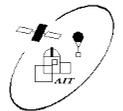
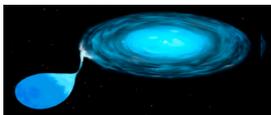


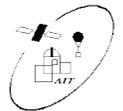
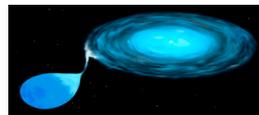
1A 0535+262 in outburst

Isabel Caballero
Institut für Astronomie und Astrophysik Tübingen



Overview

- 1A 0535+262
- INTEGRAL observations
- Timing properties
- Spectral properties
- Summary



1 A 0535+262: Be/X Ray binary system

Neutron star

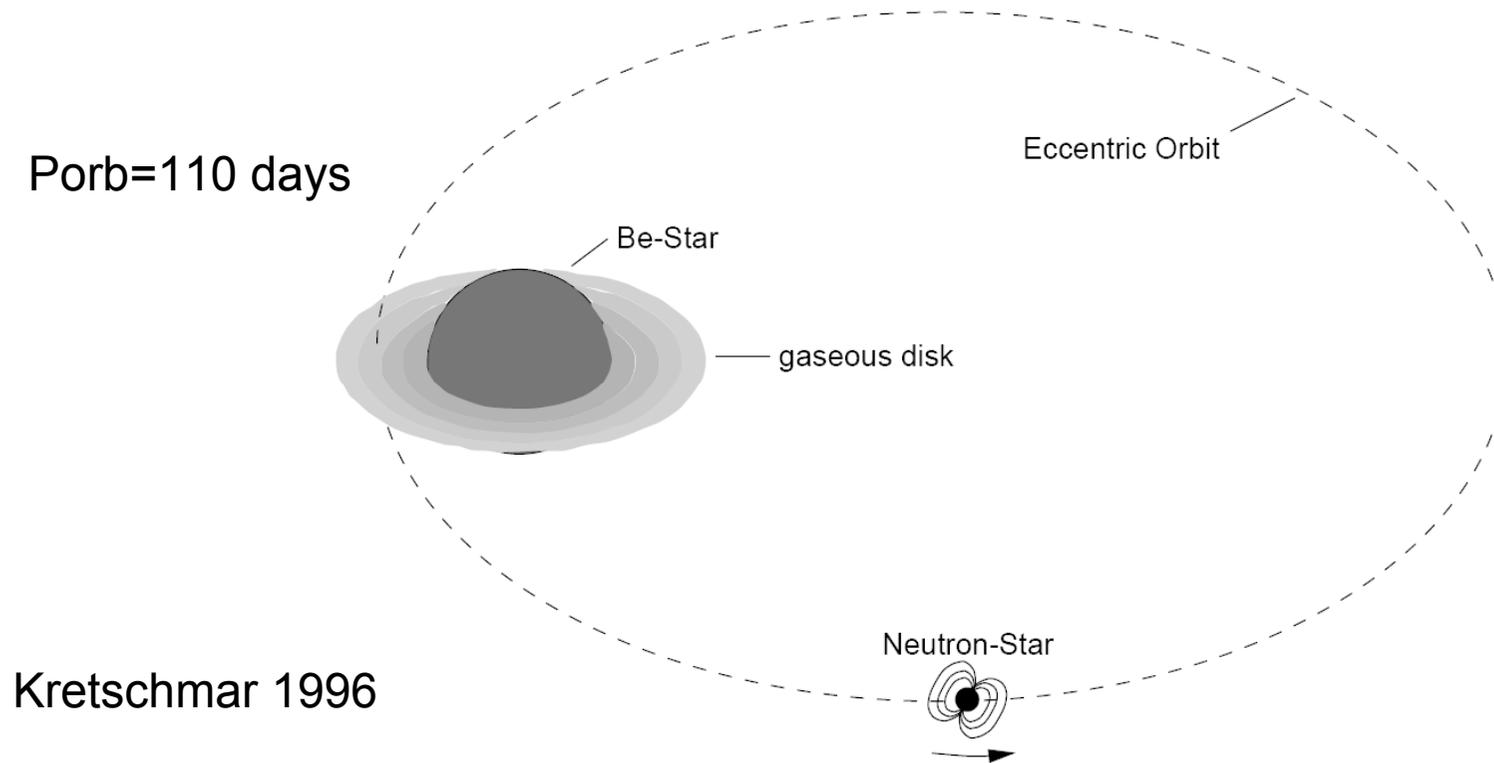
$P \sim 103,4 \text{ s}$

$B \sim 4 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ G}$

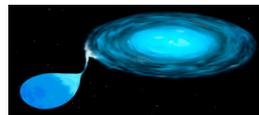
Companion HDE 245770

09.7-B0, IIIe

14 M_{sun} , 14 R_{sun} , 1.4 $10^5 L_{\text{sun}}$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 26000 \text{ K}$

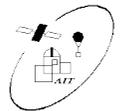


1 A 0535+262 in outburst



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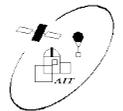
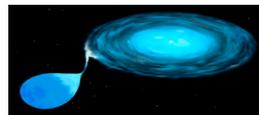
Isabel Caballero
ESAC trainee meeting, 24-July-2006



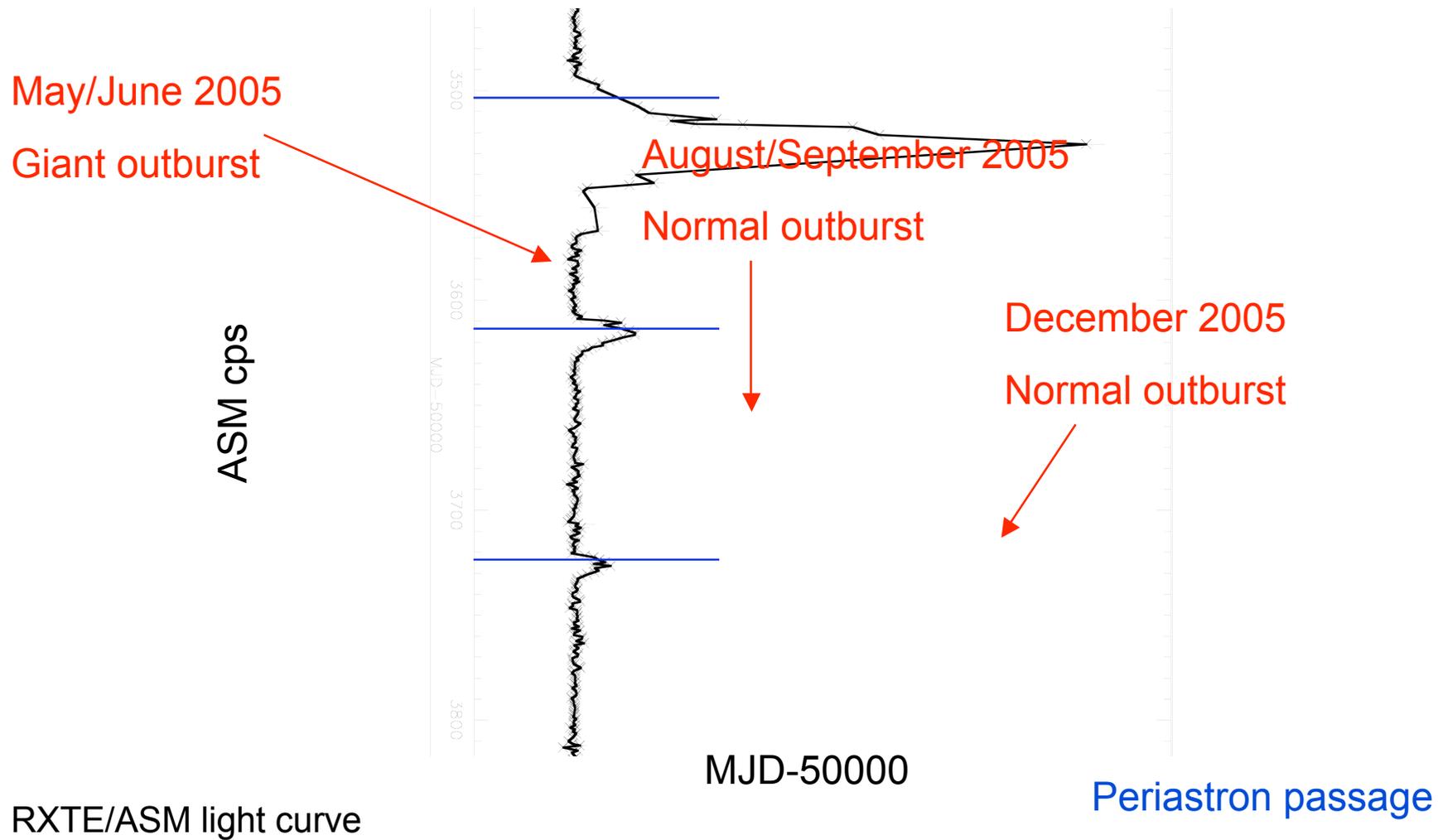
Outburst history of the source

It has shown 5 giant outbursts since its discovery
(Rosenberg 1975)

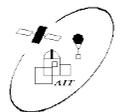
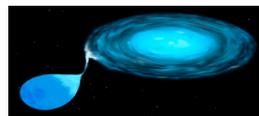
- April/May 1975
- October 1980
- March/April 1989
- February 1994
- May/June 2005=> too close to the sun!!!



But...after the last giant outburst it showed a normal outburst observed by INTEGRAL

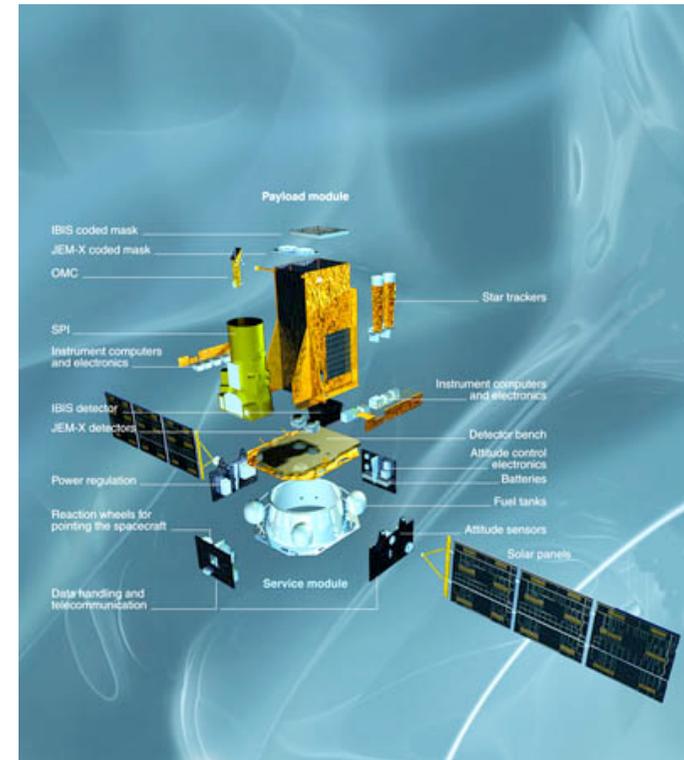


1 A 0535+262 in outburst



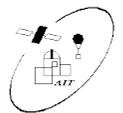
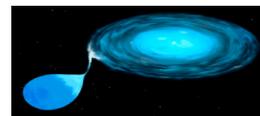
INTEGRAL

Launched in 2002
15 keV - 10 MeV gamma-ray observatory mission
Excentric orbit
72 hours

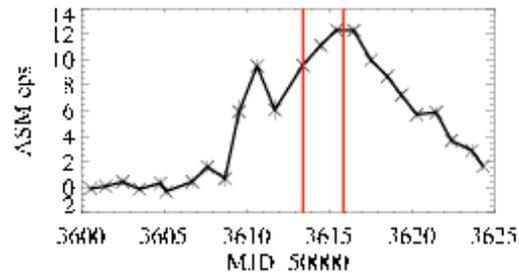


- IBIS, SPI: coded mask instruments
- JEM X, OMC: X ray and optical monitoring

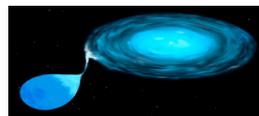
IBIS
15 keV - 10 MeV



Our INTEGRAL observation

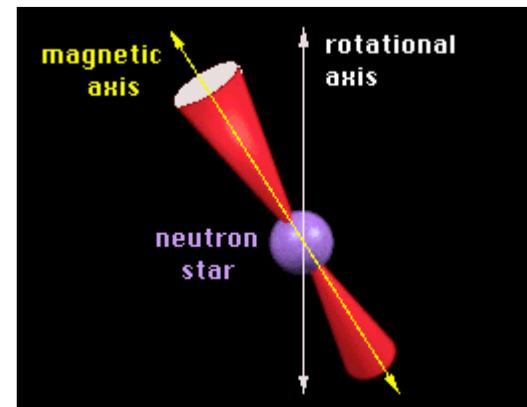
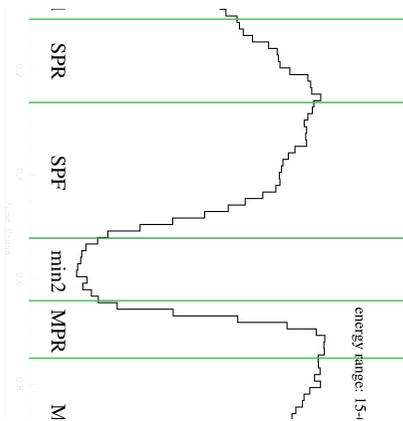


- DATA ANALYSIS
- OSA v5.1 (Offline Scientific Analysis)
- Additional software from INAF Palermo to perform phase resolved spectroscopy

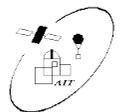
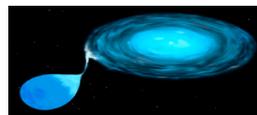


Pulsed emission

- What do we observe from emission of a neutron star in a binary system?
lighthouse effect



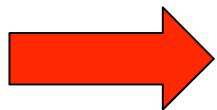
Asymmetric pulsed emission is observed



Pulse period of the source

Epoch folding technique

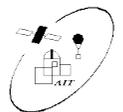
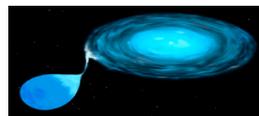
- Barycentered and binary corrected data
- fold the light curve versus a range of trial periods
- χ^2 maximization test



Best period obtained

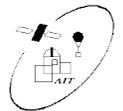
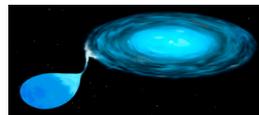
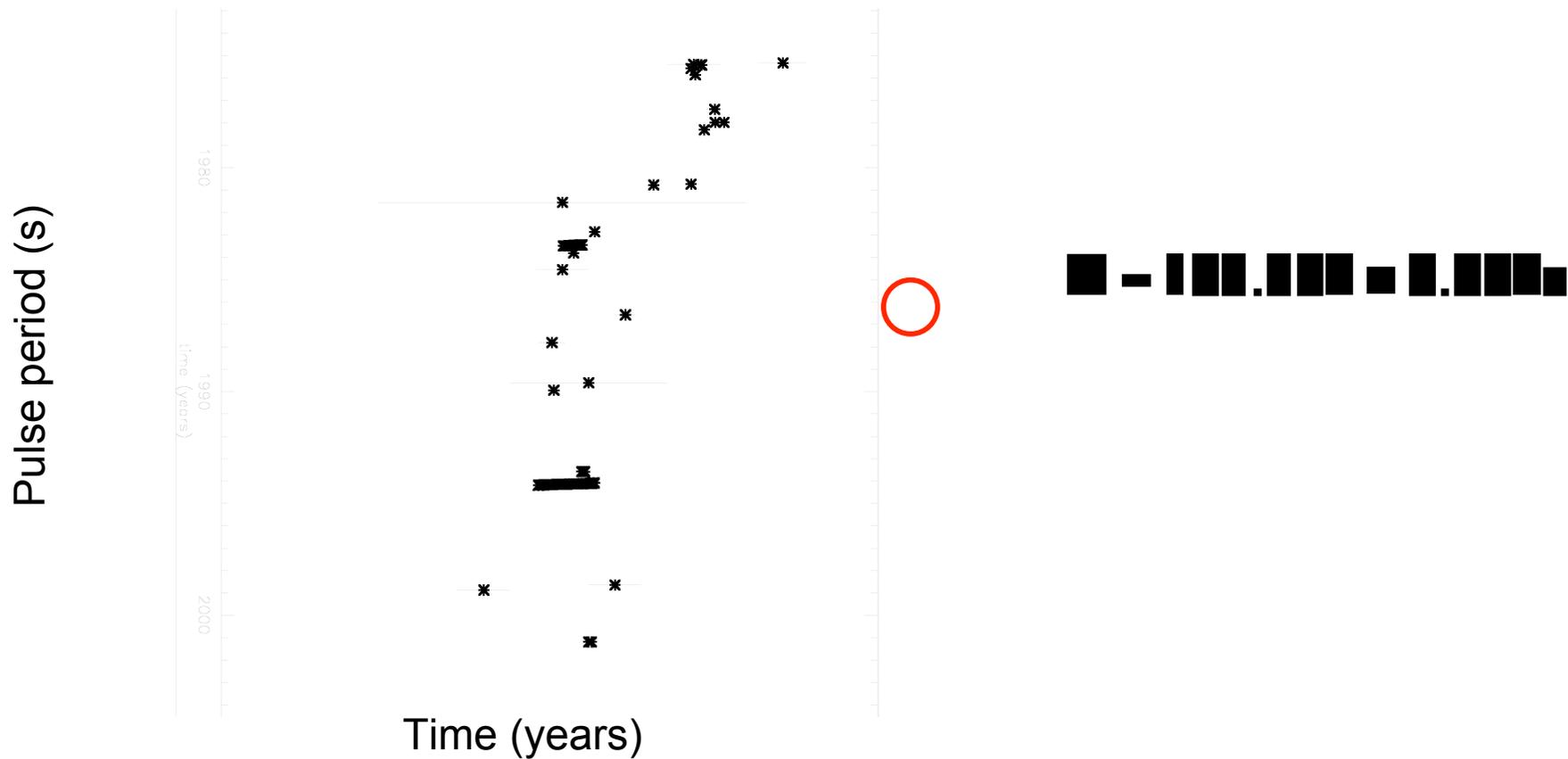
$$P = 103.392 \pm 0.004s$$

For MJD 53613.460475

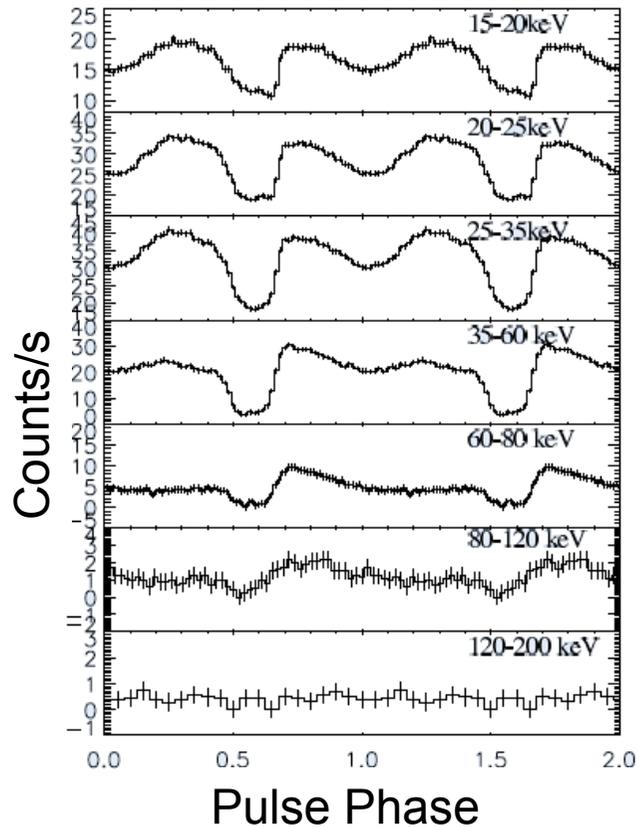


Pulse period history of 1 A 0535+262

Evolution of the pulse period since its first determination in 1975



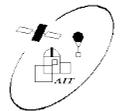
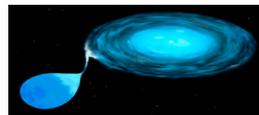
Pulse profiles



Double peak pattern at low energies

At higher energies one peak appears to be reduced

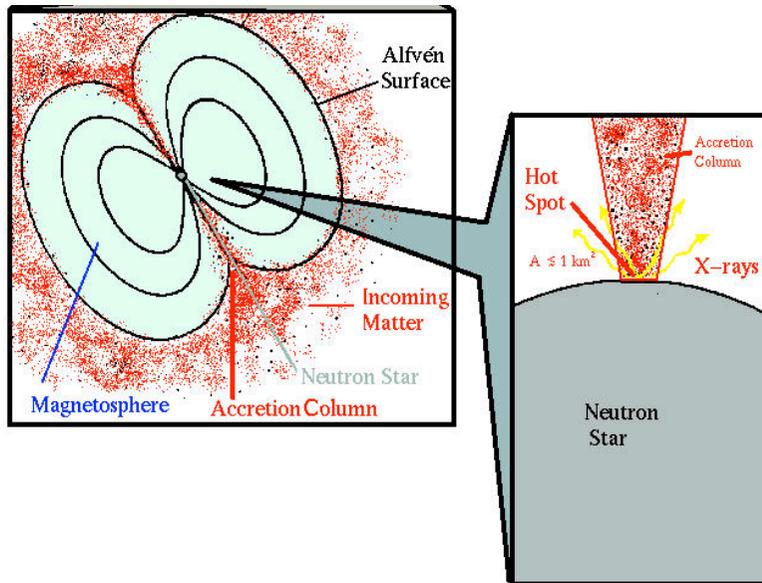
No modulation above 120 keV



Zoom on the emission region

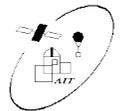
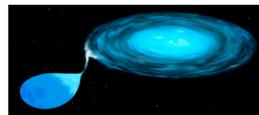
The accreting plasma couples to the magnetic field at
Alfvén radius

For typical NS parameters



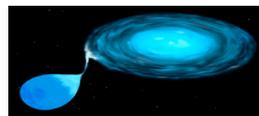
The Plasma can not penetrate the magnetosphere and the only way it can be accreted onto the surface of the neutron star is along the magnetic field lines onto the magnetic poles

Formation of accretion columns at polar caps



Accretion column

- When the accreted matter passes the boundary layer it is forced to follow the B field lines. Free fall flow. The gas stream is concentrated in an accretion funnel onto both magnetic poles of the NS
- Small region $\sim 1\text{km}^2 \Rightarrow$ main origin of X-ray emission
- Extreme physical conditions in the accretion funnel:
 $B \sim 10^{12}\text{G}$, relativistic plasma $v \sim 0.6c$, $L \sim L_{\text{Edd}}$



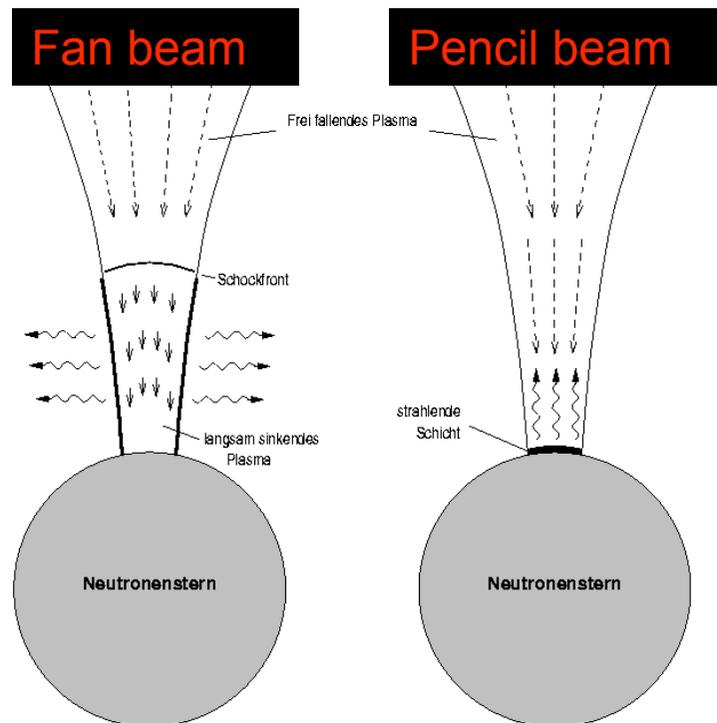
Accretion column

Hydrodynamical simulations (Basko & Sunyaev 1976) assuming $L \sim L_{\text{Edd}}$ reveal that infalling plasma passes a free-fall zone until it reaches almost the NS surface

Close to the surface the plasma is decelerated by Coulomb interactions with electrons of the NS atmosphere and due to inelastic scattering with photons

High accretion rates \dot{M}
=>“fan beam“:

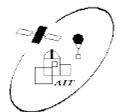
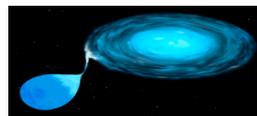
Radiation pressure dominates, plasma dissipates its kinetic energy by Inverse Compton scattering in a radiative shock. Below the shock subsonic v . Large optical depth within the shock => photons emitted in horizontal direction



Low accretion rates \dot{M}
=>“pencil beam“:

Emergent radiation pressure acting on the infalling plasma is negligible and optical depth of the accreting plasma is low=> photons escape in vertical direction

Fig. from Kretschmar (1996) after Harding (1994)



Spectral properties of Be/X ray binaries

CONTINUUM

- No convincing theoretical model for the continuum (Recent model Becker et al. 2005)
- Phenomenological models are used: generally power law times an exponential above a characteristic cutoff energy

Example:

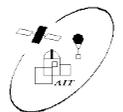
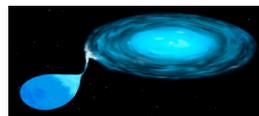
$$f(E) = AE^{-\Gamma} \begin{cases} 1, & E \leq E_{cut} \\ e^{-\frac{E-E_{cut}}{E_{fold}}}, & E \geq E_{cut} \end{cases}$$

CYCLOTRON LINES

- electrons in a magnetic field move helicodally along the B field lines with gyromagnetic Larmor frequency
- The energy of the e perpendicular to the B field is quantized into the Landau levels

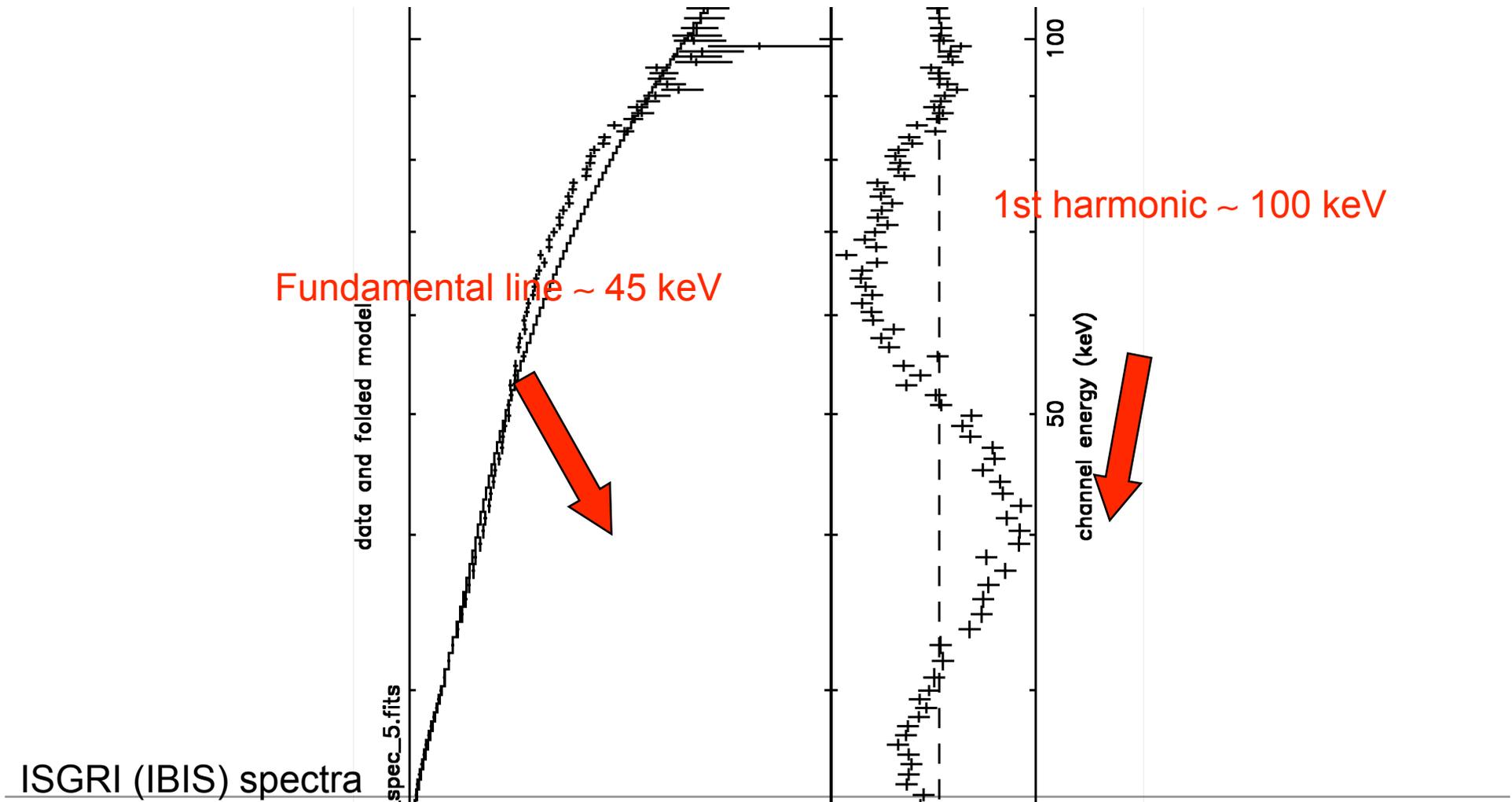
$$E_{cyc}^{obs} \approx \frac{11,6B_{12}}{(1+z)} keV$$

Importance of cyclotron lines: only method to directly measure B-field of an accreting neutron star!!!



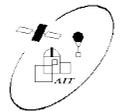
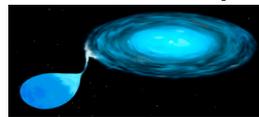
Phase average spectra

Model for continuum: power law times exponential above a characteristic cutoff energy



ISGRI (IBIS) spectra

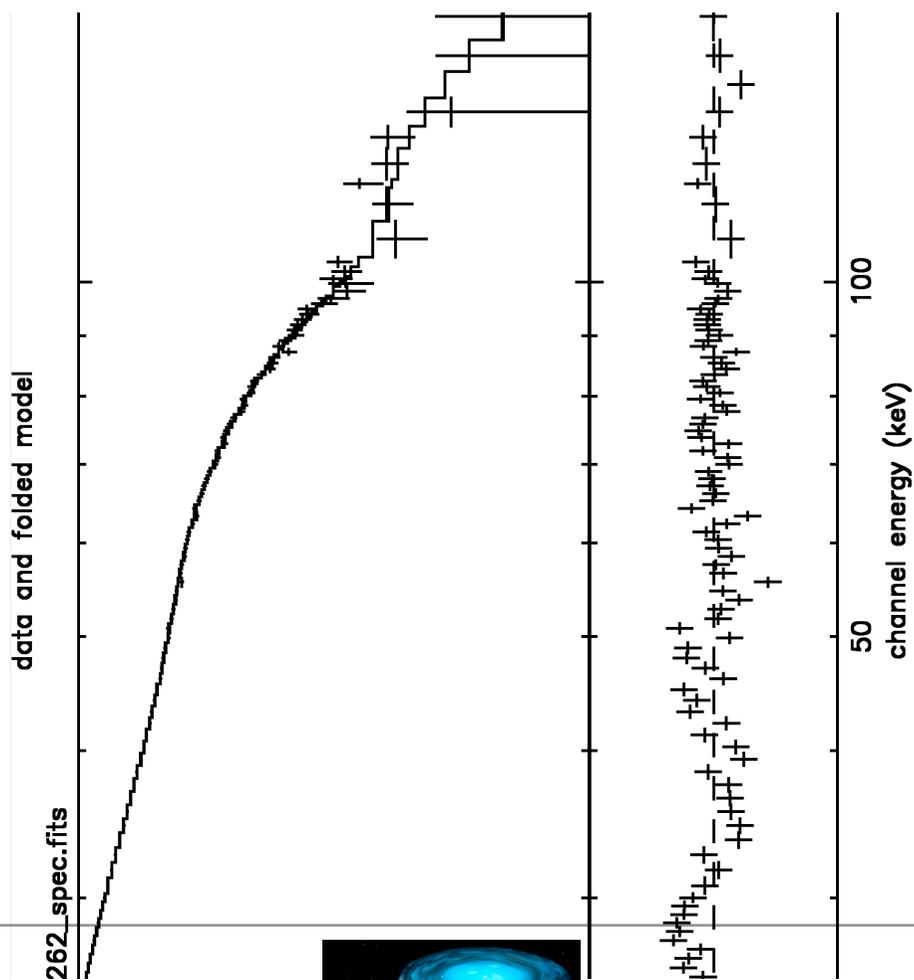
1 A 0535+262 in outburst



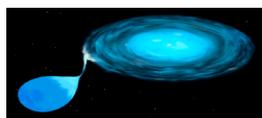
Phase average spectra

Model: power law times exponential above a characteristic cutoff energy

+ 2 gaussian lines in absorption

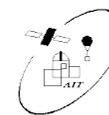


1 A 0535+262 in outburst

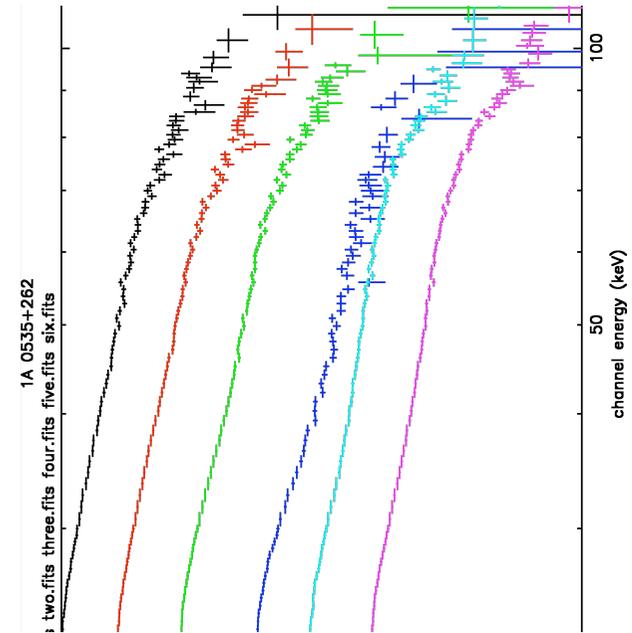
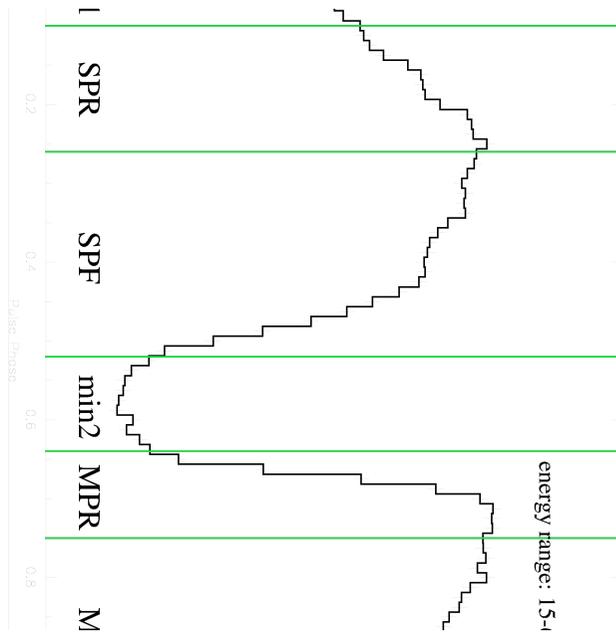


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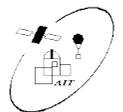
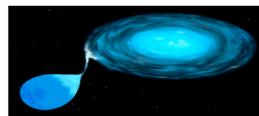
Isabel Caballero
ESAC trainee meeting, 24-July-2006



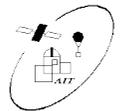
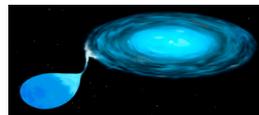
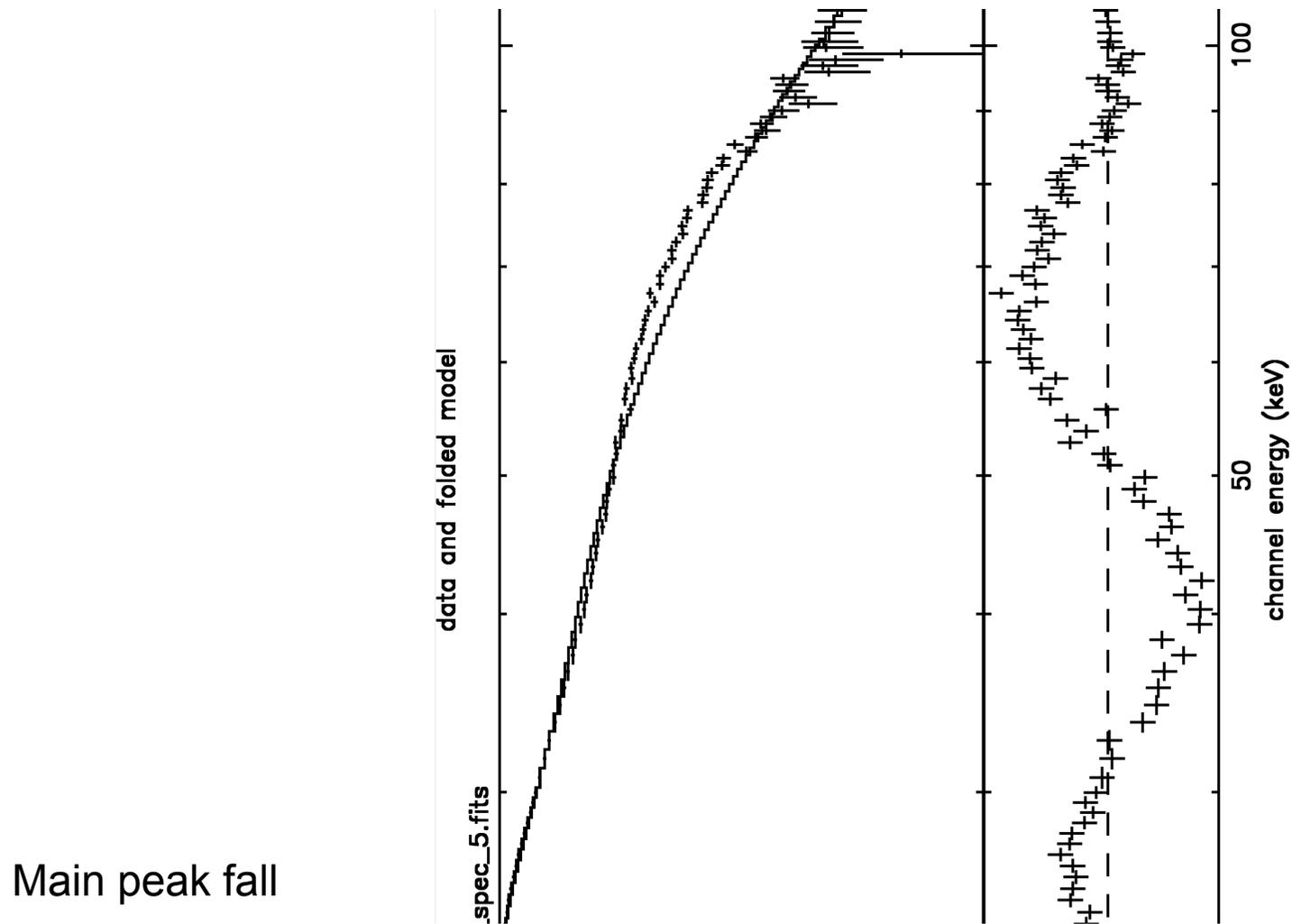
Phase resolved spectra



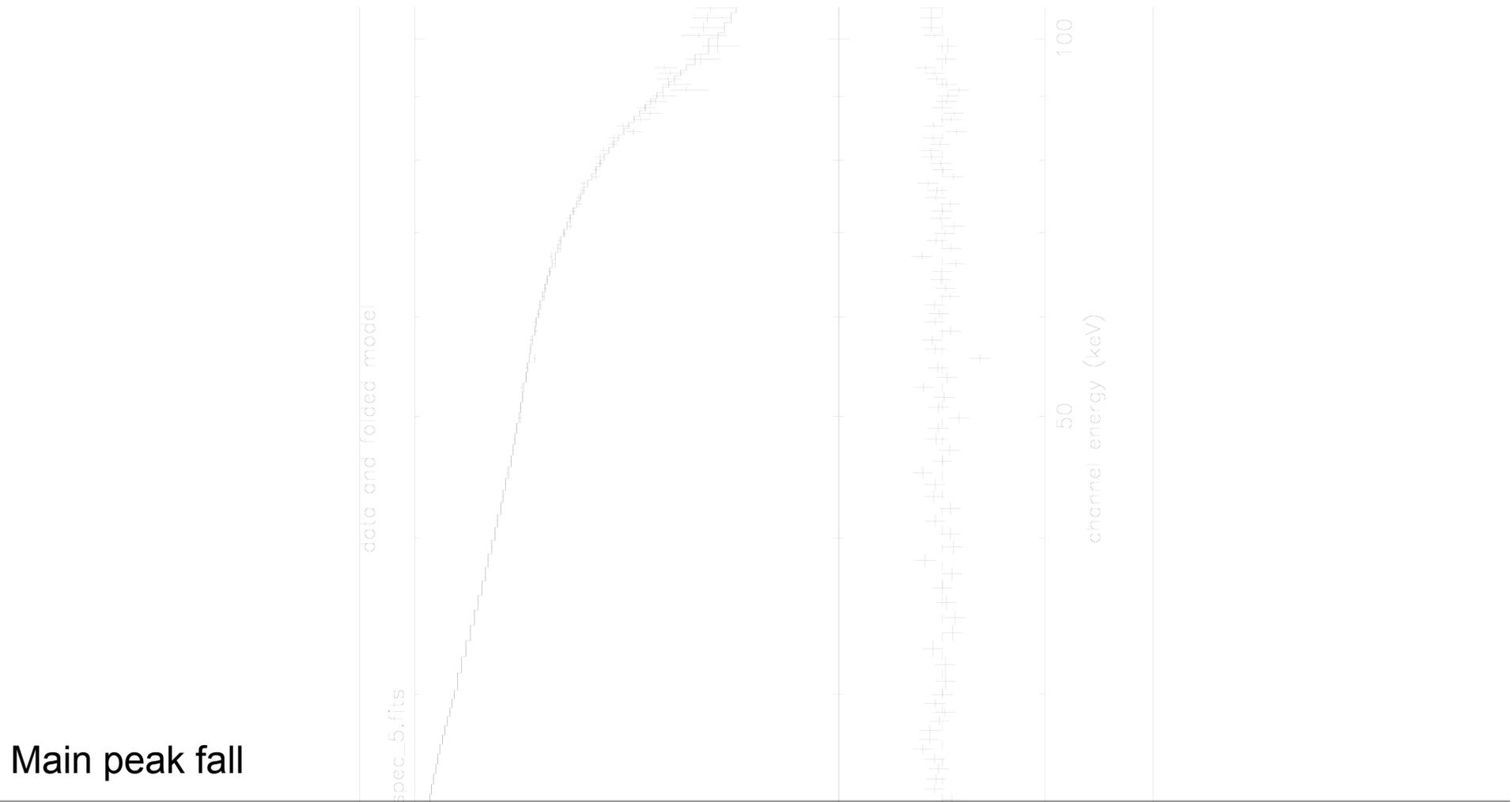
Clear variation of spectra within the phase



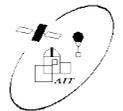
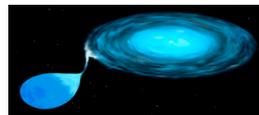
Phase resolved spectra



Phase resolved spectra



1 A 0535+262 in outburst



Summary

- Overview of Be/X ray binary systems –
1 A 0535+262
- Period determination
- **Detection of 2 cyclotron lines**
- Next step:
Obtain the broad band spectra

