

Wind accretion in Supergiant X-ray Binaries



Ileyk El Mellah

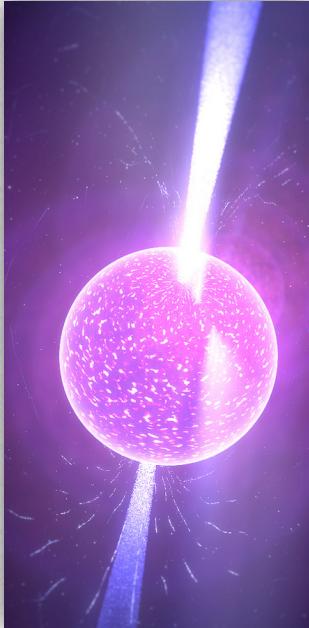
Rony Keppens
& the X-Wind collaboration

CmPA – KU Leuven

Geneva
February 2019

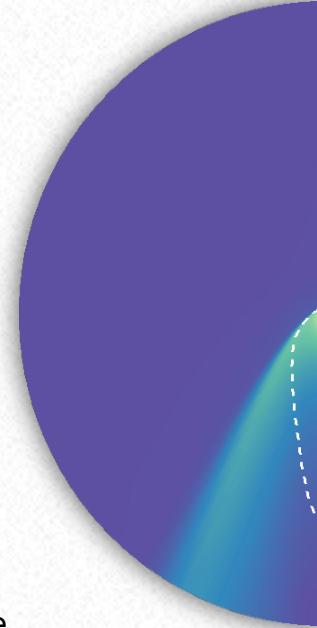
Introduction

The challenge of scales



1. clumps capture?
2. disc-like structure?

3 orders of magnitude



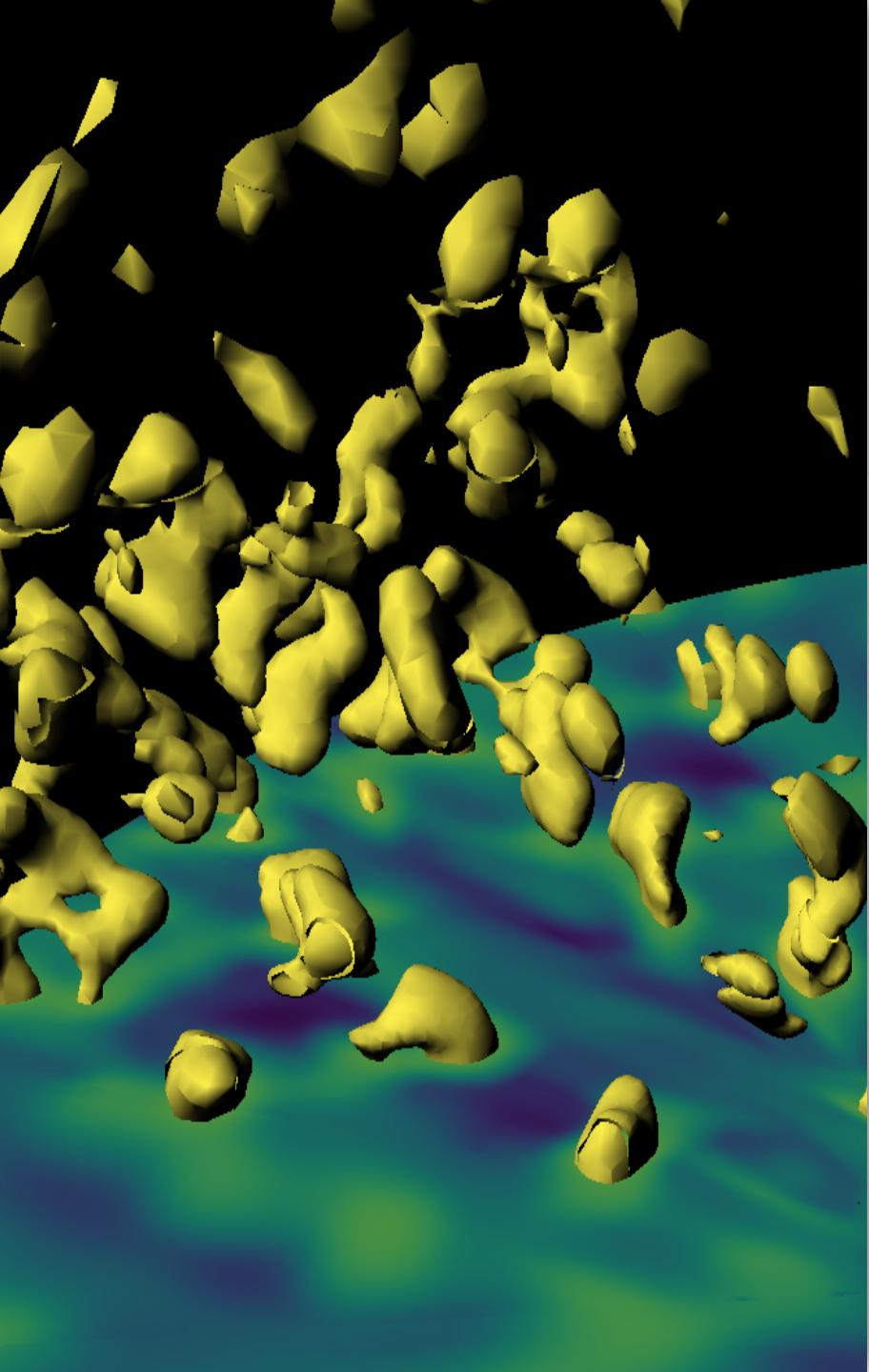
NS rad.
 $R_{\text{NS}} \sim 15 \text{ kms}$

NS mag. rad.
 $\sim \text{a few } 100 R_{\text{NS}}$

ext. acc. sphere
 $8R_{\text{acc}} \sim a/20 \text{ to } a/2$

orb. sep.
 $a \sim 0.1 \text{ AU}$

log length scale
from compact
accretor



Clumps in the wind

*Accretion from a clumpy
massive-star wind in SgXB,*

MNRAS 2018

IEM, Jon Sundqvist, Rony Keppens

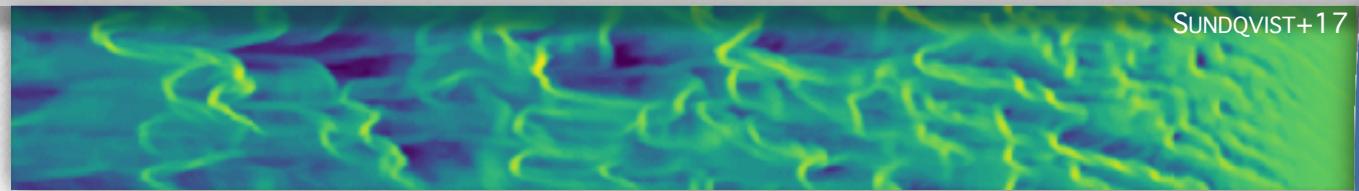


Clump dimensions

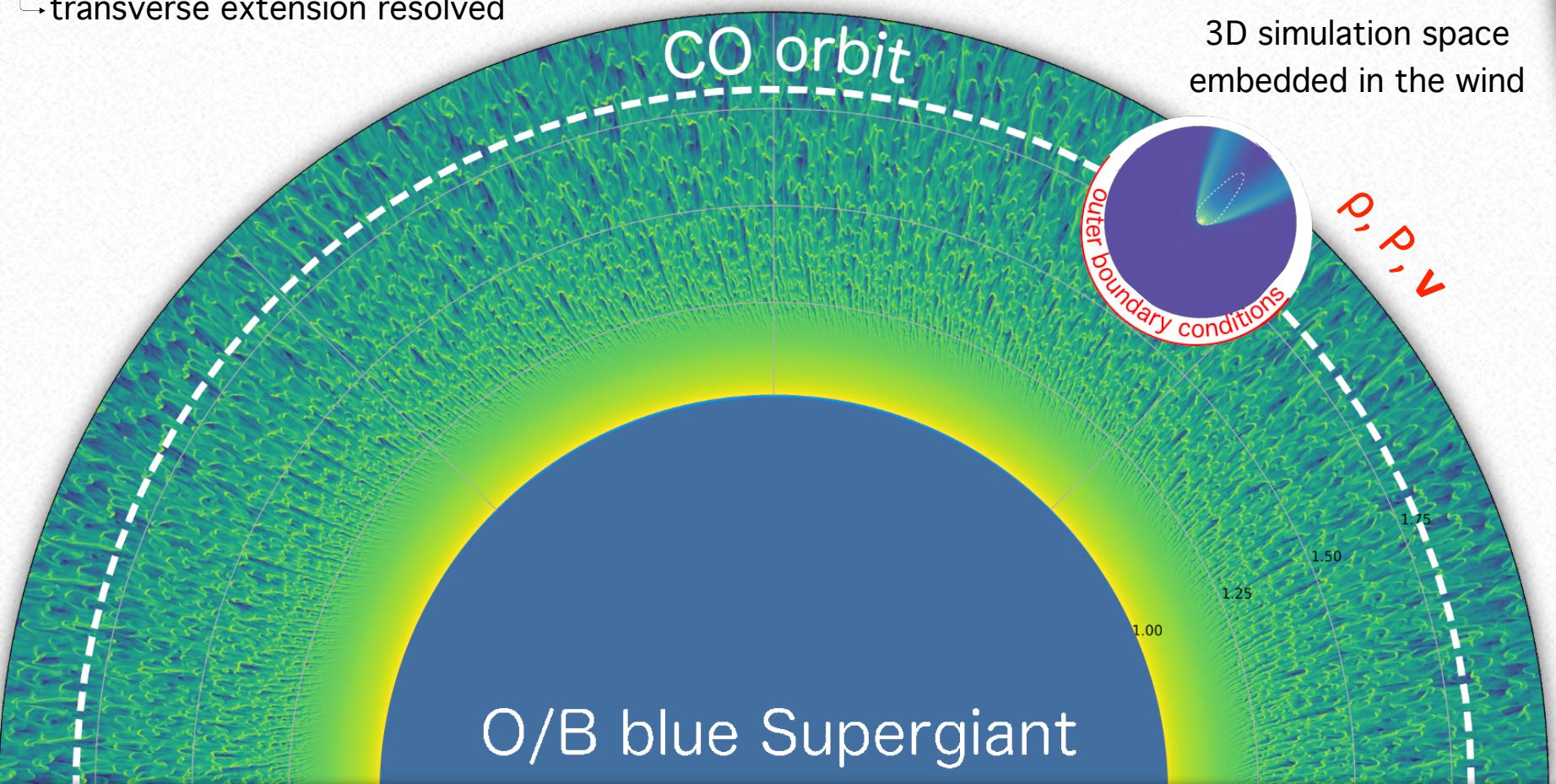
Line-driven winds

Internal shocks
=> clumps

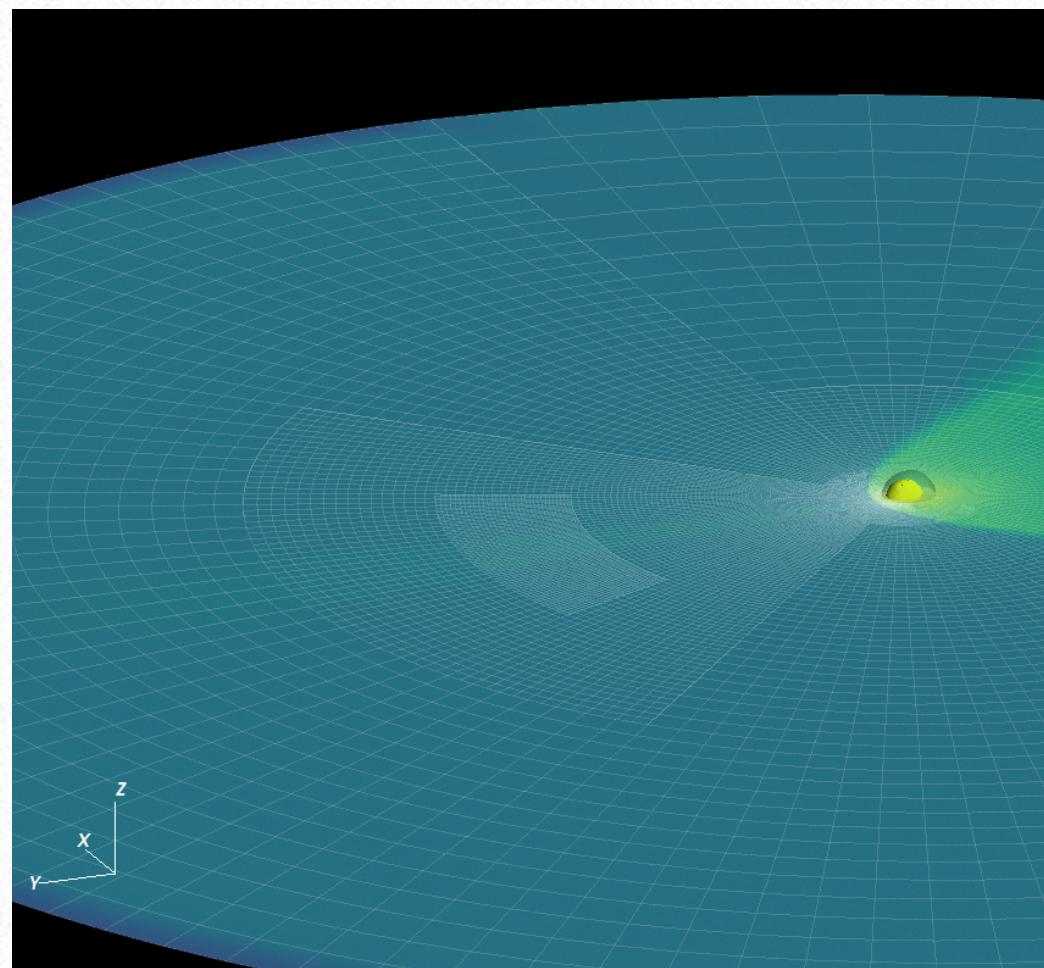
Pseudo-planar 2D simulations
↳ transverse extension resolved



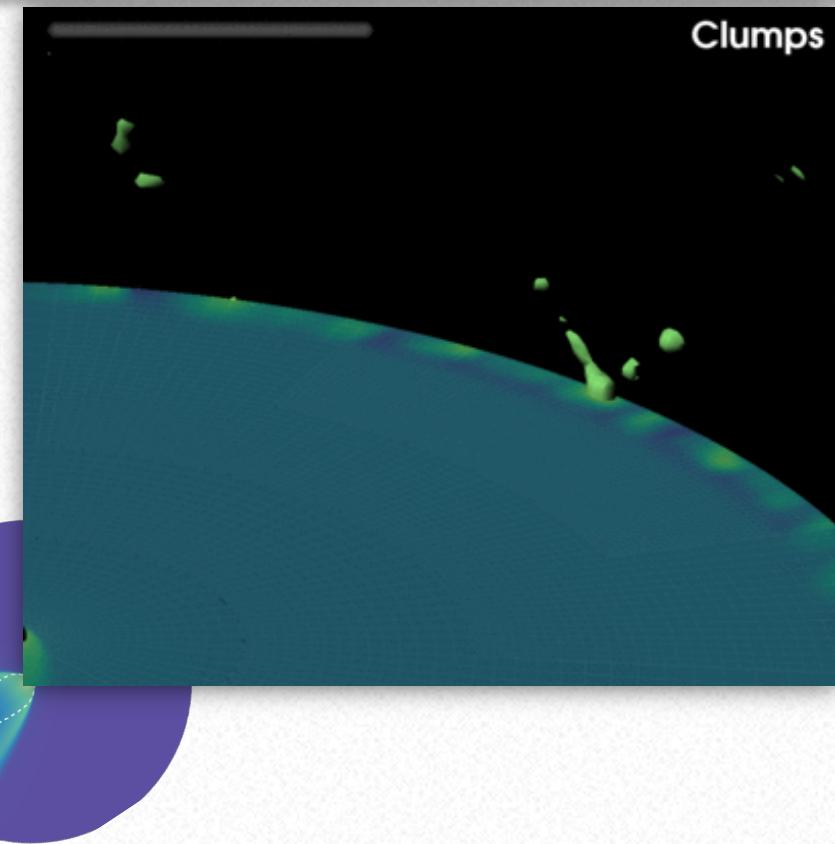
Supergiant star



Structure of the flow and time variability of the mass accretion rate

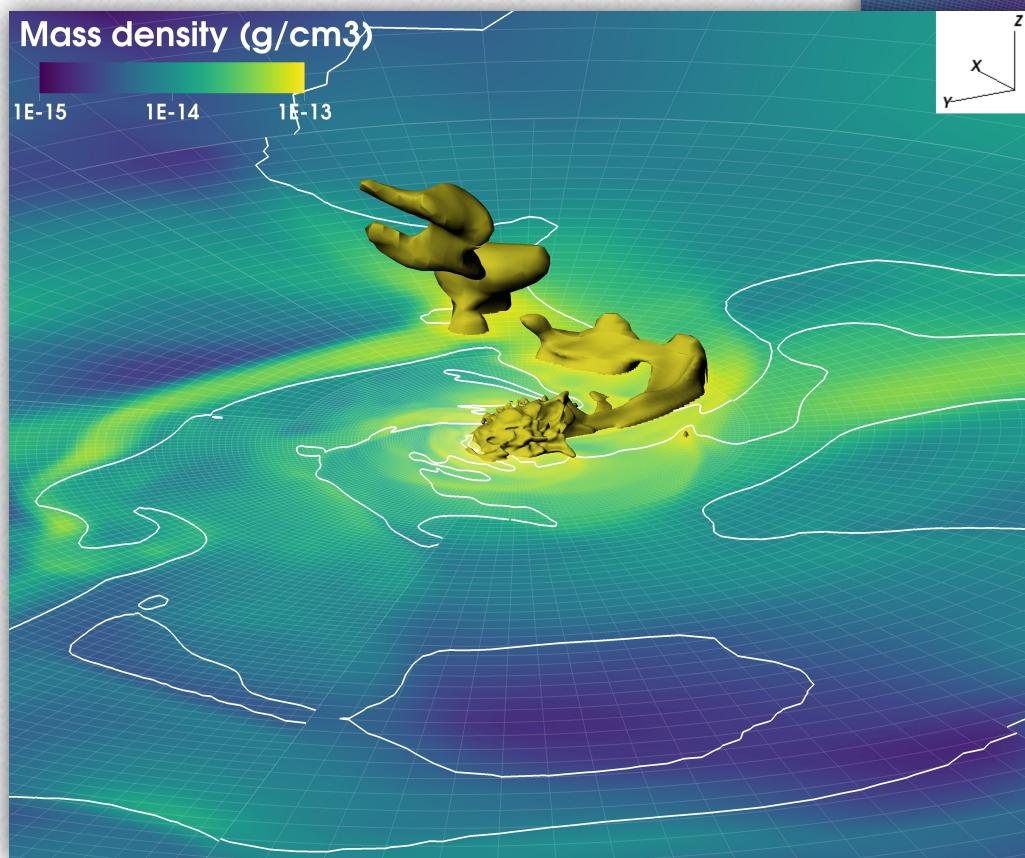
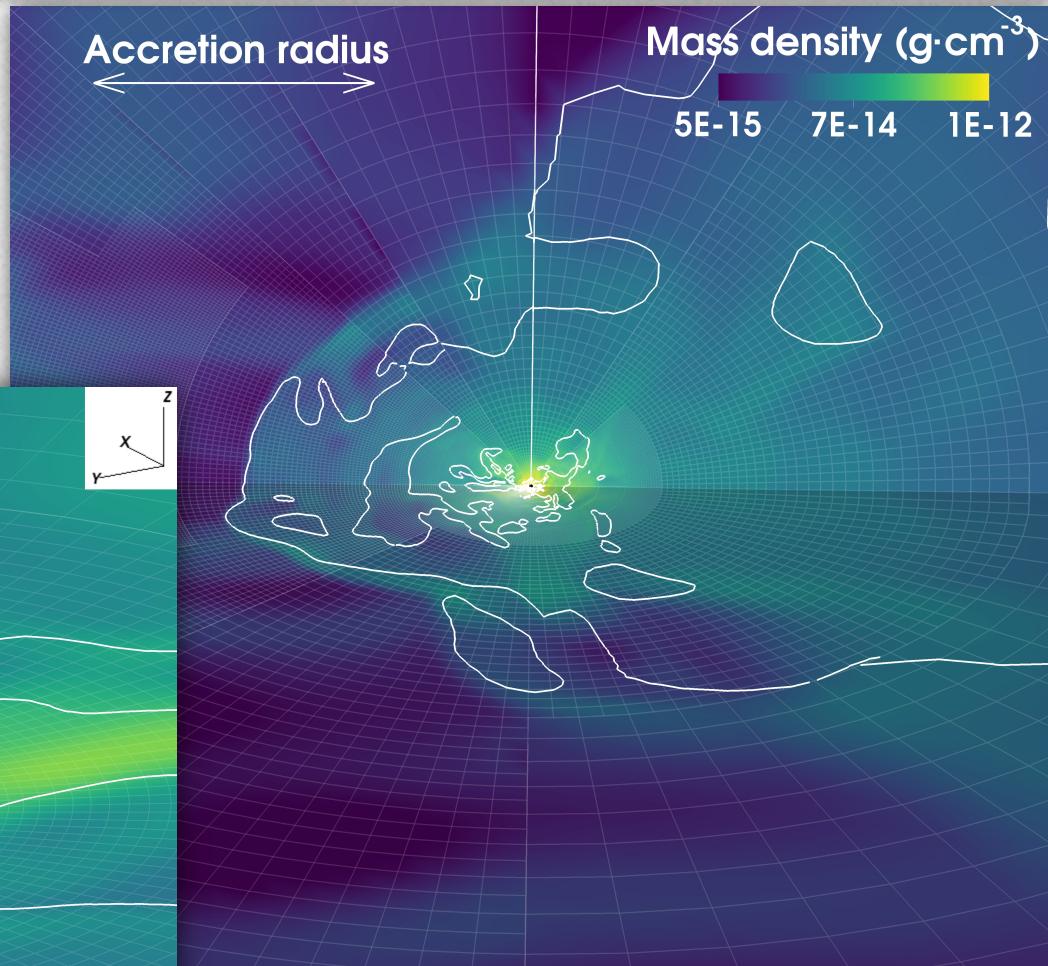


Ballistic clumps



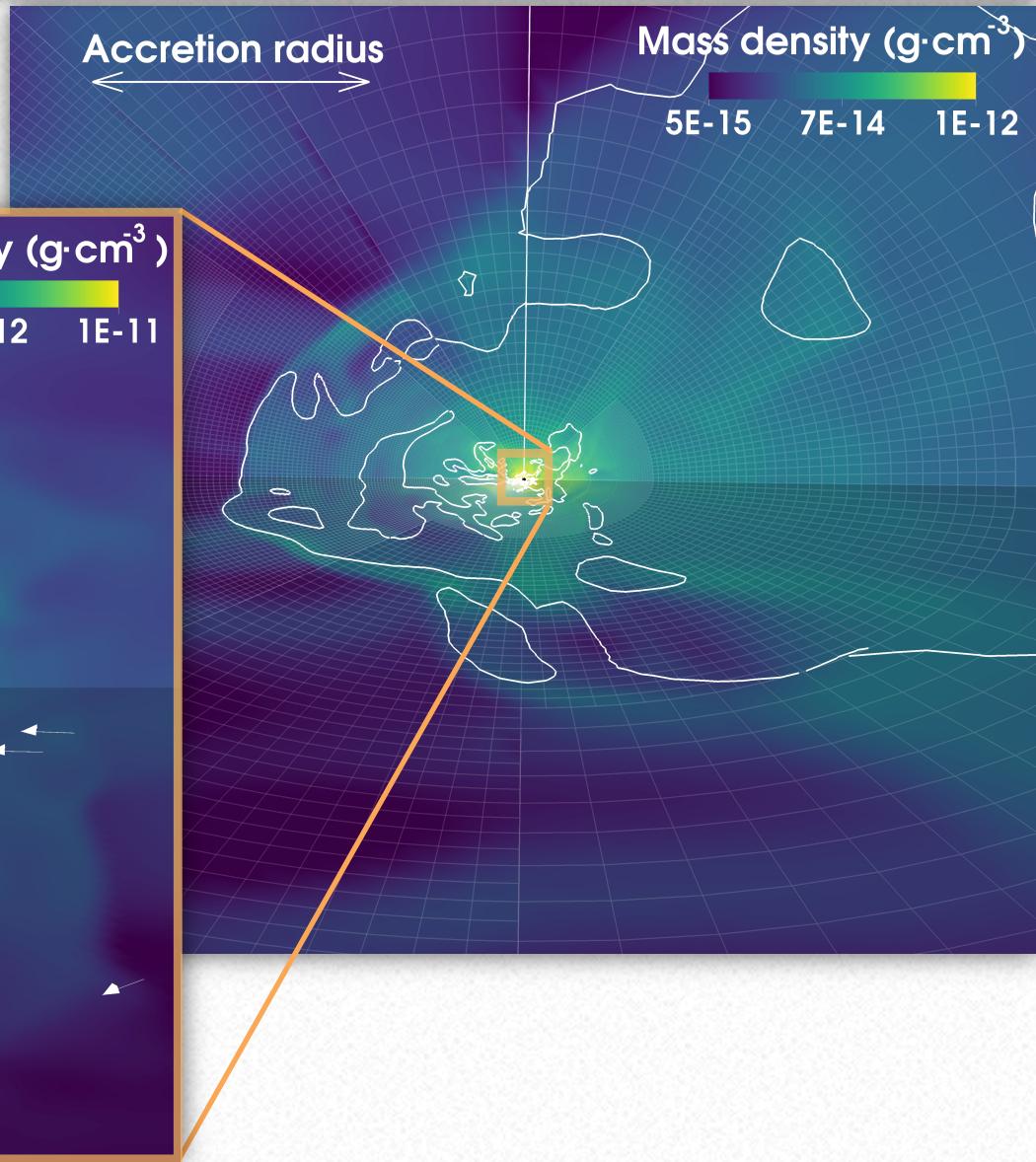
Structure of the flow and time variability of the mass accretion rate

Bow shock @ accretion radius
↳ prevents direct accretion of clumps
↳ evacuation of angular momentum



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Turbulent innermost
shocked region

Structure of the flow and time variability of the mass accretion rate

Bow shock @ accretion radius

↳ prevents direct accretion of clumps

↳ evacuation of angular momentum

↳ instability @ NS magnetosphere required

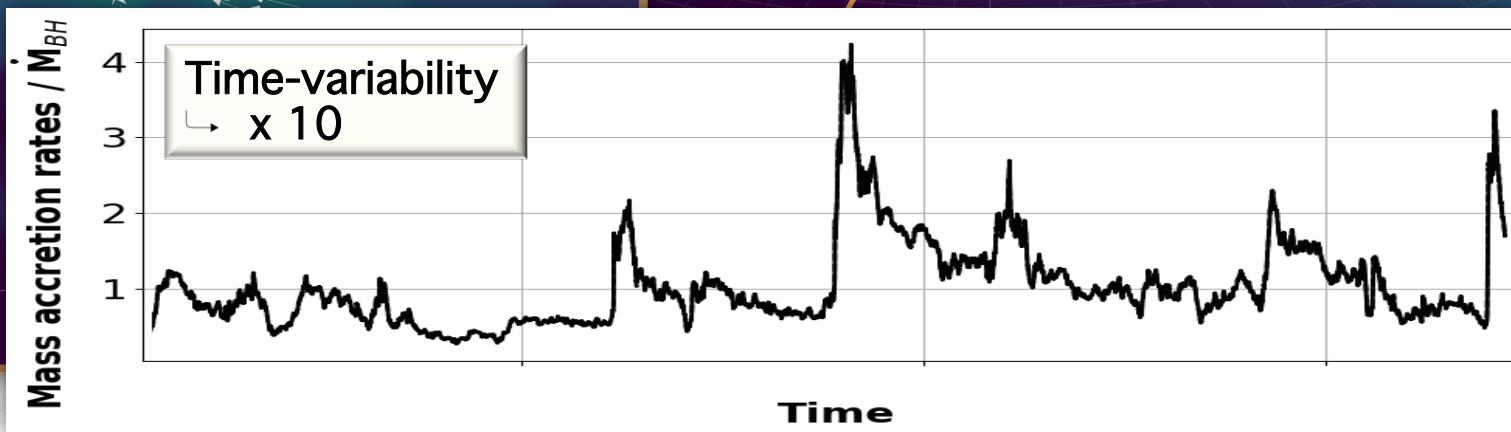
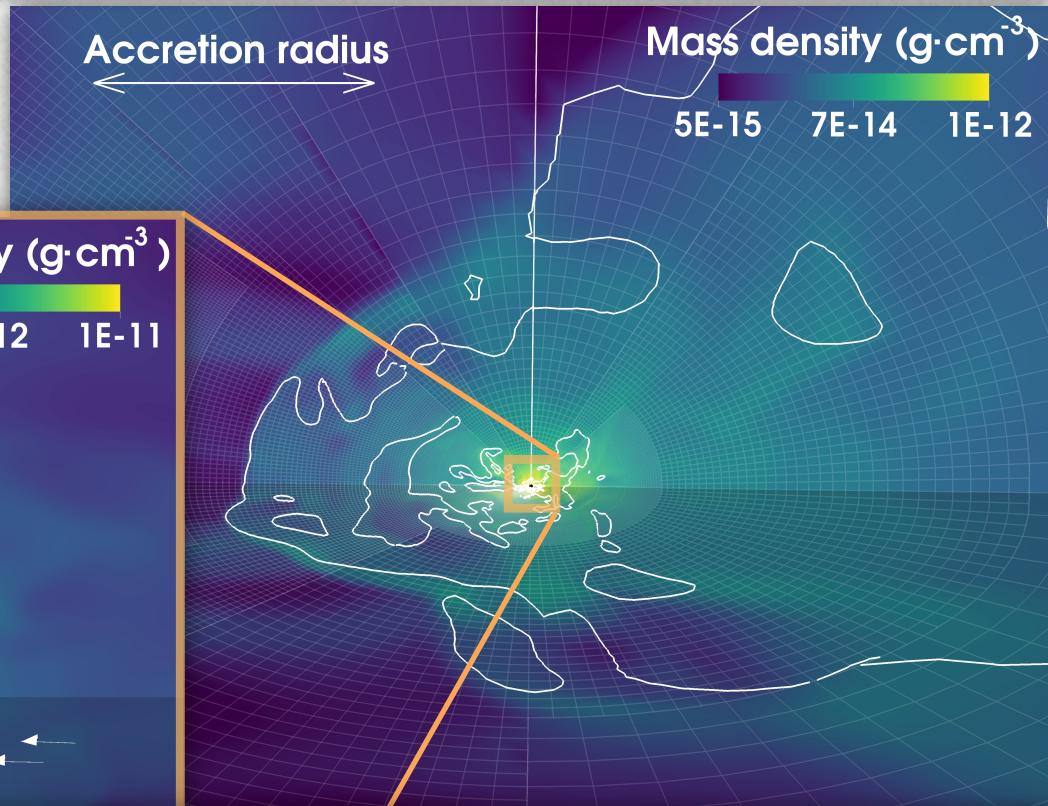
Mass flux ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)

2.5E-4 1E-3 5E-3

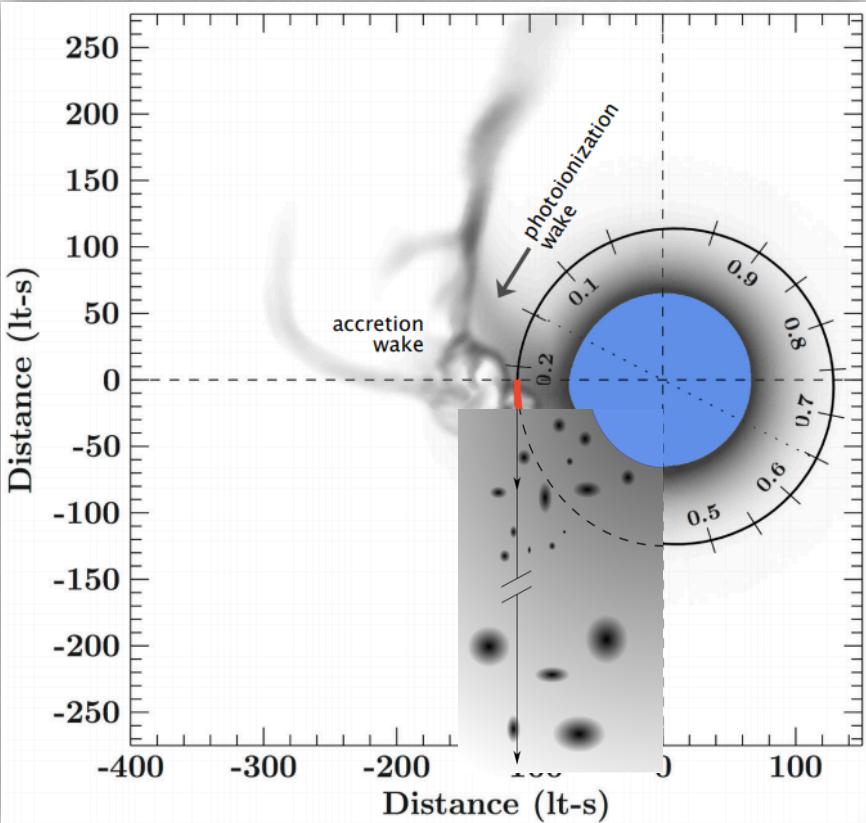
Mass density ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$)

1E-13 1E-12 1E-11

Turbulent innermost shocked region



Observations of Vela X-1



Due to clump event?

- ↳ too small (1% of R_{star})
- ↳ too packed
- ↳ too fast ($\sim 1,000 \text{ km/s}$)



Phase ~ 0.25

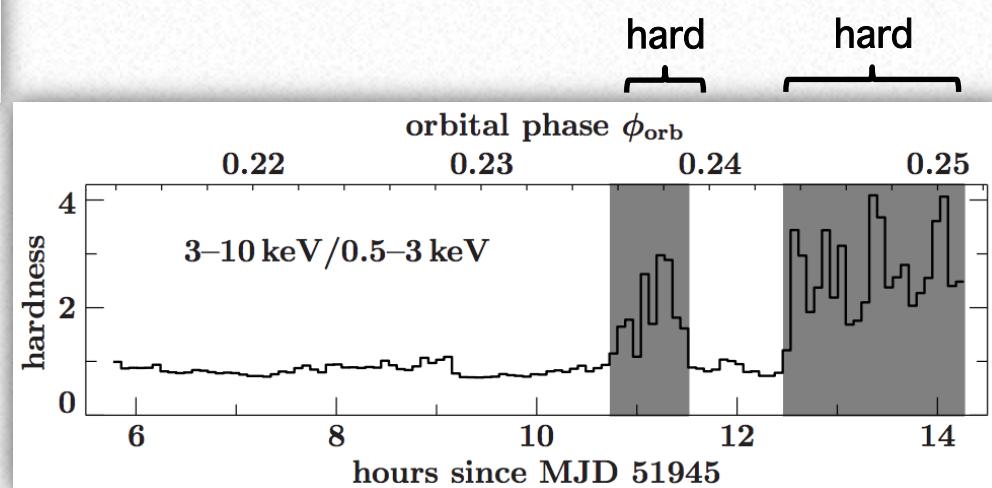
↳ no tail in the L.O.S

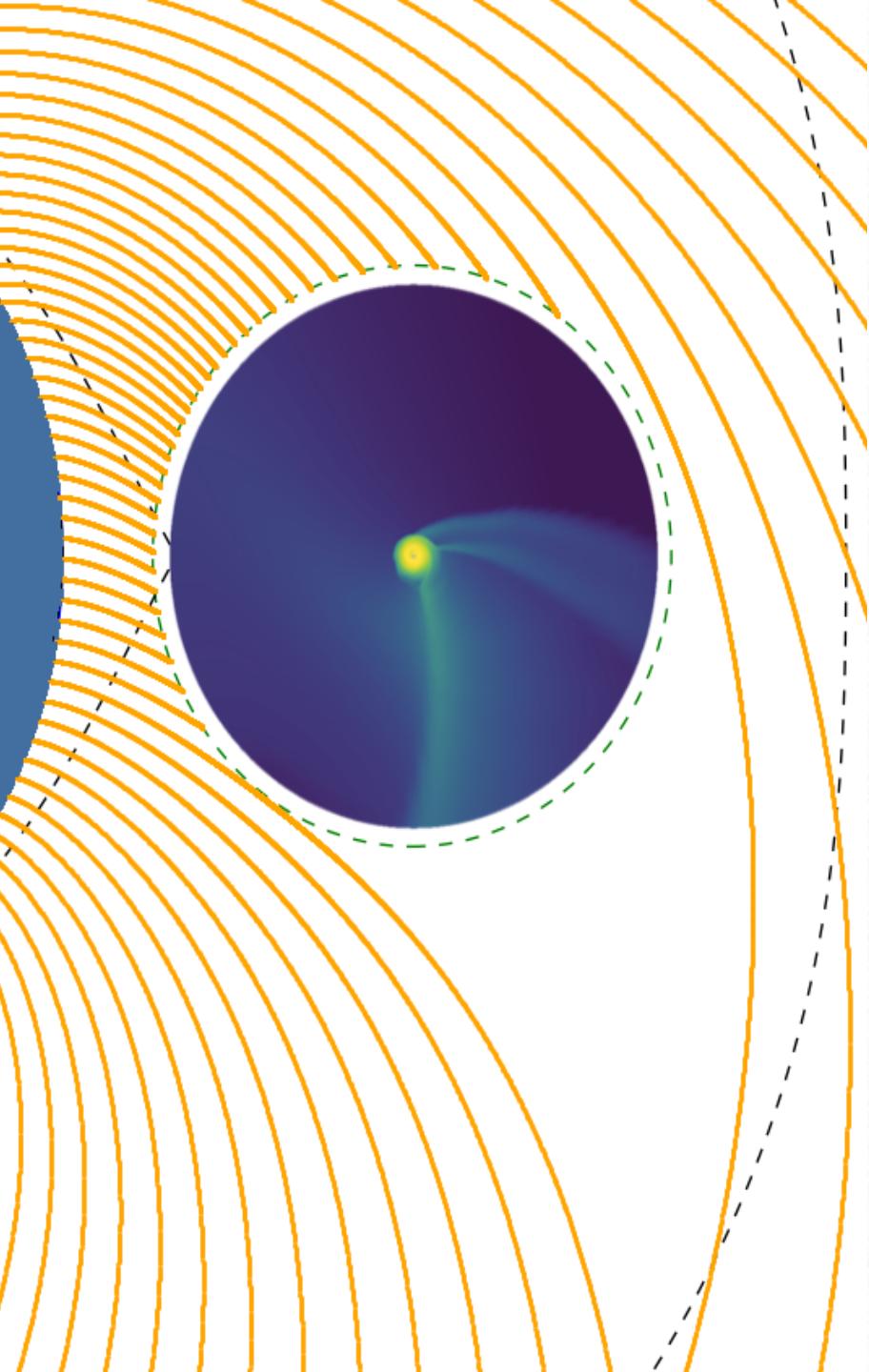
Hardness enhanced

- ↳ not from source
- ↳ increase in N_{H} ($\times 7$)
- ↳ 1 h long



Grinberg et al. 2017





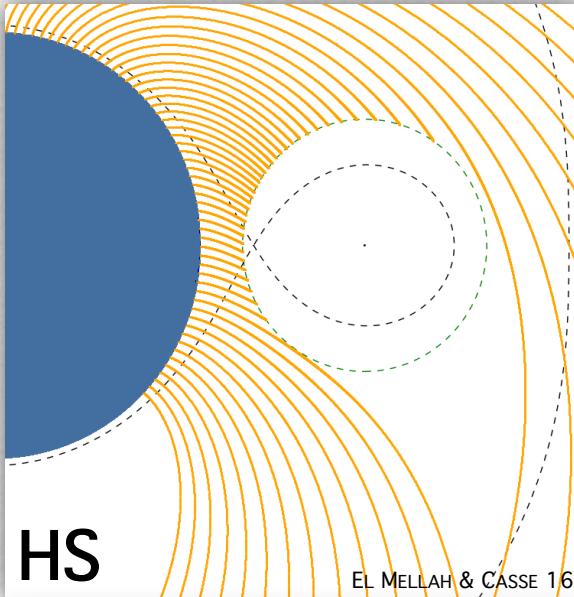
Orbital bending

Wind-capture discs in SgXB,
A&A 2019

IEM, Andreas Sander,
Jon Sundqvist, Rony Keppens



Slow VS fast winds : where should we draw the line?



3D ballistic wind (RK4)
Stellar parameters fixed

Heavy Slow (HS)

NS mass : $2.5M_{\odot}$
Normal acceleration
=> wind speed < orbital speed

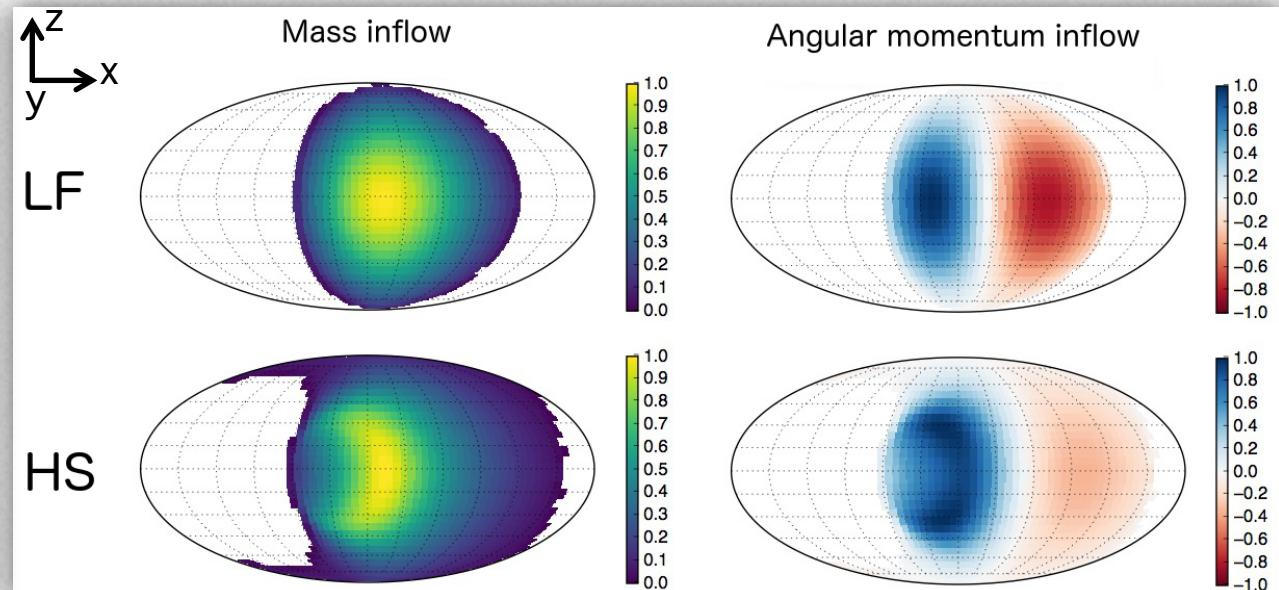
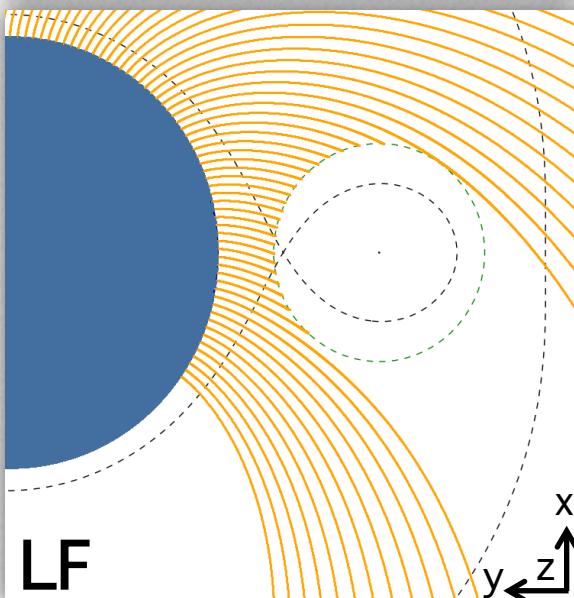
Roche potential +
radiative acceleration (w/ X-rays)

Light Fast (LF)

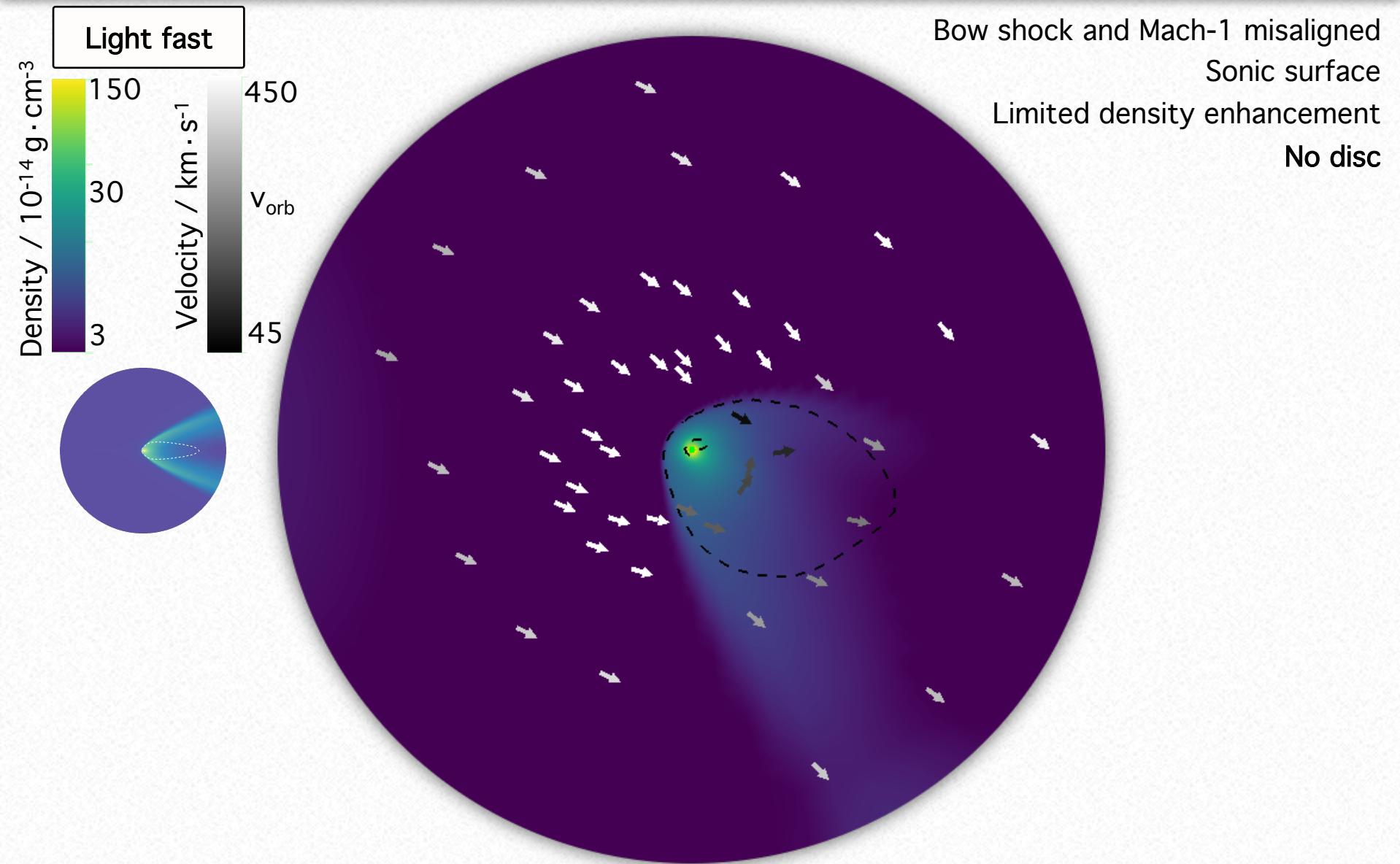
NS mass : $1.5M_{\odot}$
Enhanced acceleration (50%)
=> wind speed > orbital speed

Similar mass inflow distribution

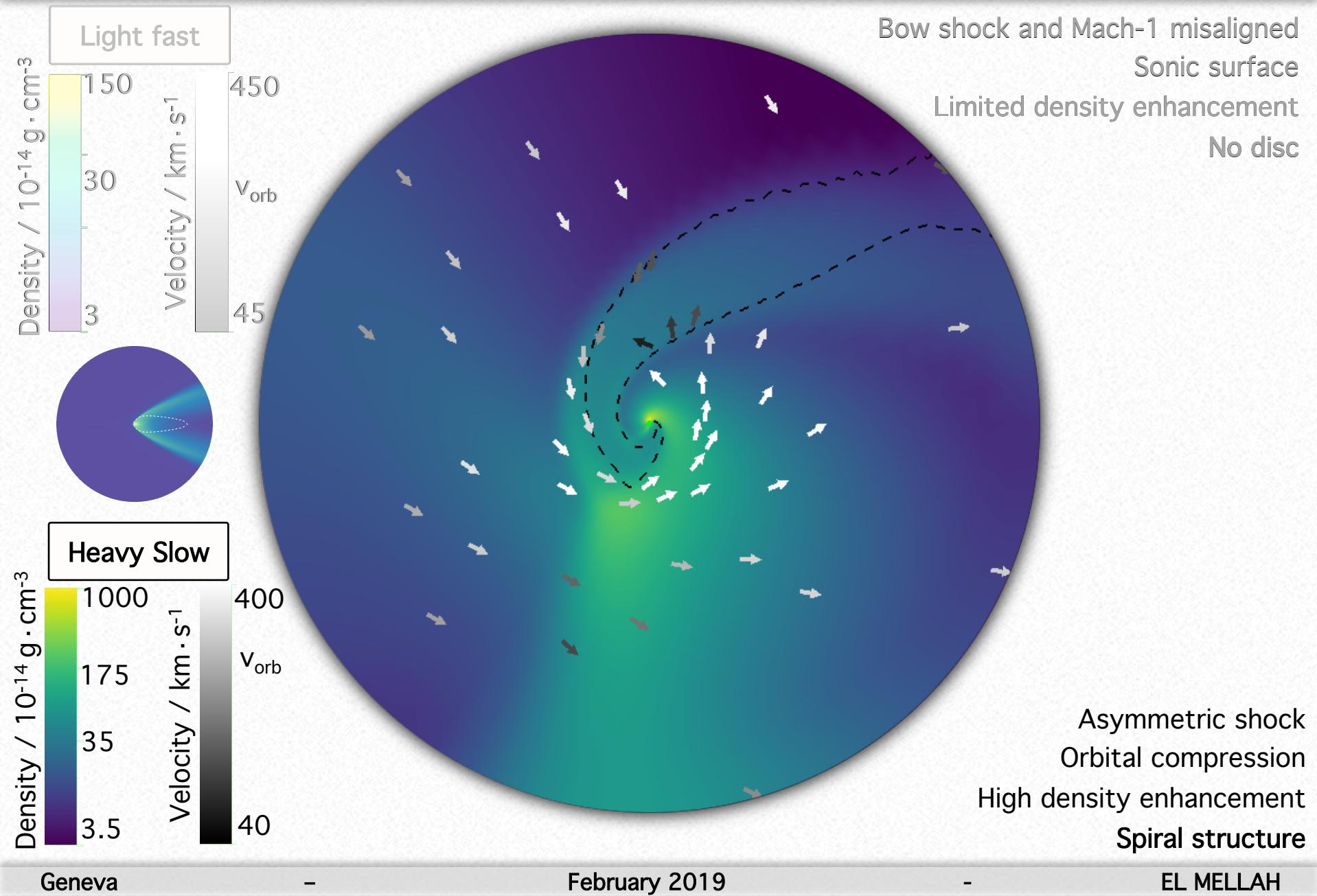
BUT
Net inflow of angular momentum non-zero for HS



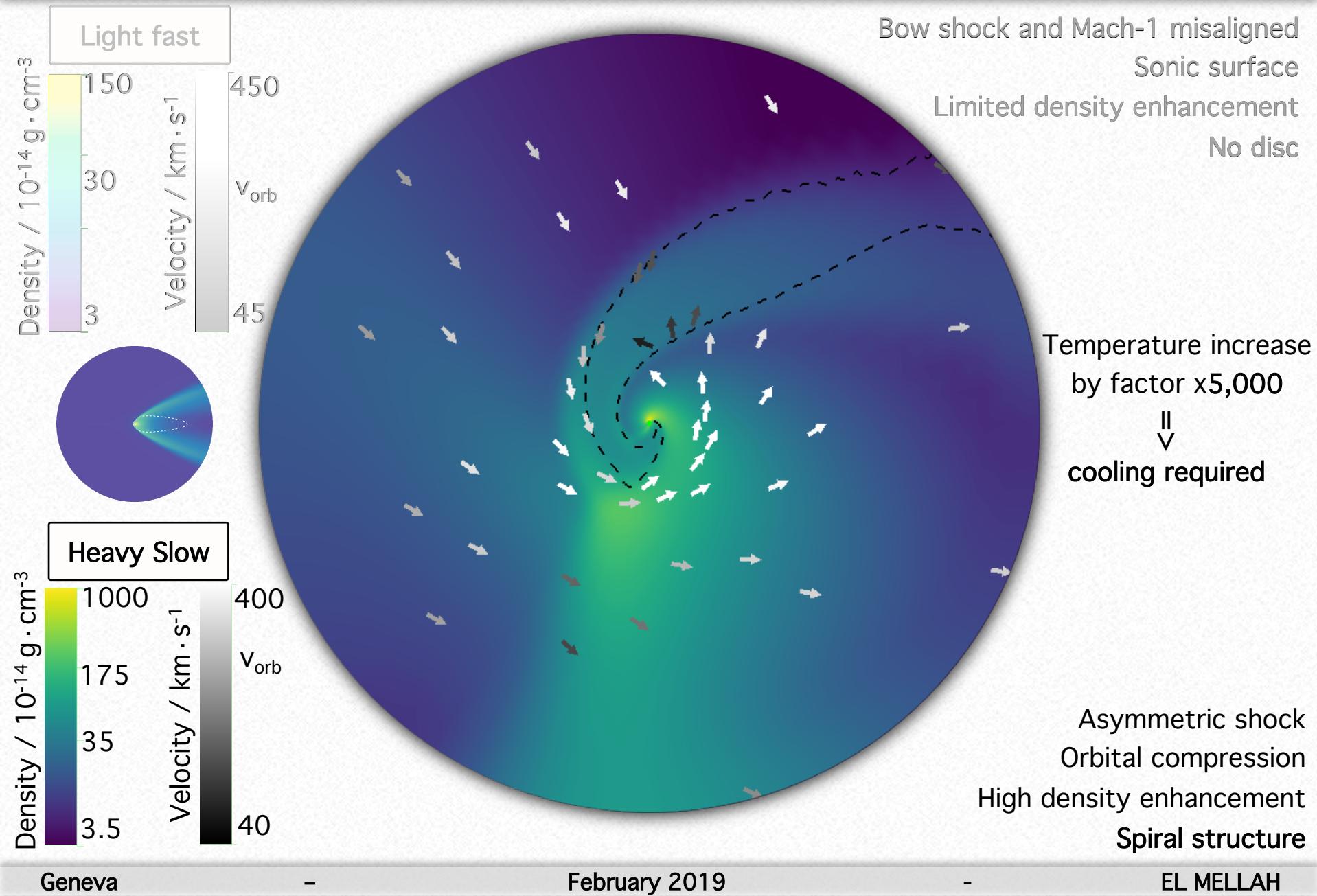
Wind-RLOF configuration



Wind-RLOF configuration



Wind-RLOF configuration



Cooling prescriptions and wind-capture disc

Polytropic prescription to reproduce cooling

Constant entropy

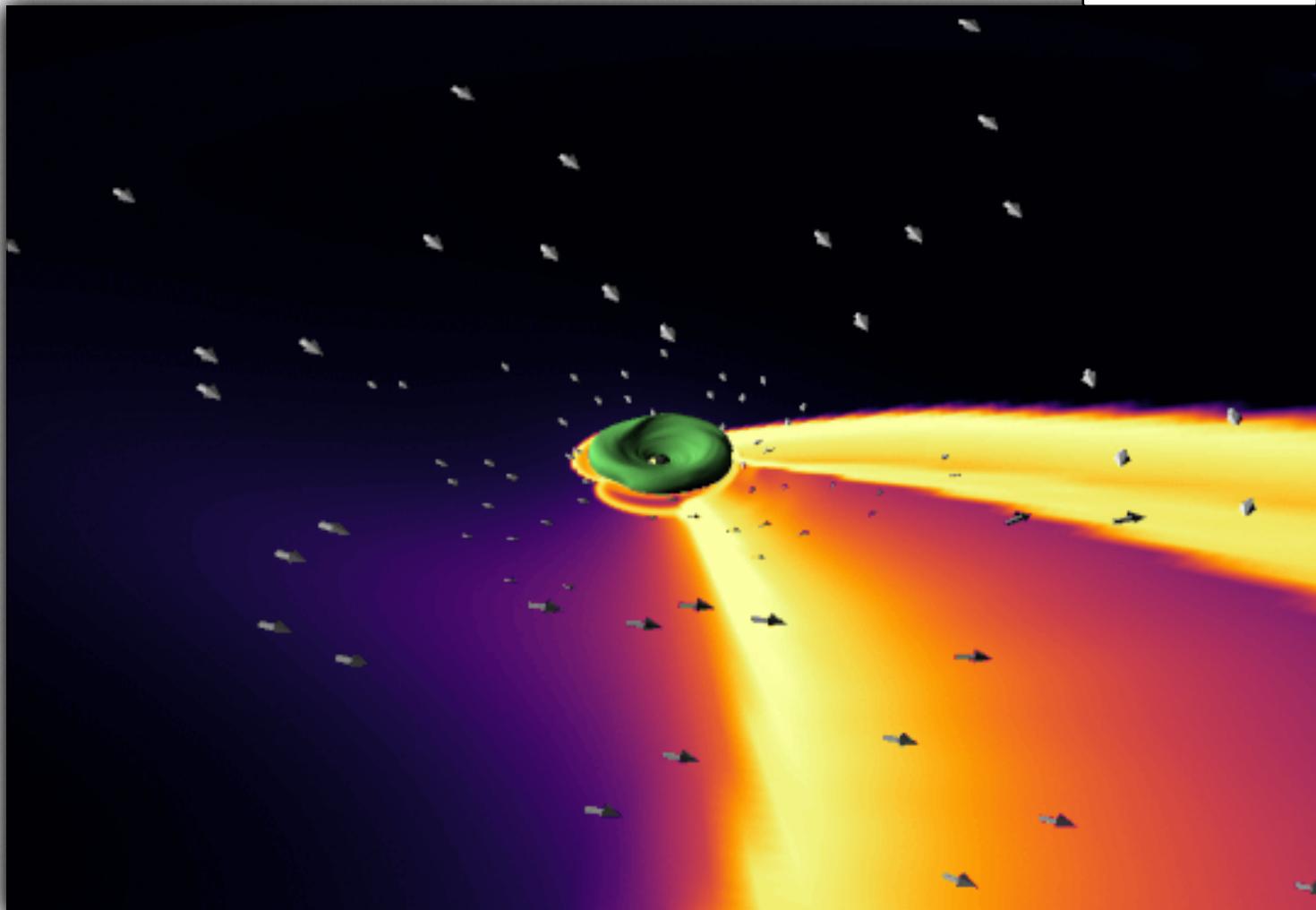
Constant high temperature

Constant low temperature

Light fast

↳ no disc

Heavy Slow



Conclusion

Overview

Impact of clumps on time-variability

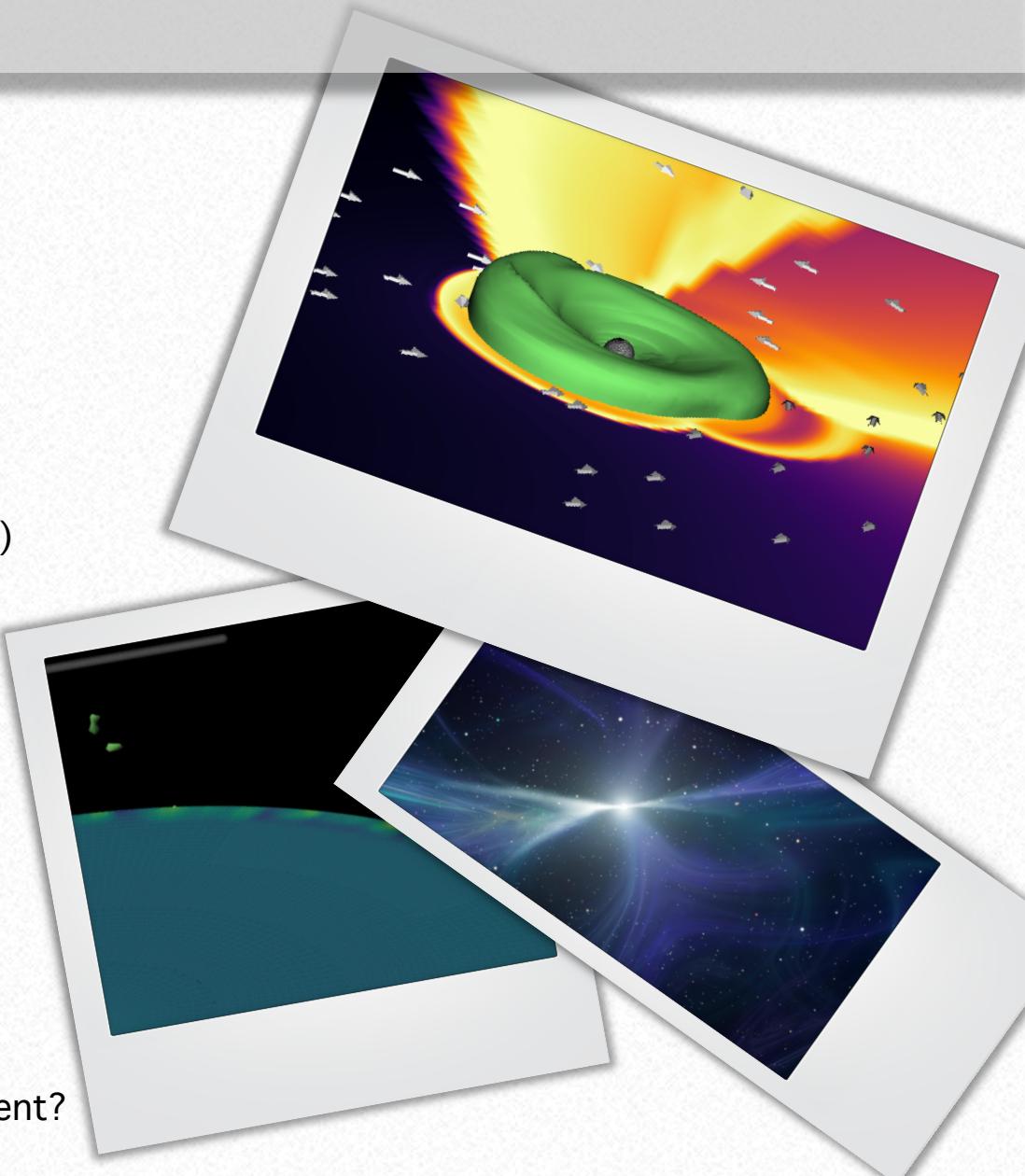
- ↳ lower than ballistic prediction
- ↳ cushioning shock
- ↳ limited absorption variability along LOS
- ↳ instabilities within a few $100 R_{\text{SCHW}}$
- ↳ dependence on orbital separation (SFXT)

Orbital shearing and disc formation

- ↳ provided $v_{\text{wind}} < v_{\text{orb}} \dots$
- ↳ ... and efficient cooling
- ↳ beyond NS magnetosphere

Perspectives

- ↳ the case of Cygnus X-1
- ↳ disc-like structure => disc wind? transient?
- ↳ NS (or BH) spinning-up
- ↳ Enhanced mass transfer => ULX (IEM, Sundqvist, Keppens, A&A 2019)



Merci!