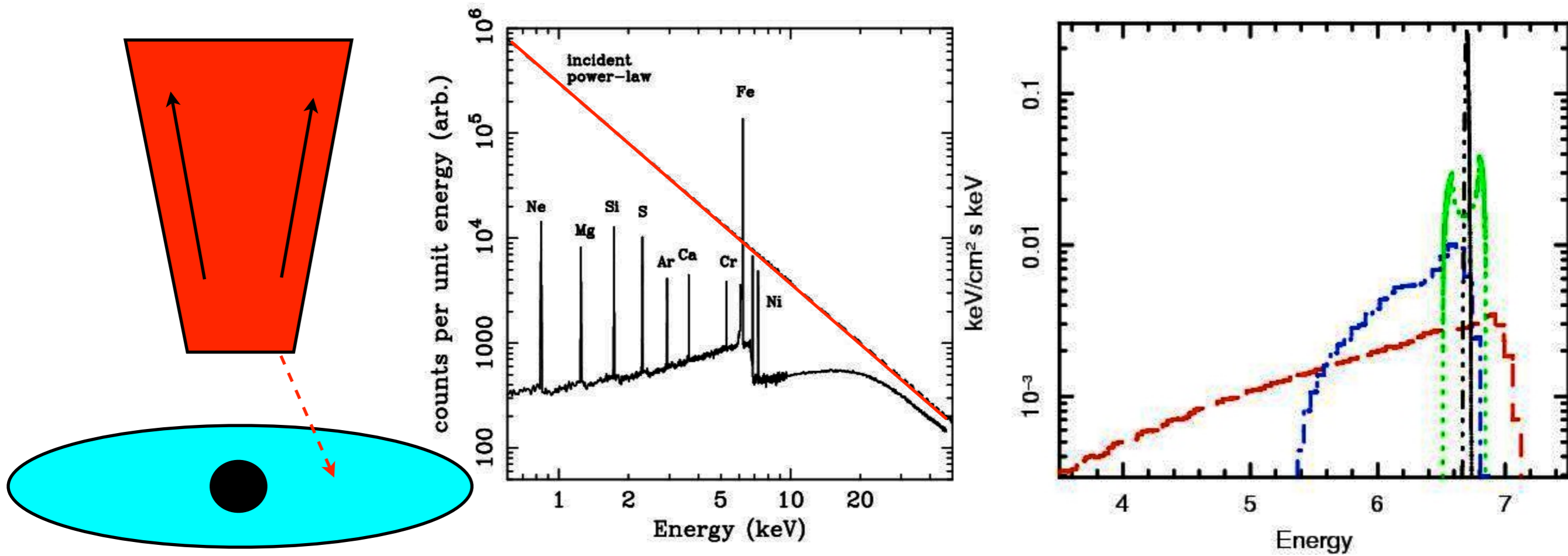


Reflections on RXTE

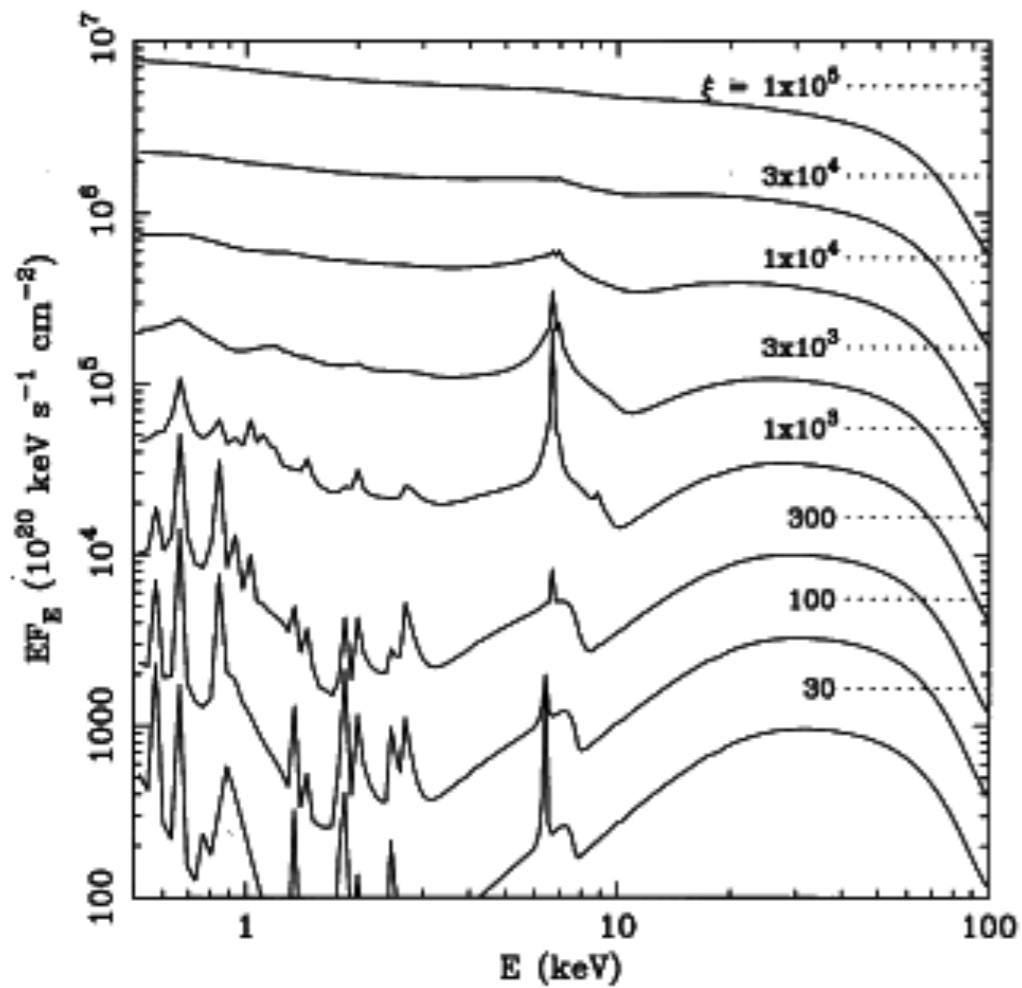
J. M. Miller
University of Michigan

X-ray Disk Lines

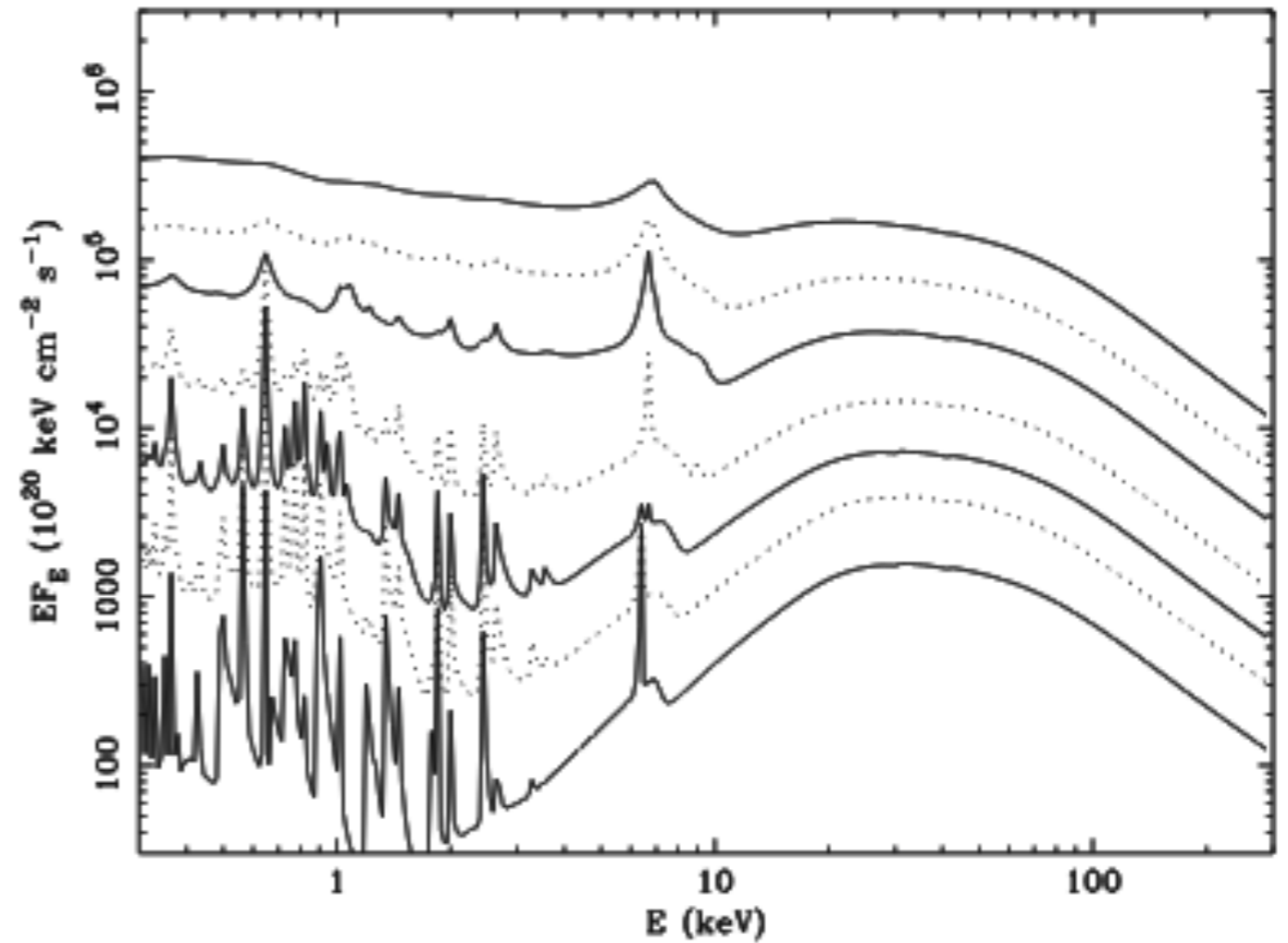


X-ray Disk Reflection

Ross & Fabian 93



Ross & Fabian 07

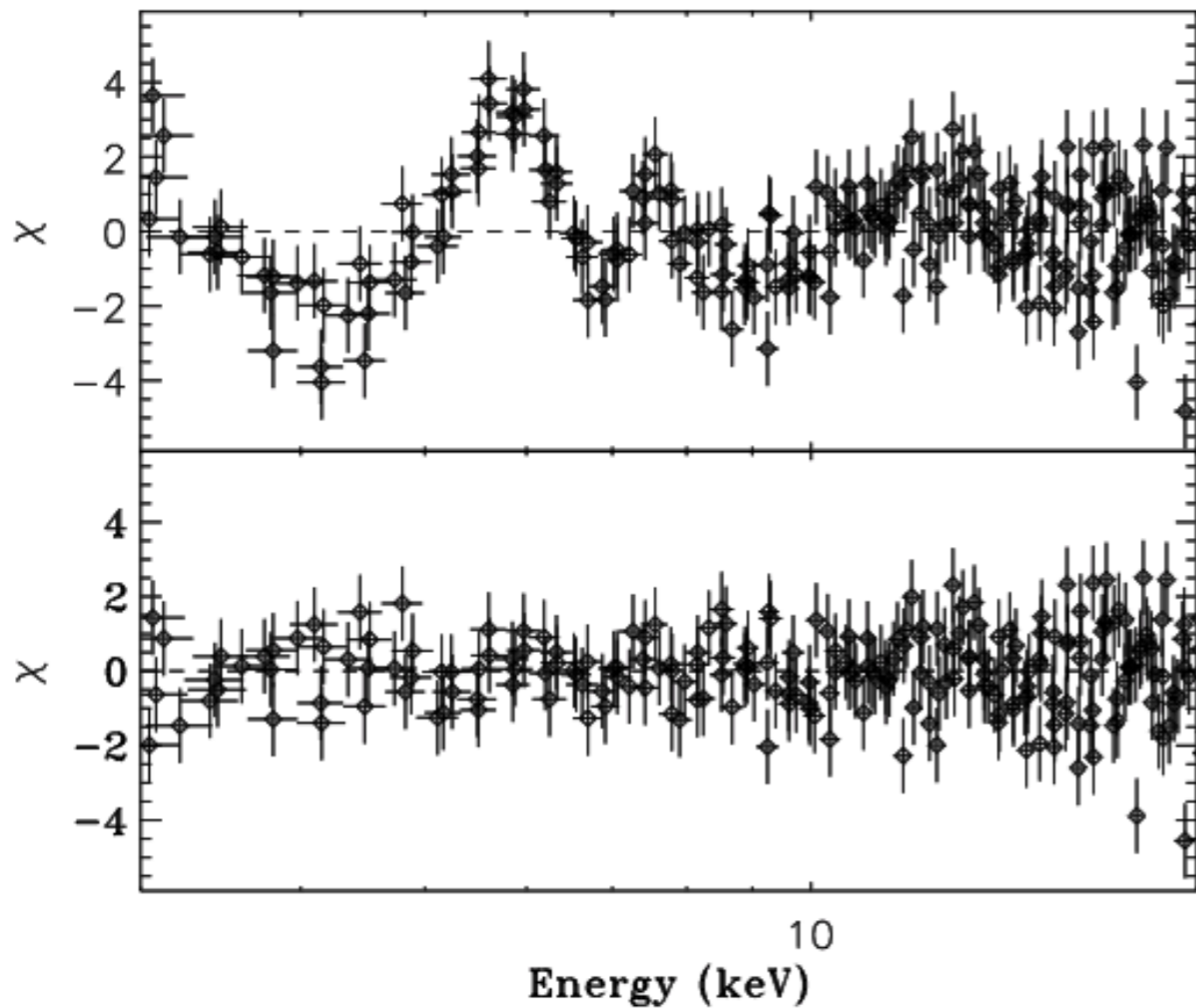


Reflection came of age with RXTE

- Large collecting area --> sensitivity.
- More than made up for modest resolution.
- The right energy range.
- Excellent broad-band calibration.
- Able to observe bright sources easily.
- *RXTE made studies of disk reflection easy.*

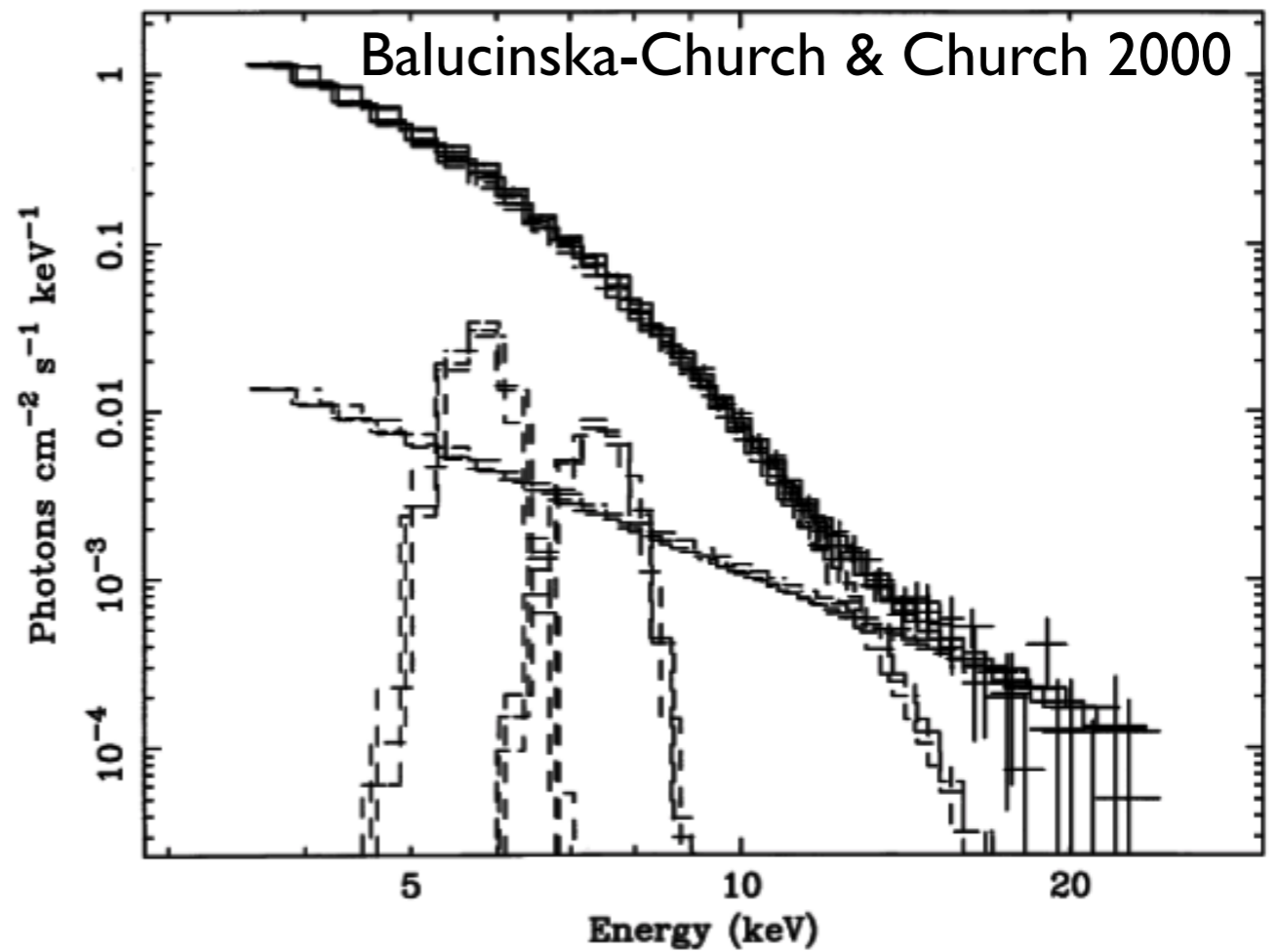
Early efforts

4U 1630-47, Cui ++ 2000



Rossi-XTE PCA

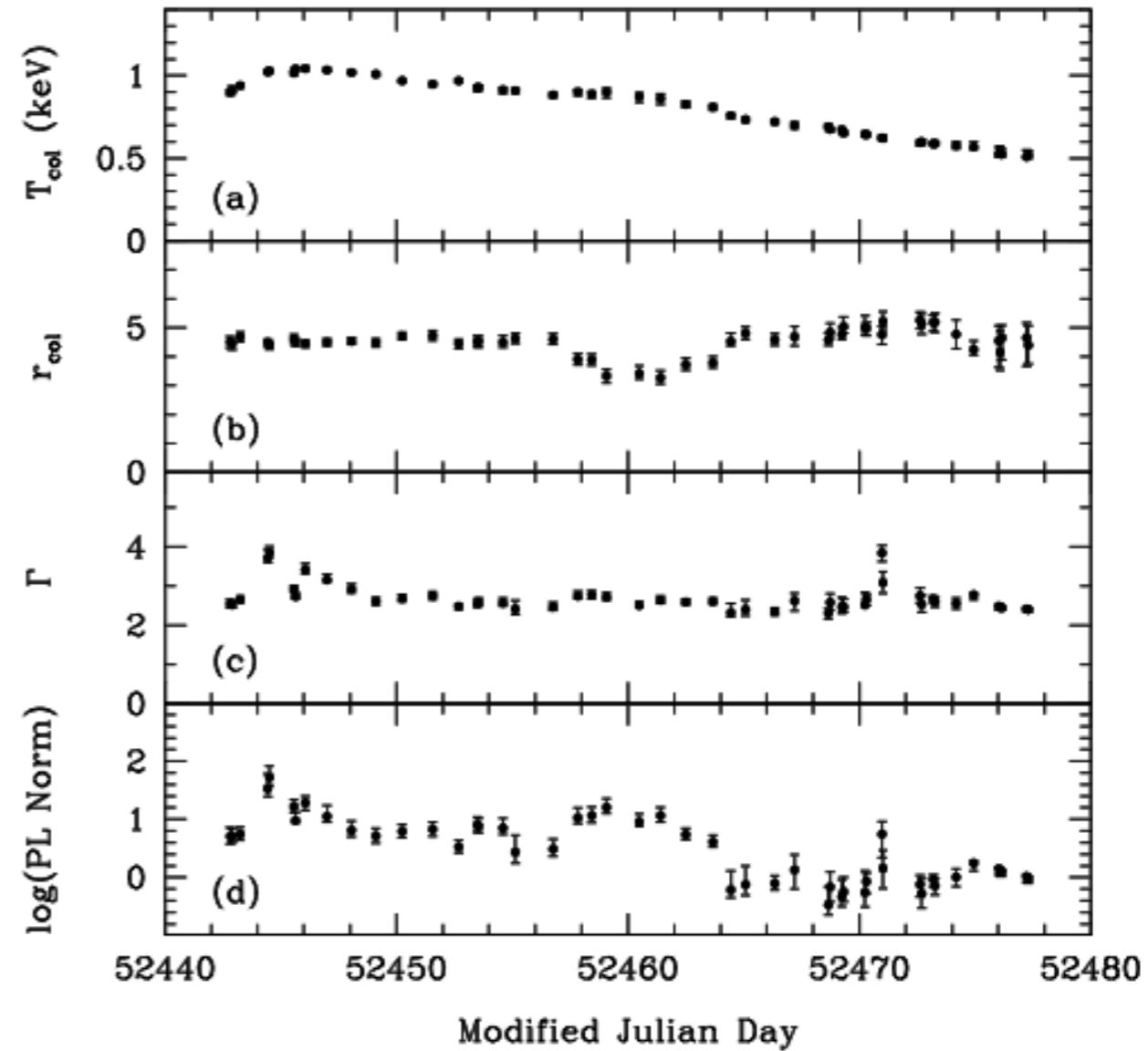
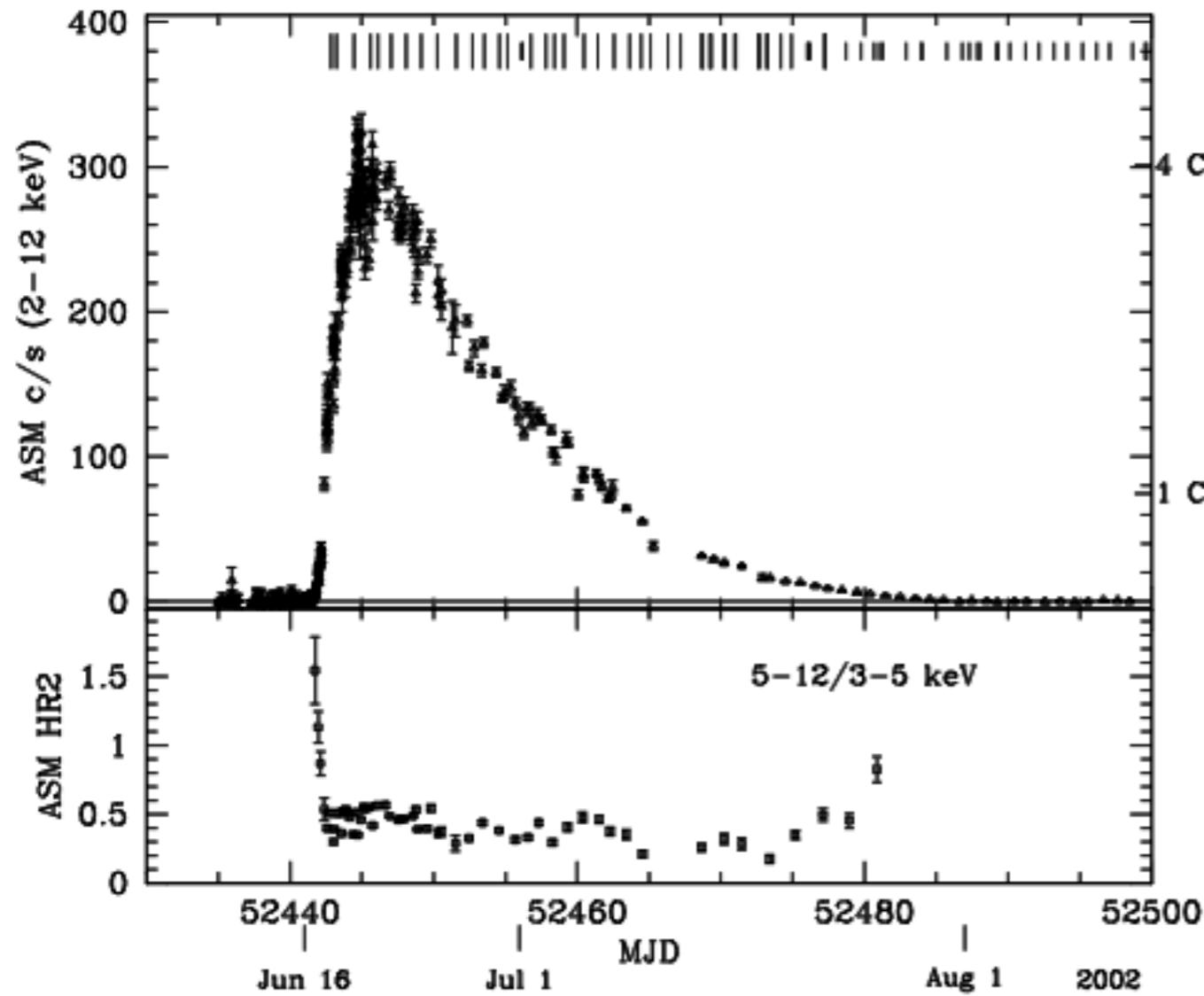
GRO J1655-40



Balucinska-Church & Church 2000

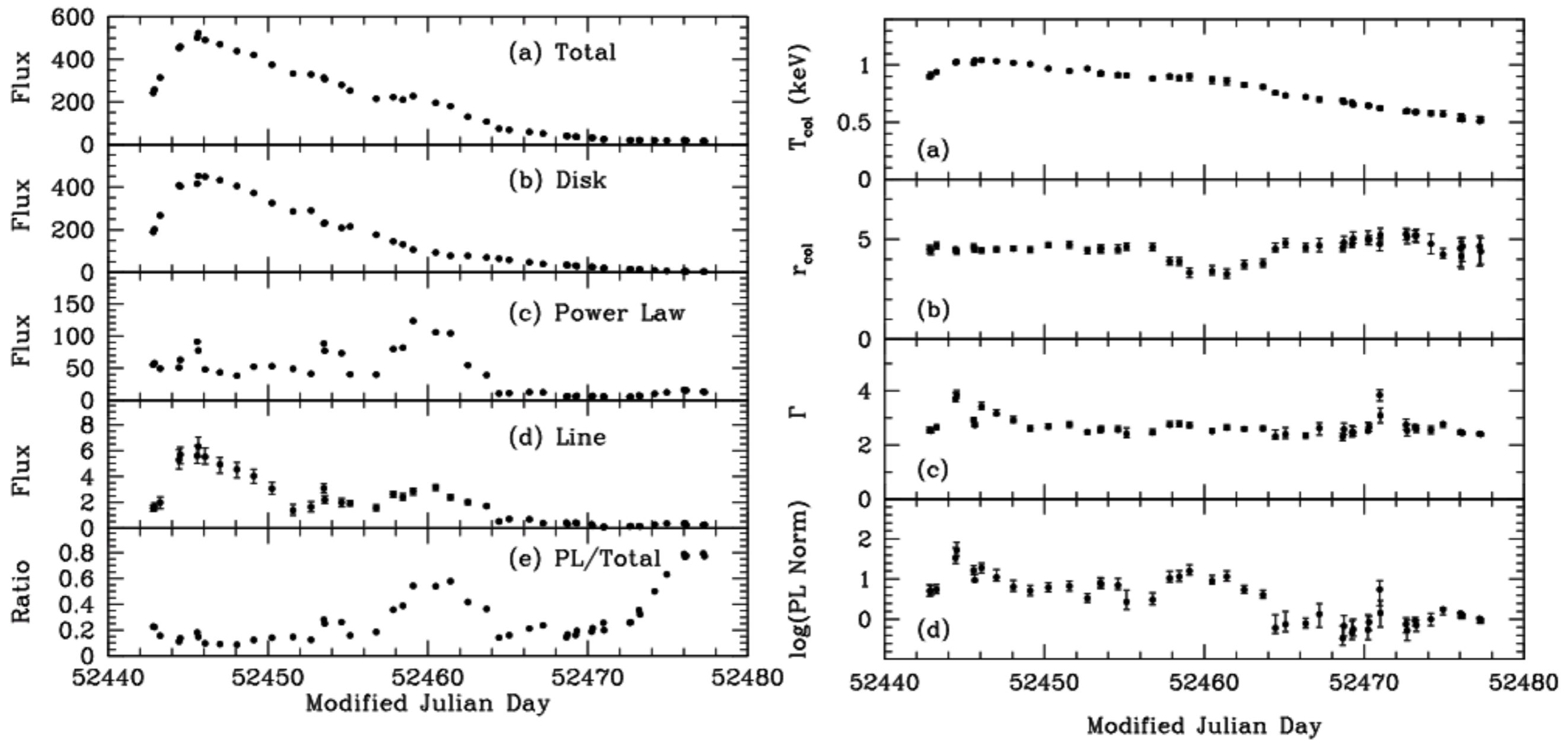
4U 1543-475

Park, Miller, McClintock, +++, 2004



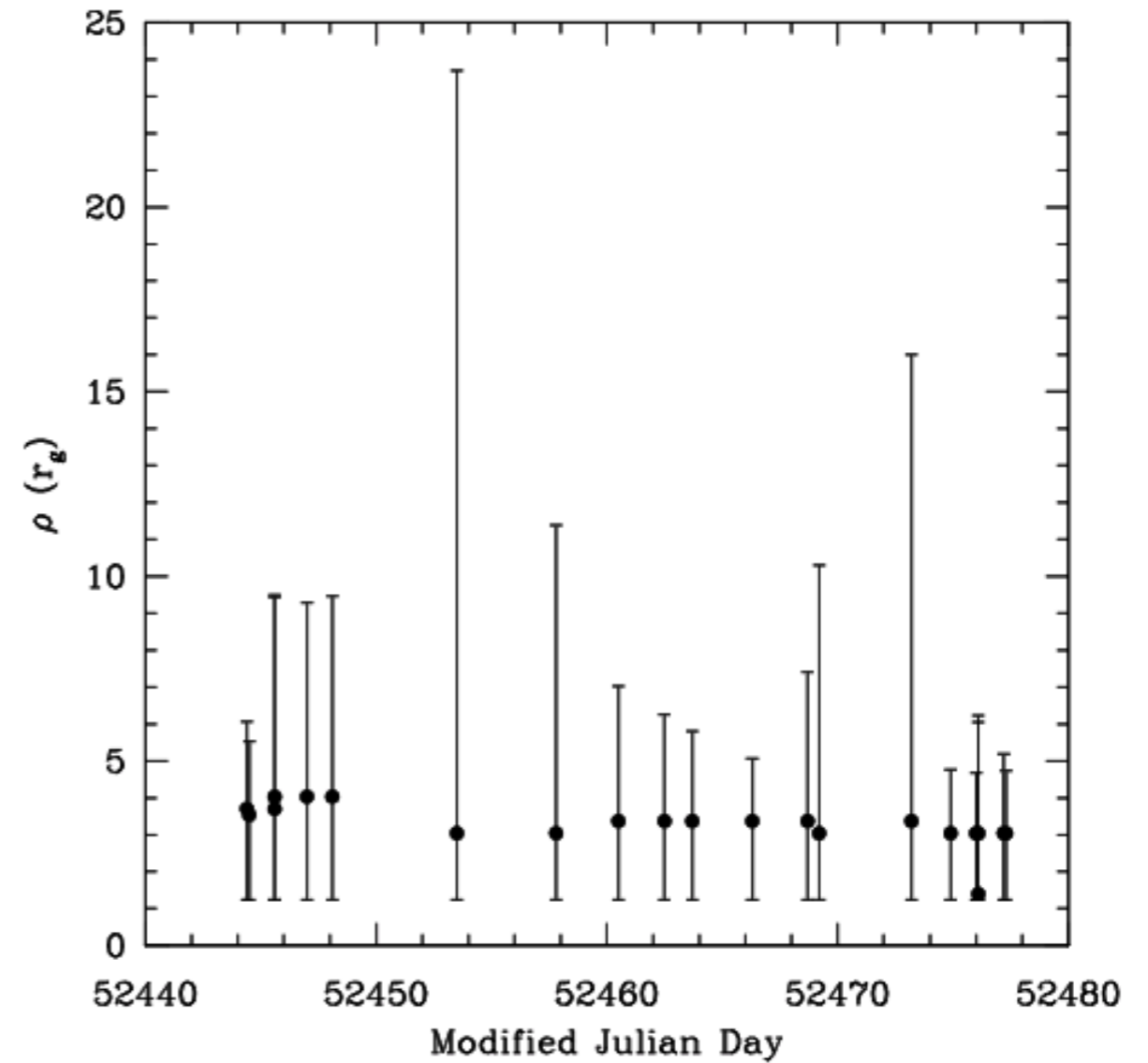
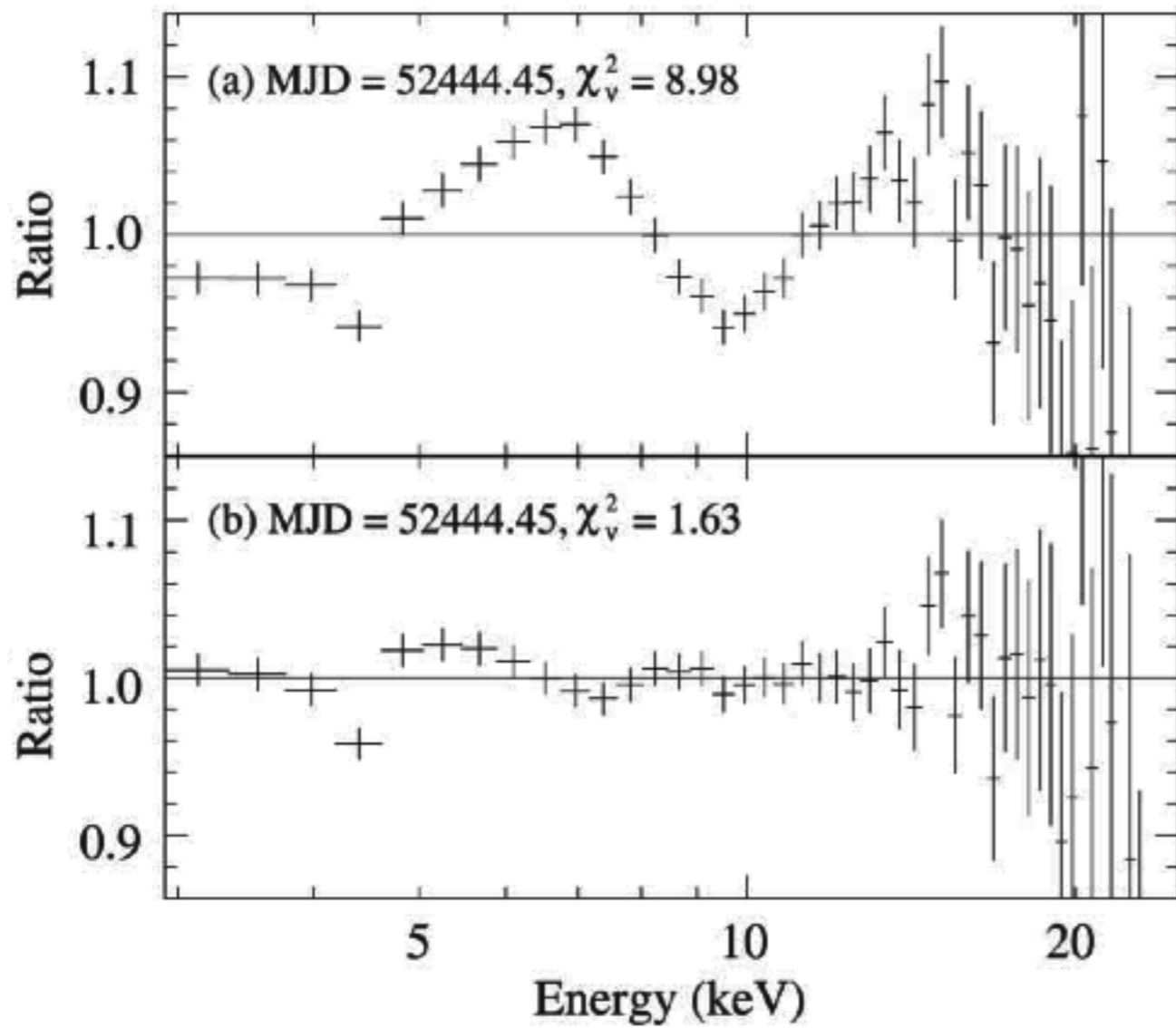
4U 1543-475

Park, Miller, McClintock, +++, 2004

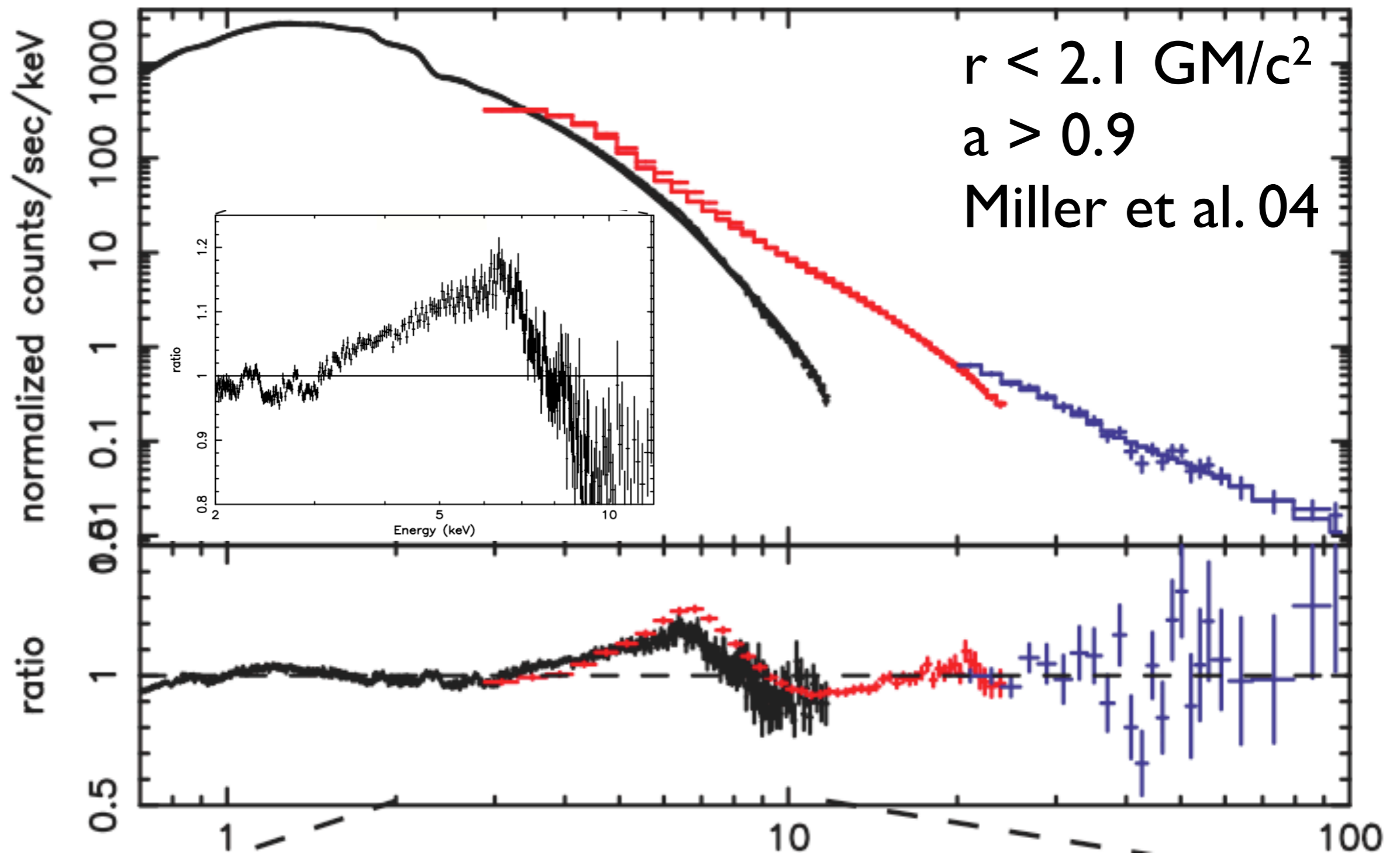


4U 1543-475

Park, Miller, McClintock, +++, 2004

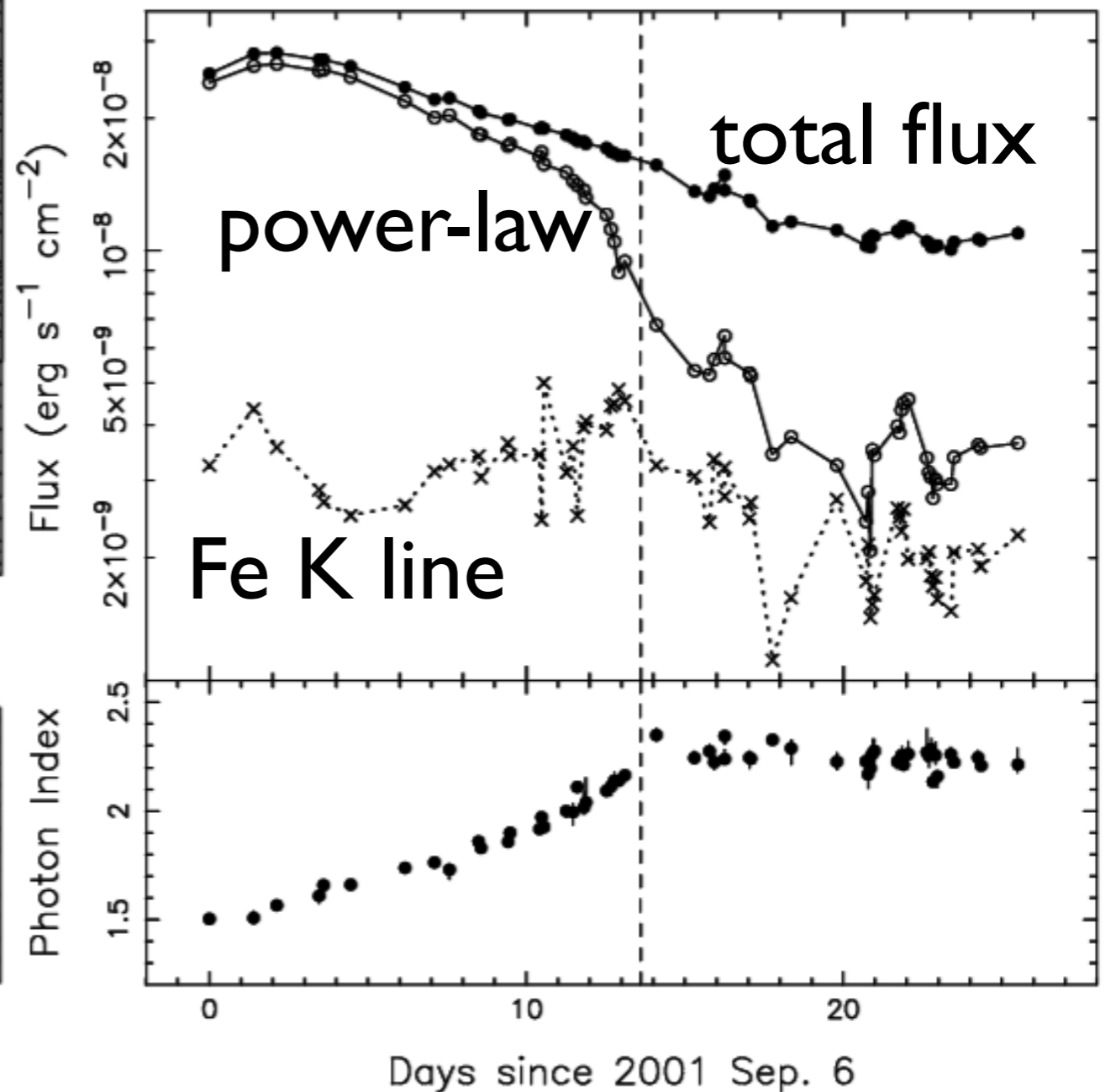
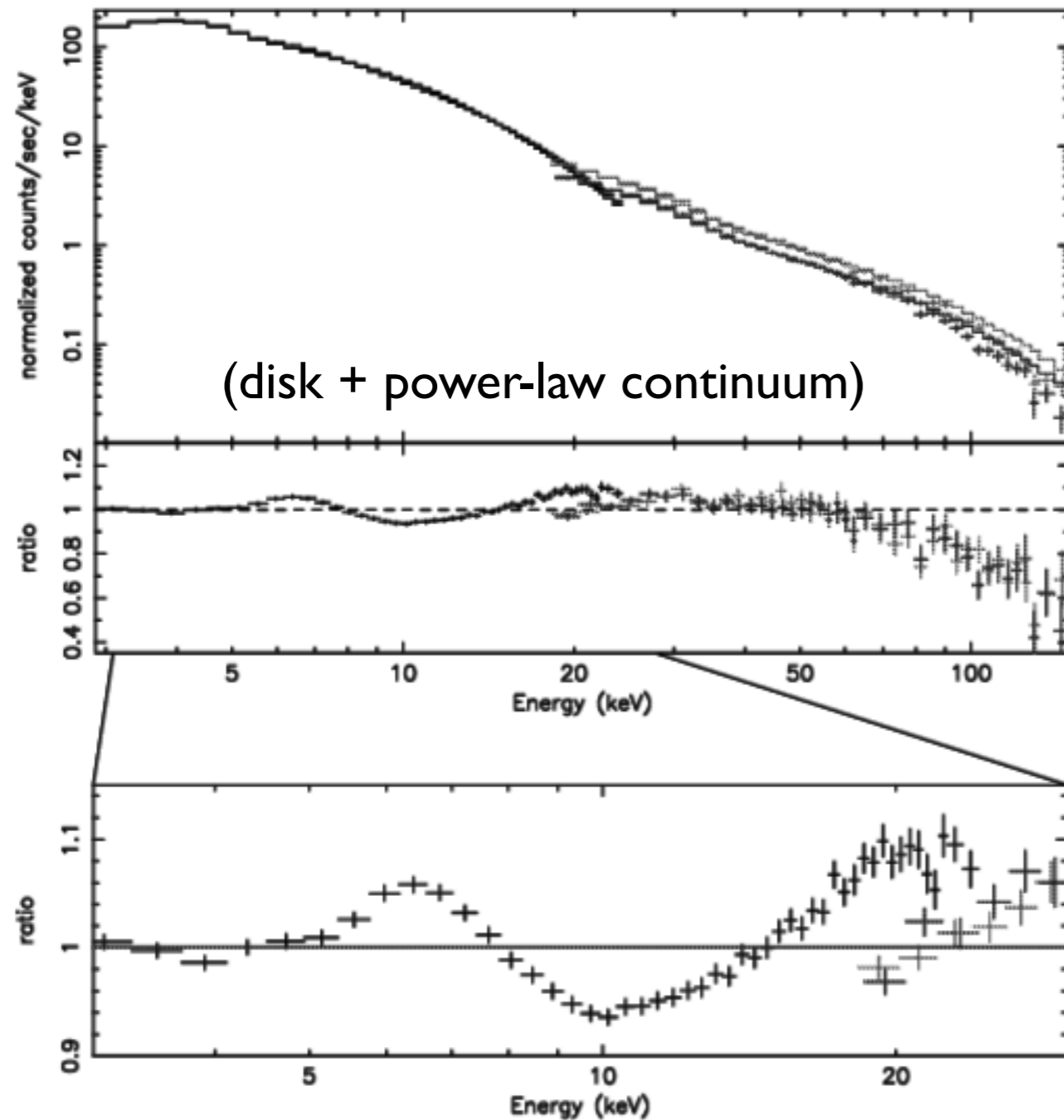


GX 339-4, XMM+RXTE



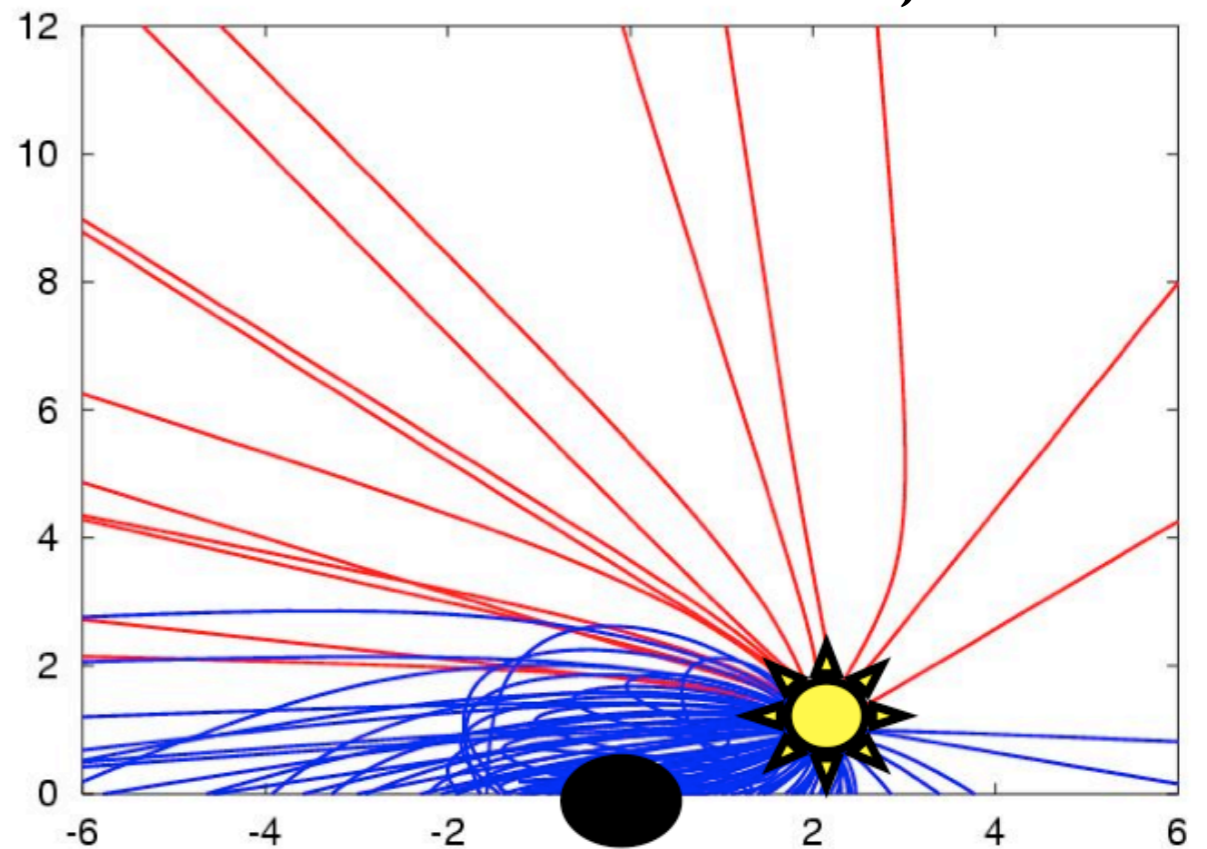
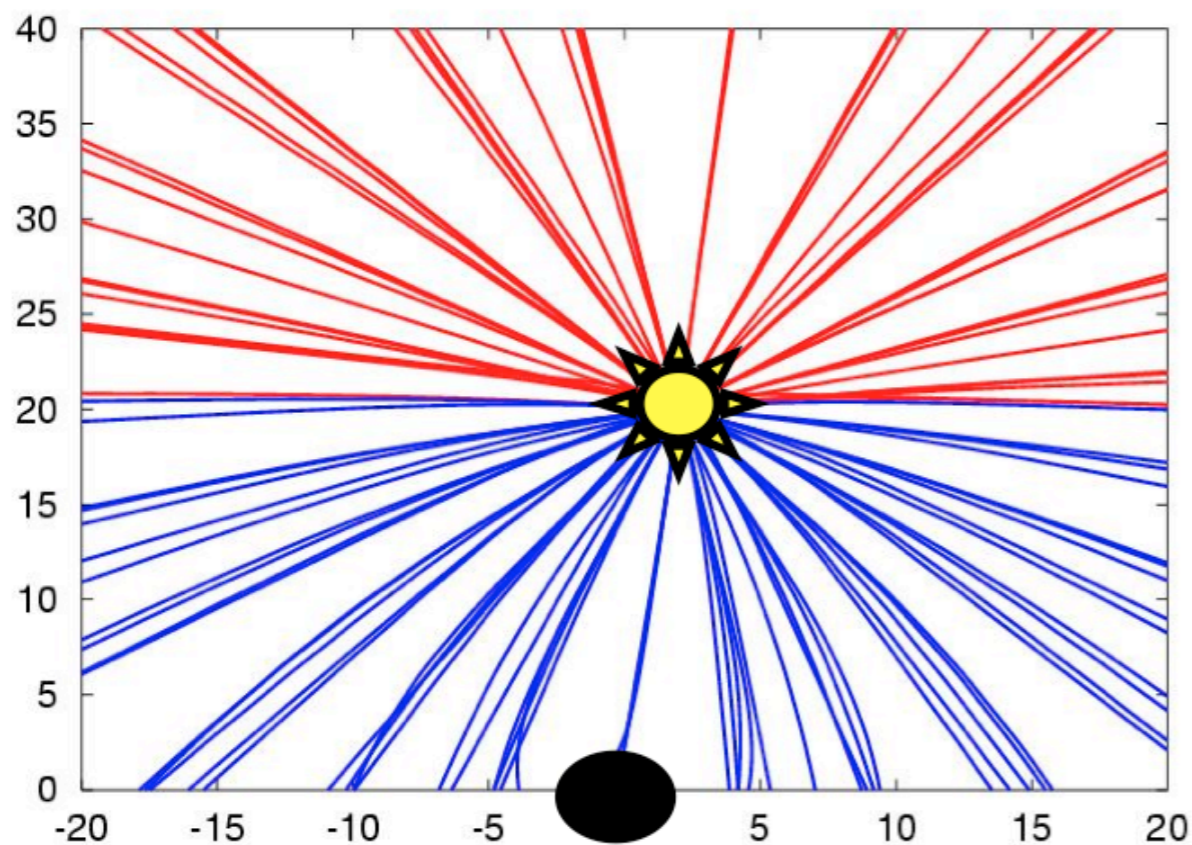
XTE J1650-500

Rossi, Homan, Miller, Belloni 2005



Strong Gravity: Light Bending

Miniutti 2004, 2010

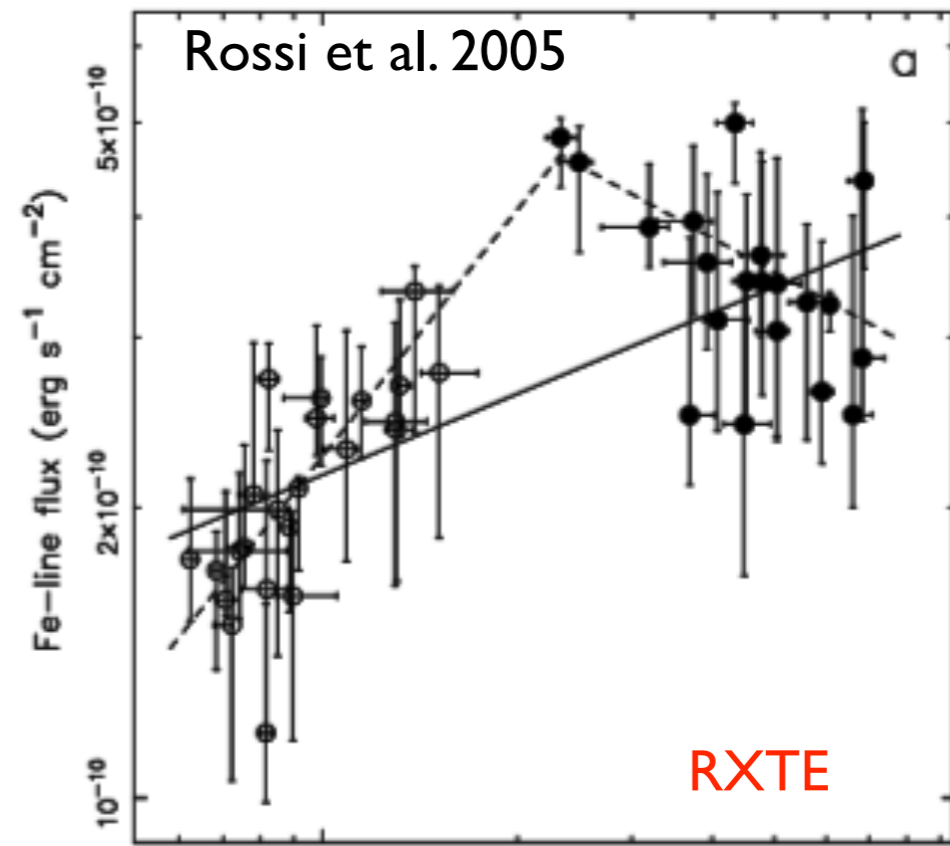
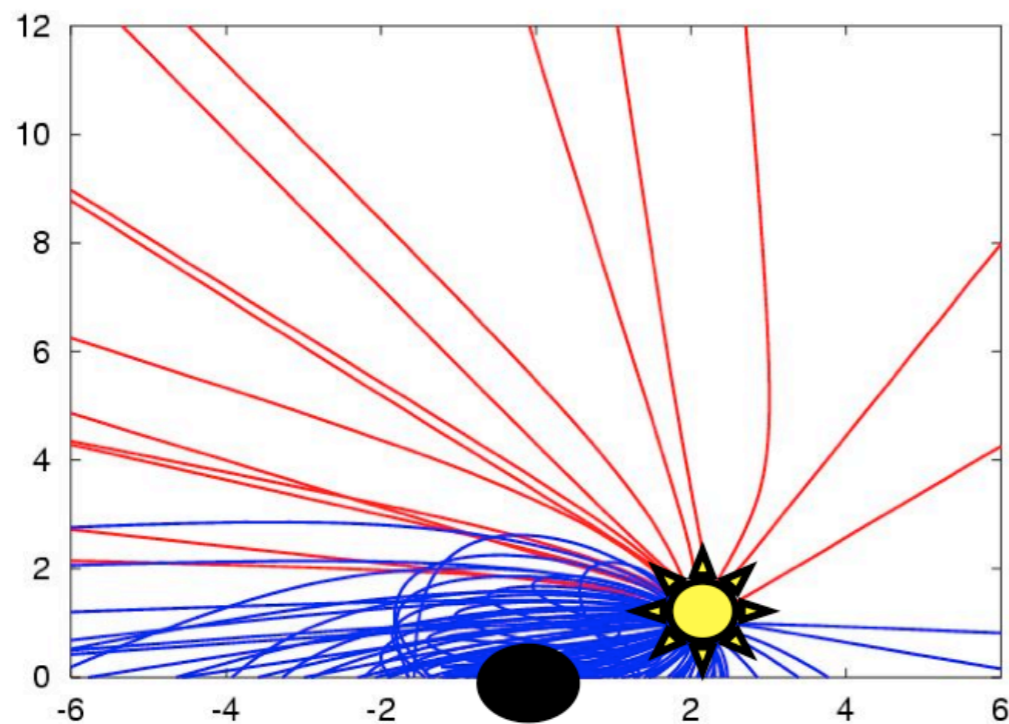
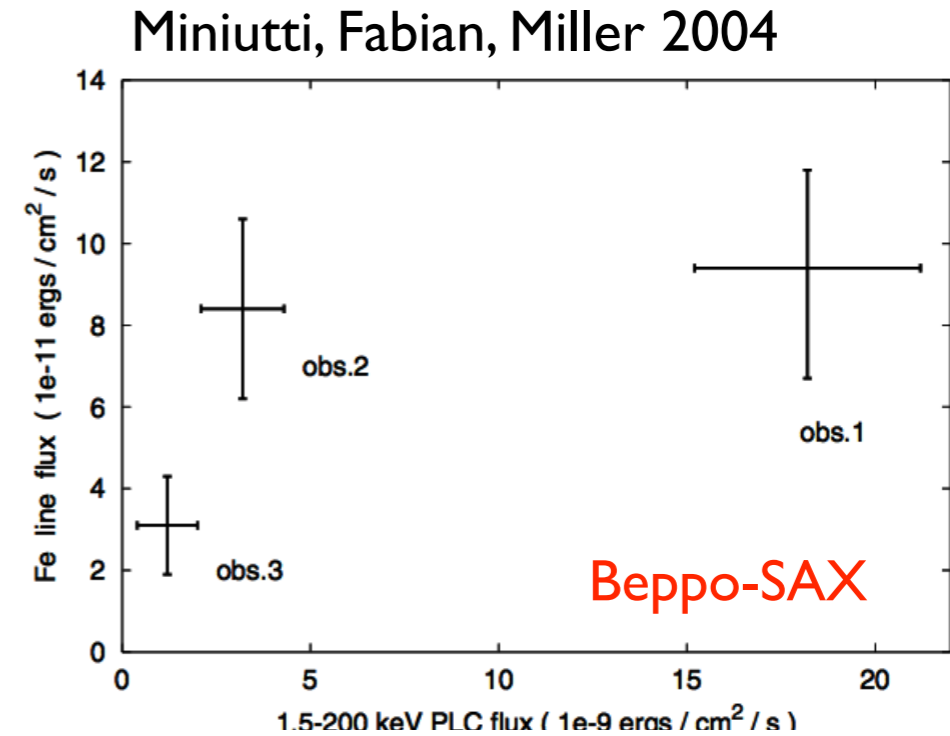
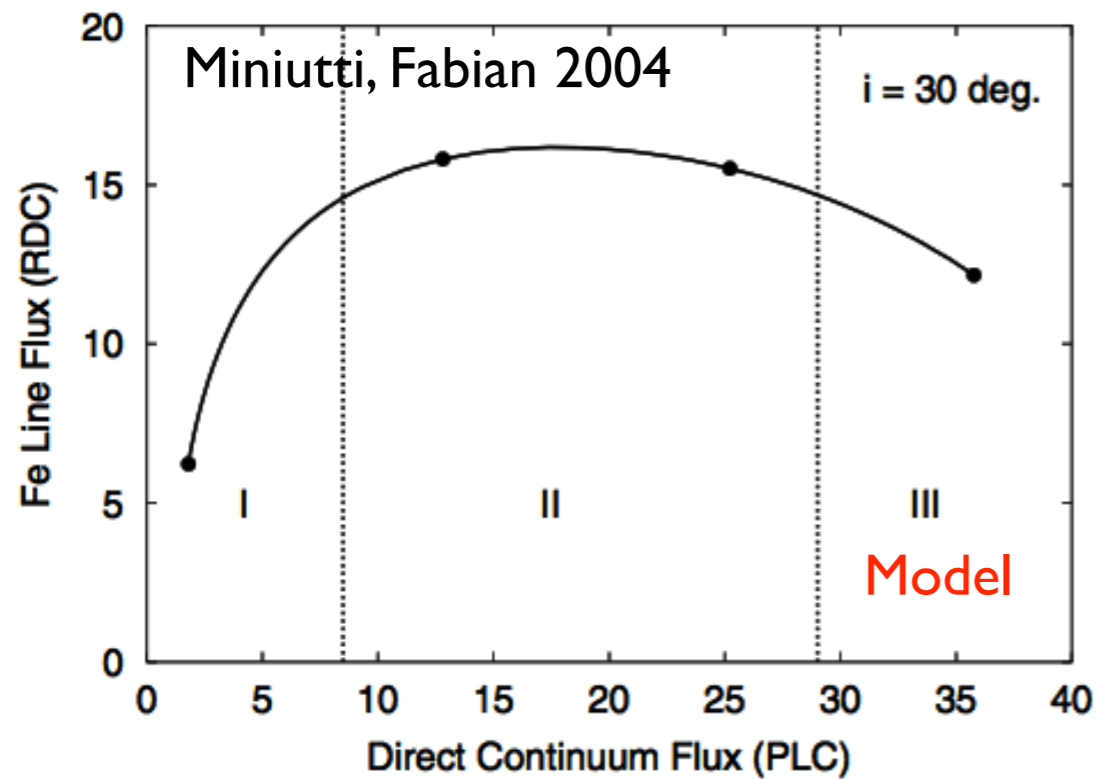


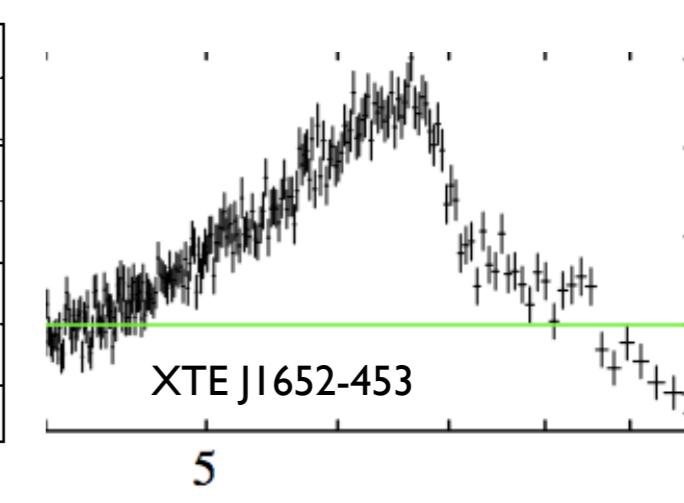
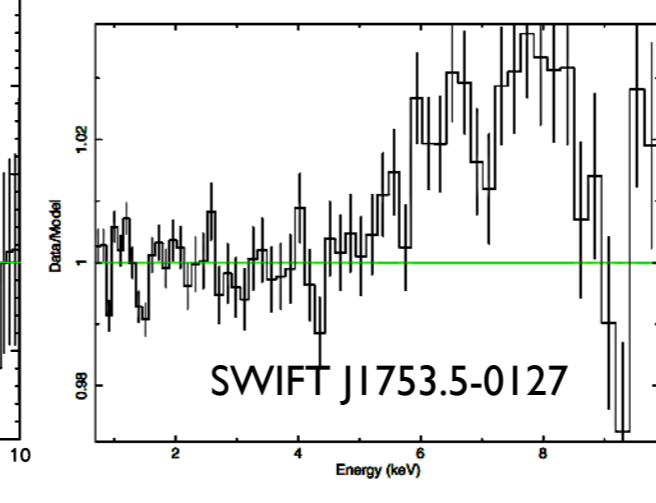
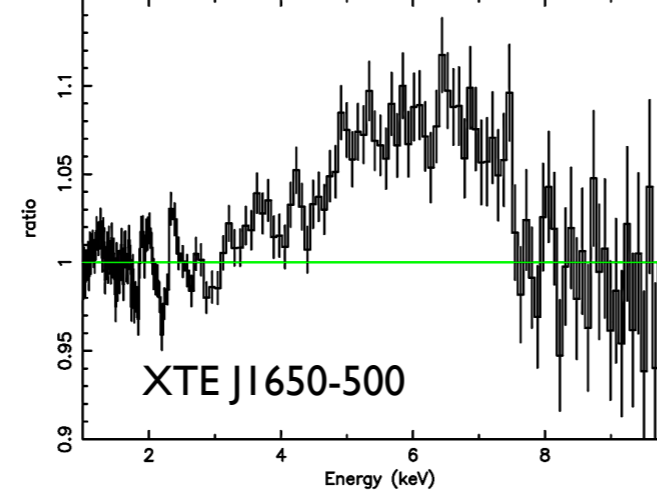
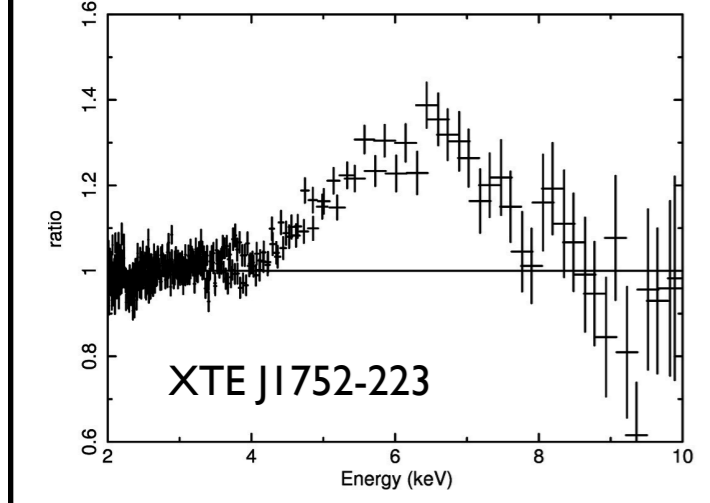
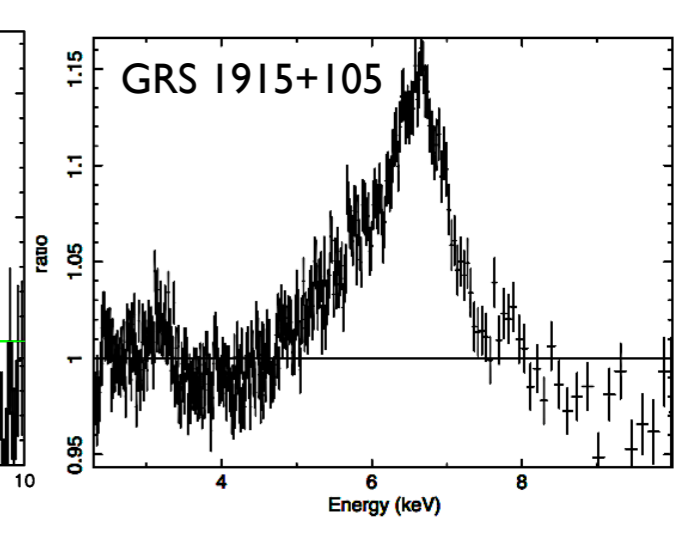
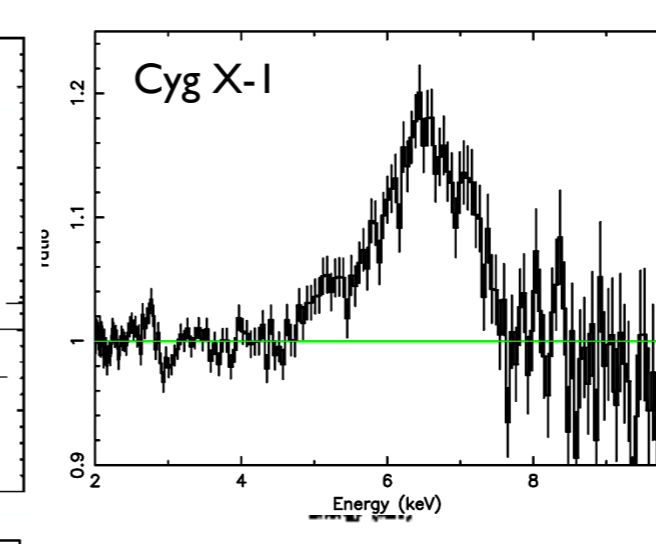
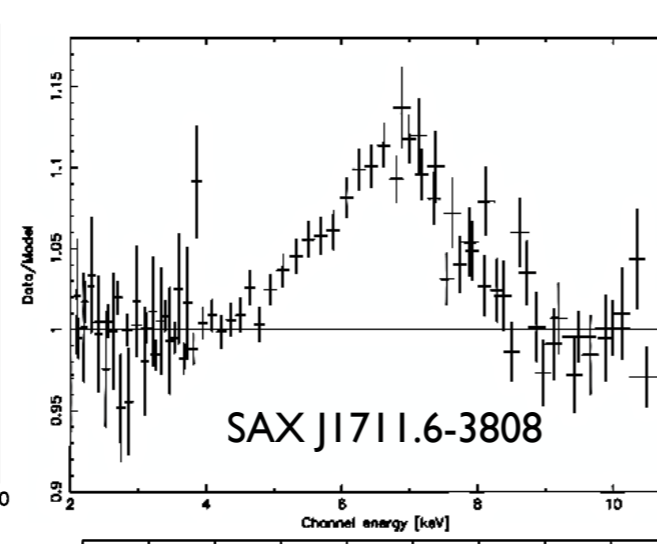
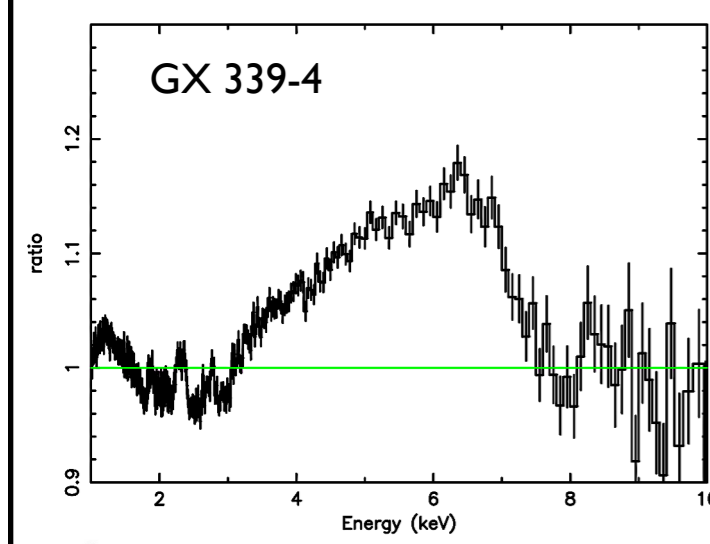
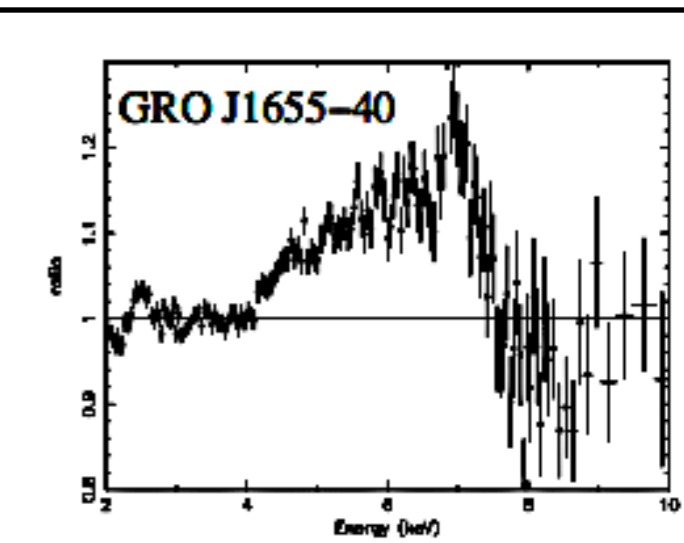
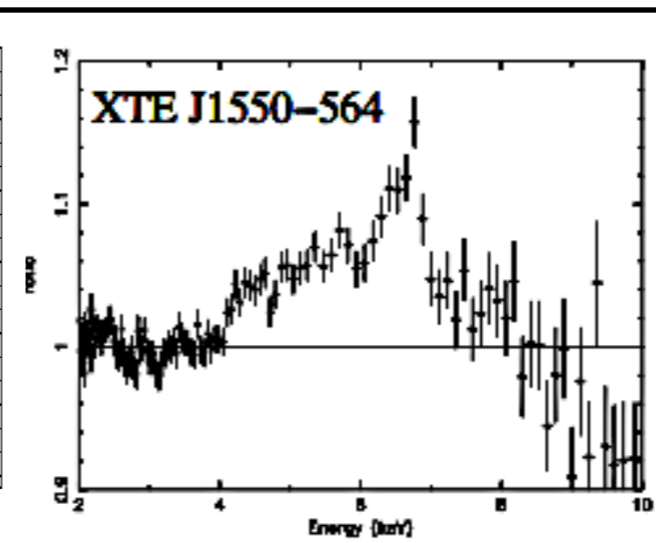
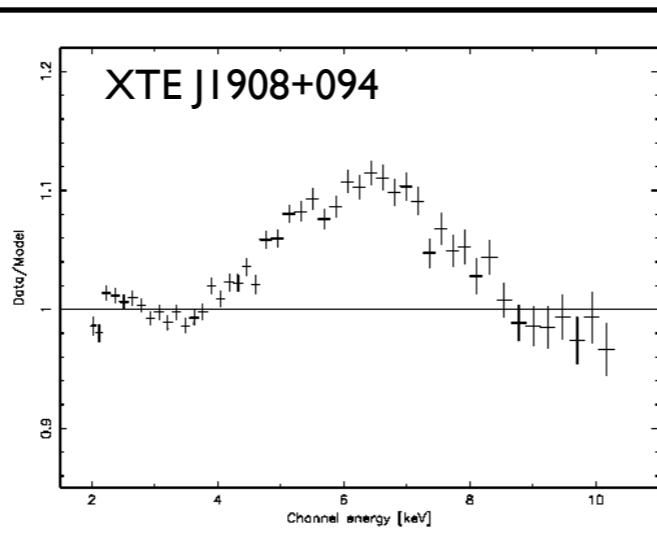
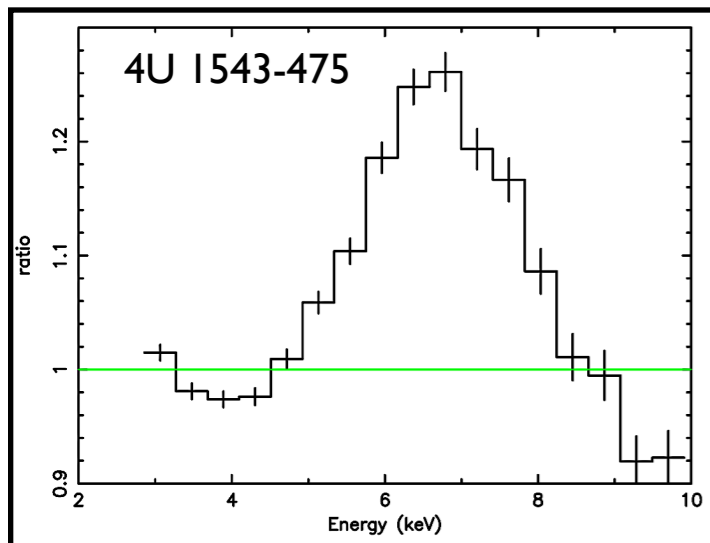
When an X-ray source is close to a spinning black hole, its radiation is strongly affected by strong gravity. It is no longer an isotropic source.

Many models invoke magnetic flaring to fuel coronae, jets.

Microlensing (Chartas, Kochanek) shows that emission region is only $\sim 10 M$.

XTE J1650: Light Bending?

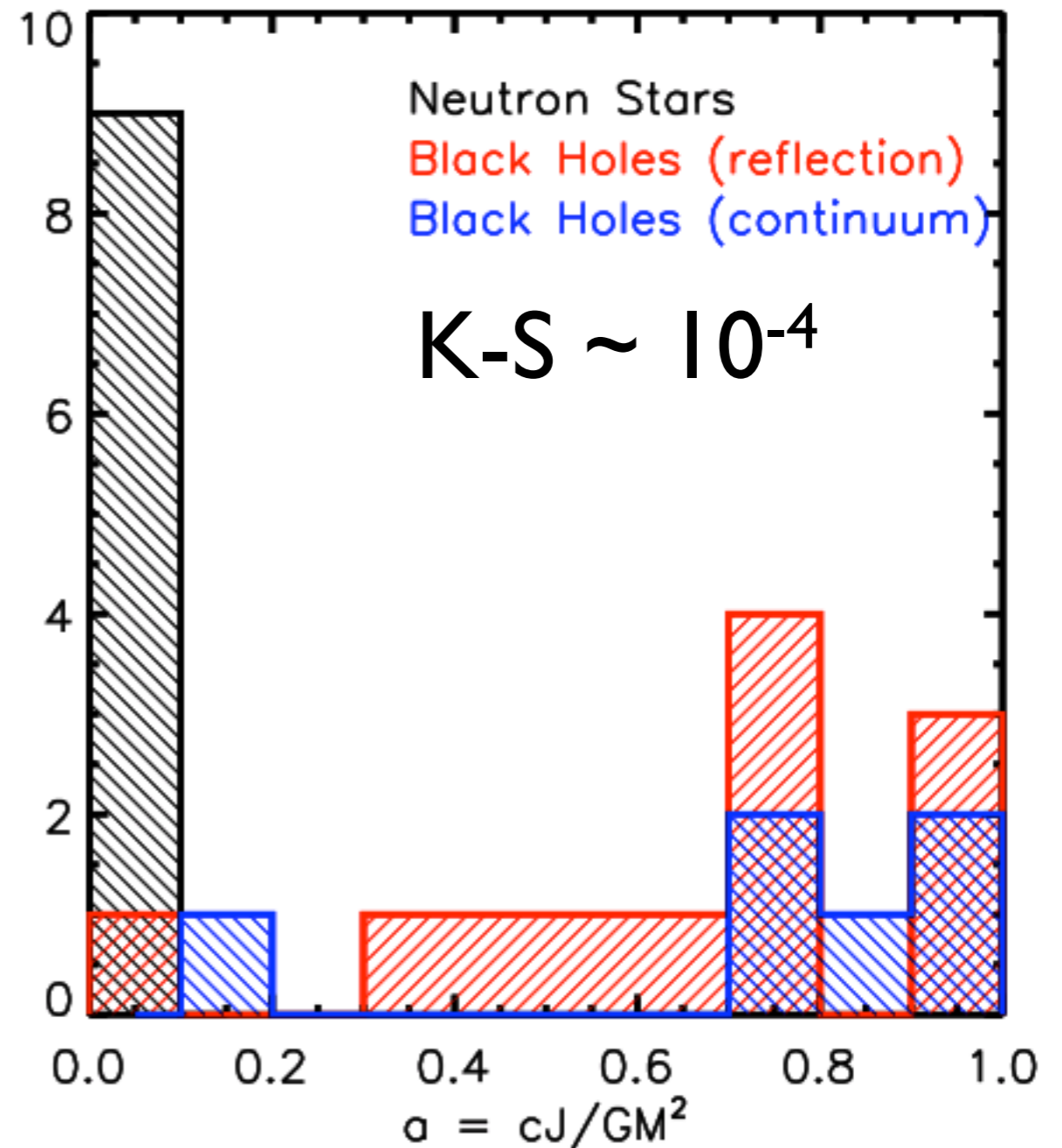




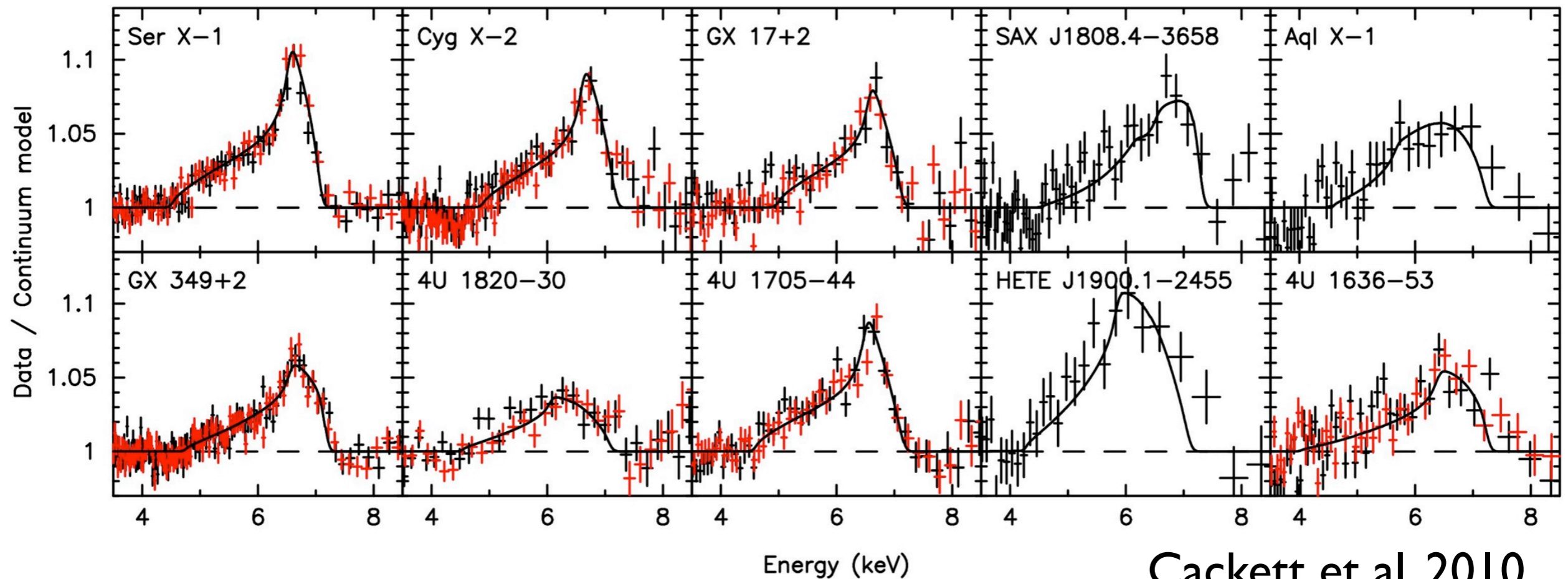
SNe, GRBs, NS, BHs

- Small but growing number of estimates for natal NS spins.
- Spin can be estimated in BHs via two independent methods.
- Collapse models:
NS-forming SNe have too little J to drive strong MHD jets;
BH-forming SNe drive jets.

Jon Miller, Cole Miller, Chris Reynolds 2011



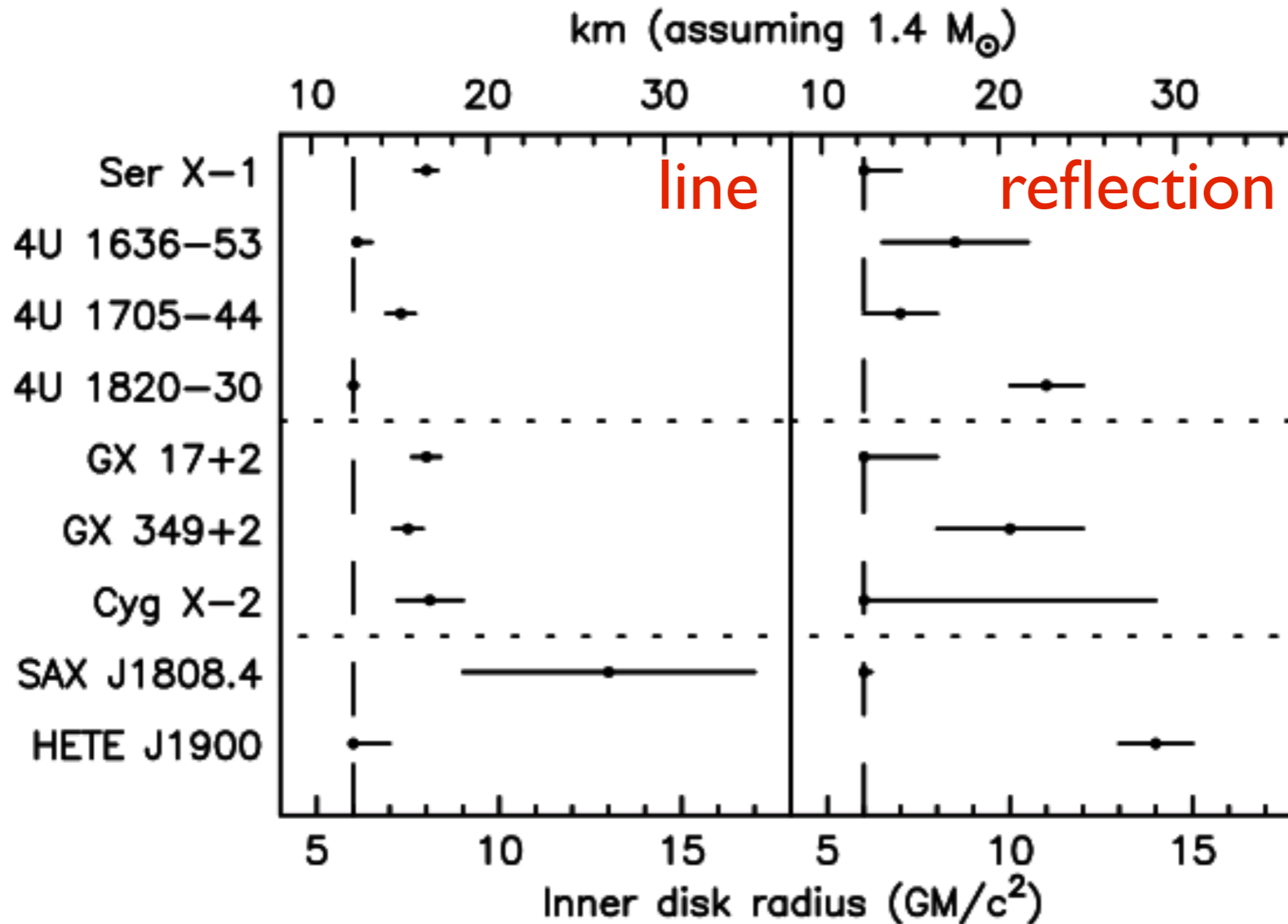
Reflection in neutron stars



- Suzaku data.
- $R < 12-16$ km.
- Boundary layer illuminates the disk.

Cackett et al. 2010
D'Ai, Reis, Di Salvo,
Lin, +++

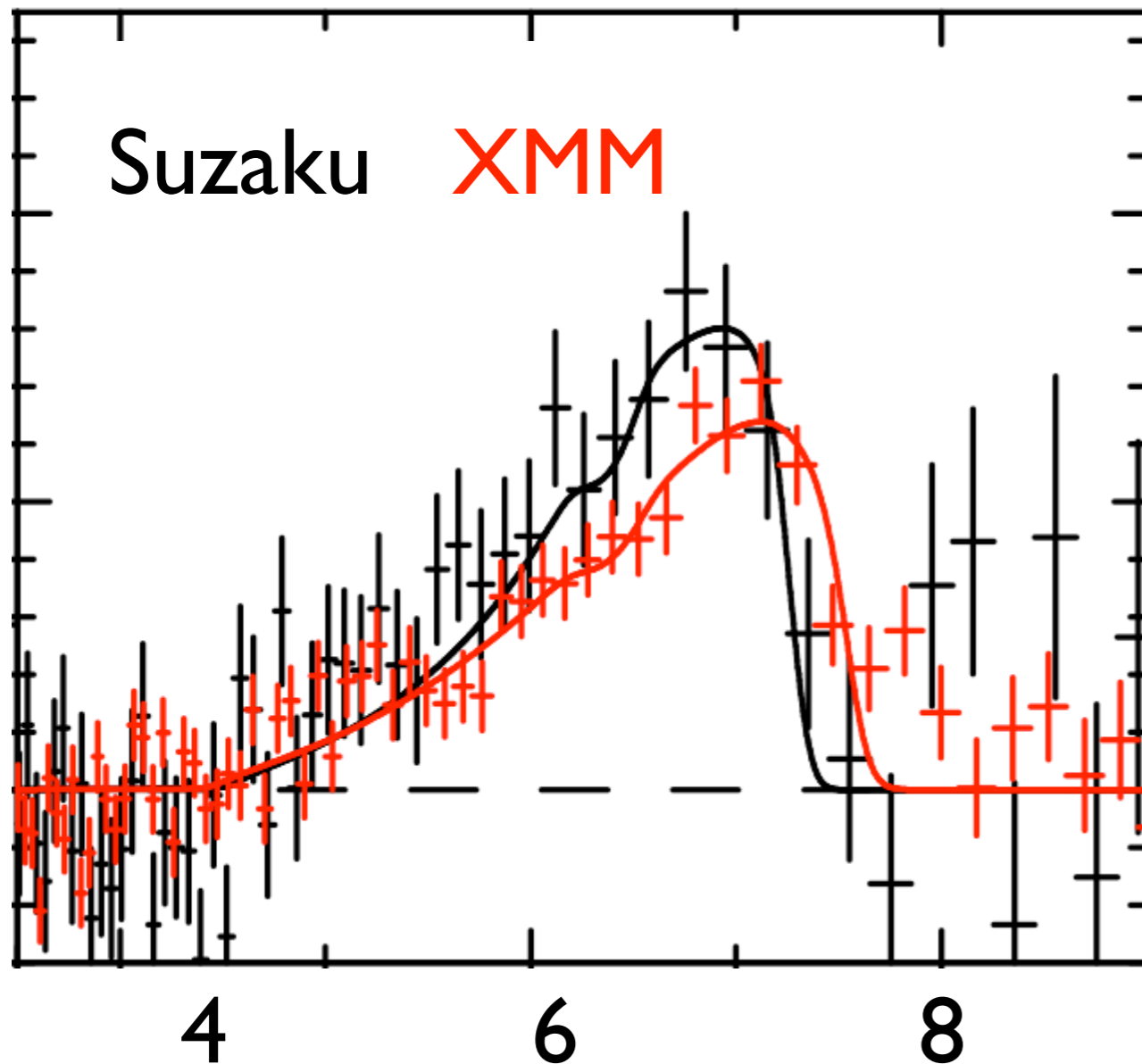
Toward stellar radii



Cackett et al. 2010

SAX J1808.4-3658

Cackett et al. 2010



Initial evidence for broad line and reflection seen with RXTE (Gierlinksi, Done, & Barret 02).

Relativistic line seen with **Suzaku** (Cackett et al. 2009), and **XMM** (D' Ai et al. 2009).

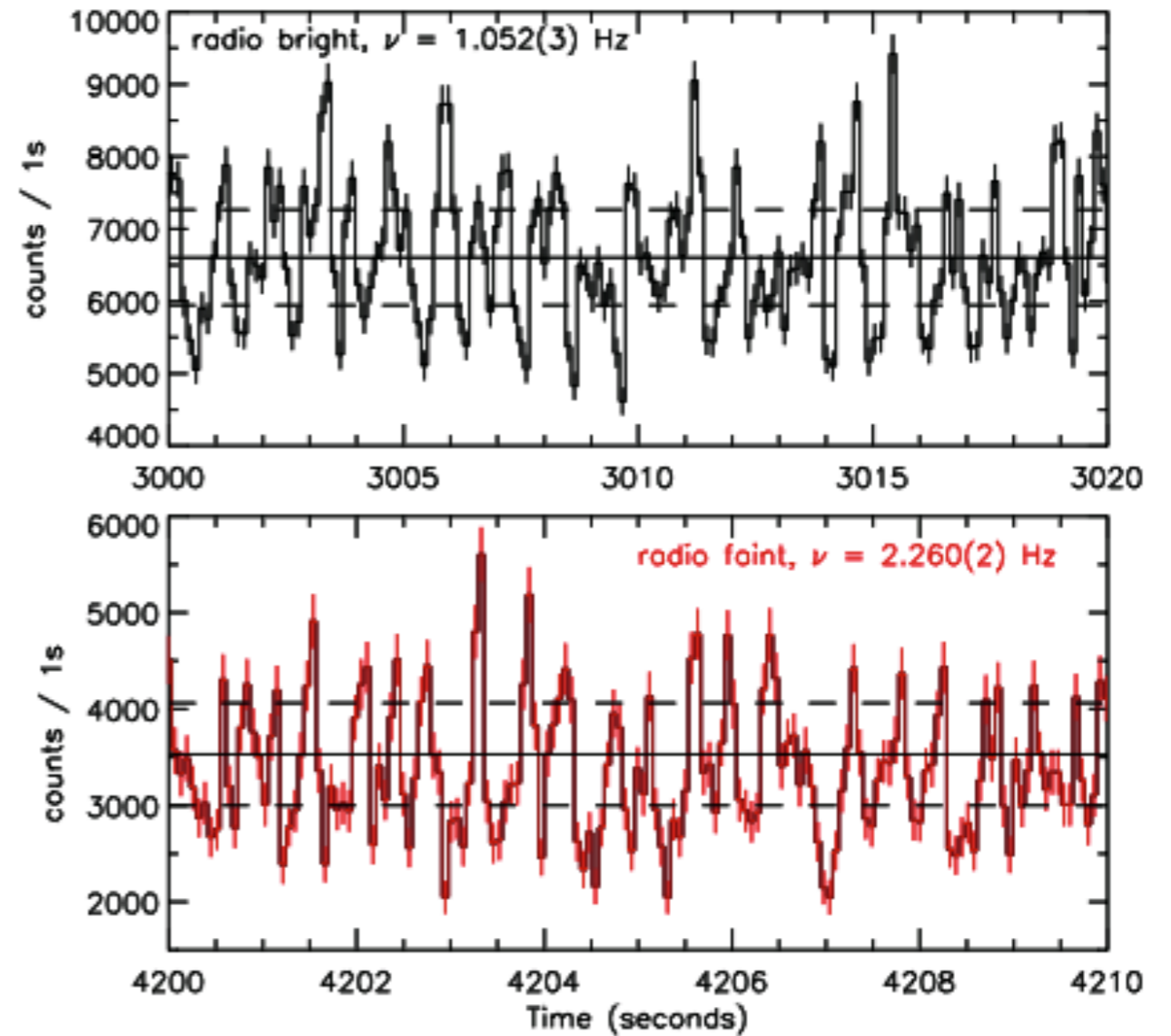
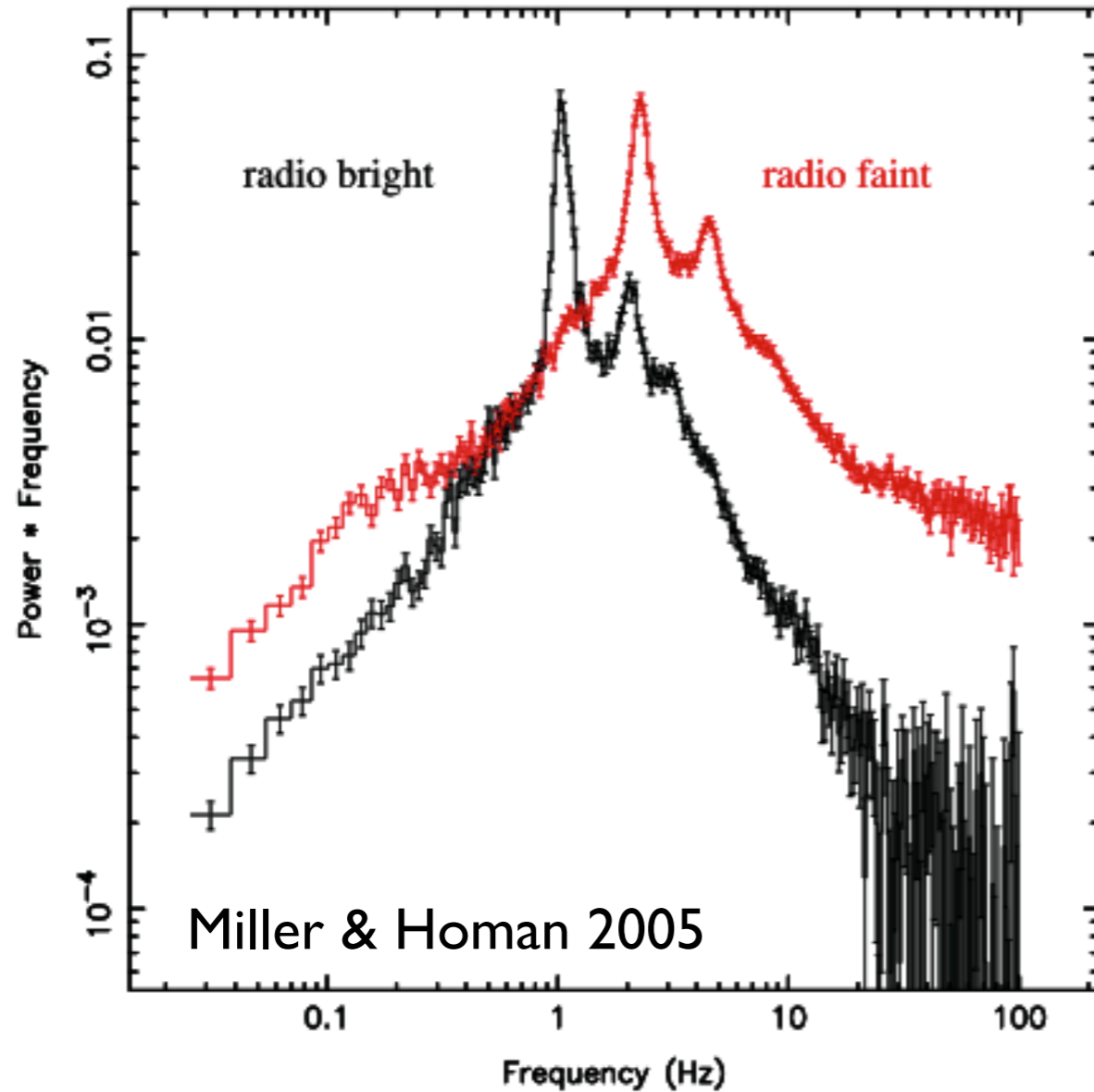
Resulting estimate of B is consistent with timing results (Cackett 09).

Astrophysics dominates over any detector issues.

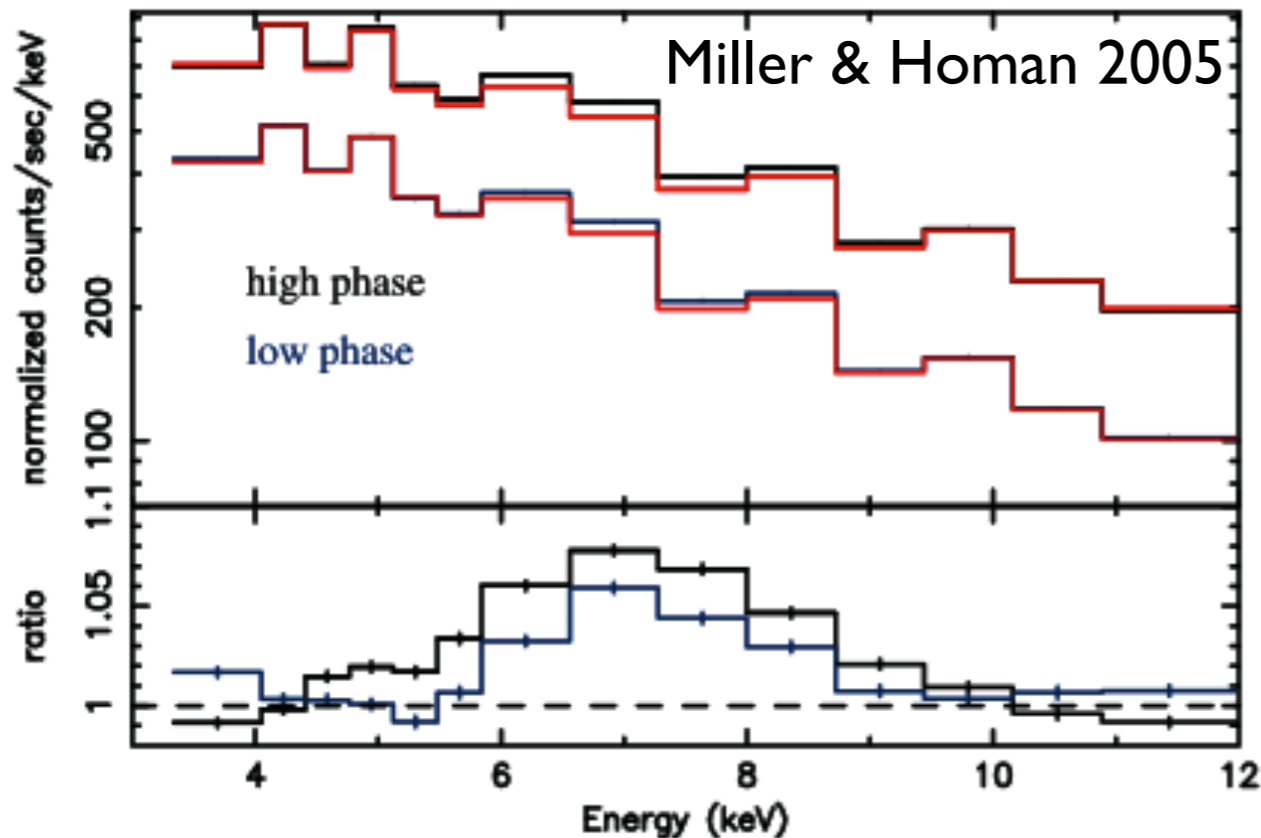
Reflection + timing

- Reflection lags are already very exciting.
Very compact coronae (Fabian, DeMarco).
Agrees with microlensing (Kochanek ++).
- Independent angles on the inner flow.
- May reveal QPOs e.g. warps, precession.
- Real promise for AXTAR, LOFT, Astrosat.

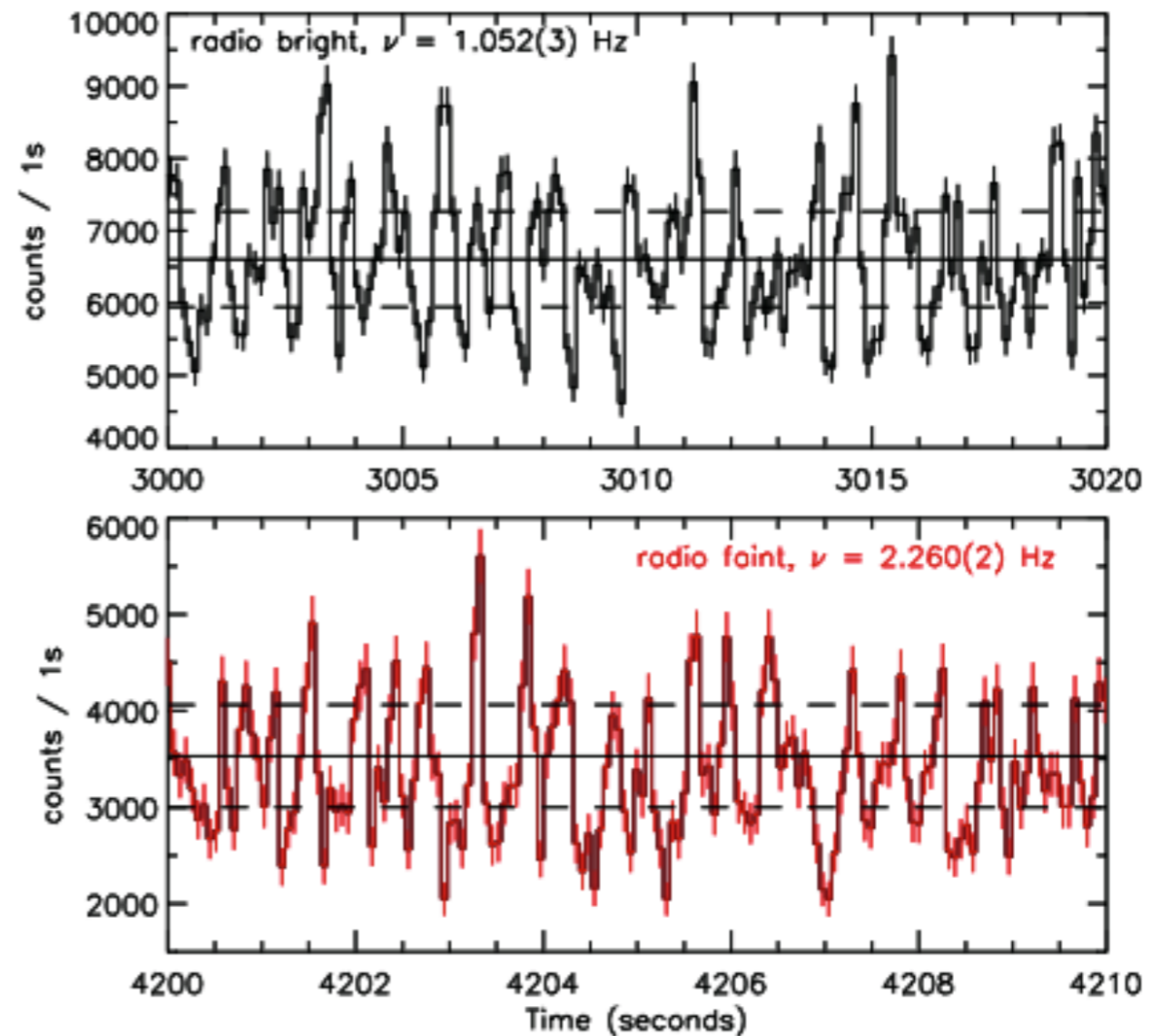
Spectral-Timing Analysis



Spectral-Timing Analysis

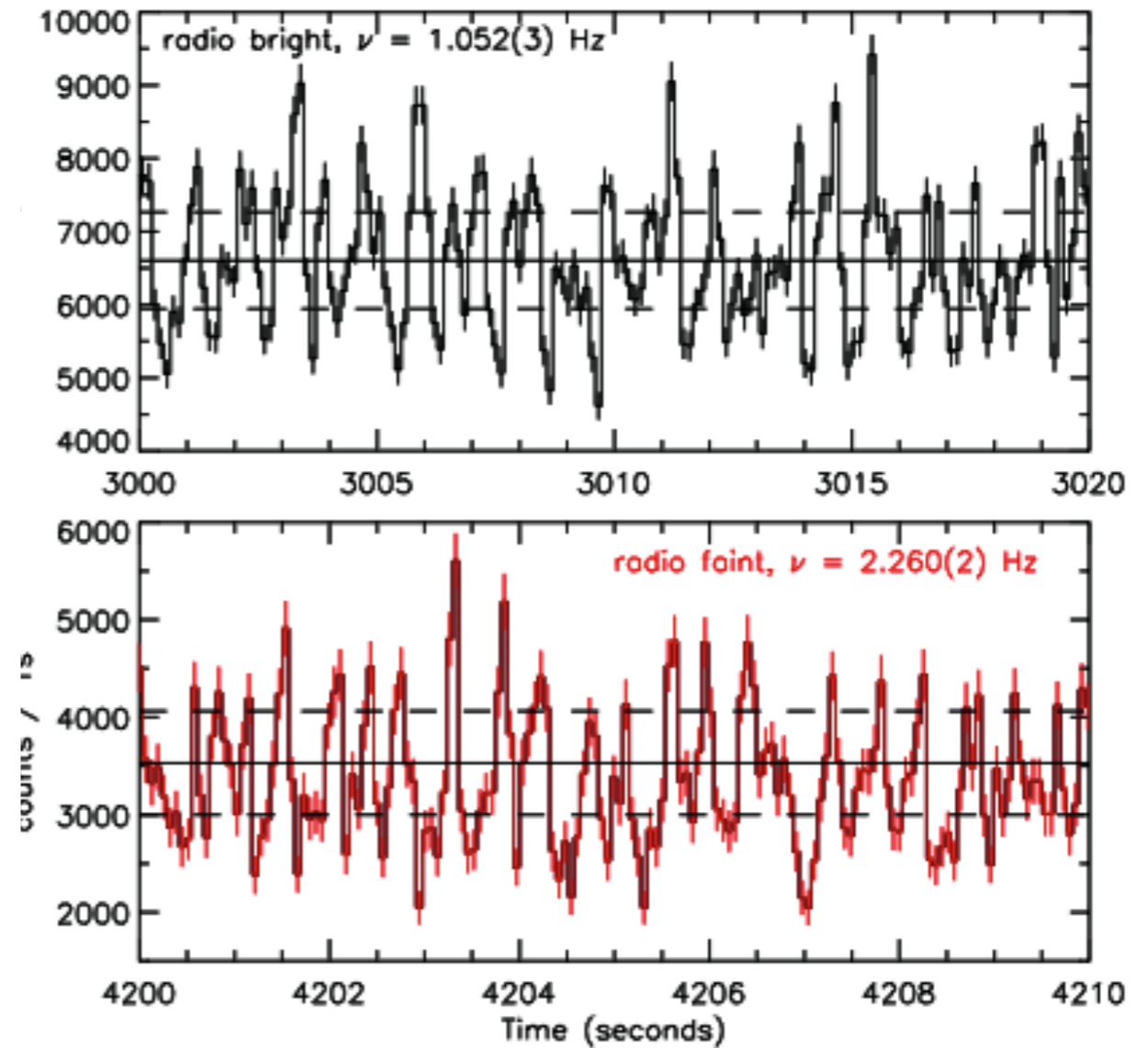
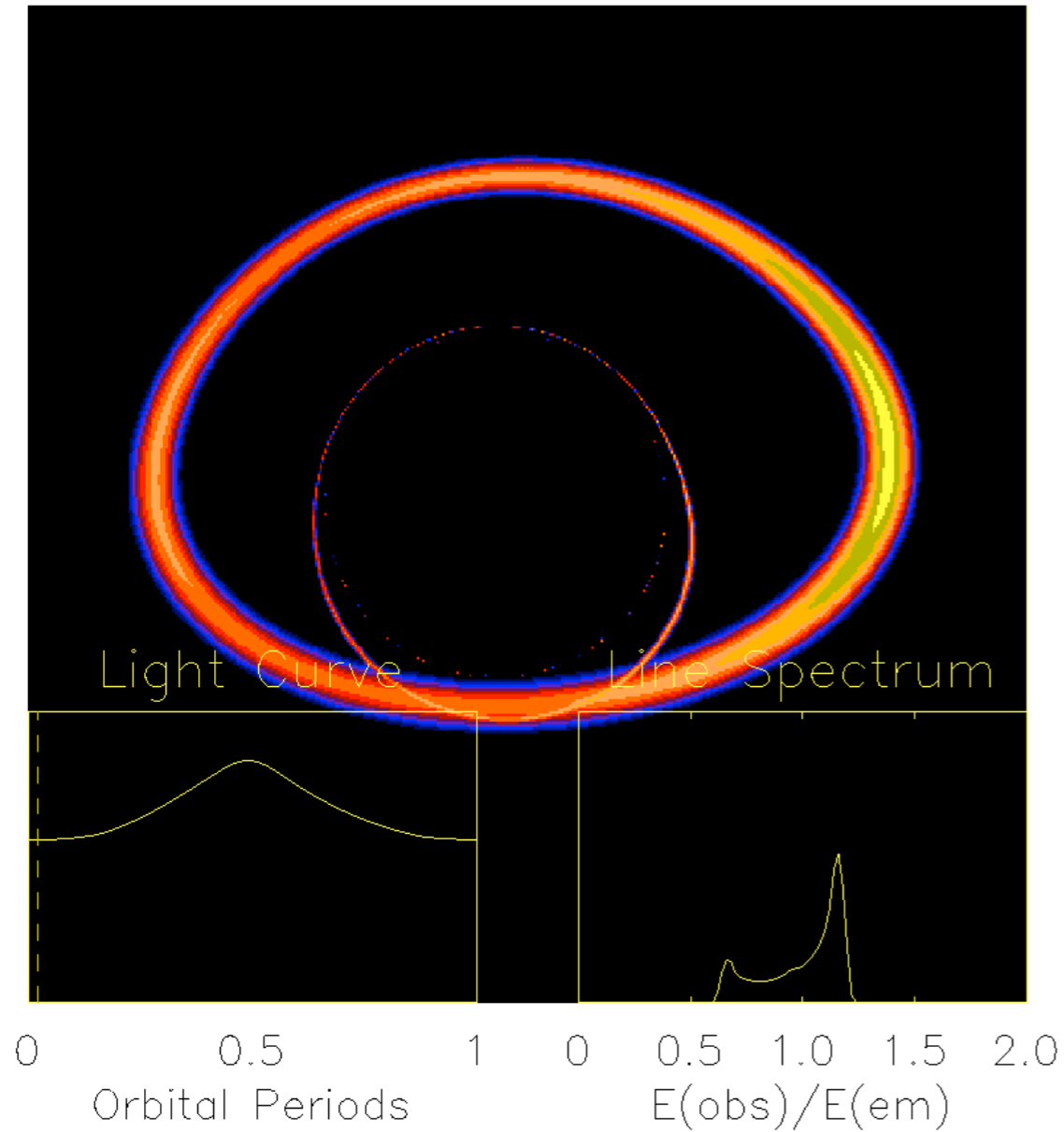


The iron line (reflection) is stronger and broader in the crests than troughs.
Precession? Warps?



Spectral-Timing Analysis

Schnittman, Miller, Homan, 2005



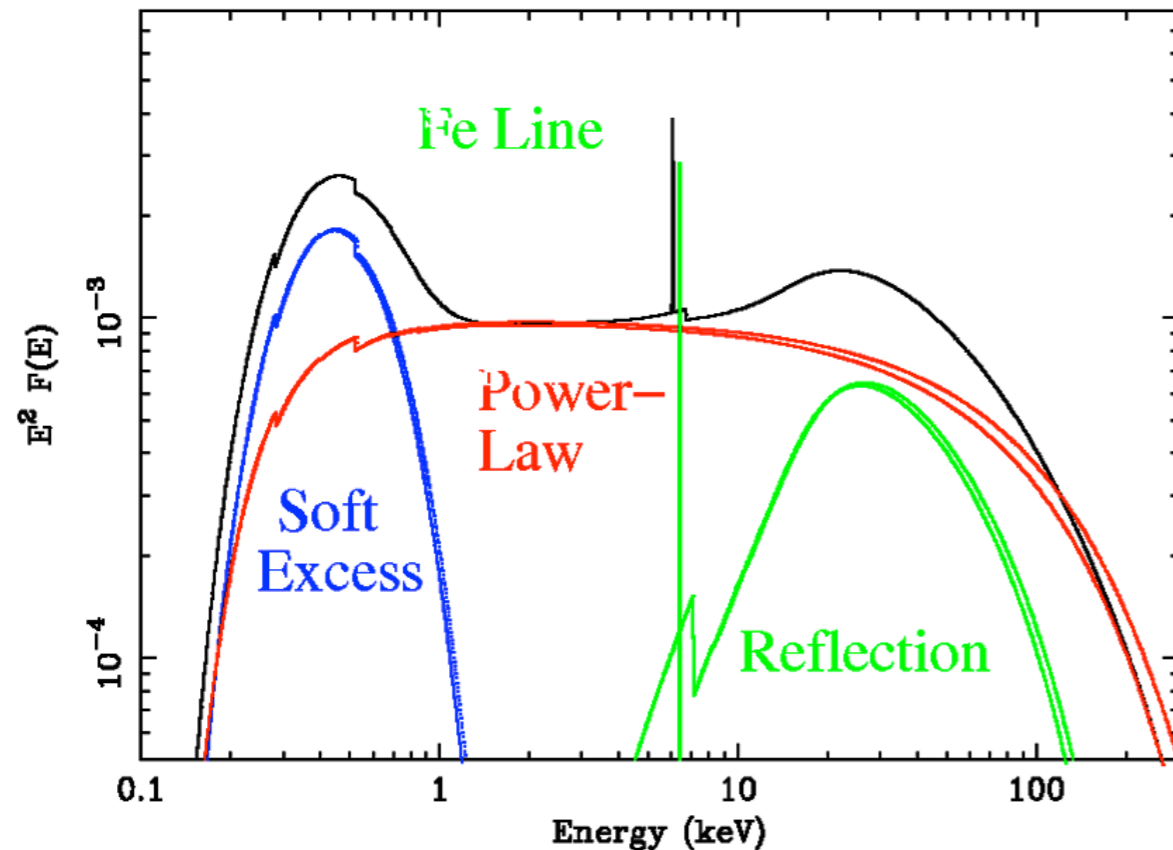
Summary

- Disk reflection enables studies of:
 - 1) black hole spin,
 - 2) the disk+corona geometry,
 - 3) strong GR effects (light bending)
- RXTE revolutionized such studies through its extraordinary sensitivity and flexibility.

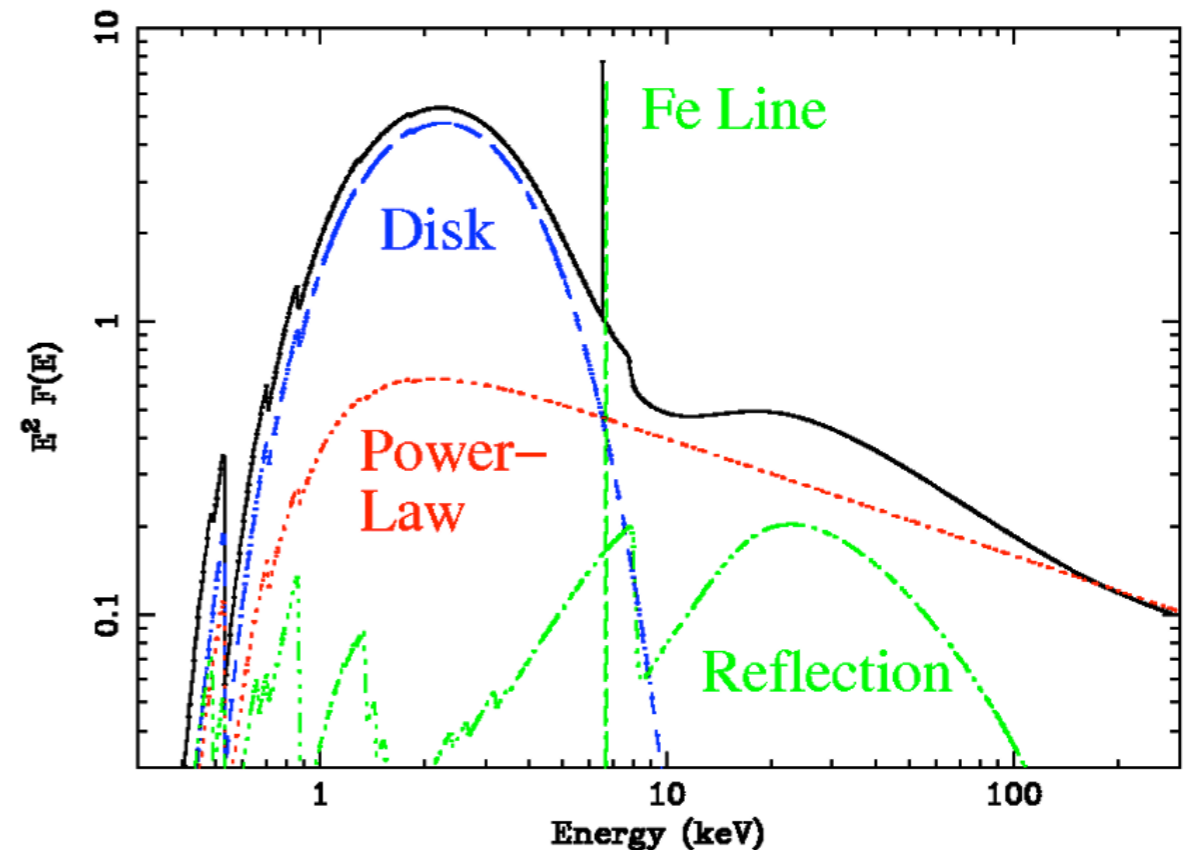
- **extra slides**

X-ray Spectra

Seyfert-I AGN

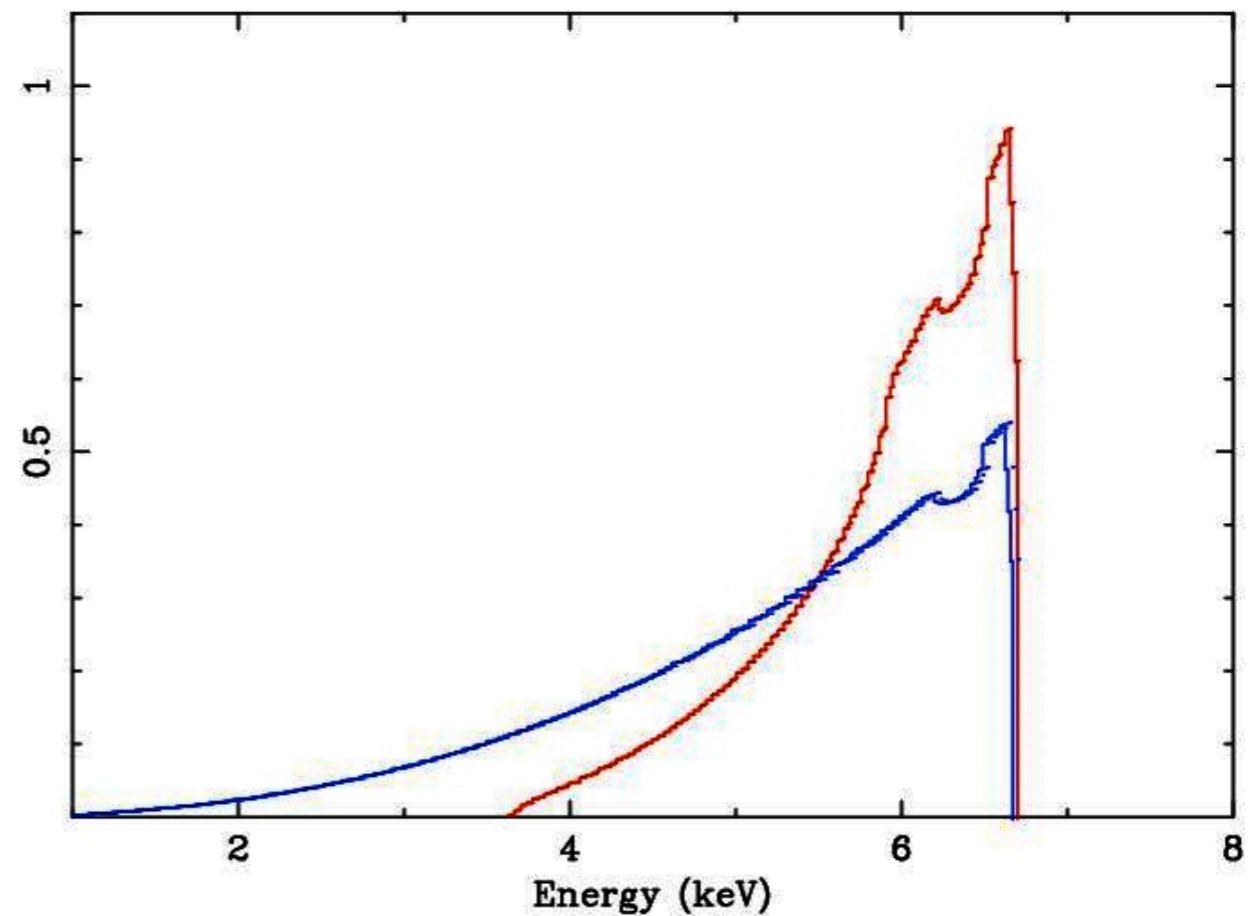
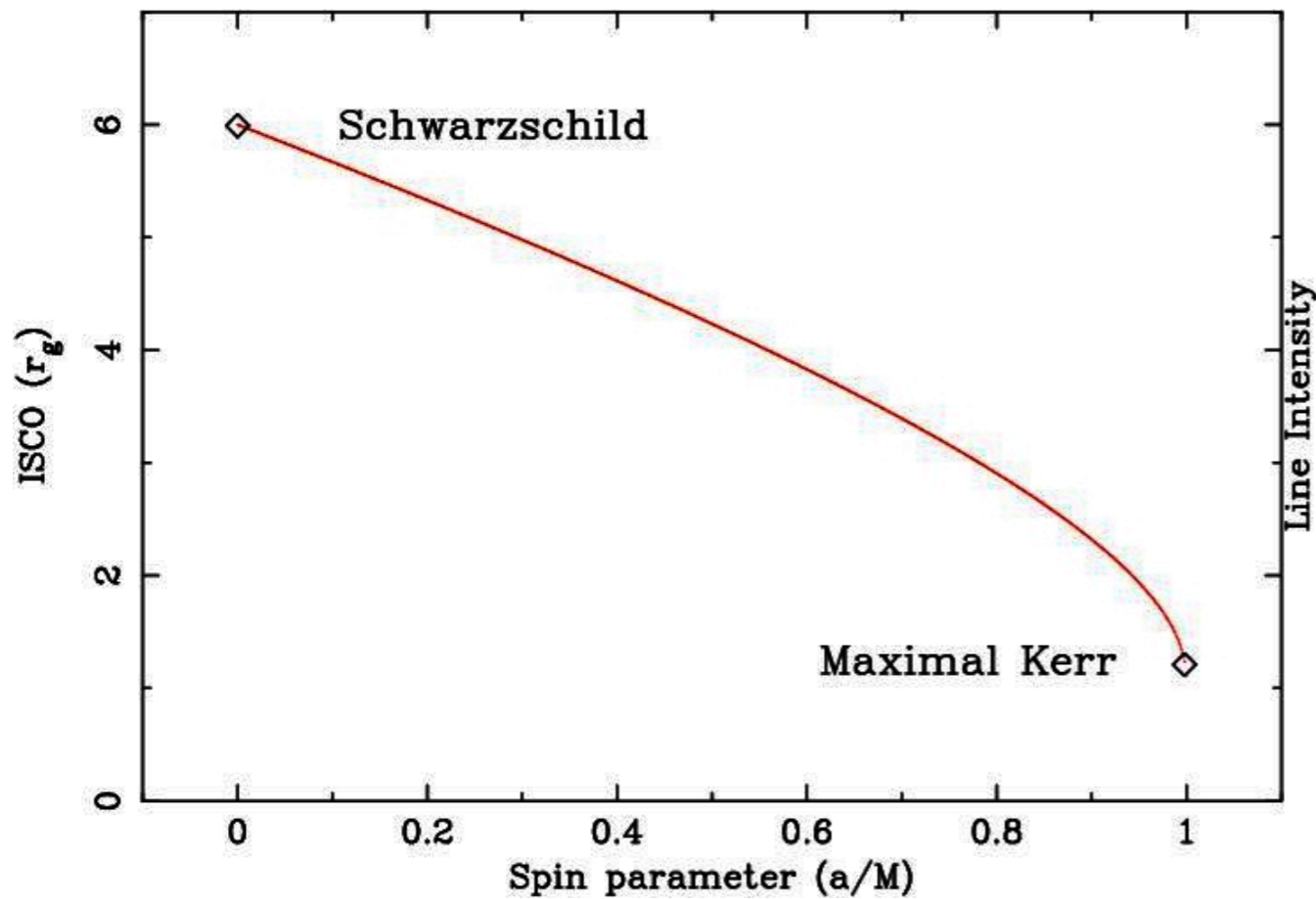


Stellar-mass black hole



- The continuum in stellar-mass BHs is rather simple.
- Any “warm absorber” < 0.01 of SyIs (N_OVIII)

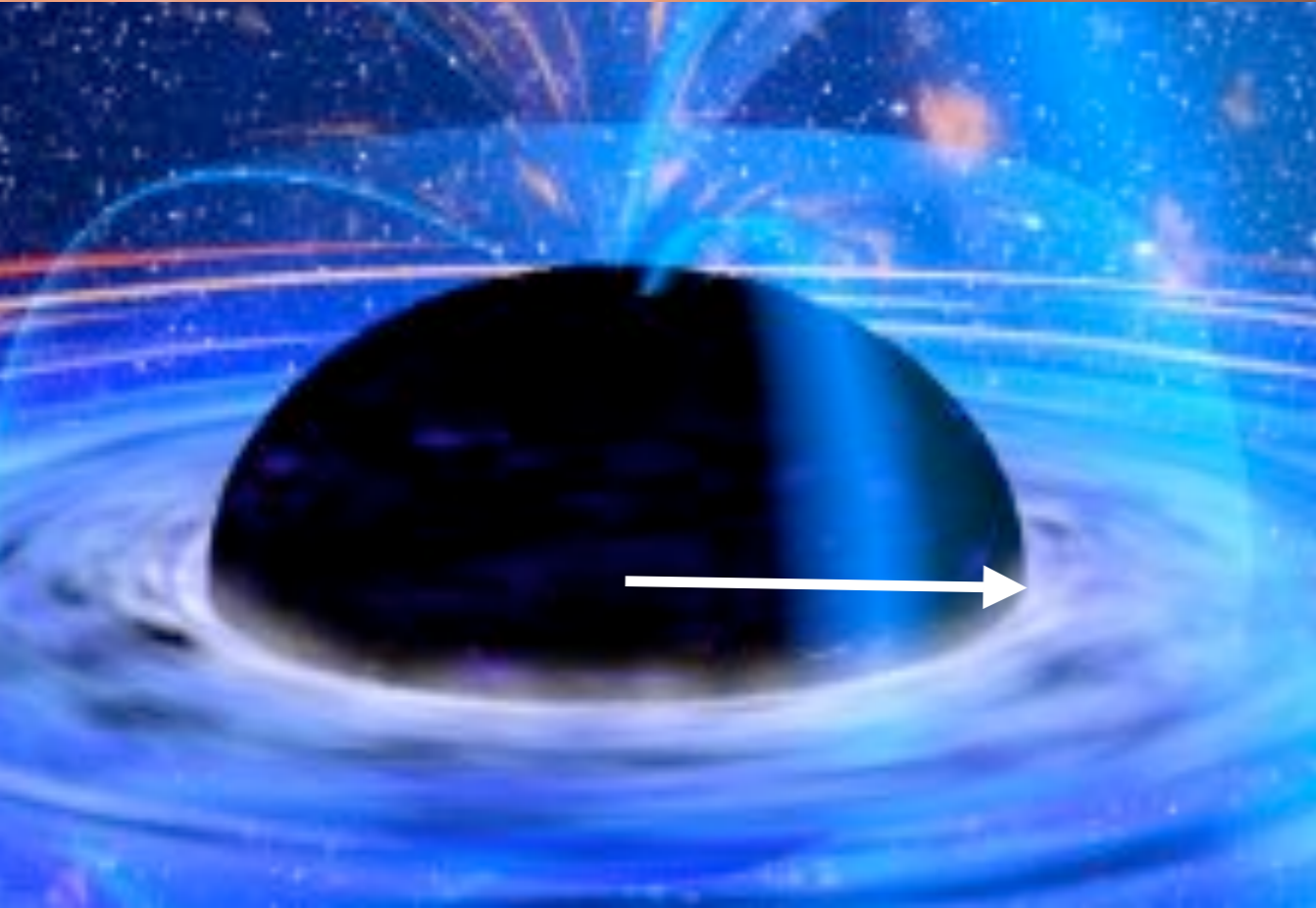
X-ray Disk Lines



Ray tracing --> line profiles.
Diskline ($a=0$), Laor ($a=0.998$).
3 cases where spin is variable
(Karas, Beckwith, Brenneman).

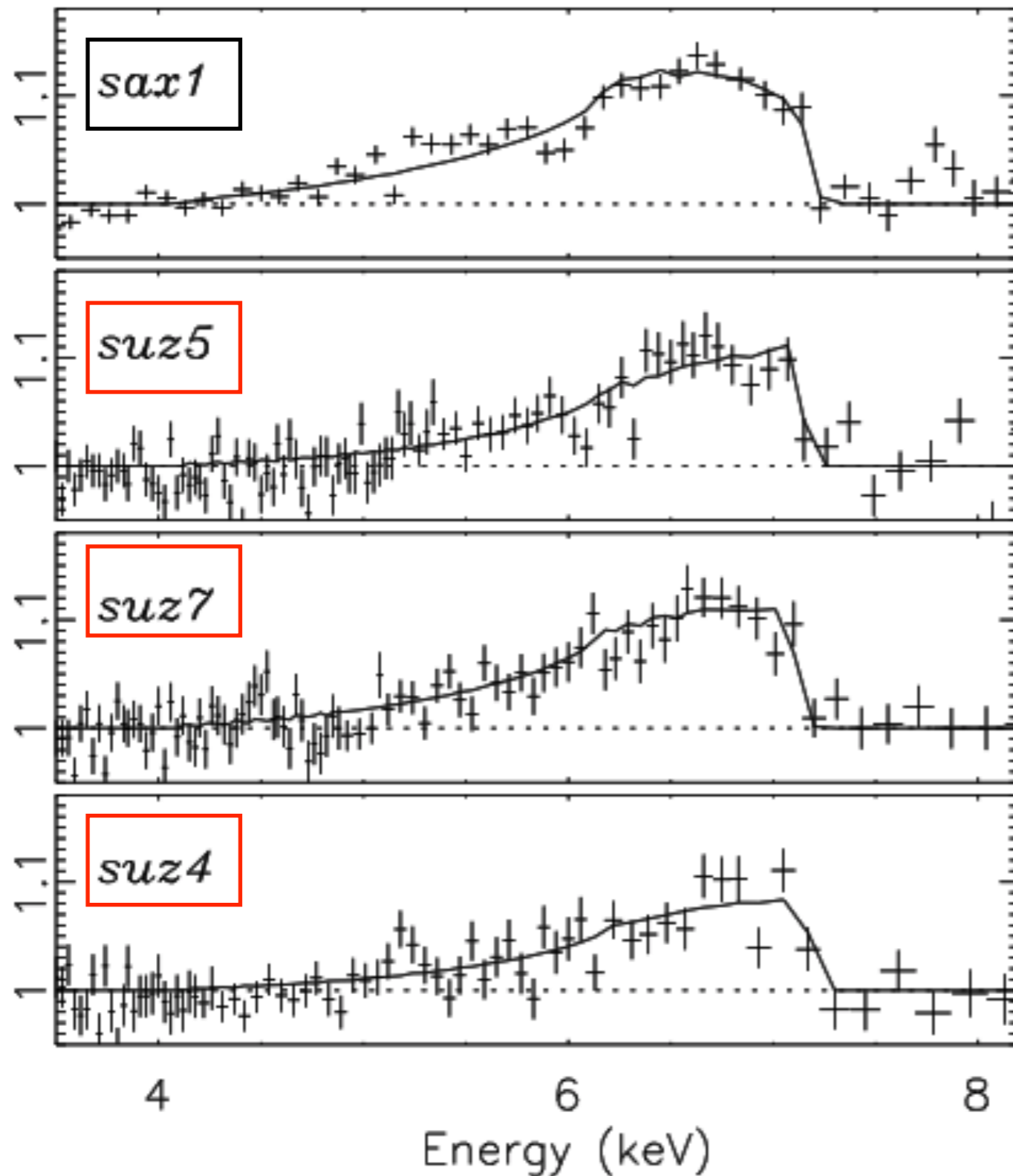


1.4 Msun neutron star
 $R \sim 10 \text{ km} \sim 4.5 \text{ GM}/c^2$.



This is very similar to $6 \text{ GM}/c^2$ ISCO expected for $a=0$ BHs.

4U 1705: **Suzaku** & SAX



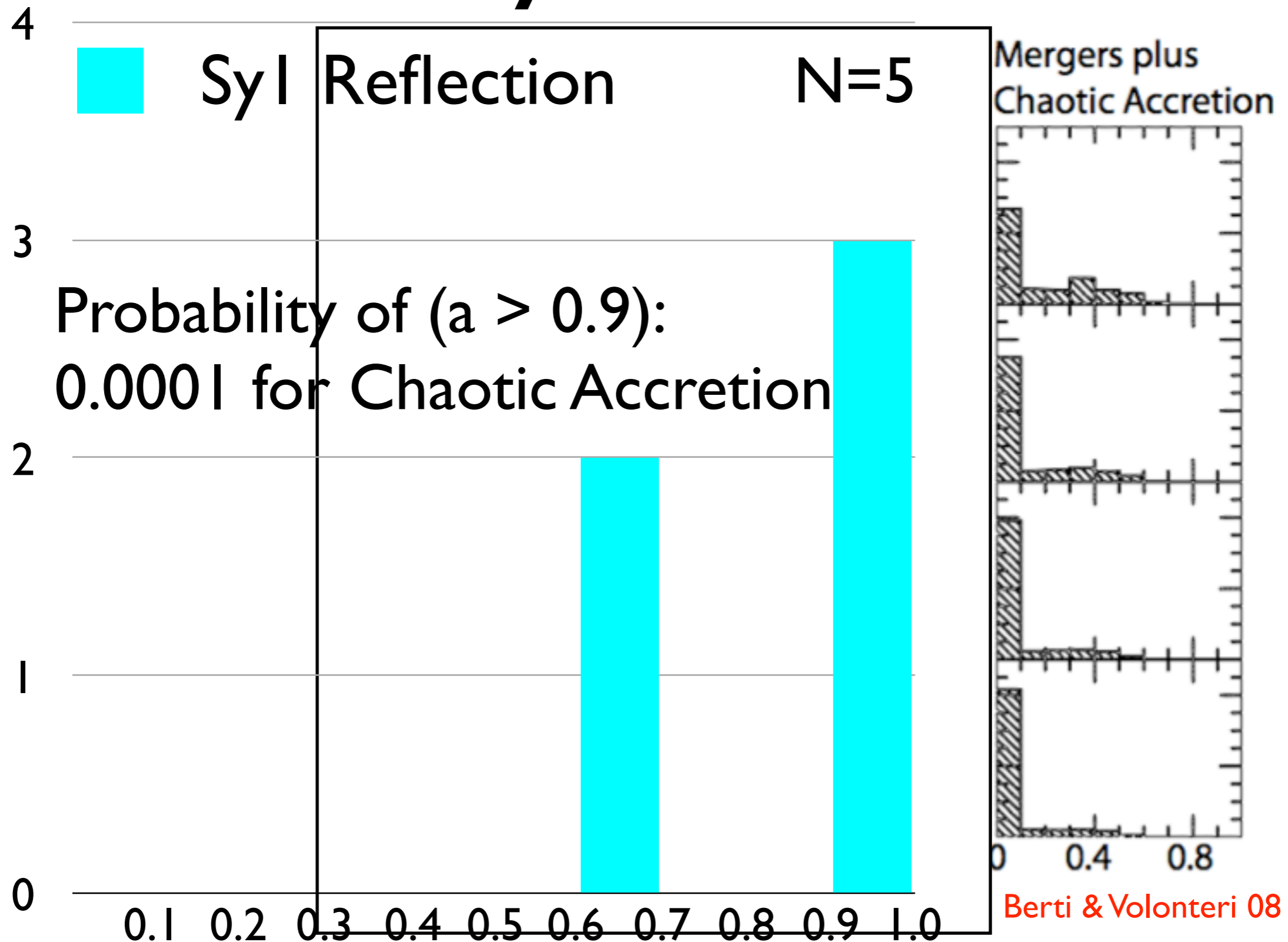
Strong detections of relativistic lines using missions with broad spectral bandpass.

Spectrometers are very different.

Detector issues are secondary to the astrophysics.

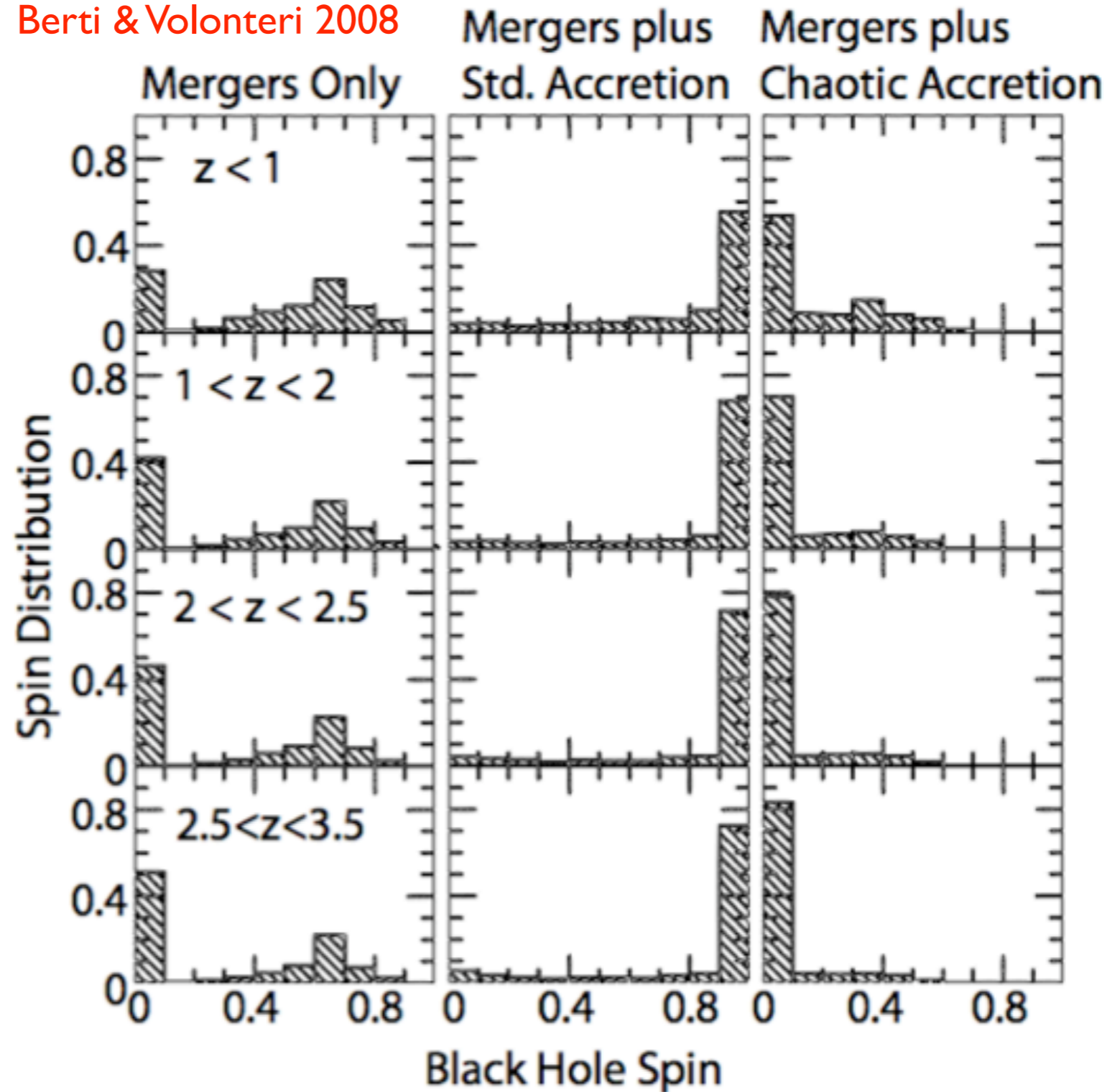
Lin, Remillard, Homan 2010

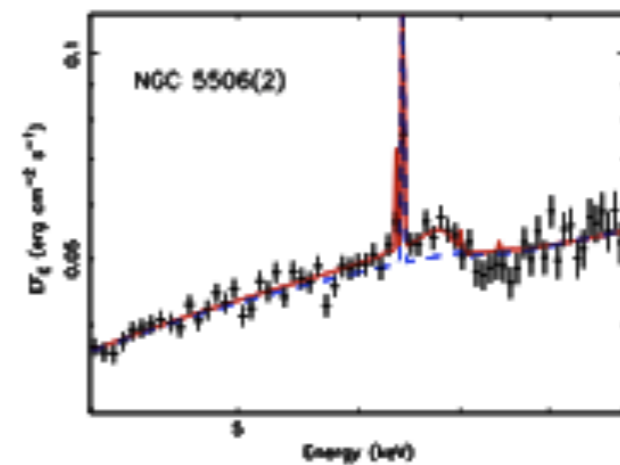
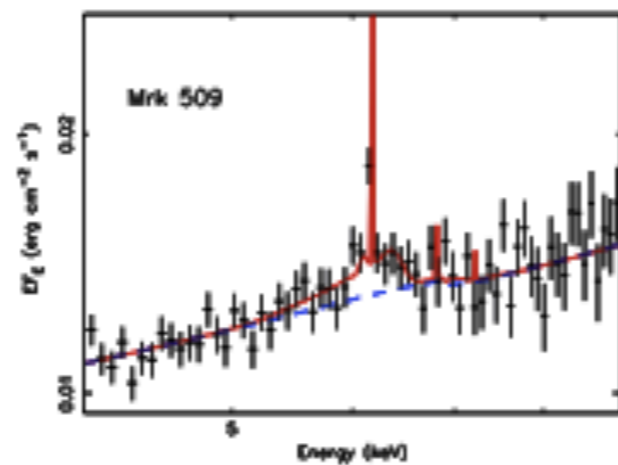
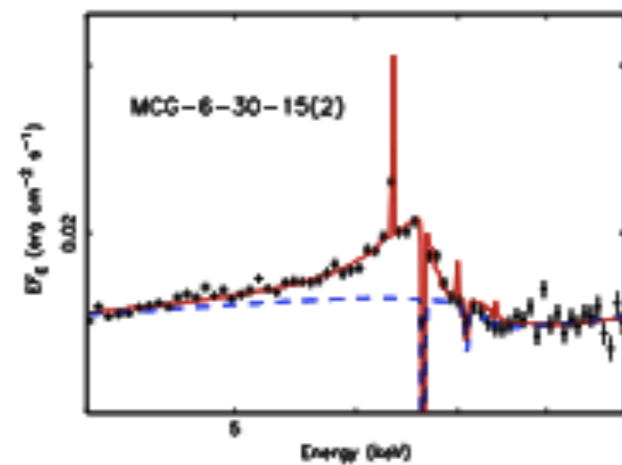
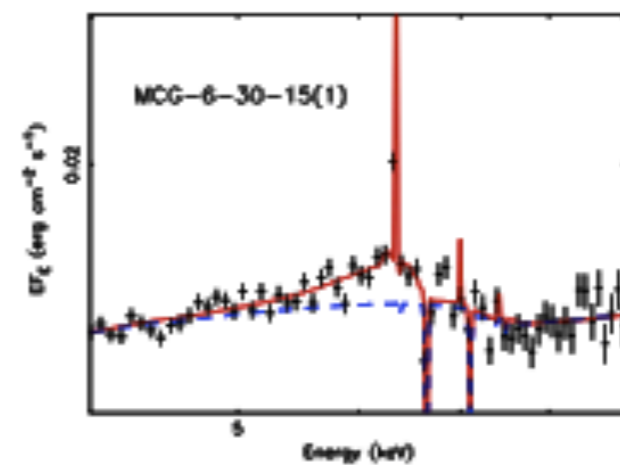
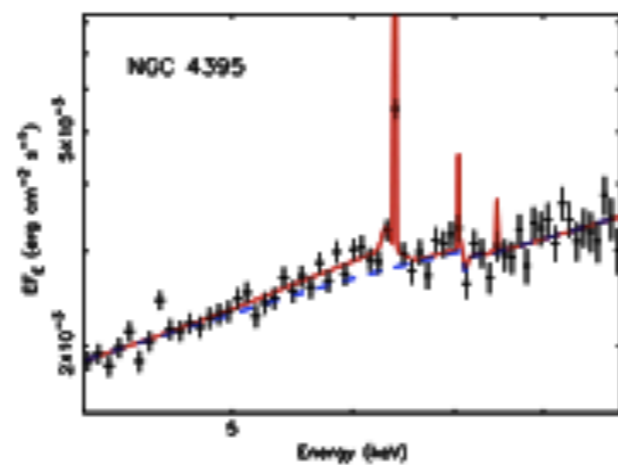
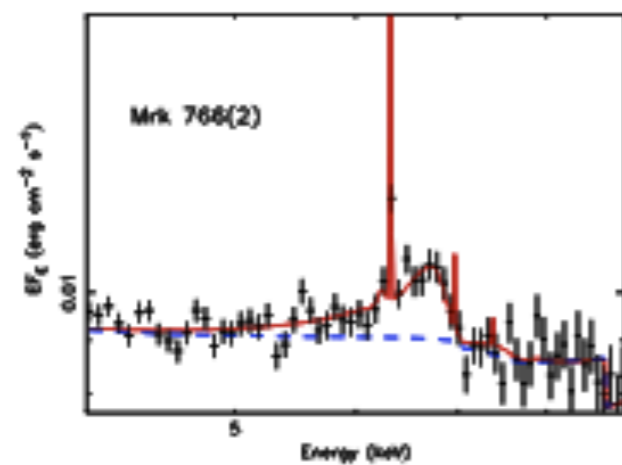
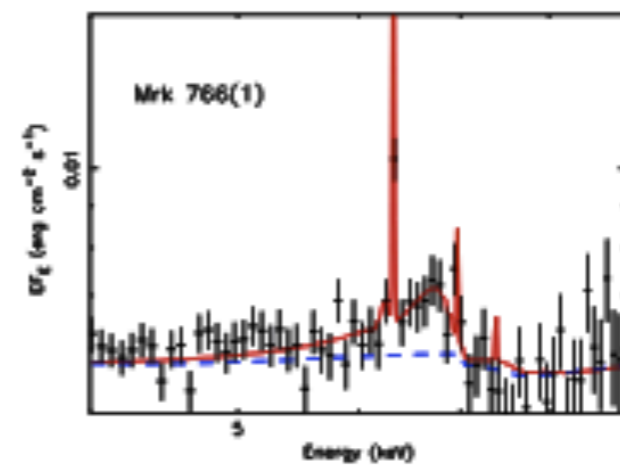
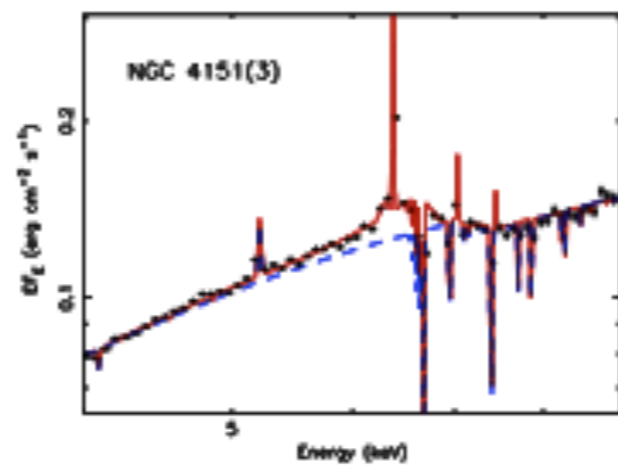
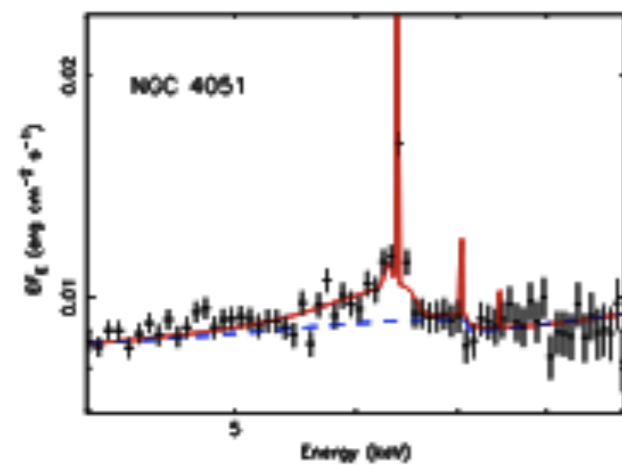
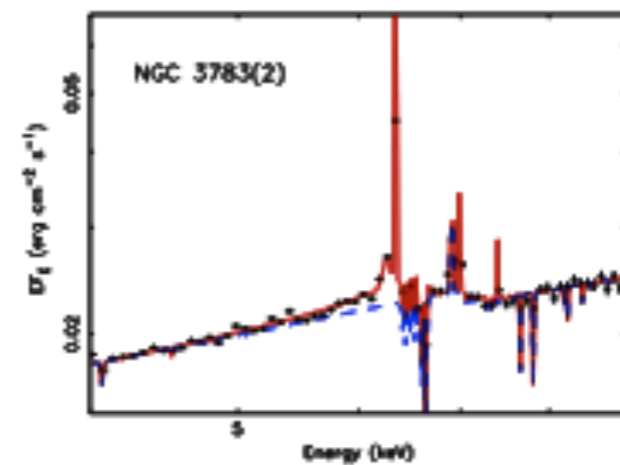
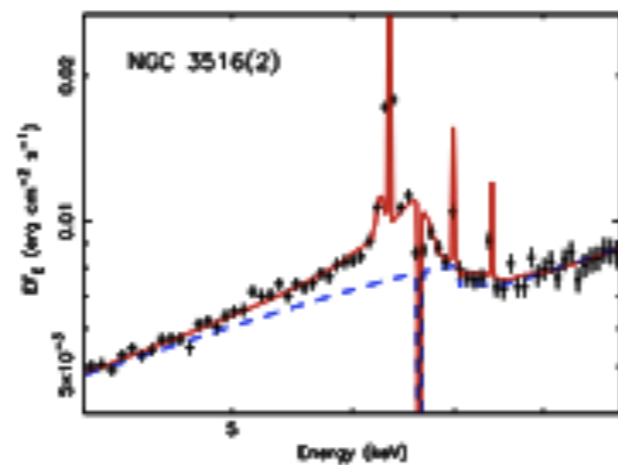
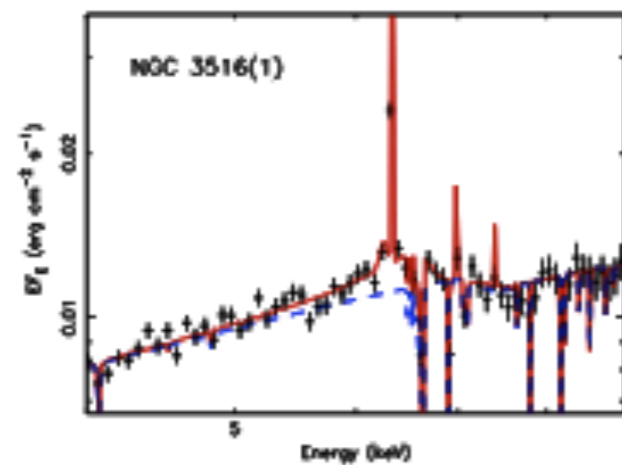
BH-Galaxy Co-Evolution



BH-Galaxy Co-Evolution

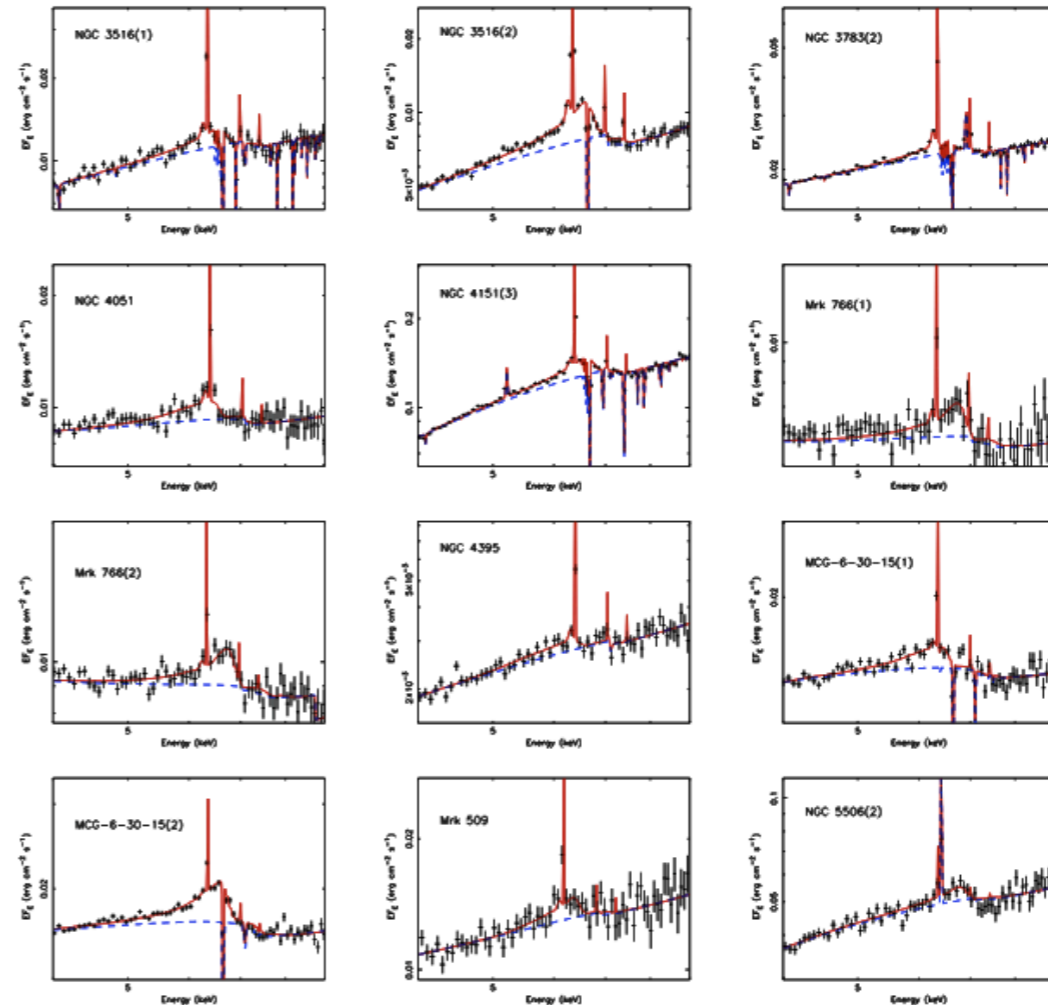
Berti & Volonteri 2008





Relativistic line surveys

- Quality Metric: $> 100,000$ cts
- Model warm absorber(s).
- Incl. narrow lines in Fe K band.
- $\sim 50\%$ require relativistic lines.
(Geometry, acc. rate, ionization.)
- $\sim 75\%$ w/ Suzaku (HXD helps)
- Some sources may require spin.
- More deep spectra are needed.



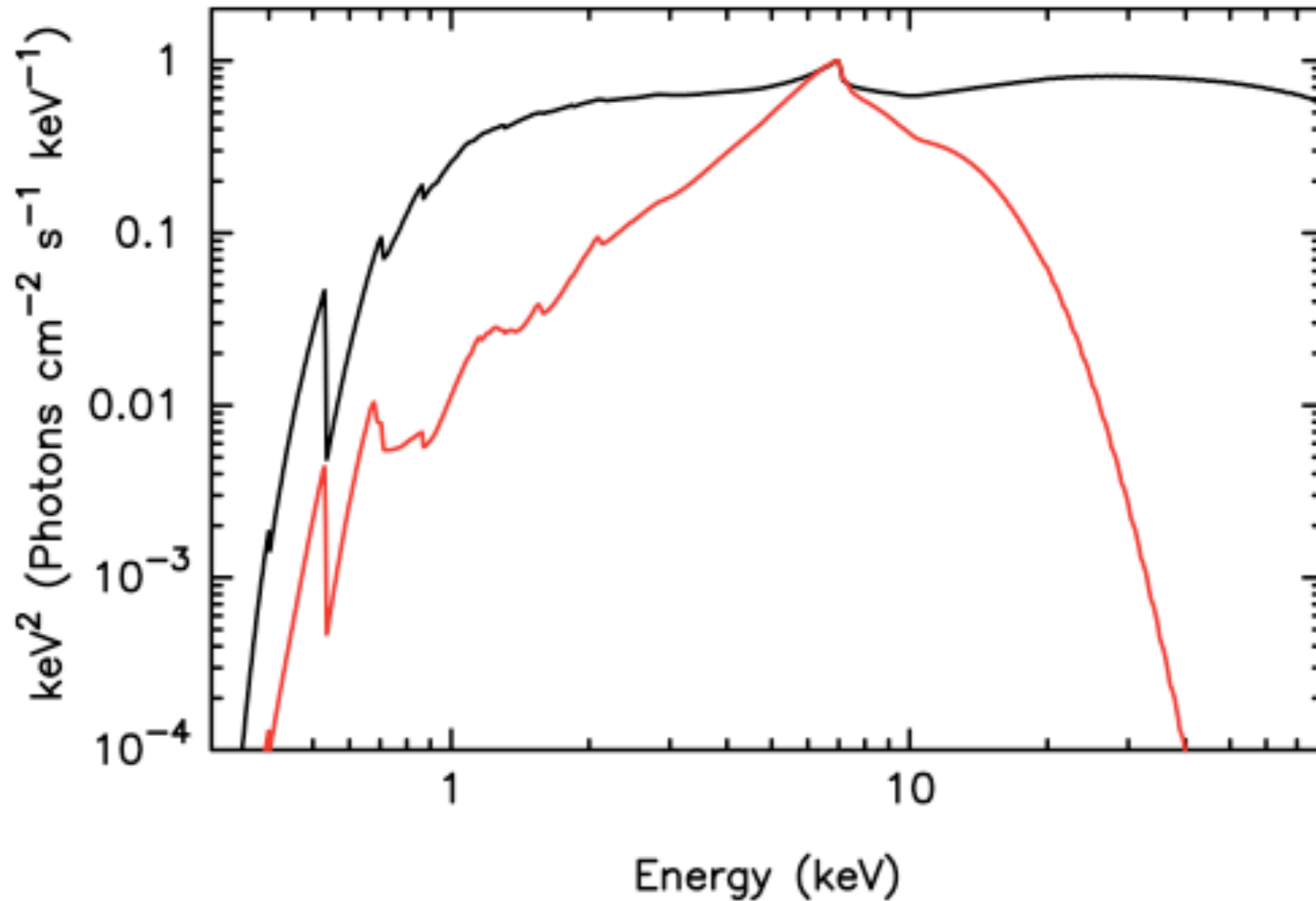
Guainazzi et al. 2006

Nandra et al. 2007

Brenneman & Reynolds 2009

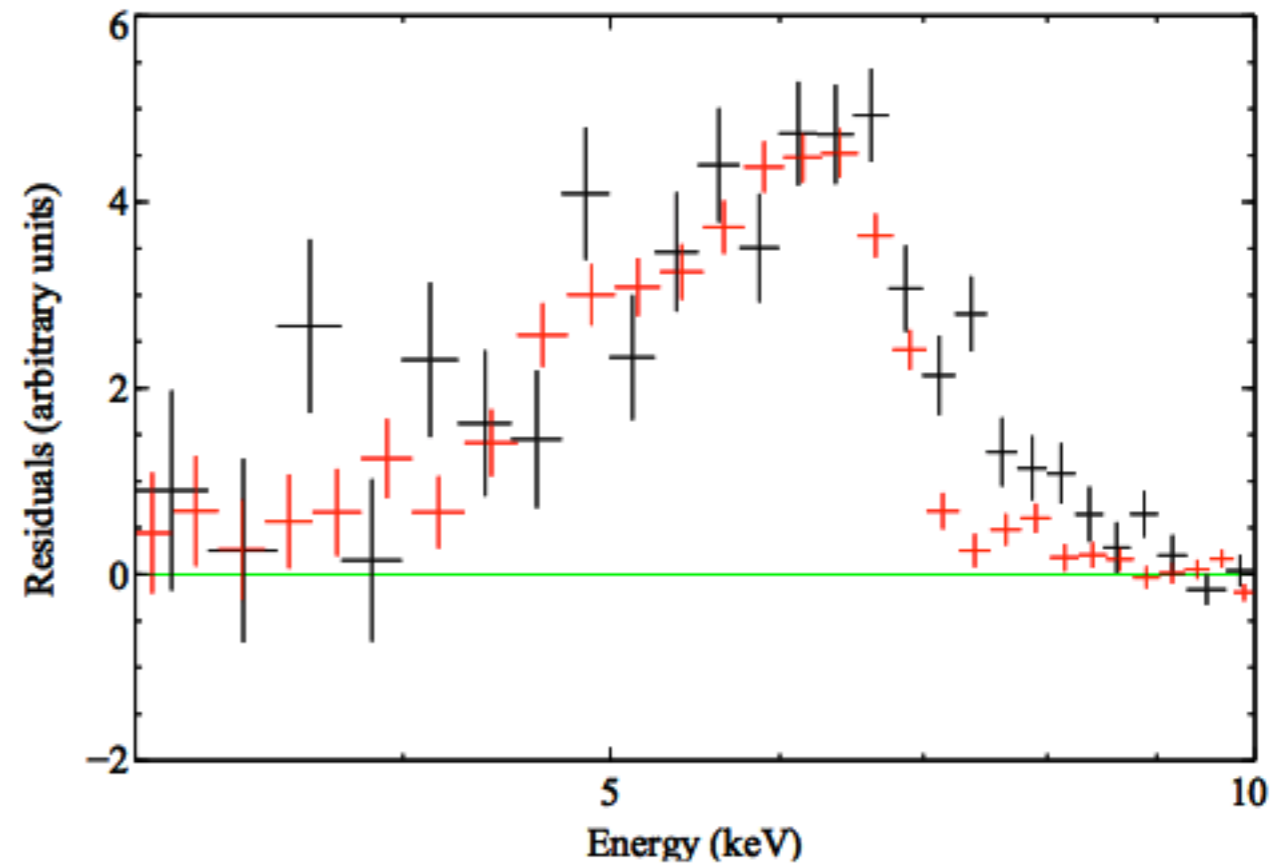
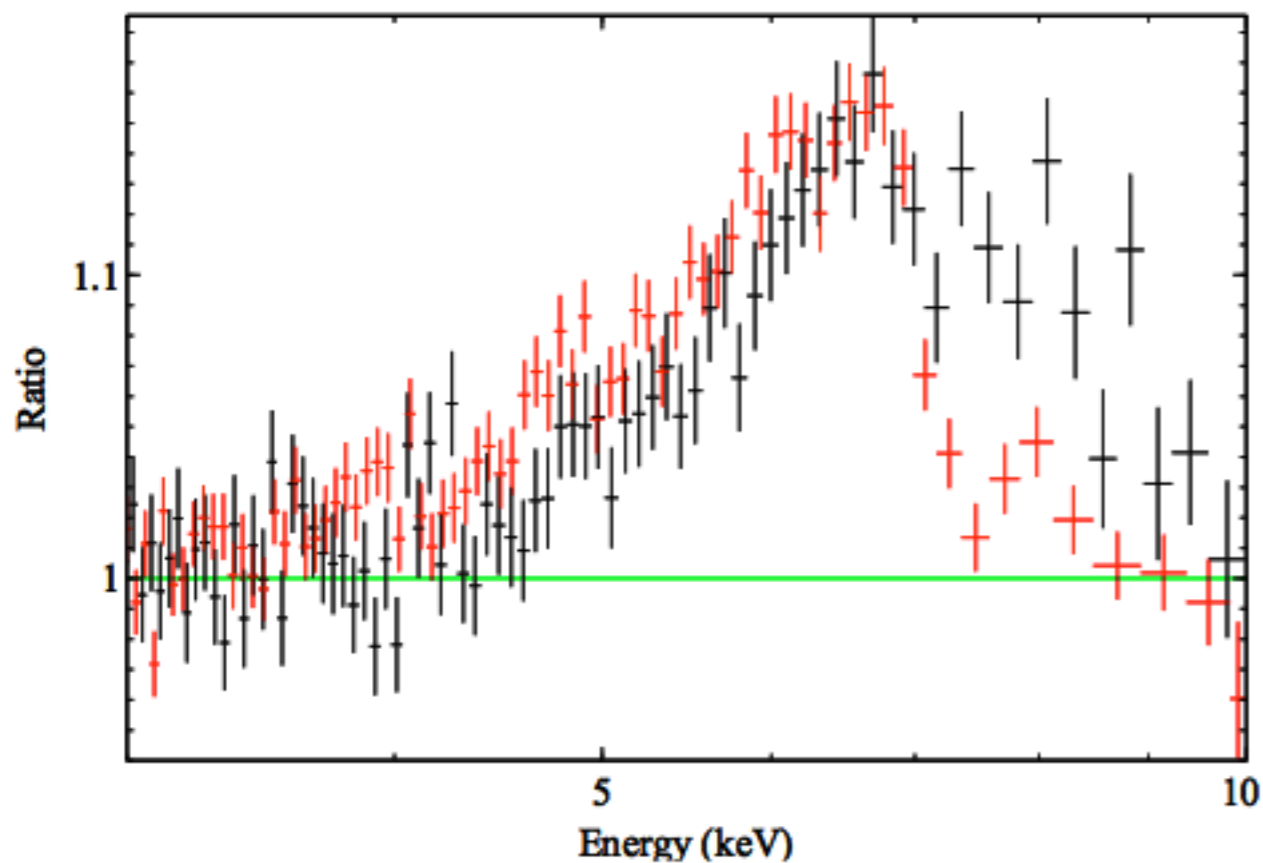
NS reflection

Cackett et al. 2010



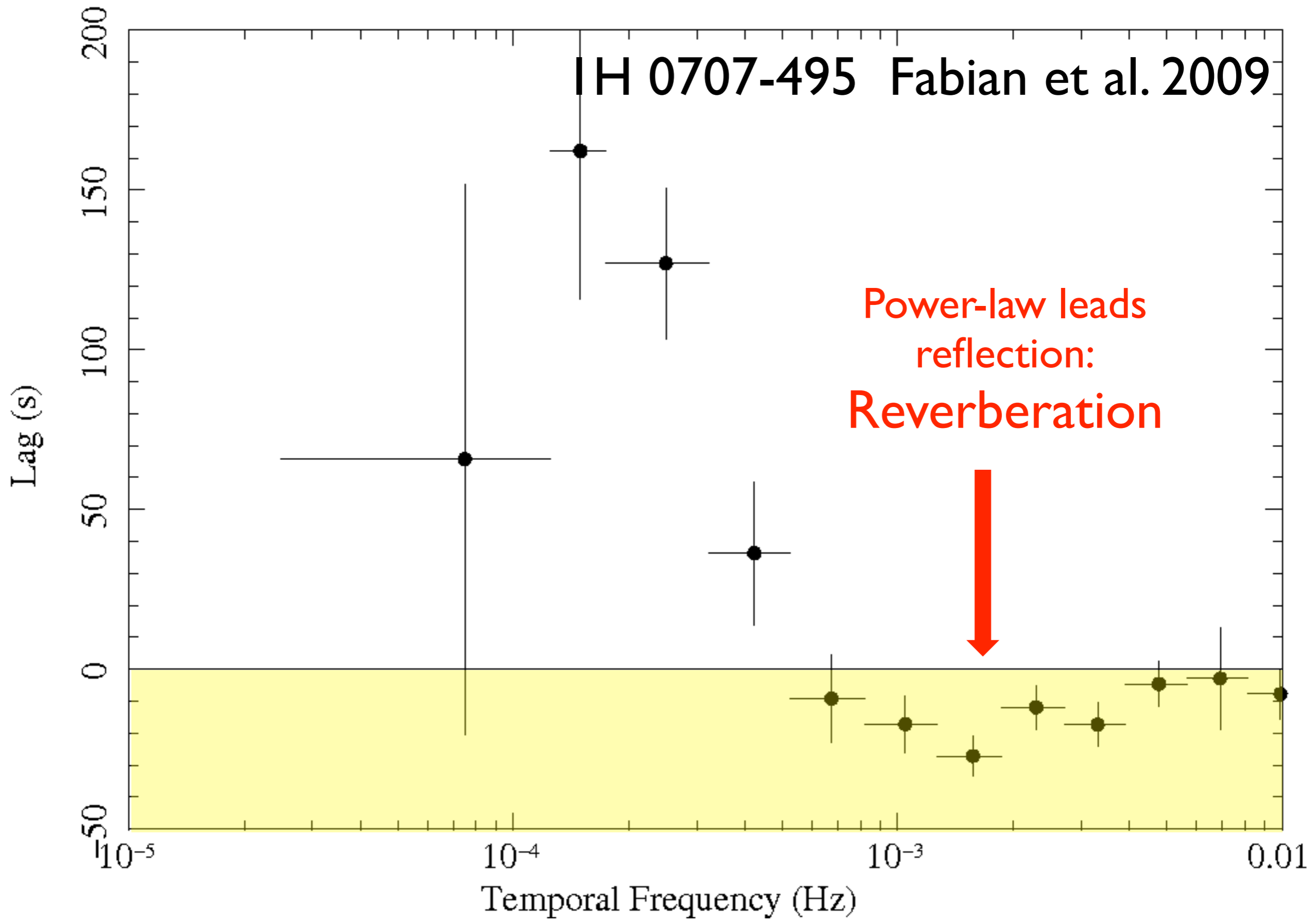
XTE J1650-500

XMM-Newton: XTE J1650-500, **MCG-6-30-15**



Walton et al. 2012

IH 0707-495 Fabian et al. 2009



Thanks

- Thanks to Jean. And Hale and Rick. And Fred.
- And Tod, Craig, Keith, Frank, Will, Evan, Padi, John.
- And Ron, Al, and Ed at MIT.
- And the whole team.

It made a difference.

- Data ... lots and lots of data.
- This meant lots work, and lots of Ph.D.s
- Taught countless students how to plan observations, analyze data, how to interact with a mission director.
- Quarterbacked a generation of X-ray efforts with many other missions.