

Orbital resolved spectroscopy of GX 301-2 with MAXI

Nazma Islam and Biswajit Paul

Introduction

Accretion models

MAX

Orbital resolve spectroscopy

Results

Wind diagnostics

Orbital resolved spectroscopy of GX 301–2 with MAXI: wind diagnostics

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- Highly absorbed ($N_H \sim 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) High Mass X-ray binary with a B hypergiant star WRAY 977 as companion.
- Orbital period of the binary system \sim 41.5 days and the neutron star has a spin period \sim 685 s. Eccentric orbit with no X-ray eclipses.



Figure : Schematic view of orbit of GX 301–2. Reference: Sato et.al 1986

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Light-curve of GX 301-2



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Figure : Light curve of GX 301–2 for 6 orbital cycles in MAXI.

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Light curve of GX 301-2





Figure : Orbital intensity profile of GX 301–2 showing strong periodically variable X-ray intensity modulations with a pre-periastron X-ray flare.



Accretion models of GX 301-2

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• Pravdo & Ghosh 2001 (PG model): enhanced circumstellar disk around the star.



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• Leahy and Kostka 2008 (LK08 model): stellar wind plus high density accretion stream.



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Using Iron line as tracer

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- In X-ray binaries, Fe Kα fluorescence line is produced by reprocessing of radiation from the surrounding circumstellar matter.
- Equivalent width of Fe Kα line is the ratio of line intensity to the continuum intensity. Measure of strength of emission line.
- Equivalent width of the Fe Kα line depends on the geometry and density of the surrounding matter.



Figure : Dependence of Eqw on N_H for different geometry of surrounding matter. Reference: Makishima 1986



Observational Signatures of GX 301-2

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- Orbital dependence of column density.
- Relation between the line equivalent width and column density as a function of orbital phase.
- Main criteria for such analysis is uniform orbital coverage which is required for orbital phase resolved spectroscopy.

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Monitor of All Sky X-ray Image (MAXI)

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- MAXI is the first astronomical mission operated on the ISS since Aug 2009.
- Best sensitivity and highest energy resolution among the all sky X-ray monitors.
- Uniform orbital coverage for GX 301-2 for multiple orbital cycles. Smearing out of short time scale variations and long-term accretion characteristics are brought out.
- Gas Slit Camera: Xe gas proportional counters and slit-slat energy band: 2-20 keV.





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- 21 independant orbital bins are chosen for orbital resolved spectral study.
- Spectrum fitted with a power-law with a high energy cut-off model and a power-law model modified by photo-electric absorption by column density of absorbing material along our line of sight.
- Fe K α line found in the spectrum is modelled by a gaussian emission line.



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Figure : Orbital variation of Photon index (Γ), column density (N_H in units of 10^{22} cm⁻²), Line flux of Fe K α (in units of photons cm⁻² s⁻¹), Equivalent width of Fe K α line (Eqw in units of eV) and Flux of source (F in the units of 10^{-9} ergs s⁻¹ cm⁻²). There is a presence of a soft excess at some orbital phases which we model by a blackbody component to estimate the flux of the soft excess.



Examination of different accretion models in light of results



Figure : Comparison of orbital variation of column density of GX 301-2 with the prediction of circumstellar disk model and accretion stream model.

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Results and Discussions



Figure : Plot of equivalent width versus $N_{\it H}$ compared to the linear relation expected for a isotropically distributed circumstellar matter taken from Inoue 1985.



Wind Diagnostics



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Figure : Optical observations by Kaper et.al 2006, indicate a dense gas stream trailing behind the compact object away from line of sight around phase 0.18-0.34. A very large equivalent width of the iron line along with a very small value of the column density is found around phase 0.1-0.3, strongly indicating the presence of matter behind the neutron star.



Wind Diagnostics



Figure : These observations do not conform to the direction of the accretion stream predicted by Leahy and Kostka 2008.

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- Orbital resolved spectroscopy of GX 301–2 with MAXI, averaging over multiple orbital cycles.
- Using Fe line as additional tracer, we find changes in the accretion geometry. The results favor the model of high density accretion stream around GX 301–2. The orbital dependence of N_H and equivalent width of Fe line provides stronger constraints to the accretion stream model.

Islam N. & Paul B.; 2014, MNRAS, 441, 2539.

Thank You

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