Reverberation in X-ray Binaries with STROBE-X

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Reflection & Reverberation





Reflection spectrum in GX 339-4 with NuSTAR & Swift (Parker et al. 2016)

- Path-length difference between continuum and reflected photons will lead to a time lag
- Lag will depend on geometry and kinematics of region
- Determine lags between lightcurves in different energy bands using Fourier techniques
- Look at lags vs frequency (timescale) and energy

Comparison between AGN & X-ray Binaries

- All lags and frequencies scale linearly with mass, i.e. ~10⁶ shorter lags and higher frequencies
- So, expect reverberation lags of ~10⁻³ s on frequencies of ~10 Hz for BHs
- Comparison of fluxes, e.g.
 - → XRB: GX 339-4 (low/hard state): 0.1 Crab
 - AGN: NGC 5548, 2 mCrab (0.5 10 keV; Mathur et al. 2017)
- Fluxes are a factor of ~50 different, NOT a factor of 10^6
- AGN have more counts per cycle compared to X-ray binaries

X-ray Binary Reverberation with XMM

- First clear detection in GX 339-4, lowhard state (Uttley et al. 2011)
- See both accretion disk lagging (reverberation) and accretion disk leading (propagating fluctuations)
- Do not have S/N to detect Fe K lag



Uttley et al (2011)

XRB reverberation with XMM

• Lags reveal different physical mechanisms on different timescales



De Marco et al (2015)

How does the disk evolve?

- Disk expected to truncate as accretion rate drops
- Lags consistent with this occurring below ~1% L_{Edd}



De Marco et al. (2017)

kHz QPOs in neutron star LMXBs

- kHz QPOs: highest frequency quasi-periodic oscillations in neutron star LMXBs
- Frequency similar to that expected from orbital motion in the inner disk - probe of strong gravity?
- Can detect energy-dependent lags in the QPOs (e.g., de Avellar et al 2013, Barret et al. 2013, Peille et al. 2015, Troyer et al. 2017)
- Are they consistent with reverberation?



Lower kHz QPO lags not reverberation

- Reverberation provides a poor fit
- Lower kHz QPO lags not solely due to reverberation



Reverberation may be in upper kHz QPO

- Reflection models predict increase in lags with energy at > 8 keV
- This is more consistent with results from the upper kHz QPO lags in 4U 1728-34 (Peille et al. 2015)
- Limited by S/N.....but, this will be trivial for STROBE-X



Gains with STROBE-X

- AGN and X-ray Binaries are in different regimes:
 - AGN high counts per cycle, low number of cycles
 - XRBs have low count per cycle, high number of cycles



- For XRBs, S/N of lag scales **linearly** with count rate
- In AGN, S/N of lag scales as sqrt(count rate)
- Much bigger gains for XRBs than AGN
- 10x larger effective area (or brighter source), equivalent to 100 times longer exposure

Lag uncertainties for XRBs



- STROBE-X better than Athena everywhere, especially Fe K, will uniquely cover Compton hump
- Descope warning: lag uncertainty scales linearly with count rate, so a decrease in effective area has a big impact!

Simulations

- A work in progress.....not quite there yet
- Use the best-fitting model to the timeaveraged XMM spectrum used in Uttley et al (2011)



- Combining with GR ray-tracing transfer function (Cackett et al. 2014) predict lag spectrum in 1 - 10 Hz
- Get correct lag amplitude without tuning!
- Need to still include log-linear hard lags, and do full lightcurve simulations with STROBE-X count rates.....

Summary

- For XRBs, lag uncertainty scales linearly with count rate (effective area), so STROBE-X is 2 orders of magnitude improvement over XMM!
- Broad energy range perfect for full reflection spectrum: disk, Fe line and Compton hump
- Can study state transitions in BH XRBs easily combine with radio to explore disk-jet connection
- Can begin to study upper kHz QPO lags in detail (frequency and energy dependence)
- STROBE-X will revolutionize reverberation studies in XRBs