Low Luminosity BHs

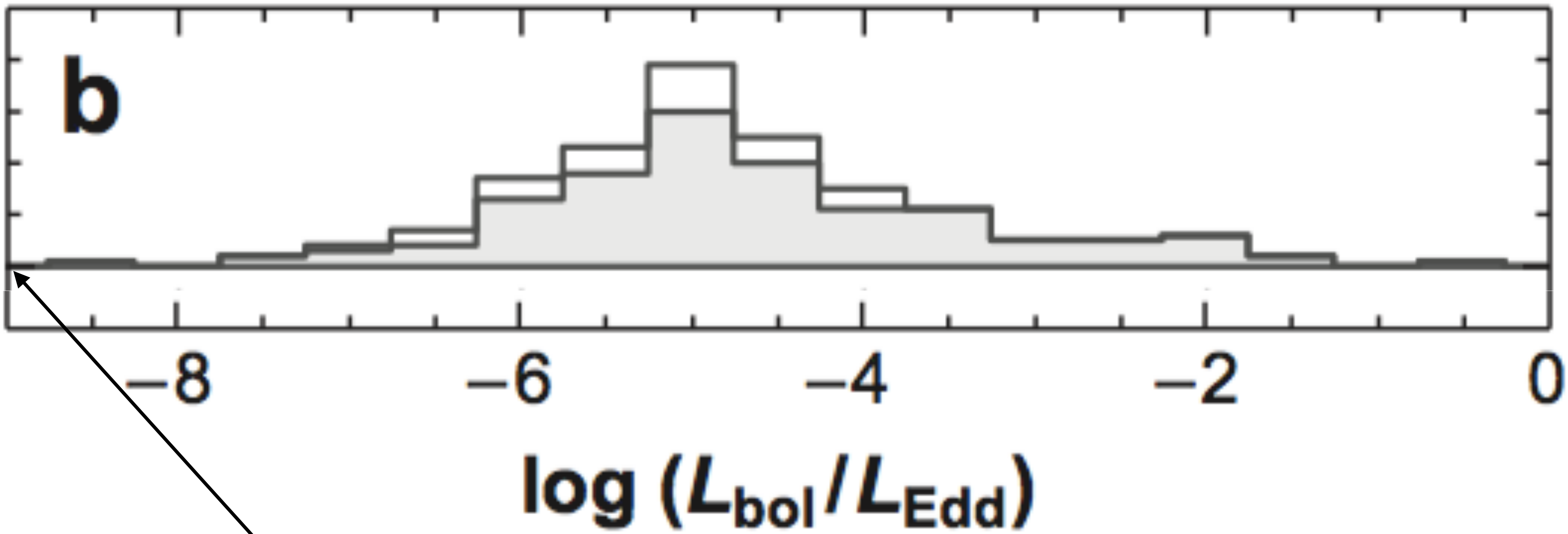
Prateek Sharma (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore)

Outline

- LLAFs/RIAFs/ADAFs are very common
- at $t_{cool}/t_{visc} \lesssim 1$ thin disk forms; q-plot and state transitions
- galactic AGN feedback: thermal instability & cold gas; AGN jet-ICM sims.; going from kpc to 10^{-3} pc

LLAFs are common

from Palomar nearby galaxies survey [Ho 2008]

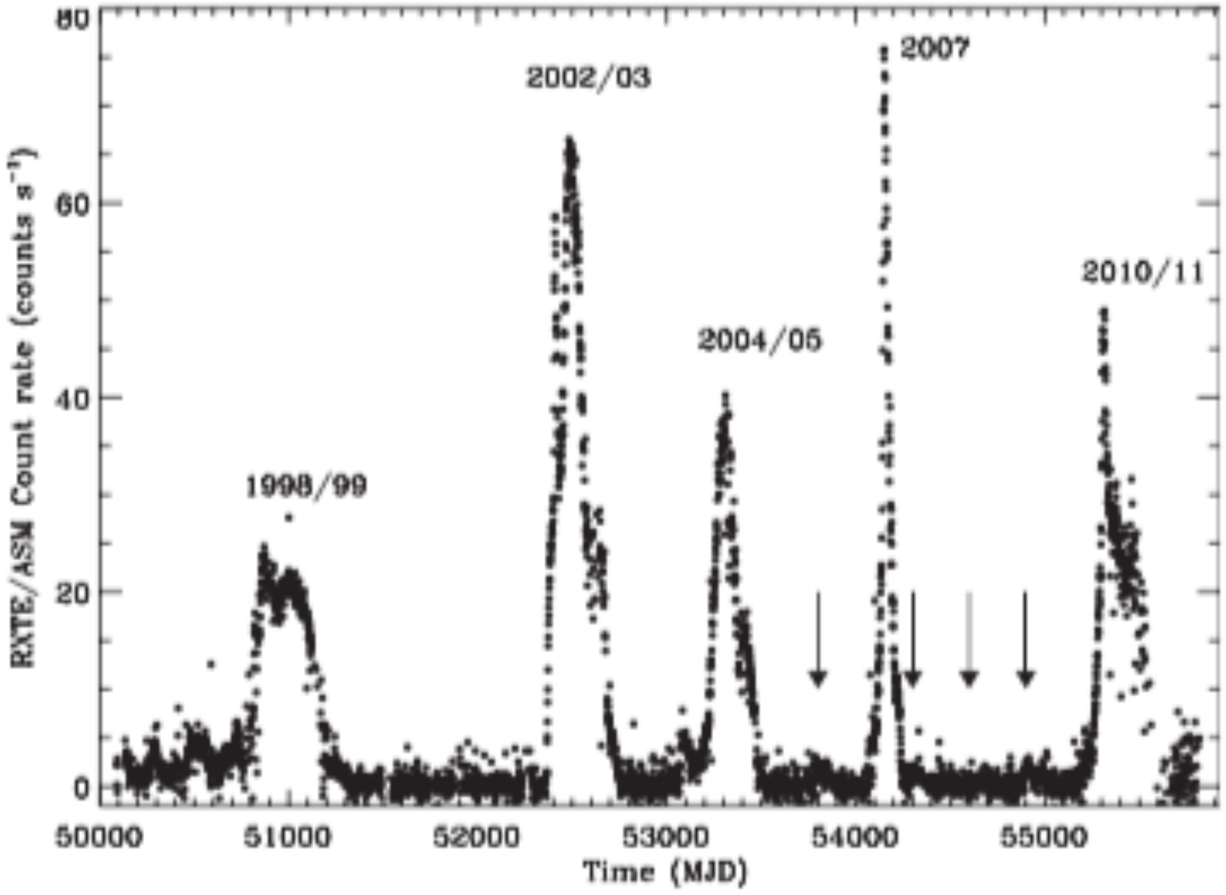


Sgr A*
L_{bol}~$5x10^{35}$ erg/s
in sub-mm; very well diagnosed;
plasma physics; e^- htg.; Mdot<<$Mdot_{Bondi}$

most nearby SMBHs are accreting at very sub-Eddington rates

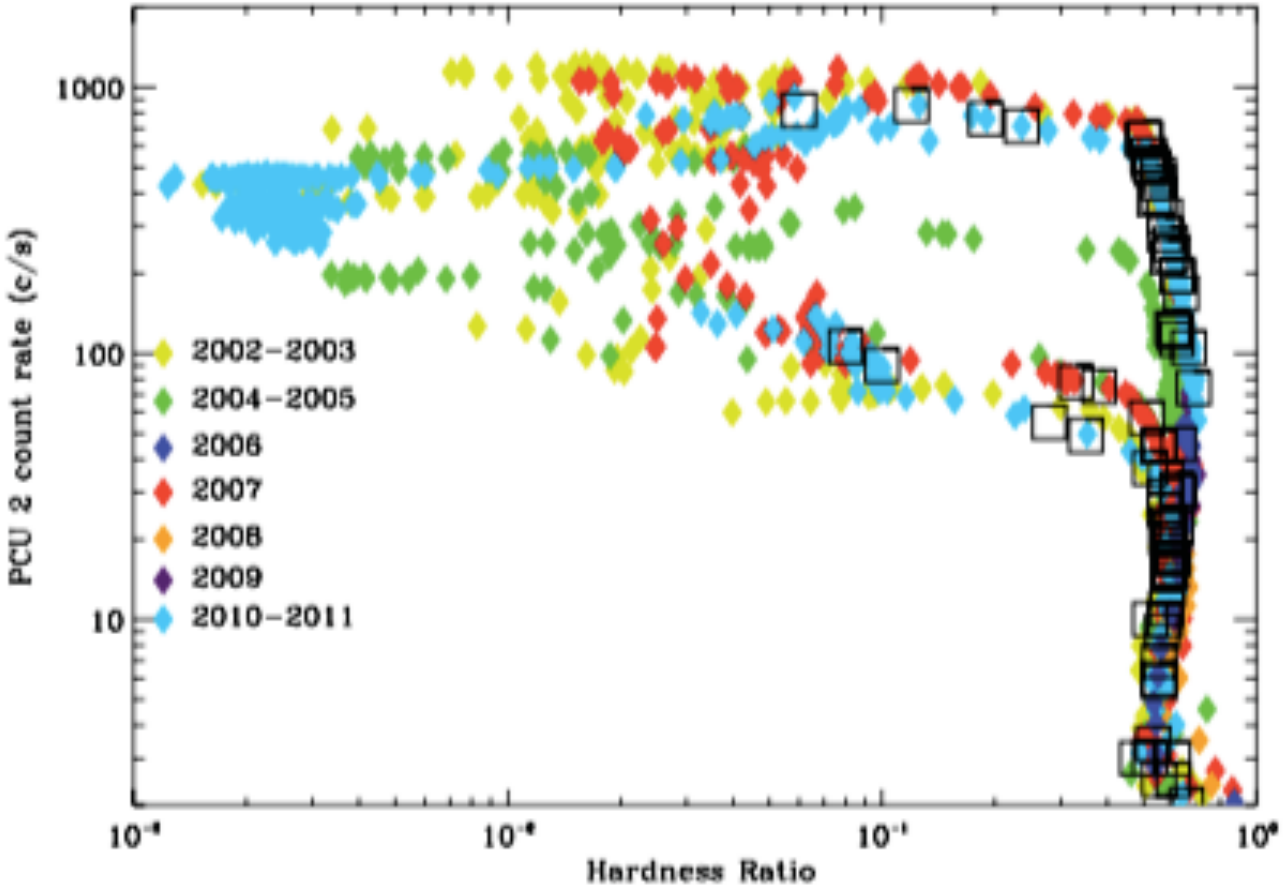
LLAFs are common

GX-339-4

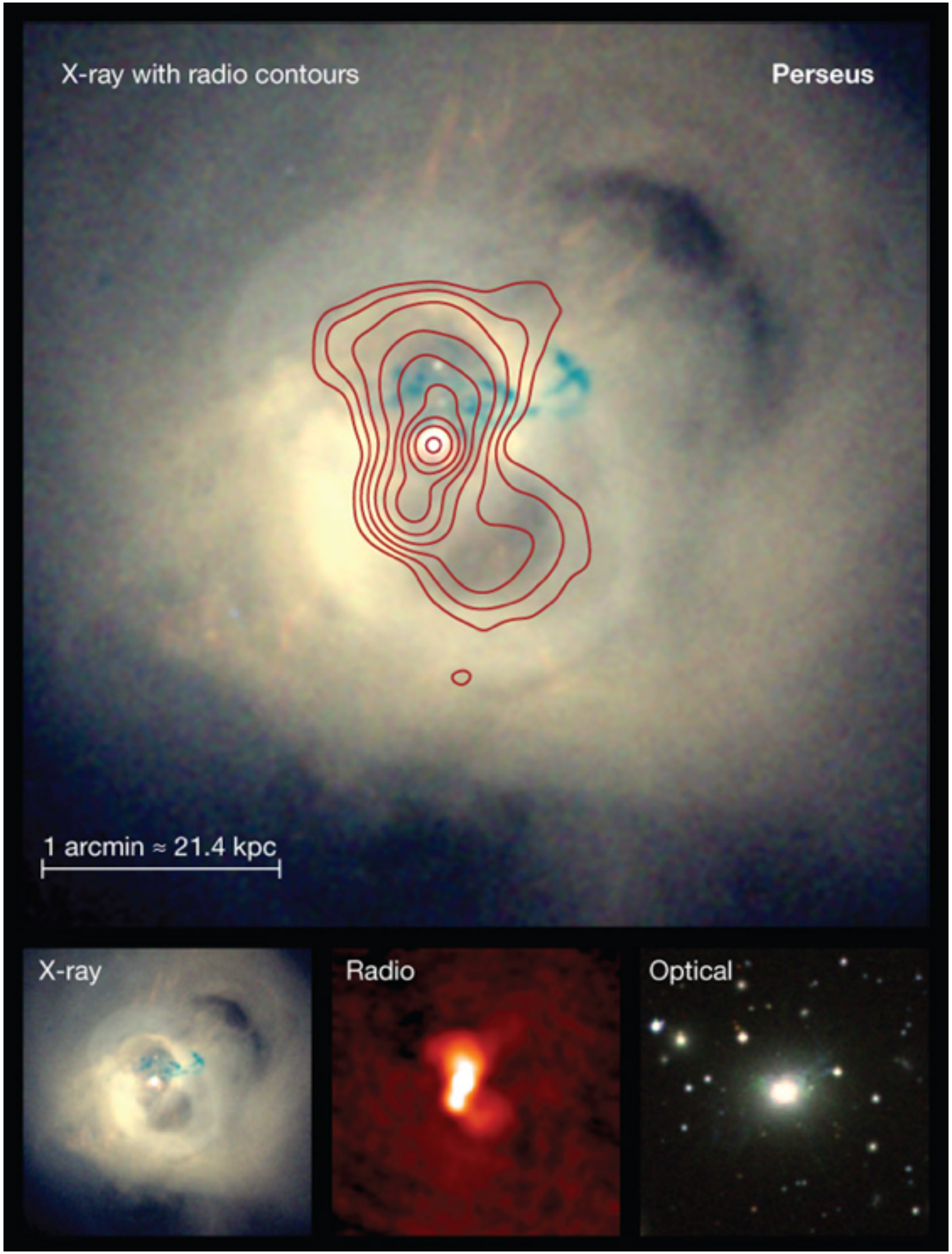


RXTE light curve

[Corbel et al. 2013]



q-plot or HID diagram



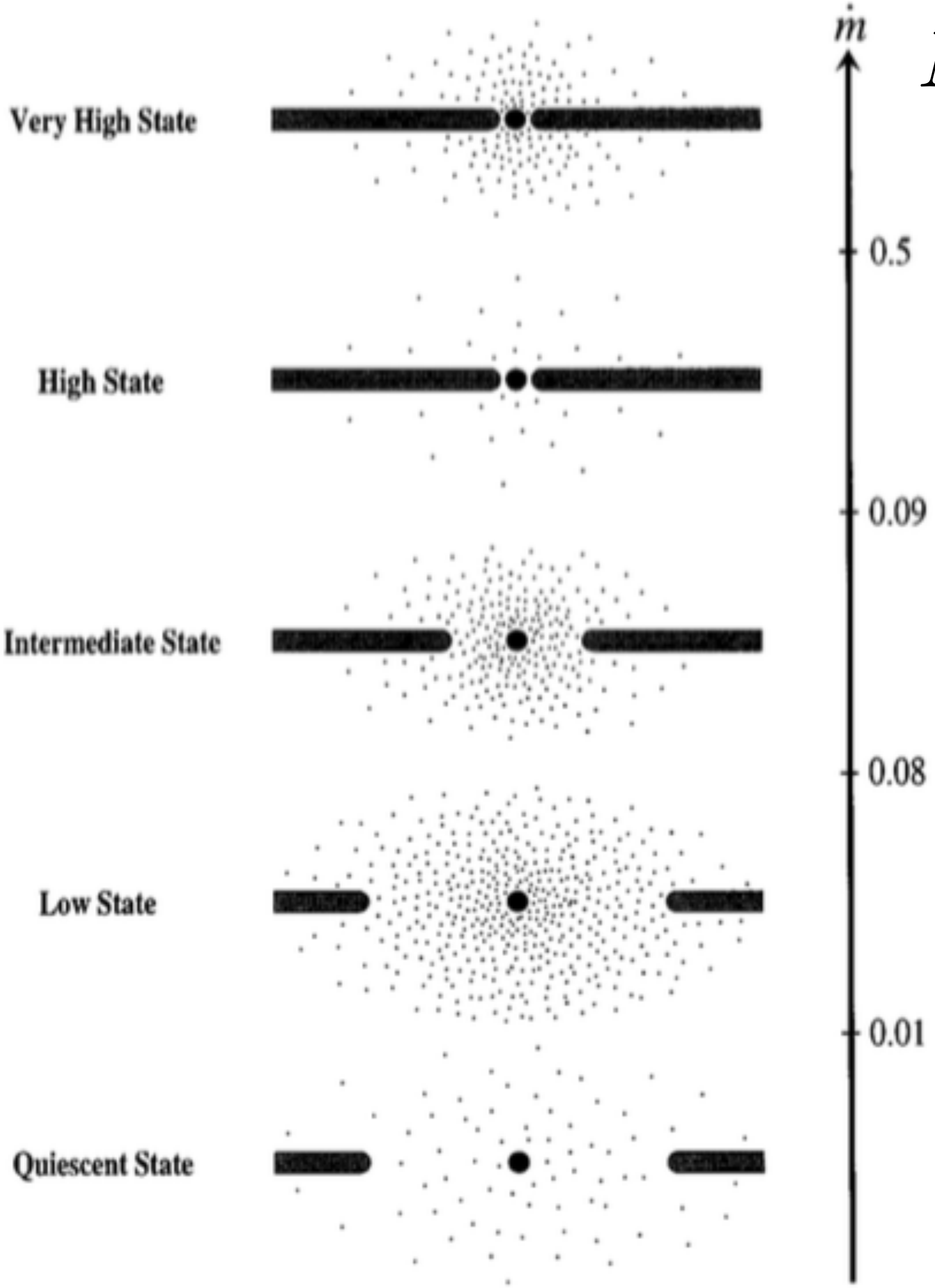
AGN fb

maintenance/radio-mode
feedback in clusters
& ellipticals

multiphase gas from
10s of K to $10^{7\text{-}8}$ K

condensation via local
thermal instability &
cold clouds feeding BHs

Cartoon picture



$\dot{M}/\dot{M}_{\rm Edd}$

[Esin et al. 1997]

Sgr A*
way down there

Radiatively inefficient accretion flow simulations with cooling: implications for black hole transients

Upasana Das★ and Prateek Sharma★

Department of Physics and Joint Astronomy Programme, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560012, India

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Numerical Sims.

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0,$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\boldsymbol{\nabla} P - \rho \boldsymbol{\nabla} \phi + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma},$$

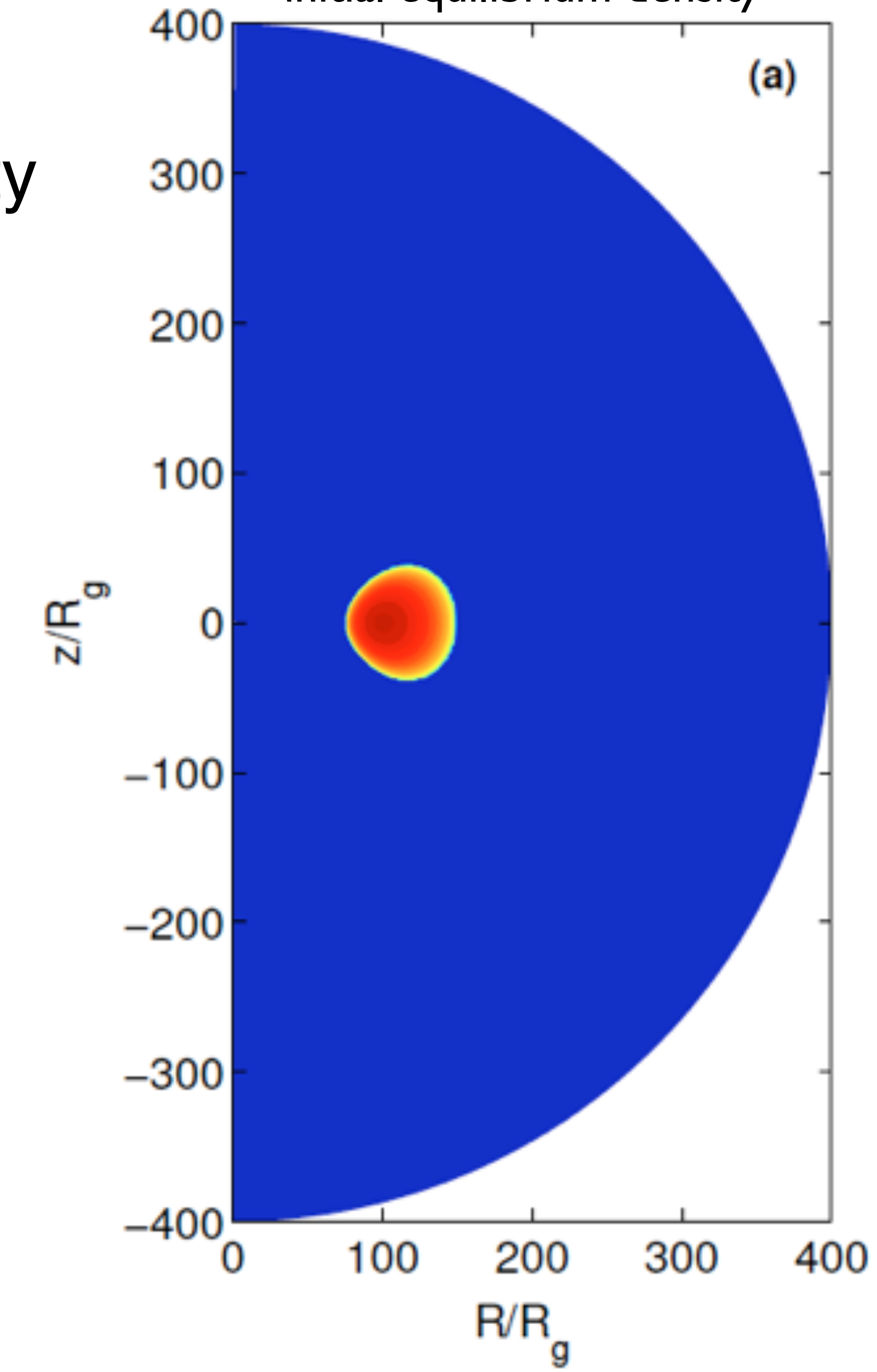
$$\rho \frac{d(e/\rho)}{dt} = -P \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2/\mu - n_e n_i \Lambda(T).$$

$$\phi = -\frac{GM}{r - R_g}$$

$$\sigma_{r\phi} = \sigma_{\phi r} = \mu r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\phi}{r} \right)$$

Euler's eqs.
w. alpha-viscosity
& ff cooling

t=0
initial equilibrium density



vary torus density to change Mdot
without cooling eqs. scale simply with M, Mdot

caveats: actual transport is MHD; idealized cooling; 2D; no radiation transport

Numerical Sims.

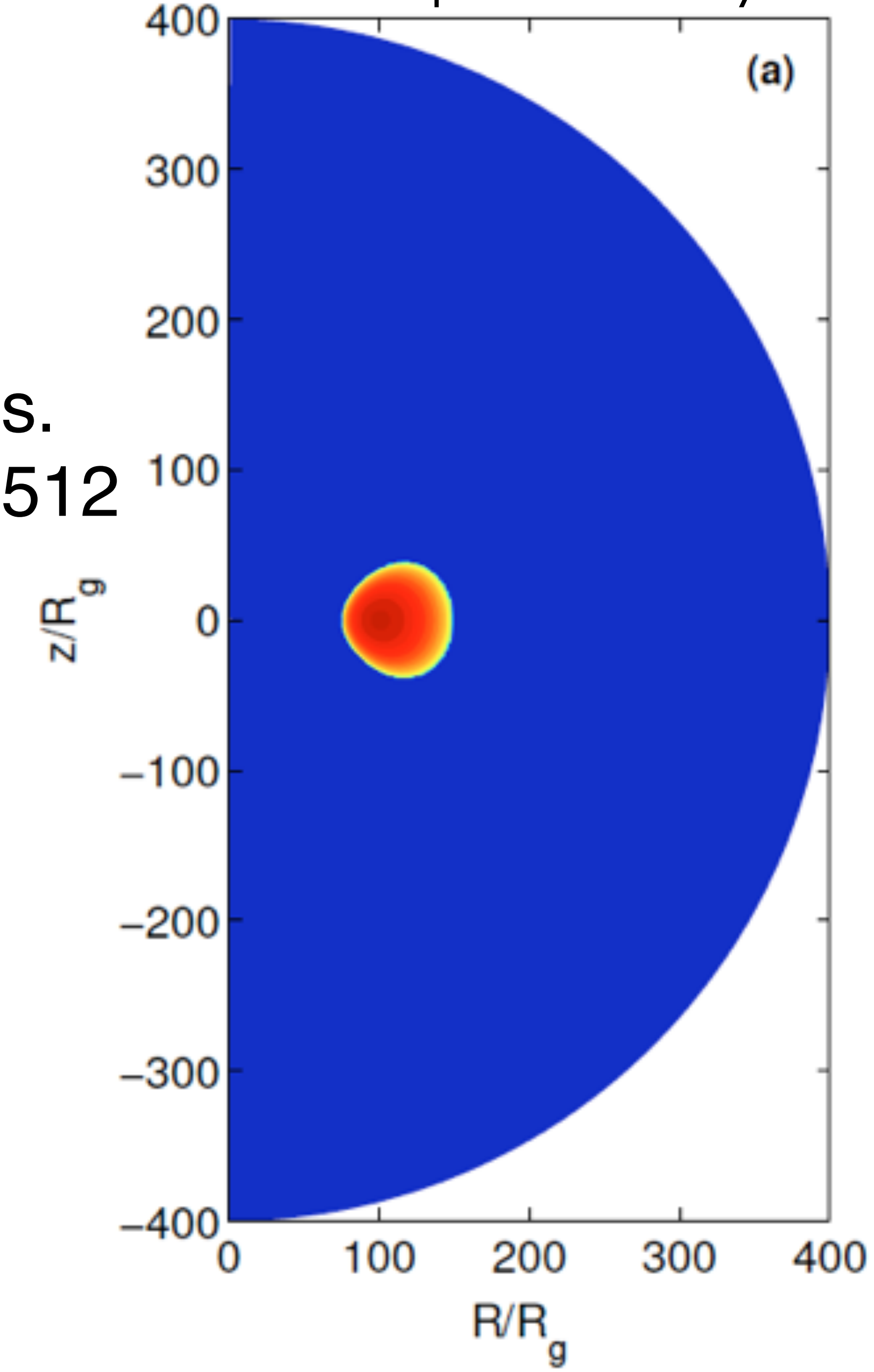
$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0,$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\boldsymbol{\nabla} P - \rho \boldsymbol{\nabla} \phi + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma},$$

$$\rho \frac{d(e/\rho)}{dt} = -P \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2/\mu - n_e n_i \Lambda(T).$$

2D sims.
r-θ: 512x512

t=0
initial equilibrium density



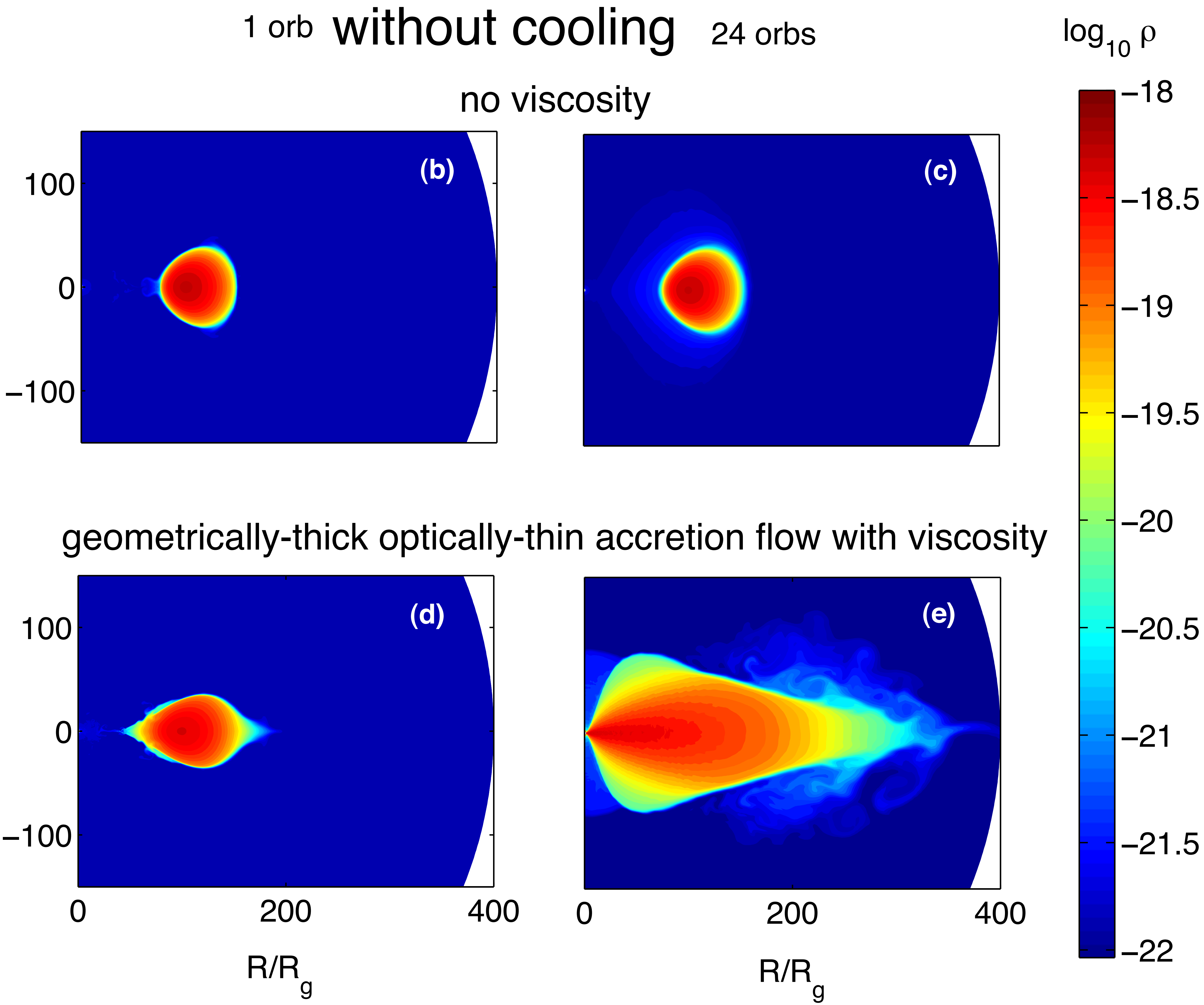
$$\phi = -\frac{GM}{r - R_g}$$

pseudo-Newtonian
potential; Sgr A*, 4e6 Msun

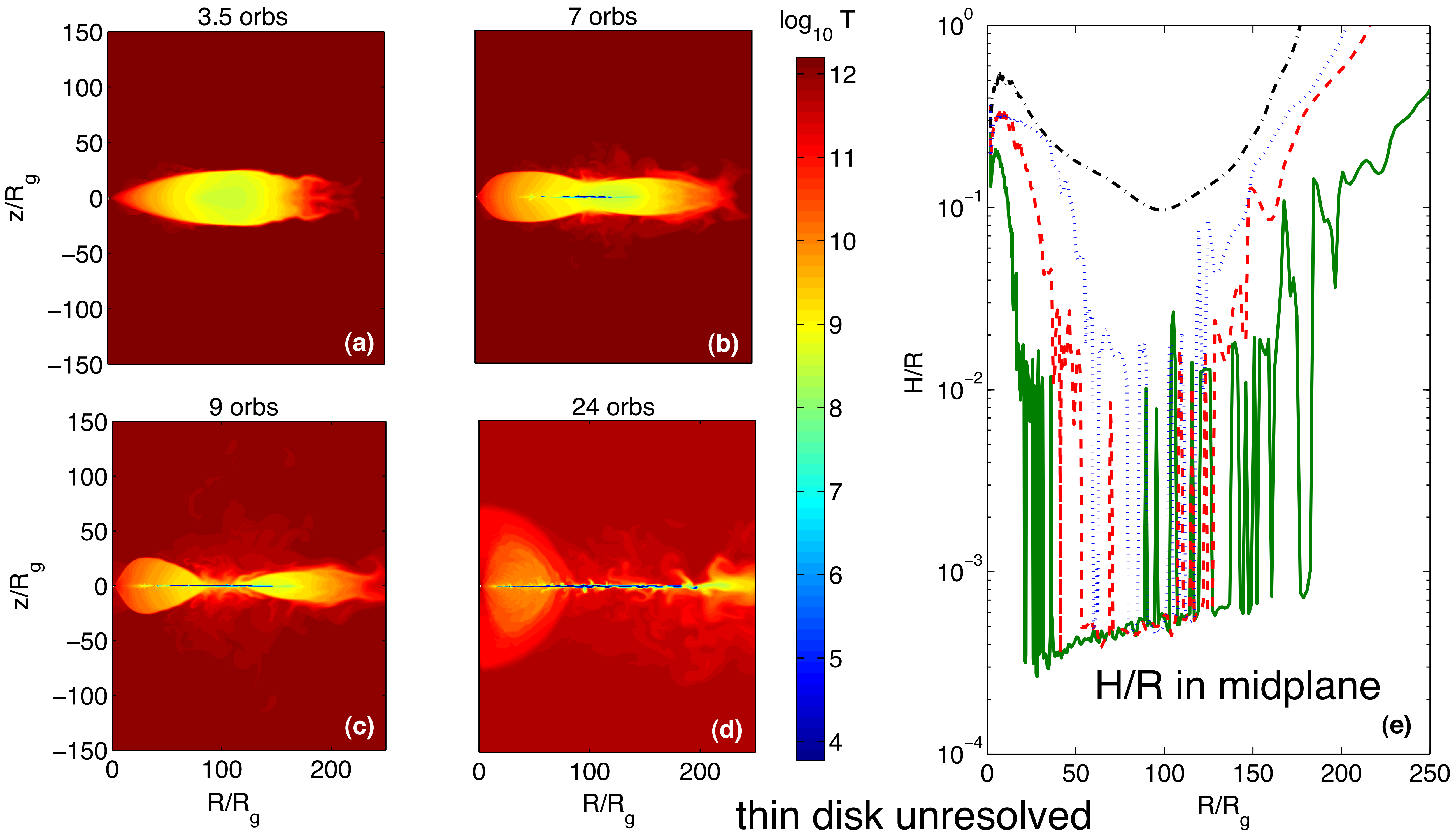
$$\sigma_{r\phi} = \sigma_{\phi r} = \mu r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\phi}{r} \right)$$

viscous stress required
for accretion in hydro

we choose $\upsilon \propto r^{1/2}$ independent of H/R

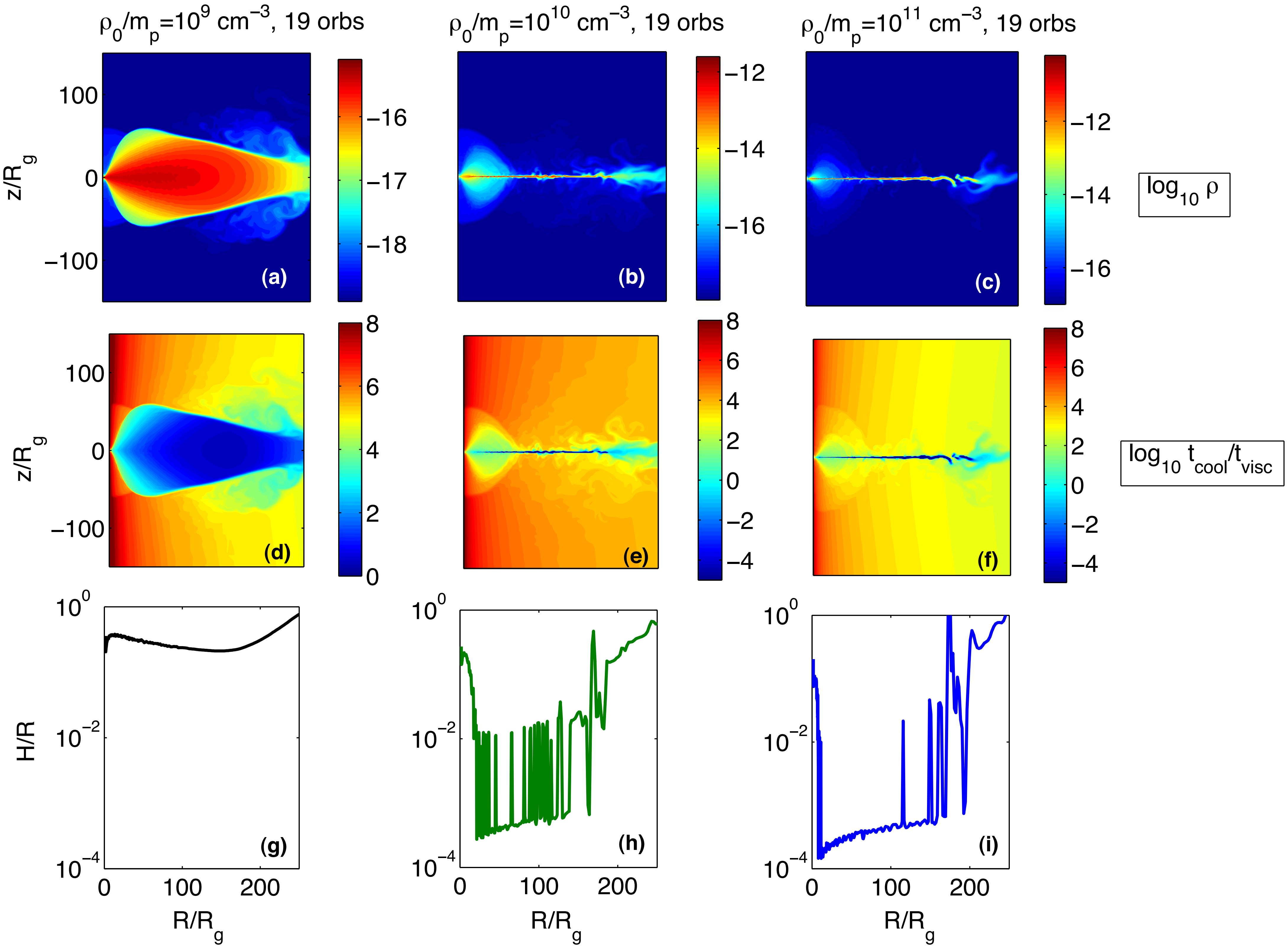

1 orb
without cooling
24 orbs
log$_{10}$ ρ
no viscosity
(b)
(c)
geometrically-thick optically-thin accretion flow with viscosity
(d)
(e)
100
0
−100
0
200
400
R/R$_g$
−18
−18.5
−19
−19.5
−20
−20.5
−21
−21.5
−22

Effects of cooling

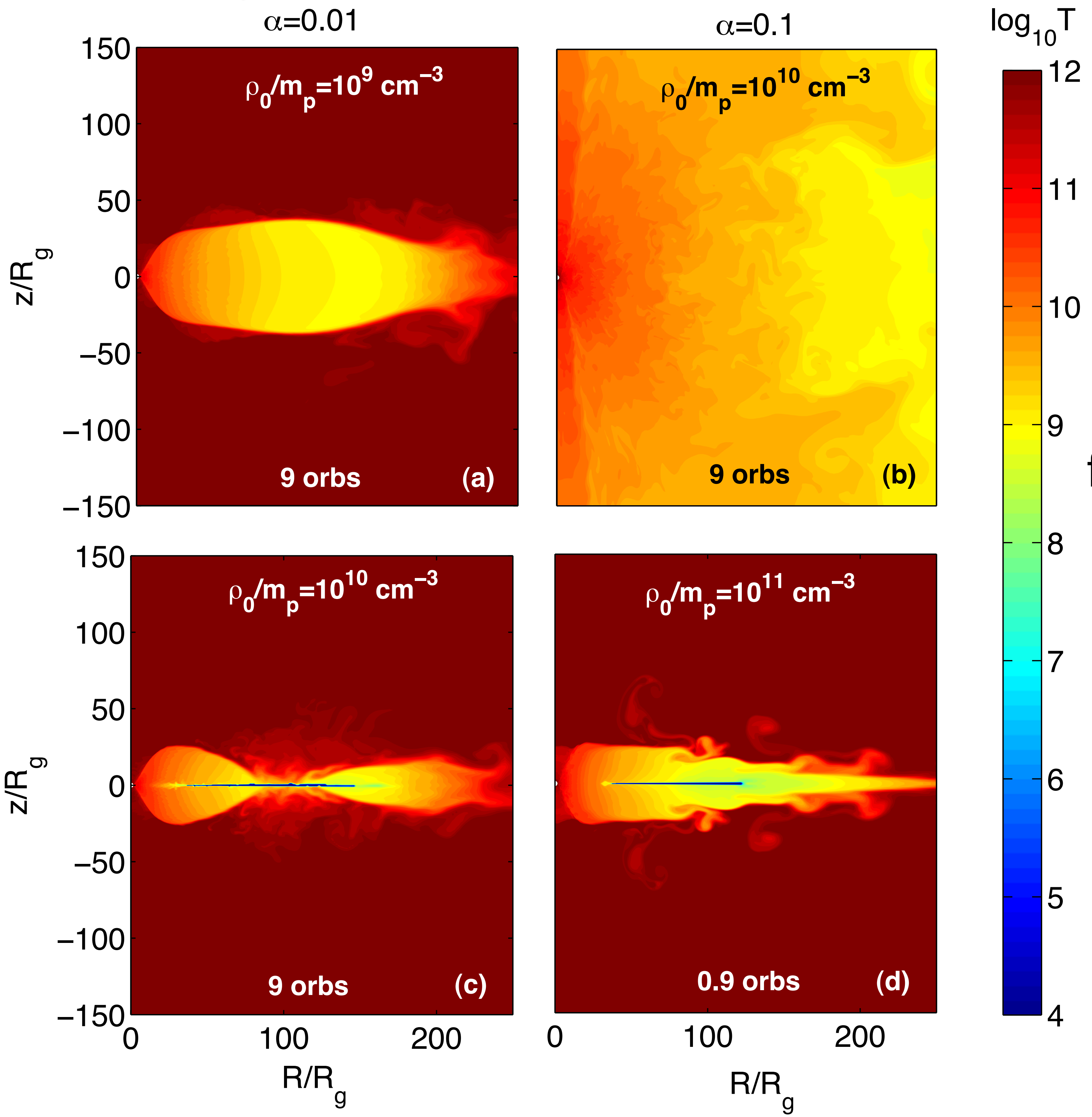


thin disk unresolved

$t_{cool}/t_{visc}<1 \Rightarrow$ thin disk

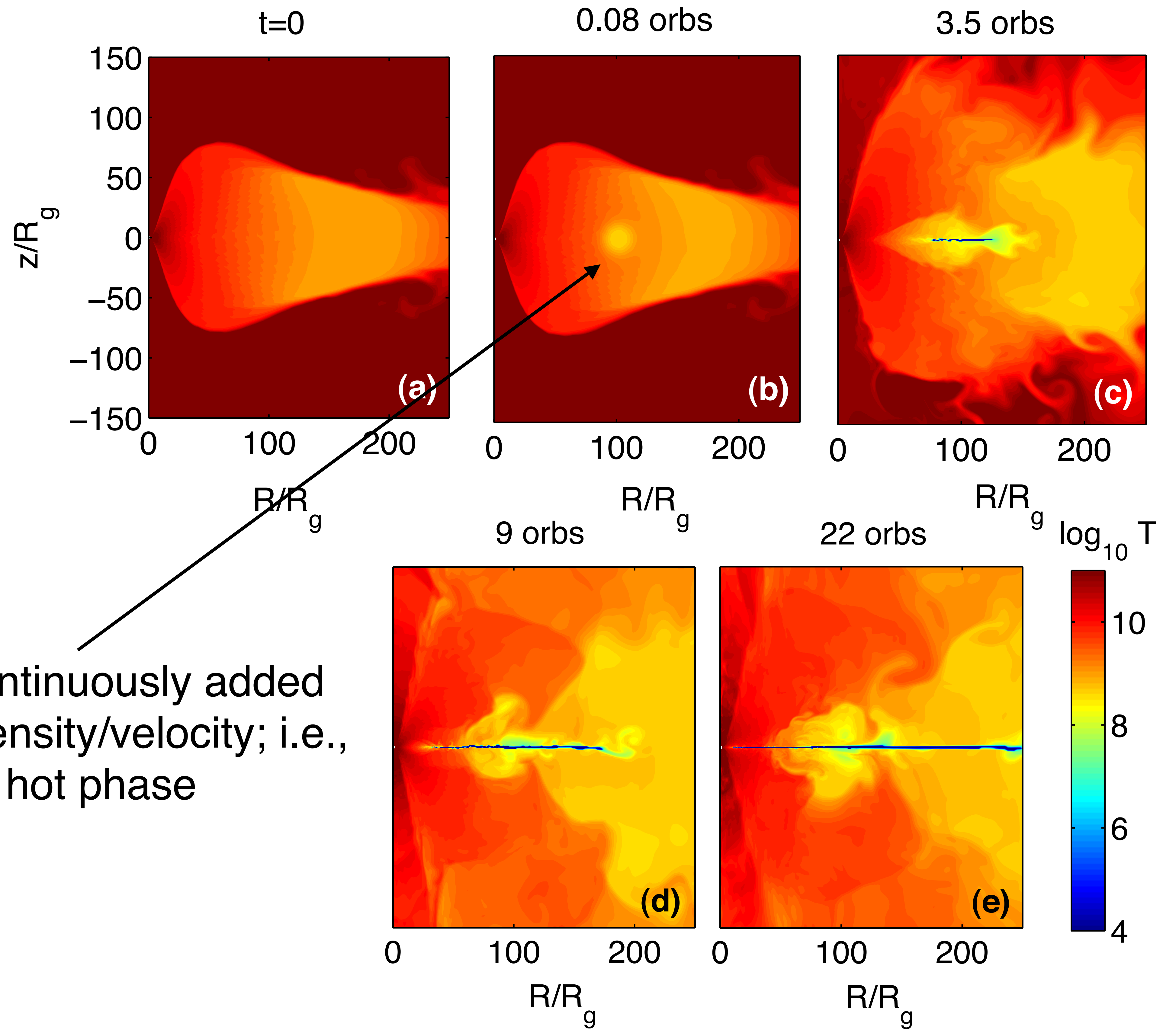


higher density for larger α



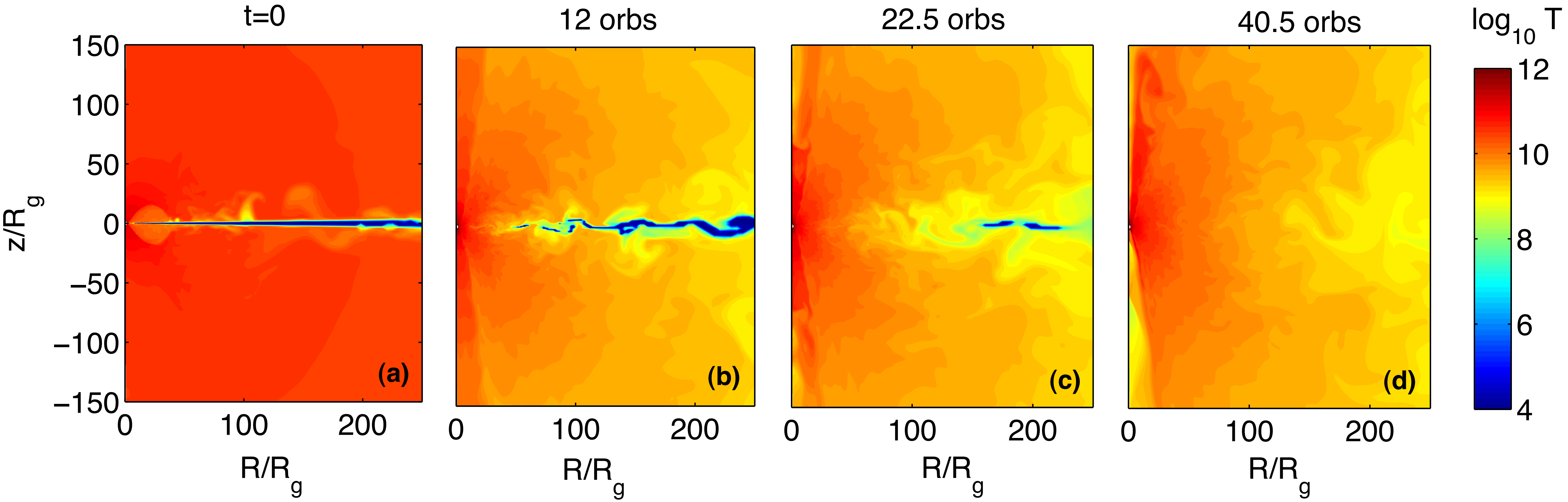
higher density required
for thin disk to form at high α
as expected from tcool/tvisc

RIAF to thin disk



mass continuously added
at local density/velocity; i.e.,
in hot phase

Thin disk to RIAF

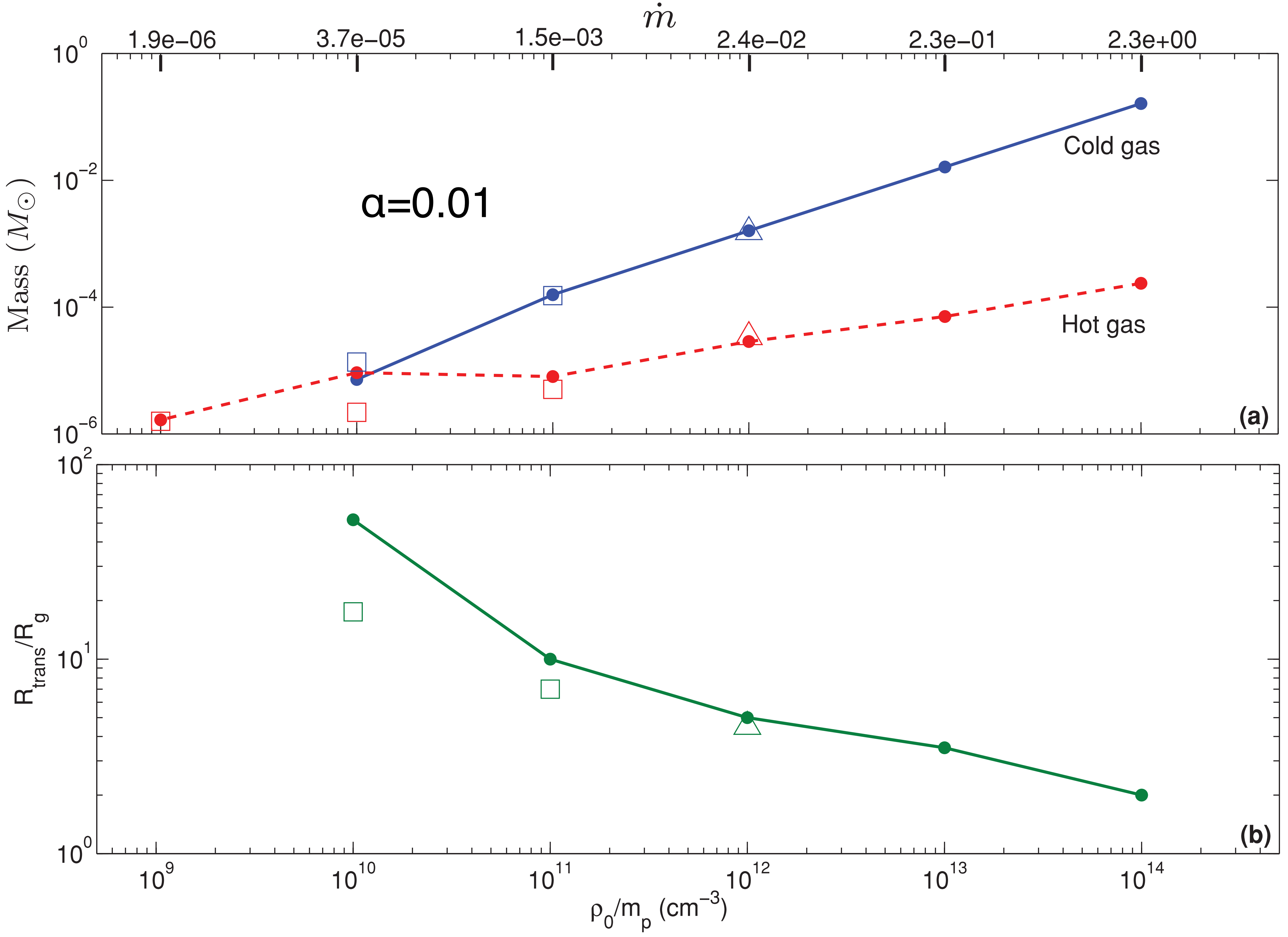


stop adding mass

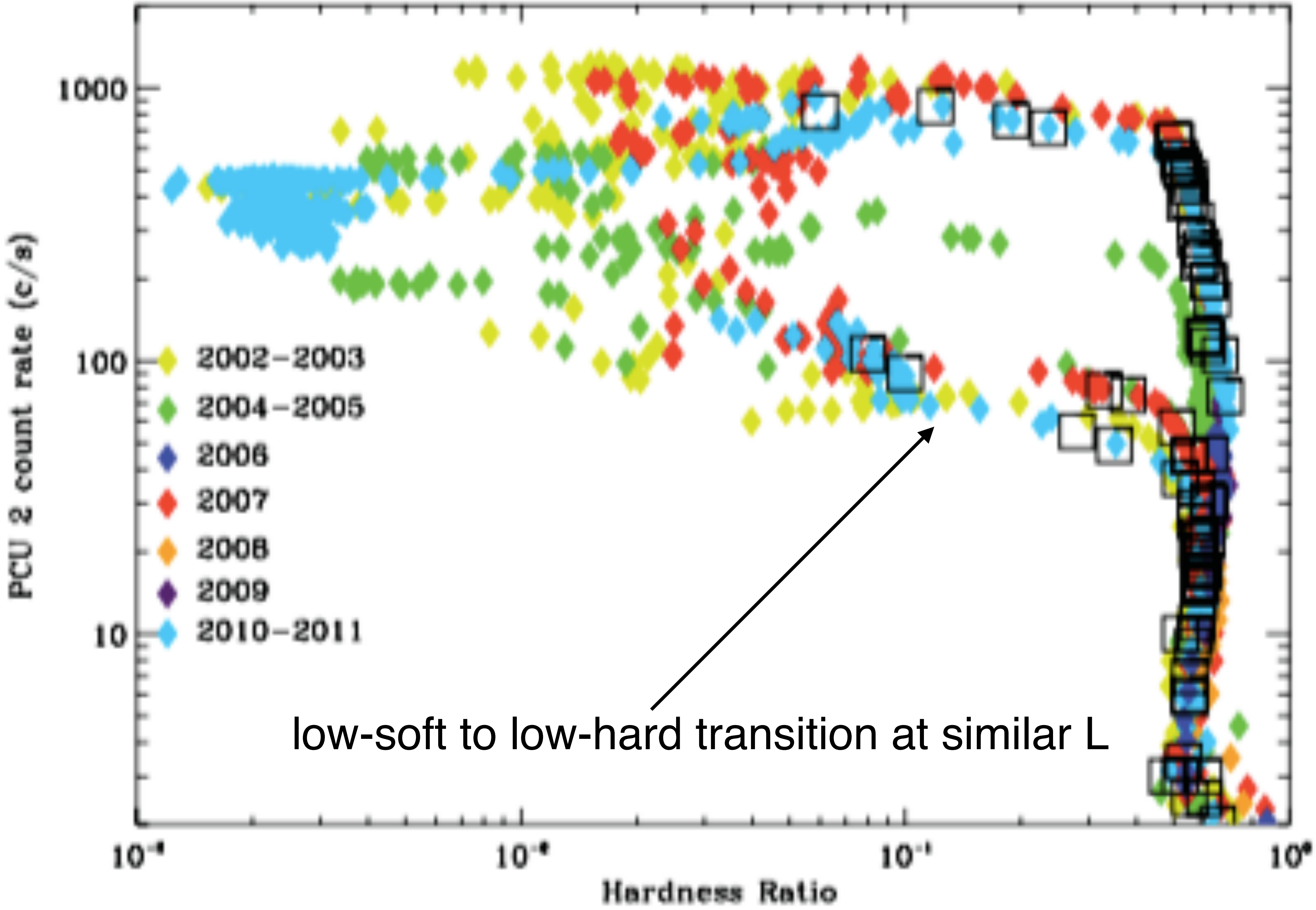
cold gas is viscously depleted at ~ viscous time of mass peak

in reality outflows can also deplete thin AD

Transition radius vs mdot



q-plot hysteresis



low-soft to low-hard transition at similar L

our scenario

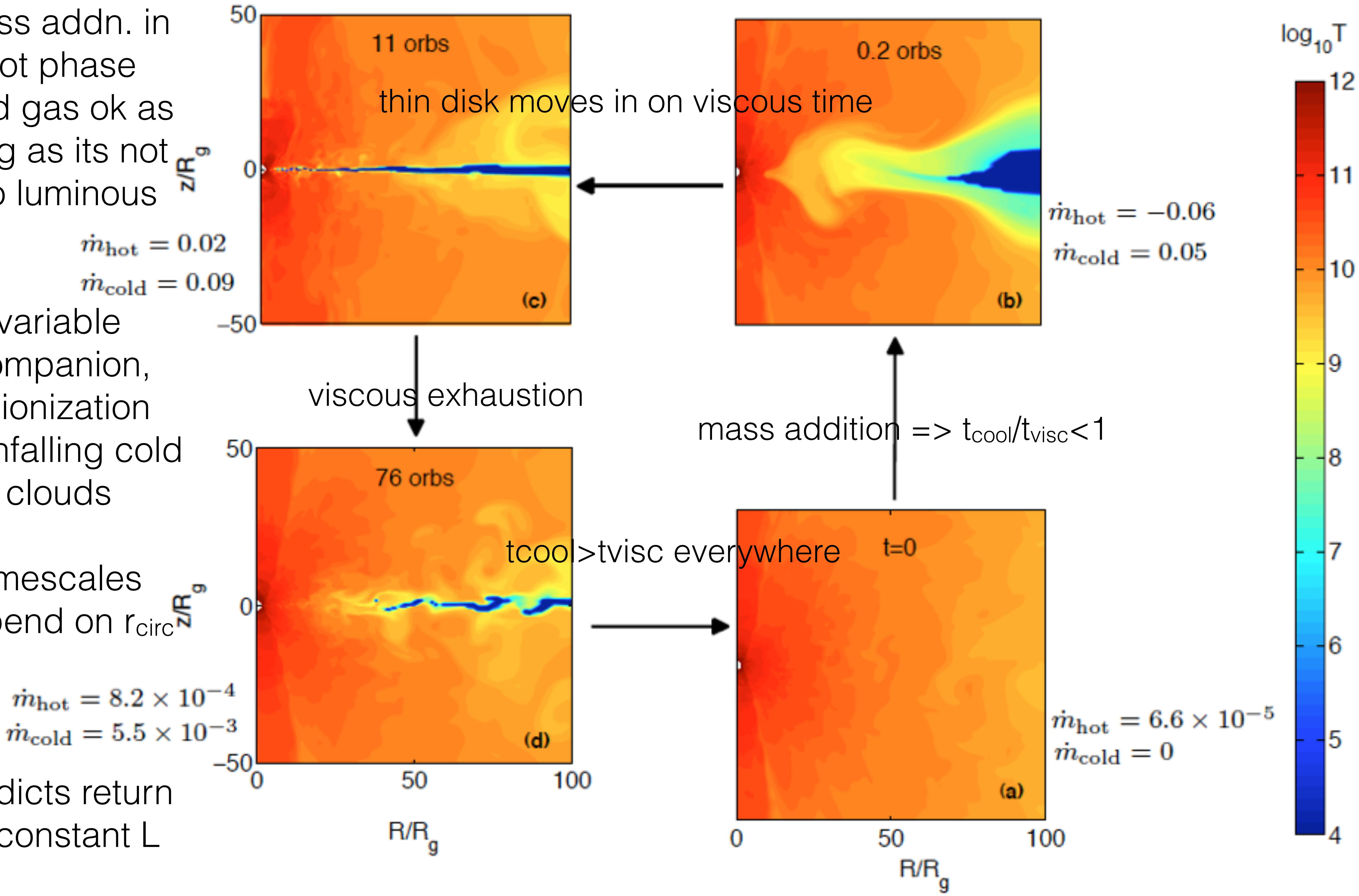
quite natural

mass addn. in hot phase cold gas ok as long as its not too luminous

variable companion, H ionization TI, infalling cold clouds

timescales depend on r_{circ}

predicts return at constant L



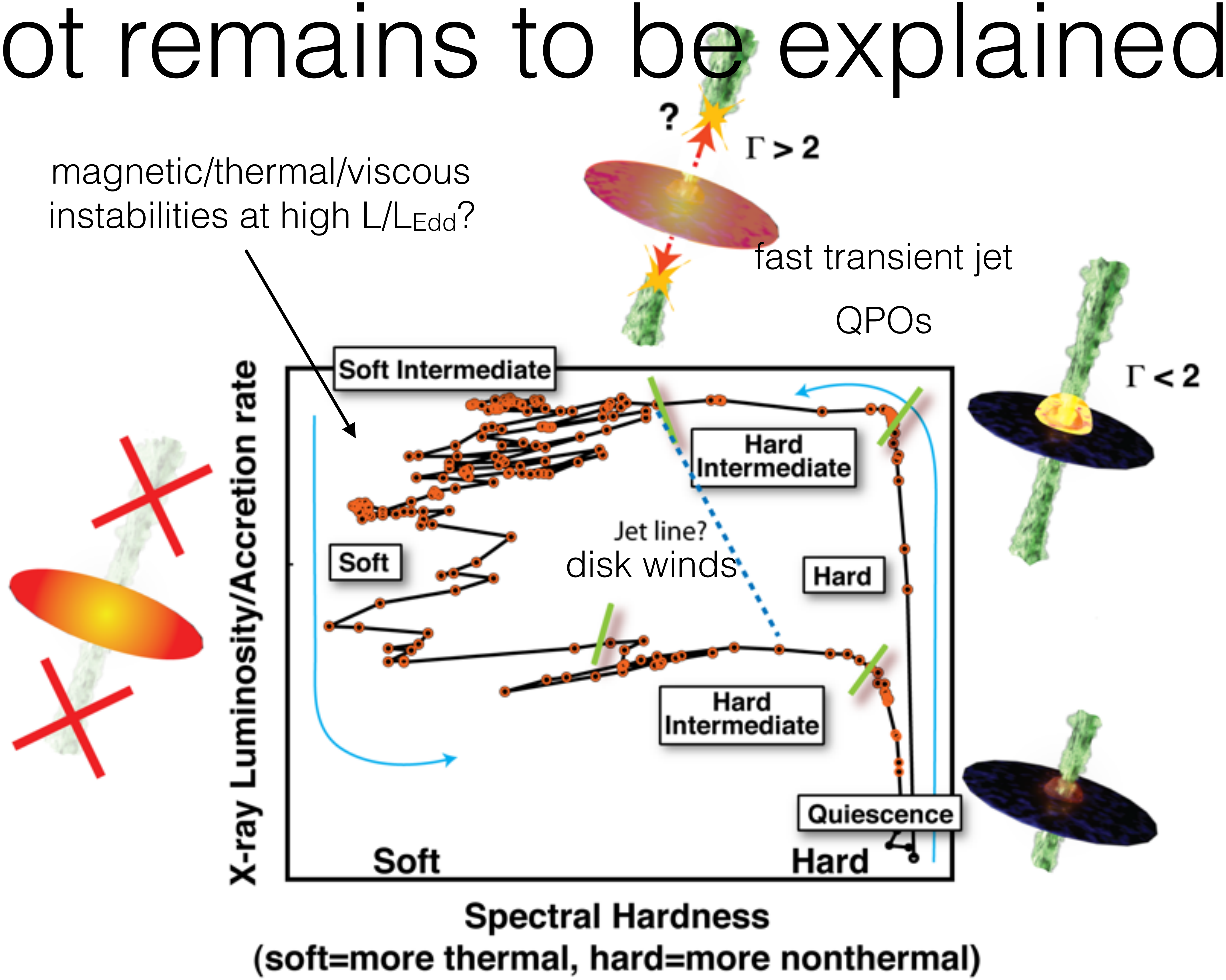
thin disk moves in on viscous time

viscous exhaustion

mass addition => $t_{cool}/t_{visc}<1$

tcool>tvisc everywhere

lot remains to be explained!



magnetic/thermal/viscous instabilities at high L/L_{Edd}?

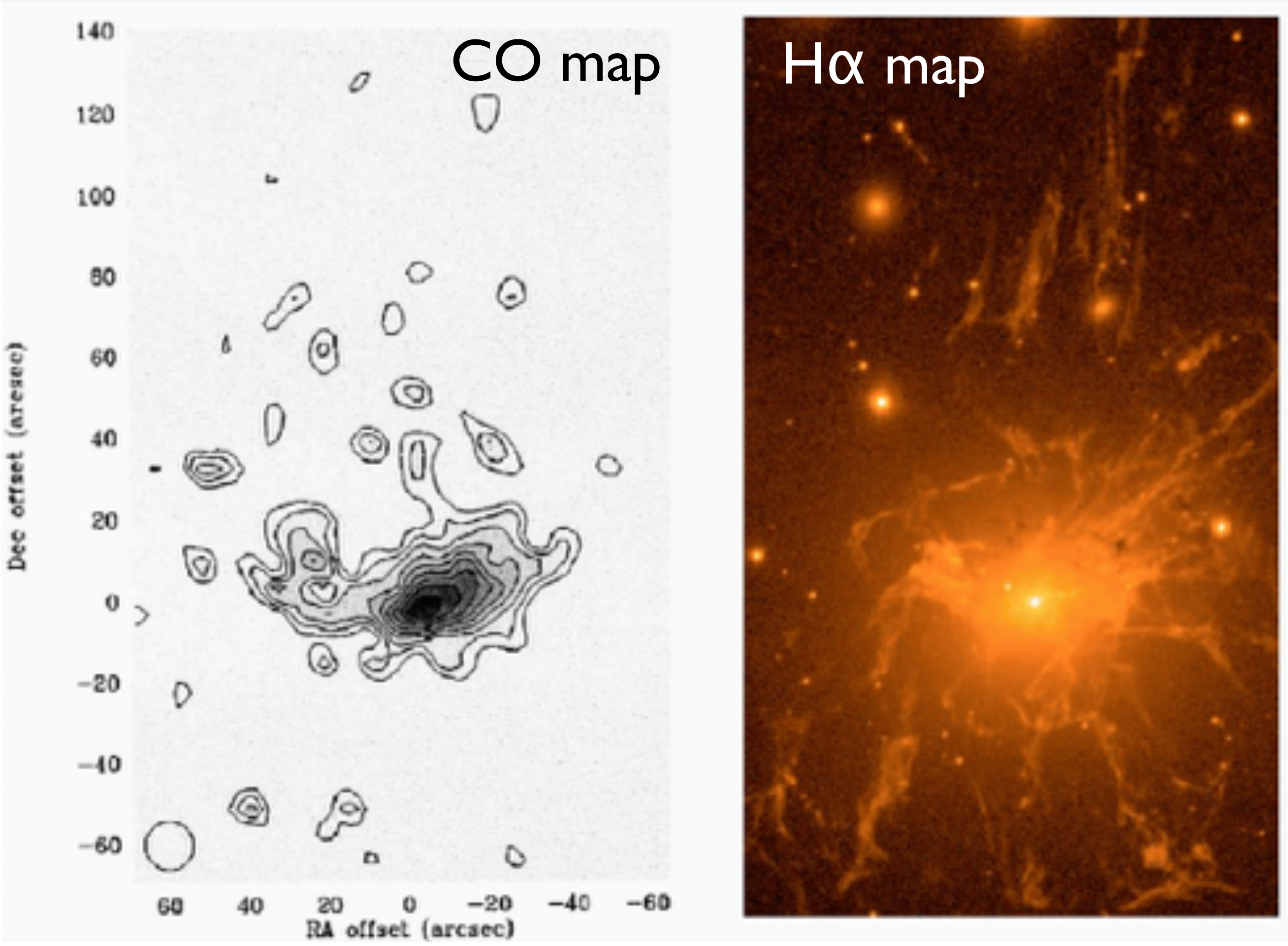
fast transient jet

QPOs

disk winds

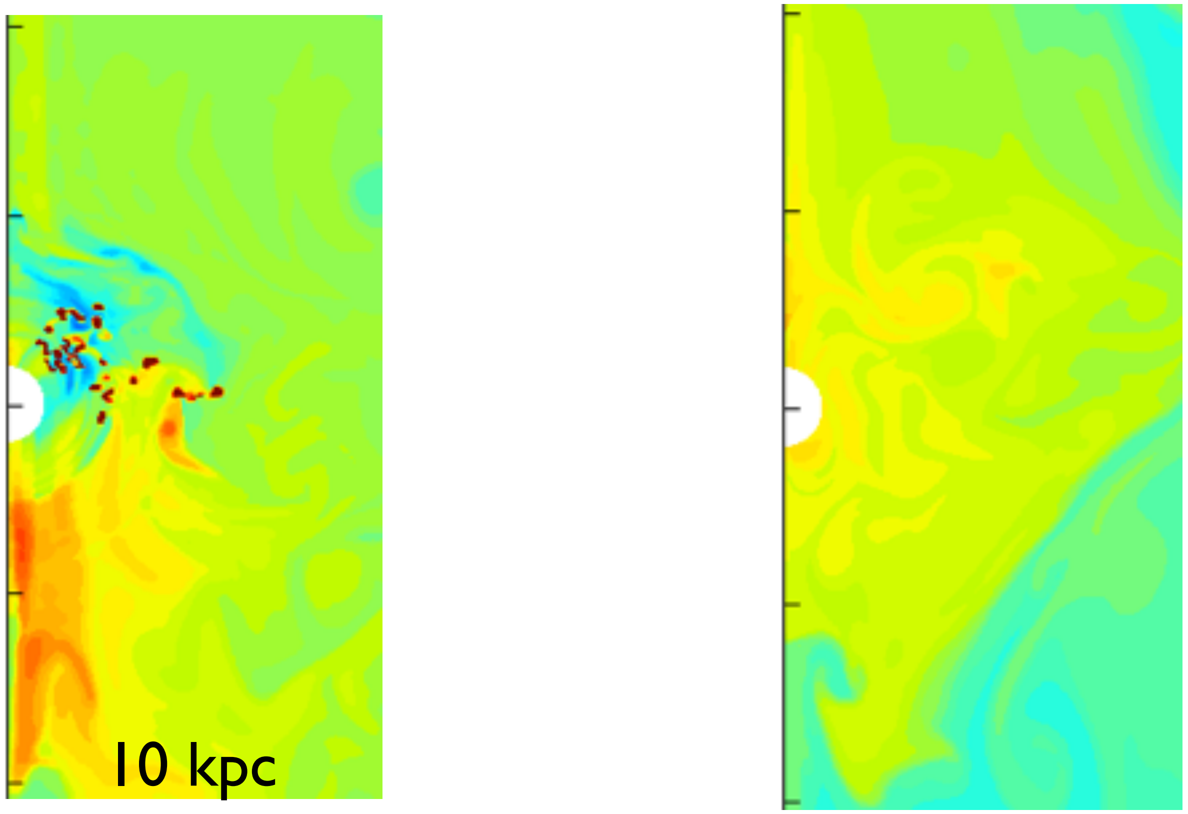
AGN fb in clusters/EGs

kinetic/maintenance/radio-mode



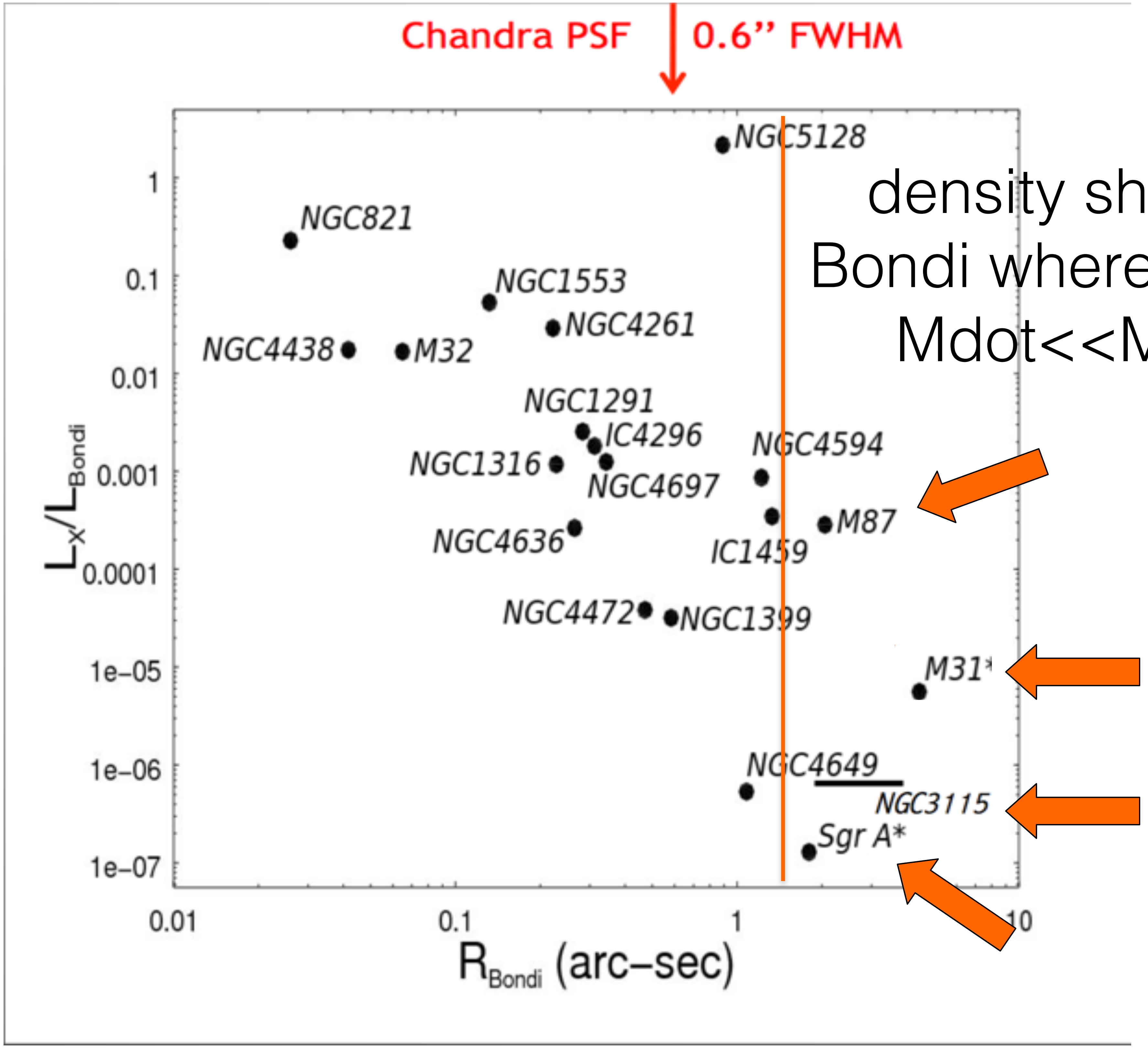
Perseus

cold filaments condense when $t_{cool}/t_{ff} \lesssim 10$



condensation of cold gas fundamentally changes accretion onto SMBH; stochastic accretion instead of smooth accretion from hot phase

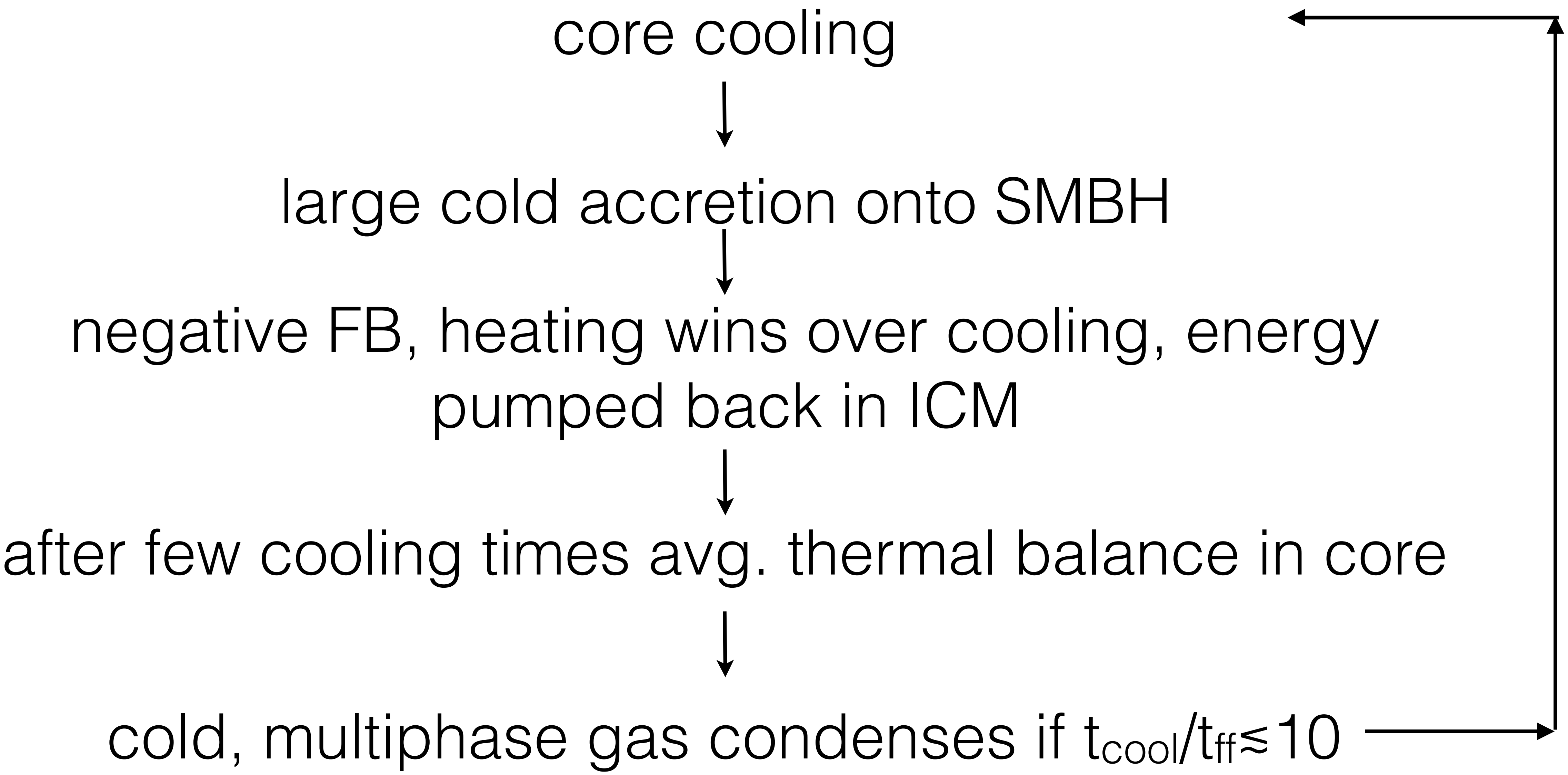
Bondi accretion can't work



density shallower than Bondi wherever measured

Mdot<<Mdot_Bondi

AGN feedback cycles



core cooling

large cold accretion onto SMBH

negative FB, heating wins over cooling, energy pumped back in ICM

after few cooling times avg. thermal balance in core

cold, multiphase gas condenses if $t_{cool}/t_{ff} \lesssim 10$

cooling & AGN jet heating cycles in cool-core clusters

AGN jet-ICM sims.

Deovrat Prasad

AGN jet-ICM sims.

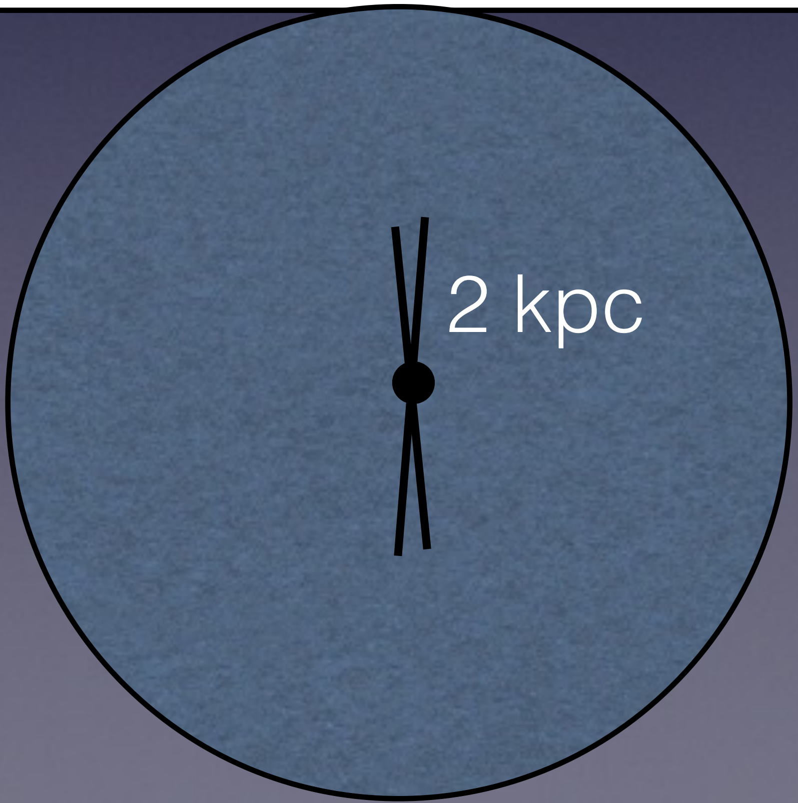
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = S_\rho$$

mass

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla p - \rho \nabla \Phi + S_\rho v_{\rm jet} \hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

momentum

$$\frac{p}{\gamma - 1} \frac{d}{dt} \ln(p/\rho^\gamma) = -n^2 \Lambda$$



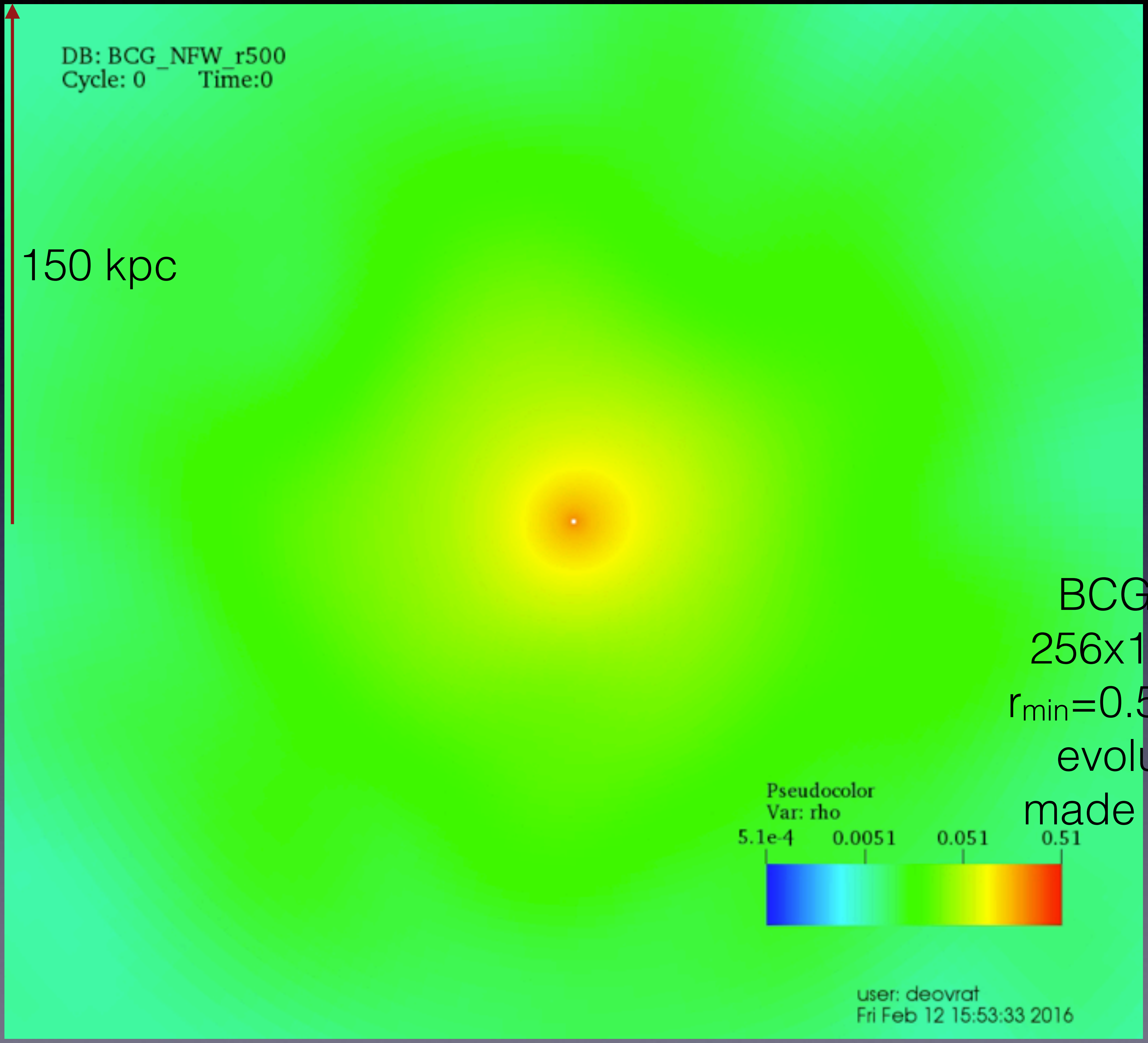
source term applied in a small bipolar cone at the center: opening angle of 30^0, size 2 kpc

$$\dot{M}_{\rm jet} v_{\rm jet}^2 = \epsilon \dot{M}_{\rm acc} c^2$$

$v_{\rm jet}$=0.1c, ϵ=6x10^{-5}, $r_{\rm in,out}$=1, 200 kpc

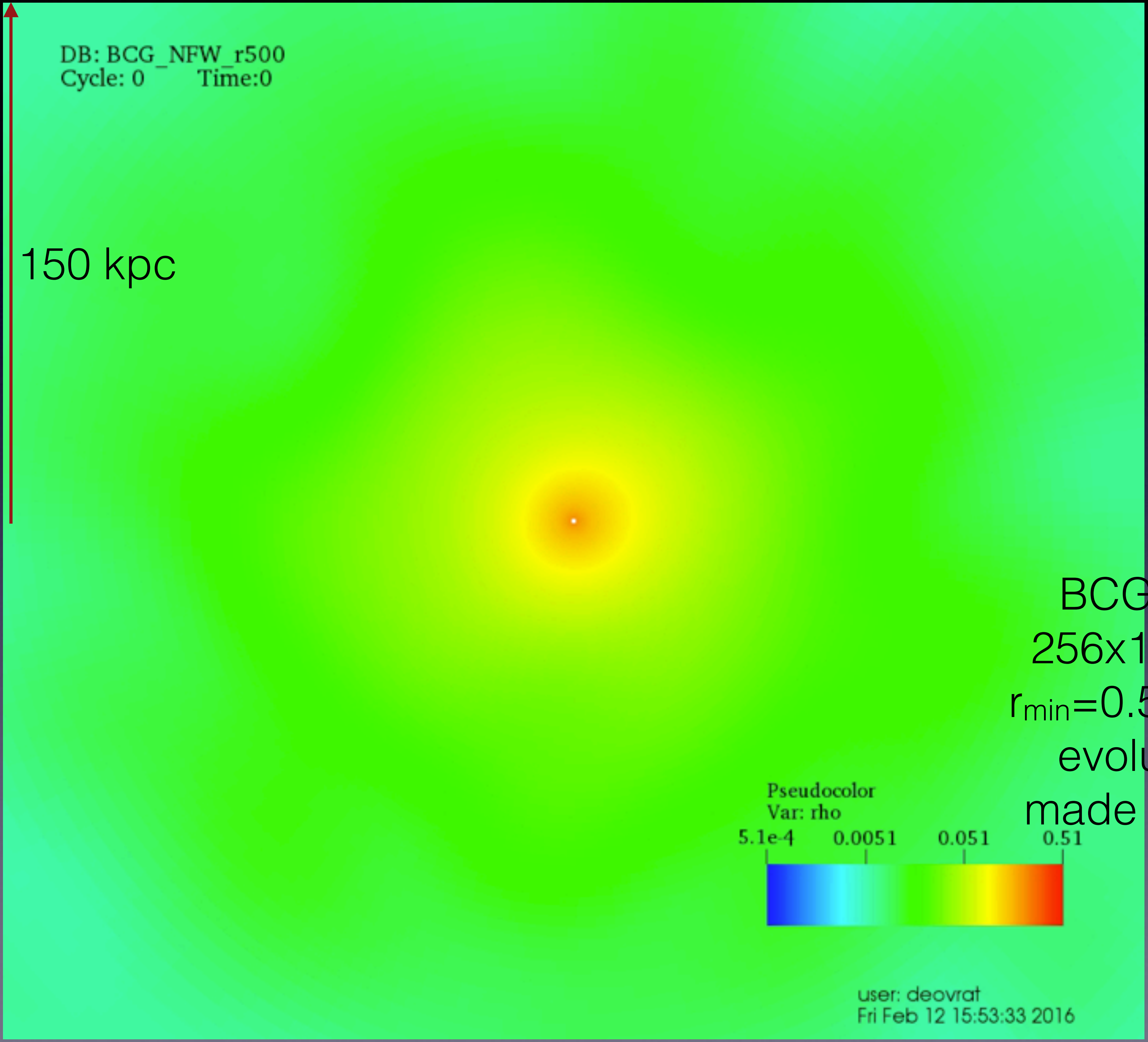
robust to variations

Density movie



BCG+NFW in PLUTO
256x128x32 in (logr,θ,ϕ)
r_{min}=0.5 kpc, r_{max}=0.5 Mpc
evolution for ~2.8 Gyr
made by Deovrat Prasad

Density movie



BCG+NFW in PLUTO
256x128x32 in (logr,θ,ϕ)
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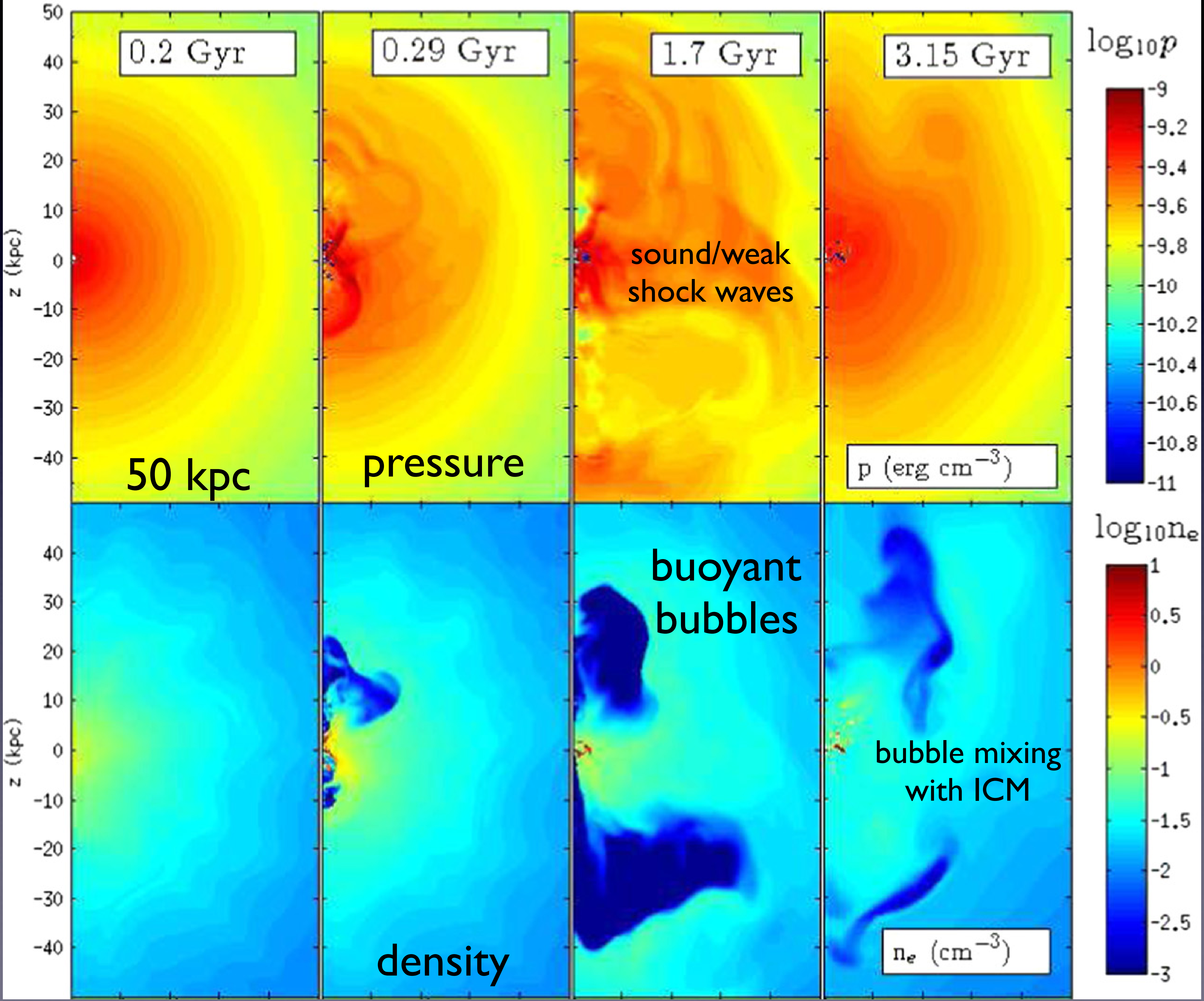
r-θ slices



50 kpc

pressure

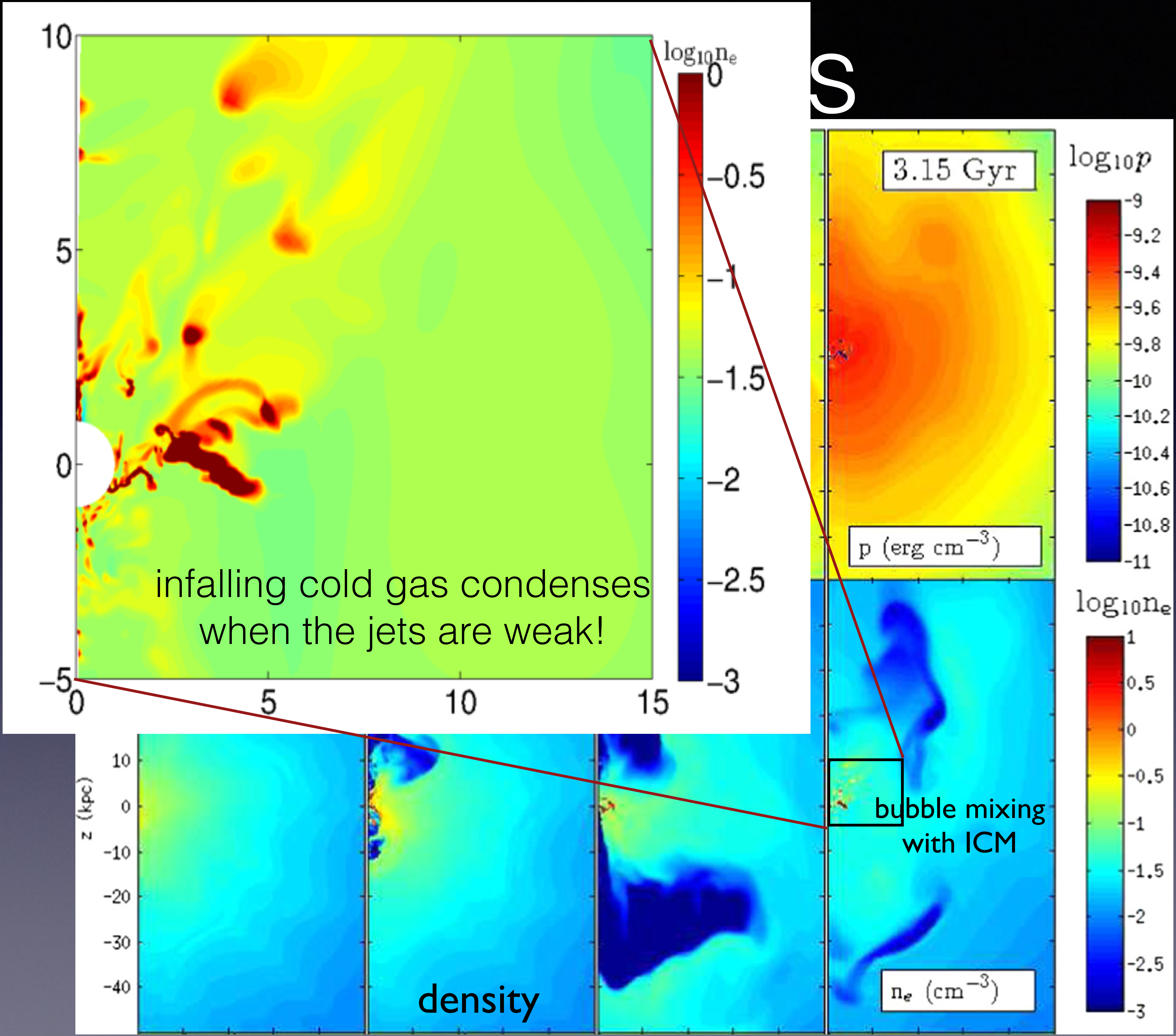
sound/weak shock waves

buoyant bubbles

bubble mixing with ICM

density

S



infalling cold gas condenses
when the jets are weak!

bubble mixing
with ICM

density

Angular momentum problem

$$t_{\rm visc} \sim \frac{1}{\alpha (H/R)^2 \Omega_K}$$

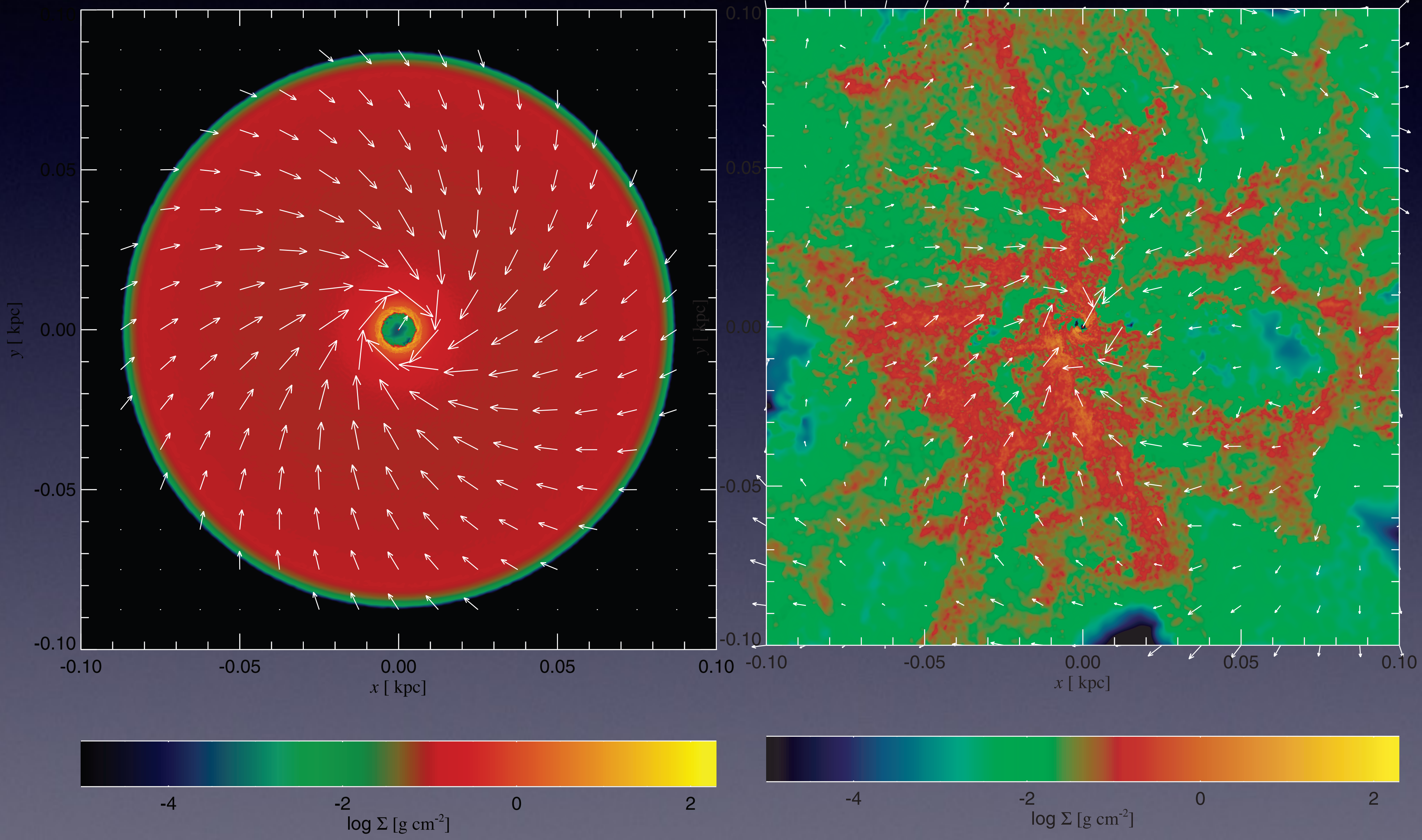
too long if $H/R \sim 10^{-3}$,
of standard AGN thin disks
moreover, star formation
where M_d/M_{BH} exceeds H/R

$$t_{\rm visc} \sim 4.7\ {\rm Gyr}\ \left(\frac{R}{1{\rm pc}}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{H/R}{0.001}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{0.01}\right)^{-1}$$

must avoid a large thin disk
$t_{\rm visc}$ < core cooling time

Stochastic accretion

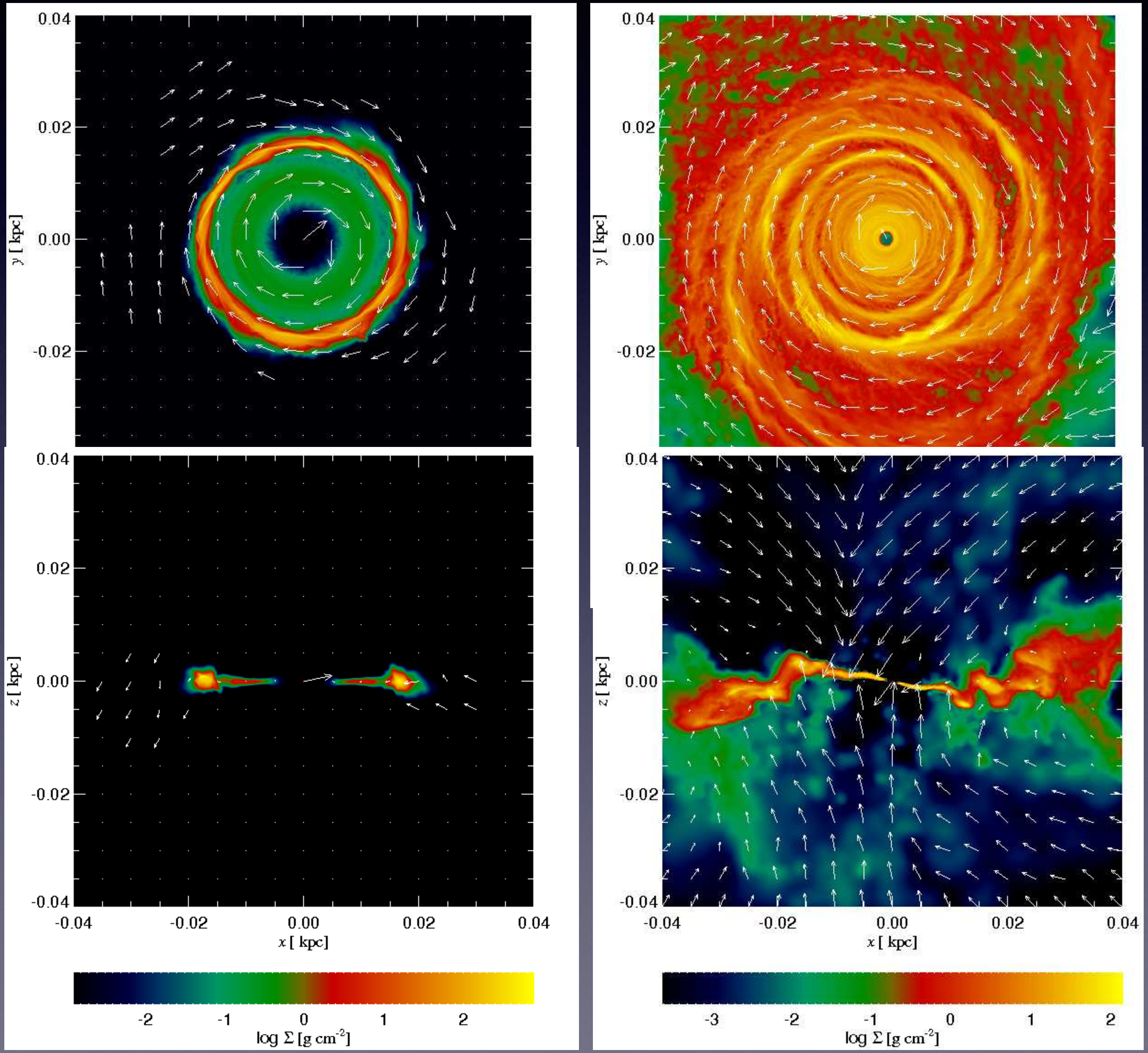
[Hobbs et al. 2011]



large, laminar disk

turbulent flow ($\sigma \approx v_\Phi$) extending down to small r

Stochastic accretion



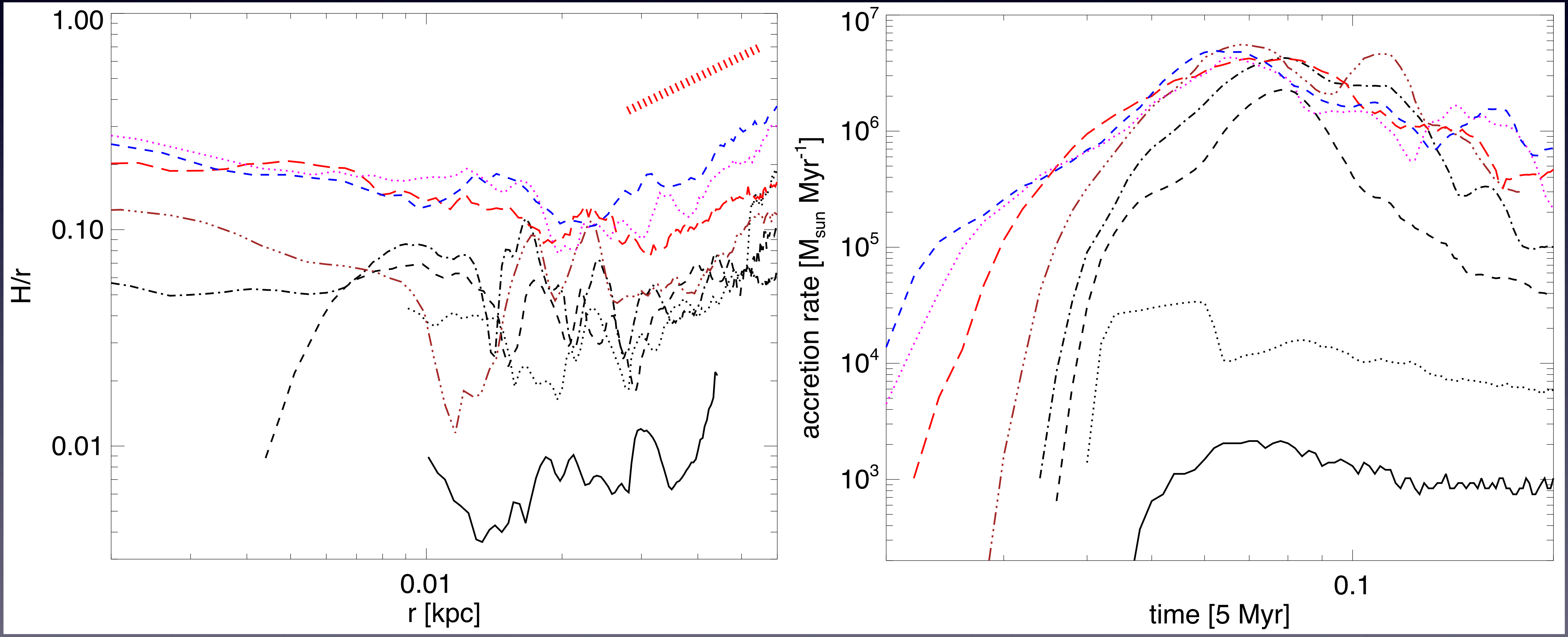
[Hobbs et al. 2011]

ang mom cancellation
in stochastic accretion

smaller disk with short
enough acc time

Stochastic accretion

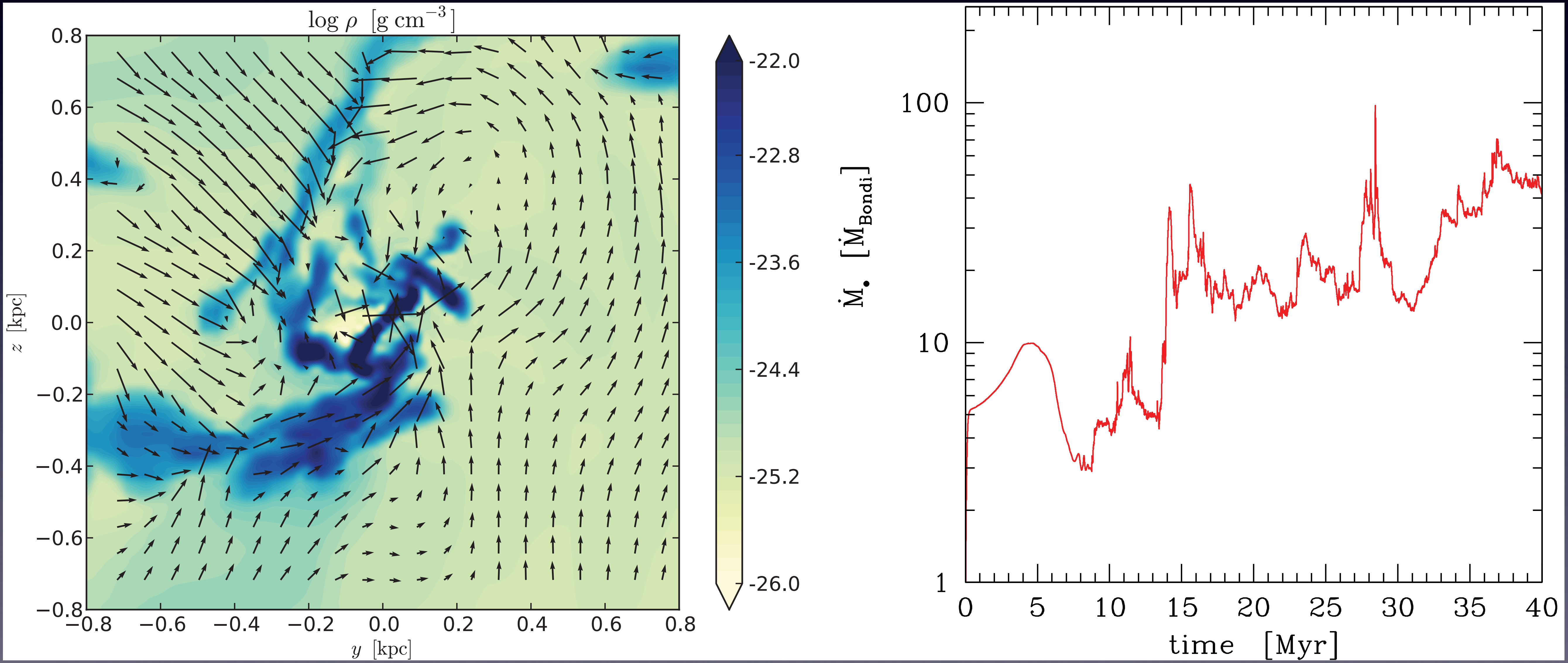
[Hobbs et al. 2011]



H/R large enough to prevent fragmentation; M_{dot} larger by 10^3!

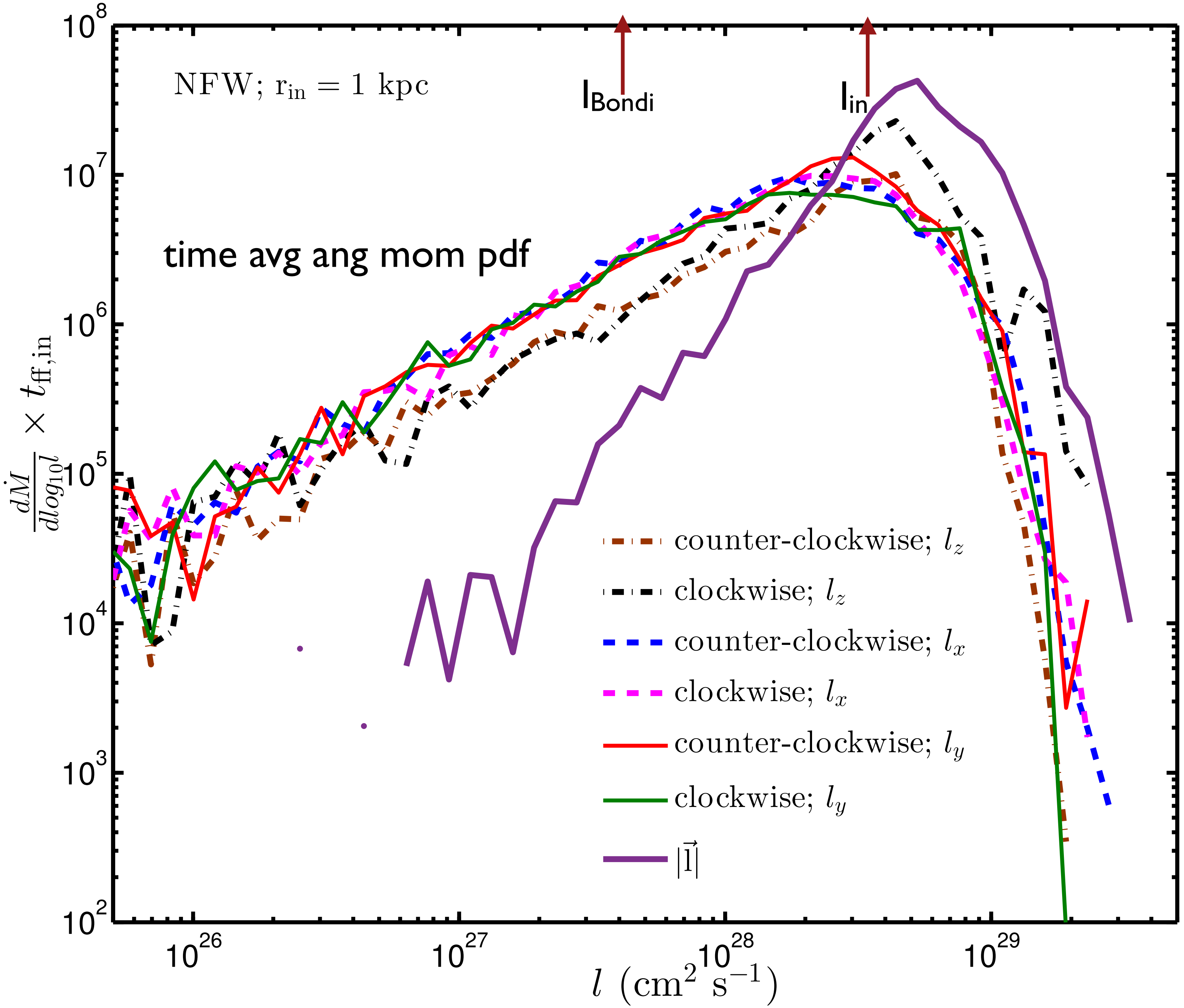
Stochastic accretion

[Gaspari et al. 2013]



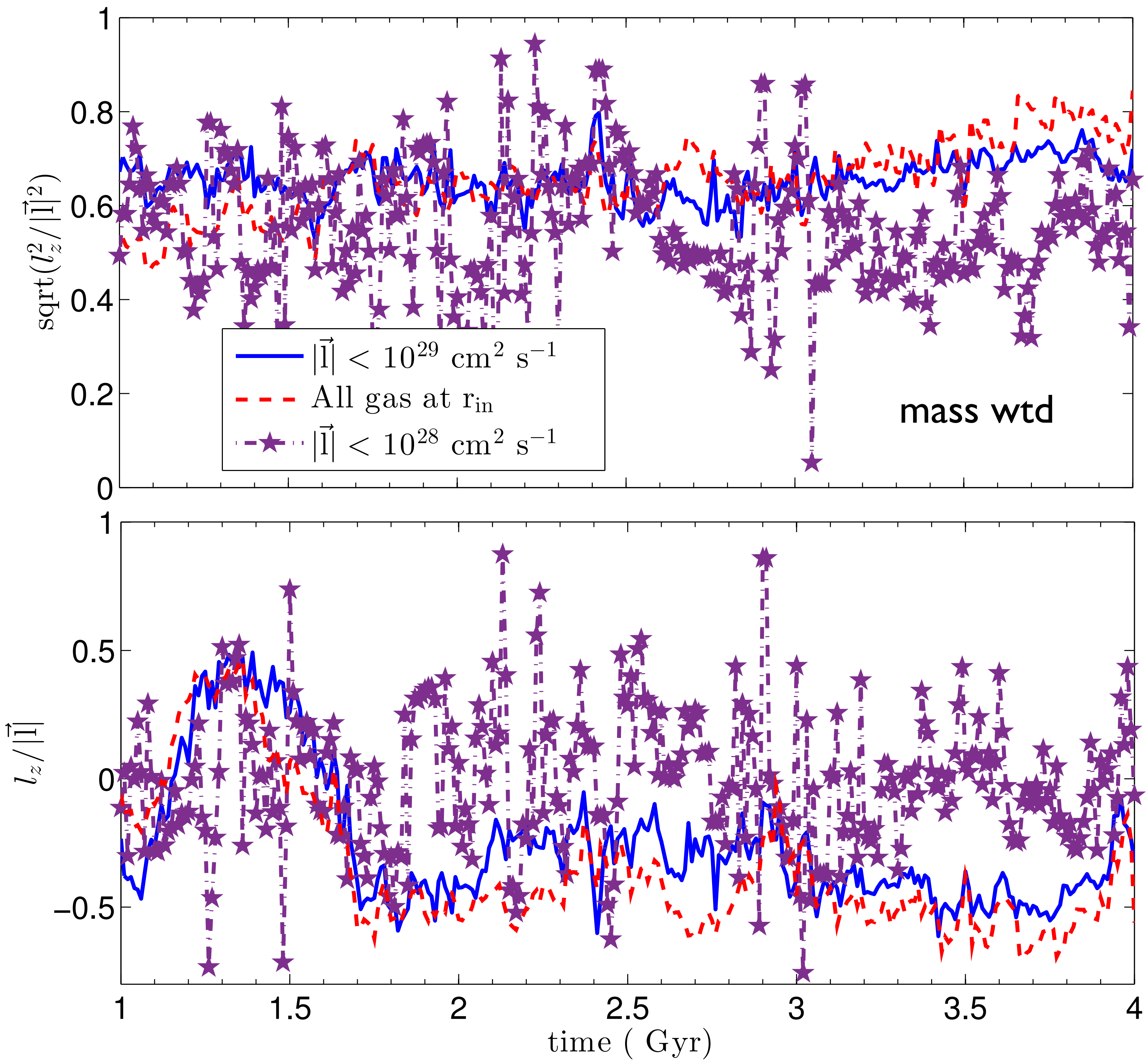
instantaneous M_{dot} can be up to 100 time the Bondi value based on sims with idealized turbulence, what abt with jets?

cold l-distr in jet sims



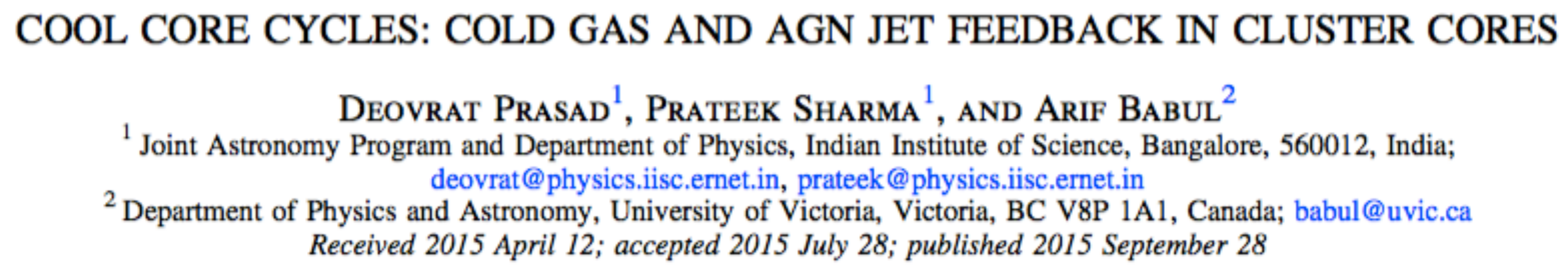
our jet-ICM simulations show that stochastic cold accretion may be realized

time variability of l



low l gas angular momentum changes on < core cooling time

check these out!



COOL CORE CYCLES: COLD GAS AND AGN JET FEEDBACK IN CLUSTER CORES

DEOVRAT PRASAD[1], PRATEEK SHARMA[1], AND ARIF BABUL[2]
[1] Joint Astronomy Program and Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 560012, India;
deovrat@physics.iisc.ernet.in, prateek@physics.iisc.ernet.in
[2] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8P 1A1, Canada; babul@uvic.ca

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AGN jets driven stochastic cold accretion in cluster cores

arXiv:1611.02710

Deovrat Prasad[1*], Prateek Sharma[1†] and Arif Babul[2,3‡]
[1] *Department of Physics & Joint Astronomy Programme,Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India -560012.*
[2] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8P 1A1, Canada*
[3] *Institute of Computational Science, Center for Theoretical Astrophysics and Cosmology, University of Zurich,*
Winterthurerstrasse 190, 8057, Zurich, Switzerland

Summary

- a scenario to explain q-plot: which process adds hot gas? predicts transition back to quiet state at constant L; much more to know: QPOs, jets, disk winds,…

- cold cloud feedback drives radio mode feedback; cool core cycles

- next frontier: feeding SMBH from ~1 kpc to 10^{-3} pc; angular momentum cancellation; H/R of turbulent disks; fragmentation/SF; state of multiphase inflow as it moves deeper in;…

Thank You