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Published in: Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society

DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-8711.2002.05781.x

Kilohertz quasi-periodic oscillations difference frequency exceeds inferred spin frequency in 4U 1636−53

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Accepted 2002 June 18. Received 2002 June 18; in original form 2002 April 4

ABSTRACT
Recent observations of the low-mass X-ray binary 4U 1636−53 with the Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer show, for the first time, a kilohertz quasi-periodic oscillation (kHz QPO) peak separation that exceeds the neutron star spin frequency as inferred from burst oscillations. This strongly challenges the sonic-point beat-frequency model for the kHz QPOs found in low-mass X-ray binaries. We detect two simultaneous kHz QPOs with a frequency separation of 323.3 ± 4.3 Hz in an average Fourier power spectrum of observations obtained in 2001 September and 2002 January. The lower kHz QPO frequency varied between 644 and 769 Hz. In previous observations of this source the peak separation frequency was ∼250 Hz when the lower kHz QPO frequency was ∼900 Hz. Burst oscillations occur in 4U 1636−53 at ∼581 Hz and also possibly at half that frequency (290.5 Hz). This is the first source where the peak separation frequency is observed to change from less than (half) the burst oscillation frequency to more than that. This observation contradicts all previously formulated implementations of the sonic-point beat-frequency model except those where the disc in 4U 1636−53 switches from prograde to retrograde.

Key words: accretion, accretion discs – stars: individual: 4U 1636−53 – stars: neutron – X-rays: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION
In recent years, kilohertz quasi-periodic oscillations (kHz QPOs) have been found in power spectra of more than 20 low-mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) using observations made with the Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer (RXTE) satellite (van der Klis 2000). In most sources the kHz QPOs are found in pairs. The high frequencies of these QPOs suggest that at least one of the two peaks reflects the orbital motion of matter close to the neutron star. Another high-frequency phenomenon was detected with RXTE during some type I X-ray bursts, nearly coherent oscillations which slightly drift in frequency – the so-called burst oscillations – which have been observed in the power spectra of 10 sources (for a review see Strohmayer 2001). The X-ray flux-modulation is consistent with being due to the changing aspect of a drifting hotspot on the surface of the neutron star. Therefore, these burst oscillations are thought to reflect the spin frequency of the neutron star. In high-luminosity ‘Z’-source LMXBs, QPOs at low frequencies were found with the EXOSAT and GINGA satellites (for a review see van der Klis 1989). Observations with the RXTE satellite have also revealed low-frequency QPOs in a number of atoll sources (e.g. Homan et al. 1998; Ford & van der Klis 1998).

The atoll source 4U 1636−53 is one of the few sources that displays all of the high-frequency QPO phenomena that have been observed in LMXBs; two kHz QPOs have been observed (Zhang et al. 1996; Wijnands et al. 1997) as well as a sideband to the lower of the two kHz QPOs (Jonker, Méndez & van der Klis 2000) and burst oscillations at ∼581 Hz (Zhang et al. 1997; Strohmayer et al. 1998). Miller (1999) presented evidence that these oscillations are in fact the second harmonic of the neutron star spin of ∼290.5 Hz. However, using another data set these findings were not confirmed (Strohmayer 2001).

As the frequency difference between the two kHz QPO peaks (the peak separation, Δν) is nearly equal to (half) the burst oscillation frequency, a beat frequency mechanism was proposed for the kHz QPOs (Strohmayer et al. 1996). In such a model the higher frequency QPO is attributed to the orbital frequency of clumps of plasma at a special radius near the neutron star, while the lower frequency QPO is due to the beat between the orbital frequency and the stellar spin frequency. A specific model incorporating the beat frequency
mechanism, the sonic-point beat-frequency model, is now one of the leading models explaining kHz QPOs in LMXBs (Miller, Lamb & Psaltis 1998). However, subsequent findings complicated the picture. As was first shown in Sco X-1, the peak separation decreases as the kHz QPO frequencies increase (van der Klis et al. 1997). Furthermore, in 4U 1636−53 the peak separation was found to be less than half the burst oscillation frequency (Méndez, van der Klis & van Paradijs 1998). These findings could be explained within the sonic-point beat-frequency model (Lamb & Miller 2001) by taking into account the effect of the inward velocity of the plasma on the emerging kHz QPO frequencies. A firm prediction of this revised sonic-point beat-frequency model is that for prograde spinning accretion discs the kHz QPO peak separation is smaller than the neutron star spin frequency. This follows from the detailed description of the plasma flow patterns in this model which produce a number of corrections to the observed frequencies relative to the true orbital and beat frequency, all of which are expected to make Δν smaller (Lamb & Miller 2001). Indeed, until now, in various sources the peak separation was always found to be consistent with, or less than (half) the burst oscillation frequency.

In this letter we show that in recent observations of 4U 1636−53 the kHz QPO peak separation is significantly larger than half the burst oscillation frequency. Using other observations, Méndez et al. (1998) had shown earlier that the peak separation was significantly smaller than half the burst oscillation frequency. This means that in order for the sonic-point beat-frequency to explain both observations further changes will have to be made in the description of the flow pattern. The only change in the flow pattern previously described that could produce the observed change in the separation frequency is that in which the accretion disc changes from prograde to retrograde when the lower kHz QPO moves from ∼750 to ∼800 Hz.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

4U 1636−53 was observed in 2001 September and 2002 January with the proportional counter array (PCA; Jahoda et al. 1996) onboard the RXTE satellite (Bradt, Rothschild & Swank 1993). Due to the reduced duty cycle of the PCA detectors, only a subset of the five detectors is operational for most of the time. In this analysis we only used data in which four of the five detectors were operational. A log of the observations is given in Table 1. In total ∼28.4 ks of data were used. Data were obtained using an ‘Event-mode’ in which information on detected X-ray photons is stored onboard and telemetered to the ground on an event-to-event basis. The time-resolution of the data is ∼125 μs and RXTE’s effective energy range (2–60 keV) is covered by 64 channels.

Using this data we calculated power density spectra of segments of 64 s up to a Nyquist frequency of 4096 Hz in one energy band, covering the total PCA energy range. We used a dynamical power spectrum displaying consecutive power spectra rebinned to a frequency resolution of 2 Hz and a time-resolution of 128 s to visualize the time-evolution of the lower kHz QPO for all observations except for the power spectra of observation 60032-01-21-00 which were rebinned to a time-resolution of 162 s (segment 7) and 256 s (segment 8), and the power spectra of observation 60032-01-22-00, which were treated separately. We traced the frequency of the lower kHz QPO and fitted the power spectrum in a window of 200 Hz centred on the traced frequency with a Lorentzian and a constant. All peaks in each power spectrum of 128, 162, and 256 s had a significance of ∼3σ or more. The frequency of the bin associated with the peak of the fitted Lorentzian was taken to be the frequency of the QPO in that power density spectrum. Finally, we used the shift-and-add method described by Méndez et al. (1998) to shift the lower kHz QPO to the same (arbitrary) frequency in each power spectrum before averaging. This assures that at least for time-scales longer than 256 s the determined peak separation is not influenced by the fact that the two kHz QPOs have a different frequency–amplitude relation (Méndez, van der Klis & Ford 2001).

We averaged the aligned power spectra and fitted the average power spectrum from 256–1500 Hz with a constant, to represent the power introduced by the Poisson counting noise, and two Lorentzians to represent the two kHz QPOs. Errors on the fit parameters were determined using Δχ^2 = 1.0 (1σ single parameter). The observation 60032-01-22-00 was treated separately as we were not able to find a more than 3σ lower kHz QPO using data stretches shorter than or equal to 256 s. Instead we averaged the power spectra in this observation without shifting the data. We note that by doing so we may have artificially introduced deviations in the kHz QPO peak separation if the two kHz QPOs moved in frequency during the observation for the reasons outlined above.

The fits of the average power spectra were good, with a reduced χ^2 slightly larger than 1 for 146 degrees of freedom. We found that, combining all observations except 60032-01-22-00, the frequency separation between the two kHz QPO peaks was 323.3 ± 4.3 Hz, significantly larger than 290.5 Hz, the putative spin frequency according to an analysis of Miller (1999), but still significantly smaller than 581 Hz, the frequency of the strong burst oscillations found by Zhang et al. (1997) and Strohmayer et al. (1998) (see Fig. 1). We

Table 1. Log of the observations used in this analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation ID</th>
<th>Used amount of data</th>
<th>Count rate (count s⁻¹ PCU⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60032-01-09-00</td>
<td>1 3.3</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60032-01-09-03</td>
<td>all 2.5</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60032-01-19-00</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 8.6</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60032-01-21-00</td>
<td>7, 8 6.7</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60032-01-22-00</td>
<td>1, 2 7.3</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average background subtracted count rate per proportional counter unit (PCU) (2–60 keV).*

Figure 1. Average power density spectrum combining all shifted data used in this paper. The peak of the lower kHz QPO is off the vertical scale. The kHz QPO frequency separation is 323.3 ± 4.3 Hz. The power spectra have been shifted before averaging, therefore only the frequency difference between the peaks is meaningful.
frequency increased from 23

70

the measurements of Di Salvo, M

measurement using observation 60032-01-22-00, and the dots are measurements using the shift-and-add method, the diamond is our (left- and right-hand panels, respectively). The squares are our new as a function of the frequency of the lower and upper kHz QPO

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signifi

separation as a function of the frequency of the upper kHz QPO. The frequency of half the burst oscillation frequency (290.5 Hz) is indicated by the dashed line.

Figure 2. Left-hand panel: the kHz QPO frequency separation as a function of the frequency of the lower kHz QPO. Right-hand panel: the kHz QPO frequency separation as a function of the frequency of the upper kHz QPO. The frequency of half the burst oscillation frequency (290.5 Hz) is indicated by the dashed line. The peak separation varies from significantly more than half the burst oscillation frequency [diamond (unshifted data) and squares (shifted data); this work] to significantly less than that (dots; Di Salvo et al., in preparation; see also Wijnands et al. 1997 and Méndez et al. 1998). Error bars on the frequency of the lower kHz QPO are generally smaller than the size of the symbols.

Table 2. The kHz QPO frequency separation \( (\Delta \nu) \), the frequency, the fractional rms amplitude (2–60 keV), and the full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) of the lower kHz QPO \( (\nu_{\text{lower kHz}}) \), the fractional rms amplitude (2–60 keV) and the FWHM of the upper kHz QPO \( (\nu_{\text{upper kHz}}) \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \nu_{\text{lower kHz}} ) (Hz)</th>
<th>Lower kHz QPO FWHM (Hz)</th>
<th>Upper kHz QPO FWHM (Hz)</th>
<th>Peak separation ( \Delta \nu ) (Hz)</th>
<th>Lower kHz QPO rms (per cent)</th>
<th>Upper kHz QPO rms (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>644.2 ± 3.2</td>
<td>52 ± 8</td>
<td>6.9 ± 0.5</td>
<td>52 ± 11</td>
<td>7.7 ± 0.4</td>
<td>52 ± 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687.8 ± 2.1</td>
<td>15.7 ± 2.3</td>
<td>6.8 ± 0.9</td>
<td>74 ± 35</td>
<td>7.6 ± 0.3</td>
<td>15.7 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>723.0 ± 0.9</td>
<td>8.1 ± 0.3</td>
<td>5.6 ± 0.7</td>
<td>83 ± 31</td>
<td>8.5 ± 0.1</td>
<td>8.1 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>7.2 ± 0.7</td>
<td>5.1 ± 0.9</td>
<td>139 ± 62</td>
<td>8.7 ± 0.1</td>
<td>7.2 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The frequency of the lower kHz QPO \( (\nu_{\text{lower kHz}}) \) and all the parameters on the first row were determined without shifting the data.

3 DISCUSSION

We found that in 4U 1636–53 the kHz QPO frequency separation \( (\Delta \nu) \) changes as a function of the frequency of the lower kHz QPO, from 323.3 ± 4.3 to 242.4 ± 3.6 Hz (Fig. 2, left-hand panel); the maximum peak separation is significantly larger than 290.5 Hz (half the burst oscillation frequency of ∼581 Hz; see Section 1), while the minimum peak separation is significantly smaller than that. The change in \( \Delta \nu \) as a function of upper kHz QPO frequency is abrupt; the data are consistent with a sudden jump at \( \nu = 1050 \) Hz (Fig. 2, right-hand panel). We note that similar jumps in \( \Delta \nu \) as a function of the upper kHz QPO have also been seen in 4U 1728–34 and 4U 1608–52, although in those cases \( \Delta \nu \) always remained smaller or equal to (half) the burst oscillation frequency (Méndez & van der Klis 1999; Méndez et al. 1998; Lamb & Miller 2001; Munó et al. 2001). This is the first time that the kHz peak separation has been shown to be significantly larger than the inferred neutron star spin frequency and also the first time that \( \Delta \nu \) has been seen to vary between less and more than (half) the burst oscillation frequency.

In previous work, burst oscillations detected in the dipping burster 4U 1916–05 at ∼272 Hz also seemed to occur at too low a frequency for \( \Delta \nu \) (Galloway et al. 2001). However, in that source the kHz QPOs

then divided the data set into three parts according to the frequency of the lower kHz QPO and measured the peak separation in each of the parts. For each part we also averaged the power spectra without shifting, in order to measure the average frequency of the lower kHz QPO and that of a low-frequency QPO changing in frequency from ∼24–42 Hz. In Table 2 we present our results on the kHz QPOs. The fractional rms amplitude of the low-frequency QPO changed from 7.8 ± 0.6 per cent to 4.3 ± 0.7 per cent (2–60 keV) while its frequency increased from 23.6 ± 2.4 to 42 ± 4 Hz and its full width at half maximum (FWHM) was consistent with being constant at 26 ± 9 Hz. In Fig. 2 we plot the measured peak separation \( (\Delta \nu) \) as a function of the frequency of the lower and upper kHz QPO (left- and right-hand panels, respectively). The squares are our new measurements using the shift-and-add method, the diamond is our measurement using observation 60032-01-22-00, and the dots are the measurements of Di Salvo, Méndez & van der Klis (in preparation) based on RXTE data obtained from 1996–2000 (see also Wijnands et al. 1997; Méndez et al. 1998). Clearly, \( \Delta \nu \) changes from more than half the burst oscillation frequency to less than that. The average \( \Delta \nu \) of the three leftmost points is 327.2 ± 4.2 Hz and that of the dots is 247.1 ± 1.9 Hz, making the jump in \( \Delta \nu \) equal to 70.1 ± 4.6 Hz.
are weak and sometimes very broad, therefore whole segments of several ksec of data had to be averaged to obtain a detection (Boirin et al. 2000). This means that there is no certainty that the kHz QPOs were detected simultaneously or that their apparent separation was not affected by frequency shifts combined with changes in their power ratio. Therefore, the measured $\Delta \nu$ may not reflect the true peak separation. In the current work, using the shift-and-add method we excluded the possibility that effects changing $\Delta \nu$ on time-scales longer than 256 s have influenced the observed $\Delta \nu$. On time-scales shorter than 256 s, changes in the rms amplitudes could bias the peak separation for reasons outlined above. However, as our measurements show that the lower kHz QPO rms amplitude increased while the rms amplitude of the upper kHz QPO decreased, this effect will have made the observed $\Delta \nu$ smaller than the true peak separation, assuming the rms amplitude–frequency relation is the same for time-scales shorter than 256 s. Fast changes in the upper kHz QPO frequency, associated with the 5–6 Hz QPO in Sco X-1 ($\sim$20 Hz; Yu, van der Klis & Jonker 2001), could also bias $\Delta \nu$ measurements. However, those $\sim$5–6 Hz QPOs are only found when atoll and Z sources are in a high-luminosity state (e.g. Middleditch & Friedhorsky 1986; Wijnands, van der Klis & Rijkhorst 1999). Changes in the kHz QPO frequencies associated with mHz QPOs present in 4U 1636–53 and 4U 1608–52 in a small luminosity interval (Revnivtsev et al. 2001) are so small (less than a Hz; Yu & van der Klis 2002) that it is unlikely that they alter our findings significantly, although we note that such a mHz QPO was present during some of the observations.

Systematic variations in the profile of the kHz QPOs could in principle cause the kHz QPO separation frequency to become large at low kHz QPO frequencies and small at high frequencies because the centroid frequencies have been measured assuming a Lorentzian peak profile. As our fits were good (reduced $\chi^2 \sim 1$) and no systematic residuals were apparent, we estimate that shifts in the centroid frequency due to asymmetries in the peak profiles could at most be as large as the FWHM of the peak divided by its significance, i.e. negligible in case of the lower kHz QPO but up to $\sim$10 Hz in case of the upper kHz QPO. For power spectra with a lower kHz QPO in the frequency range 650–750 Hz, the average data–model residual within 1 FWHM are less then 0.15 per cent of the power in the peak. Furthermore, there is no evidence for a sudden change of the QPO profile which could produce the observed abrupt decrease in $\Delta \nu$. When using Gaussians to model the kHz QPO peaks, the fits were also good (reduced $\chi^2 \sim 1$) and we obtained results consistent with those using Lorentzians. We conclude that it is unlikely that our results can be explained by changing asymmetries in the peak profile of the kHz QPOs.

The principal motivation for a beat frequency model is the relative closeness of the inferred spin frequency to $\Delta \nu$. We found that $\Delta \nu$ is consistent with being distributed symmetrically around half the burst oscillation frequency, emphasizing the apparent connection between the inferred spin and $\Delta \nu$. The present formulation of the sonic-point beat-frequency model can explain the observed decrease in $\Delta \nu$ as a function of kHz QPO frequency (Lamb & Miller 2001). However, all versions of the sonic-point beat-frequency model described so far involving a prograde spinning accretion disc (Miller et al. 1998; Lamb & Miller 2001) predict that $\Delta \nu$ is always less than or equal to the spin frequency of the neutron star for Keplerian orbital frequencies larger than the neutron star spin frequencies; since our results for 4U 1636–53 show that $\Delta \nu$ can be larger than the neutron star spin frequency this prediction is now falsified.

Strohmayer (2001) showed that it is still unclear whether the burst oscillations at $\sim$581 Hz reflect the spin frequency of the neutron star or its second harmonic as suggested by Miller (1999). Therefore, one might argue that the spin frequency is really at 581 Hz (not 290.5 Hz) and hence that $\Delta \nu$ is less than the spin frequency. This would, however, take away the principal motivation of beat-frequency models, as the neutron star spin frequency and the kHz QPO peak separation are in that case completely different.

That the neutron star spin and $\Delta \nu$ are not exactly equal in the sonic-point beat-frequency model is explained by the way in which the beat-frequency interaction produces the observed frequencies. The key element is the radial motion of the plasma clumps near the sonic radius (Lamb & Miller 2001). This makes the observed lower kHz QPO frequency somewhat larger than the beat-frequency, as it squeezes the spatial separation between peaks of enhanced mass flow. It also makes the upper kHz QPO frequency smaller than the orbital frequency, as it makes the footprint of the clump move backward in a corotating frame. It might be possible to find other effects in the plasma flow patterns besides those discussed by Lamb & Miller (2001) (all of which make $\Delta \nu$ smaller) which may lead to larger values of $\Delta \nu$ at lower kHz QPO frequencies. Fully relativistic simulations of the gas flow and radiation transport reported by Lamb & Miller (2001) have not, so far, shown evidence for this. If, however, the sense of rotation of (part of) the accretion disc would change from prograde to retrograde when $\Delta \nu$ changes from less to more than the spin frequency, then our results could still be in accordance with current formulations of the sonic-point beat-frequency model. This also requires that in our observations for $\Delta \nu$ larger than 290.5 Hz, the lower kHz QPO reflects the (near) Keplerian orbital frequency, whereas for those points in Fig. 2 where $\Delta \nu$ is smaller than half the burst oscillation frequency, the Keplerian orbital motion is represented by the upper kHz QPO.

We detected a low-frequency QPO between $\sim$25–40 Hz in 4U 1636–53 simultaneously with the kHz QPO pair. The relation between this low-frequency QPO and the lower kHz QPO is similar to the one found by Ford & van der Klis (1998) for 4U 1728–34. It has been suggested that such low-frequency QPOs in atoll sources are related to the Z source Horizontal Branch Oscillations (HBO; e.g. Homan et al. 1998; Psaltis, Belloni & van der Klis 1999). According to the magnetospheric beat-frequency model, these HBO originate near the magnetospheric radius (Alpar & Shaham 1985; Lamb et al. 1985). The frequency of the low-frequency QPO in 4U 1636–53 increased as the frequency of the lower kHz QPO increased. Therefore, if the disc near the sonic radius is indeed retrograde within our observations, the retrograde annulus must extend at least up to the magnetospheric radius if the sonic-point and magnetospheric beat-frequency models both apply. Partially retrograde spinning discs have been proposed as an explanation for observed torque reversals (Bildsten et al. 1997) in slowly rotating neutron stars with a dipole magnetic field strength of $10^{11–12}$ Gauss (van Kerkwijk et al. 1998). Modelling by van Kerkwijk et al. (1998) shows that the accretion disc can get inclinations of more than 90°. It is not clear if their work is also applicable to the case of low-magnetic field LMXBs. Clearly, allowing discs with alternating rotation senses complicates the sonic-point beat-frequency interpretation of the kHz QPOs considerably.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PGJ is supported by EC Marie Curie Fellowship HPMF-CT-2001-01308. MK is supported in part by a Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) grant. We would like to thank Cole Miller for useful discussions and the referee for comments which helped improve the manuscript.

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