

# Origin and evolution of the black hole binary XTE J1118+480

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# *High-Resolution Spectra:*

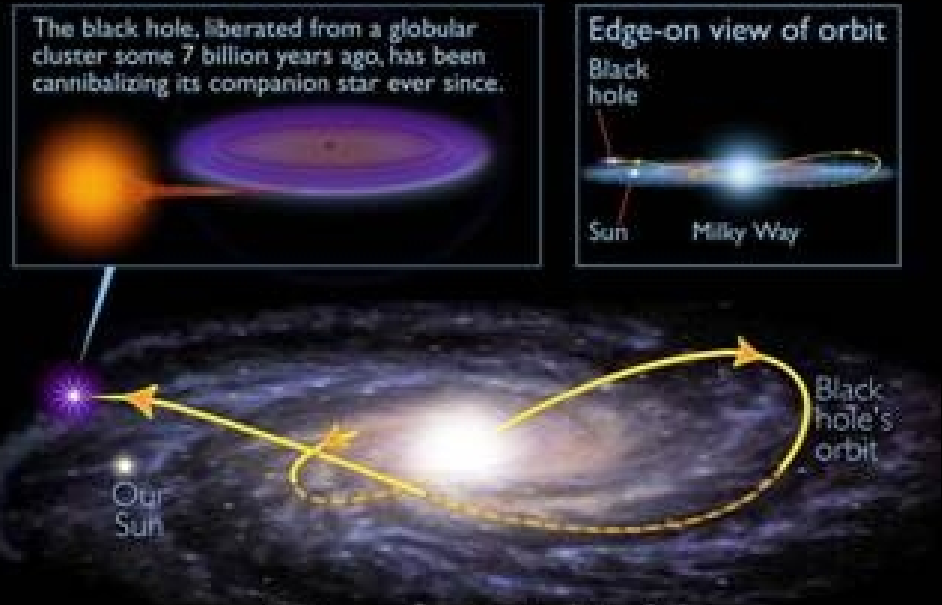
## *Chemical analysis and refined orbital parameters*

<b>BH-LMXBs</b>	<b>INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
<b>A0620-00</b>	<b>8m-VLT/UVES</b> <b>R~43,000</b>	<b>González Hernández et al. (2004, 2010)</b>
<b>Nova Sco 94</b>	<b>10m-KeckI/HIRES</b> <b>8m-VLT/UVES</b>	<b>Israelian et al. (1999)</b> <b>González Hernández et al. (2008a)</b>
<b>XTEJ1118+480</b>	<b>10m-KeckII/ESI</b> <b>R~6,000</b>	<b>González Hernández et al. (2006, 2008b)</b>
<b>V404 Cygni</b>	<b>10m-KeckI/HIRES</b> <b>R~45,000</b>	<b>González Hernández et al. (2011a)</b>
<b>NS-LMXBs</b>	<b>INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
<b>CEN X-4</b>	<b>8m-VLT/UVES</b> <b>R~43,000</b>	<b>González Hernández et al. (2005)</b> <b>Casares et al. (2007)</b>
<b>Cygnus X-2</b>	<b>4.2m-WHT/UES</b> <b>R~30,000</b>	<b>Casares et al. (2010)</b>

# XTE J1118+480

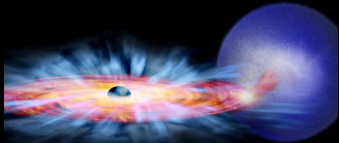
## X-ray binary with:

- Black hole of  $\sim 8 M_{\text{Sun}}$
- Galactic latitude  $\sim 62^\circ$
- Height over the Galactic plane: 1.6 kpc
- Galactic Velocities  
(U, V, W) = (-105, -98, -21)



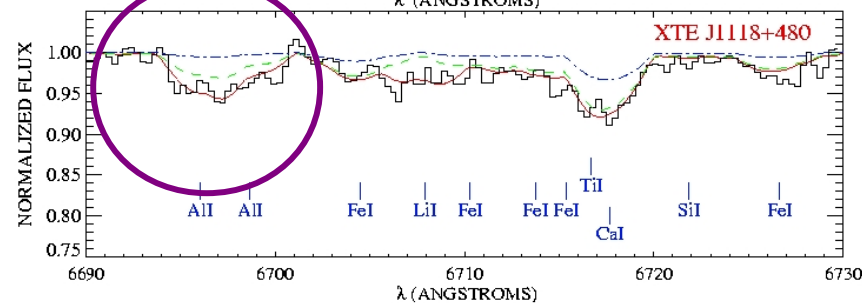
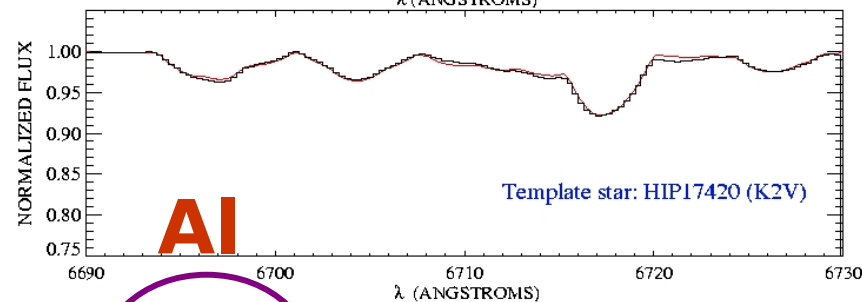
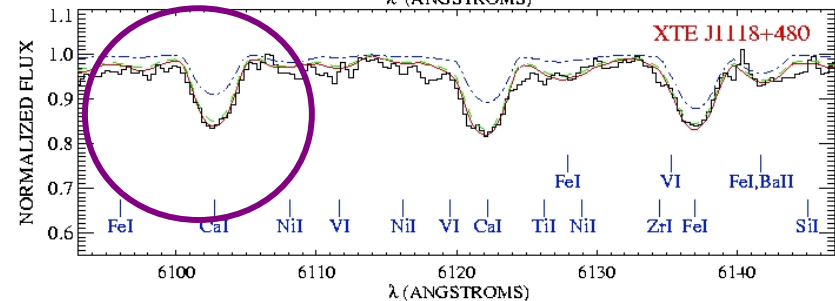
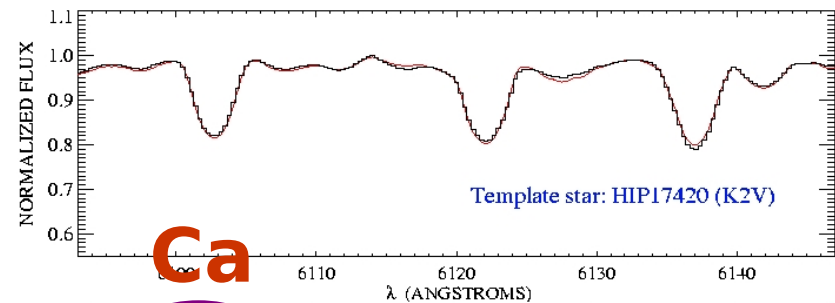
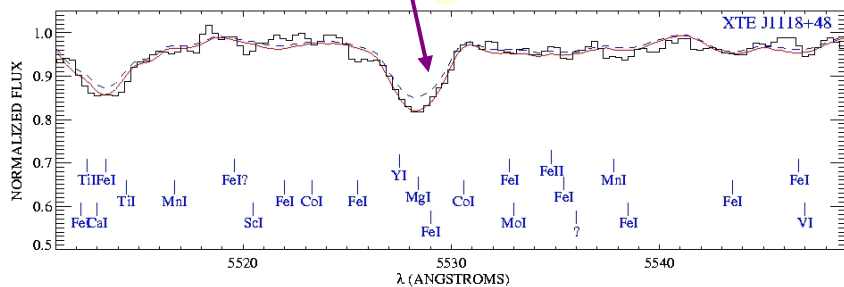
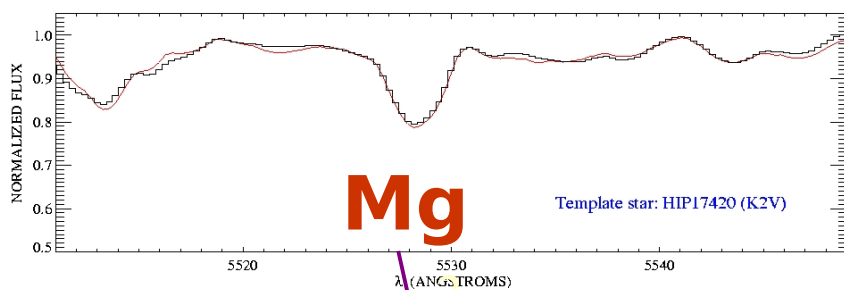
## Kinematics of XTE J1118+480

Mirabel et al. (2001)



# Chemical abundances

## XTE J1118+480



González Hernández et al. (2006) KeckII/ESI spectra

# *XTE J1118+480*



However, the high metallicity of the secondary star:

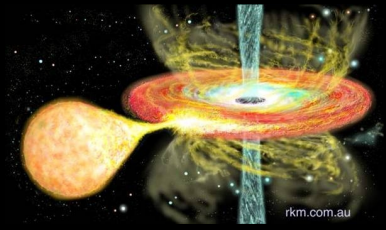
$[Fe/H] \sim +0.2$  dex ( $\sim 2$  times more metals than in the sun)

- The black hole probably formed in a supernova or hypernova explosion that launched the system into its present orbit from the formation region in the Galactic thin disc (Galactic plane)
- A comparison of the chemical abundances of the secondary star with supernova and hypernova models of different metallicities probably confirms this conclusion

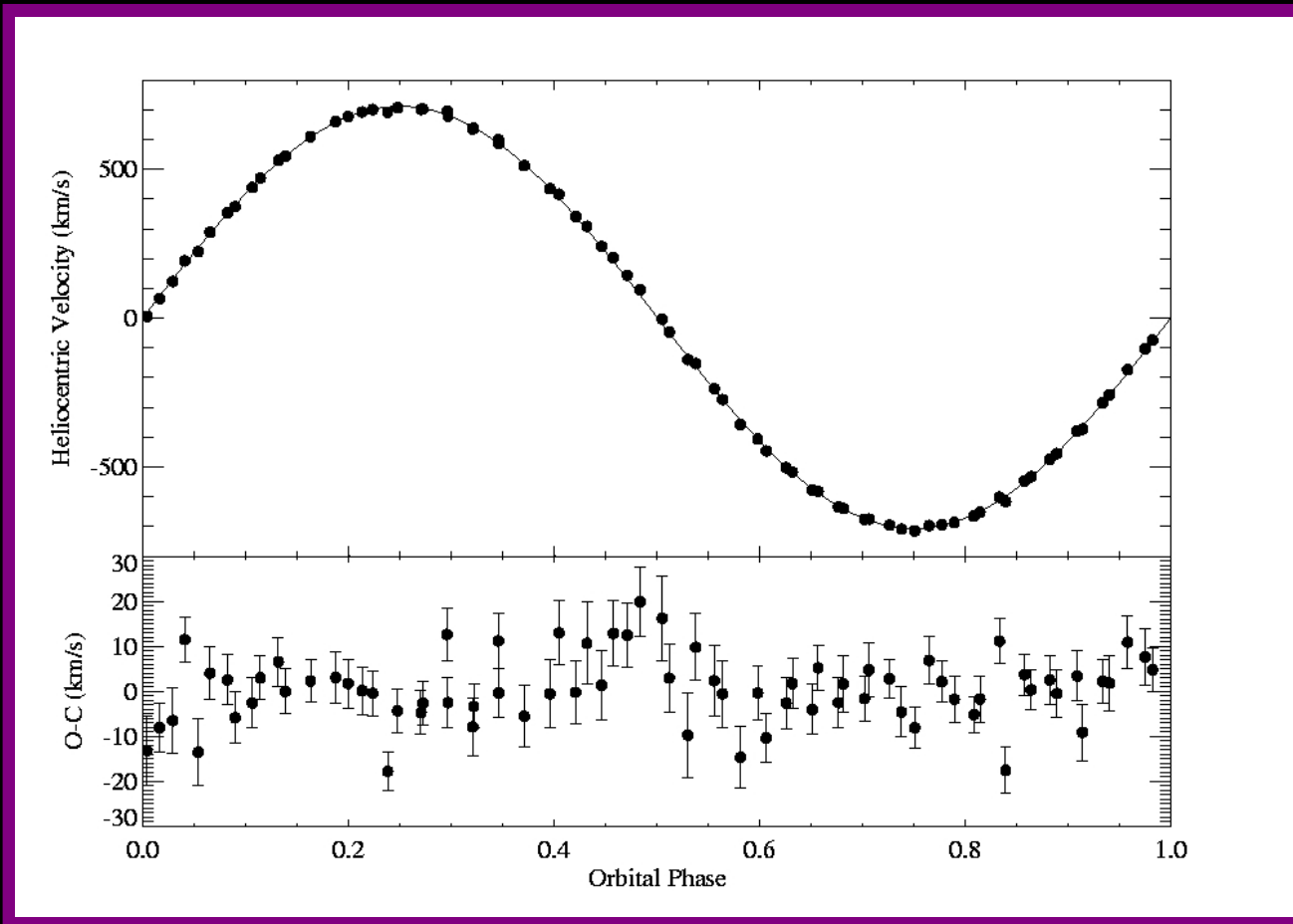
**González Hernández et al. (2006, 2008b)**

-This implies a lower limit to the kinematic age  $\sim 11$  Myr implying an upper-limit to the asymptotic AdS curvature radius of  $L < 80 \mu\text{m}$  (Psaltis 2007)

# XTE J1118+480



KeckII/ESI radial velocity curve from 74 spectra

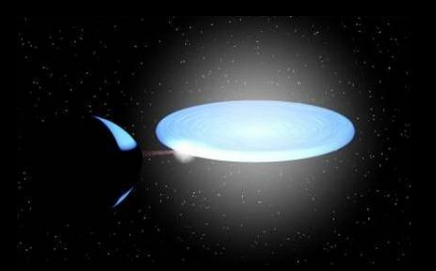


one night in  
2004

$R \sim 6,000$

González Hernández et al. (2008b)

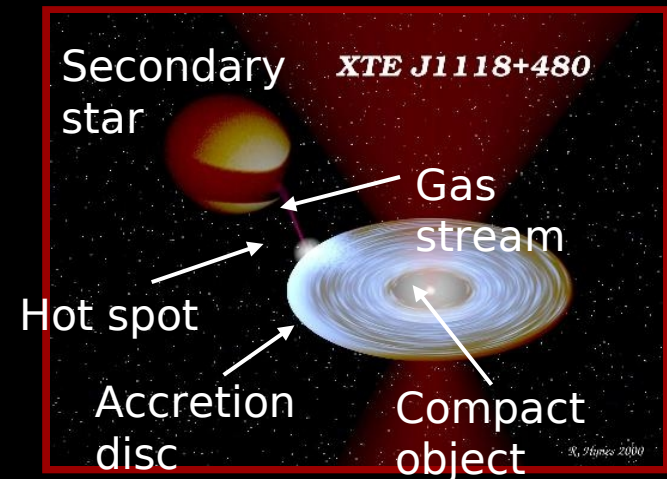
# Refined orbital parameters



$i = 68^\circ \pm 2^\circ$  (Gelino et al. 2006)

$P_{\text{orb}} = 0.1699339 \pm 0.0000002$  days (Torres et al. 2004)

- $v \sin i = 100^{+3}_{-11}$  km/s
- $k_2 = 708.8 \pm 1.4$  km/s
- $q = M_2 / M_{\text{BH}} = 0.027 \pm 0.009$
- $f(M) = 6.27 \pm 0.04 M_{\text{SUN}}$
- $M_{\text{BH}} = 8.30^{+0.28}_{-0.14} M_{\text{SUN}}$
- $M_2 = 0.22 \pm 0.07 M_{\text{SUN}}$
- $a_c = 2.63 \pm 0.03 R_{\text{SUN}}$



González Hernández et al. (2008b, 2011a)

# Angular momentum losses: XTE J1118+480

## 1. Magnetic Braking:

If  $\gamma = 0$  (maximum strength)

and  $j_w = 1$  (specific angular momentum lost by the mass loss from the system)

Then,  $(dP/dt)_{MB} = -0.14$  ms/yr

## 2. Mass loss

$\beta = 0$  (all the mass lost by the companion is lost)

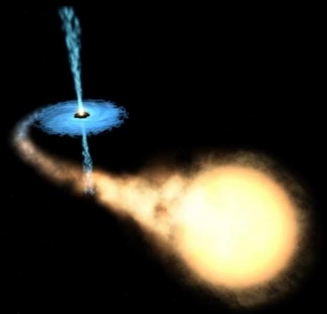
$j_w = 1$

Then,  $(dP/dt)_{MB} = -0.8$  ms/yr

## 3. Gravitational radiation:

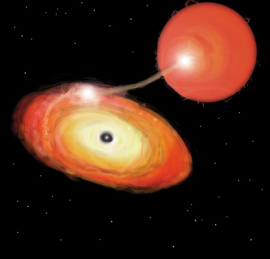
$(dP/dt)_{GR} = -0.01$  ms/yr

4. Relativistic Jets:  $(dJ/dt)_{JETS} / (dJ/dt)_{MB} = 0.001$



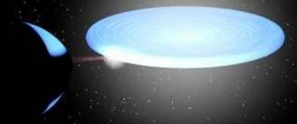


# *Relativistic precession*

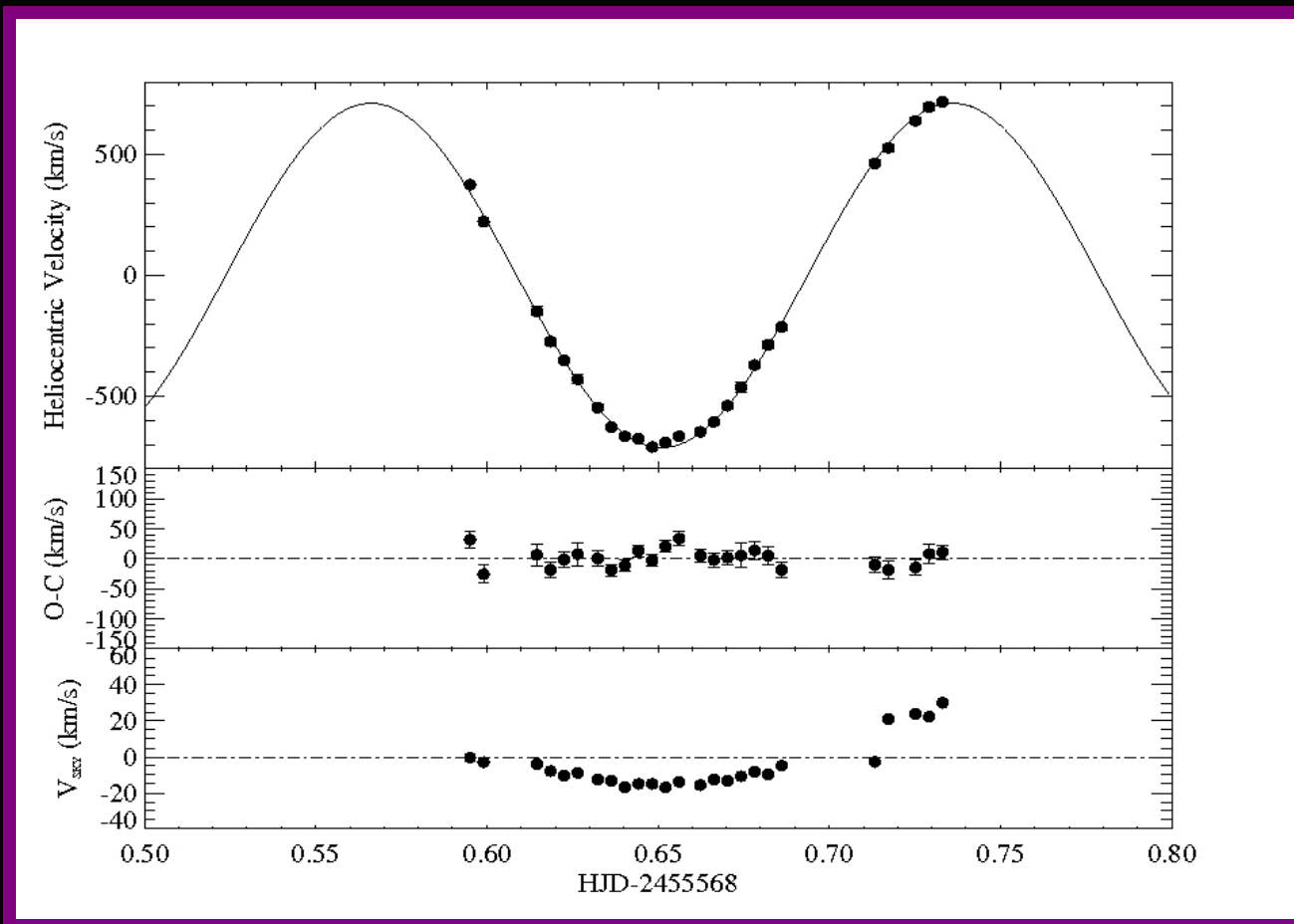


- Usually we assume  $e=0$
- If we leave the eccentricity as free parameter  
 $e = 0.0034 \pm 0.0037$  (consistent with zero)
- Periastron precession due to the General Relativity :
  1. Secular precession period  $\sim 23$  yr
  2. Apparent orbital period change :  
 $(dP/dt)_{\text{precession}} \sim -0.5 \pm 0.5$  ms/yr

# XTE J1118+480



10.4m-GTC/OSIRIS radial velocity curve from 27 spectra



first night  
January 2011

$R \sim 2,500$

We have two  
additional  
nights:

data not  
processed

González Hernández et al. (2011b, in preparation)

# *XTE J1118+480*

- These data can provide

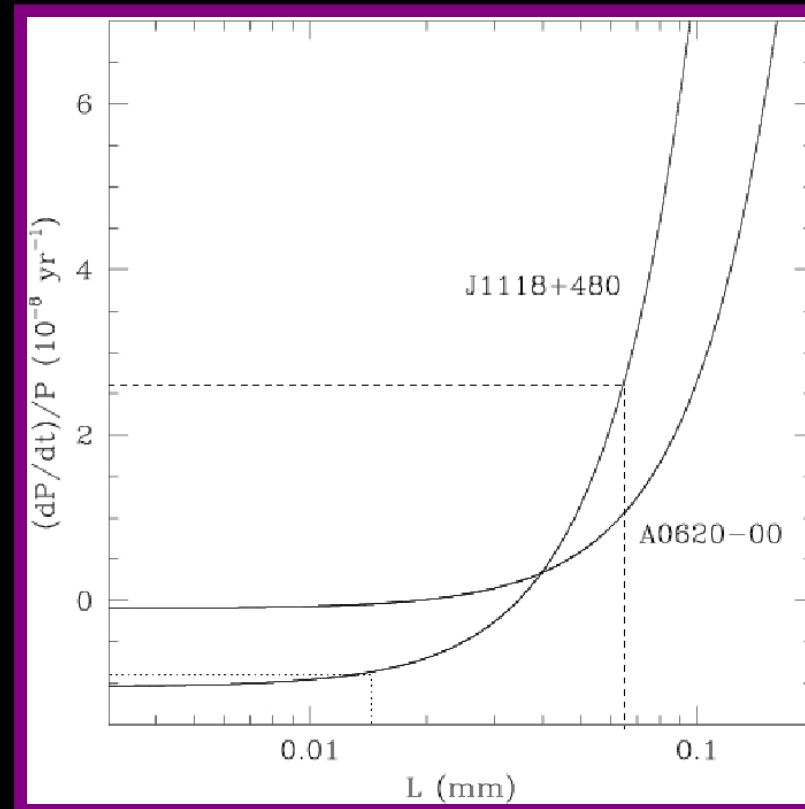
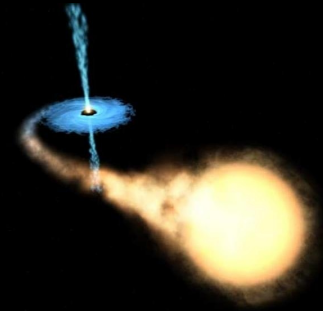
3 points of  $T_0$

times at the inferior conjunction of the secondary star

- The preliminary analysis points to a negative period derivative

$$(dP/dt) < 0$$

- This will set a tighter upper-bound in the parameter  $L$



Johannsen et al. (2009)

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