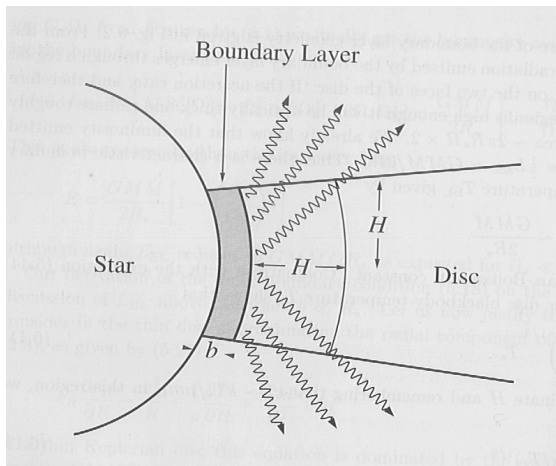


Cataclysmic Variables : Hard X-ray View from NuSTAR

Vikram Rana
Caltech

Classification of CVs

Non-magnetic CVs

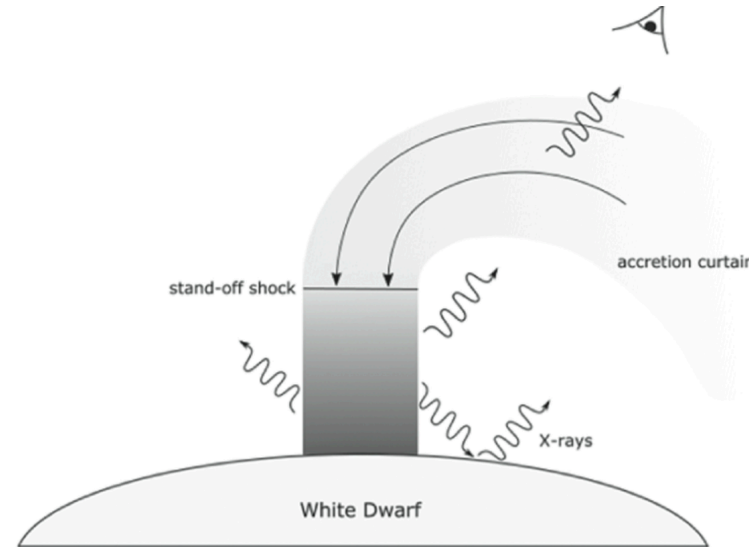
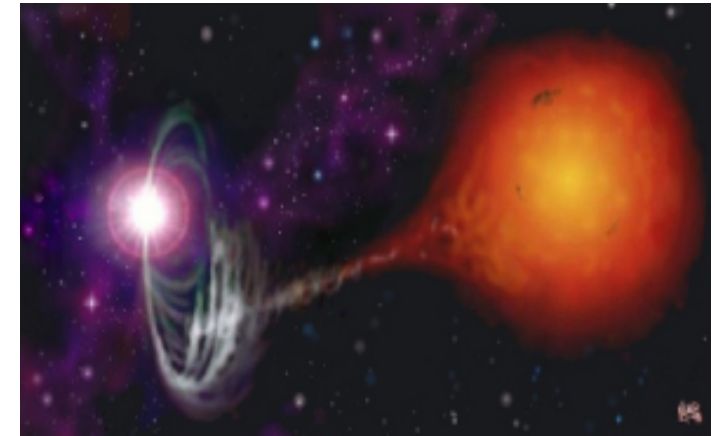


Magnetic CVs

Intermediate
Polars (IPs)

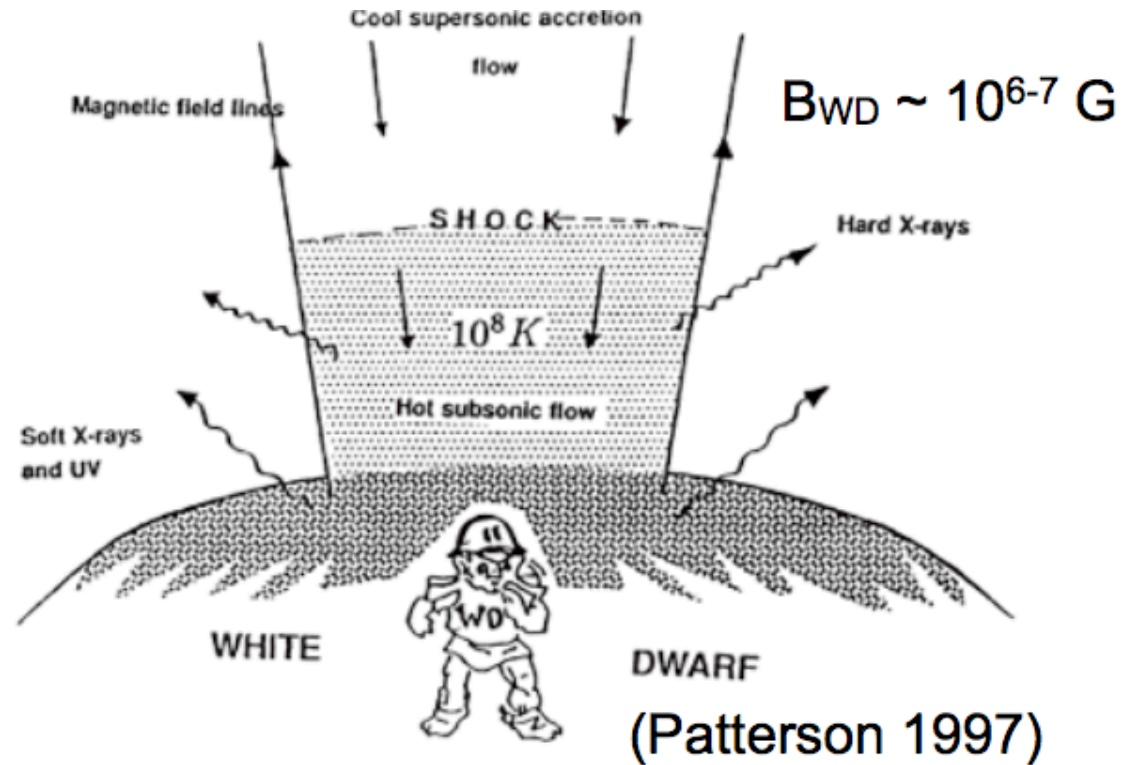


Polars

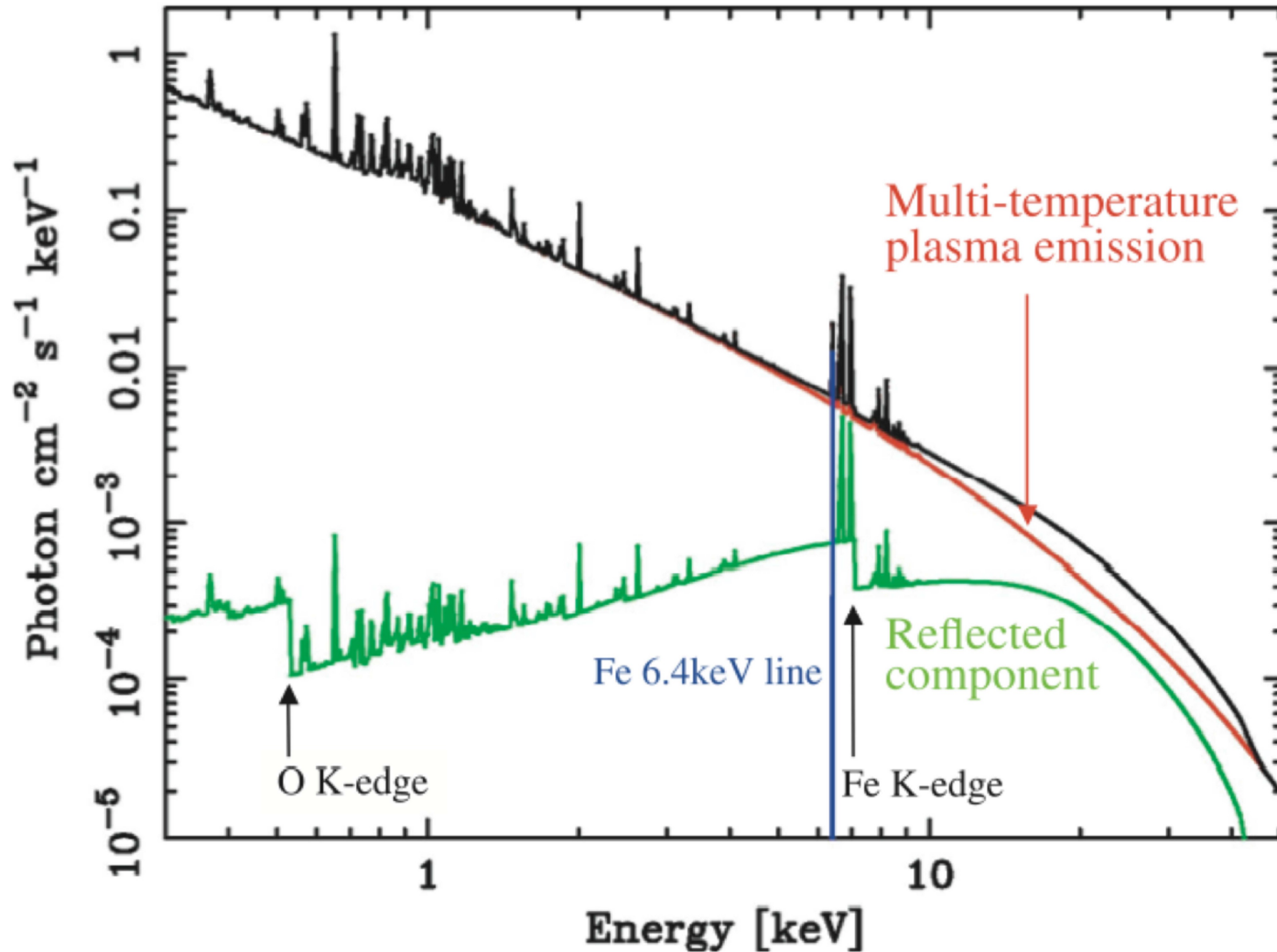


Standard Model for MCVs

- Standard Model of accretion column by Aizu 1973.
- Gravitational Shock heating
- Multi-temperature nature of plasma



Broadband SED of CVs

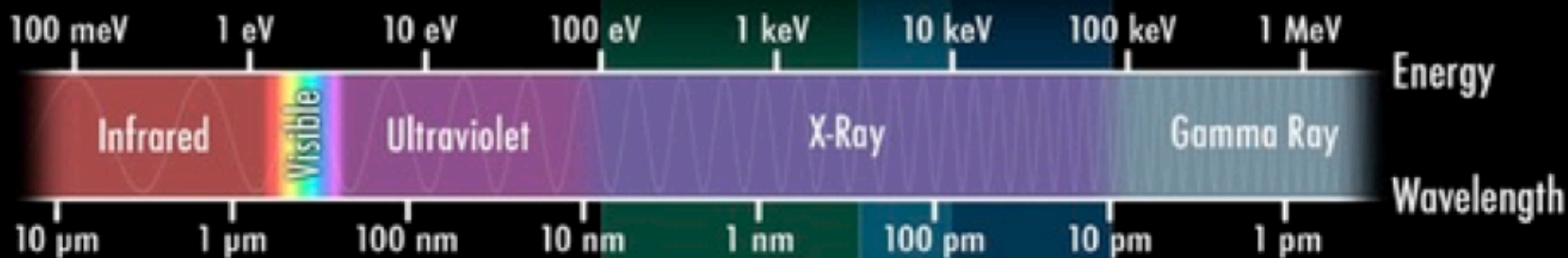


Ingredients of a broad-band X-ray spectrum

Reflection – very poorly studied phenomenon in CVs.

Fe 6.4 keV => Presence of reflection component

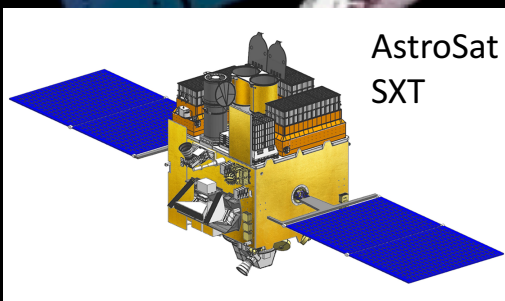
X-Ray Telescopes & the Electromagnetic Spectrum



Chandra & XMM-Newton
0.1 - 10 keV



NuSTAR
3 - 79 keV



AstroSat
SXT

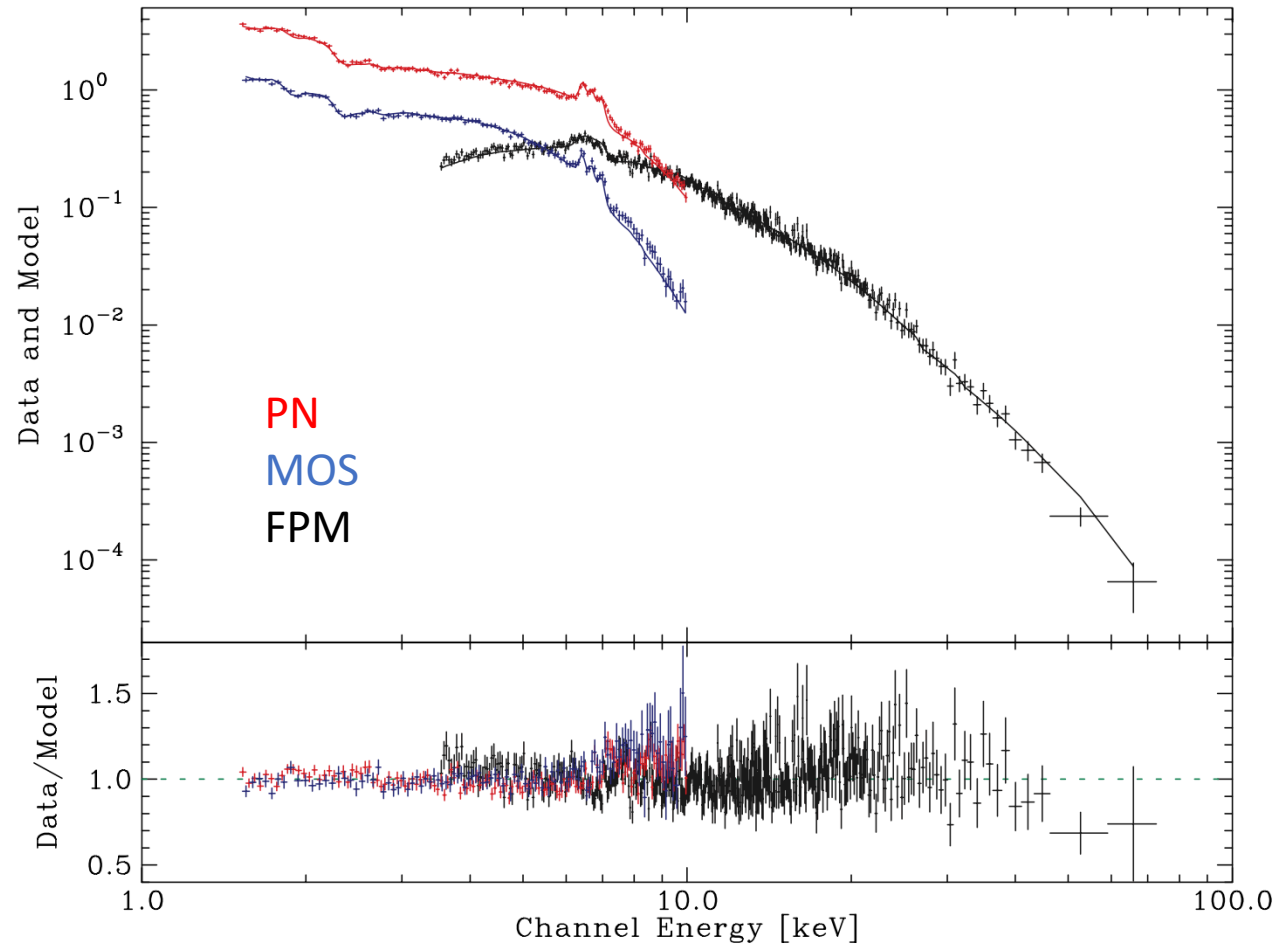
Three IPs with XMM & NuSTAR

- Highest Swift/BAT fluxes in 14-195 keV band
- V1223 Sgr
 - Spin of WD = 745.63 s (Osborne et al. 1985)
 - Orbit ~ 3.4 hrs
- V709 Cas
 - Spin of WD = 312.75 s (de Martino et al. 2001)
 - Orbit ~ 5.4 hrs
- NY Lup
 - Spin of WD = 693.01 s (de Martino et al. 2006)
 - Orbit ~ 9.9 hrs

Object	Obs. Date	<i>NuSTAR</i>		pn		MOS	
		Start Time	Exp. (ks)	Start Time	Exp. (ks)	Start Time	Exp. (ks)
V709 Cas	2014-07-07	02:01	26	04:43	23	04:37	31
NY Lup	2014-08-09	14:51	23	08:19	26	08:13	36
V1223 Sgr	2014-09-16	02:26	20	02:17	12	02:11	16

Simultaneous
XMM-Newton &
NuSTAR Data

Broadband Spectra

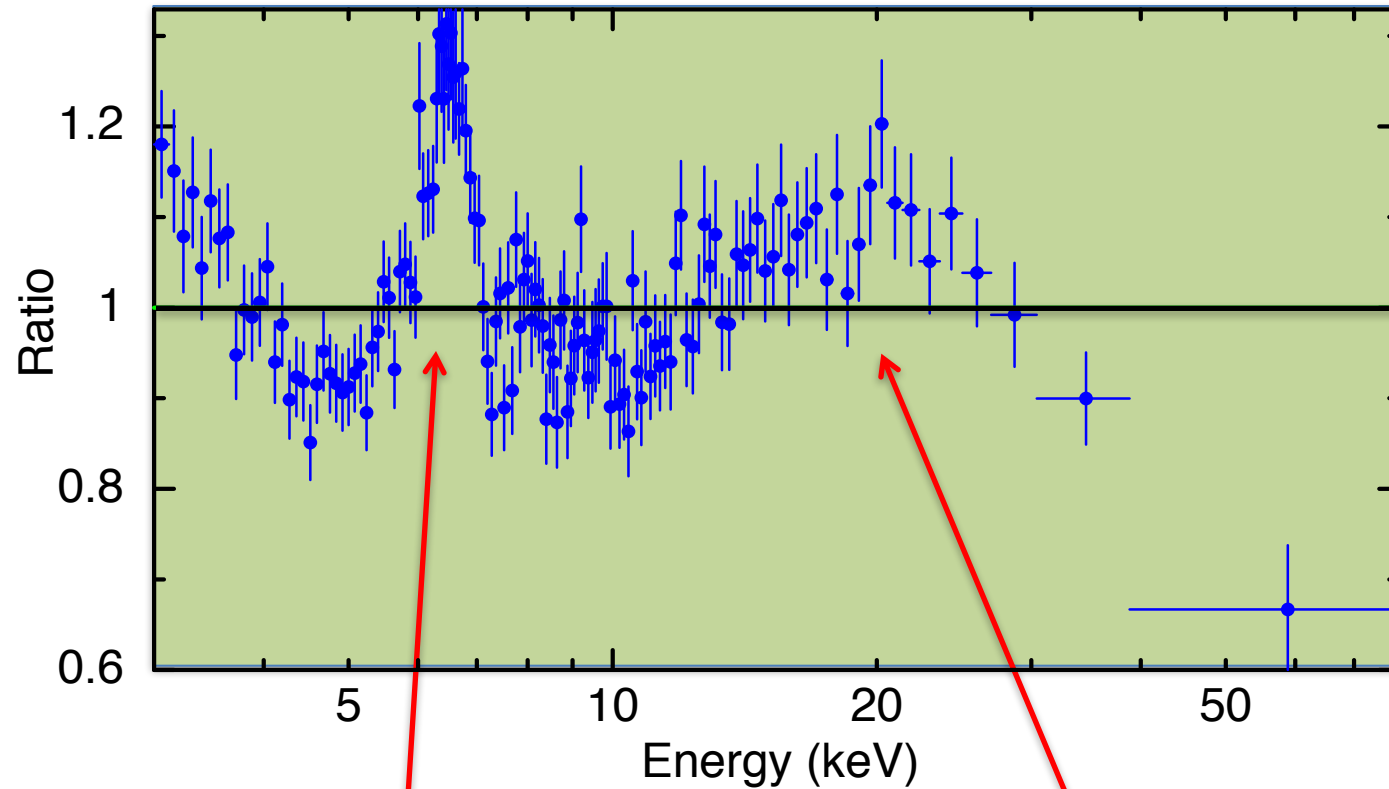


V1223 Sgr

Absorber+ mkcflow +
reflect + Fe 6.4 keV line

Hard X-ray sensitivity =>
High quality broadband
X-ray spectra

Reflection with NuSTAR



V1223 Sgr

High SN data up
to ~78 keV

Compton
reflection hump
around 20 keV

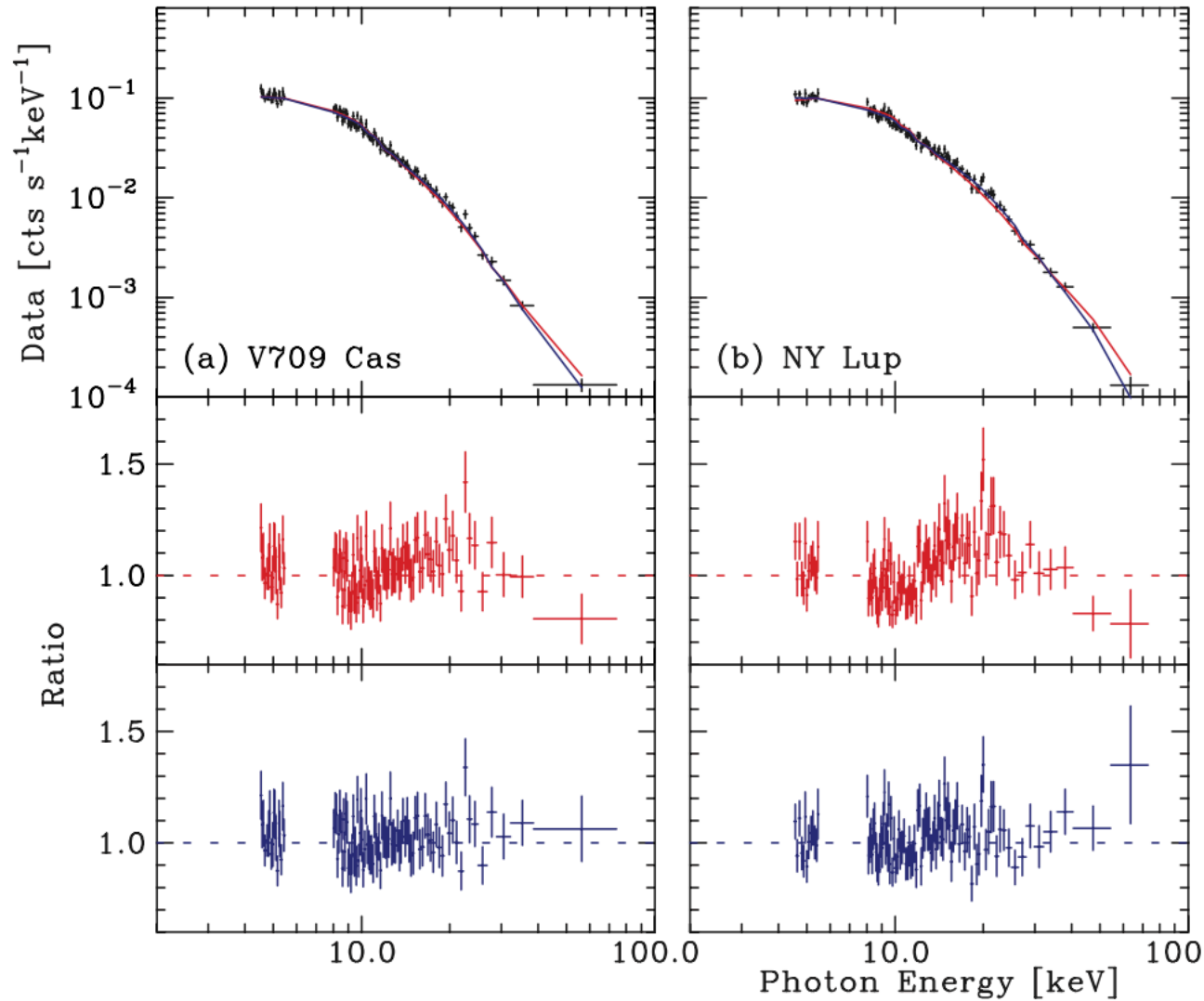
Refl amp = 0.62 ± 0.16
Fe 6.4 keV line
eqw = 90 ± 18 eV

Fe emission line

Reflection hump

V709 Cas

NY Lup



Bremsstrahlung fit to
continuum without
and with reflection

V709 Cas

Refl Amp = ~ 0.35
Fe 6.4 keV line
Eqw = 105 ± 11 eV

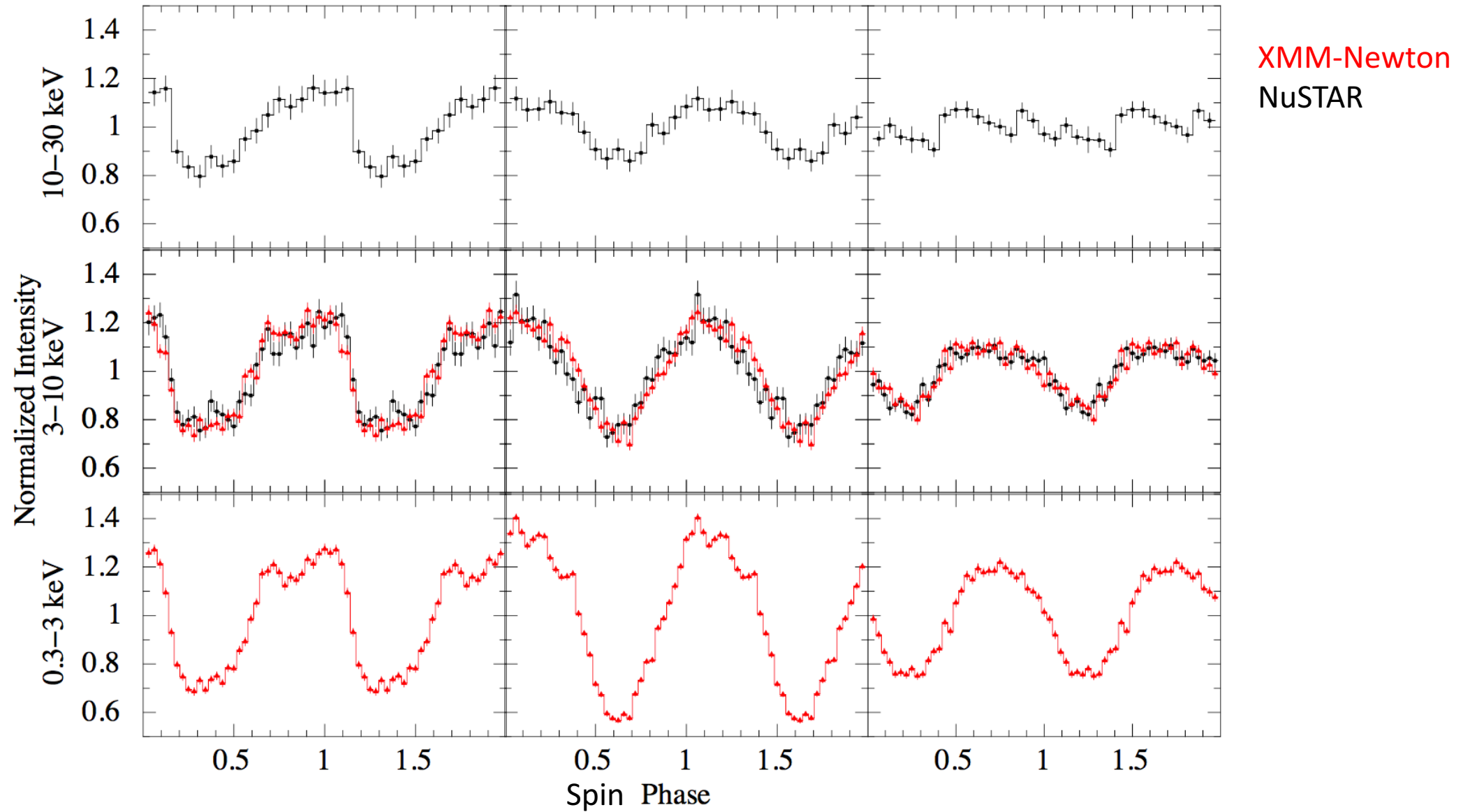
NY Lup

Refl Amp > 0.8
Fe 6.4 keV line
Eqw = 132 ± 12 eV

V709 Cas

NY Lup

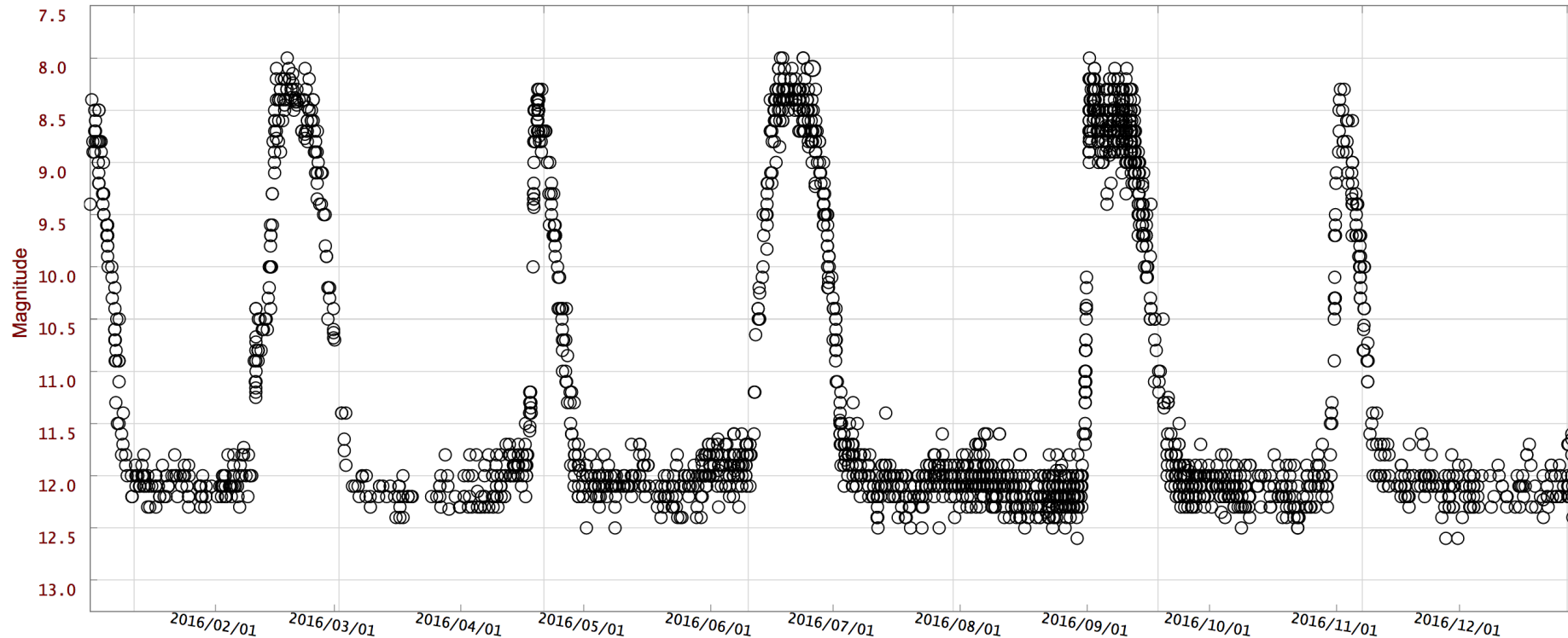
V1223 Sgr

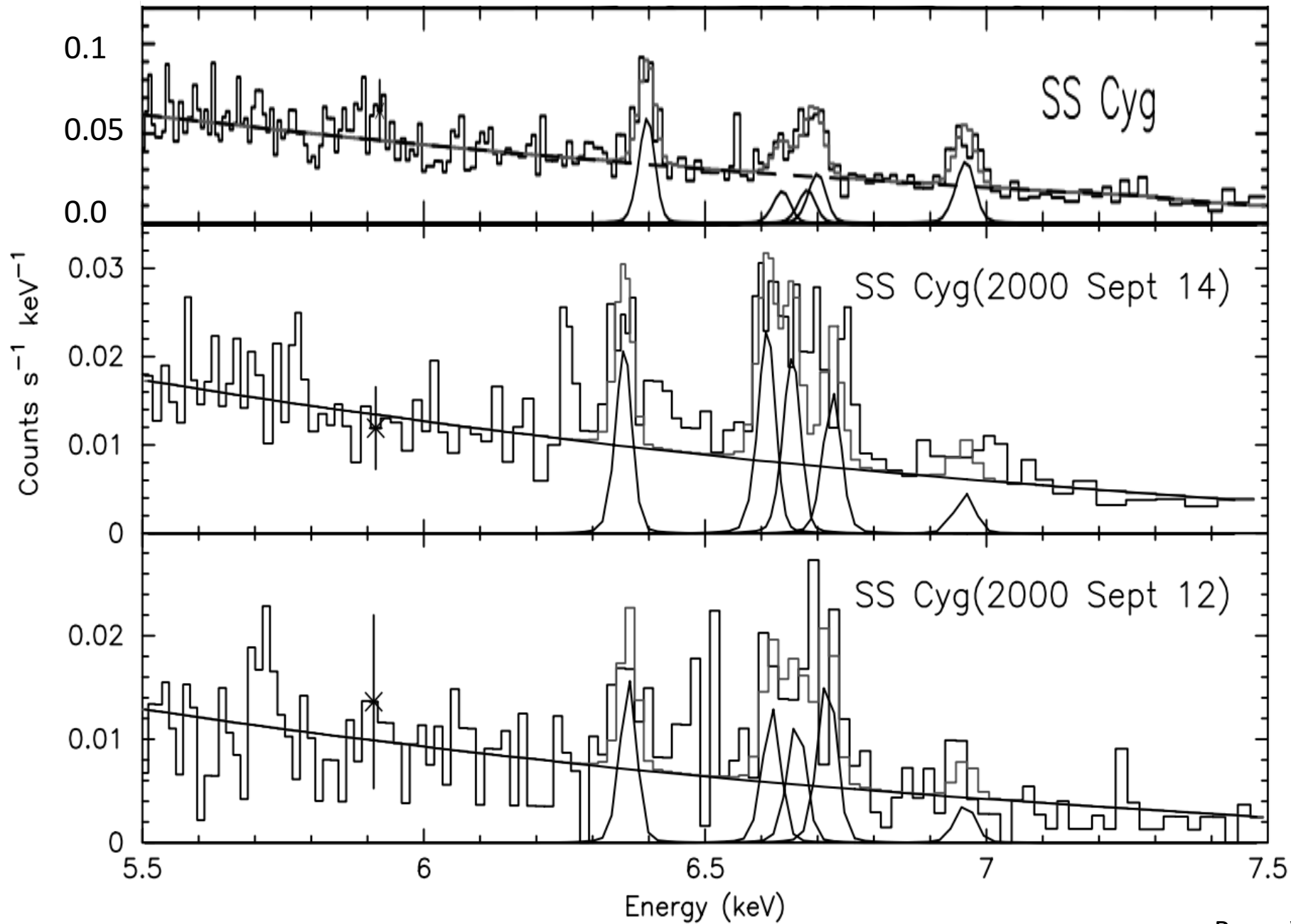


SS Cyg – A Bright Dwarf Nova

- WD of $\sim 1 M_{\text{sun}}$ and secondary of $0.7 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Orbital period = 6.6 hours and distance = 114 pc
- Optical outburst in about every 50-60 days and lasts for about 10-15 days.

AAVSO Optical Light curve of SS Cyg



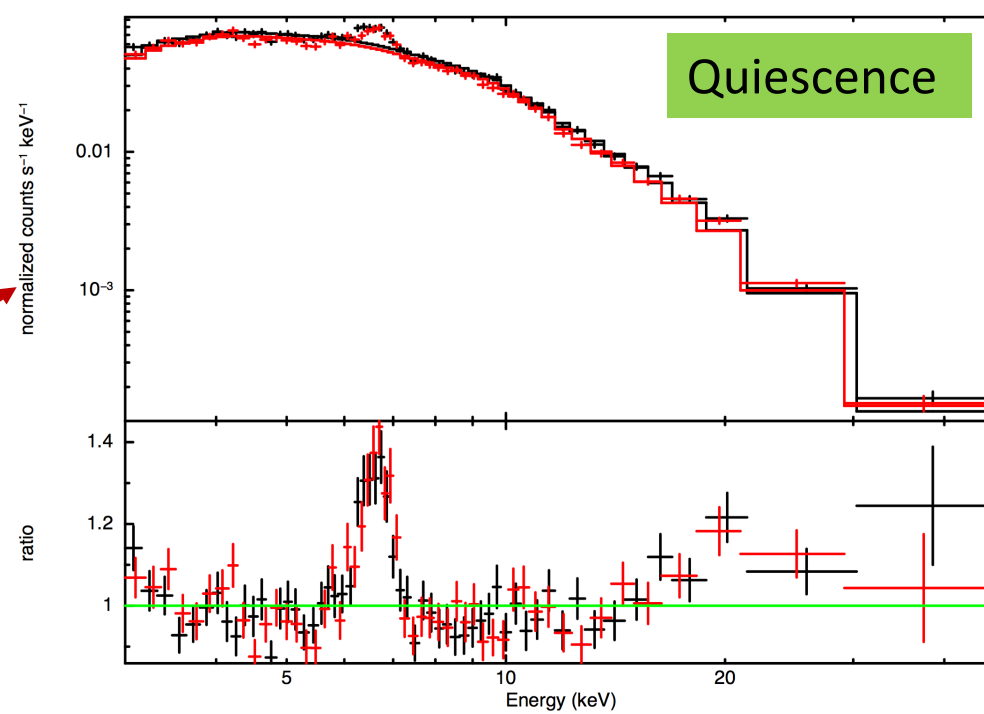
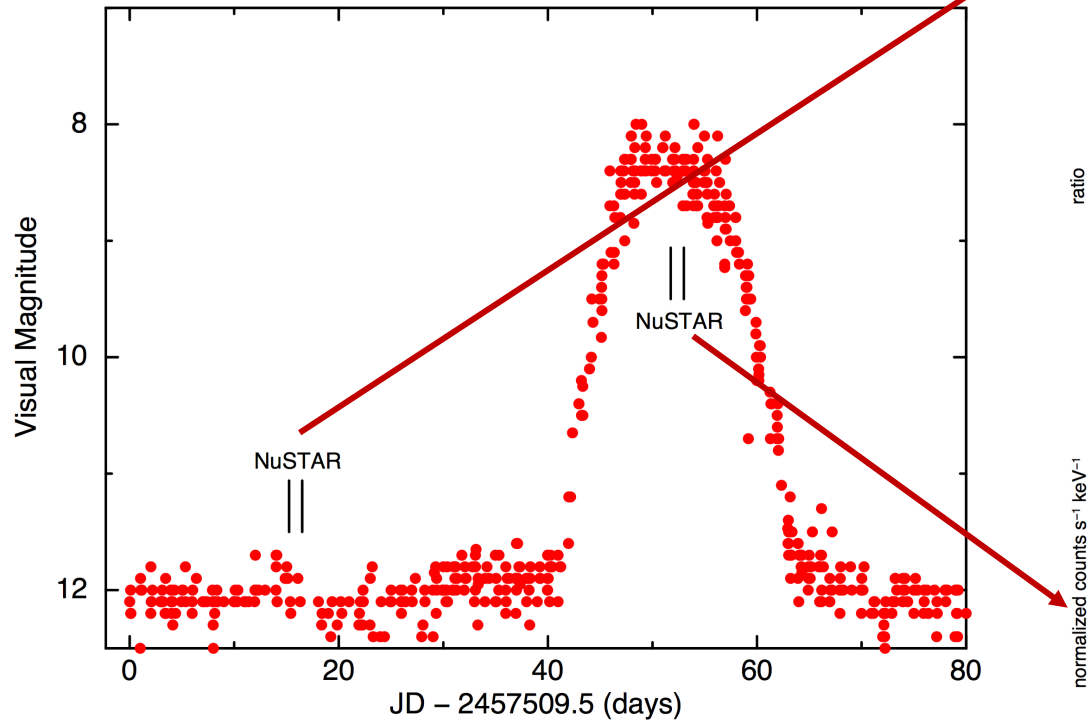


Chandra HEG spectra
of SS Cyg during optical
quiescence and outburst

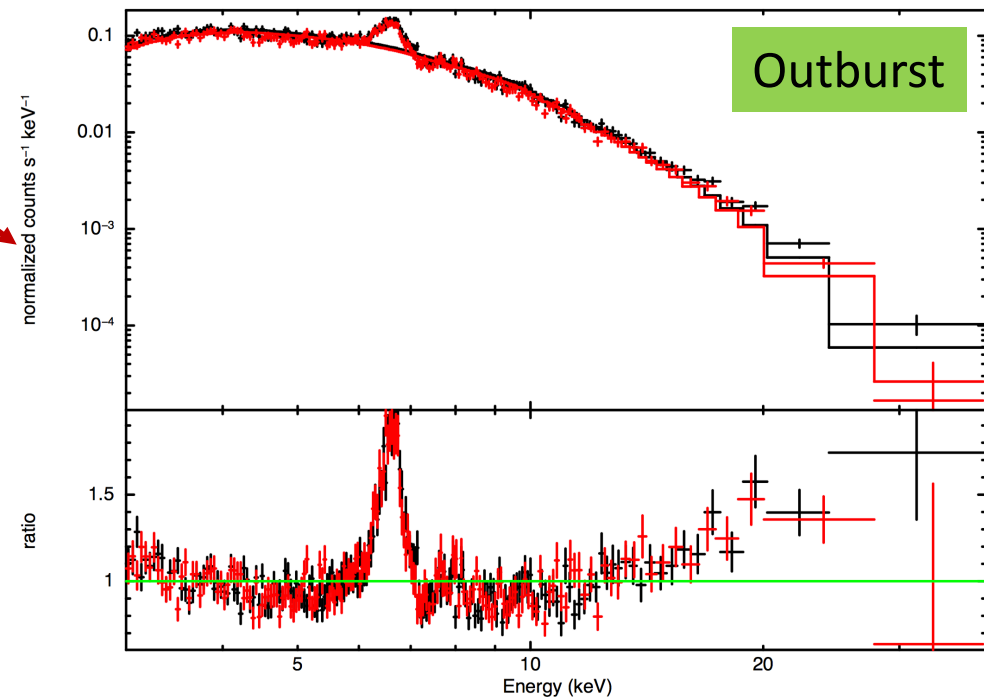
Fe K_{alpha} emission lines

Fluorescence line at 6.4
keV => reflection

NuSTAR observations of SS Cyg

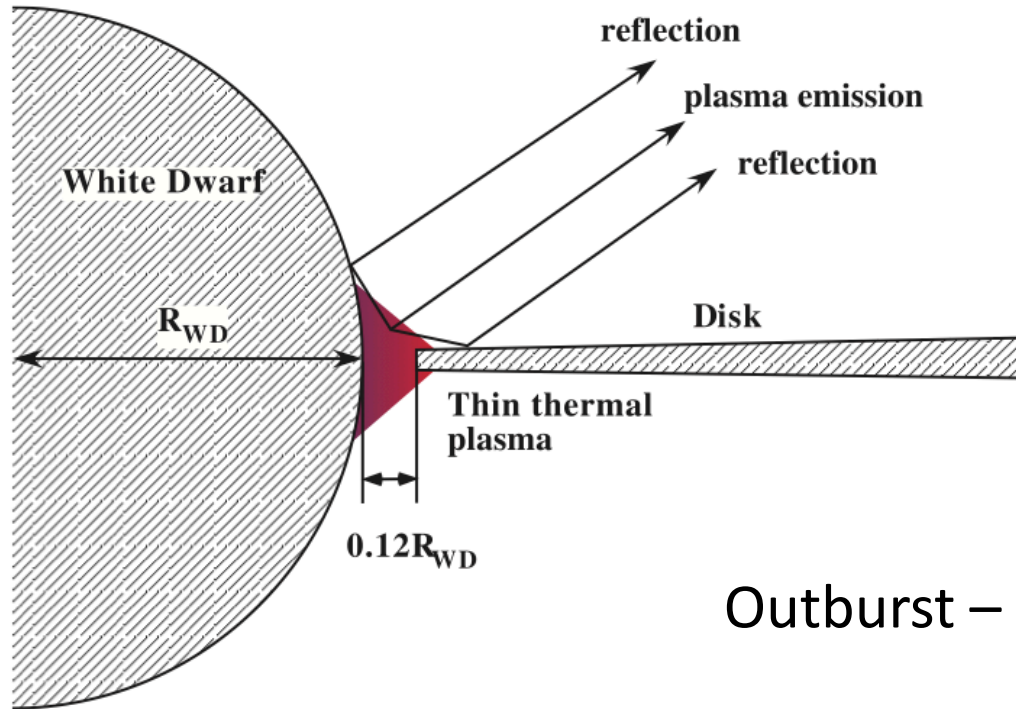


$kT = 15 \pm 0.4$ keV
 $Nh = 1.19 \pm 0.6$ cm^{-2}
Line E = 6.62 ± 0.04 keV
Width = 0.26 ± 0.04 keV
Eqw = ~ 370 eV



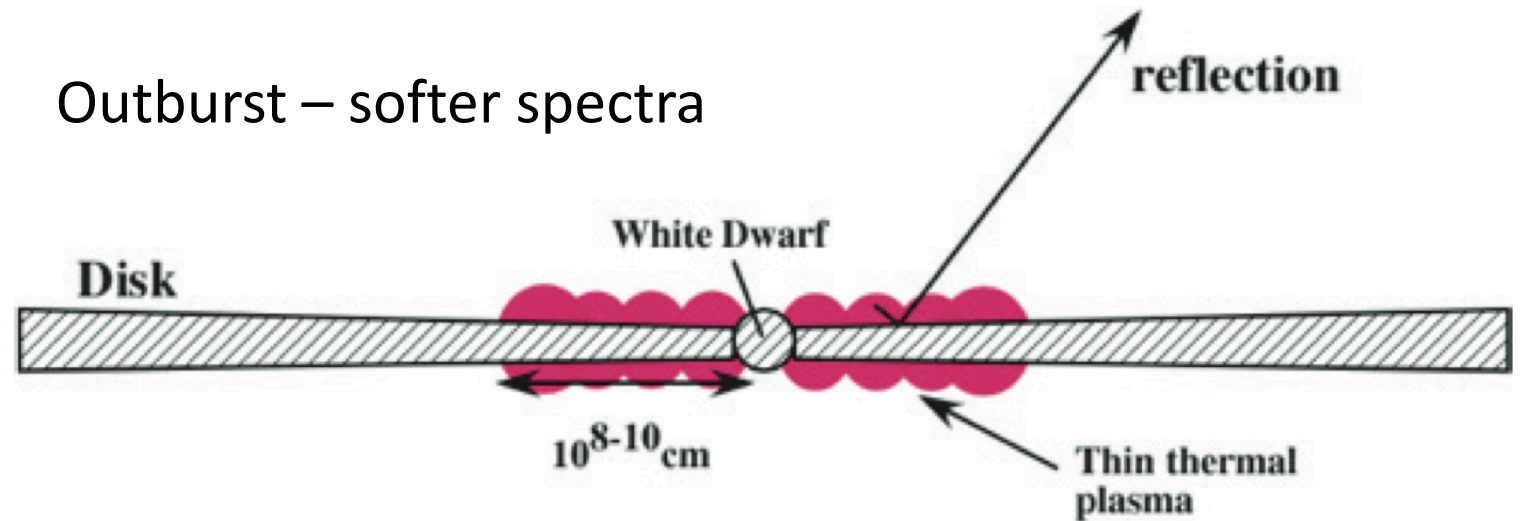
$kT = 6.5 \pm 0.1$ keV
 $Nh = 2.94 \pm 0.4$ cm^{-2}
Line E = 6.60 ± 0.01 keV
Width = 0.16 ± 0.02 keV
Eqw = ~ 660 eV

Non magnetic CVs



Quiescence
enhanced hard X-ray emission

Outburst – softer spectra



Conclusions

- Detection of reflection is very encouraging for IP sample
 - Increase the sample size for better statistics
 - Spin dependent reflection to define geometry of the system
- Hard X-ray spin modulations
- Different height of X-ray emitting regions in these CVs
- Bright non-magnetic CVs (novae) in their optical outburst as well as quiescent state, for eg. SS Cyg and U Gem
- Astrosat – Ideal for broadband spectroscopy covering UV to hard X-ray energy range