

## Identifying the QPO frequencies of GRS 1915+105 as General Relativistic Dynamic ones

**Ranjeev Misra (IUCAA, Pune, India)** 

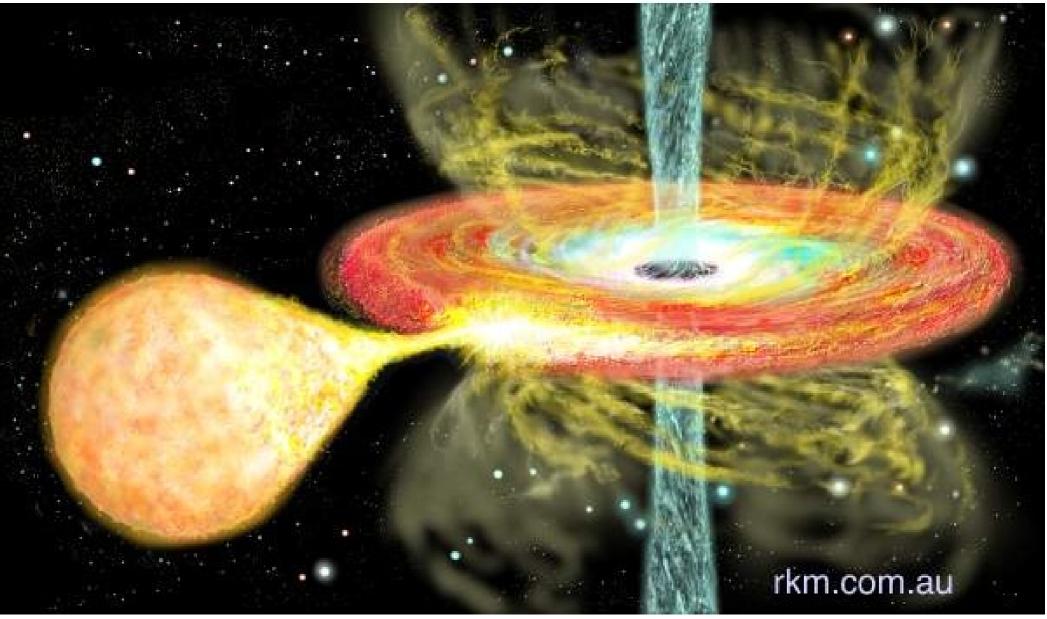
#### Collaborators: Divya Rawat, Honghui Liu, Ruchika Dhaka

and J.S. Yadav, P. Jain, Ji, Long; C. Bambi, Y. Zhang

Based On: Misra, Rawat et al. 2020, Liu, H. et al. 2020, Dhaka et al. (in preparation) and Rawat et. al. (in preparation)

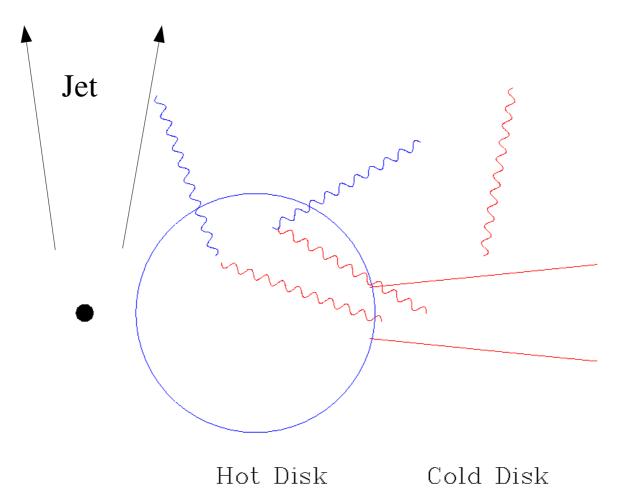


## Picture of a Black Hole Binary

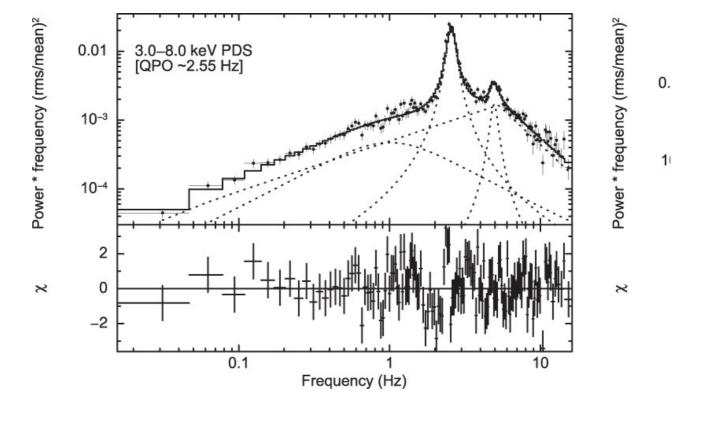


Growing black holes: accretion and mergers Kathmandu, May 2022









Quasi Periodic Oscillations (QPO)

Yadav et al. 2016



- Identification with characteristic frequency of the system...
- Relativistic test particle frequencies
  - Keplerian Frequency
  - Epicyclic Frequency
  - Lenz-Thirring Frequencies

#### <u>These frequencies depend only on radii</u>



- Characteristic time-scales of the accretion disk
  - The sound crossing time, R/c\_s
  - The viscous time-scale,  $R/v_r$

# These frequencies depend on radius and accretion rate



"Black holes in binary systems:

Observational appearance". Shakura, N.

- I. & Sunyaev, R. A. 1973 A&A, 24, 337 -
- 355 (**18 Pages**)
- "Astrophysics of black holes", Novikov, I.
  D & Thorne, K. S. 1974, Black holes (Les astres occlus), p. 343-450 (107 pages)



Relativistic test particle frequencies

- Keplerian Frequency
- Epicyclic Frequency
- Lenz-Thirring Frequency

Characteristic time-scales of the accretion disk

The sound crossing time, R/c\_s

The viscous time-scale, R/v\_r





# India's first Multiwavelength Space Observatory

The 5 telescopes of the Astrosat

1. Large Area X-ray Proportional Counter (LAXPC)

2. Soft X-ray Telecope (SXT)

3. Cadmium-Zinc-Telluride Imager (CZTI)

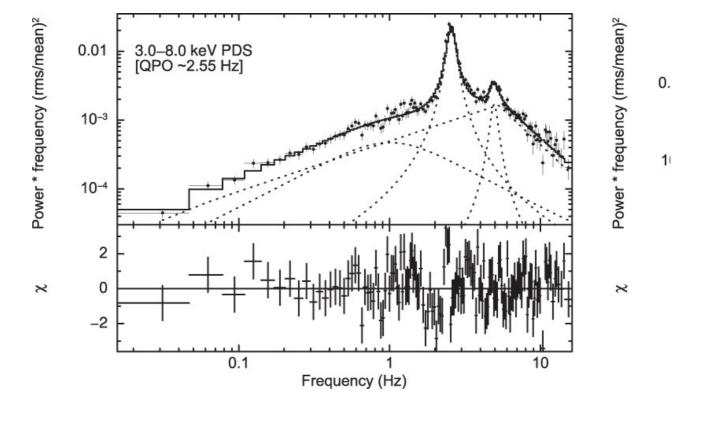
4. Scanning Sky Monitor (SSM)

5. Ultra Violet Imaging Telescope (UVIT)

Ranjeev Misra, IUCAA, Pune, India.

Kathmandu, May 2022

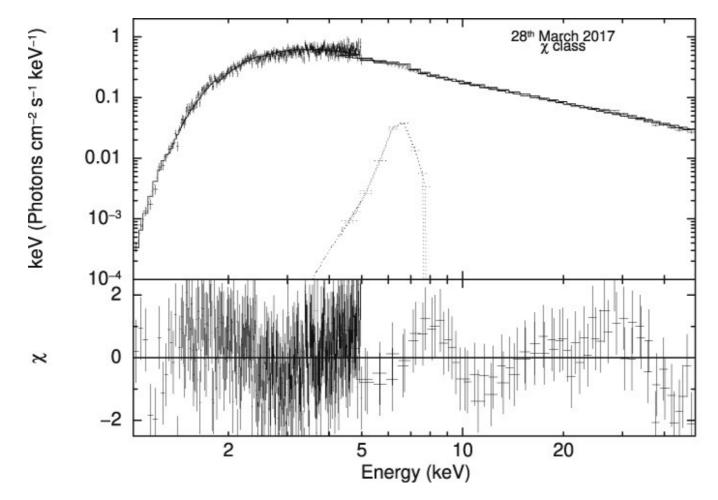




Quasi Periodic Oscillations (QPO)

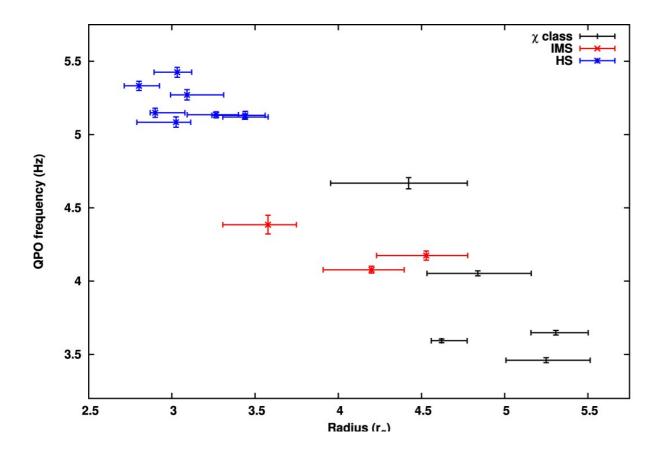
Yadav et al. 2016





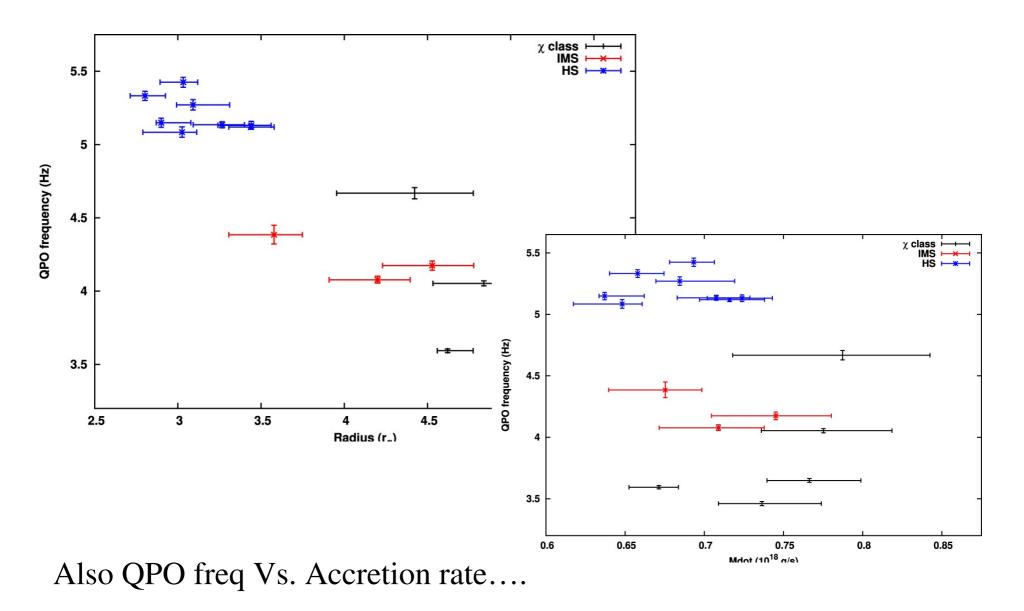
Spectra fitting with AstroSat--→ Estimate both inner disk radius and Accretion rate





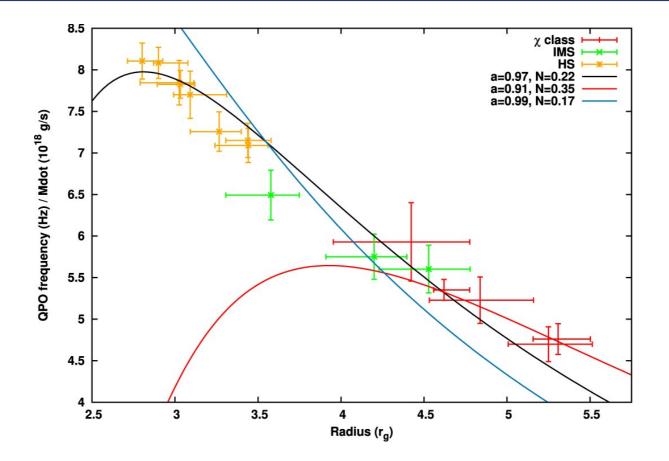
Now we can see how the QPO Frequency varies with inner disk radius







### QPO freq and disk radius and accretion rate



QPO Frequency DIVIDED by Accretion rate is much better correlated with inner disk radius...

Misra, Rawat, Yadav & Jain 2020



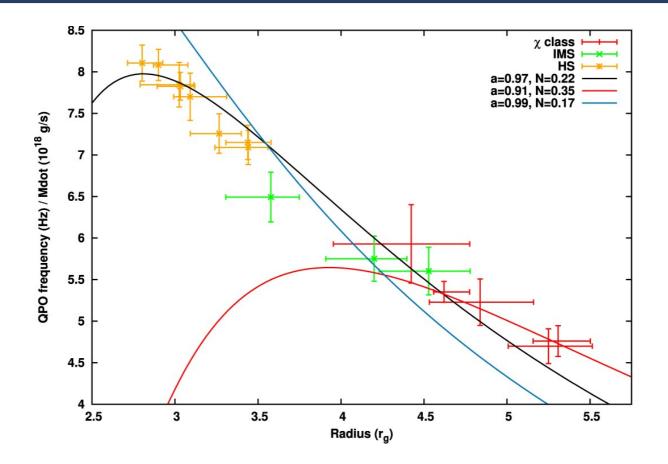
Novikov and Thorne derived that the Dynamic frequency (inverse of the sound crossing time) at a radius is given by...

$$\frac{f_{dyn}}{\dot{M}_{18}} = N \ 8979 \ \text{Hz} \ (r/r_g)^{-2.5} \ (M/12.4M_{\odot})^{-2} \times A^1 B^{-2} D^{-0.5} E^{-0.5} L$$

Frequency divided by the accretion rate is a function of only radius



## A General Relativity prediction....



The black line is the predicted behavior for a black hole with Spin parameter = 0.97

Misra, Rawat, Yadav & Jain 2020

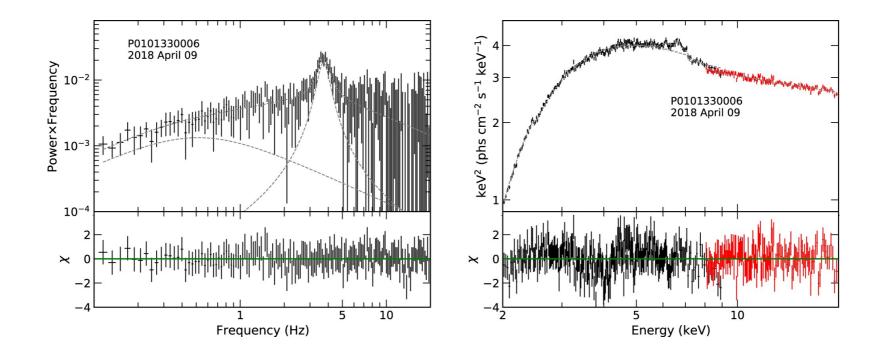


## Insight HXMT





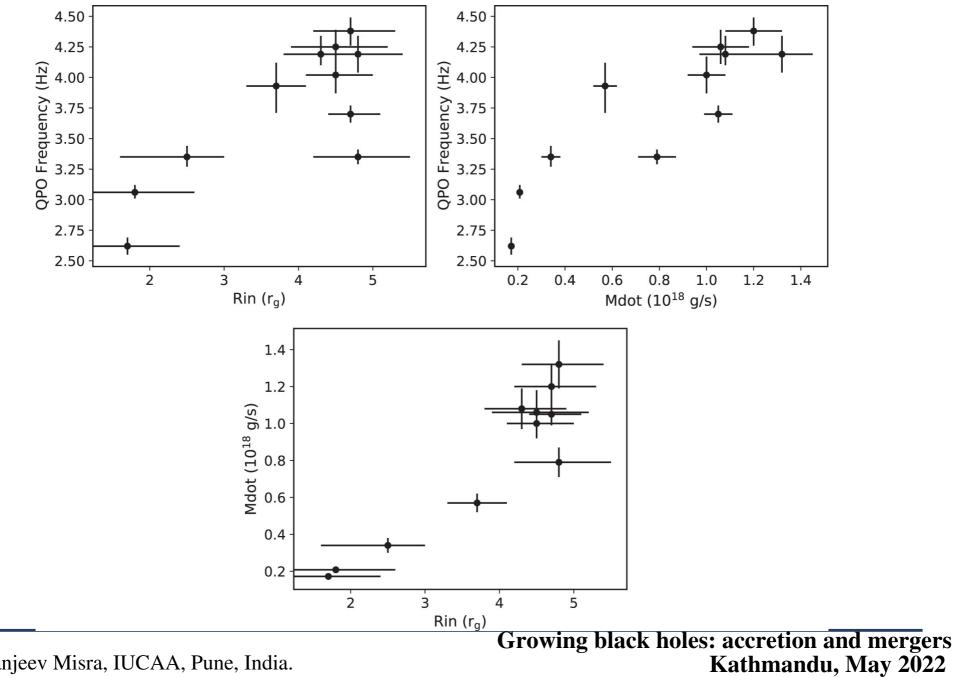
## Insight-HXMT



#### Spectra fitting with Insight-HXMT--→ Estimate both inner disk radius and Accretion rate

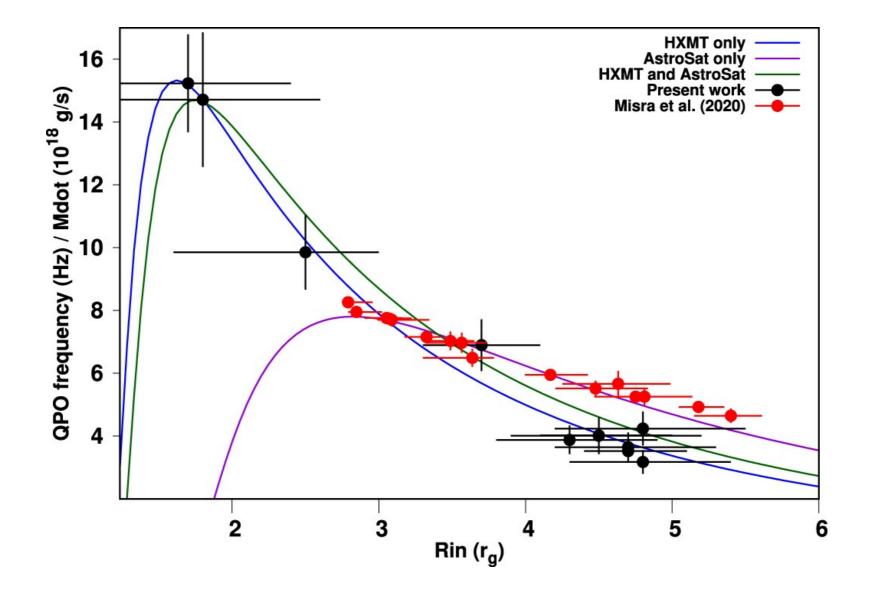


## Insight-HXMT

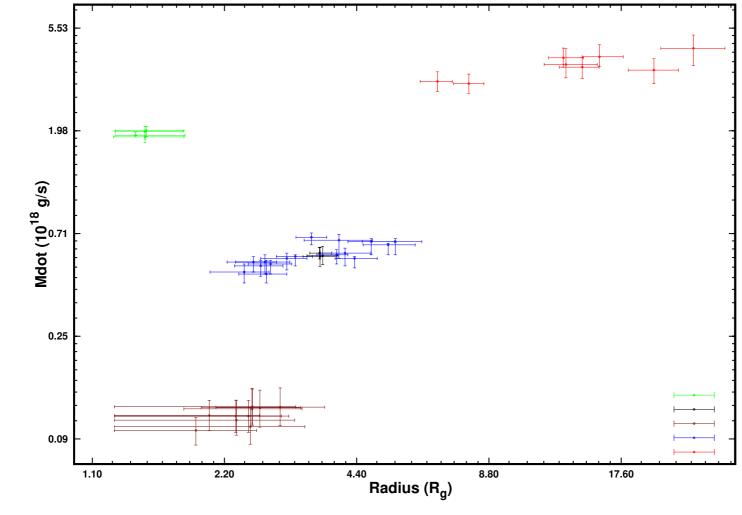




### Insight-HXMT

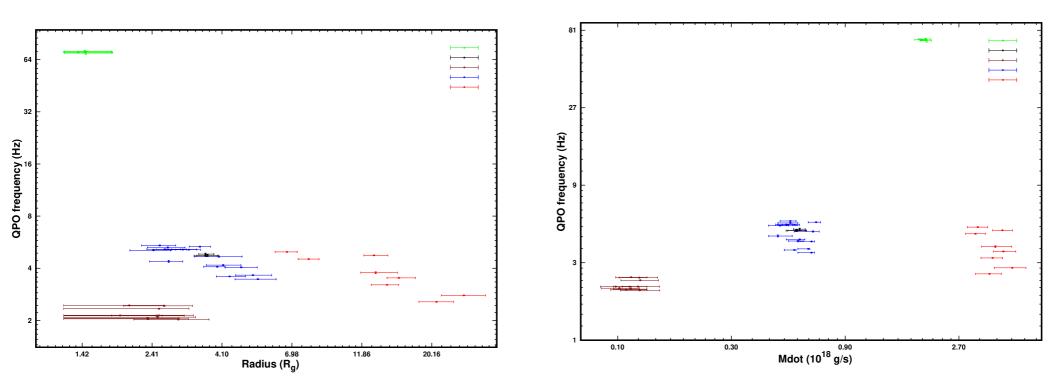






Ruchika Dhaka et. al. in preparation

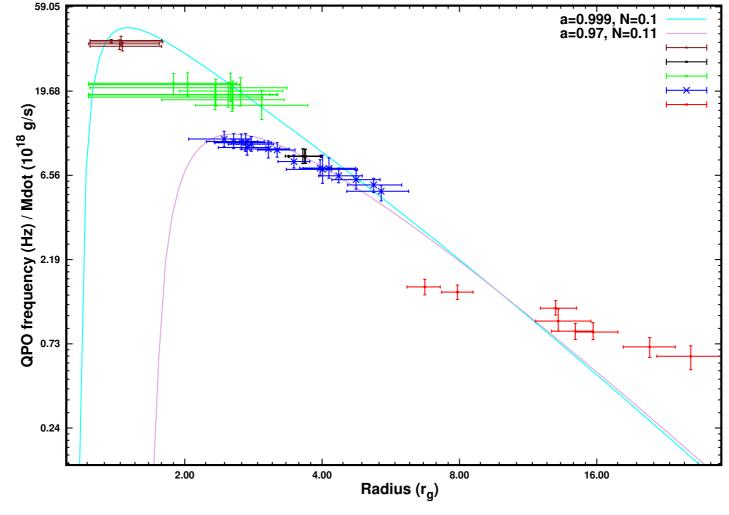




#### Ruchika Dhaka et. al. in preparation

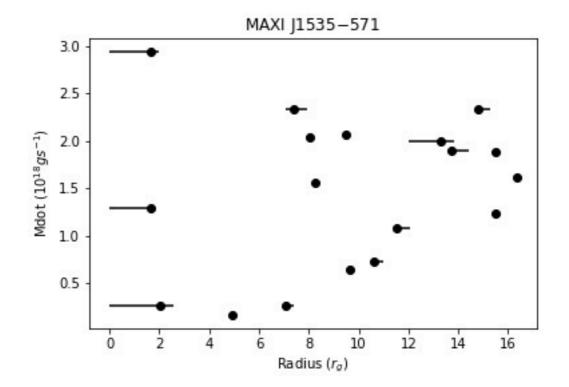
Ranjeev Misra, IUCAA, Pune, India.





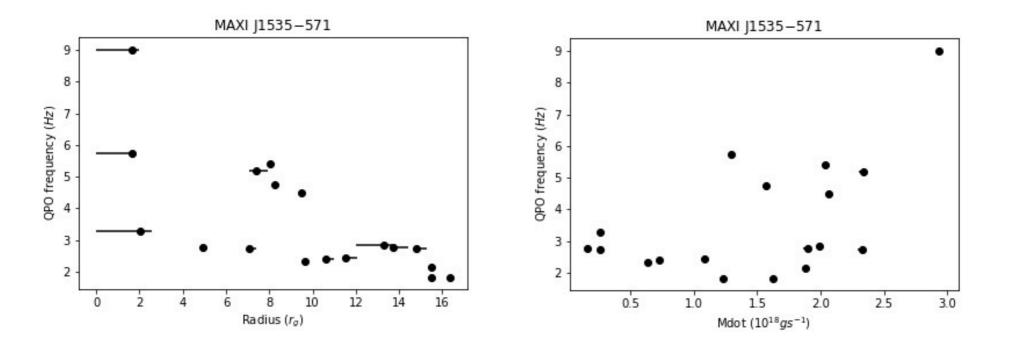
Ruchika Dhaka et. al. in preparation





#### Divya Rawat et. al. in preparation

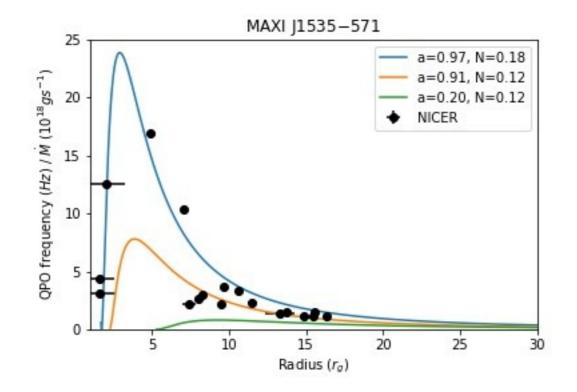




#### Divya Rawat et. al. in preparation

Ranjeev Misra, IUCAA, Pune, India.





Divya Rawat et. al. in preparation



- AstroSat and Insight-HXMT provide wide band spectra and <u>simultaneous</u> rapid timing information
- This allows for correlating QPO frequency with disk parameters
   (inner radius and accretion rate)

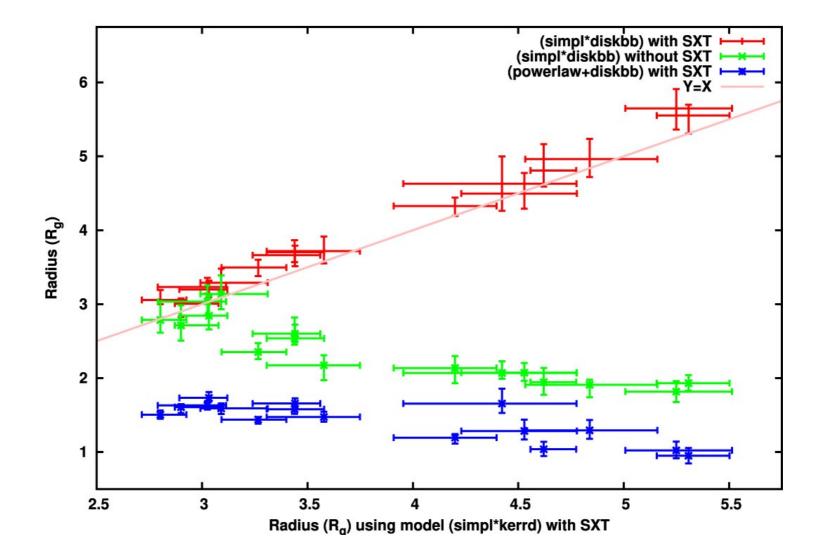


- Using BOTH AstroSat and Insight-HXMT, for GRS 1915+105, the C-type QPO frequency is found to be a function of accretion rate and inner radii, thus identifying the frequency as the <u>General Relativistic Dynamic (sound</u> <u>crossing time)</u> one as predicted 49 years ago.
- Need to confirm using other data sets and for other sources..



# THANK YOU





Growing black holes: accretion and mergers Kathmandu, May 2022