

GALACTIC TRANSIENTS: X-RAY BINARIES ACCRETION & FEEDBACK AROUND STELLAR-MASS COMPACT OBJECTS



DR. SARA E. MOTTA

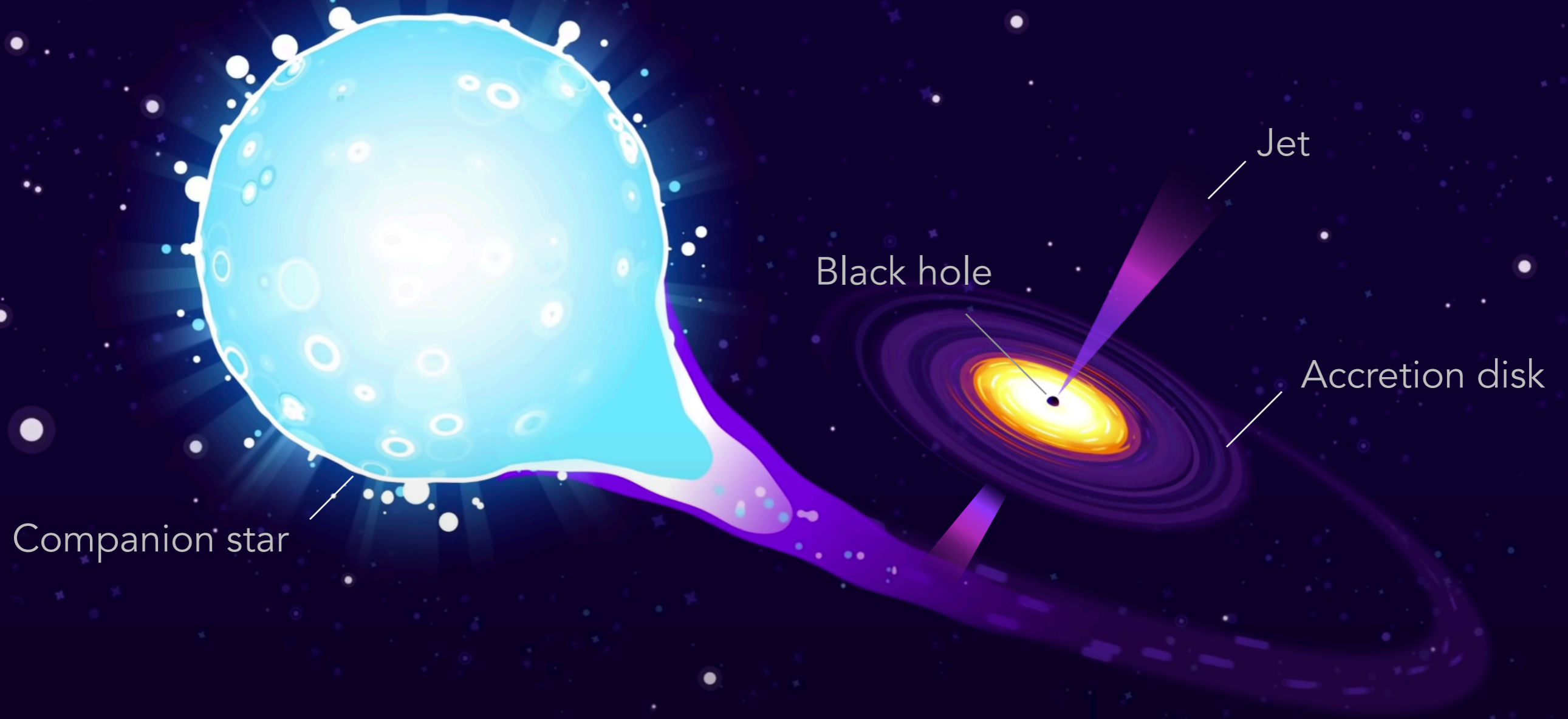


INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera
University of Oxford

The Fourth National Workshop on the SKA Project
Sharpening the Italian science case for the SKAO

22 - 26 May 2023

(LOW MASS) X-RAY BINARIES ACCRETION AND FEEDBACK

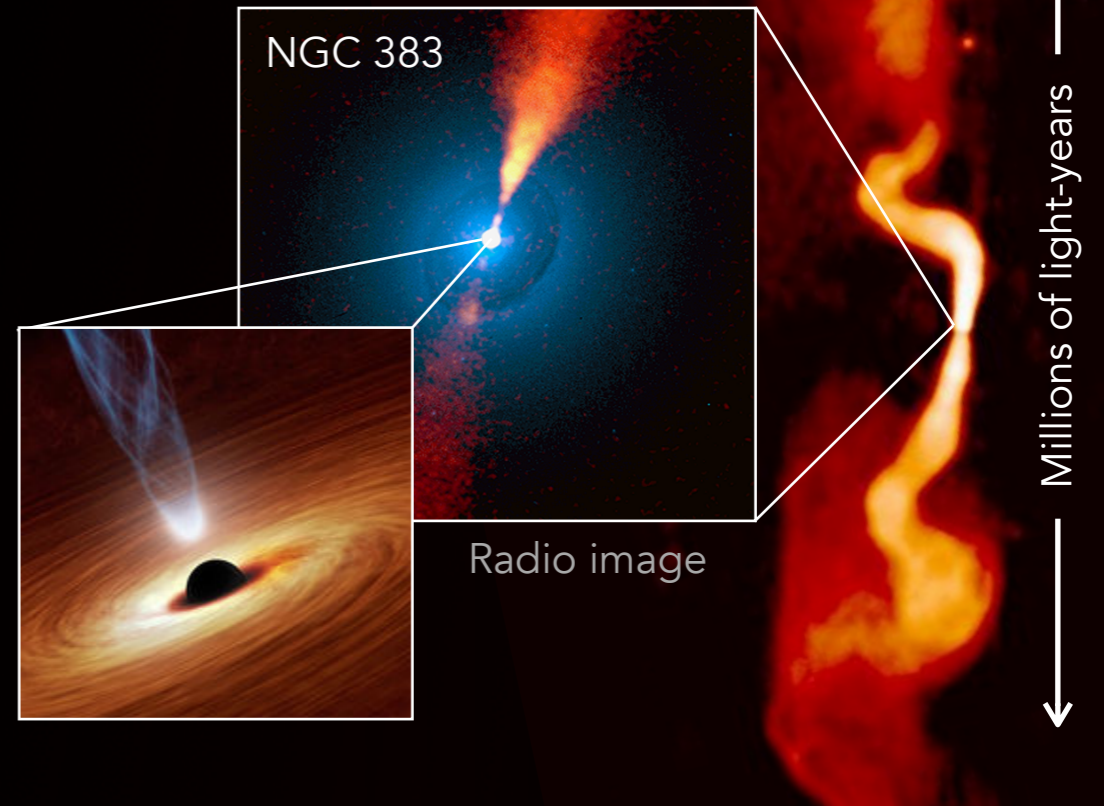


WHY DO WE STUDY X-RAY BINARIES

- Nearby laboratories of extreme physics - ultra-dense matter, strong gravity, super-energetic particle acceleration
- Basic principles of accretion and feedback scale with mass (same principles in X-ray binaries, AGN, kilo-novae, TDEs...)
Binaries are nearby, always there, and vary fast!

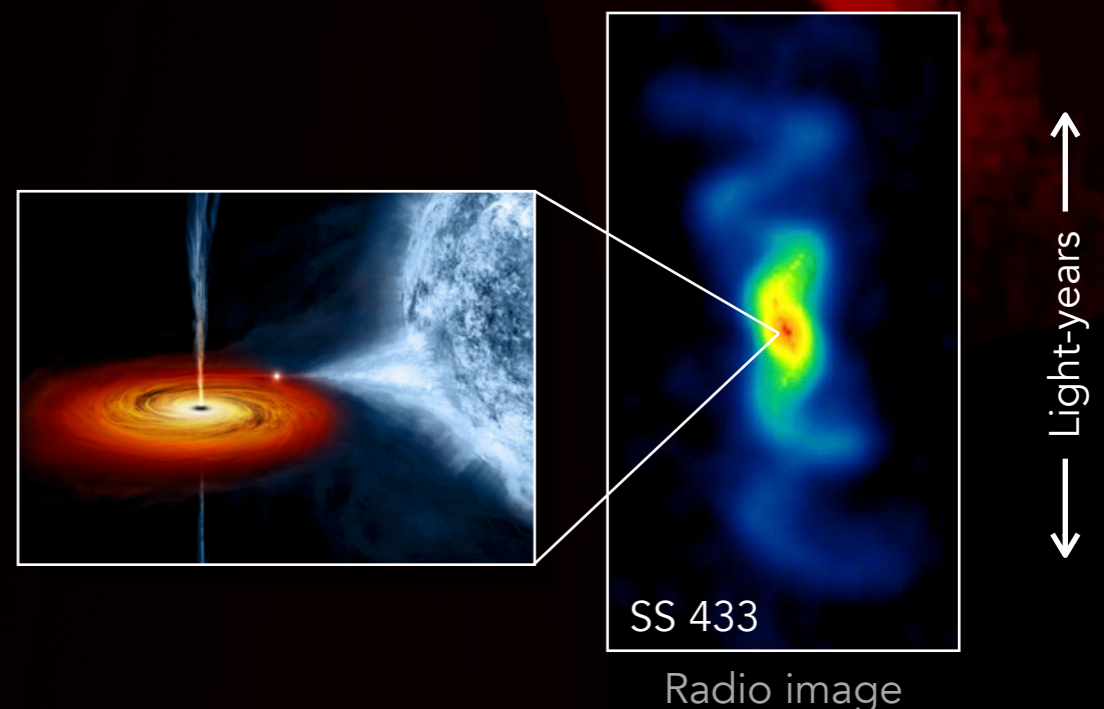
Super-massive black holes

$\sim 10^6\text{-}9$ Solar masses

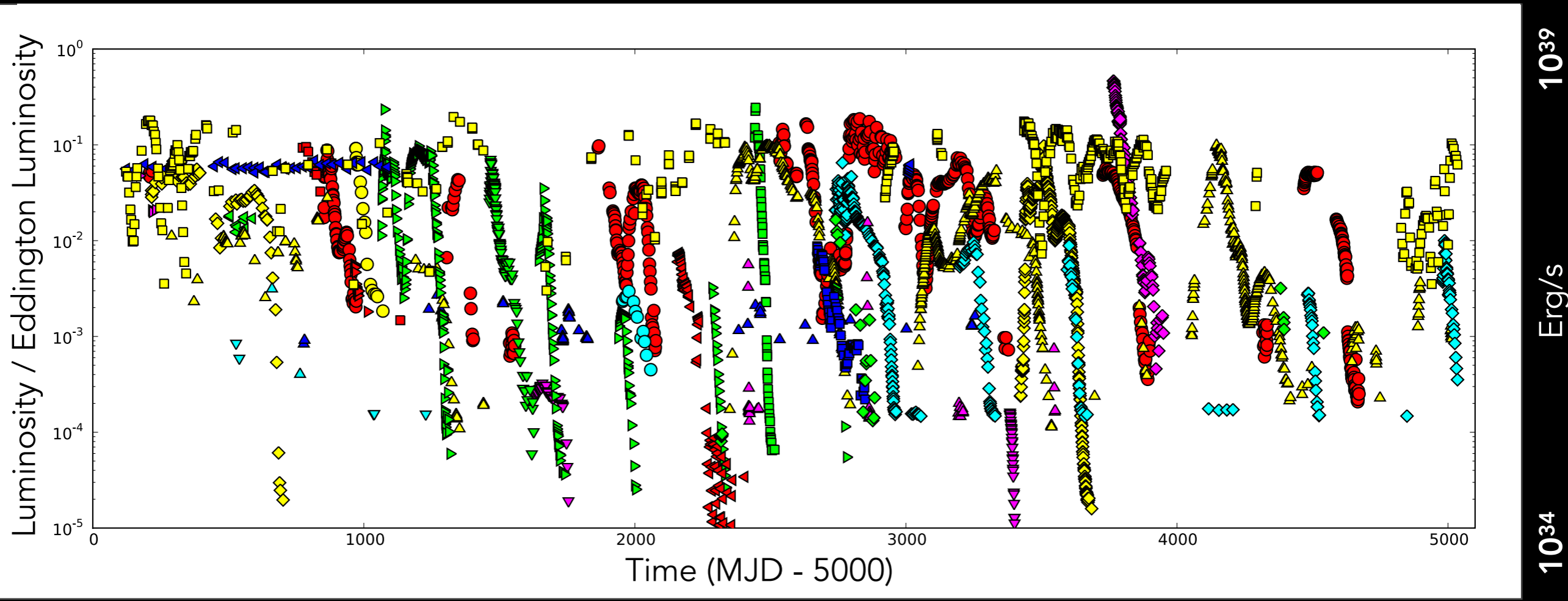


X-ray binaries

~ 10 Solar masses



LOW-MASS X-RAY BINARIES: TRANSIENT AND VARIABLE



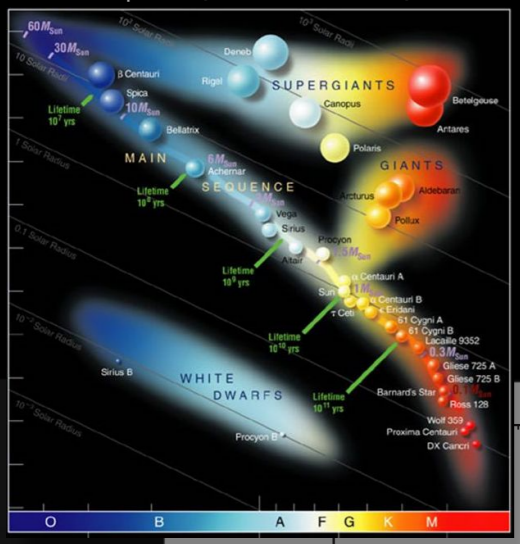
- 4u1543
- 4u1630
- ▲ 4u1957
- ◆ gro1655
- ▼ grs1737
- ▶ grs1739
- ◀ grs1758
- gs1354
- ▲ gx339
- ◆ h1743
- ▼ j1118
- ▶ j1550
- ▲ j1650
- j1720
- j1748
- ▲ j1755
- ◆ j1817
- ▼ j1859
- ▶ j2012
- ▲ lmc_x1
- lmc_x3
- sax1711
- ▶ sax1819
- ◆ slx1746

14 years

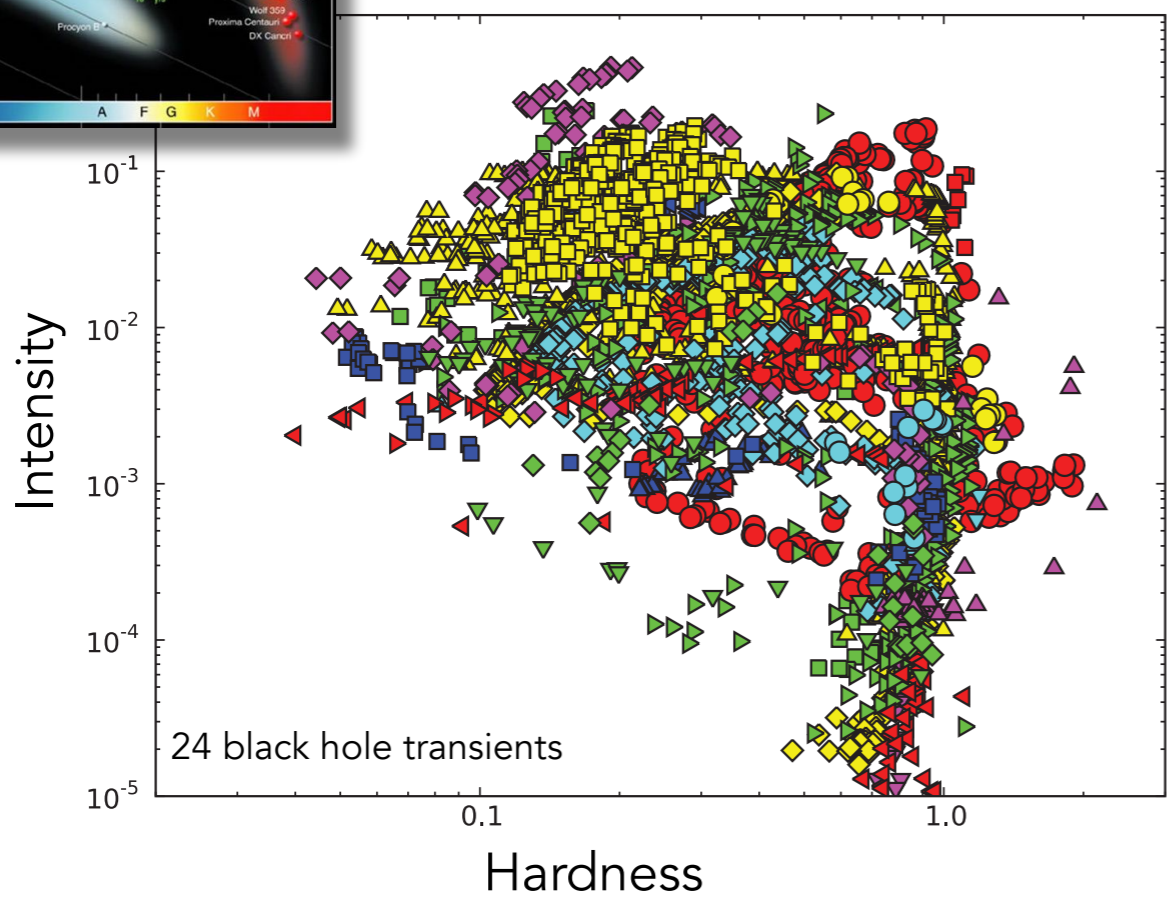
X-ray light curves from **black hole transients**

LOW-MASS X-RAY BINARIES: TRANSIENT AND VARIABLE

Hertzsprung–Russell diagram



Hardness Intensity diagram



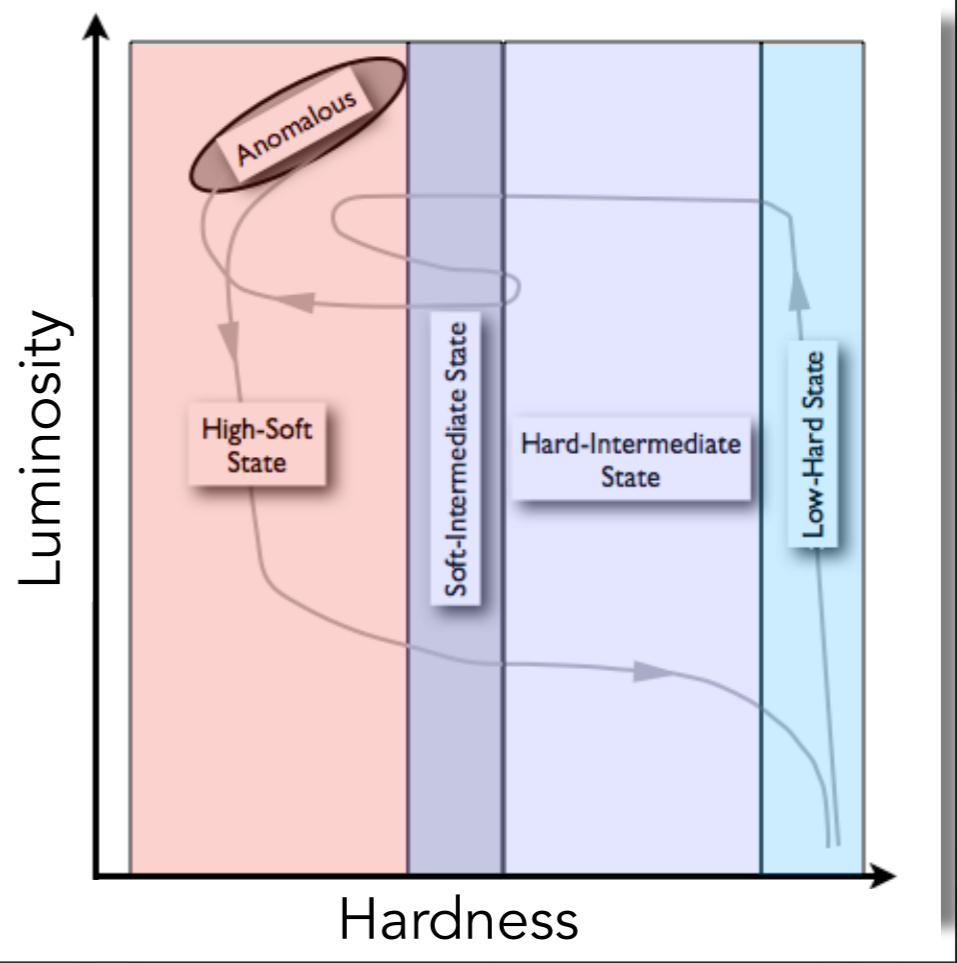
24 black hole transients

- 4u1543
- 4u1630
- ▲ 4u1957
- ◆ gro1655
- ▼ grs1737
- ◀ grs1739
- ▶ grs1758
- gs1354
- ▲ gx339
- ◆ h1743
- ▼ j1118
- ▶ j1550
- ▲ j1650
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- ▲ j1748
- ▶ j1755
- ◆ j1817
- ▼ j1859
- ▶ j2012
- ▲ lmc_x1
- ◆ lmc_x3
- ▶ sax1711
- ▼ sax1819
- ▶ slx1746

Soft state

Intermediate States

Hard state



Outburst

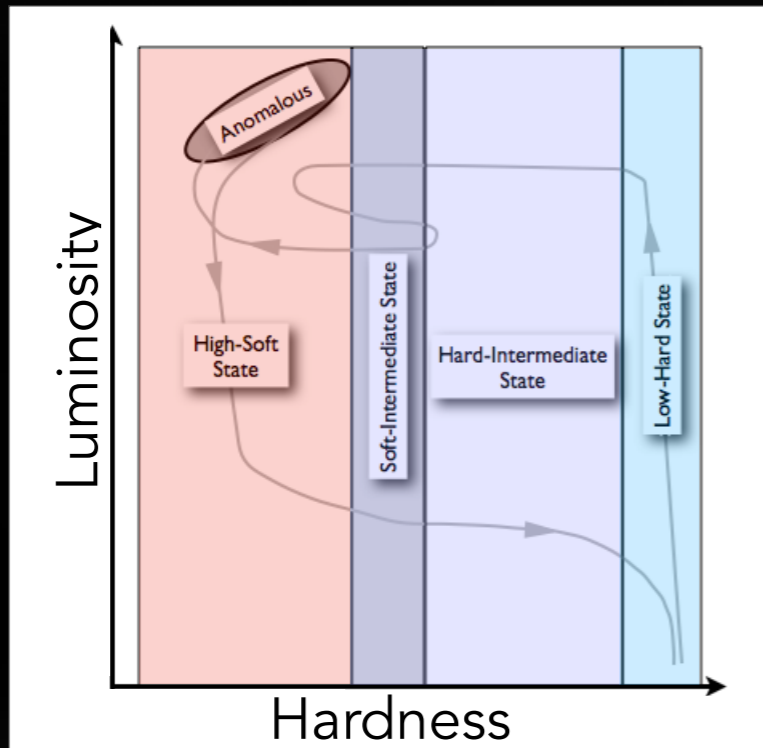
Quiescence

Dunn et al. 2010

Homan et al. 2001

A TRUNCATED DISC

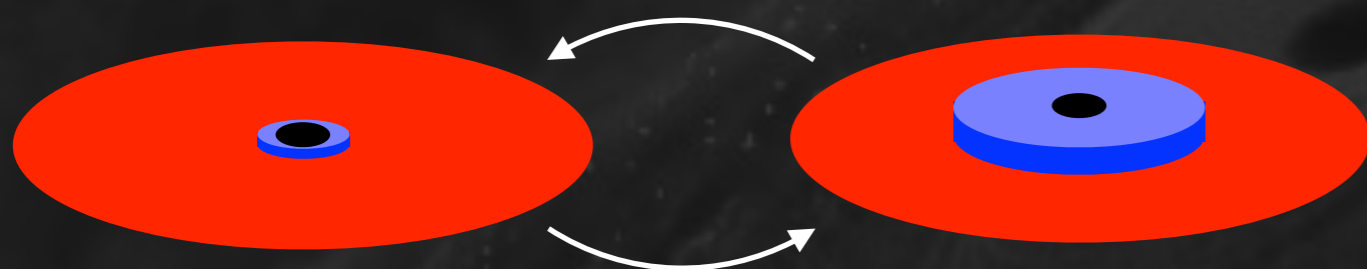
← Truncation radius becomes smaller



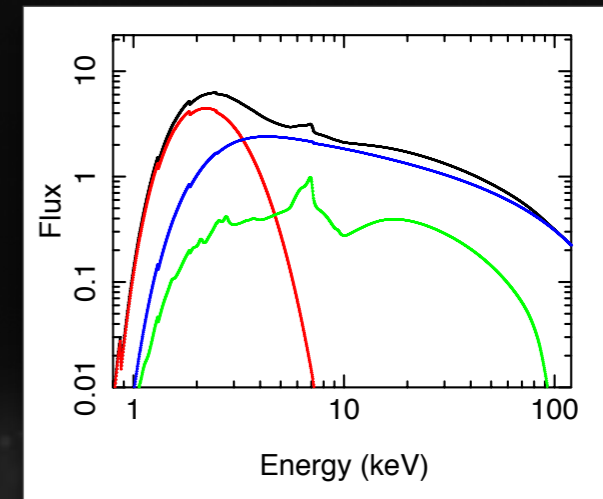
→ Truncation radius becomes larger

Small truncation radius

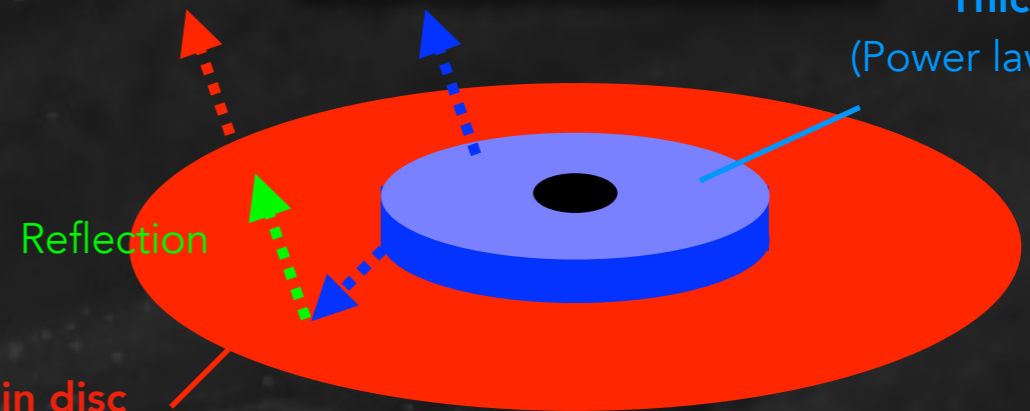
Large truncation radius



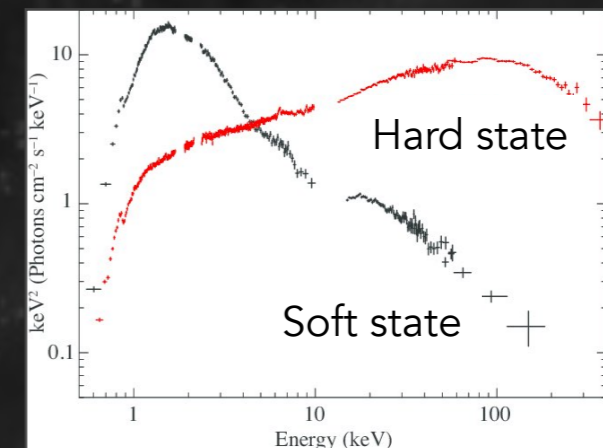
Esin et al. 1997; Poutanen et al. 1997



Thick disk
(Power law emission)



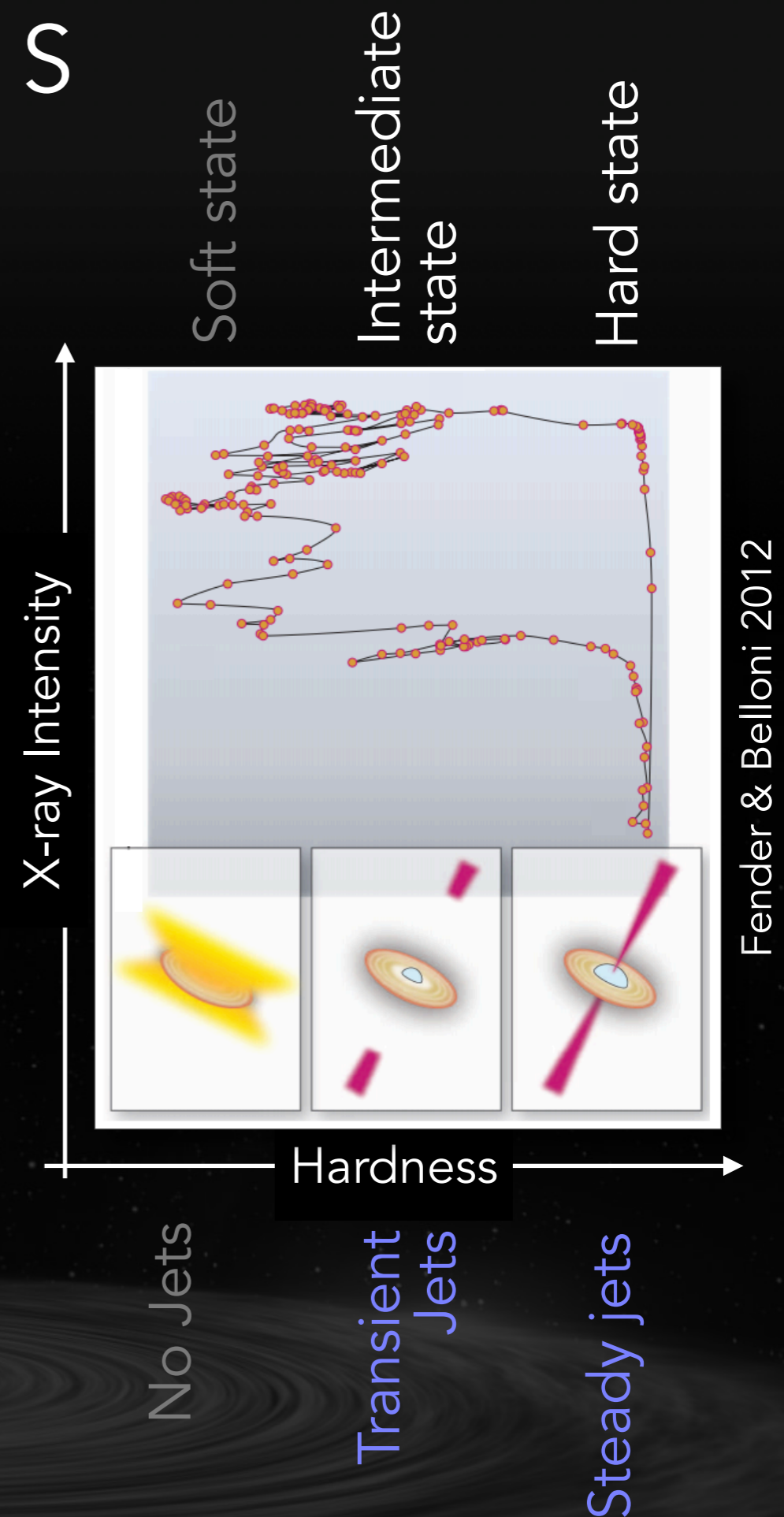
Thin disc
(blackbody emission)



Yamada et al. 2012

STATES, TRANSITIONS AND OUTFLOWS

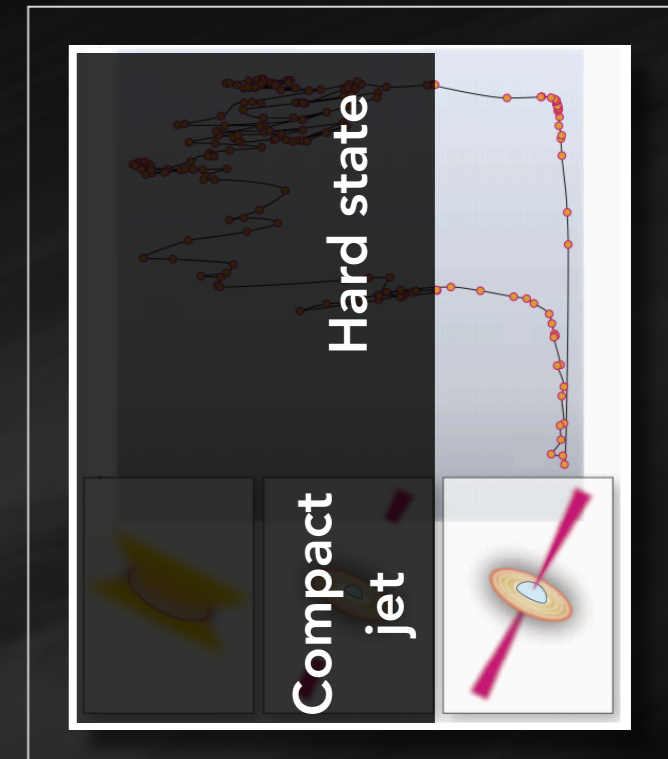
- **States** are largely defined based on **X-ray properties**
(e.g., Belloni & Motta 2016; Kalemci et al. 2022; De Marco, Motta, Belloni 2022)
- States and transitions are connected to different **modes of outflows**
(e.g., Fender et al. 2004, 2009; Ponti et al. 2012...)
- **Two jet modes:** steady & compact and transient and extended



COMPACT JETS IN THE HARD STATES

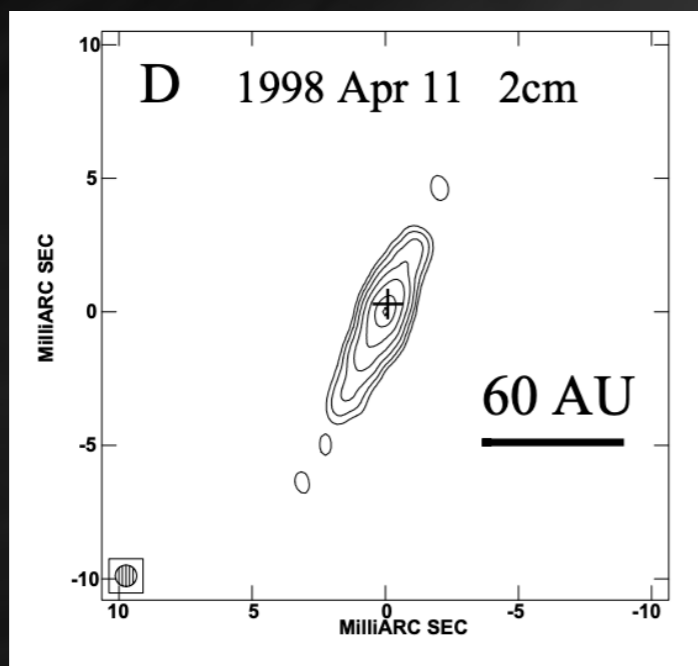
COMPACT AND STEADY CORE JETS

- Long-lived, mildly relativistic, **continuous jets**
- Typically not resolved with VLBI, but **2 sources** show resolved core jets
- Transport a large amount of **kinetic energy**



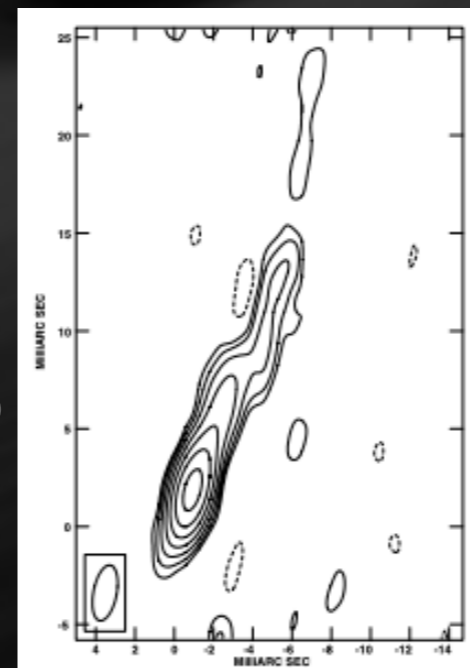
GRS 1915+105

Dhawan et al. 2000

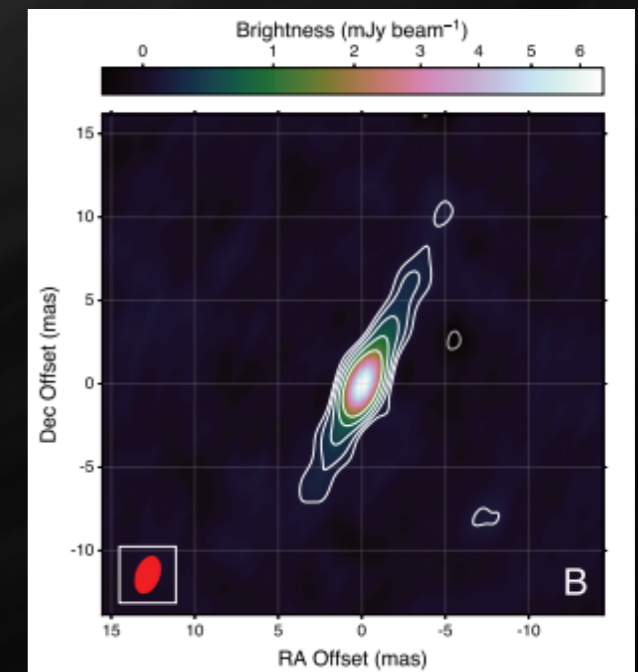


Cyg X-1

Stirling et al. 2001



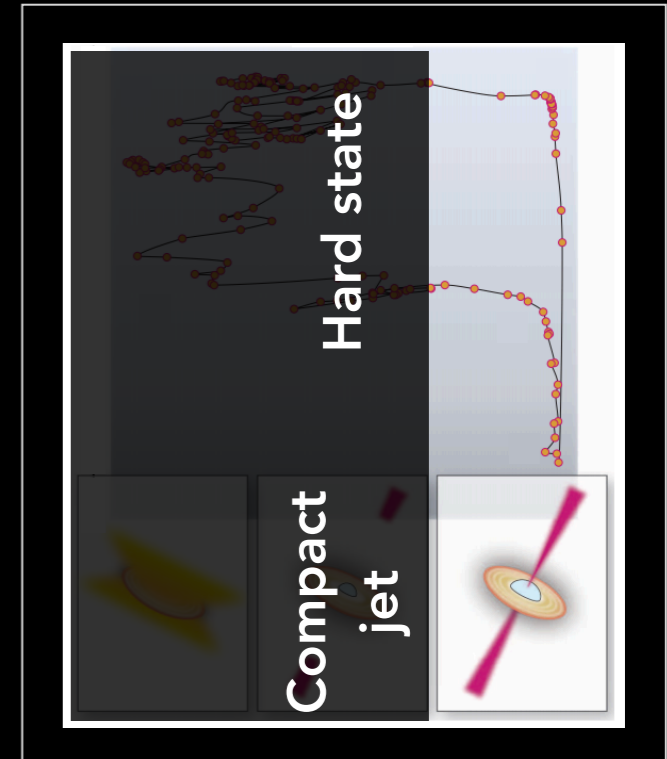
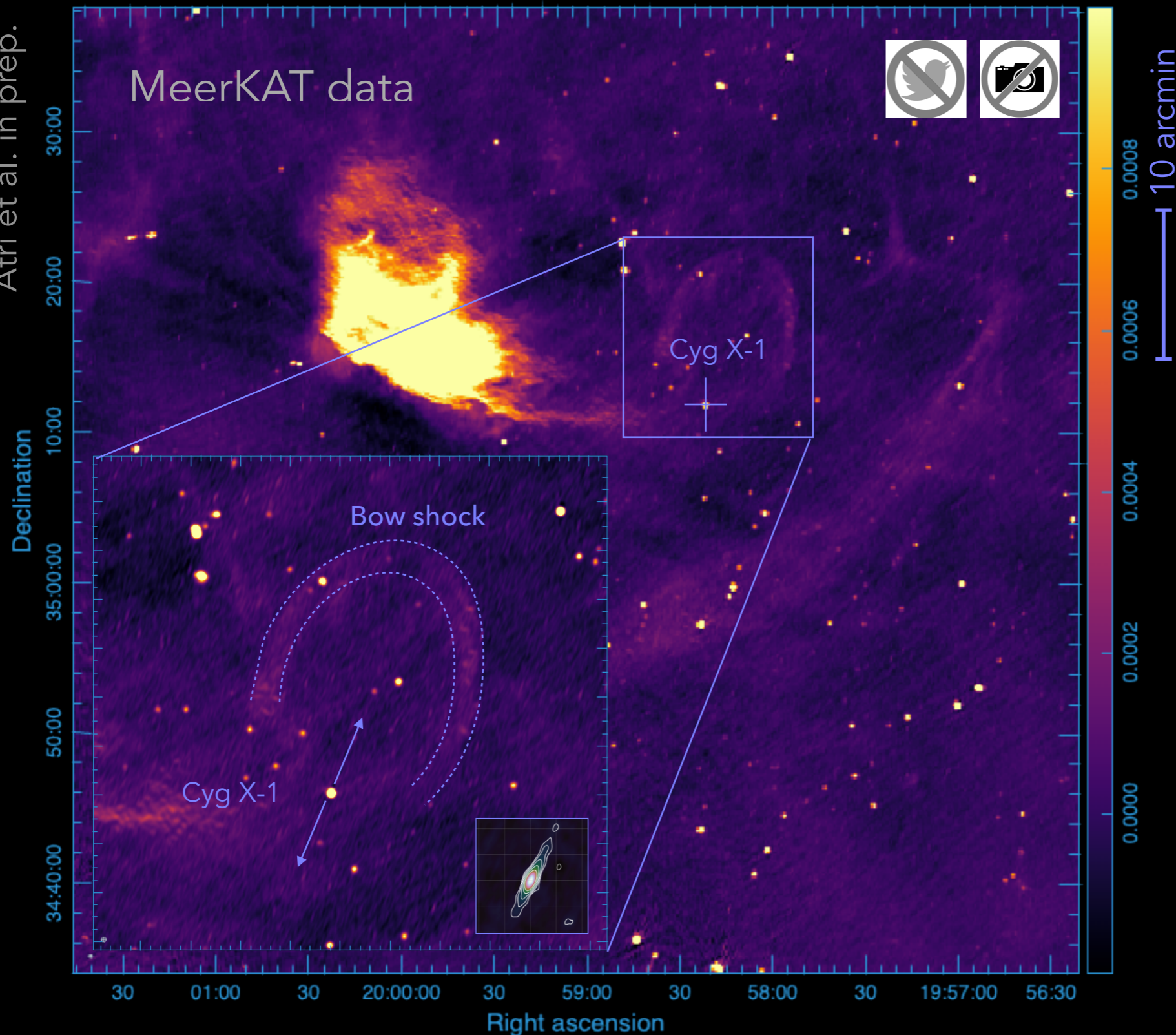
Miller-Jones et al. 2021



COMPACT JETS IN THE HARD STATES

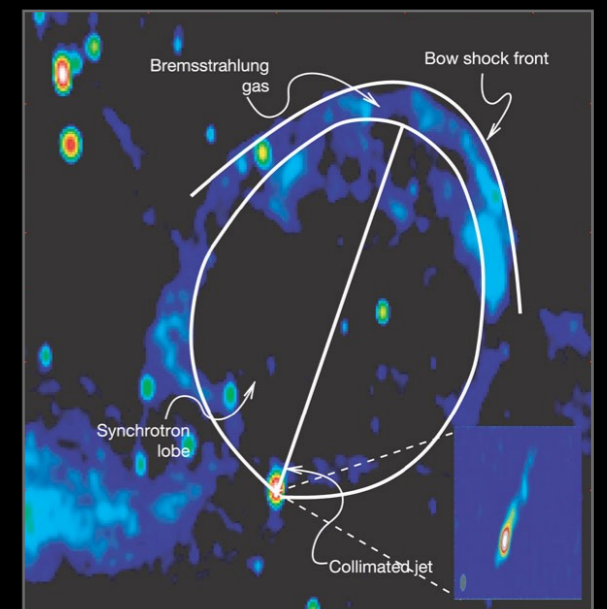
DARK JETS BLOWING BUBBLES

Atri et al. in prep.



Cyg X-1

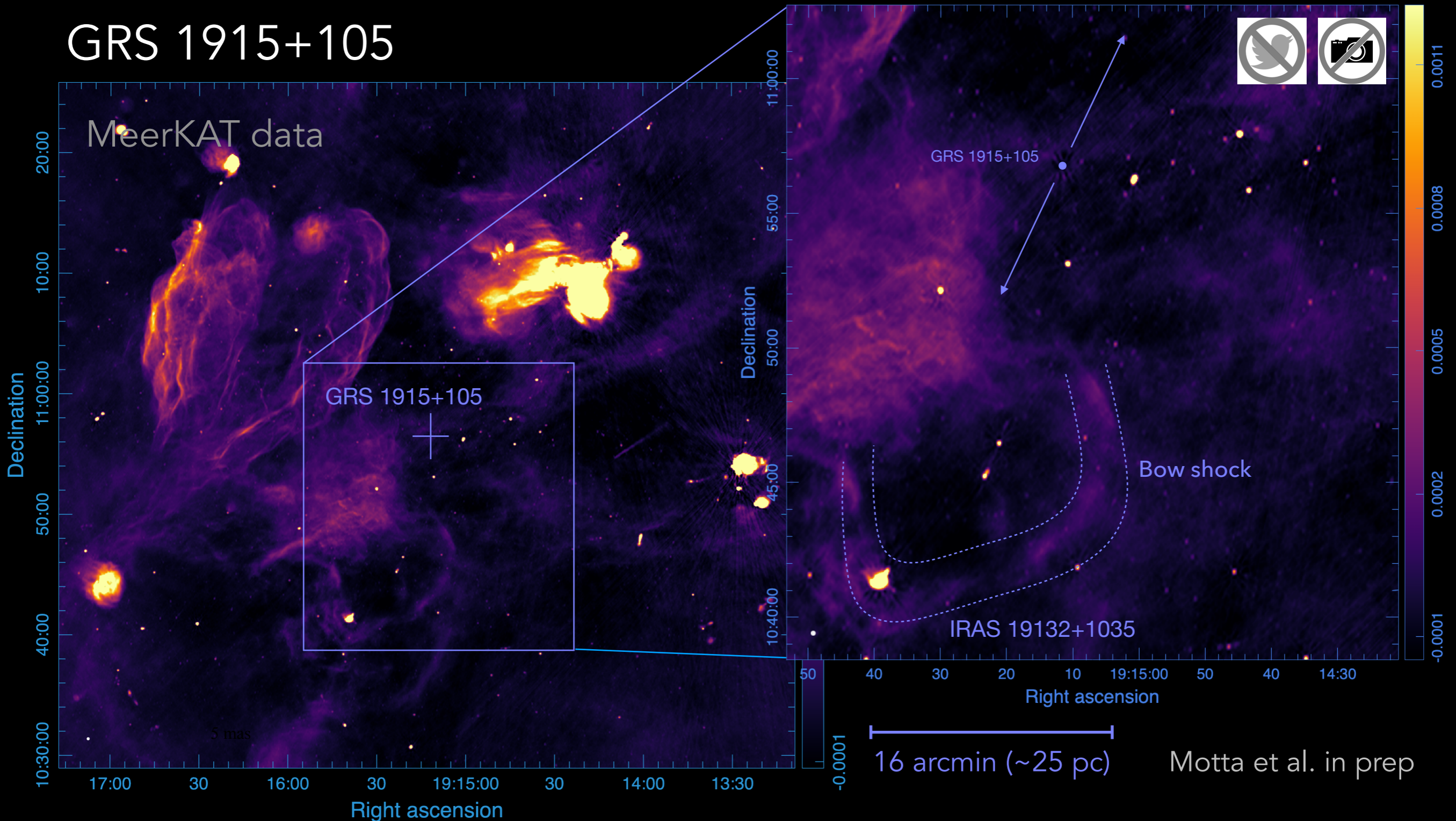
Gallo et al. 2005



COMPACT JETS IN THE HARD STATES

DARK JETS BLOWING BUBBLES

GRS 1915+105

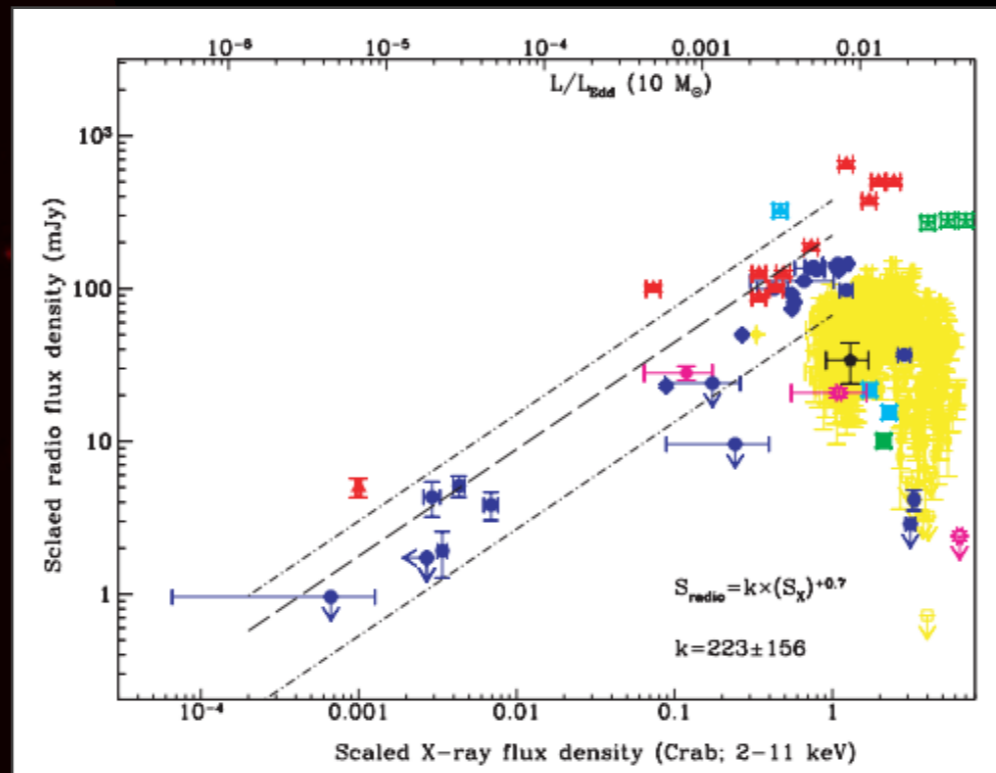


COMPACT JETS IN THE HARD STATES

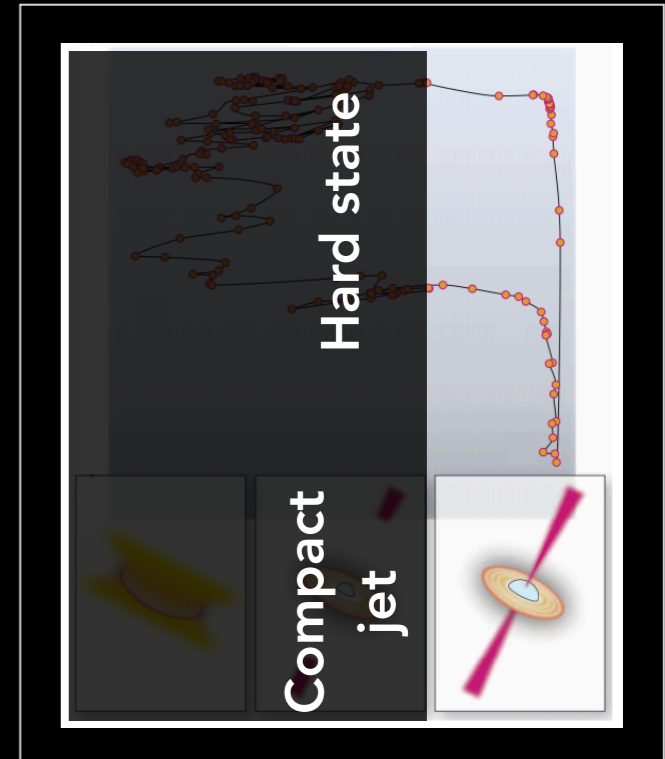
THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANE OF BLACK HOLE ACTIVITY

Super-massive black holes

~10⁶⁻⁹ Solar masses

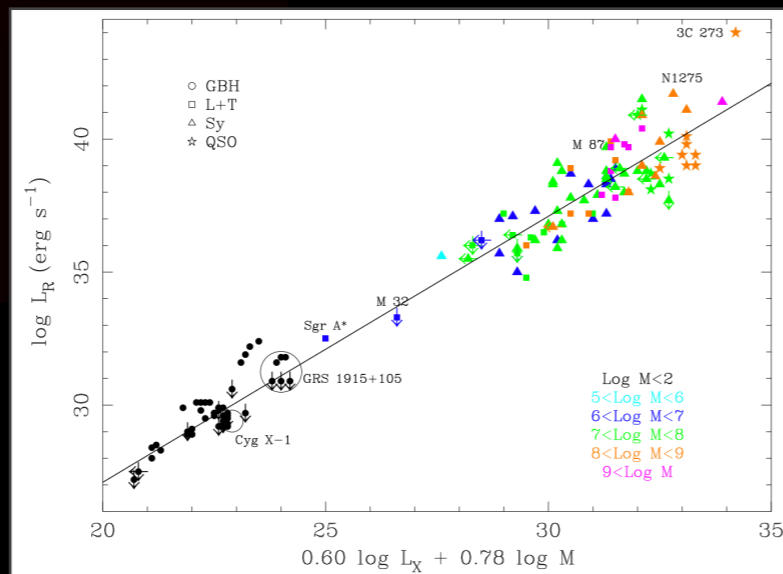


Gallo et al. 2003

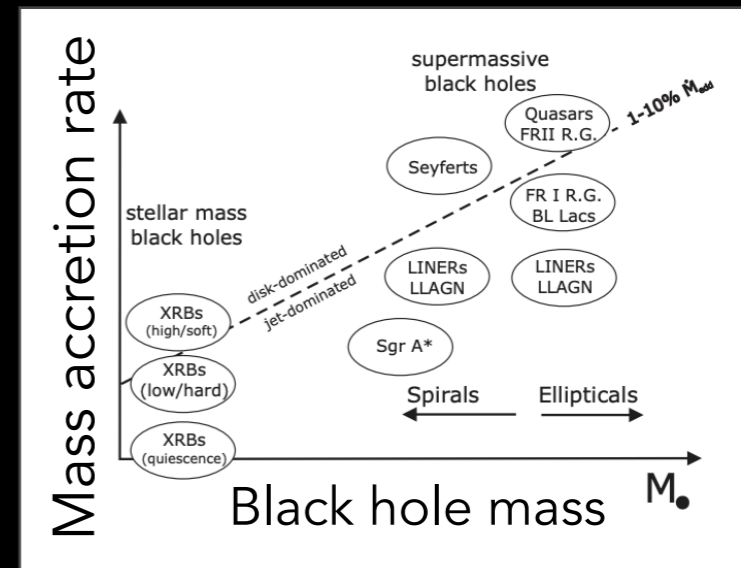


X-ray binaries

~10 Solar masses



Merloni et al. 2003

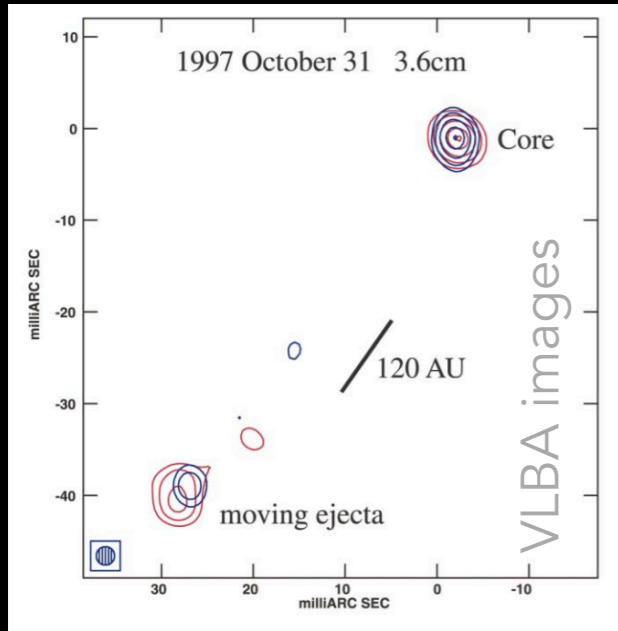


Falcke et al. 2004

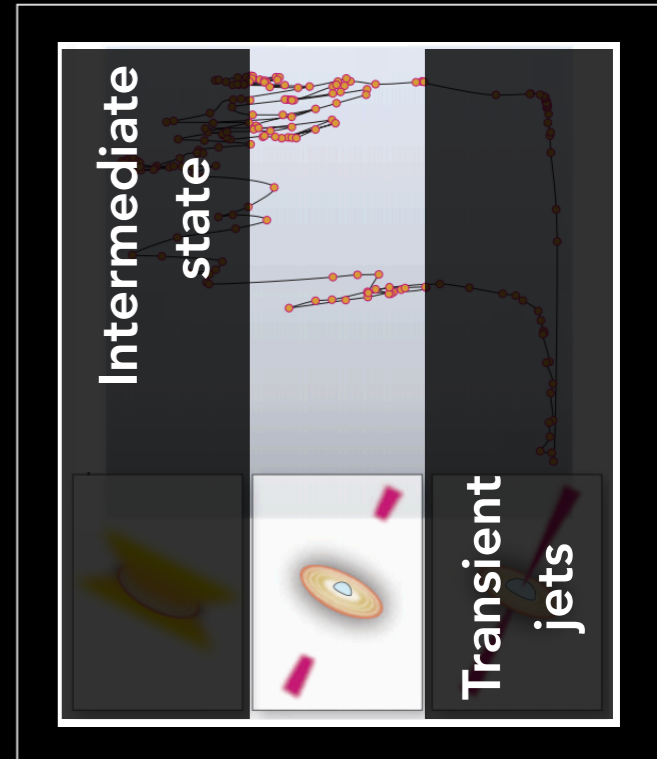
See also Corbel et al. 2013, Gallo et al. 2014, Gallo et al. 2018, Motta et al. 2018, Gültekin et al. 2019, Plotkin et al. 2021, Carotenuto et al. 2021, Bariuan et al. 2022, and many others.

TRANSIENT JETS IN THE INTERMEDIATE STATES

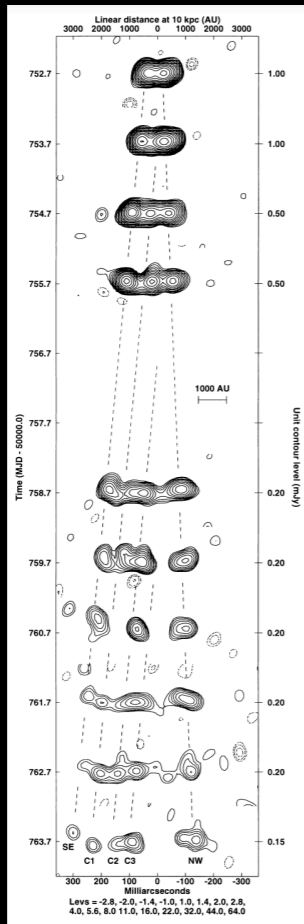
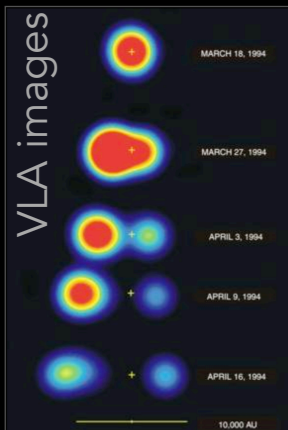
Dhawan et al. 2000



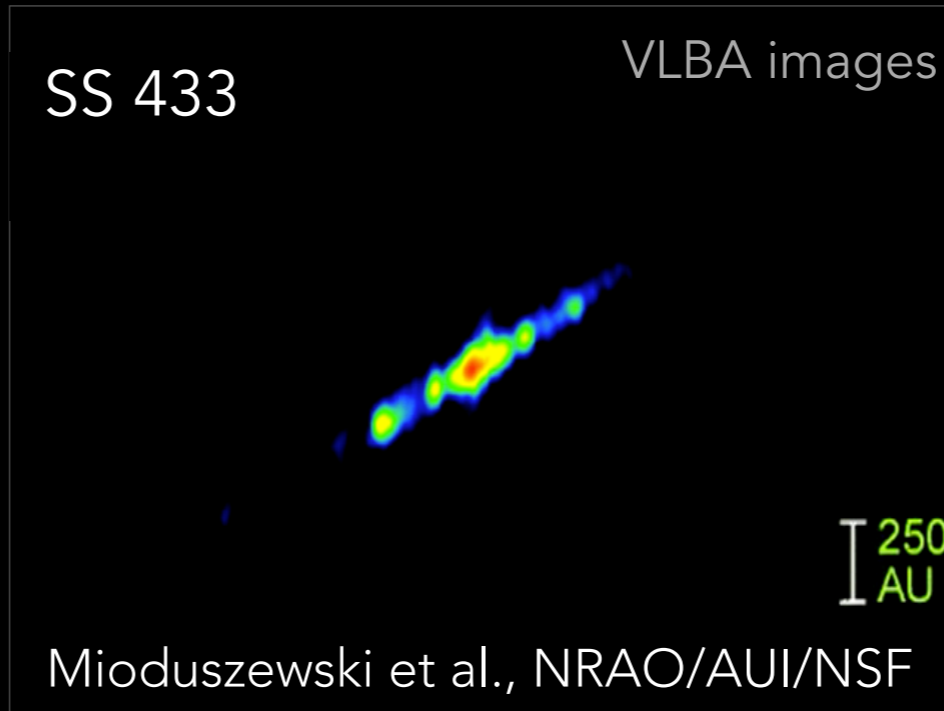
- Highly **relativistic** ejections
- Moving radio-bright spots
- **"Short-lived"**, catching the launch is hard and requires VLBI, but...



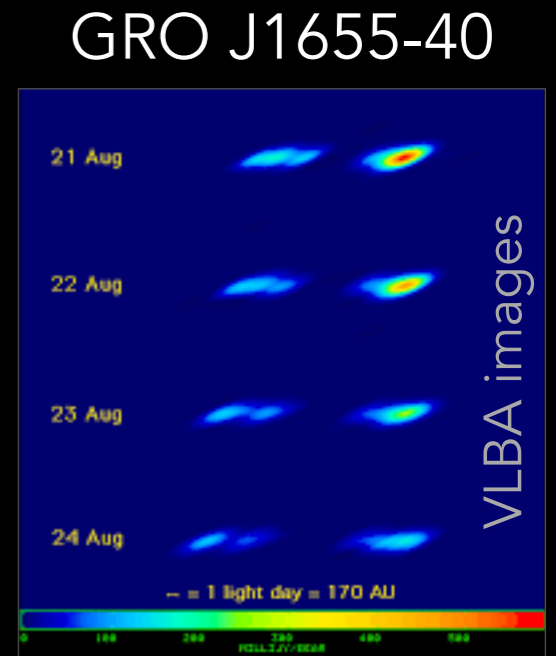
Mirabel & Rodríguez 1994



MERLIN images (5 GHz)



Hjellming & Rupen 1995



GRS 1915+105

Fender et al. 1999

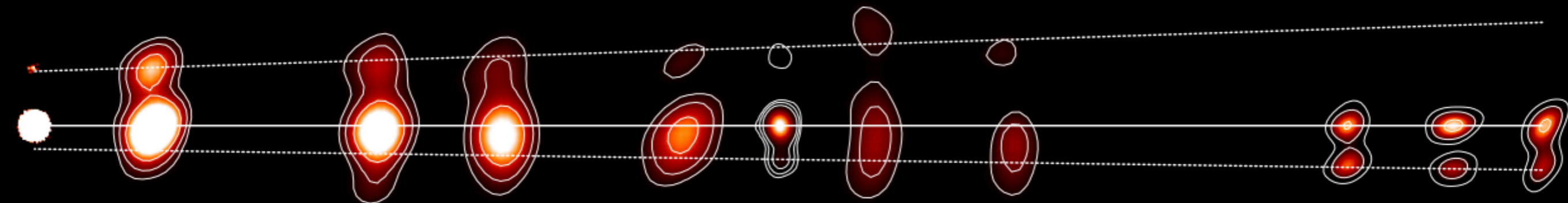
THEN MEERKAT ACCIDENTALLY REVOLUTIONISED THE FIELD

The **ThunderKAT Large Survey Program** started observing weekly active X-ray binaries in 2018



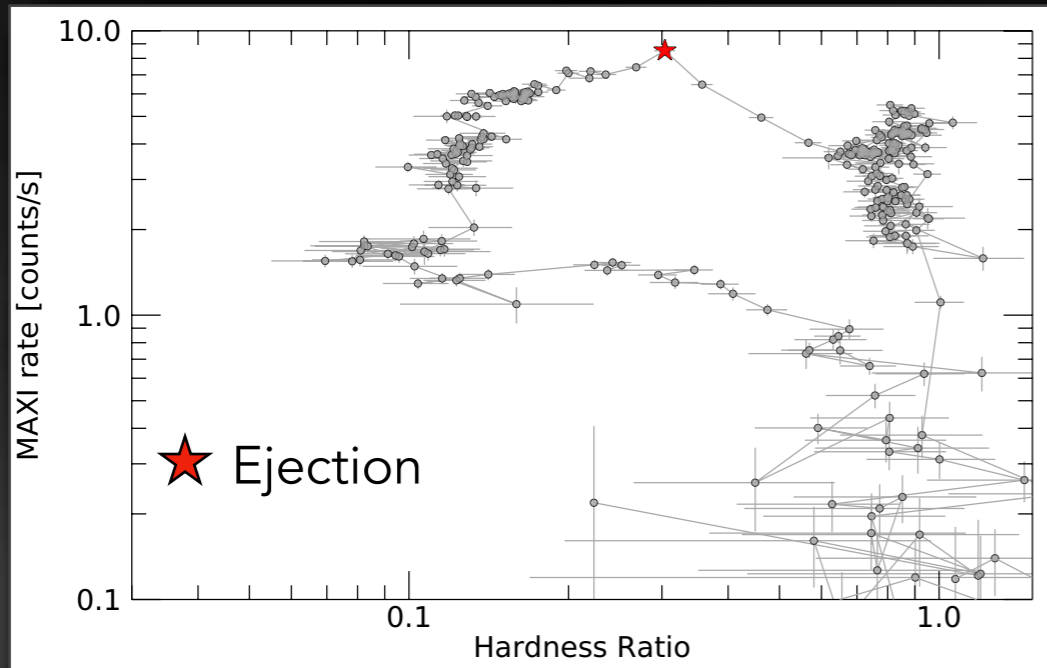
- Extended jets in many X-ray binaries at L-band (1.2 GHz)
- Long-lived jets, detected for months, some clearly decelerating
- Expansion up to > 0.5 pc from the binary

MAXI J1820+070, Bright, et al. 2020

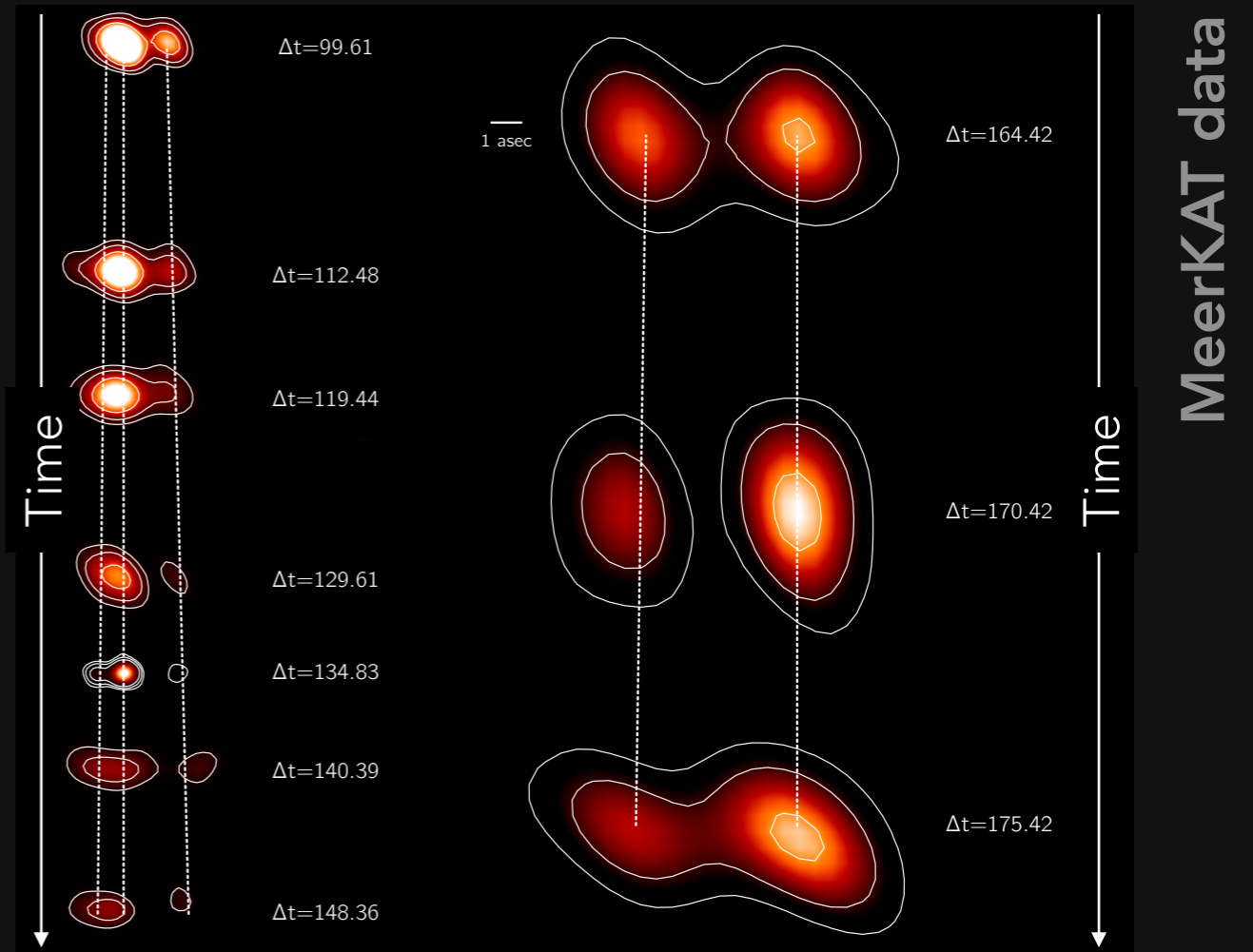
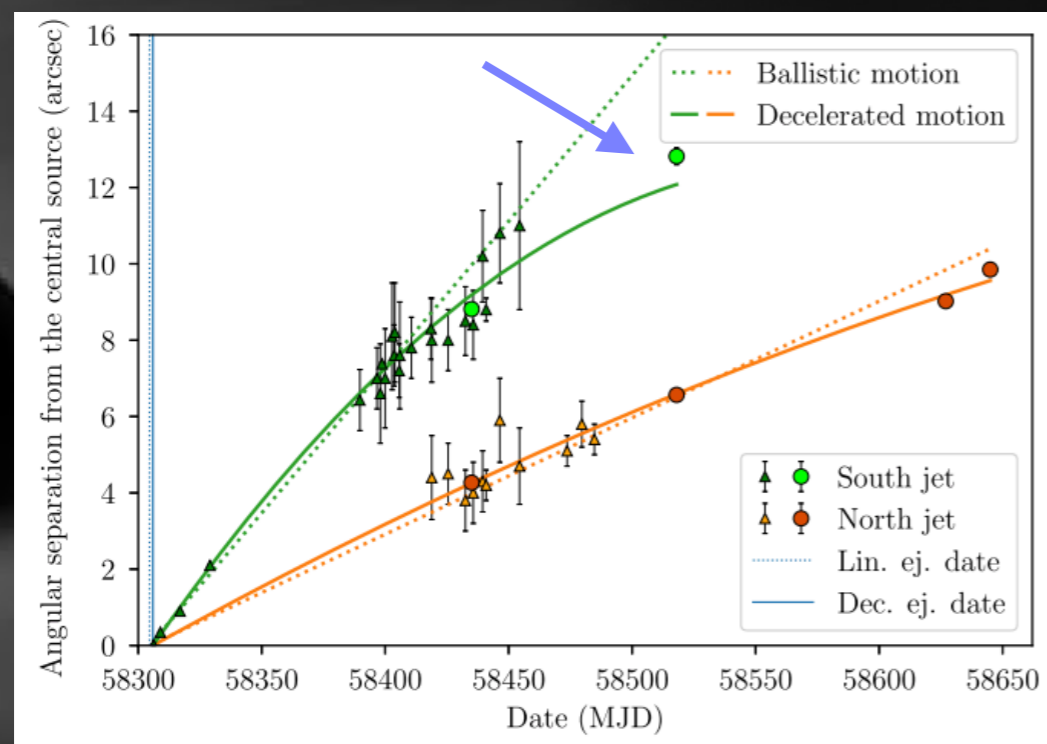


THE FIRST EXTENDED JETS SEEN BY MEERKAT: MAXI J1820+070

Bright et al. 2020



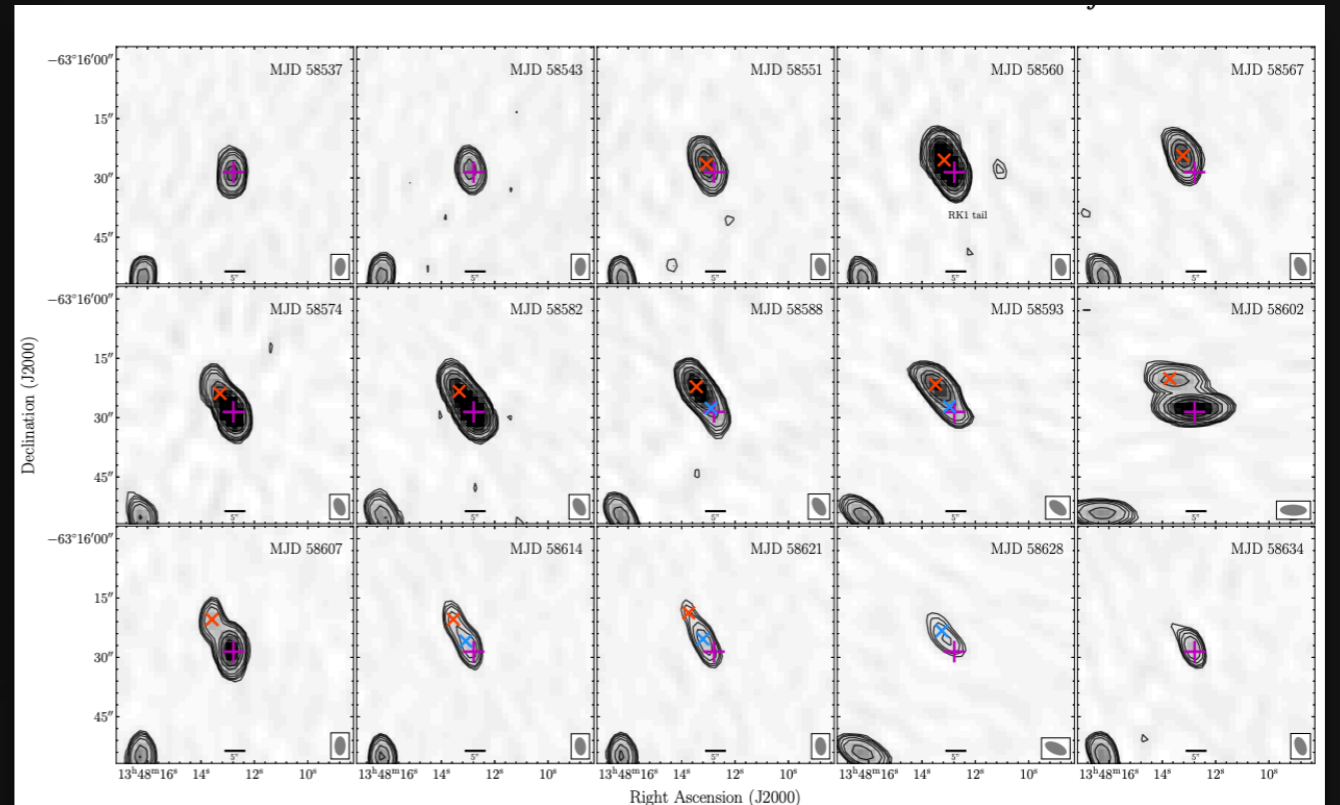
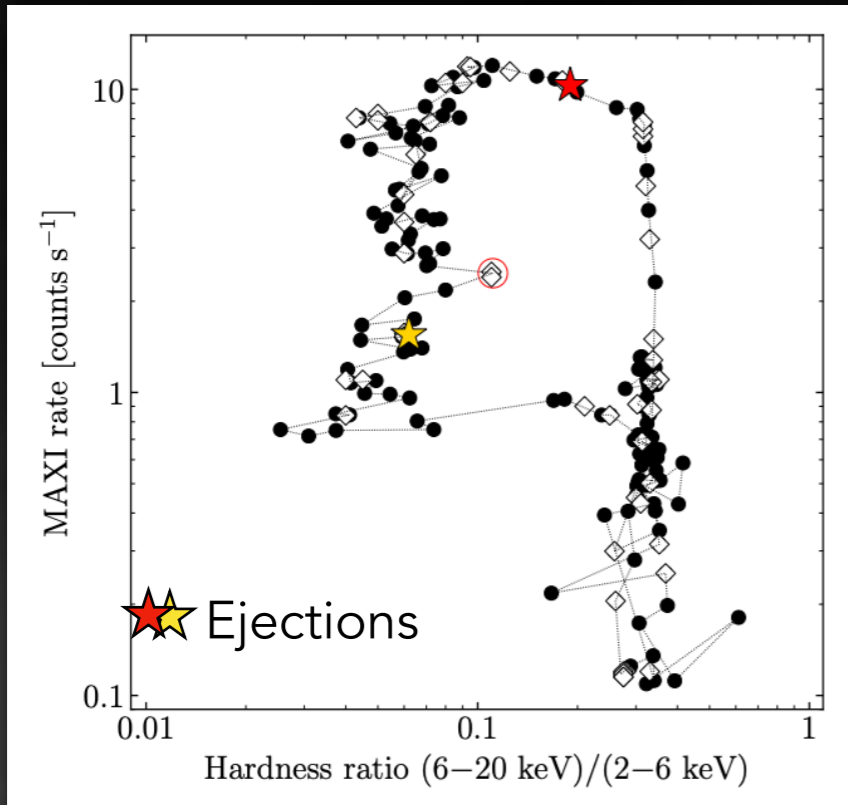
Espinasse et al. 2020



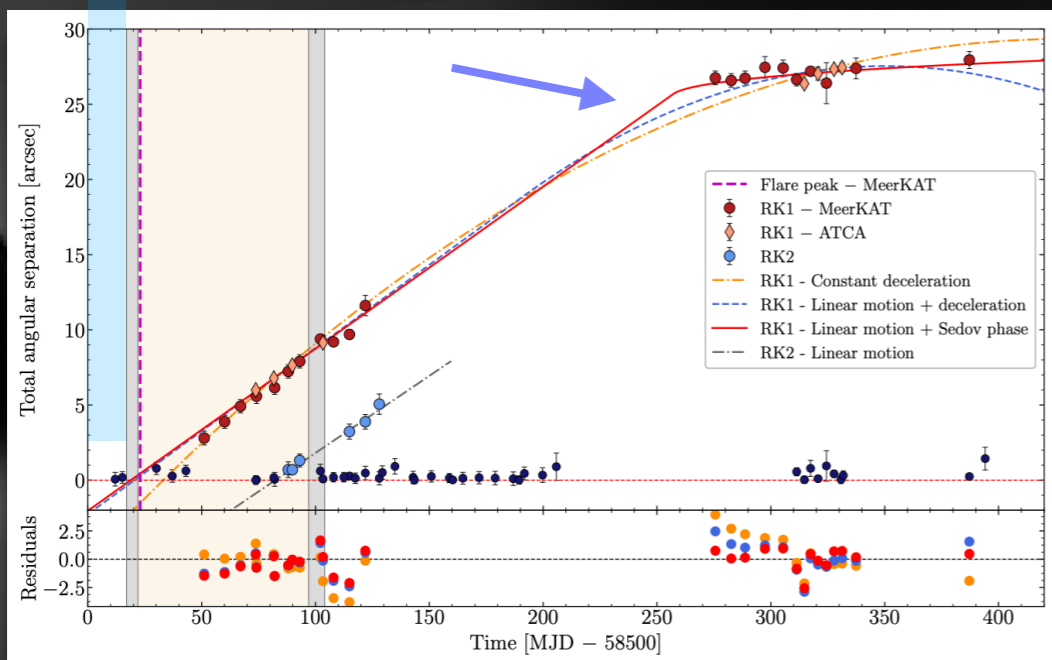
- Jets moving ~ 80 mas/day
- MeerKAT followed the jets to 0.005 pc from the core
- Hints of deceleration

MORE EXTENDED JETS: MAXI J1348-630

Hardness-Intensity diagram



Core-jet separation



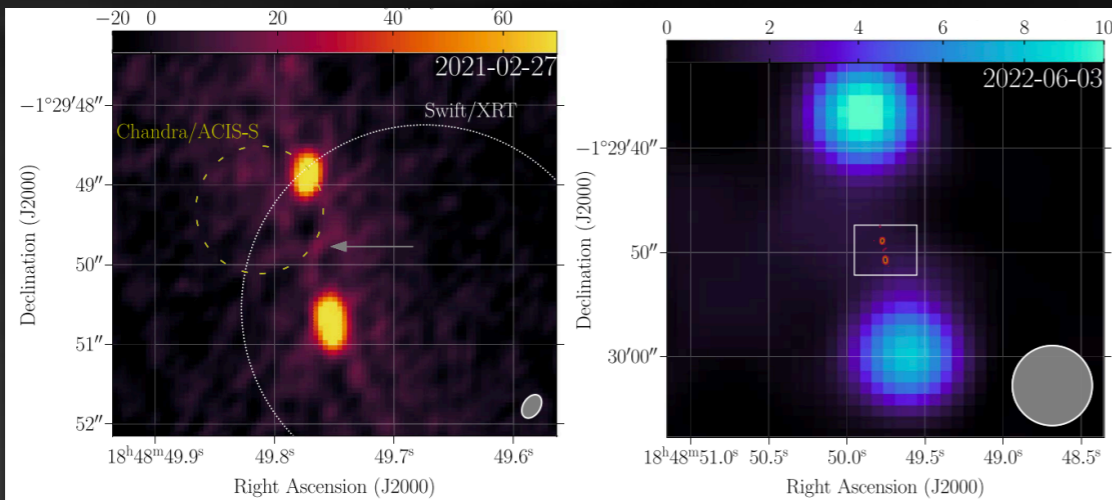
Carotenuto et al. 2021a,b

- Clear **deceleration**. Interaction with cavity walls?
- Jets moving **~110 mas/day**
- Extended up to **0.6 pc from the core**

RELATIVISTIC JETS FROM A GLOBULAR CLUSTER X-RAY BINARY: MAXI J1848-015

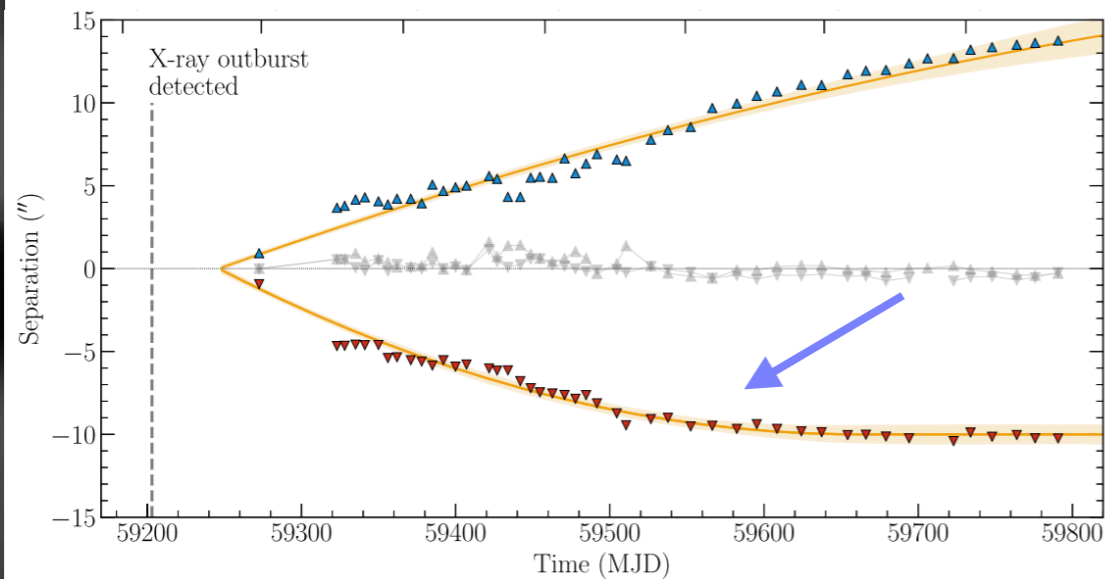
- Jets moving ~ 33 mas/day
- Extended up to 0.25 pc from the core
- Clear deceleration

VLA data



North

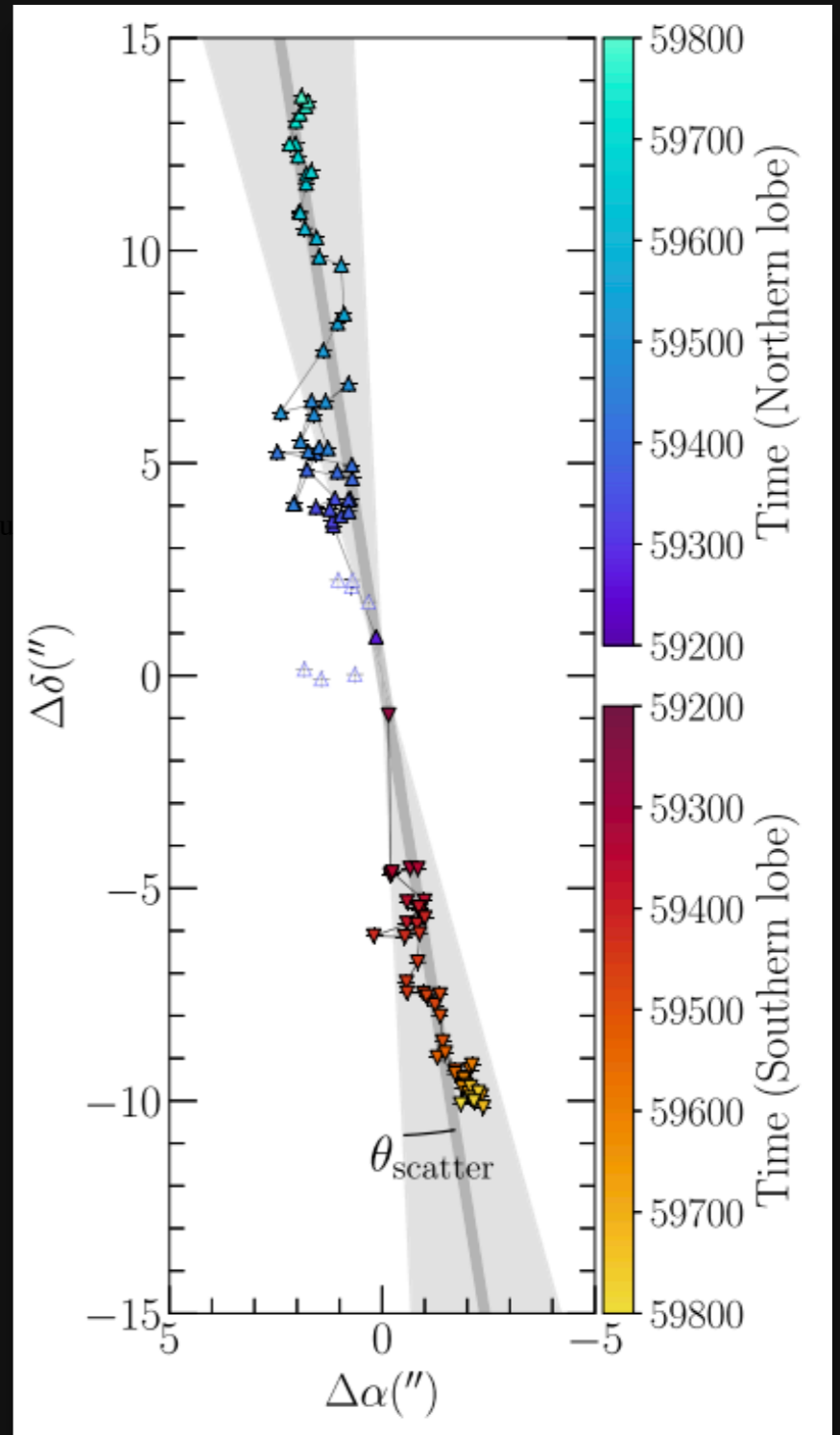
South



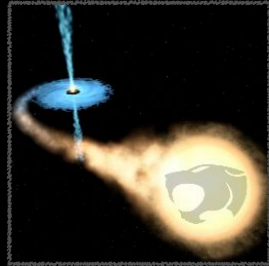
MeerKAT data

North (approaching jet)

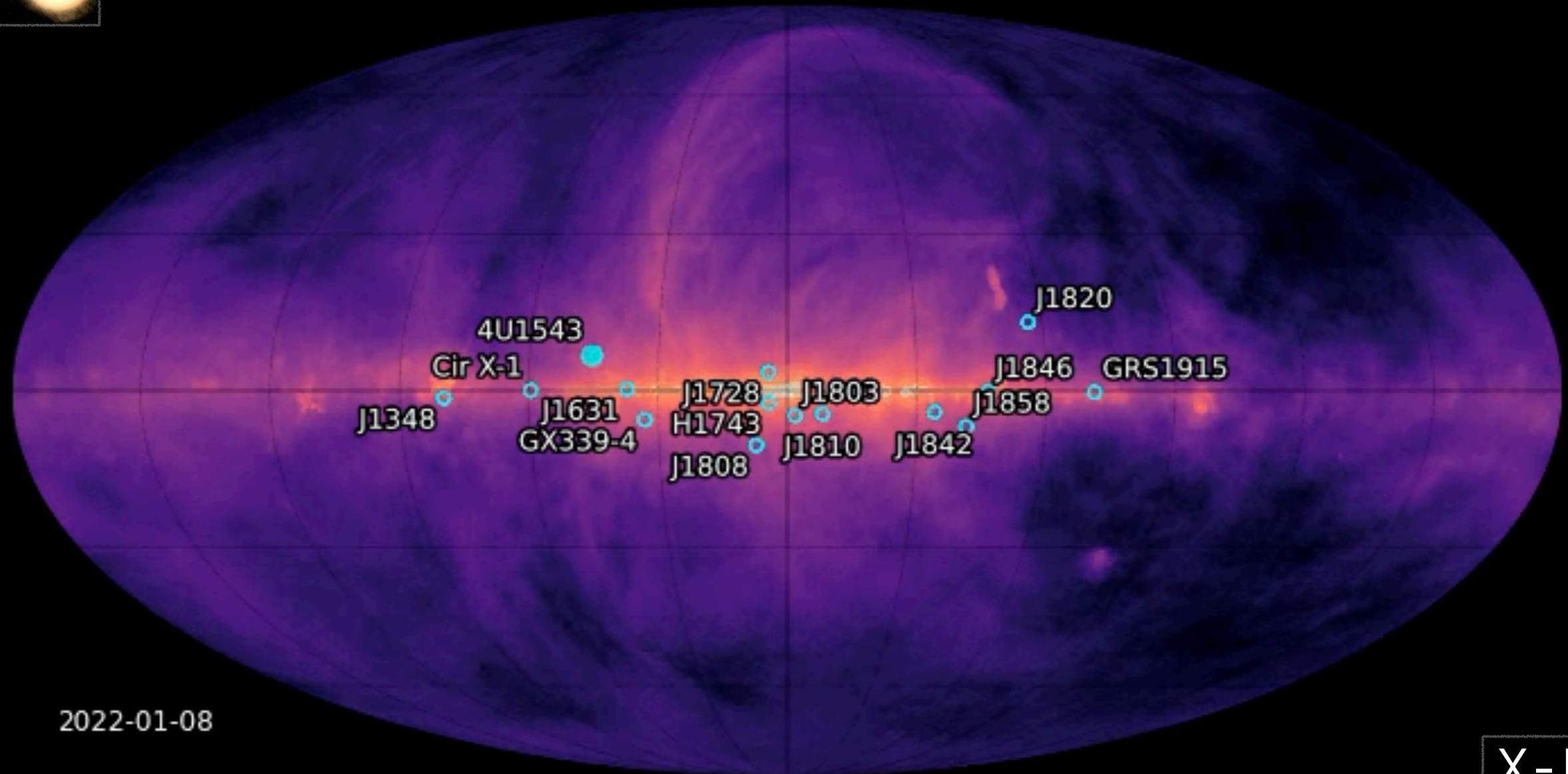
South (receding jet)



THE MEERKAT VIEW OF TRANSIENTS GALACTIC XRBs



MeerKAT data acquired as part of the **ThunderKAT** Large Survey Program
Produced by Alex Andersson as part of ThunderKAT



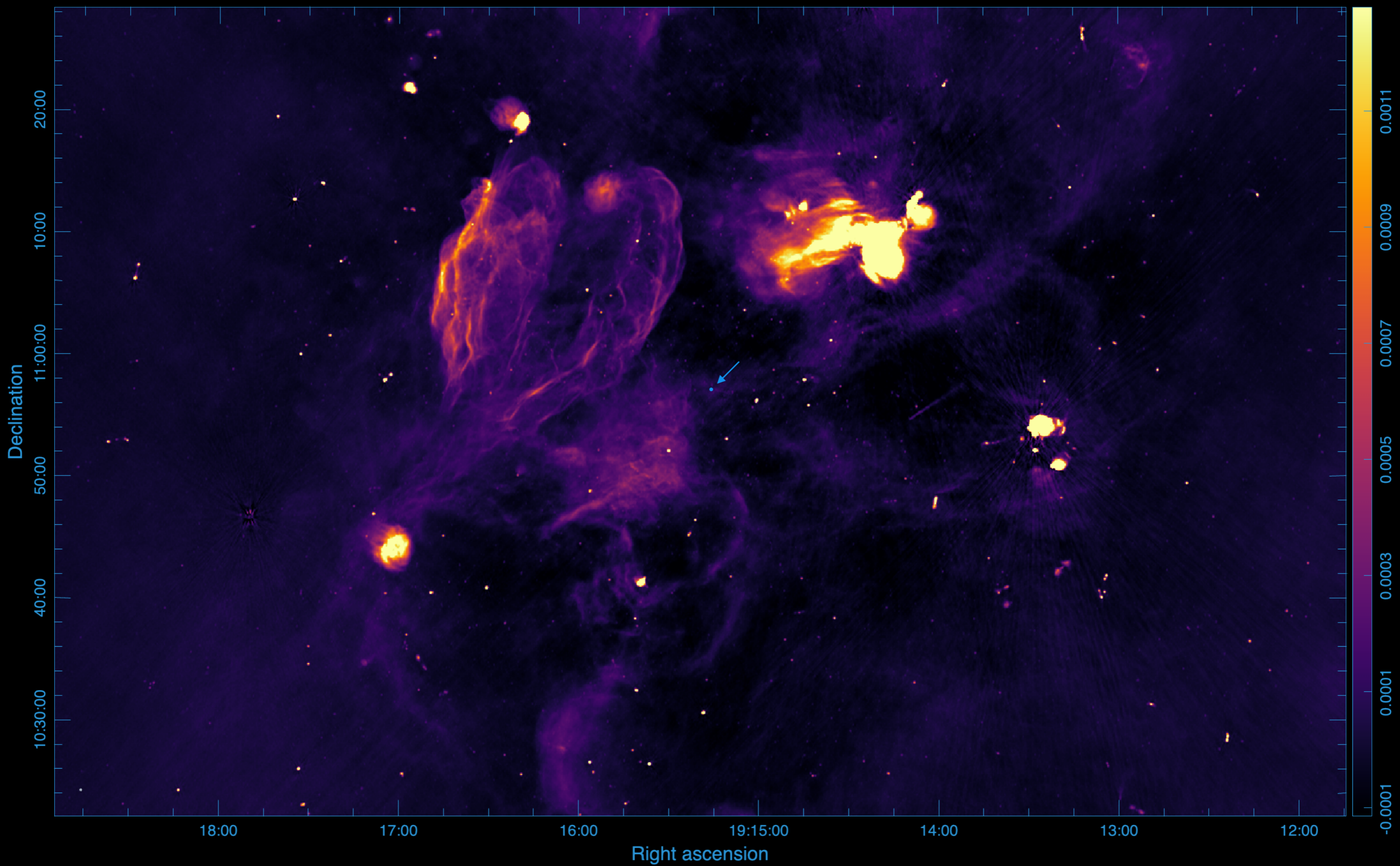
2022-01-08

ThunderKAT for X-ray binaries is now called **X-KAT** and will potentially run
until MeerKAT becomes SKA-MID



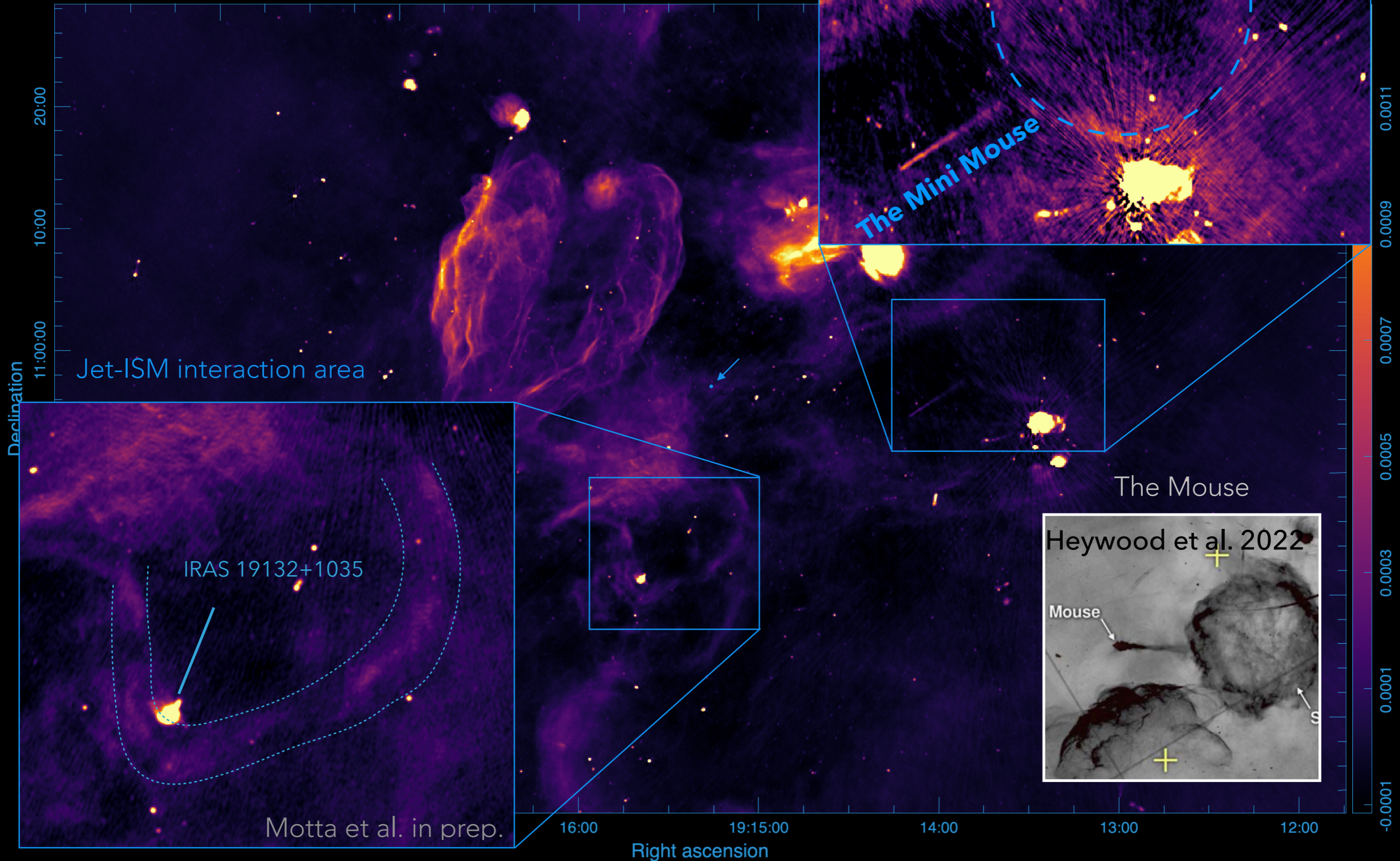
Courtesy of Alex Andersson
(ThunderKAT collaboration)

GRS 1915+105

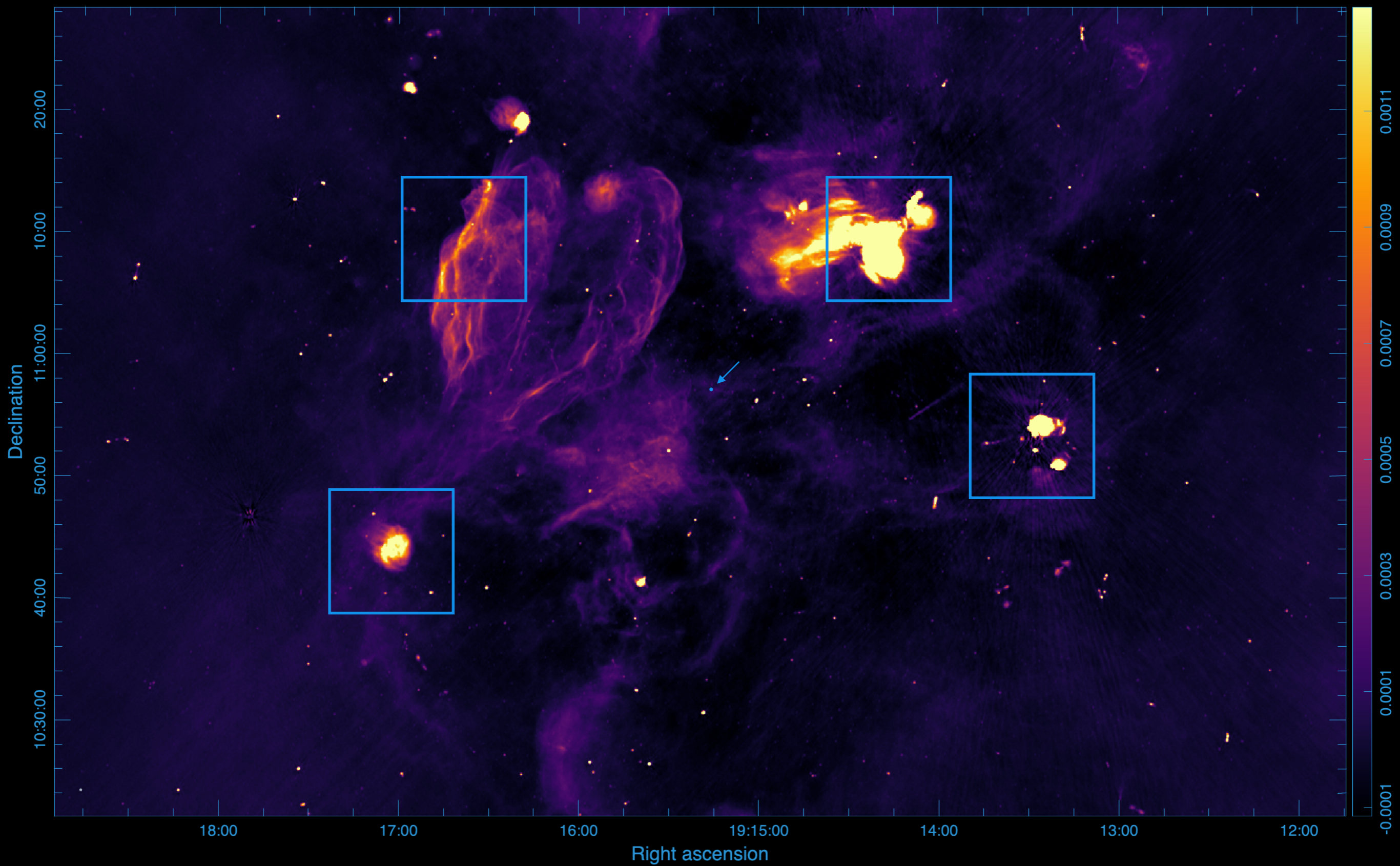


GRS 1915+105

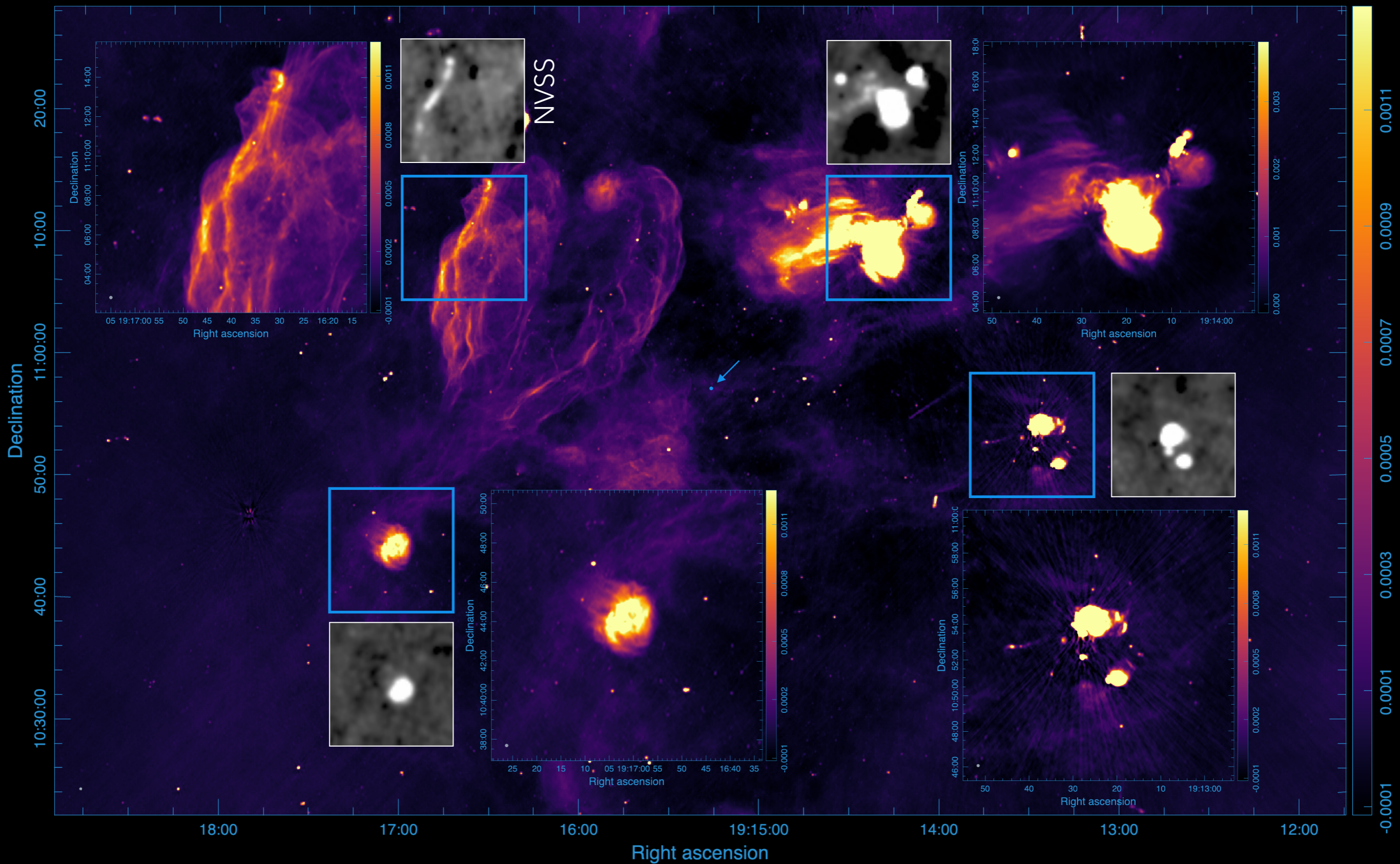
Pulsar wind nebula &
radio pulsations



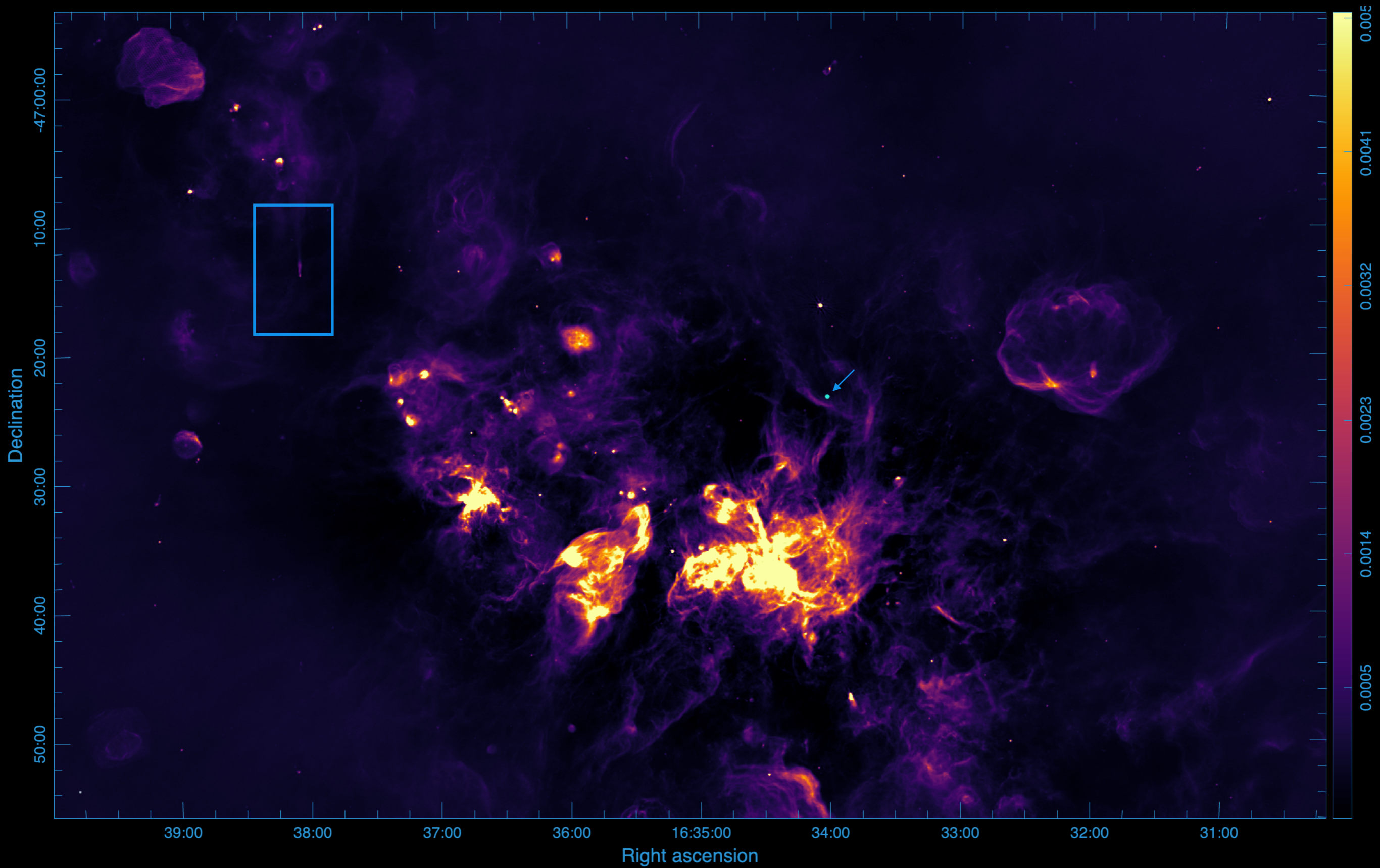
GRS 1915+105



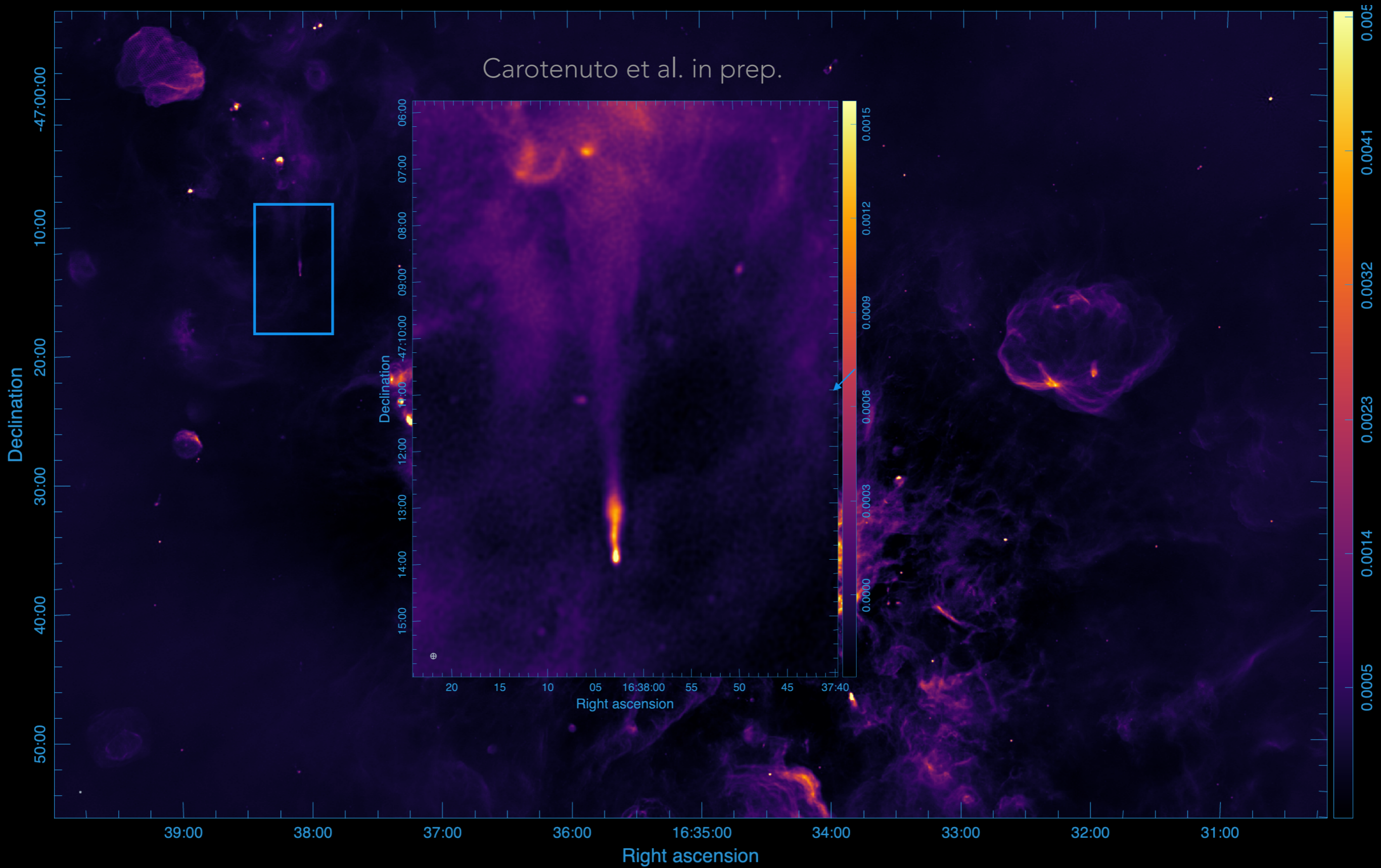
GRS 1915+105



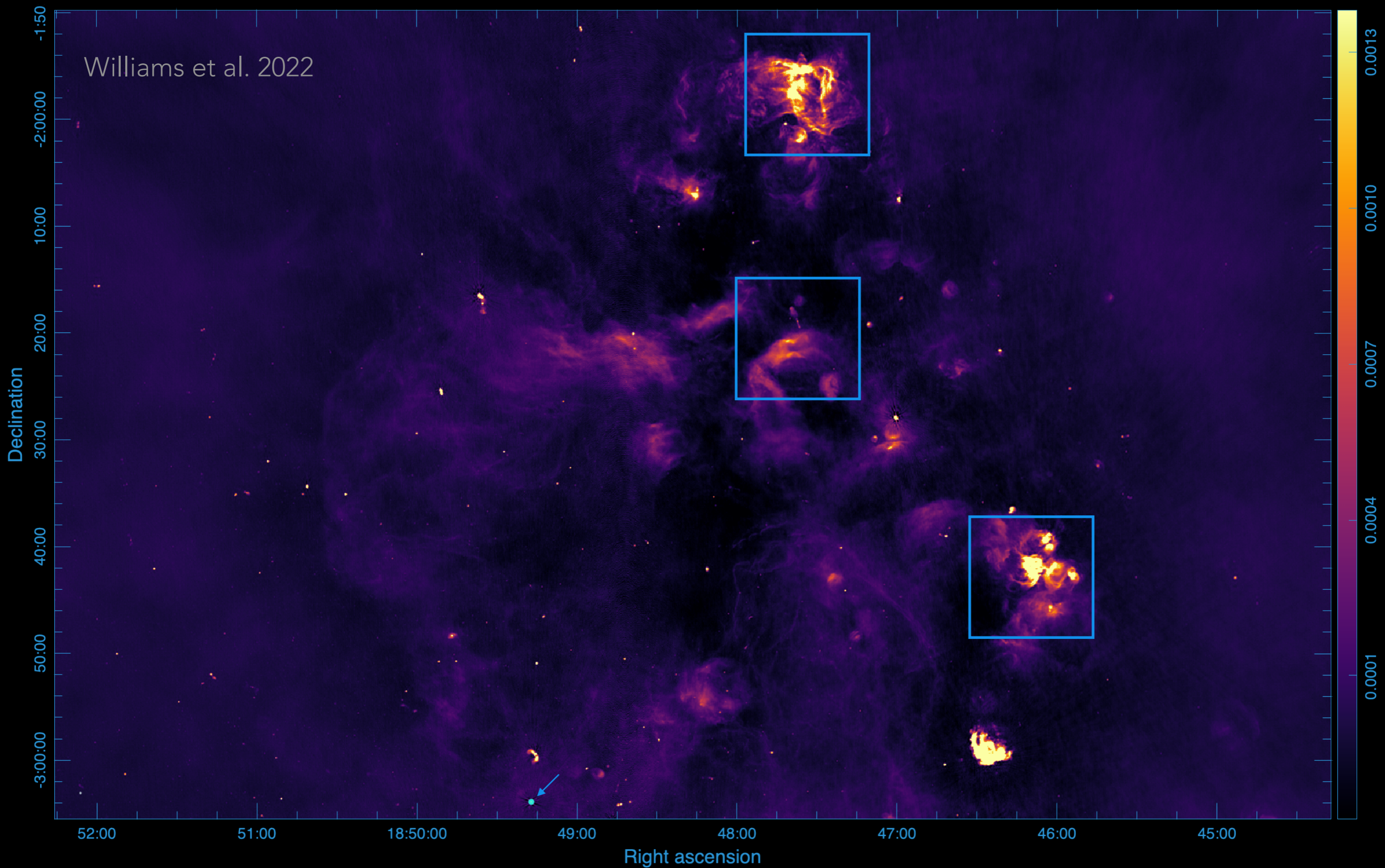
4U 1630-47



4U 1630-47

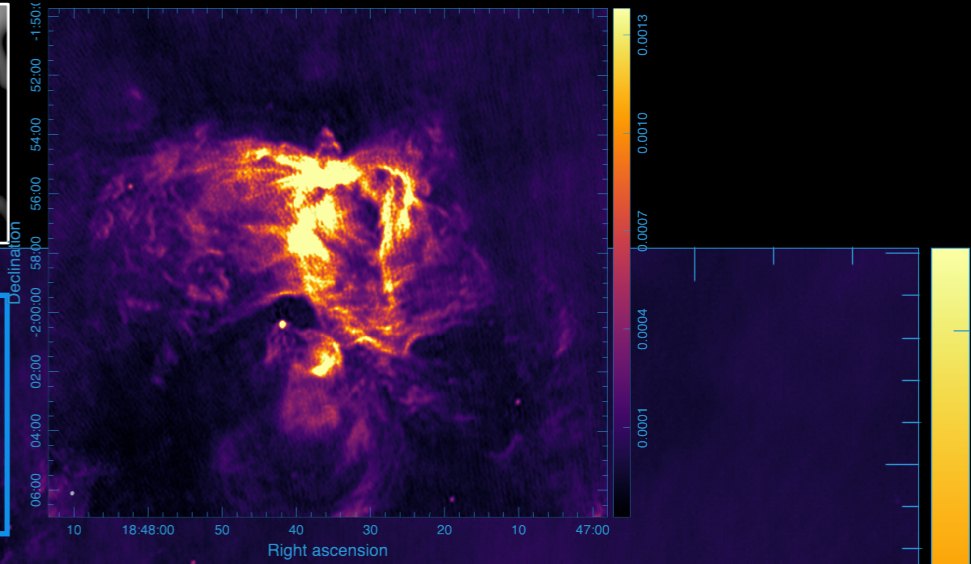
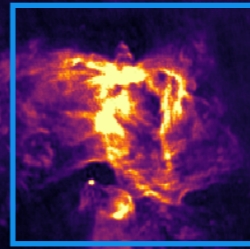
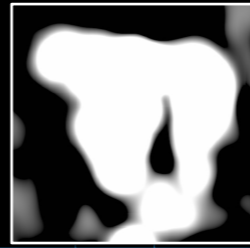


EXO 1846-031

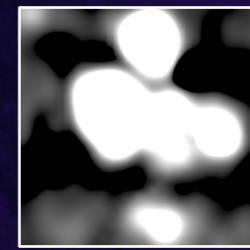
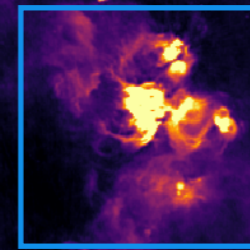
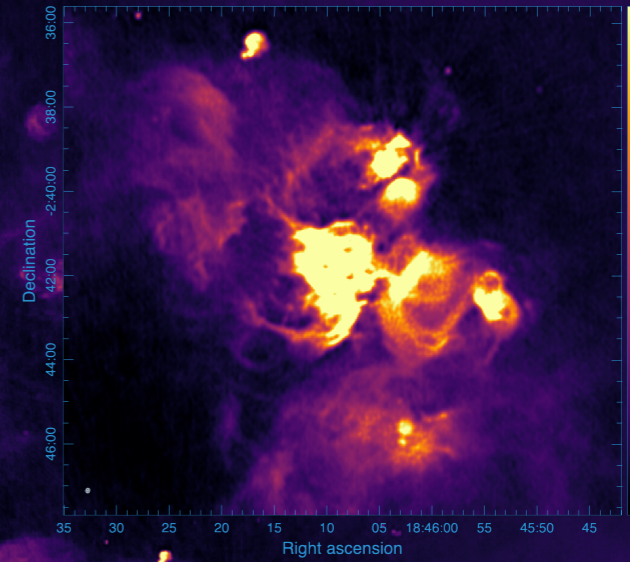
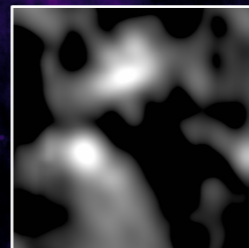
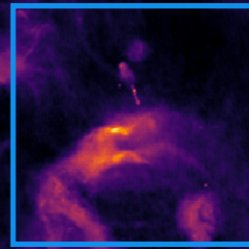
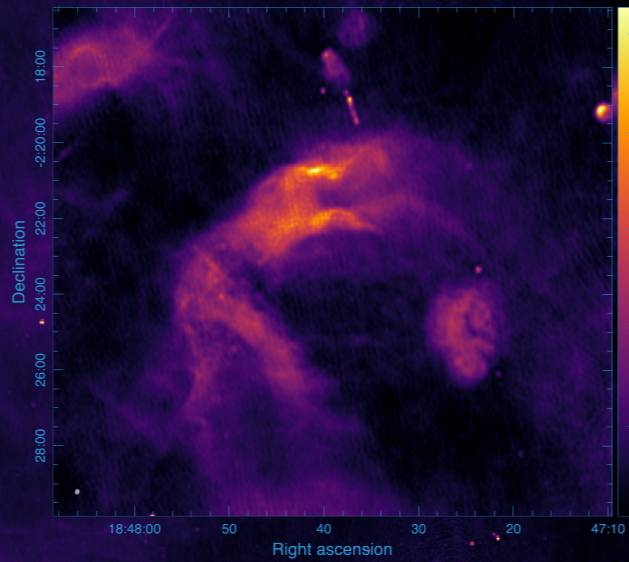
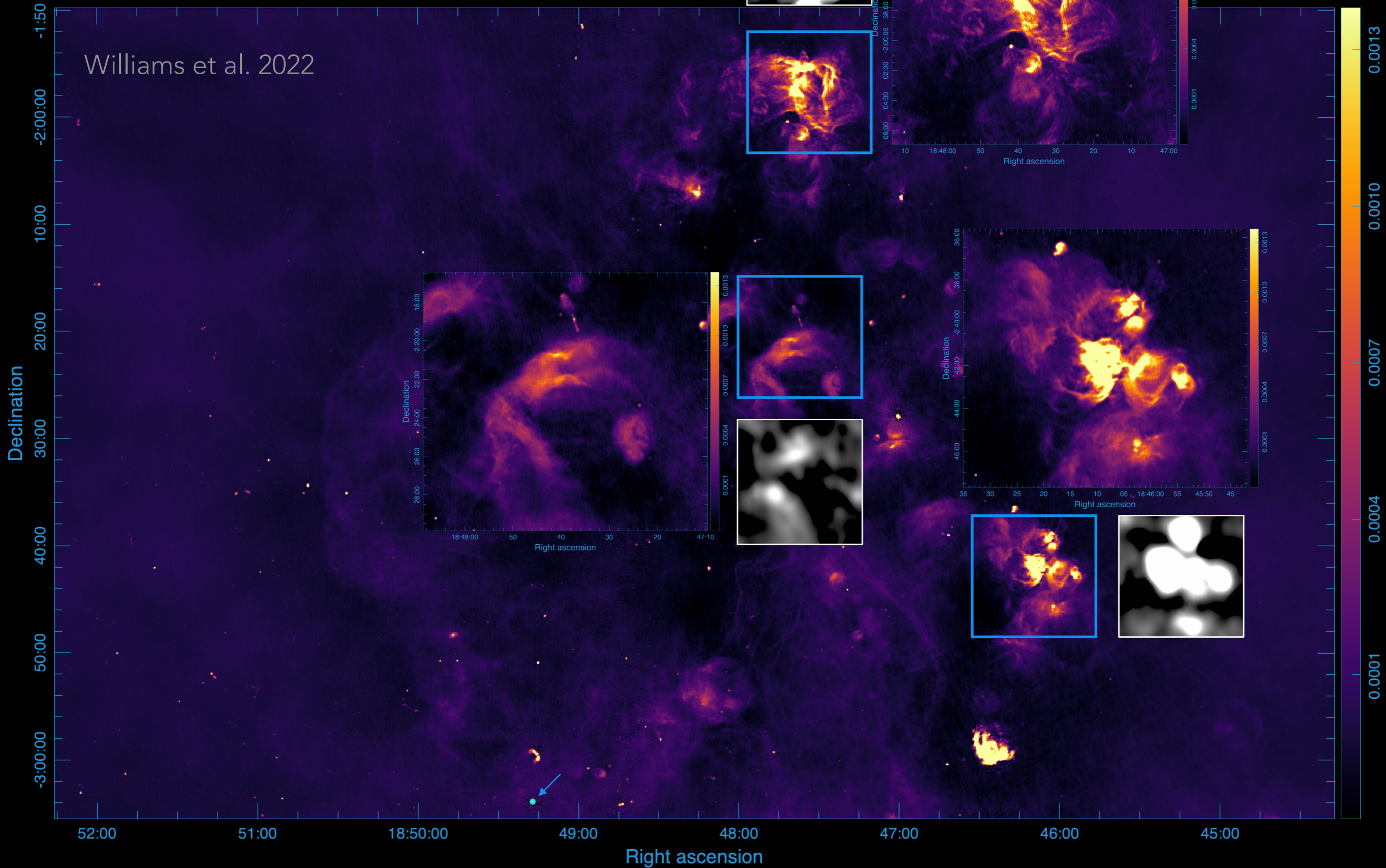


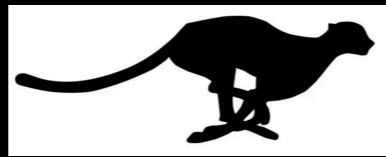
EXO 1846-031

NVSS



Williams et al. 2022





CHEETARA

Combined Homogeneous *ThunderKAT* Analysis and Reduction Architecture

PIs: S. Motta (INAF), D. Williams-Baldwin (JBO)

With Ian Heywood, Alex Andersson, Jakob Van den Eijden, Victoria Samboco, Francesco Carotenuto, and members of the X-KAT collaboration

Where do we stand

- Every MeerKAT field contains **thousands of sources**.
- Every observing epoch (15 min) produced **90GB raw data**.
- ThunderKAT produced **20 TB/year raw data**, X-KAT will produce x2 as much.
- SKA-MID will produce > **300 PB/year raw data!**

Aims

- Facilitate **commensal science** and data exploitation
- Benchmarking for the SKA

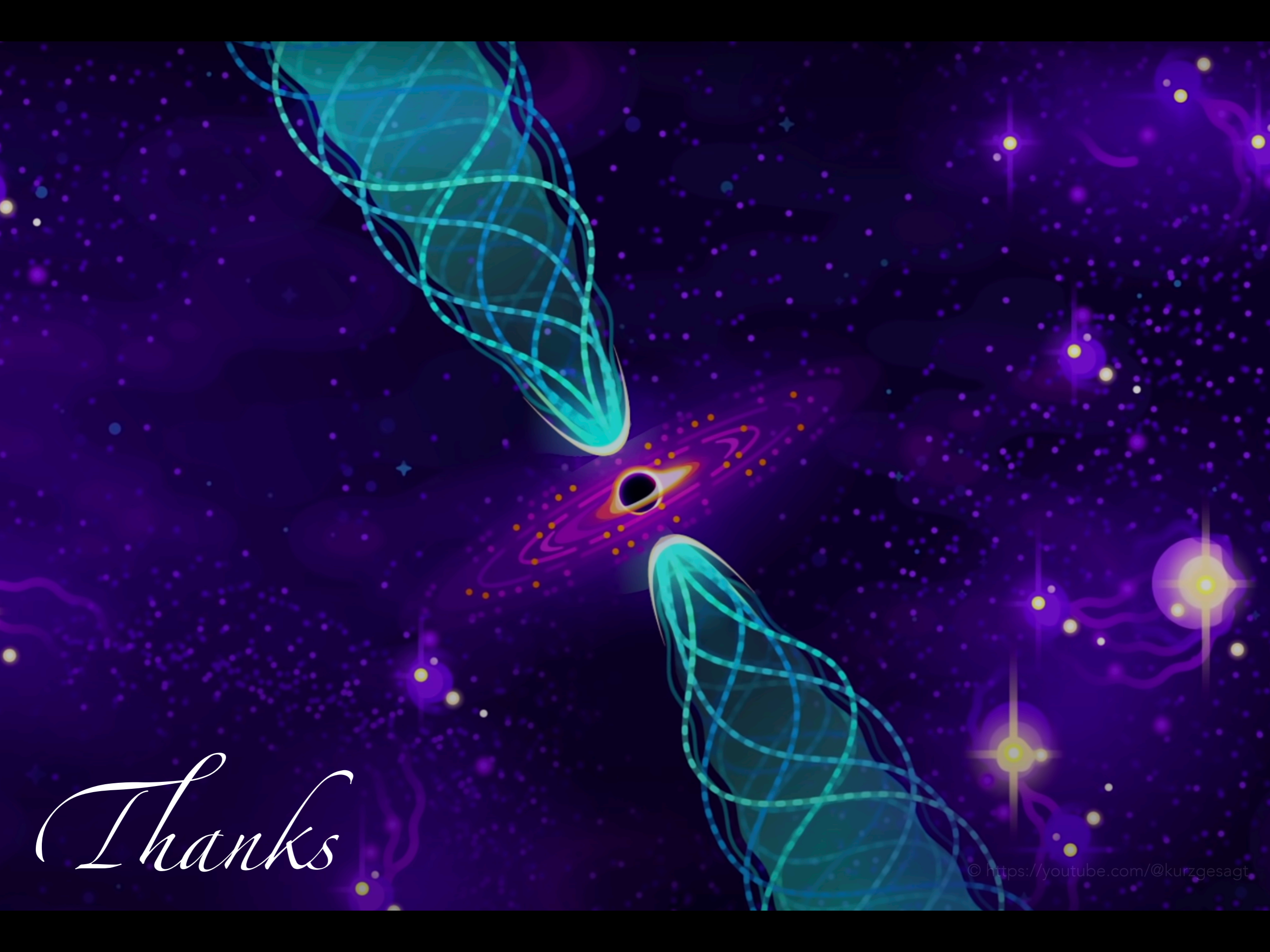
What does Cheetara do

- Connects people and their **know-how**
- Provides book-keeping and work **planning**
- Provides **computational resources**, scratch space and **data storage** (currently at JBO and Oxford Uni.)

OPEN QUESTIONS AND HOW TO ANSWER THEM

- How fast are jets from binaries really?
 - How many types of transient jets exist?
- Requires high cadence observations
- SKA will monitor binaries jets daily, tracing their position, size, velocity, deceleration, expansion rate
- Do binaries live in ISM cavities?
 - How much energy do these jet carry?
 - How much is re-injected into the environment?
- Requires deep observations
- Long exposures of galactic transients will in principle happen for free
- ... how do we deal with all the data?!
- Requires ~infinite resources
- Work in progress.
Arriving prepared is key





Thanks