



14724 - Searching for a radio millisecond pulsar in a low-mass X-ray binary

Cycle: 24, Proposal Category: GO

(UV Initiative)

(Availability Mode: SUPPORTED)

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VISITS

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Targets used in Visit</i>	<i>Configurations used in Visit</i>	<i>Orbits Used</i>	<i>Last Orbit Planner Run</i>	<i>OP Current with Visit?</i>
01	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658	ACS/SBC	2	29-Jul-2016 15:03:47.0	yes
02	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658	WFC3/UVIS	2	29-Jul-2016 15:03:49.0	yes

4 Total Orbits Used

ABSTRACT

Low-mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) and millisecond radio pulsars (MSRPs) are two different manifestations of neutron stars in binary systems. Their evolution paths are thought to be linked, but many questions about their connection remain. Recently, three neutron stars have been discovered to transition back and forth between LMXB and MSRP states, opening a new vista to investigate the link between these different manifestations. The neutron star LMXB SAX J1808.4-3658 is a strong candidate to belong to this new class of transitional objects. Here, we propose to exploit the unique UV capabilities of the HST to search for the presence of an accretion disk in the quiescent state of this system. This gives insight into whether it can turn on as a MSRP when not accreting and hence if it is indeed a transitional object. In addition, we will search for thermal emission from the surface of the unusually cold neutron star in SAX J1808.4-3658, which has important implications for the physics of ultra-dense matter.

OBSERVING DESCRIPTION

Detecting a quiescent accretion disk or a hot neutron star in our target requires observations in the NUV/FUV bands. Observations with the Swift/UVOT in quiescence are not sensitive enough to detect the source in the NUV: $u > 20.5$ mag ($\lambda_c \sim 3465$ Å), and $uvm2 > 21.5$ mag ($\lambda_c \sim 2246$ Å). This corresponds to NUV fluxes of $< 2E-17$ erg/cm²/s/Å (3465 Å) and $< 1E-17$ erg/cm²/s (2246 Å), which is a factor of 5-20 above that expected for a quiescent accretion disk or a thermally emitting neutron star. Our science goals therefore require the unprecedented UV sensitivity of the HST. Given the unknown NUV/FUV magnitude of our target, we propose HST imaging observations.

To be able to determine the shape of the UV spectral energy distribution and to measure UV colors, we request observations using different NUV/FUV filters. To achieve the best sensitivity (our target is not in a crowded field), we chose the WFC3/UVIS for the NUV, and the ACS/SBC for the FUV. For the WFC3/UVIS we will use 3 filters: F336W ($\lambda_c \sim 3355$ Å), F275W ($\lambda_c \sim 2704$ Å), and F225W ($\lambda_c \sim 2359$ Å). For the ACS/SBC we use 1 filter: F150LP ($\lambda_c \sim 1500$ Å).

We used the online WFC3/UVIS and ACS/SBC exposure time calculators (v. 24.2). The distance to our target is 3.6 kpc, and the reddening is $E(BV) = 0.23$. Detecting a hot neutron star poses the strongest constraints on the science exposures. We assumed a black body of $\sim 1E5$ K (corresponding to the lowest neutron star temperatures in LMXBs), which yields a flux density of $\sim 1E-18$ erg/cm²/s/Å. We aim for a SNR ~ 10 at this flux density. For a remnant accretion disk we expect a higher UV flux and hence a higher SNR (a black body with a temperature of $\sim 1E4$ K, or a luminosity of $\sim 8E30$ erg/s, the coldest detected in quiescent LMXBs, would lead to FUV/NUV fluxes of $\sim 5E-18$ erg/cm²/s/Å).

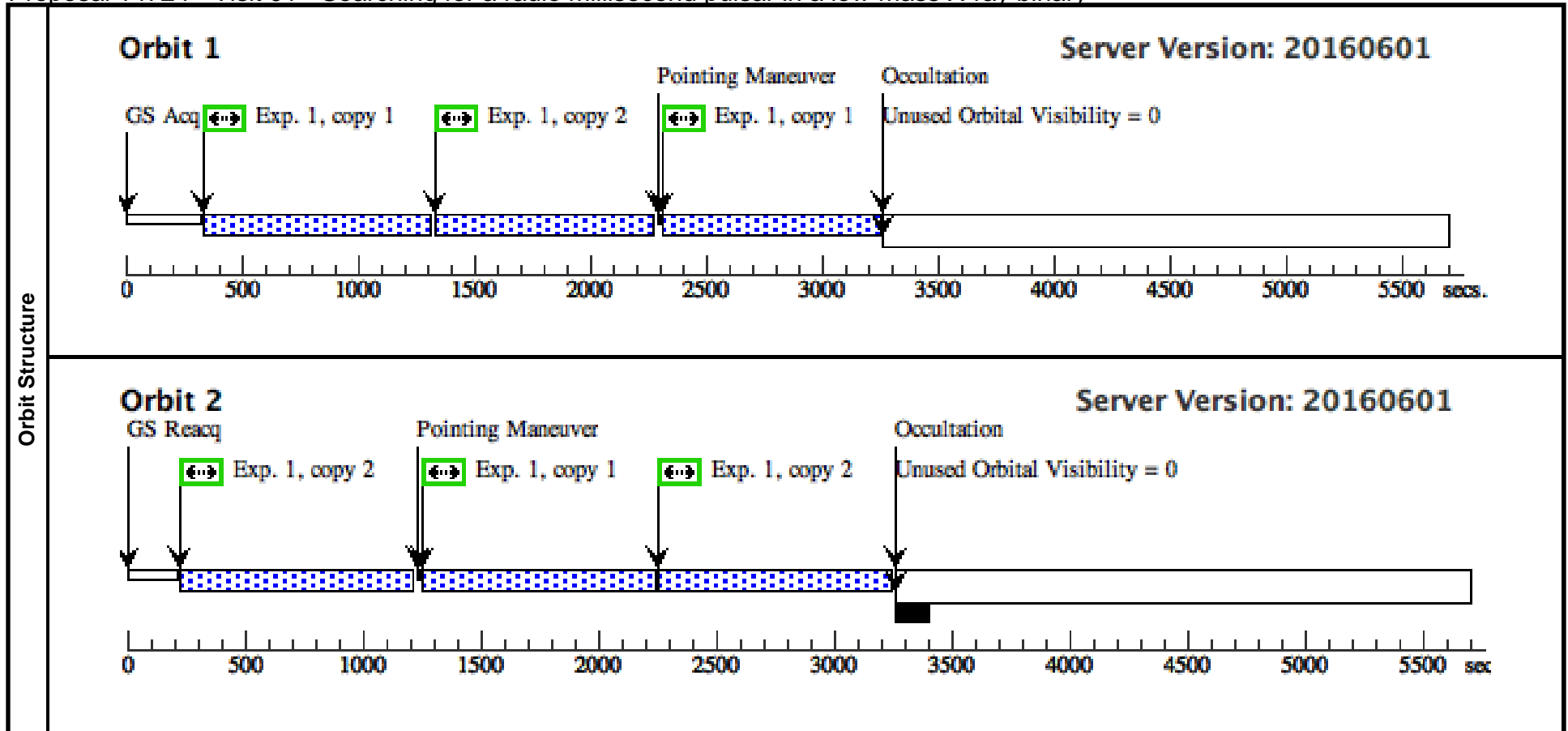
We used dither patterns for all science observations and for the WFC3/UVIS exposure time calculation we took into account lamp flashes to ensure that the minimum background for proper CTE is reached. We require 2 orbits of ACS/SBC observations, and 2 orbits of WFC3/UVIS observations, so 4 orbits in total. Little UV variability is expected for our targets and therefore the observations are divided into two visits (one per instrument) to ease the constraints on scheduling.

Our source is a transient X-ray source and can brighten to $u \sim 16.5$ mag in outburst. The source is in outburst for ~ 1 month every $\sim 2-5$ years. The most recent outburst was in April 2015. Given the transient nature, we need to implement a safety procedure. We will obtain Swift observations (providing both X-ray and UV constraints) within 24 hr of the scheduled HST observations to ensure that our target is in quiescence.

Proposal 14724 - Visit 01 - Searching for a radio millisecond pulsar in a low-mass X-ray binary

Fri Jul 29 19:03:50 GMT 2016

Visit	Proposal 14724, Visit 01 Diagnostic Status: No Diagnostics Scientific Instruments: ACS/SBC Special Requirements: (none)									
	Patterns	#	Primary Pattern			Secondary Pattern			Exposures	
		(1)	Pattern Type=ACS-SBC-DITHER-LINE Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=3 Point Spacing=0.472 Line Spacing=	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=44.4 Angle Between Sides= Center Pattern=false						
Fixed Targets	#	Name	Target Coordinates	Targ. Coord. Corrections	Fluxes	Miscellaneous				
	(1)	SAXJ1808.4-3658	RA: 18 08 27.5400 (272.1147500d) Dec: -36 58 44.30 (-36.97897d) Equinox: J2000		V=21	Reference Frame: ICRS				
	<i>Comments: Extended=NO</i>									
Exposures	#	Label (ETC Run)	Target	Config,Mode,Aperture	Spectral Els.	Opt. Params.	Special Reqs.	Groups	Exp. Time (Total)/[Actual Dur.]	Orbit
	1	(ACS.im.82 5418)	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658 8	ACS/SBC, ACCUM, SBC	F150LP				Pattern 1, Exps 1-1 in Visit 01 (1) 917 Secs X 2 (5658 Secs) [==>918.0 Secs (Pattern 1, Copy 1)] [==>918.0 Secs (Pattern 1, Copy 2)] [==>917.0 Secs (Pattern 2, Copy 1)] [==>968.0 Secs (Pattern 2, Copy 2)] [==>968.0 Secs (Pattern 3, Copy 1)] [==>969.0 Secs (Pattern 3, Copy 2)]	[1] [2]



Proposal 14724 - Visit 02 - Searching for a radio millisecond pulsar in a low-mass X-ray binary

Fri Jul 29 19:03:50 GMT 2016

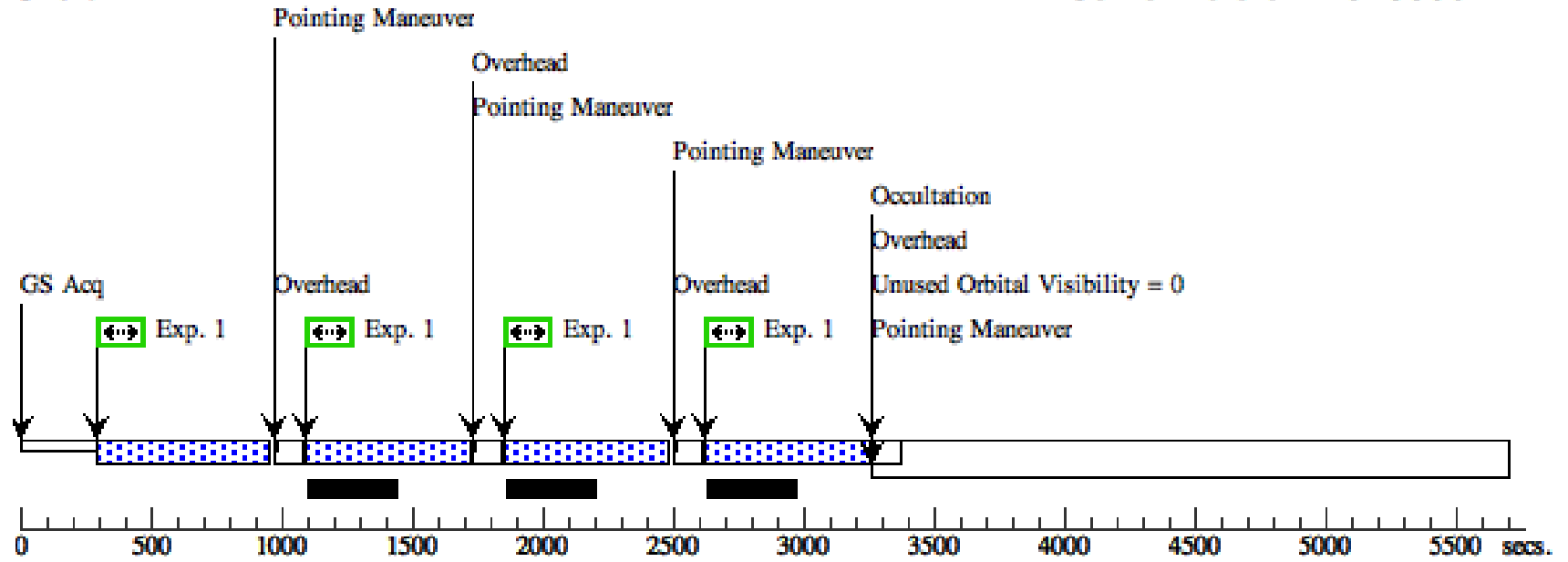
Visit	Proposal 14724, Visit 02		
	Diagnostic Status: No Diagnostics		
	Scientific Instruments: WFC3/UVIS		
	Special Requirements: (none)		

Patterns	#	Primary Pattern	Secondary Pattern	Exposures	
	(2)	Pattern Type=WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-BOX Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=4 Point Spacing=0.173 Line Spacing=0.112	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=23.884 Angle Between Sides=81.785 Center Pattern=false		(1)
	(3)	Pattern Type=WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-LINE Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=2 Point Spacing=0.145 Line Spacing=	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=46.84 Angle Between Sides= Center Pattern=false		(3)
	(4)	Pattern Type=WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-LINE-3PT Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=3 Point Spacing=0.135 Line Spacing=	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=46.84 Angle Between Sides= Center Pattern=false		(2)

Fixed Targets	#	Name	Target Coordinates	Targ. Coord. Corrections	Fluxes	Miscellaneous
	(1)	SAXJ1808.4-3658	RA: 18 08 27.5400 (272.1147500d) Dec: -36 58 44.30 (-36.97897d) Equinox: J2000		V=21	Reference Frame: ICRS
<i>Comments: Extended=NO</i>						

Exposures	#	Label (ETC Run)	Target	Config,Mode,Aperture	Spectral Els.	Opt. Params.	Special Reqs.	Groups	Exp. Time (Total)/[Actual Dur.]	Orbit
	1	(825540)	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658	WFC3/UVIS, ACCUM, UVIS	F225W	FLASH=10		Pattern 2, Exps 1-1 in Visit 02 (2)	631 Secs (2524 Secs)	
	[=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)] [=>(Pattern 3)] [=>(Pattern 4)]									[1]
	2	(825543)	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658	WFC3/UVIS, ACCUM, UVIS	F275W	FLASH=10		Pattern 4, Exps 2-2 in Visit 02 (4)	594 Secs (1782 Secs)	
[=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)] [=>(Pattern 3)]									[2]	
3	(825544)	(1) SAXJ1808.4-3658	WFC3/UVIS, ACCUM, UVIS	F336W	FLASH=10		Pattern 3, Exps 3-3 in Visit 02 (3)	348 Secs (696 Secs)		
[=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)]									[2]	

Orbit 1



Orbit Structure

