

Lecture 12

Wednesday, February 2, 2022 10:41 AM

Euler's Equation

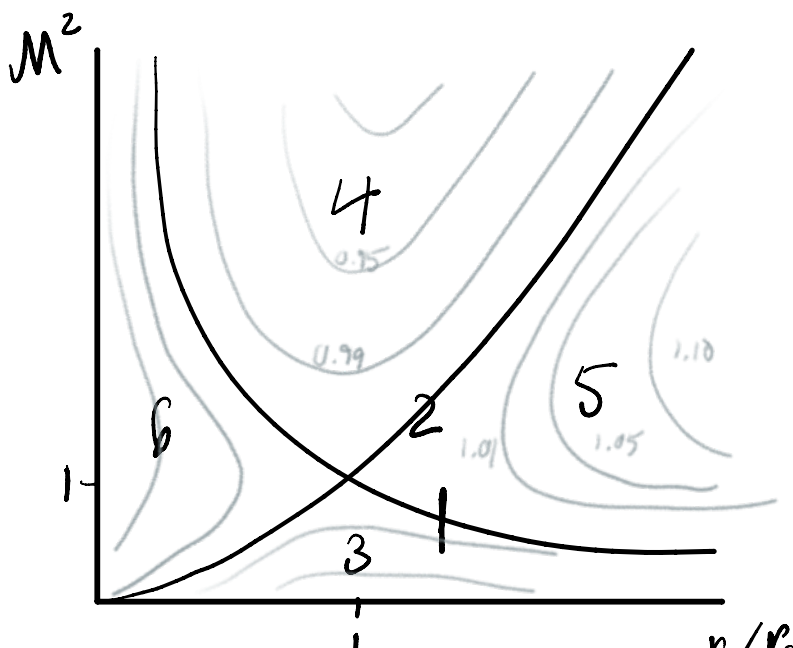
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{c_s^2}{v^2} \right) \frac{d}{dr} (v^2) = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{2c_s^2 r_0}{GM} \right)$$

Case 1
Bondi-Hoyle

$\frac{v}{c_s} = \text{Mach Number}$

Euler's Equation Solutions for a Circular Flow

1. Spherical Infall - Bondi-Hoyle Accretion
2. Parker (solar) wind solution
3. Stalled (everywhere subsonic)
4. Divergent (everywhere supersonic)
5. and 6. Double-valued: two v values at a fixed r
requires a discontinuity \rightarrow only shocks



$$M = \frac{v}{c_s} = \text{Mach Number}$$



Bondi

$$\dot{M} \simeq (1.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ g s}^{-1}) \left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n_{\text{ISM}}}{1 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{T}{10^4 \text{ K}} \right)^{-3/2}$$

(\dot{M} = parcel of gas)

$$\dot{M} \propto A \rho v$$

$\hookrightarrow T, P, n$

$$E = \eta \dot{M} c^2$$

$\hookrightarrow \sim 10\%$ of rest mass turned into energy

$$L = \frac{dE}{dt} = \eta \dot{M} c^2 \sim (0.1)(10^{11})(3 \times 10^{10})^2 \simeq 10^{31} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

Not observable

Stellar BH or neutron star

$$L \sim 10^{35-38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

Not Bondi-Hoyle accretion

SMBH

M87

$$\dot{M}_{\text{B}} \simeq (2 \times 10^{23} \text{ g s}^{-1}) \left(\frac{M}{3 \times 10^9} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n}{10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{c_s}{400 \text{ km/s}} \right)^{-3}$$

\downarrow
0.003 M_{\odot}/yr

$$L = \eta \dot{M} c^2 = (2 \times 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}) \left(\frac{M}{M_{87}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n}{10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{c_s}{400 \text{ km/s}} \right)^{-3}$$

N stellar mass BHs

SFH

SFR

MW

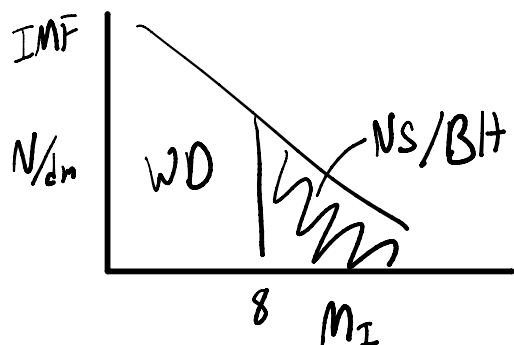
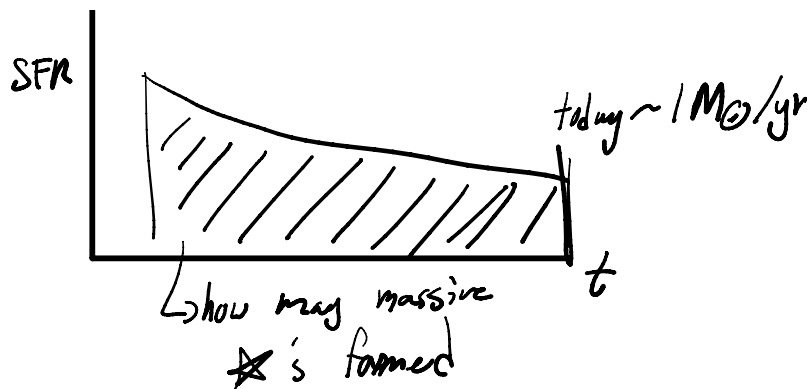
... M_{\odot}/yr

IV stellar mass

$N_{\text{massive}} \star$ over $\sim 10 \text{ Gyr}$

SFH = \star formation history

SFR = \star formation rate



Simplistic Approach

- how many BHs in galaxy? Depends on \star SN

MW
1 SN/100 yrs over 10^{10} yr

$N_{\text{BH}} = 10^8$ black holes assuming all supernovae form BHs

$\hookrightarrow n_{\text{BH}} \sim \frac{N}{V_{\text{MW}}} = \text{space density}$

\hookrightarrow distance to nearest BH

eROSITA = new X-ray telescope

$F_{\text{lim}} \Rightarrow L_{\text{lim}}$

Can we observe any stellar mass BHs nearby Bondi Accretion (spherically)?

Minimum Luminosity / Flux?