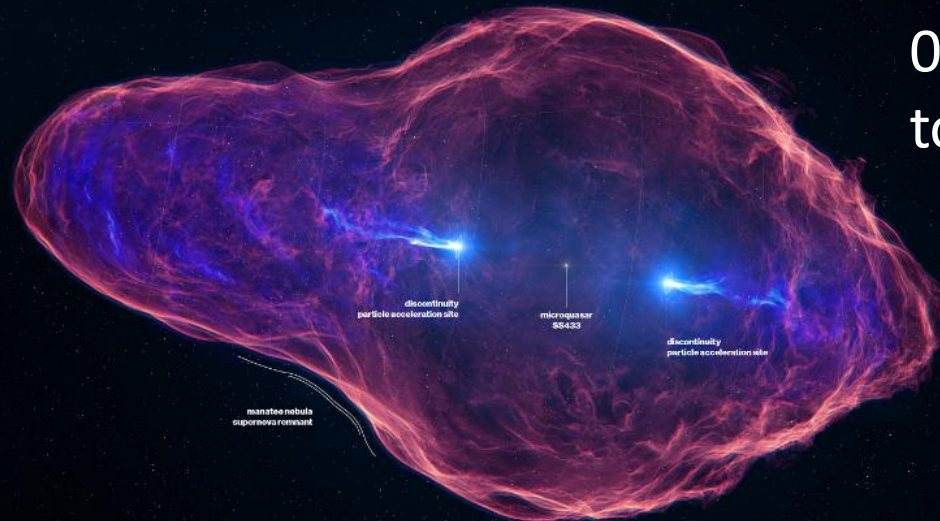


Ejection of “bolides”

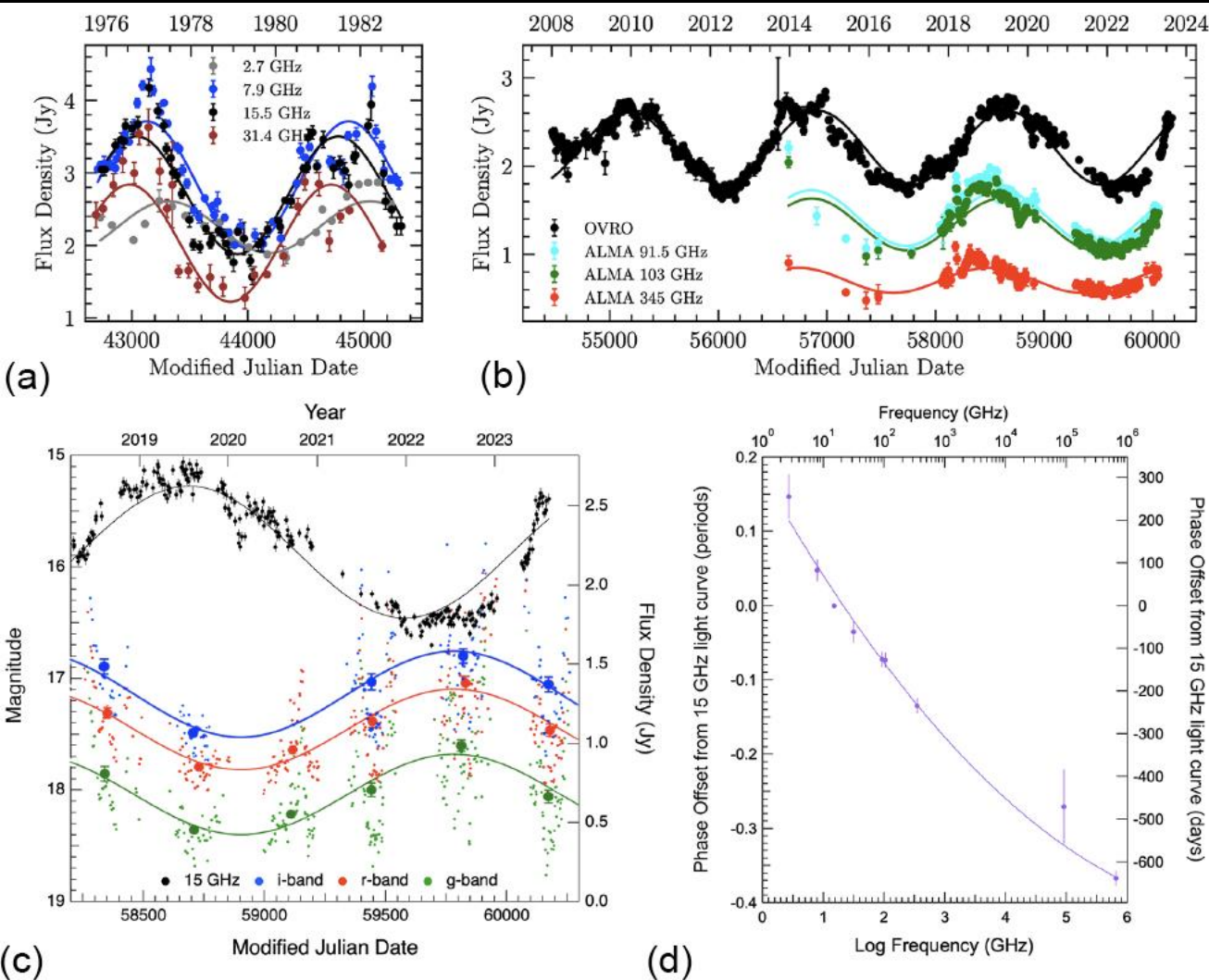
K. Blundell

0.26c jet perpendicular
to the H-T orbital plane

May be ultrarelativistic
jet as well



Binary Black Holes



Best candidate massive black hole binary
Relativistic blazar with 2.1y rest frame period
Predictive and retrodictive over 9 cycles

Modulation due to aberration observed
from orbiting jet.
Requires jet with speed close to orbital speed.
Jet direction might also be perpendicular
to the orbital plane.
Momentum dominated by MHD wind
Energy dominated by EM jet?

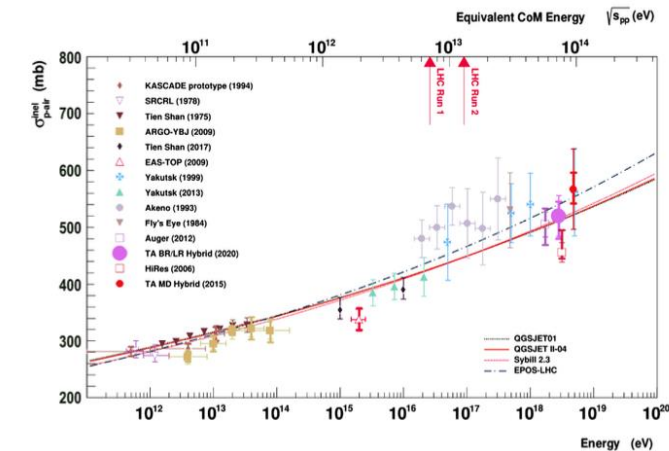
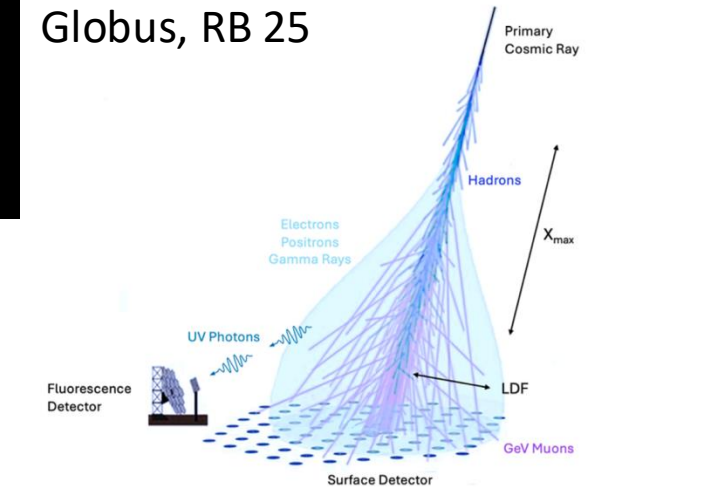
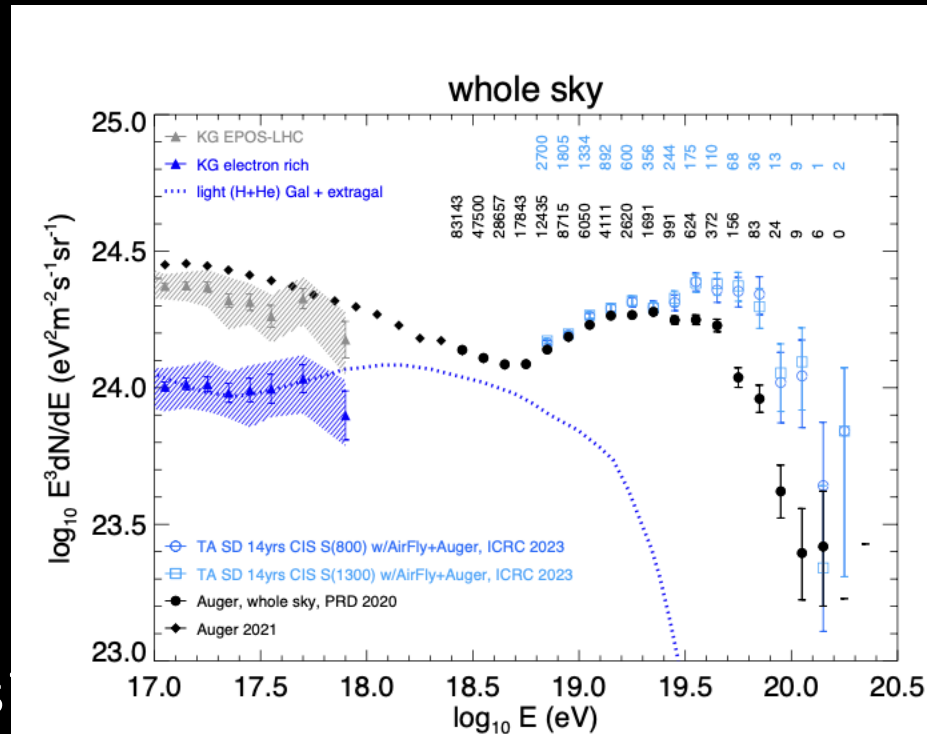
Relativistic Jets

How are they directed?

UHE Cosmic Rays

Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays

- Up to $E \sim 200 \text{ EeV} = 30 \text{ J}$
 - $R \sim 10 \text{ EV}$
 - $E_{\text{CM}} \sim 10\text{-}100 \times \text{LHC}$
 - Muon “puzzle”
- Probably $\sim \text{Fe}$
- Accelerated locally
- Dipole anisotropy
- Few credible sources
 - Relativistic magnetospheres
- Individual $n, R, Z \rightarrow \text{sources}$



Models	Rigidity	Luminosity	Spectral	Injection	Composition	Anisotropy	Background
Top-down	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Clusters	4.3.2	4.3.2	4.3.2, 4.3.3	4.3.2, 4.3.5	4.3.2	2.3	4.3.2
Winds	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Magnetars	4.4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.3	4.4.2
GRB jets	4.4.3	4.2	4.4.3	4.4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4.3
AGN jets	4.4.3	4.4.3	4.4.3	4.4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4.3
TDE jets	4.2	4.2	4.4.3	4.4.3	4.4.3	2.3	4.4.3

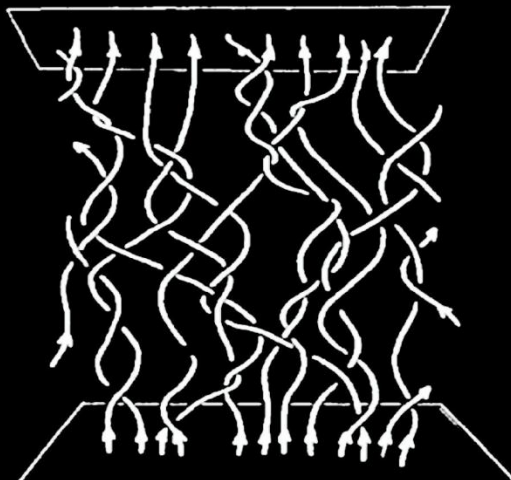
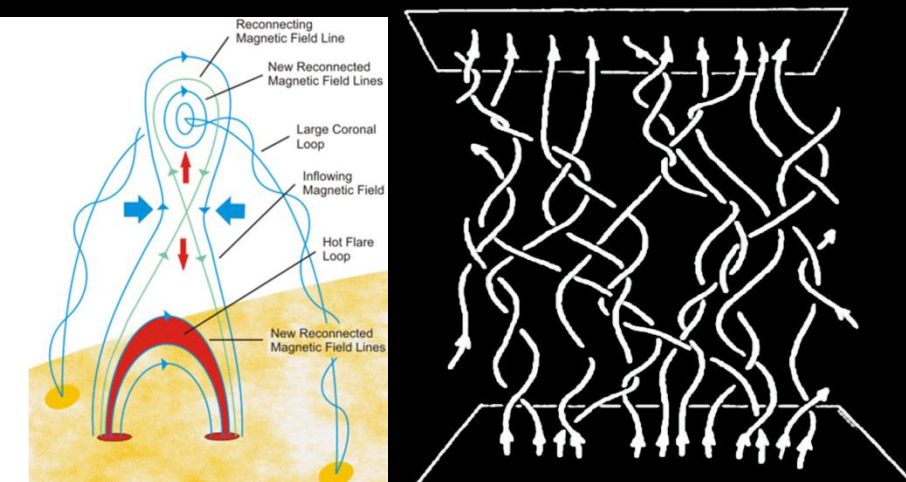
UHE Cosmic Rays

How and where are they accelerated?

Relativistic Reconnection

SNAP

- Impulsive acceleration in magnetically dominated regions
 - Radiative, relativistic reconnection / magnetoluminescence?
- Emission from local, fast “flares”
 - Radiative and expansion cooling
 - Orbit with electromagnetic angular velocity
- $t_{\text{cool}} \sim 1000 B_2^{-3/2} \text{ s}$; $l_{\text{cool}} \sim 10^{13} B_2^{-3/2} \text{ cm} \ll r$; $L_{\text{mm}} < 10^{39} B_2^{-1} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$; $N_{\text{flares}} > 100 B_2?$
- Absorption – $T_B < 10^{11} B_2^{-1/2} \text{ K}$
- Strong variable linear/circular polarization
- Faraday rotation mainly from sheath, wind



Local, fast acceleration is a feature

Relativistic Reconnection

How efficient is it?

Magnetic Turbulence

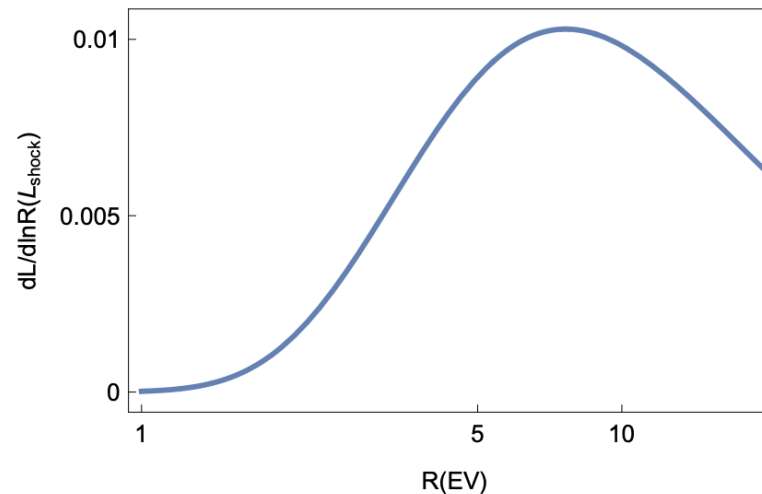
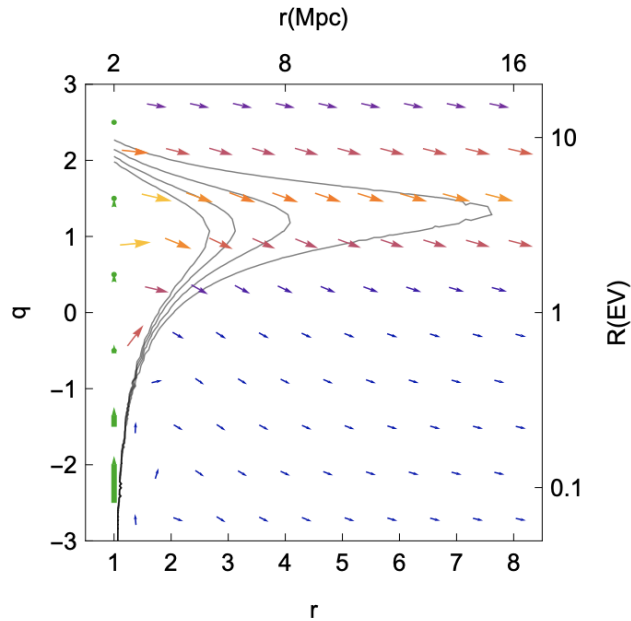
Hierarchical Acceleration

Strong MHD turbulence may be an efficient accelerator.

Important sites include coranae, jet sheaths and strong shocks.

PIC etc codes often lack the dynamic range for the problem.

It may be possible to impose suitable boundary conditions to limit the phase space volume.
e.g. cluster accretion shock



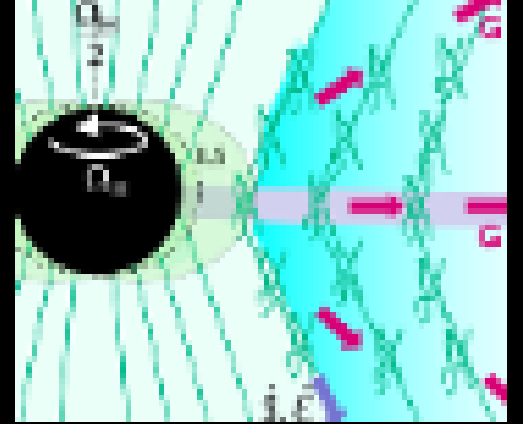
Magnetic Turbulence

Are shocks as effective as observations suggest?

Electric Field

ELECTRIC ZONES

- $E^2 - B^2 > 0$
 - FRB, Ergosphere
- Force-free equations become non-evolutionary
 - Neighboring initial conditions diverge exponentially
- Conventional view is that massive QED breakdown and remains magnetic
 - However, γ -rays trapped and cannot escape fast enough
- Instead equations remain may valid with dissipative inner scale
 - Electromagnetic “turbulence”?
 - Independent of microphysics
- e.g. Field lines in ergosphere lose angular momentum and become electric
 - Turbulence propagates backward on negative energy orbits into horizon
 - More power extracted
 - Independent of microphysics
- e.g. colliding waves in magnetar.
 - Convert km to cm waves and create a FRB
 - Force free fast waves $\rightarrow$ EM waves at larger radii
 - Minimal plasma creation to avoid absorption



RB+Globus

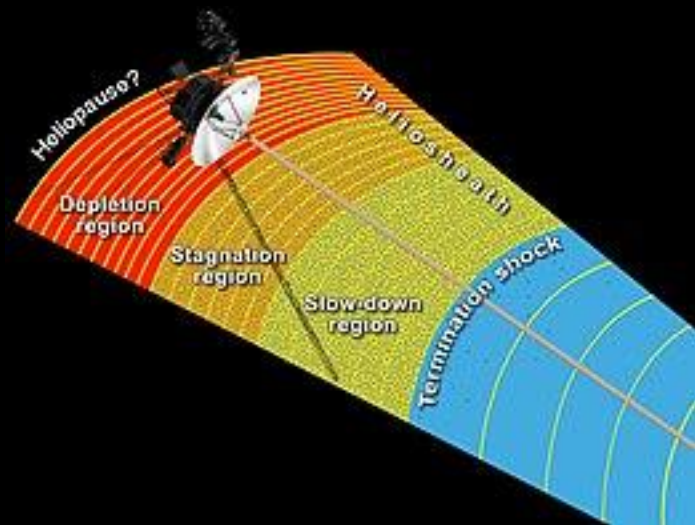
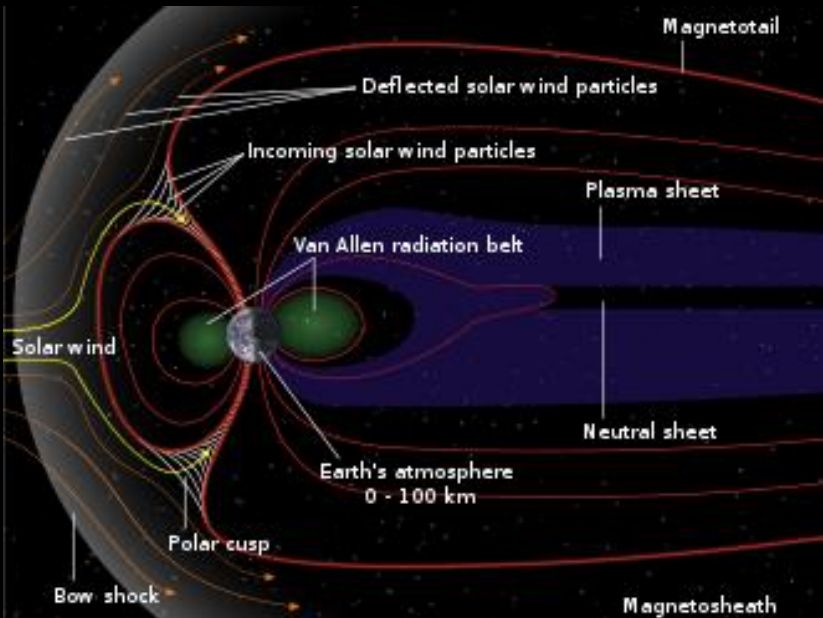
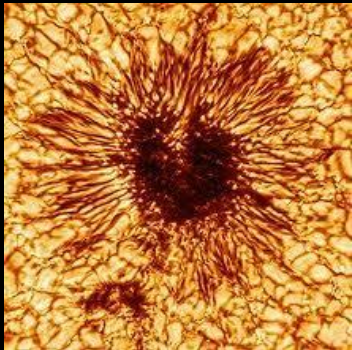
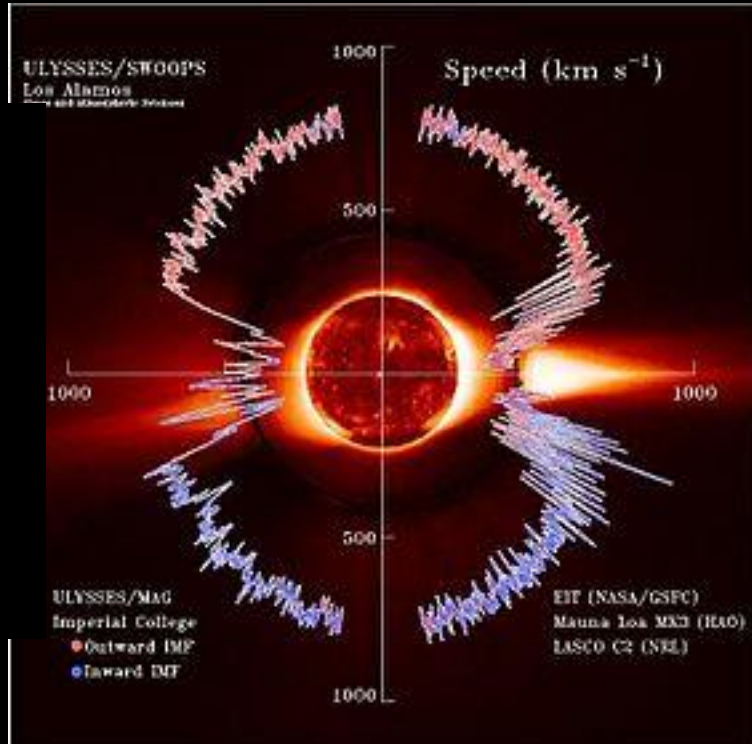
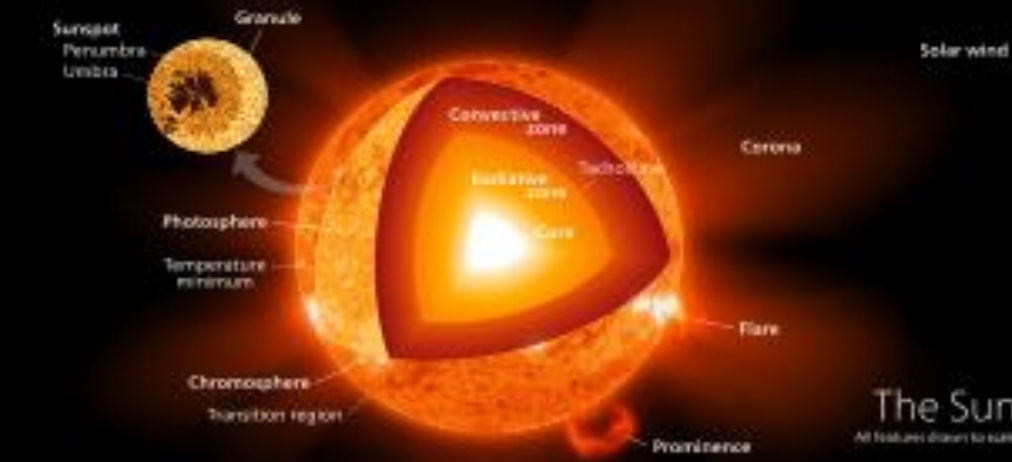


Electric Field

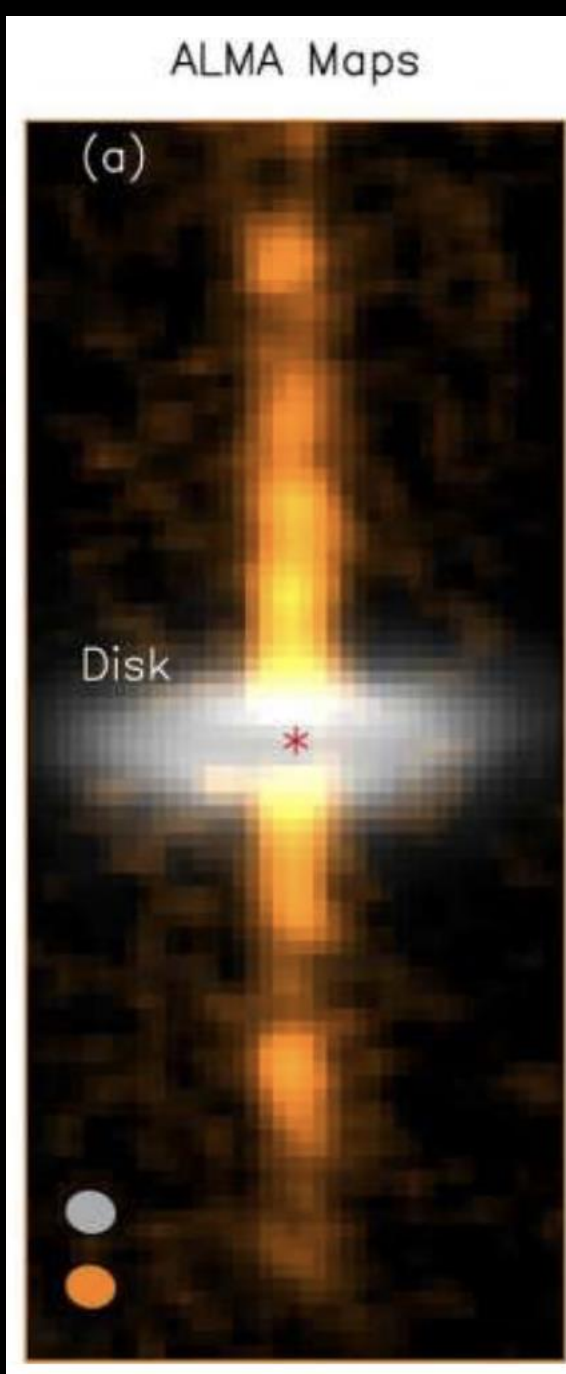
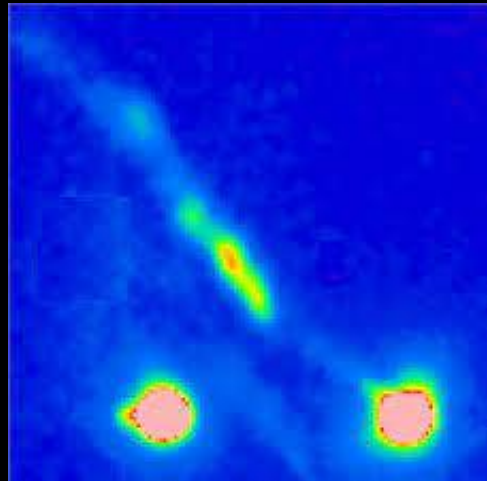
How much pair plasma is made?

Nonrelativistic Magnetospheres

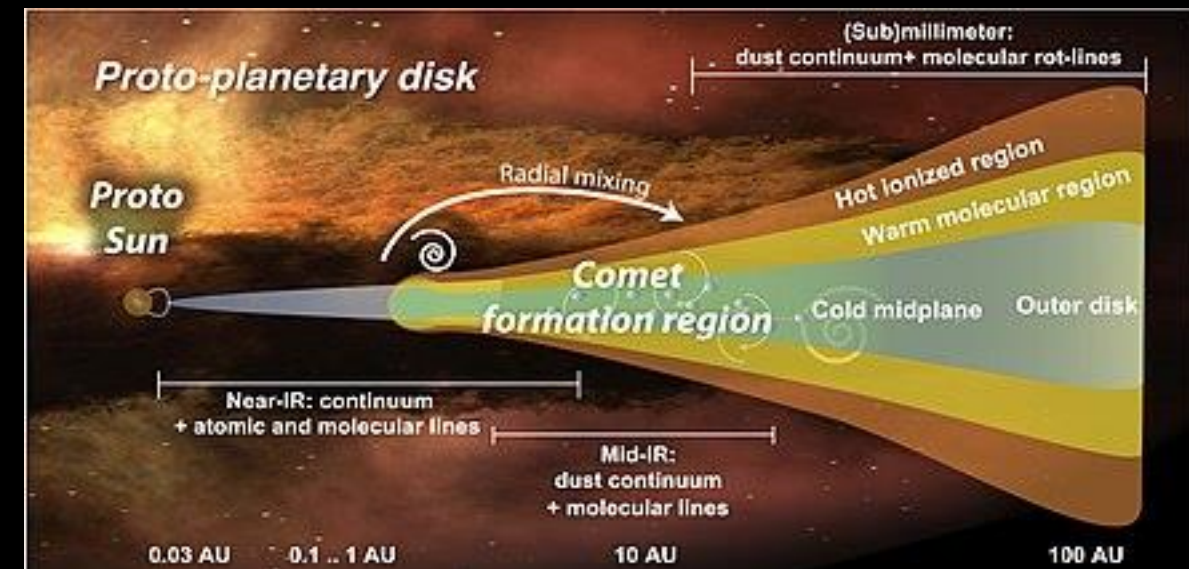
Heliosphere



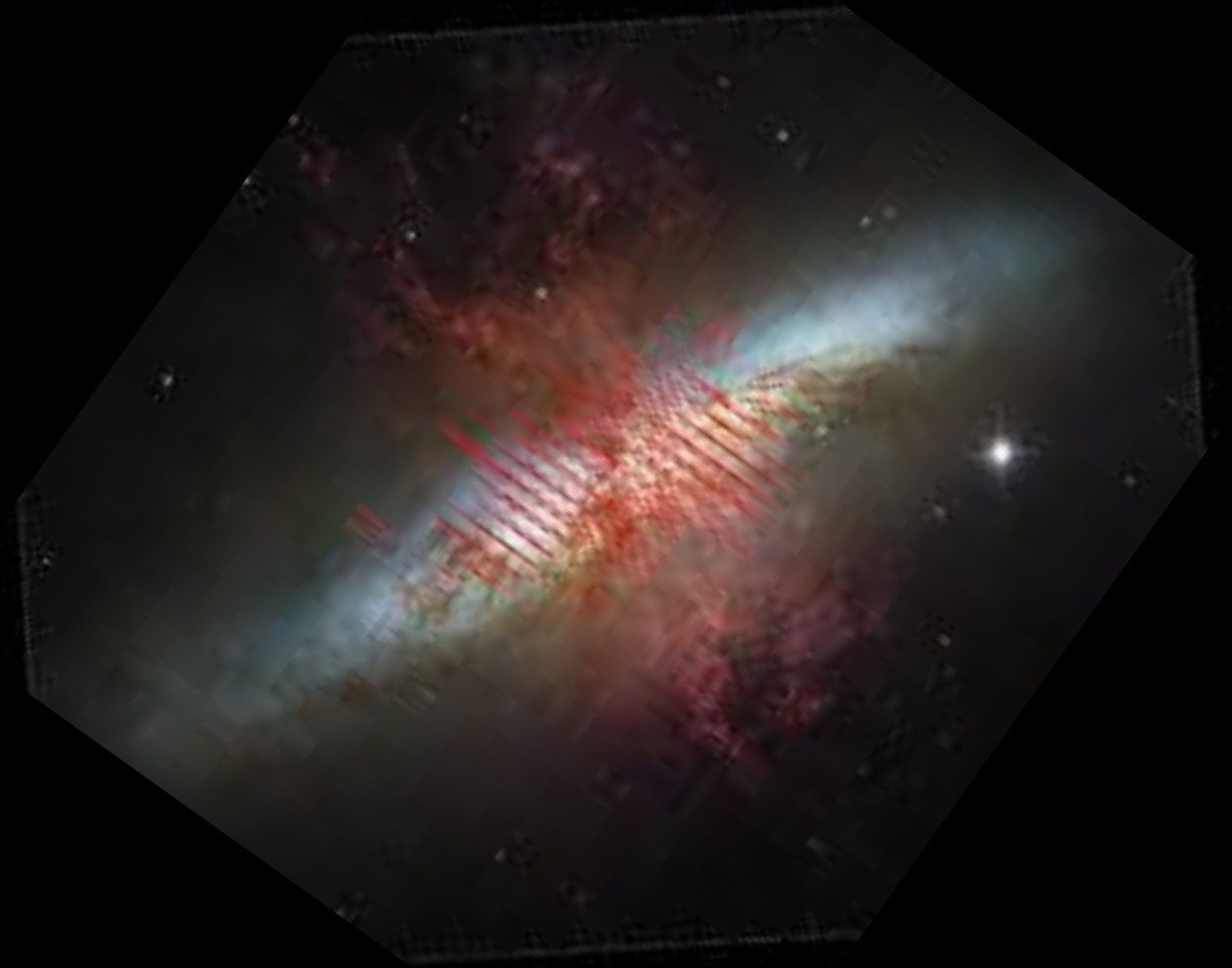
Protoplanets



NASA's James Webb Space Telescope's image of Herbig-Haro 211
ESA/Webb, NASA, CSA, Tom Rav



Galactic Winds



Nonrelativistic Magnetospheres

What are the qualitative differences introduced by special and general relativity?

Summary

- Follow the observations; models should predict and be falsifiable
- Focus on the flow of energy, angular/linear momentum, mass, current, flux...
- Rapid variability implies compact sources and/or relativistic kinematics/caustics
- Stress test PIC et al codes and adapt to awkward geometries and flows
- Much can be learned from the sun, SNR, protostars..., experiment
- Golden age of observational/experimental discovery, especially at the frontiers