• Energy range ≈ 0.1 - 500 keV ("soft", "hard")

• Flux: $F = 3 \times 10^{-12}$ ergs/cm$^2$/s over 0.2-10 keV
• Luminosity: $L = 4\pi D^2 F = 4 \times 10^{37}$ ergs/s
• Flux density: $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ph/cm$^2$/s/keV at 1 keV

• Thermal emission:
  - blackbody
  - bremsstrahlung
  - emission/absorption lines (inner electrons)

• Non-thermal emission
  - synchrotron
  - inverse Compton
Magnetic field by synchrotron radiation

Matter

- Bremsstrahlung
- emission

Radiation field

The Production of X-rays in Solar Flares

Inverse Compton scattering

E- > v' > v
High energy e- initially e- loses energy
Thermal bremsstrahlung (free-free) radiation

- Thermal radiation produced by charged particles as they are accelerated through Coulomb interactions with other charges.
Thermal bremsstrahlung (iii)

- Importantly then, at low frequencies (e.g. cm radio wavelengths) thermal bremsstrahlung is often seen to be self-absorbed.

- This type of radiation is typically seen in hot ionised plasmas, e.g. HII regions ($T \sim 10^4 K$), binary x-ray sources ($T \sim 10^7 K$), and the hot inter-galactic medium in clusters of galaxies ($T \sim 10^8 K$).
Synchrotron radiation

- Non-thermal emission from relativistic particles in a magnetic field.

- For a single electron, radiation occurs at finely spaced multiples of the gyro-frequency, \( \omega_g = 2\pi v_g = eB/\gamma m_e \).

- This emission is polarised, with a peak in the intensity spectrum at \( v_{\text{max}} \sim \gamma^3 v_g \), and a total radiated power that scales like \( \sin^2(\theta) \gamma^3 B^2 \), with \( \theta \) the pitch angle between \( v_{\text{electron}} \) and \( B \).
Synchrotron spectra

- Importantly, then, the medium becomes optically thick. It can be shown that, regardless of the energy spectrum of the electrons, the specific intensity in the optically thick region $\propto \nu^{5/2}$. We thus observe a steep, rising spectrum at low $\nu$.

- Since the emission is from a non-thermal population, this optically thick component of the spectrum differs from the $\nu^2$ behaviour of the Rayleigh-Jeans law.

The production of synchrotron radiation is indicative of the presence of violent particle acceleration + B fields. It is seen within the Galaxy, and also in supernova remnants, pulsars, external AGN, radio sources, gammaray bursters etc.
X-ray observations

Complex X-ray spectra:
- Power-law component with $\Gamma=1-2$ (hot corona + Compton scattering)
- Black-body component at soft energies (<1keV; accretion disk)
- Also variability, high/low states, absorption etc…
**Fig. 2.** The unfolded MOS-1 and MOS-2 spectra of NGC 1313 X-1. The total spectrum, cool ($kT \approx 150$ eV) disk component, and power-law components are shown in black, blue, and red, respectively.

**Fig. 3.** The unfolded MOS-1 and MOS-2 spectra of NGC 1313 X-2. The total spectrum, cool ($kT \approx 160$ eV) disk component, and power-law components are shown in black, blue, and red, respectively.
Black-Hole vs. Neutron-Star Binaries

Black Holes: Accreted matter disappears beyond the event horizon without a trace.

Neutron Stars: Accreted matter produces an X-ray flash as it impacts on the neutron star surface.
Classification of Bursts

**Type I**
- nuclear flashes in surface layers
  - nuclear energy
- Energy proportional to preceding inactivity period
- Burning accumulated material
- spectral softening during decay

**Type II**
- caused by accretion instabilities
  - gravitation energy
- Energy proportional to following inactivity period
- Need to re-fill before regular accretion luminosity resumes

**Surface**

**DISK**
- X-ray bursts occur on the surface of a NS in a LMXB
- type I bursts are caused by thermonuclear reactions

![Graph showing burst energy and persistent flux](image)

- **Burst energy** (thermonuclear energy)
- **Persistent flux** (gravitational energy)

- **Main characteristics:**
  - fast rise
  - exponential decay
  - spectral softening

![Graphs showing counts per second vs. time](image)
Ron Remillard
Kavli Center for Astrophysics and Space Research
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

http://xte.mit.edu/~rr/rr_8.971.ppt
X-ray States of BHBs

- **Thermal State:**
  - inner accretion disk

**Energy spectrum**

- **Energy (keV)**
- **Photons cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ keV$^{-1}$**

**Power density spectrum**

- **Frequency (Hz)**
- **(rms/mean)$^2$/Hz**

**Images:**

- *GRO J1655–40*

**Graphs:**

- Energy spectra
- Power density spectra
Accretion Disk Structure

The accretion disk (AD) can be considered as rings or annuli of blackbody emission.

\[
\text{blackbody flux} = \sigma T^4 (R)
\]

Model:
- multi-temperature (multicolor) disk
- used to describe thermal component in x-ray spectra
- total disk luminosity in steady state
Very High State (VHS)
  strong ultra-soft (US) component and unbroken power-law (PL) component; strong QPOs at ~ 10Hz

High/Soft State (HS)
  US dominates; very weak PL component; high luminosity; MCD

Intermediate State
  US and steeper PL at high energies

Low/Hard State (LH)
  no US component; hard power-law PDS (power density spectrum); $\Gamma \sim 1.7$ (2-20keV); low luminosity; radio emission

Quiescent State
  truncated disk; ADAF down to the ISCO
X-Ray States: Luminosity

Unified MCD and ADAF model
4.1 High/Soft State and Multicolor Disk

X-ray binaries with a neutron star as compact object may have spectra that are completely different depending on whether the magnetic field of the neutron star is strong or weak.

The form of the spectrum of a binary X-ray pulsar, with a surface magnetic field \(>10^{12} \text{G}\) is a flat hard power-law function with a sharp cut-off above a few tens of keV (Tanaka 1997; White et al. 1996).

The spectrum of an X-ray binary with a weakly magnetized neutron star is typically formed by the properties of the accretion disk and the neutron star envelope. The neutron star envelope contributes to the harder part of the spectrum and has a temperature of \(\sim 2.5\) keV. Mitsuda and collaborators (1984), assuming an optically thick disk, where the energy generated by viscosity is locally dissipated in blackbody radiation, have represented the disk spectrum as a superposition of spectra with temperatures varying from a low value \(T_{\text{out}}\) at the outer edge to a maximum \(T_{\text{in}}\) at the inner edge (i.e. at the the inner radius \(R_{\text{in}}\)) of the disk. This is the reason why the disk is generally called a multi-temperature or multi-color disk. By means of this model \(T_{\text{in}}\) and \(R_{\text{in}}\) can be determined through the softer part of the observed spectrum \(f(E)\), which is represented by:

\[
f(E) = \frac{8\pi R_{\text{in}}^2 \cos l}{3D^2} \int_{T_{\text{out}}}^{T_{\text{in}}} \frac{T}{T_{\text{in}}}^{-11/3} B(E, T) \frac{dT}{T_{\text{in}}} \tag{7}
\]

where \(l\) is the inclination angle of the disk, \(D\) is the distance and \(B(E, T)\) is the Planck function (Shakura & Sunyaev 1973; Mitsuda et al. 1984; van Paradijs & McClintock 1996; Tanaka 1997).

X-ray binaries known to contain a black hole, proved by measurements of the mass function resulting in a mass \(\geq 3\ M_\odot\), have spectra with a soft component accompanied by a hard power-law tail (Tanaka 1997). The soft component is described by the multicolor blackbody spectrum given above and therefore it is associated with the accretion disk around the black hole. This X-ray state is defined: High/Soft. In this respect it is quite interesting to compare the different values for \(T_{\text{in}}\) and \(R_{\text{in}}\) derived in the two cases of neutron stars and black holes (Tanaka 1997). In Fig. \[\text{[Fig.]}\] the values of \(R_{\text{in}} \cos^{1/2} l\) obtained from the fits for accretion discs around black holes and neutron stars are collected: The projected
Figure 11: Best fit of $R_{in} \cos^{1/2} i$ for black holes and neutron stars. From Tanaka (1997). Expected values are $\sim 10$ km and $\sim 30$ km for a neutron star and a non rotating black hole of 3 solar masses respectively.
inner radius $R_{in}$ of accretion disks around neutron stars always results in values of $\leq 10$ km, while the values for black hole binaries all are larger by a factor of 3-4 than those for neutron stars. This shows that these compact objects are indeed more massive than $3M_{\odot}$ as expected following the relationship $R_{in} \propto M_X$ (Eq. 2).

The temperature $T_{in}$ for disks around black holes is always found to be less than $\sim 1$ keV, significantly lower than that for disks around neutron stars with similar luminosities. Also this difference is understood in terms of the difference in the mass $M_X$ of the compact object: $T \propto (1/M_X)^{1/4}$ keV (Eq. 3).

No blackbody component is present in the X-ray spectra of black hole X-ray binaries, which is consistent with the absence of a solid surface in a black hole. The second spectral component in black holes in the High/Soft state is a weak power-law with spectral index $\Gamma$, defined by the photon flux $\propto E^{-\Gamma}$ (Fig. 12). A photon index of 2.0-2.5 has been determined by Tanaka (1997) for a sample of 5 black holes. Esin and collaborators quote a range from 2.2 to 2.7. The recent review by McClintock and Remillard (2004) gives a photon index ranging from 2.1 to 4.8 for 10 black holes.

The power law component in the X-ray spectra of accreting black holes in their High/Soft state is generally interpreted as the result of inverse Compton up-scattering of low-energy disc photons by electrons with a power-law or at least a hybrid distribution (consisting of both thermal and non-thermal electrons) that can be located in coronal regions (possibly flaring) above the disc (Coppi 2000; Zdziarski et al. 2001).

Evidence for the existence of an accretion disc corona comes from systems seen almost edge on: The strong central X-ray source (i.e. the inner disc) remains hidden behind the disc rim, but X-rays are still seen. The source of emission must be quite extended because the eclipse by the companion star is only partial (White et al. 1996). The origin of accretion disc coronae is described by buoyancy of magnetic fields amplified in the disk (see Miller & Stone 2000 and references therein).
Solar Corona
5.5.2 What generates the hard X-ray luminosity?

While a thin accretion disk can account for the bolometrically dominant portion of a typical quasar SED, the hard X-rays (and the radio emission, where present) must come from something else.

Typical models invoke a “corona” above the accretion disk that produces the hard X-rays. However, models of the corona and the mechanism that produces it are only slightly above the cartoon level.

Figure 6: Suggested geometries for an accretion disk and Comptonizing corona for predominantly spectrally hard states. The top figure is referred to as a "slab" or "sandwich" geometry; however, it tends to predict spectra softer than observed. The remaining three show "photon starved geometries" wherein the corona is less effectively cooled by soft photons from the disk. The middle two geometries are often referred to as "sphere+disk geometries", while the bottom geometry is often referred to as a "patchy corona" or "pill box" model.

Chris Reynolds 2003-03-24