

GRB accretion disks and jets

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Central Engine

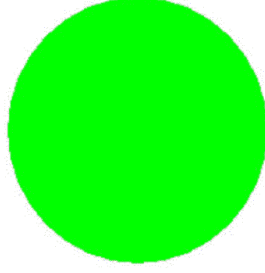
Mass $\sim M_{\odot}$ (energy reservoir $\sim 10^{54}$ erg)
ms variability \Rightarrow size $< 10^7$ cm — compact object

Progenitors

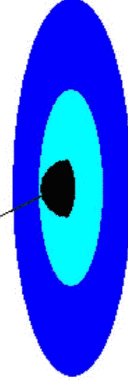
binary neutron star



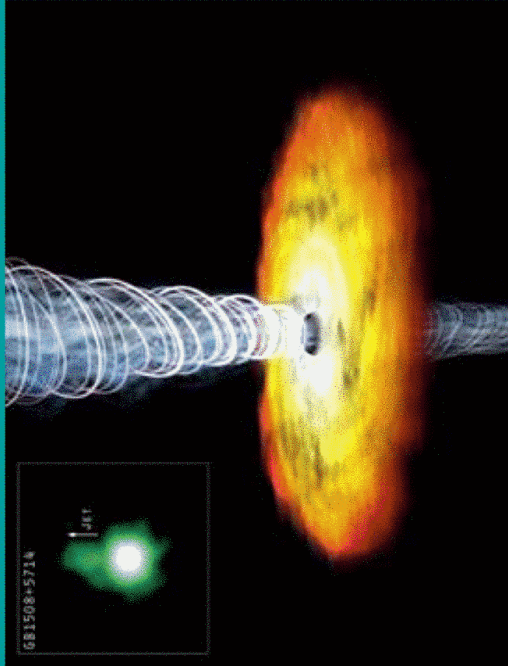
collapsing massive star



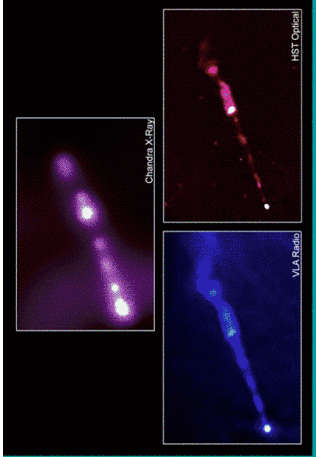
black hole



Jets



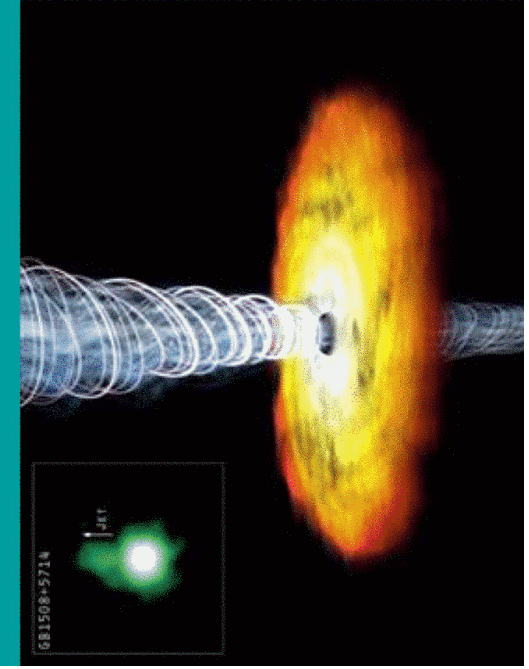
M87



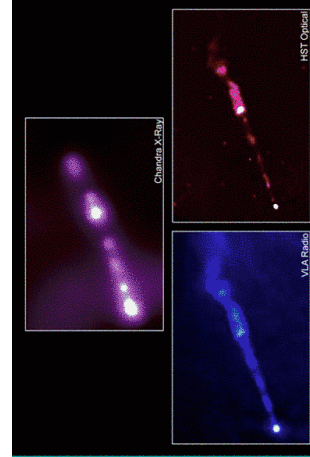
Steady jet: $R < \Gamma^2 ct_b$

Impulsive: $R > \Gamma^2 ct_b$

Jets



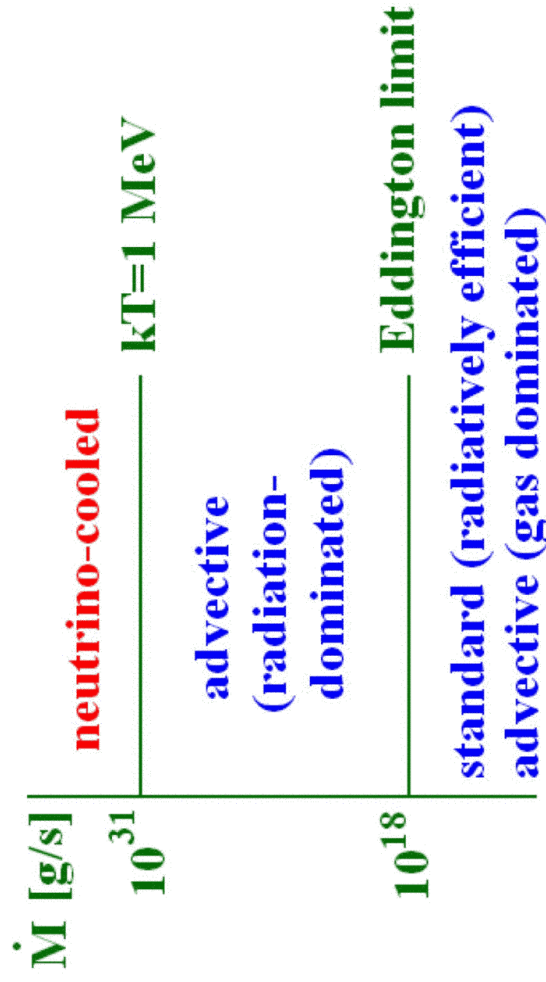
M87



Same jet mechanism?

Same MRI

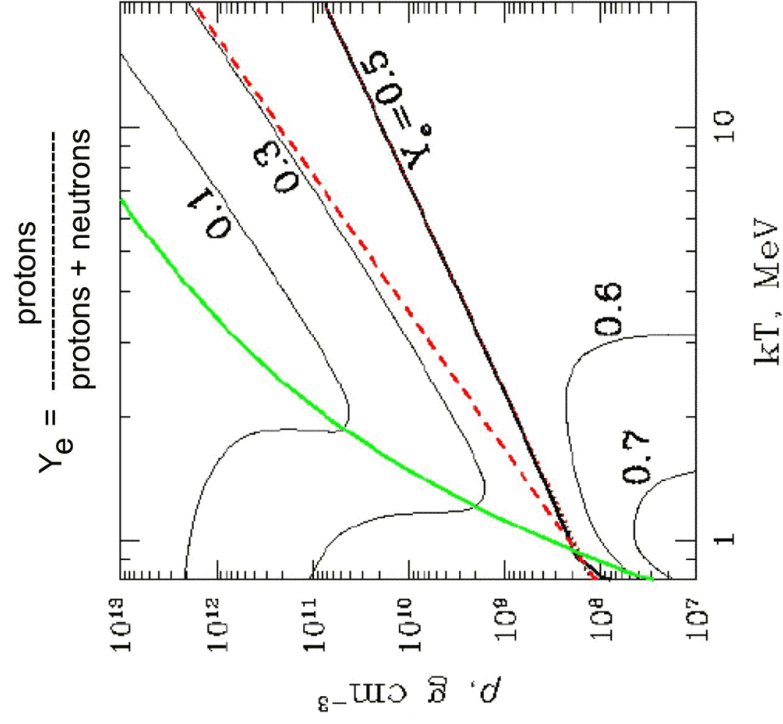
Accretion Disks



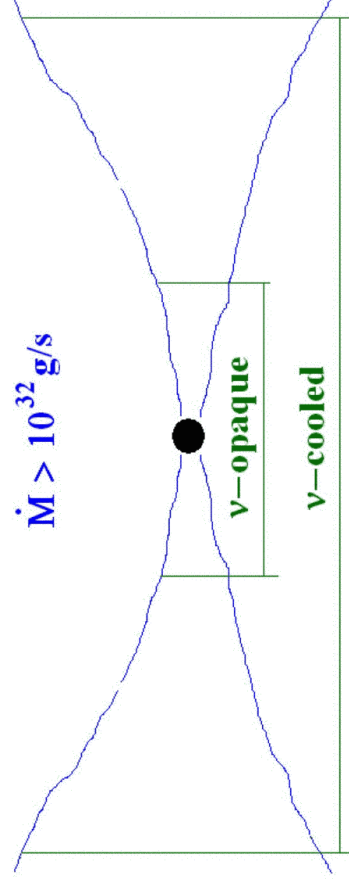
Physical conditions in the central engine

- * Black body
 $kT > \text{MeV} \Rightarrow e^{\pm}$ population
- * $\rho > 10^{10} \text{ g/cm}^3 \Rightarrow$ electron degeneracy
 $E_{\text{Fermi}} \sim 10 \text{ MeV} -$ mild degeneracy
- * Neutrino cooling: $e^{-} + p \rightarrow n + \nu$
 $e^{+} + n \rightarrow p + \bar{\nu}$
Equilibrium n/p ratio

Complete equilibrium is achieved in the accretion disk:
thermodynamic + nuclear + β -equilibrium



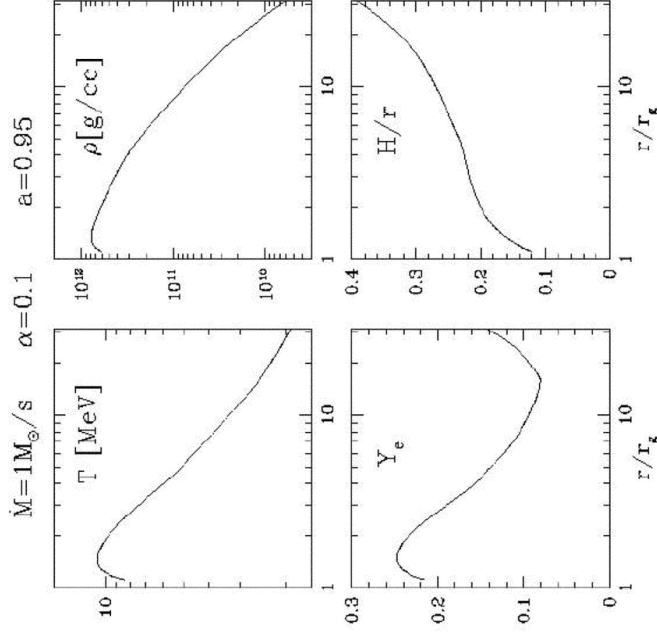
Beloborodov (2003)



Self-consistent disk model must include feedback of low Y_e (degeneracy) on the cooling rate:

Cooling \rightarrow low $T \rightarrow$ degeneracy \rightarrow low positron density \rightarrow reduced cooling rate \rightarrow higher T

Regulation toward mild degeneracy



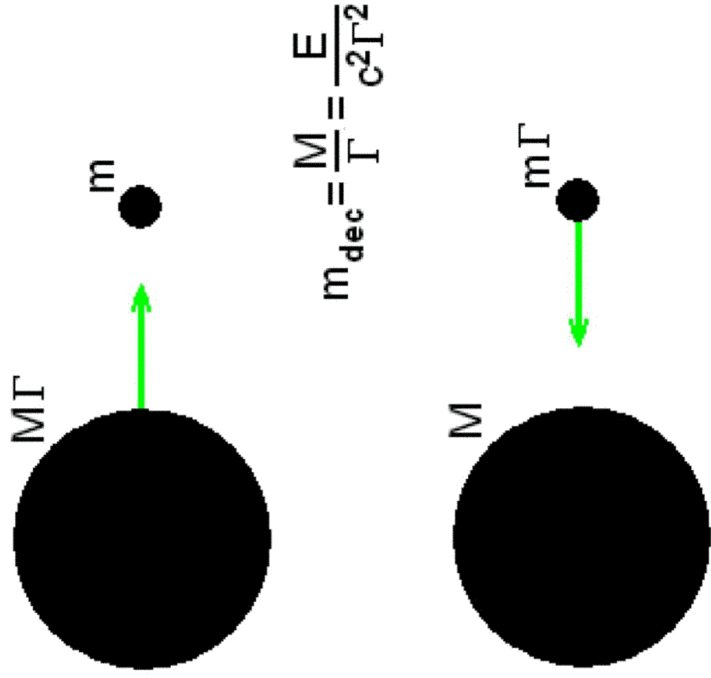
Disk model

- Vertically-averaged
- Neutrino transport (escape probability)
- Full microphysics
- Advection of lepton number and heat included
- Fully relativistic (Kerr geometry)

W. Chen, A. Beloborodov

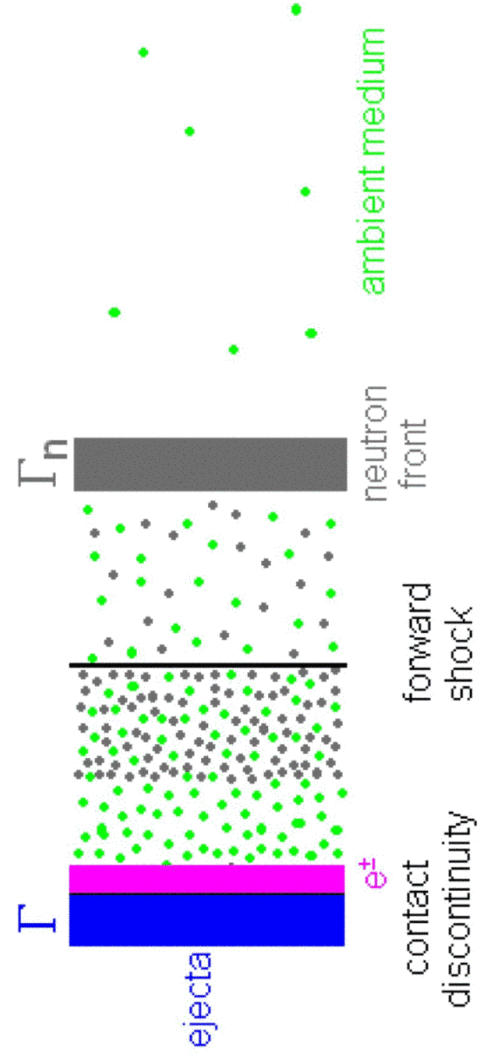
Neutron-loaded jets

1. Expansion as a single fluid. Adiabatic cooling.
 2. n-p decoupling and reheating (Rossi, Beloborodov, Rees 2005)
 Multi-GeV neutrino emission (Derishev, Kocharovsky, Kocharovsky 1999; Bahcall & Meszaros 2000)
 3. Neutron-fed blast wave (Beloborodov 2003)
- MHD scenario (Vlahakis, Konigl, Peng 2003)



$$m_{\text{dec}} = \frac{M}{\Gamma} = \frac{E}{c^2 \Gamma^2}$$

GRB blast wave at the deceleration stage

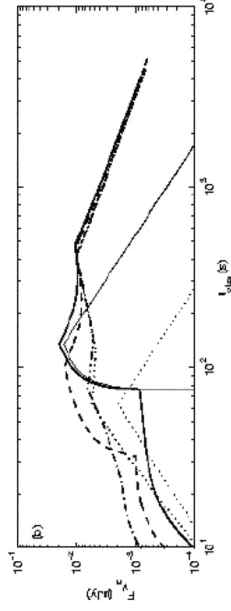


$$R_{\beta} \sim \tau_{\beta} \Gamma_{\beta} c \sim 10^{16} (\Gamma_n / 300) \text{ cm} \quad R_{\text{trail}} \sim 10 R_{\beta}$$

Impact of neutrons on the afterglow light curve

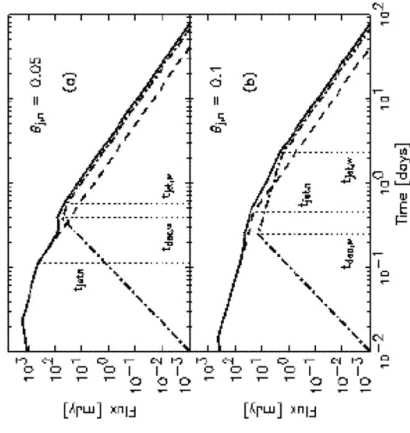
--- Fast and strongly collimated neutron component :

(Fan, Wei, Zhang 2004)



--- Slow and wide neutron component in the MHD jet model:

(Peng, Konigl, Granot 2004)



Summary: GRB disks

- Neutrino-cooled at $\dot{M} > 0.01 \text{ Msun/s}$
 - Neutrino-opaque at $\dot{M} > 0.1 \text{ Msun/s}$
 - Equilibrium Y_e is achieved: $Y_e \sim 0.1$ for $\dot{M} = 0.1 \text{ Msun/s}$
 $Y_e \sim 0.2$ for $\dot{M} = 1 \text{ Msun/s}$
 \Rightarrow neutron-rich material
 - Self-consistent disk model is obtained (Y_e + cooling rate + hydro)
 - **Inviscid mini-disks in GRBs?** (size $< 30 \text{ GM}/c^2$)
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- **Neutron-loaded jet** links accretion physics with observed explosion:
 - after initial stage of adiabatic cooling neutrons reheat the jet
 - later survived neutrons leak out of the ejecta and change the blast wave mechanism