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# Enhanced optical activity 12 d before X-ray activity, and a 4 d X-ray delay during outburst rise, in a low-mass X-ray binary

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## ABSTRACT

X-ray transients, such as accreting neutron stars, periodically undergo outbursts, thought to be caused by a thermal-viscous instability in the accretion disc. Usually outbursts of accreting neutron stars are identified when the accretion disc has undergone an instability, and the persistent X-ray flux has risen to a threshold detectable by all sky monitors on X-ray space observatories. Here, we present the earliest known combined optical, UV, and X-ray monitoring observations of the outburst onset of an accreting neutron star low-mass X-ray binary (LMXB) system. We observed a significant, continuing increase in the optical  $i'$ -band magnitude starting on July 25, 12 d before the first X-ray detection with *Swift*/XRT and NICER (August 6), during the onset of the 2019 outburst of SAX J1808.4–3658. We also observed a 4 d optical to X-ray rise delay, and a 2 d UV to X-ray delay, at the onset of the outburst. We present the multiwavelength observations that were obtained, discussing the theory of outbursts in X-ray transients, including the disc instability model, and the implications of the delay. This work is an important confirmation of the delay in optical to X-ray emission during the onset of outbursts in LMXBs, which has only previously been measured with less sensitive all sky monitors. We find observational evidence that the outburst is triggered by ionization of hydrogen in the disc.

**Key words:** accretion, accretion discs – X-rays: binaries – X-rays: individual: SAX J1808.4–3658.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Transient accreting neutron stars in low-mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) are in close binary orbits with a main sequence, white dwarf, or other low-mass star. The neutron star accretes from the companion via Roche lobe overflow, forming an accretion disc, and emitting energetic radiation in the form of X-rays when material transfers from the accretion disc on to the neutron star (e.g. White & Mason 1985; Lewin & van der Klis 2006). Outbursts in transient accreting neutron stars are characterized by an abrupt increase in X-ray luminosity of several orders of magnitude over a few days, typically followed by a decay on a time-scale of a month or several

months, before the system returns to its low-luminosity quiescent state (e.g. Frank, King & Lasota 1987).

Optical emission in these systems is generally thought to arise from the outer accretion disc, companion star, and at higher luminosity X-ray reprocessing in the disc, in some cases with a contribution from synchrotron emission from jets (e.g. Russell, Fender & Jonker 2007). Whereas X-rays are thought to originate from close to the neutron star, at the inner disc from the hot accretion flow (Lasota 2001), or from the neutron star surface. Thus, we can use multiwavelength observations of LMXBs to follow the progression of an outburst, and separate the activity of the accretion disc, jet, companion star, and neutron star.

SAX J1808.4–3658 was the first accretion-powered millisecond pulsar (AMSP) to be discovered (in't Zand et al. 1998; Wijnands & van der Klis 1998), and goes into outburst every few years (Wijnands

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et al. 2001; Markwardt, Miller & Wijnands 2002; Markwardt & Swank 2008; Markwardt et al. 2011; in't Zand et al. 2013; Del Santo et al. 2015; Bult et al. 2020). The outbursts of SAX J1808.4–3658 have been occurring with progressively longer recurrence times (e.g. Galloway & Cumming 2006), which is a puzzling phenomenon. The system consists of a 401 Hz pulsar (Wijnands & van der Klis 1998) in a close binary orbit ( $P = 2.01$  h; Chakrabarty & Morgan 1998), with a very low mass ( $M = 0.03\text{--}0.11 M_{\odot}$ ; Deloye et al. 2008; Elebert et al. 2009; Wang et al. 2013) companion star that is likely hydrogen depleted (Galloway & Cumming 2006; Johnston, Heger & Galloway 2018; Goodwin et al. 2019a). During outburst, the system exhibits type-I thermonuclear X-ray bursts (e.g. Galloway & Cumming 2006) with burst oscillations at the pulsar frequency (in't Zand et al. 2001; Chakrabarty et al. 2003).

The exact mechanism that causes the onset of an outburst in LMXBs is unknown. The disc instability model (DIM) is the prevalent theory that describes a mechanism for outburst: a thermal-viscous disc instability (see Dubus, Hameury & Lasota 2001, for a review). The theory was first proposed in the 1970s to explain similar outbursts observed in dwarf novae systems (a subset of cataclysmic variables (CVs); Smak 1971; Hōshi 1979; Osaki 1974). The DIM was extended to encompass LMXBs around 20 yr later when the similarity in the fast-rise and exponential-decay behaviour between outbursts in CVs and transient LMXBs was recognized (van Paradijs & Verbunt 1984; Cannizzo, Wheeler & Ghosh 1985; van Paradijs 1996). There have been some significant and important modifications to the DIM necessary to explain the variations in, and general observational behaviour of, LMXBs. These include the effects of irradiation of the accretion disc and the donor star by the LMXB primary; inner disc truncation, if the compact object has a strong ( $> 10^8$  G) magnetic field or due to evaporation; variations in mass transfer; and the existence of winds and outflows and the torque they exert on the accretion disc (e.g. Hameury 2020). Nevertheless, the single underlying mechanism that describes the cause of outburst in an accretion disc has remained constant since the theory was first proposed; a thermal-viscous disc instability.

According to the DIM, the outburst-quiescence cycle of an LMXB may proceed as follows: first, during quiescence, the cold disc accumulates mass via Roche lobe overflow from the companion until the disc reaches a critical density, and the disc temperature rises to the critical value required to ionize hydrogen. This event causes a heating front to propagate through the disc, bringing it to a hot, bright state, and commencing the outburst (e.g. Menou, Hameury & Stehle 1999). The outburst lasts on the order of a month, during which accretion on to the compact object gives rise to high-energy X-ray emission. The outburst then decays in luminosity as the disc depletes, and the system returns to quiescence to begin building up mass in the disc for the next outburst (e.g. Lasota 2001). This picture is a very simplified rendition of what is happening during an outburst of an LMXB, and there is variation observed in the behaviour of many systems. One such key variation includes the time delay between when the disc instability first occurs, and the heating front begins to propagate in the disc; and when the outburst commences, and accretion on to the compact object is observed as an increase in X-ray luminosity.

Dubus et al. (2001) describe two different kinds of outburst, depending on how long it takes for the heating front to propagate in to the inner disc. Two heating fronts are formed at the point of ignition in the disc, and they propagate both inwards and outwards from the ignition radius (Menou et al. 1999). For ‘inside-out’ outbursts, the ignition occurs at a small radius, and the inward propagating front

reaches the inner disc much faster than the outward propagating front reaches the outer disc. In ‘outside-in’ outbursts, the ignition occurs at a larger disc radius, and it can take much longer for the heating front to reach the inner disc. Dubus et al. (2001) describe the primary difference between ‘inside-out’ and ‘outside-in’ outbursts. During quiescence, the density profile of the disc is approximately linearly proportional to its radius, which implies that ‘outside-in’ heating fronts always progress through regions of decreasing surface density. Whereas, in ‘inside-out’ outbursts, the outward front can encounter regions of higher densities, and if the heating front cannot raise the density of the front above the higher density, it stalls and a cooling front can develop. ‘Inside-out’ outburst fronts propagate slowly, and it can take much longer to bring the disc to the hot state than in ‘outside-in’ outbursts. When irradiation is accounted for, it does not change the structure of the heating front, but it does change the maximum radius to which an ‘inside-out’ outburst can propagate. The ignition radius depends on the mass transfer rate from the secondary and the size of the disc (Smak 1984; Hameury et al. 1998). For low-mass transfer rates, the accreted matter will drift inwards in the cold disc, and the maximum surface density will accumulate in the inner disc, giving rise to inside-out outbursts. If the mass transfer rate is high, the mass accumulation time at the outer radius can become lower than the drift time, and an outside-in outburst will be triggered by the higher surface density in the outer disc. Dubus et al. (2001) found that the mass transfer rate required for an outside-in outburst to occur in their model of a soft X-ray transient was higher than the accretion rate for which the disc was stable, thus indicating that inside-out outbursts are more likely for this kind of system. However, an outside-in outburst is theoretically possible if the accretion disc has a small radius.

Observations, especially over multiple wavelengths, of the rise to outburst in LMXB systems are rare, as the rise occurs rather quickly (of the order of a few days), and outbursts are not usually detected until the flux has risen above the detection threshold of all-sky monitors aboard X-ray space observatories. The X-ray Binary New Early Warning System (XB-NEWS; Russell et al. 2019a) was developed with the goal of producing light curves in real time for long-term optical monitoring of LMXBs (Lewis et al. 2008, and other sources) with Las Cumbres Observatory network telescopes. One of the main aims of this pipeline is to be able to identify new outbursts of LMXBs from an early optical rise, in real time, which will increase the number of sources that have observationally constrained optical to X-ray delays. There are a few systems in which the optical to X-ray delay has been constrained using observations from X-ray all sky monitors. These include: a  $< 7$  d delay in V404 Cyg (Bernardini et al. 2016), a  $< 6$  d delay in GRO J1655–40 (Hameury et al. 1997; Orosz et al. 1997), a  $< 9$  d delay in XTE J1550–564 (Jain et al. 2001), a  $< 10$  d delay in XTE J1118+480 (Wren et al. 2001; Zurita et al. 2006), a  $< 5$  d delay in 4U 1543–47, and a  $< 7$  d delay in ASASSN–18ey (Tucker et al. 2018), which are all black hole LMXBs. There is one neutron star X-ray binary, Aql X–1, in which a  $< 3\text{--}8$  d optical to X-ray delay has been inferred (Shahbaz et al. 1998; Russell et al. 2019a), but again this constraint was only obtained with an X-ray all sky monitor. Prior to this work, to date, there are no observations of the rise to outburst of an LMXB that conclusively constrain the delay time using an X-ray telescope more sensitive than an all sky monitor.

In this work, we present the earliest multiwavelength observations of the rise to outburst of the accreting neutron star SAX J1808.4–3658. In Section 2, we outline the observations and data

processing of the 2019 outburst we obtained. In Section 3, we present the multiwavelength light curve, including an optical spectrum obtained on the day of the first X-ray detection, and the disc temperature evolution inferred from the optical  $V - i'$  colour. In Section 4, we discuss the implications of a 12 d delay between the first optical and X-ray detections of the source, and relate these observations to the theoretical expectations from the DIM.

## 2 METHODS AND OBSERVATIONS

We monitored the AMSP SAX J1808.4–3658 during the lead-up to its 2019 outburst using the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory (*Swift*), the 2-m Faulkes Telescope South (at Siding Spring, Australia), the Las Cumbres Observatory (LCO) network of 1-m robotic telescopes, and the South African Large Telescope (SALT).

Our monitoring program was motivated by the prediction of a phenomenological (quadratic) model for the times of the previous eight outbursts, since the first in 1996. The model predicted the next outburst in 2019 May, but no activity was seen either in that month or the following. We began our observing program on 2019 July 17, and observed a statistically significant ( $>5\sigma$ ) increase from the quiescent level in the optical  $i'$ -band magnitude on July 25 (MJD 58689). We first detected X-ray activity with the *Swift* X-ray Telescope (XRT) on August 6.44 (MJD 58701.44; Goodwin et al. 2019b), 12 d after the first sign of increased optical activity. The X-ray flux subsequently increased over the next 2 d, indicating the beginning of accretion on to the neutron star, and the onset of outburst.

The 2019 outburst occurred 85 d later than the time predicted by the phenomenological model, after a quiescent interval of 4.3 yr. This interval is the longest separating any two outbursts of SAX J1808.4–3658, by almost a year. The outburst interval has increased after every outburst, up from 1.6 yr between the first two, in 1996 September and 1998 April. As noted by Galloway (2008), the continuing trend of increasing outburst interval contributed to a decline in the long-term averaged accretion rate. Provided the quadratic model holds for the next outburst, we expect it to occur no earlier than MJD 60260 (2023 November 12), another 4.3 yr after the 2019 outburst. The likely uncertainty on this prediction is as for the present outburst,  $\approx 90$  d.

We present below a description of the optical observations, as well as the X-ray observations with *Swift* and the Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER) instrument; the NICER observations have already been reported in Bult et al. (2020).

### 2.1 Optical observations

#### 2.1.1 LCO monitoring

SAX J1808.4–3658 was extensively monitored throughout the 2019 outburst from the very beginning with the Las Cumbres Observatory (LCO) network including the 2-m Faulkes Telescope South. The LCO observations are part of an ongoing monitoring campaign of  $\sim 50$  LMXBs (Lewis et al. 2008) coordinated by the Faulkes Telescope Project. Observations were performed with the  $B$ ,  $V$ ,  $R$  Bessell filters and the SDSS  $u'$ ,  $i'$ ,  $z'$  filters (354–870 nm). For the purposes of this paper, we include the  $B$ ,  $V$ ,  $R$ ,  $i'$ , and  $z'$ -band measurements of the first part of the outburst. The full data set in all filters will be published in Baglio et al. (submitted) and Russell et al. (in preparation). Aperture photometry was performed by a new data analysis pipeline, the ‘X-ray Binary New Early Warning System (XB-NEWS)’, developed with the aim of automatically analysing any image of a specific list of targets that is acquired with the LCO network telescopes,

including new images in real time. The pipeline first computes an astrometric solution on each image using *Gaia* DR2<sup>1</sup> positions, then performs accurate aperture photometry of all the stars in the field of view. Zero-point calibrations between epochs are solved for using the method described in Bramich & Freudling (2012), and finally the pipeline flux calibrates all the stars on a standard magnitude scale using the ATLAS-REFCAT2 catalogue (Tonry et al. 2018)<sup>2</sup> (which includes PanSTARRS DR1, APASS, and other catalogues). XB-NEWS also performs multi-aperture photometry (similar to the DAOGROW algorithm by Stetson 1990), which is effectively azimuthally averaged PSF profile fitting photometry. This method is optimized for point sources in fields that are not too crowded, and it was used to extract the magnitudes of SAX J1808.4–3658 for this paper.

For images in which the source was not formally detected above the detection threshold, forced multi-aperture photometry at the known location of the source was performed, and magnitudes with errors  $>0.25$  mag were excluded as these are only very marginal detections, or non-detections. SAX J1808.4–3658 lies in a very crowded field of the Galactic plane, with a few stars within 1 arcsec of the source position (e.g. Deloye et al. 2008). These stars can contribute to the quiescent flux measurements, but this does not affect the date of the early rise into outburst since these stars are unchanging and the rise does not correlate with seeing.

The result of the pipeline process is a calibrated light curve for each object in the field of view. For further details, see Russell et al. (2019a) and Pirbhoy et al. (2020). We also extinction corrected the  $V$  and  $i'$  magnitudes using  $A_V = 0.510$  mag, where we have inferred  $A_V$  given the relationship between  $N_H$  and  $A_V$  for our Galaxy, reported in Foight et al. (2016) and using the measured  $N_H$  for the 2019 outburst of SAX J1808.4–3658 of  $(1.5 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (Di Salvo et al. 2019). Using the Cardelli, Clayton & Mathis (1989) extinction law, we infer  $A_{i'} = 0.340$  mag.

The LCO monitoring of SAX J1808.4–3658 was crucial to detect the first flux enhancement; the early precursor of the new outburst, on July 25 (MJD 58689.48; Russell et al. 2019b) in  $i'$  band.

#### 2.1.2 SALT spectroscopy

We took optical spectroscopic observations of SAX J1808.4–3658 with the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT; Buckley, Swart & Meiring 2006), on August 2, 3, and 6 (MJD 58697, 58698, and 58701). We covered the region 4060–7120 Å at a mean resolution of 4.7 Å using the Robert Stobie Spectrograph (RSS; Burgh et al. 2003) with the PG900 VPH grating in frame transfer mode with 200 s exposures and a slitwidth of 1.5 arcsec. No spectral trace was detected on August 2 in an accumulated 2400 s exposure, although there was a focus issue. A weak spectral trace was detected on August 3 in an accumulated 2200 s exposure. On August 6, a spectrum of the object was obtained with 12 repetitions of 200 s exposures, revealing Balmer absorption lines and strong interstellar NaD absorption. The seeing on August 6 was 1.8 arcsec. We also obtained follow-up spectra on August 22, 25, and September 26 (MJD 58717, 58720, and 58752), which will be presented in a follow-up paper (Russell et al., in preparation).

The spectroscopic data reductions were done using the PYSALT version 0.47, the PYRAF-based software package for SALT data

<sup>1</sup><https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/dr2>

<sup>2</sup><https://archive.stsci.edu/prepds/atlas-refcat2/>



reductions (Crawford et al. 2010),<sup>3</sup> which includes gain and amplifier cross-talk corrections, bias subtraction, amplifier mosaicking, and cosmetic corrections. Spectral reductions (object extraction, wavelength calibration, and background subtraction) were all done using standard IRAF<sup>4</sup> routines, as was the relative flux calibration, as absolute flux calibration is not possible with SALT due to its unusual design (Buckley et al. 2017). Low-frequency bumps are artefacts from the imperfect flux calibration.

## 2.2 *Swift* observations

### 2.2.1 XRT

The XRT aboard *Swift* is sensitive in the 0.2–10 keV energy range, has an effective area of 100 cm<sup>2</sup>, a 23.6 arcmin × 23.6 arcmin field of view, and an 18 arcsec resolution at half-power diameter (Burrows et al. 2005). We obtained a total of 14 observations between July 21 and August 9 (MJD 58685 to 58705), with an average exposure time of 0.5 ks, and a cadence of 2 d. The 8 observations between July 21 and August 4 were carried out with the XRT in Windowed Timing (WT) mode, the observation on August 6 with the XRT in photon counting (PC) mode, and the remaining observations from August 8 with the XRT in Auto mode. WT mode provides one-dimensional imaging at the orientation of the roll angle of the spacecraft, with a sensitivity limit of approximately  $2.4 \times 10^{-11}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. Photon counting mode permits full spectral and spatial information to be obtained for sources, capable of accurately measuring fluxes down to  $2 \times 10^{-14}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> in 10<sup>4</sup> s. To extract the X-ray flux measured by the XRT, we examined all 14 observations (OBSID 00030034120–00033801025, July 21–August 9) using the *Swift* online XRT product builder (Evans et al. 2009). The observations prior to August 6 (OBSID 00030034120–00030034127) could not be processed with the online XRT product builder, so we manually extracted upper limits using a box of 20 by 5 pixels (aligned to match the data) to extract the source flux, and a larger region (typically >40 pixels by 5 pixels) to extract the background. In none of these observations was the source clearly visible to the eye. Exposure maps and ancillary response functions were generated, with the appropriate RMF file from the *Swift* calibration website. The upper limits obtained are 90 per cent (two-sided) confidence levels. Two instances where the FOV of *Swift* missed the target (OBSID 00030034122 and 00030034128), and one instance where the observation was only 40 s long (OBSID 00030034128) were excluded.

### 2.2.2 UVOT

The UltraViolet and Optical Telescope (UVOT) aboard *Swift* is a 30 cm Ritchey–Chrétien reflector with a 17 arcmin × 17 arcmin field of view, sensitive to wavelengths in the range 1700–6500 Å, and operates in photon counting mode. It has seven filters, four of which were used in this project. The UVW1 filter has a peak sensitivity at 2600 Å, the UVW2 filter at 1928 Å, the UVM2 filter at 2245 Å, and the U filter at 3465 Å (Roming et al. 2005). To extract the UV flux for each filter, we examined the observations between July 19 and August 10 (MJD 58683 to 58705). We realigned the images, used a circular source region of 5 arcsec and background region consisting of 3 arcsec × 5 arcsec apertures (due to the field being very crowded in UV it is not possible to find a bigger background region). We

used the HEASOFT *Swift* software tools<sup>5</sup> UVOTSOURCE task to carry out the aperture photometry and construct the light curve. The error bars and upper limits correspond to 1σ. Two instances of very low exposure images leading to unconstrained upper limits have been rejected (OBSID 30034125 with the UVW2 filter, the only filter used during this observation, and 00030034140 with the UVW1 filter, one of three filters used during this observation with the others being UVM2 and UVW2). To extinction correct the UV magnitudes, we used the relation with A<sub>V</sub> described in Mathis (1990) to infer that A<sub>U</sub> = 0.82, A<sub>W1</sub> = 1.08, A<sub>M2</sub> = 1.49, and A<sub>W2</sub> = 1.36.

## 2.3 NICER observations

The NICER X-ray Timing Instrument (Gendreau et al. 2016) consists of 56 concentrators that are each coupled to a silicon drift detector that is housed in a Focal Plane Module (FPM). At the time of the SAX J1808.4–3658 observations, 52 of the 56 FPMs were functional, providing an effective area of ~1750 cm<sup>2</sup> in the 0.2–12 keV band. We analysed 69 NICER ObsIDs of SAX J1808.4–3658 (2050260101–2584014301), corresponding to observations made between July 30 and October 13. The source was often observed multiple times per day, resulting in dense coverage of the pre-outburst phase and the rise.

We used the `nicer12` task in HEASOFT version 6.27.2 to reprocess all observations, applying gain solution ‘optmv7he’ and using the default filter criteria. We extracted spectra from all active FPMs, except #14 and #34, which often show excessive noise; and for all good-time-intervals (GTIs) longer than 100 s. Since NICER is a non-imaging instrument, the background needs to be estimated. We used the tool `nibackgen3C50` (R. Remillard et al, in preparation) which predicted background rates generally below 3 counts s<sup>-1</sup> in the 0.5–10 keV band. The extracted spectra were grouped to a minimum of 25 counts per bin. They were background subtracted and analysed in the 0.5–10 keV band with XSPEC 12.11.0 (Arnaud 1996), with the appropriate response files for gain solution ‘optmv7he’, and using χ<sup>2</sup> statistics. The extracted spectra and model background spectra were also used to construct a background-subtracted 0.5–10 keV light curve, with one data point per GTI (pink symbols in Fig. 1).

The first clear detection of SAX J1808.4–3658 with NICER during the rise was made on August 6, 22:00 UTC, when the net (background-subtracted) count rate was  $9.16 \pm 0.16$  counts s<sup>-1</sup>. We fit the spectrum of that GTI with an absorbed power law (`tbnew × pegpwrlw` in XSPEC), with the photoionization cross-section set to `vern` and the abundances set to `wilm`. Our best fit (χ<sup>2</sup> = 88 for 108 degrees of freedom) yields an N<sub>H</sub> of  $0.33 \pm 0.03$  atoms cm<sup>-2</sup>, a power-law photon index of  $2.43 \pm 0.07$ , and an unabsorbed 0.5–10 keV flux of  $(2.91 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.

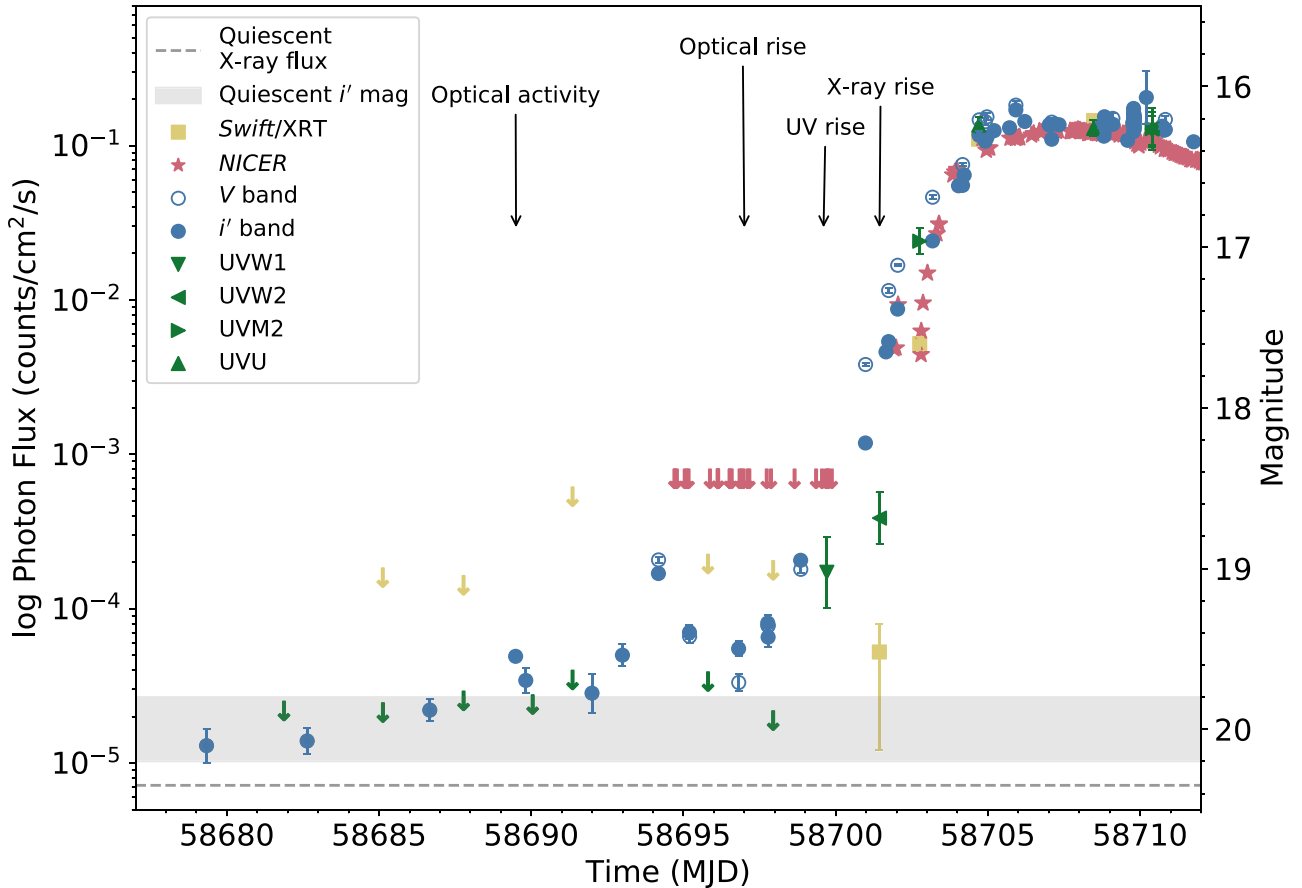
A potential detection was made one GTI earlier, on August 5 22:46 UTC, when the net count rate ( $1.44 \pm 0.06$  counts s<sup>-1</sup>) was higher than during all observations preceding it (maximum of 0.85 counts s<sup>-1</sup>). However, comparison to contemporaneous background measurements indicated that the flux was still background dominated, and there was no statistically significant detection.

Between July 30 and August 5, the net count rates varied between  $-0.22$  and  $1.44$  counts s<sup>-1</sup>, with an average of  $0.402 \pm 0.003$  counts s<sup>-1</sup>. This rate is significantly above zero, possibly due to contaminating sources in NICER’s ~30 arcmin<sup>2</sup> field of view. The variations in the pre-outburst net count rate are likely due to limitations of the background model (which is still being refined).

<sup>3</sup><https://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/pysalt-documentation/>

<sup>4</sup><https://iraf.noao.edu/>

<sup>5</sup><https://heasarc.nasa.gov/lheasoft/>



**Figure 1.** The multiwavelength light curve of the 2019 outburst rise in SAX J1808.4–3658. Optical V- and  $i'$ -band observations (blue circles) were obtained with the 2-m Faulkes Telescope South (at Siding Spring, Australia), and the Las Cumbres Observatory (LCO) network of 1-m robotic telescopes. *Swift*/XRT 0.2–10 keV and *Swift*/UVOT UV observations are shown in yellow squares and green triangles, respectively. NICER 0.2–10 keV observations are shown in red stars. ‘ $\downarrow$ ’ symbols indicate UV and X-ray upper limits. Error bars and upper limits correspond to  $1\sigma$ . UV and optical observations are plotted on the RHS axis (Magnitude) and the *Swift* and NICER X-ray observations are plotted on the LHS axis, in log 0.2–10 keV counts  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ , where the effective area of the XRT and NICER were taken as 110 and 1900  $\text{cm}^2$ , respectively. The optical and UV magnitudes have been dereddened.

The  $1\sigma$  standard deviation in the net count rate before the first detection is  $0.32 \text{ counts s}^{-1}$ . We consider the average pre-outburst net count rate plus three times the  $1\sigma$  standard deviation,  $1.37 \text{ counts s}^{-1}$ , to be a good general estimate of the NICER detection limit of SAX J1808.4–3658. Using the best-fitting model to the spectrum of the first detection, this count rate corresponds to an unabsorbed 0.5–10 keV flux of  $\sim 4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

### 3 RESULTS

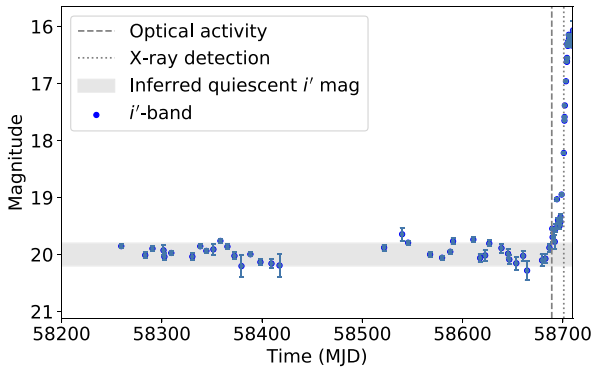
The multiwavelength light curve of the 2019 rise to outburst of SAX J1808.4–3658 is shown in Fig. 1. Activity of the source was first noticed in the optical  $i'$ -band observations, beginning July 25 (MJD 58689), as the  $i'$ -band magnitude fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.0 mag brighter than the quiescent level of approximately 19.8 mag. Then, between August 3.85 and 5.98 (MJD 58698.85 and 58700.98), the  $i'$ -band intensity increased to approximately 2 mag brighter than the quiescent level, and continued to increase over the coming days as the outburst progressed. The peak of the 2019 outburst was reached at around August 10 (MJD 58705) in optical, and August 14 (MJD 58709) in X-ray (Fig. 1).

The first *Swift*/UVOT detection occurred on August 4 (MJD 58699.71), 10 d after the first sign of increased optical activity in the

source, and 2 d before the first X-ray detection. The UV magnitude in all bands rose sharply by approximately 3 mag over the next 4 d until the outburst peak was reached. We note that prior to August 4 there were seven UV observations in which an upper limit only was obtained with *Swift*/UVOT, which had a sensitivity of  $\approx 21.5$  mag for our observations given the short exposure times of the images, and so we cannot rule out low-level UV activity prior to August 4.

There was no detection of the source in the eight *Swift*/XRT observations between July 17 and August 1 (MJD 58685–58697), with upper limits of  $0.8\text{--}3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (0.2–10 keV). There was a marginal detection of the source on August 2 (MJD 58697.85). However, the August 2 *Swift*/XRT data do not show a clear source in visual inspection, leading us to suspect a spurious detection. We note that the *Swift*/XRT observations between July 17 and August 4 were carried out with the XRT in WT mode, which is less sensitive than the XRT in PC mode, and thus we cannot rule out low-level X-ray activity ( $< 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) during this time.

On August 6.44 (MJD 58701.44), the source was first detected with the XRT in PC mode, with a count rate of  $4.55 \times 10^{-2} \text{ count s}^{-1}$  in the 614 s exposure time. We estimate an unabsorbed X-ray flux (0.2–10 keV) of  $2.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , for a power-law spectrum with photon index of 1.73 and neutral hydrogen column of  $1.46 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (Di Salvo et al. 2019). Later that day, NICER



**Figure 2.** LCO observations of the optical  $i'$ -band light curve of SAX J1808.4–3658 from 500 d before the 2019 outburst commenced. The vertical dashed line indicates the first statistically significant increase in the optical magnitude (July 25), and the vertical dotted line indicates the time of the first X-ray detection with *Swift* (August 6). The horizontal grey bar indicates our inferred optical  $i'$ -band quiescent magnitude range, based on these observations. The magnitudes have been dereddened.

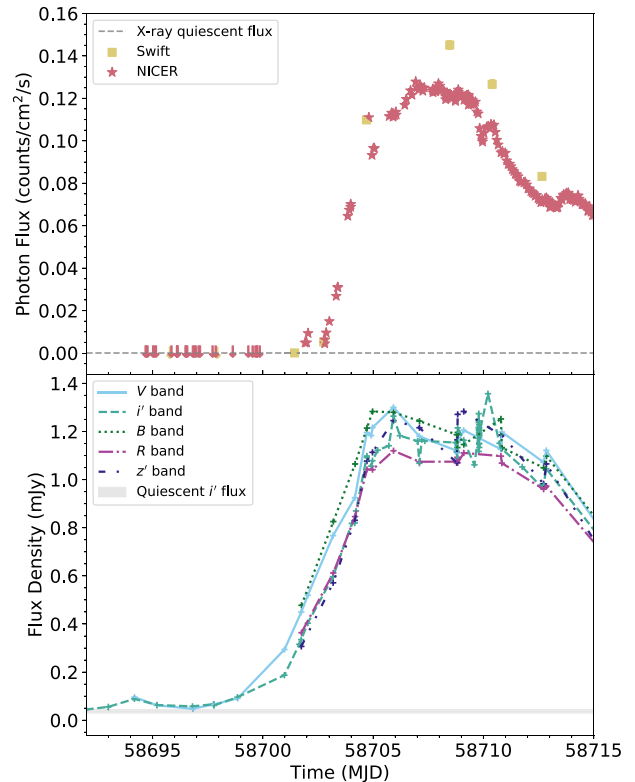
first detected the source on August 6.92 (MJD 58701.92), at a 0.5–10 keV count rate of  $9.07 \text{ count s}^{-1}$ . For this observation and the same spectral parameters, we estimate an unabsorbed (0.5–10 keV) flux of  $(2.91 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

This first *Swift* X-ray detection on August 6 corresponds to a flux  $\approx 50$  times greater than the X-ray quiescent flux of SAX J1808.4–3658, of  $5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (0.5–10 keV, Heinke et al. 2009). This flux is the lowest the source has been detected in the early part of any outburst to date (previously the lowest flux the source had been detected at early in outburst was in 2011 at a flux of 0.2 mCrab, which is  $\approx 100$  times the quiescent X-ray flux; Markwardt et al. 2011). We estimate the possible observed delay between the first optical activity to the first X-ray detection above the *Swift* flux sensitivity limit to be 10–15 d, based on the cadence of the optical and X-ray observations. The fact that we detected the source at such low X-ray flux likely indicates that the 12 d delay between the first optical and the first X-ray activity detected is close to the actual time it takes for the disc to completely ionize from an initial instability, and for the accretion outburst to begin.

### 3.1 Optical quiescence and the first signs of activity in 2019

We examined LCO  $i'$ -band observations of SAX J1808.4–3658 from approximately 500 d before the 2019 outburst in order to determine the quiescent level of optical activity, and the significance of the optical activity we saw on July 25 (MJD 58689, Fig. 2).

The quiescent light curve shown in Fig. 2 indicates significant variations in the  $i'$ -band magnitude on a range of time-scales. Assuming the source is in quiescence during these 500 d, we thus measure an optical  $i'$ -band quiescent level of 19.8–20.2 mag. Deloye et al. (2008) measured a dereddened quiescent  $i'$ -band magnitude range of 20.05–20.55 for SAX J1808.4–3658, fainter than our inferred range. We suspect the discrepancy could be due to orbital variations, and confusion in the LCO observations. Alternatively, the optical quiescent level of the source could have evolved since the 2008 outburst, and the source could now appear slightly brighter in quiescence. Nevertheless, we see no evidence for optical activity above the LCO observed quiescent level prior to July 25, which is when we infer the optical activity began.



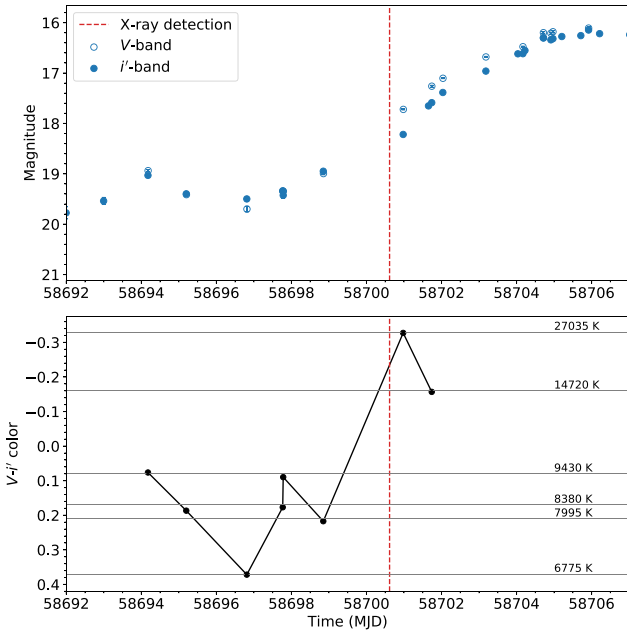
**Figure 3.** *Bottom:* The linear X-ray and optical light curves of the 2019 outburst rise of SAX J1808.4–3658. Optical  $V$ -,  $i'$ -,  $B$ -,  $R$ -, and  $z$ -band observations were obtained with the 2-m Faulkes Telescope South (at Siding Spring, Australia), and the Las Cumbres Observatory (LCO) network of 1-m robotic telescopes. ‘+’ symbols indicate time of observations. The optical magnitudes have been dereddened. *Top:* *Swift*/XRT 0.2–10 keV and NICER 0.2–10 keV observations are shown in yellow squares and red stars, respectively. ‘ $\downarrow$ ’ symbols indicate X-ray upper limits. Error bars and upper limits correspond to  $1\sigma$ . The *Swift* and NICER X-ray observations are plotted in  $0.2$ – $10$  keV counts  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , where the effective areas of the XRT and of NICER were taken as 110 and  $1900 \text{ cm}^2$ , respectively. The optical observations indicate the  $V$  band rose before the  $i'$  band, and the fastest increase was seen in the  $B$  band.

### 3.2 Spectral evolution and disc temperature

The linearized optical and X-ray light curves are shown in Fig. 3. It is clear the  $V$  band rose more quickly than and before the  $i'$  band, with limited early observations in the  $B$ ,  $R$ , and  $z$  bands. The  $B$  band appears to rise the quickest, and reach the peak earlier than the other bands. Interestingly, the  $V$  band was also observed to rise first and the  $B$  band was observed to rise the fastest in observations of the dwarf Nova WX Hydrī (Kuulkers et al. 1991). In the 1996 outburst of GRO J1655–40, the  $B$  band was observed to rise after the  $V$ ,  $R$ , and  $i$  bands (Hameury et al. 1997).

We determined an optical two-band  $V$ - $i'$  temperature using the  $V$ - and  $i'$ -band LCO observations, shown in Fig. 4. To obtain a temperature from the  $V$ - $i'$  colour, we approximate the optically emitting part of the disc by a blackbody with time-variable temperature to model the relationship between colour and magnitude. We adopted the model of Maitra & Bailyn (2008), described in detail in Russell et al. (2011). The blackbody model depends on the intrinsic colour, and thus the assumed extinction.

How well the blackbody model fits the data depends on the uncertainties in the system parameters, as well as the disc geometry,



**Figure 4.** *Top:* Optical  $V$ - and  $i'$ -band observations of the 2019 outburst of SAX J1808.4–3658 obtained with the LCO. *Bottom:* The evolution of the  $V-i'$  colour during the rise to the 2019 outburst of SAX J1808.4–3658. The grey horizontal lines correspond to the temperature (K) inferred from our simple blackbody disc model. The vertical red line indicates the time of the first *Swift* X-ray detection. Statistical error bars are plotted for the  $V-i'$  colour, but are too small to see, and do not take into account systematic uncertainties such as orbital modulations.

so we do not fit the model to the data but use a normalization parameter to approximately overlap the model with the data. This approach allows us to estimate the approximate disc temperature, and to infer the general trend in the temperature during the onset of outburst.

We observed the disc transitioning through the temperature at which hydrogen ionizes in the 12 d of optical activity, before X-ray emission was observed. In Fig. 4, the disc begins at a temperature of  $\approx 10\,000$  K, 5 d after the first sign of increased optical activity on July 25, and decreases in temperature to  $\approx 7000$  K on August 2, then spends approximately 2 d at a temperature of  $\approx 8000$ – $9500$  K, and finally increases to a temperature of  $> 15\,000$  K, coincident with the first X-ray detection of the source on August 6. After August 6, the  $V-i'$  band colour begins to increase again, and our simple blackbody disc model breaks down as the optical spectrum now likely has contributions from the outer irradiated disc as well as a jet component (Baglio et al., submitted). Thus, after August 6 we cannot infer the disc temperature using our model, so it is unlikely that the accretion disc temperature began decreasing again, and more likely that the jet component of the optical emission is contributing to the  $V-i'$  colour, which our disc model does not include.

We note that we do not have exactly simultaneous  $V$  and  $i'$  magnitude measurements to infer the temperatures in Fig. 4 from the  $V-i'$  colour, which would cause larger uncertainties in temperature at the brighter magnitudes, or hotter temperatures. The fainter magnitude points earlier in the rise are less affected by this uncertainty, as 0.1 mag corresponds to  $< 1000$  K at these lower fluxes. The error bars we plot are statistical only, and do not take into account systematic uncertainties in the  $V-i'$  colour. The colour–magnitude diagram of

the whole outburst, and the model fit of the data, are presented in Baglio et al. (submitted).

The range of temperatures we inferred from the beginning of optical activity to the first X-ray detection corresponds to the range of ionization temperatures of hydrogen, with hydrogen likely being completely neutral below 5000 K, and completely ionized at 10 000 K (Lasota, Dubus & Kruk 2008). This observation is crucial in confirming the role of hydrogen ionization in the DIM, and triggering outbursts in LMXBs.

### 3.3 Optical spectrum

The summed optical spectrum from 2019 August 6 (MJD 58701), shown in Fig. 5, is consistent with an optically thick accretion disc viewed at low-intermediate inclination. The spectrum is similar to that taken by Cornelisse et al. (2009) during the 2008 outburst, with strong  $H\alpha$ ,  $H\beta$ , and  $H\gamma$  absorption lines, but with weak He II emission and no Bowen complex emission visible. Central emission reversals are evident in the  $H\alpha$  and  $H\beta$  absorption lines, almost filling in the former. A strong He II emission line was observed later in the outburst in additional spectra obtained with SALT (Russell et al., in preparation), and is present in the spectrum obtained by Cornelisse et al. (2009) during the 2008 outburst, but no Bowen complex emission was detected in any of the spectra obtained with SALT during this outburst.

The accretion disc in SAX J1808.4–3658 is likely composed of  $\approx 50$  per cent helium, inferred from properties of the type I X-ray bursts observed from the source (Galloway & Cumming 2006; Johnston et al. 2018; Goodwin et al. 2019a). The spectrum observed on August 6 coincides with an inferred accretion disc temperature of  $\approx 10\,000$  K (Section 3.2), right at the temperature that helium in the disc would begin to be ionized. The fact that only weak He II emission was observed in the spectrum, and much stronger He II emission was observed later in the outburst implies that the accretion disc was not yet hot enough at this time to have ionized much of the helium in the disc, and later in the outburst more helium in the disc were ionized.

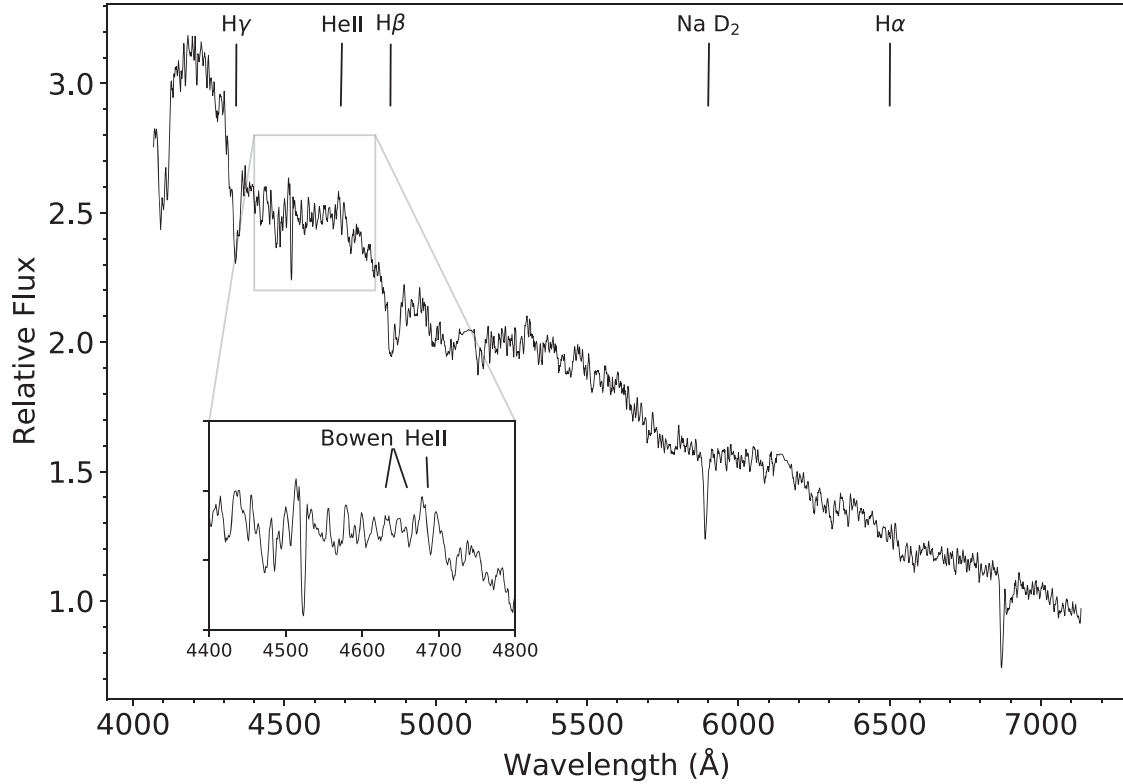
## 4 DISCUSSION

Our findings reveal a 10–15 d delay between the optical and X-ray activity at the onset of outburst in the AMSP SAX J1808.4–3658, as well as a 4 d optical to X-ray rise delay. This work presents the first observational measurement of the X-ray delay time in an LMXB using an X-ray instrument more sensitive than an all sky monitor, and provides important observational constraints for the disc instability model. Our first X-ray detection at  $\approx 50$  times the quiescent X-ray level confirms that X-ray activity before this detection was either non-existent or very low level. The 12 d delay (possible range of 10–15 d) between the X-ray and optical activity we observed is indicative of the time between the initial beginnings of activity in the system, to the triggering of the outburst through a disc instability, to the onset of accretion on to the neutron star.

SAX J1808.4–3658 is a very well-studied source, and has precisely measured orbital constraints, listed in Section 1. These observational constraints imply the accretion disc in SAX J1808.4–3658 is small ( $R < 3 \times 10^{10}$  cm), and the inner disc is likely truncated by the neutron star magnetic field (Papitto et al. 2009) at the neutron star magnetospheric radius (see e.g. Frank, King & Raine 2002). These are important considerations to take into account when assessing the possibility of the outburst being explained by the DIM.

There was no radio detection coincident with the position of SAX J1808.4–3658 before the first X-ray detection on August 6,





**Figure 5.** SALT summed (2400 s) optical spectrum of SAX J1808.4–3658 taken on 2019 August 6 (MJD 58701). There are clear Balmer absorption features and weak He II emission present.

in an observation by MeerKAT on July 31 (Williams et al. 2019a), but there was a radio detection by MeerKAT at approximately the peak of the outburst, on August 10 (Williams et al. 2019b). Since radio emission is generally thought to come from a jet component of the system, the non-detection on July 31 indicates that there was not yet a jet present, which would be consistent with the disc not yet filling in the truncated inner edge to reach the neutron star. In addition, the first indication of a jet at optical wavelengths (i.e. when the jet power was relatively high) occurred after August 8 (Baglio et al., submitted).

The temperature of the accretion disc we inferred during the optical rise, of 7000 K increasing to  $\gtrsim 20\,000$  K at the time of the first X-ray detection, corresponds exactly to the ionization temperature range of hydrogen. Furthermore, in the spectrum obtained on August 6 (Fig. 5), the strong Balmer absorption lines present are a clear indication that hydrogen was ionized in the disc. These inferred temperatures and level of hydrogen ionization thus support the prevalent theory of the DIM: that the initial instability that triggers an outburst is caused by ionization of hydrogen in the accretion disc (e.g. Dubus et al. 2001; Lasota 2001).

#### 4.1 The disc instability model

We now discuss whether the observations we present are consistent with the DIM theory, and if there is evidence for an outside-in or inside-out type outburst. Classically, there is a general understanding that there would be no X-ray delay observed for an inside-out type outburst, and there would be an X-ray delay for an outside-in type outburst. However, Menou et al. (1999) and Lasota (2001) are careful in asserting that an X-ray delay observed during an LMXB

rise to outburst is not evidence of an outside-in outburst, as this delay is theoretically possible for an inside-out type outburst if the disc is truncated. In this scenario, ignition would occur at the truncated inner edge of the accretion disc, which is still far from the compact object, but technically is classified as an inside-out type outburst. Theoretically, inside-out outbursts are expected for LMXBs, primarily due to the slower rise times, larger discs, and the observed shape of the outburst light curves in these systems (Lasota 2001). However, due to a lack of comprehensive multiwavelength observations of the rise to outburst of LMXBs, there is no compelling evidence that they exhibit either outside-in or inside-out outbursts.

The most important determining parameters of the location of the maximum surface density in the accretion disc, and thus the type of outburst that will occur in an LMXB is the mass transfer rate to the disc, the size of the accretion disc, and if the disc is truncated. According to Lasota (2001), the mass transfer rate criterion for outside-in outbursts to occur is given by

$$\dot{M}_{\text{tr}} \gtrsim \dot{M}_{\text{A}} = 2 \times 10^{15} \delta^{-1/2} \left( \frac{M_{\text{NS}}}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-0.85} \left( \frac{R}{10^{10} \text{ cm}} \right)^{2.65} \text{ g s}^{-1}, \quad (1)$$

where typically  $\delta \leq 2$ .

Thus, for SAX J1808.4–3658, where the quiescent accretion rate has been inferred to be  $5.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ g s}^{-1}$  (Heinke et al. 2009), the critical mass transfer rate for an outside-in outburst to occur is reached if the disc is smaller than  $\approx 7 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}$ . However, this criterion was developed for a CV system, and while it is likely that this criterion applies equally well to a neutron star LMXB such as SAX J1808.4–3658, there may be some important differences. Including irradiation (or heating of the outer disc) lowers the critical

mass transfer rate due to additional heating of the outer disc region, lowering the maximum surface density, shortening the distance between the maximum and minimum surface densities, and allowing an outside-in outburst to occur for a slightly larger disc for SAX J1808.4–3658 (Lasota 2001). A thermal instability is easier to be triggered close to the outer disc radius when irradiation is accounted for. Thus, the system parameters in SAX J1808.4–3658 appear to be quite similar to the critical mass transfer rate for an outside-in outburst to occur, and since it is not clear how much irradiation might affect these calculations, we cannot deduce if the system theoretically should exhibit inside-out or outside-in type outbursts from equation (1) alone.

There are a few different observationally constrained rise times important to consider when understanding the occurrences in the disc that lead to this outburst. First, the optical time-scale, from the initial optical brightening on July 25 (MJD 58689), to the clear beginning of the optical rise on August 1 (MJD 58696), to the peak of the optical light curve on August 10 (MJD 58705), indicates a maximum optical rise time of 16 d for the disc in SAX J1808.4–3658, but it is more likely the true optical rise time is shorter than this (closer to 10 d) and the low-level optical activity between July 25 and August 1 is due to precursor activity before the onset of the outburst. Next, the UV delay time, between the initial optical activity on July 25 to the first UV detection above the sensitivity of *Swift*/UVOT on August 4 (MJD 58699), of 10 d, as well as the optical to UV rise delay time of 2 d. Next, the X-ray rise time from the first X-ray detection on August 6 (MJD 58701) to the peak of the X-ray light curve on August 14 (MJD 58709), of 8 d. Finally, the X-ray delay, between the commencement of the optical rise and the X-ray rise of 4 d, and between the optical brightening and the X-ray brightening, of 12 d. We note that these inferred time-scales are heavily dependent on the sensitivity of the instruments used, and there is the possibility that there was low level activity in UV and X-ray before statistically significant detections were obtained.

#### 4.2 The viscous time-scale

According to Lasota (2001), the UV and X-ray flux will rise when the temperature has grown sufficiently high, when the heating front arrives at the inner disc. One may expect the inner disc to arrive close to the neutron star’s surface in the viscous time, which is given by

$$t_{\text{visc}} = \frac{R \Delta R}{\nu}, \quad (2)$$

where  $R$  is the inner disc radius (i.e. the truncation radius),  $\Delta R$  is the typical scale of the density gradient,  $\Delta R \approx \sqrt{HR}$ , and  $\nu$  is the viscosity, which is described by the  $\alpha$ -prescription (Shakura & Sunyaev 1973),

$$\nu = \alpha c_s H, \quad (3)$$

where  $\alpha$  is the artificial viscosity coefficient,  $c_s$  is the sound speed, and  $H$  is the scale height.

For SAX J1808.4–3658, the inner disc radius is less than the Roche lobe radius of  $3.87 \times 10^{10}$  cm, the neutron star mass is  $\approx 1.4 M_\odot$ , the neutron star radius is  $\approx 11.2$  km, and the accretion rate into the disc in quiescence is  $\dot{M}_{\text{tr}} = 5.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ g s}^{-1}$  (Heinke et al. 2009). Using the Shakura–Sunyaev disc solution outlined in Frank et al. (2002) and assuming an inner disc radius of  $5 \times 10^8 < R < 2 \times 10^{10}$  cm, in order for the viscous time of the disc to be  $\approx 12$  d,  $0.0009 < \alpha < 0.1$ . For this disc solution, we find  $H/R \approx 0.01$  and  $c_s \approx 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . Alternatively, for a viscous time-scale of  $\approx 4$  d, which is coincident with the delay between the first X-ray detection

and the beginning of the optical rise we observed, we infer  $0.0035 < \alpha < 0.9$  for the same disc size. Shakura & Sunyaev (1973) assert that  $\alpha \leq 1$ , Tetarenko et al. (2018) inferred that  $\alpha \sim 0.2$ –1 in models of LMXBs, and that the typical range for a hot disc is  $\alpha \approx 0.1$ –1. We find a reasonable range for  $\alpha$  and the truncation radius of the disc if the viscous time-scale is coincident with the 4 d day delay. If a 12 d day delay is assumed, we find a very limited range of  $\alpha$  and disc truncation radii ( $R \approx 1 \times 10^{10}$  and  $\alpha \approx 0.1$ ). Thus this inferred artificial viscosity coefficient suggests alternative activity in the system during the 8 d of extended optical activity in the lead up to the outburst.

The viscous time-scale has been inferred in a few black hole LMXBs, all with much longer orbital periods than SAX J1808.4–3658, from measurements of X-ray delays later in the outbursts. These include: LMC X–3, of 5–14 d (Brocksopp, Groot & Wilms 2001; Steiner et al. 2014; Torpin et al. 2017); GX 339–4, of 15–20 d (Homan et al. 2005); 4U 1957+11, of 2–14 d (Russell et al. 2010); and Swift 1910.2–0546, of  $\approx 6$  d (Degenaar et al. 2014). Since these systems likely have much larger discs than in SAX J1808.4–3658, and the viscous time depends so heavily on disc radius (equation 3), it is unlikely that the viscous time-scale for SAX J1808.4–3658 is as long as 12 d.

#### 4.3 The optical precursor

We observed the optical magnitude fluctuating by  $\sim 1$  mag around July 29 (MJD 58693), before the onset of the clear optical rise of the outburst on August 1. Since it is unlikely that the viscous time-scale in SAX J1808.4–3658 is as long as 12 d, the 8 d of increased optical activity we observed between July 25 and August 1 is unlikely to be due to heating fronts propagating in the disc, and more likely can be attributed to other activity in the system in the leadup to outburst. This activity could include a number of different phenomena.

The first possibility is that there was enhanced mass transfer from the companion, which would help trigger the outburst. With no (or low-level) X-ray activity during this period, there is no evidence of increased mass transfer on to the neutron star, but this does not rule out increased mass transfer to the disc.

Another explanation is that the emission could have arose from instabilities due to geometric effects in the outer disc, involving spiral waves and/or the accretion stream impact point, interacting with the increasing density of the outer disc. This could lead to enhanced optical activity from these instabilities in the outer disc, and eventually leading to heating fronts propagating through the entire disc, and commencing the outburst.

Alternatively, it could have been due to a small unstable branch in the thermal stability curve as the density was close to, but not quite at, the critical density at which the outburst could begin in full (e.g. Menou et al. 2000, fig. 7). However, this kind of unstable activity would occur at lower temperatures than the ionization temperature of hydrogen, and we observed the disc to be above 6000 K during this period (Fig. 4).

An additional possible scenario is that the level of irradiation of the companion was fluctuating caused by changes in the pulsar radiation pressure. It has been proposed that during quiescence SAX J1808.4–3658 switches on as a radio pulsar (e.g. Burderi et al. 2003), and the optical emission during quiescence is due to reprocessed emission from the companion being heated by the pulsar wind. However, there is no physical motivation for the pulsar wind to fluctuate on this kind of time-scale. Nevertheless, SAX J1808.4–3658 has been proposed to be a ‘hidden’ black widow system (di Salvo et al. 2008), in which it is possible that the

accretion flow from the companion is swept away by the pulsar radiation pressure, ejecting a significant amount of mass at the inner Lagrangian point during quiescence. This shock emission would then irradiate the companion star, which would reprocess the shock emission photons and emit them in the optical band. Since the shock properties, and thus level of irradiation of the companion star, depend on the pulsar wind and the mass flow, fluctuations could be observed. Burderi et al. (2003) inferred the temperature of the companion star to be approximately 5500 K, which is similar to the temperature of the optical emission we measured of 6000–7000 K, so it is not impossible that the optical fluctuations were caused by fluctuations in the level of irradiation of the companion star. This scenario could lead to fluctuations in the inner disc radius, which would help to trigger the outburst.

We thus conclude that the most likely cause of the 8 d optical precursor is either mass transfer fluctuations from the companion, or instabilities due to geometric effects in the outer accretion disc, or due to effects of the pulsar radiation pressure.

#### 4.4 The outburst rise

We propose that, once the thermal instabilities in the accretion disc had caused heating fronts to begin propagating, since the thin disc in this system is likely truncated during quiescence at the neutron star magnetospheric radius, the increased pressure due to the rising accretion rate in the disc pushed the magnetospheric radius inwards, and the disc extended inwards towards the neutron star. The time taken to fill in the inner depleted region of the disc is the viscous time-scale, of  $\approx 4$  d.

We conclude that based on the observations we obtained, it took approximately 4 d from the initial instability in the disc for the heating fronts to propagate inwards, through the truncated disc region, and the mass accretion rate to begin rising at the inner disc. It then took a further 8 d for the accretion rate at the inner disc to rise to its maximum rate. This scenario is similar to the models of GRO J1655–40 of Hameury et al. (1997), in which the heating front arrives at the inner disc quickly, and propagates through the cavity of the truncated disc on the viscous time of 6 d.

Without detailed DIM models applicable to this system, which are outside the scope of this work, we find it difficult to conclusively deduce the type of outburst observed during the 2019 outburst. Detailed models of a system like SAX J1808.4–3658 are necessary in order to fully understand if these observations can be reconciled with the DIM, or if there is additional physics that we are missing that needs to be accounted for.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

We have presented the first measurement of the X-ray delay in an LMXB using an X-ray instrument more sensitive than an all-sky monitor that we are aware of, and the earliest comprehensive multiwavelength observations of the rise to outburst of an accreting neutron star system. The inferred optical disc temperature during the rise to outburst from the  $V-i'$  colour supports the DIM theory that LMXB outbursts are initiated by hydrogen ionization in the disc. We found a delay of 12 d between the first sign of increased optical activity in the source, and the first X-ray detection. We observed the optical rise to occur first, then the UV rise 2 d later, then finally the X-ray rise a further 2 d later. We interpret the 8 d of optical activity prior to the commencement of the outburst to be due to either increased mass transfer from the companion star, geometric effects in the outer accretion disc, or fluctuations in the pulsar radiation pressure, causing

changes in the irradiation of the companion star, and perhaps the inner disc radius. We deduce that the viscous time-scale of the disc in SAX J1808.4–3658 is approximately 4 d, consistent with the optical to X-ray rise delay we observed. This is coincident with the time taken for the truncated disc to fill in to the surface of the neutron star, releasing UV and X-ray emission. Detailed modelling of the disc in SAX J1808.4–3658 is required in order to conclusively determine if these observations can be reconciled with the DIM, and if this source exhibits inside–out or outside–in type outbursts.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY

The *Swift*/XRT and UVOT observations are publicly available via the *Swift* data center: <https://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/sdc/>. The NICER observations are publicly available via the NICER data archive: [http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/nicer/nicer\\_archive.html](http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/nicer/nicer_archive.html). All optical data are available on request.

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