

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

**INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA
CAIXA POSTAL 20516
01498 - SÃO PAULO - SP
BRASIL**

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**ON THE DOUBLE NATURED SOLUTION OF TWO
TEMPERATURE ACCRETION FLOWS**

César Meirelles Filho
Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo

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Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo
C.P. 20516, 01498 São Paulo, S.P., Brazil

ABSTRACT

It is shown that non linear effects in the two temperature soft photon comptonized disc are exhibited when we allow for a variable coupling ($\ln \Lambda$) for protons and electrons. Besides providing a new way to obtain the solution to the disc equations, this procedure shows that the solution of the two temperature soft photon comptonized disc is double valued. For spherical accretion there will be solutions only for accretion rates above a critical minimum value, independently of cooling mechanisms. For soft comptonized accretion discs two temperatures solutions only exist for accretion rates below a maximum value. Below this value, the solutions have quite different behaviour in the upper and lower branches. Solution will be gas pressure dominated in the upper branch and radiation pressure dominated in the lower branch. For Cygnus X-1 we found that turbulence is, at least, sonic.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the mid of the seventies, two temperature accretion flows have found a large amount of applicability in Astrophysical Systems, from X-Ray Binaries to Active Galactic Nuclei and Quasars (Rees et al., 1982; Band and Malkan, 1989).

Notwithstanding the most recent applications be related to pair production in accretion discs (Sikora and Zbyszewska, 1985; Kusunose, 1987; Tritz and Tsuruta, 1989; White and Lightman, 1989; Meirelles, 1990) and spherical accretion (Kusunose and Takahara, 1985; Takahara and Kusunose, 1985; Guilbert and Stepney, 1985; Begelman et al., 1987; Lightman et al., 1987; Parker and Ostriker, 1989), as far as we are aware, all this interest started with the successful paper of Shapiro et al. (1976) on theoretically explaining the data of Cygnus X-1. Application of the standard α -accretion disc model to this X-ray source, besides not fitting the data may lead to instabilities that may explode the disc. These instabilities are present in the standard model as long as radiation pressure attains 60% of the total pressure. Shapiro et al. two temperature disc model is ionic pressure dominated in order to avoid this difficulty.

However, it should be argued that these results rely heavily on the assumption of constant Coulomb logarithm, and on the value of the accretion rate.

In this paper, besides presenting a new way to obtain the solution of the two temperature soft photon comptonized disc, it will be shown that non linear effects are exhibited when we allow for a variable coupling ($\ln \Lambda$) for protons and electrons. The physical meaning is that non linearity comes into play when the number of particles interacting with a test particle varies along the disc. Such effects will make the general solution double-valued, one of them being gas pressure dominated, and the other, radiation pressure dominated. The results we present here differ from other in the literature in the sense that, besides showing the double-valueness of the solution, we show the conditions under which (depending on the accretion rate) the solution is stationary. To a certain

extend, our work here is complementary to that of Rees et al. (1982), who exhaustively discussed the conditions under which a steady two-temperature regime is likely to occur. With their main conclusion for the occurrence of this regime being a restriction on the \dot{M} space given by $\dot{m} [= \dot{M}c^2/\mathcal{L}_E] < 50 a^2$ (a being the ratio accretion velocity to free velocity), we are not allowed to infer if this regime is stationary or not.

The method we here employ has been successfully applied by Meirelles (1990) to study pair production in two temperature accretion disks, cooled by externally produced soft photons, showing a couple of non linear effects not obtained by the usual procedure (assumptions of constant $\ln \Lambda$). These effects are confirmed by the work of Kusunose and Takahara (1990).

It should be remarked that we don't resort to any new assumption, rather than avoiding the usual assumption of constant Coulomb logarithm.

Moreover, it is shown in this paper, that this result applies equally well to two temperature spherical accretion.

This paper extends previous work of Meirelles and Marques, 1989, on the consistency of gas pressure dominated two-temperature soft comptonized accretion discs.

II. Disc equations

We make the standard assumptions of accretion disc theory (Shakura and Sunyaev, 1973; Novikov and Thorne, 1973), that is, the disc half thickness is much smaller than the radial distance, gas travels in approximately circular orbit about a central compact object, the viscous stress is proportional to the pressure $t_{r\phi} = \alpha P$, and all particles have thermal distributions.

To simplify equations we define a set of dimensionless variables: r is the radial distance in units of the gravitational radius, M_{34} is the mass of the central compact object

in units of 10^{34} g, \dot{M}_{17} is the accretion rate in units of 10^{17} g s⁻¹, N is the proton number density in units of 10^{16} cm⁻³, \mathcal{L}_{37} is the luminosity in units of 10^{37} erg s⁻¹, the electronic and ionic temperatures, respectively T_e and T_i will be in units of 10^9 K.

The hydrostatic equilibrium equation together with the thin disc assumption read for the pressure

$$P = \frac{\rho \Omega^2 \ell^2}{3} \quad (1)$$

ρ is the matter density, Ω the angular keplerian velocity and ℓ is the disc half thickness.

The half thickness of the disc follows straightforward from equation (1)

$$\ell = 1.22 \times 10^4 M_{34} r^{3/2} T_i^{1/2} f \quad (2)$$

with $f = (1 + P_r/P_g)^{1/2}$, P_r being the radiation pressure and P_g the gas pressure.

Our main concern in this paper are the regions in the temperature spaces T_i and T_e , such that

$$0.45 T_i \ln \Lambda \gg T_e^2$$

This condition guarantees the dominance of unsaturated inverse comptonization over bremsstrahlung or bound-free emission. The reason for that is our interest for systems with X-ray power law spectrum.

We now assume unsaturated inverse comptonization and set the Kompaneetz Y parameter equal to 1 to obtain

$$1 \simeq \frac{4 \times 10^9 k T_e}{m_e c^2} \tau (1 + \tau) \quad (3)$$

where k is the Boltzmann constant, m_e the electron mass, c the velocity of light and τ the electron scattering optical depth.

For the heat generation we shall use the well known expression from the accretion disc theory,

$$Q^* = \frac{3}{8\pi} \dot{M} \Omega^2 S \quad (4)$$

$$= 1.94 \times 10^{25} \frac{\dot{M}_{17}}{M_{34}^2 r^3} S \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

with $S = 1 - \delta r^{-1/2}$, δ being the ratio actual angular momentum of the flow to the keplerian one at $r = 1$.

From the angular momentum conservation equation together with the definition of the stress tensor $\tau_{r\phi}$, we get for the density

$$\rho = \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{\dot{M} S}{\alpha \ell^3 \Omega} \quad (5)$$

$$= 0.33 \frac{\dot{M}_{17} S}{\alpha M_{34}^2 r^3 T_i^{3/2} \ell^3} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

The collisional energy exchange term will be given by (Spitzer, 1962),

$$F_{ep} = 9.24 \times 10^{24} \rho^2 \ell \frac{T_i}{T_e^{3/2}} \ln \Lambda \quad (6)$$

where $\ln \Lambda$ is the Coulomb logarithm.

Below we give the formal solution of the system of equations (1) to (6),

$$T_e = 0.24 \left[\frac{M_{34} r^{3/2}}{\alpha \dot{M}_{17} S g^3} \right]^{1/6} \frac{(\ln \Lambda)^{1/3}}{r^{2/3}} \quad (7)$$

$$T_i = \frac{3 \times 10^2}{\alpha^{7/6}} \left[\frac{M_{34} r^{3/2}}{\dot{M}_{17} S} \right]^{5/6} \frac{(\ln \Lambda)^{1/3}}{r^{8/3}} g^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

$$\ell = \frac{2.1 \times 10^5}{\alpha^{7/12}} \frac{[M_{34} r^{3/2}]^{17/12}}{(\dot{M}_{17} S)^{5/12}} \frac{(\ln \Lambda)^{1/6}}{r^{1/3}} g^{1/4} \quad (9)$$

$$\rho = 6.3 \times 10^{-5} \frac{(\dot{M}_{17} S)^{9/4} \alpha^{3/4} f g^{-3/4}}{[M_{34} r^{3/2}]^{13/4} (\ln \Lambda)^{1/2}} \quad (10)$$

where

$$g = \begin{cases} 1, & \tau < 1 \\ T_e^{-1/2}, & \tau > 1 \end{cases}$$

To calculate f one needs the ratio of pressures given by

$$\frac{P_r}{P_g} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\dot{M}_{17} S}{M_{34}^2 r^3} \frac{\ell}{T_i} \quad (11)$$

III. The solution for the electronic temperature

We have written the formal solution of the disc equations, equations (7) to (10), to show explicitly the dependence on the ratio of pressures. We now obtain the solution in a

much more tractable form.

From equations (3), (5) and (11) we get

$$\ell = 4.3 \times 10^5 \left[\frac{M_{17} S M_{34} r^{3/2}}{\alpha} T_e g \right]^{1/2} \quad (12)$$

$$T_i = 1.23 \times 10^3 \frac{M_{17} S T_e g}{\alpha M_{34} r^{3/2}} - 1.3 \times 10^3 \left[\frac{M_{17} S}{\alpha [M_{34} r^{3/2}]^3} \right]^{1/2} T_e^{1/2} g^{1/2} \quad (13)$$

$$\rho = \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-6}}{(T_e g)^{3/2}} \left[\frac{\alpha}{M_{17} S M_{34} r^{3/2}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (14)$$

As it is customary to express the Coulomb logarithm as a function of the temperature, we shall use equations (4), (6) and (14) to write

$$\ln \Lambda = 8.8 \times 10^4 \left[\frac{M_{17} S}{M_{34} r^{3/2}} \right]^{3/2} \frac{T_e^4 g^3}{T_i} \quad (15)$$

with T_i given by eq. (13).

From the definition of the Debye number (Golant, Zhilinsky and Sakharov, 1980),

$$\Lambda = \begin{cases} 1.7 \times 10^5 \frac{T_e^{3/2}}{\rho^{1/2}}, & T_e < 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ 3.3 \times 10^3 \frac{T_e}{\rho^{1/2}}, & T_e > 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Equations (14), (15) combined with equation (16) yield

$$1.76 \times 10^5 \left[\frac{M_{17} S}{M_{34} r^{3/2}} \right]^{3/2} \frac{T_e^4 g^3}{T_i} = 1.45 \times 10^{12} \left[\frac{M_{17} S M_{34} r^{3/2}}{\alpha} \right]^{1/2} T_e^{7/2} g^{3/2} \sum \quad (17)$$

where \sum is given by

$$\sum = \begin{cases} 1, & T_e < 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ 2.65 \times 10^3 T_e, & T_e > 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

For

$$M_{17} < \frac{3.1 \times 10^3}{S \alpha^{16/5}} [M_{34} r^{3/2}]^{9/5} \quad (19)$$

equations (17) has two approximate solutions,

$$T_e \approx \left[\frac{3.9 \times 10^{-4} \left[\frac{\alpha}{M_{17} S M_{34} r^{3/2}} \right]^{\nu/7}}{\frac{0.56}{\alpha^{1/3}} \left[\frac{M_{34} r^{3/2}}{M_{17} S} \right]^{1/6} \left[1 + 4.5 \times 10^{-2} \ln \left[\frac{M_{39} r^{3/2}}{\alpha^{10/7}} \right] \right]^{1/3}} \right]^{1/3} \quad (20)$$

In equation (20) $\nu = 1$ for $T_e > 1.5 \times 15^{-4}$ and $\nu = 7/9$ for $T_e < 1.5 \times 15^{-4}$.

IV. Spherically symmetrical accretion

To study spherical accretion we shall adopt some simplifications, identical to those of Lightman et al. (1987), i.e.,

1. we assume that the inward velocity v is at any radius a constant fraction of the free fall velocity,

$$v = a \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}, \text{ where } 0 < a \leq 1,$$

2. the luminosity per unit radius is given by

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = \eta \frac{G M \dot{M}}{r^2}, \quad (21)$$

where $\eta \leq 1$ is the constant local efficiency of converting released gravitational energy into radiation.

From assumption 1 and from the equation of continuity,

$$\dot{M} = 4\pi r^2 \rho v \quad (22)$$

we obtain for the density,

$$\rho = 4.25 \times 10^{-9} \frac{\dot{M}_{17}}{M_{34}^2 r^{3/2} a} \text{ g cm}^{-3} \quad (23)$$

Using equation (6) properly modified to the spherical case together with equations (17) and (19) we get

$$\ln \Lambda = 4.1 \times 10^6 \eta \frac{M_{34} a^2 T_e^{3/2}}{\dot{M}_{17} r T_i} \quad (24)$$

In equation (19) and (20) r is expressed in units of $4 \frac{GM}{c^2}$.

Assuming the ratio $\frac{T_i}{T_e}$, constant and equal to b , we obtain

$$8.2 \times 10^6 \eta \frac{M_{34} a^2 T_e^{1/2}}{\dot{M}_{17} r b} = 2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{M_{34}^2 r^{3/2} a}{\dot{M}_{17}} T_e^2 \sum \quad (25)$$

If the relation

$$\frac{\dot{M}_{17}^{3/4}}{M_{34}^{1/2}} \frac{b r^{11/8}}{\eta a^{7/4}} > 1.36 \times 10^3 \quad (26)$$

is satisfied, equation (25) has two approximate solutions

$$T_{e\mp} \approx \begin{cases} d \left[\frac{\dot{M}_{17}}{M_{34}^2 r^{3/2} a} \right]^{\nu/2} \\ 2.5 \times 10^{-13} \left[\frac{\dot{M}_{17} r b}{\eta M_{34} a^2} \right]^2 \ln^2 \{\phi \ln \phi\} \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

where

$$d = \begin{cases} 4.6 \times 10^{-7} & , T_e > 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ 1.13 \times 10^{-6} & , T_e < 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu = \begin{cases} 1 & , T_e > 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ 2/3 & , T_e < 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$\phi = 2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\dot{M}_{17}^{3/4} b r^{11/8}}{M_{34}^{1/2} \eta a^{7/4}}$$

The subscript \mp in eq. (23) stands for lower (-) and upper branches (+).

V. Analysis and Conclusions

With the procedure we have adopted here to obtain the solution of the two-temperature accretion flows, some non-linear effects, such as multi-valueness of the solution and critical values for the accretion rate, are exhibited. This procedure essentially consists in avoiding the usual assumption of constant Coulomb logarithm. Physically, this is

equivalent to take variable coupling (number of particles in the Debye sphere) along the disk.

First analysing spherical accretion we see that, despite the lack of a correct solution for the radiative transfer, the approximation we have used, eq. (27), offers some qualitative conclusions. One of them concerns the existence of a minimum local accretion rate, below which there is no solution for a two-temperature flow. For accretion rates above this minimum value we obtain 2 solutions for the temperature, with completely different structure. The lower branch, lower temperature, slightly dependent on the ratio accretion rate-mass of the compact object, decreasing with the inflow velocity and distance to the compact object. There is no dependence on the ionic temperature as well as no dependence on the efficiency of converting gravitational energy into radiation. In the upper branch, the dependence on the ratio accretion rate-mass of the compact object and on the inverse of the inflow velocity is sharper.

Temperature, here, besides growing rapidly with distance, depends on the efficiency and on the ionic temperature.

Although these results should be interpreted with reticence because we don't know how dependent upon \dot{M} are a and b , we conclude from our work and those of Rees et al. (1982) and Begelman et al. (1987) that a steady two temperature flow occurs, as long as

$$300 a^2 \left[\frac{\eta^4 a}{b^4 M_{34} r^{11/2}} \right]^{1/3} < \dot{m} < 50 a^2 .$$

For accretion discs one finds the existence of a maximum accretion rate, above which there is no two temperature flow. However, this doesn't affect the establishment of a two temperature regime, because accretion rate close to the maximum would imply luminosity 2 or 3 orders of magnitude greater than the Eddington luminosity.

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