

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY"

UVEX and LISA

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With thanks to many colleagues, especially Thomas Kupfer (TTU), Liliana Rivera Sandoval (UTRGV) and Manuel Pichardo Marcano (AMNH) for useful discussions over the years

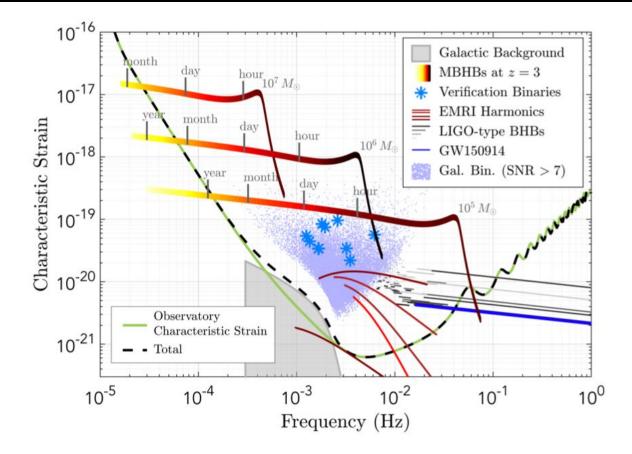




- LISA: what kinds of things can it observe and when
- Why UV matches well to some LISA capabilities
- What operations plan changes are needed for UVEX to best support LISA
- My focus will be on aspects not covered in the Galactic Plane Survey, especially globular cluster ultracompacts

LISA





Cornish, Robson & Lu (2018)

Planned launch: 2037?, no formal timeline overlap

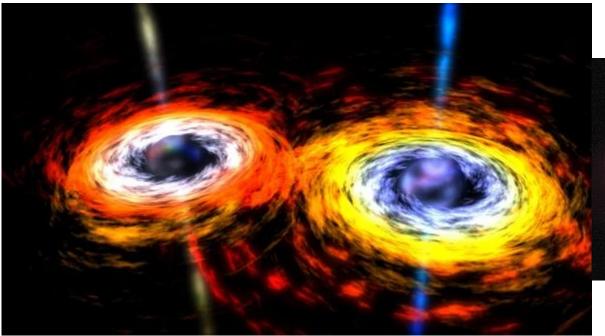
Either LISA launch moved up, UVEX extended, or UVEX does only preparatory science



Merging supermassive black holes Extreme mass ratio inspirals Double white dwarfs/He star-WD binaries WD/He star + neutron star WD/He star + black hole

Supermassive black holes



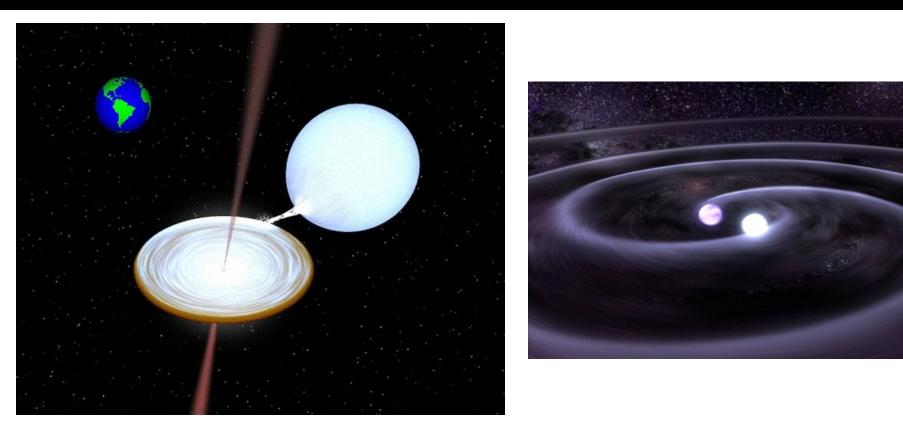


- Probably better studied at other wavelengths
- May be embedded in dust
- Attempts to find close-in binary quasars beforehand are plagued by red noise, and great care, with very large data sets, is needed to find periods

- Some extreme mass ratio inspirals will be TDEs
- Quasi-periodic ejections may be in this class
- These will necessarily be complicated in terms of GWR signature

Stellar mass compact binaries





Goals: find new verification binaries Evaluate system parameters better for these objects Understand the astrophysics of the classes of objects in ways that can help interpret LISA data



- Eclipses need two WDs or an accretion disk
- Ellipsoidal distorted companion stars
- Reflection heated inner faces of close binaries
- Doppler some LISA sources can have v_orb~0.01 c
 - Effect is $\sim (1-v/c)^3$, and stronger on Wien tail
- Accretion stochastic variability, outbursts possible

Detached double white dwarfs

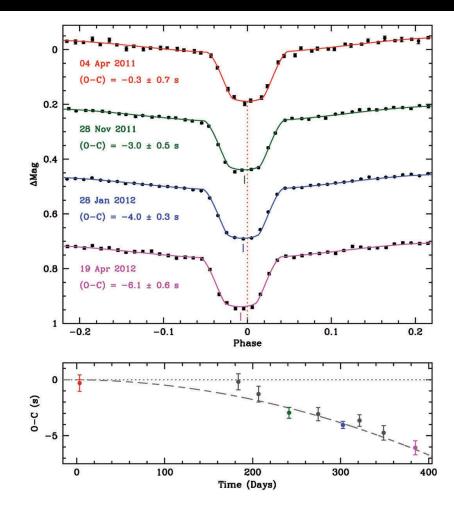


The largest class of LISA sources

Eclipses, accretion, unusual location in CMD (if parallaxes exist)

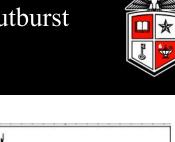
Would need dedicated observations to find the time variability signature

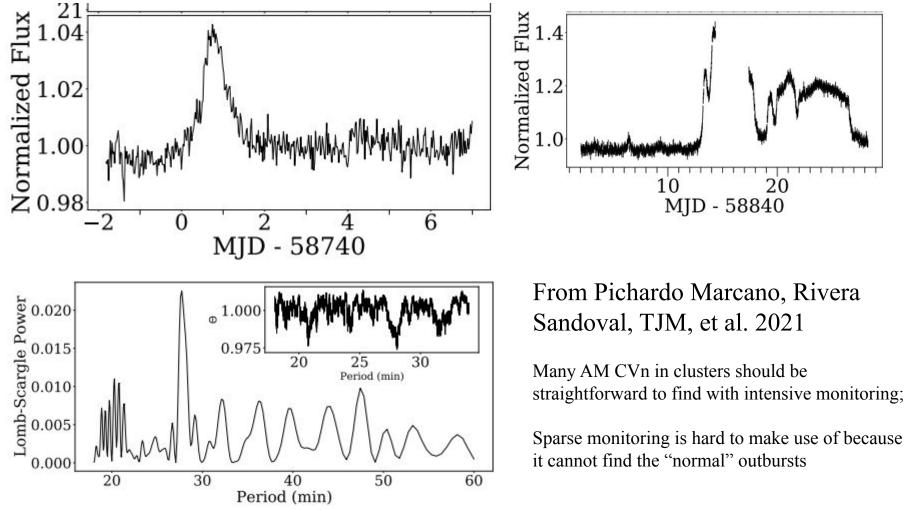
Longer and higher cadence! Eclipses can be << P_orb



Hermes et al. 2012; period=12.75 min, eclipse duration about 1.5 min

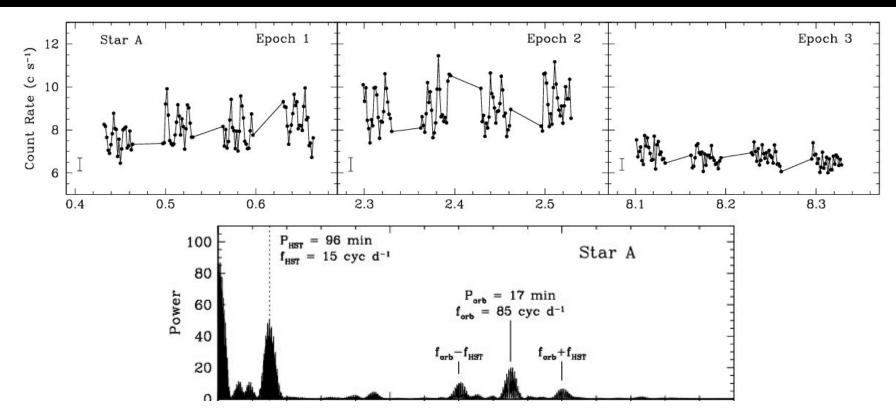
Mass transferring double white dwarfs: the TESS AM CVn Outburst Survey (TACOS)





AM CVn typical peak at M_V \sim 7, and have UV-V \sim -2; recurrence times and duty cycles strong functions of orbital period

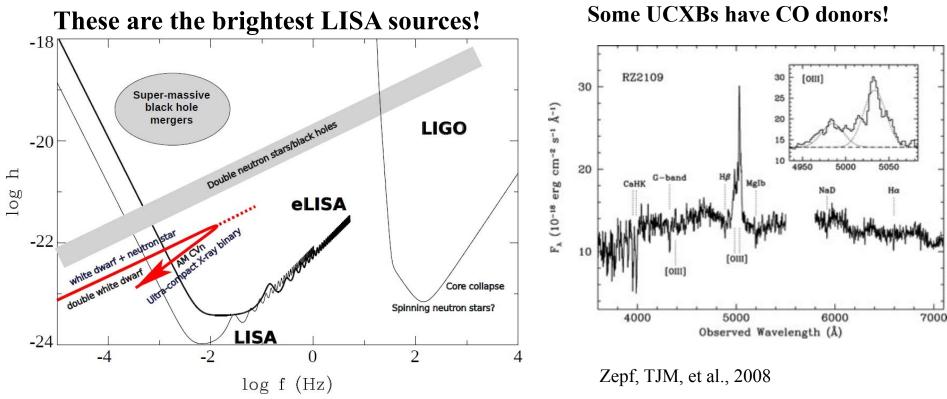




NGC 1851 UCXB, from Zurek et al., 2009 Modulation due to reflection effect, does not show up in optical Aliasing due to HST orbit is severe

Pre-X-ray binaries





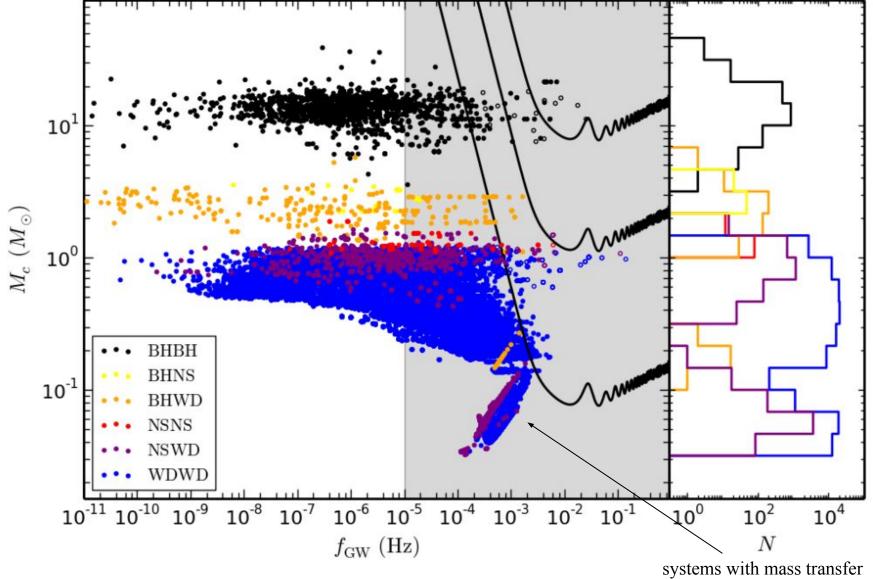
Postnov & Yungelson 2014

See also Miller-Jones et al. 2015, Koliopanos et al. 2020

No accretion, no eclipses, good UV light curves may help, especially in globular clusters! Best cases may show doppler modulation

Globular clusters should have LISA sources

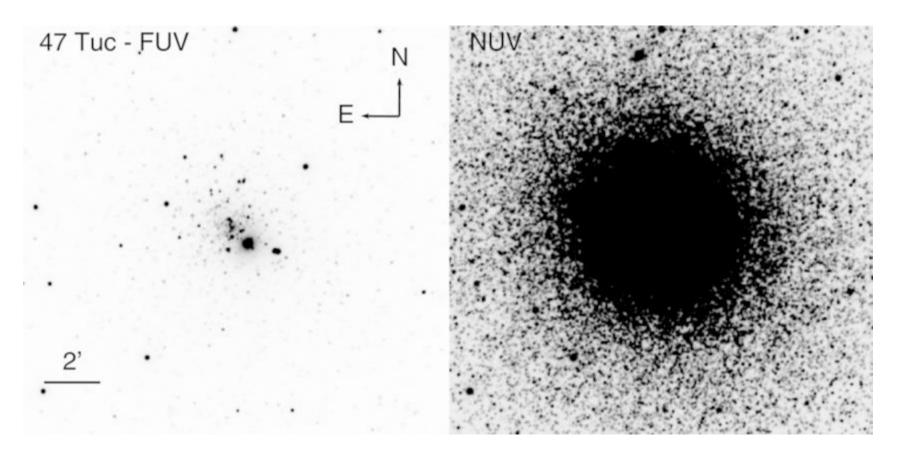




Kremer et al. 2018; open symbols are highly eccentric binaries

Crowding in clusters



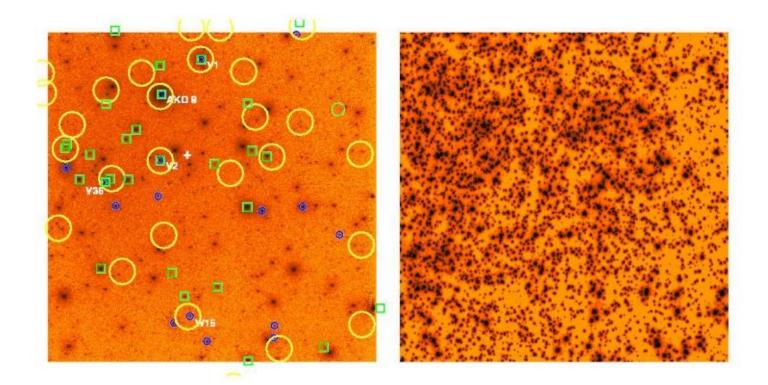


2" is not ideal for globular clusters, but tolerable, especially in search for periodicities

Fig from Schivaon et al. 2012

Globular clusters





47 Tuc, HST, 25" square, ~15000 second with STIS FUV on source, Knigge et al. 2002. (Right side is U band). Circles are roughly 2" Necessary capabilities not in the baseline plan, but within hardware capabilities



- Long observations (avoid aliasing, red noise, increase frequency resolution)
- Better than 6 minute time resolution (that's not even Nyquist sampled for some key objects
- Long looks at globular clusters with higher time resolution may be fruitful. Can these be the calibration sources?
 - Background from faint stars will make read noise less of the noise budget



