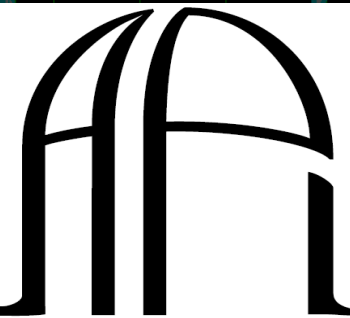


IGR J17091-3624: the Little Sister of the Enigmatic Black Hole GRS 1915+105

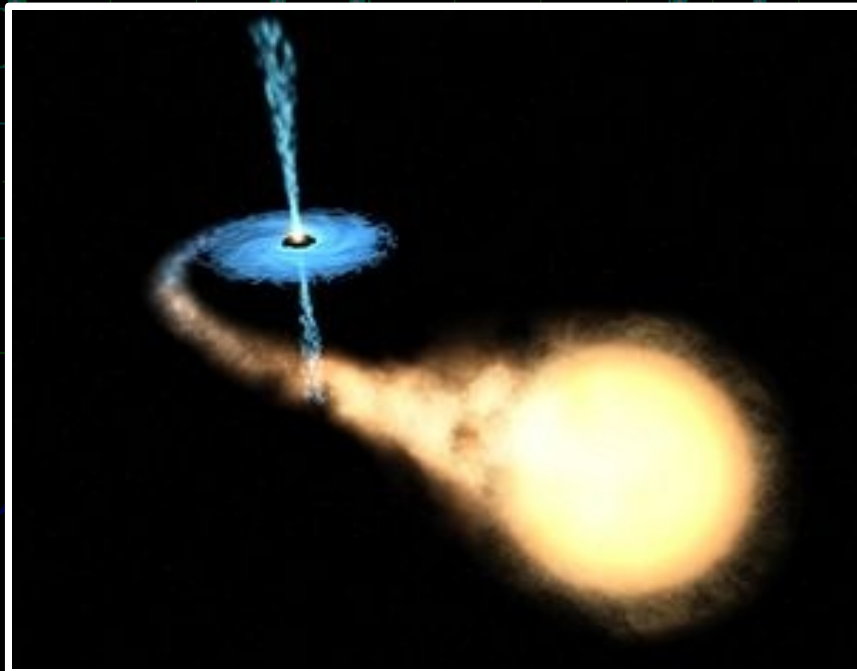
Diego Altamirano

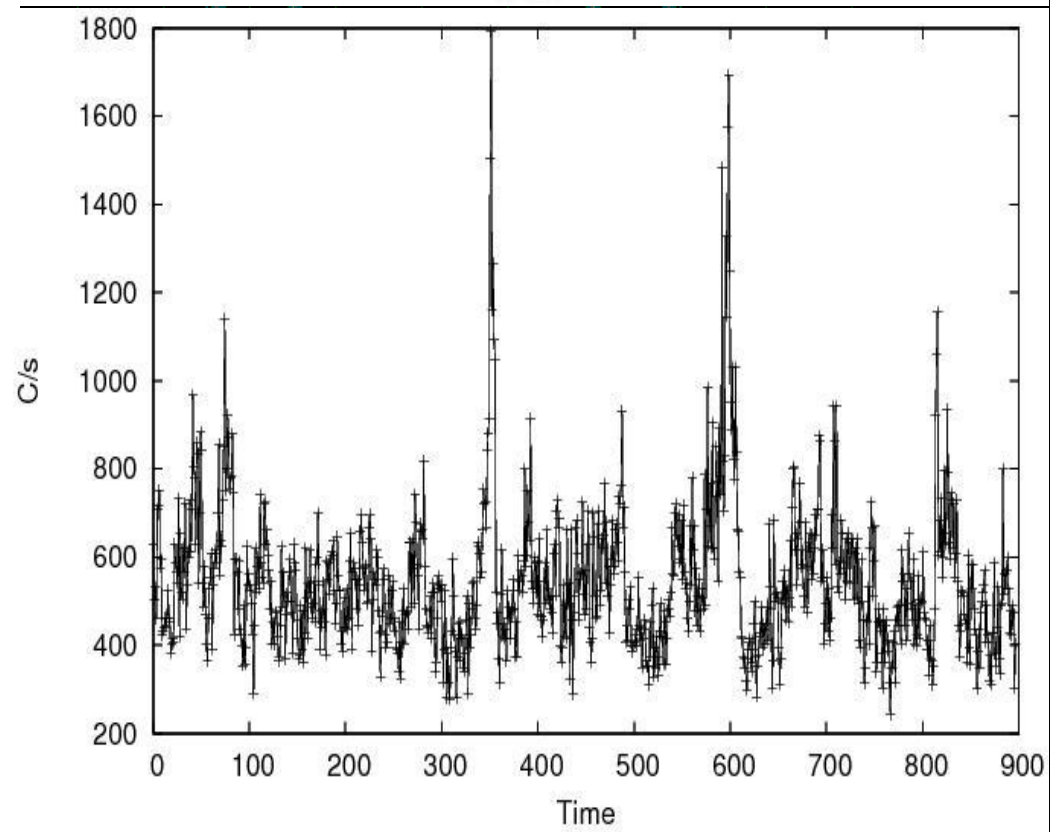
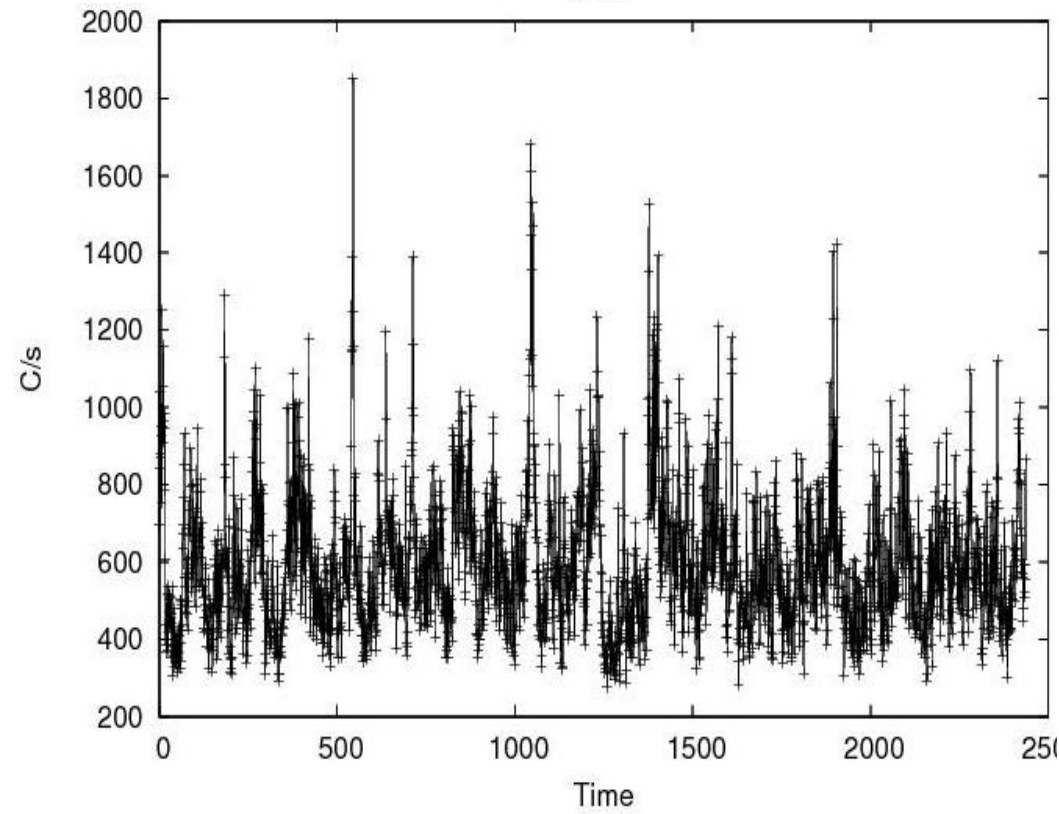
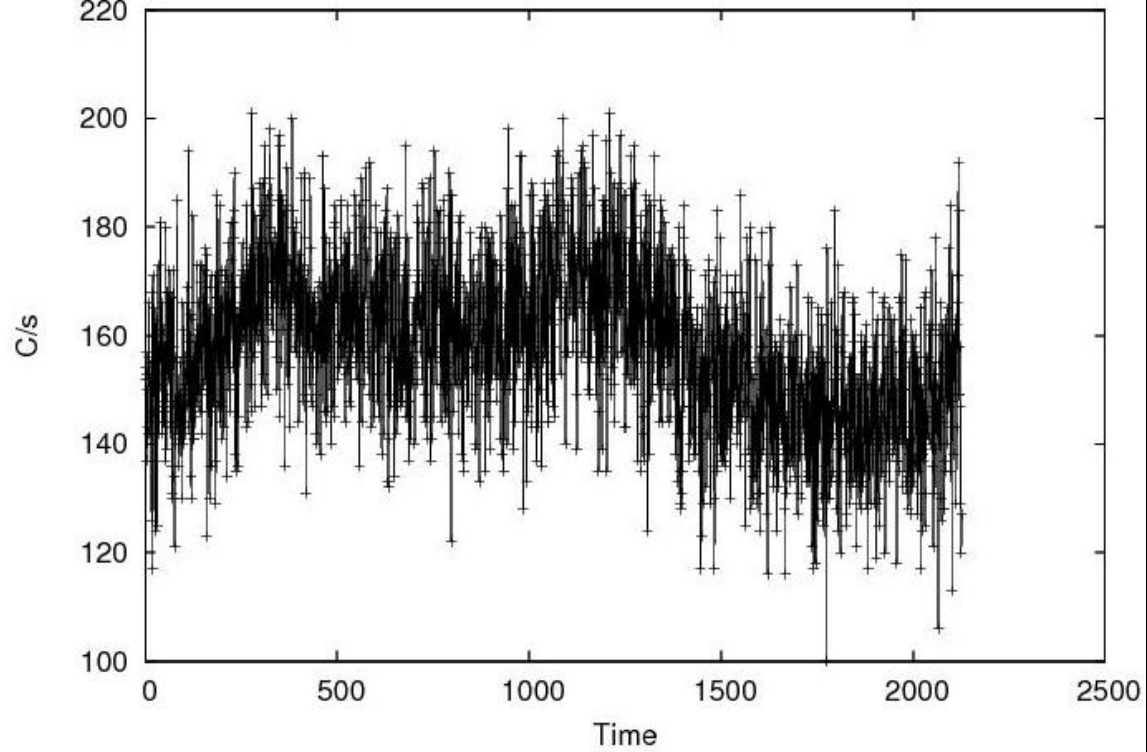
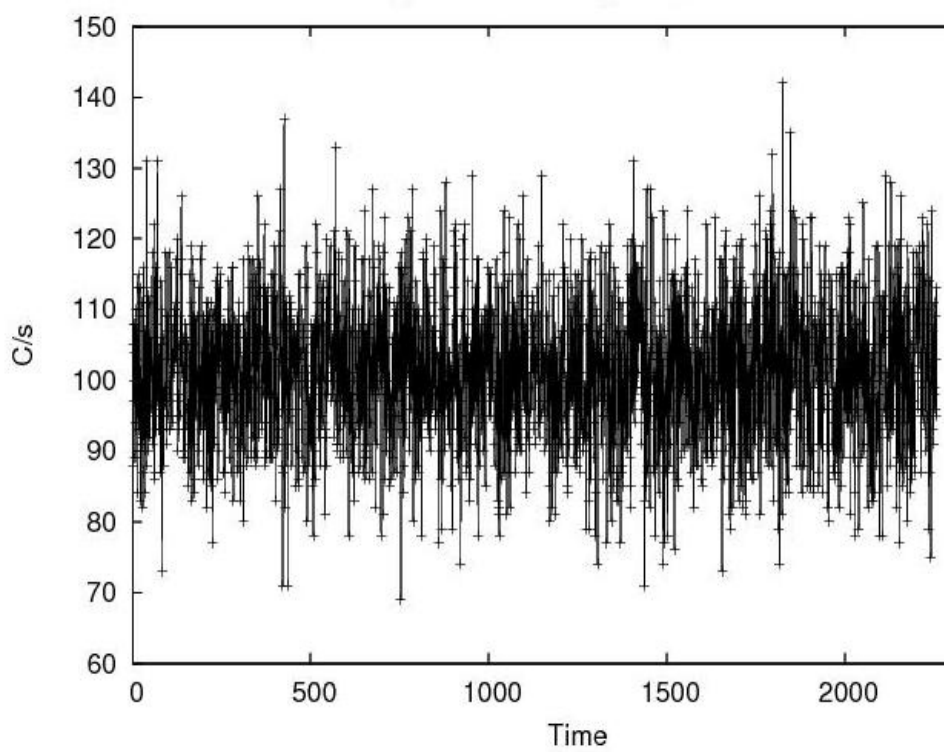


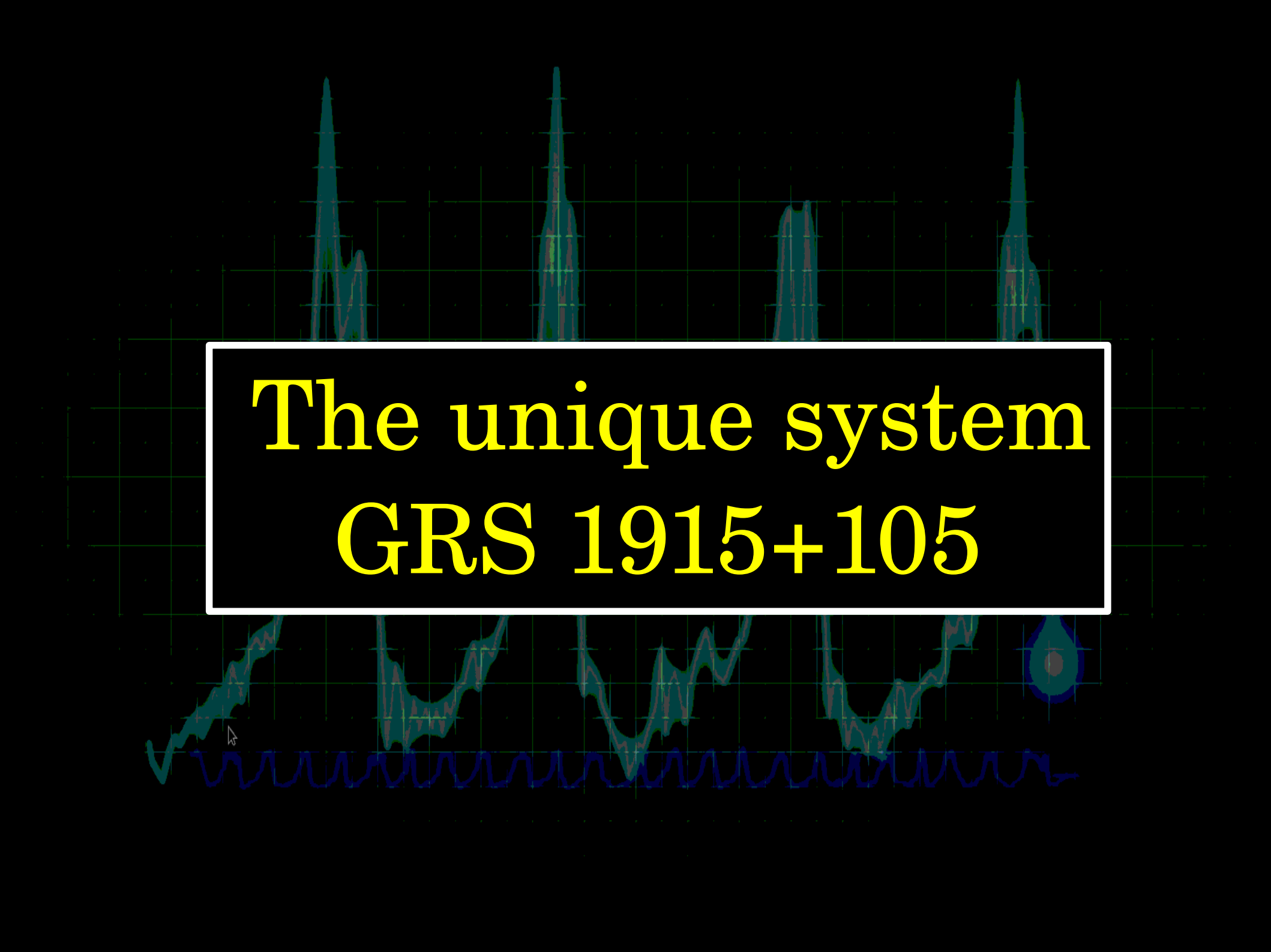
ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE
ANTON PANNEKOEK

Belloni, T.; Linares, M.; van der Klis, M.; Wijnands, R.; Curran, P. A.;
Kalamkar, M.; Stiele, H.; Motta, S.; Muñoz-Darias, T.;
Yang, Y. J.; Casella, P.; Krimm, H.

X-ray light curves of typical BHs



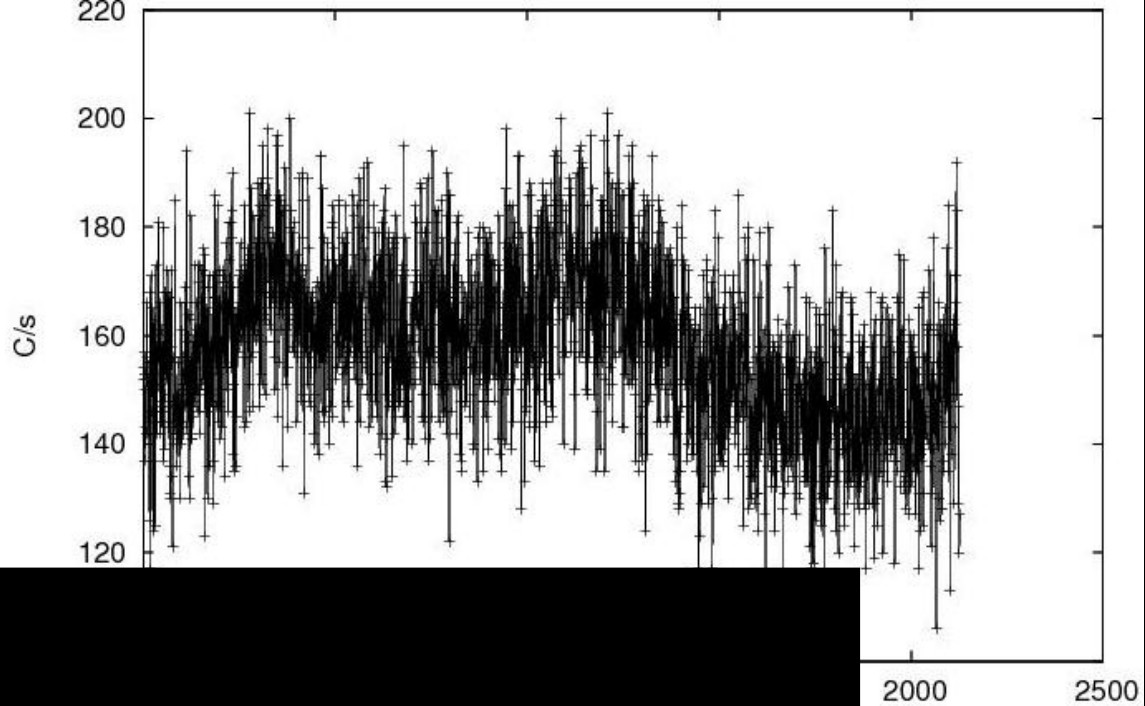
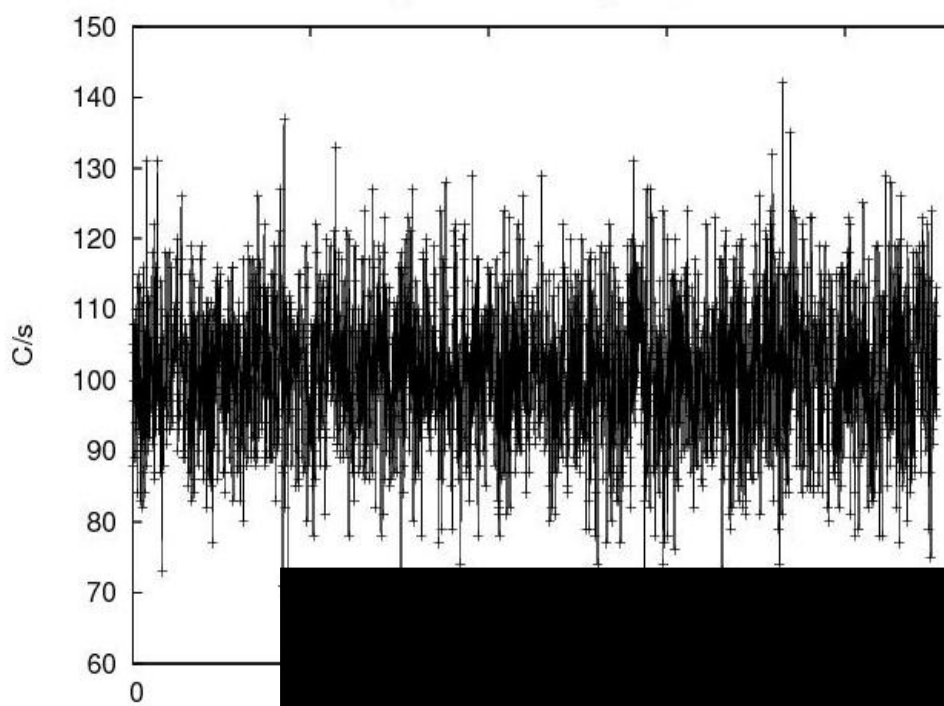


The background features a dark blue grid with a light blue waveform that oscillates across the top and bottom of the frame. The waveform has several sharp peaks and troughs. In the center, there is a white-bordered box containing yellow text.

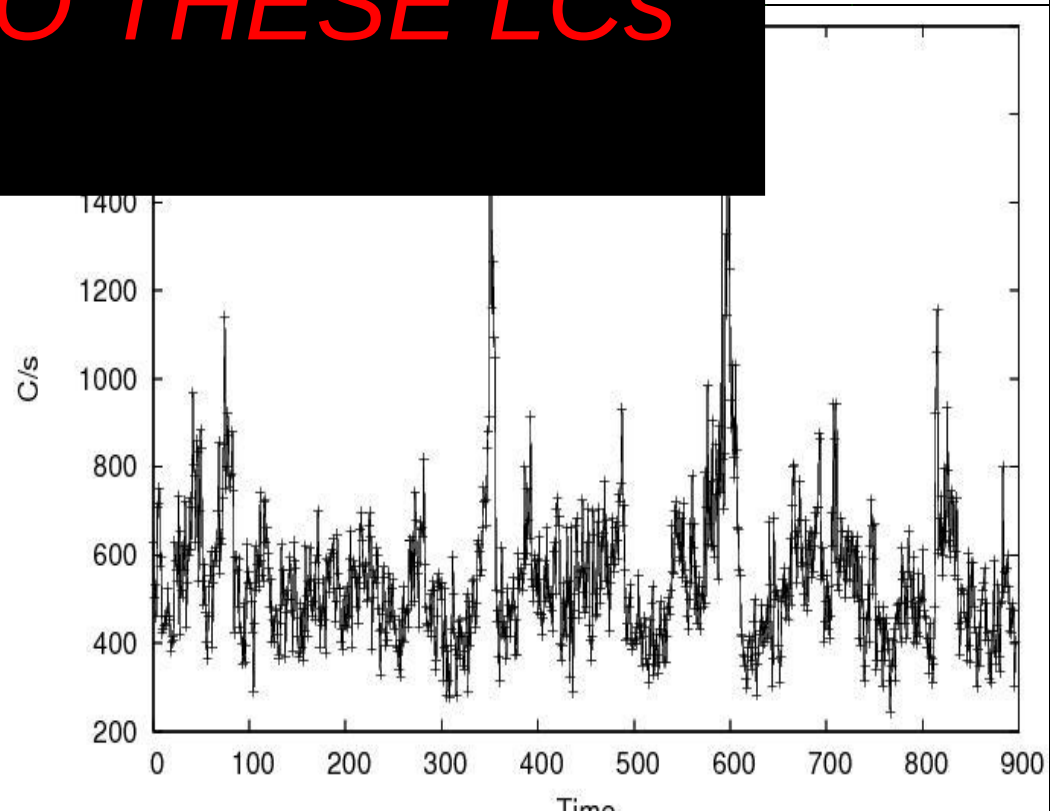
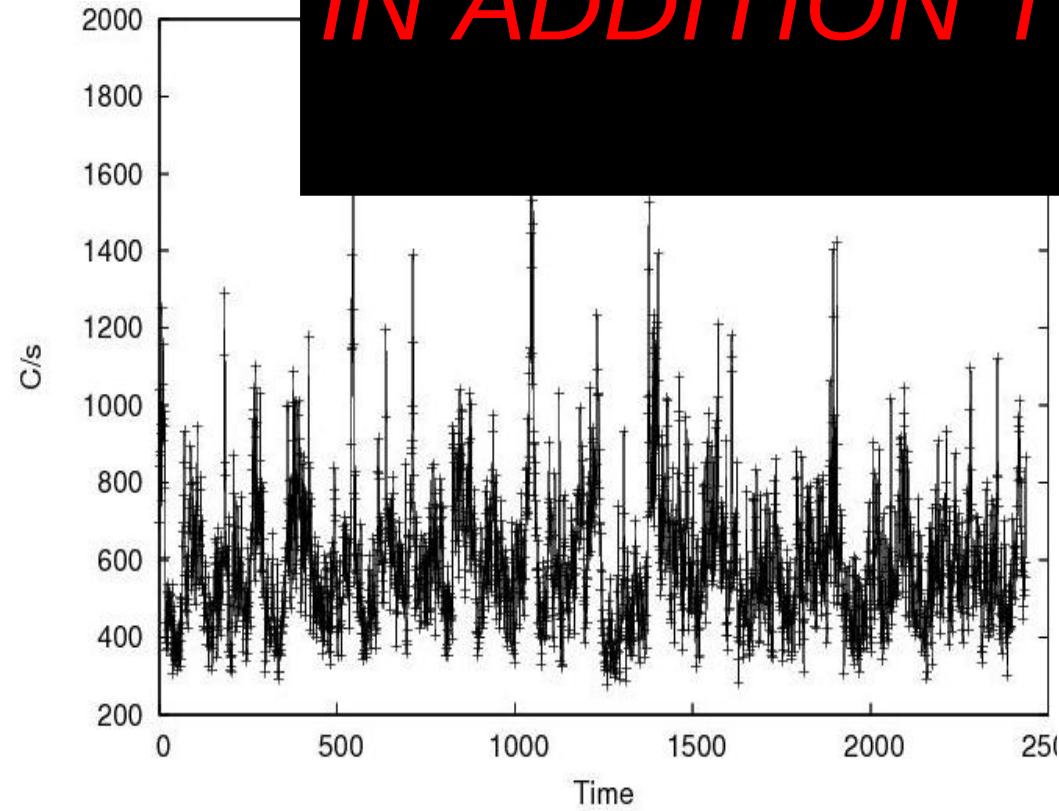
The unique system GRS 1915+105

GRS 1915+105

- Discovered in August 1992 (WATCH all-sky monitor)
- $\sim 14 \pm 4 M_{\odot}$ Black hole
- ~ 12 kpc
- ~ 33 days orbital period
- $\sim 1.2 M_{\odot}$ K-M III companion star
- Often at L_{Edd}

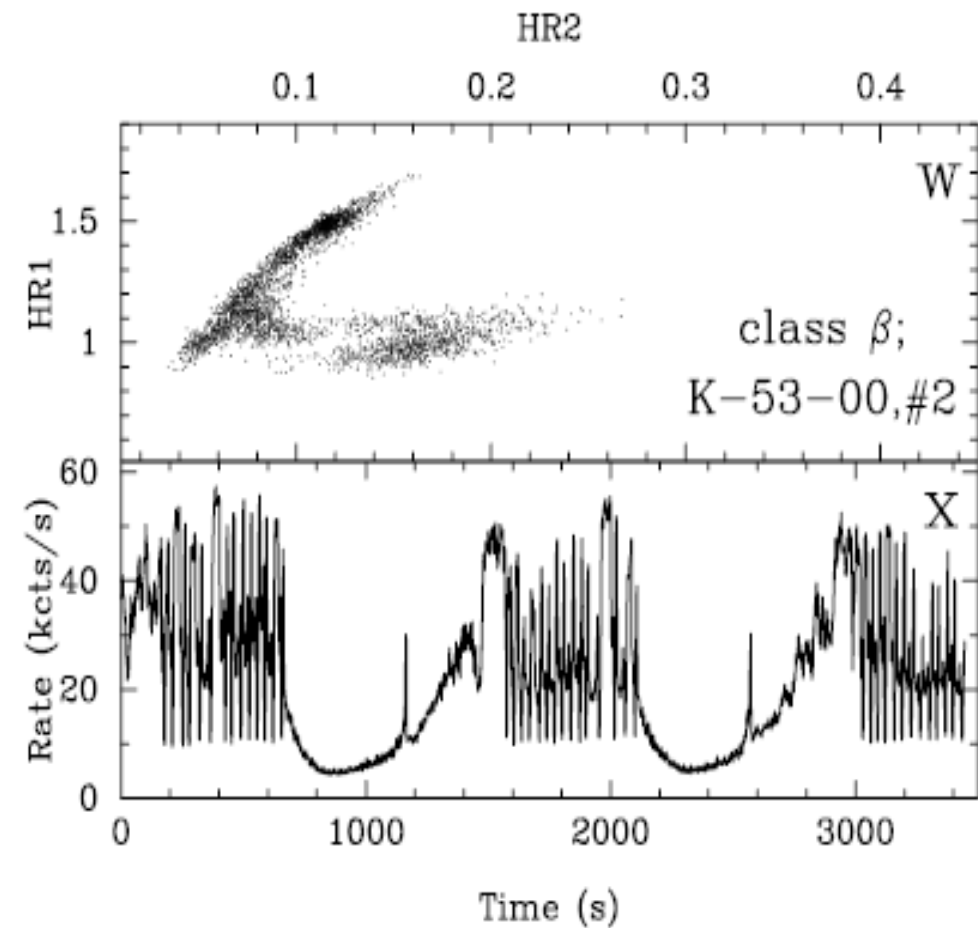
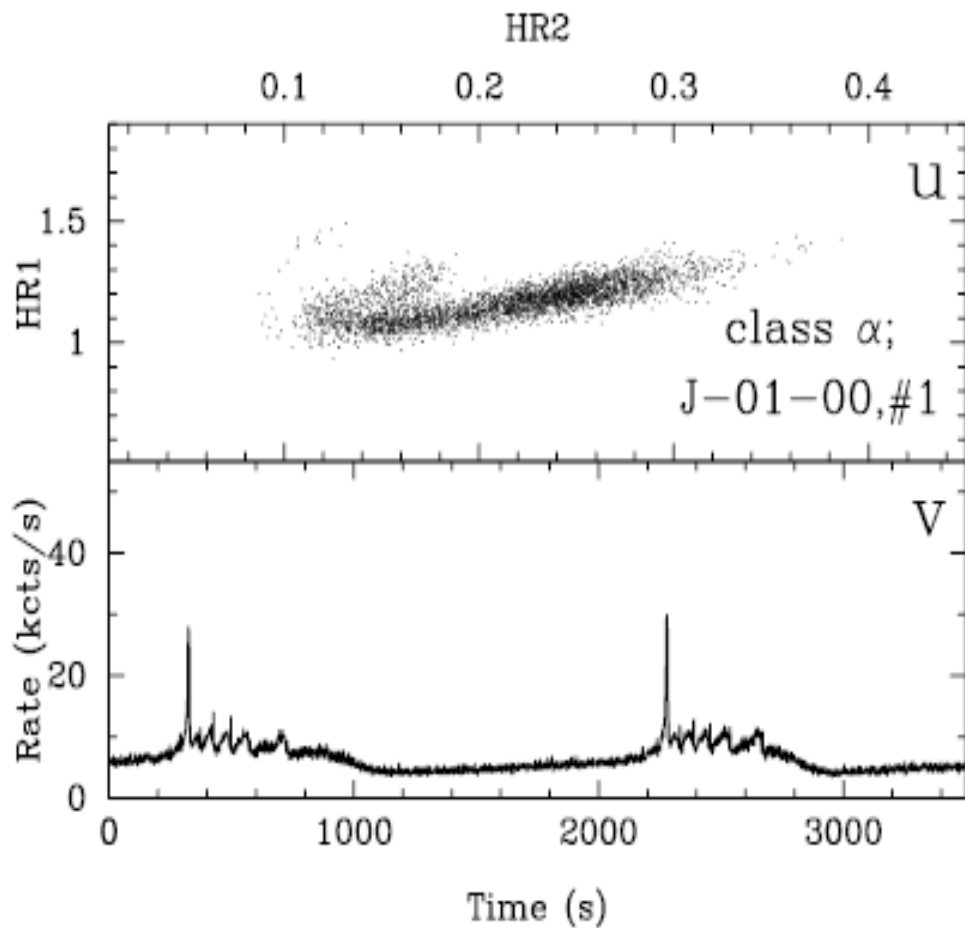


IN ADDITION TO THESE LCs



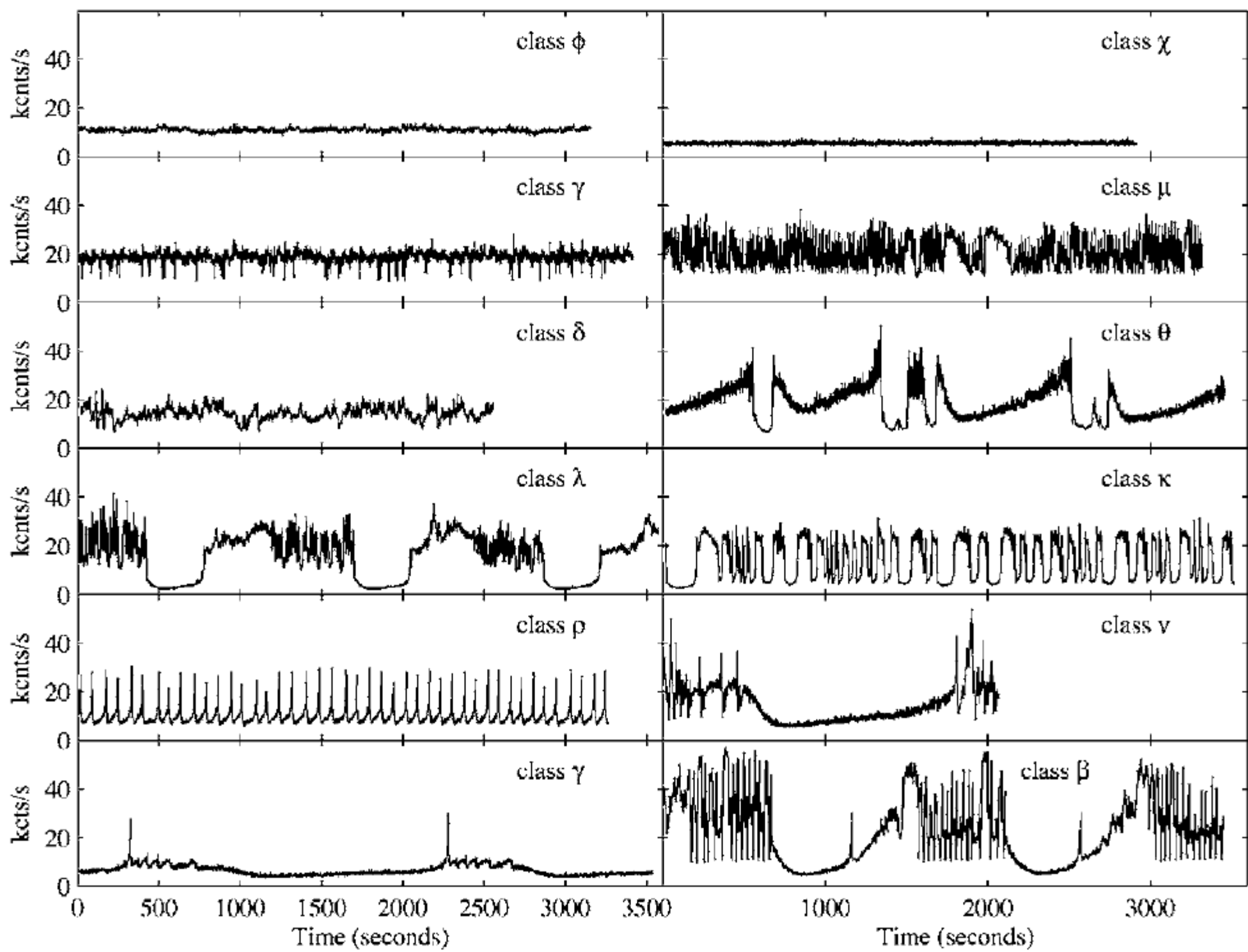
GRS 1915+105

Limit cycles of accretion and ejection in an unstable disk

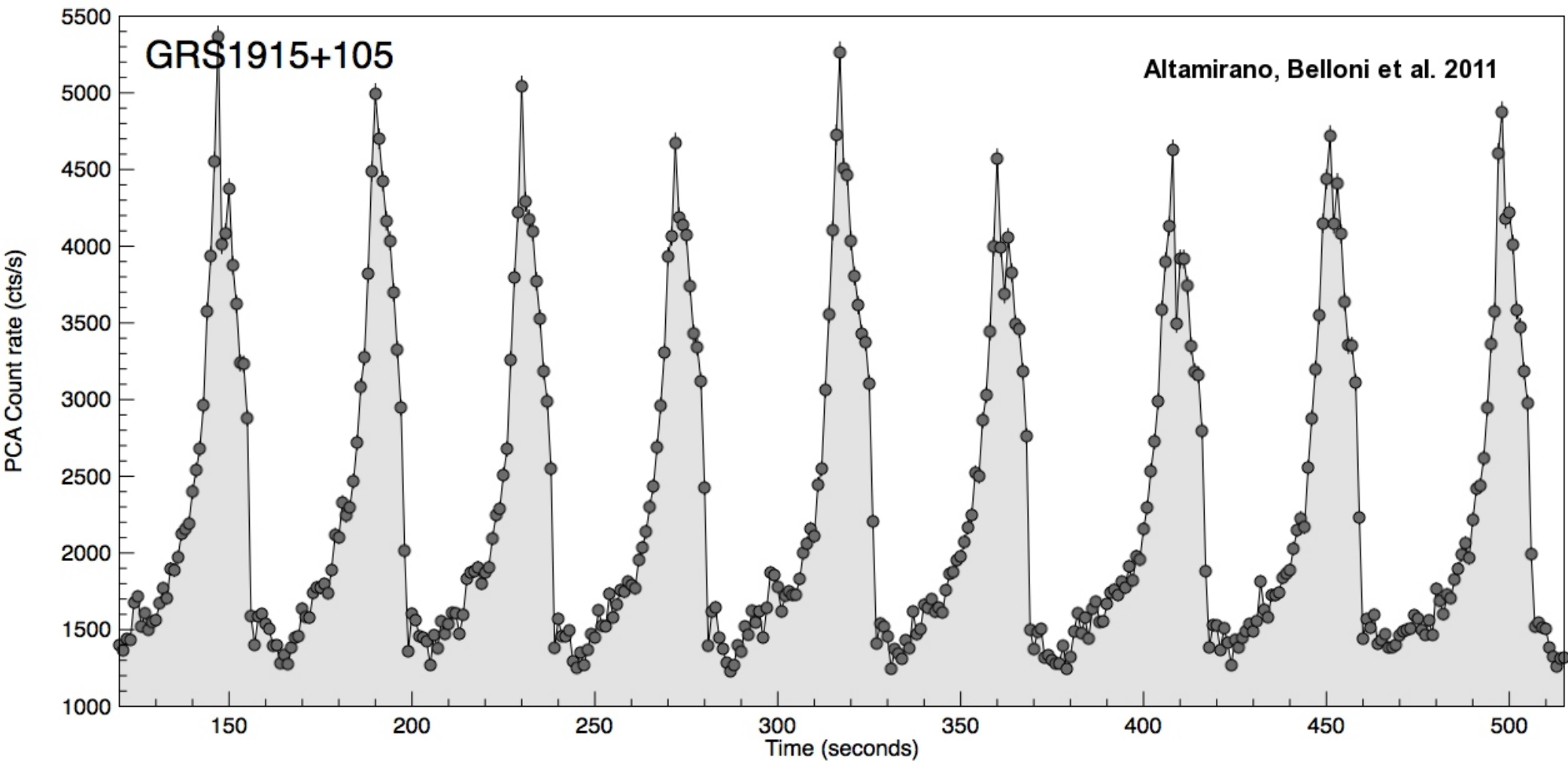


Belloni et al. 2000

(See also Poster 25)



GRS 1915+105 Heartbeats



See recent Neilsen et al. papers for interpretation based on Chandra/RXTE data....

How can we know if we understand GRS 1915+105
If we don't have a second source to compare?

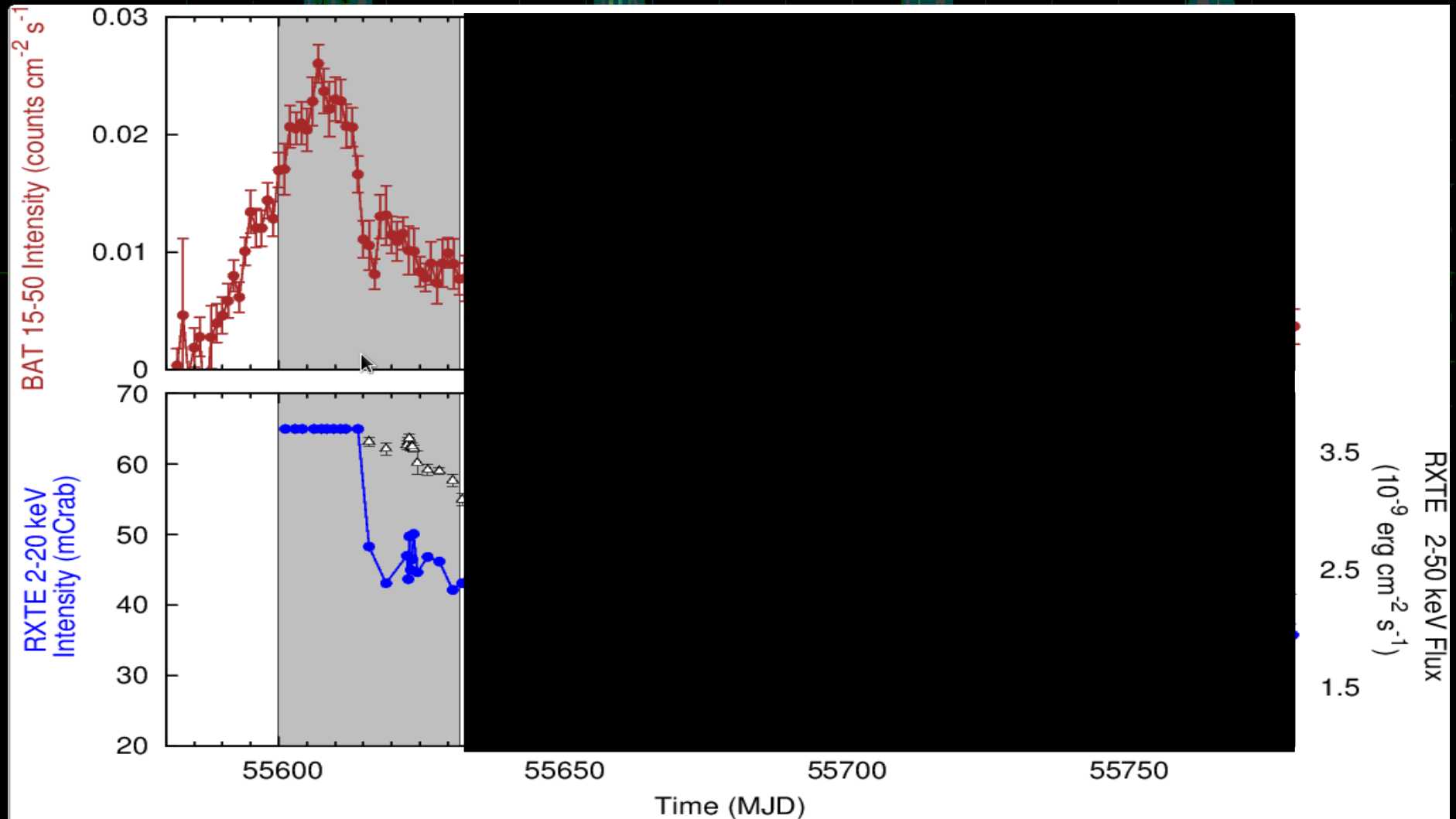


IGR J17091-3624
the last treasure discovered with RXTE

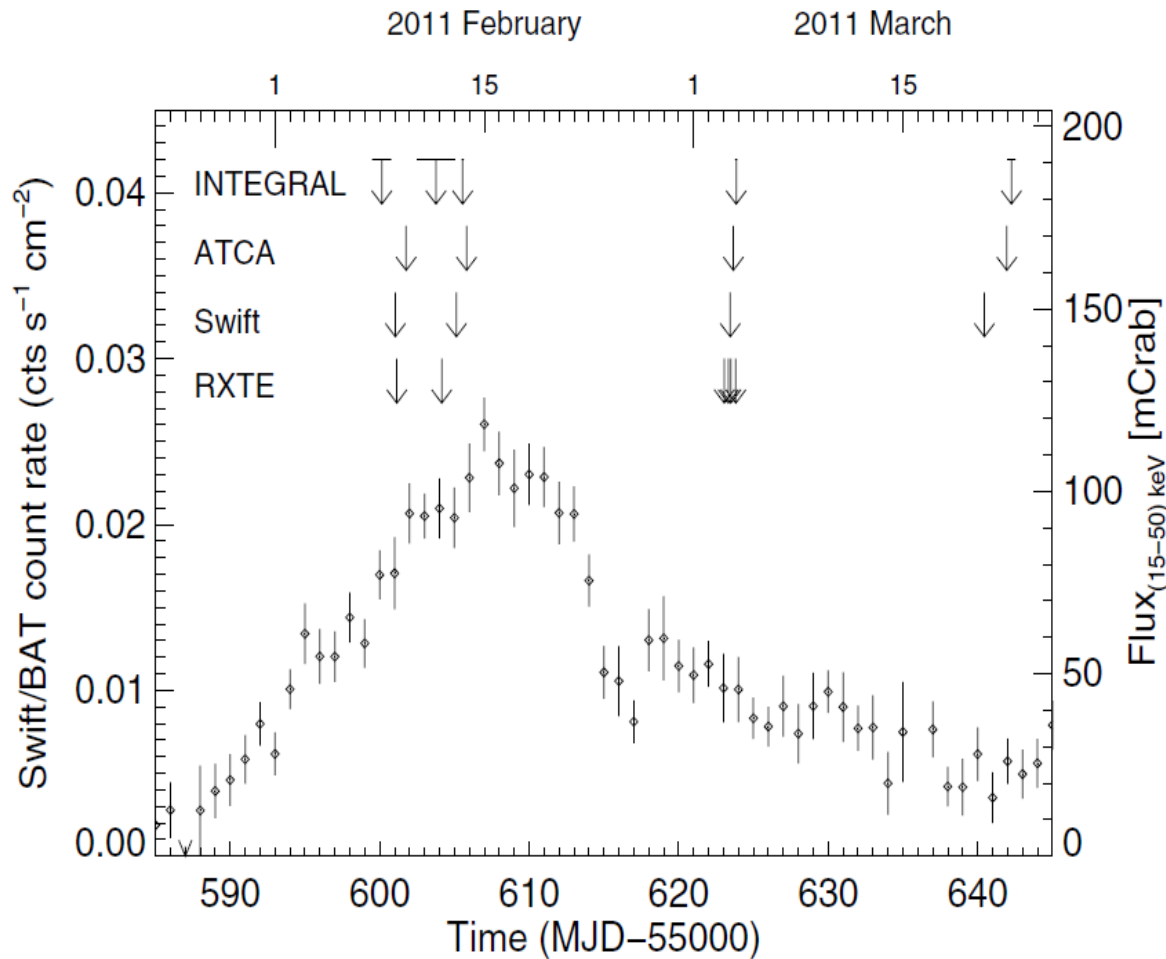
...and so far ... the tip of the iceberg...

IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

(The part of the outburst we did not see for GRS1915+109)

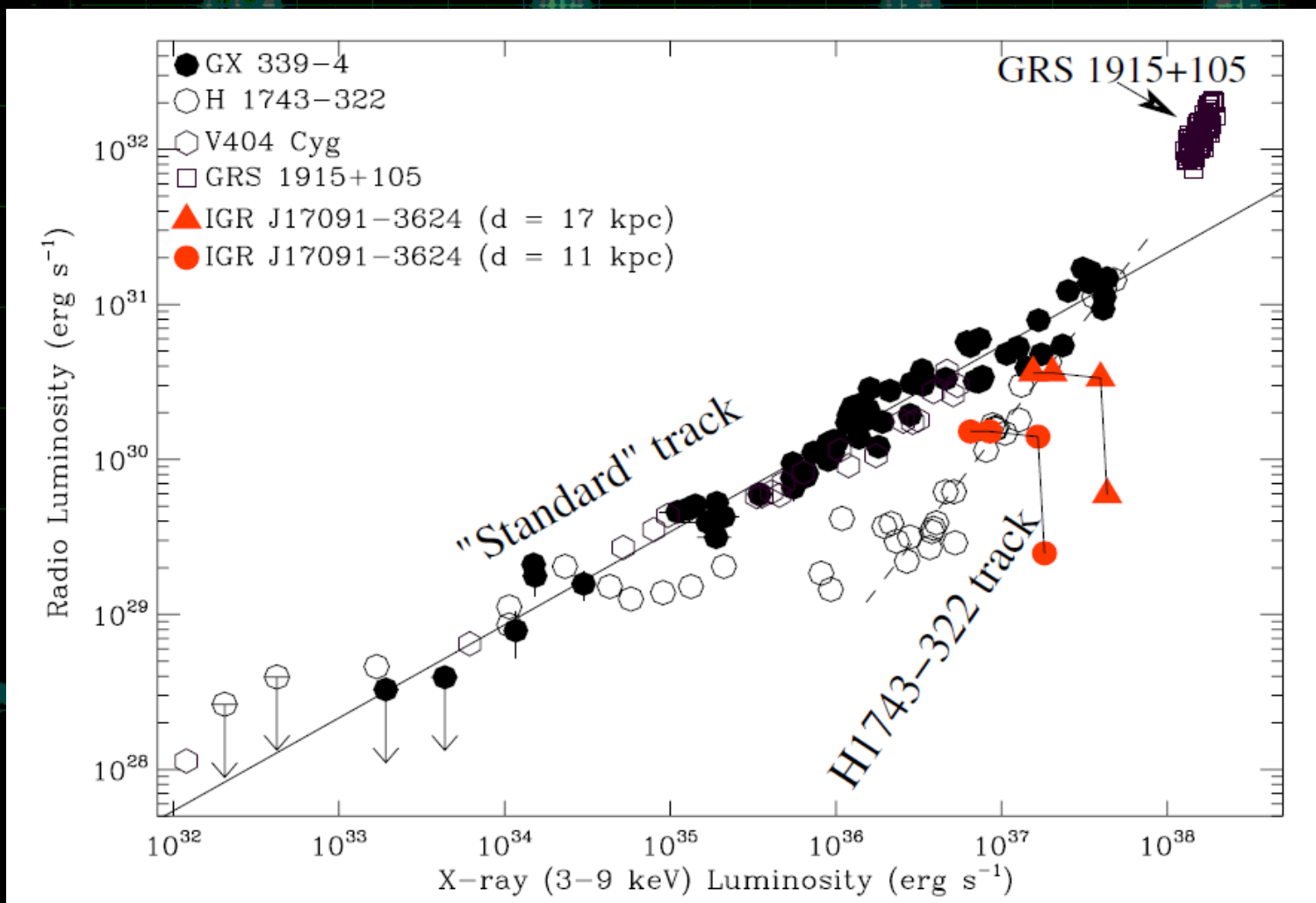


IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

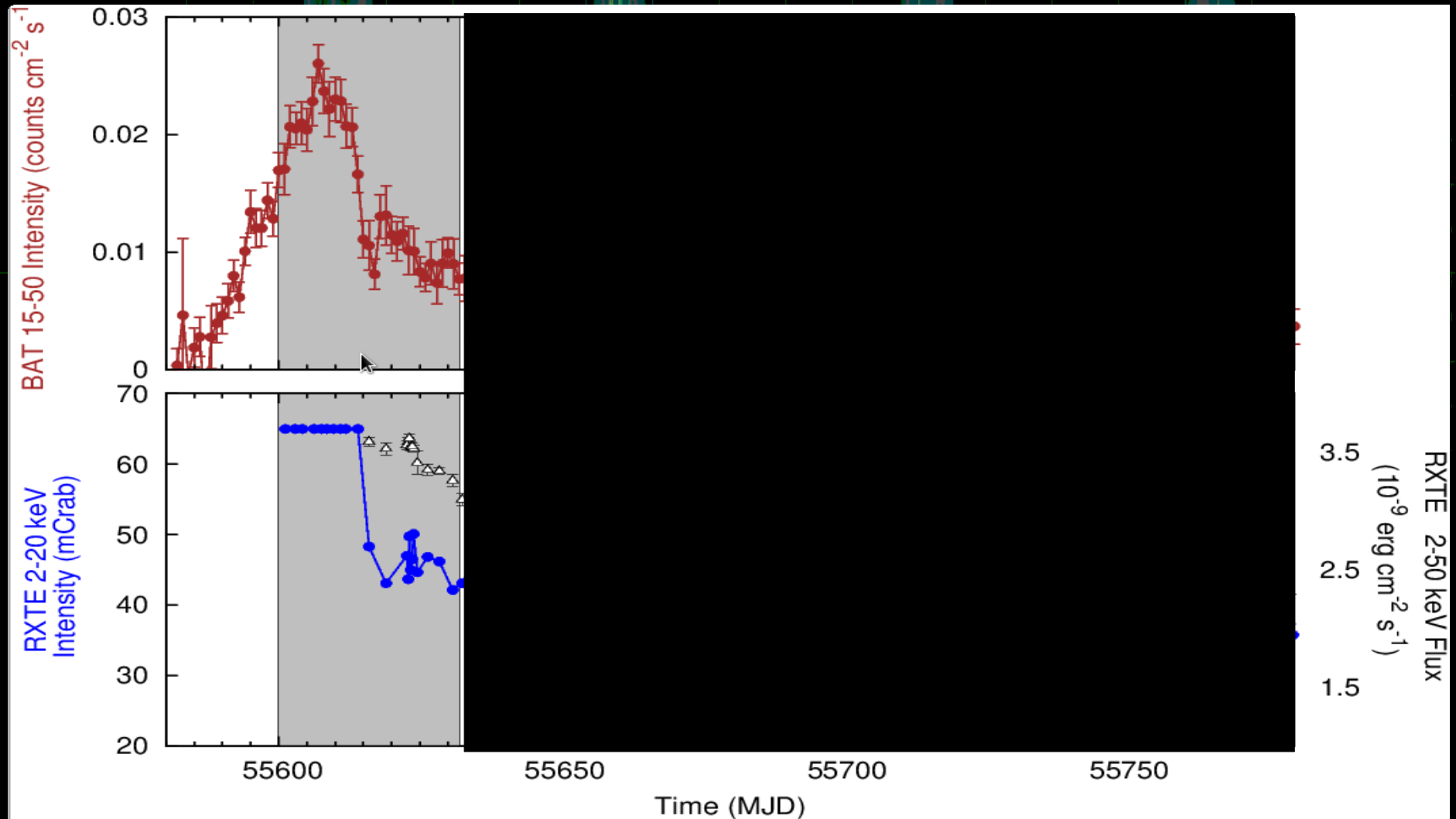


Obs.	$F_{5.5 \text{ GHz}}$ (mJy)	$F_{9 \text{ GHz}}$ (mJy)	α
A1	1.40 ± 0.05	1.24 ± 0.06	-0.25 ± 0.12
A2	1.53 ± 0.10	1.57 ± 0.10	$+0.05 \pm 0.19$
A3	2.41 ± 0.10	1.13 ± 0.10	-1.54 ± 0.20
A4	0.17 ± 0.05	<0.08	

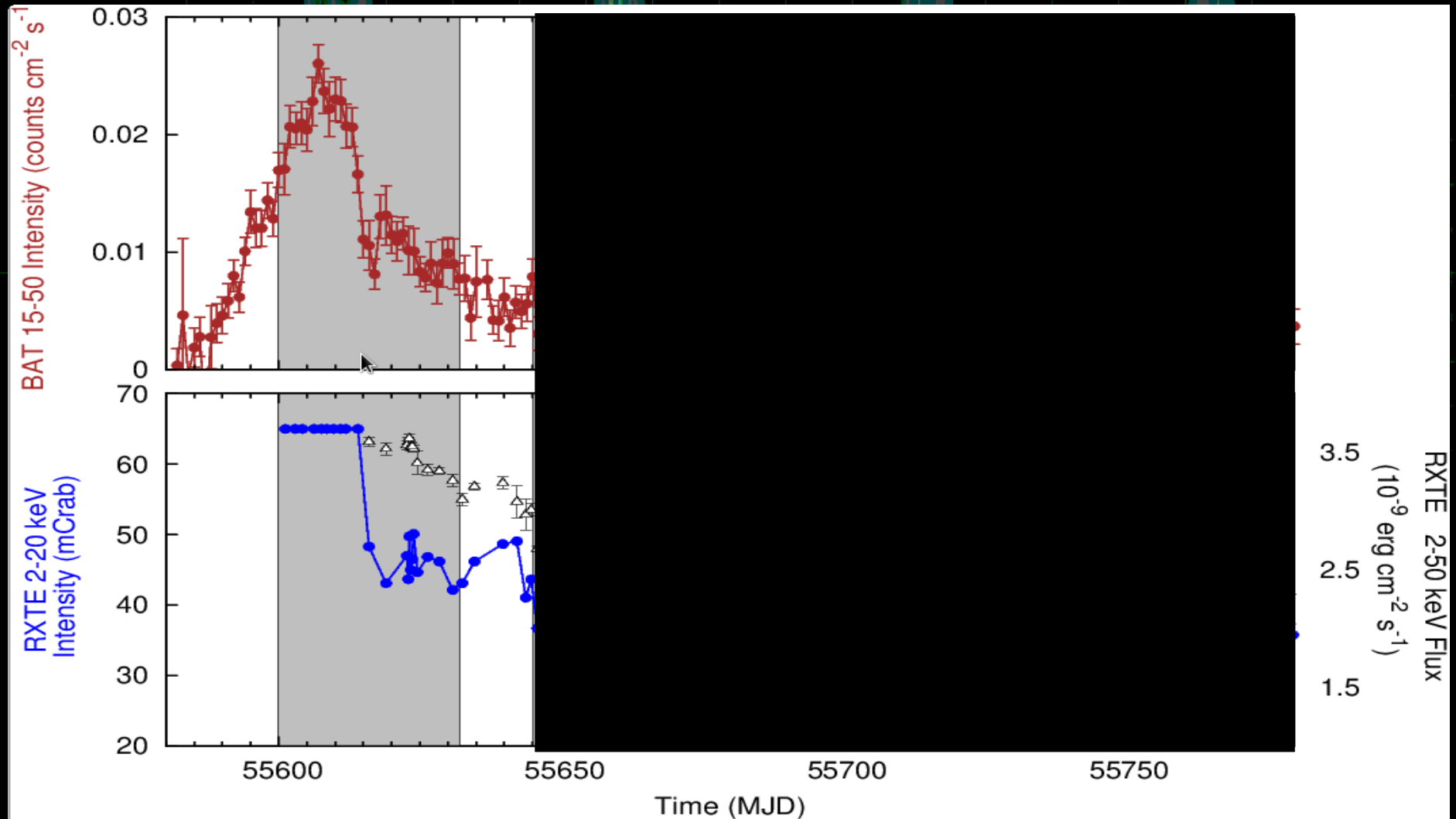
IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst



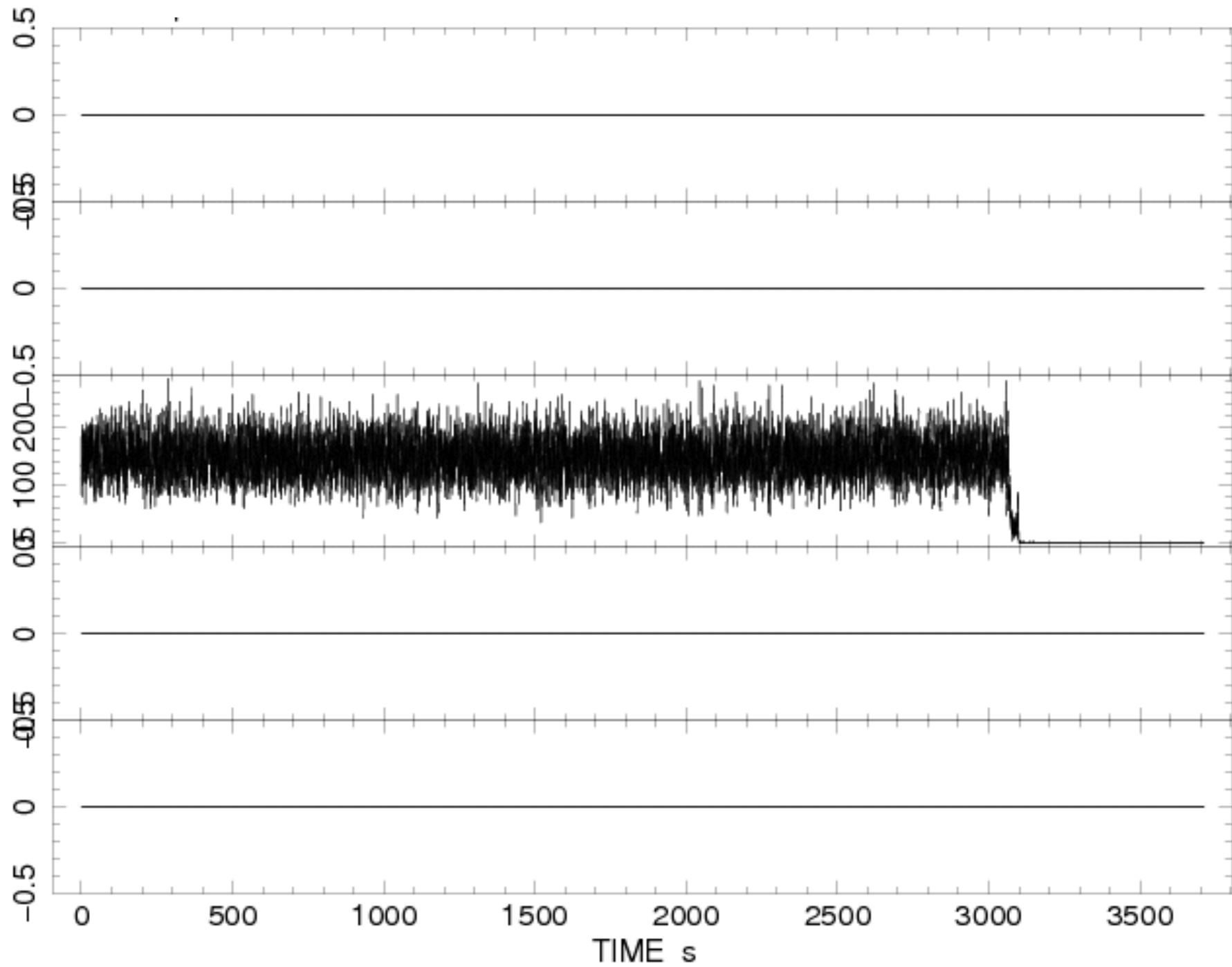
IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

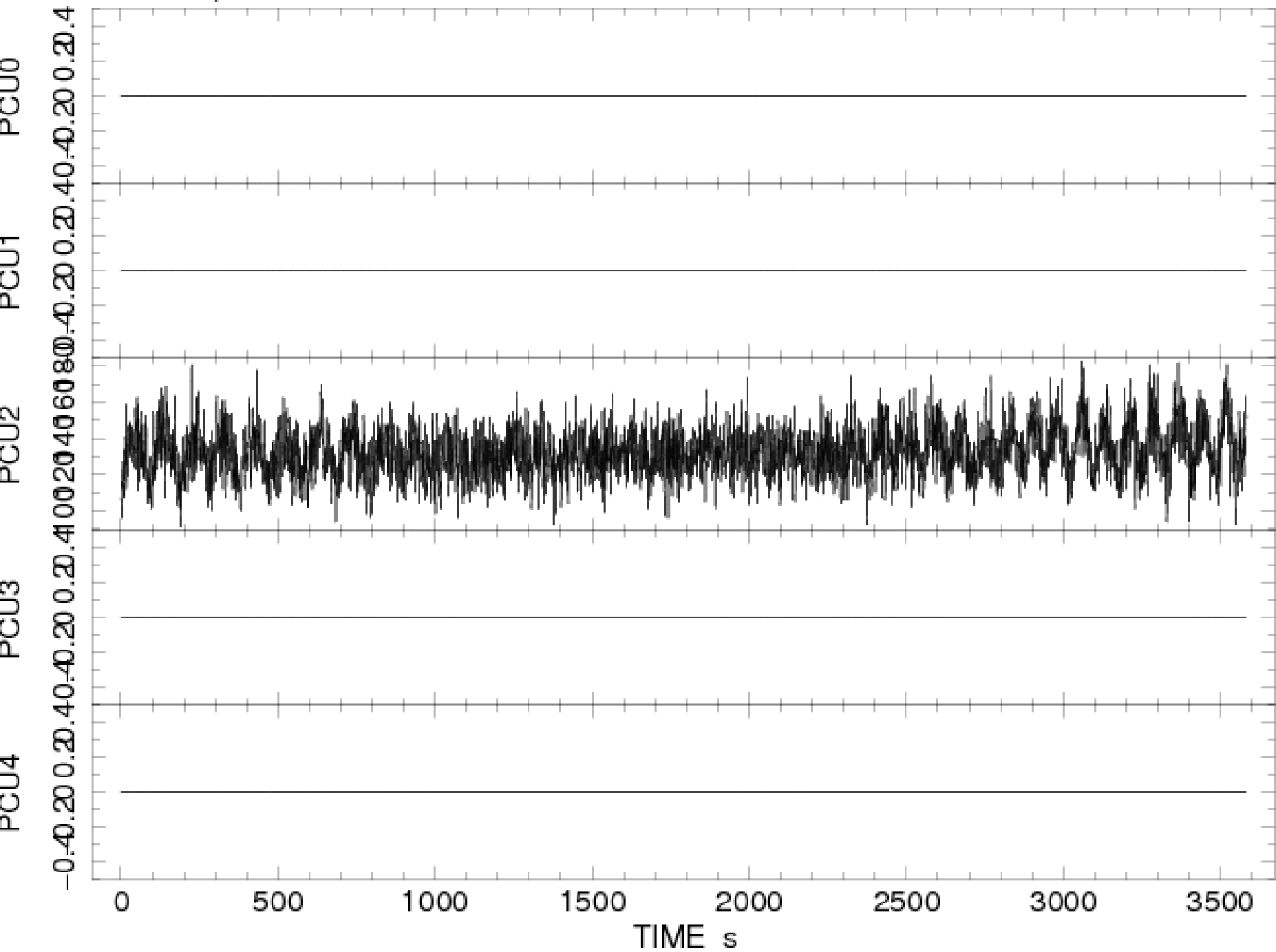


IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

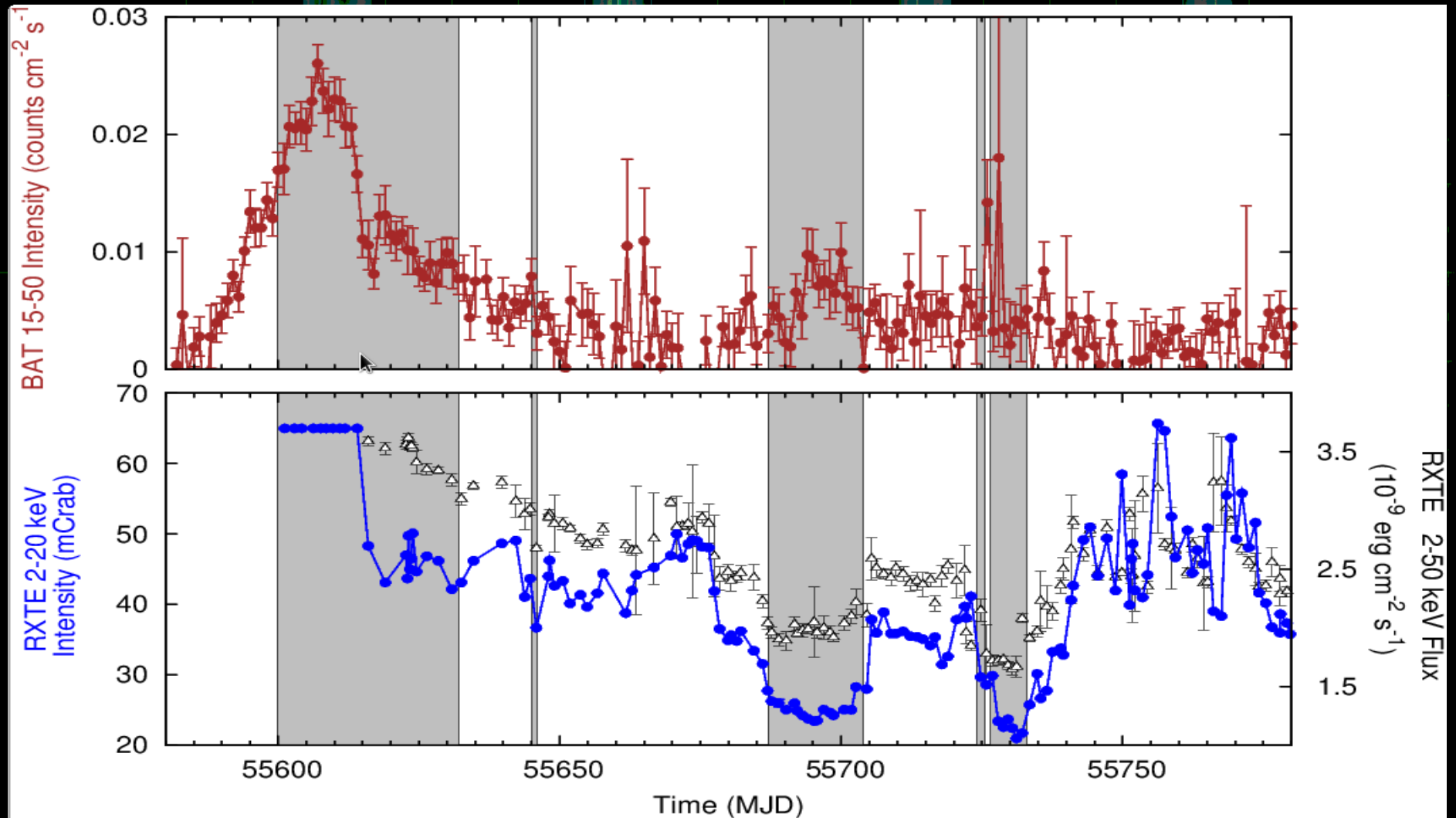


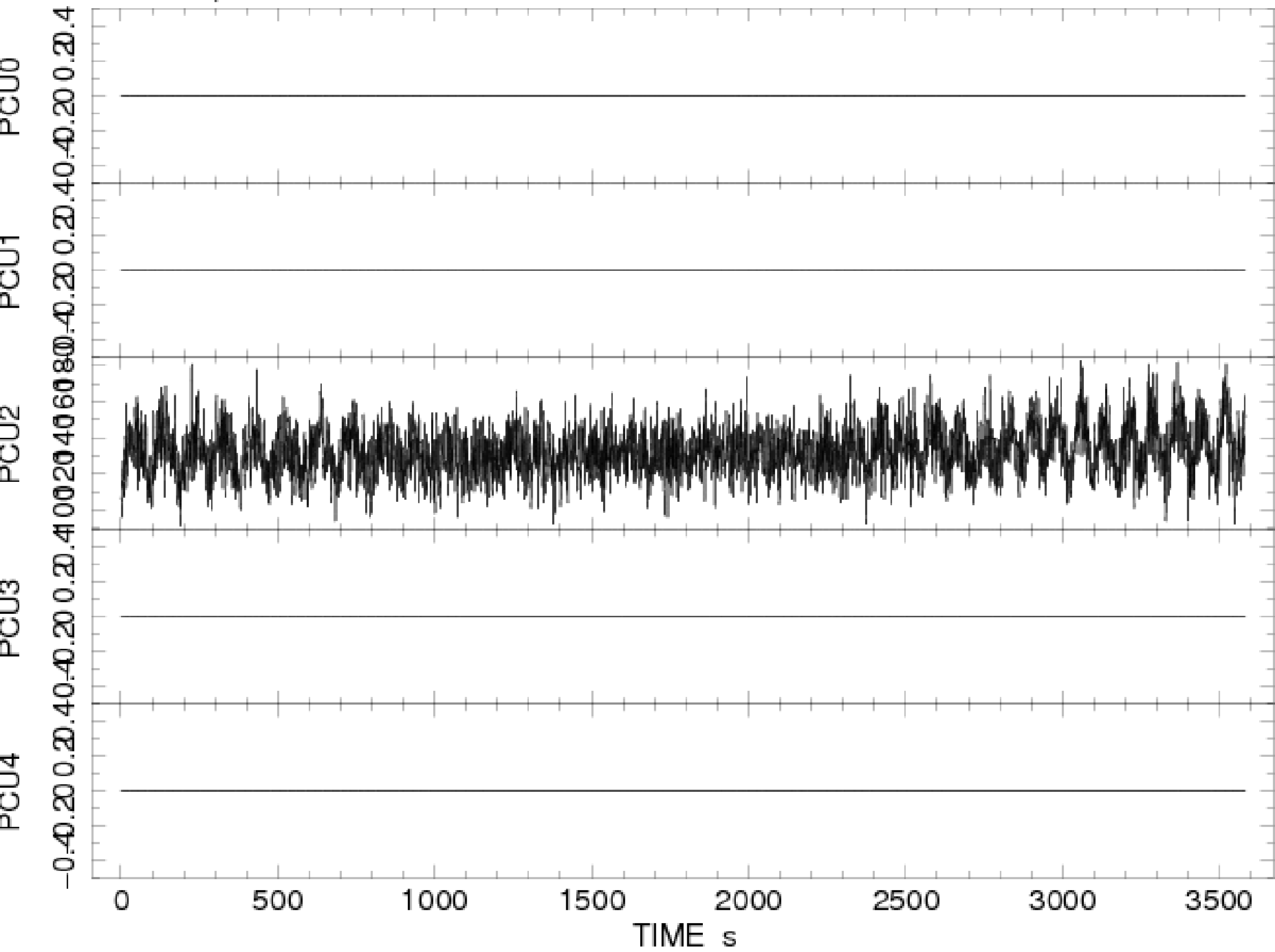
PCU0
PCU1
PCU2
PCU3
PCU4

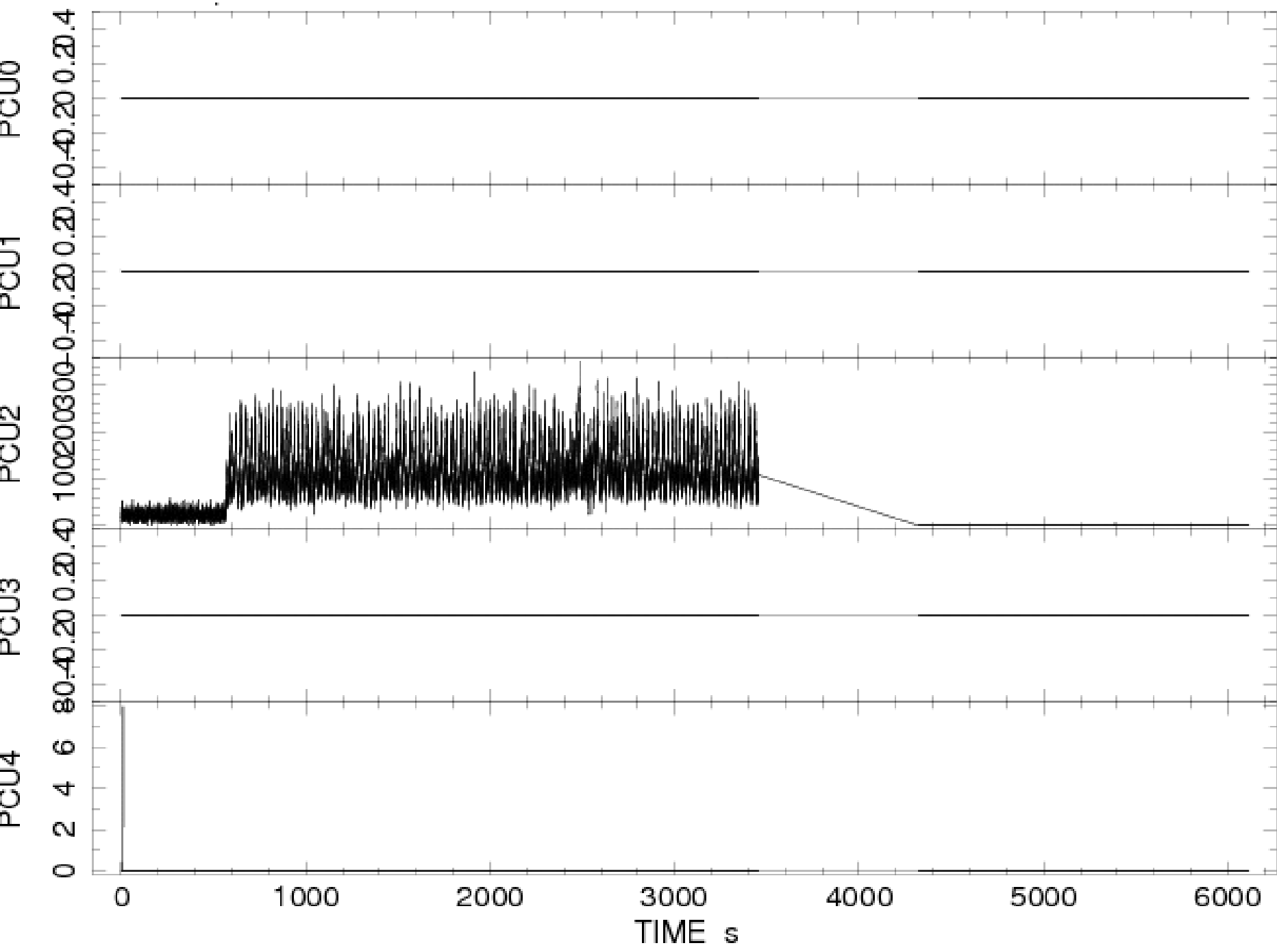


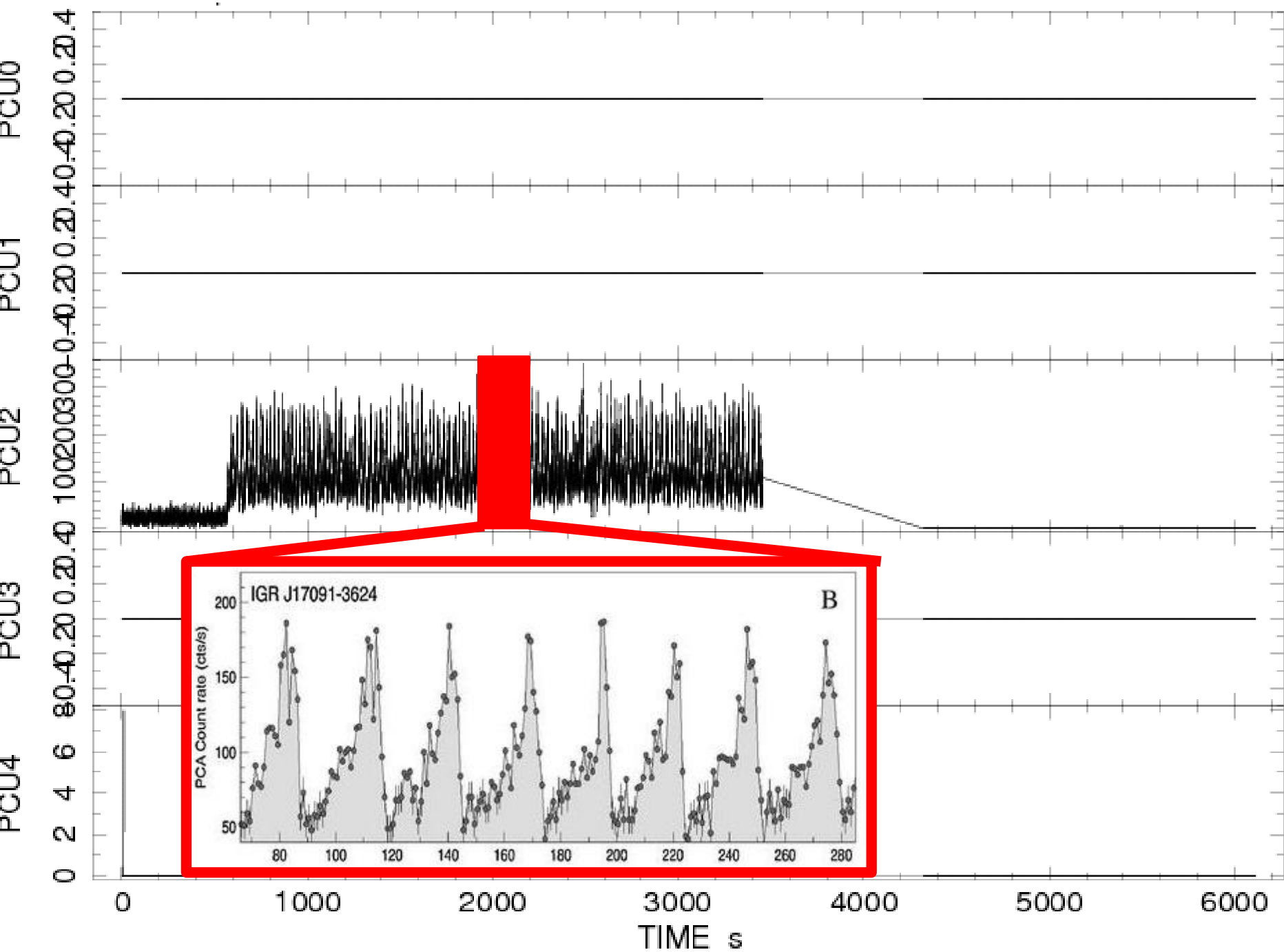


IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

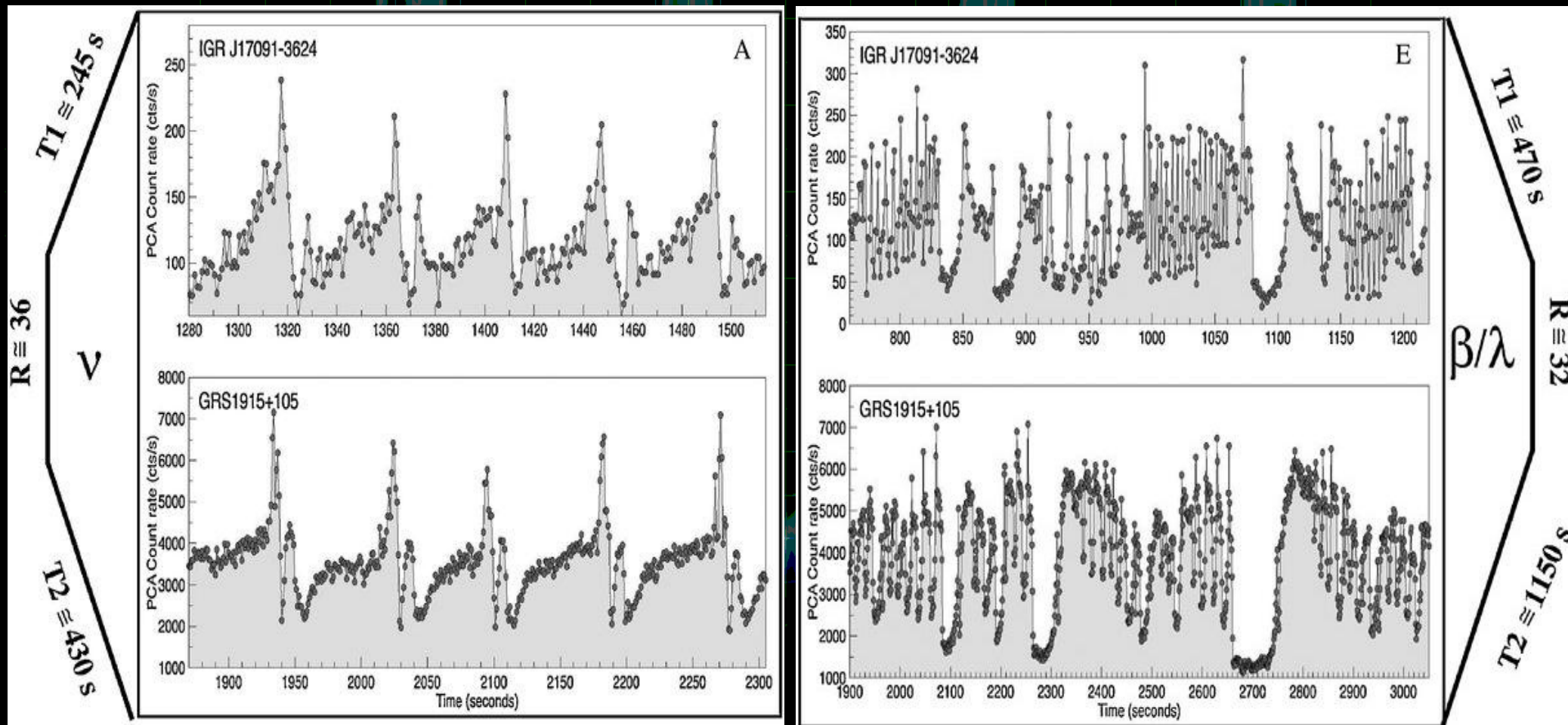




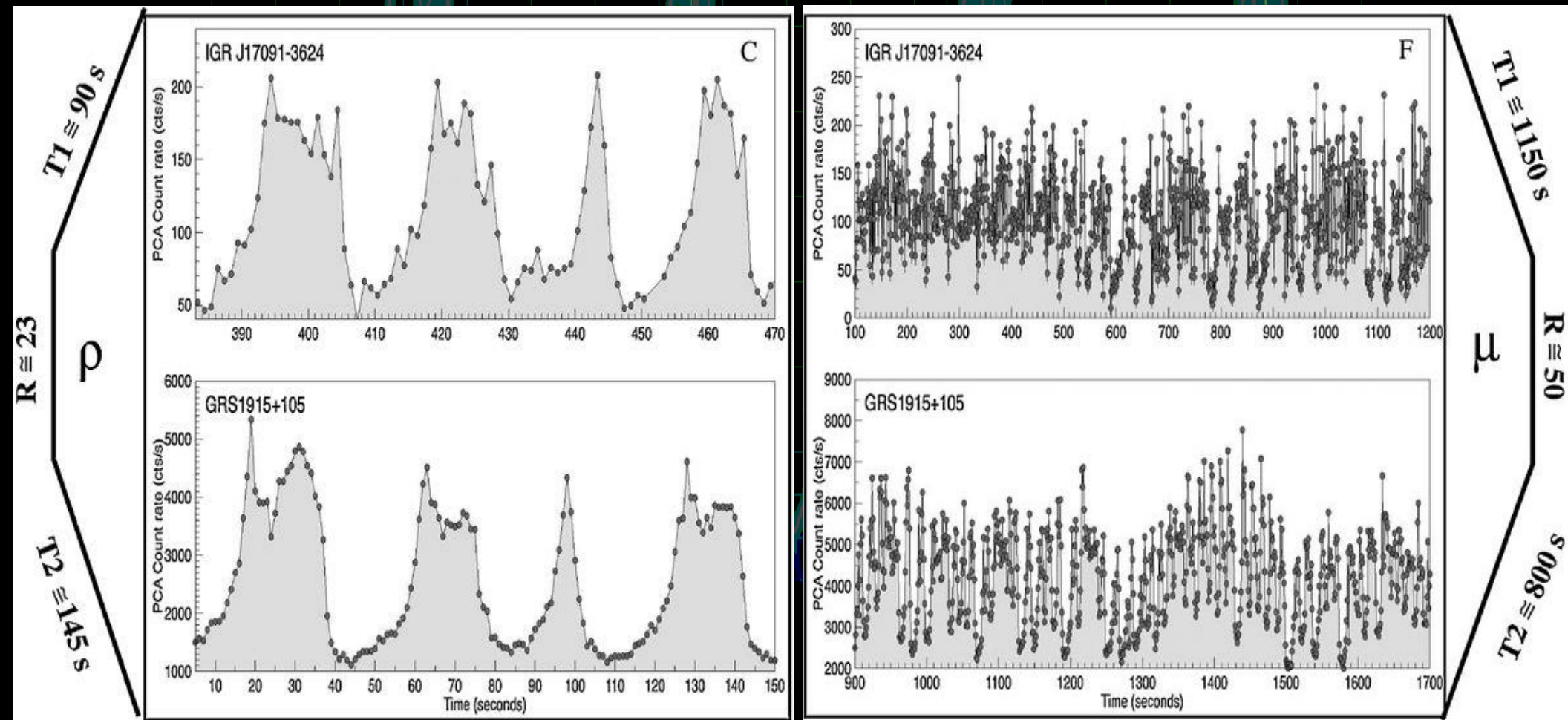




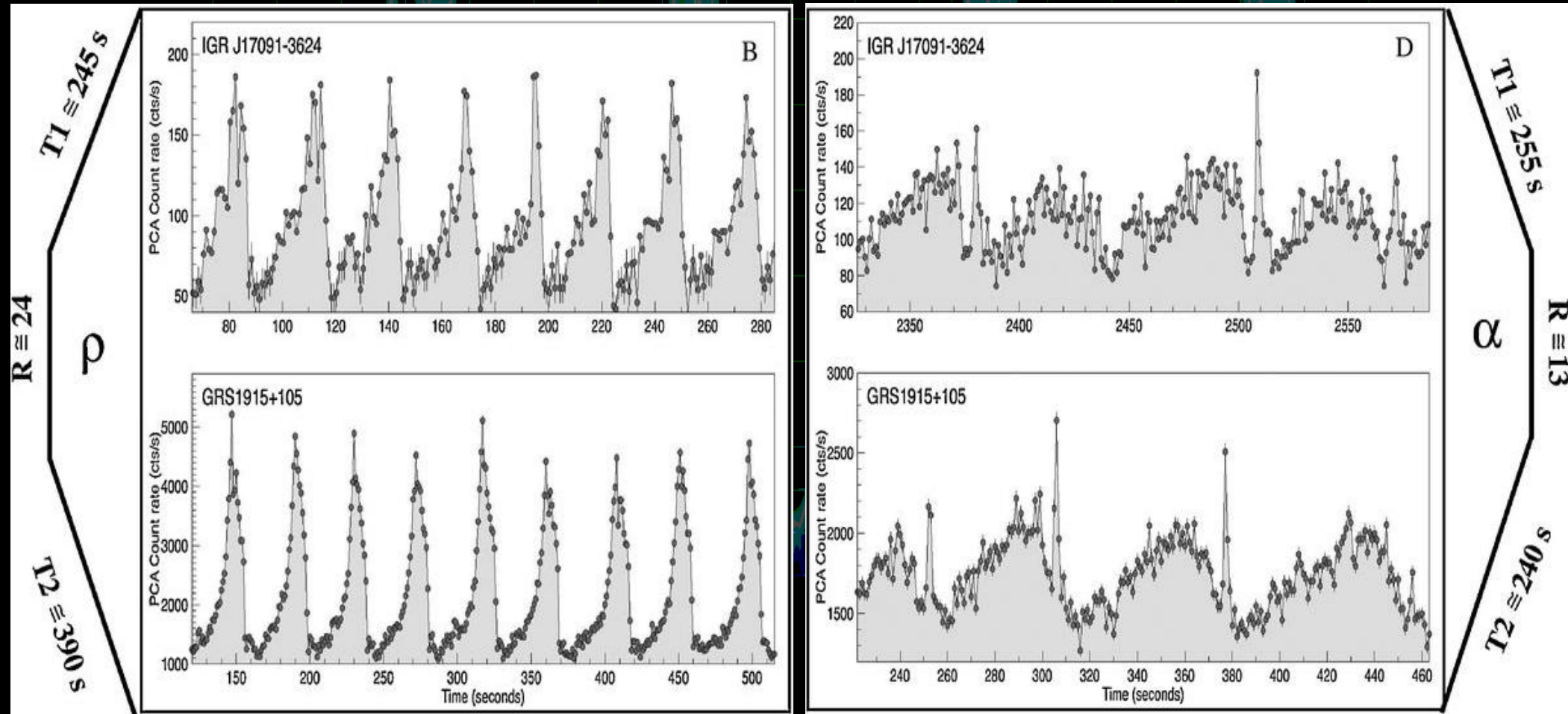
IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

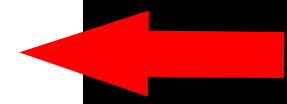
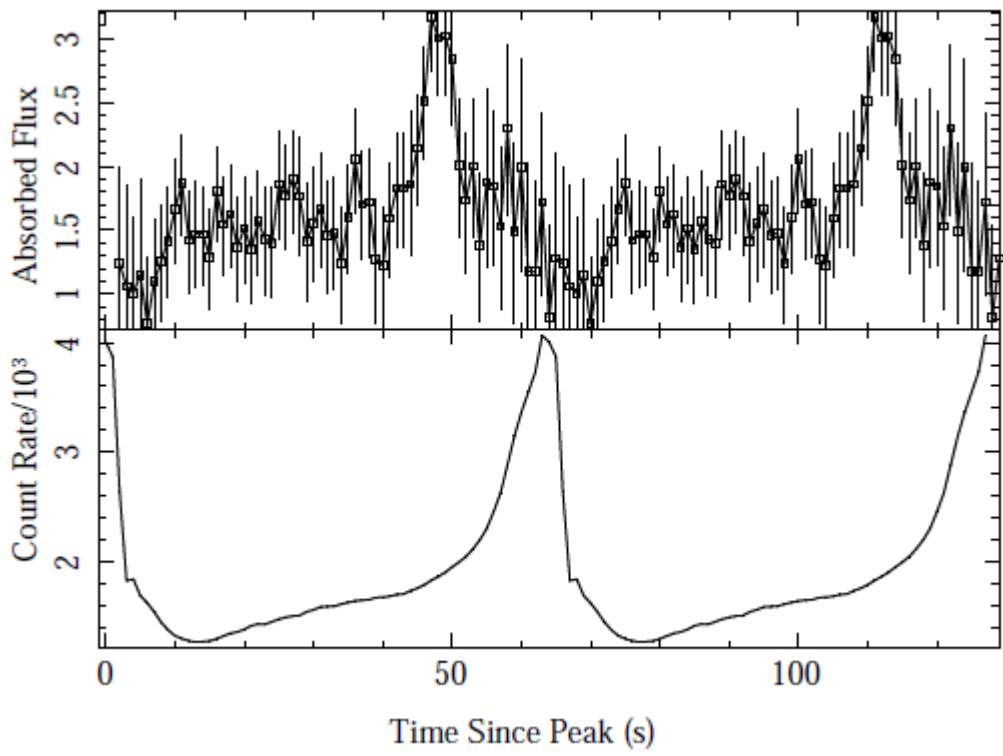


IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst

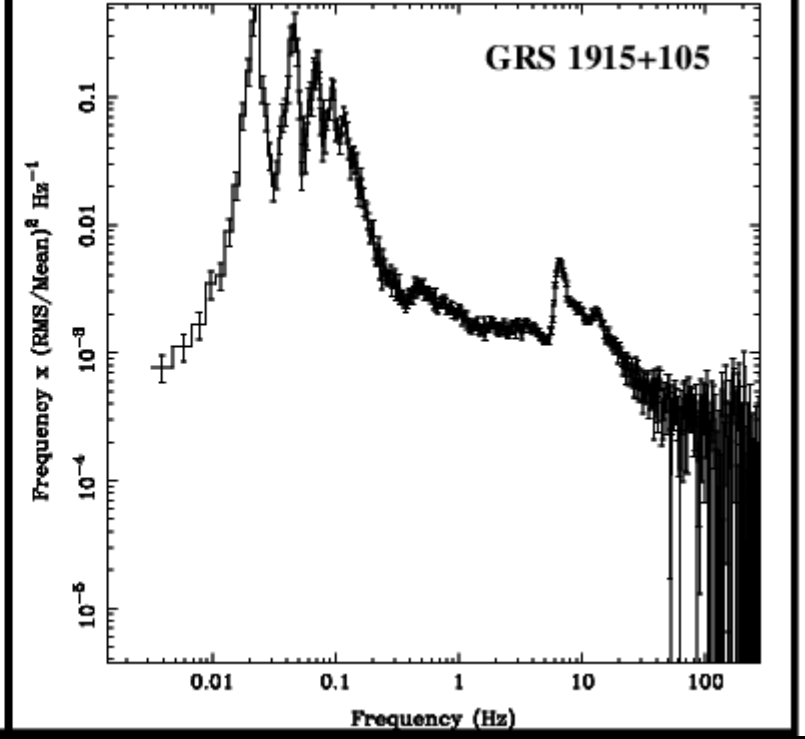
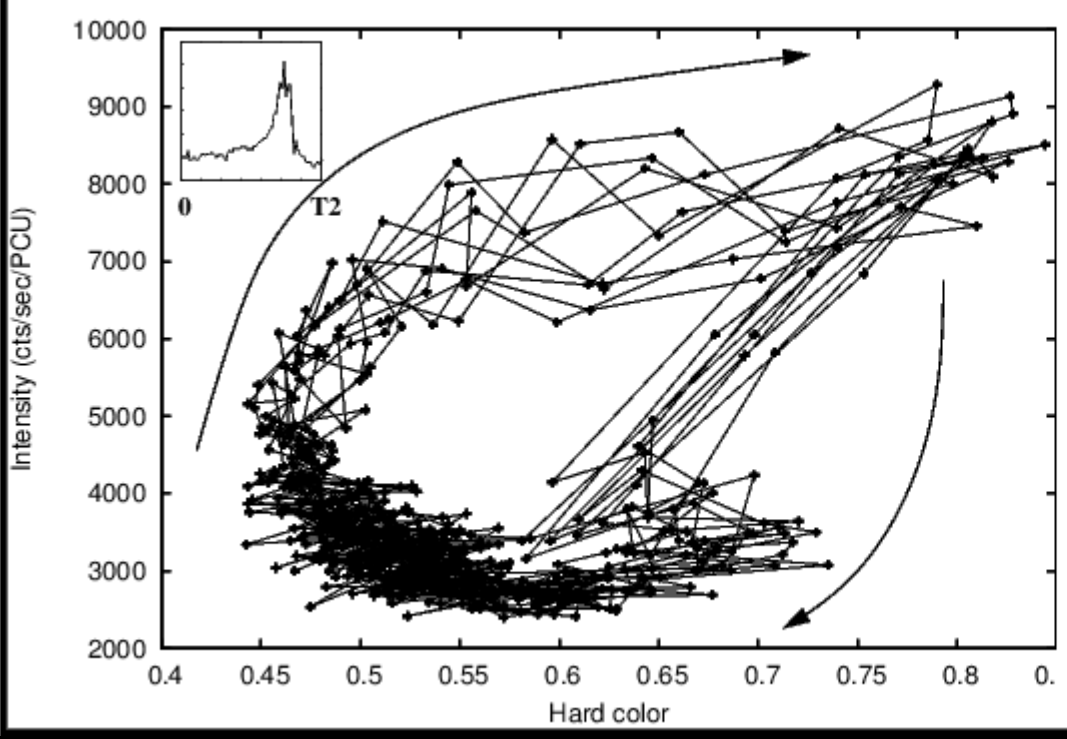


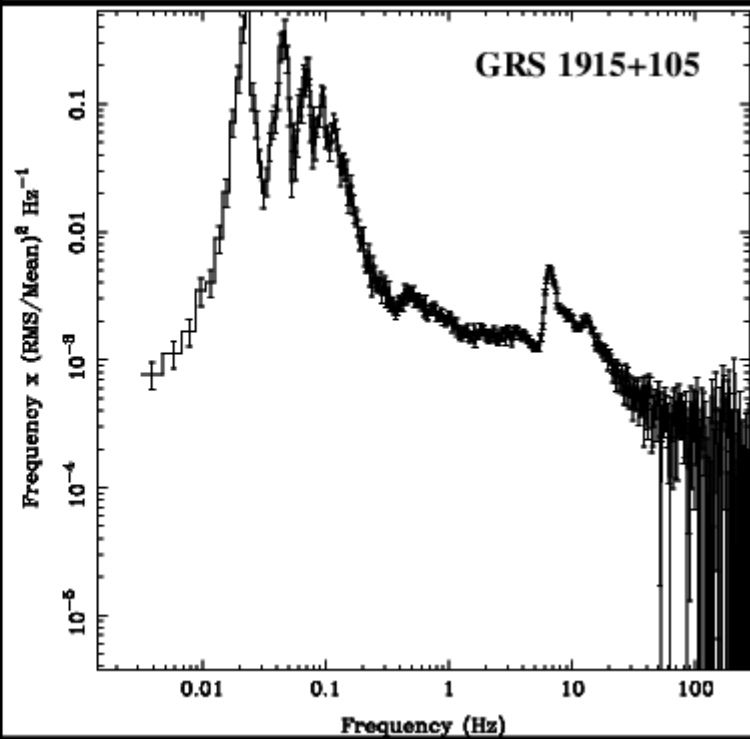
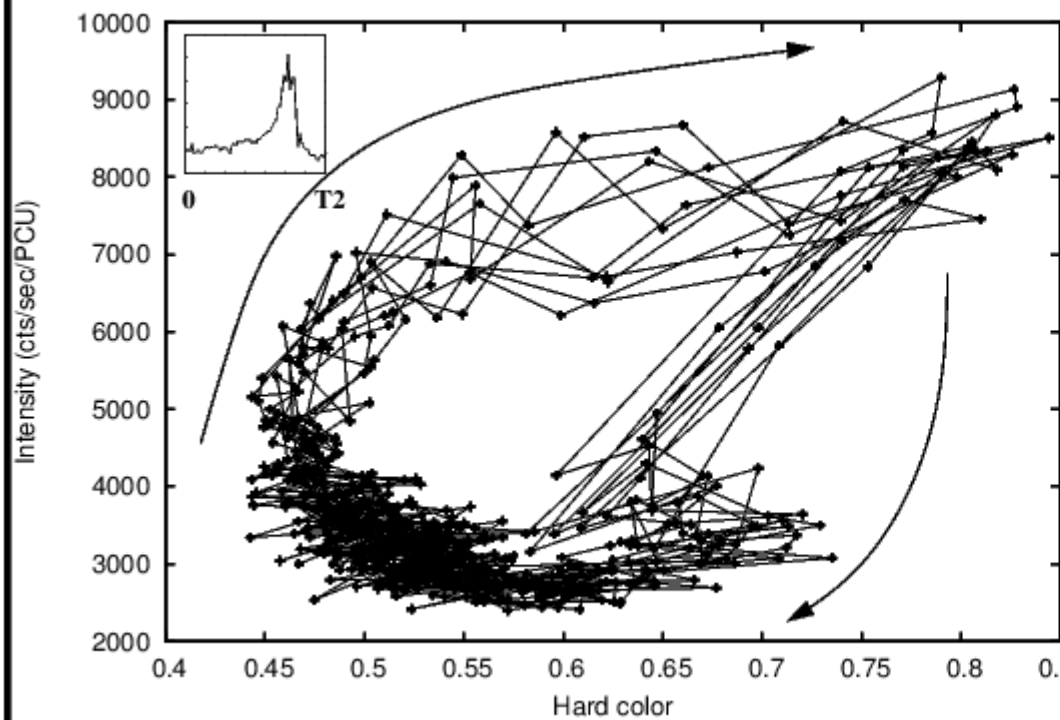
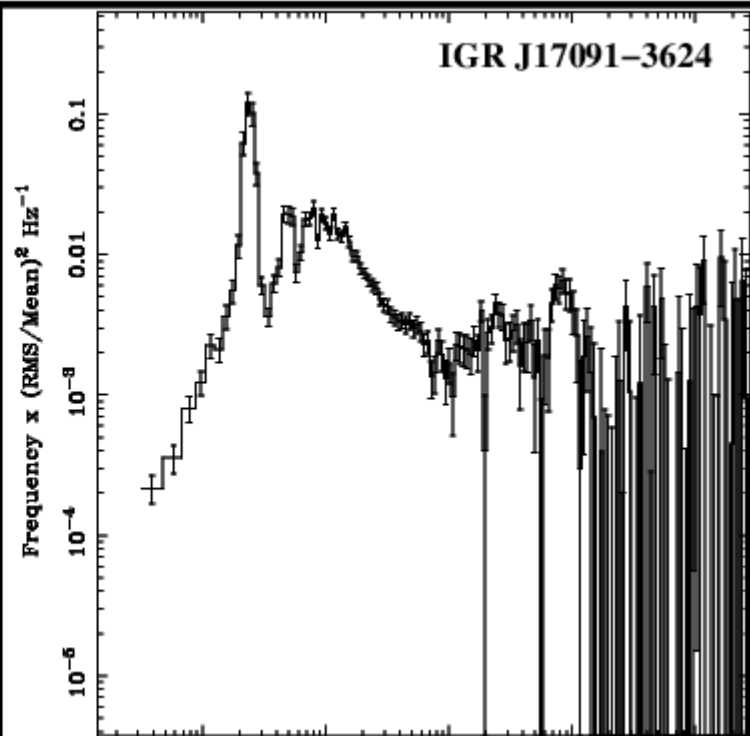
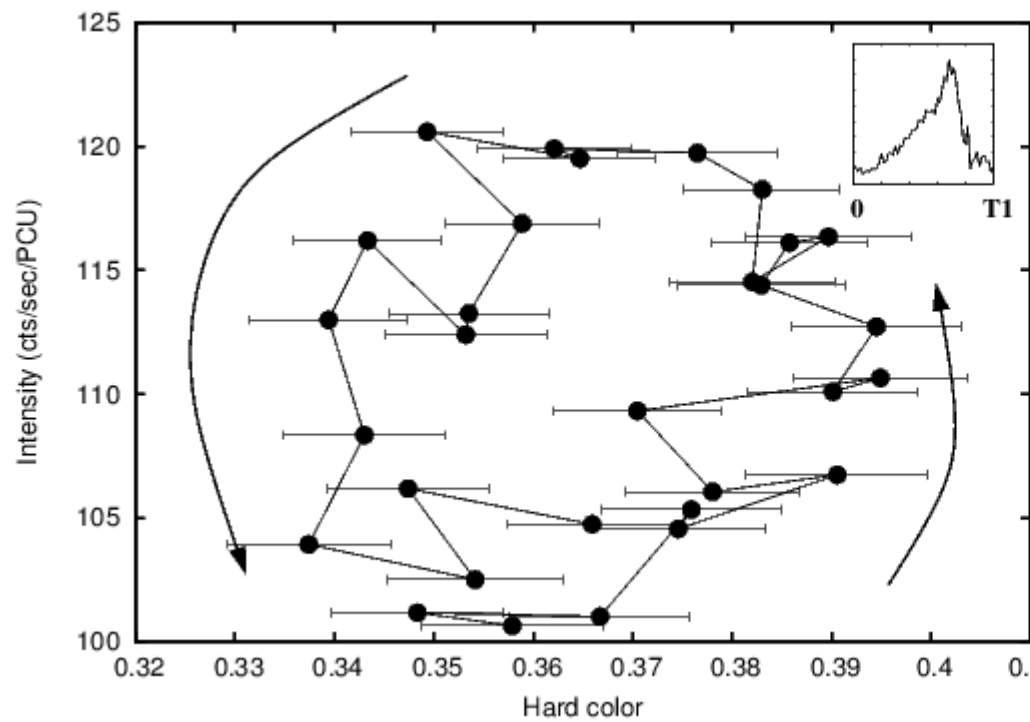
IGR J17091-3624: 2011 outburst



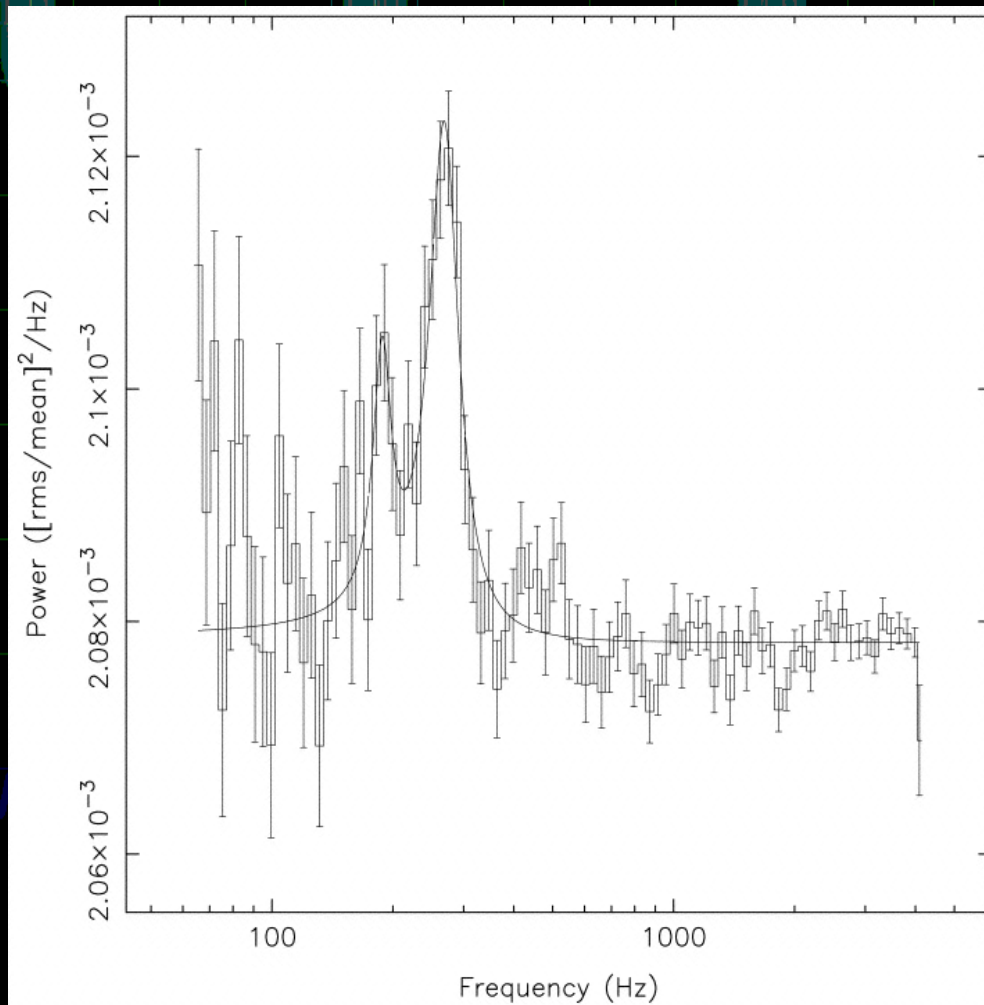


Neilsen's talk



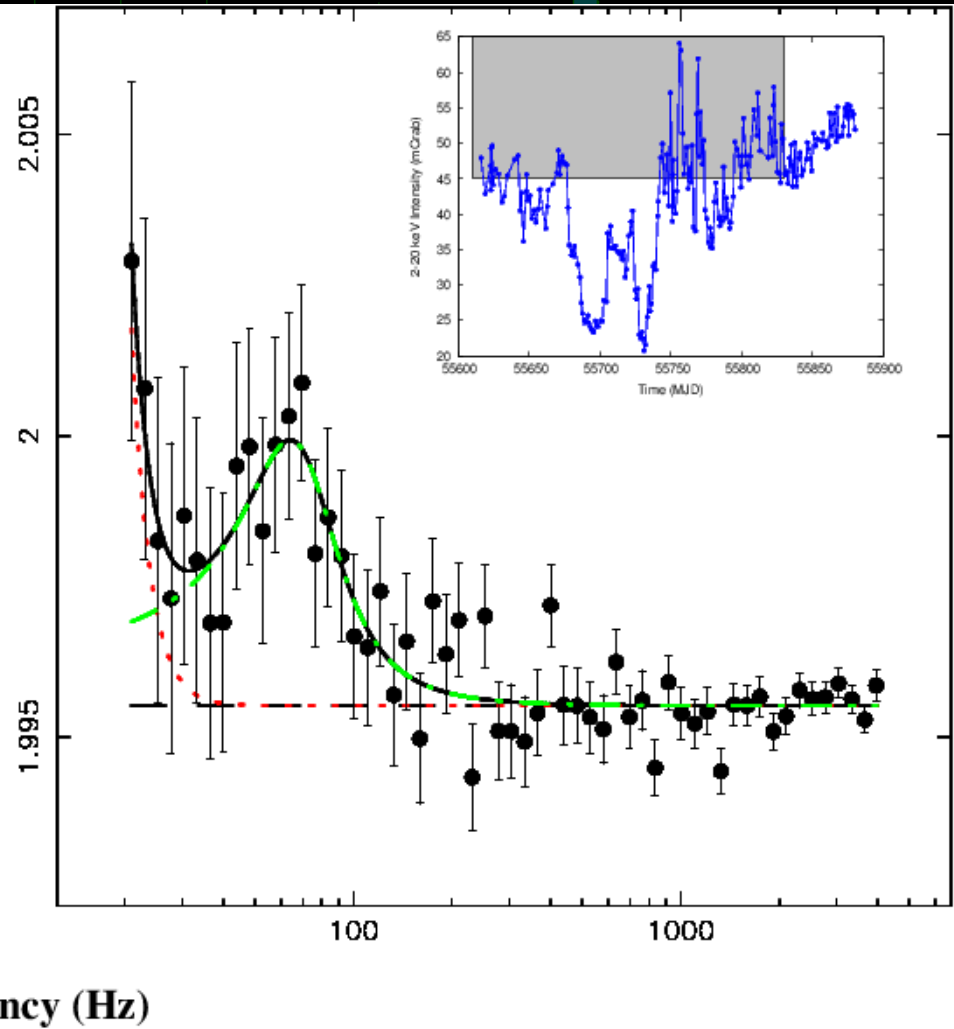
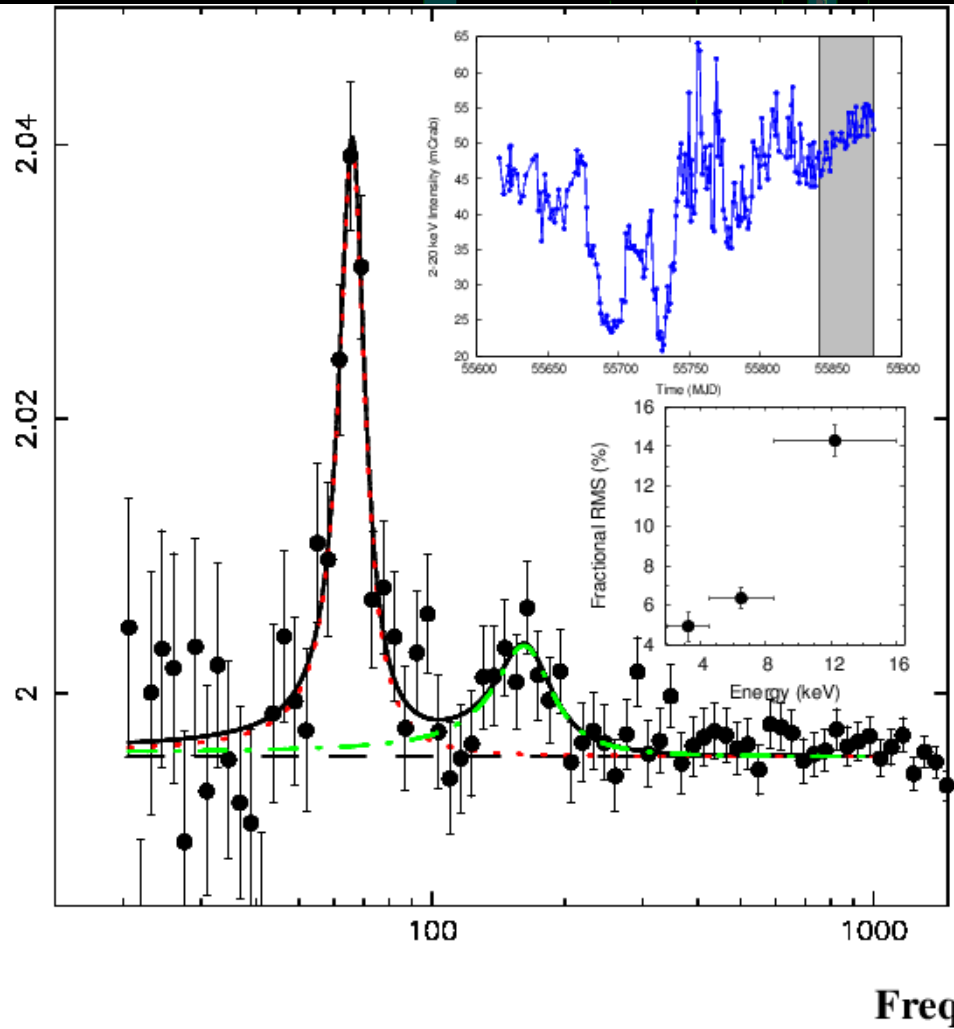


...High-Frequency QPOs as tracers of black hole mass and spin ...



Sharp at 67 Hz == GRS 1915+105

Leahy Power



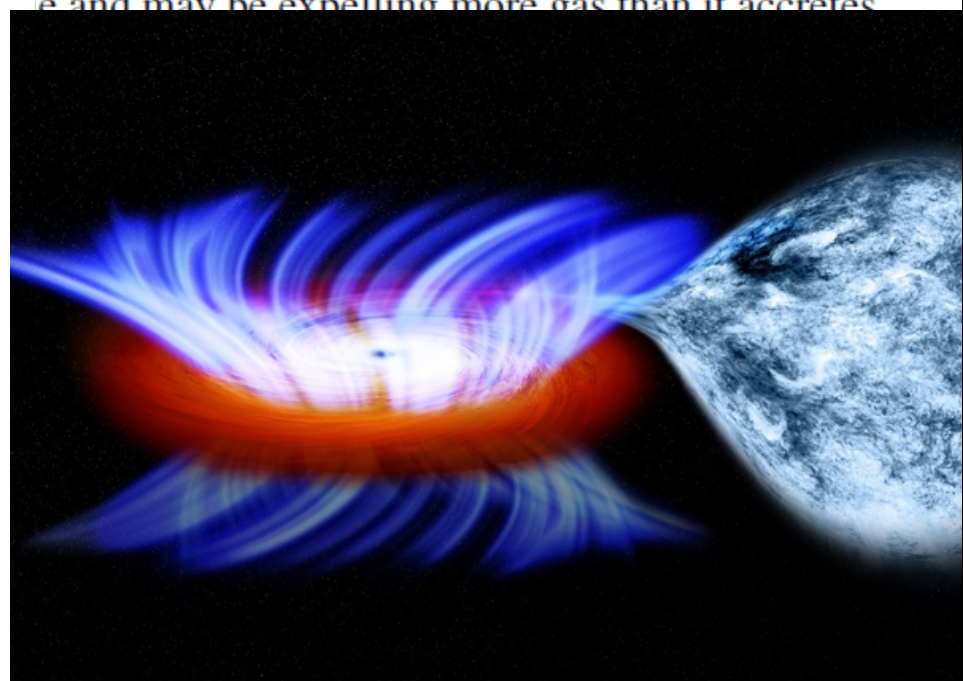
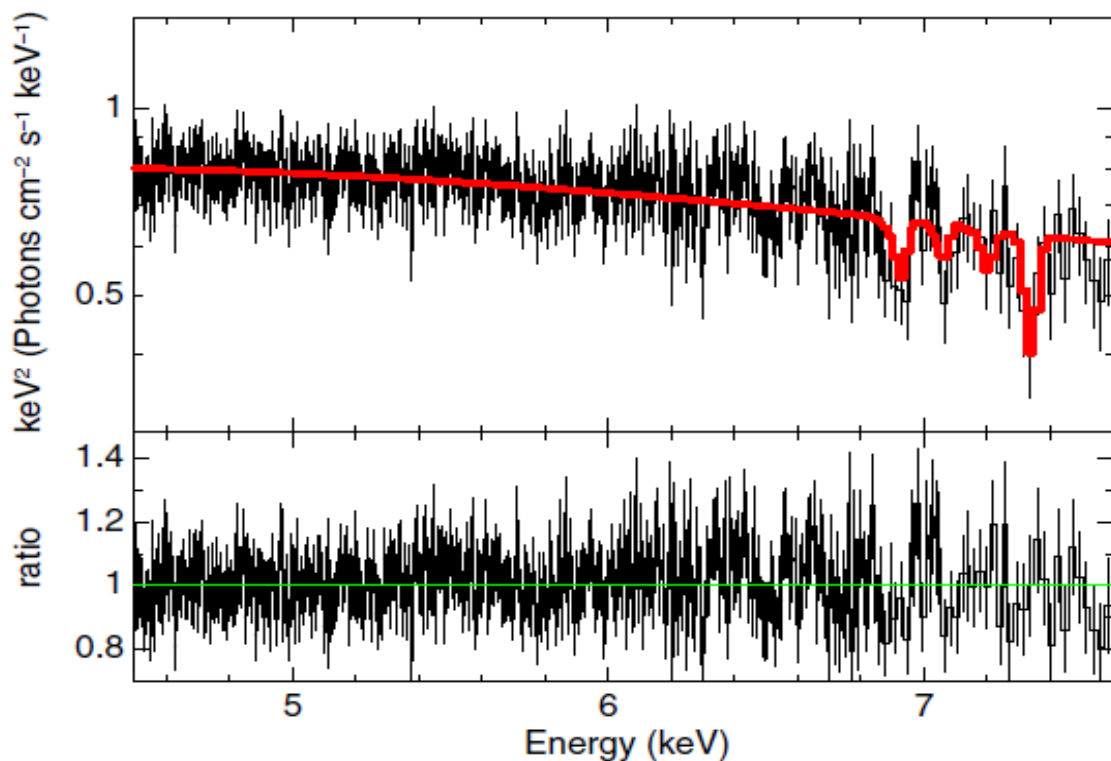
AN EXTREME X-RAY DISK WIND IN THE BLACK HOLE CANDIDATE IGR J17091–3624

A. L. KING¹, J. M. MILLER¹, J. RAYMOND², A. C. FABIAN³, C. S. REYNOLDS⁴, T. R. KALLMAN⁵,
D. MAITRA¹, E. M. CACKETT^{3,6}, AND M. P. RUPEN⁷

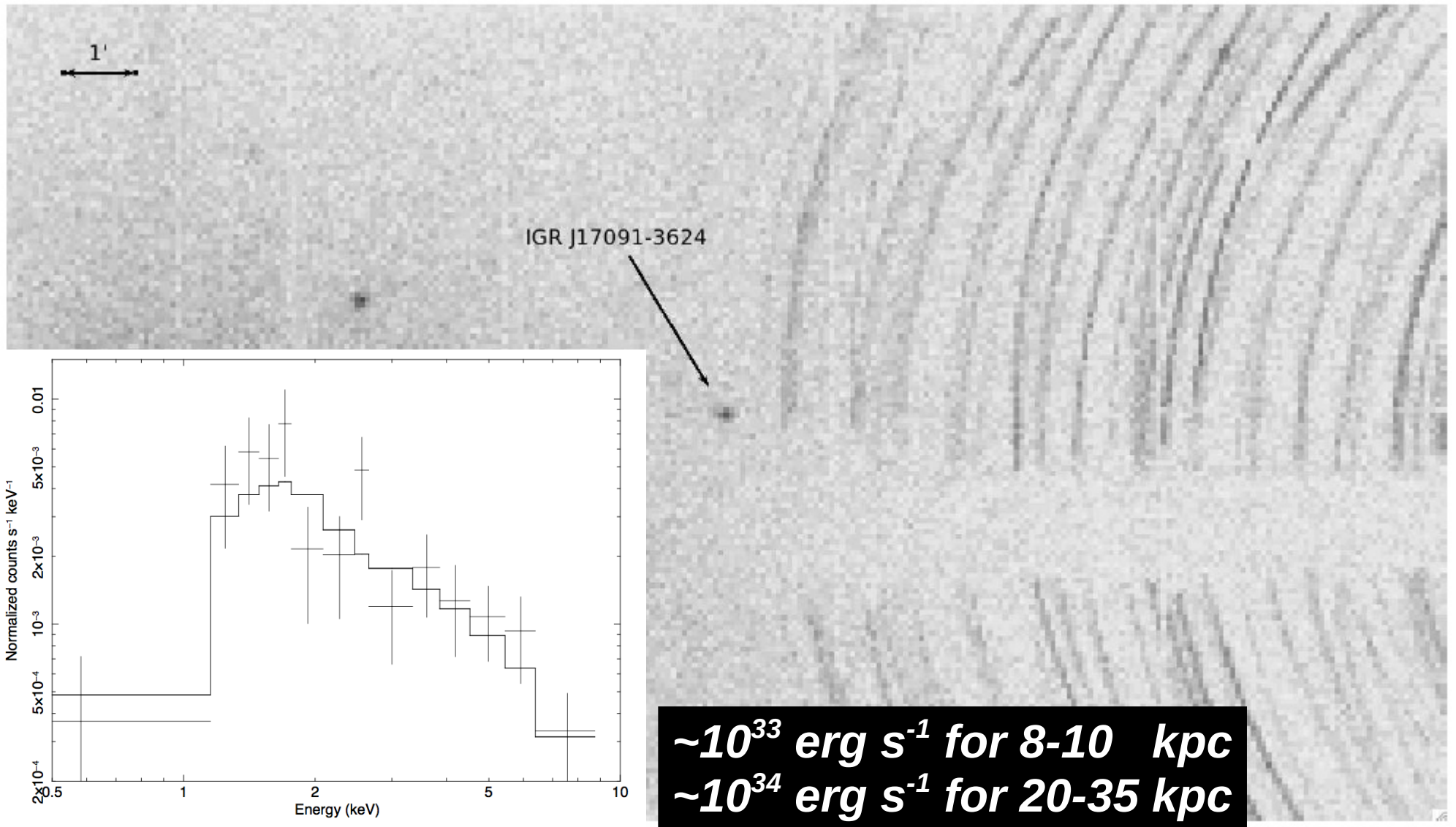
ABSTRACT

Chandra spectroscopy of transient stellar-mass black holes in outburst has clearly revealed accretion disk winds in soft, disk-dominated states, in apparent anti-correlation with relativistic jets in low/hard states. These disk winds are observed to be highly ionized, dense, and to have typical velocities of $\sim 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ or less projected along our line of sight. Here, we present an analysis of two *Chandra* High Energy Transmission Grating spectra of the Galactic black hole candidate IGR J17091–3624 and contemporaneous Expanded Very Large Array (EVLA) radio observations, obtained in 2011. The second *Chandra* observation reveals an absorption line at $6.91 \pm 0.01 \text{ keV}$; associating this line with He-like Fe xxv requires a blueshift of $9300^{+500}_{-400} \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ($0.03c$, or the escape velocity at $1000 R_{\text{Schw}}$). This projected outflow velocity is an order of magnitude higher than has previously been observed in stellar-mass black holes, and is broadly consistent with some of the fastest winds detected in active galactic nuclei.

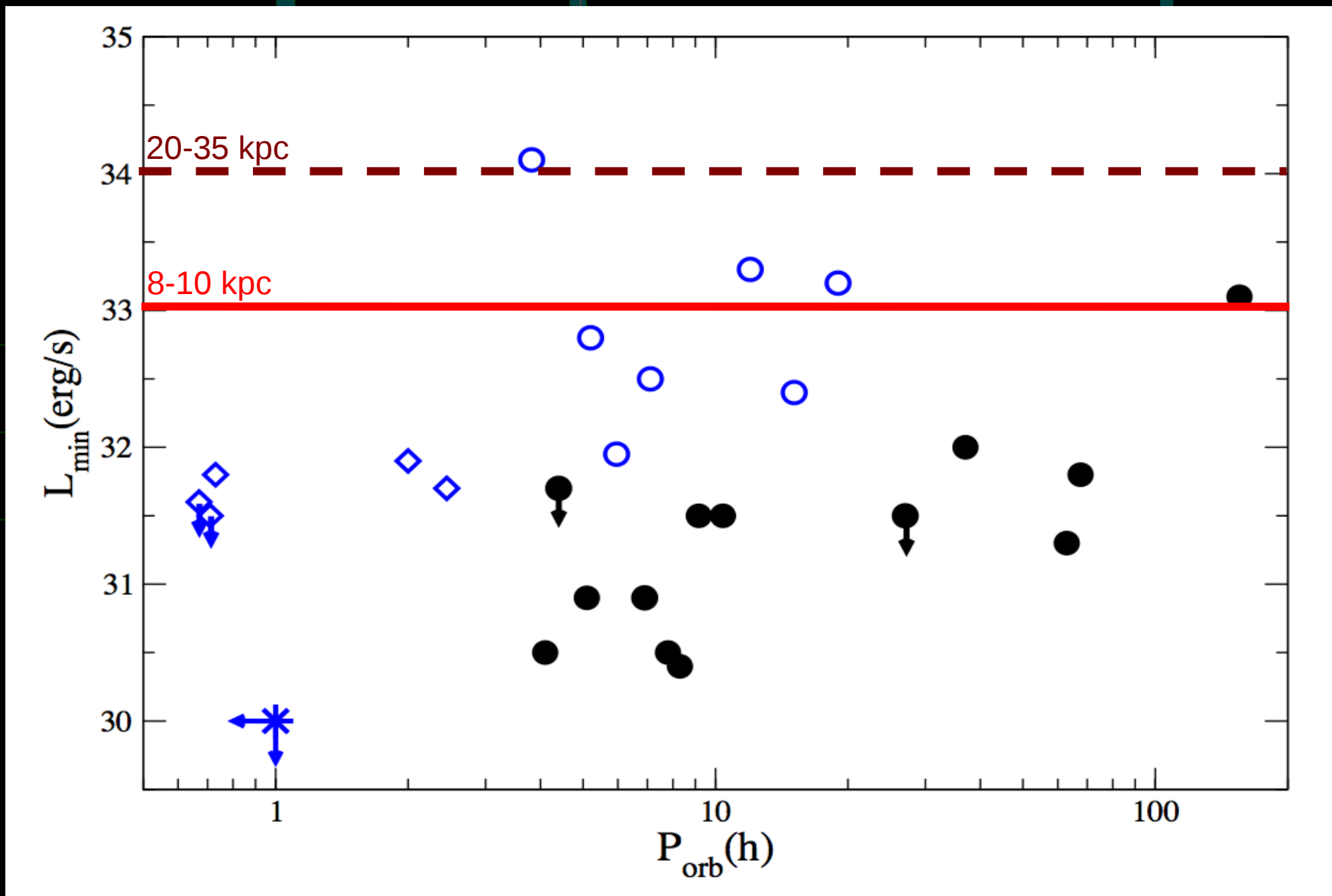
at a velocity of $\sim 14,600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ($0.05c$), but this is much faster than the accretion disk wind in IGR J17091–3624 and may be expelling more gas than it accretes.



...IGR J17091-3624 in quiescence ...



...IGR J17091-3624 in quiescence ...

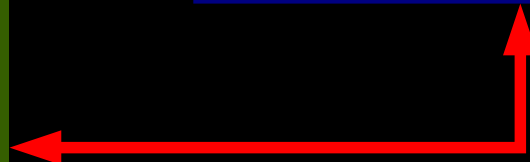
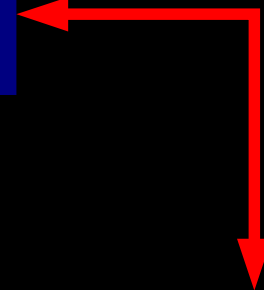
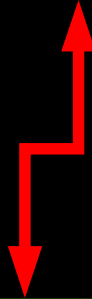


... Summary ...



Same type of low-frequency
X-ray variability !!!

PDS very similar
Between sources

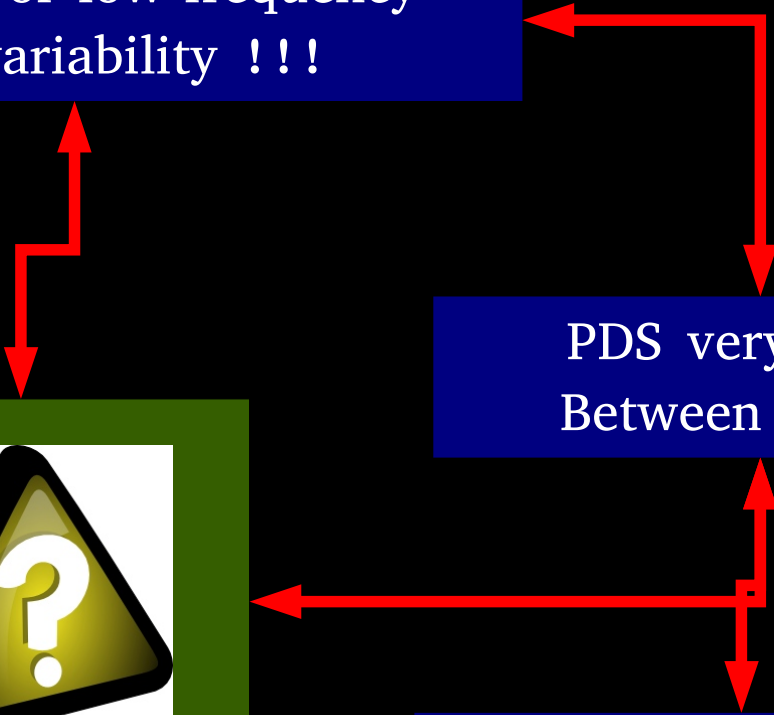


Same type of low-frequency
X-ray variability !!!



PDS very similar
Between sources

Heartbeats and others
Faster than in GRS1915



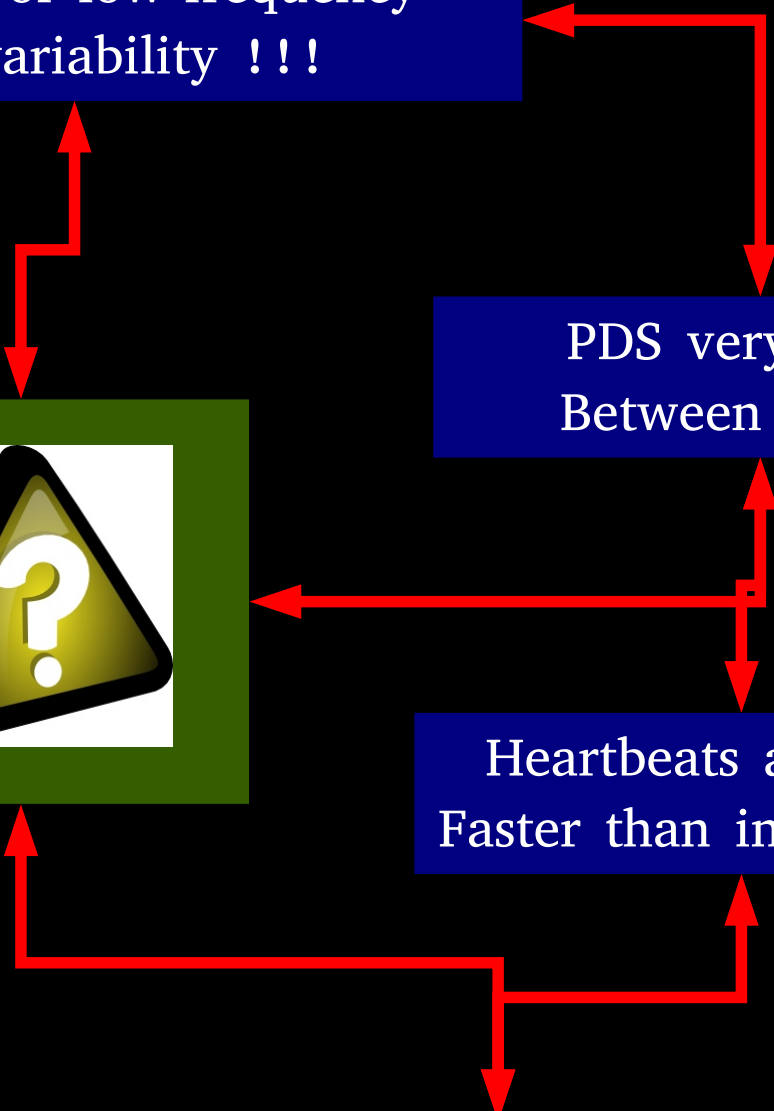
Same type of low-frequency
X-ray variability !!!

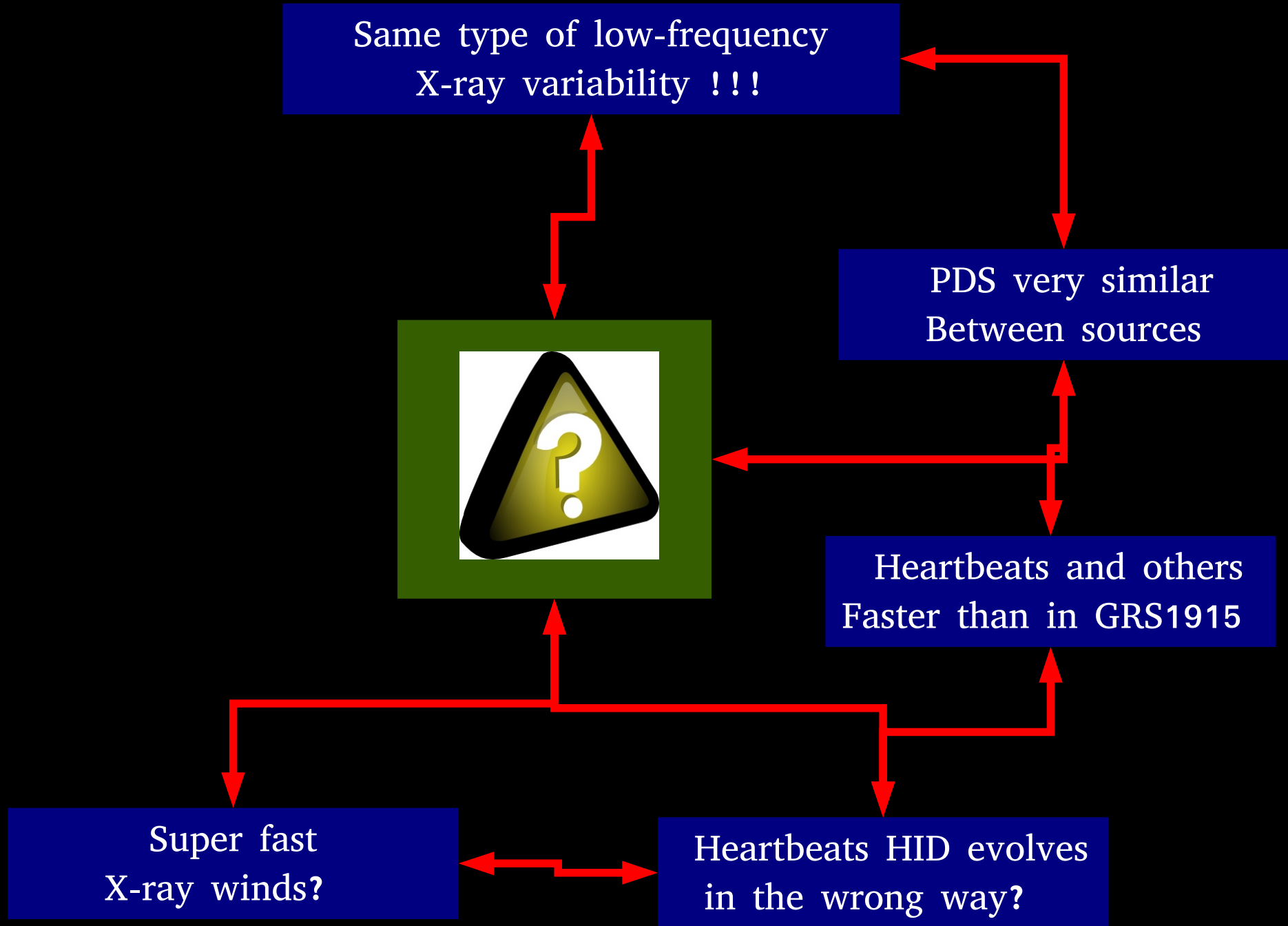
PDS very similar
Between sources

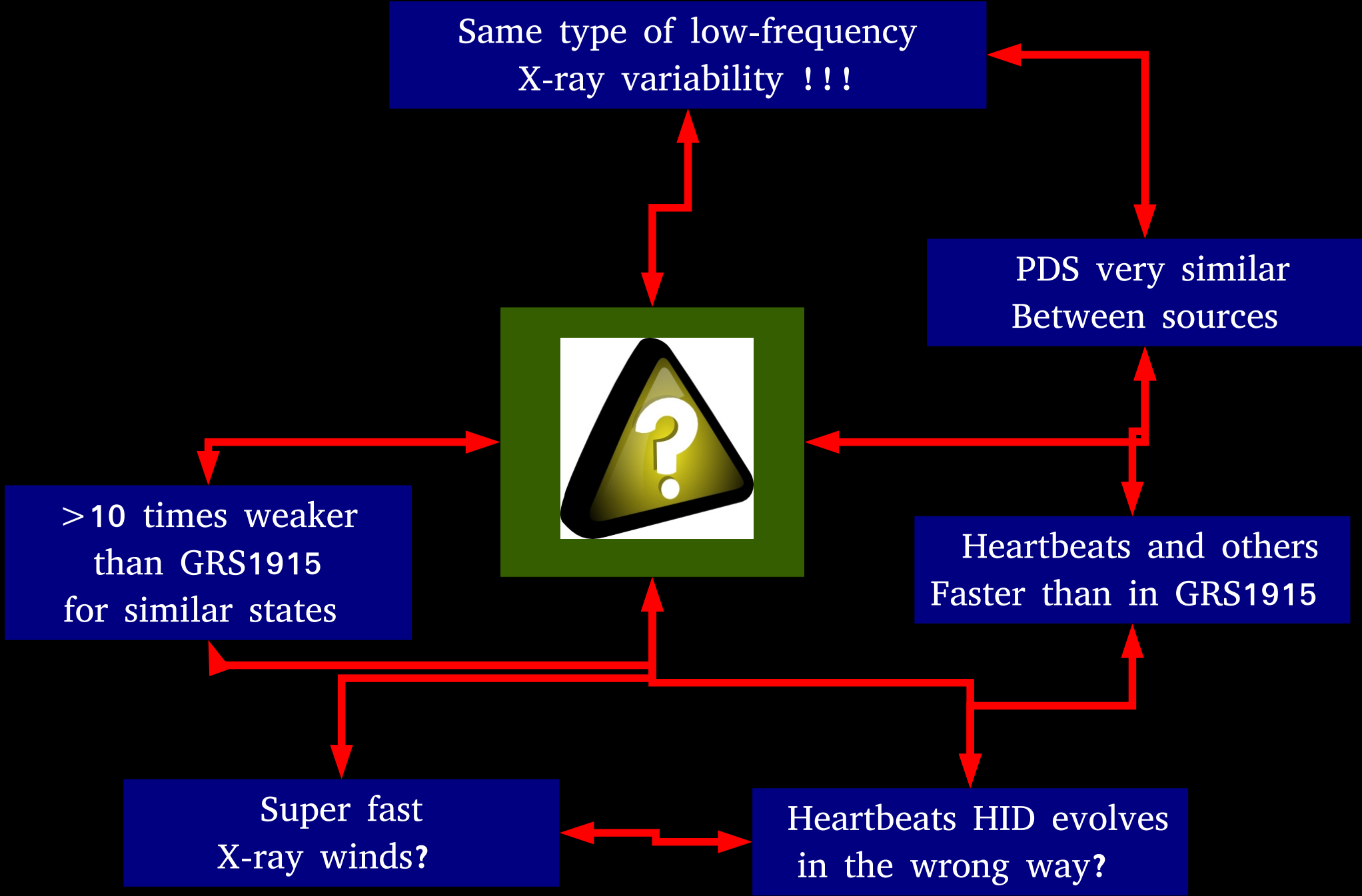


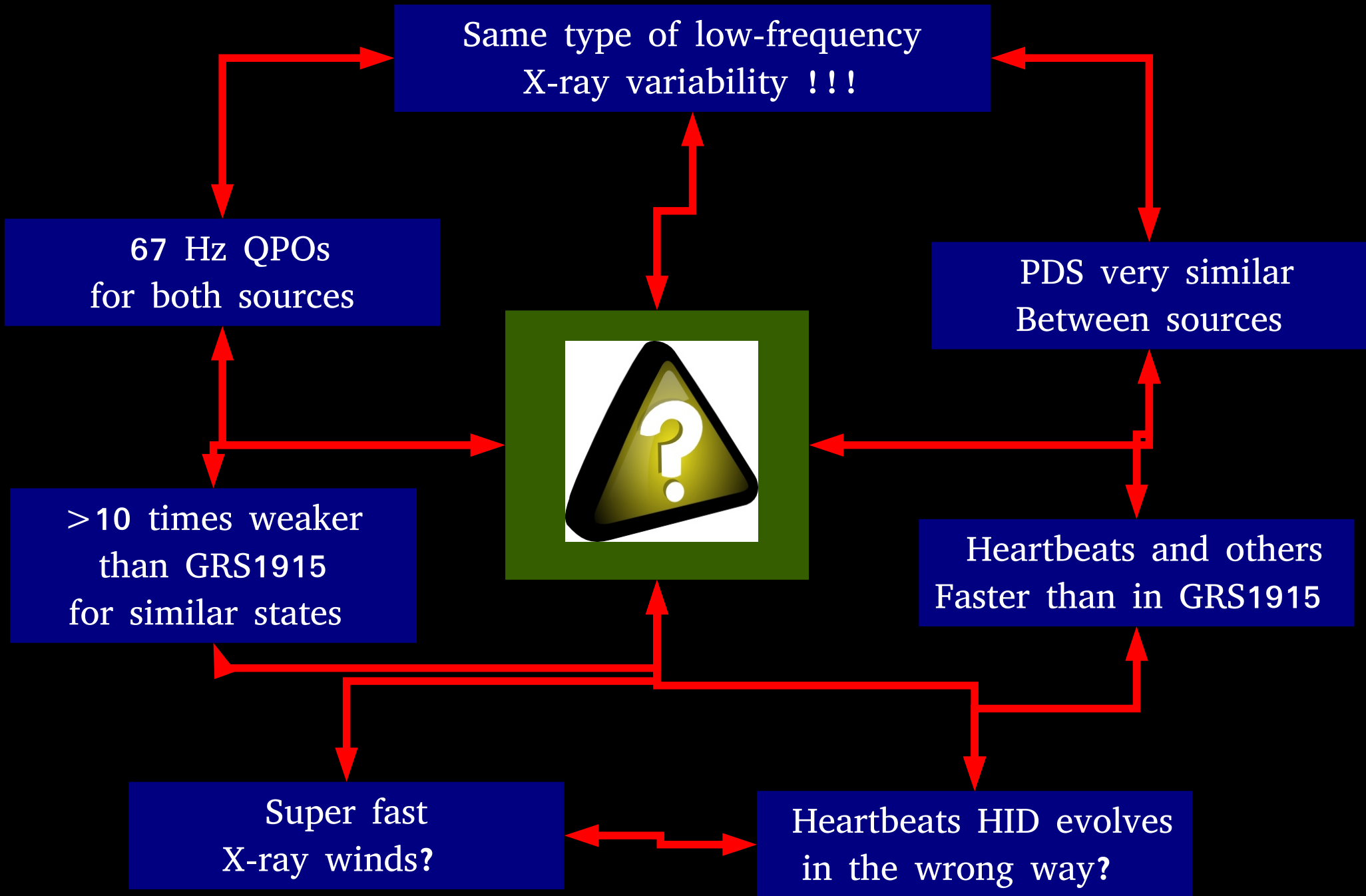
Heartbeats and others
Faster than in GRS1915

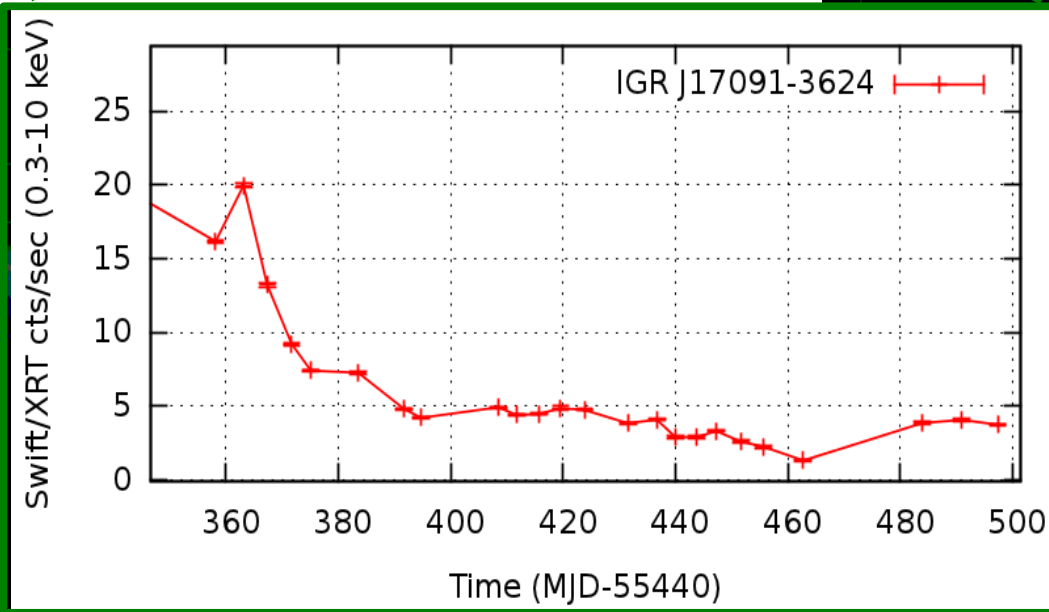
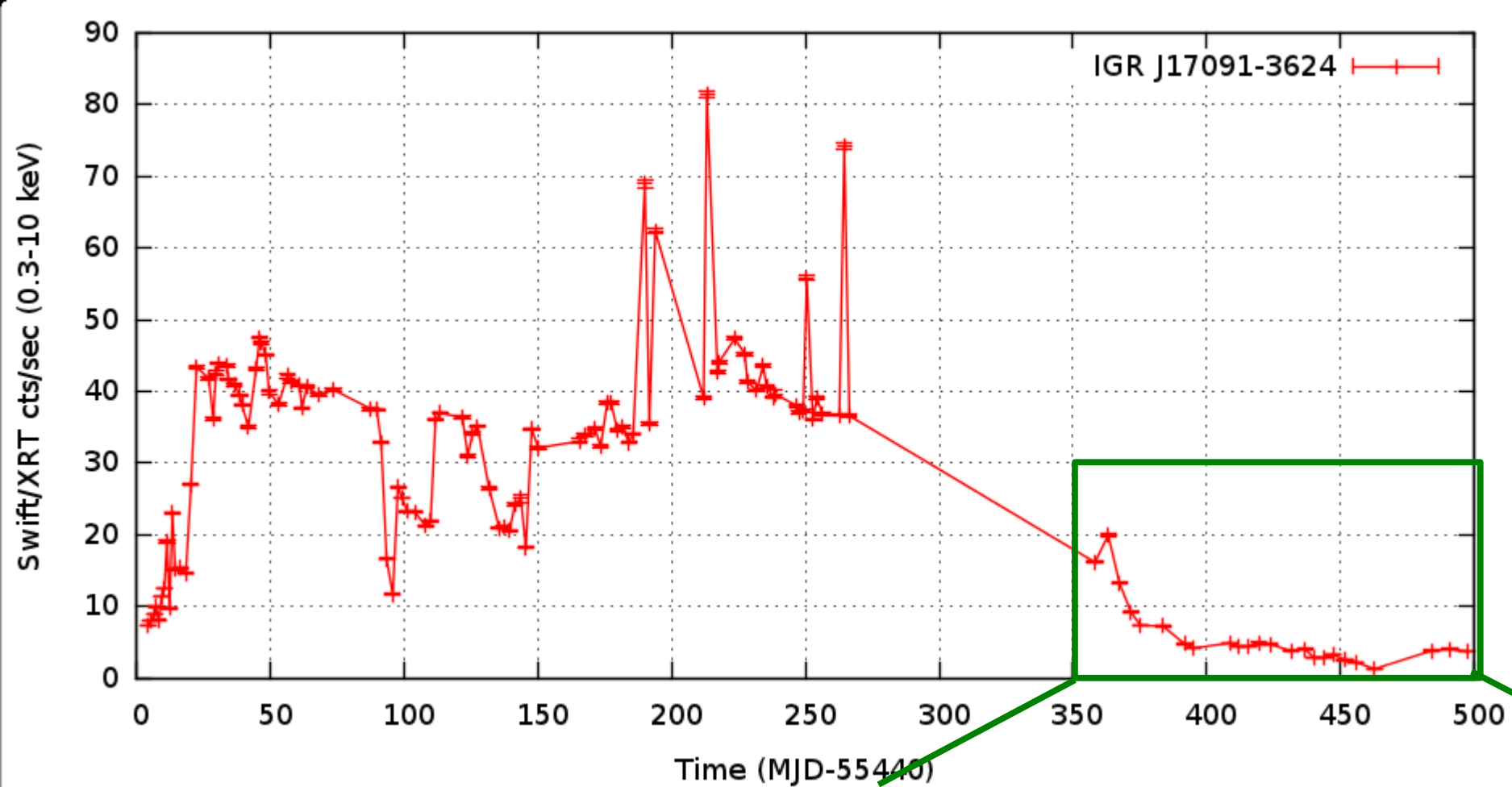
Heartbeats HID evolves
in the wrong way?



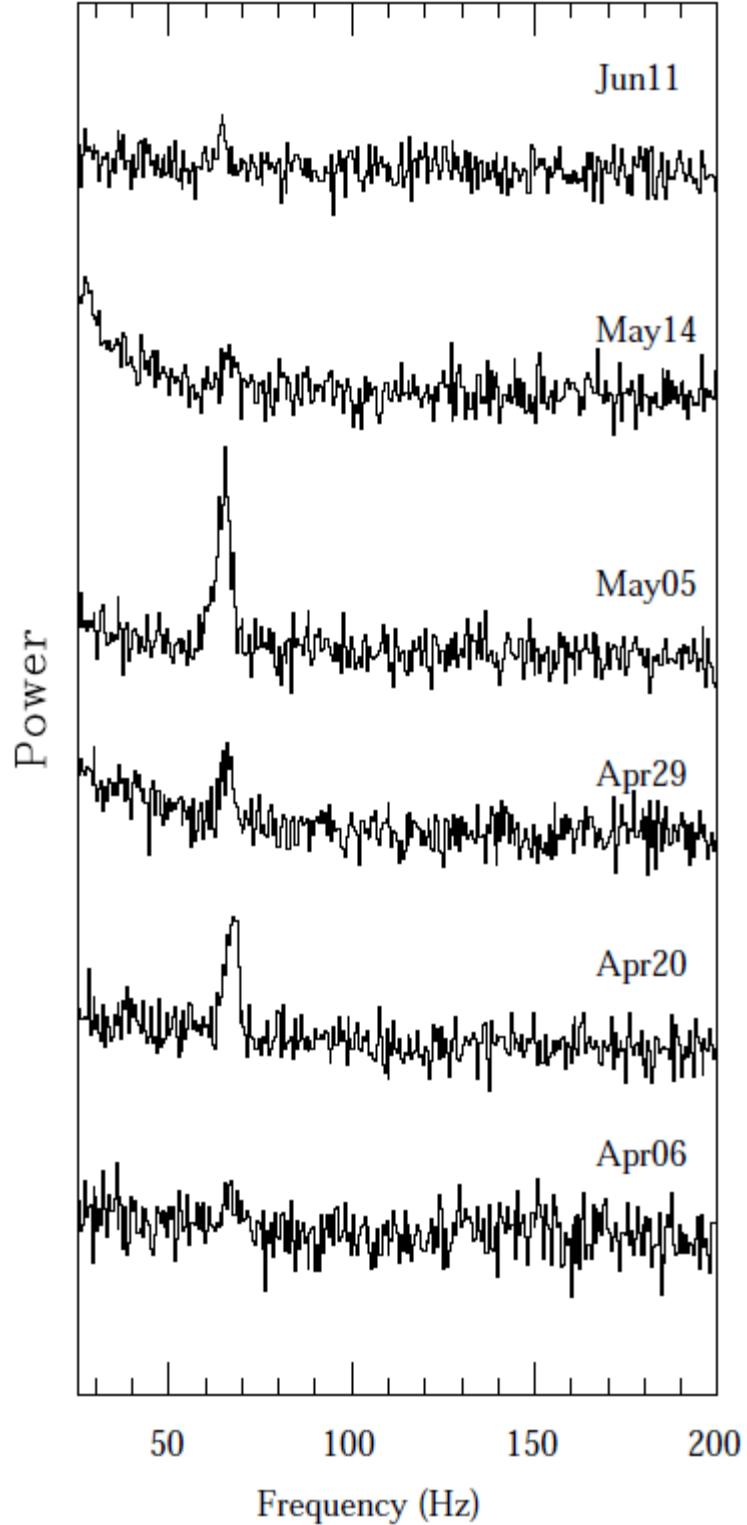




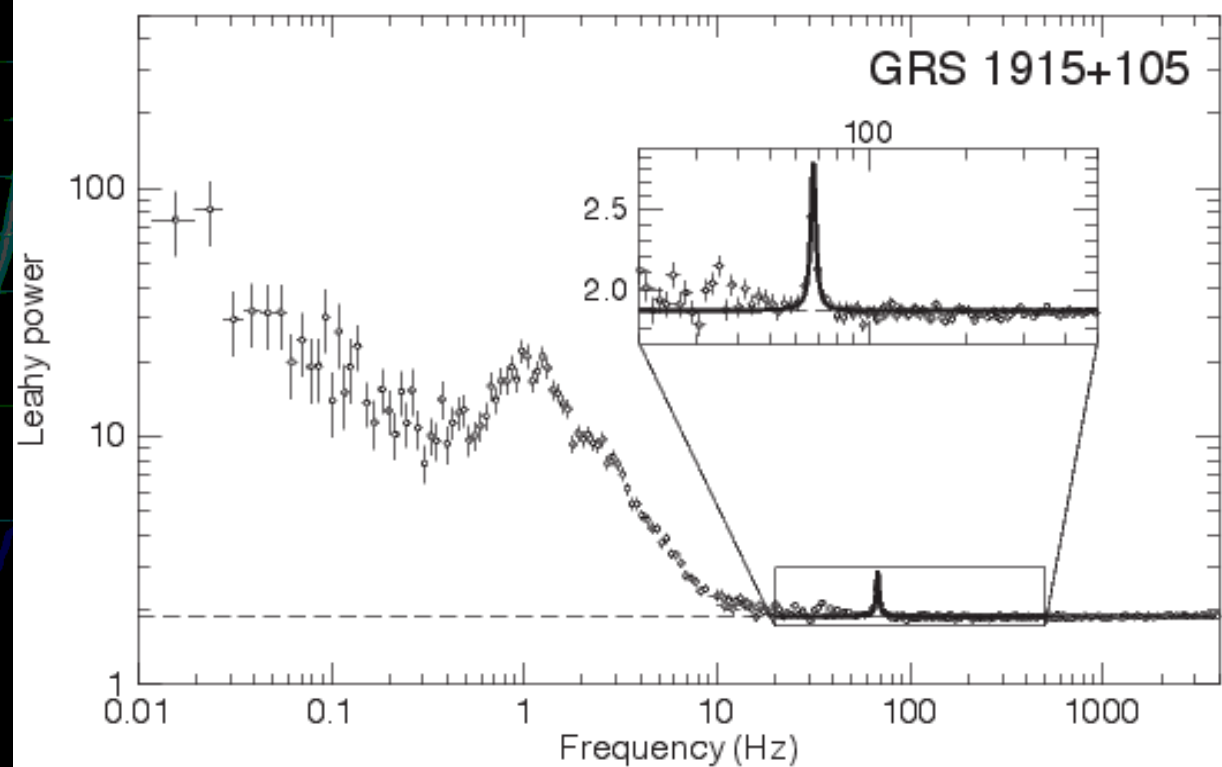
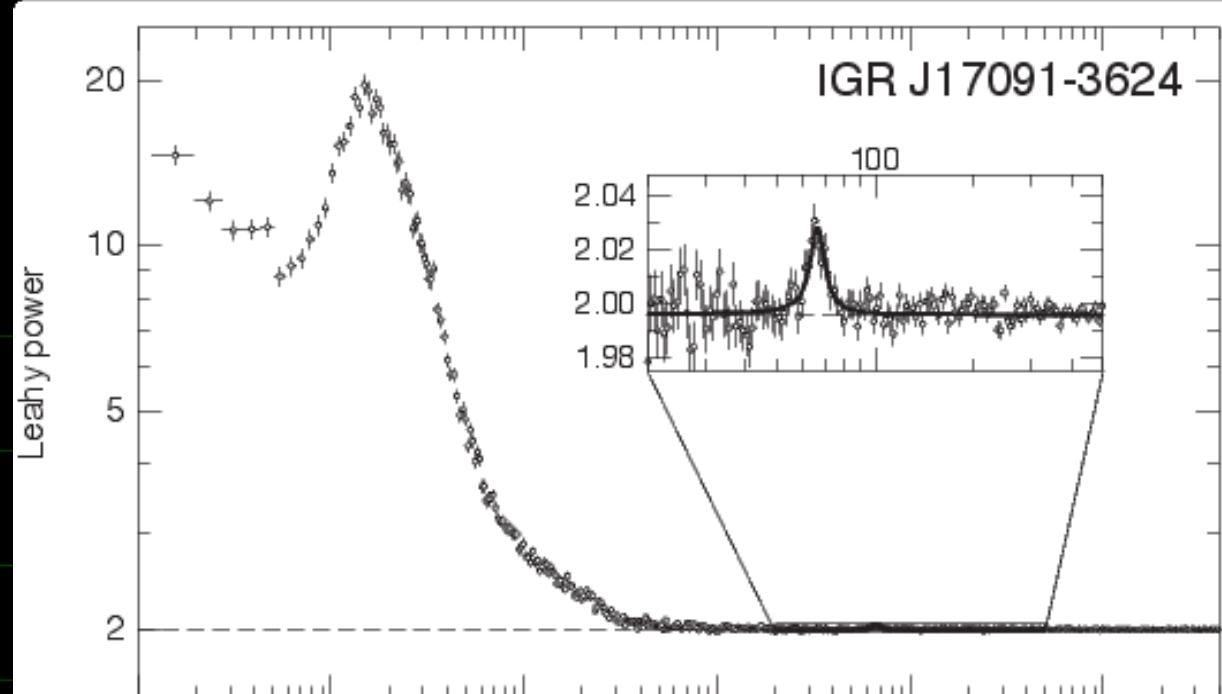




Still alive!!!
but at low flux....

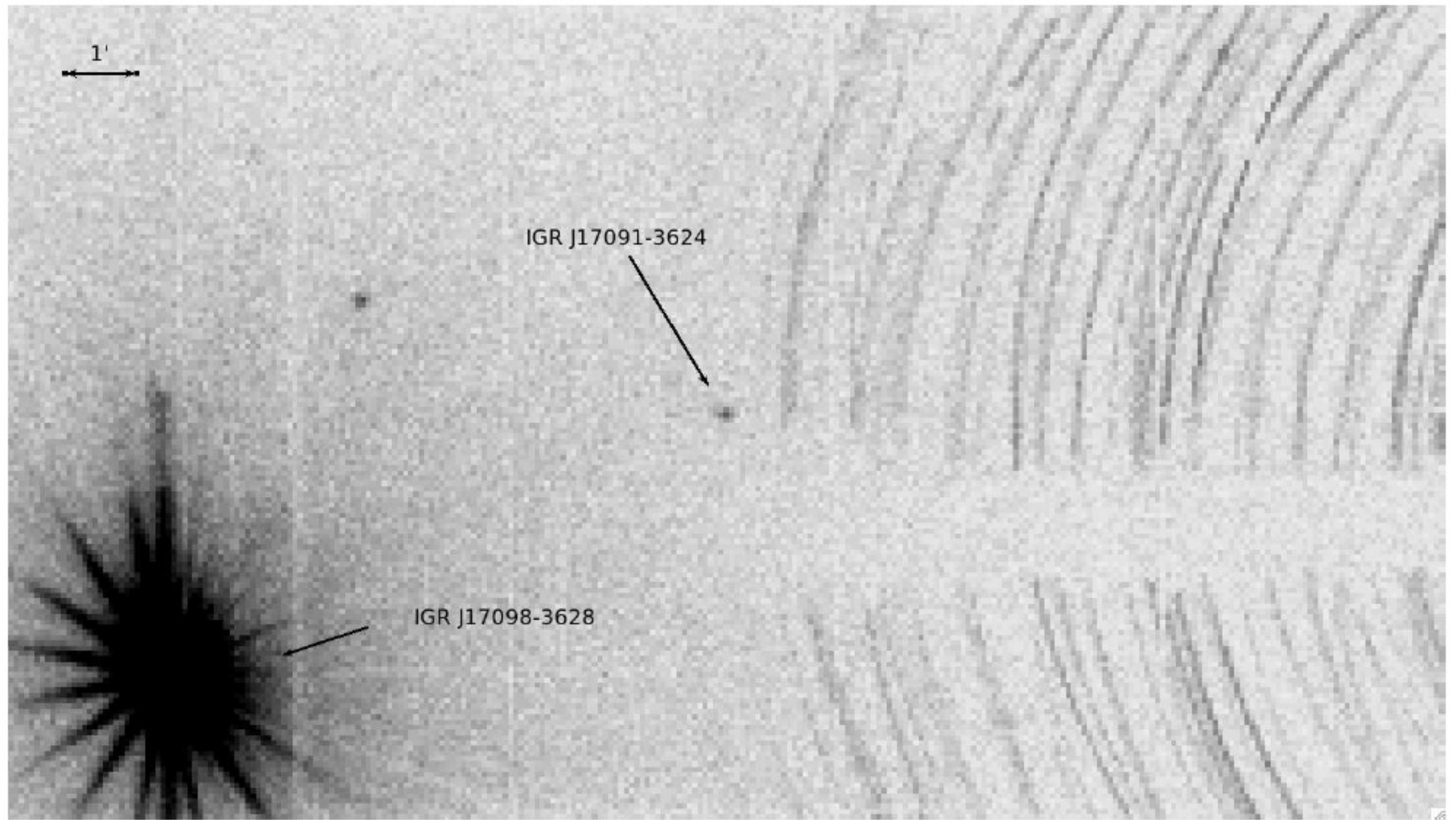




Morgan et al. 1997




Altamirano & Belloni 2012

...IGR J17091-3624 in quiescence ...

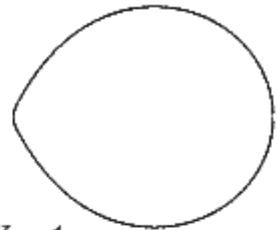


companion star 
 accretion disk and black hole 

 ←-----→x
 Sun Mercury



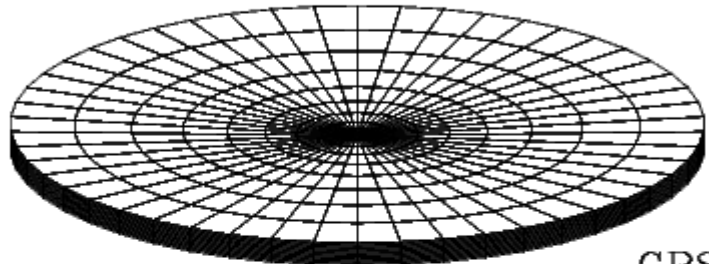
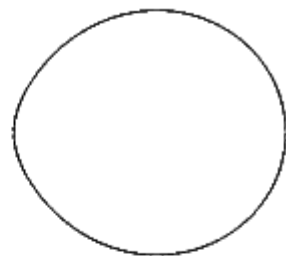
LMC X-3



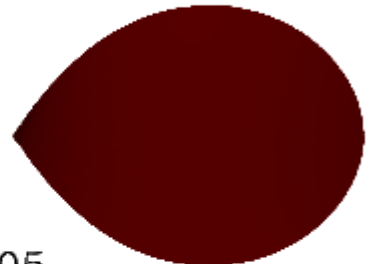
LMC X-1



Cyg X-1




GRS 1915+105





 XTE J1650-500


 XTE J1118+480



 XTE J1859+226


 GRS 1009-45


 GRS 1124-683


 SAX J1819.3-2525


 GS 2000+25

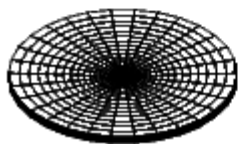

 H1705-250


 GRO J1655-40


 A0620-00


 GRO J0422+32


 XTE J1550-564



GS 2023+338



GS 1354-64



GX 339-4



4U 1543-47

