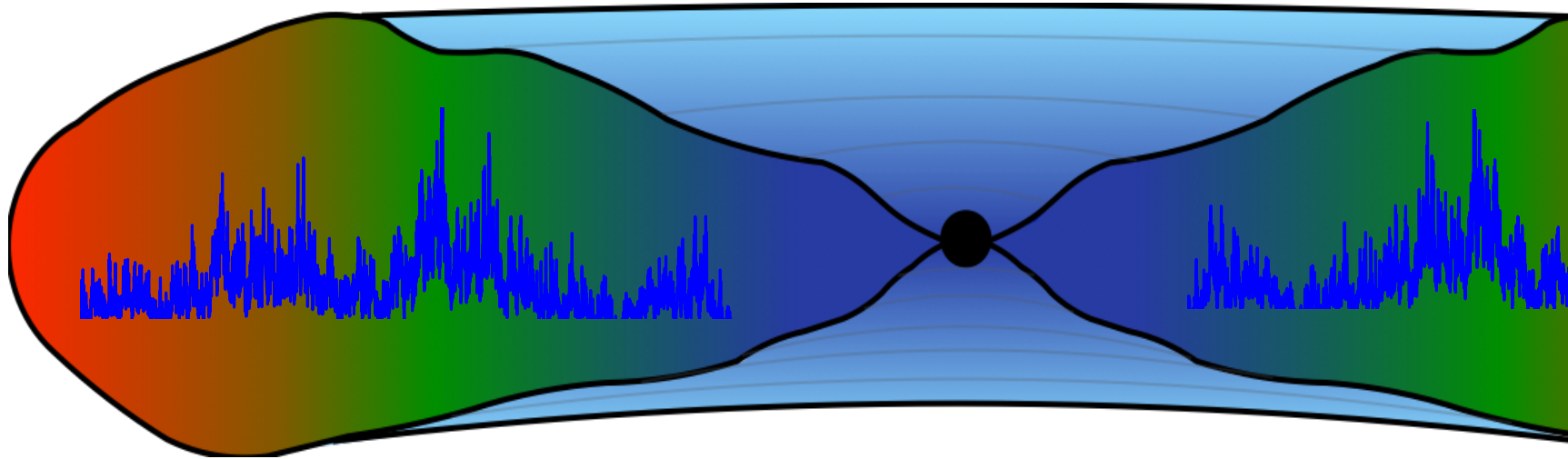


# Review of X-ray variability in black hole binaries

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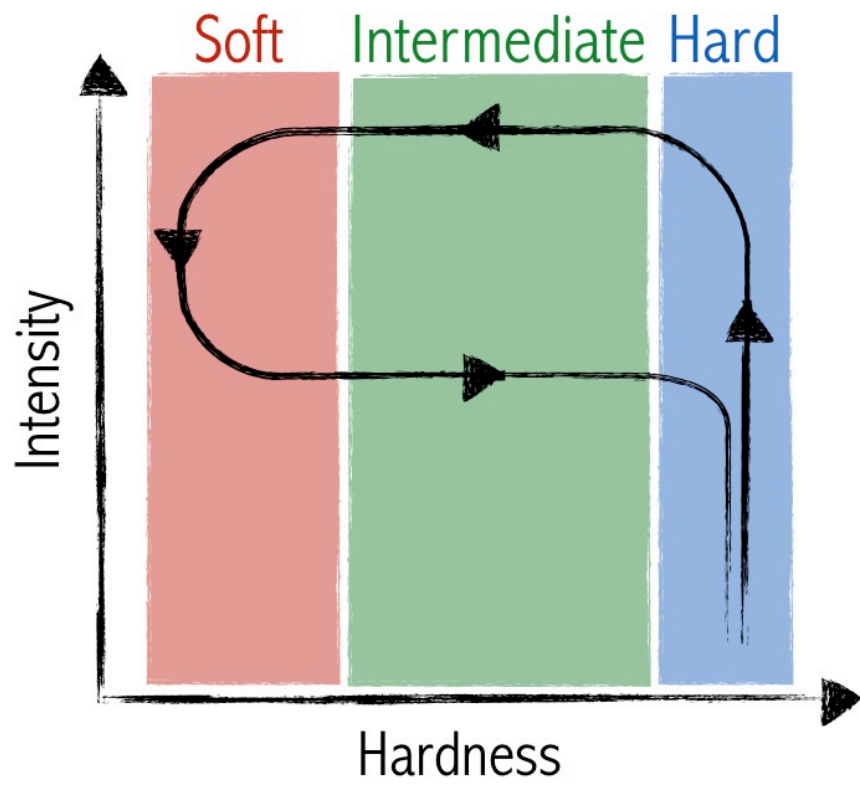
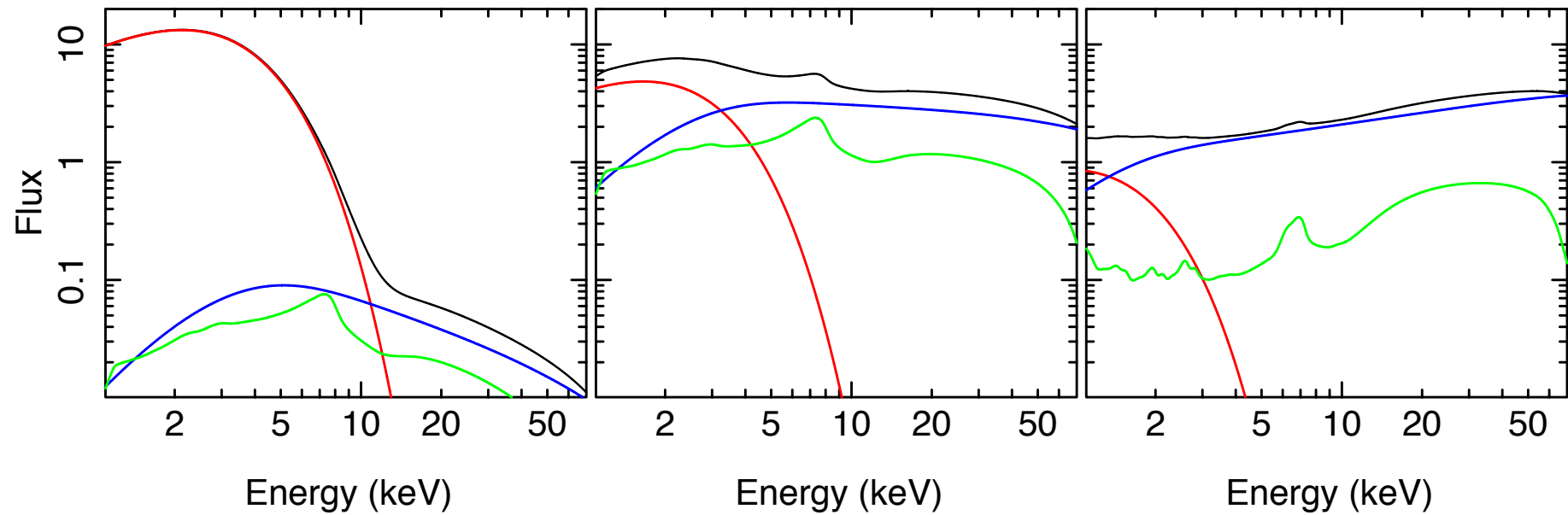
Adam Ingram

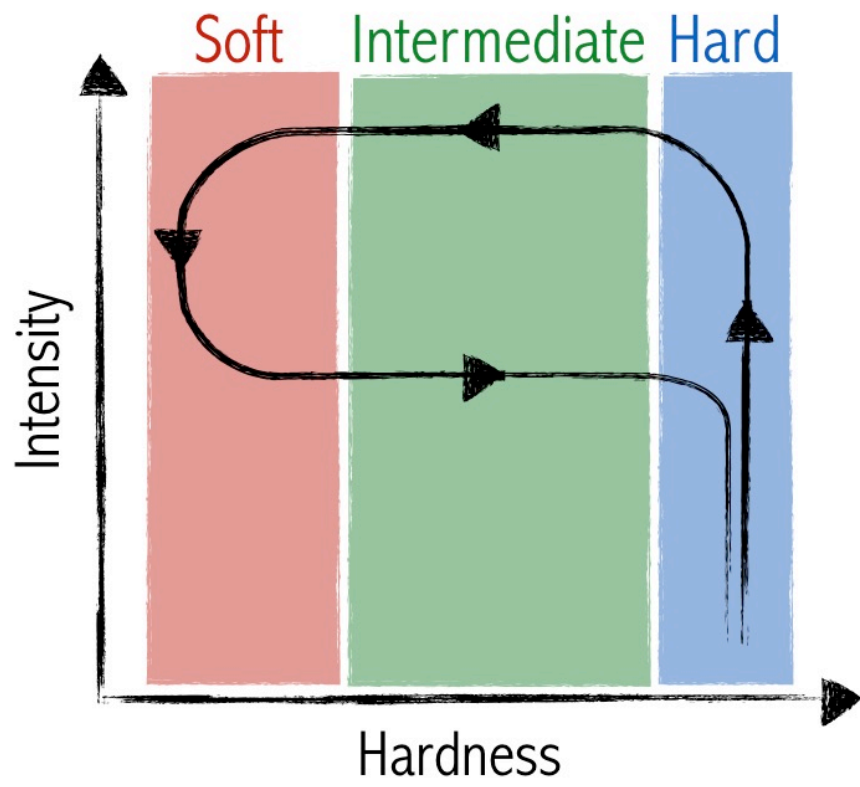
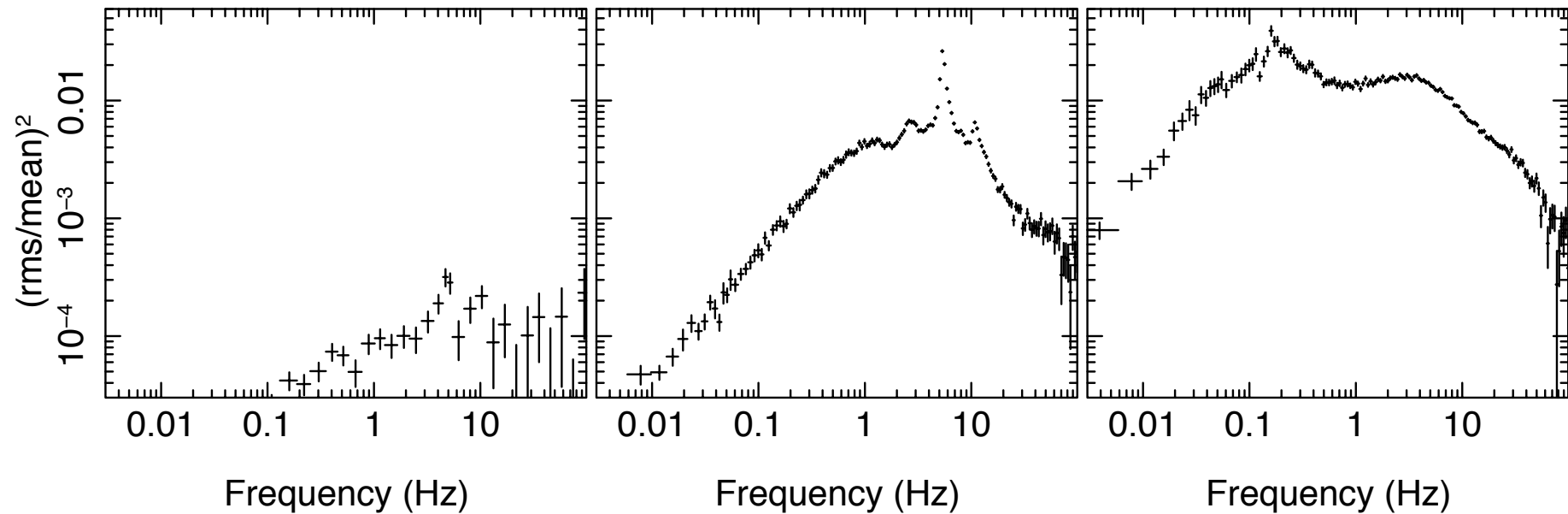
Michiel van der Klis, Chris Done

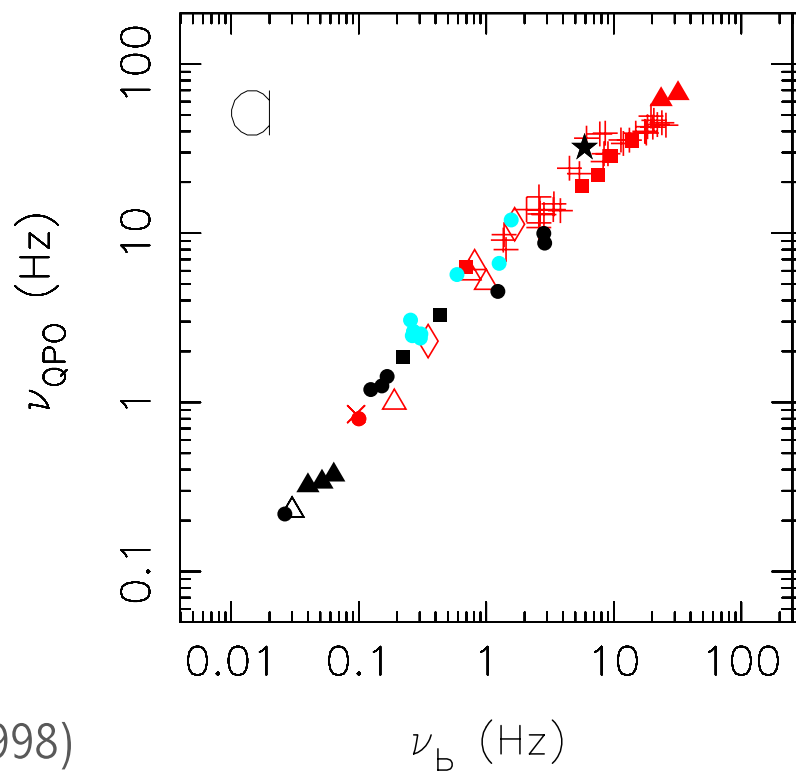
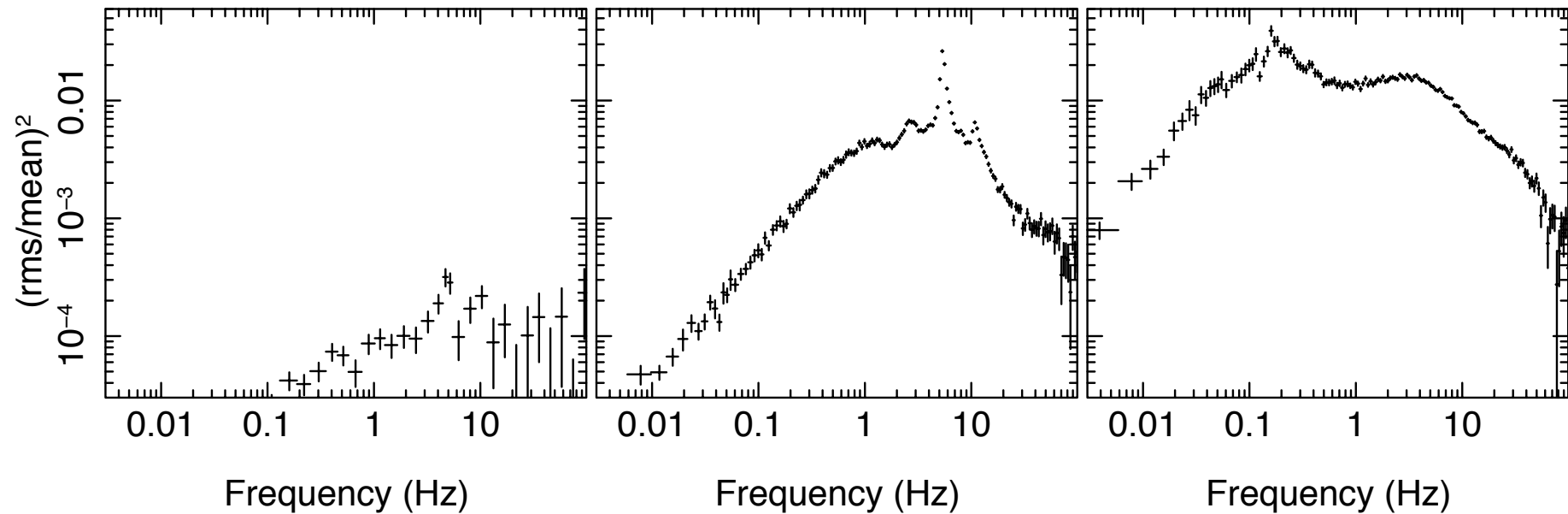


The Extremes of Black Hole Accretion  
9<sup>th</sup> June 2015



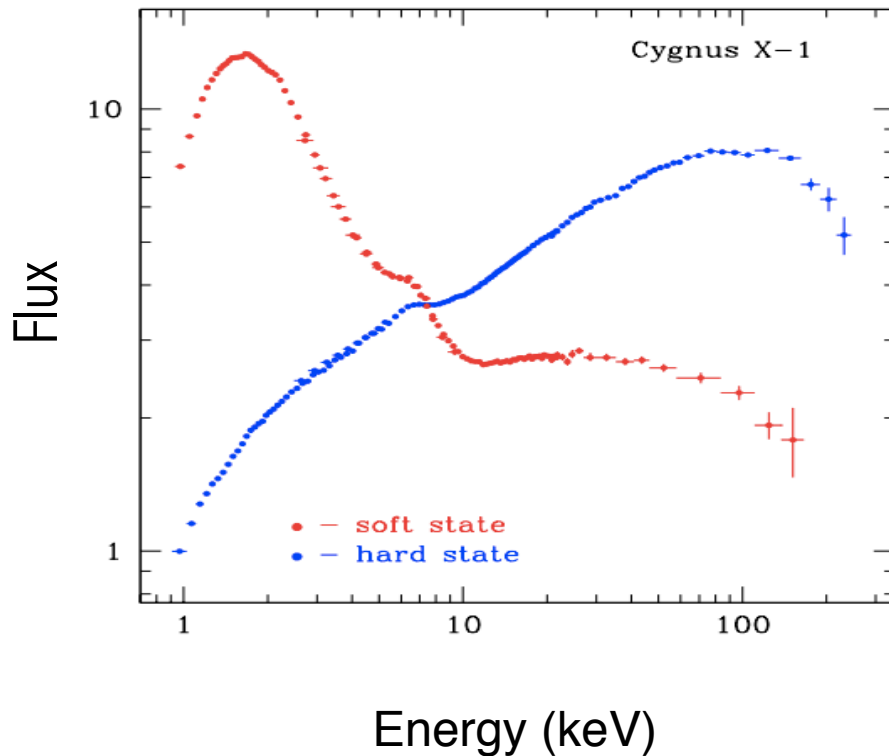




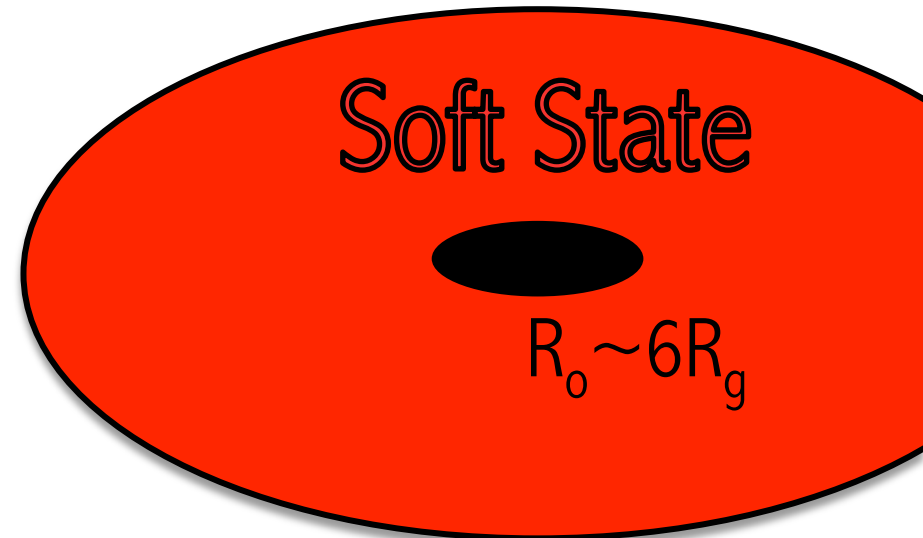


# Truncated disk model

State changes from moving  
truncation radius ( $R_g = GM/c^2$ )



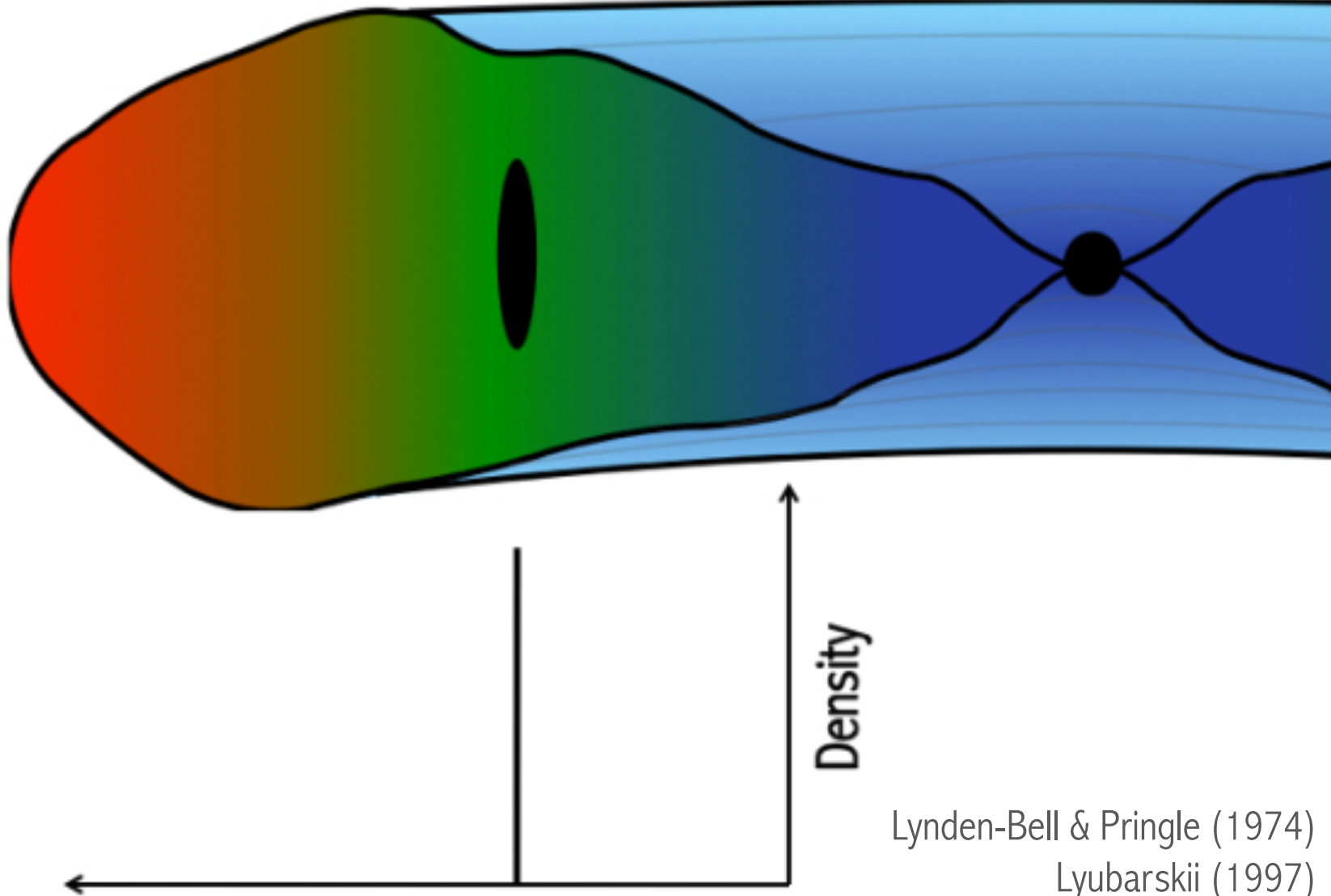
Gilfanov (2010)



# Diffusion

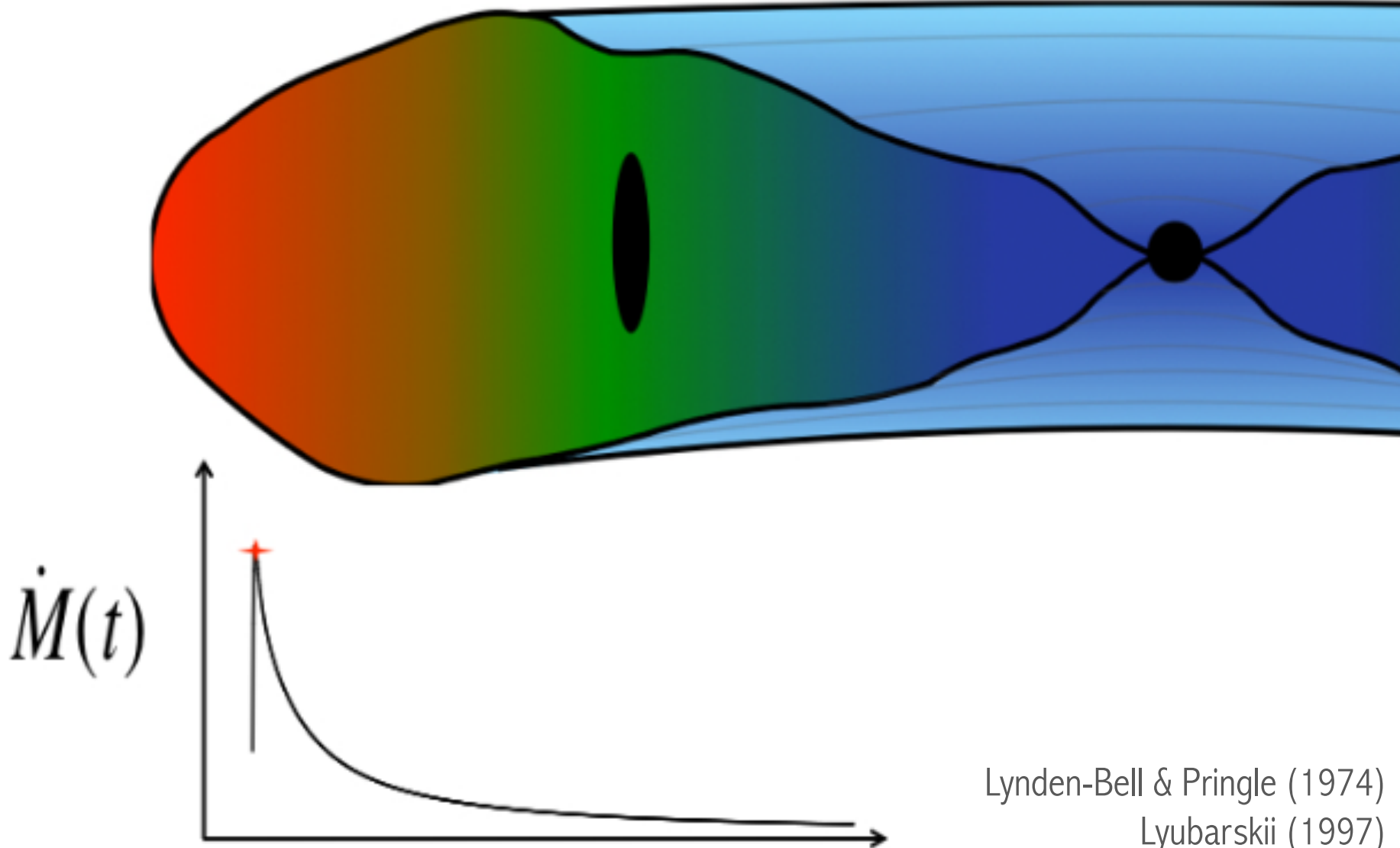


ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE  
ANTON PANNEKOEK



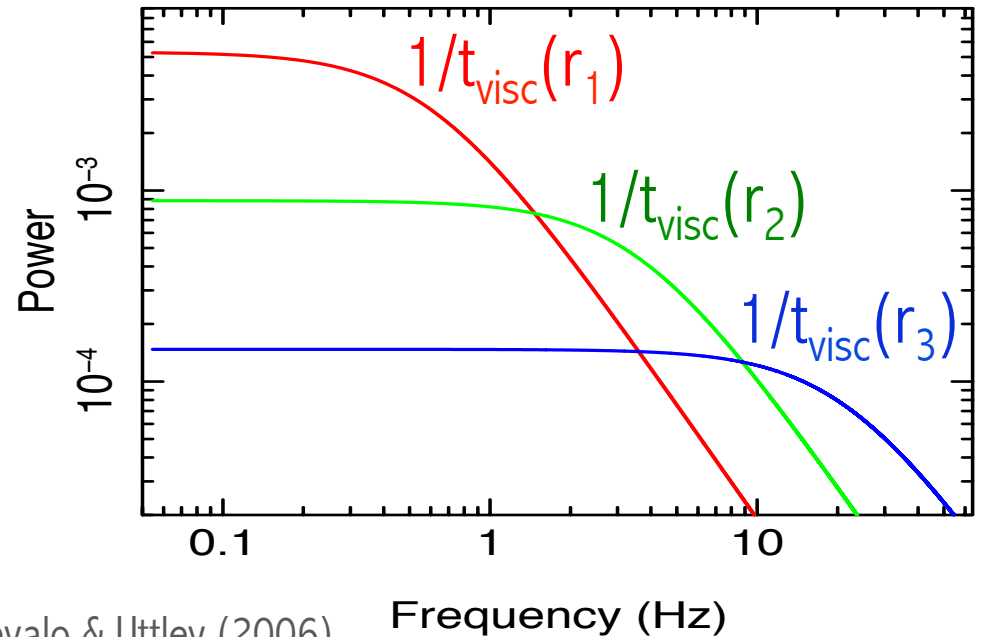
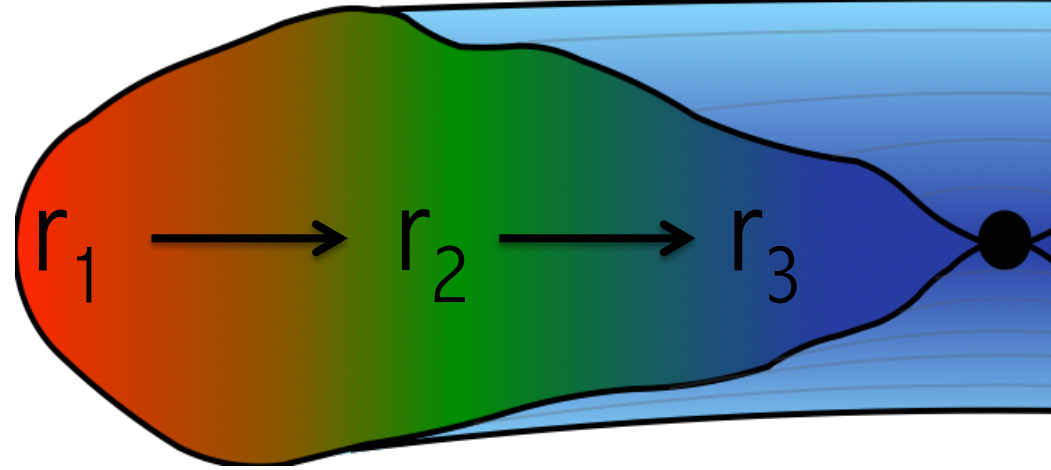
Lynden-Bell & Pringle (1974)  
Lyubarskii (1997)

# Diffusion



Lynden-Bell & Pringle (1974)  
Lyubarskii (1997)

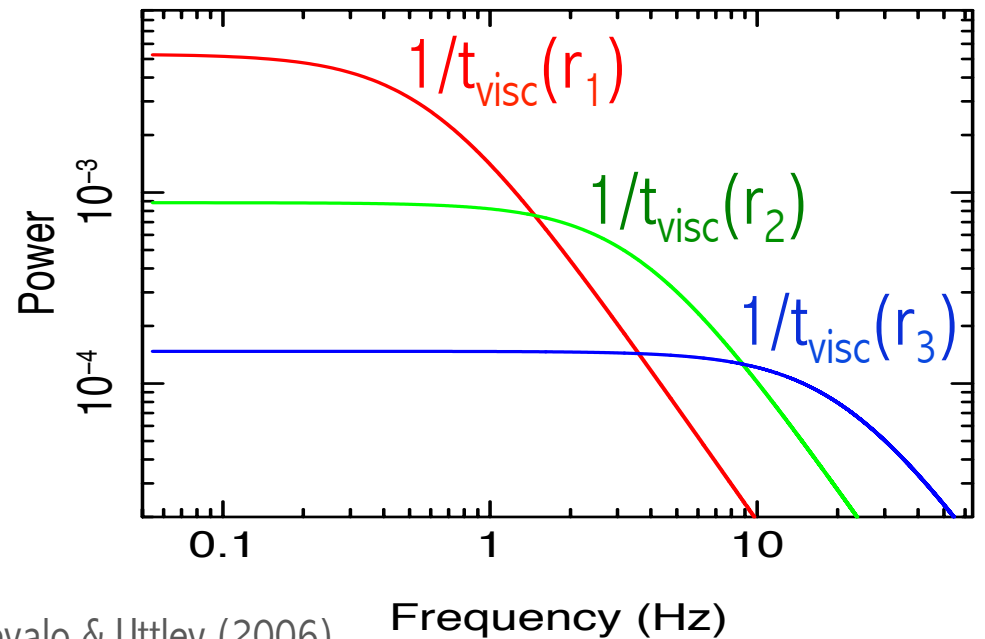
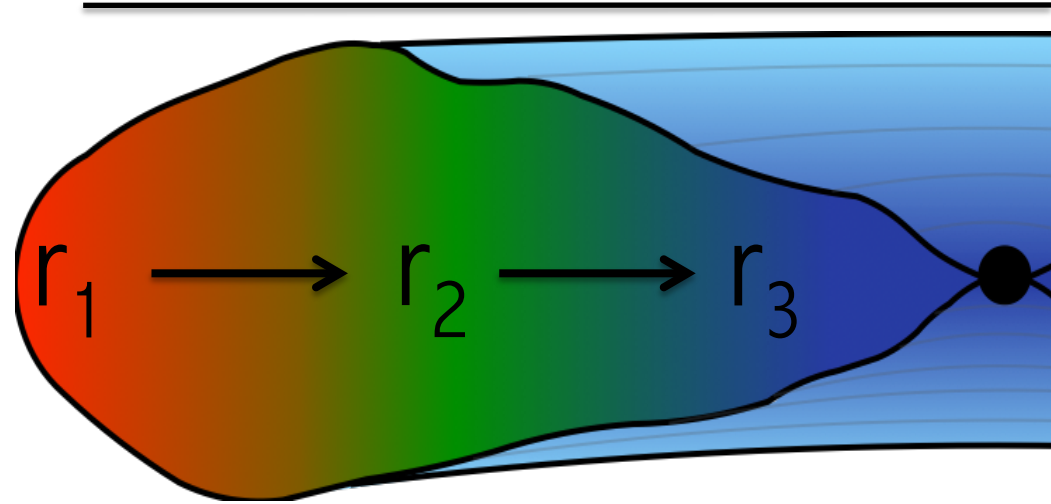
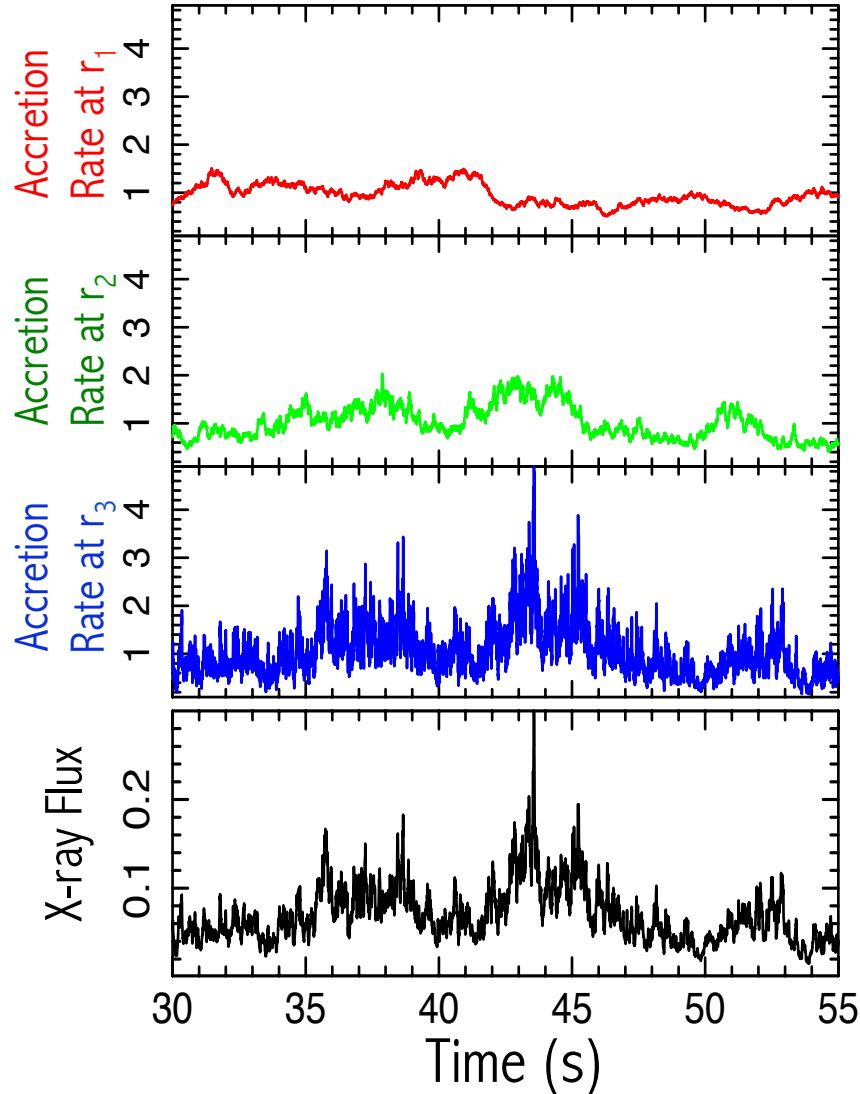
# Propagating fluctuations





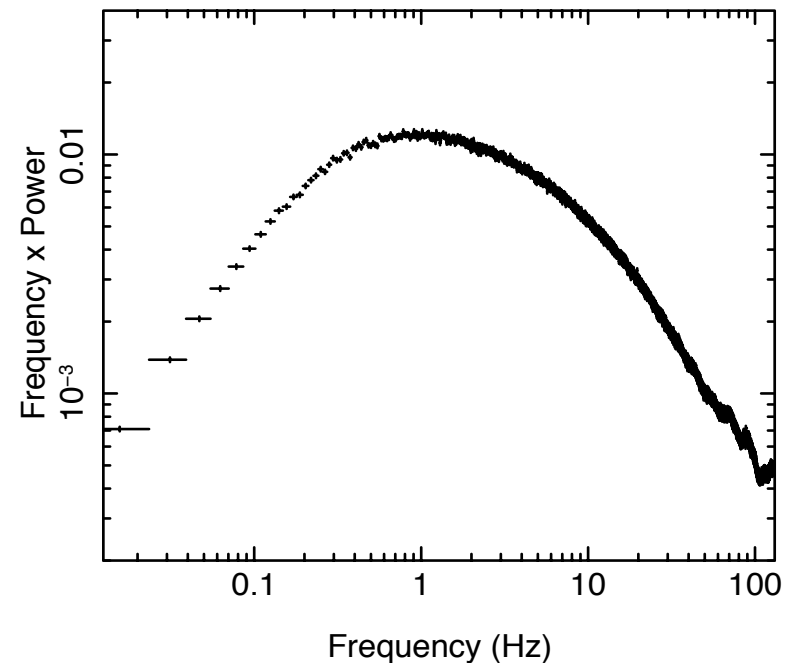
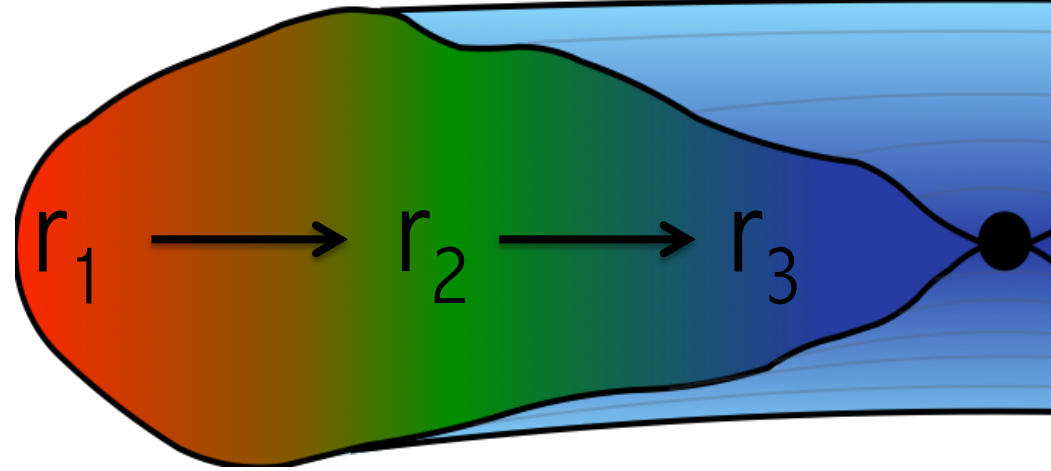
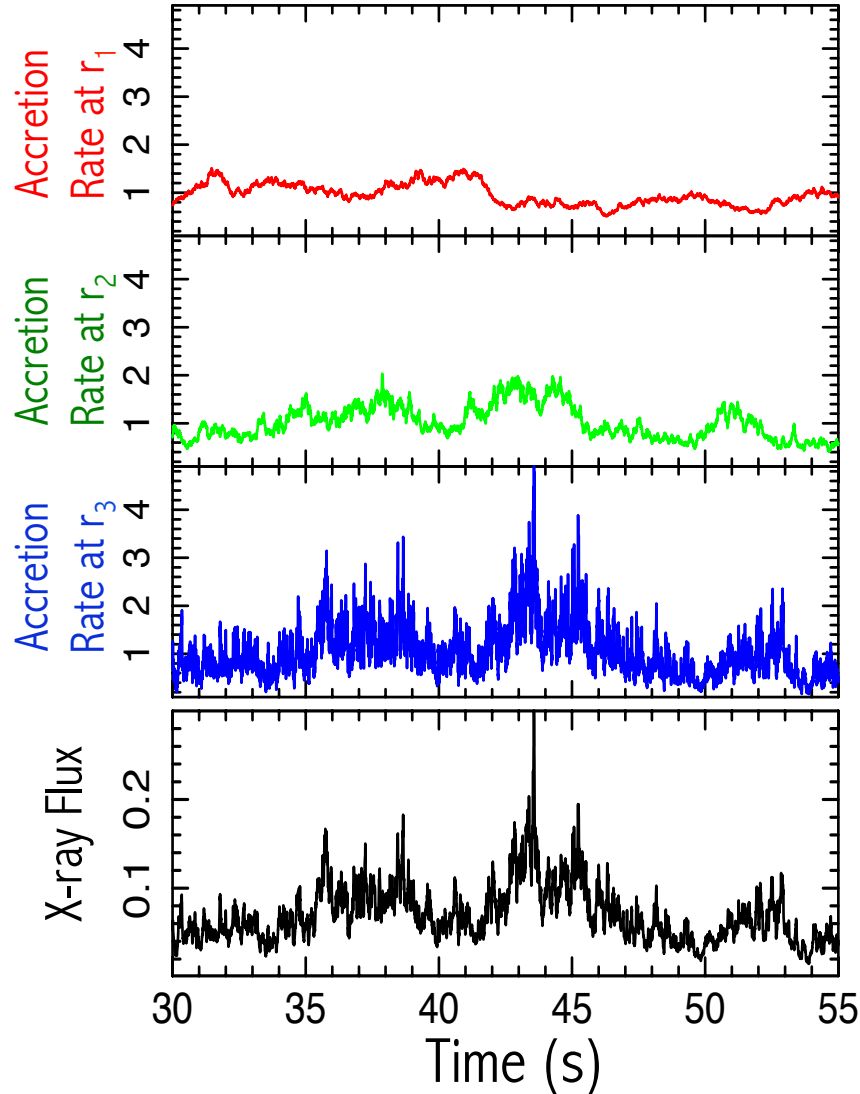


# Propagating fluctuations



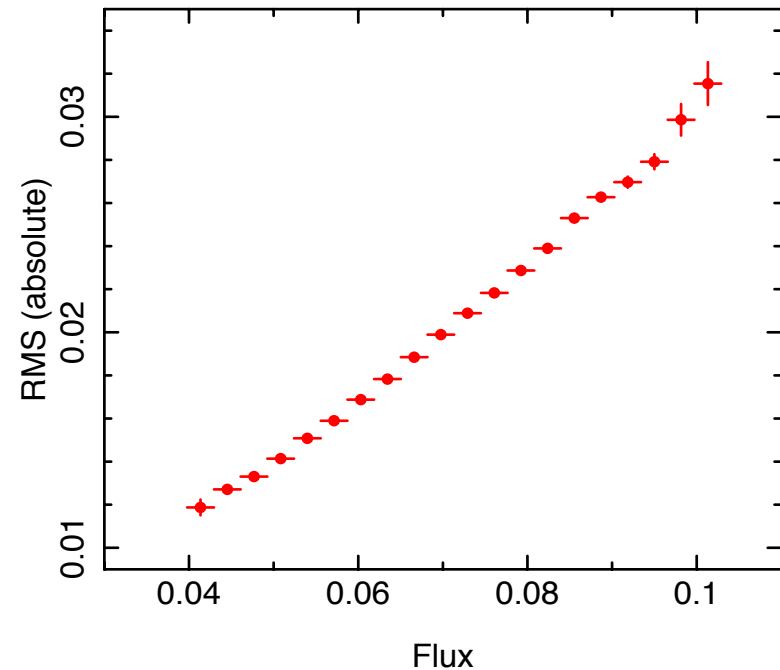
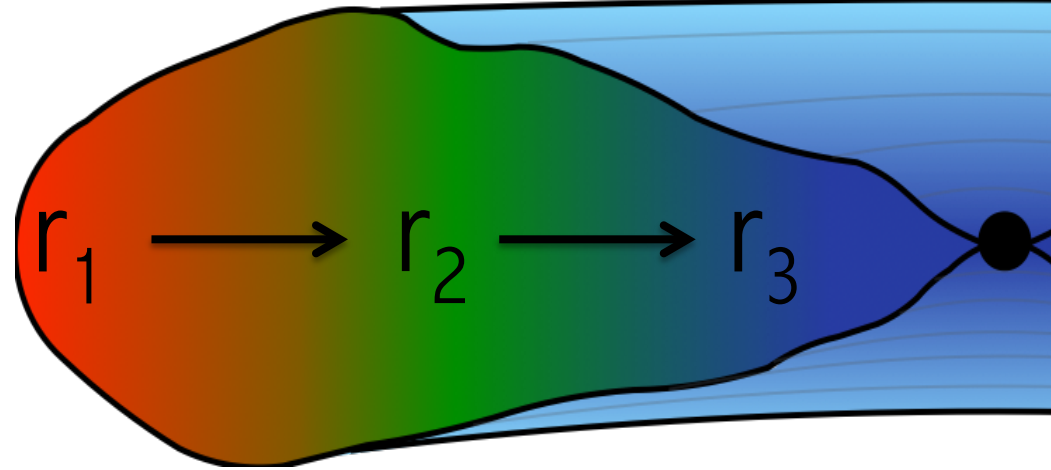
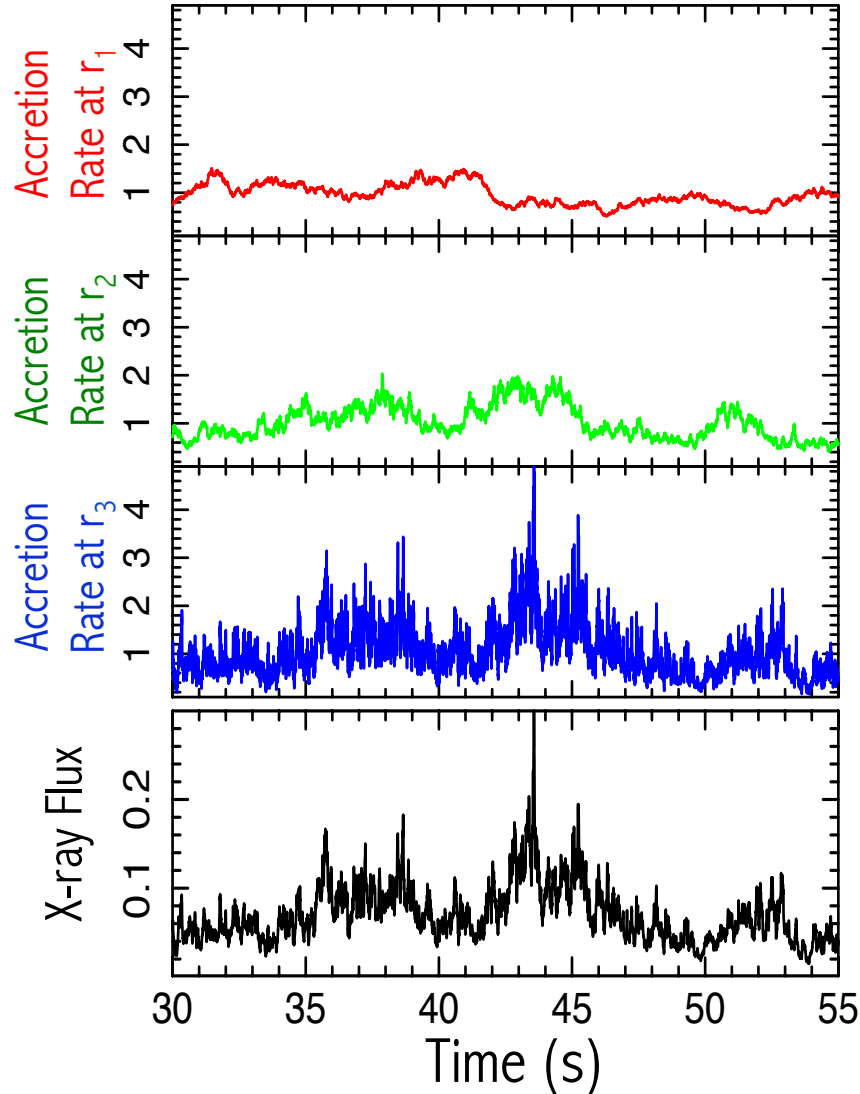


# Propagating fluctuations



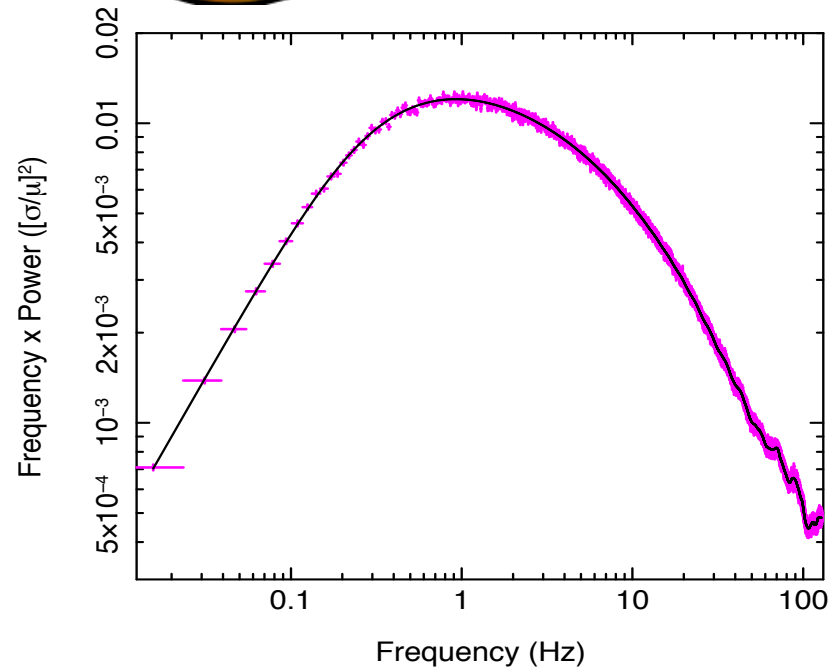
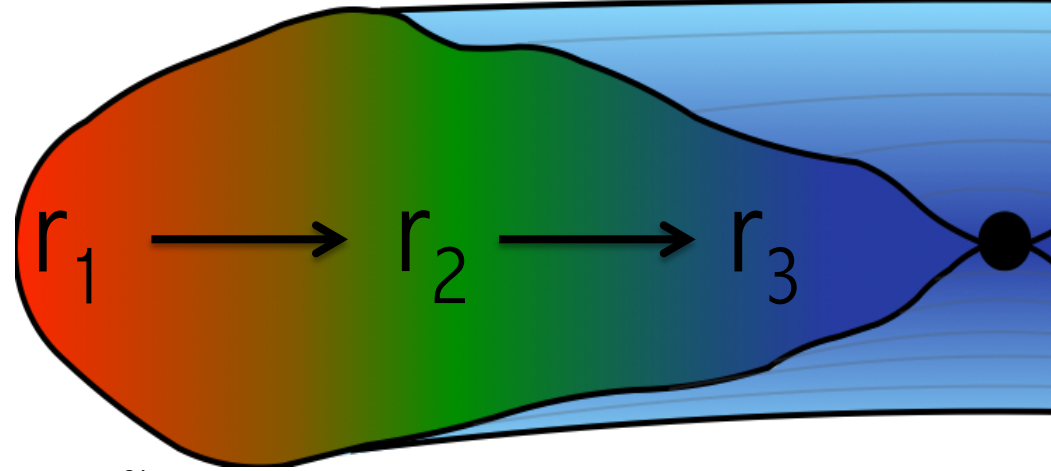
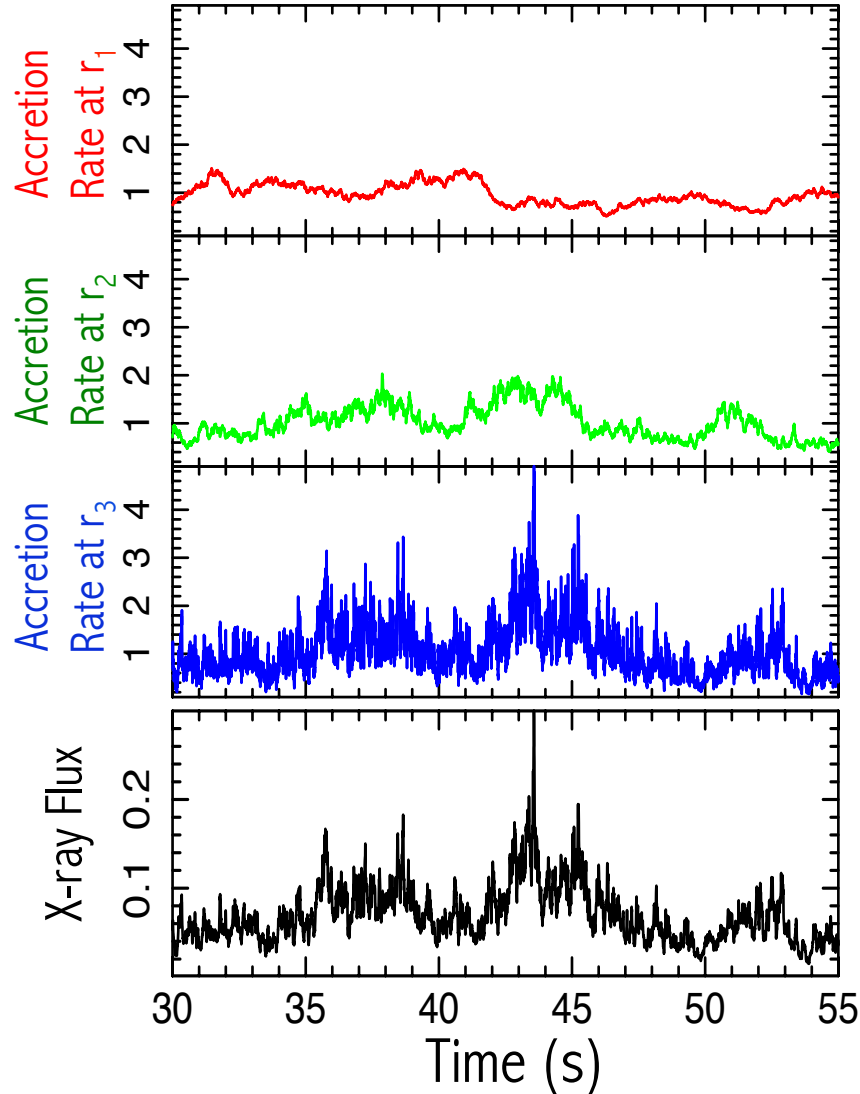


# Propagating fluctuations





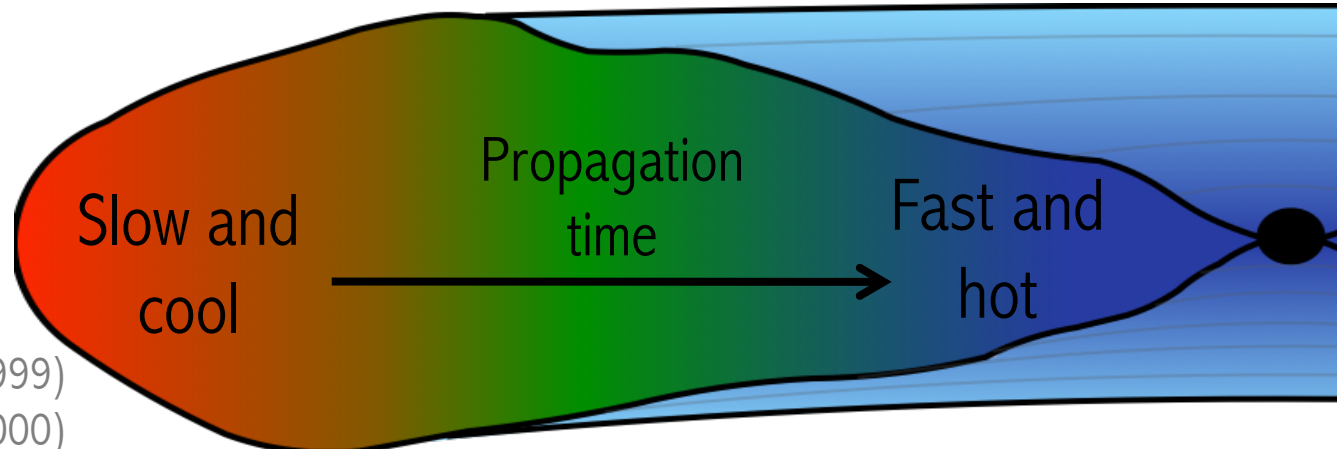
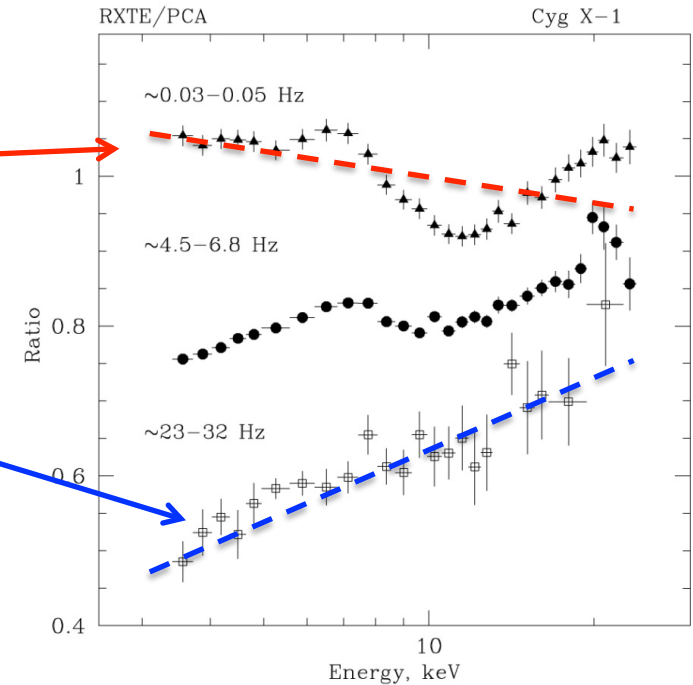
# Propagating fluctuations





# Freq-resolved spectra

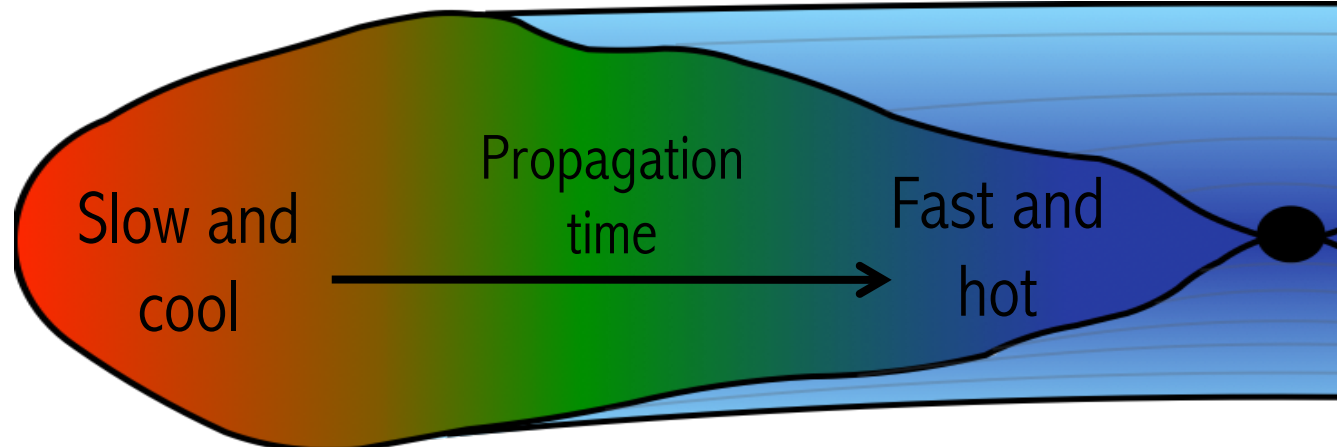
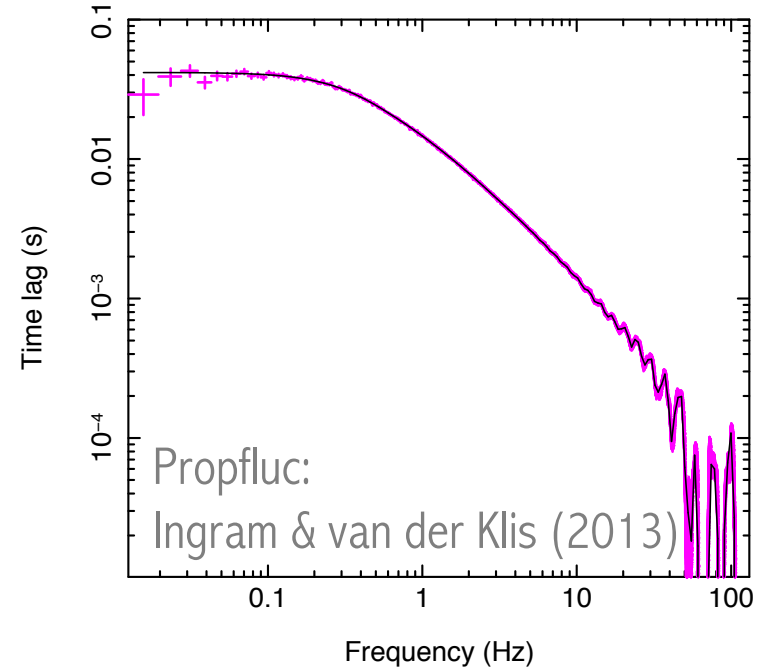
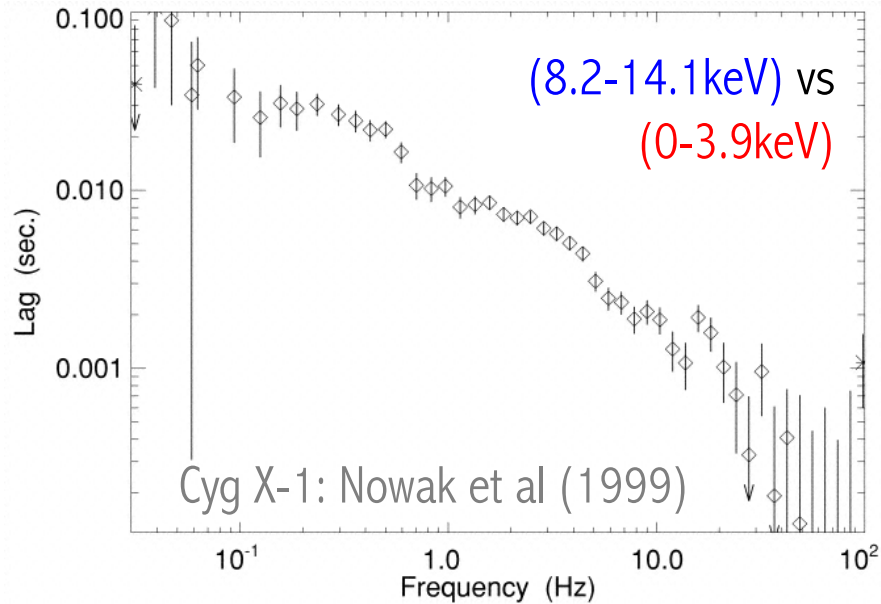
**Slow** variability has a softer spectrum than **fast** variability





# Time lags

Hard photons lag soft

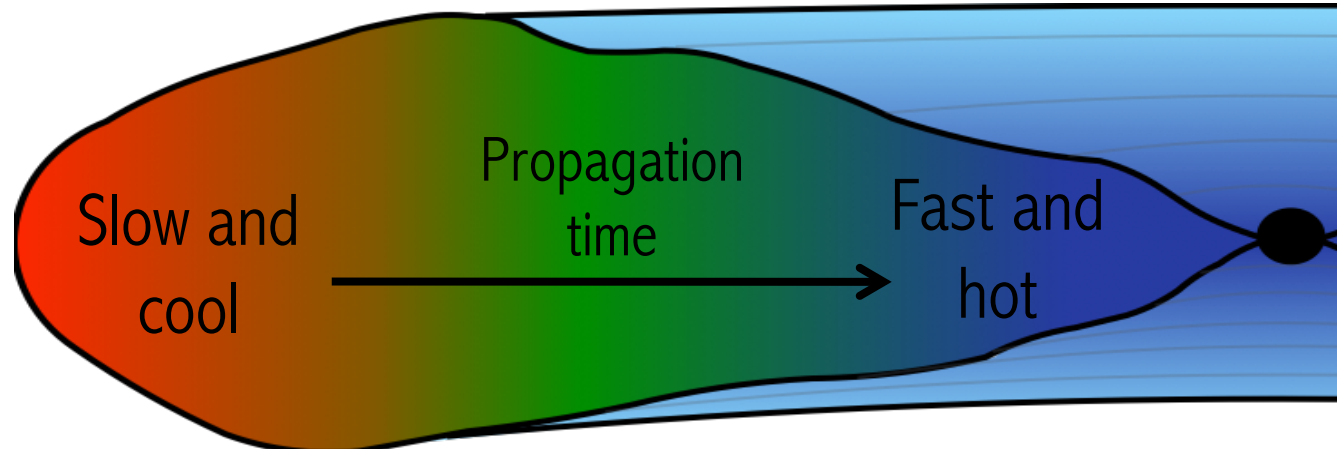
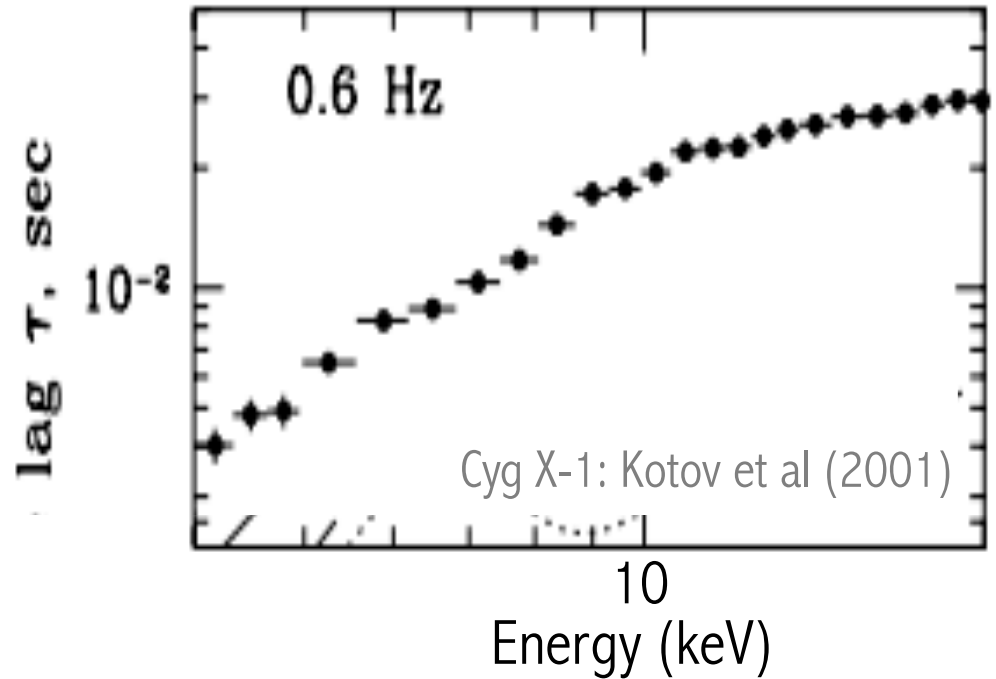


Kotov et al (2001);  
Arevalo & Uttley (2006)

# Time lags

Hard photons lag soft

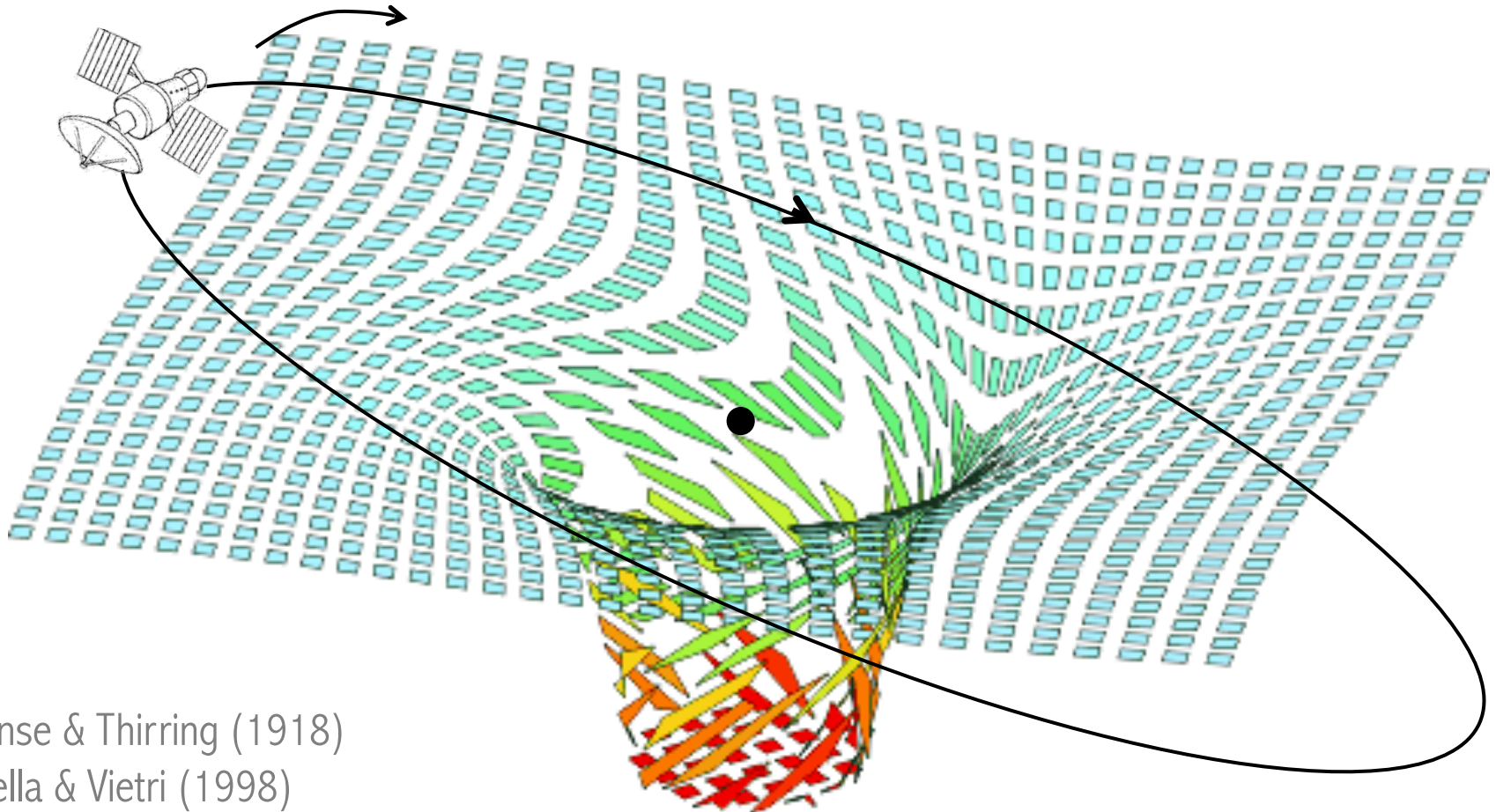
Harder photons: greater lag



Kotov et al (2001);  
Arevalo & Uttley (2006)

# QPO: Frame dragging

A spinning black hole **distorts** space and time  
The satellite's motion is **influenced** by the spin of the black hole

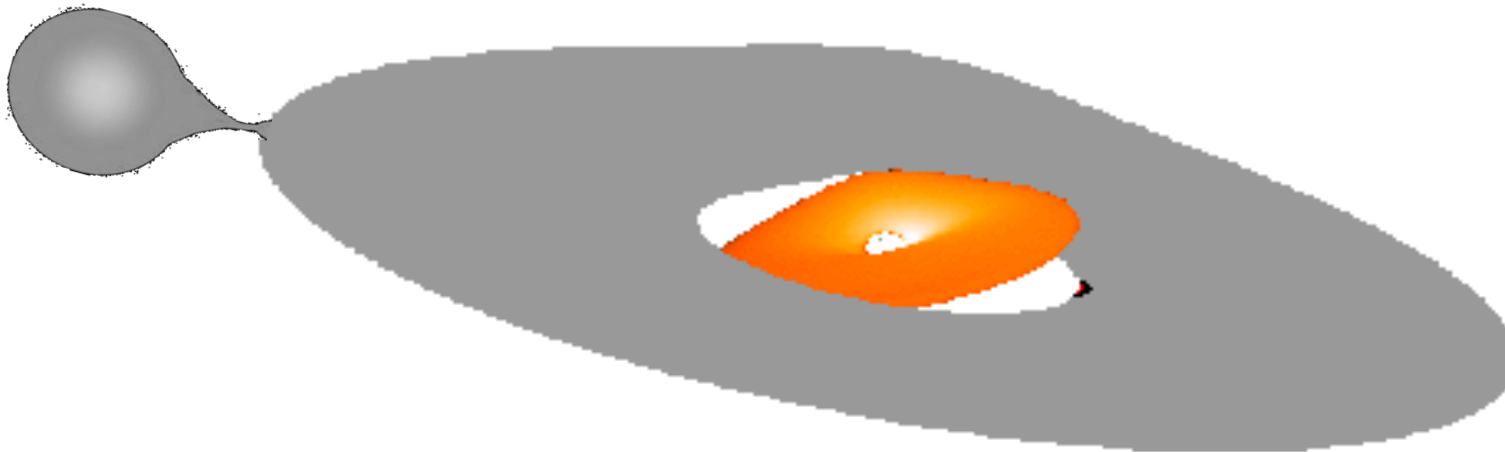
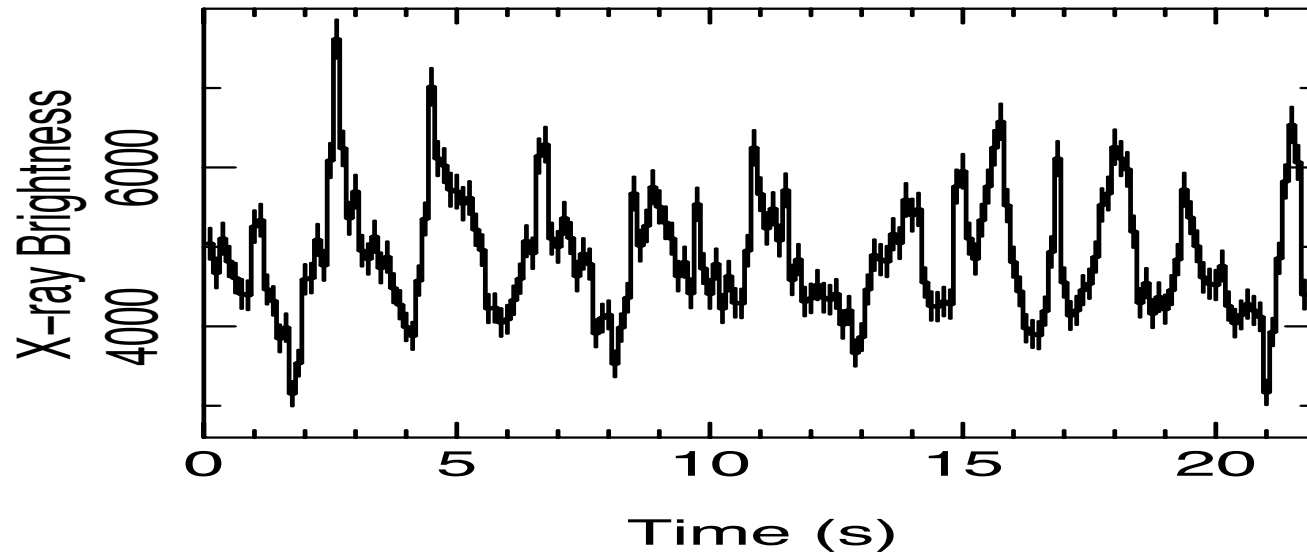


Lense & Thirring (1918)

Stella & Vietri (1998)

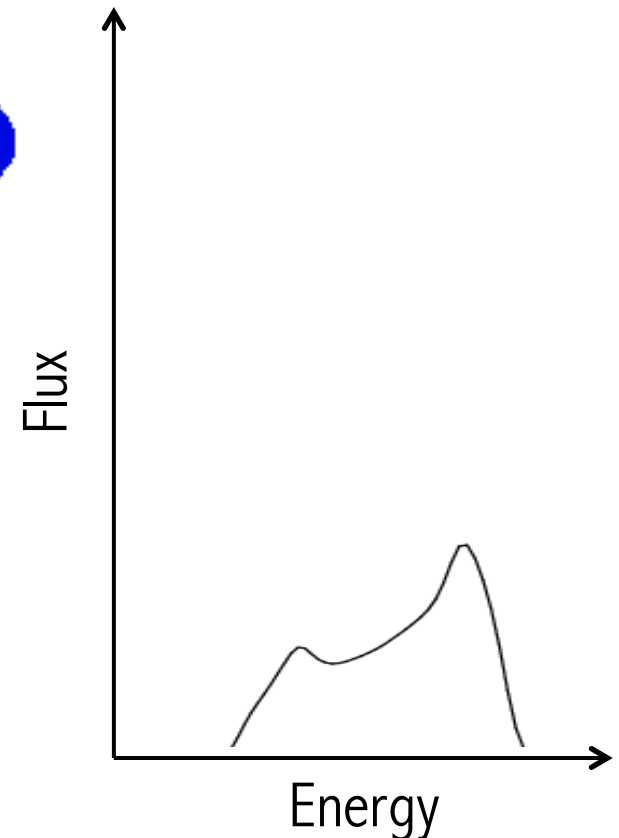
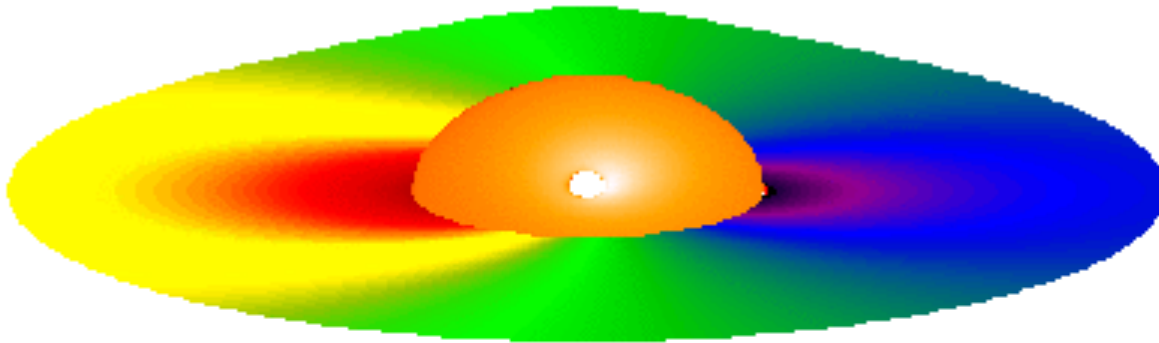


# QPO: Frame dragging



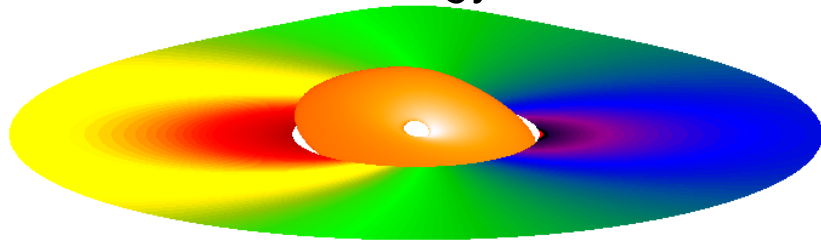
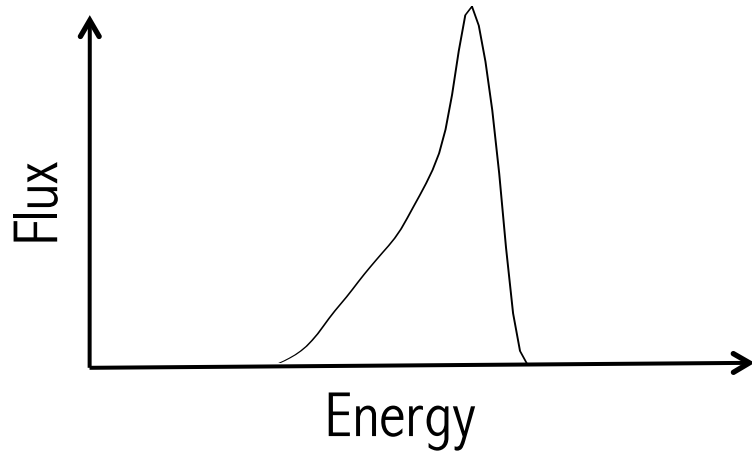
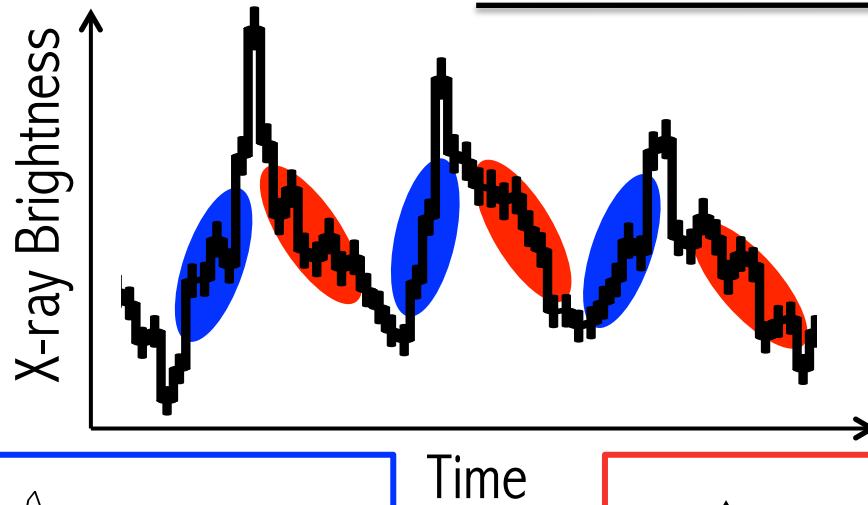
# QPO: Frame dragging

Tell-tale sign of precession: a rocking iron line

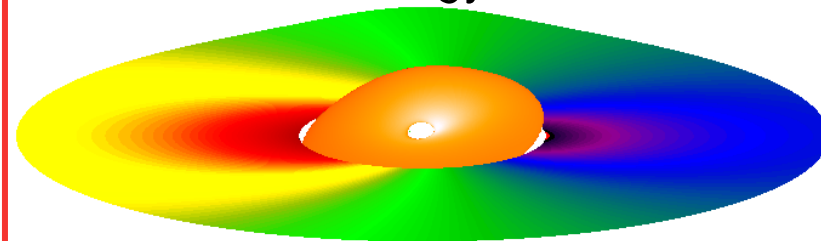
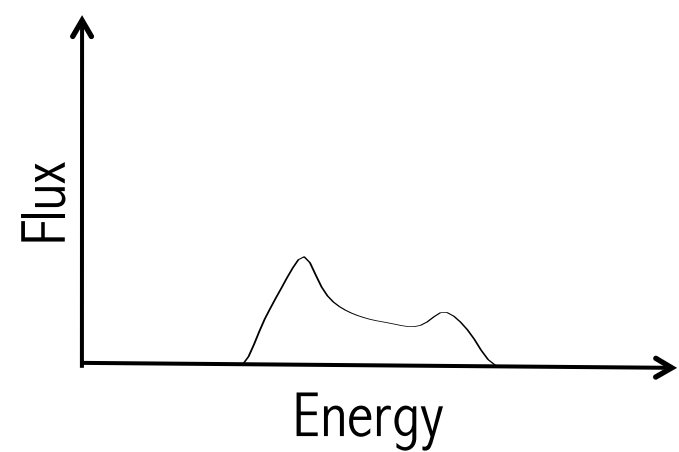


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1QmLg5mGbU>

# Phase Resolving

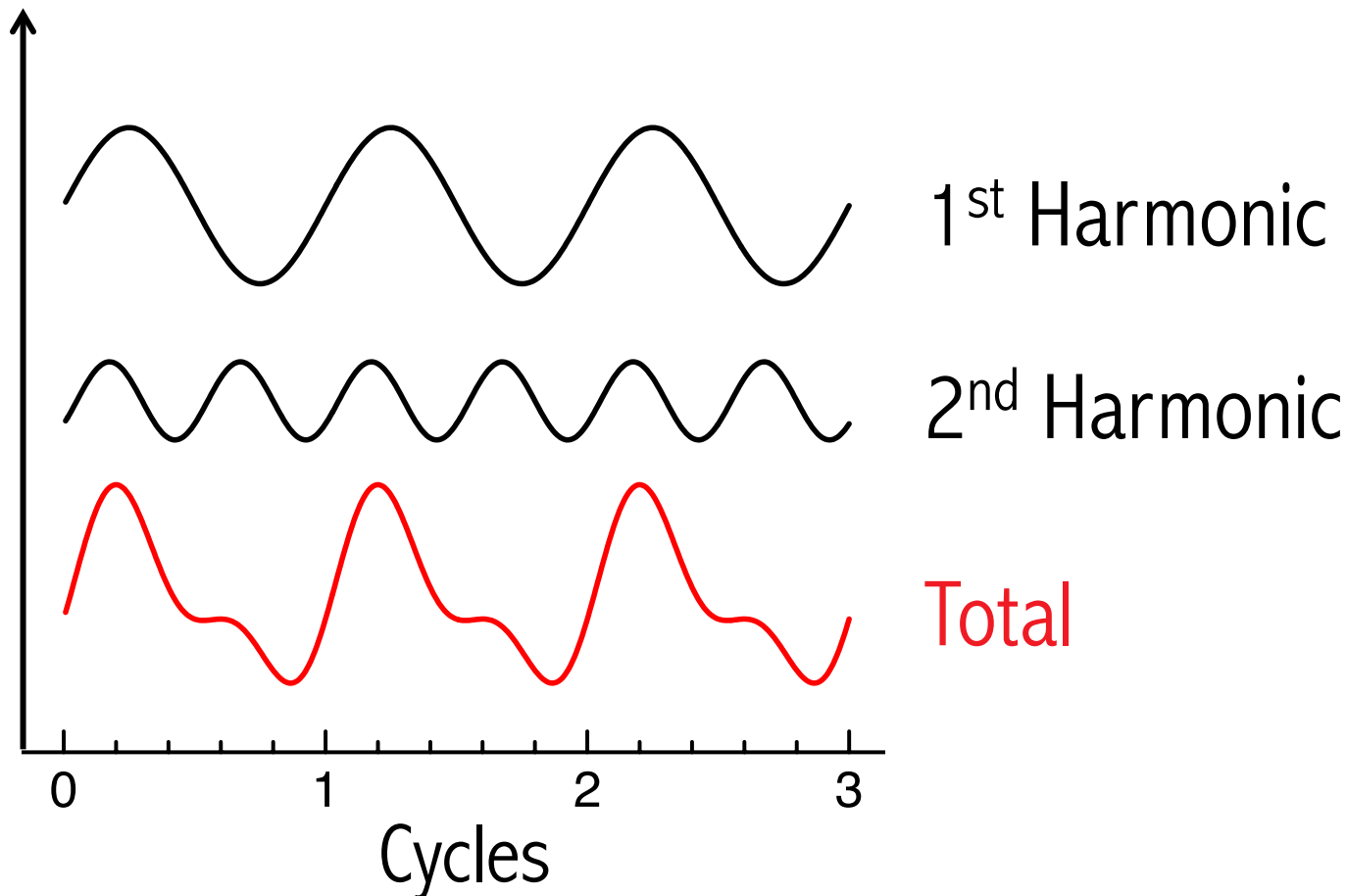


Time



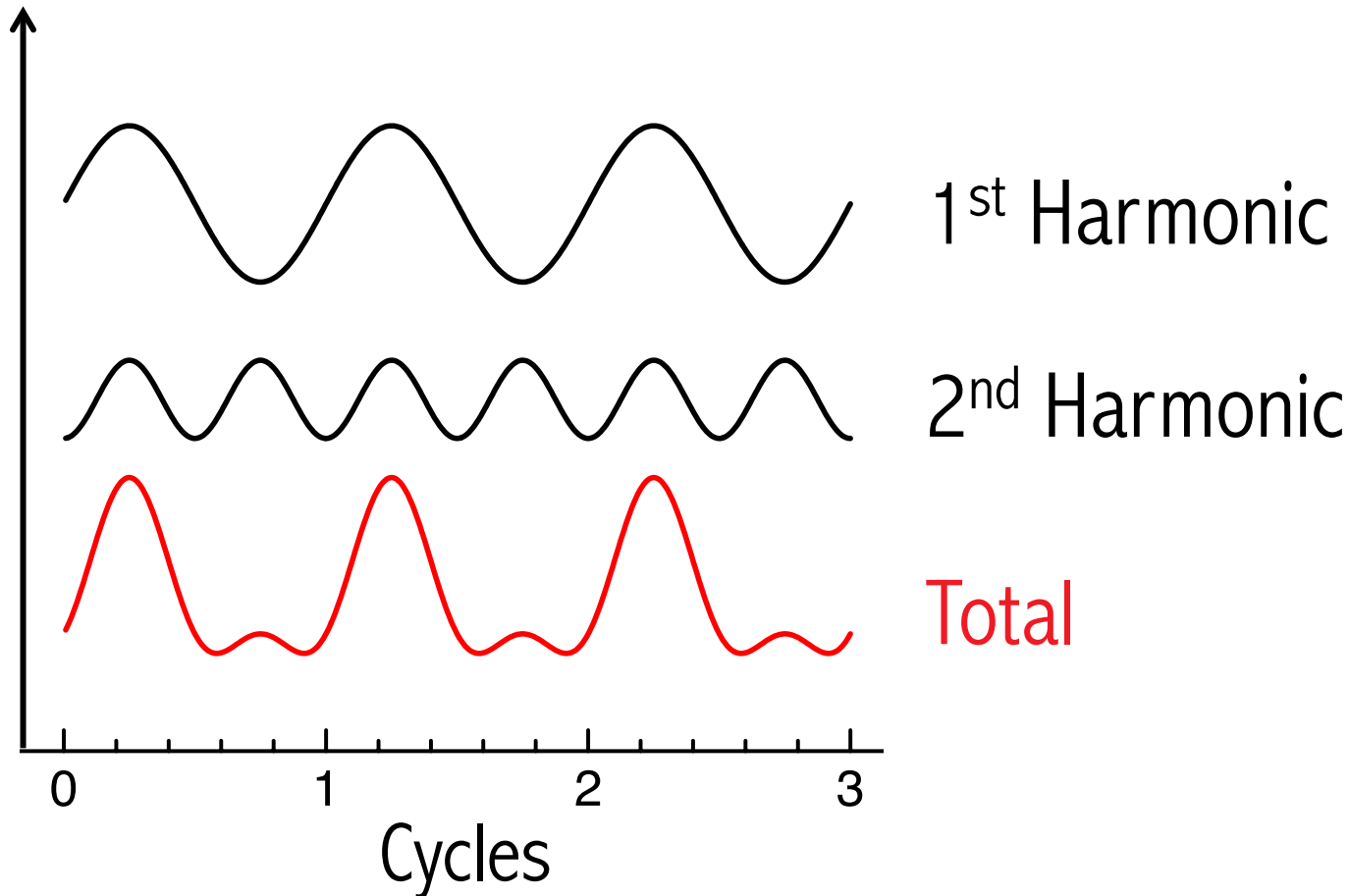
# QPO waveform

Periodic function: constant phase difference



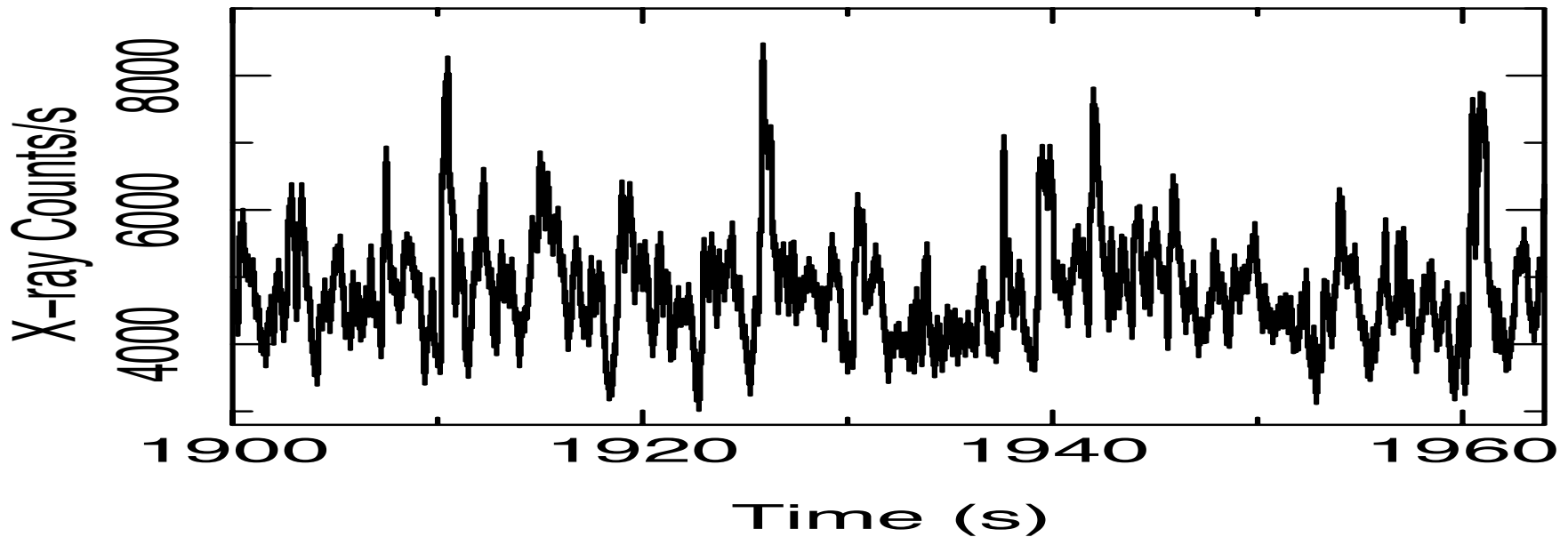
# QPO waveform

Periodic function: constant phase difference



# QPO waveform

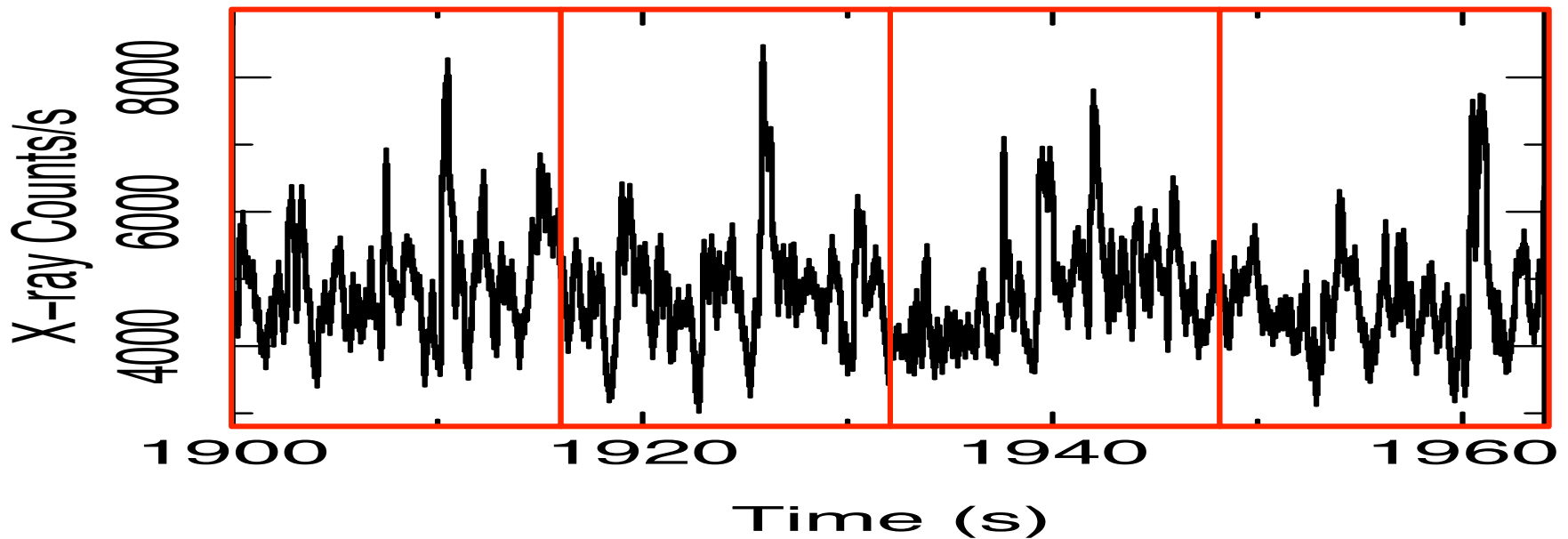
Quasi-periodic function: changing phase difference



...but does the phase difference vary randomly or around a well defined mean?

# QPO waveform

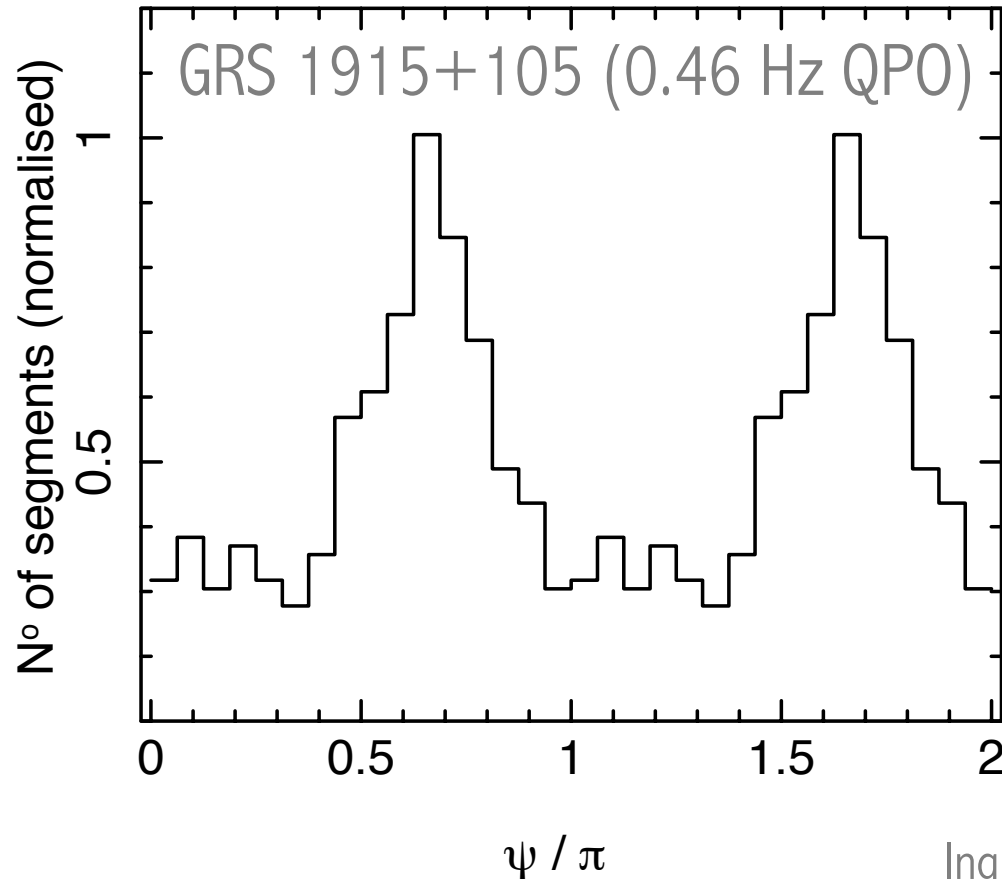
Quasi-periodic function: changing phase difference



Split long light curve into many segments and measure the phase difference  $\psi$  for each segment

# QPO waveform

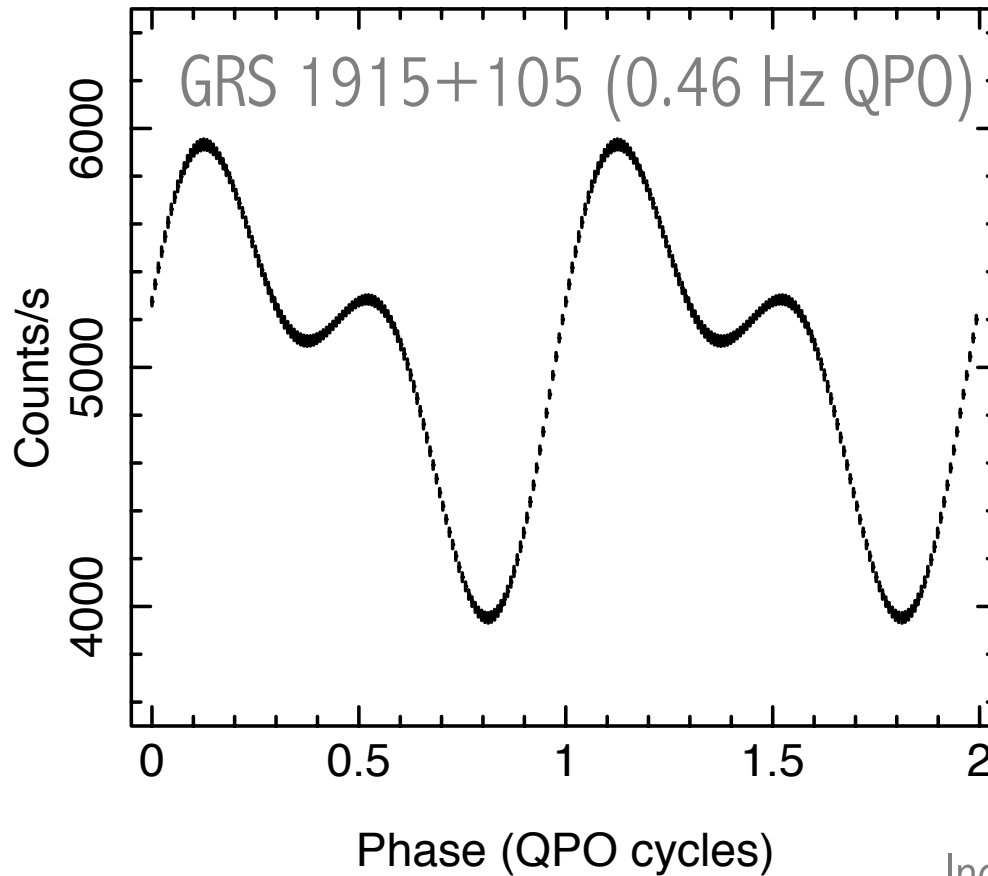
Phase difference varies around a mean: there is an underlying waveform





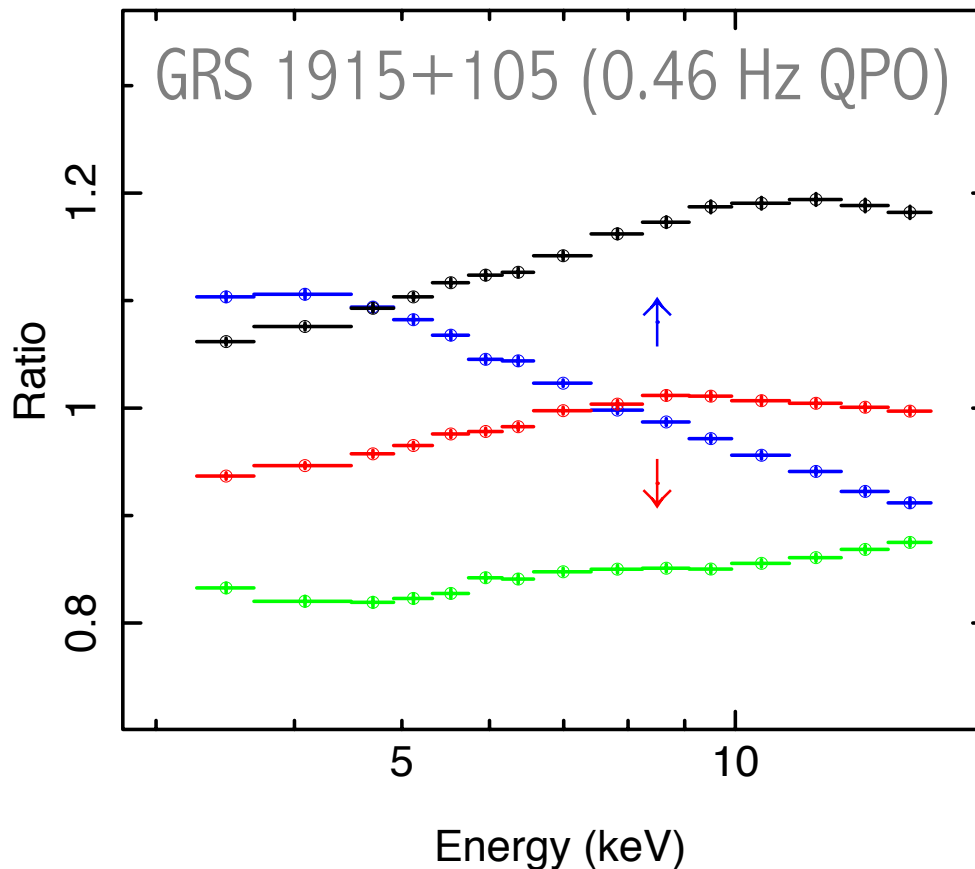
# QPO waveform

Phase difference varies around a mean: there is an underlying waveform

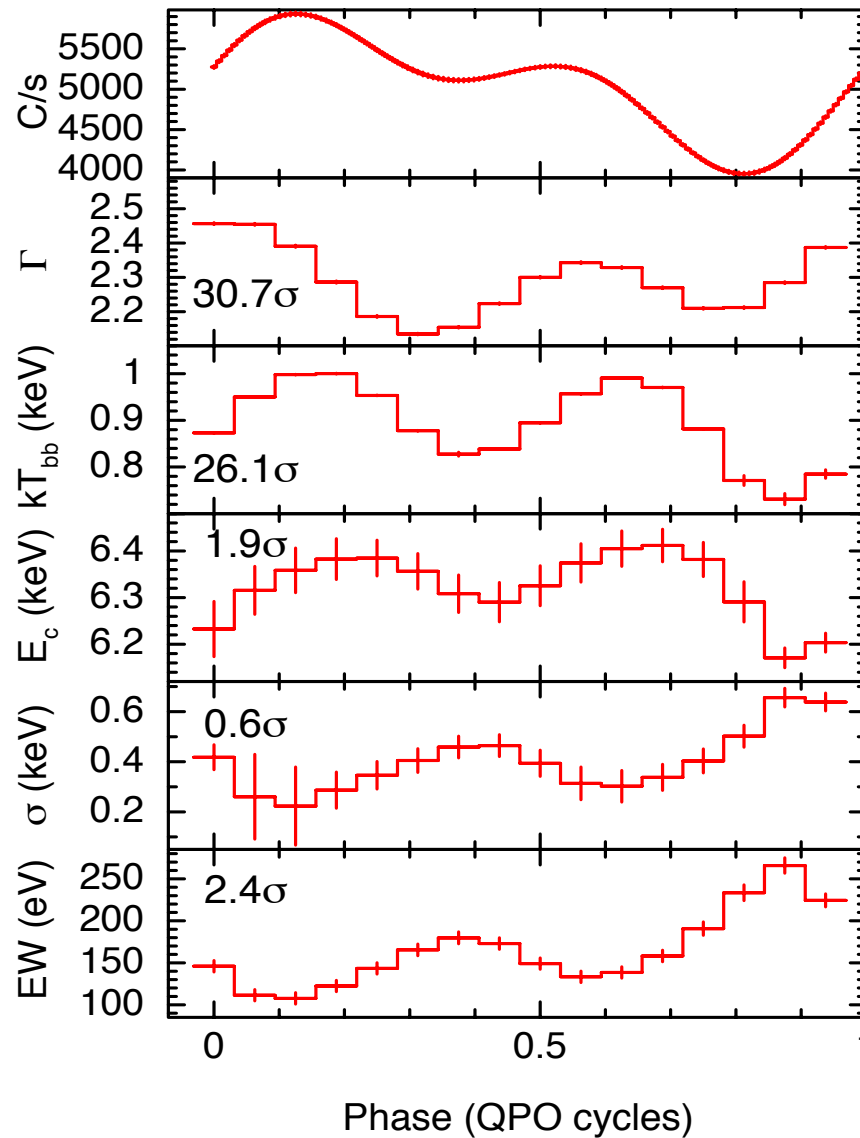


# Phase resolving

Spectra for 4 snapshots of phase

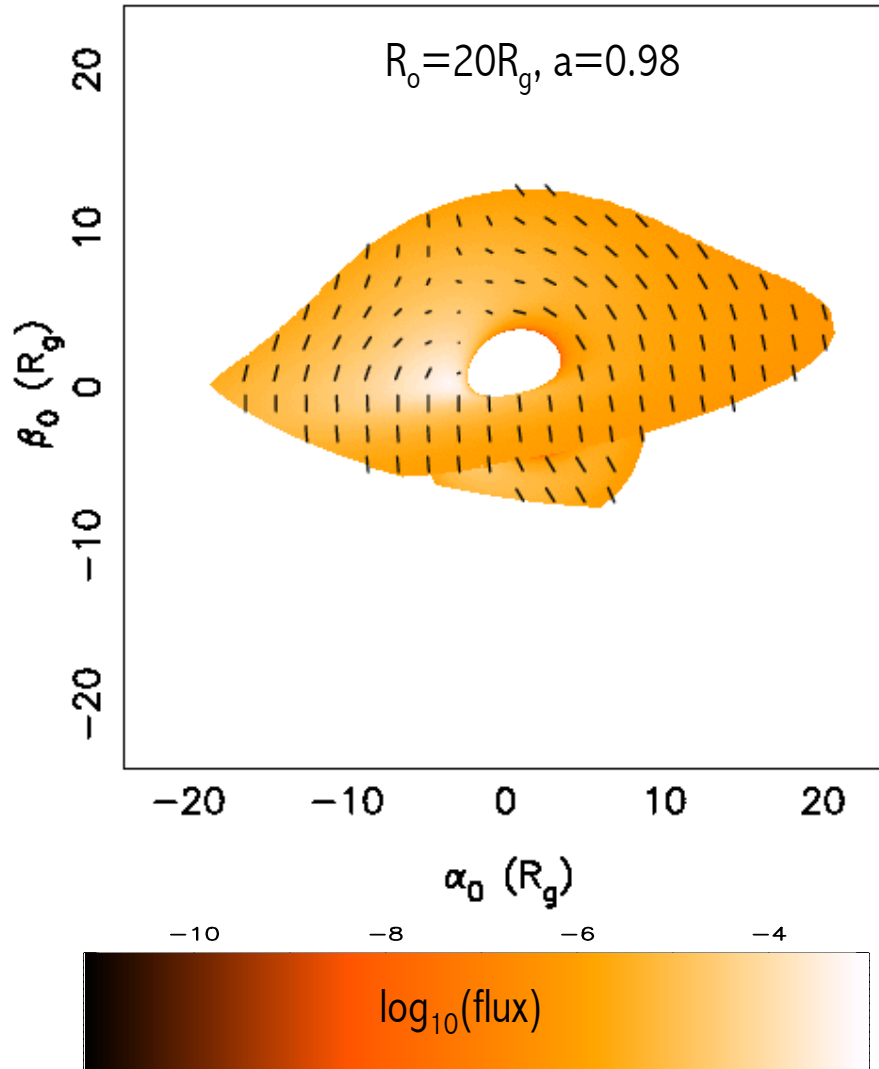


# Spectral modeling

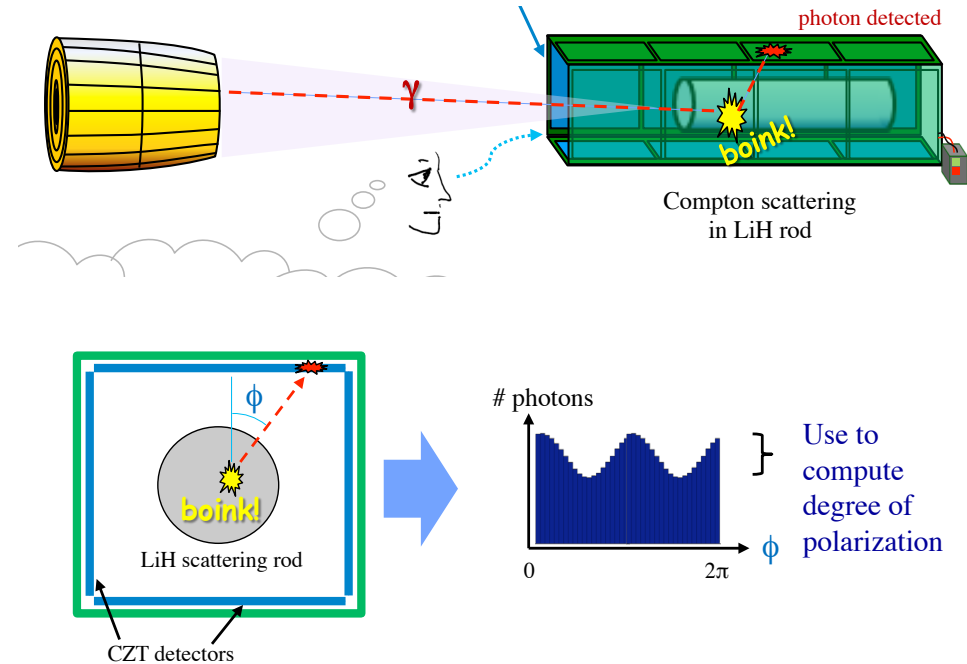




# Polarization



## PolSTAR



# Conclusions

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- Propagating fluctuations model consistent with power spectrum, linear rms-flux relation, time-lags, frequency-resolved spectra...
- Can now do propfluc analytically, so fitting lots of data is feasible (see Stefano Rapisarda's talk)
- If the QPO is due to precession, the iron line shape should change with QPO phase
- QPO phase-resolved spectroscopy is now possible (see Abi Stevens' talk)
- Need to look at more observations

