### Wind Roche lobe overflow

Reporter: Kun Xu

Ref: El Mallah + 2019, AA, 622, L3

December 12, 2019

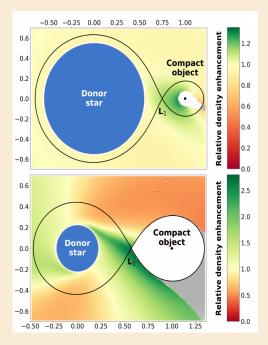
# Why Read

- wind accretion code
- · why beamed
- coding

NOTE: Maybe there are mistakes.

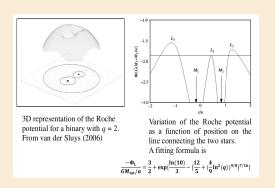
#### Vela X-1 - BHL model

#### M101 - wind-RLOF model



### Why beamed

When the wind is slow enough compared to the orbital speed to see its dynamics significantly altered by the Roche potential, it is beamed towards to accretor.



### $L_{\rm X}$

 $L_{\rm X}$  depends on:

- 1.  $M_*$  the stellar mass-loss rate;
- 2.  $\mu$  the rate  $\mu \dot{M}_*$  at which mass is transferred from the star into the domain of gravitational influence of the accretor;
- 3.  $\Delta M_{\rm acc}(?)$  the mass which actually ends up being accreted onto the compact object;
- 4.  $\zeta \sim 10\%$  the efficiency of the conversion of accreted mass to radiation.

## Stellar winds in SgXBs

In an isotropic situation, radial-velocity profiles can be well approximated by a  $\beta$ -law (Puls + 2008)

$$v_{\beta}(r) = v_{\infty}(1 - R_*/r)^{\beta}$$

 $\beta$  is a positive exponent which represents the efficiency of the acceleration, that is, how fast the wind reaches the terminal speed: the lower  $\beta$ , the earlier  $v_{\infty}$  is matched.

### $R_{\rm ecs}$

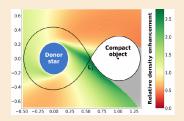
The effective cross section of the accretor  $R_{\rm ecs}$ 

• BHL model,  $R_{\rm ecs} = R_{\rm acc}$ 

$$R_{\rm acc} = 2GM_{\bullet}/v_{\beta}^2(r=a)$$

wind-RLOF model

$$R_{\text{ecs}} = R_{\text{acc}}$$
, if  $R_{\text{acc}} < R_{\text{RL}}$ ;  $R_{\text{ecs}} = R_{\text{RL}}$ , if  $R_{\text{acc}} > R_{\text{RL}}$ ;



NOTE: in wind-RLOF model, RL indicate the accretor's  $(\times)$ .

#### Dimensionless form

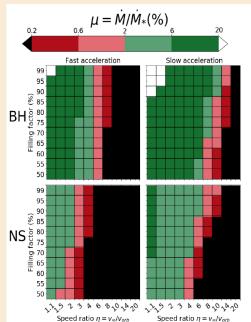
In dimensionless form, the solutions of the equation of motion depend only on

- q the mass ratio;
- f the falling factor (the ratio of the stellar radius to the Roche lobe radius);
- 3.  $\beta$  the exponent in the radial-velocity profiles;
- 4.  $\eta$   $\eta=v_{\infty}/v_{\rm orb}$ , the ratio of the terminal wind speed to the orbital speed.

### Mass transfer via wind-RLOF

$\beta = 1$	$\beta = 2$
q = 2	q = 2
$\beta = 1$	$\beta = 2$
<i>q</i> = 15	<i>q</i> = 15

 $L_{\rm X} \propto \mu$ 

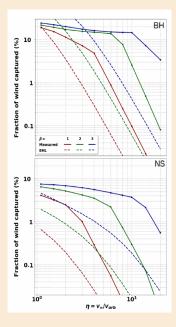


### $\mu$ in BHL model

$$\mu_{\mathrm{BHL}} = \dot{M}_{\mathrm{BHL}}/\dot{M}_{st} = rac{(1+q)/q^3}{\eta(1-farepsilon)^{eta}[1+(\eta(1+q)(1-farepsilon)^{eta}/q)]^{3/2}}$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is the ratio of the stellar Roche lobe radius by the orbital separation given by Egglenton (1983) which depends only on q.





# Accretion luminosity

$$L_{\rm acc} = (\zeta \mu \dot{M}_*)c^2$$

• P13  $\dot{M}_* \sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \ \mathrm{yr}^{-1};$   $f > 90\%, \ q \sim 15, \ \eta = 1 - 3;$  $\Rightarrow \mu = 6\% \ \mathrm{for} \ L_{\mathrm{X}} = 3 \times 10^{39} \ \mathrm{cgs} \ (\ \mu > 5\%)$ 

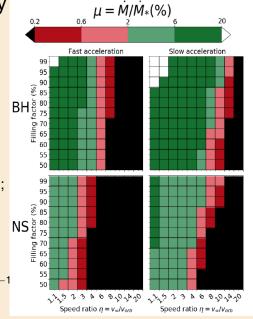
• M101  

$$\dot{M}_* \sim 2 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1};$$
  
 $f = 50\%, \ q \sim 2, \ \eta = 3 - 4;$   
 $\Rightarrow \mu \gtrsim 6\% \text{ for } L_{\rm X} = 3 \times 10^{39} \text{ cgs } (\mu > 2.6\%)$ 

• Vela X-1 
$$\dot{M}_* \sim 6.3 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} \ {\rm yr}^{-1};$$

### Accretion luminosity

- P13  $\dot{M}_* \sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1};$   $f > 90\%, \ q \sim 15,$  $\eta = 1 - 3; \Rightarrow \mu = 6\%$
- M101  $\dot{M}_* \sim 2 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1};$   $f = 50\%, q \sim 2,$  $\eta = 3 - 4; \Rightarrow \mu \gtrsim 6\%$
- Vela X-1  $\dot{M}_* \sim 6.3 \times 10^{-7} \ensuremath{M_{\odot}} \ensuremath{\,\mathrm{yr}^{-1}}$



#### Disk?

A disk can be form only if the wind is slow enough (Illarionov & Sunyaev 1975).

In the wind-fed X-ray binaries, the physical condition for the formation of an accretion disk is

$$j_{\rm a}>j_{\rm K}(R_{\rm A})$$

 $j_{\rm a}=k_{\rm w}\Omega_{\rm b}R_{\rm G}^2\propto v_{\rm w}^{-4}$  is the specific angular momentum of the captured stellar wind matter,  $j_{\rm K}(R_{\rm A})=\sqrt{GM_{\rm NS}R_{\rm A}}$  is the Keplerian angular momentum at the NS magnetosphere.

(Ref: Lü G.-L. +, 2012, MNRAS, 424, 2265.)

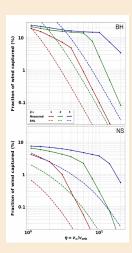
## Coding

Unsolved... Idea:

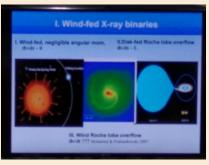
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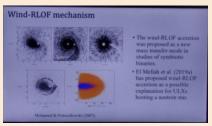
 $\mu = \dot{M}/\dot{M}*(\%)$ Fast acceleration Slow acceleration BH to 80 170 65 65 66 55 95 90 85 85 NS totoc (%) 70 165 60 55 50 22,523468040 22,5234680000 Speed ratio  $\eta = v_{ee}/v_{orb}$ Speed ratio  $\eta = v_{ee}/v_{orb}$ 

2,



# The 2nd XRB meeting @ Xiamen





Jiren Liu

Zhenxuan Liao

## Comments from collegues

- Jiren Liu
   Not clear about the torque
- Zhenxuan Liao
   What is the transition between the BHL model and the wind-RLOF model?
- Hao Tong
   Only simulation results, how to use it?
- Guoliang Lv Grid

# Interesting points got from the meeting

- Liming Song evolution of cyclotron line
- Zhenxuan Liao disk in Vela X-1
- Hao Tong accreting magnetar

