Magnetohydrodynamic Simulations of Accretion Discs



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2nd European Phantom users workshop

Simulation, Modeling and Synthetic Data Lab

Magnetized Accretion Discs

Accretion \rightarrow mechanism for angular momentum transport.

Shakura-Sunyaev (1973) $\nu = \alpha c_S H \rightarrow \text{Turbulence.}$

Magnetorotational instability (MRI)



Balbus & Hawley 1991



Global Disc Simulations

Flock et al. 2011



Grid codes

PLUTO: Flock et al. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Mignone et al. 2012; Parkin & Bicknell 2013; Parkin 2014a,b. ATHENA++: Sorathia et al. 2012; Ju et al. 2016, 2017; Pjanka & Stone 2020; Rodman & Reynolds 2024. GLOBAL & NIRVANA: Fromang & Nelson 2006 Meshless codes GIZMO: Deng et al. 2020

Adapted from Wissing *et al.* 2022

SPH [Shearing box approximation] Hopkins & Raives 2015; Tricco 2015; Deng et al. 2019; Wissing et al. 2022



Global Disc Simulations

Flock et al. 2011

Main challenges for meshless codes:

- > Resolution
- > Dissipation
- Divergence-free constraint

Grid codes P**LUTO:** Flock et al. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; **Meshless codes** GIZMO: Deng et al. 2020 Adapted from Wissing *et al.* (2021)

Aim: Study the suitability of the SPMHD algorithm for reproducing MRI in global disc simulations.

Model Setup

3D ideal MHD simulations.

Initial Conditions:

- $M_d = 0.05 M_{\odot}$ H/Rin = 0.05 (Thin disc)
- Hydrostatic equilibrium

Toroidal magnetic fields: $\beta_0=25$

EOS: Locally Isothermal

$$\begin{split} & \diamondsuit \Sigma(R) = \Sigma_0 \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{R_{in}}{R}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{R_{ref}} \right)^{-p} \\ & \diamondsuit \quad v_{\phi}^2 = v_k^2 - c_s^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} + p + q \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) \\ & \diamondsuit \quad B_{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_g}{\beta_0}}, \quad B_R = B_z = 0 \\ & \diamondsuit \quad c_s = c_{s0} r^{-q} \end{split}$$



Domain. *R*: 1-10, *z*: ±3H, *φ*: 2π

 $N_p \ge 10^6$



Source:

https://phantomsph.github.io/ https://github.com/ttricco/sarracen/

PLUTO [Godunov scheme]

Domain. *r*: 1-8, θ : $\pi/2 \pm 0.3$, φ : $\pi/2$

Resolution:



$N_r = 800 \ (log)$ $N_{\theta} = 280$ $N_{\phi} = 560$ $\Delta \mathbf{r}$: $\mathbf{r} \Delta \theta$: $\mathbf{r} \Delta \phi$ 1:1.04:0.93

Source:

https://plutocode.ph.unito.it/ https://github.com/GiMattia/PyPLUTO

Capturing MRI

Fastest growing mode

$$\lambda_{MRI} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{16}{15}} \frac{v_A}{\Omega}$$

Grid codes: λ MRI/ Δ > 5 e.g. Hawley et al. 1995; Miller & Stone 2000



SPH [Shearing box approximation]

 $Q = \lambda MRI/h \rightarrow Quality factor$

Wissing et al. (2022) used Q > 40 for stratified net flux simulations.



PLUTO: Early disc evolution





PLUTO: Early disc evolution

t = 3.50



 P_{gas}

В

t=1.00 τ

t=2.00 τ

PLUTO: The butterfly diagram

* At R=2





Np = 1M

PHANTOM

Growth of strong toroidal fields.

Reported also by

Dobbs et al. 2016, Deng et al. 2019, Wissing et al. 2022



PHANTOM

Divergence cleaning Tricco et al. (2016)

Overcleaning

Increase the cleaning wave speed

 $Ch \longrightarrow fovc \, Ch$

 $f_{ovc} = 20$



Resolution



Kernel



Artificial resistivity



M4 Kernel Np = 4M

M6 Kernel

M6 Kernel

 $N_p = 1M$

 $Q_{\rm B} = 0.3$

 $N_p = 1M$

- 10-3 t=3.0 t=0.1 t=1.0 t=2.0 - 10-4 B_{ϕ} -10^{-3} 10-3 t=0.1 t=1.0 t=2.0 t=3.0 - 10-4 0 - 10⁻⁵ B_{ϕ} -10-5 -10^{-4} -10^{-3} **1**0⁻³ t=0.1 t=1.0 t=2.0 t=3.0 -10-4 • . - 10-5 B_{ϕ} -10^{-5} -10^{-4} -10^{-3}

Summary

- ➢ In SPH, MRI has not been activated yet
- Critical challenges for Global Disc MHD Simulations:
 - Dissipation
 - Divergence cleaning
- ➤ Future Work:
 - Study energy loss due to artificial resistivity, divergence cleaning, ...
 - Improve resolution: Include adaptive particle refinement (APR)



Thanks!

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