

Monitoring LMXBs with the Faulkes Telescopes

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Workshop on Robotic Autonomous



We will always be able to keep you in the dark

May 23, 2009





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The Telescope Sites





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Plans for Global Domination





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0.4 Metre 'Scopes





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Our Aims



Genuine scientific investigations Contribute to scientific knowledge Link schools with professional scientists

We provide specially designed online educational materials and teacher training





Exoplanet Transit



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ERDY



Microlensing





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Nature, Jan. 26th 1.6OGLE 1.5 2006 2.5 Magnification planetary Discovery of a cool, leviation 2 2000 3000 3592 3593 5.5 Earth mass ESP OGLE Danish Robonet Perth 1.5 FTN data obtained Canopus • MOA by RoboNet 3580 3600 3560 JD - 2450000

Extra Solar Planets

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Occultations of Uranian Moons



Image courtesy: Fraser Lewis, Faulkes Telescope Project

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RMAGH

Uranian Moons



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(54509) 2000 PH5



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Belfast

(54509) 2000 PH5 (The YORP effect)





The Sun

Cooler, so lower frequency and lower intensity infrared light emitted.

Direction of Orbit

Warmer, so higher frequency and higher intensity infrared light emitted.

Direction of Rotation

The Yarkovsky Effect

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Irregular shape

spin-up

break-up

binary asteroids

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Asteroid 2008 HJ



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JYID



Fastest Asteroid Rotation



2008 HJ Composite Lightcurve Rotation Period = 42.668 +/-0.040 sec

42 seconds 25.0 25.2 þ 25.4 ¢ 25.6 25.8 H (1,0) 26.0 26.2 26.4 26.6 O Apr-29 (2.0 sec) 26.8 2.0-m Faulkes Telescope South △ Apr-28 (3.1 sec) **Richard Miles** 27.0 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 Phase

Mass ~ 5000 tonnes

Rotates every

Stony composition

Around 15 – 20 metres across

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Imaging Interacting Galaxies





12" telescope image

FT image of HCG37

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Cumbres Observator



Observing programme established by Polish astronomers/schools

Monitor and report brightness of recent supernovae – fainter than any other system



Observing Open Clusters with the Faulkes Telescope and the William Herschel Telescope

1 Faulkes Telescope Project 2 LCOGT 3 Open University 4Cardiff University 5 University of Alicante

dfists - UA

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dfists Massive Star Binaries



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Massive Star Binaries



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X-ray Binaries



Bright X-ray sources where material flows onto a compact object (neutron star or black hole) from its binary companion

X-ray luminosity of 10^{34} - 10^{38} erg s⁻¹ (cf. the Sun's 10^{28} erg s⁻¹)

Temperature ~ 10,000,000 K

Around 300 known XRBs in our Galaxy

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Low-Mass X-ray Binaries (LMXBs)



Donor usually K or M star (small, red, faint, long-lived, low-mass)

Long-lived ($\sim 10^7 - 10^9$ years)

System's brightness dominated by disc



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Accretion disc \

Accretion

Jet

stream

Hot spot

Companion

star

X-ray heating

R. Hynes 2001

Disc wind



LMXBs For once, big isn't better



Star doesnt dominate overall brightness

Great testbeds for gravitation/space-time theories

Does what a quasar does (assuming you dont have the time or funding to wait for a quasar !)

University of Southampton

LMXB Monitoring



30 sources split between FTN & FTS (NS & BH)

Monitored once per week since 2006

Frequency increased after alert or if we see interesting activity

Future plans include infra-red, more telescopes, spectroscopy

University of Southampton



Aims of the Project



To identify and monitor transient outbursts in LMXBs (LMXBs can brighten in the optical / near infrared up to a month before X-ray detection)

To study their variability in quiescence



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XTE J1118+480

XTE J1118+480 - i' band data (de-reddened)



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Summary of FT Science

Fastest asteroid rotator **Evidence for the YORP effect** Light curves from 30 LMXBs 49 MPC reports (comets / asteroids) 8 Astronomers Telegrams (transient events) 51 GCN circulars (GRBs) **Exoplanet follow-ups Uranian moons lightcurves**



More information....

- FT Operations Centre based at Cardiff University, School of Physics & Astronomy
- info@faulkes-telescope.com
- www.faulkes-telescope.com

• www.lcogt.net

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