

Radiation and Kinetic processes in the corona of accreting black holes

9 Dec. 2008, working group γ -cr- ν

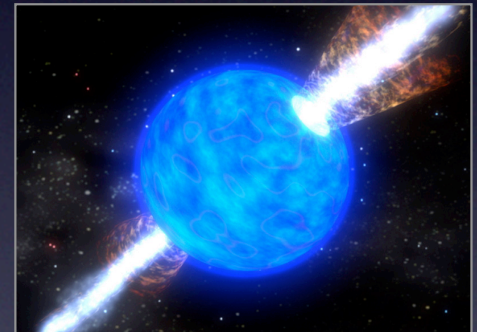
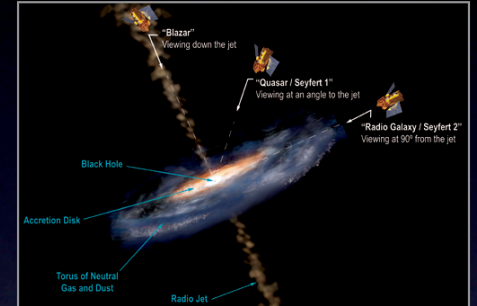
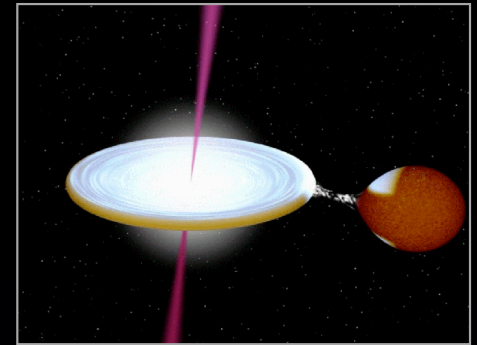
R. Belmont¹

J. Malzac¹, A. Marcowith²

¹*CESR*

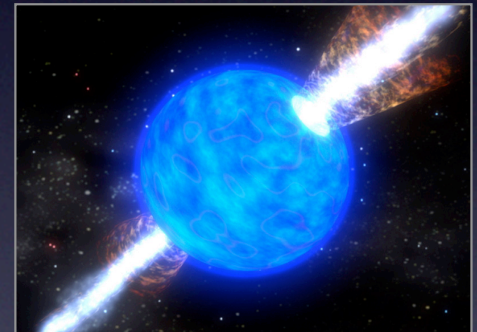
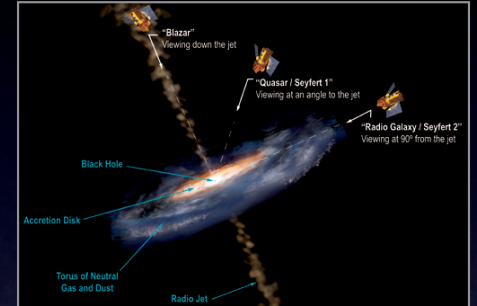
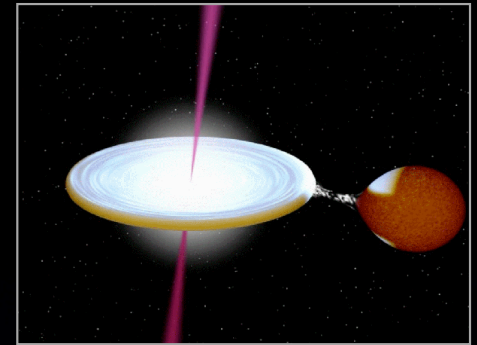
²*LPTA, Montpellier*

Introduction



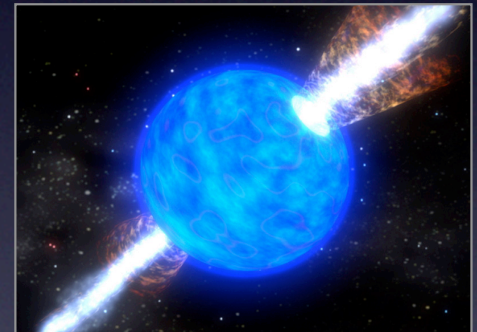
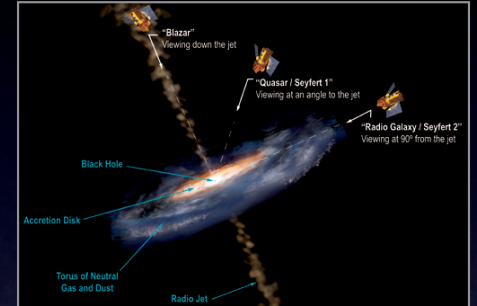
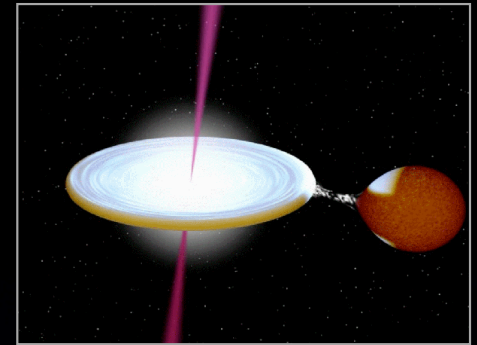
Introduction

- ✓ Accreting systems
 - ✓ *Scaling laws*
 - ✓ *General microphysics*



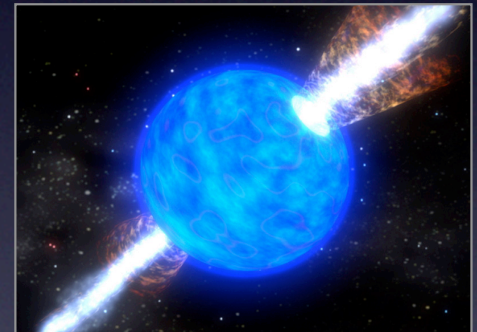
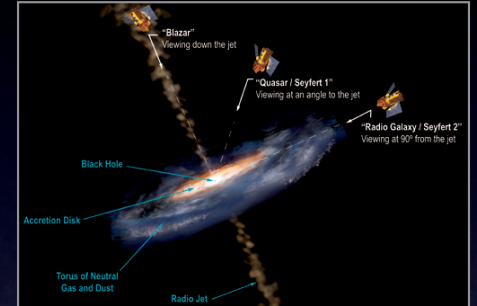
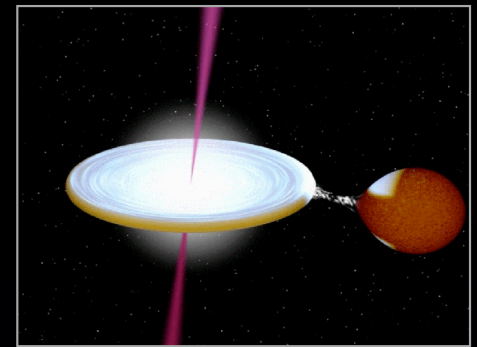
Introduction

- ✓ Accreting systems
 - ✓ *Scaling laws*
 - ✓ *General microphysics*
- ✓ Key issues:
 - ✓ *Radiation*
 - ✓ *Acceleration*
 - ✓ *Thermalization*
 - ✓ *Geometry/transport*



Introduction

- ✓ Accreting systems
 - ✓ *Scaling laws*
 - ✓ *General microphysics*
- ✓ Key issues:
 - ✓ *Radiation*
 - ✓ *Acceleration*
 - ✓ *Thermalization*
 - ✓ *Geometry/transport*
- ✓ Outline
 - ✓ **Coronae of X-Ray Binaries**
 - ✓ *Thermal and non thermal emission*
 - ✓ **Modelling the coronal emission**
 - ✓ *New code developed*
 - ✓ **Constraints acceleration processes**
 - ✓ *Comparison with Cyg-X1 observations*



I. A few things on
X-ray binaries and their “*corona*”...

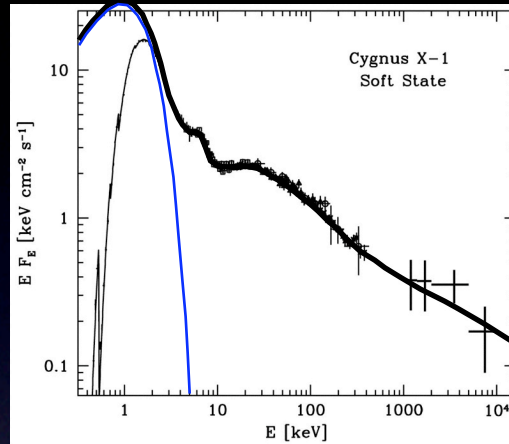
Observational constraints

High-Soft state

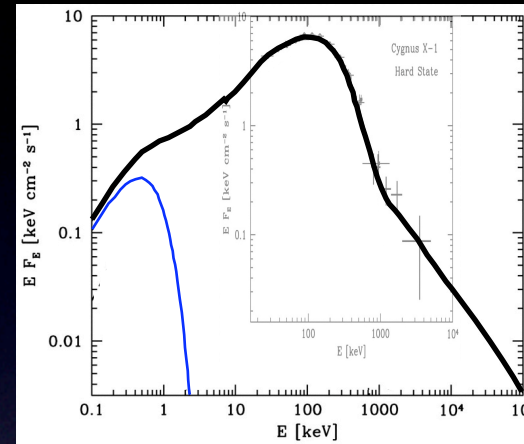
Low-hard state

Observational constraints

High-Soft state

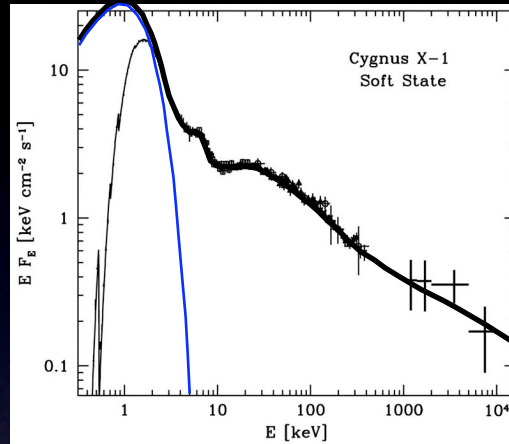


Low-hard state

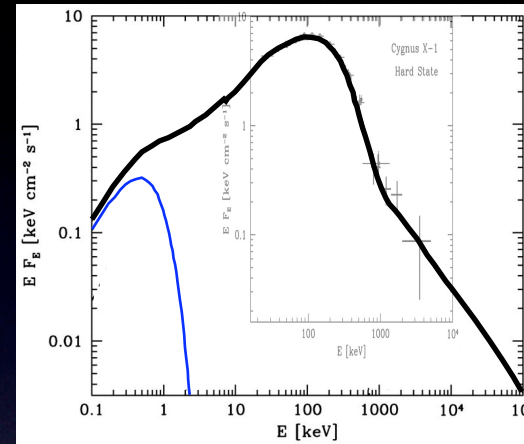


Observational constraints

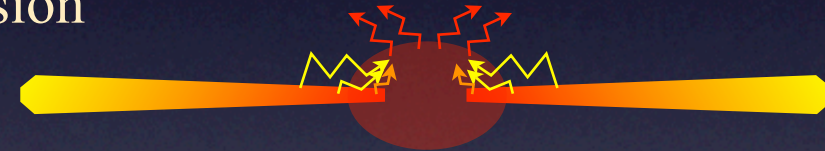
High-Soft state



Low-hard state

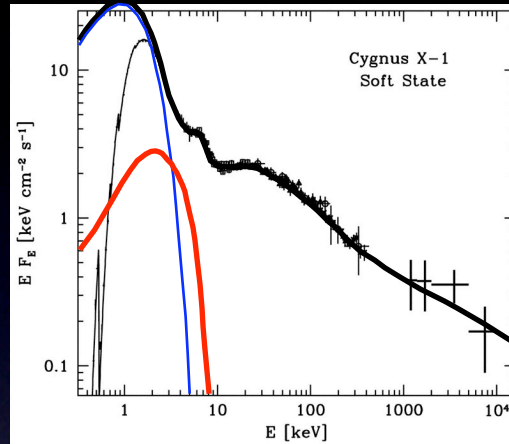


✓ X-ray, thermal/non thermal Compton emission

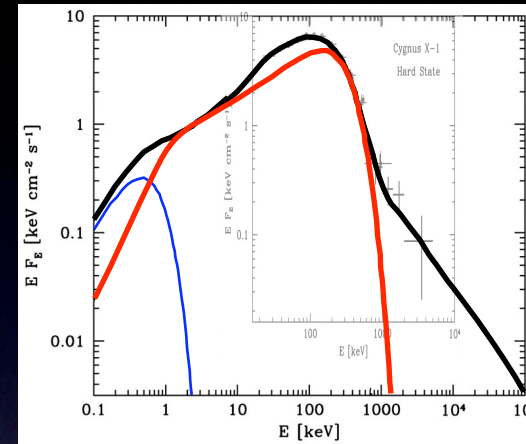


Observational constraints

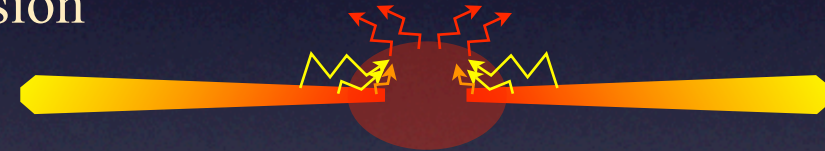
High-Soft state



Low-hard state

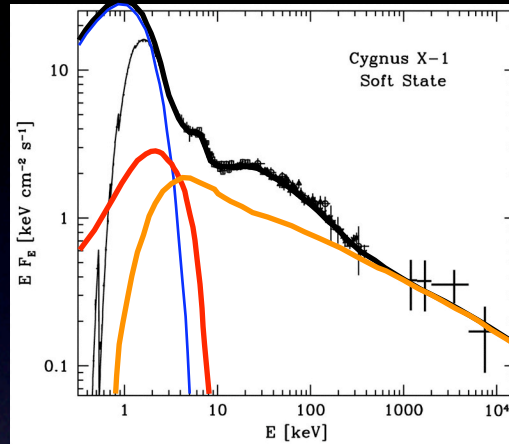


✓ X-ray, thermal/non thermal Compton emission

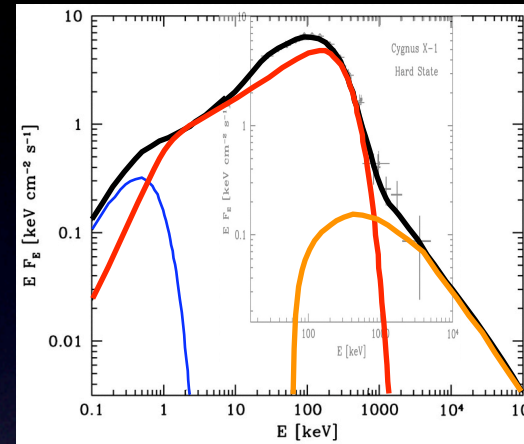


Observational constraints

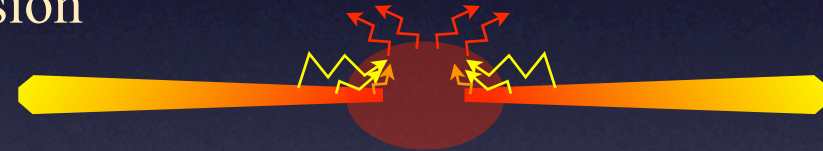
High-Soft state



Low-hard state

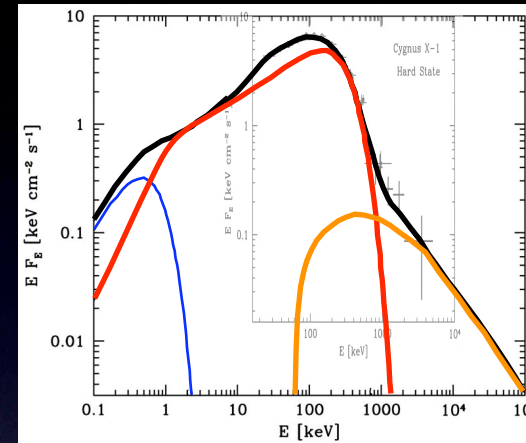
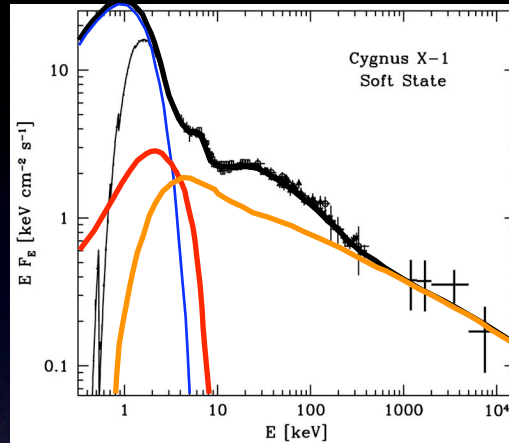


✓ X-ray, thermal/non thermal Compton emission



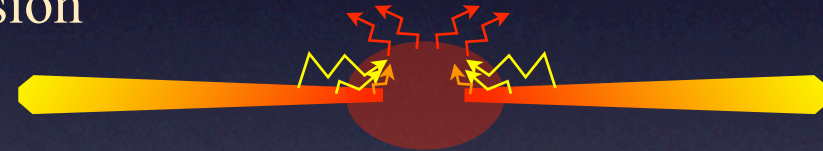
Observational constraints

High-Soft state



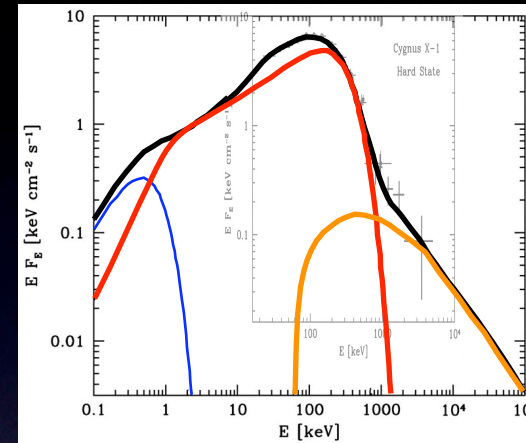
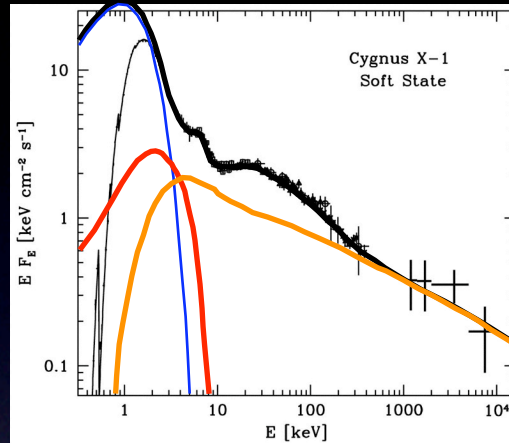
Low-hard state

- ✓ X-ray, **thermal**/**non thermal** Compton emission
- ✓ Observational constraints:
 - ✓ Thermal low-hard state: $k_B T \approx 50\text{-}100$ keV, non-thermal high-soft state
 - ✓ Optical depth $\tau \approx 0.1\text{-}1$
 - ✓ Size: $R \approx 10s R_s$ (but small covering factor)
 - ✓ Accretion power fraction: $f \lesssim 1$



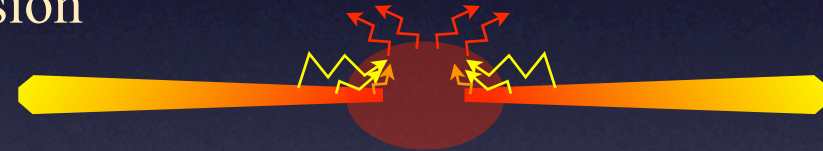
Observational constraints

High-Soft state



Low-hard state

- ✓ X-ray, **thermal/non thermal** Compton emission
- ✓ Observational constraints:
 - ✓ Thermal low-hard state: $k_B T \approx 50-100$ keV, non-thermal high-soft state
 - ✓ Optical depth $\tau \approx 0.1-1$
 - ✓ Size: $R \approx 10s R_s$ (but small covering factor)
 - ✓ Accretion power fraction: $f \lesssim 1$
- ✓ Open issues:
 - ✓ Geometry (base of the jet, spherical, slab, homogeneous, patchy...)
 - ✓ Link with accretion disc, ejection
 - ✓ Heating/acceleration (viscosity, reconnection, shocks, turbulence...)



One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model
- ✓ A kinetic code *(Lightman & Zdziarski 87, Coppi et al. 92, Pe'er & Waxman 2005)*

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model
- ✓ A kinetic code *(Lightman Zdziarski 87, Coppi et al. 92, Pe'er&Waxman2005)*
- ✓ Uses any distribution for 3 populations:
 - ✓ Photons, electrons, positrons (+ thermal protons)
 - ✓ Isotropic energy distributions
 - ✓ One-zone code: global prescription for geometry

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model
- ✓ A kinetic code *(Lightman Zdziarski 87, Coppi et al. 92, Pe'er&Waxman2005)*
- ✓ Uses any distribution for 3 populations:
 - ✓ Photons, electrons, positrons (+ thermal protons)
 - ✓ Isotropic energy distributions
 - ✓ One-zone code: global prescription for geometry
- ✓ Time dependent

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model
- ✓ A kinetic code (*Lightman Zdziarski 87, Coppi et al. 92, Pe'er&Waxman2005*)
- ✓ Uses any distribution for 3 populations:
 - ✓ Photons, electrons, positrons (+ thermal protons)
 - ✓ Isotropic energy distributions
 - ✓ One-zone code: global prescription for geometry
- ✓ Time dependent
- ✓ Highly non-linear, coupled integro-differential equations
 - ✓ Fokker-Planck terms: $\partial_t N_e(\gamma) = \partial_\gamma (AN_e) + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\gamma^2}^2 (DN_e)$
 - ✓ Integrals over distributions: $\partial_t N_e(\gamma) = \iint N_e(\gamma_0) N_\omega(\omega_0) c \sigma(\gamma_0, \omega_0; \omega) d\gamma_0 d\omega_0 - N_e(\gamma) \int N_\omega(\omega_0) c \sigma_0(\gamma, \omega_0) d\omega_0$

One-zone kinetic modelling

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Goal: Acceleration + radiation in the same model
- ✓ A kinetic code (*Lightman Zdziarski 87, Coppi et al. 92, Pe'er&Waxman2005*)
- ✓ Uses any distribution for 3 populations:
 - ✓ Photons, electrons, positrons (+ thermal protons)
 - ✓ Isotropic energy distributions
 - ✓ One-zone code: global prescription for geometry
- ✓ Time dependent
- ✓ Highly non-linear, coupled integro-differential equations
 - ✓ Fokker-Planck terms: $\partial_t N_e(\gamma) = \partial_\gamma (AN_e) + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\gamma^2}^2 (DN_e)$
 - ✓ Integrals over distributions: $\partial_t N_e(\gamma) = \iint N_e(\gamma_0) N_\omega(\omega_0) c \sigma(\gamma_0, \omega_0; \omega) d\gamma_0 d\omega_0 - N_e(\gamma) \int N_\omega(\omega_0) c \sigma_0(\gamma, \omega_0) d\omega_0$
- ✓ Numerically robust and general code
 - ✓ All particle energies (sub- to ultra relativistic regime)
 - ✓ All photon frequencies (radio to TeV)

Microphysics

Microphysics

- ✓ Particle-photon interactions
 - ✓ Compton scattering (KN cross section)
 - ✓ Pair production/annihilation
 - ✓ e-p Bremsstrahlung
 - ✓ **Self-absorbed** cyclo-synchrotron emission

Microphysics

- ✓ Particle-photon interactions
 - ✓ Compton scattering (KN cross section)
 - ✓ Pair production/annihilation
 - ✓ e-p Bremsstrahlung
 - ✓ Self-absorbed cyclo-synchrotron emission
- ✓ Particle-particle interactions
 - ✓ e-e and e-p Coulomb exchange

Microphysics

- ✓ Particle-photon interactions
 - ✓ Compton scattering (KN cross section)
 - ✓ Pair production/annihilation
 - ✓ e-p Bremsstrahlung
 - ✓ Self-absorbed cyclo-synchrotron emission
- ✓ Particle-particle interactions
 - ✓ e-e and e-p Coulomb exchange
- ✓ Prescriptions for heating/acceleration...
 - ✓ Thermal (*e.g. ADAFs*)
 - ✓ Collisions with hot protons
 - ✓ Non-thermal (*reconnection, shocks...*)
 - ✓ Power-law injection
 - ✓ Stochastic (*turbulence*)
 - ✓ 2nd order Fermi diffusion

Simulations with the code

(Belmont et al. 2008)

Simulations with the code


(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Initial conditions:
 - ✓ Photon spectrum
 - ✓ particle distribution



Simulations with the code

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Initial conditions:
 - ✓ Photon spectrum
 - ✓ particle distribution
- 

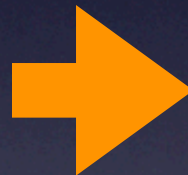
- ✓ Physical setup:
 - ✓ Domain size (R)
 - ✓ Optical depth (τ)
 - ✓ Magnetic field (l_B)
 - ✓ Photon illumination (l_s, T_s)
 - ✓ Acceleration (...)

Simulations with the code

(Belmont et al. 2008)

- ✓ Initial conditions:
 - ✓ Photon spectrum
 - ✓ particle distribution

- ✓ Physical setup:
 - ✓ Domain size (R)
 - ✓ Optical depth (τ)
 - ✓ Magnetic field (l_B)
 - ✓ Photon illumination (l_s, T_s)
 - ✓ Acceleration (...)



Coupled
kinetic equations



Simulations with the code

(Belmont et al. 2008)

✓ Physical setup:

- ✓ Domain size (R)
- ✓ Optical depth (τ)
- ✓ Magnetic field (l_B)
- ✓ Photon illumination (l_s, T_s)
- ✓ Acceleration (...)

✓ Initial conditions:

- ✓ Photon spectrum
- ✓ particle distribution

Coupled
kinetic equations

✓ Outputs

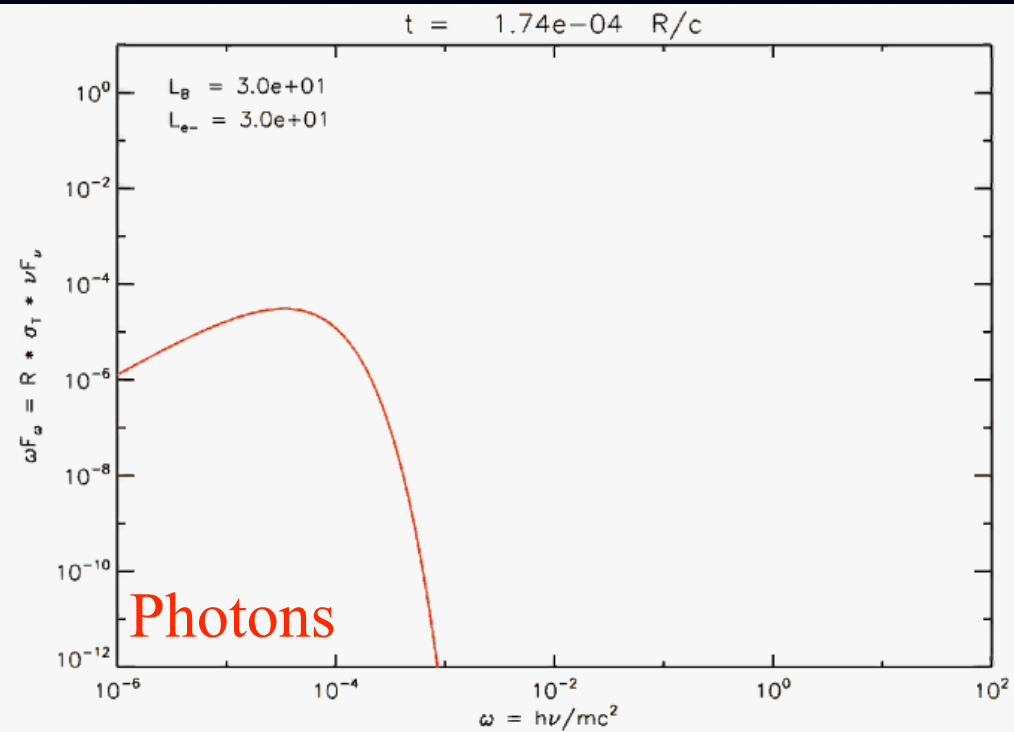
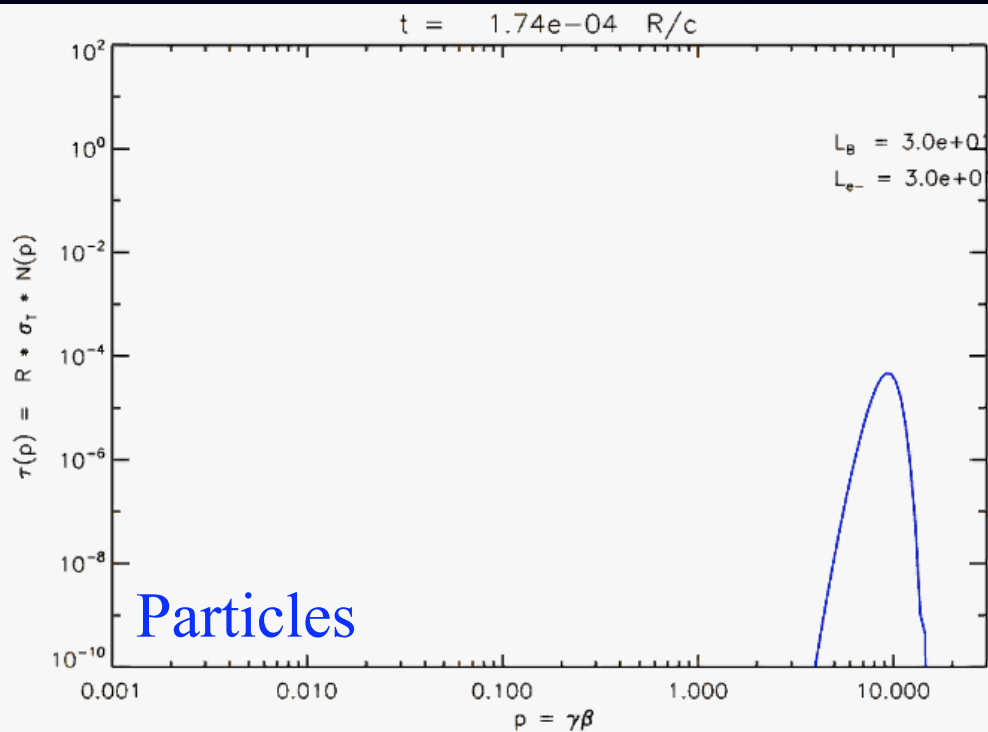
- ✓ Photon spectrum
- ✓ particle distribution

Ex: the Synchrotron Boiler

- ✓ Mono-energetic injection of high energy particles ($\gamma=10, l_e=3, l_B=30$)
- ✓ Only synchrotron emission/absorption and Compton included

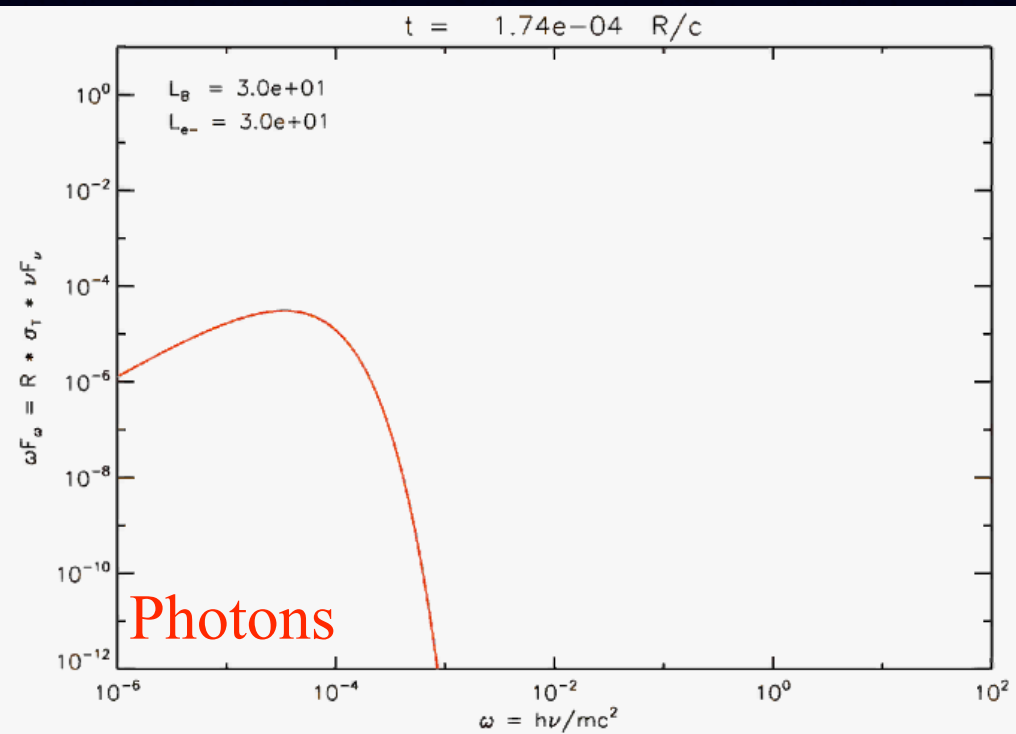
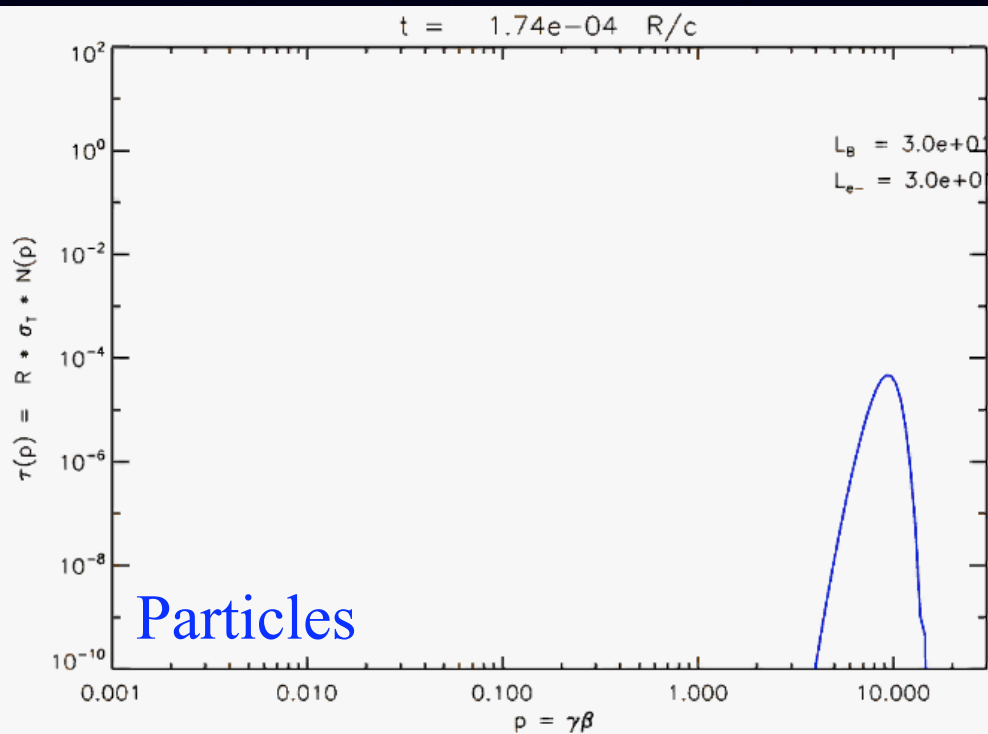
Ex: the Synchrotron Boiler

- ✓ Mono-energetic injection of high energy particles ($\gamma=10, l_e=3, l_B=30$)
- ✓ Only synchrotron emission/absorption and Compton included



Ex: the Synchrotron Boiler

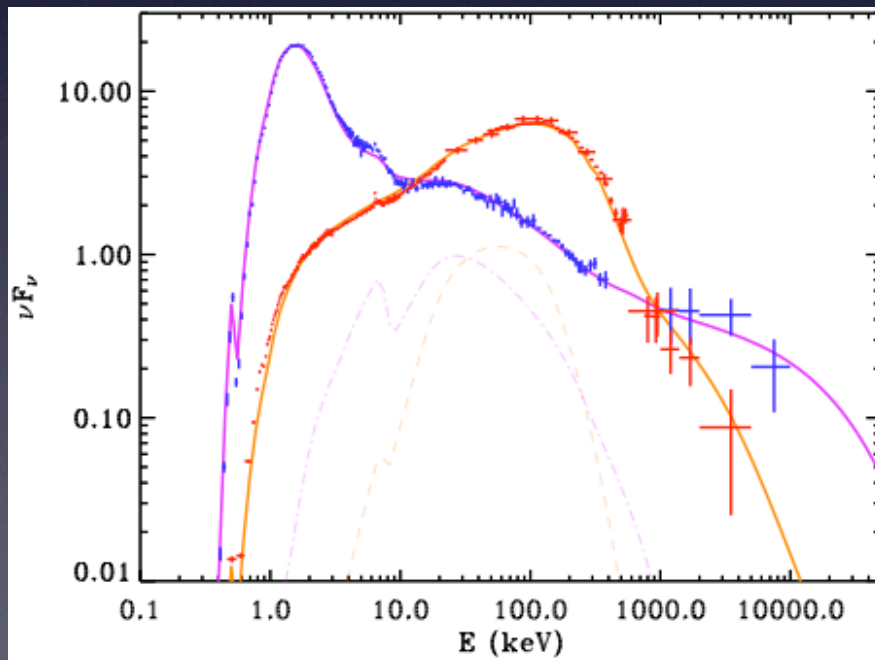
- ✓ Mono-energetic injection of high energy particles ($\gamma=10, l_e=3, l_B=30$)
- ✓ Only synchrotron emission/absorption and Compton included



- ✓ Particle thermalization by exchange of synchrotron photons
(Ghisellini et al. 1998)
- ✓ Quenching by Compton scattering

II. Heating and Acceleration in the corona of X-ray binaries

II. Heating and Acceleration in the corona of X-ray binaries



- ▶ Thermal heating ?
- ▶ Non thermal heating ?
- ▶ Stochastic acceleration ?

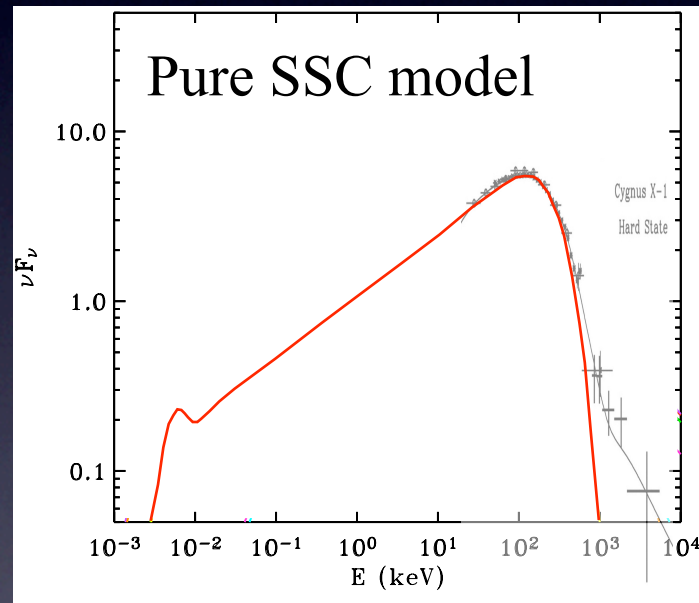
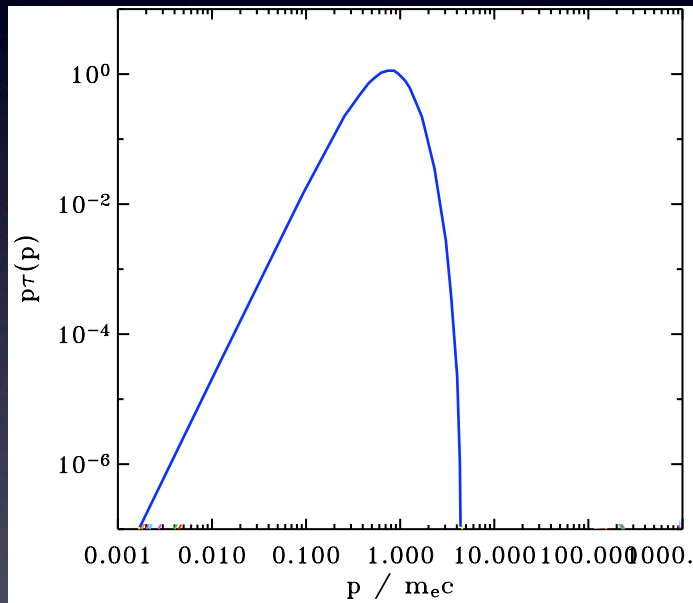
Thermal heating

- ✓ Two-temperature discs (ADAFs, RIAFs, ADIOS...)
- ✓ Coulomb collisions with hot protons
- ✓ One additional parameter: T_p (or l_{th})

Pure SSC model

Thermal heating

- ✓ Two-temperature discs (ADAFs, RIAFs, ADIOS...)
- ✓ Coulomb collisions with hot protons
- ✓ One additional parameter: T_p (or l_{th})

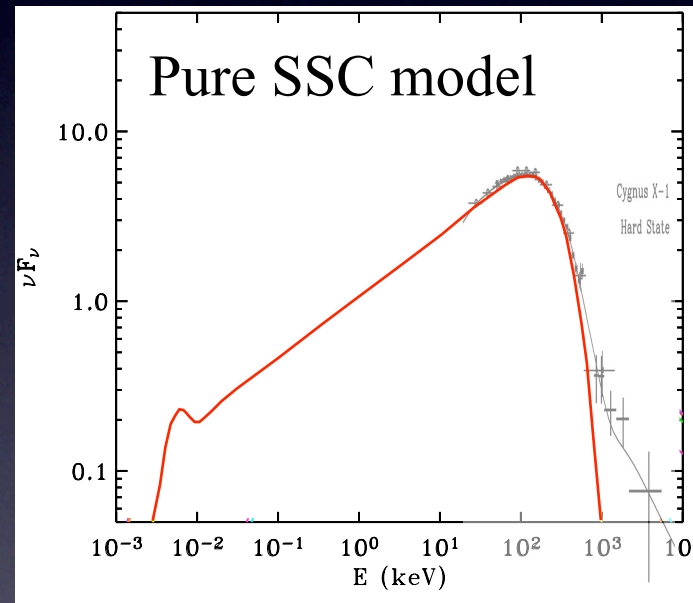
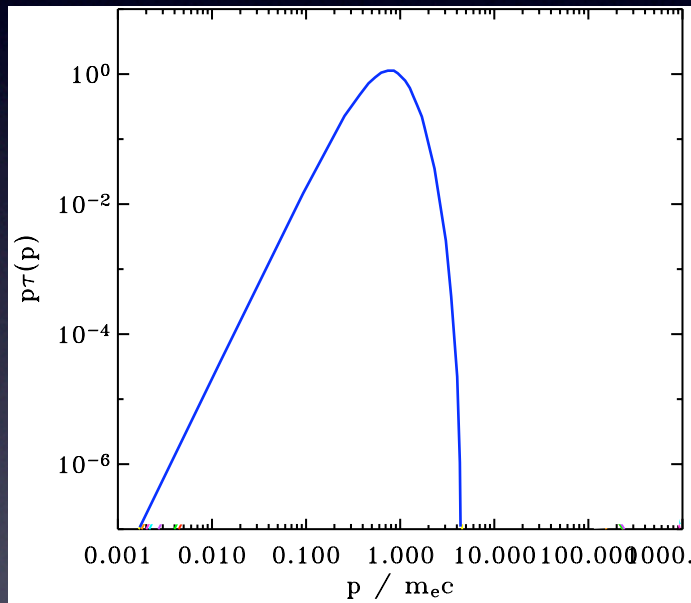


$l_s = 0$
 $l_{nth} = 0$
 $l_{th} = 4.75$
 $l_B = 200$
 $\tau = 1.45$

$k_B T_e = 83 \text{ keV}$
 $k_B T_p = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$

Thermal heating

- ✓ Two-temperature discs (ADAFs, RIAFs, ADIOS...)
- ✓ Coulomb collisions with hot protons
- ✓ One additional parameter: T_p (or l_{th})



$l_s = 0$
 $l_{nth} = 0$
 $l_{th} = 4.75$
 $l_B = 200$
 $\tau = 1.45$

$k_B T_e = 83 \text{ keV}$
 $k_B T_p = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$

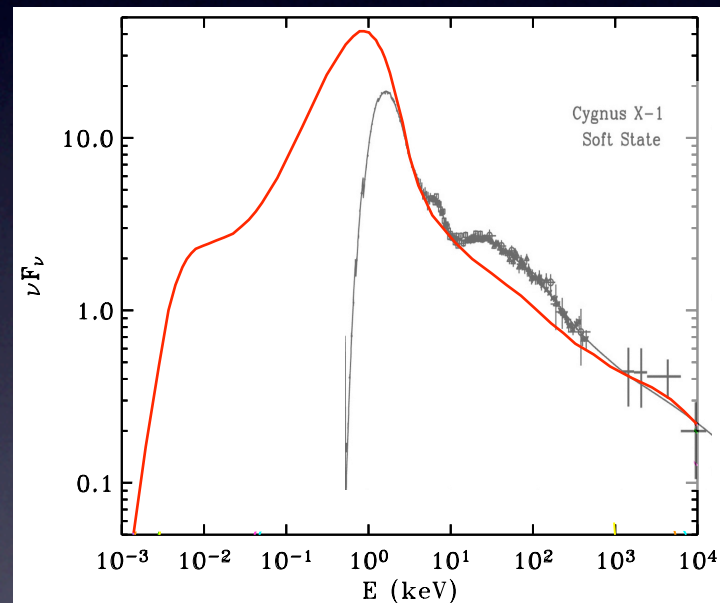
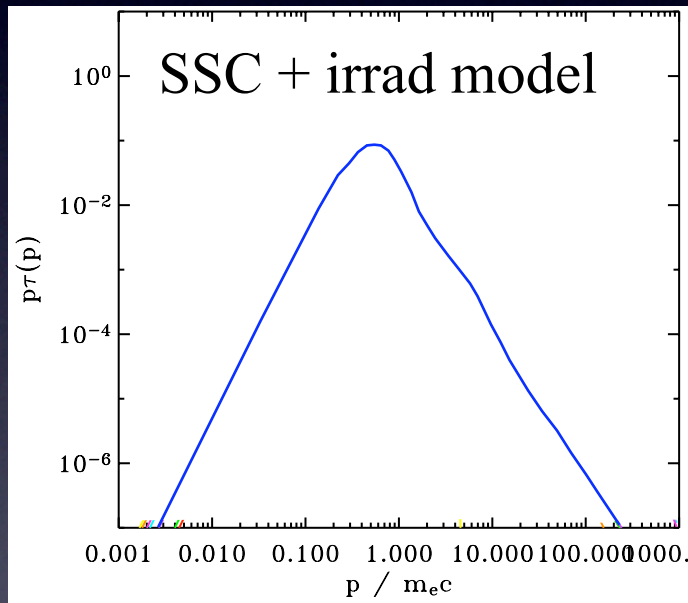
- ✓ Thermal emission characteristic of the low-hard state
 - $T_p < 1 \text{ MeV}$ or $R < 3R_G$: questions the 2T models
- ✓ Missing non-thermal emission

Non thermal acceleration

- ✓ Reconnection, shocks...
- ✓ Power-law injection of high energy particles
- ✓ 4 additional parameters: γ_{\min} , γ_{\max} , Γ , l_{nth}

Non thermal acceleration

- ✓ Reconnection, shocks...
- ✓ Power-law injection of high energy particles
- ✓ 4 additional parameters: γ_{\min} , γ_{\max} , Γ , l_{nth}

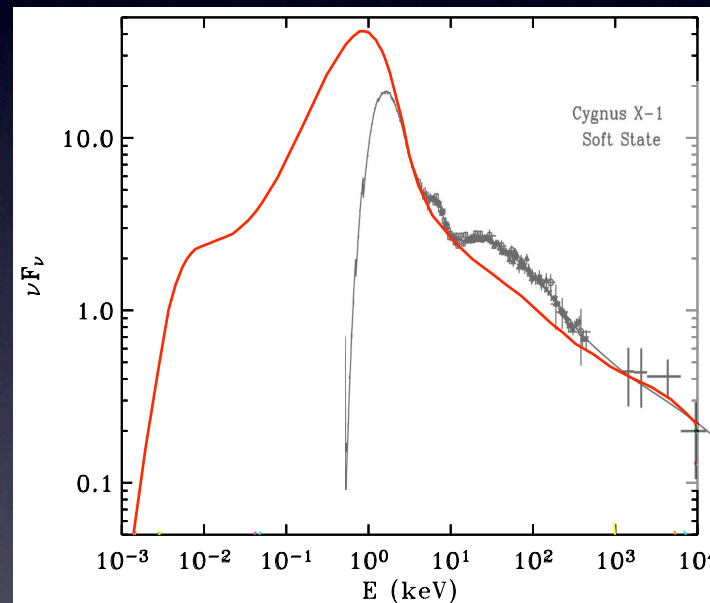
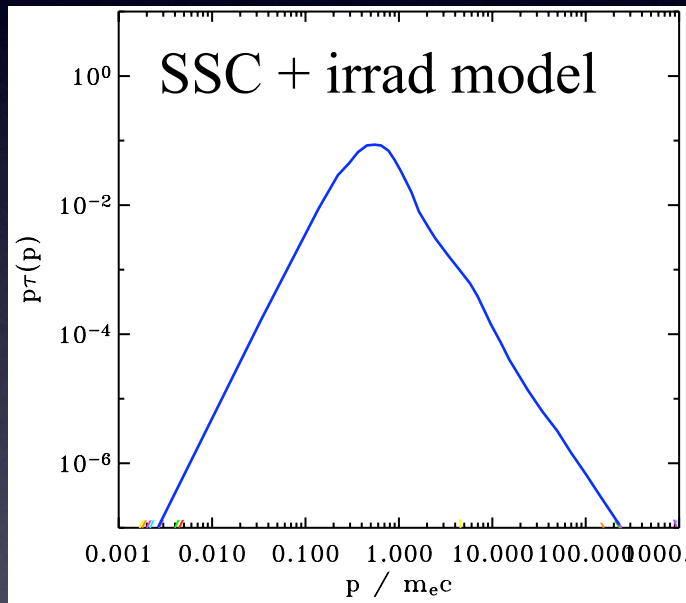


$l_s = 16.7$
 $l_{\text{nth}} = 5.50$
 $l_{\text{th}} = 0$
 $l_B = 17.6$
 $\tau = 0.12$
 $\Gamma = 2.64$
 $\gamma_{\min} = 1$
 $\gamma_{\max} = 10^3$

 $k_B T_e = 48 \text{ keV}$

Non thermal acceleration

- ✓ Reconnection, shocks...
- ✓ Power-law injection of high energy particles
- ✓ 4 additional parameters: γ_{\min} , γ_{\max} , Γ , l_{nth}



$l_s = 16.7$
 $l_{\text{nth}} = 5.50$
 $l_{\text{th}} = 0$
 $l_B = 17.6$
 $\tau = 0.12$
 $\Gamma = 2.64$
 $\gamma_{\min} = 1$
 $\gamma_{\max} = 10^3$

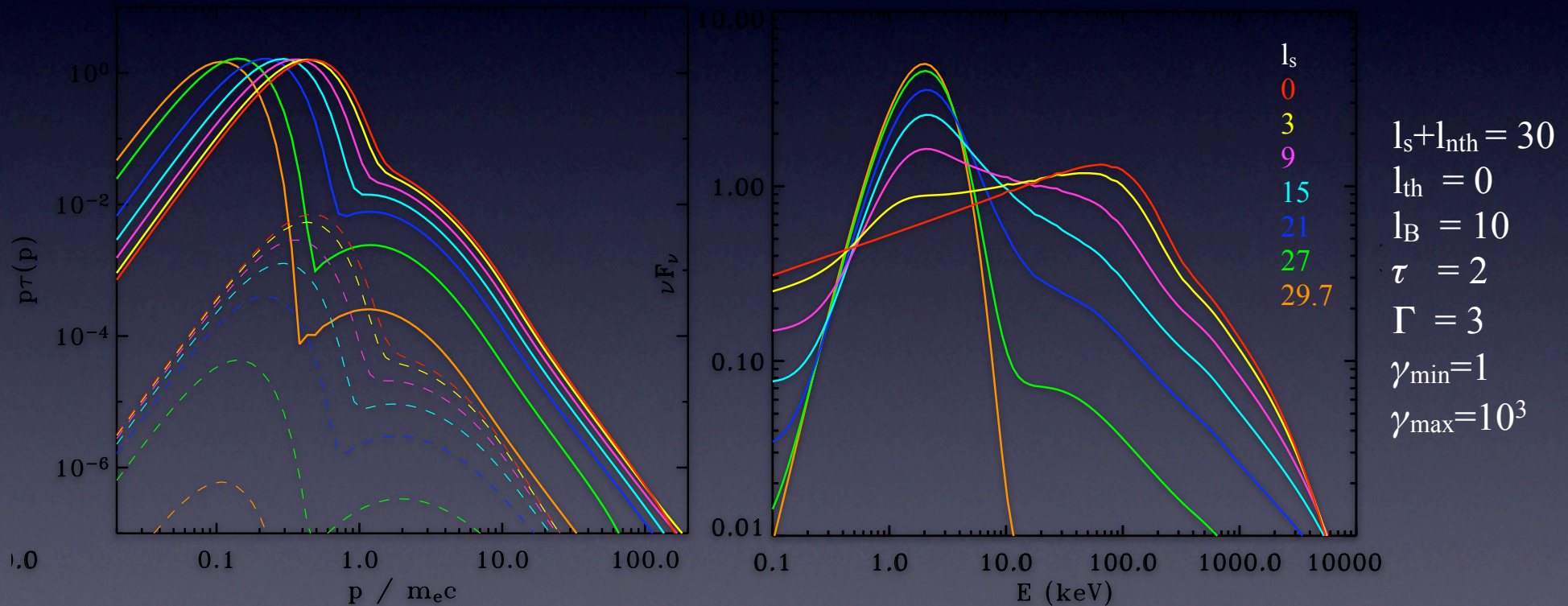
 $k_B T_e = 48 \text{ keV}$

- ✓ Non thermal emission characteristic of the high-soft state
 - ✓ Constraints on the injection slope Γ
 - ✓ No need for additional thermal heating

Non thermal acceleration 2

(Malzac & Belmont 2008)

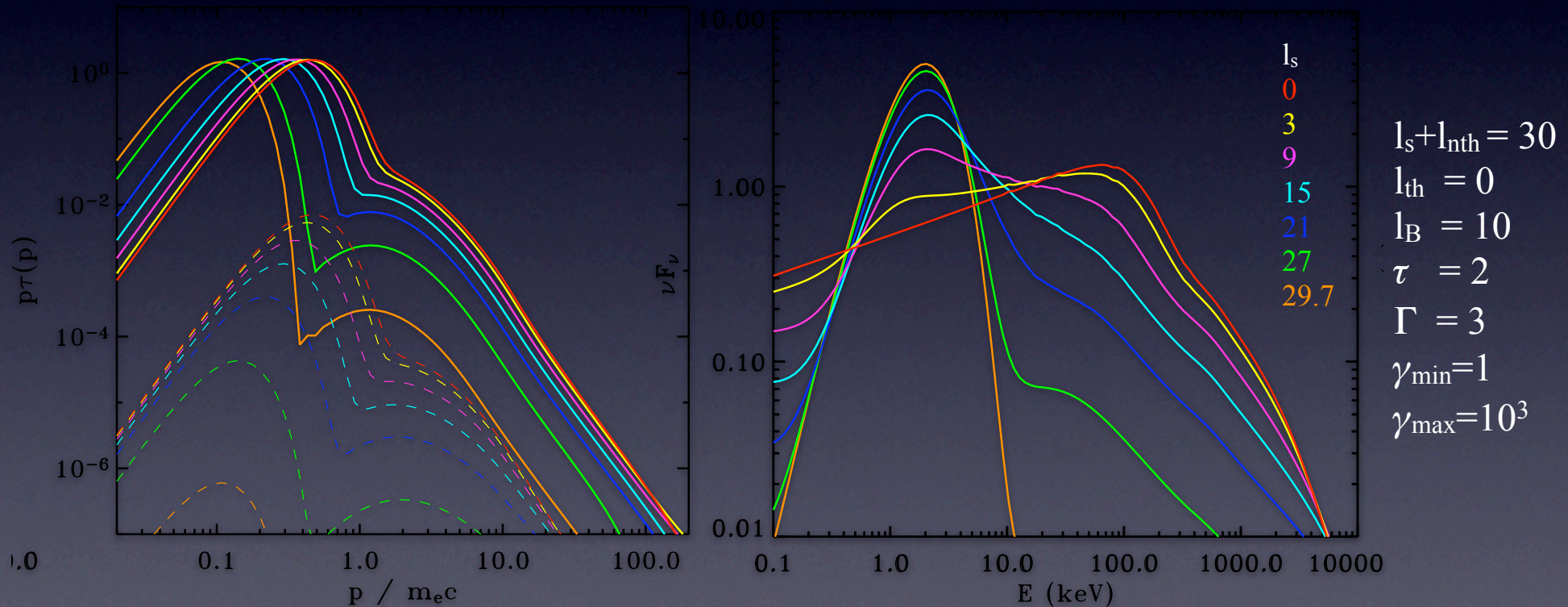
- ✓ Varying illumination
 - ✓ Motivated by expected changes in the geometry
 - ✓ External illumination limits the electron temperature
 - ✓ Competition illumination/synchrotron emission for seed photons



Non thermal acceleration 2

(Malzac & Belmont 2008)

- ✓ Varying illumination
 - ✓ Motivated by expected changes in the geometry
 - ✓ External illumination limits the electron temperature
 - ✓ Competition illumination/synchrotron emission for seed photons

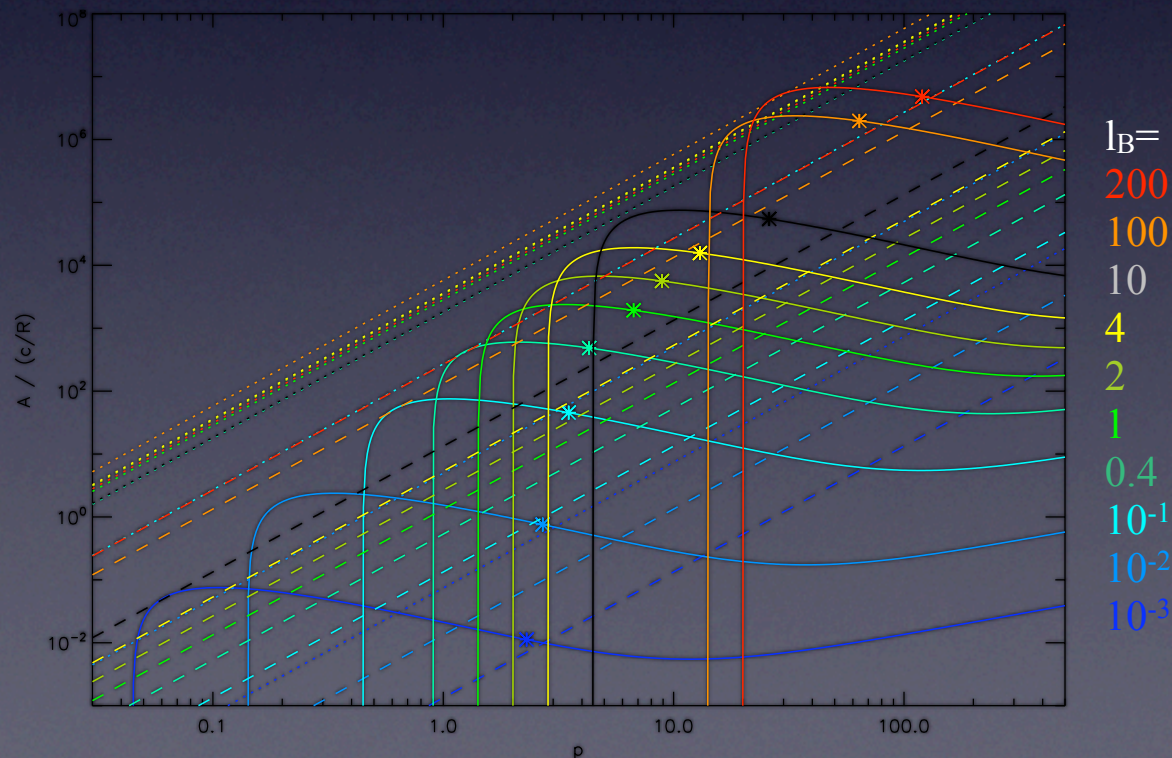


- ✓ Both soft and hard states obtained !
- ✓ No need for thermal heating in the thermal low-hard state

Stochastic acceleration

(Belmont et al. 2009)

- ✓ Resonant acceleration with plasma waves in a turbulent medium (Dermer et al. 1996, Li et al. 1997)
- ✓ Sonic waves: dissipated at large scale
- ✓ Alfvén waves: dissipated at small scale
- ✓ The smaller the dissipation scale, the lower energy the accelerated particles: **acceleration threshold**

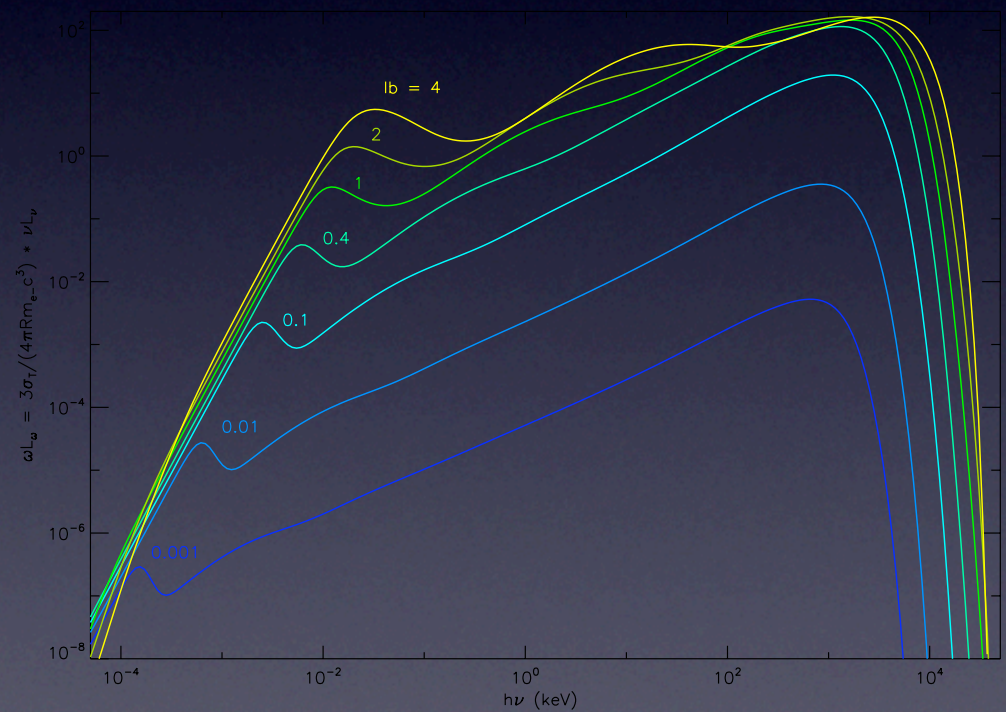
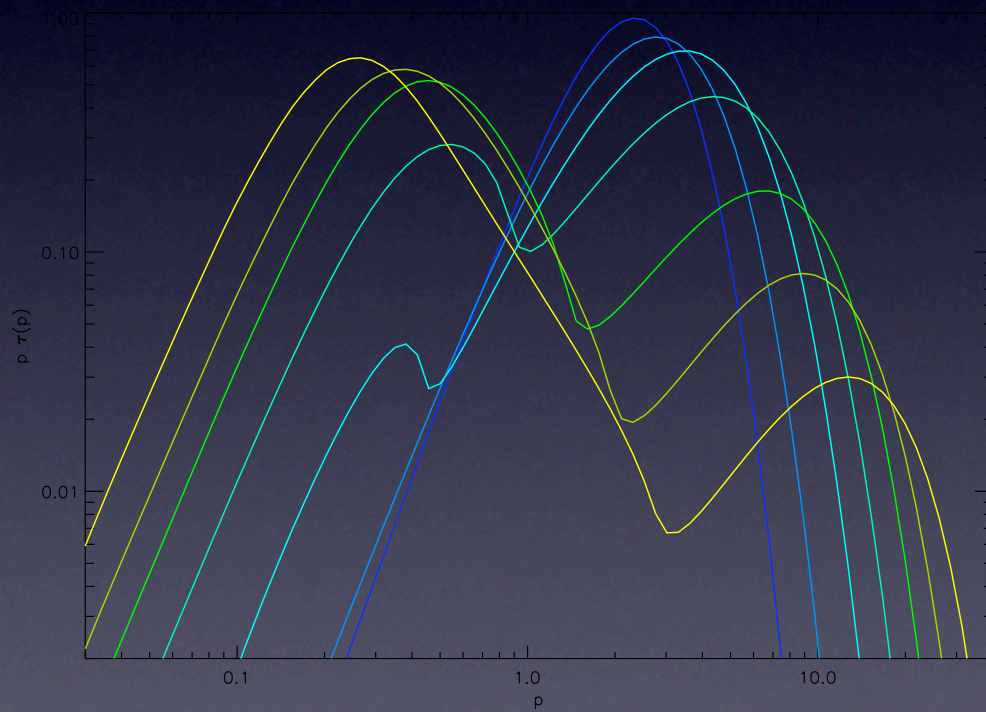


Stochastic acceleration

(work in progress...)

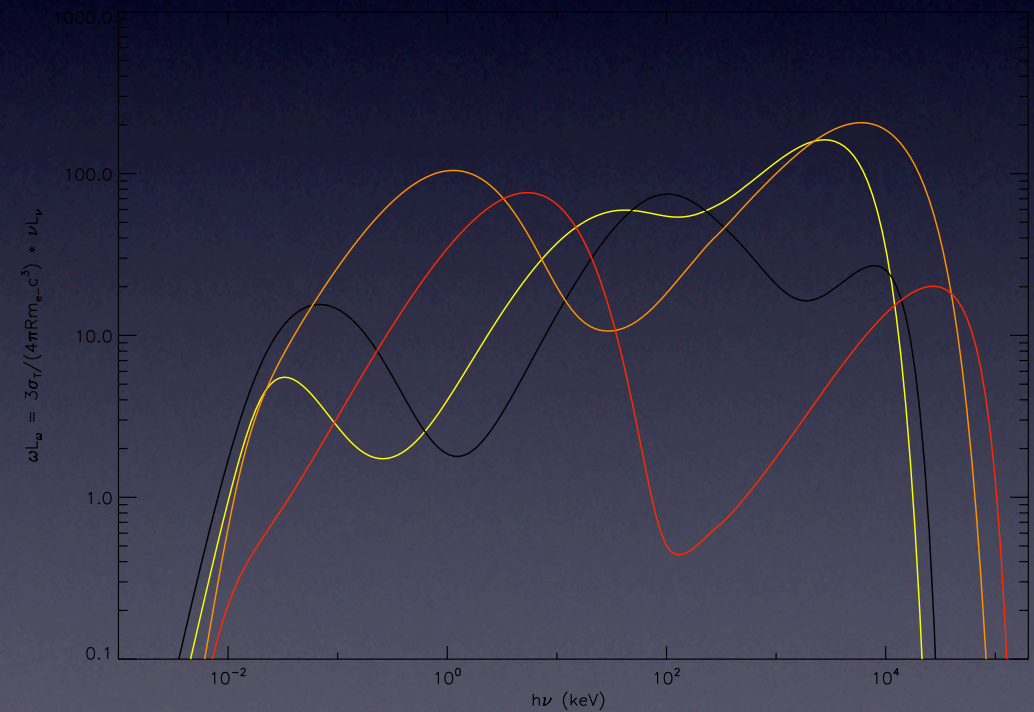
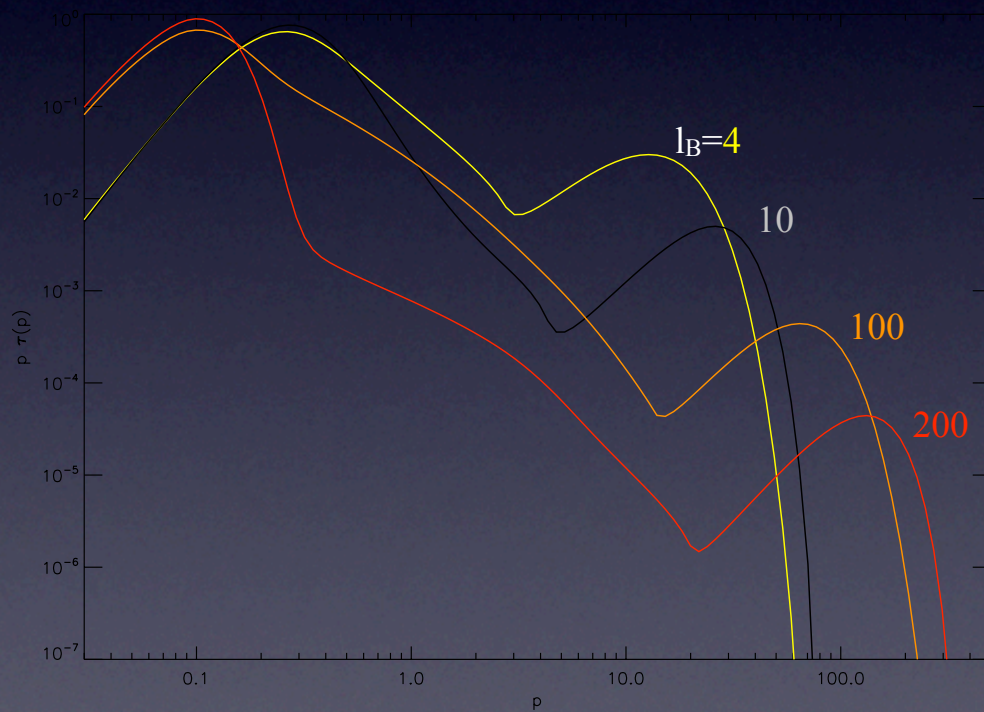
Stochastic acceleration (*work in progress...*)

- ✓ Varying the magnetic field in pure SSC models



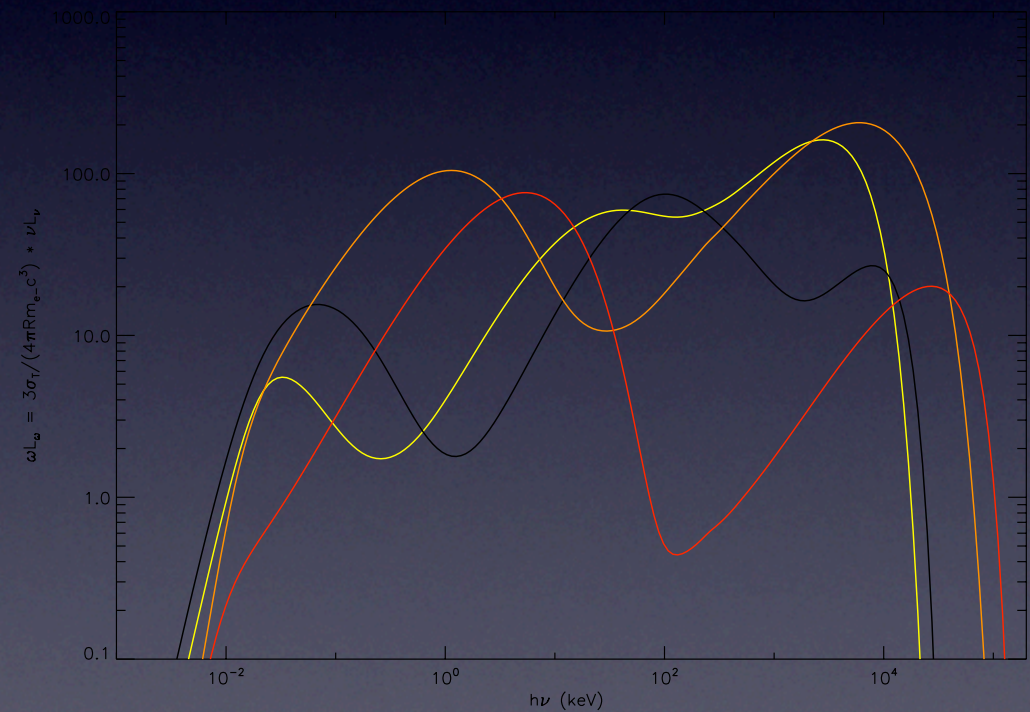
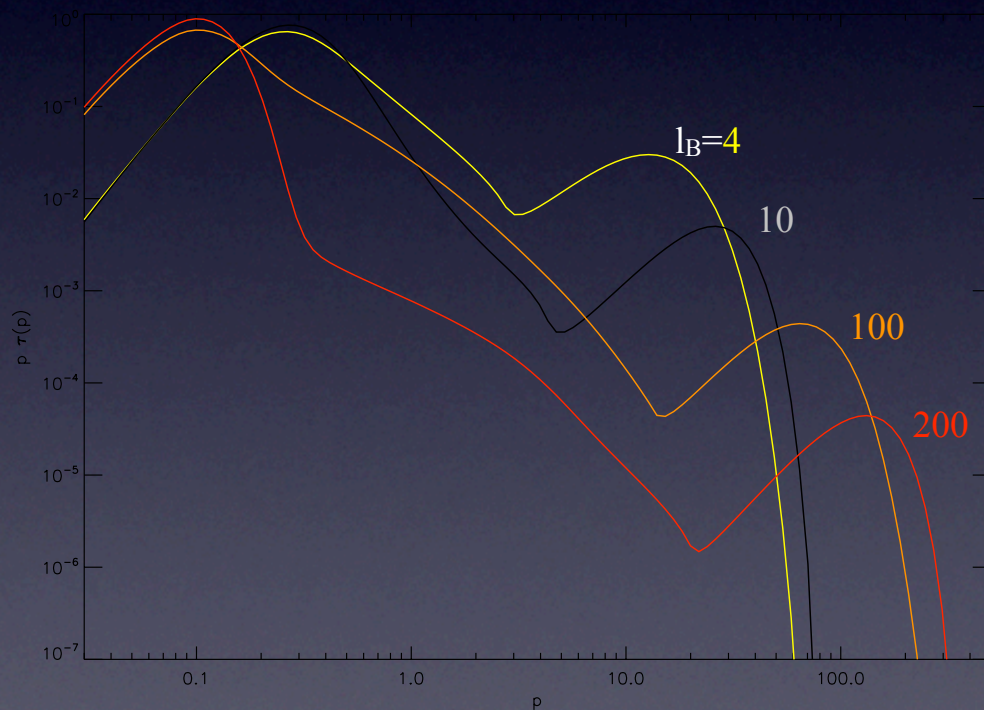
Stochastic acceleration (work in progress...)

- ✓ Varying the magnetic field in pure SSC models



Stochastic acceleration (work in progress...)

- ✓ Varying the magnetic field in pure SSC models



- ✓ At low B: thermal state
- ✓ At high B: non-thermal state

Summary

Summary

- ✓ A new general kinetic code
 - ✓ One-zone code
 - ✓ New features:
 - ✓ Any isotropic distribution
 - ✓ **Thermalization processes:** Coulomb scattering, synchrotron absorption
 - ✓ **Heating/acceleration**

Summary

- ✓ A new general kinetic code
 - ✓ One-zone code
 - ✓ New features:
 - ✓ Any isotropic distribution
 - ✓ **Thermalization processes:** Coulomb scattering, synchrotron absorption
 - ✓ **Heating/acceleration**
- ✓ Comparison with observation of Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the source parameters for Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the proton temperature: 2T models questioned
 - ✓ Constraints on the magnetic field intensity: reconnection questioned
 - ✓ Thermalization processes can maintain spectra thermal even with non-thermal acceleration

Summary

- ✓ A new general kinetic code
 - ✓ One-zone code
 - ✓ New features:
 - ✓ Any isotropic distribution
 - ✓ **Thermalization processes:** Coulomb scattering, synchrotron absorption
 - ✓ **Heating/acceleration**
- ✓ Comparison with observation of Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the source parameters for Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the proton temperature: 2T models questioned
 - ✓ Constraints on the magnetic field intensity: reconnection questioned
 - ✓ Thermalization processes can maintain spectra thermal even with non-thermal acceleration
- ✓ Accurate data fitting required...

Summary

- ✓ A new general kinetic code
 - ✓ One-zone code
 - ✓ New features:
 - ✓ Any isotropic distribution
 - ✓ **Thermalization processes:** Coulomb scattering, synchrotron absorption
 - ✓ **Heating/acceleration**
- ✓ Comparison with observation of Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the source parameters for Cyg-X1
 - ✓ Constraints on the proton temperature: 2T models questioned
 - ✓ Constraints on the magnetic field intensity: reconnection questioned
 - ✓ Thermalization processes can maintain spectra thermal even with non-thermal acceleration
- ✓ Accurate data fitting required...
- ✓ Dynamical and geometrical aspects to be modelled