Accreting black holes in X-ray binaries

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Companion star



X-ray corona



gamma-rays

UV

optical

(-ravs

 9 persistent confirmed or candidate Black Hole X-ray binary sources (including LMC X-1, and LMC X-3)

• 69 known transient BH sources

Tetarenko et al. 2016 Corral-Santana et al. 2016

Accretion disc



Outbursts



High energy spectra of BH X-ray binaries



SOFT SPECTRAL STATE VS

Non-thermal

- accretion disk corona - hot accretion flow

HARD SPECTRAL STATE

from Done et al. 2007



Emission in excess of thermal comptonization detected in several sources in hard state.

(Mc Connell et 2002; Del Santo et al. 2008)

See IC emission from non-thermal electrons in the coronal (hybrid thermal/non thermal models)

(Coppi & Poutanen 1998)

See INTEGRAL polarization measurements in Cyg X-1 suggests excess is strongly polarized (PD: 76%+/-15% above 230 keV).

Get synchrotron emission ?

(Jourdain et al. 2012, Laurent et al 2012, but see Zdziarski et al. 2017, Bassi et al. 2020)

Emission above 200 keV



Fast X-ray variability





Steady compact partially absorbed jets (mas scale)



(Stirling et al. 2001)

Radio jets

Discrete ejections (superluminal, balistic)



Spectral evolution during outbursts of BHBs Hard State)0 | compact jet 9.4. hard rate SO state state -----ellectin 0.1 (Photon 0.0 20 10 Energy (keV) 0. I Hardness

Soft State





JED+SAD model : a magnetised accretion-ejection structure

Jet Emitting Disc / Standard Accretion Disc

Section of the inner regions



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Jet Emitting Disk

- Self similar MHD solutions (Ferreira 1997) •
- Supersonic accretion speed
- Optically thin Even at high *m*
 - Hot

—> hot comptonizing medium

Comparison to spectral data (XRBs, AGN)



Standard Accretion Disc

- From (Shakura & Sunyaev, 1973)
- Optically thick
- Geometrically thin
- Cold ~1 keV

—> soft thermal emission

Calculation of steady state thermal structure and spectral energy distribution

Ferreira+ 06,22 Petrucci+ 08, 13 Marcel+18ab, 19, 20, 21 Marino+21 **Barnier+22**





 $M_{BH} = 10 M_{\odot}, \quad \dot{M}_0 c^2 = 2.36 L_{Edd},$

 $m_s = 1.243, \ \alpha_v = 0.1$

 $R_J = 44.8 R_g, \quad R_i = 4 R_g, \quad R_o = 10^5 R_g$



×



Marino et al. 2021





What about timing 2

Power spectra Ð 0.5-1.5 keV 5-10 keV Ð 10^{-2} $f \times P(f) [rms^2/Hz]$ ŧ 10-3 ŦŦ 10^{-4} 10^{-2} 10⁰ 10^{-1} 10^{1} Frequency [Hz]

Simultaneous timing observations of MAXI J1820+070 with NICER

Time lags



Kawamura et al. 2022



Propagating fluctuations model of variability





Accretion flow fluctuations propagate inward, modulated at faster times scales at smaller R (Lyubarskii 1997)





Time-dependent vesion of the JED+SAD model: comparison to data

The model makes it possible to reproduce simultaneously the timing AND spectral features of MAXI J1820+070

This requires:

an extended transition region between JED and SAD with intermediate properties (accretion velocity)

Most of the fluctuations injected at/around the transition region



Model required by timing data

Marino et al. 2021 spectral model

Malzac et al., in prep.



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CONCLUSIONS

- understood
- The JED+SAD is a physical model which can explain many of the observed features
- timing features of MAXI J1820+070 together with the spectral data
- SAD.

Black holes X-ray binaries present a rich phenomenology which is far from being

IED+SAD combined with propagating fluctuation model reproduces the main

The results suggest that 'band-limited noise' in X-ray power spectra observed in hard state originates mostly at or around the transition region between JED and

The dynamics of this transition region which appears to be very unstable (see e.g. Spruit and Deufel 2001, Ferreira et al. 2022) requires further investigations.

