ON THE MASS OF THE NEUTRON STAR IN V395 CAR/2S 0921–630

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ABSTRACT

We report high-resolution optical spectroscopy of the low-mass X-ray binary V395 Car/2S 0921–630 obtained with the MIKE echelle spectrograph on the Magellan-Clay telescope. Our spectra are obtained near superior conjunction of the mass donor star and we exploit the absorption lines originating from the backside of the K-type object to accurately derive its rotational velocity. Using K0-K1 III templates, we find $v \sin i = 32.9 \pm 0.8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We show that the choice of template star and the assumed limb darkening coefficient has little impact on the derived rotational velocity. This value is a significant revision downwards compared to previously published values. We derive new system parameter constraints in the light of our much lower rotational velocity. We find $M_1 = 1.44 \pm 0.10M_{\odot}$, $M_2 = 0.35 \pm 0.03M_{\odot}$, and $q = 0.24 \pm 0.02$ where the errors have been estimated through a Monte-Carlo simulation. A possible remaining systematic effect is the fact that we may be over-estimating the orbital velocity of the mass donor due to irradiation effects. However, any correction for this effect will only reduce the compact object mass further, down to a minimum mass of $M_1 = 1.05 \pm 0.08M_{\odot}$. There is thus strong evidence that the compact object in this binary is a neutron star of rather typical mass and that the previously reported mass values of $2-4M_{\odot}$ were too high due to an over-estimate of the rotational broadening.

Subject headings: stars: individual (V395 Car/2S 0921–630) — accretion: accretion discs — stars: binaries — stars: neutron — X-rays: binaries

1. INTRODUCTION

Low–mass X–ray binaries (LMXBs) are binary systems in which a neutron star or a black hole accretes matter from a low–mass companion star. These systems provide a laboratory to test the behavior of matter under physical conditions that are unattainable on Earth. One of the ultimate goals of the study of neutron stars is to determine the equation of state (EoS) that describes the relation between pressure and density of matter under the extreme conditions encountered in neutron stars (Lattimer & Prakash 2001, 2004). As a result of the current paucity of observational constraints there are many theories of the EoS of matter at neutron–star densities. The key diagnostics for testing these theories is through the measurement of the masses and radii of neutron stars. For a specific EoS, one can derive a firm upper limit on the mass of the neutron star, above which the object is not stable and would collapse into a black hole. Neutron stars with masses well above $1.4M_{\odot}$ cannot exist for so–called soft EoSs. Therefore, measuring a high mass for even one neutron star would imply that we may be over-estimating the orbital velocity of the mass donor due to irradiation effects. However, any correction for this effect will only reduce the compact object mass further, down to a minimum mass of $1.05 \pm 0.08M_{\odot}$. There is thus strong evidence that the compact object in this binary is a neutron star of rather typical mass and that the previously reported mass values of $2-4M_{\odot}$ were too high due to an over-estimate of the rotational broadening.

2. OBSERVATIONS & REDUCTION

We observed V395 Car/2S 0921–630 with the MIKE echelle spectrograph mounted on the Magellan Clay telescope at Las Campanas Observatory. Four exposures of 30 mins each were obtained on Jan. 25, 2005 (MJD 53395) between 7:05-9:15 UTC. We employed the spectrograph in its dual-beam mode using a 1” wide slit and a dichroic. The 2048x4096 pixel CCD detectors were binned on-chip in 2x2 mode. This delivers a wavelength coverage of 3430-5140Å on the blue MIT detector with a spectral dispersion of 0.04Å/pixel, while the red SITe detector covered 5140-4468 was observed immediately after the target exposures. Observing conditions were good with clear skies and 0.5” seeing which resulted in a seeing limited resolution of $\sim 14.1$ Å.

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The data were reduced using the MIKE REDUX\(^5\) software package that is tailored for the instrument. It performs the standard CCD calibration steps, constructs a wavelength solution using ThAr exposures obtained at the position of the target and optimally extracts the object frames. The orders were merged using our spectrophotometric flux standard and then exported into our analysis software (MOLLY). We rebinned all our object and template star spectra onto the same wavelength scale using a uniform velocity scale and their continua were normalised using spline fits while masking strong spectral features. All spectra were shifted into a heliocentric velocity frame by removing the Earth’s velocity.

3. ANALYSIS

The principle aim of our observations was to accurately determine the rotational velocity of the mass donor star. We intentionally obtained the observations close to superior conjunction of the mass donor star when its contribution to the overall light is expected to be the largest. Another advantage is that at this phase we observe the back side of the donor star. This side is not subjected to X-ray heating due to the luminous accretion flow around the compact object and the non-spherical effects due to its Roche-lobe shape are minimal. According to the ephemeris of Jonker et al. (2005), our observations span 0.89–0.90 in orbital phase.

Any intrinsic velocity shifts between our target spectra and the template stars were first removed by cross-correlating the normalised spectra while masking the emission lines in the target spectra as well as regions containing telluric absorption features. The template stars were then rotationally broadened by a varying amount using a spherical model and including a linear limb darkening coefficient. We then subtracted these broadened templates from our target spectra while optimising for a variable scaling factor \(f\) reflecting the fact that not all the light in the system originates from the mass donor. This optimal subtraction is performed by minimizing the root mean square (rms) residuals of the data - \((f\times\text{constant} + (1-f)\times\text{template spectrum})\). Again the regions containing telluric absorption and H and He emission lines in the object spectrum were masked. The goodness of fit of this subtraction is then evaluated as a function of the applied rotational broadening using the \(\chi^2\)-statistic. We plot a small segment of our observed spectrum of V395 Car together with a broadened template spectrum in Figure 1

We found that in all cases, the optimal rotational broadening was found to be close to 32 km s\(^{-1}\), a value that is significantly lower than the 64 ± 9 km s\(^{-1}\) reported by Shahbaz et al. (1999). We found no significant differences between the values derived from the individual exposures and thus averaged our spectra together to boost the S/N. We also found that the red spectra are preferred since they contain wide spectral windows free from emission lines where strong K-star absorption features are expected. For our final analysis, we therefore repeated our rotational broadening analysis using the mean red spectrum of V395 Car and broadening all templates between 25–50 km s\(^{-1}\) in steps of 0.5 km s\(^{-1}\). The optimal \(v\sin i\) value for each step was derived by fitting a cubic function to the \(\chi^2\) versus \(v\sin i\) values (Figure 2a). Our best fit solution usually delivered a \(\chi^2\) ~ 2 reflecting the rather simplistic assumption that the spectrum can be modeled by a constant and featureless accretion disk spectrum and the mass donor star as represented by our spectral templates. In order to determine more reliable error estimates on our \(v\sin i\) values, we used a Monte-Carlo approach. We simulated 500 copies of our input target spectrum using a bootstrap technique where data points are randomly selected from the master spectrum with replacement. For each bootstrap copy, the optimal \(v\sin i\) is evaluated as described above. We found that the \(v\sin i\) values were well described by a Gaussian distribution (Figure 2b), and thus calculated the mean and rms of our 500 \(v\sin i\) values to deliver a \(v\sin i\) value and its 1σ error for each template star. We provide the results for our 5 template stars in Table I for two values of the limb darkening coefficient. For K-giants, one expects a typical limb darkening coefficient of 0.75 (Claret et al. 1995), but we also recover the equivalent values for an assumed limb darkening coefficient of 0.50 in order to determine its effect on the derived \(v\sin i\) values.

4. IMPLICATIONS

Thanks to the high spectral resolution and good S/N of our Magellan data, we were able to extract accurate \(v\sin i\) values with < 1 km s\(^{-1}\) errors. The value was also stable against choice of template, although the required \(v\sin i\) for the giant templates is on average slightly higher than that for the main-sequence templates (Table I). This likely reflects the fact that the absorption lines found in the unbroadened main sequence templates have higher pressure atmospheres and thus are intrinsically broader and require a slightly smaller amount of additional rotational broadening. This difference is < 2σ as is the difference between individual templates. It can also be seen that the effect of limb darkening is relatively modest, shifting the \(v\sin i\) values systematically down by 1 km s\(^{-1}\) if we lower the coefficient down to 0.5. Since we expect the Roche-lobe filling donor star in its 9 day orbit around the

\(^5\) http://web.mit.edu/~burles/www/MIKE/
instrumental resolution of the data employed. As our analysis shows, reliable values for \( v \sin i \) can be obtained, even for relatively small \( v \sin i \) values, provided one acquires data with sufficient spectral resolution.

4.1. The masses of the stellar components

Armed with an improved determination of \( v \sin i \), we can now derive new constraints on the mass of the compact object and its K-type donor. The measured radial velocity semi-amplitude \( K_2 \) and the rotational velocity give the mass ratio, \( q = M_2/M_1 \), of the system via \( \frac{\sin i}{K_2} = 0.46[(1 + q)^2q^{1/2}] \) (Wade & Horne 1988). We can then solve for the masses of the stellar components using the mass functions which deliver \( M \sin^3 i \). Deriving actual masses requires knowledge of the binary inclination, \( i \), which for V395 Car is though to be close to 80 degrees (Mason et al. 1987). Values for \( K_2 \) have been reported in Jonker et al. (2005) which found \( K_2 = 99.1 \pm 3.1 \) km s\(^{-1}\) while Shahbaz et al. (2004) quote \( K_2 = 92.9 \pm 3.8 \) km s\(^{-1}\). This observed amplitude may be subject to a so-called K-correction due to the fact that the inner face of the companion star could be heated by X-ray emission coming from near the compact object. The center of light measured via the spectral absorption features is then offset from the true center of mass causing an overestimate of \( K_2 \). The magnitude of this effect depends on the irradiation geometry (e.g. Muñoz-Darias et al. 2005) as well as the intensity of the incoming radiation. Shahbaz et al. (2004) argue that this correction is not significant in the case of their \( K_2 \), but Jonker et al. (2005) provide some evidence that X-ray heating does seem to play a role in V395 Car. In the most extreme case of no absorption line contribution from the heated front face of the Roche lobe, the K-correction can be as large as \( \Delta K < 4/3\pi \times v \sin i = 14 \) km s\(^{-1}\).

In order to determine the uncertainties on the component masses given the observables \( K_2, v \sin i \), and \( i \), we ran a Monte-Carlo simulation. The X-ray eclipse discussed in Mason et al. (1987) gives us a good handle on the inclination. At face value, \( K_2 = 99.1 \) km s\(^{-1}\) and \( v \sin i = 32.9 \) km s\(^{-1}\) gives a mass ratio of \( q = 0.25 \). Using Table 2 in Mason et al. (1987) suggests that for this mass ratio, fits to the X-ray eclipse lightcurve imply an inclination angle of \( \sim 83 \) degrees. Although somewhat model dependent, the inclination simply enters as \( \sin^3 i \), which is only a correction at the 2\% level for these high inclinations. Using \( i = 83^\circ \), we select random values for \( K_2 \) and \( v \sin i \) by picking values from a normal distribution corresponding to the mean and 1\( \sigma \) error of the observed values. The system parameters are then calculated for each random set of parameters, and the process is repeated 5000 times. Figure 2 shows the corresponding probability clouds for various parameters. In order to illustrate the effect of the unknown \( K_2 \) correction due to X-ray heating, we plot the clouds for zero K-correction (\( K_2 = 99.1 \pm 3.1 \) km s\(^{-1}\)) and then show with dashed curves the steady trajectory the probability clouds would take as a function of the K-correction up to the maximally allowed correction. We find that at the canonical values for \( K_2 \) and \( v \sin i \), the neutron star mass is \( M_1 = 1.44 \pm 0.10 M_\odot \), \( M_2 = 0.35 \pm 0.03 M_\odot \) and \( q = 0.24 \pm 0.02 \). The uncertainties reflect the 1\( \sigma \)/68\% error values obtained by propagating the 1\( \sigma \) error values on the input parameters through our Monte-Carlo simulation. Our revised \( v \sin i \) value has thus brought the neutron star mass down to a value remarkably close to the canonical neutron star mass. From the curves in Figure 3 we see that the neutron star mass would go down fur-
If any K-correction is applied with a minimum mass of $M_1 = 1.05 \pm 0.08M_\odot$ at the maximal K-correction. The mass for the donor star is also much lower than previously reported. The evolutionary timescale for such a low mass star is rather long and it is clear that single star evolution is not able to produce a $0.35M_\odot$ object that is able to fill its Roche-lobe in a 9 day orbit. This is not an uncommon finding in LMXBs and might be due to a phase of unstable and non-conservative mass transfer that caused a significant amount of mass to be lost from the donor.

We conclude that we have derived a revised estimate for the rotational broadening of the K-type mass donor star in the neutron star binary V395 Car. From this we derive new constraints on the mass of the neutron star which is most likely very close to the canonical neutron star mass of $1.4M_\odot$. V395 Car is thus yet another case where a potentially massive neutron star appears to be brought back into line with the bulk of the known neutron stars.

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