



**Scenes From the Life of an Exotic
X-ray Binary System**

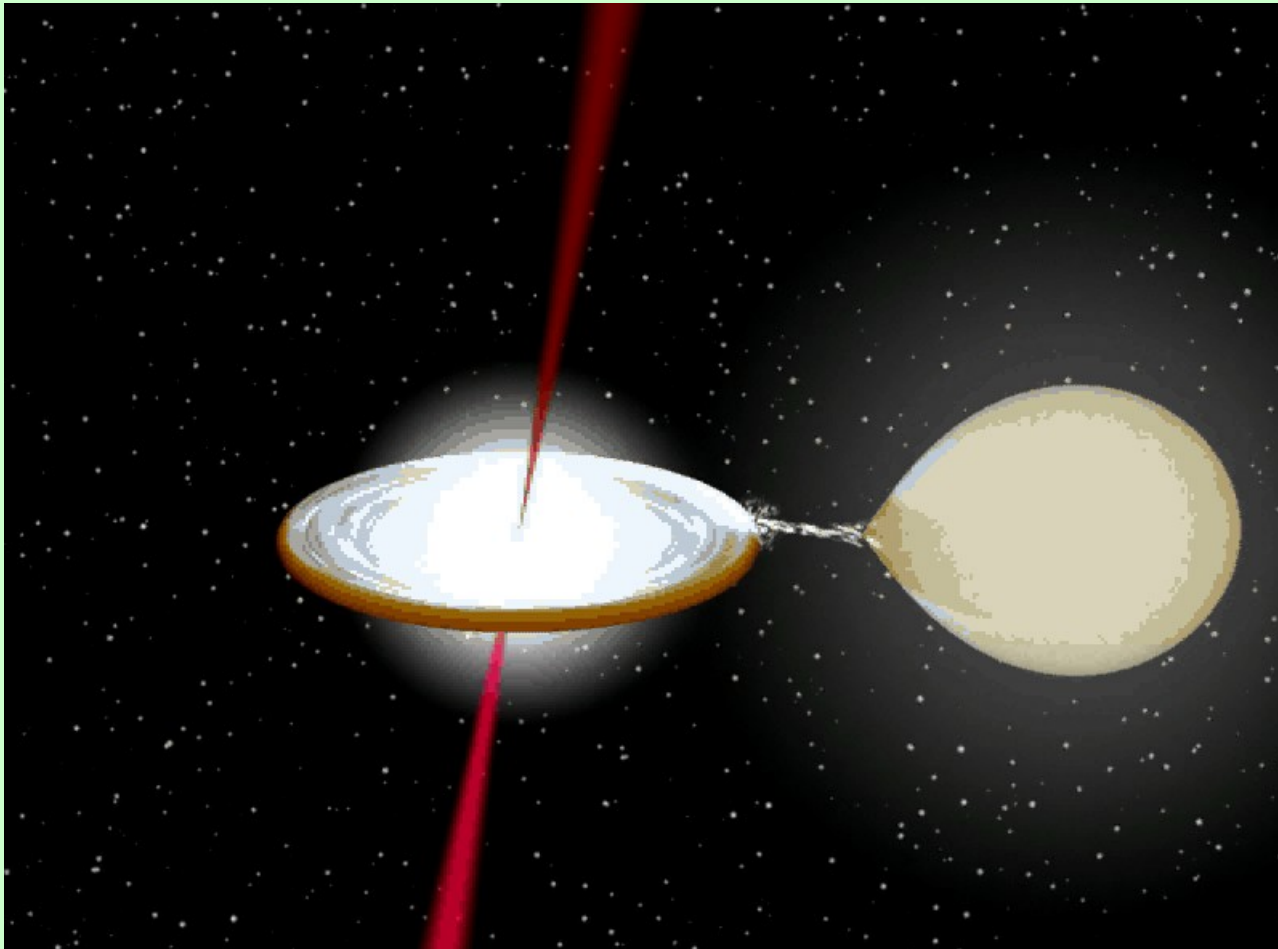
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Summary

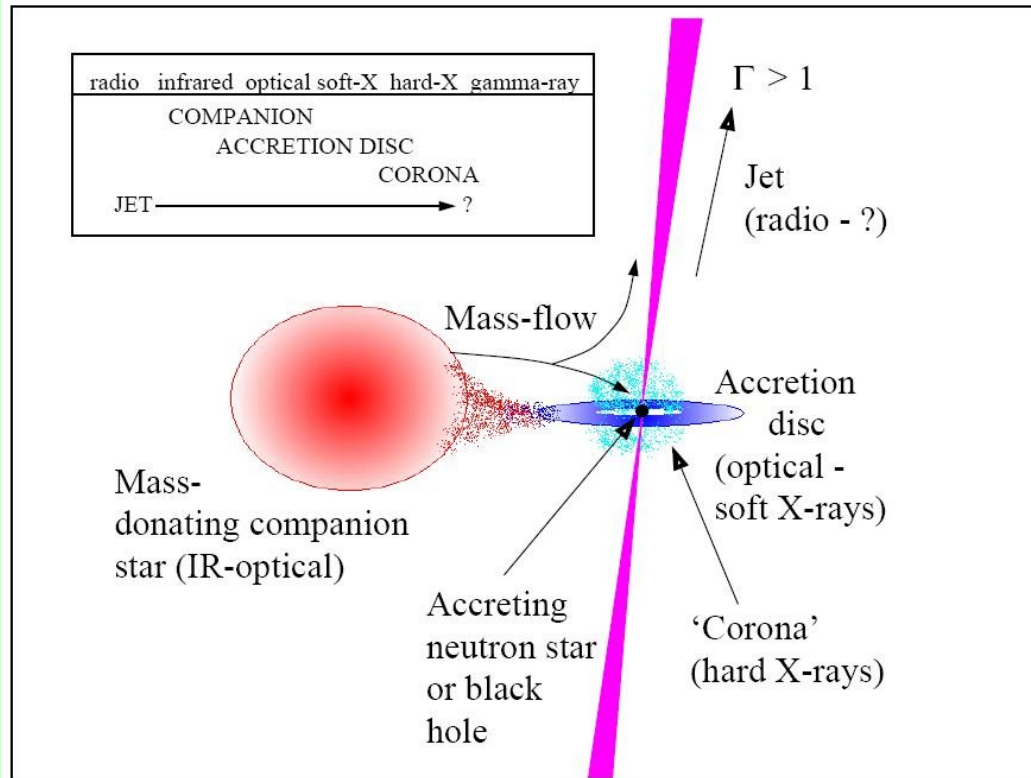
- **X-ray binary systems (definition, radiation mechanisms)**
- **Instruments (radio telescopes, X-ray satellite)**
- **Circinus X-1 – radio view (morphology, polarization, spectral index)**
- **Circinus X-1 – radio/X-ray comparison (luminosities, QPOs)**

X-ray binary = system containing a stellar-mass compact object accreting matter from a companion star



Credit: Haynes

Radiation from X-ray binaries



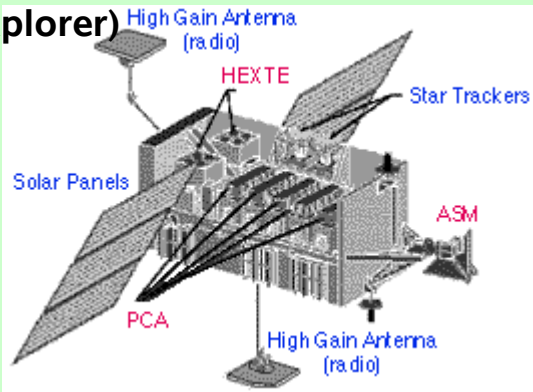
ATCA (Australia Telescope Compact Array)



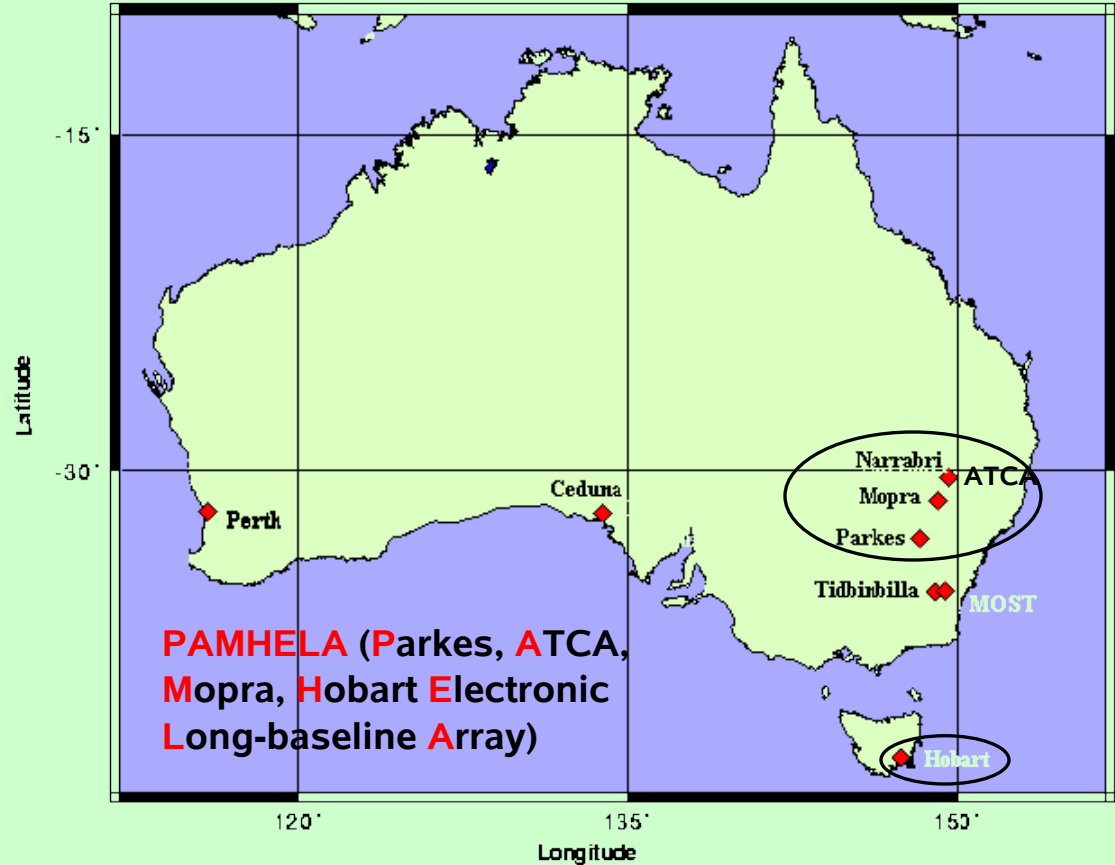
MOST (Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope)



RXTE (Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer)

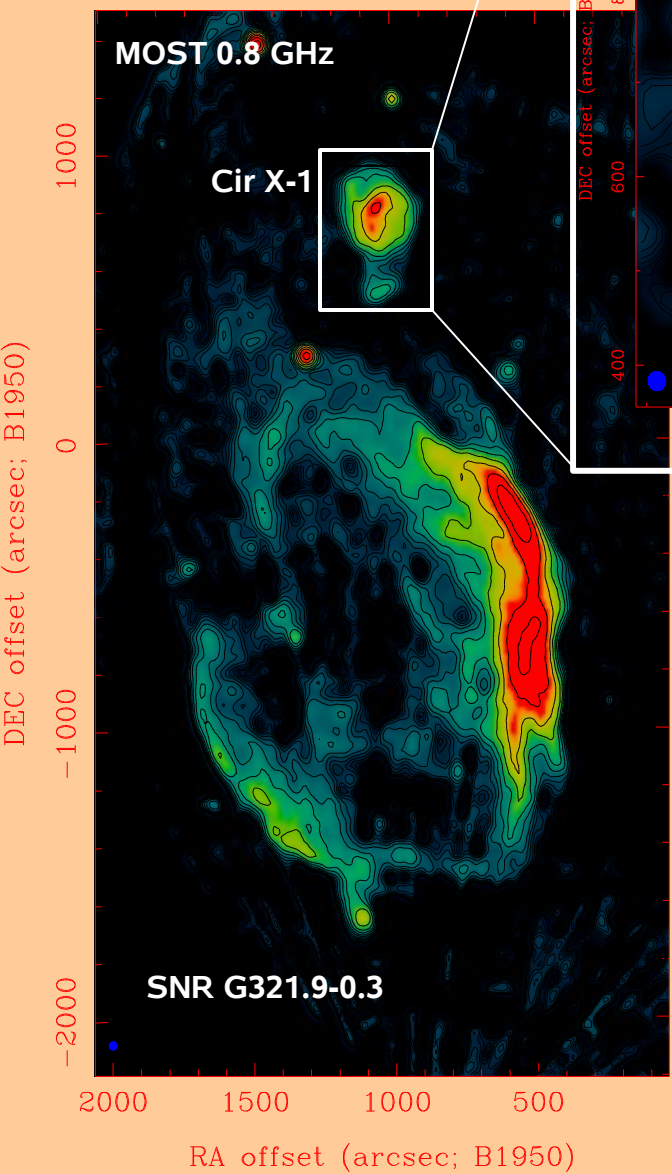


VLBI Telescopes Within Australia

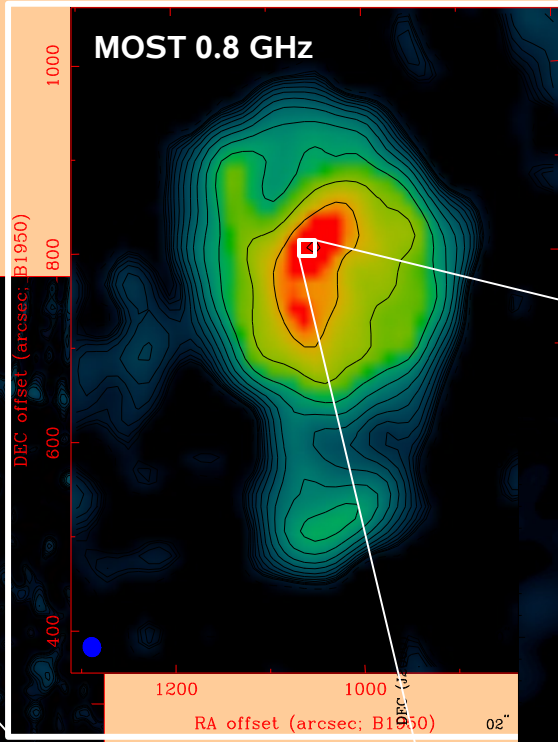


Circinus X-1

Tudose et al., 2006, MNRAS 372, 417

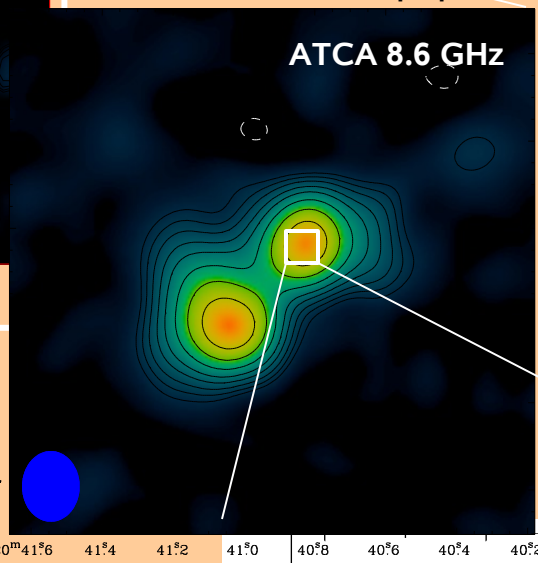


MOST 0.8 GHz



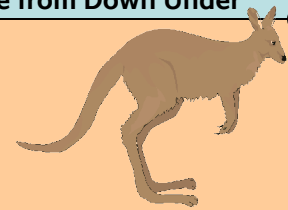
Tudose et al., in preparation

ATCA 8.6 GHz



Cir X-1 is in an active state again, after ~25 years of quiescence

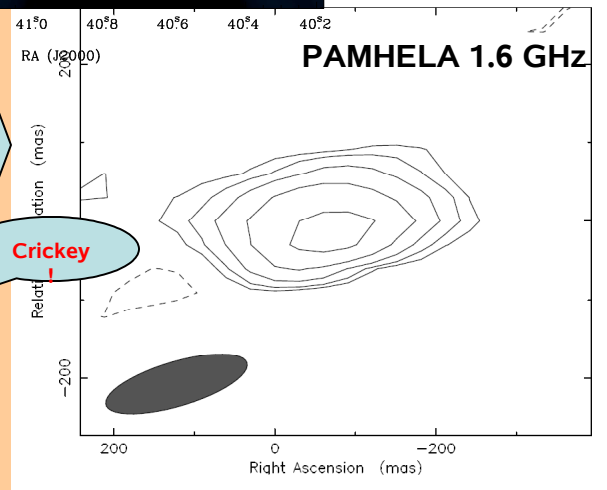
- first VLBI image of Cir X-1 since the beginning of '80s
- first e-VLBI image from Down Under



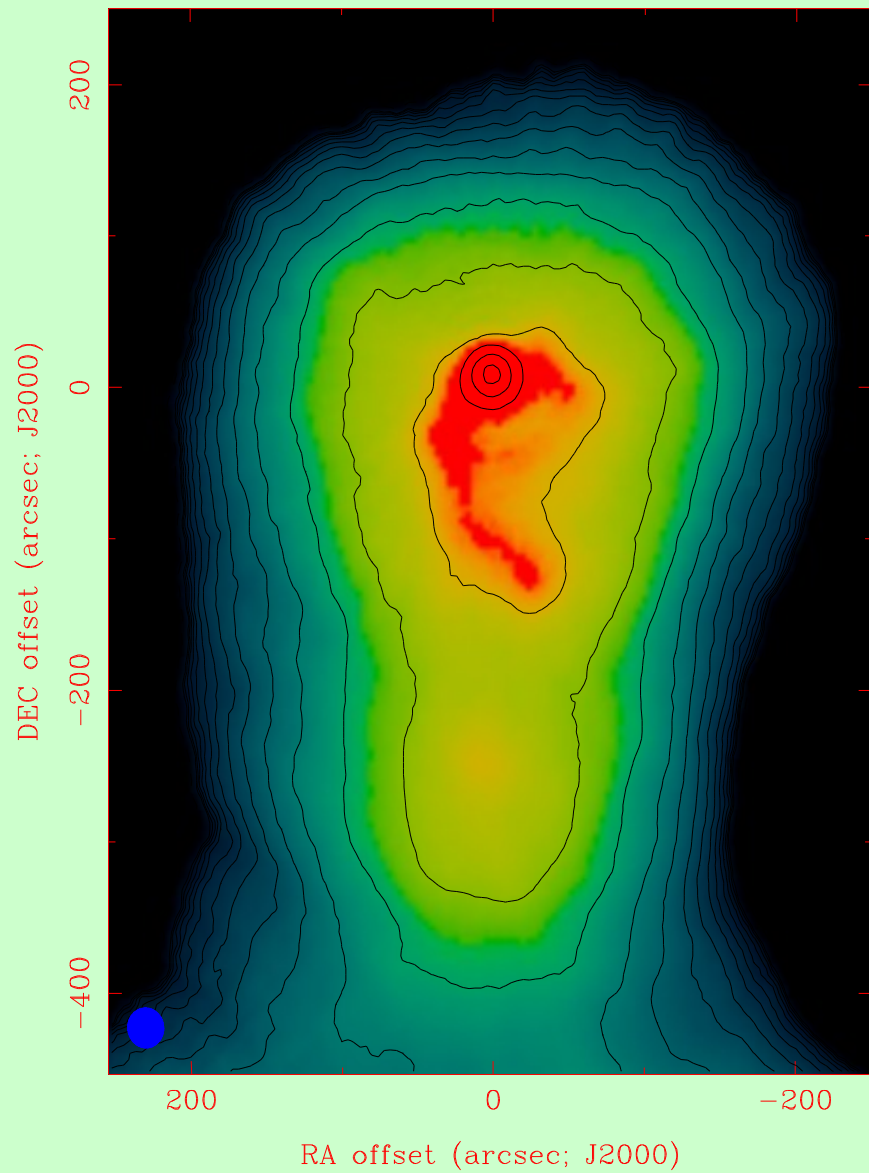
Crickey

Phillips et al., submitted to MNRAS

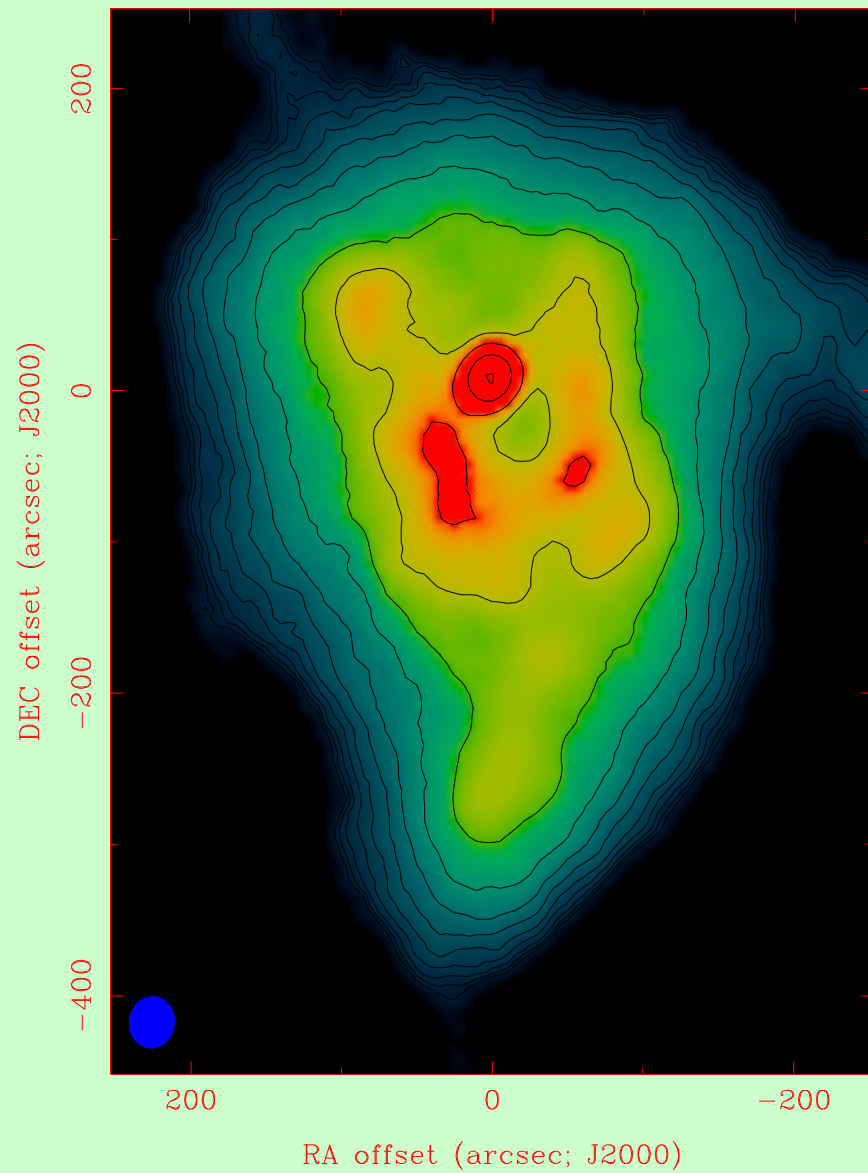
PAMHELA 1.6 GHz



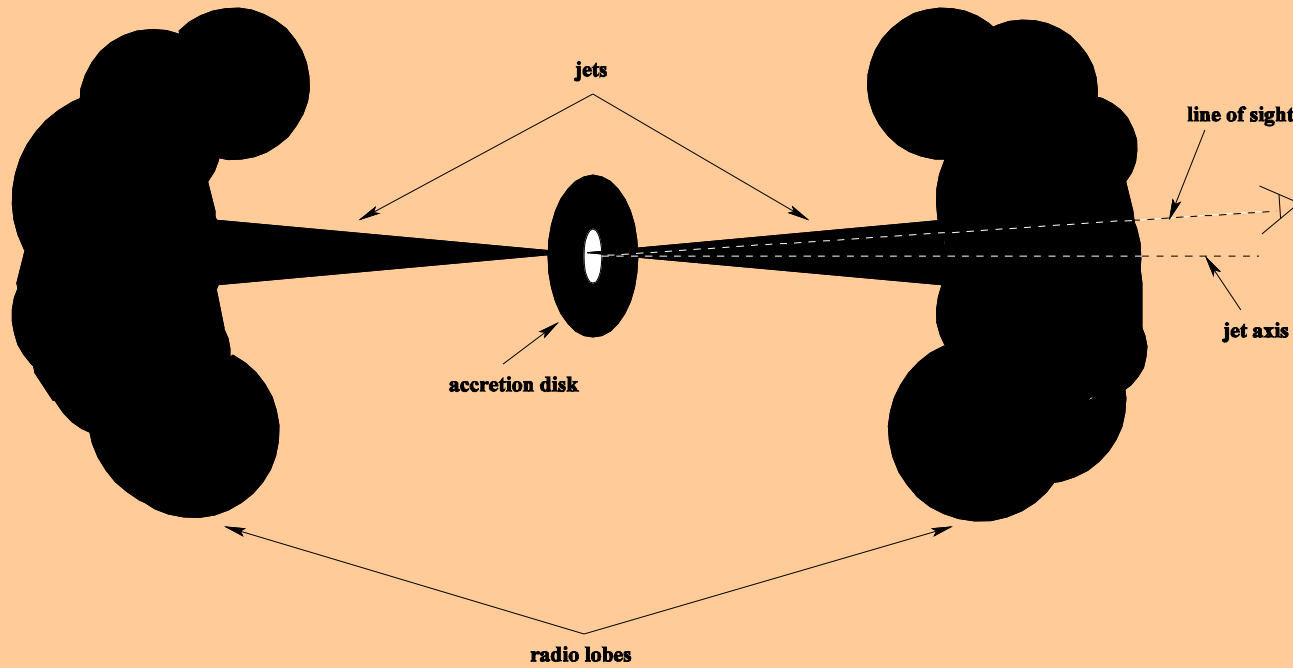
ATCA, 1.4 GHz



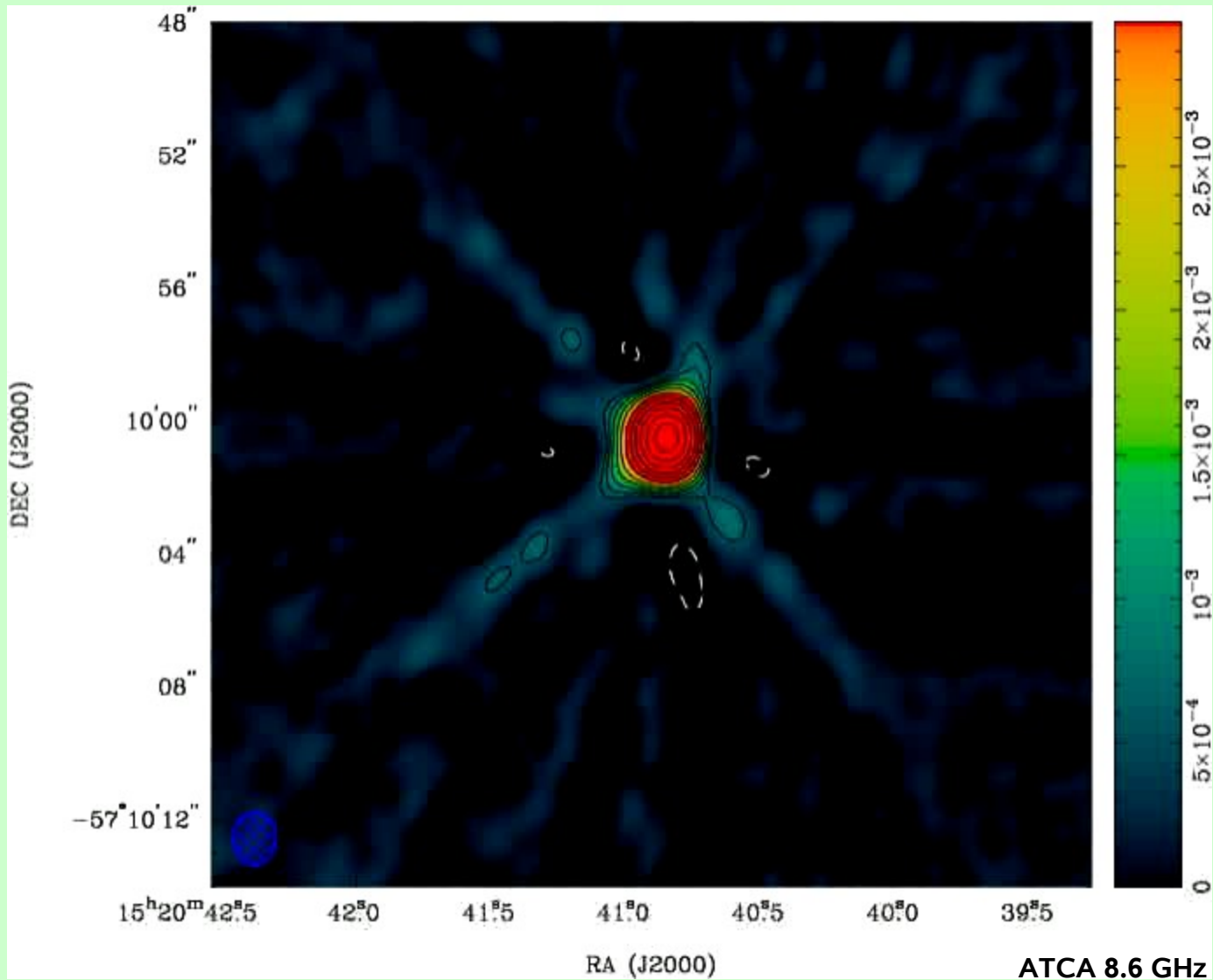
ATCA, 2.5 GHz



The possible geometry of the Cir X-1 system



Radio evolution of Cir X-1 between 1996 - 2006

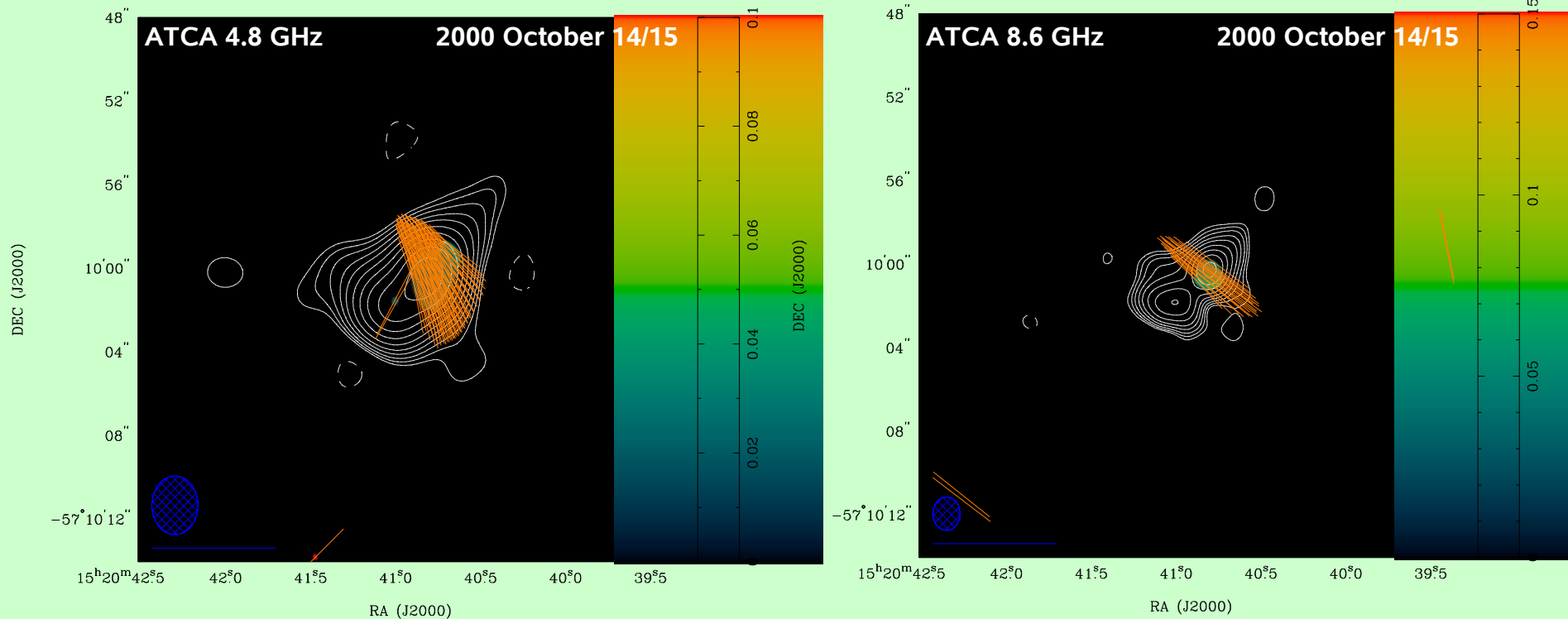


Movie of 41 epochs of observations, made at unequal time intervals in the last 10 years

Polarization of the radio emission from Cir X-1

When detected, the orientation of the electric vector polarization angle (**EVPA**) in the jet is along the axis, suggesting the presence of shocks

The typical **fractional linear polarization** is of the order of a few percents

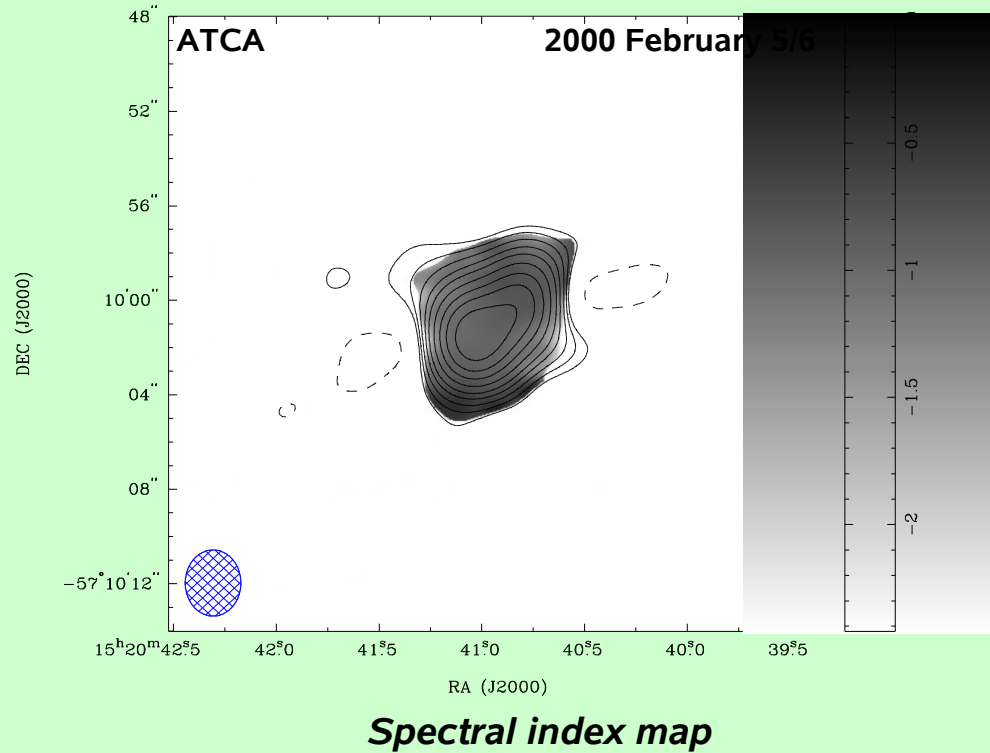
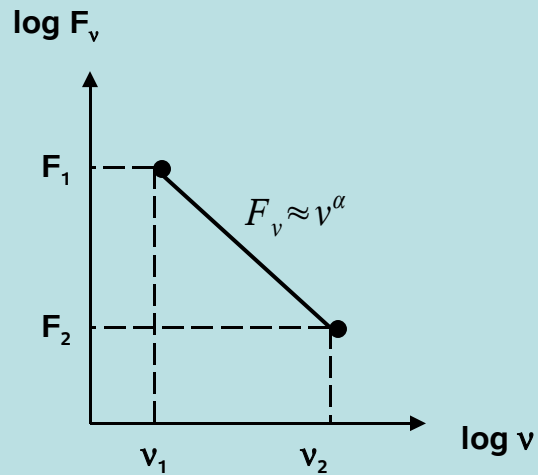


Orientation of the *EVPA*s and the *fractional linear polarization*.

The spectrum of Cir X-1

The typical **spectral index α** is between -0.5 and -1.0, suggesting the radiation mechanism is of synchrotron origin

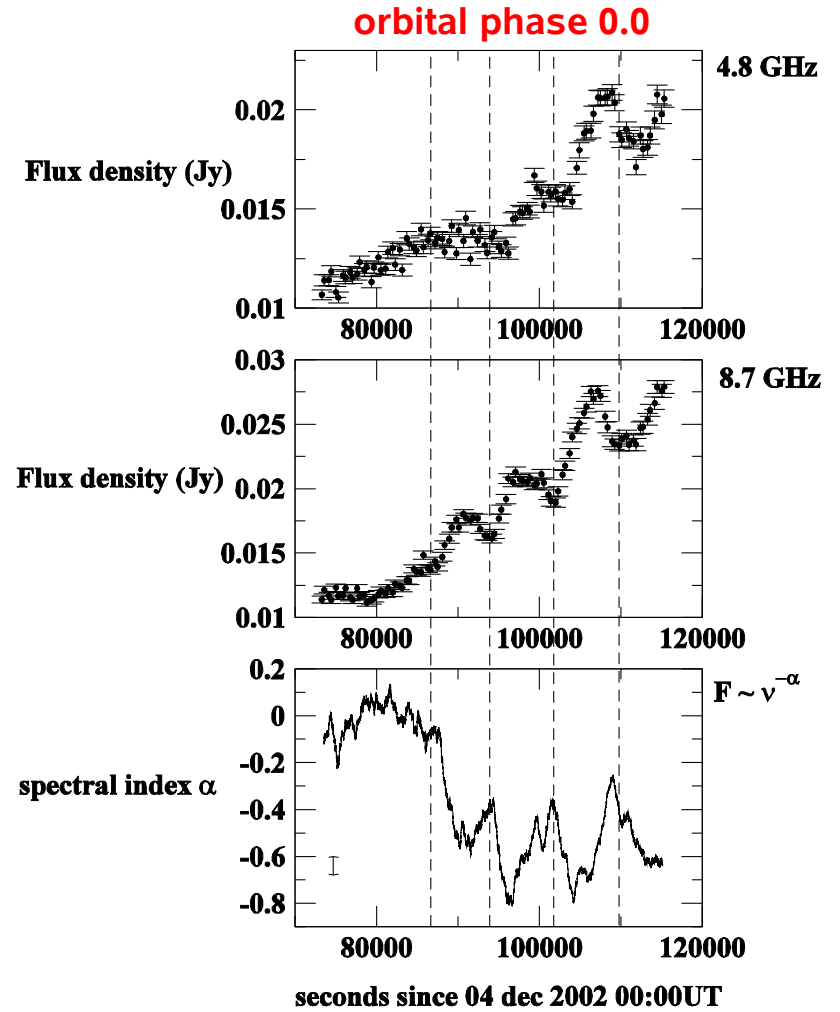
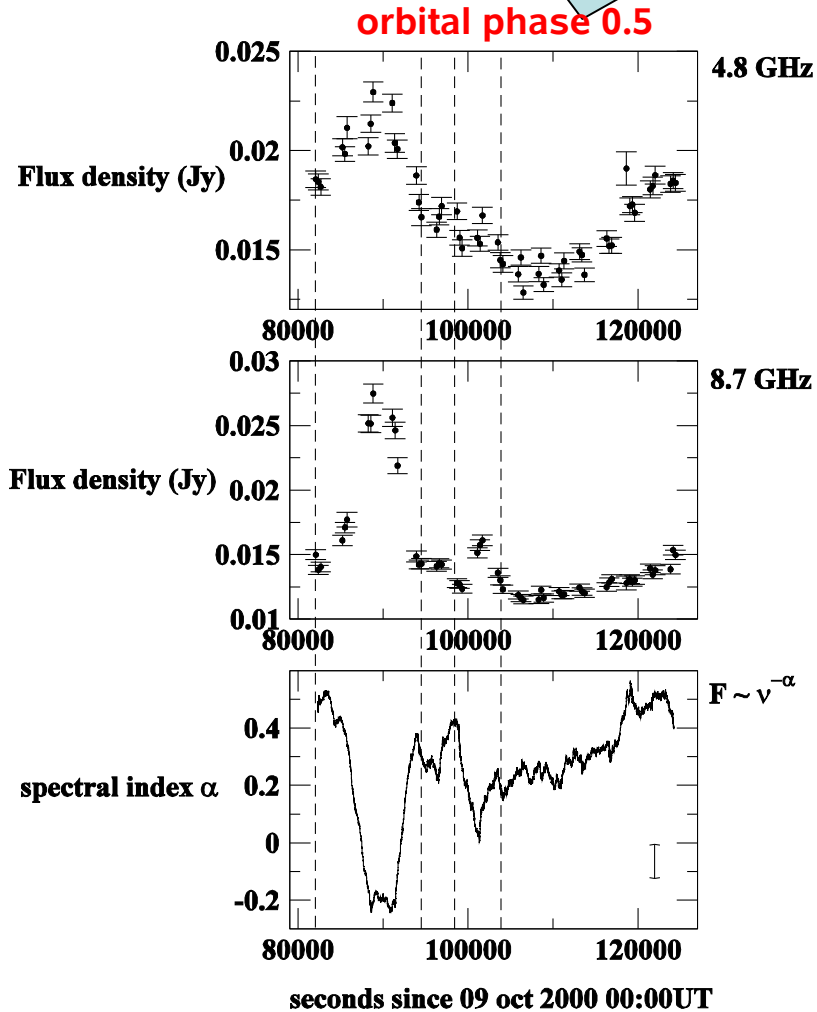
The spectral index α



Radio flares

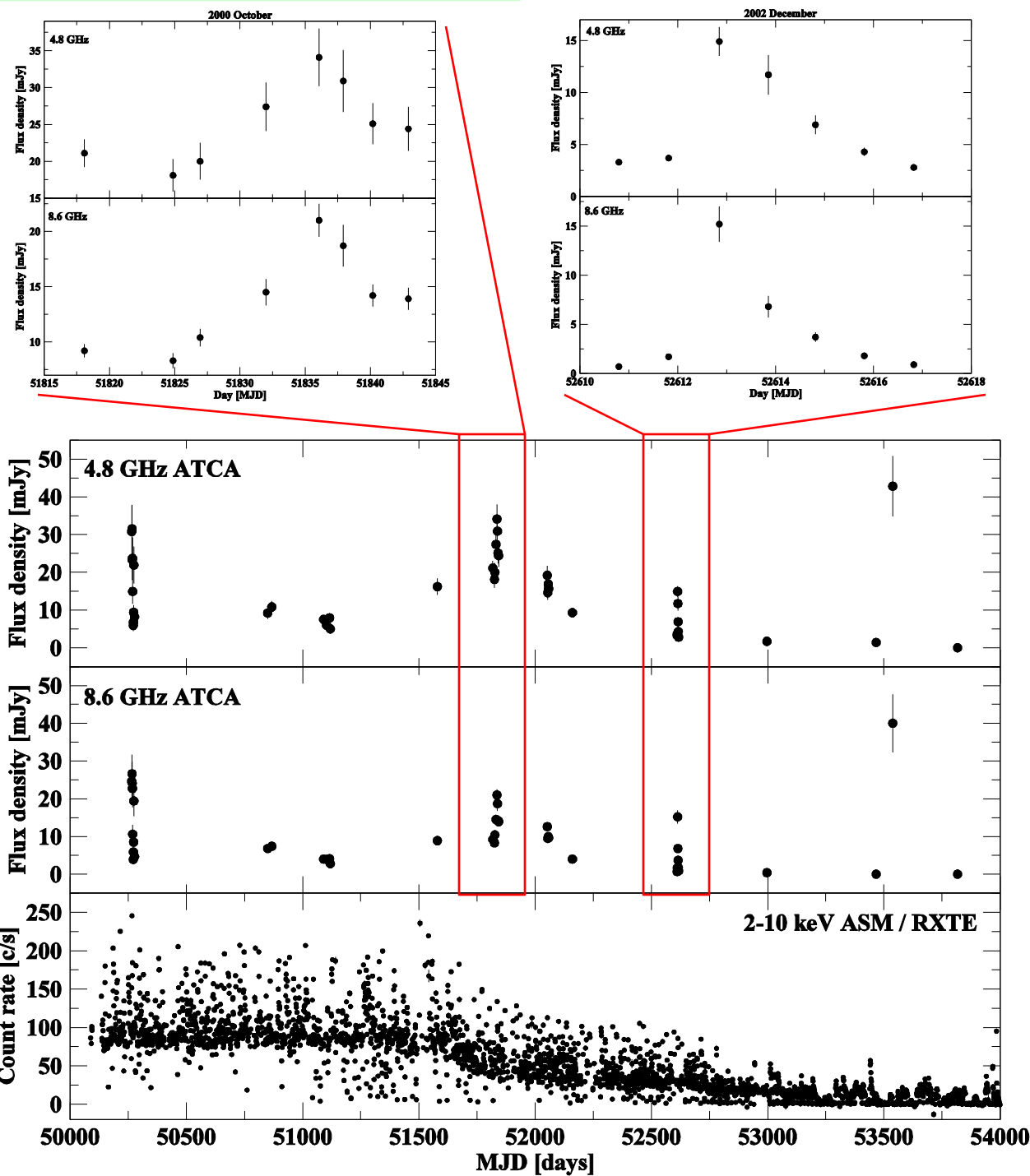
Flares at radio wavelengths occur periodically at orbital phase 0.0

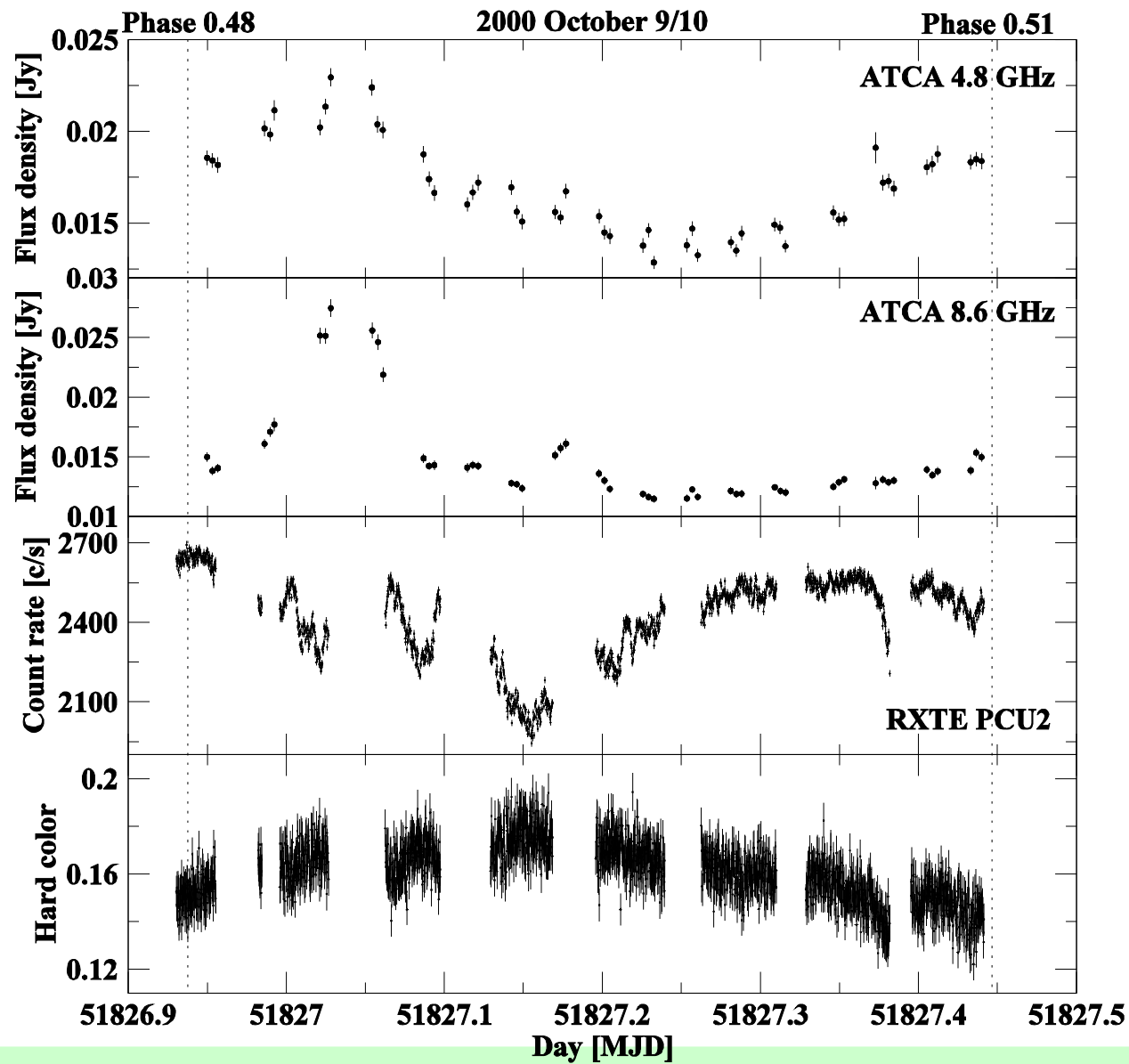
We've found evidence for a flare at orbital phase 0.5



Radio / X-ray

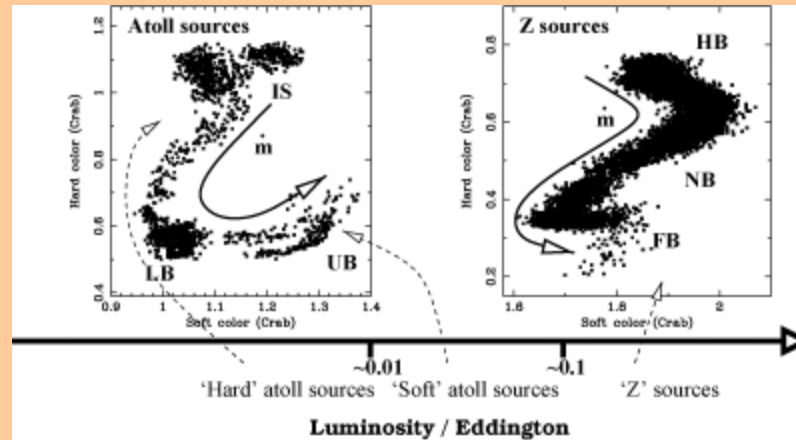
Out of 10 years of radio data,
for 2000 October and 2002
December there is also
simultaneous X-ray data





Classification of neutron star X-ray binaries

Migliari & Fender, 2006, MNRAS 366, 79



Atoll sources:

IS – island state

LB – lower banana

UB – upper banana

Z sources:

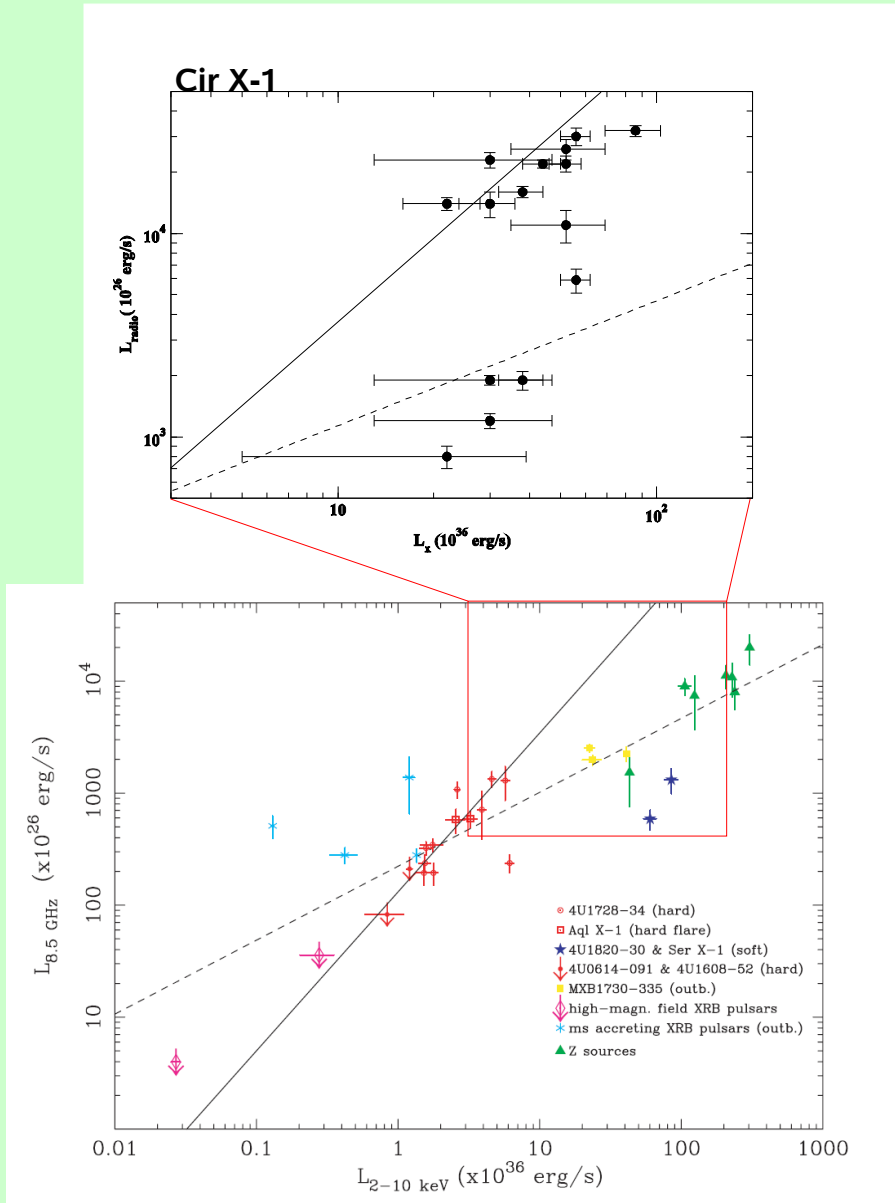
HB – horizontal branch

NB – normal branch

FB – flaring branch

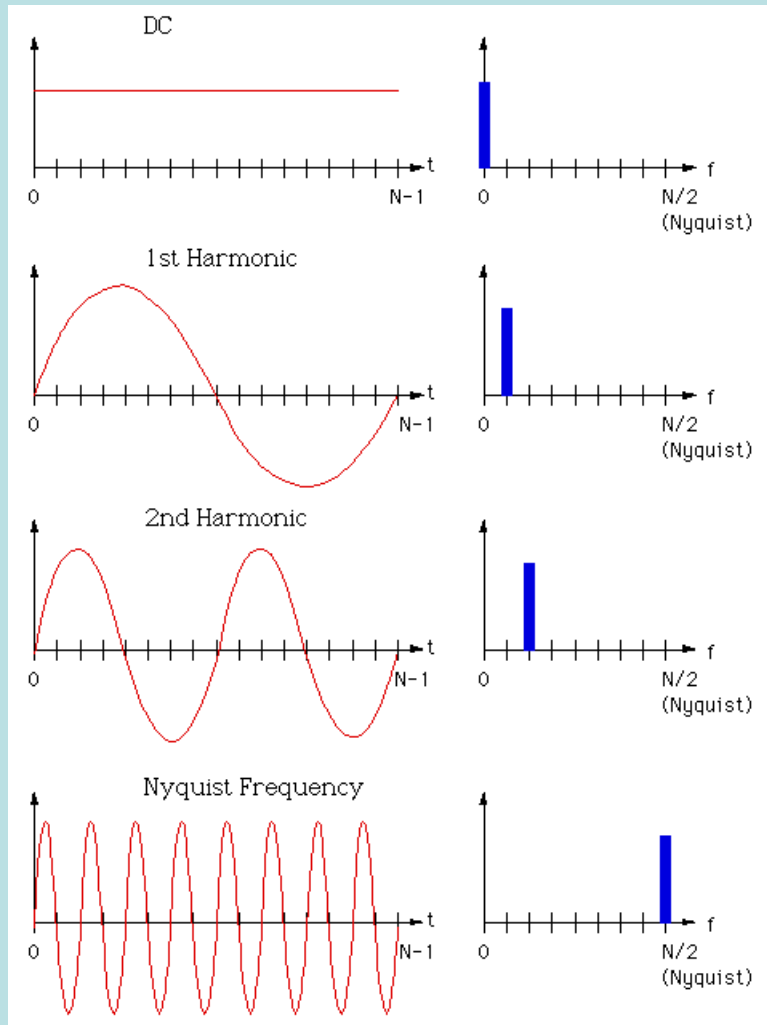


Radio and X-ray luminosities



The radio luminosity (ATCA data at 8.6 GHz) vs. X-ray luminosity (ASM/RXTE data in 2-10 keV band) for Cir X-1 compared to the correlation in Migliari & Fender, 2006, MNRAS 366, 79 for neutron stars in hard state (solid line) and all the Atolls and Z sources in their sample (dashed line)

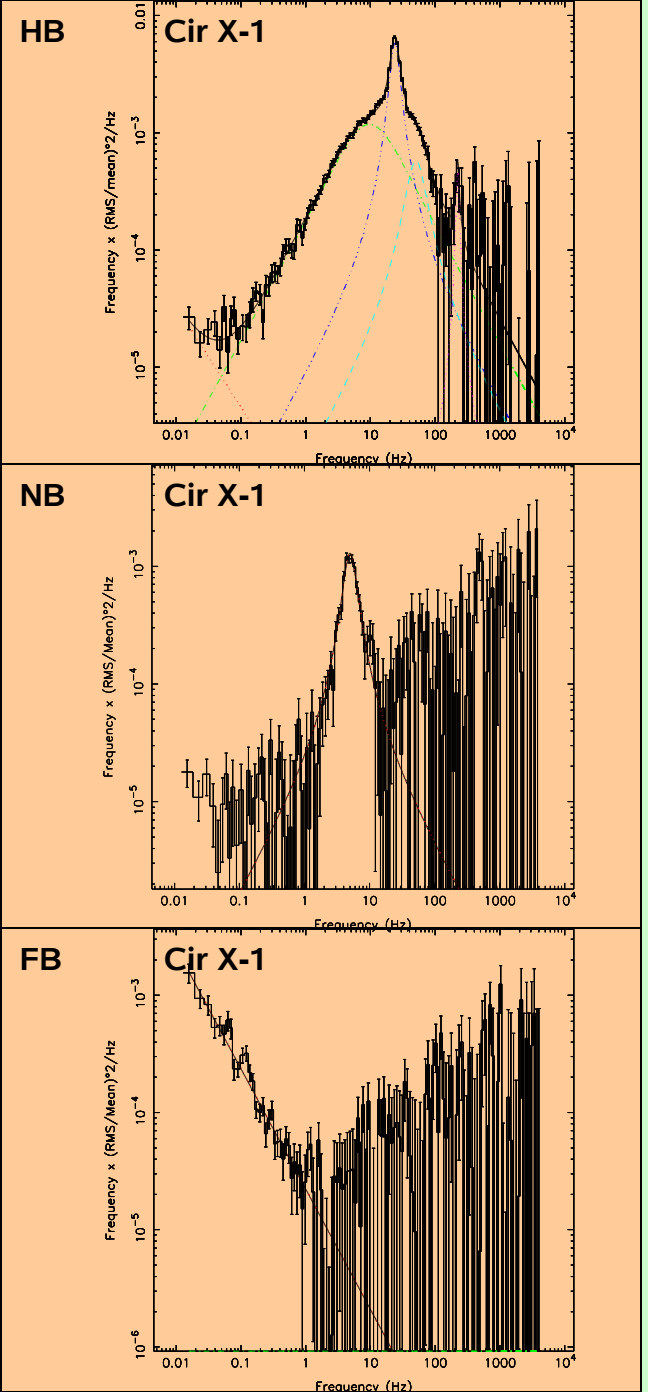
Quasi-periodic oscillations (QPOs)



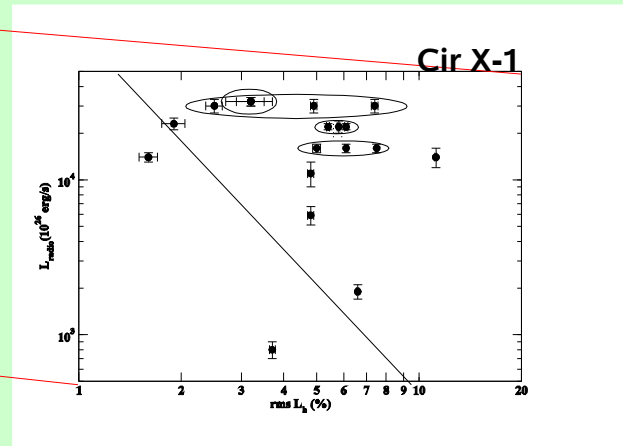
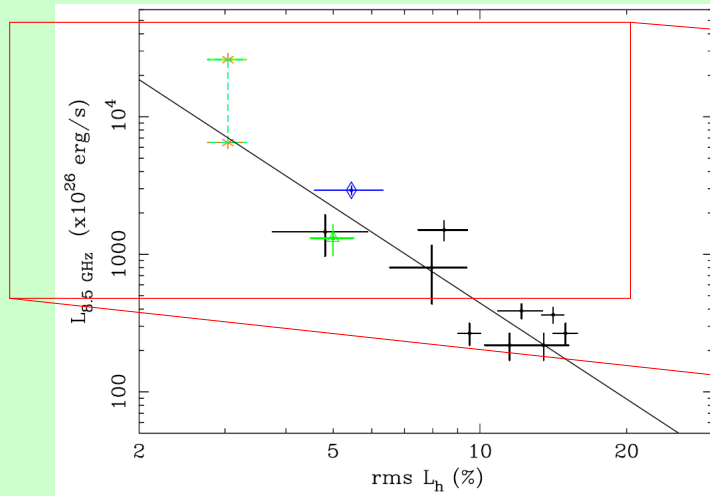
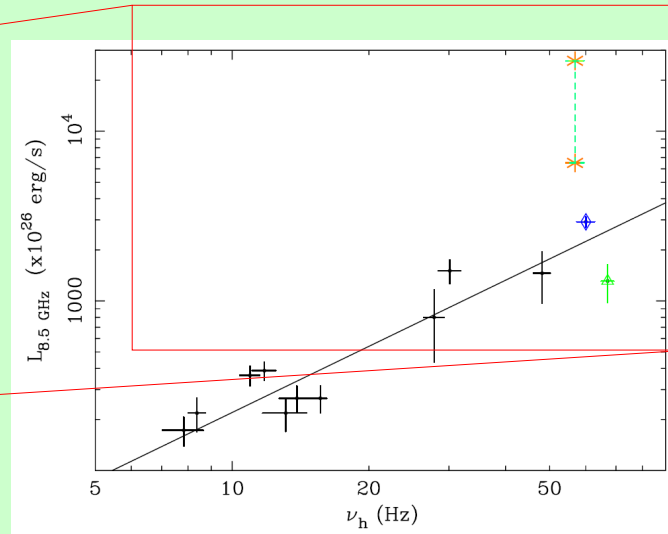
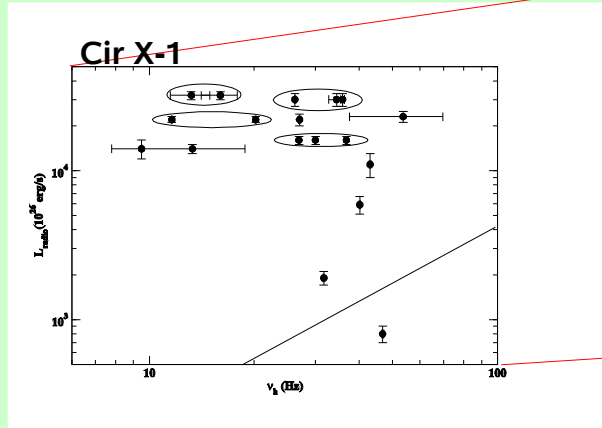
Light curve

Fourier Transform

Power Density Spectra

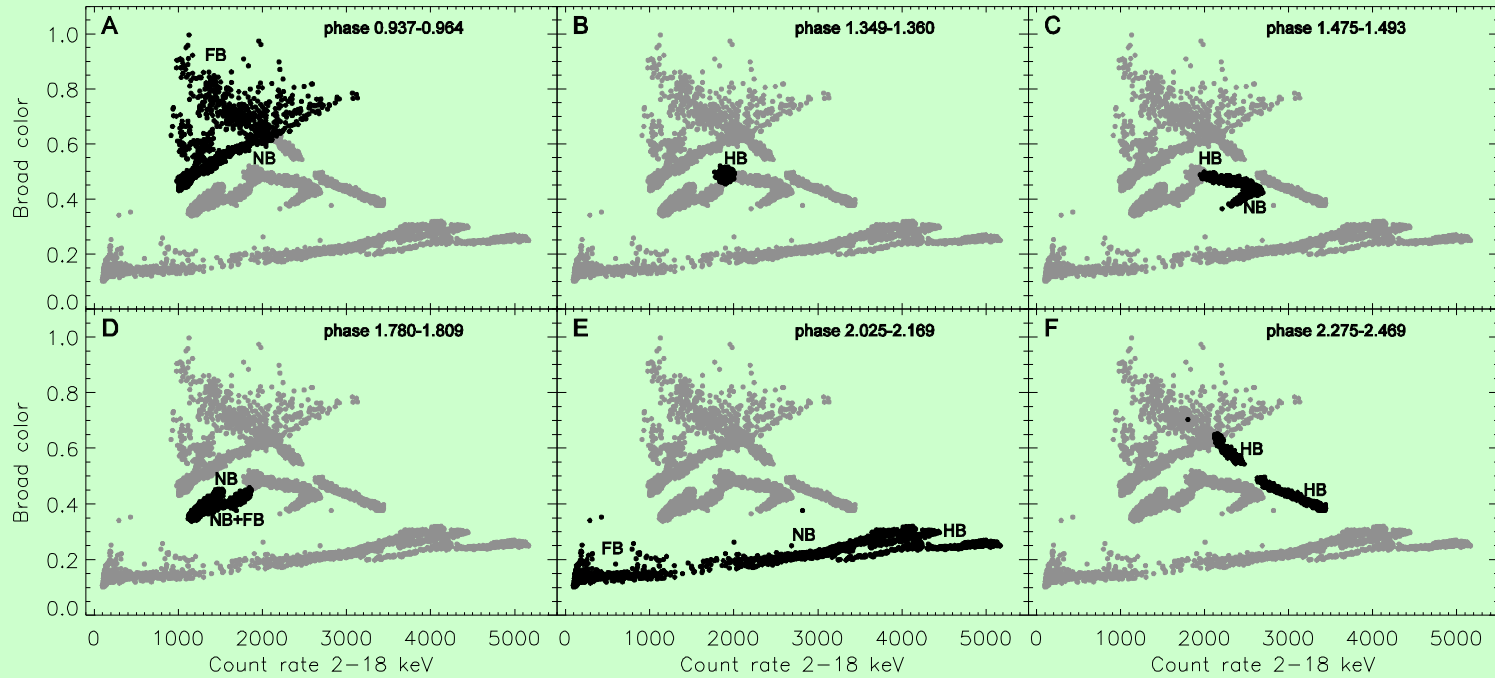


Radio luminosity and X-ray timing



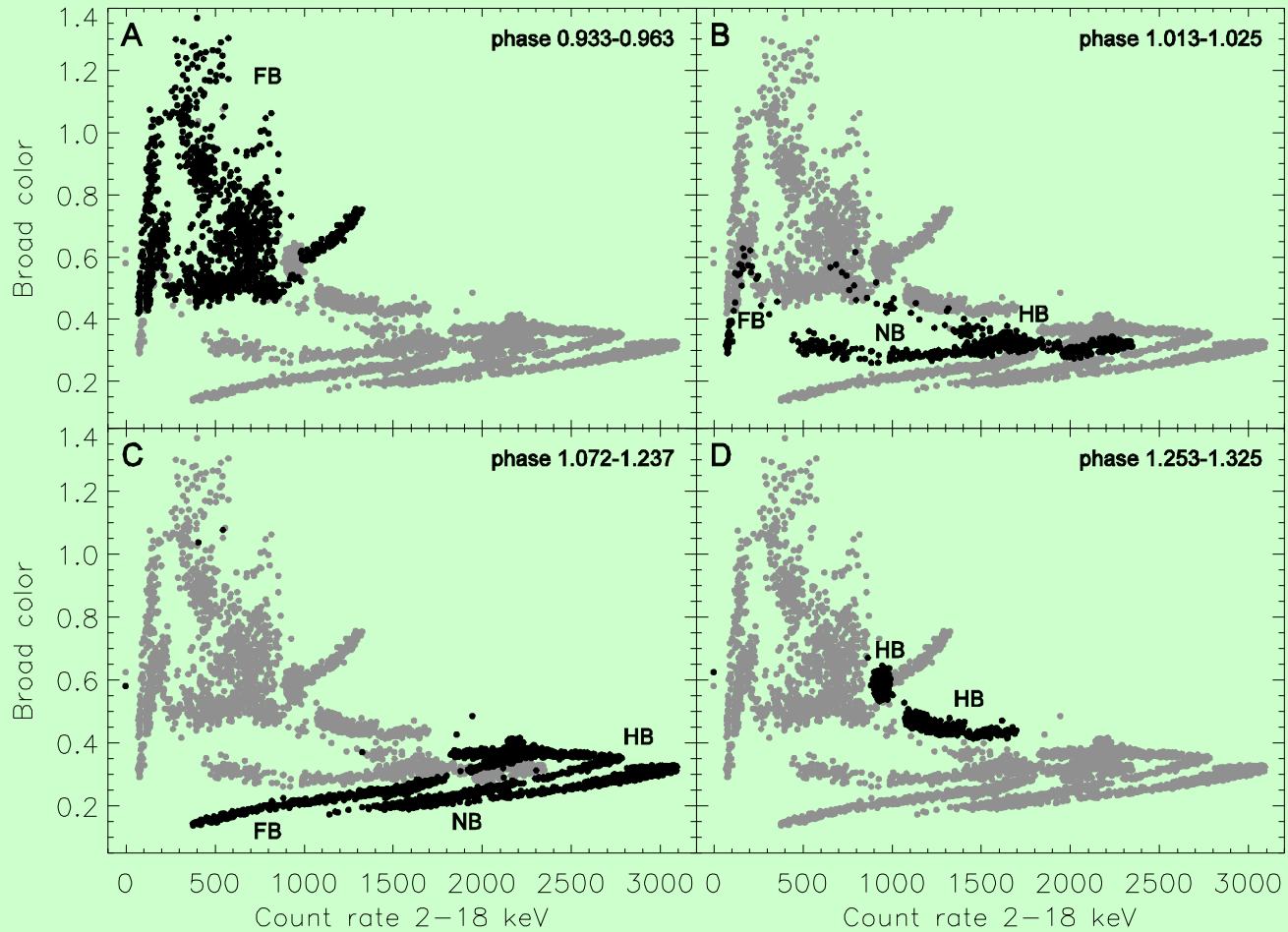
Correlations for the radio luminosity and ν_h and rms L_h from Migliari et al., 2005, MNRAS 363, 112 for the neutron star X-ray binaries 4U 1728-30 (dots), Ser X-1 (open triangle), MXB 1730-335 (open diamond), the peculiar Atoll GX 13+1 (asterisks show the range of values in outburst), and our data on Cir X-1.

Hardness-intensity diagram 2000 October



Hardness-intensity diagram

2002 December



Conclusions

- ◇ **structural and brightness variations at timescales of days**
- ◇ **evidence for flares at orbital phase 0.5**
- ◇ **typical spectral index between -0.5 and -1.0**
- ◇ **possible identification of a link between the radio and X-ray behaviour during flares**

You know...

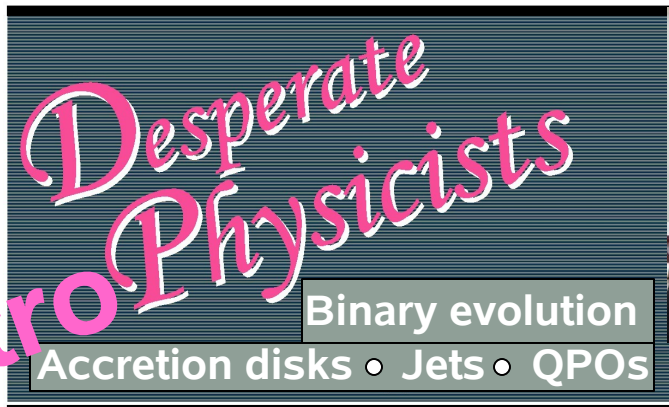
“As we know, there are known knowns. There are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns. That is to say, we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns, the ones we don't know we don't know.”

Donald Rumsfeld, February 12, 2002, Department of Defense news briefing





How Far Will They Go?



How Far Will They Go?