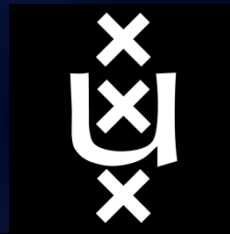
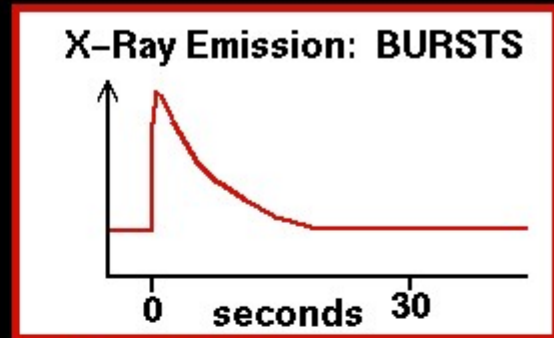
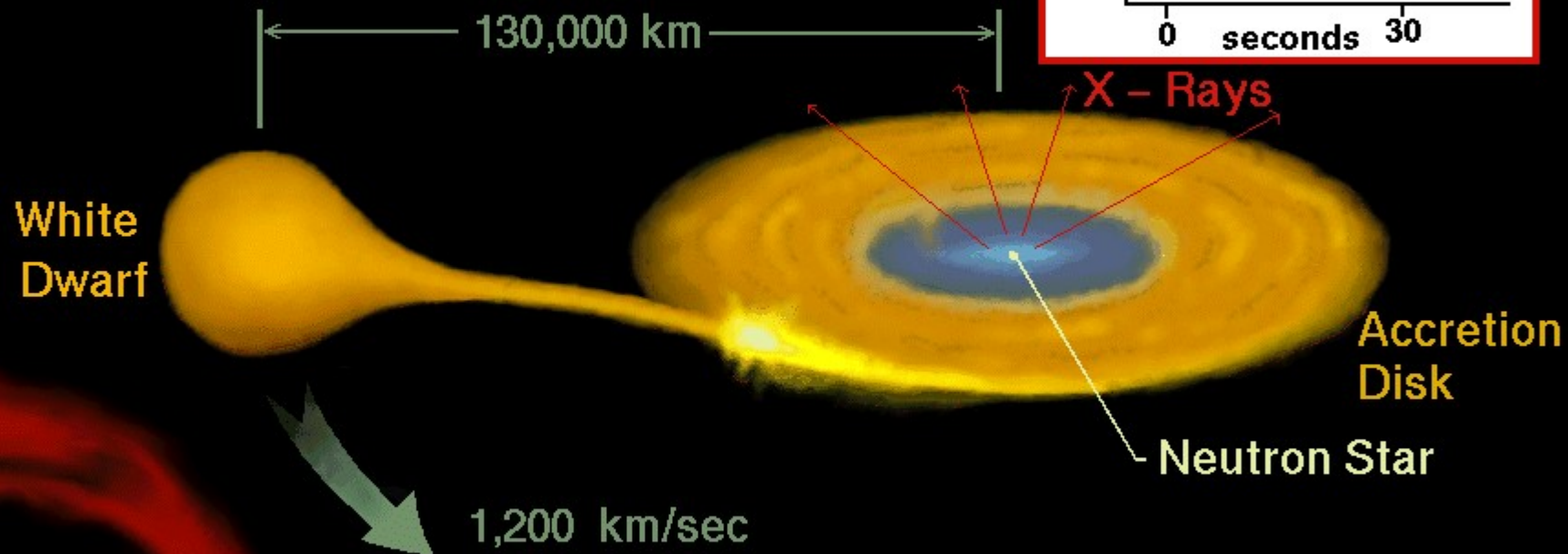


Observations of accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars (AMXPs) and X-ray bursters

Diego Altamirano
Tokyo 2010



A Low Mass X-Ray Binary: 4U 1820-30

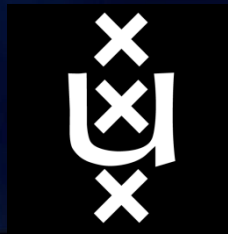


SUN

What are X-ray bursts?

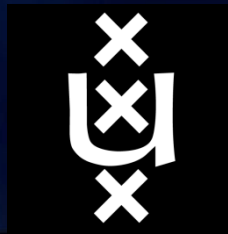
(see in't Zand talk)

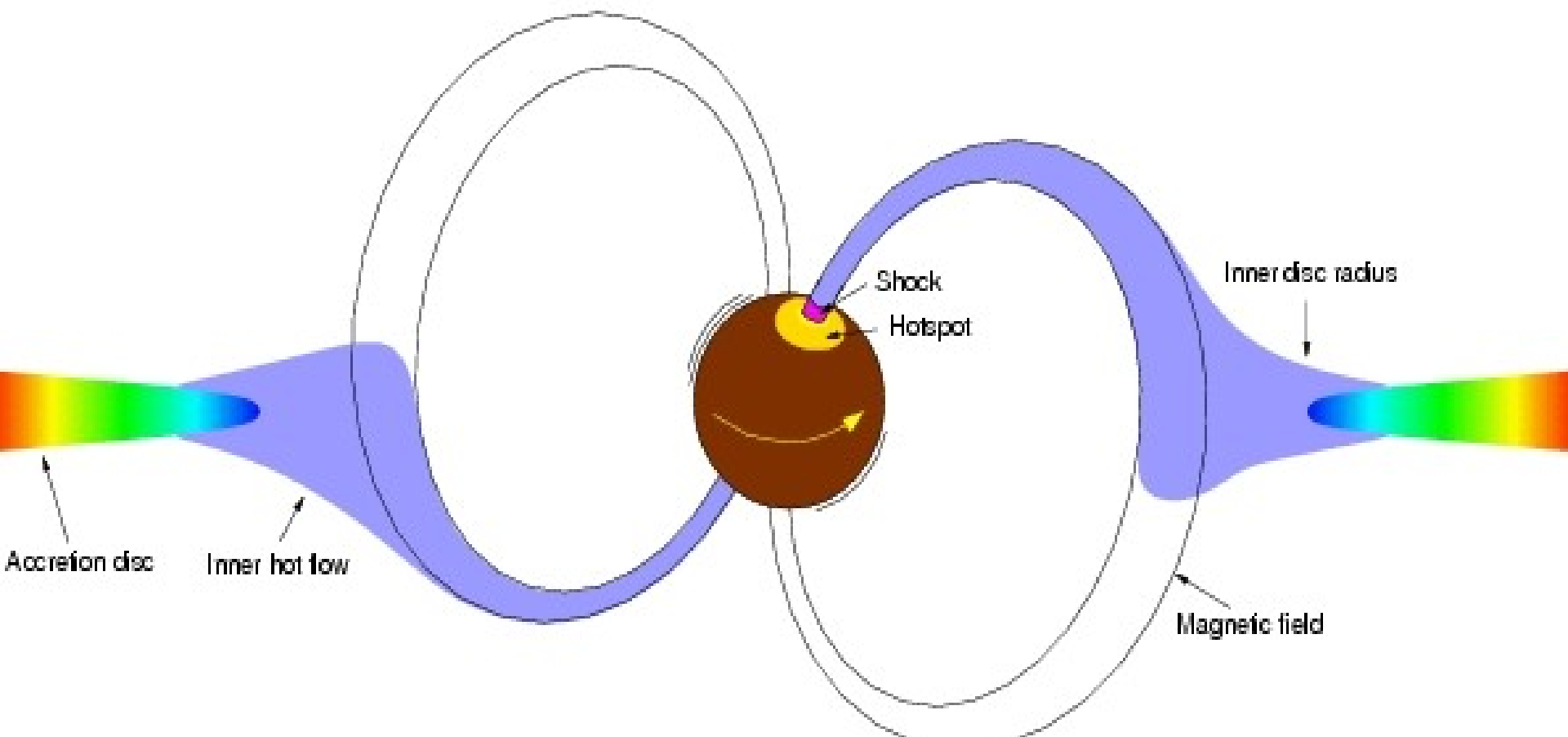
Diego Altamirano
Tokyo 2010



Observations of accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars (AMXPs) and X-ray bursters

Diego Altamirano
Tokyo 2010





(<http://www.issibern.ch/teams/observephysics/>)

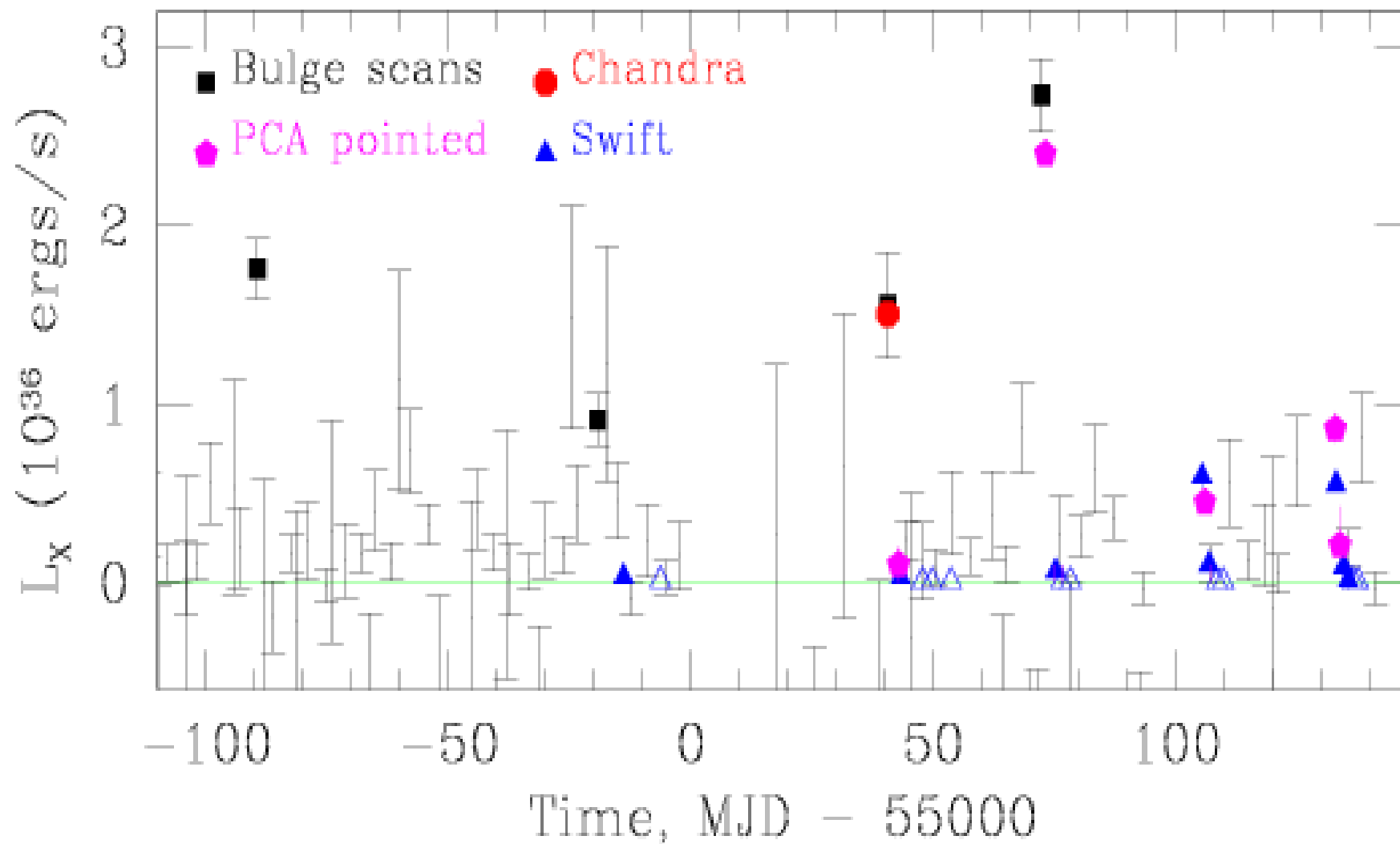


13 accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars

Name	Spin (Hz)	Binary period (min)	$M_{c,min}$ (solar mass)	When discovered?
SAX J1808.4-3658	401	120	0.043	April 1998
XTE J1751-305	435	42	0.014	April 2002
XTE J0929-314	185	44	0.083	April 2002
XTE J1807-294	191	40	0.0066	Feb 2003
XTE J1814-338	314	258	0.17	June 2003
IGR J00291+5934	599	150	0.039	December 2004
Swift J1756.9-2508	182	54	0.007	June 2007
HETE J1900.4-2455	377	83	0.016	December 2006
SAX J1748-2021	442	522	1.	December 2007
Aql X-1	550	1140	1.5-0.8	December 2007
NGC 6440 X-2	205	57	0.007	August 2009
IGR J17511-305	435	207	0.13	September 2009
Swift J1749.4-2807	518	528	0.3-0.8	April 2010

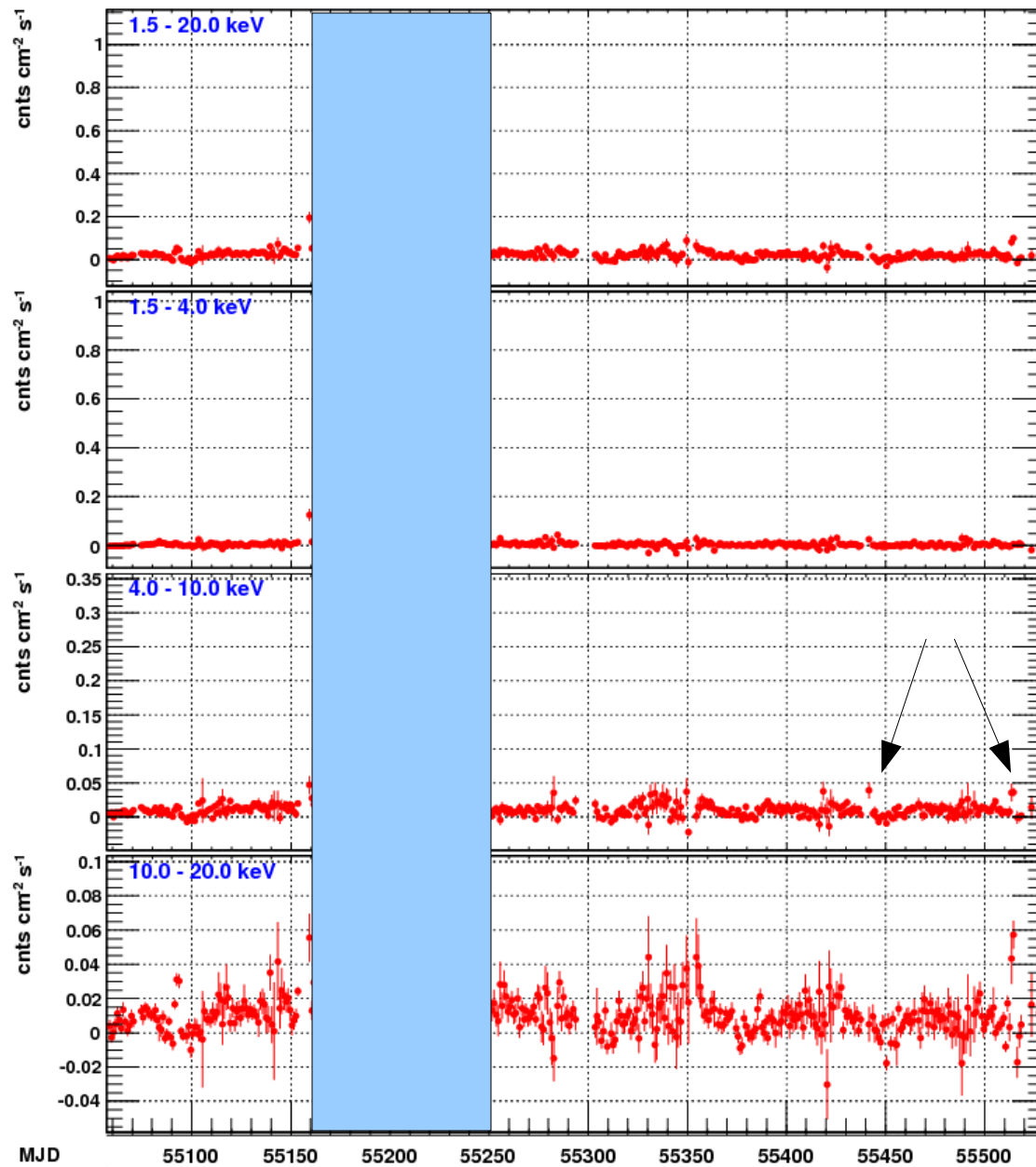
13 accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars

NGC 6440 X-2	205	57	0.007	August 2009
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Heinke et al 2010.

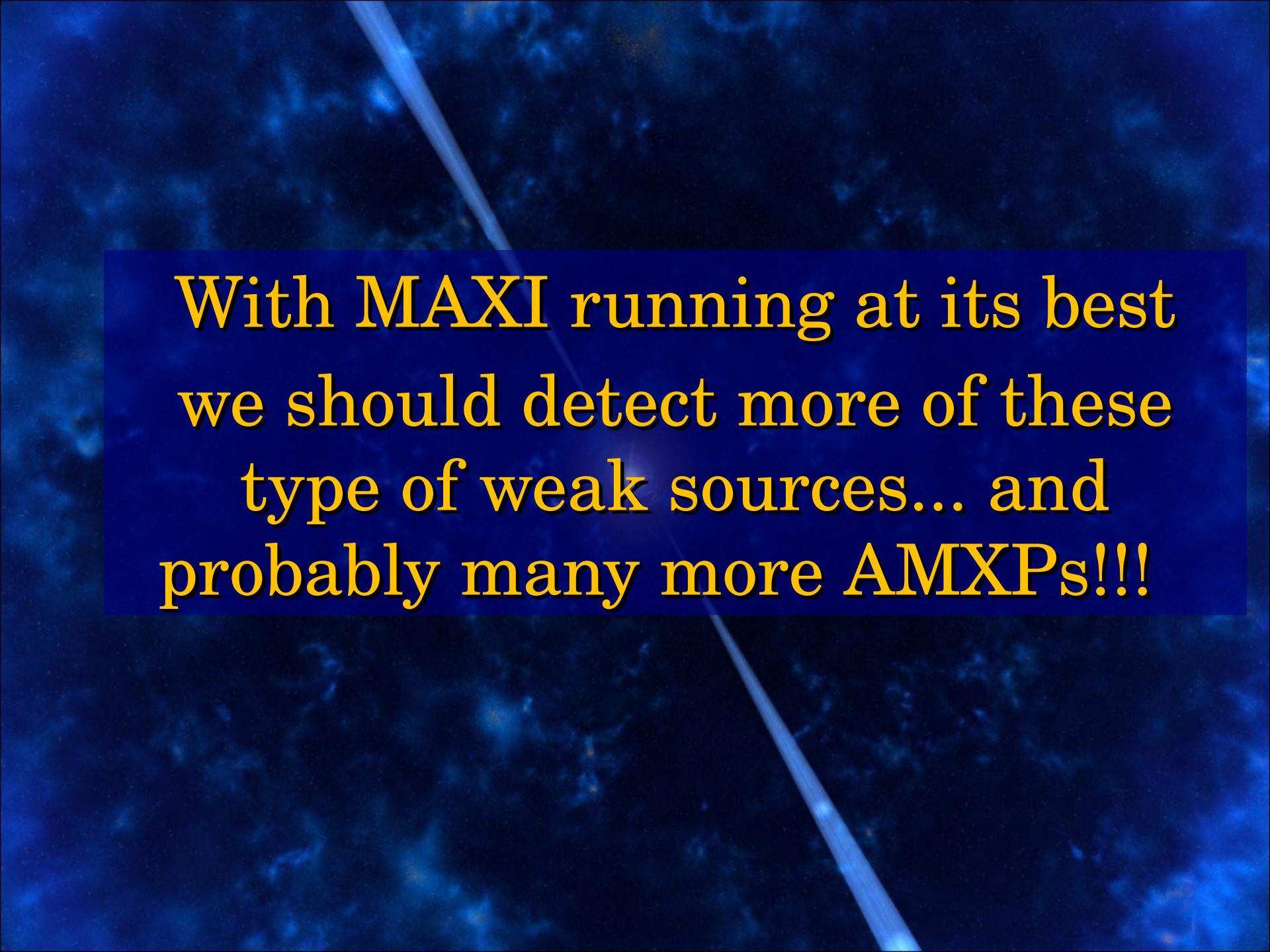
NGC6440



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The background is a deep blue, textured image of a nebula or interstellar cloud. A bright, diagonal streak of light, possibly a jet or a reflection, runs from the top-left towards the bottom-right, passing through the center of the text box.

With MAXI running at its best
we should detect more of these
type of weak sources... and
probably many more AMXPs!!!

13 accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars

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13 accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars

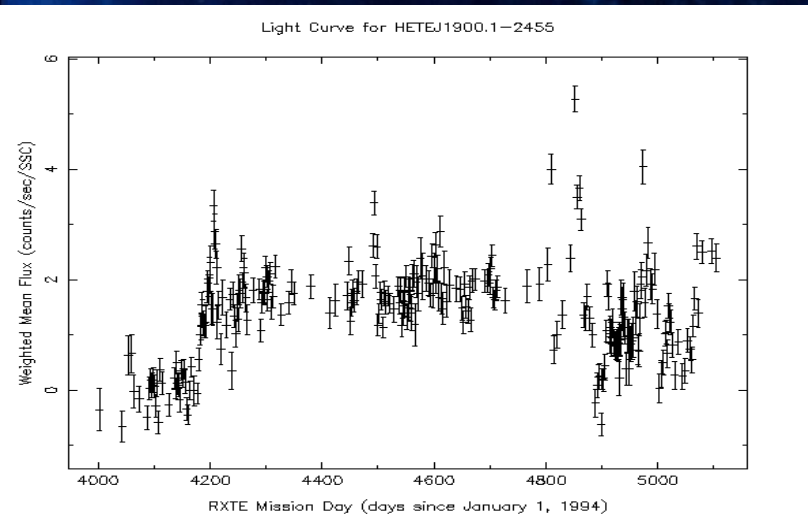
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13 accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars

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XTE J0929-314	185	44	0.083	April 2002
XTE J1811-375	301	102	0.008	Feb 2003
XTE J1814-359	301	102	0.008	June 2003
IGR J00291+6114	301	102	0.008	September 2004
Swift J1756.9-2508	182	54	0.007	June 2007
HETE J1900.4-2455	377	83	0.016	December 2006
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IGR J17511-305	435	207	0.13	September 2009
Swift J1749.4-2807	518	528	0.3-0.8	April 2010

Intermittent AMXPs!

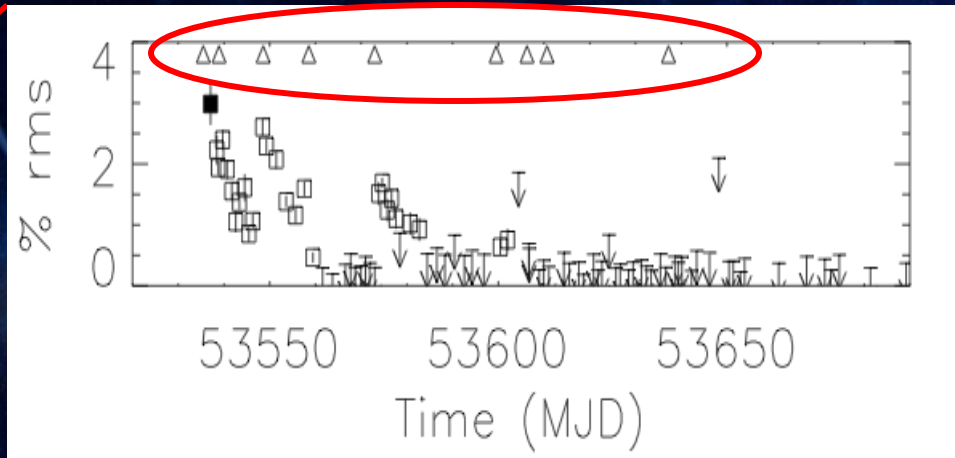
HETE J1900.1-2455



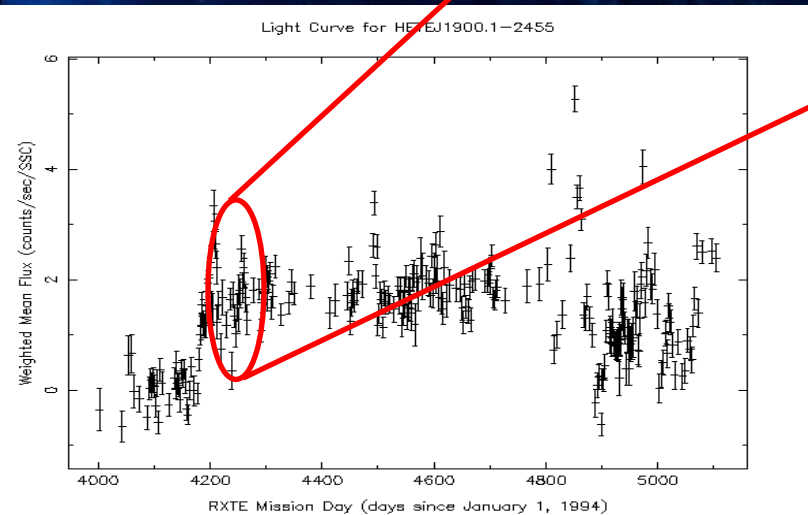
Kaaret et al. 2006 ; Galloway et al. 2007

1. Pulsations detected during only the first 2 months
2. Rms amplitude variations in timescales of days

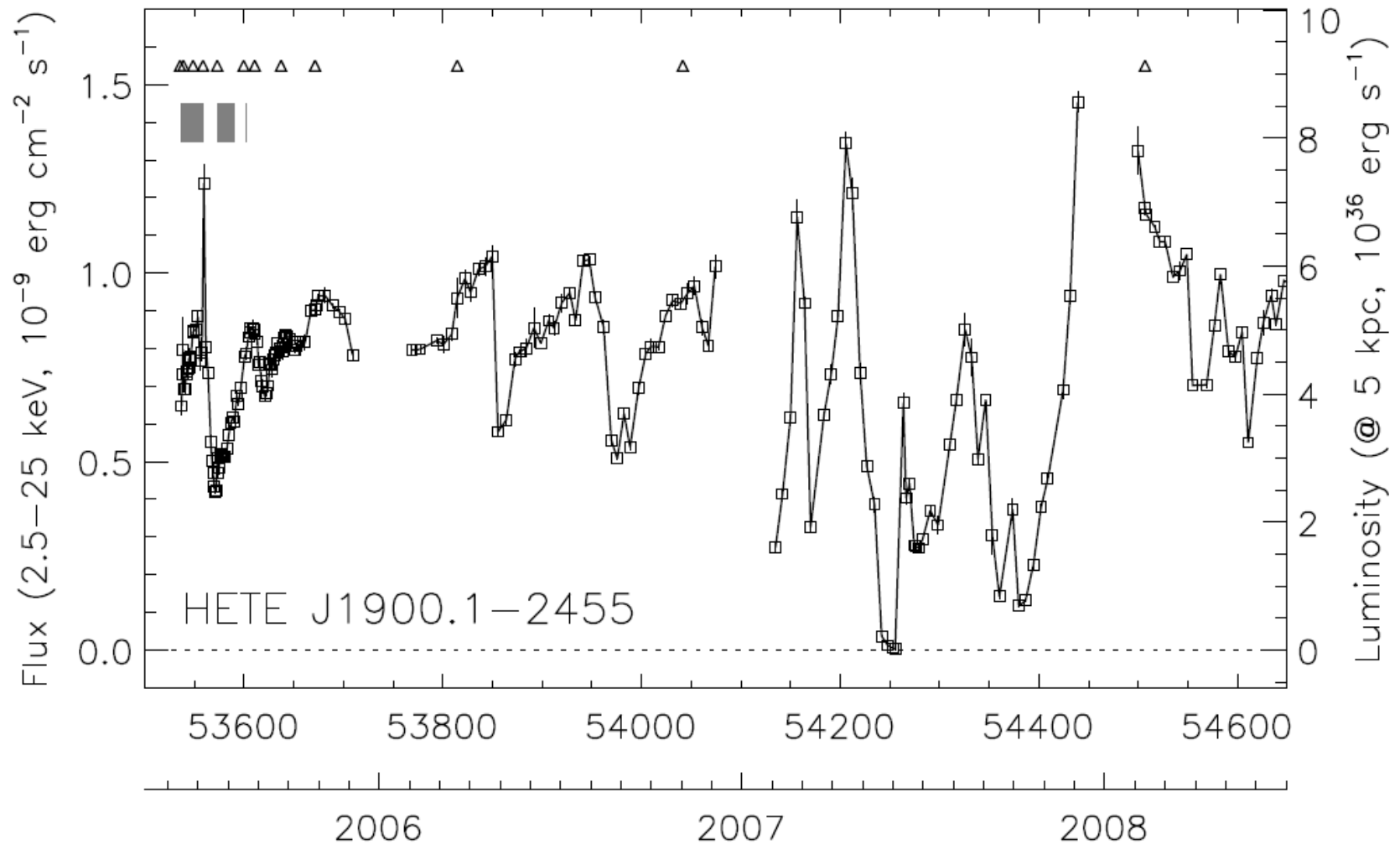
Thermonuclear X-ray burst



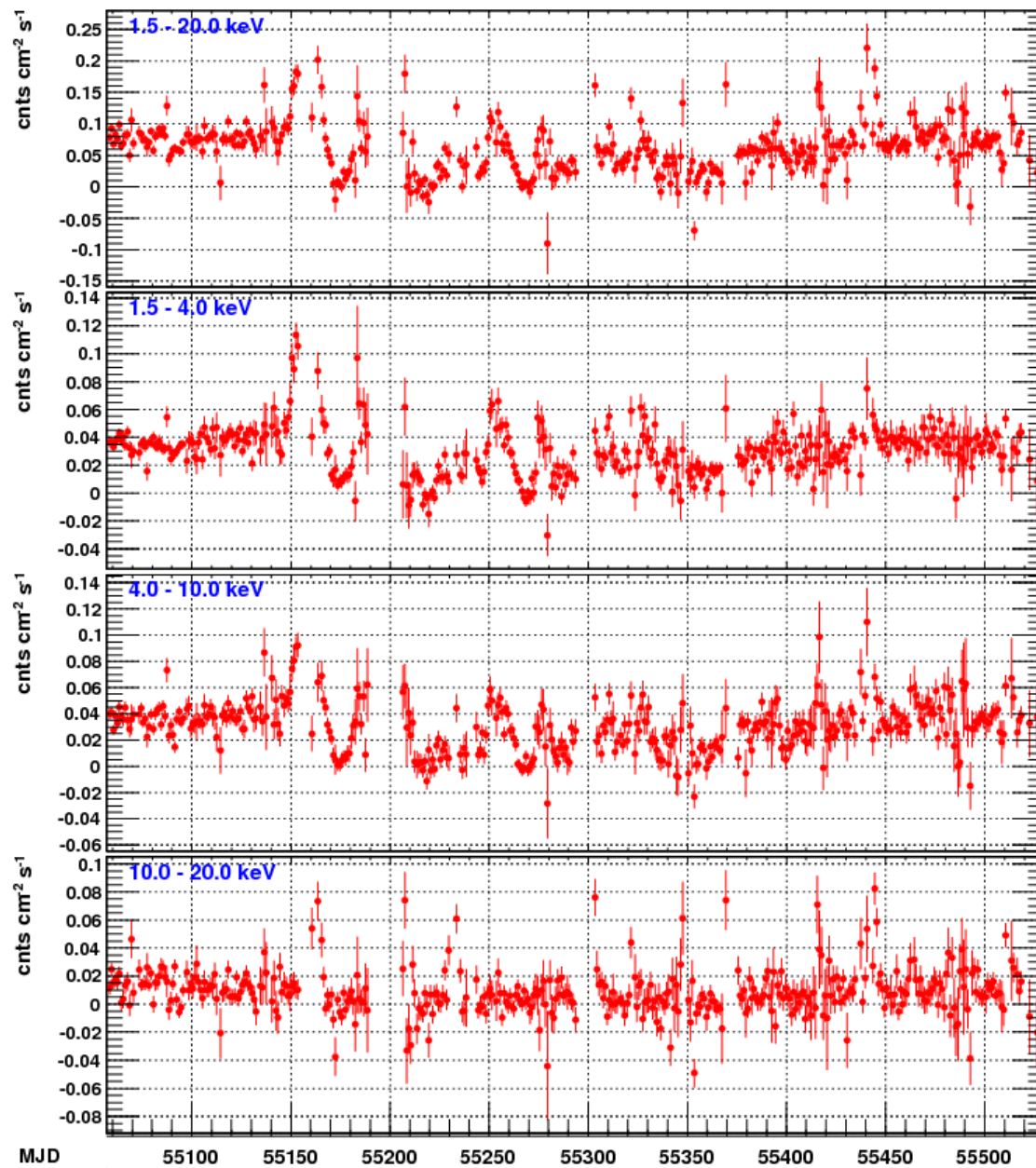
HETE J1900.1-2455



HETE J1900.1-2455



HETEJ1900.1-2455

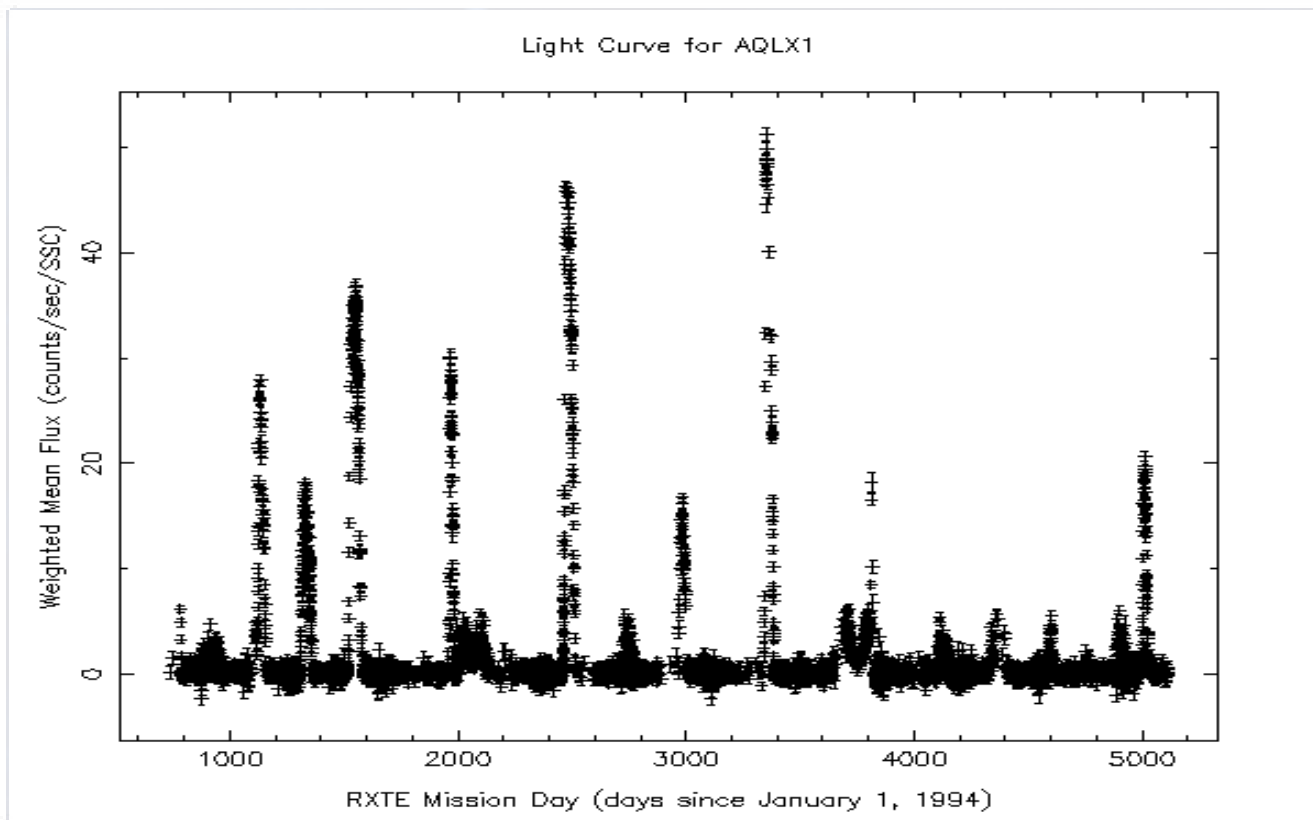


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Aql X-1

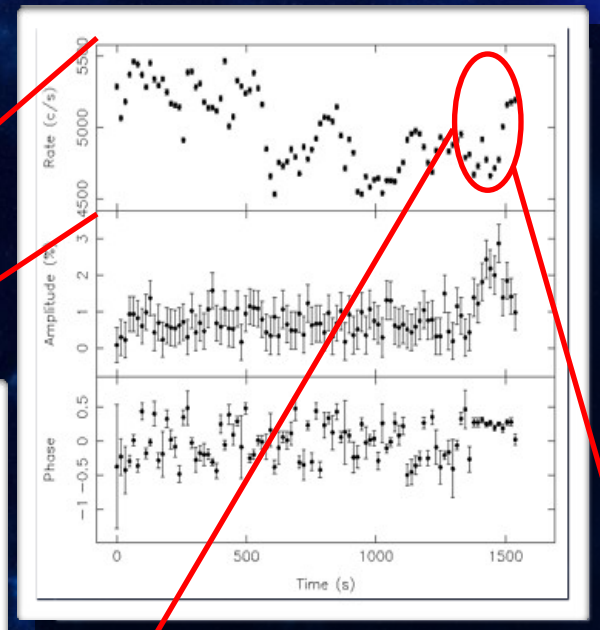


12 years

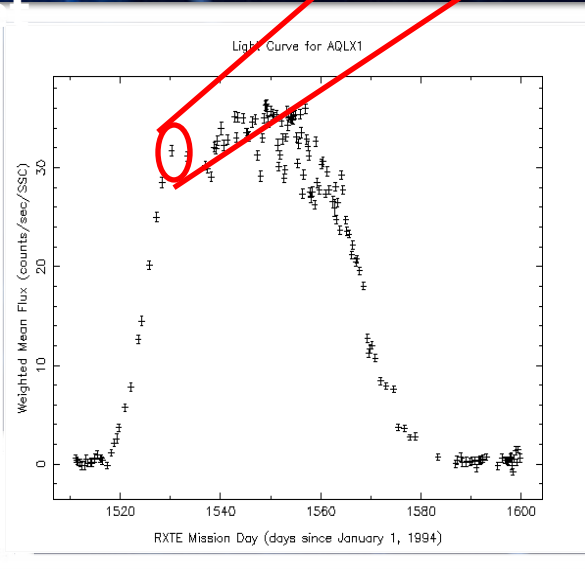


25 minutes

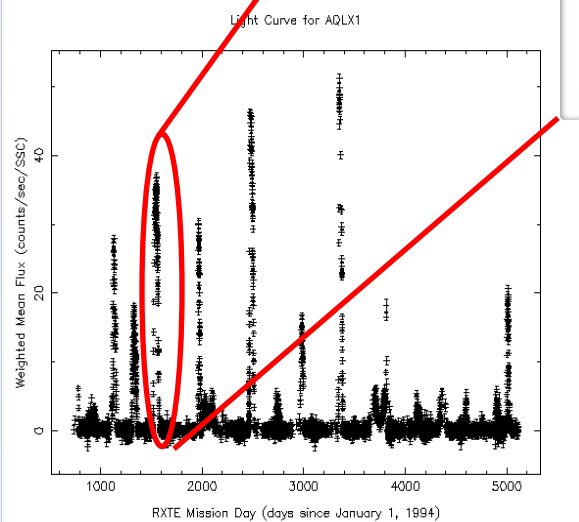
Pulsations in Aql X-1 (Casella, Altamirano et al. 2008)



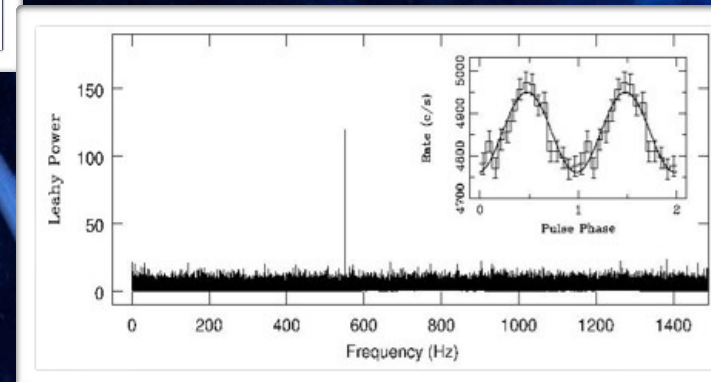
150 seconds



3 months



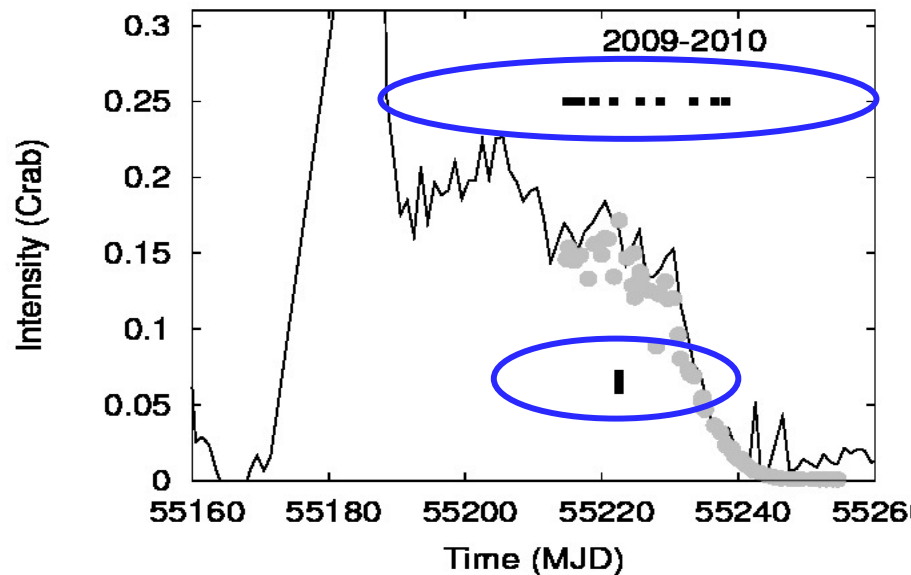
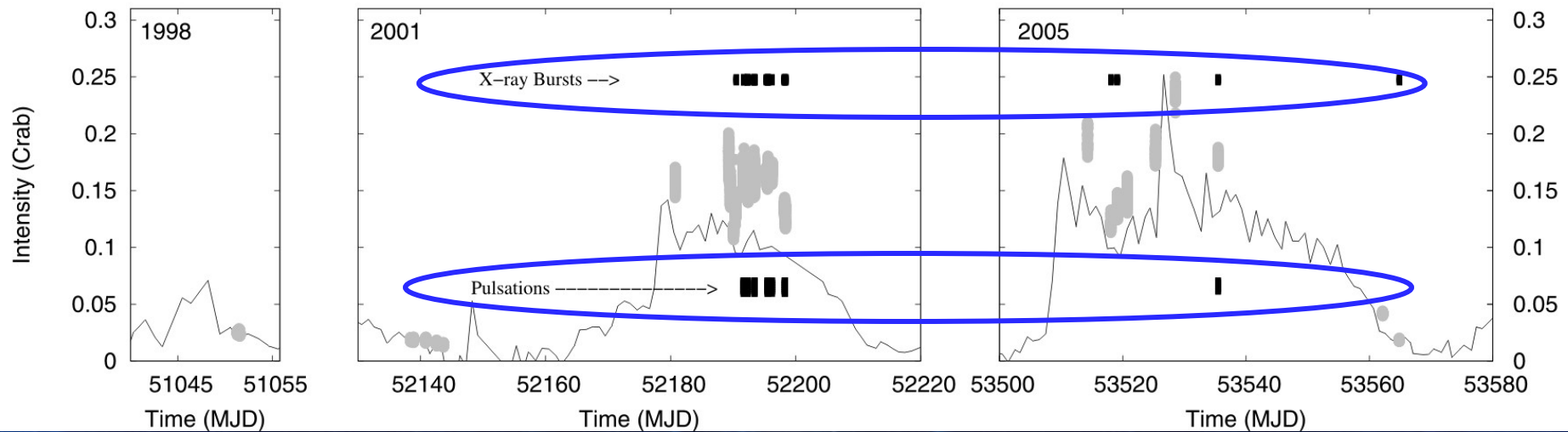
12 years



SAX J1748.9-2021

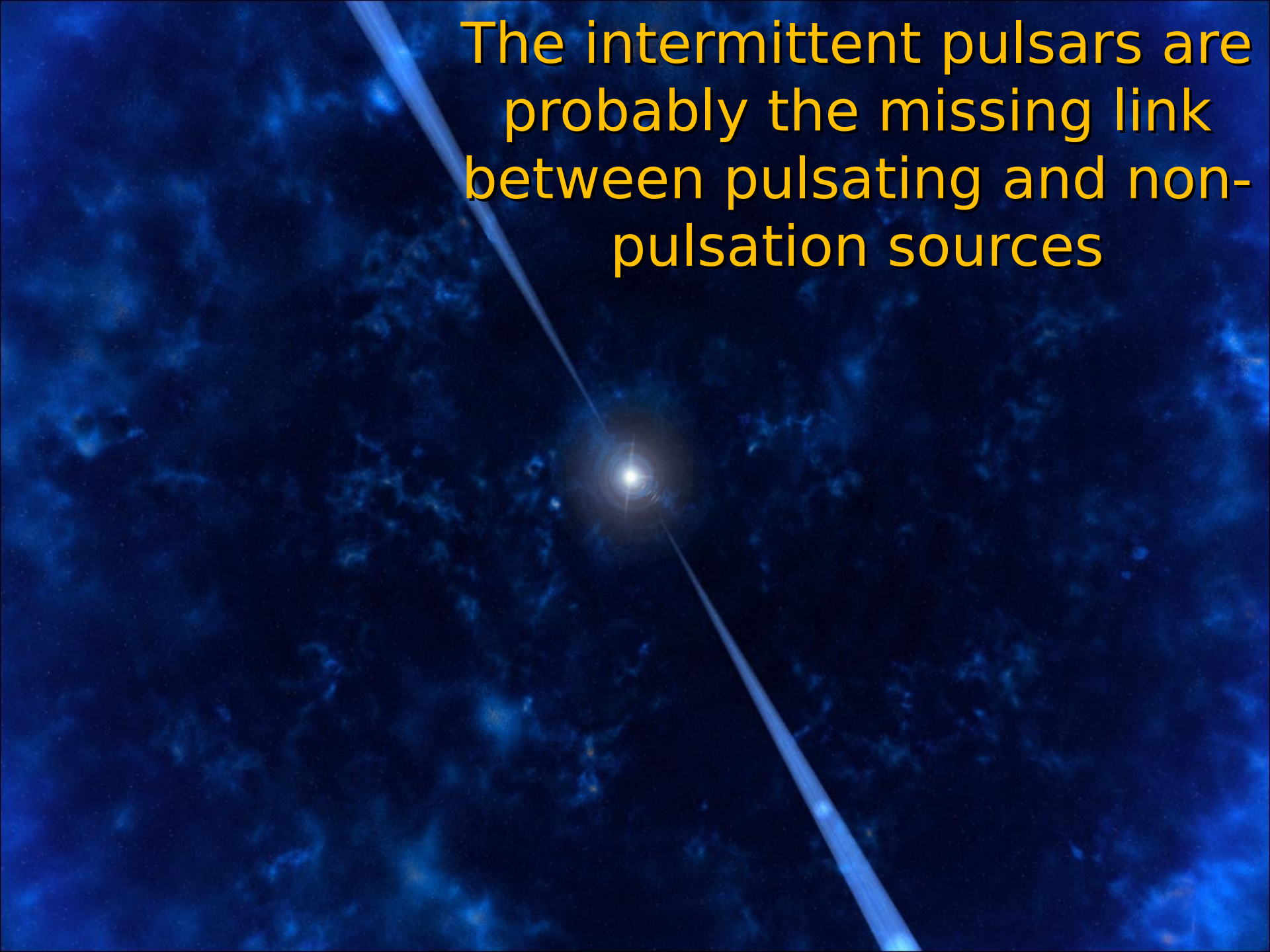
(4 outbursts!)

Altamirano et al. 2008



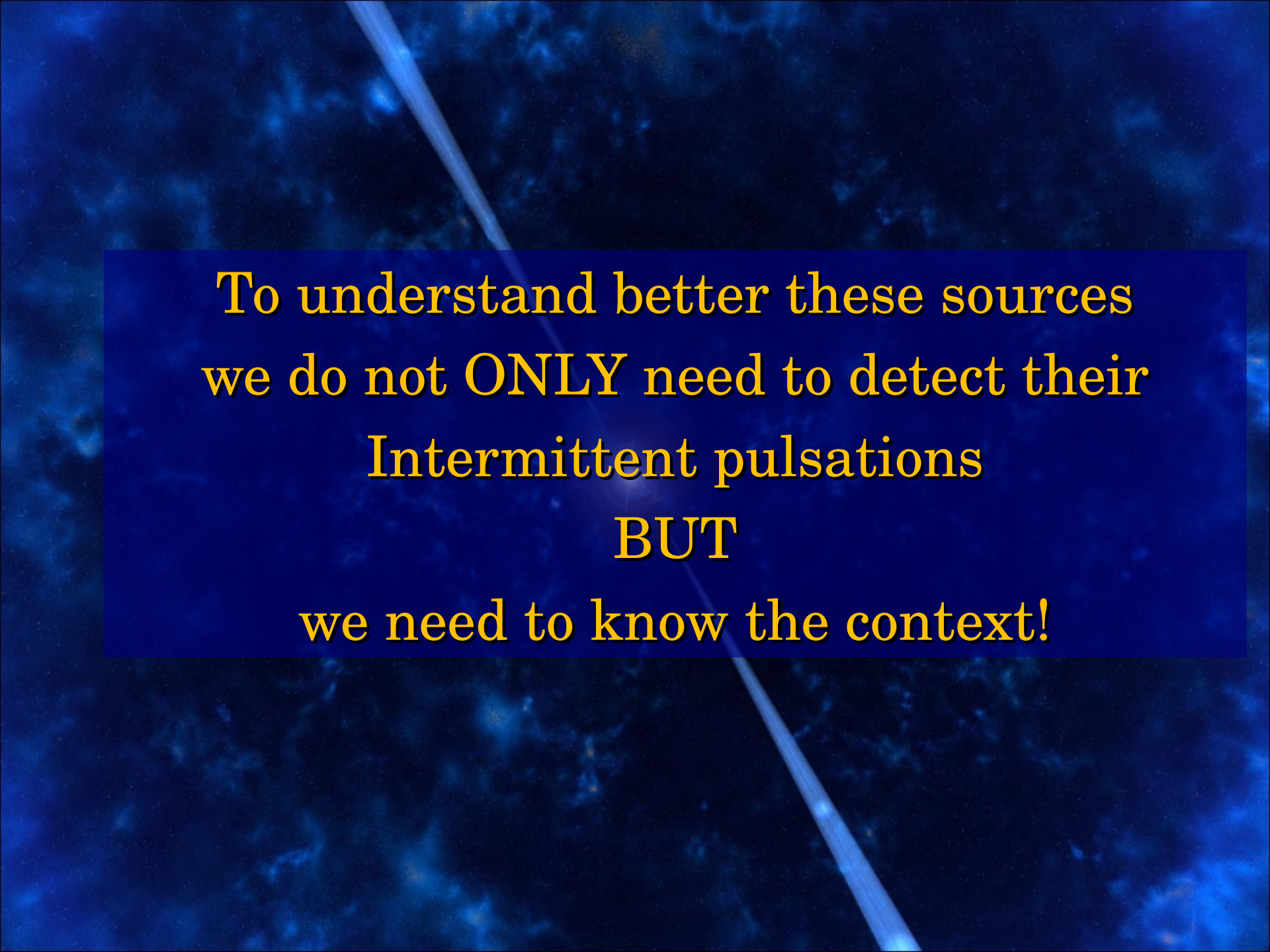
Altamirano
et al. 2011

The intermittent pulsars are
probably the missing link
between pulsating and non-
pulsation sources



A strict division between pulsating and non-pulsating sources cannot be made anymore.

All sources could be pulsating occasionally although the recurrence times are probably very long.

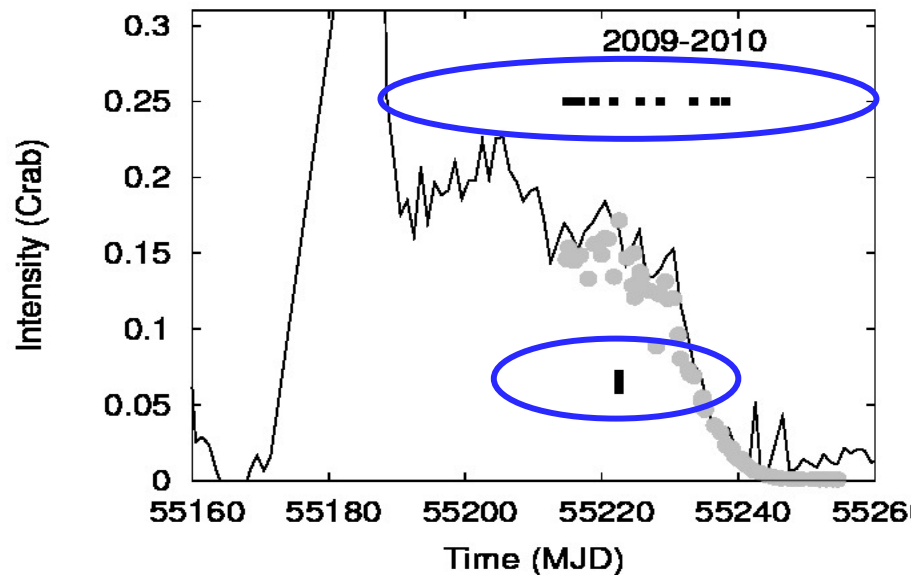
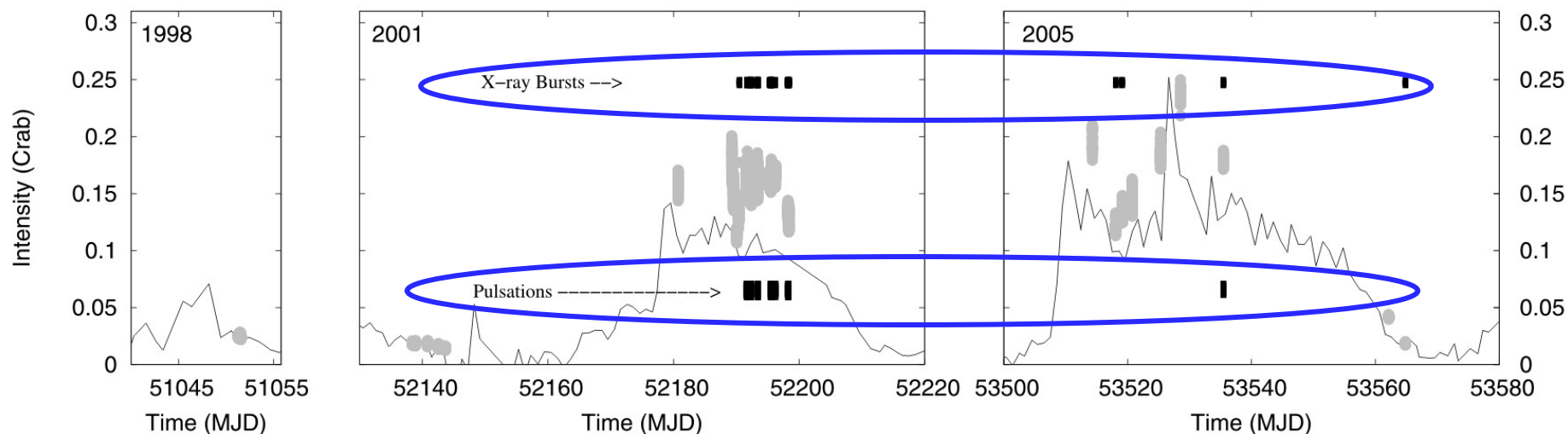


To understand better these sources
we do not ONLY need to detect their
Intermittent pulsations
BUT
we need to know the context!

SAX J1748.9-2021

(4 outbursts!)

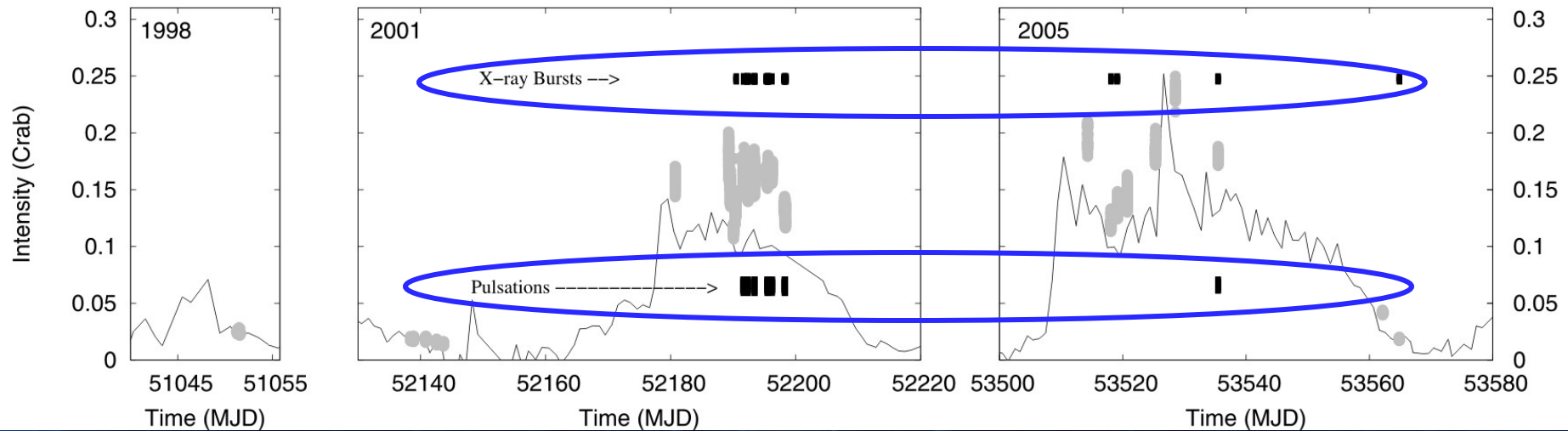
Altamirano et al. 2008



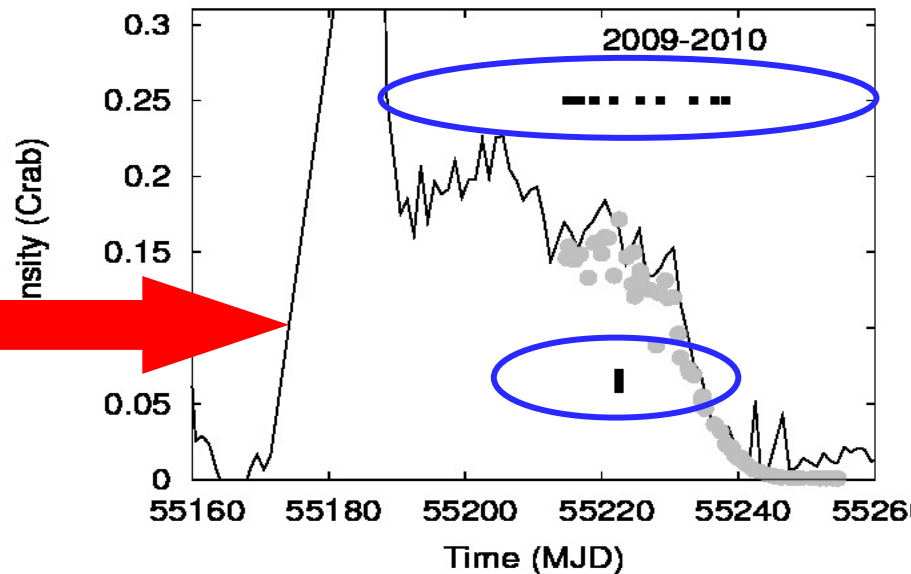
Altamirano
et al. 2011

SAX J1748.9-2021 (4 outbursts!)

Altamirano et al. 2008



MAXI



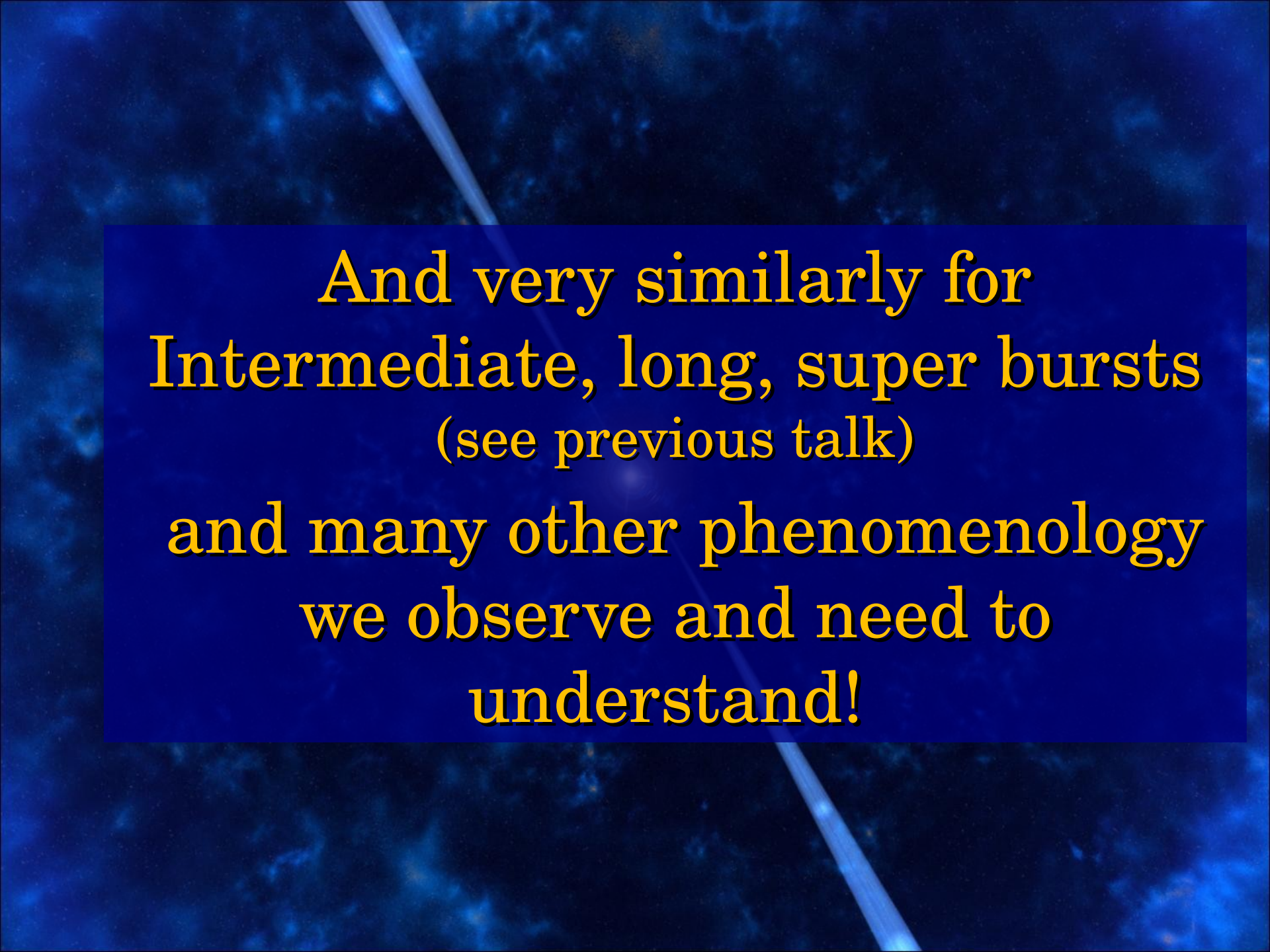
Altamirano
et al. 2011

So the main problem we often
have in many of these

“Single Event”

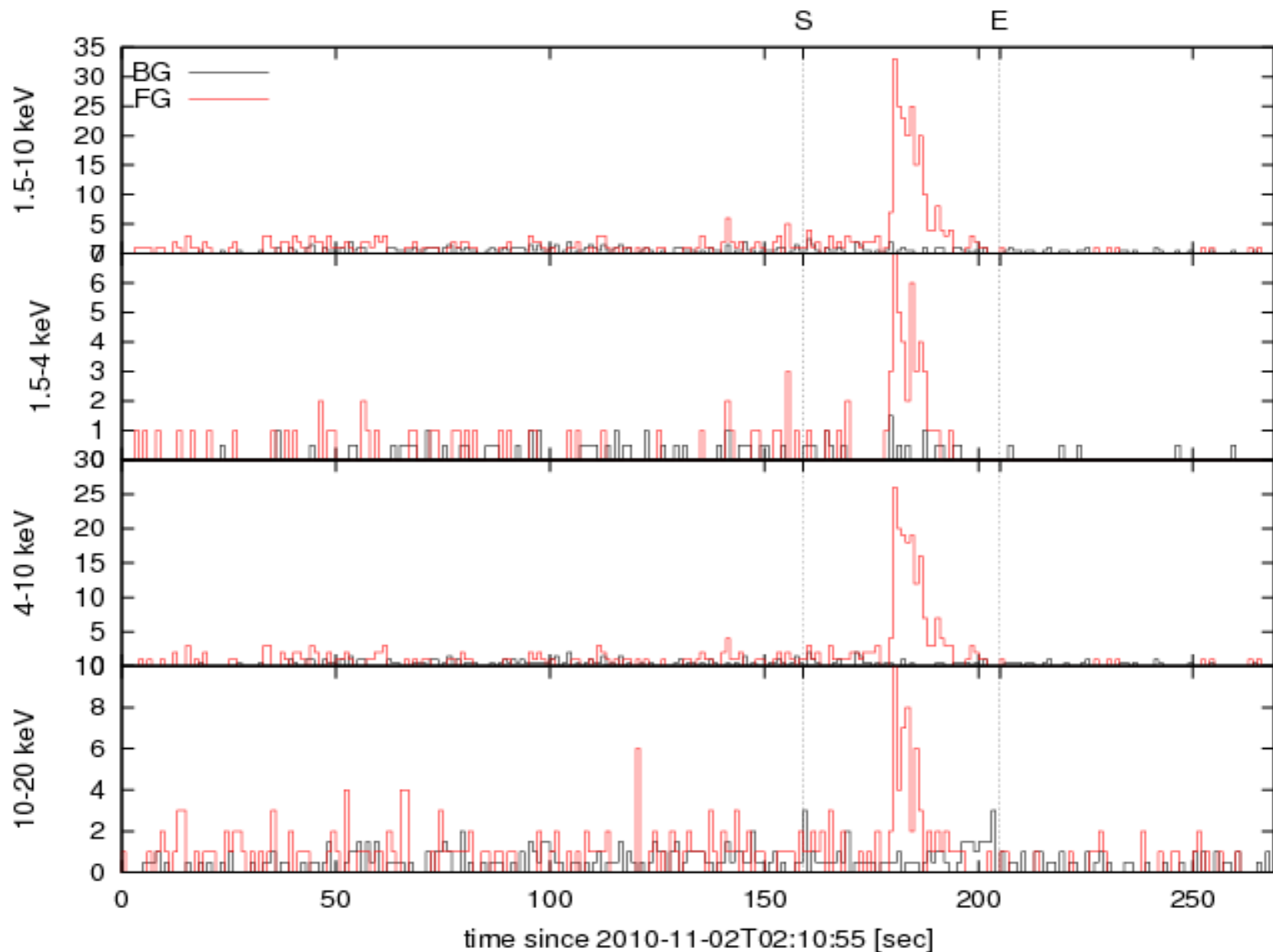
phenomena we catch is...

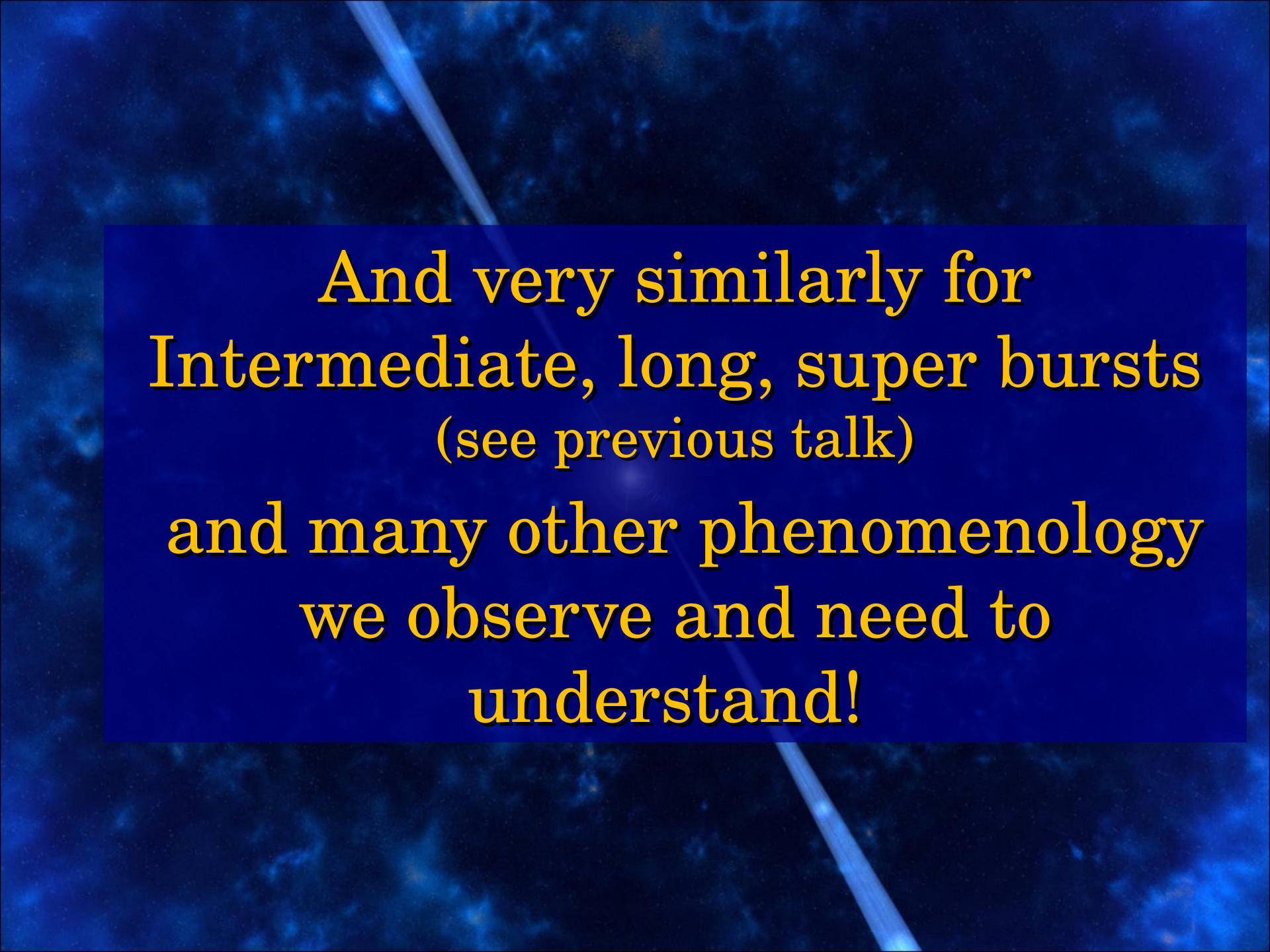
THE CONTEXT!

The background of the slide is a deep blue space scene with a bright, diagonal streak of light, possibly a comet or a distant star, running from the top left towards the bottom right. The text is centered within a dark blue rectangular box.

And very similarly for
Intermediate, long, super bursts
(see previous talk)
and many other phenomenology
we observe and need to
understand!

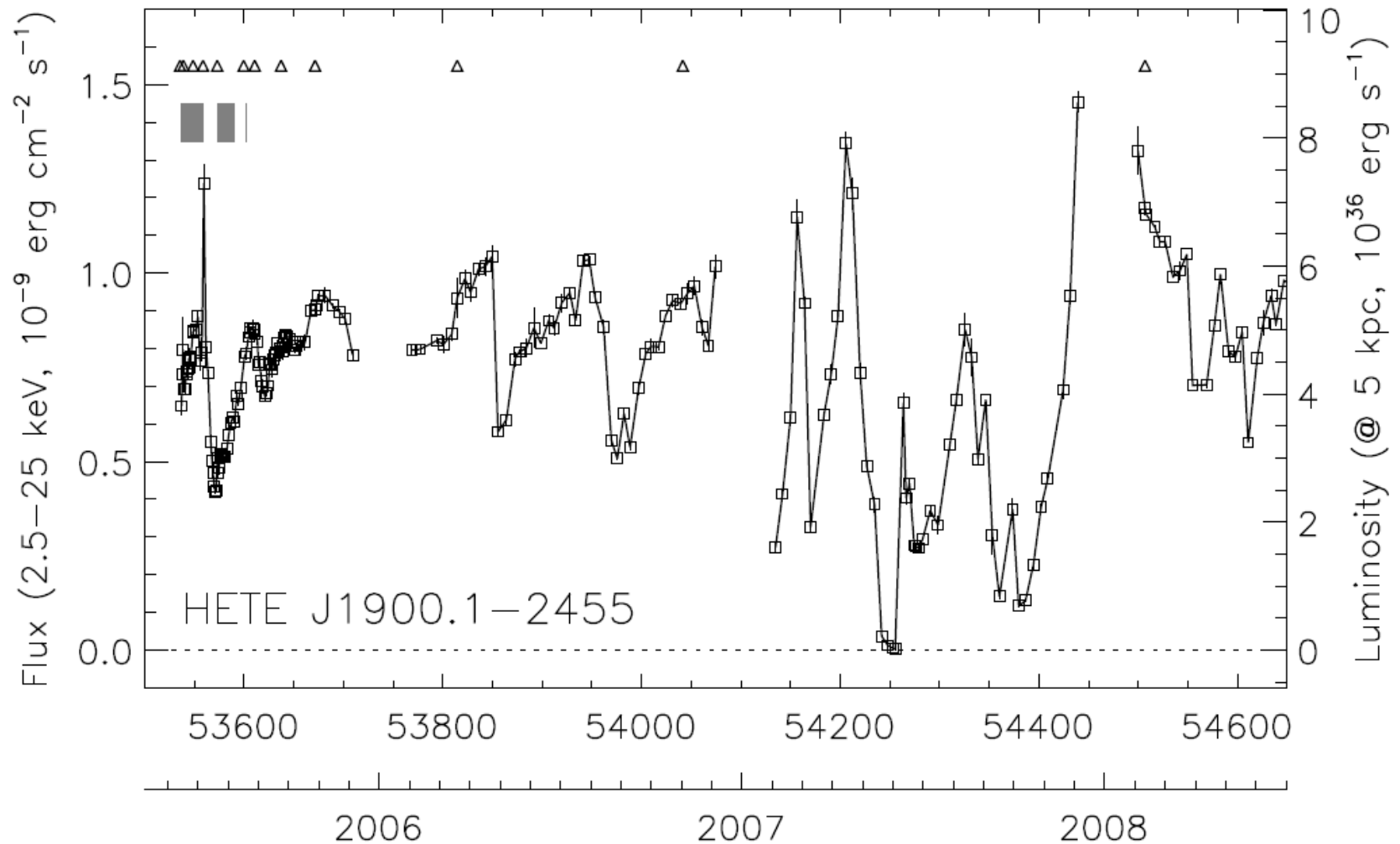
MAXI detection of a thermonuclear X-ray burst in 4U 1850-087

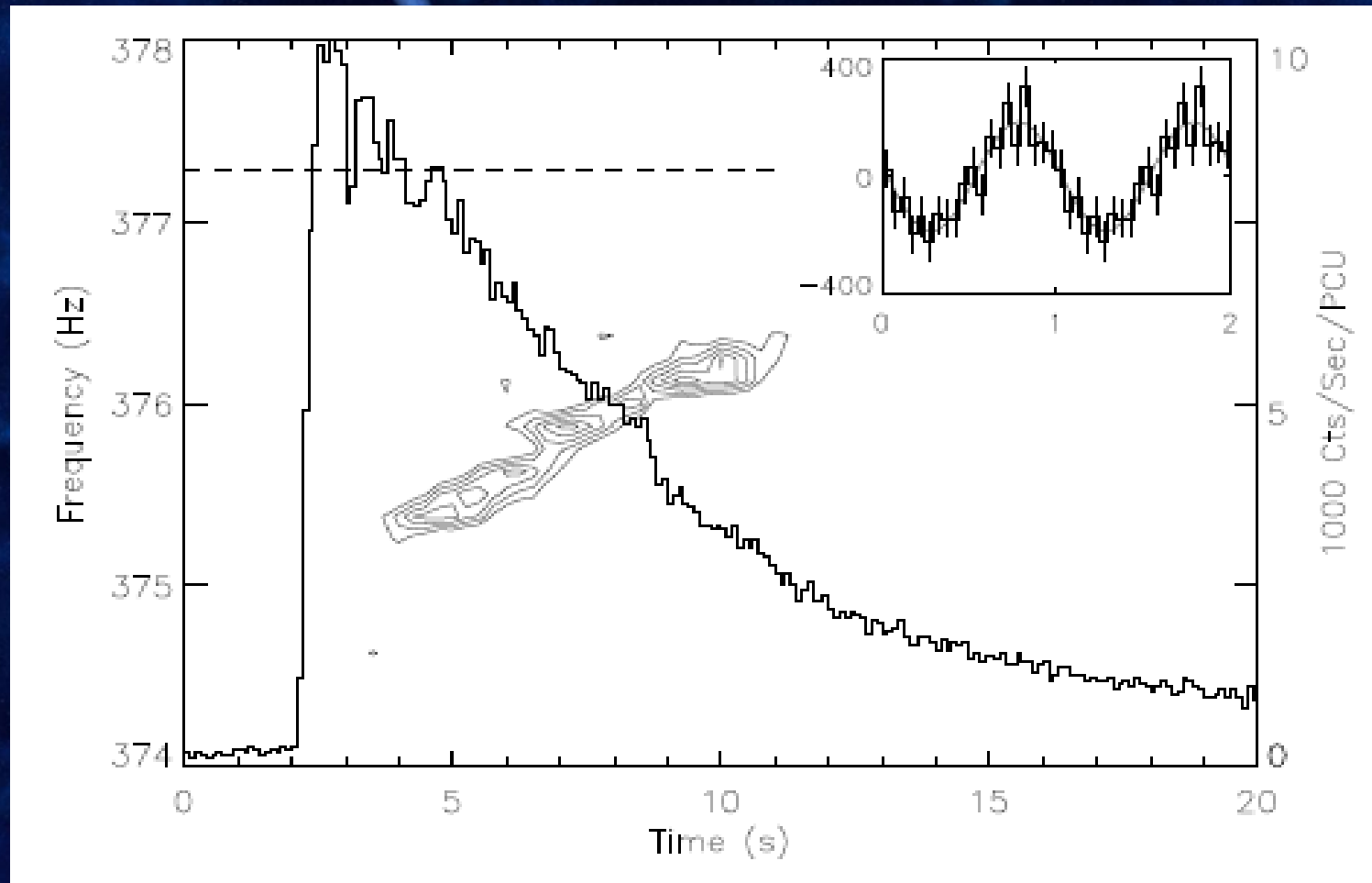


The background of the slide is a deep blue space scene. It features a bright, diagonal streak of light, possibly a comet or a distant star, running from the top-left towards the bottom-right. The surrounding space is filled with a mottled, nebular texture in shades of blue and white, suggesting distant galaxies or interstellar clouds.

And very similarly for
Intermediate, long, super bursts
(see previous talk)
and many other phenomenology
we observe and need to
understand!

HETE J1900.1-2455

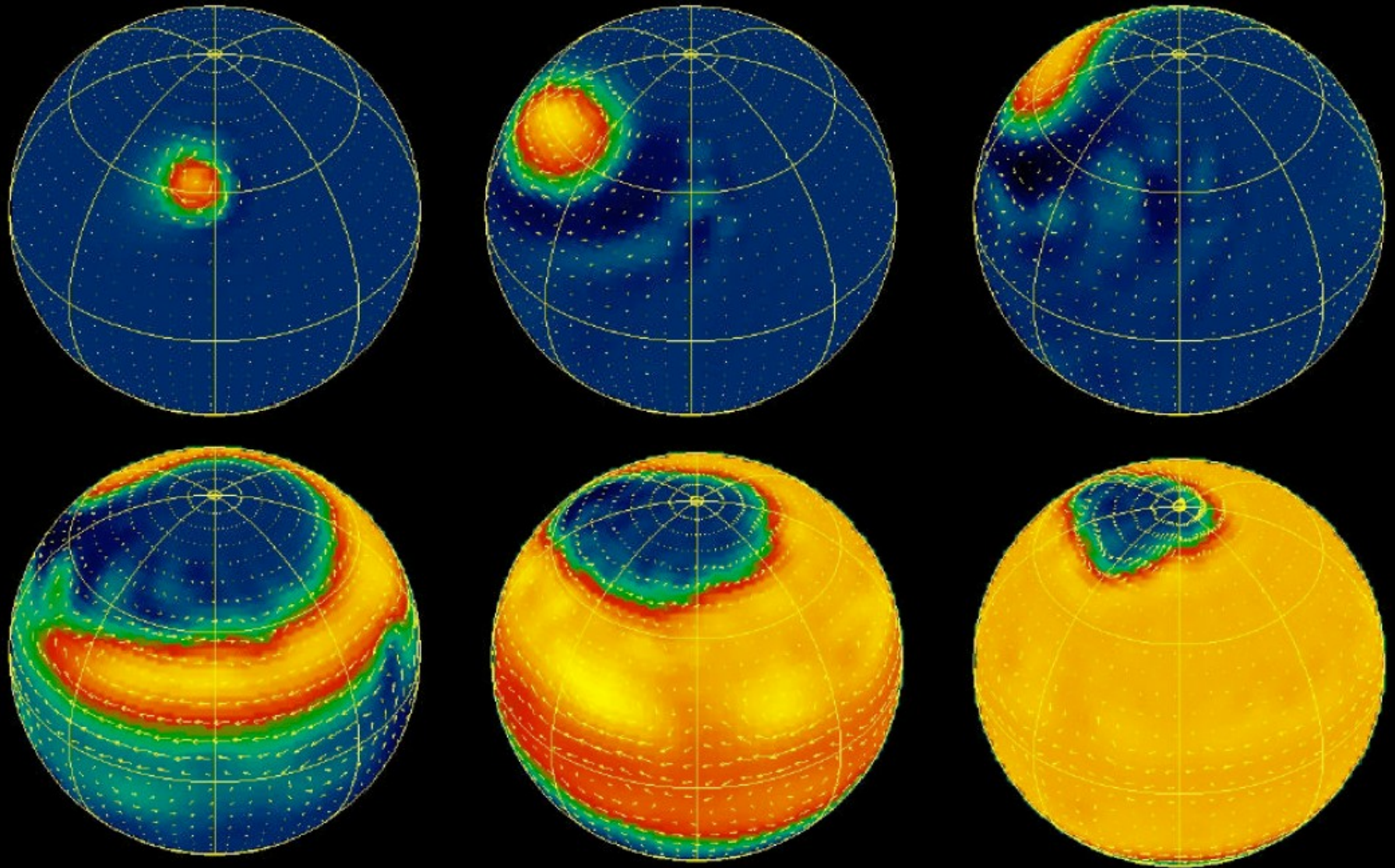




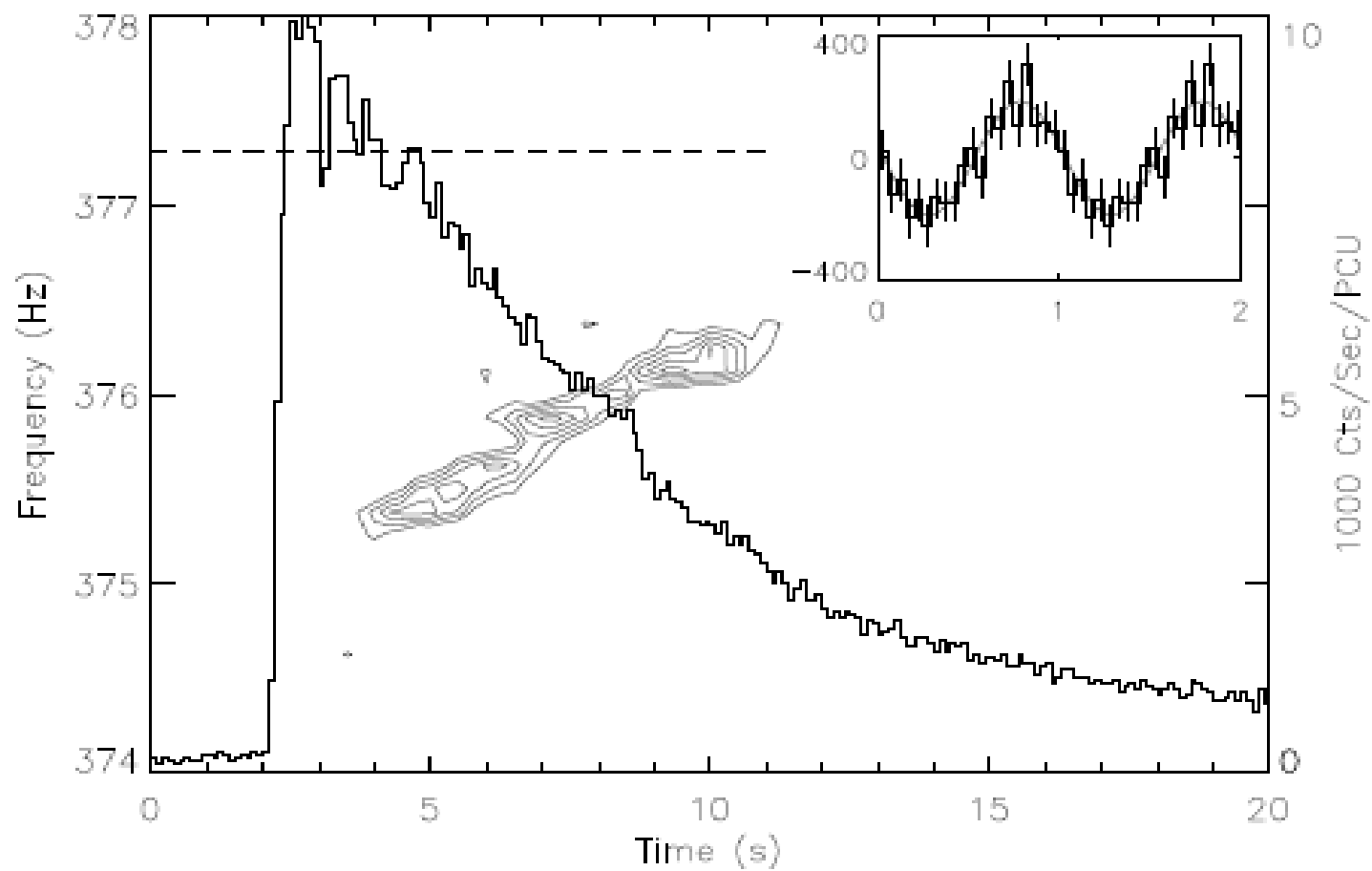
Watts, Altamirano et al. 2009

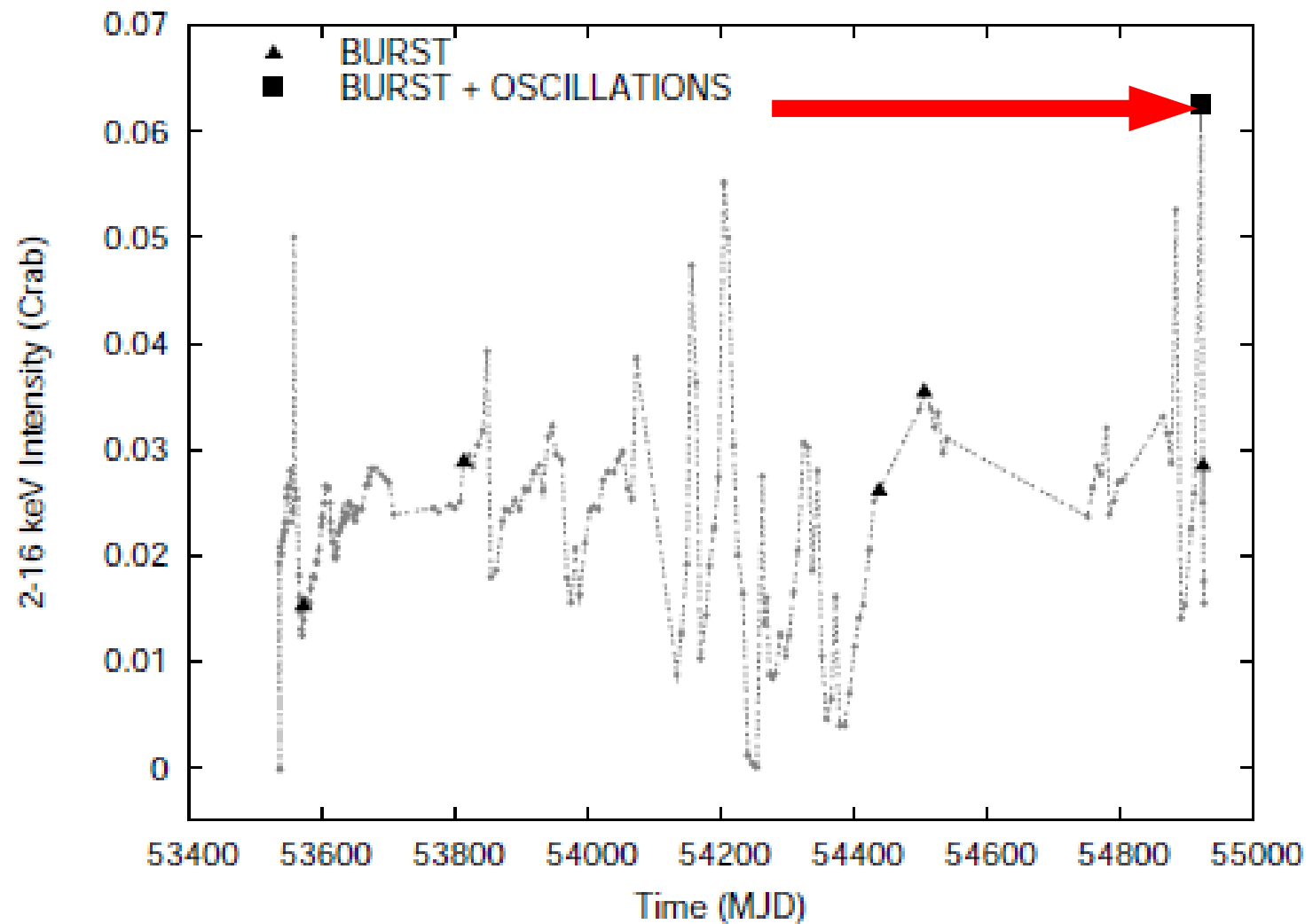
Ignition and spreading

2D shallow water model on a sphere
 $\nu=300$ Hz; 200 revolutions

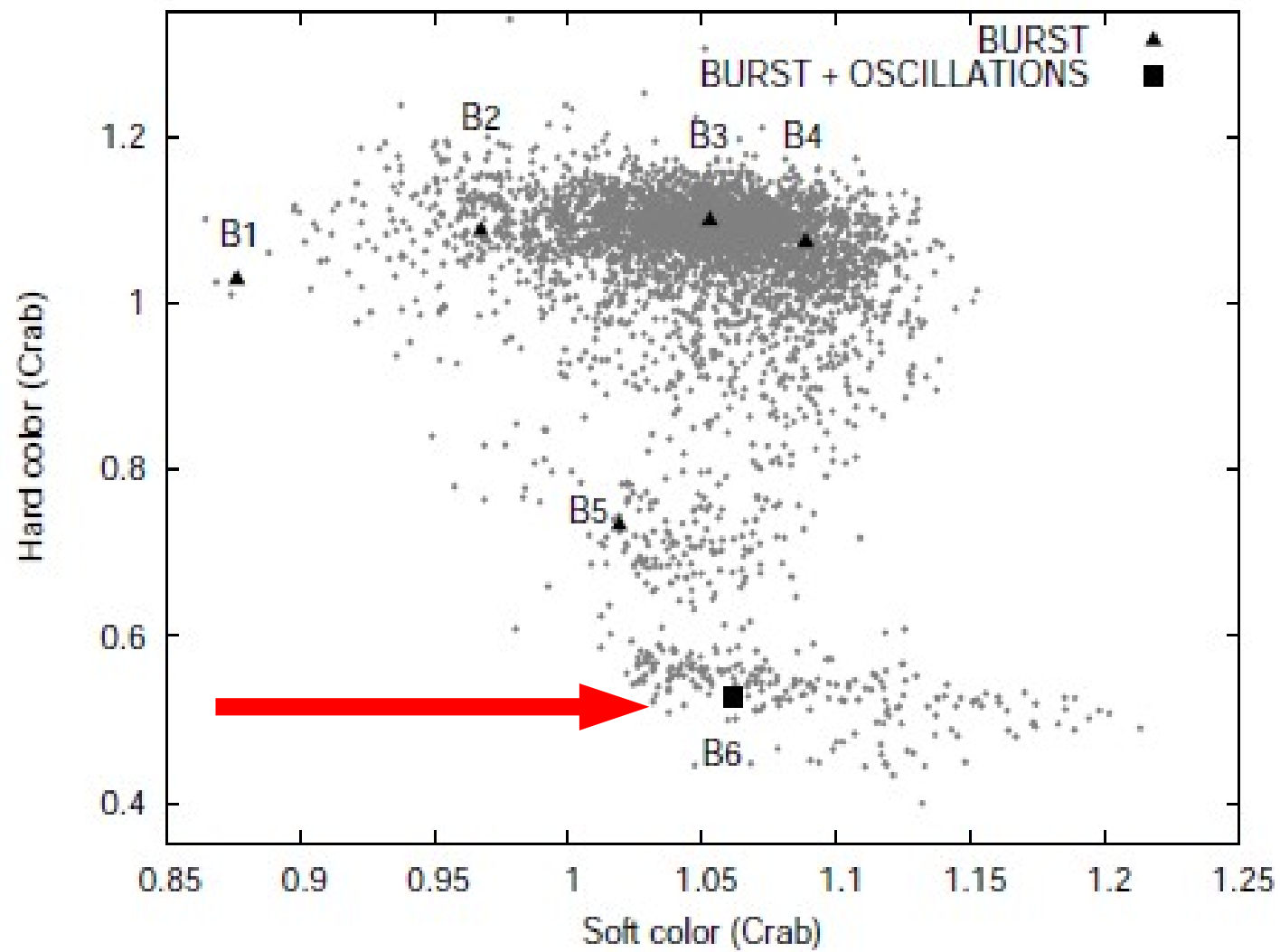


Spitkovsky, Levin, & Ushomirsky (2002)





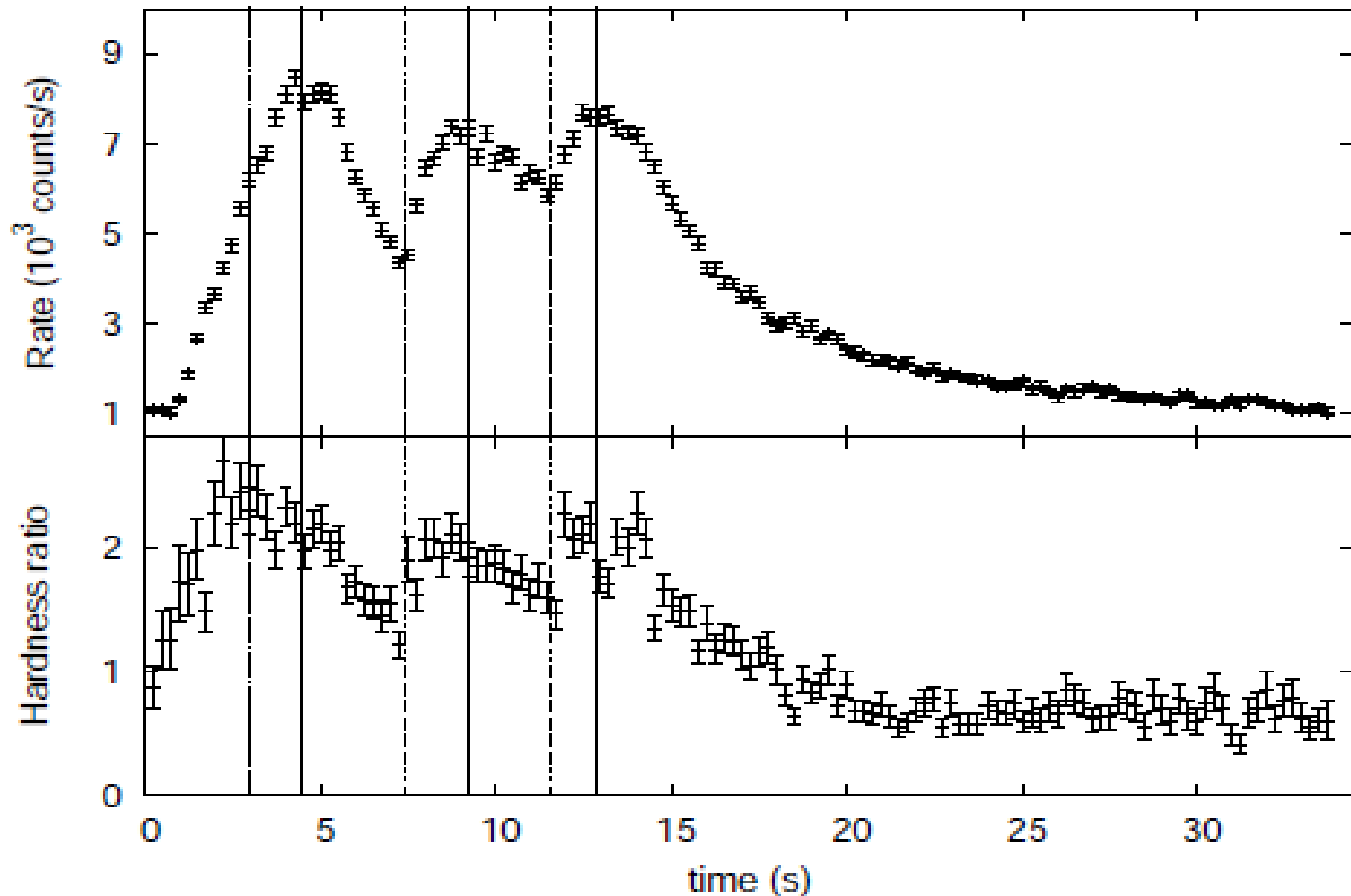
Watts, Altamirano et al. 2009



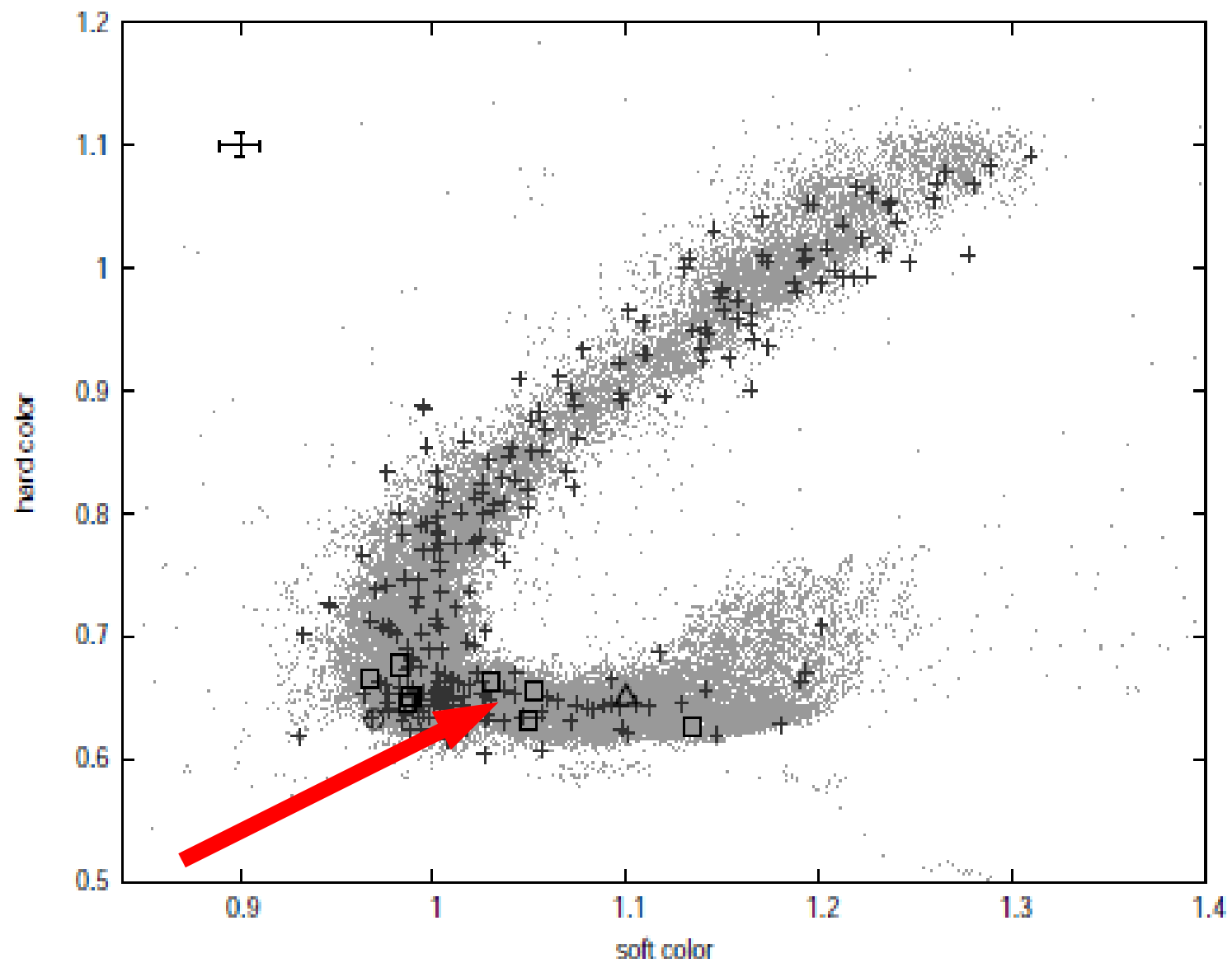
Watts, Altamirano et al. 2009



Triple-peaked X-ray burst in 4U 1636-53 3

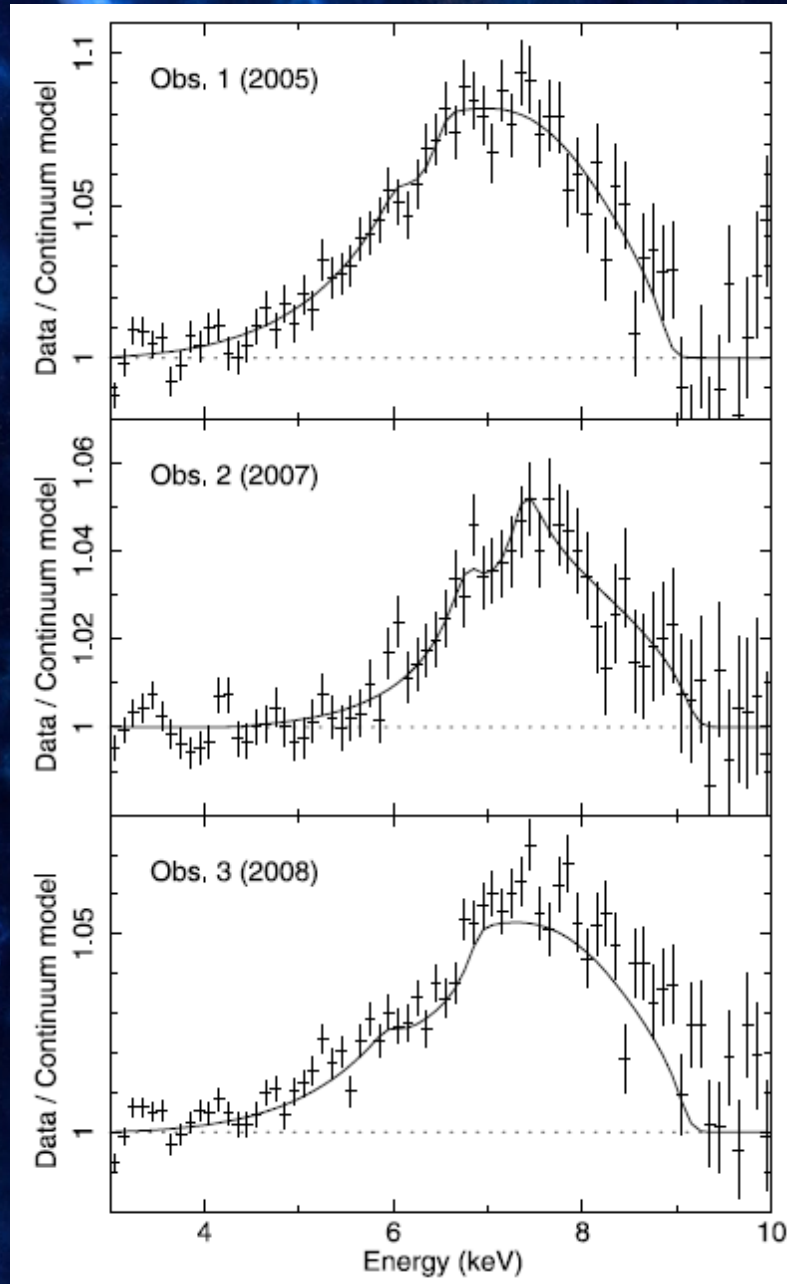


Zhang, Mendez, Altamirano et al. 2009



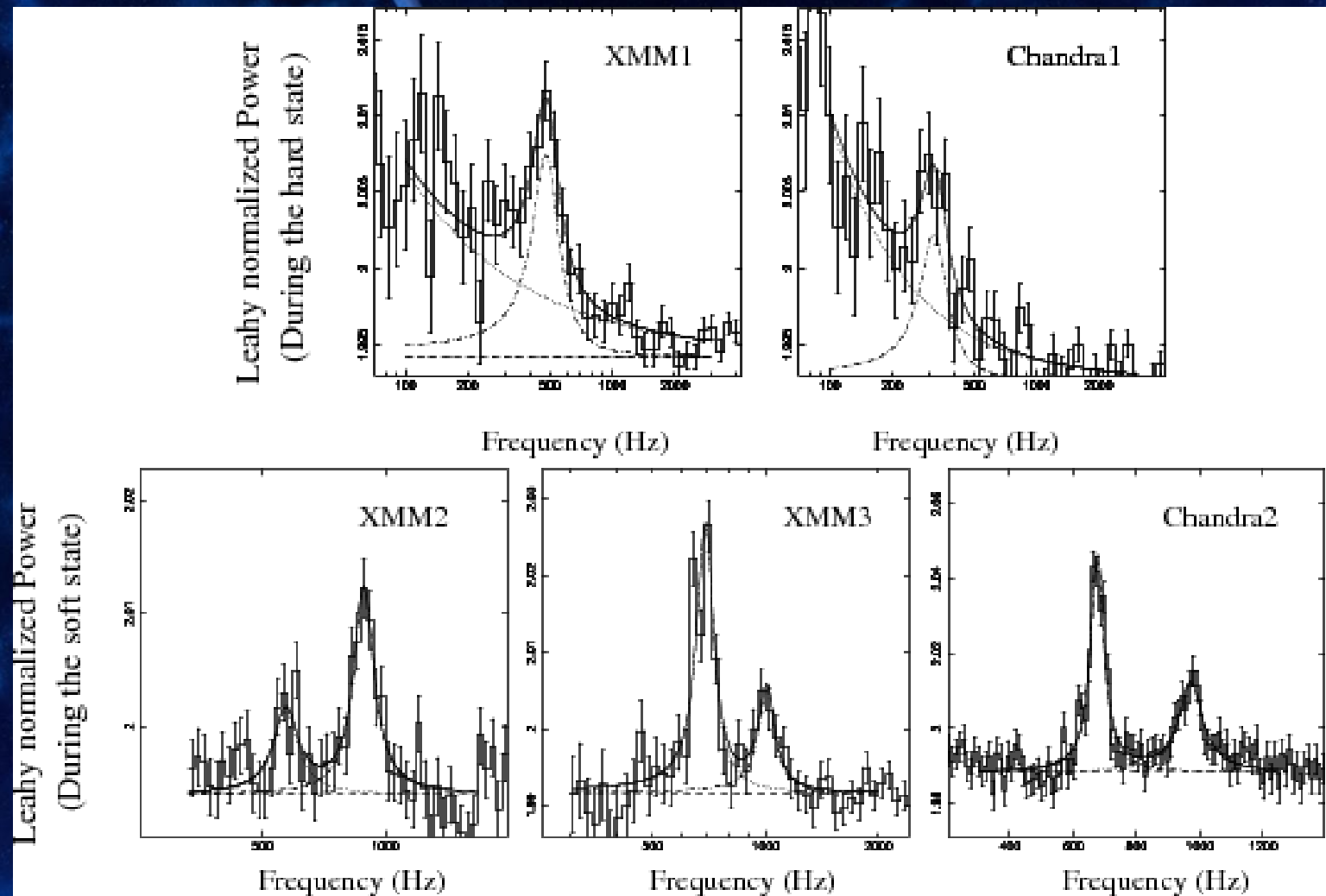


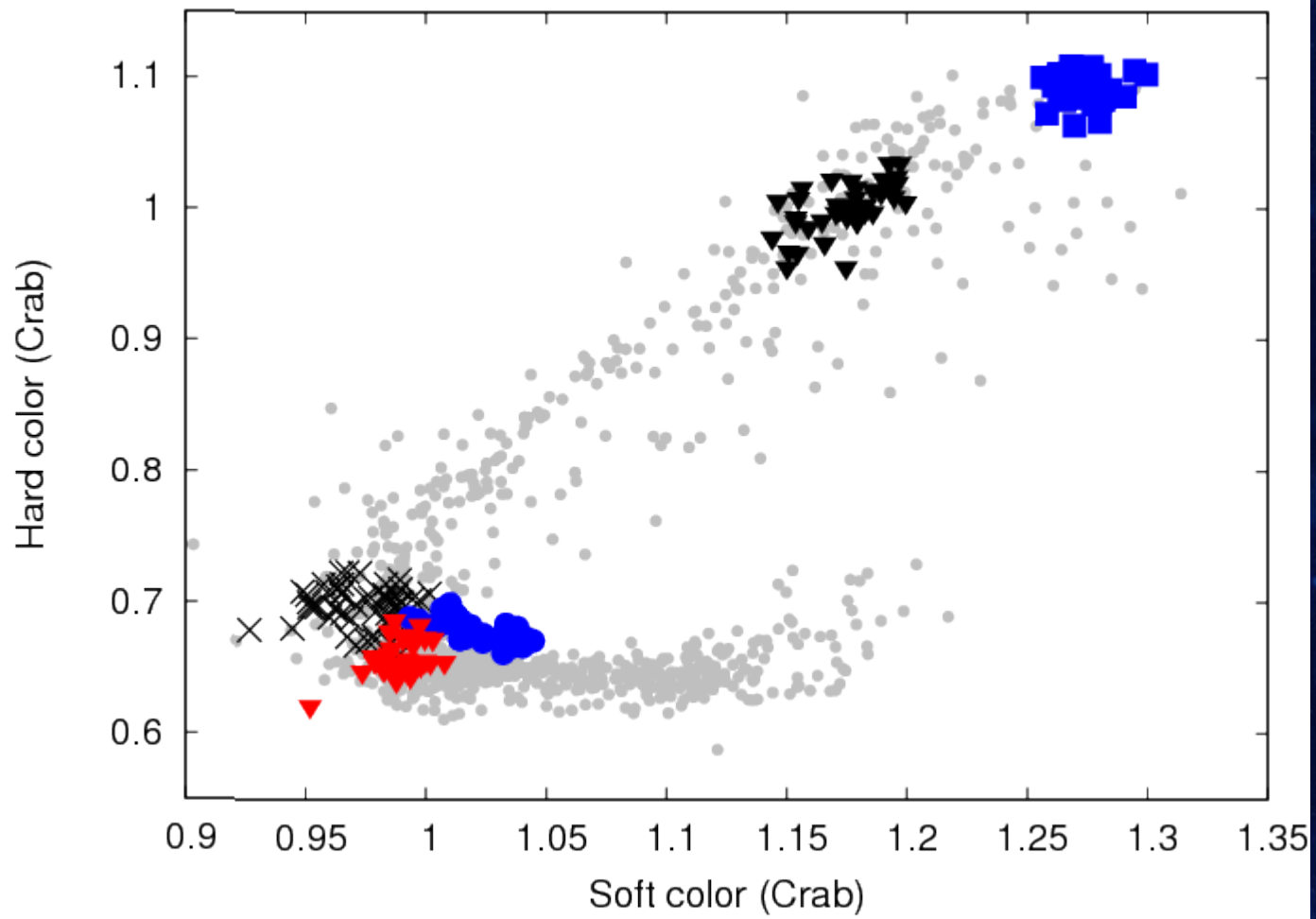
Iron Lines!



Pandel et al. 2008

Khz QPOS!

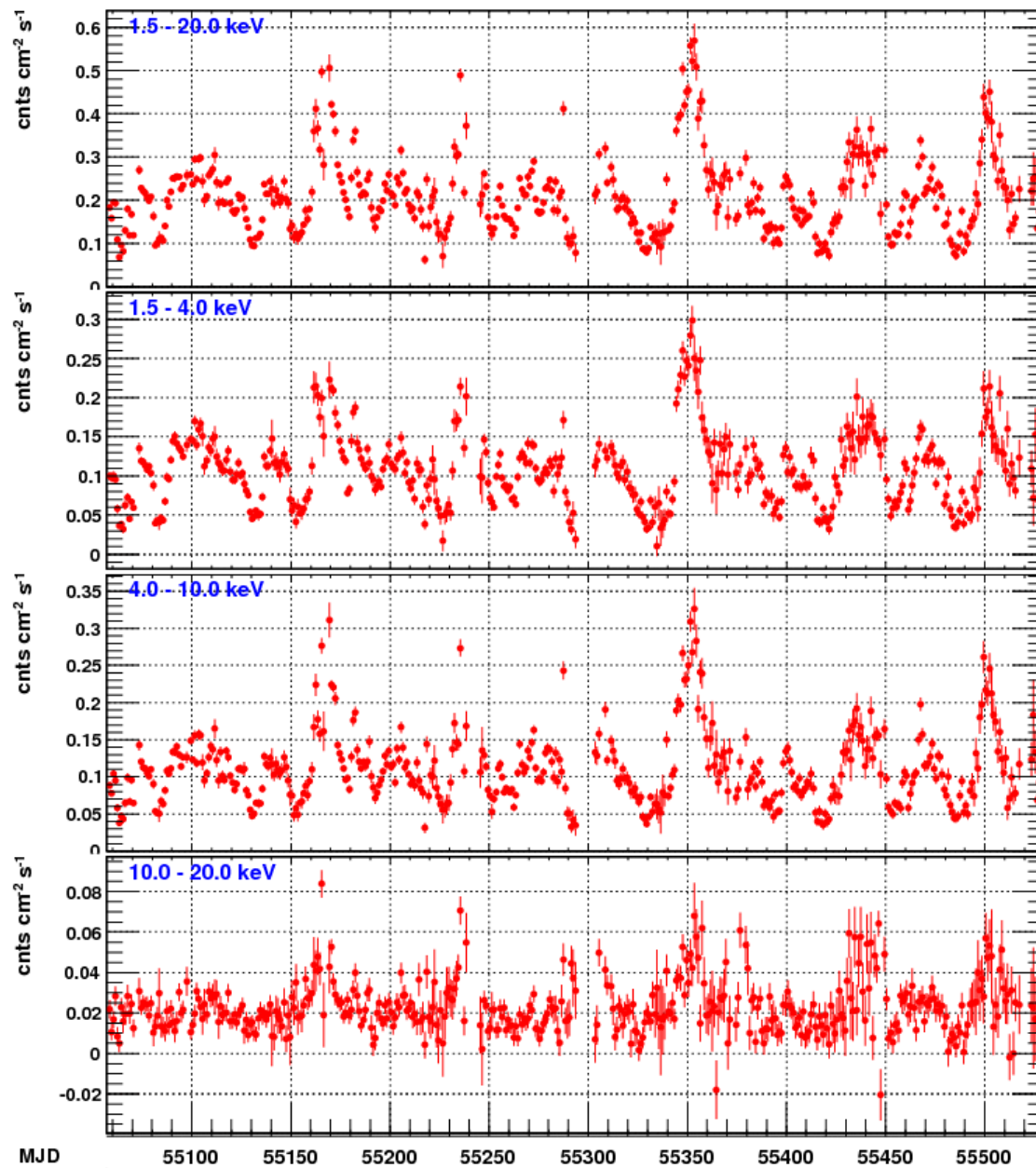




Sanna et al. 2011



H1636-536



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MAXI monitoring observations are a very important complement to other X-ray, as well as Radio, Optical and other wavelength observations!

A Low Mass X-Ray Binary: 4U 1820-30

