THE ASTROPHYSICAL JETS

Wolfgang Kundt Washington, 27 July 2007

THE BIPOLAR-FLOW FAMILY

- Jets from the centers of (active) galaxies (AGN)
- Jets from young binary neutron stars (or BHCs).
- Jets from forming white dwarfs, inside planetary nebulae (PNe).
- Jets from newly-formed Stars (or YSOs), like our Sun.













3C 273



75 kpc / H_{-17.7}









FORMATION

- Relativistic pair plasma created in magnetic reconnections.
- Post-Acceleration of the pair plasma by buoyancy and by Low-Frequency Waves.
- Cooling of escaping pair plasma via thermal photon bath.
- Jet Formation by traversing a self-swept deLaval nozzle.
- On crossing the nozzle, the charges' energy distribution changes from a relativistic Maxwellian to a delta function, via a self-generated (axi-symmetric) **E** x **B**-drift. Repeated focussing of the jet by the inertia of the ambient CJM.



PROPAGATION

- An axisymmetric approximation can be modelled analytical-ly, with E_{rad} = B_{tor}, j ≈ ρ c, rρ(r=0) ≠ 0, with equipartition of energy densities of particles and fields, and with vanish-ing (synchrotron) radiation, as a radial Fourier expansion.
- An additional longitudinal **B**-field is an option.
- The mono-energetic spectrum of the leptons is stabilized by the **E** x **B**-drift.



DISCHARGING

- When a jet encounters (conductive) resistance, mirror charges and mirror currents are induced in it such that the almost relativistic flow is diverted sideways and reflected subsonic-ally, in a gyrating mode, observed as `knots' and `head'.
- The compression of the excess charges liberates the huge convected electric potential (between axis and periphery), of order e $\Phi = 10^{19.5} \text{ eV } \sqrt{L_{44}}$, and a space-charge limited fall of the pair plasma through it converts its energy distribution into the observed broad power law.



The Great Annihilator















