

Unification of accreting black holes over the entire mass range

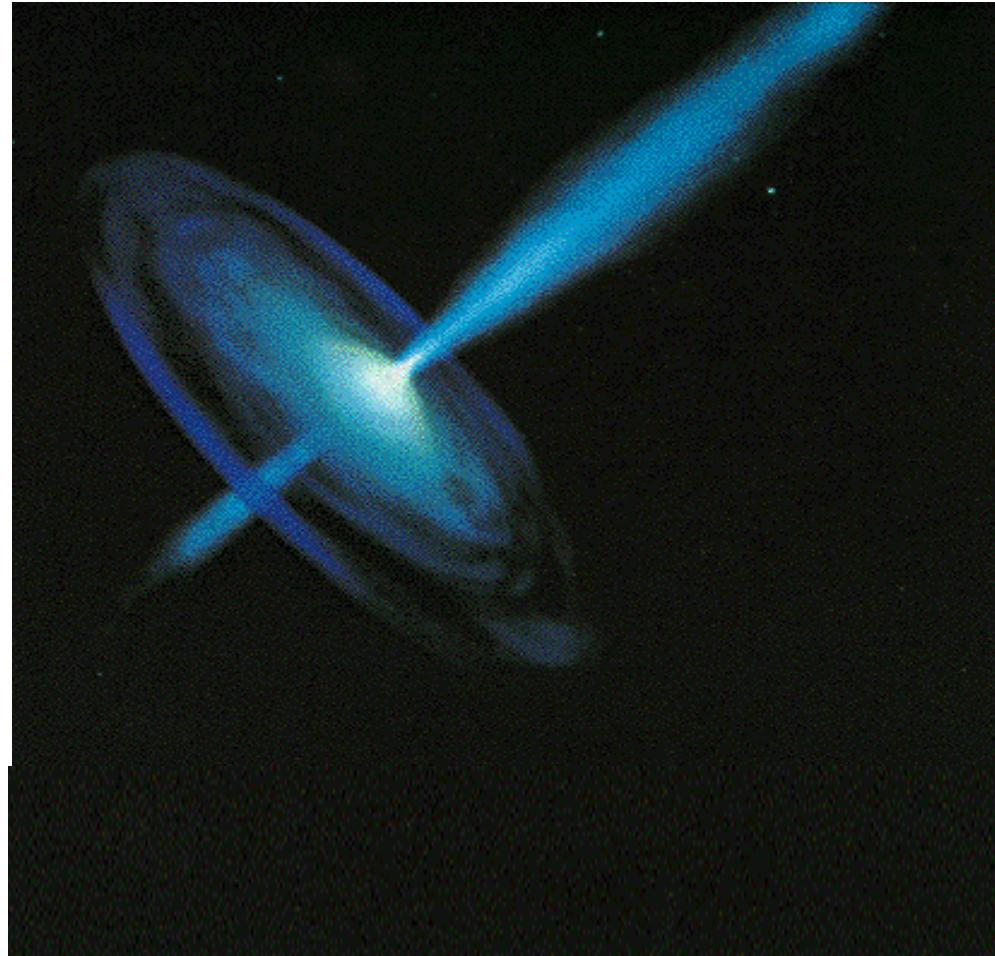
Chris Done, University of Durham

**Martin Ward, Chichuan Jin,
Aya Kubota, Misaki Mizumoto, Hirofumi Noda...**



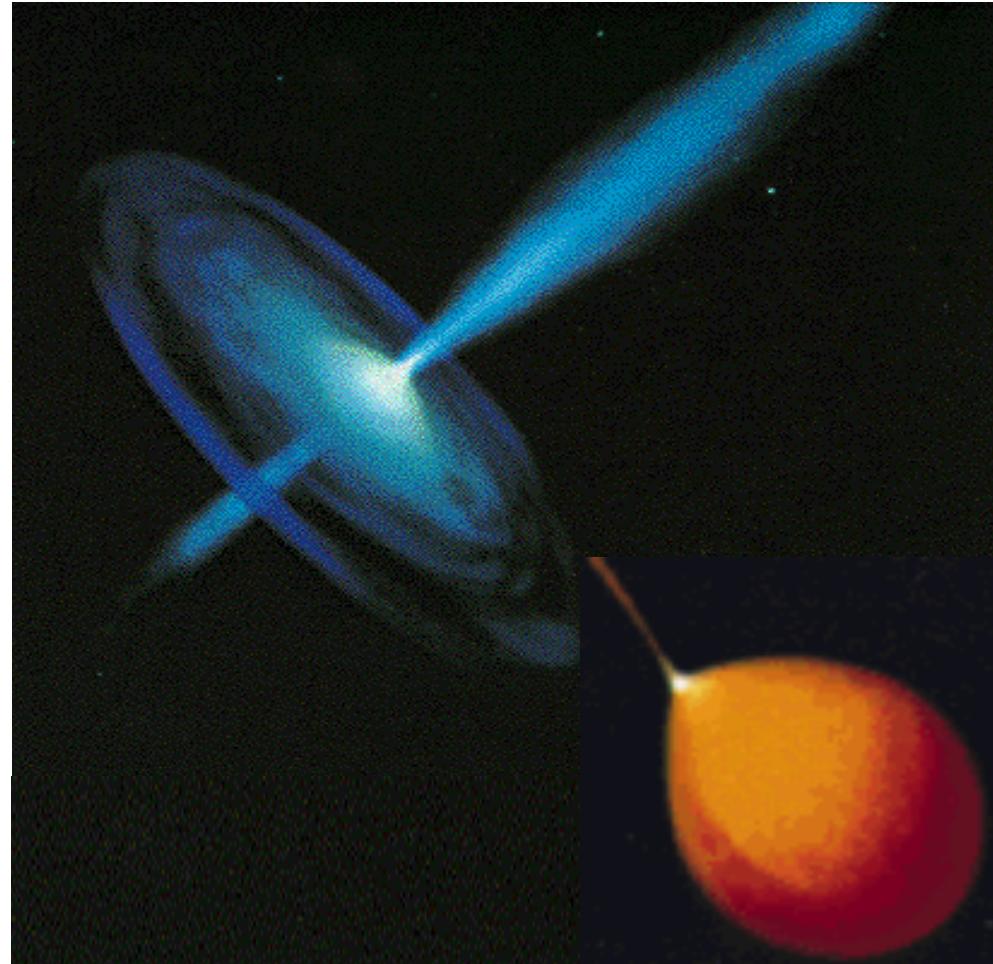
Supermassive black holes

- Understand the accretion flow
- And AGN feedback via jet & winds from flow
- And cosmology..
- 3 fundamental parameters
- Mass, Mdot, spin
- Plus maybe some second order effects from non steady state or history or environment

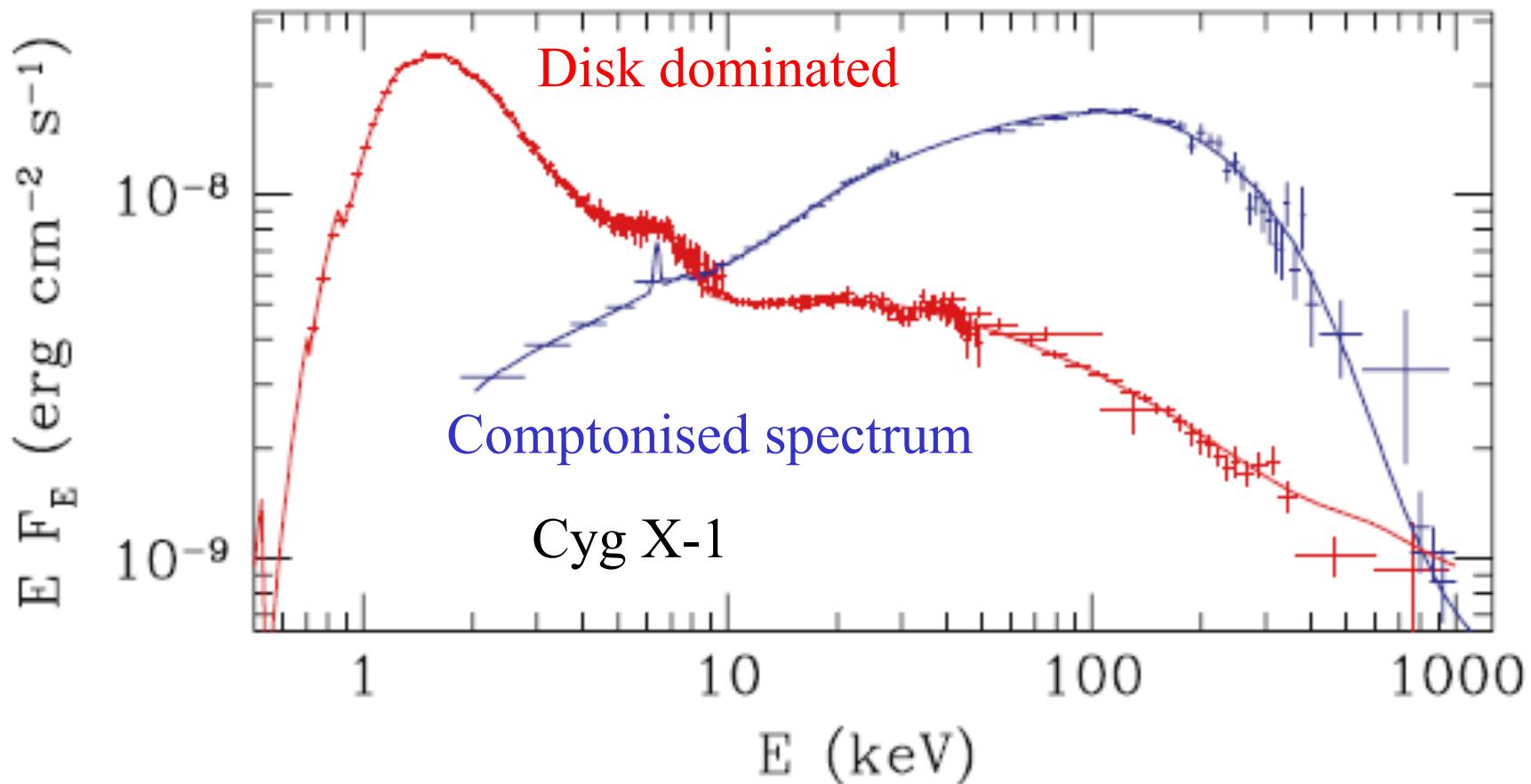


Scaling Black holes – TALK PLAN

- Bonus set BHB
- same mass (factor 2)
- Same spin CC SNR (?)
low/moderate GW (??)
- **Main parameter: Mdot**
- Use these as training set
- Scale to AGN – see
what works (CLQ) and
what doesn't (SX)
- Explore SX by intensive
monitoring campaigns
- Unexpected new stuff!!



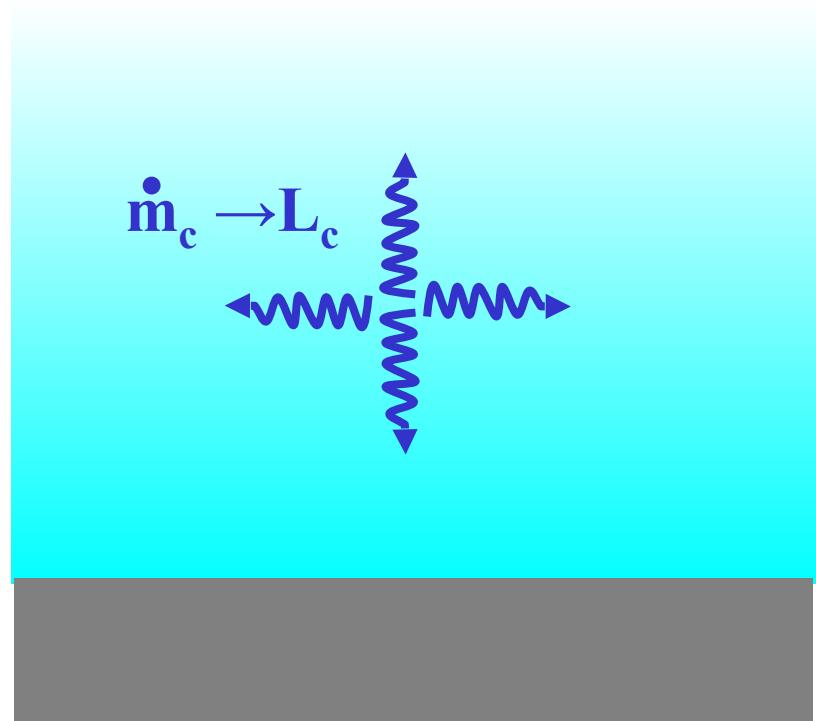
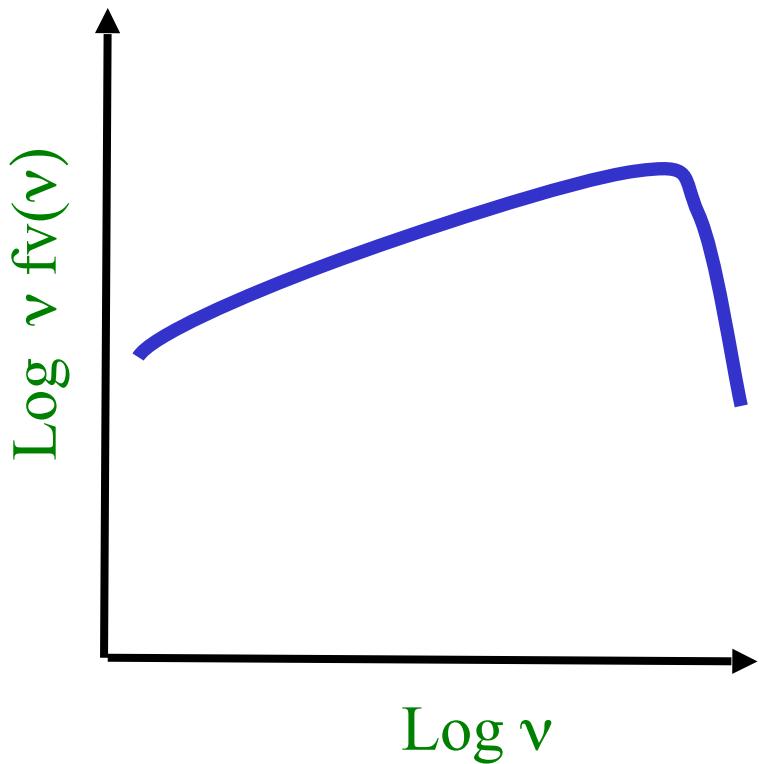
Two types of spectra in stellar BH



Gierlinski et al 1999

How to make hard spectra

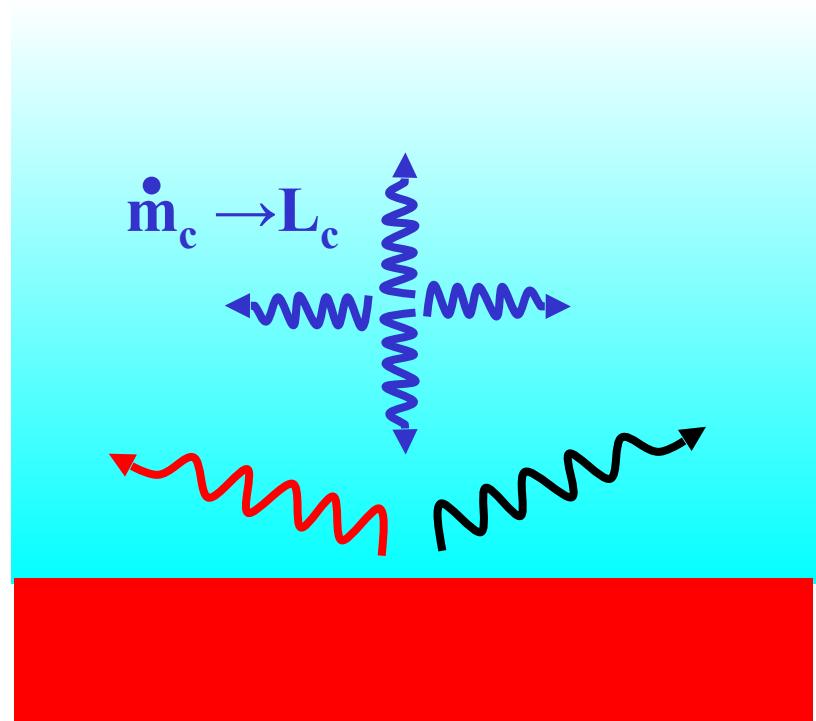
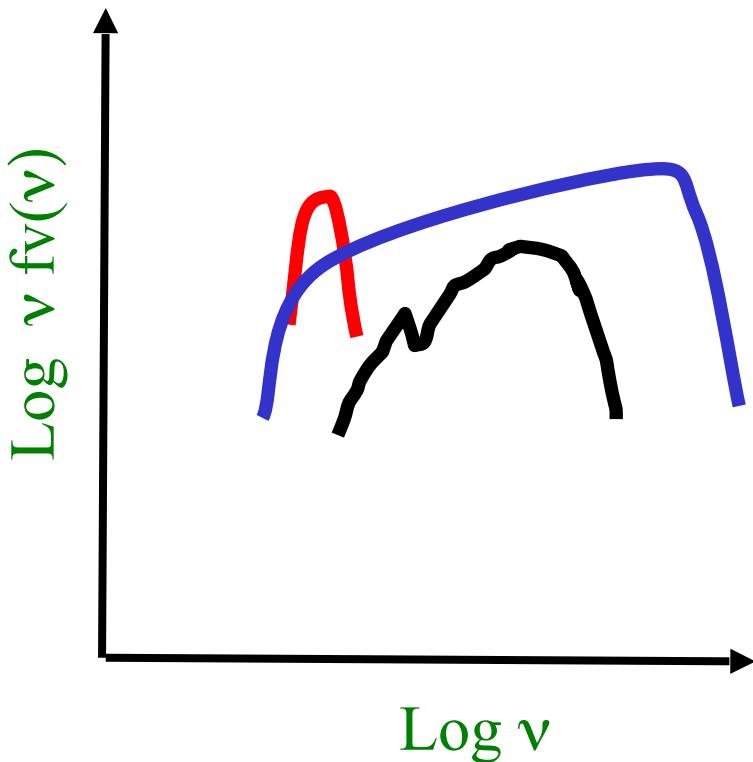
- Limit when $m_d=0$ – no intrinsic emission from disc
- Hardest possible spectra



Haardt & Maraschi 1991,1993
Malzac et al 2005
Poutanen et al 2017

How to make hard spectra

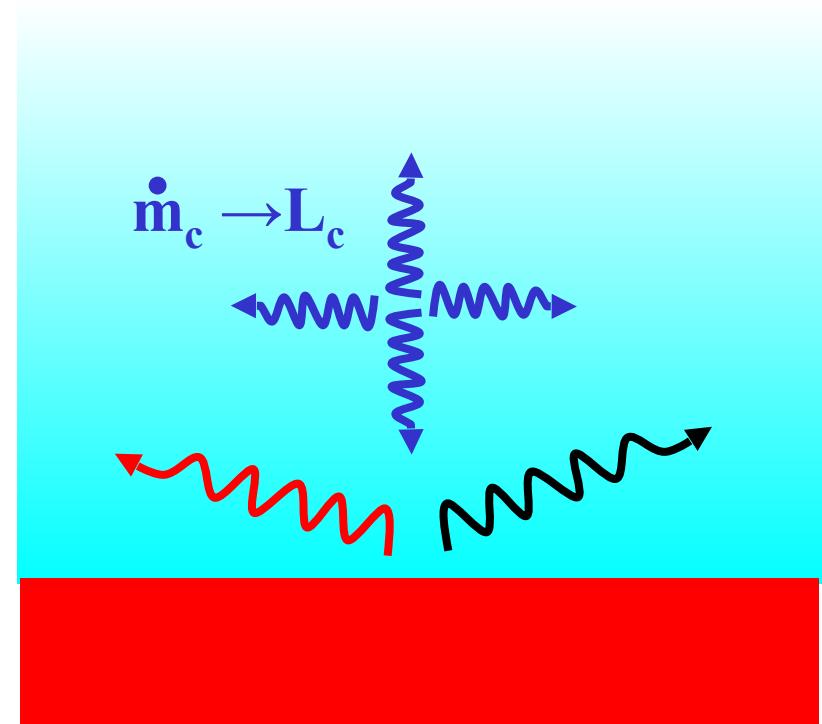
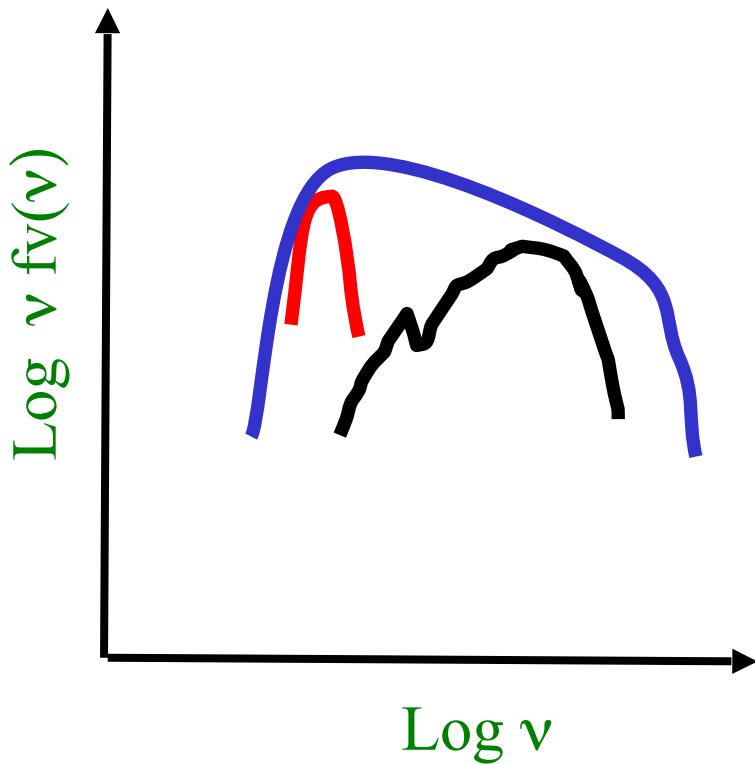
- Cold matter intercepts half of hard X-rays – reflects
- Rest reprocessed: thermal!



Haardt & Maraschi 1991,1993
Malzac et al 2005
Poutanen et al 2017

How to make hard spectra

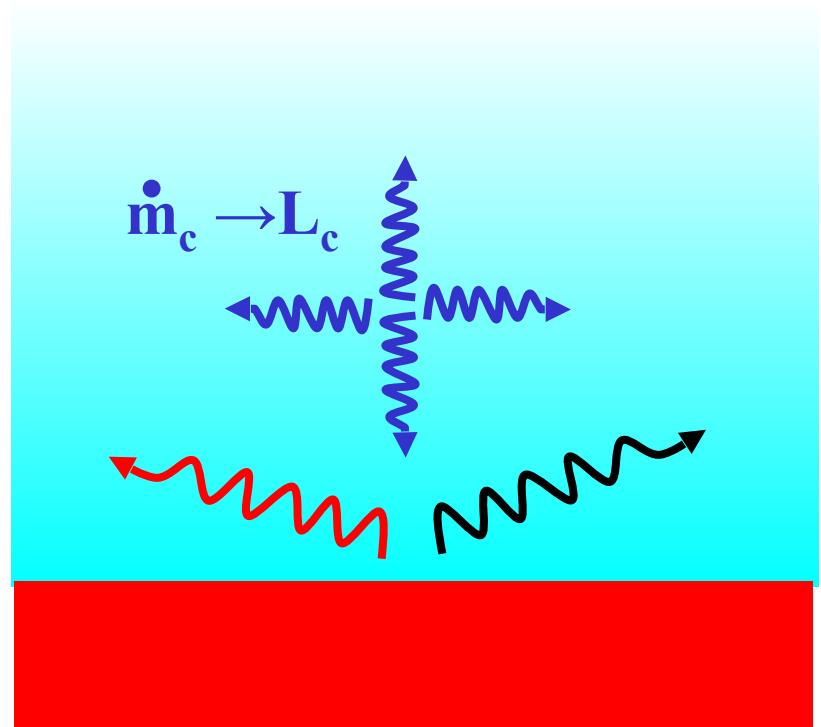
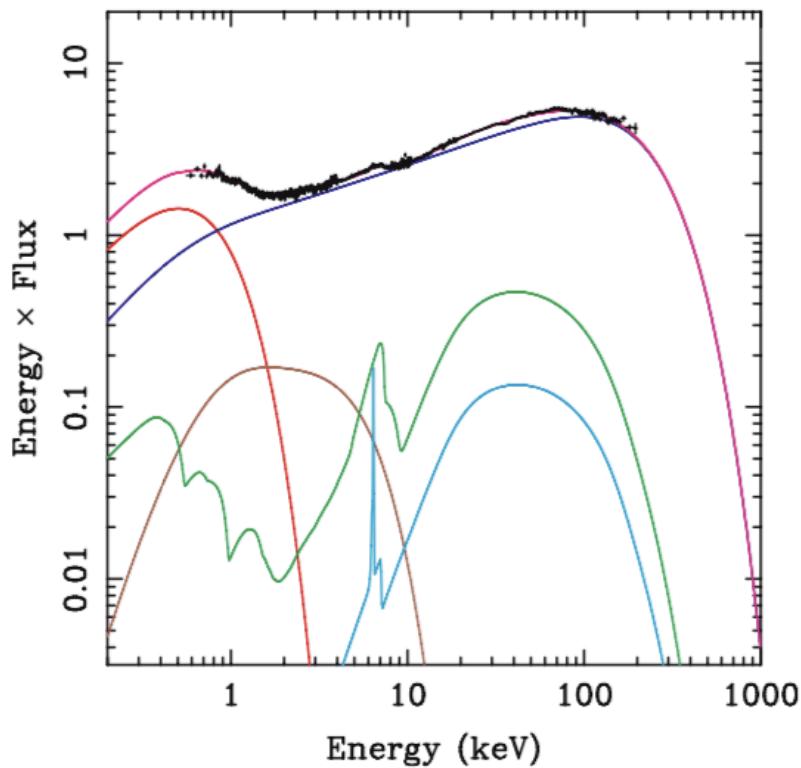
- Seed photons cool corona
and spectrum goes SOFT



Haardt & Maraschi 1991,1993
Malzac et al 2005
Poutanen et al 2017

How to make hard spectra

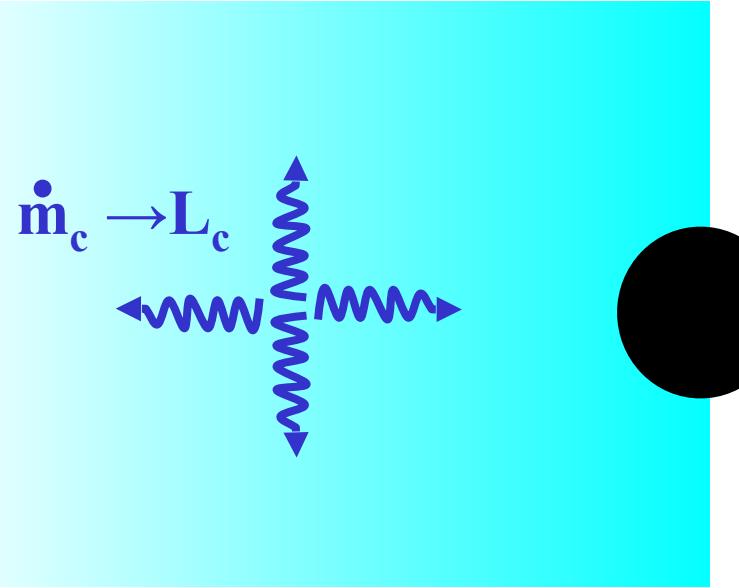
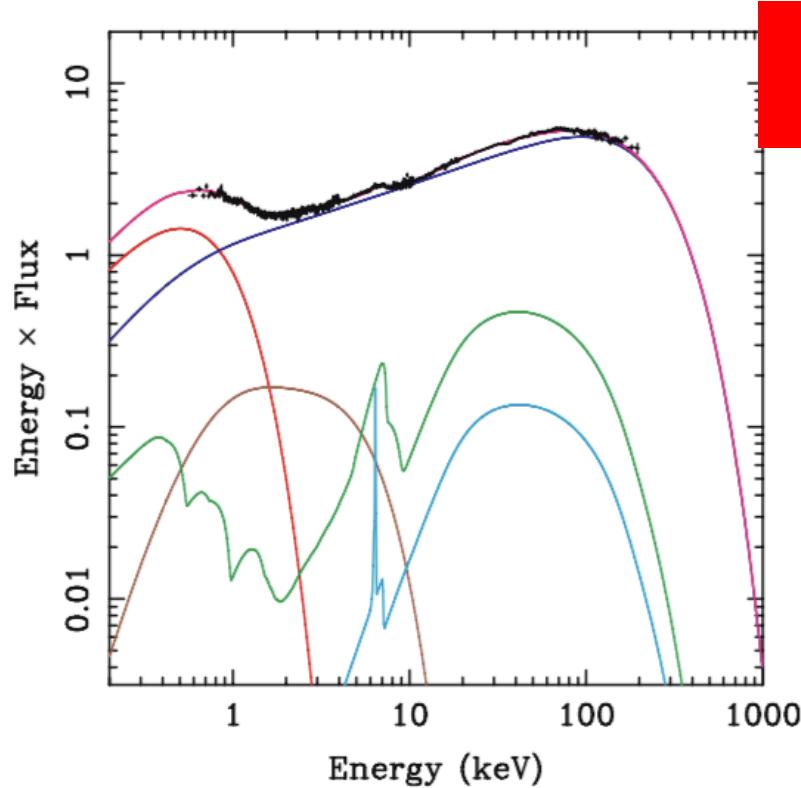
- Reprocessing means $\Gamma > 1.95$
- But we can see $\Gamma \sim 1.6 - 1.7 !!!$



Haardt & Maraschi 1991, 1993
Malzac et al 2005
Poutanen et al 2017

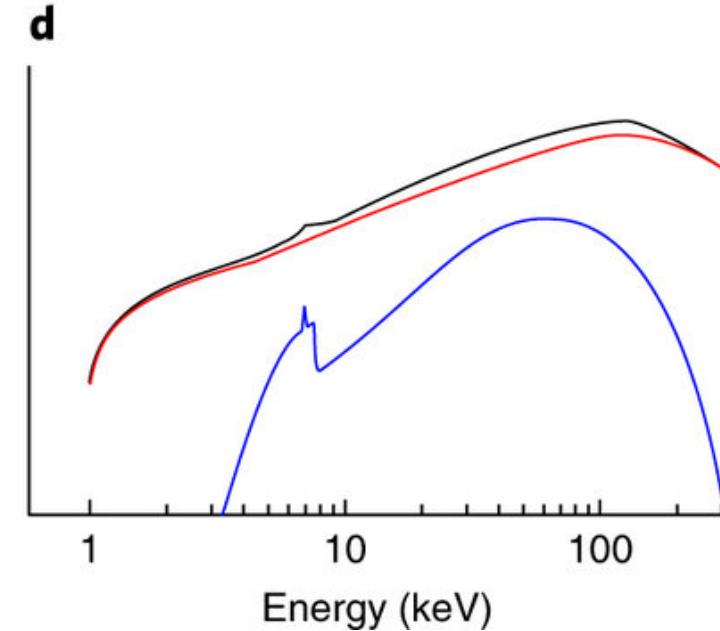
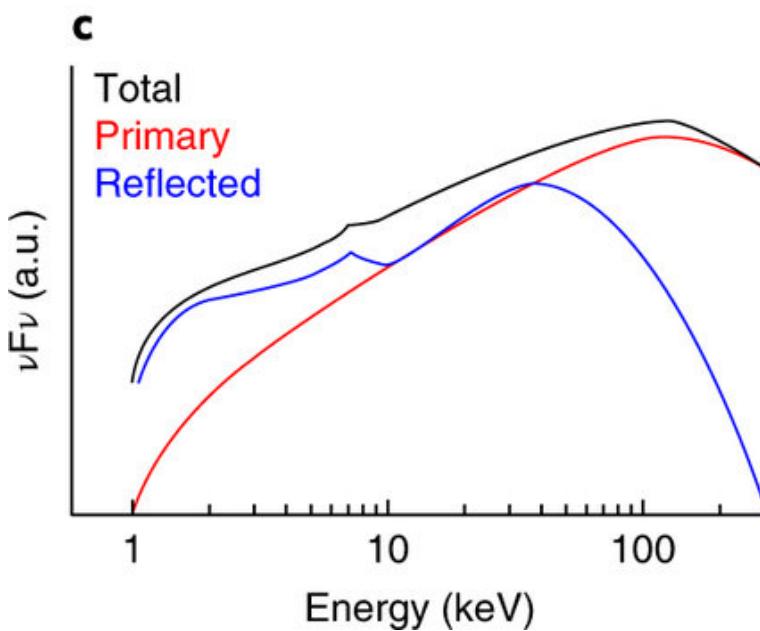
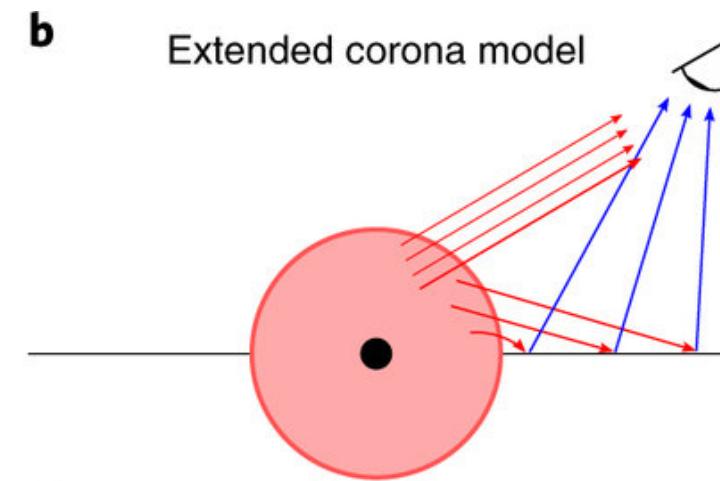
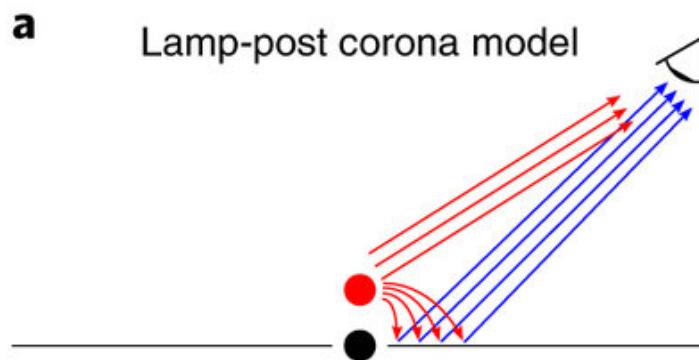
How to make hard spectra

- Reprocessing means $\Gamma > 1.95$
- But we can see $\Gamma \sim 1.6-1.7!!!$
- Truncated disc/hot inner flow



Haardt & Maraschi 1991, 1993
Malzac et al 2005
Done, Gierlinski & Kubota 2007
Poutanen et al 2017

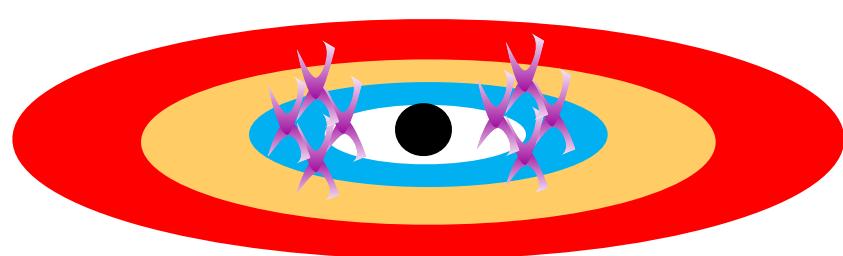
How to make hard spectra?



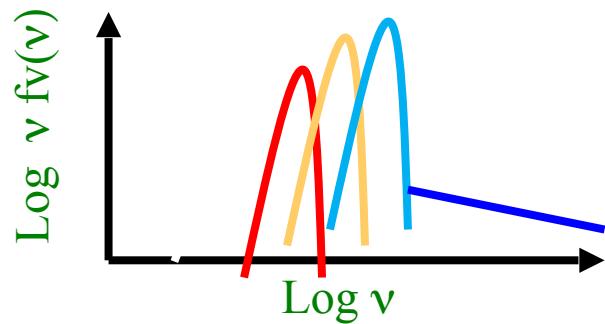
Fabian et al 2012 for Cyg X-1

Chauvin et al 2018

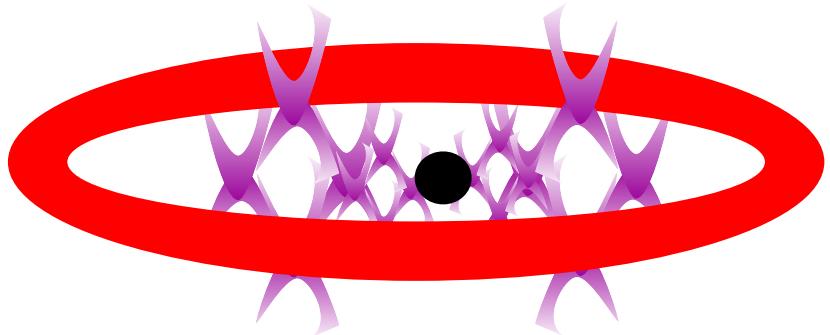
Theory of accretion flows



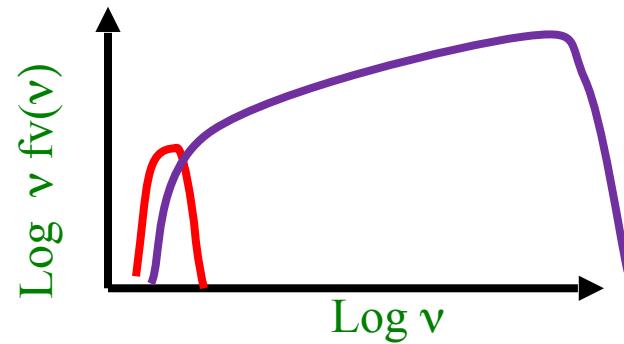
IR opt UV X-ray



Discs – geometrically thin,
cool, optically thick SS73
Plus X-ray tail/corona



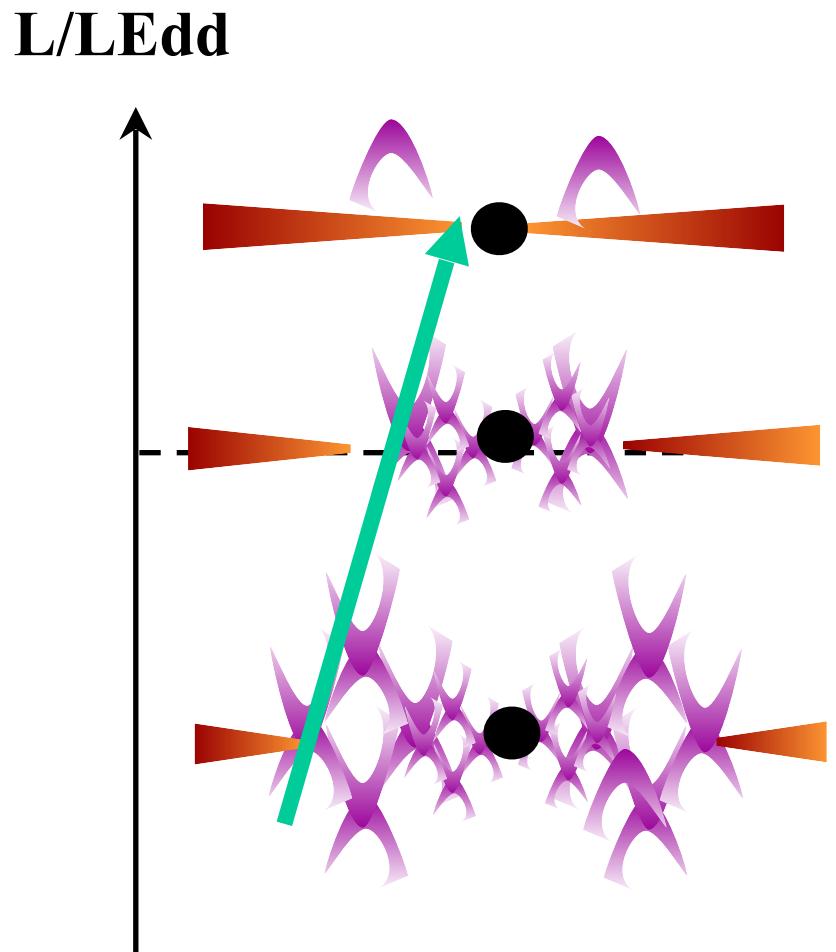
IR opt UV X-ray



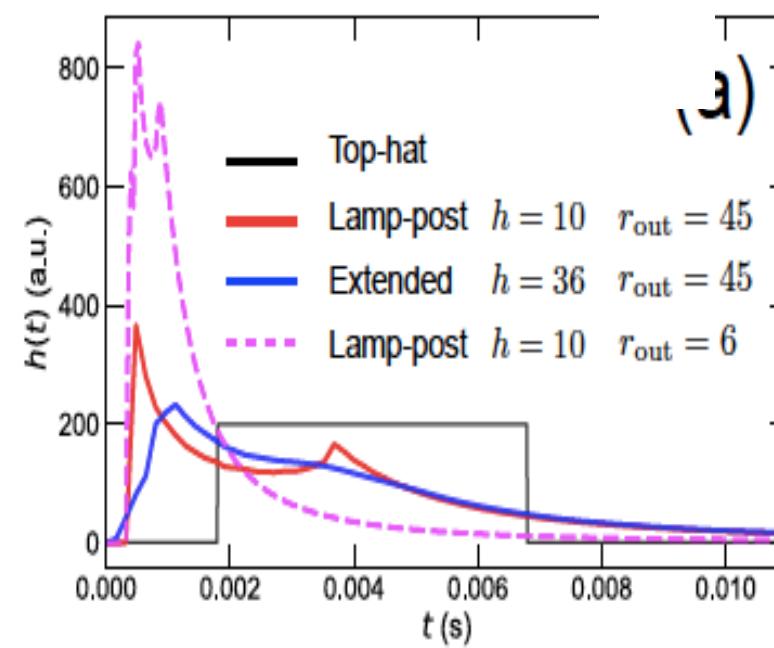
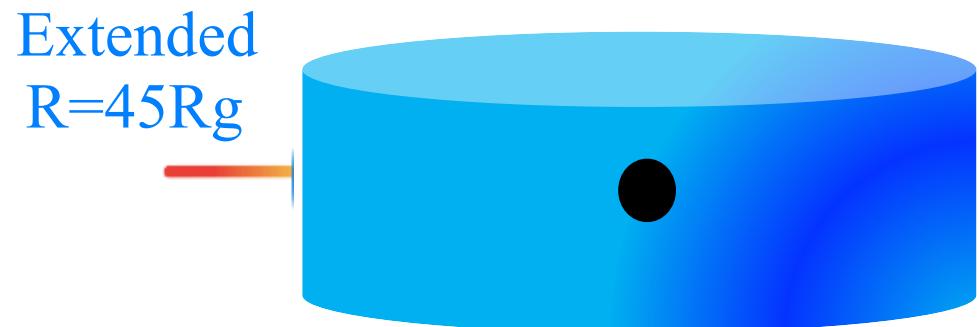
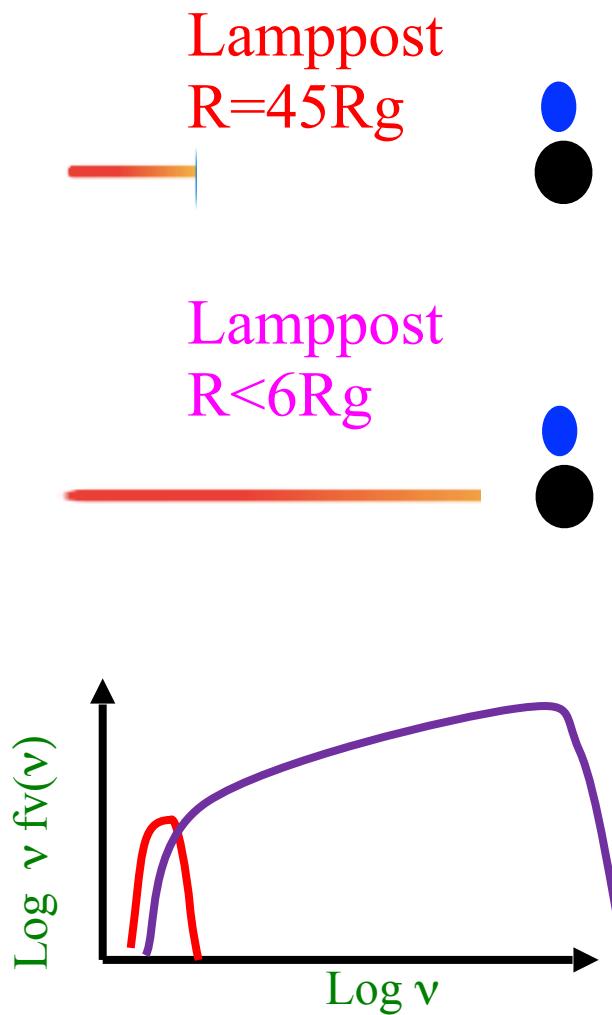
‘ADAF’ – geometrically
thick, hot, optically thin
Only low L/Ledd
Narayan & Yi 1995

BHB accretion – spectral transitions, jets, fast variability....

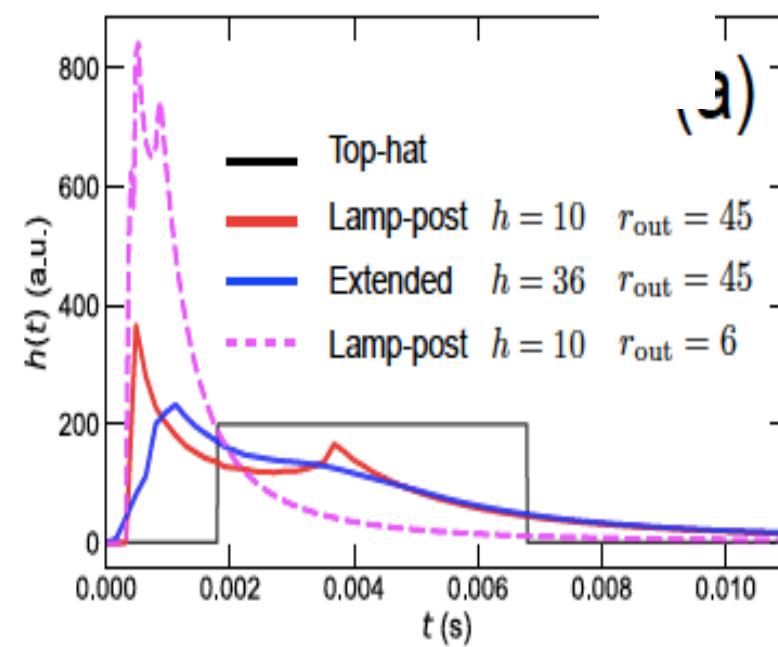
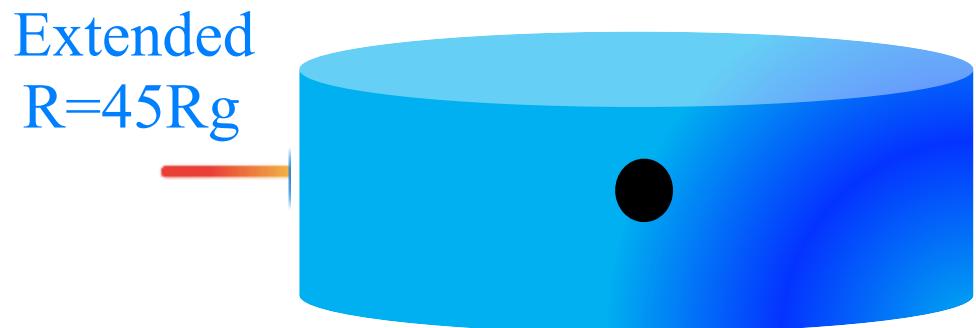
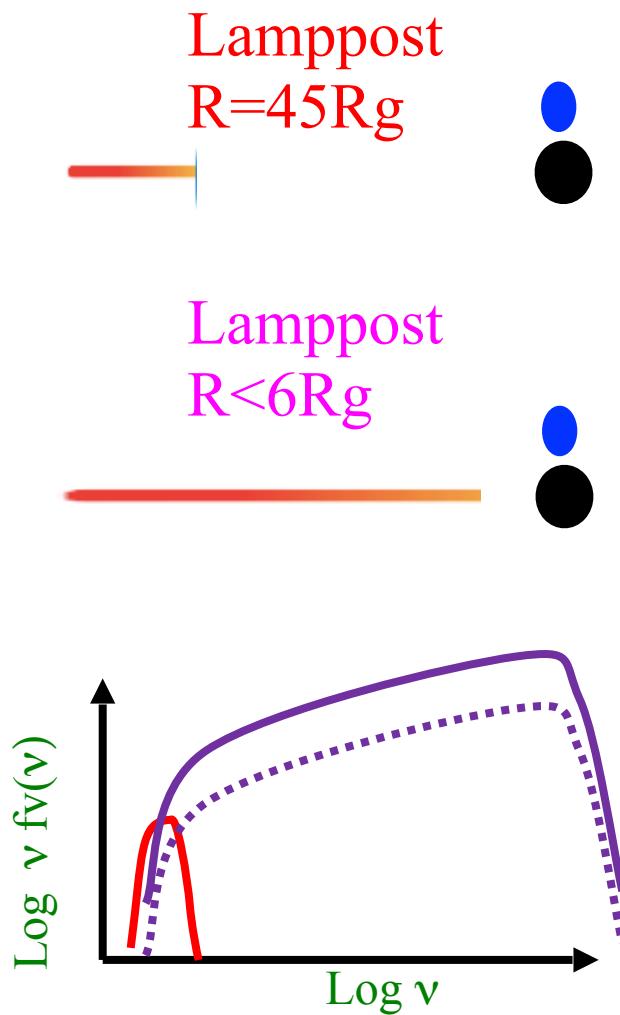
- Complex around Ledd?
- Disc dominated state – Shakura-Sunyaev disc equations!!
- X-ray corona
- Complex transition $\sim 0.02\text{LEdd}$ when slow
- moving Rin-moving QPO / all power spectral features
- ADAF – X-ray hot flow, disc truncated at $>20\text{Rg}$
- BUT WHY?? And HOW??



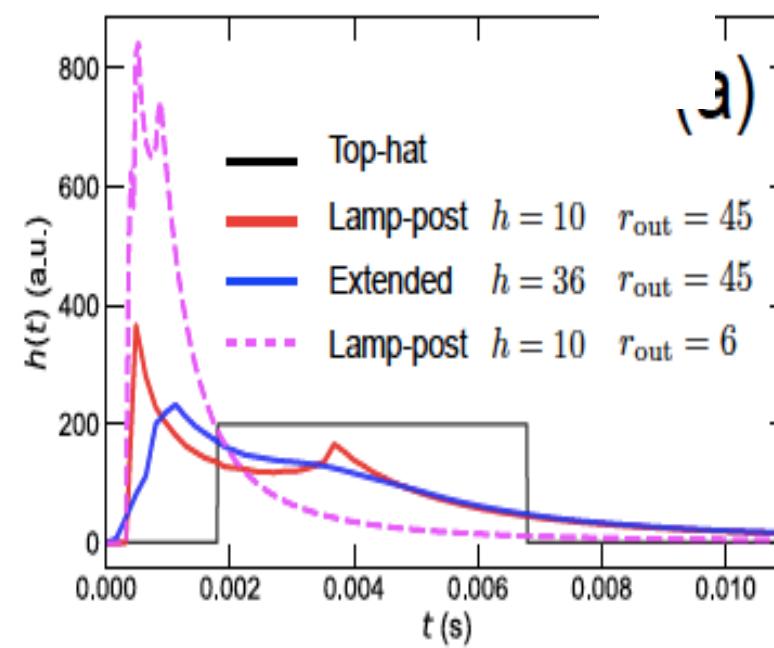
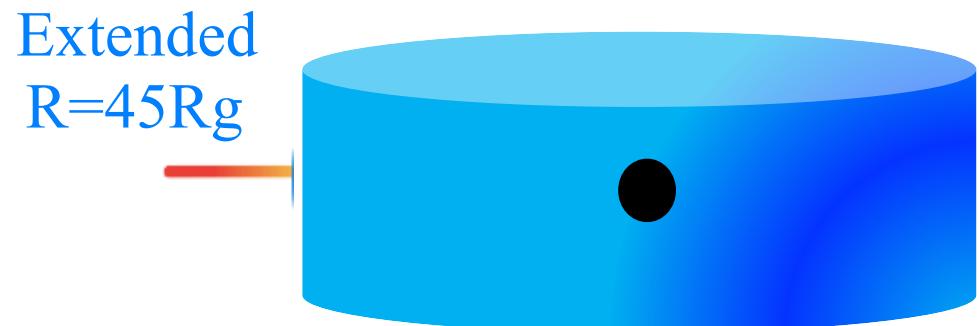
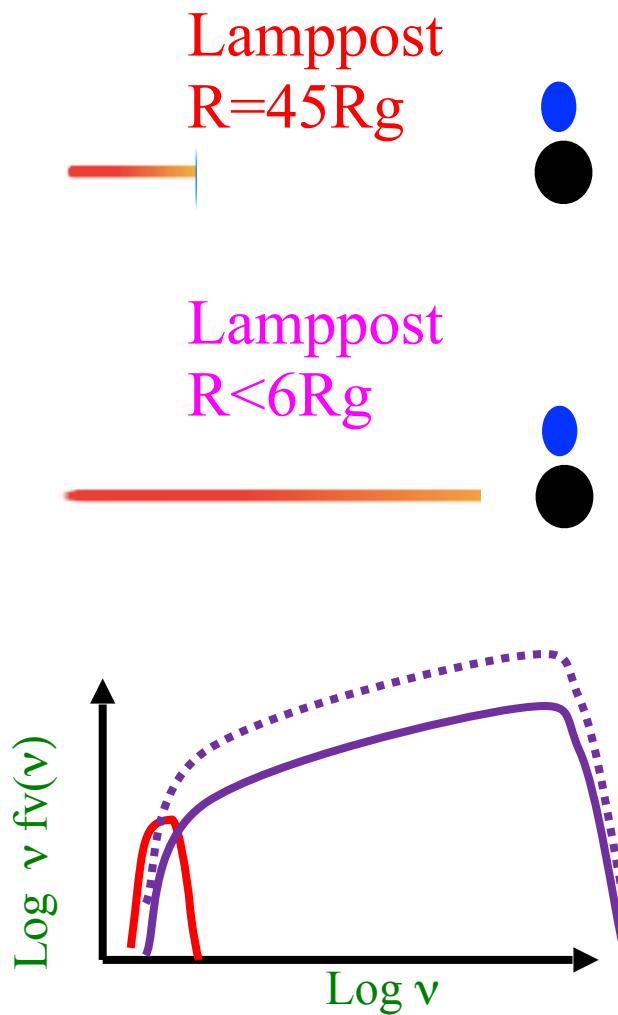
Geometry of corona?



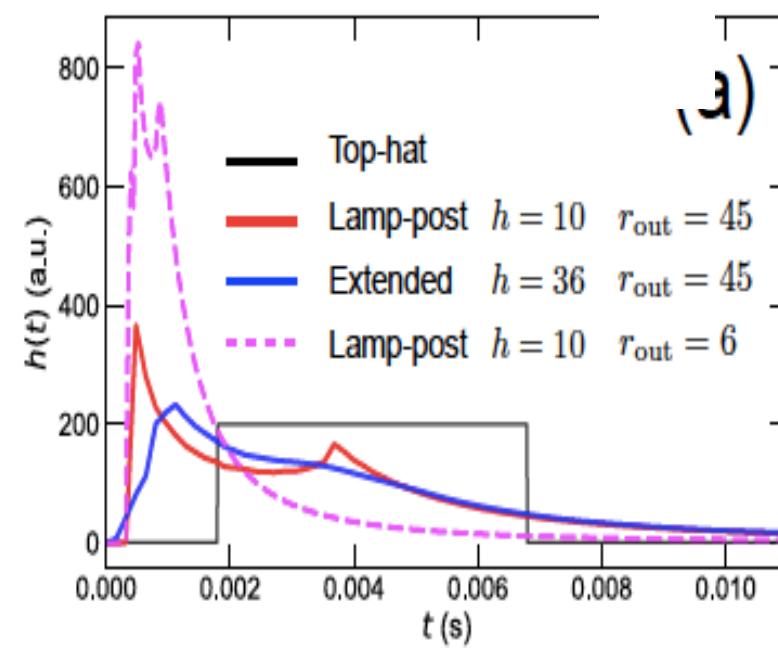
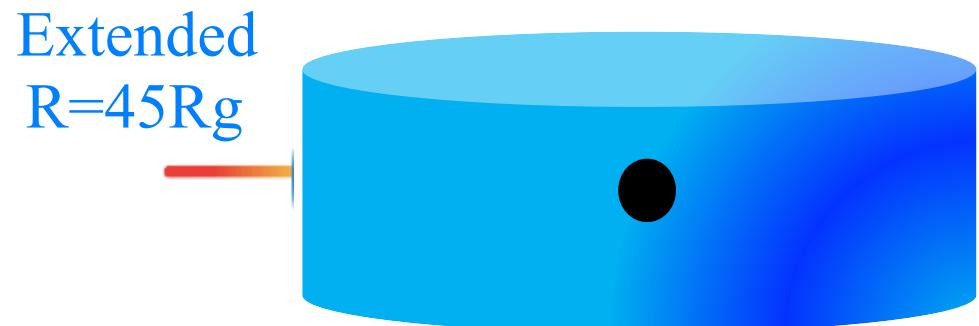
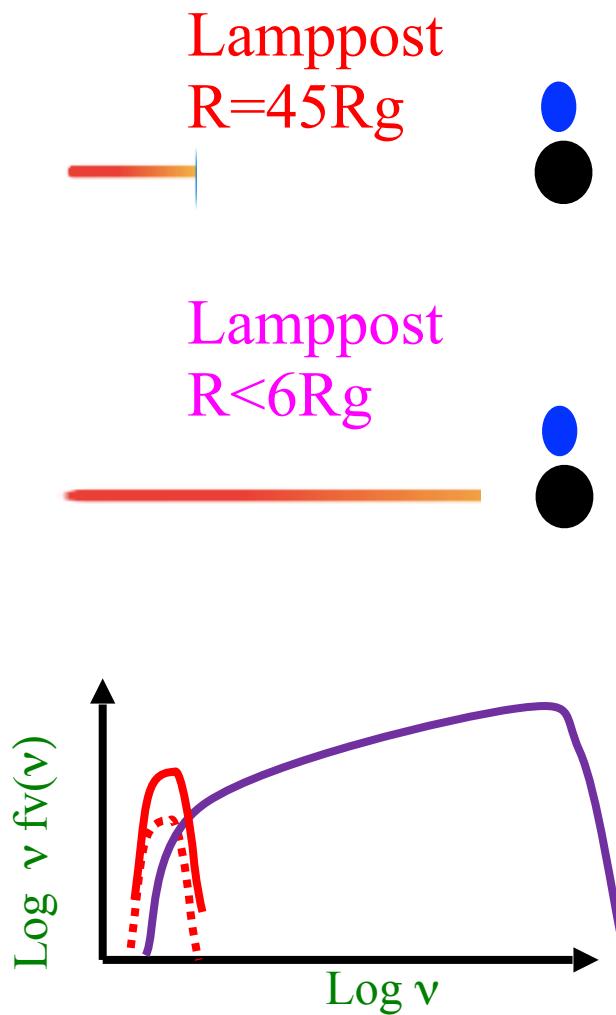
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Geometry of corona?

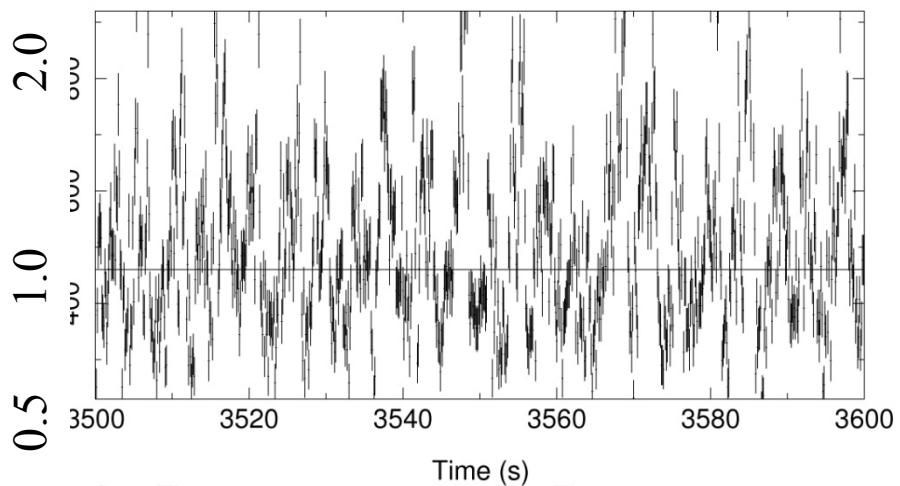


Geometry of corona?

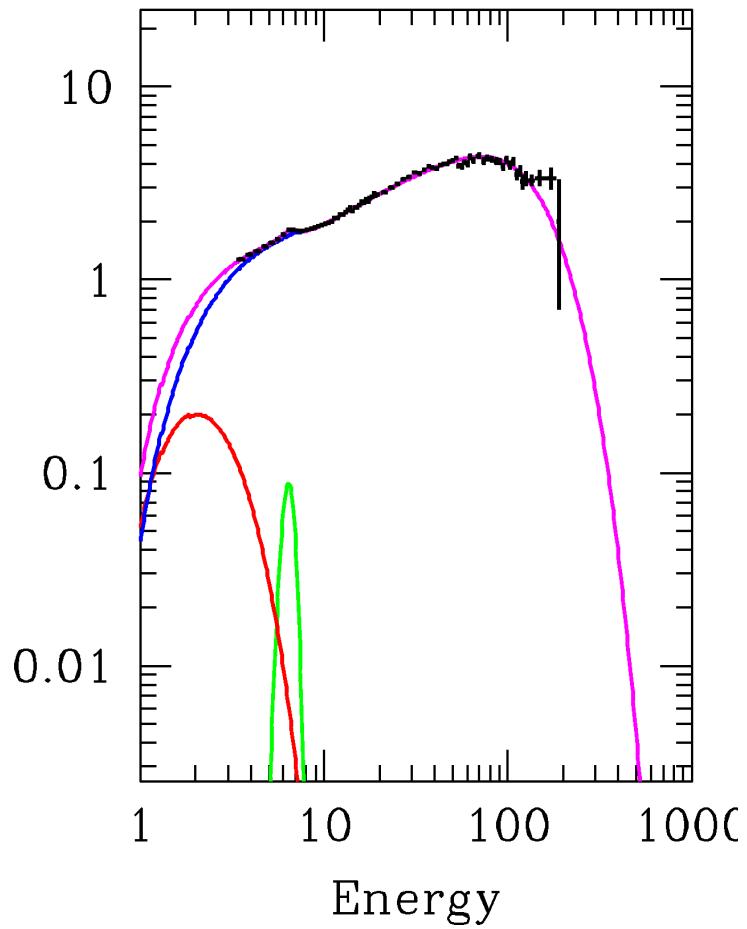


Fast variability low/hard state

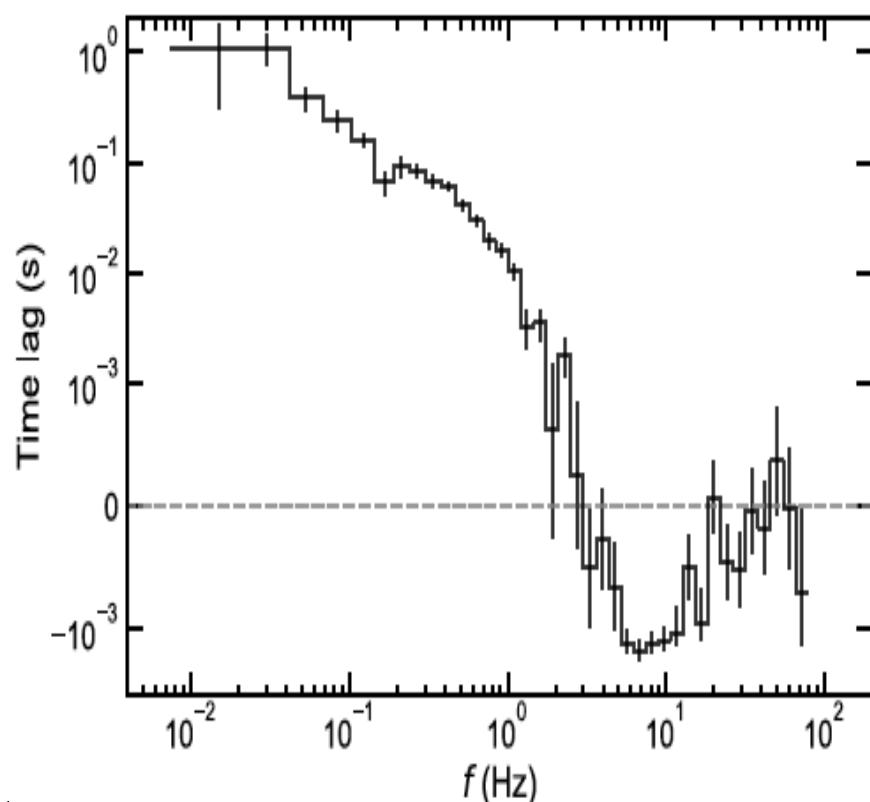
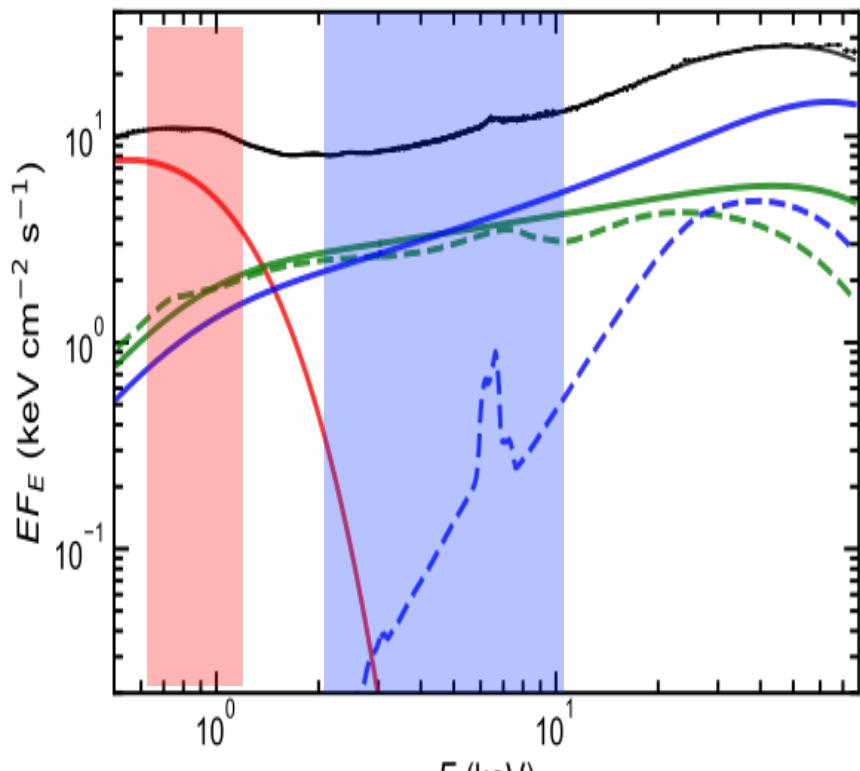
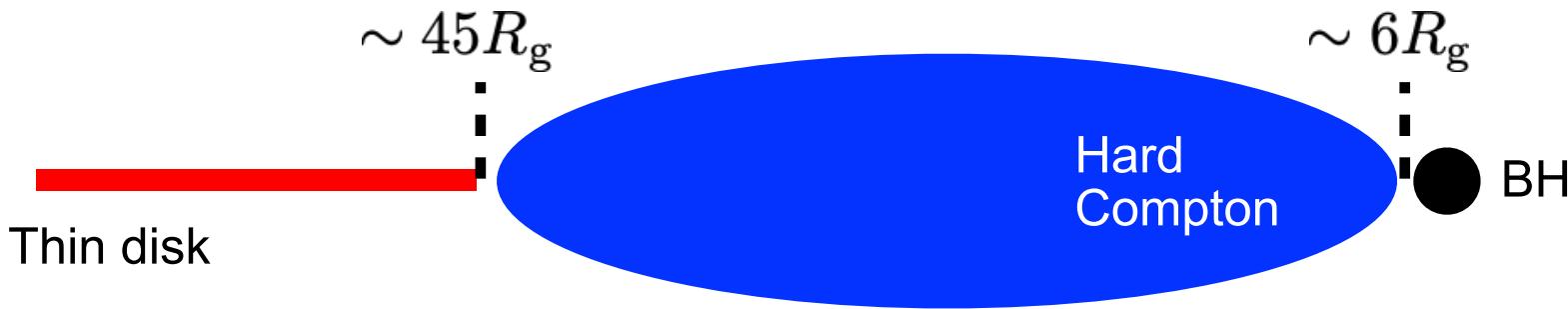
- Low/Hard state variability down to few 10s of ms
- accretion timescale?
- $t_{visc} = 5 \alpha^{-1} (H/R)^{-2} (r/6)^{-3/2}$ ms
need $H/R \sim 1$
- Accretion time for flow with large scale B field?



CO= 460.3 , WV= 8485. , N= 801.0

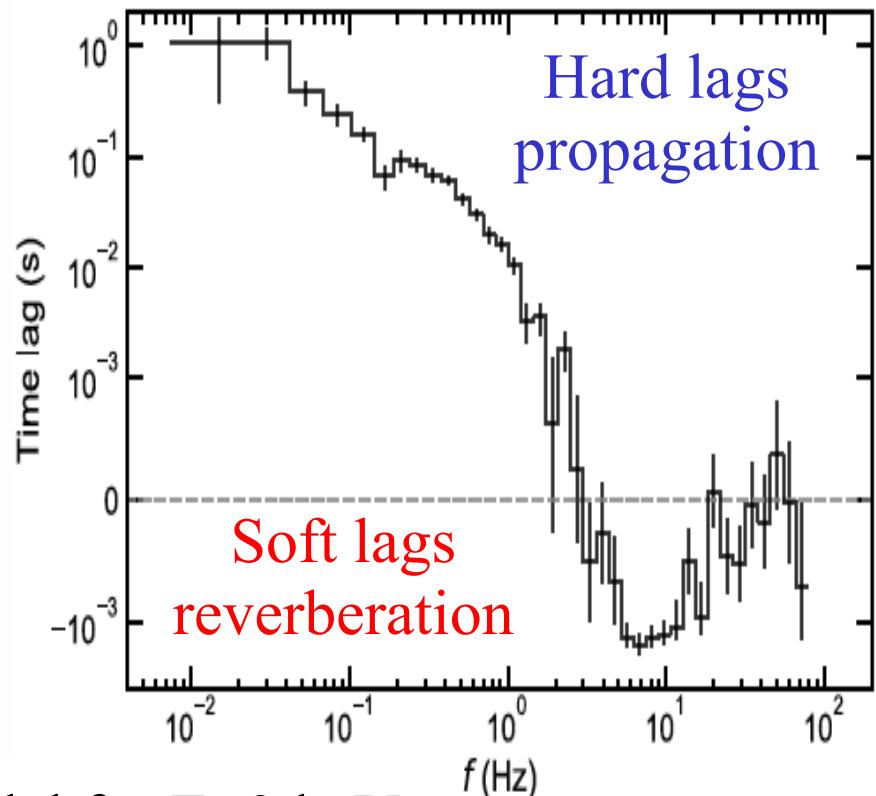
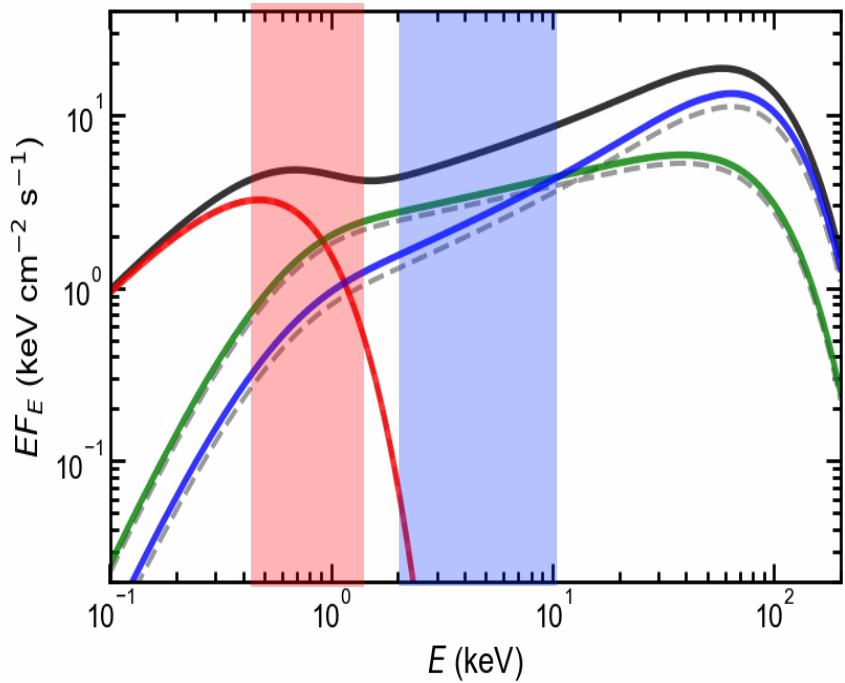
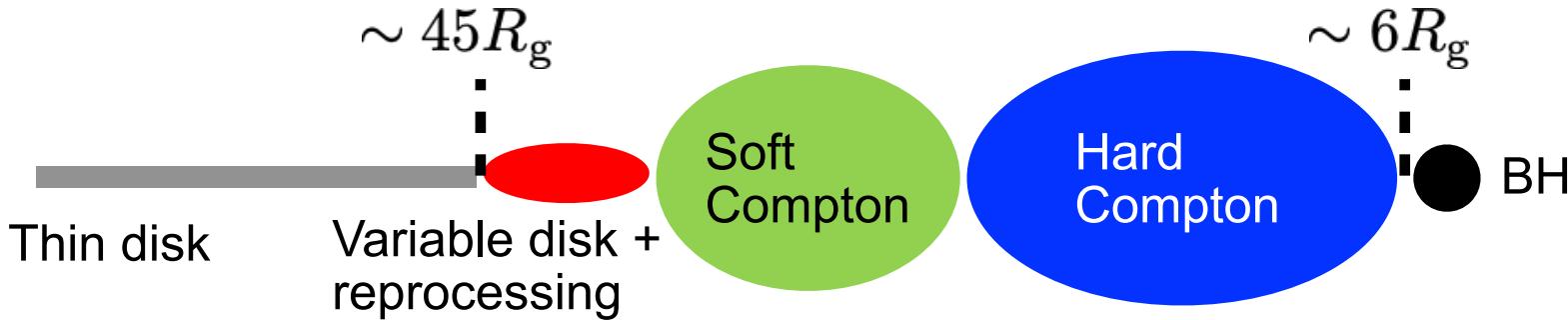


Fast variability



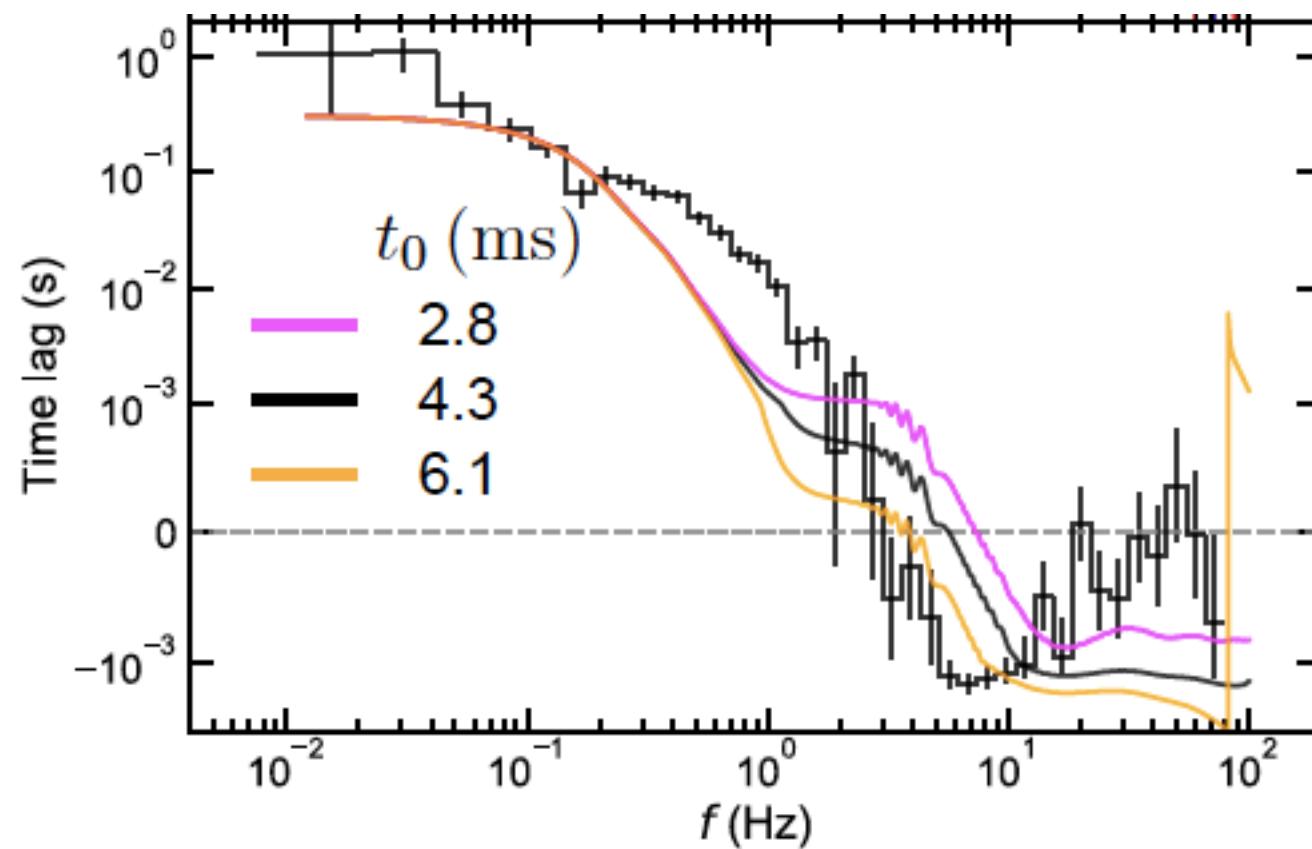
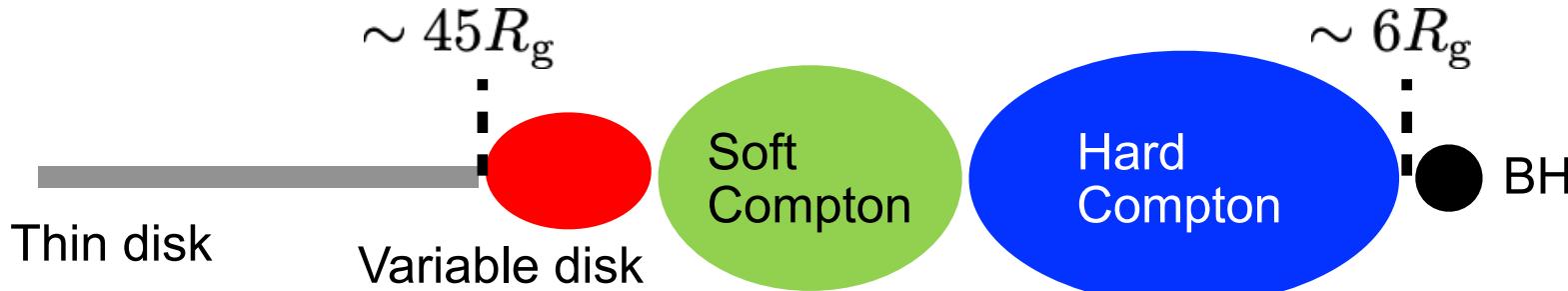
Zdziarski et al 2020 spectral model for LMXBs

Fast variability

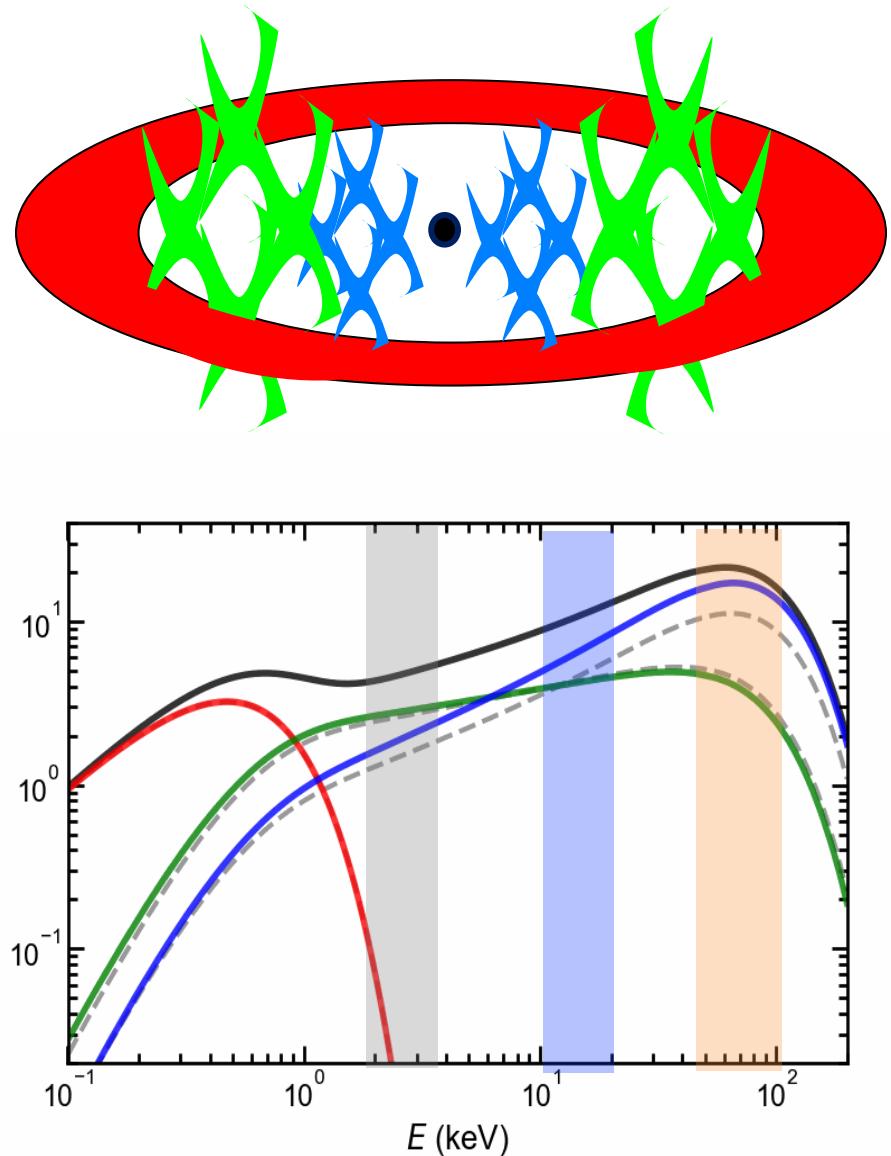
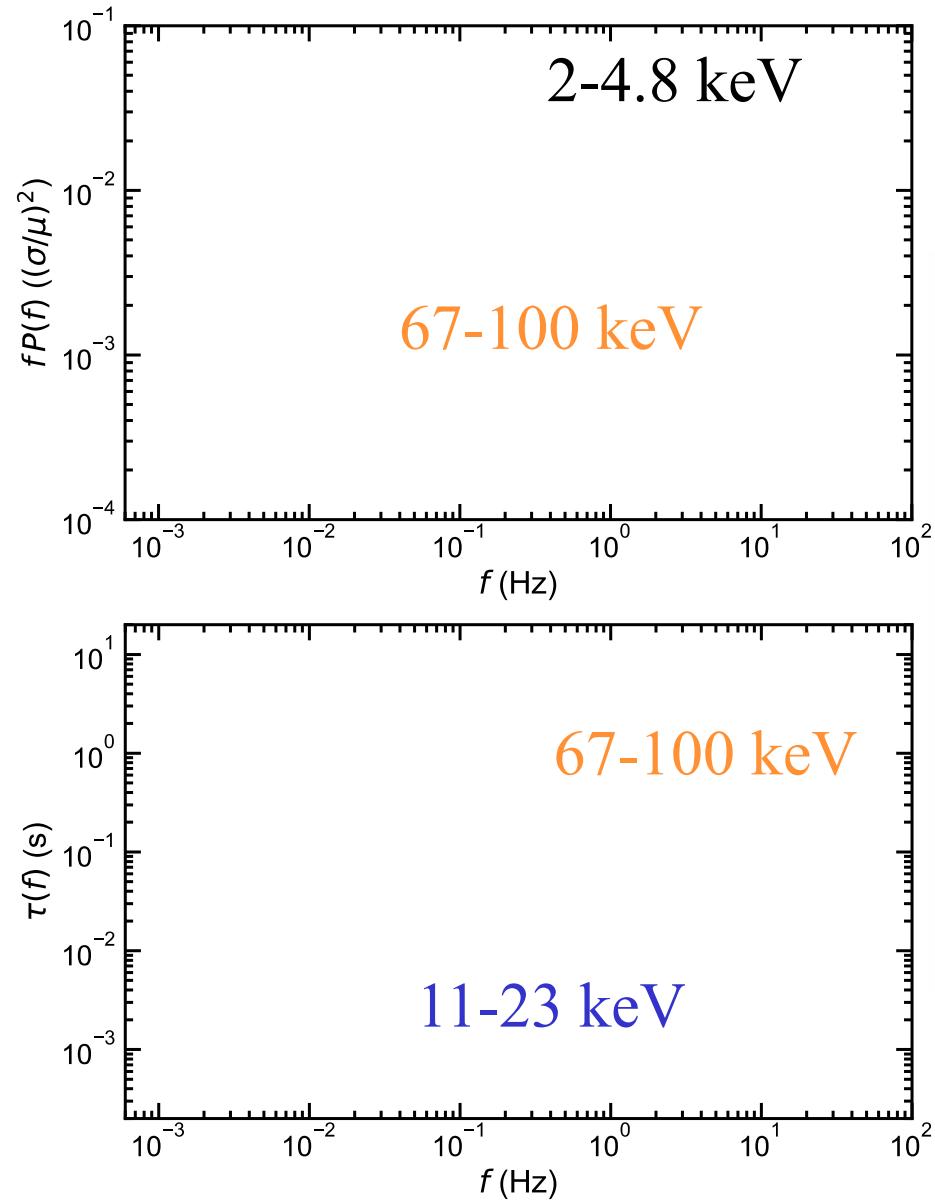


Zdziarski et al 2020 spectral model for $E > 3$ keV

Propagation+reprocessing LAGS

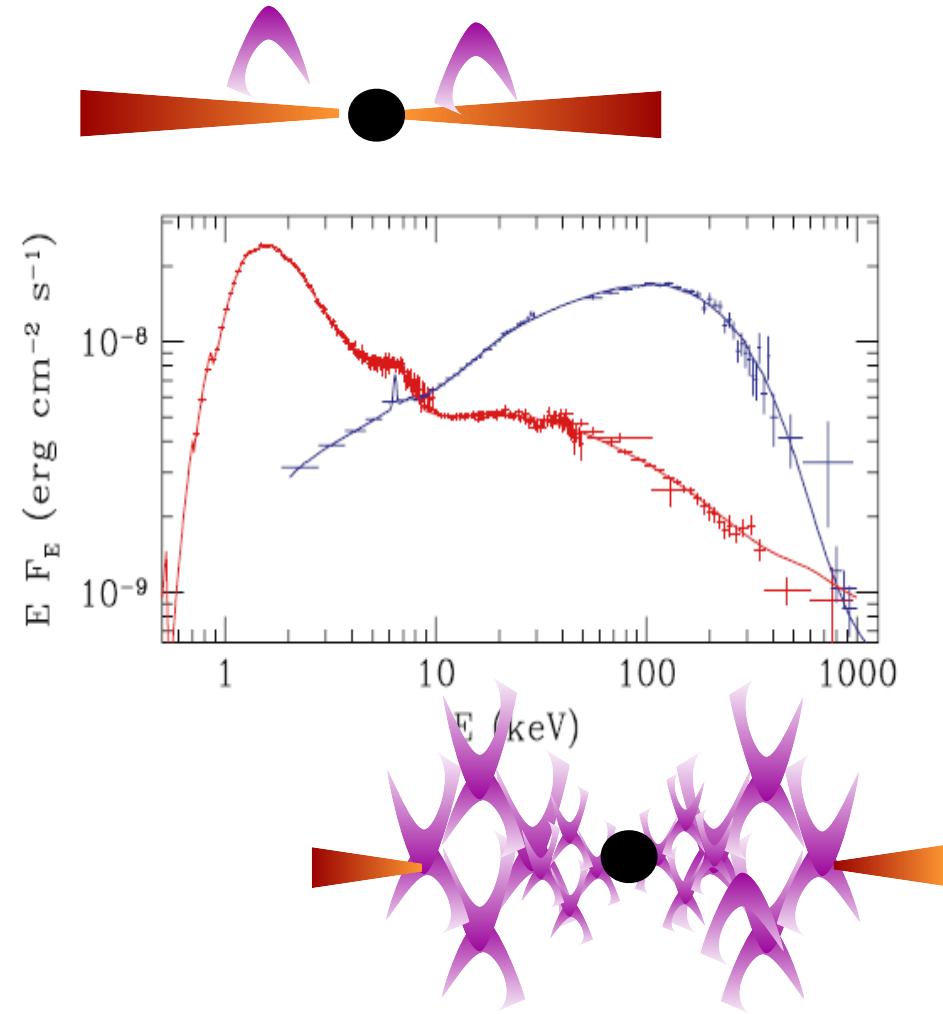
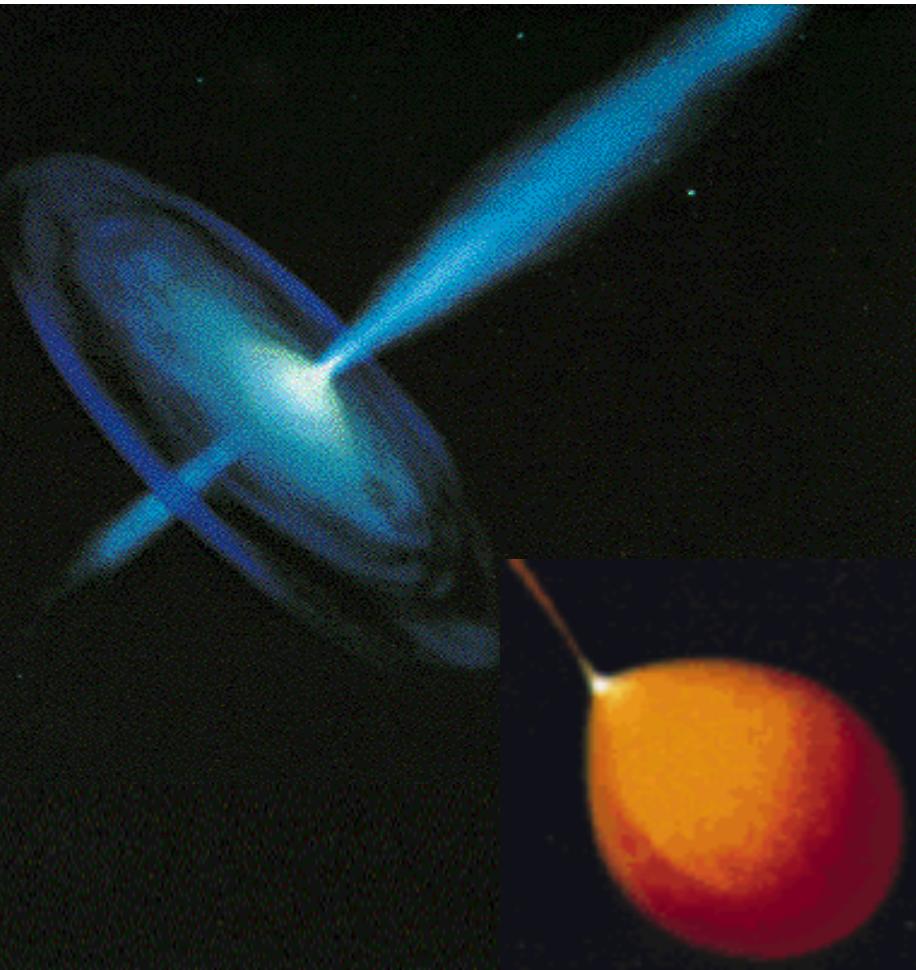


Propagation lags



Kawamura CD...2001,2022

Spectral states - BHB



Gierlinski & Done 2003

Scaling black hole accretion flow



- Scale up to AGN
- Bigger mass!
- Bigger RANGE in mass
 $10^5\text{-}10^{10}\text{M}_\odot$
- Bigger RANGE in \dot{M} and hence L
- Bigger RANGE in spin

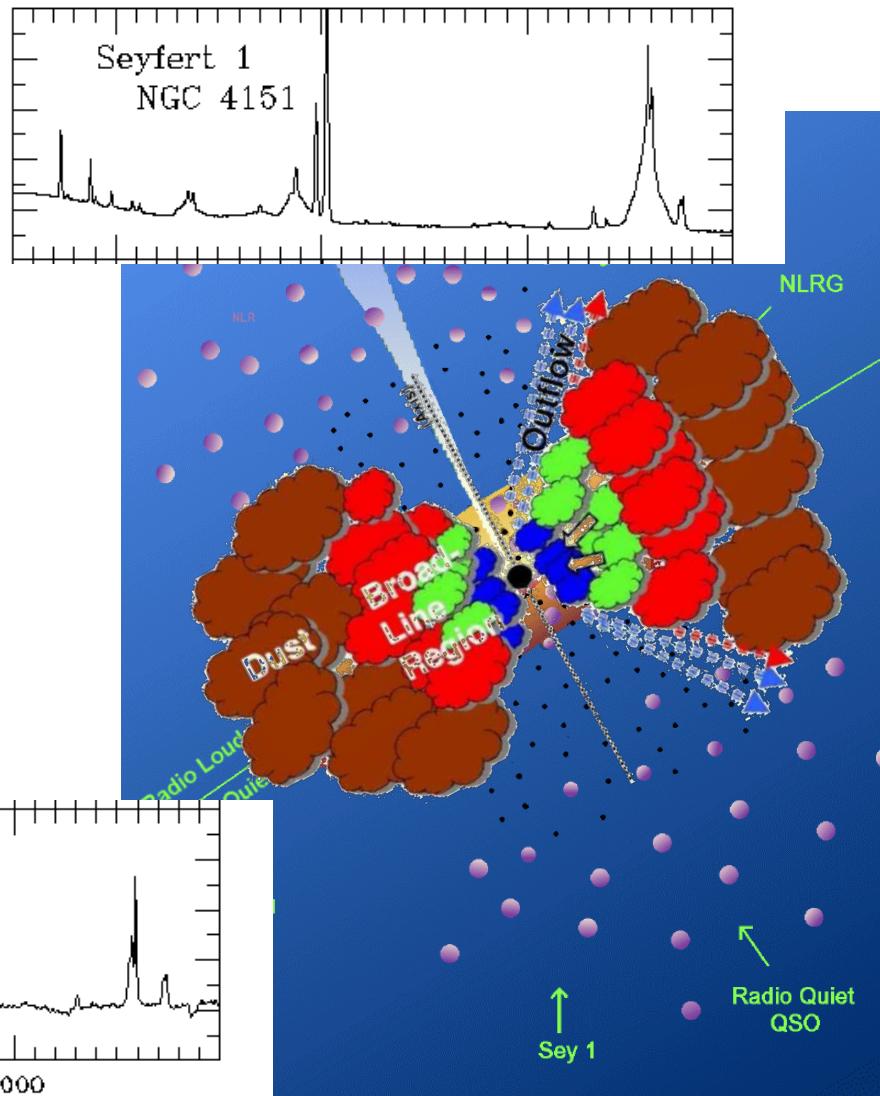
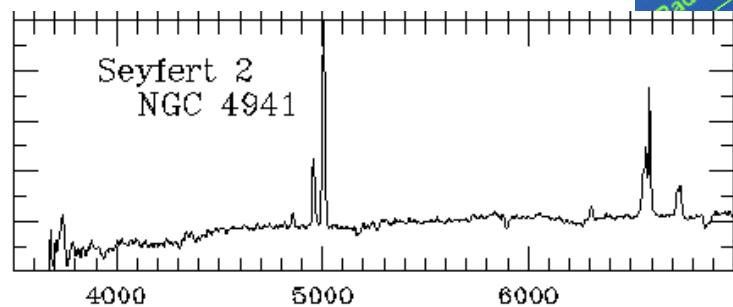
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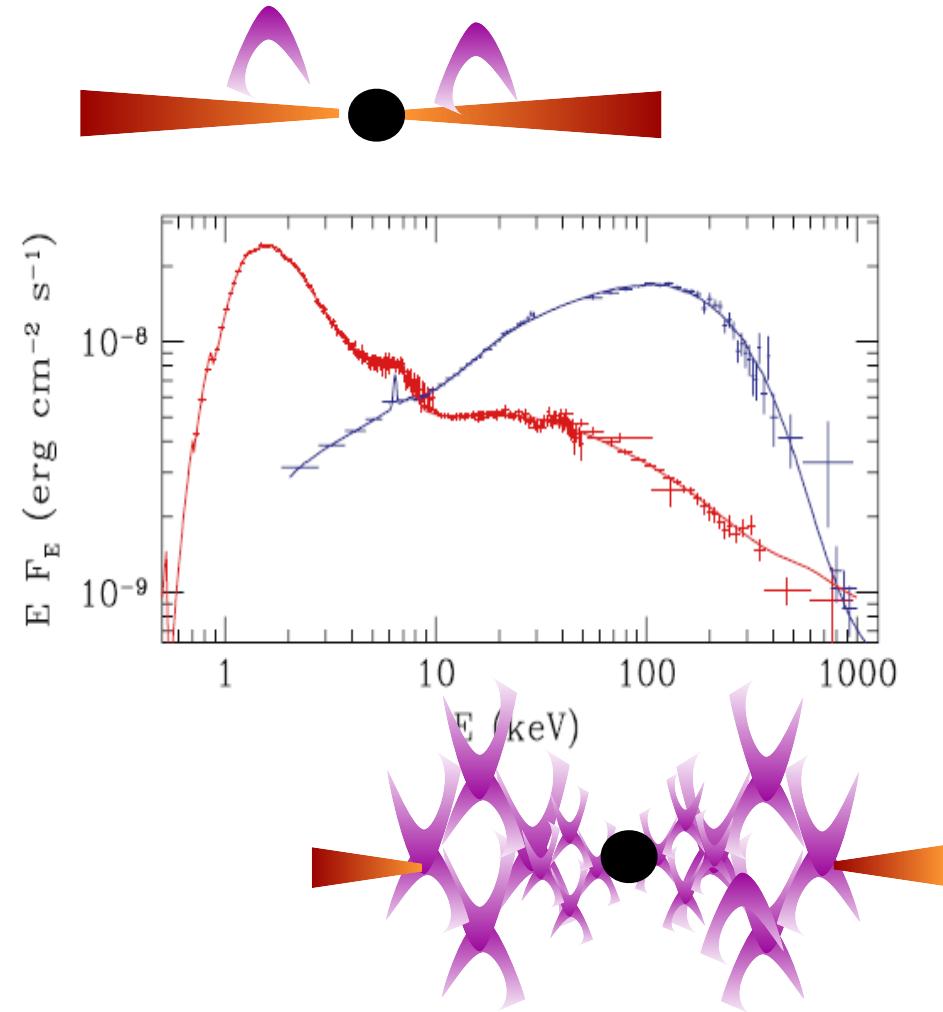
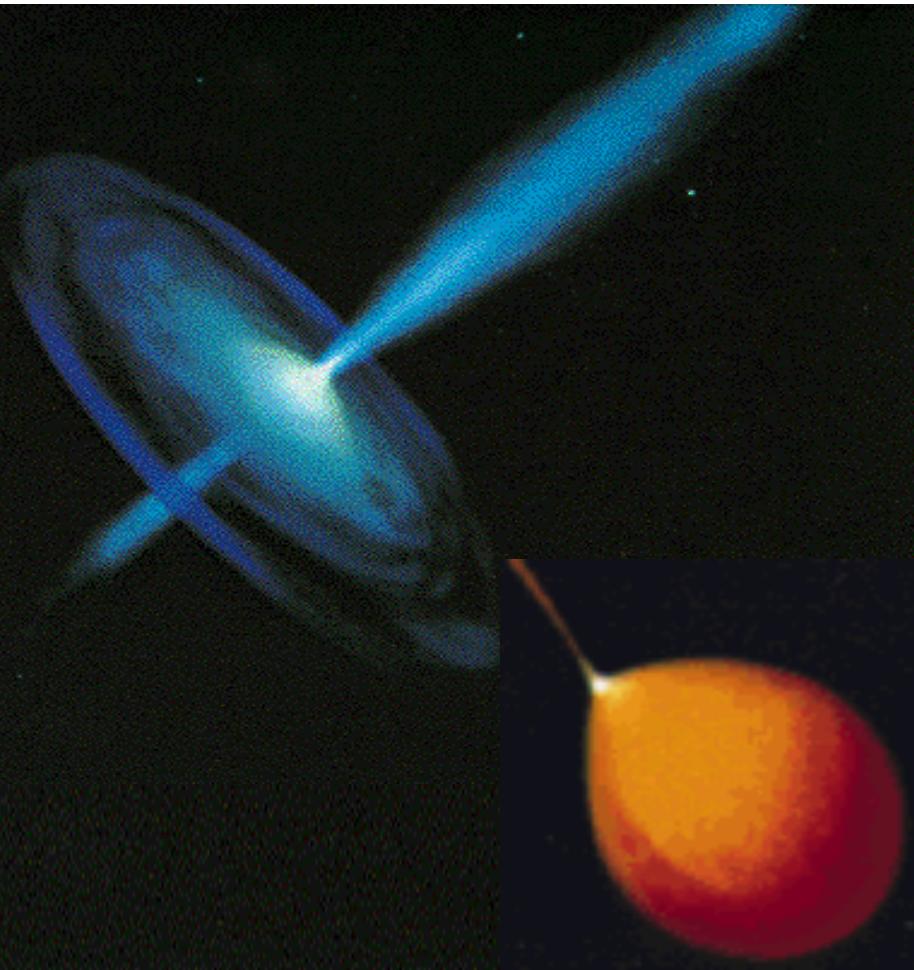
- Scale up to AGN
- Bigger mass
- Disc temp lower – peaks in UV (more power, but more area!)
- ATOMIC PHYSICS – breaks scaling
- Radiation pressure more dominant – breaks scaling

And environment/inclination

- AGN: complex environment
- From now on do NOT take obscured objects
- (we have enough problems with the ones we CAN see)



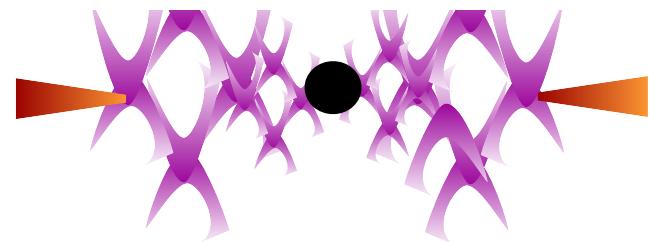
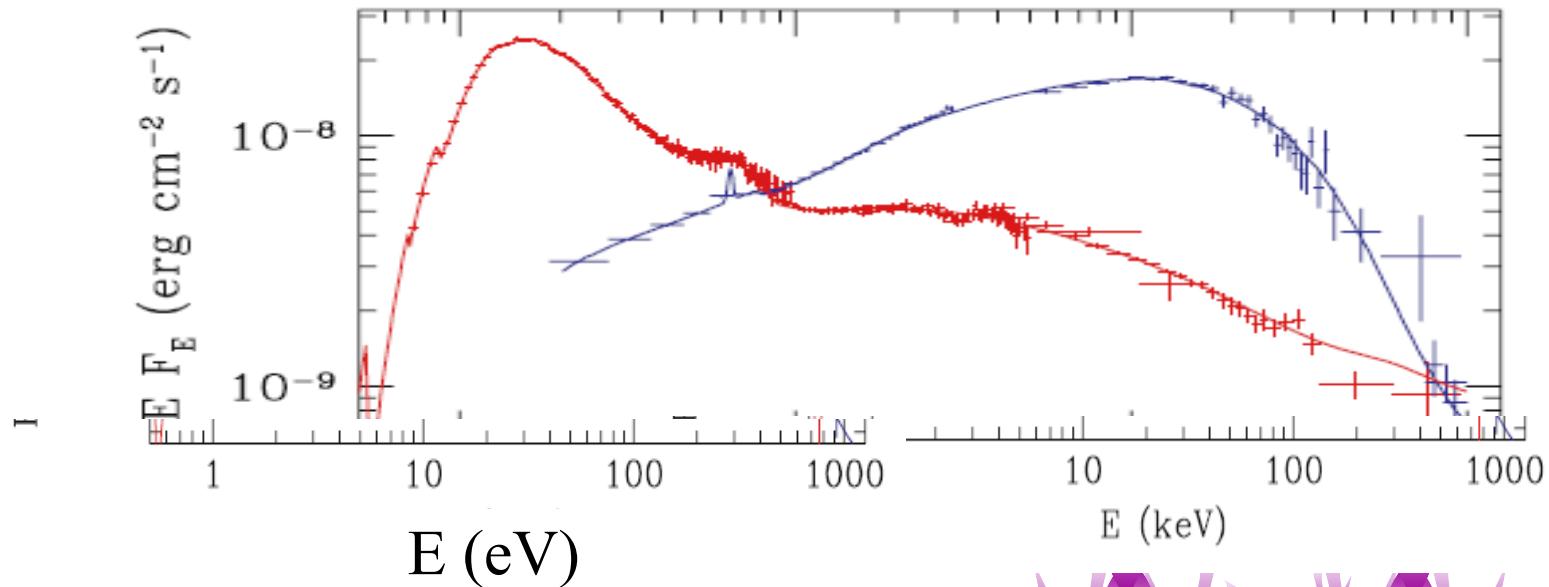
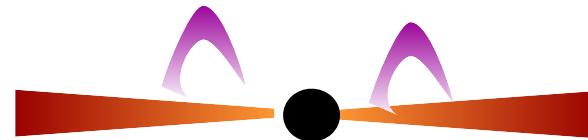
Spectral states - BHB



Gierlinski & Done 2003

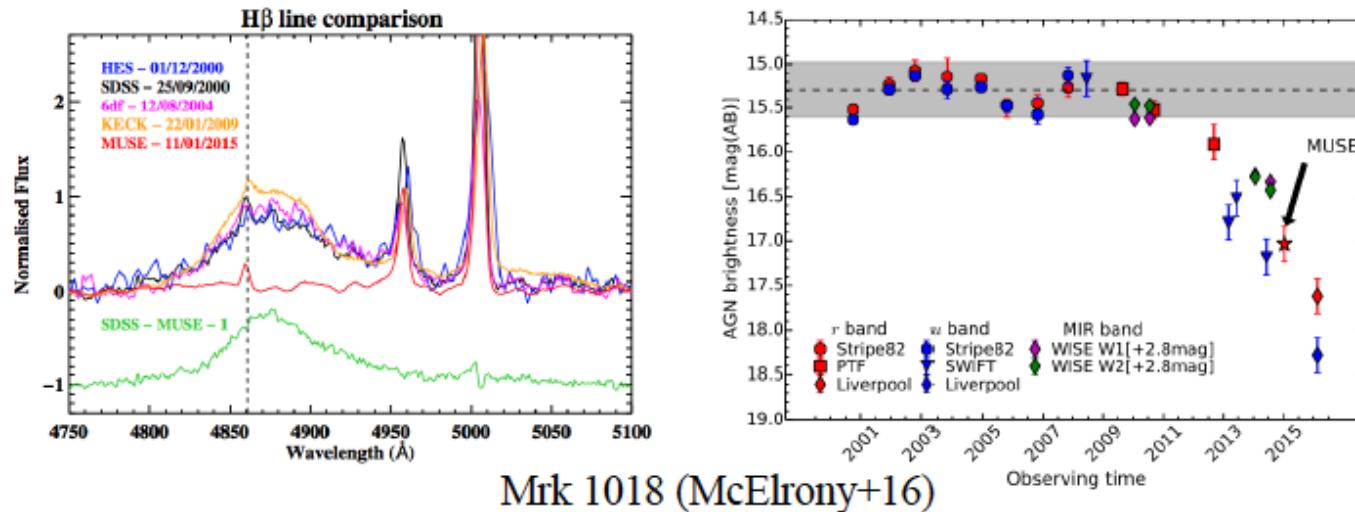
Spectral states – AGN

- $T^4 \sim (M_{\dot{d}}/M)$
- $10M_{\odot}$ to $10^8 M_{\odot}$



Changing look (state!) AGN – Mrk 1018

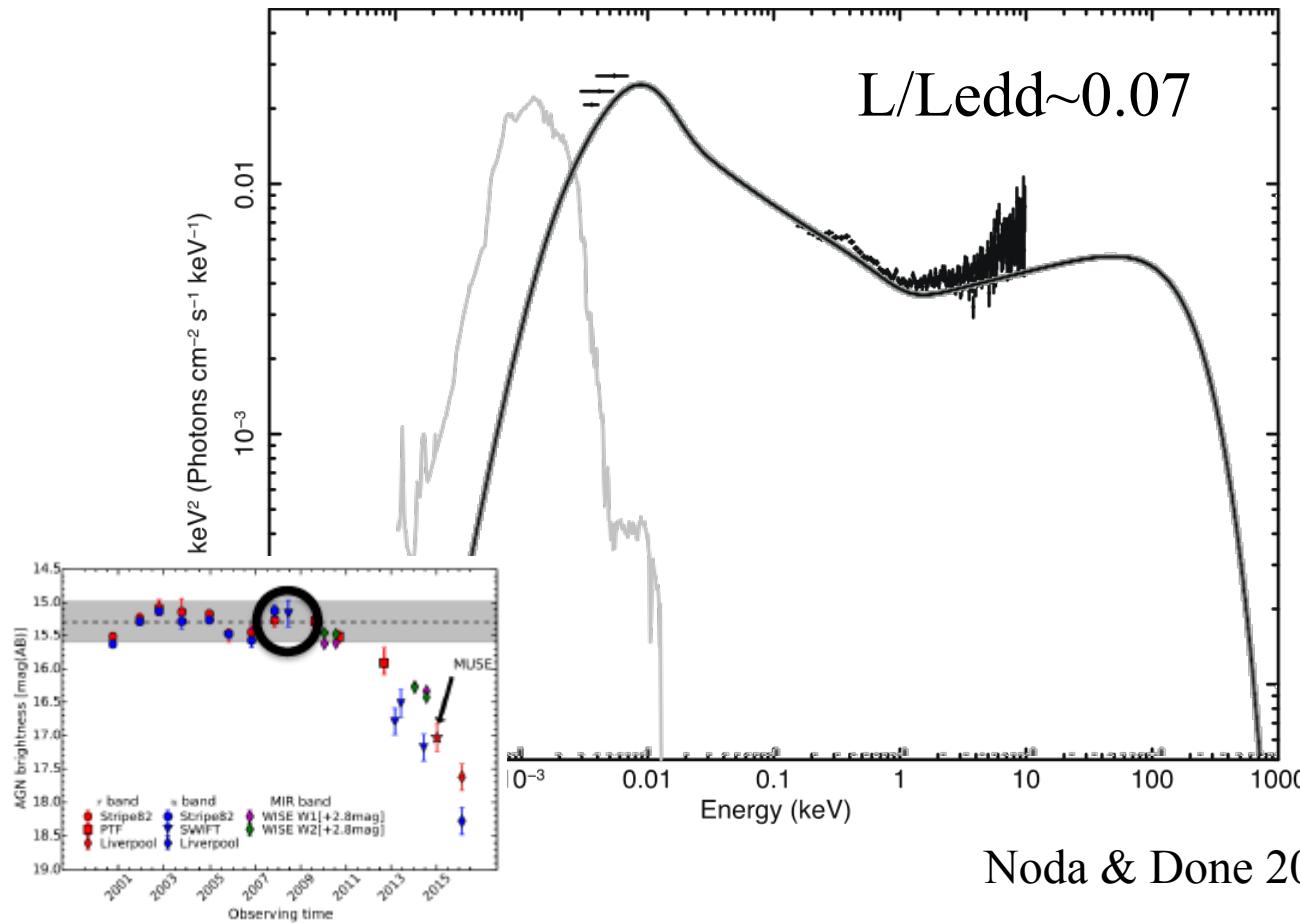
- Broad lines disappear/drop substantially
- Disc continuum (opt/UV) drops substantially



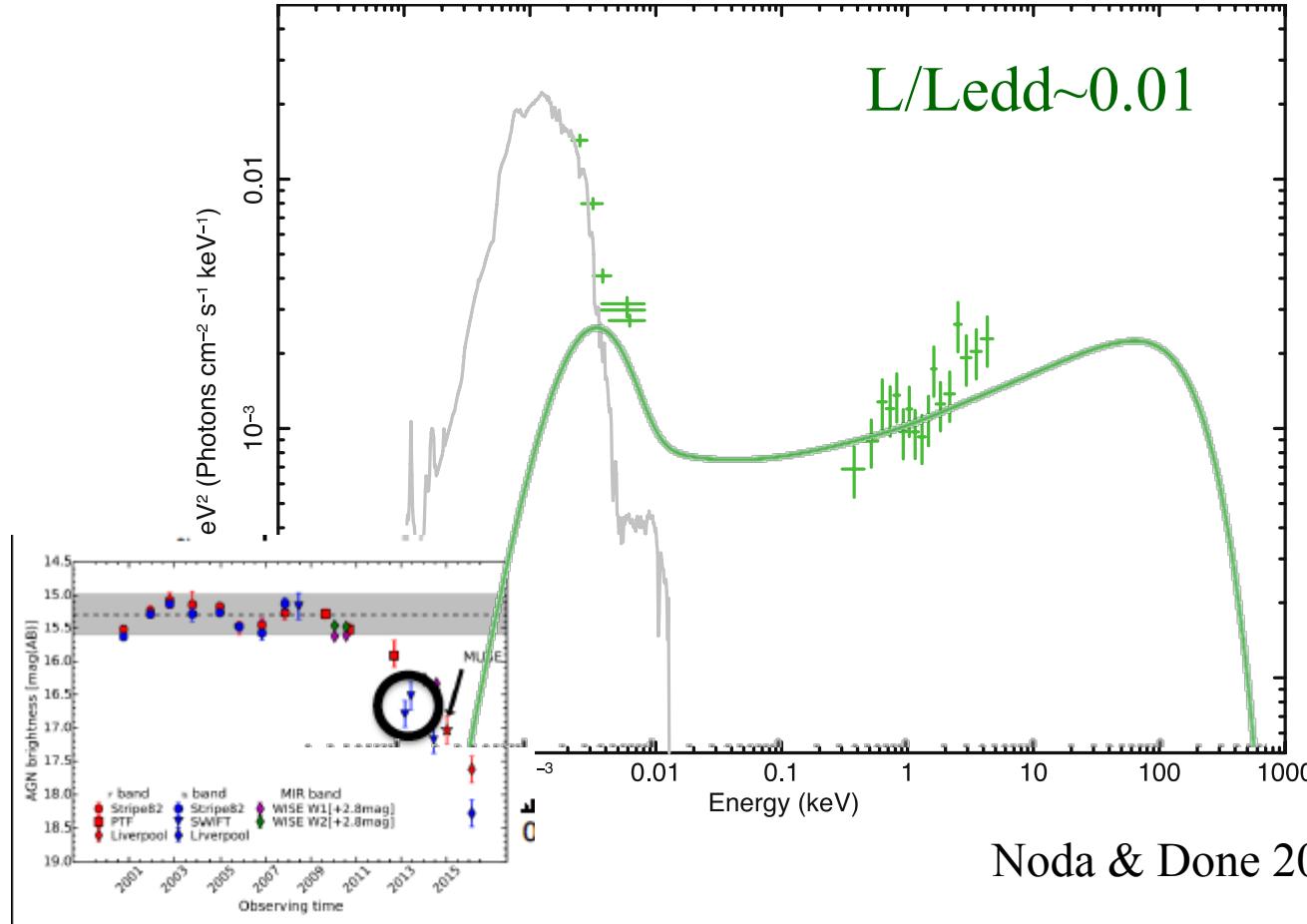
Host galaxy contaminates optical



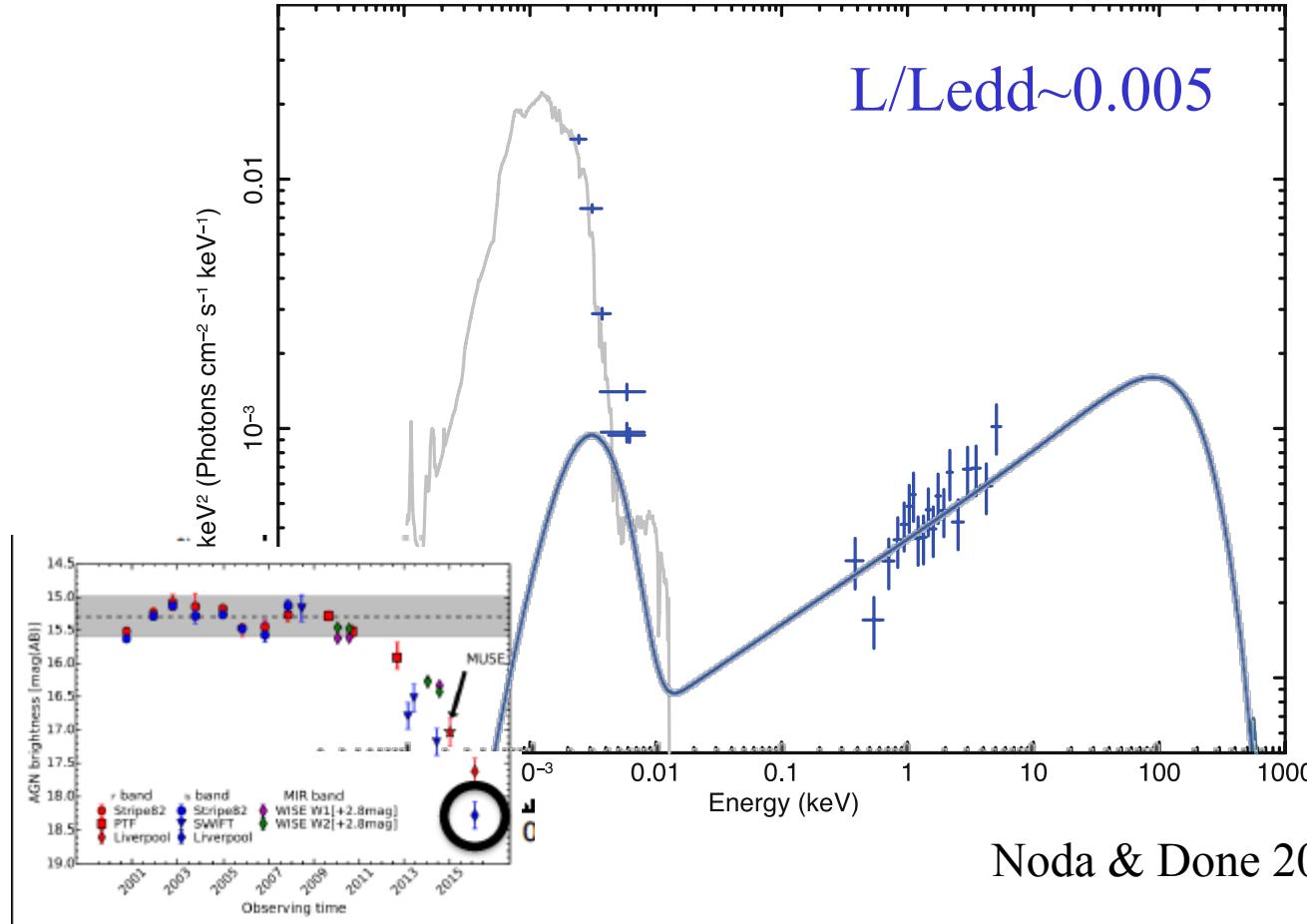
Changing look (state!) AGN – Mrk 1018



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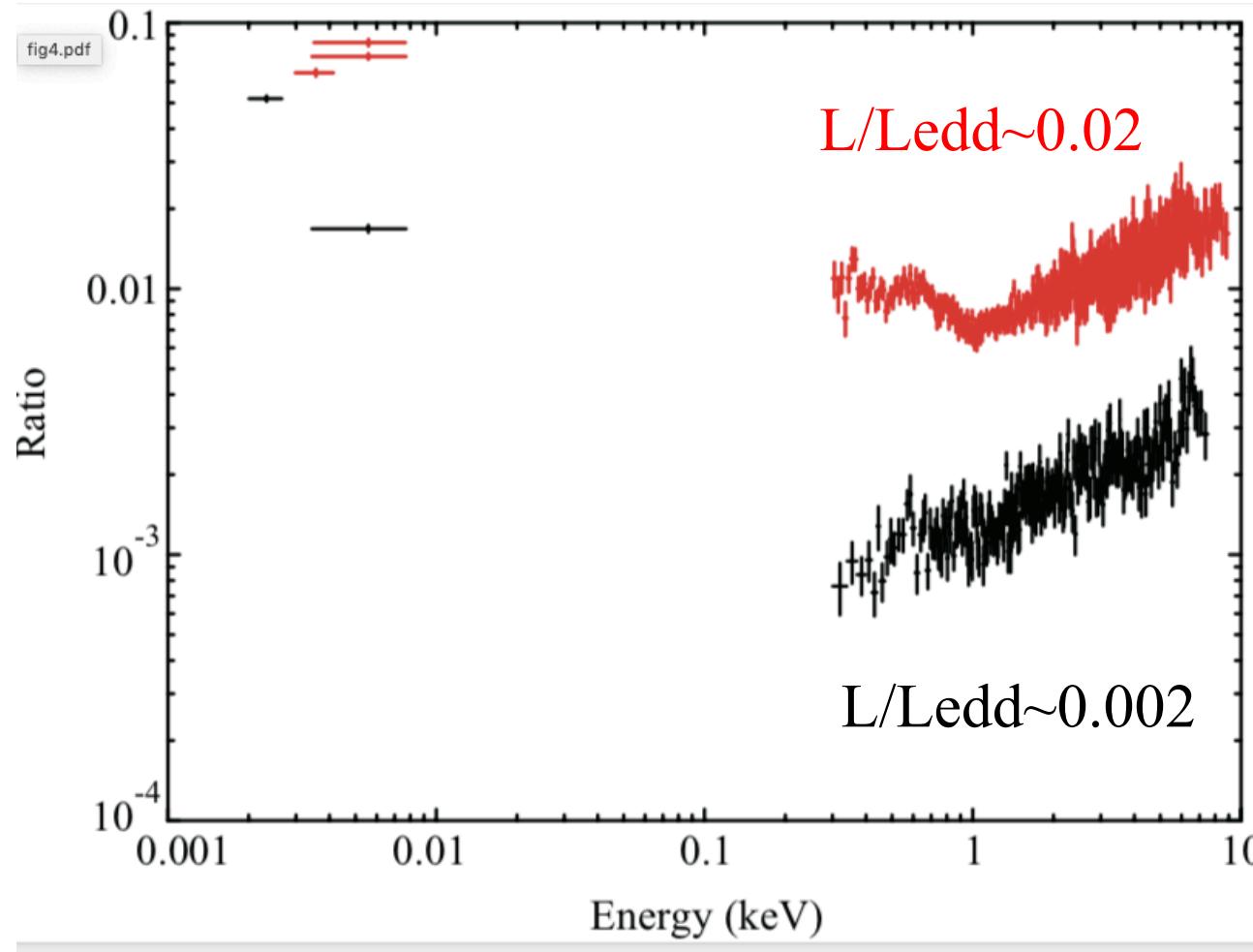


Changing look (state!) AGN – Mrk 1018

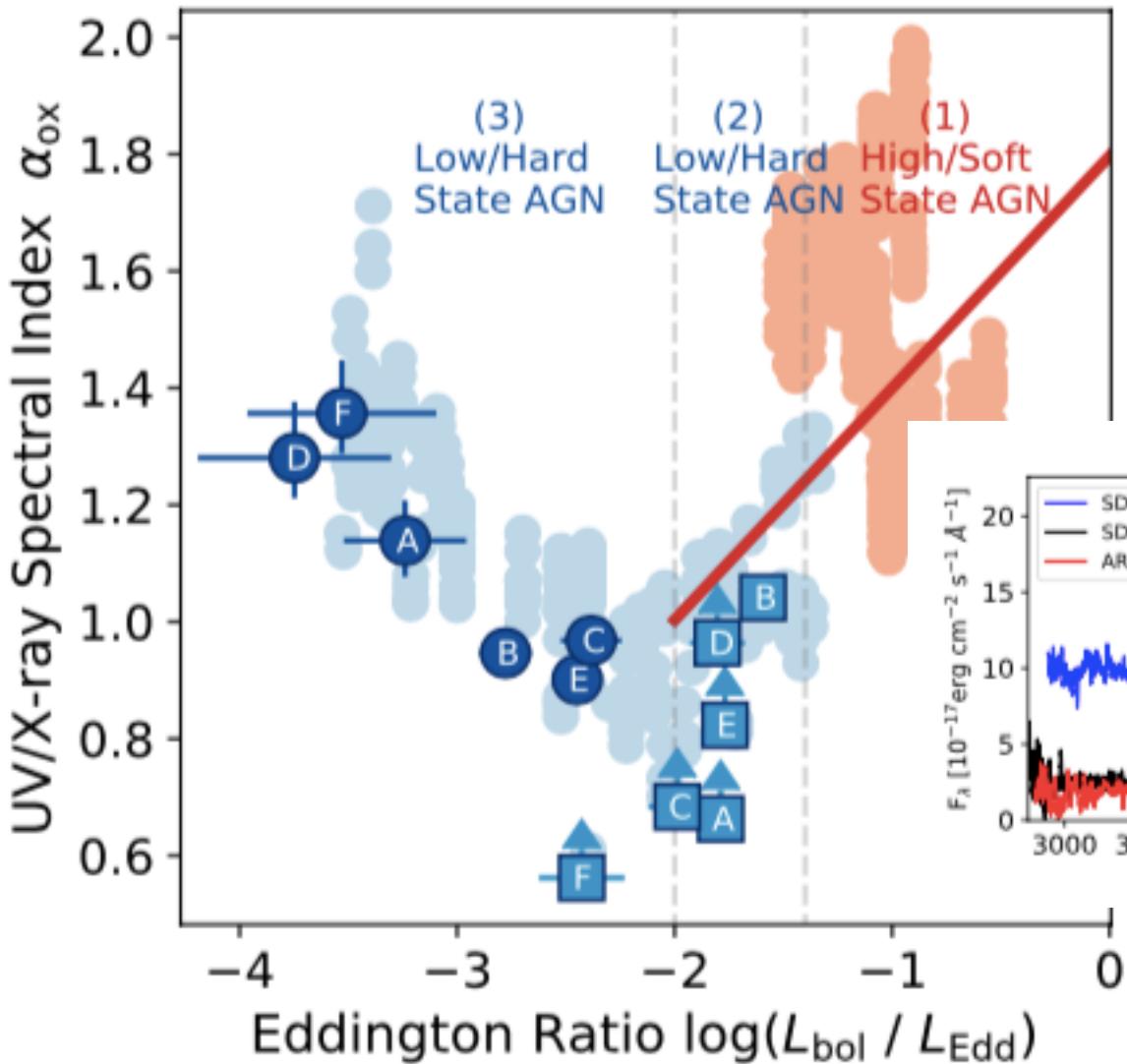


Changing look (state!) AGN – NGC6814

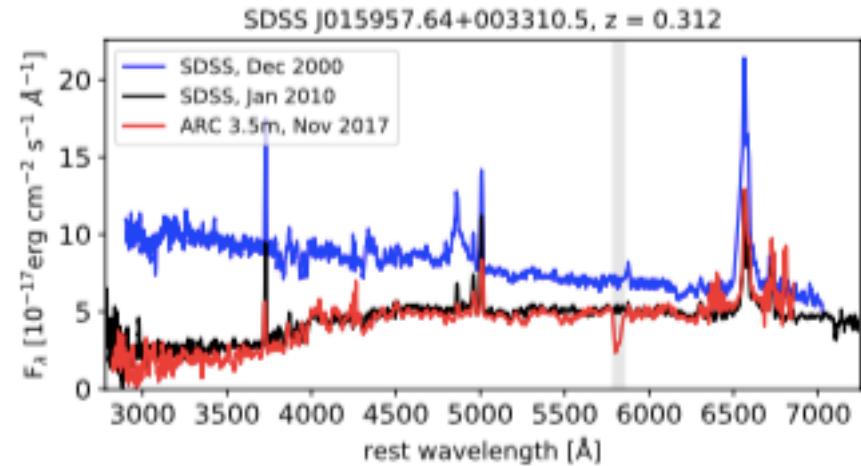
Noda & Done 2020



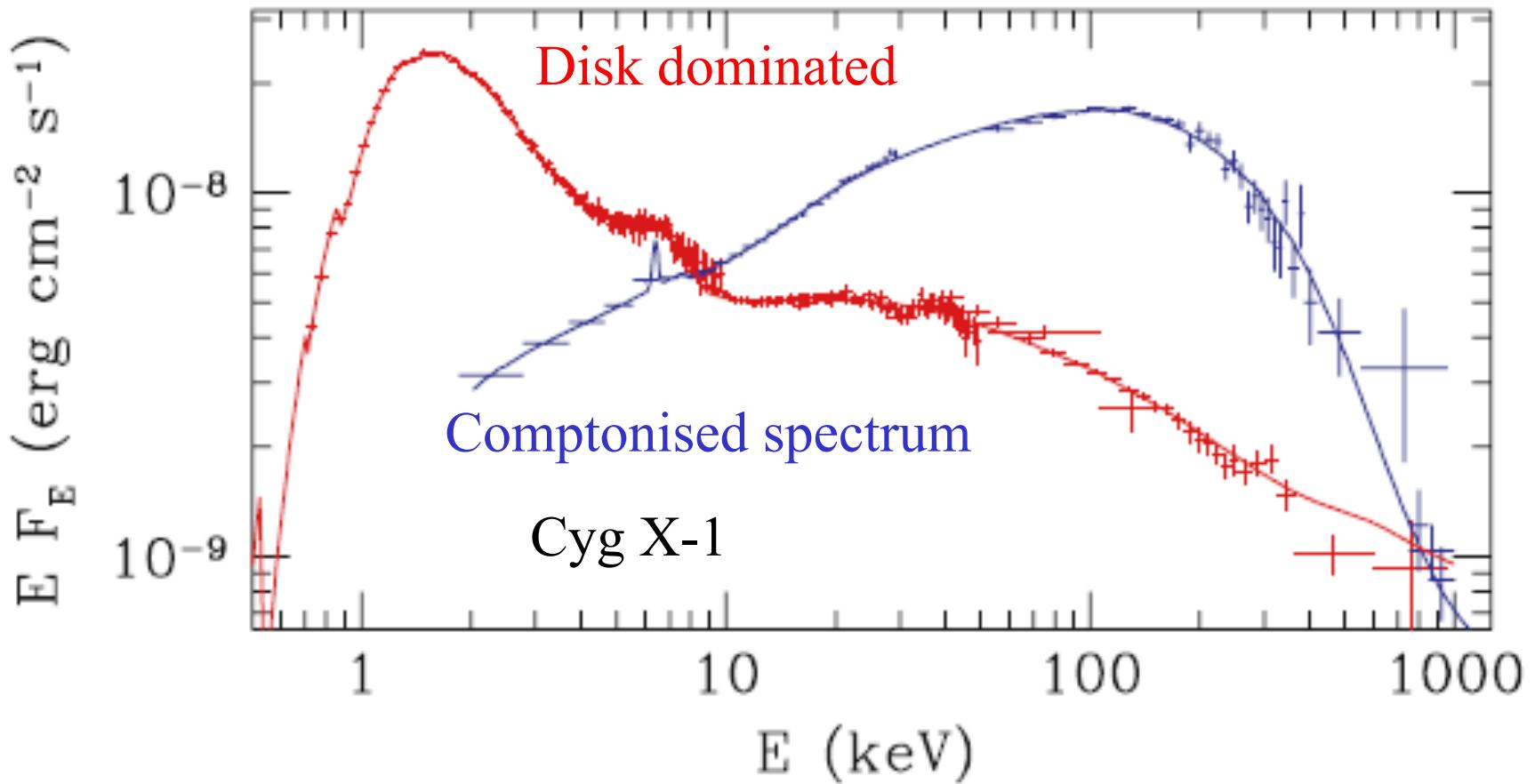
Sample of changing state AGN ~ 0.01 Ledd



Ruan et al 2019
Squares – type 1
Circles - 1.9-2

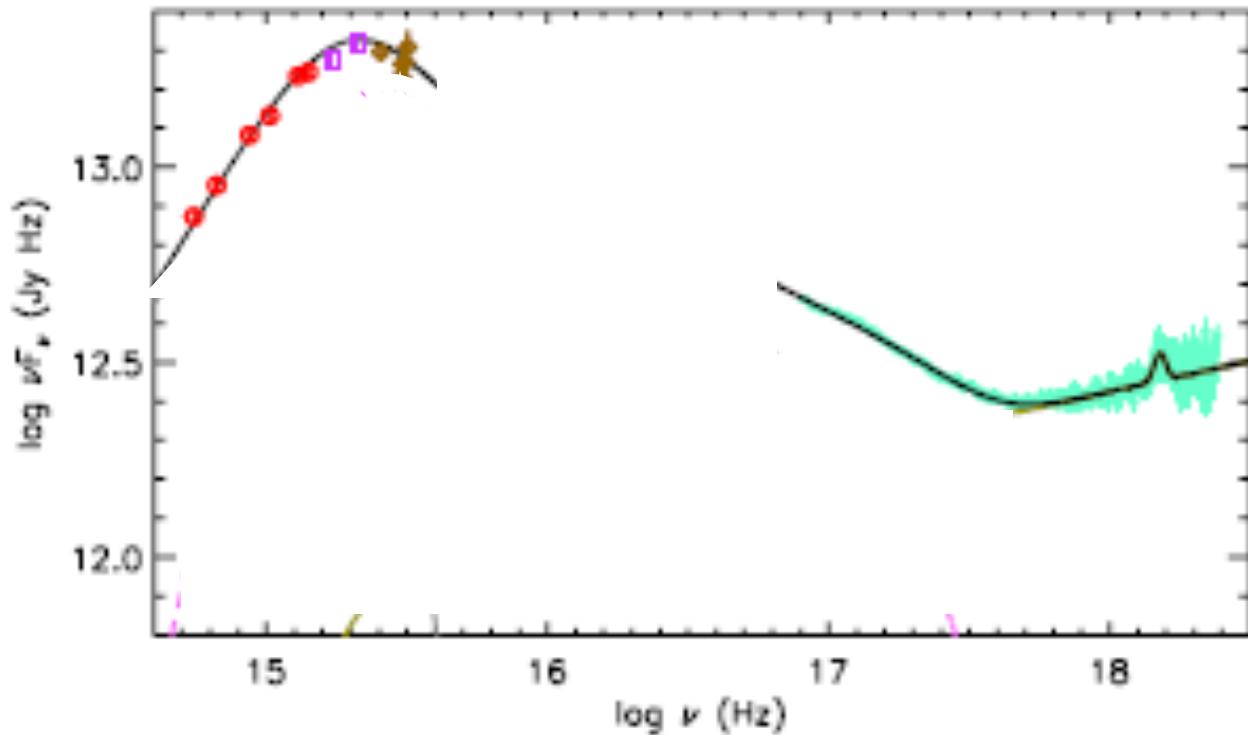


Transitions seen in stellar BH AND IN CL-AGN



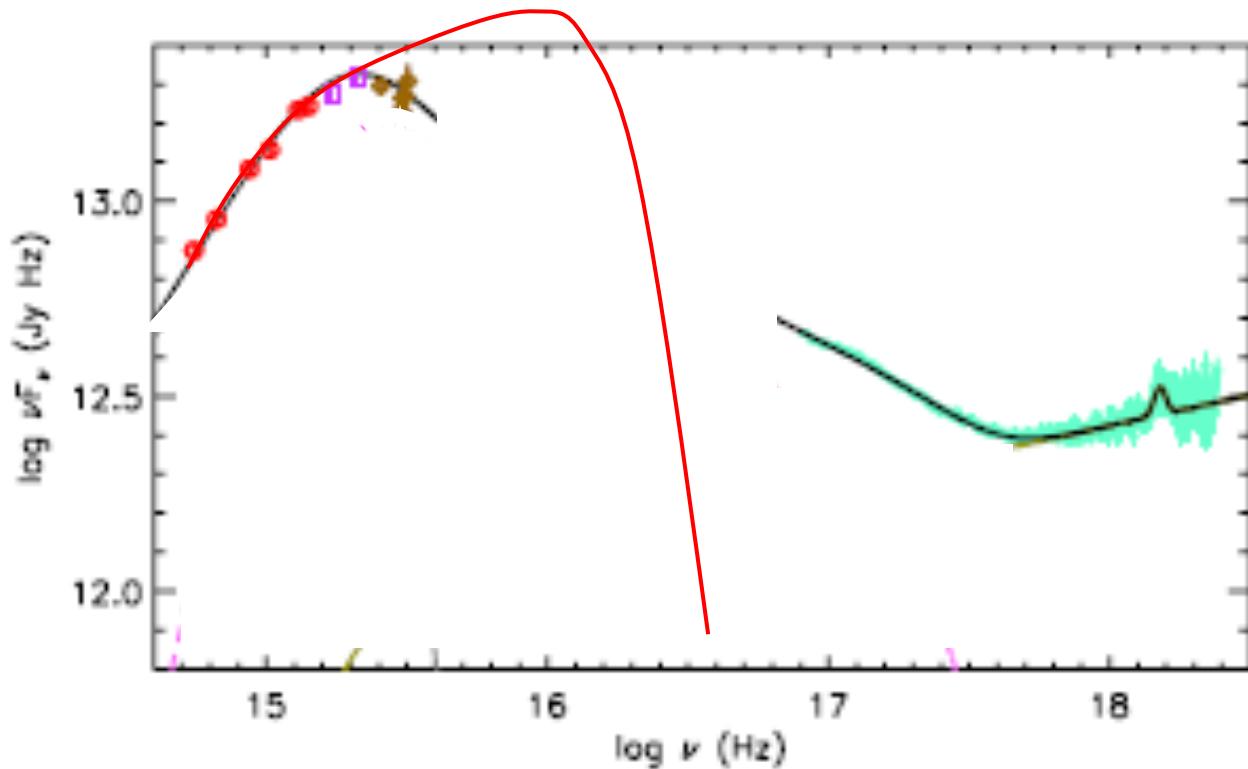
Accretion flow at L~0.1 LEdd

- Mkn 509 - $10^8 M$ L/LEdd~0.1 (take out warm abs!)
- Not disc dominated - far too low temperature!
- Hard X-ray spectrum >2keV, soft X-ray excess <1keV



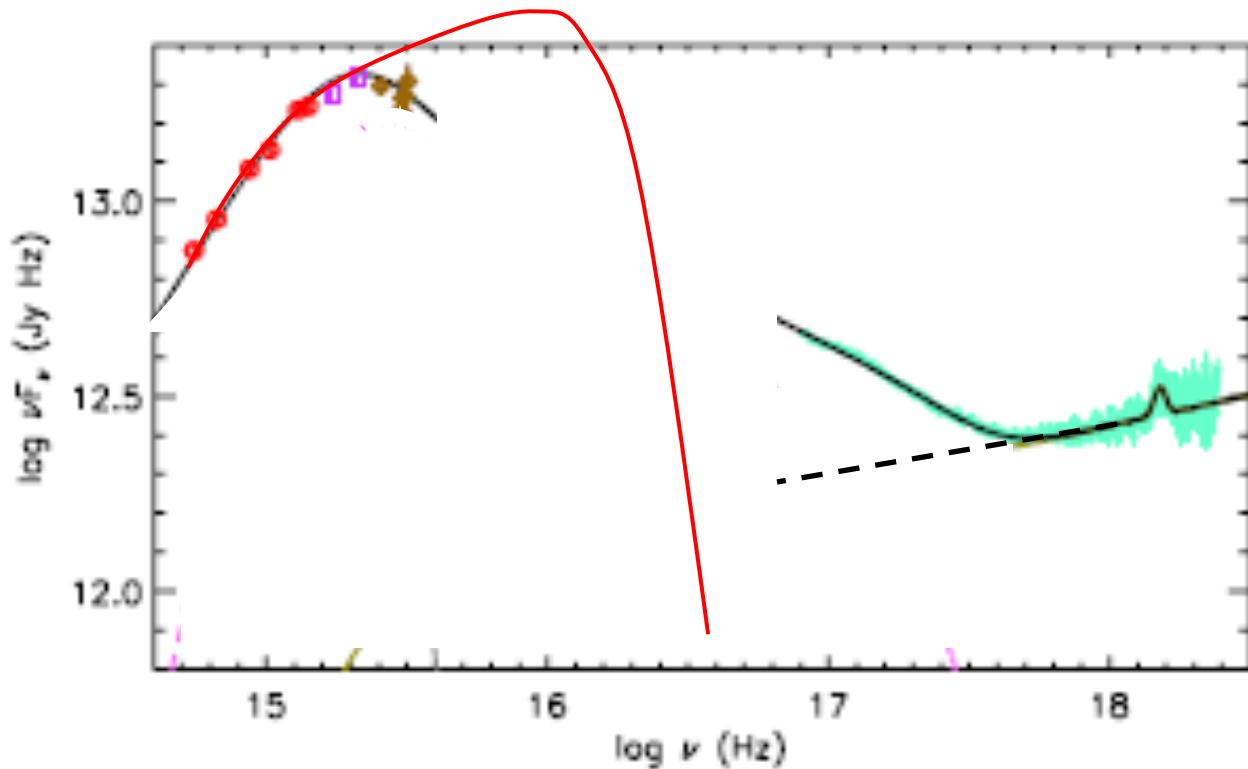
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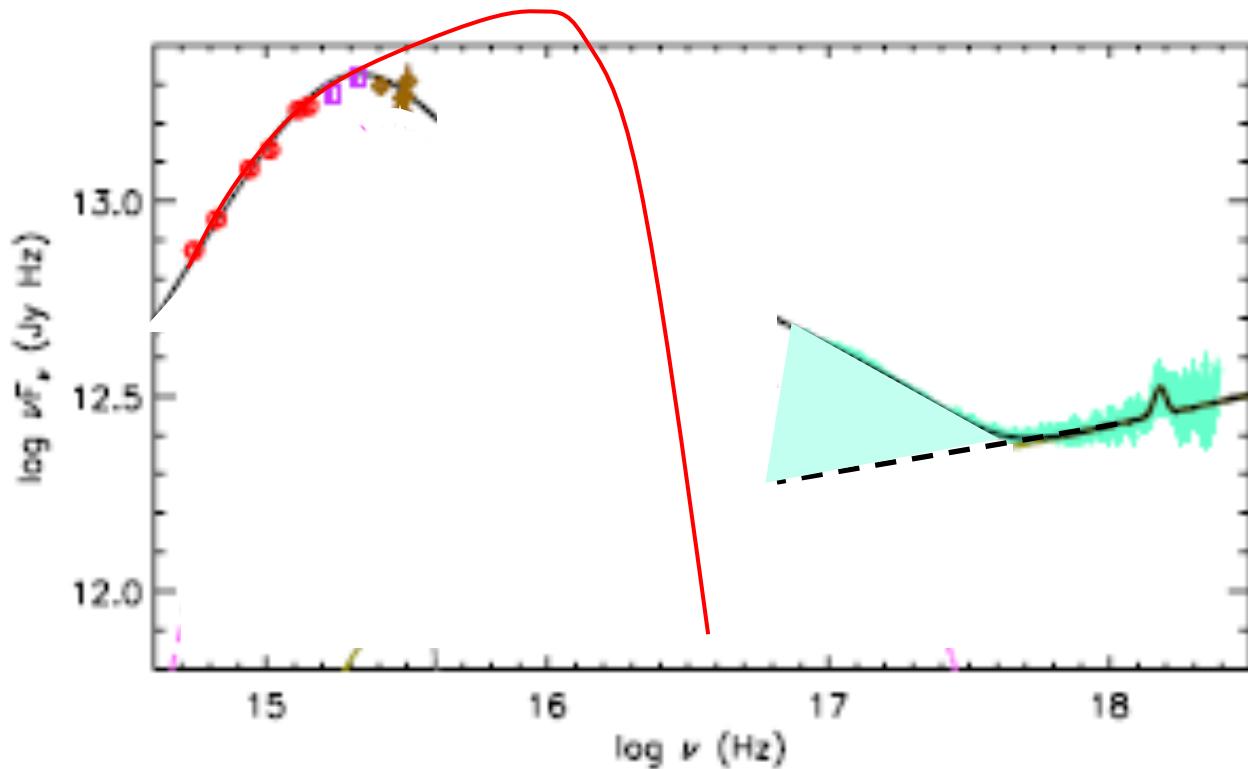
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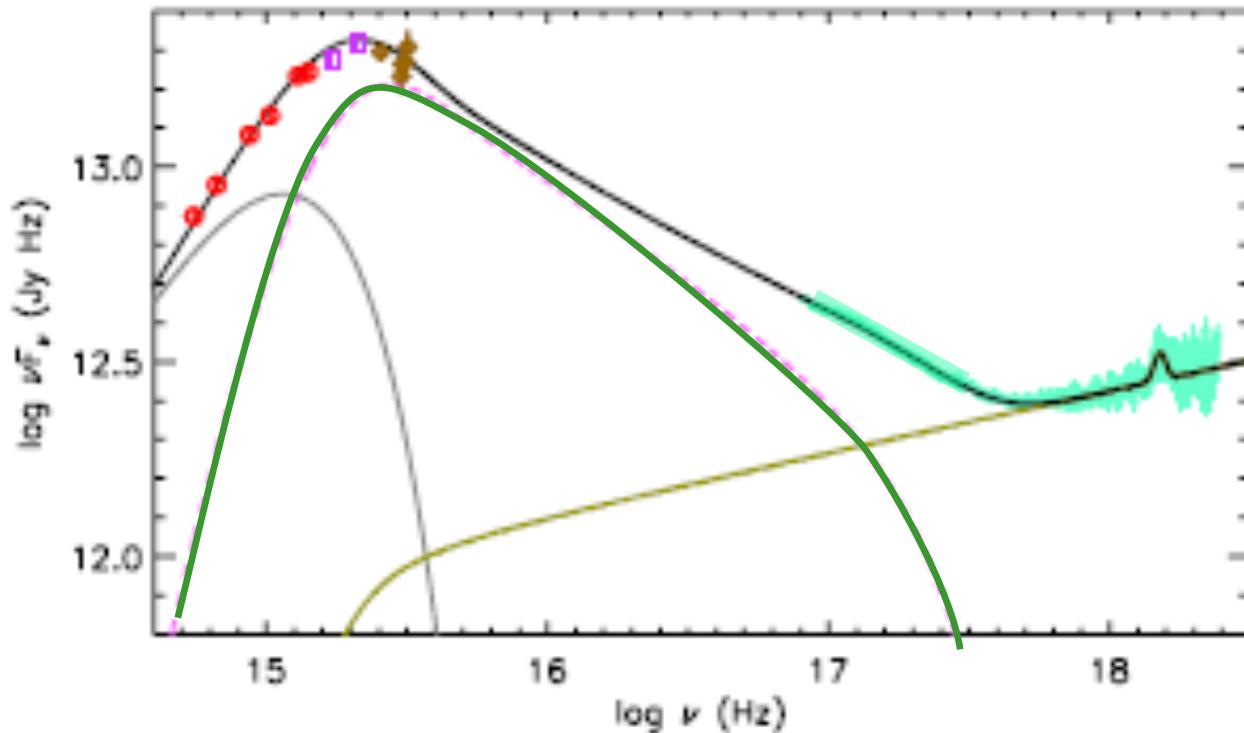
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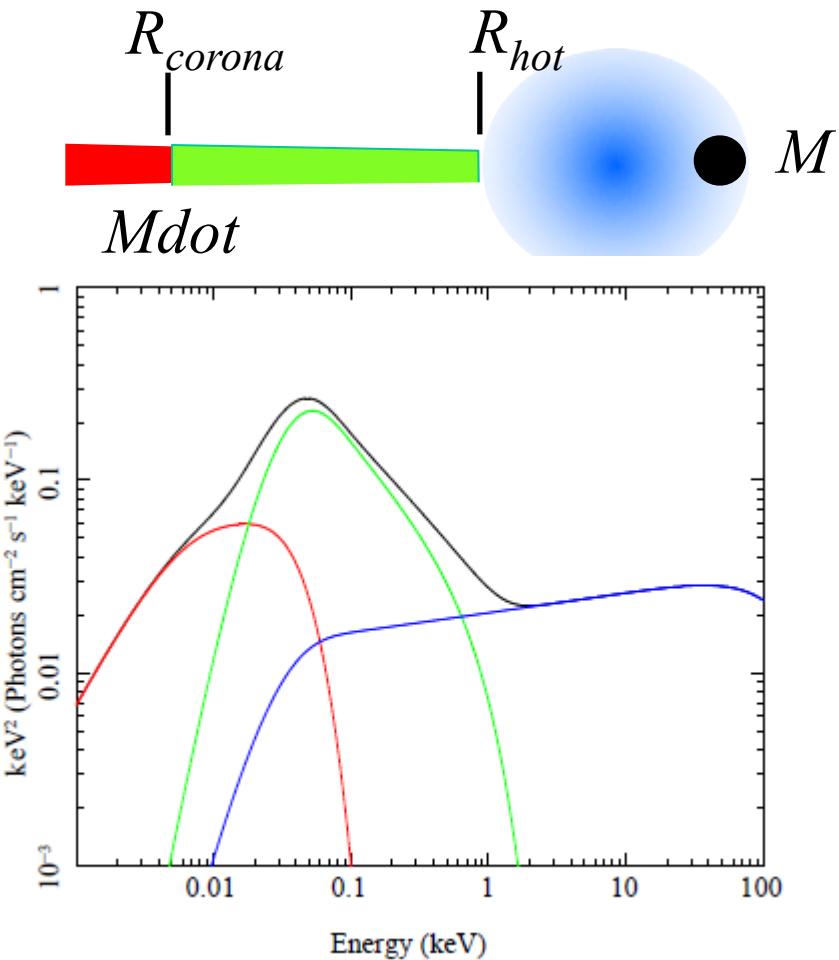
Accretion flow at L~0.1 LEdd

- Single low temperature, optically thick compton component connecting UV-SX (Mehdipour et al 2011)
- 3 regions: outer standard disc, soft X-ray excess, hot flow



Conserving energy: $L = \eta M\dot{M} c^2$

- Standard disc
- Soft Compton from disc not quite thermalising?
- R_{corona} defined by Lsoft
- Hot corona
- R_{hot} defined by radius within which the gravity is sufficient to power L_x
- AGNSED: 6 parameters
- M \dot{M} , soft/hard Compton shape, soft/hard radii to define luminosity



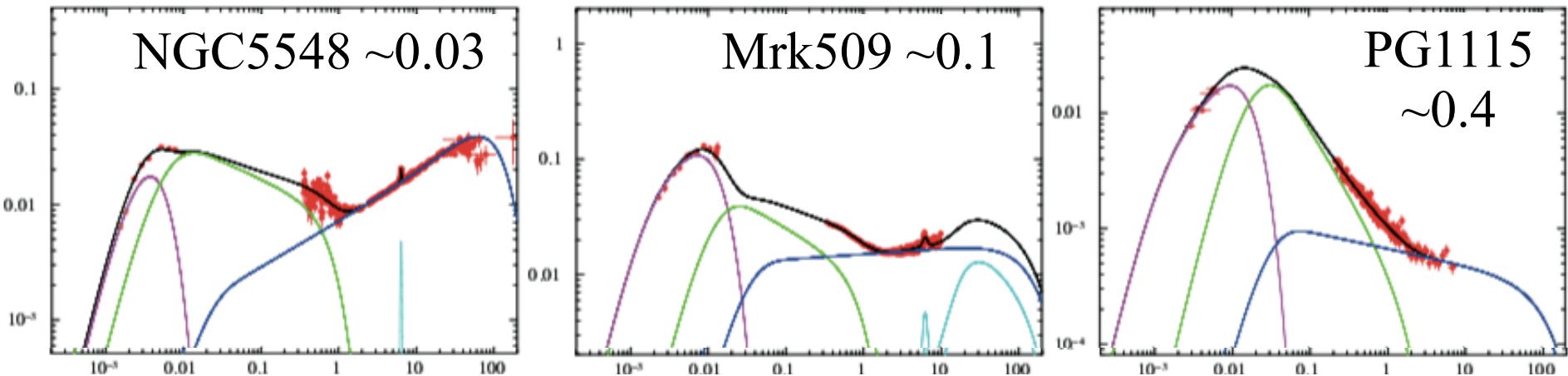
Done et al 2012, Petrucci et al 2017, Done & Kubota 2018

Systematic change in SED:

$L_{bol} \sim 2 \times 10^{44}$

$\sim 1 \times 10^{45}$

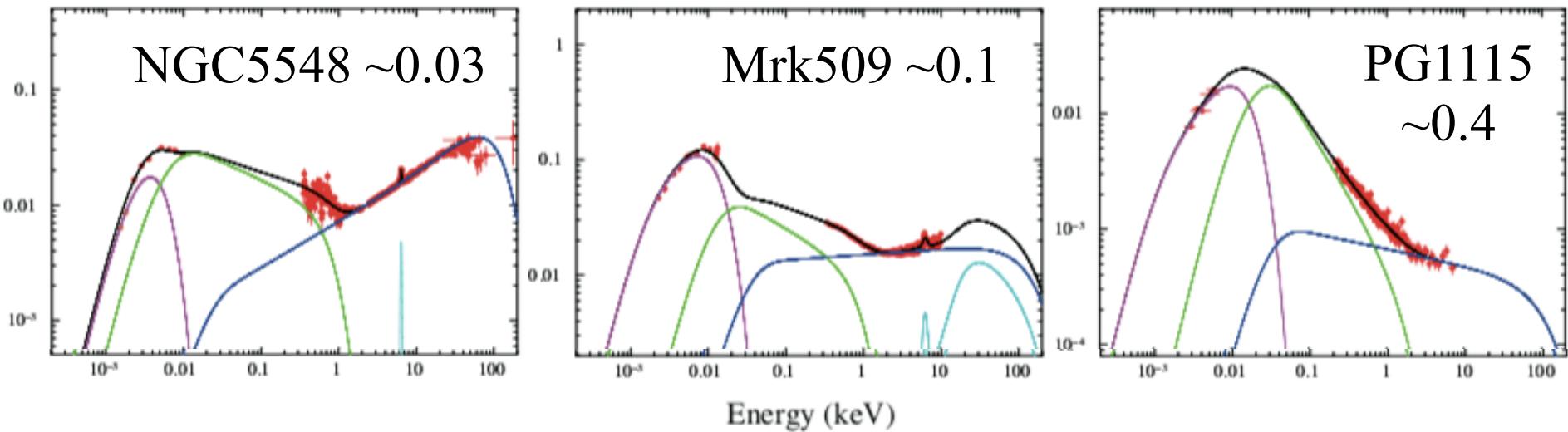
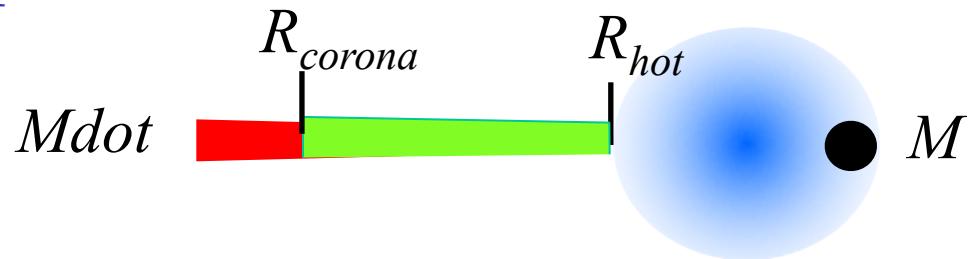
$\sim 6 \times 10^{45}$



Kubota & Done 2018

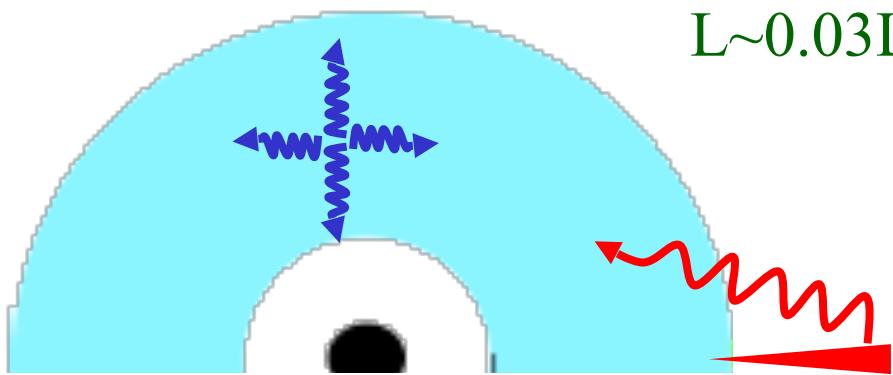
- All same (\sim factor 2) mass!!
- Increasing L is increasing L/L_{Edd} ,
- α_{ox} steepens – L_x/L_{bol} decreases Lusso et al 2018
- $\Gamma(2-10)$ steepens Shemmer et al 2007
- UV spectrum becomes more disk-like (bluer)

AGNSED: fits the data... Hot corona properties

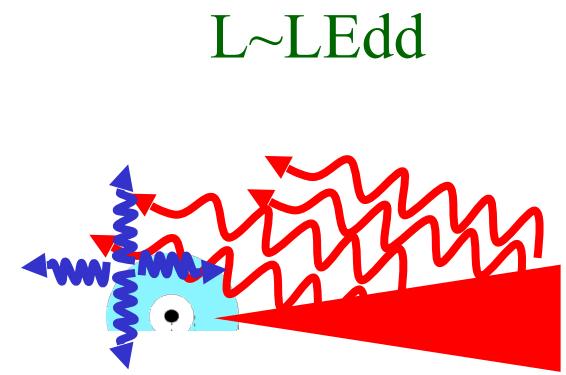


Rhot	~ 50	~ 20	~ 10
Γ	1.65	1.85	2.2
Lx	$\sim 0.02 L_{Edd}$	$\sim 0.02 L_{Edd}$	$\sim 0.02 L_{edd}$

$L_x = 0.02 L_{\text{Edd}}$ then L_{seed}/L_x sets Γ



$L \sim 0.03 L_{\text{Edd}}$



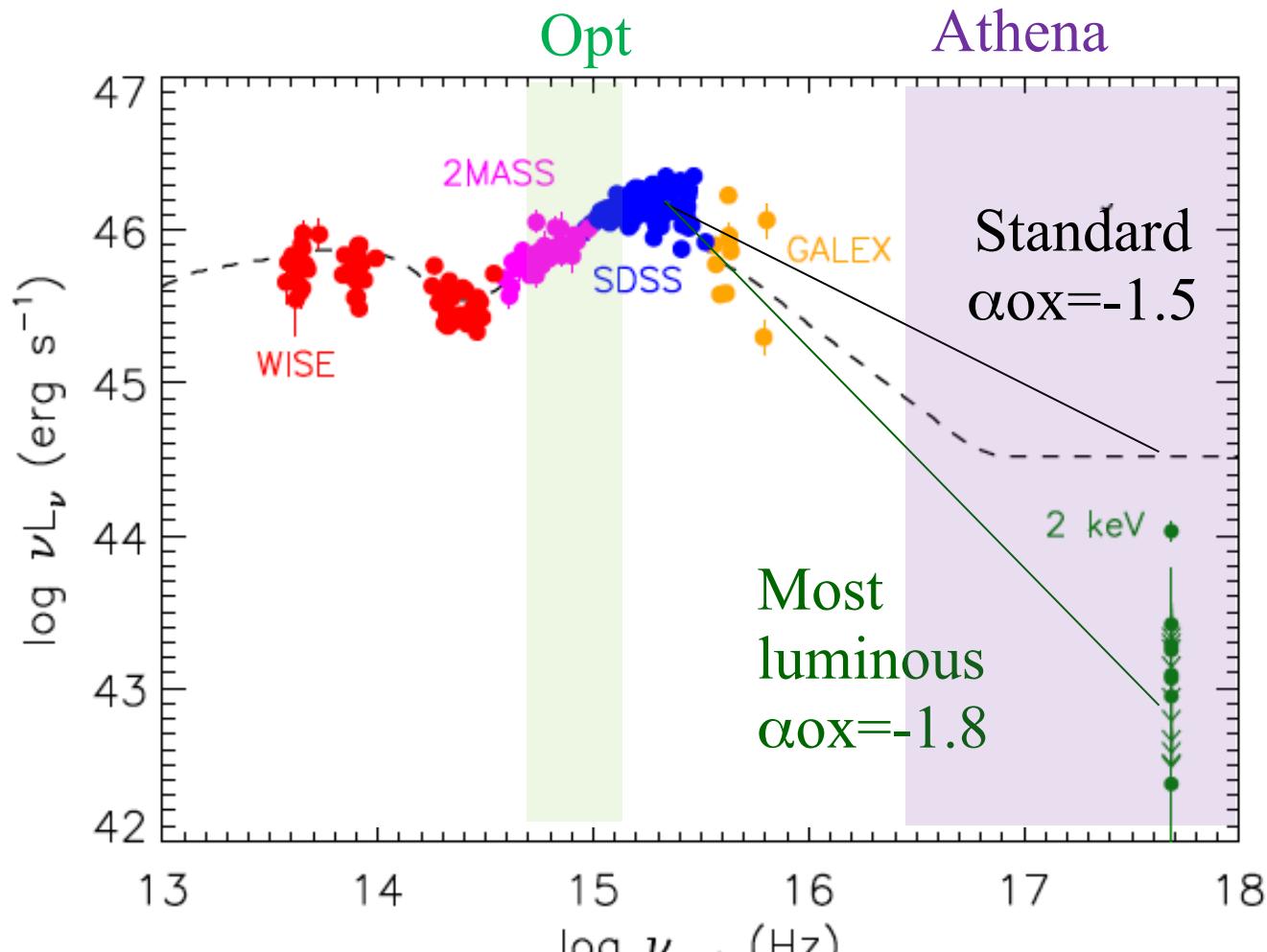
$L \sim L_{\text{Edd}}$

- $L_x = 0.02 L_{\text{Edd}}$,
- $L_{\text{UV}} = L_{\text{bol}} - L_x = 0.01 L_{\text{Edd}}$
- R_{hot} large!!
- LUV/Lx small, little Compton cooling: X-ray spectrum hard

- $L_x = 0.02 L_{\text{Edd}}$,
- $L_{\text{UV}} = L_{\text{bol}} - L_x = 0.98 L_{\text{Edd}}$
- R_{hot} small!!
- LUV/Lx big, strong Compton cooling: X-ray spectrum soft

Broad band SED - energetics

- Understand (model) the SED as function of M and L/Ledd
- Often characterised as $\alpha_{\text{ox}} = \log[L(2\text{keV})/L(2500\text{\AA})]/2.61$

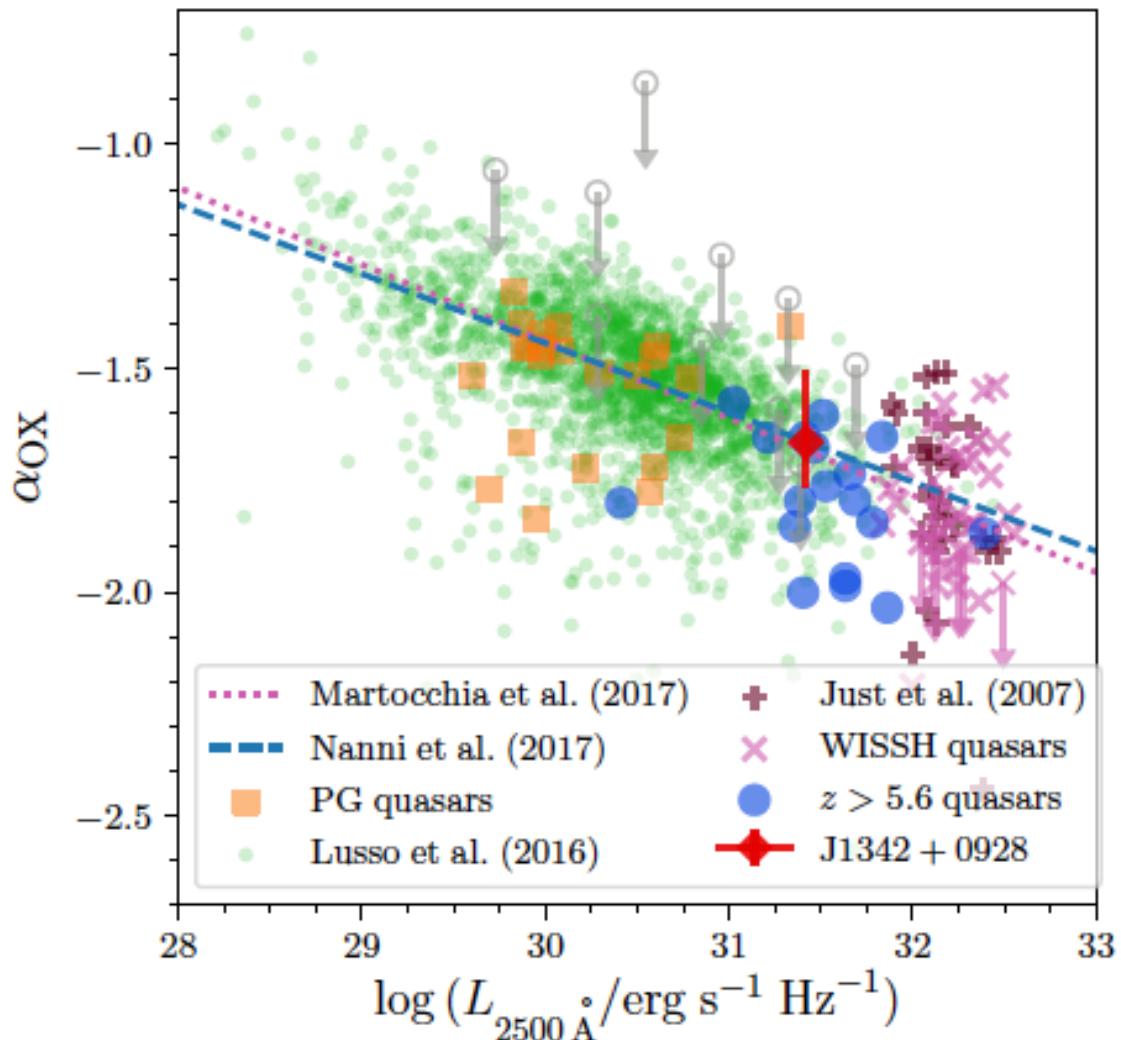


Luo et al 2015

Quasar SED – systematic change

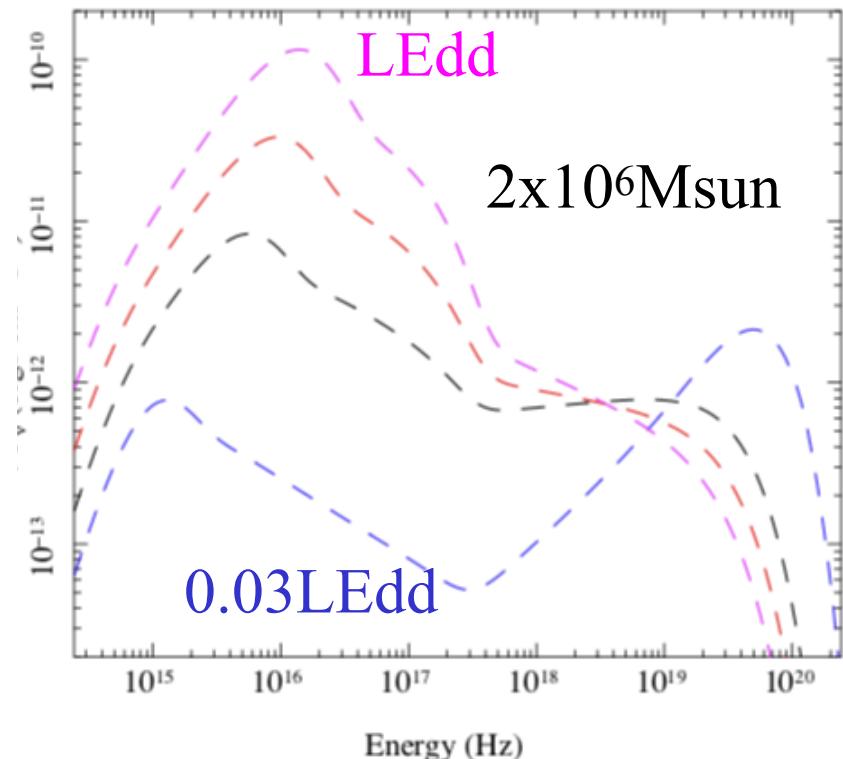
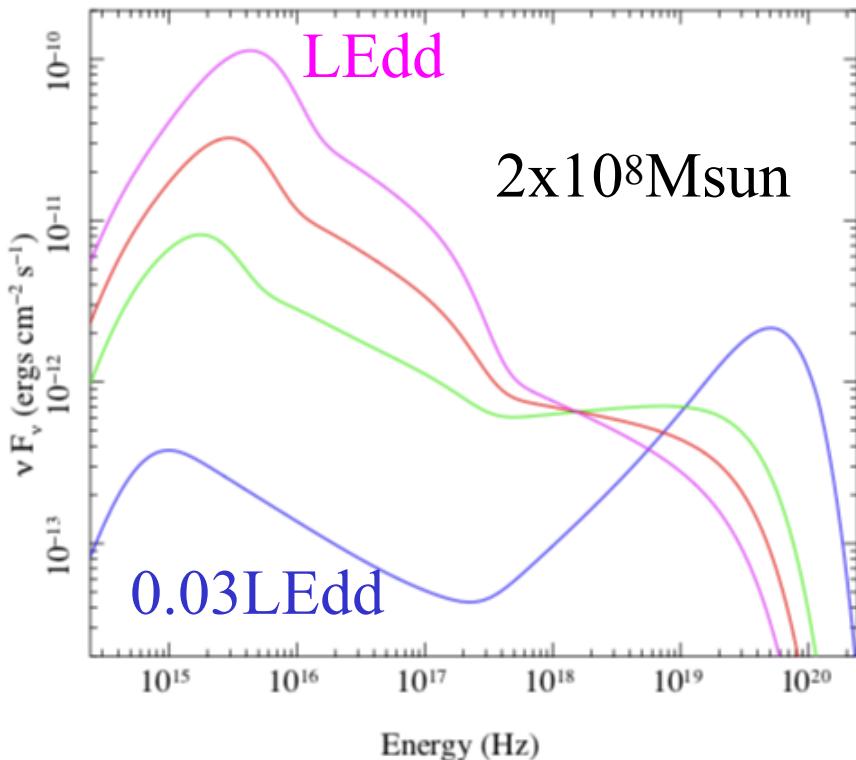
- Ratio of UV to X-rays systematically bigger in more luminous QSO Lusso et al 2017
- relation holds to $z > 5.6$
- BUT IS IT DRIVEN BY L?
- OR BY L/LEdd?

Banados et al 2018

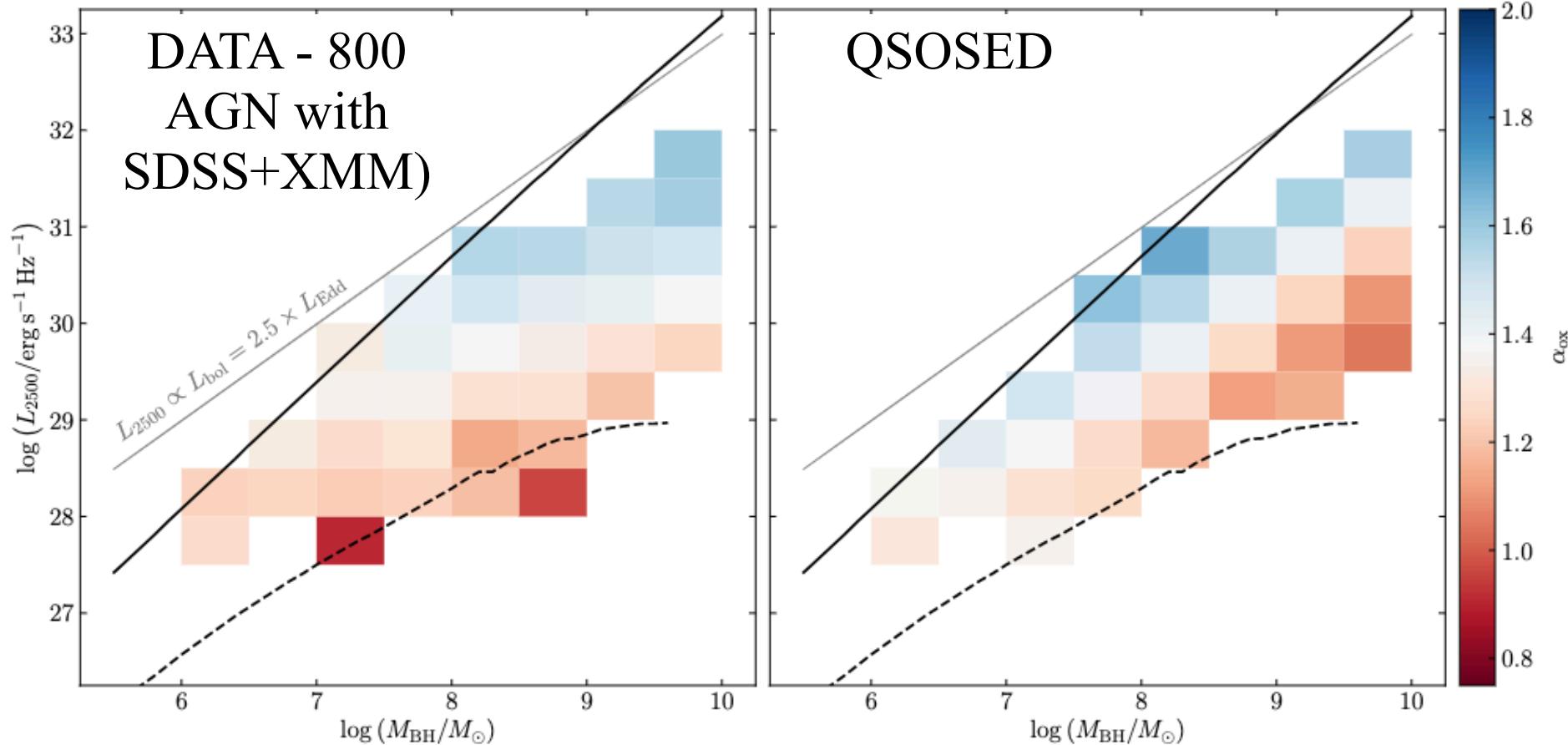


QSOSED – mass and L/LEdd

- Model based on energy release from disc accretion.
- L_{UV}/L_x and Γ_x increases with L/LEdd
- KEY ASSUMPTION IS $L_x=0.02\text{LEdd}$

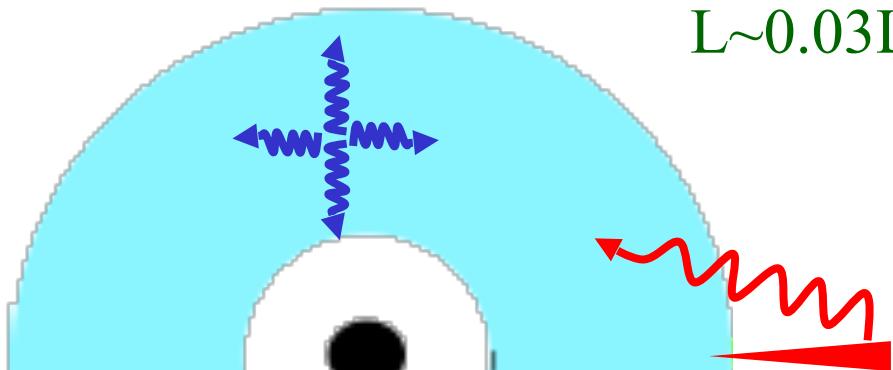


So does it work??

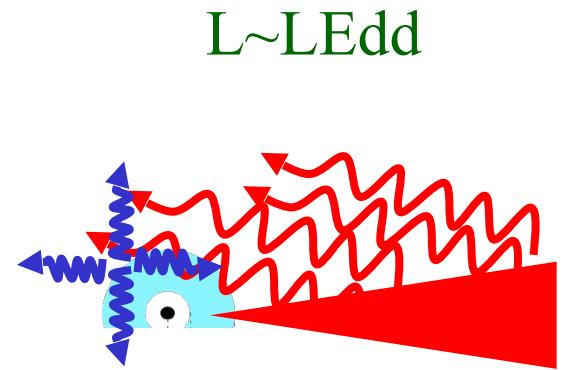


Kynoch...CD... 2022, see also Mitchell, CD et al 2022

Hole in the disc at $L/L_{\text{Edd}} > 0.02$?



$L \sim 0.03 L_{\text{Edd}}$



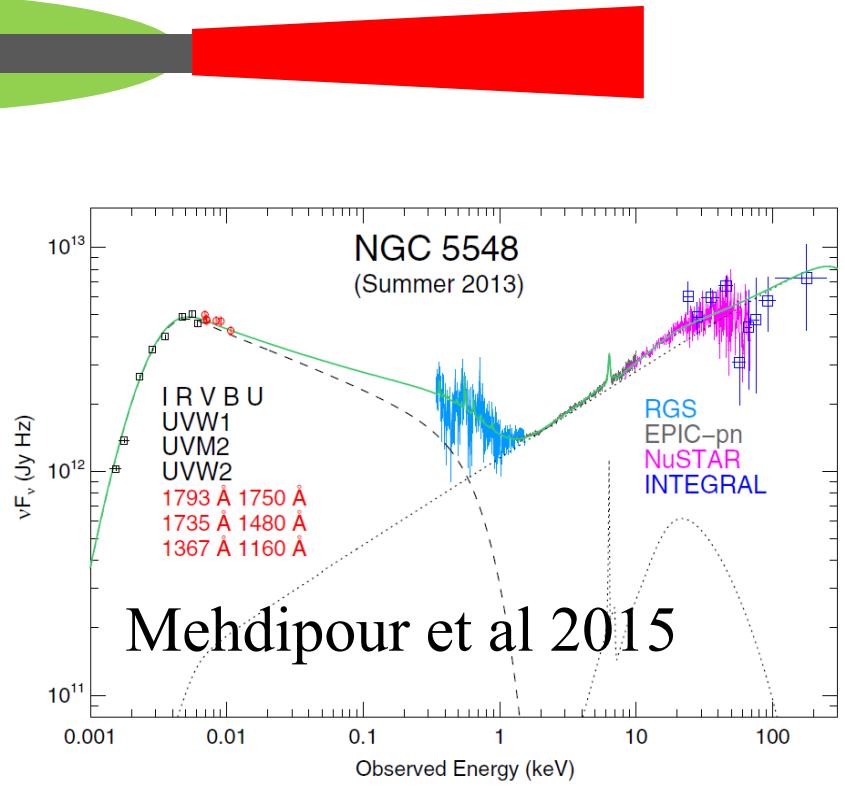
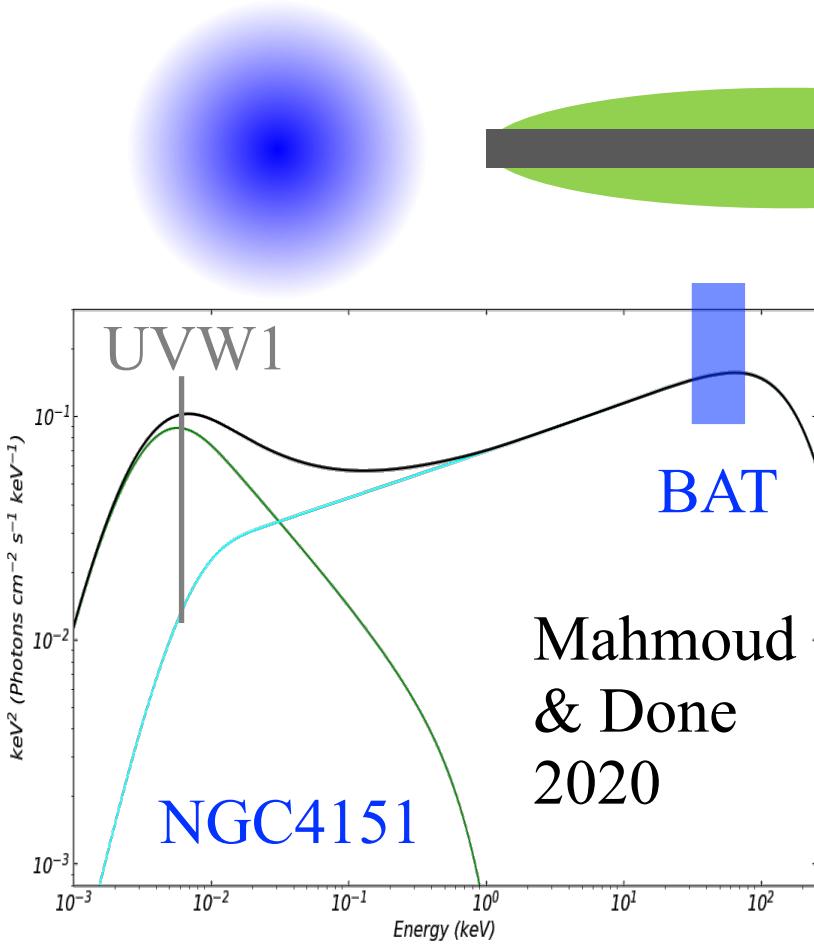
$L \sim L_{\text{Edd}}$

- $L_x = 0.02 L_{\text{Edd}}$,
- $L_{\text{UV}} = L_{\text{bol}} - L_x = 0.01 L_{\text{Edd}}$
- R_{hot} large!!
- LUV/Lx small, little Compton cooling: X-ray spectrum hard

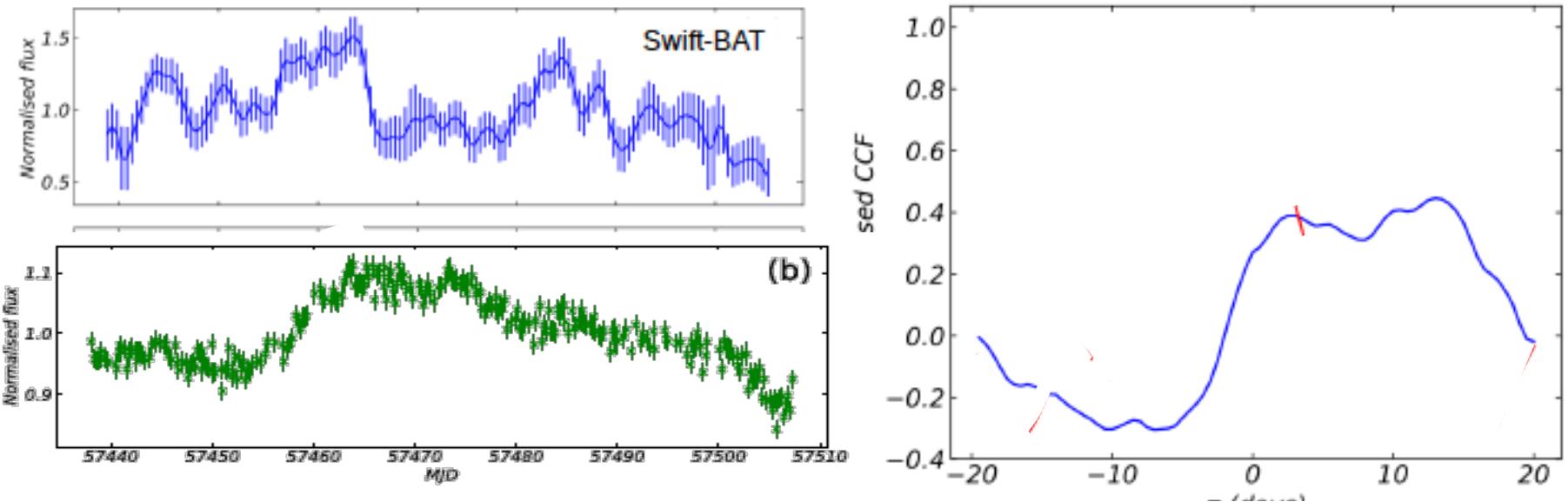
- $L_x = 0.02 L_{\text{Edd}}$,
- $L_{\text{UV}} = L_{\text{bol}} - L_x = 0.98 L_{\text{Edd}}$
- R_{hot} small!!
- LUV/Lx big, strong Compton cooling: X-ray spectrum soft

TEST; $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ continuum reverberation

- Lowest L/Ledd - Hard X-ray source $\Gamma \sim 1.7$
- Need all gravitational power from $< 50R_g$ to power L_x

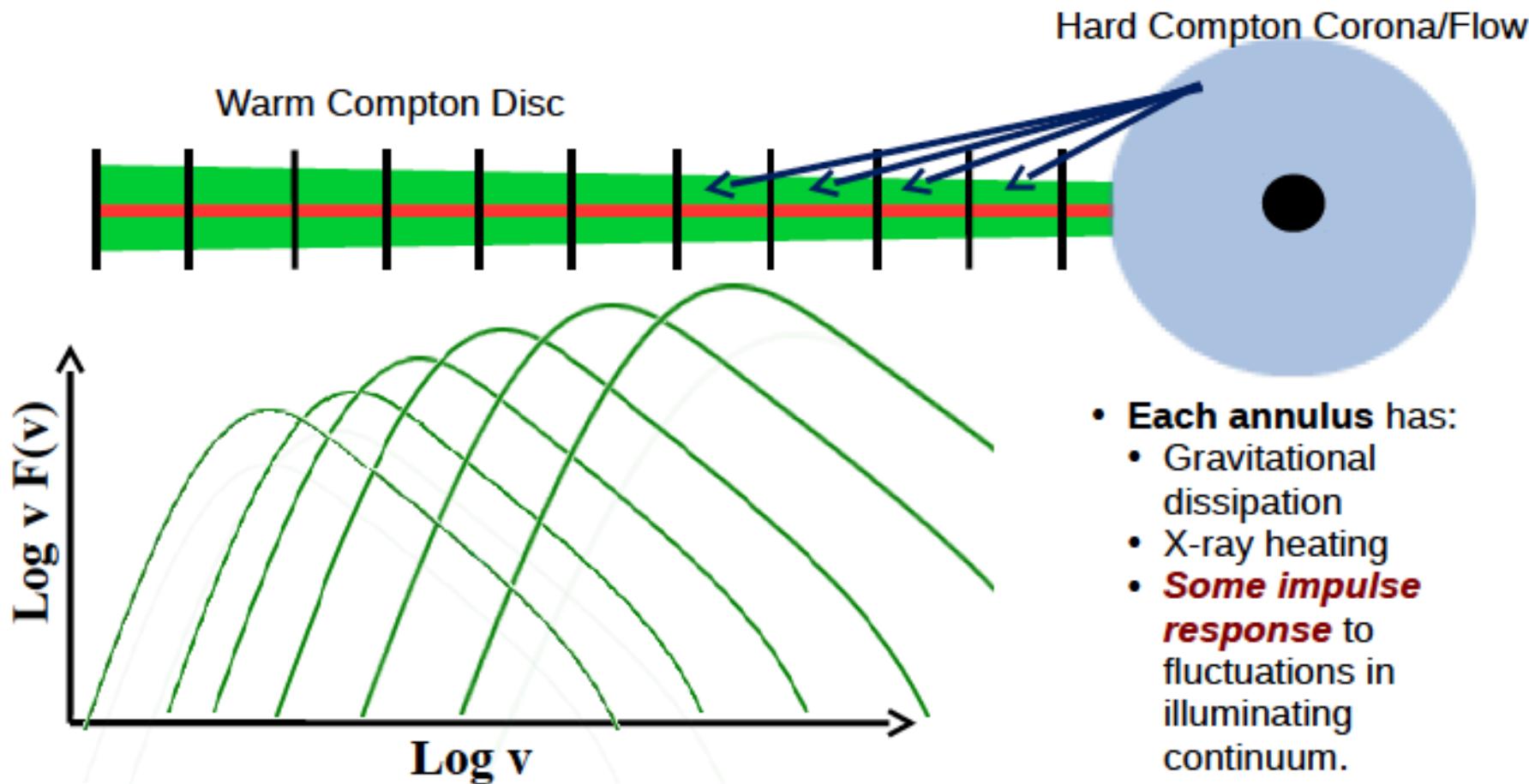


X-ray not well correlated with UV



- X-ray variable timescale ~ 1 day
- UV variable timescale ~ 20 days!!!
- So UV-X not well correlated!!

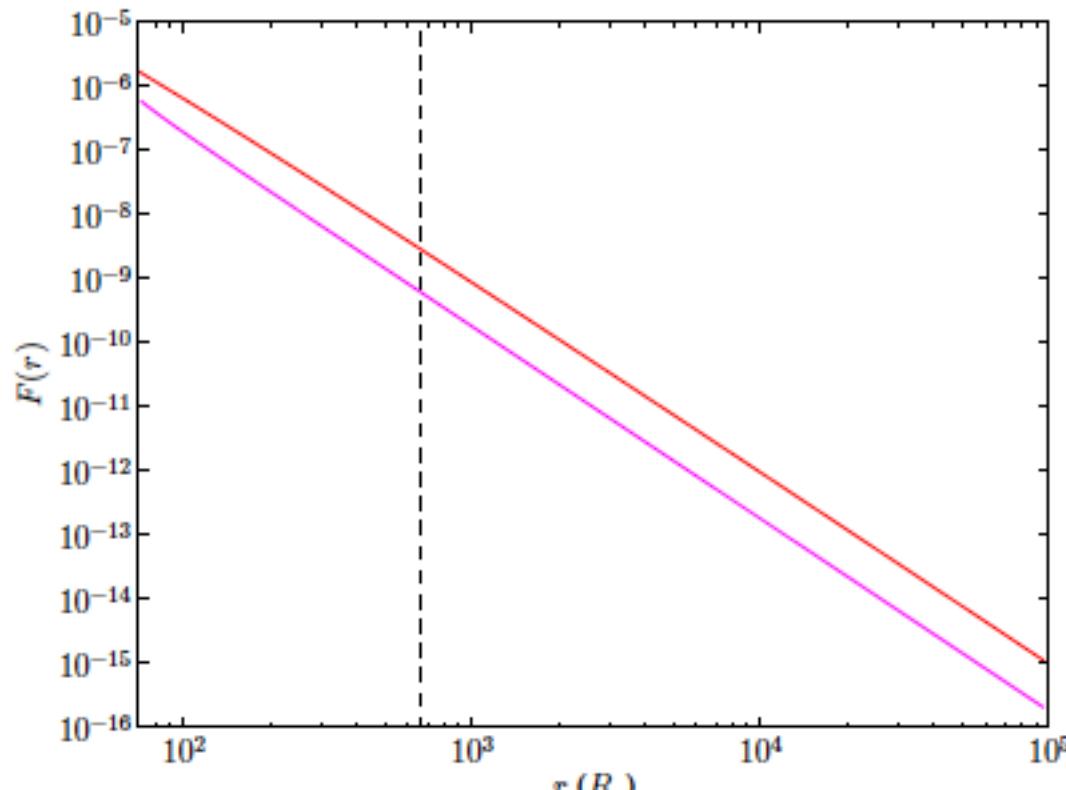
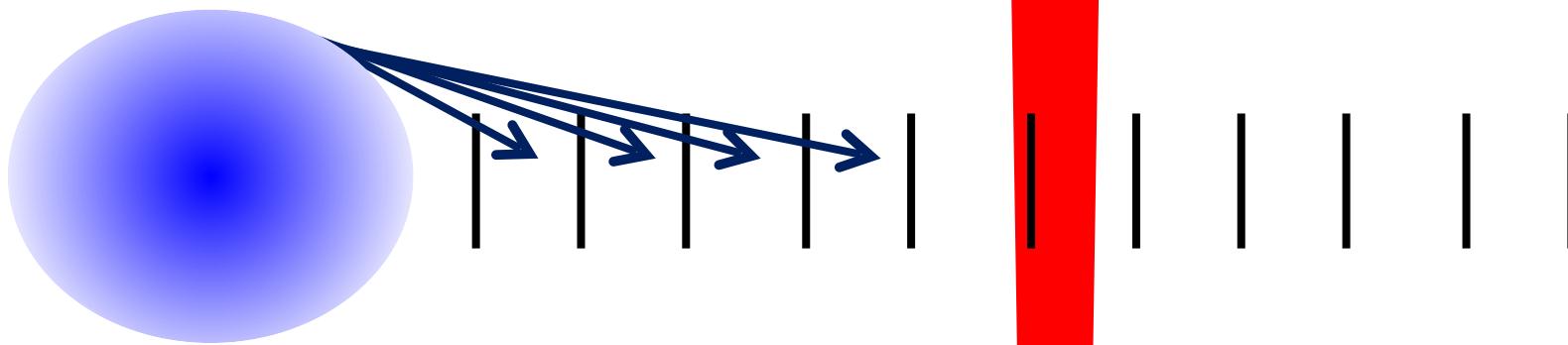
Simple Disc-Geometry Reprocessing



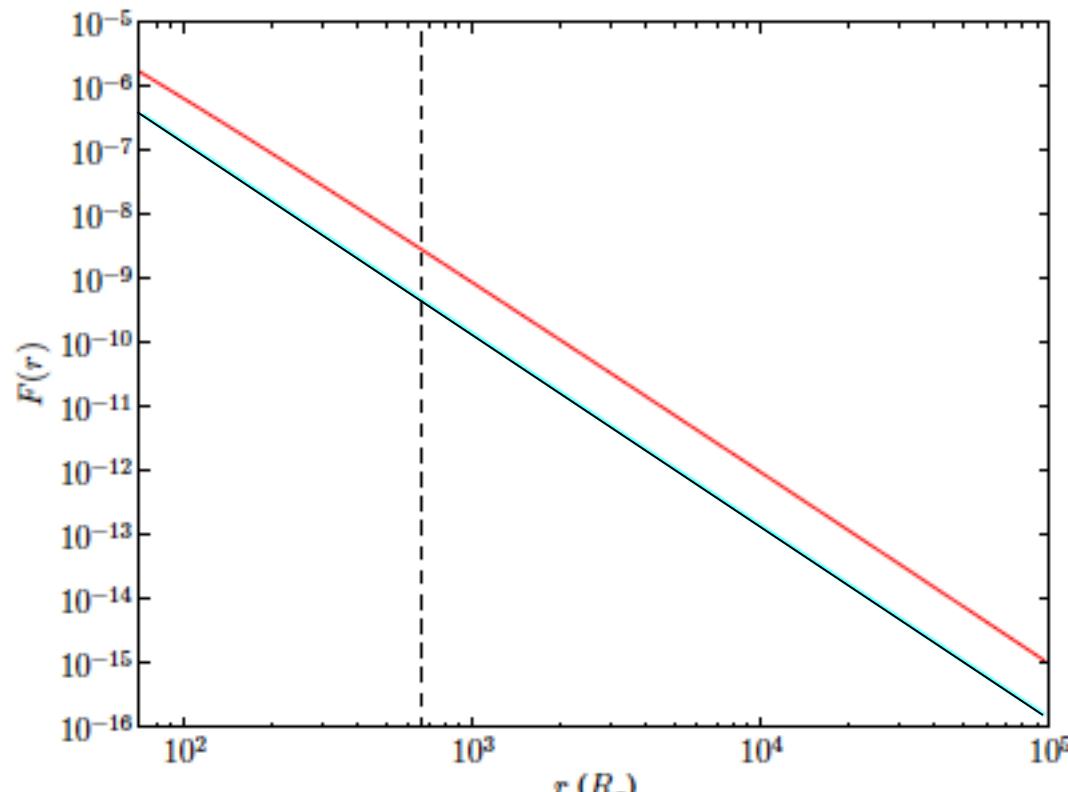
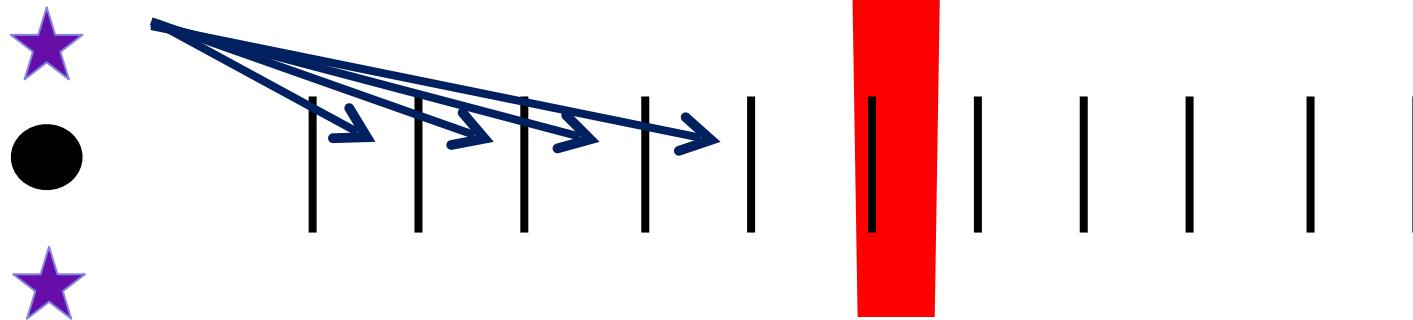
- Each annulus has:
 - Gravitational dissipation
 - X-ray heating
 - **Some impulse response** to fluctuations in illuminating continuum.

$$T_{seed}(r, t) = T_{grav}(r) \left(\frac{F_{rep}(r, t) + F_{grav}(r)}{F_{grav}(r)} \right)^{1/4}$$

Illumination by extended source powered by gravity

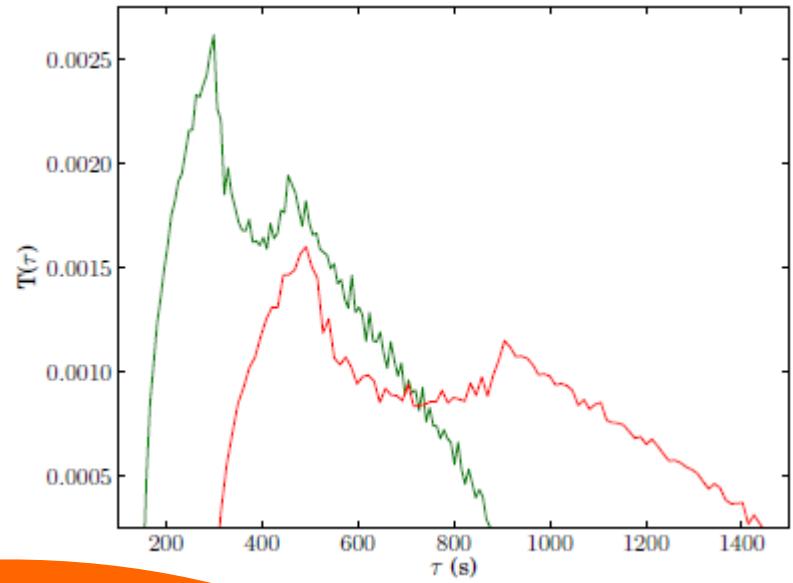
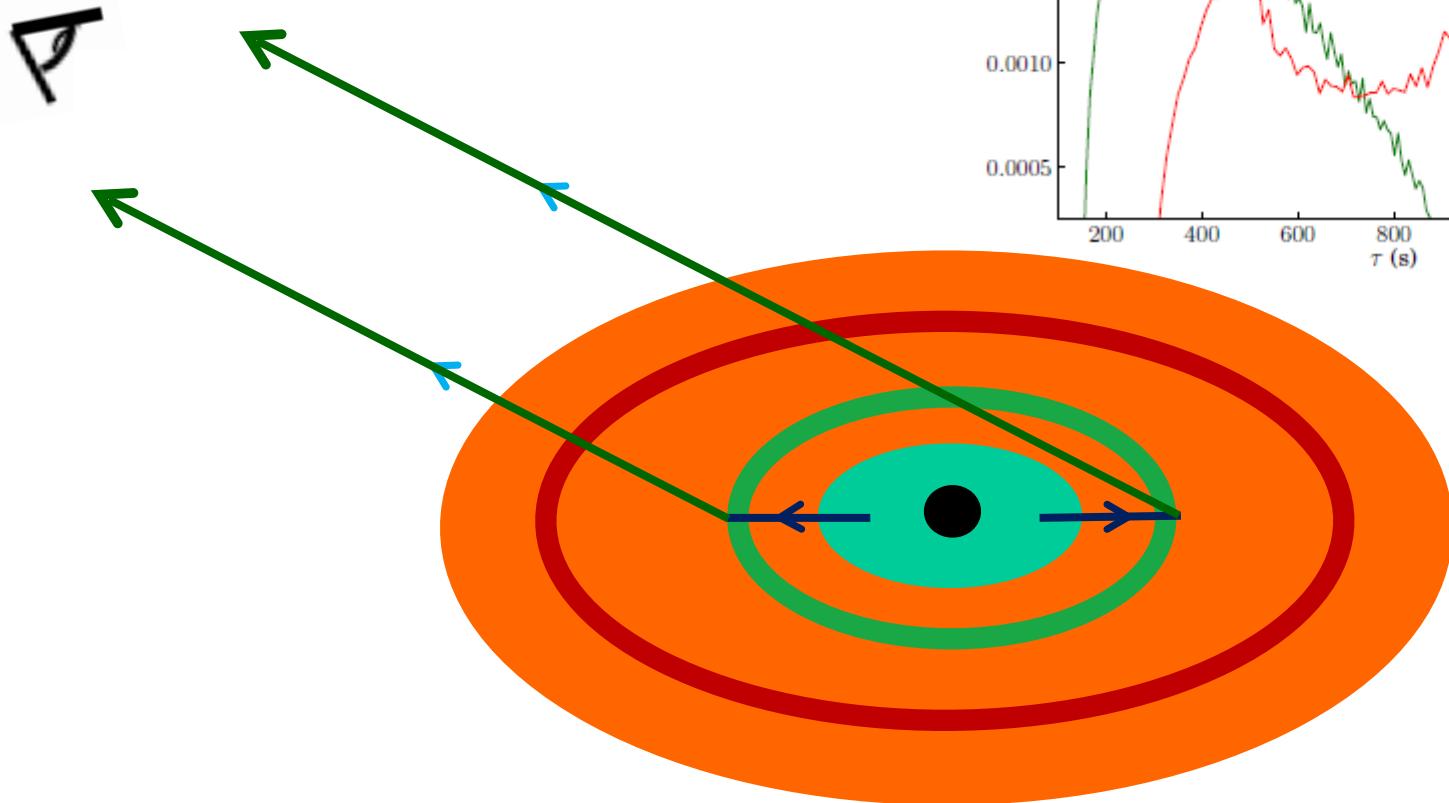


Similar to 10 Rg lamppost!!



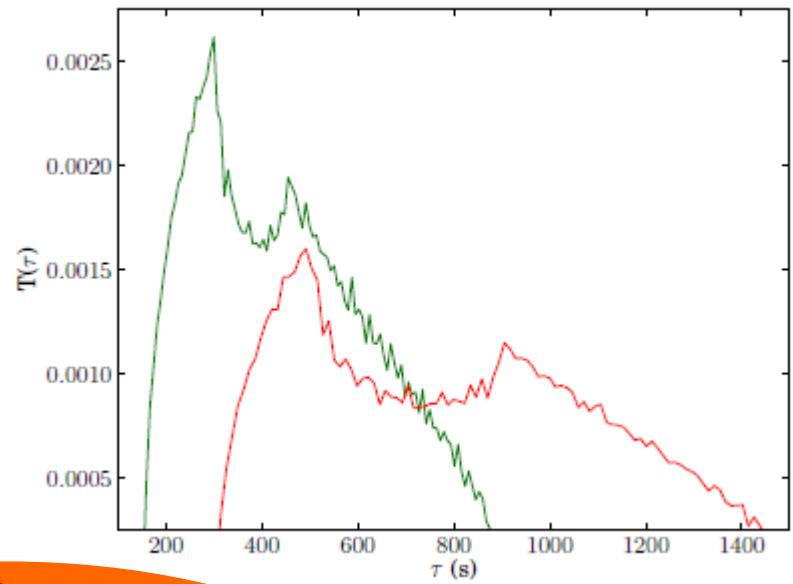
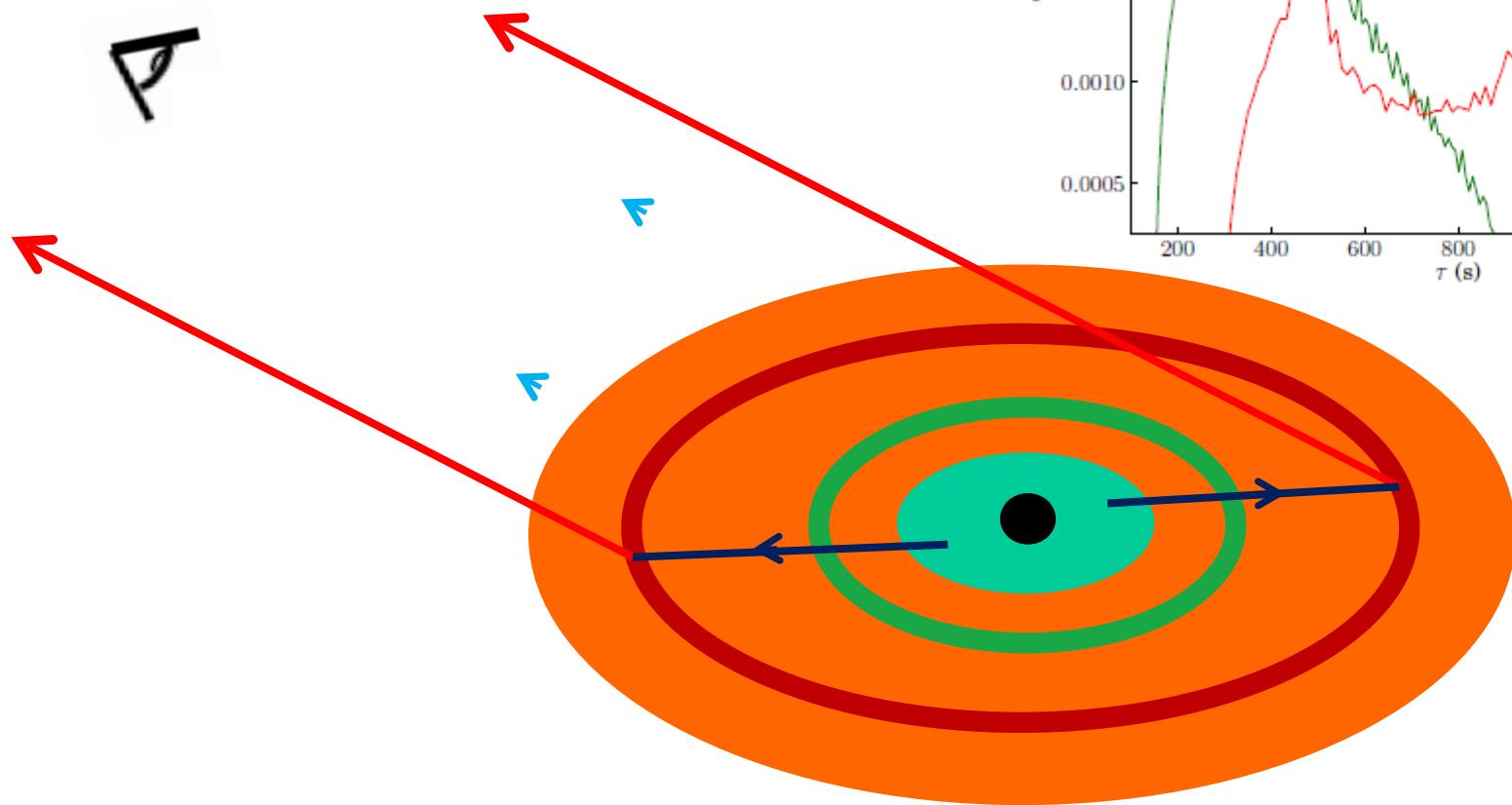
Disc Transfer Functions

Smoothing \sim lag timescale



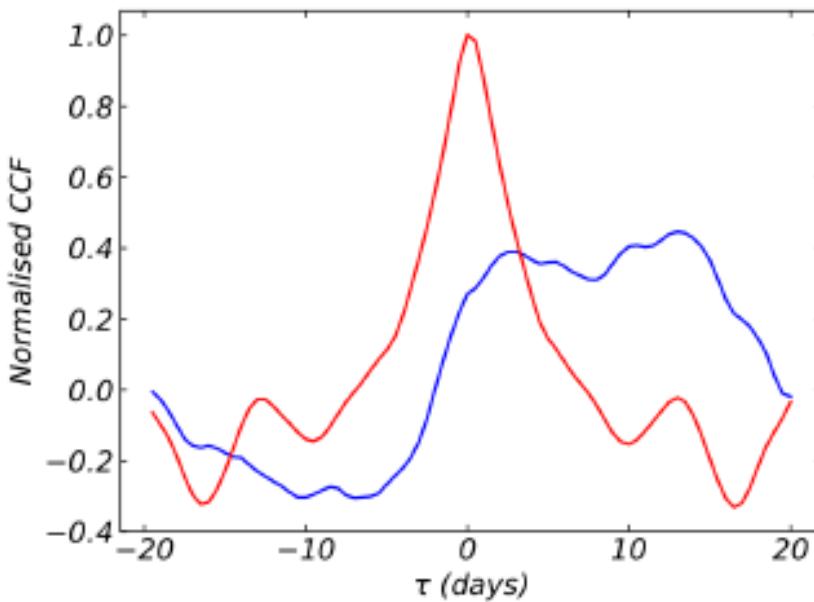
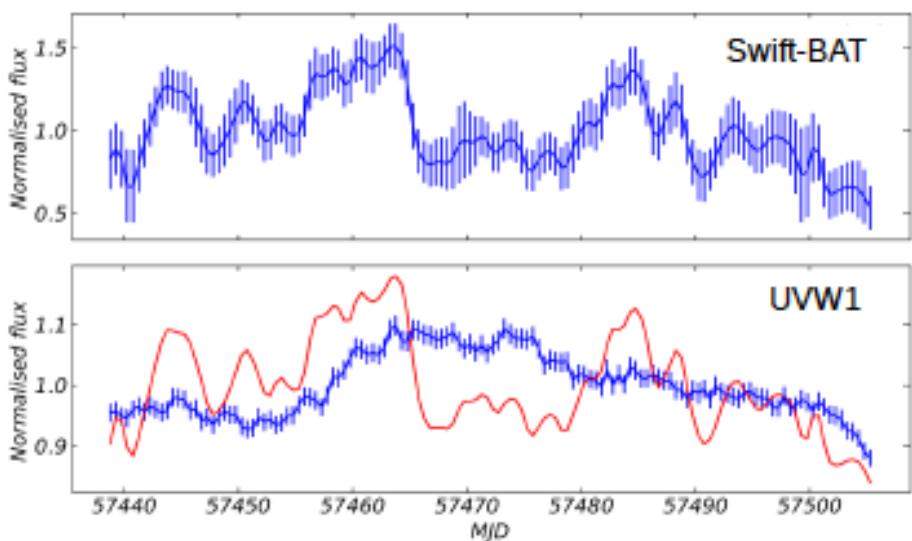
Disc Transfer Functions

Smoothing \sim lag timescale



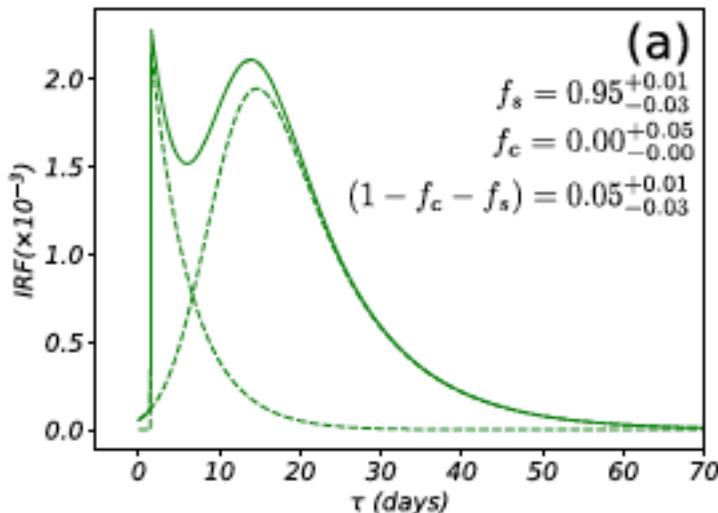
Simple Disc-Geometry Reprocessing

- Blue is data, red is model

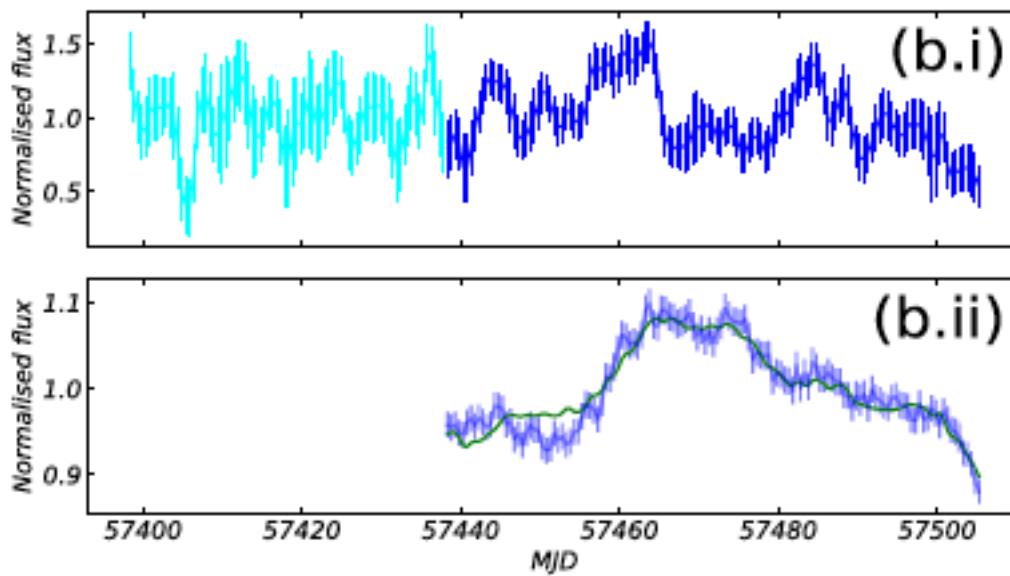


- UVW1 lightcurve and BAT/UVW1 cross-correlation are not having a good time!
- Model predicts ***much*** higher cross-correlation than observed.
- Our data doesn't agree with a UV response on small size scales. We've seen this before. (Gardner + Done 2017; Buisson+ 2018)

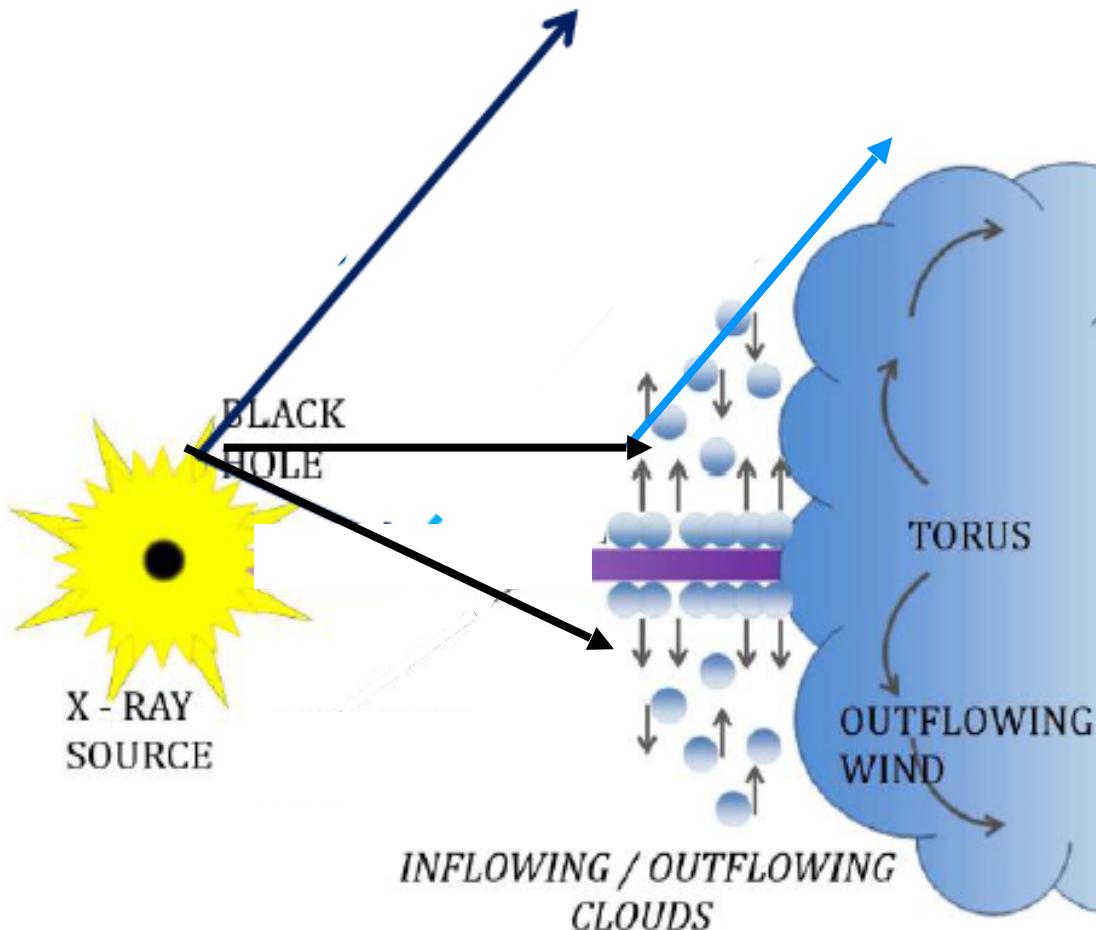
What can work ?



- No response on <2 days
- NOTHING on 50Rg!!
- Big spike at 2 days (??)
- And then a broad response to 20 days - BLR



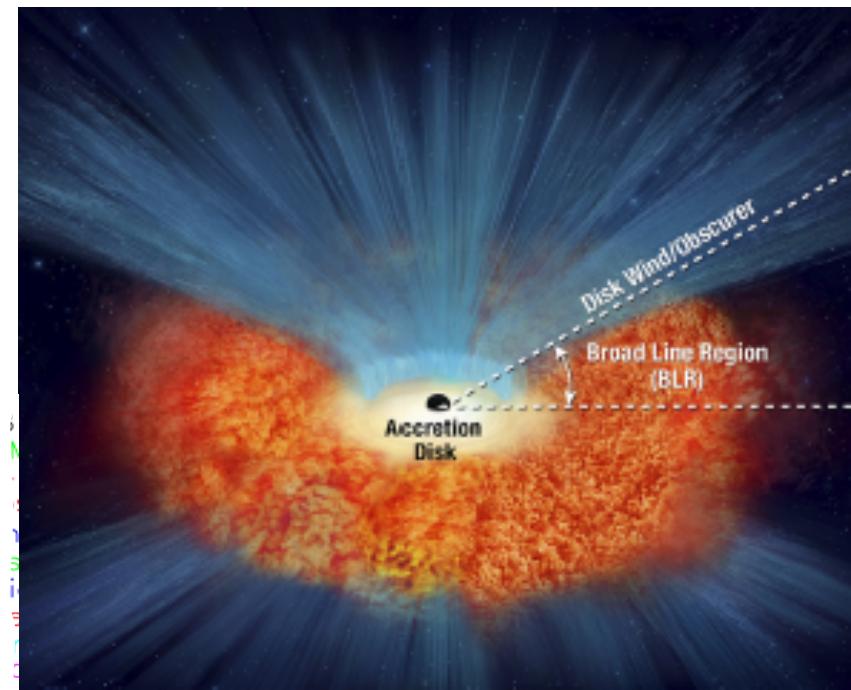
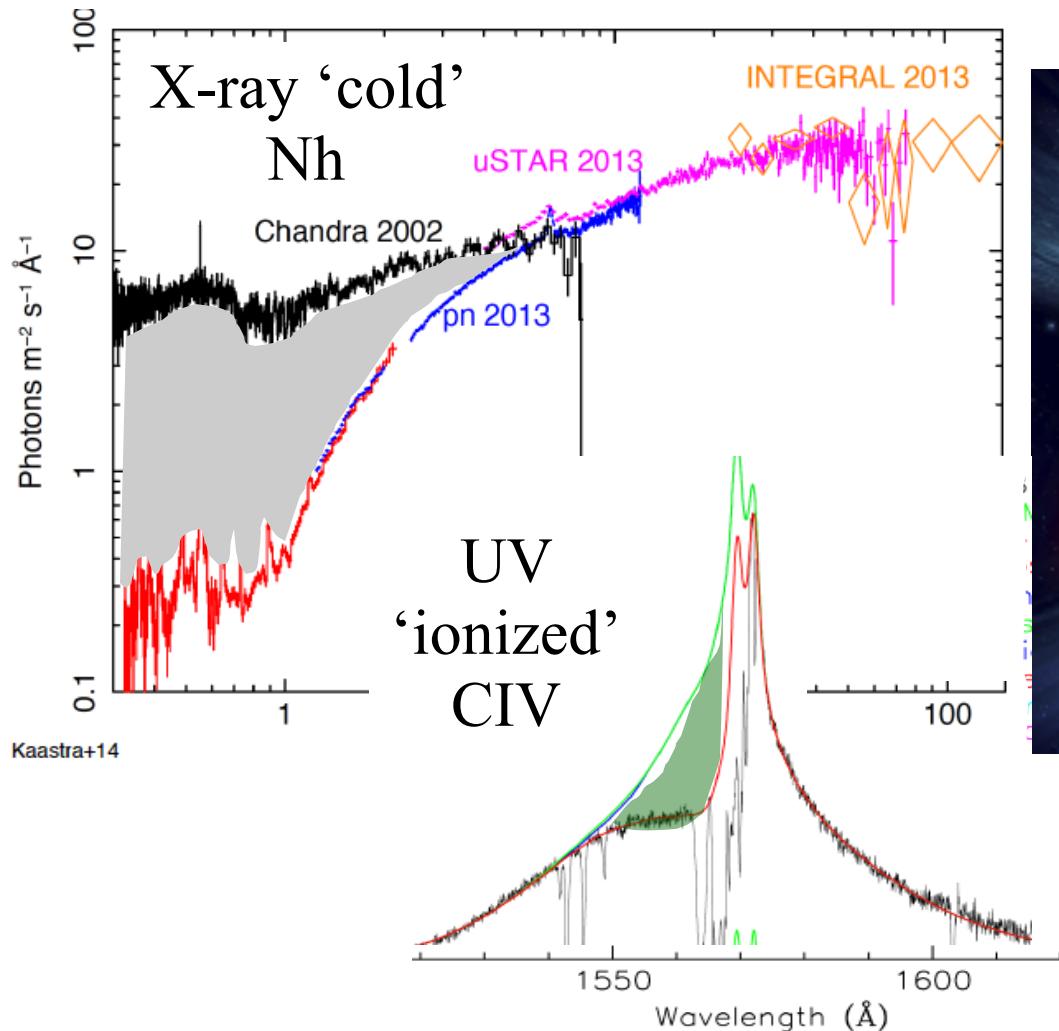
BLR/inner BLR size scale 500-1000R_g lines+diffuse UV



- Disc truncation!!
- BUT iron line profile
(Keck et al 2016)
- BUT reverberation
(Zoghbi et al 2012)

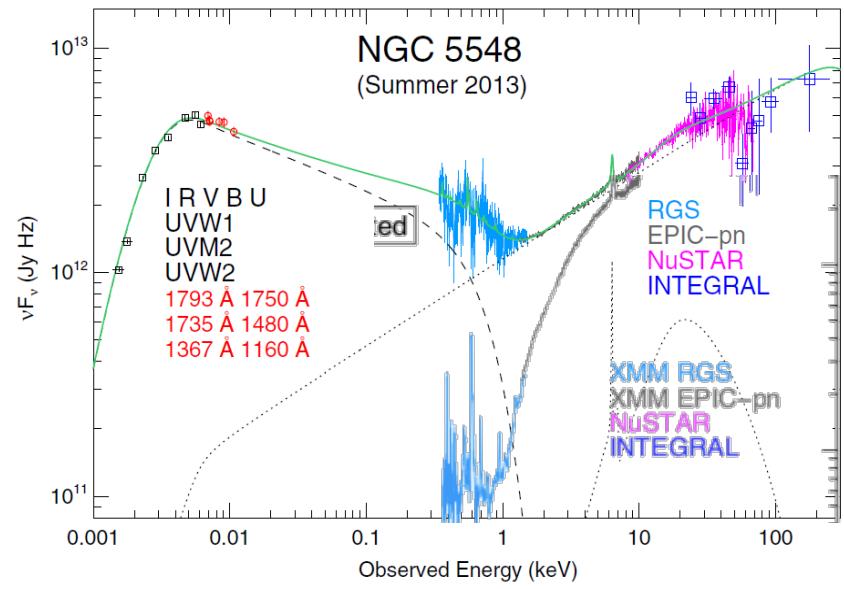
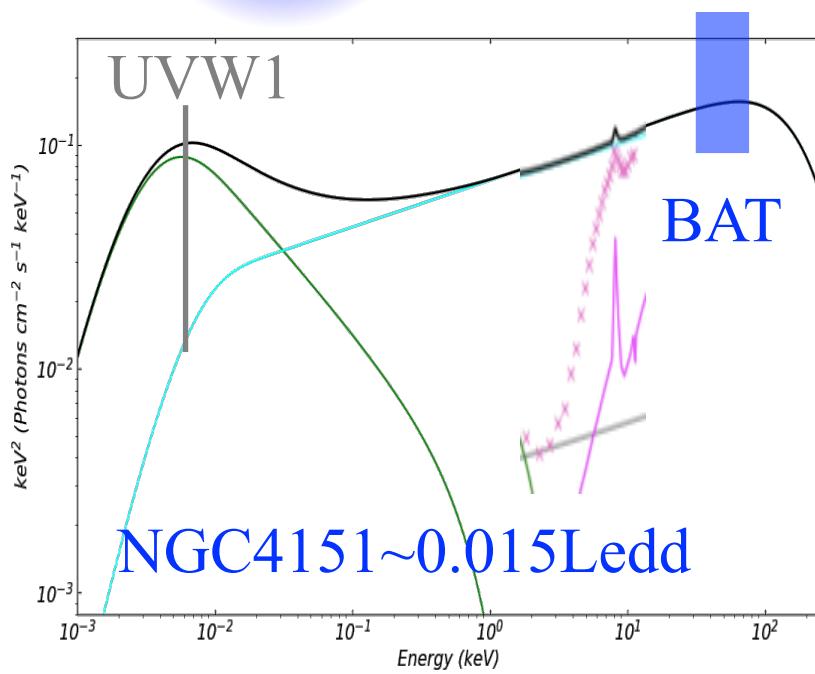
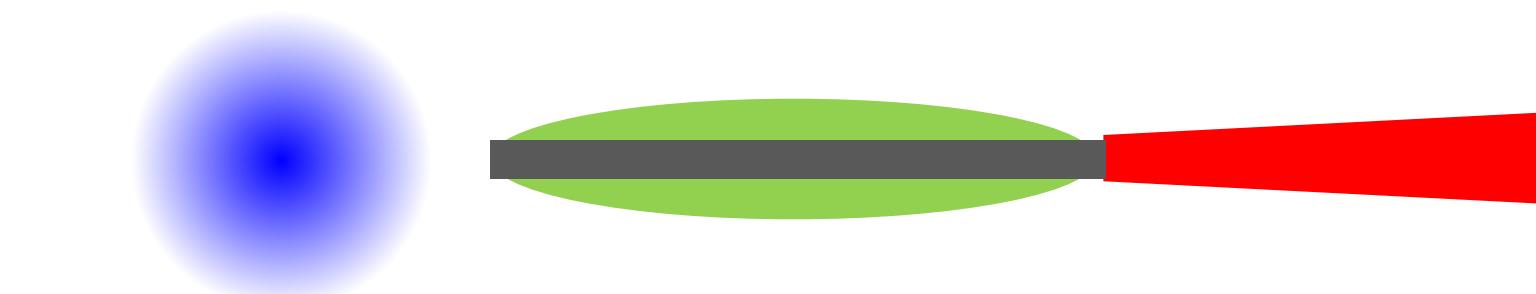
Now say X-ray Fe line is narrow,
3 days Fe lag
Zoghbi, Cackett & Miller 2020

NGC5548 monitoring campaign



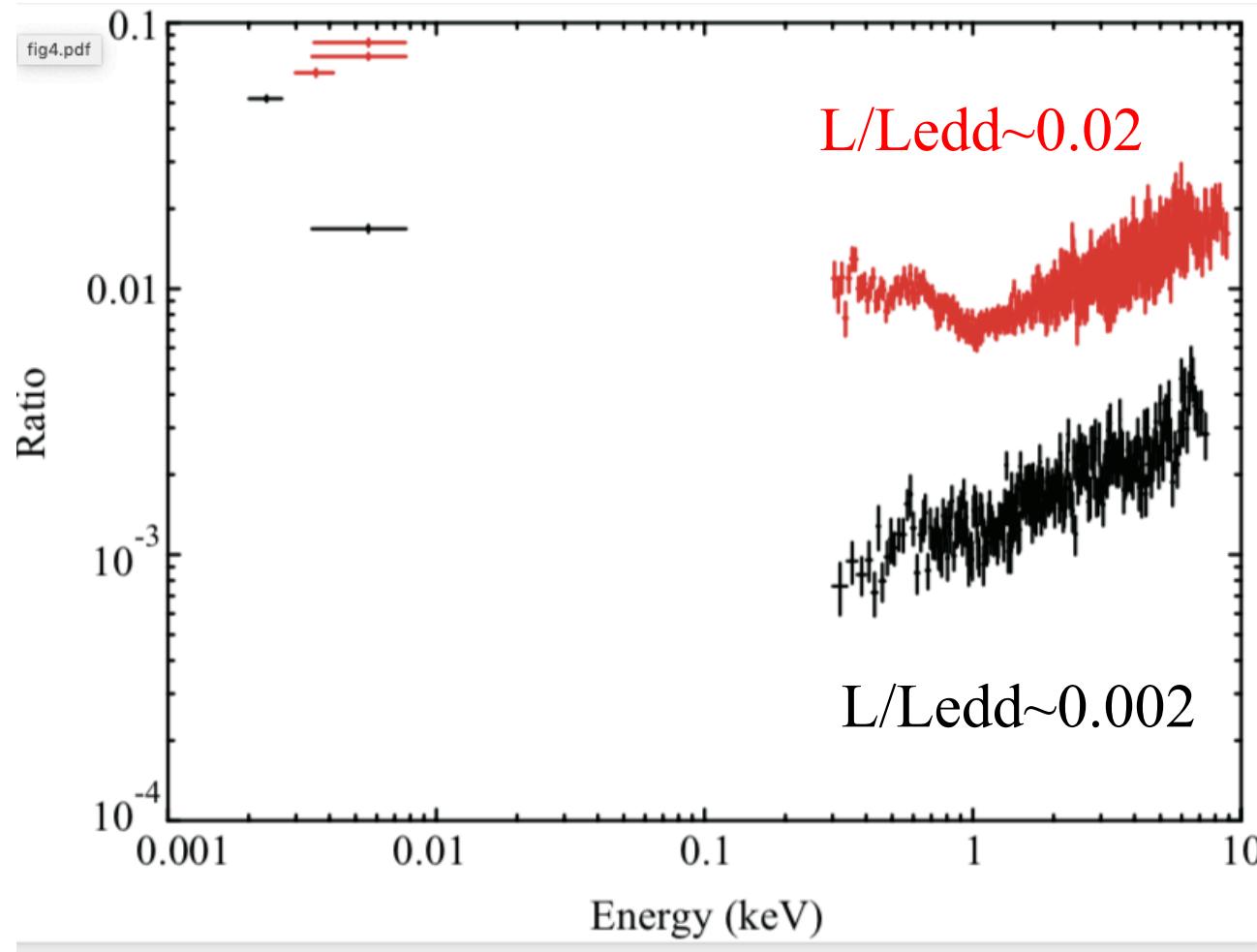
Dehghanian et al 2019b,2020
Kaastra et al 2014

Most Opt variability – LEAST DISC +complex variable X-ray absorber +redder UV spectrum



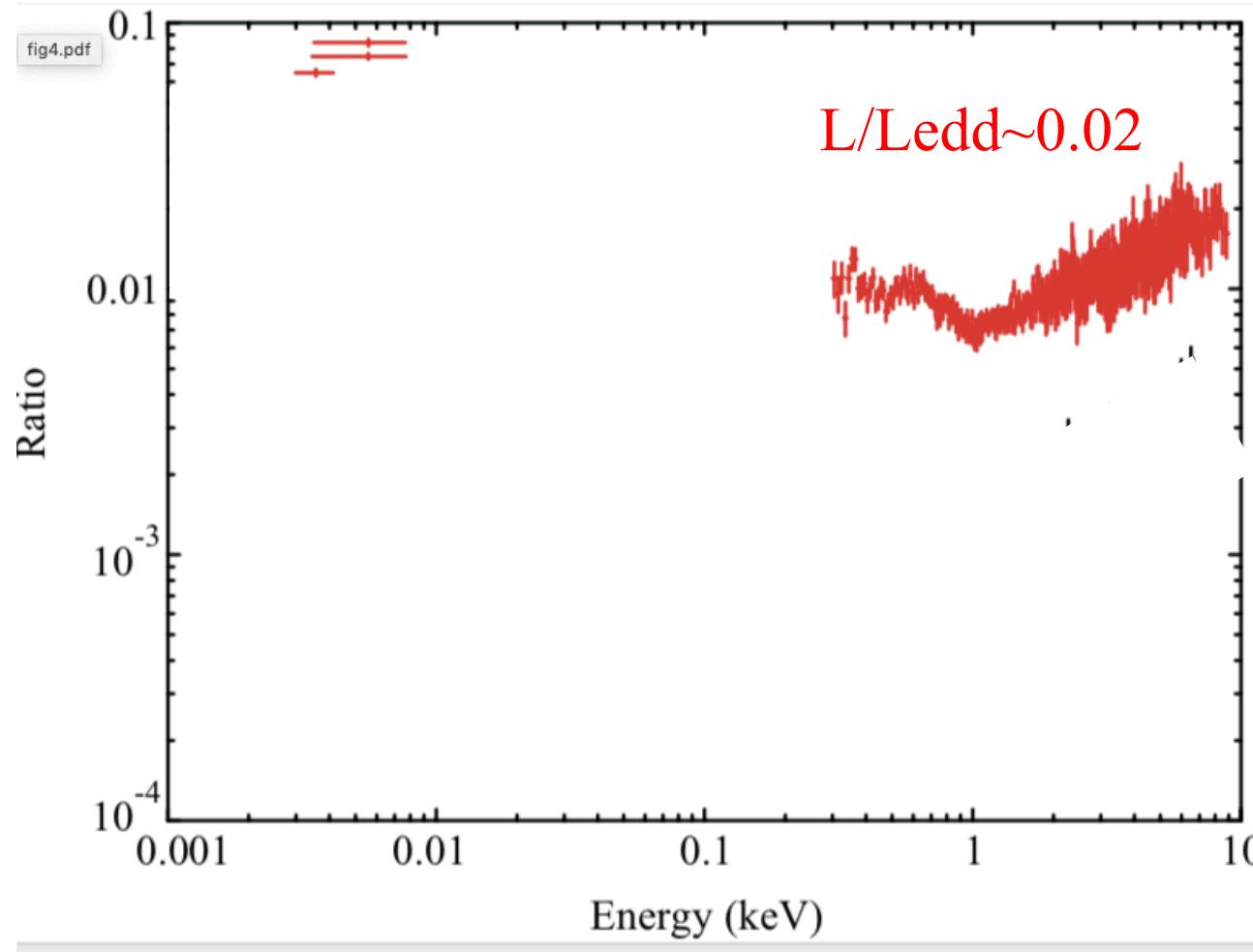
Changing look (state!) AGN – NGC6814

Noda & Done 2020



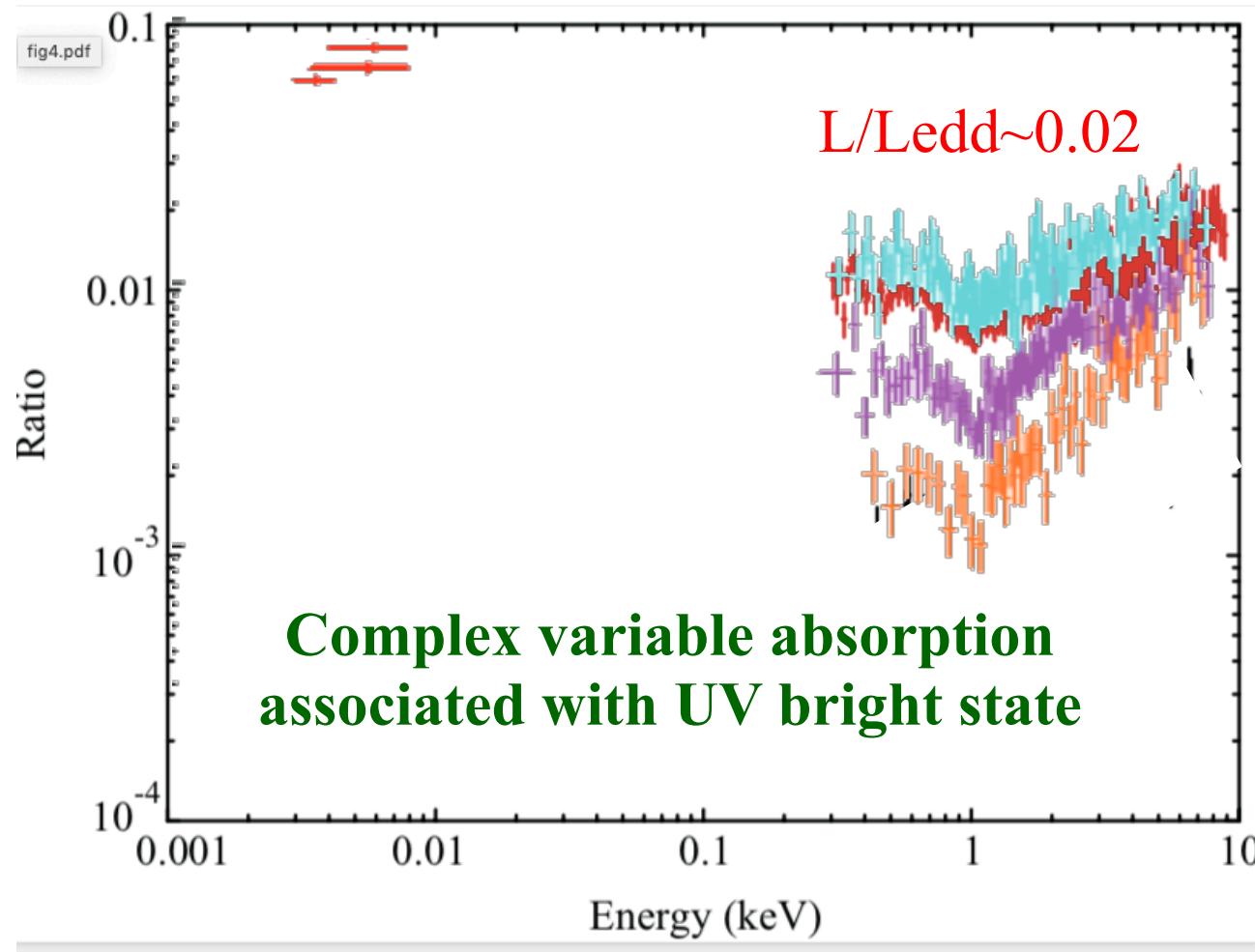
Changing look (state!) AGN – NGC6814

Noda & Done 2020



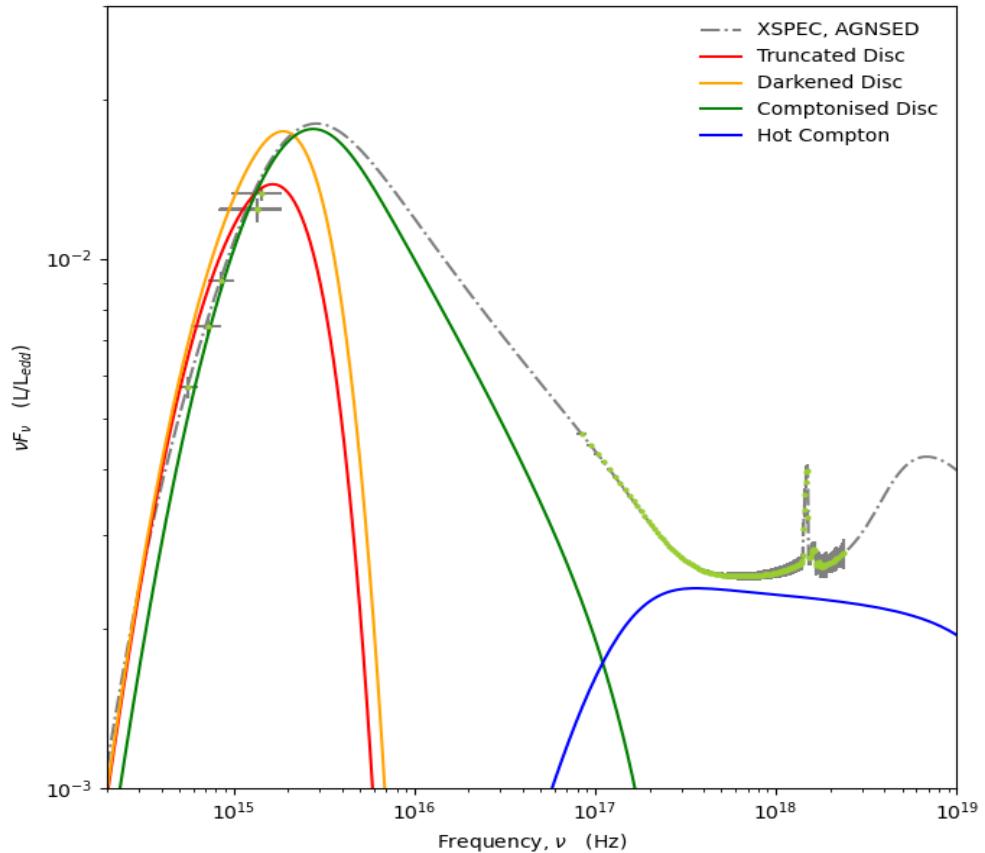
Changing look (state!) AGN – NGC6814

Noda & Done 2020

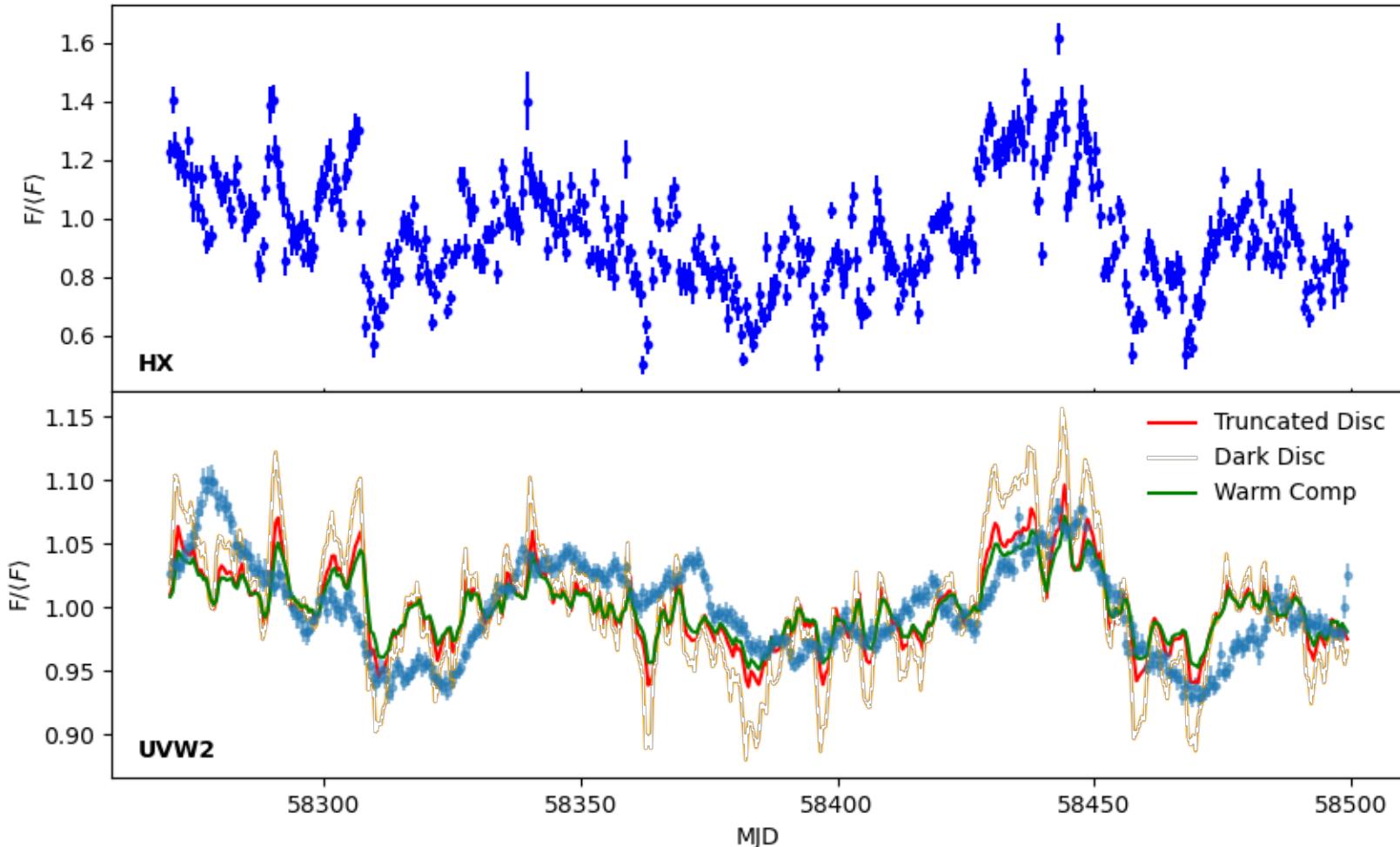


TEST; $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ continuum reverberation

- F9 $L/L_{edd} \sim 0.08$
- X-ray $\Gamma \sim 2$
- Gravitational power from $< 20R_g$ to power L_x
- Hagen, CD...2022



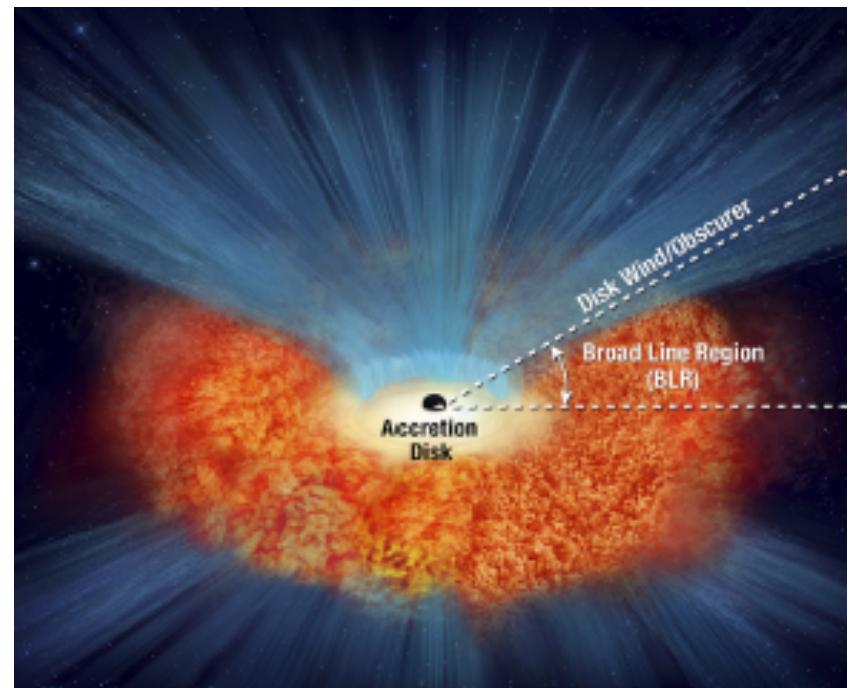
TEST; $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ continuum reverberation (high frequency)



Black hole accretion flows

- Depend on mass, L/Ledd and spin.
- BHB transition : Inner Disc to ADAF $\sim 0.01 \text{Ledd}$
- Radial truncation - HOW?? And WHY???
- AGN: Use optical spectra to get M and L/LEdd
- SED changes SUBSTANTIALLY with L/Ledd
- SHOW THE SED!!!
- AGN transition – Changing Look/STATE Quasars
- UV-SX collapses $\sim 0.01 \text{LEdd}$, BLR mostly disappears
- WHAT IS THE SX?? warm Compton from disc? WHY??
- Reverberation map it and it looks good for L/Ledd ~ 0.1 !

- But NOT for lower L/
Ledd as also get strong
UV component from
wind/BLR...
- We need to understand
the winds to
understand the
continuum
- XRISM 2023
- Athena ~2030



Deghanian et al 2019b,2020
Kaastra et al 2014