

13 - 15 November 2023

Valencia

Fourth European Physical Society Conference on Gravitation: Black Holes

Observations of Galactic Black Holes

J. Casares (IAC)



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA
E INNOVACIÓN

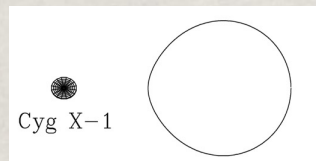


AGENCIA
ESTATAL DE
INVESTIGACIÓN



1972: 1st BH: Cyg X-1 (Webster & Murdin; Bolton 1972)

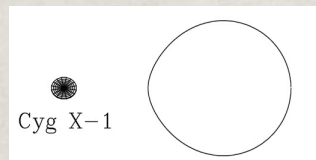
Wind fed from
O9.7 lab star



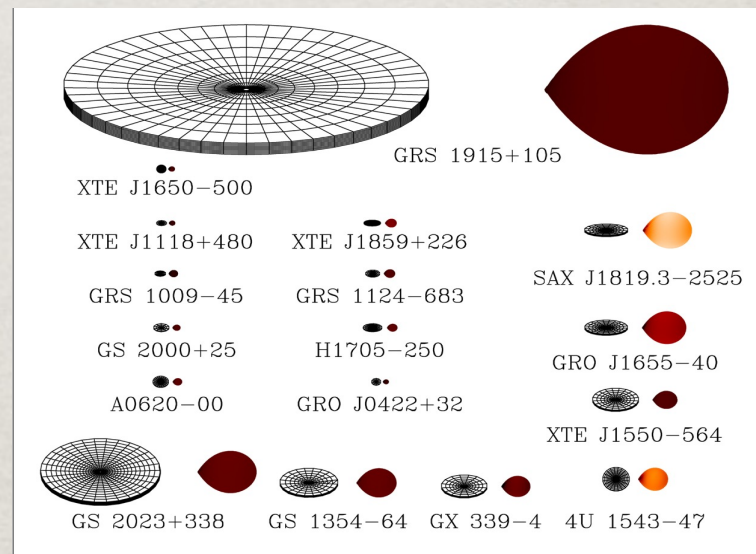
1972: 1st BH: Cyg X-1 (Webster & Murdin; Bolton 1972)



Wind fed from
O9.7 lab star



Disc fed from K-type V star





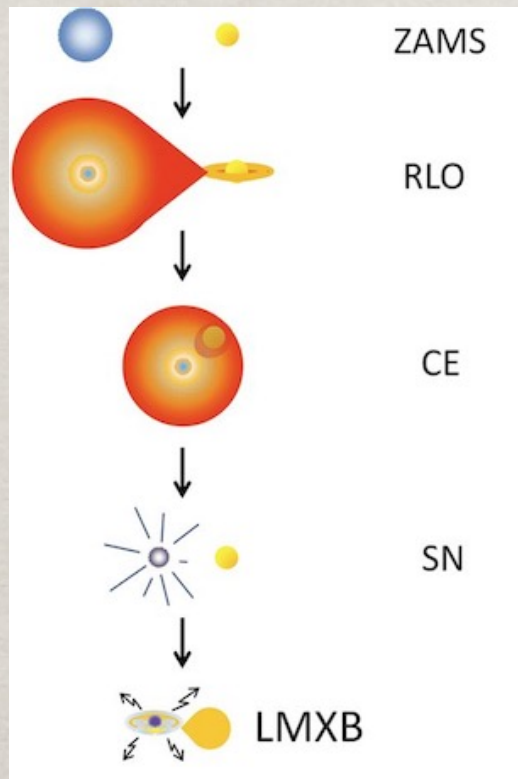
McClintock et al. 2011

2023: 19 “confirmed” BHs in the Galaxy

Why so few??

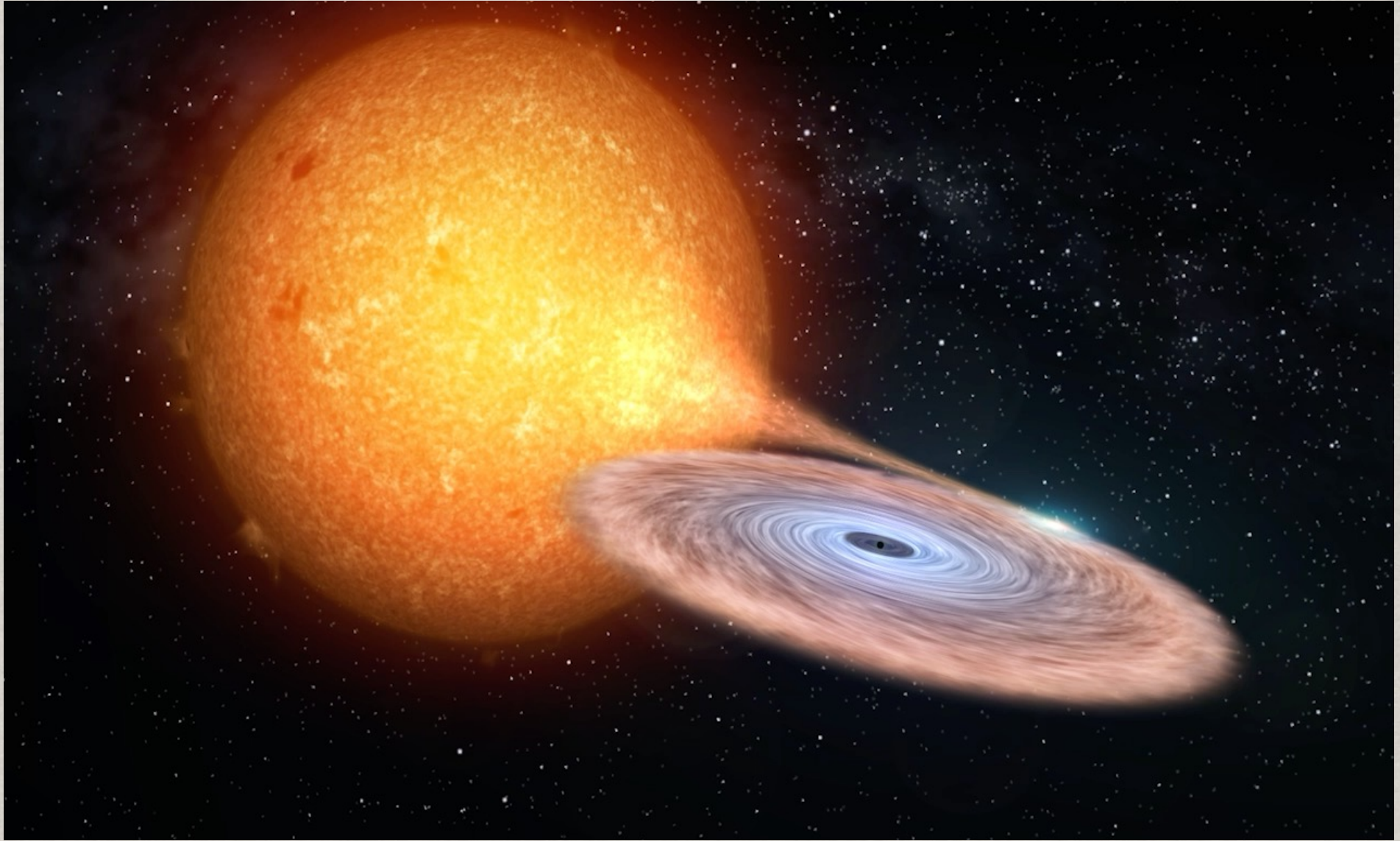
WHY BLACK-HOLES IN X-RAY BINARIES?

1. Study accretion/outflows  repeatedly & in human timescale
2. Galactic distribution/proper motions  Kick velocities & SN models
3. Single formation channel but difficult to form (e.g. Portegies Zwart+ 97)



- **CE phase essential** to reduce binary separation and expel massive star envelope, but **merger difficult to avoid**
- **SN explosion** may disrupt binary
 - ≈ 10 predicted by standard model but $\approx 10^3$ expected from observations (Romani 92, Corral-Santana+ 16)

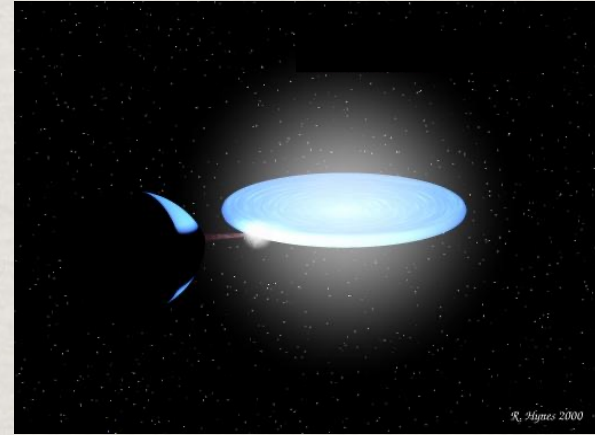
X-ray Transients



Credit: G. Perez (IAC)

X-ray Transients

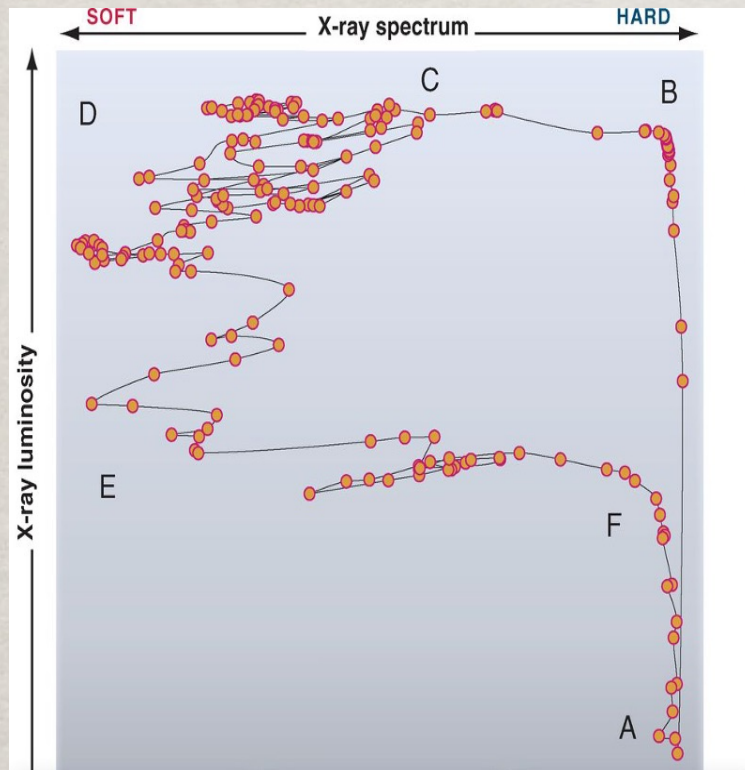
OUTBURST: thermal-viscous
instability in the accretion disc



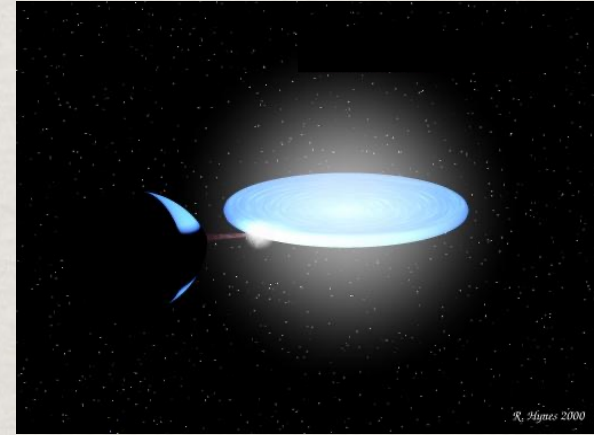
X-ray Transients

OUTBURST: thermal-viscous instability in the accretion disc

Hardness-Intensity Diagram



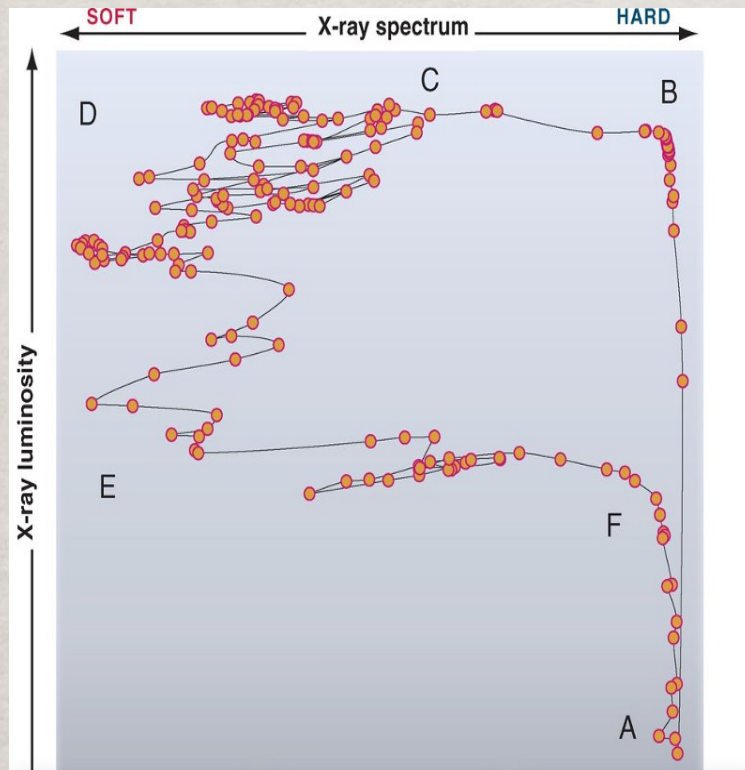
Fender & Belloni 2012 Science 337 540



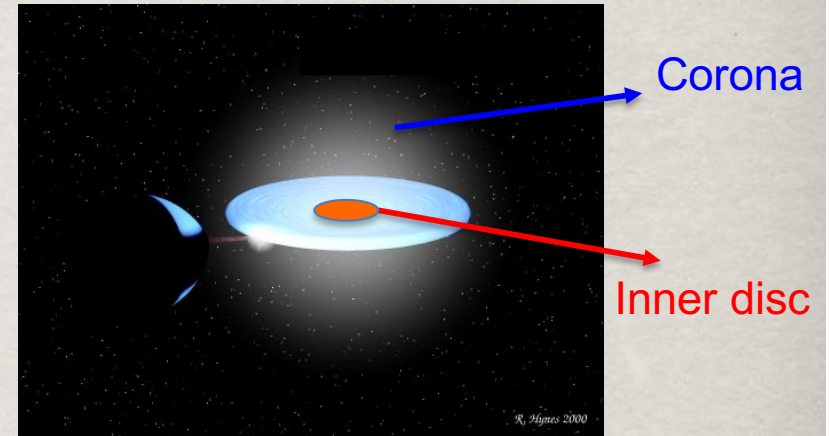
X-ray Transients

OUTBURST: thermal-viscous instability in the accretion disc

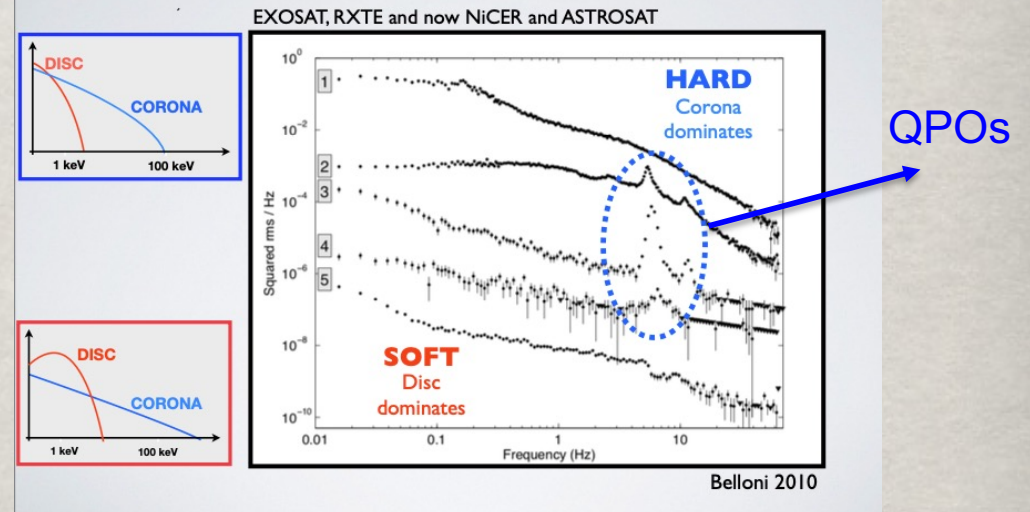
Hardness-Intensity Diagram



Fender & Belloni 2012 Science 337 540



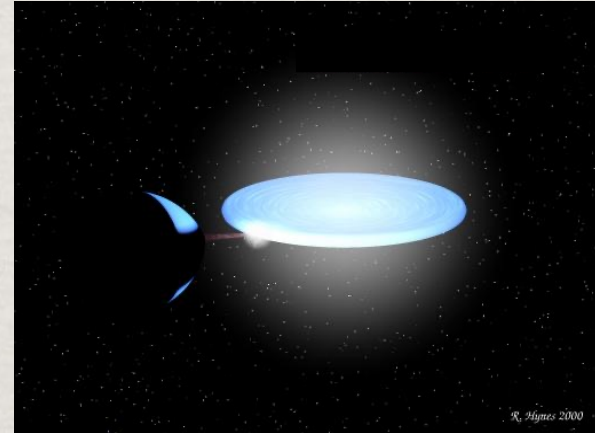
Accretion States: timing (PDS)



Belloni 2010

X-ray Transients

OUTBURST: thermal-viscous instability in the accretion disc

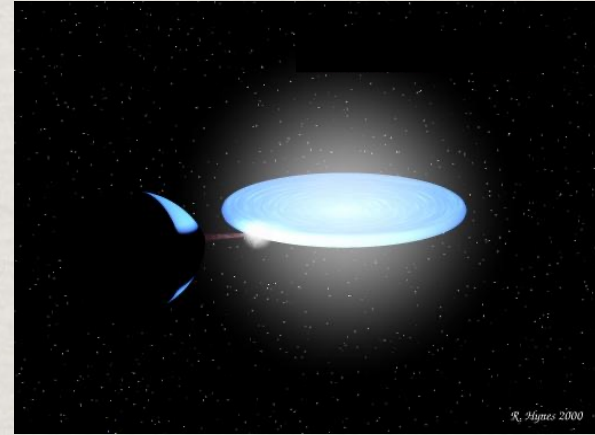


X-Ray Spectral/timing BH signatures

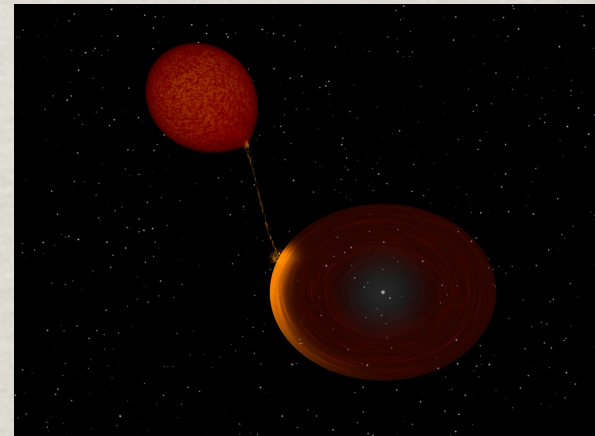
- **PL tail** without cutoff beyond 100 keV
- **Soft multi-BB** component
- Type C Low-Frequency QPOs (~Hz)
- Absence of ~2 keV thermal component
- **No pulsations nor bursts**
- ...

X-ray Transients

OUTBURST: thermal-viscous
instability in the accretion disc



QUIESCENCE ($L_X/L_{\text{Edd}} < 10^{-5}$):
companion dominates optical flux →
dynamical studies

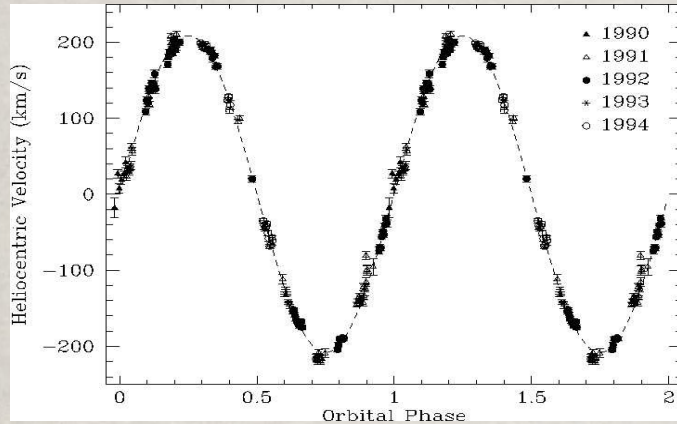


Quiescence: Dynamical Masses

Spectroscopy: mass function

M_1 : BH mass
 M_2 : companion's mass

V404 Cyg

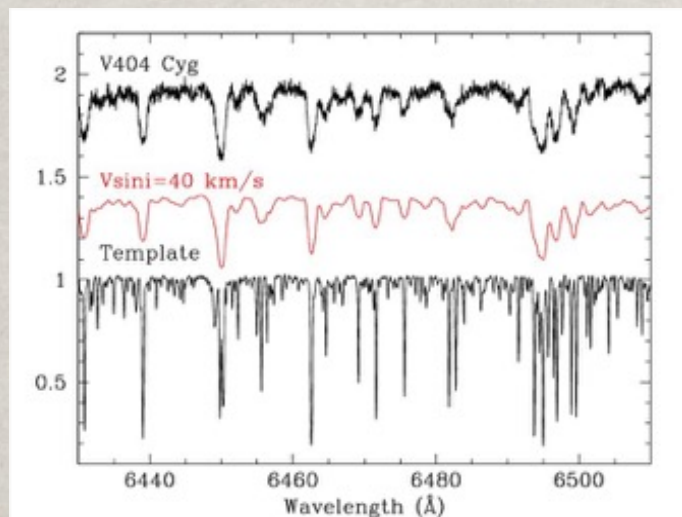


$$f(M) = \frac{P_{\text{orb}} K_2^3}{2\pi G} = \frac{M_1 \sin^3 i}{(1+q)^2} \quad q = M_2/M_1$$

$f(M) > 3 M_{\odot} \rightarrow$ dynamical BH

$f(M) = 6.08 \pm 0.06 M_{\odot}$ in V404 Cyg
(Casares et al. 1992; 1994)

Mass ratio ($q = M_2/M_1$) from rotational broadening $V \sin i$



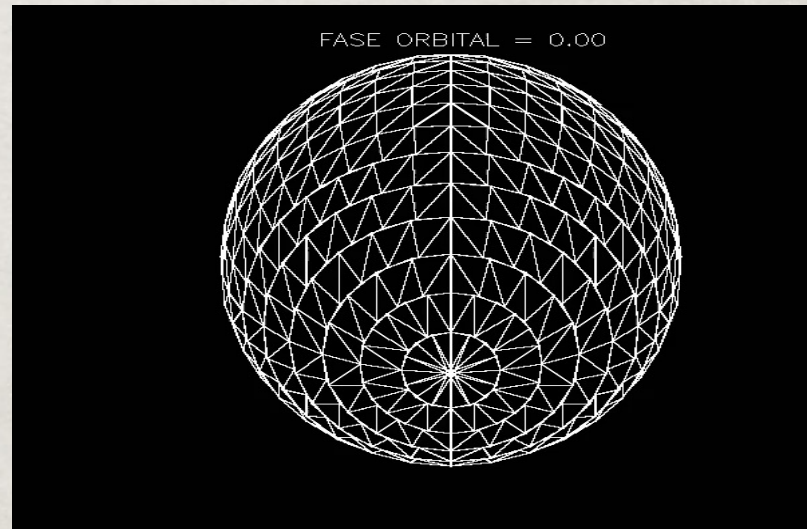
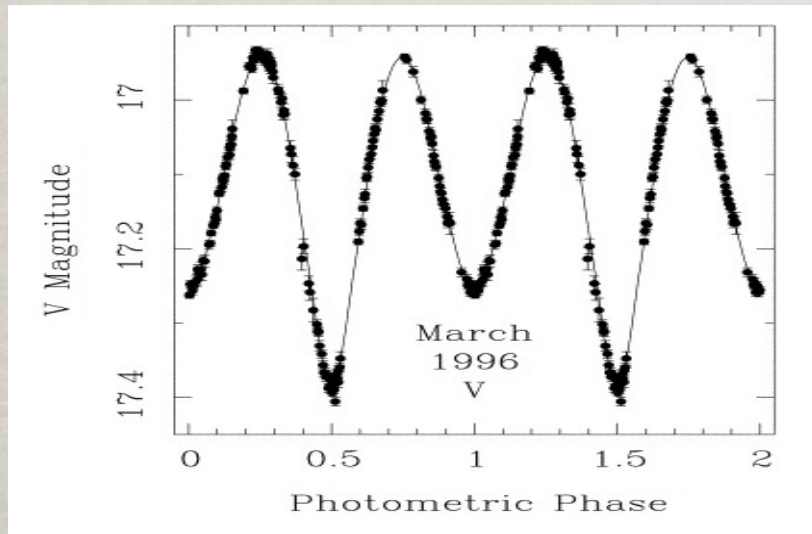
$V \sin i$ scales with q because companion fills its Roche lobe and is tidally locked

Challenging because demands $\Delta\lambda \approx 5000$ & high S/N

Quiescence: Dynamical Masses

Photometry: ellipsoidal light curves \rightarrow binary inclination

GRO J1655-40



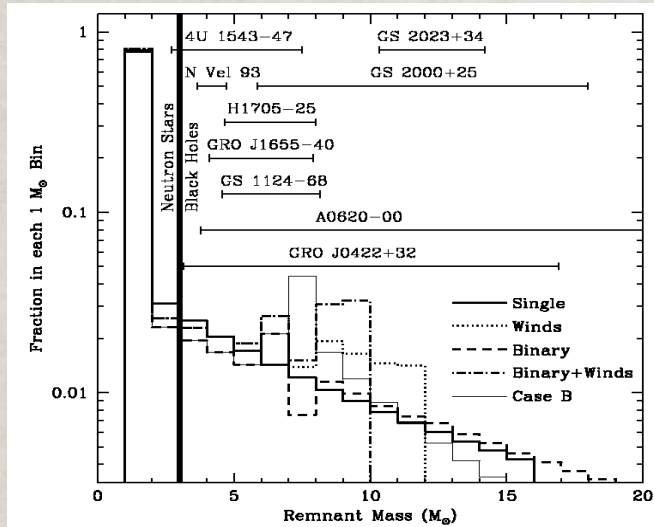
$i=69.5 \pm 0.1^\circ$ (Orosz & Bailyn 1997)

$i=70.2 \pm 1.9^\circ$ (Greene et al. 2001)

$i=68.7 \pm 1.5^\circ$ (Beer et al. 2002)

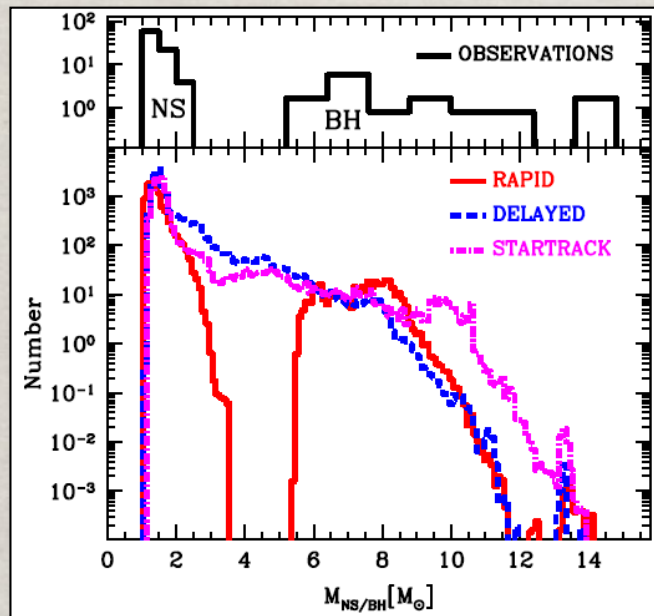
**Rad. Vel. Curve + $V \sin i$ + ellipsoidal light curve \rightarrow
Solve for the mass function eq. and get the BH mass**

Distribution of BH Masses



Fryer & Kalogera 2001, Brown et al. 2001

Smooth distribution of progenitor masses drives a continuous distribution of remnant masses

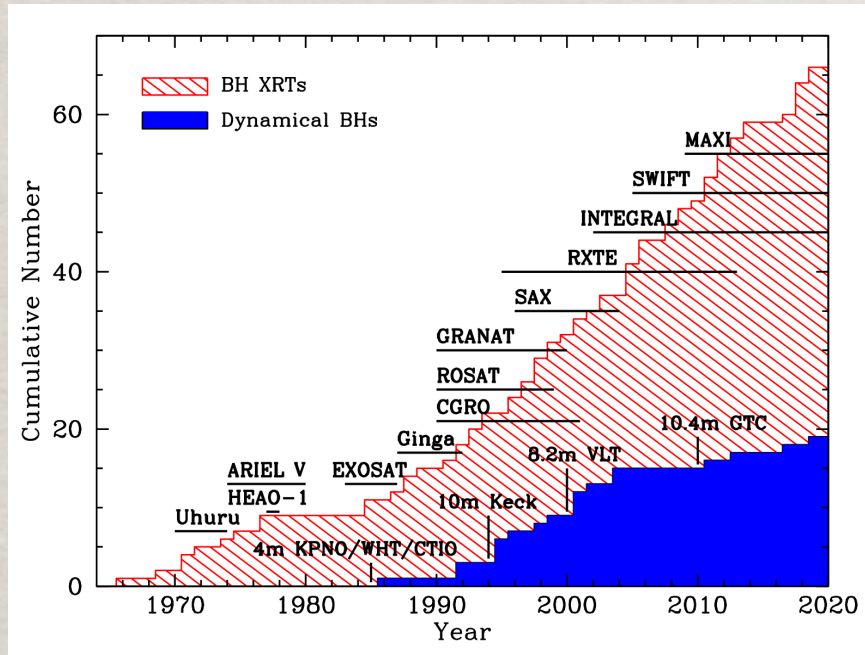


Mass gap at $\sim 2-5 M_{\odot}$ (Bailyn et al. 1998, Özel et al. 2010, Farr et al. 2011) reproduced by some recent SNe models (Belczynski et al. 2012, Ugliano et al. 2012)

With a dozen masses we are clearly limited by **low number statistics**

Discovering new Black-Holes

Corral-Santana et al. 2016 (www.astro.puc.cl/BlackCAT) => living edition of BH XRTs

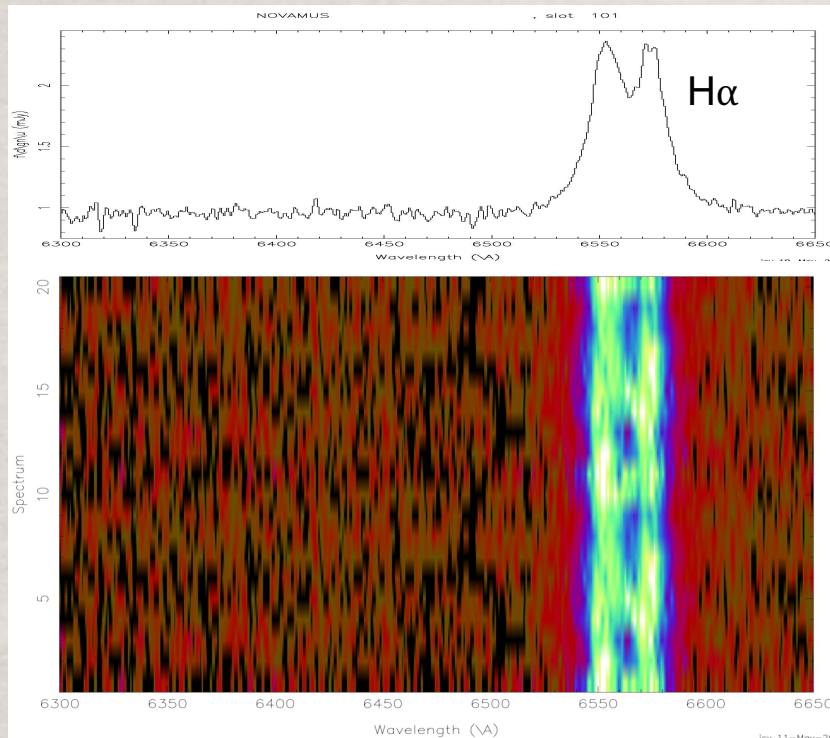


70 XRTs hosting BH "candidates" in ~50 yr of X-ray astronomy, but only ~30% dynamically confirmed

19 dynamical BHs

Remaining XRTs are "lost" in quiescence because become too faint ($R \gtrsim 22$) for dynamical studies, even with 10m-Telescopes

BLACK-HOLE CONFIRMATION IN (VERY) FAINT XRTs

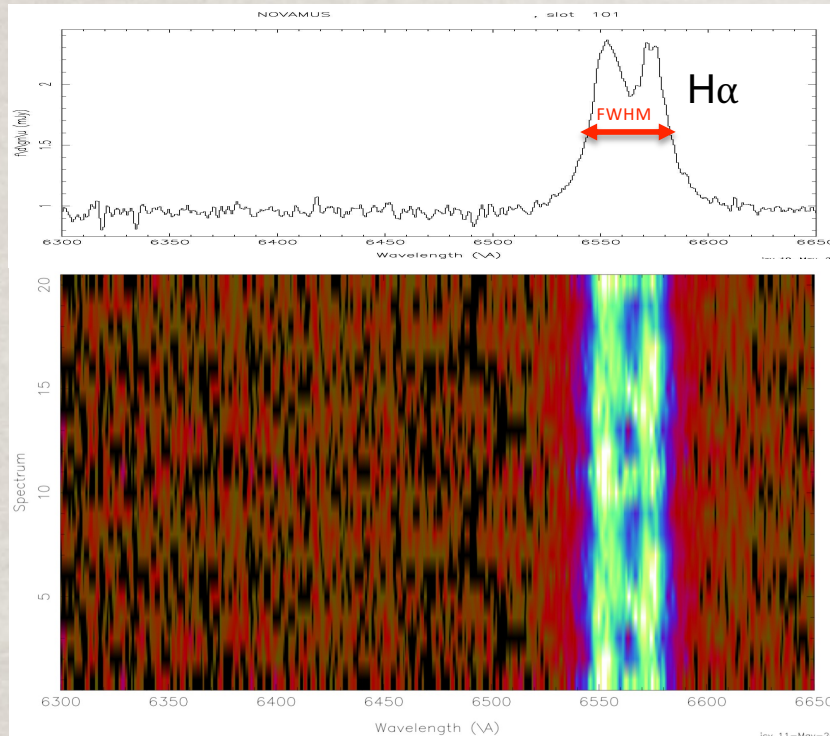


Weak absorption lines hidden in the noise

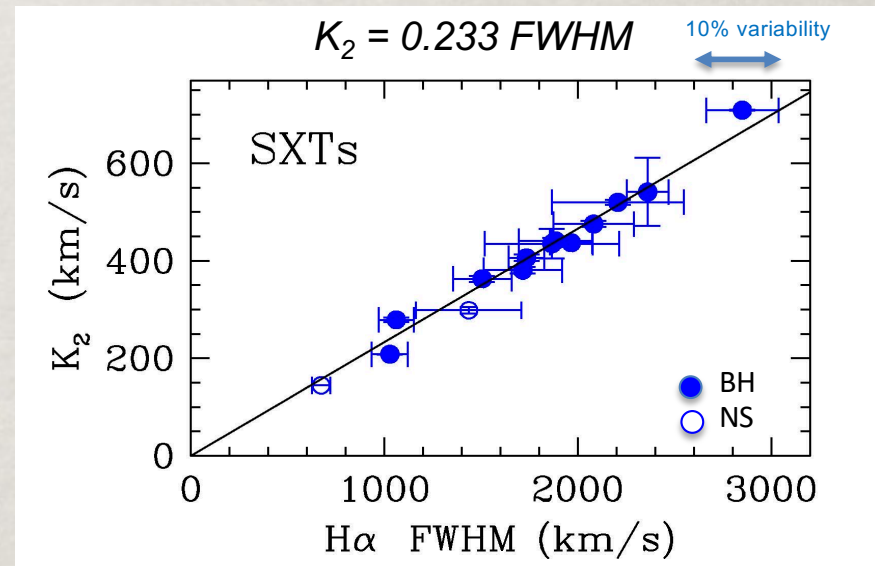


In most cases not possible to recover the radial velocity curve & K_2

DYNAMICAL BLACK-HOLE CONFIRMATION



Fundamental scaling between dynamics of disc and donor (Casares 2015)



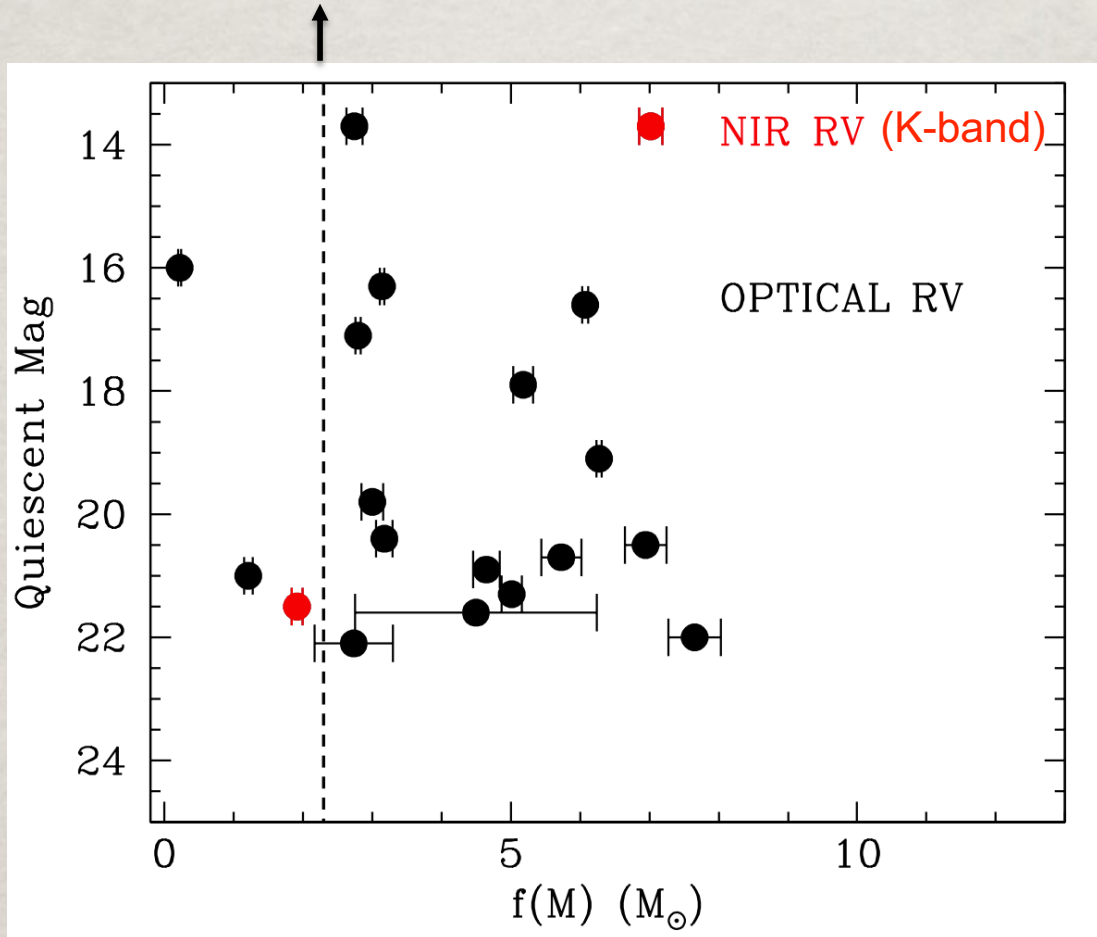
Extend dynamical studies **~3 mag deeper** than currently possible



Anticipate ELT studies in the next decade

CENSUS OF CONFIRMED BH XRTs

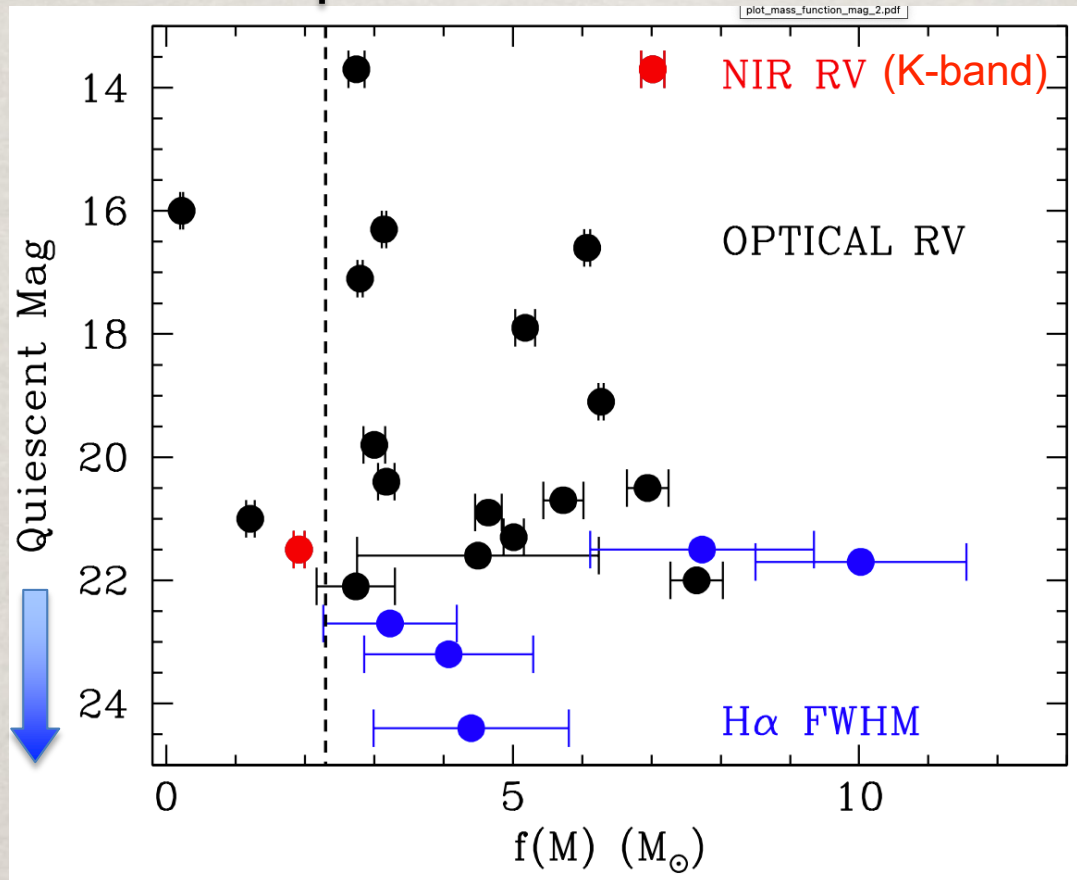
Max NS mass (GW170817; Ruiz+2018)



- V4641 Sgr
- GRS 1915+105
- 4U 1543-475
- GRO J1655-40
- V404 CYG
- A0620-00
- MAXI J1820+070
- XTE J1118+480
- N MUS 91
- N Vel 93
- MAXI J1305-704
- BW Cir
- N OPH 77
- GRO J0422+32
- GS 2000+25
- GX339-4
- XTE J1859+226
- XTE J1550-564
- XTE J1650-500

CENSUS OF CONFIRMED BH XRTs

Max NS mass (GW170817; Ruiz+2018)



- V4641 Sgr
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- GS 2000+25
- GX339-4
- XTE J1859+226
- XTE J1550-564
- XTE J1650-500
- Swift J1753-0123
- Swift J1357-0933
- KY TrA
- GRS 1716-249
- MAXI J1659-152

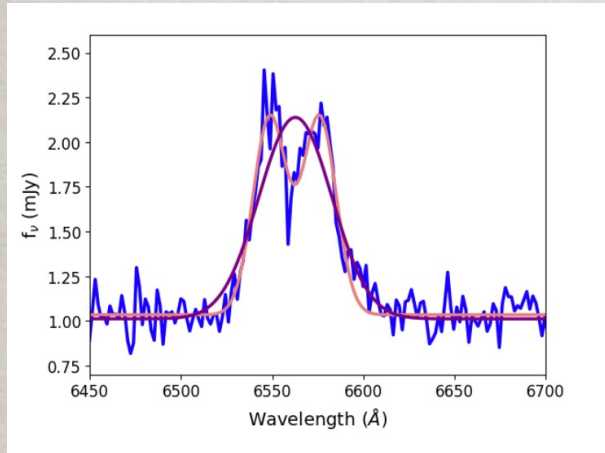
- Swift J1910-0546
- MAXI J1828-249
- MAXI J1348-630
- MAXI J0637-430
- ...

≈ 3 mag deeper

$FWHM-K_2$ allows increasing the census of dynamical BHs by $\sim 50\%$

APPLICATION TO VERY FAINT XRTs

KY TrA
(R=22.7)

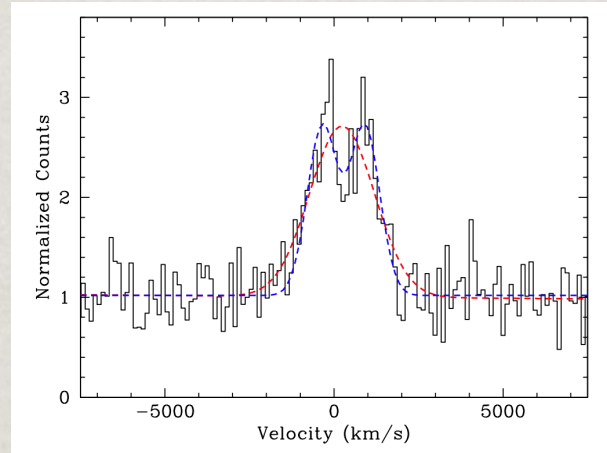


FWHM=2114 ± 211 km/s
P = 6.2 h

$$f(M) = 3.2 \pm 1.0 M_{\odot}$$

Yanes-Rizo+ 2023 in press

GRS 1716-249
(R=23.2)

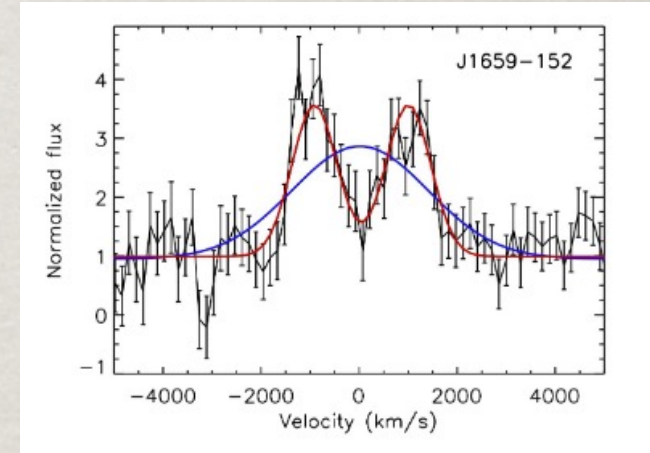


FWHM=2235 ± 224 km/s
P = 6.7 h

$$f(M) = 4.1 \pm 1.2 M_{\odot}$$

Casares+ 2023

MAXI J1659-152
(R=24.4)



FWHM=3200 ± 300 km/s
P = 2.4 h

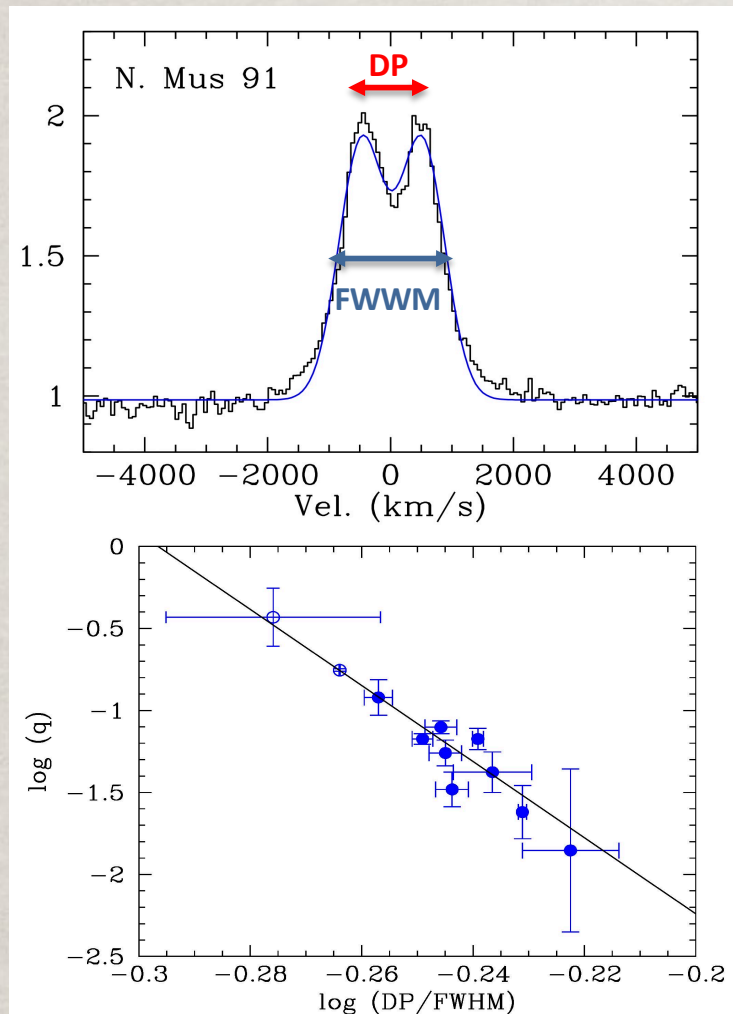
$$f(M) = 4.4 \pm 1.4 M_{\odot}$$

Torres+ 2021

Use *width of H α line* as proxy of deep gravitational fields of BH

Mass Ratio $q=M_2/M_1$

Casares 2016

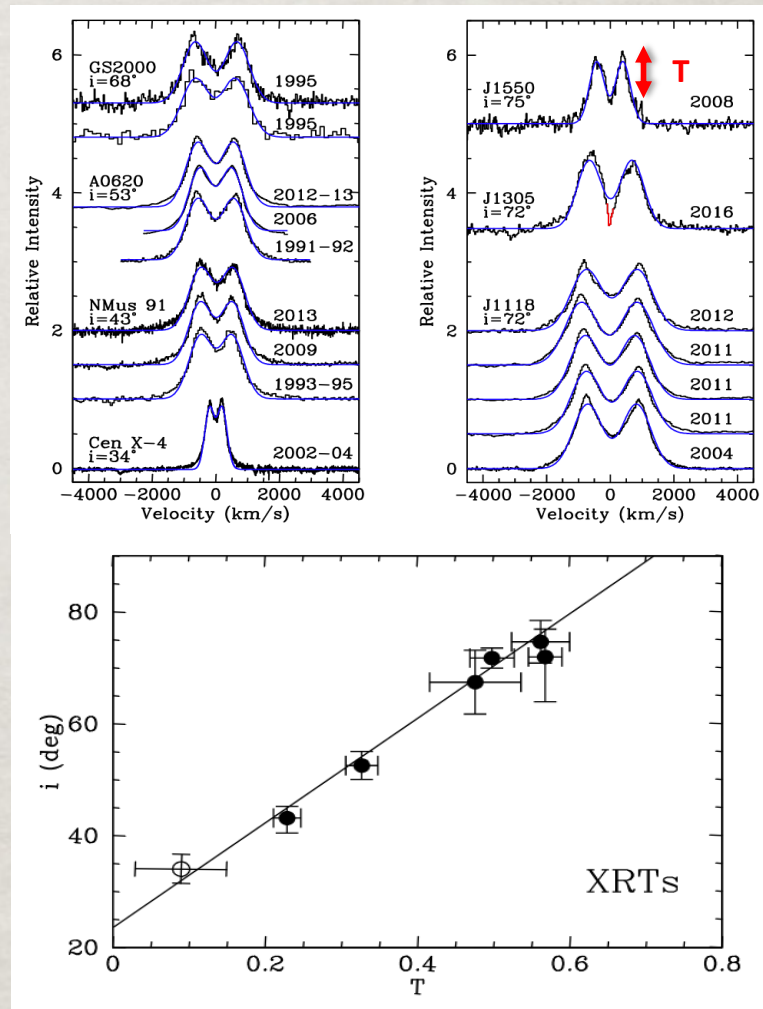


$$\log q = -6.88 - 23.2 \log(DP/FWHM)$$

Disc truncated by tidal forces of donor star for $q \lesssim 0.25$

Binary Inclination i

Casares+ 2022

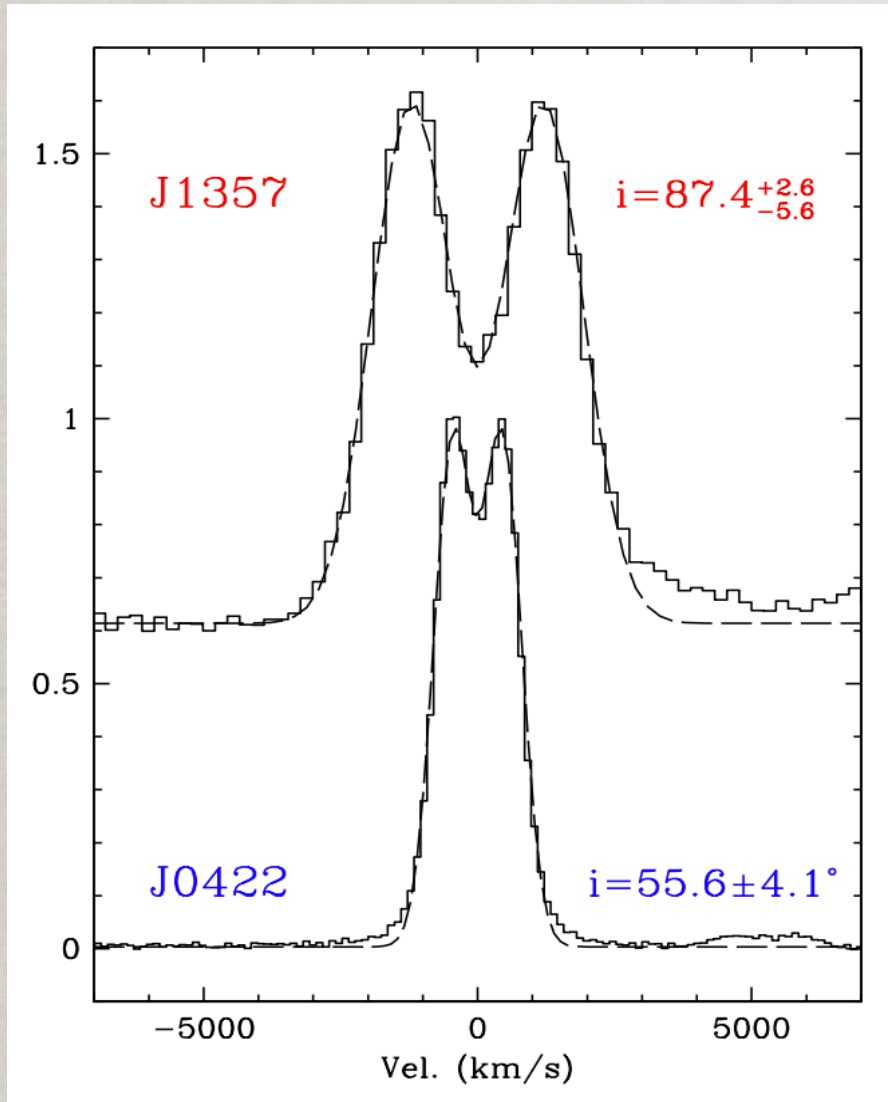


$$i(\text{deg}) = 93.5 T + 23.7$$

Central trough (T) deepens with i

INCLINATIONS & MASSES IN 2 FAINT BHS

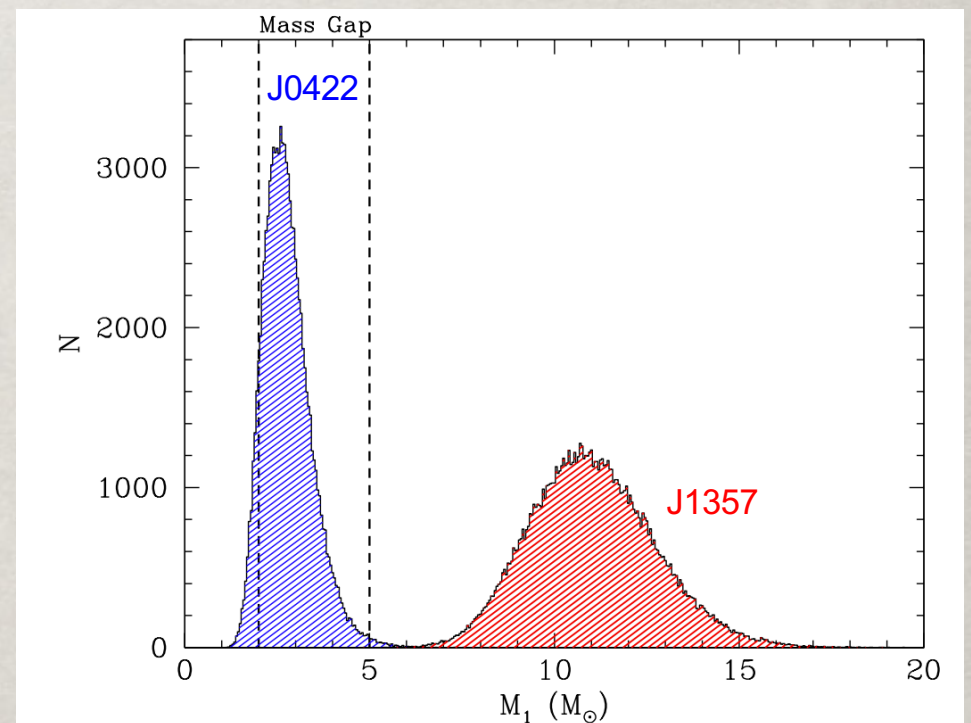
Casares+ 2022 MNRAS 516 2023



BH in **J0422** has $M_1 = 2.7 \pm 0.6 M_\odot$
($< 5 M_\odot$ with 99.5% confidence)

It is in the mass gap !!

(likewise GW100814 & GW200210)




Light BHs exist & lower-mass gap might be a selection effect

DISCOVERY OF **NEW DORMANT BHs**

Dynamical confirmation of known BH XRTs (even with **H α scaling**) is very **inefficient**  **≈ 200 yr required to increase numbers by factor 10**

BLIND PHOTOMETRIC SEARCH for new (dormant) BHs by selecting H α stars with **broad lines**: **H α WKS** (=H α **W**idth **K**ilo-degree **S**urvey)

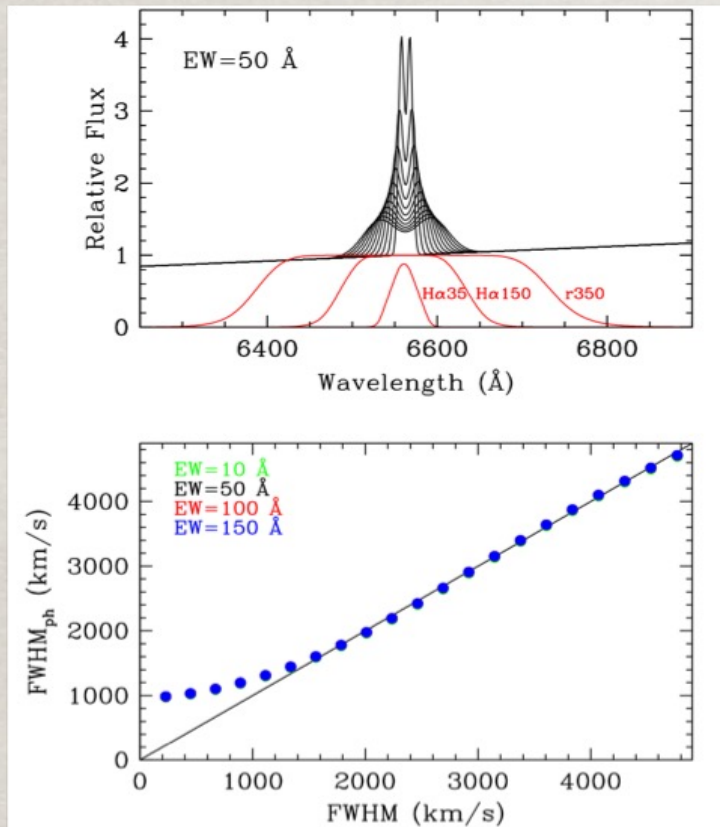
Survey of **~ 3000 deg²** in the GP down to R ~ 21 will deliver **~ 150 new BHs** in just a few years  **factor 10 increase over known population!!**

H α WKS much more **efficient** than **classic spectroscopy** since will allow discovering (+ weighing) new BHs through **imaging** in large FoV

A PHOTOMETRIC SYSTEM TO MEASURE H α WIDTHS

FWHM recovered from relative fluxes obtained with **3 custom H α filters**

Proof of concept (Casares 2018)



$$EW_{ph} = C_1 \frac{W_r \times \left(\frac{F_{H\alpha_b}}{F_r} \right) - W_{H\alpha_b}}{1 - \left(\frac{F_{H\alpha_b}}{F_r} \right)}$$

$$FWHM_{ph} = C_2 \frac{EW_{ph}}{\left(\frac{EW_{ph} + W_{H\alpha_b}}{W_{H\alpha_n}} \right) \times \left(\frac{F_{H\alpha_n}}{F_{H\alpha_b}} \right) - 1}$$

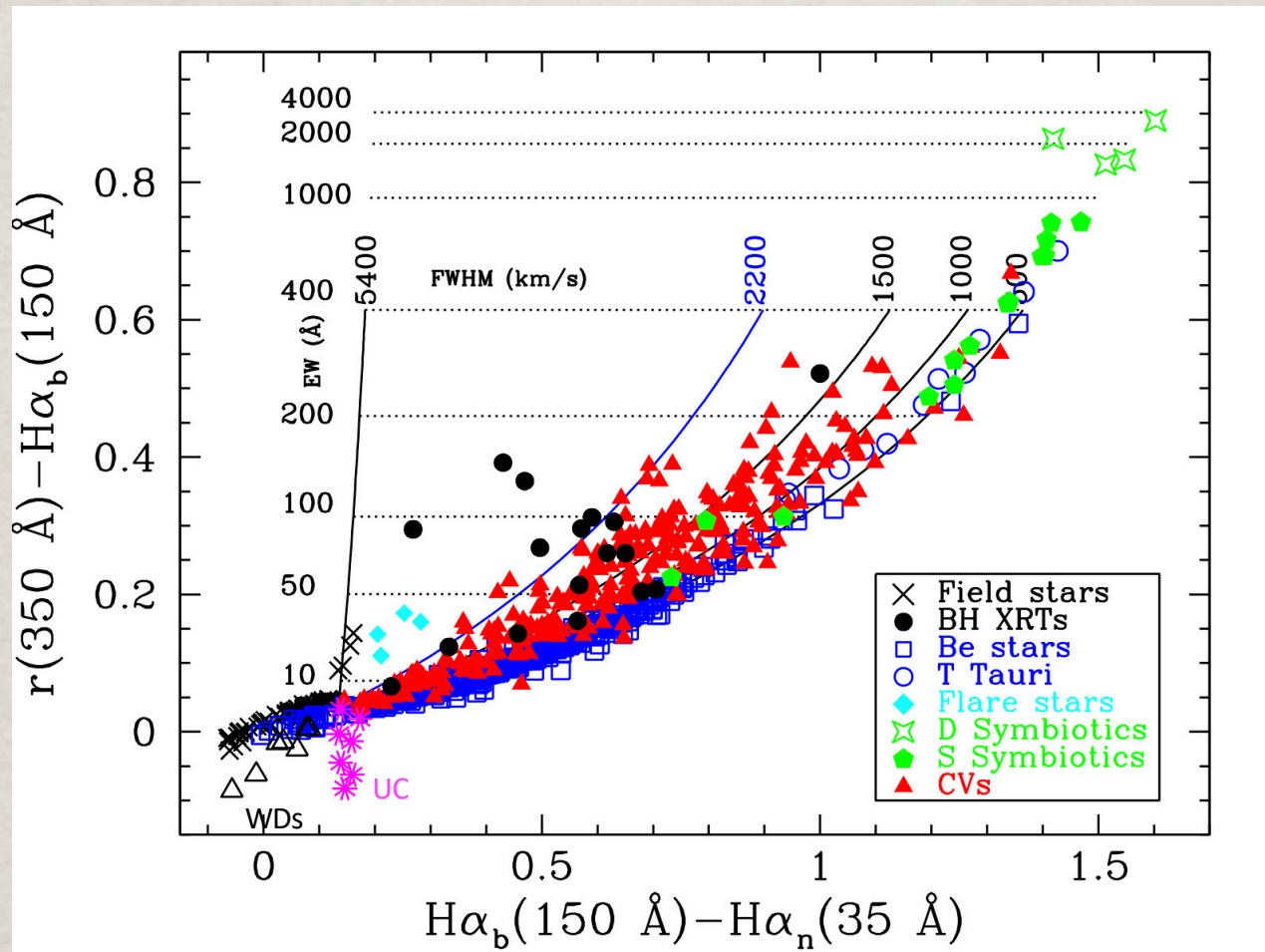
$F_{H\alpha_n}$, $F_{H\alpha_b}$, F_r : filter fluxes

$W_{H\alpha_n}$, $W_{H\alpha_b}$, W_r : filter's equivalent widths

C_1 , C_2 : calibration constants

The 3 filters define a **New Photometric System** tailored to measure line FWHMs (and EWs)

H α COLOUR-COLOUR DIAGRAM




Efficient separation of H α populations & BH identification

Mini-H α WKS pathfinder: Legacy Survey at JAST80



Observatory of Javalambre in Teruel (Spain)

- **3 H α filters** already manufactured by ASAHI. *Mini-H α WKS* will **start in Summer 2024** to survey **~ 50 sqr deg** with the **2 sqr deg** camera of JAST80 over **2-3 years**.
- Goal is to reach **SNR ~ 50 at $r=21$** in the 3 H α filters *for a 10% accuracy in $FWHM_{ph}$*
- **40 r/H α b/H α n cycles** (90/200/900 sec) will provide **~ 14 h light curves**  Instrumental to measure **P_{orb}** and detect **eclipsing CVs**
- *Mini-H α WKS* will deliver **$\approx 2-3$ BHs**, **$\approx 10^2$ CVs** and **$\approx 10^3$ H α emitters** (Be, T Tauri, Symbiotics, etc.)

Conclusions

- Classic techniques to measure BH masses limited to **bright candidates** ($R \lesssim 22$) in quiescence. Thus, only **19 dynamical BHs** confirmed in **50 years**
- **H α scaling relations** allow probing BHs ≈ 3 mag deeper => **50% increase**
- Novel strategies required for a **ten-fold increase** in BH XRT population: **H α WKS**, a 3 Kilo deg² photometric survey can potentially discover **≈ 150 new dormant BHs** in only a few years (≈ 200 yr required at current rate)
- **Mini- H α WKS**, a pathfinder of **H α WKS**, will test the observing strategy over a 50 deg² footprint, starting Summer 2024

Boost in statistics will allow demographic studies of Galactic BHs and set tight constraints on Population number, P_{orb} , Masses, Kick velocities ...