



RADIO OBSERVATIONS OF CIRCINUS X-1

The most relativistic jet source in our Galaxy

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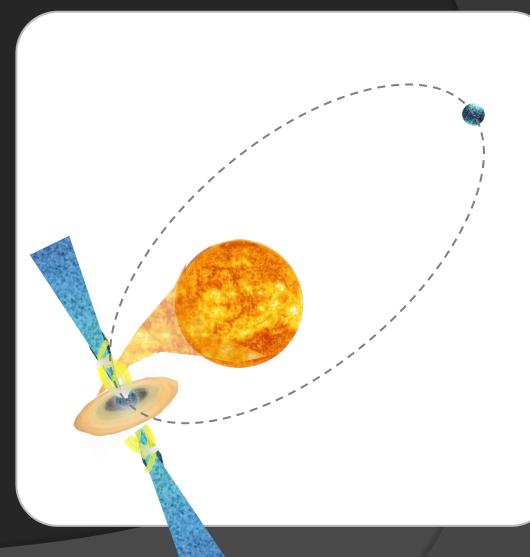


BHA – Winchester

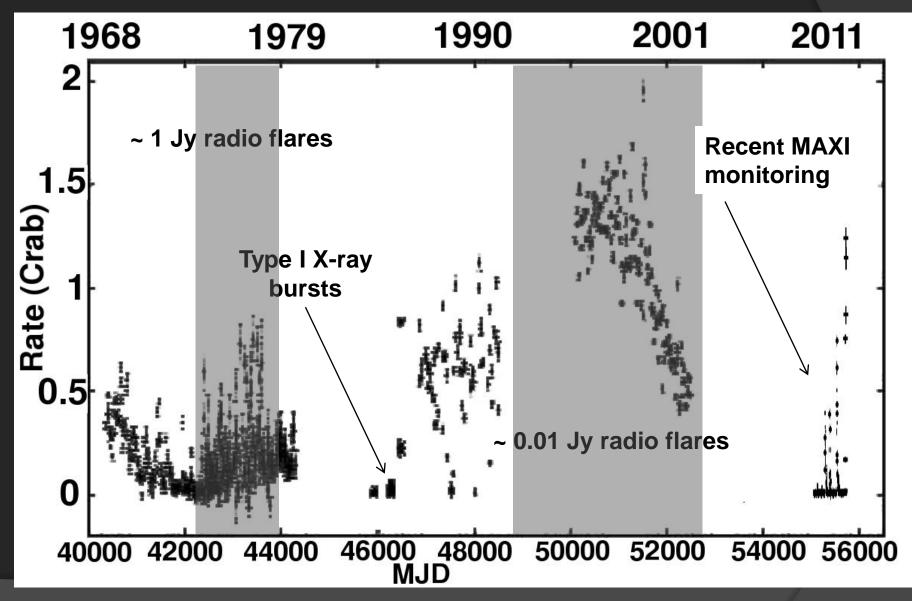
19th July 2011

Circinus X-1

- Confirmed neutron star primary (X-ray bursts: Linares et al. 2010)
 - Secondary poorly constrained
- Eccentric orbit results in increased accretion rates at periastron
 - Triggers flare/enhanced jets
- Flare every ~16.5 days
 - Observed in X-ray, IR and radio
 - Steady decline to "quiescence" after most flares
 - Show a variety of intensities and profiles.

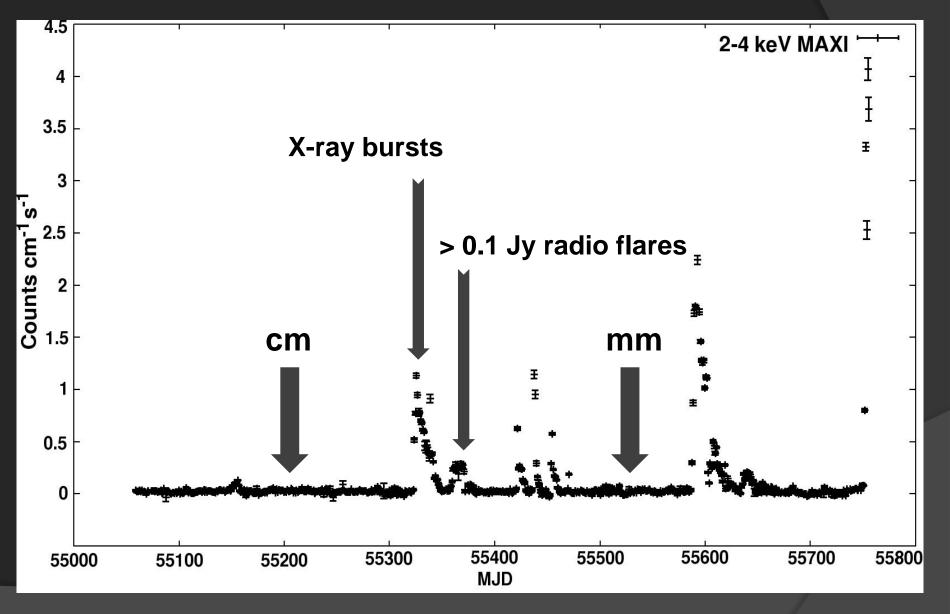


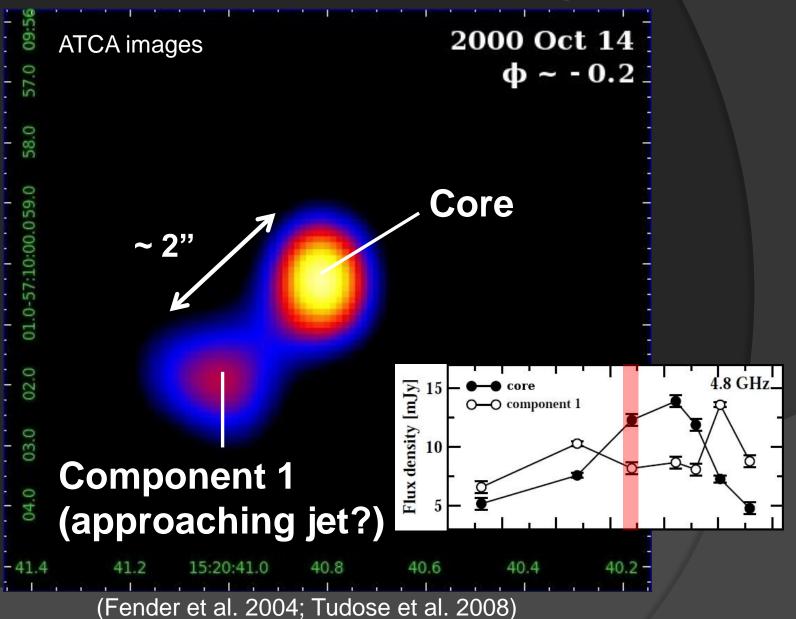
A brief history – long term variability

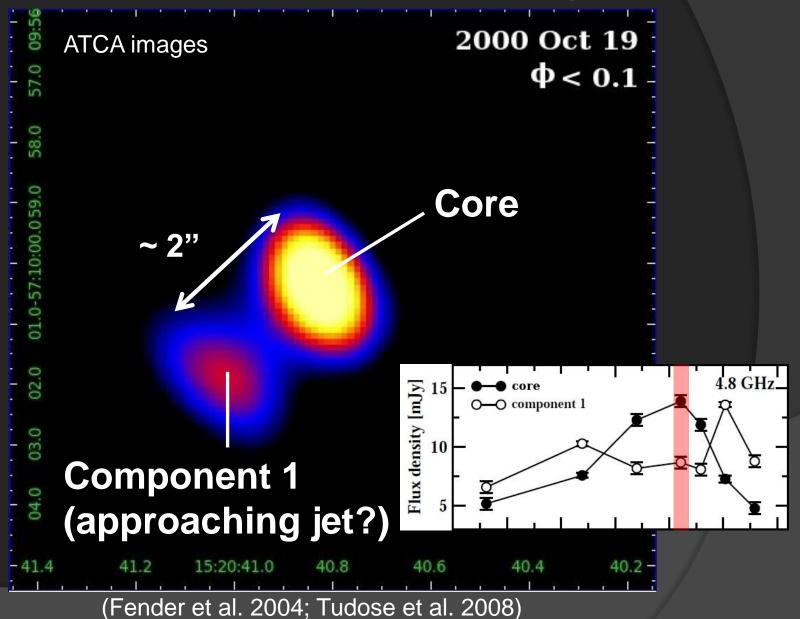


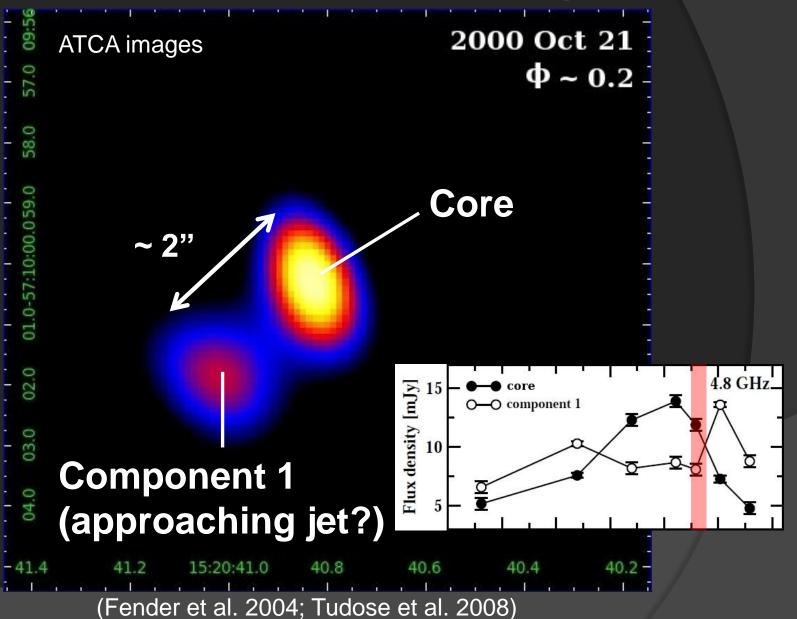
Parkinson et al. 2003; MAXI website; Haynes et al. 1978; Fender et al. 2005; Calvelo et al. 2010; Linares et al. 2010

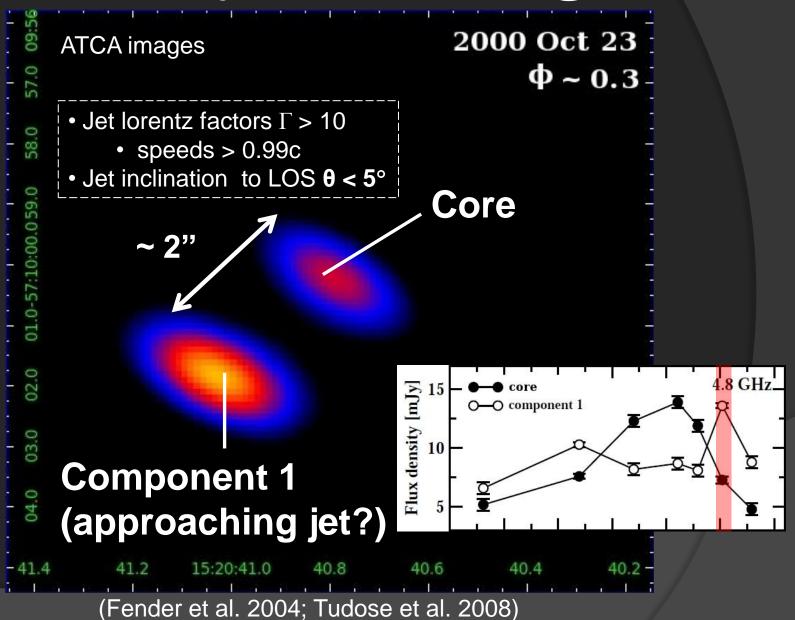
A brief history – long term variability







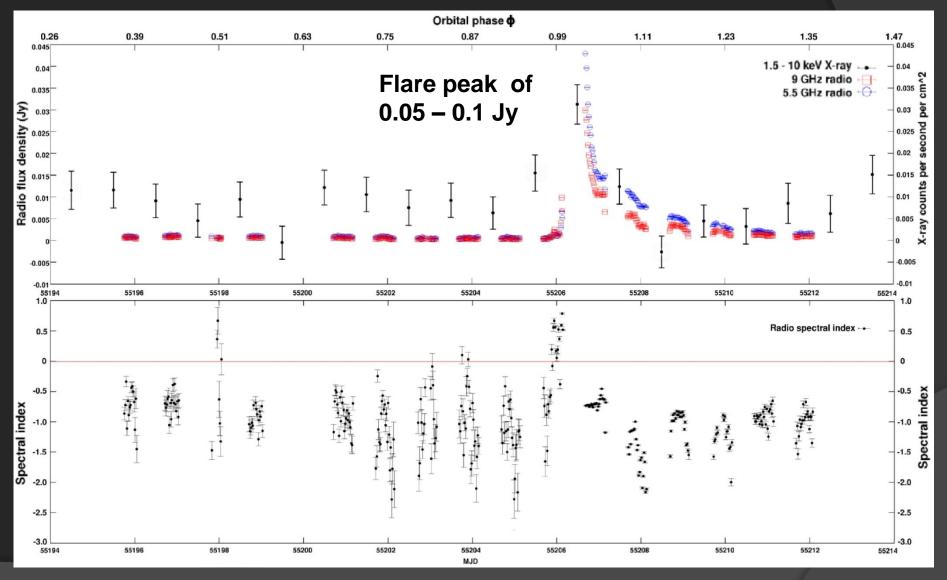


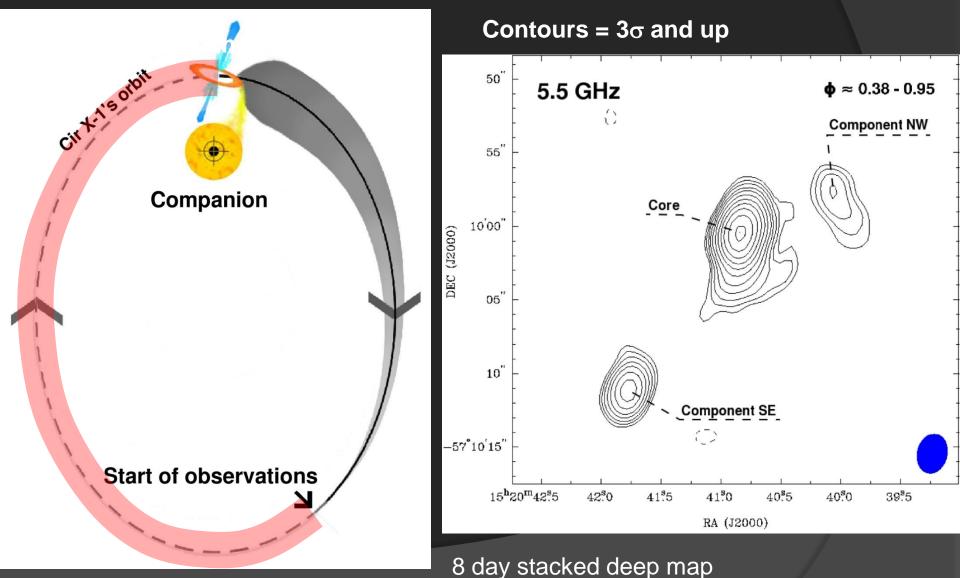


A complete orbit during a faint epoch

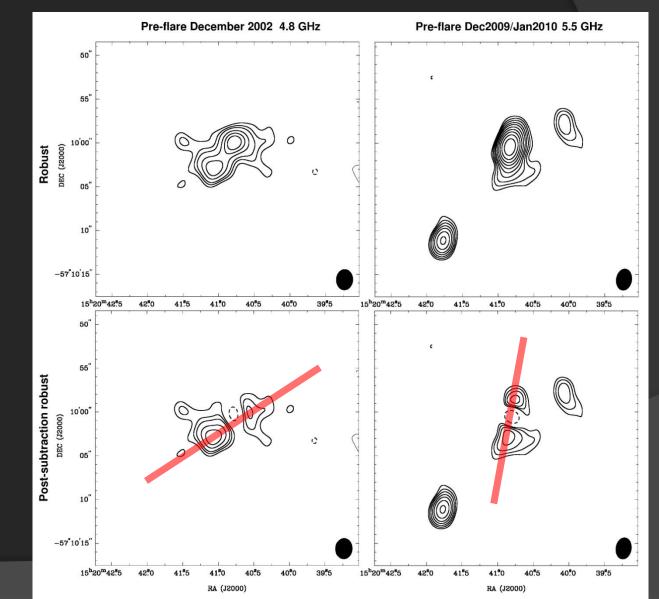
- An attempt to capture radio behaviour over a complete orbit
 - Using the upgraded ATCA CABB
 - One 9-12 hour observation per day for 16 days (2009 Dec 30 2010 Jan 15, Jan 03 omitted)
 - $\circ~$ Predicted image rms of < 10 of μ Jy (5.5 GHz) for a single day.
- Flare predicted to occur on ~ Jan 10
 - Limits our ability to probe the speed of flows from this flare to β apparent ~ 10
 - (Flare actually occurred earlier than expected $-\beta$ apparent limit ~ 7)
- X-ray coverage via MAXI

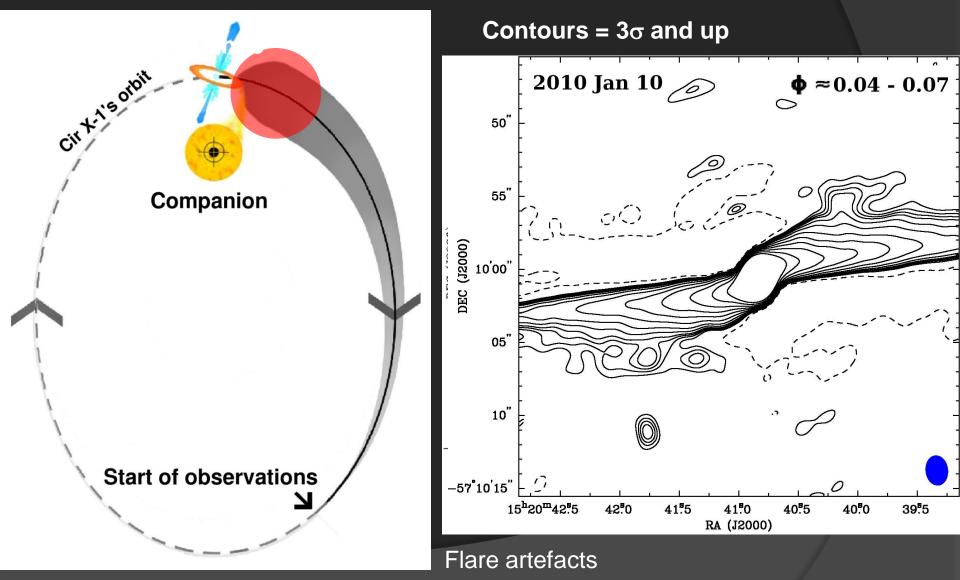
Complete orbit light curves

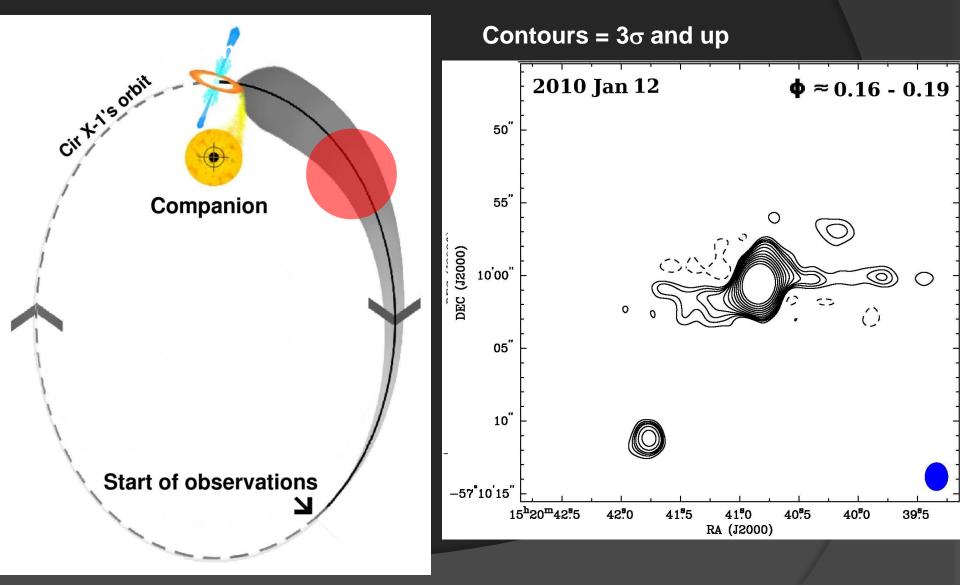


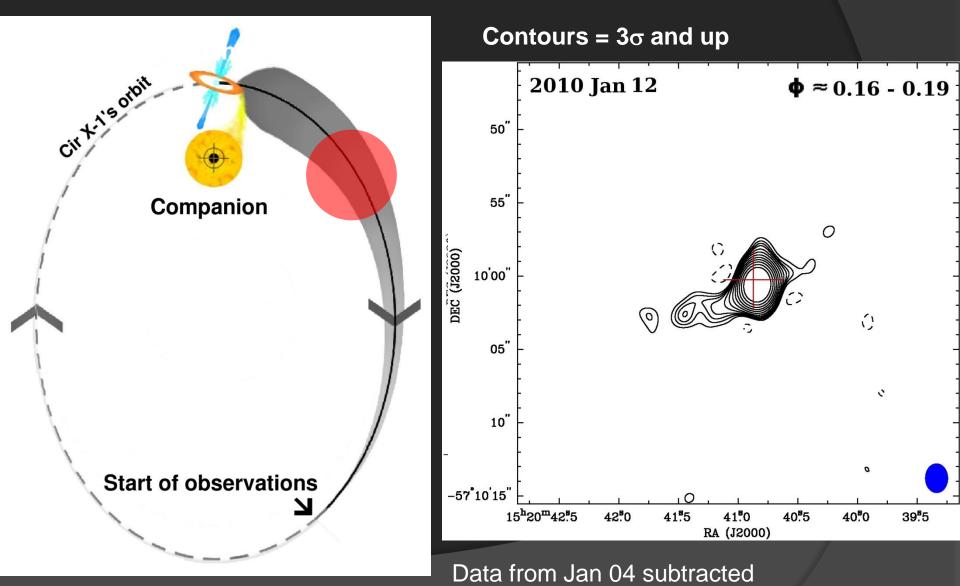


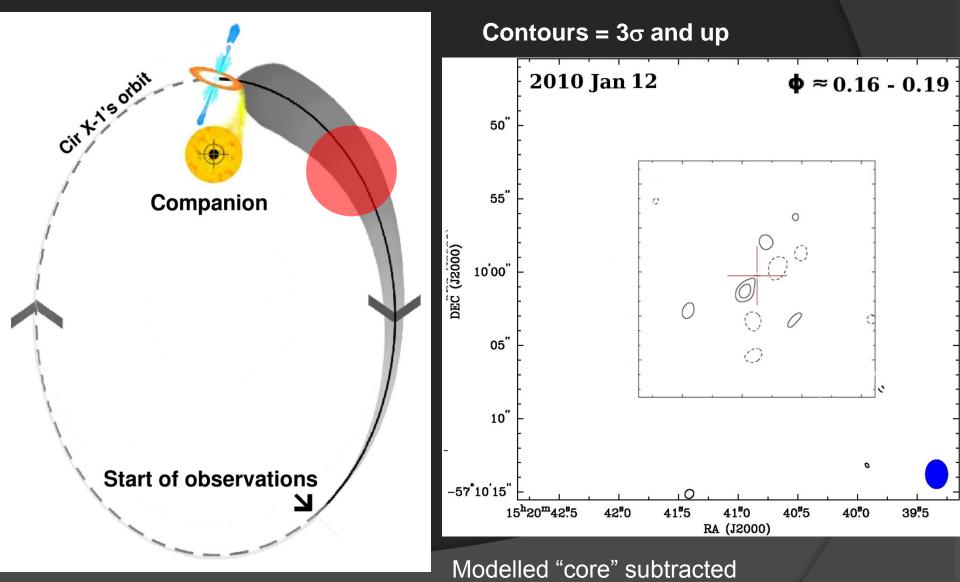
Evidence for a change in jet axis

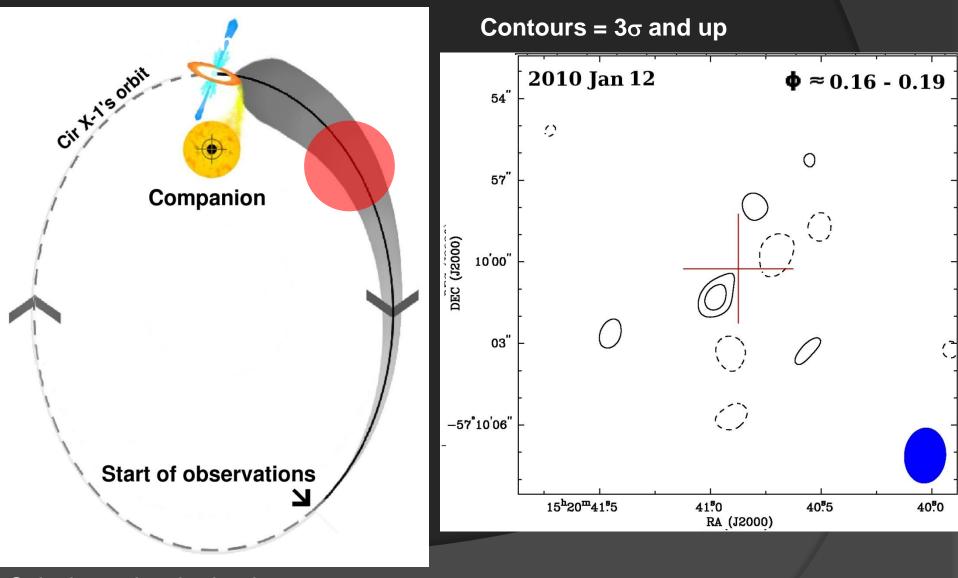


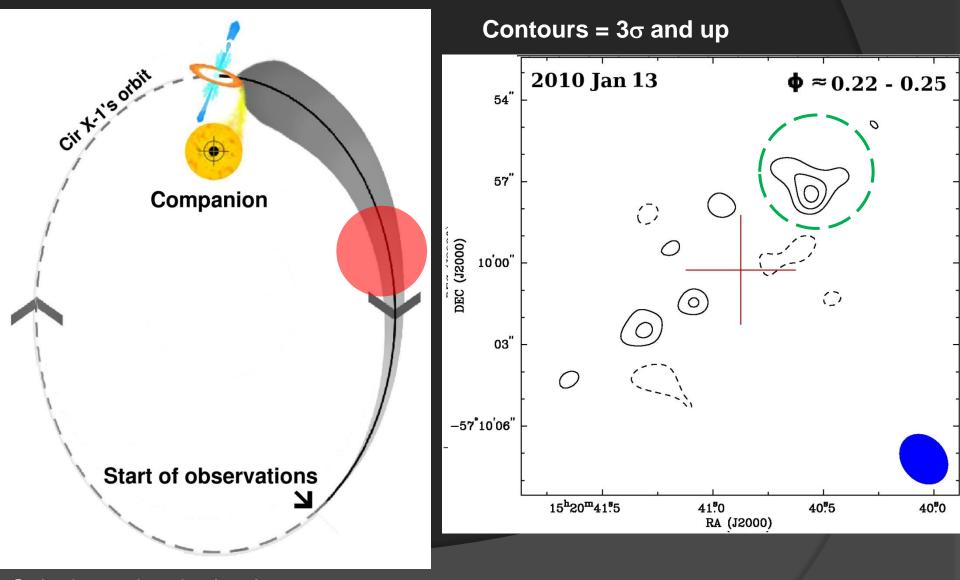


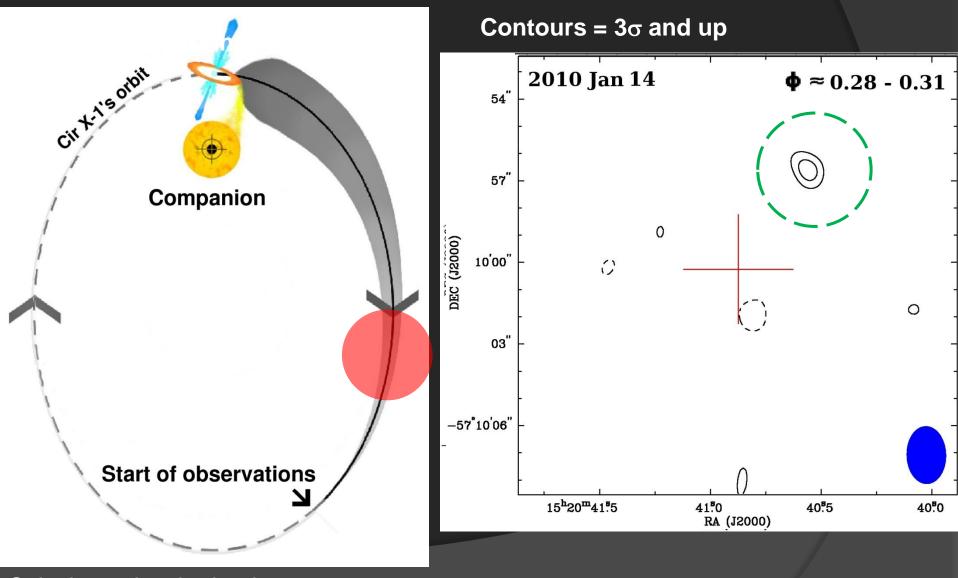


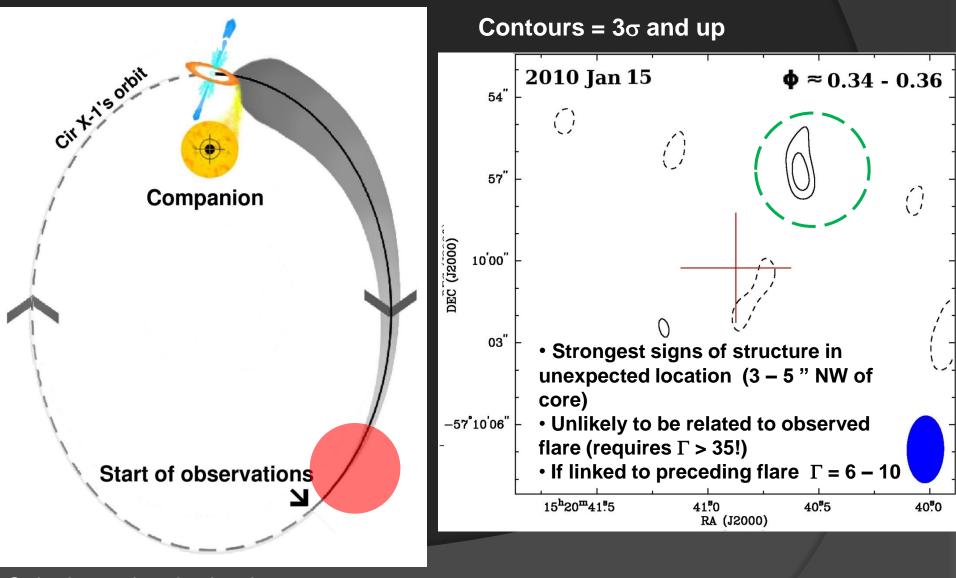




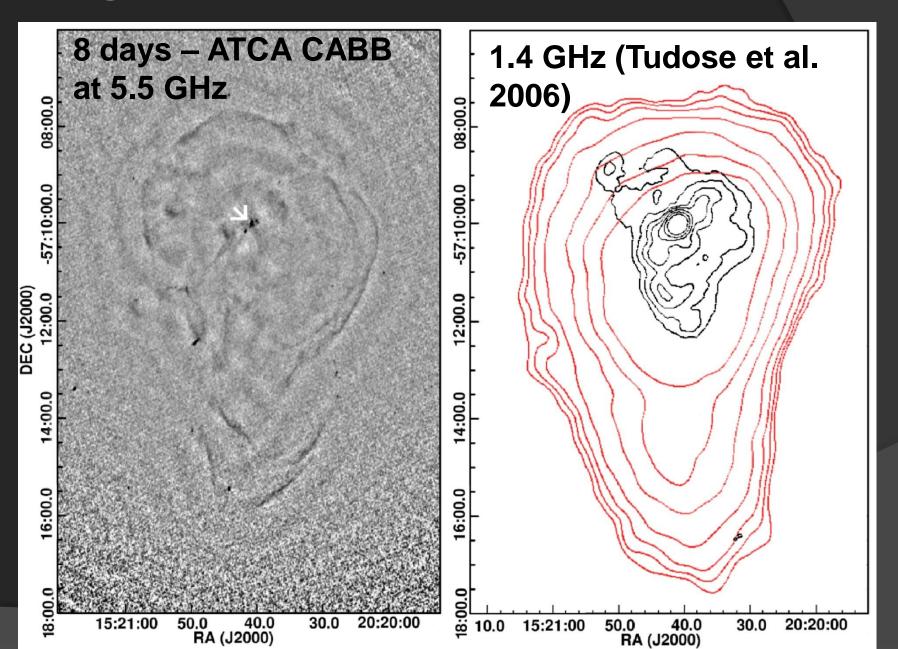




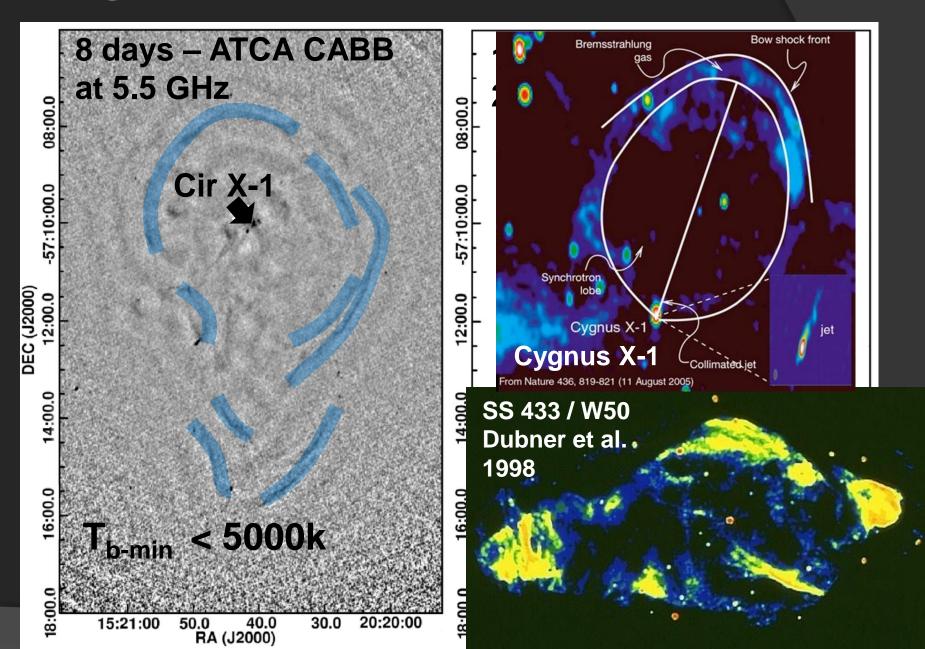




Large scale structure

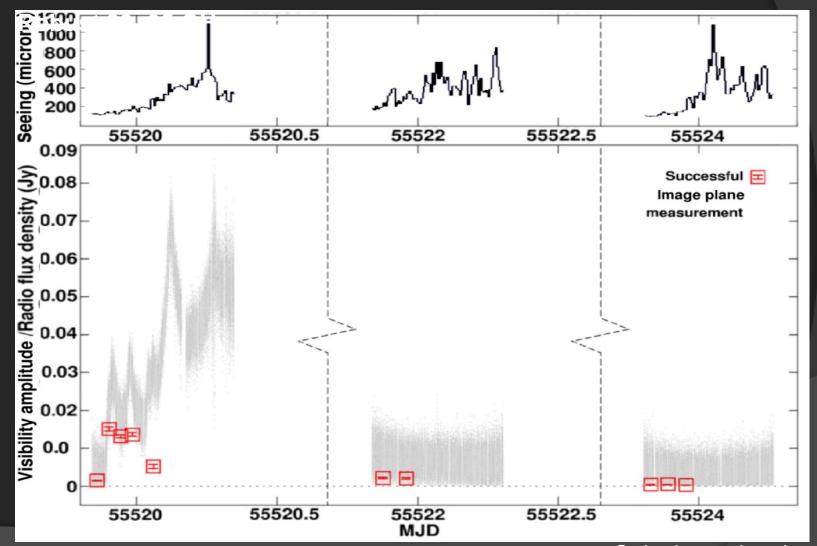


Large scale structure



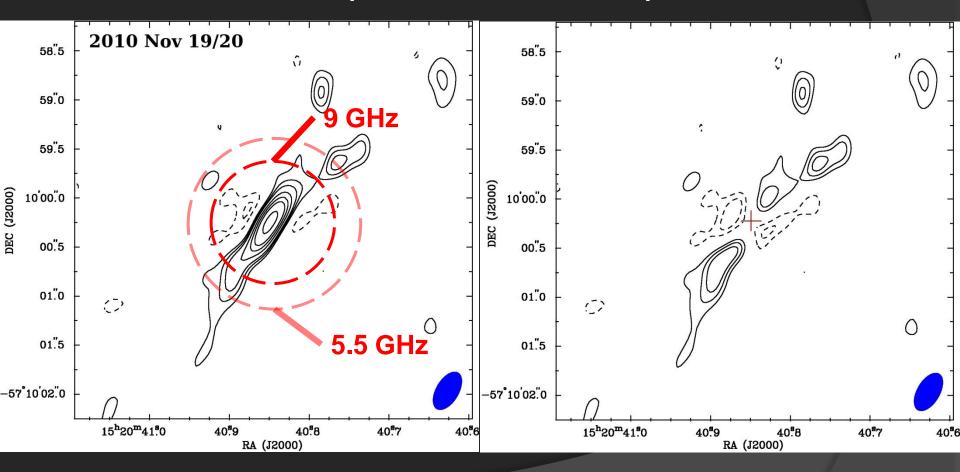
Observations at mm λ

- Attempt to detect a neutron star binary at mm for the first time <u>and</u> probe deeper into near core jet structure
 - High frequencies allow us to examine structure with subarcsecond resolutions
 - Three 9 hour observations, spaced two days apart (2010 Nov 19, 21 and 23)
 - $\circ~$ Predicted image rms of < 30 of μJy (5.5 GHz) for a single day
 - Not reached due to significant phase errors (50% data flagged)
- Flare predicted to occur during first observation
 - Limits β apparent to > 4
- Both Circinus X-1 and Scorpius X-1 were detected!
 - Will only be discussing Cir X-1 structure today



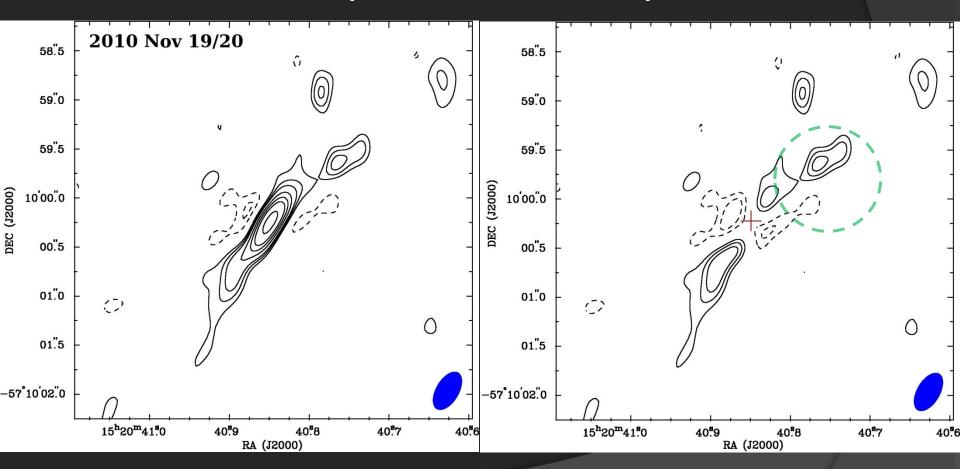
Robust 33+35 GHz map

Fitted point source subtracted



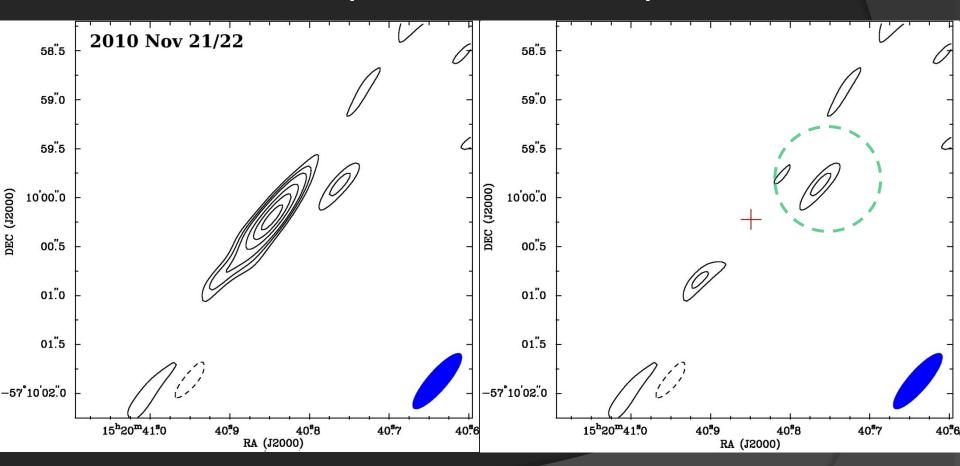
Robust 33+35 GHz map

Fitted point source subtracted



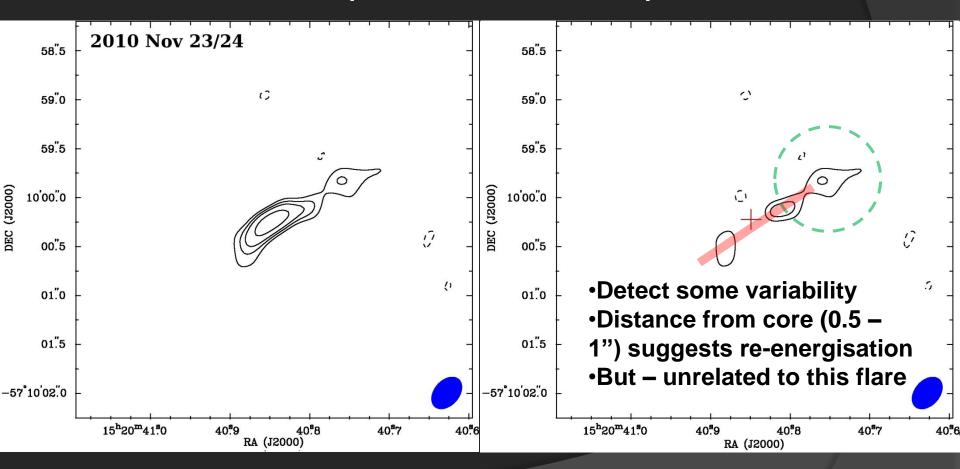
Robust 33+35 GHz map

Fitted point source subtracted



Robust 33+35 GHz map

Fitted point source subtracted



Summary & future projects

- Observed Circinus X-1 radio emission (cm) over a complete orbit and also detected it (and Sco X-1) at mm wavelengths
 - Do not see strong evidence for ultra-relativistic jets
 - Do see evidence of variable structure (re-energisation) to the north-west at both cm and mm wavelengths
- The variety of observed jet axes suggest precession
 - Nebula filaments could also be linked to a precessing jet
 - Supported by recent LBA observations (Miller-Jones et al. submitted)
- Are we seeing a new epoch of behaviour from Circinus X-1?
 - Similarities to theoretical history of SS 433 (Goodall et al. 2010)
- Proposals submitted for new multi-frequency observations to investigate precession
- Both Cir X-1 and Sco X-1 mm detections will go towards future work on spectral behaviour of NSXRBS