



# **BLACK HOLES (AND NEUTRON STARS) IN X-RAY BINARIES:** Evolution and Accretion states

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Oxford Astrophysics

# Low Mass X-ray Binaries (LMXBs)

Normal ( $< 1 M_{\text{SUN}}$ ) star transferring matter onto a compact object (Black hole / Neutron star)



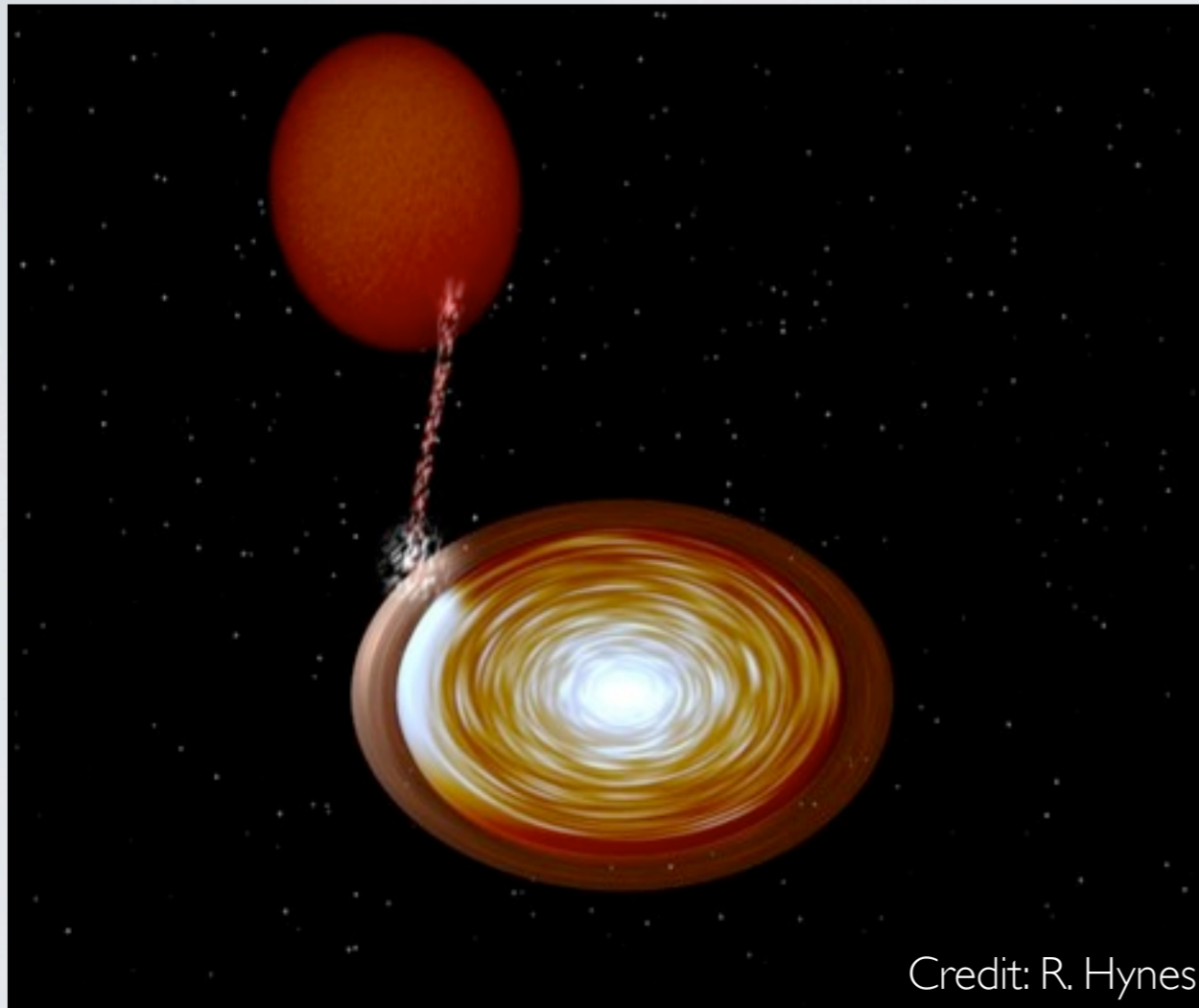
XRBs provide the best laboratories to study BH/NS

Most of the **BLACK HOLES** are **TRANSIENT**

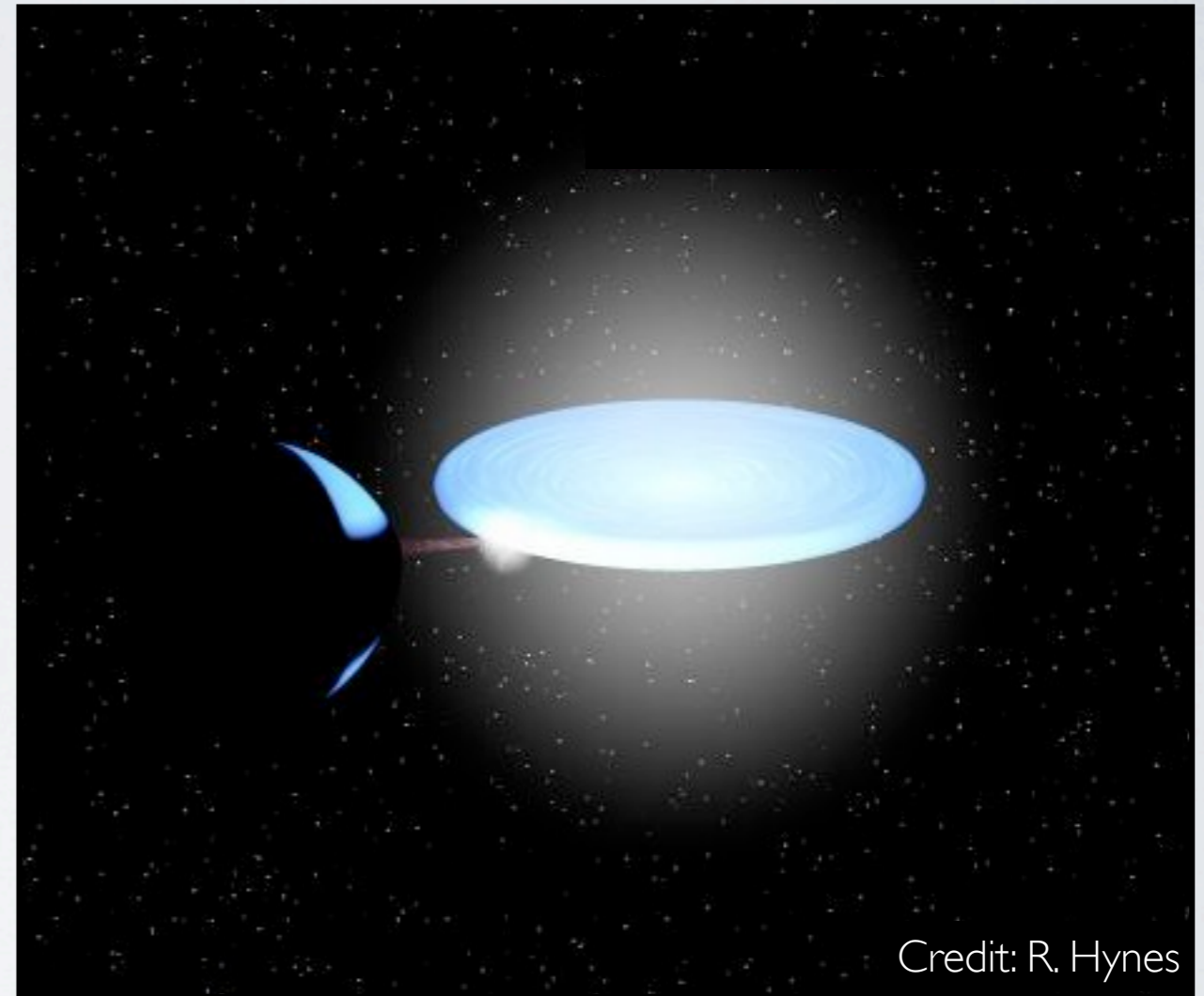
Quiescence

/

Outburst



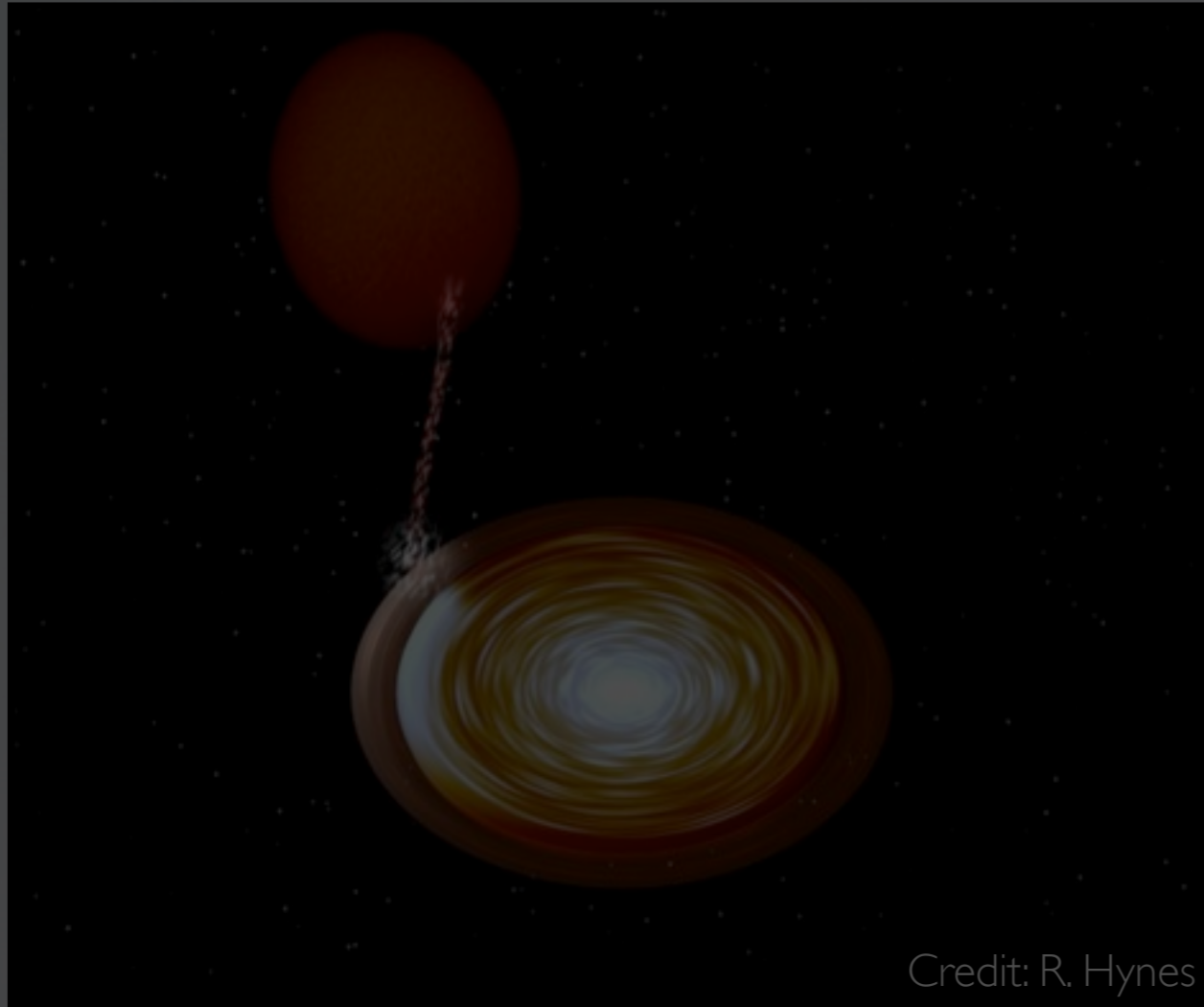
Dynamical Studies



Accretion Processes  
General relativity

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Quiescence

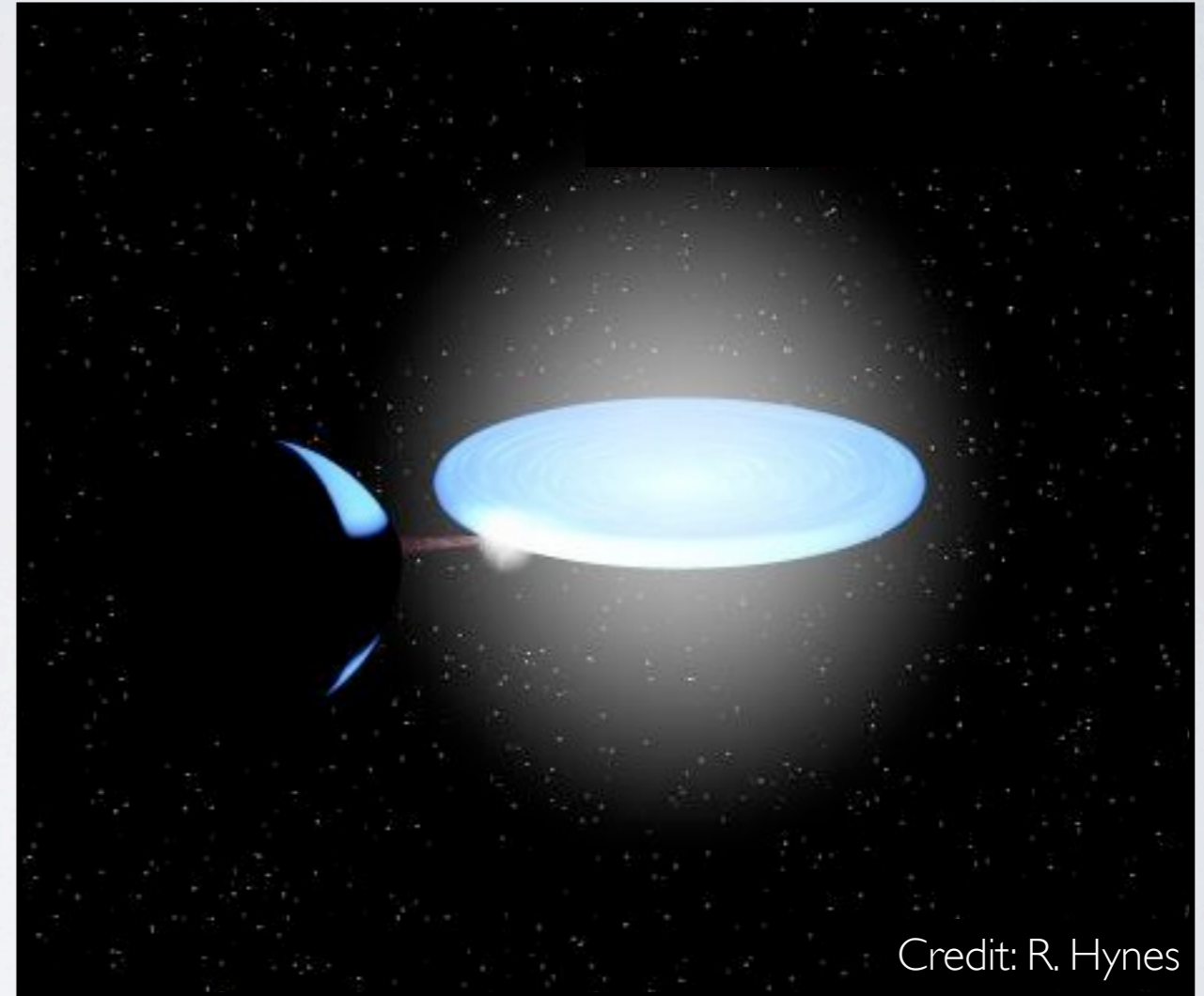


Credit: R. Hynes



Dynamical Studies

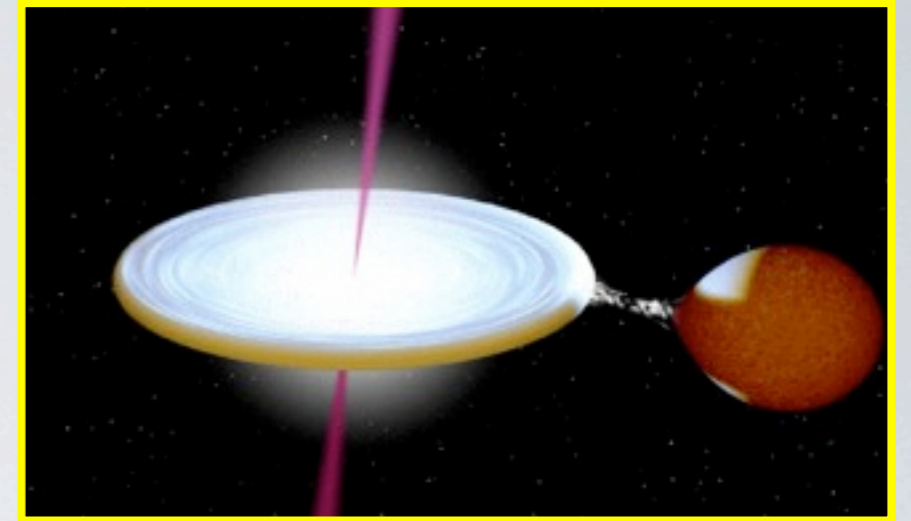
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Accretion Processes  
General relativity

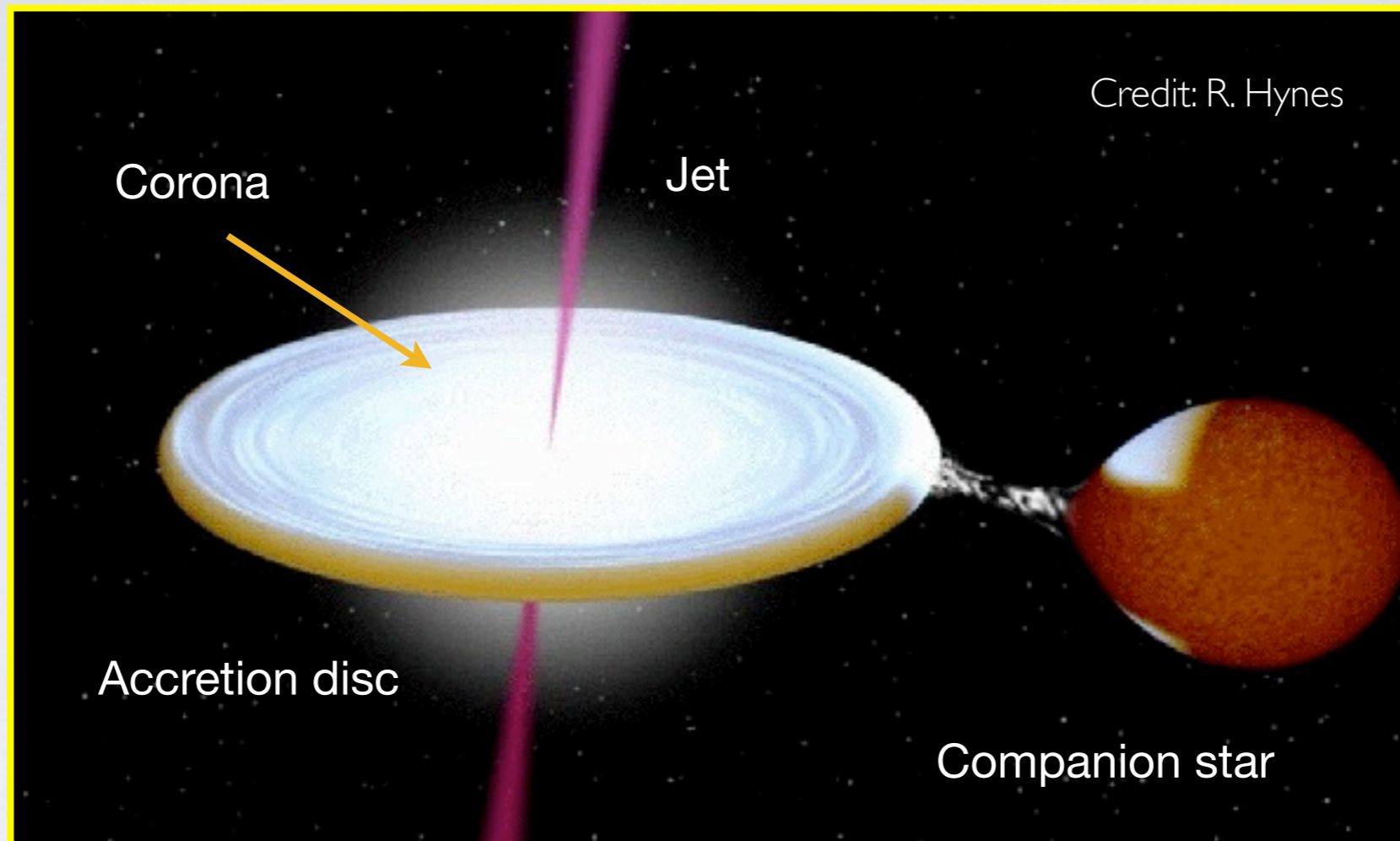


# OUTLINE

**I. Accretion state picture for black hole Binaries:**  
similarities to Neutron stars

**II. Inclination effects:** how they do affect the Observed  
outburst evolution

# Black Holes in Outburst



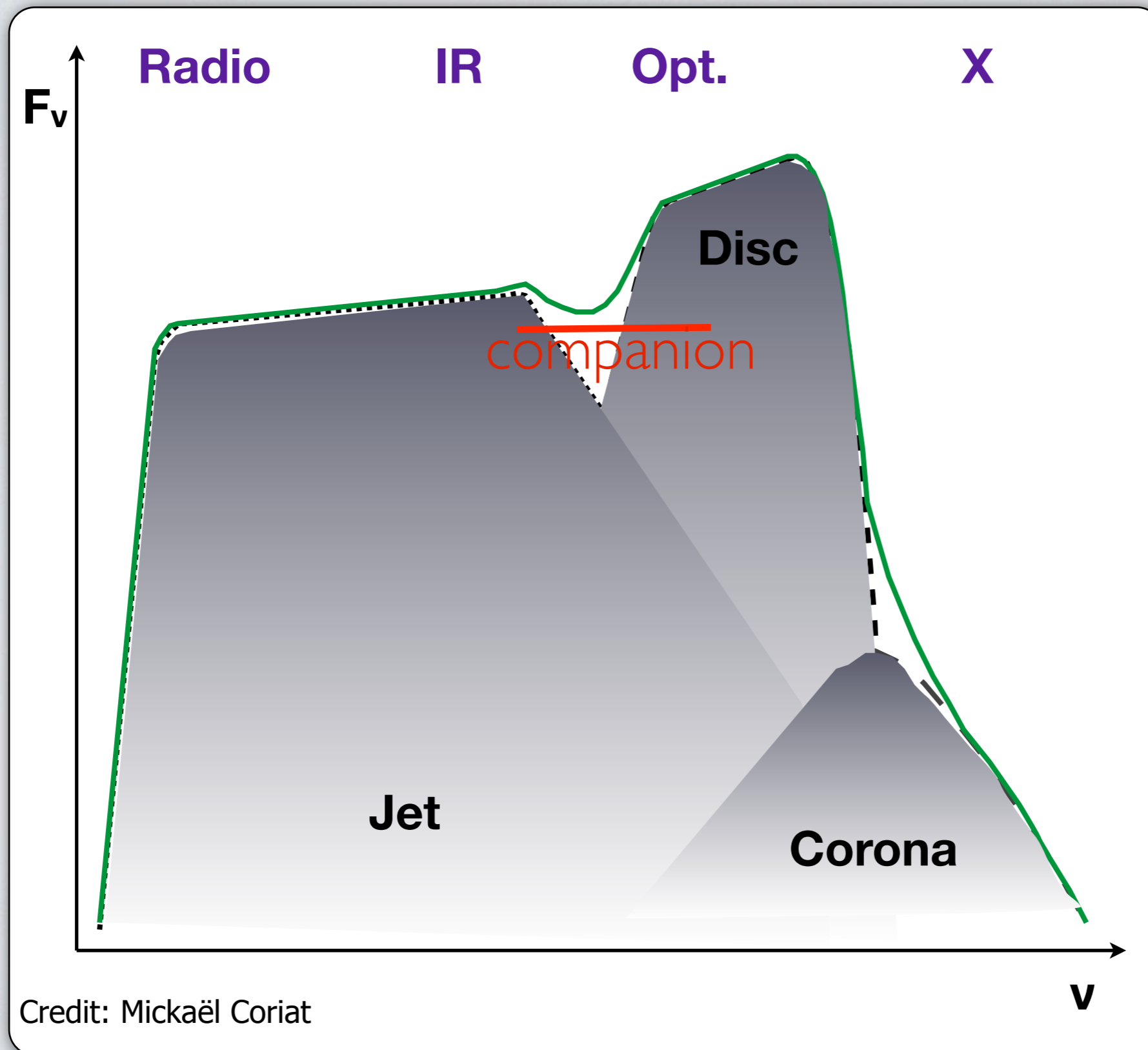
**Corona:** Hard X-rays (up to 100 keV-1 MeV)

**Accretion disc:** Soft X-rays (few keV) to Infrared

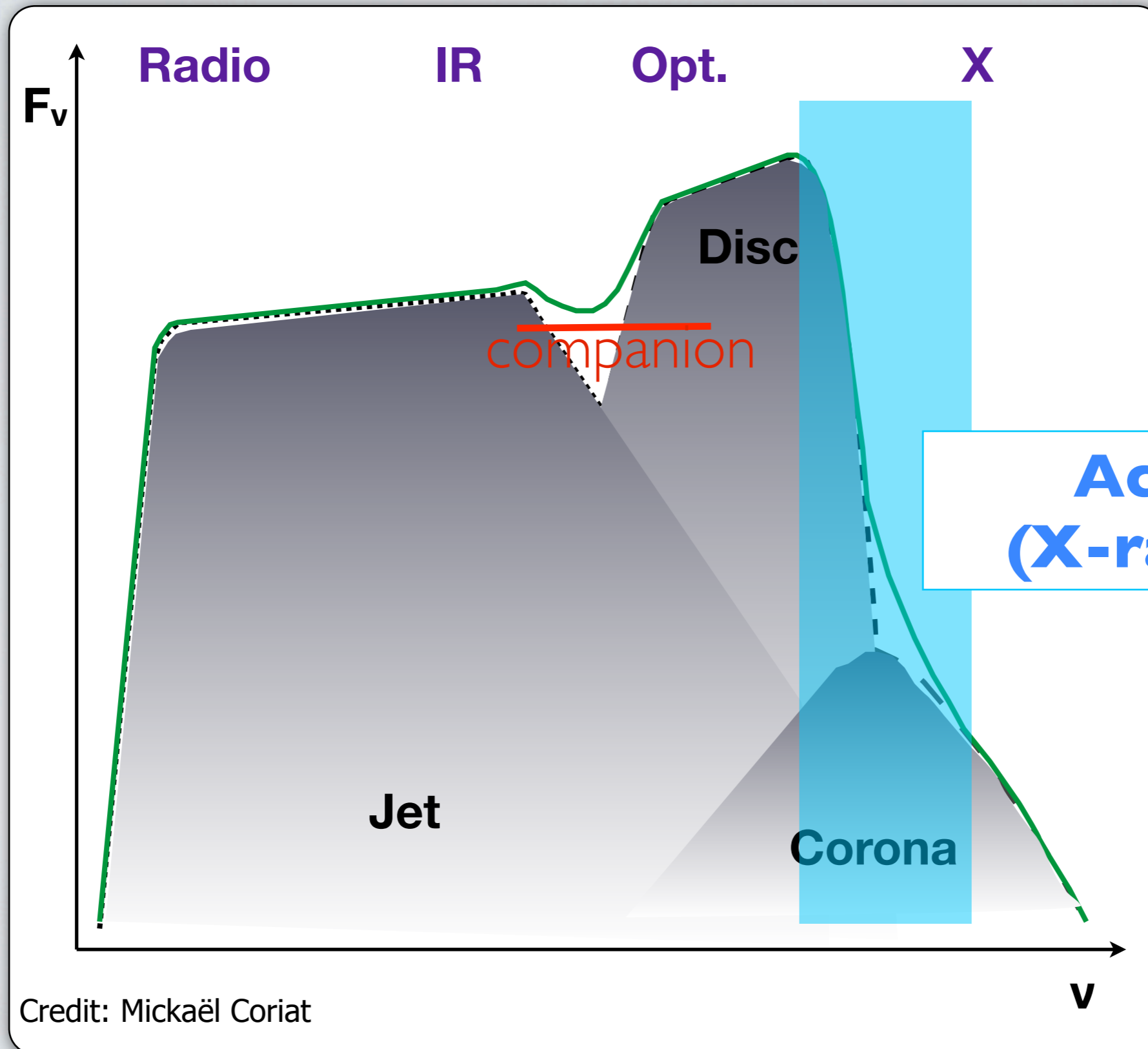
**Companion:** only through X-ray reprocessing

**Jet:** Radio to infrared/optical to high-energies(?) **[NOT ALWAYS]**

# MULTIWAVELENGTH SOURCES



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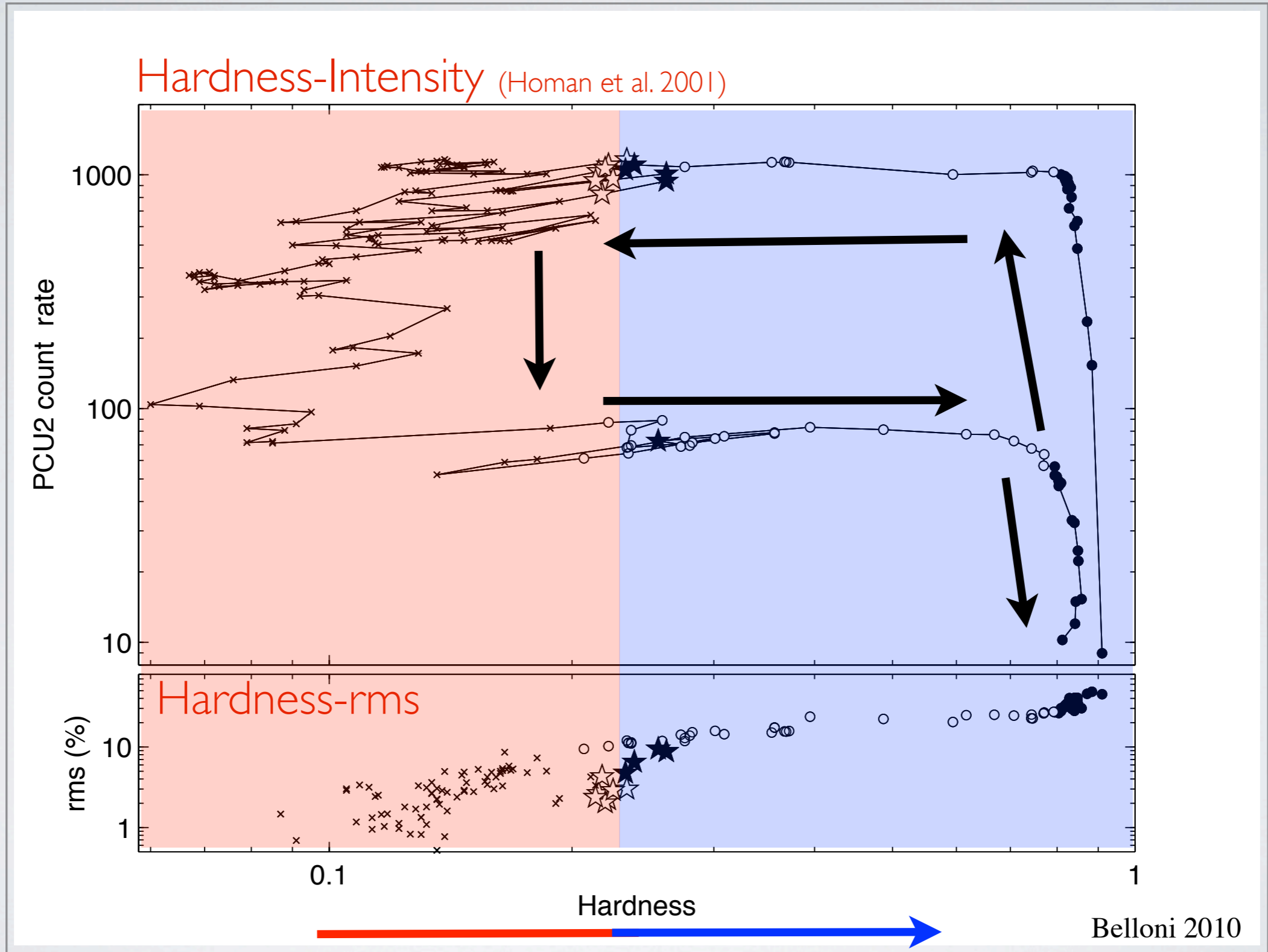
Credit: Mickaël Coriat



# BLACK HOLE IN OUTBURST: HYSTERESIS

Daily basis monitoring (RXTE)

Hardness-Intensity (Homan et al. 2001)

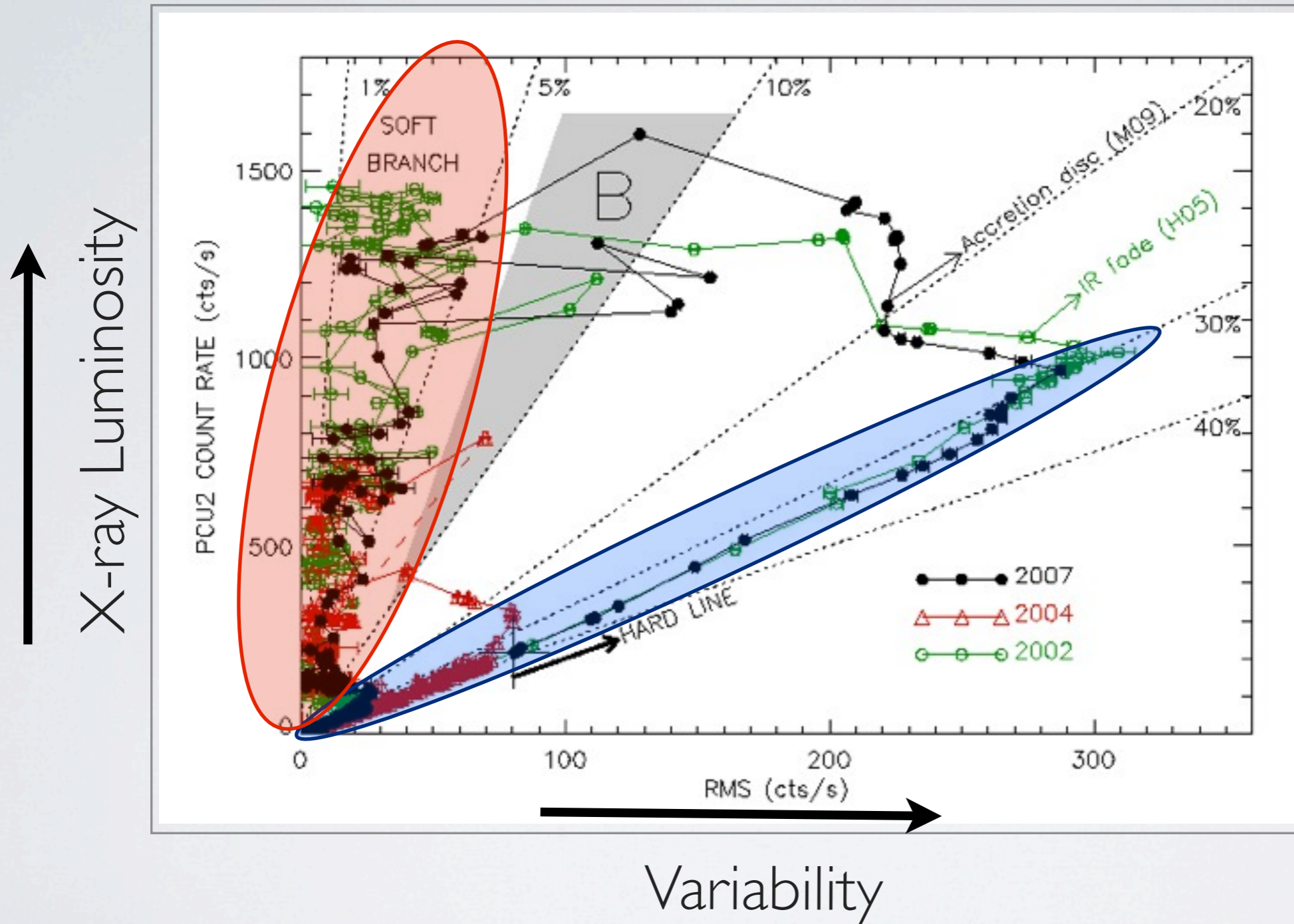


X-ray Luminosity

Variability

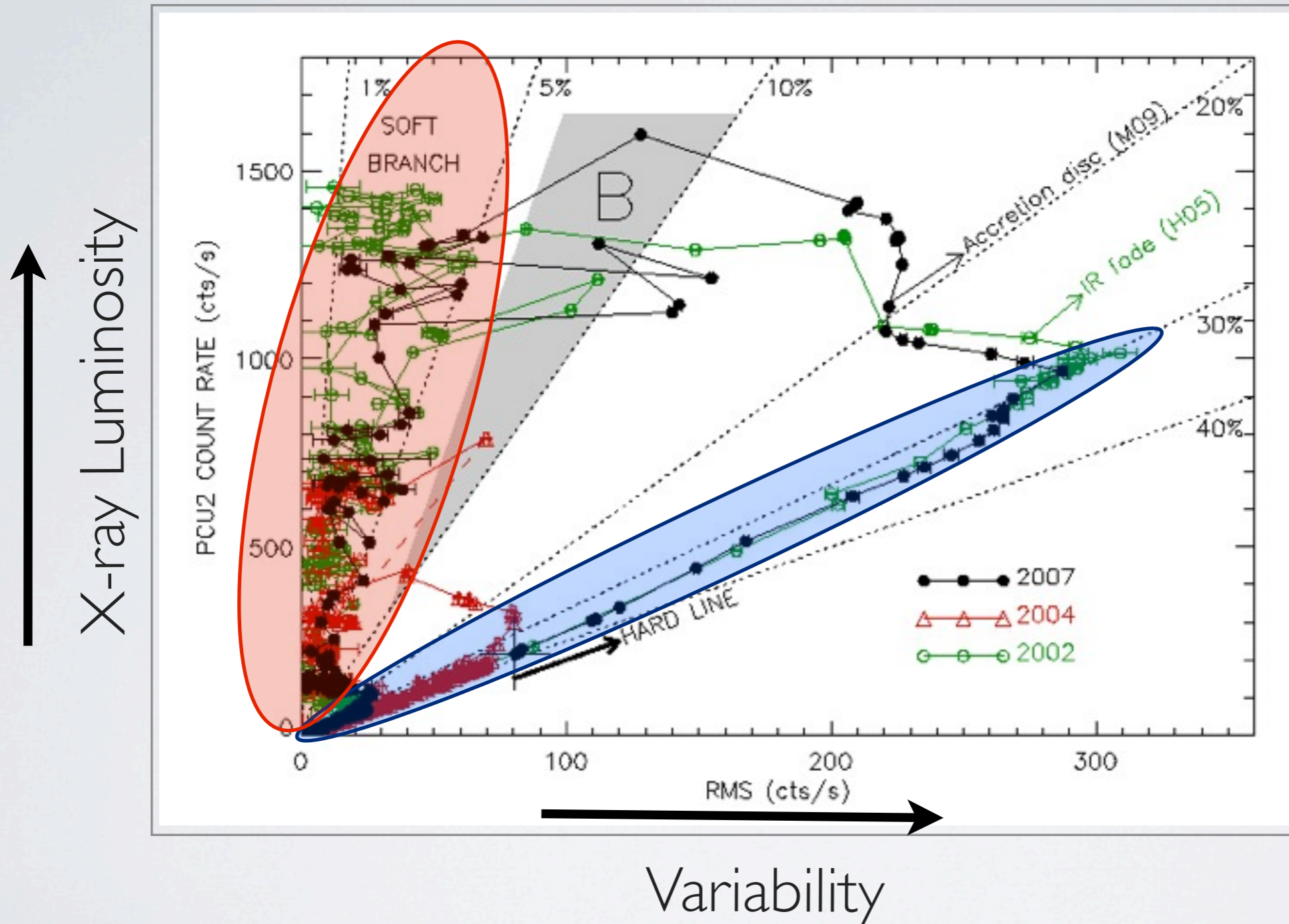
# THE VARIABILITY DIAGRAM

Muñoz-Darias, Motta & Belloni, 2011



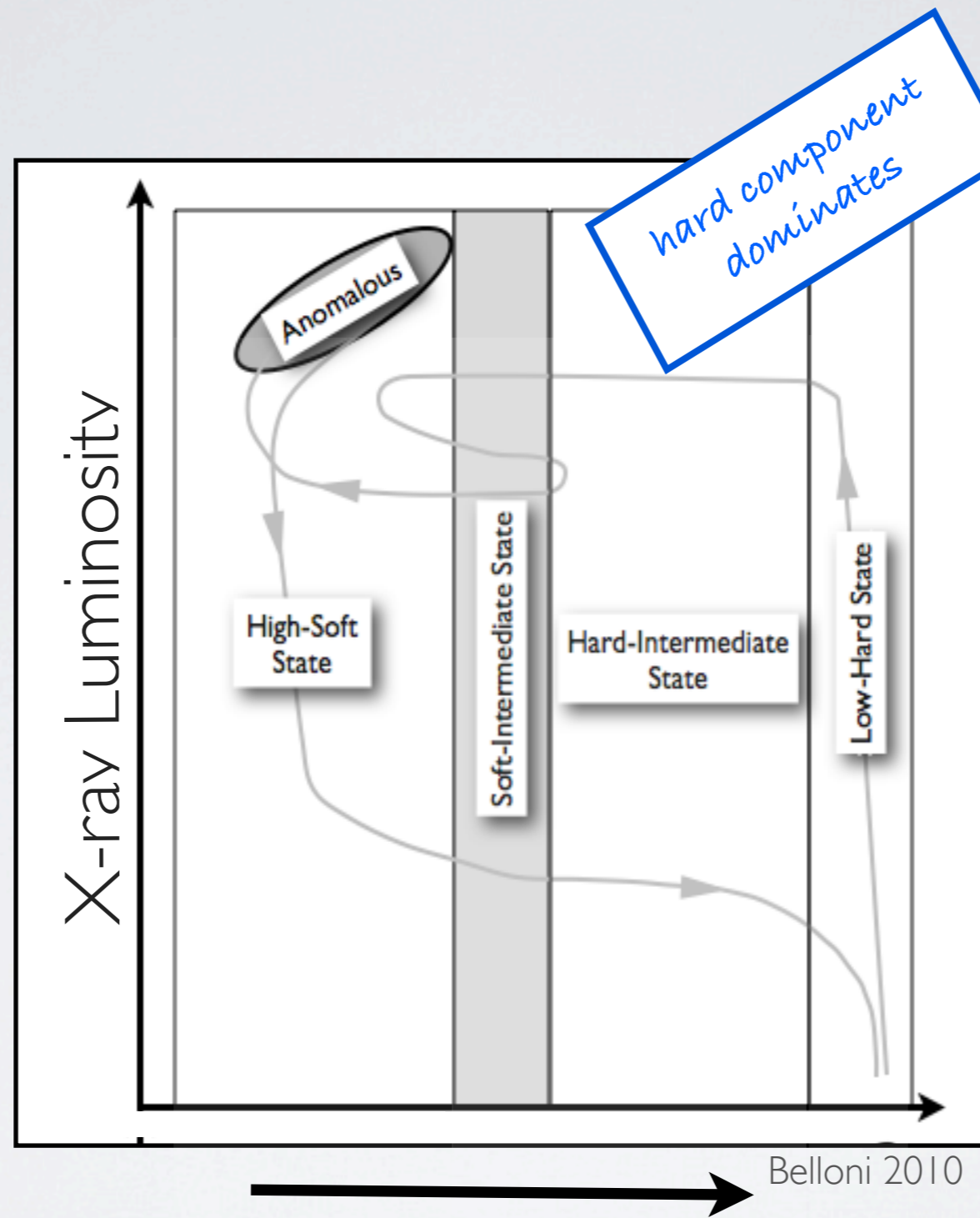
# THE VARIABILITY DIAGRAM

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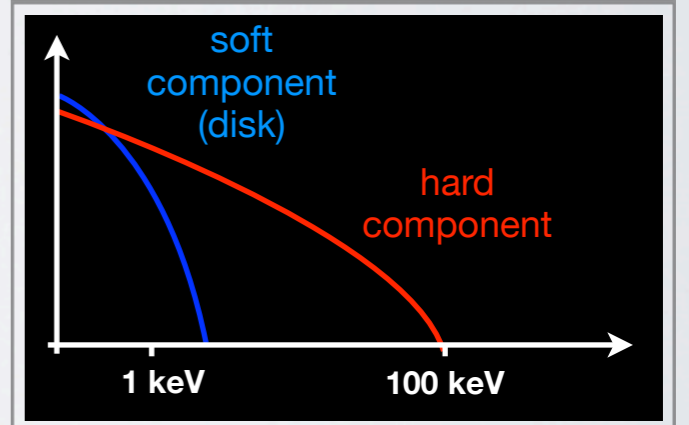
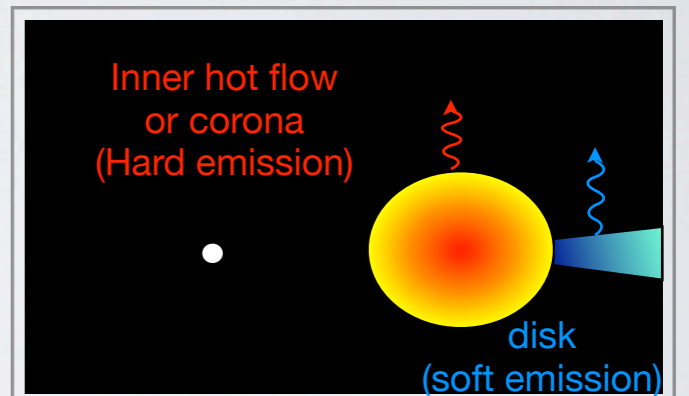
- Other state-dependent timing features (e.g. Oscillations)

# TWO MAIN ACCRETION STATES



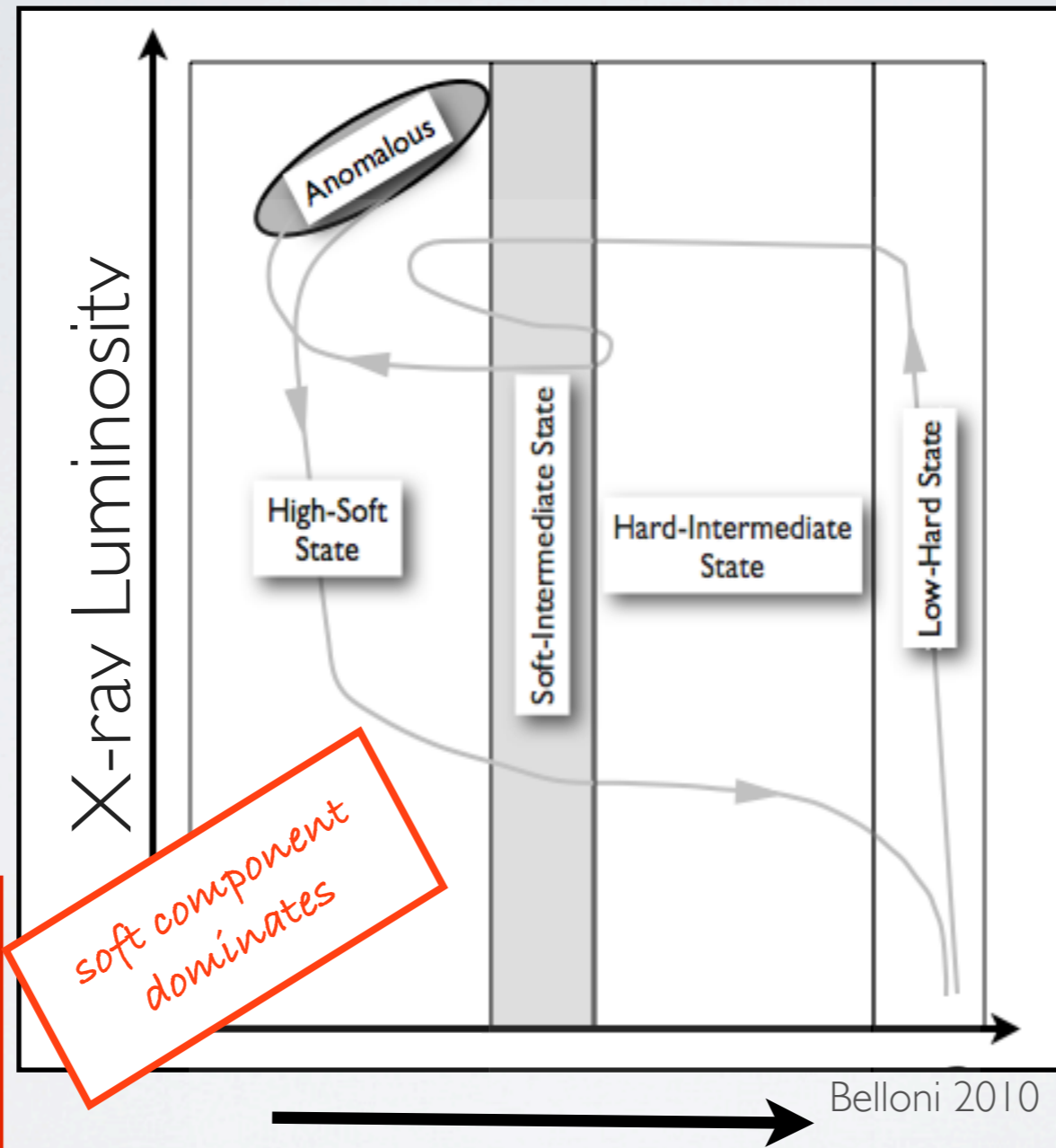
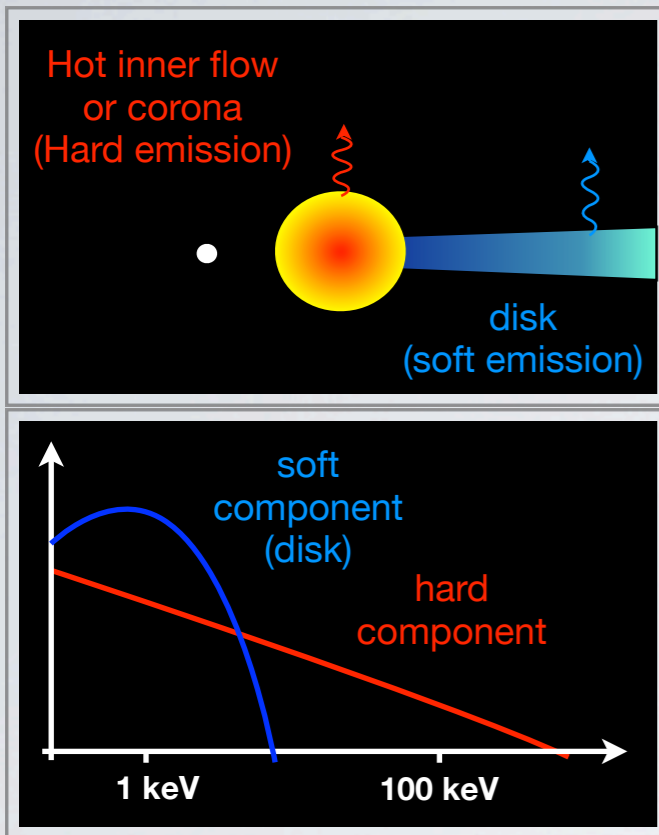
(Low) Hard state:

- hot corona
- cold disk, large inner radius



How hard the spectrum is

# TWO MAIN ACCRETION STATES



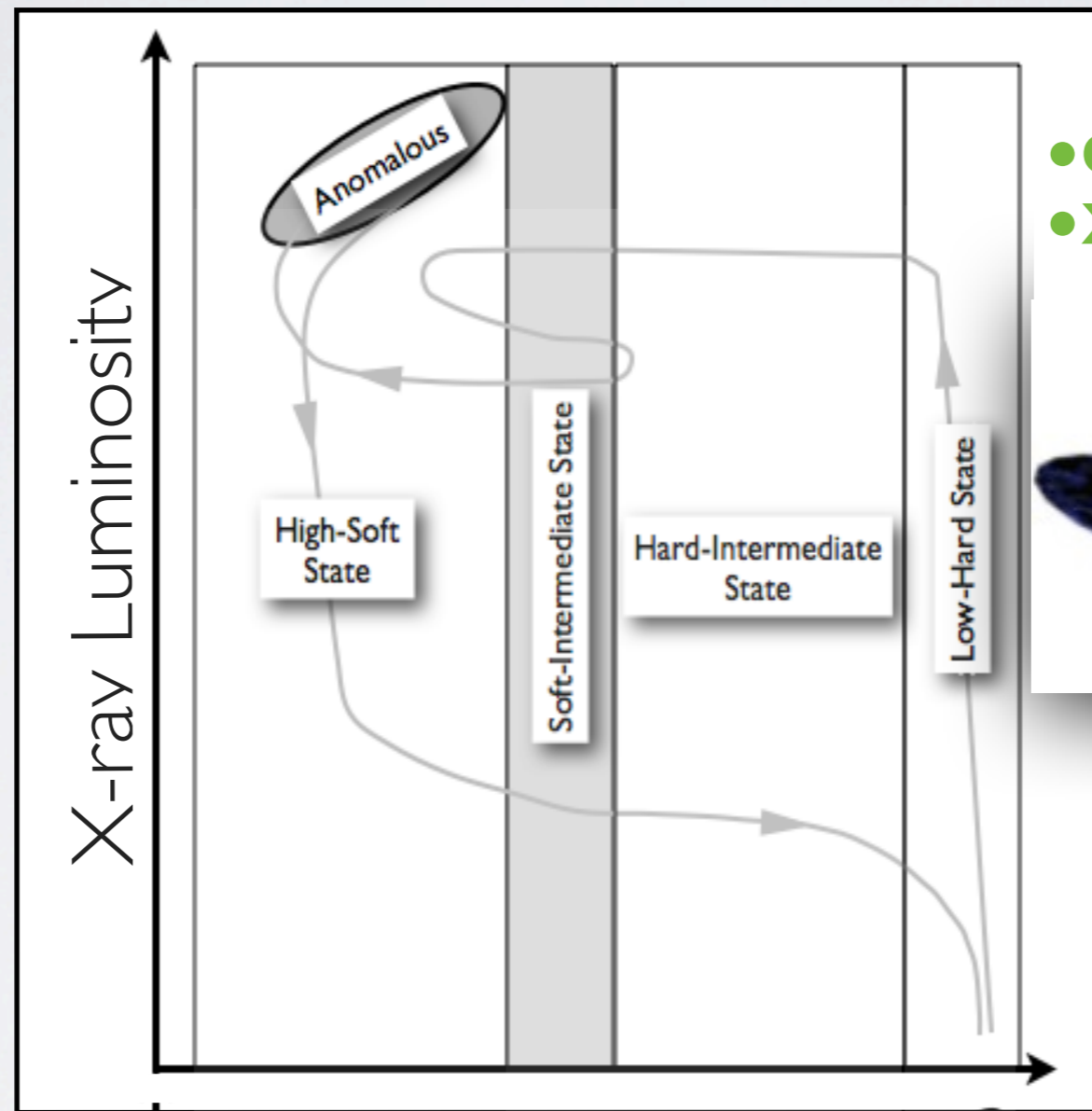
## (High) Soft state:

- corona (different geometry?)
- hot disk, small inner radius

*soft component dominates*

How hard the spectrum is

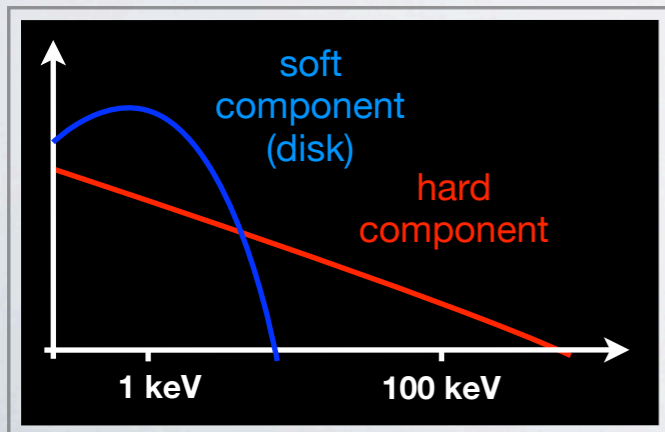
# STATE-DEPENDENT RADIO JETS



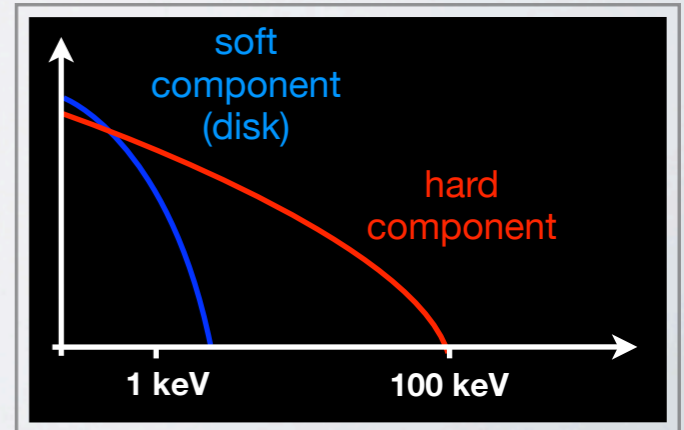
- Compact jet
- X-ray/Radio correlation (Gallo et al. 2003)



soft component dominates



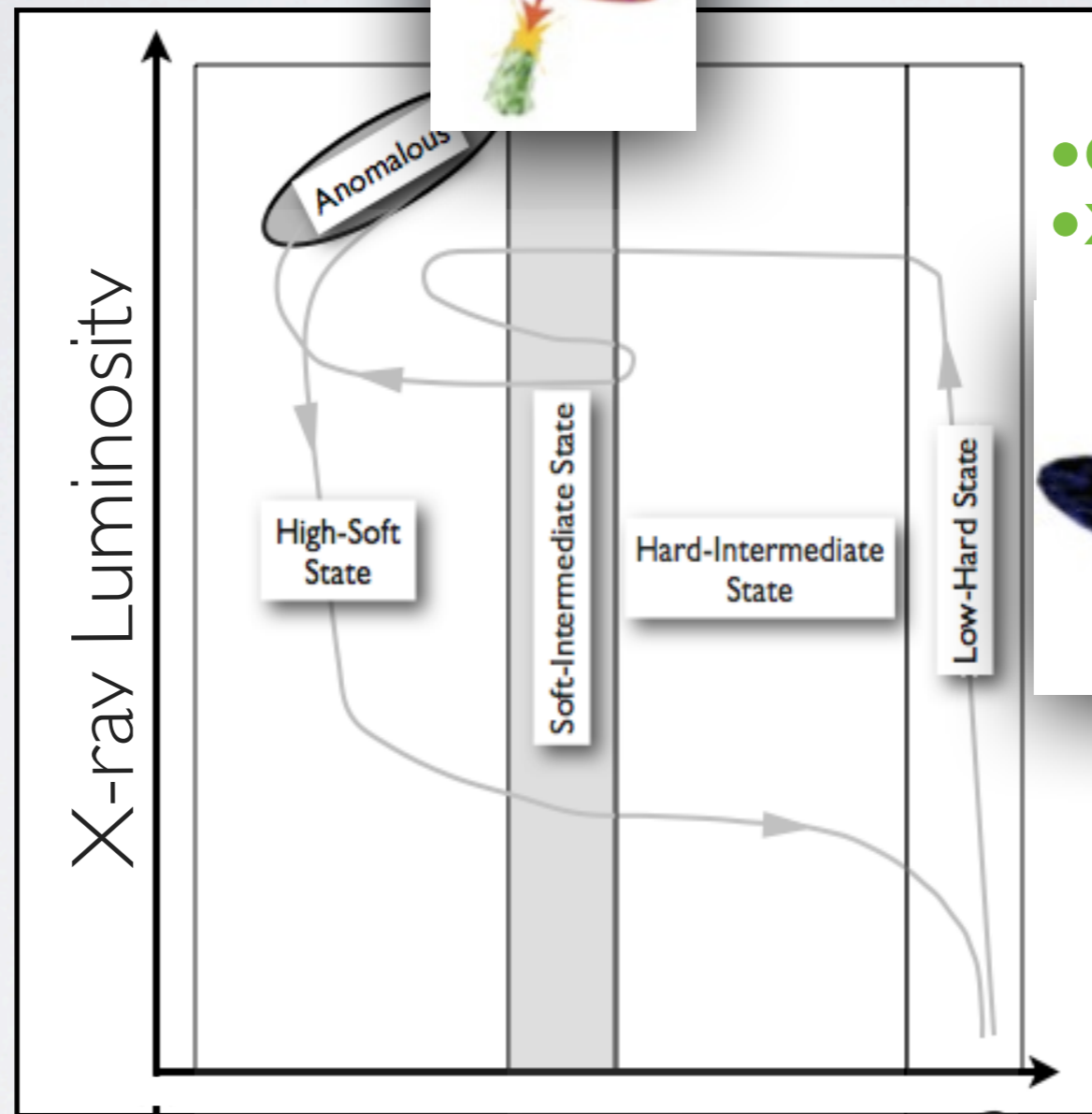
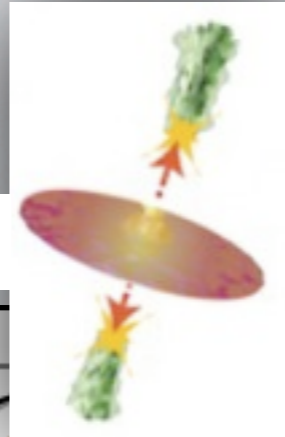
hard component dominates



Belloni 2010  
How hard the spectrum is

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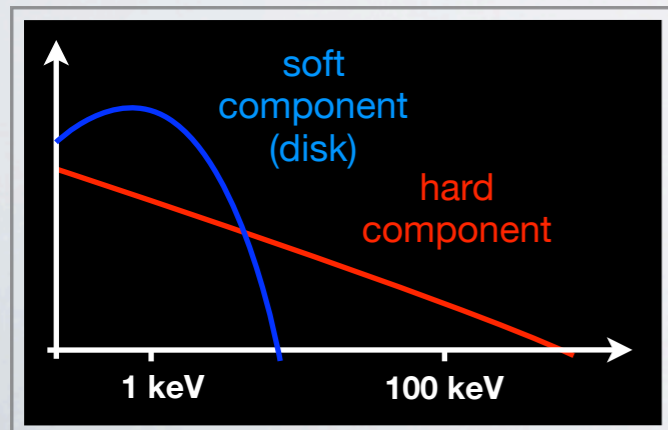
Relativistic ejections



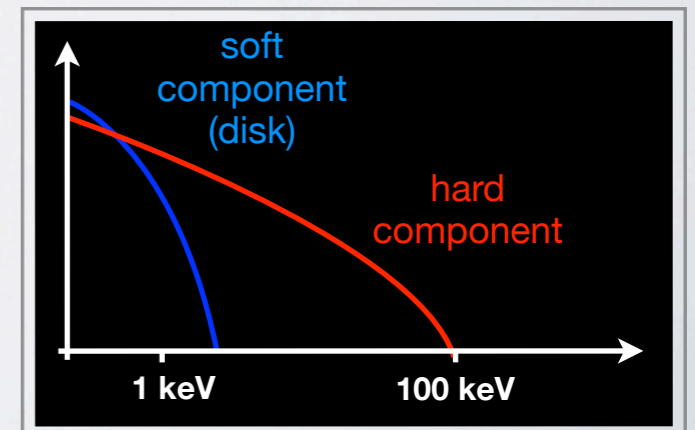
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hard component dominates

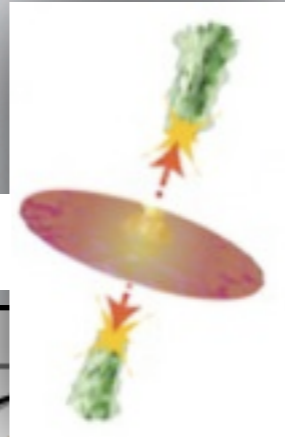


How hard the spectrum is

Belloni 2010

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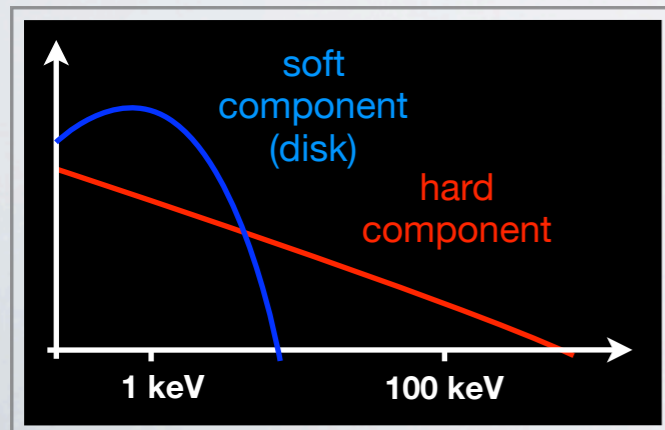
Relativistic ejections



**Soft State: NO JET**

(e.g. Russell et al 2011)

soft component dominates



• Compact jet

• X-ray/Radio correlation

(Gallo et al. 2003)

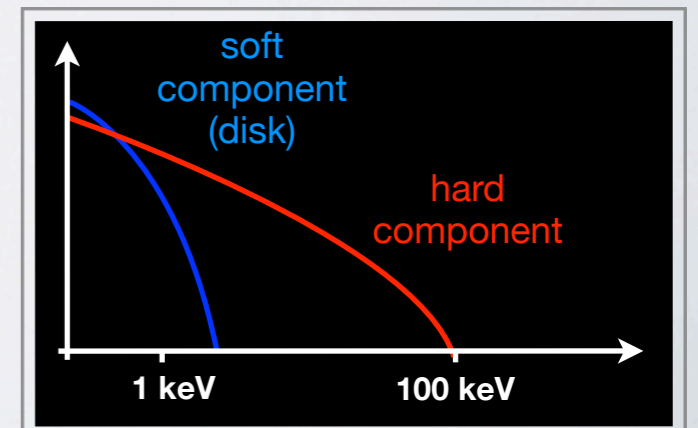


hard component dominates



Belloni 2010

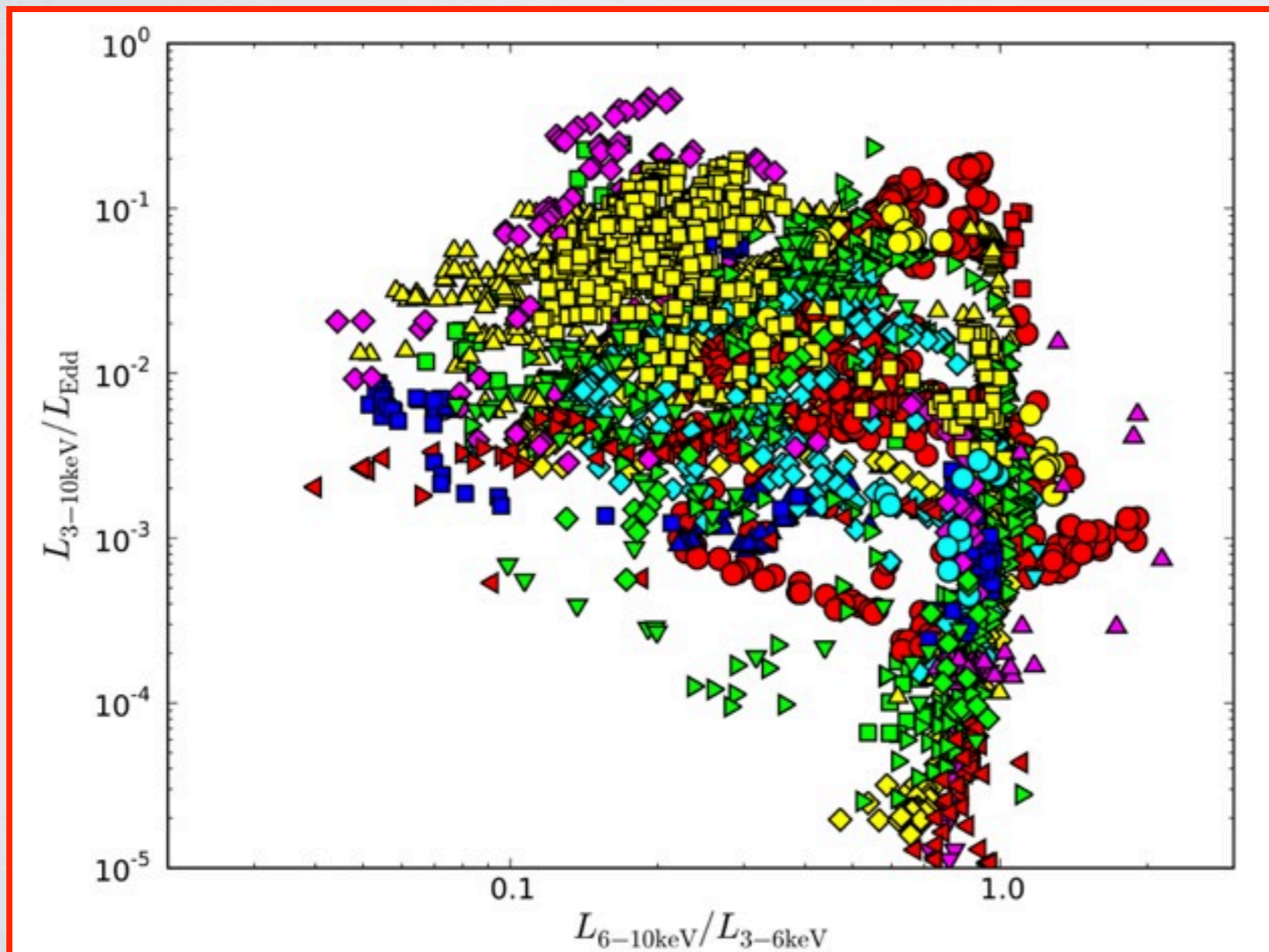
How hard the spectrum is





# GLOBAL STUDIES: BLACK HOLES

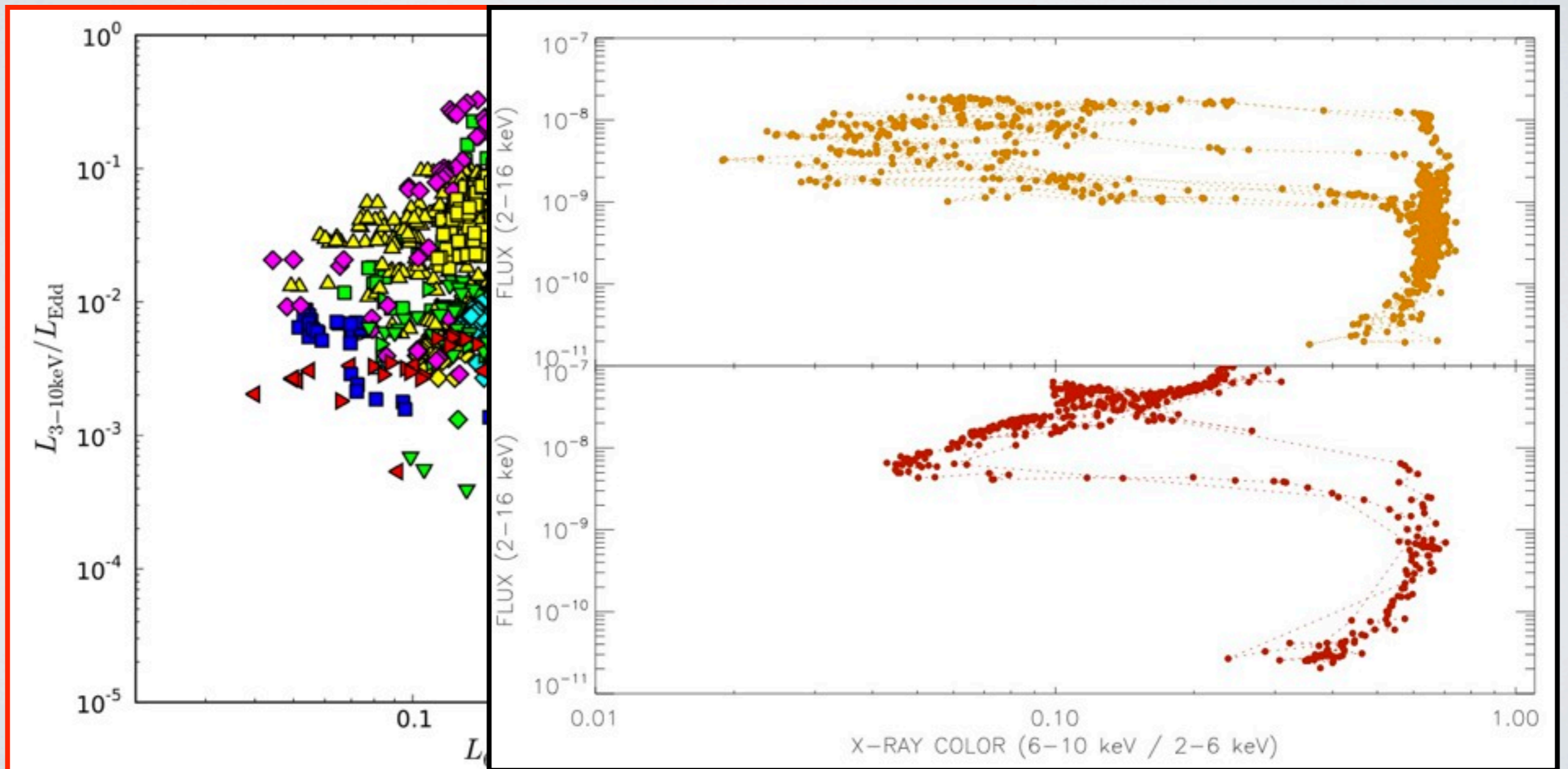
- Large data base (~15 years of RXTE monitoring): systematic studies
- **25 Black Hole candidate studied** by Dunn et al.



Credit: Nasa

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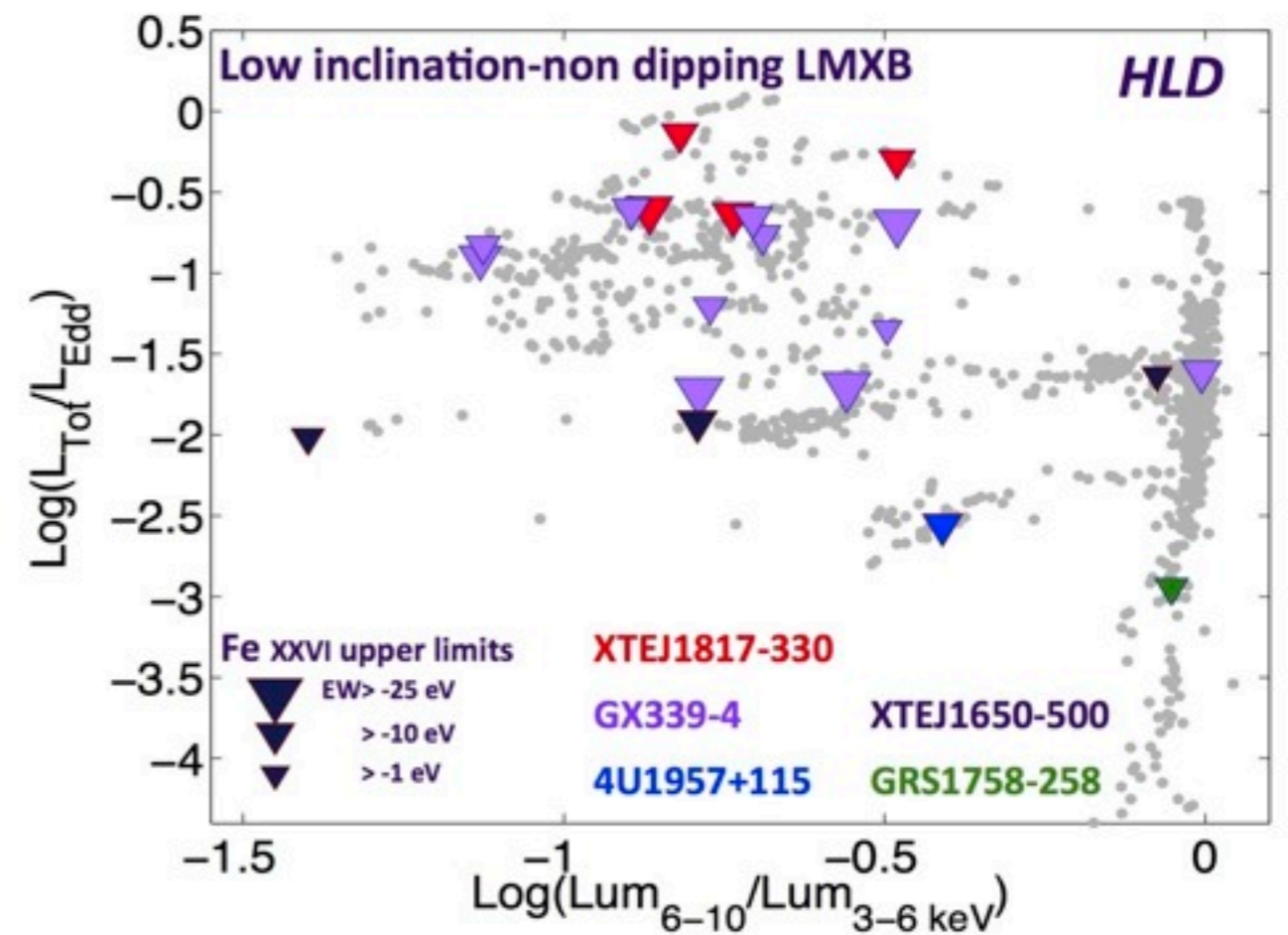
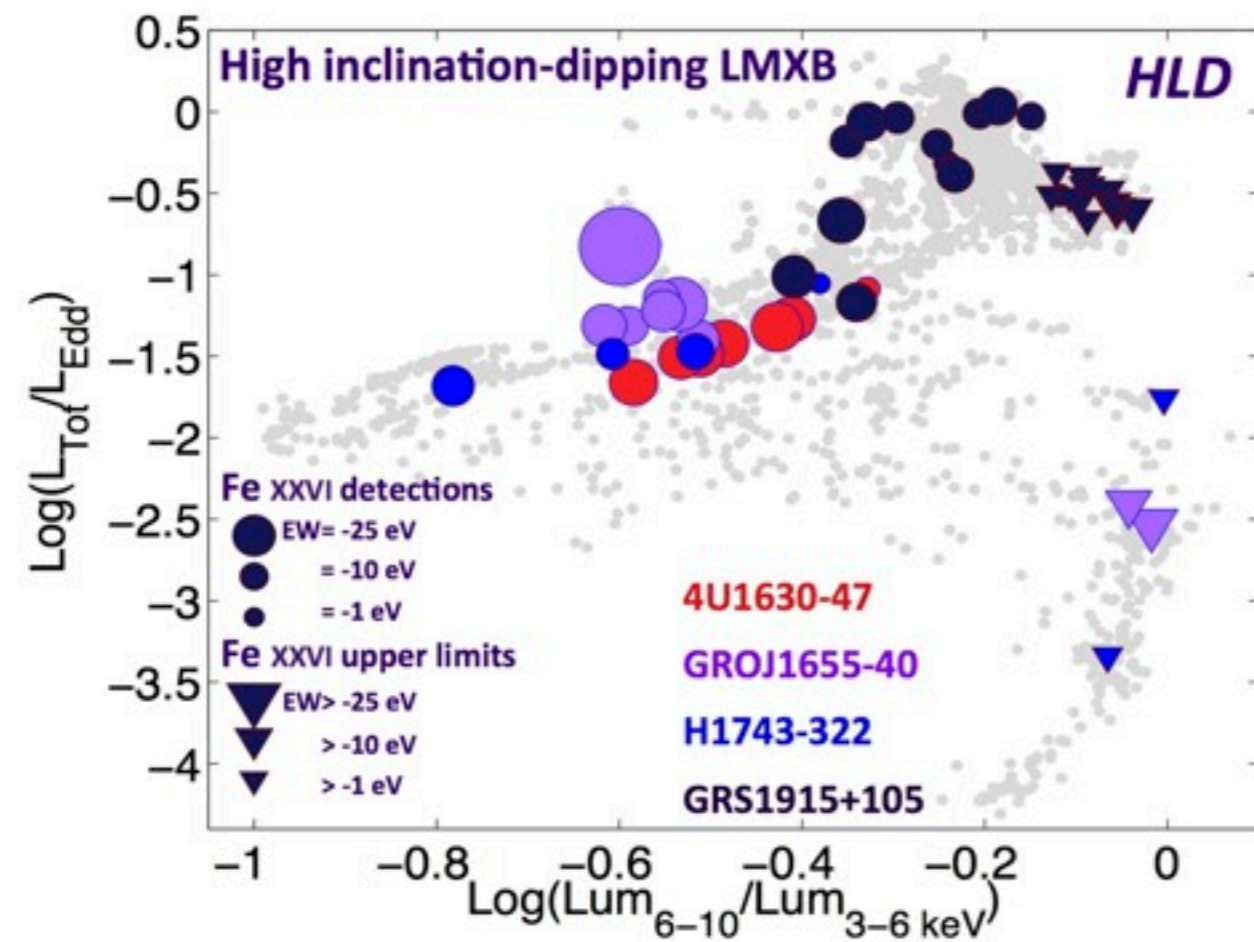
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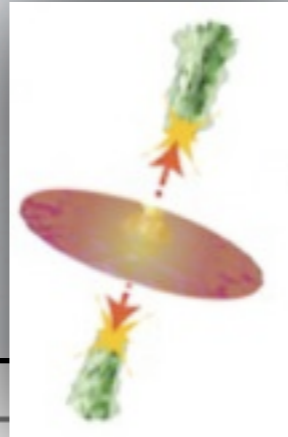
# GLOBAL STUDIES: BLACK HOLES

- RXTE monitoring + Detailed studies using XMM and Chandra

Credit: Nasa

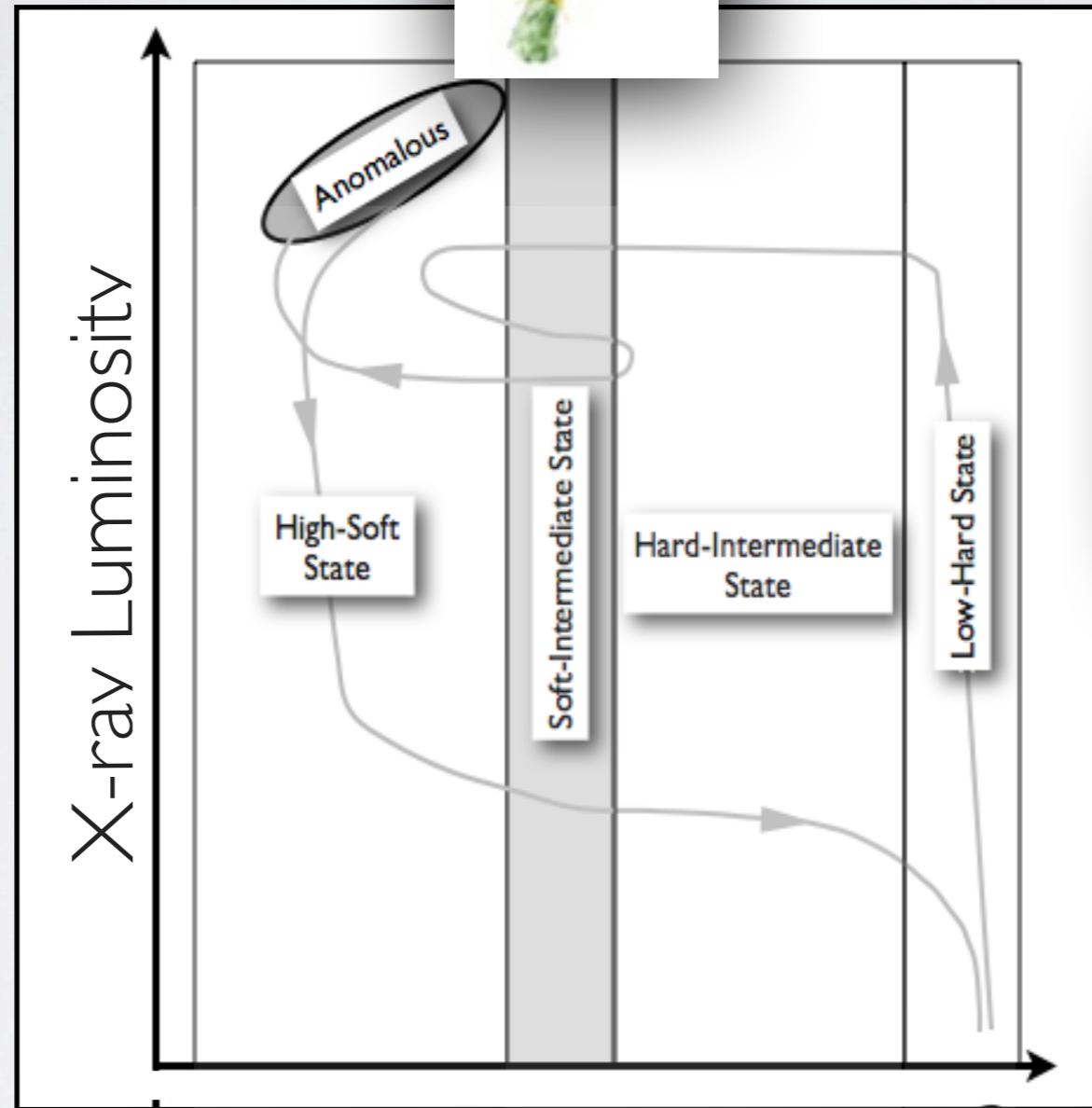
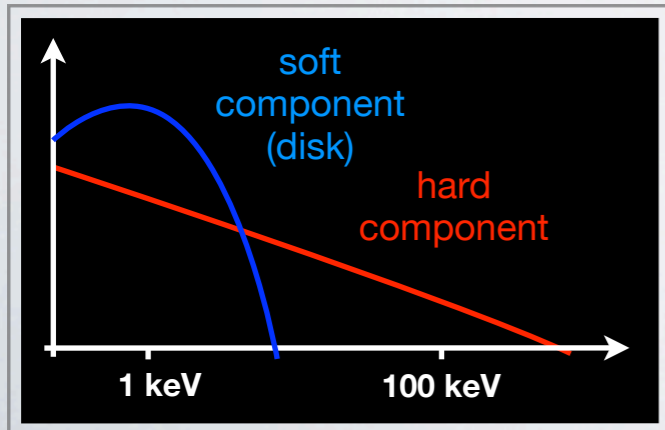


# TOWARDS A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE...

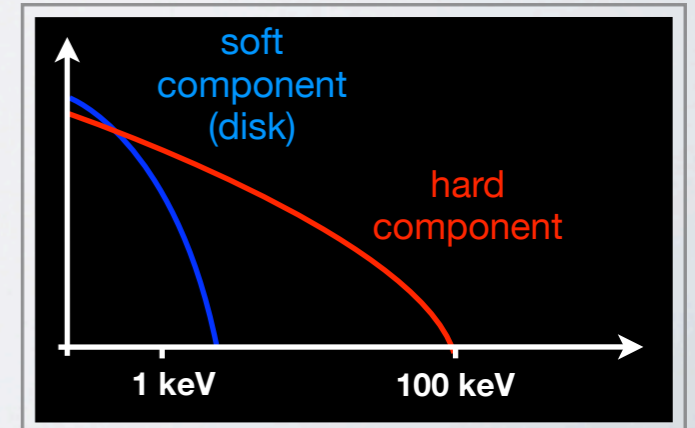


**Soft State: NO JET**  
(e.g. Russell et al 2011)

soft component dominates



hard component dominates



How hard the spectrum is

Belloni 2010

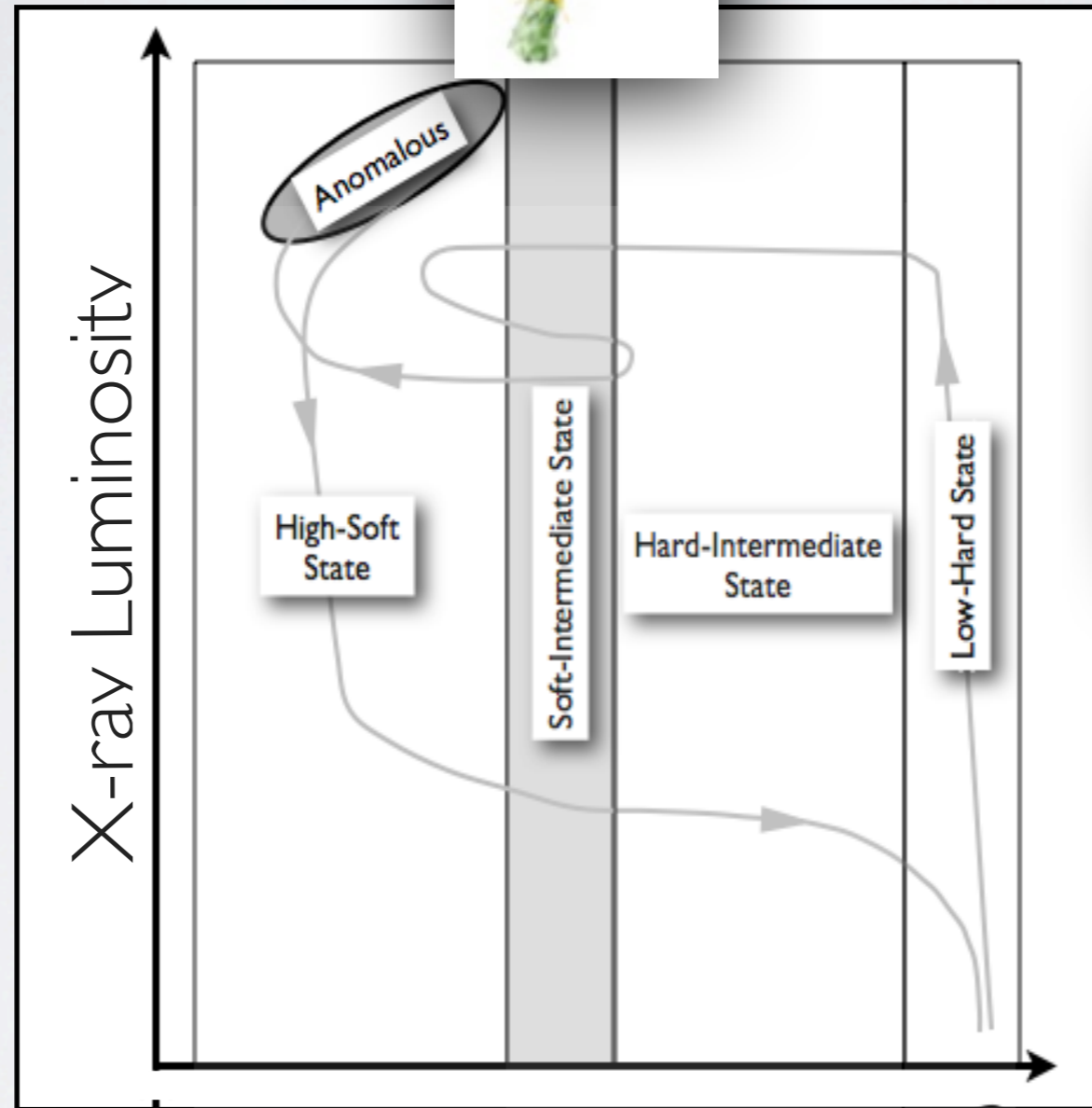
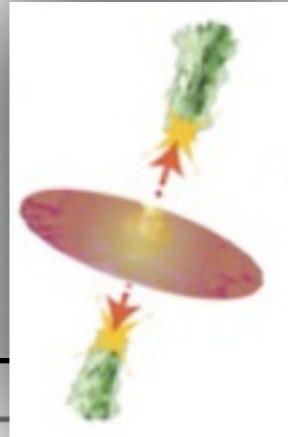
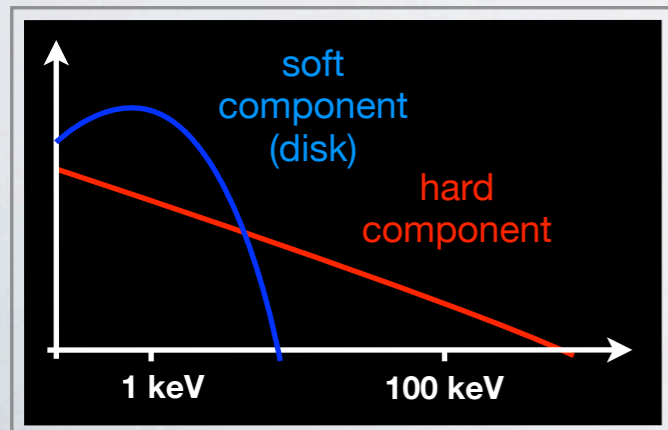
# TOWARDS A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE...

**Winds: a new key ingredient**

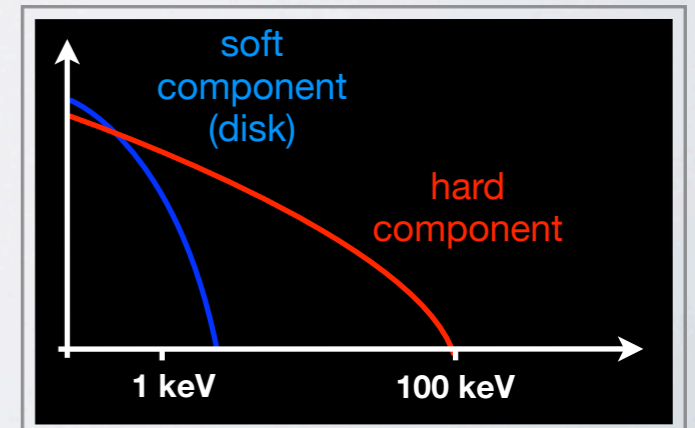


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How hard the spectrum is

# NEUTRON STARS

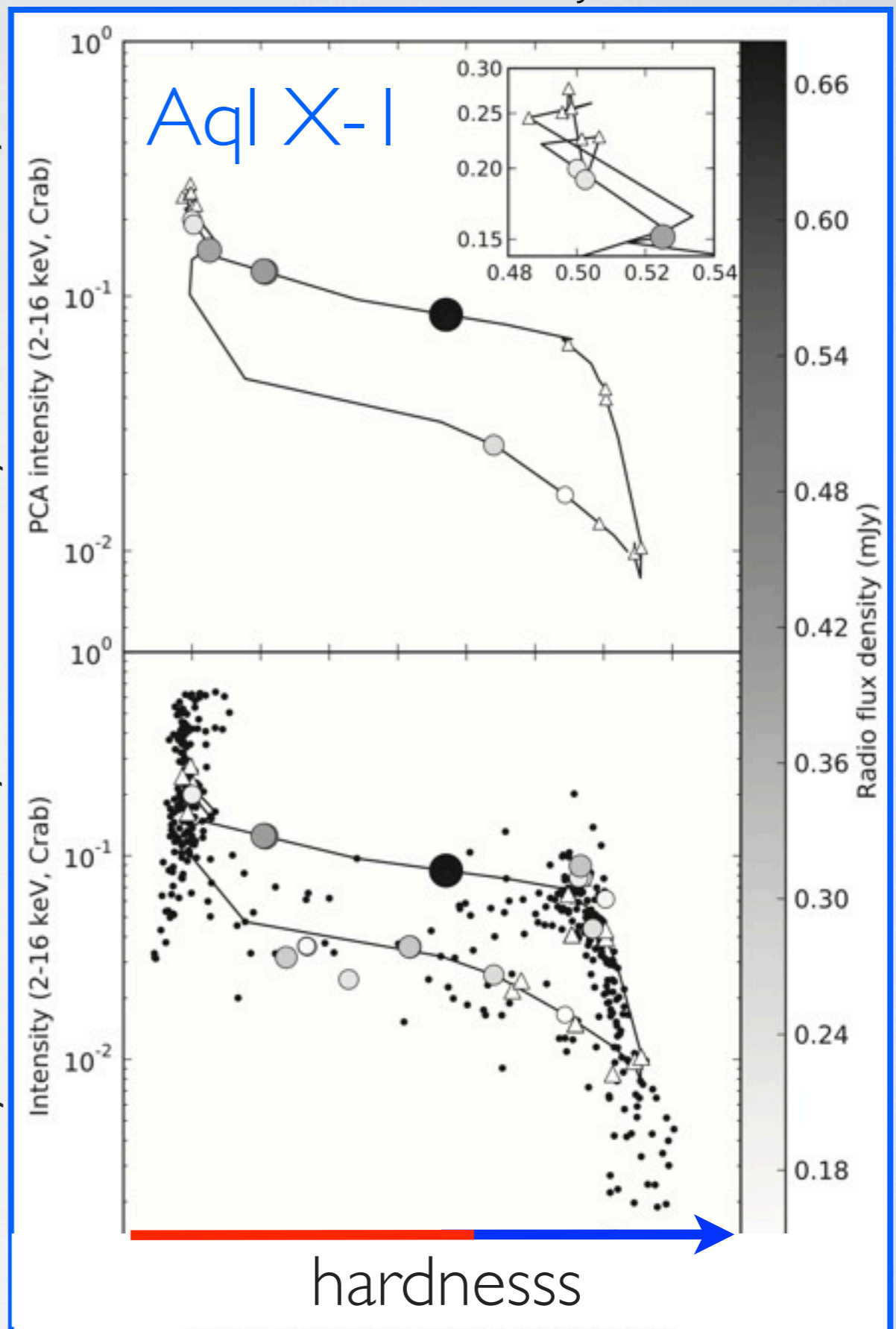
CAN BE SIMILAR

Miller-Jones et al. 2012

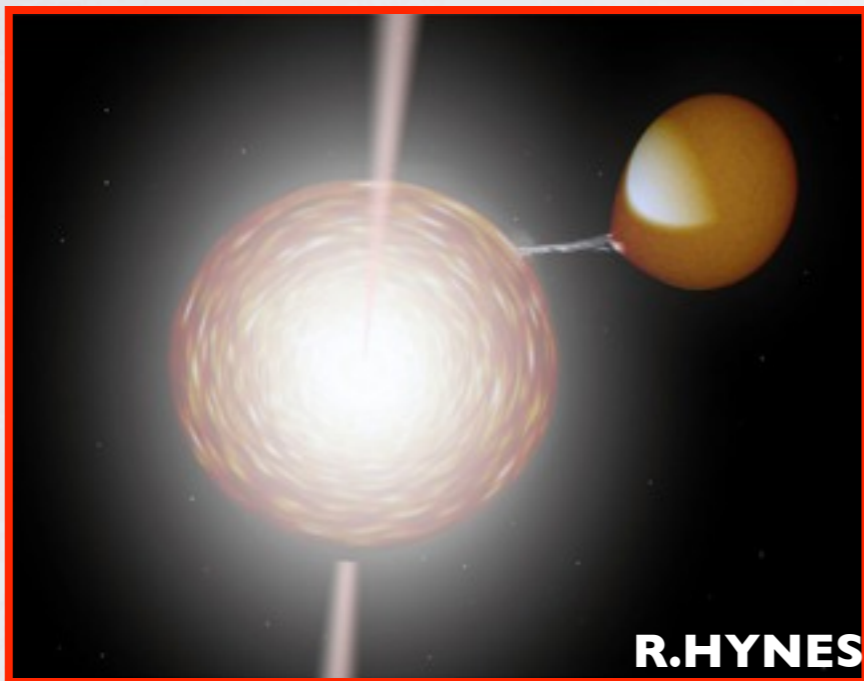
- **Brightest and more numerous: Studied first**
- More complex behaviour (Extra component)
- Most of them are **persistent** systems (but a few transients as well)
- Some transients look similar to Black holes

X-ray Luminosity

X-ray Luminosity



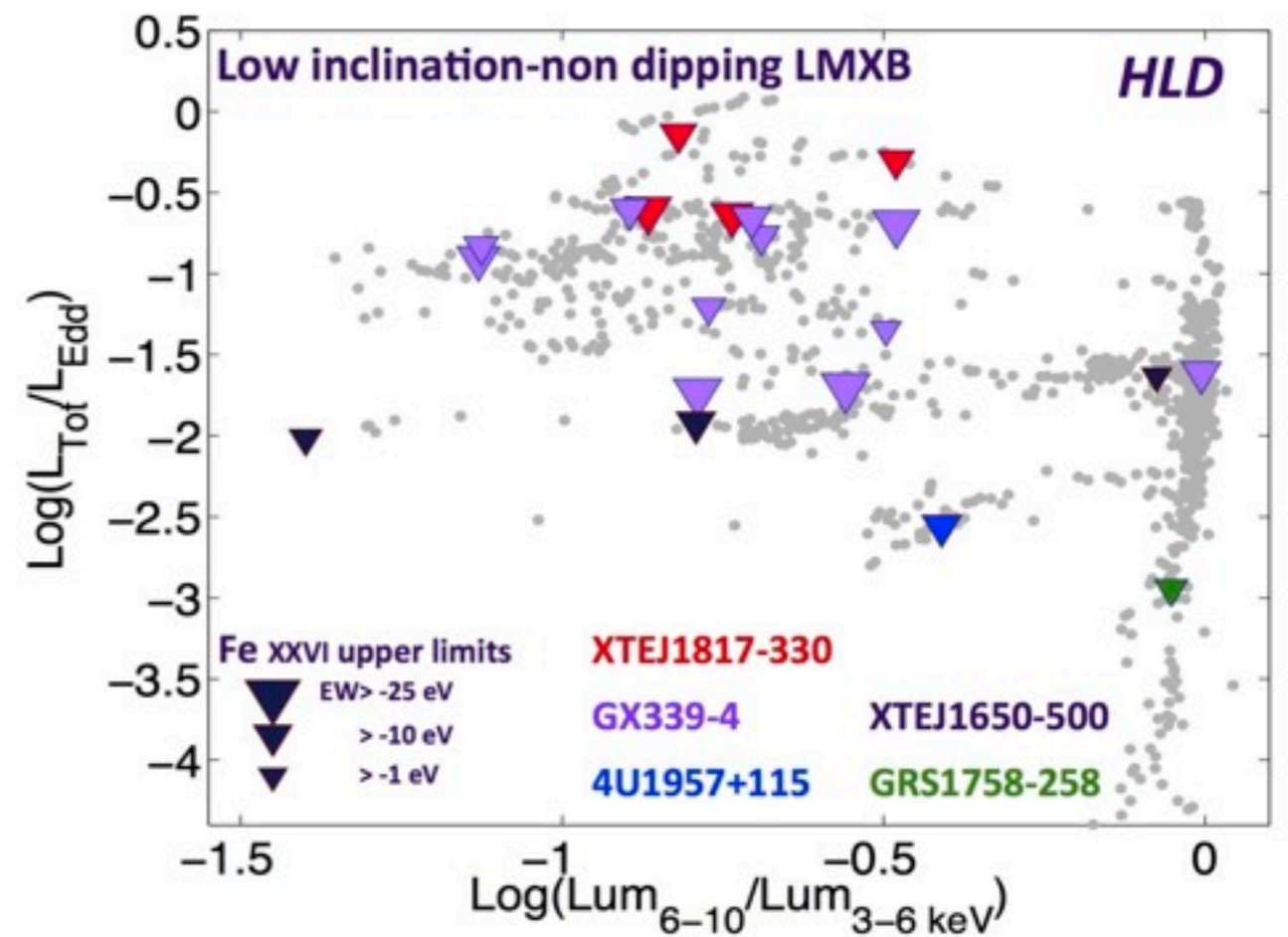
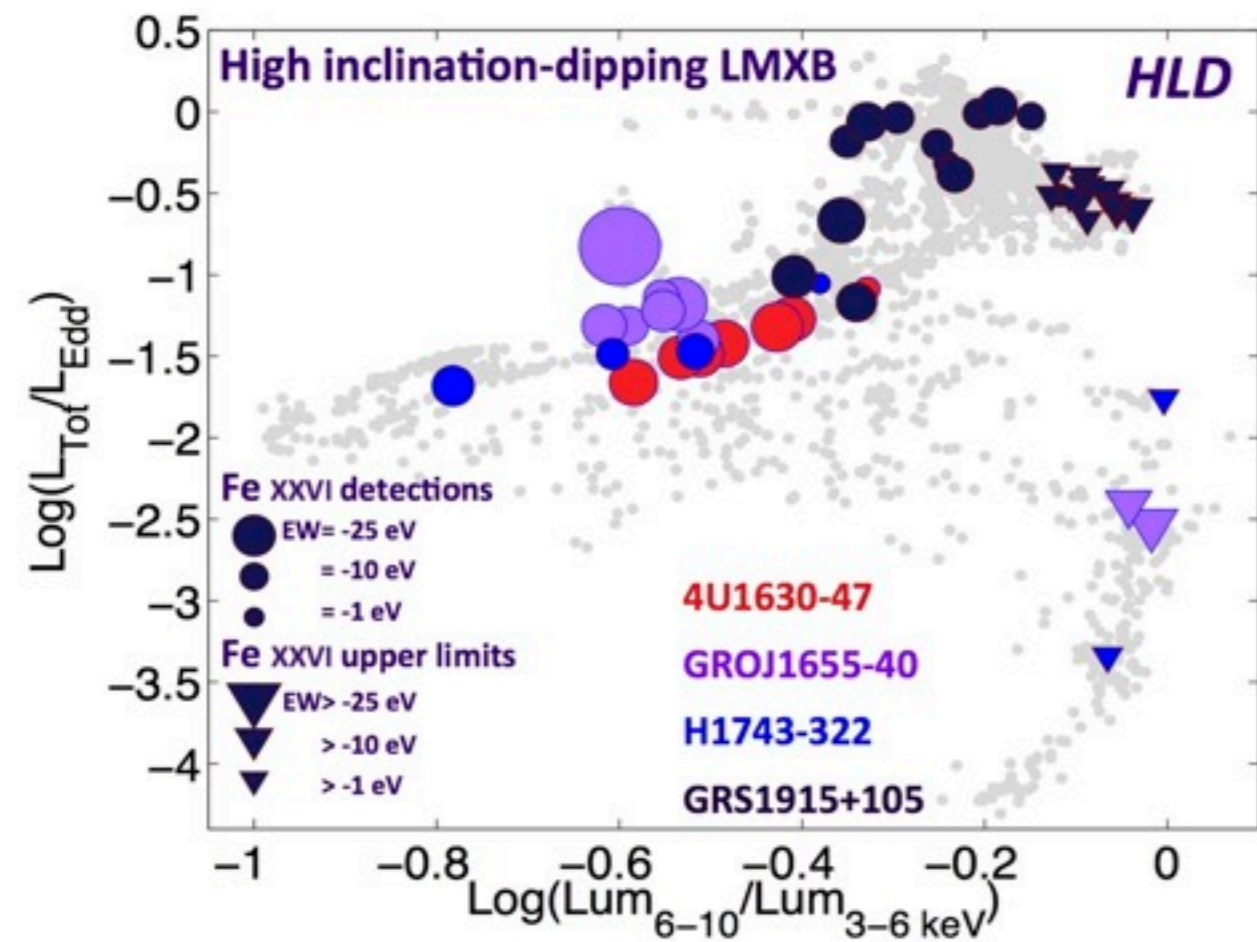
# BLACK HOLE EVOLUTION AND LINE-OF-SIGHTS



Muñoz-Darias, Coriat, Plant, Ponti, Fender Dunn, MNRAS, 2013

# INCLINATION EFFECTS

- Large data base (~15 years of **RXTE monitoring**): systematic studies

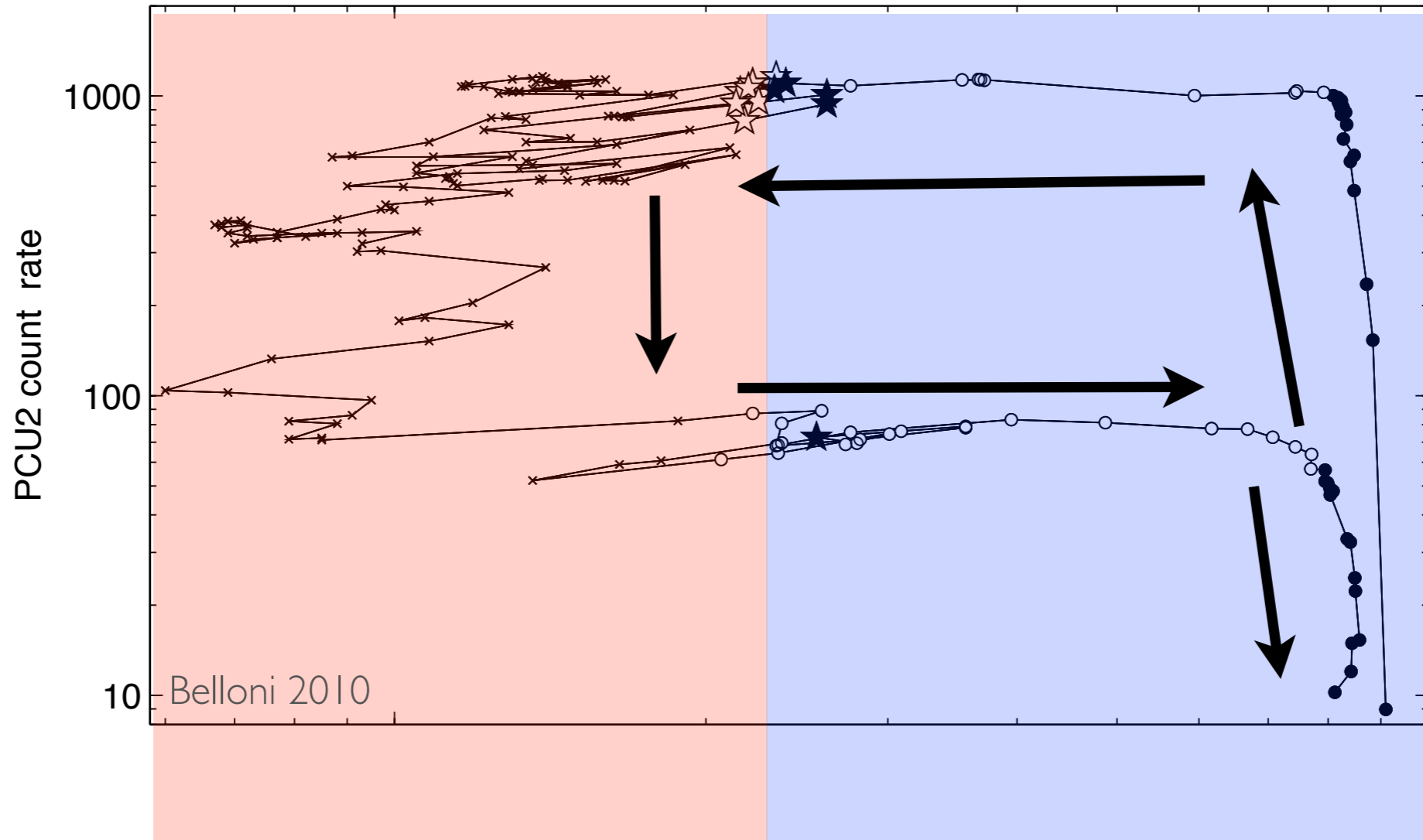




# Inclination effects:

how they do affect the Hardness-intensity diagrams

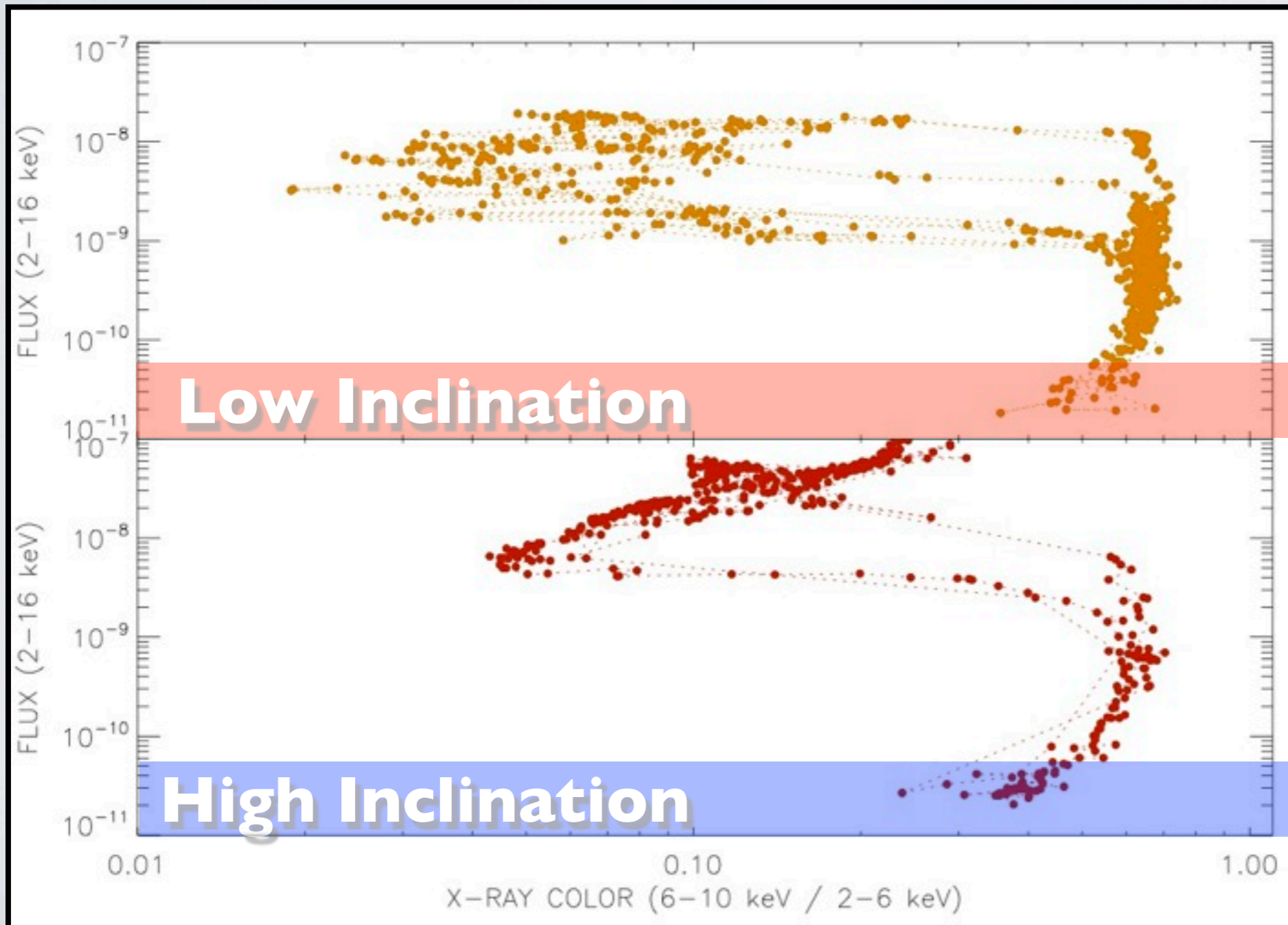
X-ray Luminosity  
↑



How hard the spectrum is  
→

# A CLOSER VIEW...

- RXTE absorption corrected fluxes (Dunn et al. 2010)

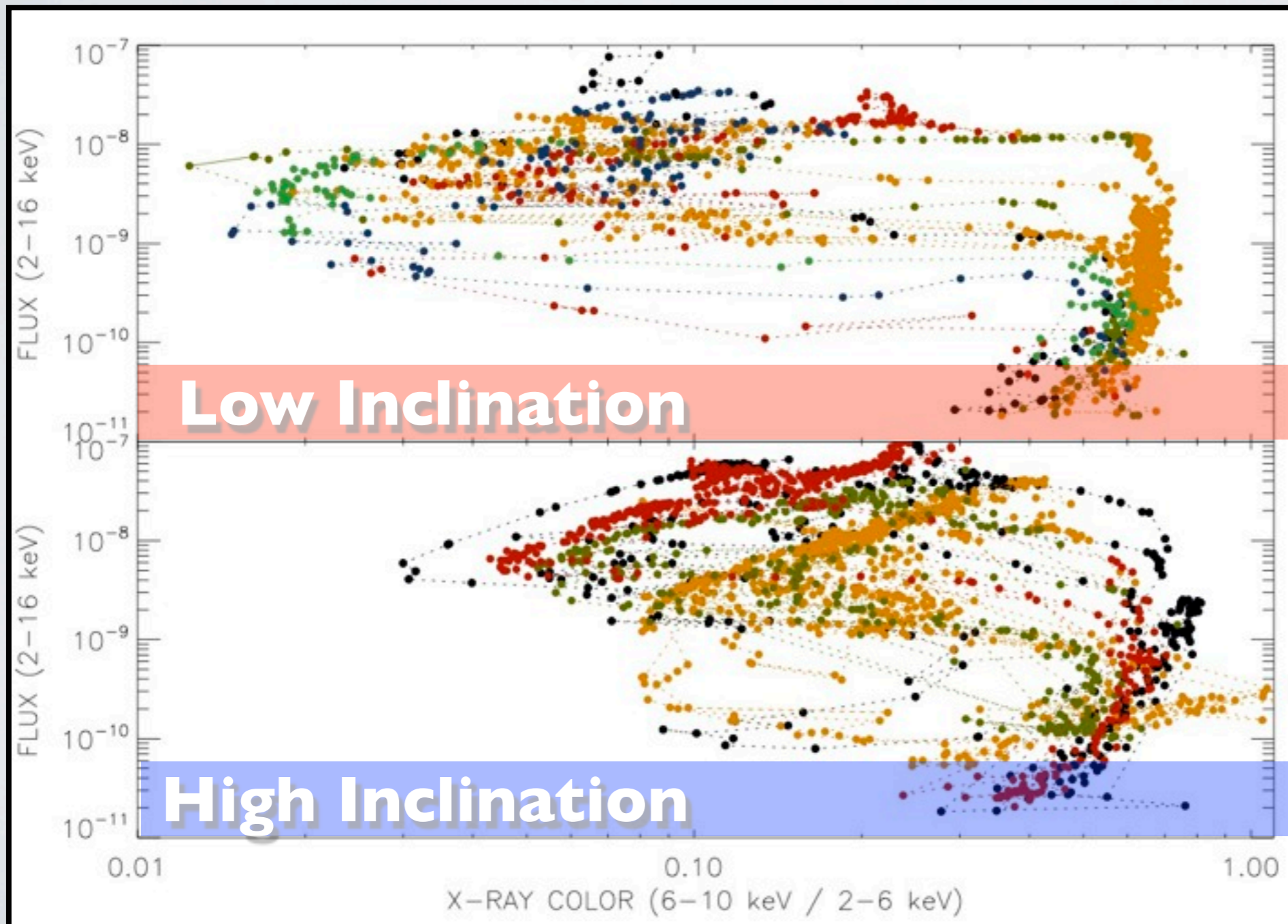


**GX 339-4**

**GRO J1655-40**

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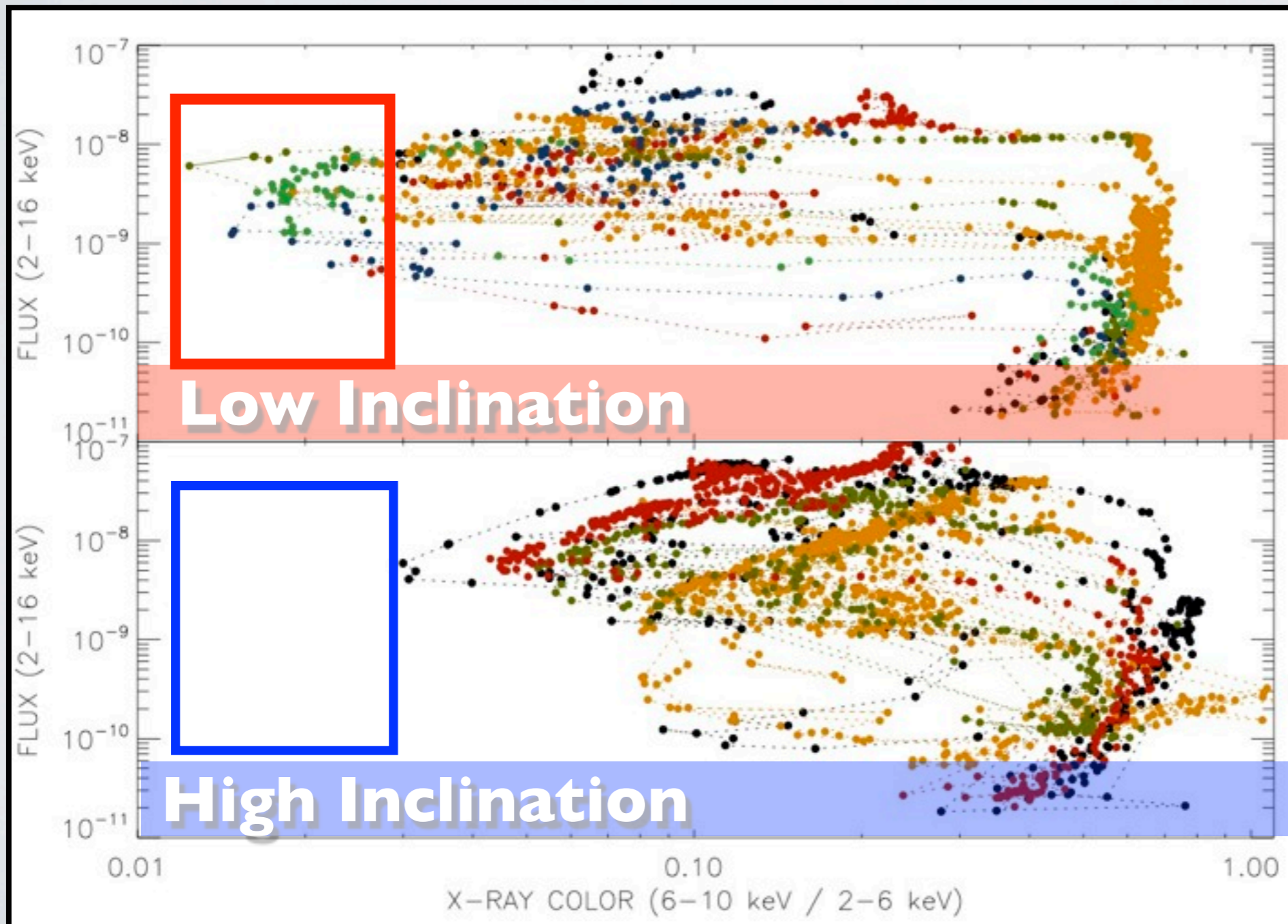


**4U 1543-47**  
**GX 339-4**  
**XTE J1650-500**  
**XTE J1859+226**  
**XTE J1817-330**  
**XTE J1720-318**

**XTE J1550-564**  
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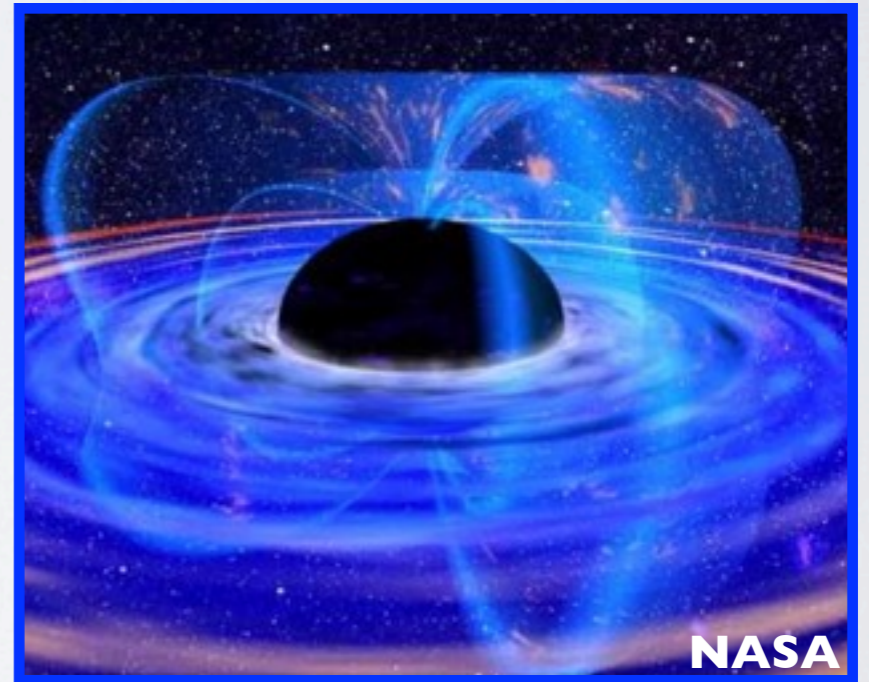
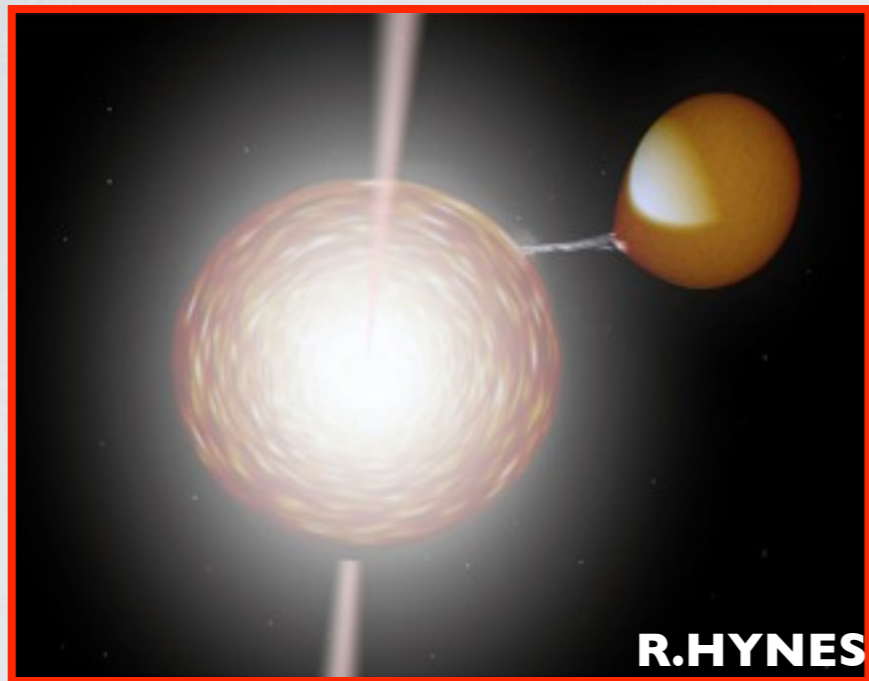


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# ACCRETION DISCS AND GENERAL RELATIVITY

- Low inclination disc dominated by gravitational redshift

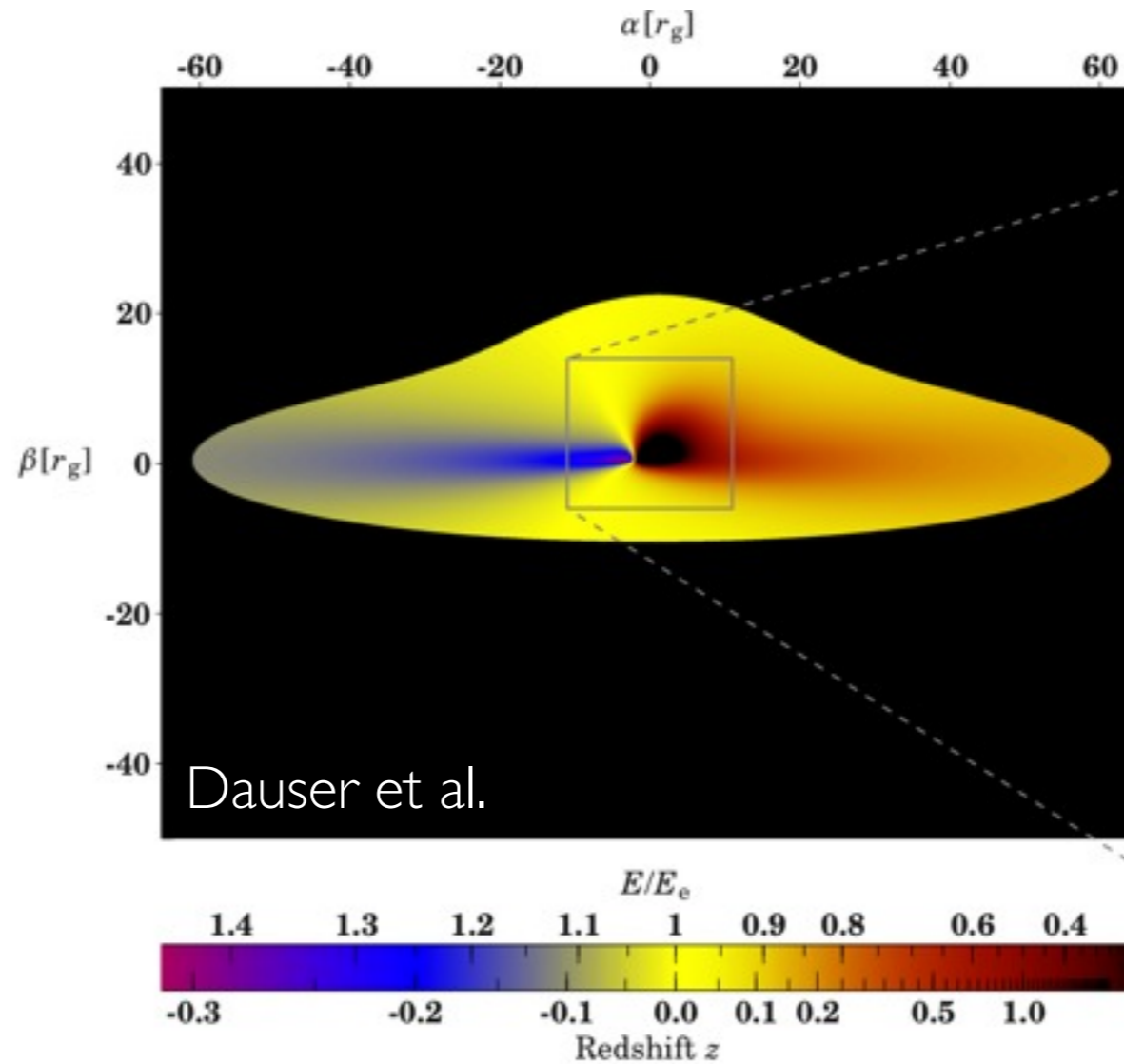


- Gravitational redshift starts to be compensated by blue shifting when looking at higher inclinations.

# ACCRETION DISCS AND GENERAL RELATIVITY

★ Doppler beaming enhances blue-shifted light

★ Light bending effects



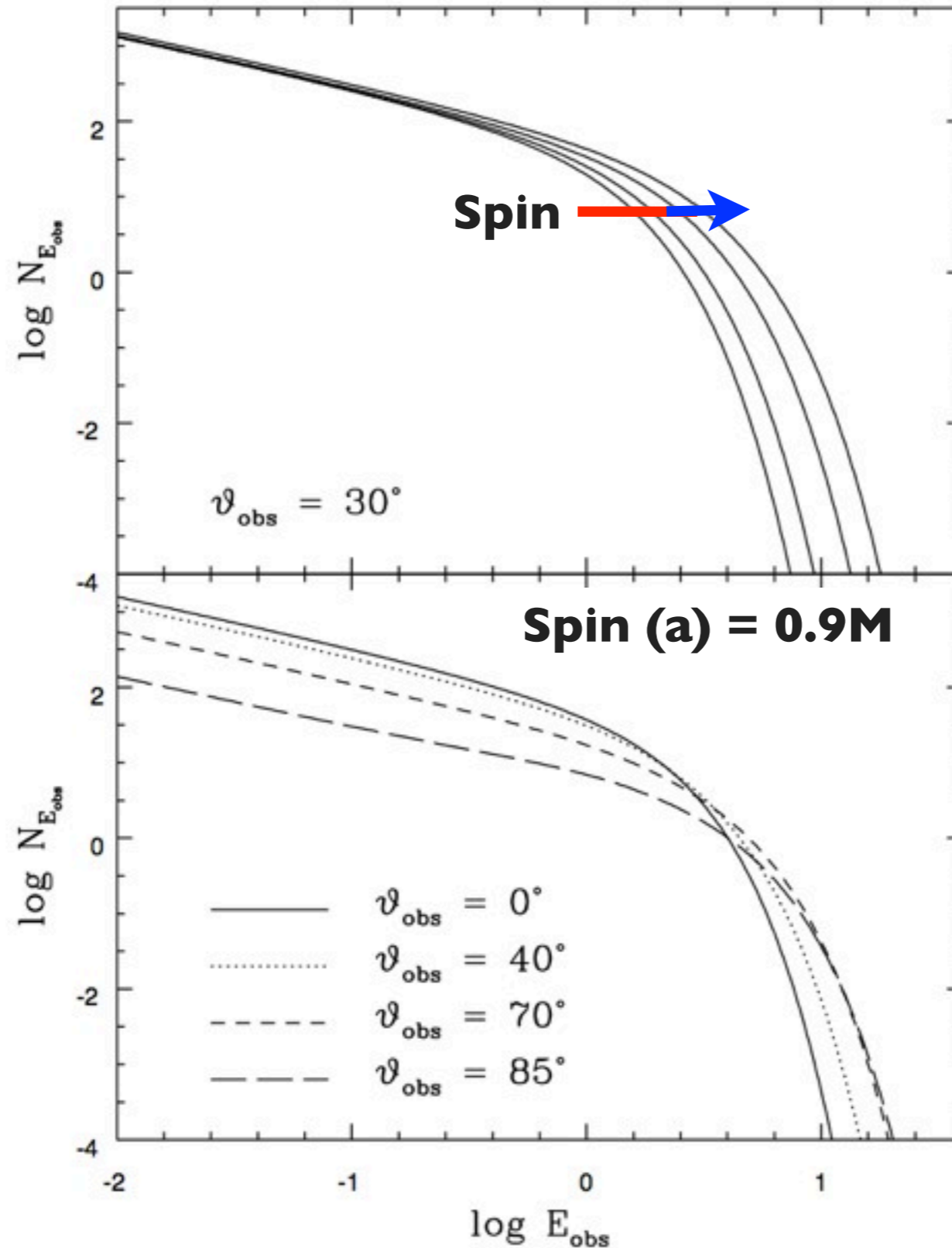
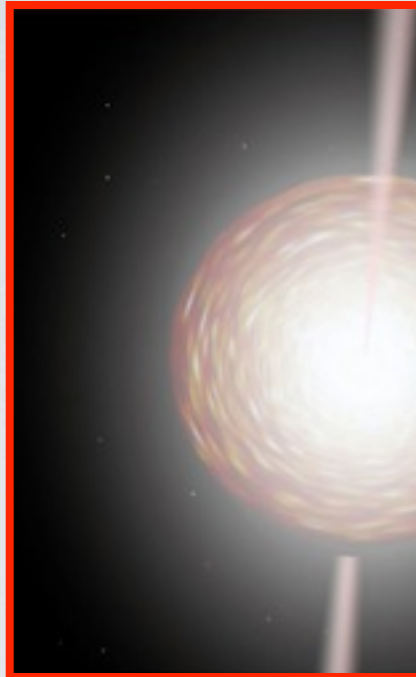
redshift



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# ACCRETION DISCS AND GENERAL RELATIVITY

- Low inclination



redshift



- Gravitational shifting w

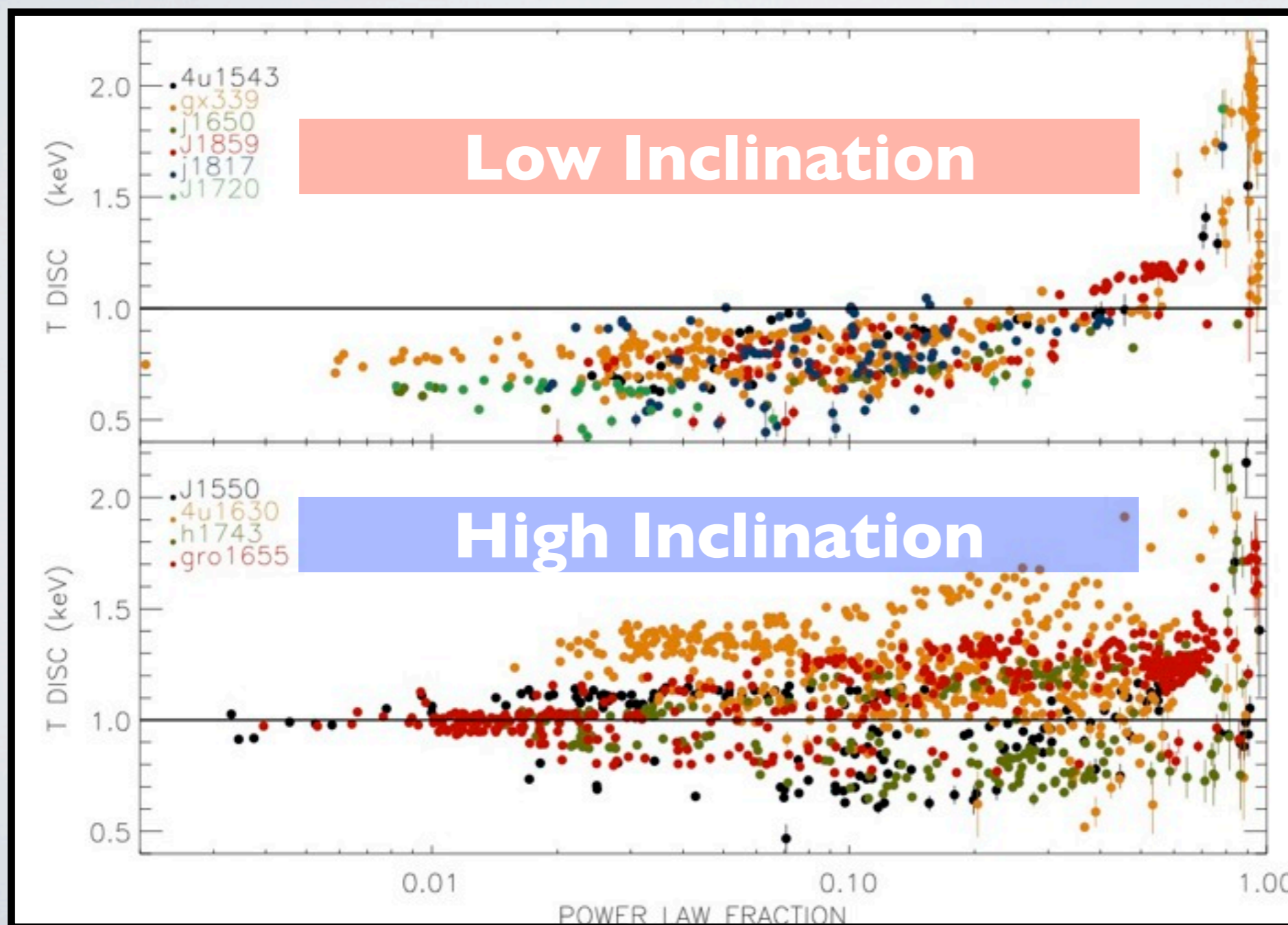
by blue

Li et al. 2005

# DO WE REALLY SEE THAT?

Fits presented in Dunn et al. 2010 (Newtonian discs (DISKBB))

$$T_{\text{OBS}} = T_{\text{PEAK}} f_{\text{COL}} \mathbf{f_{GR}} [\mathbf{i, spin}] \quad (\text{see e.g. Zhang, Cui \& Chen 1997; Cunningham 1975})$$

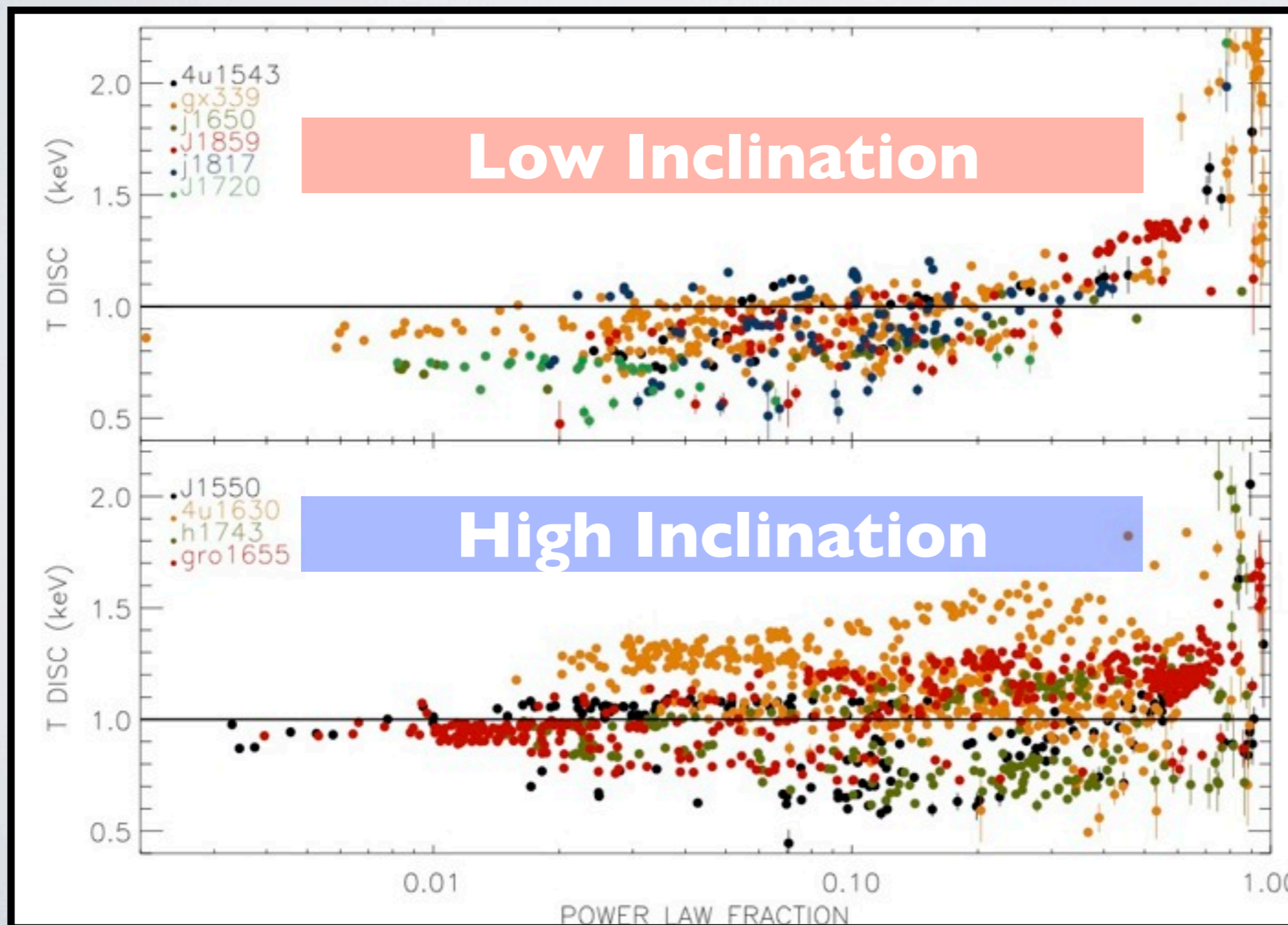




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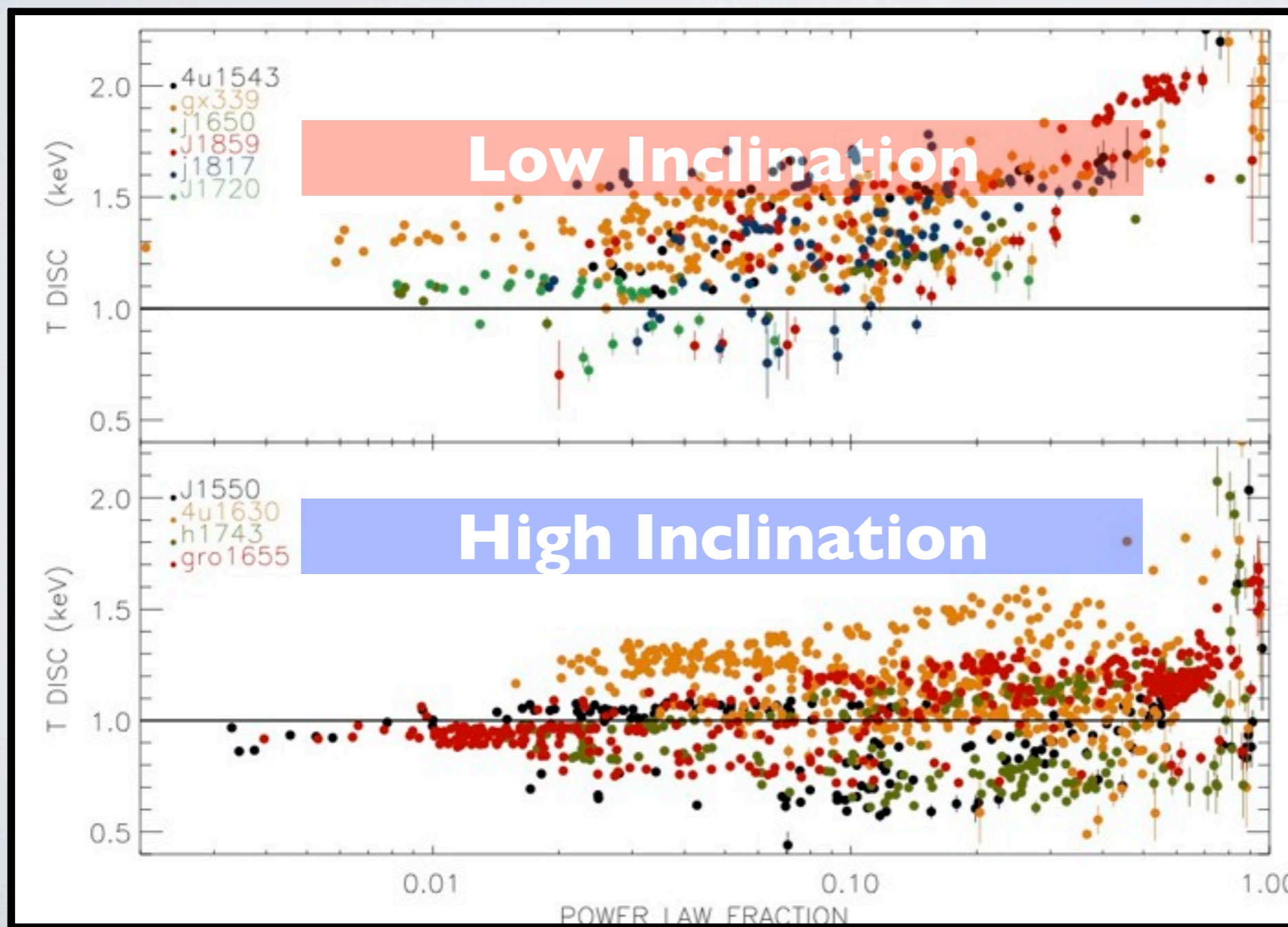


$$f_{\text{GR}} [i, a=0.0]$$

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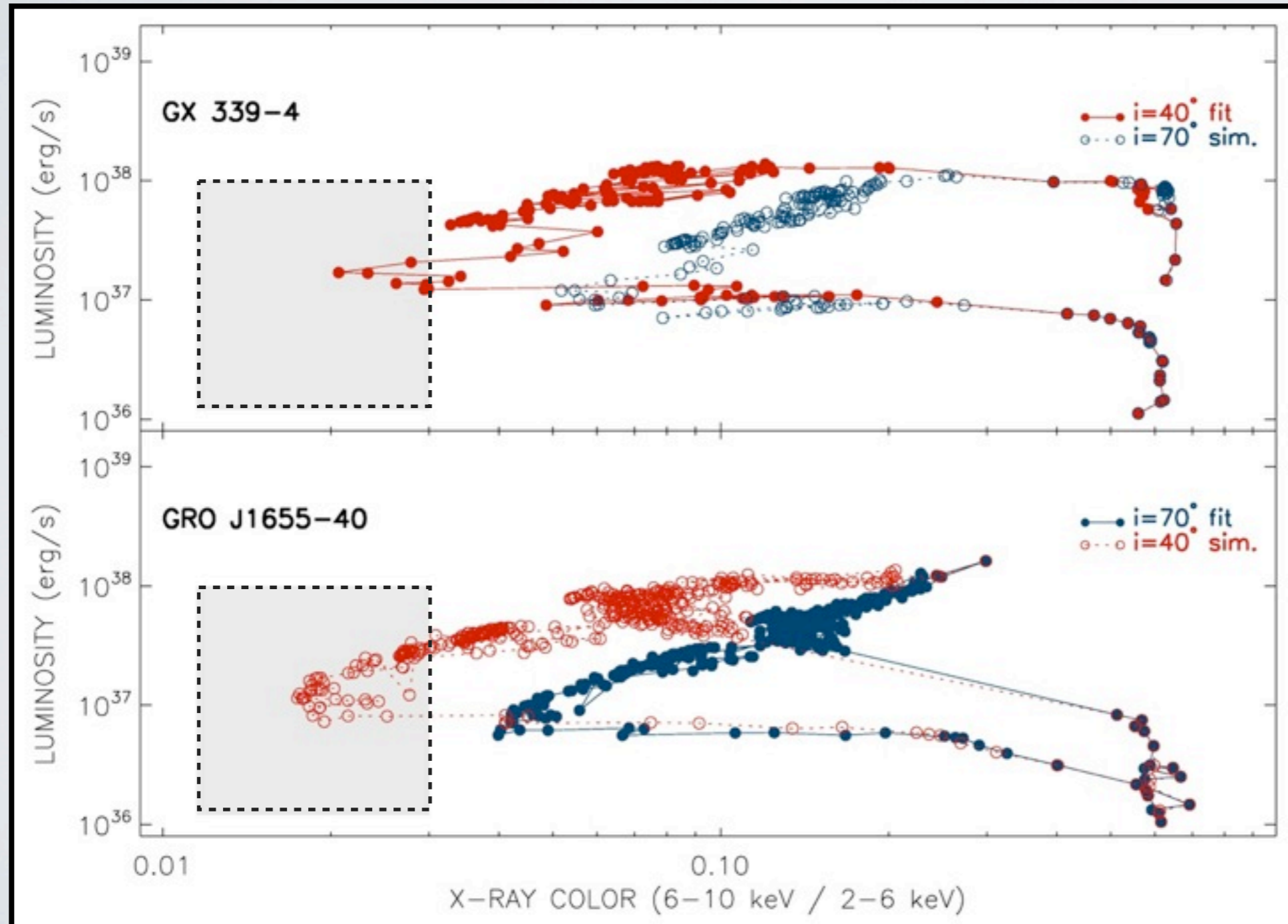
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$$f_{\text{GR}} [i, a=0.998]$$

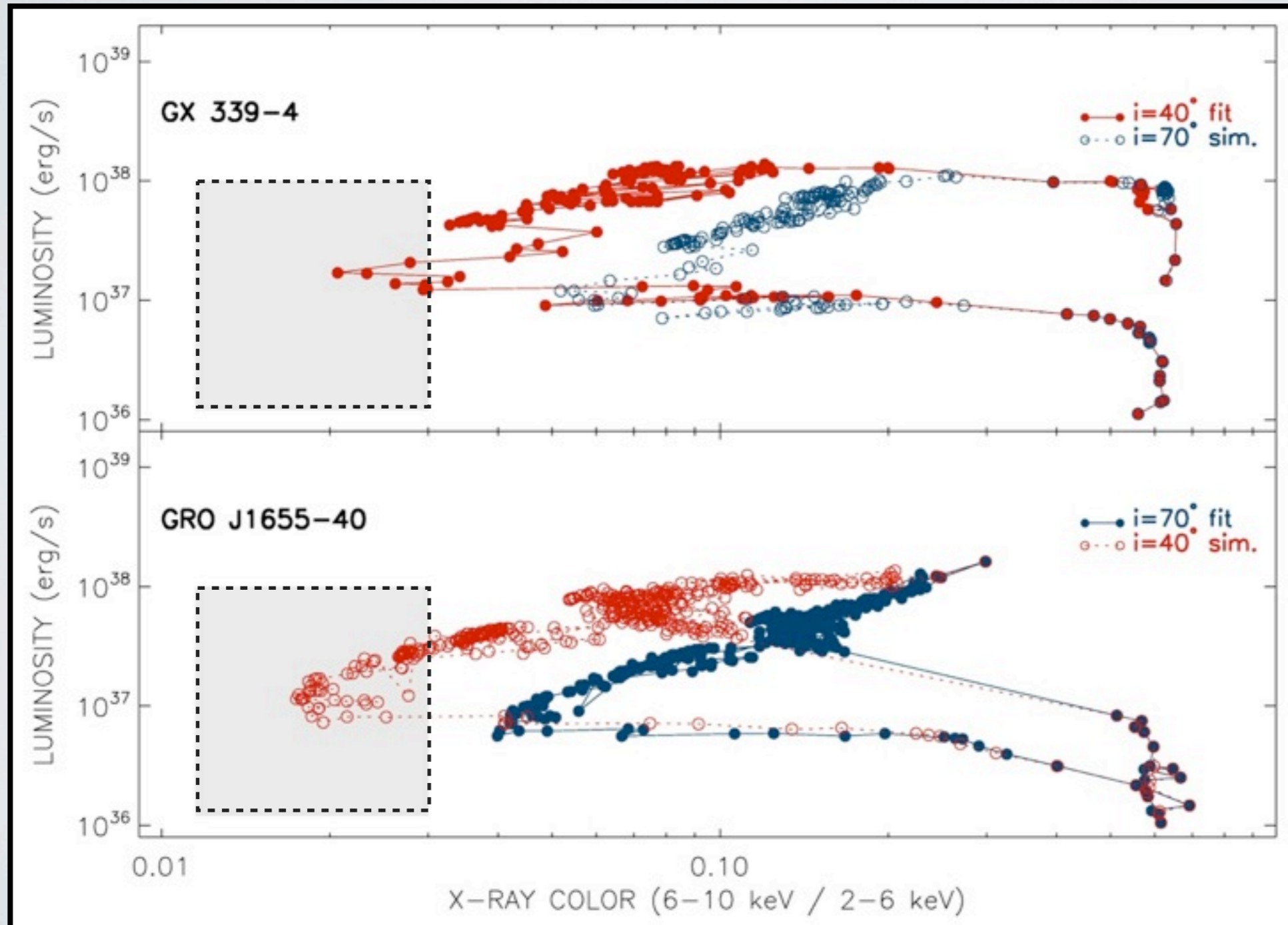
# DOES IT EXPLAIN EVERYTHING ?

★ Simulations using a KERRBB fully relativistic modeling



# DOES IT EXPLAIN EVERYTHING ?

★ Simulations using a KERRBB fully relativistic modeling



*Other factors?*

