

PROBING THE SECULAR EFFECTS IN QPE - EMRI

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OVERVIEW



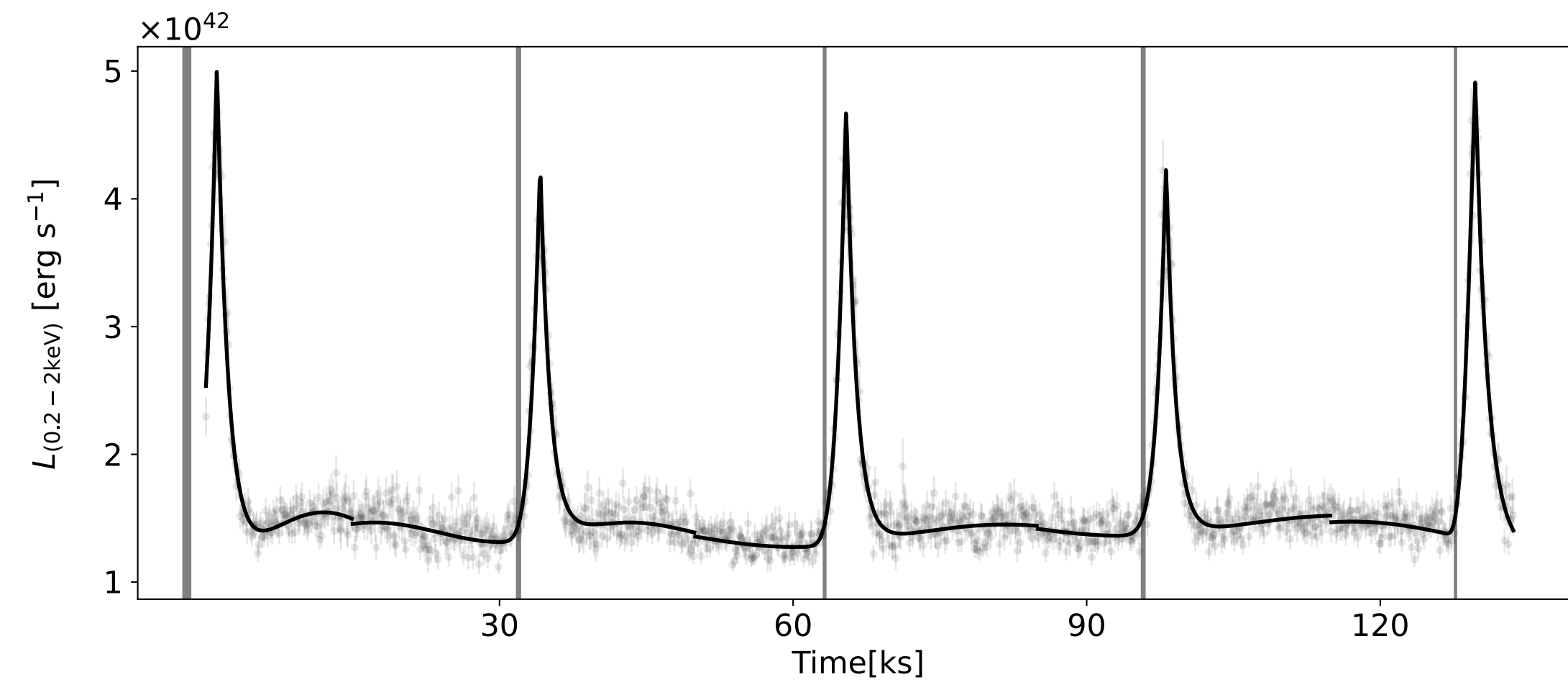
- QPE - EMRI
- Secular effects

QPE - EMRI

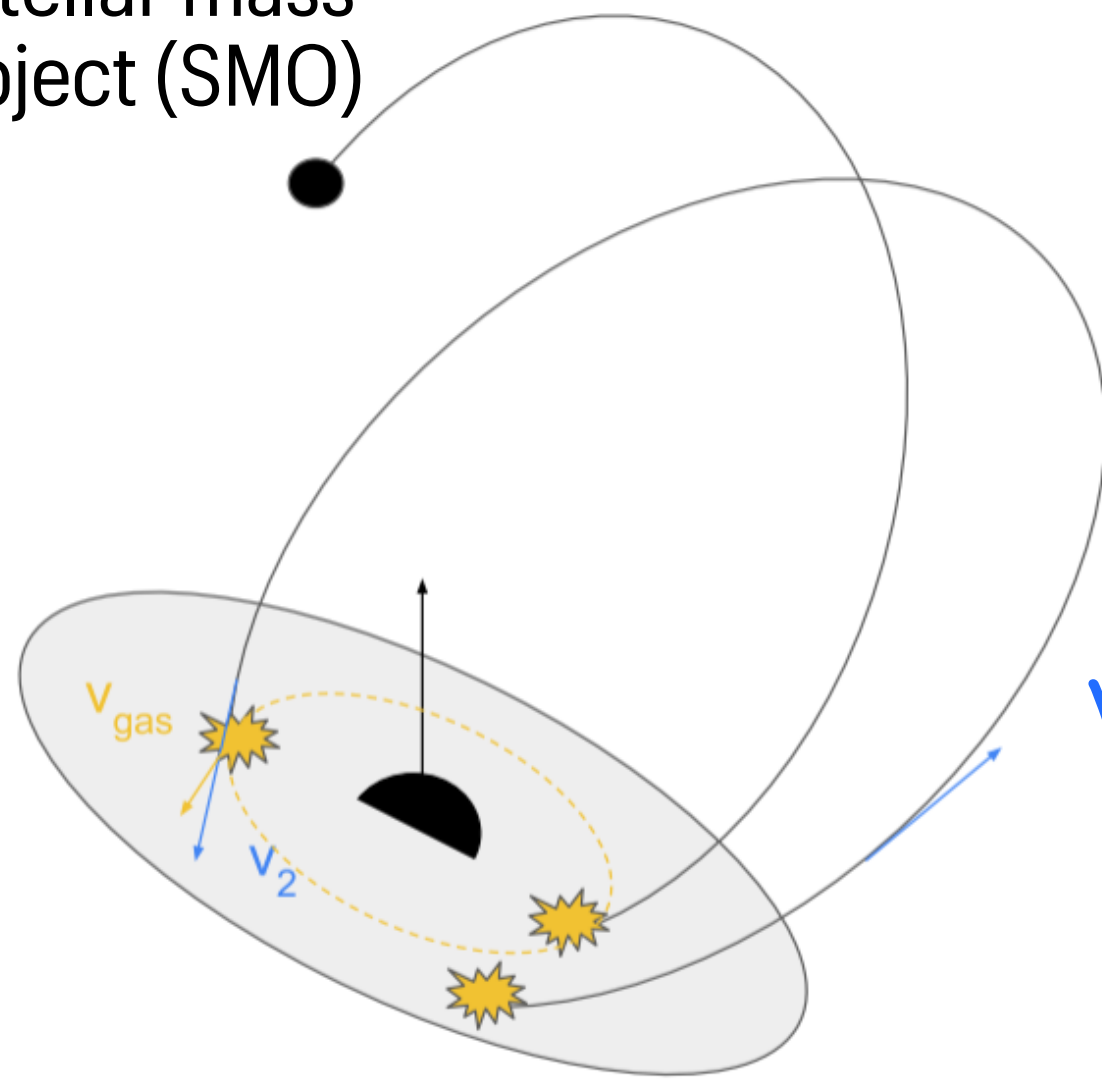
QPE - EMRI



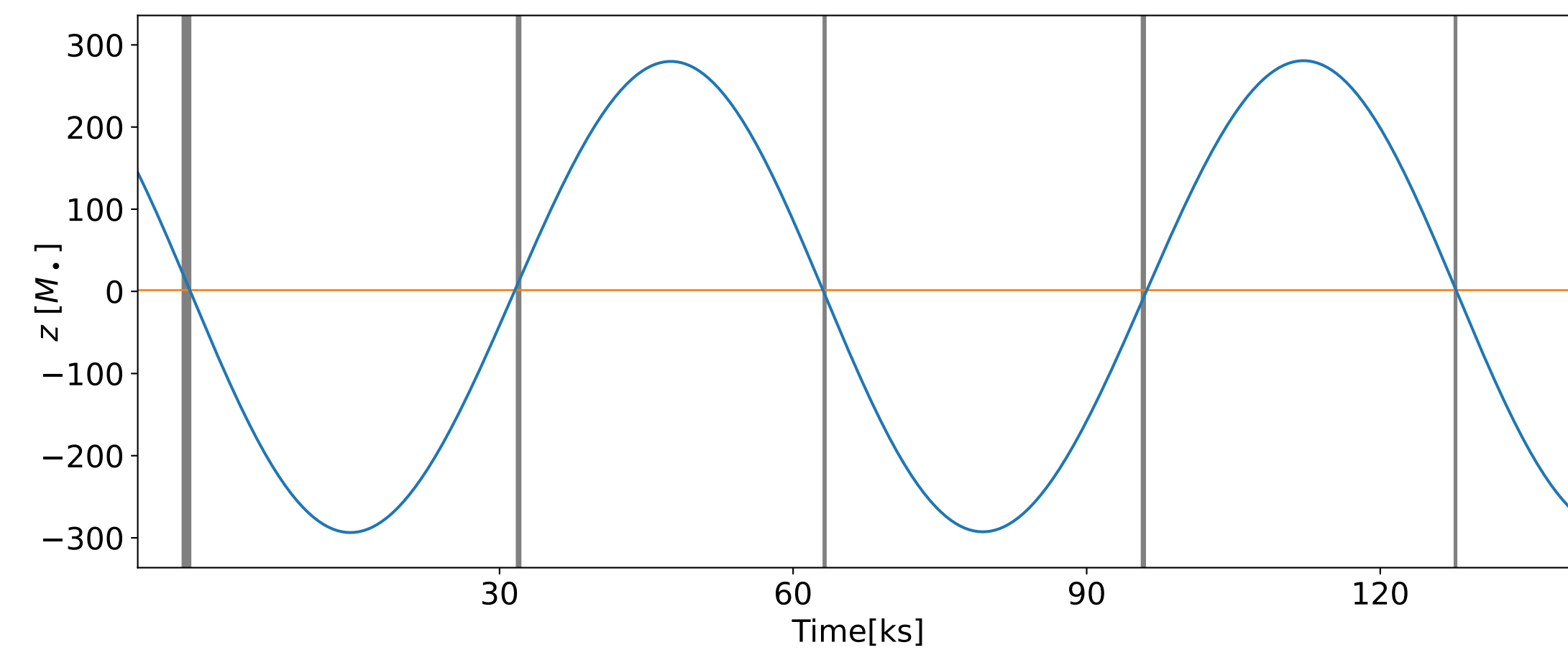
One observation epoch of GSN 069



Stellar mass
object (SMO)



We only use timing information



From A&A 675, A100 (2023)

SIGNS OF SECULAR EFFECTS



- SMO following geodesic motion
- Disk lying on the equatorial plane

	GSN 069	eRO-QPE1	eRO-QPE2	Swift J023017	RX J1301.9 +2747
p(M.)	279^{+188}_{-182}	$701^{+2276}_{-549} / 727^{+2499}_{-562}$	$290^{+194}_{-189} / 342^{+146}_{-205}$	963^{+942}_{-651}	52^{+80}_{-30}
e	$0.05^{+0.09}_{-0.05}$	$0.14^{+0.47}_{-0.13} / 0.10^{+0.47}_{-0.10}$	$0.06^{+0.20}_{-0.05} / 0.01^{+0.05}_{-0.01}$	$0.22^{+0.50}_{-0.21}$	$0.25^{+0.18}_{-0.20}$
T(ks)	$64.6^{+1.1}_{-1.9}$	$130.4^{+2.2}_{-2.8} / 141.7^{+2.1}_{-2.8}$	$17.5^{+0.1}_{-0.1} / 16.4^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	$39.6^{+8.0}_{-9.7}$ day	$32.0^{+0.9}_{-1.0}$

Low eccentricity

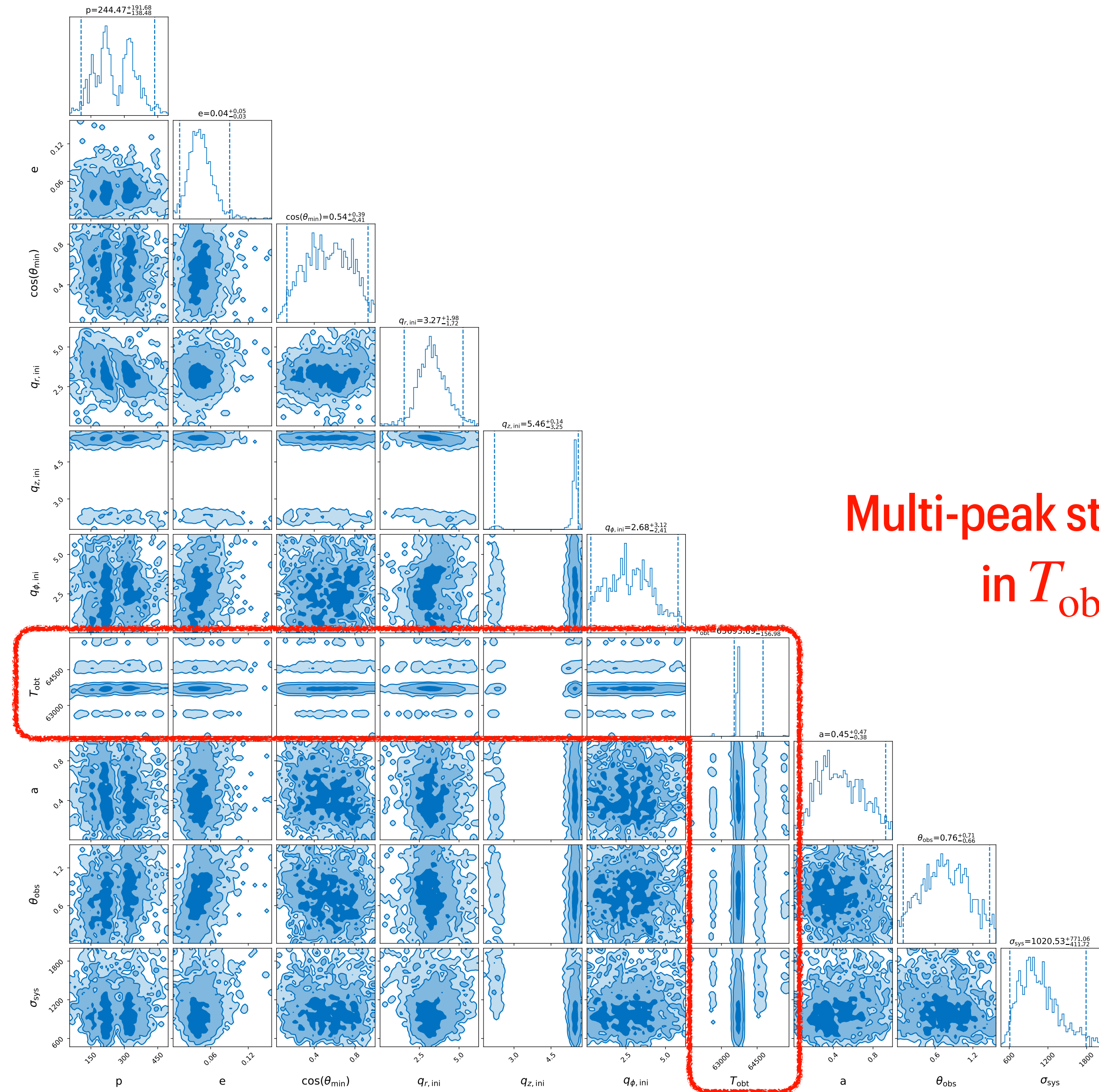
Non-zero eccentricity

Obvious apparent period evolution

SIGNS OF SECULAR EFFECTS



- SMO following geodesic motion
- Disk lying on the equatorial plane



Multi-peak structure
in T_{obs}

SECULAR EFFECTS

SMO-DISK COLLISION



- Integrals of motion {E, L, C} vary over time
- Relative changes in orbital parameters are similar in magnitudes, i.e.
Best constrained $\delta T_{\text{obt}}/T_{\text{obt}} \sim \delta e/e \sim \delta \theta_{\text{min}}/\theta_{\text{min}}$ Unmeasurable, set to 0
- Orbital period decay rate is modeled as proportional to the sine of the angle between the SMO's orbital plane and the disk plane, i.e.

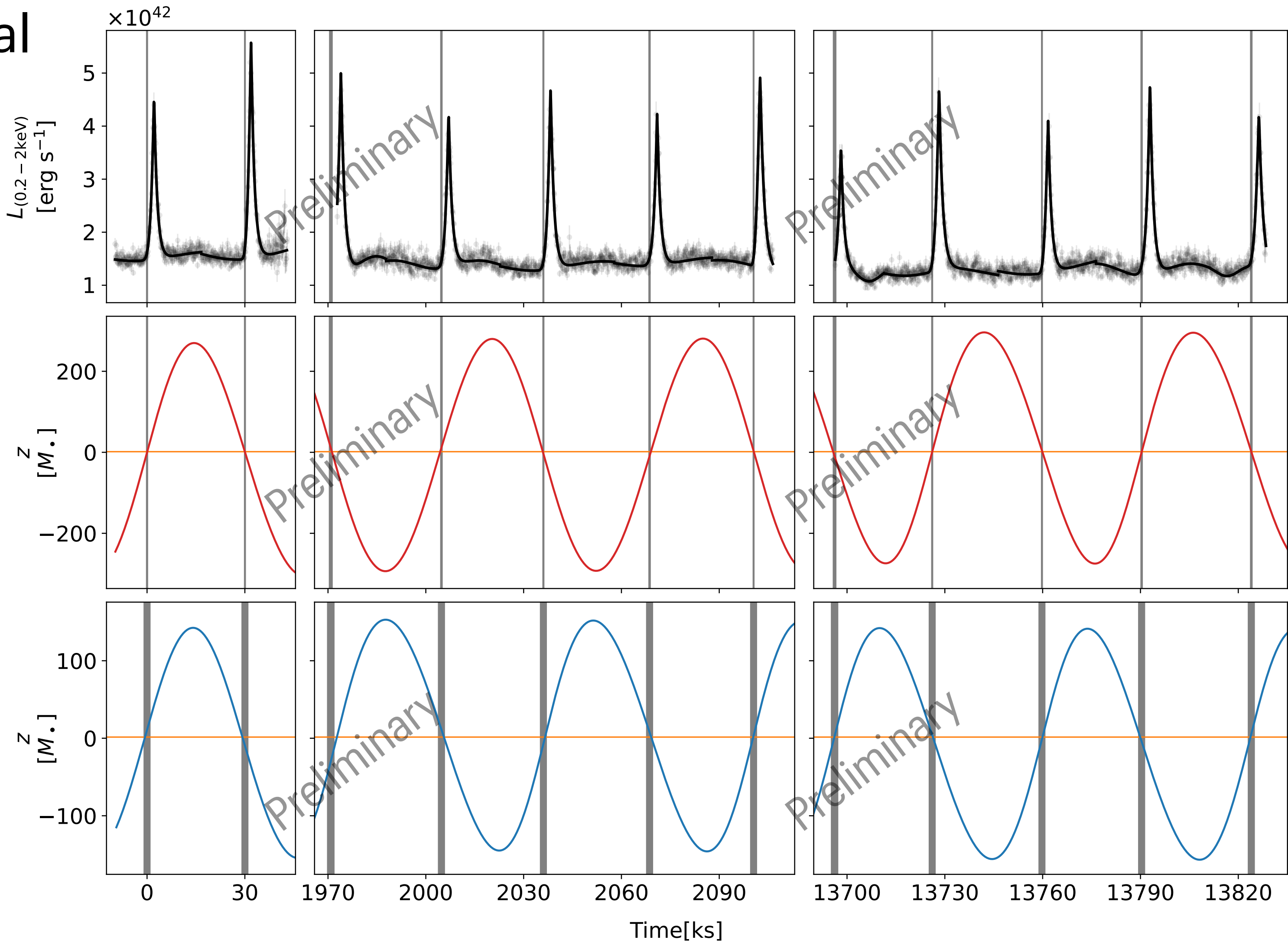
$$\dot{T}_{\text{obt}}(t) \propto \sin \iota_{\text{sd}}(t) \text{ (typically non-uniform)}$$

SMO-DISK COLLISION: GSN 069



- Disk still lying on the equatorial plane

	Forced trajectory	Geodesic
p[M.]	292^{+167}_{-168}	262^{+191}_{-151}
e	$0.04^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	$0.04^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$
T[ks]	$64.7^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$	$63.7^{+2.0}_{-1.0}$
Tdot	$-6.4^{+5.1}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-5}$	

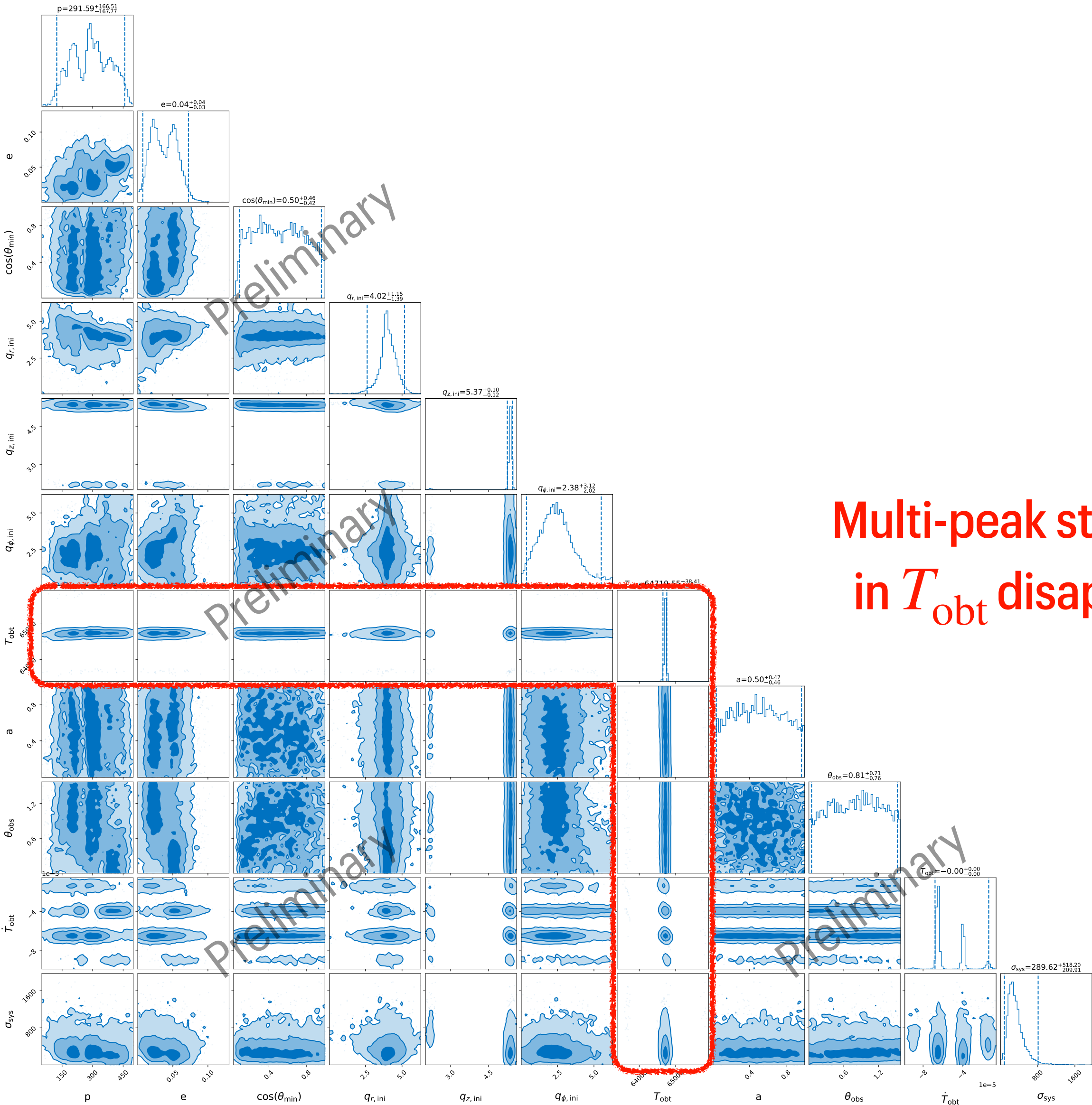


SMO-DISK COLLISION: GSN 069



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Multi-peak structure
in T_{obt} disappears

SMO-DISK COLLISION: GSN 069



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e	$0.04^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	$0.04^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$
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Decisive evidence: Bayes factor
 $\log \mathcal{B}_g^f = 5.1 \pm 0.3$

SMO-DISK COLLISION: GSN 069



- Disk still lying on the equatorial plane

	Forced trajectory
p[M.]	292^{+167}_{-168}
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T[ks]	$64.7^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$
Tdot	$-6.4^{+5.1}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-5}$

- SMBH mass:

$$\log_{10}(M_{\bullet}/M_{\odot}) = 5.6^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$$

- Orbital energy loss per collision:

$$E_{\text{col}} = \frac{E}{3} \dot{T}_{\text{obt}} = 6.1^{+8.7}_{-4.6} \times 10^{46} \left(\frac{m}{M_{\odot}} \right) \text{ ergs}$$

- Radiation efficiency:

$$\eta = \frac{E_{\text{QPE}}}{E_{\text{col}}} \approx 11^{+33}_{-6} \% \times \left(\frac{m}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1}$$

SMO-DISK COLLISION: GSN 069



- Orbital energy loss per collision

- Star:

$$\delta E_{\star} \approx 3 \times 10^{46} \text{ergs} \times \Sigma_5 R_{\star,\odot}^2 r_{100}^{-1} \sin \iota_{\text{sd}}$$

$$\Sigma_5 = 2.0_{-1.5}^{+2.9} m_{\star,\odot} R_{\star,\odot}^{-2} r_{100} (\sin \iota_{\text{sd}})^{-1}$$

- Stellar mass BH:

$$\delta E_{\text{sBH}} \approx 2 \times 10^{46} \text{ergs} \left(\frac{\ln \Lambda}{10} \right) \Sigma_5 m_{30}^2 r_{100} \left(\frac{\sin \iota_{\text{sd}}}{0.1} \right)^{-3}$$

$$\Sigma_5 = 92_{-69}^{+130} \left(\frac{\ln \Lambda}{10} \right)^{-1} m_{30}^{-1} r_{100}^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \iota_{\text{sd}}}{0.1} \right)^3$$

- SMBH mass:

$$\log_{10}(M_{\bullet}/M_{\odot}) = 5.6_{-0.3}^{+0.6}$$

- Orbital energy loss per collision:

$$E_{\text{col}} = \frac{E}{3} \dot{T}_{\text{obt}} = 6.1_{-4.6}^{+8.7} \times 10^{46} \left(\frac{m}{M_{\odot}} \right) \text{ergs}$$

- Radiation efficiency:

$$\eta = \frac{E_{\text{QPE}}}{E_{\text{col}}} \approx 11_{-6}^{+33} \% \times \left(\frac{m}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1}$$

Too large to be plausible

DISK MOTION



- Disk (rigid) precession + retrograde orbit  **increase**
- Disk (rigid) precession + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{alignment} \\ \text{SMO-disk collision} \\ \text{alignment + SMO-disk collision} \end{array} \right.$
 **non-uniform decrease**

	eRO-QPE1	eRO-QPE2
p(M.)	$701^{+2276}_{-549} / 727^{+2499}_{-562}$	$290^{+194}_{-189} / 342^{+146}_{-205}$
e	$0.14^{+0.47}_{-0.13} / 0.10^{+0.47}_{-0.10}$	$0.06^{+0.20}_{-0.05} / 0.01^{+0.05}_{-0.01}$
T(ks)	$130.4^{+2.2}_{-2.8} / 141.7^{+2.1}_{-2.8}$	$17.5^{+0.1}_{-0.1} / 16.4^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$

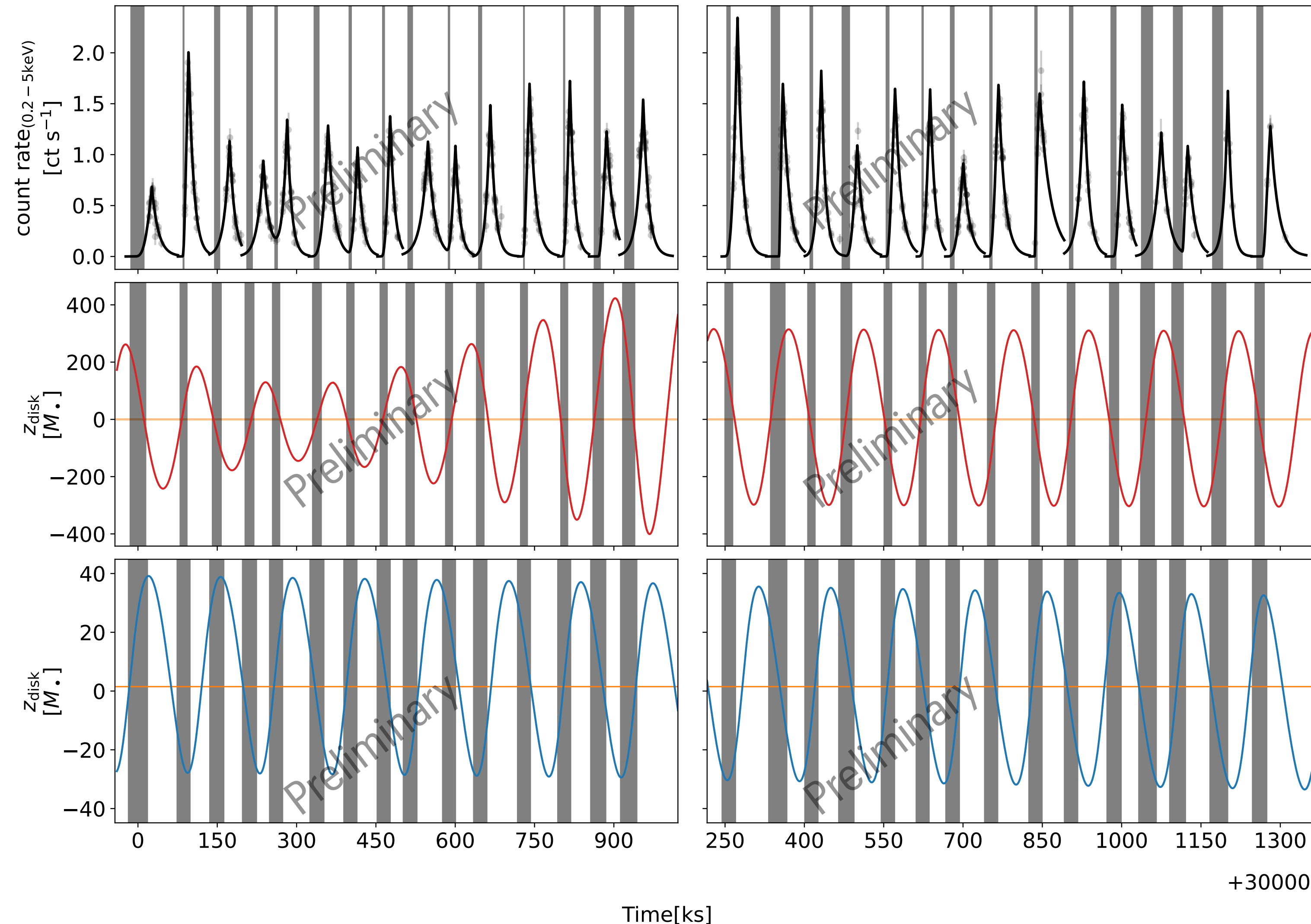

increase


decrease
(non-uniform)

DISK MOTION: ERO-QPE1



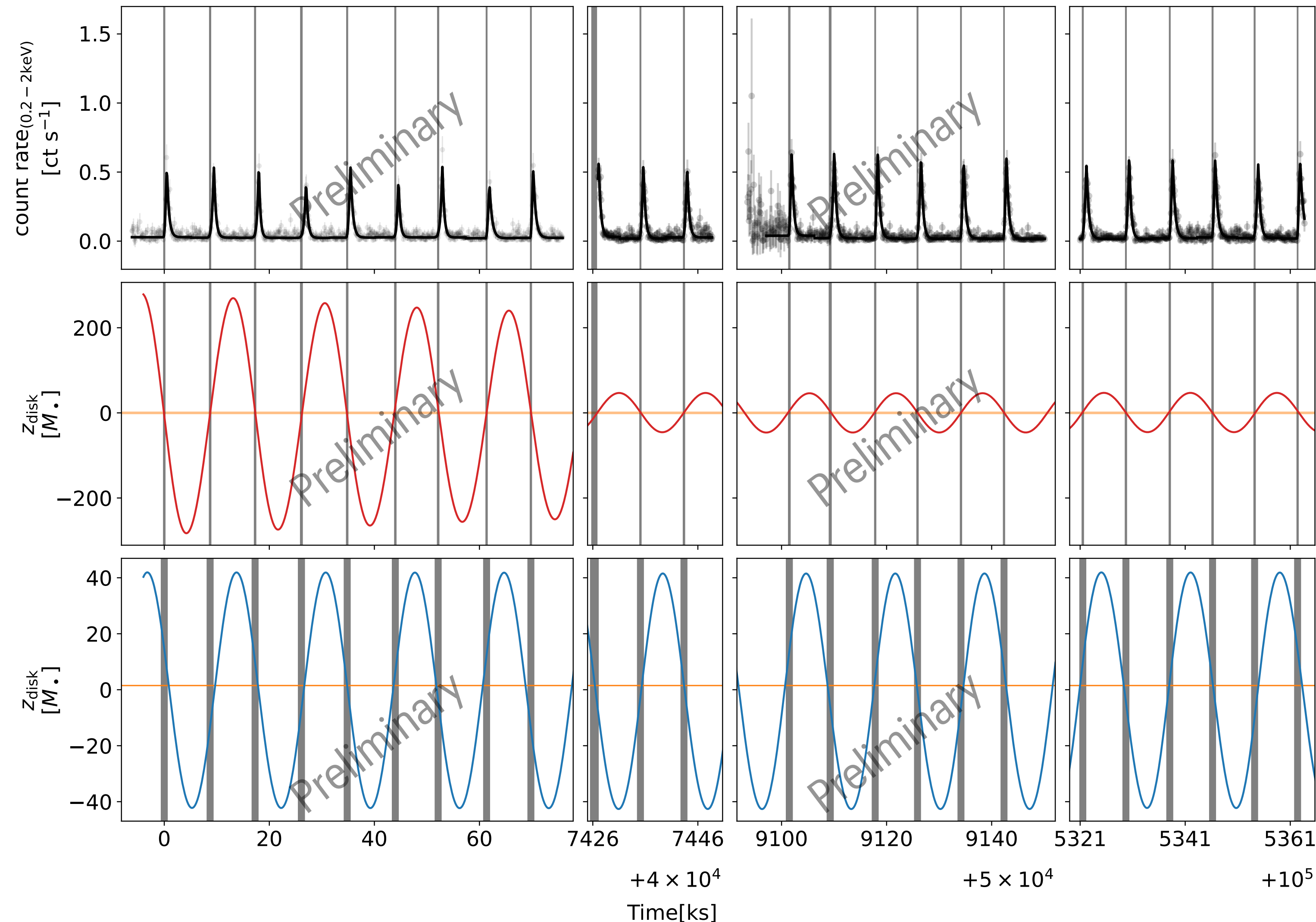
- Disk (rigid) precession + retrograde orbit
- Reach alignment by the second epoch
- Bayes factor:
 $\log \mathcal{B}_g^d = 10.2 \pm 0.2$
- Precession period ~ 34 days
 Alignment speed lower limit ~ 0.89 rad/yr
- SMBH mass
 $\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) = 5.2^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$



DISK MOTION: ERO-QPE2



- Disk (rigid) precession only
- Reach alignment by the second epoch
- Bayes factor:
 $\log \mathcal{B}_g^d = 20.0 \pm 0.2$
- Precession period ~ 3 days
 Alignment speed lower limit ~ 0.63 rad/yr
- SMBH mass
 $\log_{10}(M_{\bullet}/M_{\odot}) = 4.5^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$



SUMMARY



- Decisive evidence for
 - non-zero orbital decay in GSN 069
 - Disk precession in eRO-QPE1 and eRO-QPE2
- The SMO in GSN 069 EMRI is more likely a star