

### ON THE NATURE OF THE LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATIONS IN BLACK HOLE BINARIES A variability study of the black hole candidate GX 339-4

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Thursday 21 st July, Winchester

## STATES AND TRANSITIONS



• Hardness ratio

• rms (root mean square deviation)

• Intensity (count rate)



Variability Diagram

Muñoz-Darias, Motta, Belloni 2011

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# TYPES OF LOW FREQUENCY QUASI PERIODIC

Different shapes, frequency ranges, noise level, but ...

Problem:

# we do do not know what they are...

Property	Type A	Type B	Type C
Frequency (Hz)	~6	~6	0.1-10
Q (v/FWHM)	≲3	≳6	≳10
Amplitude (%rms)	3-4	~4	3-16
Noise	weak red	weak red	strong flat-top



#### Casella et al. 2004

see also Wijnands et al. 1999; Homan et al. 2001; Remillard et al. 2002

## GX 339-4: PROTOTYPICAL BLACK HOLE

- 4 outbursts
- **117** detected QPOs (in **1007** observations)
- full spectral and timing analysis

Data from **RXTE** satellite



## CLASSIFYING QPOS: THE ABC OF QPOS



- Classification according to ABC scheme
- rms calculated for the whole power density spectrum (0.1 - 64 Hz)





Motta et al. submitted

## FREQUENCY-HARD FLUX RELATION



<u>a</u> et Motta

## PEAK RELATION

- Type-B QPOs always appear on count peaks
- Valid for all the outbursts



## PEAK RELATION

# This is valid also on shorter timescales







10<sup>-1</sup>

Frequency (Hz)

 $10^{2}$ 

10<sup>2</sup>

Frequency (Hz)

10

# QPOS GENERAL PROPERTIES

#### Type-C QPOs:

- WIDE frequency, hardness and rms range
- not dependent from powerlaw flux

Type-A QPOs:

- VERY SMALL frequency, hardness, rms range
- Same frequency as last type-C QPOs

#### Type-B QPOs:

- WIDE frequency range, but TIGHT rms (5-10%) and hardness range
- Associated to local increases in count rate
- Simultaneous with Type-A QPOs?
- Always lower frequency than last type-C QPOs

They follow a similar frequency/

They follow a different frequency/ powerlaw flux relation

## AN ANSWER? THE MODEL!

Truncated disk model (explains spectral evolution) Done, Gierlin´ski, Kubota 2007

### Lense-Thirring precession & MRI

(explains QPOs and noise) Stella & Vietri 1998 ,Ingram et al 2009, Ingram & Done 2010, Ingram & Done 2011

- spectral evolution: inwardoutward movement of innerdisk radius
- Low frequency QPOs: inner flow precession
- broad band noise: Magneto-Rotational Instability (MRI)



Ingram, Done, Fragile 2009

## WHAT ARE QPOs THEN?

According to the precession model: (Ingram et al. 2009, Ingram & Done 2010, Ingram & Done 2011):

- **Type-C QPOs:** results of vertical Lense-Thirring (LT) precession (requires misaligned black hole spin and companion star spin)
- Type-A QPOs: Type-C QPO-like features, but broadened and made fainter
- Type-B QPOs: 3 possibilities
  - from LT precession at larger radii and same physical conditions?
  - from LT precession at same radii, but different physical conditions (different precession mode)
  - from other process(es)

## CONCLUSIONS

- Type-B QPOs are different from other QPOs
- Type-A and -C share some properties
- Lense-Thirring precession model + truncated radius model can explain the origin of QPOs... Quantitatively type-C QPOs (Ingram & Done 2011) Qualitatively type-A and B QPOs (Motta et al 2011)
- ... but still type-Bs are tricky

Need to investigate the details of the model for quantitative results

## LOFT SCIENCE MEETING

#### Amsterdam - 2011 October 26-28







THANKS



## FREQUENCY-SOFT FLUX RELATION



## FREQUENCY-TOTAL FLUX RELATION



#### Hardness-Intensity Diagram



#### rms hardness Diagram

(117 QPOs, 1007 observations)

#### Rms-Intensity Diagram



## TRANSIENT TYPE-B QPO

