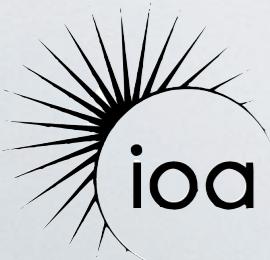


# SIMULATION OF AGN JET FEEDBACK (ON A MOVING MESH)

Martin Bourne, Debora Sijacki & Mike Curtis



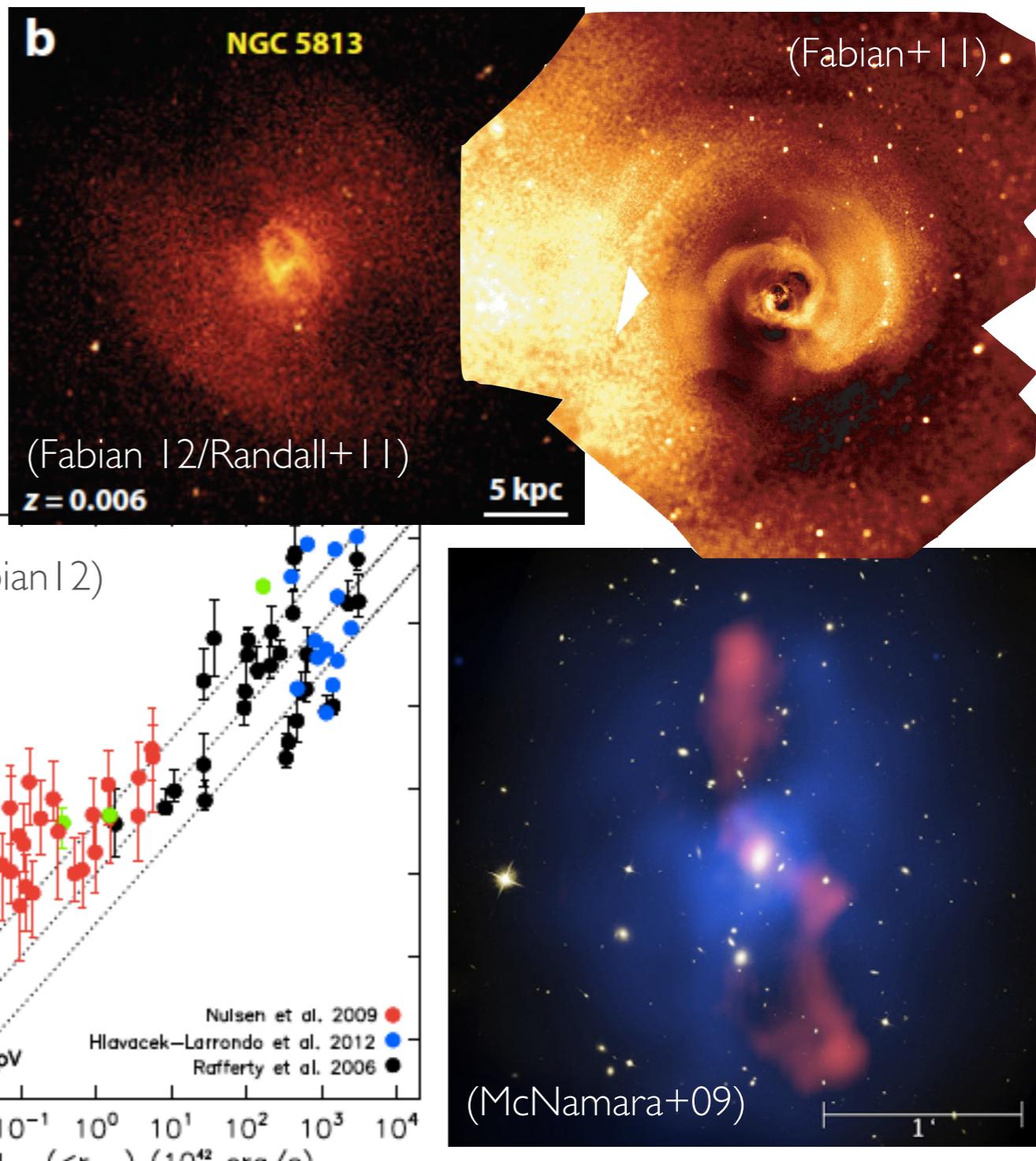
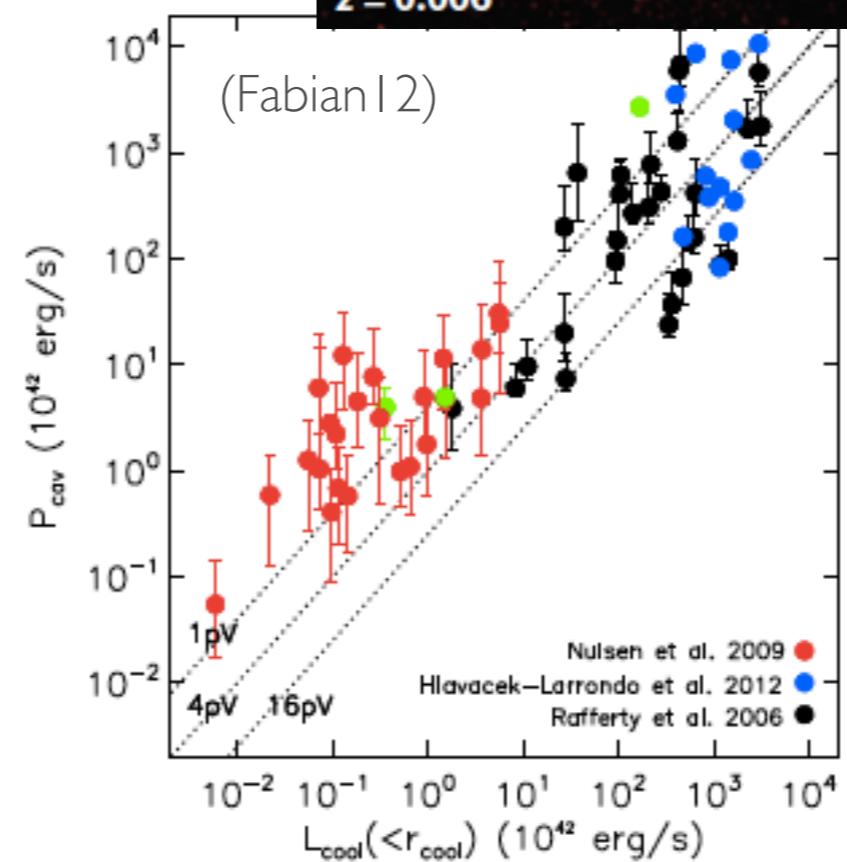
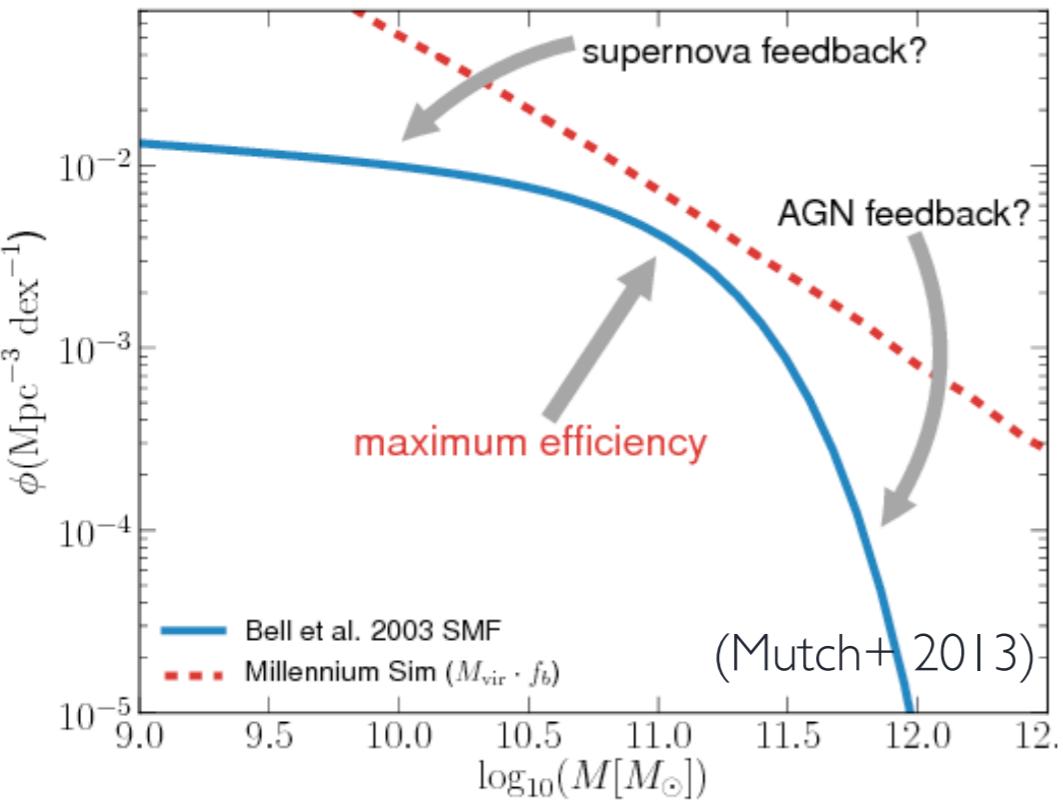
UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

**DiRAC**



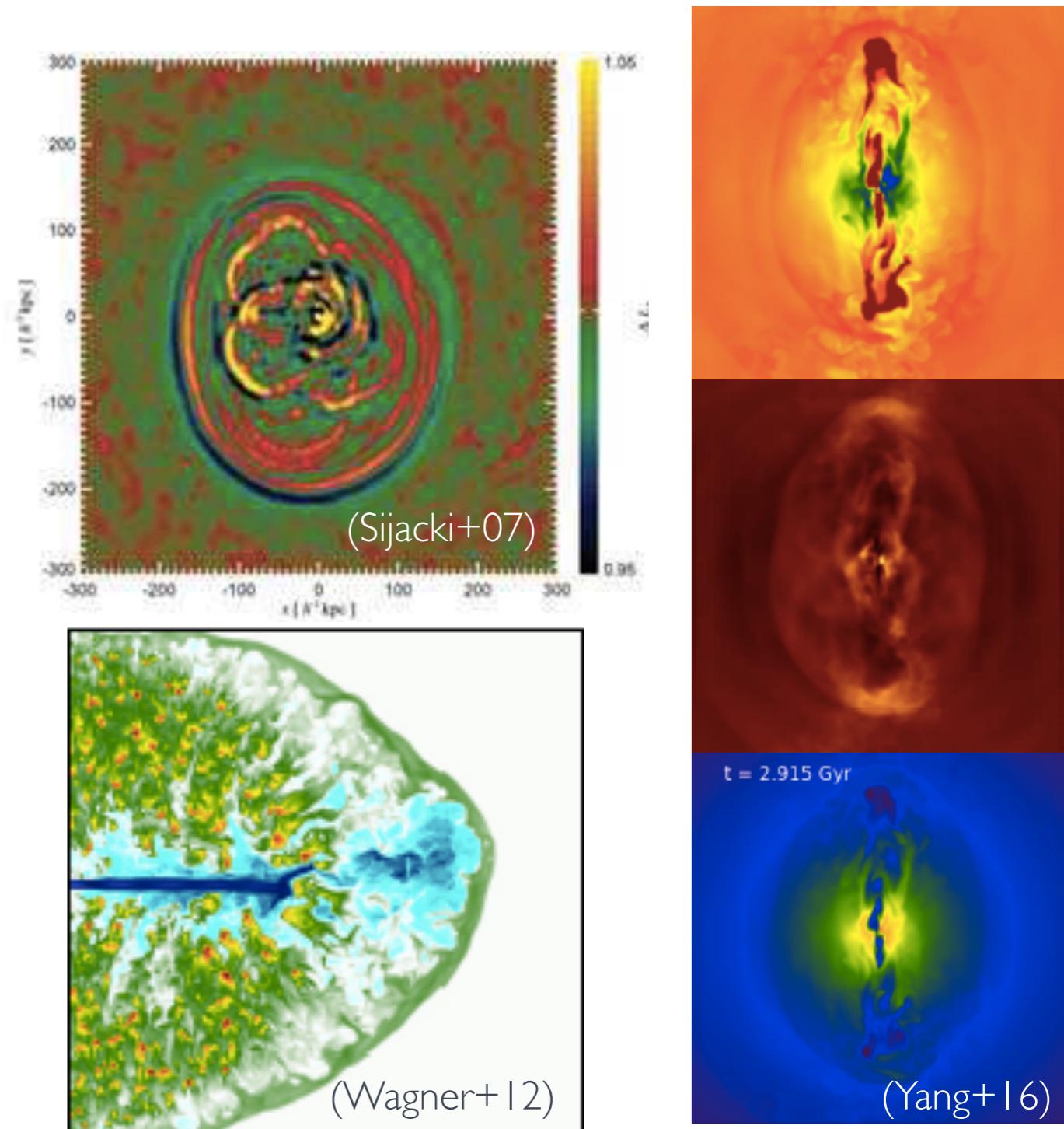
# FEEDBACK IN GALAXY GROUPS & CLUSTERS

- AGN feedback is important in galaxy evolution
- Groups & clusters contain X-ray cavities and jets
- Regulate heating and cooling in ICM
- How is the jet energy communicated?



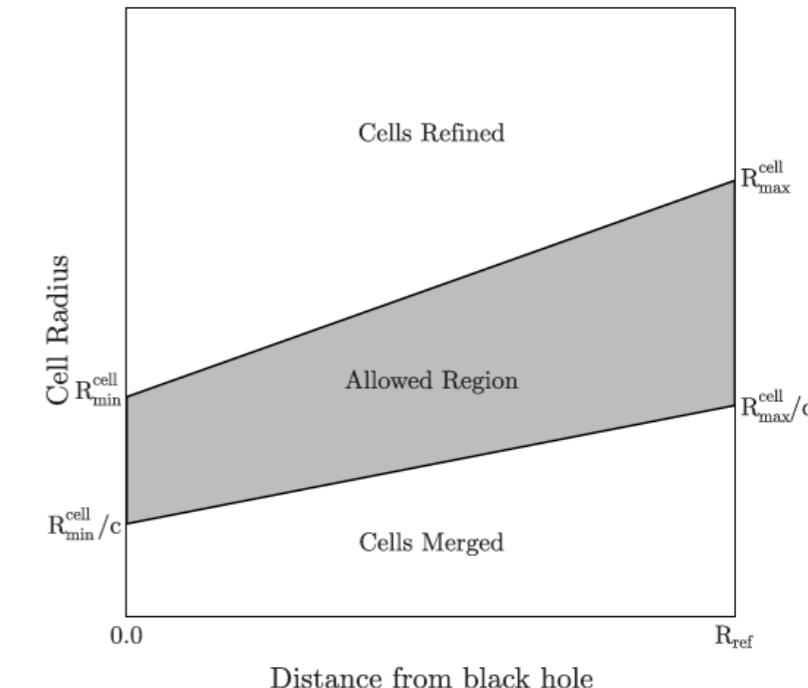
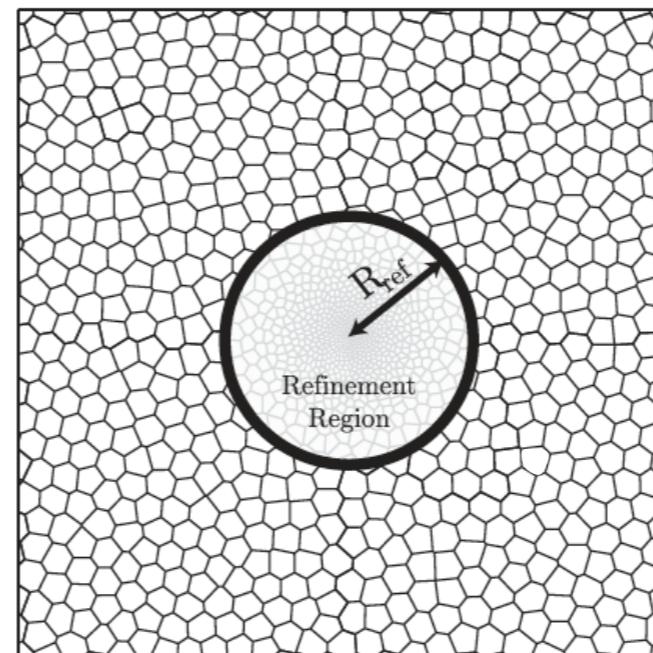
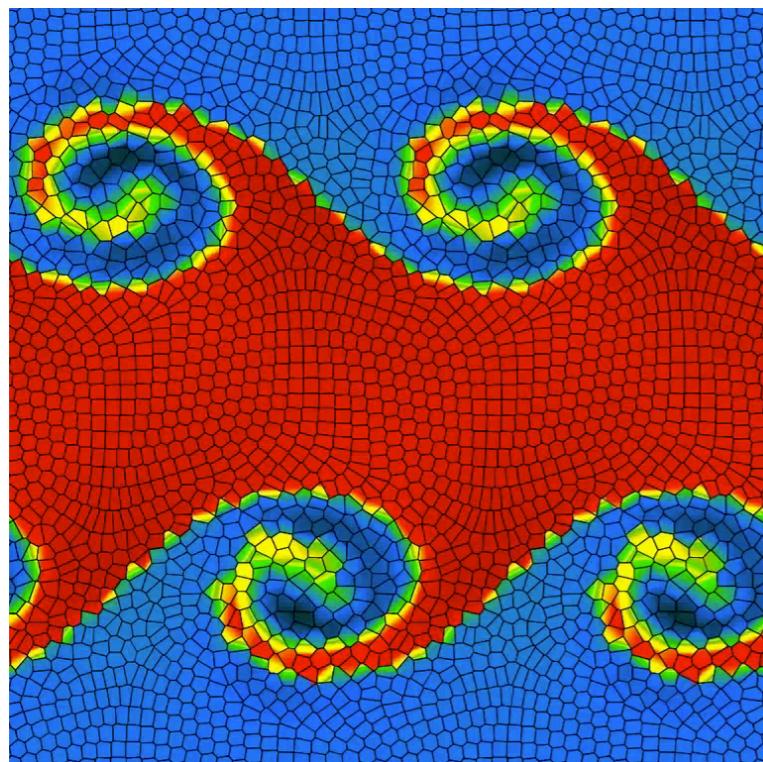
# SIMULATION OF AGN JET FEEDBACK

- Mimic effect of jets - hot bubbles  
(e.g. Quilis+01, Sijacki+07)
- Momentum + Thermal  
(e.g. Omma+ 04, Cattaneo+07, Li+ 14)
- Pure Kinetic  
(e.g. Dubois+10, Gaspari+11, Yang+16)
- Clumpy ISM  
(e.g. Wagner+12)



# AREPO & SUPER-LAGRANGIAN REFINEMENT

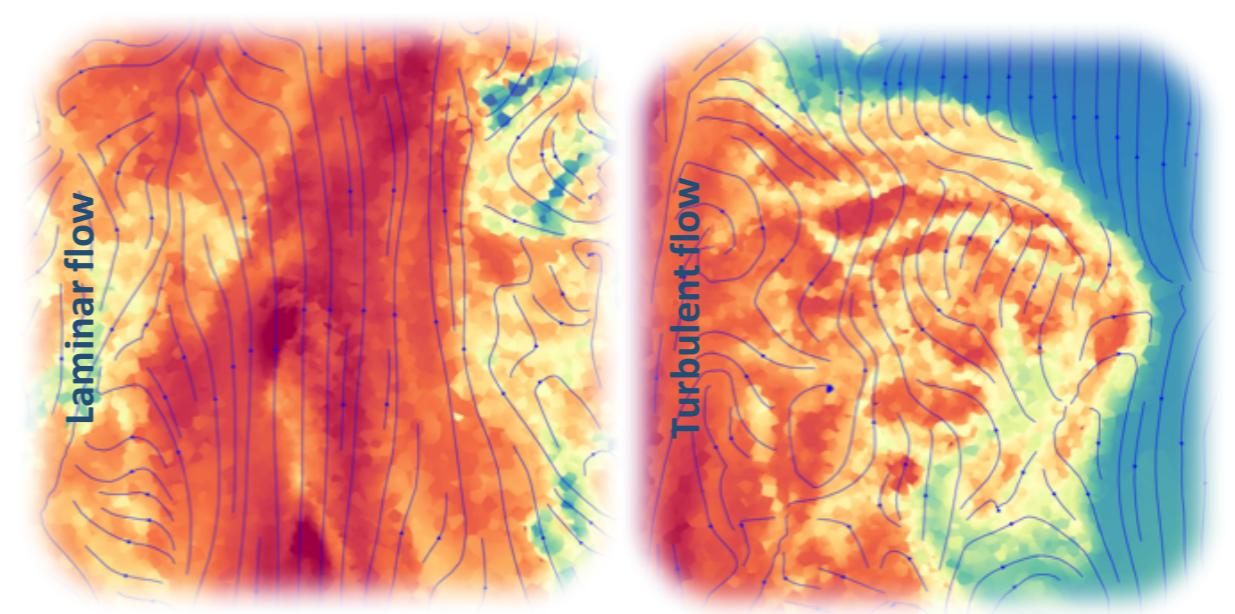
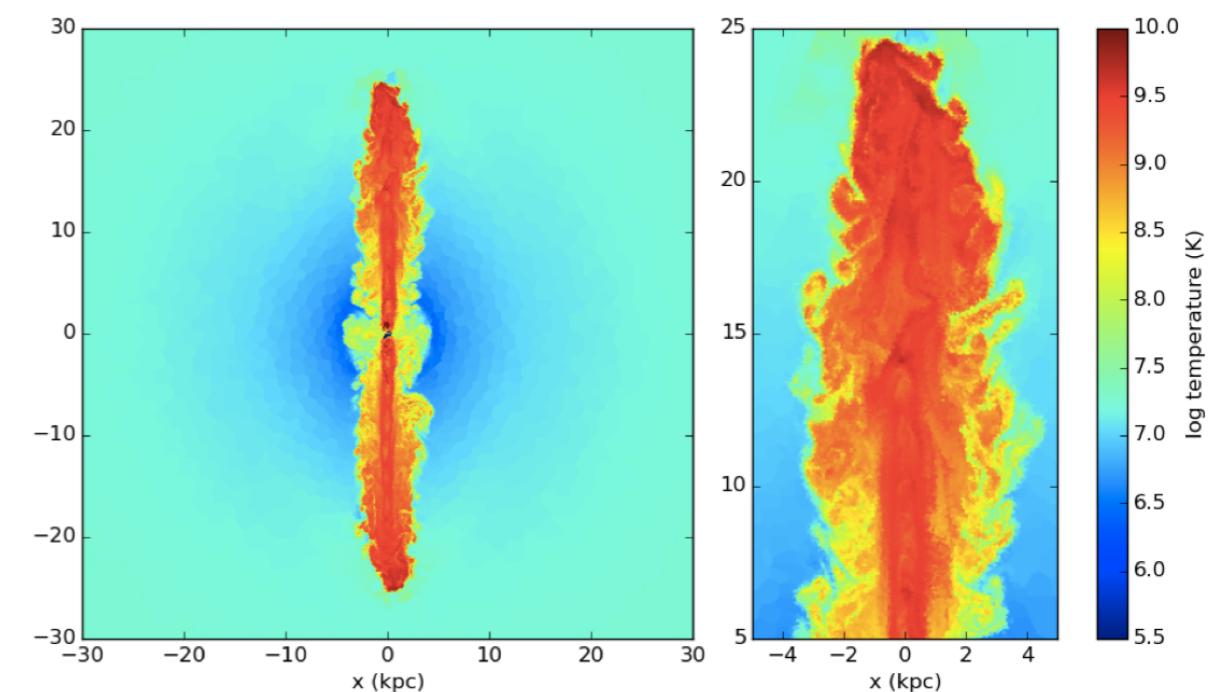
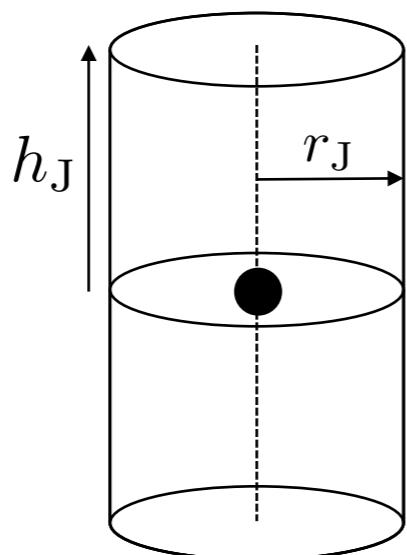
- Springel 2010
- Moving mesh - Voronoi cells
- Lagrangian/Eulerian hybrid



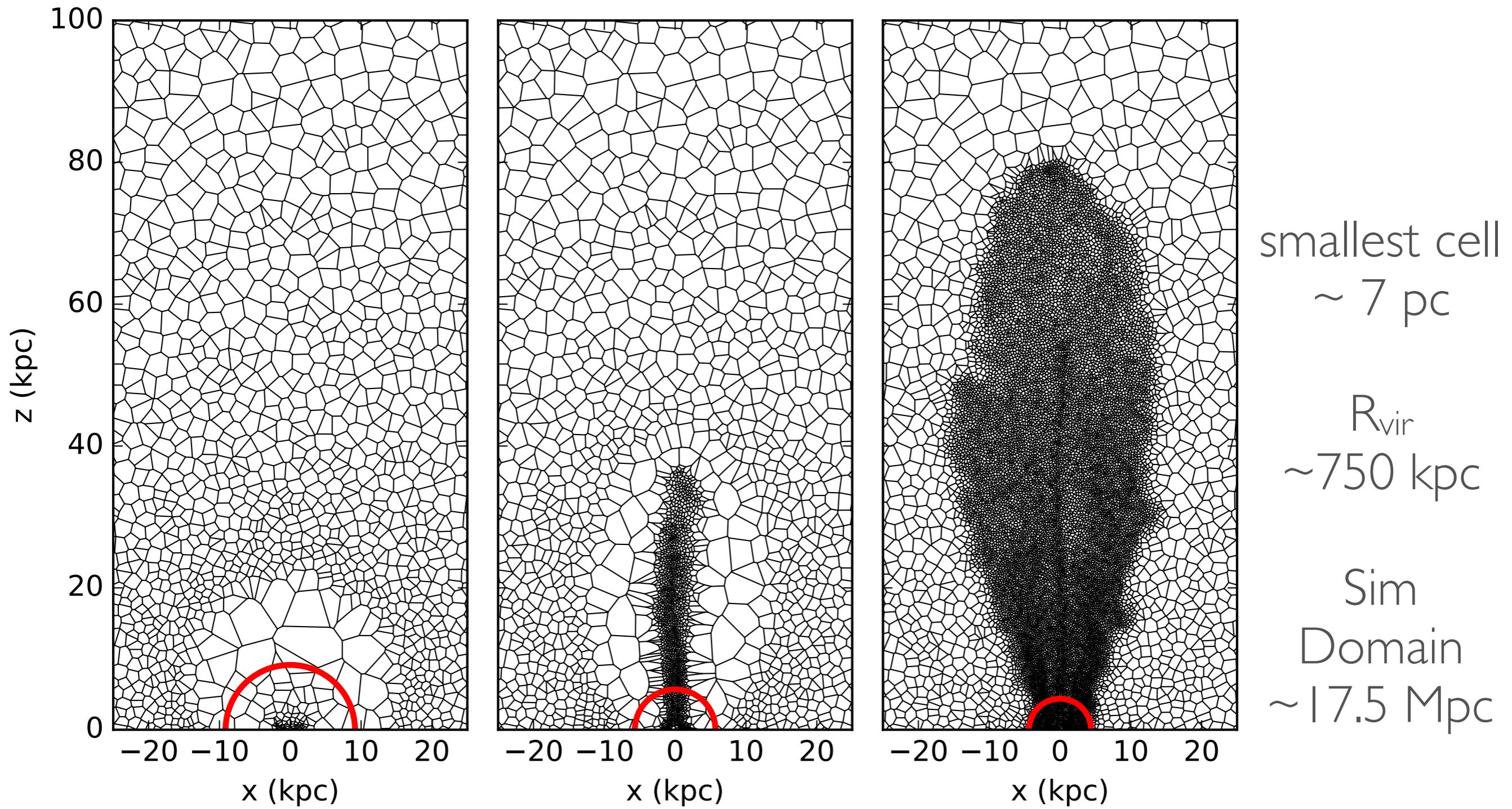
- Curtis & Sijacki 2015
- Improve resolution around BH
- Better capture gas dynamics to improve accretion estimates

# JET INJECTION

- Inject jet into a cylinder of fixed mass
- Add mass, momentum and energy to cells
- Jet remains well resolved even in generally low resolution simulation



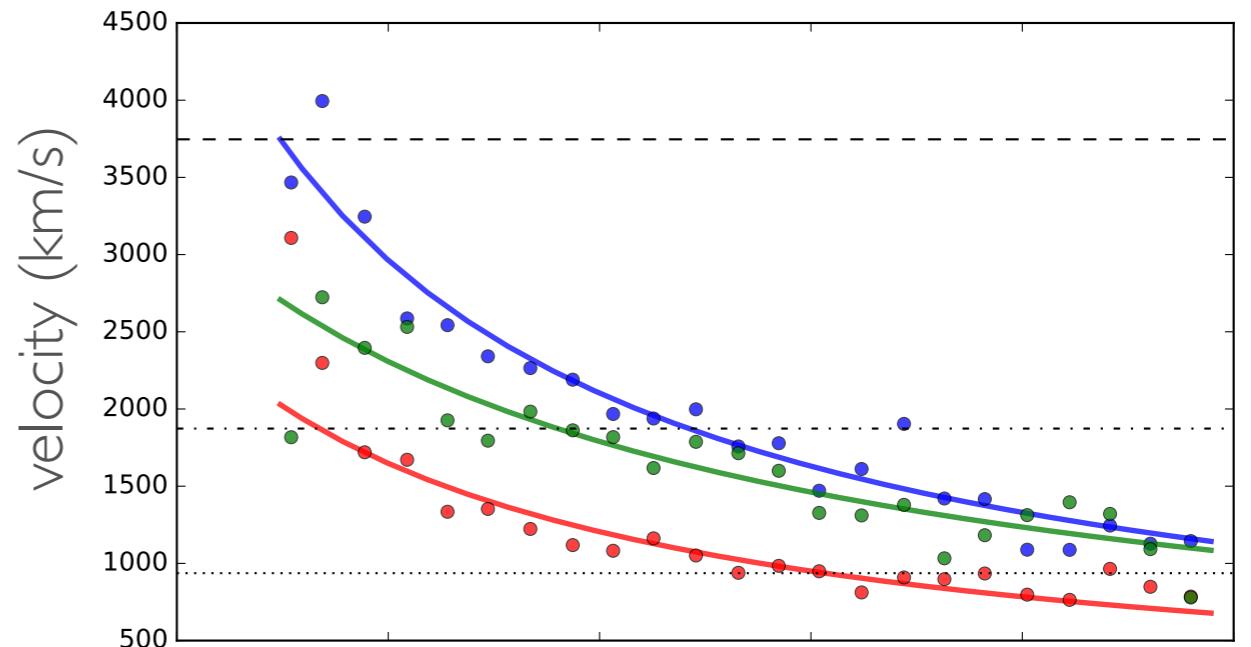
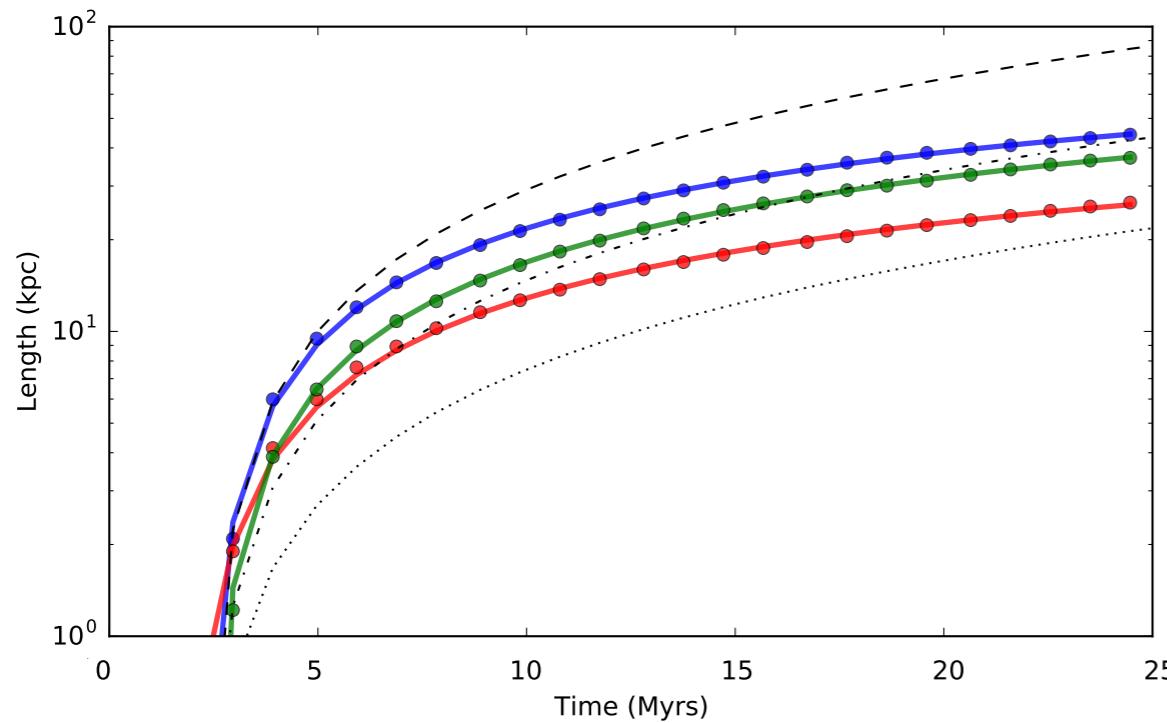
# DE-REFINEMENT



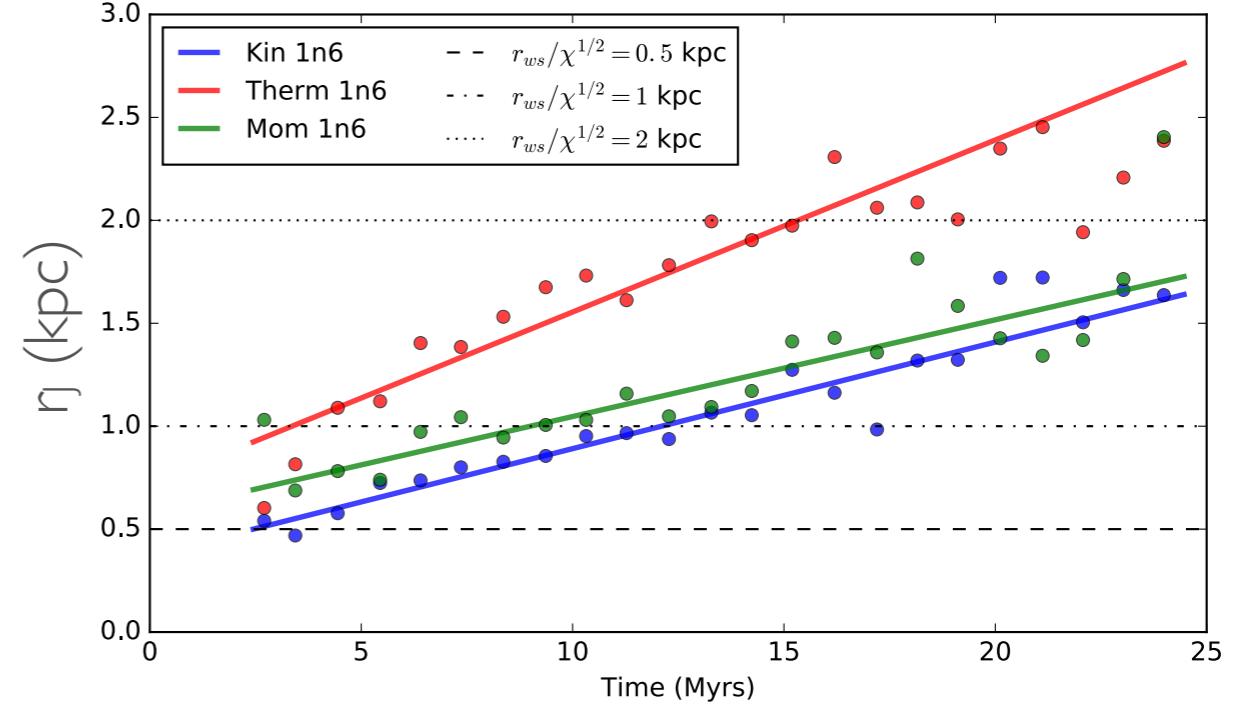
**Less harsh de-refinement**

(Bourne & Sijacki, in prep)

# JET EVOLUTION - ANALYTICAL COMPARISON

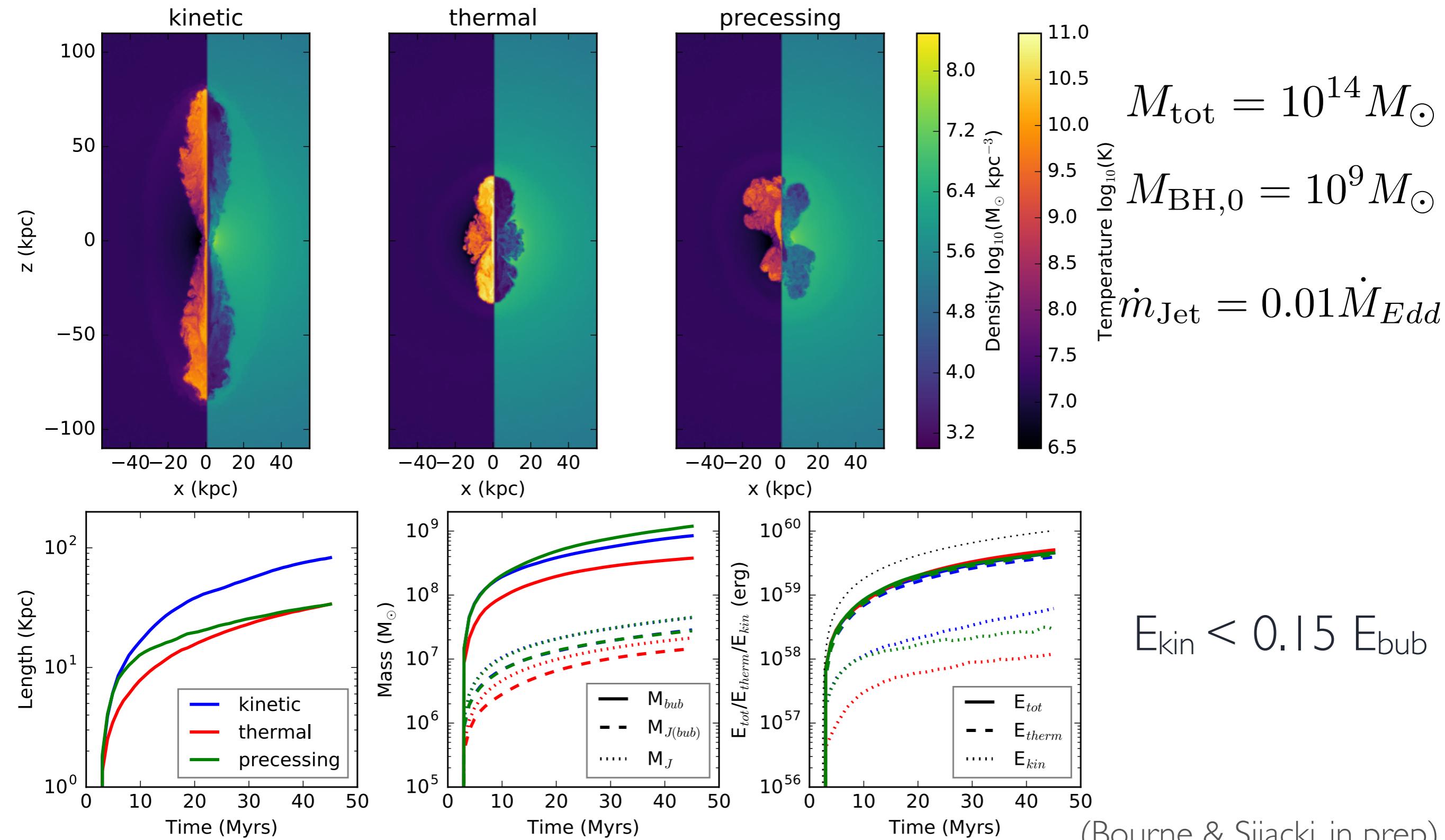


- Idealised simulations - constant density background, no cooling
- Ram-pressure force determines length evolution (e.g. Begelman&Ciofi 89)
- Working area of jet broadens (e.g. Krause+01, 03)
- Bow shock velocity slows

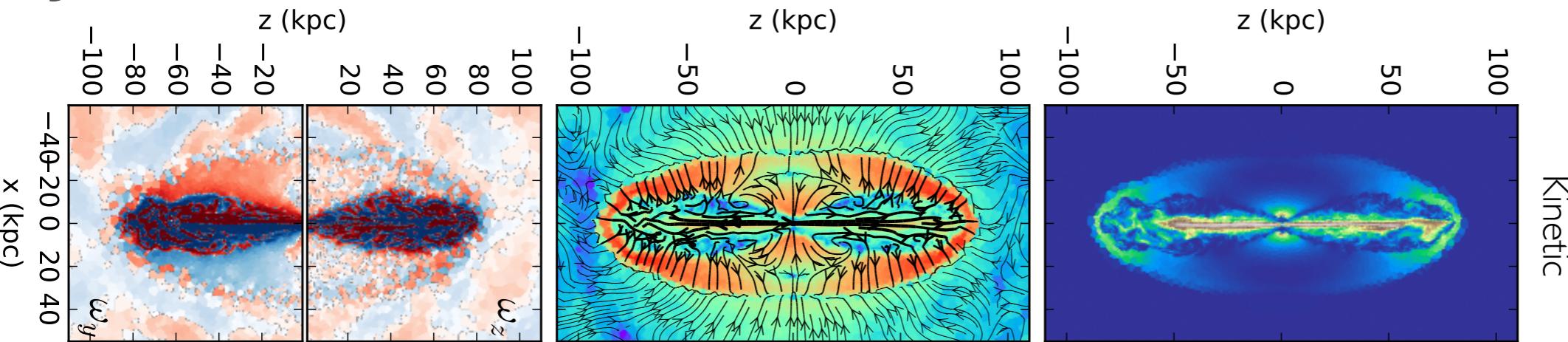


(Bourne & Sijacki, in prep)

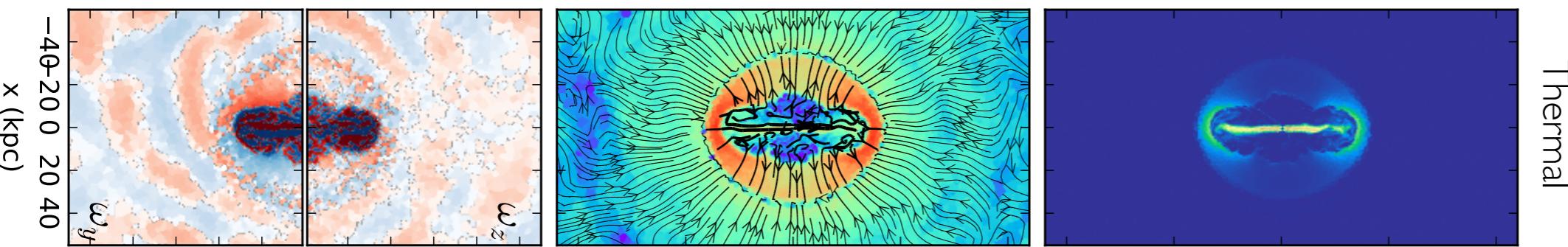
# ENERGY INJECTION METHODS



# JET INFLATION AND GAS FLOWS

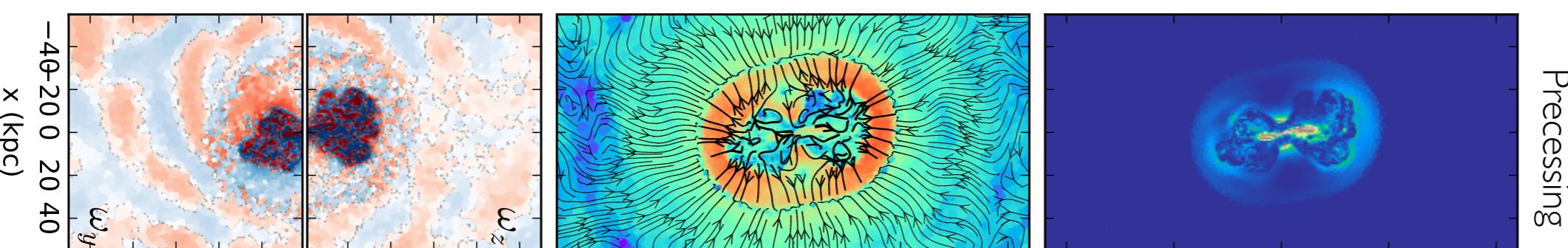


Jet/bow  
shock -  $P_{\text{ram}}$



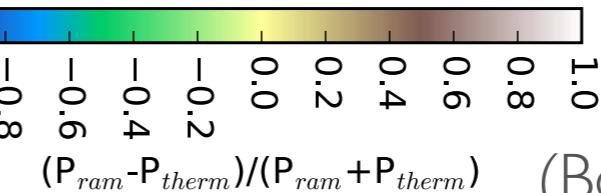
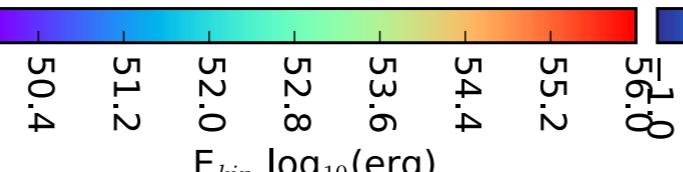
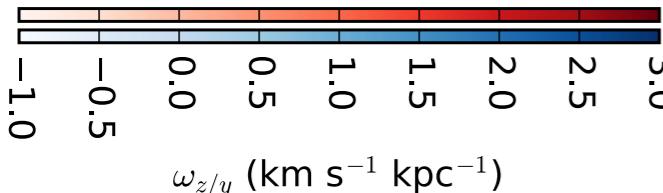
cavity -  
 $P_{\text{therm}}$

High  $E_k$  shell



Precessing

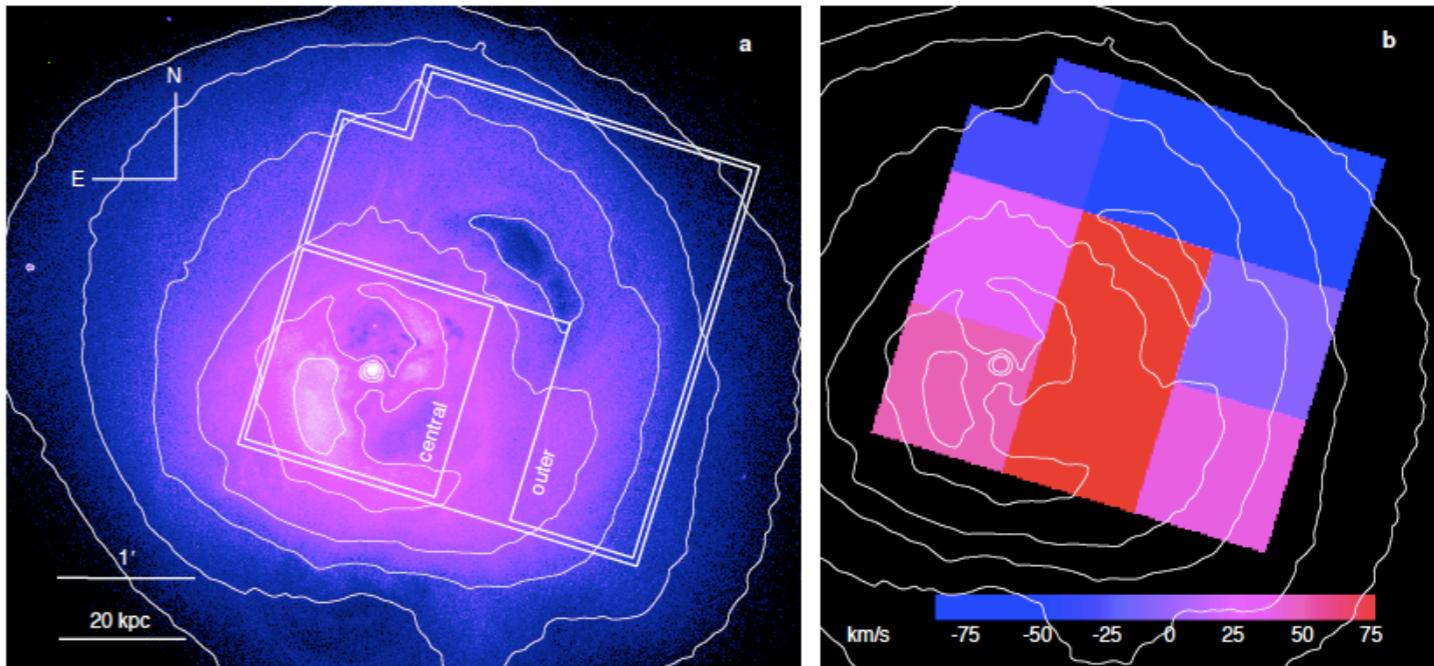
High  
vorticity  
confined to  
bubble  
material



# TURBULENCE IN GROUPS & CLUSTERS

(Hitomi Collaboration 16)

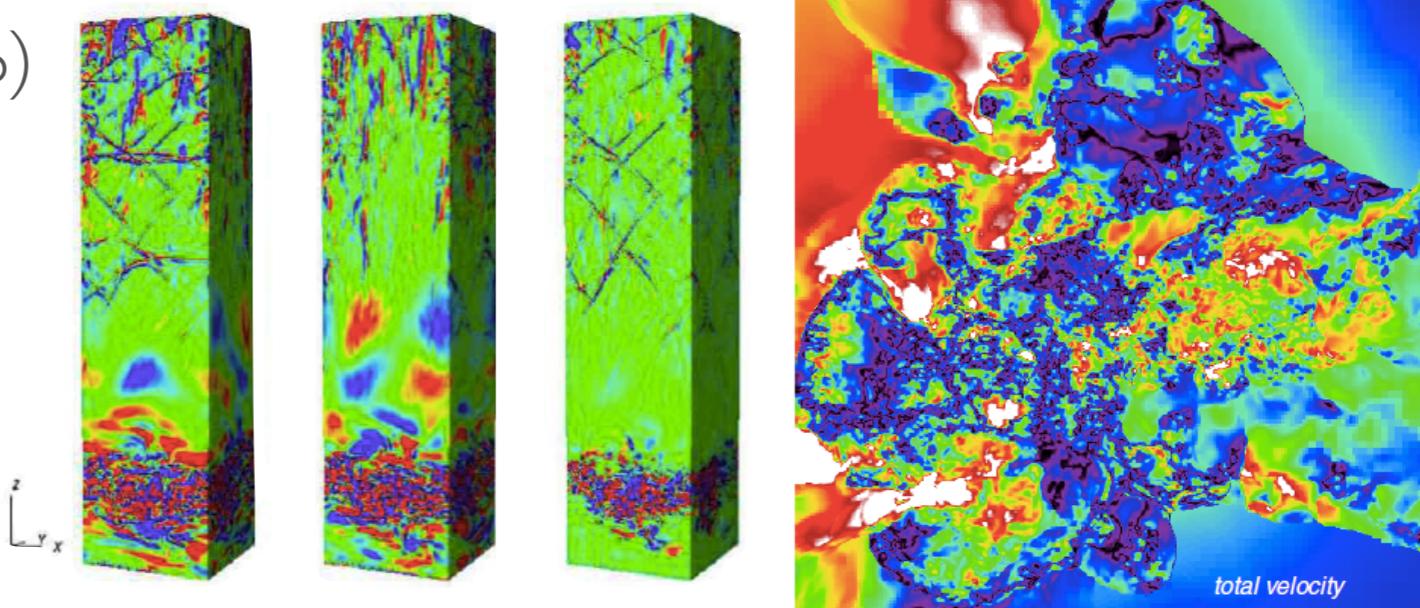
- Observations - ICM contains a small turbulent component (e.g., Sanders+11,12,13, Pinto+15, Hitomi+16)



- Structure formation & Galaxy motions?  
(e.g. Dolag+ 05, Gu+13, Vazza+12,16)

- Sloshing?  
(e.g. Vazza+12, ZuHone+13)

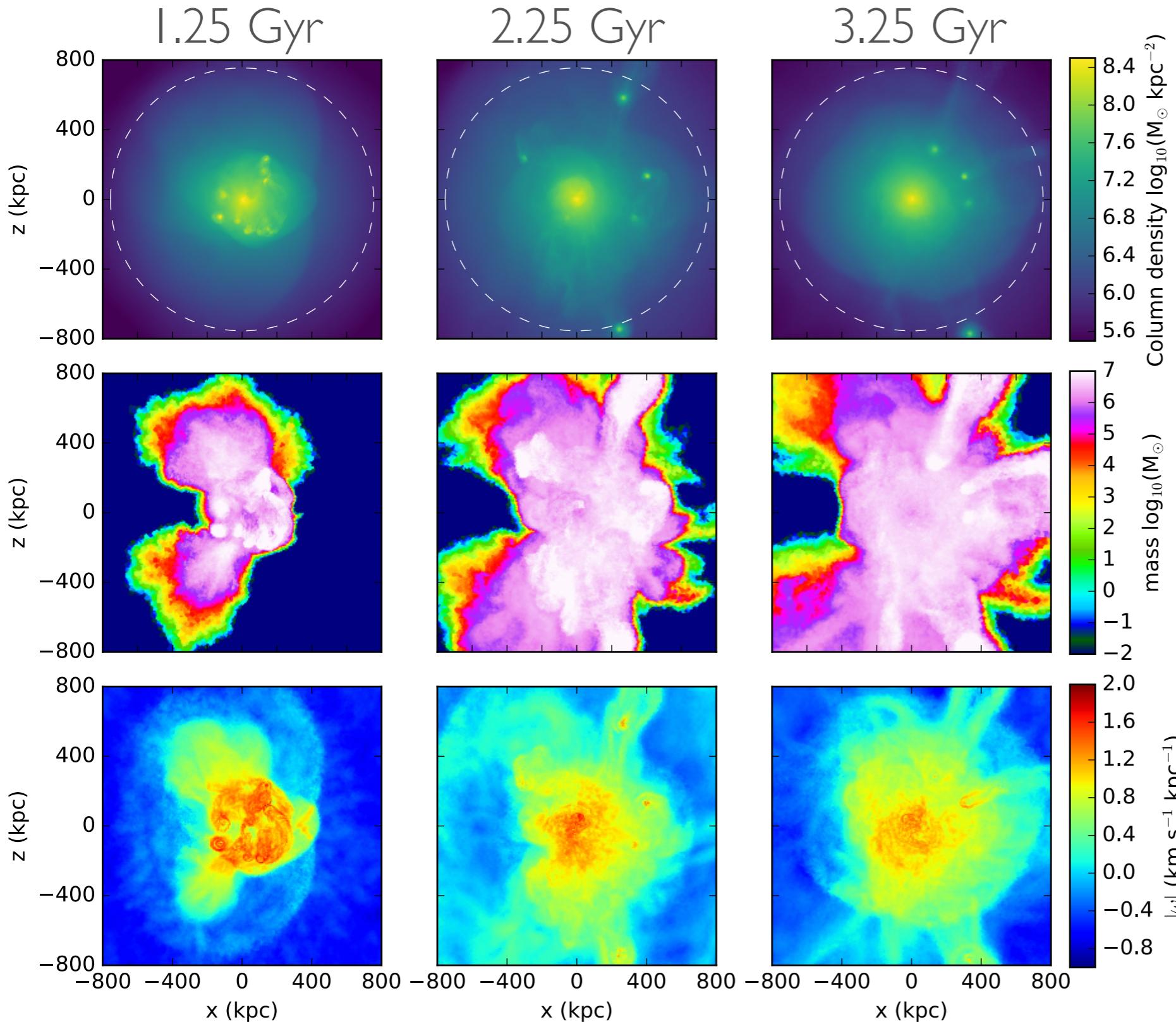
- Feedback?  
(e.g. Brüggen+05, Zhuravleva+14)  
(although - Hillel&Soker 16, Reynolds+15 Yang&Reynolds 16)



(Reynolds + 16)

(Vazza + 16)

# SUB-STRUCTURE MOTIONS



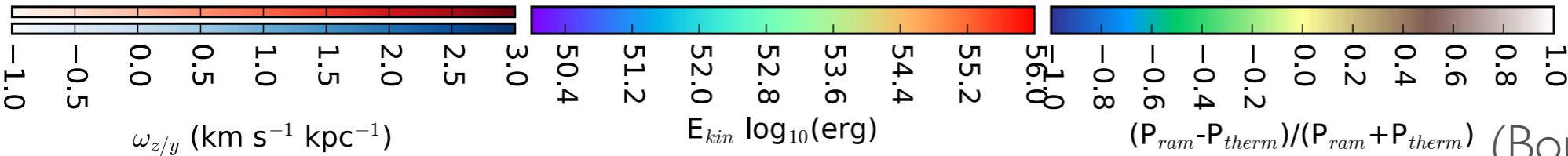
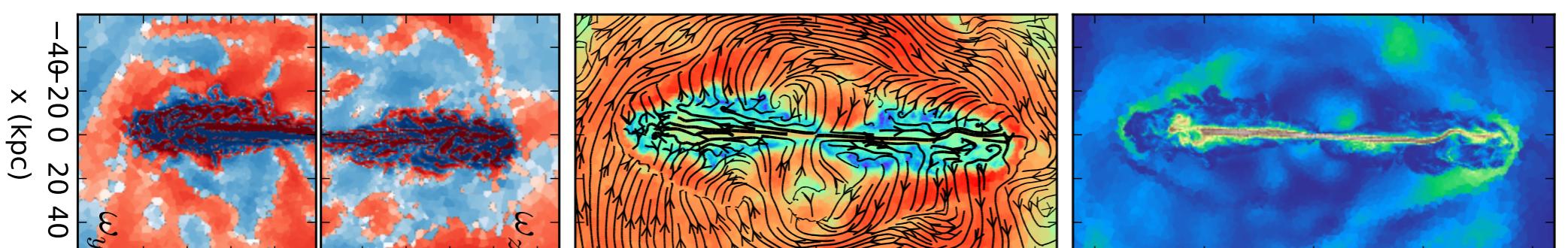
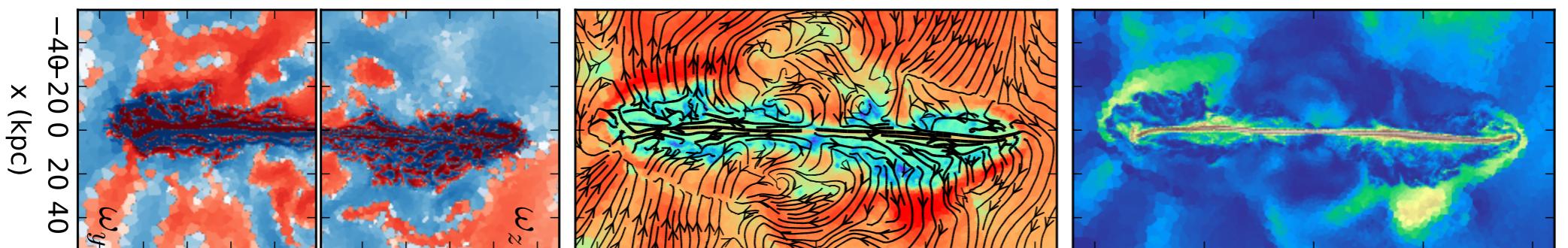
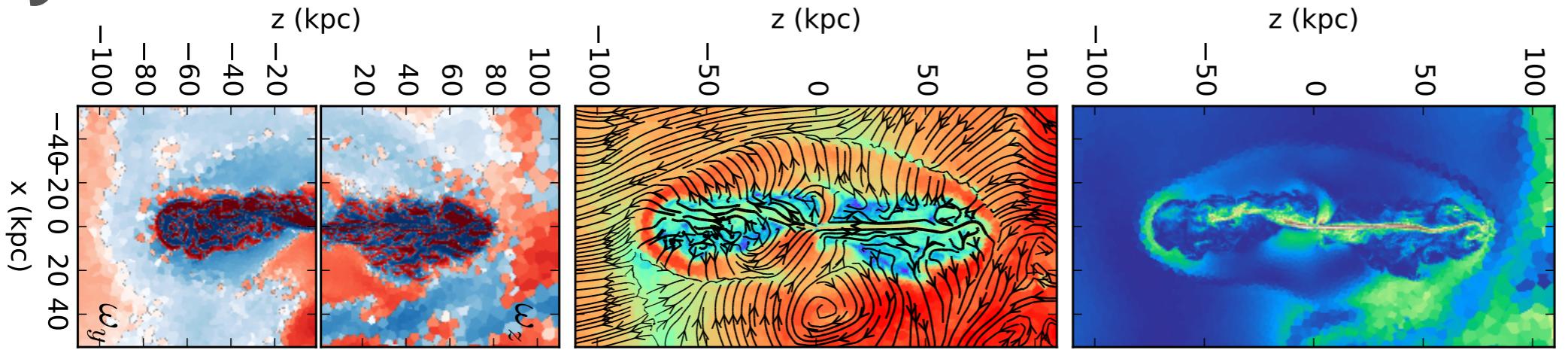
Add sub halos by hand

Stir ICM

Produce turbulence and vorticity

(Bourne & Sijacki, in prep)

# JET INFLATION AND GAS FLOWS

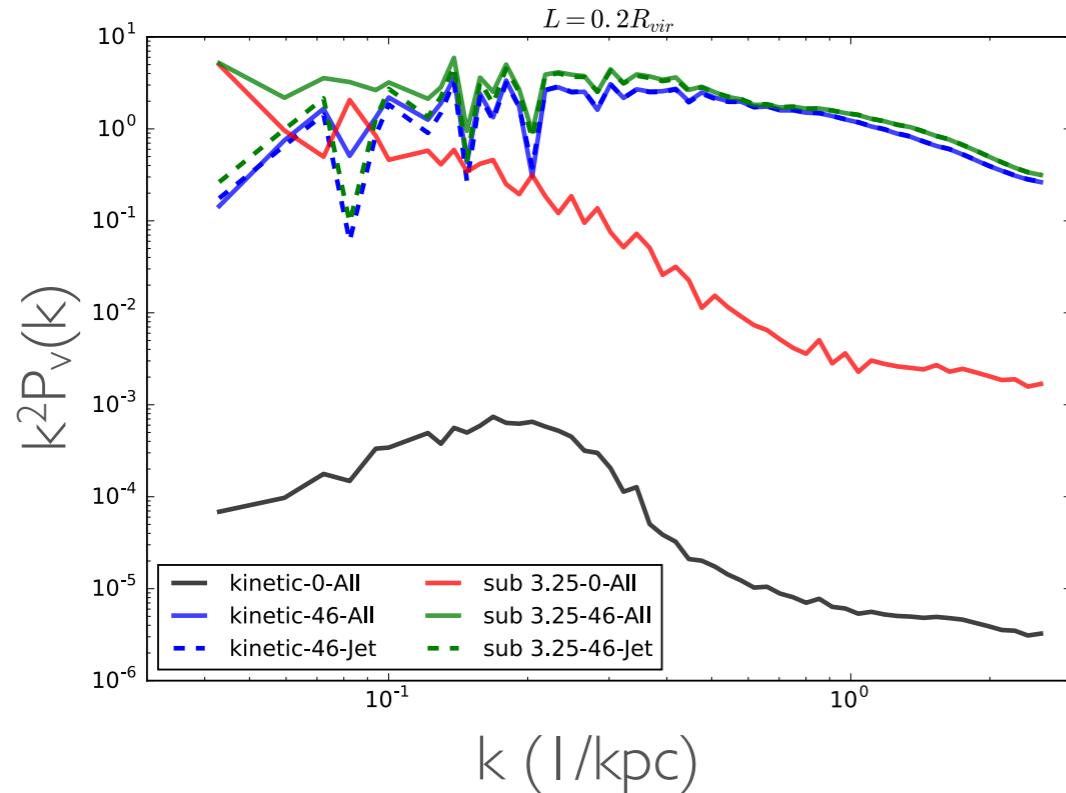


Gas flows  
disrupt jet  
cocoon

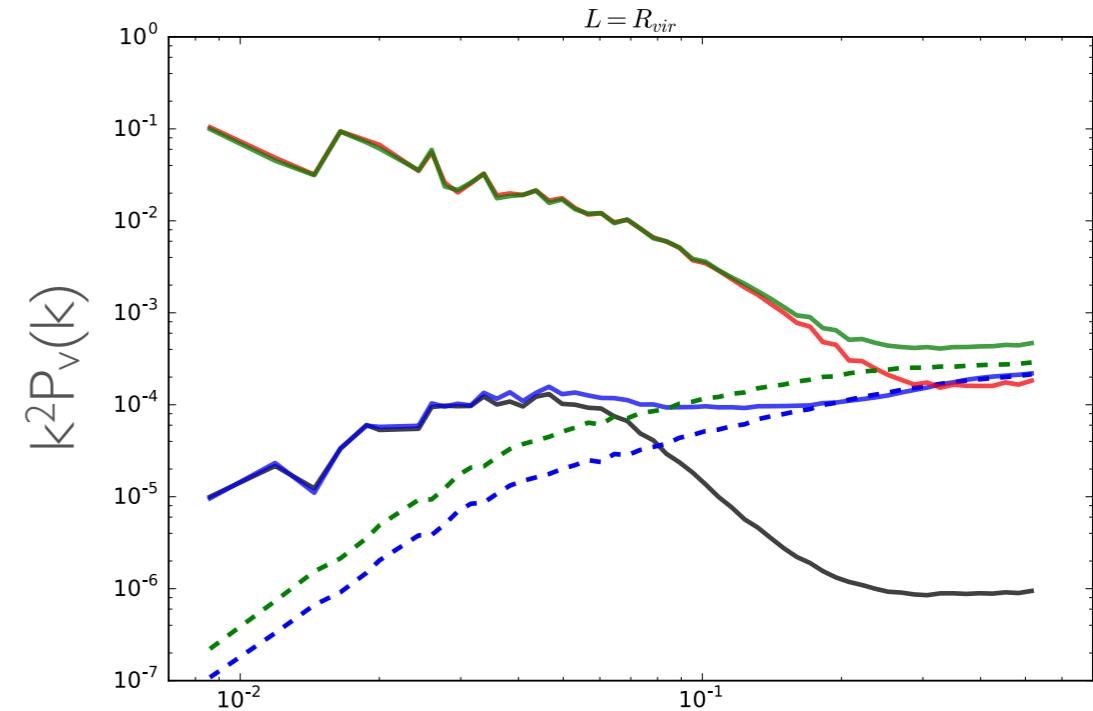
Greater pre-  
existing  
vorticity

# DRIVING TURBULENCE

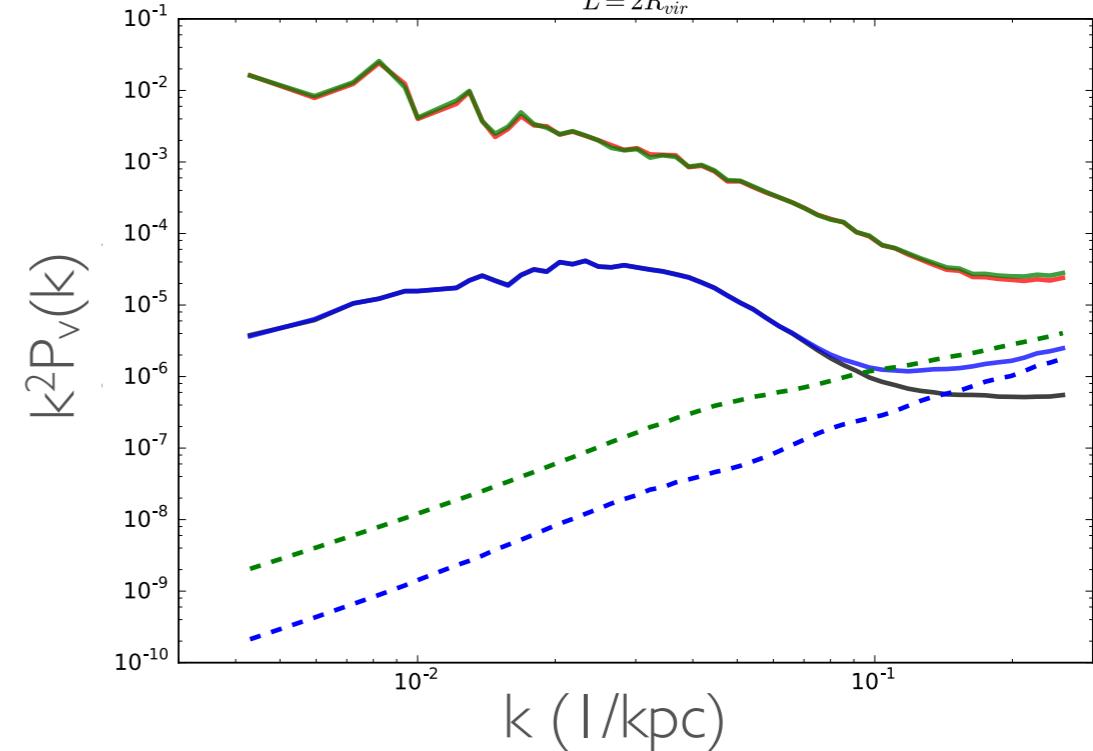
$L = 0.2R_{vir}$



$L = R_{vir}$



$L = 2R_{vir}$



- Jet dominates power on small scales
- Has little impact on larger scales - confined to cocoon material
- sub-structure produces turbulent cascade on larger scales

(Bourne & Sijacki, in prep)

# SUMMARY

- Implemented a new jet feedback scheme into AREPO - refinement allows the jet to be produced with high resolution on small scales and span a large dynamic range
- Tested various jet injection techniques to investigate impact on jet and halo evolution
- Investigated impact of sub-structure on driving turbulence in the ICM and subsequent evolution of the jet - pre-existing gas motions impact cocoon structure and aid mixing
- Jets dominate the velocity power spectrum on small scales - jet driven turbulence and vorticity is confined to the jet cocoon, in particular the jet material - accounts for a small fraction of the total injected energy