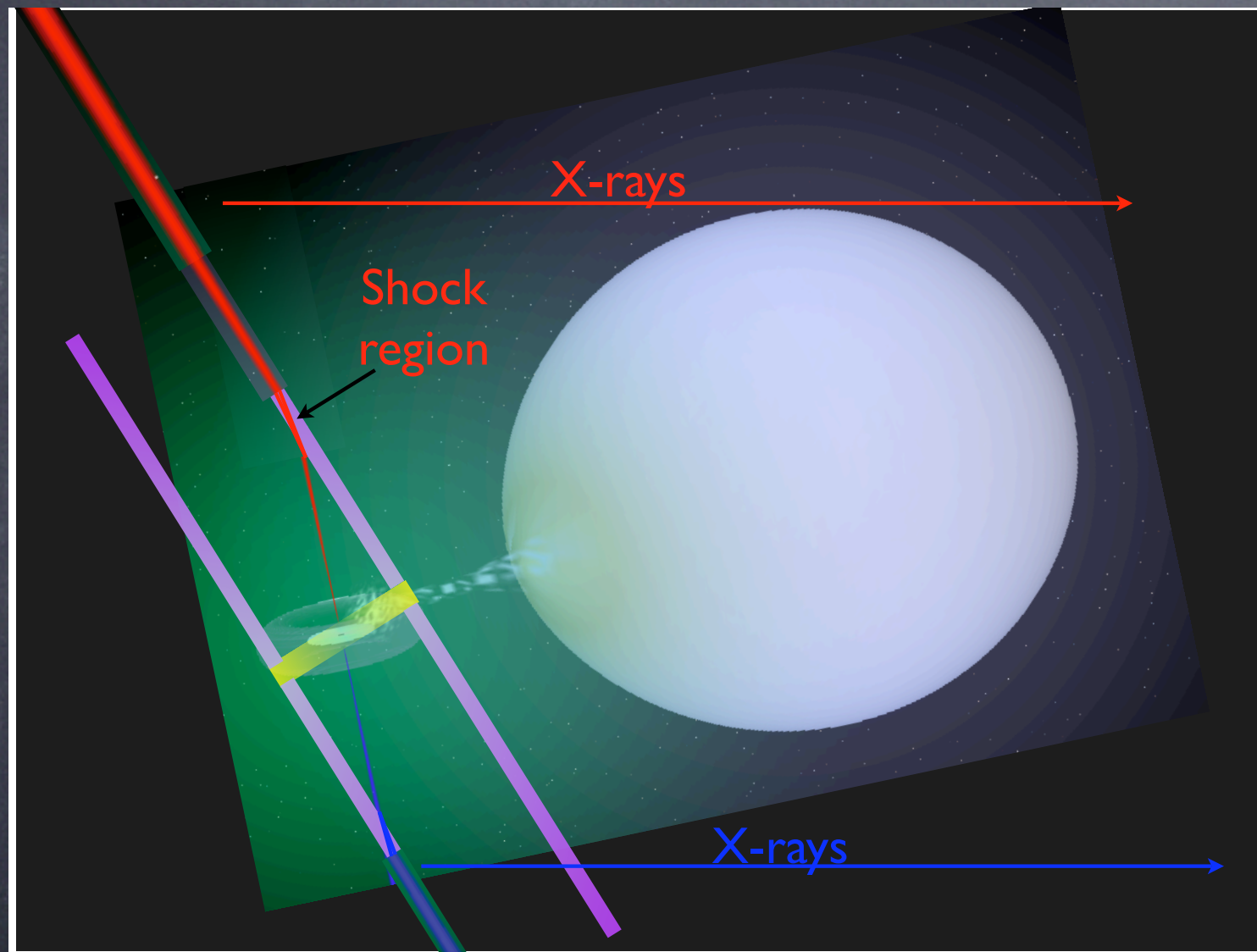


Observing SS 433 with eXTP

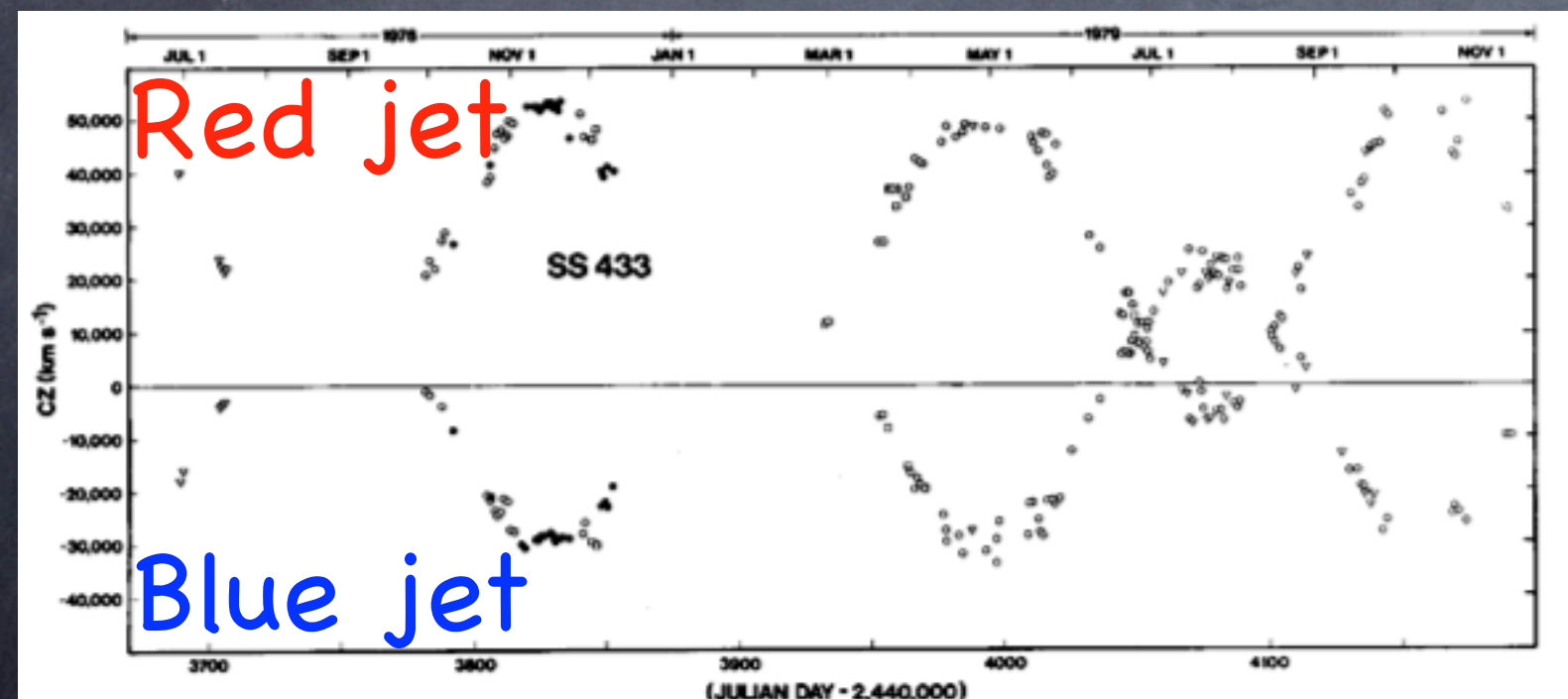
Herman L. Marshall (MIT Kavli Institute)



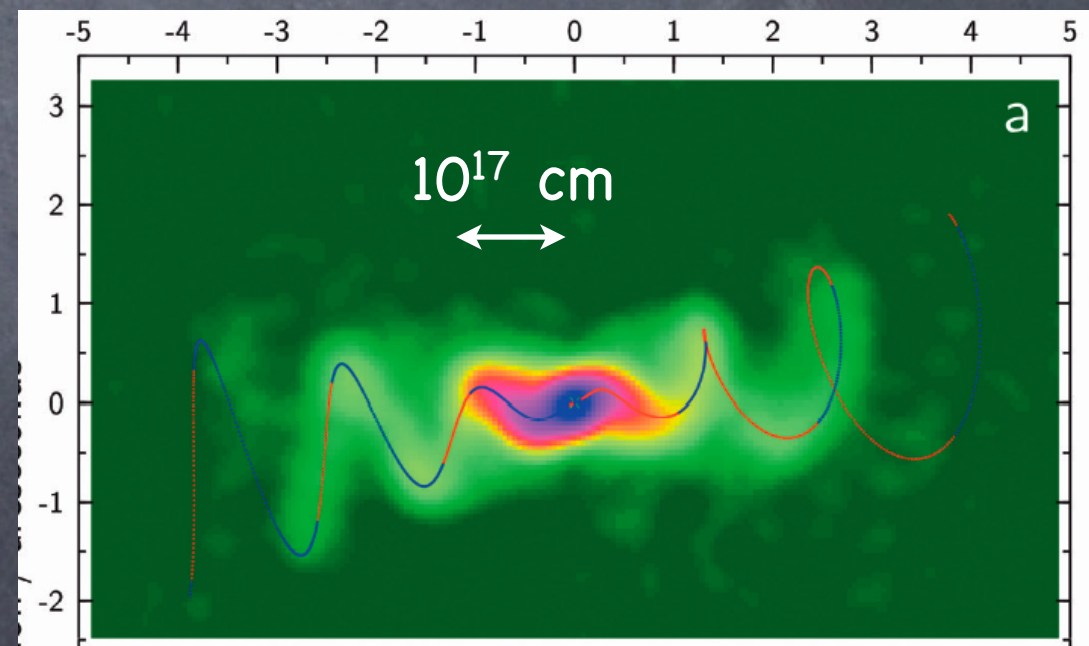


SS 433 Background

- Periodically Doppler shifting $H\alpha$ HeI and $H\beta$
- Model: oppositely directed jets at $0.26\ c$
 - Precession period: 162 days
 - Orbital period: 13.08 days
- Radio: sets orientation, $B \sim 0.1\text{--}1\ \text{G}$ in knots
- Only relativistic jet known to contain baryons



Margon et al. 1980

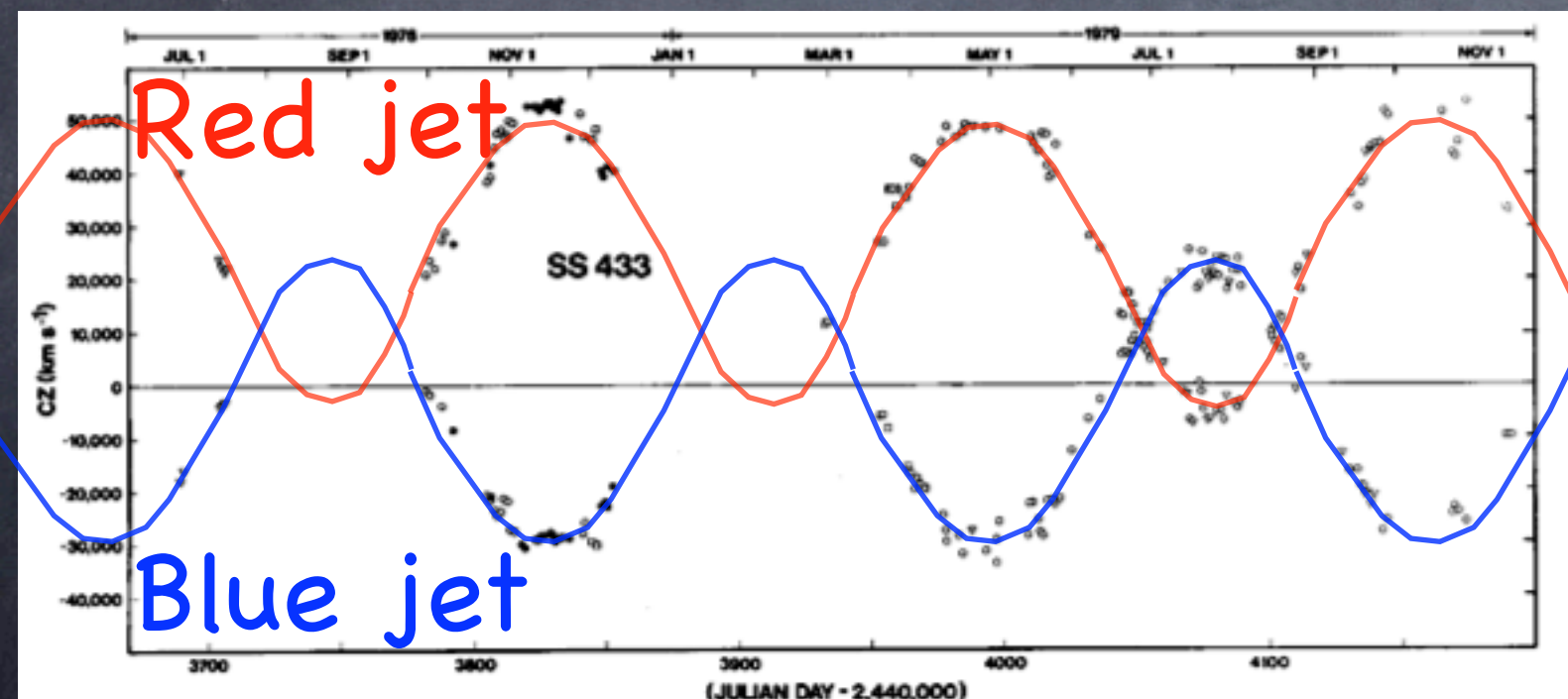


Blundell & Bowler 2005

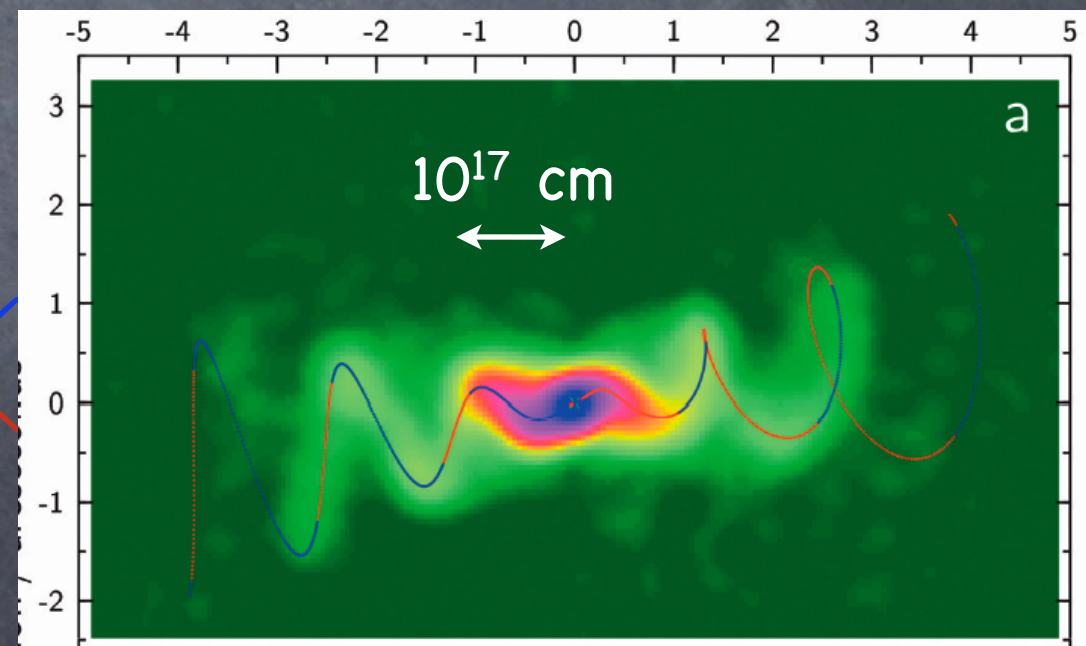


SS 433 Background

- Periodically Doppler shifting $H\alpha$ HeI and $H\beta$
- Model: oppositely directed jets at $0.26\ c$
 - Precession period: 162 days
 - Orbital period: 13.08 days
- Radio: sets orientation, $B \sim 0.1\text{--}1\ \text{G}$ in knots
- Only relativistic jet known to contain baryons



Margon et al. 1980



Blundell & Bowler 2005

19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RAJ2000 19 14 12 10 08 06

05 30

00

04 30

19 14

12

10

08

06

RIGHT ASCENSION (B1950)

Dubner+ '98

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.B1950.1



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RAJ2000 19098+05

05 30

00

04 30

19 14

12

10

08

06

RIGHT ASCENSION (E1950)

Dubner+ '98

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.E1950.1



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RAJ2000 1464.900

05 30

00

04 30

19 14

12

10

08

06

RIGHT ASCENSION (E1950)

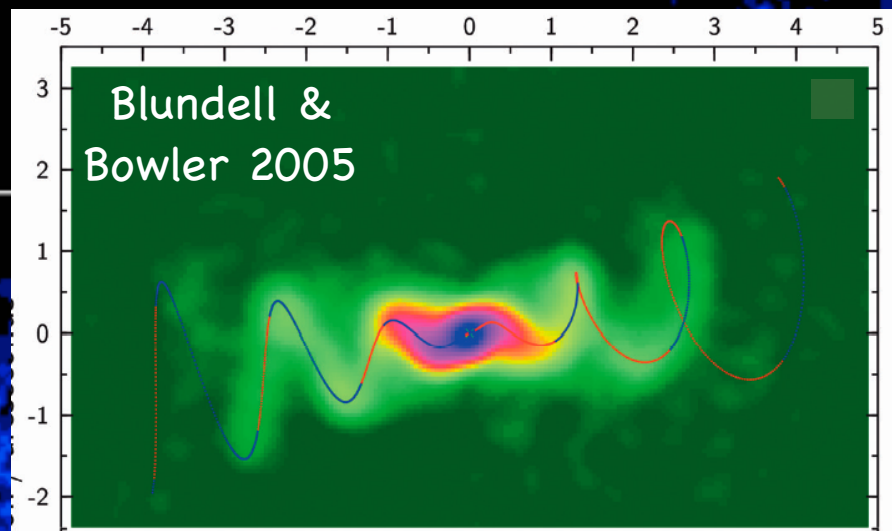
Dubner+ '98

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.E1950.1



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

05 30
00
04 30



05 30

00

04 30

19 14

12

10

08

06

RIGHT ASCENSION (E1950)

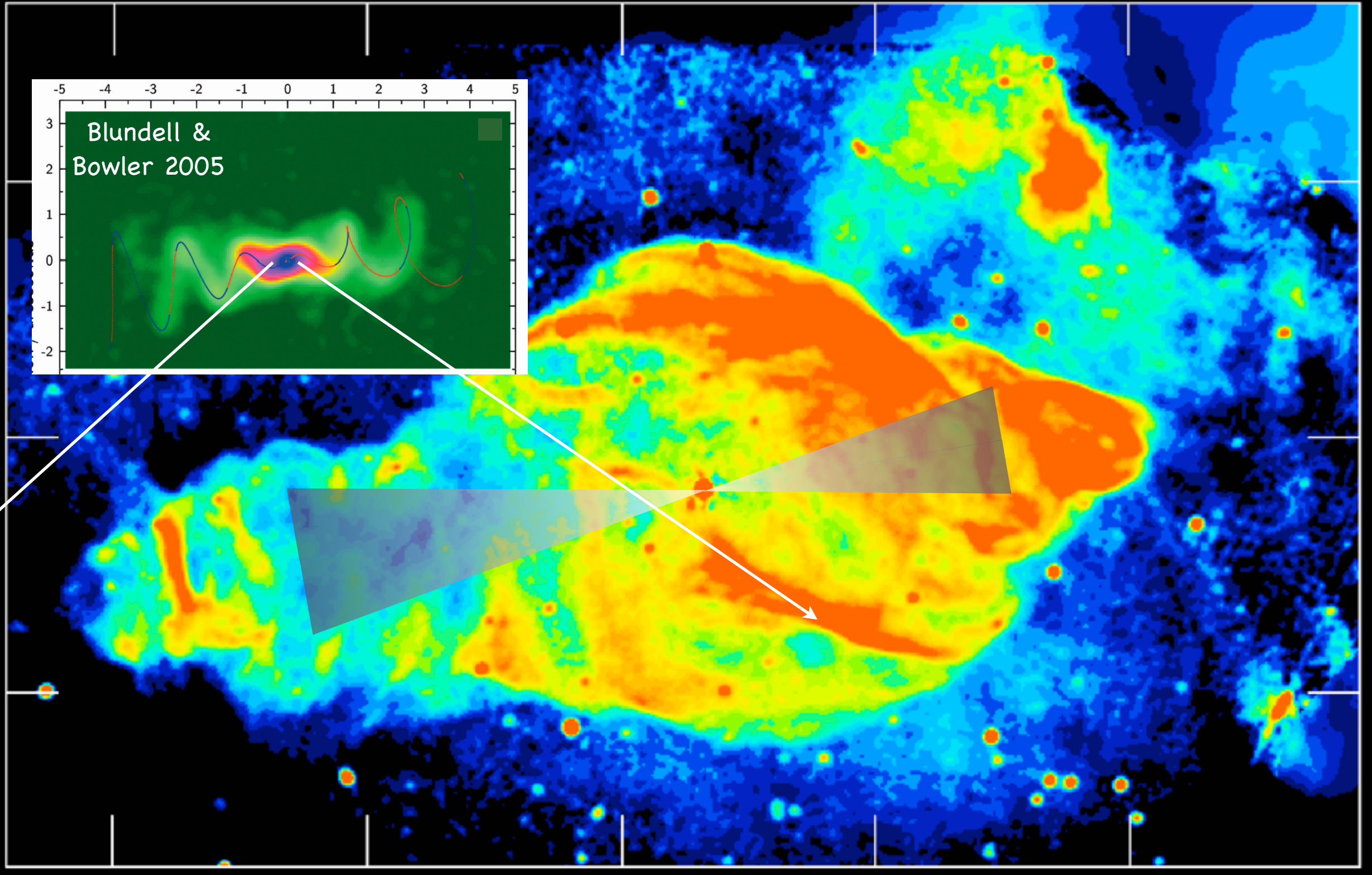
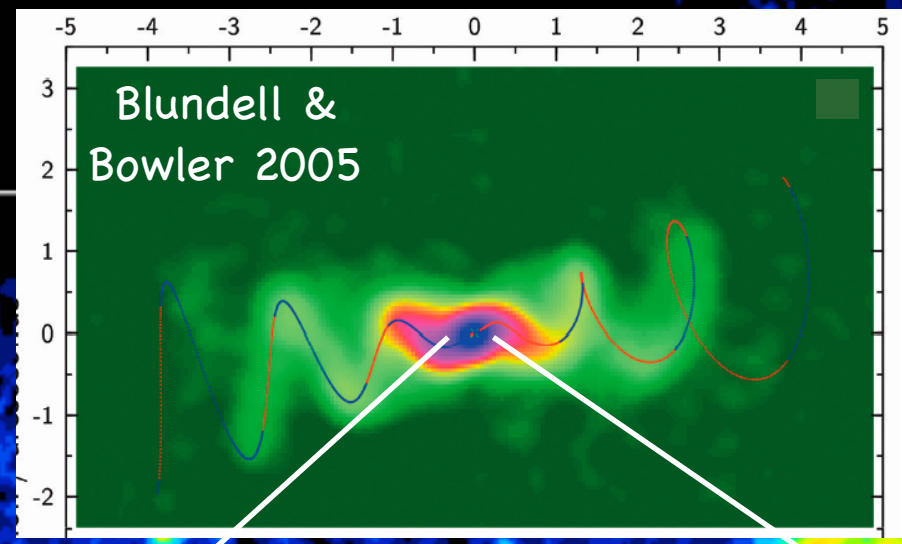
Dubner+ '98

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.E1950.1



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

05 30
00
04 30



PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.E1950.1



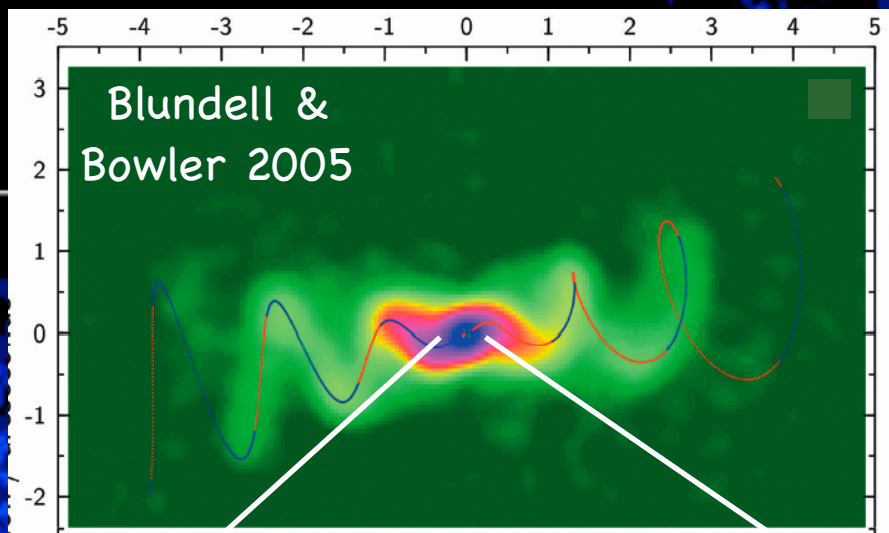
Dubner+ '98



08 06 Dubner+ '98



200



SS433

VLBA



Amy Mioduszewski
Michael Rupen
Craig Walker
Greg Taylor



08 06 Dubner+ '98



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RAJ2000 19 14 12 10 08 06

05 30

00

04 30

19 14

12

10

08

06

RIGHT ASCENSION (B1950)

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.B1950.1

$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}$



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RA 19098+05

05 30

00

04 30

10^{20} cm

Kotani '98

RIGHT ASCENSION (B1950)

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.B1950.1

$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}$



19098+05 1464.900 MHz

RA 19098+05

05 30

00

04 30

10^{20} cm

Kotani '98

PEAK = 0.9992E+00 JY/BEAM
IMNAME= W50-LEAND.E1950.1

$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}$

RIGHT ASCENSION (E1950)





Observing SS 433 with eXTP

• SFA:

- Moving emission lines
- Eclipse mapping of the jets

• LAD:

- Resolving the jet cooling time
- Sign of the compact object?

• PFA:

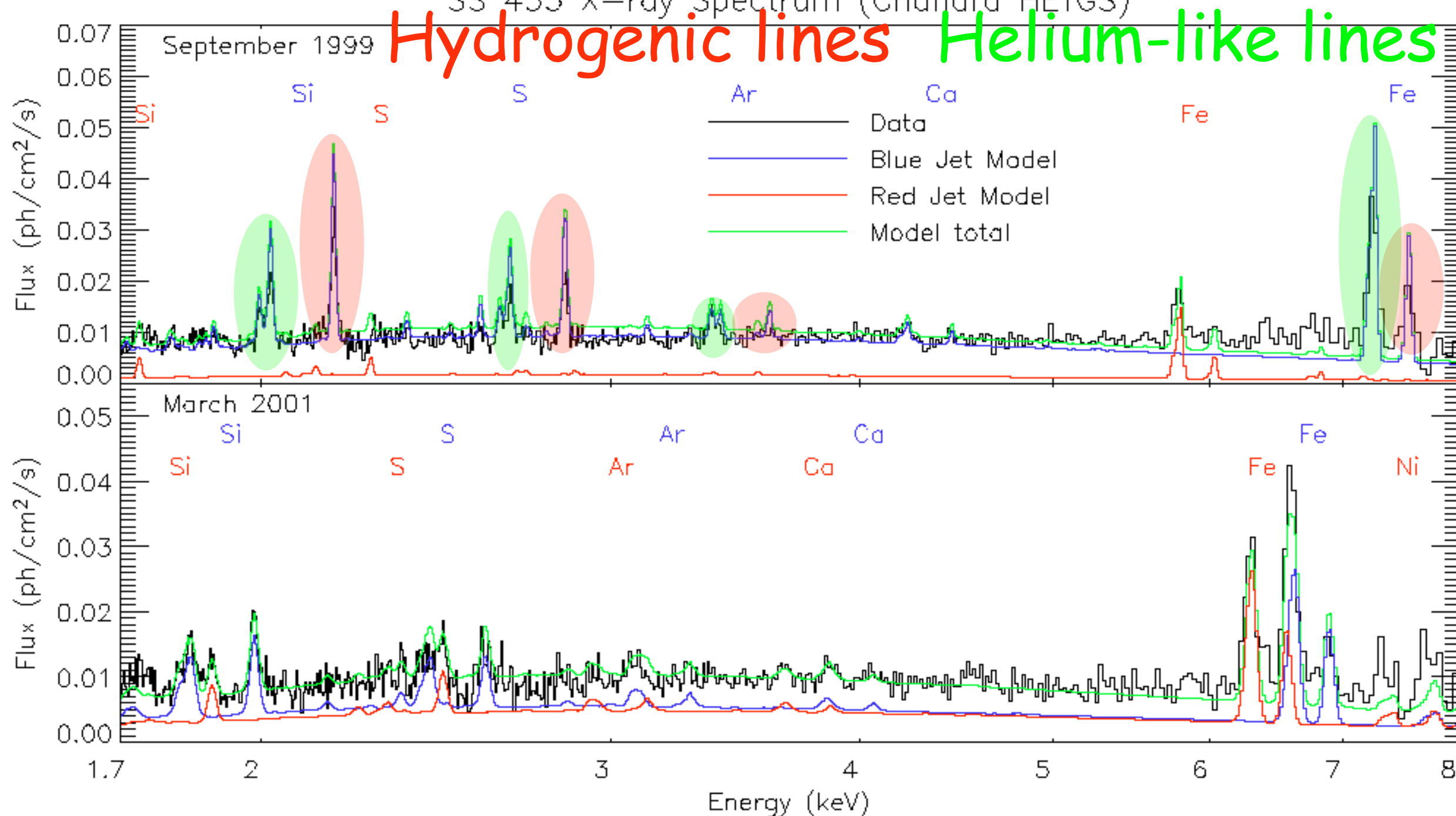
- Nonthermal emission from core
- Jet interaction with ambient medium



Two HETGS Spectra

(Marshall+ '02, Lopez+ '06)

SS 433 X-ray Spectrum (Chandra HETGS)

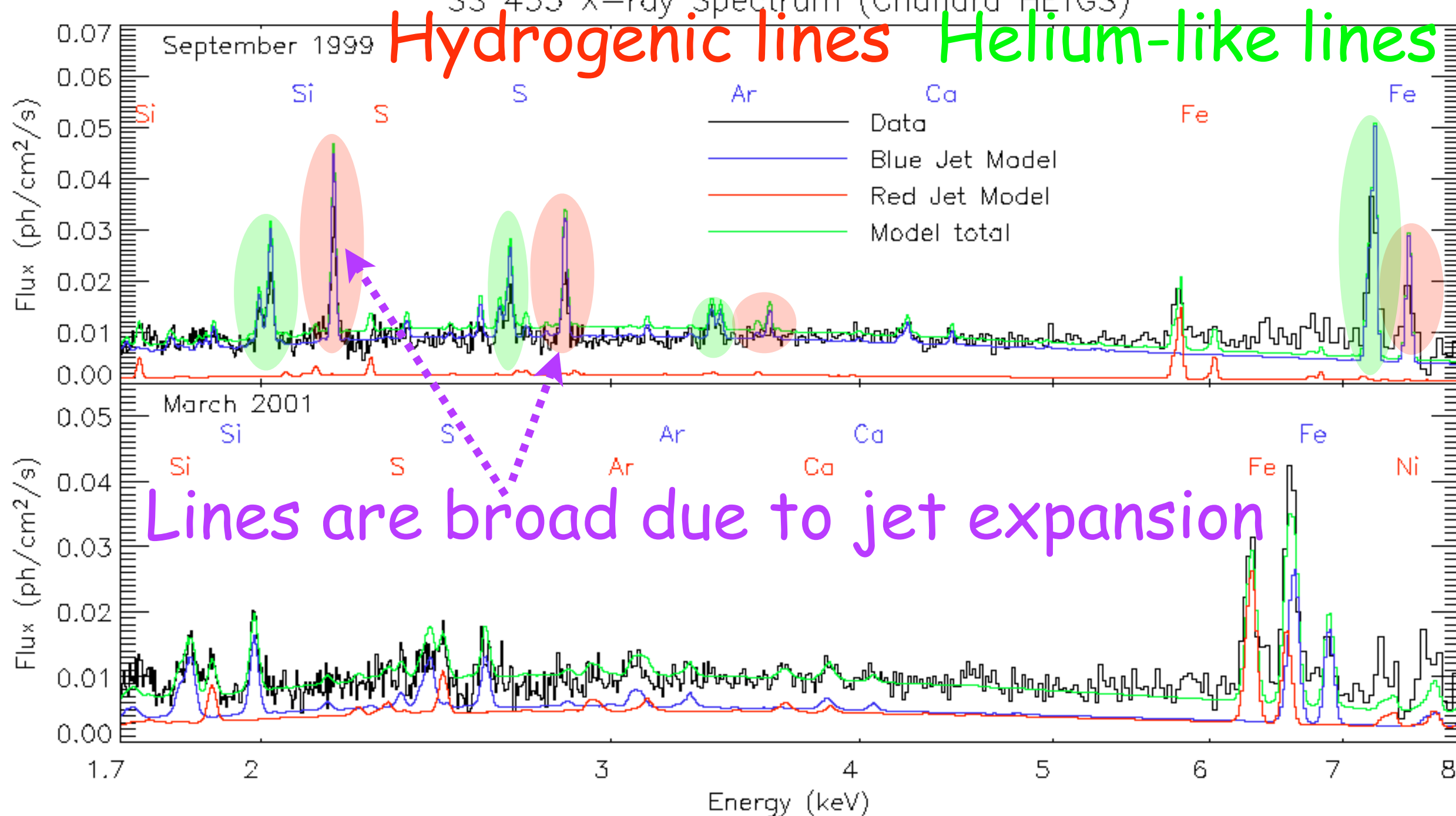




Two HETGS Spectra

(Marshall+ '02, Lopez+ '06)

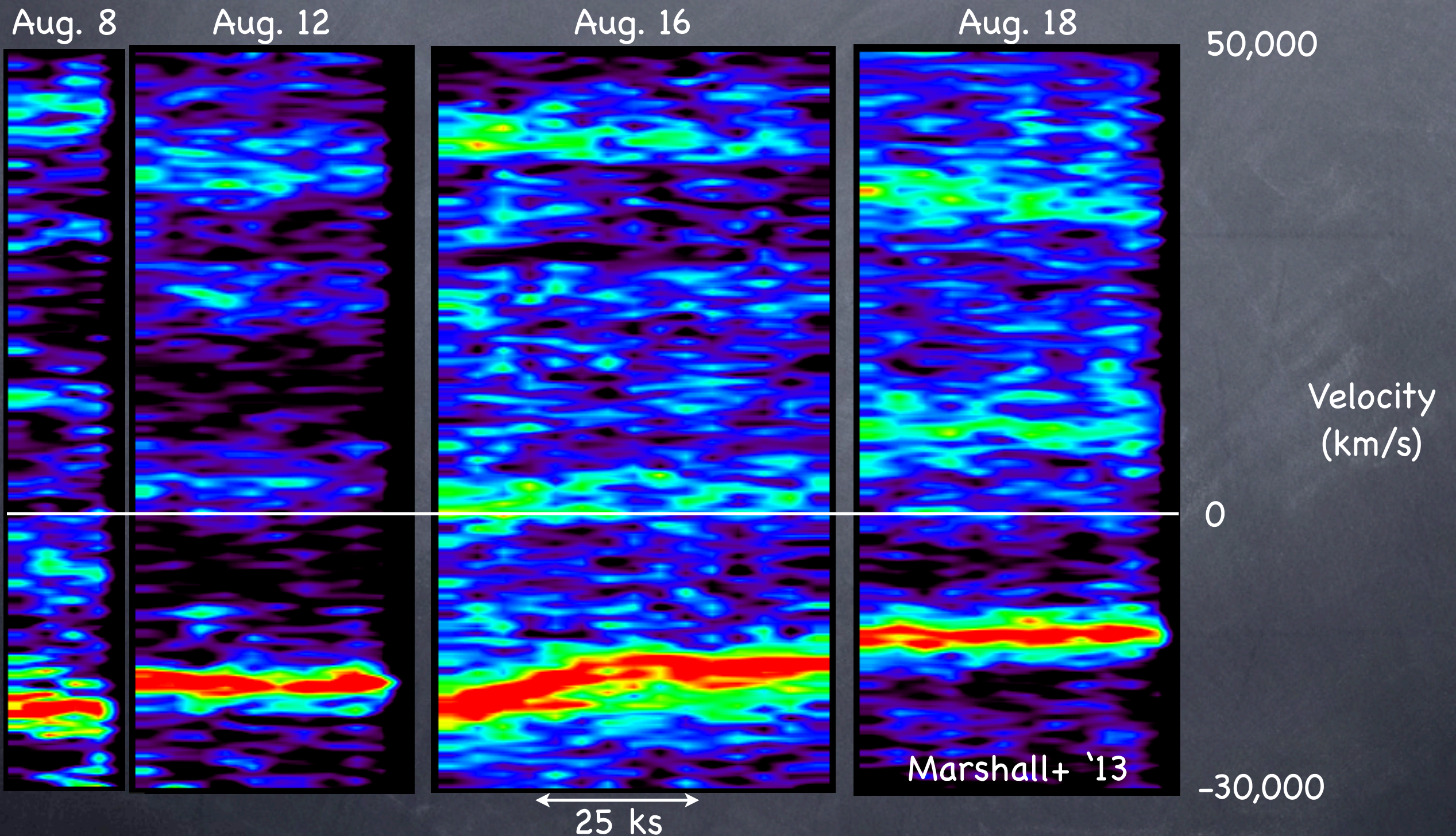
SS 433 X-ray Spectrum (Chandra HETGS)





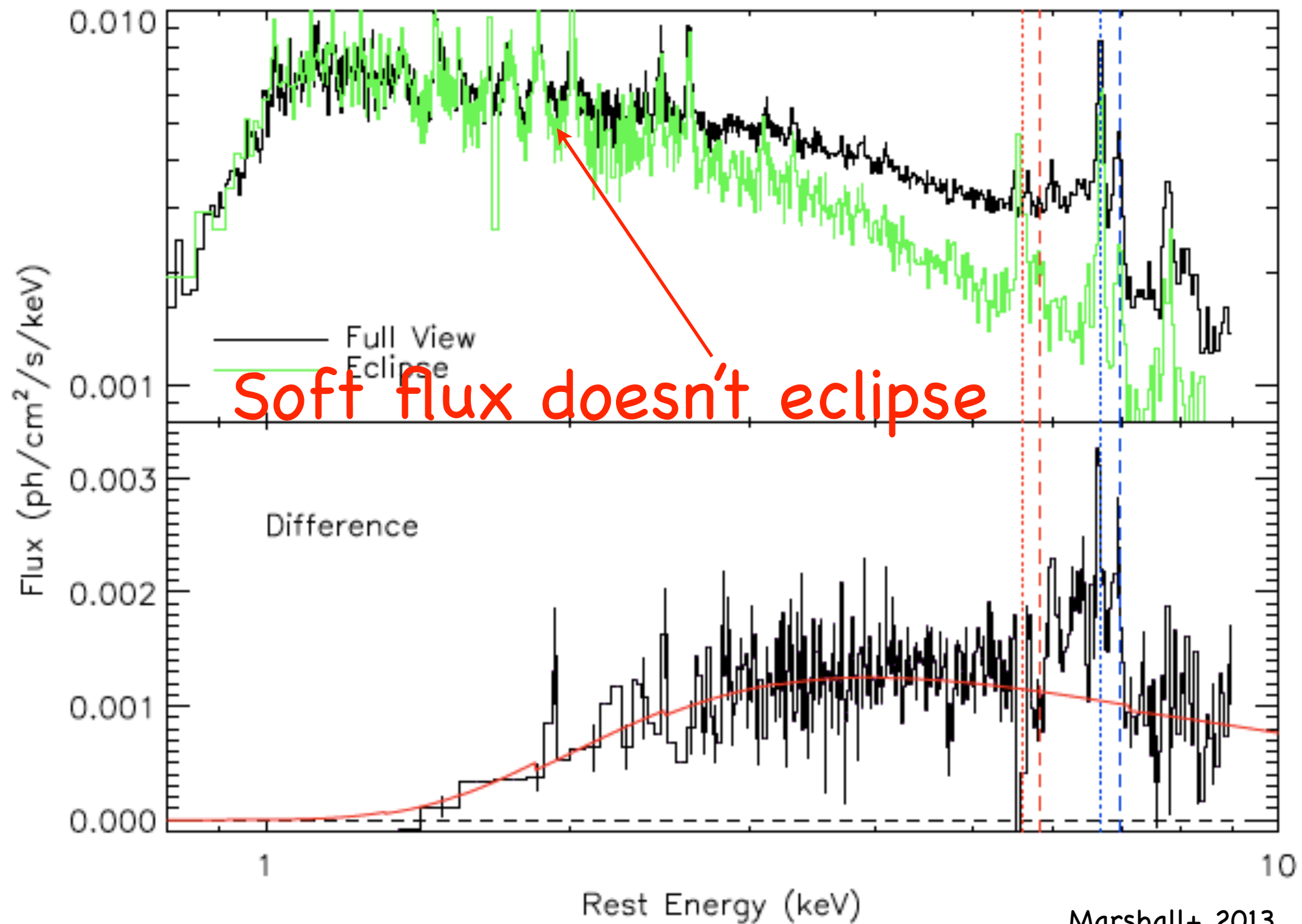
Trailed Spectra

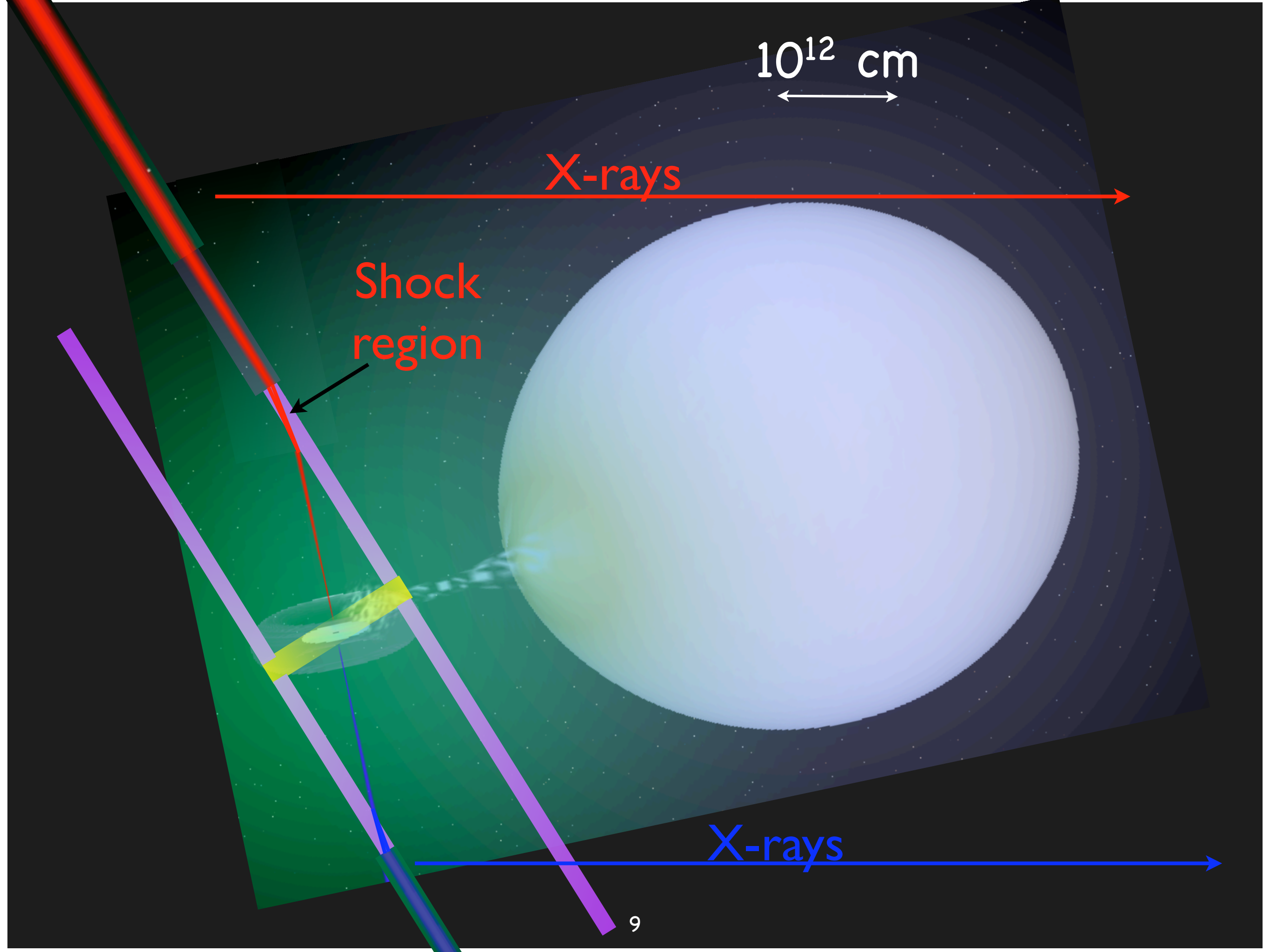
- Made by Doppler Shifting to rest frame
- Used many lines: Mg XII, Si XIV, Fe XV, etc.





Eclipse Spectrum





10^{12} cm

X-rays

Shock
region

X-rays

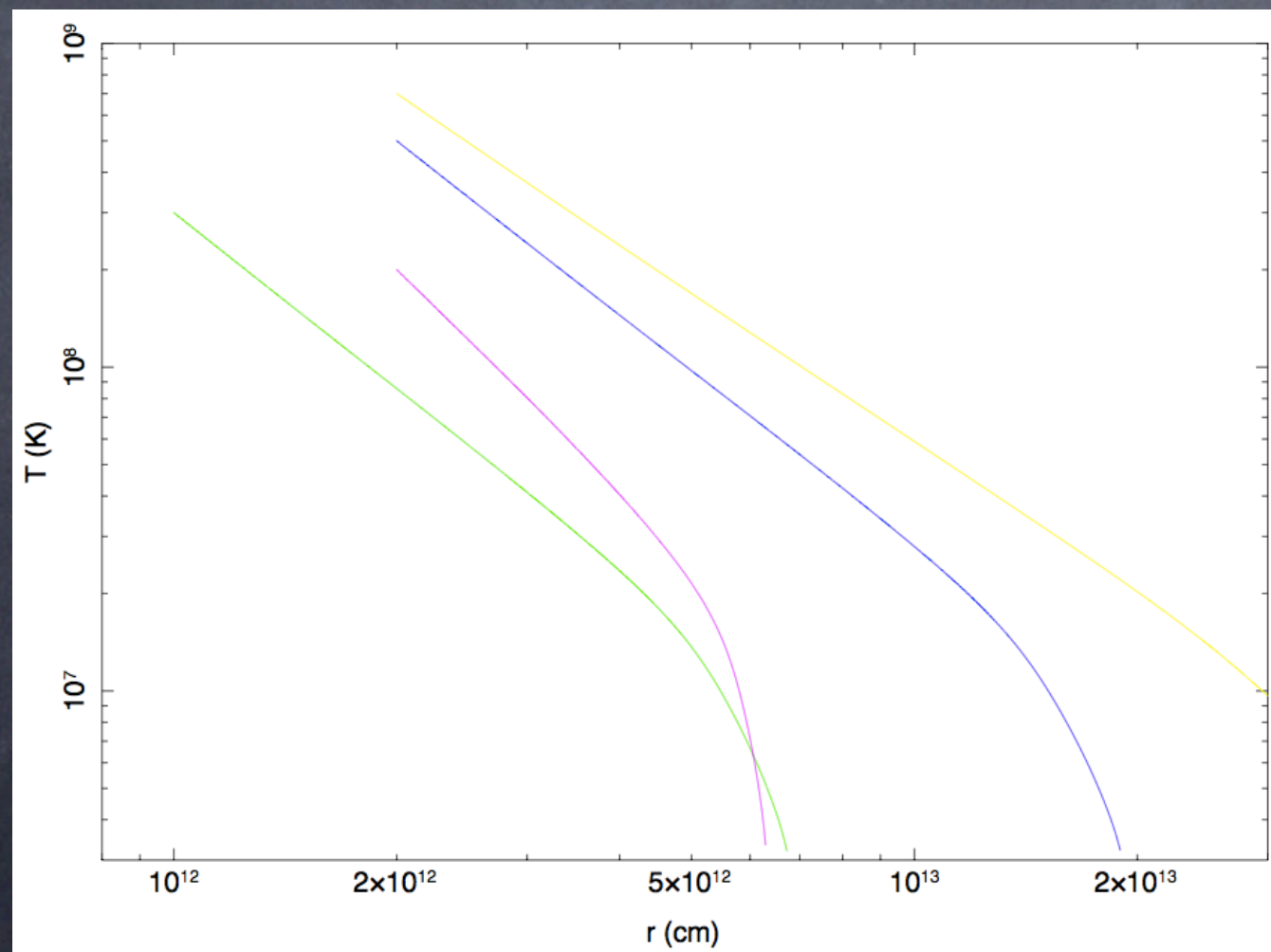
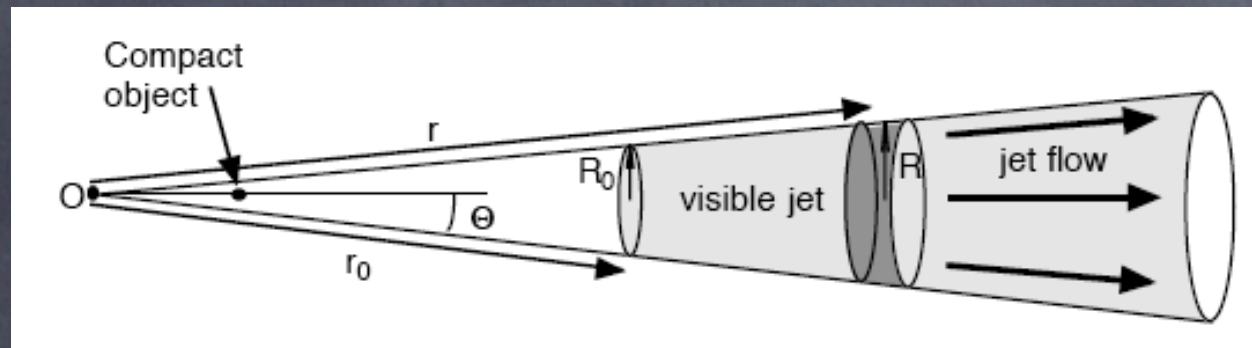


Jet Model

- Jet is clumped $> 10^{15}$ cm, radio-dominated $> 10^{16}$ cm
 - Clumps move $\sim$ ballistically over $\times 1000$ in r
 - Atomic H, He recombination emission at 10^{15} cm
- Jet cools from $kT > 15$ keV
 - Flow at constant speed, spreading & cooling
 - Flow is continuous over 10^{12-14} cm
 - Radiative cooling limits length in X-rays
 - Length comparable to size of companion star
 - Contains common elements (Ni is 10x solar)
 - Direction is separately set for opposite jets
- Shock model: jet bent by wind from outer disk



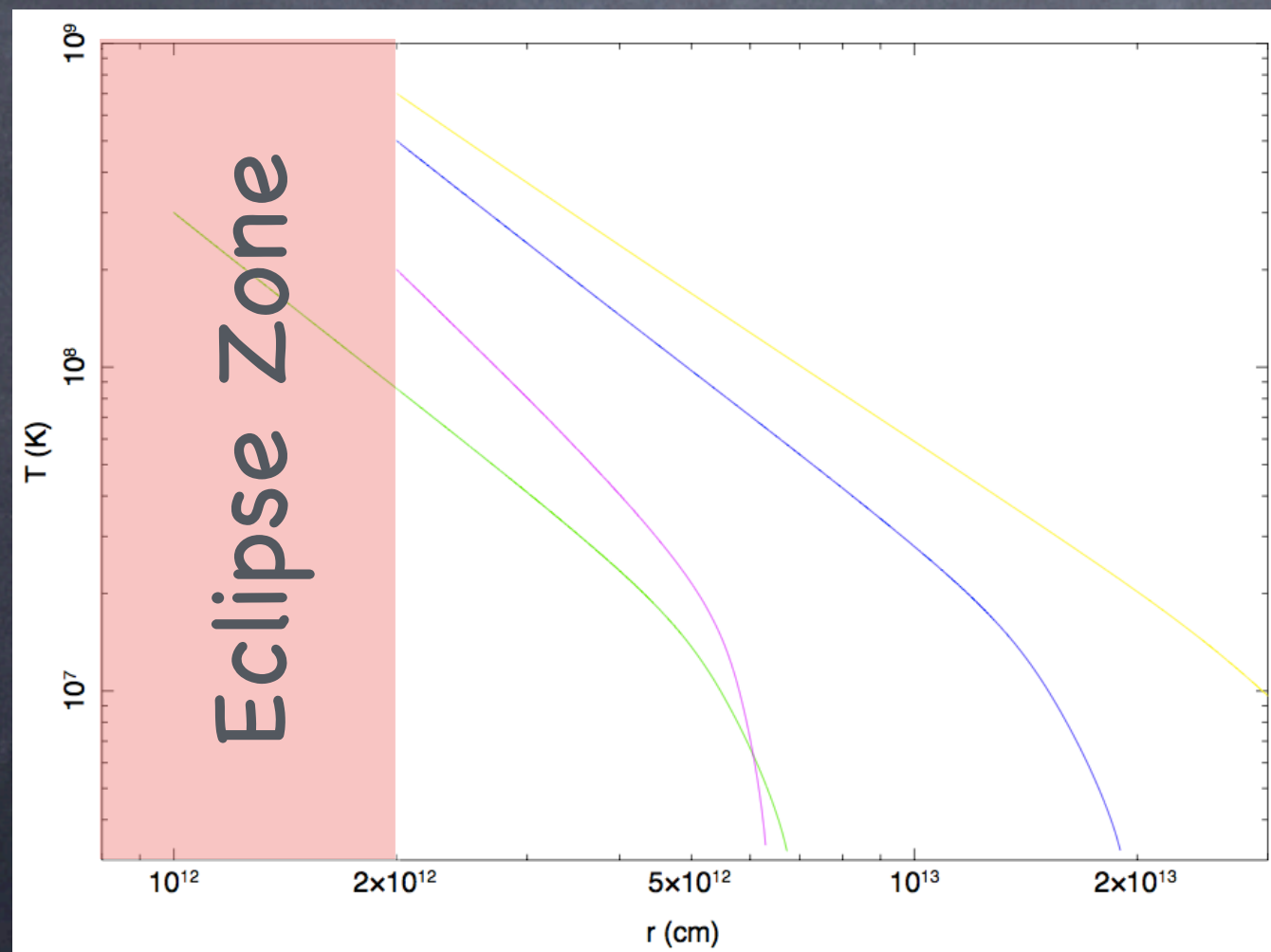
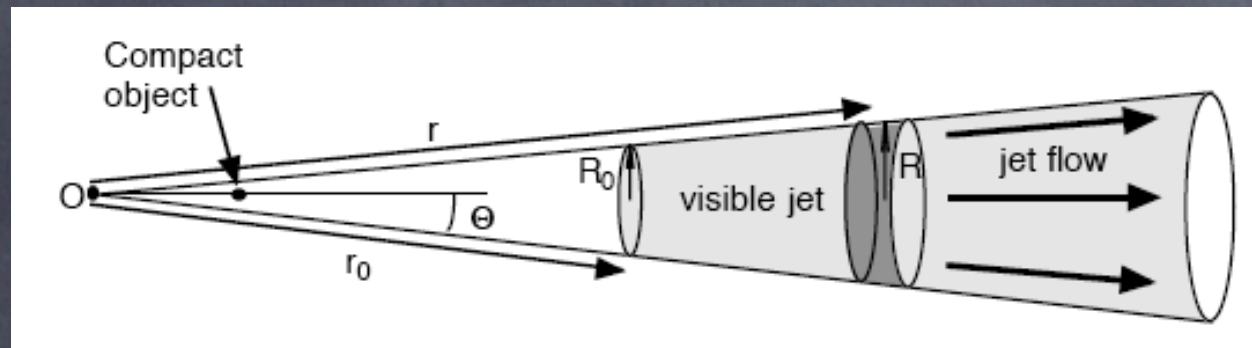
Jet Line Tomography



- Jet is stratified
- High T gets eclipsed
- Cooling time:
 - HETGS: < 5000 s
 - density sensitive
- eXTP, SNR = 10 (Fe 26):
 - SFA: 500 s
 - LAD: 10 s
- Jet mapping:
 - $v^* \sim 150$ km/s
 - resolve $\sim 10^{8-9}$ cm
- Apply to several lines



Jet Line Tomography



- Jet is stratified
- High T gets eclipsed
- Cooling time:
 - HETGS: < 5000 s
 - density sensitive
- eXTP, SNR = 10 (Fe 26):
 - SFA: 500 s
 - LAD: 10 s
- Jet mapping:
 - $v^* \sim 150$ km/s
 - resolve $\sim 10^{8-9}$ cm
- Apply to several lines



Observing SS 433 with eXTP: Summary

• SFA:

- Moving emission lines: measure fragmentation, jumps
- Eclipse mapping of the jets: Si 14 to Ni 27

• LAD:

- Resolving the jet cooling time: high T lines of Fe, Ni
- Compact object telltale? 1000 cps ($E > 10$ keV)

• PFA:

- Nonthermal emission from core: MDP = 3% in 75 ks
- Jet interaction within W50: MDP = 5% in 150 ks