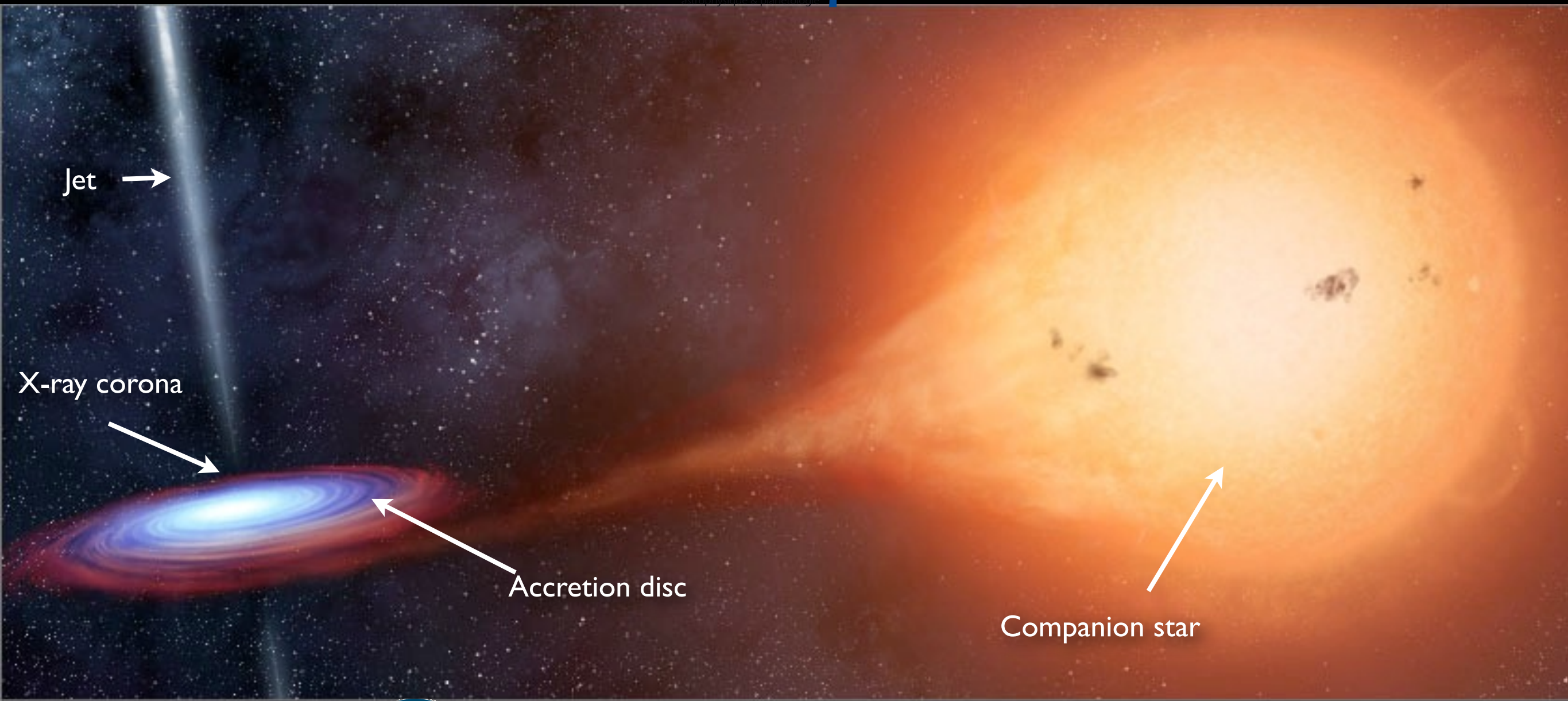
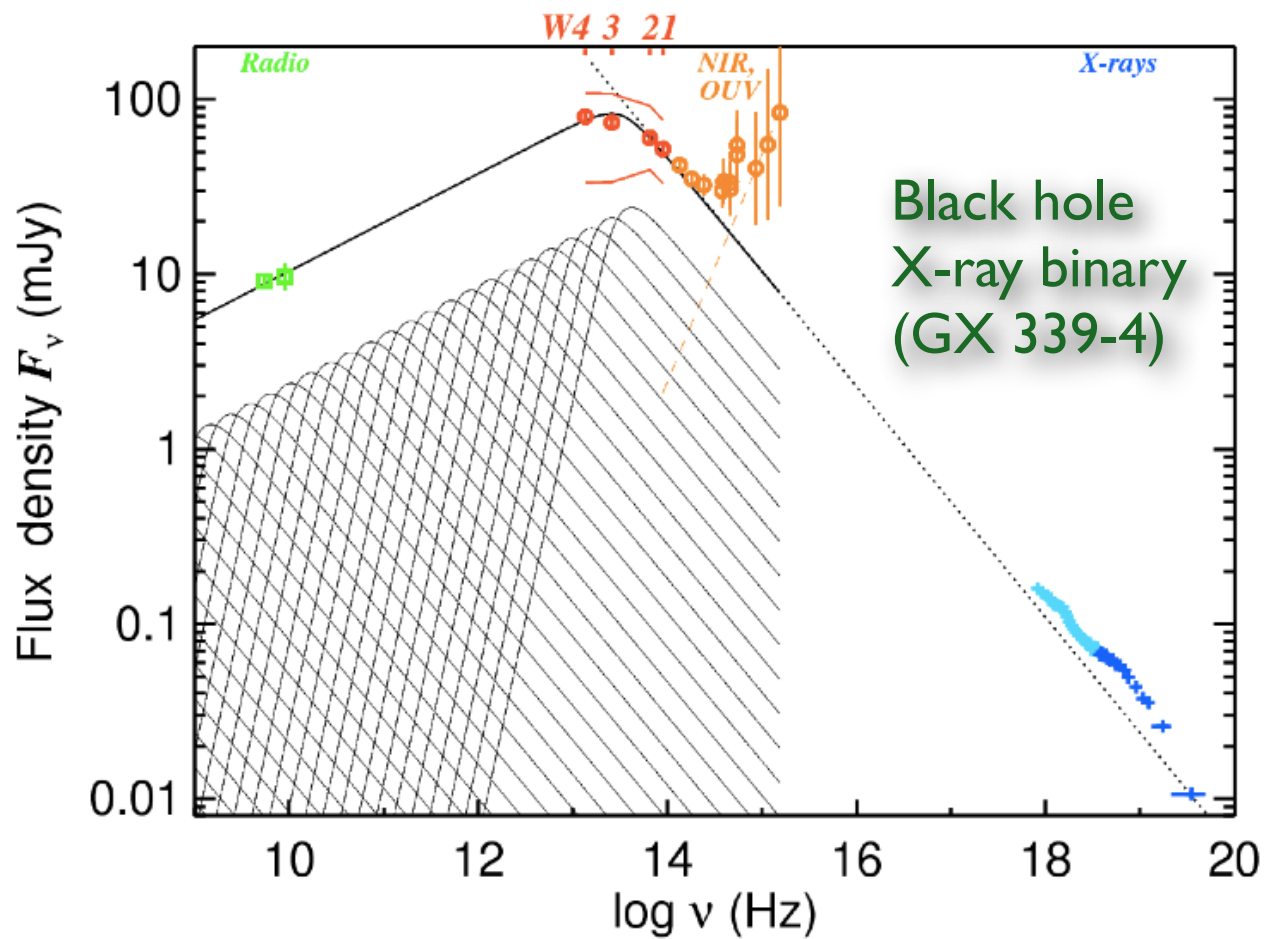


# An internal shock model for the emission of compact jets in X-ray binaries

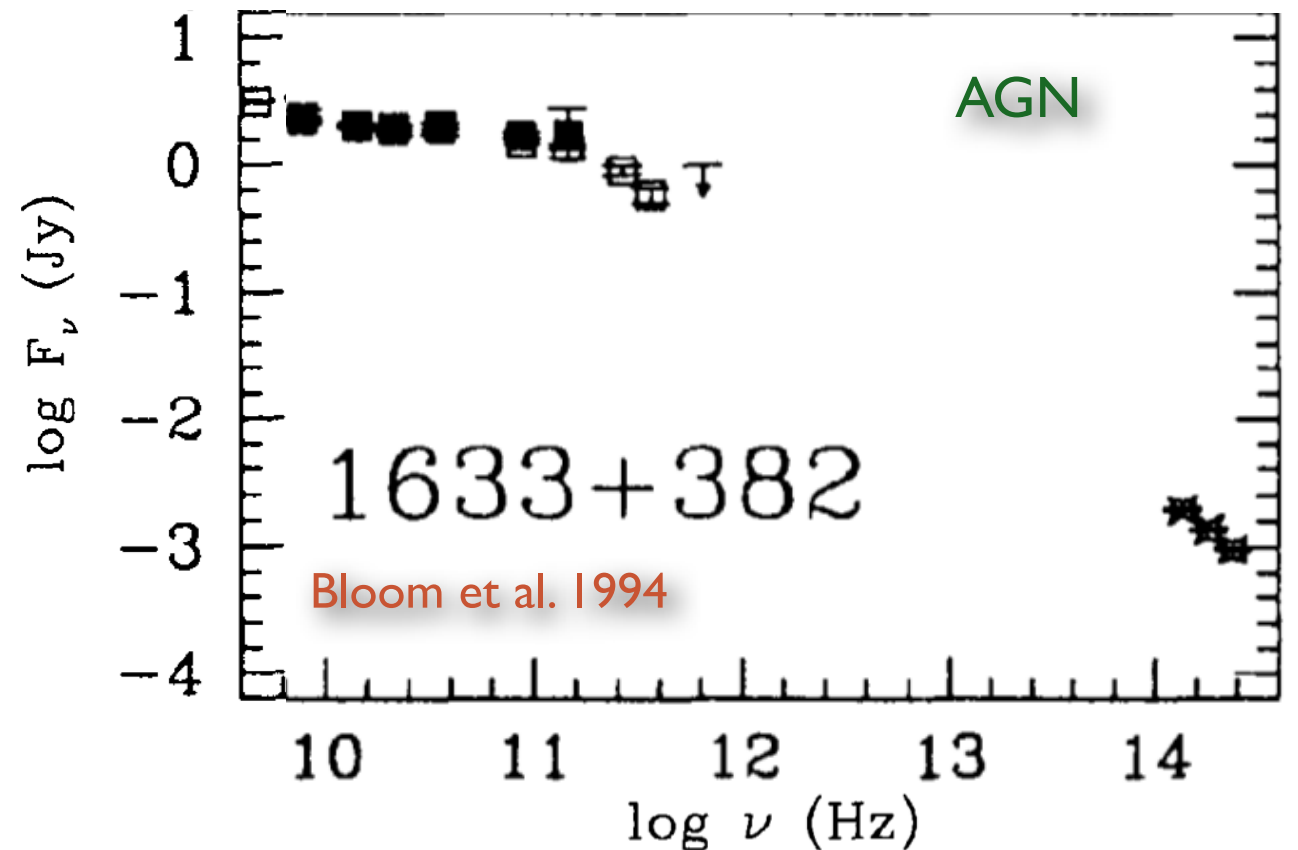
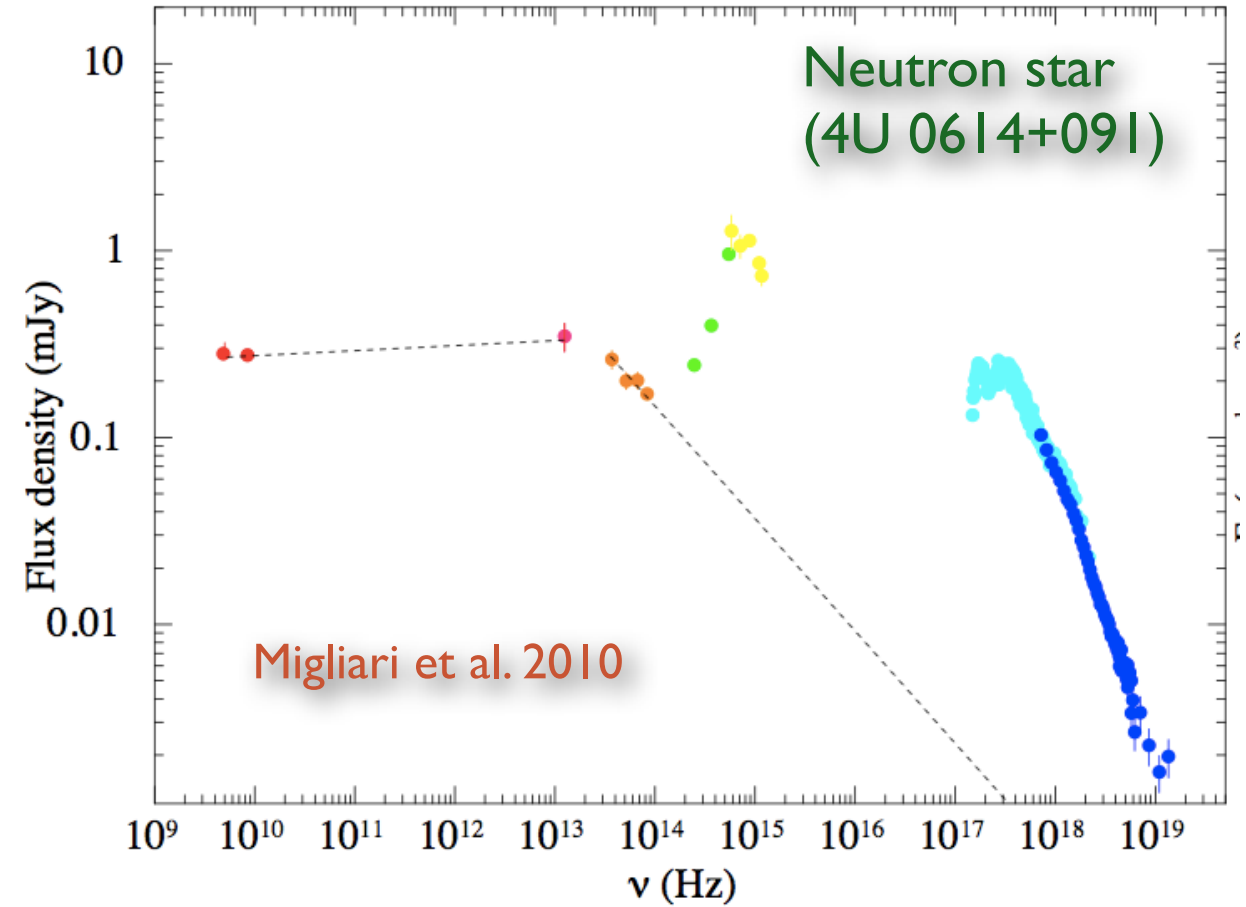
Julien Malzac



# Observed Spectral Energy Distribution of Compact Jets



Gandhi et al. 2011  
 see also Corbel & Fender 2002, Chaty et al. 2011;  
 Rahoui et al 2012; Corbel et al. 2013; Russell et al.  
 2013...

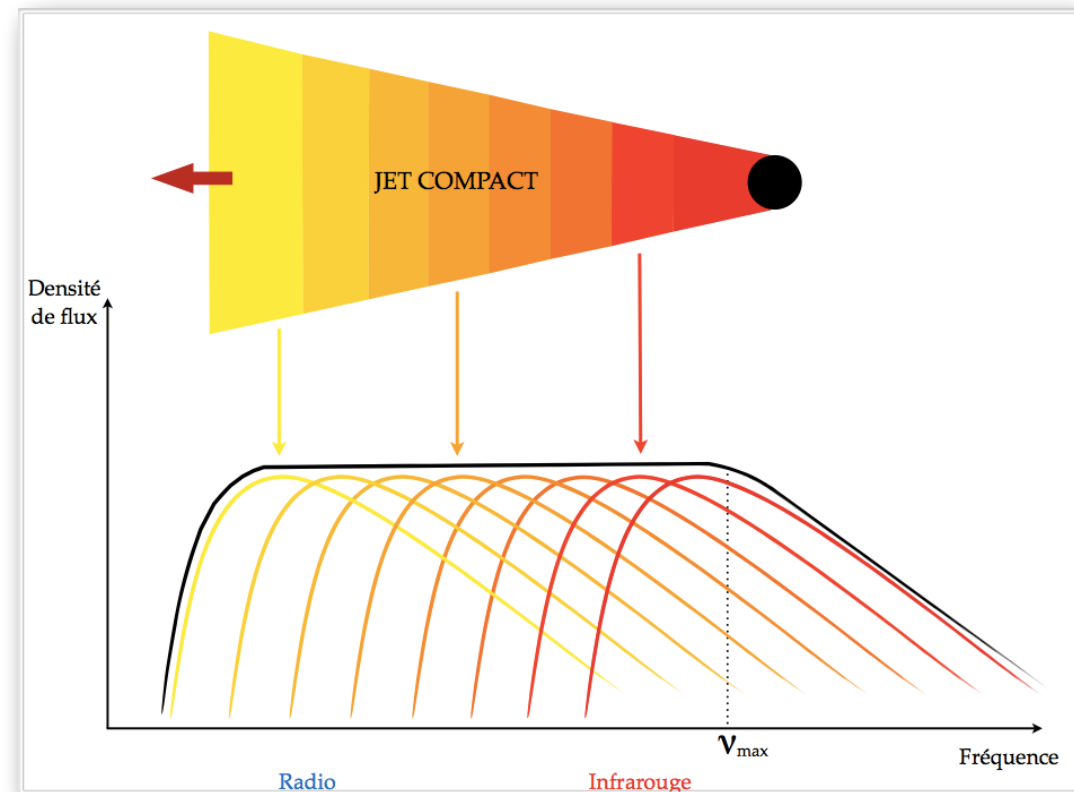
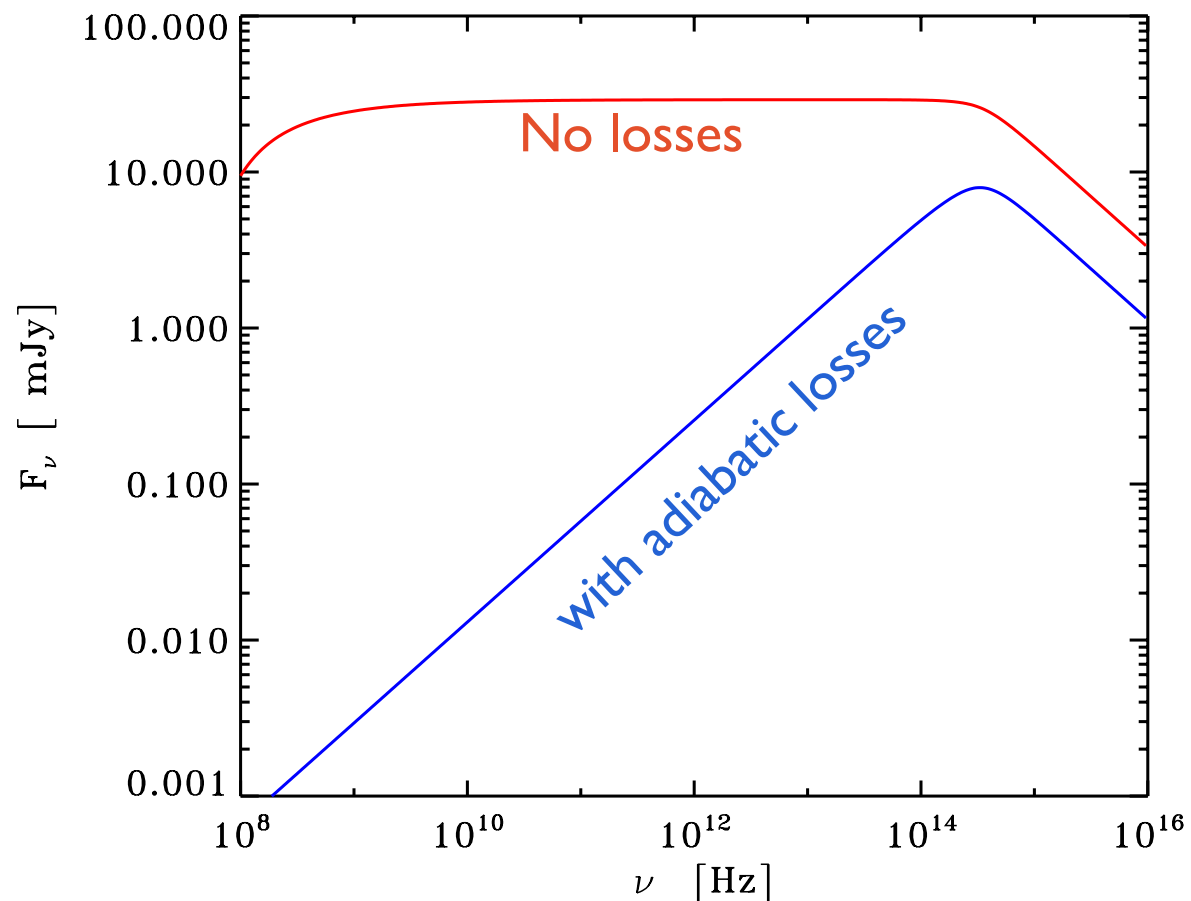


# Standard conical jet emission model (Blandford & Koeningl 1979)

- Synchrotron radiation from a population of relativistic leptons travelling down the jet

$$n_e(\gamma_e) \propto \gamma_e^{-p}$$

- Energy losses neglected



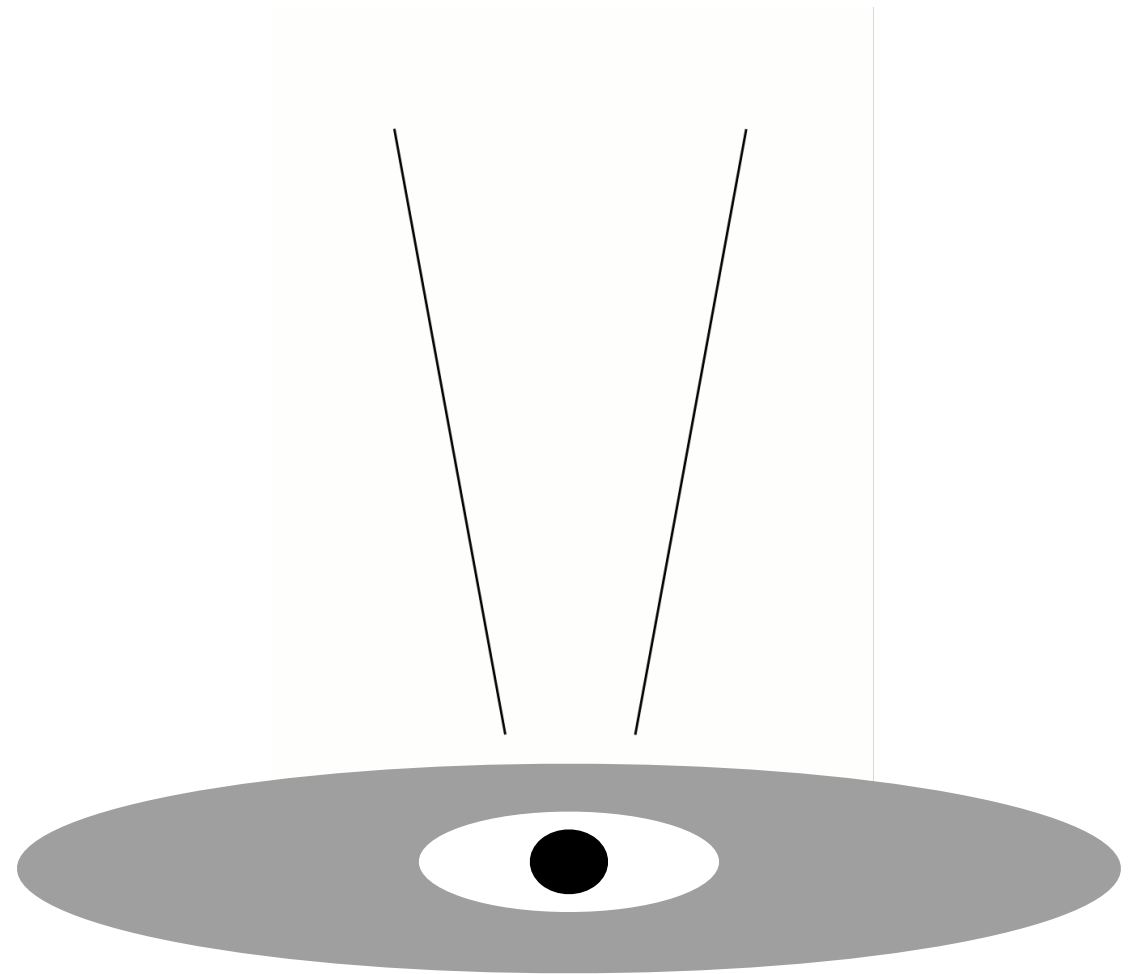
(M. Coriat)

- ➔ Adiabatic expansion energy losses:
- ➔ strongly inverted SED
- ➔ need to compensate for losses

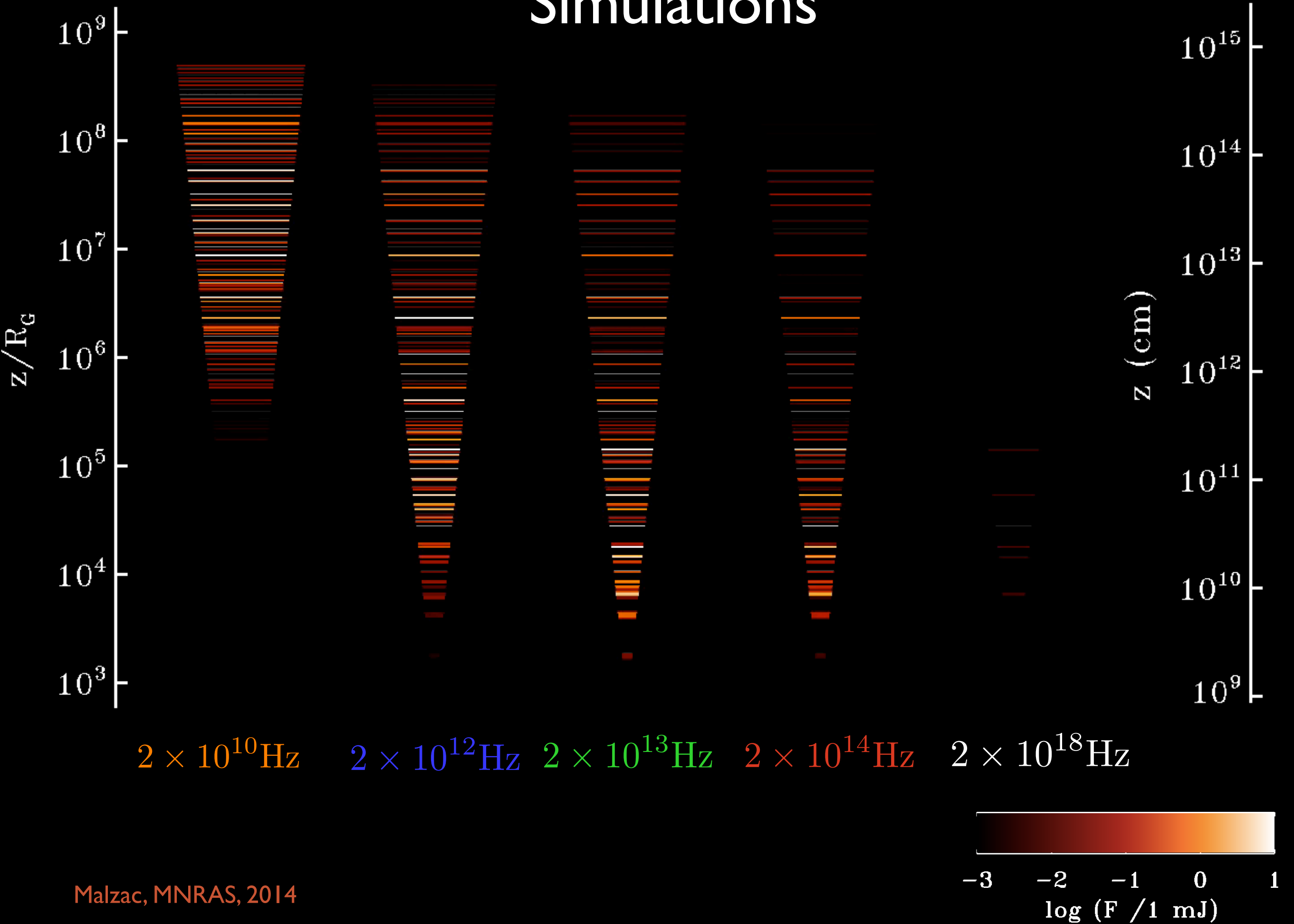


# Internal shock model

- Jet= 'shells' ejected a time intervals  $\sim t_{\text{dyn}}$  with randomly variable Lorentz factors
- Faster shells catch up with slower shells and collide
- Shocks, particle acceleration, and emission of synchrotron radiation
- Hierarchical merging process

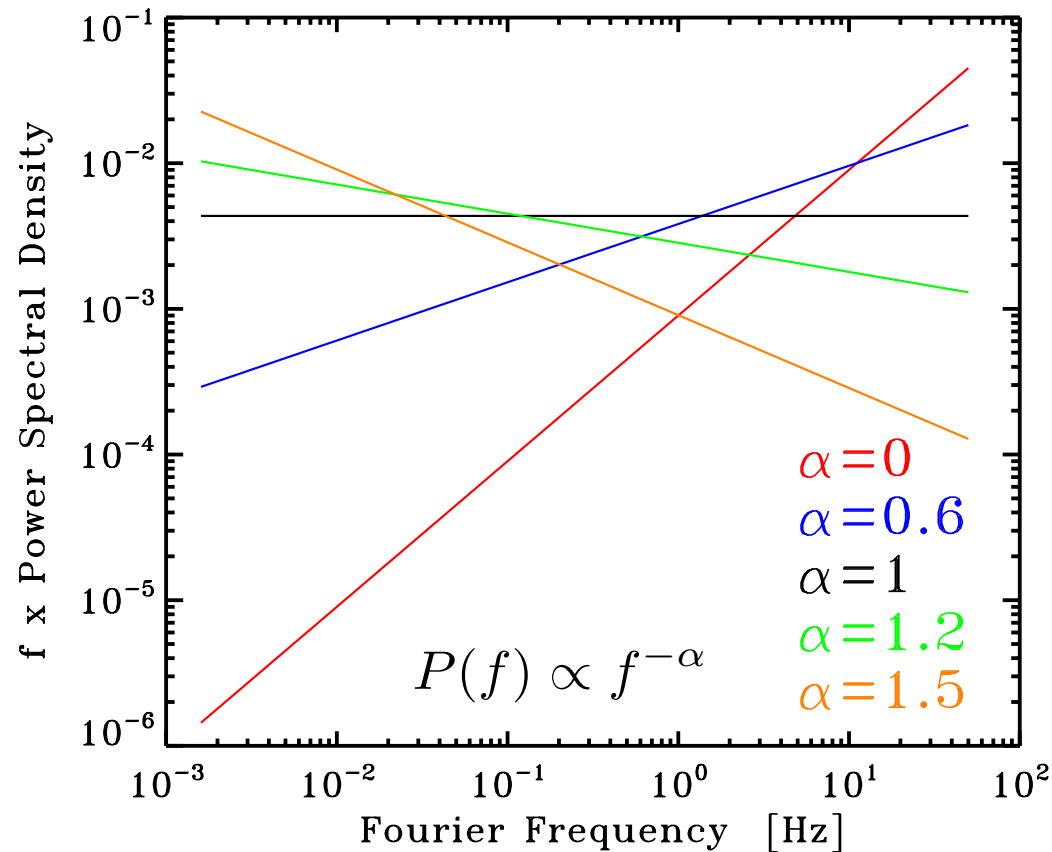


# Simulations

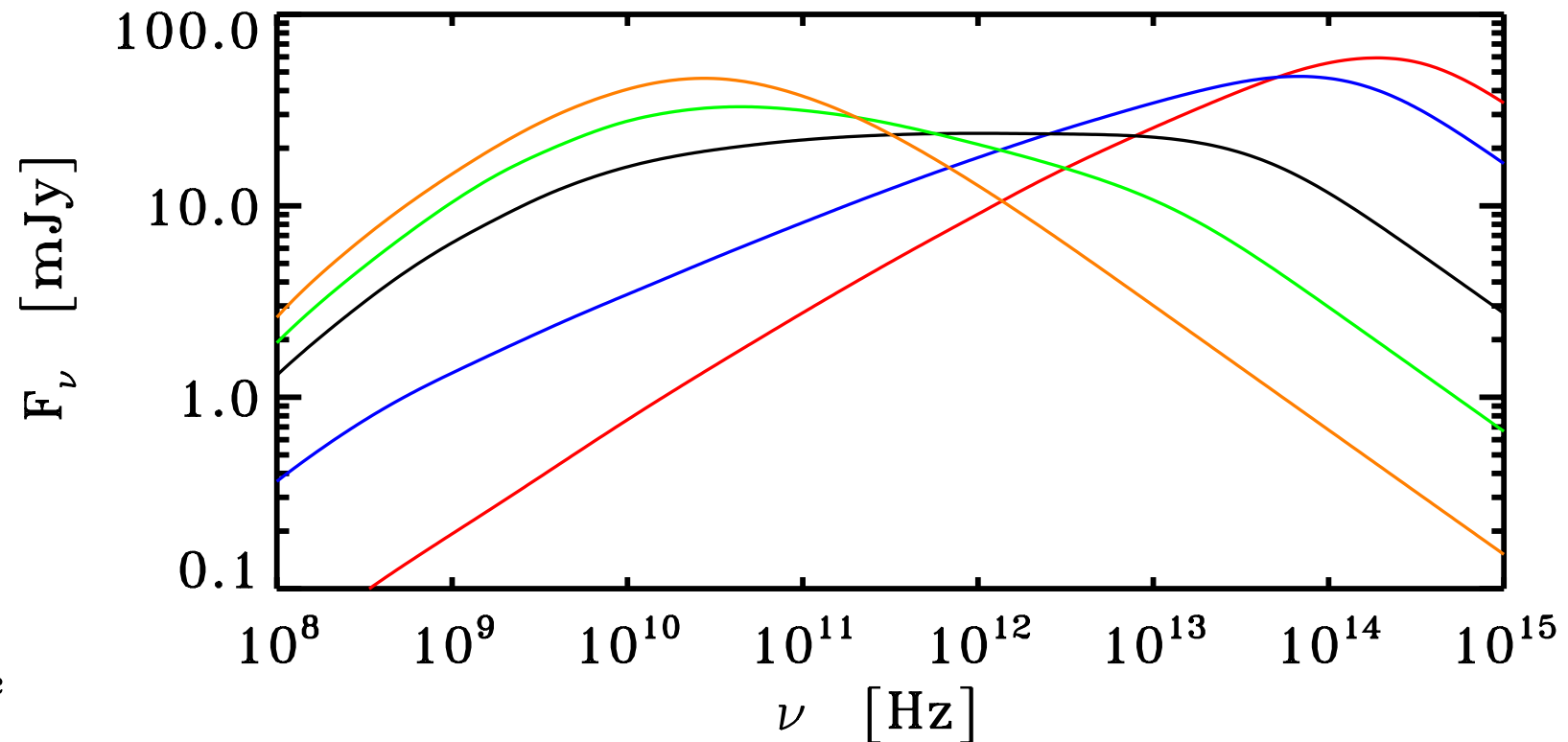


# Can shock dissipation balance energy losses ?

- Dissipation profile and SED sensitive to Fourier PSD of input Lorentz factor fluctuations



PSD of Lorentz factor fluctuations



Spectral energy distribution

➔ Flat radio-IR spectra produced for flicker noise Lorentz factor fluctuations



# Jet Lorentz factor fluctuations driven by accretion flow variability which is best traced by X-ray light curves

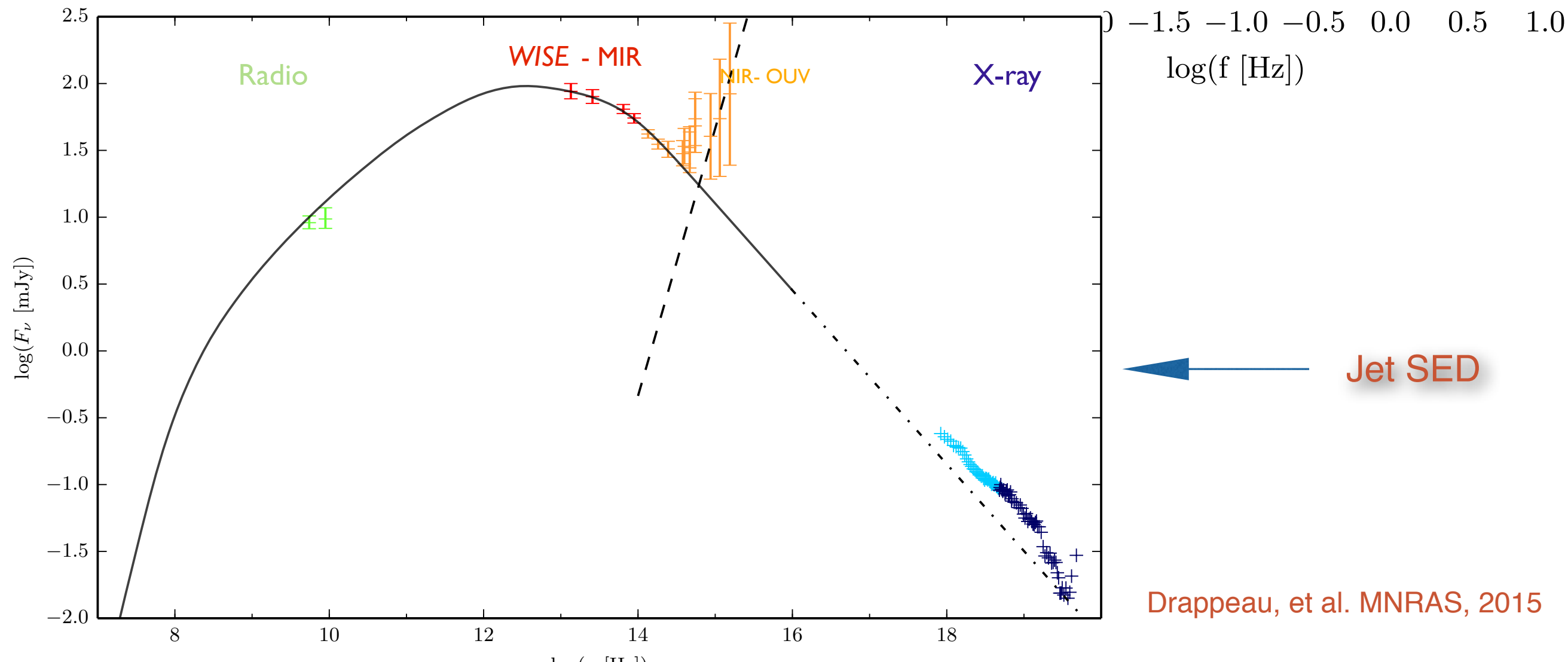
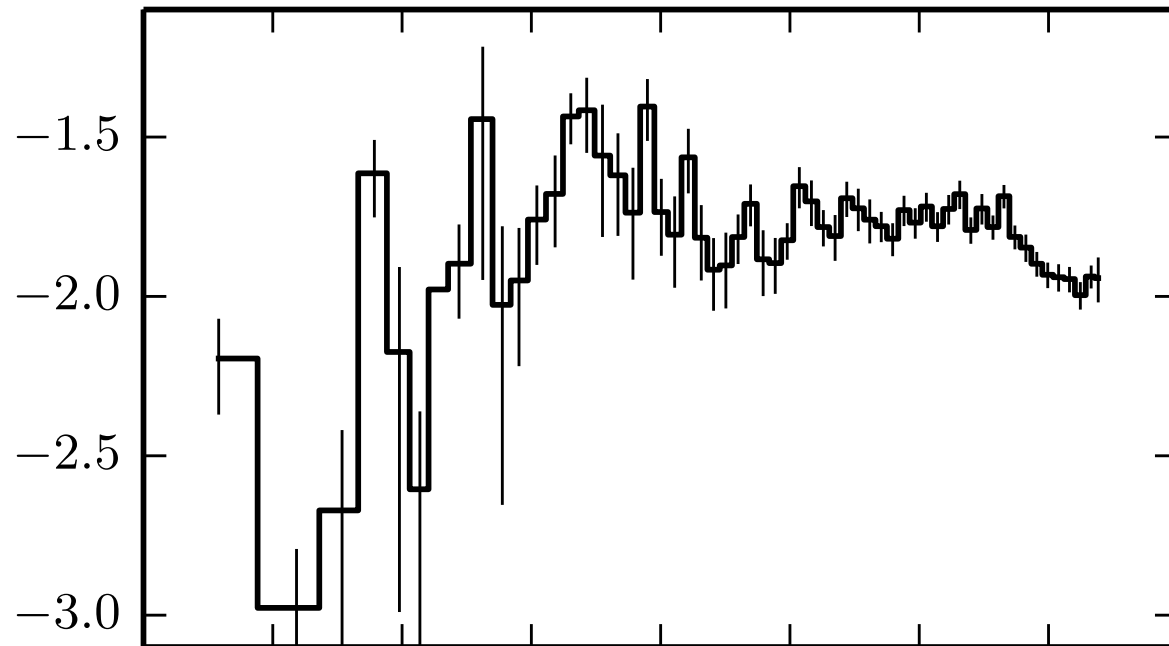
Fourrier PDS of X-ray light curve

=

Power spectrum of Lorentz factor fluctuation



$\log(f \times \text{Power} [(\text{rms}/\text{mean})^2])$

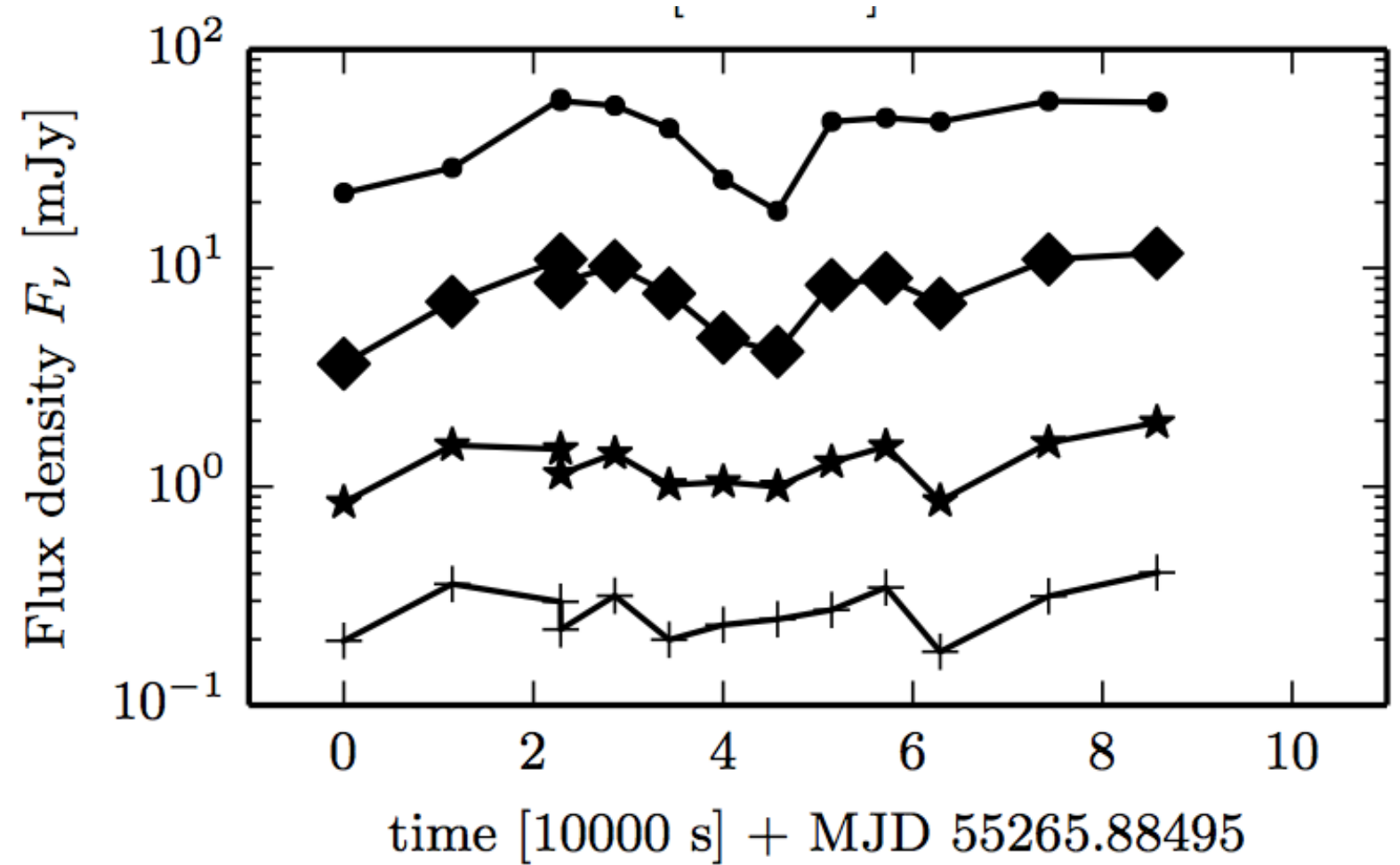


Drappeau, et al. MNRAS, 2015

## Observation

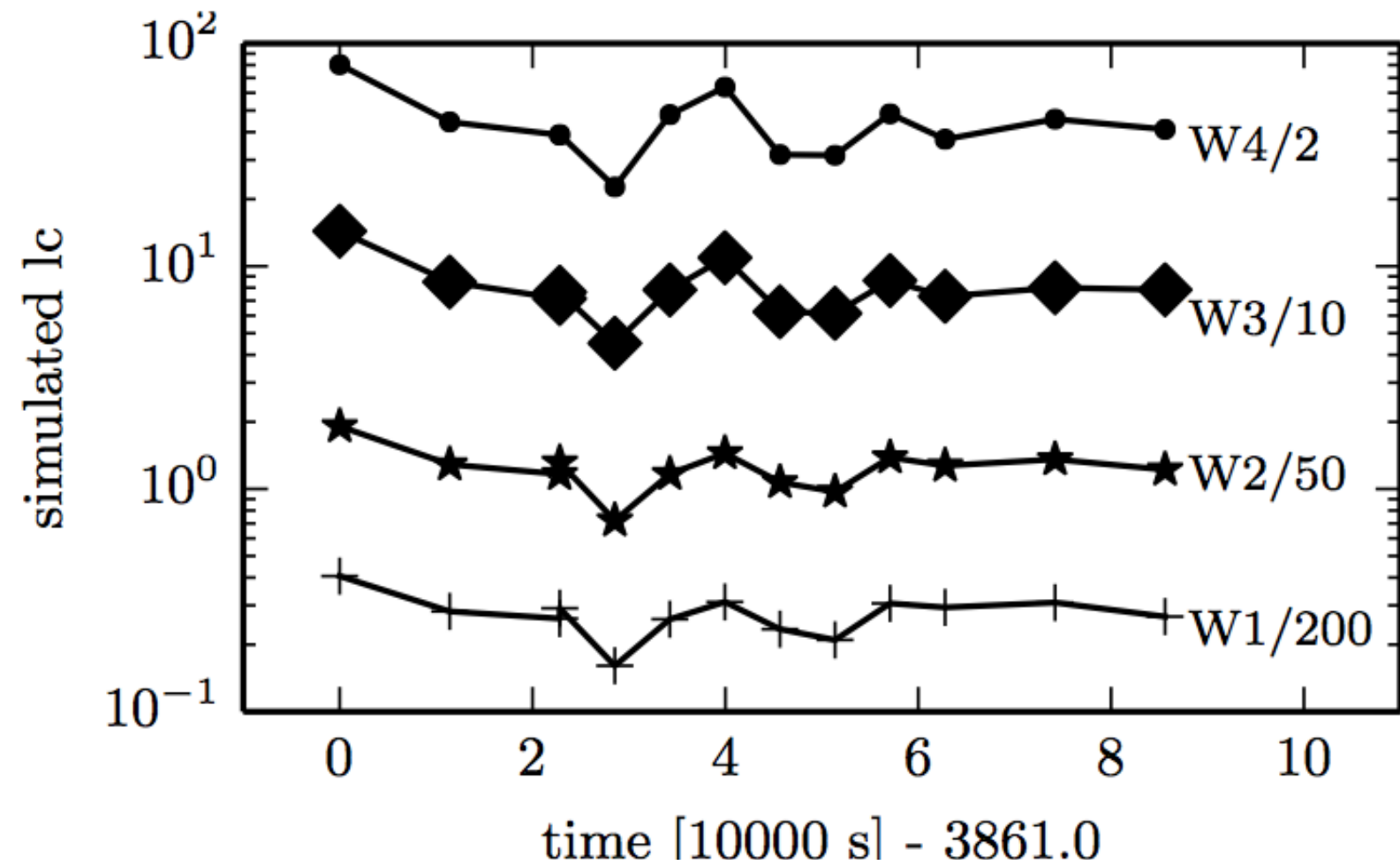
### Observed NIR light curves

(Gandhi et al. 2011)



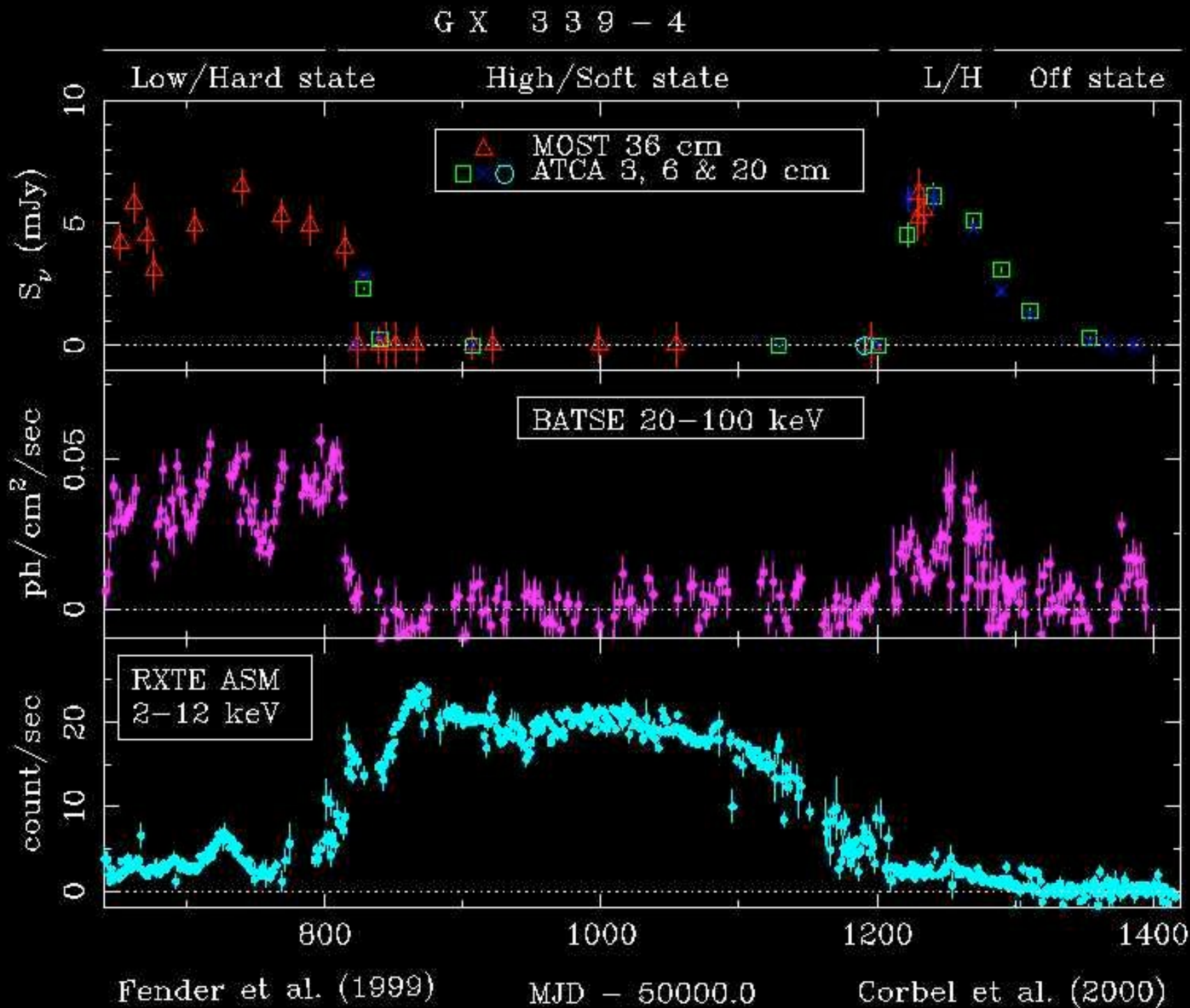
## Simulation

### Sample simulated light curves



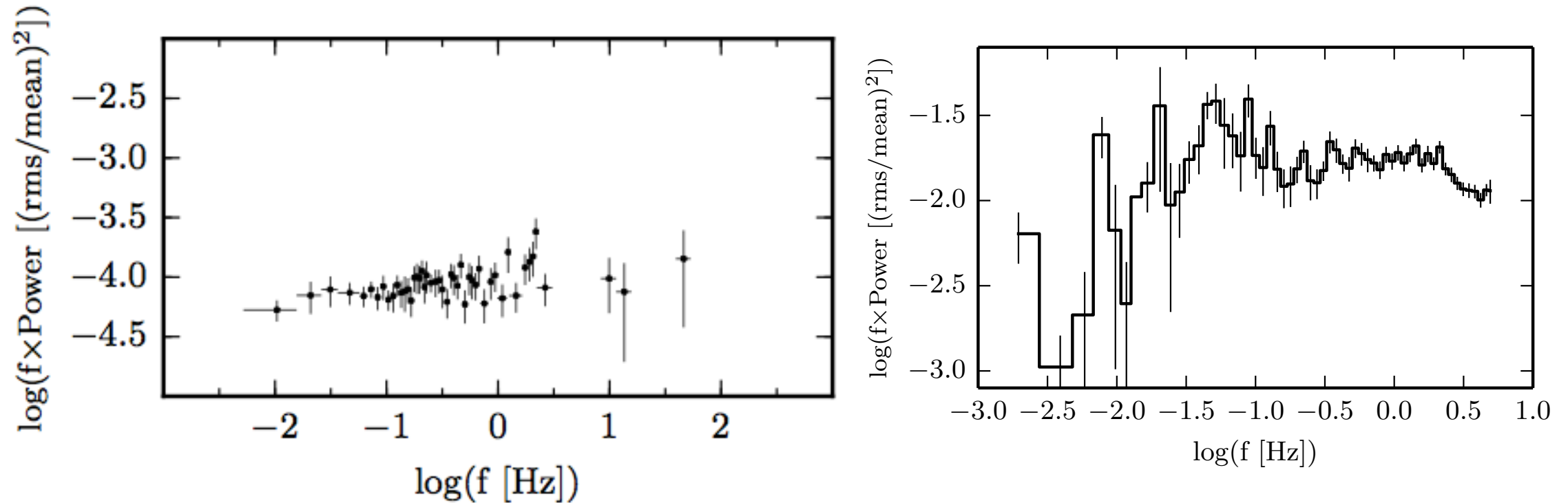


# X-ray/Radio correlations



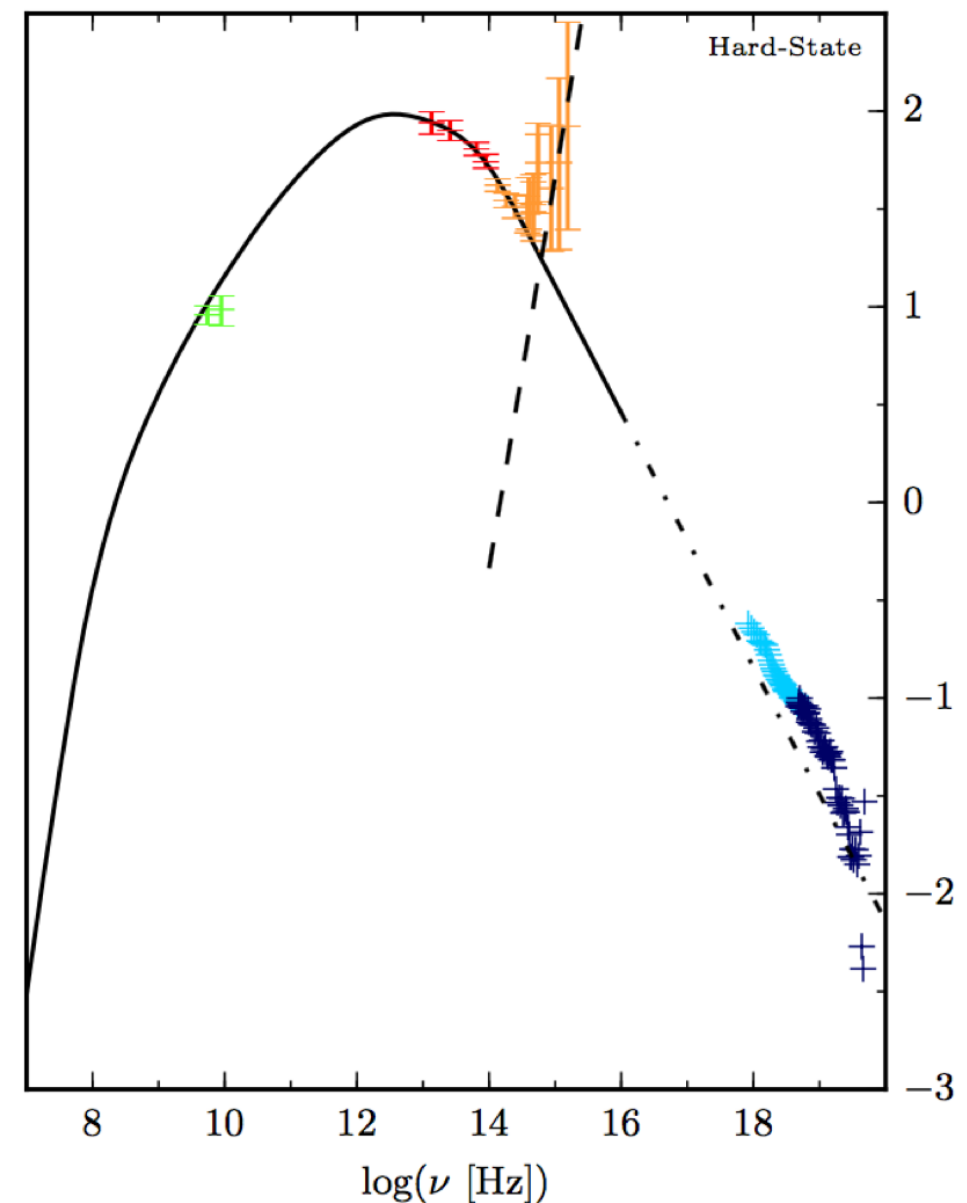
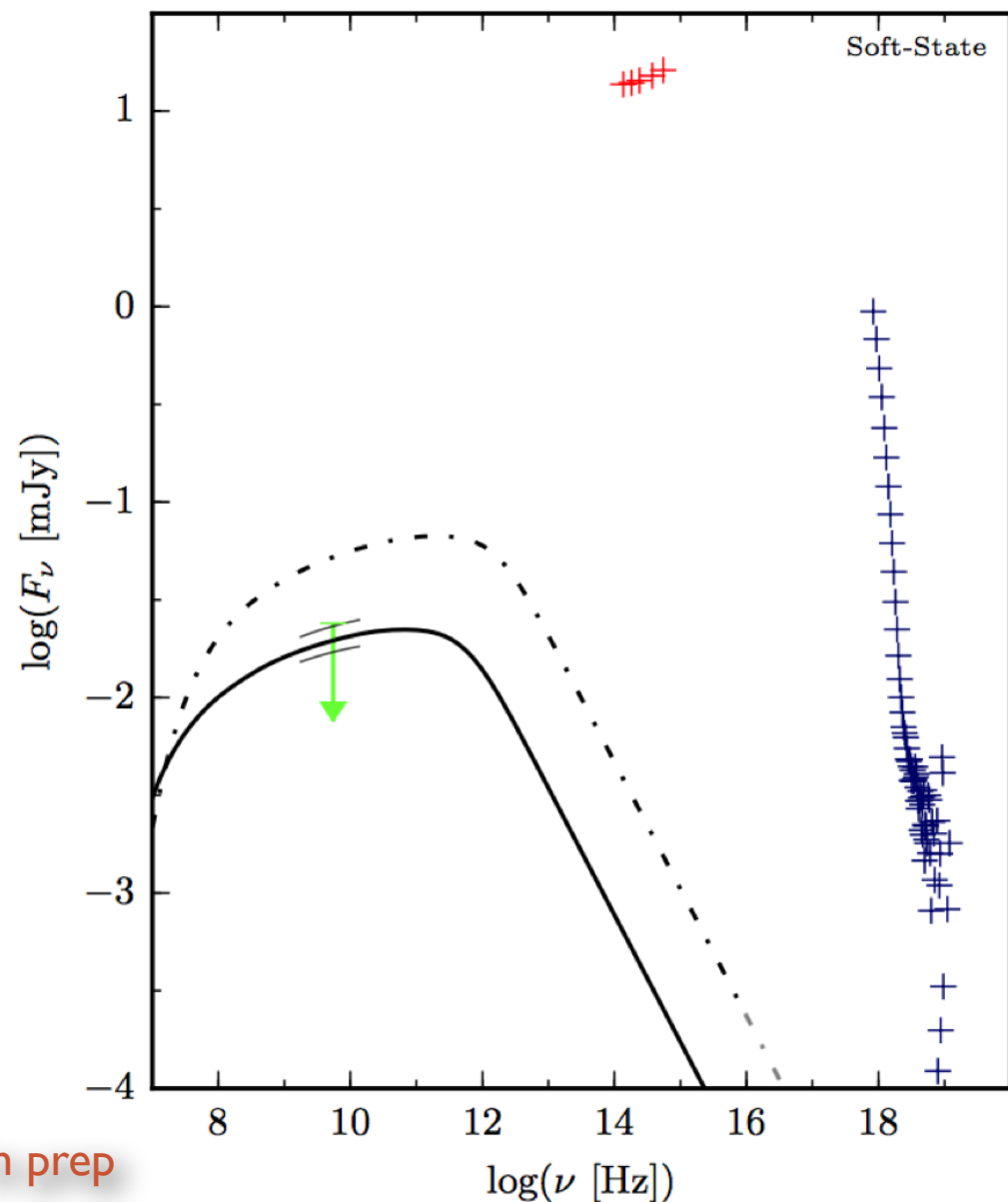
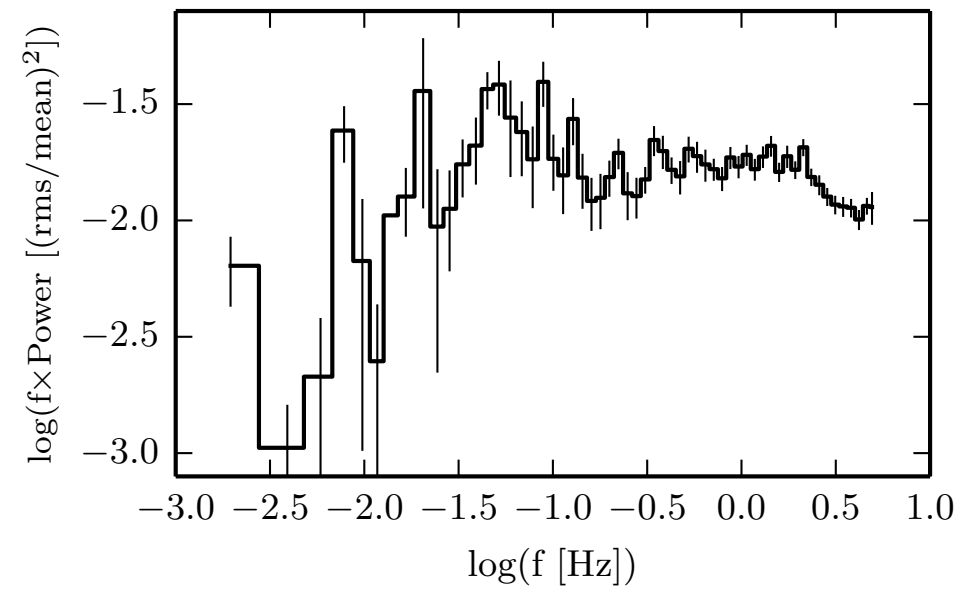
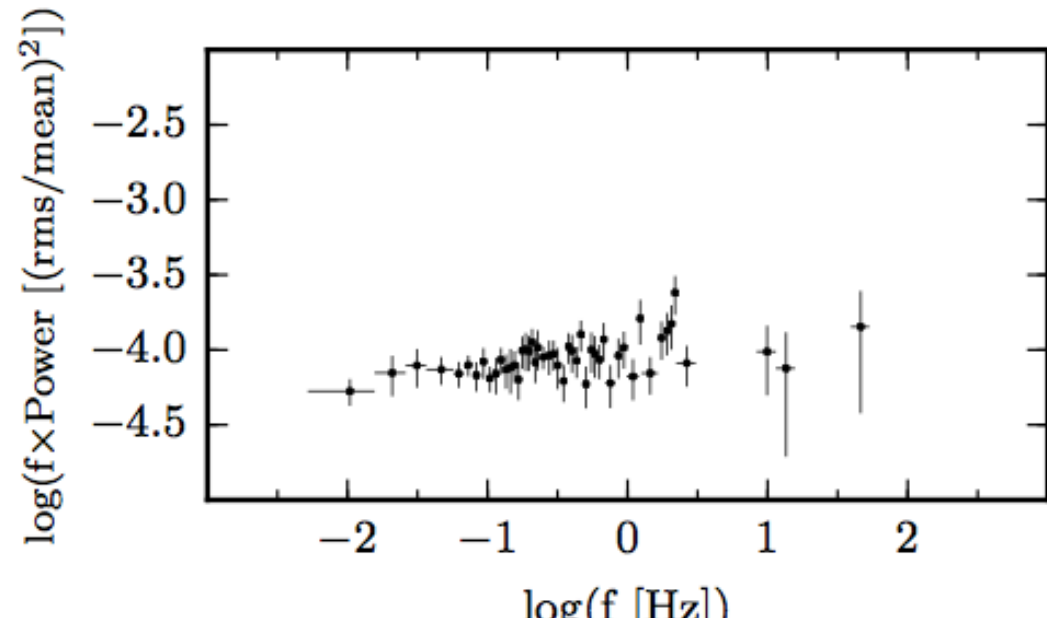
⇒ Jet quenched in the high soft state

# A dark jet in the soft state ?

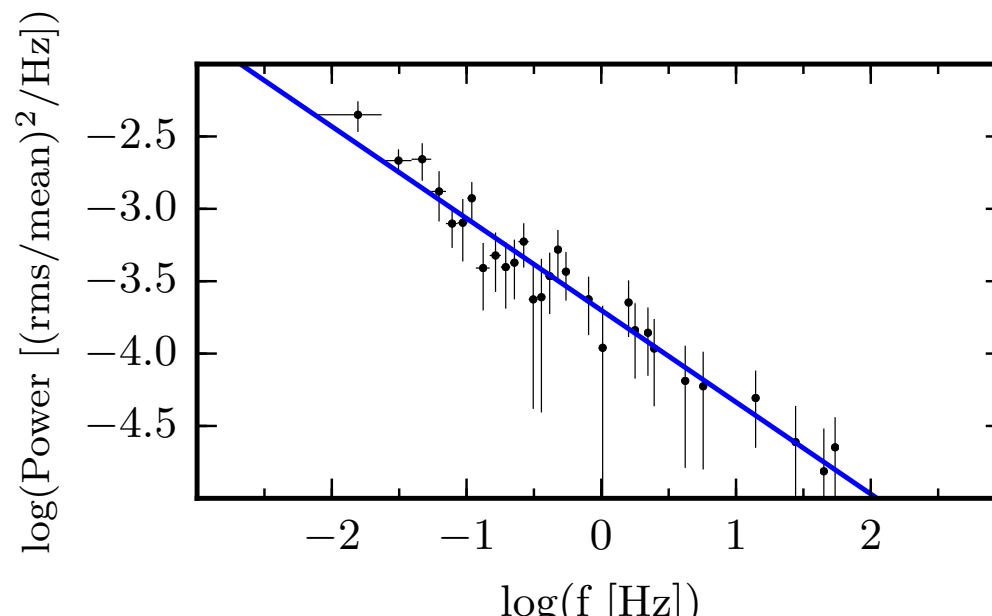
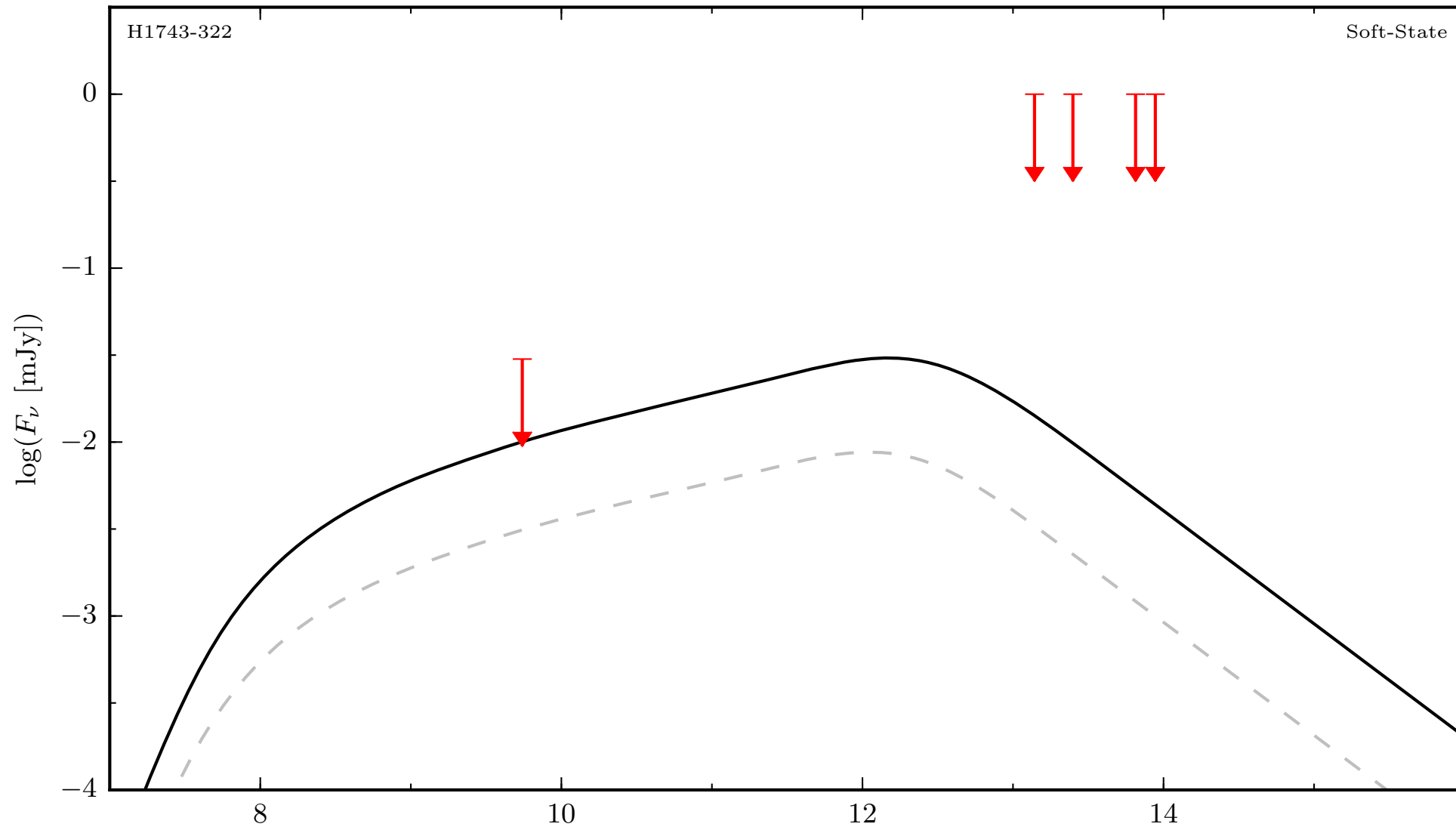


- Jet luminosity very sensitive to rms amplitude of fluctuations
- Disappearance of the jet in soft state associated to drop in X-ray variability ??
- Jet with same kinetic power as in hard state but radiatively inefficient ??

# A dark jet in the soft state ?



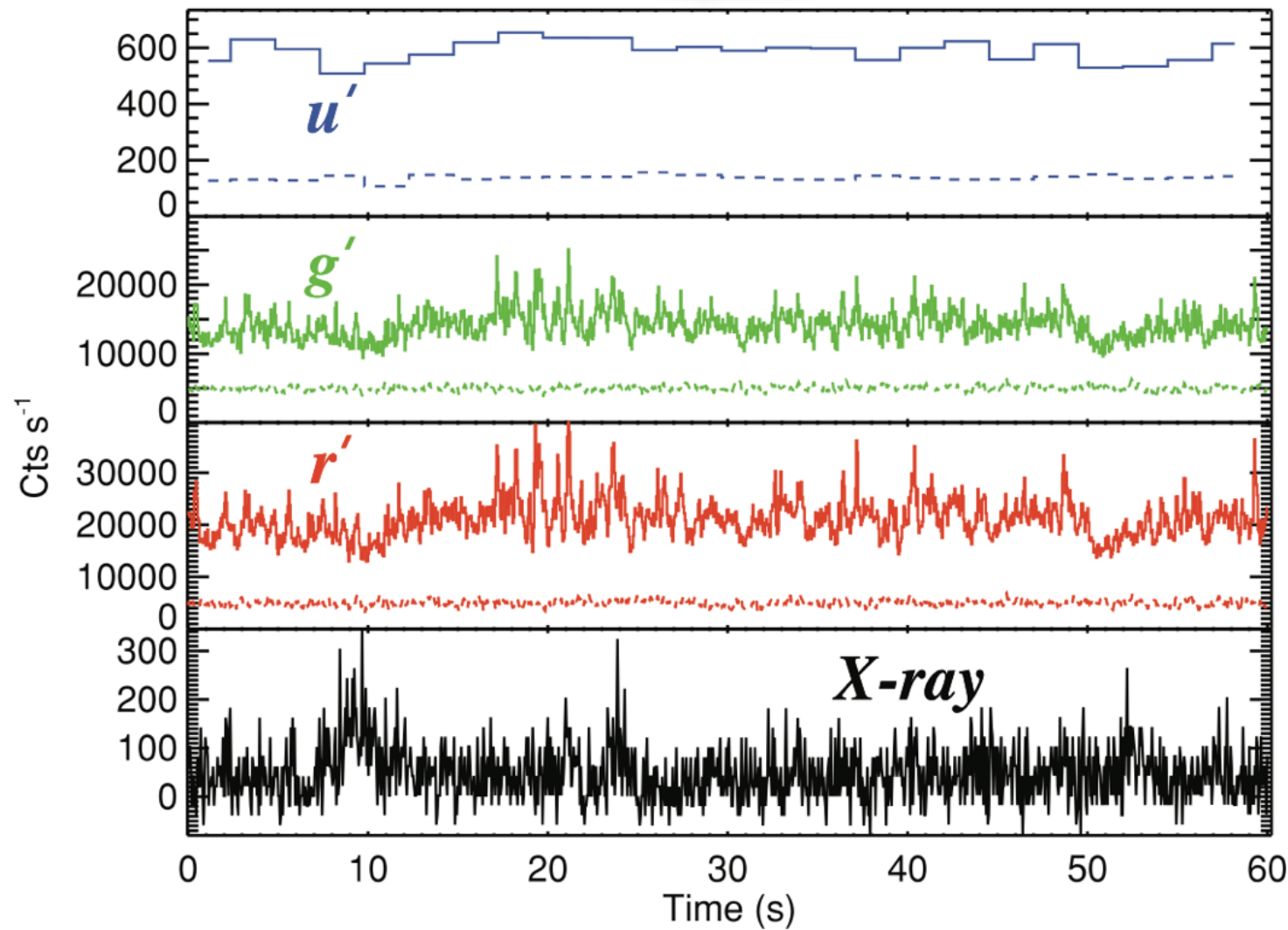
# Soft state of H1743-322



# Fast Jet Variability

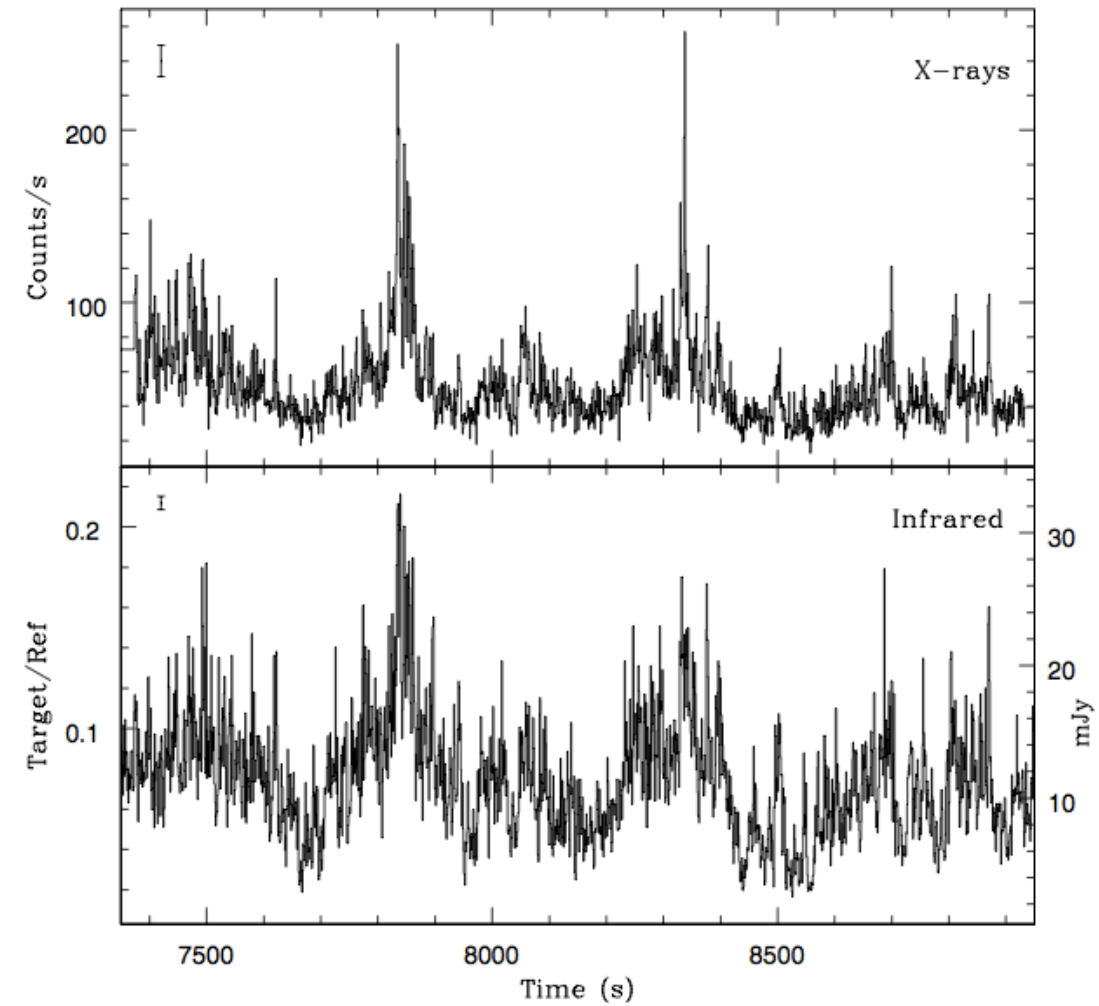
## Observations of GX 339-4

Optical



Gandhi et al. 2010

Infrared

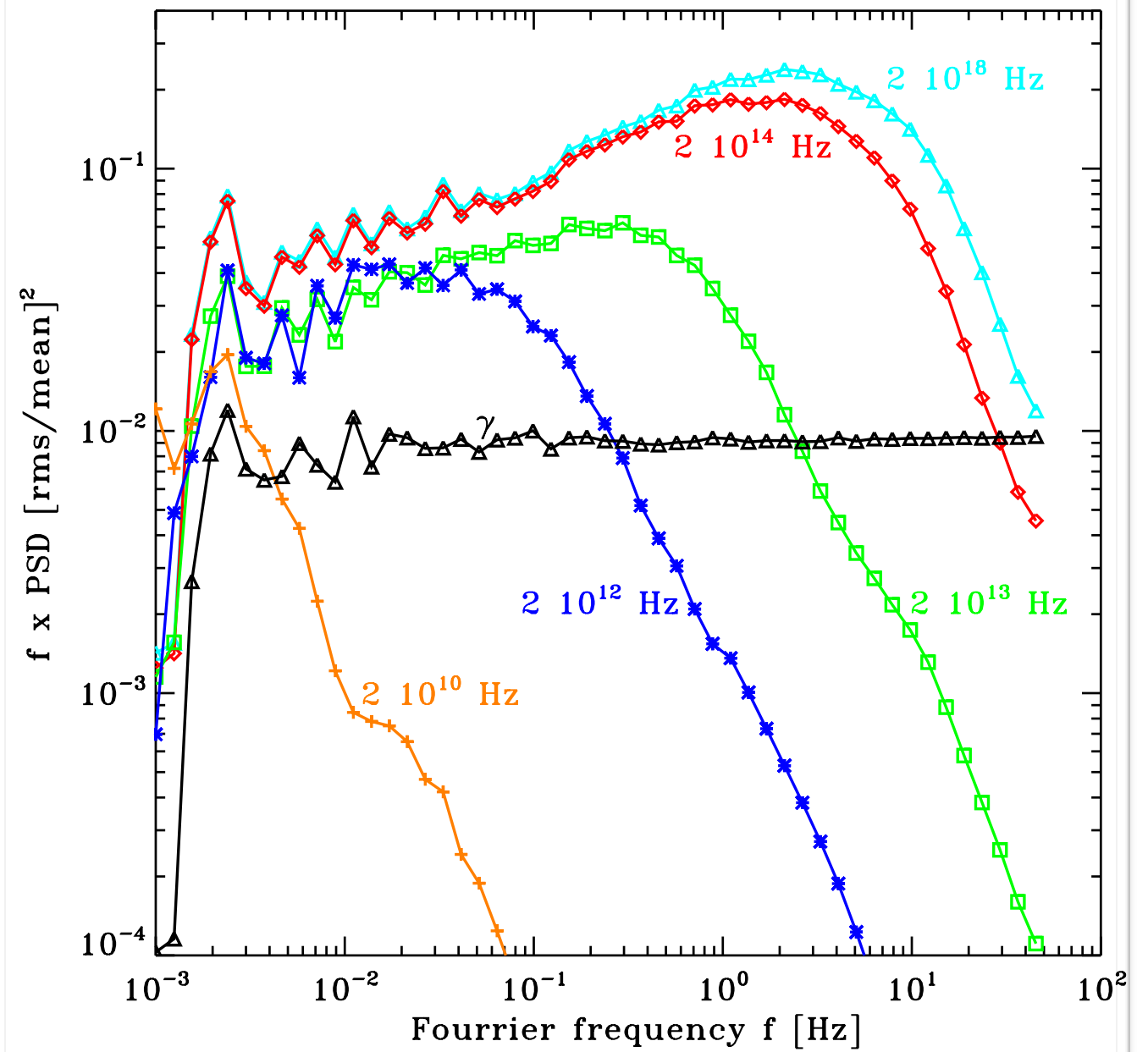
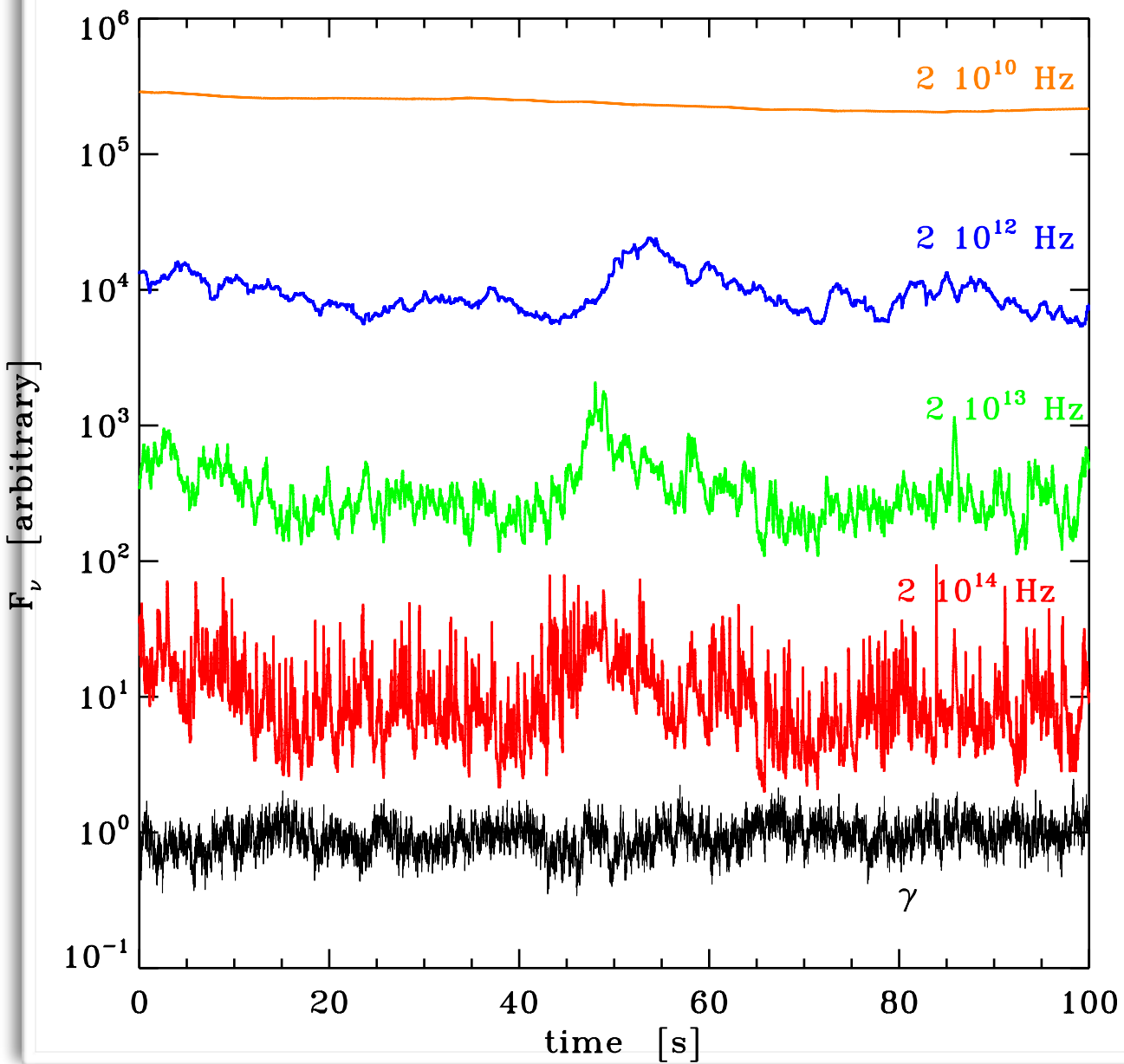


Casella et al. 2010

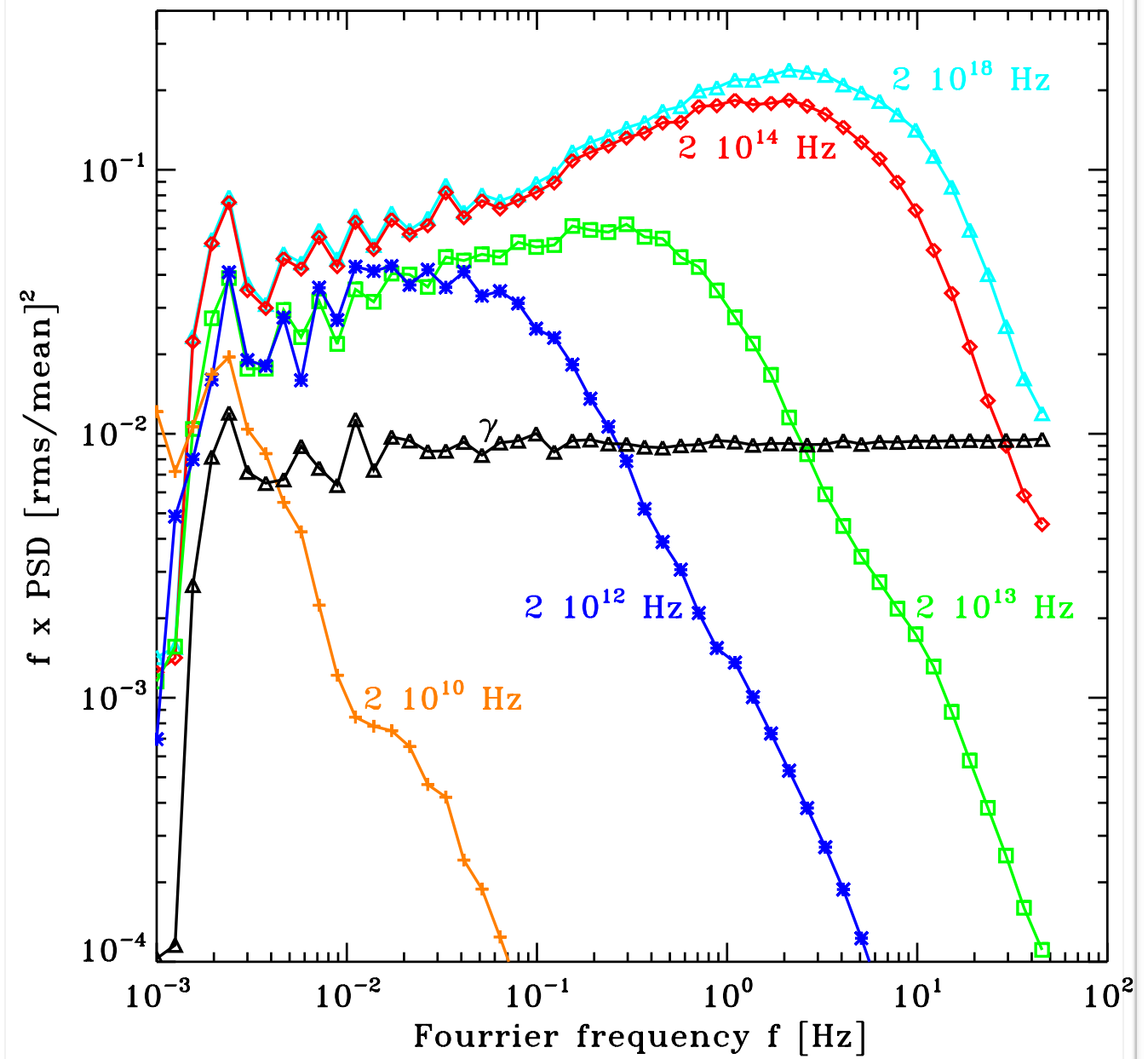
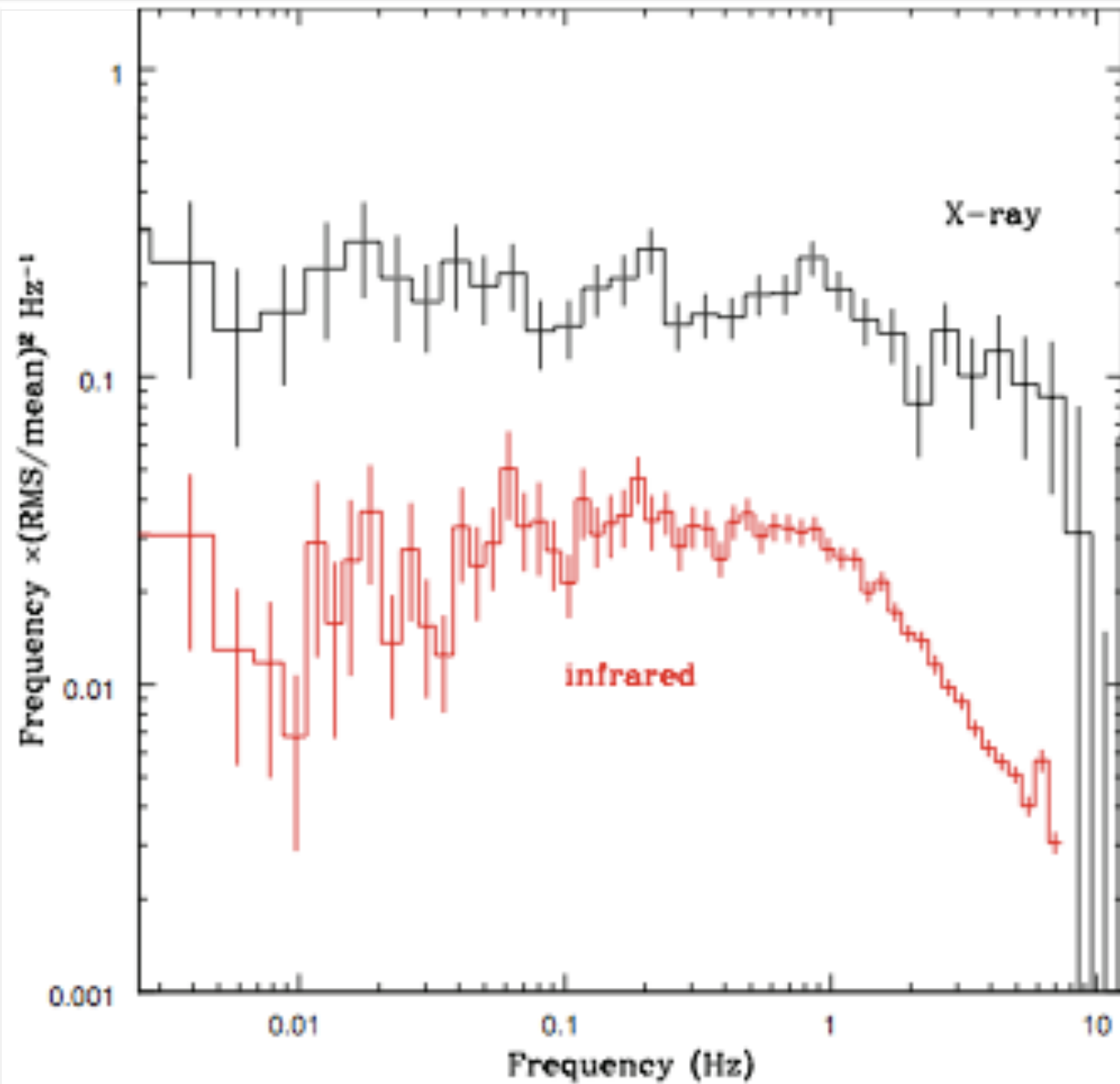


# Fast Jet Variability

## Model



# Fast Jet Variability

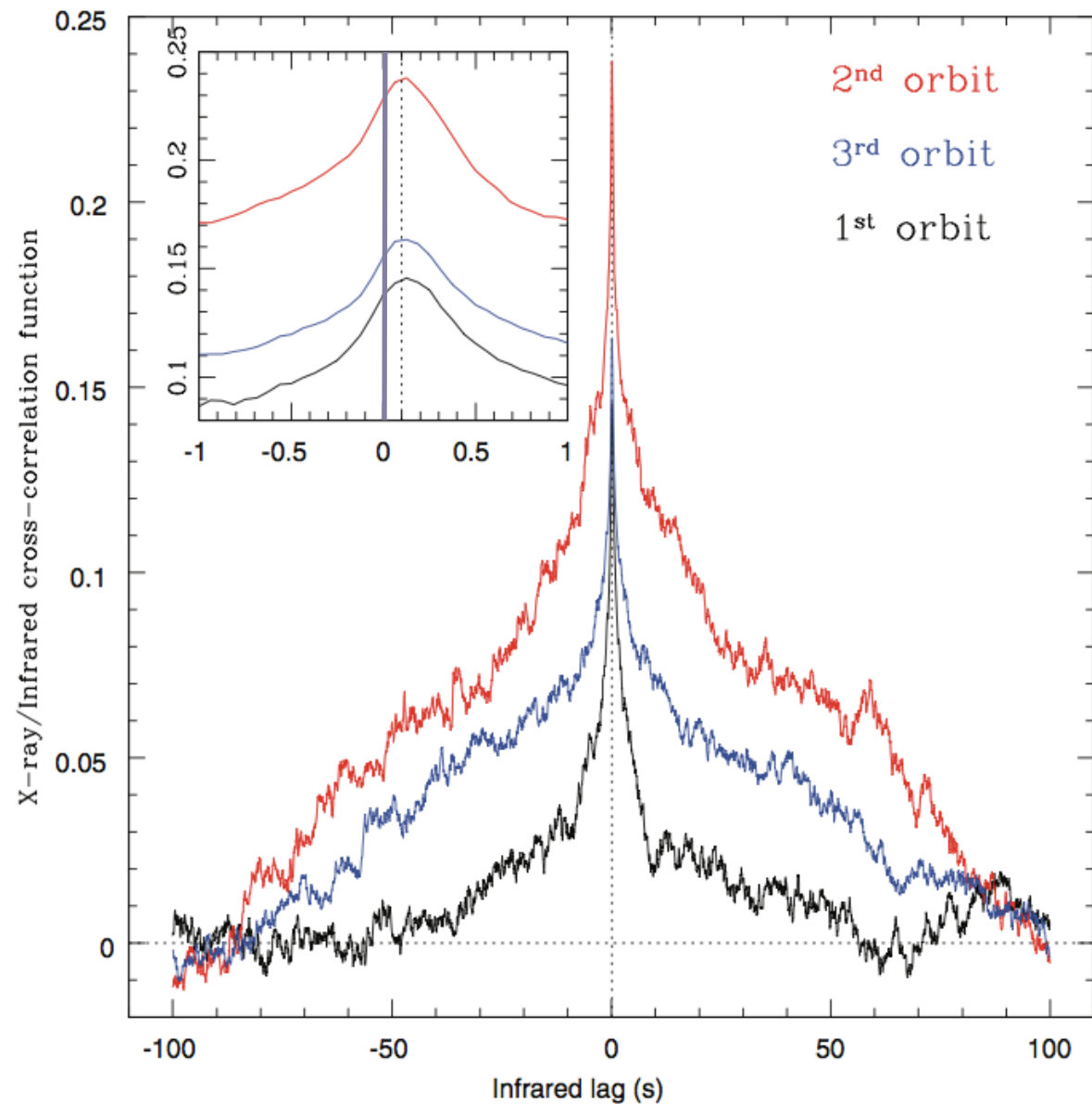


Casella et al. 2010

Malzac, MNRAS, 2014

# IR /X-ray correlation

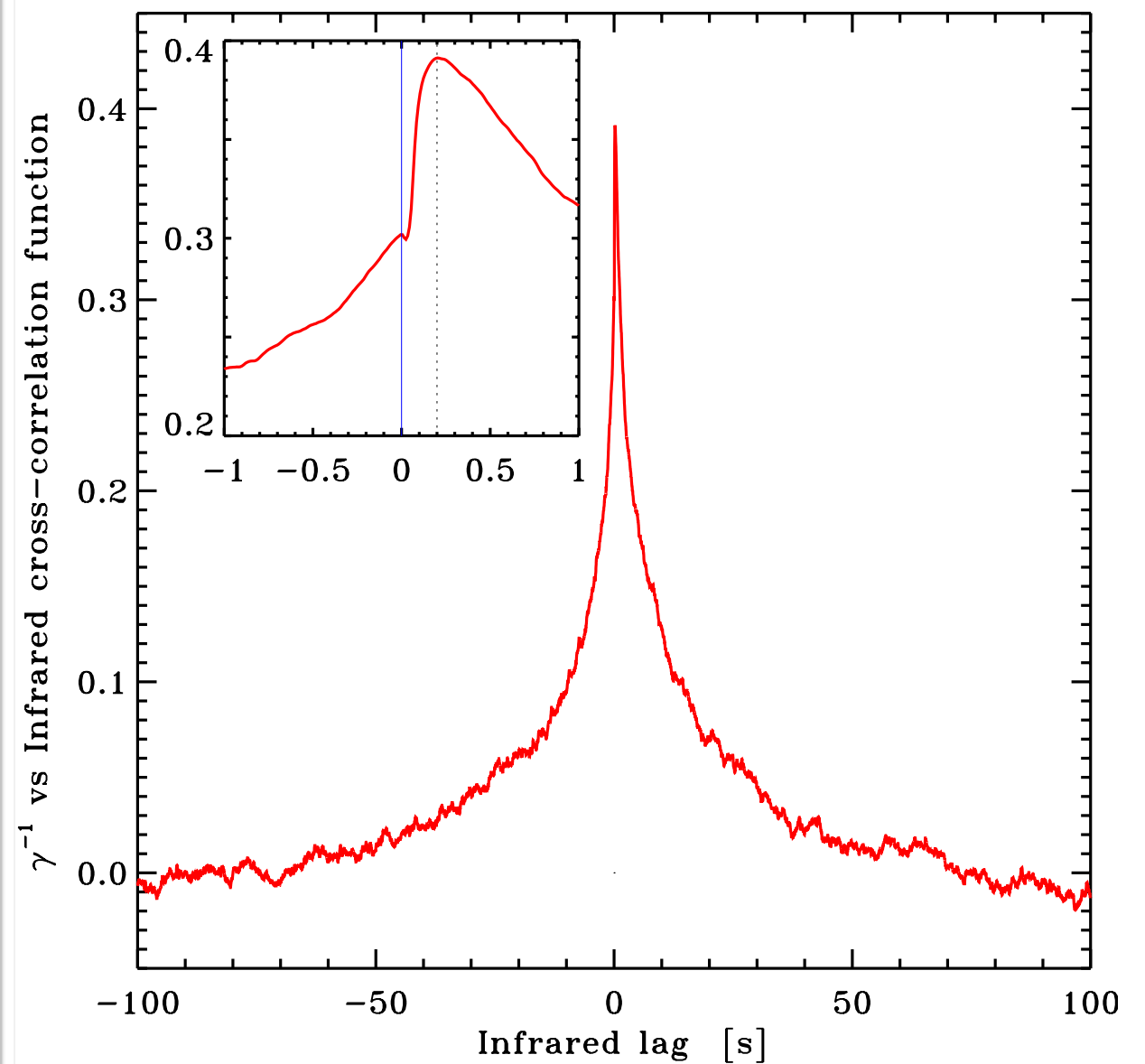
## Observations



**GX 339-4**

Casella et al. 2010

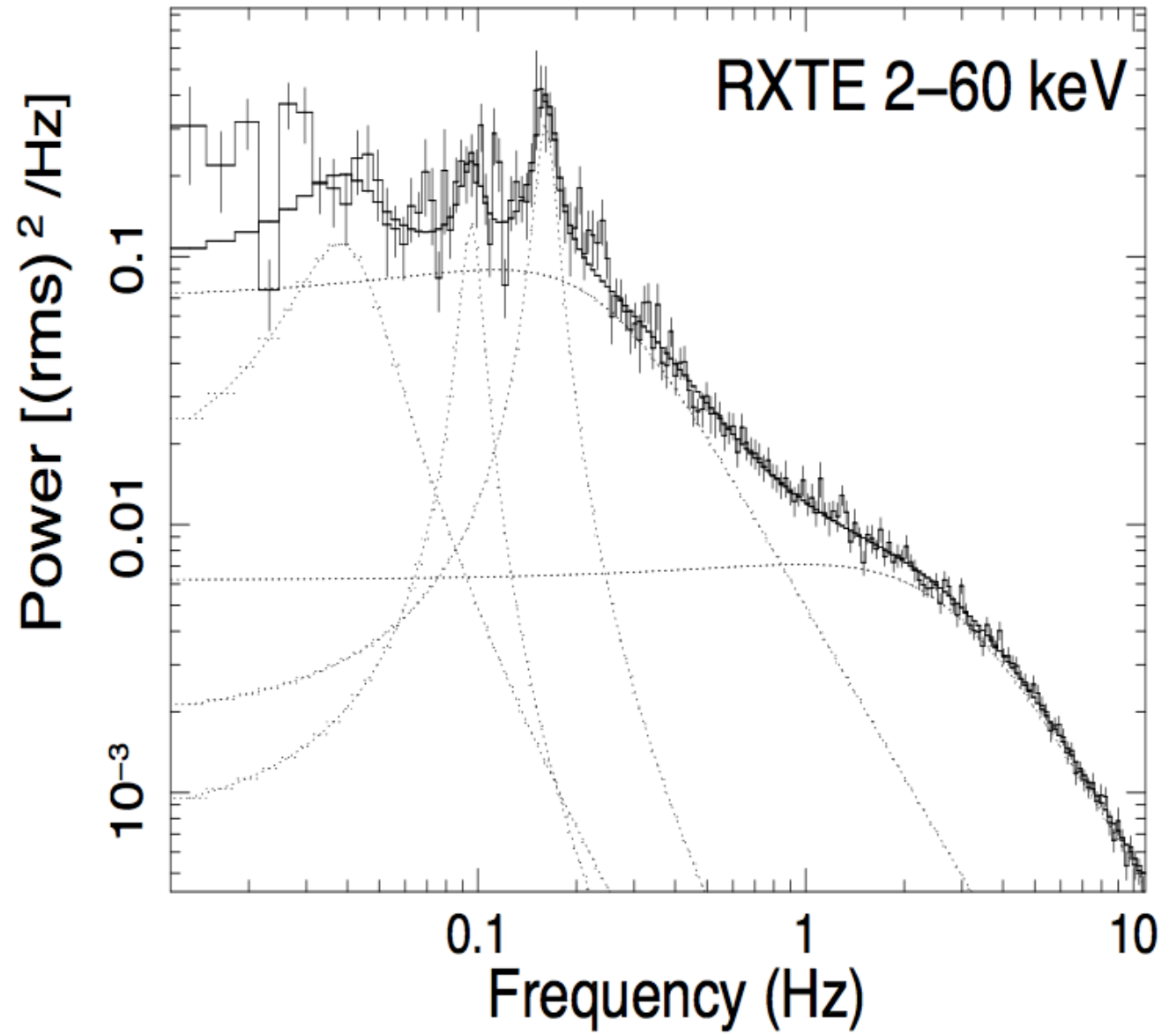
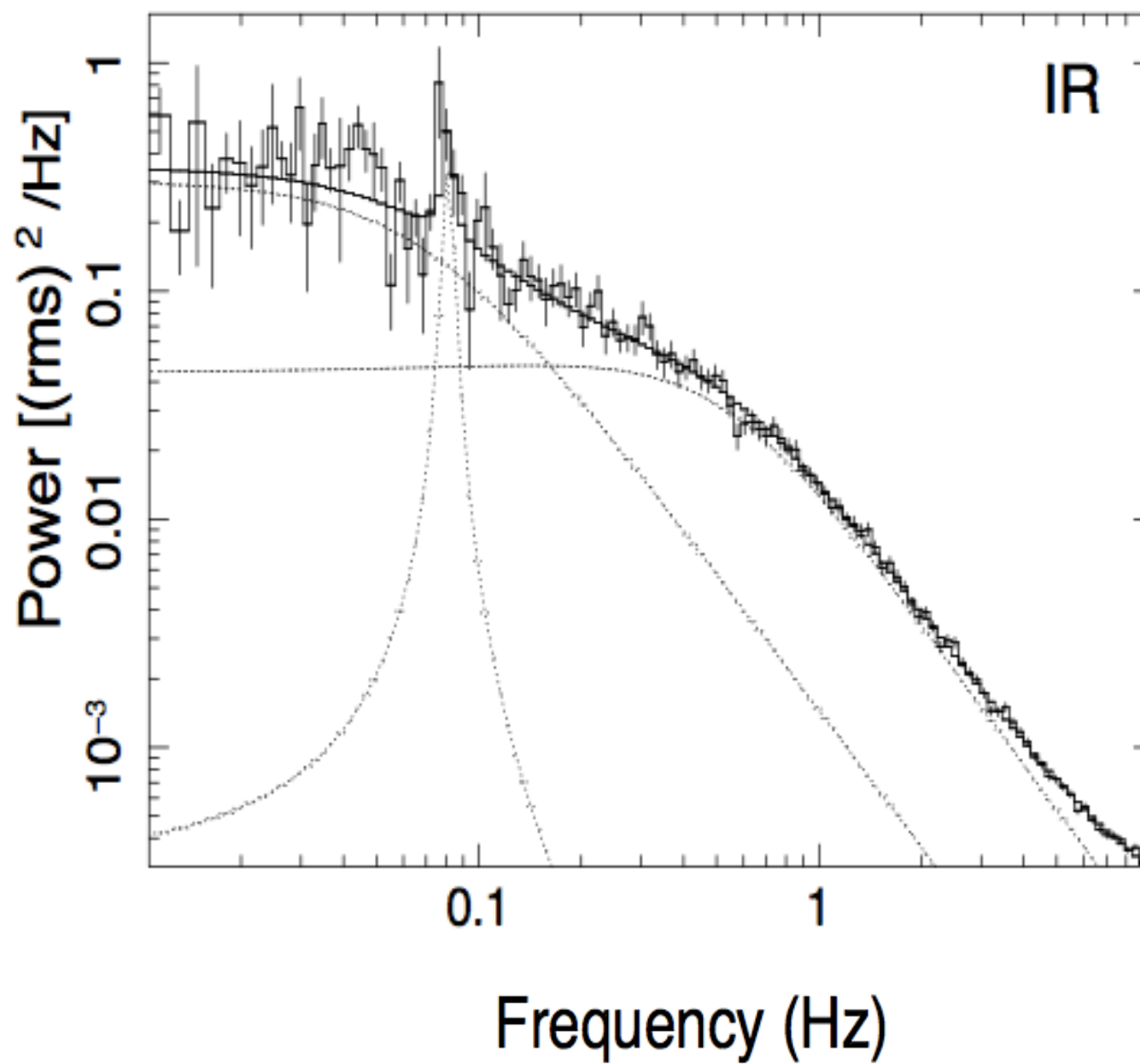
## Simulation



**Assuming X-ray flux  $\propto 1/\Gamma$**

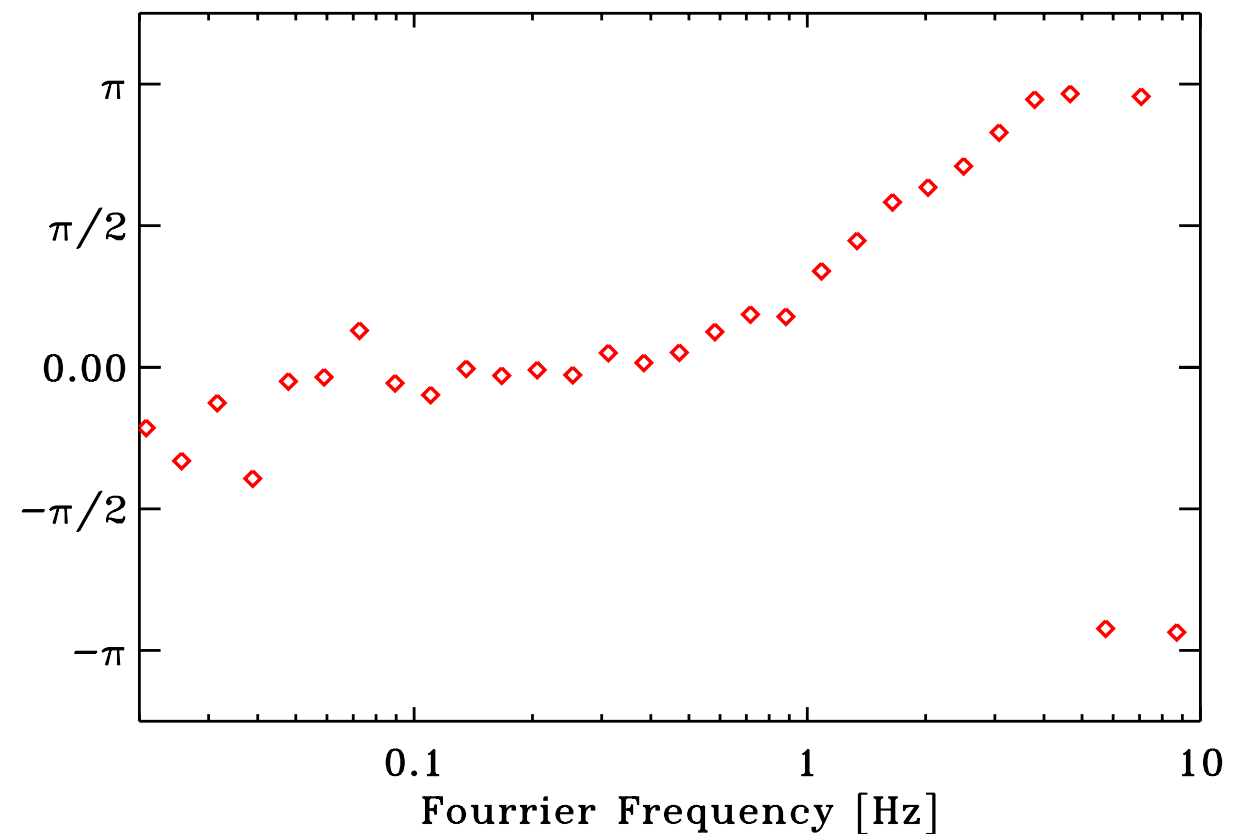
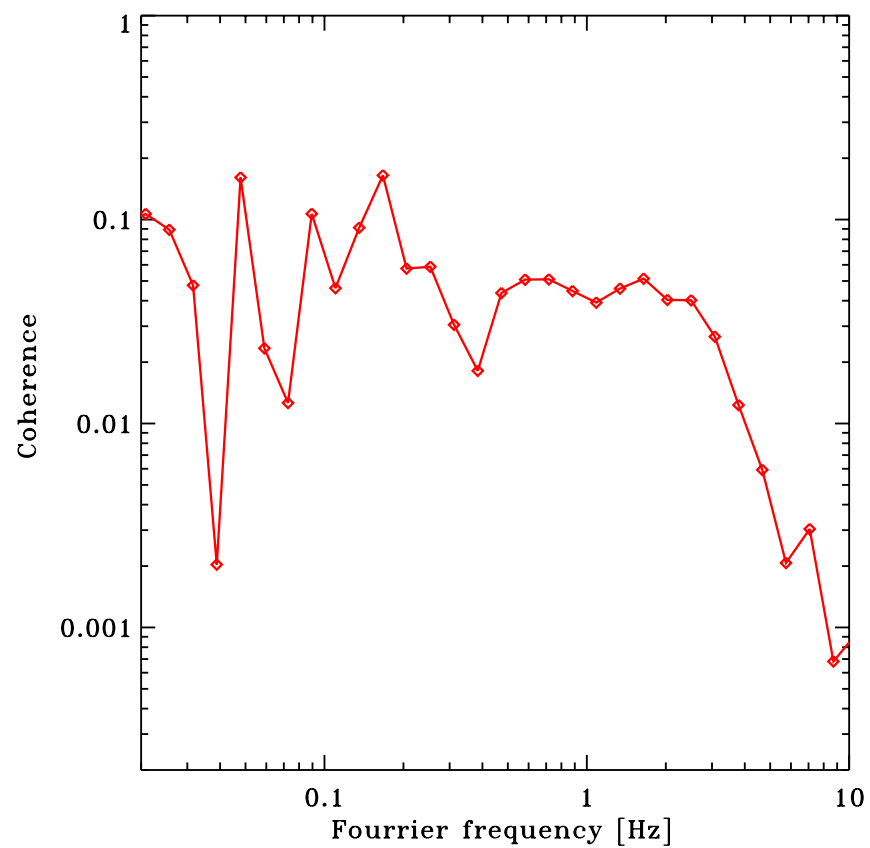
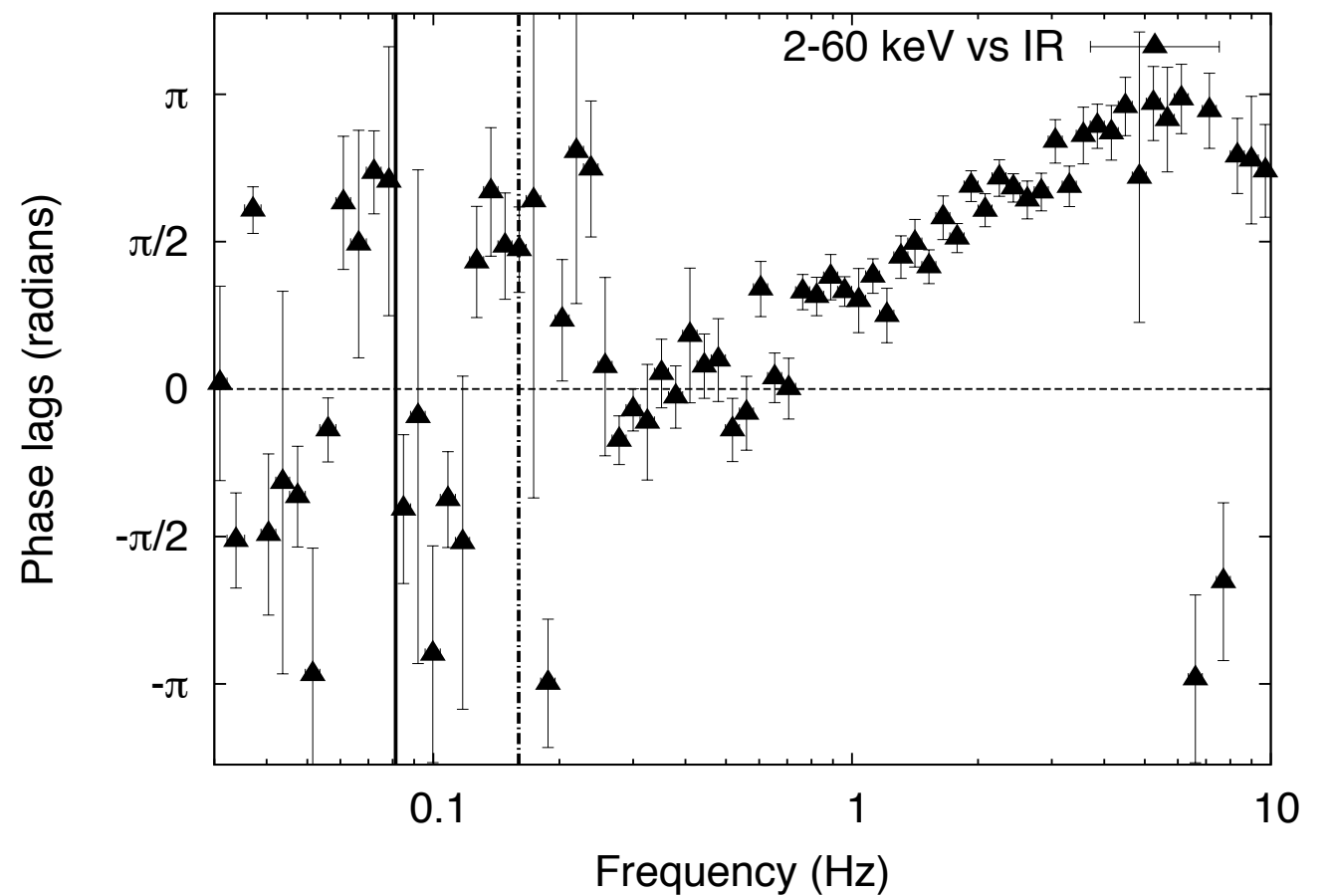
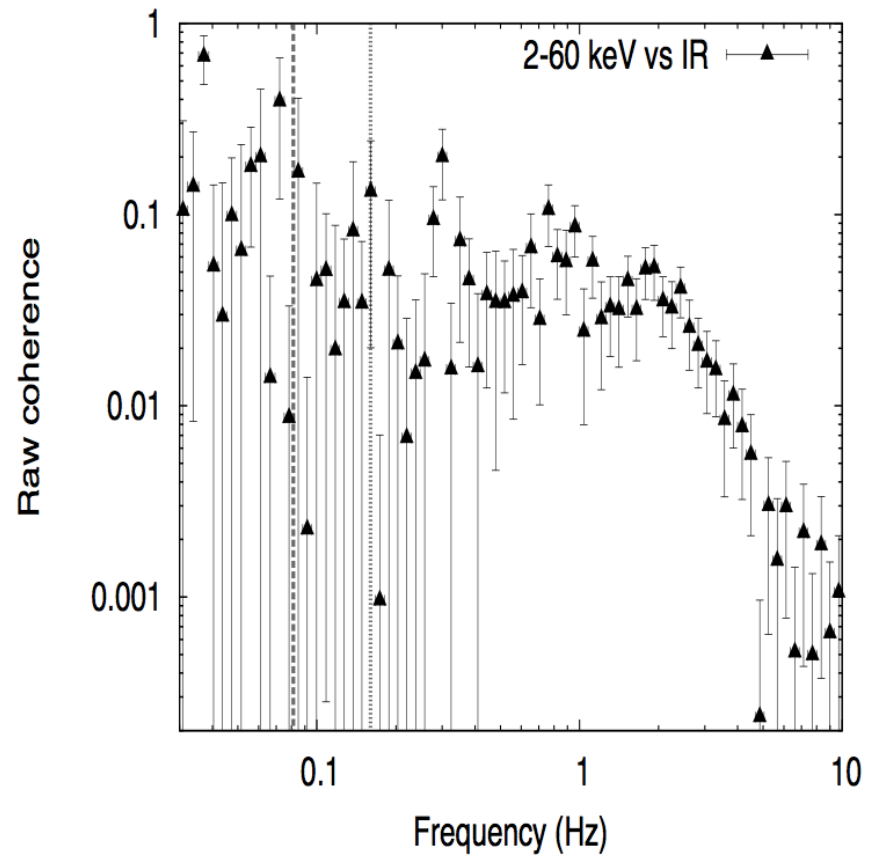
Malzac 2014

# New fast IR timing data of GX 339-4: First QPO detected in Infrared



# IR /X-ray correlations

Preliminary comparisons to IS model





# Optical/IR QPOs from jet precession

● X-ray low frequency QPO caused by Lense-Thirring precession of the hot accretion flow ?

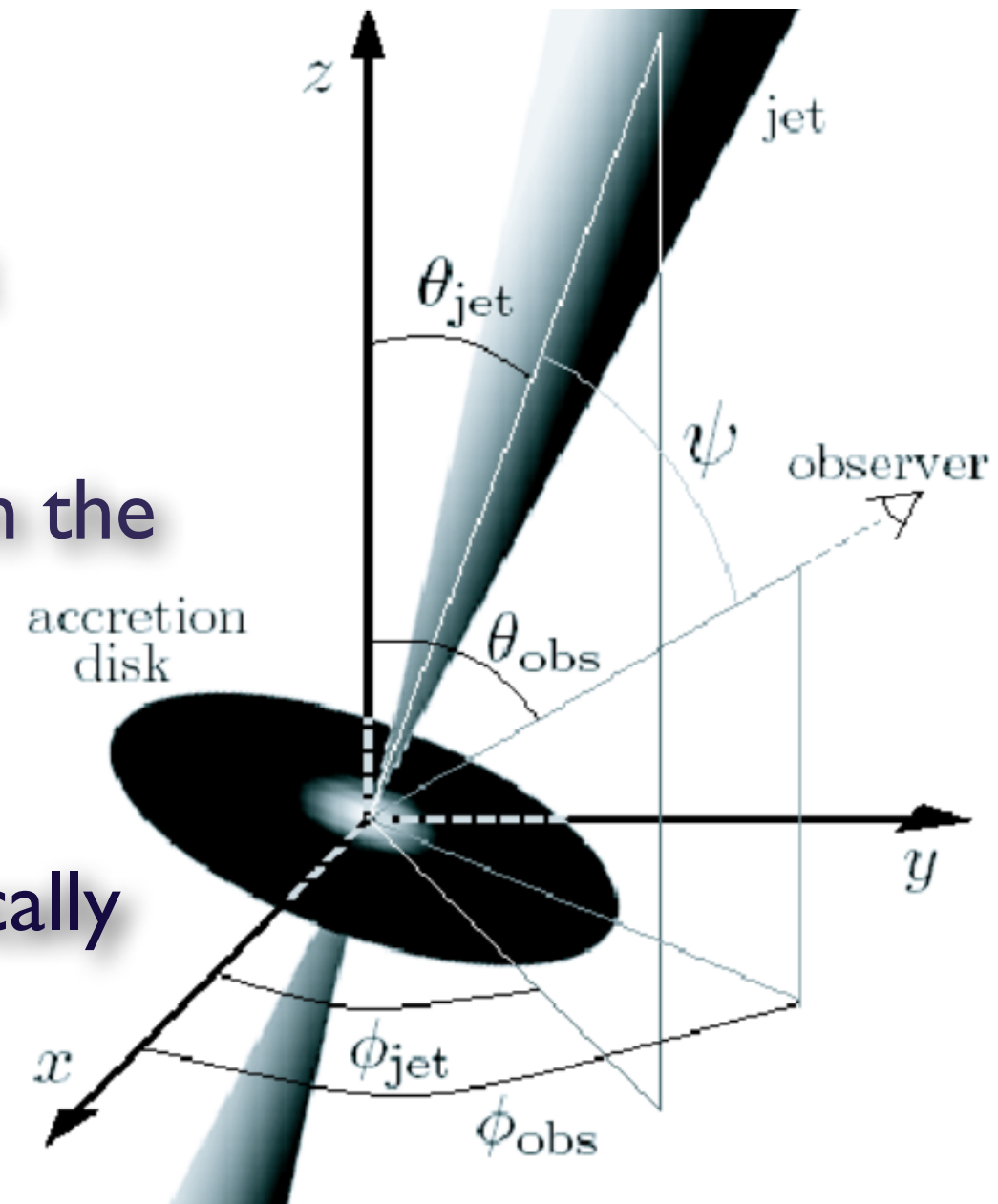
● If jet launched by the accretion flow, jet precesses with the hot flow

➔ modulation of synchrotron emission from the jet

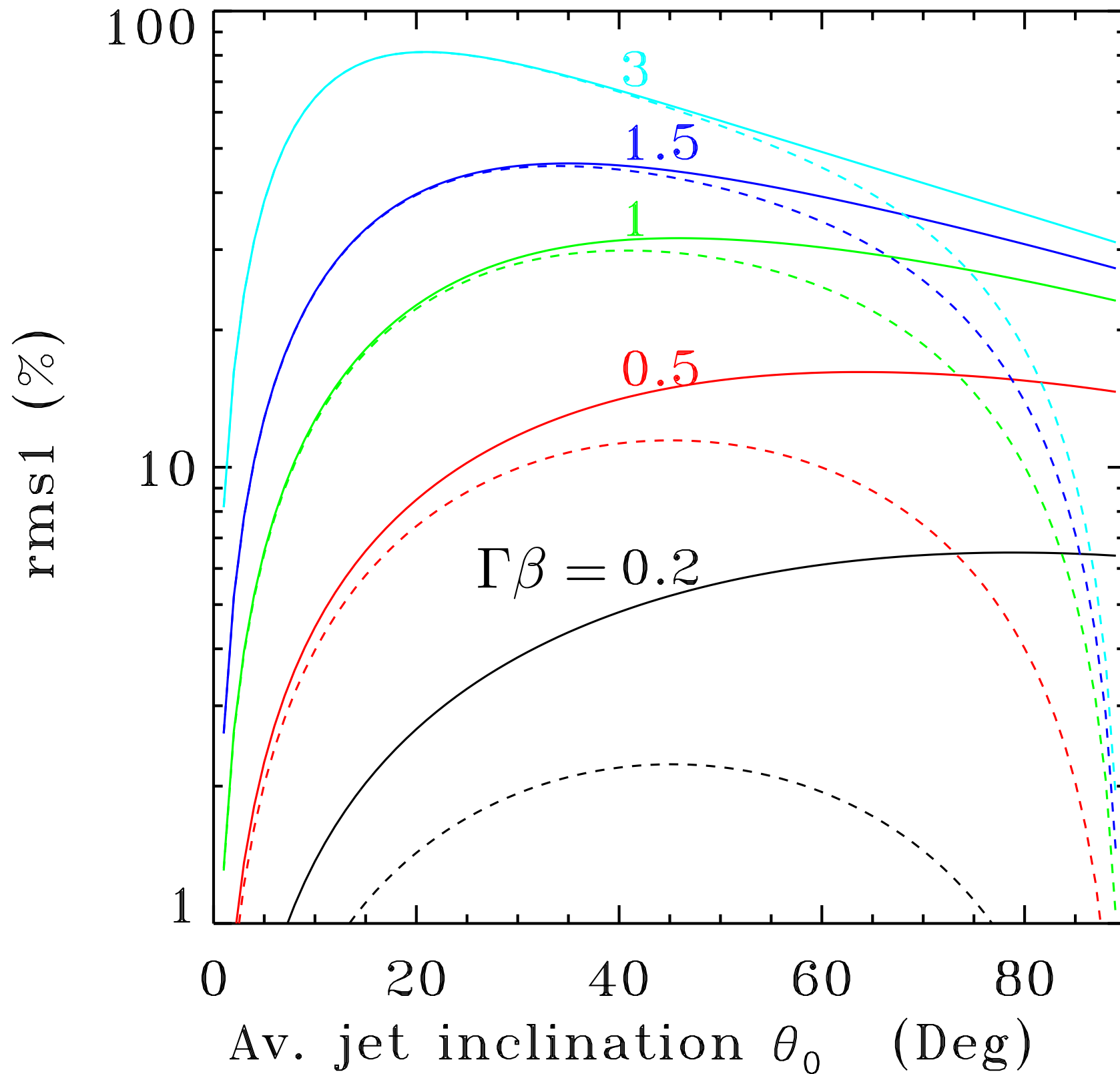
● For a relativistic jets emitting in the optically thin regime, anisotropy is dominated by relativistic Doppler boosting:

$$F_{\nu, \text{obs}} \propto \delta^{2-\alpha}$$

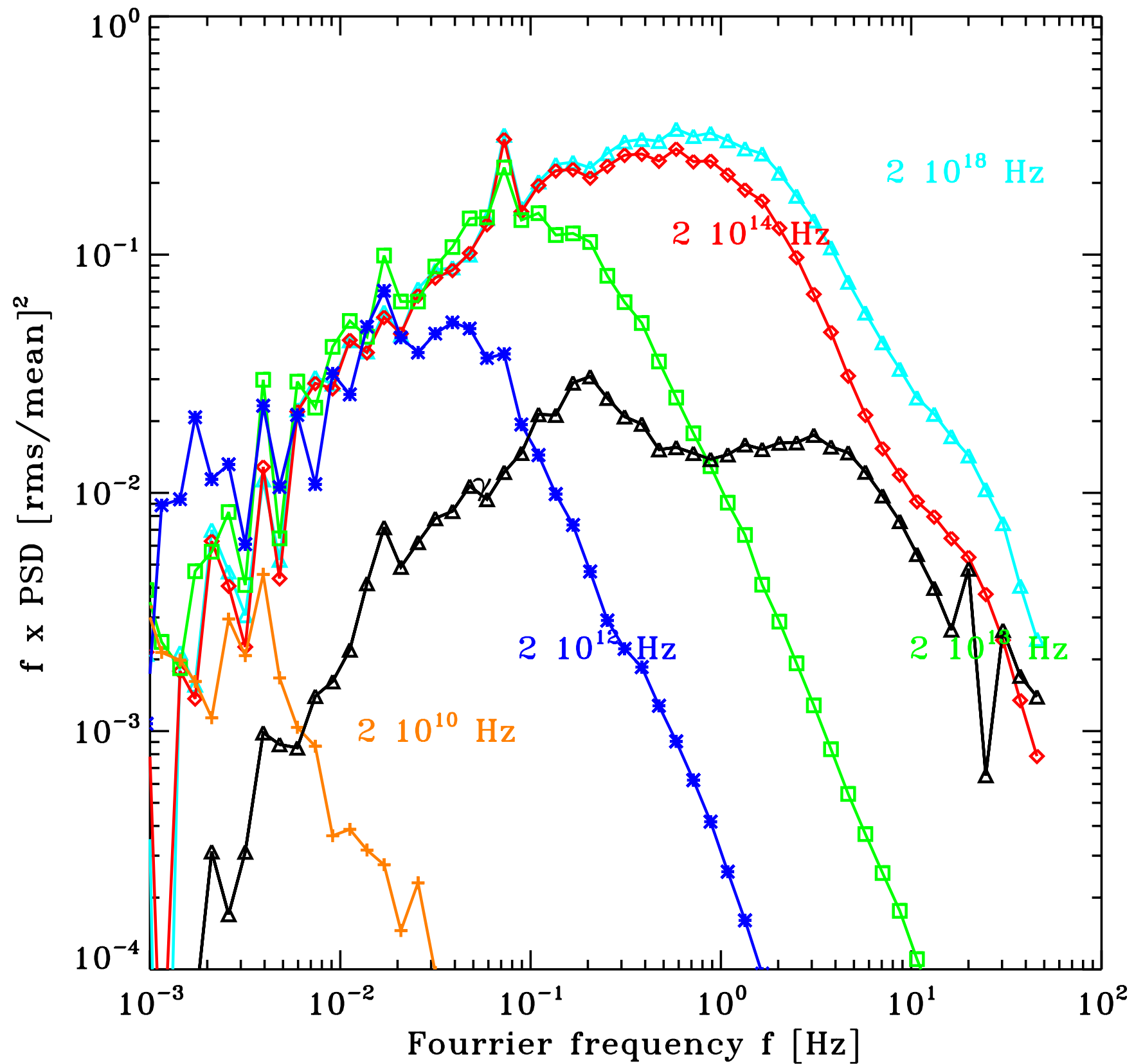
$$\delta = [\Gamma (1 - \beta \cos \theta)]^{-1}$$








# Optical/IR QPOs from jet precession



# Optical/IR QPOs from jet precession



# Conclusions

-  Internal shock model predict strong, frequency dependent, variability similar to that observed.
-  Possible connection between X-ray POWER spectrum and Radio-IR PHOTON spectrum.
-  Comparisons to data suggest at least part of the IR and optical variability produced in the jet
-  Opt/IR/X-ray correlations can unveil the dynamics of accretion and ejection physics.
-  Need to combine accretion flow and jet models.

Thanks !