New Insights Into Accretion Physics from Transitional Millisecond Pulsars

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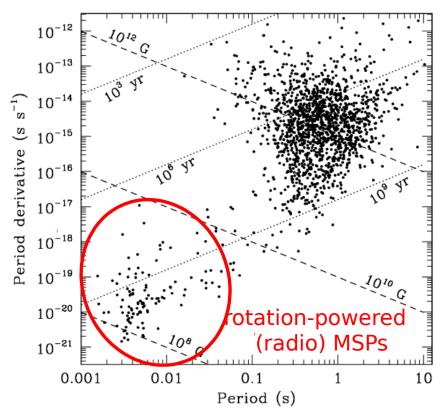
In collaboration with:

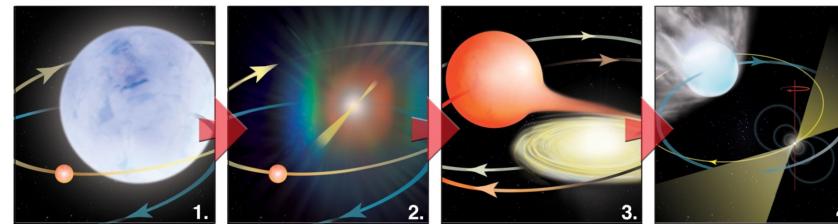
- Anne Archibald
- Cees Bassa
- Adam Deller
- Caroline D'Angelo
- Jules Halpern
- George Heald
- Jason Hessels
- Amruta Jaodand
- Gemma Janssen
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- Rudy Wijnands

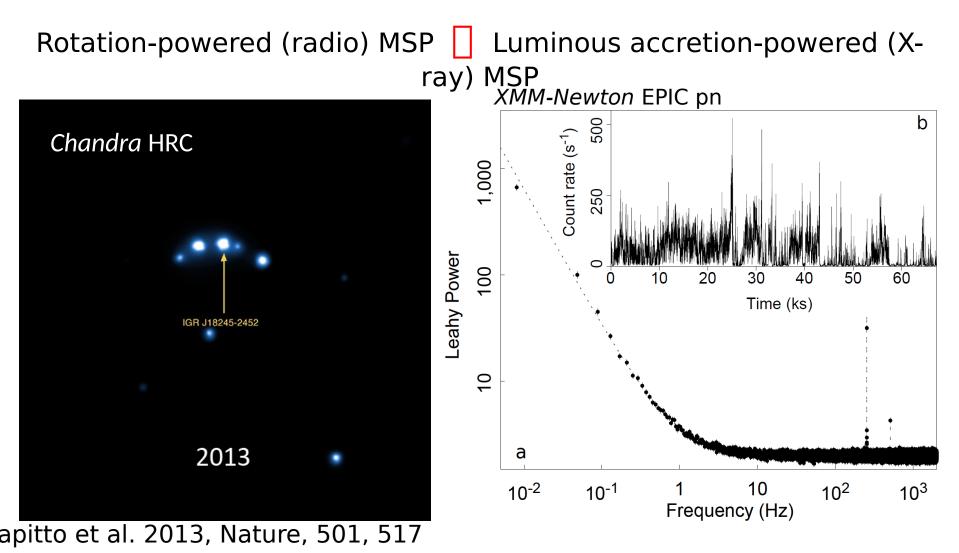
Rotation- and accretion-powered millisecond pulsars

- MSPs discovered at radio frequencies : PSR B1937+21 with Arecibo (Backer et al. 1982)
- Most rotation-powered (radio) MSPs are in binaries
- Accretion-powered MSPs discovered in X-rays: SAX J1808.4- 3658 with RXTE (Wijnands & van der Klis 1998)
- Spin-up ("recycling") by accretion in LMXBs (Alpar et al. 1982)



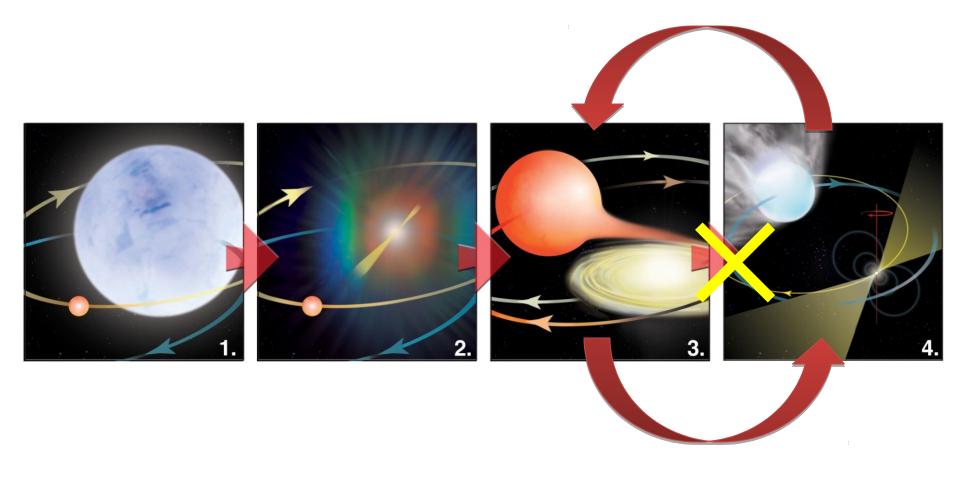


PSR J1824-2452I / IGR J18245-2452 (M28)



A bona fide transitional millisecond pulsar

Transitional Millisecond Pulsars



The Transitional MSP Sample

• **PSR J1023+0038** - d=1.38 kpc

- Eclipsing ("redback") binary radio MSP (P = 1.69 ms, $P_b = 4.8$ h) discovered in 2009

- System had accretion disk in 2001 but not after 2003
- Accretion disk returned in 2013

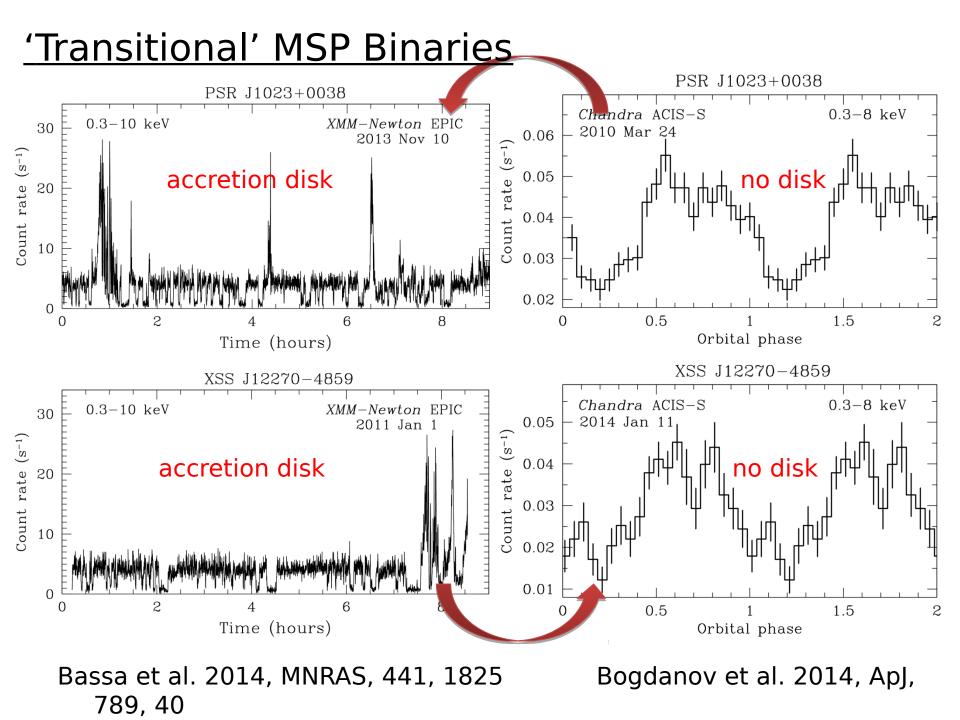
• XSS J12270-4859 – d≈1.4 kpc

- Low-mass X-ray binary with *Fermi* LAT counterpart: 2FGL J1227.7-4553

- In Nov/Dec 2012 accretion disk disappeared and radio and γ -ray pulsations appeared with P=1.69 ms

• **PSR J1824-2452** – d=5.5 kpc

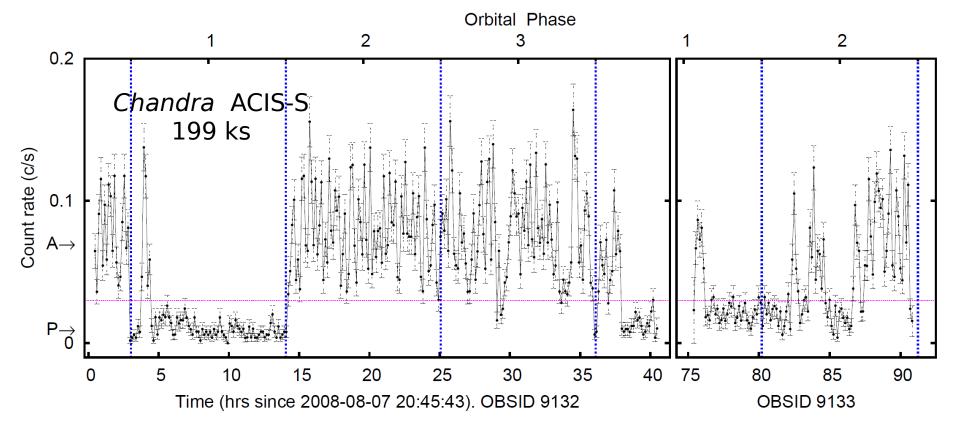
- Originally discovered as a radio pulsar (P=3.94 ms, $P_b = 11$ h)
- System was in low-luminosity accreting state c. 2008
- Type I thermonuclear burst in 2013
- Presently in radio pulsar state



<u>PSR J1824–2452I/IGR J18245–2452 (M28)</u>

Most of time in accreting state is spent in low luminosity state ($\sim 10^{-5}L_{ec}$

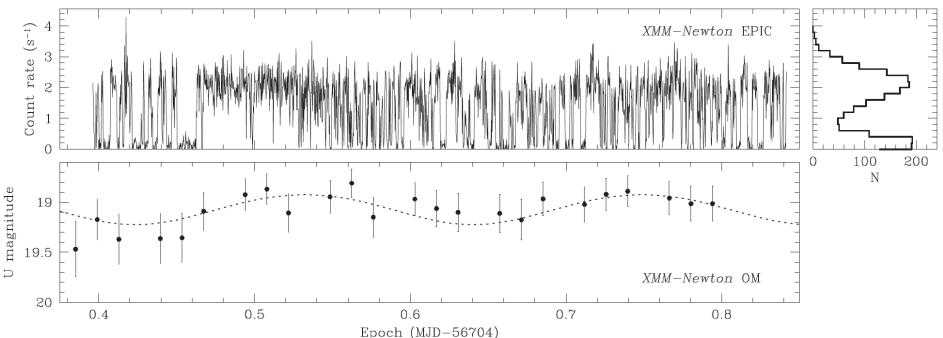
X-ray flux alternates rapidly between two clearly distinct levels



Linares et al. 2014, MNRAS, 438, 251

<u>3FGL J1544.6–1125 / 1RXS</u> J154439.4–112820 A transitional MSP candidate

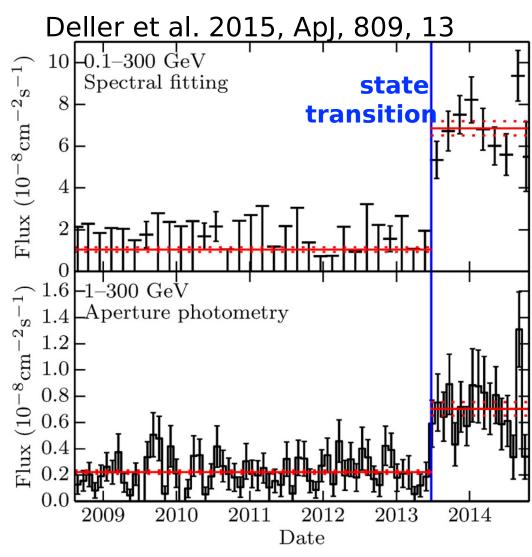
XMM-Newton (40 ks)

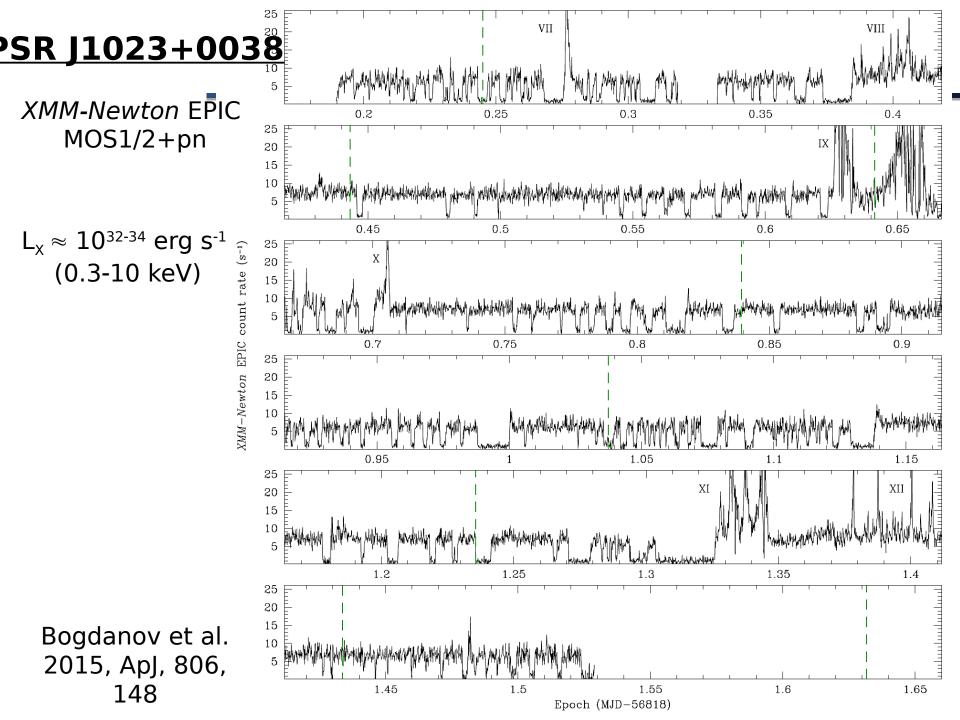


Bogdanov & Halpern 2015, ApJ, 803, L27

<u>The "Missing Link" PSR J1023+0038:</u> <u>The Accretion Disk Returns</u>

- Radio pulsar emission ceased at the end of June, 2013
- Optical brightness increased by ~1 mag
- Double-peaked H and He optical emission lines reappeared
- Average X-ray flux increased by ~order of magnitude
- Fermi LAT 0.1-300 GeV flux increased ~5-fold!



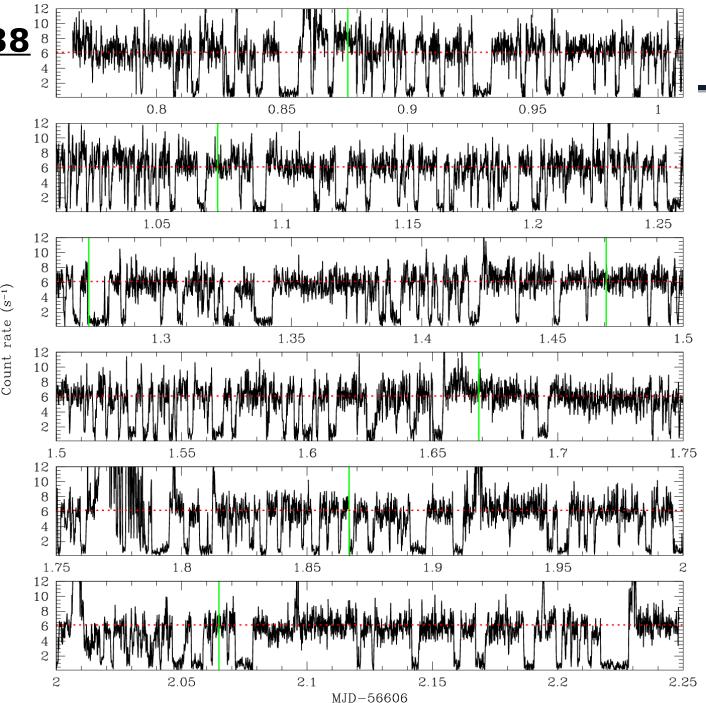


<u> SR J1023+0038</u>

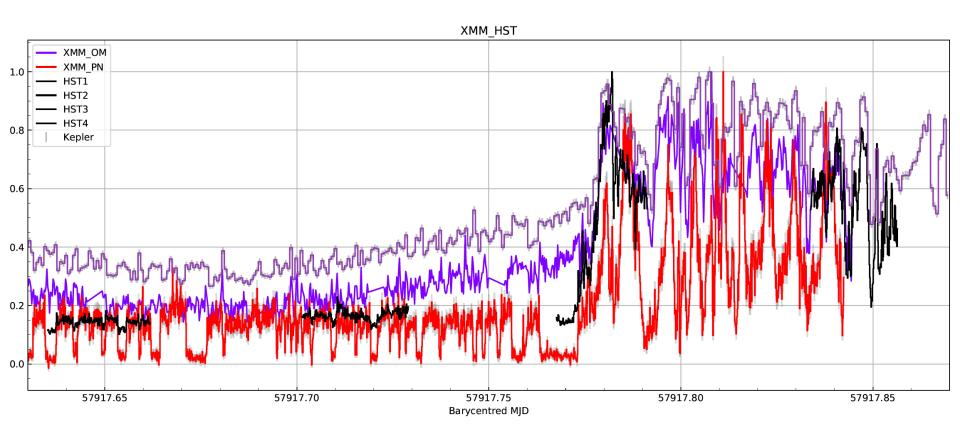
XMM-Newton EPIC MOS1/2+pn

- $\begin{array}{l} L_{\chi} \approx \ 10^{_{32\text{-}34}} \ erg \ s^{_{\text{-}1}} \\ (0.3\text{-}10 \ keV) \end{array}$
- high and low Xray mode luminosities steady over several years!
- two metastable accretion modes?

Bogdanov et al. 2015, ApJ, 806, 148



<u>Correlated X-ray/UV/Optical Variability in</u> <u>PSR J1023+0038</u>



Courtesy of Amruta Jaodand

Accretion-powered X-ray (and Optical)

Pulsations!

PSR

J1023+0038

v=592 Hz

 $B_{surf} \approx 10^8$

1.10

1.05

1.00

0.95

0.90

0.85

0.5

Fractional count rate

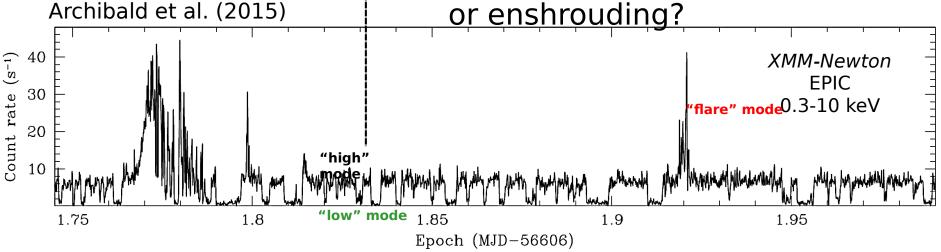
uss

1.0

Phase

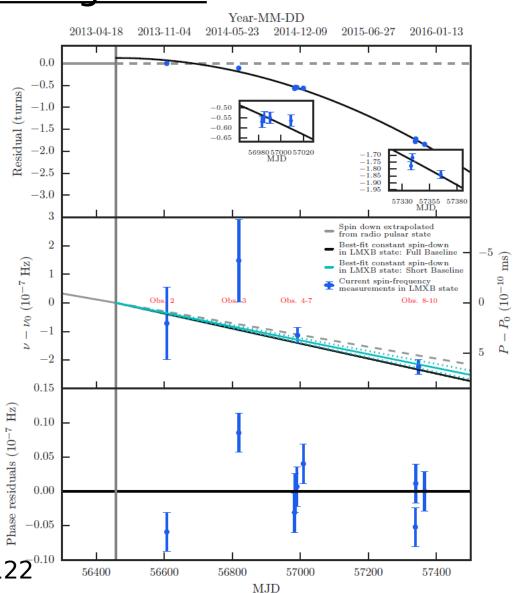
1.5

- Coherent X-ray pulsations only in "high" mode \Rightarrow channeled accretion onto NS (?) at $L_{\rm X} \approx 10^{33}$ erg s⁻¹ (only ~10⁻⁵ $L_{\rm edd}$)
- Too luminous to be only rotationpowered
- Accretion-induced pulsar emission?
- No radio pulsations quenching or enshrouding?



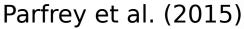
Spin-down measurement for PSR J1023+0038 in accreting state

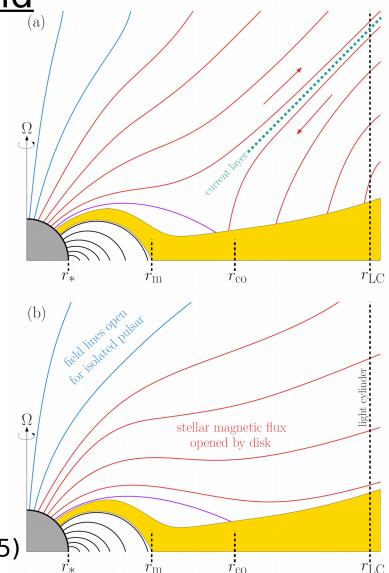
- X-ray timing with XMM-Newton over ~2 years ⇒ phase-coherent timing solution of the accreting state
- Average spin-down rate as an LMXB is only 26.8% faster compared to radio pulsar state
- Pulsar wind continues to operate at largely unmodified level \Rightarrow disk and pulsar magnetic field do not couple well Jaodand et al. 2016, ApJ, 830, 122^{0.10}



Effect of Accretion Disk on Pulsar Magnetic Field and Wind

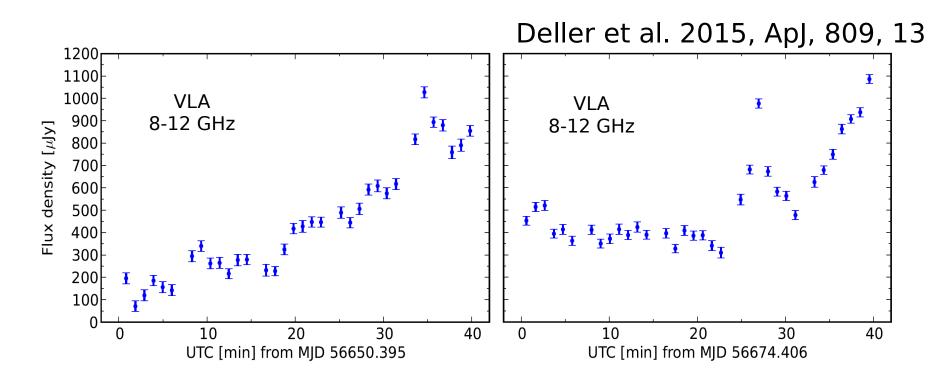
- If accretion flow is not along all open field lines, pulsar wind should still be active
- Opening of stellar magnetic flux due to differential rotation along field lines coupling the star and disk
- The pulsar spin-down rate should increase ~×10 due to opening of additional outward stellar flux





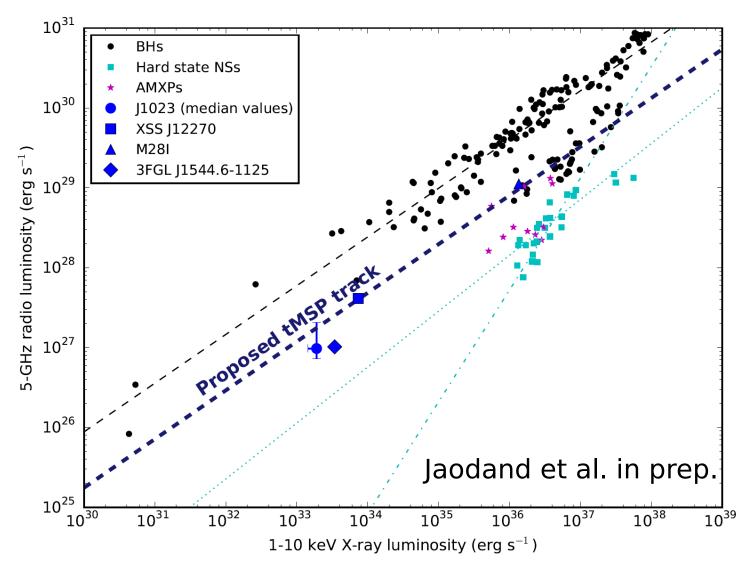
Faint flat-spectrum, variable radio emission

PSR J1023+0038



Synchrotron from a compact, partially self-absorbed jet?

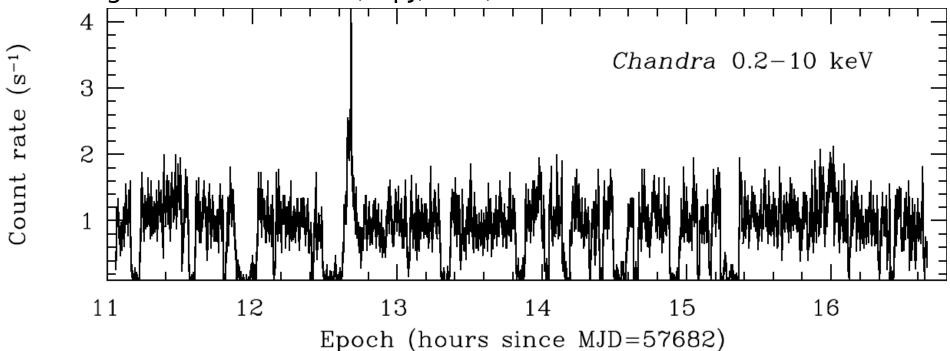
An X-ray/Radio Luminosity Correlation for accreting MSPs?



Strictly Simultaneous X-ray and Radio Observations

PSR J1023+0038

Bogdanov et al. 2018, ApJ, 856, 54



Strictly Simultaneous X-ray and Radio Observations PSR J1023+0038

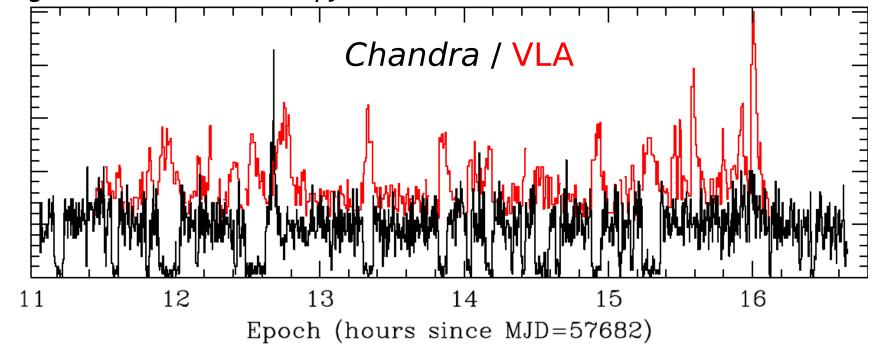
Bogdanov et al. 2018, ApJ, 856, 54 Flux density (µJy) 600 VLA 8-12 GHz 400 200 12 13 16 11 14 15 Epoch (hours since MJD=57682)

Rapid large amplitude radio variability

Anti-correlated X-ray and Radio Variability!

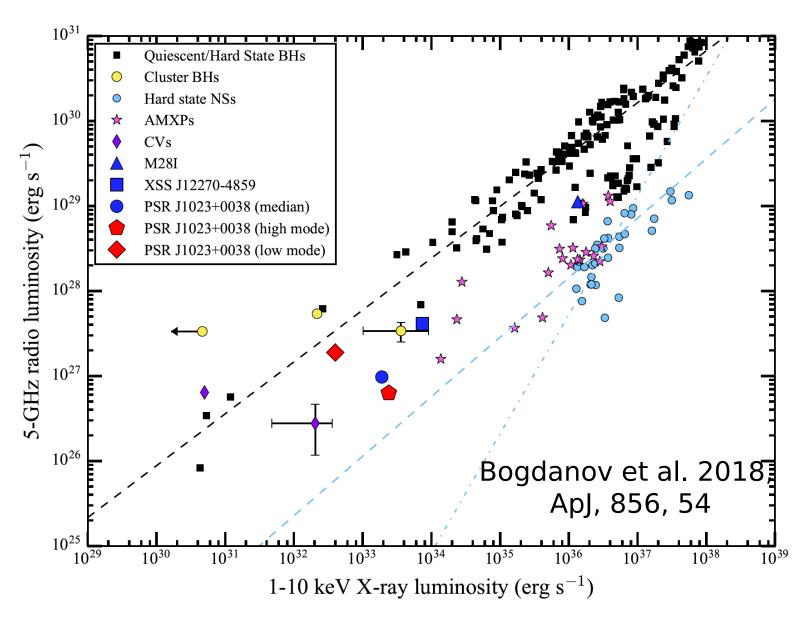
PSR J1023+0038

Bogdanov et al. 2018, ApJ, 856, 54



- Causal connection between X-ray mode switches and radio "flares"
- Cannot be jet outflow
- Radio emission must originate in vicinity of neutron star
- Plasma discharges from pulsar magnetosphere? A tiny pulsar

The X-ray/Radio Luminosity Relation



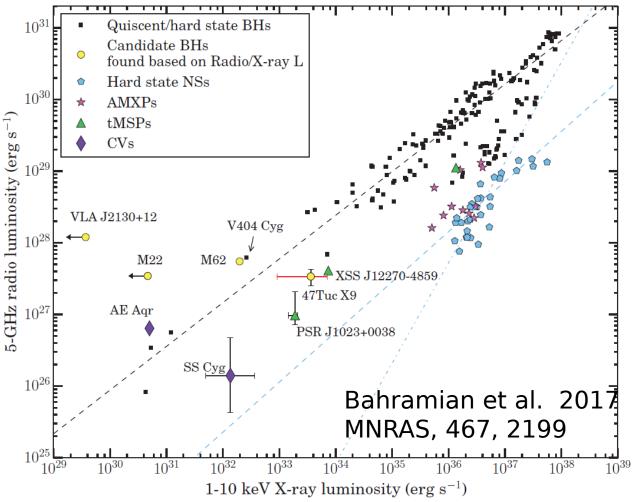
47 Tucanae (NGC 104) Chandra ACIS-S 0.3-8 keV

X9

Miller-Jones et al., MNRAS, 453, 3918 (2015) Bahramian et al., MNRAS, 467, 2199 (2017)

<u>47 Tuc X9: An Ultracompact X-ray Binary</u>

simultaneous Chandra + NuSTAR + ATCA observations



- A 28 minute binary with a WD donor and BH accretor?
- Or a transitional MSP?

Open Questions

- What causes transitions to/from accreting state?
- Lack of radio pulsations when accreting enshrouding or quenching due to accretion?
- GeV γ-ray emission in accreting state intra-binary shock or propeller ejection? Accretion-stimulated magnetospheric pulsar emission?
- X-ray/UV/optical flares enhanced ejection or accretion onto neutron star?
- X-ray mode switching emptying and refilling of inner accretion

