

# Radiation-Dominated Accretion Disks

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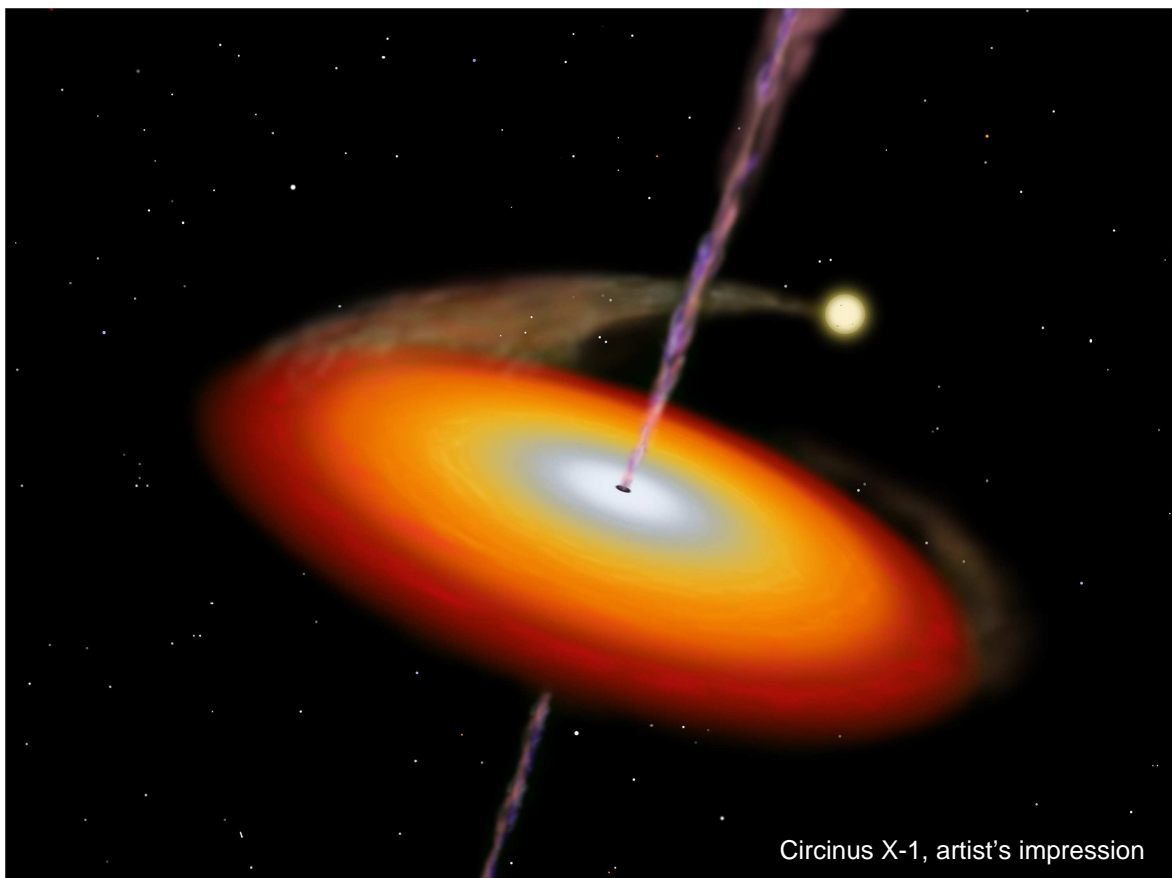
Shane Davis

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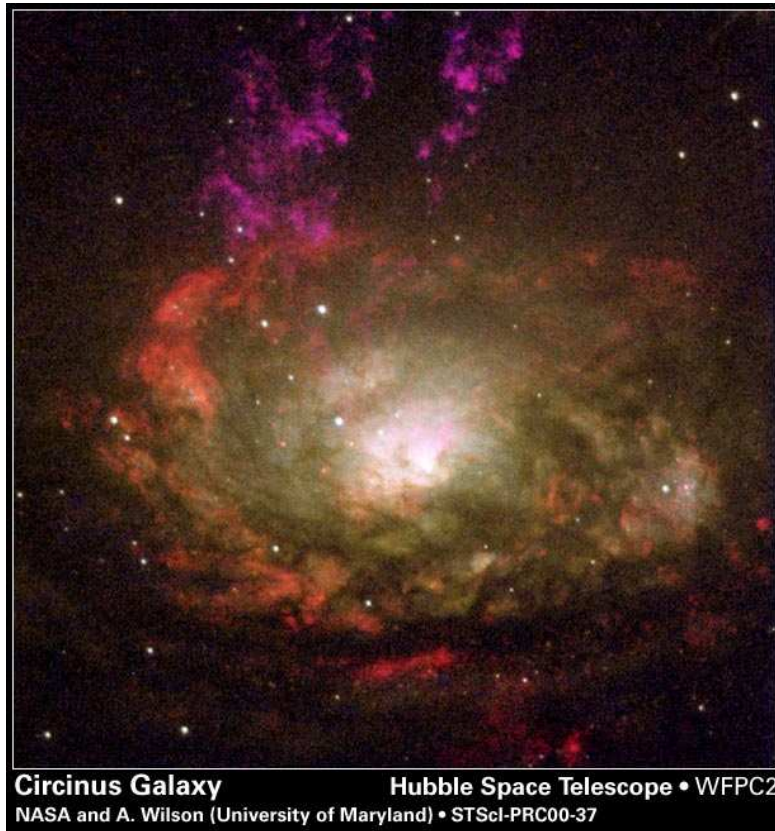
Ari Socrates *Princeton*

Mitch Begelman *JILA*

Neal Turner *Jet Propulsion Laboratory*



Circinus X-1, artist's impression



## To Make Accreting Gas Shine:

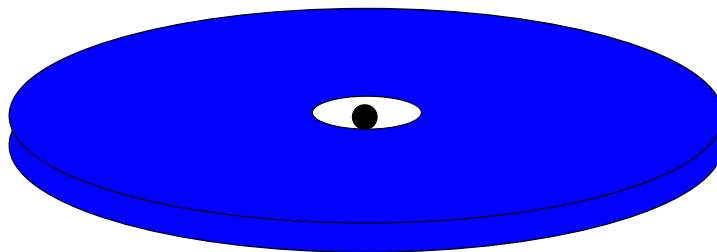
- Remove angular momentum
- Dissipate orbital kinetic energy
- Radiate photons

## Shakura-Sunyaev Picture – Assumptions:

1. Hydrostatic equilibrium
2. Stress =  $\alpha P$
3. Vertical thermal balance:
  - \* viscous heating = diffusion cooling
  - \* dissipation  $\sim$  density
4. Inflow equilibrium

Innermost  $300 R_{\text{Schw}}$ :

- Radiation Pressure > Gas Pressure
- Flat, thickness  $\approx 2R_{\text{Schw}}$
- Uniform Density and Dissipation



## Instabilities of Shakura-Sunyaev model:

- Convective
- Thermal
- Viscous

## Overview

1. Shakura-Sunyaev Picture
2. Radiation-MHD Equations
- 3. Heating**
- 4. Cooling**
5. X-Ray Reflection
6. Summary

## Equations of Radiation MHD

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\rho \frac{D\mathbf{v}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{4\pi} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{\chi\rho}{c} \mathbf{F} - 2\rho\boldsymbol{\Omega}_0 \times \mathbf{v} + 3\rho\Omega_0^2 \mathbf{x} - \rho\Omega_0^2 \mathbf{z}$$

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left( \frac{E}{\rho} \right) = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} - \nabla \mathbf{v} : \mathbf{P} + \kappa\rho(4\pi B - cE)$$

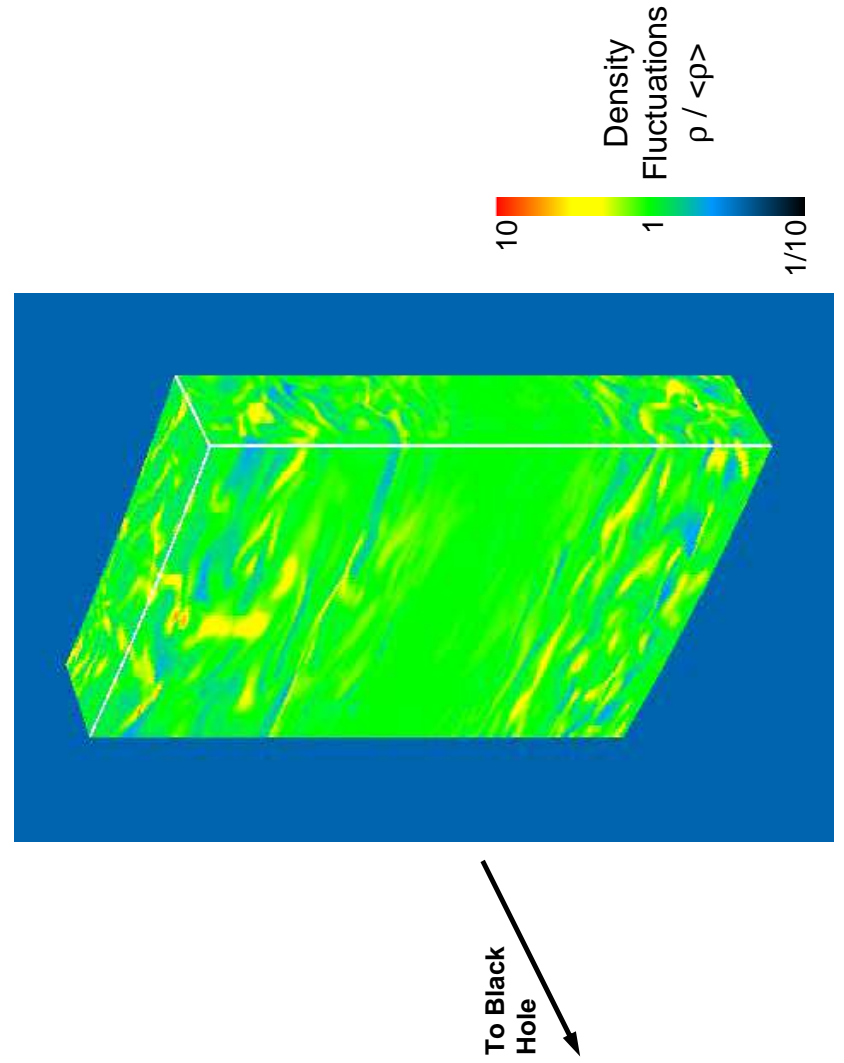
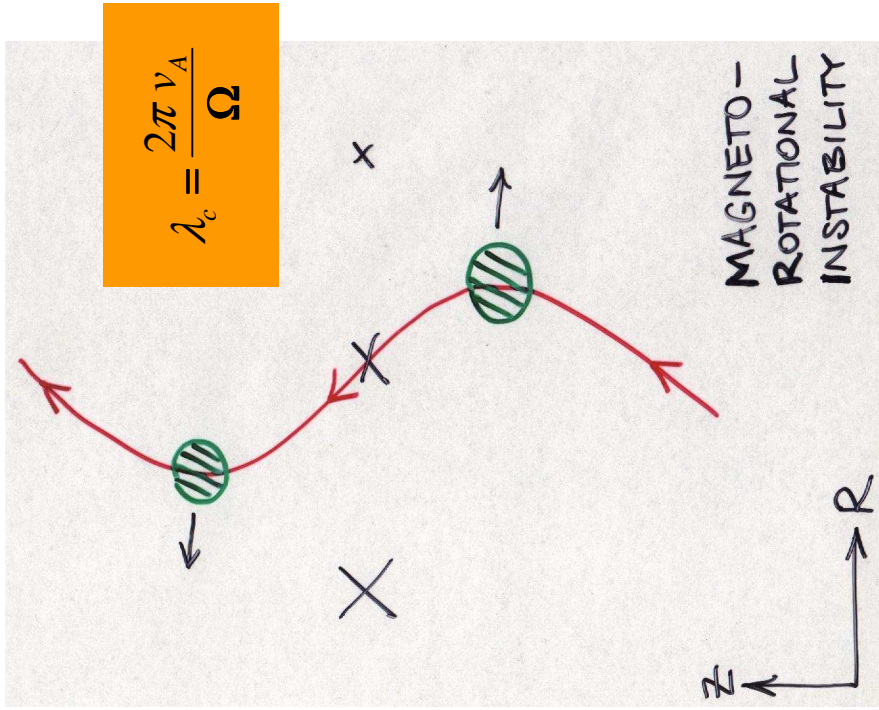
$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left( \frac{e}{\rho} \right) = -p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} - \kappa\rho(4\pi B - cE)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = -\frac{c\Lambda}{\chi\rho} \nabla E$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

# Heating

Balbus &  
Hawley  
1991



## Flow is heated by

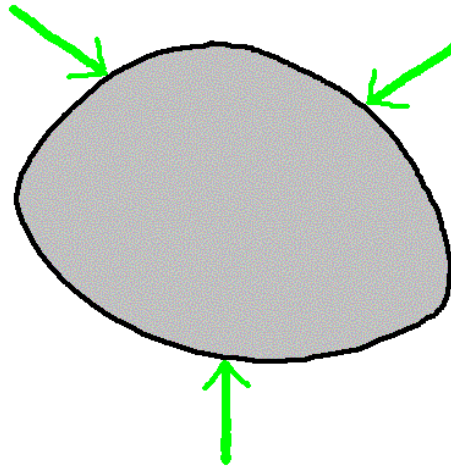
1. Microscopic viscosity
2. Magnetic dissipation
3. Radiation damping

$$\approx \sqrt{\alpha}H$$

$$\text{MRI wavelength} \approx \sqrt{\alpha}H$$

# Radiation Damping

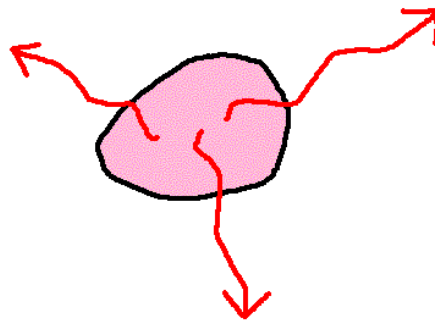
Agol &  
Krolik  
1998



1. Magnetic fields squeeze gas

# Radiation Damping

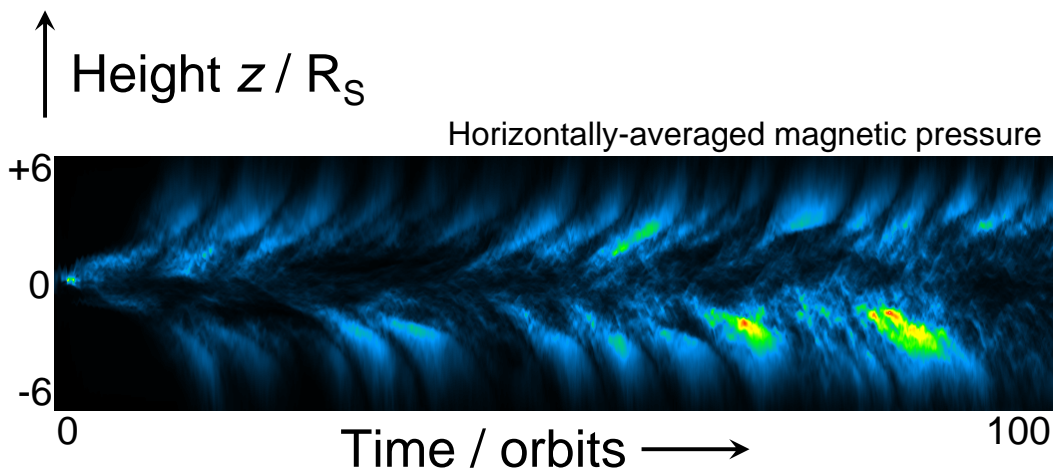
Agol &  
Krolik  
1998



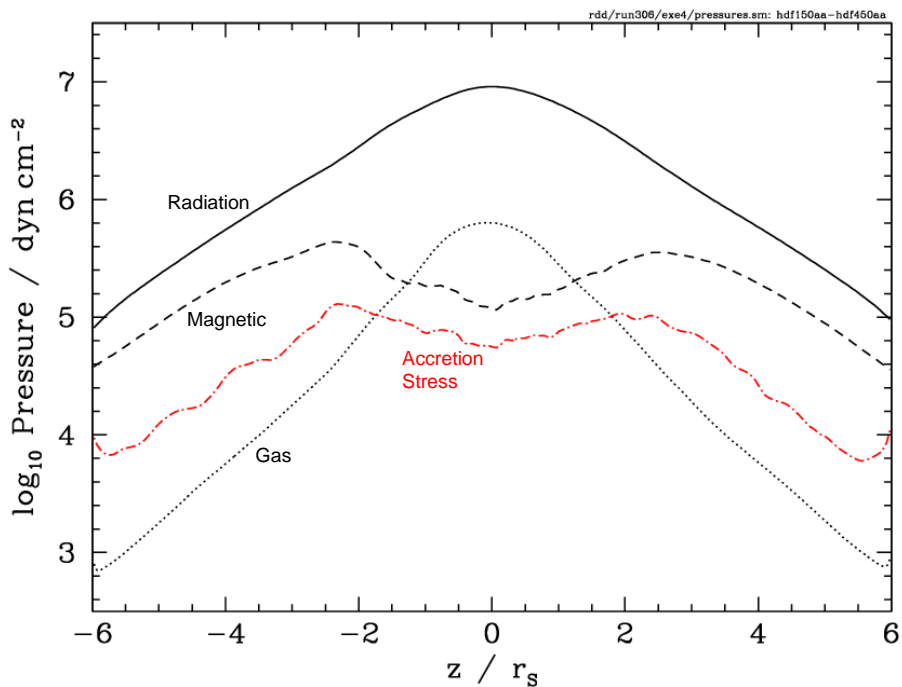
2. Gas radiates

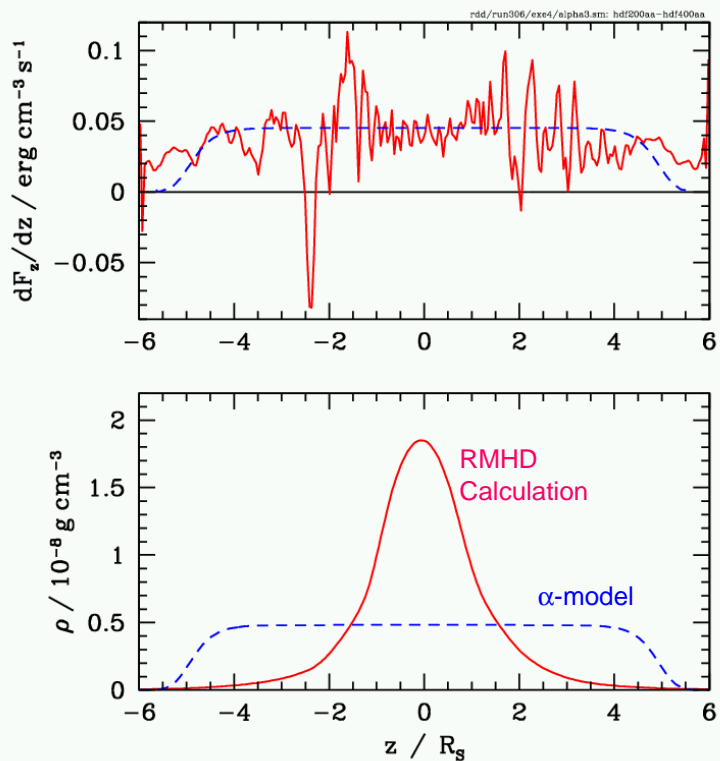
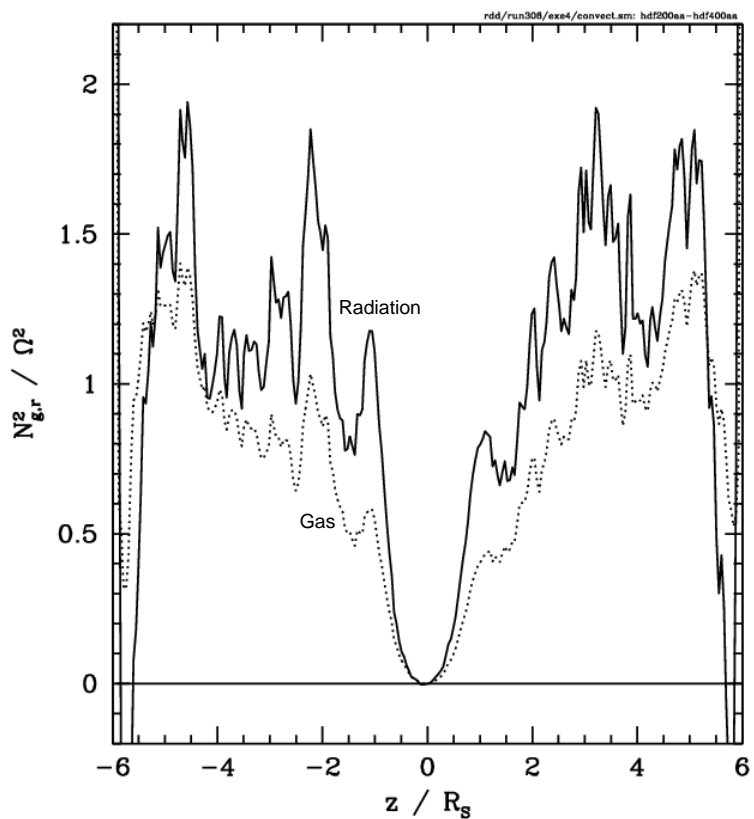


# Magnetic Field Evolution



## Gas and Radiation Pressures





## Compare Shakura-Sunyaev Model

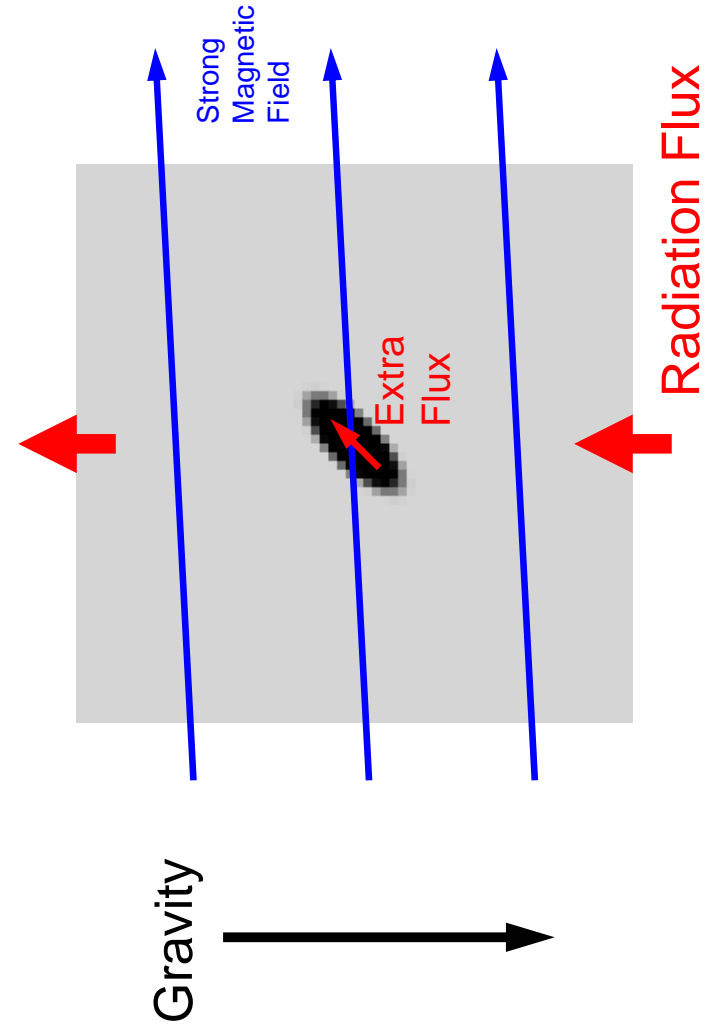
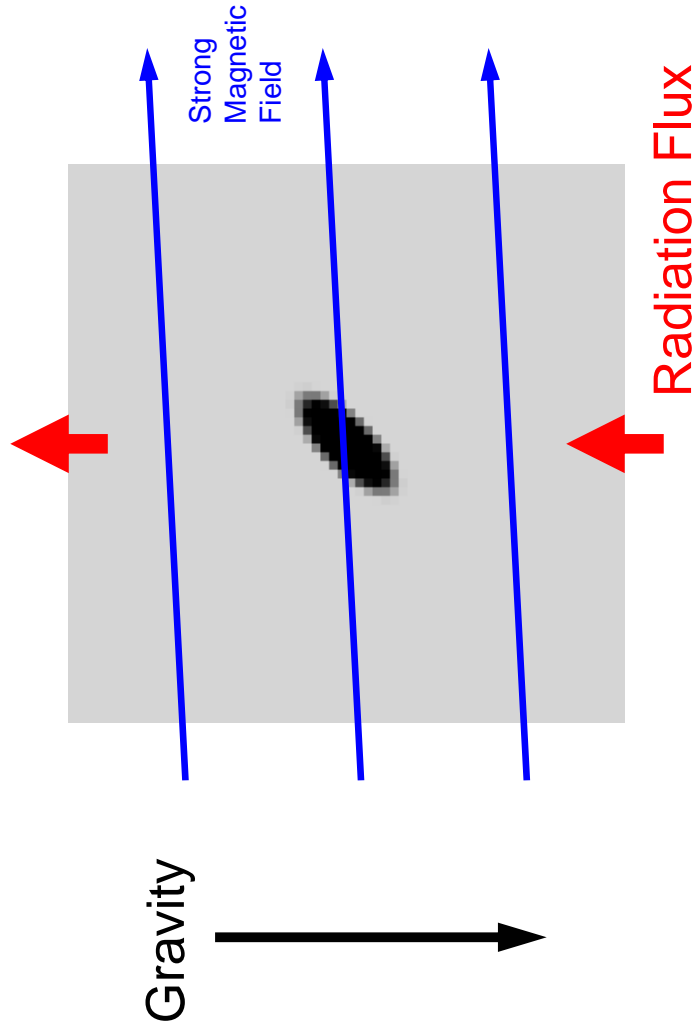
Same surface mass density and flux

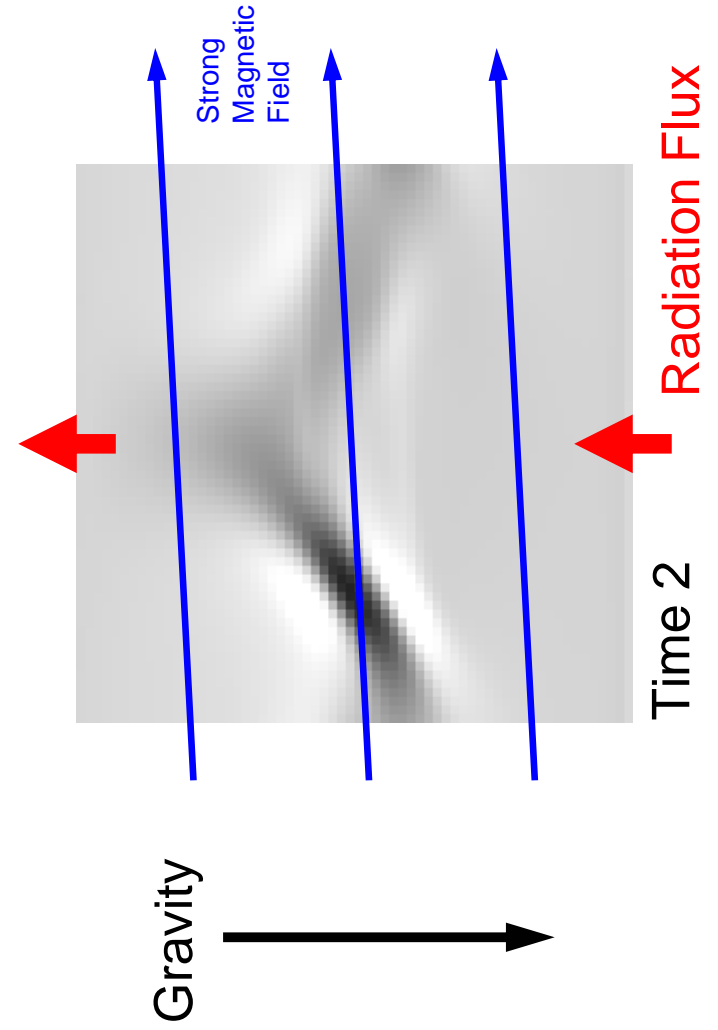
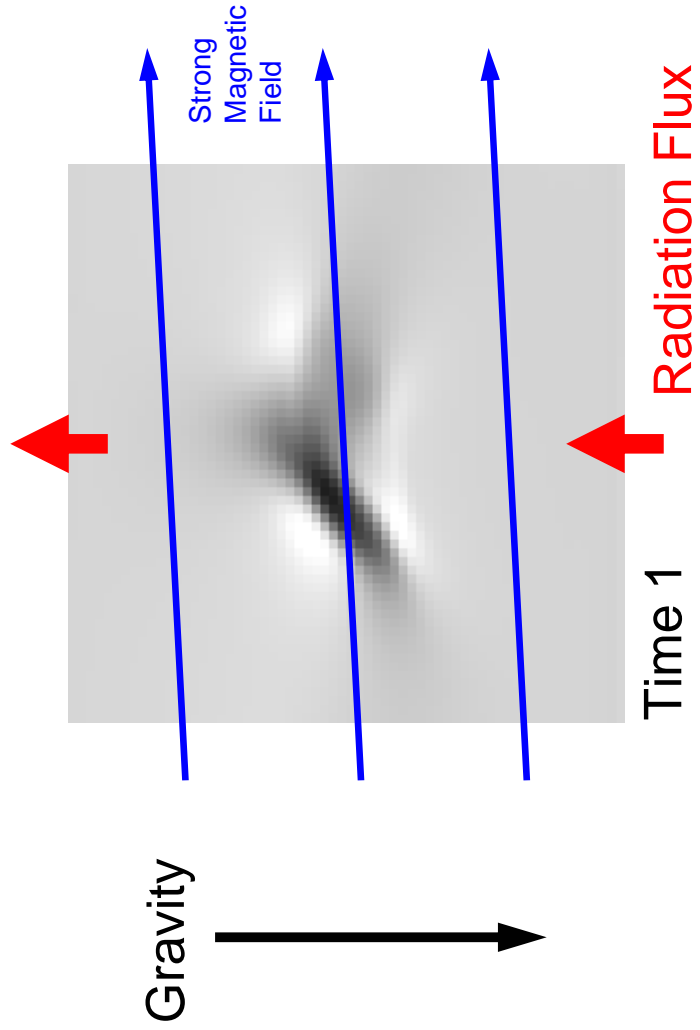
# Cooling

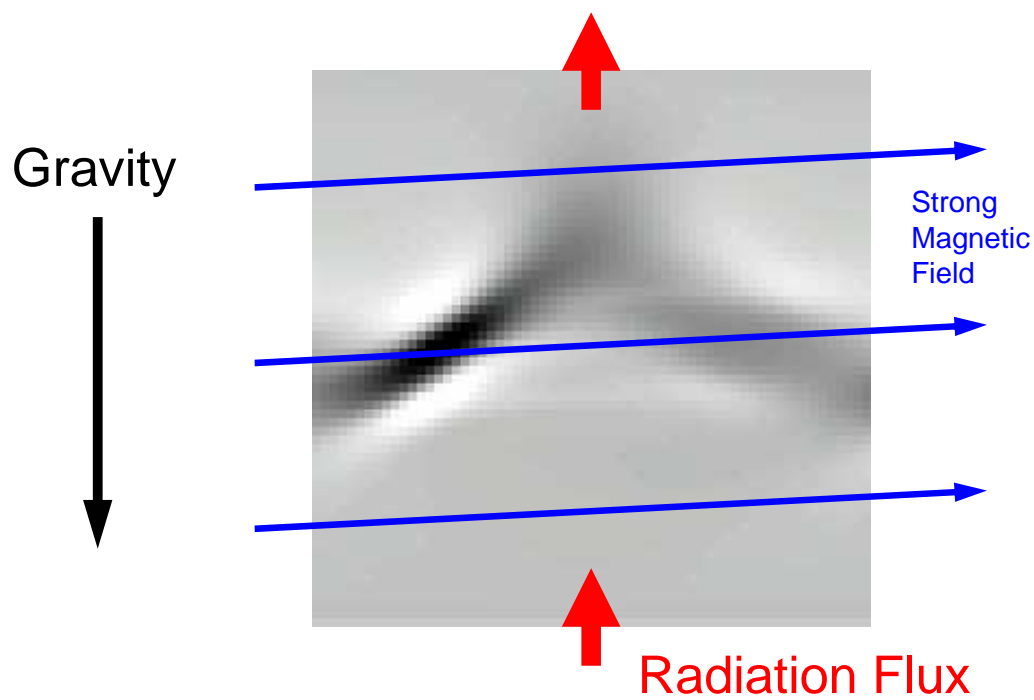
## Radiation escapes by

1. Vertical Diffusion
2. Convection
3. Photon Bubble Instability

Arons 1992; Gammie 1998







## Lengths and Speeds

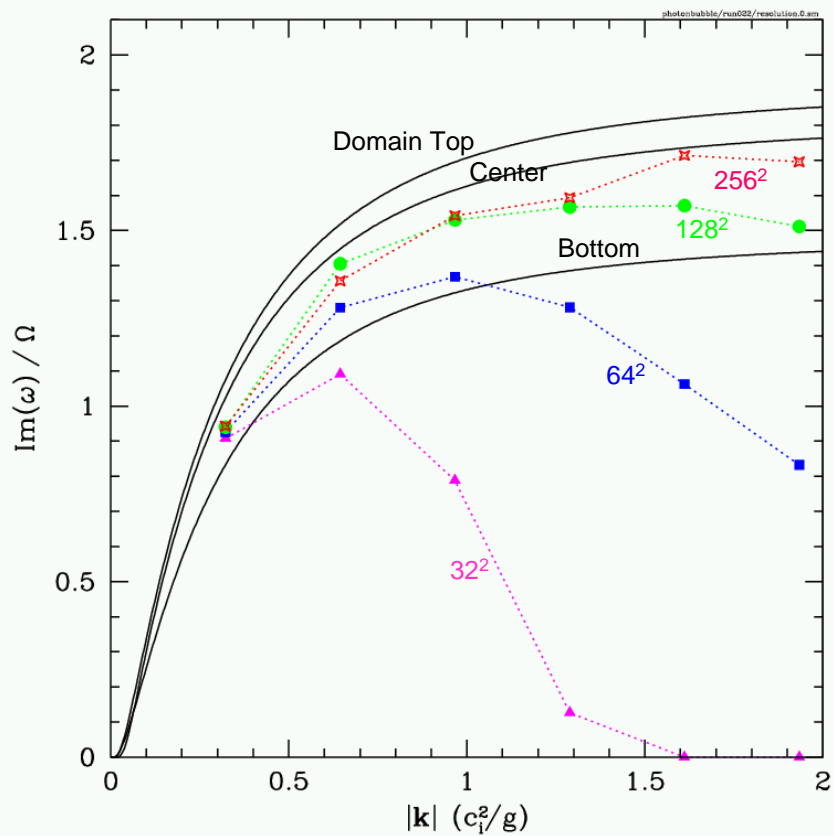
Radiation sound speed  $c_r^2 = \frac{4P}{3\rho}$

Isothermal gas sound speed  $c_i^2 = \frac{P}{\rho}$

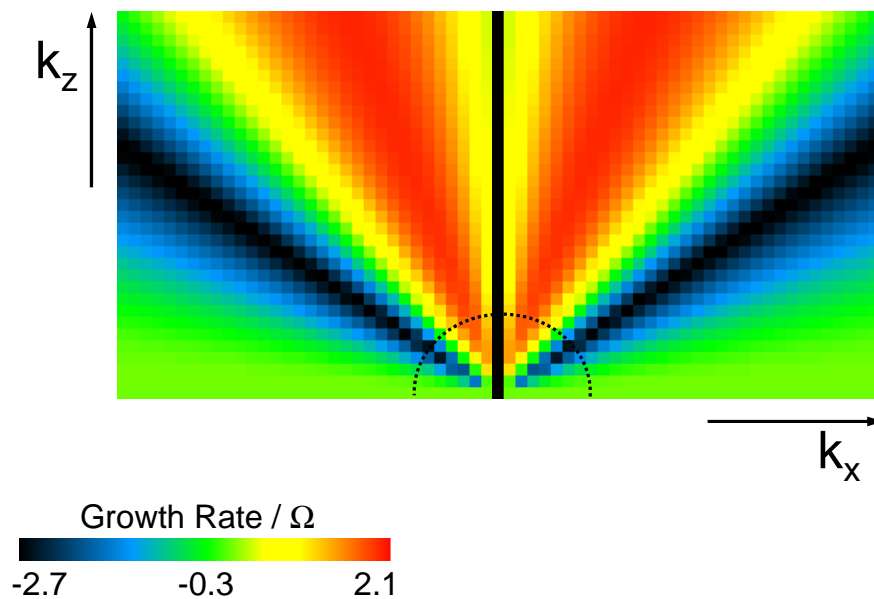
Radiation scale height  $c_r^2 / g$

Gas scale height  $c_i^2 / g$

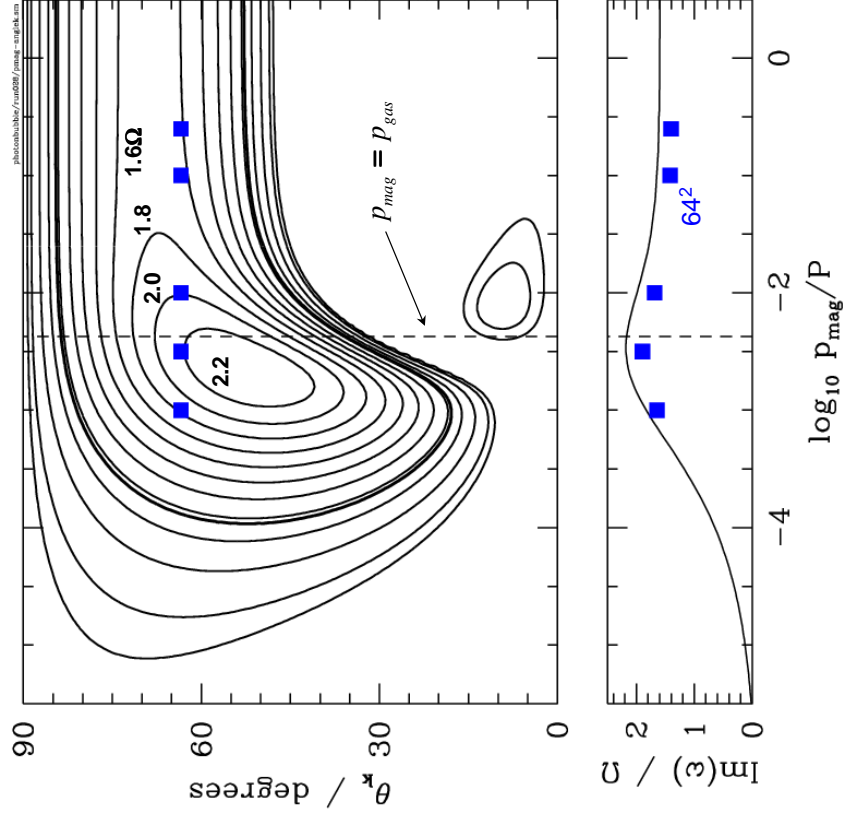
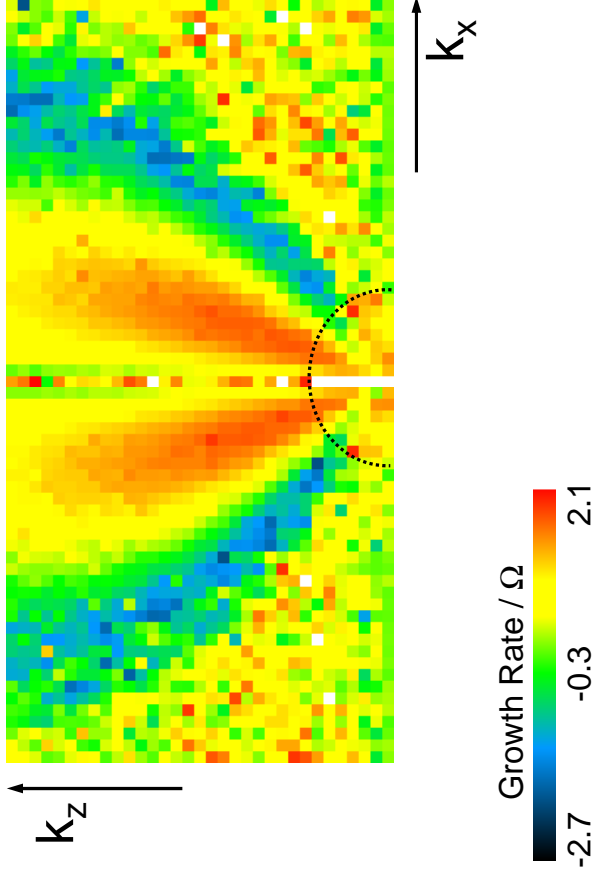
Blaes & Socrates  
2003



### Analytic Prediction

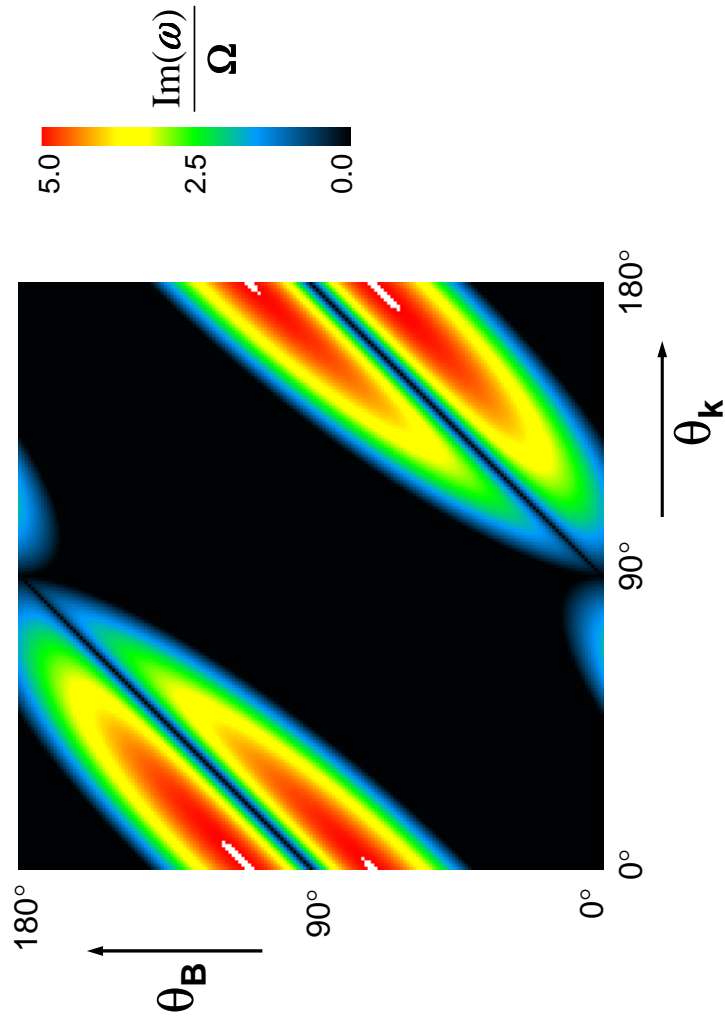


### Numerical Results, 128<sup>2</sup> Zones

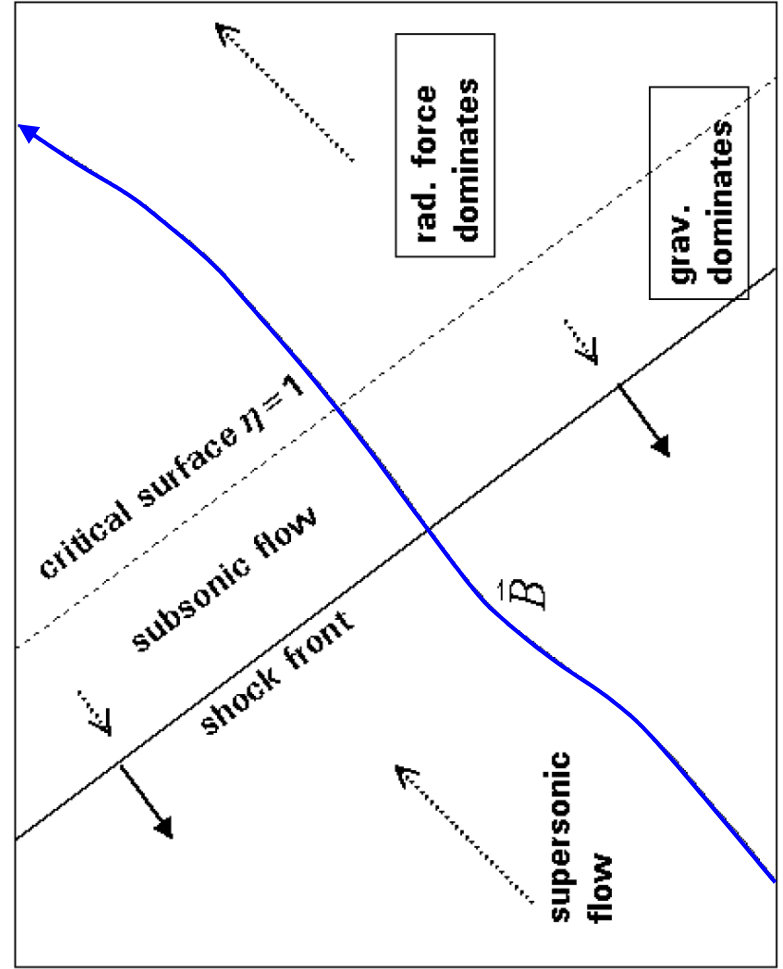


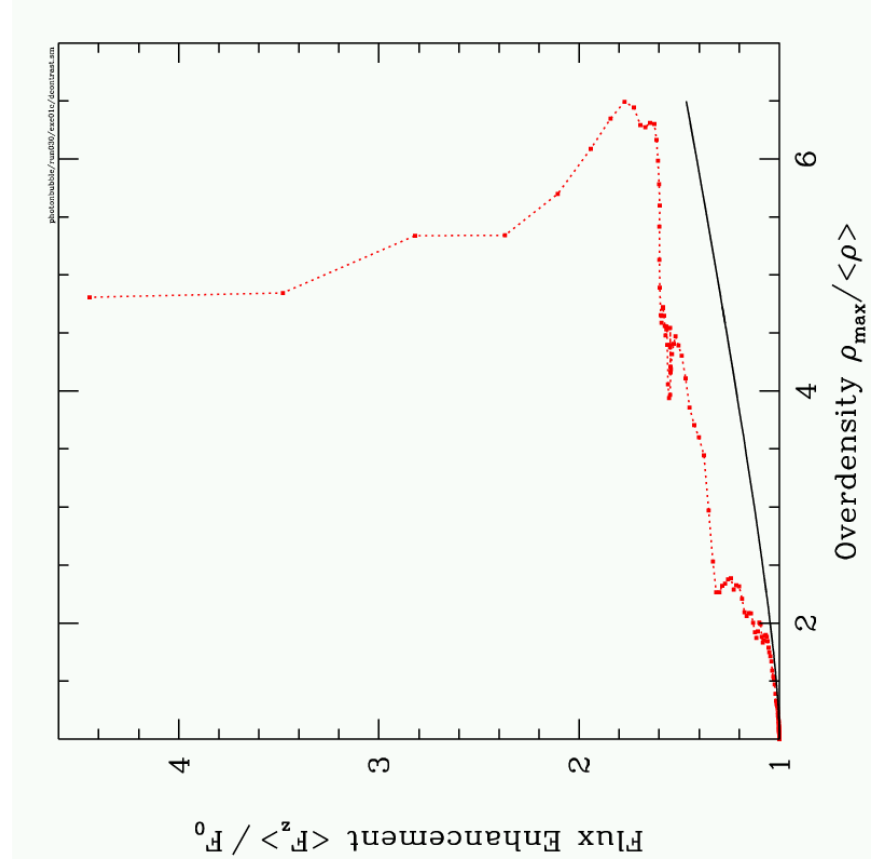
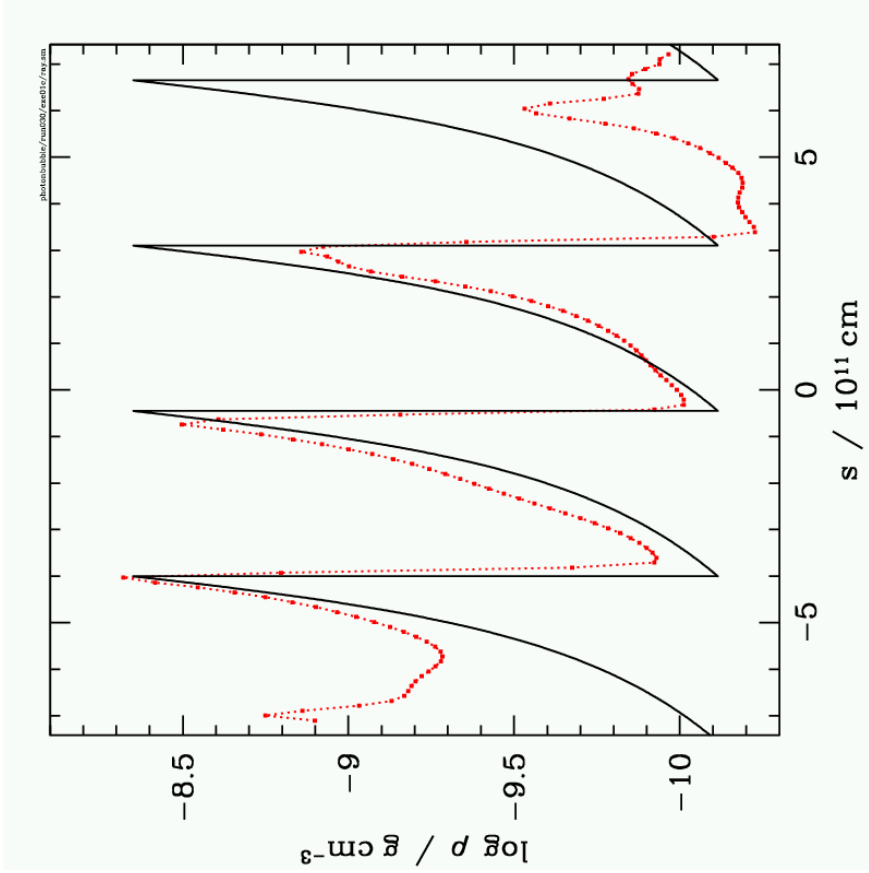


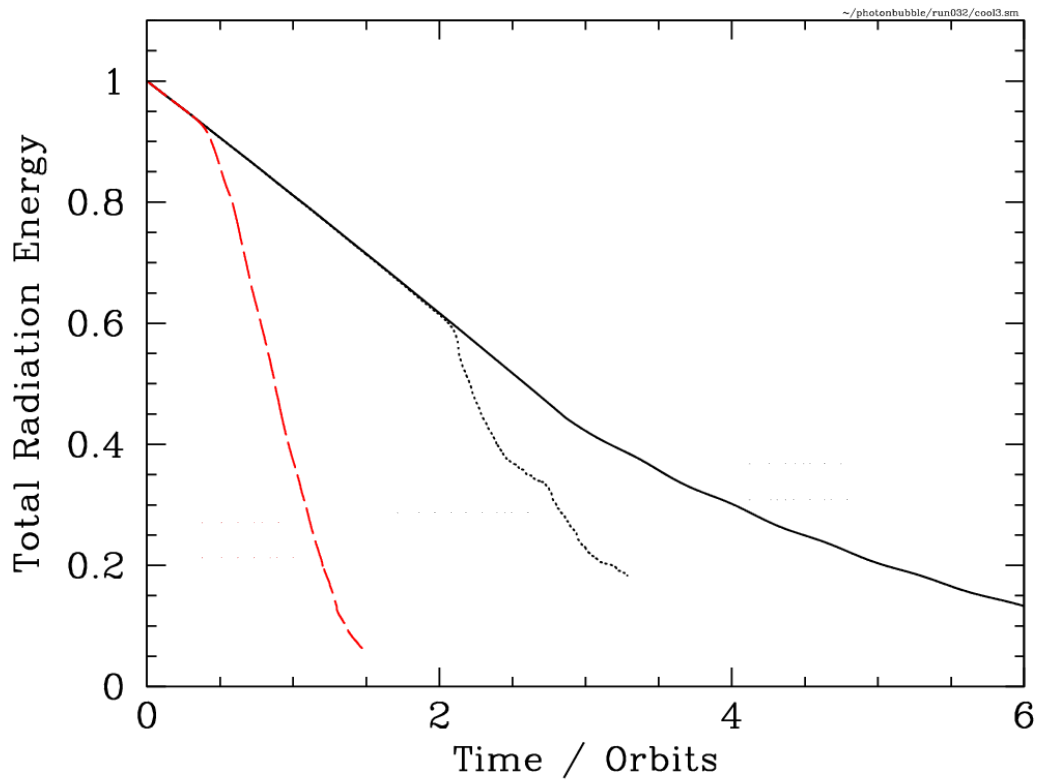
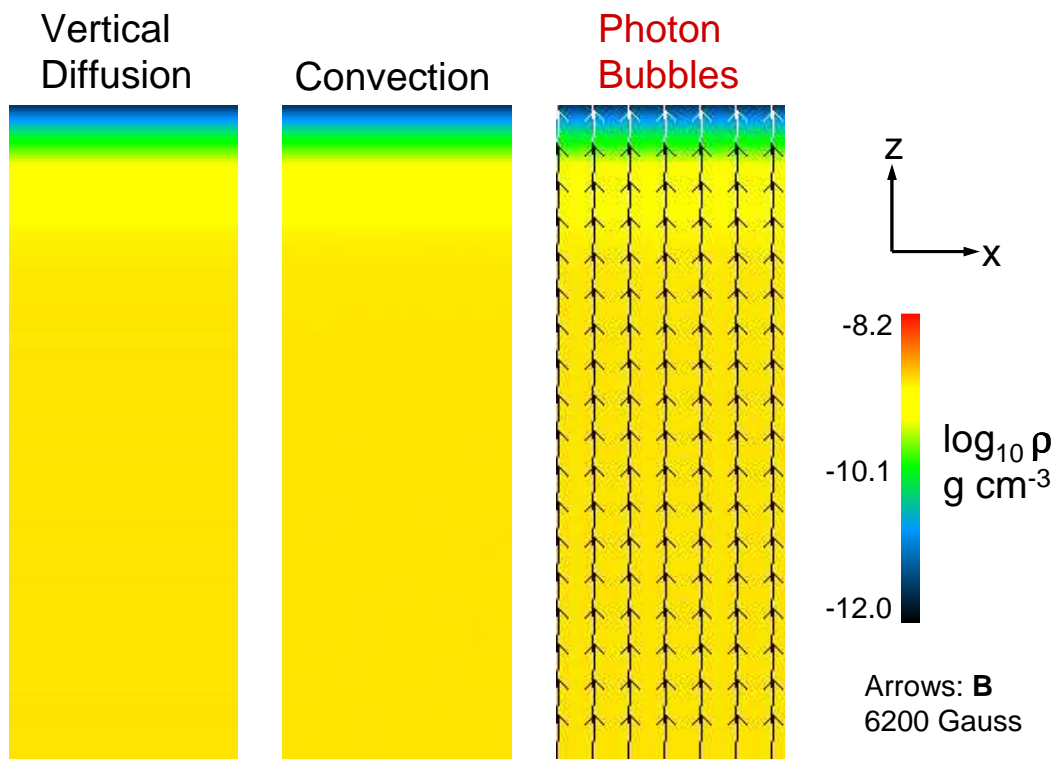
# Growth on Inclined Fields



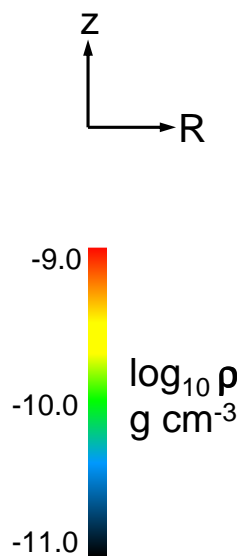
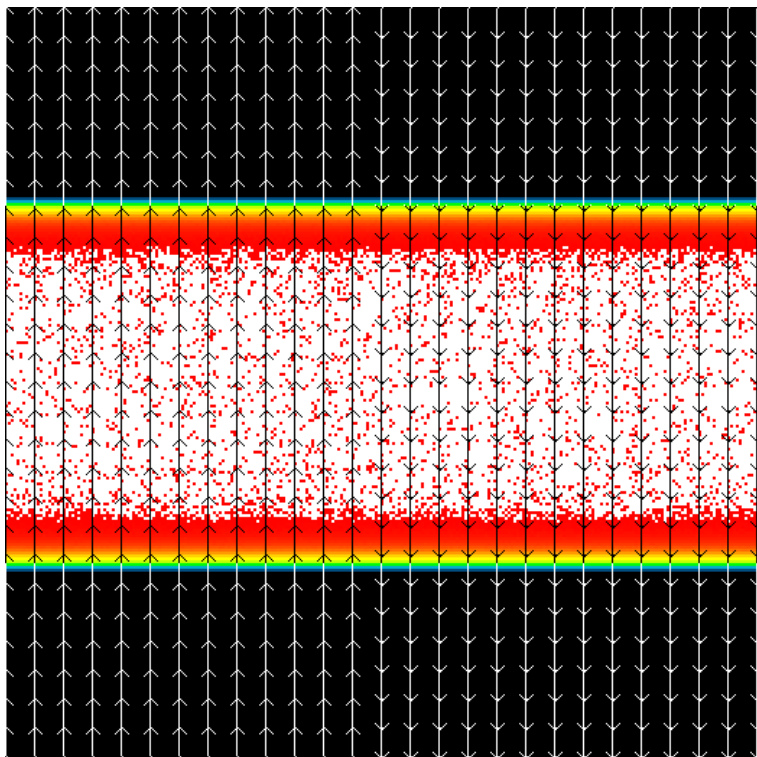
Begelman 2001





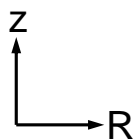
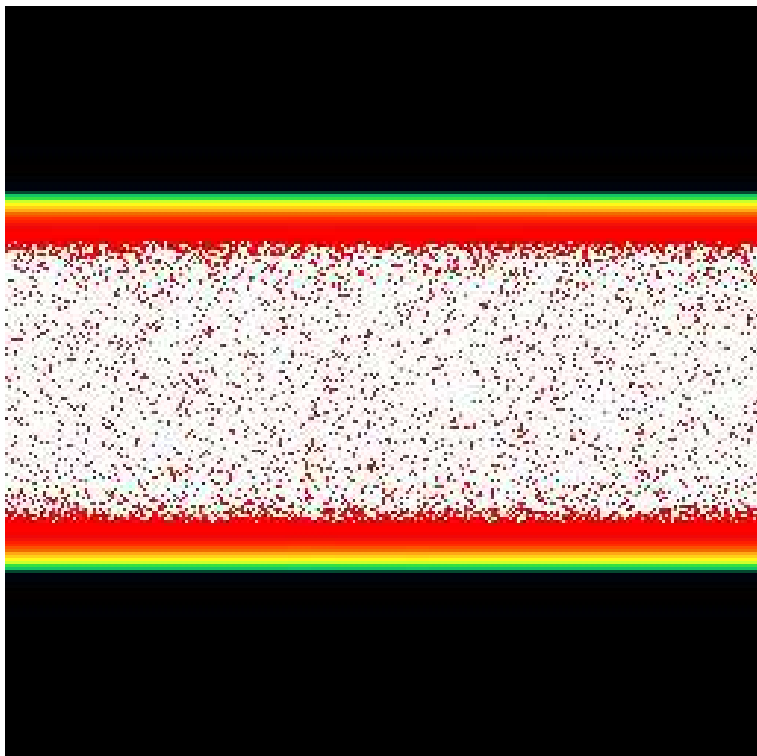


### Photon Bubbles with MRI

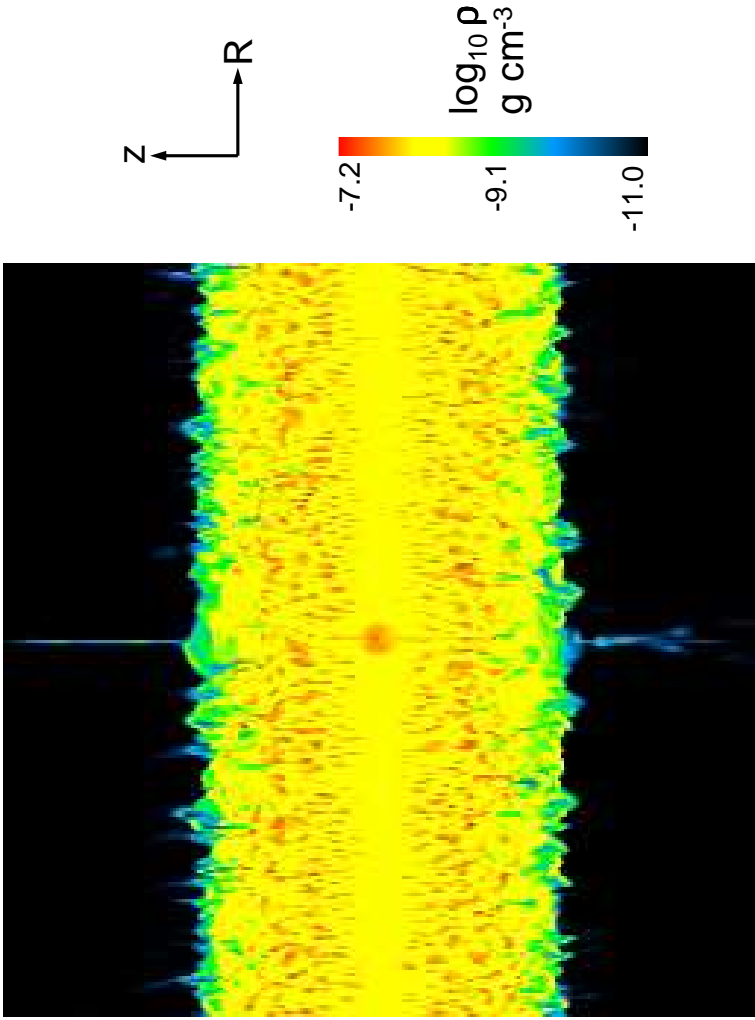


Arrows: **B**  
1500 Gauss

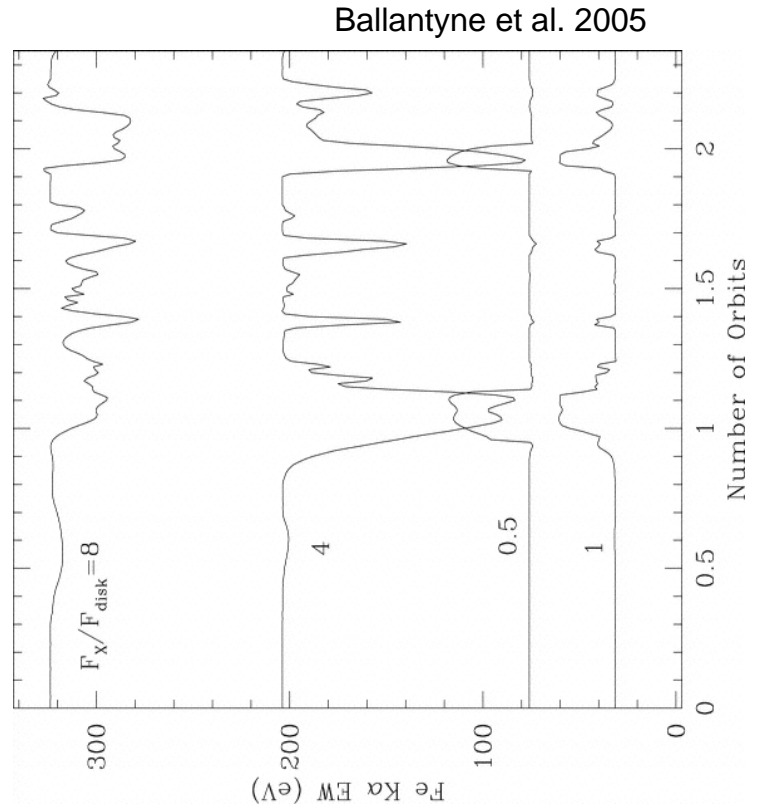
### Photon Bubbles with MRI



# Photon Bubbles with MRI



# Effects on X-Ray Reflection Variability



## Assumptions tested:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hydrostatic equilibrium            | X |
| 2. Stress = $\alpha P$                | X |
| 3. Vertical thermal balance:          | ? |
| * viscous heating = diffusion cooling | X |
| * dissipation $\sim$ density          | X |
| 4. Inflow equilibrium                 | ? |

## Summary

1. Radiation-dominated disks are heated by magnetic dissipation and photon damping.
2. Heating in low-density surface layers leads to convective stability and quick thermal evolution.
3. Short-wavelength photon bubbles grow faster than  $\Omega$  if magnetic pressure  $>$  gas pressure.
4. The bubbles become propagating shocks, and radiation escapes through the gaps between.

# Energy Flow

