

**ACCRETION-JET CONNECTION IN BLACK HOLES**

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

Félix Mirabel

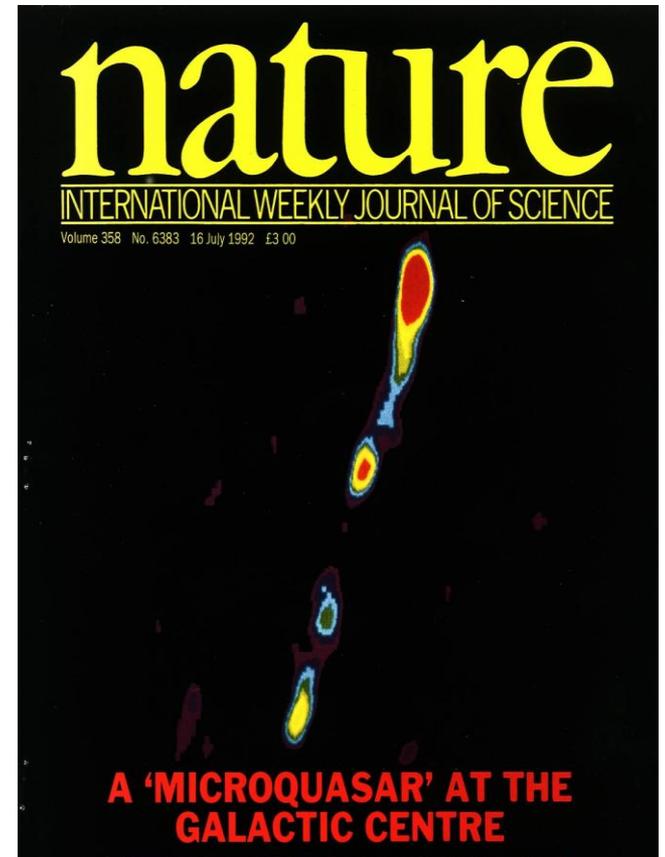
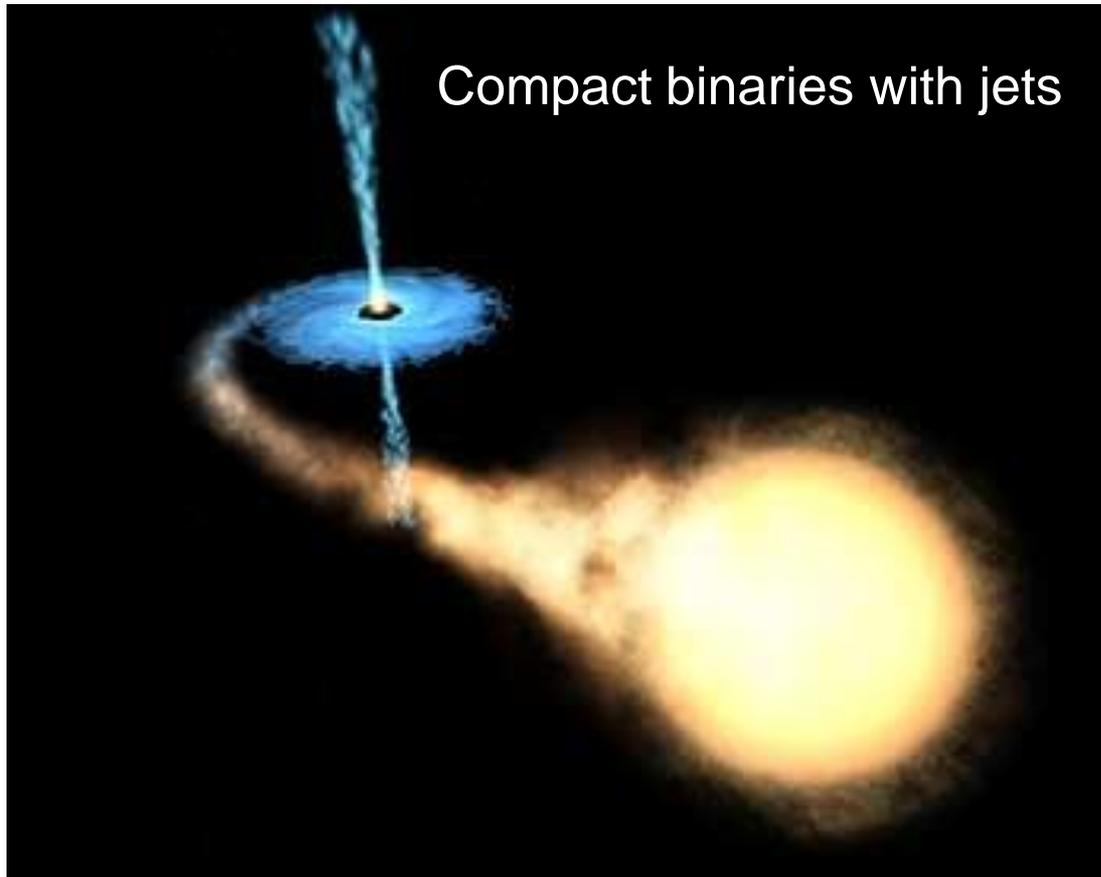
CEA/IRFU/SAP – FRANCE

&

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

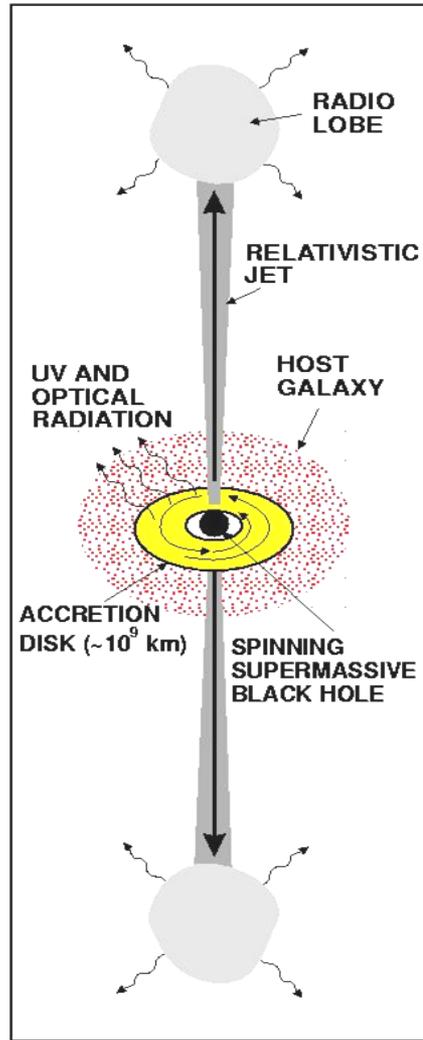
Mirabel, Rodríguez et al. 1992



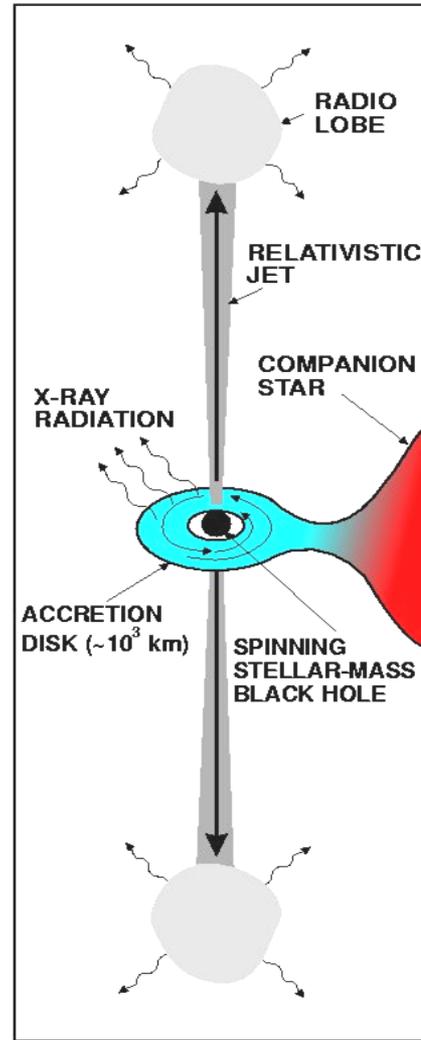
Since their discovery there have been seven International workshops

# QUASAR-MICROQUASAR ANALOGY

## QUASAR



## MICROQUASAR



Mirabel & Rodríguez (Nature 1998)

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

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

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:

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

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

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

**APPARENT SUPERLUMINAL MOTIONS IN  $\mu$ QSOs AS IN QSOs ?**

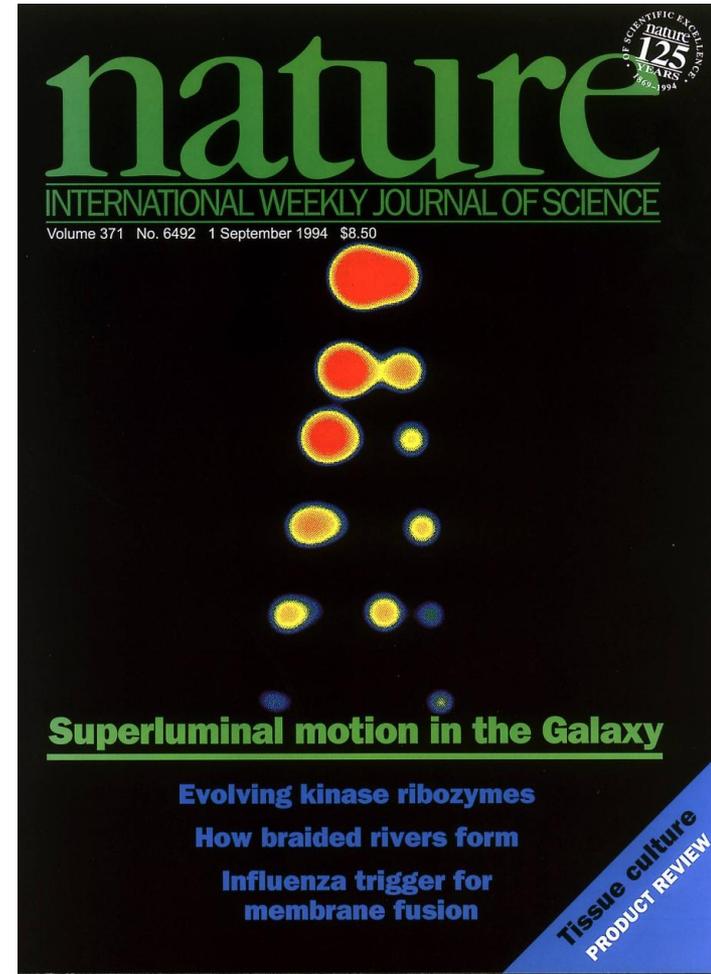
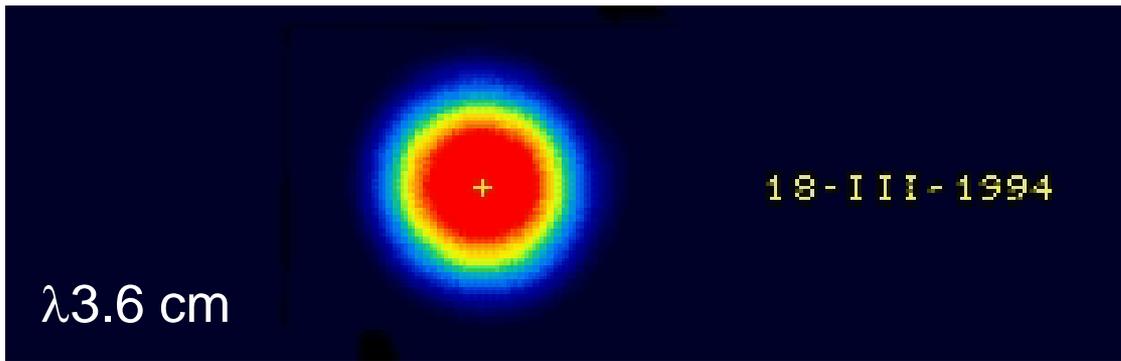
# SUPERLUMINAL EJECTION IN A $\mu$ QSO

Mirabel & Rodriguez, 1994

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

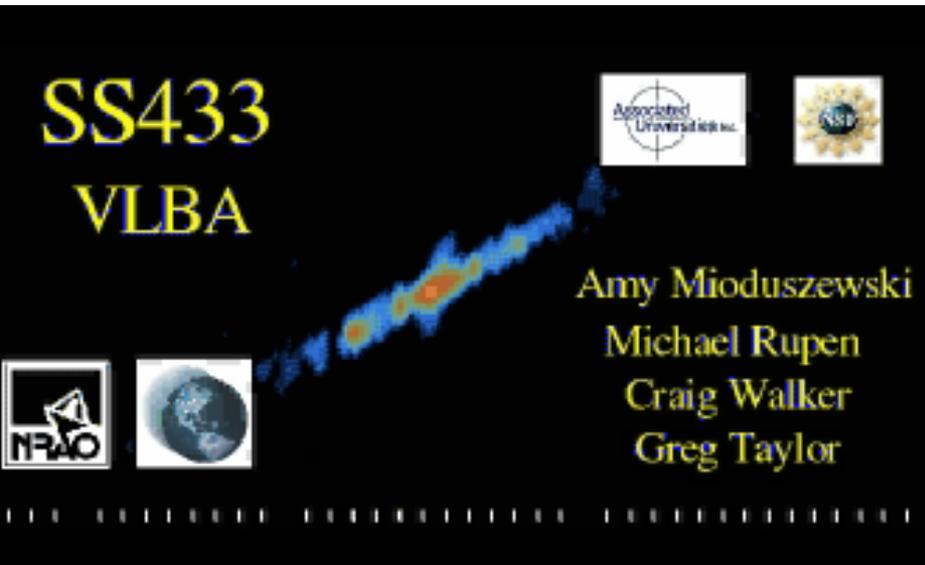
- “At the time of a sudden drop of the hard X-rays...”
- “The particles (corona/inner disk) are blown away...”
- “Jets have a very large kinetic energy...Moon @  $>.9c$ ”

1 arcsec

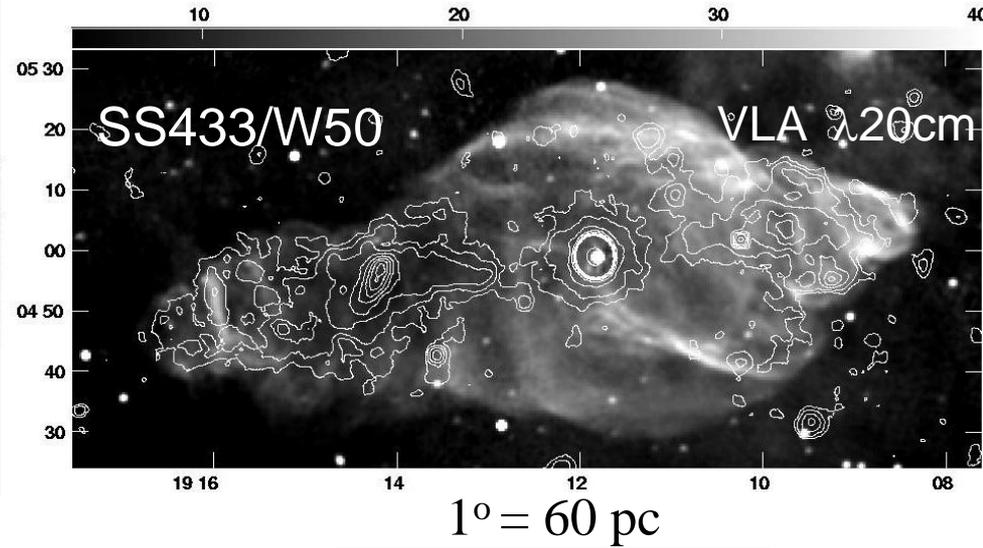


The asymmetries are explained as due to relativistic aberration in twin jets

# 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 $\mu$ QSOs

$\mu$ 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 $\mu$ 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)

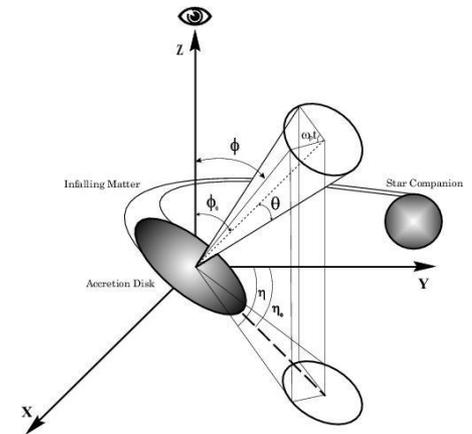
SHOULD APPEAR AS SOURCES WITH FAST & LARGE VARIATIONS OF FLUX  
 $\Rightarrow$  DIFFICULT TO FIND & DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW

## 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)

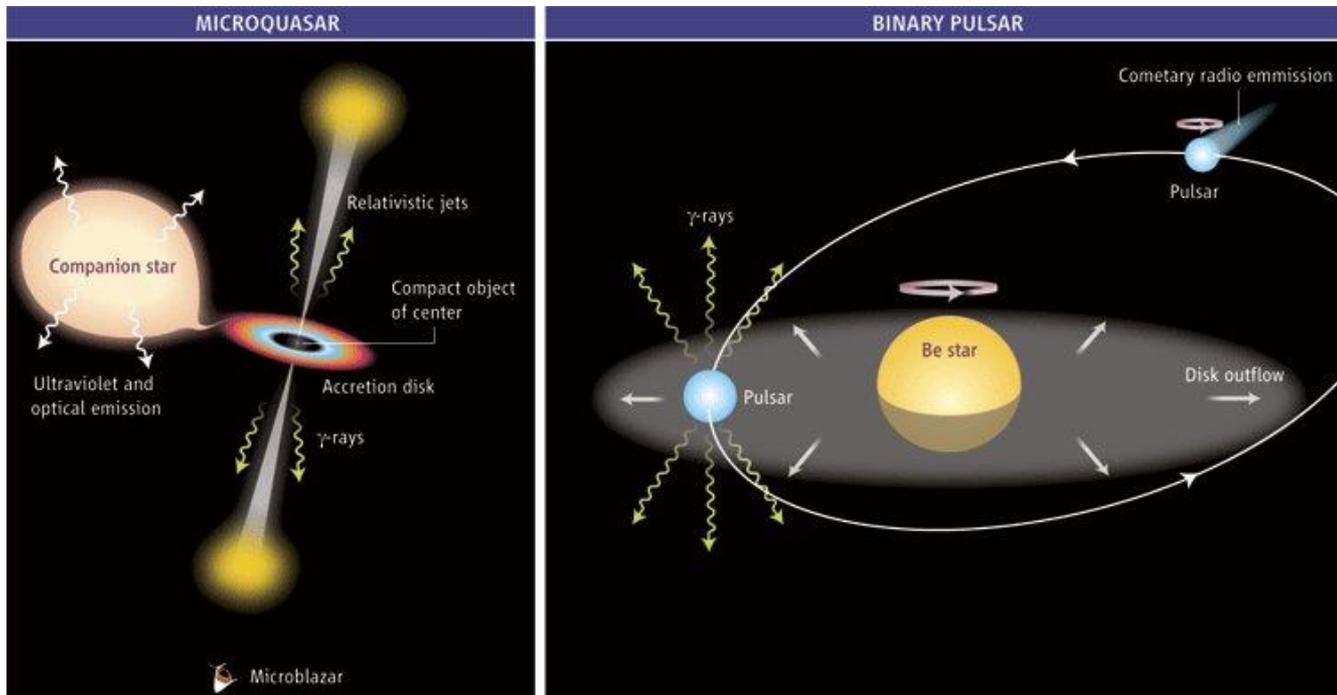


Have  $\mu$ QSOs been detected by Cherenkov telescopes, Fermi, Agile...?

# 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 **μQSO jets in non μblazar sources** ?  
(Albert et al. Science, 2008; Kaufman-Bernadó & Massi, A&A 2009)

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

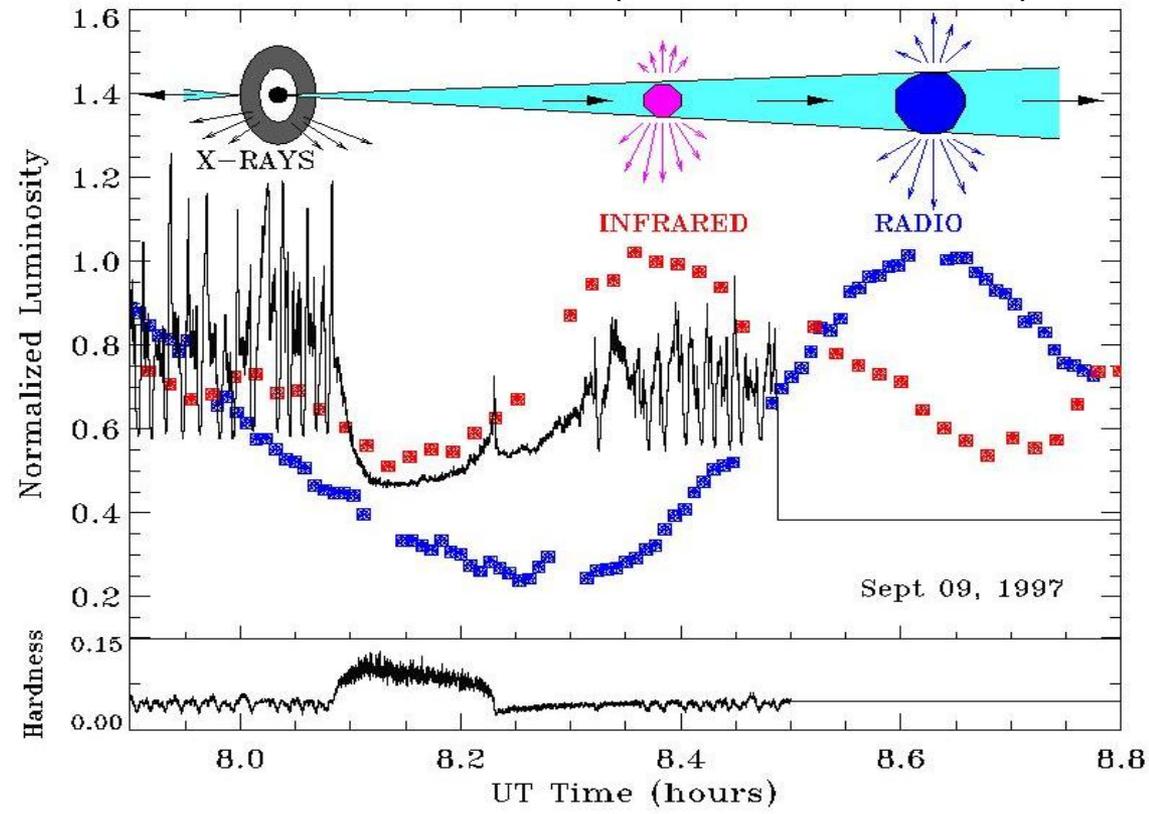
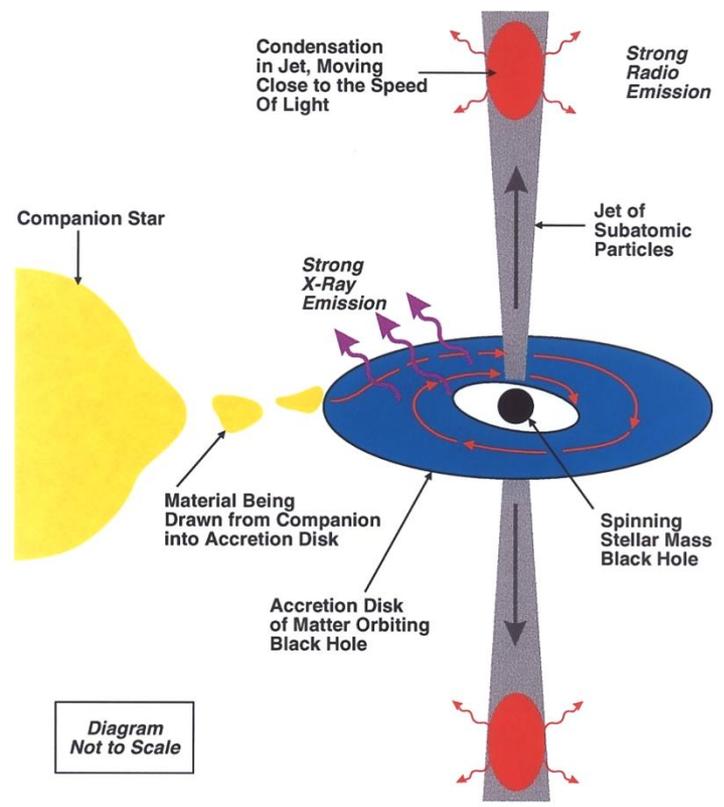
**Fermi & Agile detect GeV photons** from a HMXB microquasar (submitted)

# 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

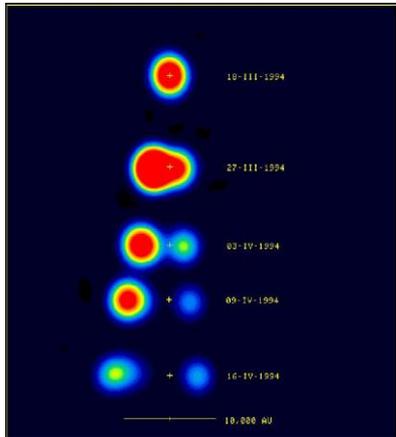
# DISK-JET COUPLING IN BLACK HOLES

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

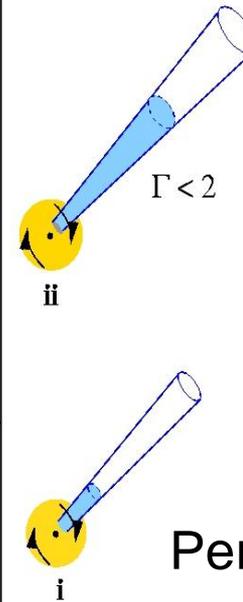
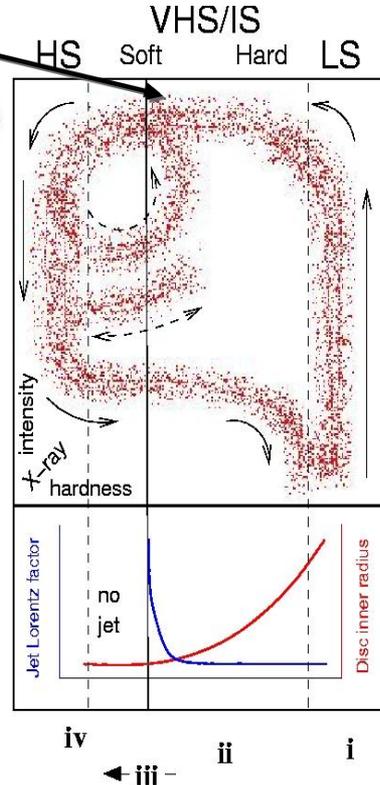
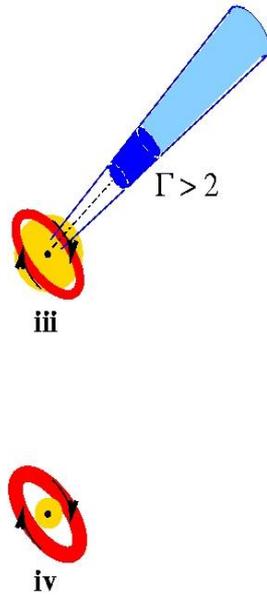
Fender, Belloni, Gallo (2006)

Dhawan, Mirabel, Rodríguez (2005)

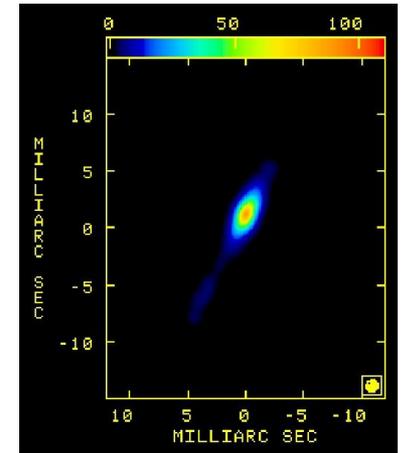
Soft X-rays



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



Low-hard X-rays

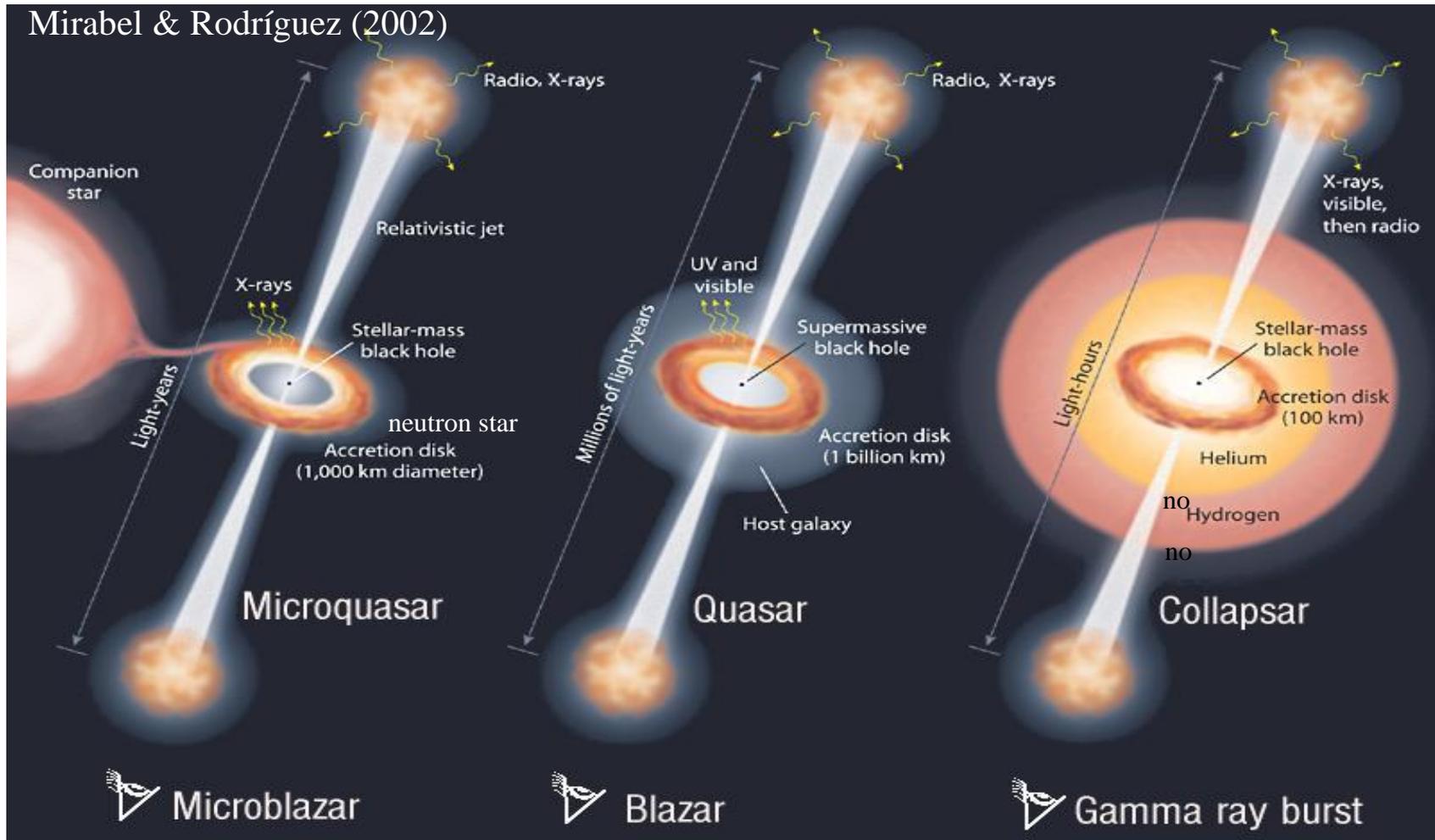


Persistent, flat spectrum radio source:  $\Gamma < 2$

- **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 - $\mu$ QSOs - GRB

HAVE THE SAME 3 BASIC INGREDIENTS

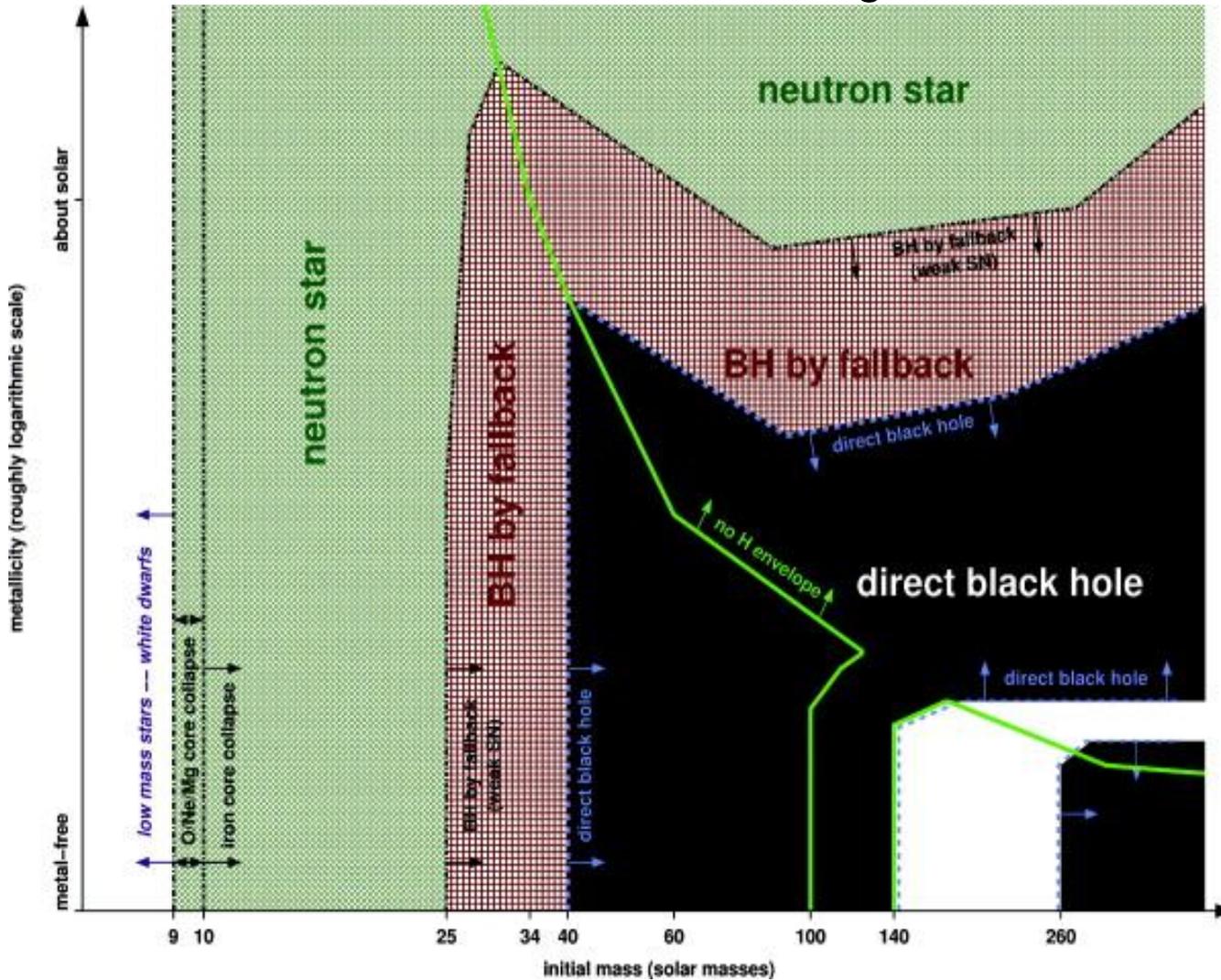


•AN UNIVERSAL ACCRETION - JET CONNECTION IN BLACK HOLES ?

•AN UNIVERSAL MAGNETO-HYDRODYNAMIC MECHANISM FOR JETS ?

# FORMATION OF STELLAR BLACK HOLES

Heger et al. 2003

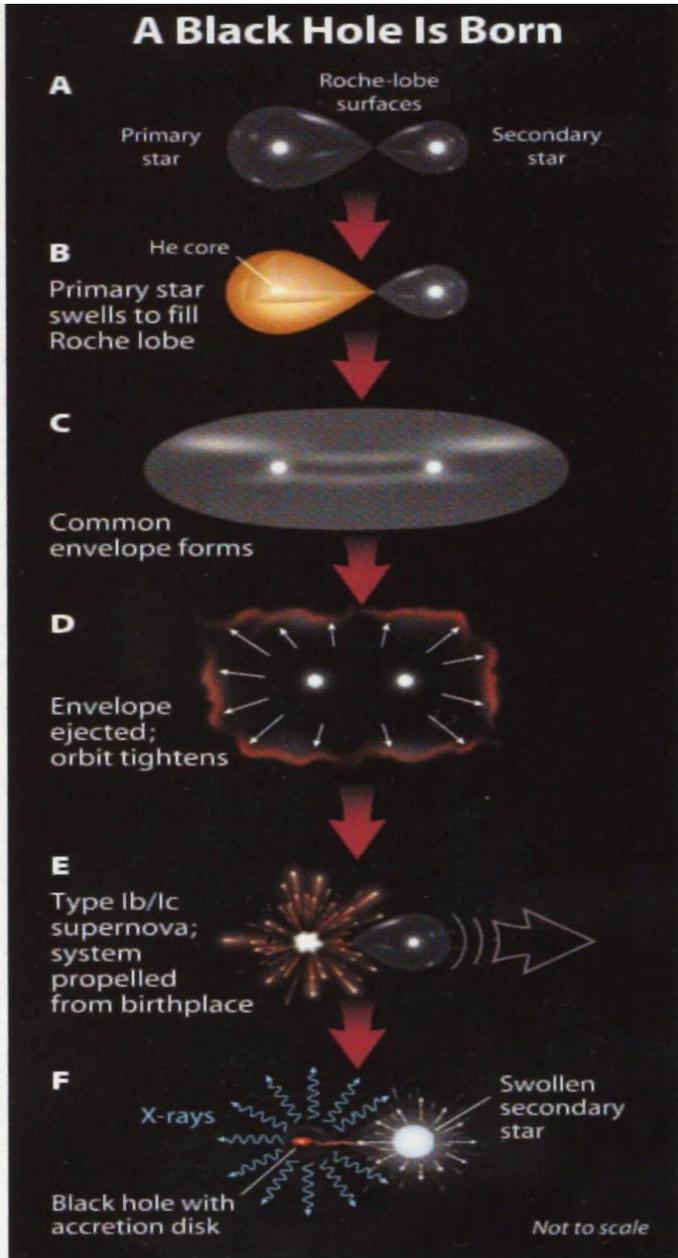


Direct collapse depends on:

- 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  $\mu$ QSOs TO TEST CORE COLLAPSE MODELS:**

**FUNCTION ON THE MASS OF BH ?**

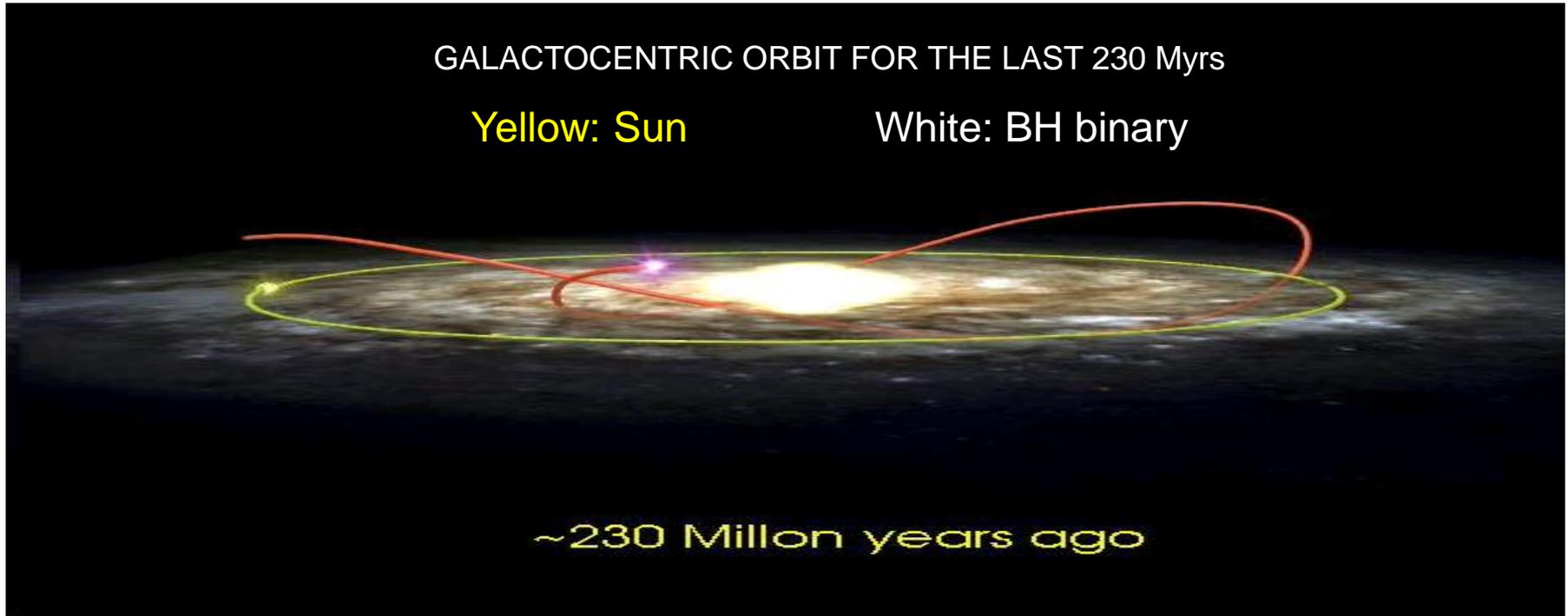
Mirabel & Irapuan Rodrigues (2001-2009 )

**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)



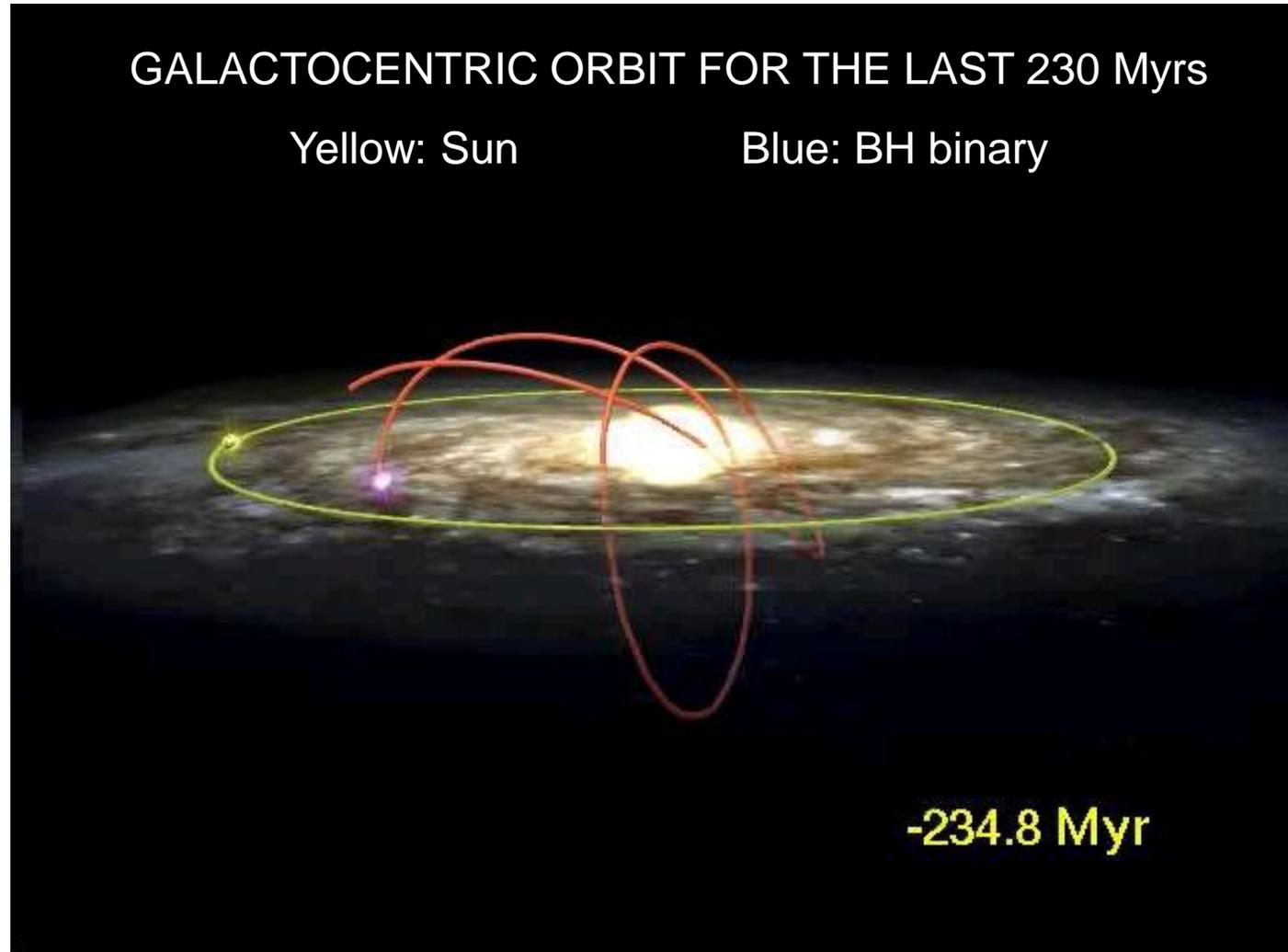
**GRO J1655-40**  $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 5 M_{\odot}$   $M_{*} \sim 2 M_{\odot}$ ;  $D = 1\text{-}3$  kpc;  $V_p = 112 \pm 18$  km/s

(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

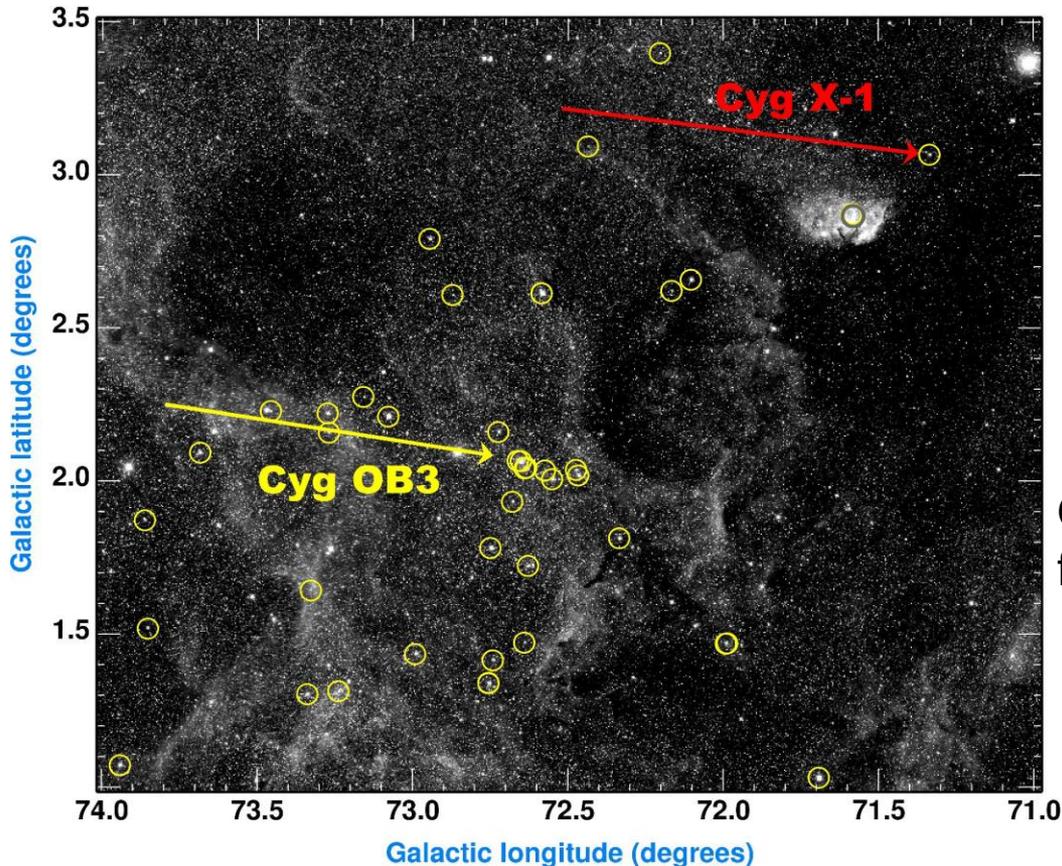
Mirabel & Rodrigues (A&A 398, L25, 2003)



**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:  $V_p = 50-80$  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:  $V_p = 45-100$  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<sub>b/c</sub>

Collapse of stars & super-relativistic jets



HNe of type SN I<sub>b/c</sub>

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



### 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  $V_{\text{exp}}$ ; and  $< 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$  of  $^{56}\text{Ni}$**  (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

⇒ FRACTION OF BH  $\mu$ 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  $\mu$ QSOs for the reionization of the universe ? (Avi Loeb & Mirabel)