

X-raying stellar winds in high mass X-ray binaries

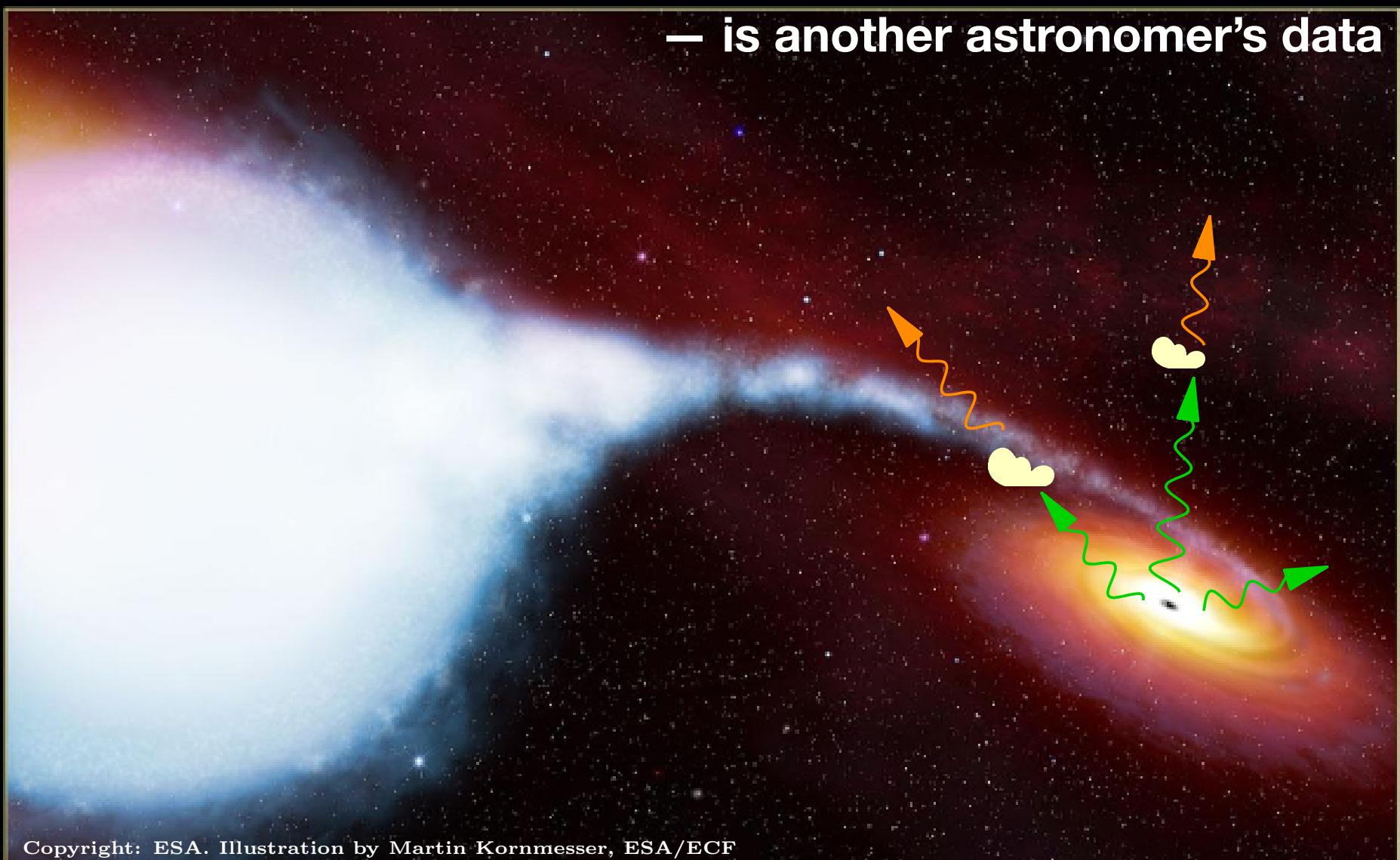
Victoria Grinberg, IAAT Tübingen

with N. Hell, **M. Lomaeva, R. Amato, M. Hirsch, I. El Mellah, P. Kretschmar, J. Wilms, M.A. Nowak, K. Pottschmidt, M. Leutenegger, S. Martínez Núñez & the X-Wind collaboration**



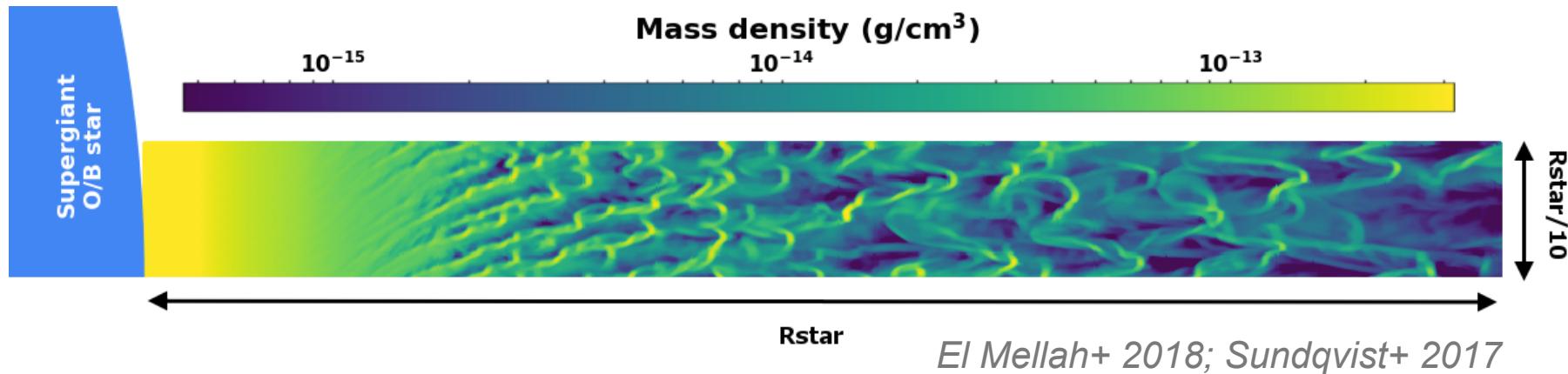
One astronomer's noise —

— is another astronomer's data





Winds in massive stars



Line-driven winds:

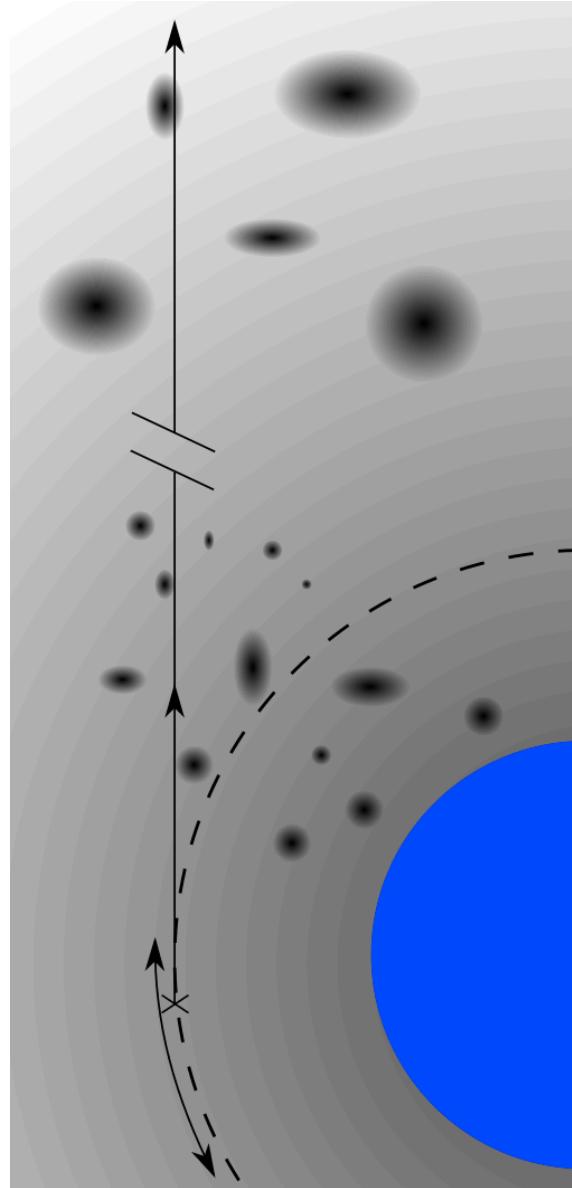
- mass loss
 $10^{-7} - 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
- terminal velocity up to
3000 km/s

important for:

- star formation
- enrichment
- evolution of star itself

unstable to **velocity perturbations**
⇒ rapid growth of perturbation
⇒ strong shocks
⇒ **wind clumping**

Multiple lines of evidence for wind clumping from single stars, but no way to probe clump structure



Wind properties:

- clumps: structure, size, shape & occurrence
- clumping onset
- wind acceleration zone
- wind's response to changes in irradiation

Accretion structure:

- accretion & photoionization wake
- accretion rate variability
- clumpy accretion
- disk formation

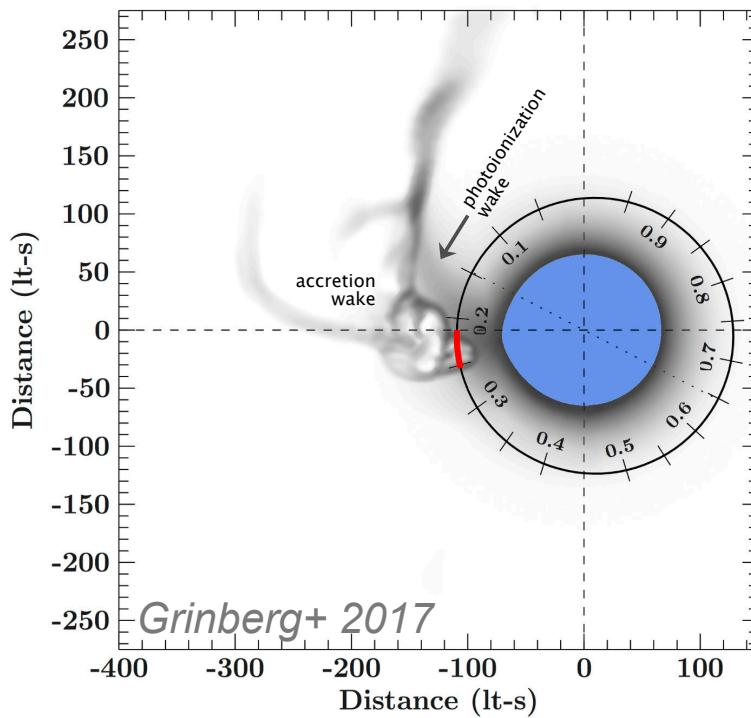
- mass loss rates in O/B stars
- accretion history of HMXBs

stellar winds & HMXB review: Martínez-Núñez+ 2017

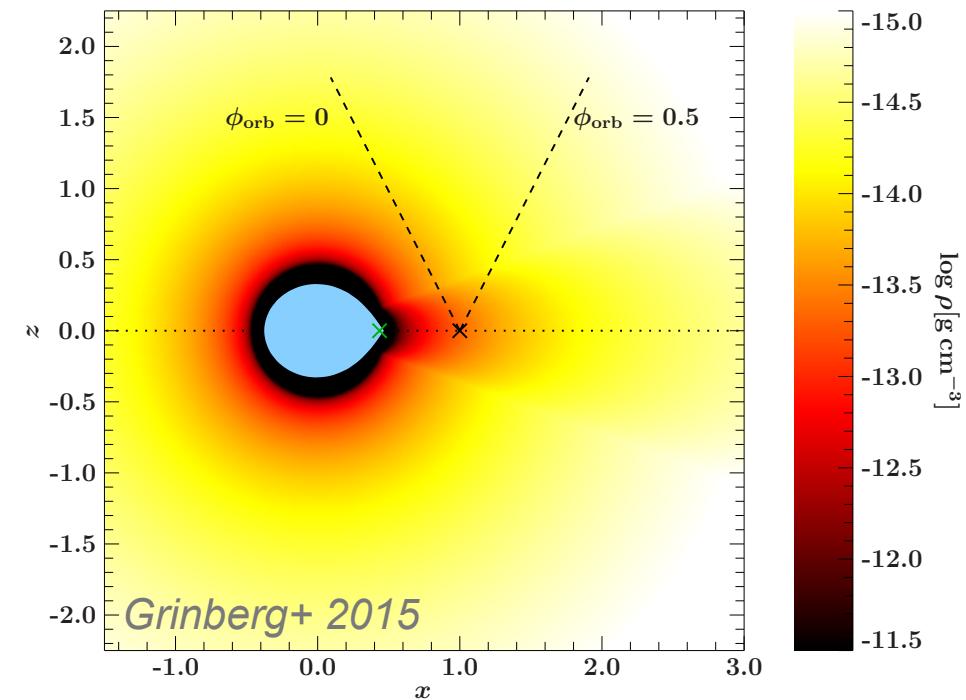


Probing the innermost parts of the wind

Vela X-1/HD 77581 (B0.5 Ib)



Cyg X-1/HDE 226868 (O9.7Iab)



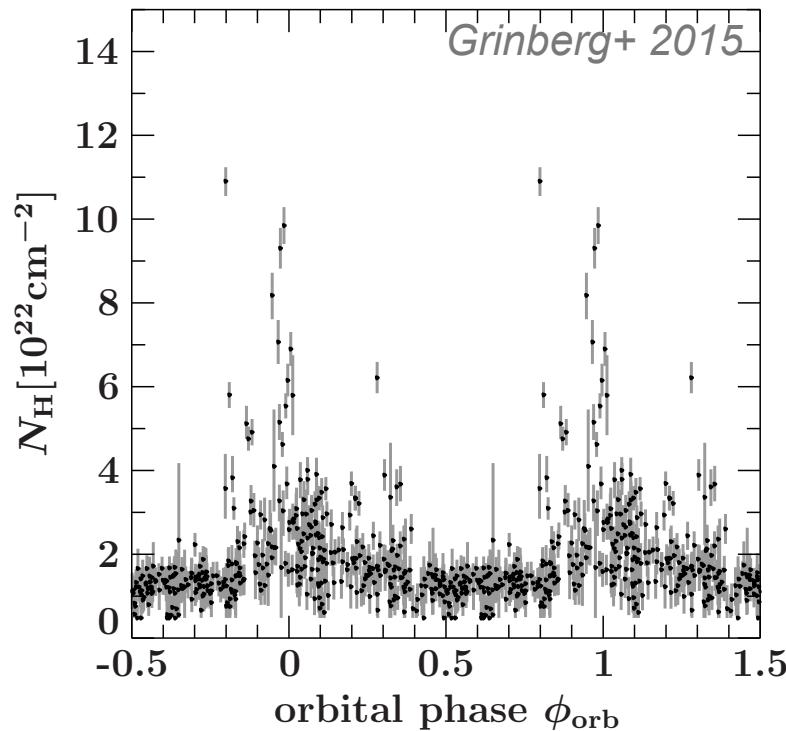
- neutron star
- 9d eclipsing orbit
- accretion/photoionization wake

- black hole
- 5.6d orbit, orbital inclination ~30°
- focussed wind accretion



Smooth focused wind:

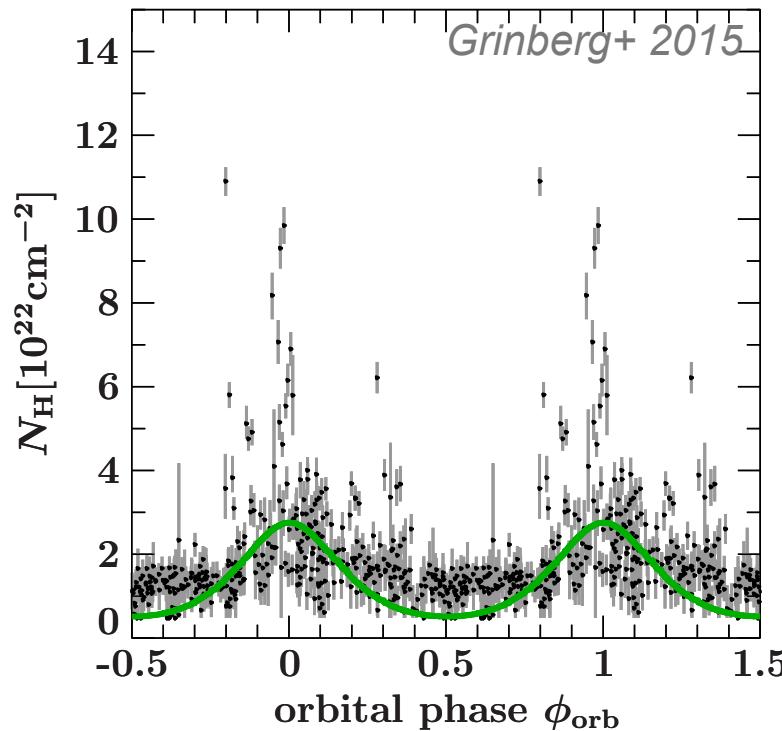
Clumpy wind:





Smooth focused wind:

Clumpy wind:

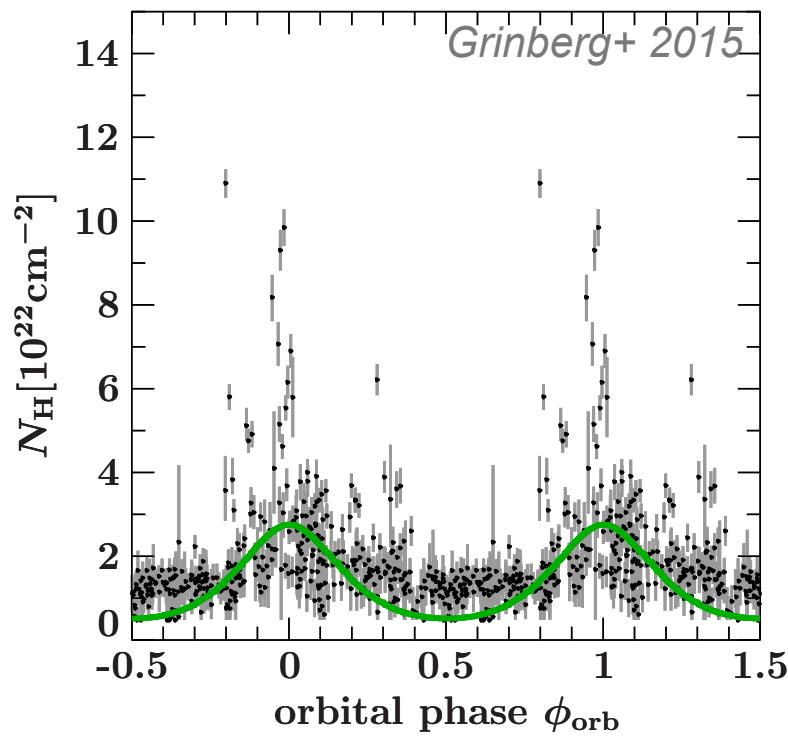


Does not explain the dips



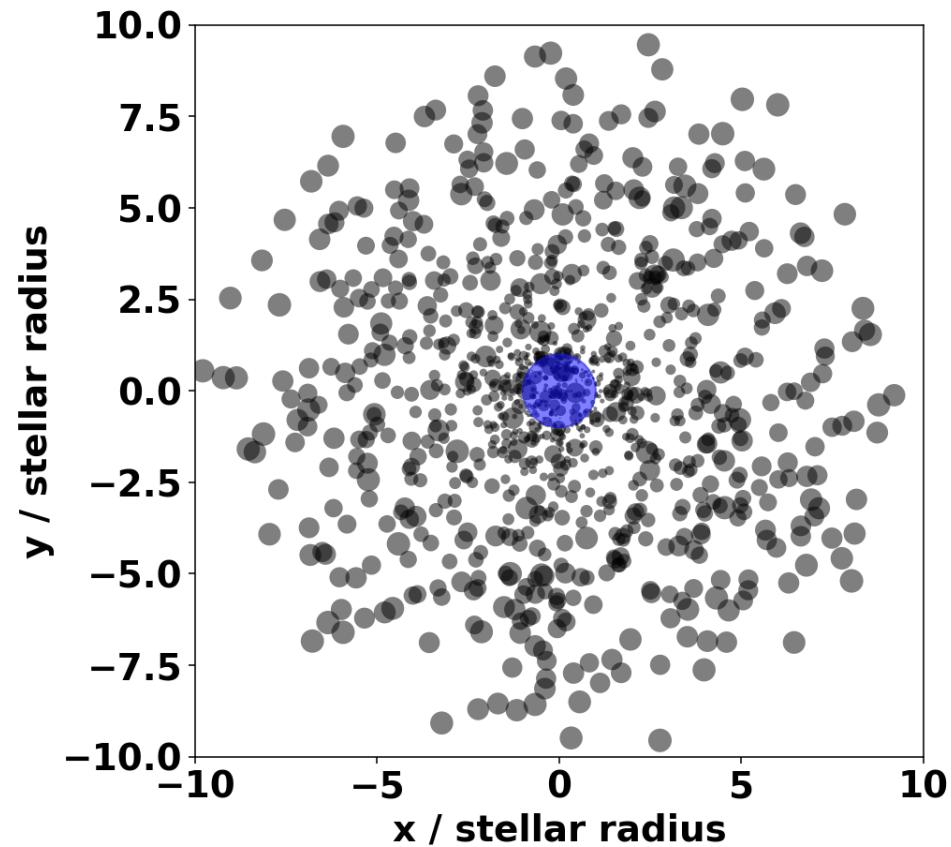
Cyg X-1: Orbital variability & dipping

Smooth focused wind:



Does not explain the dips

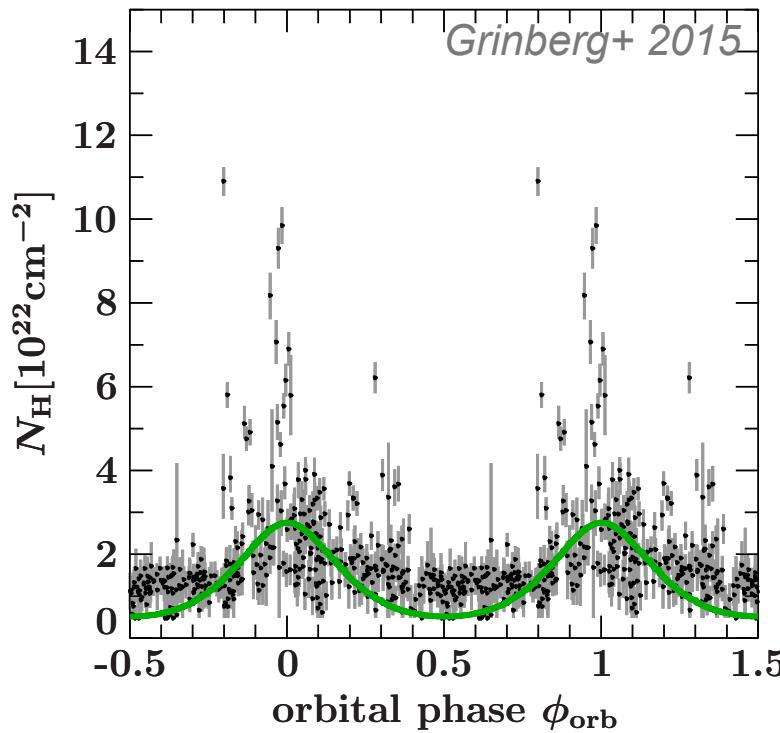
Clumpy wind:





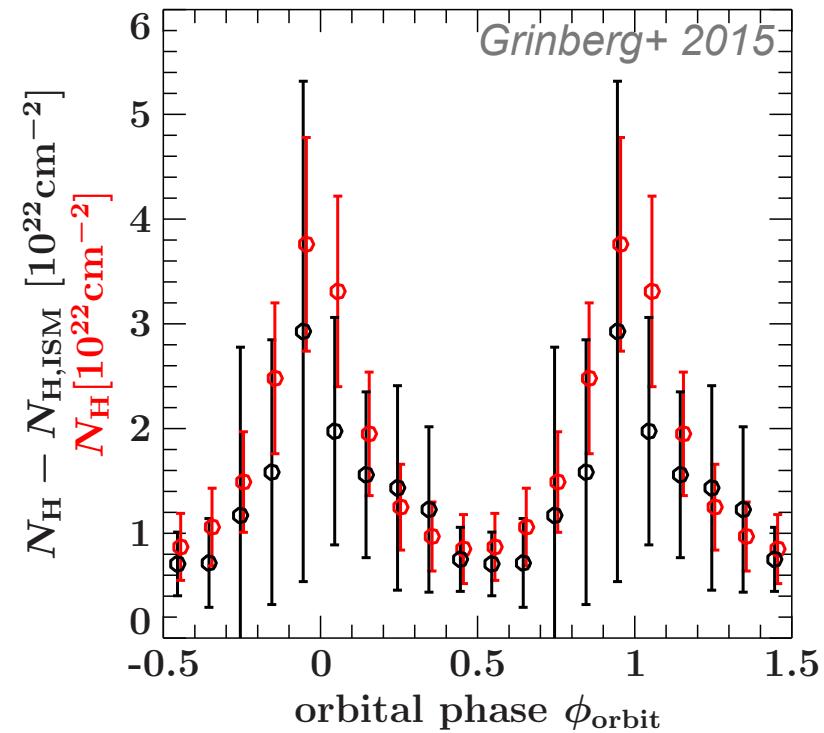
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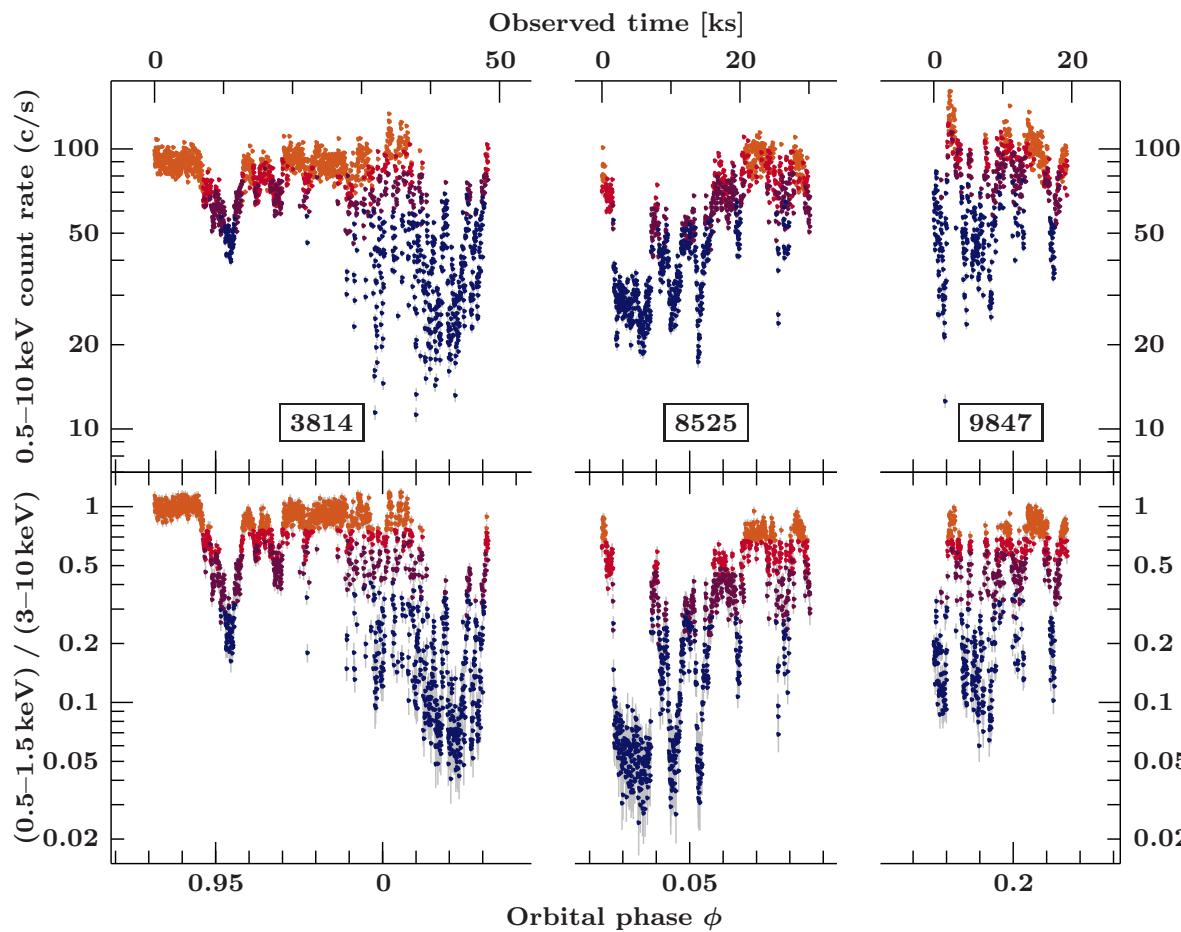


Explains dips and some
of the variability, further
studies necessary



Cyg X-1: Clump structure

Chandra HETG observations



divided in four absorption stages using color-color diagrams

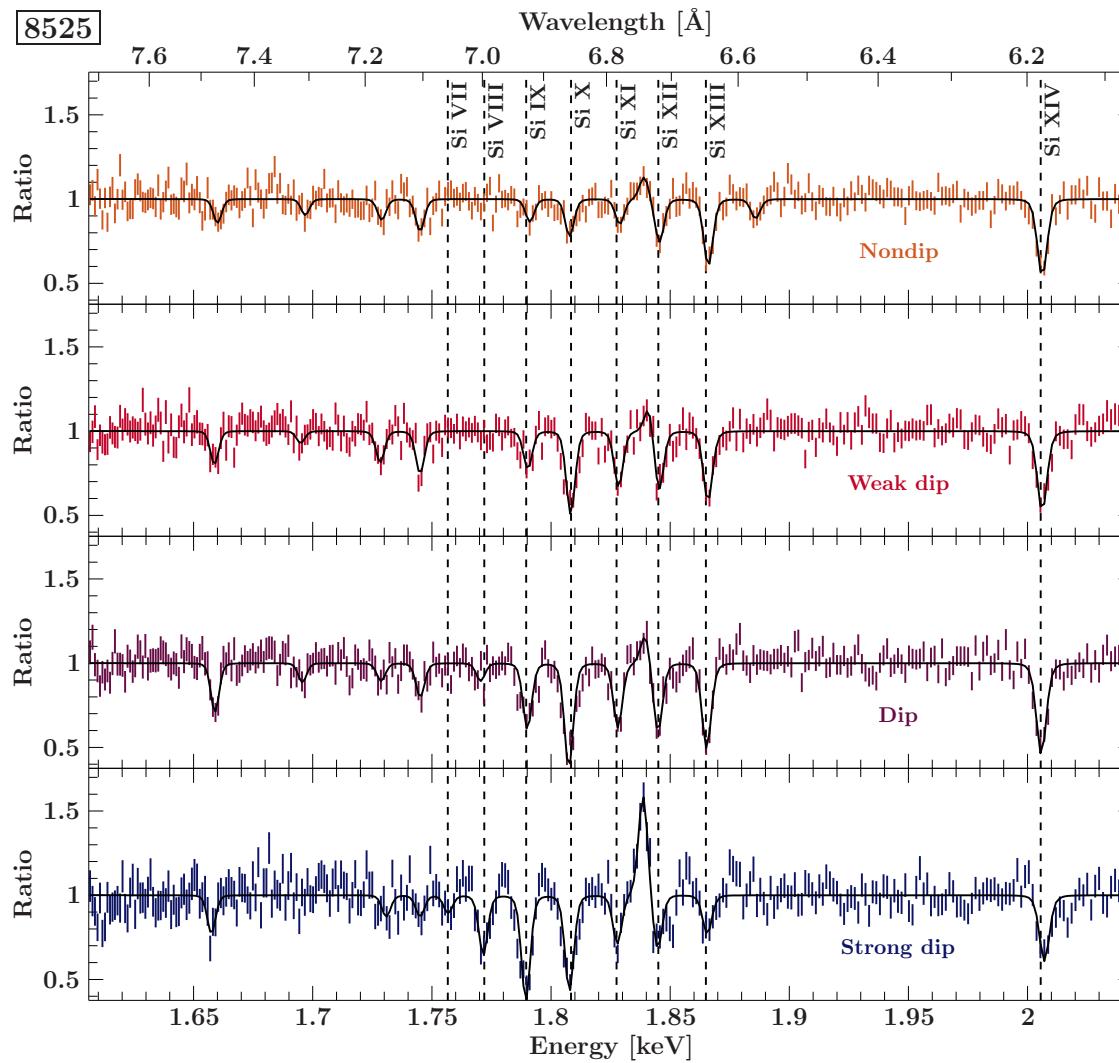
stronger absorption
⇒ lower ionization stages of Si & S

same Doppler-shift for all lines

Hirsch+ 2019



Cyg X-1: Clump structure



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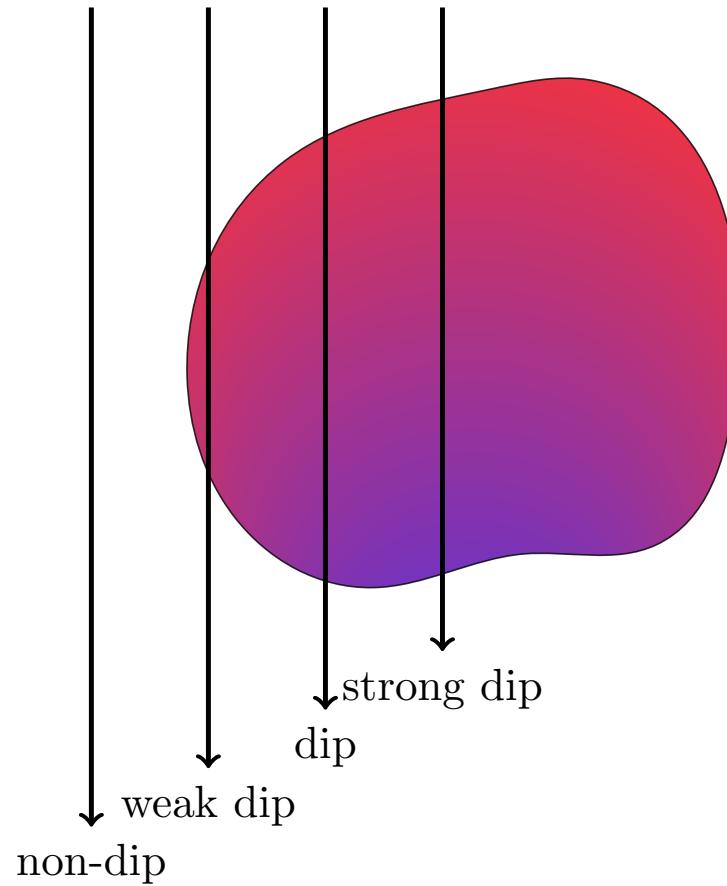
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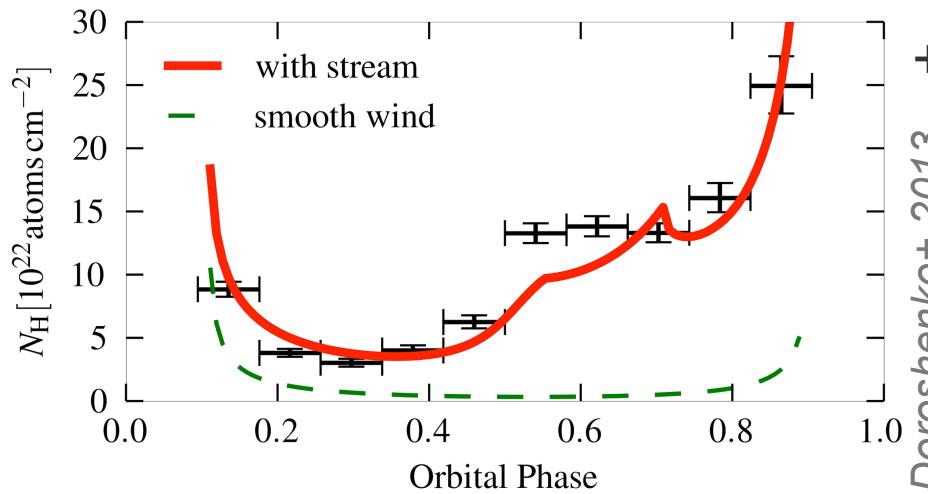
same Doppler-shift for all lines

⇒ structured clumps with cold cores

Hirsch+ 2019

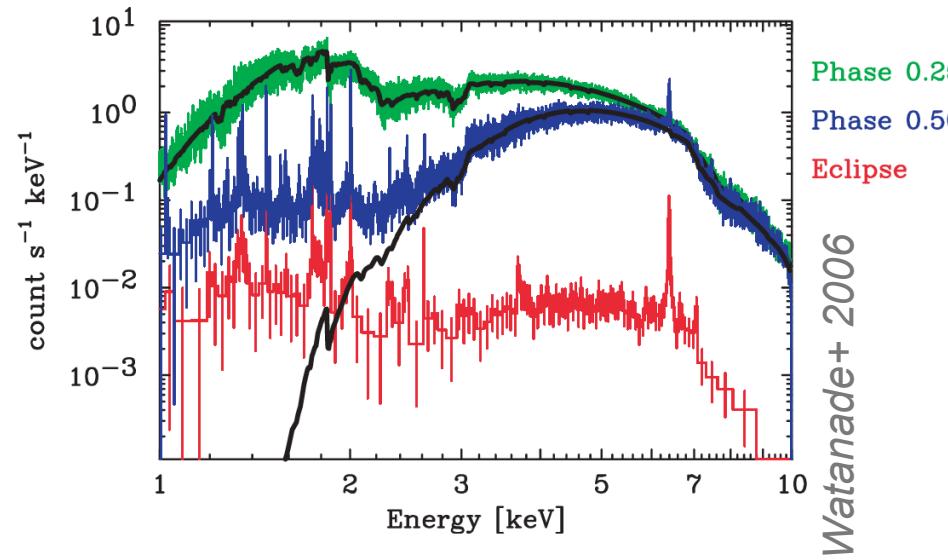


Vela X-1: multiphase medium



+ orbit to orbit variability

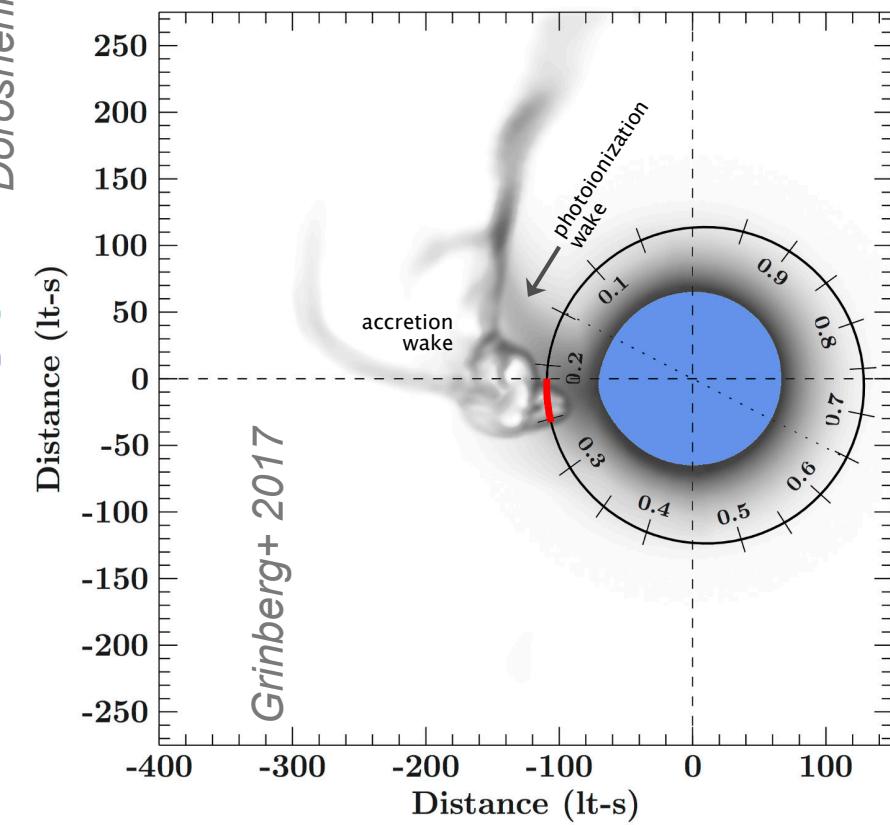
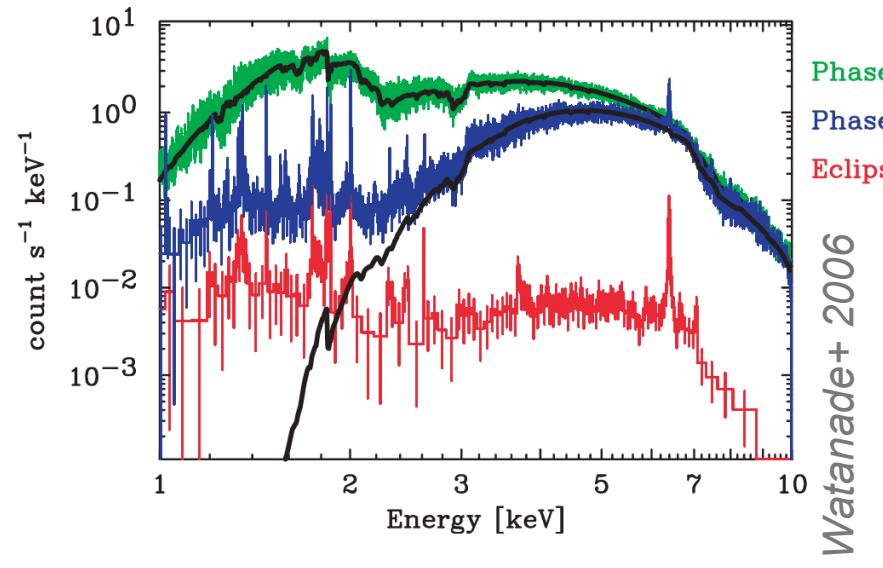
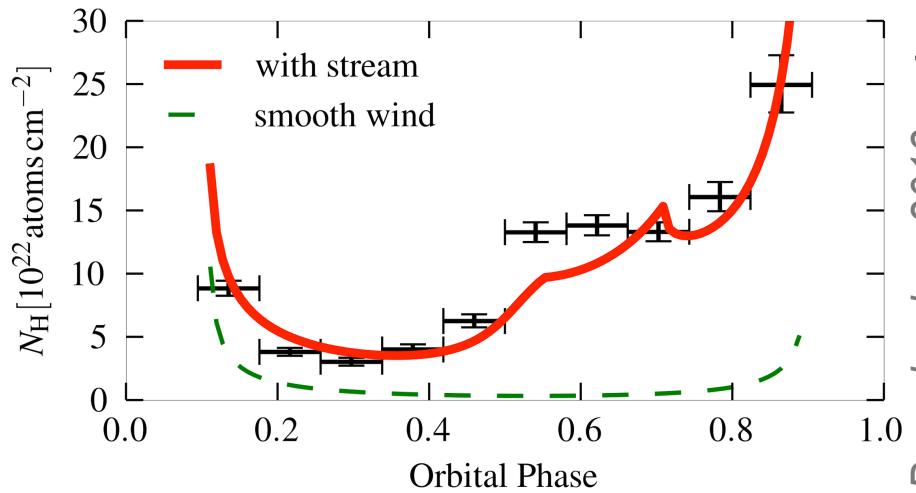
Doroshenko+ 2013



Watanabe+ 2006



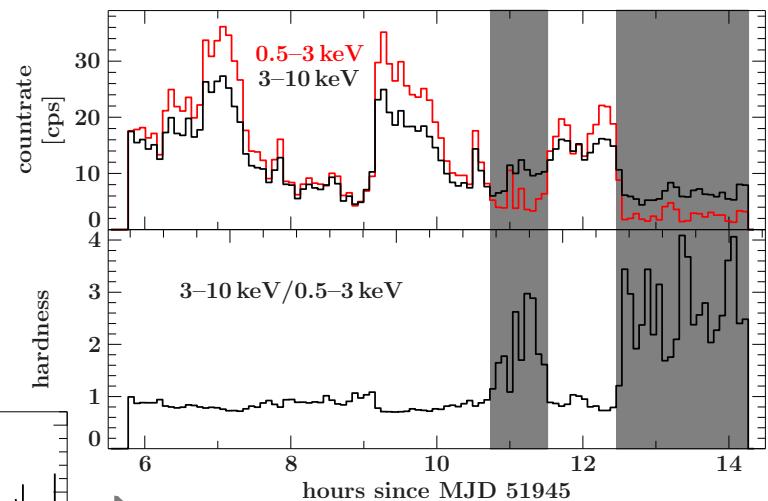
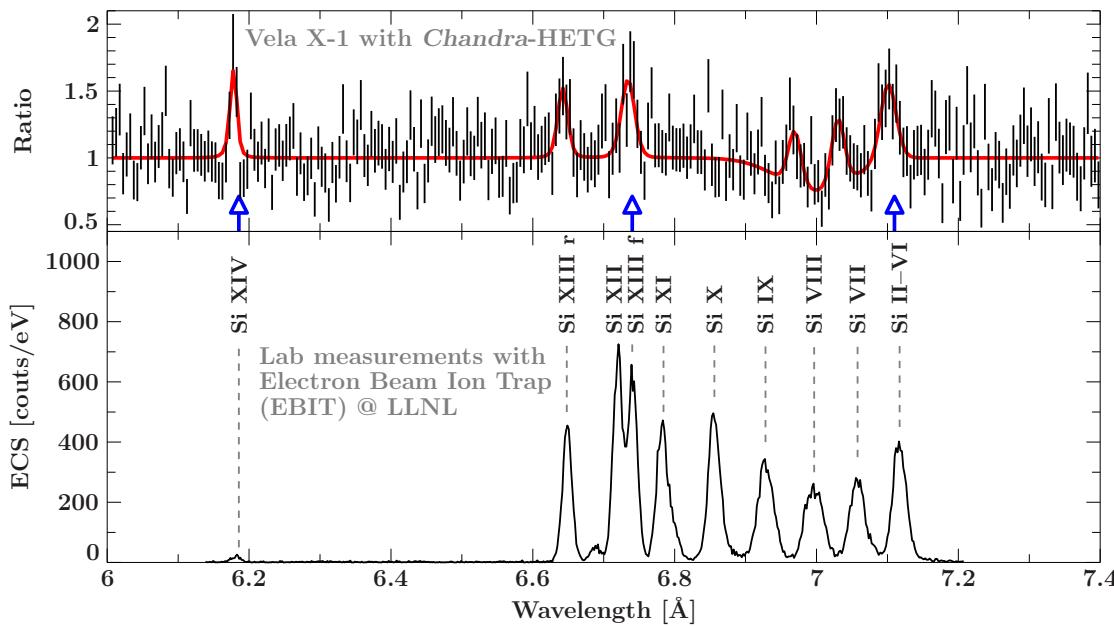
Vela X-1: multiphase medium





Vela X-1: multiphase medium

ObsID 1928,
⇒ clearly defined periods of
enhanced hardness



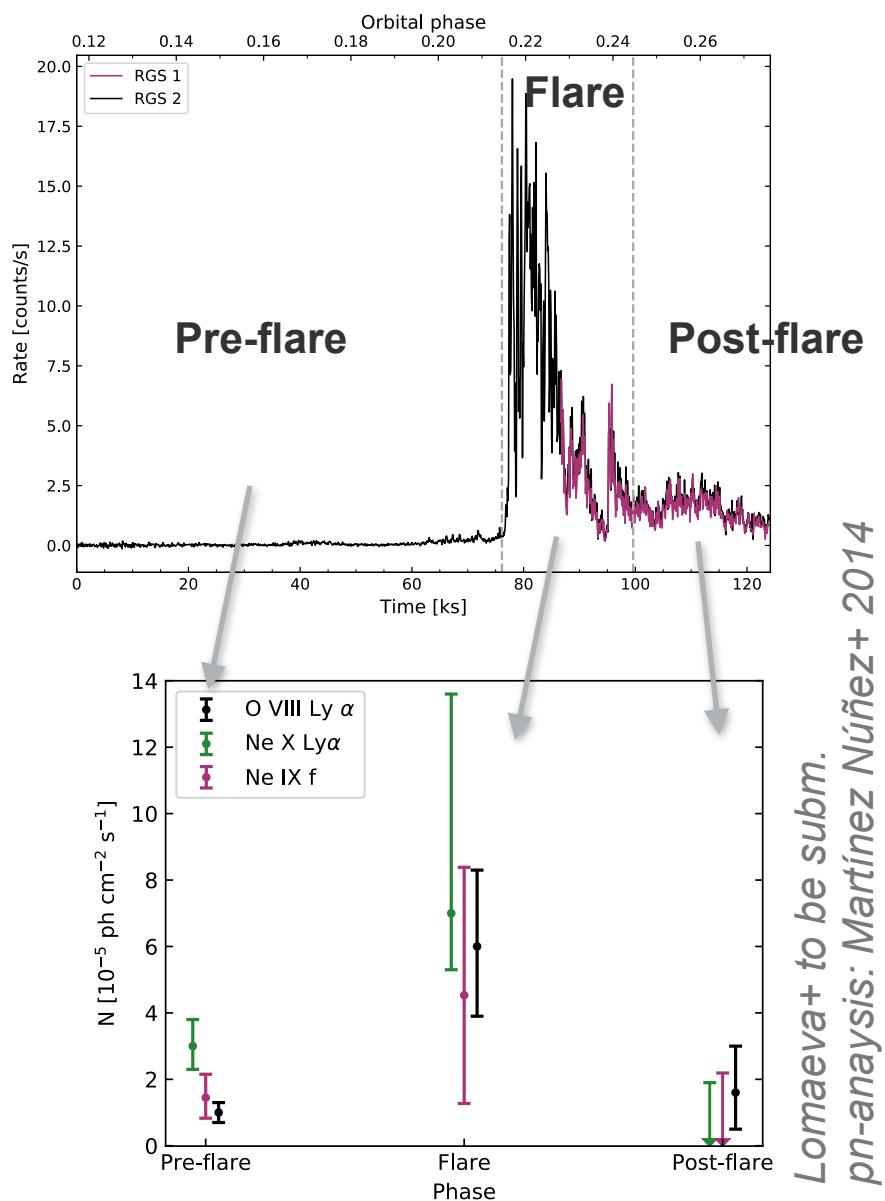
high & low ionization
ions present
⇒ hot & cold(er)gas
present

Other orbital phase:
Amato et al. in prep.

highly ionised hot part of the wind vs. colder clumps
⇒ shocks? clump interaction with compact object?



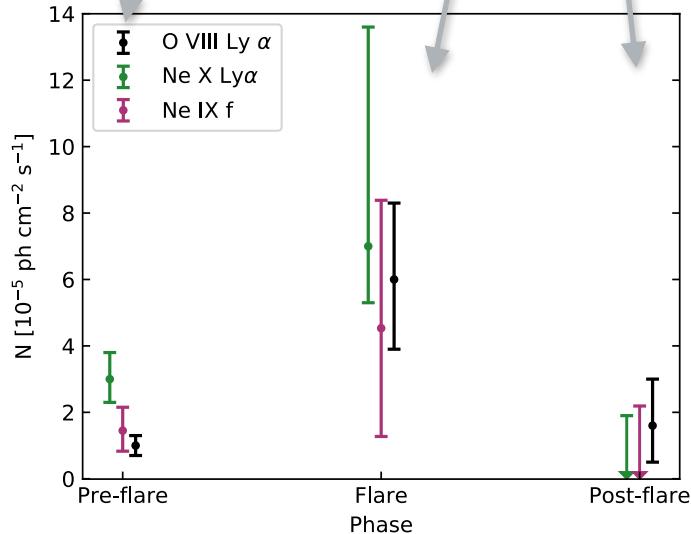
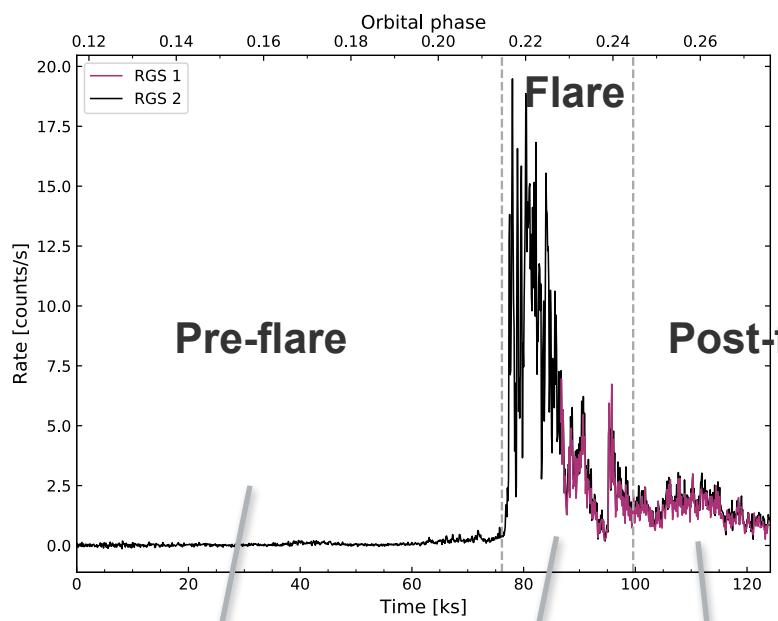
Vela X-1: wind's reaction to a flare



Lomaeva+ to be subm.
pn-analysis: Martínez Núñez+ 2014

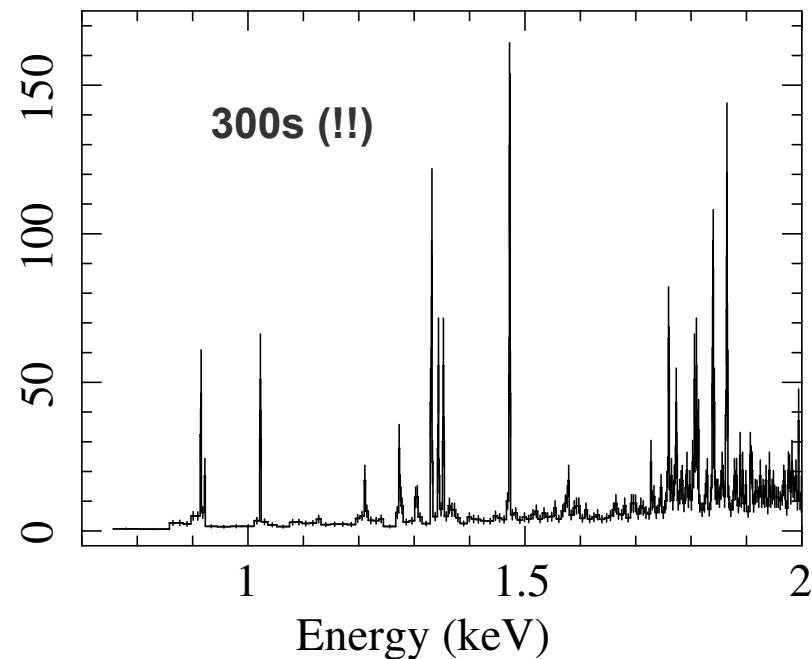


Vela X-1: wind's reaction to a flare



Lomaeva+ to be subm.
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probing short timescales:





- high mass X-ray binaries are unique tools to probe massive star winds & accretion structure
- absorption-resolved & time resolved analyses necessary
 - Athena is going to revolutionize the field

See also poster #228 by Silvia Martínez Núñez!