

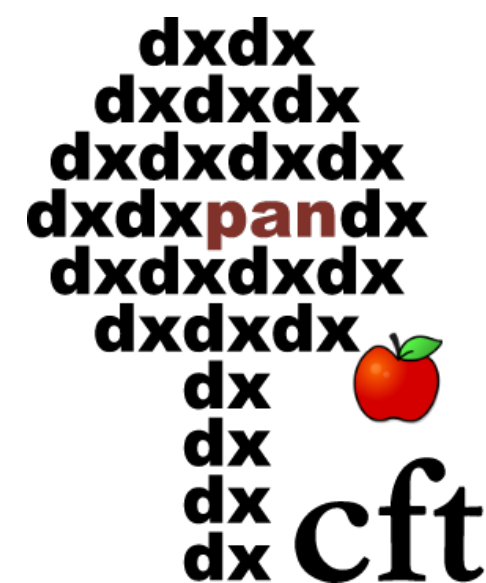
Numerical simulations of GRB jets from the BH horizon to post-breakout in collapsing stars

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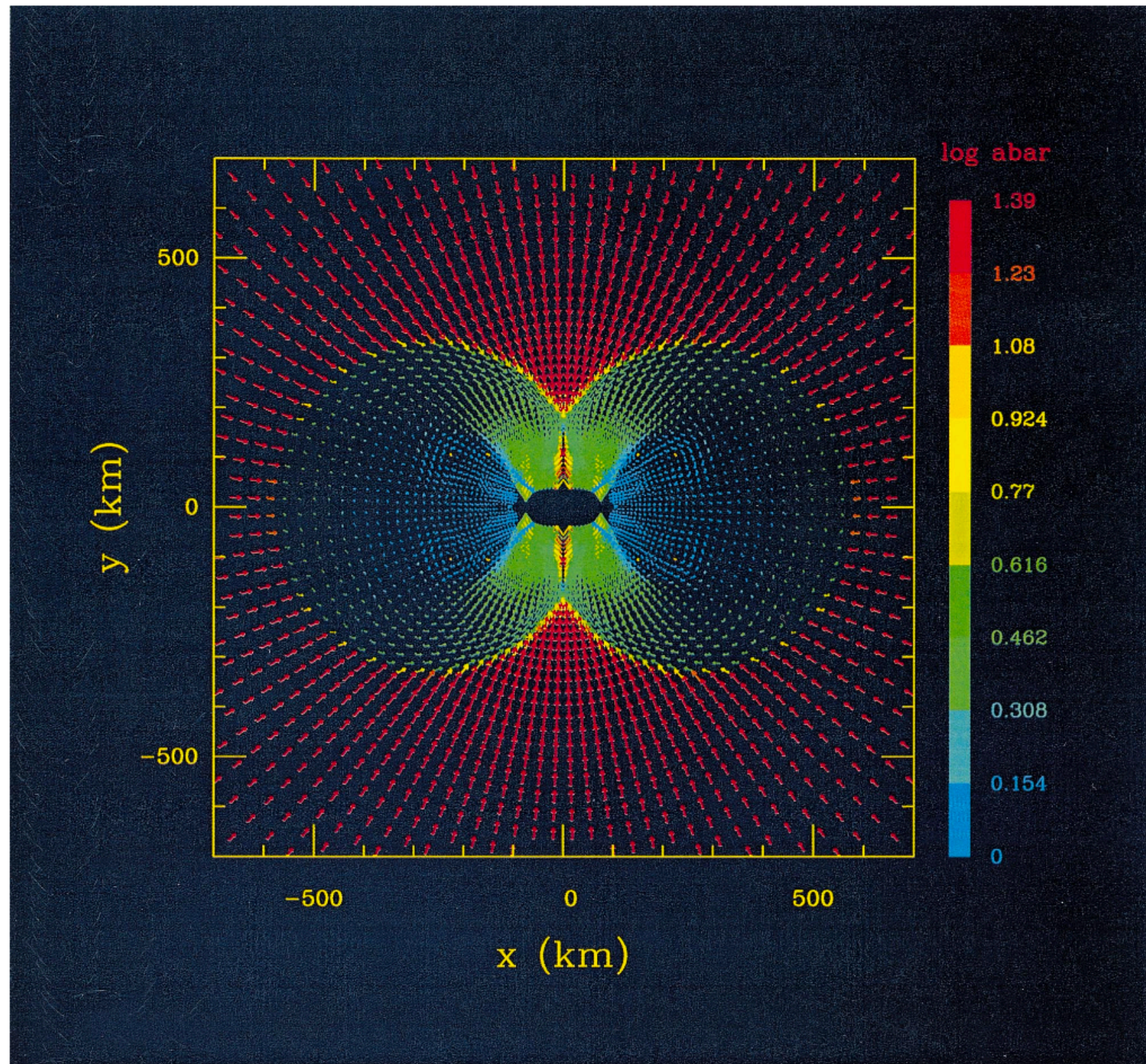
Agnieszka Janiuk (CFT, Poland) & Héctor Olivares (UA, Portugal)



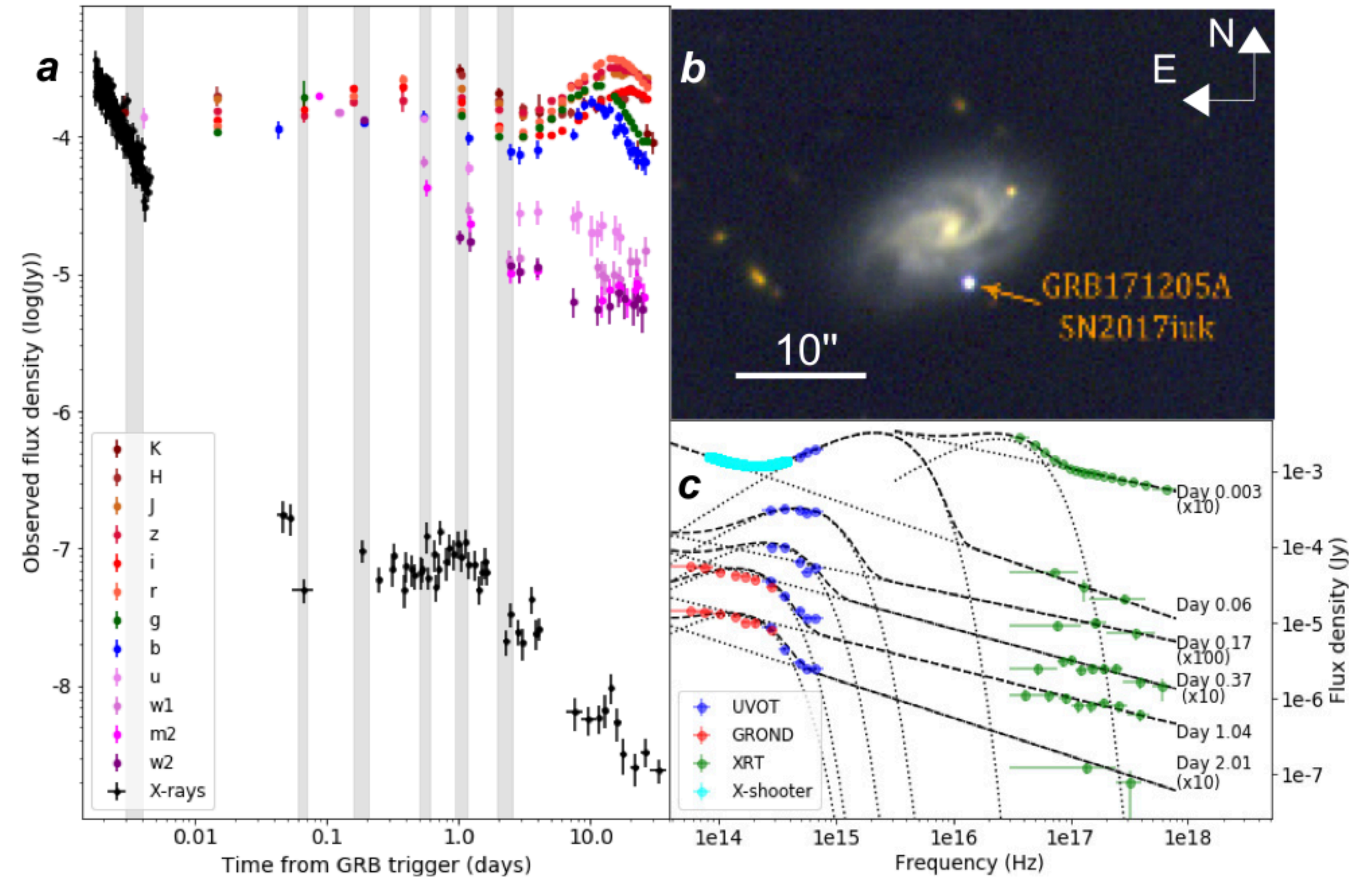
ReFCO Warsaw, May 5th 2025

GRBs from collapsars

McFadyen & Woosley 1999



Izzo et al. 2019



Long GRB Jet is a multi-scale problem

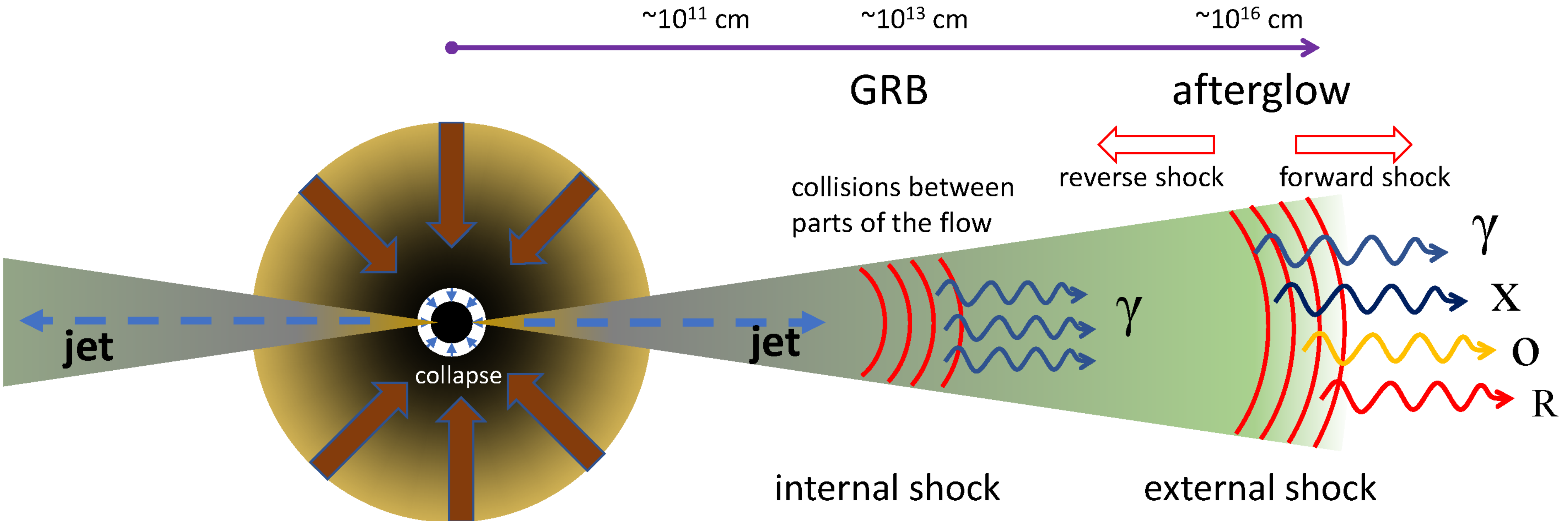


Figure Credits: Dado et al. 2022

Long GRB Jet is a multi-scale problem

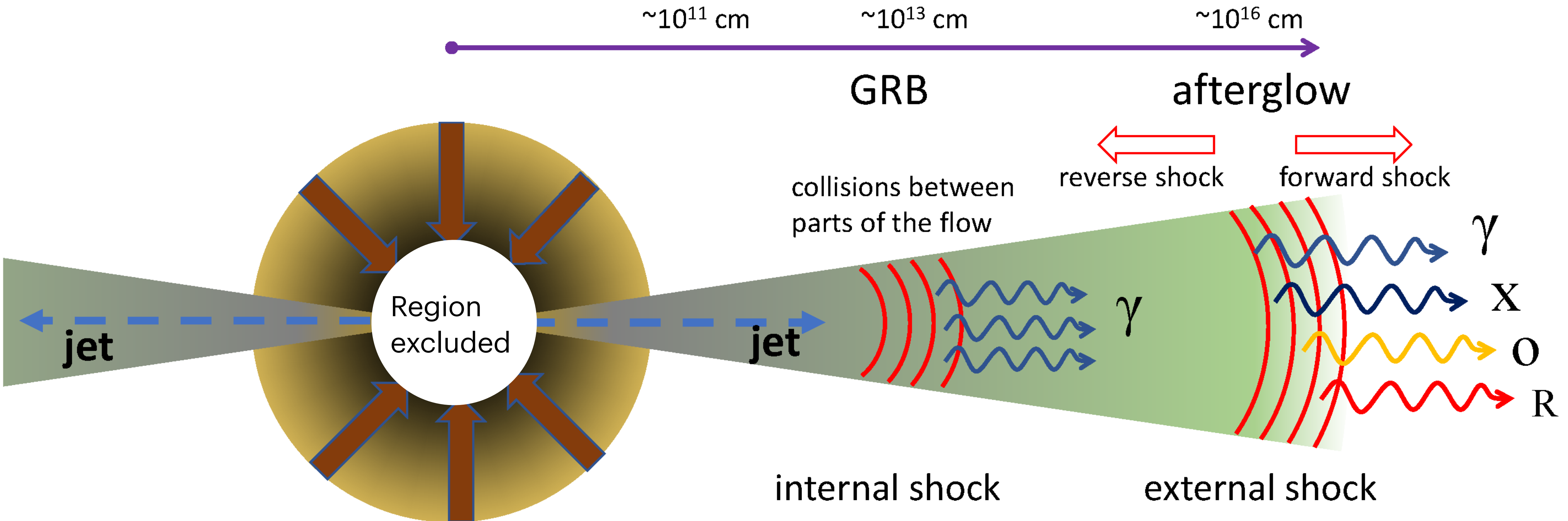
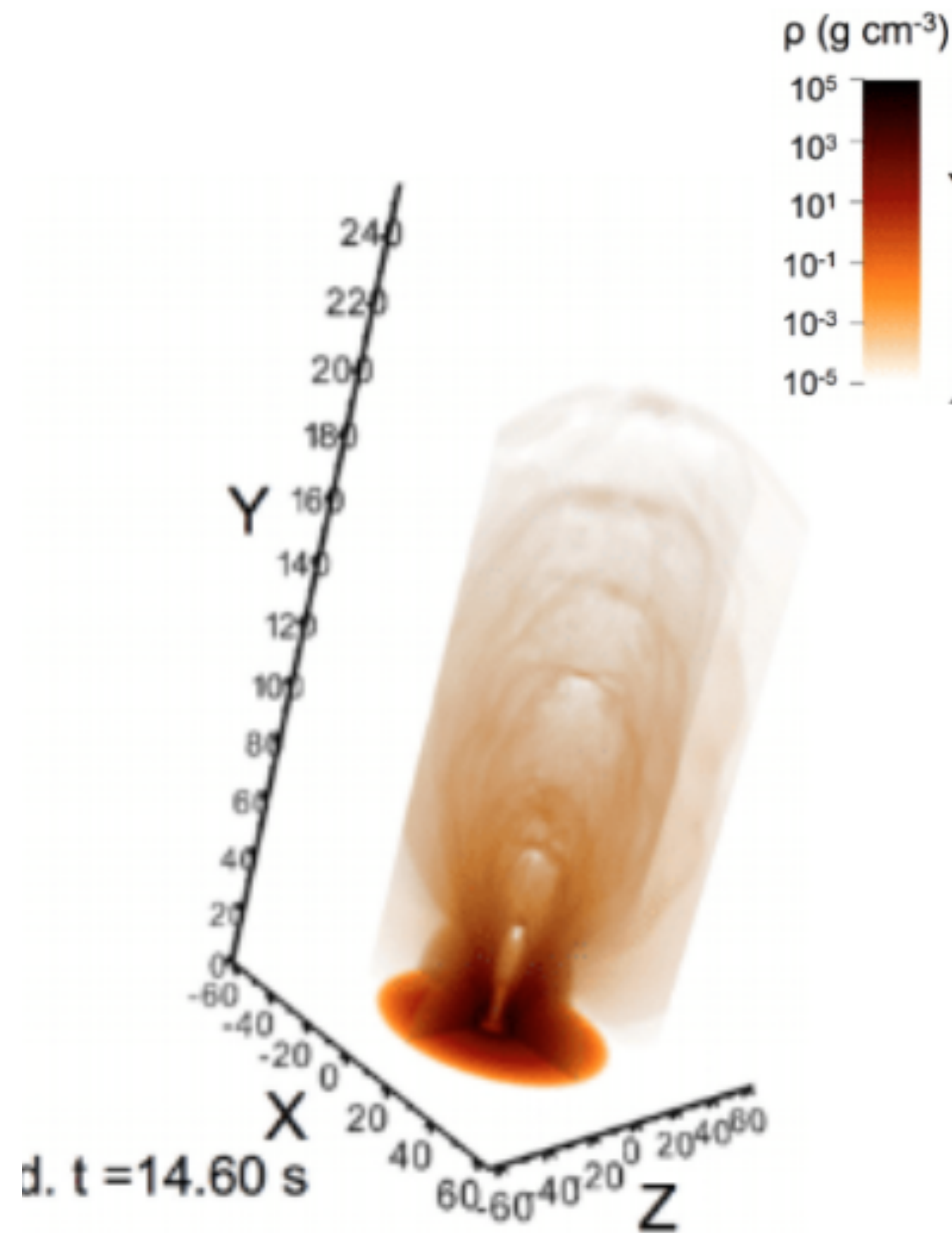


Figure Credits: Dado et al. 2022

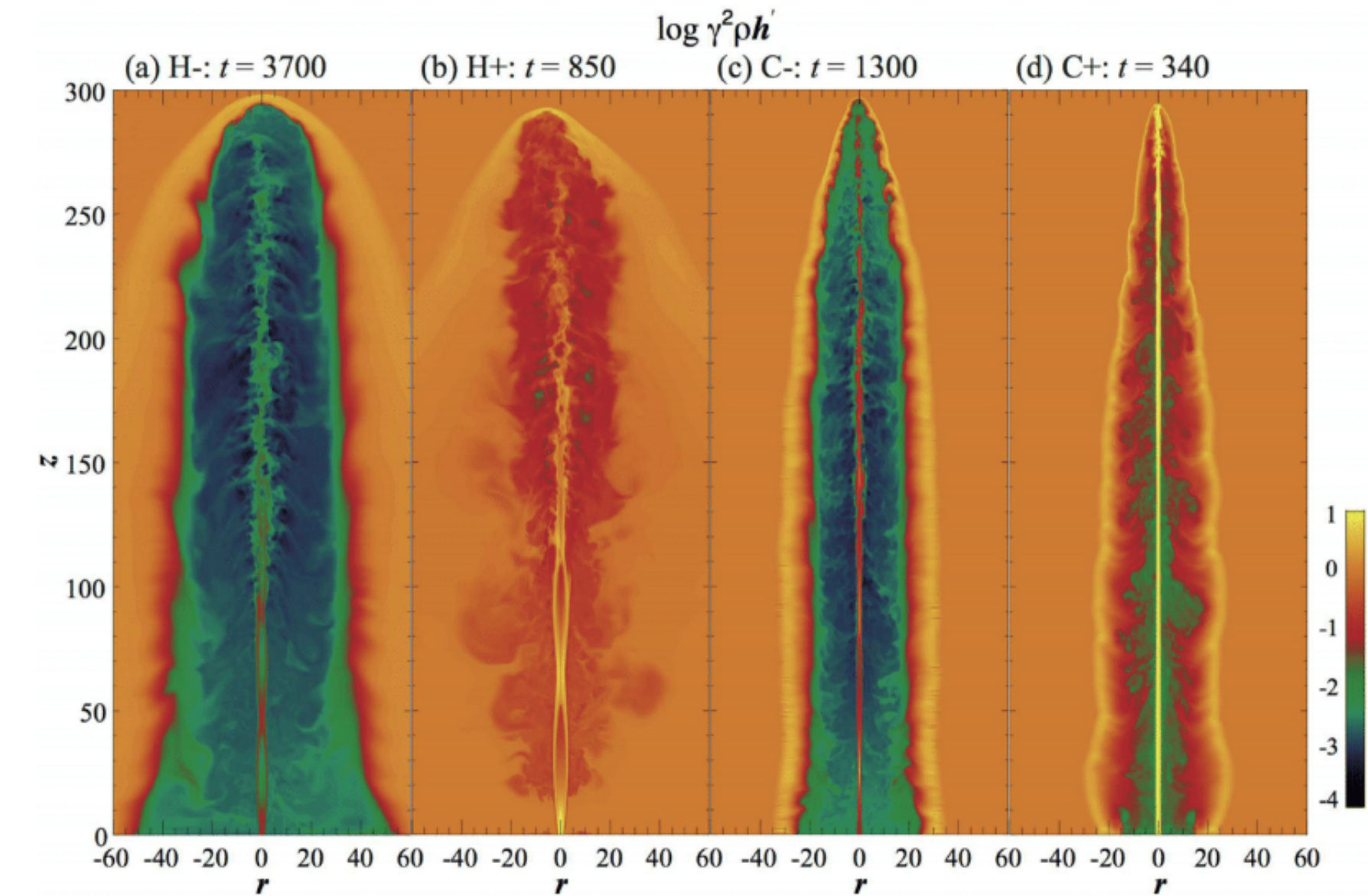
Jets launched beyond the iron core

Cold and pressure dominated jets

Non symmetric Top-hat jet (variable source)

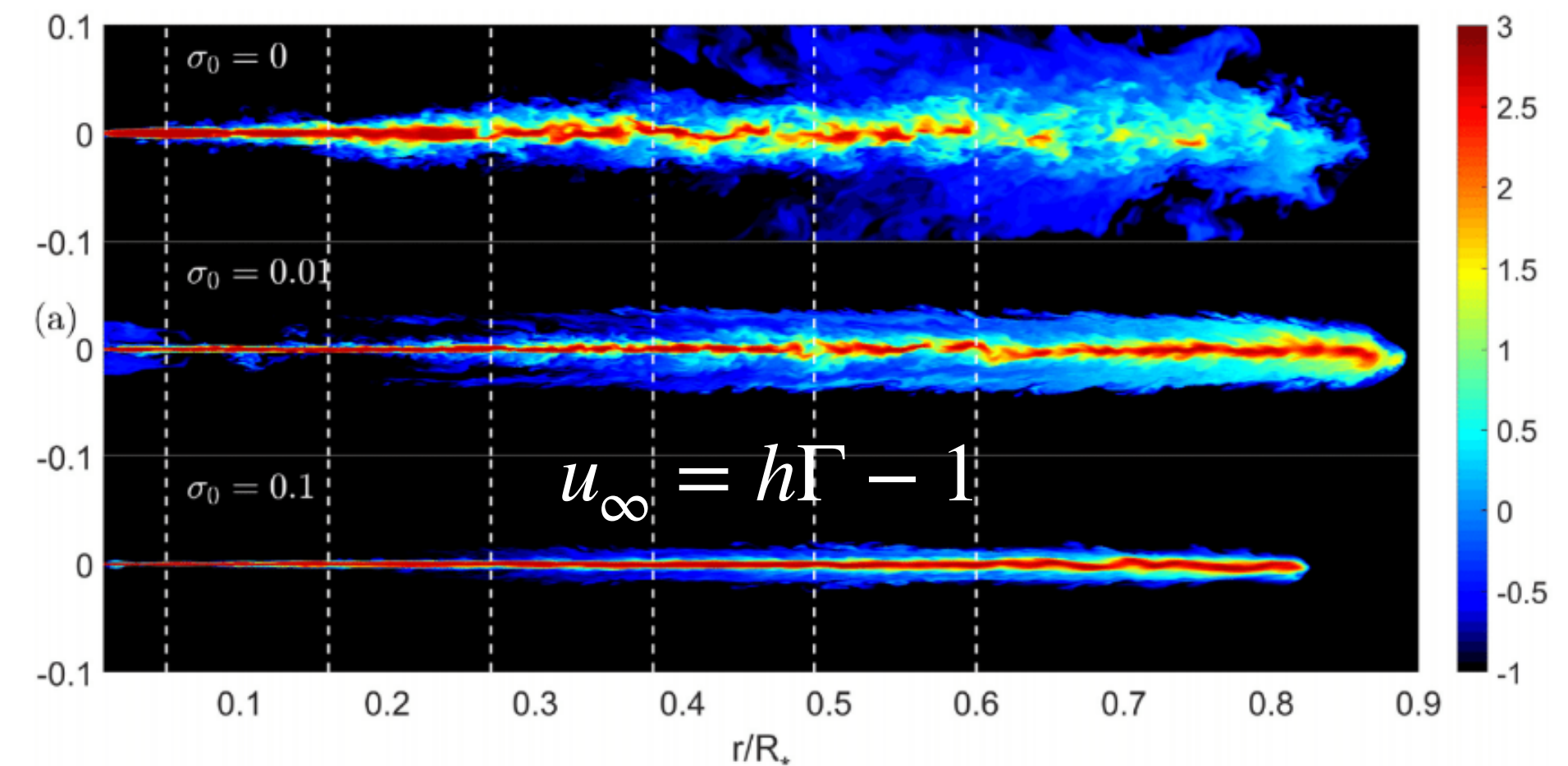


Lopez-Camara et al. 2016



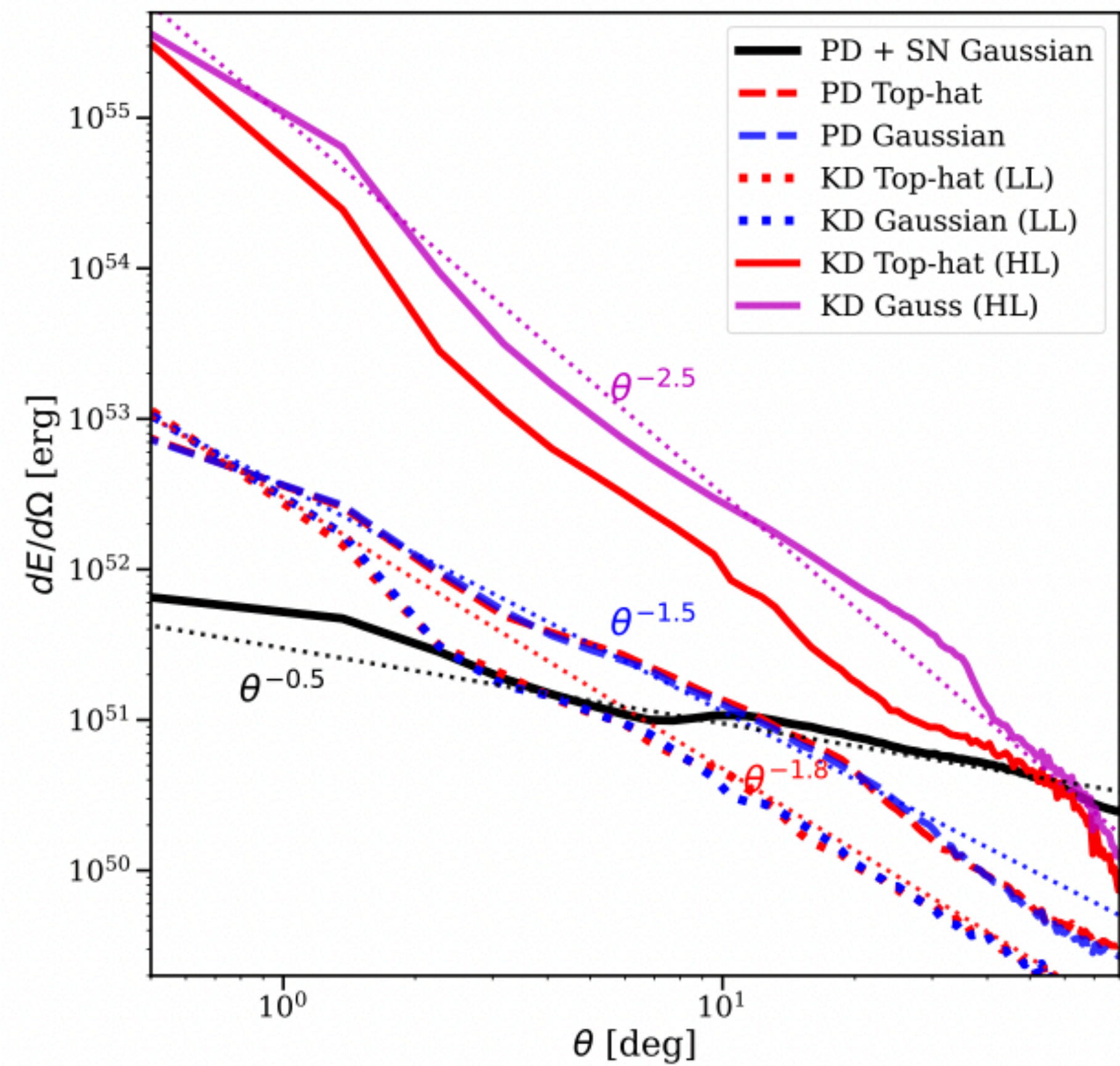
Matsumoto et al. 2019

Weakly magnetized jet + variable source

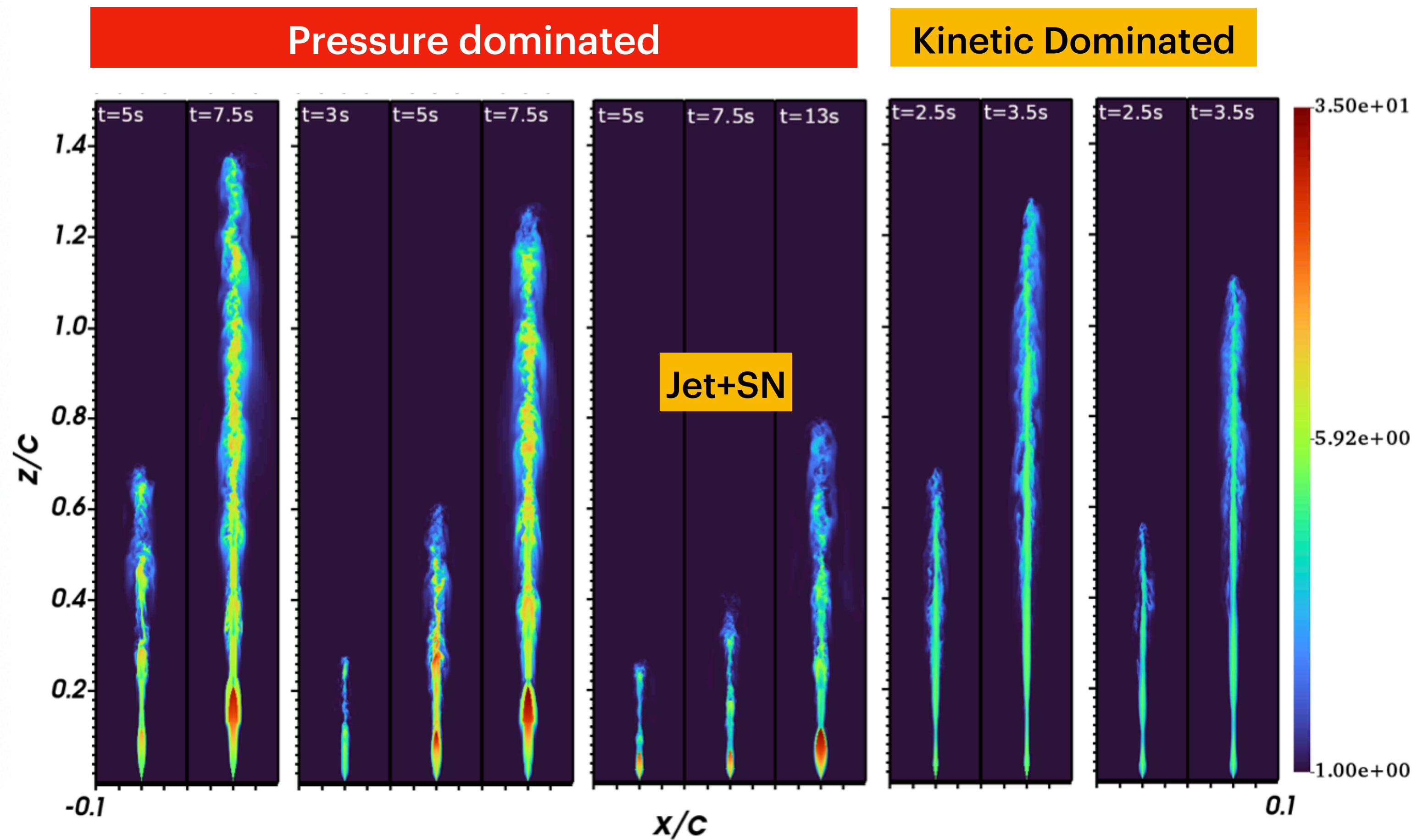


Gottlieb et al. 2020

Jets beyond the iron core: jets initially structured

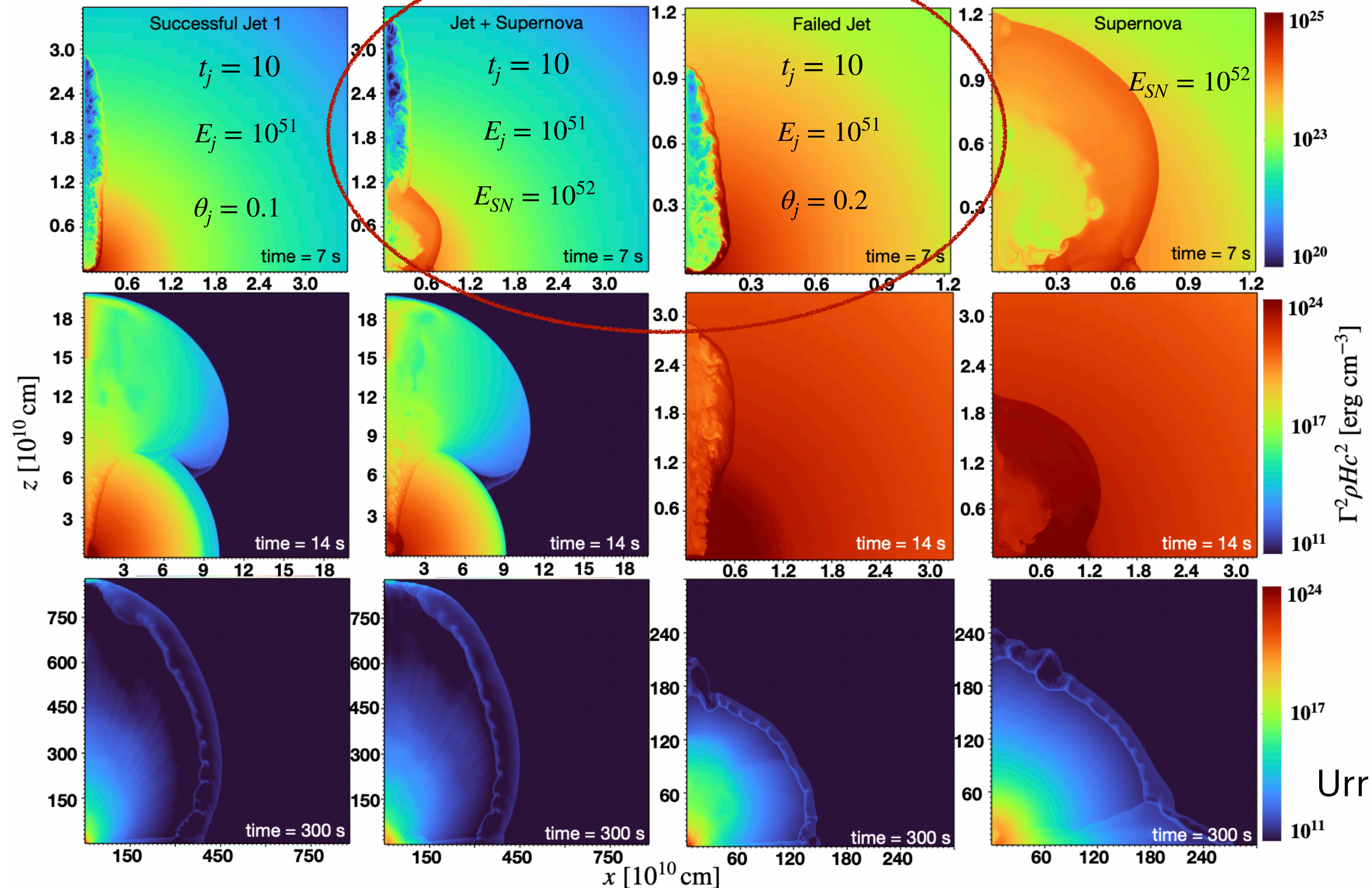


Time=0



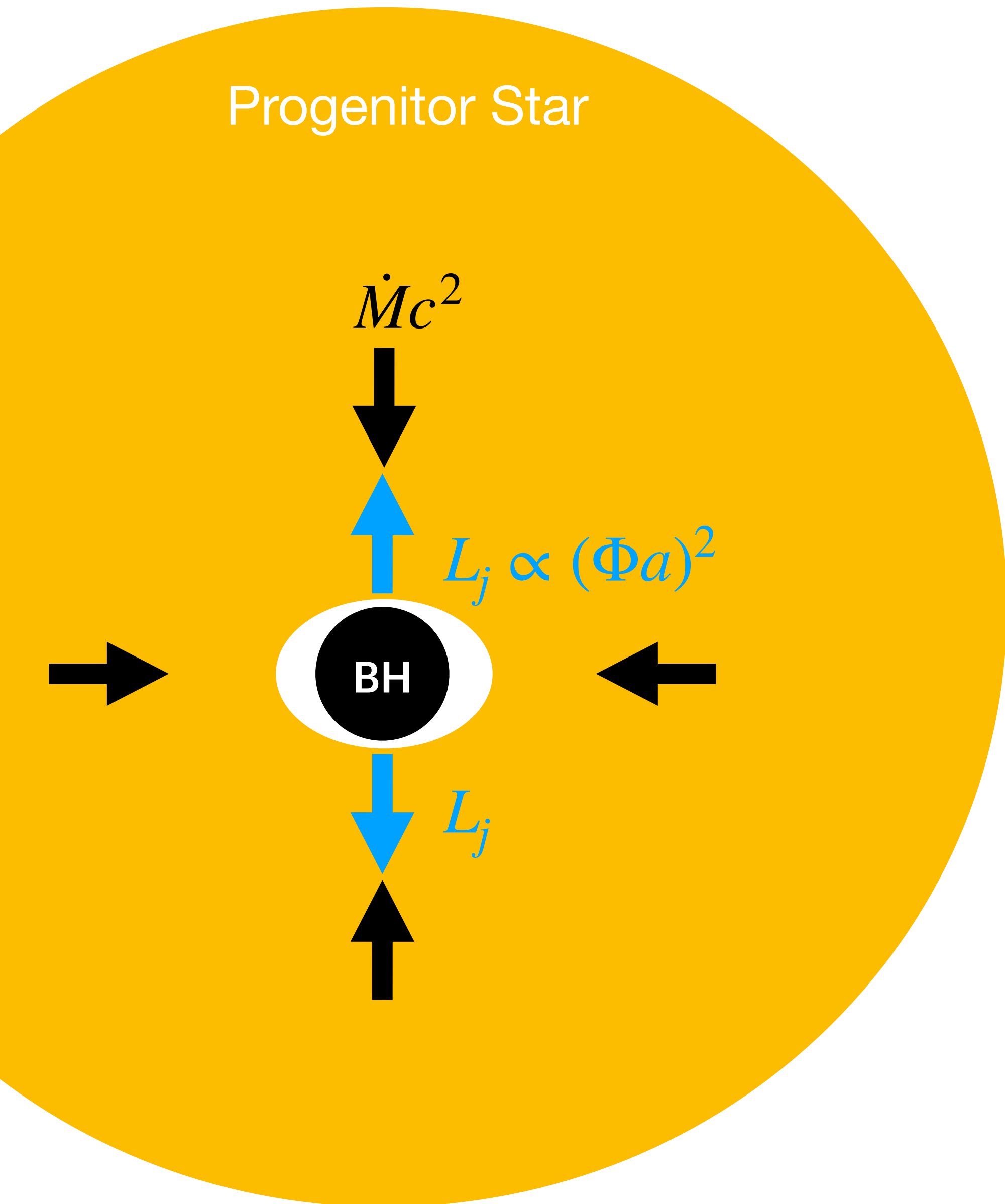
Urrutia, De Colle & Lopez-Camara 2023

The role of jet/environment parameters



Urrutia + 2023

Jet launching from the center



- Fast spinning BH (MacFadyen & Woosley 1999)
- Angular momentum distribution
 - Funnel

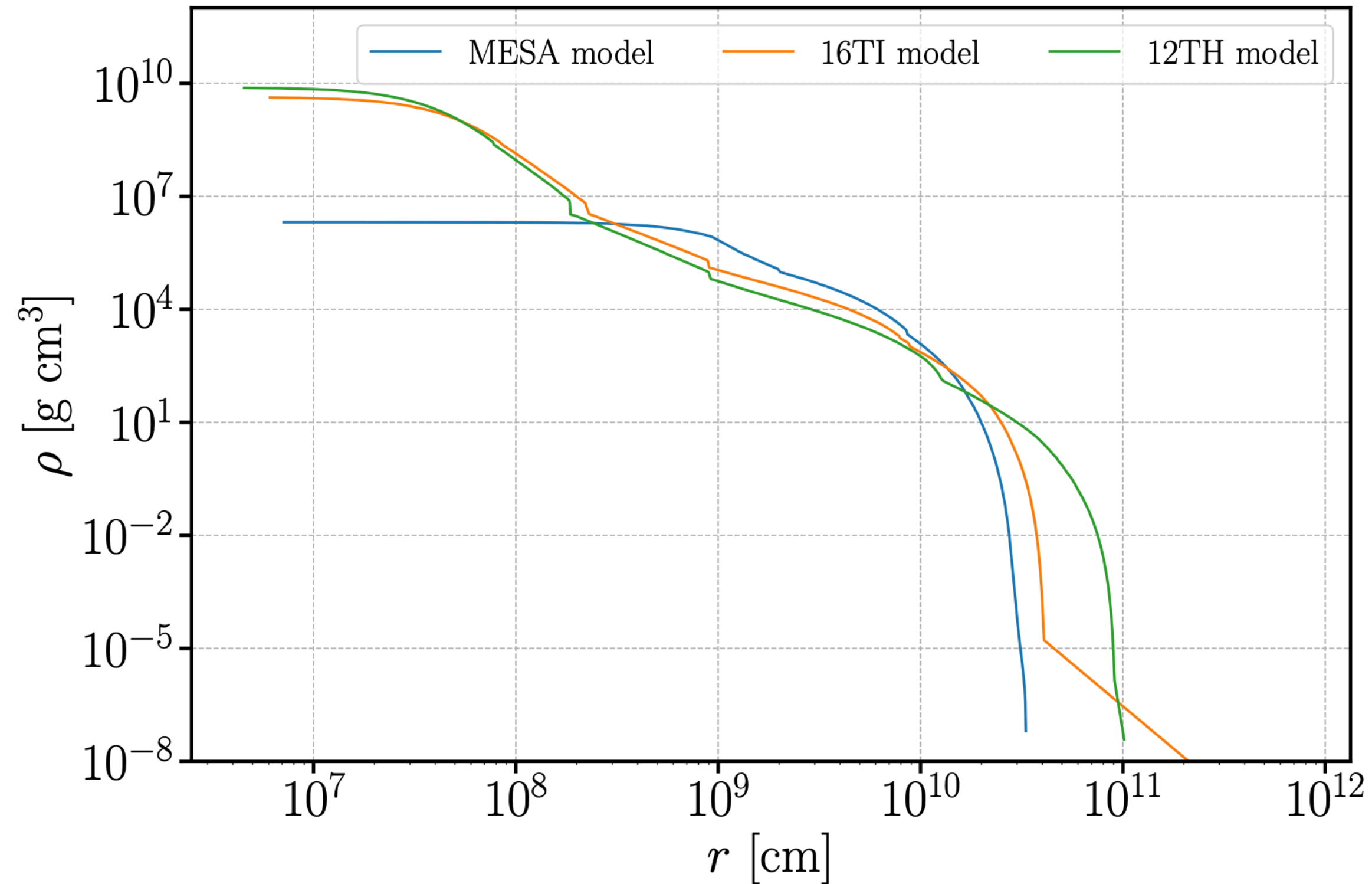
$$t_{\text{dyn}} \sim 10 \text{ s}$$

$$\dot{M} \sim 0.1 M_{\odot} \text{s}^{-1}$$

- Magneto rotational core collapse (Mösta 2014; 2015; Obergaulinger & Aloy 2020; Gottlieb 2022)

$$B_0 \sim 10^{14} - 10^{15} \text{ G}$$

Initial conditions



Rotation

$$\epsilon_{\text{isco}} = -u_{t,\text{isco}} = \frac{1 - 2/r_{\text{isco}} + a/r_{\text{isco}}^{3/2}}{\sqrt{1 - 3/r_{\text{isco}} + 2a/r_{\text{isco}}^{3/2}}}$$

$$l_{\text{isco}} = u_{\phi,\text{isco}} = \frac{r_{\text{isco}}^{1/2} - 2a/r_{\text{isco}} + a^2/r_{\text{isco}}^{3/2}}{\sqrt{1 - 3/r_{\text{isco}} + 2a/r_{\text{isco}}^{3/2}}}$$

$$u^\phi = C \sin^2 \theta (-g^{t\phi} \epsilon_{\text{isco}} + g^{\phi\phi} l_{\text{isco}})$$

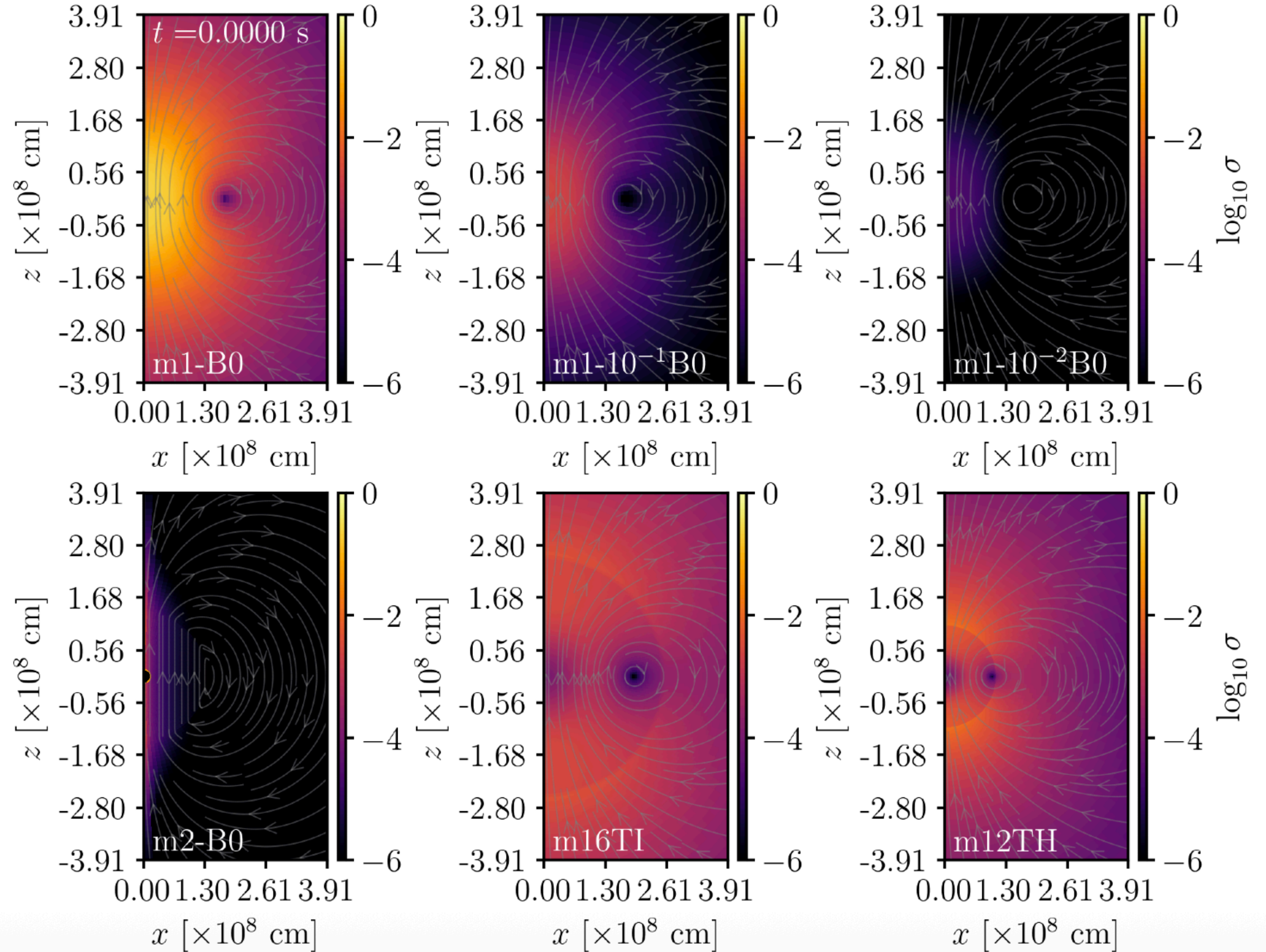
Magnetic Field Potential

$$A_\phi = \frac{B_0 r_c^3}{r^3 + r_0^3} \sin \theta \quad B_0 = 10^{14}$$

We are remapping the stellar profile in BHAC code (Porth + 2017; Olivares + 2019)

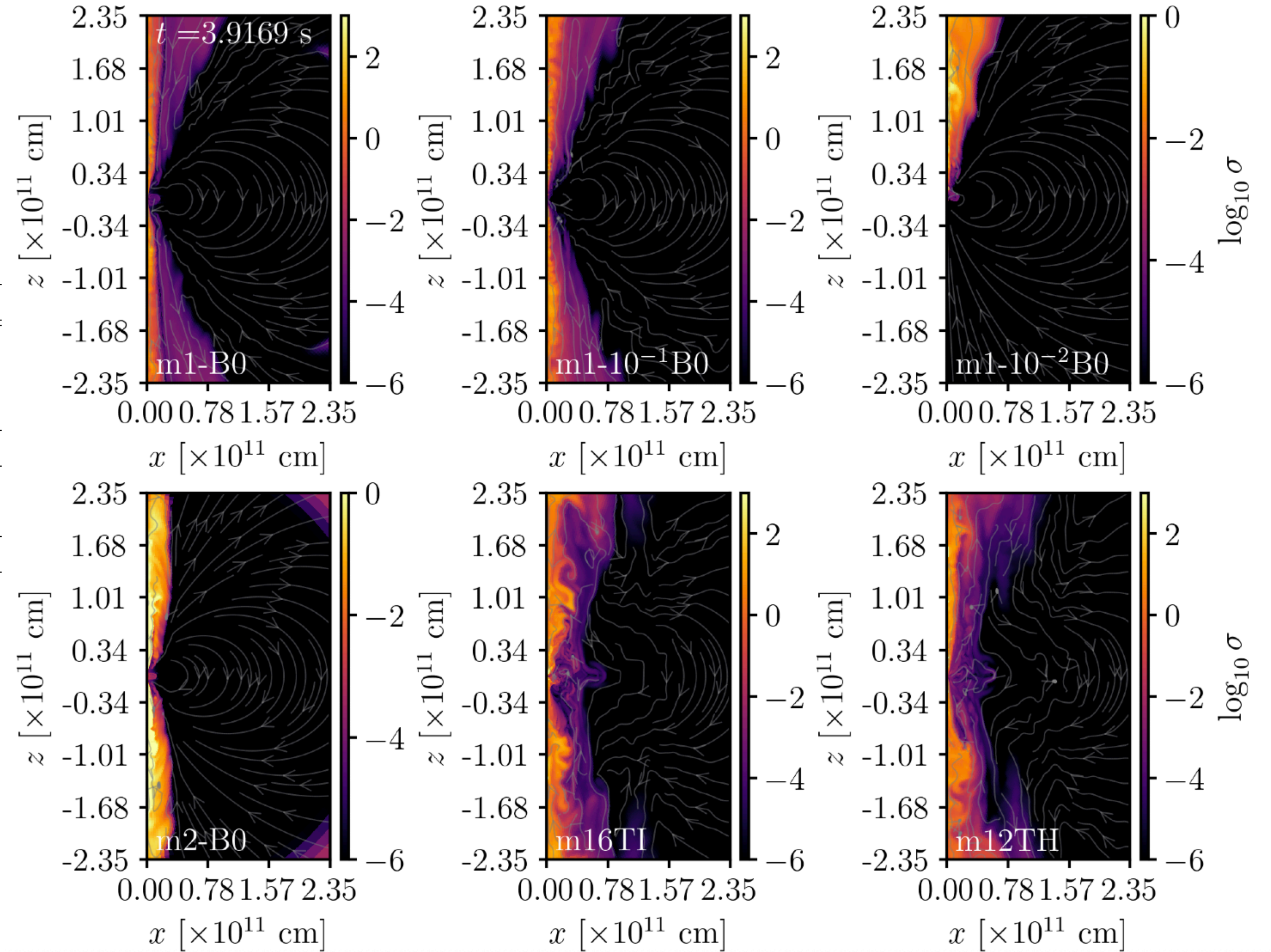
Initial conditions

Model	Star Progenitor	$\rho_{\max}^{\star}$ [g cm $^{-3}$]	M_{BH}	B_0 [G]
m1-B0 m1-10 $^{-1}$ B0 m1-10 $^{-2}$ B0	MESA	2×10^6	$5M_{\odot}$	10^{14} 10^{13} 10^{12}
m2-B0	MESA	2×10^6	$5M_{\odot}$	B_0
m16TI m12TH	16TI 12TH	4×10^9 8×10^9	$3M_{\odot}$	10^{14} 10^{14}
m1-zero	MESA	2×10^6	$5M_{\odot}$	Zero

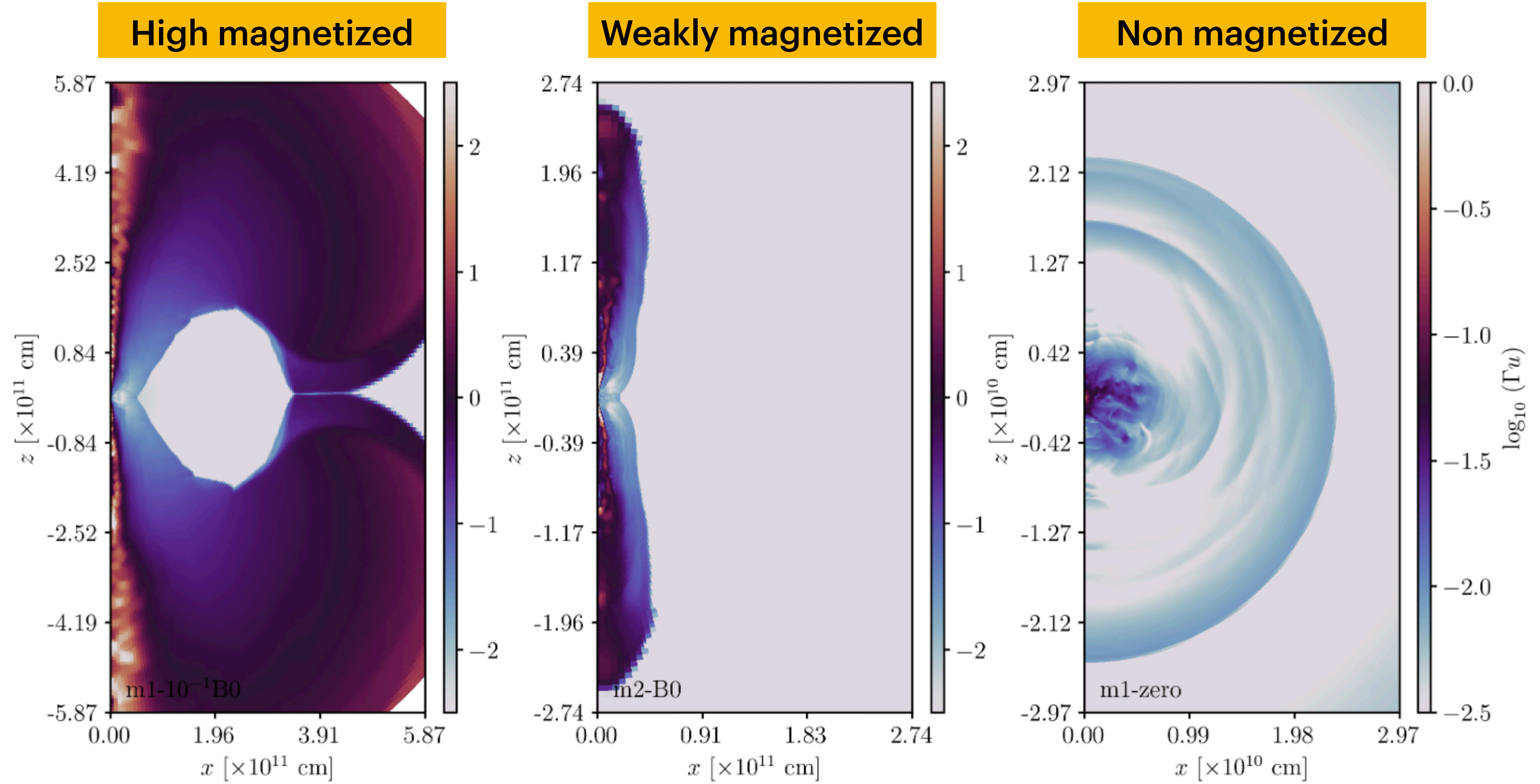
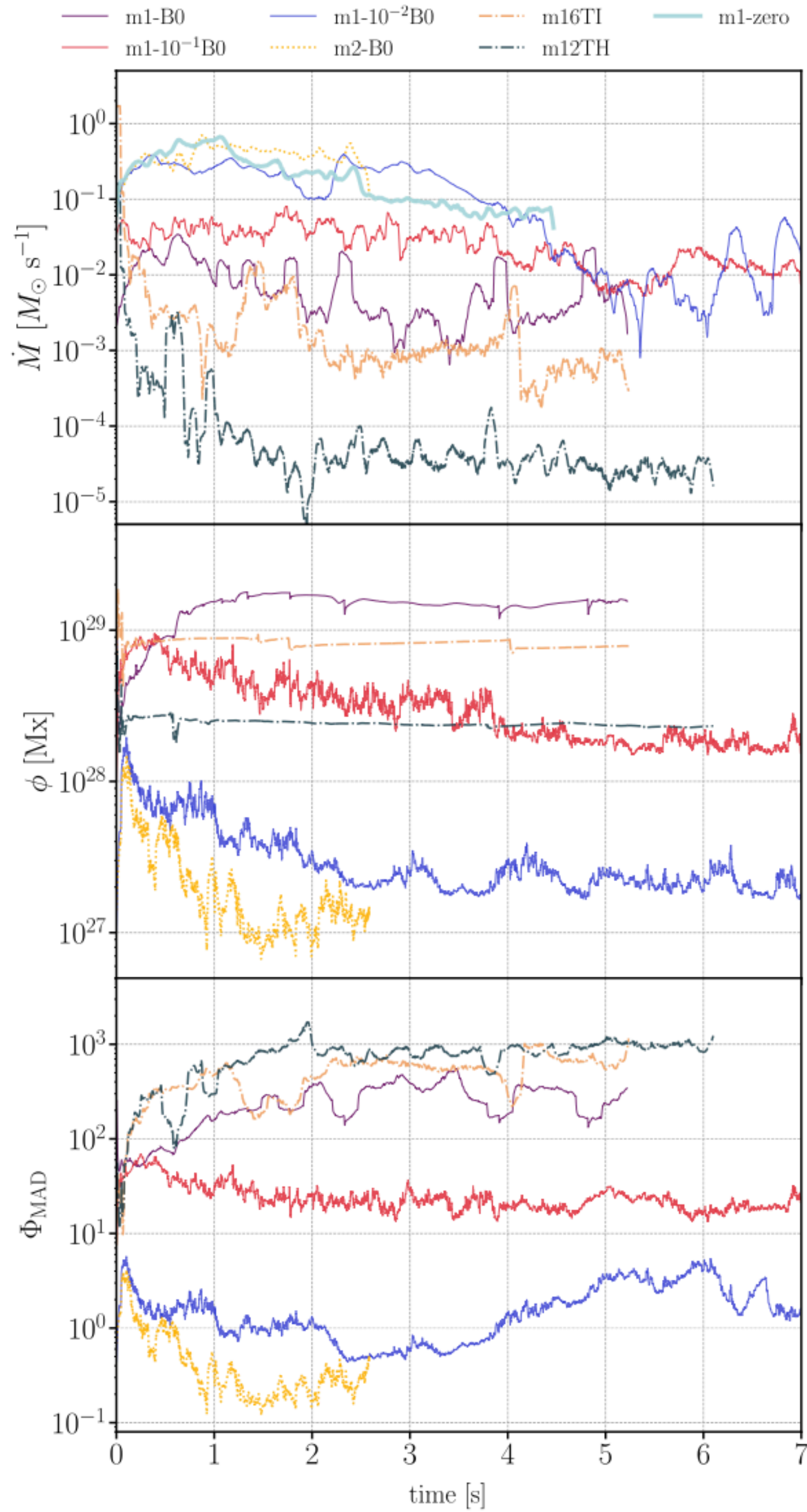


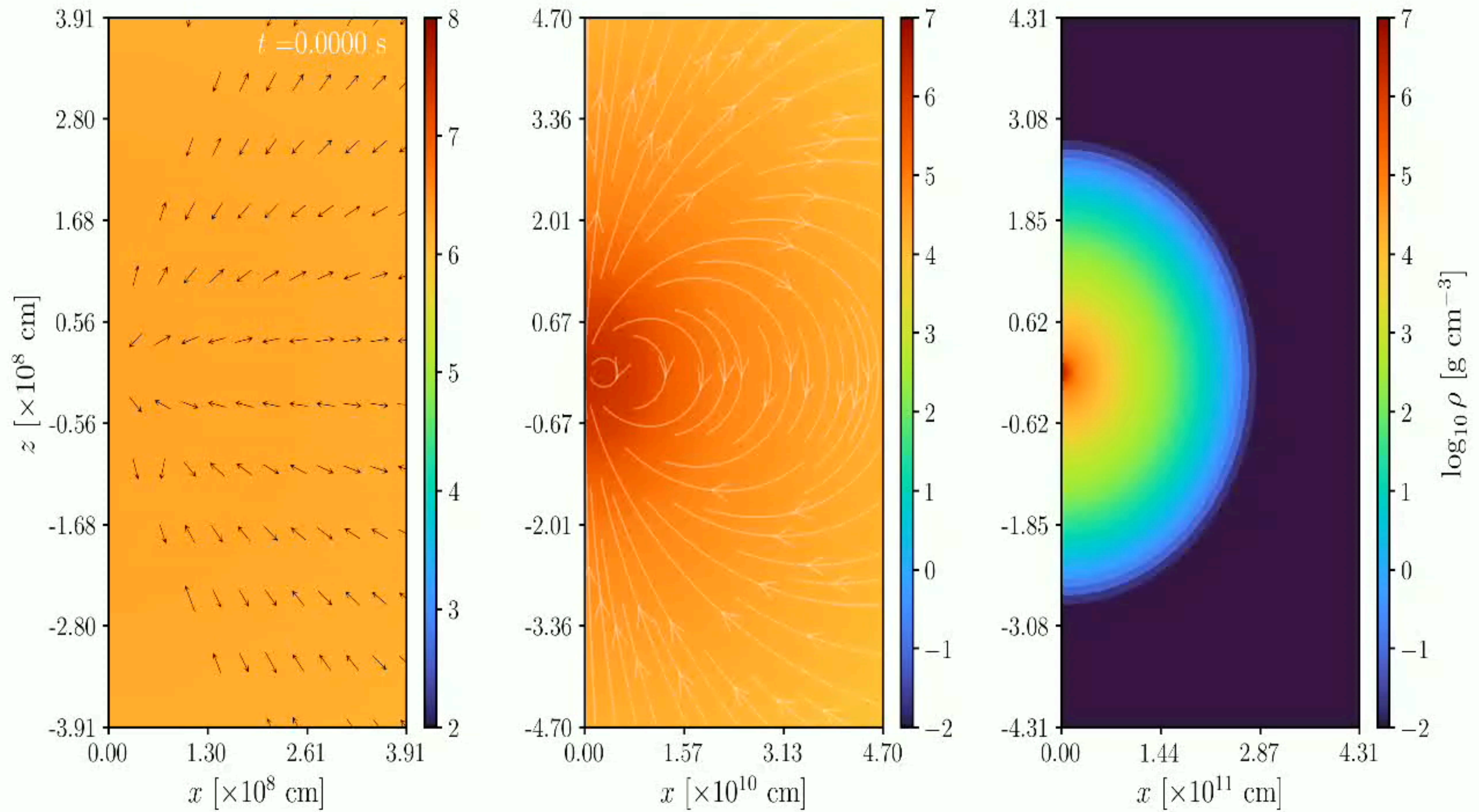
Jet evolution

Model	Star Progenitor	$\rho_{\max}^{\star}$ [g cm $^{-3}$]	M_{BH}	B_0 [G]
m1-B0 m1-10 $^{-1}$ B0 m1-10 $^{-2}$ B0	MESA	2×10^6	$5M_{\odot}$	10^{14} 10^{13} 10^{12}
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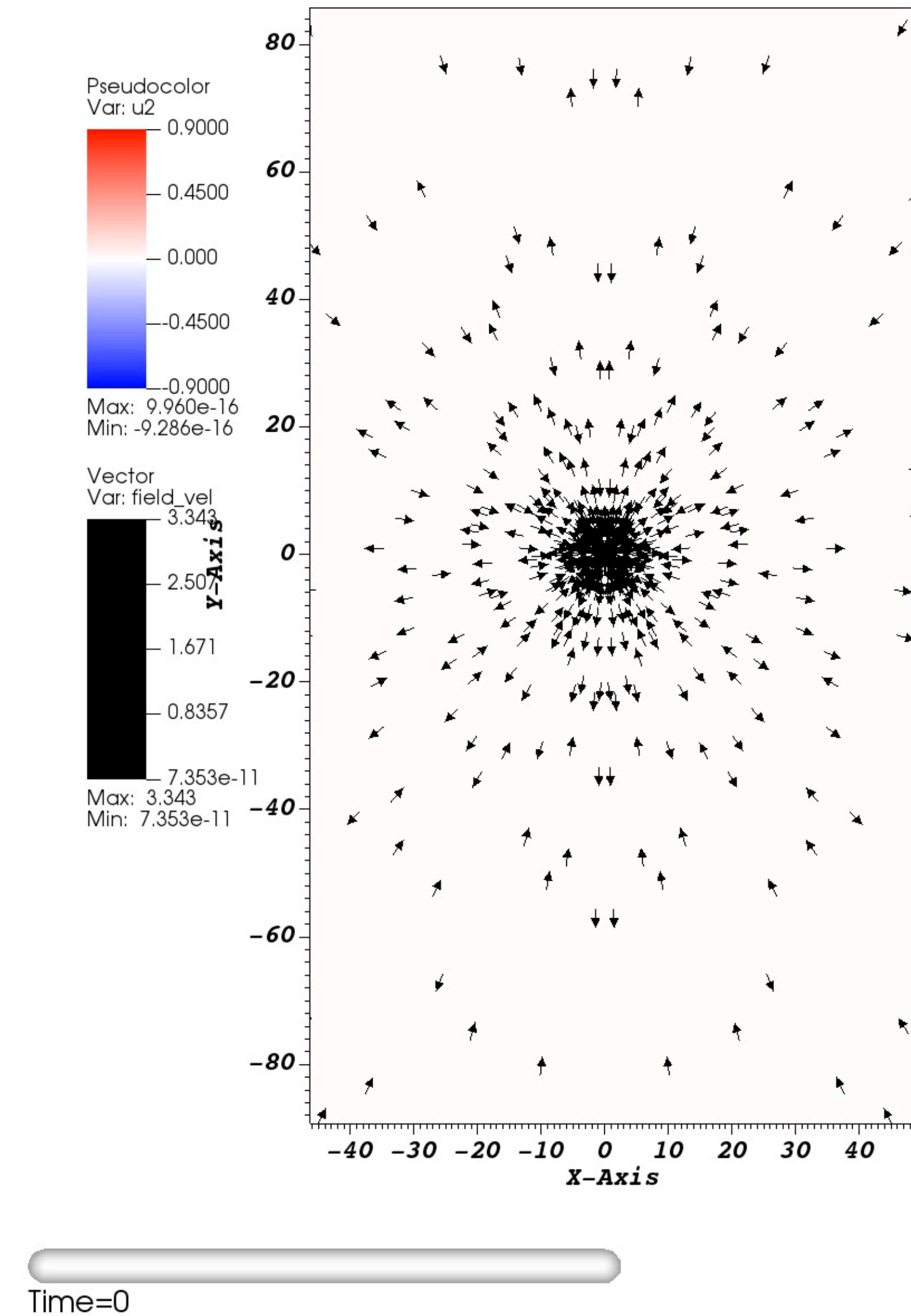
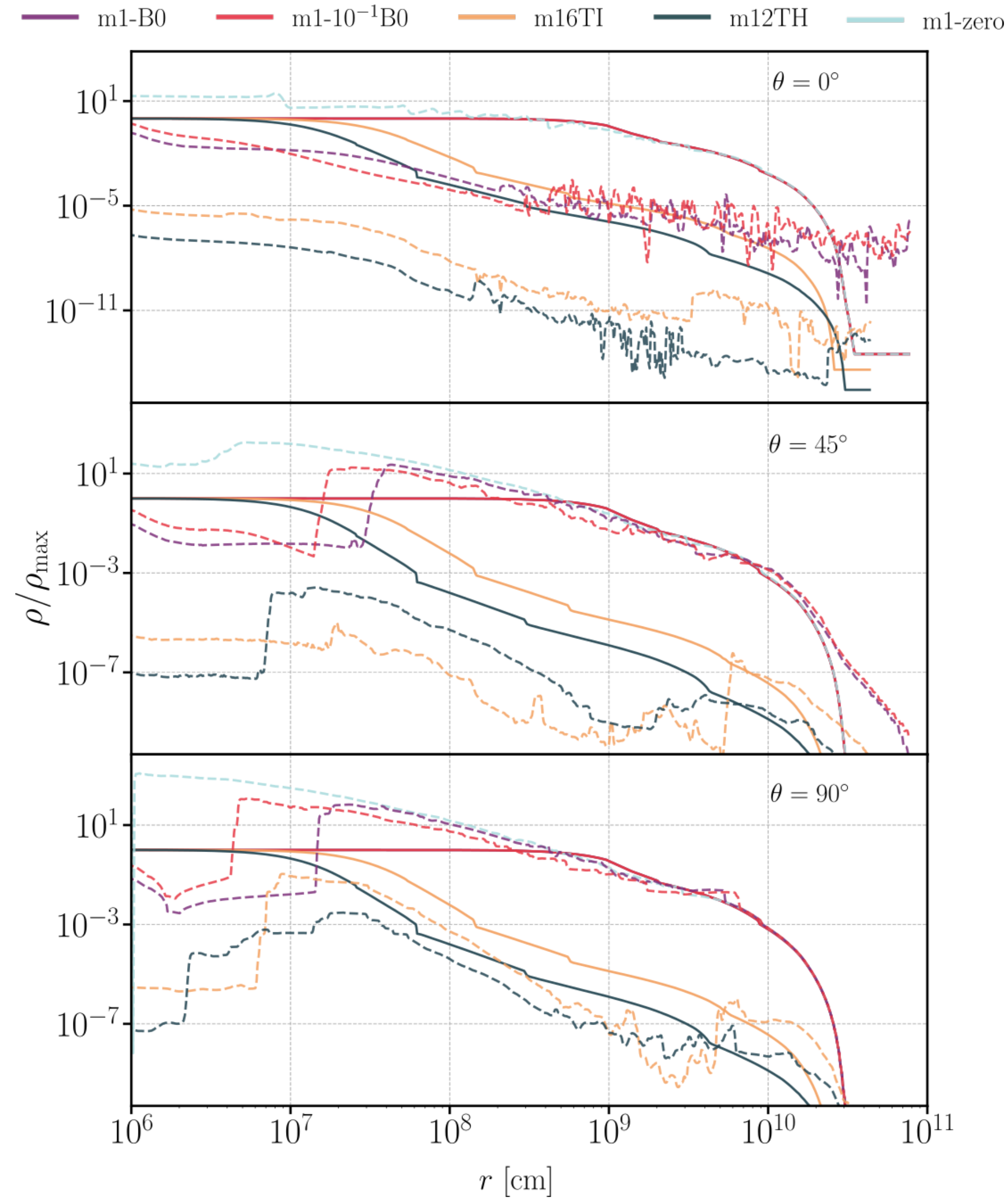


Jet evolution

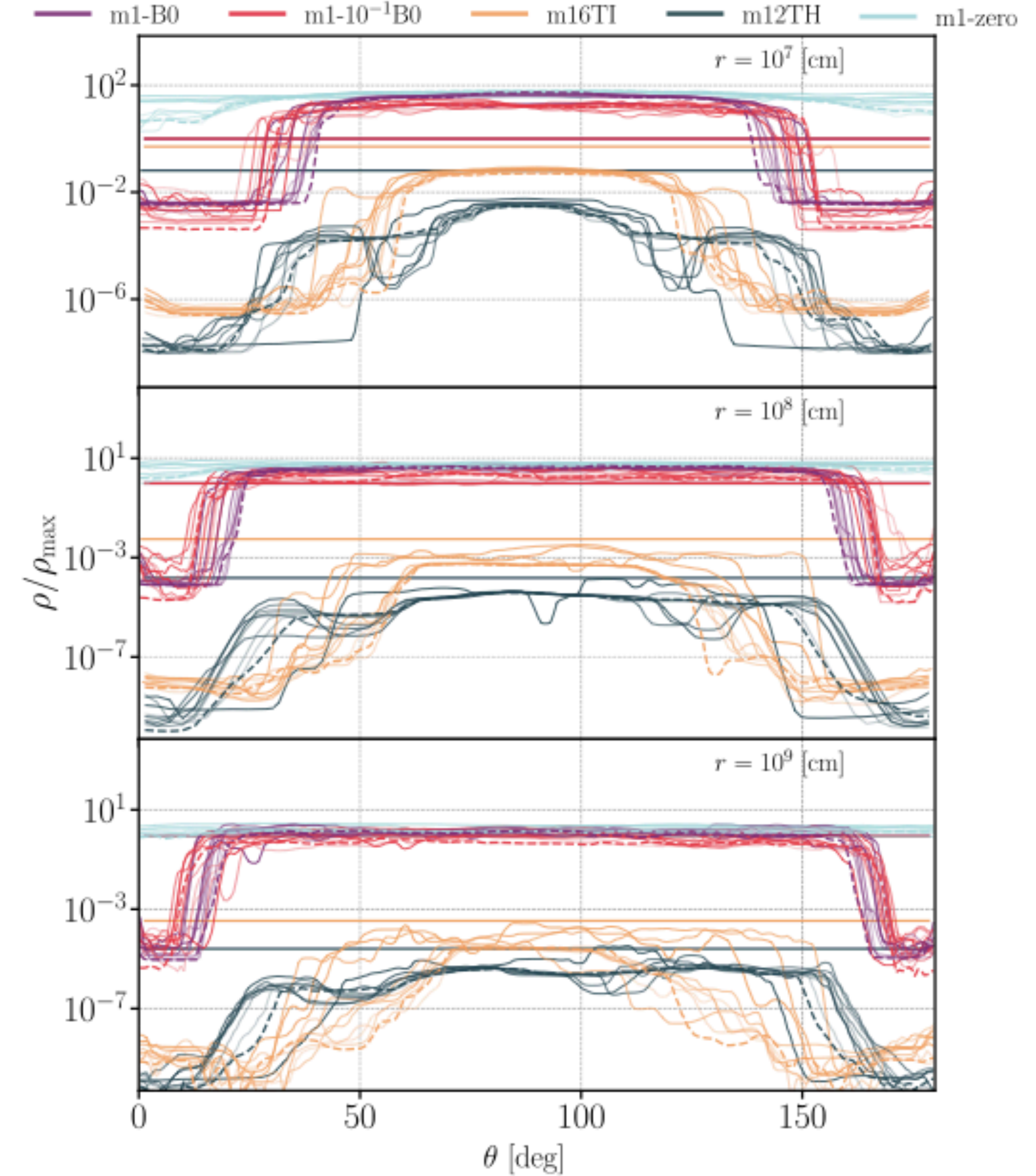
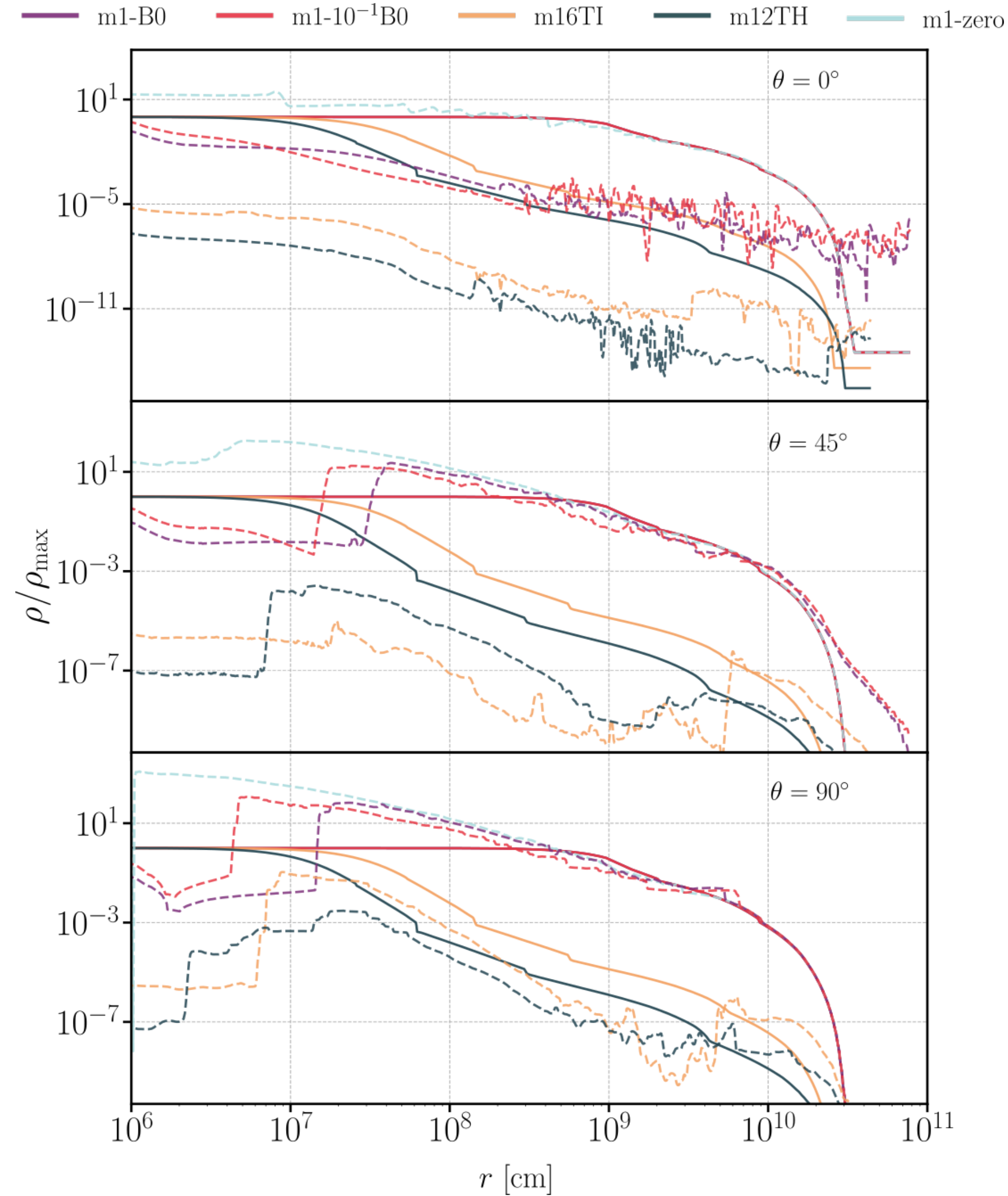




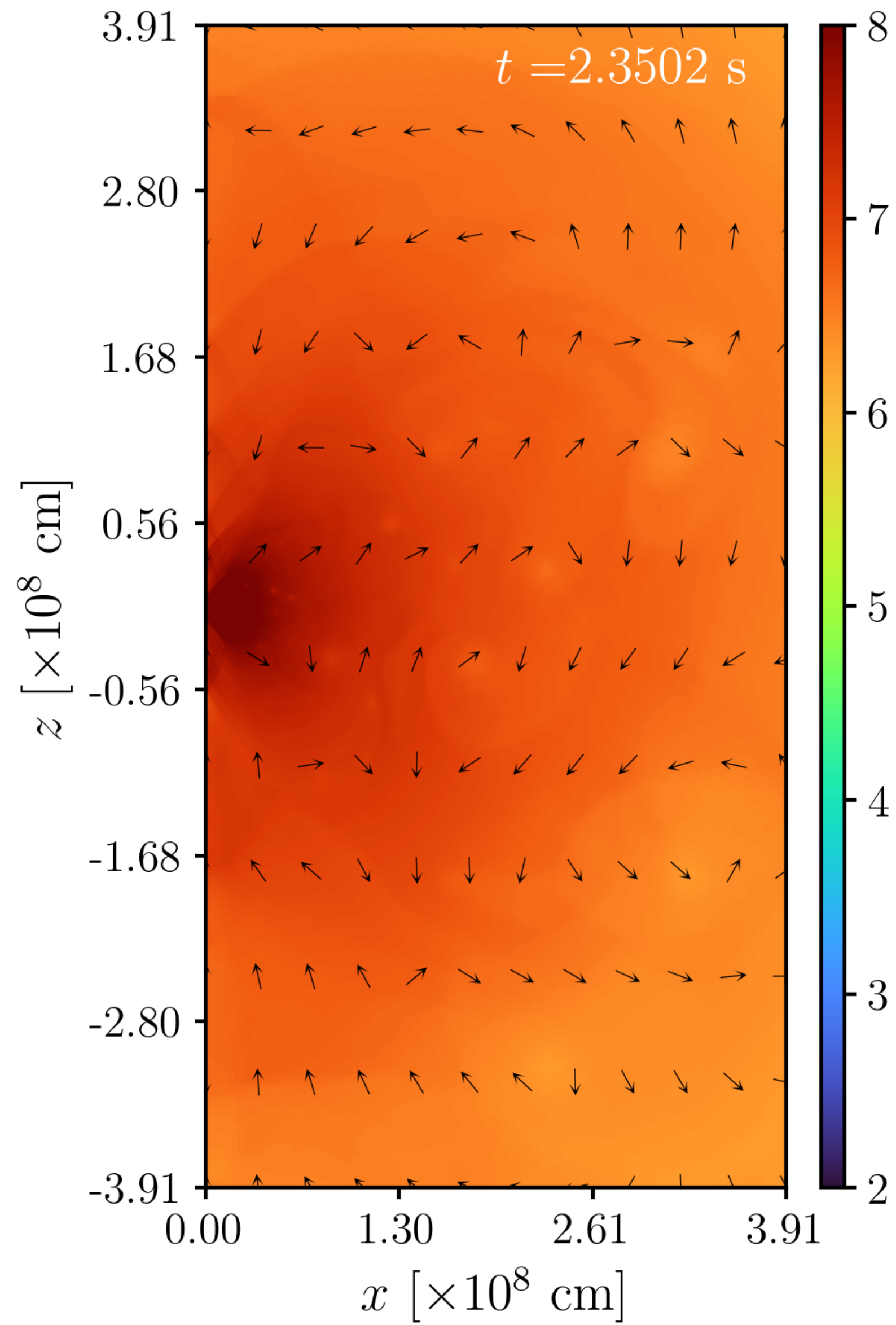
Evolution of the progenitor structure



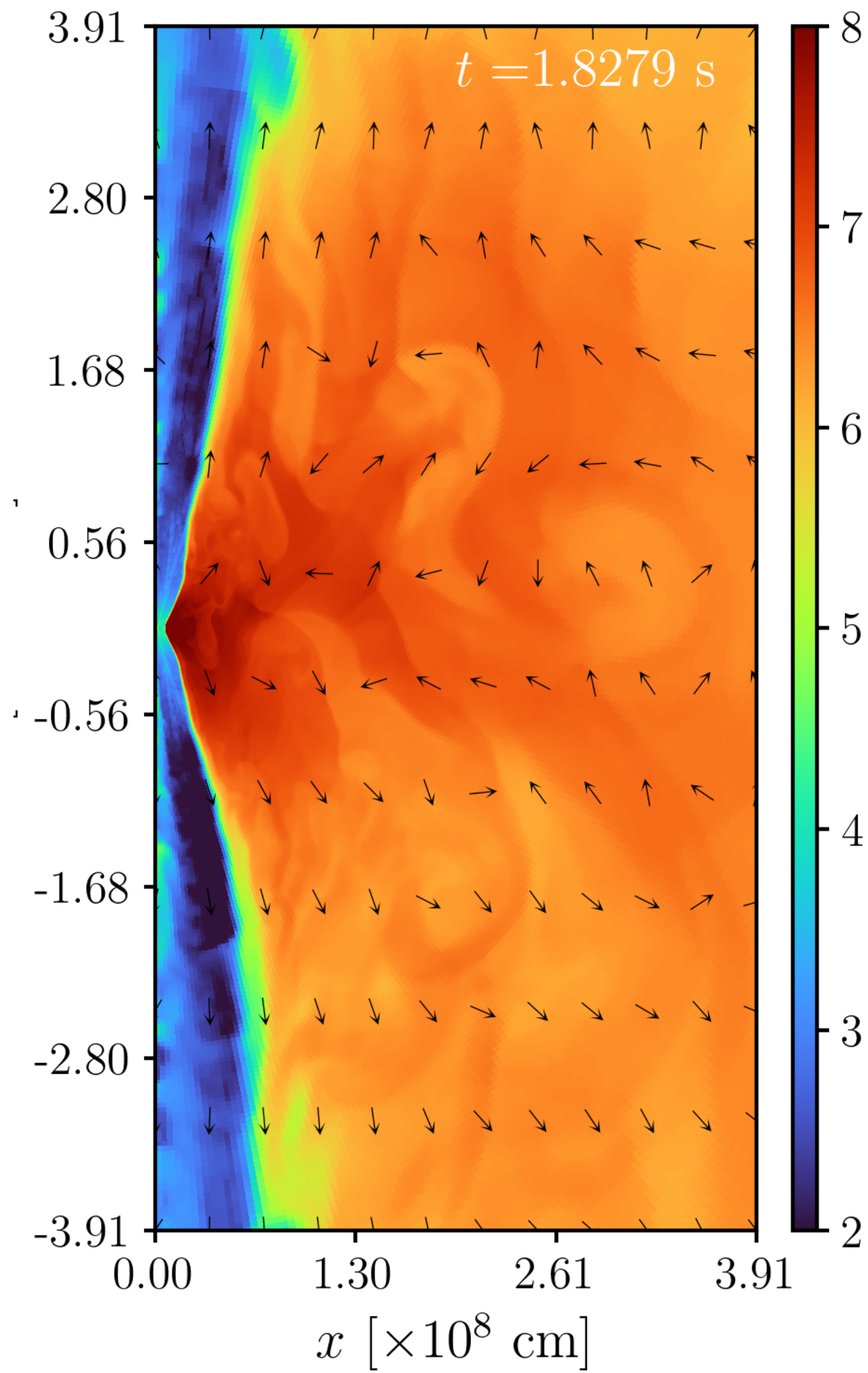
Evolution of the progenitor structure



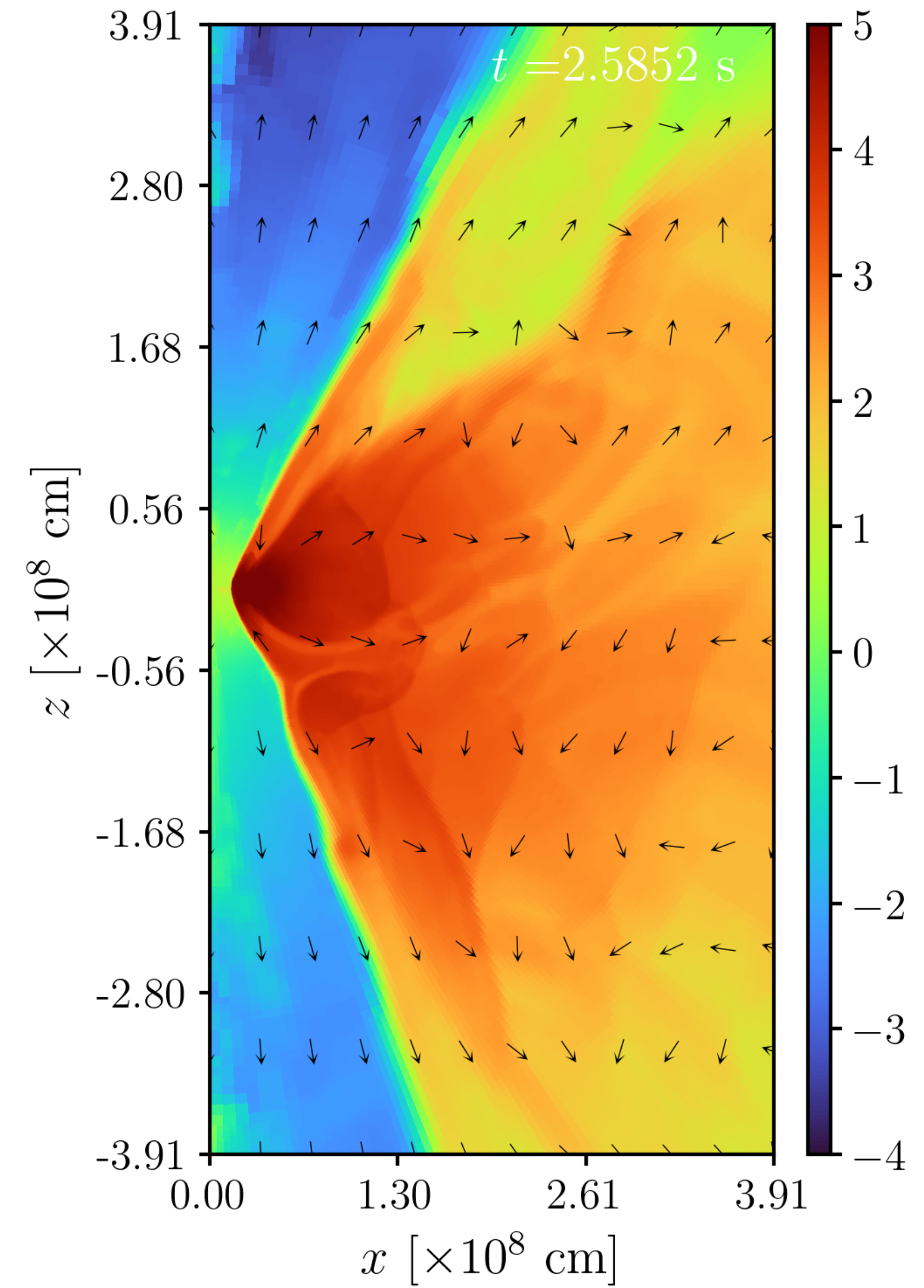
No B field



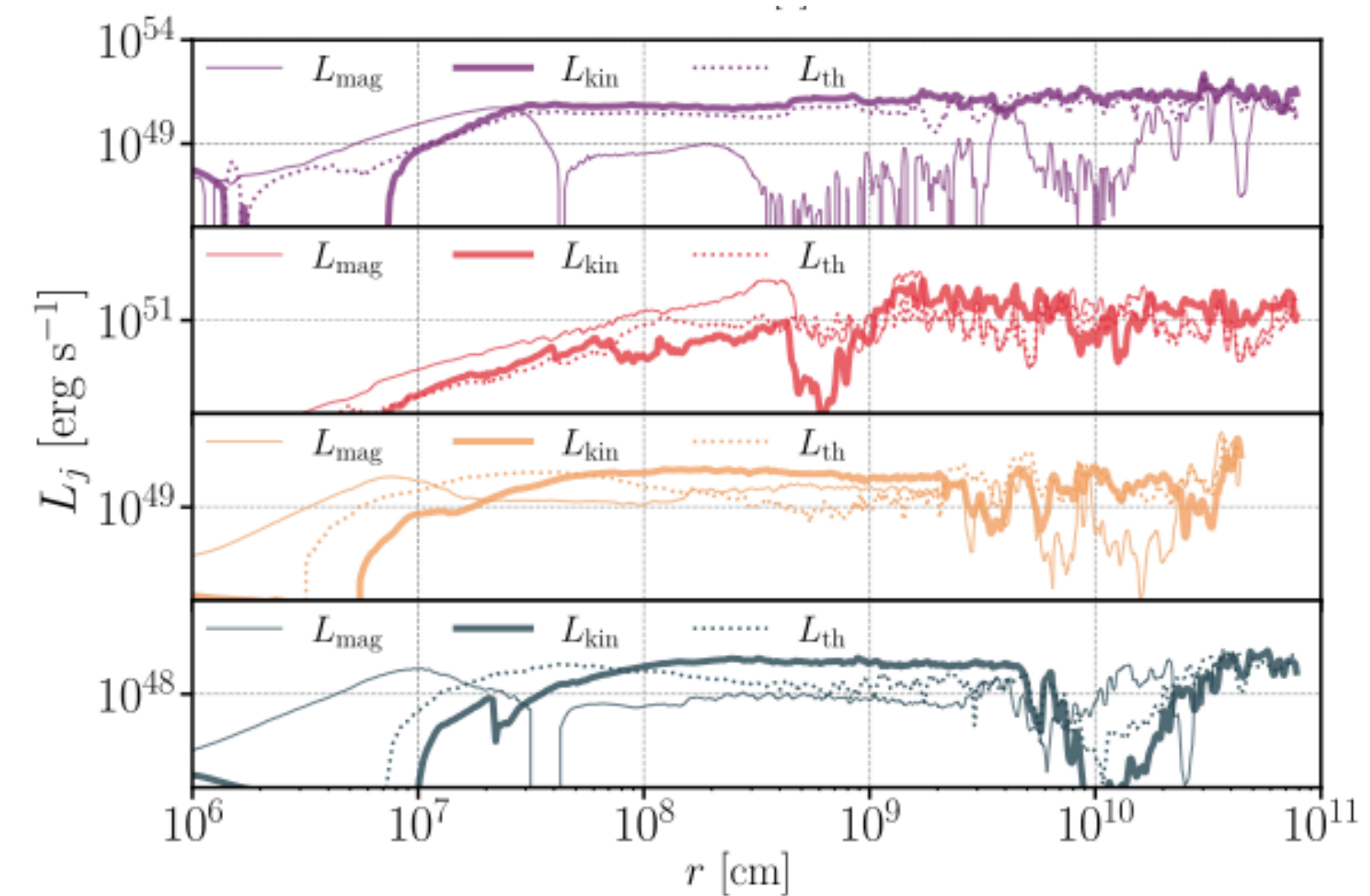
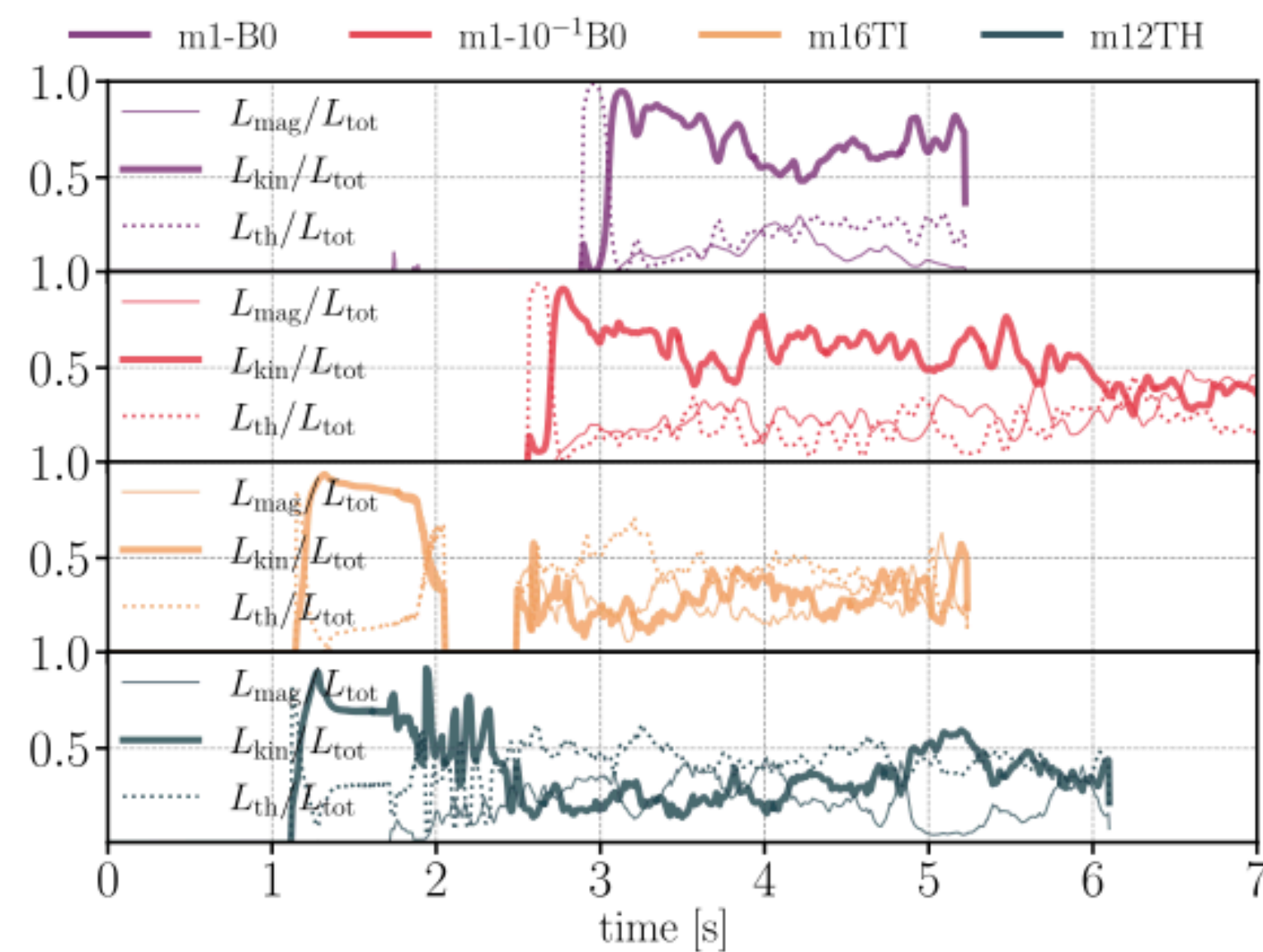
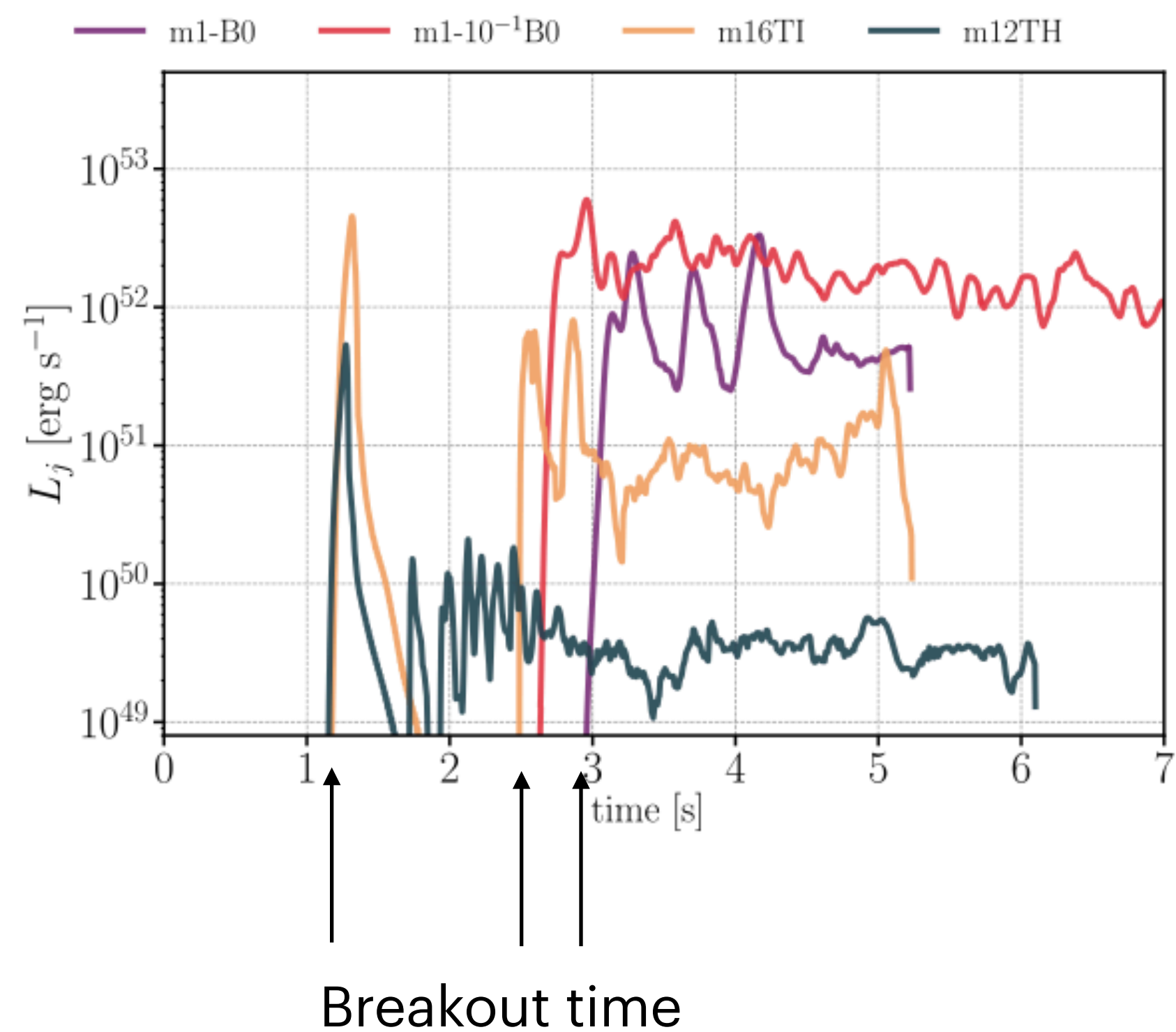
Mesa progenitor



16Ti progenitor



Energy components



Summary

- The structure of the progenitor affects: magnetization and properties of the central engine such as, history luminosity and jet funnel.
- Luminosities and accretion rates were affected by the magnetic field strength.
- For jet collimation the magnetization of the jet plays an important role to drilling the inner higher density. The Kinetic jets were not found on this study.
- We obtain very short jet-breakout times because the magnetization increase the acceleration of the jet head.

Dziękuję - Thank you! - ¡Gracias!

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