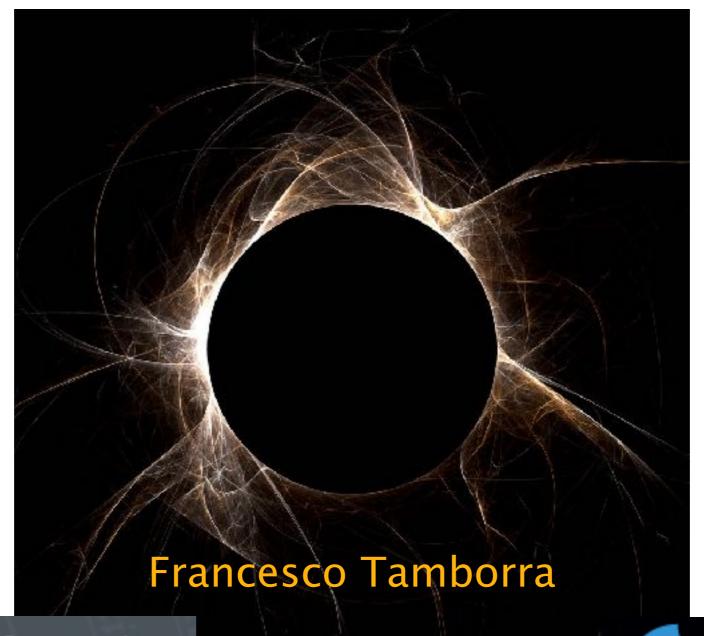
On the size and geometry of coronae in BHBs

a spectral(-timing) preview with MoCA



Astronomický

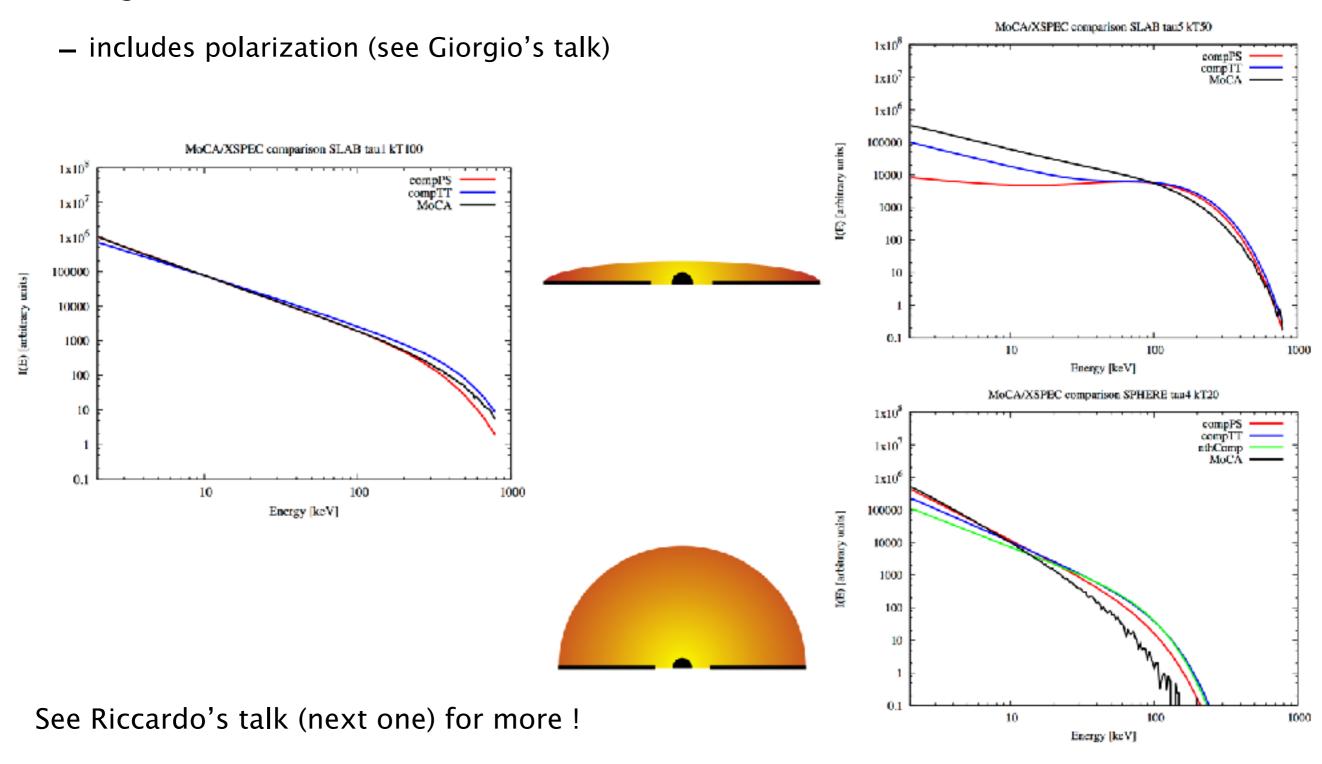
ústav

AV ČR

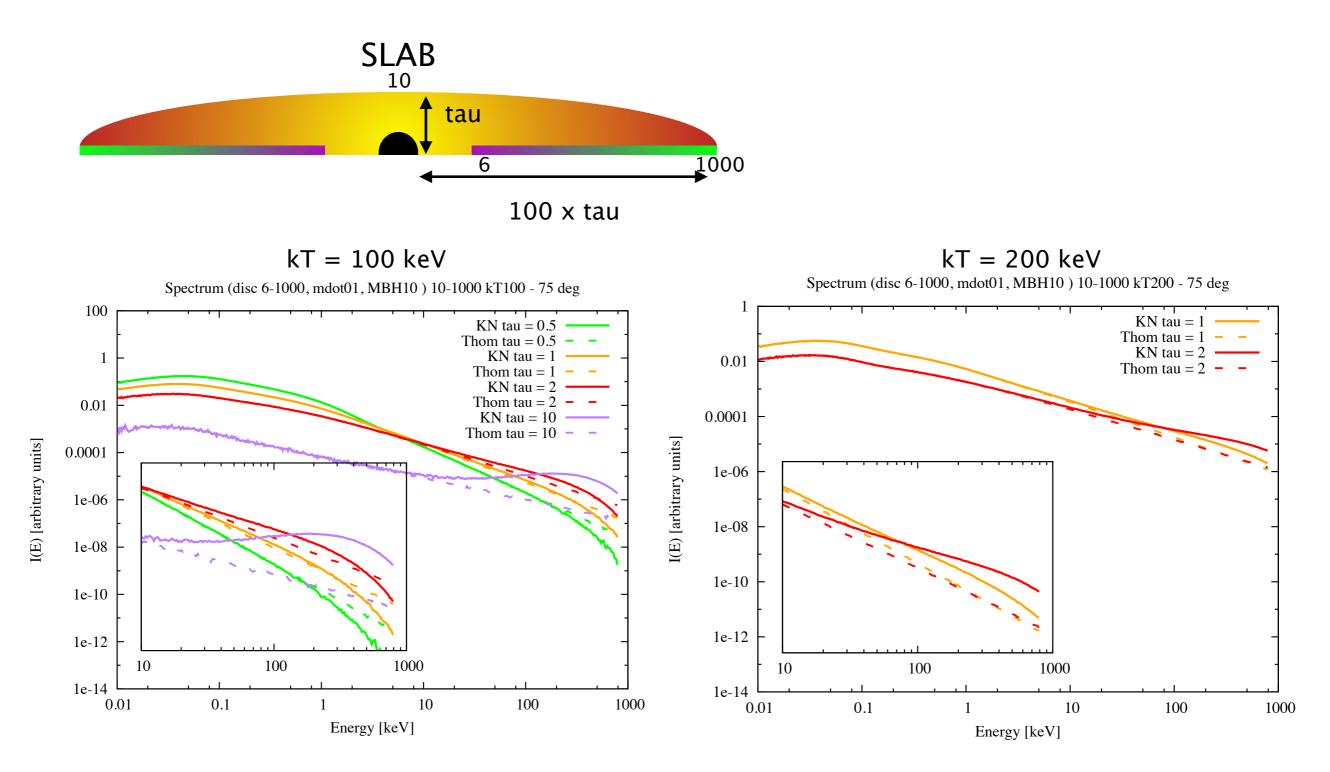
MoCA: a Monte Carlo code for Comptonization in Astrophysics



- uses a single photon approach
- accurately treats Comptonization process using Klein-Nishina cross-section and scattering angle distribution



Extended coronae without GR what we learned so far



K-N is relevant even below 100 keV and naturally produce the curvature at higher energies

Extended coronae: GR effects

NO GR

```
/99261374.00000000
(lost % ) 0.14794375626087175
                 1.1974162856927391
⊳hotons EH  = 
                      49 866731929476281
                                                 33.168293219106879

    photons escaped without scatter

   - photons escaped 1 scattering =
     photons escaped 2 scattering t
                                         16.085299442756551

    photons escaped 3 scattering =

                                         10.363696381485340
                                         6.5011569823751891
   - photons escaped 5 scattering =
                                         4.0145541383652219
                                          5.9843729898308126
     photons escaped 35 scattering t
```

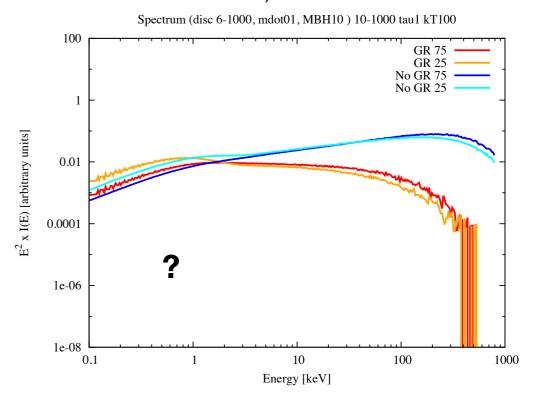
GR, a=0

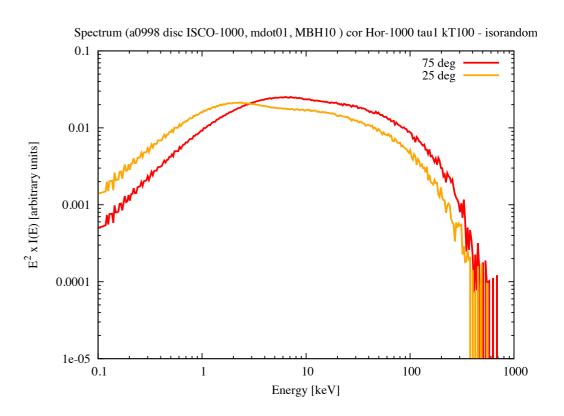
GR, a=0.998

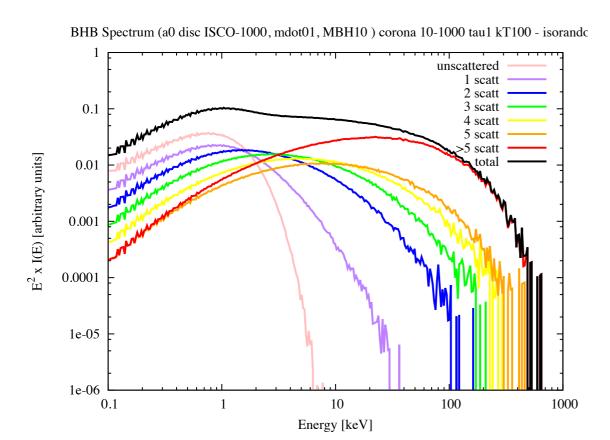
```
photons TOTAL = 193517788 60909000 (lost % ) 3.2962942433780928

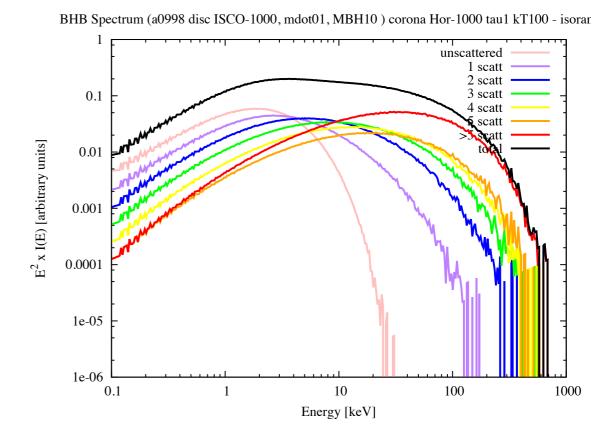
photons BH = 2.63036846503939300E-064 % photons disc = 47.782962999245742 % photons escaped = 52.216767913906757 % - photons escaped without scatterings = 40.741625653937216 % - photons escaped 1 scattering = 23.134572226294342 % - photons escaped 2 scattering = 14.480550237356324 % - photons escaped 3 scattering = 8.8690848077086827 % - photons escaped 4 scattering = 8.8690848077086827 % - photons escaped 5 scattering = 3.1254309858316763 % - photons escaped >5 scattering = 4.3952621730531495 %
```

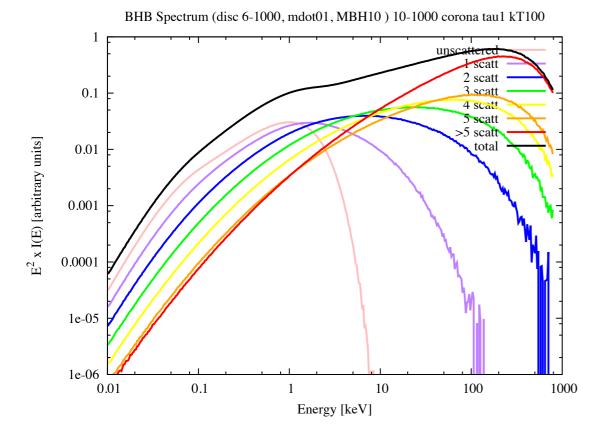
tau = 1, kT = 100 keV





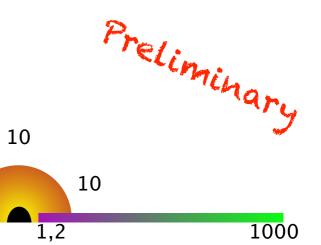


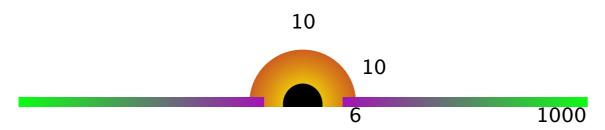




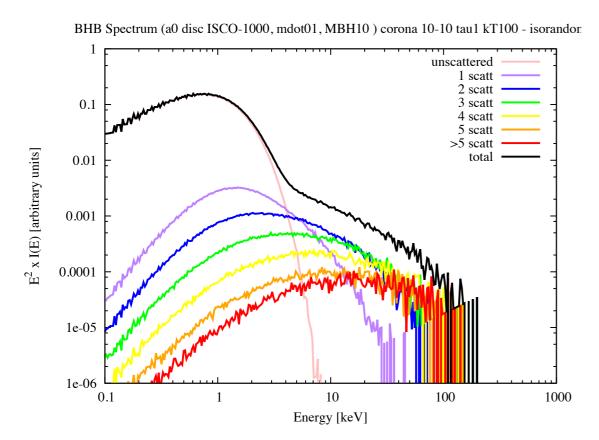
no GR

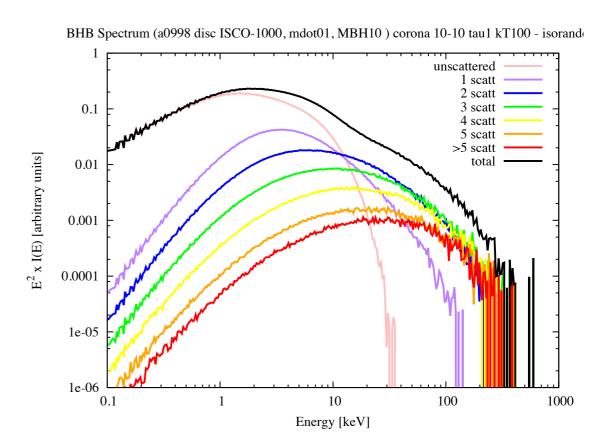




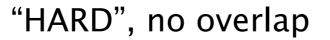


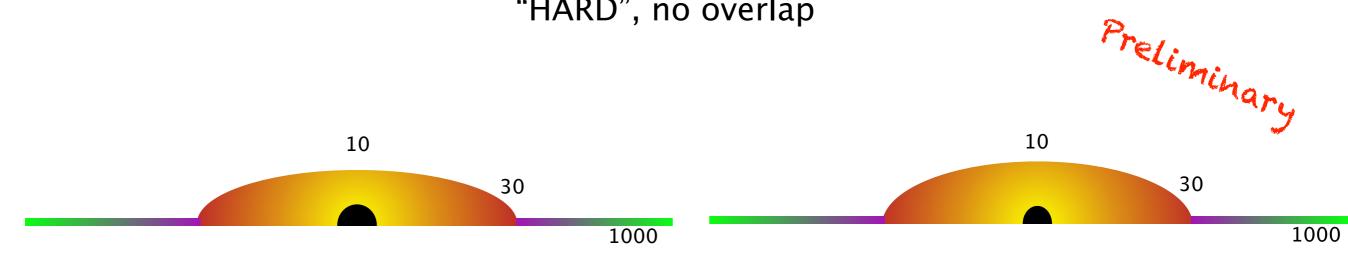




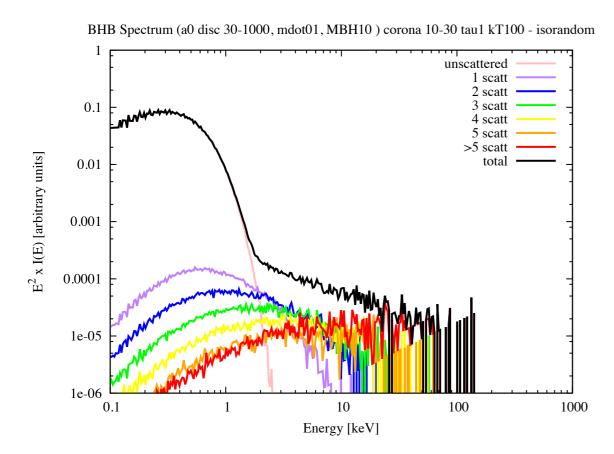


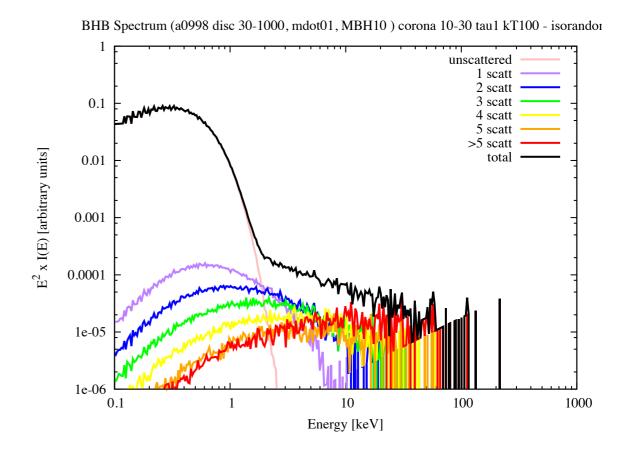
a = 0.998

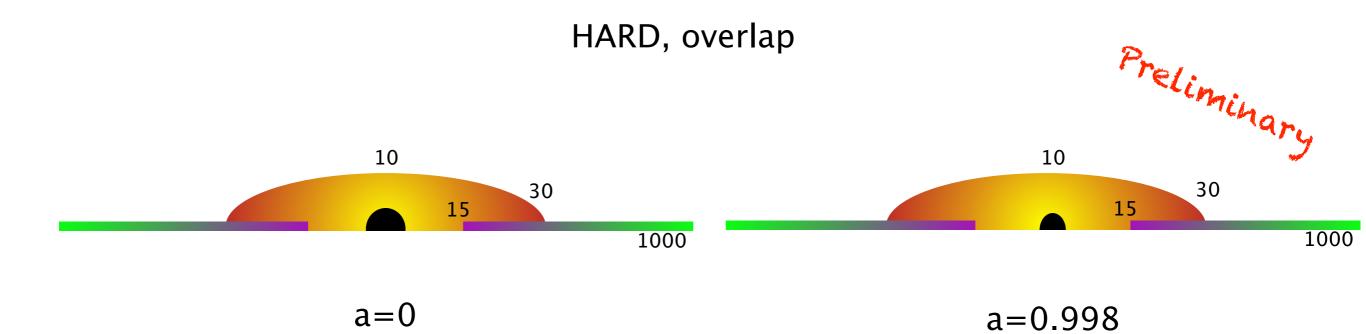


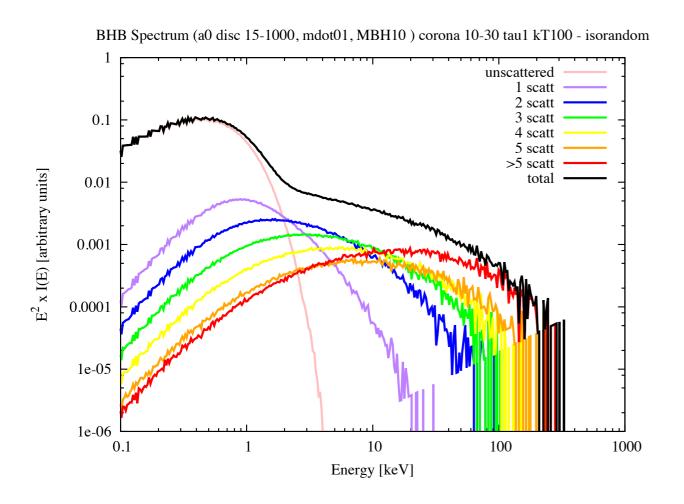


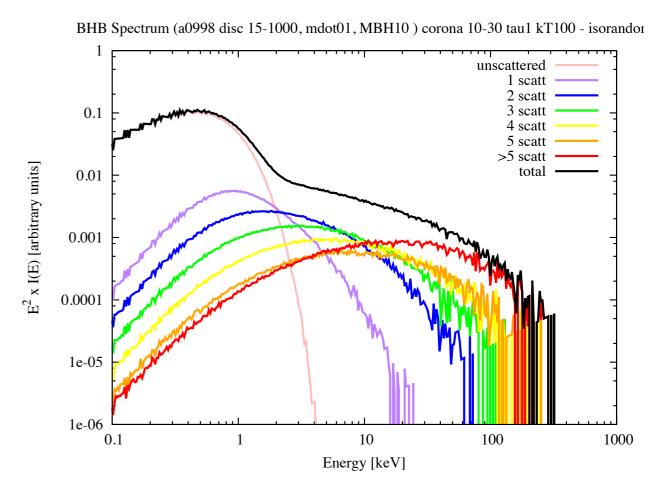
$$a=0$$
 $a=0.998$

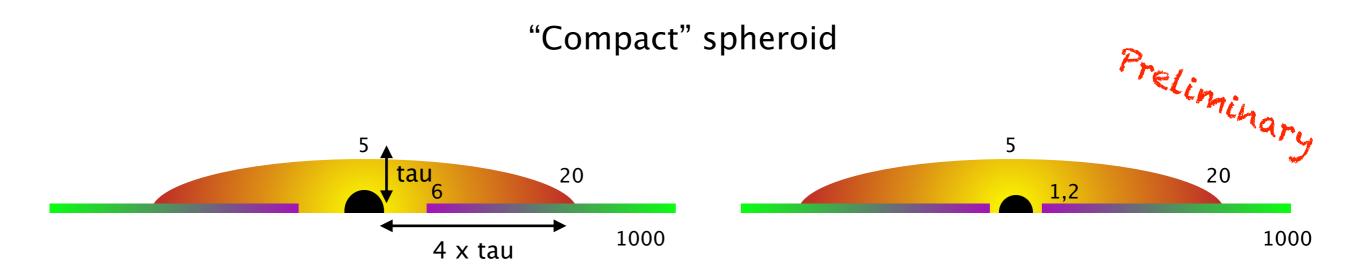




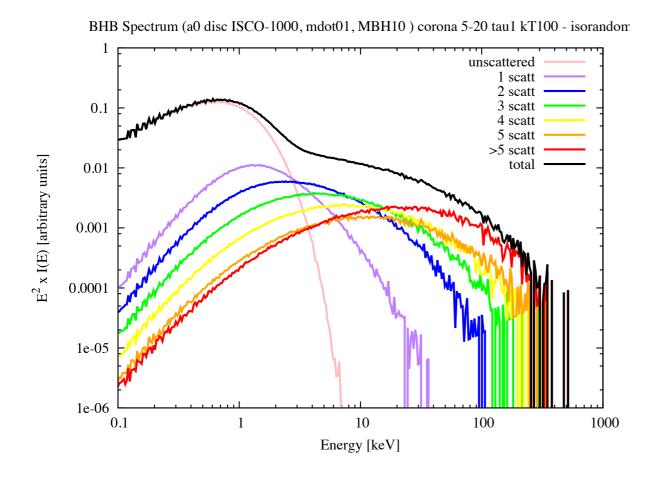


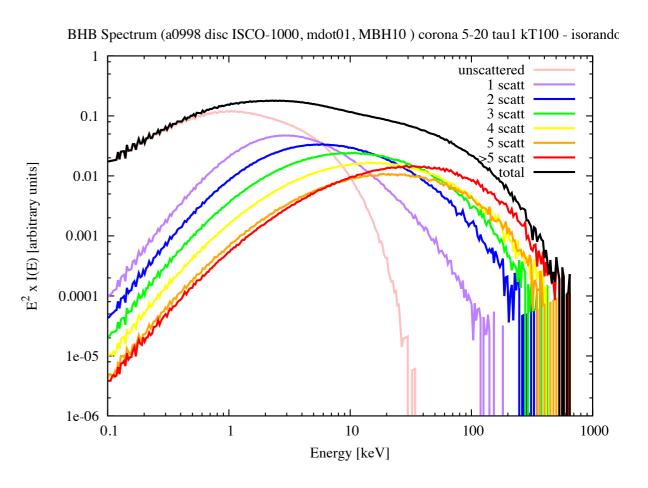


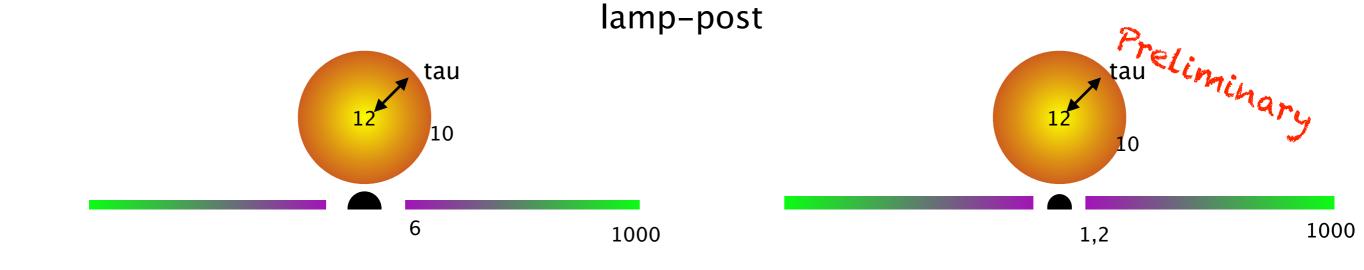




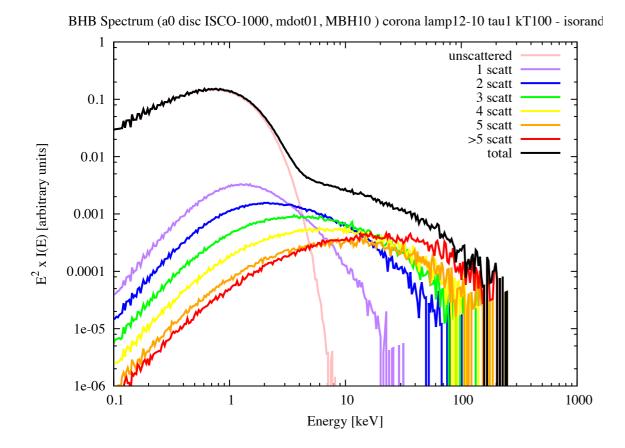
$$a=0$$
 $a=0.998$

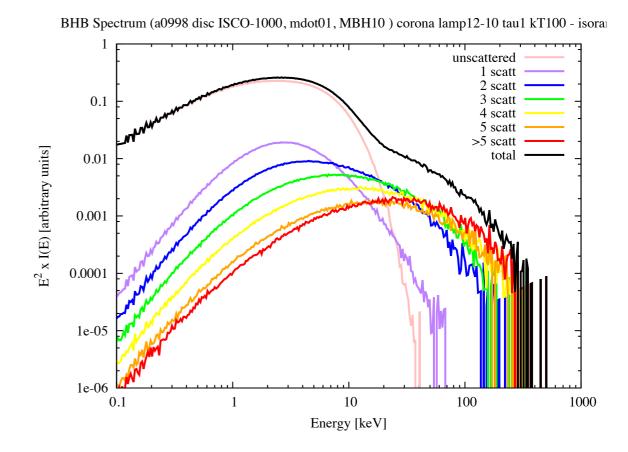






$$a=0$$
 $a=0.998$





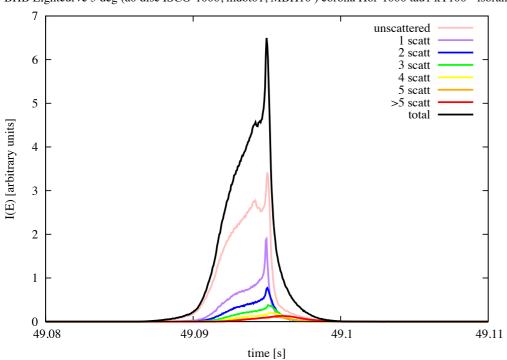
The response in time of Comptonization extended slab

preliminary

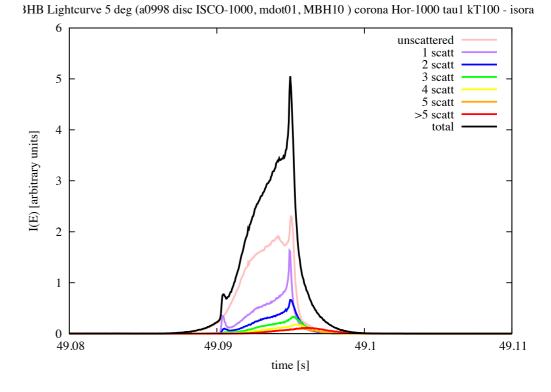
$$a=0$$

a = 0.998

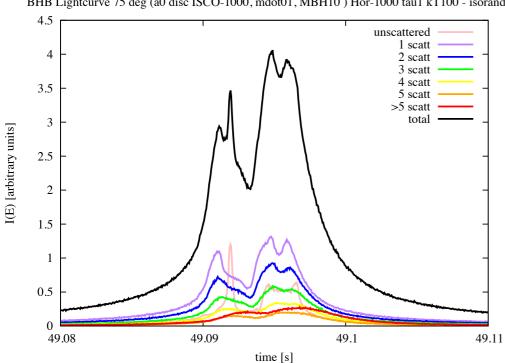
BHB Lightcurve 5 deg (a0 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) corona Hor-1000 tau1 kT100 - isoranc

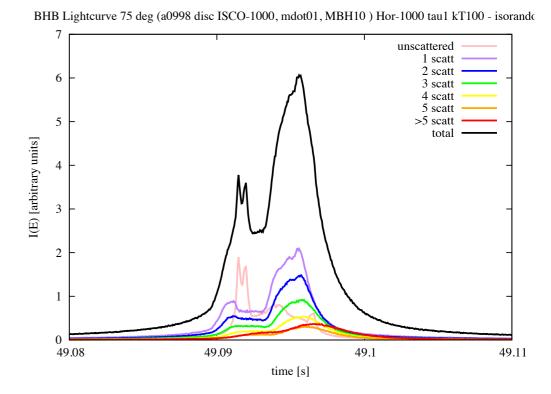


5 deg



BHB Lightcurve 75 deg (a0 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) Hor-1000 tau1 kT100 - isorando





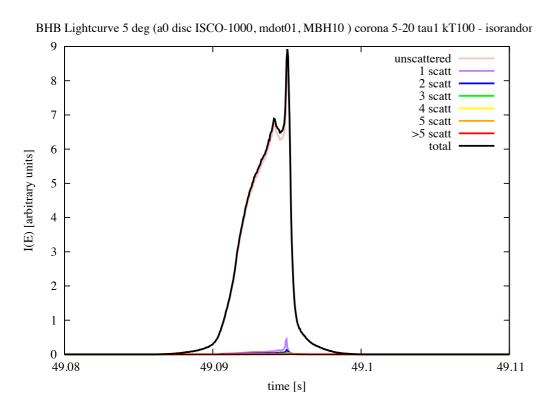
75 deg

compact spheroid

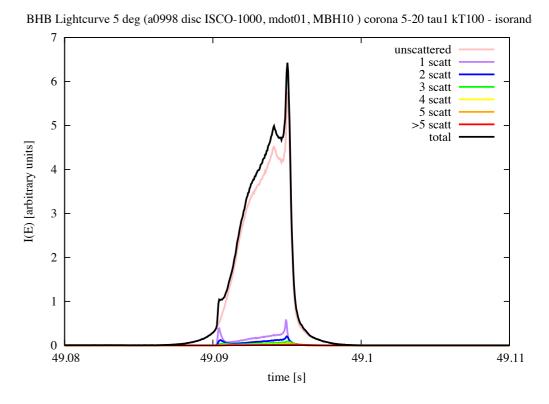


a=0

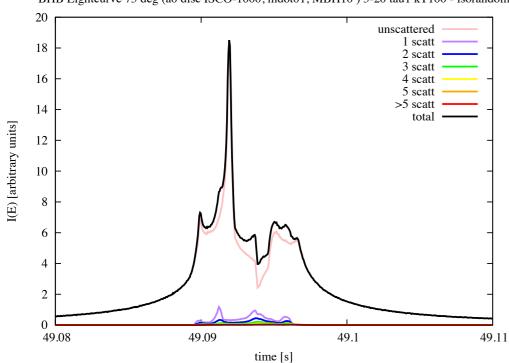
a = 0.998



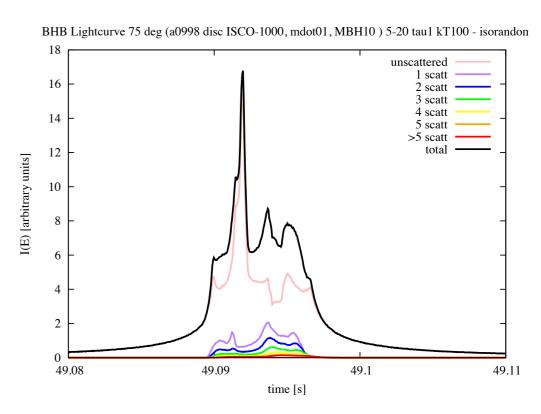
5 deg

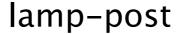


BHB Lightcurve 75 deg (a0 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) 5-20 tau1 kT100 - isorandom



75 deg

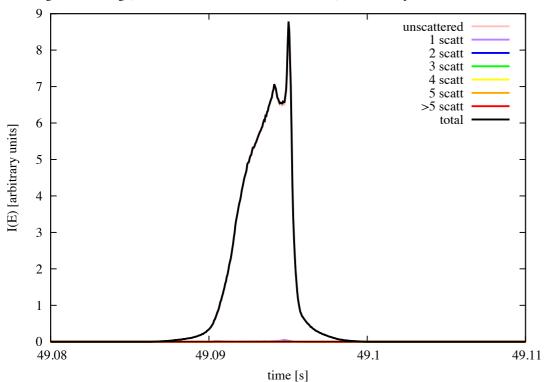




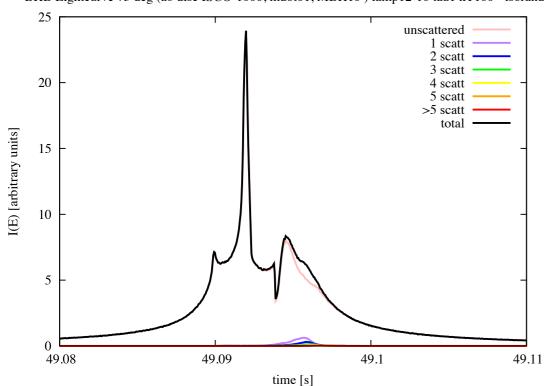


a=0

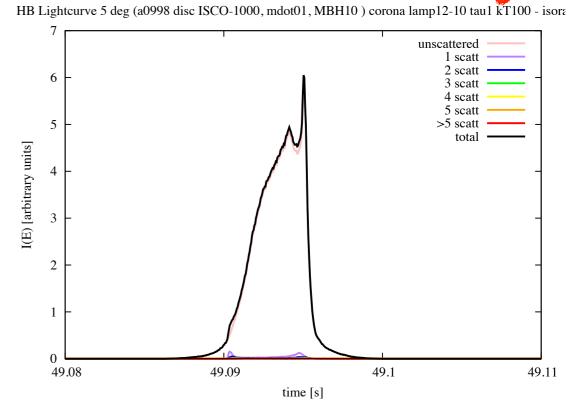
BHB Lightcurve 5 deg (a0 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) corona lamp12-10 tau1 kT100 - isoran



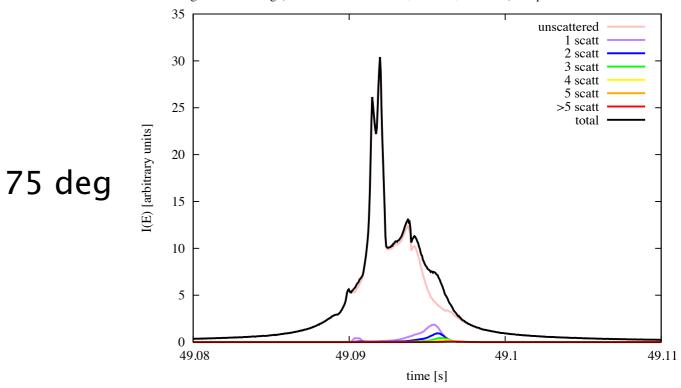
BHB Lightcurve 75 deg (a0 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) lamp12-10 tau1 kT100 - isorando



5 deg



BHB Lightcurve 75 deg (a0998 disc ISCO-1000, mdot01, MBH10) lamp12-10 tau1 kT100 - isorance



Conclusions

- with GR we have much softer spectra than expected
- soft/hard state in BHBs seems to be more related to the overlap of disc/ corona rather than disc/corona parameters themselves.
- a compact spheroid Comptonizes more than a compact lamp-post with the same volume. More testing and exploration of the parameters space is required (i.e. minimum size of the lamp-post).
- time response due to Comptonization only is really complicated. Disc emission alone is already really complex. (We need to divide in energy bands)

Thanks for your attention