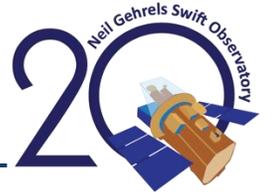


The legacy of the *Swift* Supergiant Fast X-ray Transients Project

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“Programma di Ricerca Fondamentale INAF 2023”

Supergiant Fast X-ray Transients: basics



- HMXBs with OB SG companions
- Hard X-ray outbursts
 - (Smith+ 2004, Sguera+ 2005, Negueruela+ 2006)
 - lasting 0.5-few hours
 - luminosity increases by 3-6 orders of mag (up to $\sim 10^{38}$ erg s $^{-1}$) cfr. classical 10-50
 - spectra \sim NS HMXBs (Abs PL+ expo cutoffs)
- Some pulsars ($P_{\text{spin}} < 10^3$ s), prob. NSs;
- $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 3\text{-}50\text{d}$
- Most X-ray emission from wind accretion

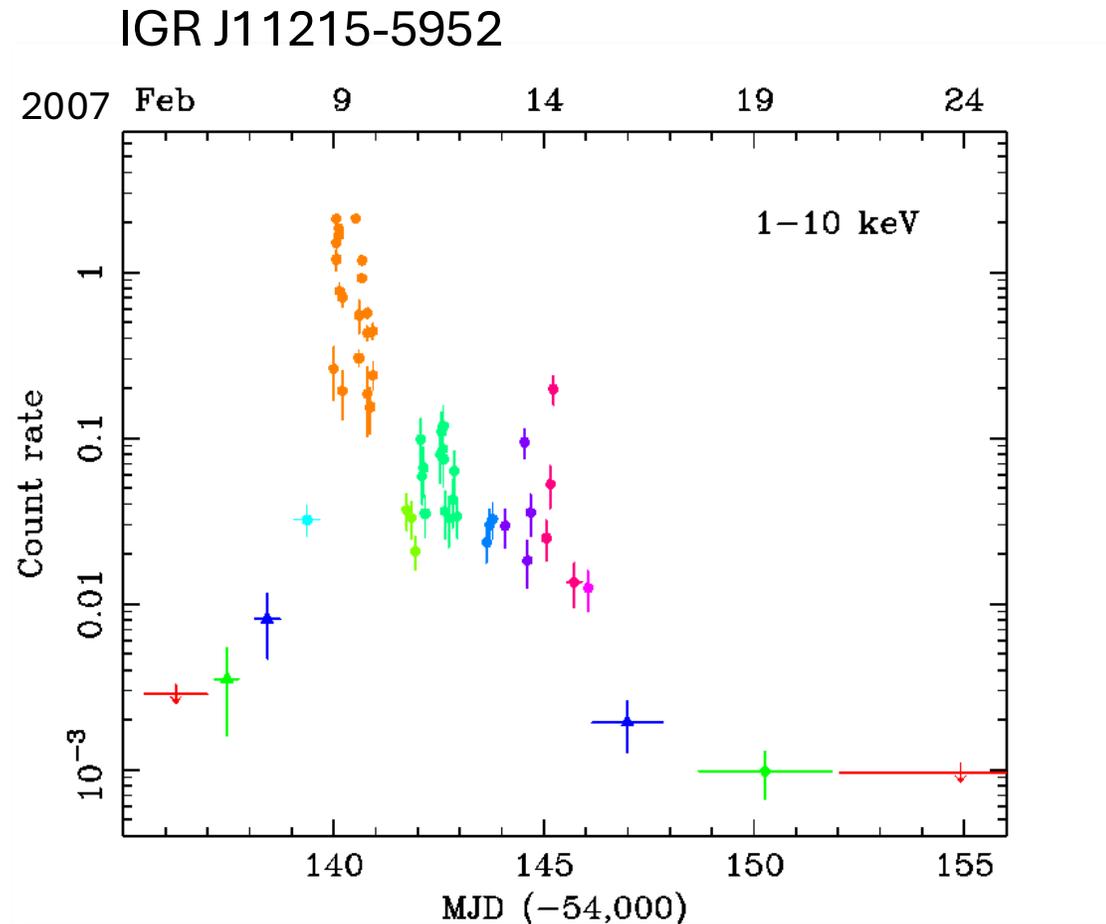
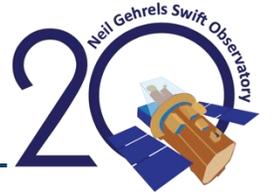


1. Outburst mechanism?

2. Why/How do SFXTs differ from classical HMXBs?

- Wind properties (clumps) (In't Zand 2005; Negueruela+ 2008; Walter & Zurita Heras 2007; Sidoli+ 2007; Chaty 2013)
- Centrifugal/magnetic gating (Grebenev+2007; Bozzo+2008; Ducci+ 2010; Lutovinov+ 2013)
- Quasi-Spherical accretion/subsonic settling accretion (Shakura+ 2012; 14...)

Highlights: outburst length, orbital period



(Romano+ 2007, A&A, 469, L5)

(Romano+ 2009, ApJ, 696, 2068)

(Sidoli+ 2007, A&A, 476, 1307)

-Below detectability $L(1-10) = 3.7 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

-Slow rise

-Outburst (1 day)

CR increase by ~ 10 in $< 1.5 \text{ h}$

by ~ 65 in 17 h

$L(1-10) = 1.1 \times 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

-decline phase (5d)

-down to (15 d) $L(1-10) = 1.2 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

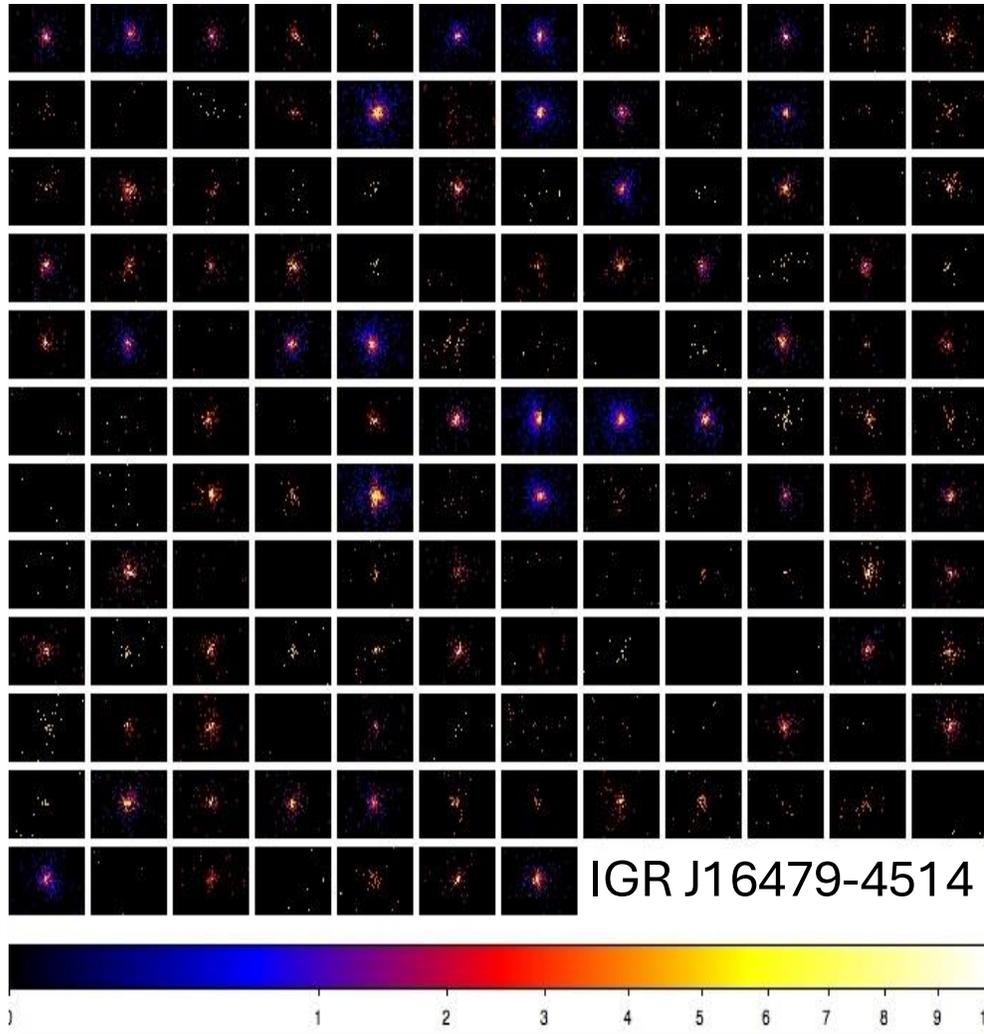
SFXT $L_x \sim 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

dynamic range $\sim 10^3$ + hard spectrum

3 WEEKS, NOT 3 HOURS!

$P_{\text{orb}} = 164.6 \text{ d}$ from *Swift*/XRT!

Highlights: the *Swift* monitoring campaigns



First sample: **4 confirmed SFXTs** (/8 known)

IGR J16479-4514 144 obs/161 ks

XTE J1739-302 184 obs/206 ks

IGR J17544-2619 142 obs/143 ks

AX J1841.0-0536 88 obs/96 ks (2008)

Total Exposure 606 ks / 558 observations

2 or 3 obs /source/week, 1 ks each (Oct 2007 – Nov 2009)

BAT Special Functions

- **catch outbursts** & follow them until source undetected
- **monitor long term properties** (1st time) and quiescence

(Romano+2008, ApJ, 680, L137)

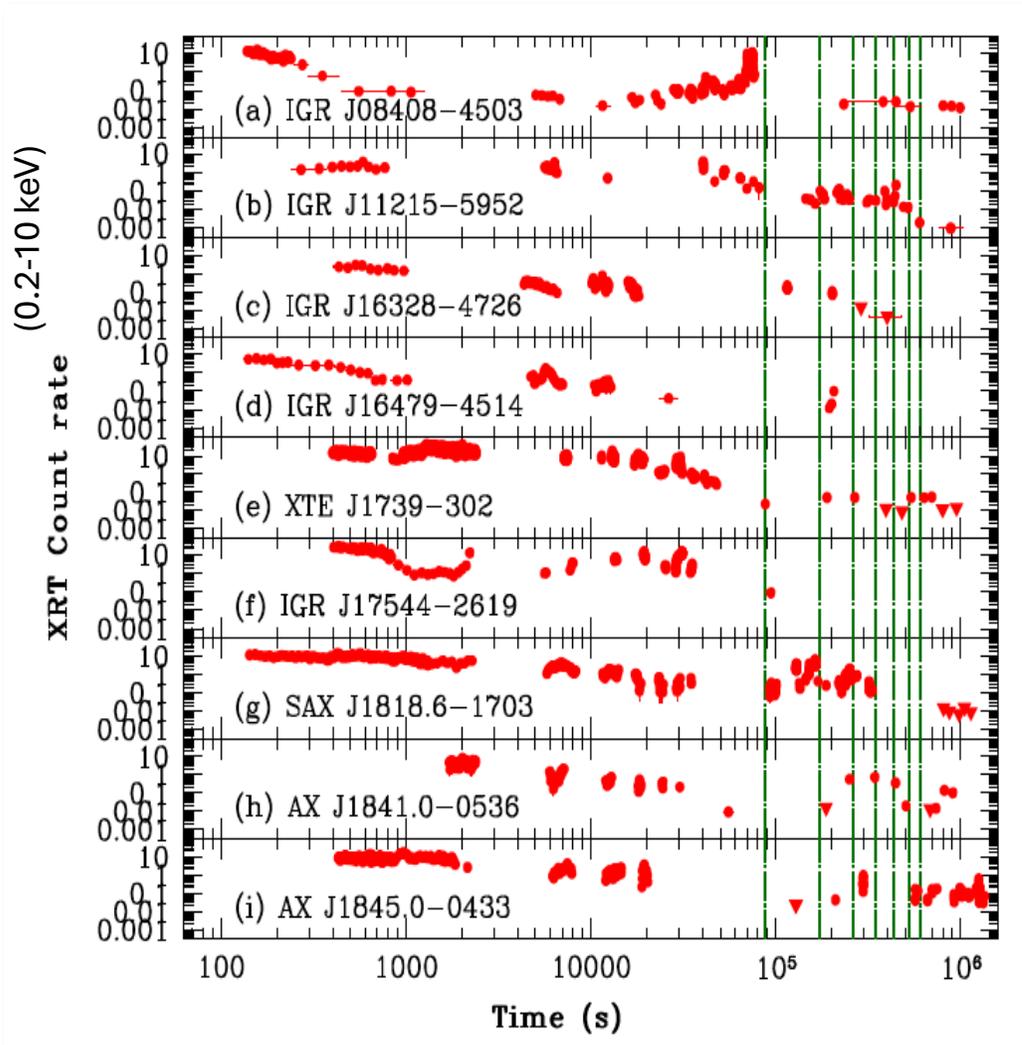
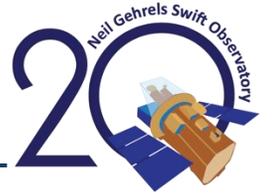
(Sidoli+2008, ApJ, 687, 1230)

(Romano+2009, MNRAS, 399, 2021)

(Romano+2011, MNRAS, 410, 1825)

(Romano+2014, A&A, 568, A55)

Highlights: *Swift* lightcurves of outbursts

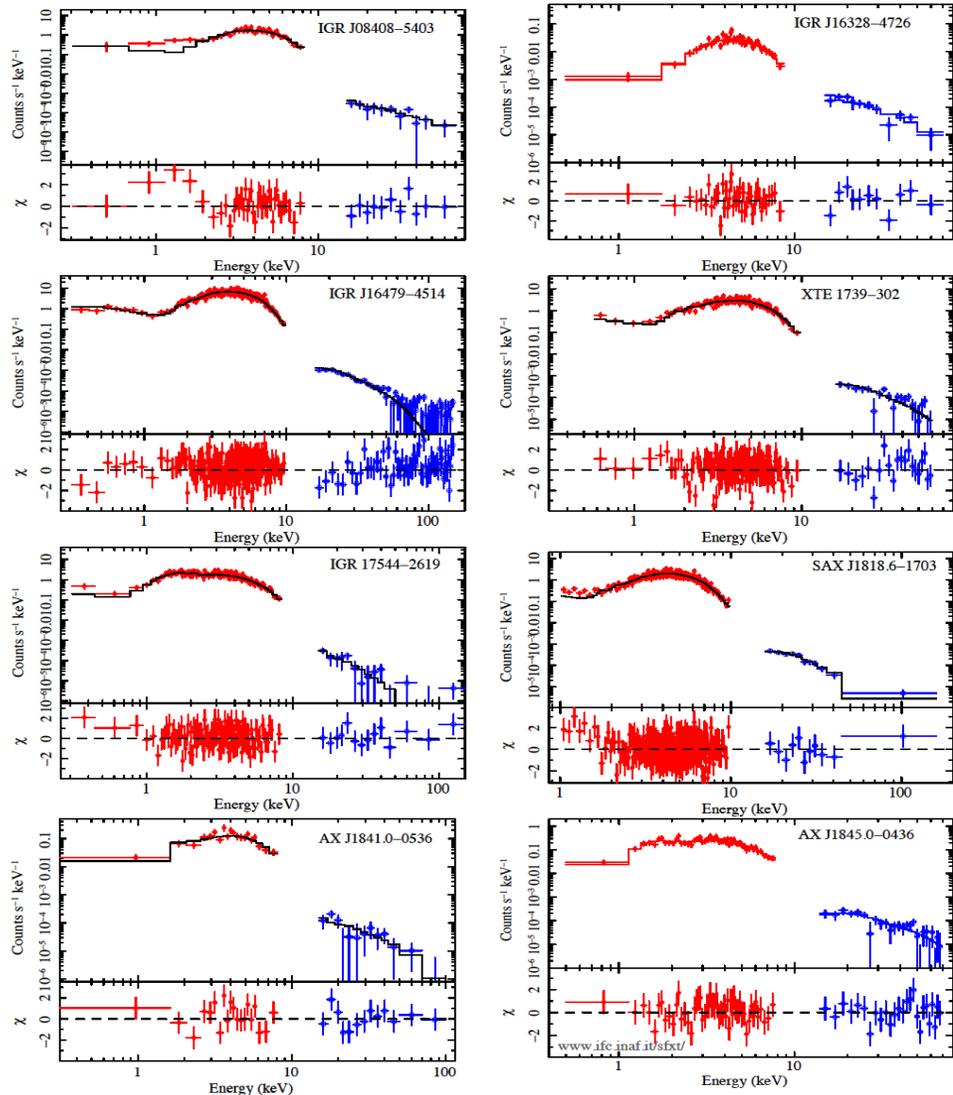
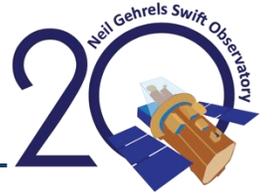


(Romano, 2015, JHEAP, 7,126)

Common features:

- outburst length > hours
- multiple peaked structure
- dynamic range ~ 3 oom

Highlights: *Swift* spectroscopy of outbursts



Simultaneous broad-band spectroscopy

during outburst (Romano+2008, ApJ, 680, L137)

XRT+BAT: **0.3-10 keV** + **15-150 keV**

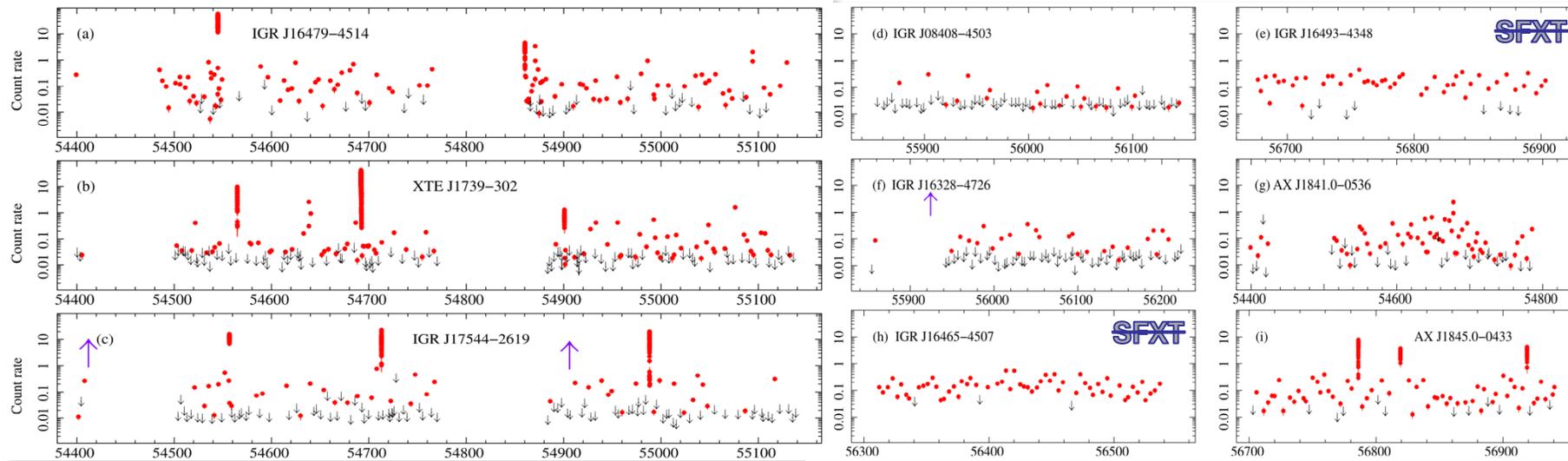
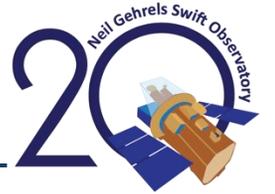
- absorption & spectral cut-off
- comparison with models for accreting NS

Motivated physical model, *compmag* in XSPEC which includes thermal and bulk Comptonization for cylindrical accretion onto a magnetized neutron star

(Farinelli+2012, A&A, 538, A67) (Farinelli+2012, MNRAS, 424, 2854)

(Ducci+2013, A&A, 631, A135)

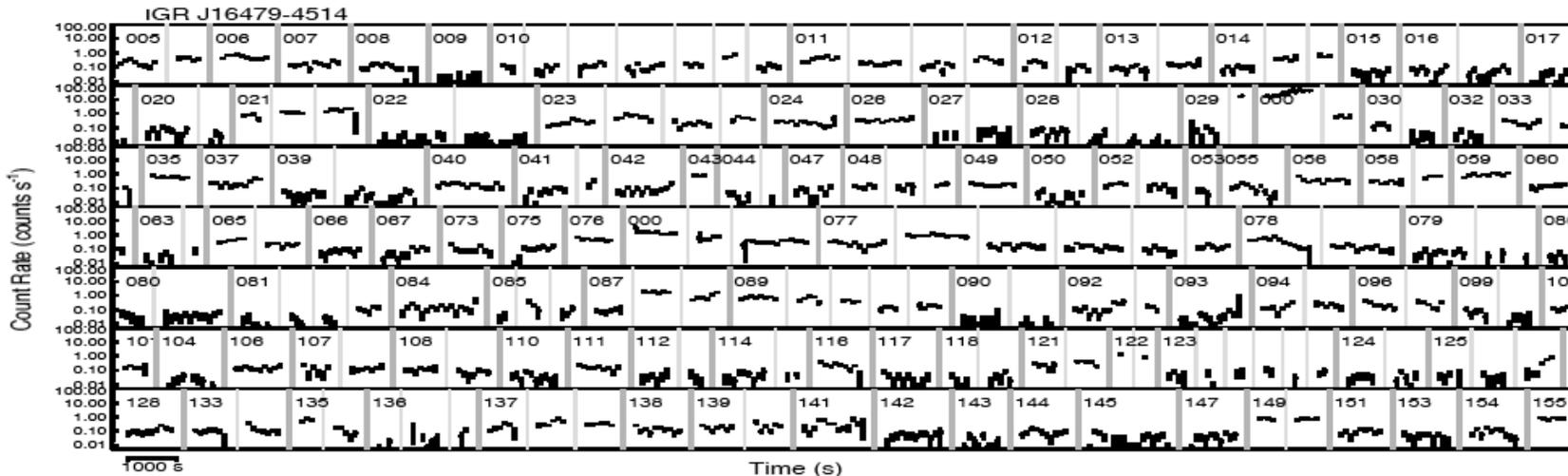
Highlights: monitoring campaigns



Daily resolution

- Bright outbursts
- DR: 4-5 oom
(excl. 16465 and 16493)

Emission outside of outbursts



high resolution: PC: 100s, WT 20s

Minute resolution

- Variability all timescales and intensity levels
- Short timescales 1 order of mag. (1 ks, down to 0.1cps)
- **Evidence for clumps**

(Romano+2009, MNRAS, 399, 2021)

(Romano+2011, MNRAS, 410, 1825)

(Romano+2014, A&A, 568, A55)

(Romano, 2015, JHEAP, 7,126)

Highlights: *Swift*/XRT detailed light curves



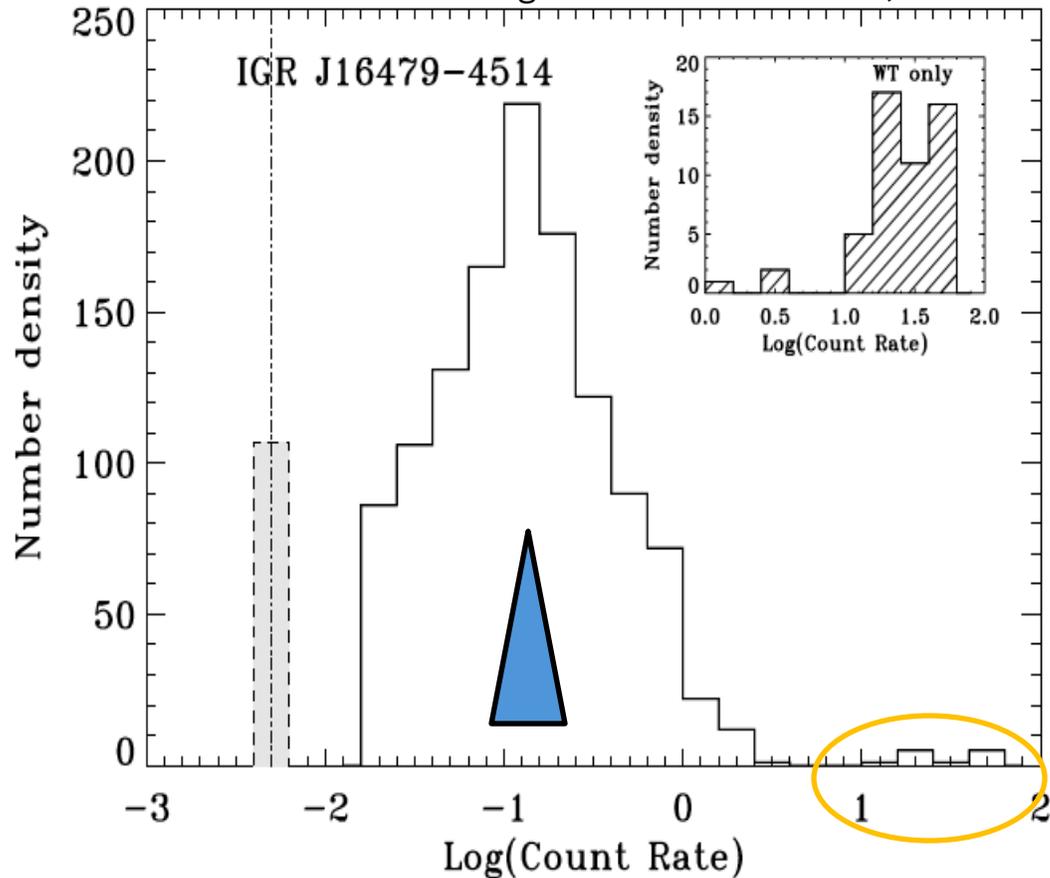
(Romano+2009, MNRAS, 399, 2021)

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(Sidoli+2008, ApJ, 687, 1230)

Count rate distribution

high resolution: PC: 100s, WT 20s



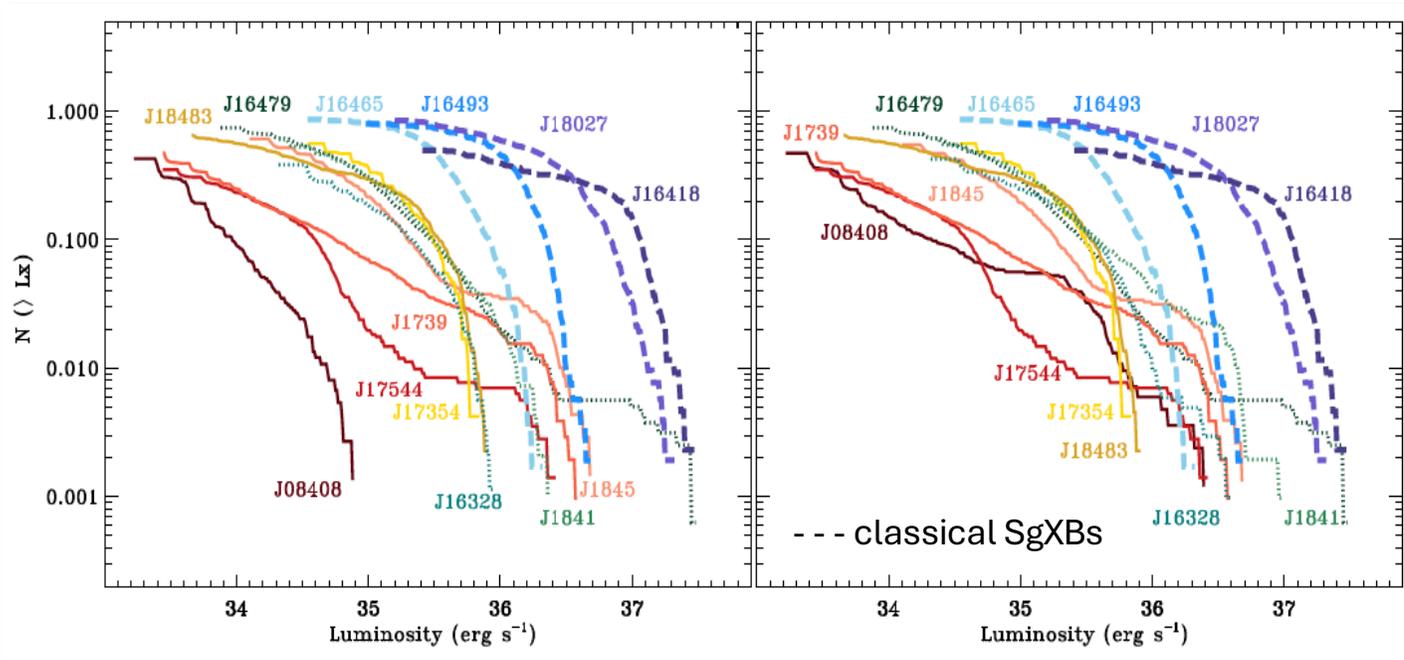
- 3-5% of time spent in bright outbursts
- Most probable 2-10 keV observed flux: $1-3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Long term behaviour is not quiescence but intermediate state of accretion
 $L \sim 10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$
- Inactivity Duty Cycle $\sim 19-55 \%$ (vs few% for SgXBs)

SFXTs accrete matter most of the time

Highlights: CLDs

First Cumulative Luminosity Distributions in the soft X-ray

(Bozzo+ 2015, AdSpR, 52, 1593)



(Romano, 2015, JHEAP, 7, 126)

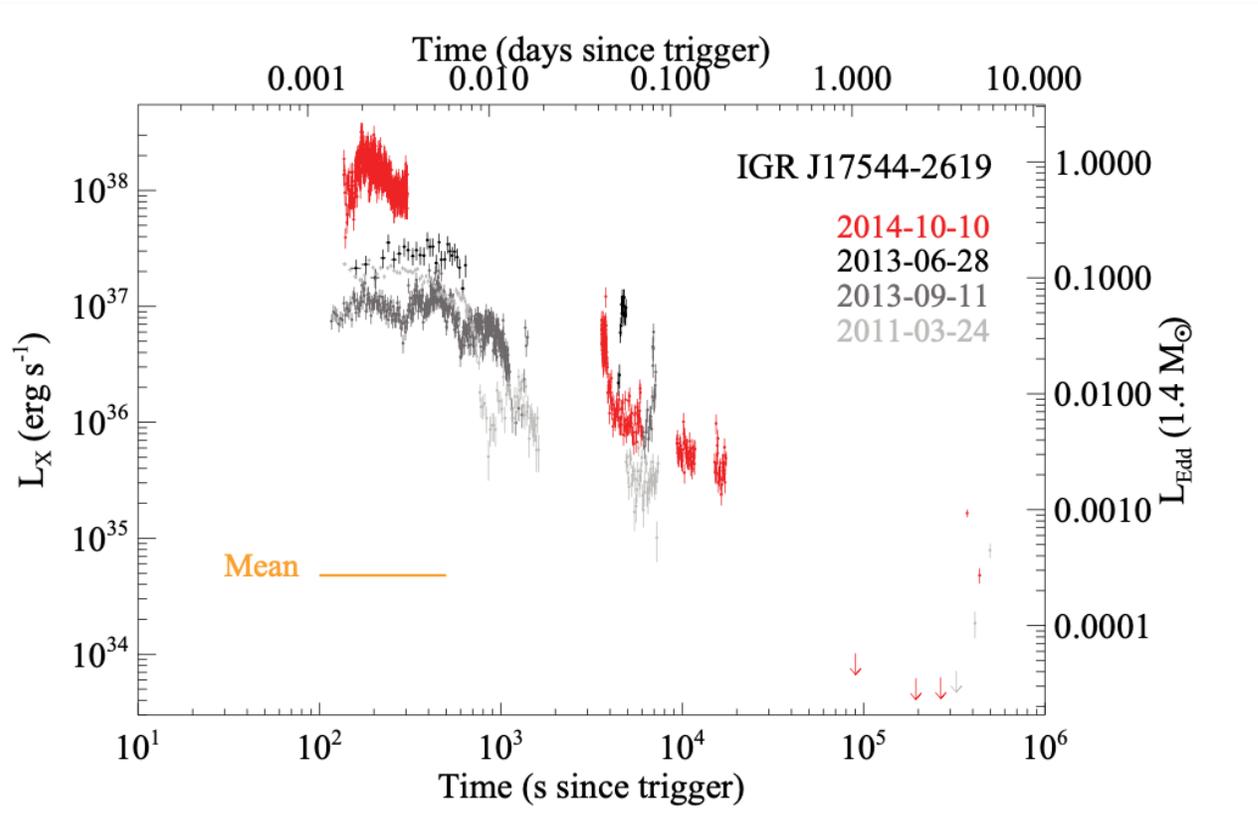
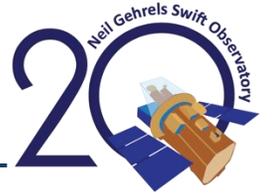
classical SgXBs : single knee around
 $\sim 10^{36}-10^{37}$ erg s⁻¹

SFXTs are systematically sub-luminous
CLDs are shifted at lower luminosities
($x \sim 10-100$).

Classical systems: accretion from structured wind

SFXTs: magnetic/centrifugal gates or quasi-spherical settling accretion regimes

Highlights: SFXT Giant Outburst



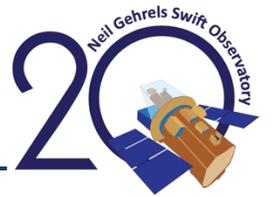
(Romano+ 2015, A&A, 576, L4)

2014-10-10 **Brightest burst**
ever recorded from **IGR J17544-2619**

Peak flux in 0.3–10 keV (668 cps)
 $\sim 10^{-7} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \sim 2.1 \text{ Crabs}$
 $\sim 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

Extends dynamic range to 10^6

Formation of a **transient accretion disc**
around the compact object



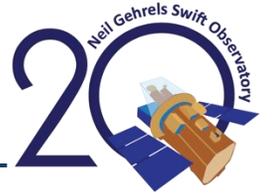
The 100-month Swift Catalogue of SFXTs - I

- 2005-Feb-12 to 2013-May-31 (MJD 53413– 56443)
- **1117 flare from 11 SFXTs** recorded by BAT
- flux limit $6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (daily) (15-150 keV)
 $1.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (orbital, $\sim 800 \text{ s}$)

Results:- Flares short (x100 s), bright ($\sim 100 \text{ mCrab}$) events \ll day length
- Outbursts $>$ day length (clustering in phase)

Applications:

- Estimation of #flares for a given flux
- $N(\text{SFXTs}) = 37^{+53}_{-22}$ Where are the rest? (Ducci+ 2014, A&A, 568, A76)



The 100-month Swift Catalogue of SFXTs – II

Purpose: provide a set of diagnostics to discriminate SFXT candidates from newly discovered X-ray transients

- 2005-Feb-12 to 2014-Dec-31 (MJD 53413– 57022)
- **56 BAT triggers (4 double) from 11 SFXTs**
- **35 with XRT follow-up** (27 due to SFXTs in BAT special list)

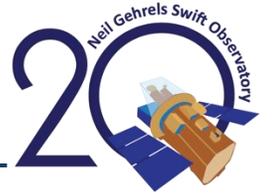
- 1) SFXTs are IMAGE triggers (via GCN)
- 2) SFXTs are very long transients
- 3) SFXTs are faint and ‘soft’ hard-X ray transients
- 4) Soft X-ray prompt and long-term variability

Easy on-board discrimination from GRBs

For other transients one needs BAT ground analysis and XRT data

- Swift has been a game changer for SFXTs
- First systematic investigation of the long term properties of SFXTs with a sensitive instrument
- The 100-month *Swift* Catalogues
 - I. BAT on-board and transient monitor flares
 - II. SFXT diagnostics from outburst properties
- Coming up: 20yr catalogue!

Thanks!



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Swift SFXT Project

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