

Extreme Jet Ejections from the Black Hole X-ray Binary V404 Cygni: The Unique (Sub-) Millimetre Perspective

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June 2015 Outburst

- On June 15, 2015 X-ray flaring detected by Swift BAT, MAXI and INTEGRAL.
- Extraordinary multi-wavelength flaring activity followed.
- Brightest BHXB outburst in the past decade.

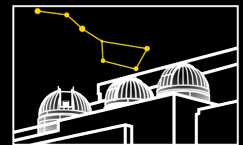
Rare, bright
accretion state



Well-known system
parameters



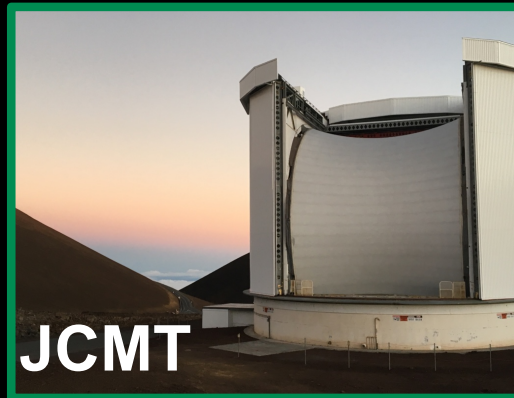
Close Proximity



The “Golden Data Set”



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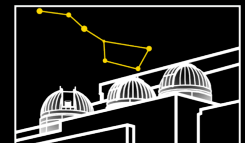


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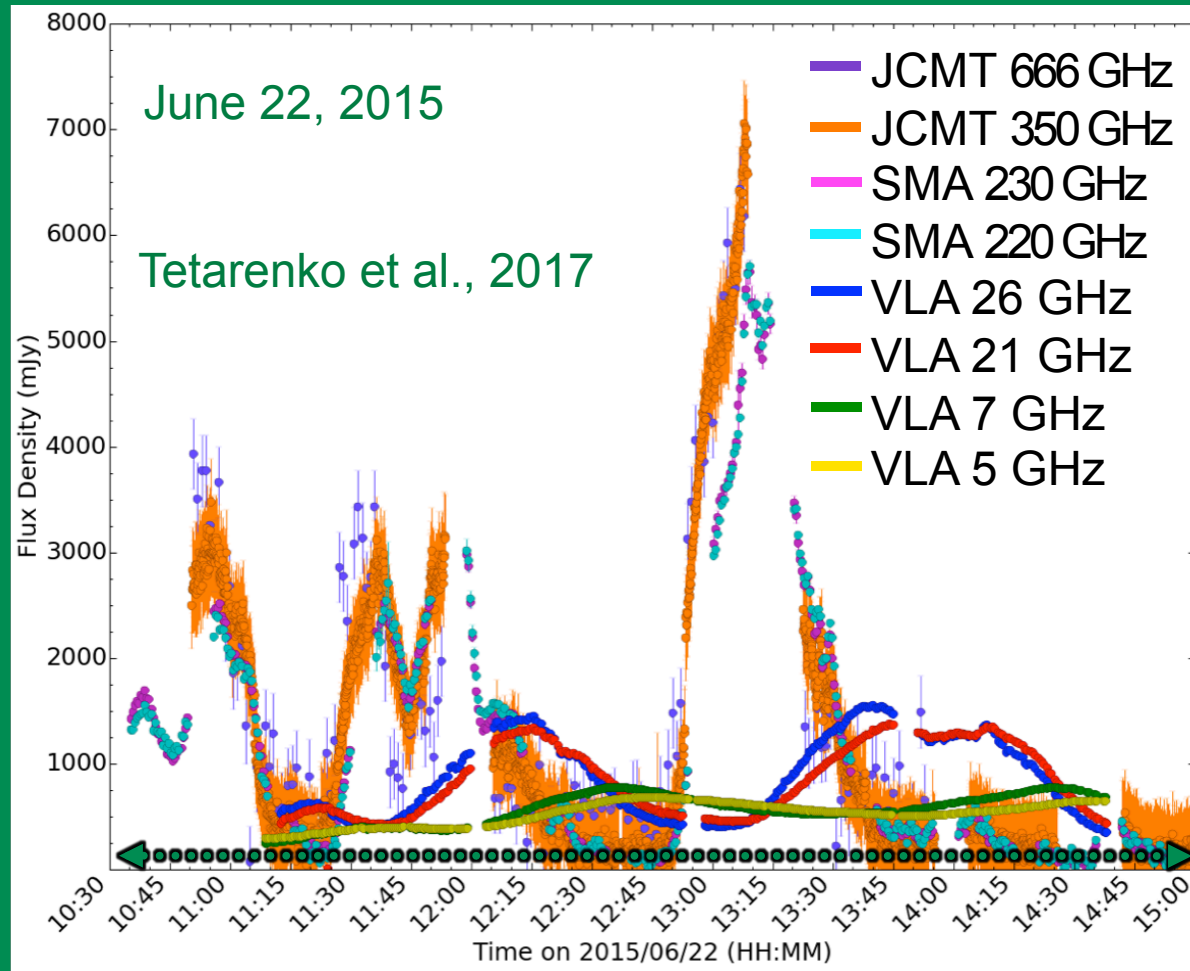


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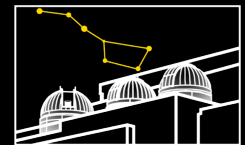
Unprecedented multi-wavelength view
(9 different frequencies!)



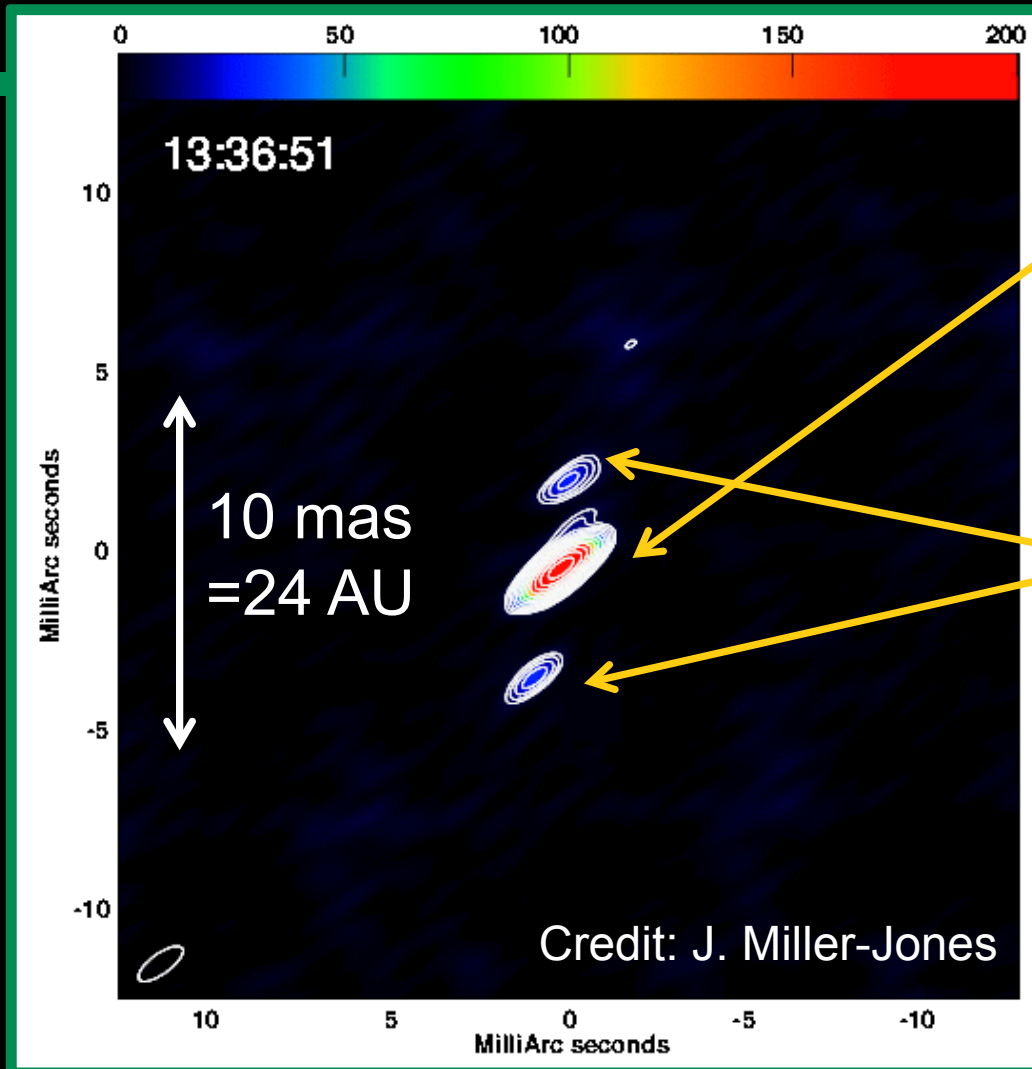
“Golden Data Set”



- Flares reach extremely bright flux levels
- Lower ν are delayed, smoothed version of higher ν
- (Sub-)mm substructure not visible in cm emission



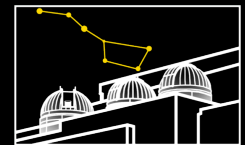
Hints from VLBA



Compact core component is always bright

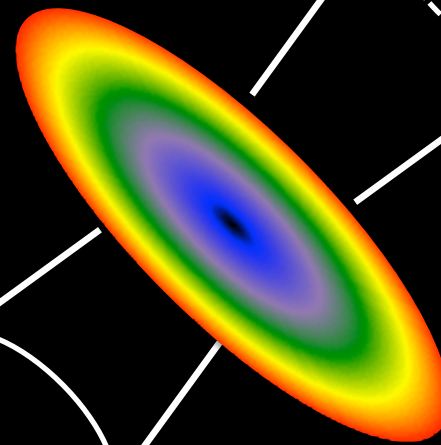
Multiple resolved ejecta

- Rapidly precessing jet axis



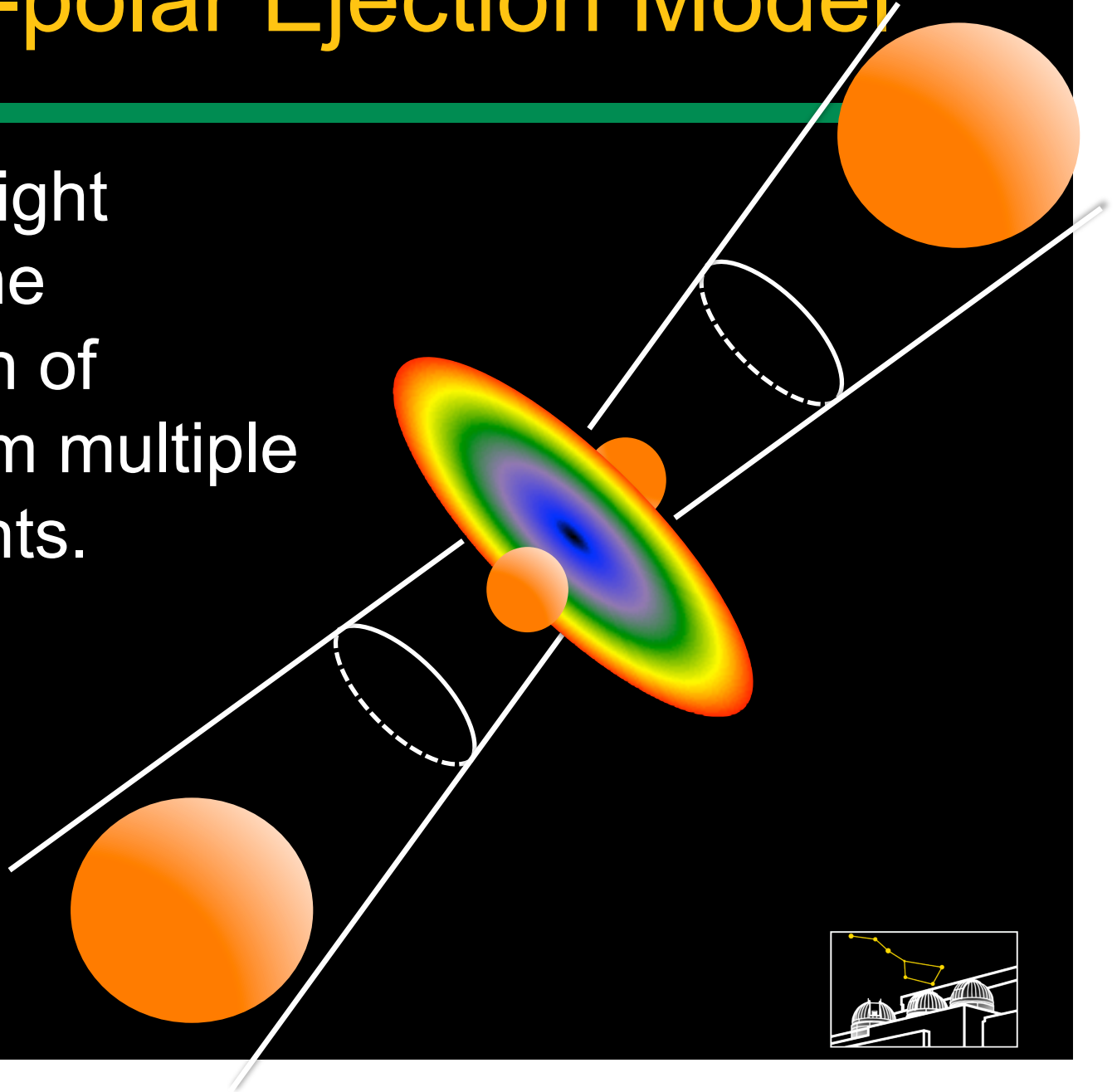
Twin Bi-polar Ejection Model

1. Assume an underlying steady jet characterized by a classic (broken) power-law spectrum
2. Assume a conical jet with constant opening angle



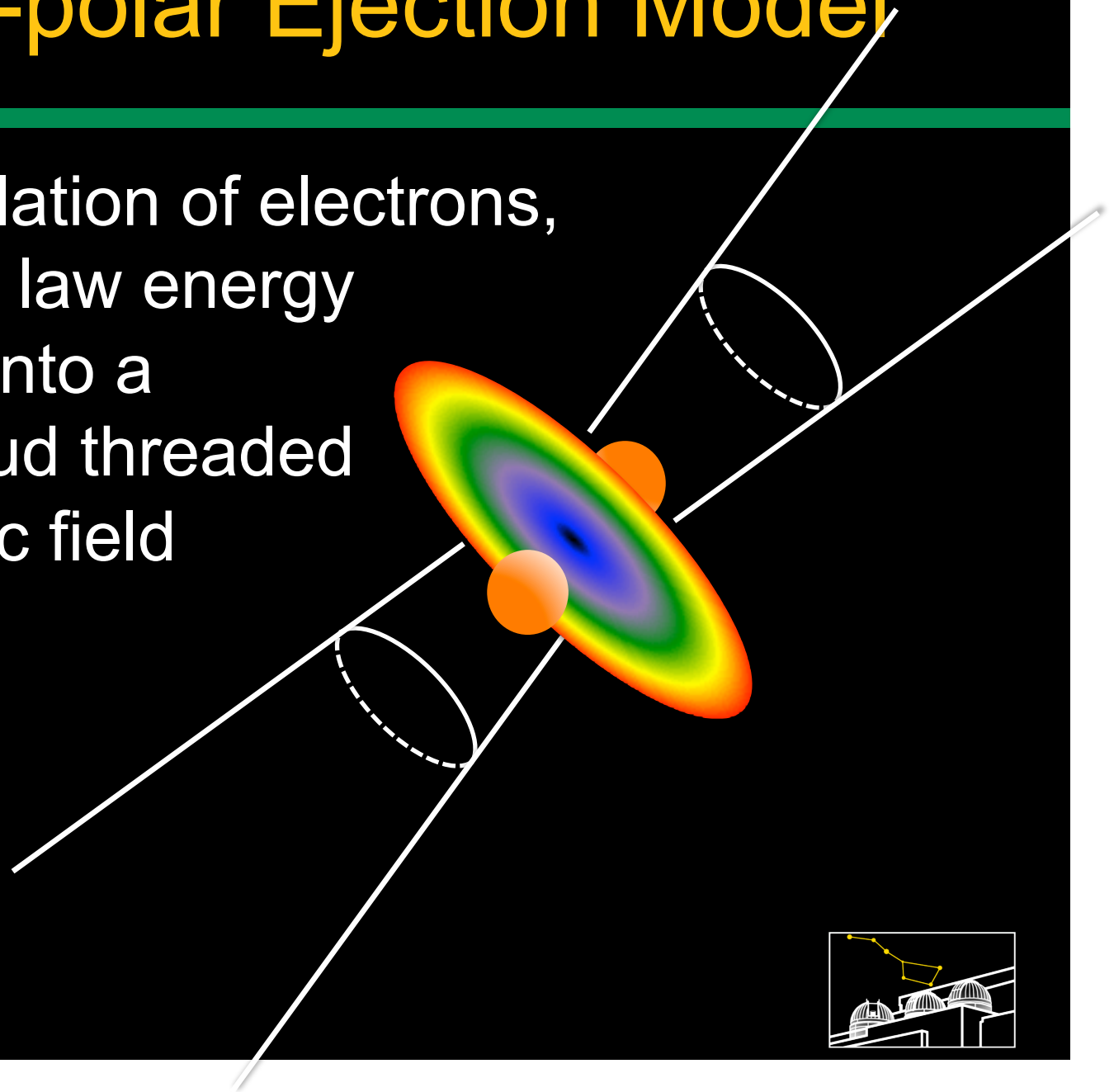
Twin Bi-polar Ejection Model

3. Assume our light curves are the superposition of emission from multiple ejection events.



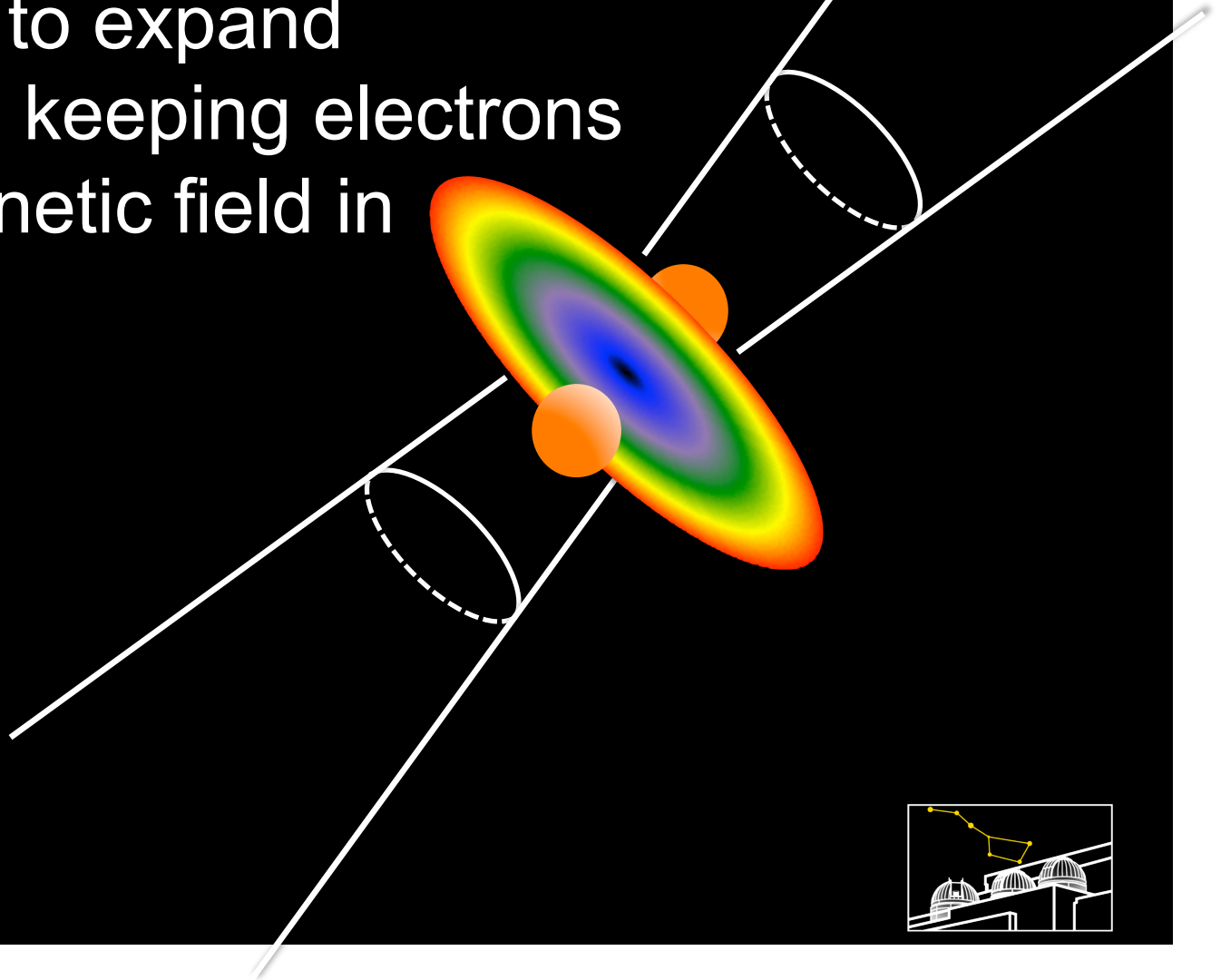
Twin Bi-polar Ejection Model

4. Inject a population of electrons, with a power law energy distribution, into a spherical cloud threaded by a magnetic field



Twin Bi-polar Ejection Model

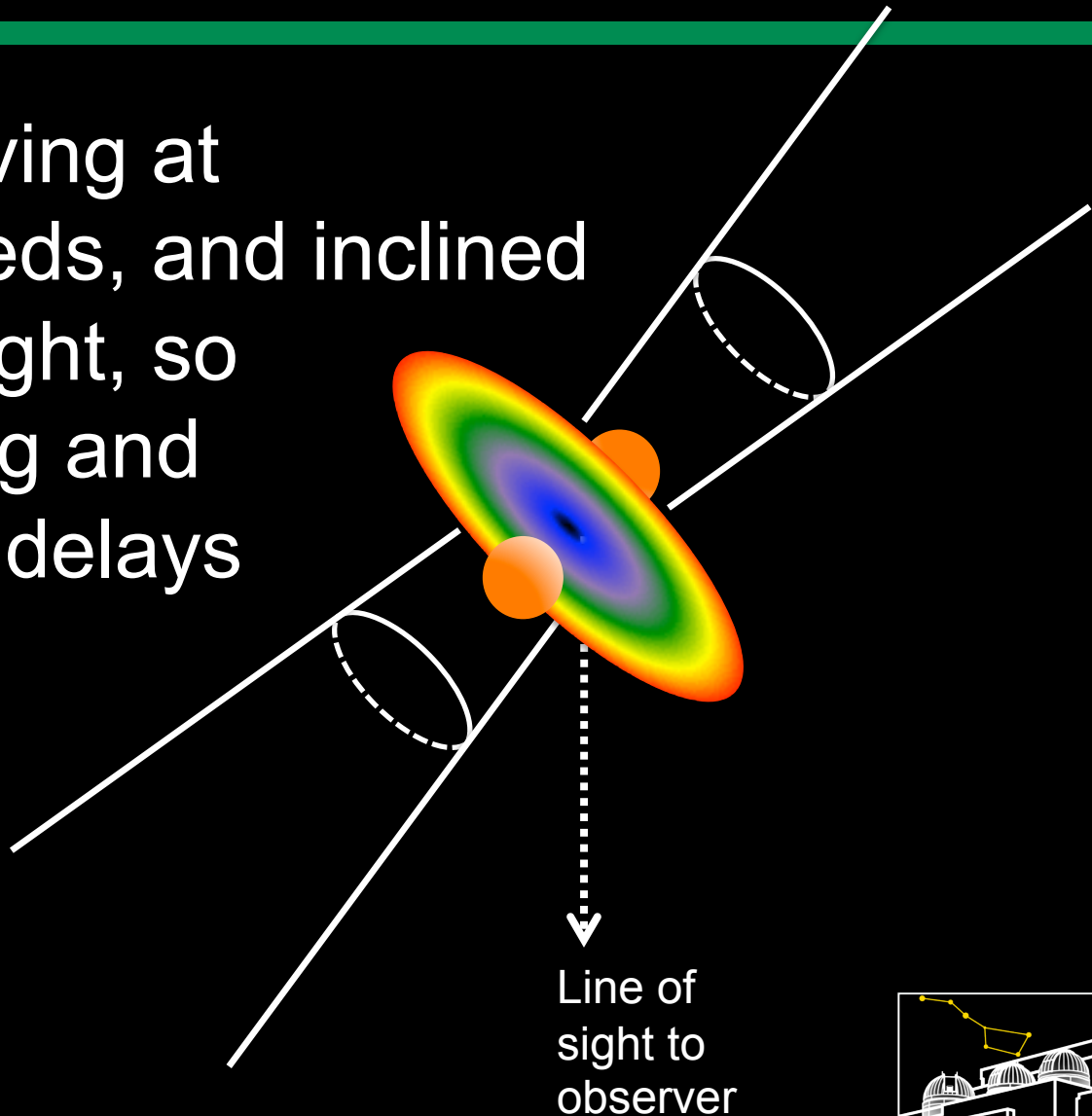
5. Allow sphere to expand adiabatically, keeping electrons and the magnetic field in equipartition



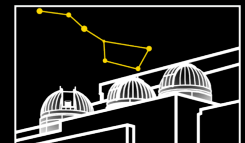
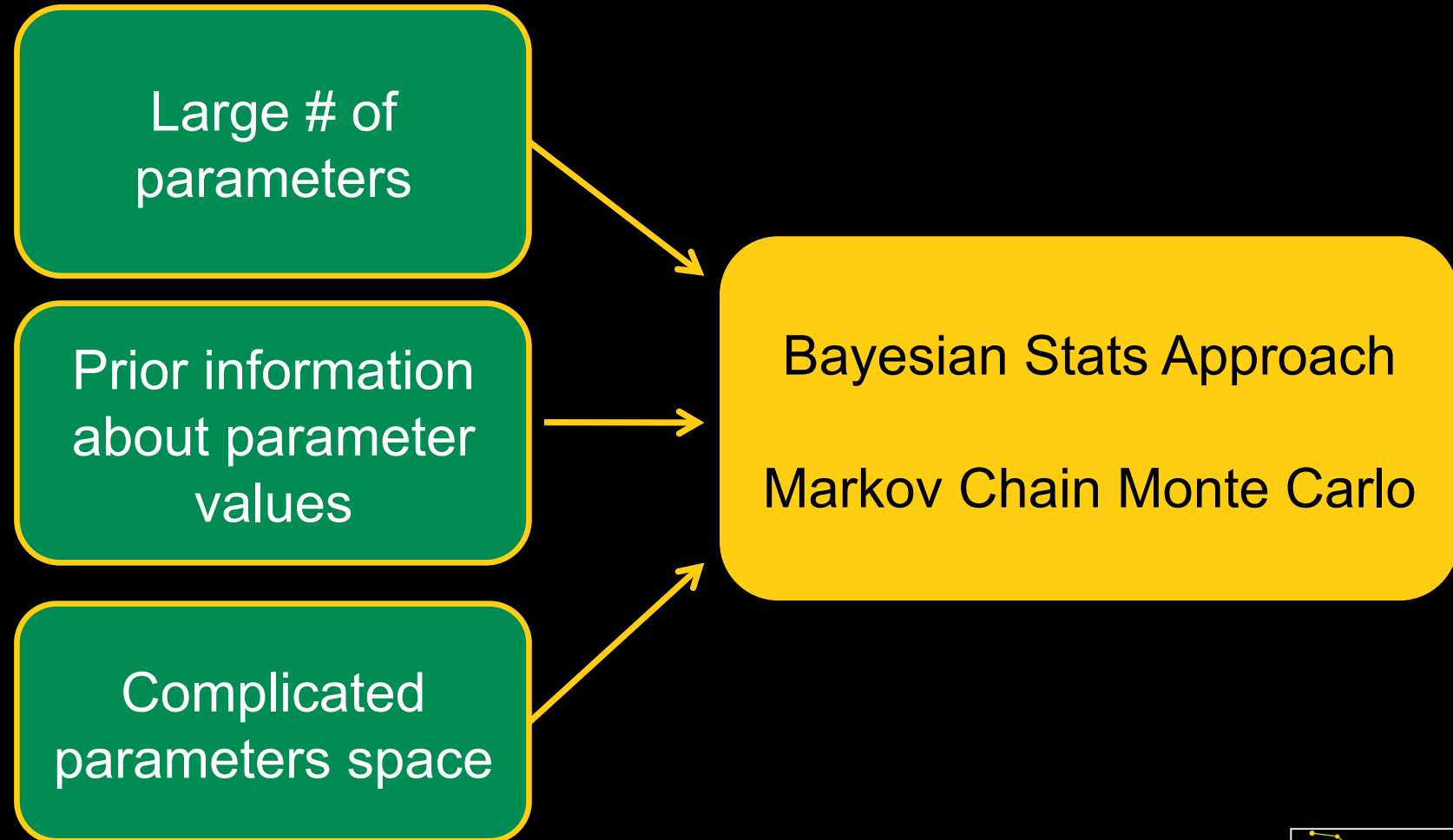
Twin Bi-polar Ejection Model

6. Clouds are moving at relativistic speeds, and inclined to our line of sight, so include beaming and geometric time delays

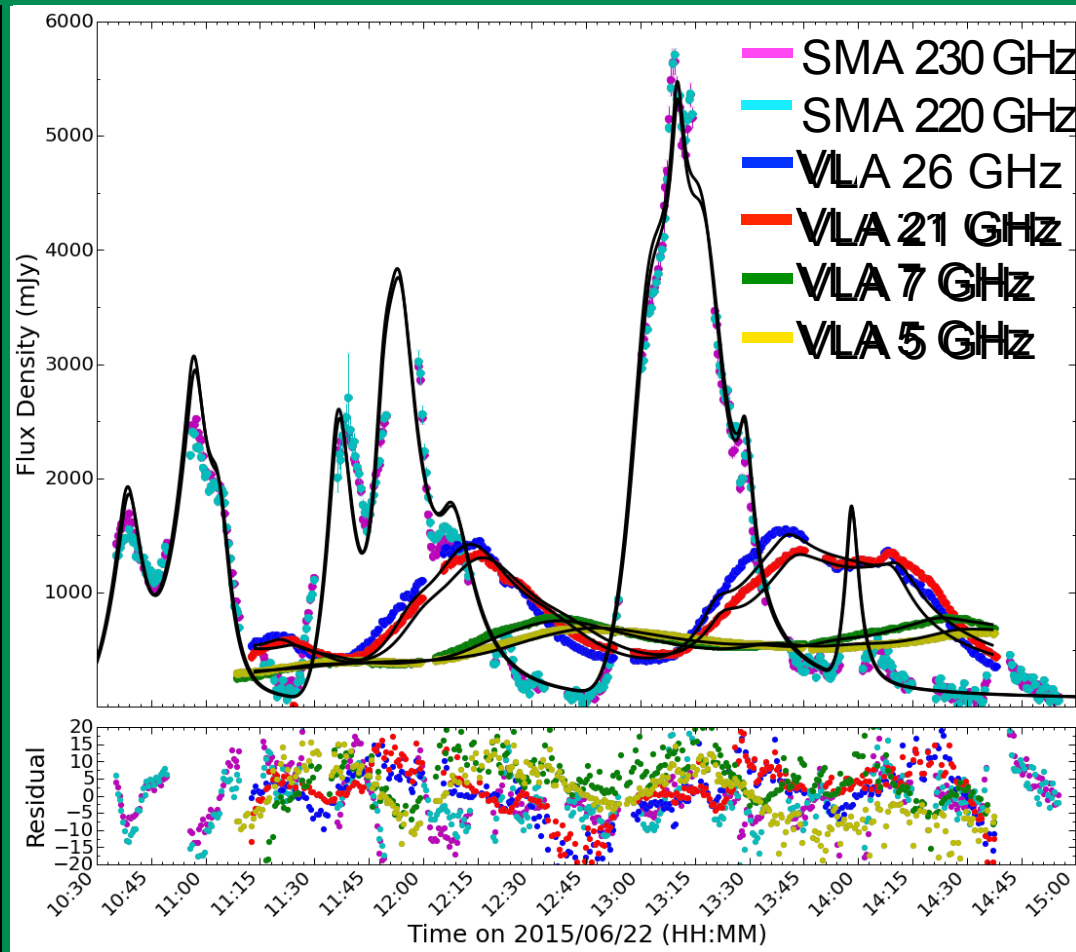
7. Jet axis is precessing



Modeling the Light curves

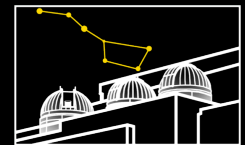


Light Curve Modeling



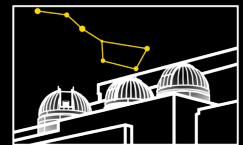
- Simultaneously fit all frequencies (5 - 350 GHz).
- 8 pairs of ejecta!
- Sub-mm data is crucial in our modeling!

Tetarenko et al., 2017

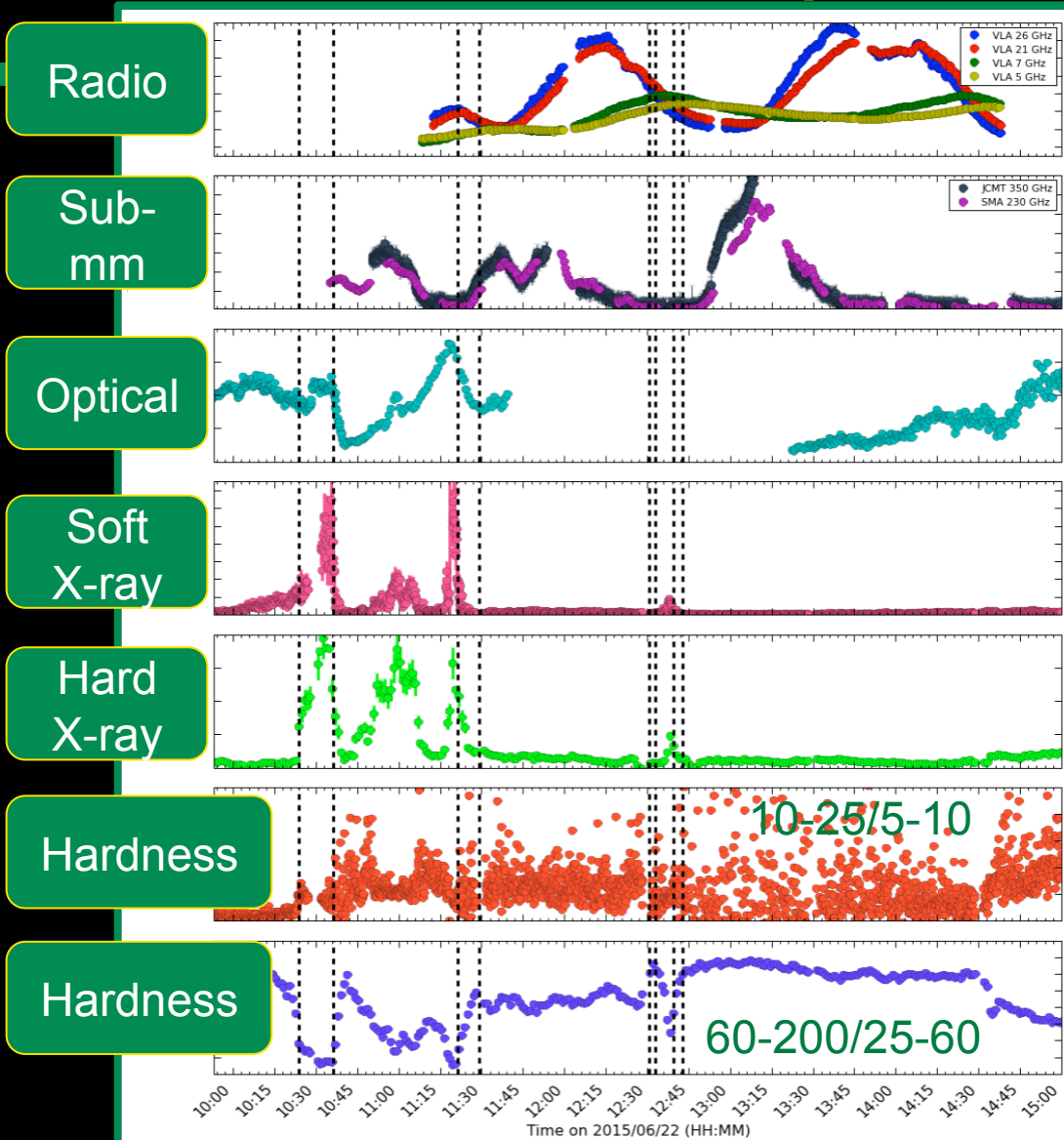


Probing Ejecta Properties

- Intrinsic properties of ejecta vary between events.
- Low bulk speeds, $\Gamma \sim 1.004-1.3$, where the fastest ejecta tend to be the brightest.
- Mean power into each ejection event, $\sim 10^{32} - 10^{35}$ erg/s.
- Ejecta carry very little mass, $\sim 1\%$ $M_{\text{acc,BH}}$
- Highly confined jet, $\phi_{\text{obs}} \sim 4-9^\circ$



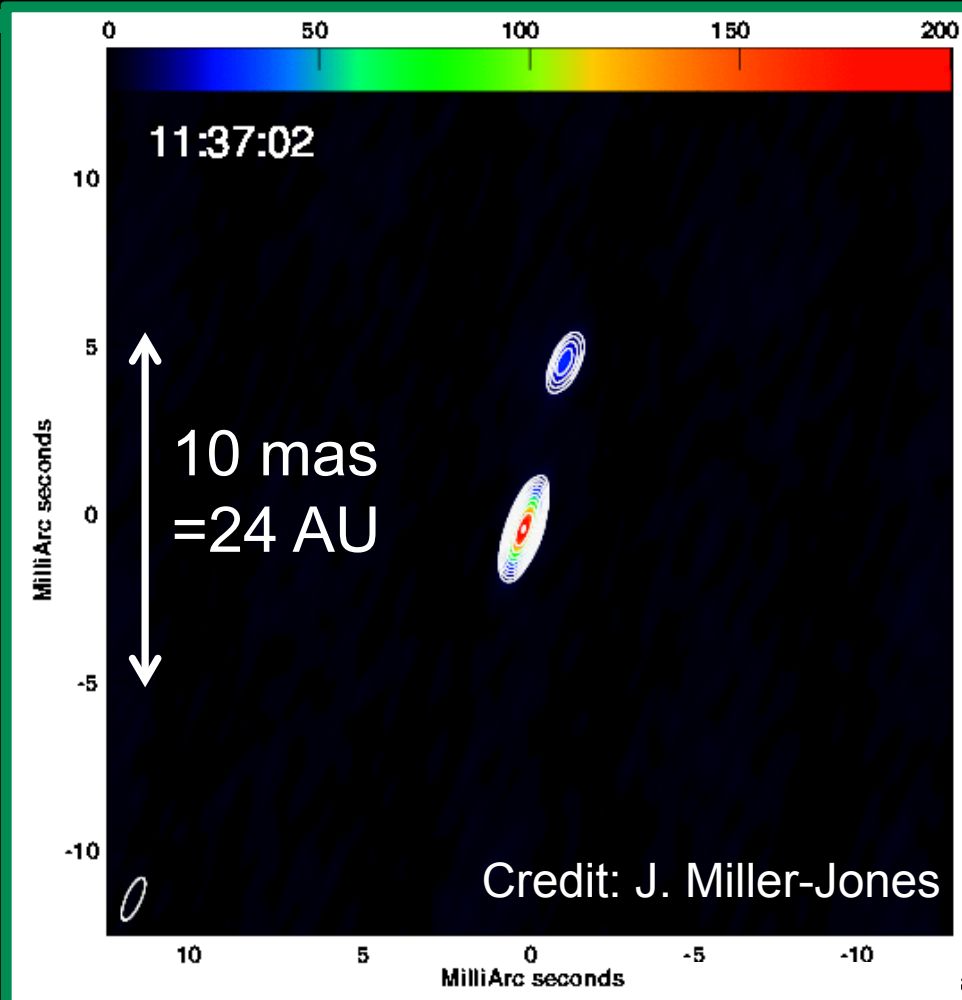
Relationship to OIR/X-ray



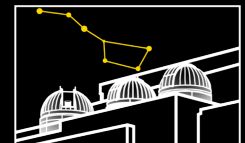
- Match groups of ejections with OIR/X-ray peaks?
- X-ray flares coincide with hardness dips
- All ejections occur within a global hardness dip

Tetarenko et al., 2017

What's Next?



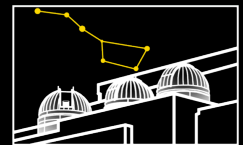
- Improvements to model:
 - Equipartition
 - Variable compact jet
 - Ejecta collisions
- VLBA constraints –
ejection times,
number of ejecta,
single sided vs
bipolar ejecta



High Time Resolution Measurements

- Our team has developed custom timing scripts for interferometric data that runs in CASA
- Produces light curves on user specified time bin
- Many customizable options:
 - UV or image plane
 - Object detection
 - And many more...
- Will be available soon, stay tuned!

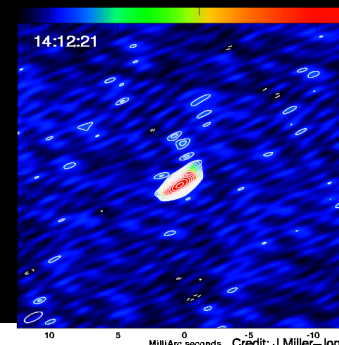
https://github.com/Astroua/AstroCompute_Scripts



Summary

- Simultaneous multi-wavelength coverage essential to unlocking complicated physics.
- Rapid response and specialized observing techniques, like sub-arrays and VLBI, make this possible.
- mm/sub-mm data provides a unique, more detailed view of the jet compared to cm.

Tetarenko et al., 2017, MNRAS, 469, 3141
(arXiv: 1704.08726)



I am currently looking for
a Postdoc. If you are
interested in giving me a
job please let me know!

Thank you!

