

ACCRETION-JET CONNECTION IN BLACK HOLES

THE ORIGIN OF STELLAR BLACK HOLES & THEIR ROLE IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSE

Félix Mirabel

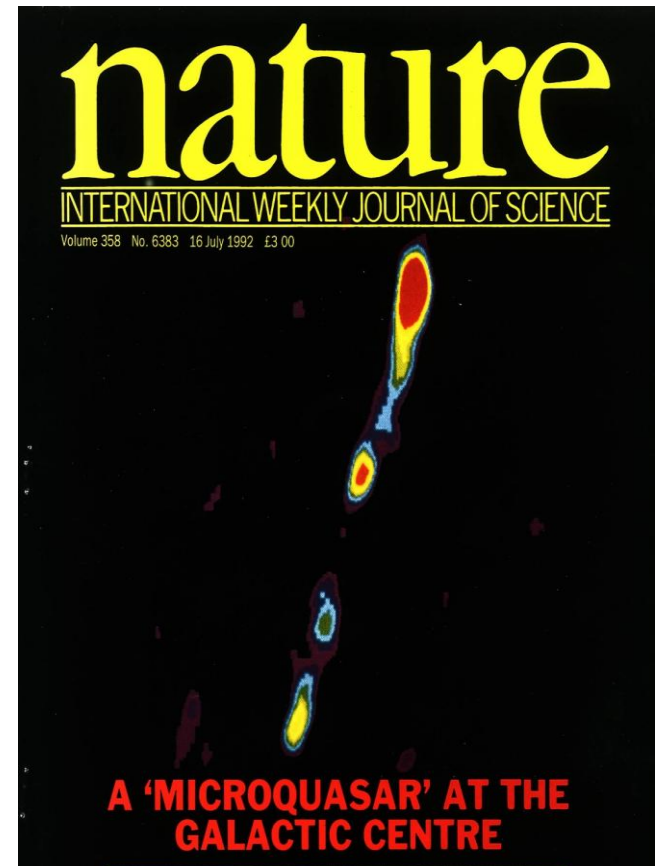
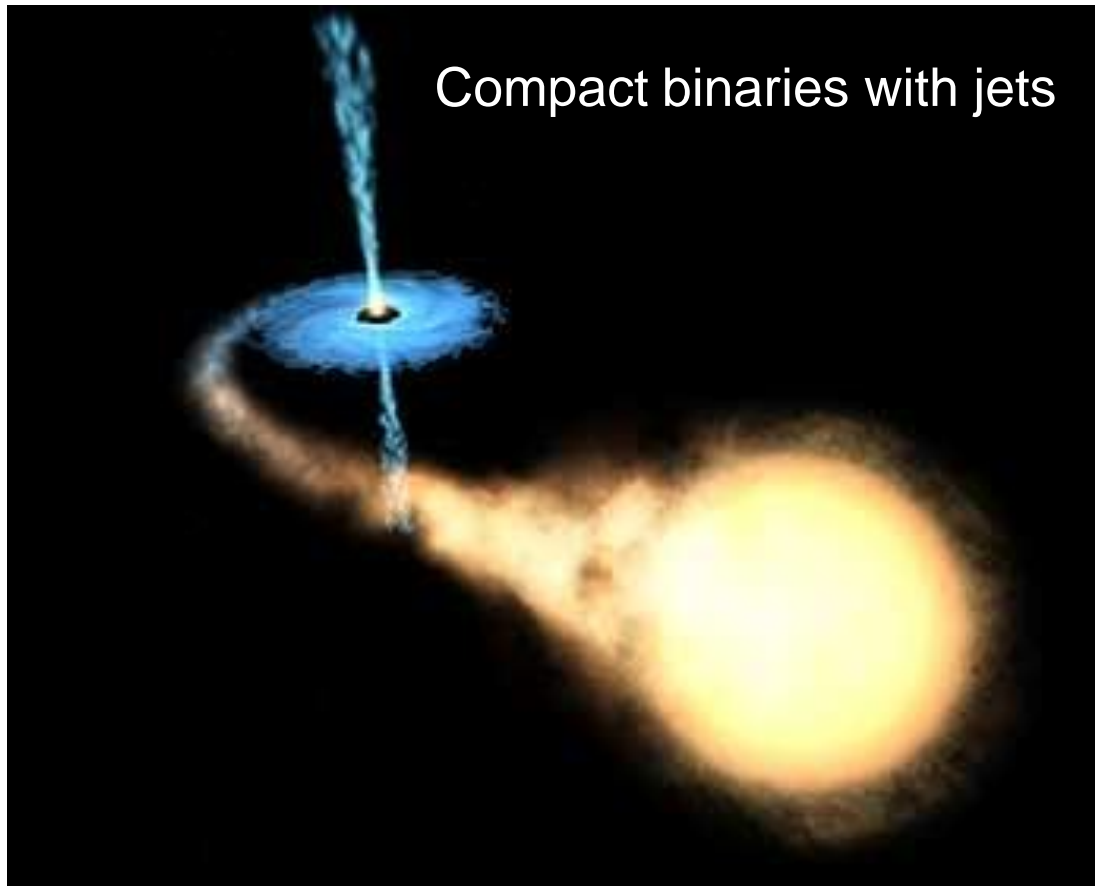
CEA/IRFU/SAP – FRANCE

&

IAFE - ARGENTINA

MIQROQUASARS AS LABORATORIES TO UNDERSTAND THE RELATION BETWEEN ACCRETION AND RELATIVISTIC JETS

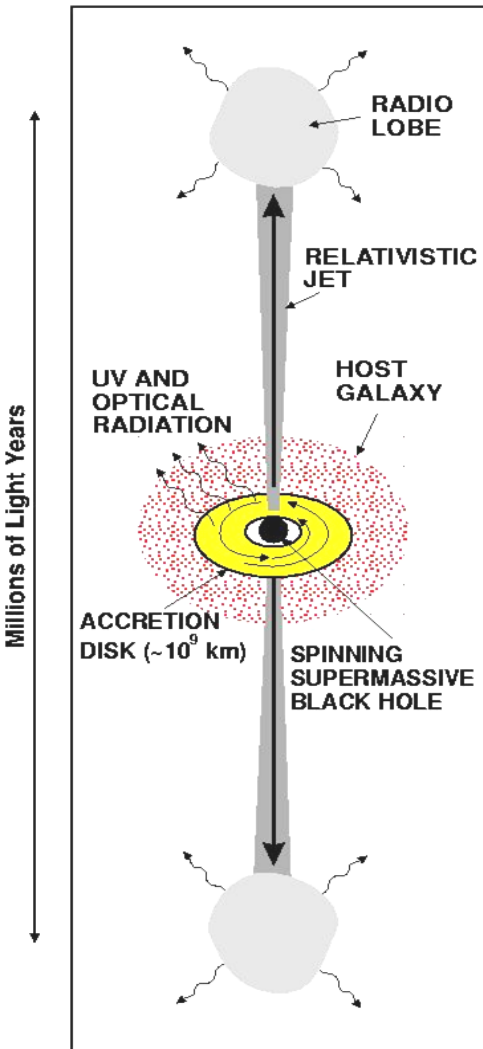
Mirabel, Rodríguez et al. 1992



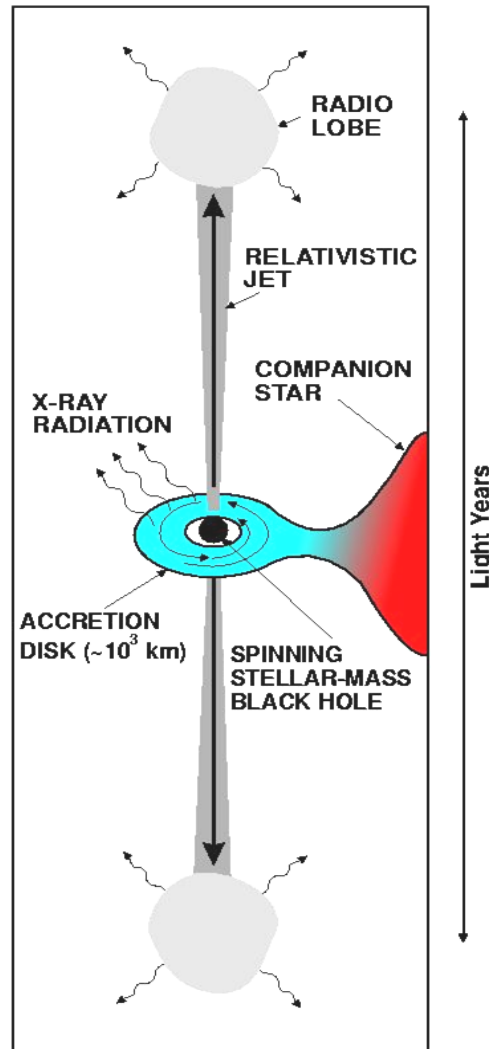
Since their discovery there have been seven International workshops

QUASAR-MICROQUASAR ANALOGY

QUASAR



MICROQUASAR



Mirabel & Rodríguez (Nature 1998)

The scales of length and time are proportional to M_{BH}

$$R_{\text{sh}} = 2GM_{\text{BH}}/c^2 ; \Delta T \propto M_{\text{BH}}$$

Unique system of equations:
The maximum color temperature of the accretion disk is:

$$T_{\text{col}} \propto (M/10M_{\odot})^{-1/4}$$

(Shakura & Sunyaev, 1976)

Waited era of space astronomy

For a given accretion rate:

$$L_{\text{Bol}} \propto M_{\text{BH}} ; l_{\text{jet}} \propto M_{\text{BH}} ;$$

$$\phi \propto M_{\text{BH}}^{-1} ; B \propto M_{\text{BH}}^{-1/2}$$

(Sams, Eckart, Sunyaev, 96; Rees 04)

APPARENT SUPERLUMINAL MOTIONS IN μ QSOs AS IN QSOs ?

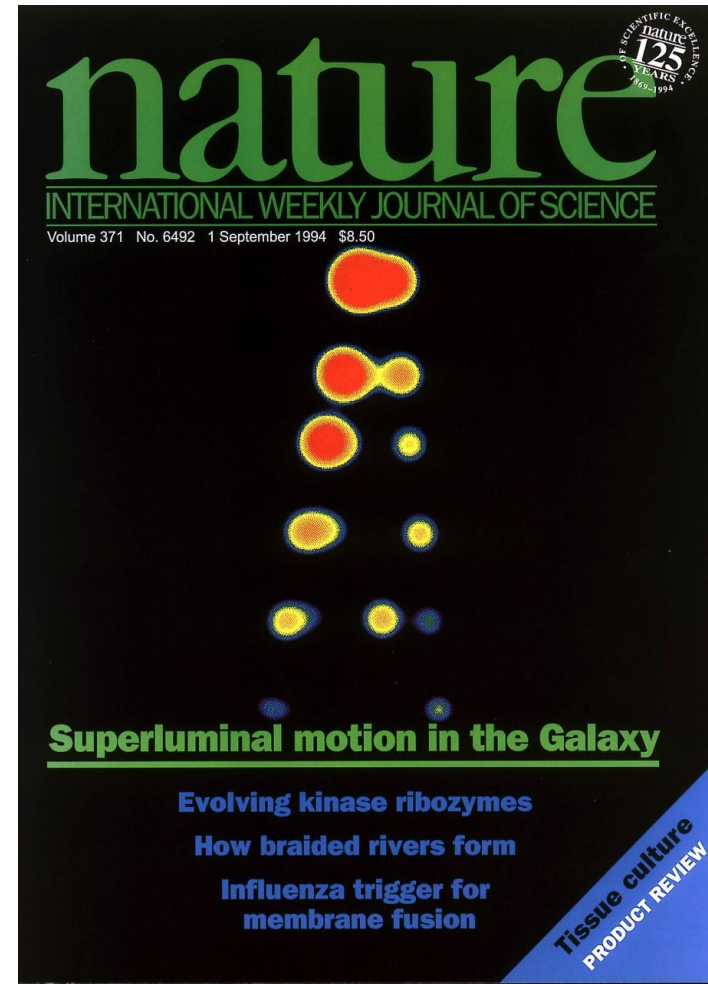
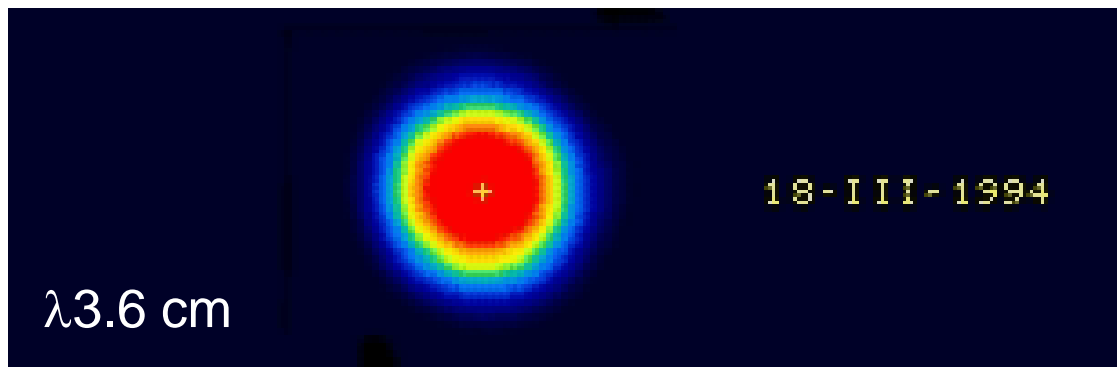
SUPERLUMINAL EJECTION IN A μ QSO

Mirabel & Rodriguez, 1994

GRS 1915+105: A BH of $14 M_{\odot} + 1 M_{\odot}$ red giant

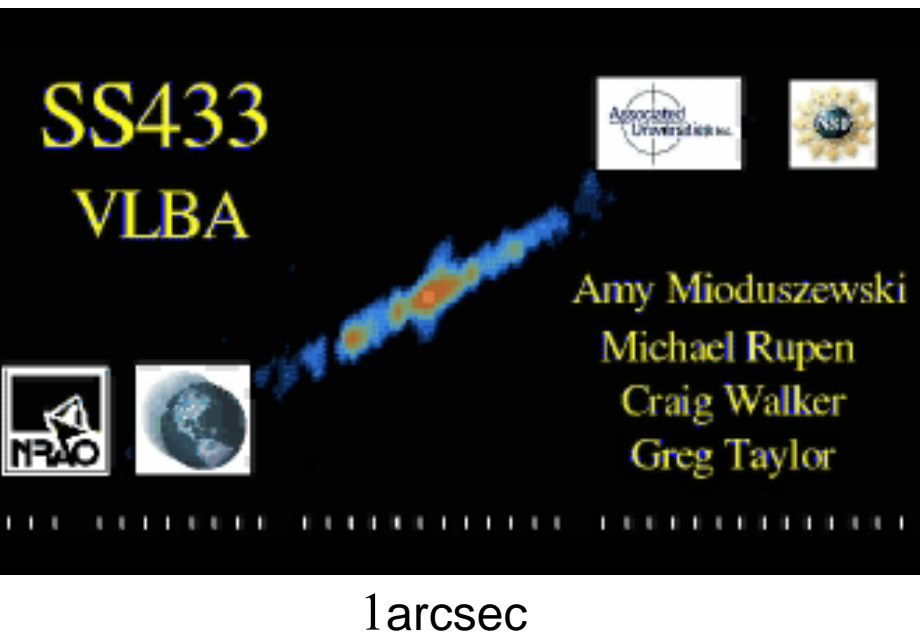
- “At the time of a sudden drop of the hard X-rays...”
- “The particles (corona/inner disk) are blown away...”
- “Jets have a very large kinetic energy...Moon @ $>.9c$ ”

1 arcsec

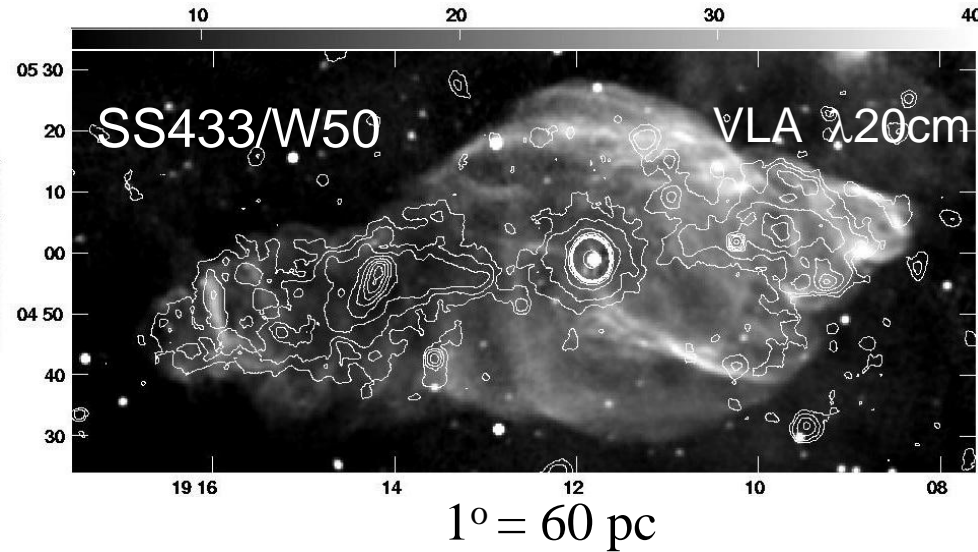


The asymmetries are explained as due to relativistic aberration in twin jets

POWERFUL DARK JETS FROM BLACK HOLES



Radio (Dubner et al); X-rays: (Brinkmann et al)

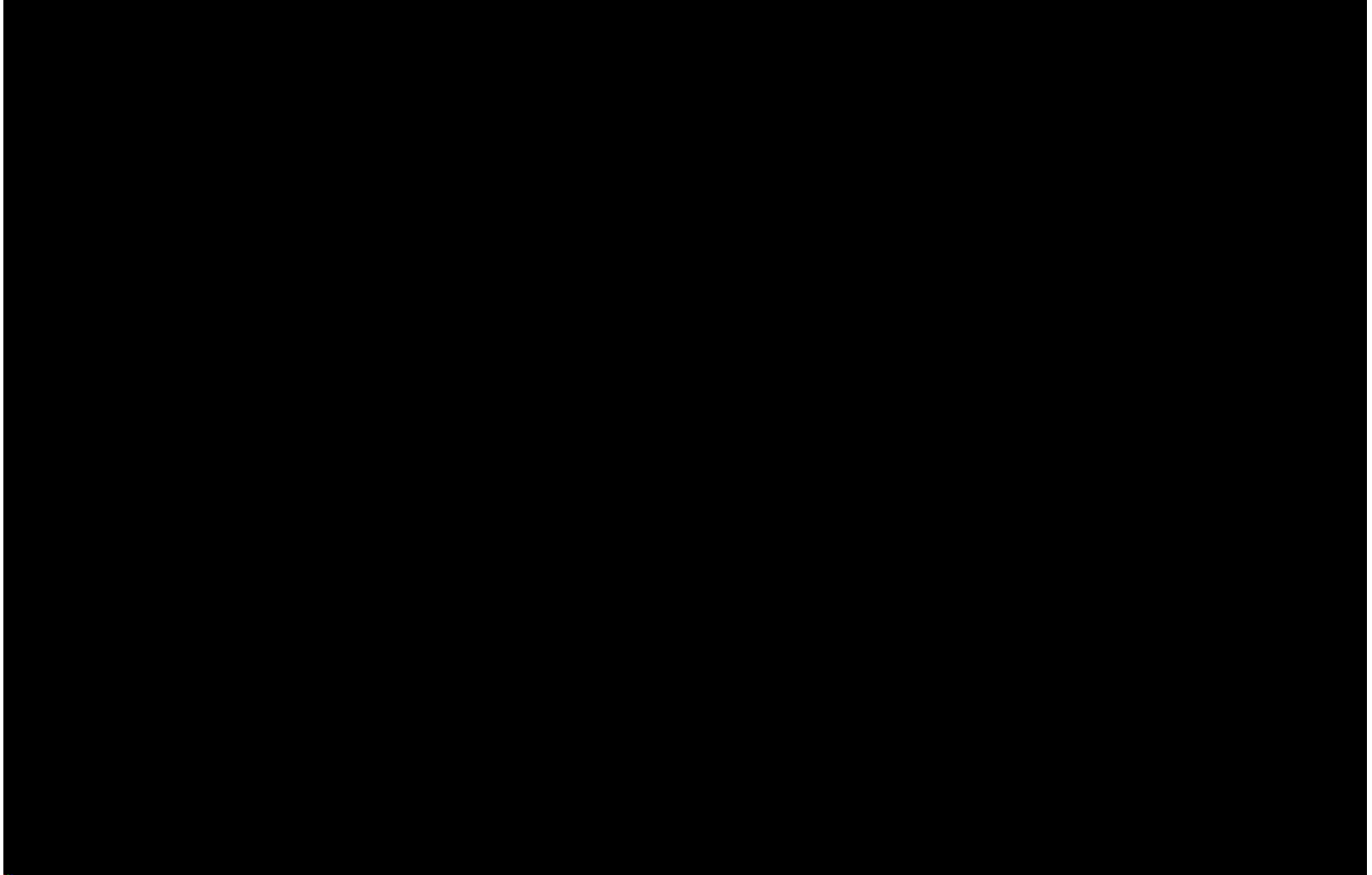


- **ATOMIC NUCLEI MOVING AT $0.26c \Rightarrow$**
- **MECHANICAL LUMINOSITY $> 10^{39}\text{ erg/sec}$**
- **NON RADIATIVE JETS = “DARK” JETS**
- **$>50\%$ OF THE ENERGY IS NOT RADIATED**

MOVING X-RAY JETS IN μ QSOs

μ QSOs XTE J1550-564 & H1743-322

Corbel et al. Science (2002, 2005)



X-rays are produced by synchrotron \Rightarrow electrons accelerated to TeV energies

HIGH ENERGY EMISSION FROM μ QSOs

MICROBLAZARS: due to relativistic beaming: $\Delta t \propto 1/2\gamma^2$; $I \propto 8\gamma^3$
e.g. If $\gamma = 5$, $\Theta < 10^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta t < 1/50$ and $\Delta I > 10^3$ (Mirabel & Rodríguez, ARAA 1999)

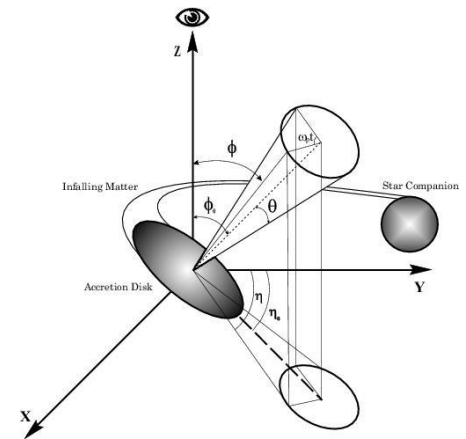
SHOULD APPEAR AS SOURCES WITH FAST & LARGE VARIATIONS OF FLUX
 \Rightarrow DIFFICULT TO FIND & DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW

DUE TO PHYSICAL INTERACTIONS IN THE JETS:

LEPTONIC: Inverse Compton up-scattering of stellar photons in HMXBs
Kauffman Bernadó, Romero & Mirabel (A&A 2002)

HADRONIC: From windy microquasars

Romero, Torres, Kaufman Bernadó, Mirabel (A&A 2003)

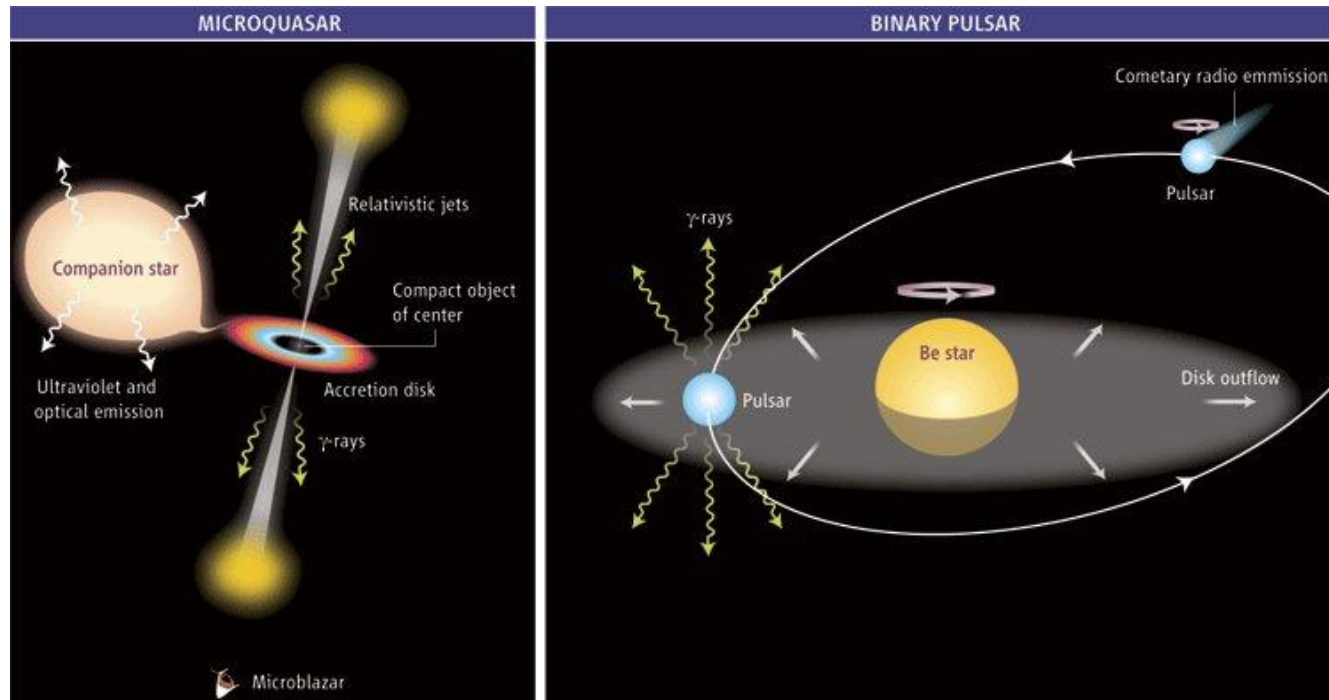


Have μ QSOs been detected by Cherenkov telescopes, Fermi, Agile...?

GeV & TeV PHOTONS FROM COMPACT BINARIES

- VHE (>100 GeV) from LS 5039, PSR B1259-63, LSI +61 303 & Cyg X-1 (?)

Mirabel (Science, 2006)



Cyg X-1
&
Cyg X-3
?

PSR B1259-63
&
LSI +61 303
LS 5039
?

Pulsar wind model (Dhawan et al. 2006) or **μ QSO jets in non μ blazar sources** ?
(Albert et al. Science, 2008; Kaufman-Bernadó & Massi, A&A 2009)

TeV intraday variability from M87 (Aharonian et al. Science, 2006)

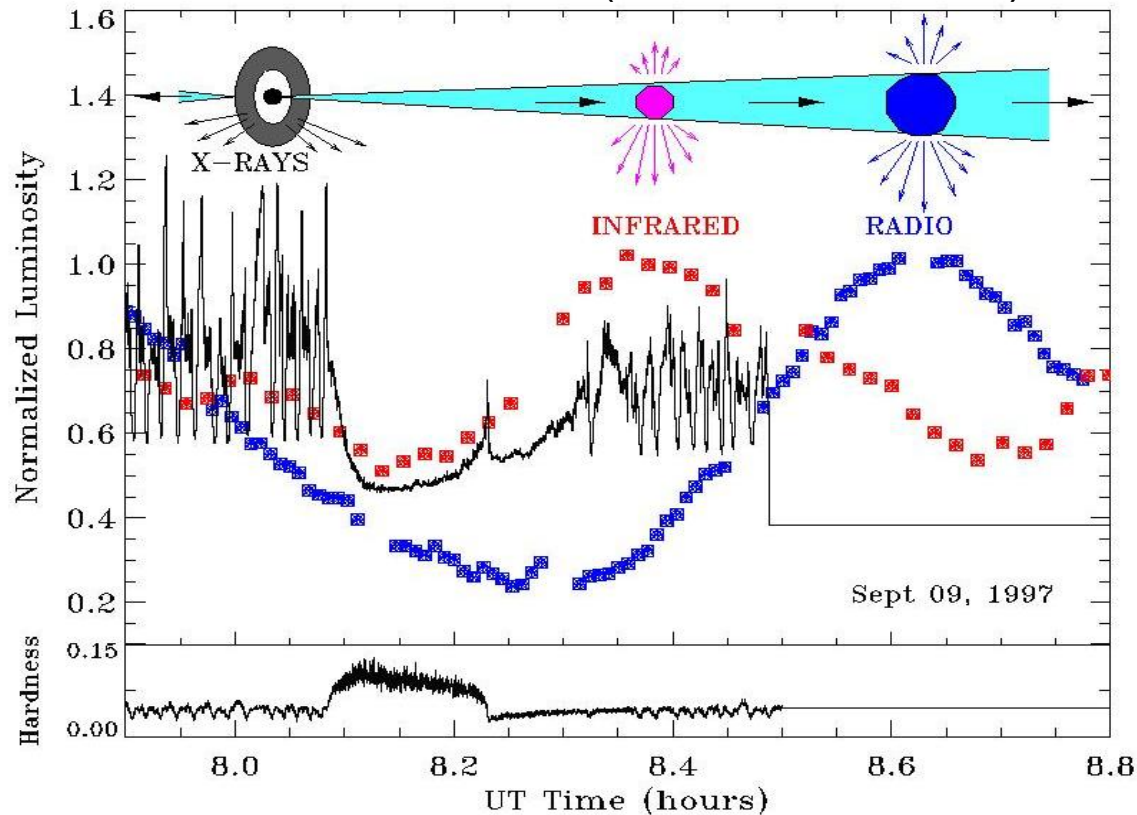
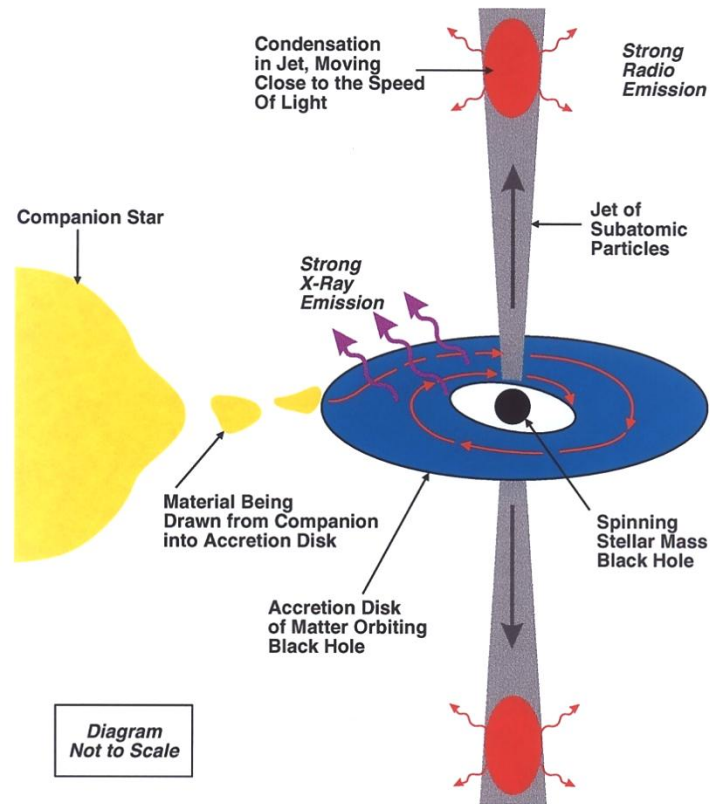
Fermi & Agile detect GeV photons from a HMXB microquasar (submitted)

ACCRETION-JET CONNECTION

$$\Delta T \propto M_{\text{BH}}$$

1 hr = 30 yr in SgrA*

GRS 1915+ 105 (Mirabel et al. 1998)



- ABSCENCE OF EVIDENCE FOR A MATERIAL SURFACE IN A $M_{\text{BH}} = 14 M_{\odot}$
- THE ONSET OF THE JET IS AT THE TIME OF A X-RAY "SPIKE"
- SUDDEN REFILL OF THE DISK & SHOCK THROUGH COMPACT JET

DISK-JET COUPLING IN BLACK HOLES

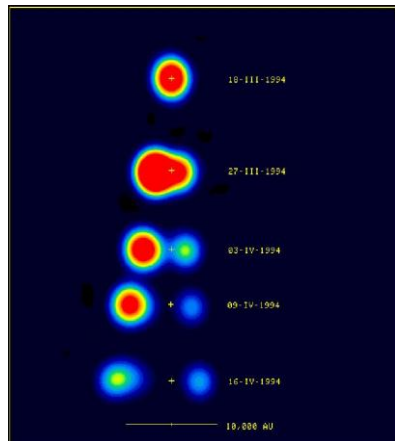
Outburst with rapid transition
from hard to soft X-ray state

Fender, Belloni, Gallo (2006)

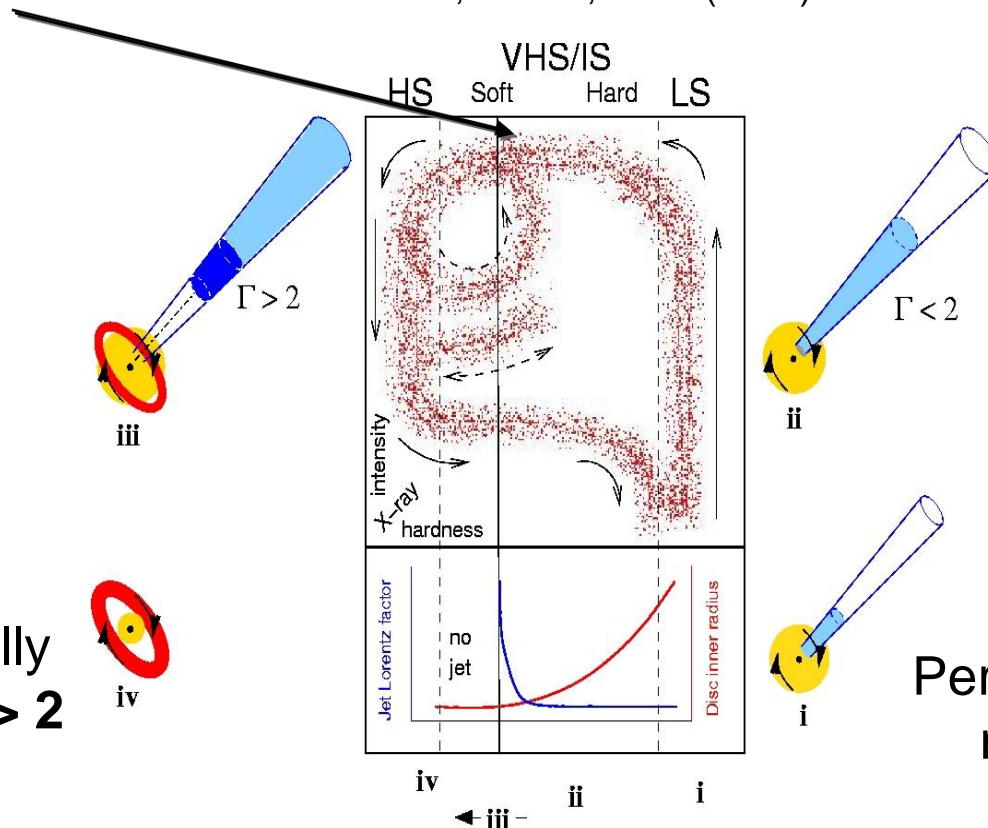
Dhawan, Mirabel, Rodríguez

(2005)

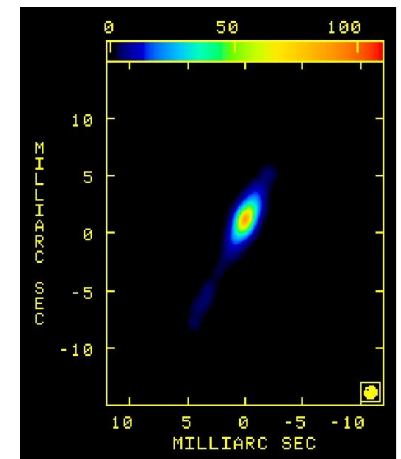
Soft X-rays



Transient, optically
thin radio jets: $\Gamma > 2$



Low-hard X-rays



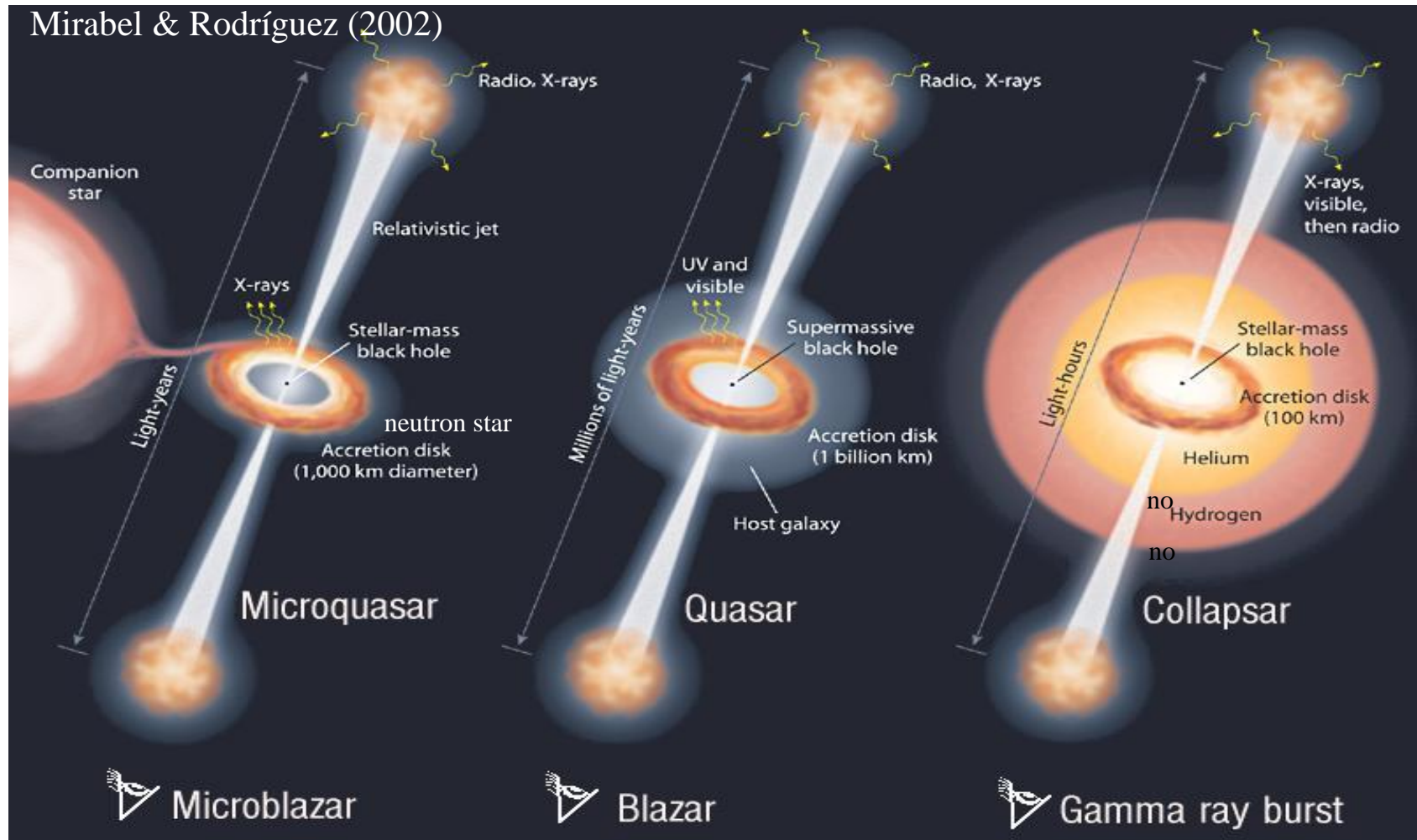
Persistent, flat spectrum
radio source: $\Gamma < 2$

- **The transient radio jets are produced by internal shocks**
- **Disk-jet coupling also observed in QSOs** (Marscher et al Nature 2004)
- **How are BH binary states related to AGN types ?** (Köerding et al.)

QSO - μ QSOs - GRB

HAVE THE SAME 3 BASIC INGREDIENTS

Mirabel & Rodríguez (2002)

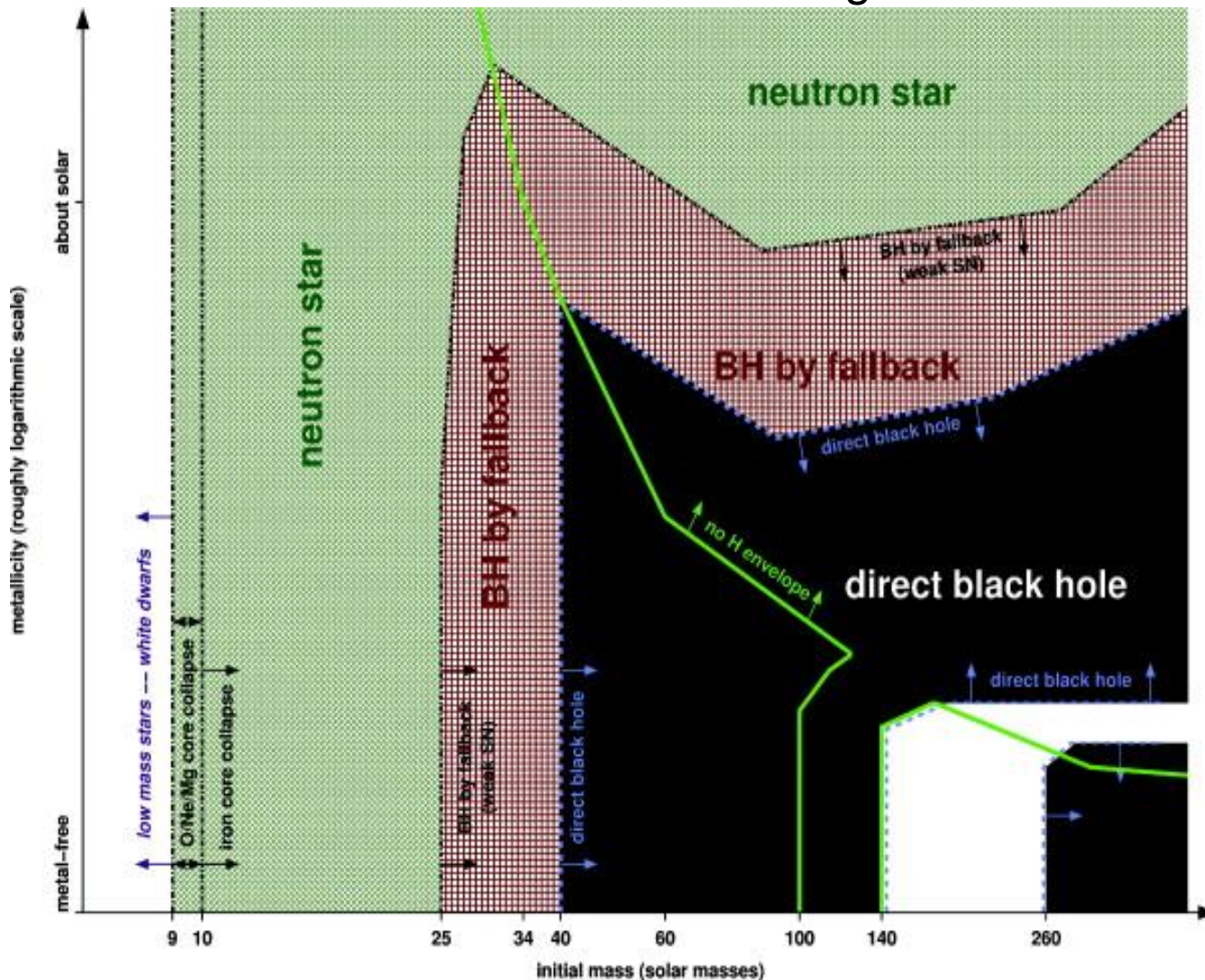


•AN UNIVERSAL ACCRETION - JET CONNECTION IN BLACK HOLES ?

•AN UNIVERSAL MAGNETO-HYDRODYNAMIC MECHANISM FOR JETS ?

FORMATION OF STELLAR BLACK HOLES

Heger et al. 2003

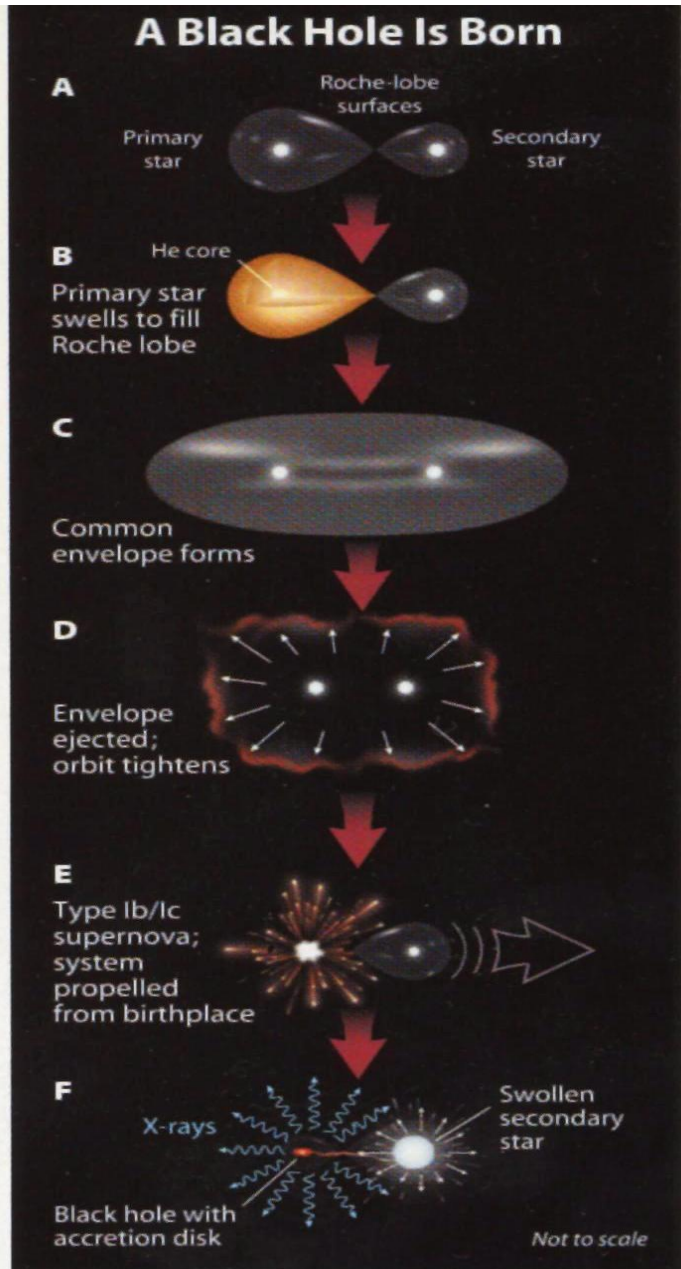


Direct collapse depends on:

- Metal content
- Mass of the core
- Angular momentum

Can this model be tested observationally ?

HOW ARE FORM BLACK HOLE BINARIES ?



CORE COLLAPSE MODELS:

(Fryer & Kalogera ; Woosley & Heger; Nomoto et al.)

BUT FEW OBSERVATIONS TO TESTS

USE THE KINEMATICS OF μ QSOs TO TEST CORE COLLAPSE MODELS:

FUNCTION ON THE MASS OF BH ?

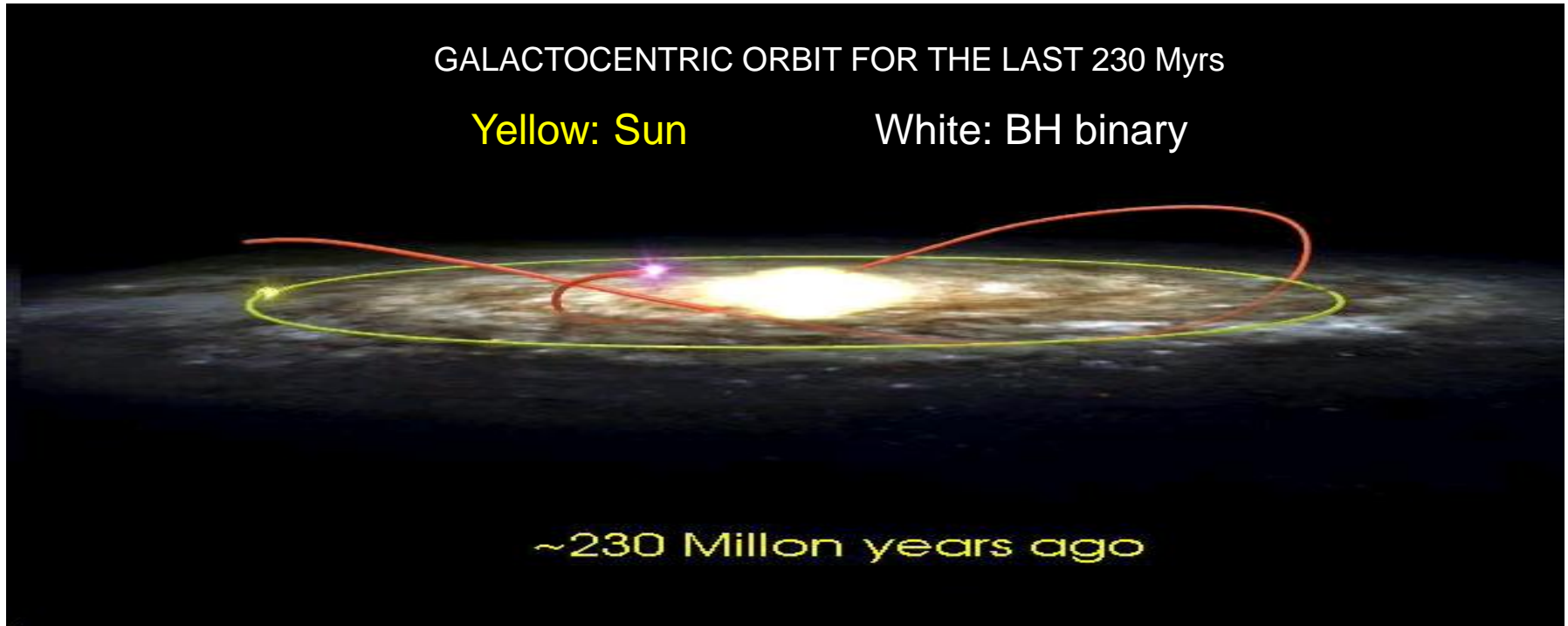
Mirabel & Irapuan Rodrigues (2001-2009)

SO FAR HAVE BEEN DETERMINED THE KINEMATICS OF 5 BHs WITH MASSES IN THE RANGE OF 4-14 M_{\odot}

TWO RUNAWAY BLACK HOLES

XTE J1118+480 $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 7 M_{\odot}$ $M_{*} \sim 0.4 M_{\odot}$ kpc; **$V_p = 145\text{--}210$ km/s**

(Mirabel et al. Nature, 2001)



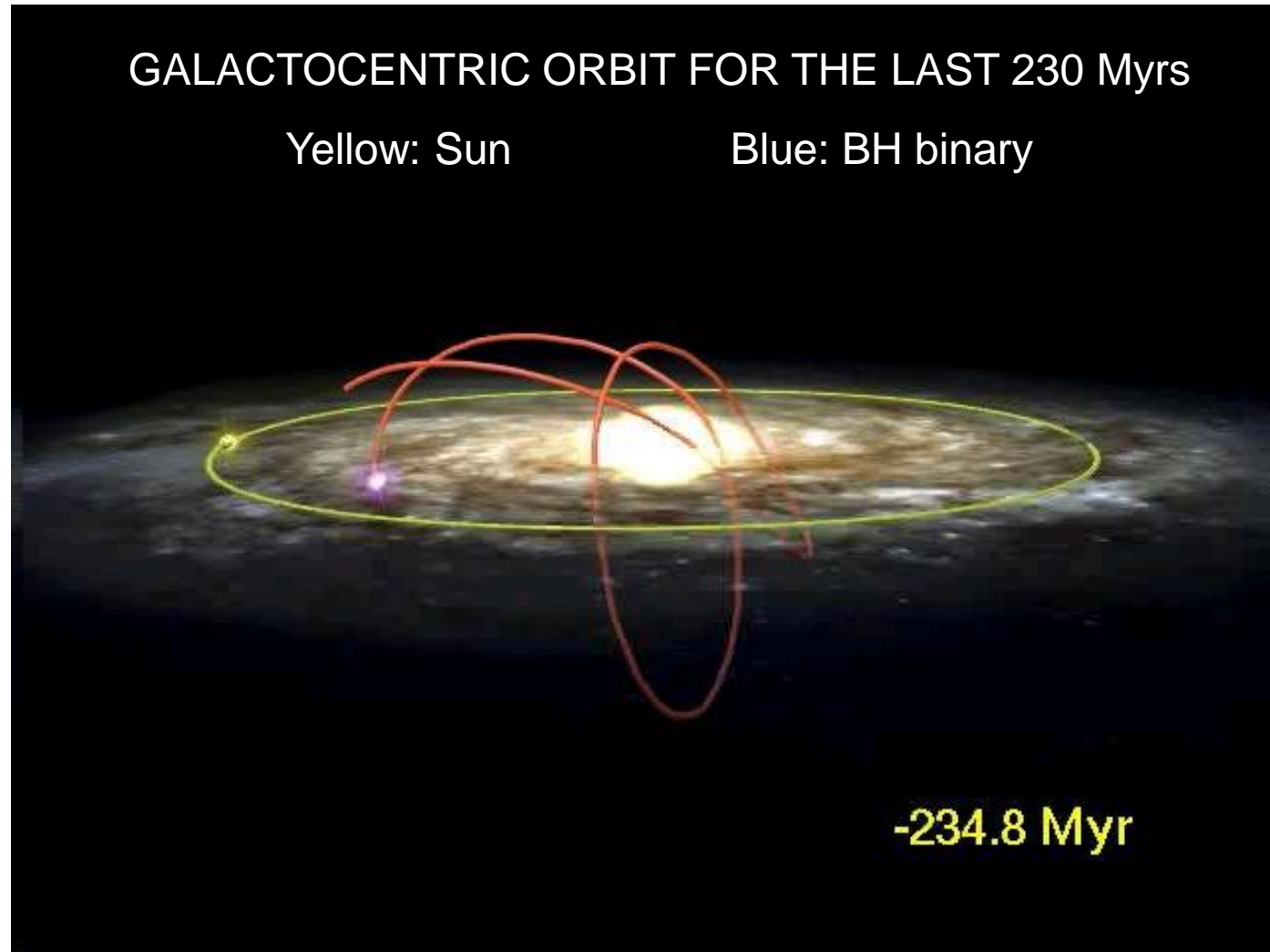
GRO J1655-40 $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 5 M_{\odot}$ $M_{*} \sim 2 M_{\odot}$; $D = 1\text{--}3$ kpc; **$V_p = 112 \pm 18$ km/s**

(Mirabel et al. A&A 2002)

**THE TWO BHs WITH 5-7 M_{\odot} WERE SHOT OUT
FROM THEIR BIRTH PLACE BY ENERGETIC SNe**

THE GALACTIC TRIP OF SCORPIUS X-1

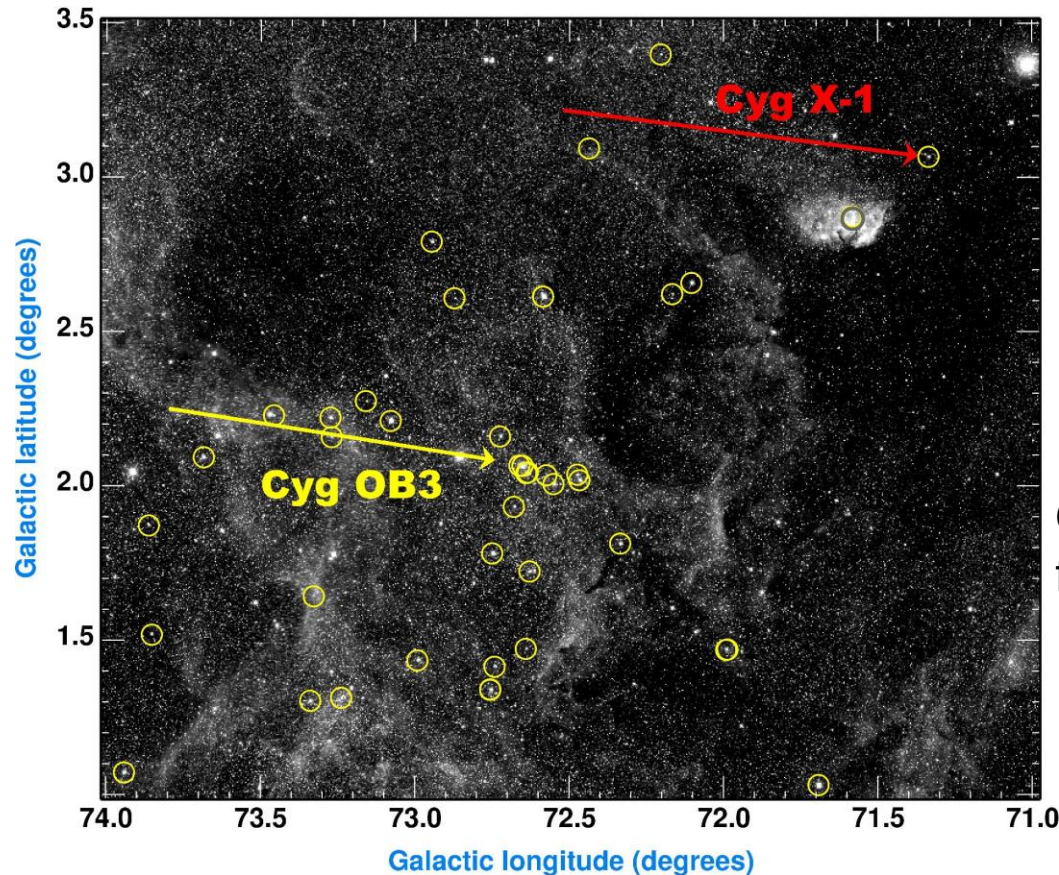
Mirabel & Rodrigues (A&A 398, L25, 2003)



SHOT OUT FROM THE BULGE OR A GLOBULAR CLUSTER

THE $> 10 M_{\odot}$ BLACK HOLE IN Cyg X-1 WAS BORN IN THE DARK

Mirabel & Rodrigues (Science, 2003)



$$V_p < 9 \pm 2 \text{ km/s} \Rightarrow$$
$$< 1 M_{\odot} \text{ ejected in SN}$$

Otherwise it would have been shot out from the parent stellar association

THE $> 10 M_{\odot}$ BH IN Cyg X-1 WAS FORM BY DIRECT COLLAPSE

TWO OTHER BHs WITH $M > 10 M_{\odot}$

- **GRS 1915+105** (Dhawan, Mirabel & Rodríguez, 2001)

$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 14 \pm 4 M_{\odot}$; $M^* \sim 1.2 M_{\odot}$; $D = 9 \pm 2$ kpc: $V_p = 50\text{--}80$ km/s & $W = 7 \pm 3$ km/s

- **V404 Cyg** (Miller-Jones, Jonker, Nelemans et al., 2009)

$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 12 \pm 2 M_{\odot}$; $M^* \sim 0.7 M_{\odot}$; $D = 4 \pm 2$ kpc: $V_p = 45\text{--}100$ km/s & $W = 0.2 \pm 3$ km/s

- THE TWO PECULIAR SPACE MOTIONS ARE DIRECTED TOWARDS THE GALACTIC CENTRE AND HAVE SMALL W COMPONENTS ($V_{\text{GC}} > 10 W$).

HOWEVER, AS SHOWN BY THE PECULIAR VELOCITY DISPERSION OF PULSARS, KICKS SHOULD HAVE NO PREFERENTIAL DIRECTION.

- THE PECULIAR SPACE MOTIONS OF GRS 1915+105 AND V404 Cyg ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE GALACTIC DIFFUSION OF THE OLD STELLAR POPULATION, AND DO NOT REQUIRE ENERGETIC NATAL KICKS.

THE THREE GALACTIC BHs WITH $M_{\text{BH}} > 10 M_{\odot}$ MAY HAVE BEEN FORM BY DIRECT COLLAPSE

However, this is a very small, biased, sample of the 10^8 BHs in the Galaxy

BIRTH OF STELLAR-MASS BLACK HOLES

LGRBs MARK THE BIRTH OF BHs: ASSOCIATED TO SNe I_{b/c}

Collapse of stars & super-relativistic jets



HNe of type SN I_{b/c}

$M(^{56}\text{Ni}) \sim 0.5 M_{\odot}$



BUT CORE COLLAPSE MAY NOT LEAD TO ENERGETIC SNe:

- **Theoretical models:** e.g. Woosley & Weaver (1995); Nomoto & Tominaga (2007)
- **Two nearby LGRBs with no luminous SNe** (Della Valle +, Fynbo +, Gal-Yam +, 2006)
- **SNe of type II with $< 10^{51}$ erg; low V_{exp} ; and $< 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$ of ^{56}Ni** (e.g. Zamperri + 2003)

METAL CONTENT OF BH & NS PROGENITORS

- **Massive low metal progenitors end as massive black holes ?**
M 33 X-7: BH of $15.65 \pm 1.45 M_{\odot}$ orbiting a donor of $70 M_{\odot}$ (Orosz et al. 2007)
IC10 X-1: BH of $23-34 M_{\odot}$ orbiting a WR of $35 M_{\odot}$ (Prestwich et al.; Silverman 2008).
- **Hosts of LGRBs are small low metallicity galaxies** (Le Floc'h+)
How can then be explained the existence of Cyg X-1 & SS 433 in the MW galaxy ?
- **Massive high metal progenitors end as neutron stars**
SGR 1900+14 & SGR 1806-20: Magnetars with very massive progenitors in star clusters of $>$ solar metal content (Mirabel et al. 1999; Watcher et al. 2008).

IN LOW METAL ENVIRONMENTS:

- 1) BLACK HOLE / NEUTRON STAR FRACTION INCREASES
- 2) FRACTION OF BINARY / SOLITARY BHs INCREASES

\Rightarrow FRACTION OF BH μ QSOs INCREASES WITH Z

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS FROM FEW OBSERVATIONS:

- Massive stars end as neutron stars or black holes depending on the **metal content of the progenitor**.
- Stellar black holes may form by direct or delayed collapse, namely, with & without energetic SNe, depending on the **mass of the collapsing core**.
- Multiple stellar systems will remain bound after the formation of black holes \Rightarrow how important have been the x-rays from μ QSOs for the reionization of the universe ? (Avi Loeb & Mirabel)