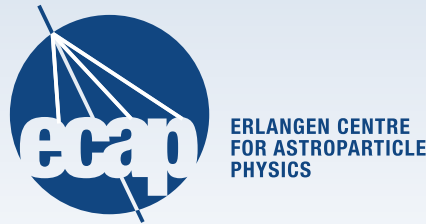


Laboratory astrophysics: Investigating the mystery of low charge states of Si in the HMXB Cyg X-1

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The High Mass X-ray Binary Cygnus X-1



- binary separation $a = 41 R_{\odot}$
- orbital period $P = 5.6d$
- inclination $i \approx 35^{\circ}$
- distance $d = 6000 \text{ ly}$

http://www.spacetelescope.org/static/archives/posters/screen/cygnus_x1.jpg

HDE 226868: O9.7 supergiant

$$M_{\star} = 18M_{\odot}$$

$$L_{\star} = 250\,000L_{\odot}$$

$$R_{\star} = 17R_{\odot}$$

fills $\approx 90\%$ of Roche lobe volume

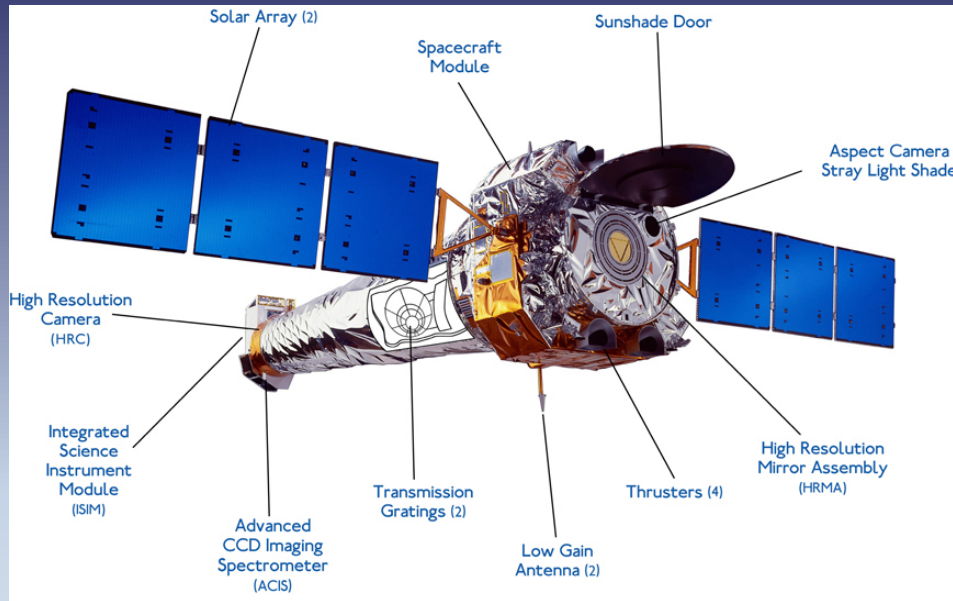
wind mass loss $\dot{M}_{\star} = 3 \cdot 10^{-6}M_{\odot}$

Cyg X-1: black hole

$$M_{\text{BH}} = 10M_{\odot}$$

$$L_{\text{X}} \approx 10\,000L_{\odot}$$

Chandra's view



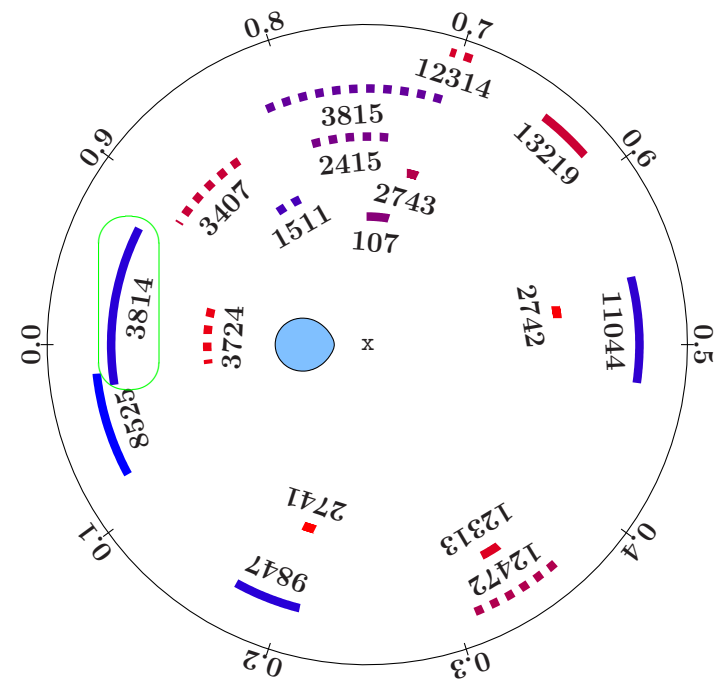
http://www-xray.ast.cam.ac.uk/xray_introduction/Chandra.html

Chandra:

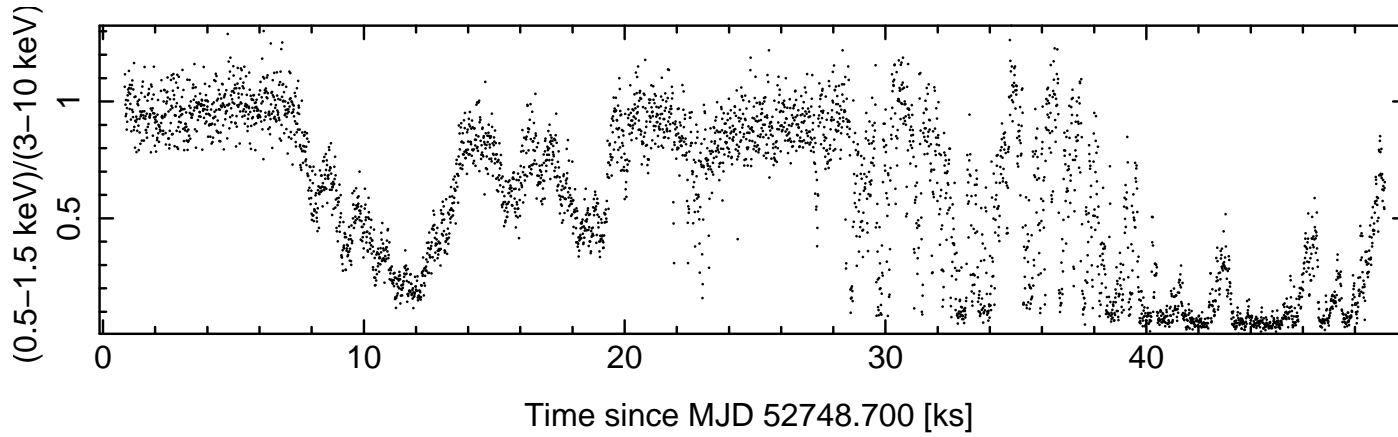
- launched in 1999
- energy range 0.1-10 keV
- HETG: High Energy Transmission Grating

ObsID 3814:

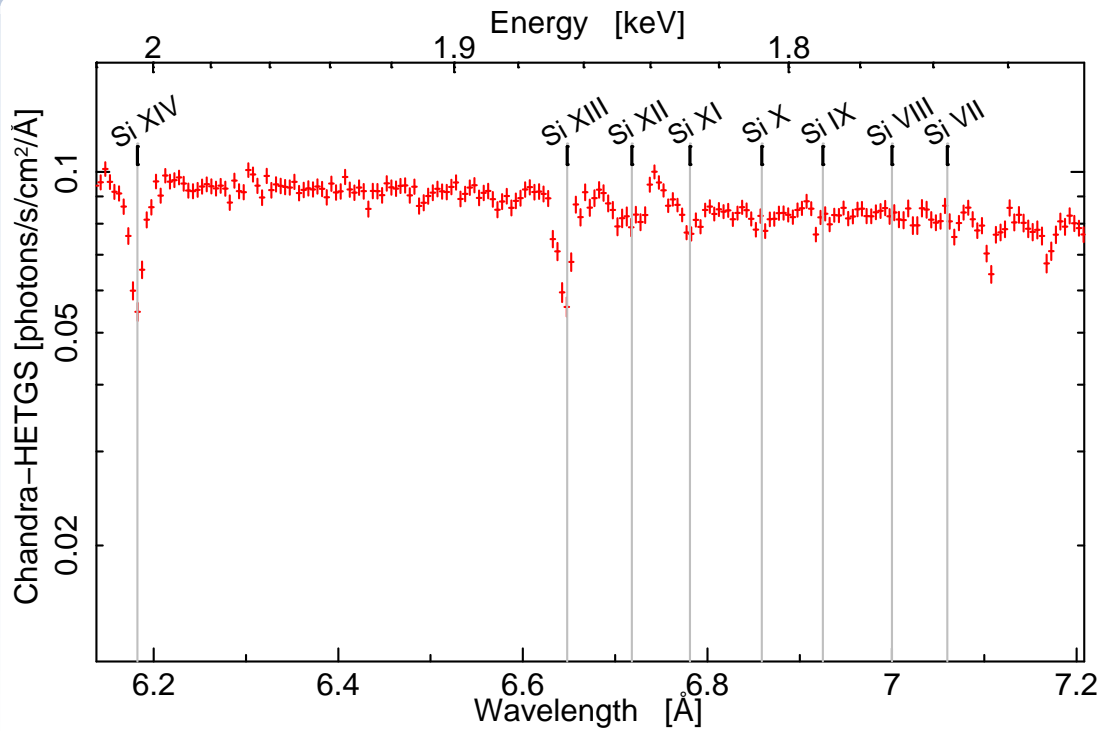
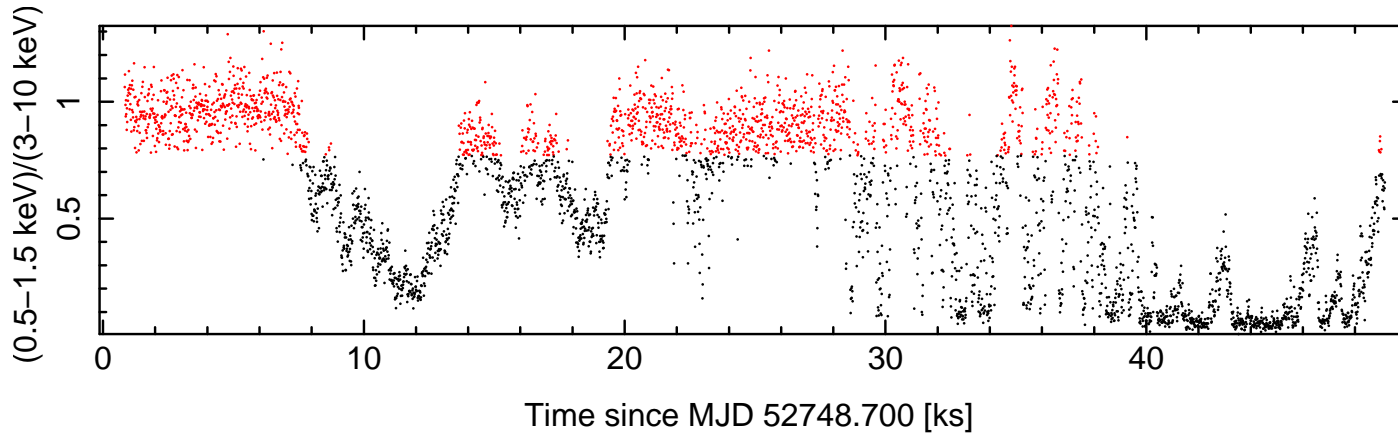
- 19/20 April 2003
- 48 kilo seconds
- phase -0.08 - 0.03



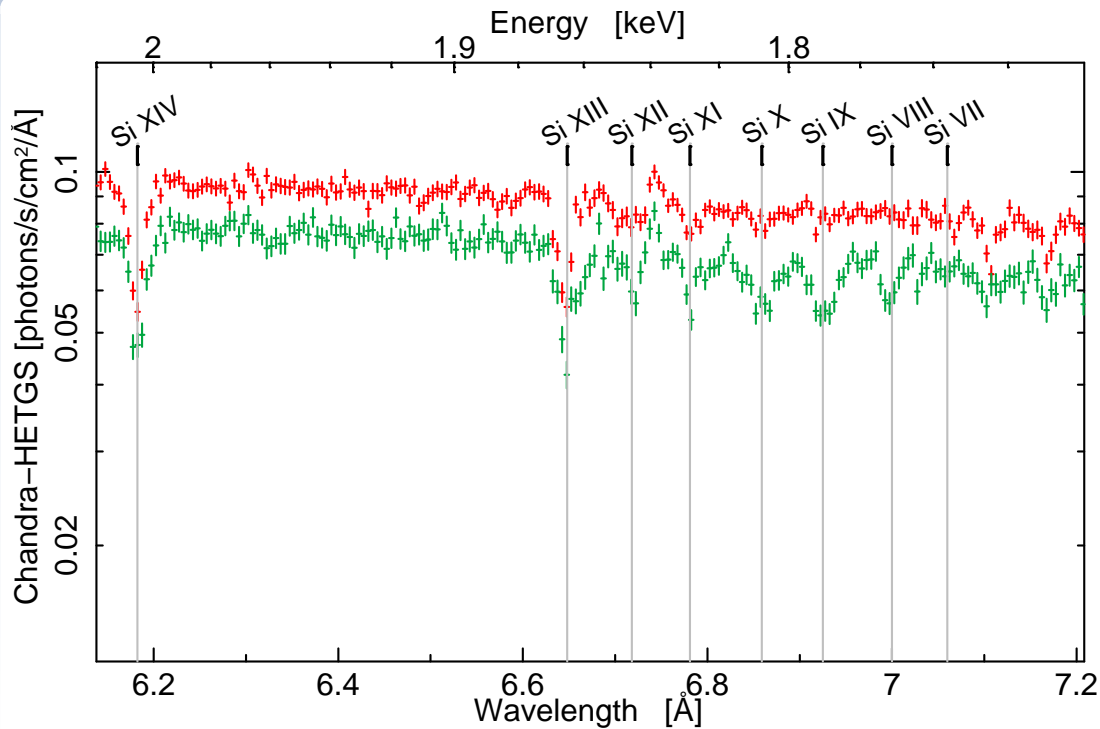
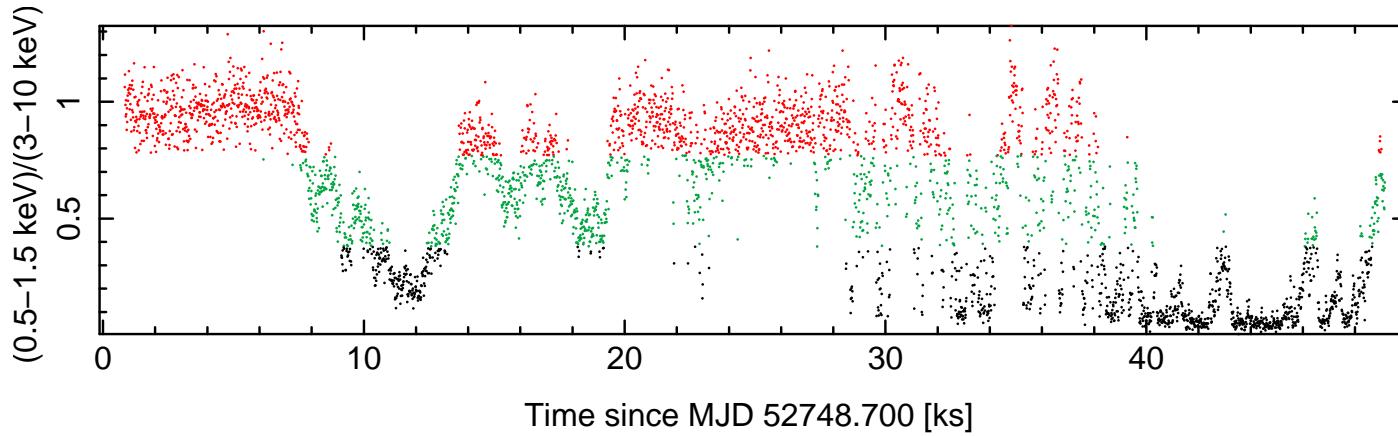
Low charge states of Si



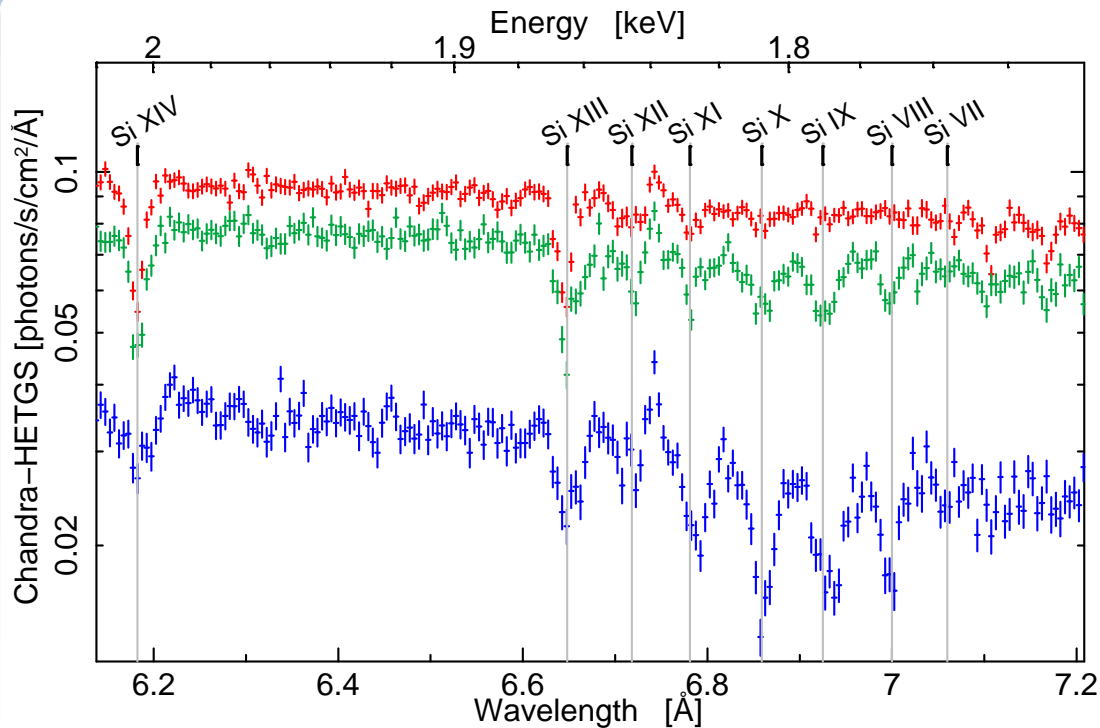
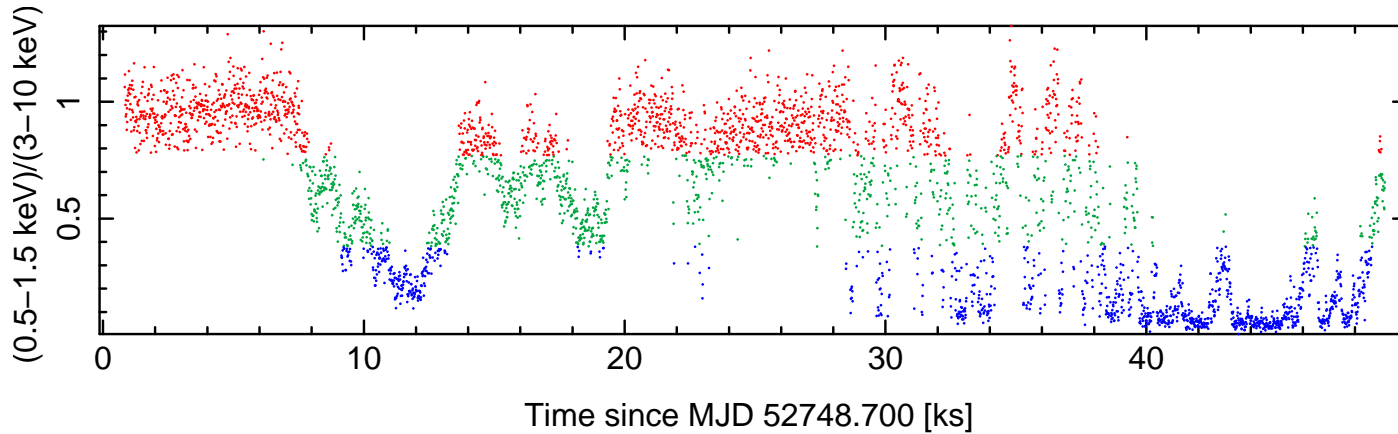
Low charge states of Si



Low charge states of Si

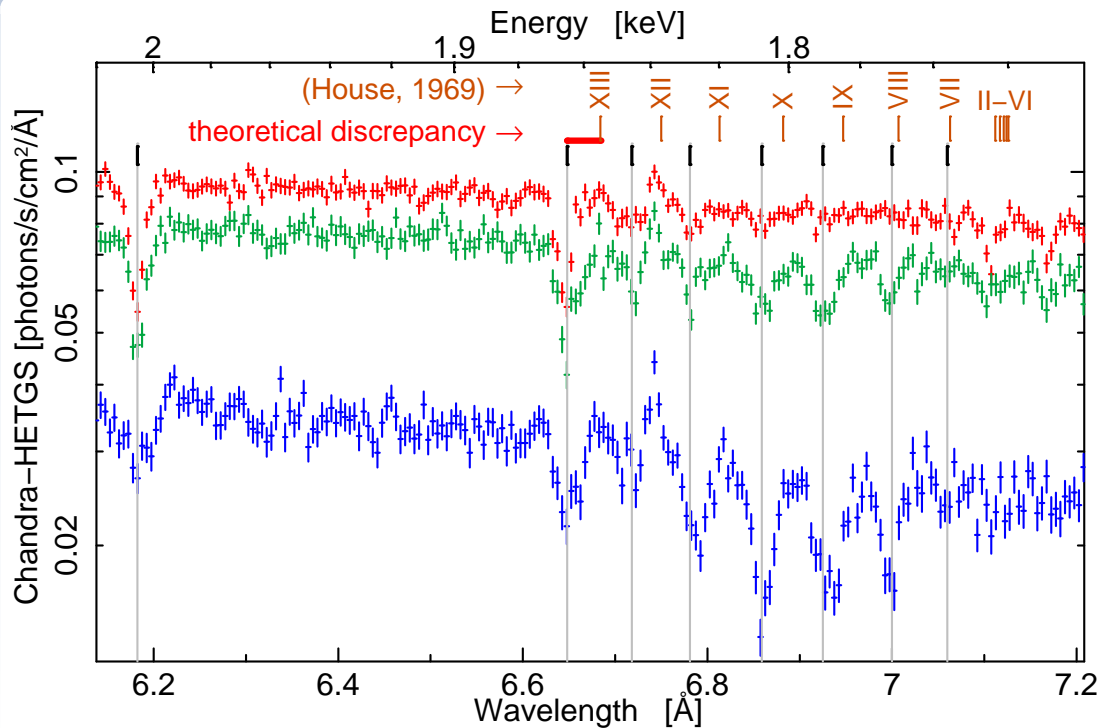
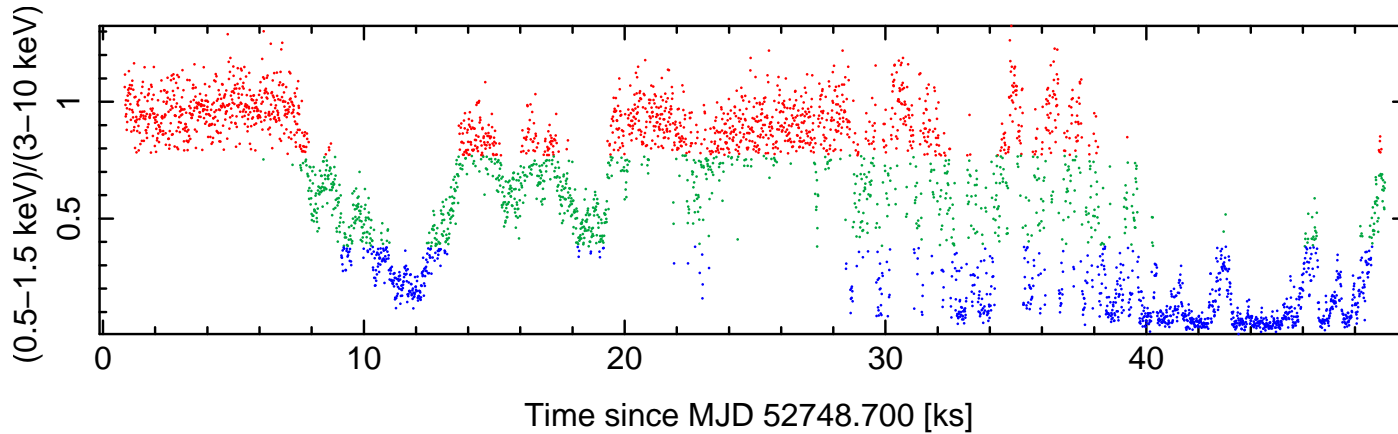


Low charge states of Si



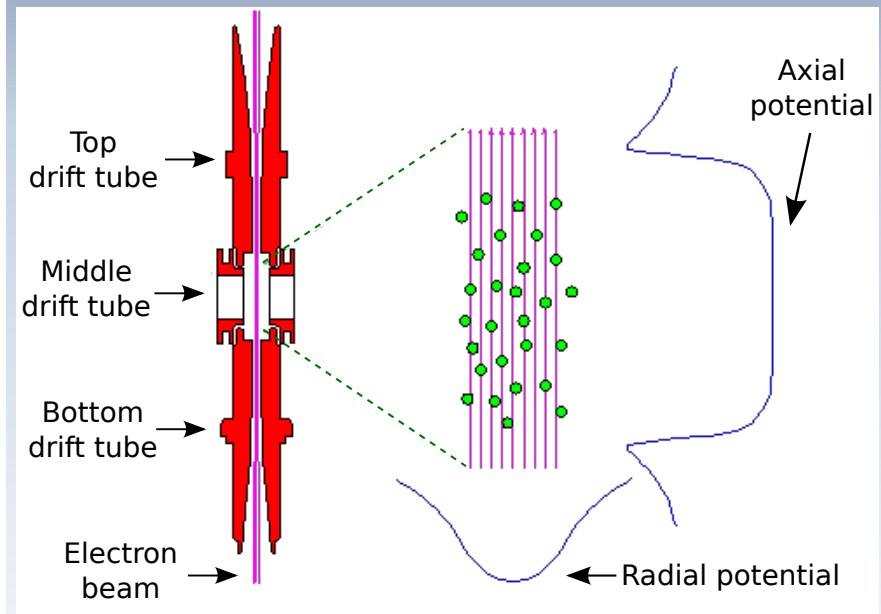
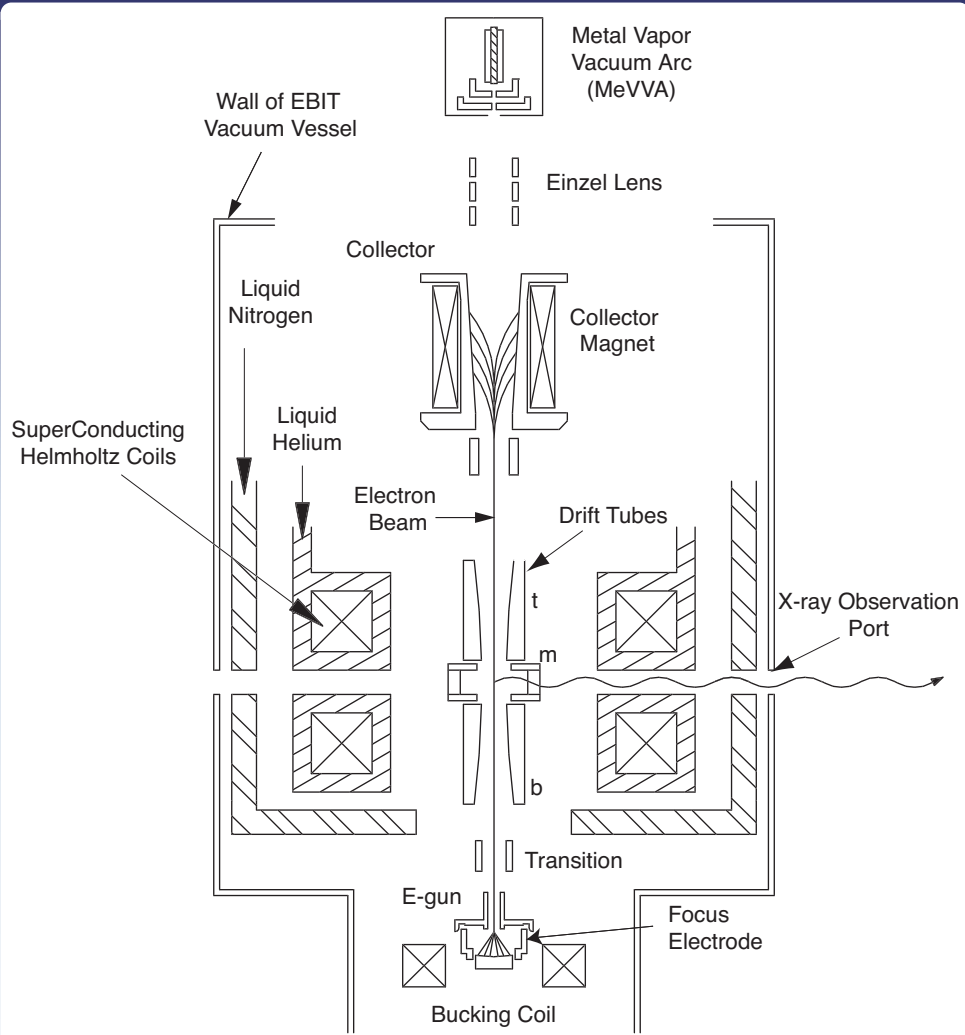
lower charge states
of Si with increasing
dipping!

Low charge states of Si



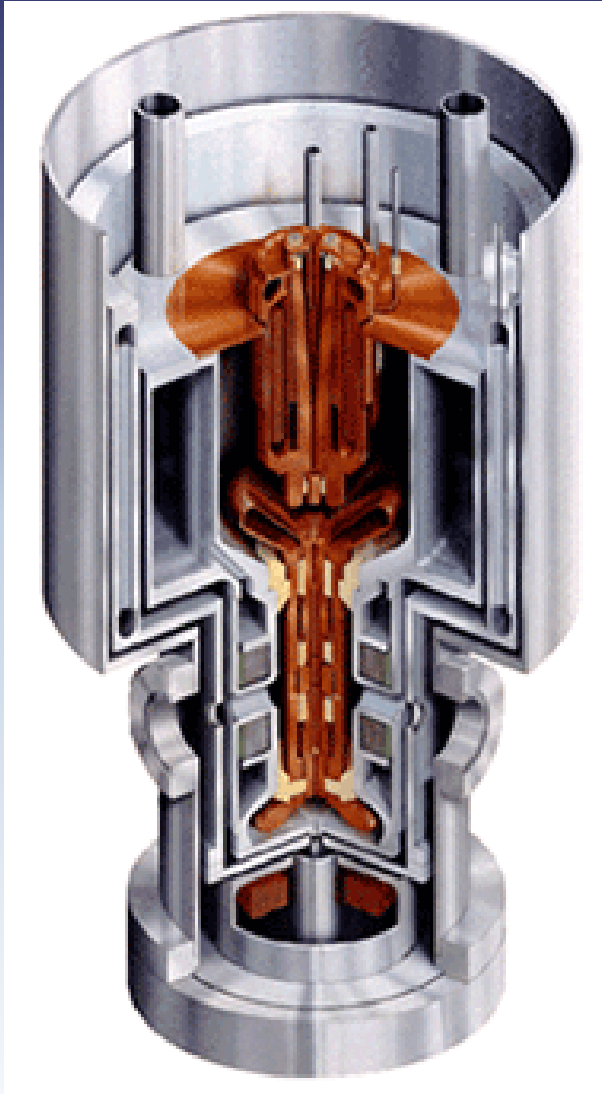
large difference
between Si line
centers in Cyg X-1
and theoretical
values
⇒ Doppler shifts or
atomic physics?

The Electron Beam Ion Trap (EBIT)

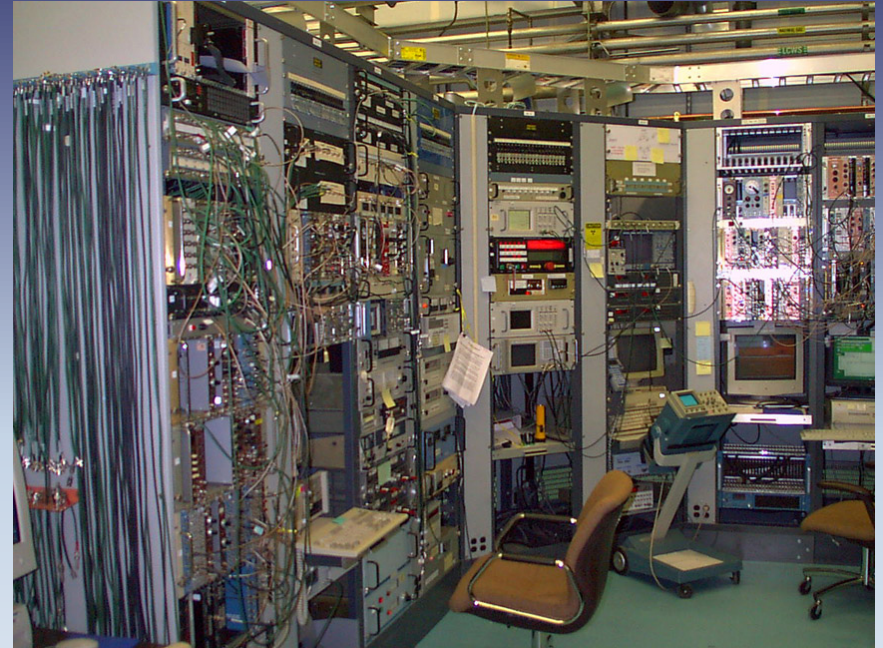


<https://ebit.llnl.gov/overviewEBIT.html>

EBIT-I @ LLNL



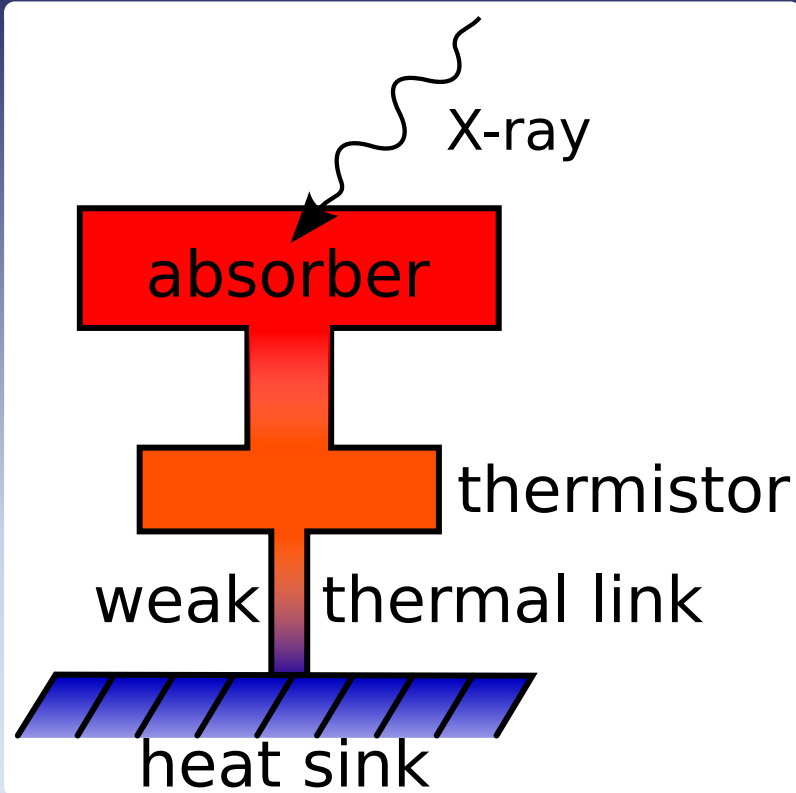
<https://ebit.llnl.gov/>



<https://ebit.llnl.gov/EBITPhotoGallery.html>

high energy variant,
SuperEBIT, can produce bare
Uranium (U^{92+})

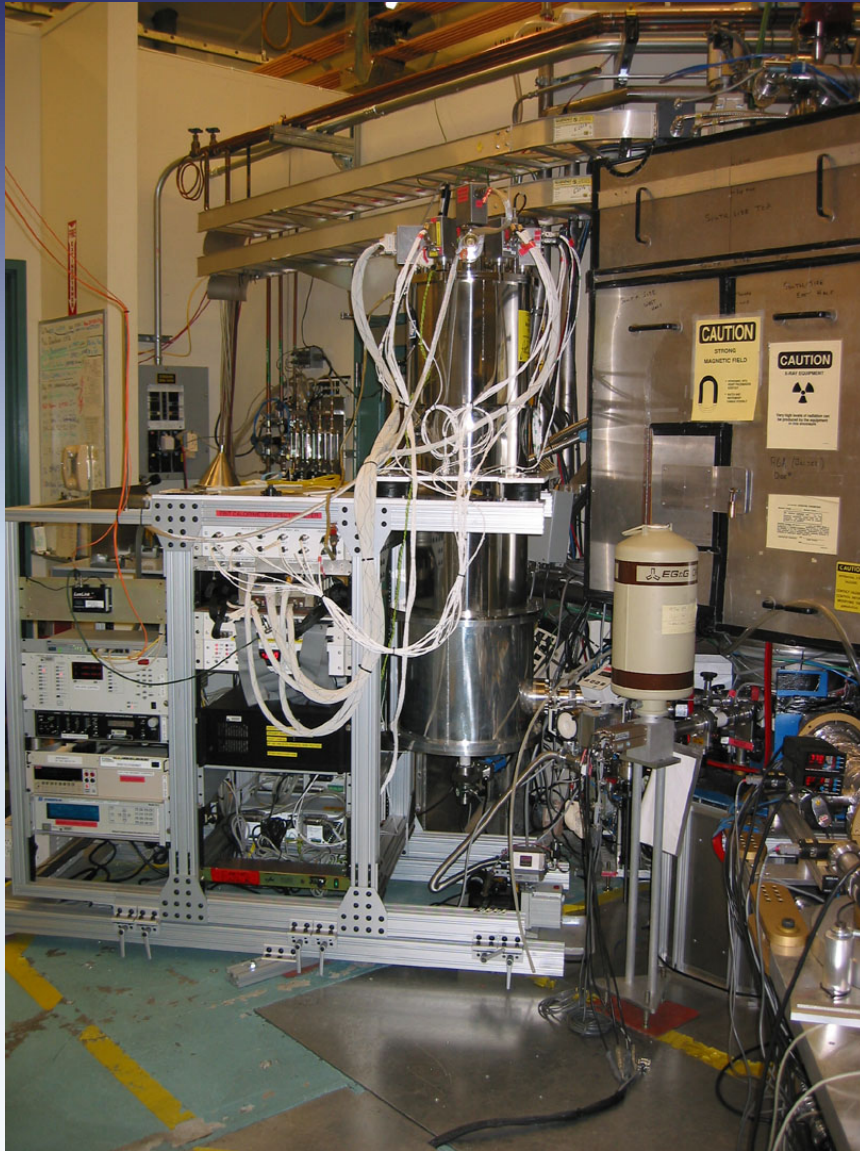
Principle of a microcalorimeter



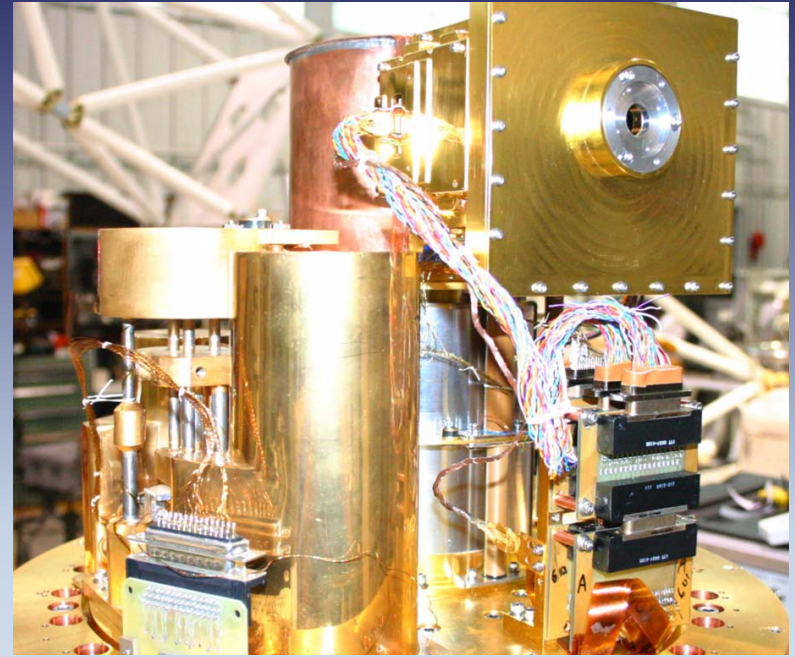
- Absorber: low heat capacity
- Thermistor: electrical resistance strong function of temperature
- Heat sink: Adiabatic Demagnetization Refrigerator: $T < 0.1$ K

- X-ray photon knocks electron loose
- photoelectron rattles in absorber \rightarrow rise in temperature $\Delta T \sim E_{\text{photon}}$ (few mK!)
- wait for thermal equilibrium \rightarrow measure resistance

The EBIT Calorimeter Spectrometer (ECS)



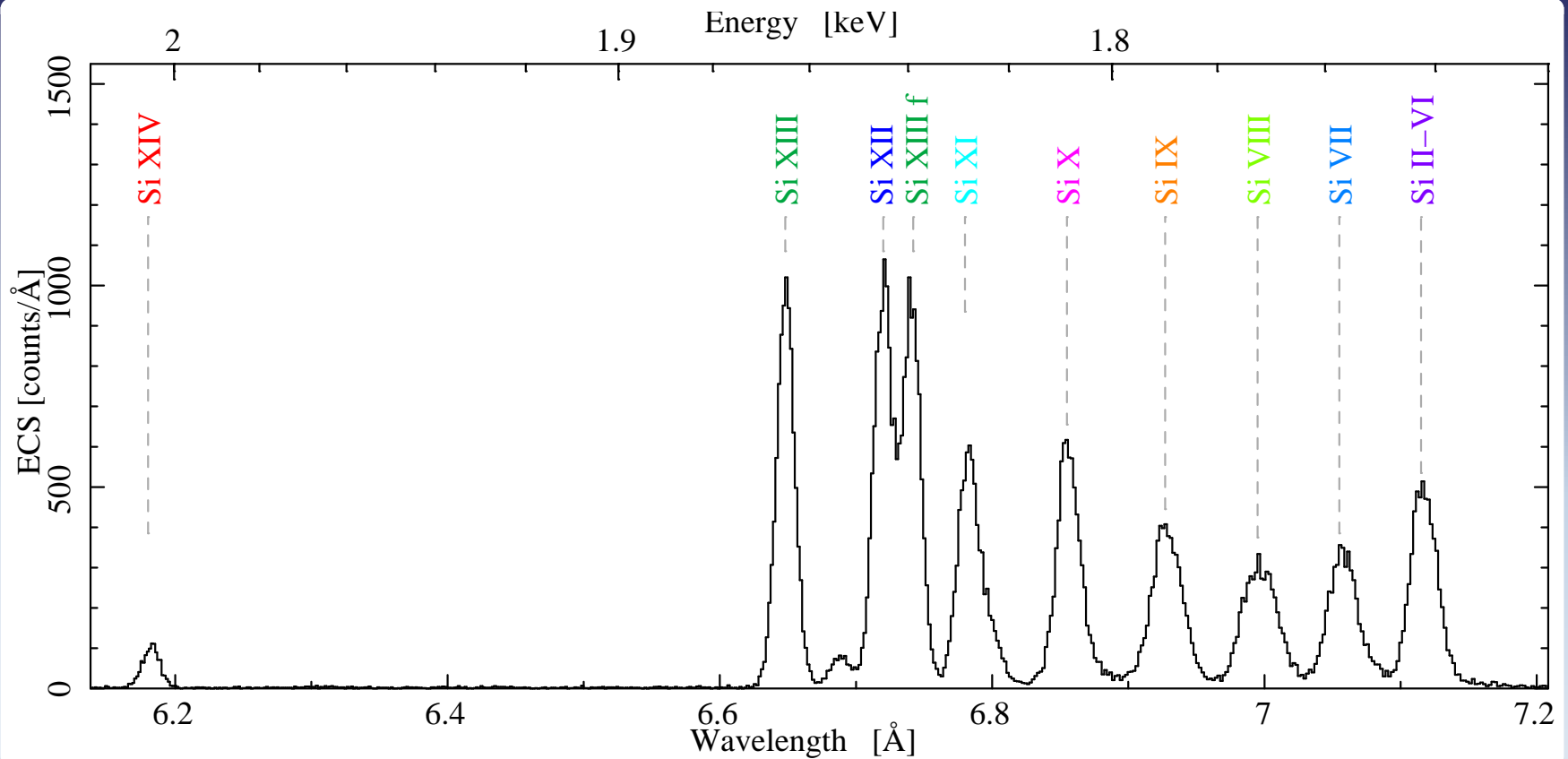
<https://ebit.llnl.gov/EBITPhotoGallery.html>



F. S. Porter 2008

- operated at 50 mK
- 32 HgTe pixels:
- 18 mid energy: 0.1-10 keV
625 x 625 μm^2 , 8 μm thick
- 14 high energy: 0.5-100 keV
625 x 500 μm^2 , 100 μm thick

The Spectrum

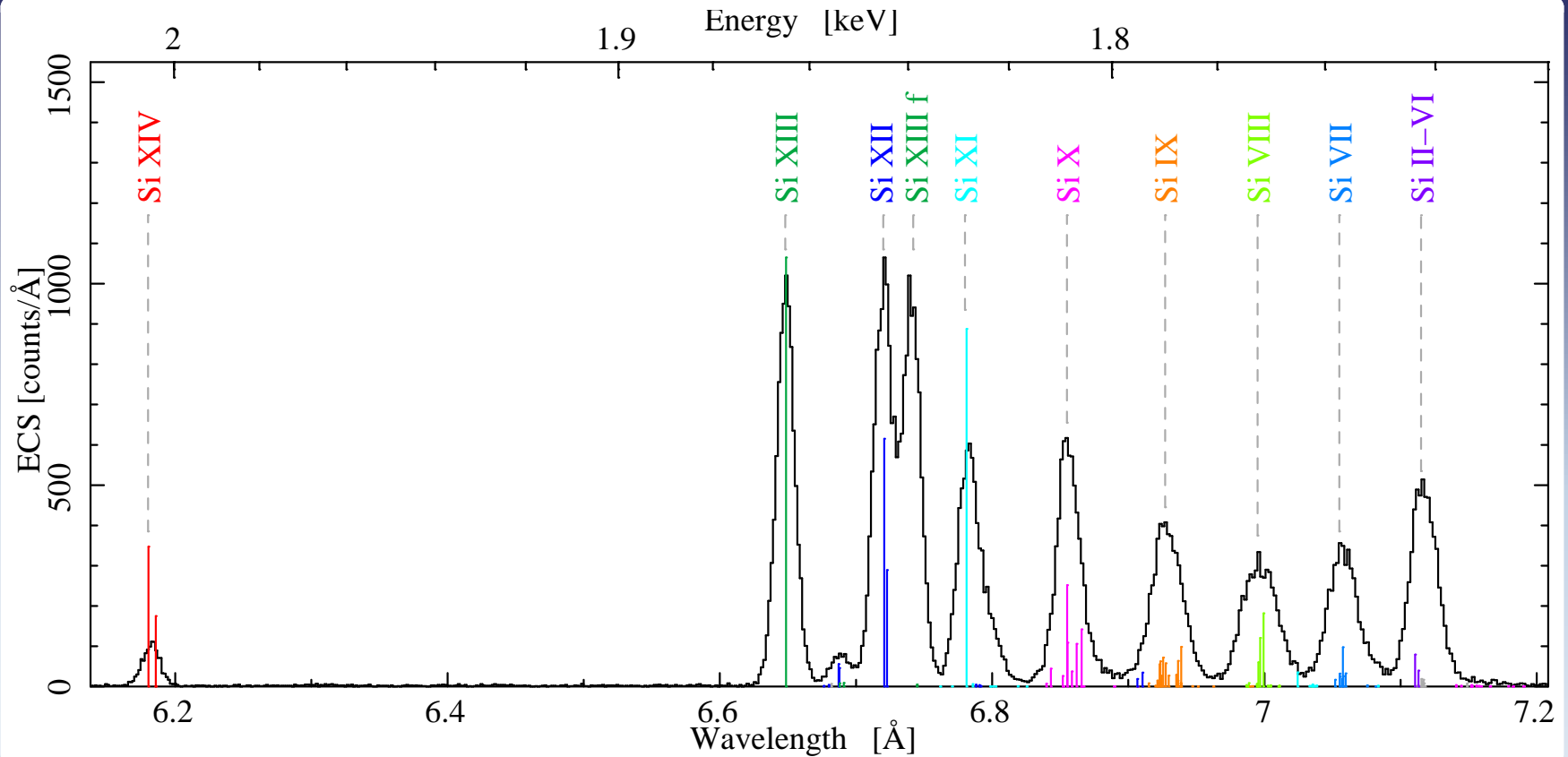


- resolution: 4.47 eV FWHM

- line w: fit: 1864.801 eV theory: 1864.9995 eV (Drake'88)

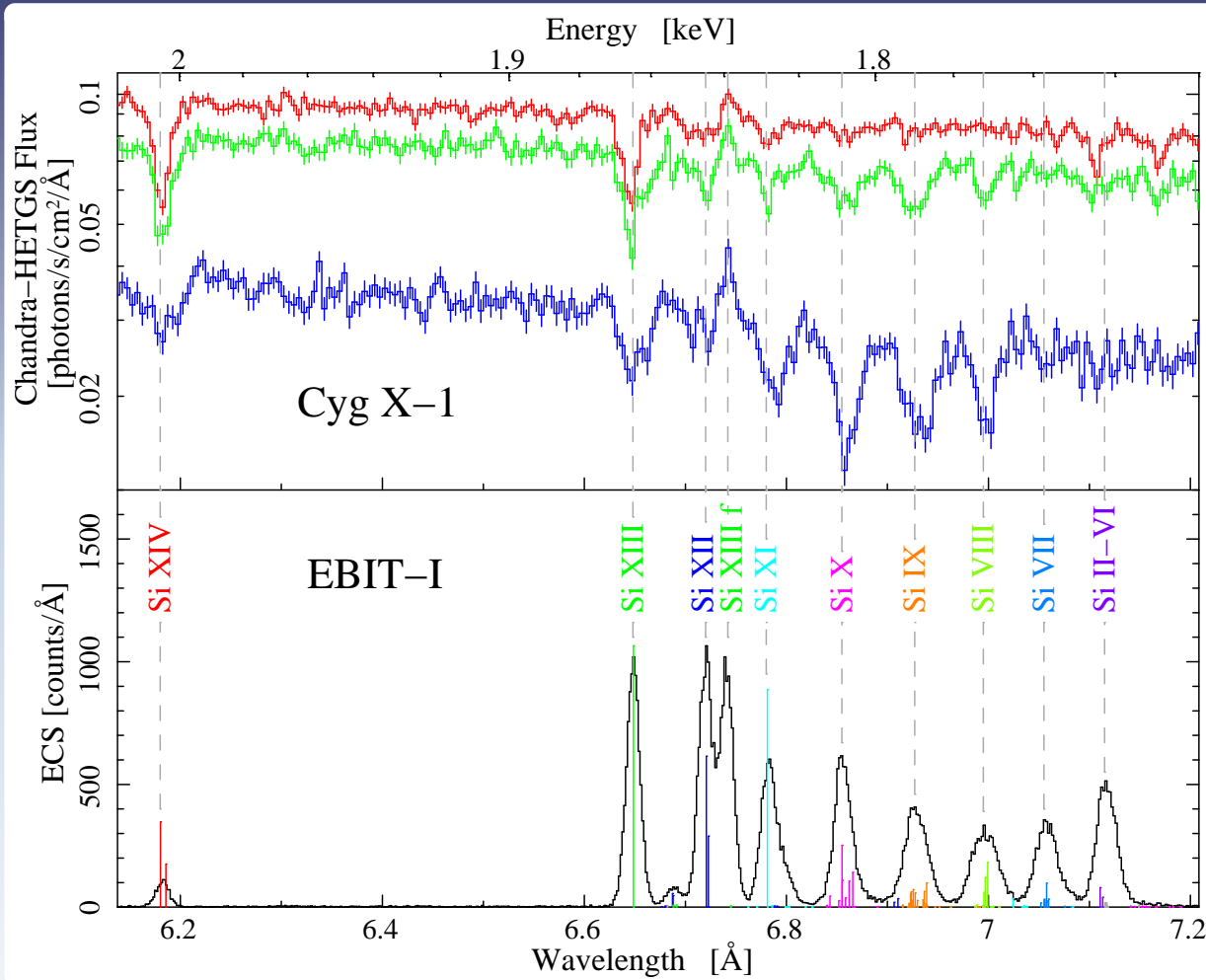
- Ly α : fit: 2005.64 eV theory: 2005.49 eV (Garcia'65)

The Spectrum



- colored sticks: output of the Flexible Atomic Code (FAC; M. F. Gu 2004)
- compare theoretical predictions with fits to help the line identification

Closing the circle



much better agreement of Cyg X-1 with laboratory spectrum than with theory

Doppler shifts of the order of few ten to ~ 100 km/s