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Frame dragging, unipolar induction and Kerr black hole magnetospheres

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Making use of $3 + 1$ formulation of black hole electrodynamics, it is argued that the frame-dragging effect combines with unipolar induction, to sustain the double-structured magnetosphere consisting of the outer and inner domains, and high-energy activities therein. The emf's, \mathcal{E}_{out} and \mathcal{E}_{in} , of a pair of unipolar induction batteries driving electric currents in the two domains are equivalent to those due to a pair of magnetized rotators spinning anti-parallelly each other with Ω_F and $-(\Omega_H - \Omega_F)$, located back-to-back at both sides of the interface S_N at $\Omega = \Omega_F$ in-between, where Ω_F , Ω_H and Ω are the angular velocities of field lines, the Kerr hole and the frame dragging due to the hole's spin. The difference, $\mathcal{E}_{\text{out}} - \mathcal{E}_{\text{in}} = \Delta V = -(\Omega_H/2\pi c)\Delta\psi$, corresponding to the difference of the two angular velocities of hypothetical rotators at S_N , $\Omega_F - [-(\Omega_H - \Omega_F)] = \Omega_H$, will provide a voltage drop strong enough to develop a magnetized gap in which pair-creation discharges will take place to provide copious charged particles to out- and in-flows in both domains and allow field lines pinned down to fix Ω_F with the local frame-dragging angular velocity, i.e., $\Omega_F = \Omega_N$. Such a situation will allow one to present the hole's double structure in terms of a twin-pulsar model, consisting of a pulsar-type wind flowing toward infinity and an anti-pulsar-type wind flowing in toward the horizon, with the common particle/current sources where field lines are pinned down
(see I. Okamoto, PASJ, 2015)

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