

Understanding accretion in X-ray Binaries: WINDS

**Prof Chris Done
University of Durham and IPMU**



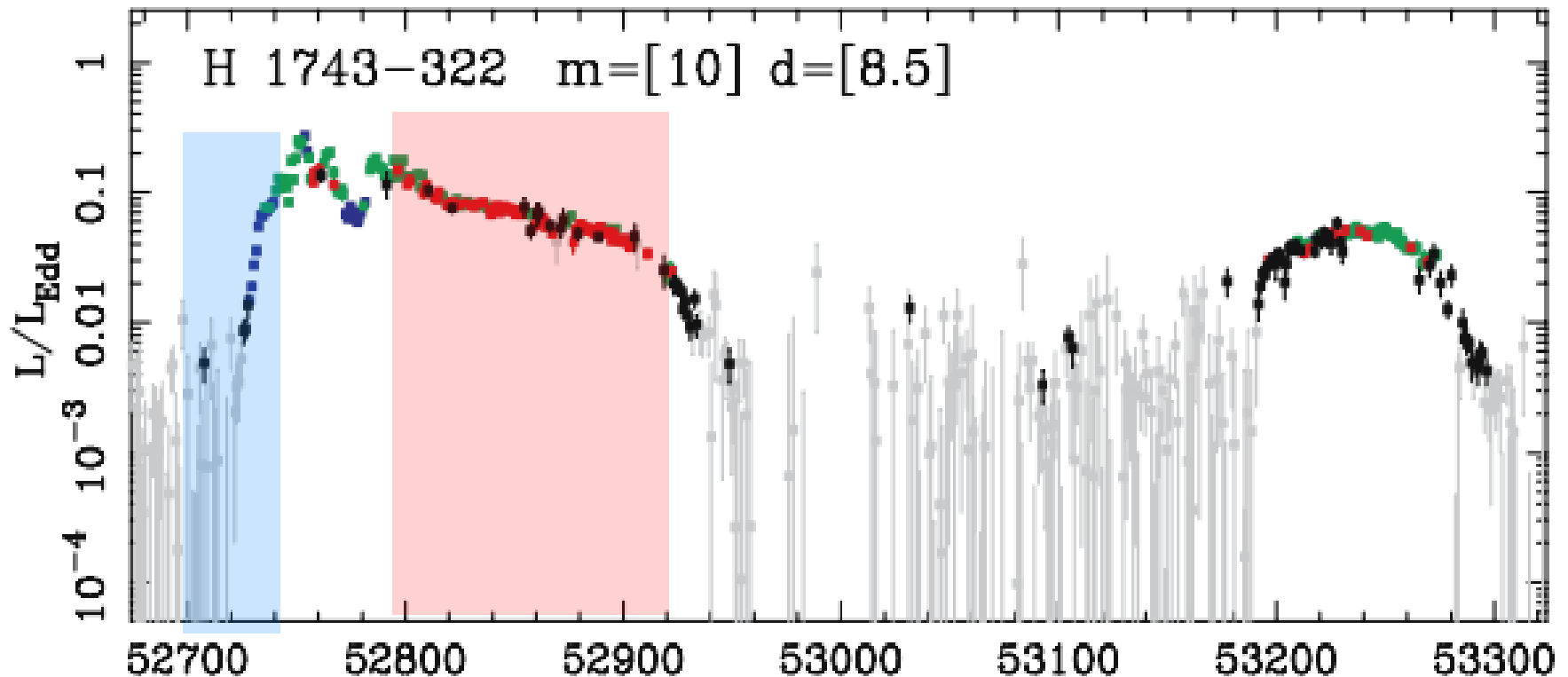


Stellar mass Black Hole Binaries

Accretion disc instability at H ionisation

Fast rise: few days- week

Slow decline: months. Need effective $\alpha > 0.1-0.2$

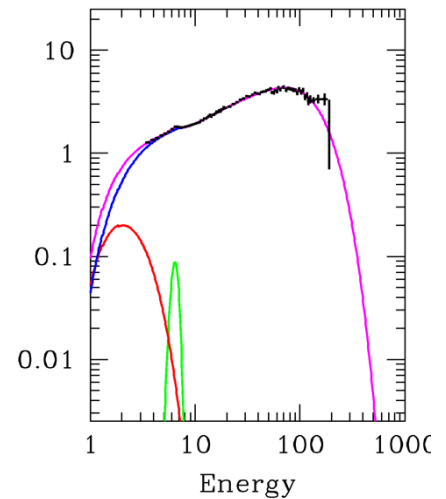
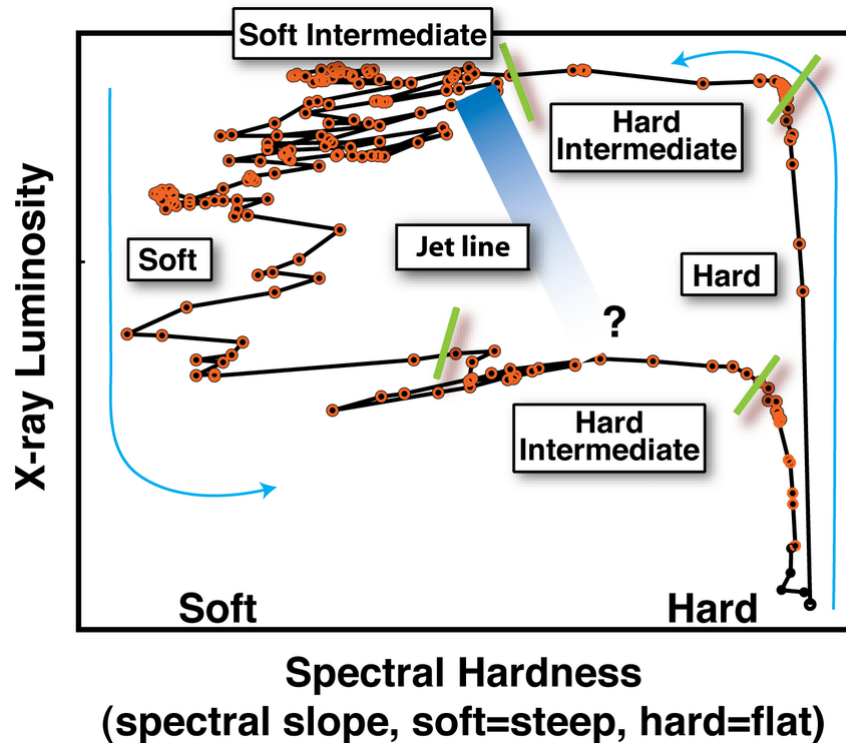
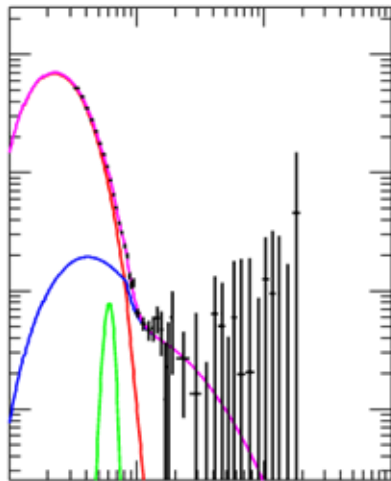
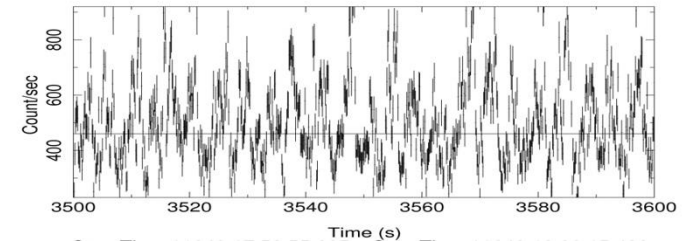
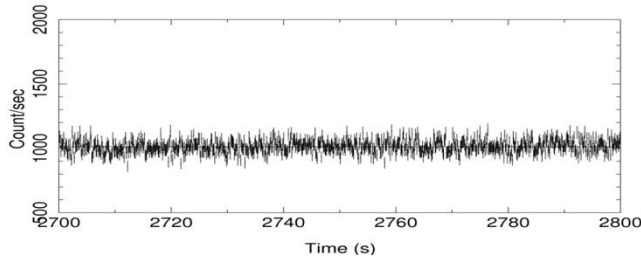


Fender, Belloni, Gallo 2004

Soft, thermal
No fast var

Disc + steep corona

hard, Compton
Fast var

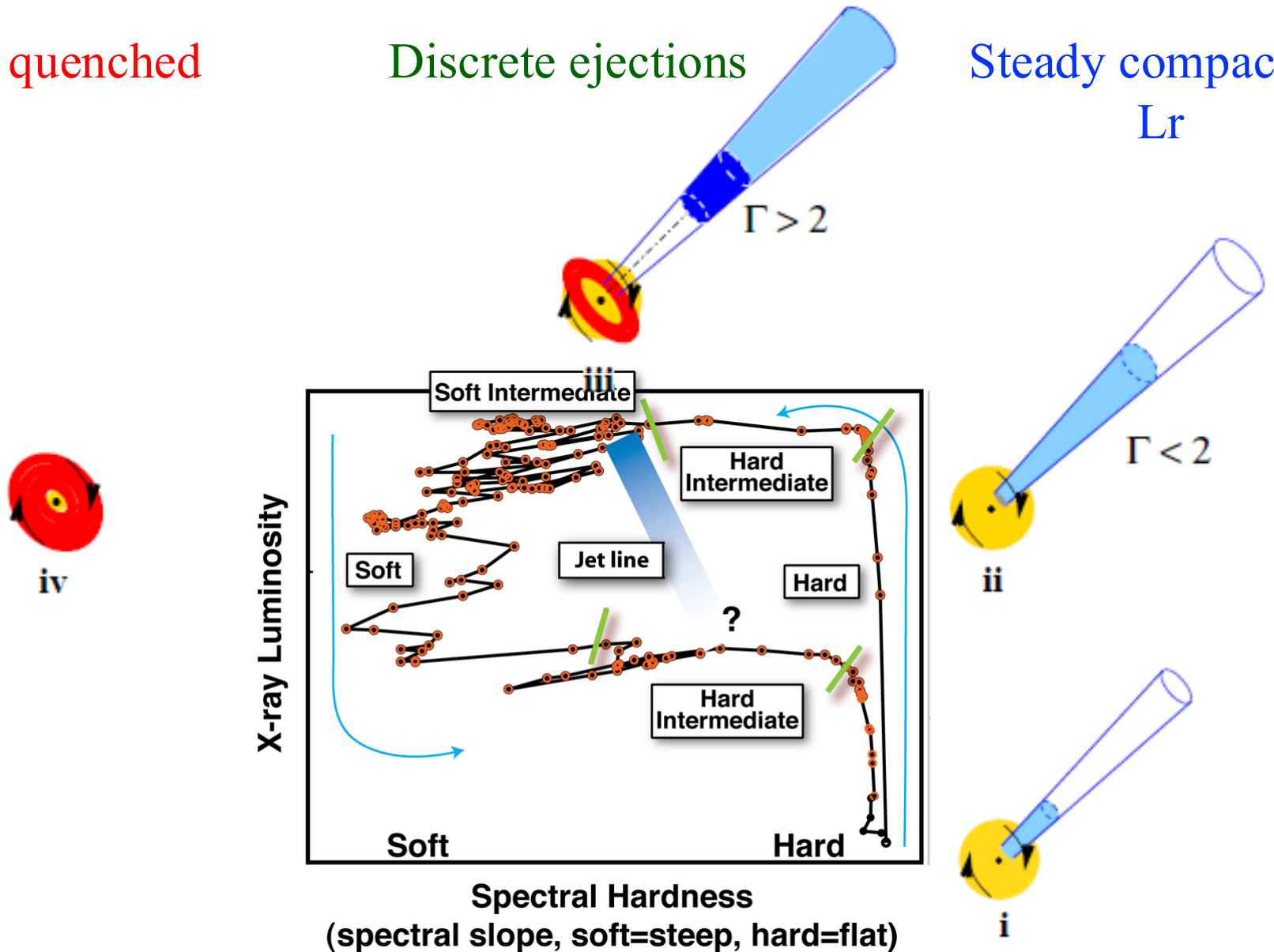


Fender, Belloni, Gallo 2004

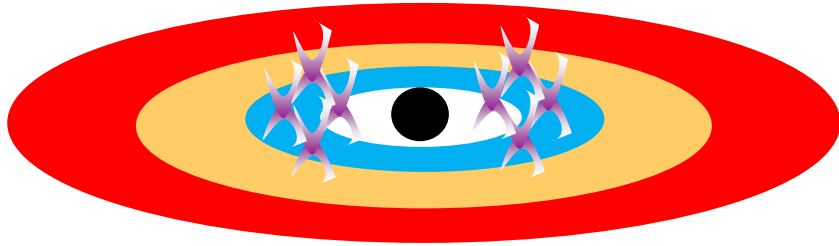
Jet quenched

Discrete ejections

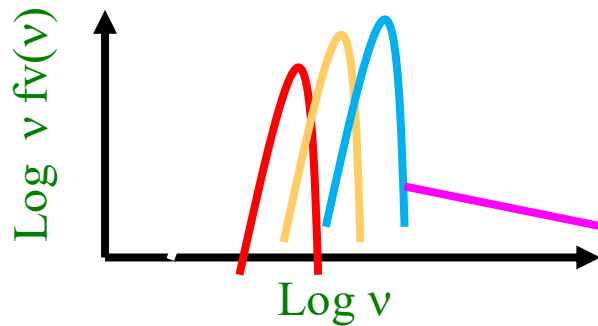
Steady compact jet
Lr



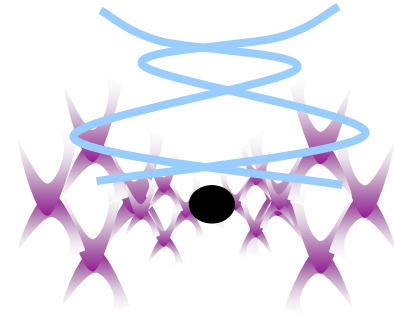
Analytic(hydro) theory of accretion



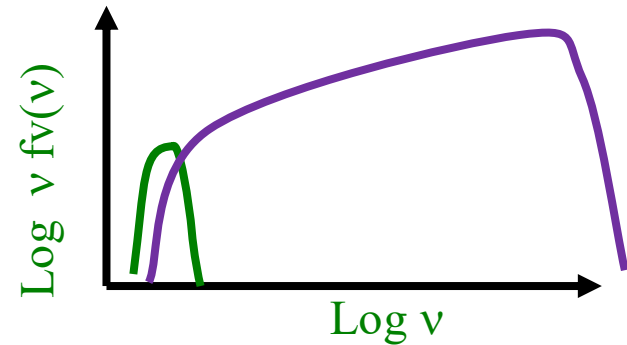
IR opt UV X-ray



Discs: geometrically thin, cool,
optically thick SS73
 $Q = \alpha(\text{Prad} + P_{\text{gas}})$: $L/L_{\text{Edd}} < 0.05$
 Main body of flow opaque



IR opt UV X-ray



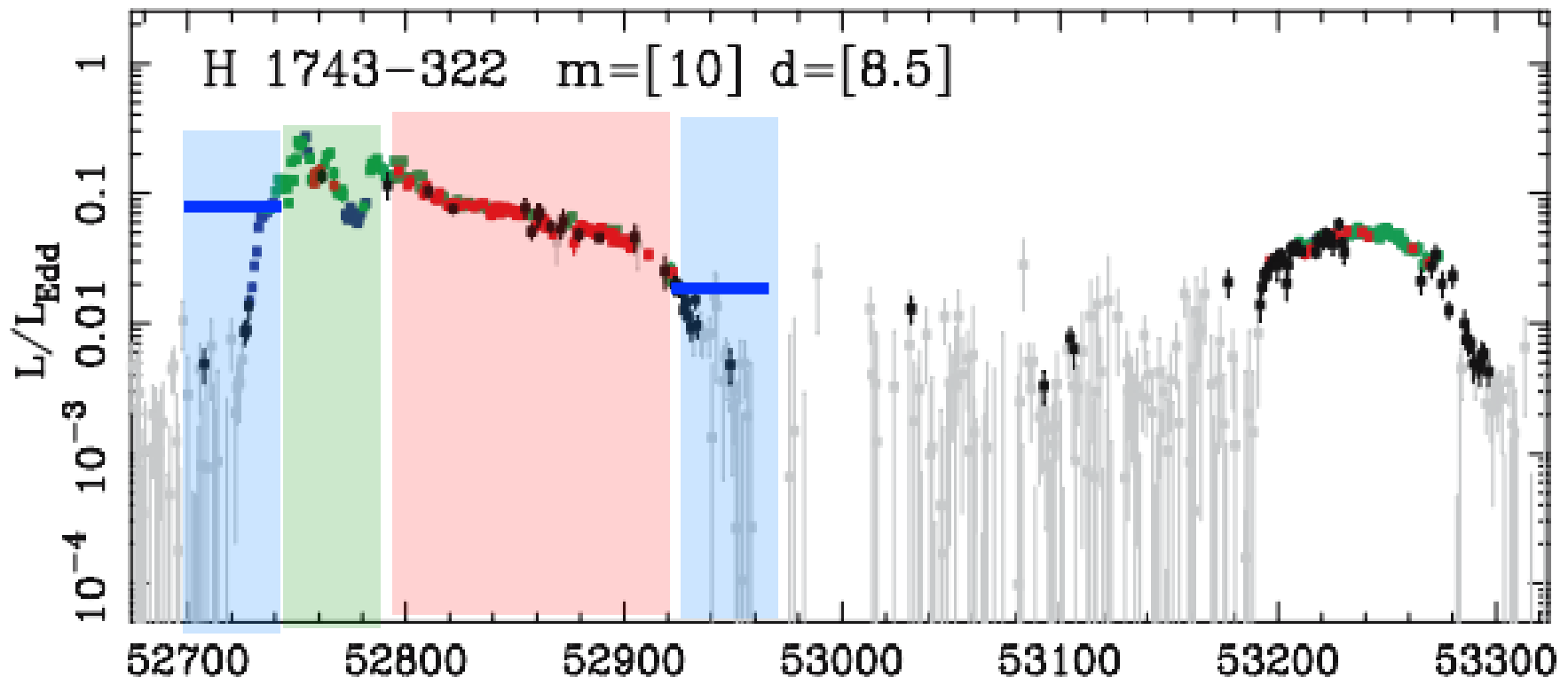
ADAF/RIAF geometrically thick,
 hot, **optically thin** Narayan+Yi 95
 $T_i \neq T_e$: $L/L_{\text{Edd}} < 0.02$
 Main body of flow seen!
 Supports B field for jet

Stellar mass Black Hole Binaries

Accretion disc instability at H ionization

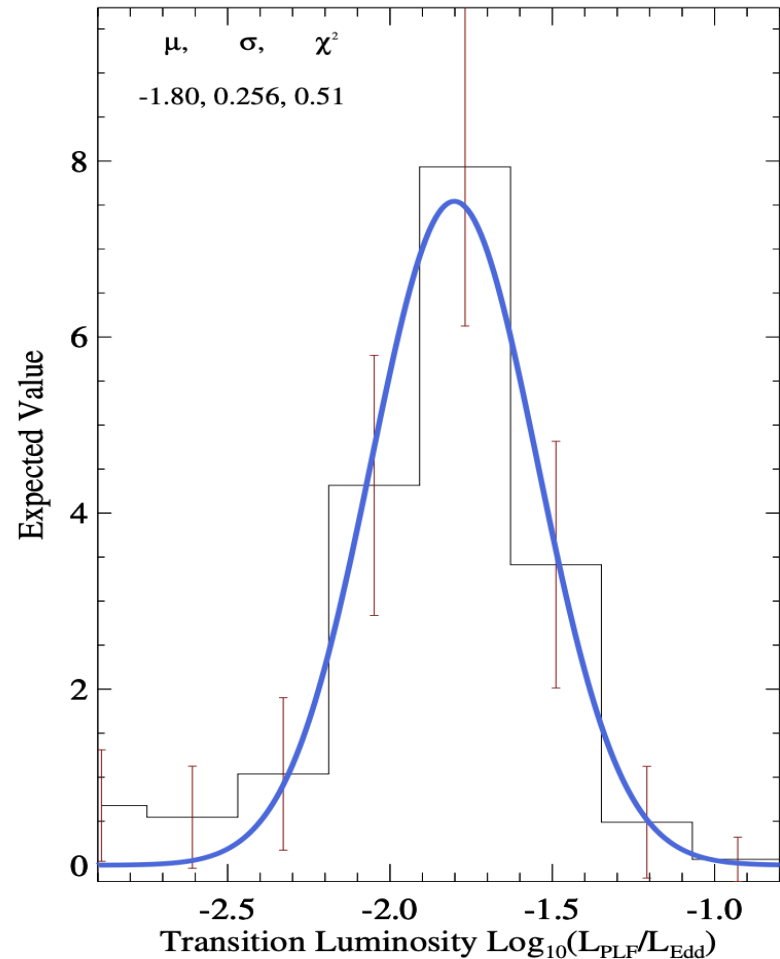
Fast rise: few days-week (out of steady state??)

Slow decline: months (steady state) X-ray irradiation keeps SS disc hot. Quiescence: disc drains on tvisc.



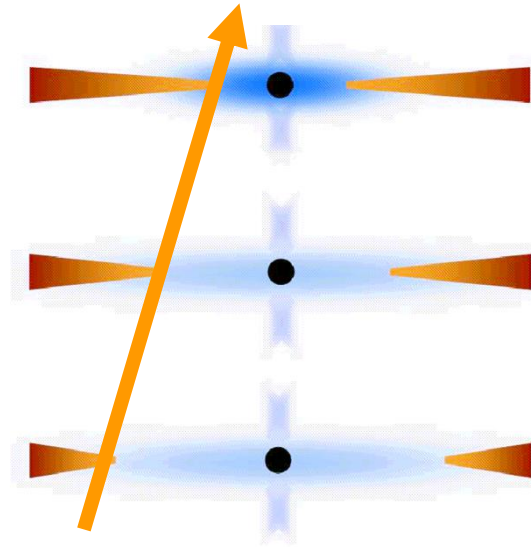
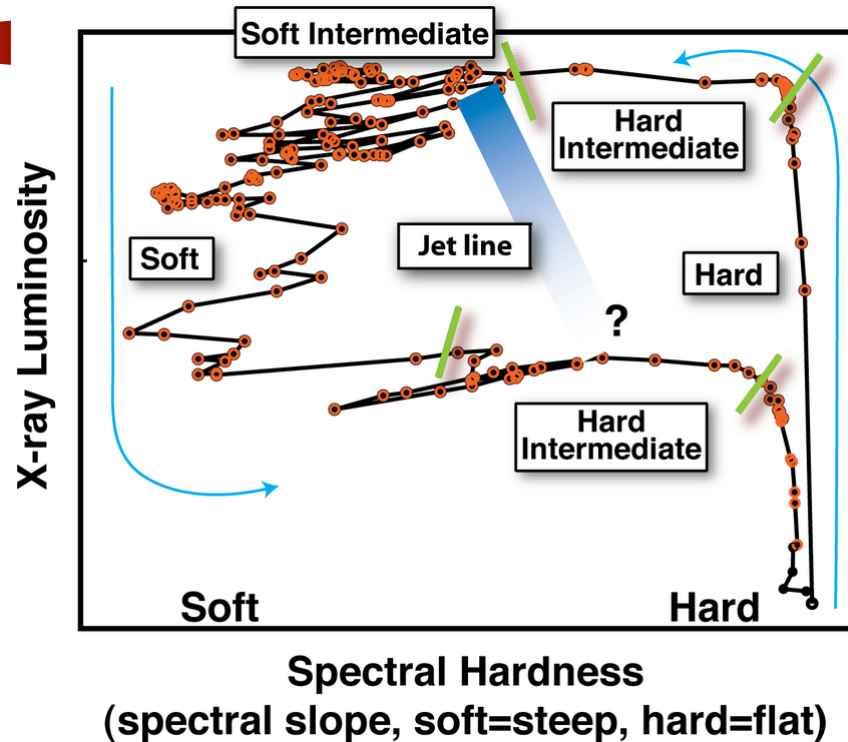
Spectral evolution in BHB outburst

- Hard-soft transition on fast rise – out of steady state?
 - Soft-hard transition is on slow decline
 - Picks out well defined ADAF $\max 1.3\alpha^2 L_{\text{Edd}}$
 - See on slow decline
 - Maccarone 2003
 - But not on fast rise!
- Hysteresis



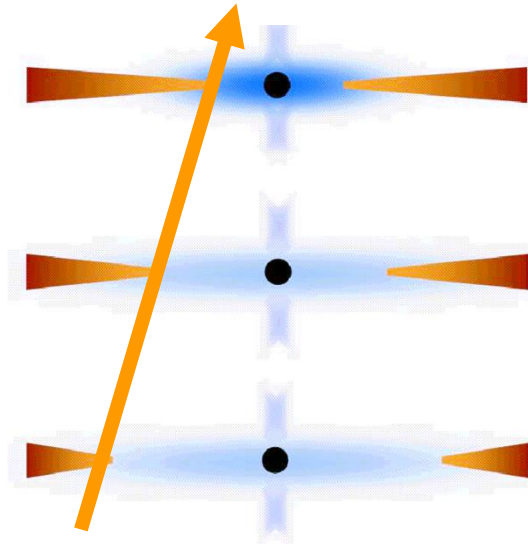
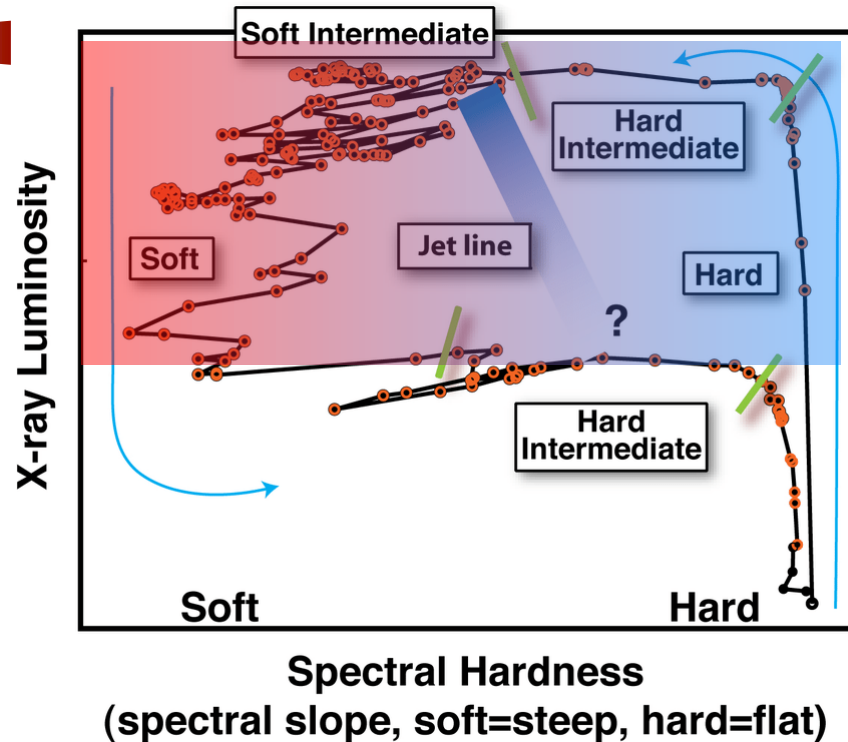
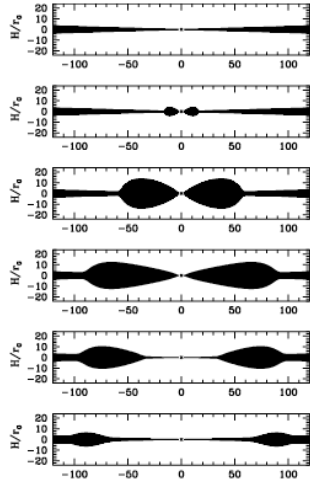
Vahdat Motlagh+ 2019

Accretion flow/jet evolution on HID



DGK07

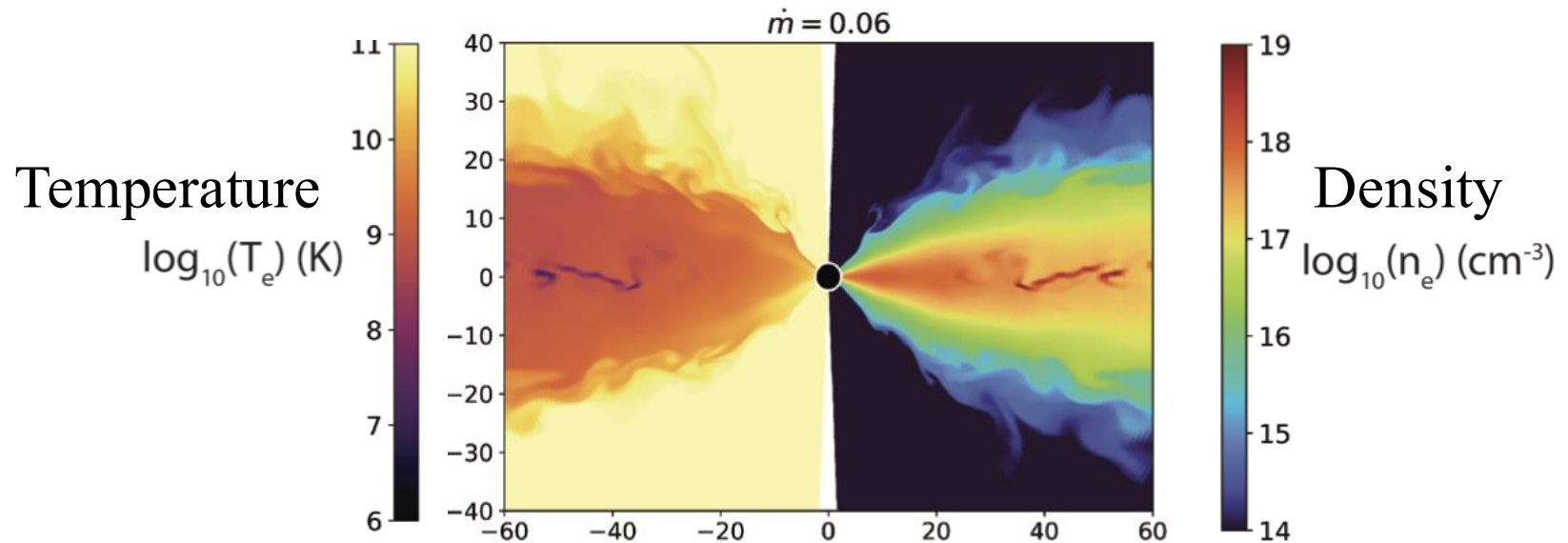
NO MODEL FOR ALL BRIGHT



DGK07

- Heating $\propto P_{\text{tot}}$ is Prad unstable. Not P_{tot} - MRI P_B ? Blaes+2025
- ADAF $L(\text{max}) = 1.3\alpha^2 L_{\text{edd}}$ –bigger α on fast rise due to hydrodynamic turbulence coupling to MRI ??

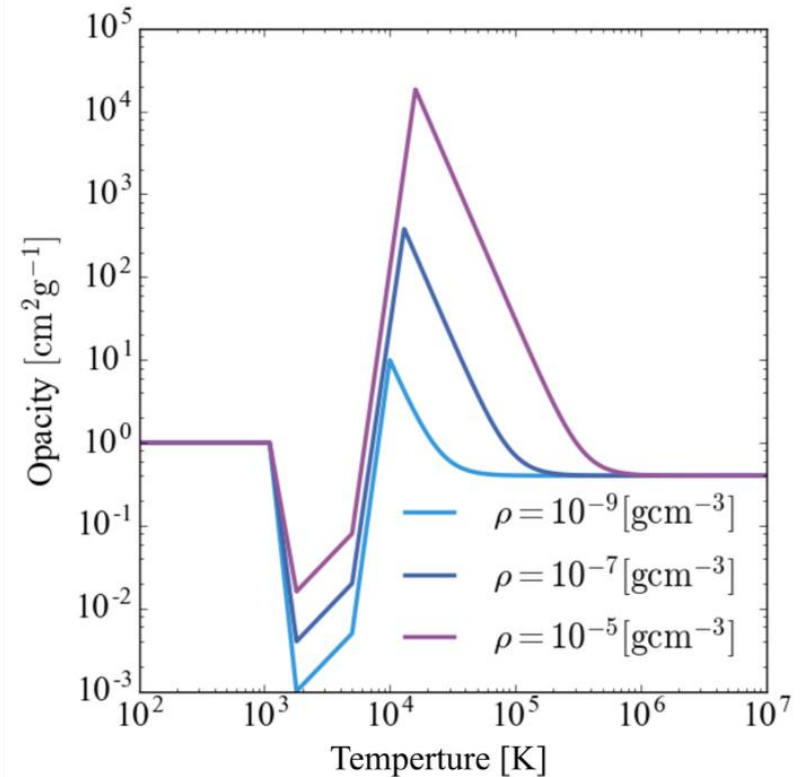
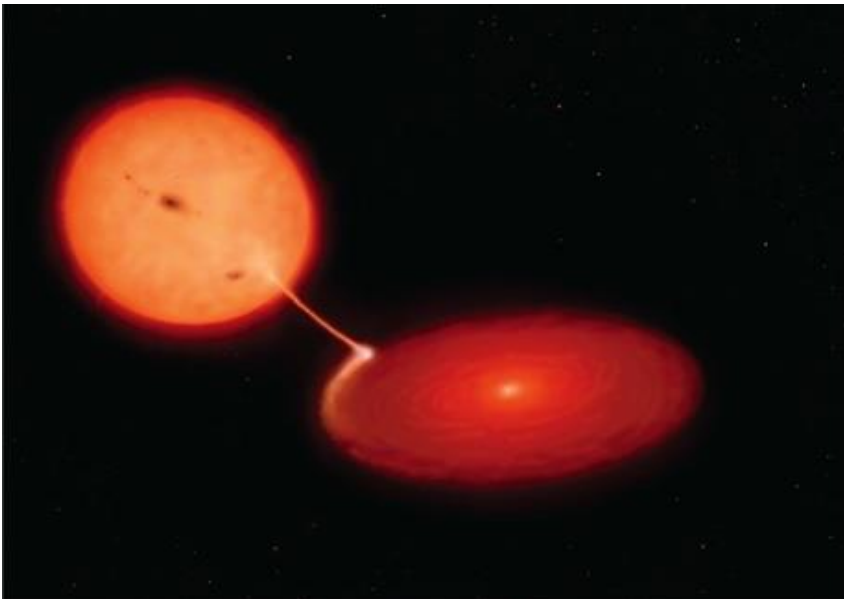
Thermal instability: disc-hot flow?



- Nemmen+ 2024. Hydrodynamics (no B field, α viscosity) Pluto
- Optically thin cool: $2T_e$, ions, brems, sync - tangled B, SSC
- Optically thick cool: atomic to blackbody (Hubeny+ 1990)

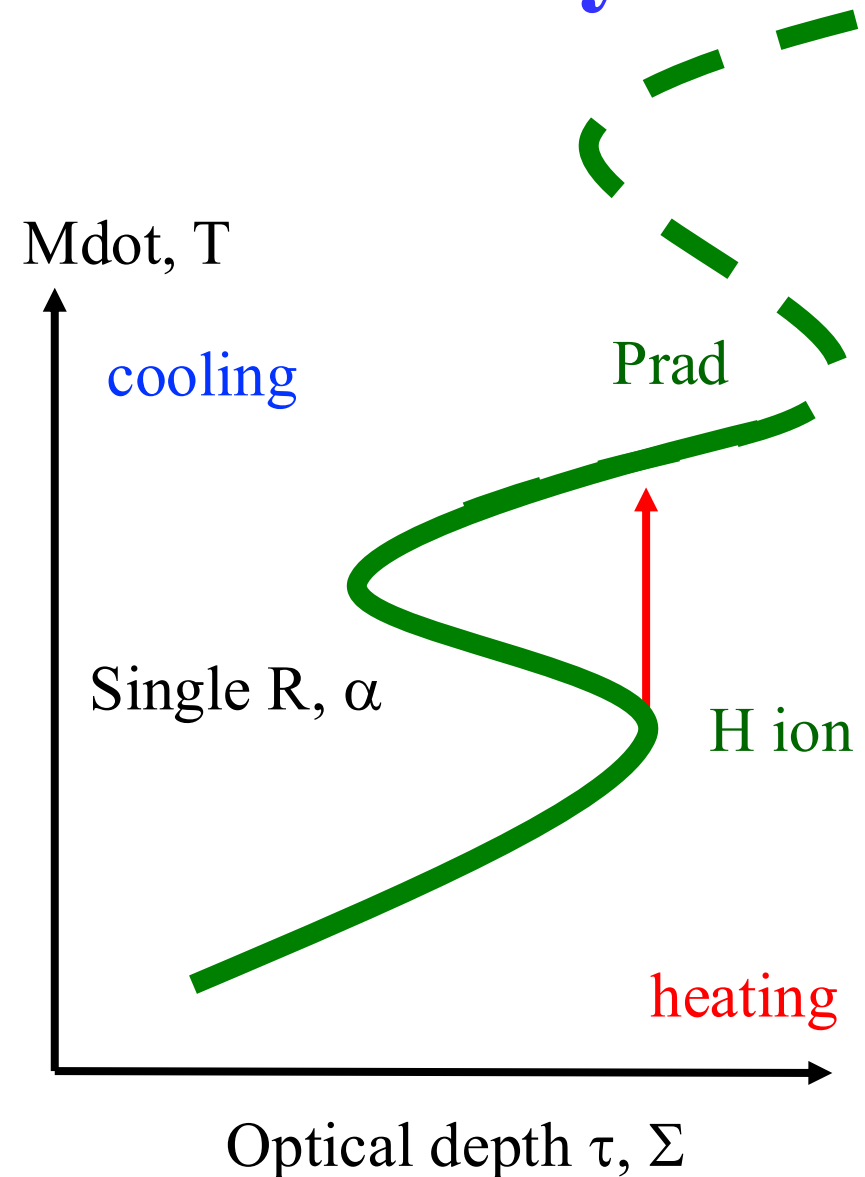
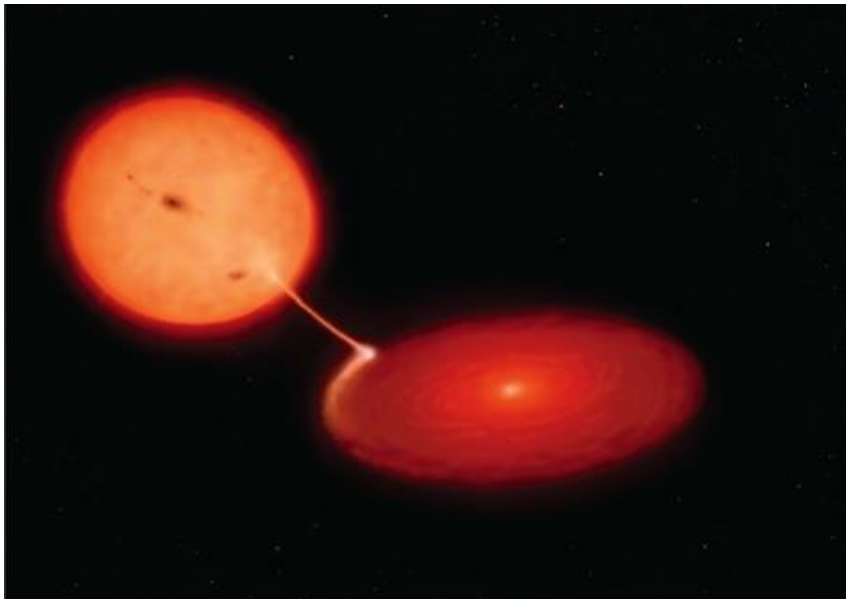
H ionisation disc instability

- ring at circularization radius
- H ionisation 6000K opacity jumps $\times 10^6$ for $\times 3$ in T



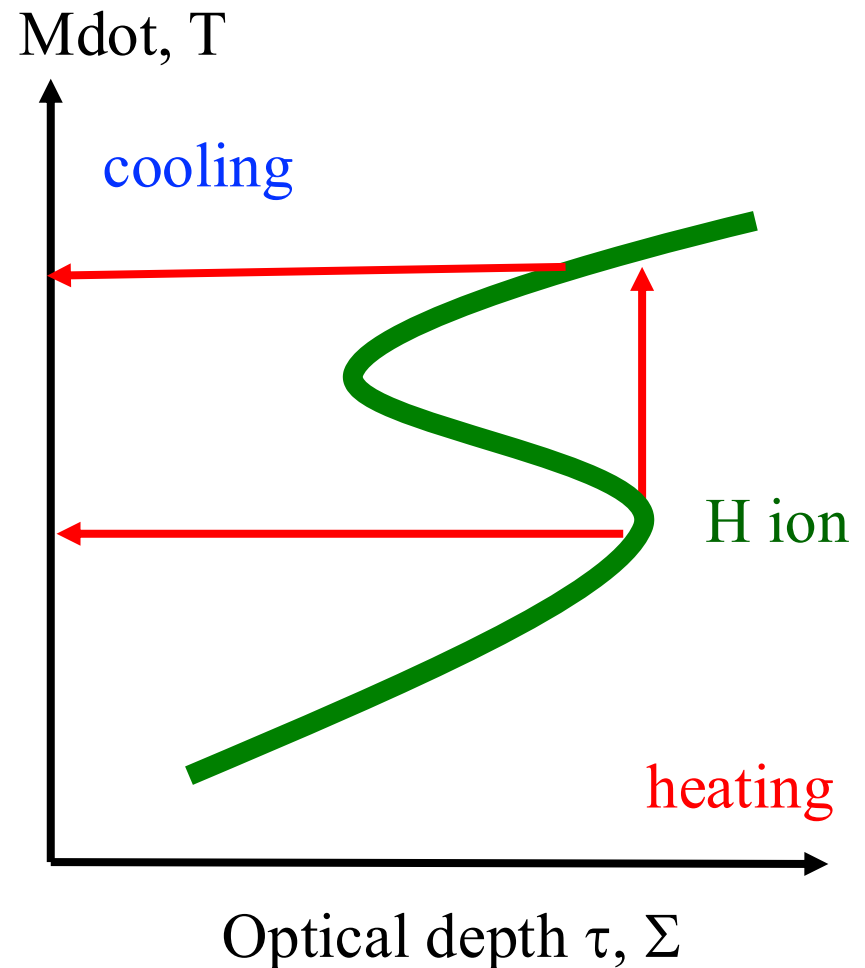
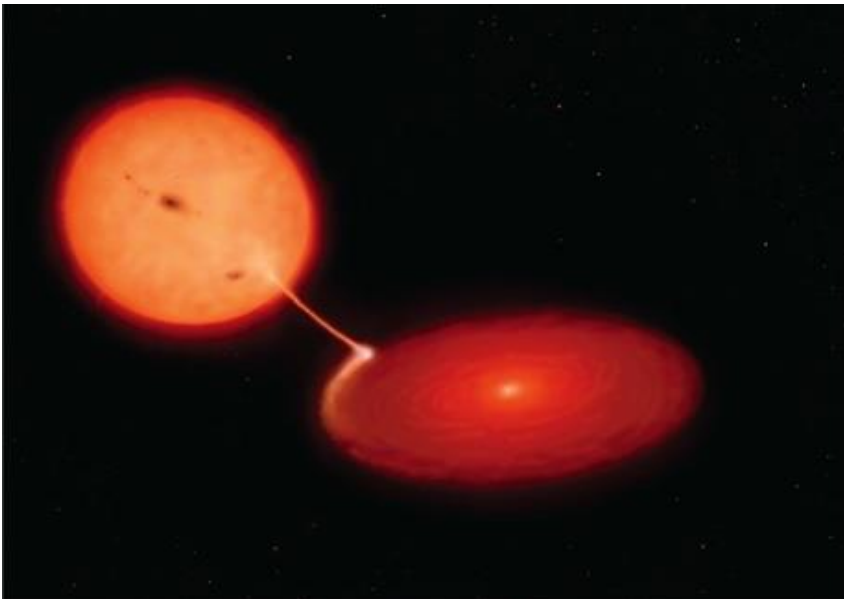
H ionisation disc instability

- ring at circularization radius
- Increases in surface density and temperature
- Crosses 6000K, opacity jumps, disk heats up, corresponds to bigger $\dot{M}$
- Heating=cooling S curve



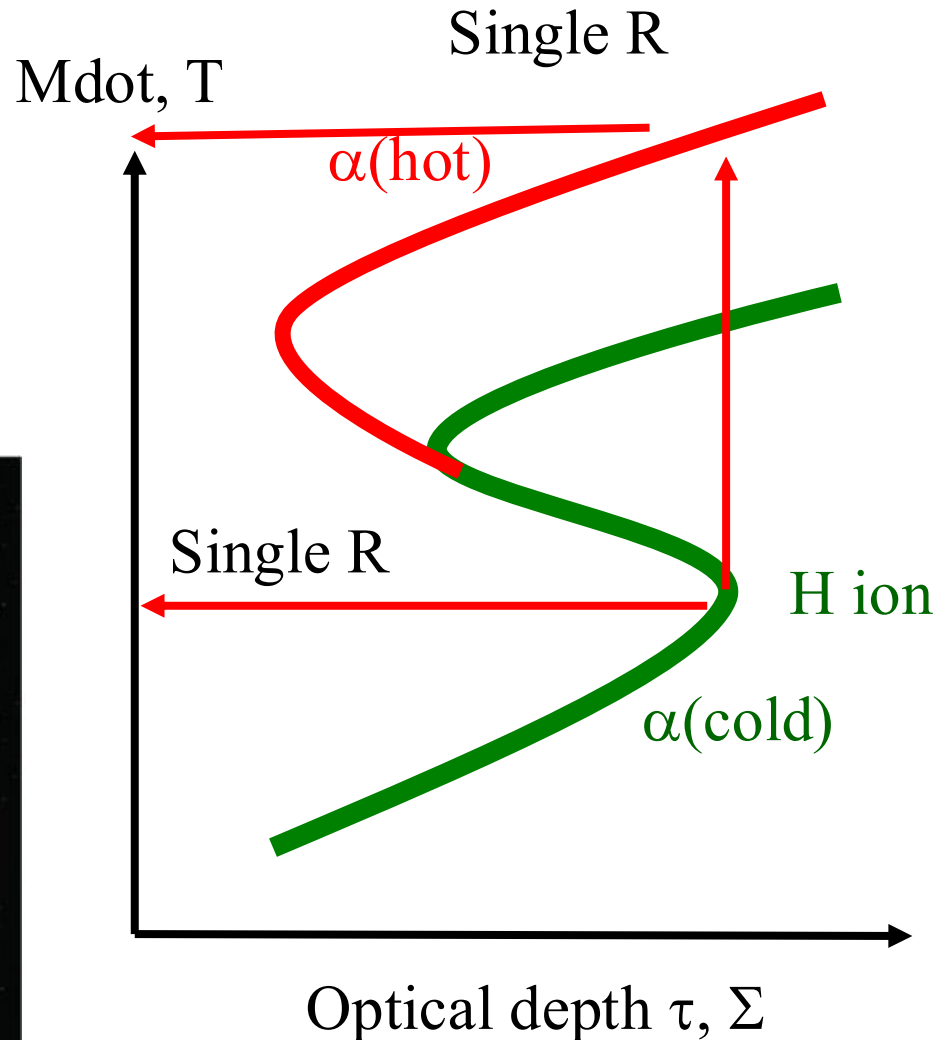
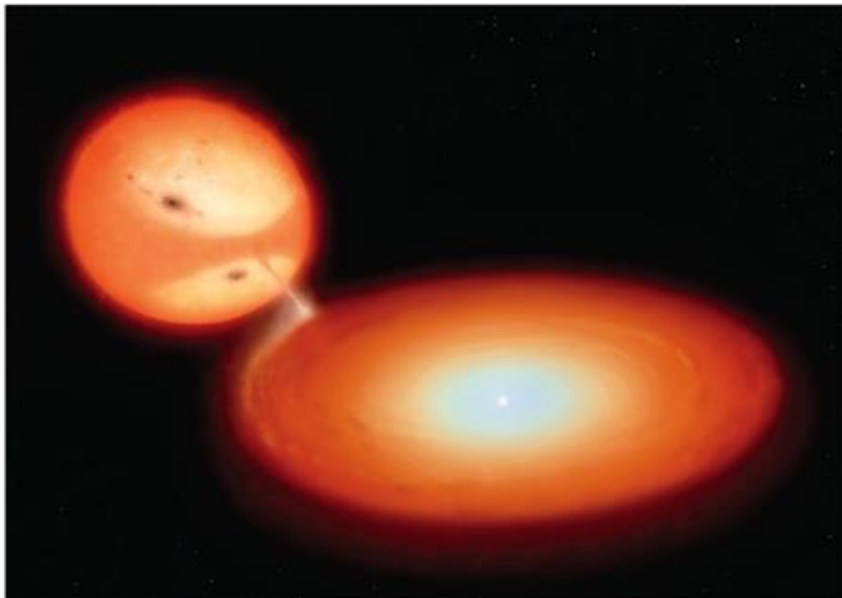
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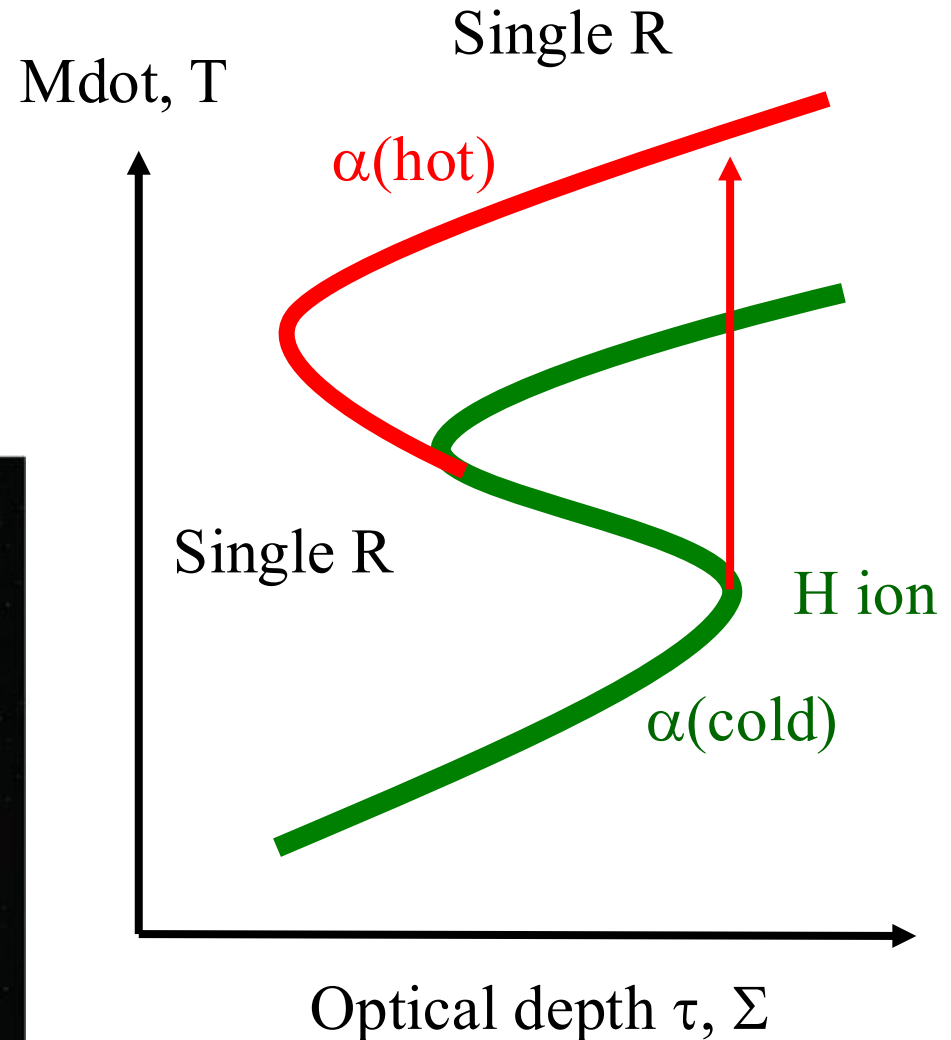
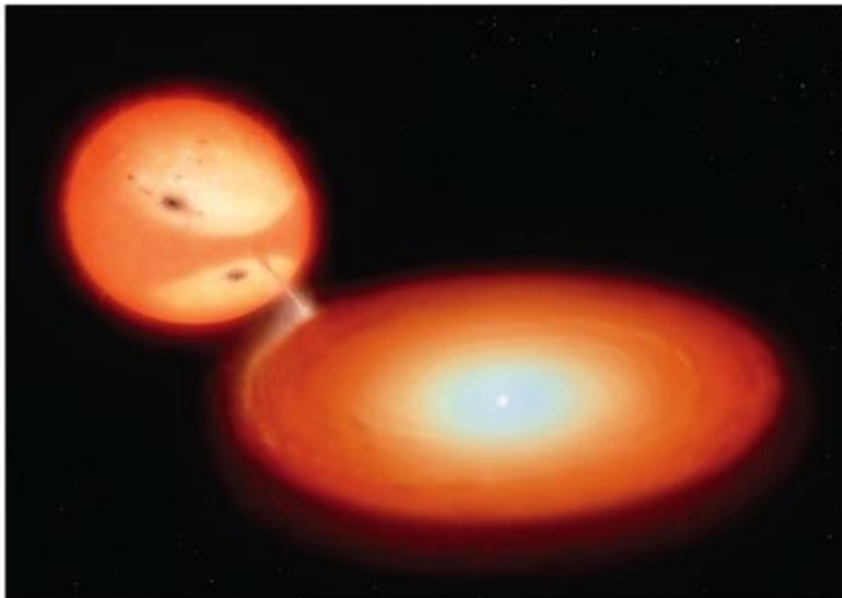
H ionisation disc instability

- triggers alpha change
- Increases jump in $\dot{m}$
- So the next ring inwards hits instability also
- Grows into global instability
- Osaki, Smak....

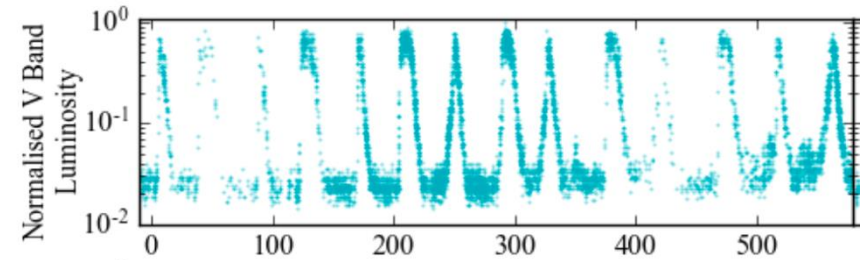
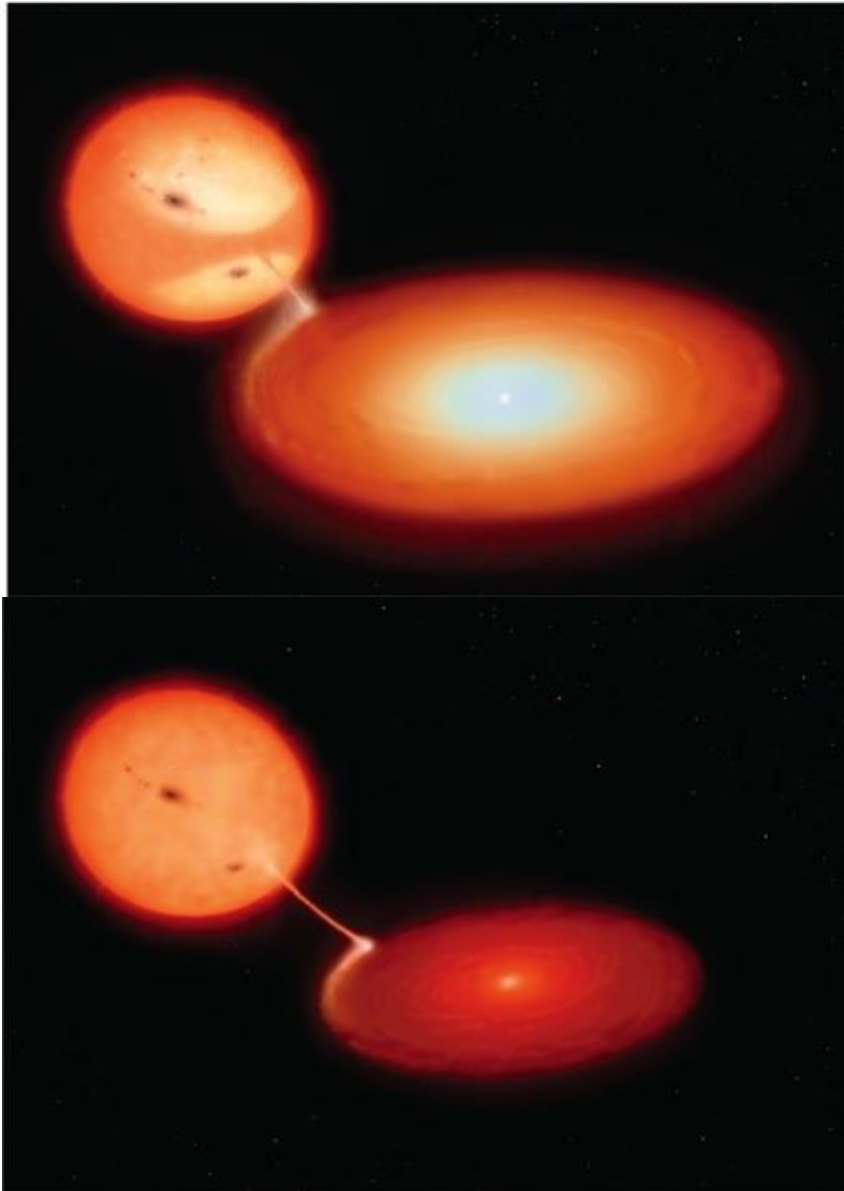


H ionisation disc instability

- What sets $\alpha(\text{hot})$?
- MRI ~ 0.01 rather than >0.1
- What sets $\alpha(\text{cold})$?
- MRI goes to 0!! Scepi et al

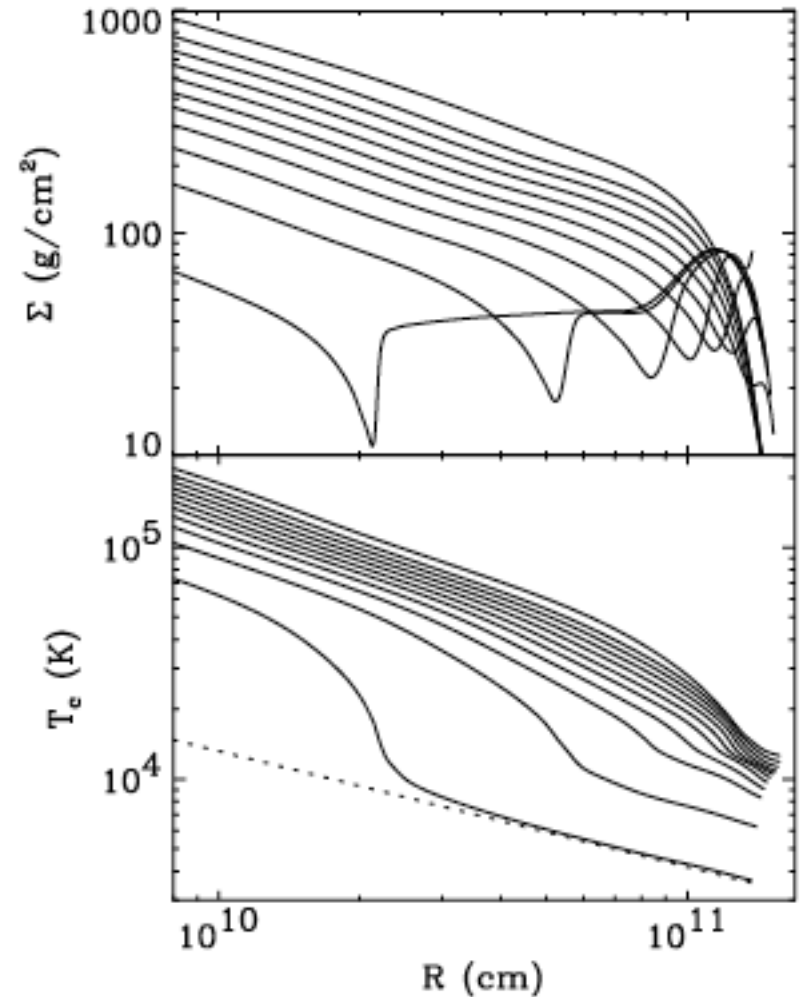
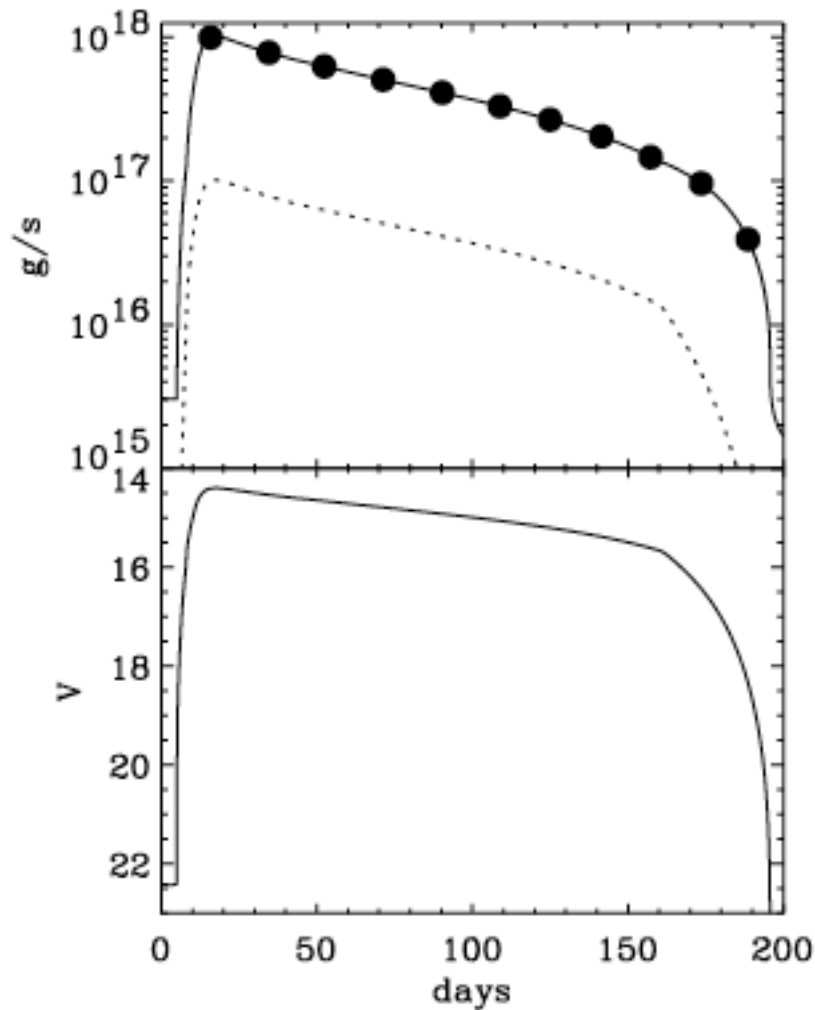


Disk Instability



- White dwarf disc instability
- SS Cyg
- Heating wave/cooling wave
- Outburst 1 week/few month
- **VERY different in BHB**
- **Outbursts last months but only every few/many years**
- **X-ray irradiation controls decline King & Ritter 1998**

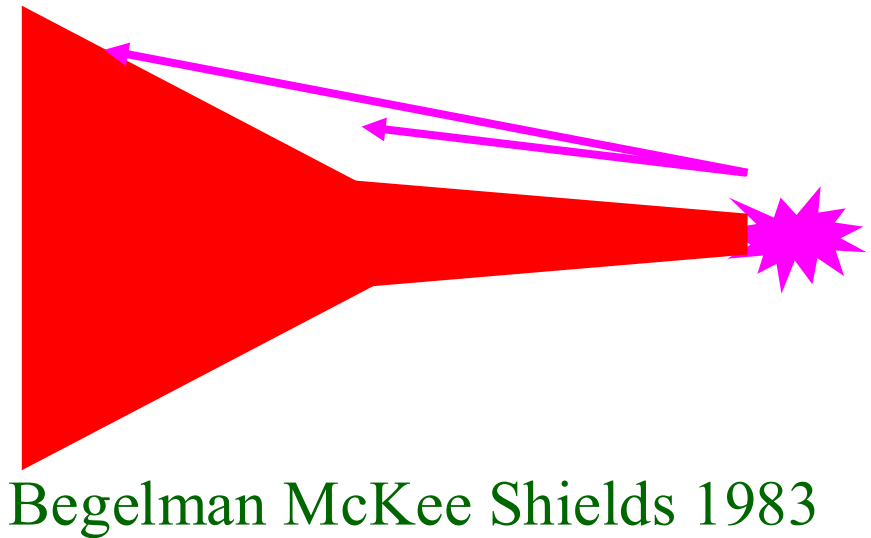
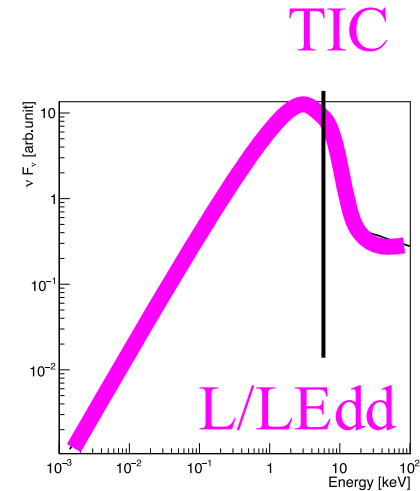
BHB – constant C irradiation fraction: FRED lightcurves



Dubus et al 2001

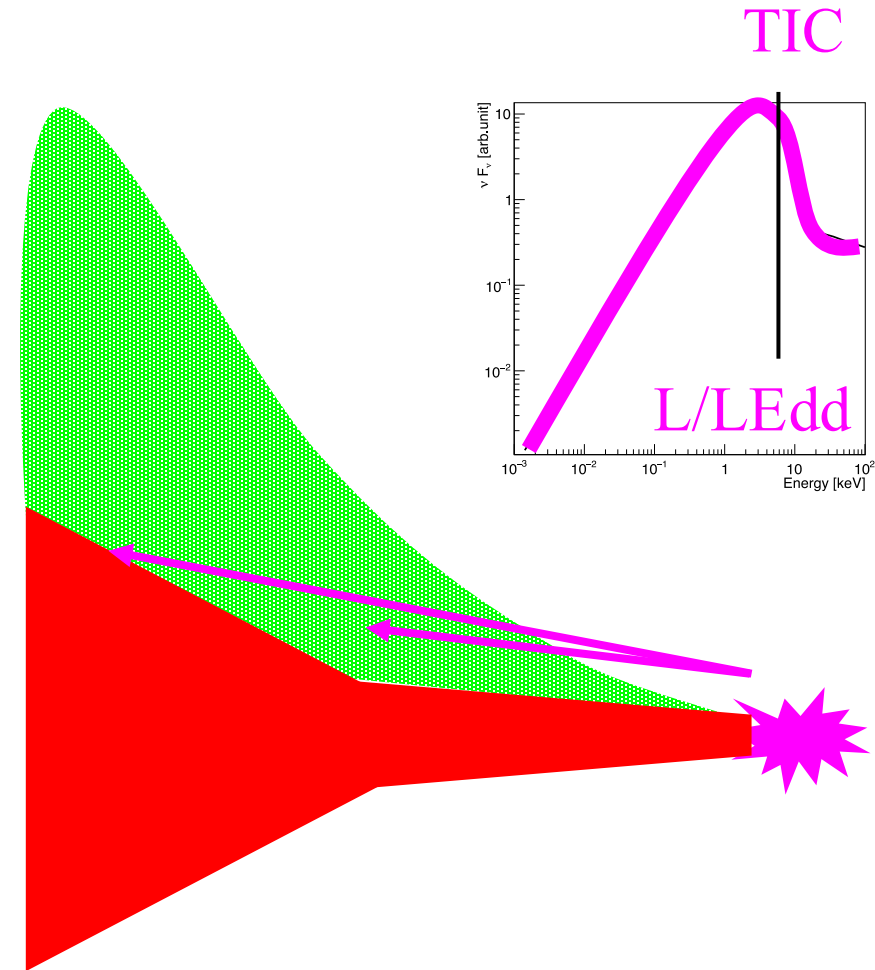
How does irradiation work?

- Direct irradiation of X-ray source (inner disc+corona) heats disc surface
- top of disc n low so only processes are comp.
- heating = cooling: T_{ic}
- set by spectral shape
- same temp at all radii
- Thermal instability of X-ray illuminated gas in pressure equilibrium
Krolik+81



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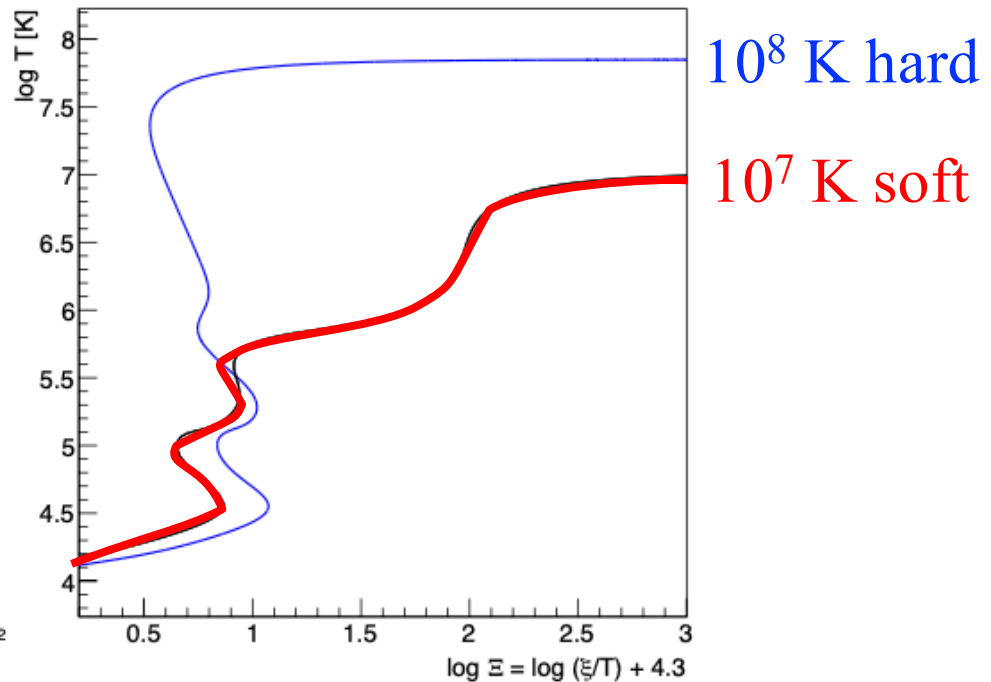
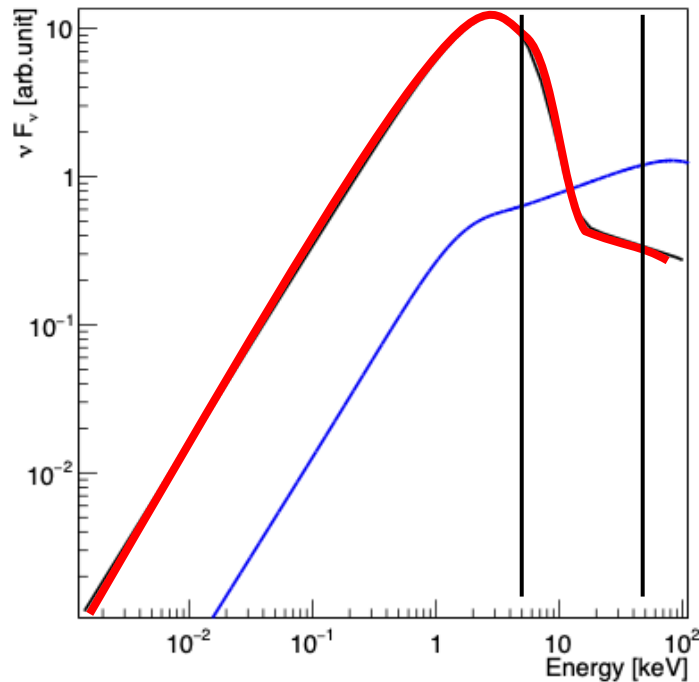


Begelman McKee Shields 1983

density of atmosphere fixed by L, Tic

TIC TIC

Tomaru, CD+ 2019

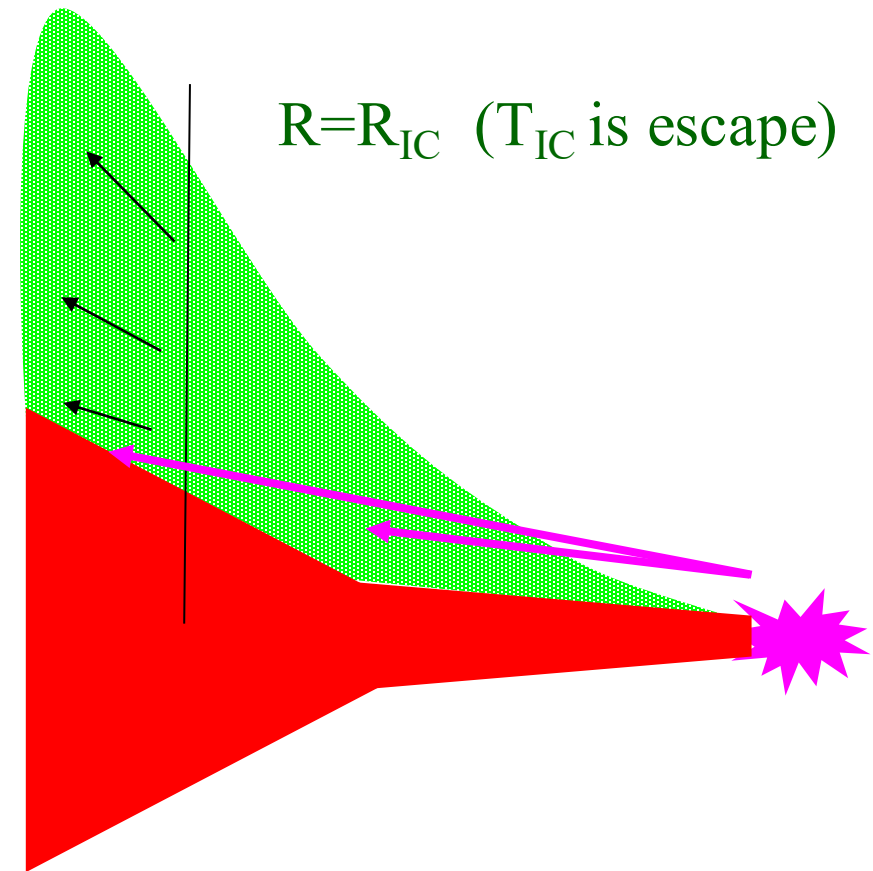


$$\log \Xi_{\text{crit}} = \text{Prad}/P_{\text{gas}} \sim 10 = \frac{L}{4\pi R^2 c n k T_{\text{ic}}} \quad \text{so } n(r) = \frac{L}{120 R^2 c k T_{\text{ic}}}$$

Krolik+ 1981, Begelman McKee Shields 1983

Thermal winds at large radii, heated atmosphere at smaller R

- Radius where thermal velocity is escape: R_{IC}
- Wind for $R > R_{IC}$ driven by pressure gradient so $v_{\infty} = v_{esc}$
- SLOW $v_{esc}/c = (Rg/R)^{1/2}$
- NARROW as same T_{ic}
- Irradiation makes thermal winds !! CALCULABLE
- Extra push from Prad

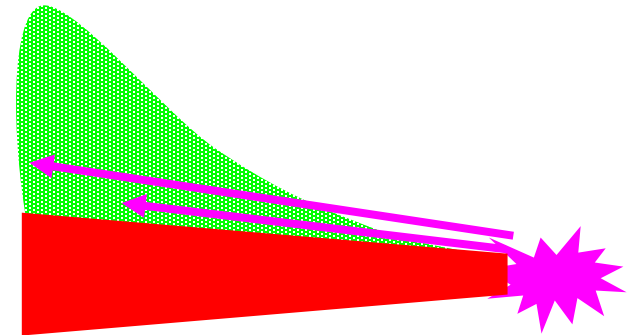


Begelman McKee Shields 1983
Done Takahashi & Tomaru 2018

Thermal winds at large radii, heated atmosphere at smaller R

- Can't have thermal wind if launched at $R \ll 0.1$
 R_{IC} by $L \ll L_{\text{edd}}$
- Smaller discs generally NOT H-ionisation unstable so no outbursts
- And no thermal winds, just atmosphere
- neutron stars...

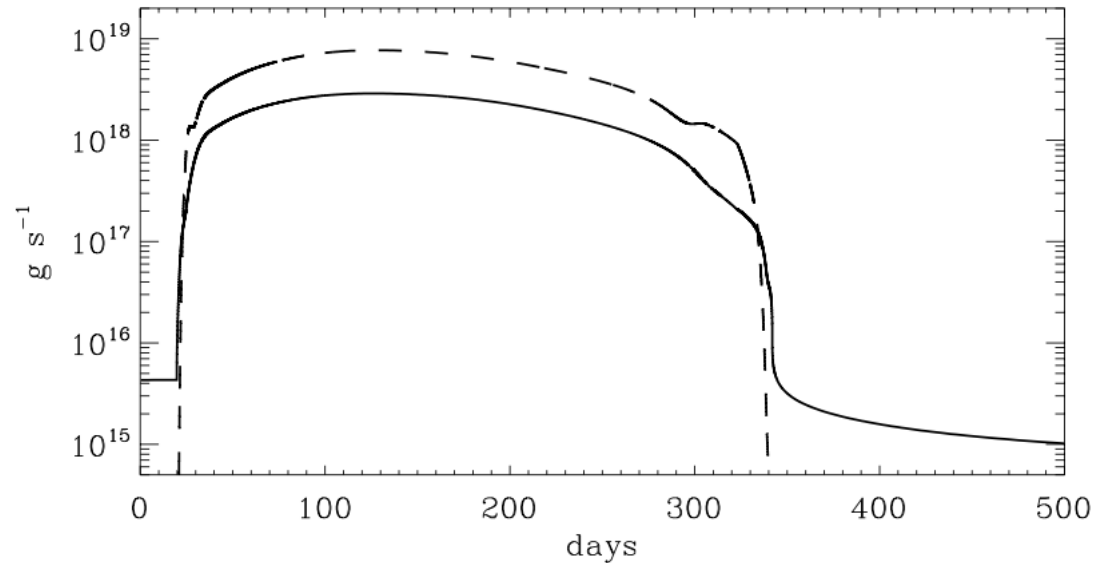
$R = R_{\text{IC}}$ (T_{IC} is escape)



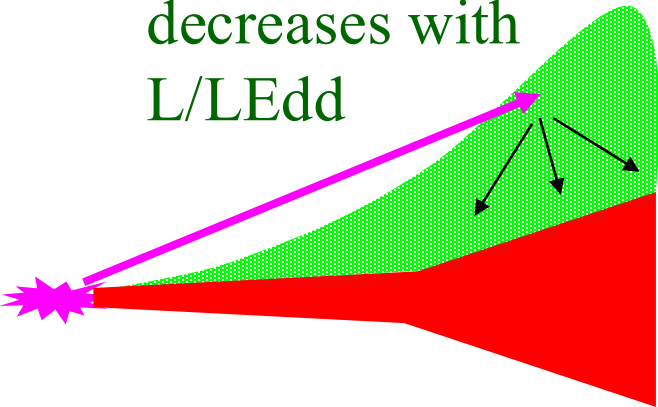
Begelman McKee Shields 1983

Thermal wind: scattered fraction changes with L/L_{Edd} and T_{IC}

- Need to know 2D structure... radial?
- Get long plateau
- Wind decreases with decrease in L/L_{Edd}
- Scattered fraction decreases with L/L_{Edd}

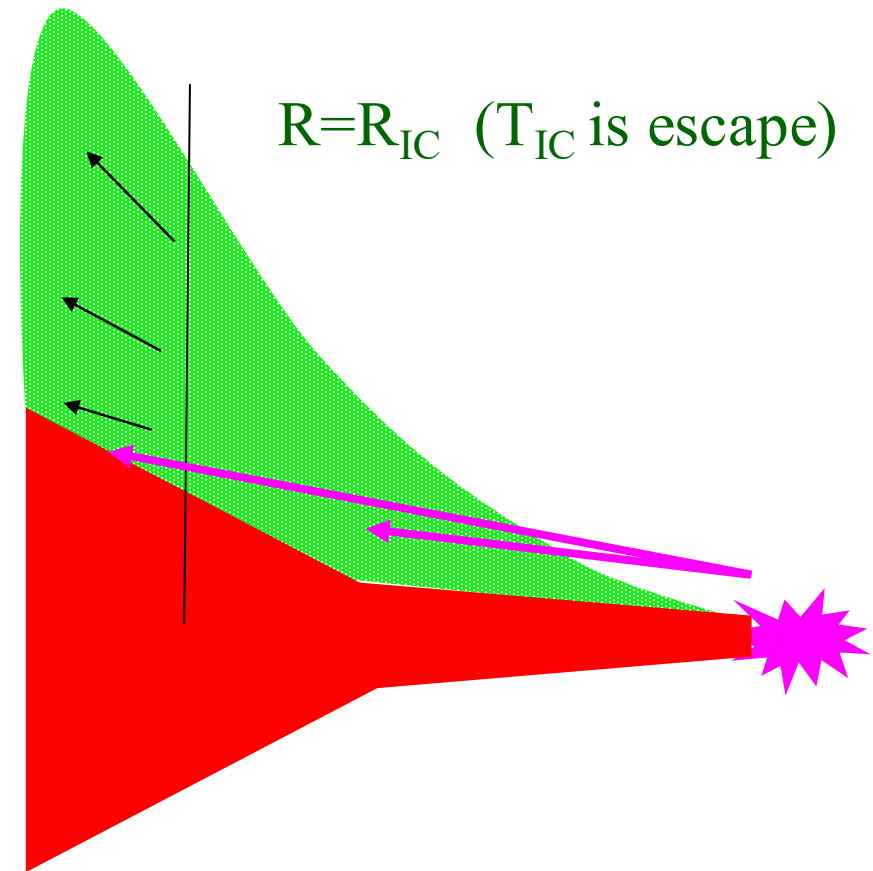


Done+ 2018
Dubus, CD ..2019



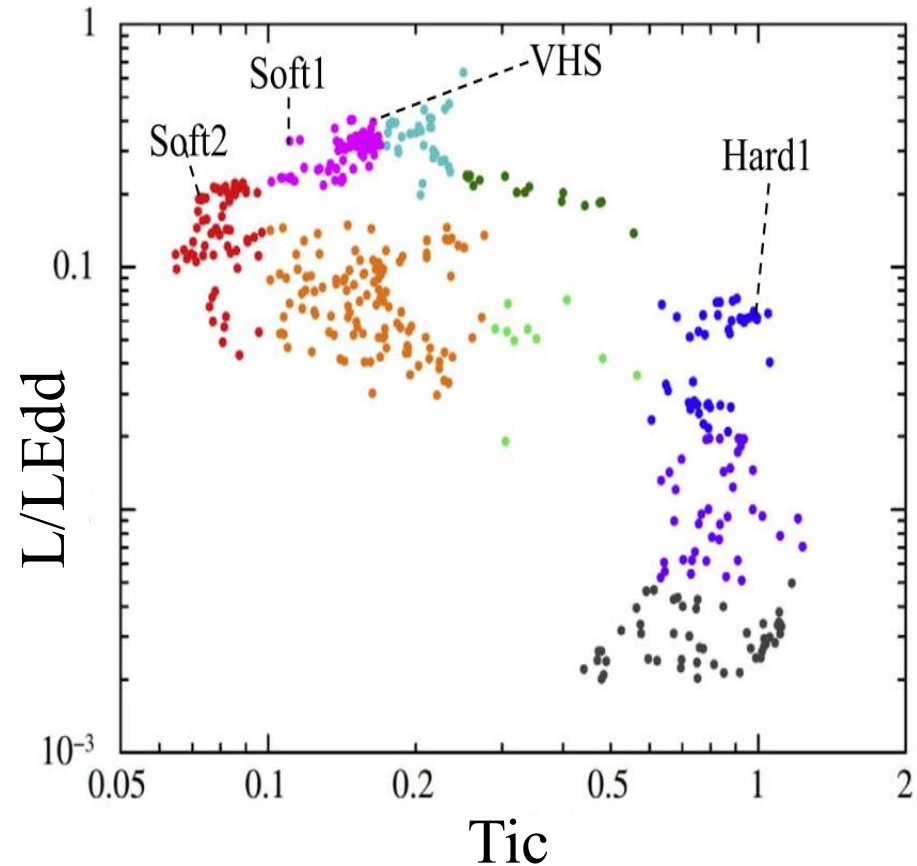
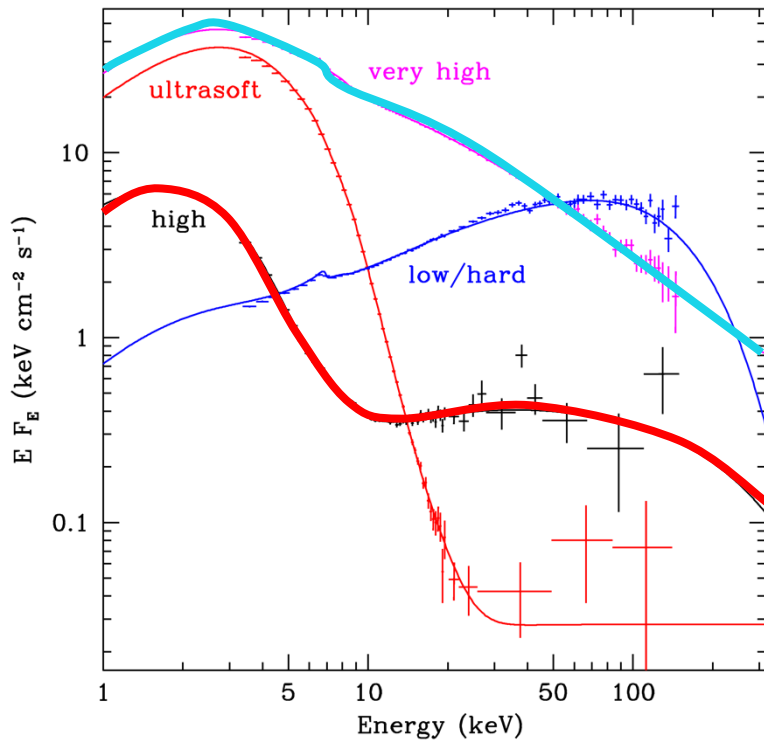
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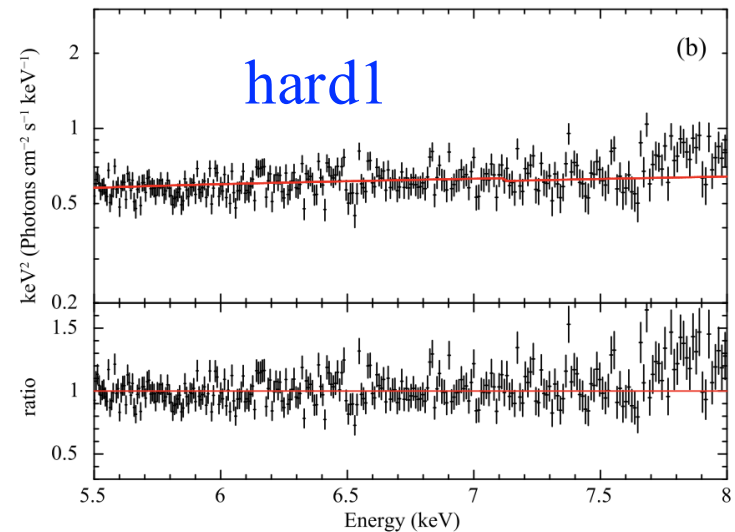
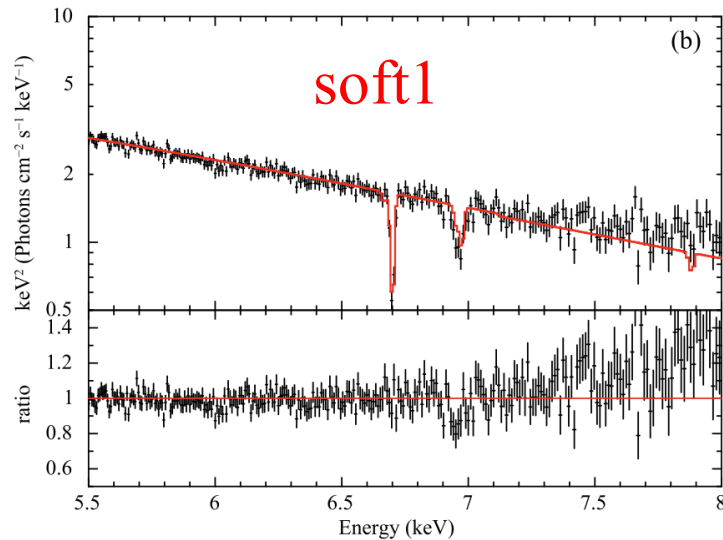
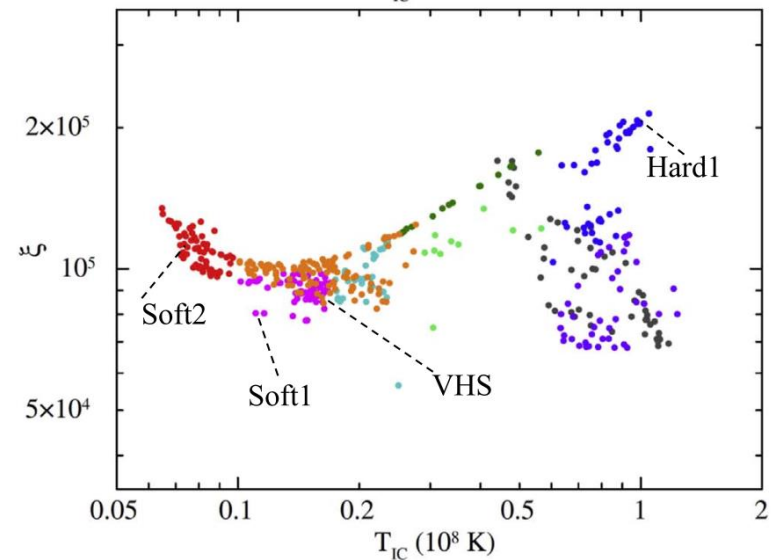
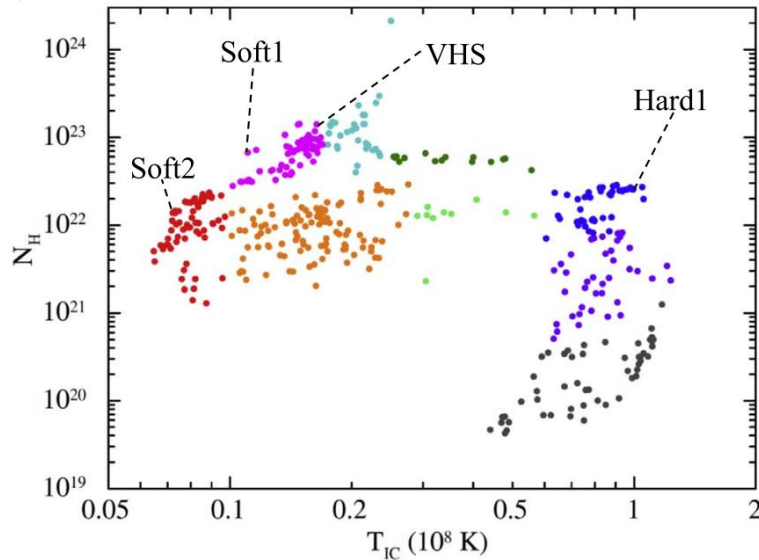
Begelman McKee Shields 1983
Done Takahashi & Tomaru 2018

Simple analytic model for wind(z)

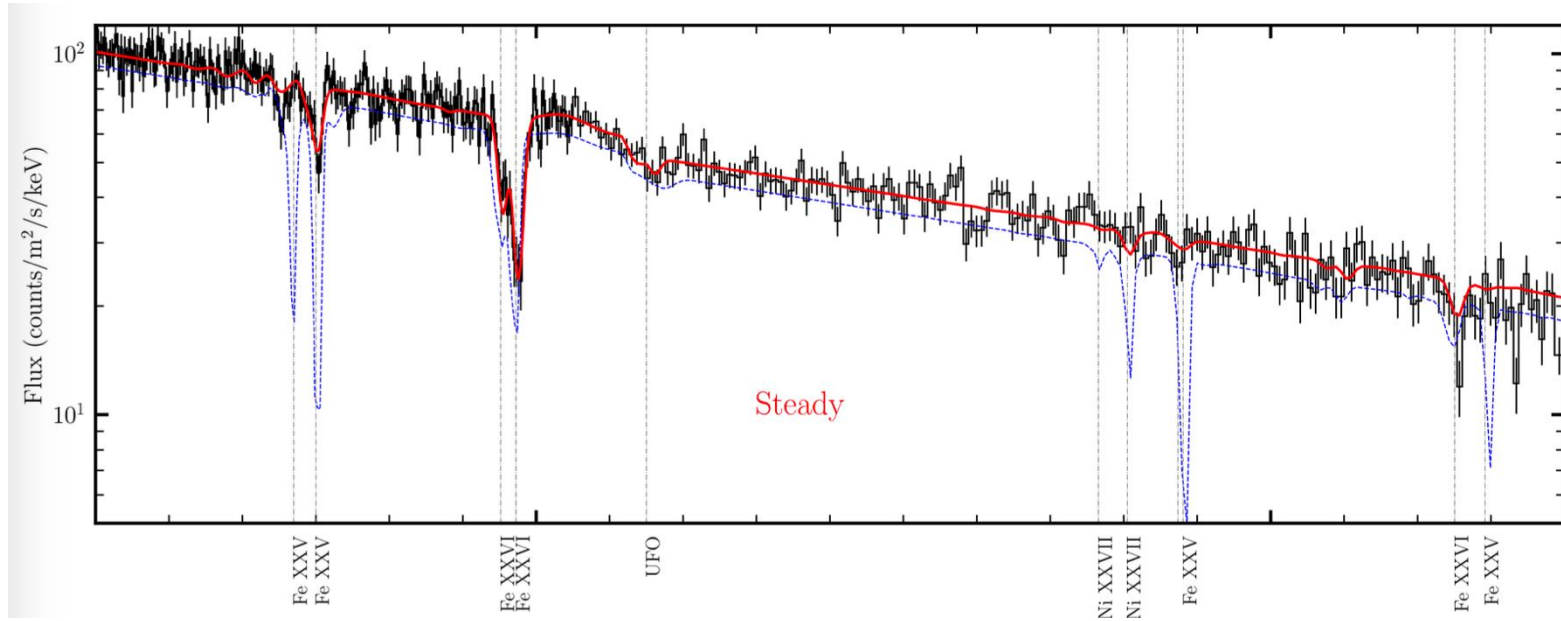


- Radial wind approximation
- $n \propto r^{-2}$ and $\log \xi$ constant

Simple analytic model for wind(z)

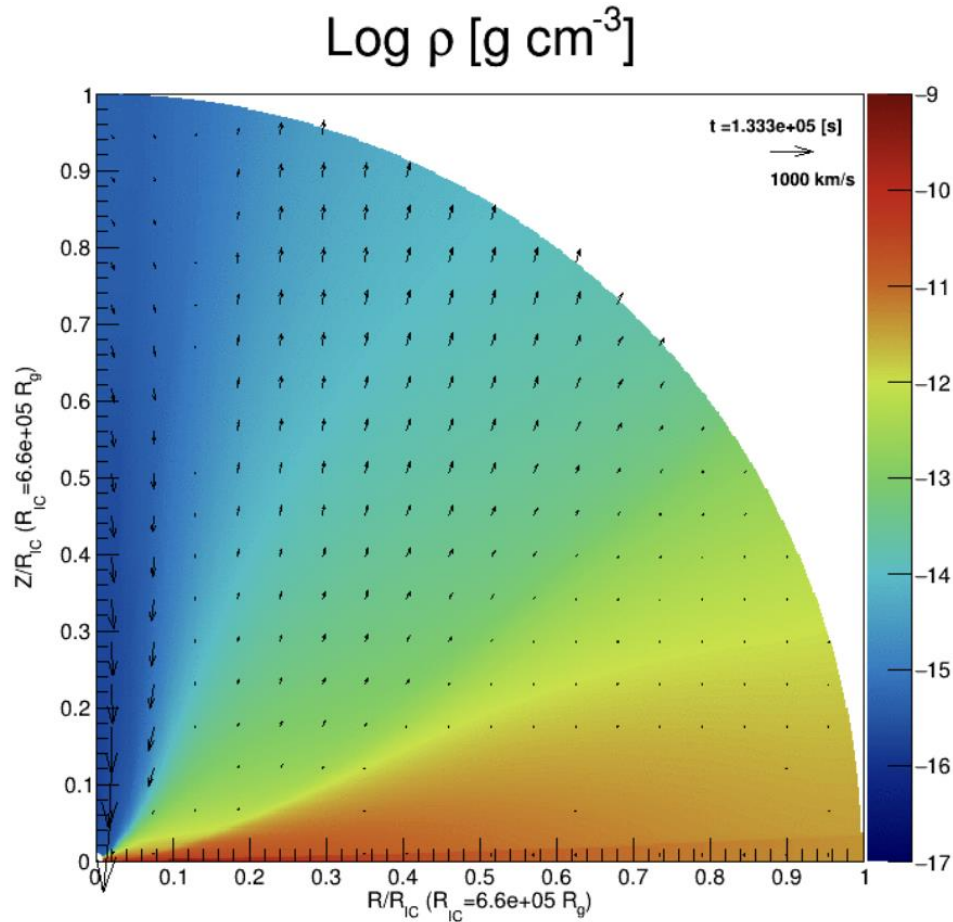


XRISM!!! Models too simple!!

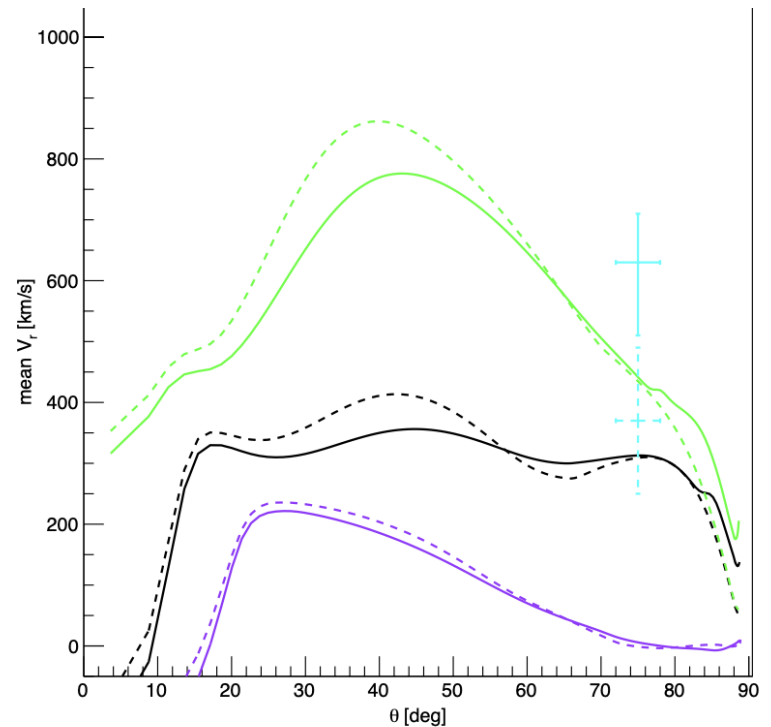


- XRISM PV 4U1630-40
- $L/L_{\text{edd}}=0.05$, $T_{\text{IC}}=2 \times 10^7$ K
- $V \sim 130$ km/s $\sigma=200$ km/s $N_{\text{H}}=10^{23}$ cm⁻², $\log \xi = 5.7$
- Multicomponent, time dependent...
- Analytic approx. has order of magnitude lower N_{H} ,....

Need full hydro (or better streamlines)

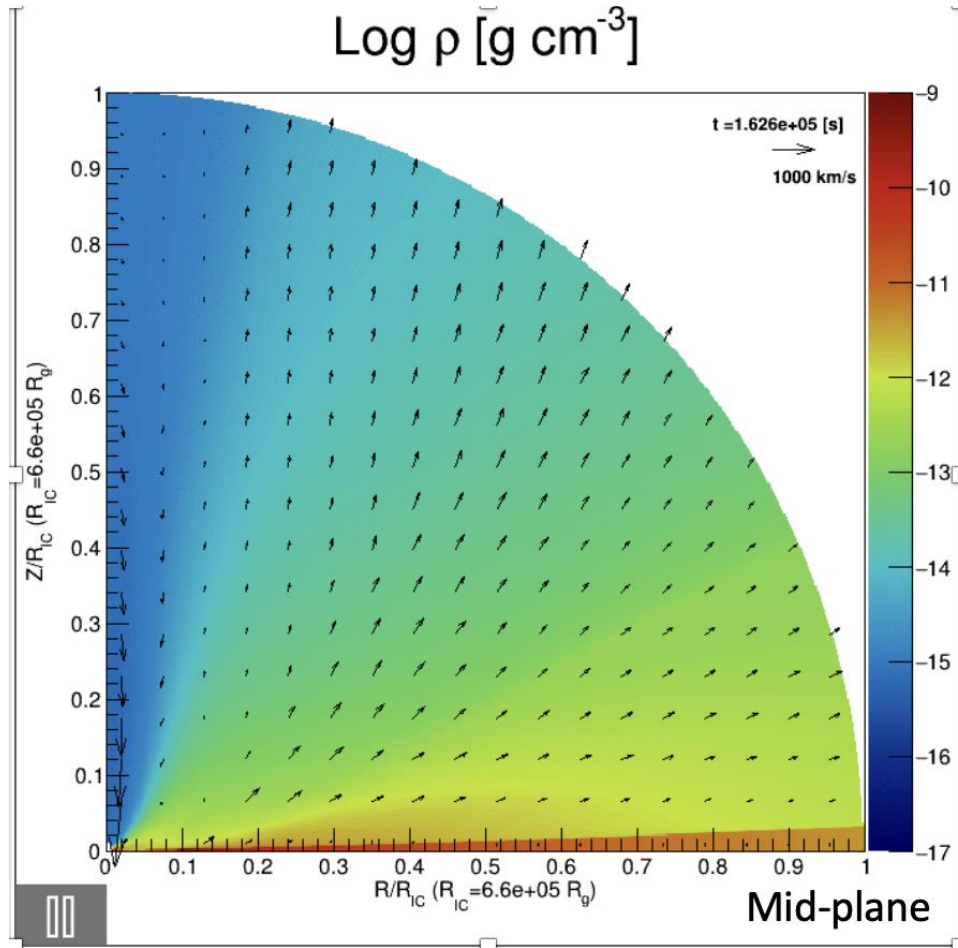


Tomaru, CD+ 2019

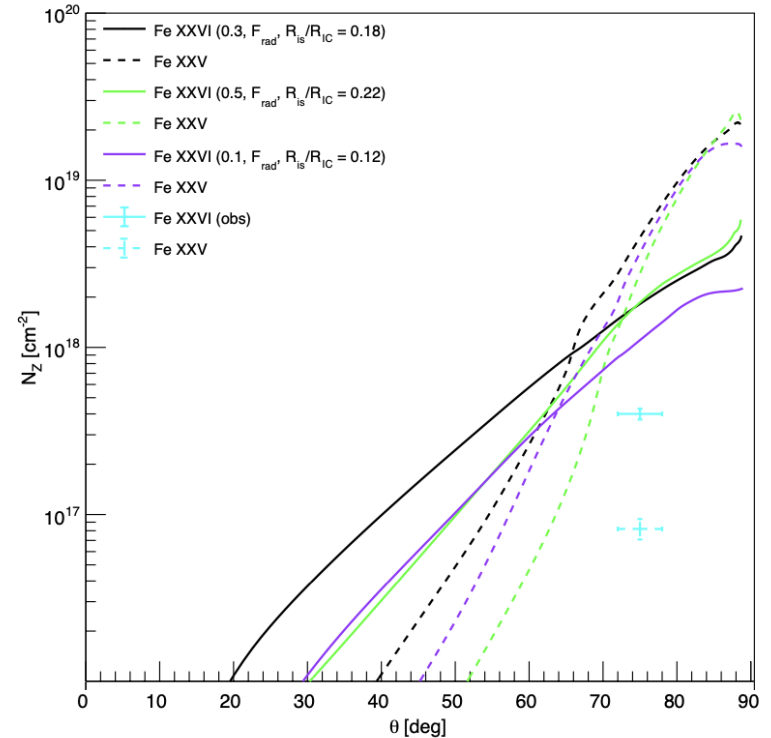


- $L/L_{\text{edd}} = 0.1$ (slow so high Nh), 0.3 and 0.5
- Low L/L_{edd} has $V \sim 130$ km/s $\sigma = 200$ km/s $N_h = 10^{23}$ cm⁻²,

Need full hydro (or better streamlines)



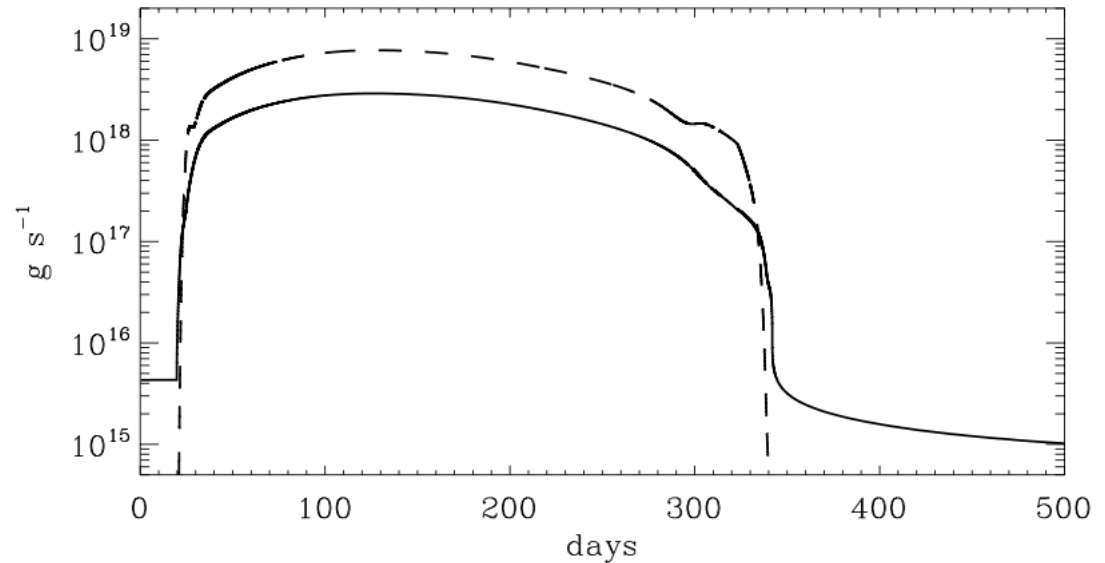
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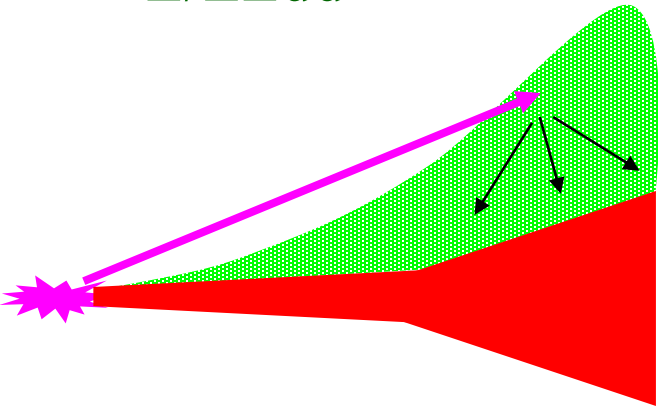
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Thermal wind: scattered fraction changes with L/L_{Edd} and T_{IC}

- Get long plateau
- Wind decreases with decrease in L/L_{Edd}
- Scattered fraction decreases with L/L_{Edd}

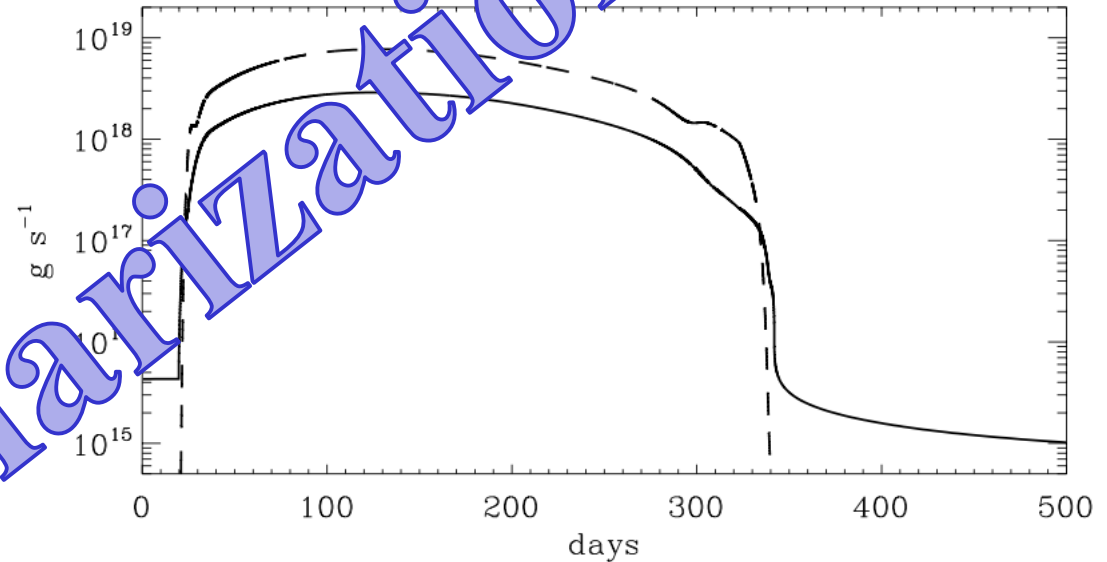


Dubus, CD ..2019

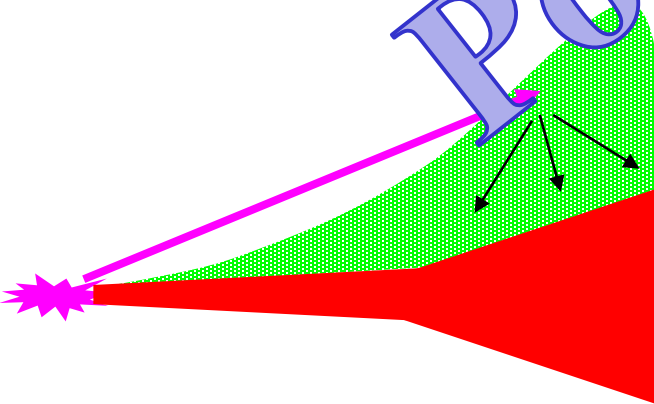


Thermal wind: scattered fraction changes with L/L_{Edd} and T_{IC}

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Dubus, CD ..2019



Polarisation from e- scattering for intrinsic source spectra

High/soft state disc

Optically thick ($\tau \gg 1$)

Last scattered photons vertical

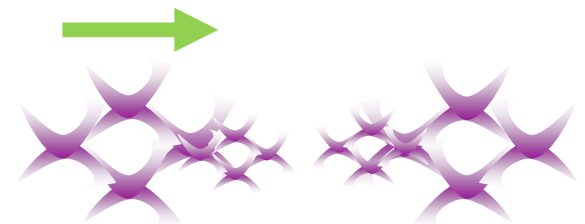
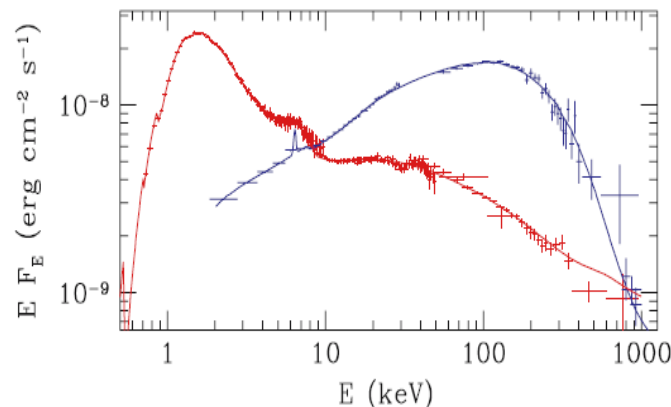
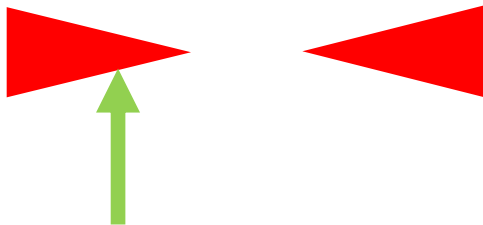
Polarisation horizontal (aligns
with disc)

Low/hard state hot flow

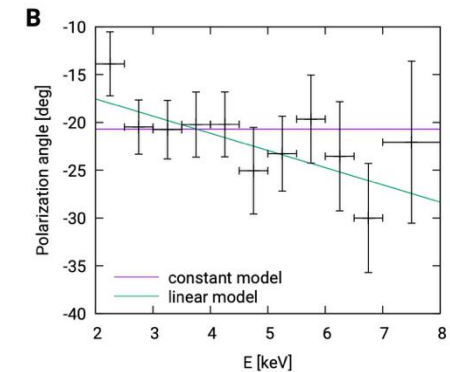
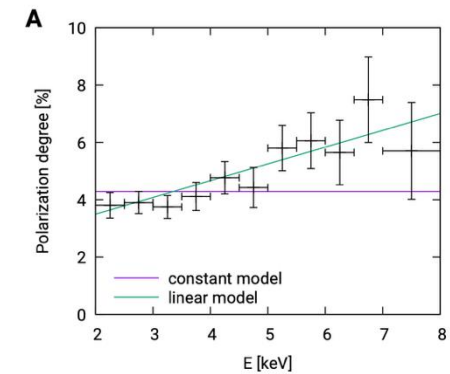
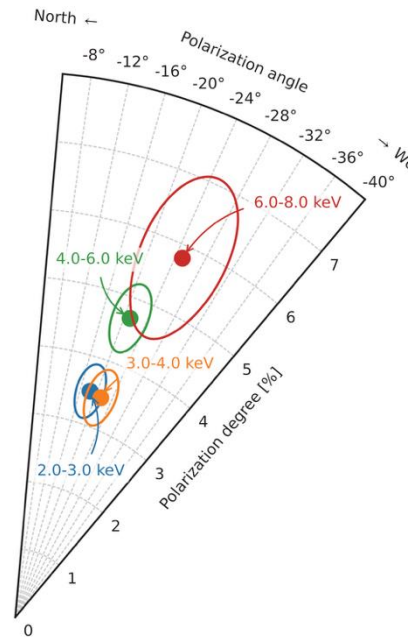
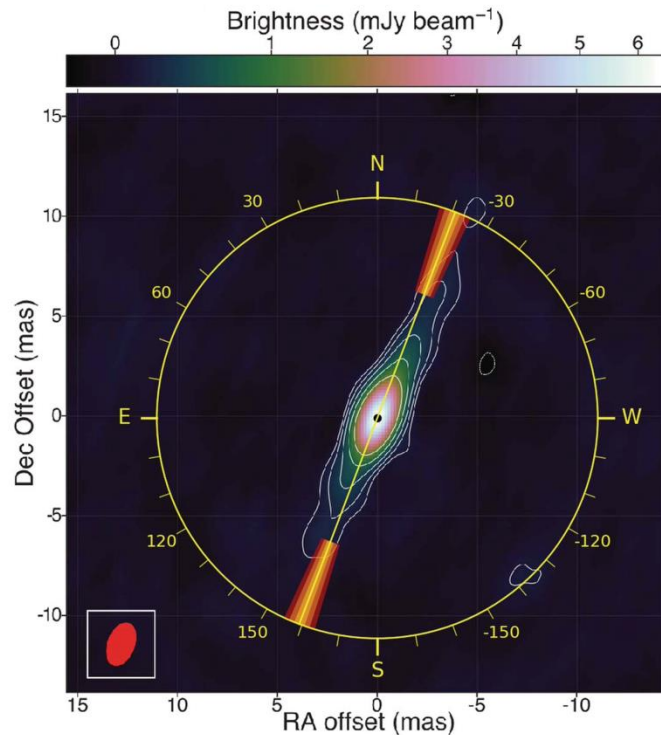
Optically thin ($\tau \sim 1-2$)

Last scattered photons
horizontal

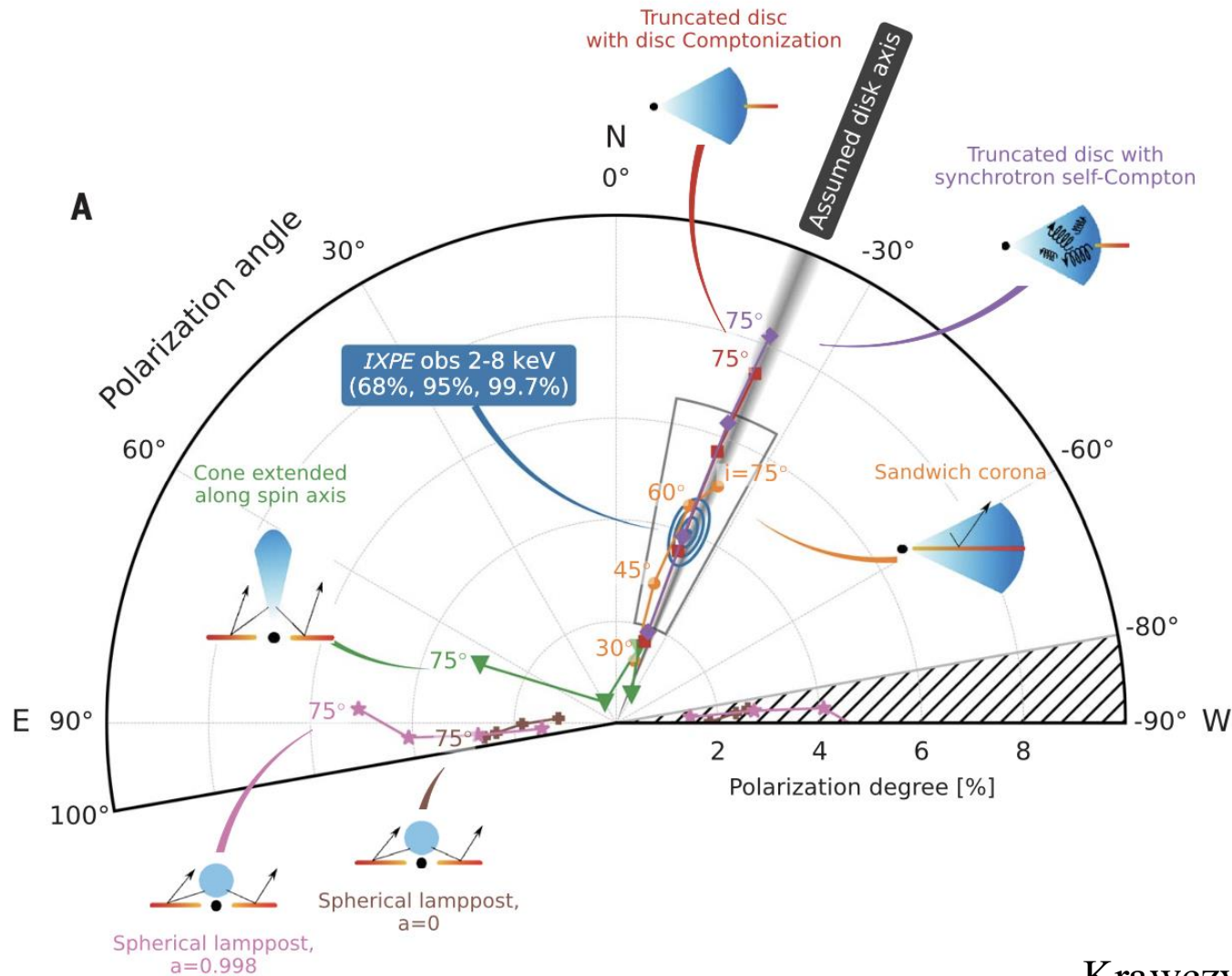
Polarisation vertical (aligns
with jet)



Polarisation low/hard state Cyg X-1

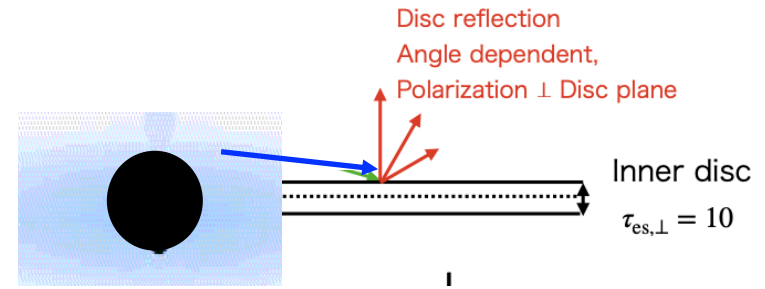


Polarisation low/hard state Cyg X-1

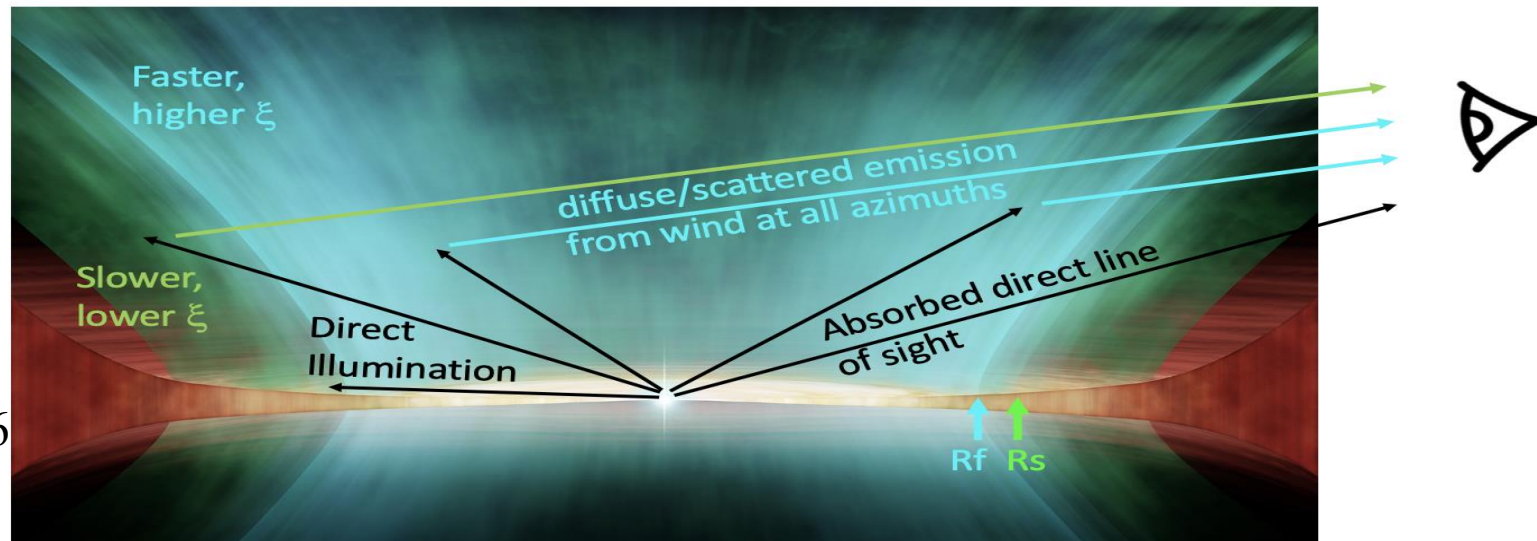


Additional Polarisation from wind scattering and reflection

Inner source intrinsic polarization
perp to disc, inner disc reflection
perp to disc



Plus scattering on wind perp to disc

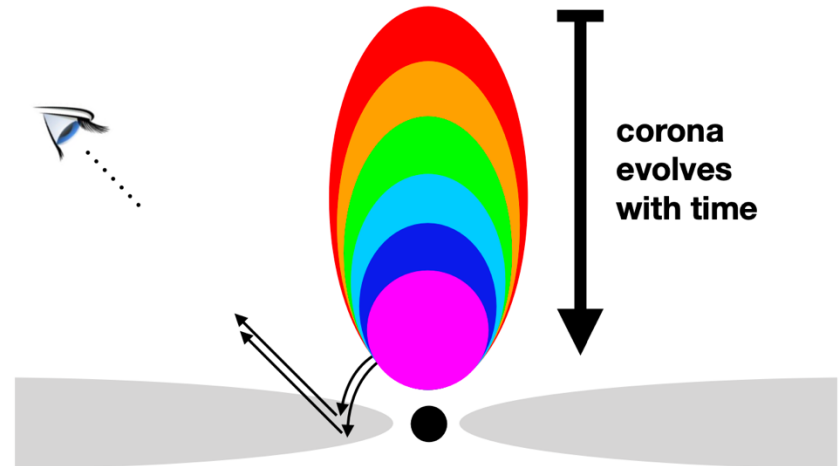
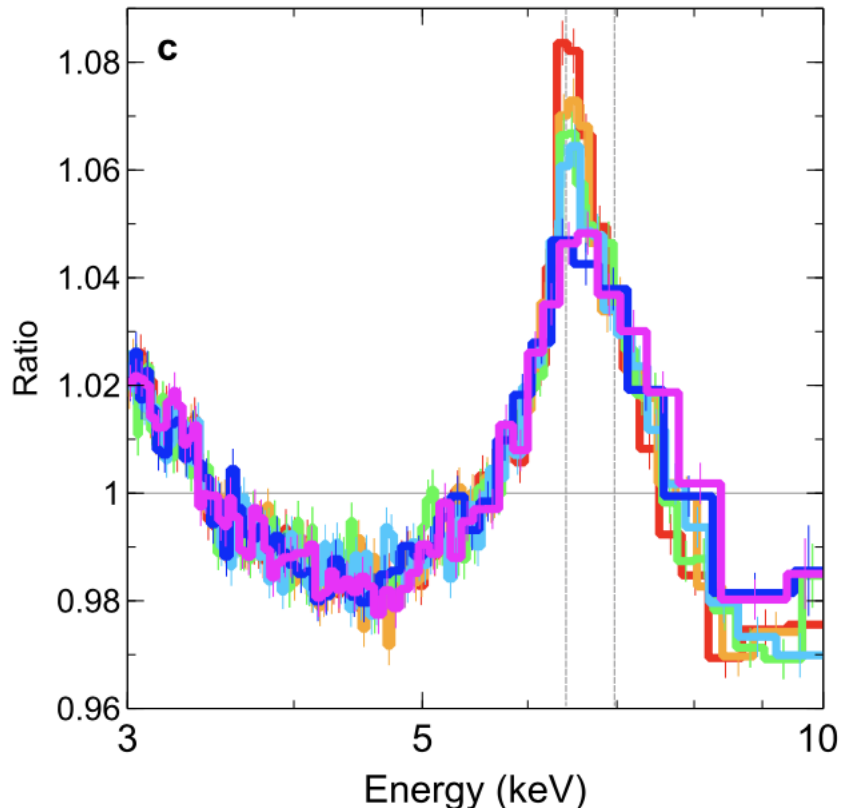


Conclusions

- ADAF-disc framework to think about XRB outbursts
- Truncated disc/hot flow gives framework for spectra, jet, fast variability and pol direction (perp to disc)
- Central irradiation heats surface – thermal atm/wind
- Approx. model OK but need better (or hydro) for XRISM
- Atm/wind scatters source flux into diffuse component- changes outburst lightcurve and adds polarisation (IXPE)
- PROBLEMS
- REFLECTION spectra require disc in bright hard states?
- Nature of viscosity/magnetic field configuration??
- Jet???

Bright low/hard state geometry!

Reflection models for iron line show disc inner radius small throughout transition – broad base



Kara et al 2019

Bright low/hard state geometry!

But current reflection models ASSUME

1) constant density with height

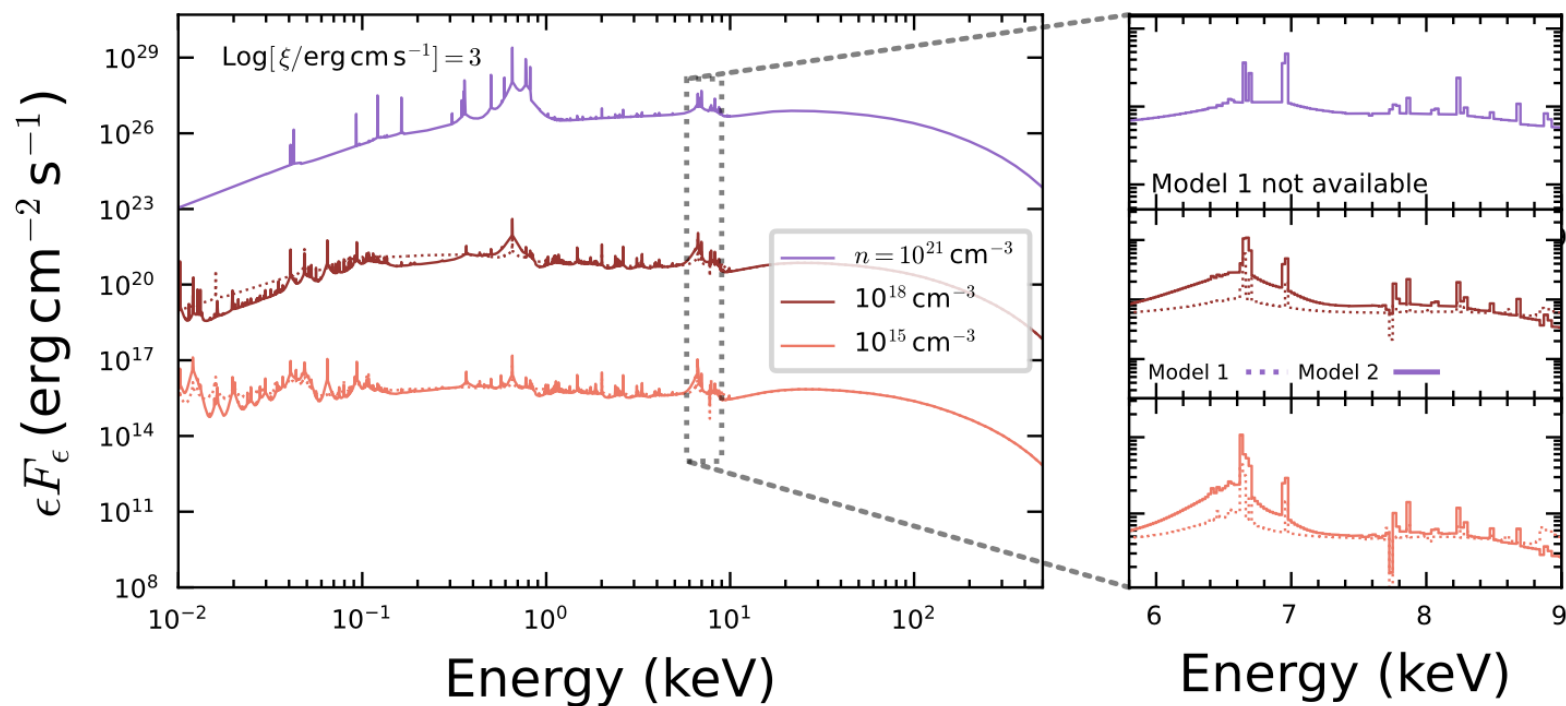
Yet irradiation of gives thermal instability and highly ionized atmosphere/wind.

2) Ionisation ALL from irradiation

Yet disc is observably hot – $kT > 0.2$ keV will contribute to ionization of Fe

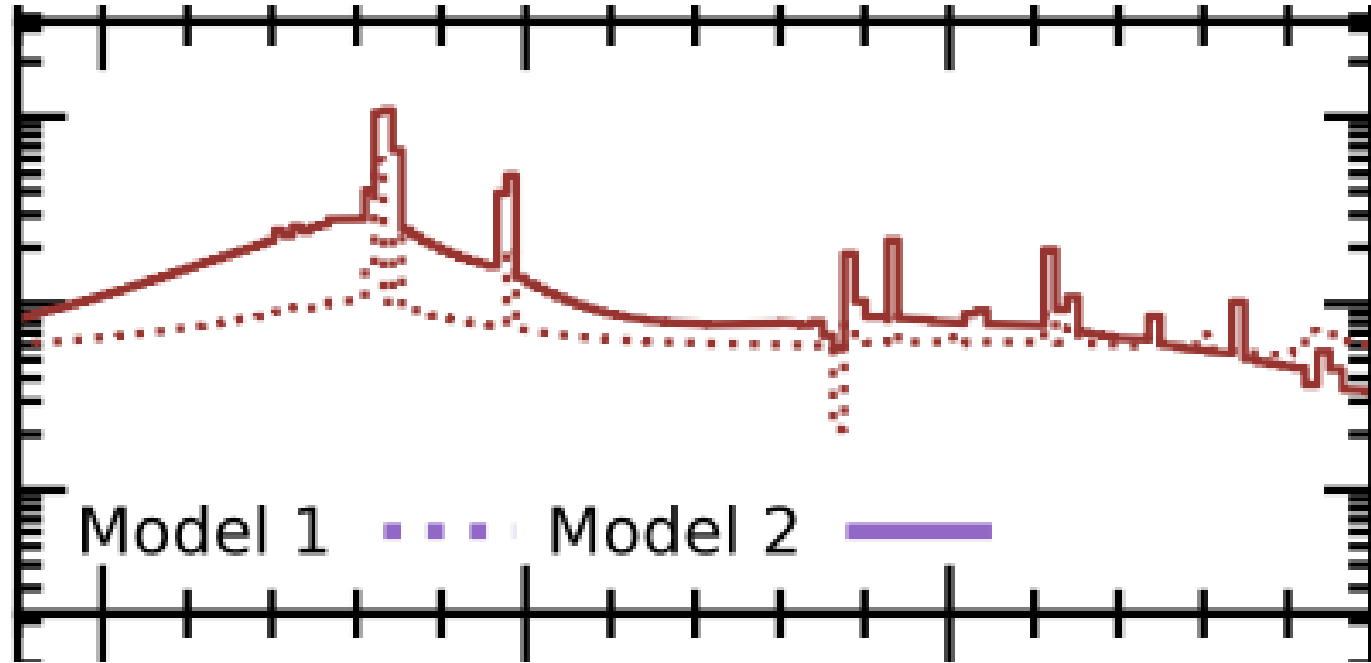
the result may be especially problematic in the BHXRBs' soft or intermediate states where a strong thermal spectrum dominates the continuum... Ding, Garcia+ 2024

New high density reflection models!!



Ding, Garcia et al 2024

New high density reflection models!!



Ding, Garcia al 2024

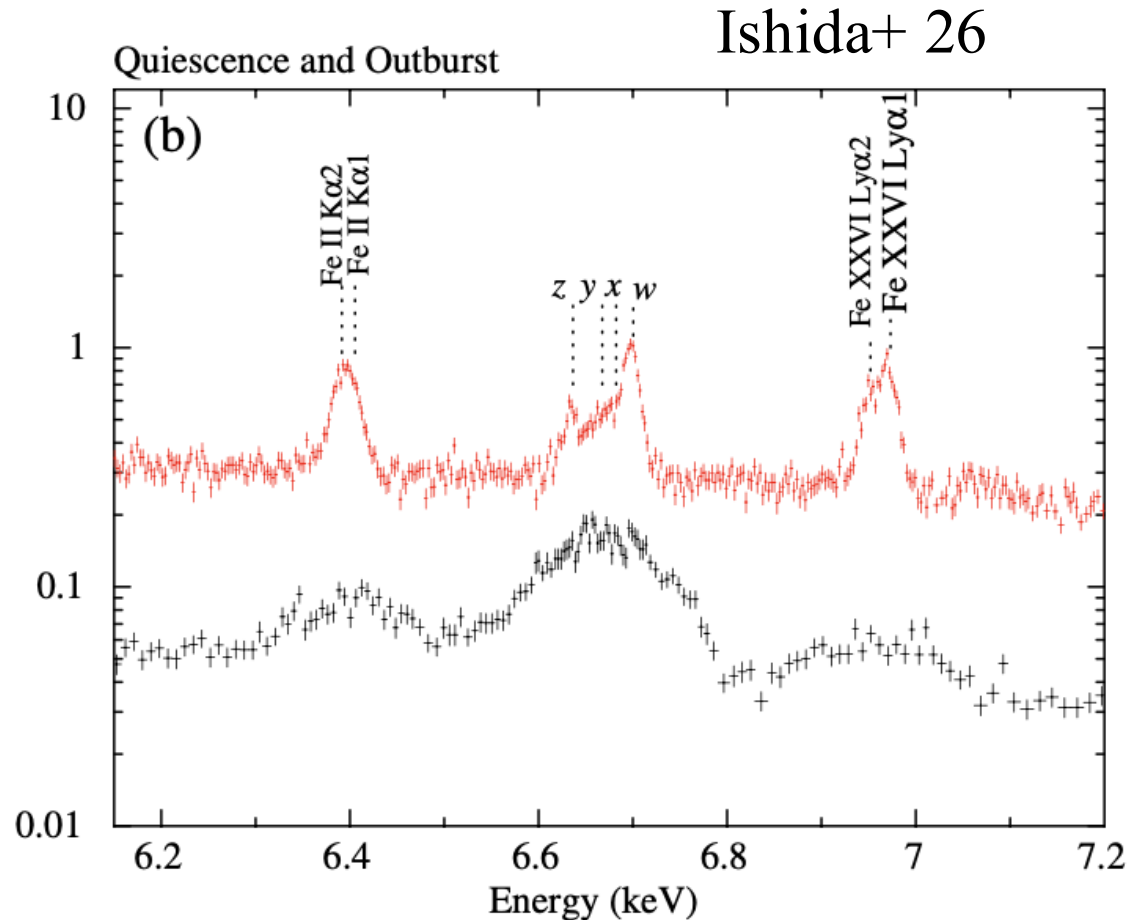
Dwarf novae show hole in disc!!



Dwarf novae show hole in disc!!

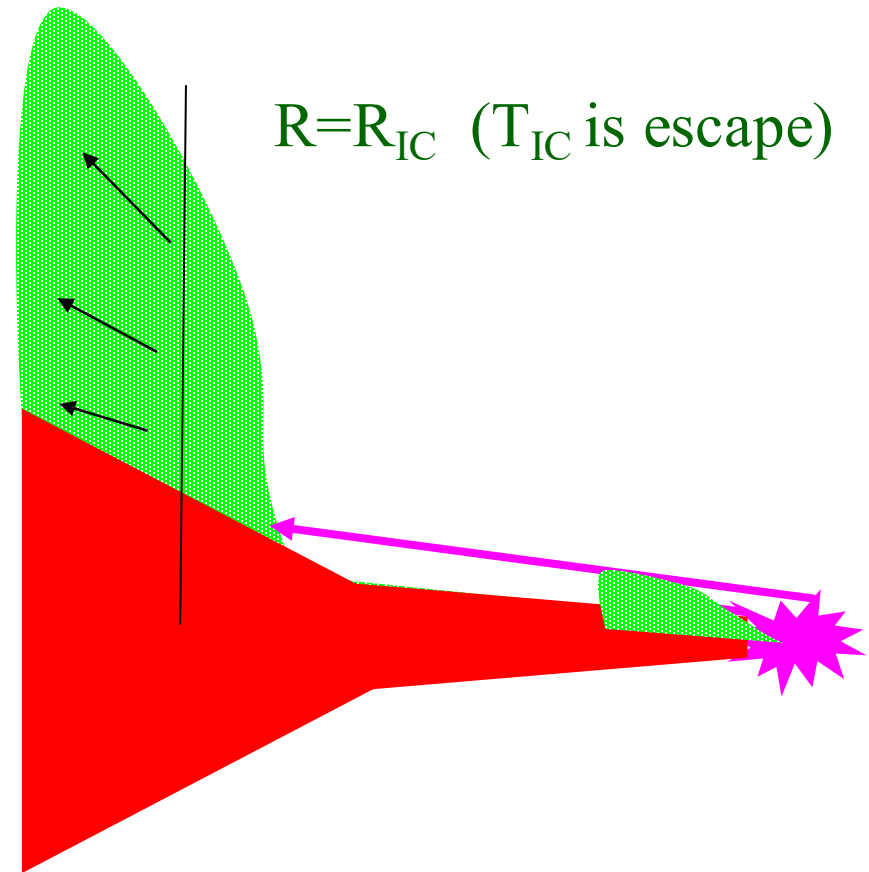
NARROW line in
quiescence! WD
surface and NO inner
disc (Kimura, CD+26)

Broad Fe Ka in
outburst shows disc to
WD and BL



Plus maybe structures on inner disc casting shadow!

- Goes optically thick in radial direction
- Corona over inner disc forms SHADOW
- Until outer disc curves up out of the shadow

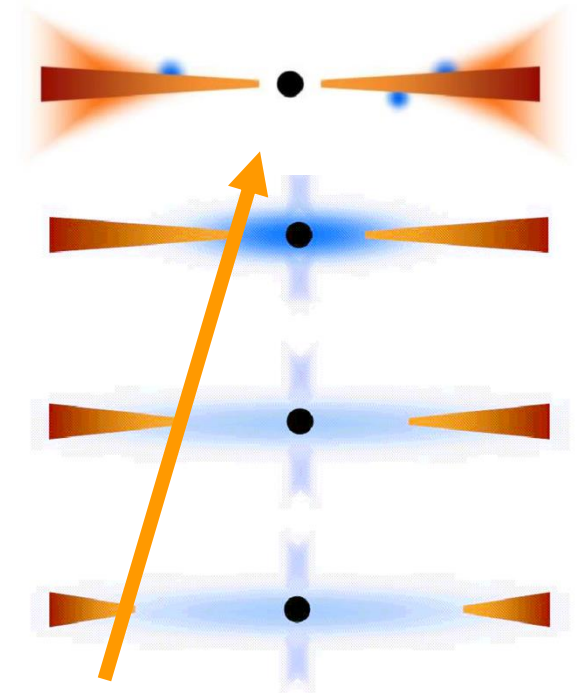
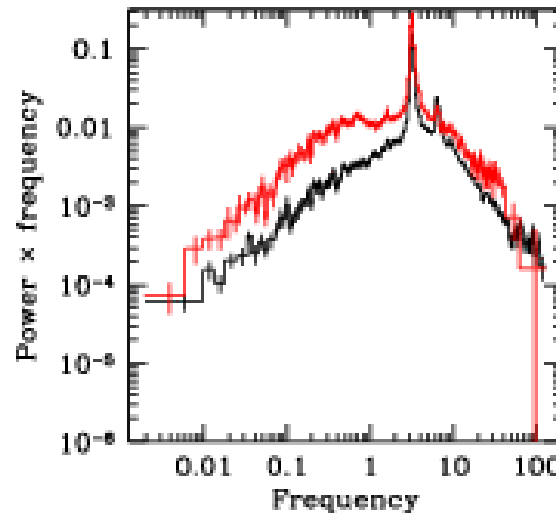
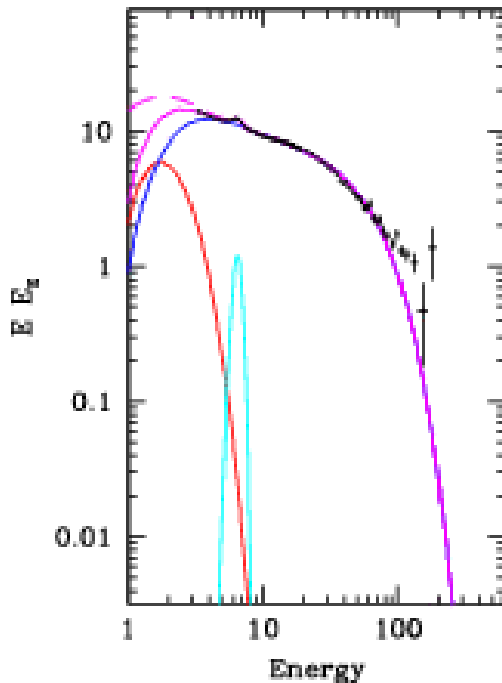


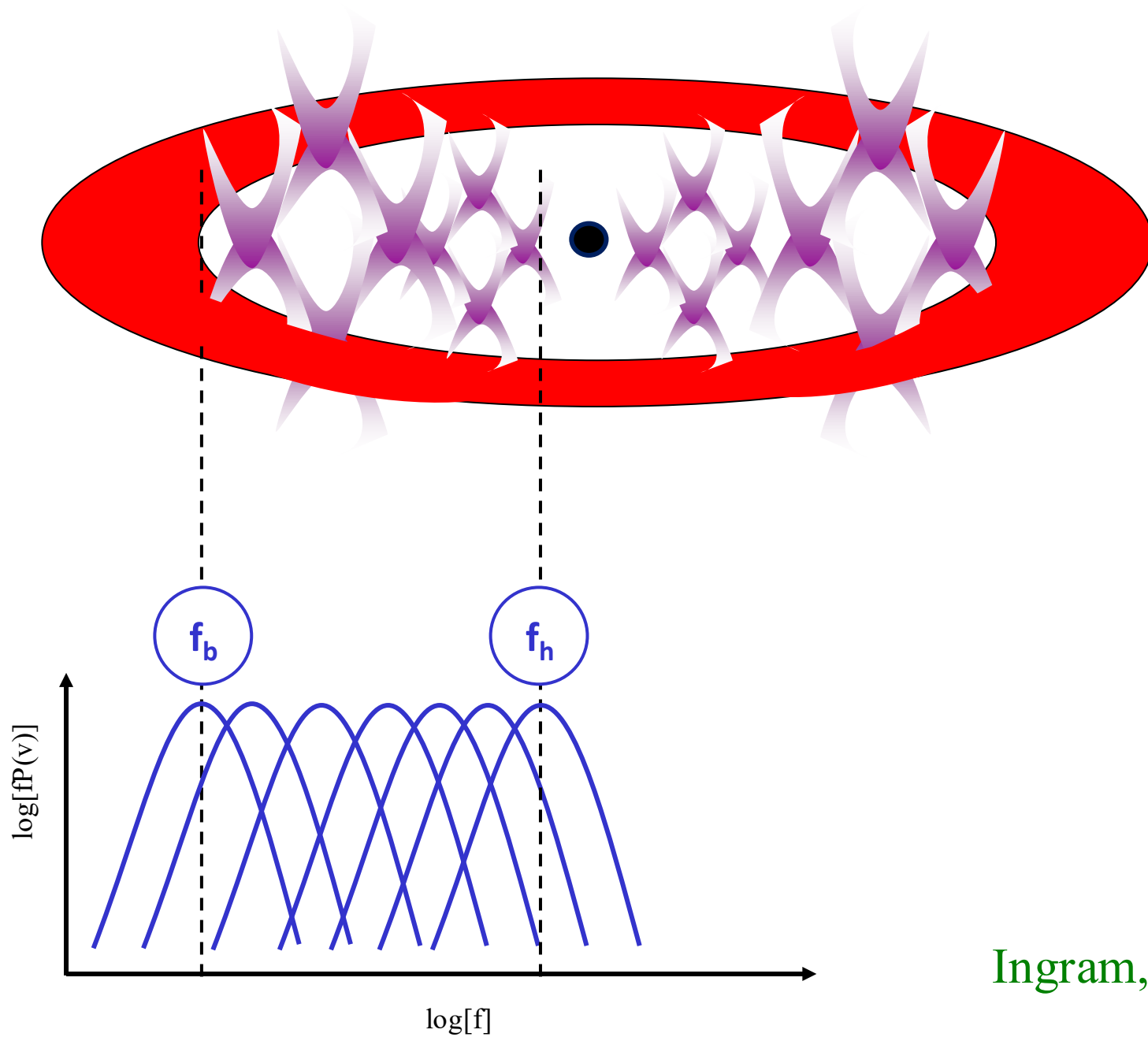
Begelman & Shields 1983

Moving disc – moving QPO

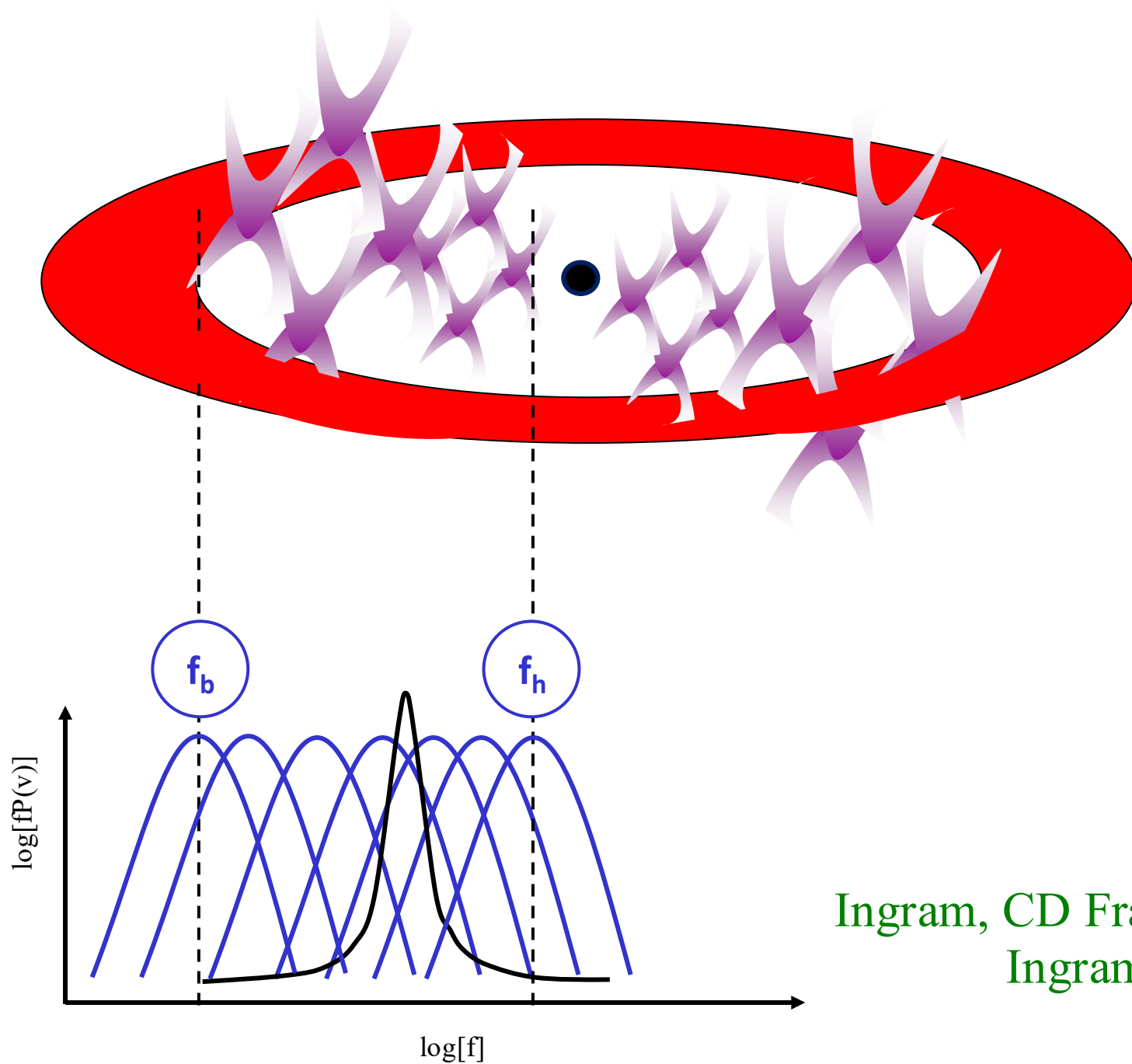
- Energy spectra need disc to move from 50-6ish R_g as make transition
- Power spectra: low frequency break moves, high frequency power more or less constant! Large radius moves, Small radii constant
- Need a way to transition from disc to hot flow!!

DGK07

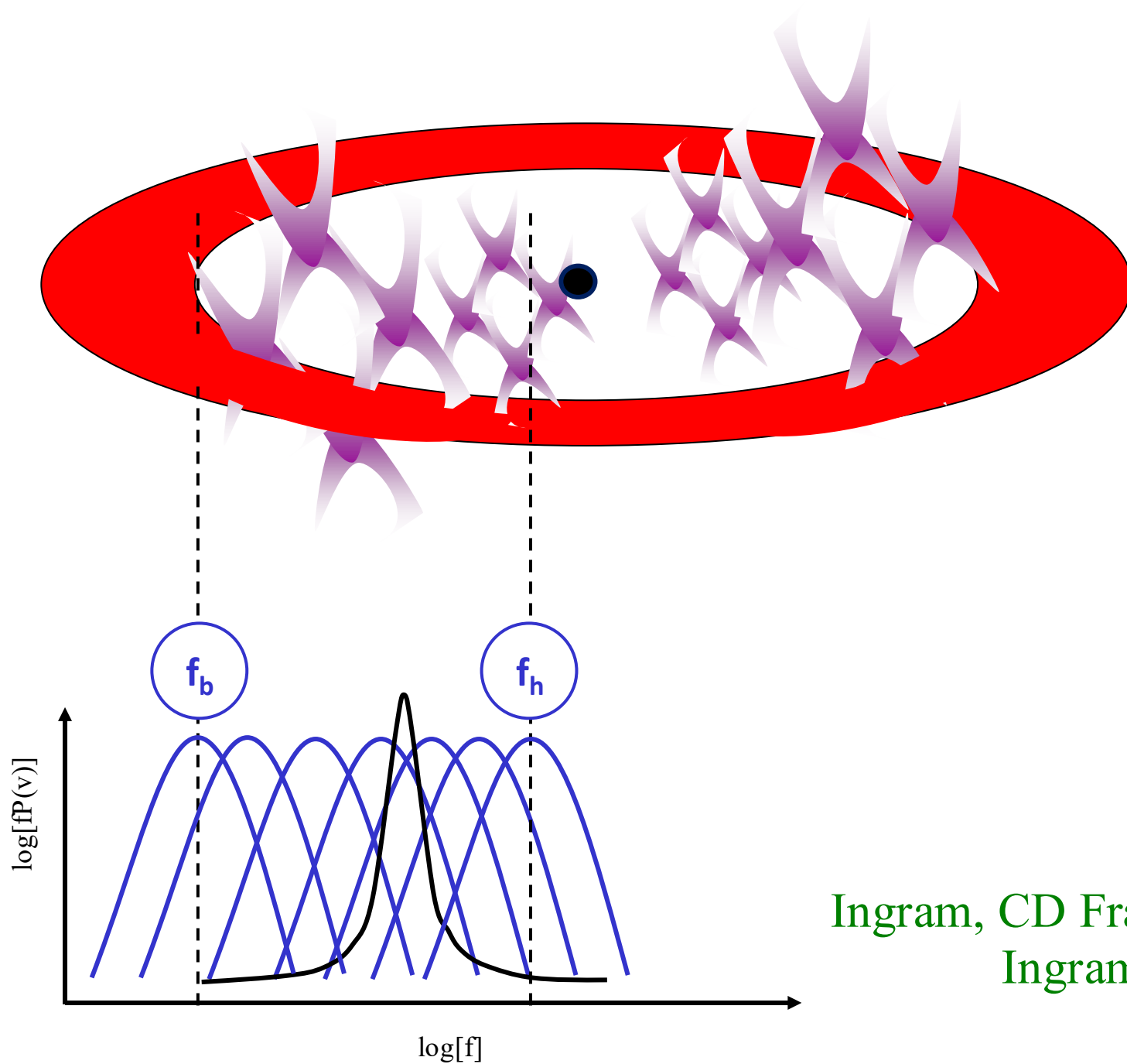




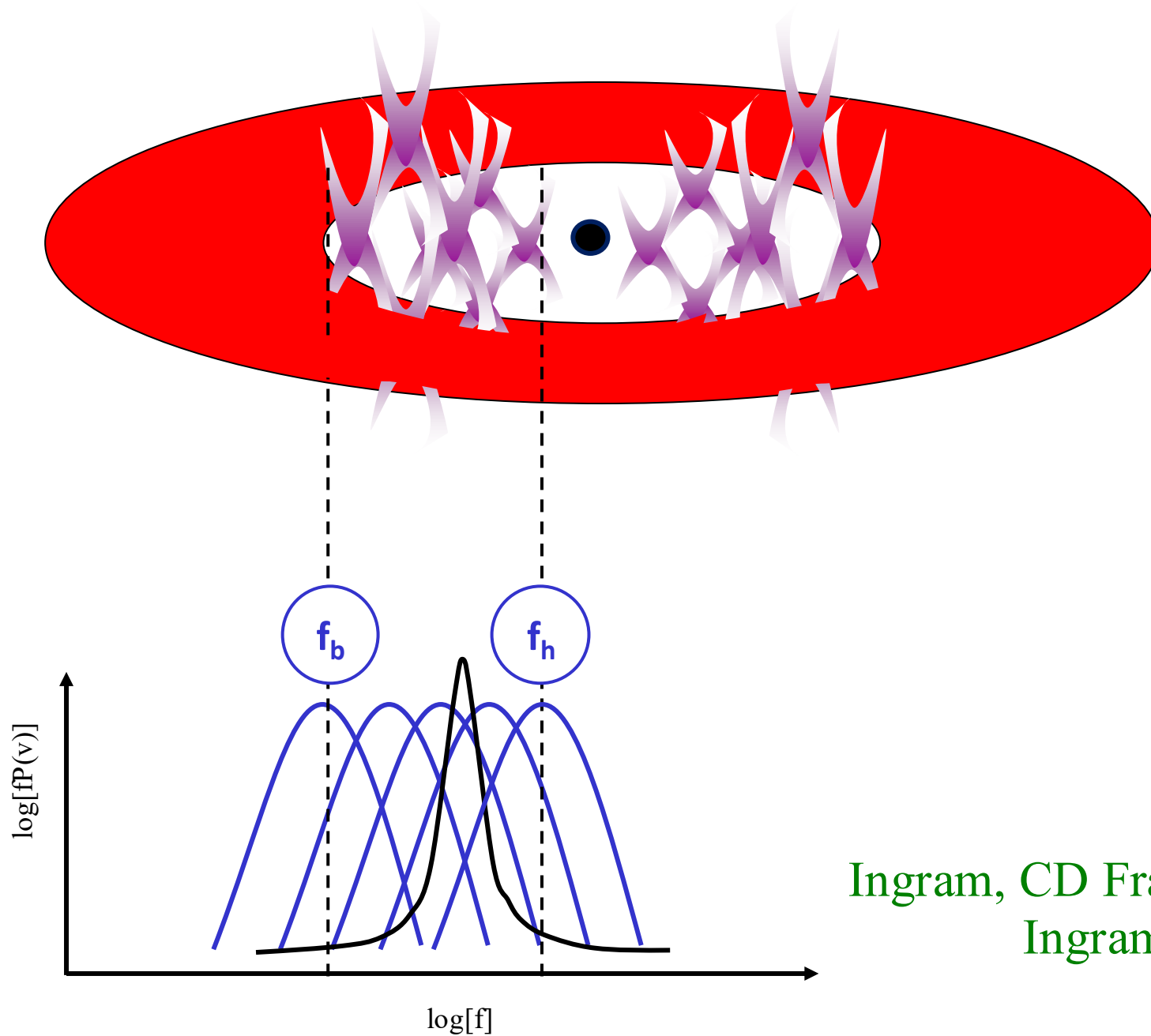
Ingram, CD 2012



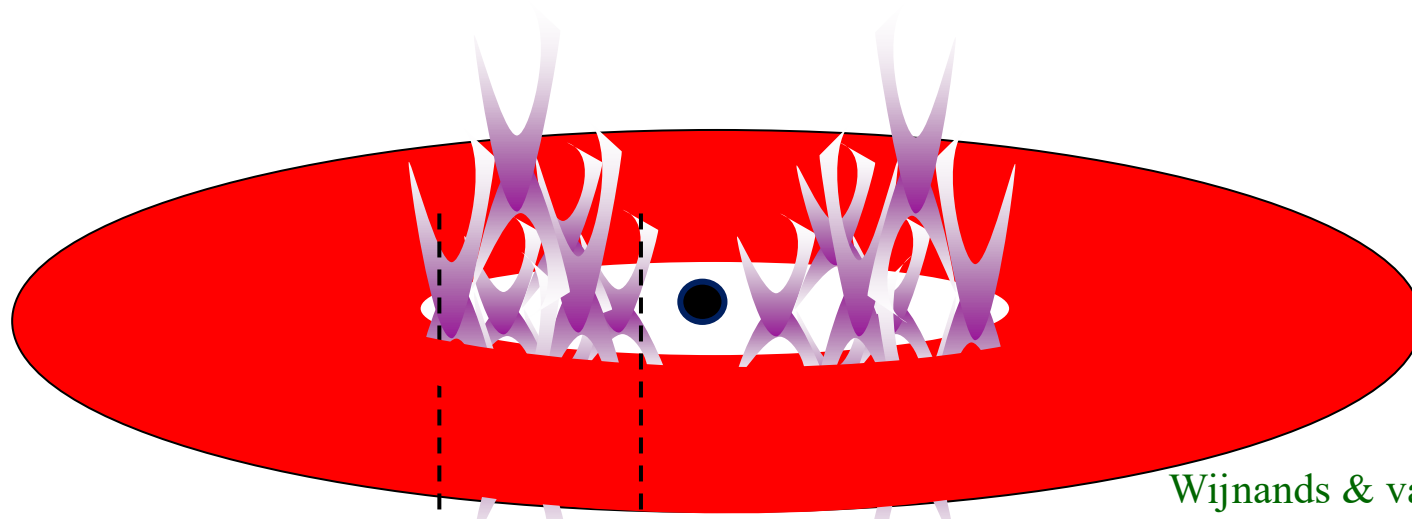
Ingram, CD Fragile 2009
Ingram, CD 2012



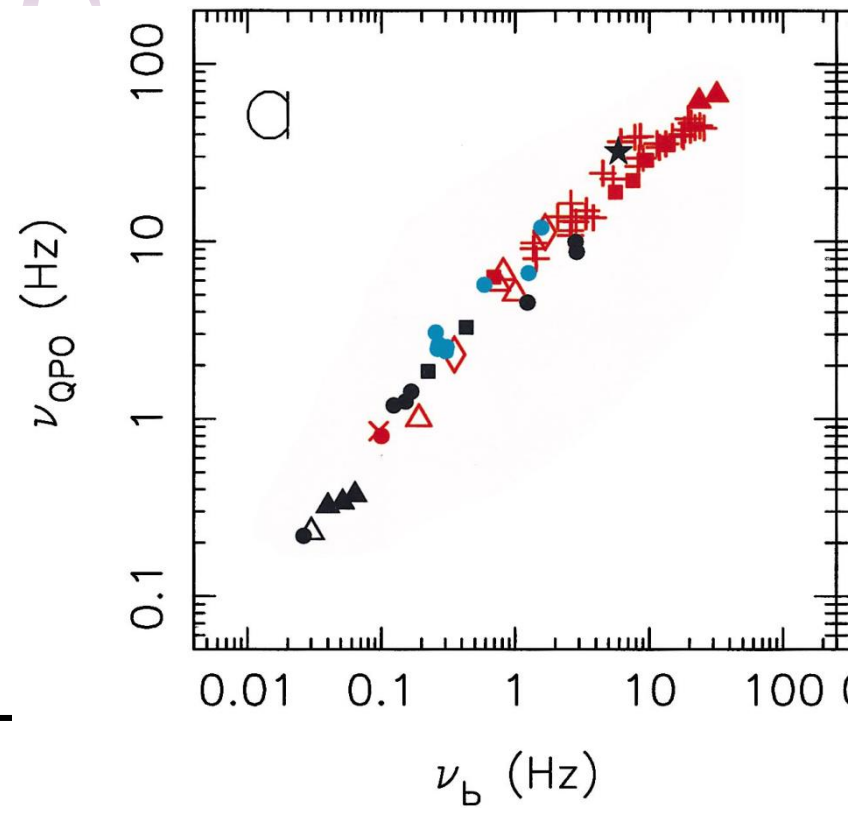
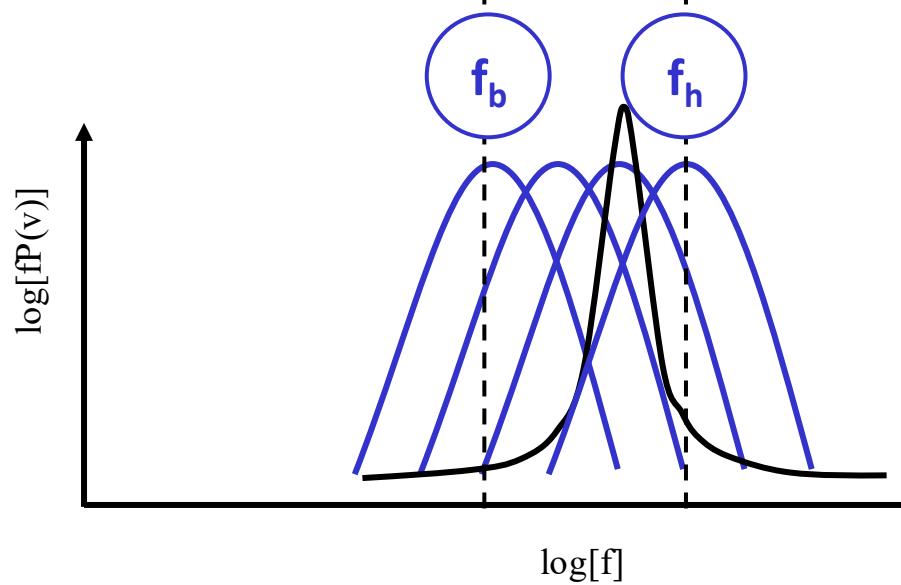
Ingram, CD Fragile 2009
Ingram, CD 2012



Ingram, CD Fragile 2009
Ingram, CD 2012



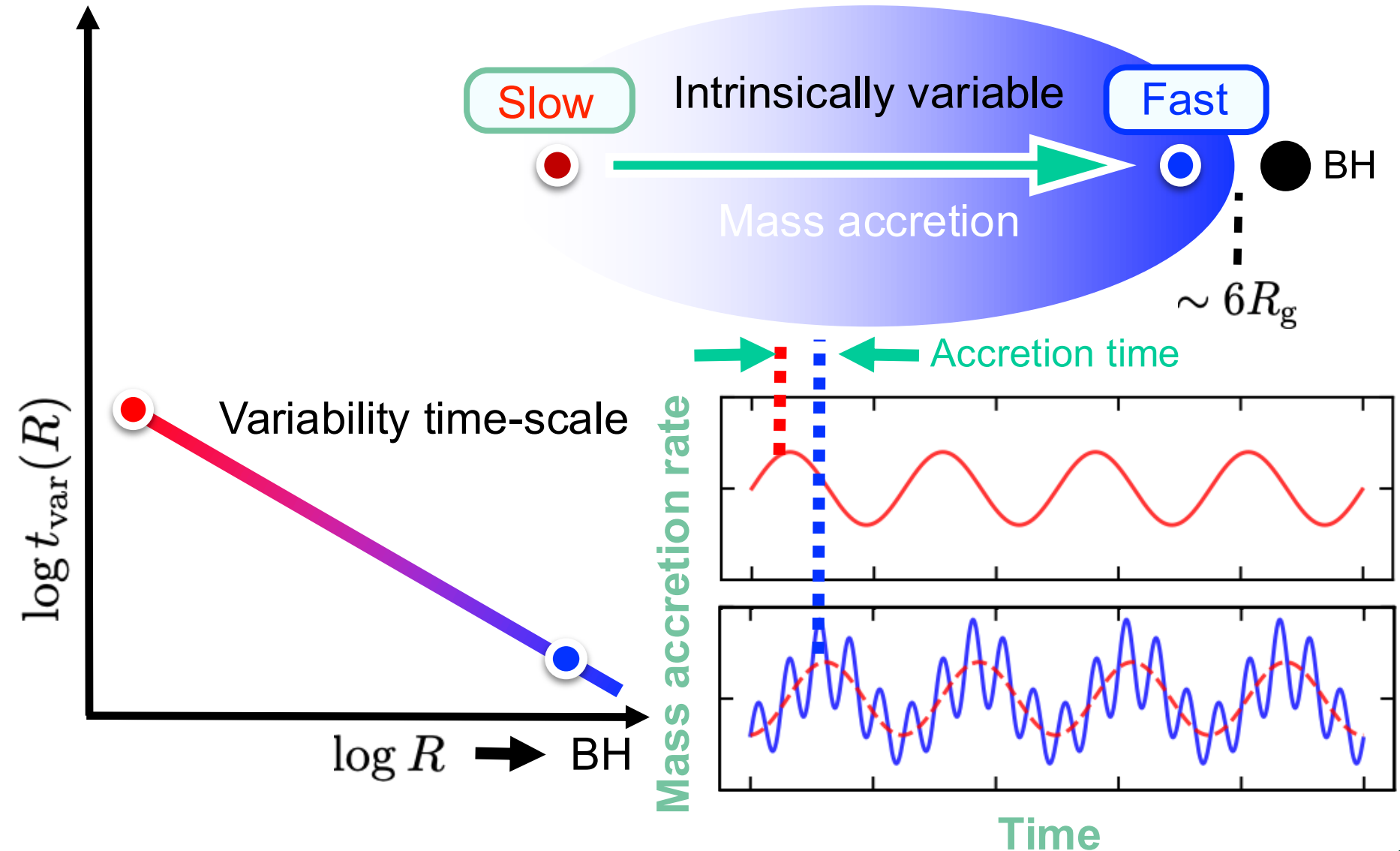
Wijnands & van der Klis 1989



Hot flow propagating fluctuations model

Hot flow

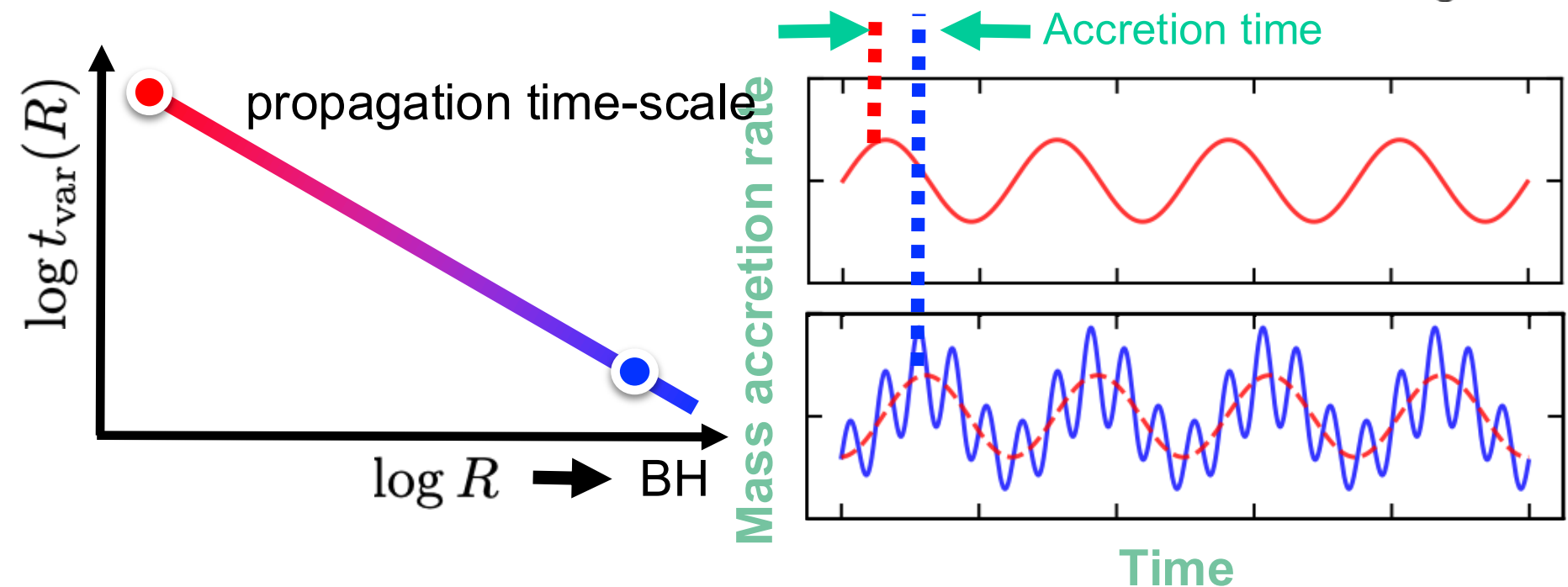
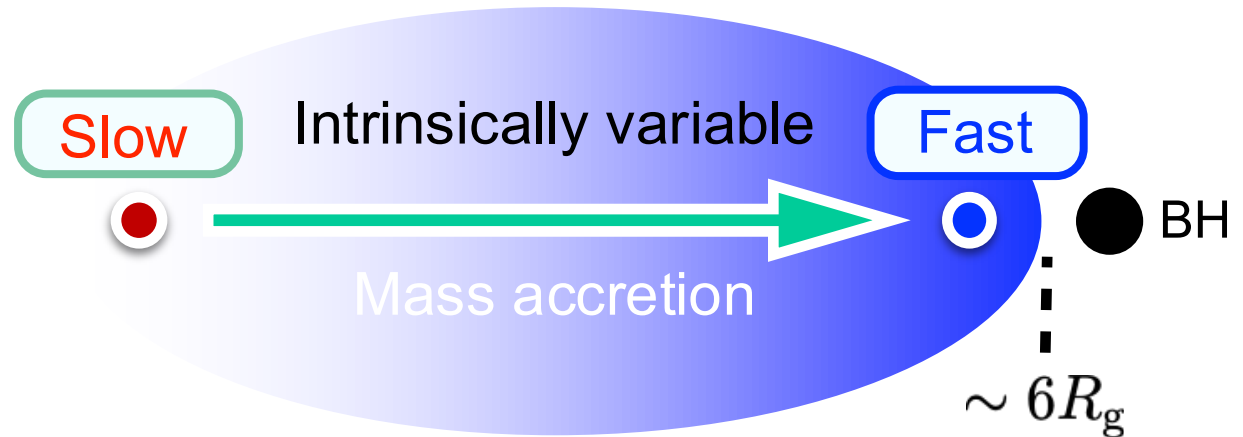
Lyubarskii 1997



Propagating fluctuations model

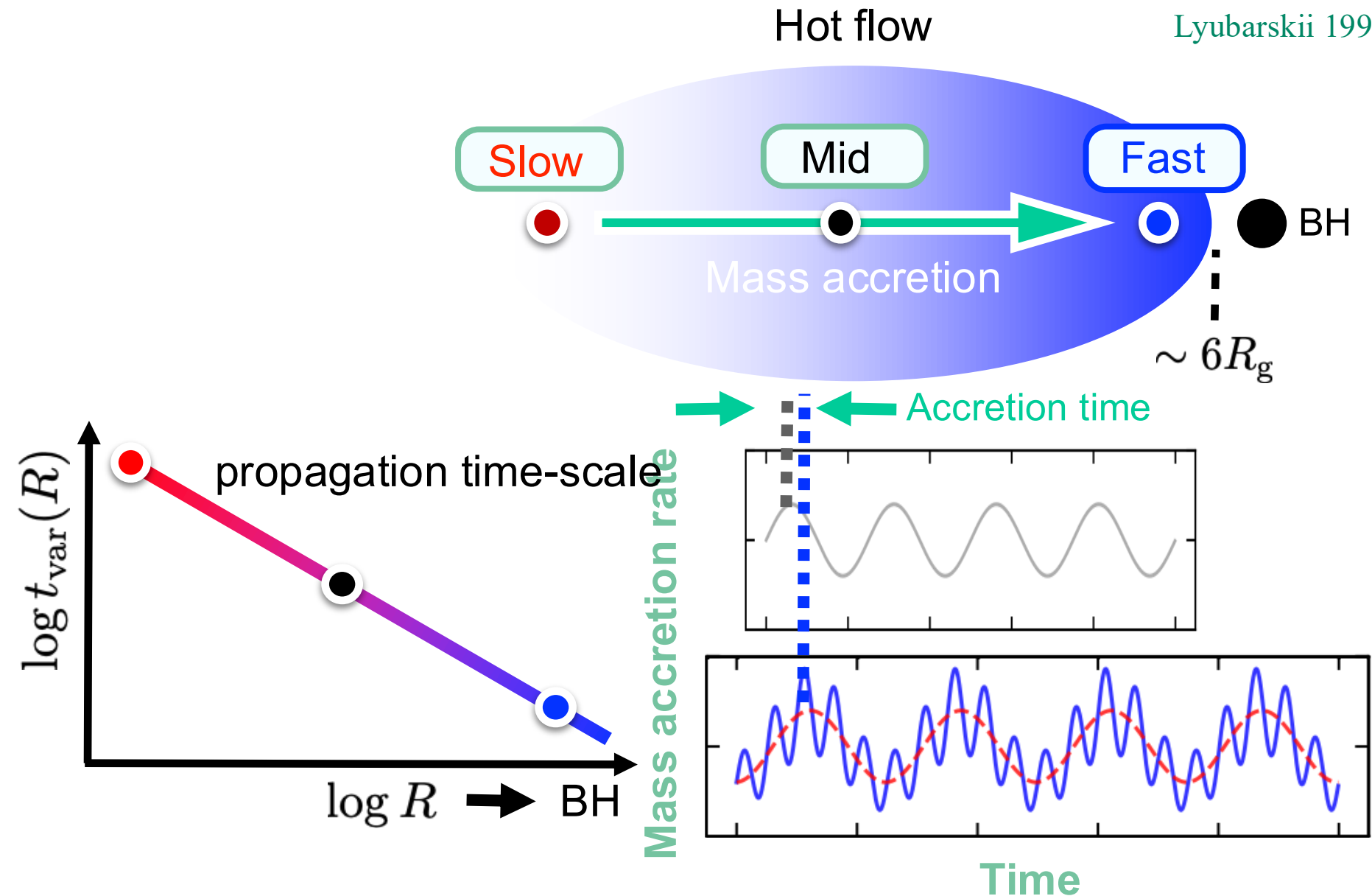
Hot flow

Lyubarskii 1997



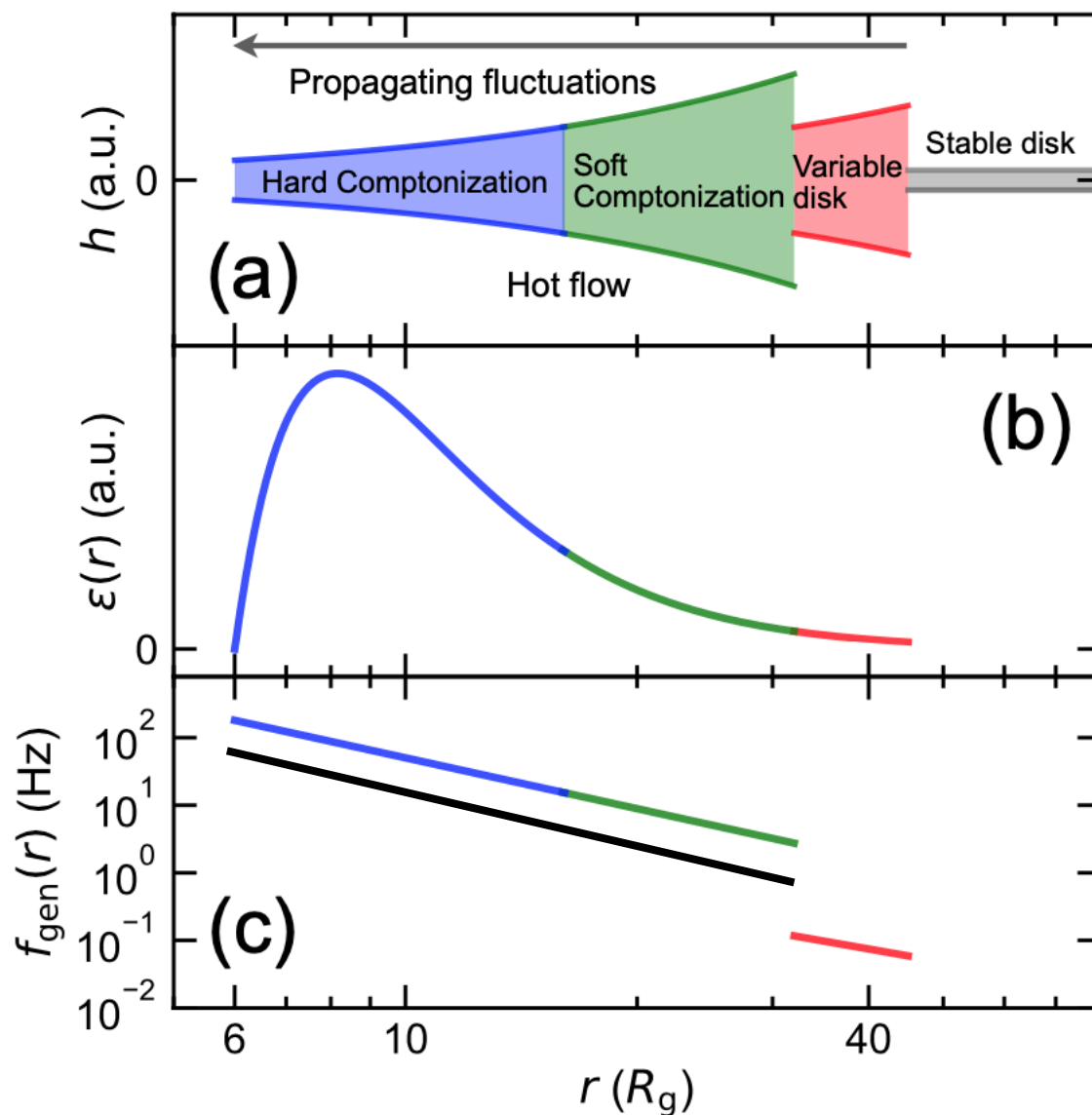
Propagating fluctuations model

Lyubarskii 1997



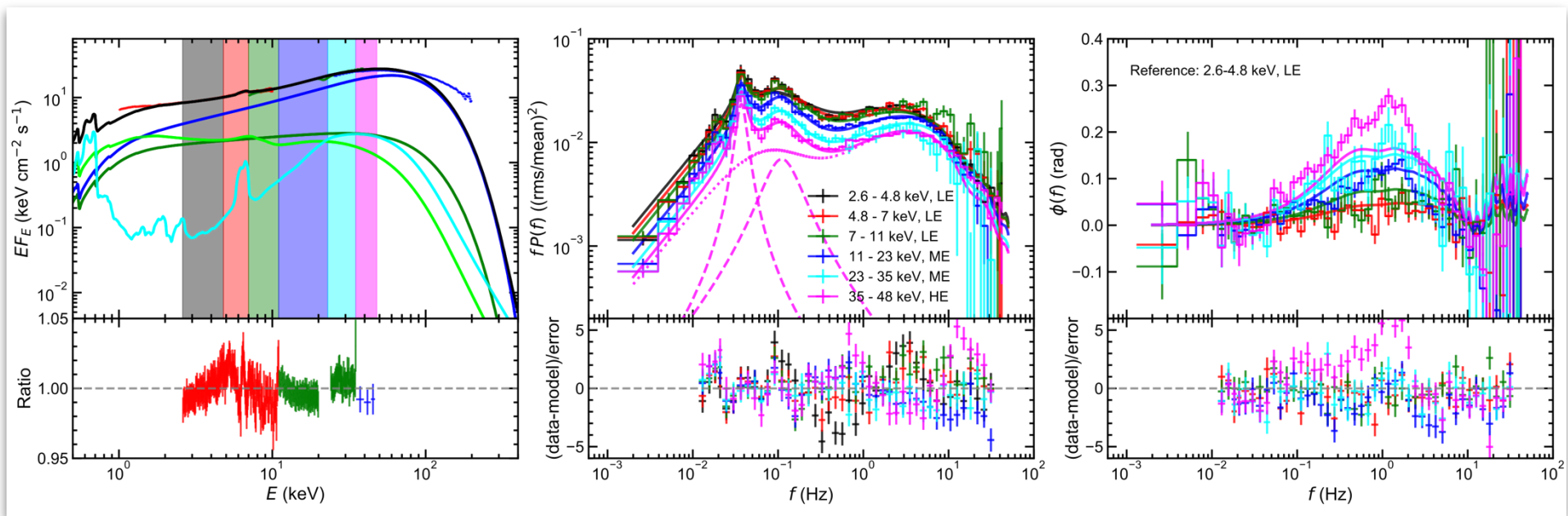
So does it work?? 1D radial model

- Geometry
- spectra
- emissivity
- Fluctuation generator timescale
- Propagation timescale



Simultaneous spectral and short-time variability modelling

Simultaneous fitting of energy spectrum, six power spectra and five lag spectra



Kawamura et al. 2023

Conclusions

