

Low-frequency radio observations of Galactic microquasars

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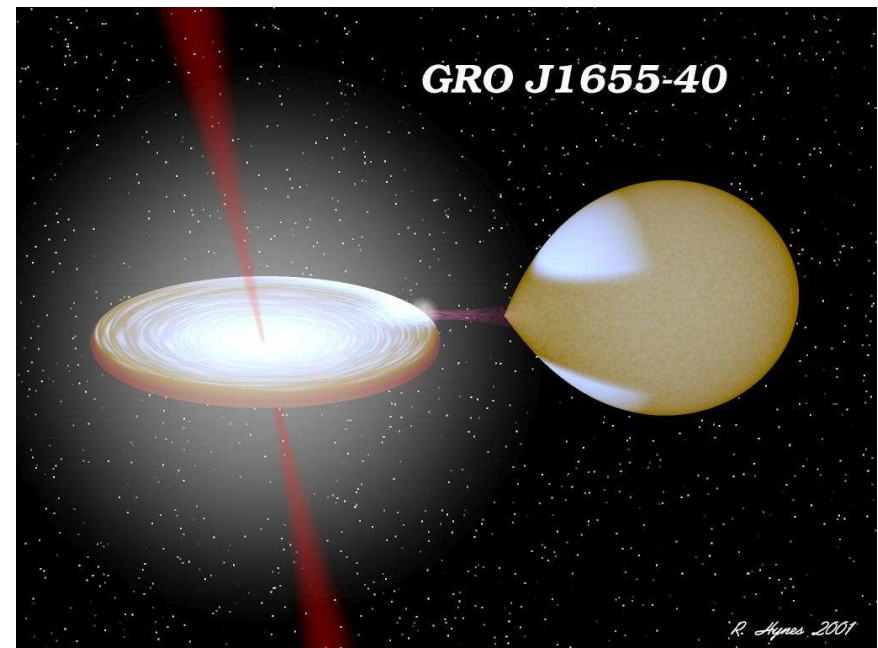
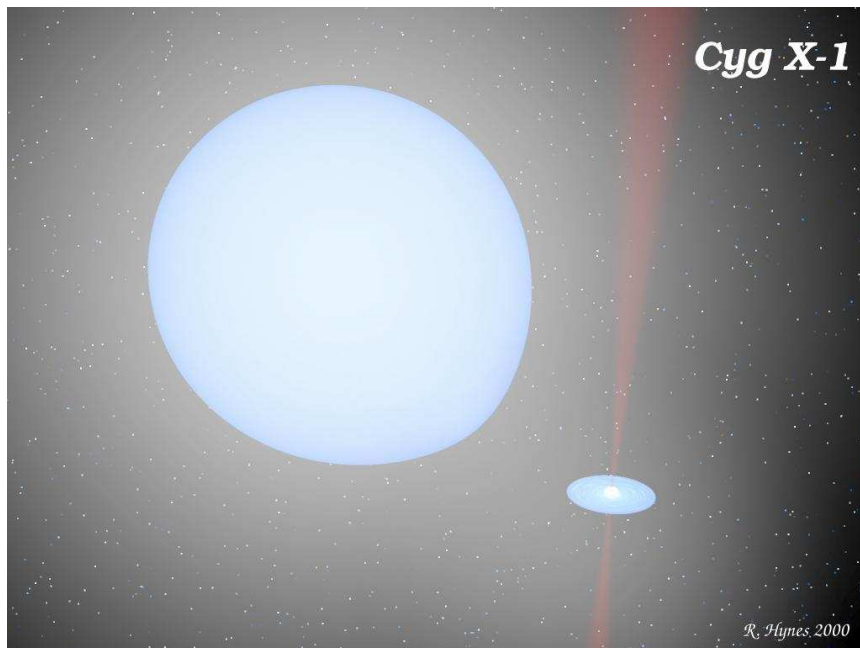
The LOFAR Transients Key Project collaboration

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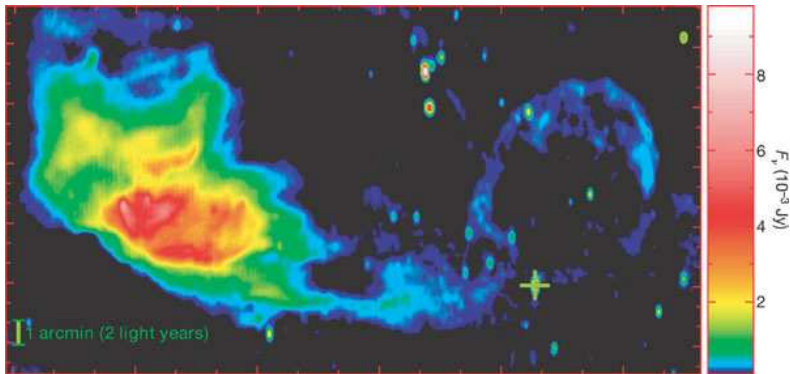
Overview

- Introduction & context
- SS 433 observations
- Monitoring of persistent X-ray binaries in quiescence
- Cygnus X-3 during the May 2006 flare

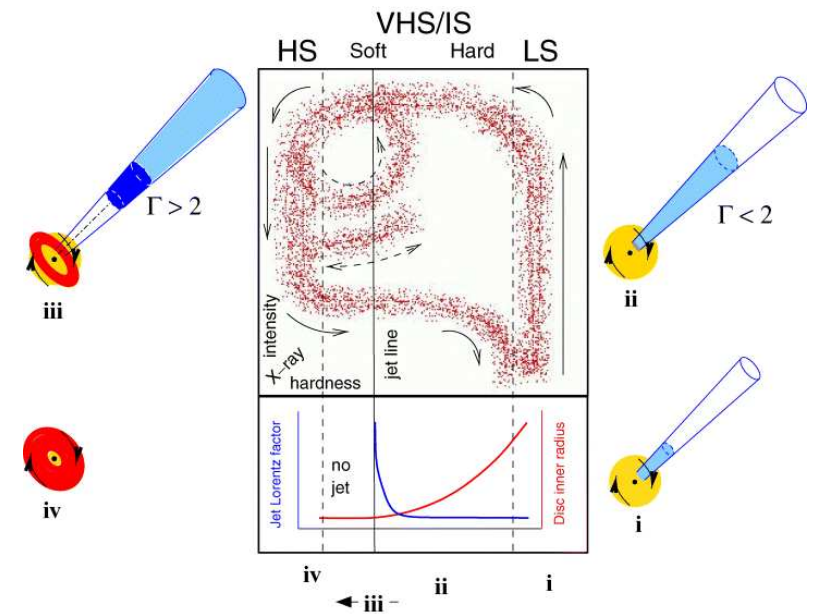


What can we learn at low frequencies?

- Shape of the low-energy electron distribution
- Jet energetics
- Impact of the jets on their surroundings
- Duty cycles
- Census of transient sources

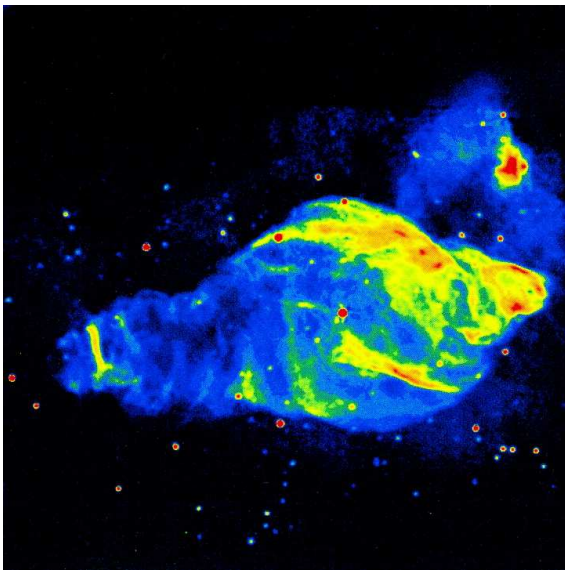


Gallo et al. (2005)

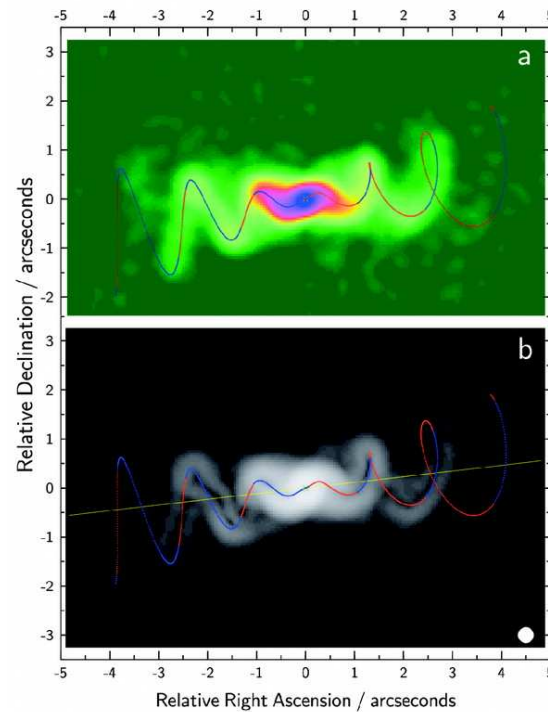


Fender, Belloni & Gallo (2004)

- Super-Eddington X-ray binary jet source
- Jets precess with 162.5 d period
- Jets inflate W 50 nebula



Dubner et al. (1998)

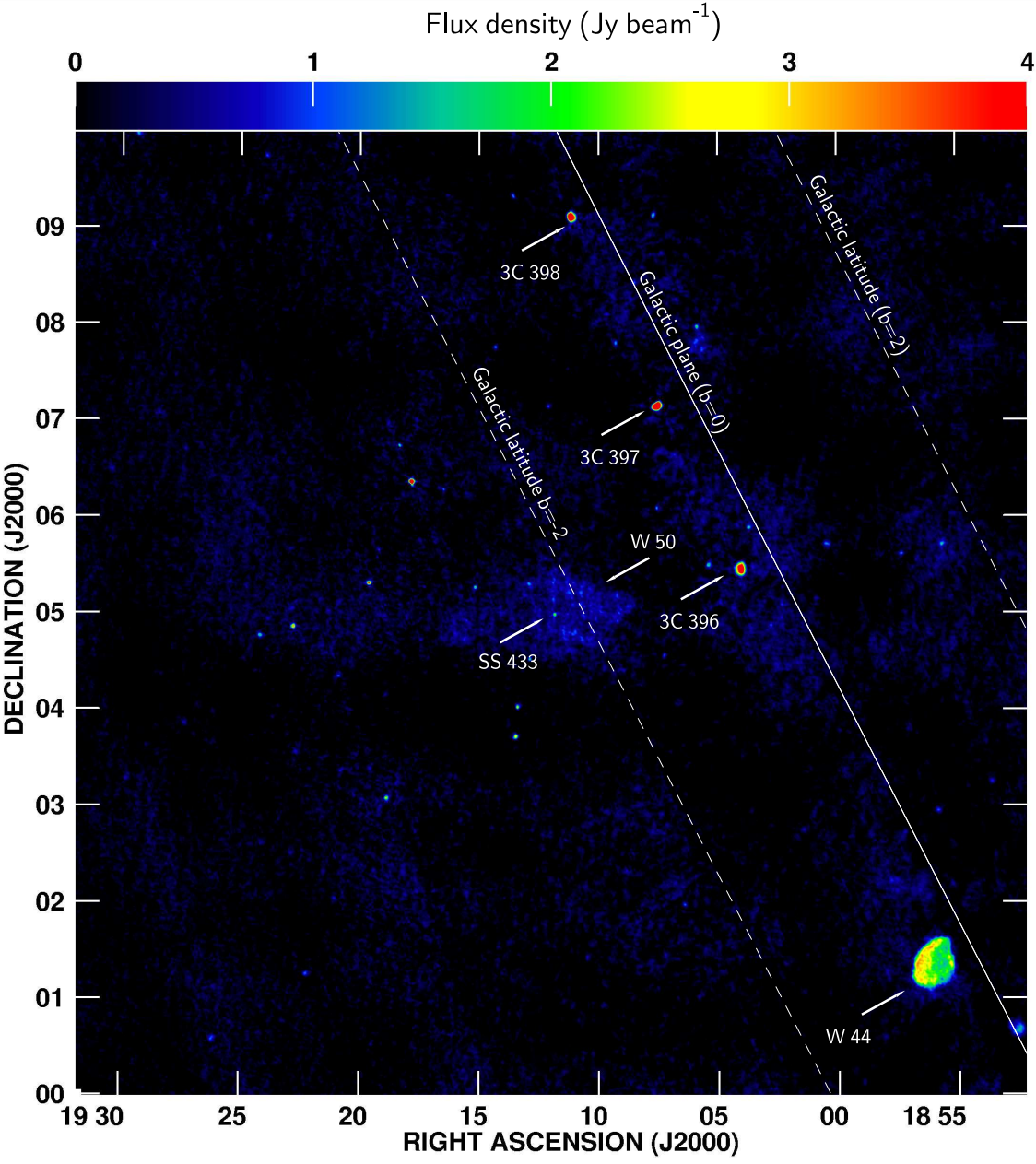


Blundell & Bowler (2004)

VLA 74/330-MHz observations of SS 433

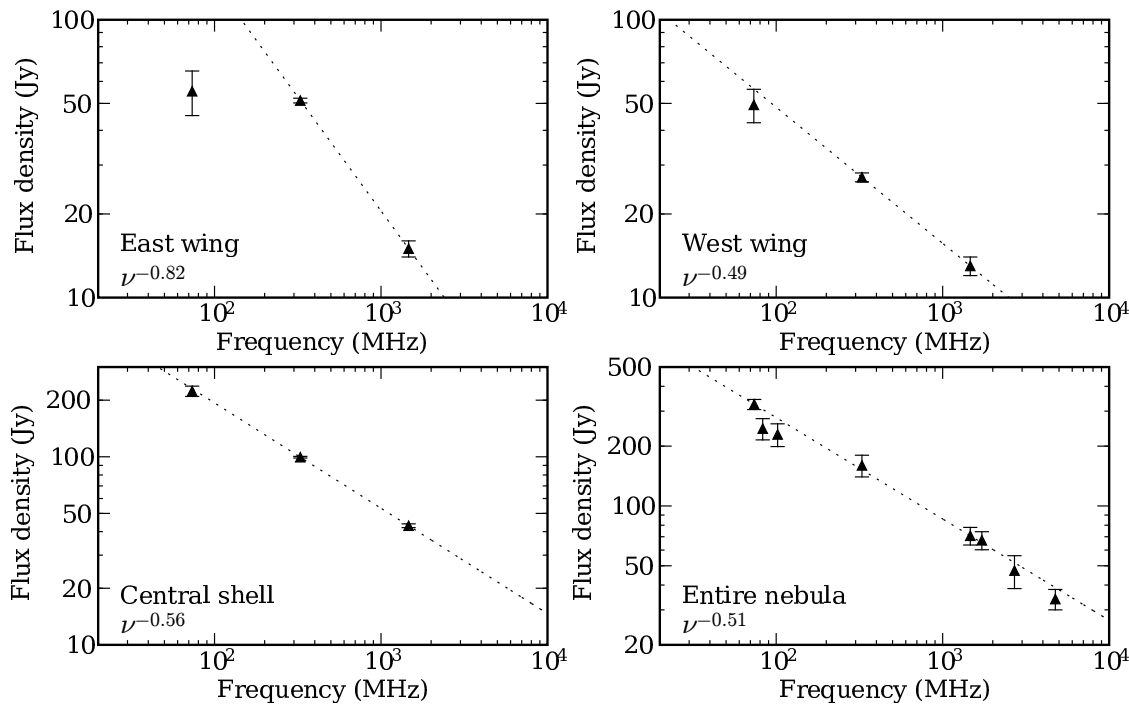
- Simultaneous 74/330-MHz VLA observations
- All four VLA configurations (A–D)
- Ionospheric imaging algorithm
- 11.9° primary beam at 74 MHz
- rms noise of 8 mJy bm^{-1} at 330 MHz
- Significantly greater at 74 MHz: 190 mJy bm^{-1}

Combined 74-MHz data



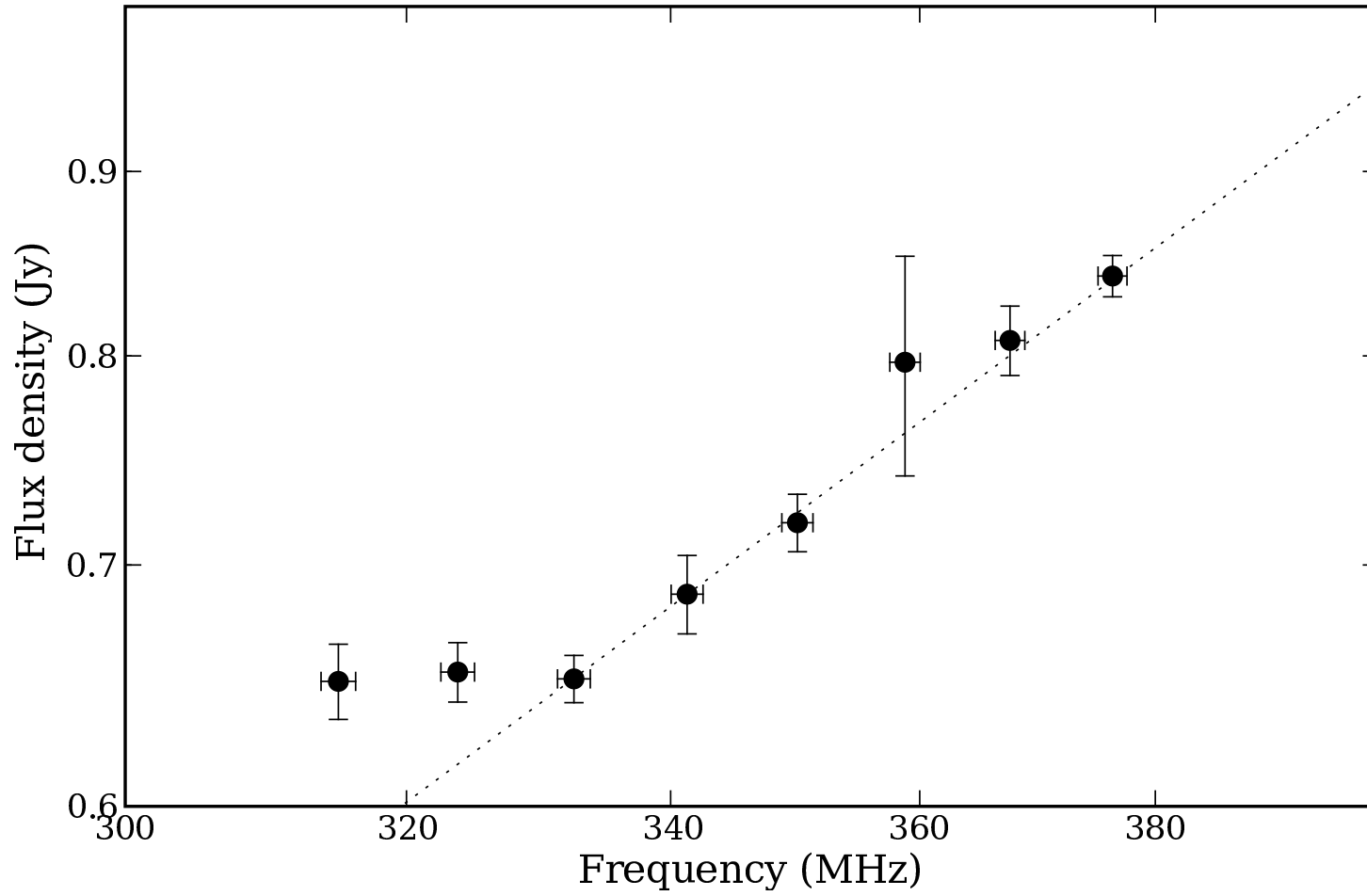
Combined 74-MHz data

- SS 433 detected and variable at 74 MHz!
- W 50 has an unbroken integrated spectrum $S_\nu \propto \nu^{-0.51}$ down to 74 MHz
- Eastern wing shows a turnover in the spectrum

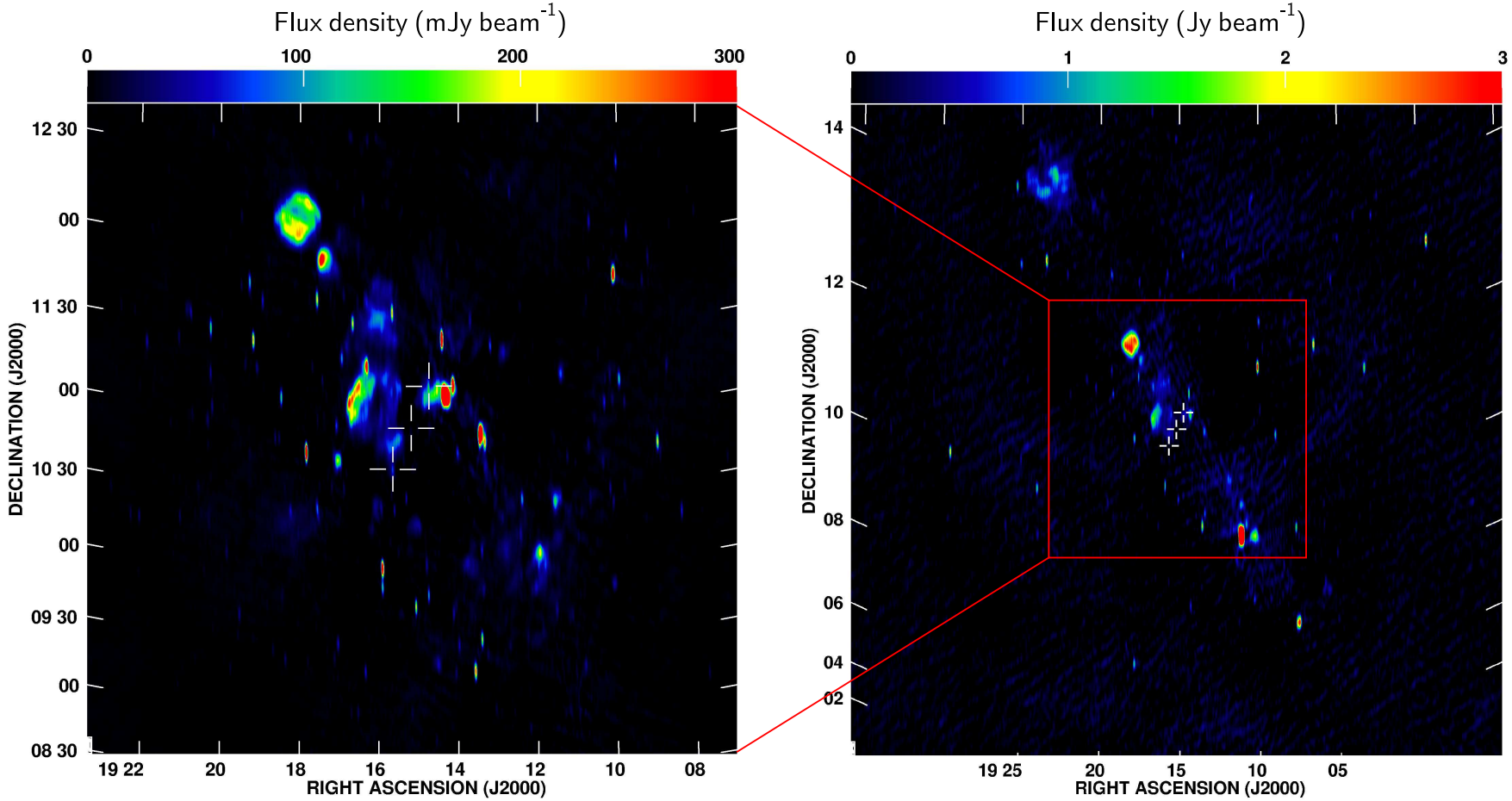


WSRT observations

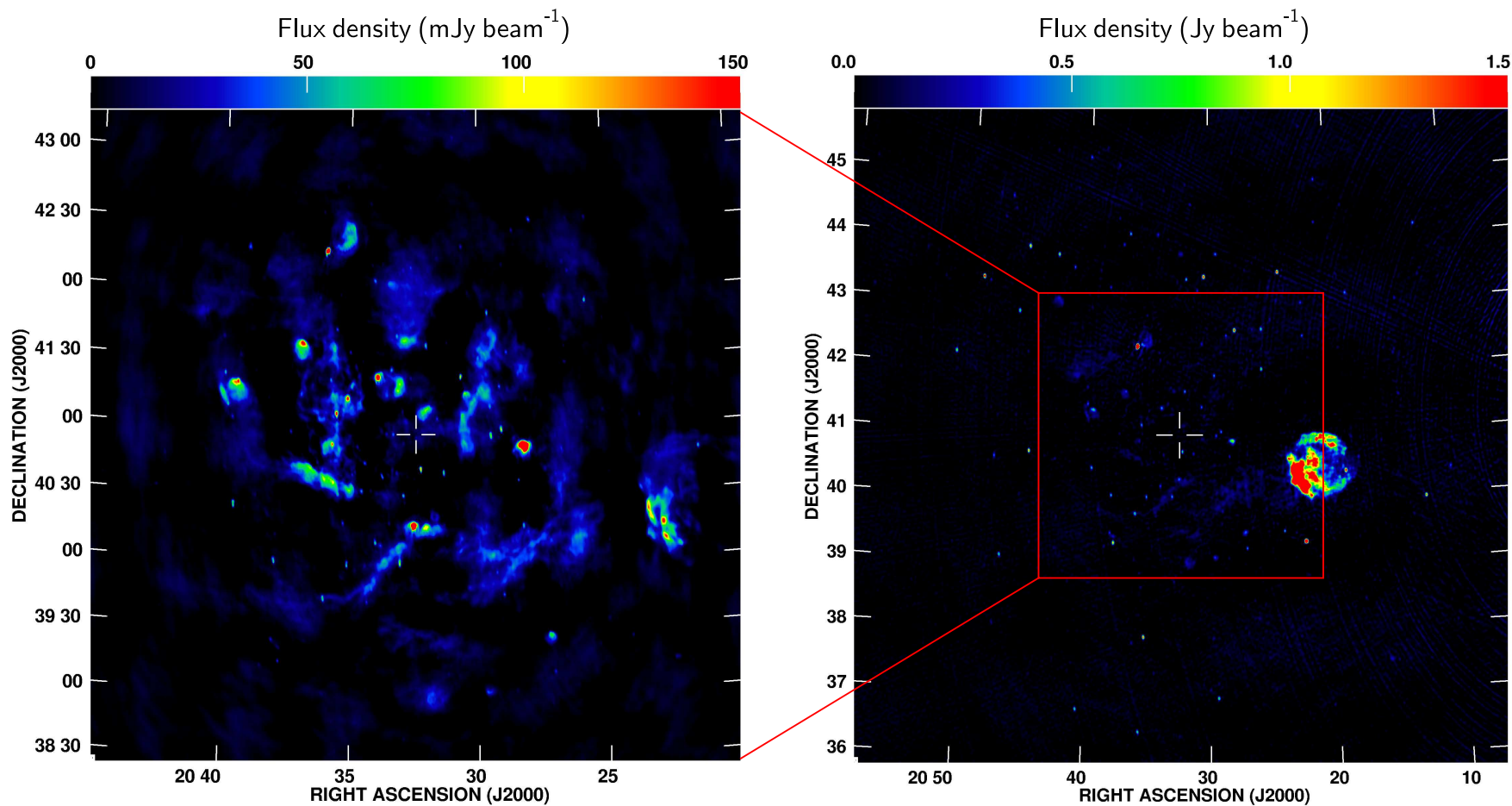
- 3 persistent X-ray binaries observed quasi-simultaneously at 310–380 and 115–170 MHz:
 - SS 433
 - GRS 1915+105
 - Cygnus X-3
- 8 simultaneous spectral windows in both bands
- 4 further ToO monitoring epochs triggered during the May 2006 outburst of Cygnus X-3



GRS 1915+105



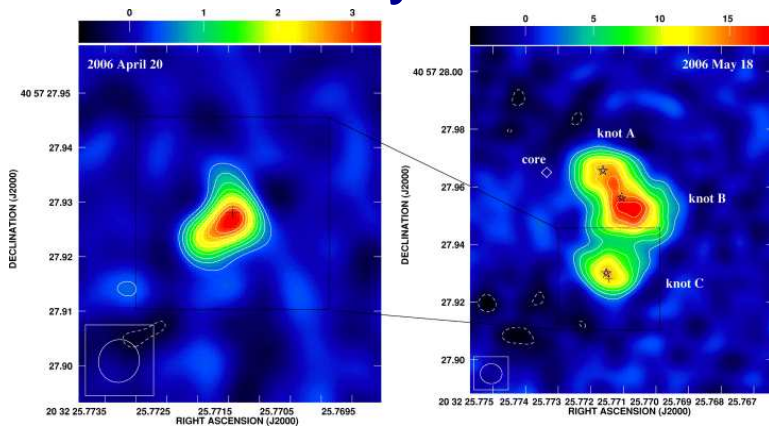
Cygnus X-3



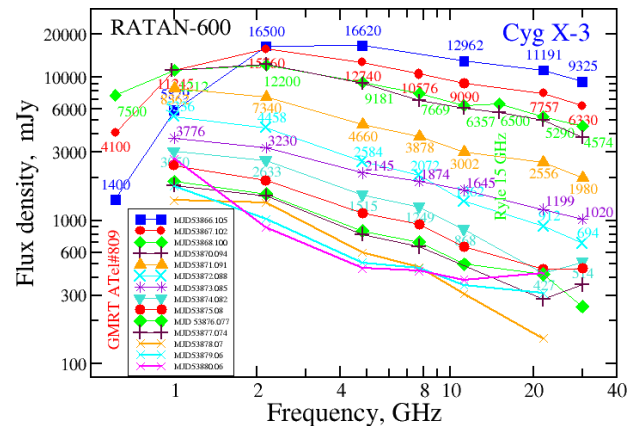
- Non-detections constrain spectral index to be more inverted than $\nu^{0.5}$

Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst

- Rose out of pre-flare quench state on 2006 May 4
- Peaked at ~ 14 Jy at 15 GHz on May 9
- e-VLBI imaging shows jet-like structures
- Ryle and RATAN-600 monitoring
- GMRT 610-MHz monitoring shows rising flux density from May 10-12

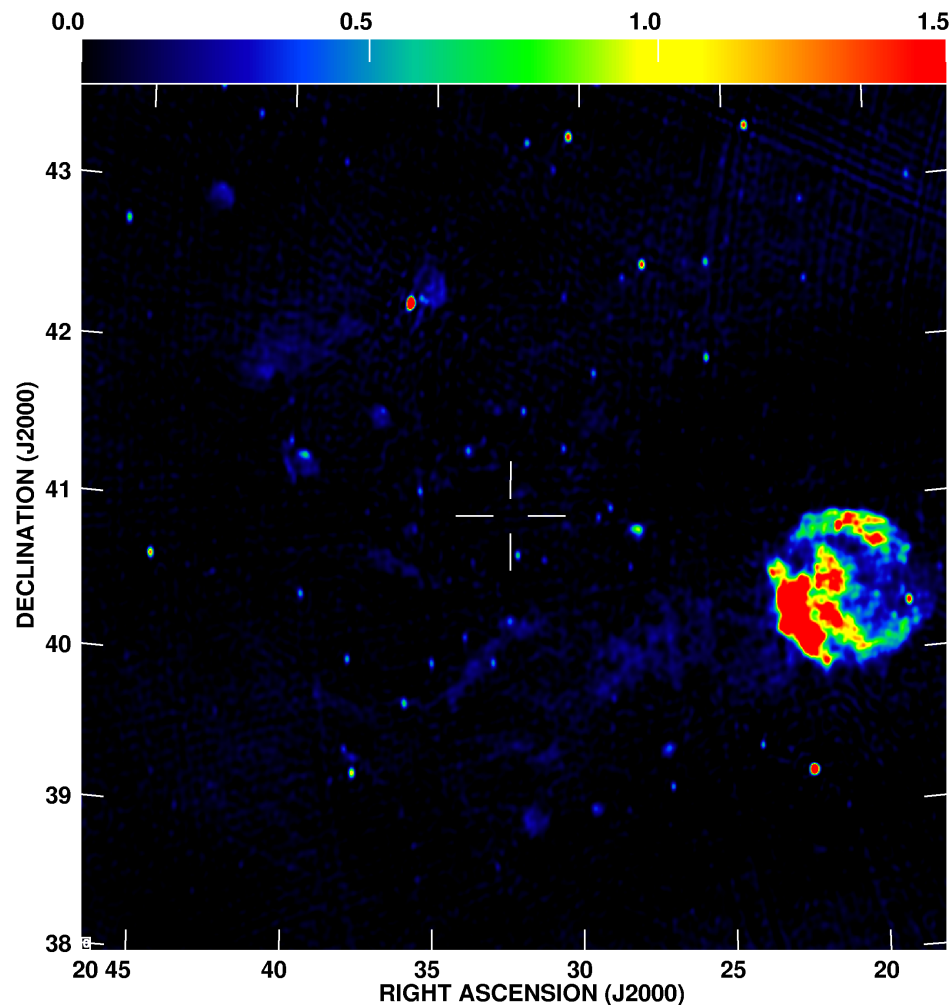


Tudose et al. (2007)



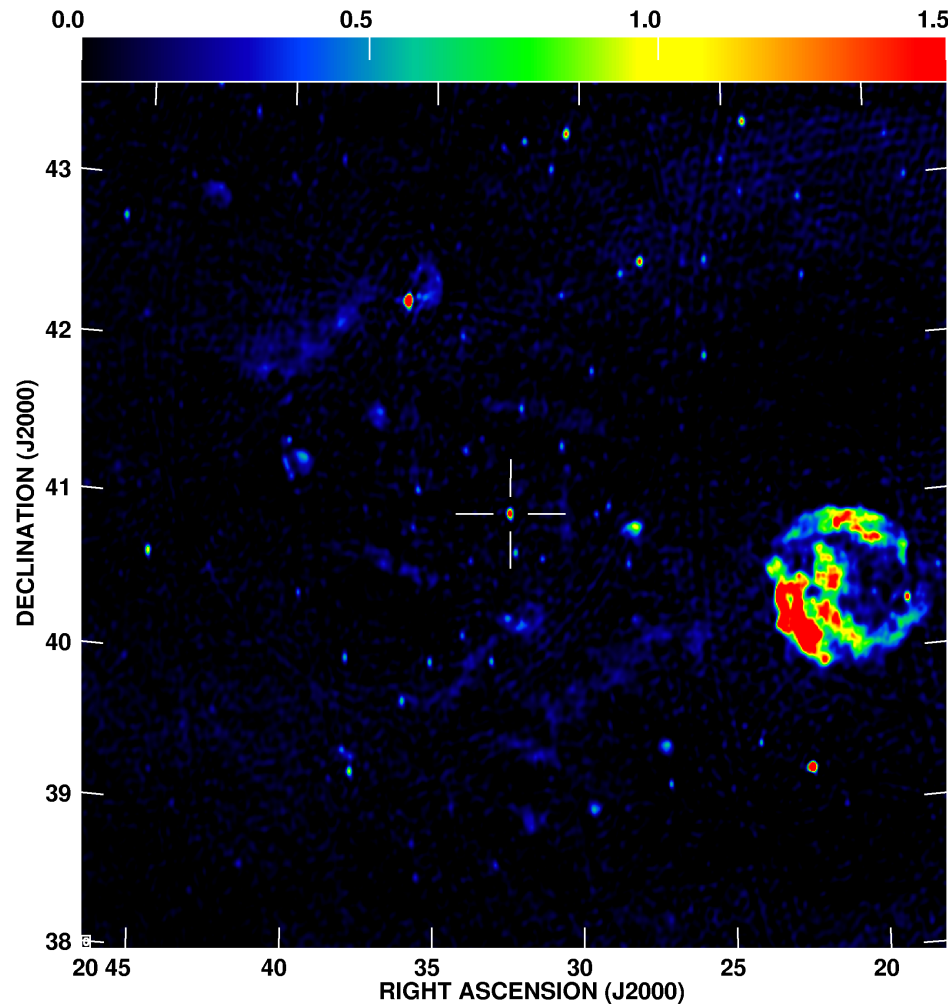
Trushkin et al., astro-ph/0702393

Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst



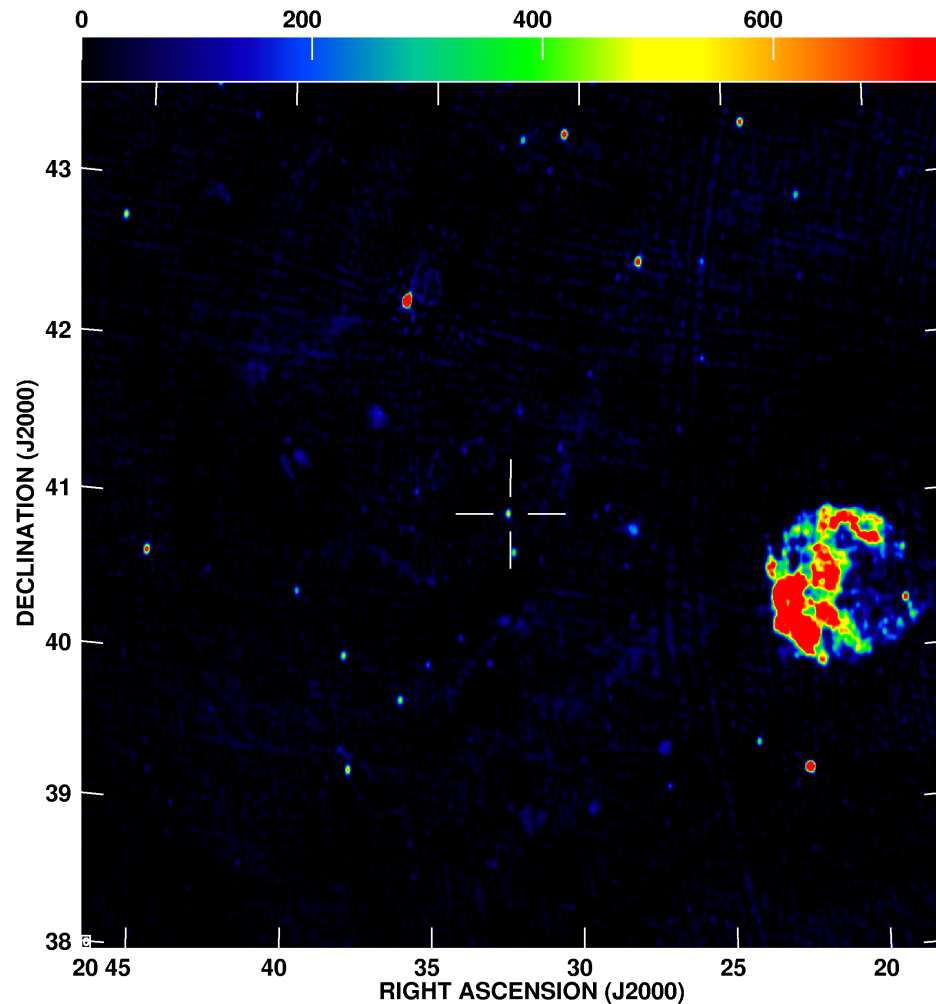
- 27 July 2005
- rms 42 mJy bm⁻¹
- Non-detection during quiescence
- 15 GHz flux density
 110 ± 15 mJy bm⁻¹
- Constrains
 $\alpha \geq -0.03$

Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst



- 20 May 2006
- rms 42 mJy bm^{-1}
- Cyg X-3 detected at $2300 \pm 40 \text{ mJy bm}^{-1}$

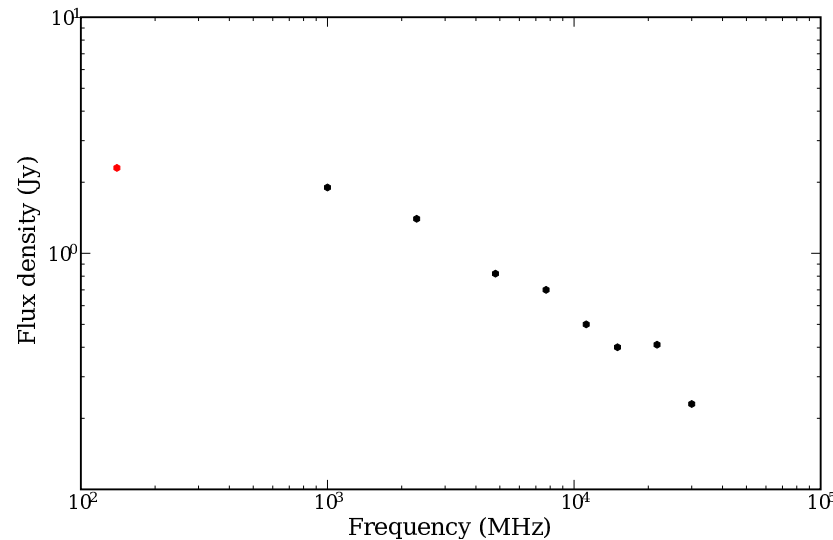
Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst



- 10 June 2006
- rms 19 mJy bm⁻¹
- Cyg X-3 detected at 554 ± 10 mJy bm⁻¹

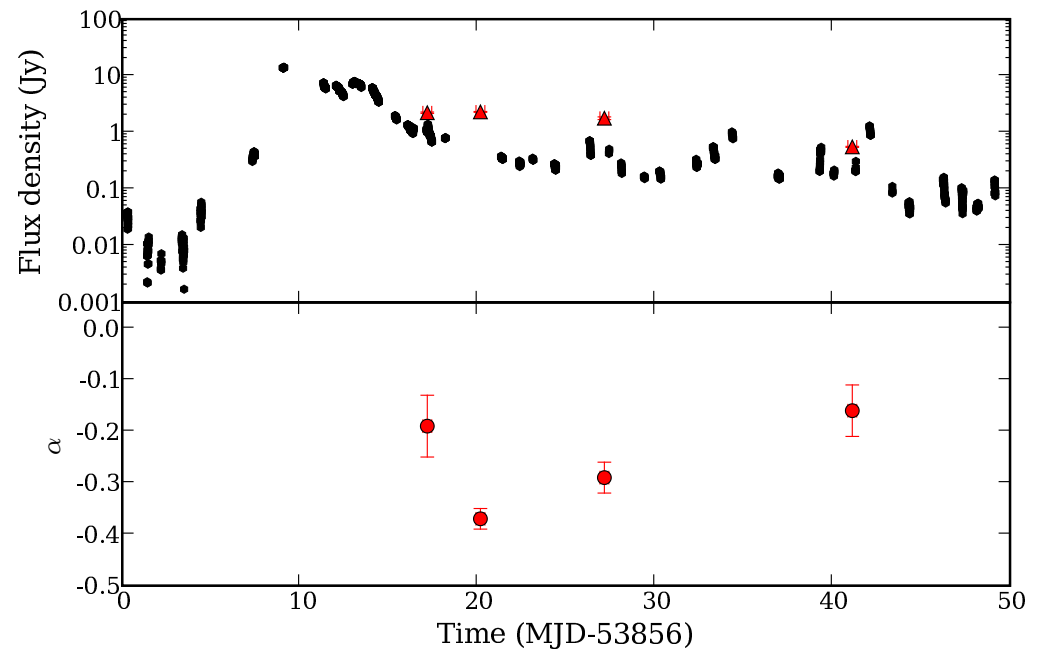
Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst

- 140 MHz to 30 GHz broadband radio spectrum
- Still not optically thick on May 20
- Constrains 140-MHz rise time to > 16 d



Cygnus X-3: May 2006 outburst

- Decaying flux densities at 140 MHz
- Spectral index α_{140}^{15000} rises with time ($S_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$)
- Evidence for reflaring

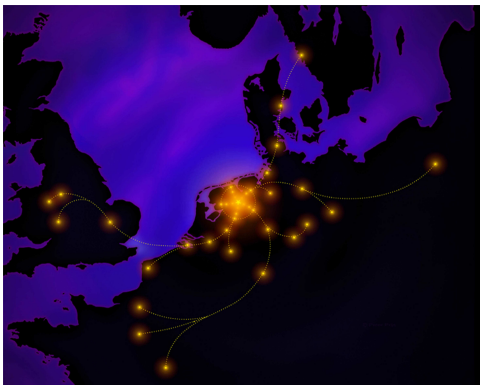


Future work

- Frequency dependence (115-170 MHz) of May 2006 Cygnus X-3 outburst
- Full analysis of February 2006 Cygnus X-3 outburst
- Compare low-frequency radio coverage with data from other wavebands
- Stack data to get better uv -coverage and perform a detailed analysis of the field
- Difference images to search for further transients in the field

Implications for LOFAR

- Not all X-ray binaries are turned over at low frequencies
- X-ray binaries are variable sources in the low-frequency sky
- We *will* detect these with LOFAR
- The broad bandwidth of LOFAR will allow us to monitor changing spectral indices
- With international baselines, jet sources may be resolved



LOFAR simulation: SS 433

- NL-only LOFAR will marginally resolve the central source
- Adding in international baselines allows us to delineate the precessing jets

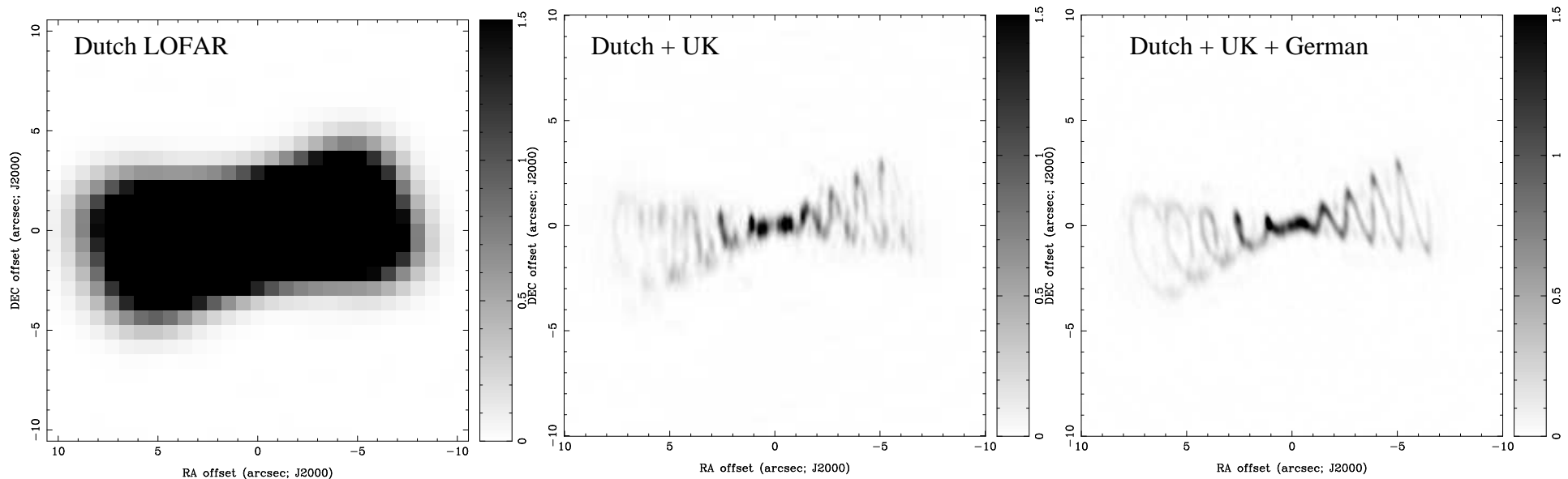


Image courtesy of Faye Cashman, Mark Hill, & Rob Fender