

LUTH



PSL



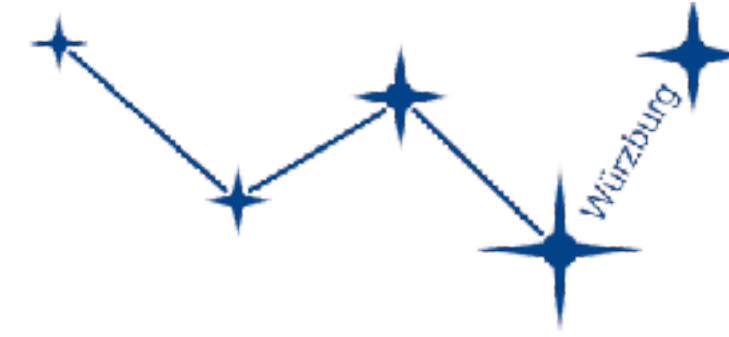
From propagation to termination: exploring jet dynamics through numerical simulations

Fuentes et al. 2018

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The selection of papers inevitably reflects subjective views and personal research interests. This review is not exhaustive!

Fuentes et al. 2018

What do we observe ?



What do we observe ?



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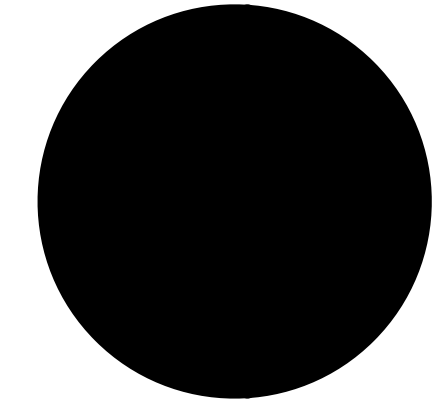
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We will mostly refer to radio observations, as they are a good tracer of the jet morphology.

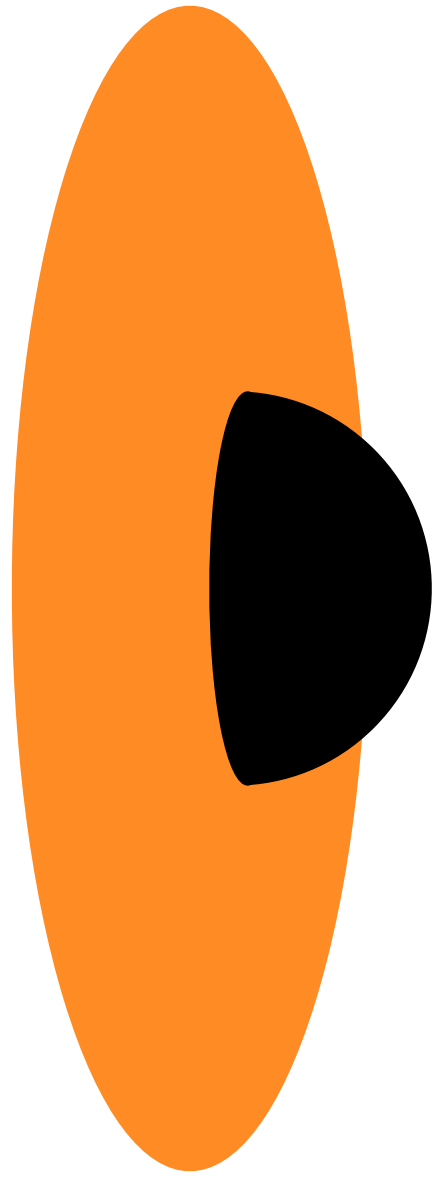
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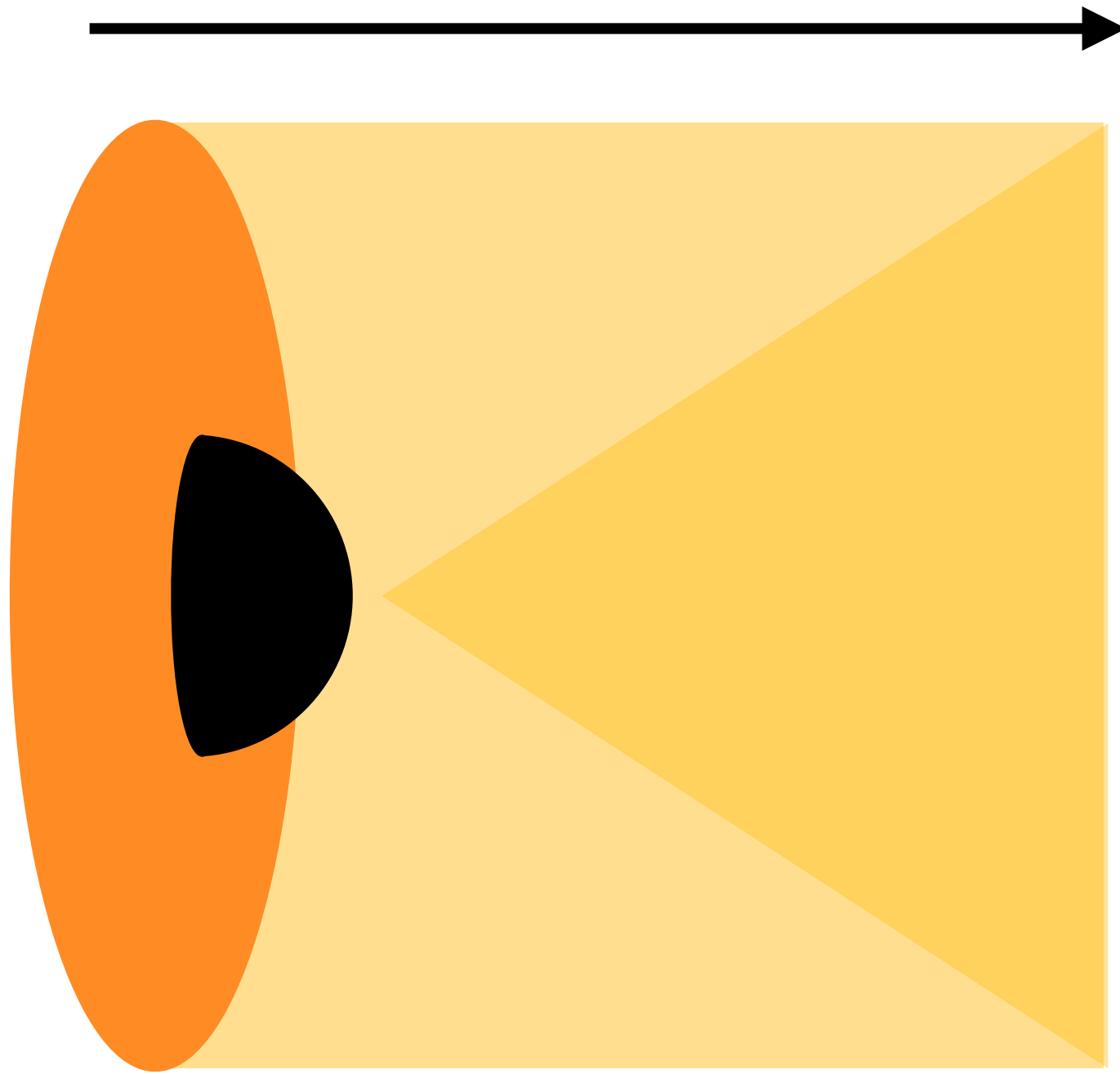
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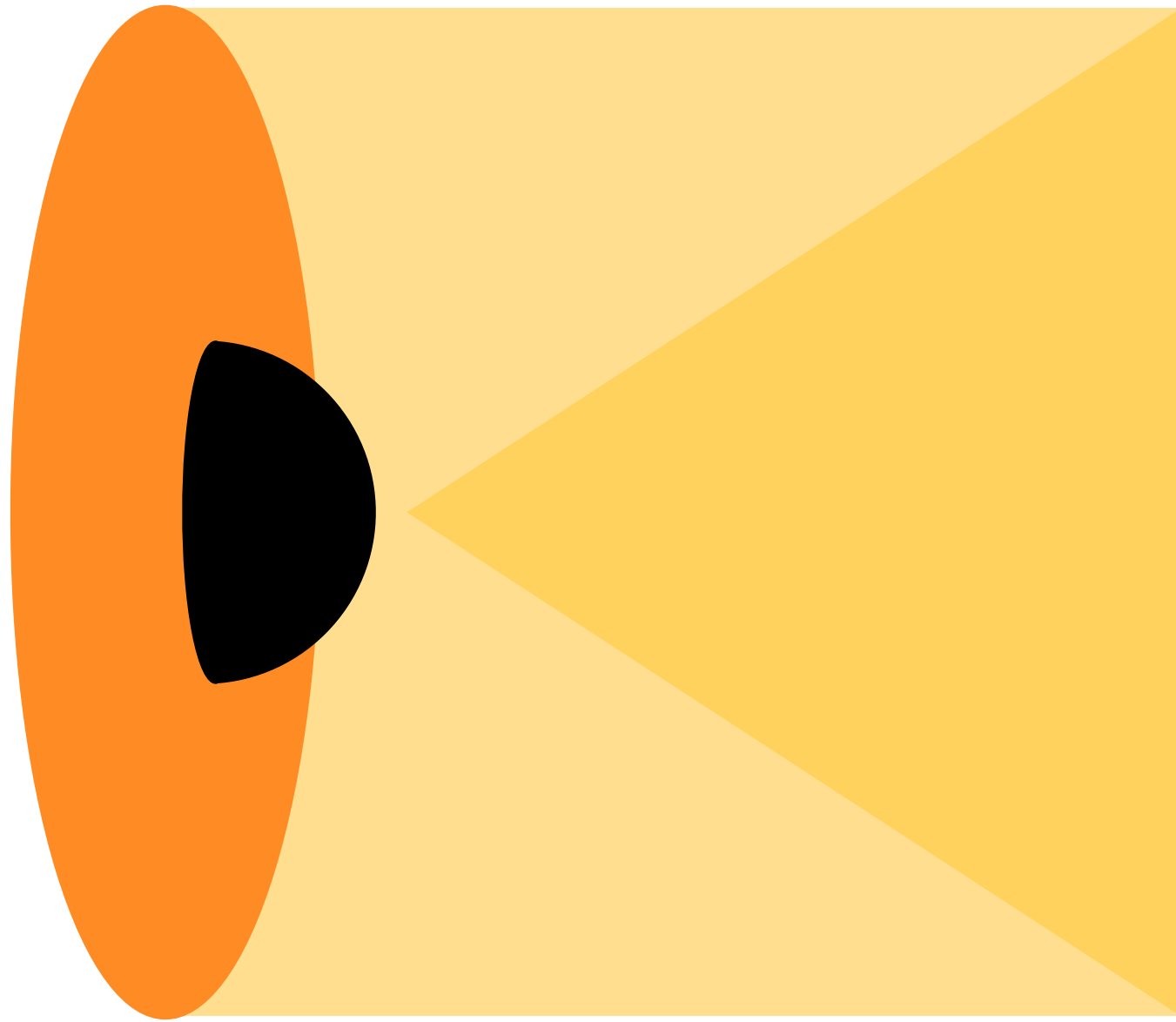


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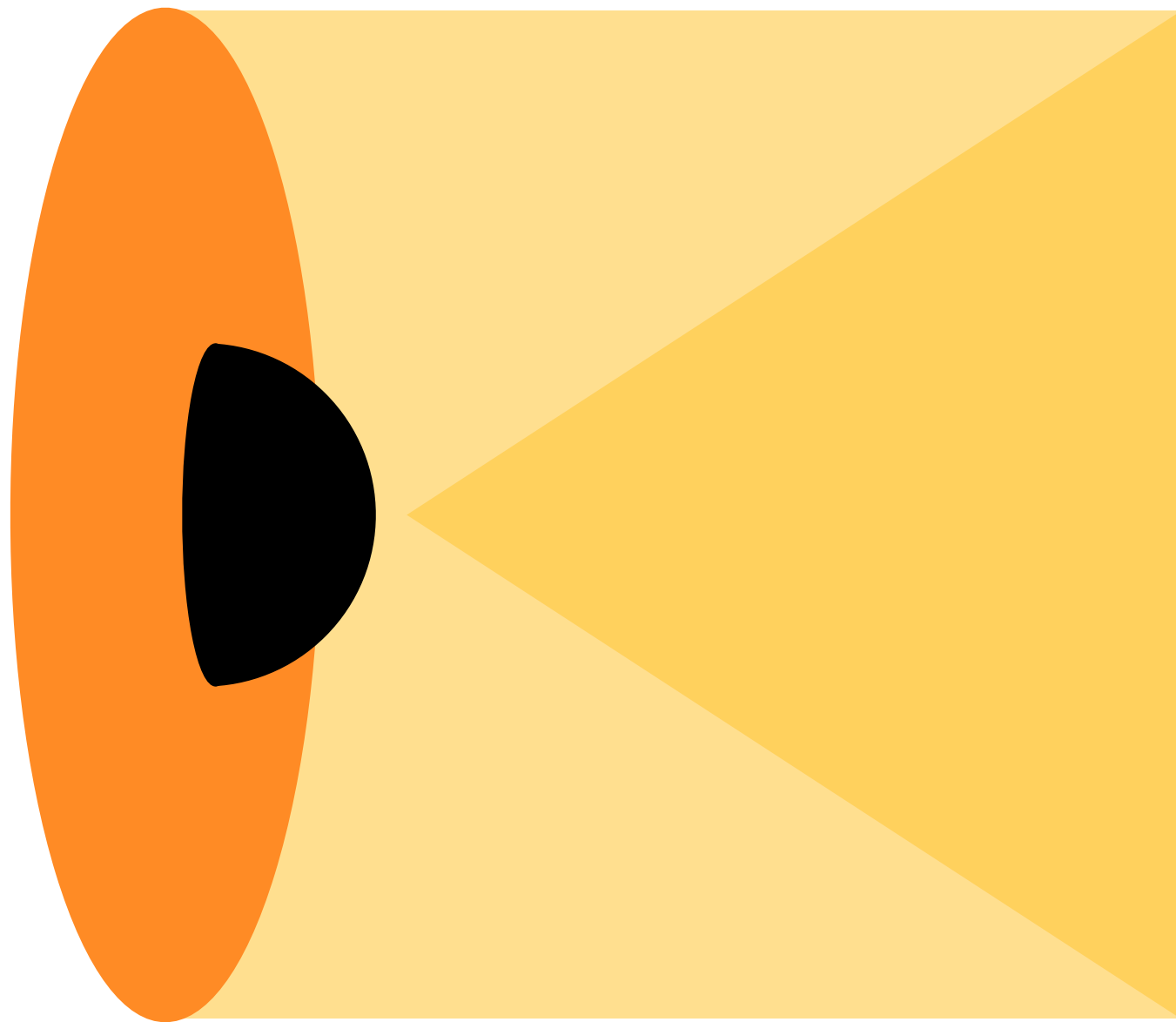
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sub-parsec



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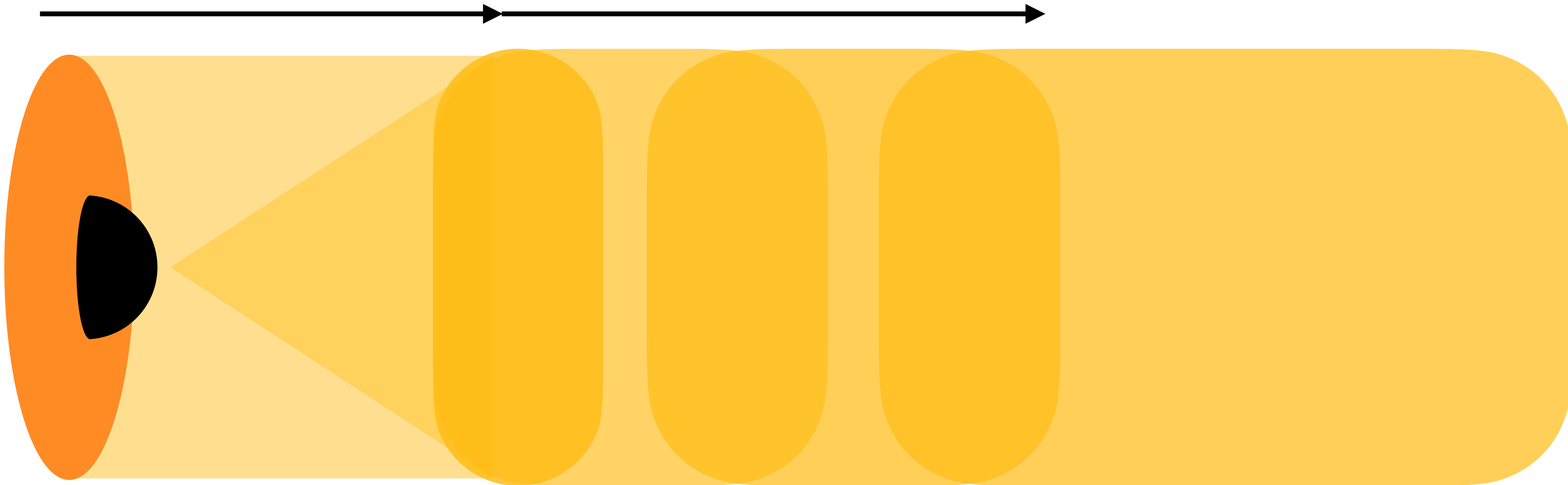
sub-parsec



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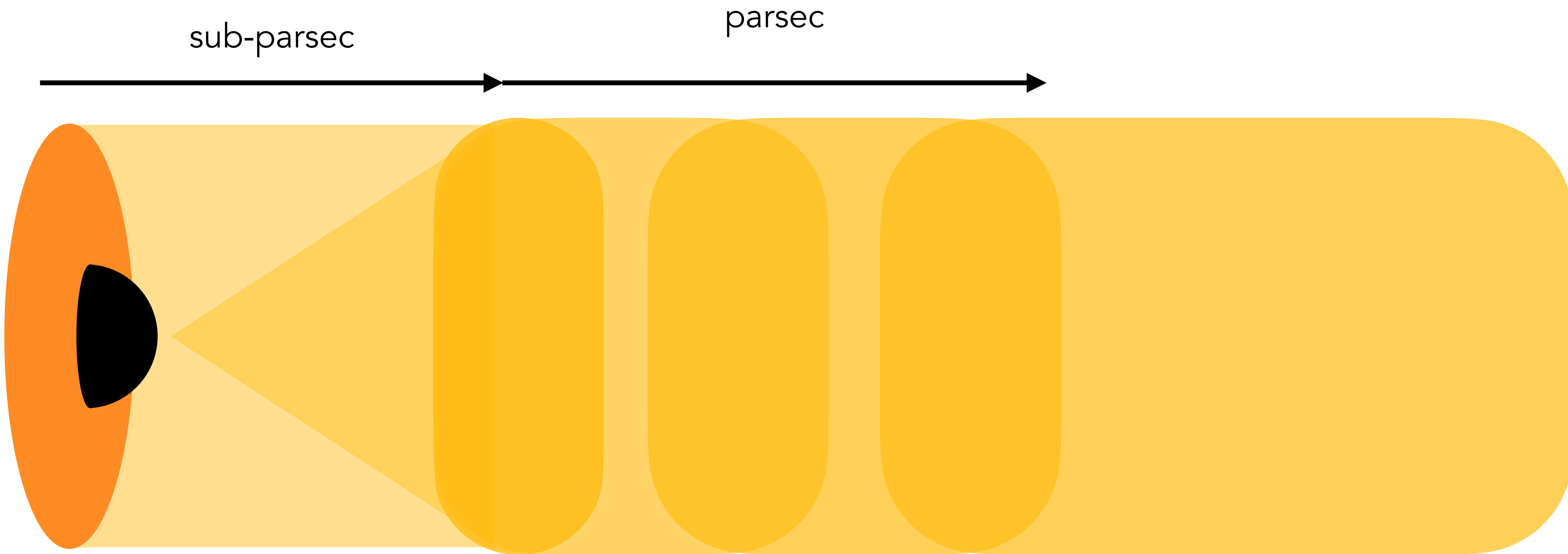
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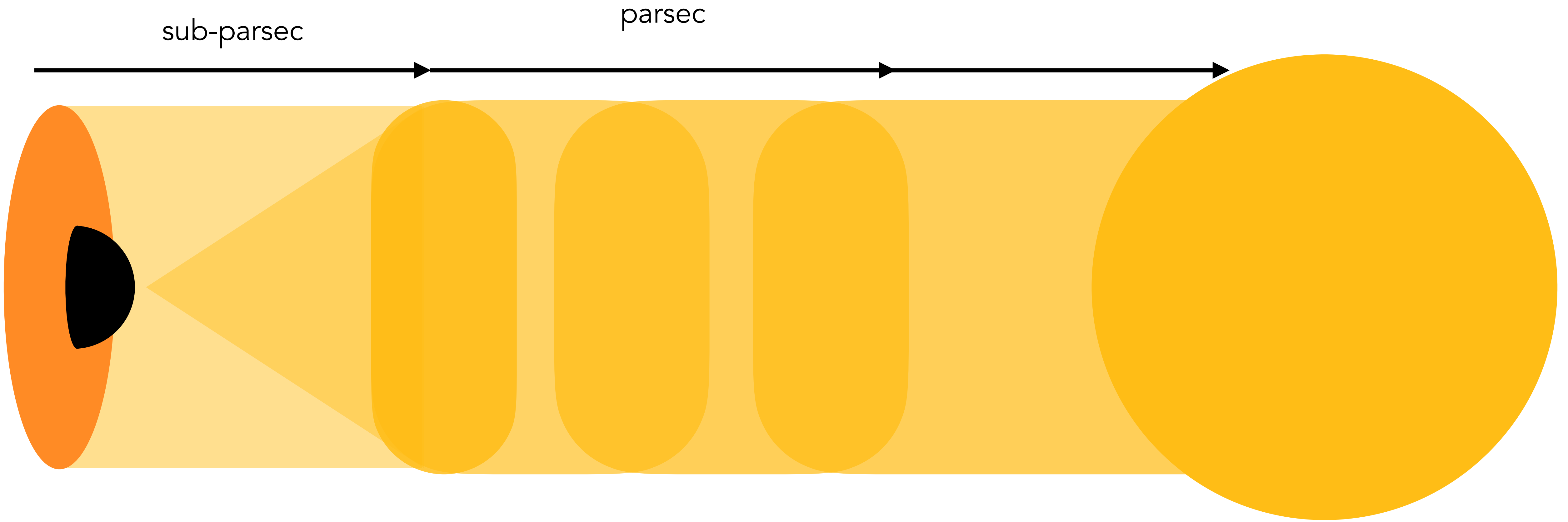
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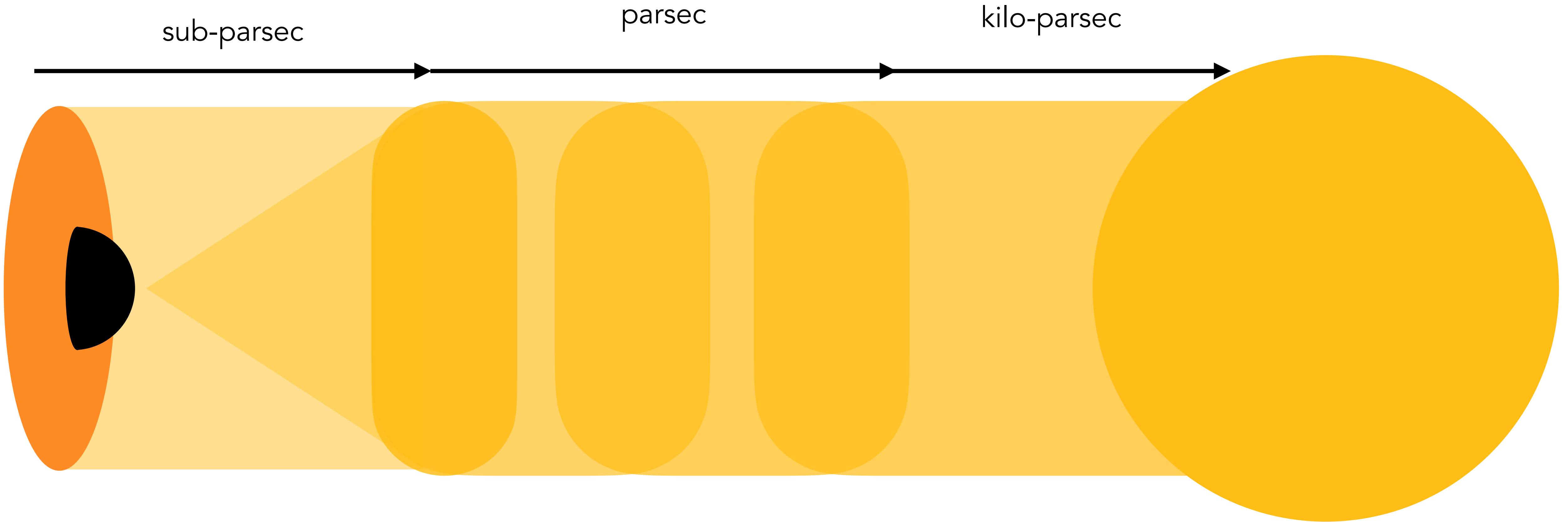
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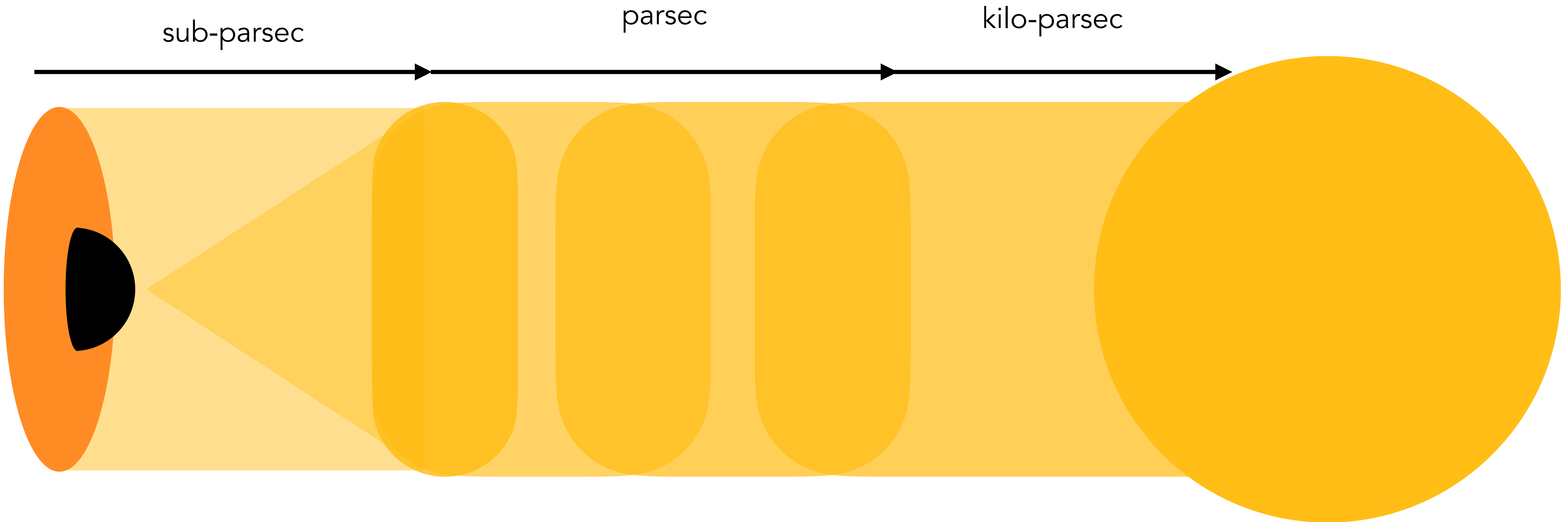
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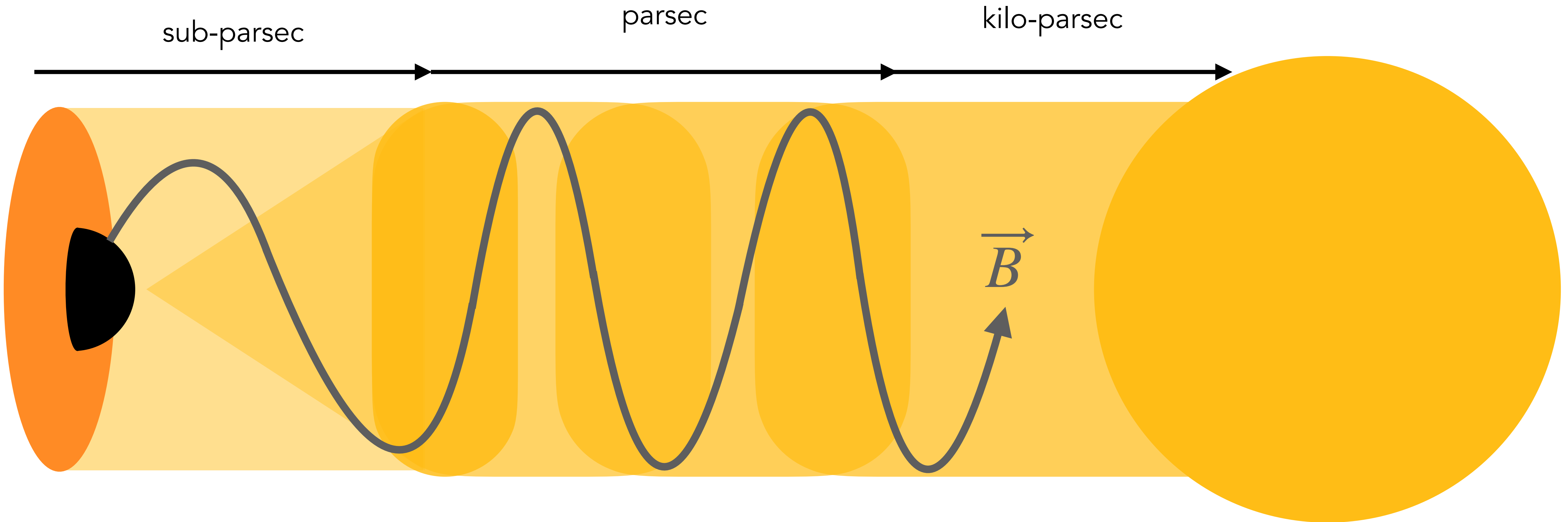
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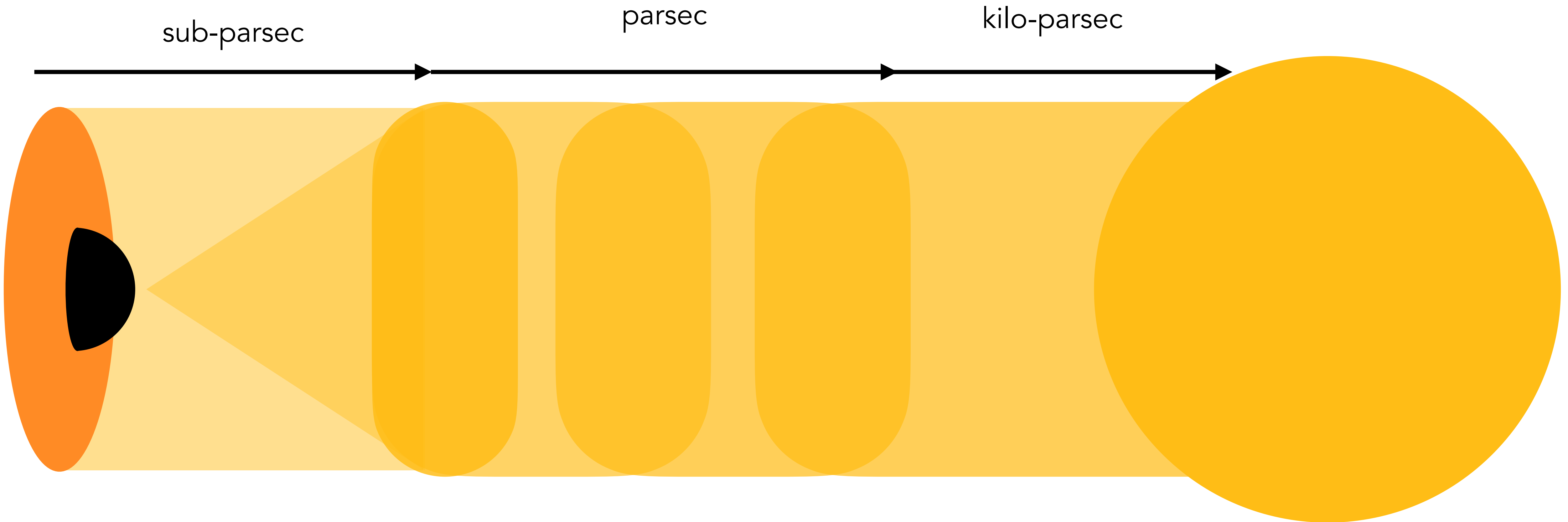
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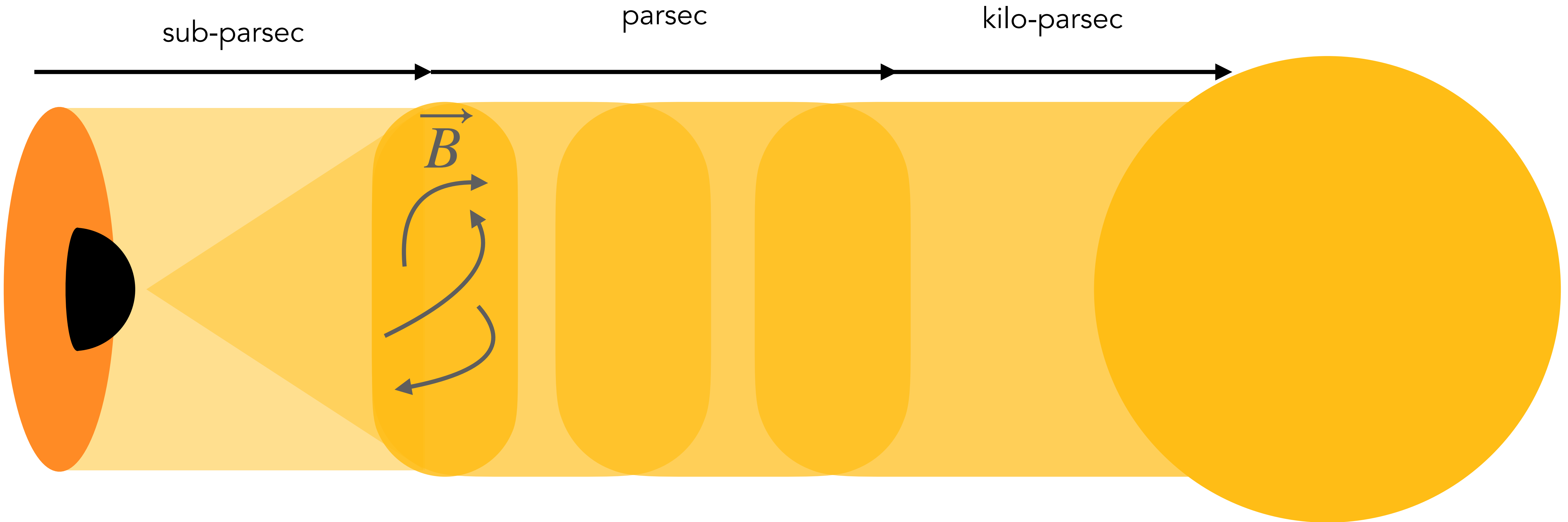
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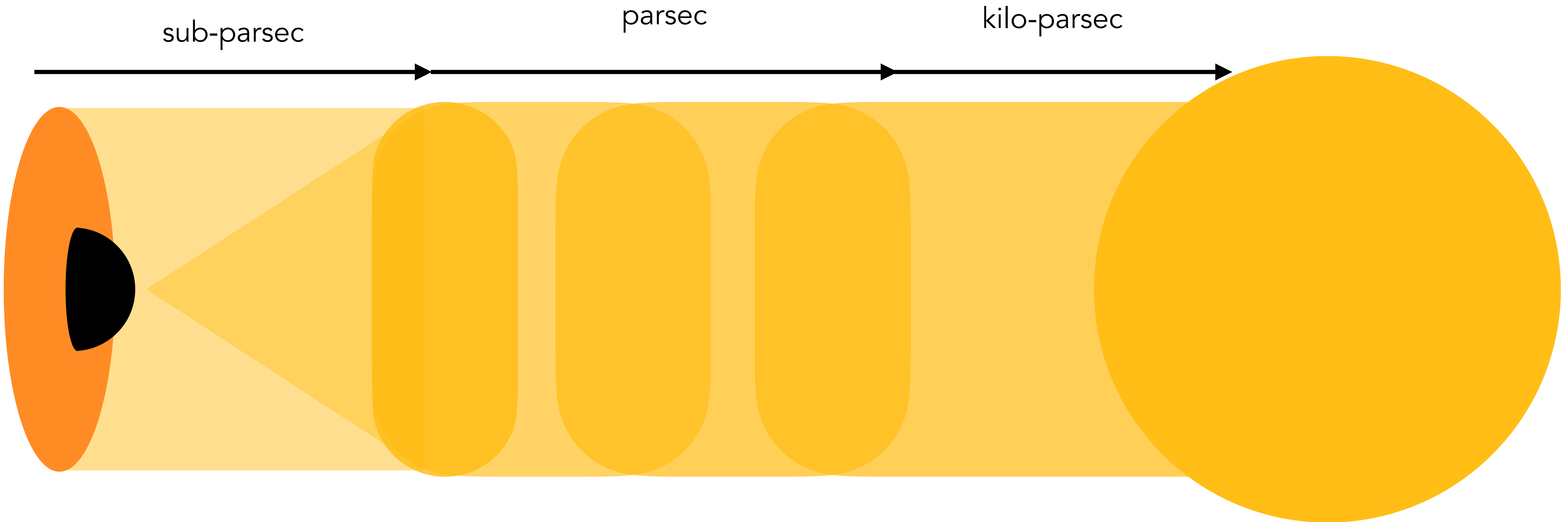
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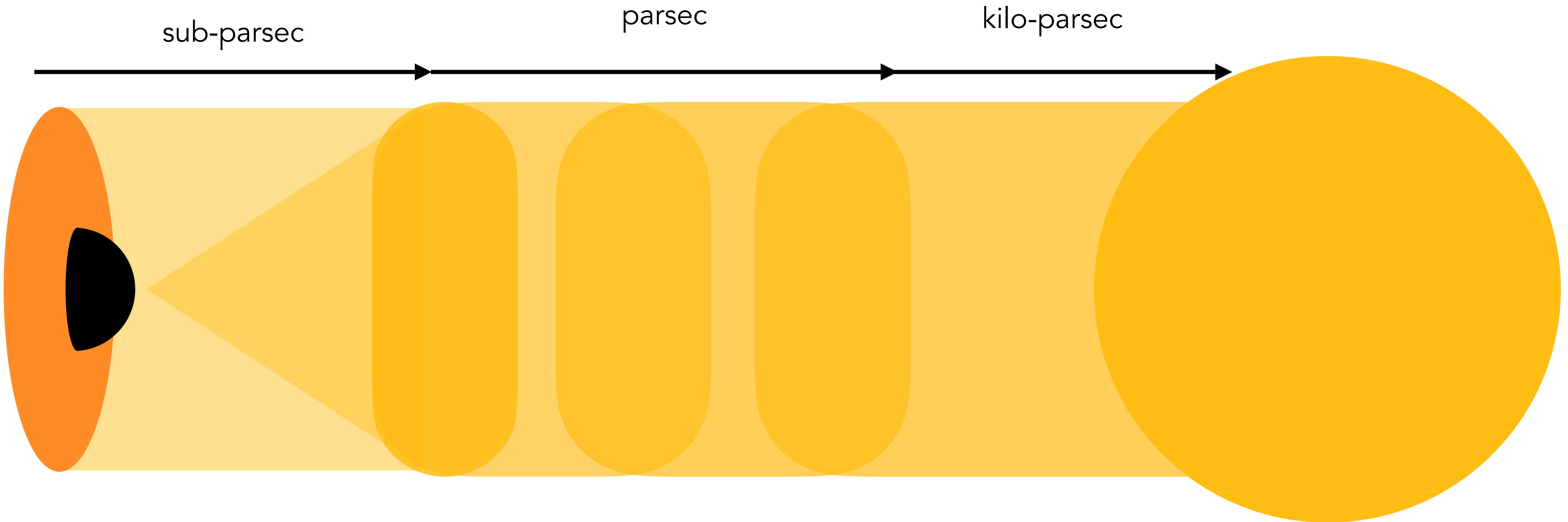
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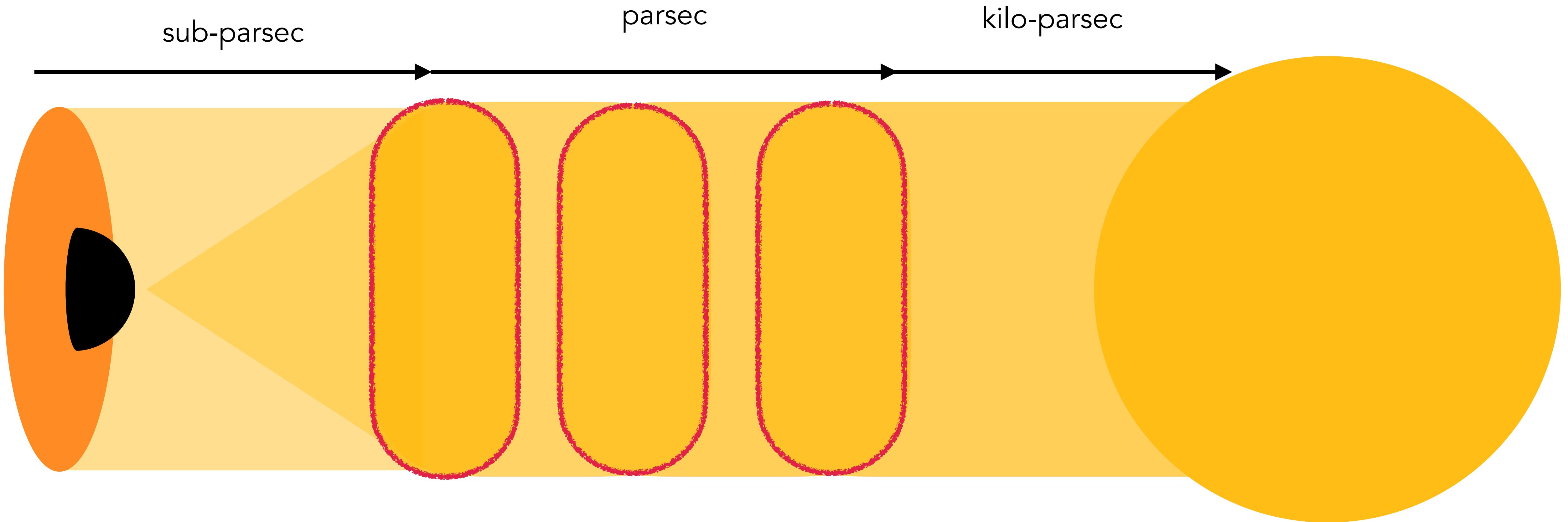
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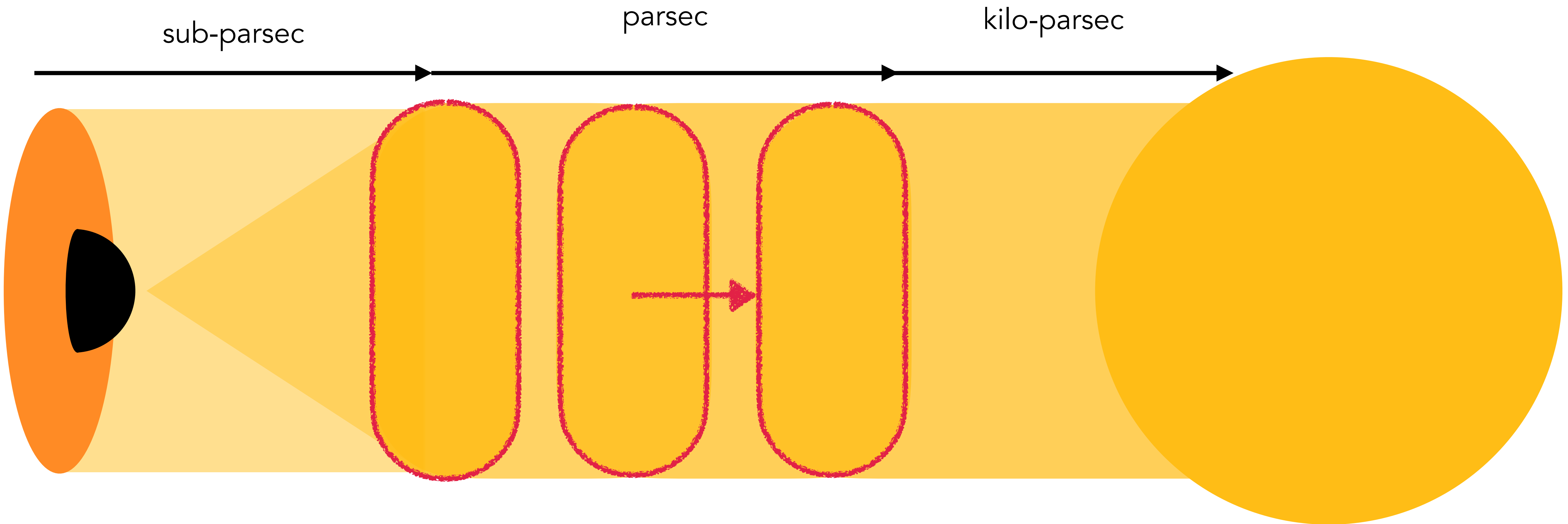
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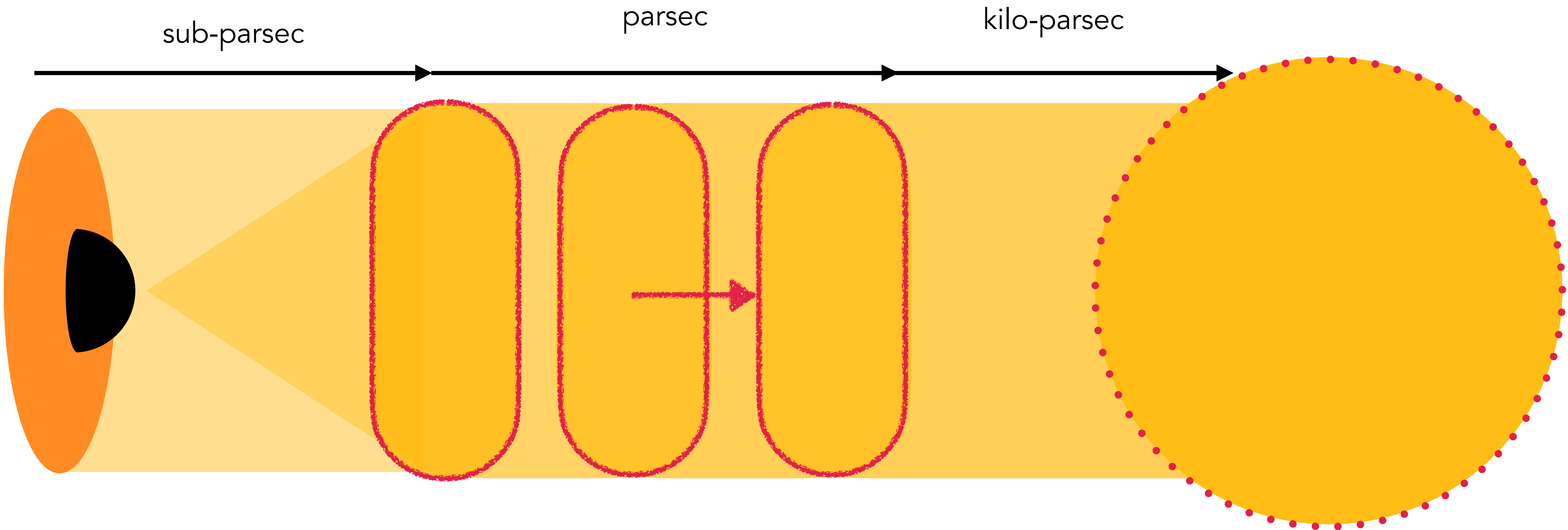
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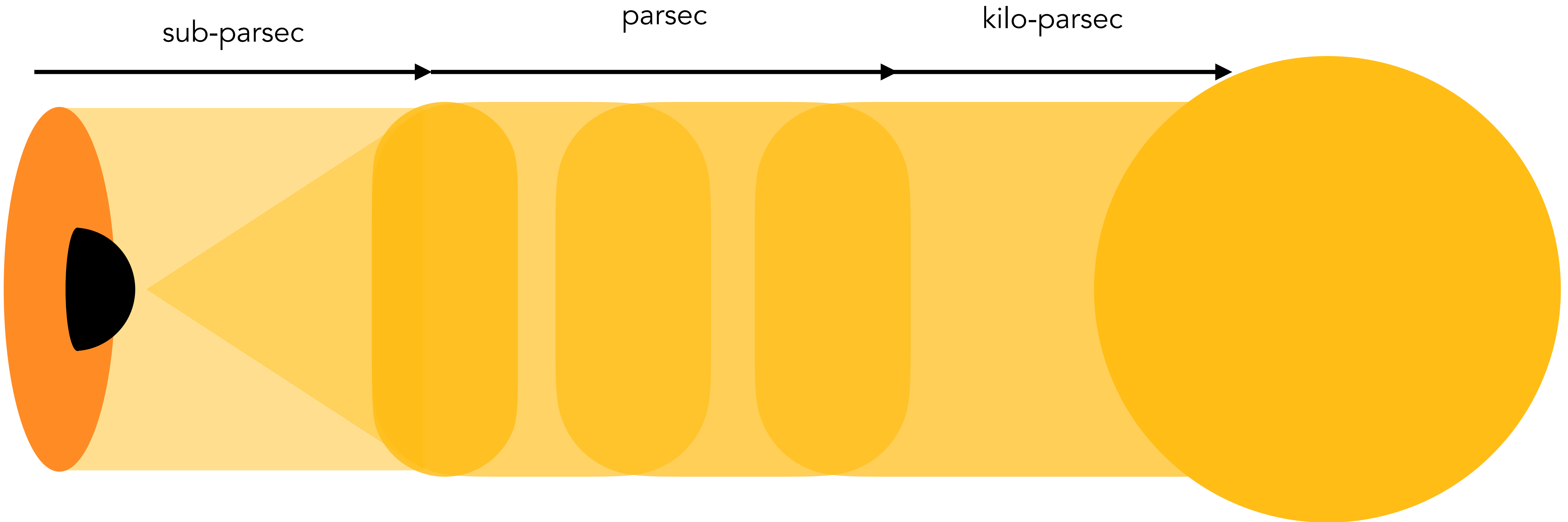
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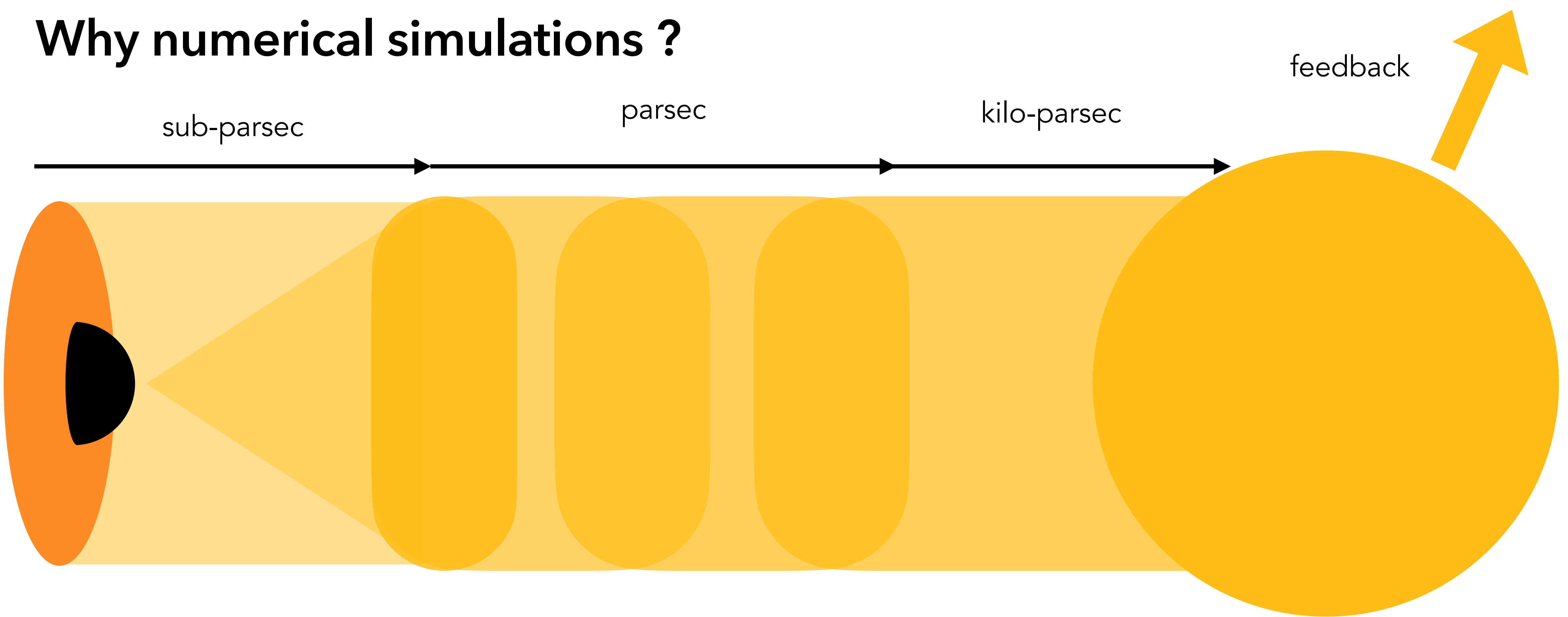
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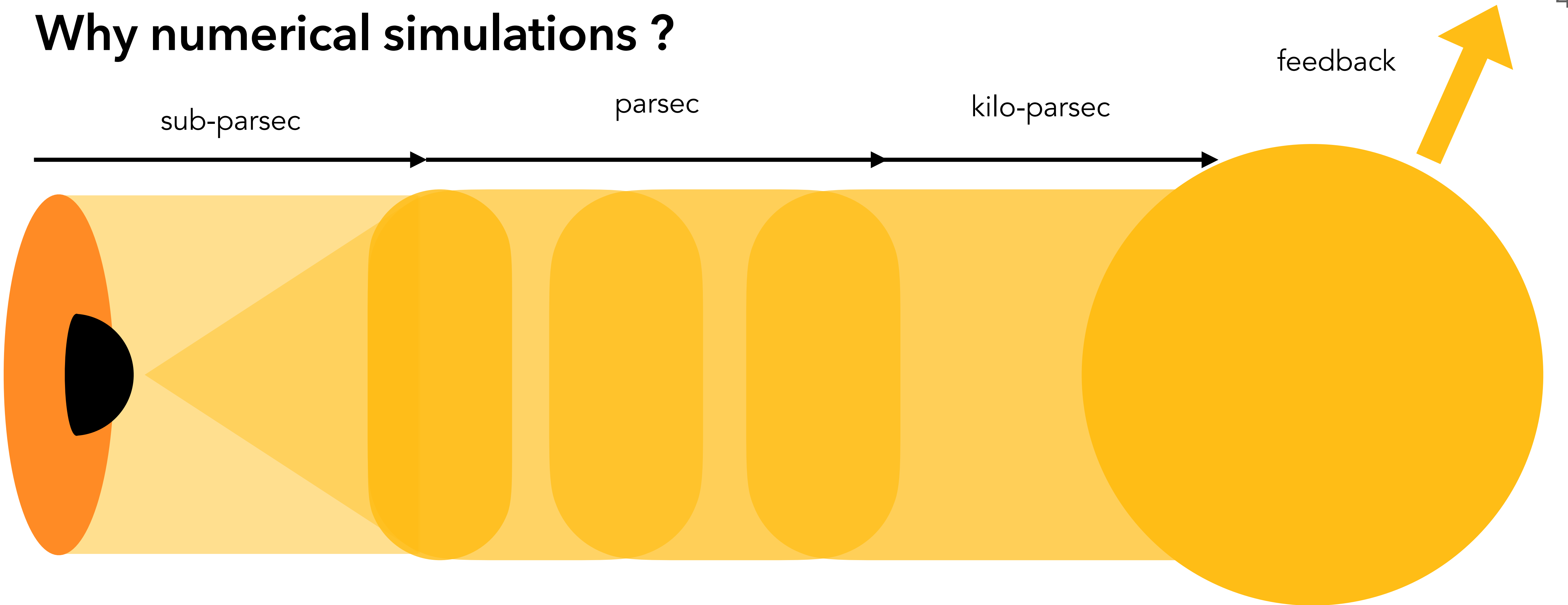
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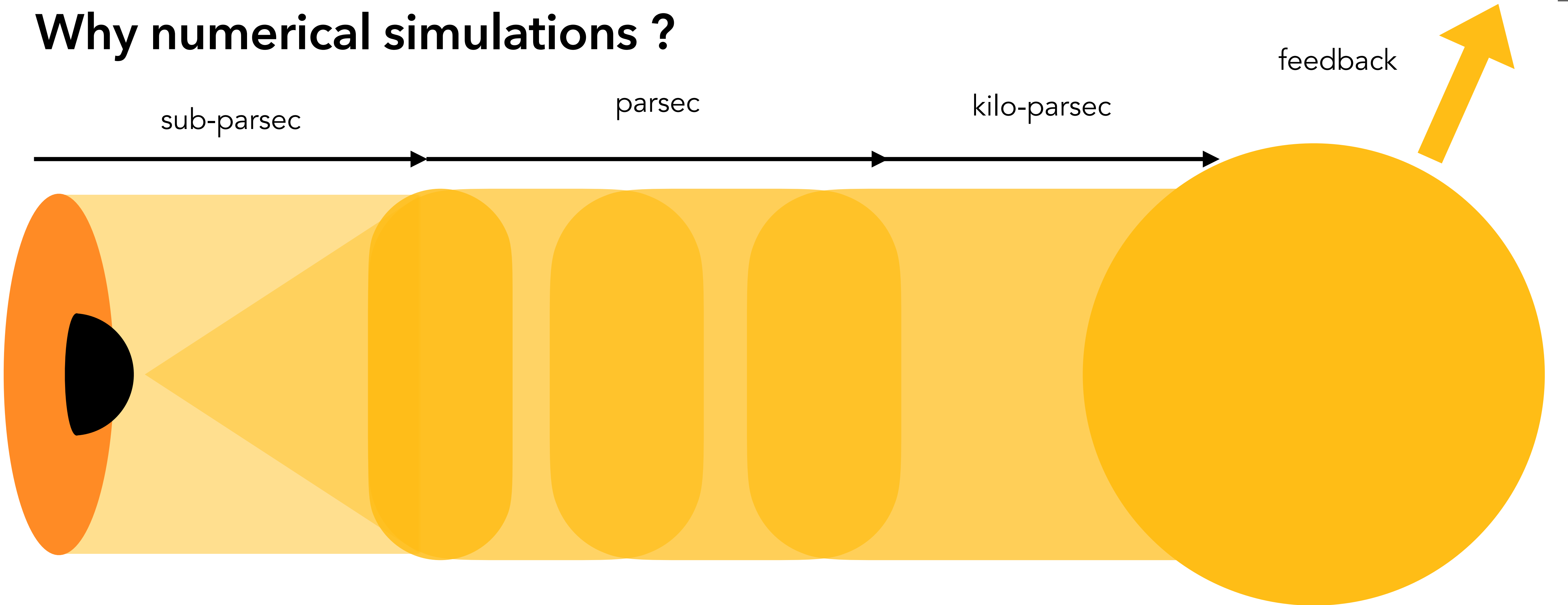
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SRMHD

Why numerical simulations ?



- Scale : from parsec to kilo-parsec. *SRMHD*
- Nature of the jet : magnetized relativistic plasma.
- Structure of the jet : compression / rarefaction region, lobes, etc.
- Emission : acceleration of particles, emission processes, etc.

Basis of numerical simulations of jet

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where $p_m = (B^2 + E^2) / 8\pi$ the electromagnetic pressure, w the relativistic enthalpy, $\mathbf{S} = (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) c / 4\pi$ the Poynting flux and \mathbf{g} the metric tensor.

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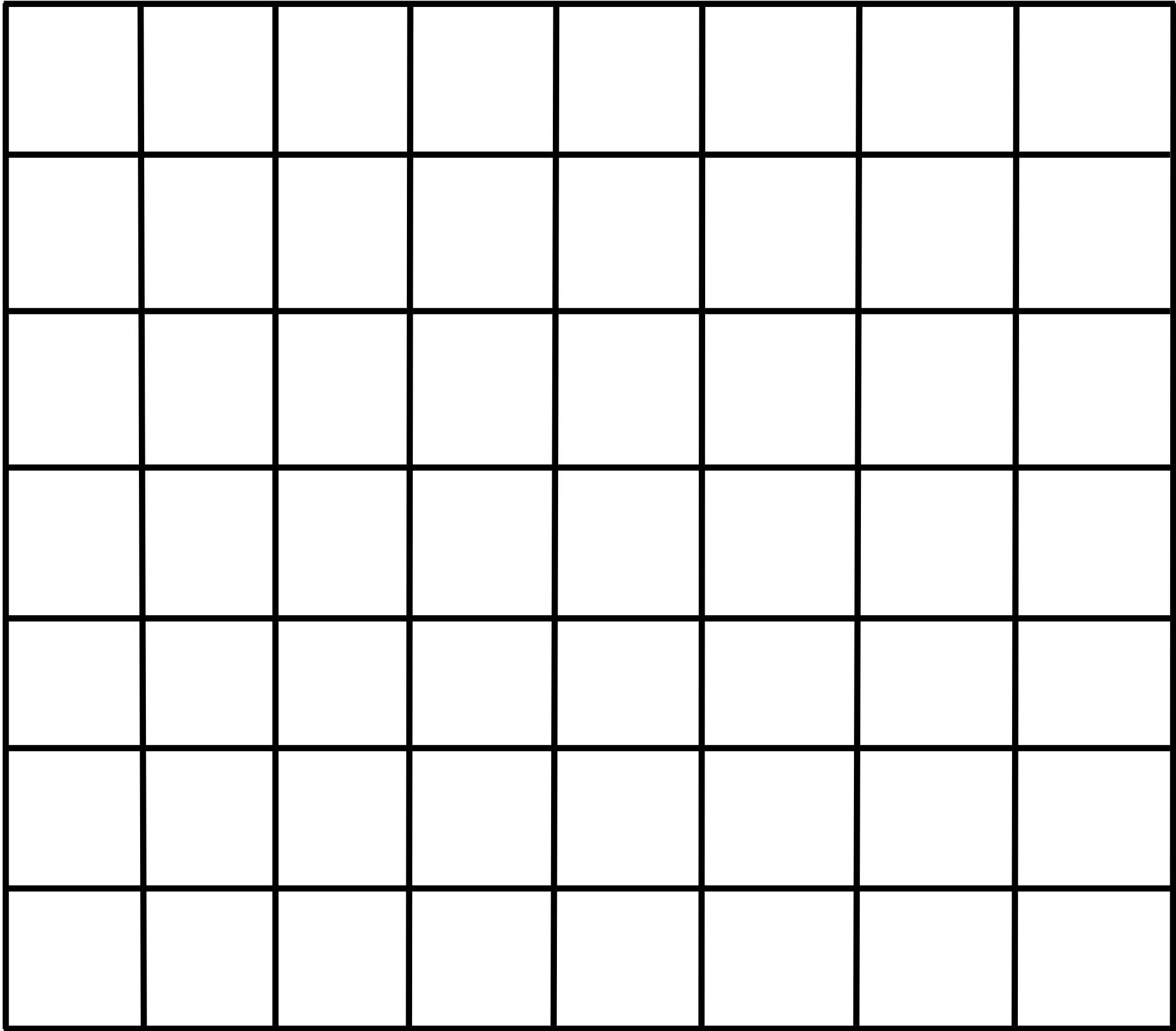
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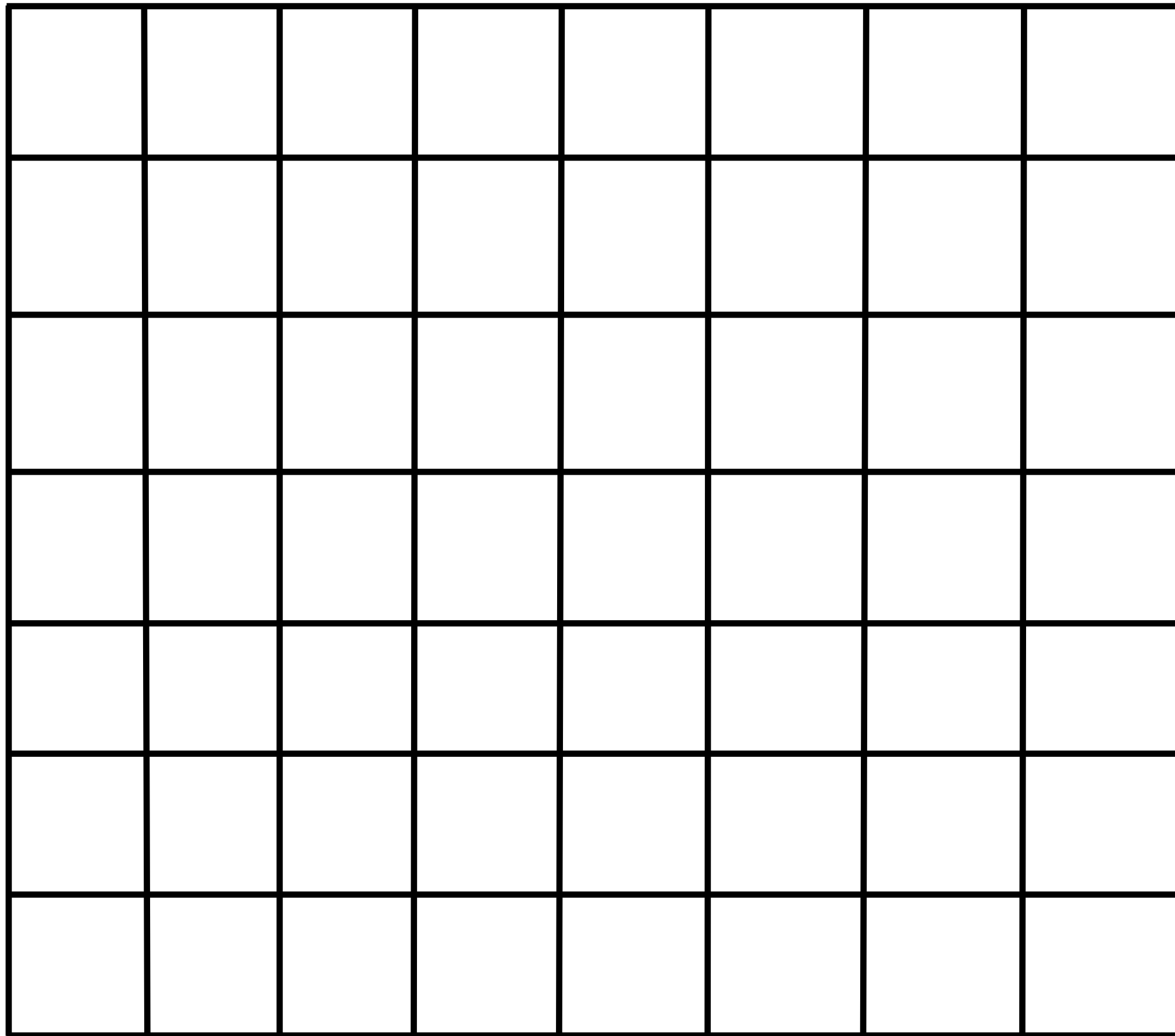
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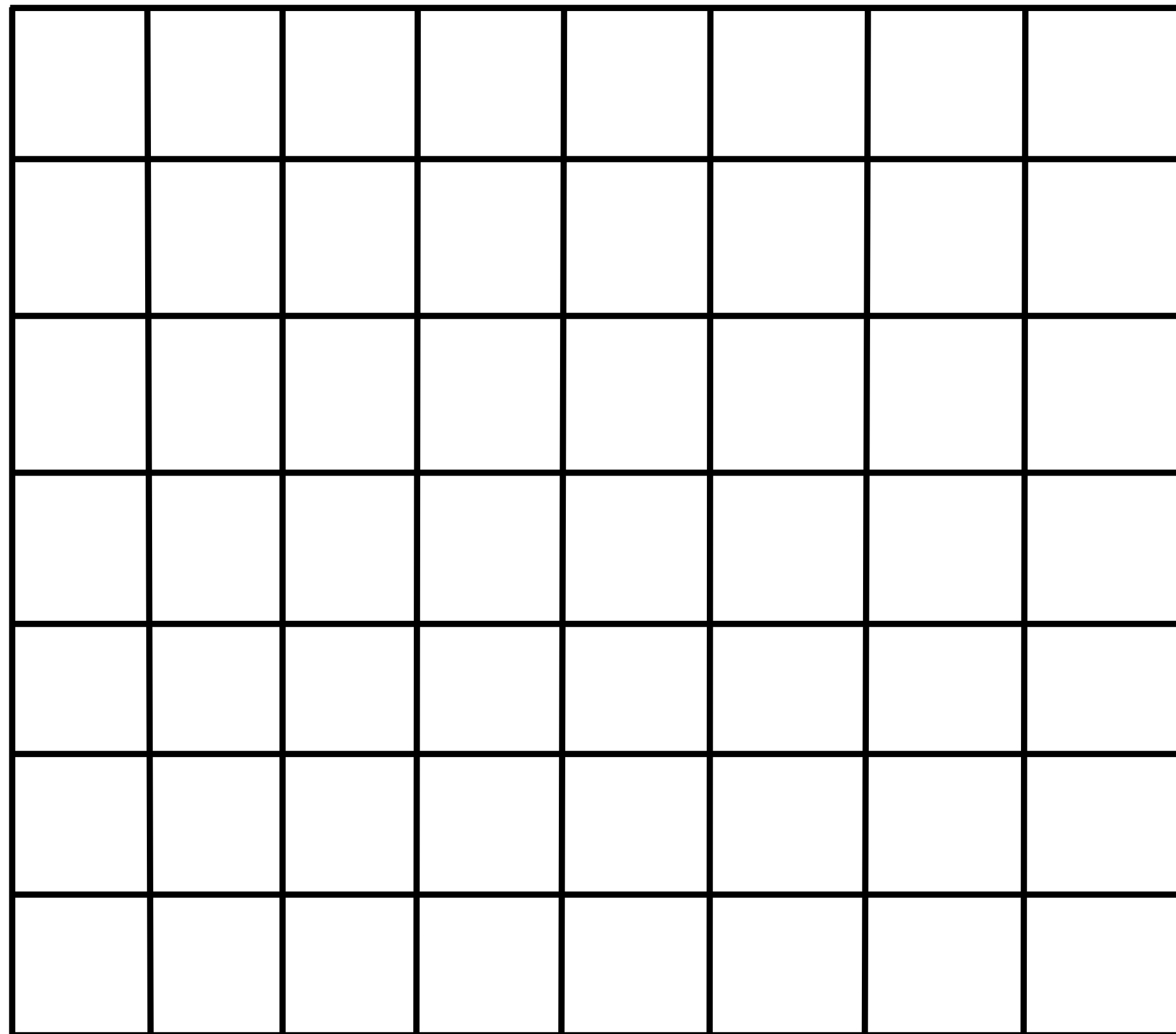
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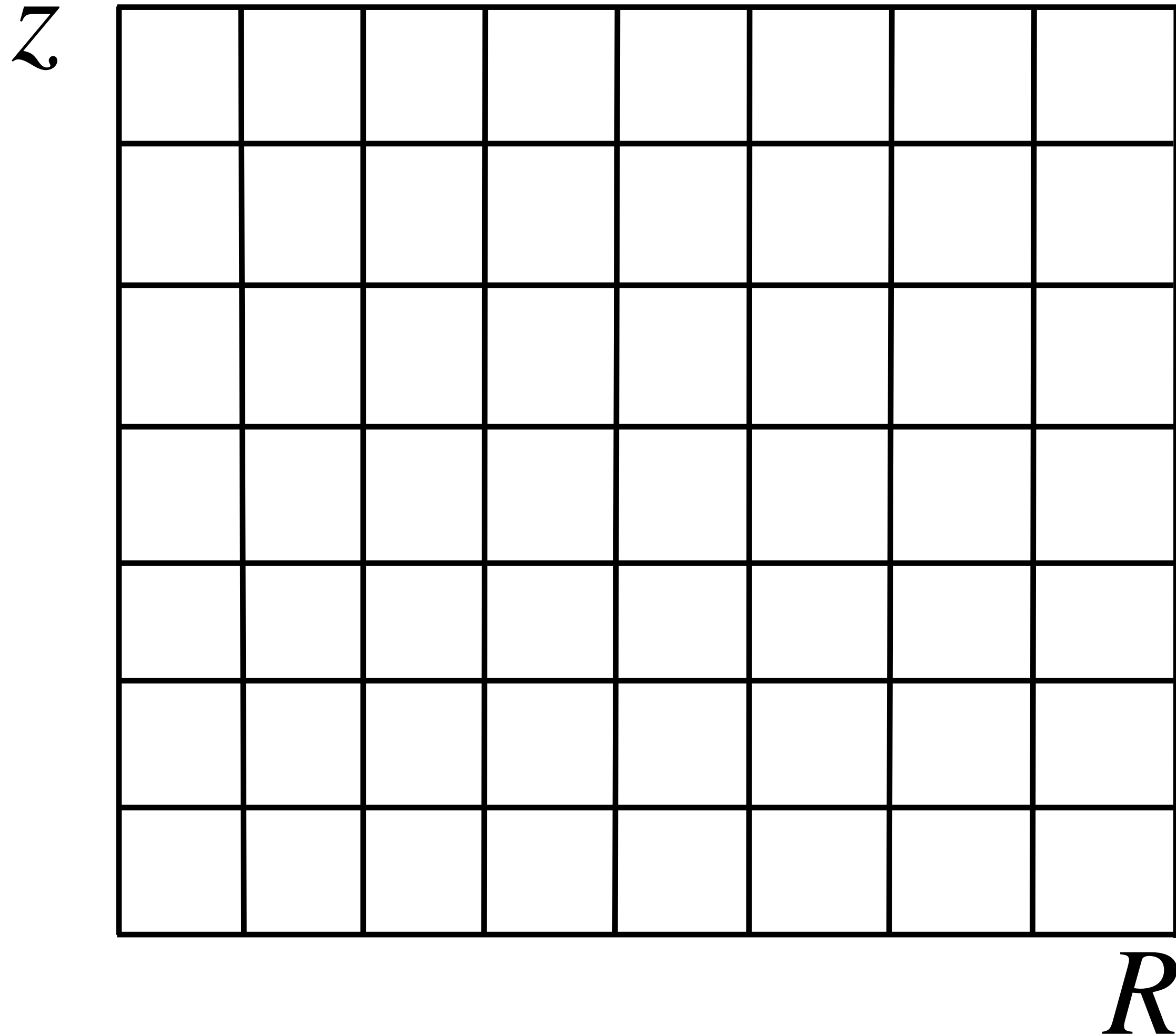


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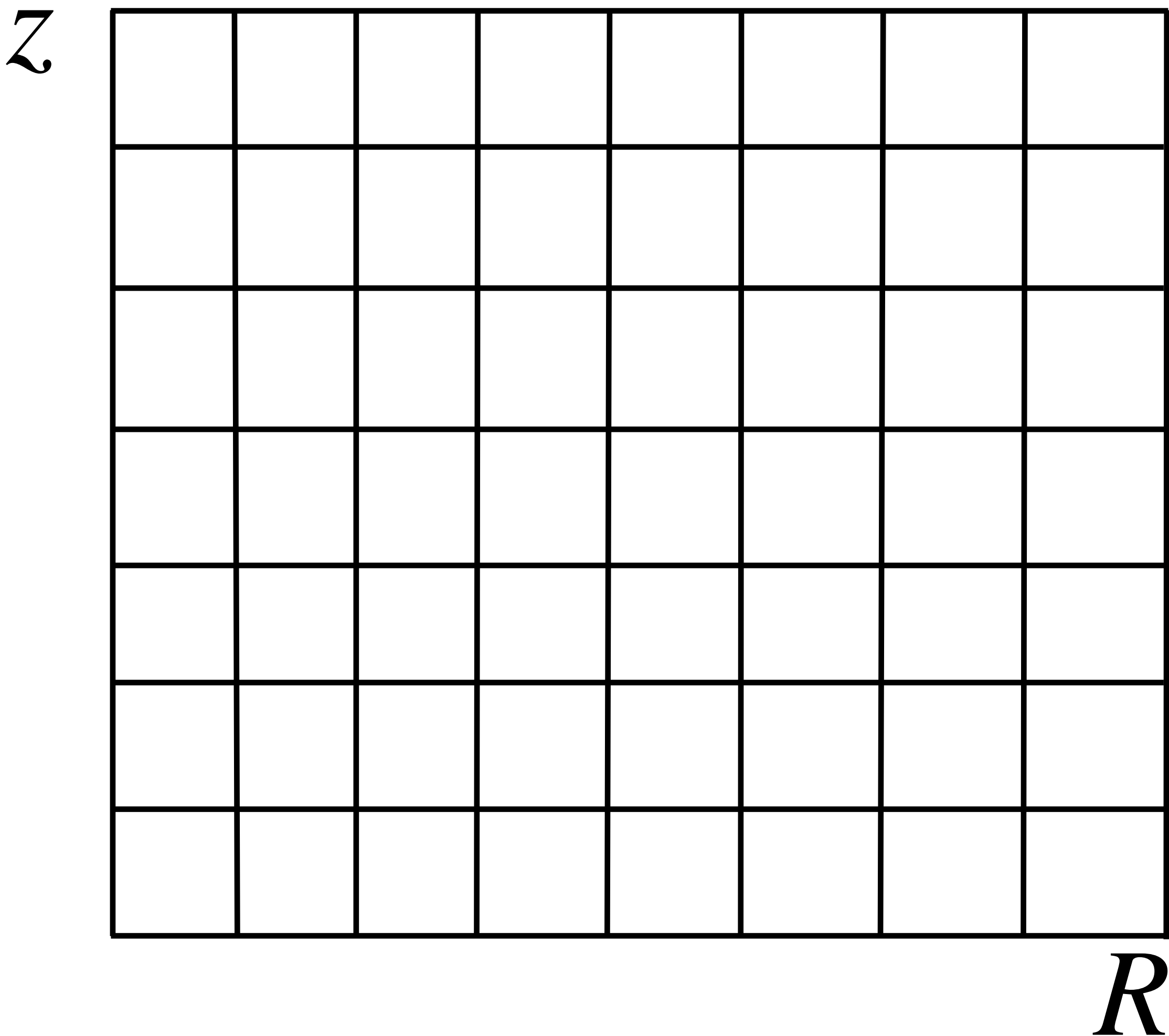
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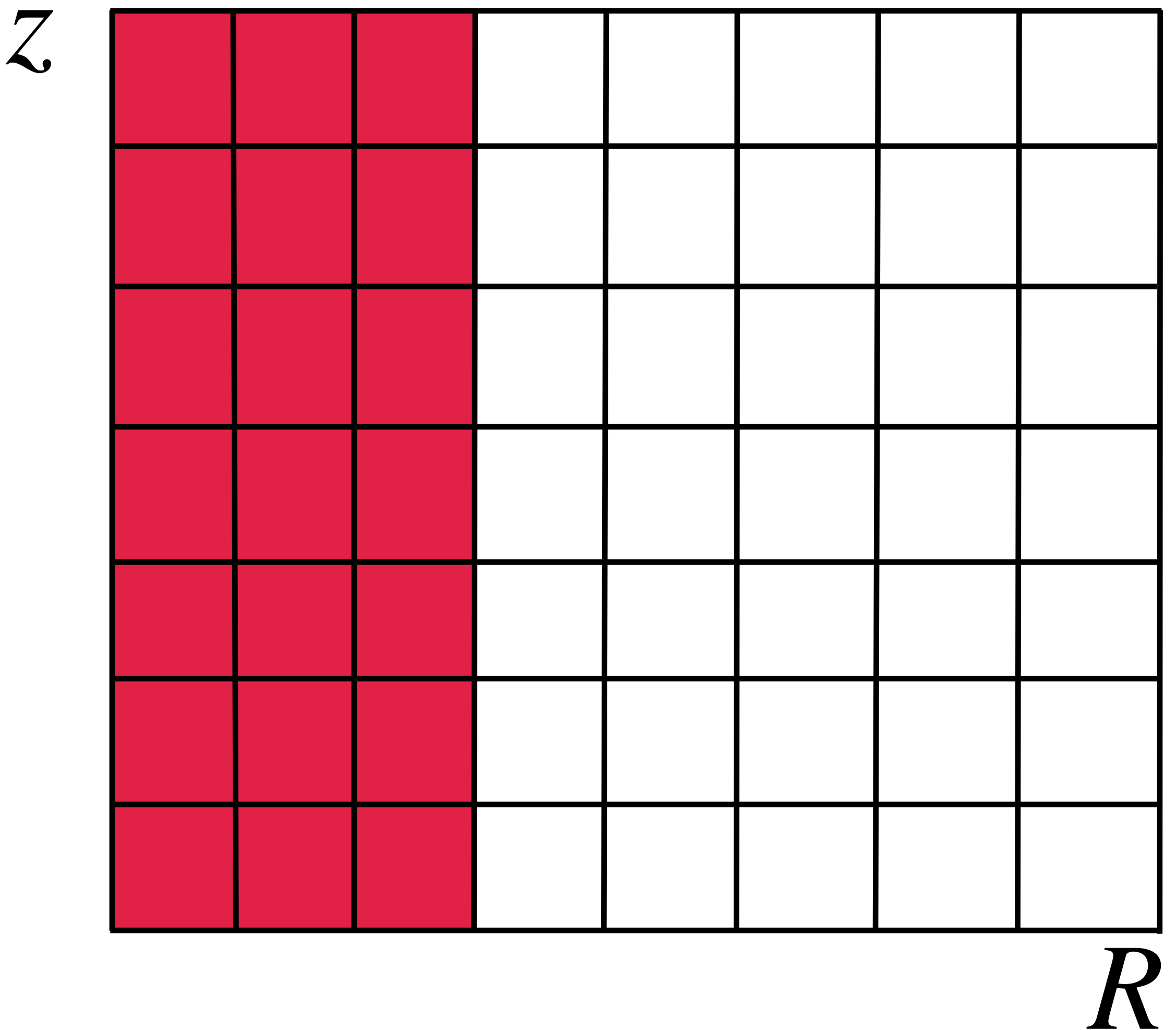
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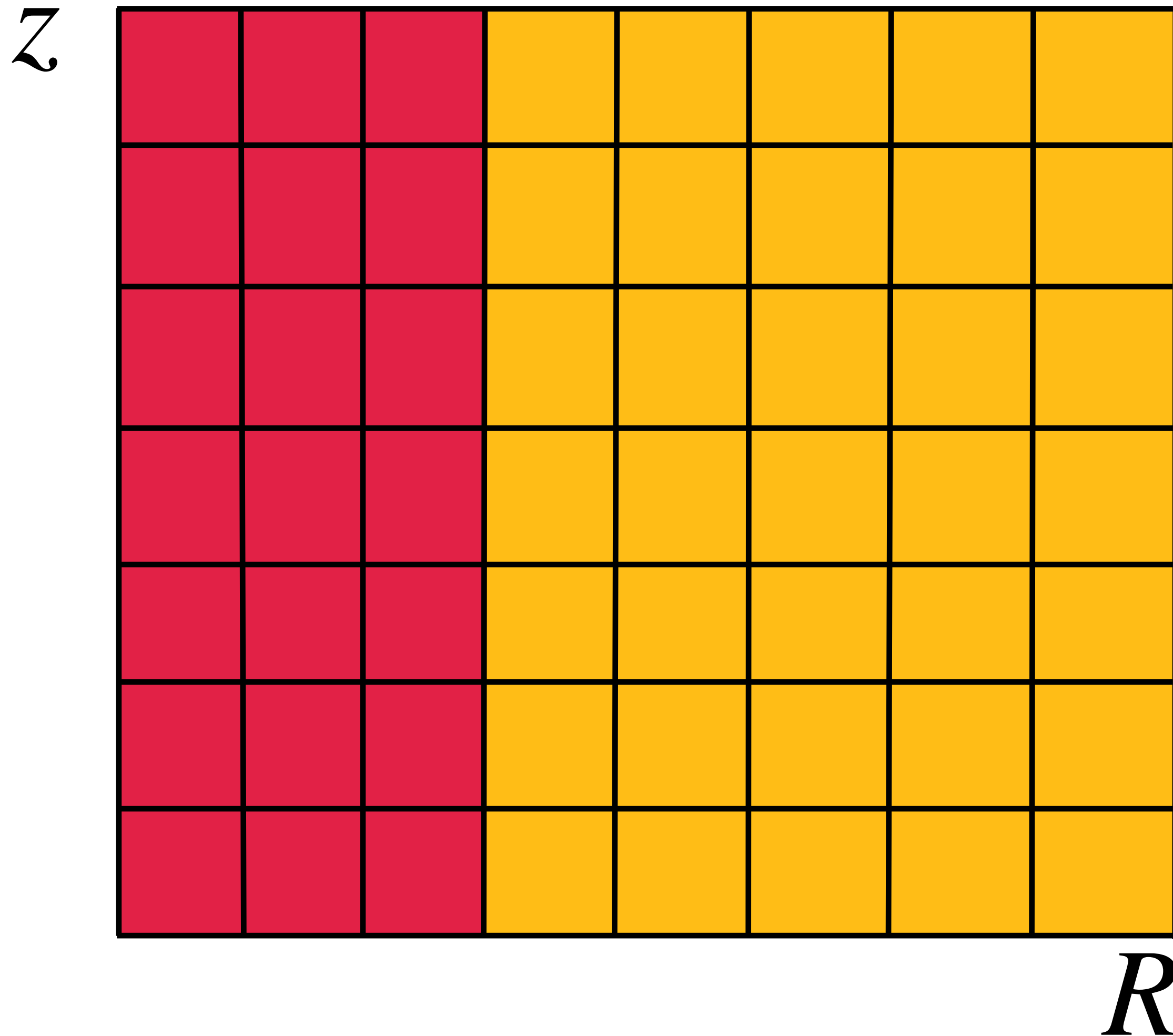
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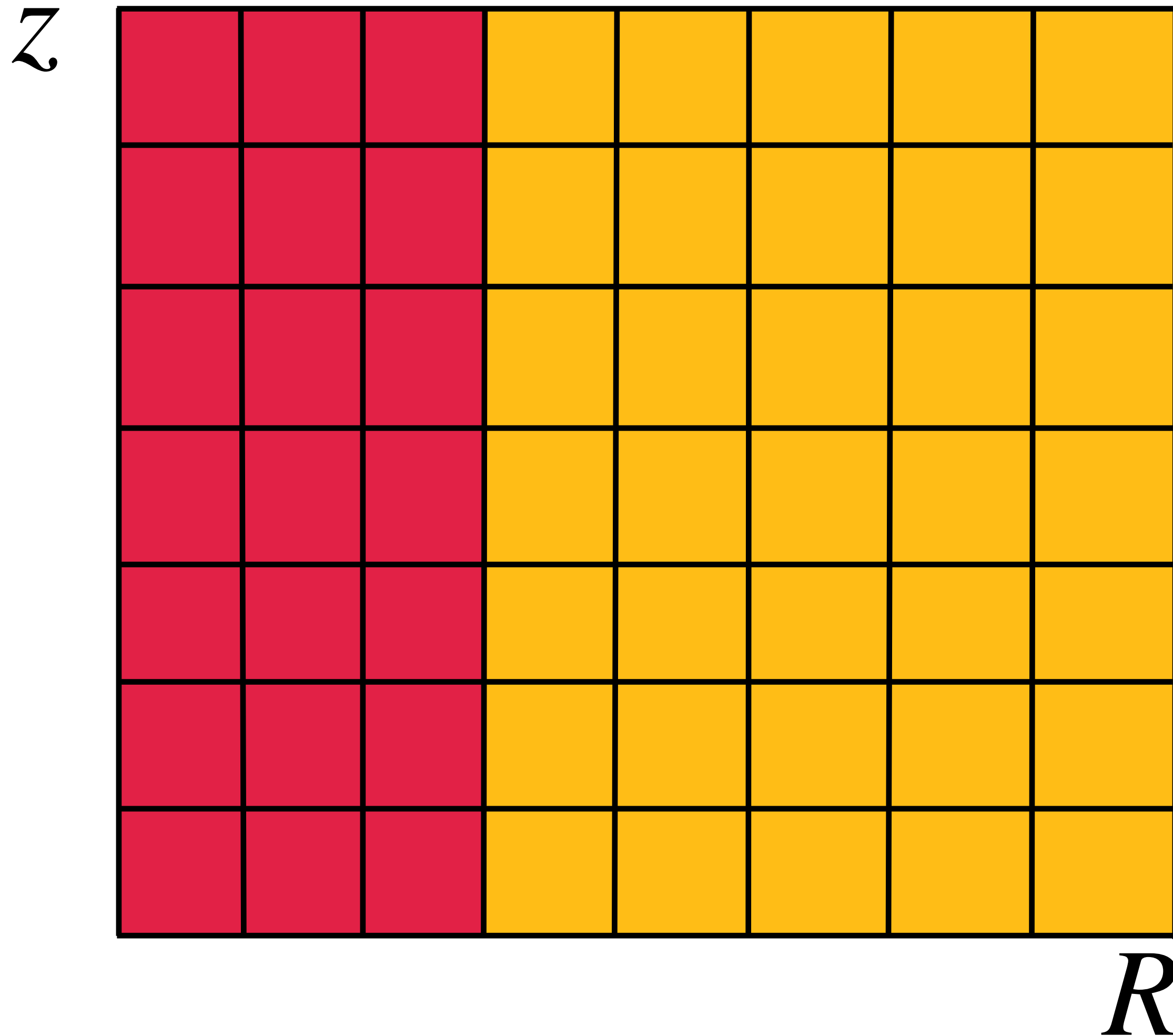
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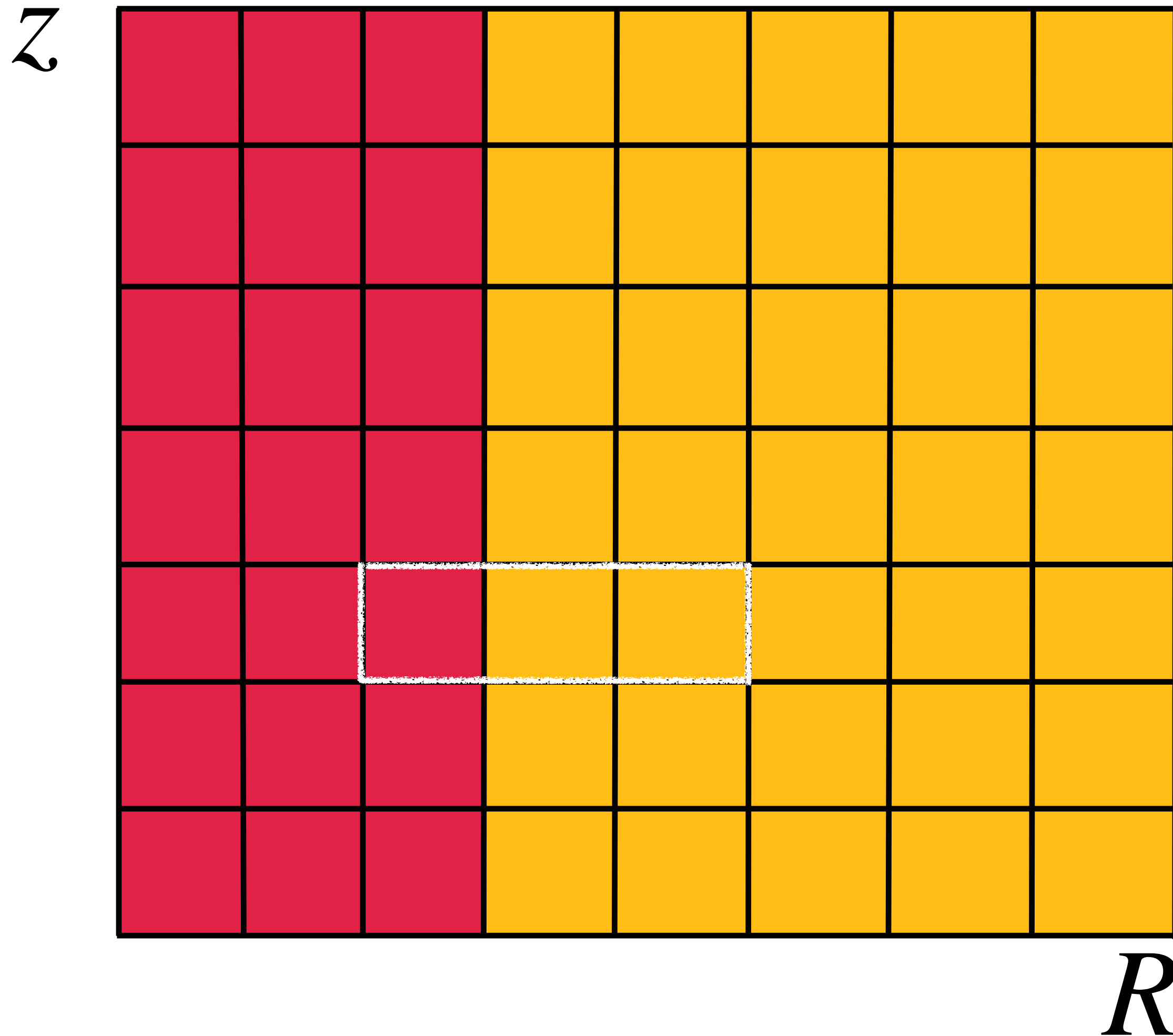
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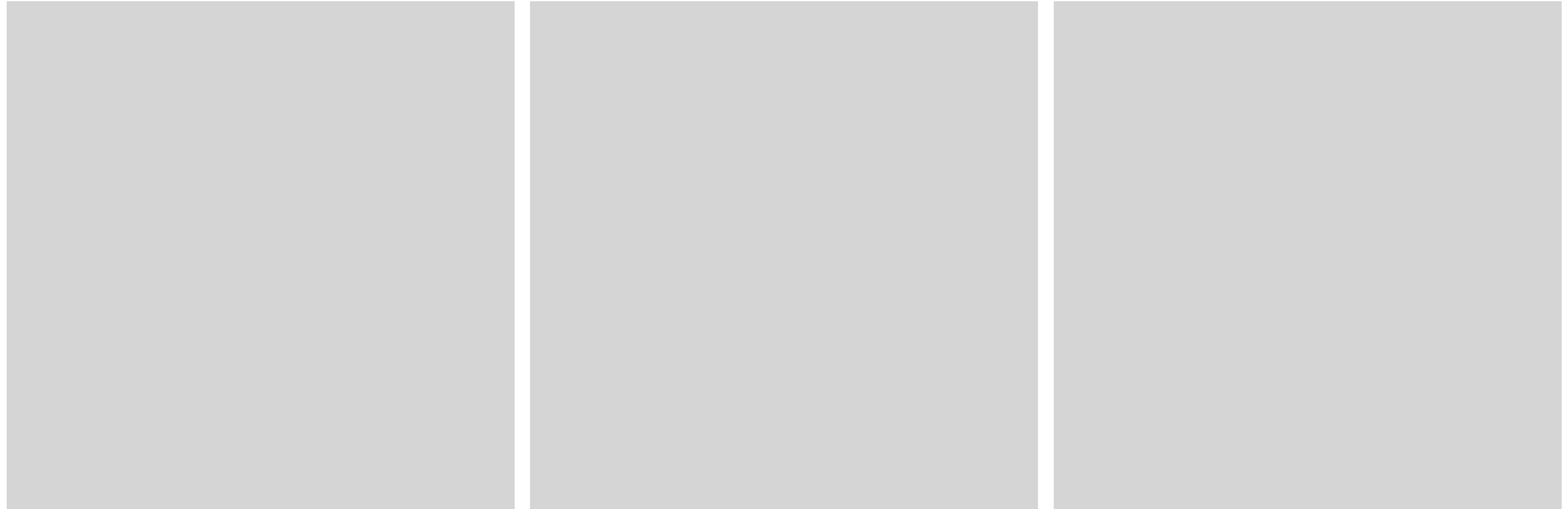


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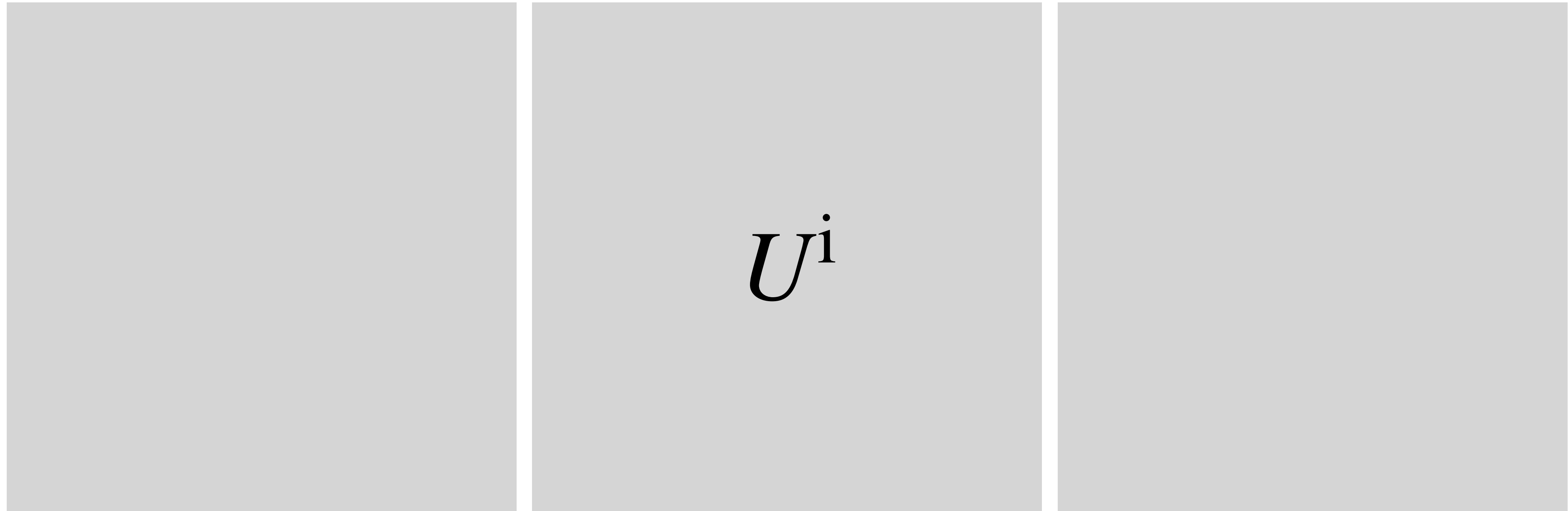
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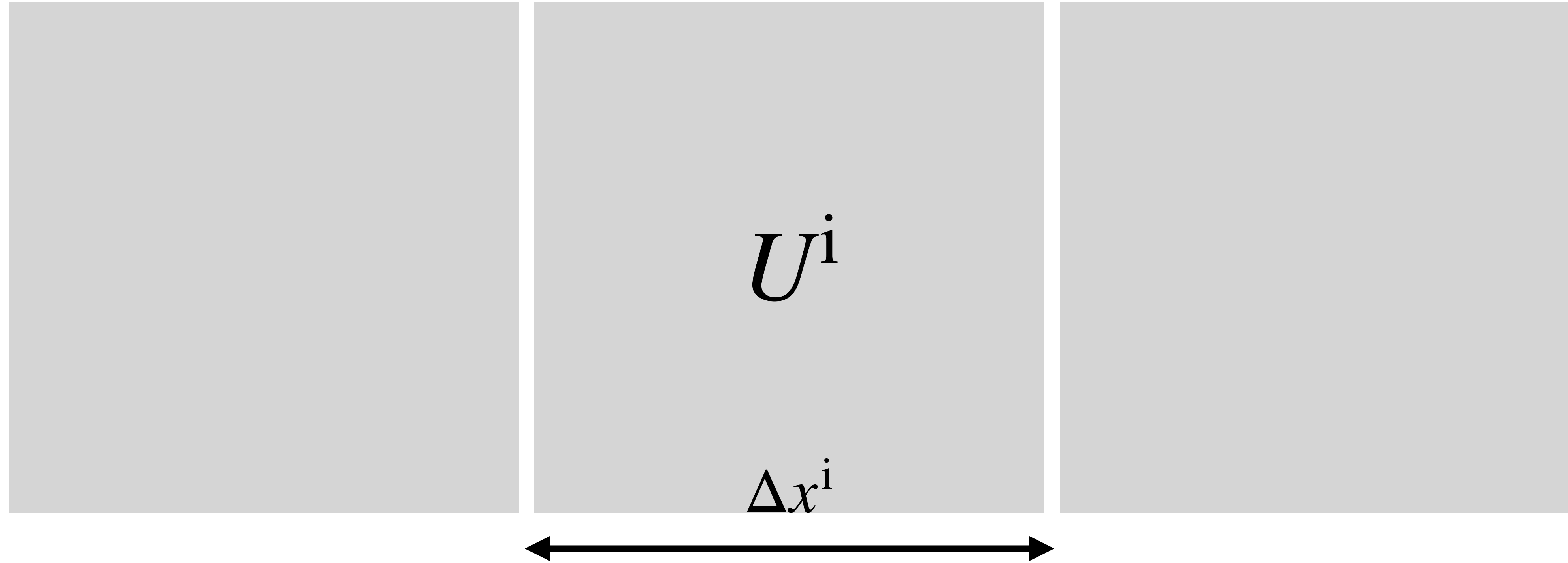
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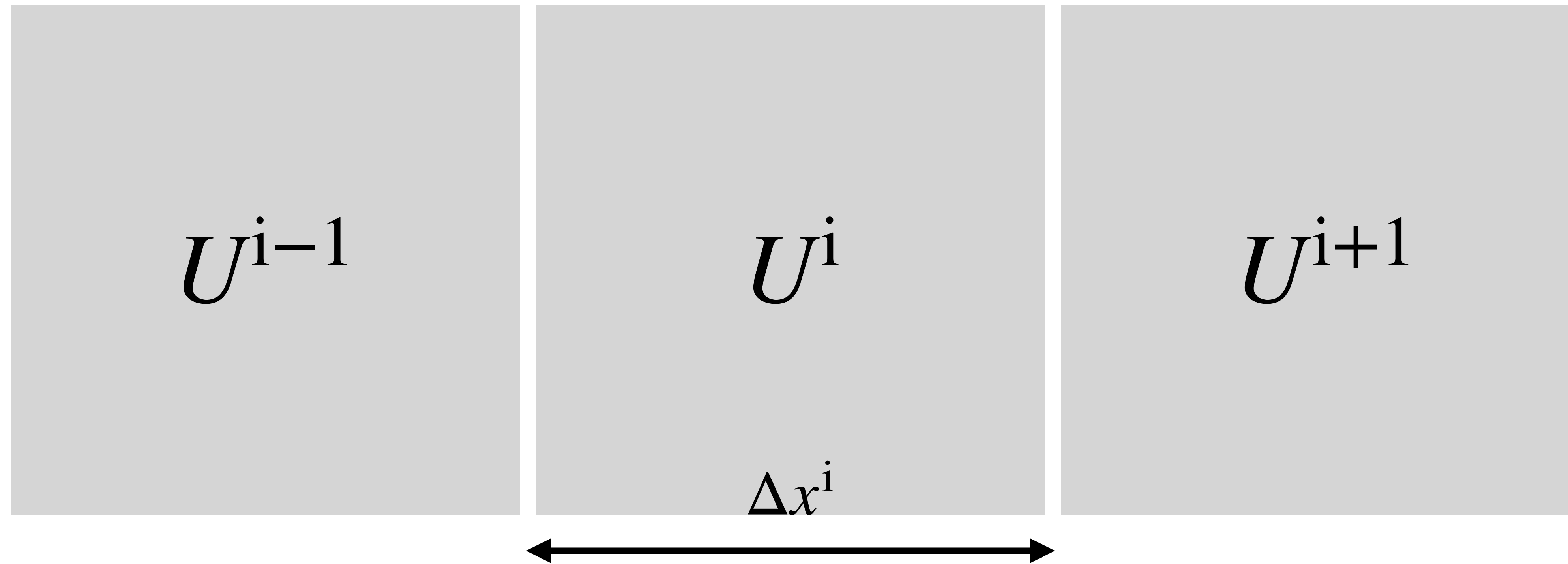
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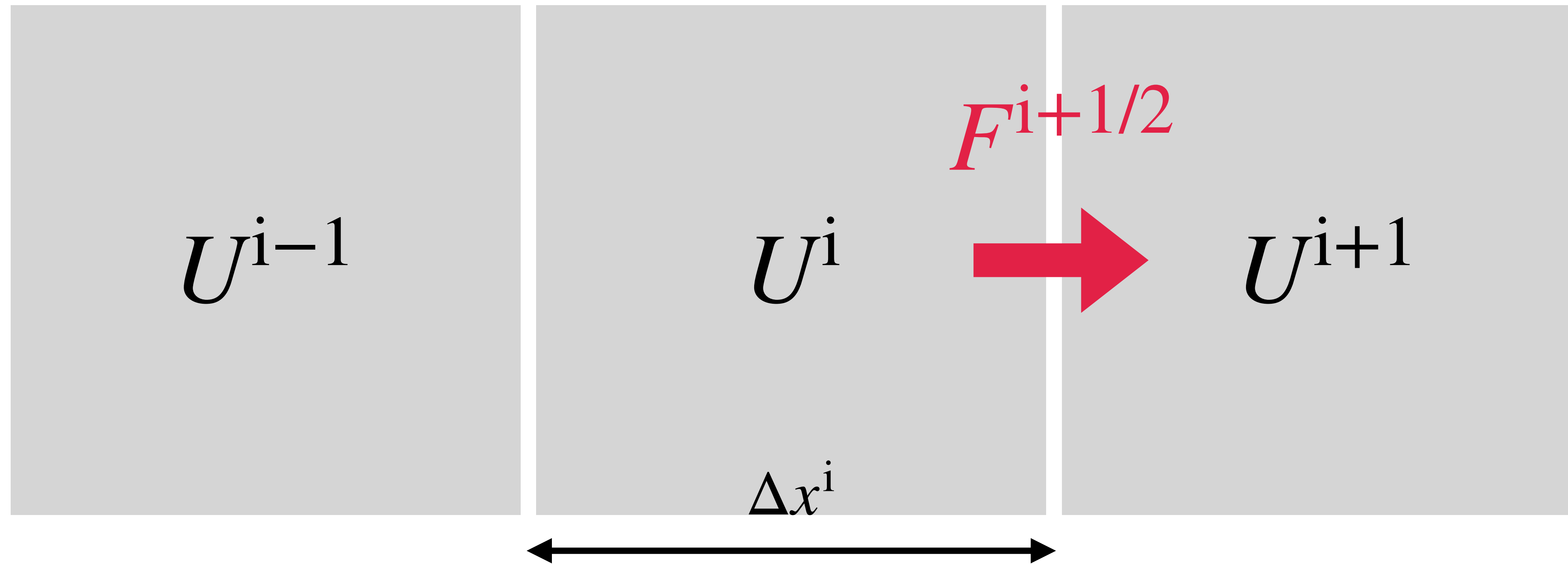
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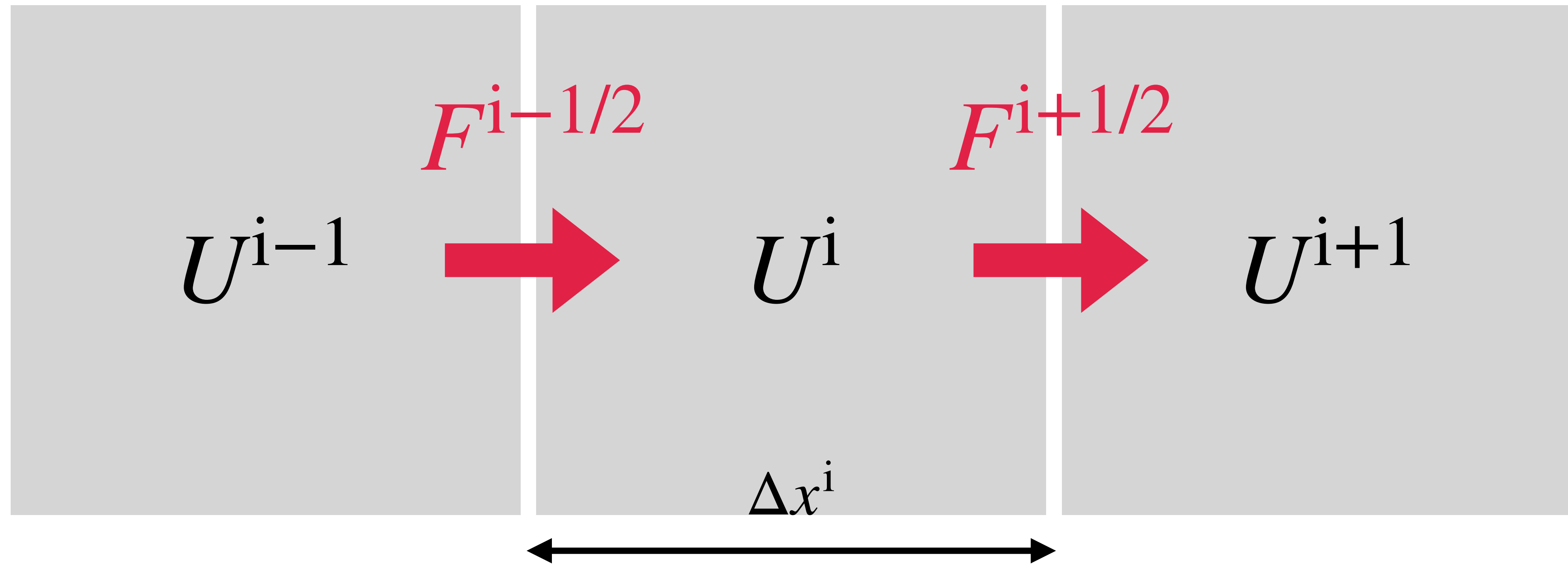
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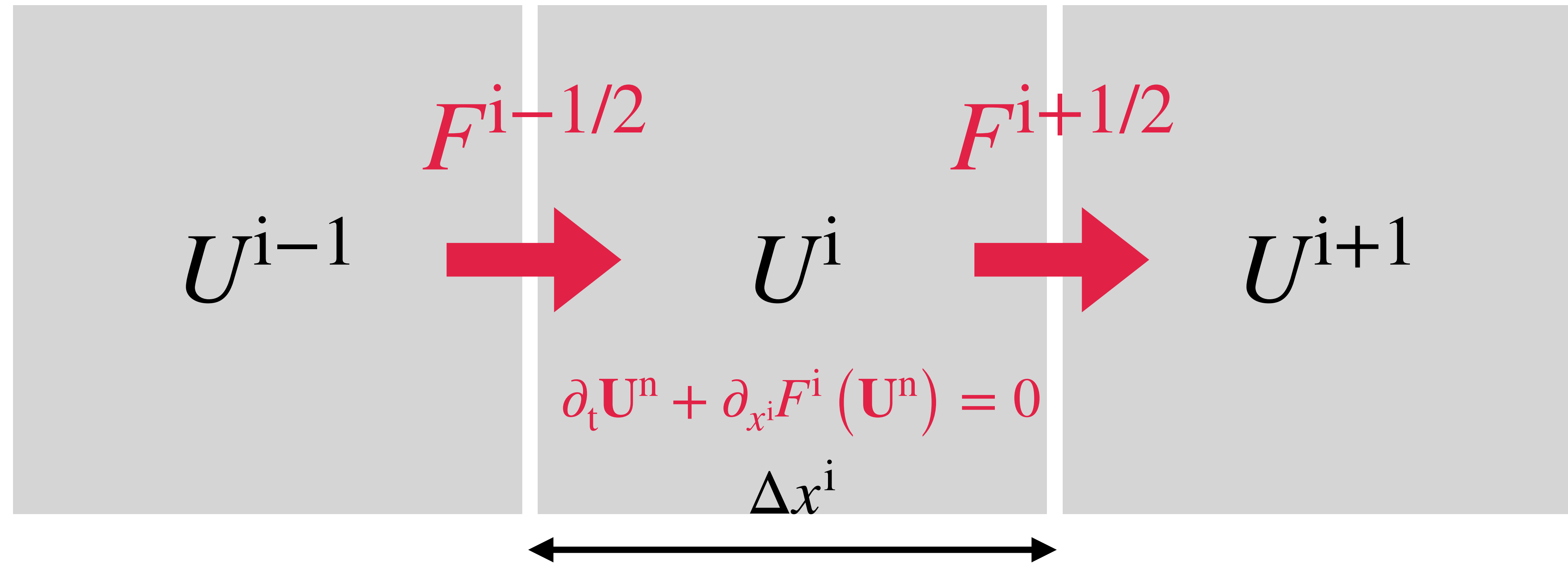
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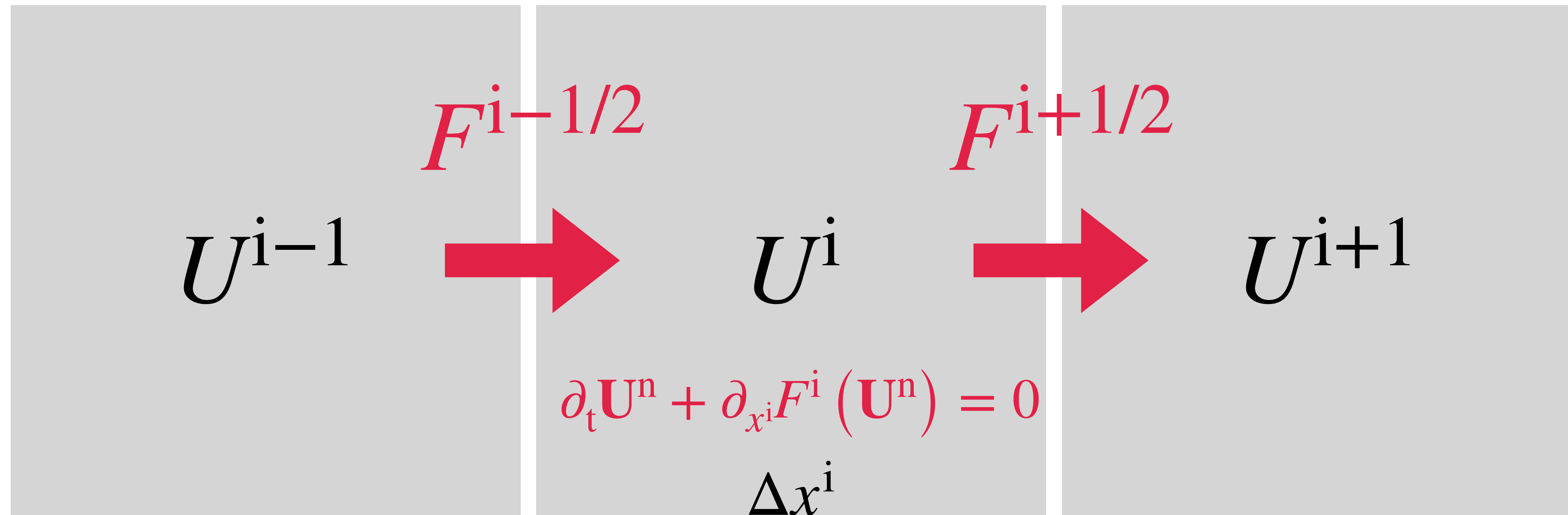
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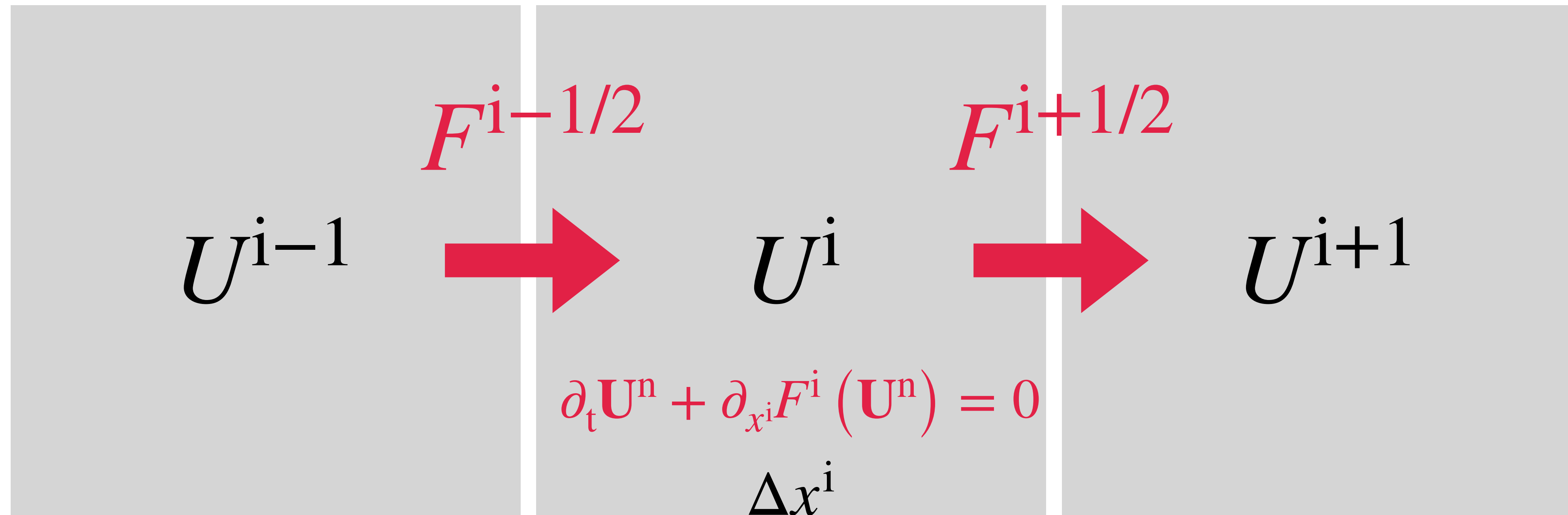


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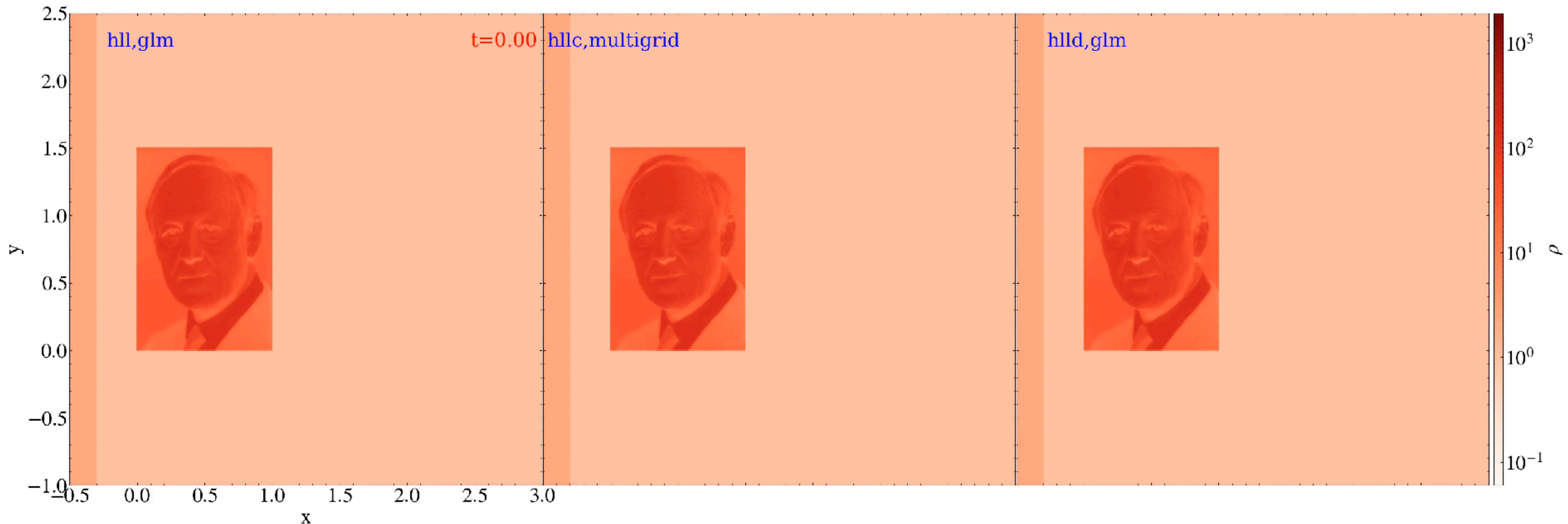
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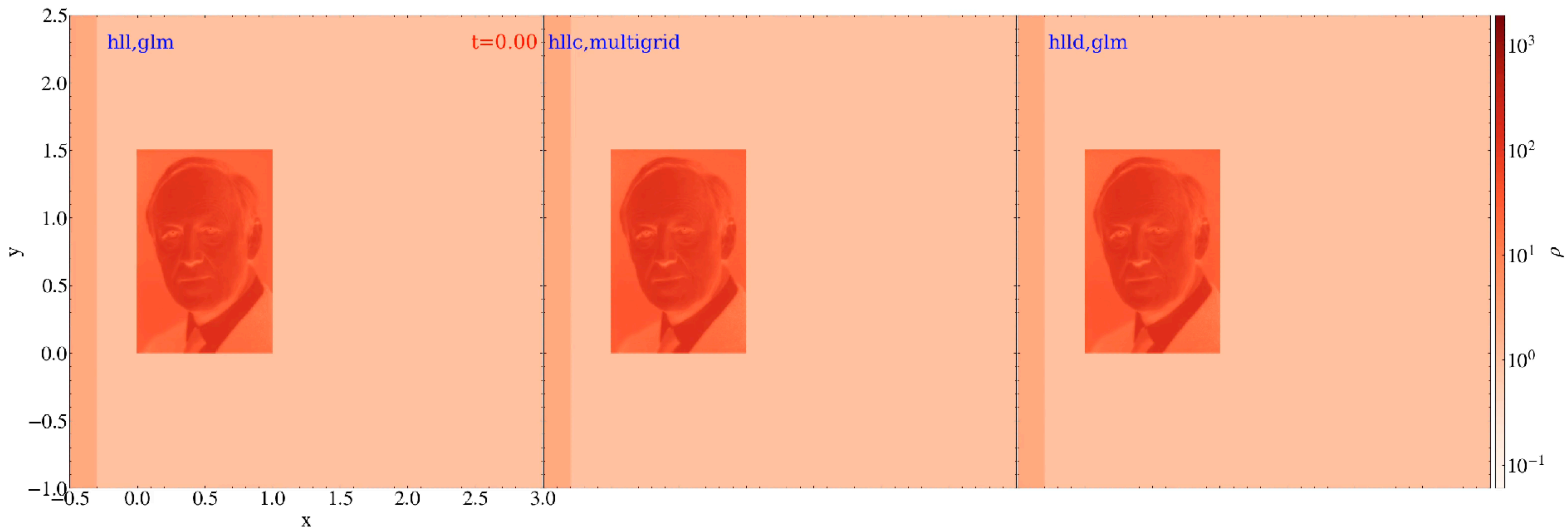
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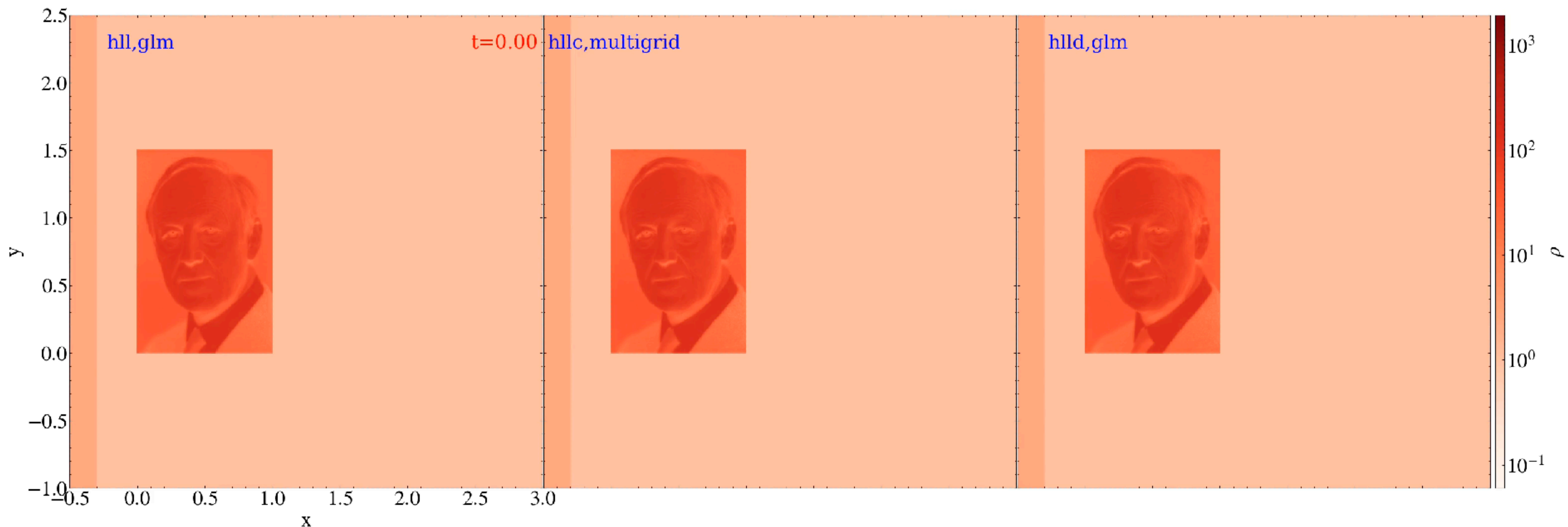
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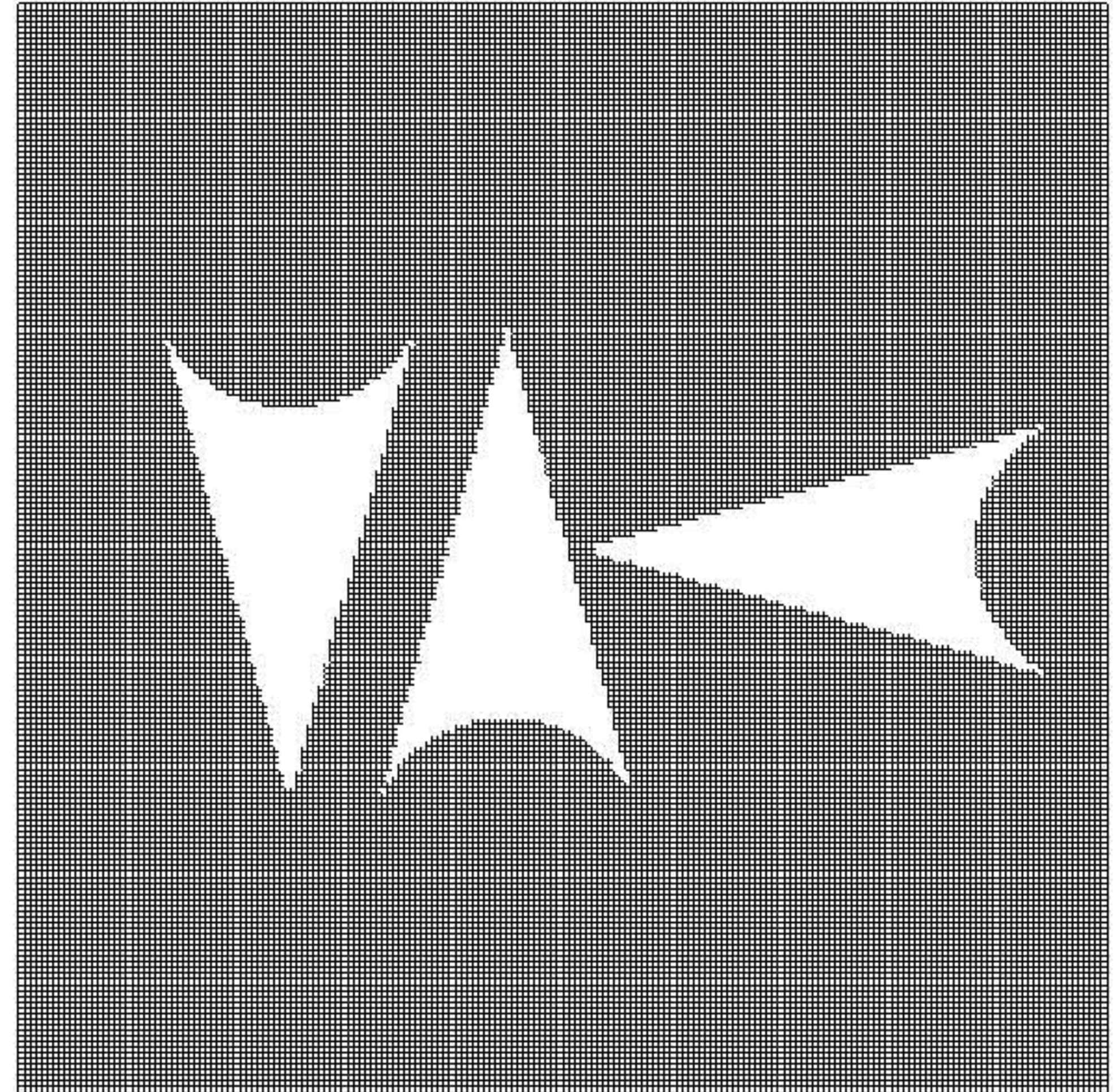
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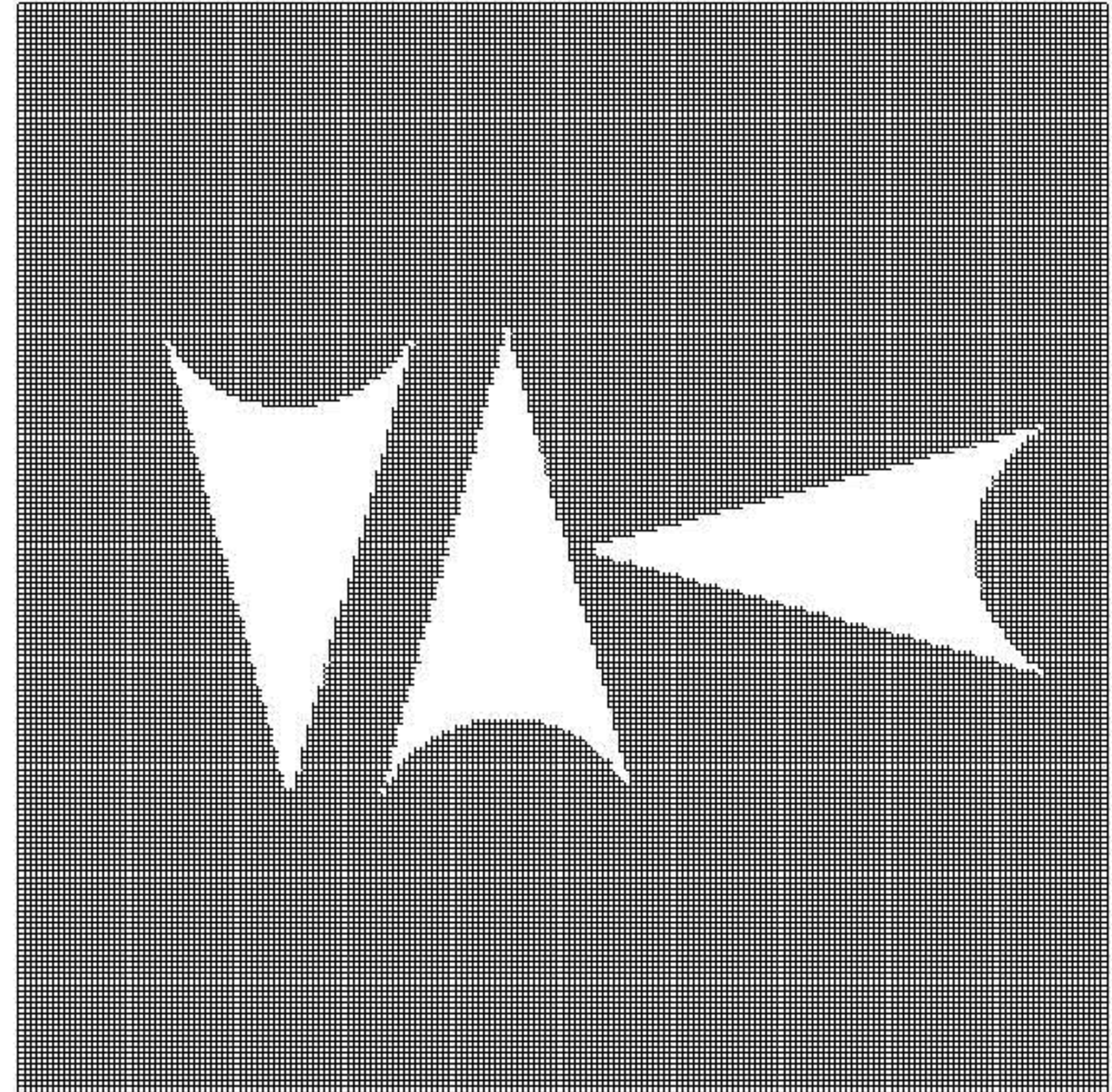


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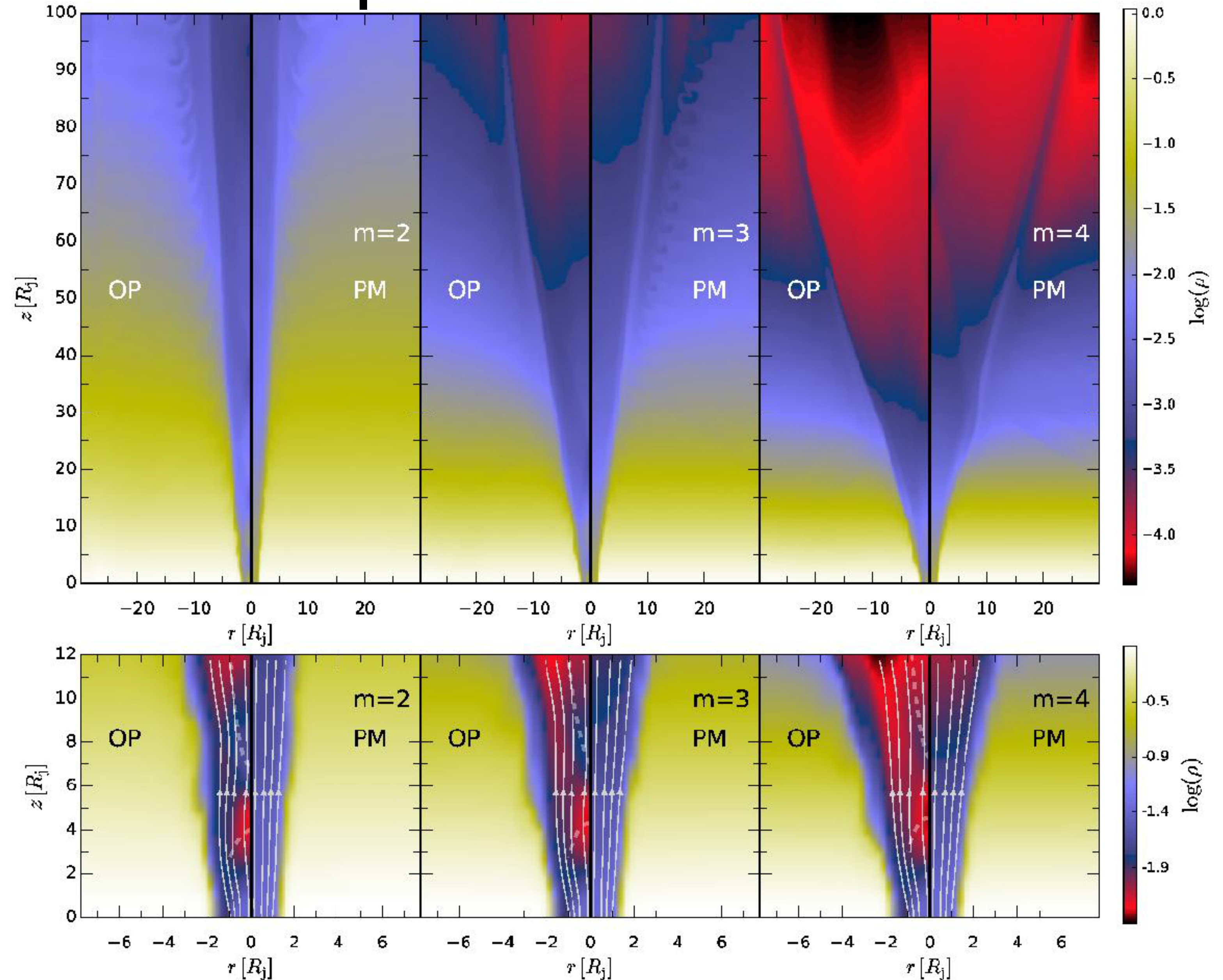
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***Special-relativistic MHD* simulations : parsec scales**

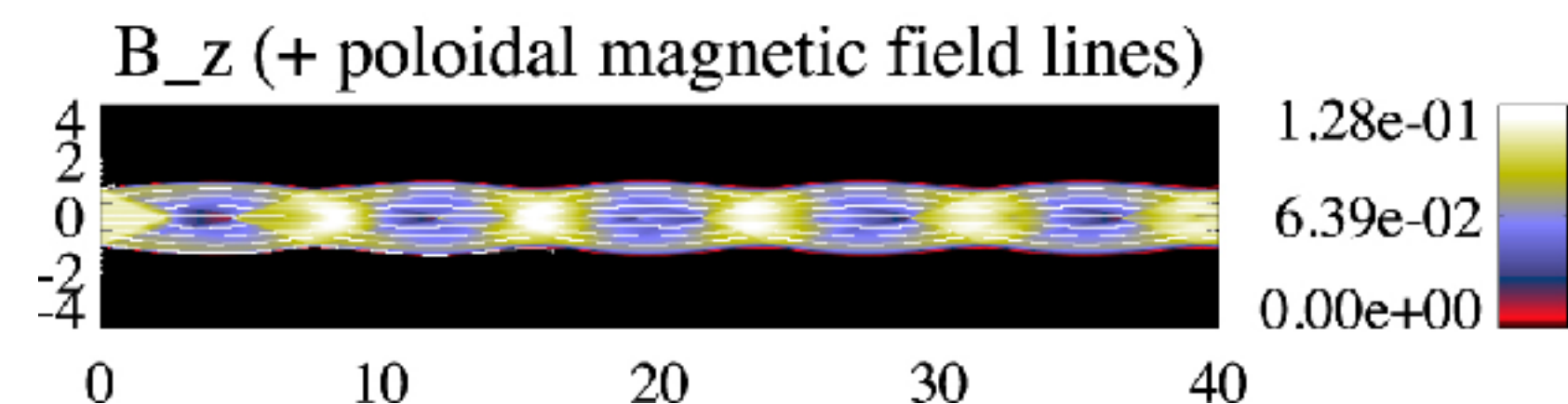
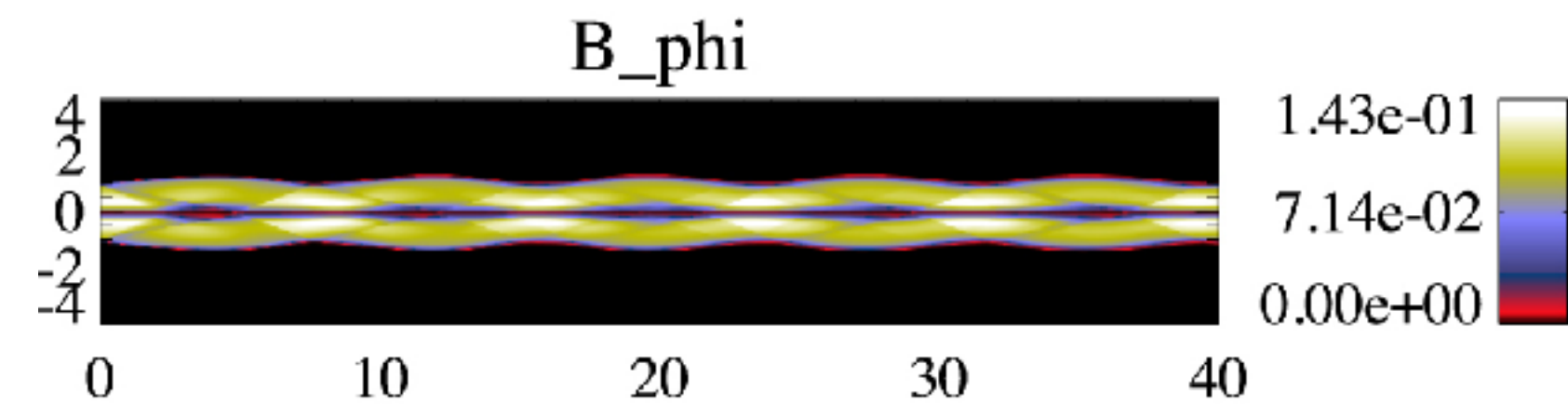
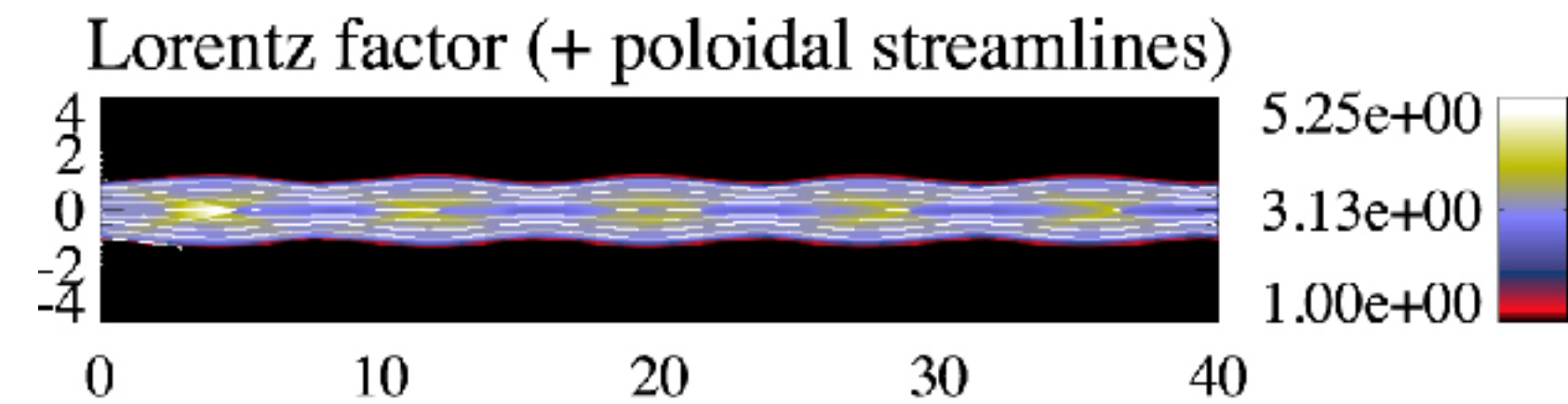
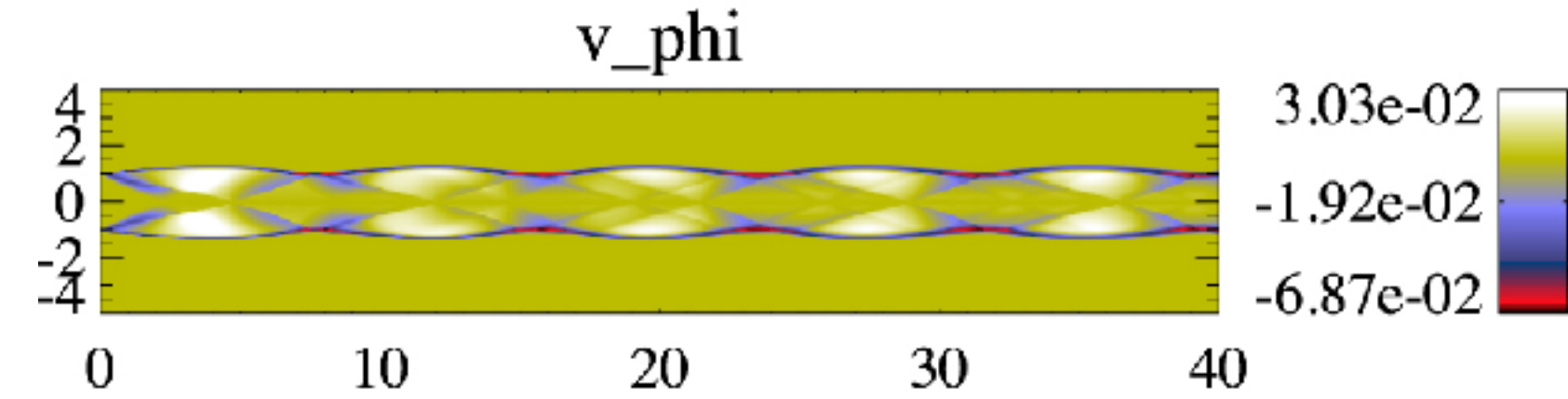
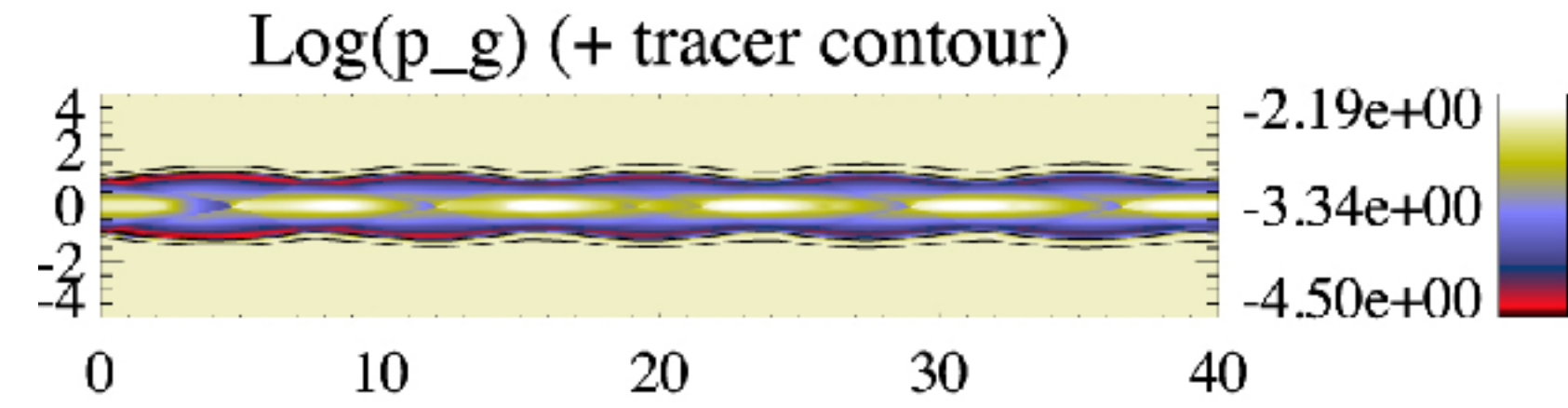
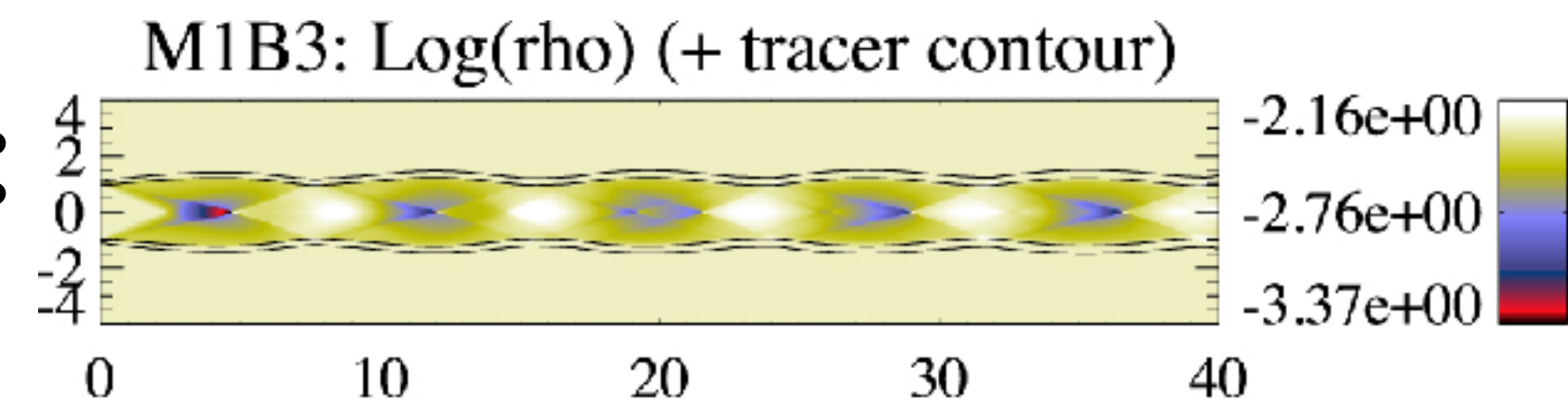
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- ▶ Reproduction of stationary components:
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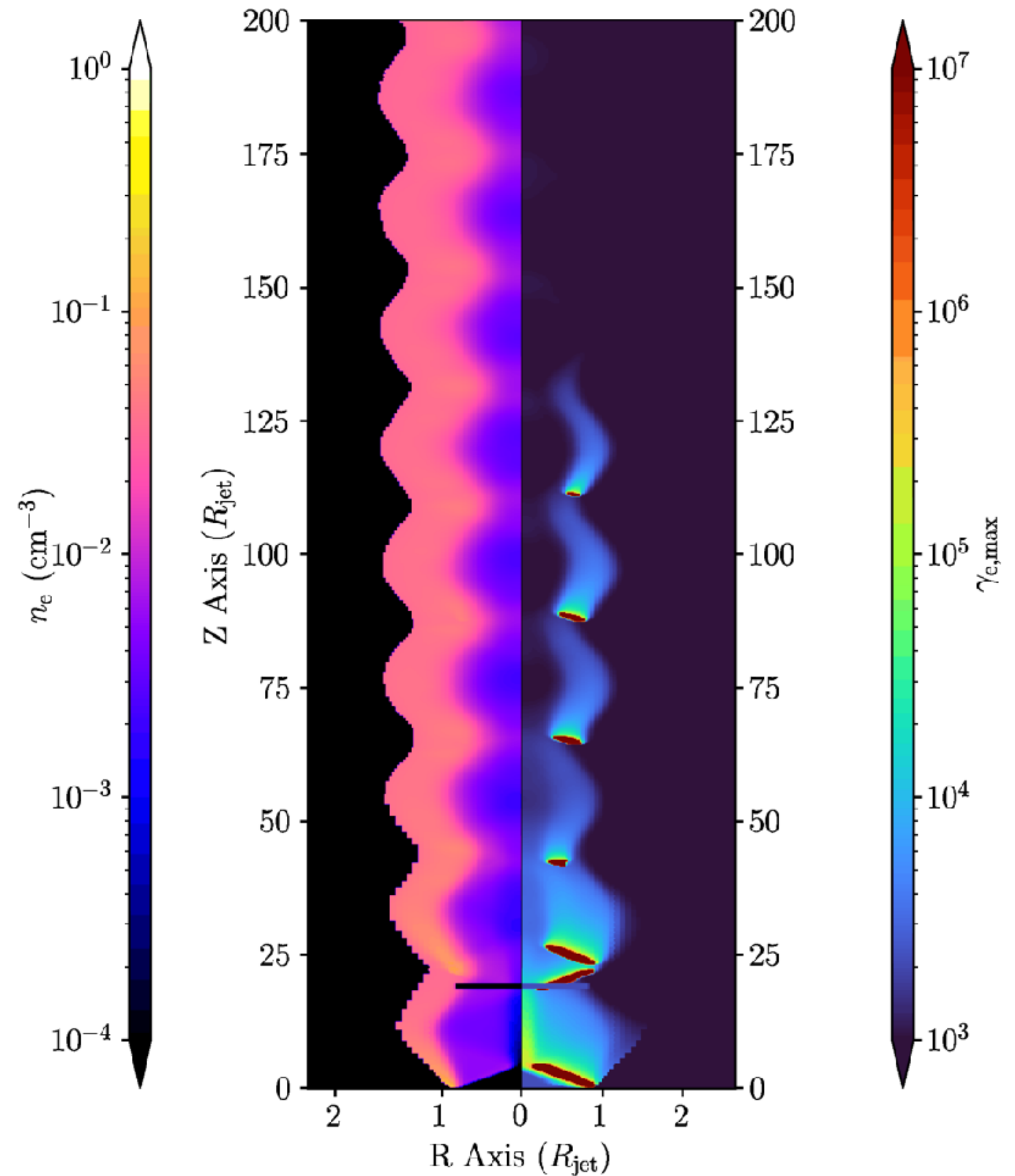
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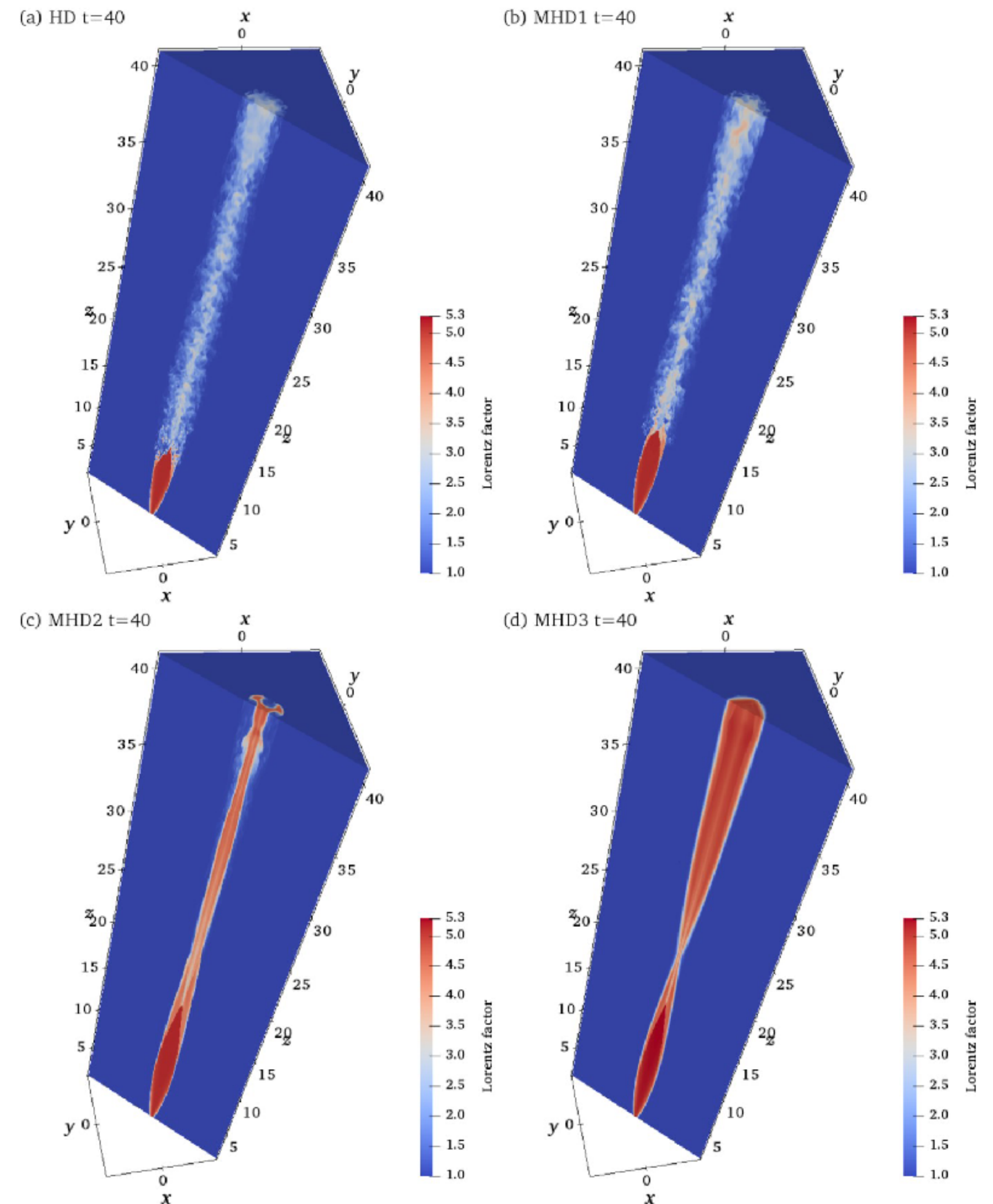
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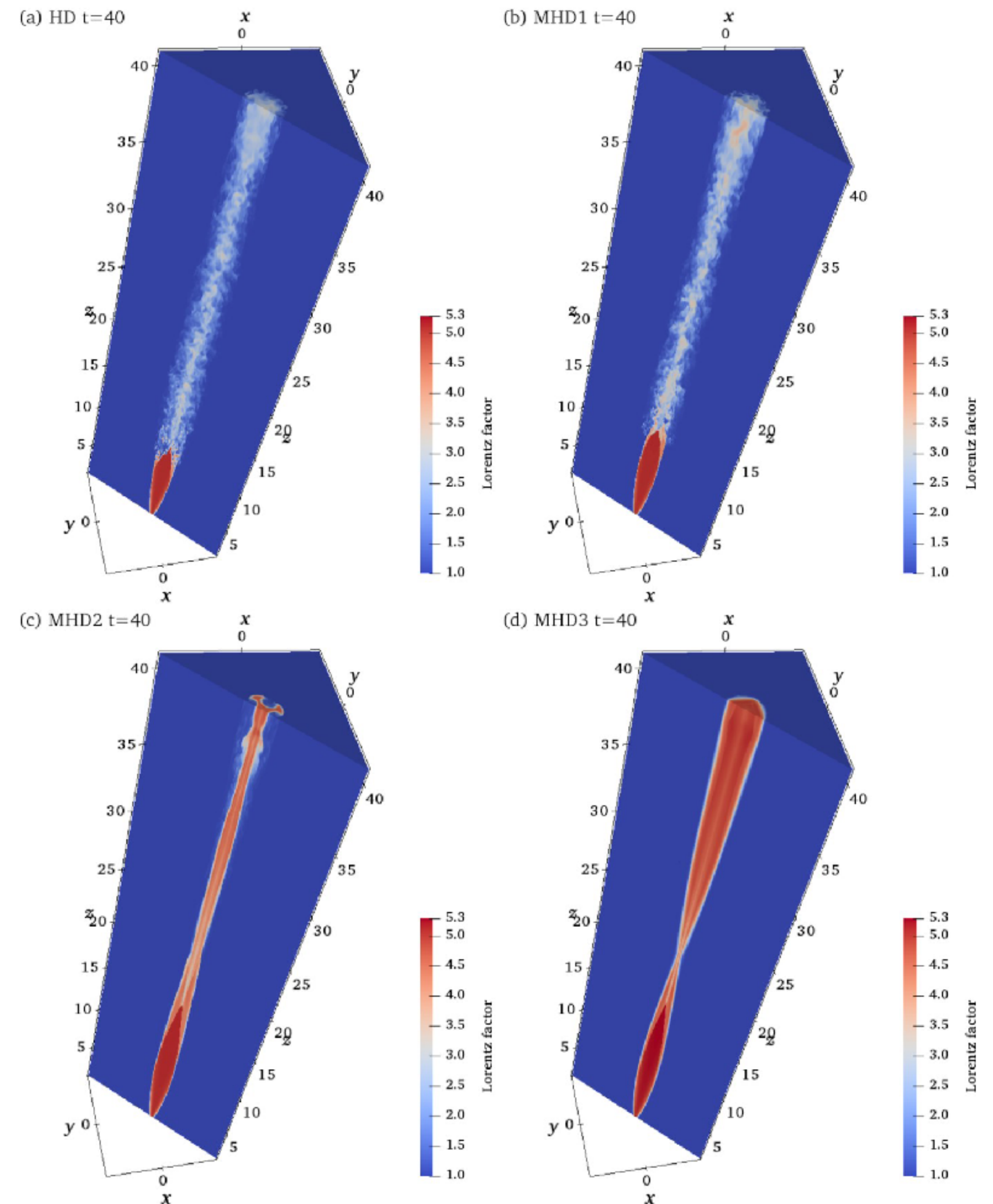


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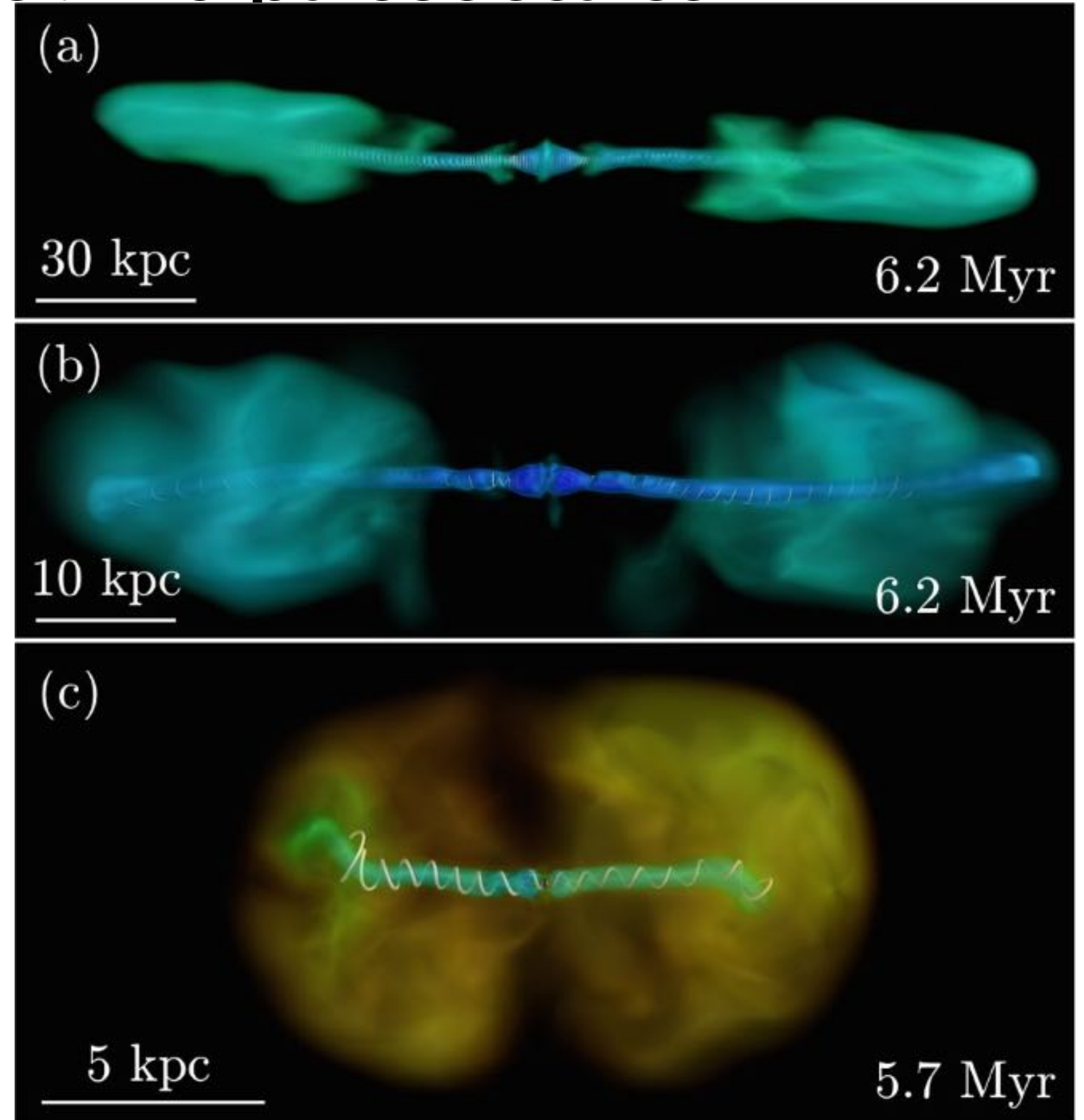
Usually 2D, focus on jet structure in sub/parsec scales and linked with radio features.



***Special-relativistic MHD* simulations : kilo-parsec scales**

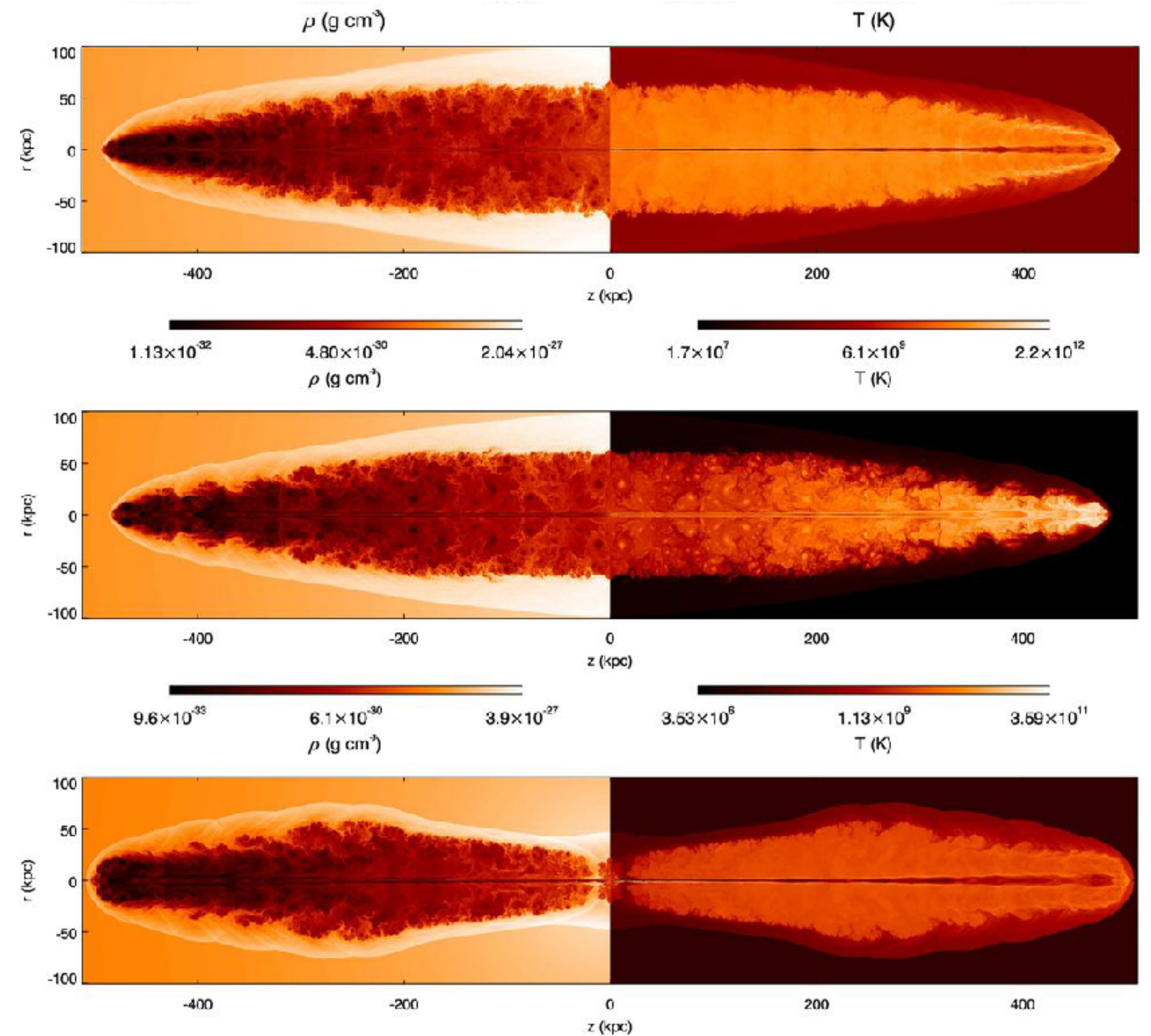
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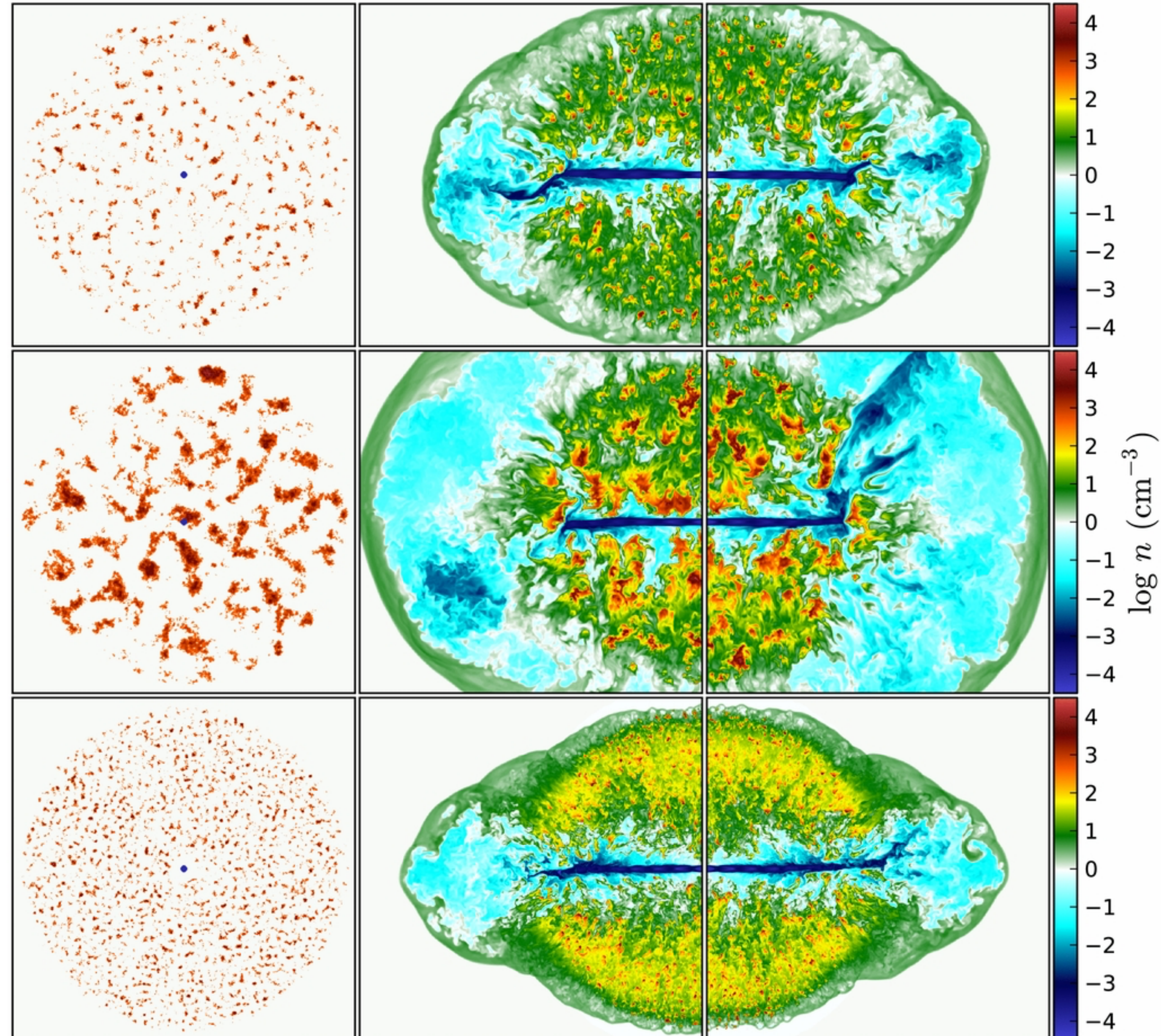
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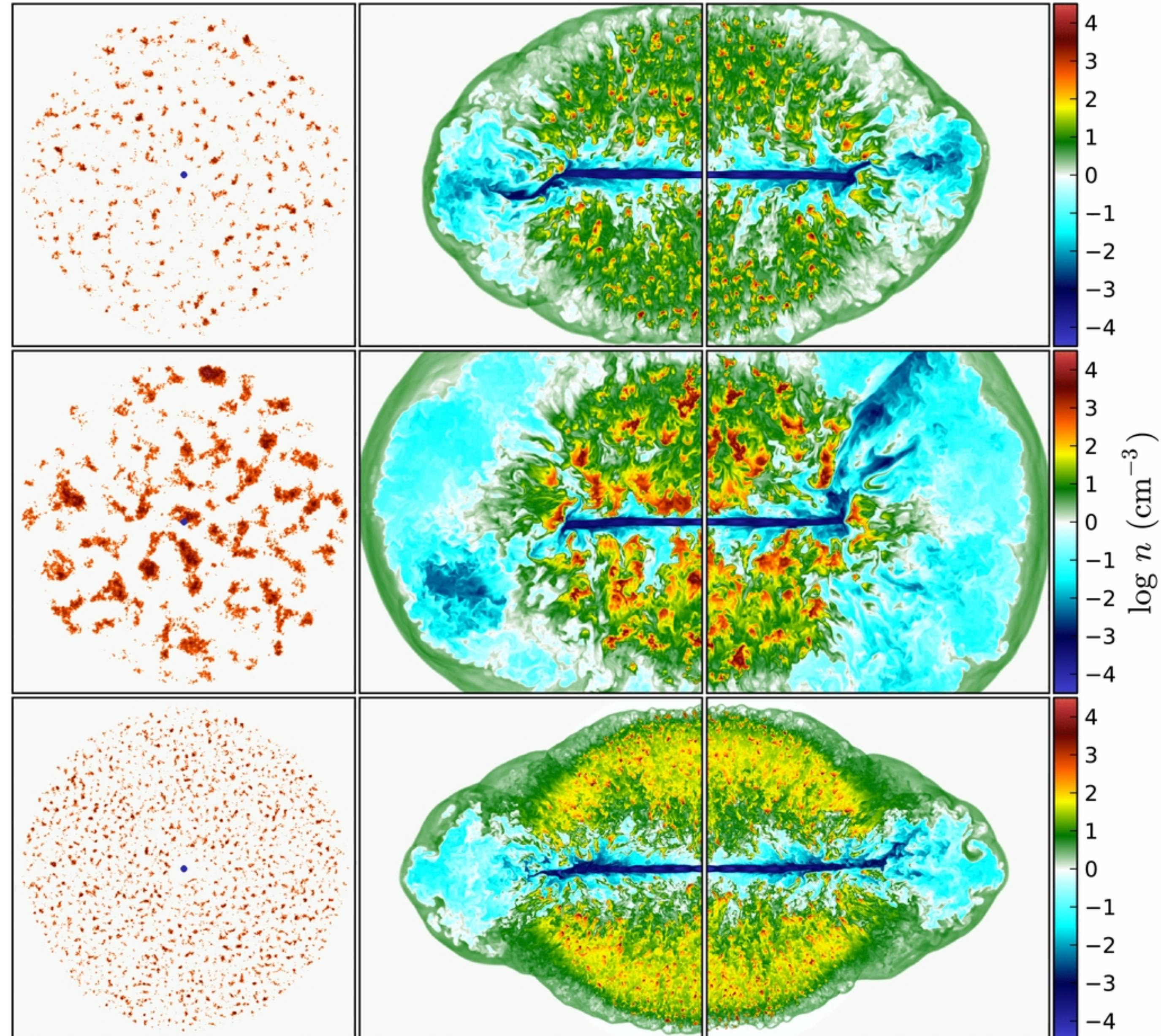
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Usually in 3D, demanding large-scale simulations, and microphysics. Application on jet morphology, galaxy / cluster evolution.



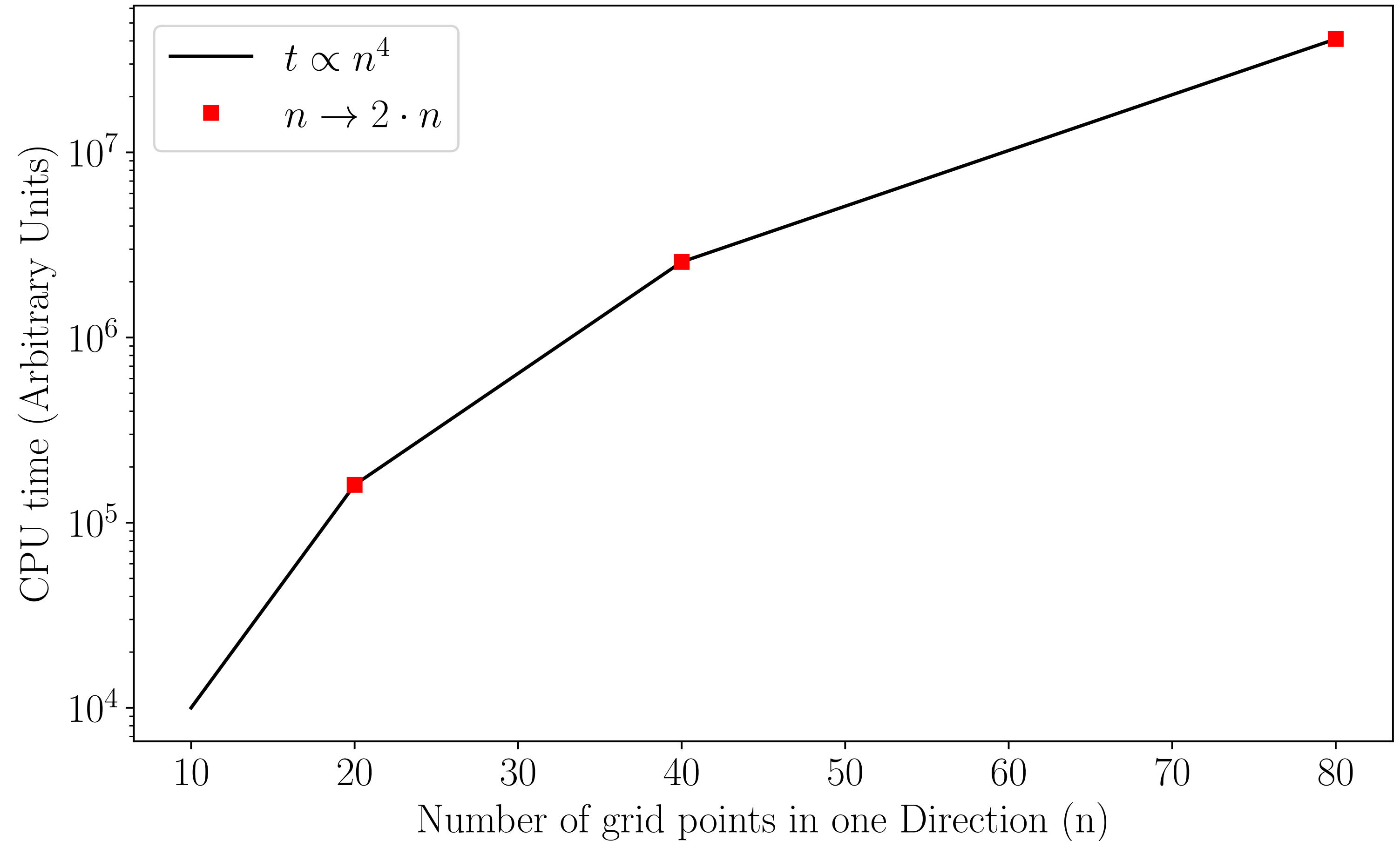
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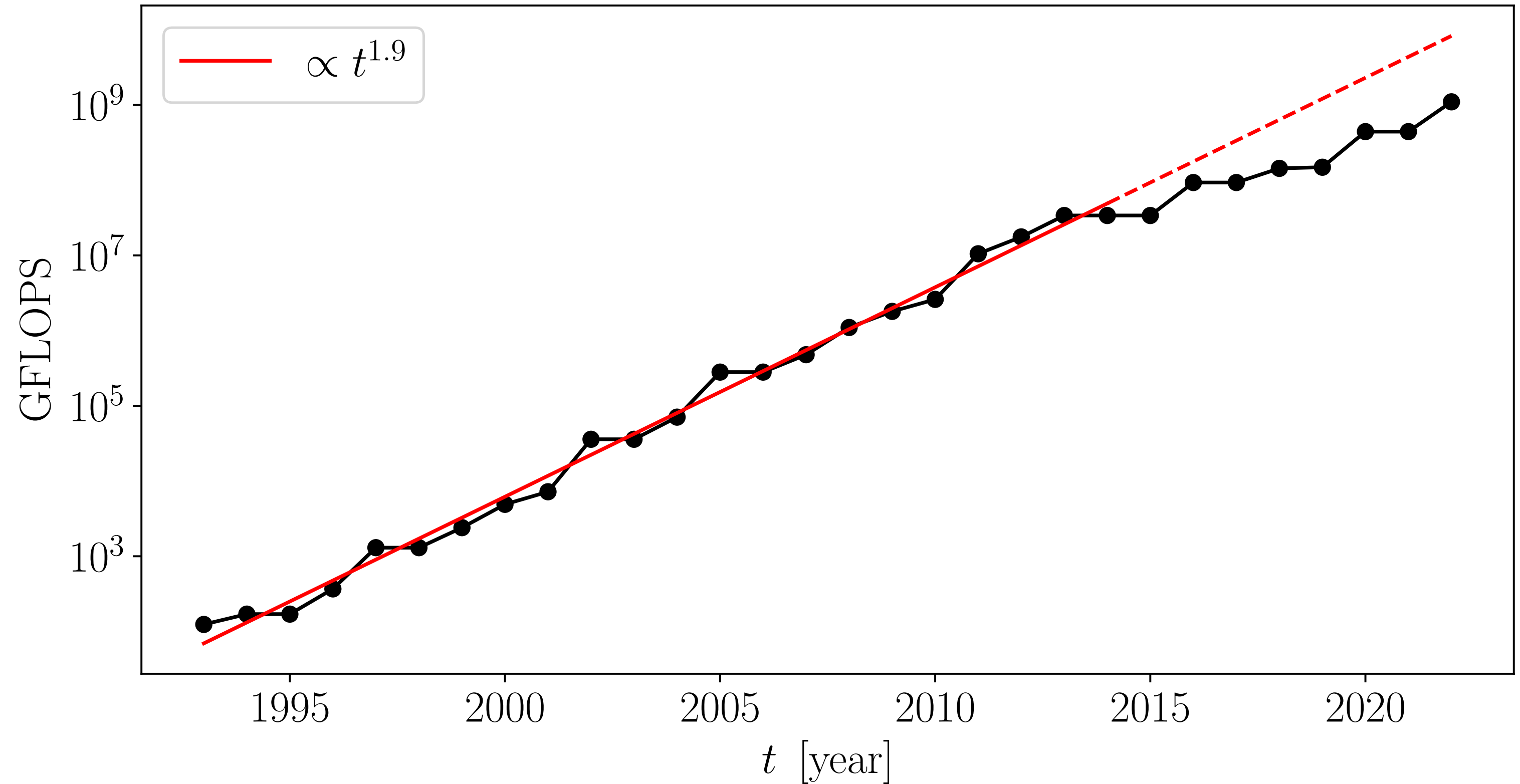
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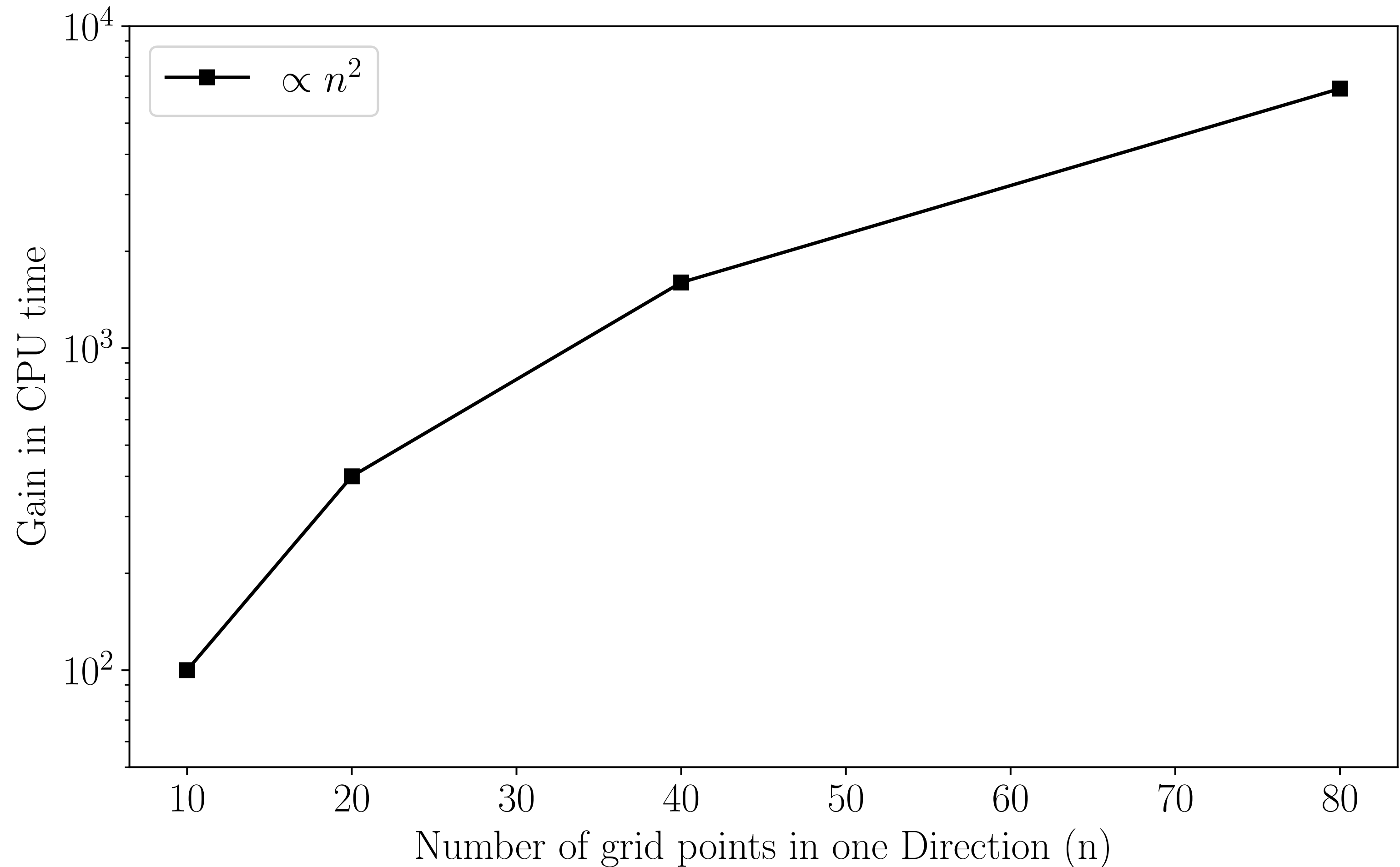
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Max Roser, Hannah Ritchie and Edouard Mathieu (2023) - "What is Moore's Law?"
 Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: '<https://ourworldindata.org/moores-law>'

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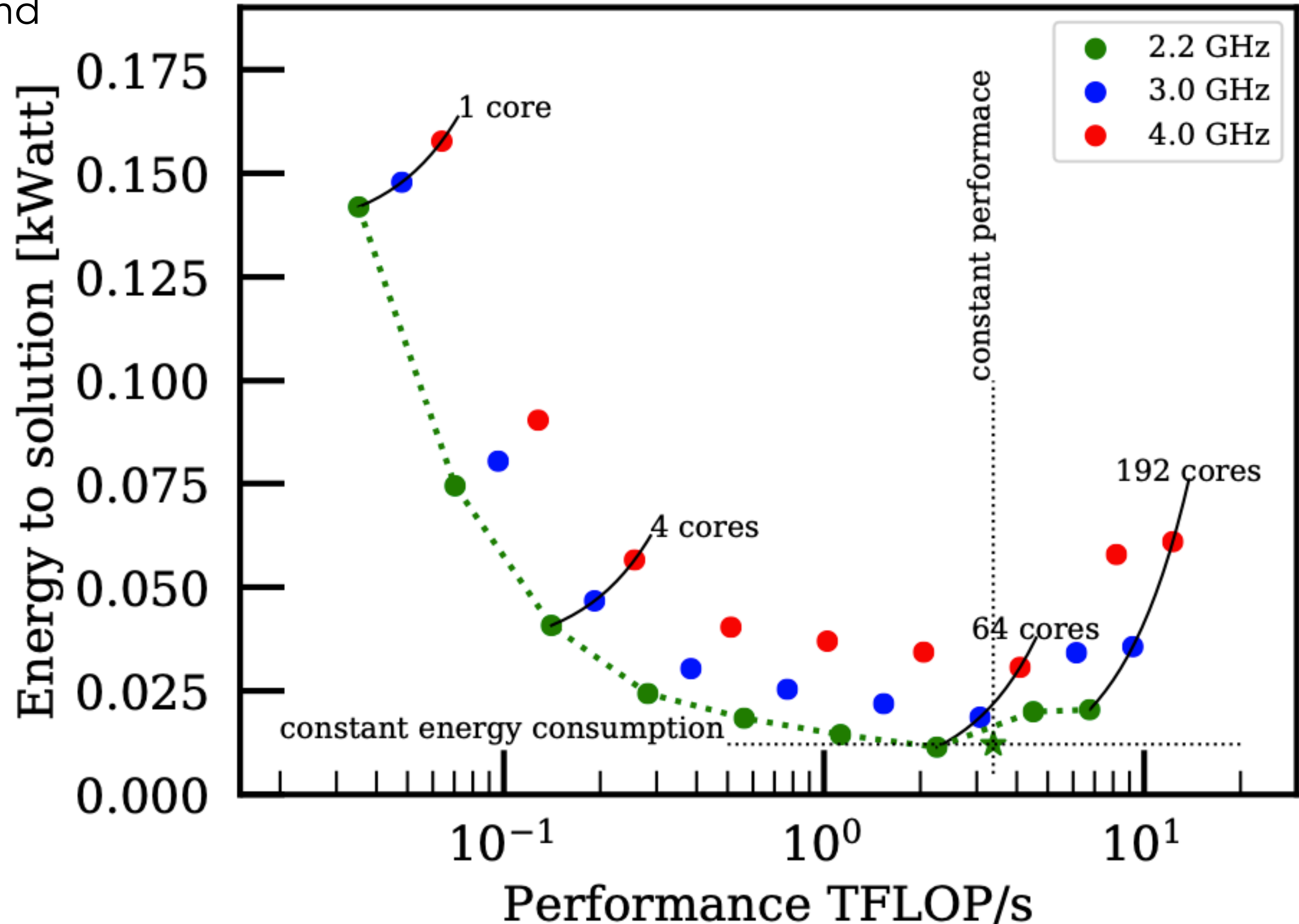
Zwart 2020

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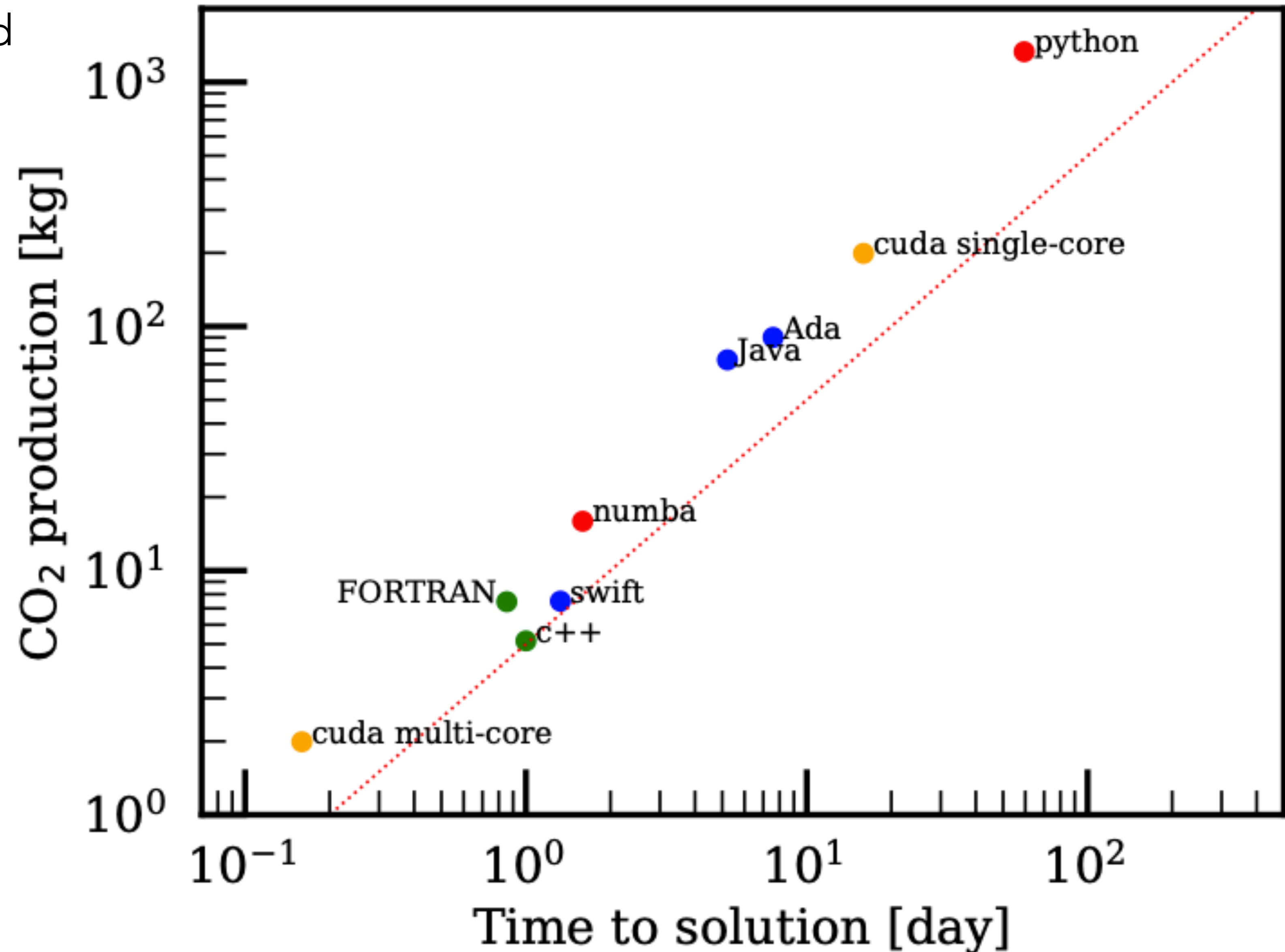
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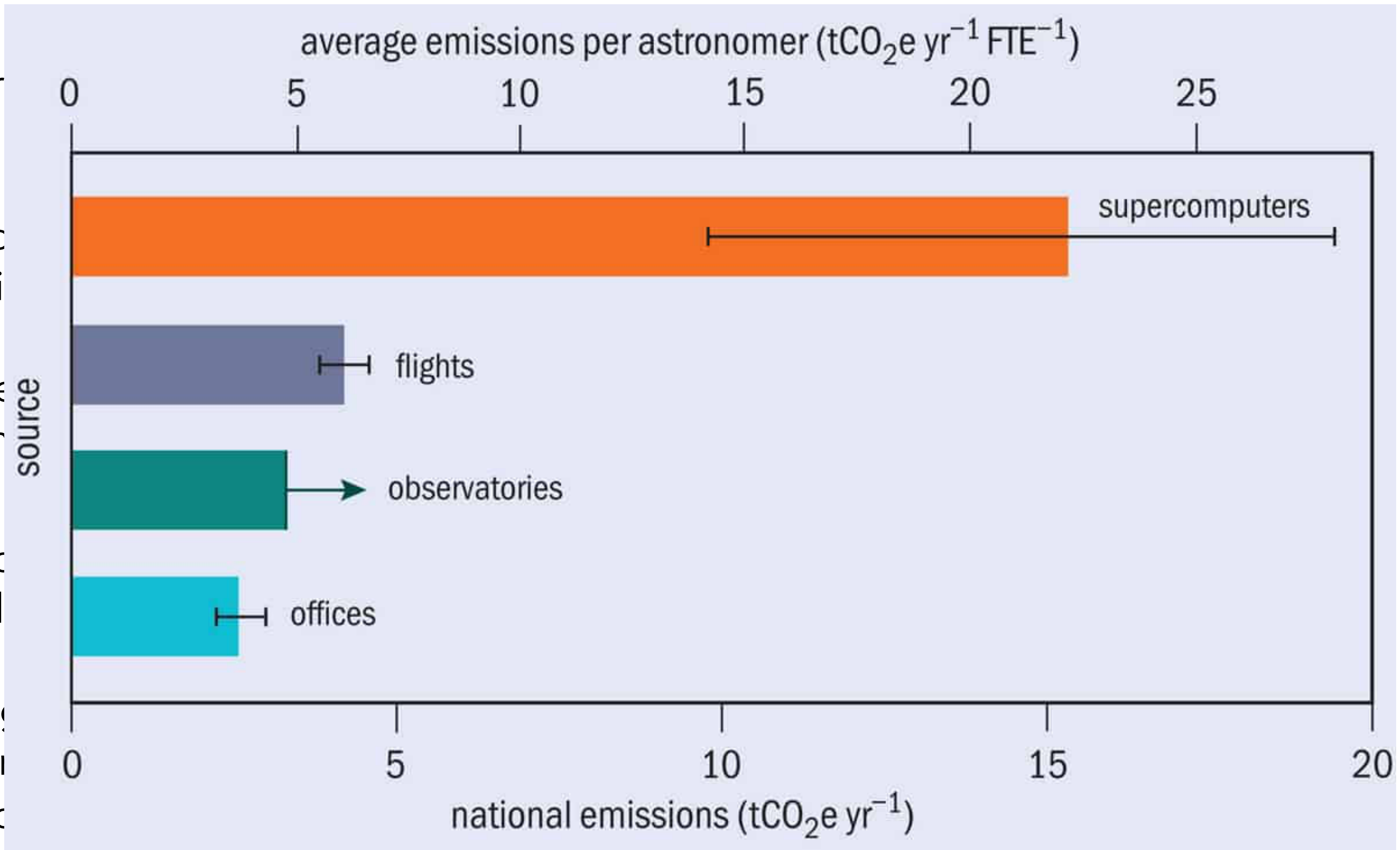
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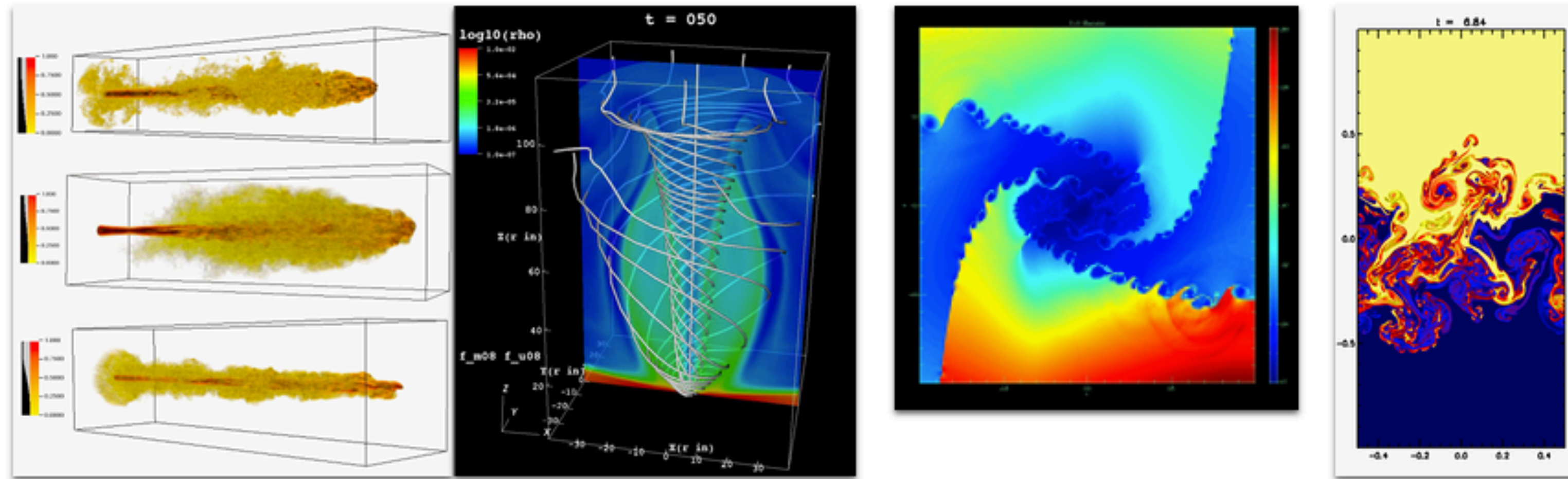


Stevens et al. 2020

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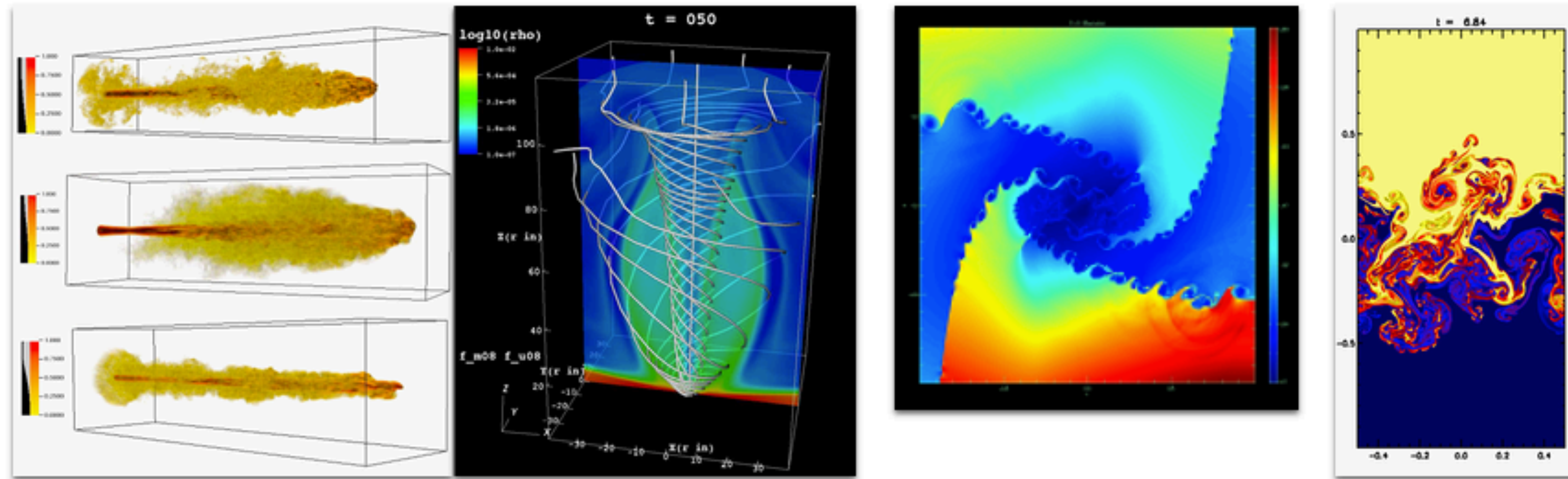
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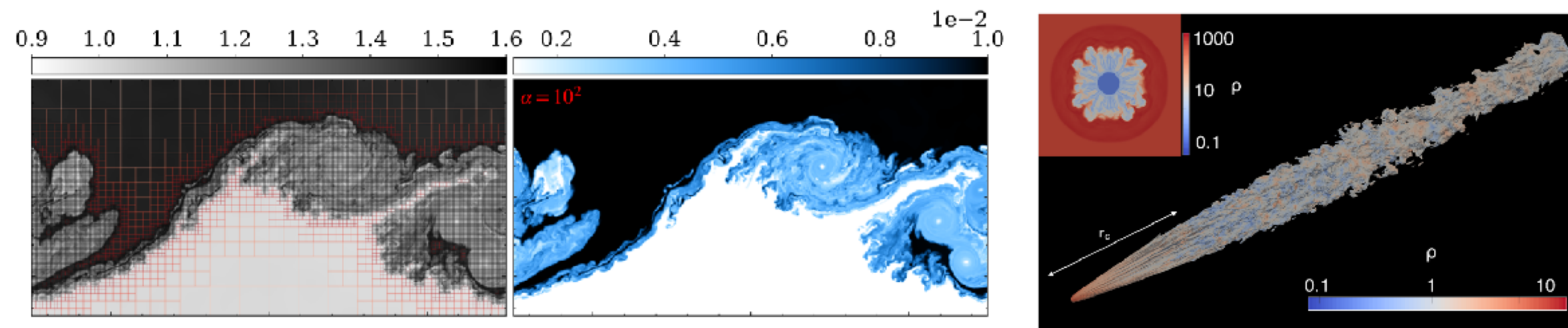


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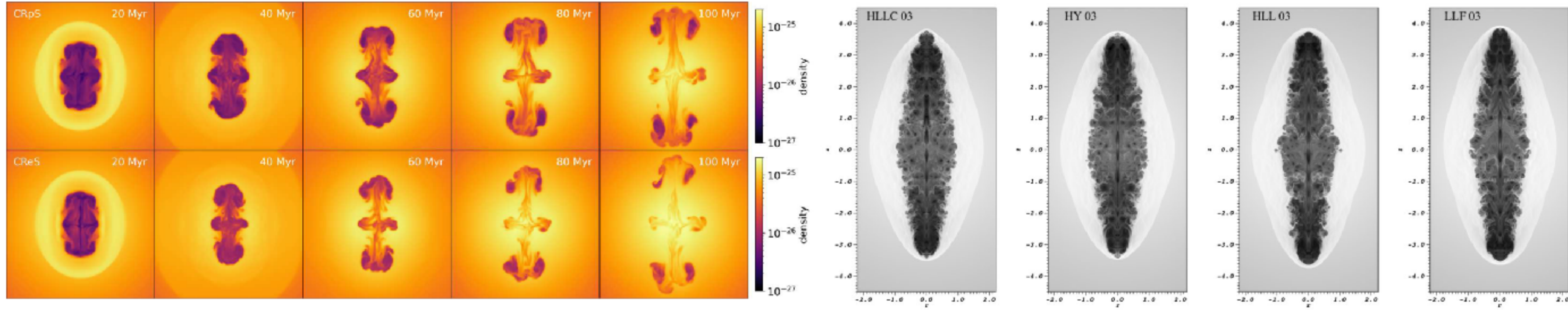
- ▶ MPI-AMRVAC code (Fortran 90 & MPI) - Keppens et al. 2002.



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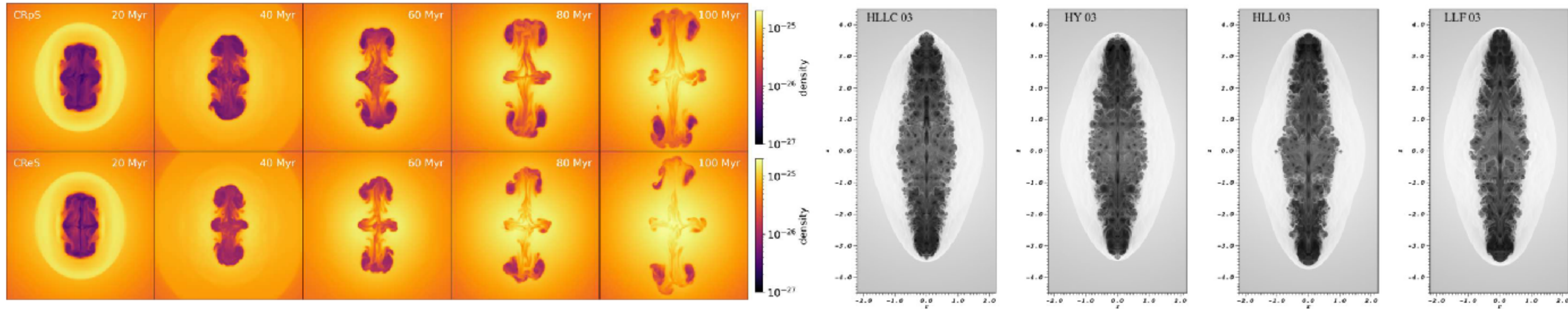
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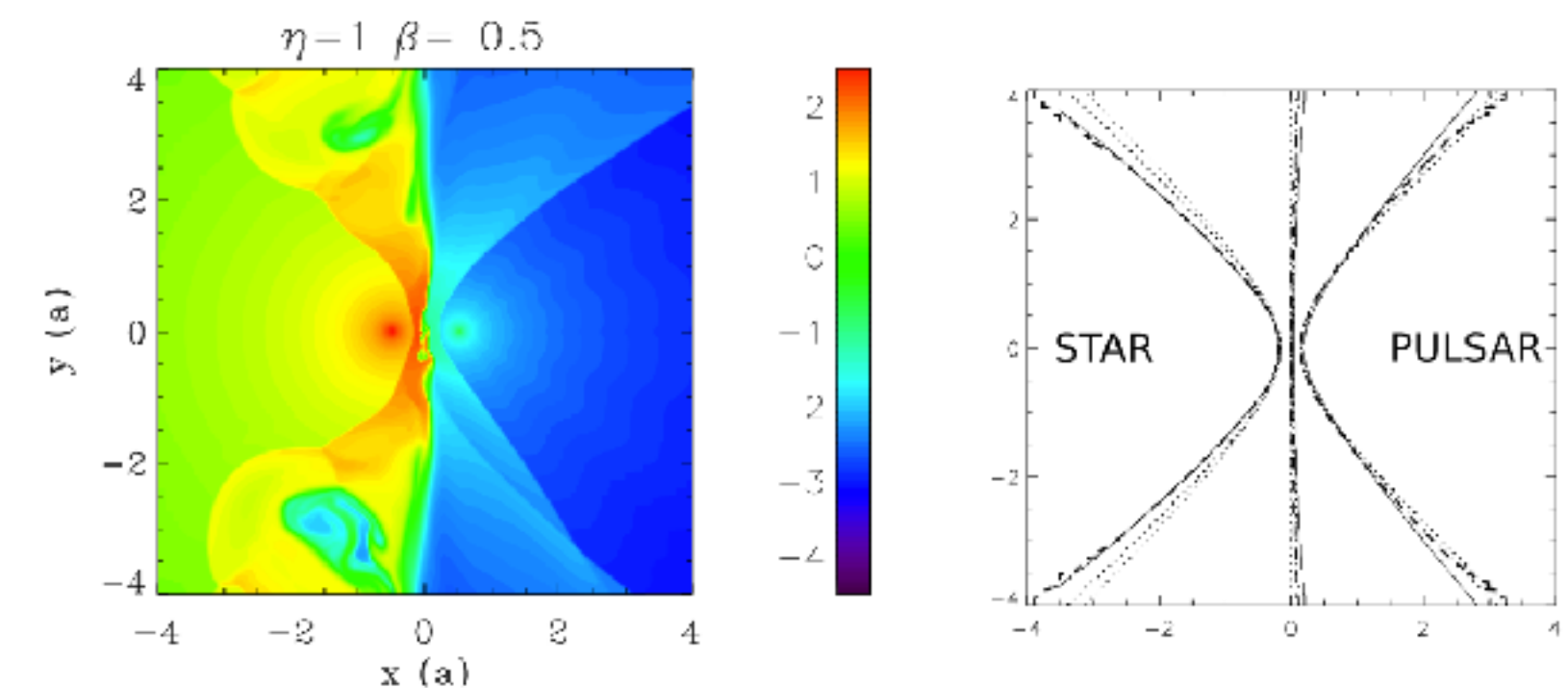
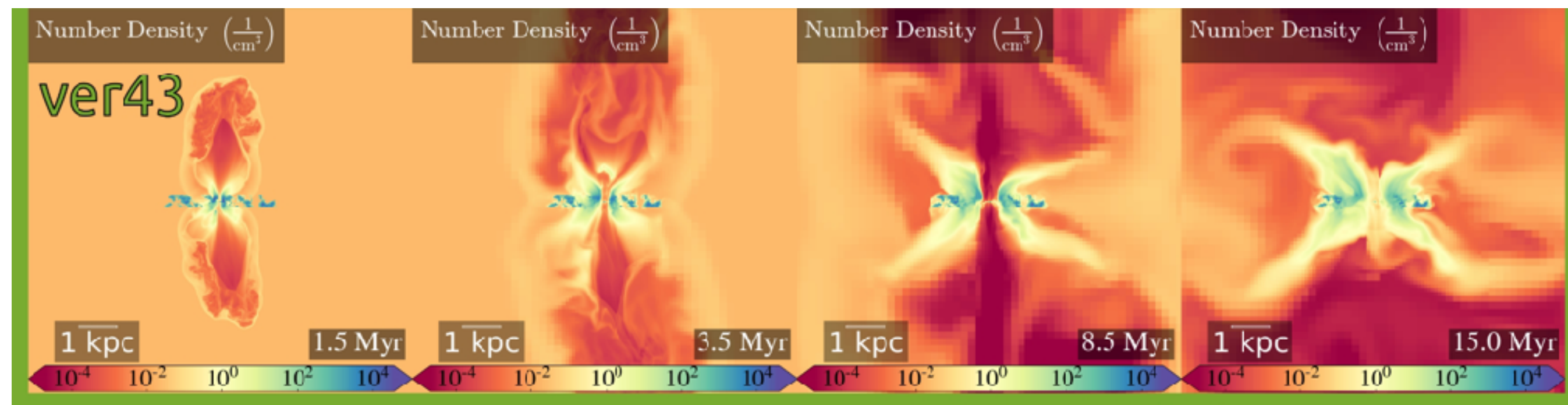


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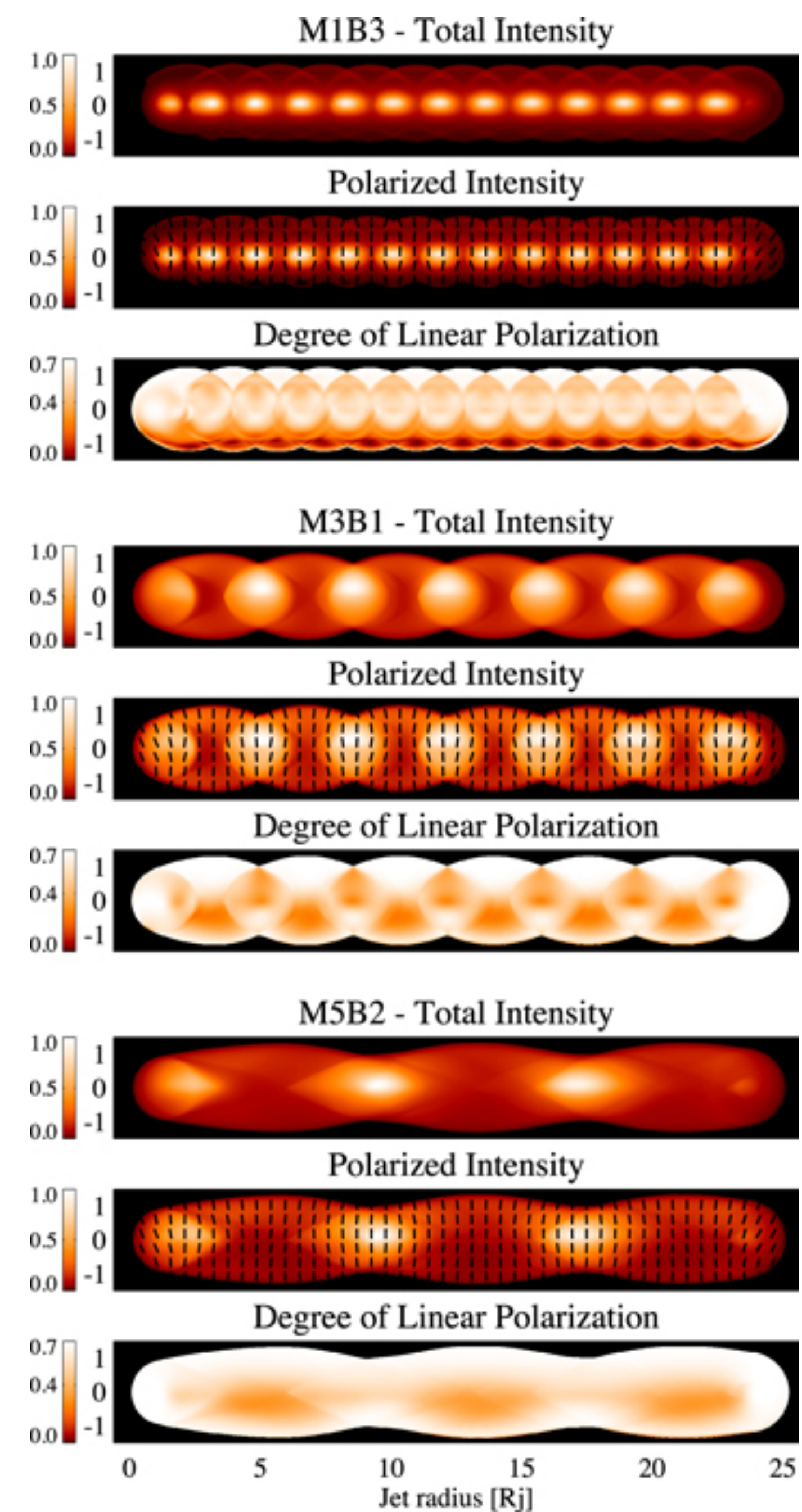
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 - * MWL emission and variability,
 - * Polarization,
 - * Hadronic contribution,
 - * ...

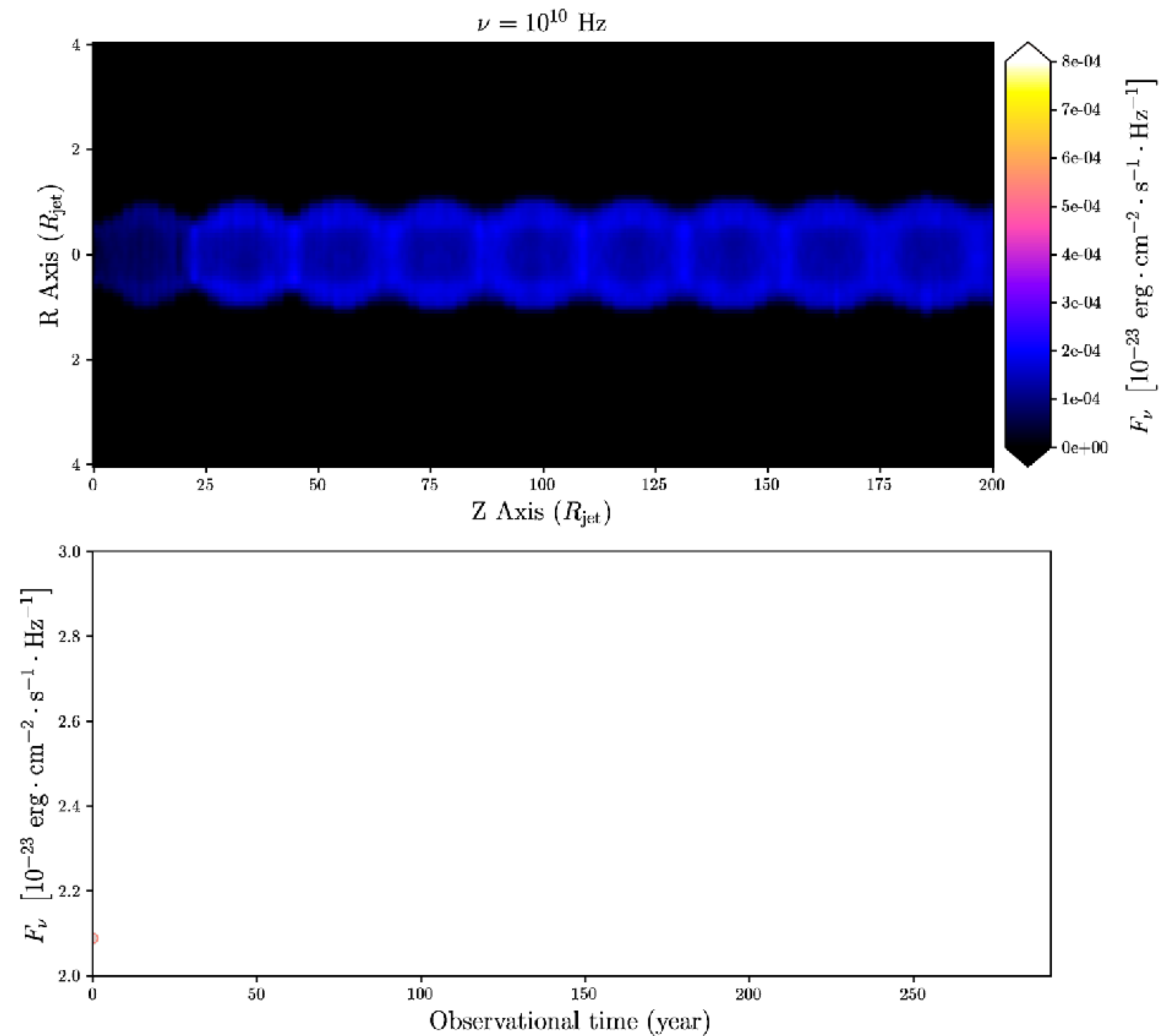
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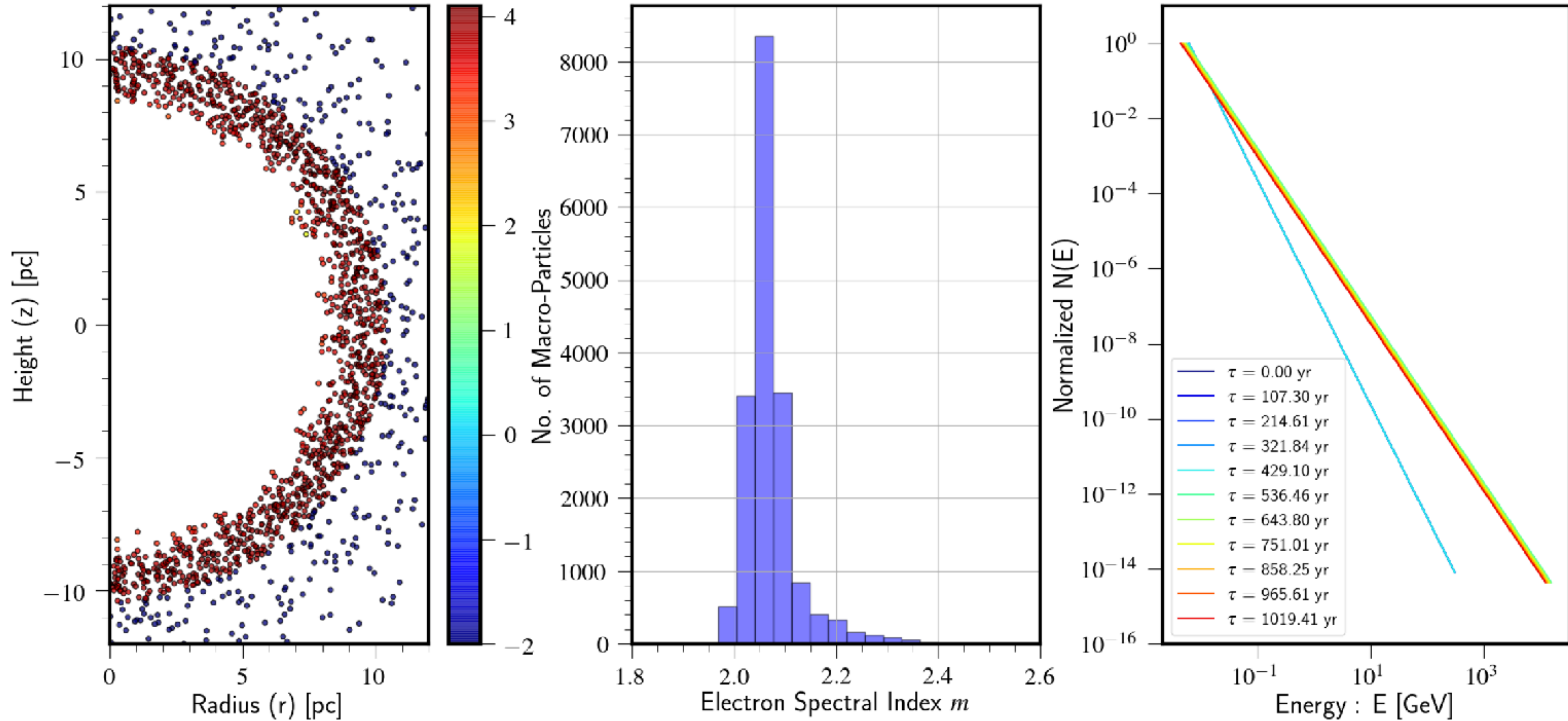


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Conclusions : *now and then*

- ✓ Versatility and flexibility of relativistic plasma simulations for AGN jets.
 - ▶ Parsec scale: jet acceleration, collimation, structures, etc.
 - ▶ Large-scale kpc: understanding the ISM/ICM interplay, jet morphology, galaxy / cluster evolution.
 - ✓ Plenty of code, only a few in open-access.
 - ✓ GPU era can help to reduce the time to solution.
 - ✓ Collaboration between performance engineers and astrophysics is needed.
- ▶ Open-science is the key.
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