

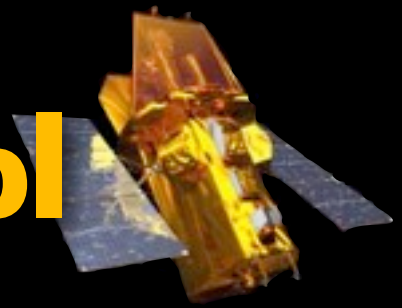
A Swift Program of Follow-up Observations of MAXI Galactic Transients

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Swift as a Transient Follow-up Tool



→ Swift is an ideal as a tool to follow-up and localize new X-ray transients:

- ★ Broad band observing:

- * BAT, Hard X-ray: 15-150 keV
- * XRT, Soft X-ray: 0.3-10 keV
- * UVOT, Optical/Ultra-violet: u,b,v and 3 UV filters + “white” and grisms.

- ★ Accurate localization:

- * XRT ~3.5 arc-sec radius, with UVOT correction can reduce to ~1.5 arc-sec radius (90% confidence)

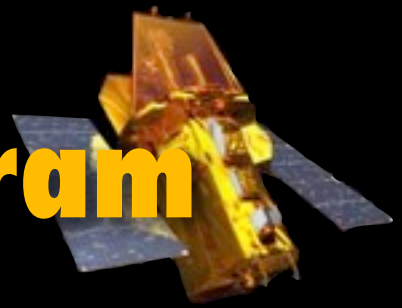
- ★ Low overhead observations.

- * Rapid slewing means that 1ks observations can be made easily and often.
- * Low slew-time overhead means short (1 ks) daily or even orbit-by-orbit monitoring is possible.

- ★ Capability to command Swift to autonomously observe TOOs.

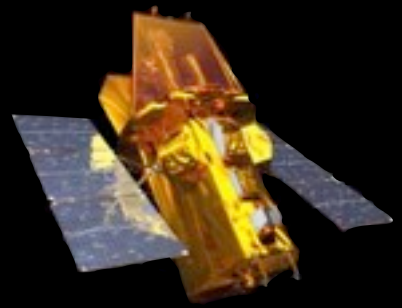
- * Swift can be on target within minutes of a transient notice being distributed (more typical is 30 mins to a day once decision to observe is made).
- * Delays are usually caused by “human-in-the-loop” issues, e.g. delayed notification, out of hours response. Also delays caused by ground station passes.

MAXI/Swift Galactic Transient Program



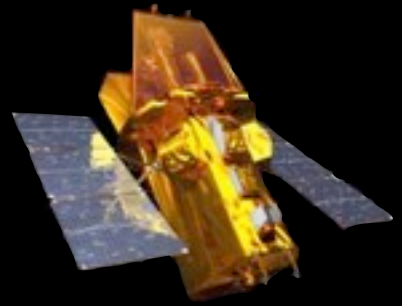
- ➔ Goals:
 - ★ To more accurately localize new Galactic Transients detected by MAXI.
 - ★ Aide the search for new black hole candidates discovered by MAXI.
- ➔ 0.2 degree diameter XRT FOV is well matched to the typical error circles for well-localized MAXI detected point sources (i.e. not “short” transients where error boxes are large, where tiling is necessary).
- ➔ Trigger criteria:
 - ★ Previously unknown, within the Galaxy
 - ★ Has a MAXI error circle ~ 0.2 degrees radius.
 - ★ Expanded sometimes to include checking up on possible known sources.
- ➔ Approved program for 1ks localization and one follow-up
 - ★ Follow-up monitoring programs are frequently approved if the initial observations are a success.
- ➔ Swift Cycle 6 GI approved program
 - ★ Cycle 6: 1st April 2010-March 31st 2011
 - ★ Resubmitted for Cycle 7.

Swift/MAXI Transients Progress

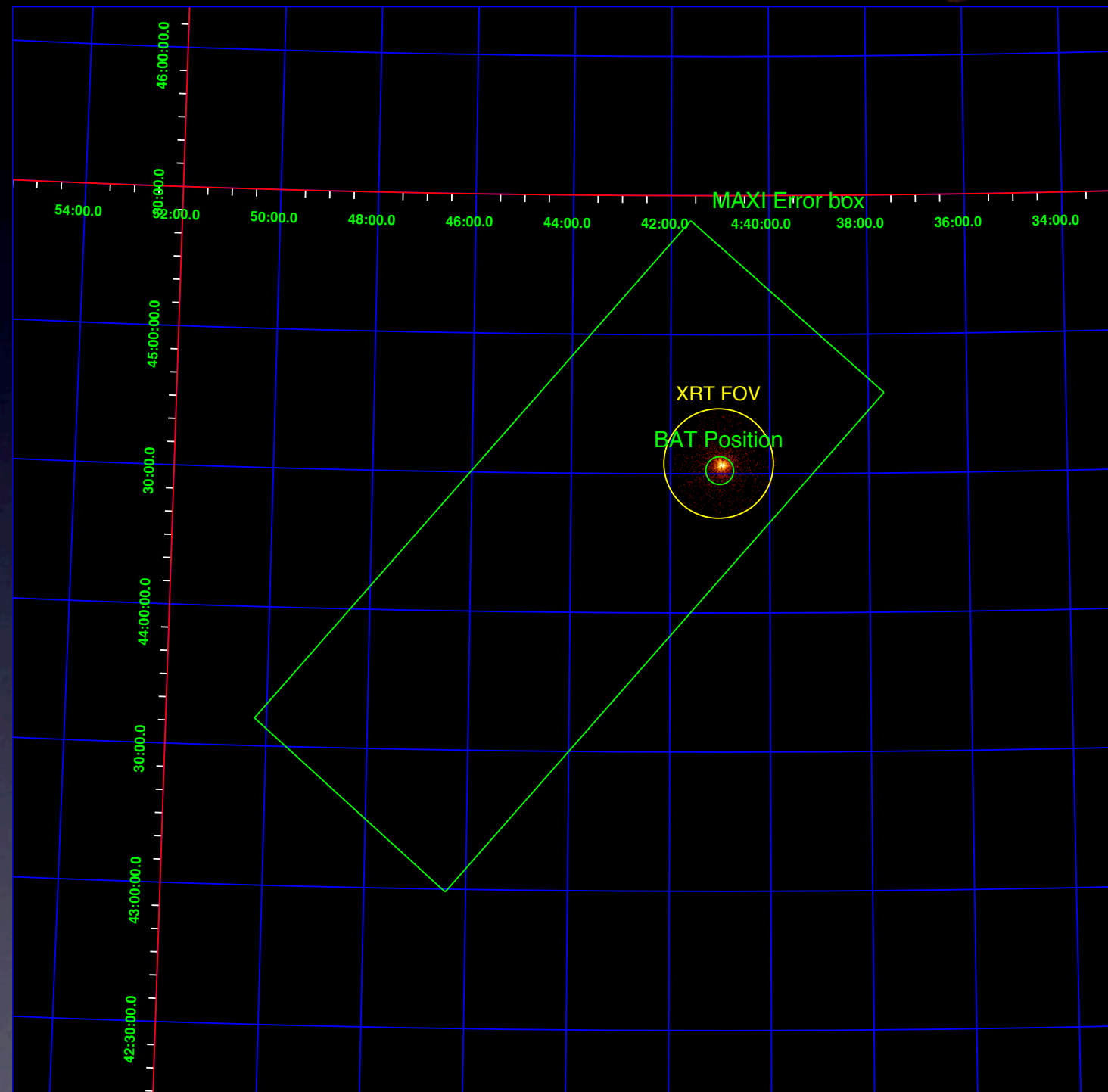


- ➔ Program started April 1st, 2010
- ➔ 6 triggers of program so far
- ➔ 2 of those were bright enough that they also triggered Swift/BAT
- ➔ Summary:
 - ★ 2 observations identified MAXI outburst with previously known source
 - ★ 2 observations identified previously unknown transient
 - ★ One did not find any source in obvious outburst.
- ➔ Also an additional MAXI transient observed outside of the program:
 - ★ 4U 1137-65/GT Mus

LS V +44 17/RX J0440.9+4431

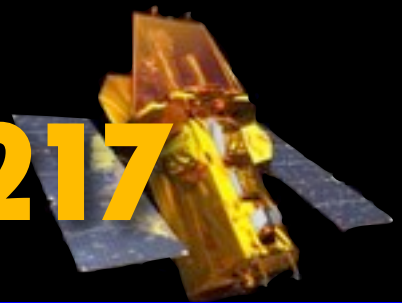


- ➔ MAXI reports possible detection of outburst (Morii et al, ATEL #2527) on March 31st, 02:10:23UT.
- ➔ Submitted G1 TOO to Swift (on first day of AO6), was due for upload at 19:11UT, when BAT triggered on the LSV +44 17 @18:34 UT and Swift observed it autonomously.
- ➔ XRT data confirmed MAXI transient was indeed LSV +44 17 (Stratta et al, GCN #10561)

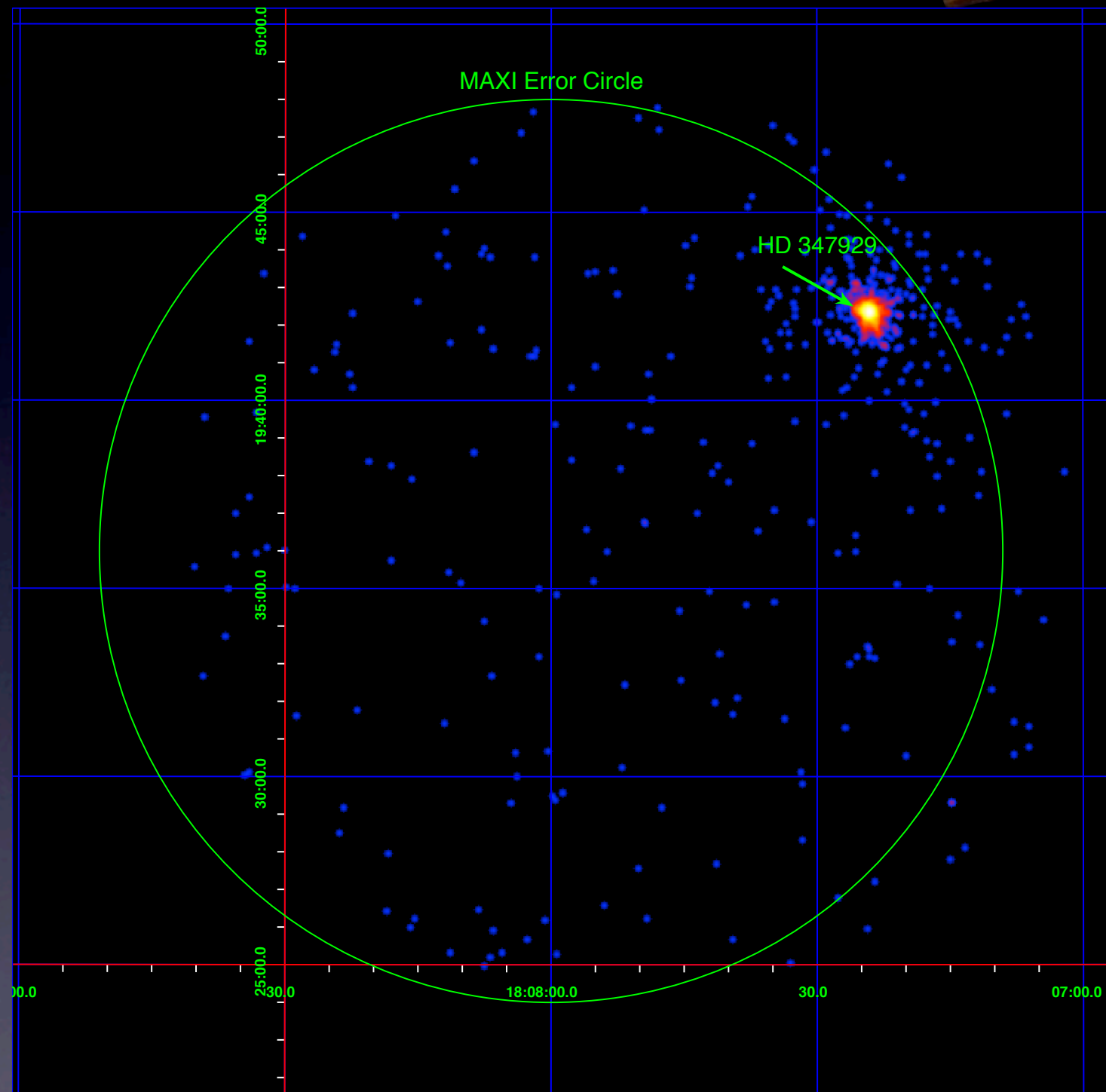


**X-ray outburst of Be/
X-ray Binary**

HD 347929/1RXS J180724.2+194217

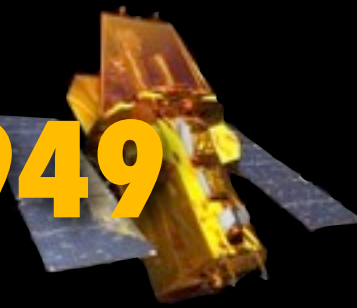


- Detected by MAXI
June 27th, 2010
08:27UT (Usui et al.,
ATEL #2700)
- Swift TOO uploaded
June 29th, 00:10UT.
- Bright source
detected: HD
347929/1RXS
J180724.2+194217 in
outburst.
- Reported by Kennea
et al. (ATEL #2701)

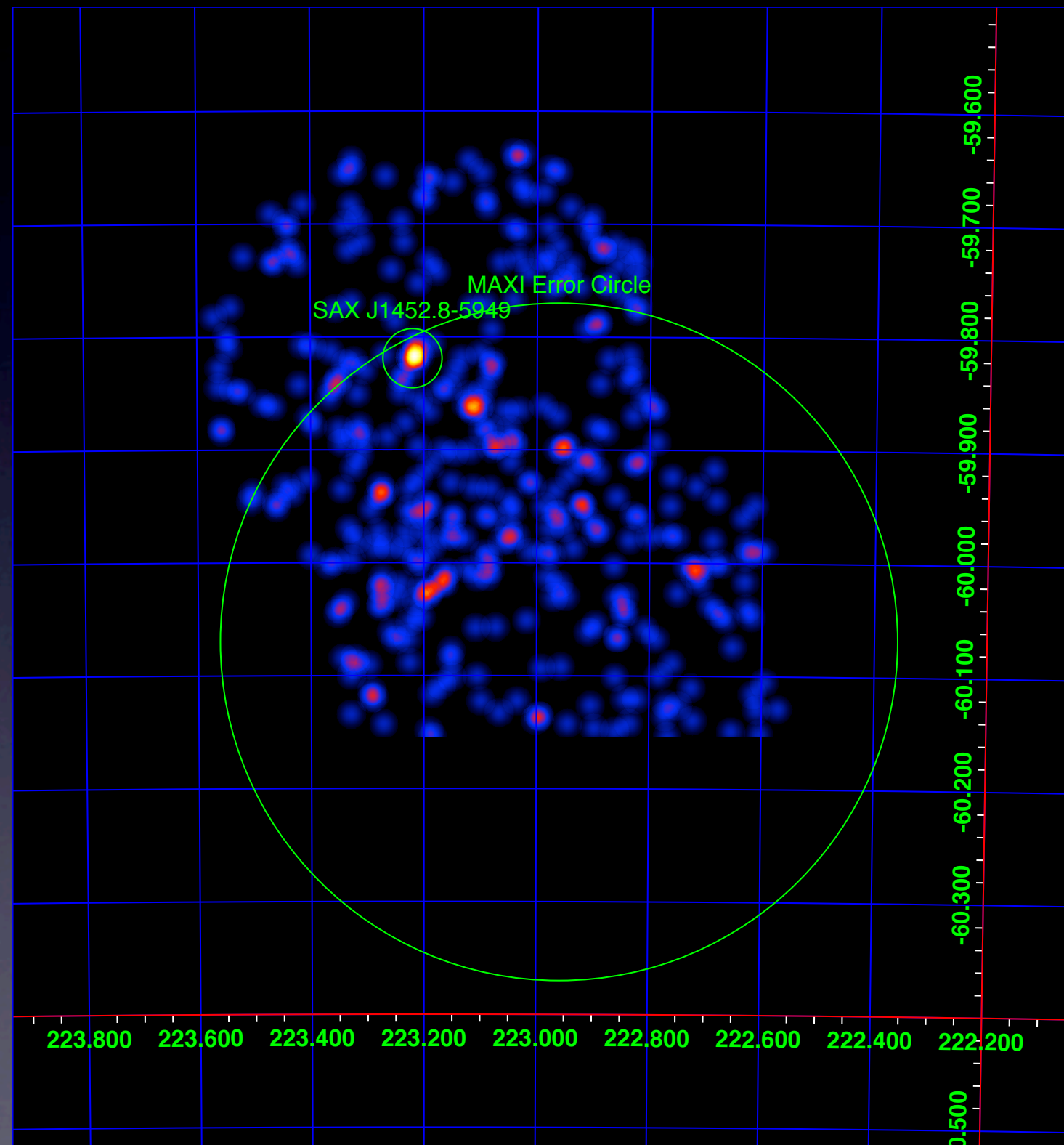


**X-ray outburst of RS
CVn star**

MAXI transient near SAX J1452.8-5949

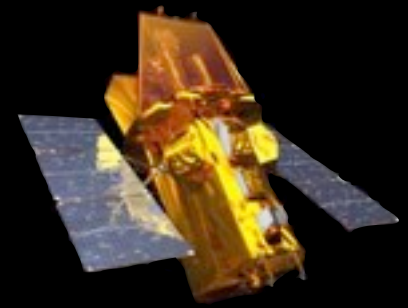


- ➔ Transient reported on August 17th (Kawai, priv. communication), MAXI measured brightness 100x brighter than XMM level of SAX J1542.8-5949.
- ➔ 2 pointings performed. One at MAXI location, another at position of SAX J1452.8-5949
- ➔ Observations show a low significance detection of SAX J1452.8-5949, but no enhanced emission.

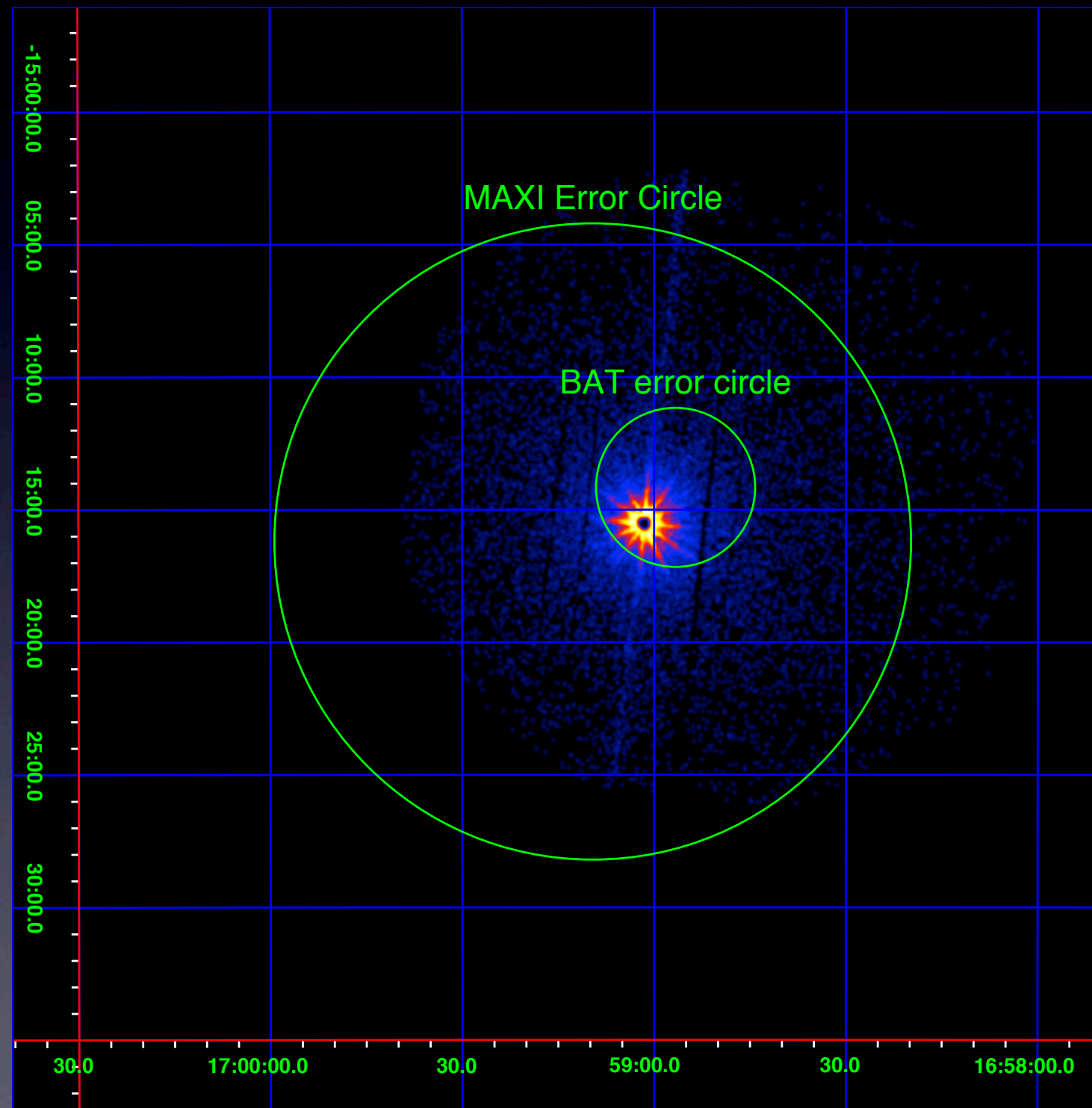


Inconclusive

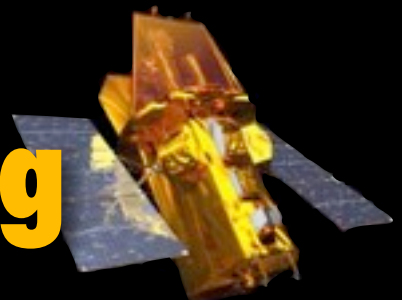
MAXI J1659-152



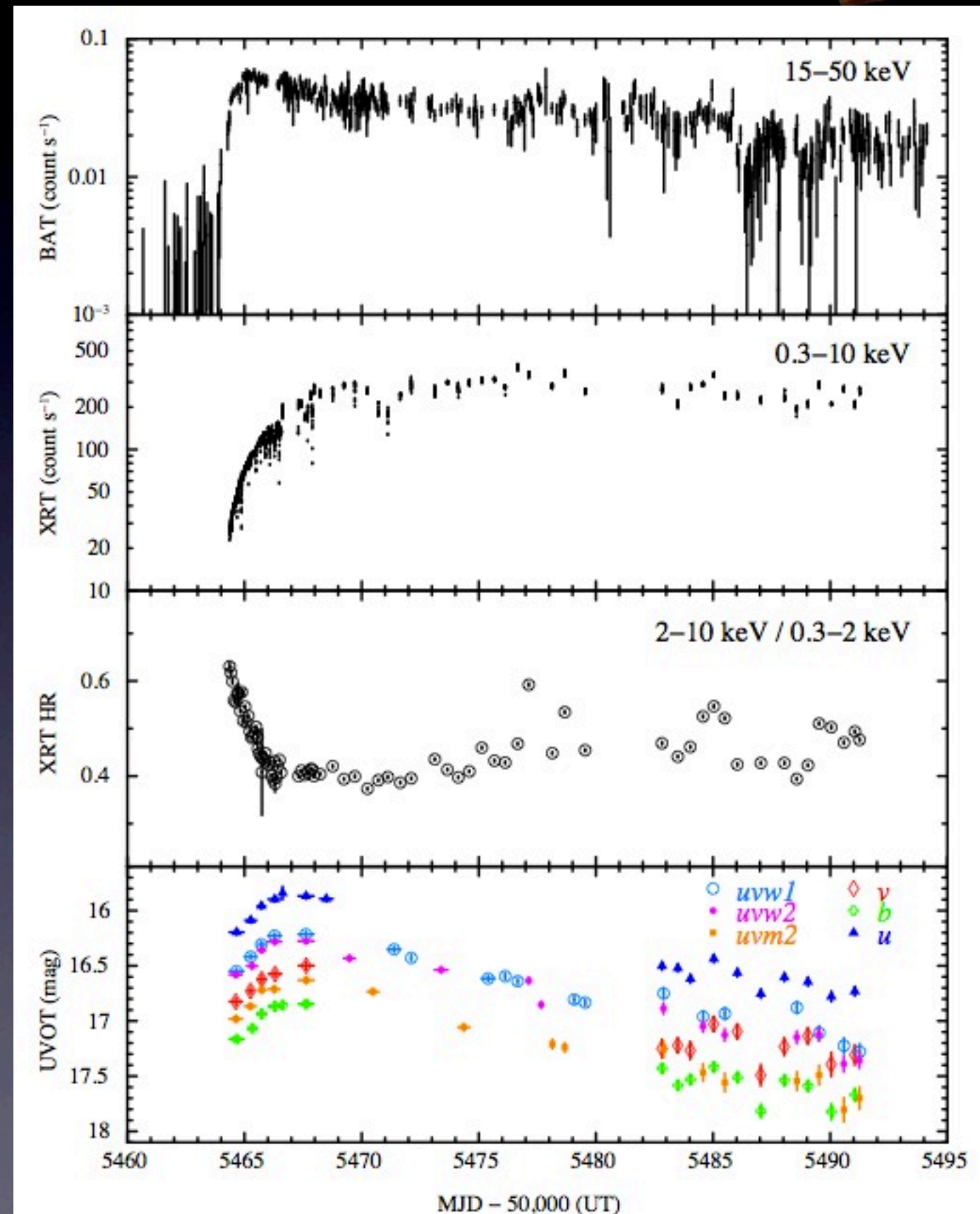
- Triggered BAT at 08:05 UT on Sept 25, 2010, but was mis-identified as a GRB (Mangano GCN #11296). Followed up by XRT/UVOT 31 mins later.
- MAXI reported detection at 02:30UT (Negoro ATEL #2873), confirming this was a new Galactic Transient.



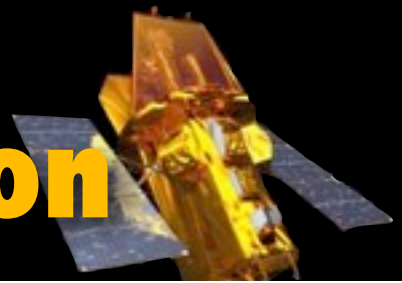
MAXI J1659-152: Swift Monitoring



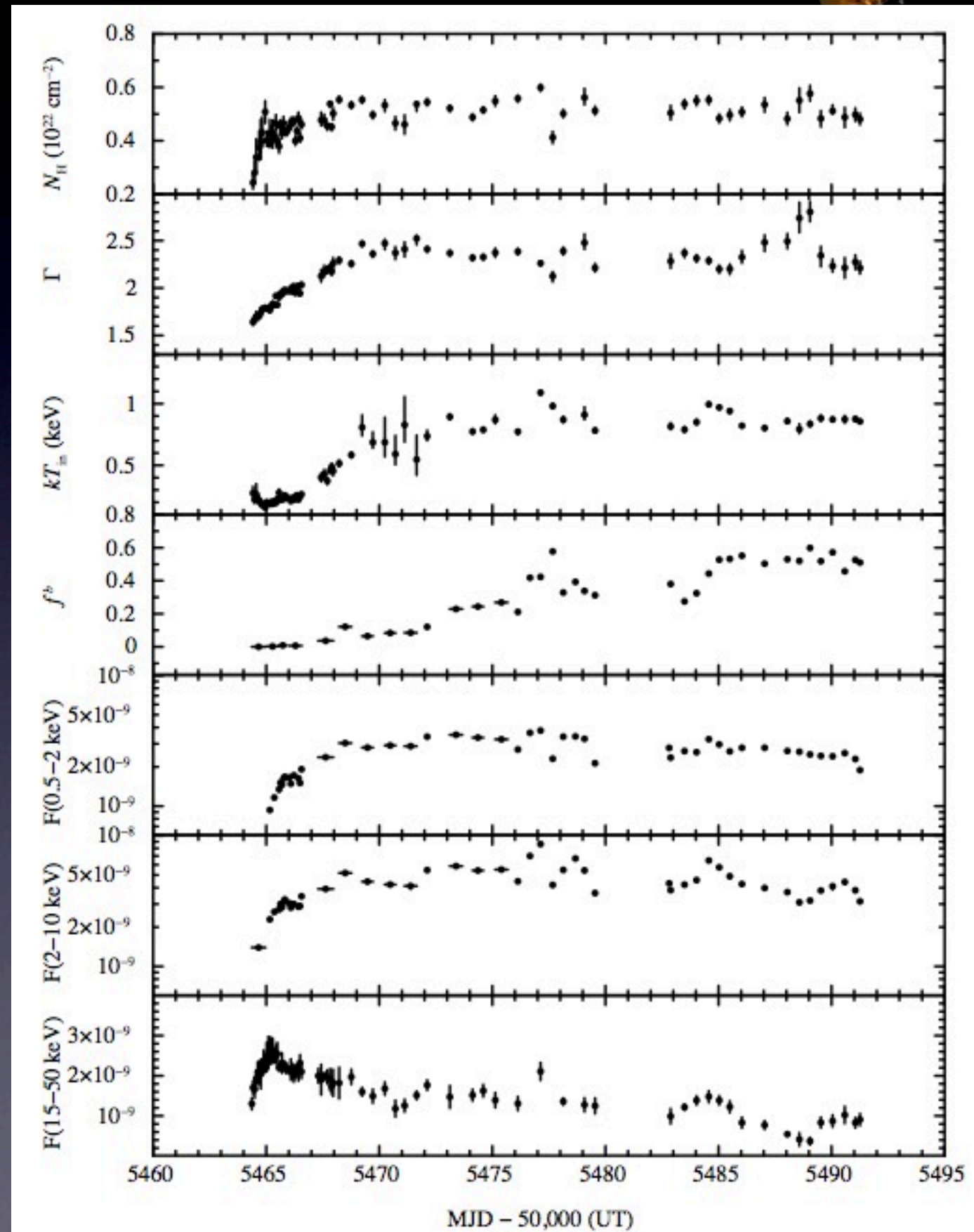
- MAXI J1659 was monitored by Swift over 27 days until it entered a Sun constraint.
- Standard “FRED” like shape in Hard X-ray (BAT)
- X-ray lightcurve rises more slowly than BAT and appears more flat. Shows significant early changes in hardness ratio.
- UV lightcurve correlated with hardness ratio.



MAXI J1659-152: Spectral Evolution

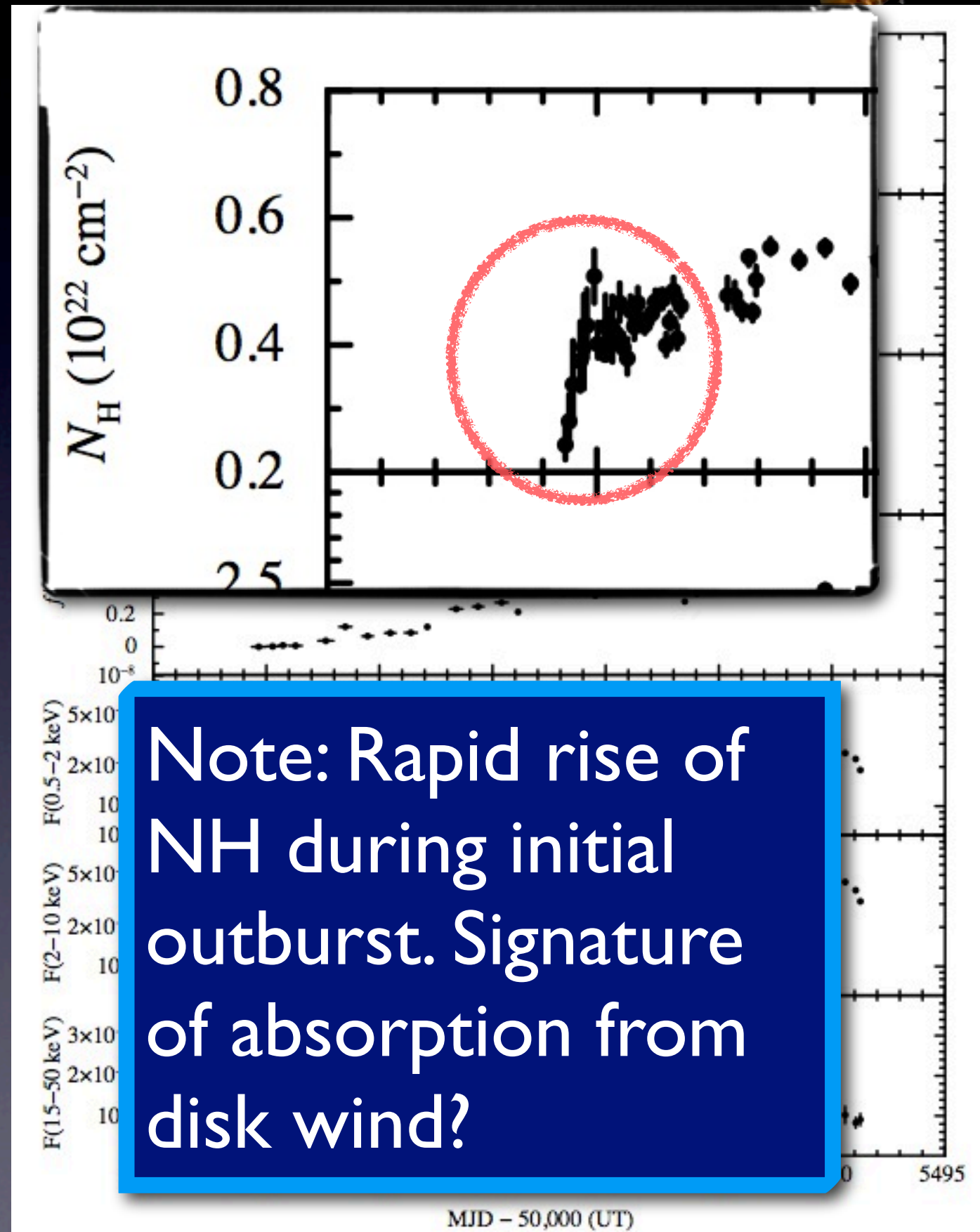


- ➔ BAT + XRT spectra modelled with standard “tbabs(po+diskbb)” model.
- ➔ See canonical state changes associated with Black Hole Binaries:
 - ★ Spectrum initially dominated by PL with $\Gamma=1.5$ (Low/Hard State)
 - ★ Quickly evolves to $\Gamma=2.5$ (“Steep Power-Law State” AKA “Intermediate State”)
 - ★ Thermal disk component rises from $kT_{\text{in}}=0.2$ to 0.8-1 keV, and disk fraction slowly rises peaking at around 50% (evolution to “Thermal State” AKA “High/Soft State”).
 - ★ No final state change seen.

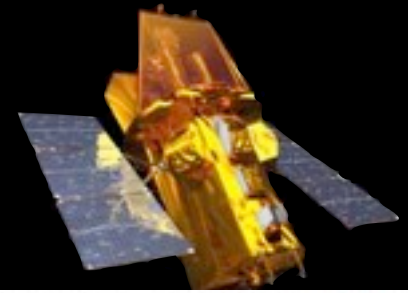


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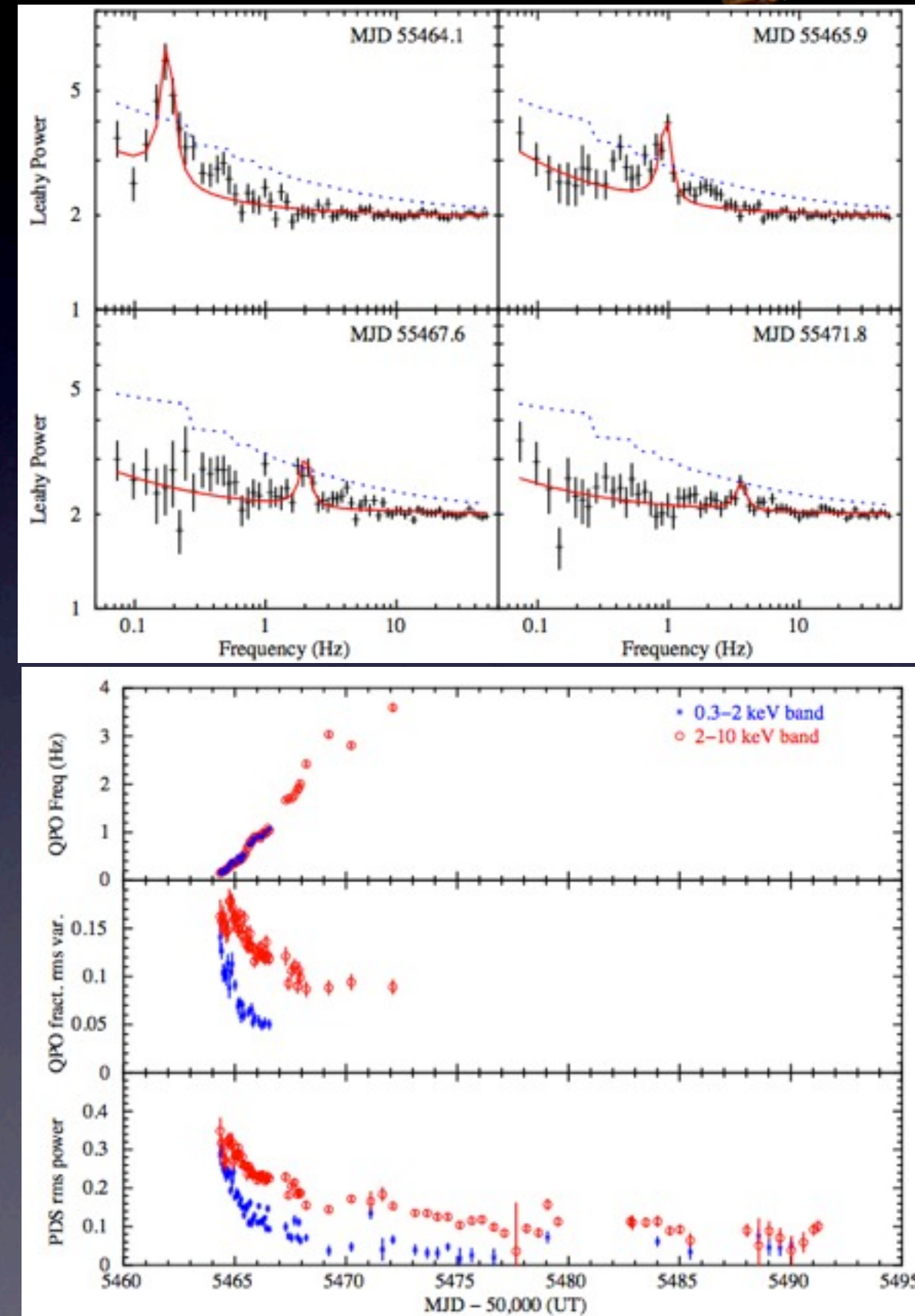
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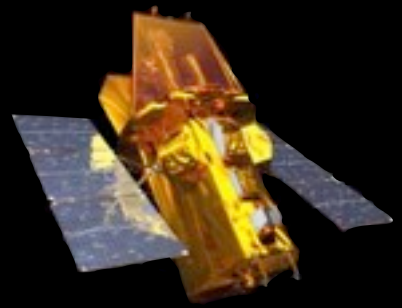
MAXI J1659-152: QPOs



- Evolving QPOs seen in WT data
- QPO frequency correlated with Γ in initial stages, as seen in other BHBs (e.g. 4U 1543-47, Kalemci et al. 2005.) As well as increasing frequency, QPOs evolves to higher energies.
- QPO behaviour consistent with other black-hole binaries.

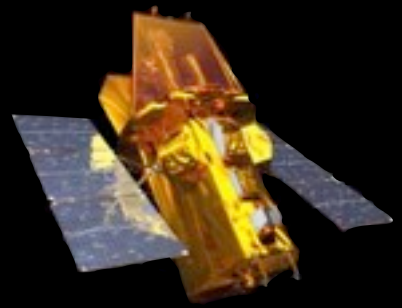


MAXI J1659-152: Periodicity



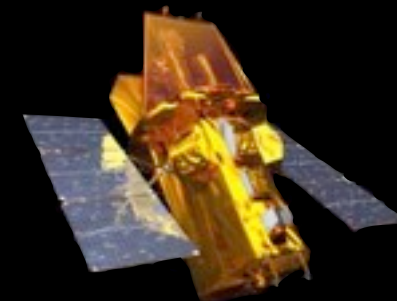
- Lomb-Scargle analysis of Swift/XRT WT data finds period of 2.42 ± 0.09 hours.
- Note this is close to 1.5×96 min Swift orbit, which made initial confirmation of periodicity difficult, due to worries about aliasing.
- RXTE/XMM measurements confirm 2.4 hour periodicity, therefore we are confident of this value.
- This makes MAXI J1659-152 the shortest period black-hole candidate binary yet known (previous confirmed is Swift J1753.5-0127 at 3.2 hours (Zurita et al. 2008)).

MAXI J1659-152: Conclusion

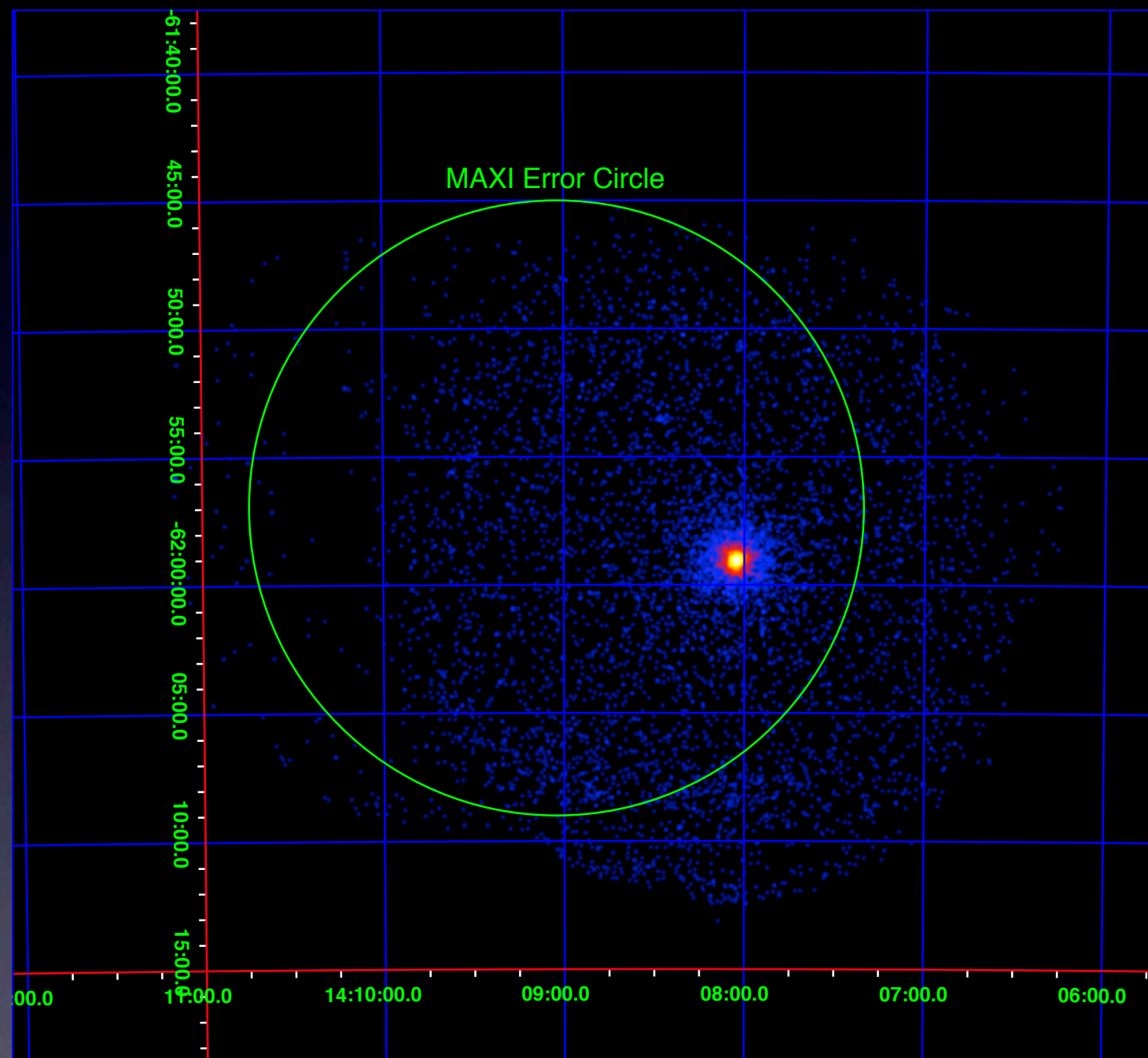


- ➔ Transient shows many signatures of black hole binaries:
 - ★ QPOs and PDS variability
 - ★ Characteristic spectral model and light-curve shape
 - ★ Canonical state changes
- ➔ Evidence of rapidly increasing N_{H} during the initial day of the detection. Evolving wind from the disk?
- ➔ X-ray detected period of 2.4 hours is shortest yet known for a black hole binary.
- ➔ Swift results by submitted to ApJ Letters (Kennea et al. 2010/11?).

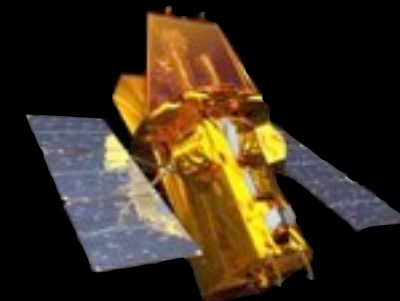
MAXI J1409-619



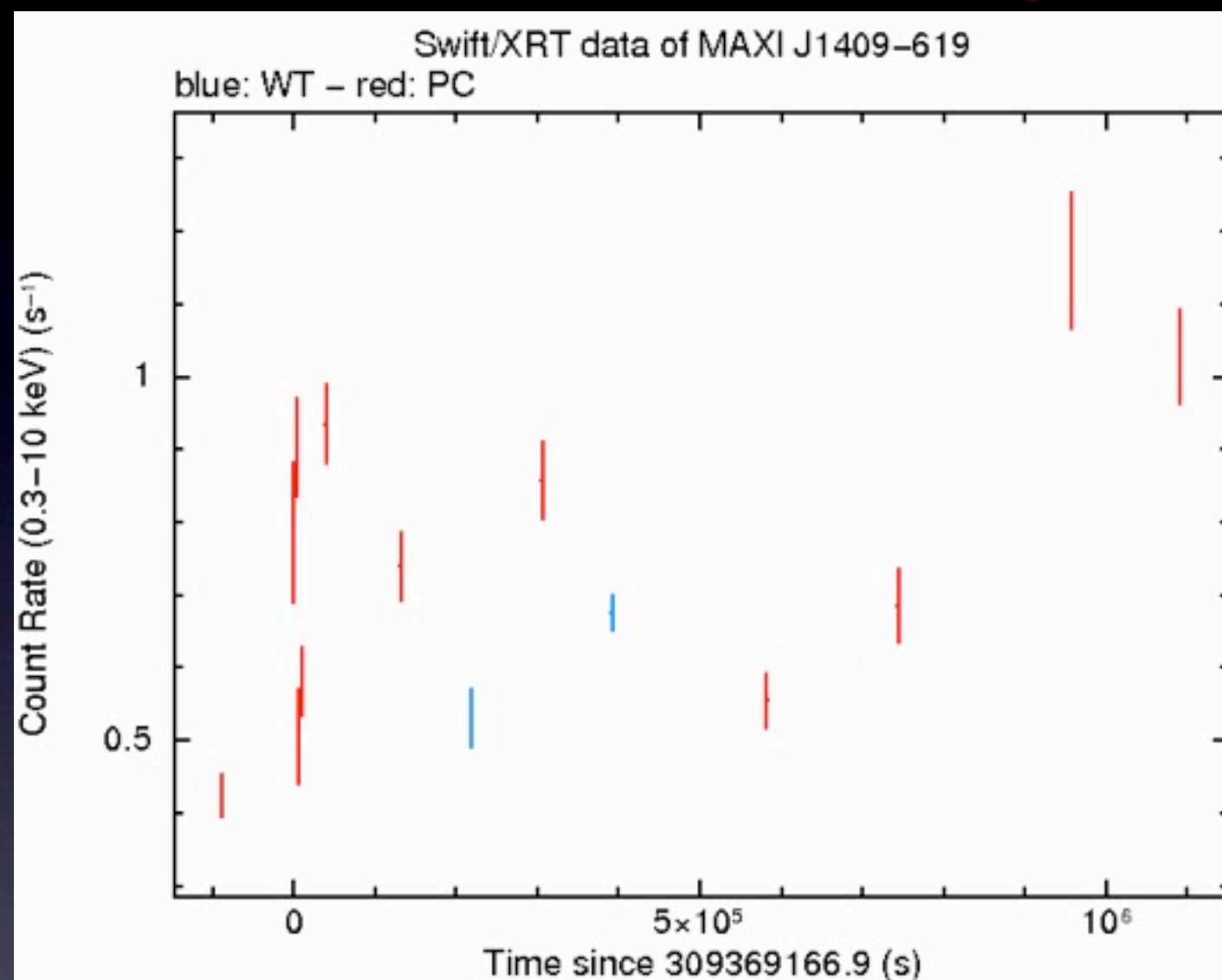
- ➔ Detected by MAXI on Oct 17th, 2010 at 41mCrab, reported Oct 20th by Yamaoka et al (ATEL #2959)
- ➔ Swift observed at 15:14UT (4 hours after ATEL) for 1ks. Found a bright new transient (no catalog match other than 2MASS).
- ➔ This is the first “MAXI only” new Galactic Transient found. Didn’t trigger BAT or other mission, and was unlikely to.



MAXI J1409-619: What is it?

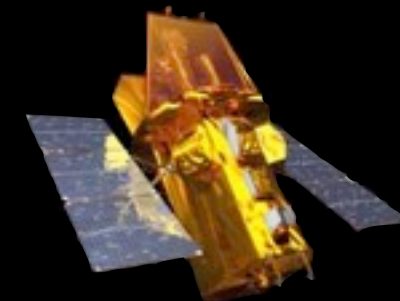


- ➔ Initially thought to be a candidate SFXT.
 - ★ Highly absorbed X-ray spectrum ($4 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
 - ★ 2MASS IR counterpart to source
 - ★ $6.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ keV}$ $\sim 200 \text{ eV}$ Iron line reported from RXTE (Yamaoka et al., ATEL #2969), seen in Swift PC mode data at $\sim 6.7 \text{ keV}$.
- ➔ Monitoring by Swift over 23 days showed no obvious drop to quiescent state.
 - ★ Not likely an SFXT, which typically decay after ~ 1 week.
- ➔ Source appears bright and variable.
- ➔ No pulsar period yet detected.

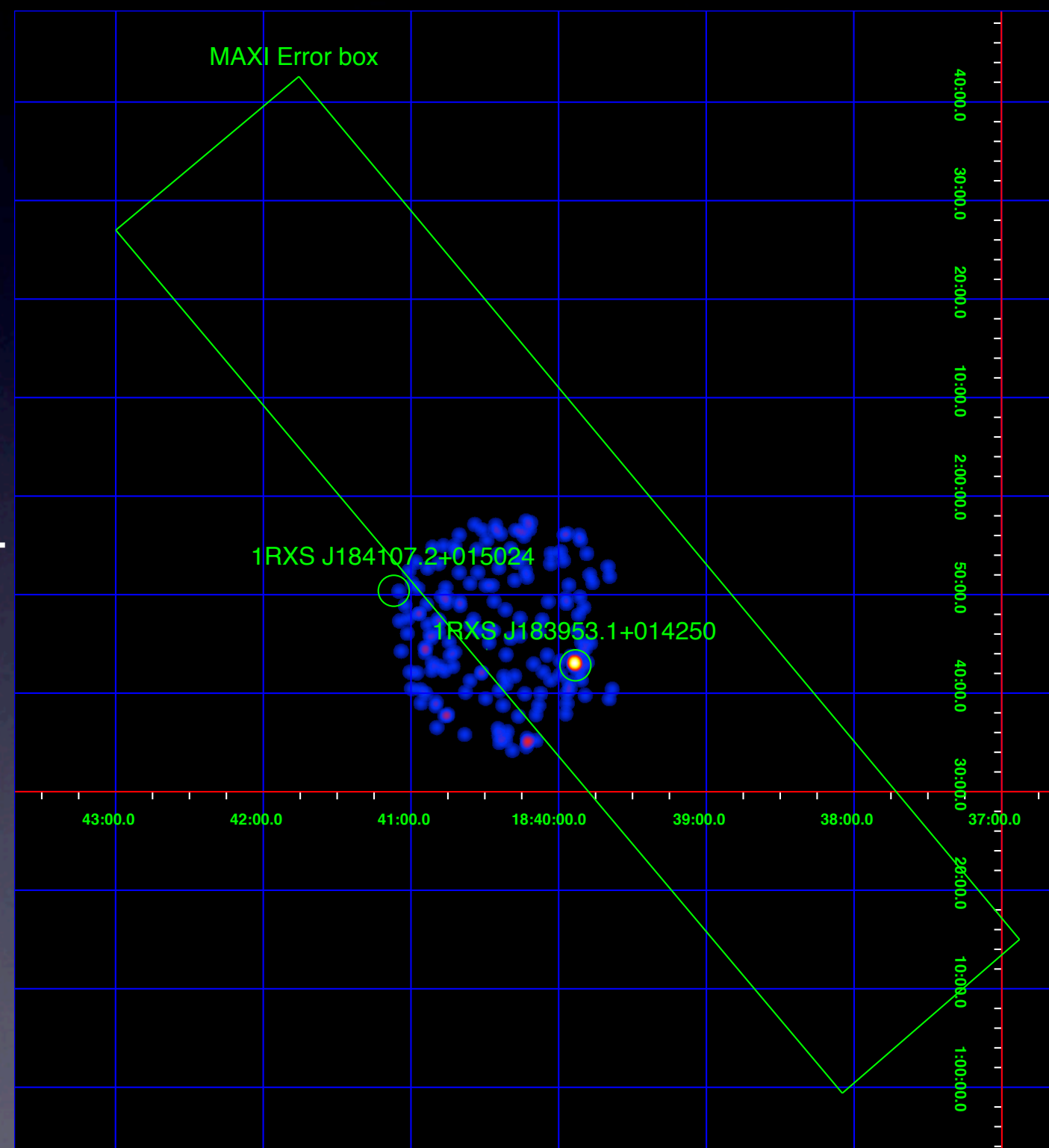


**MAXI J1409-619: A
HMXB?**

"Short X-ray Transient"

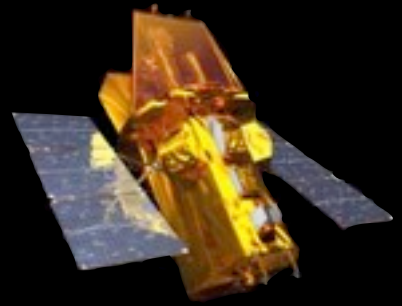


- ➔ Tomida et al. (ATEL #2990) report detection of a short X-ray transient on Oct 30th, 2010 at 09:07UT.
- ➔ On Nov 1st @ 18:31 Swift took a 1ks TOO observation of this target.
- ➔ Pointing was taken to maximise likelihood of observing 2 ROSAT X-ray sources in the error box.
- ➔ 1RXS J183953.1+014250 was detected, but not bright. 1RXS J184107.2+015024 was not detected.
- ➔ Results inconclusive, but only small fraction of the error box covered.

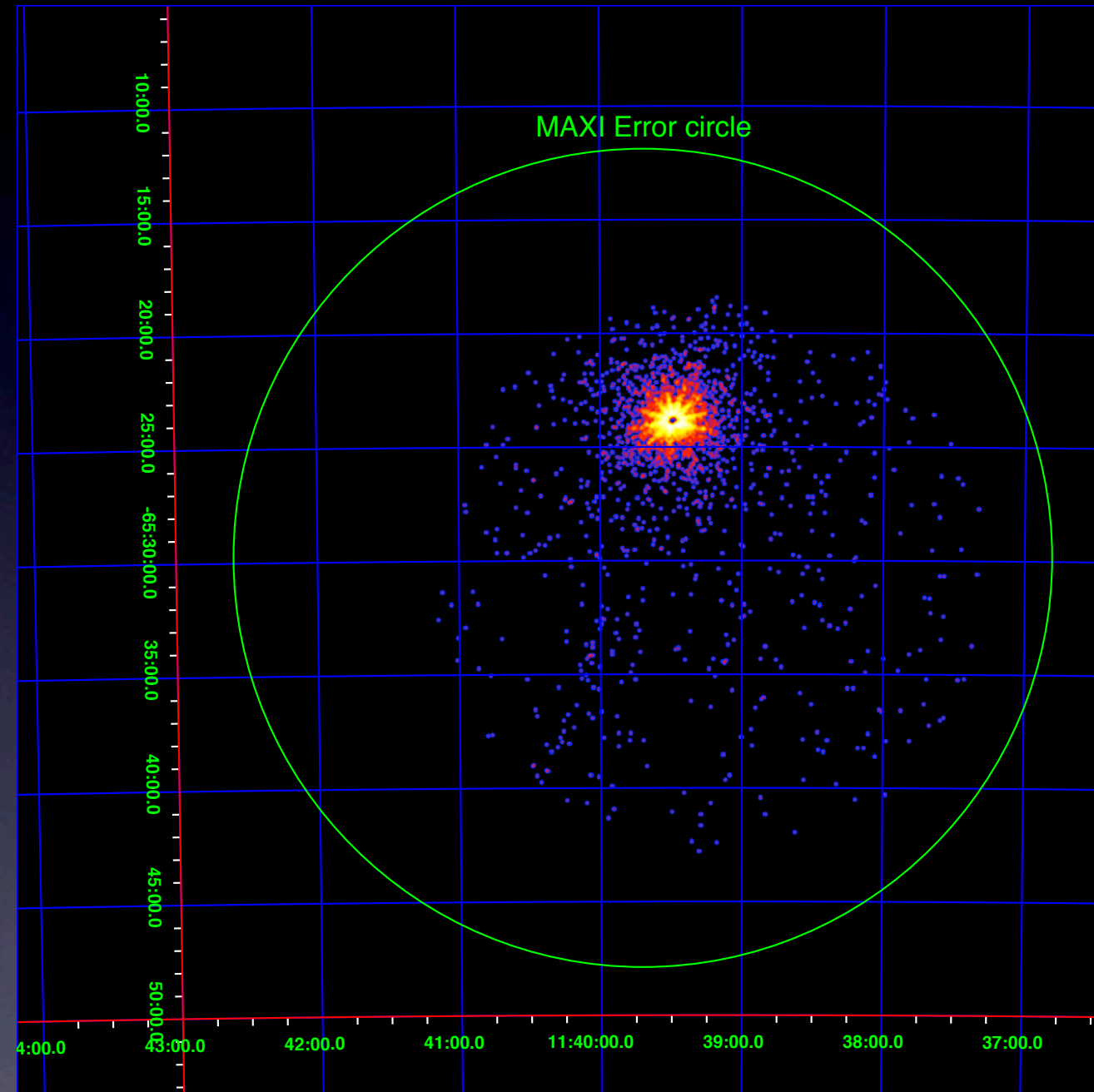


Inconclusive

4U 1137-65 / GT Mus

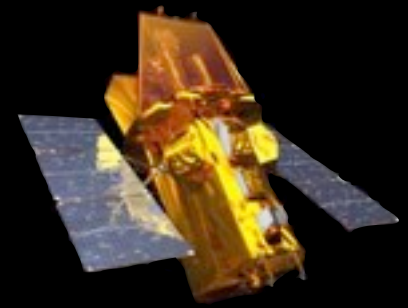


- MAXI reported detection of outburst consistent with GT Mus (Nakajima et al., ATEL #3025) Nov 10th, 2010 @ 6:17UT
- Swift on target at 23:13UT. 1ks observation confirms detection of GT Mus in X-ray outburst (Kennea et al, ATEL #3025).



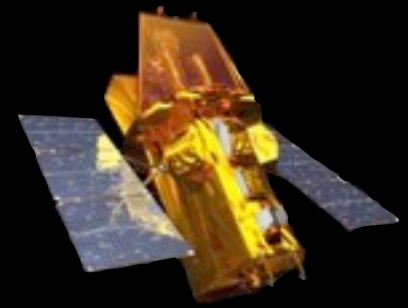
**Detection of outburst
from RS CVn star.**

Future/improvements



- ➔ Program has been resubmitted for Swift Cycle 7 for almost identical program as Cycle 6.
- ➔ Swift improvement: Dealing with large error boxes
 - ★ Currently if tiling is necessary, we can only upload one position every 96 mins. This is slow and a high load on the Swift operations team.
 - ★ Swift auto-tiling
 - * Automated Tiling of larger error circles is being developed by the Swift/BAT team which may in future make searching larger MAXI error boxes easier and quicker.
 - * Multiple tiles of large circular regions will be possible in one orbit, rather than taking hours to days.
- ➔ Improvements that will help from MAXI side:
 - ★ More rapid reporting of transients - especially if Swift tiling is needed.
 - ★ Improved error circles always help!

Conclusion



- ➔ Swift is well matched to localize MAXI transients when:
 - ★ The error box is small (~ 0.2 degrees)
 - ★ There is a strong candidate for Swift to point at and confirm if in outburst.
- ➔ Results:
 - ★ Confirmed outburst from 2 RS CVn stars, 1 Be/X-ray binary.
 - ★ 2 Observations inconclusive.
 - ★ 2 previously unknown X-ray transients found
 - * MAXI J1659-152 - Black-hole Binary.
 - * MAXI J1409-619 - HMXB?
 - ★ 5 out of 7 observations successful in accurately localizing counterpart to MAXI transient.
- ➔ Reproposed for Swift Cycle 7, under review (decision expected early 2011).