



INTEGRAL observations of long X-ray bursts

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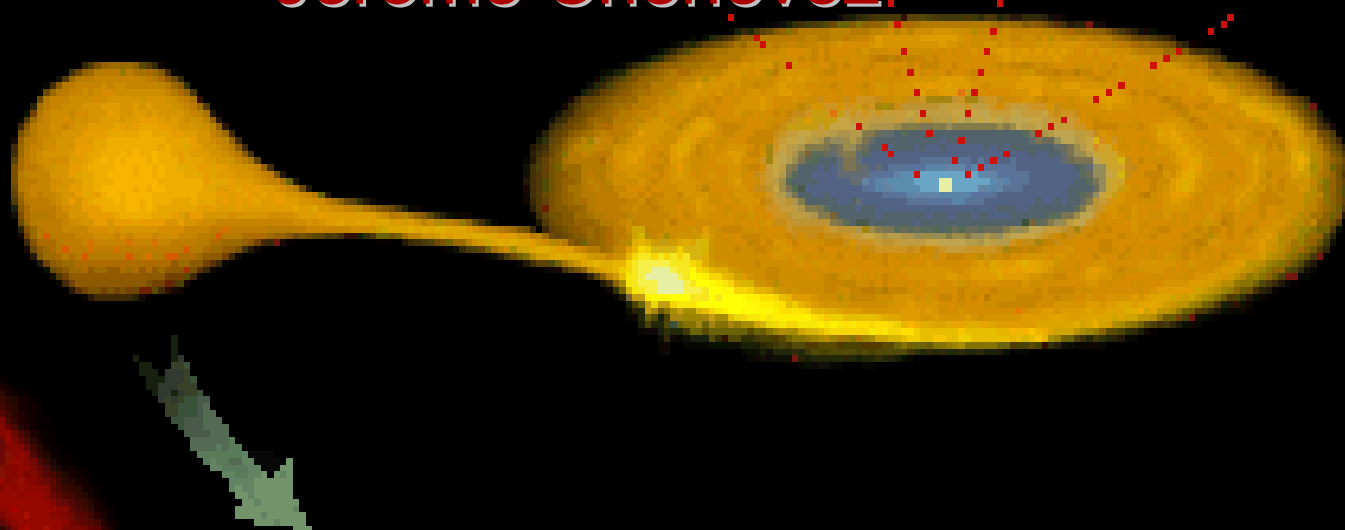
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INTEGRAL observations of long X-ray bursts



Jérôme Chenevez:



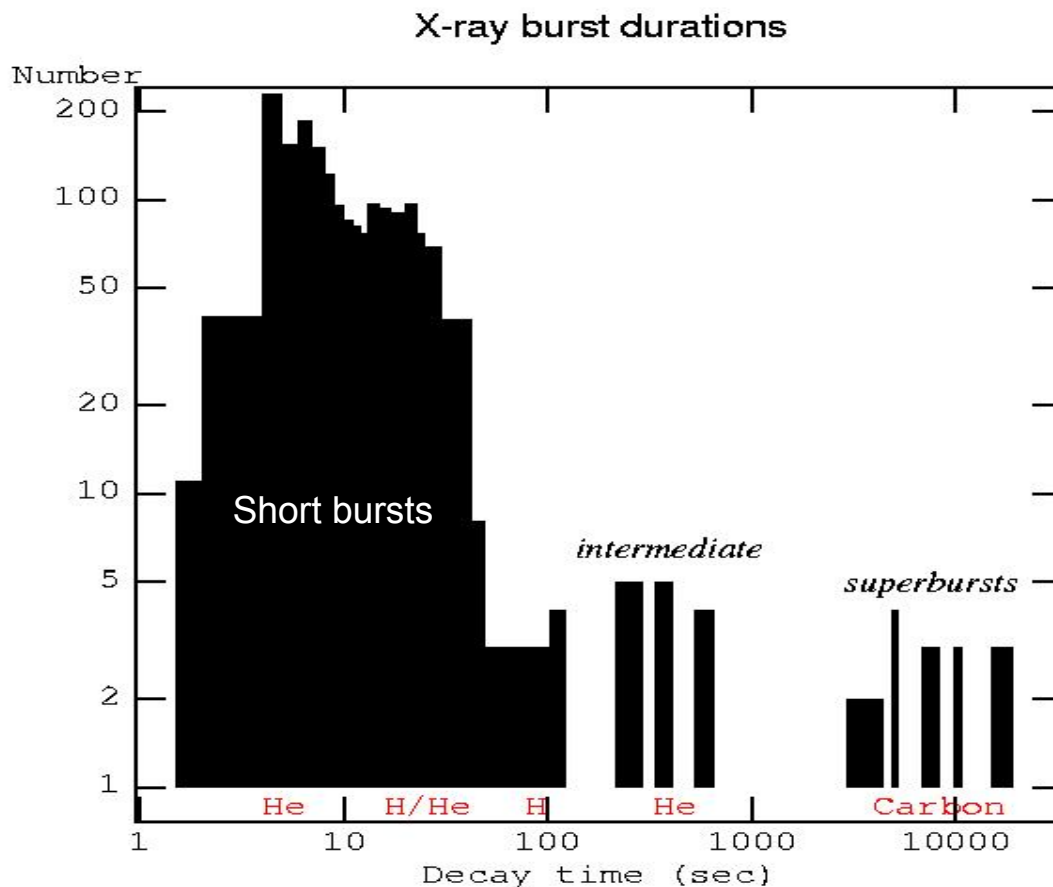
INTEGRAL observations of long X-ray bursts

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Andrew Cumming
Hendrik Schatz
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More or less long bursts

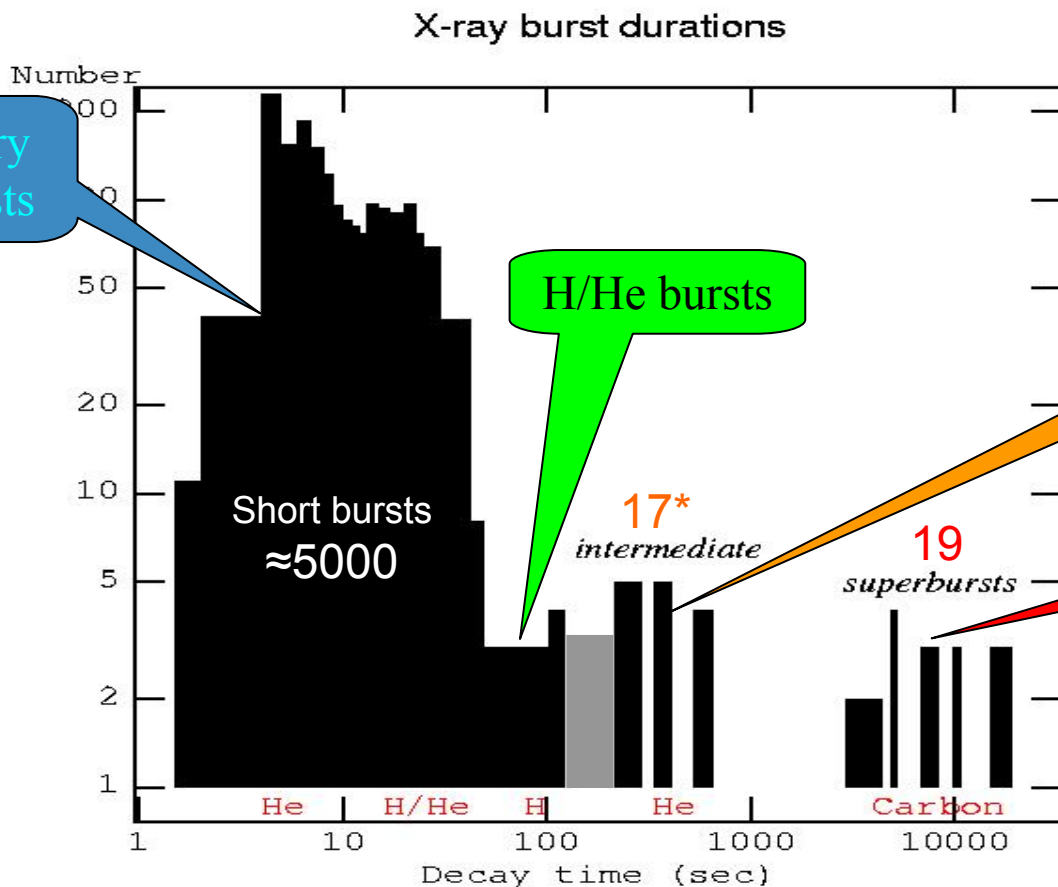


Distribution of *all* (MINBAR*) X-ray bursts as a function of their exponential decay time

Current investigations of the various types of thermonuclear bursts aim to draw a consistent picture of the ignition and burning processes in relation with the accretion regime of the neutron stars.

*Multi-Instrument Burst Archive in collaboration with D. Galloway, J. in 't Zand, et al.

More or less long bursts



Ordinary He bursts

*Intermediate long bursts:
duration > 12 min
From 14 sources

Unusual long* bursts

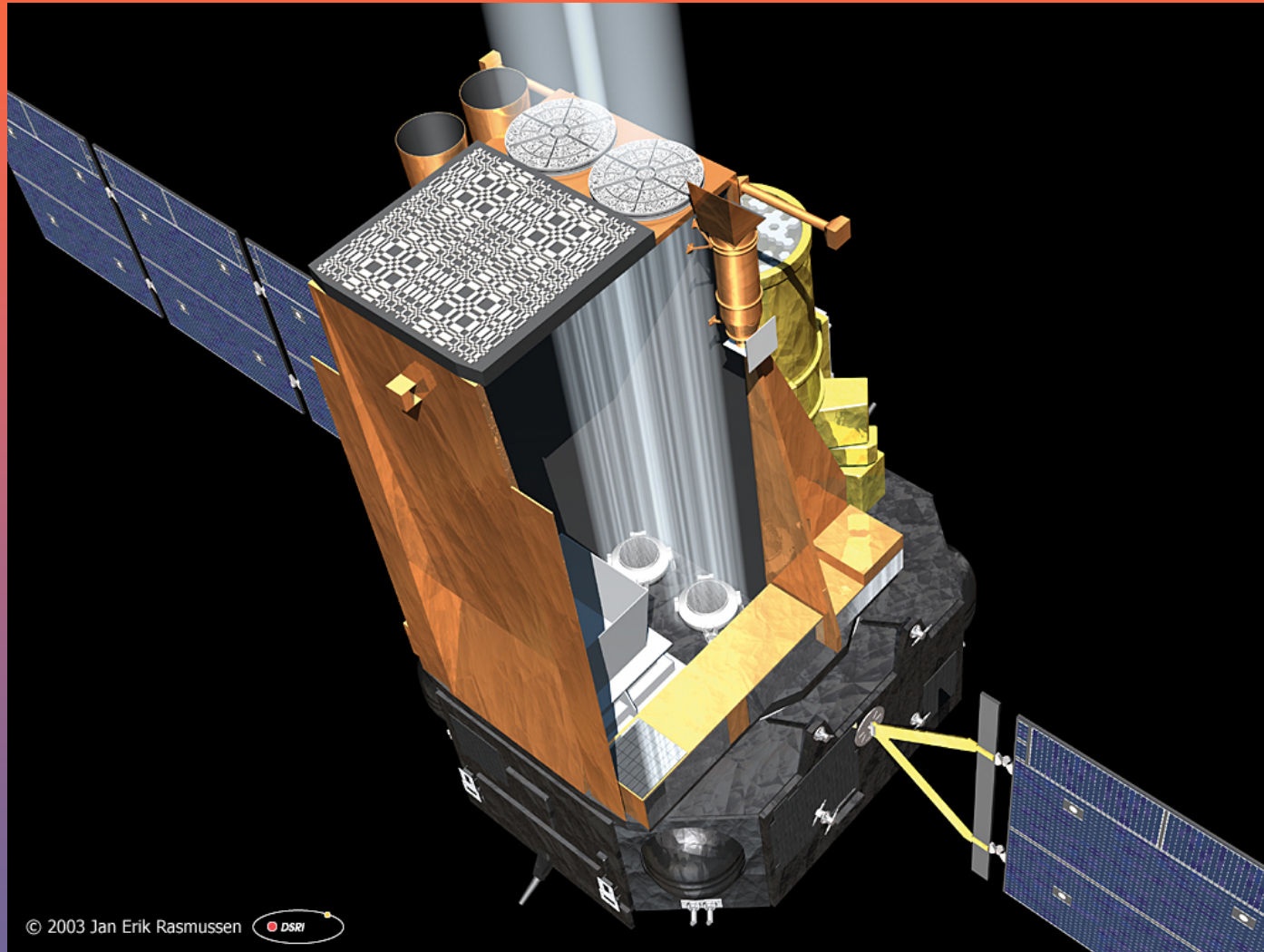
Superbursts

From 11 sources

Distribution of all (MINBAR*) X-ray bursts as a function of their exponential decay time

*Multi-Instrument Burst Archive in collaboration with D. Galloway, J. in 't Zand, et al.

INTEGRAL



JEM-X :

100 cm² @ 10 keV

3-25 keV

FoV: 5°, 3' reso.

IBIS :

1000 cm² @ 20 keV

18 keV – 10 MeV

FoV ≈ 12°

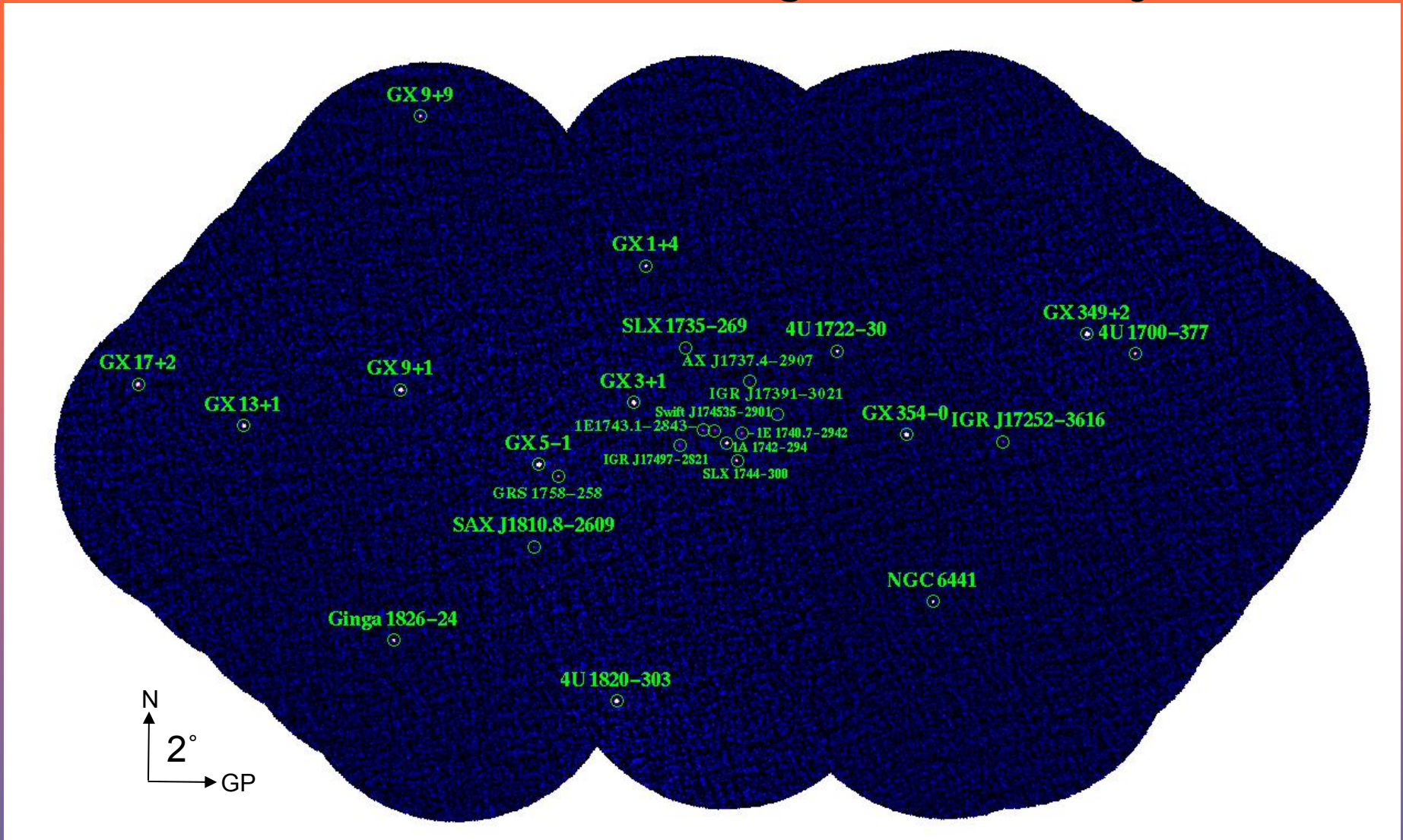
SPI :

20 keV – 8 MeV

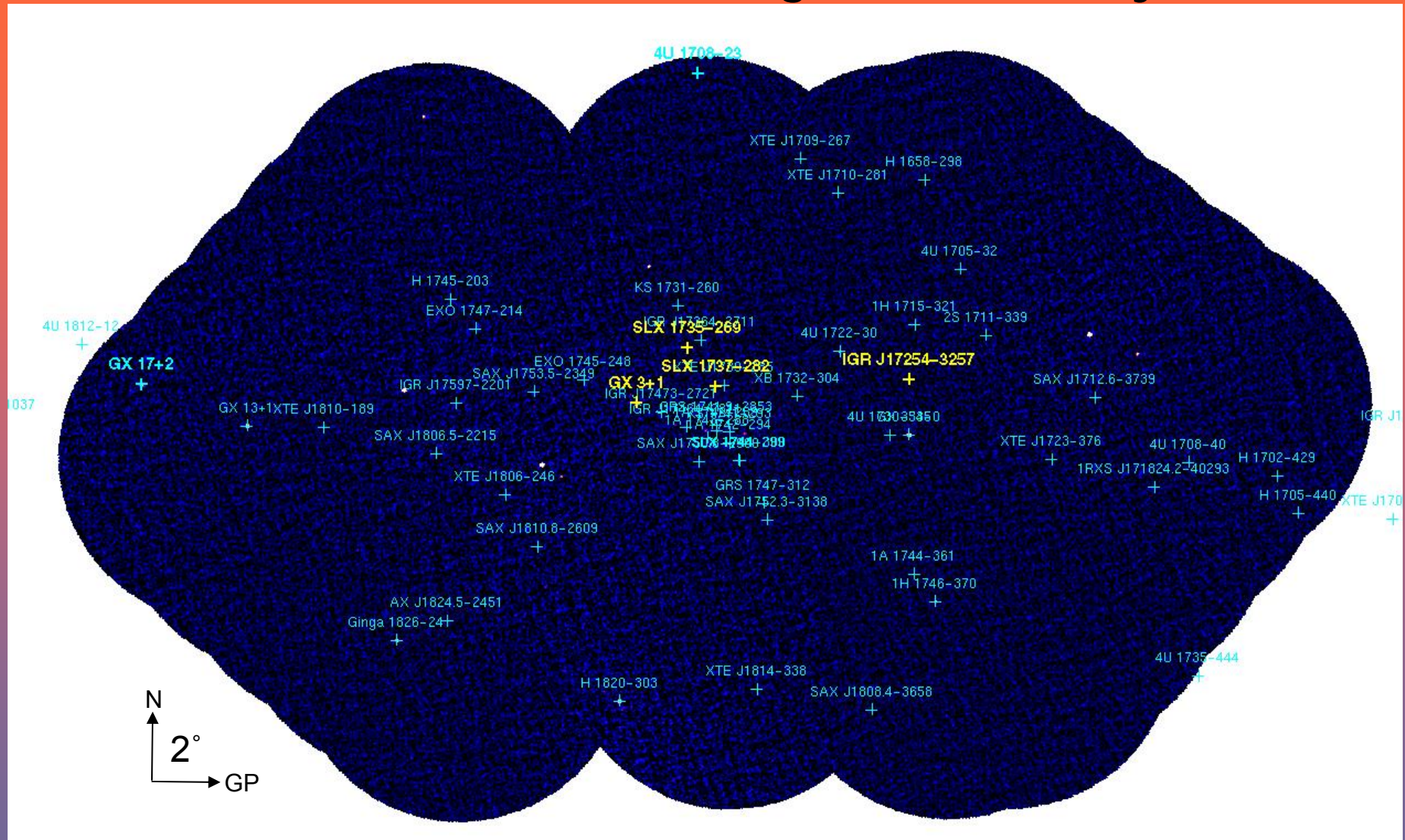
2.2 keV @ 1.3 MeV

FoV ≈ 15°

The Galactic Center region as seen by JEM-X

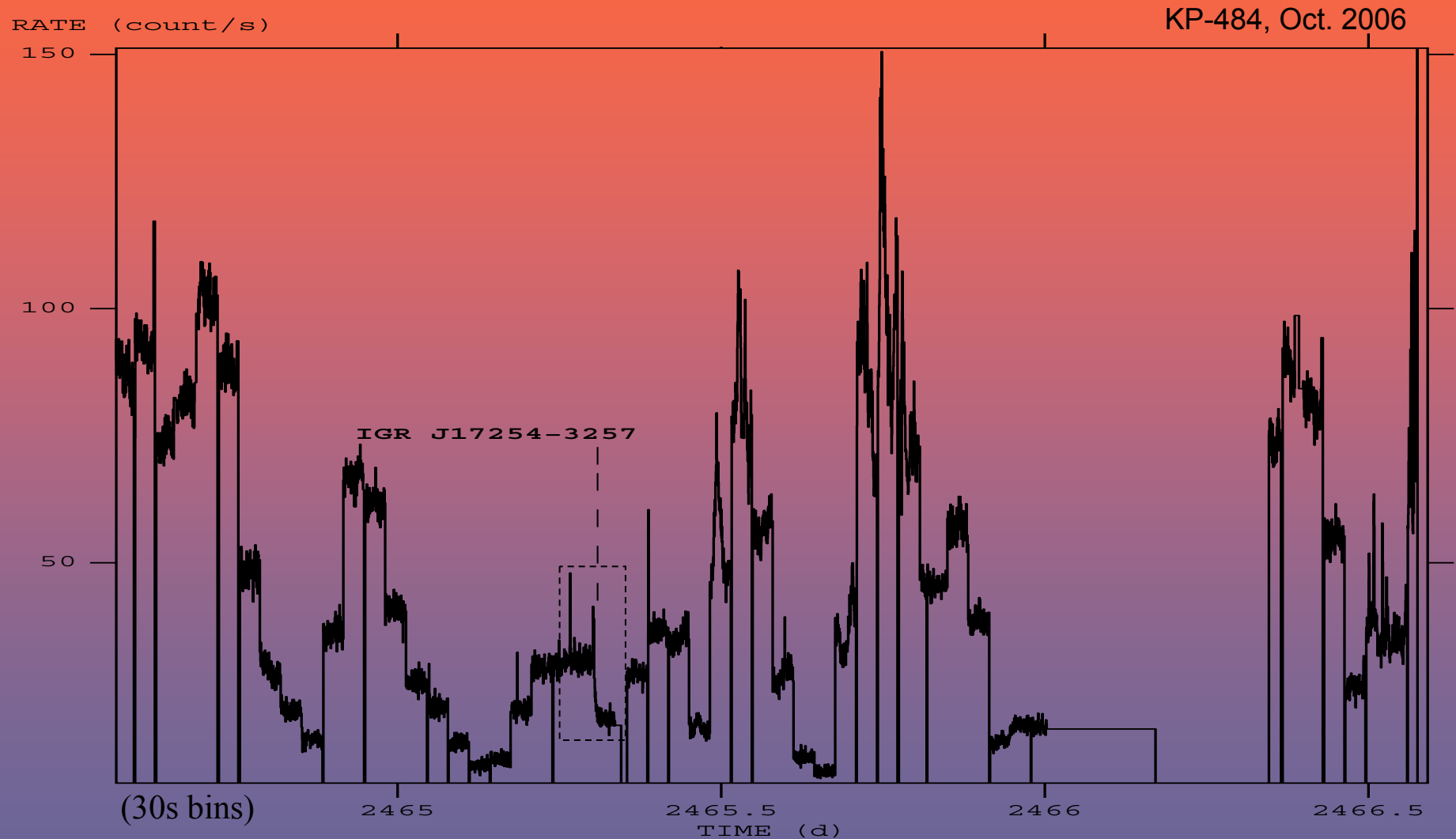


The Galactic Center region as seen by JEM-X

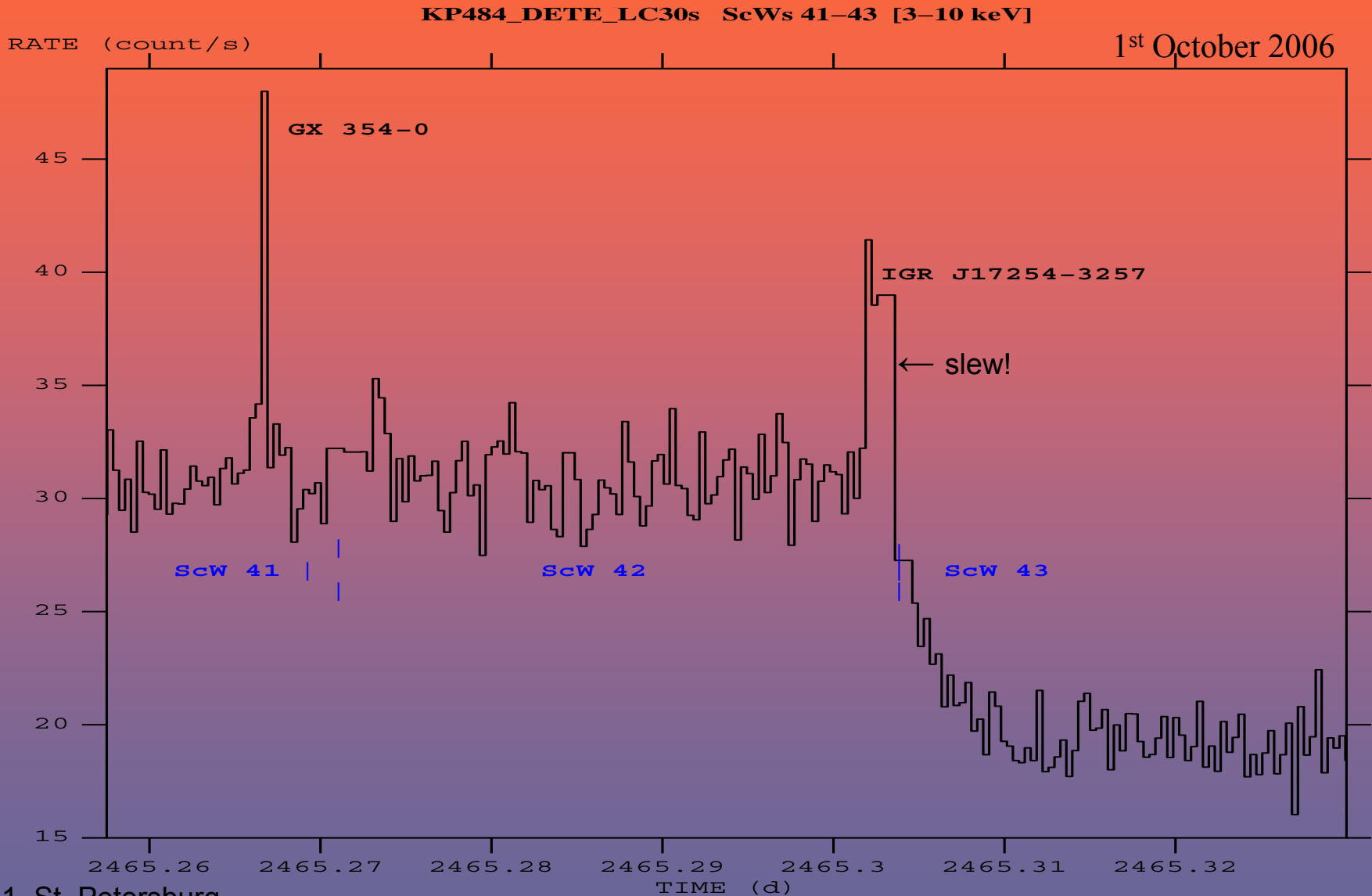


94 X-ray bursters known to date; $\approx 2/3$ located in the Galactic Bulge region

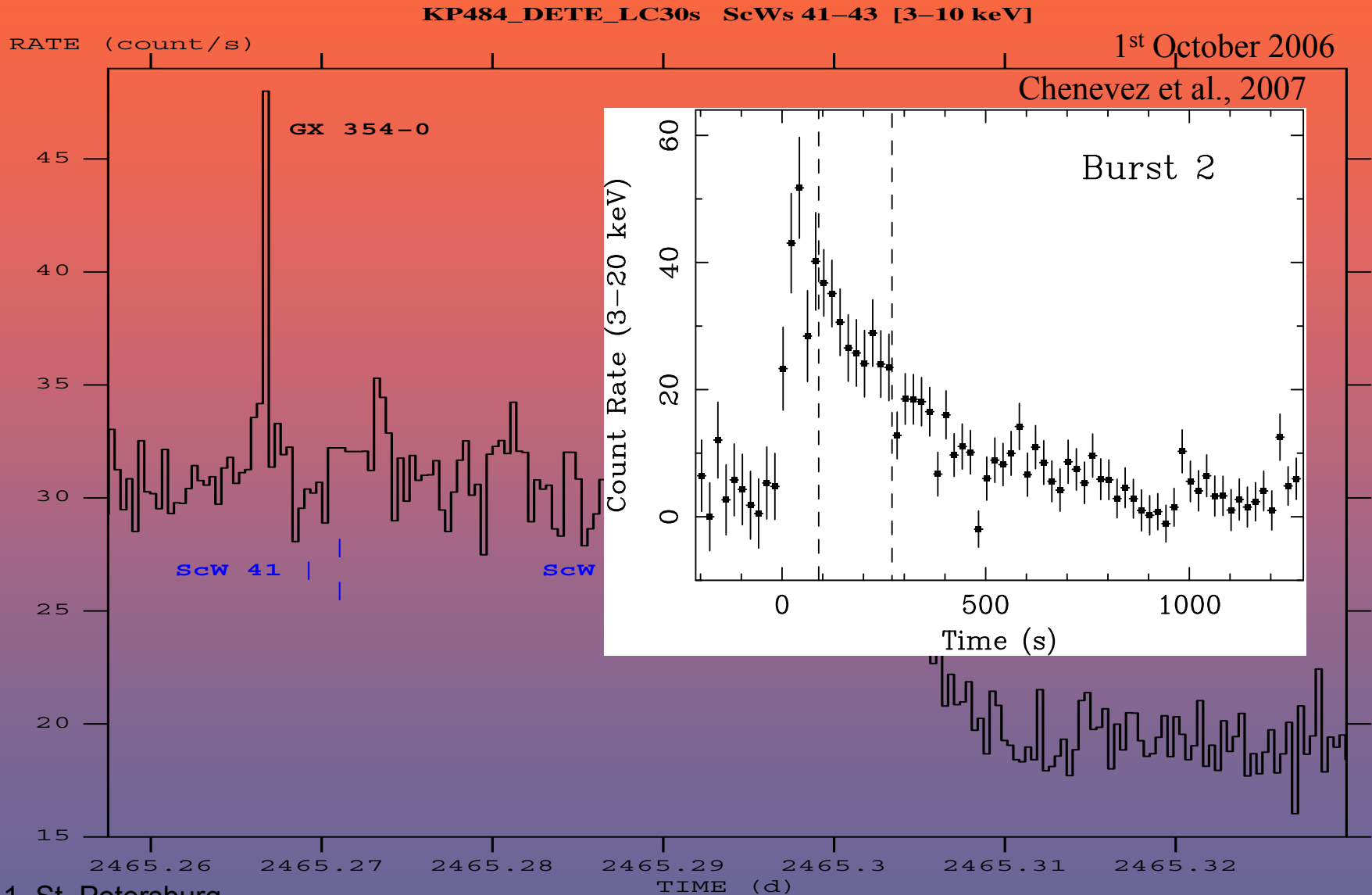
Example of burst detections in **JEM-X detector light curve**



Long burst from IGR J17254-3257



Long burst from IGR J17254-3257

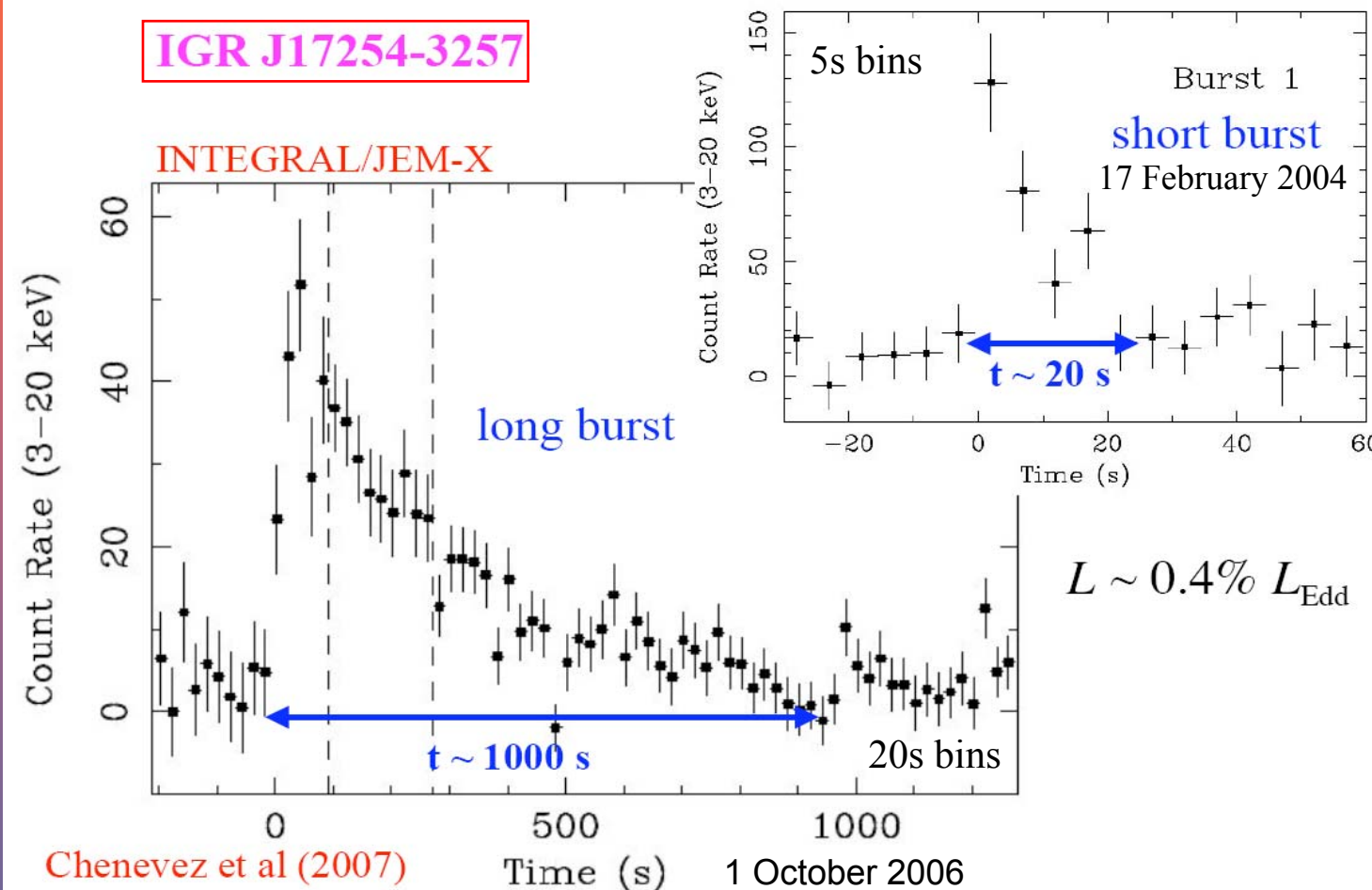


Long burst from IGR J17254-3257

Transition between Two Regimes?

IGR J17254-3257

INTEGRAL/JEM-X



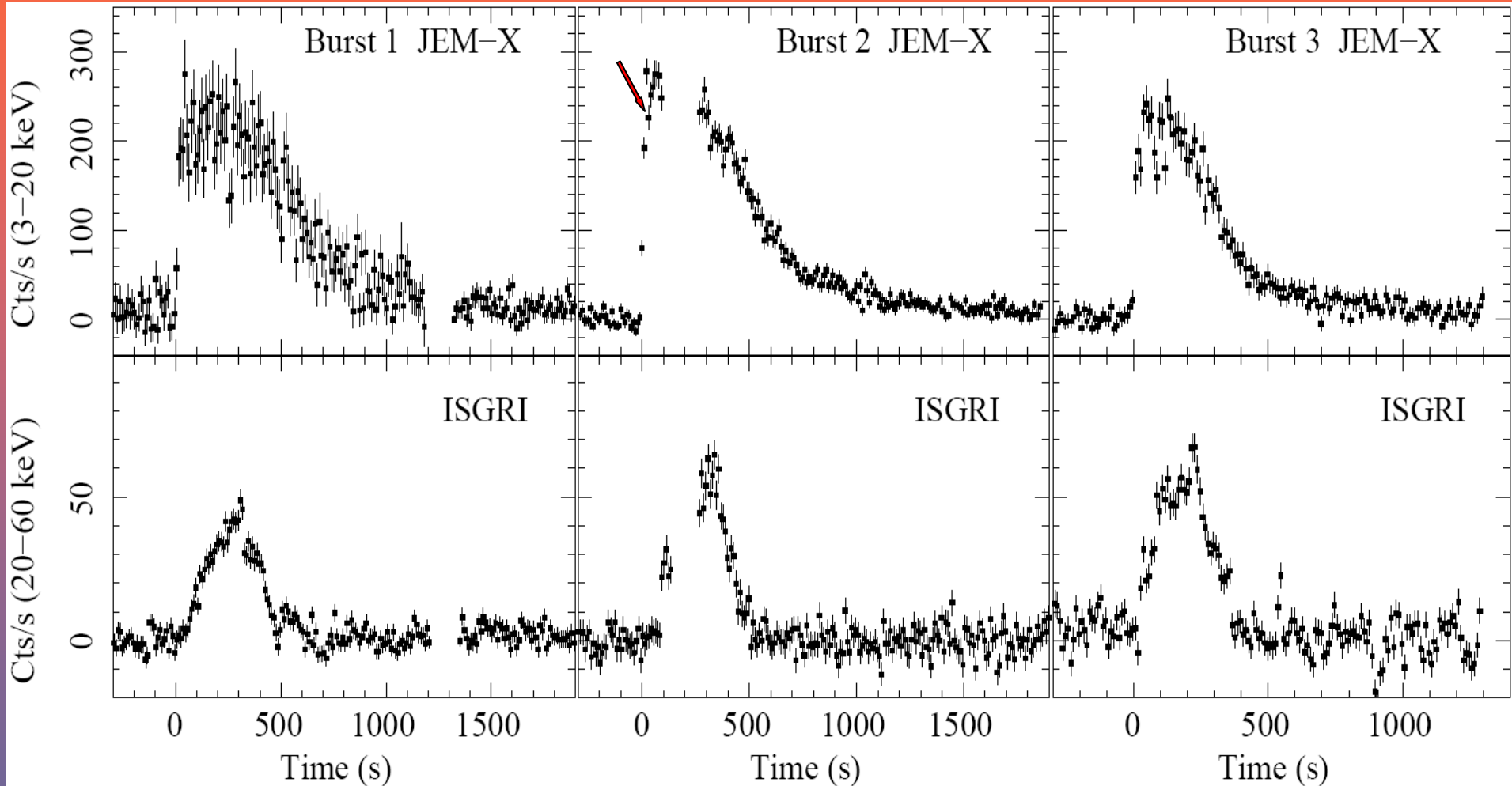
Different lasting bursts from IGR J17254-3257 can be explained by a transition between two slightly different accretion rates. The short event is a mixed H/He burst triggered by a weak H flash, while the long burst is the result of the burning of a large He pile produced by steady H burning at a slightly higher accretion rate.

3/4 bursts in INTEGRAL; all intermediate long!

March 2004

April 2005

April 2007



10s bin light-curves

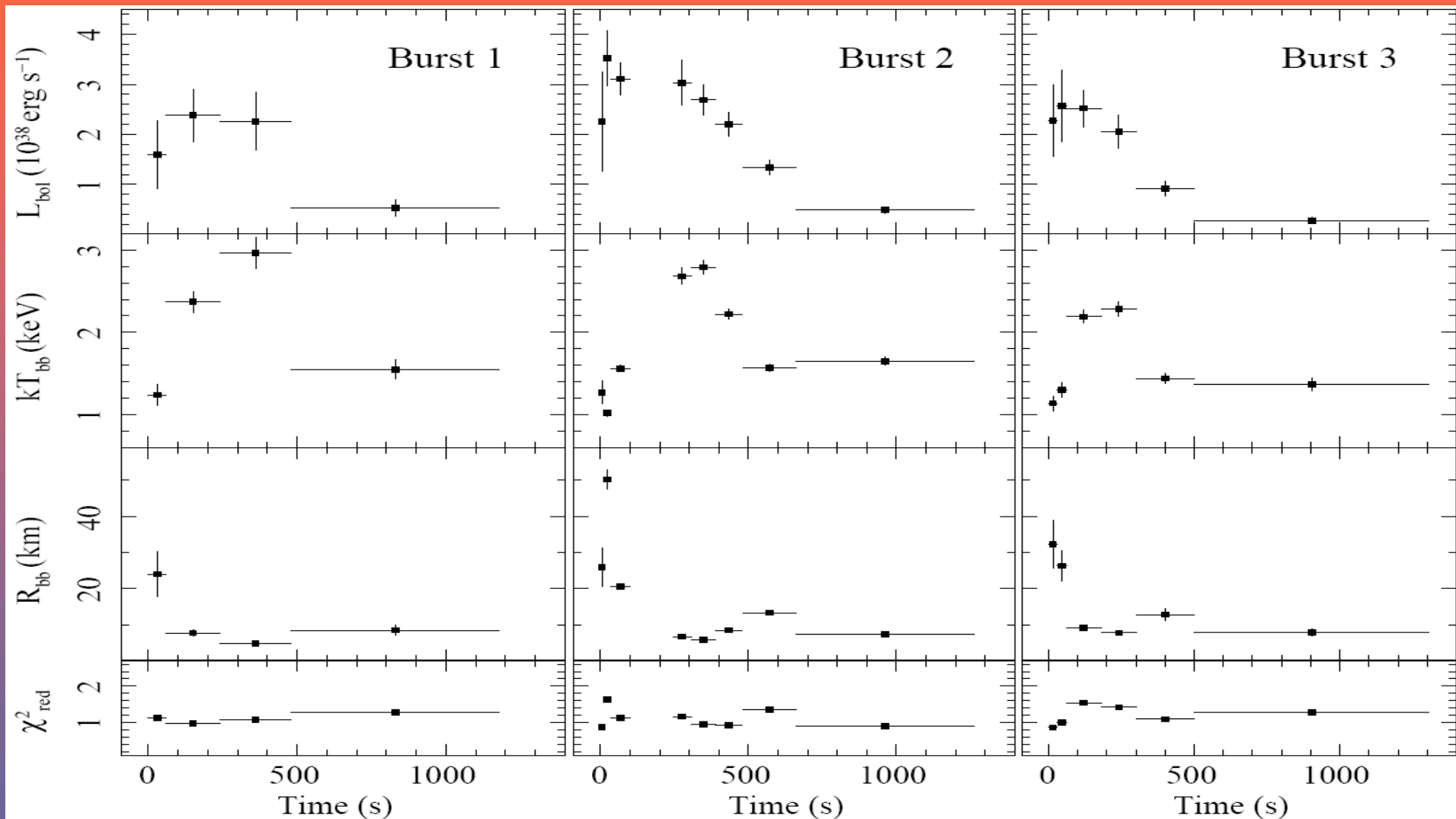
(Falanga, Chenevez, et al., 2008)

Time-resolved spectral analyses

March 2004

April 2005

April 2007

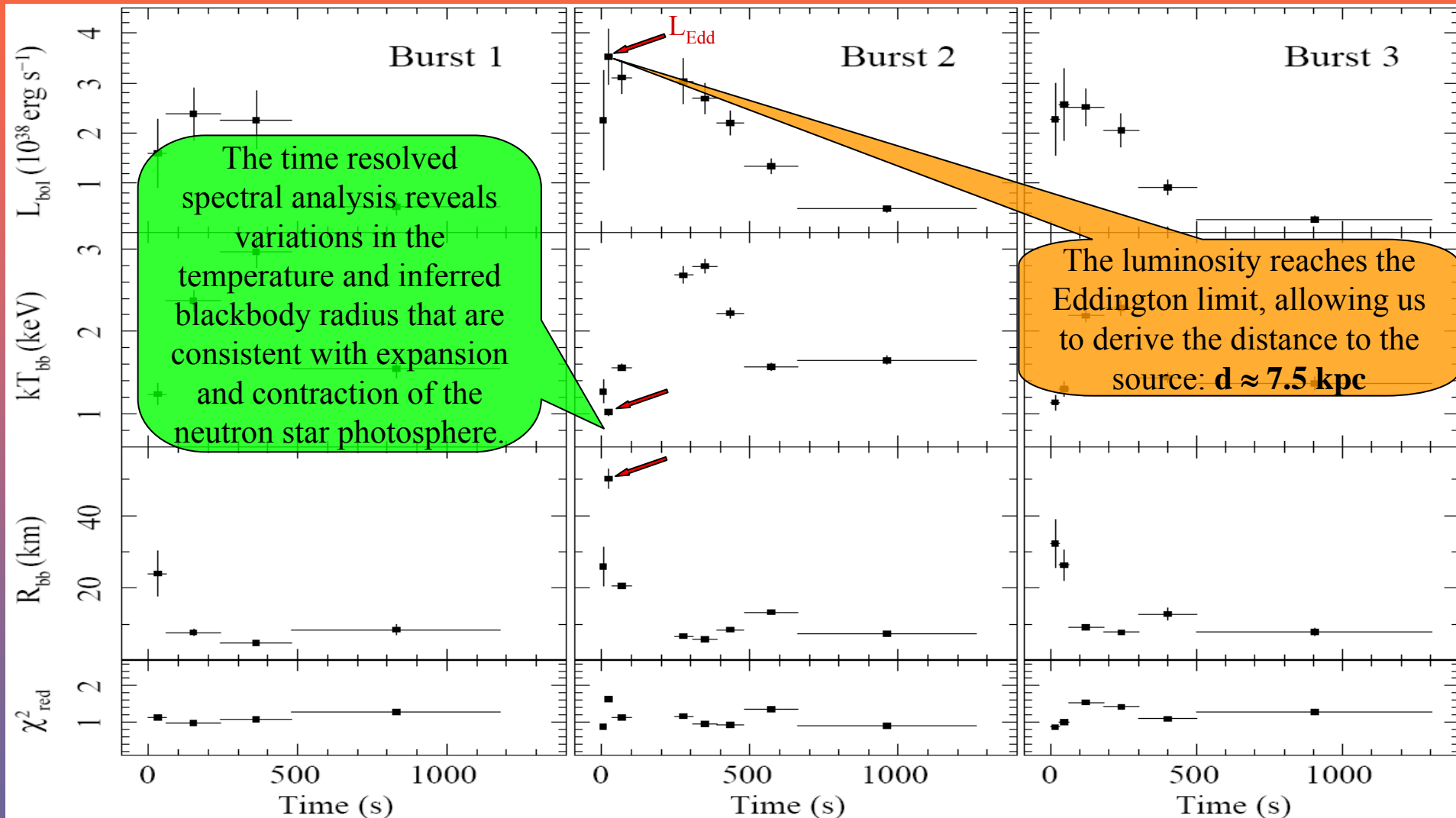


Time-resolved spectral analyses

March 2004

April 2005

April 2007



SLX 1735-269

The first long burst detected by INTEGRAL

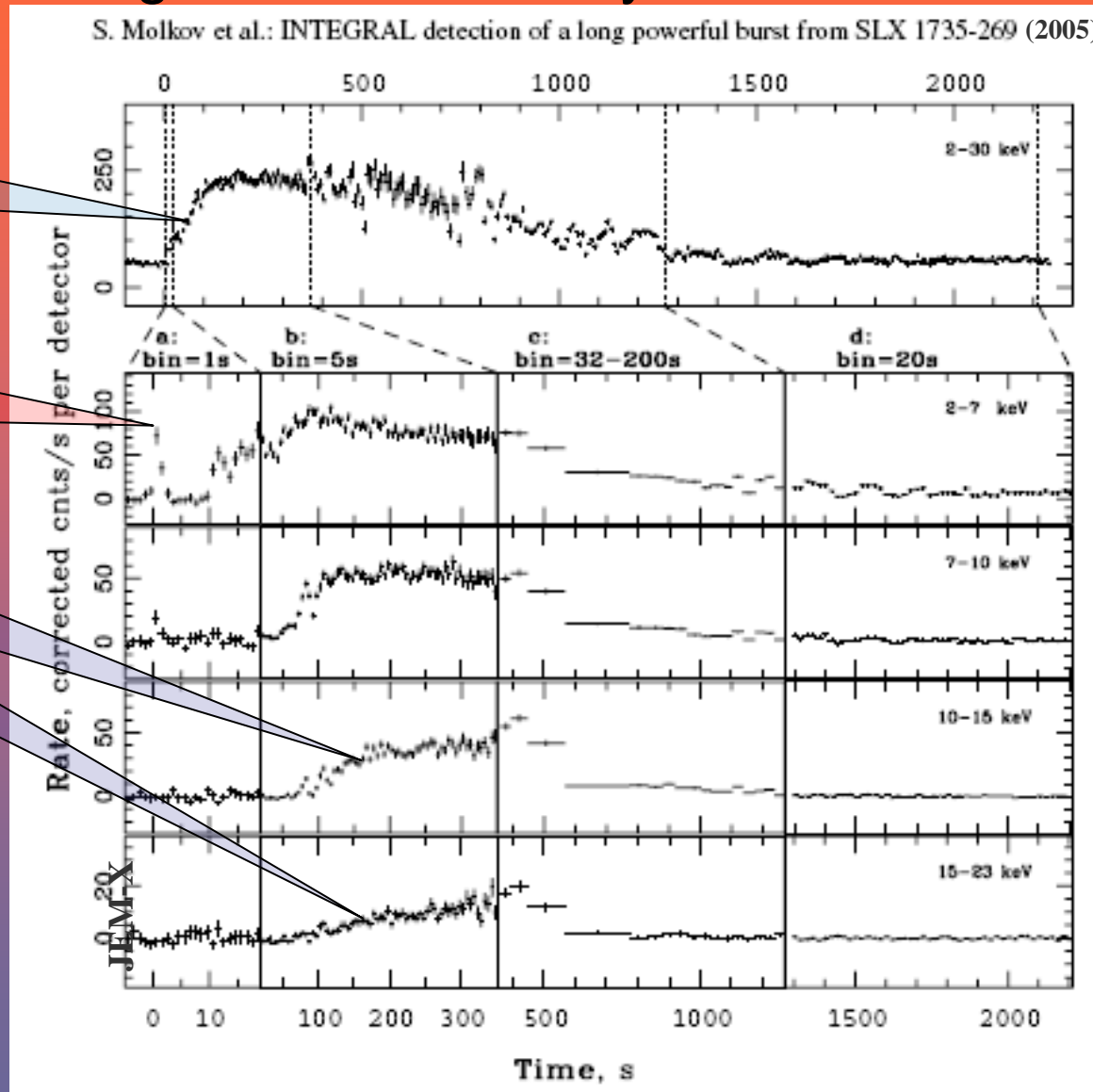
15 September 2003

Long rise

Large radius expansion followed by contraction.

Soft precursor

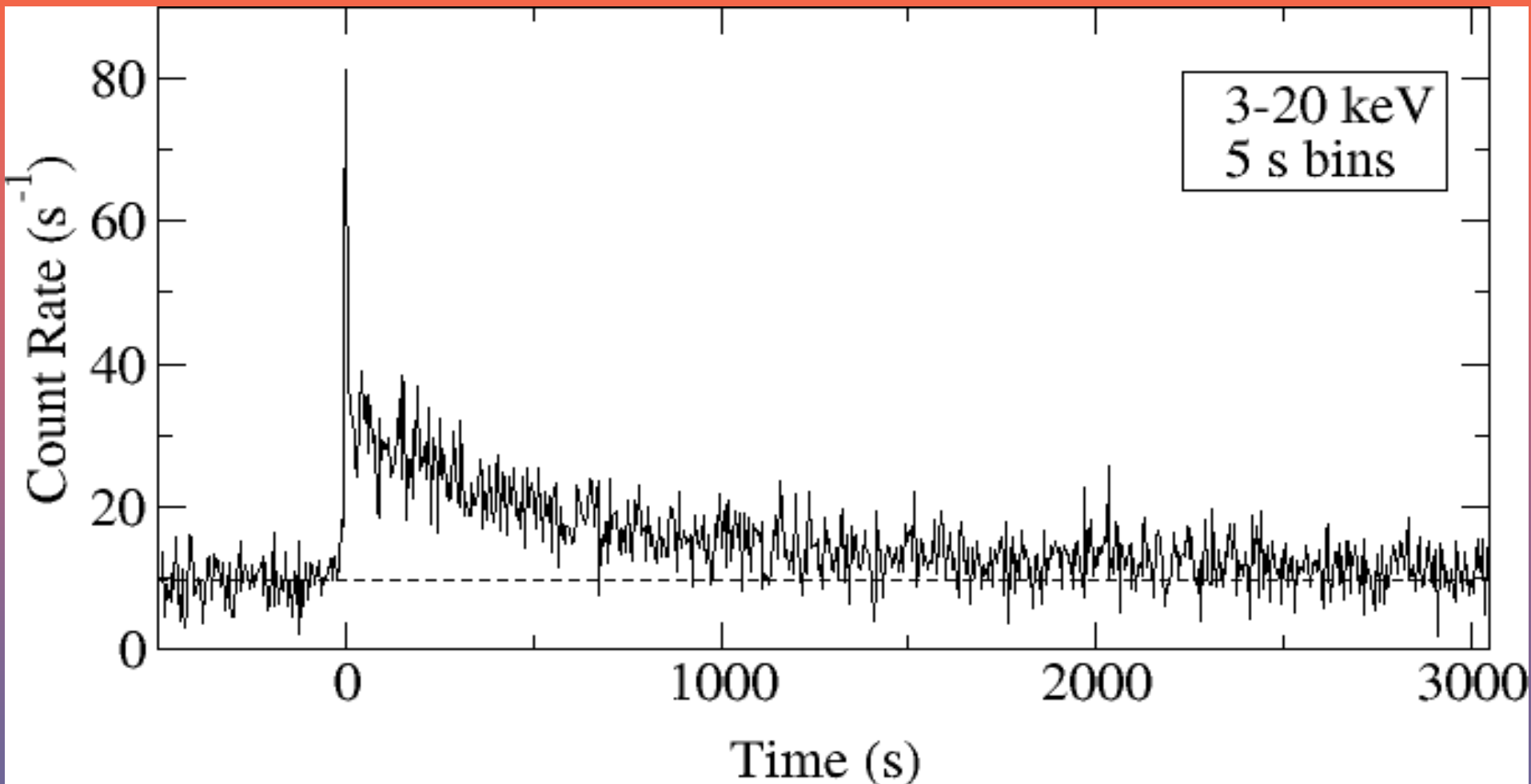
Progressive hardening



1st interpretation was mix burning of H/He (Molkov et al. (2005).
In 't Zand et al. (2007) classified the source as UCXB candidate.
⇒ **Pure He burning.**

The peculiar long burst from GX 3+1 on August 31, 2004

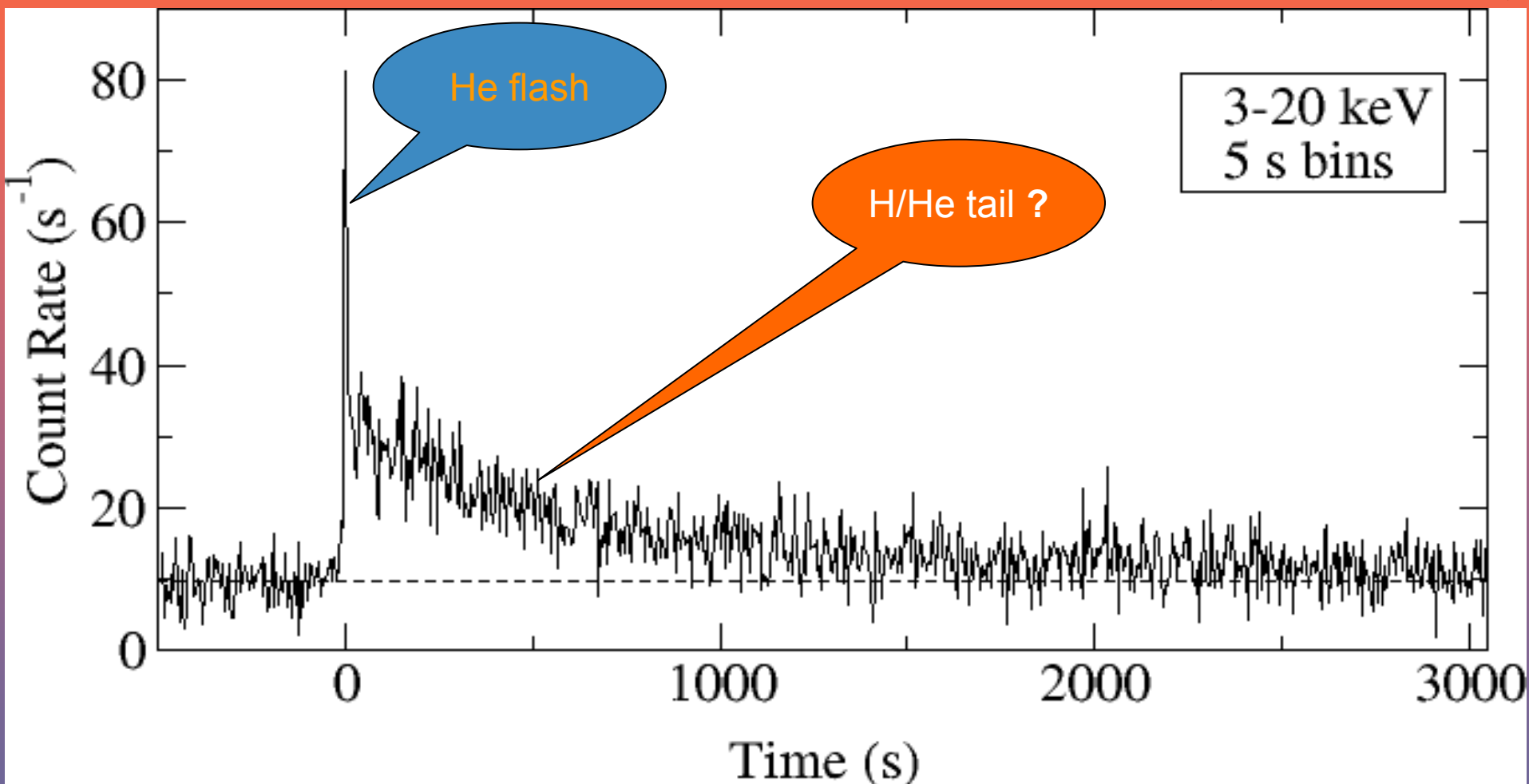
(Chenevez et al., 2006)



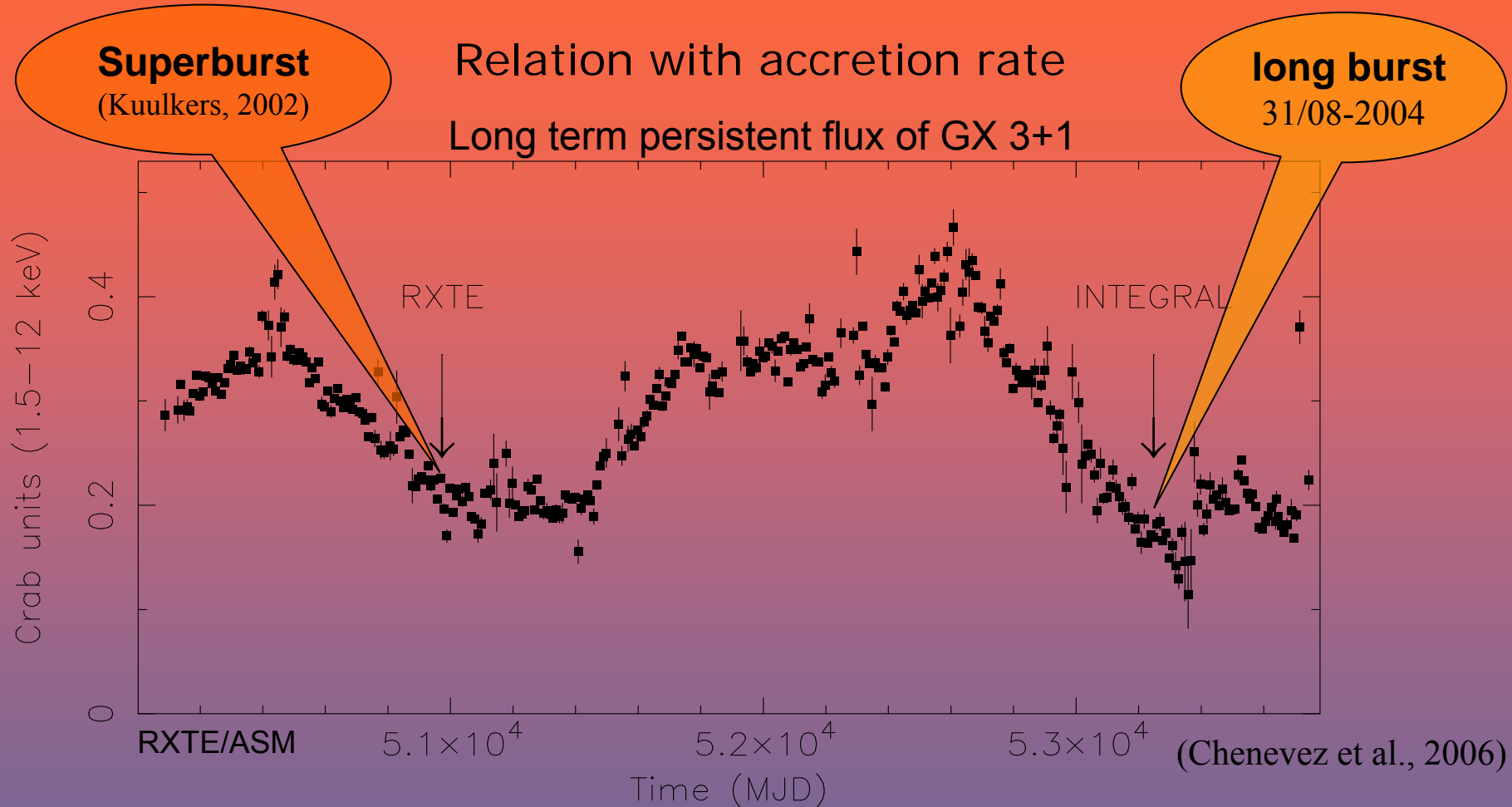
The peculiar long burst from GX 3+1 on August 31, 2004

Two-phases burst

(Chenevez et al., 2006)



The peculiar long burst from GX 3+1 on August 31, 2004



An aborted superburst due to the premature ignition of a carbon layer triggered by an He detonation could also be considered.

SUMMARY

The monitoring of long X-ray bursts with INTEGRAL/JEM-X has led to the discovery of **six** intermediate bursts longer than ≈ 15 minutes: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total population, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bursts, which occurred in the same period.

Intermediate long X-ray bursts observed with INTEGRAL

Source	Date	T_b (s) τ (s)	E_b (erg)	Acc. Rate* ($\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$)	Burning	Reference
GX 3+1	20040831	1800 131	$2 \cdot 10^{40}$	10 000	He / <u>H</u>	Chenevez et al., 2006
IGR J17254-3257	20061001	900 216	$2 \cdot 10^{40}$	400	(H \Rightarrow) <u>He</u>	Chenevez et al., 2007
SLX 1737-282	20040309	1500 275	$0.7 \cdot 10^{41}$	800	He	Falanga, Chenevez et al., 2008
	20050411	1800 323	$1.2 \cdot 10^{41}$		He	
	20070402	~ 900 281	$1.0 \cdot 10^{41}$		He	
SLX 1735-269	20030915	2000 400	$2 \cdot 10^{41}$	1 500	He	Molkov et al., 2005

*Eddington mass accretion rate per unit area: $\dot{m}_{Edd} \approx 10^5 \text{ g cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

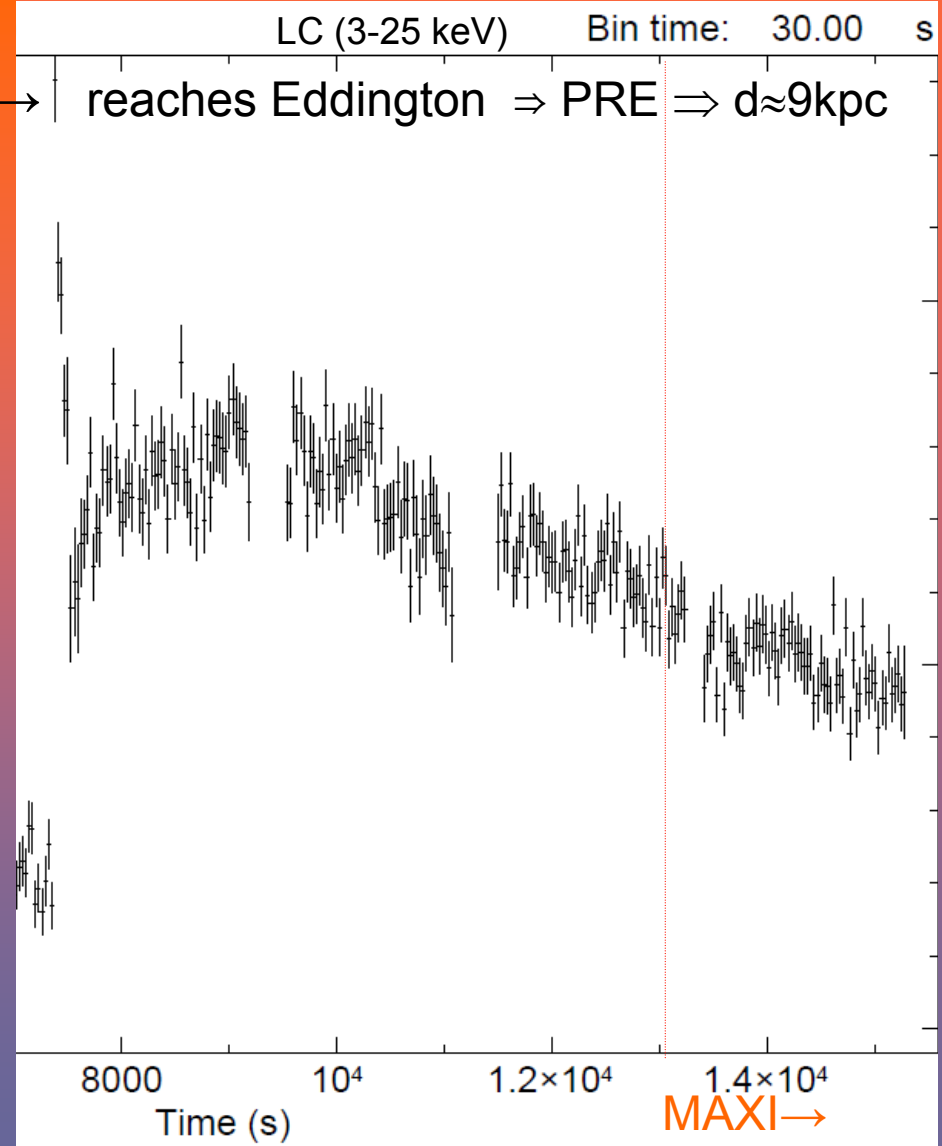
(UCXB: in 't Zand et al, 2007)

To-date last observed superburst SAX J1753.0-2853 on February 13th



Chenevez et al., ATel 3183

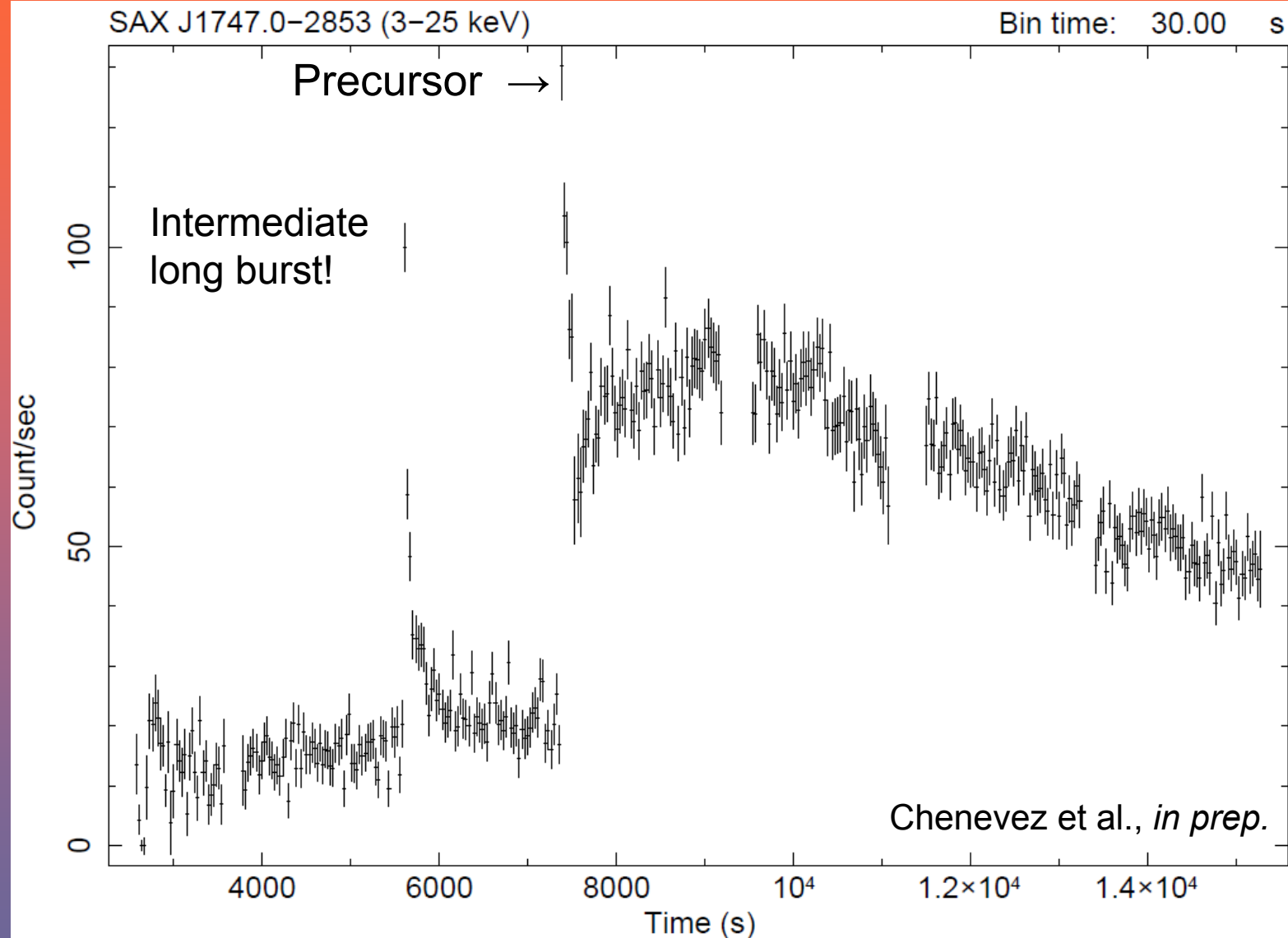
Precursor →



The superburst peak reaches similar count-rate as previous PRE bursts from this source, and is consistent with a shock-triggered He flash precursor as seen in other superbursts (Weinberg & Bildsten, 2007).

Chenevez et al., *in prep.*

To-date last observed superburst SAX J1753.0-2853 on February 13th



An exceptional sequence of events:

1. ATel 3162 : “*Fermi LAT detection of an outburst from the Galactic center region*”
≈20s **GeV** burst 3 days prior to the superburst.
2. ATel 3163 : “*Swift/XRT detects SAX J1747.0-2853 in outburst*”
Associates this source with the origin of the LAT burst.
- 3a. ATel 3172* : “*INTEGRAL sees continuing activity from SAX J1747.0-2853*”
Reports only on strong X-ray flaring activity!
- 3b. ATel 3183* : “*First superburst observed by INTEGRAL, from SAX J1747.0-2853*”
Superburst preceded by an intermediately long burst.
4. ATel 3217 : “*SAX J1747.0-2853: 'normal' thermonuclear bursts resumed*”
Burst quenching time upper limit of 25 days (as expected).

Summary

- First superburst observed from SAX J1753.0-2853 – *early* in outburst
- 2nd superburst so far from a (normal) X-ray *transient* (4U1608-52 in 2005)
- 2nd shorter quenching time (4U 0614+09 : 19 days)
- Photospheric Radius Expansion (TBC)
- Peculiar start of the outburst with a GeV event
- **First observation of a *firestarter*** (right heating / C supply conditions?)
- Need theoretical explanation from numerical simulations

CONCLUSIONS

Most intermediate bursts are observed from low luminosity sources and are interpreted as long pure He bursts. If no H is accreted, they are consistent with the burning of a slowly accreted, thick He layer, in Ultra Compact X-ray Binaries (UCXB) where the donor star is probably a degenerated helium white dwarf.

Of special interest are bursters showing events with very different durations, thus allowing us to study transitions between different nuclear burning regimes.

Depending on the actual accretion rate, either the burning of a large amount of H-rich material is triggered by an He flash, or a thick sedimented column of He is triggered by weak H ignition.

Relation with superbursts...?