

Dwarf novae with LOFT

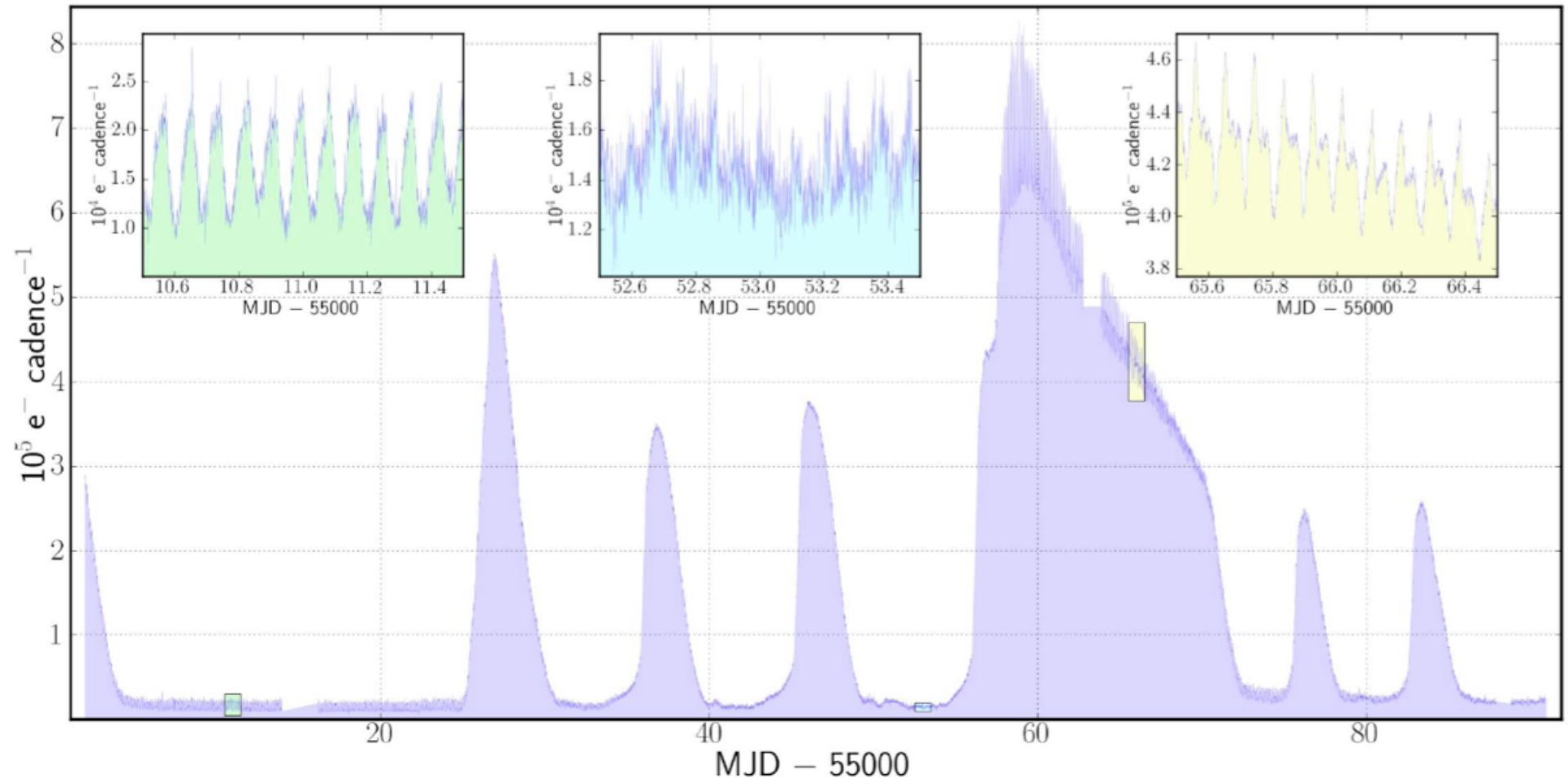
Peter Wheatley

University of Warwick

Kepler GO highlight

V344 Lyr

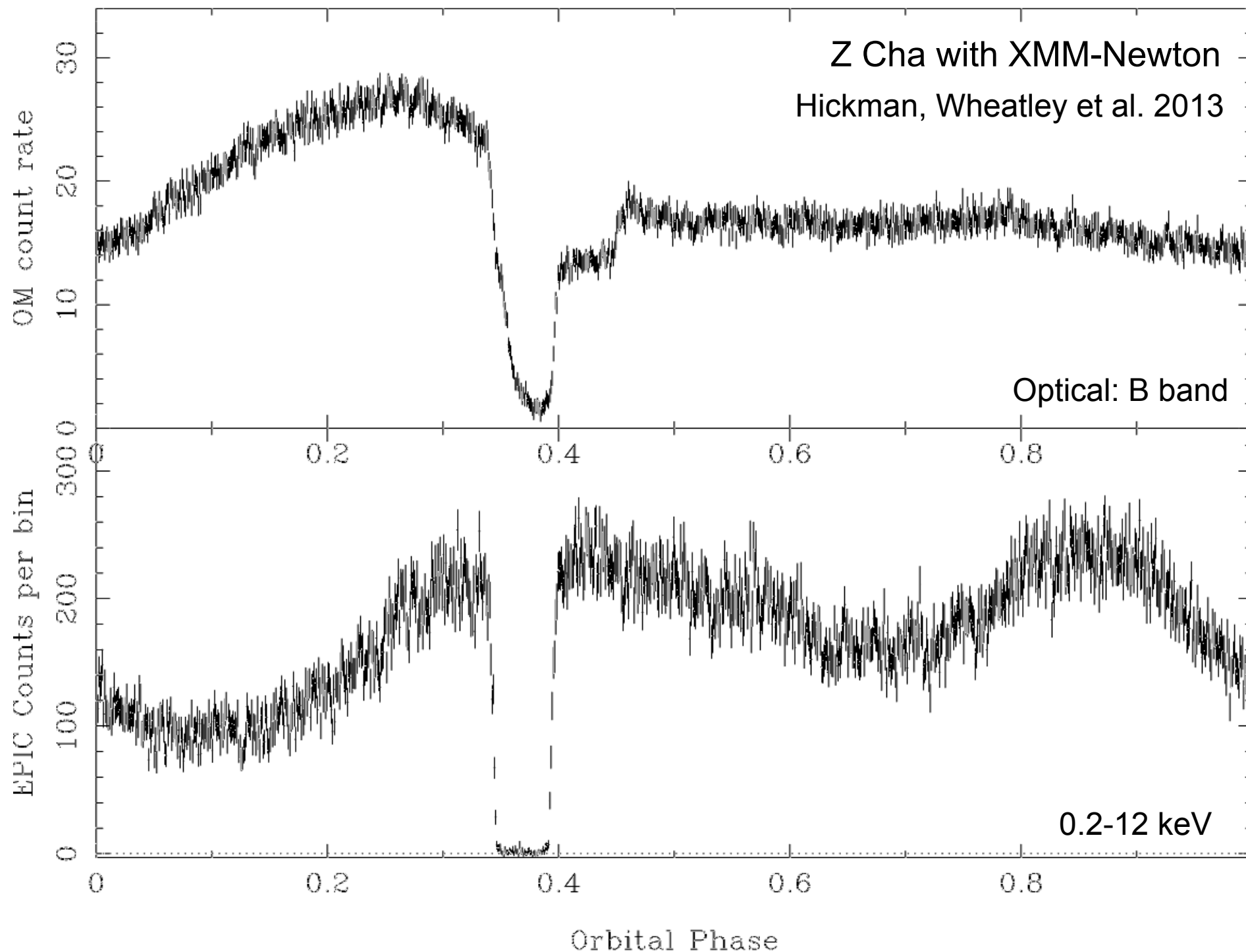
Still et al 2010



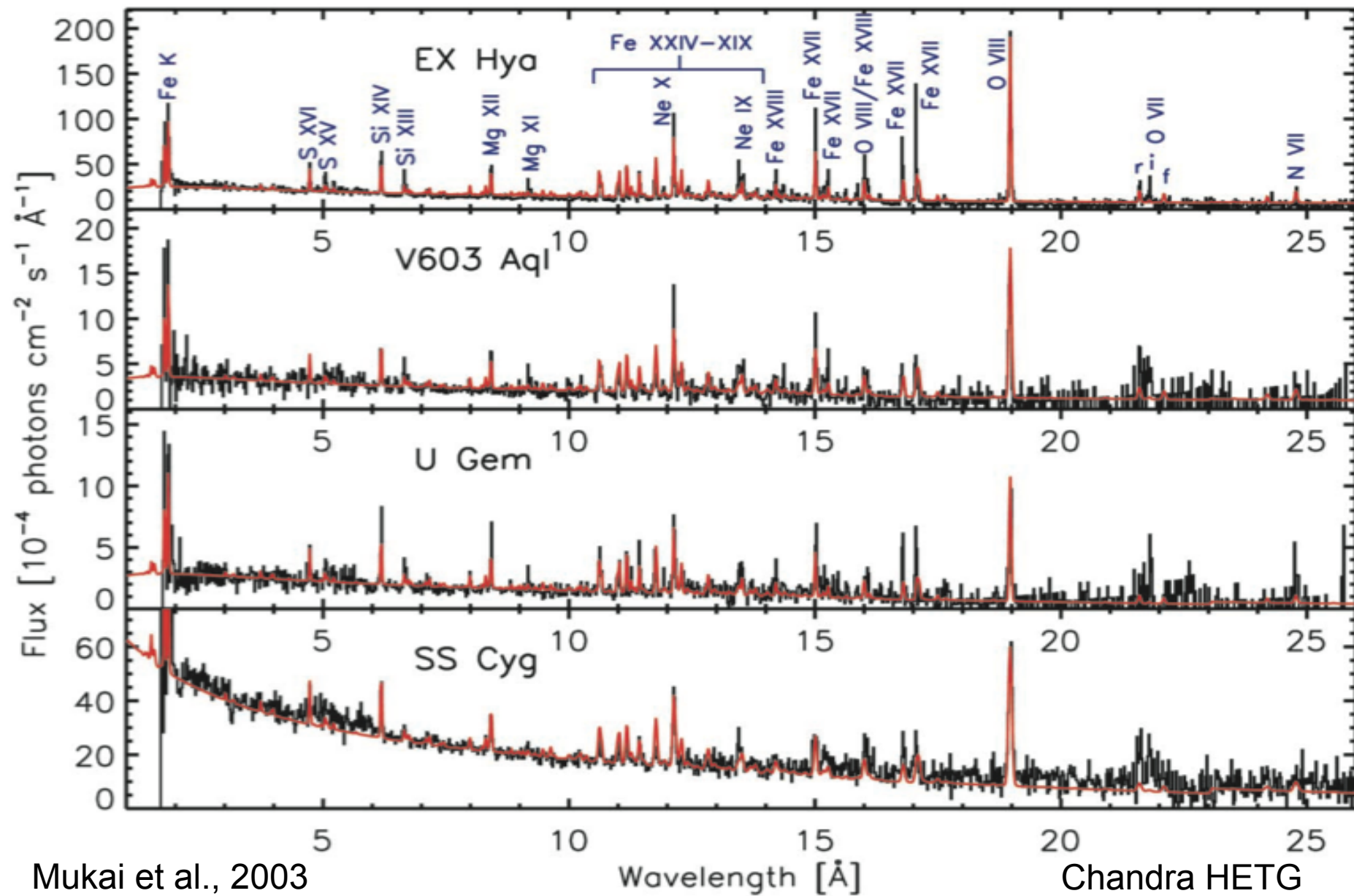
Z Cha with XMM-Newton
Hickman, Wheatley et al. 2013

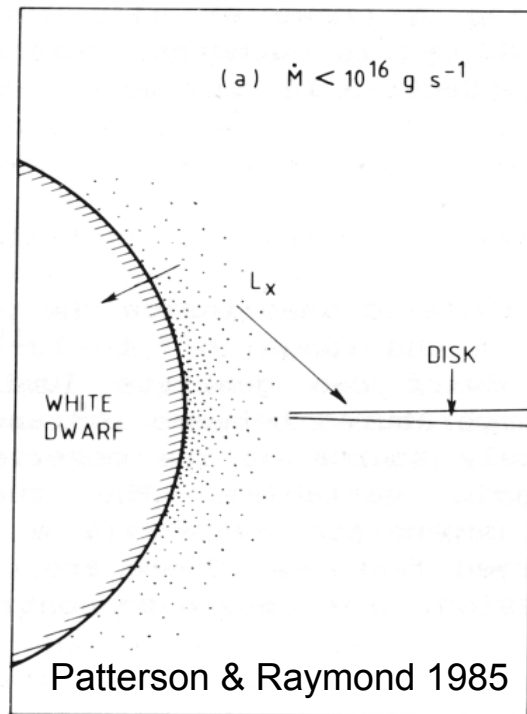
Optical: B band

0.2-12 keV

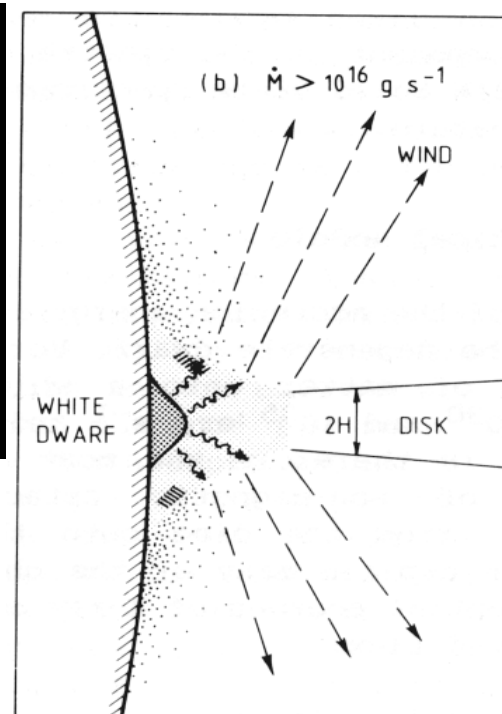
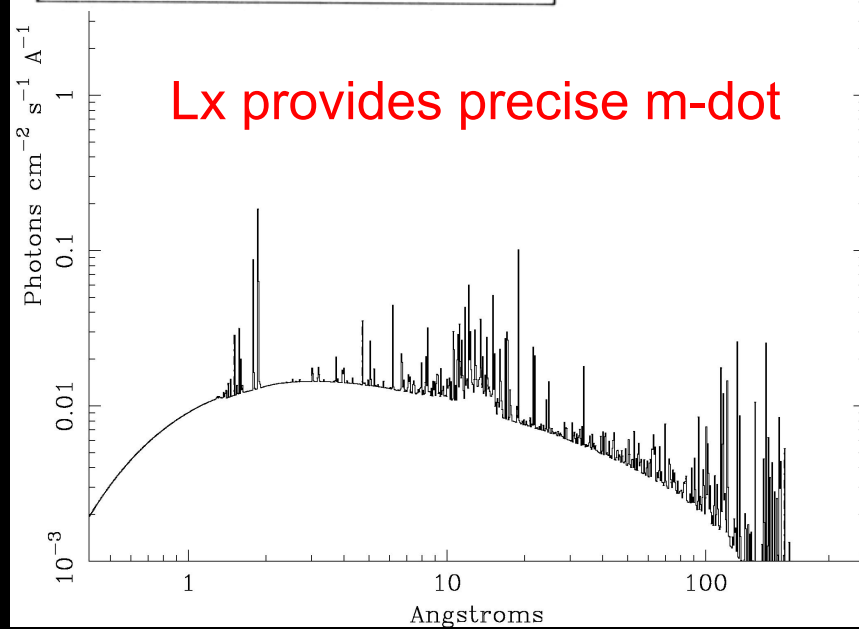


Thermal X-ray emission from white dwarf surface

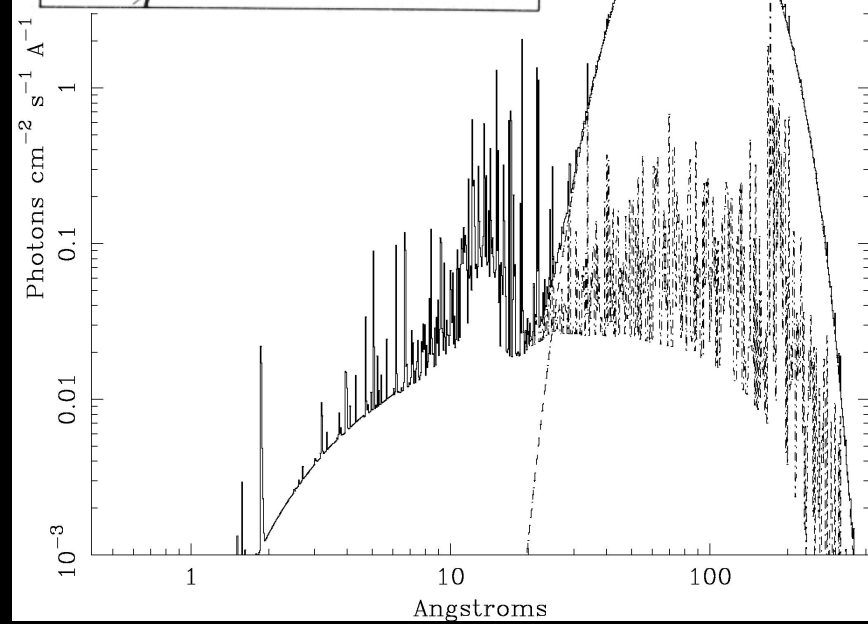




quiescence



outburst



Z Cha with XMM-Newton
Hickman, Wheatley et al. 2013

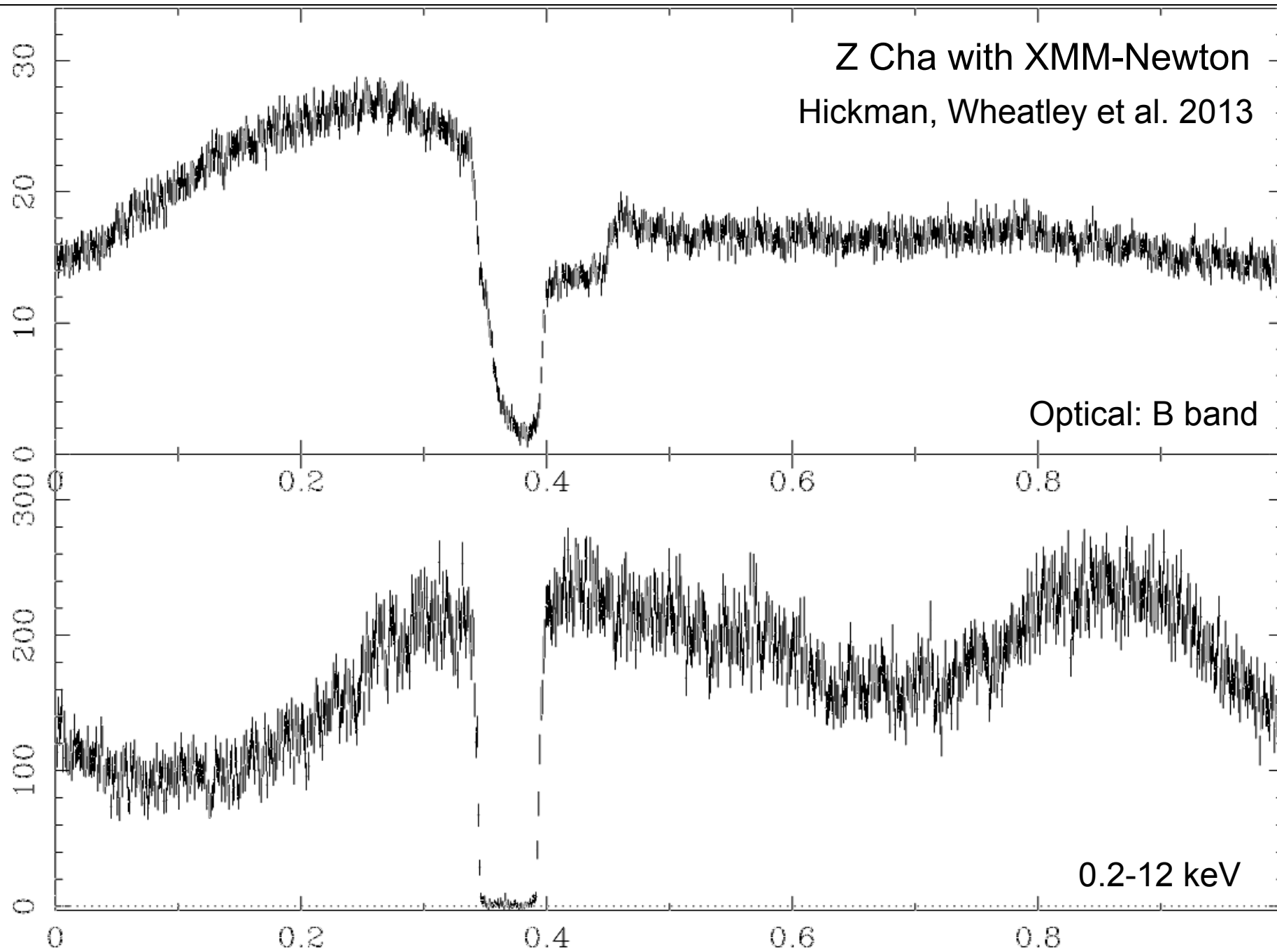
Optical: B band

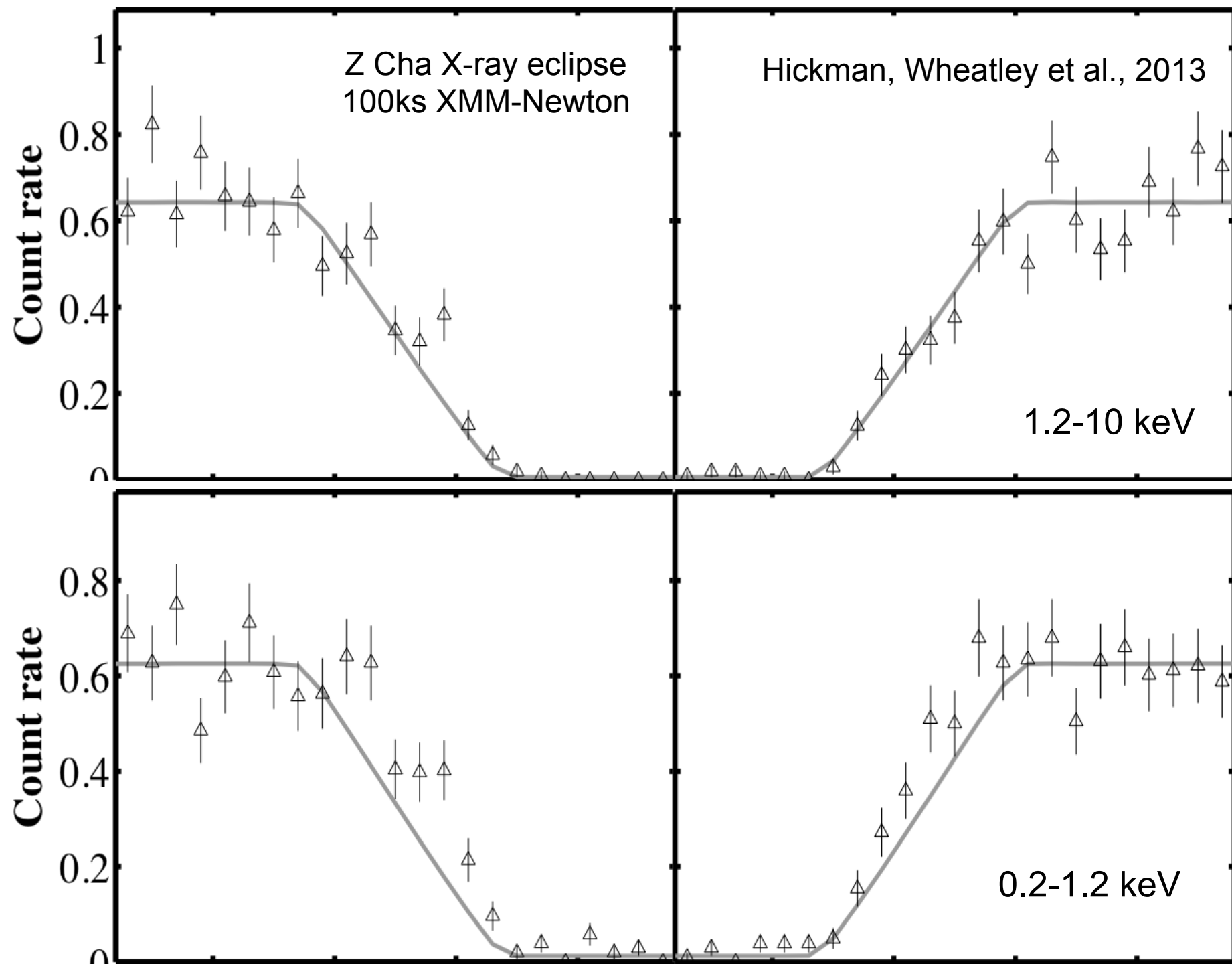
0.2-12 keV

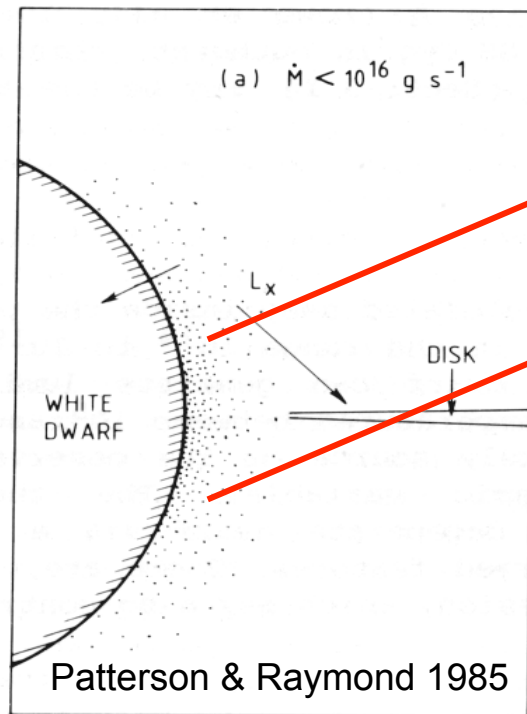
OM count rate

EPIC Counts per bin

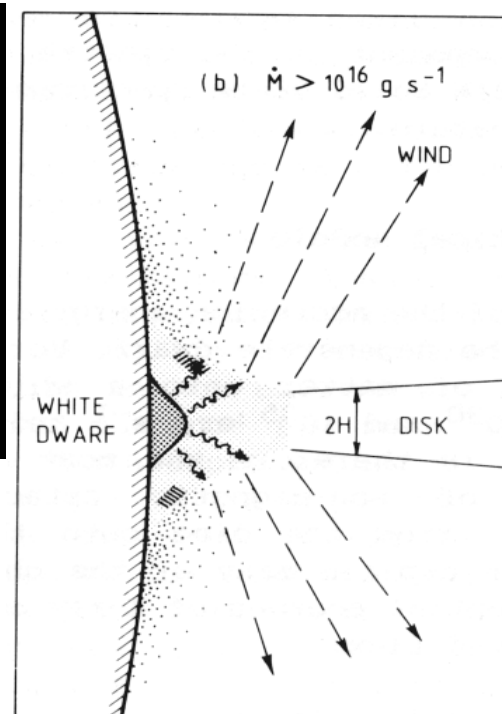
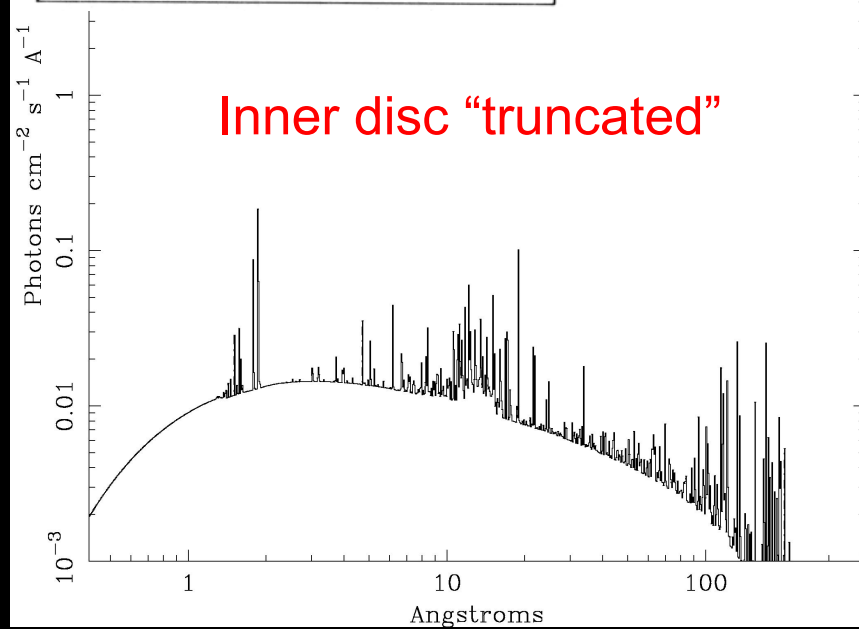
Orbital Phase



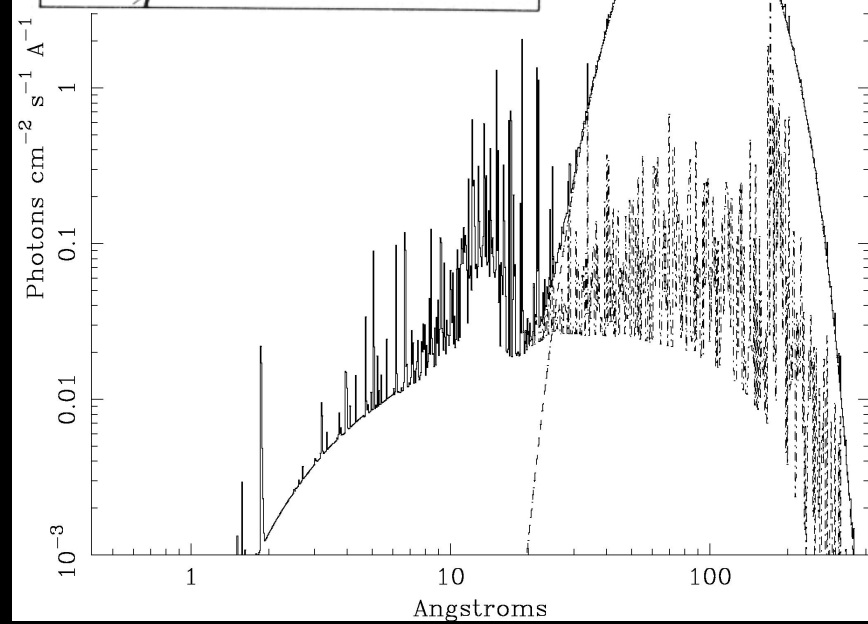




quiescence



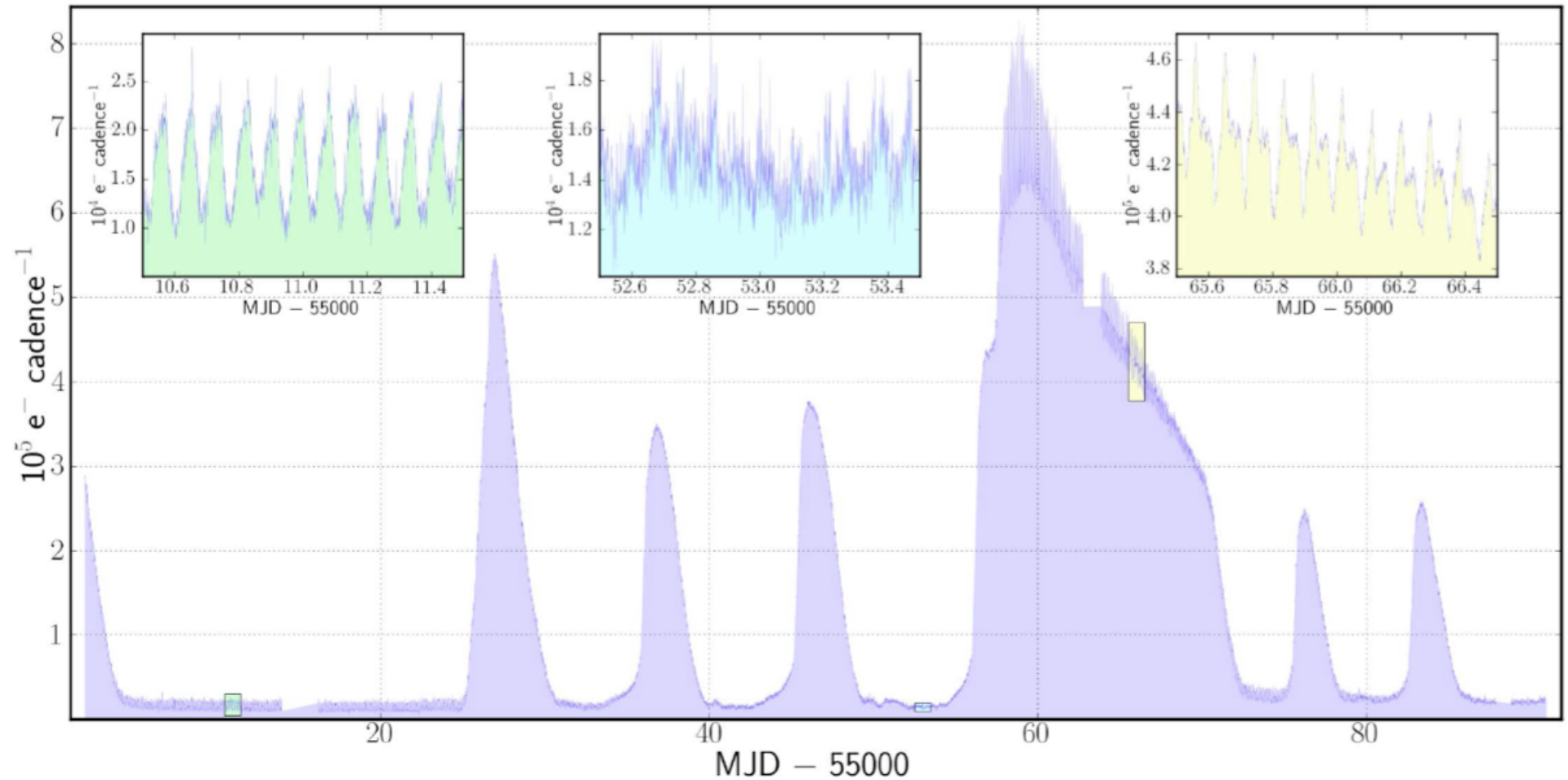
outburst



Kepler GO highlight

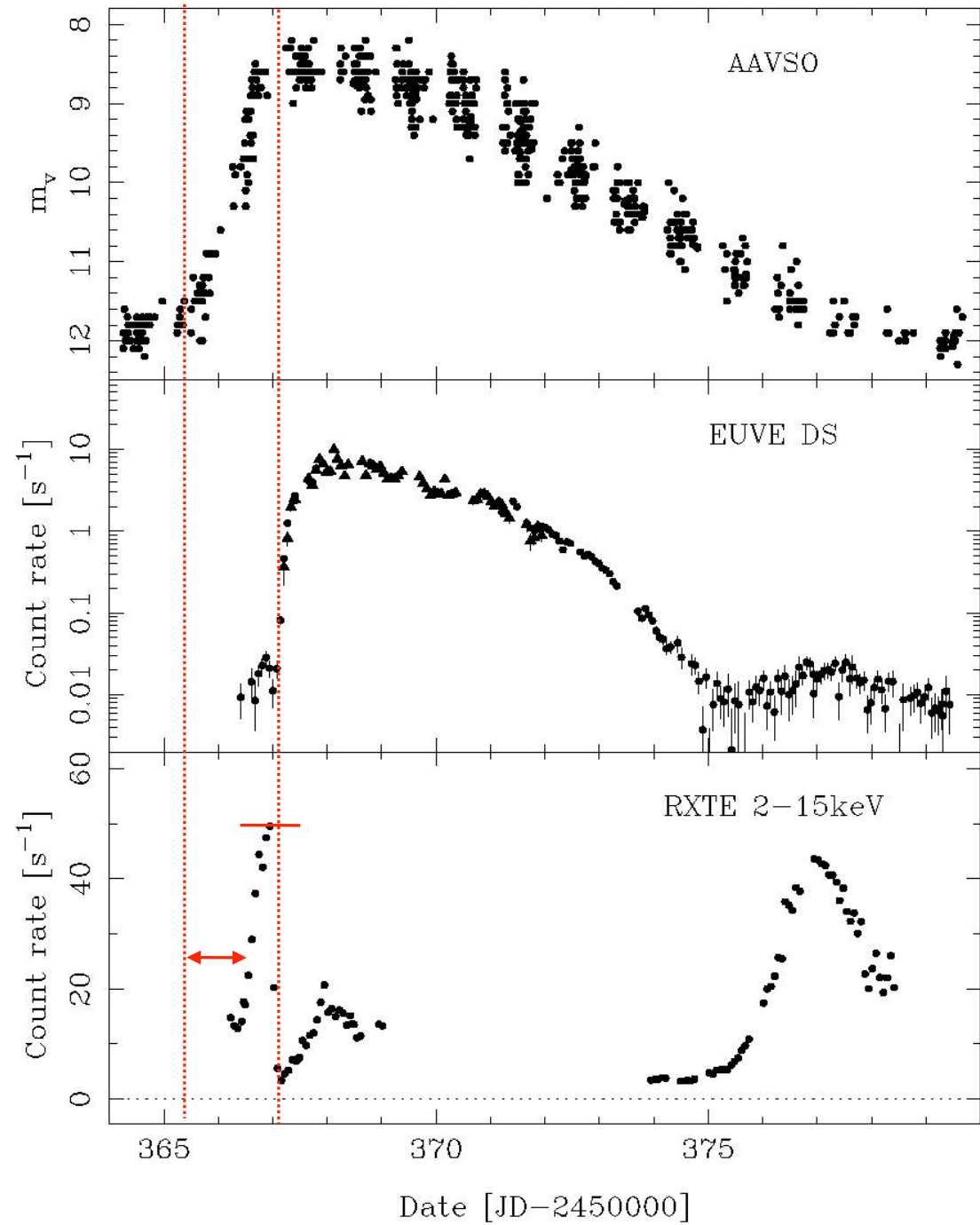
V344 Lyr

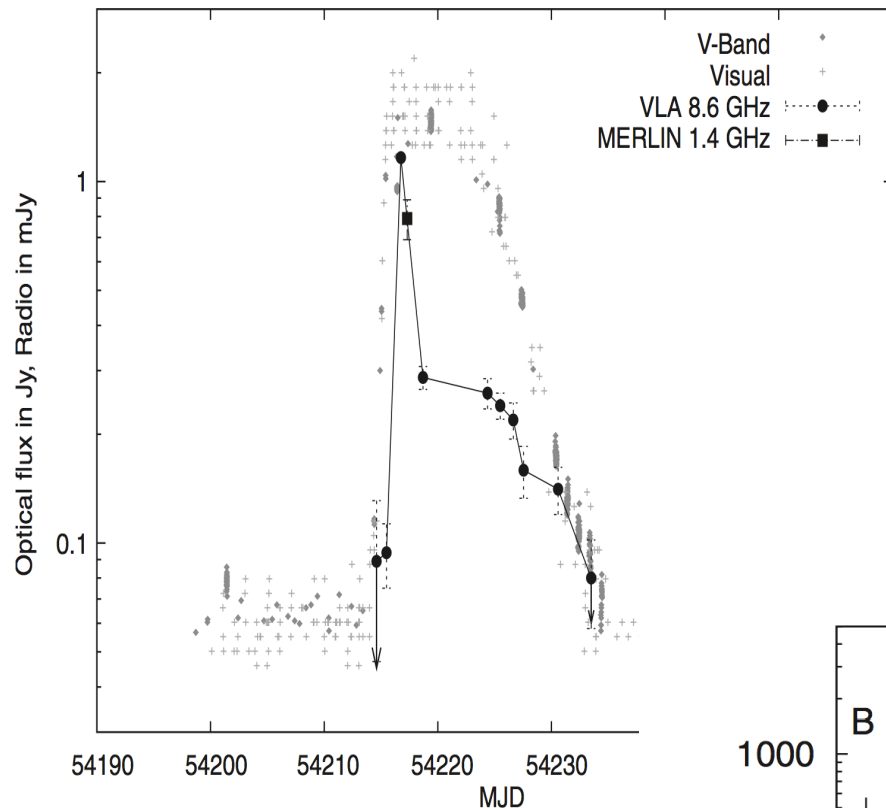
Still et al 2010



Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003

UK Astrophysical
Fluids Facility





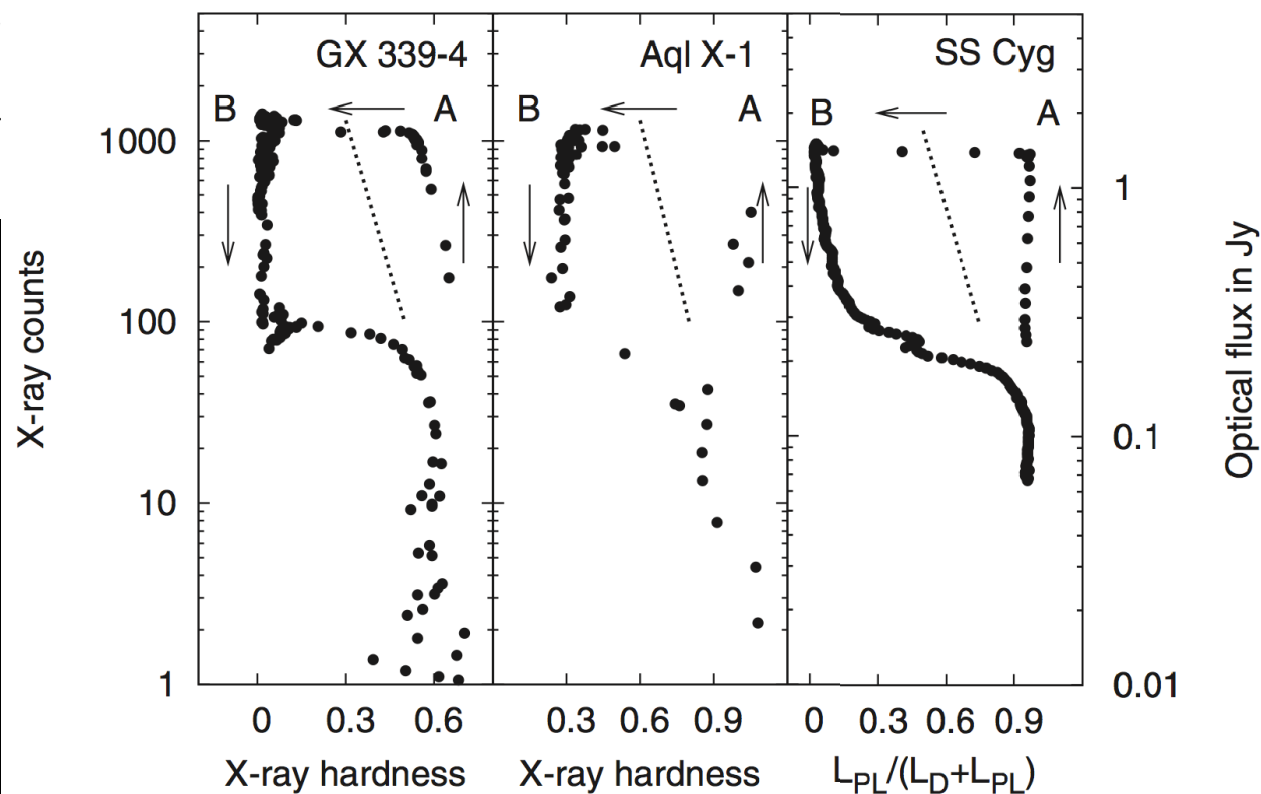
Jets in dwarf novae

Koerding et al, 2008, Science

Black Hole

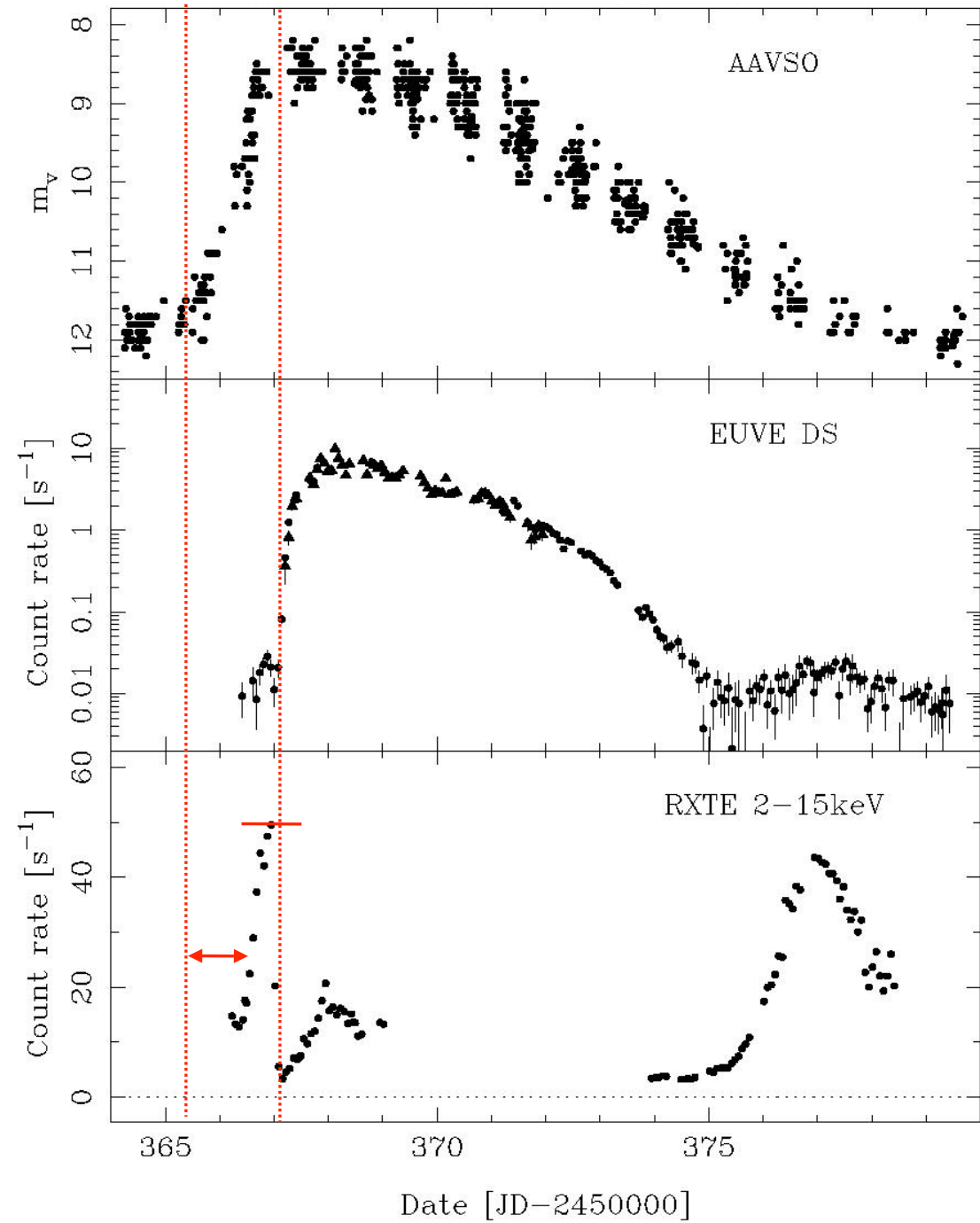
Neutron Star

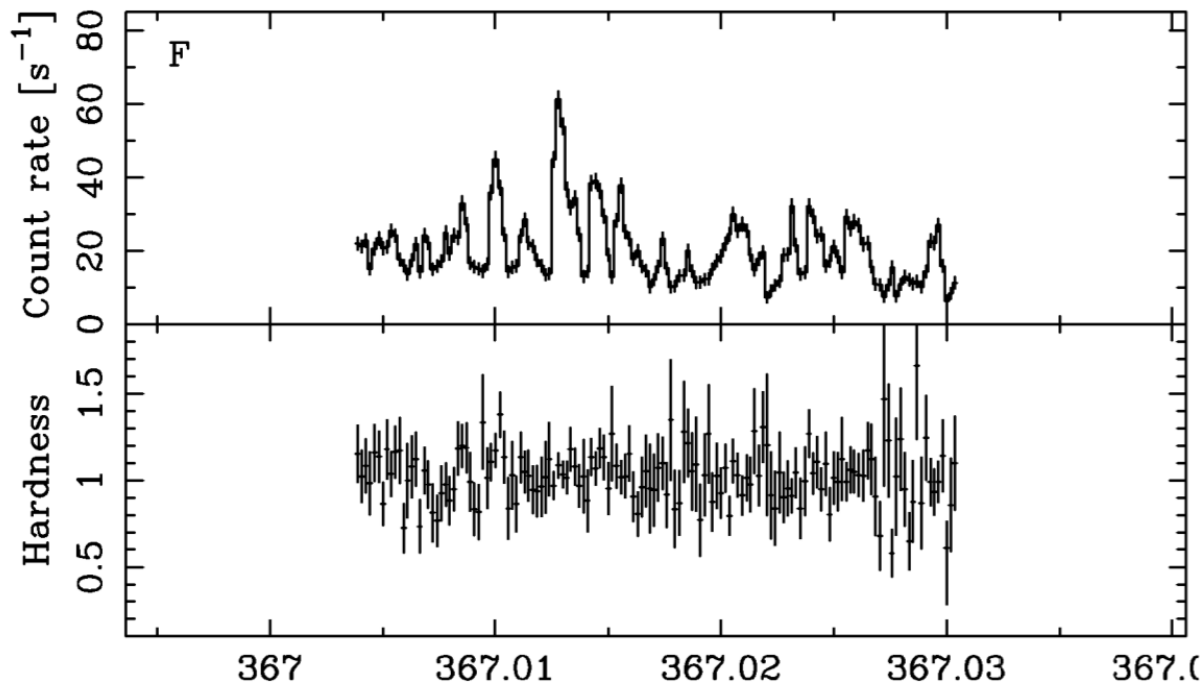
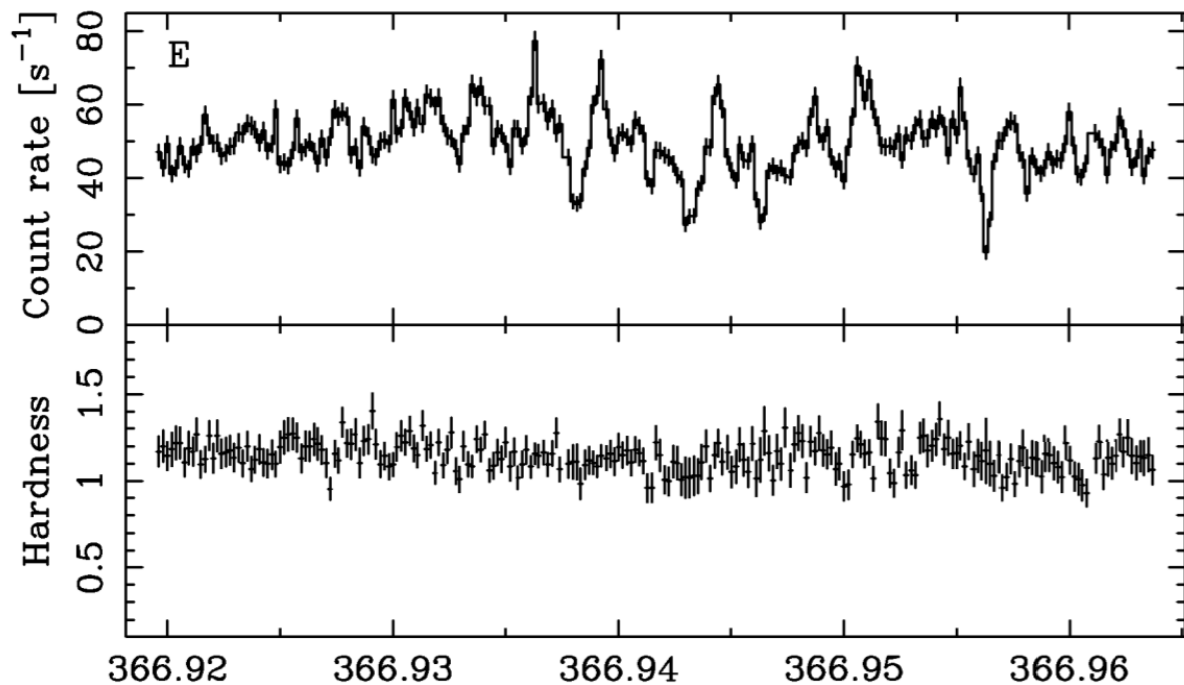
White Dwarf



Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003

UK Astrophysical
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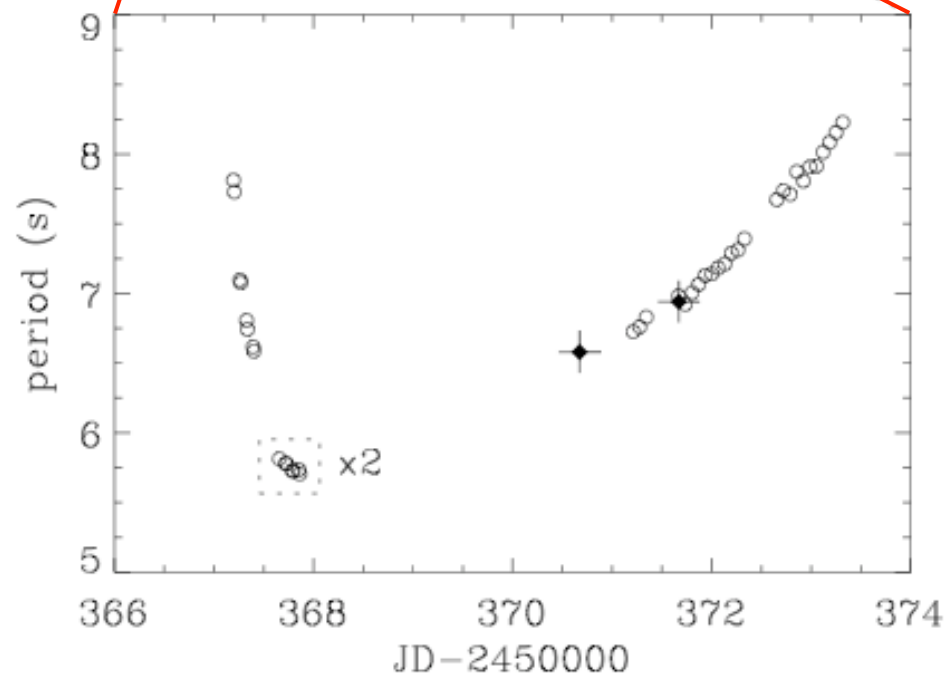
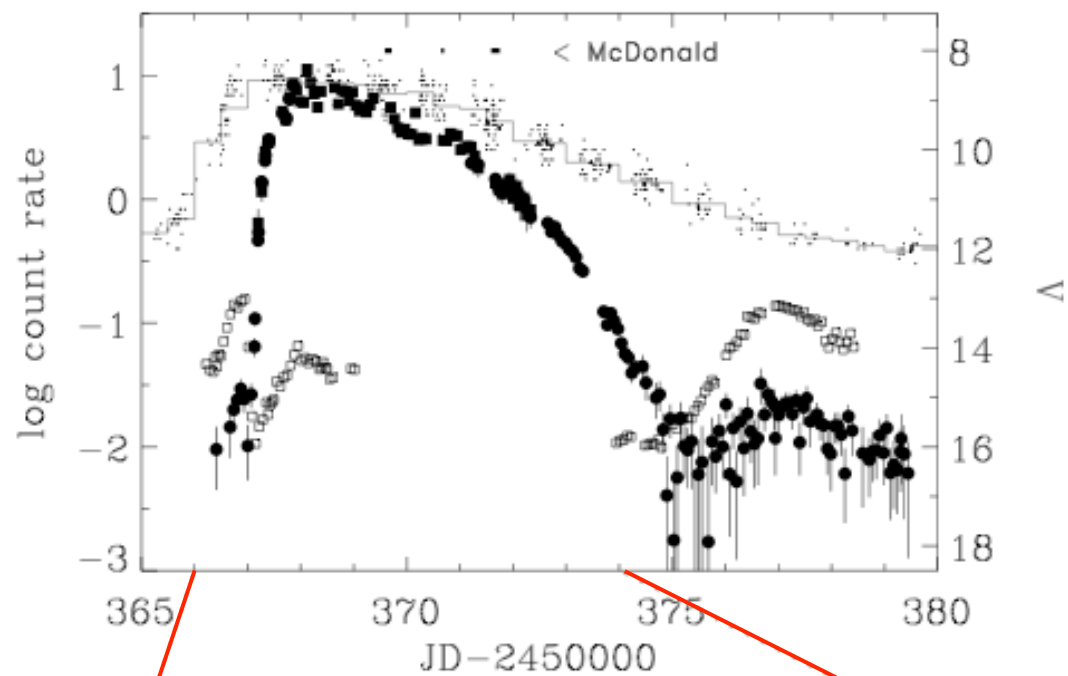




Disc-jet connection in hard X-rays?

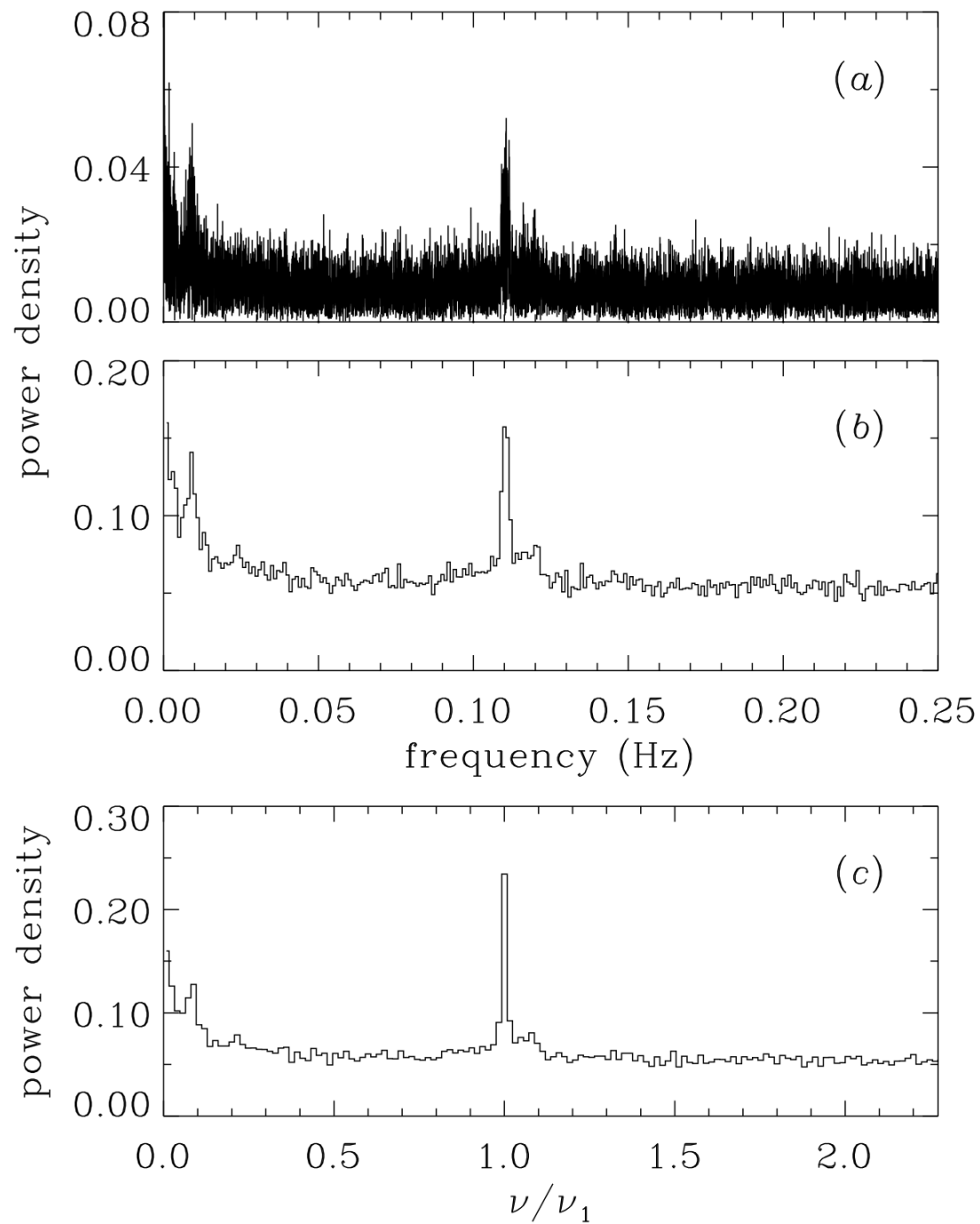
Loft area will provide precise X-ray spectral evolution simultaneously with radio jet production

Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003



Fast QPOs in dwarf nova outbursts

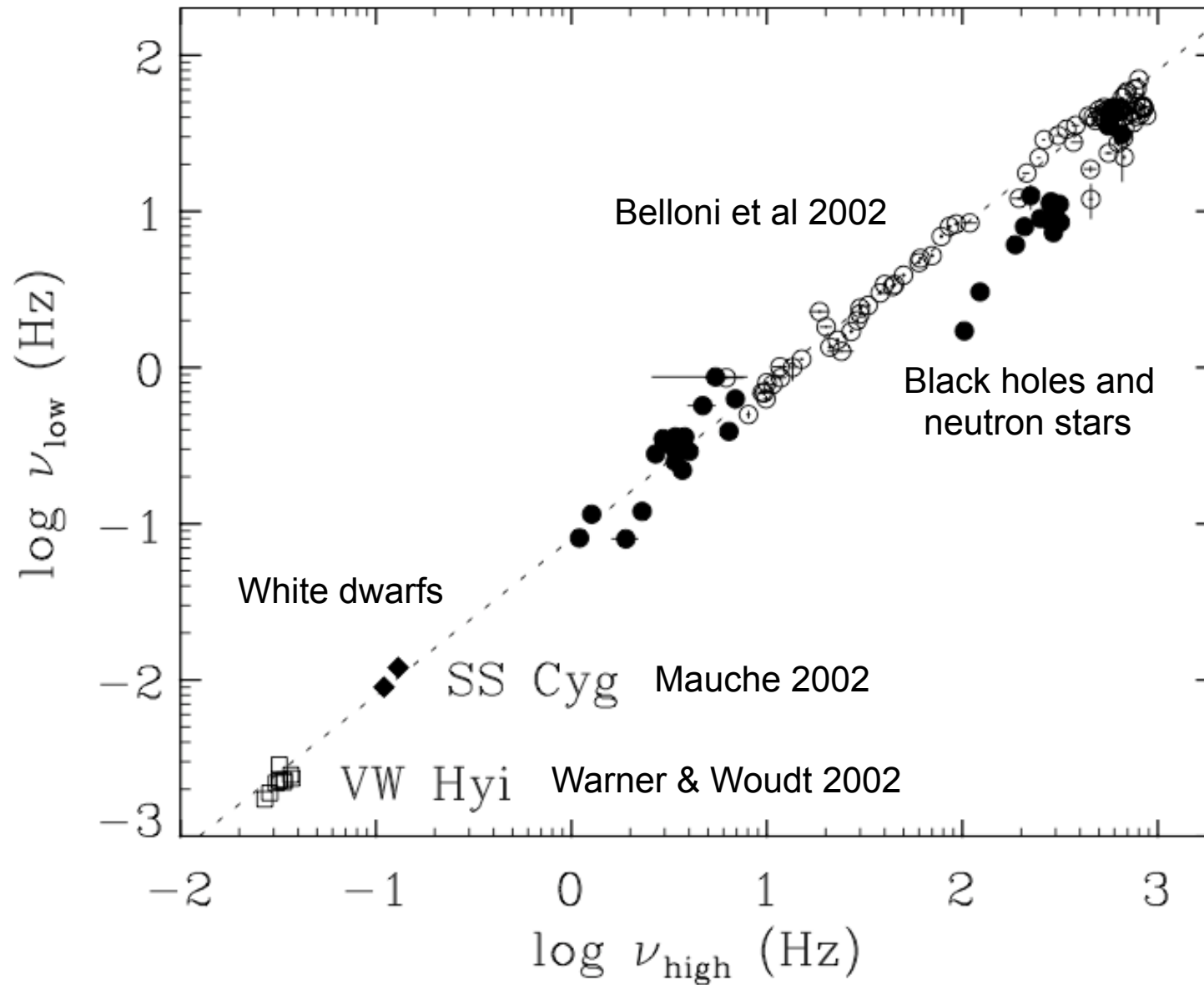
Mauche 2004



Fast and slow QPOs in
dwarf nova outburst in
EUV

Chandra LETG
Mauche 2002

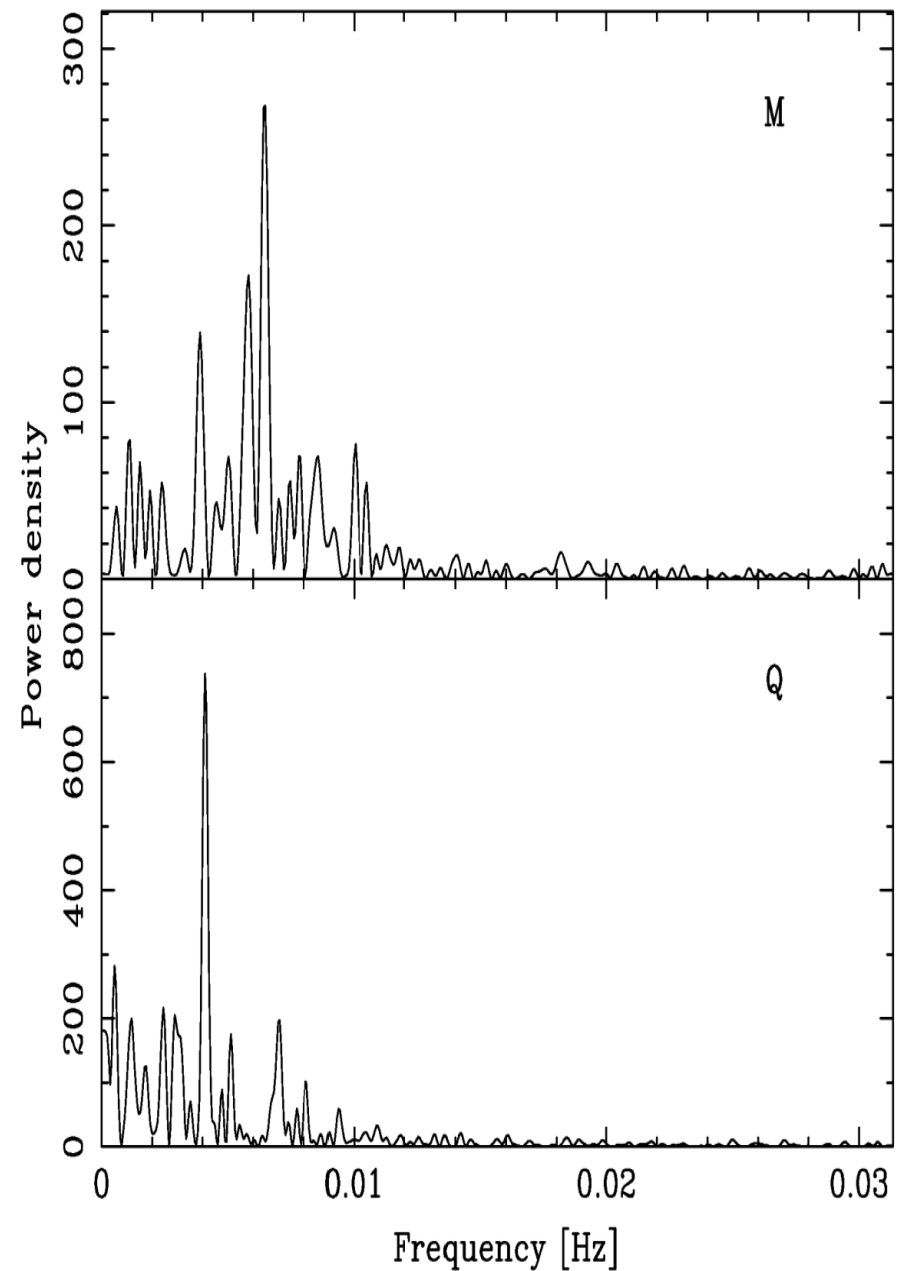
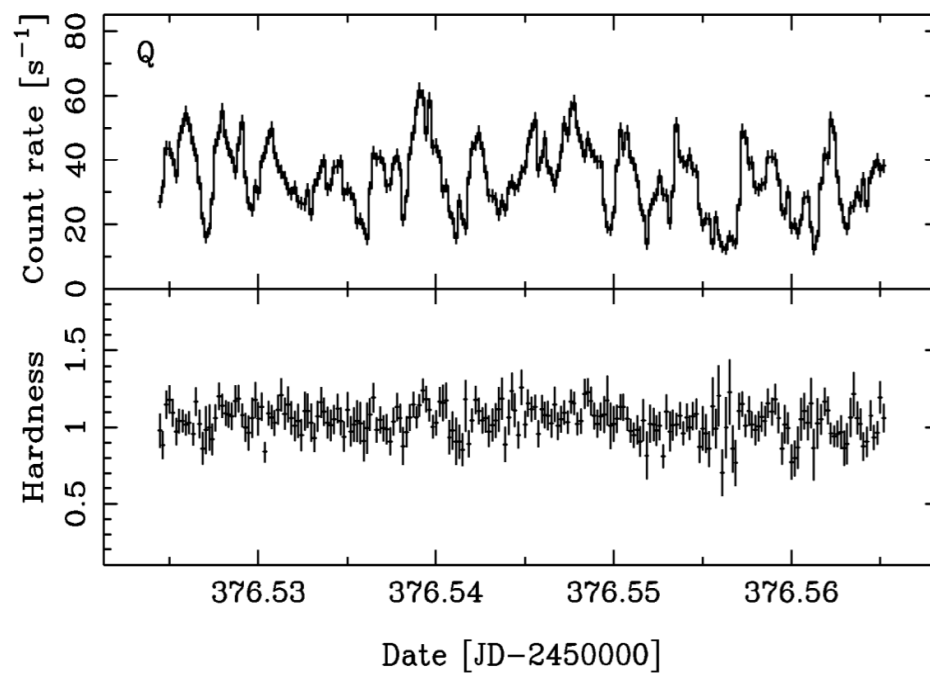
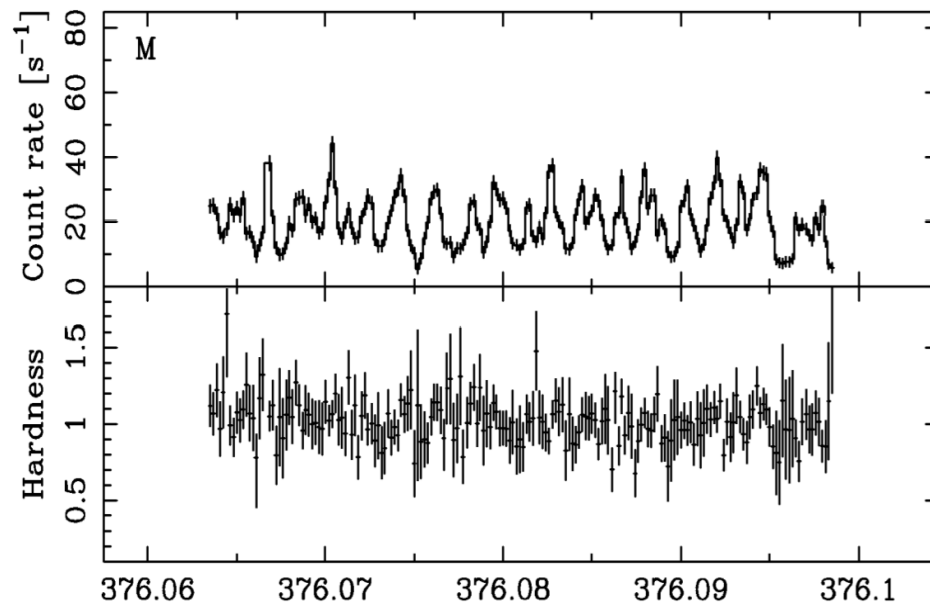
The dwarf nova and LMXB QPO connection



Mauche 2002

Slow QPO detected in hard X-rays outburst

Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003

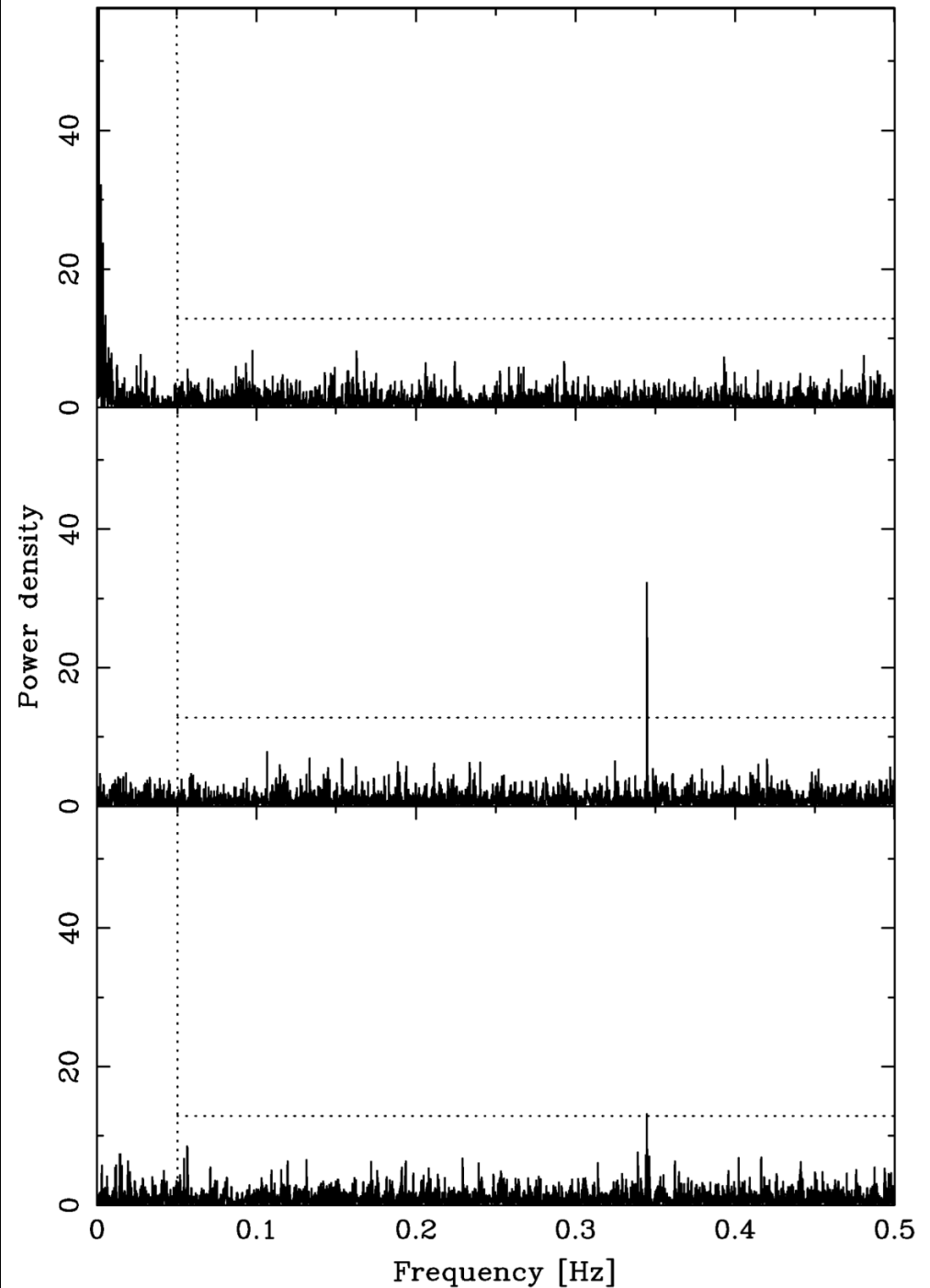


Fast QPO in X-rays?

7% upper limit with RXTE

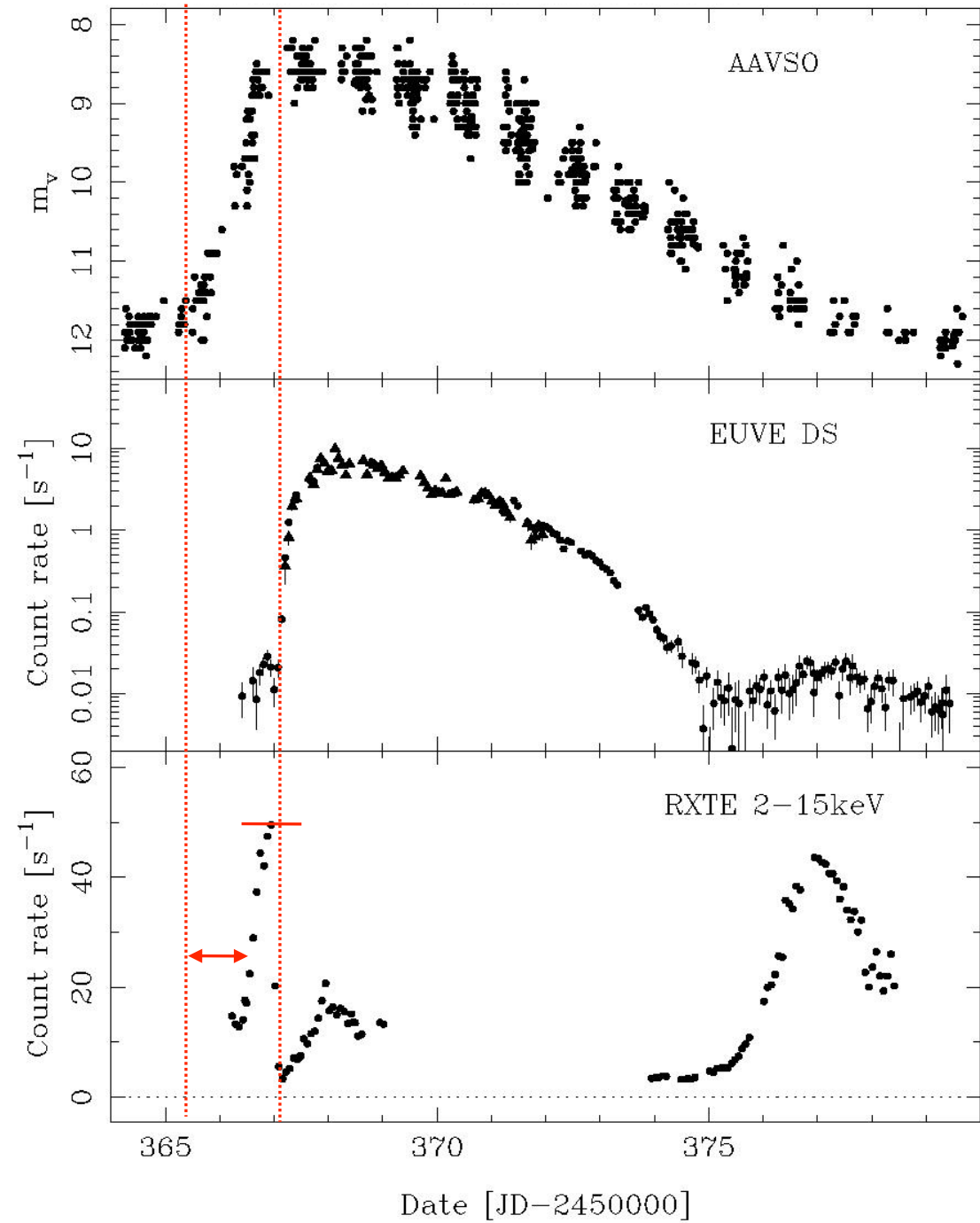
Amplitudes of <2% detectable
with *Loft* (White book)

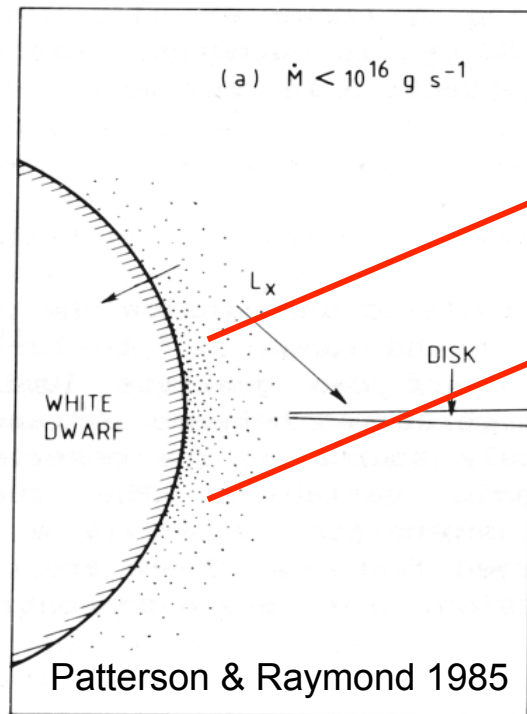
Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003



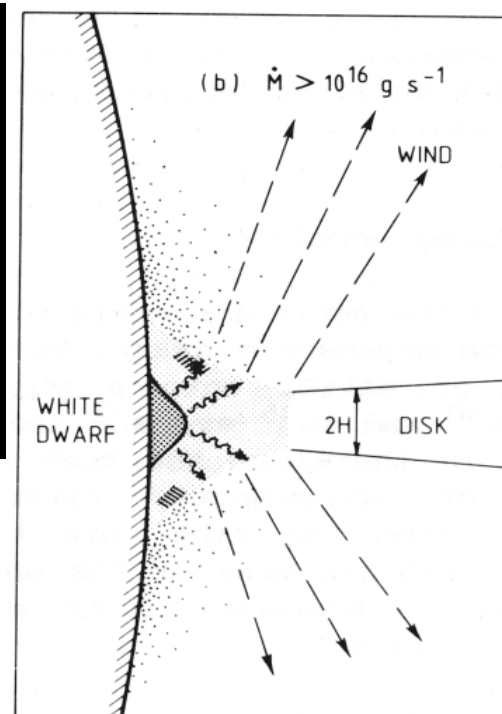
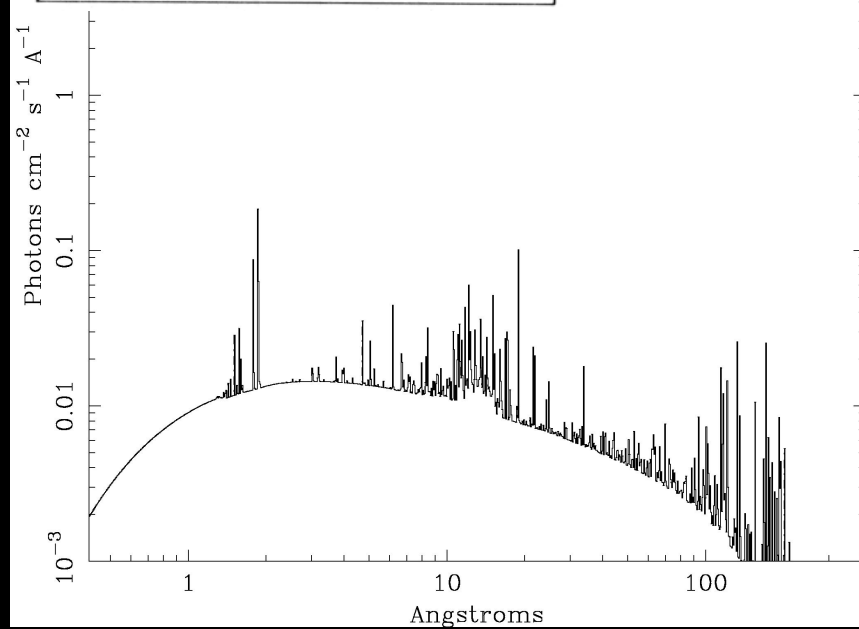
Wheatley, Mauche & Mattei 2003

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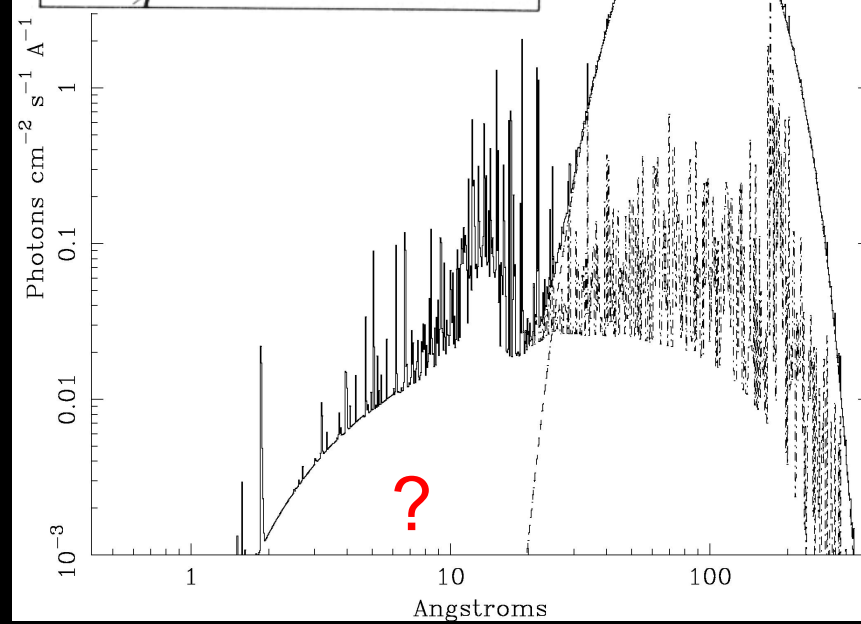




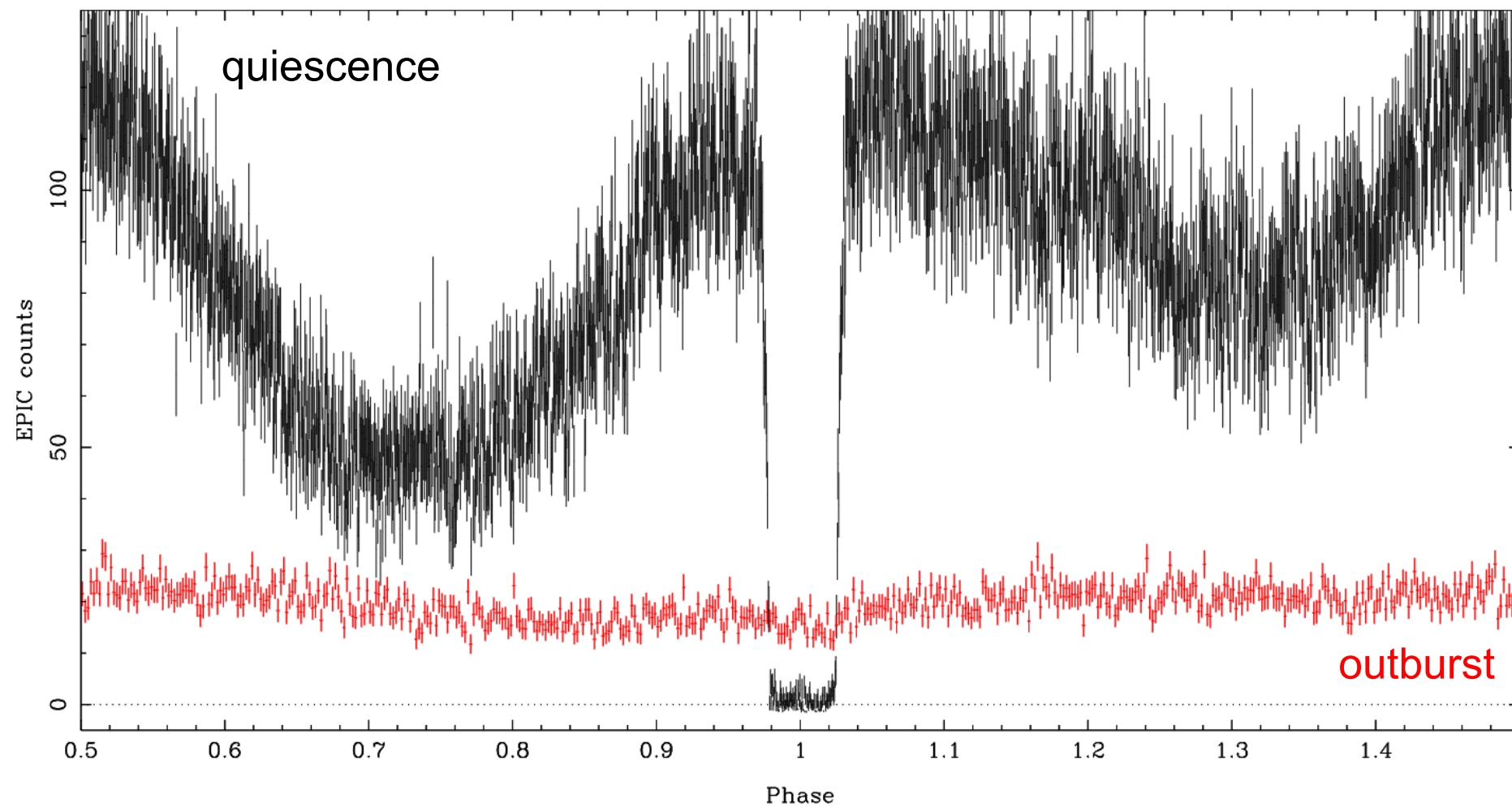
quiescence



outburst



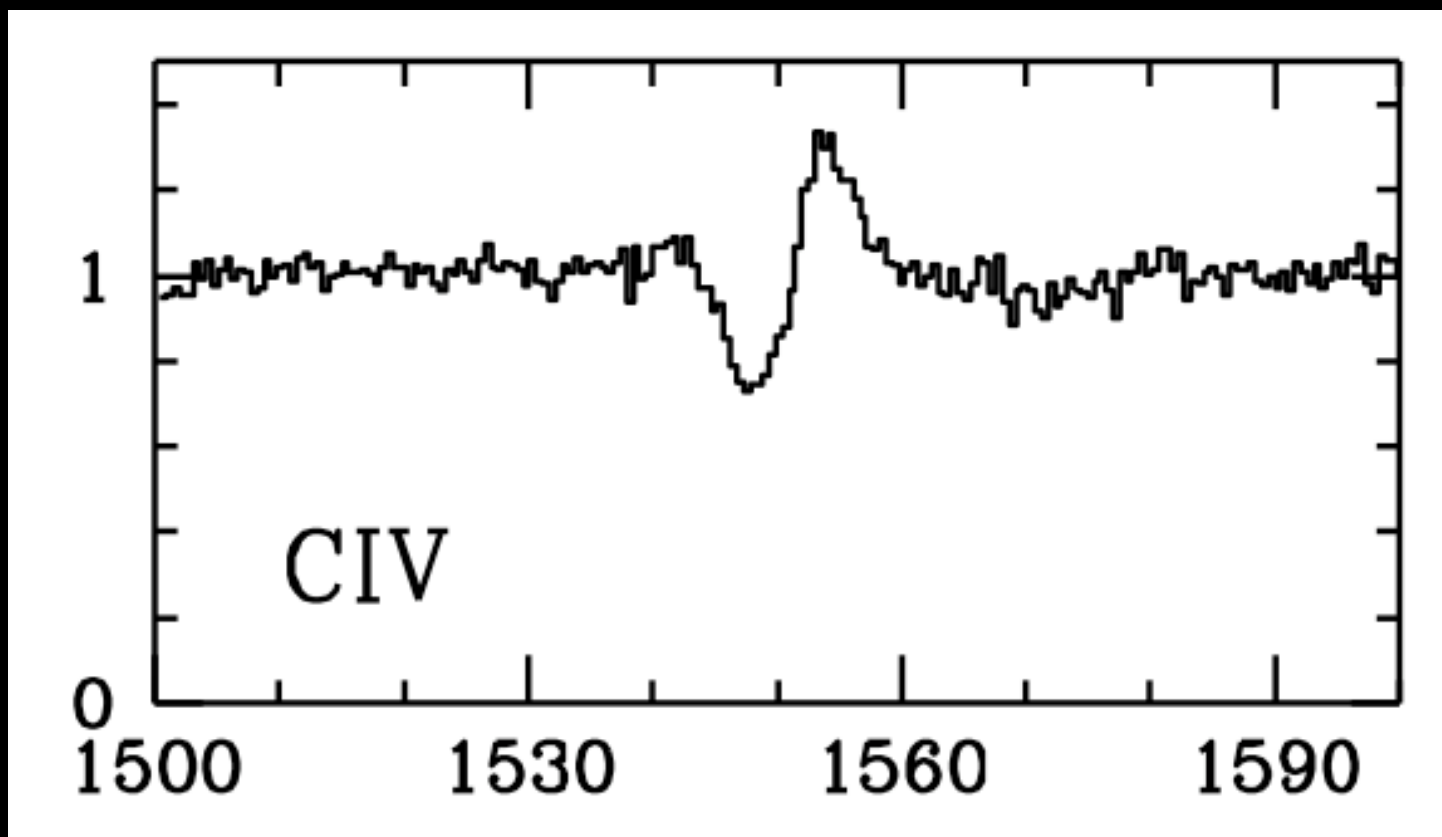
Z Cha in outburst with XMM-Newton

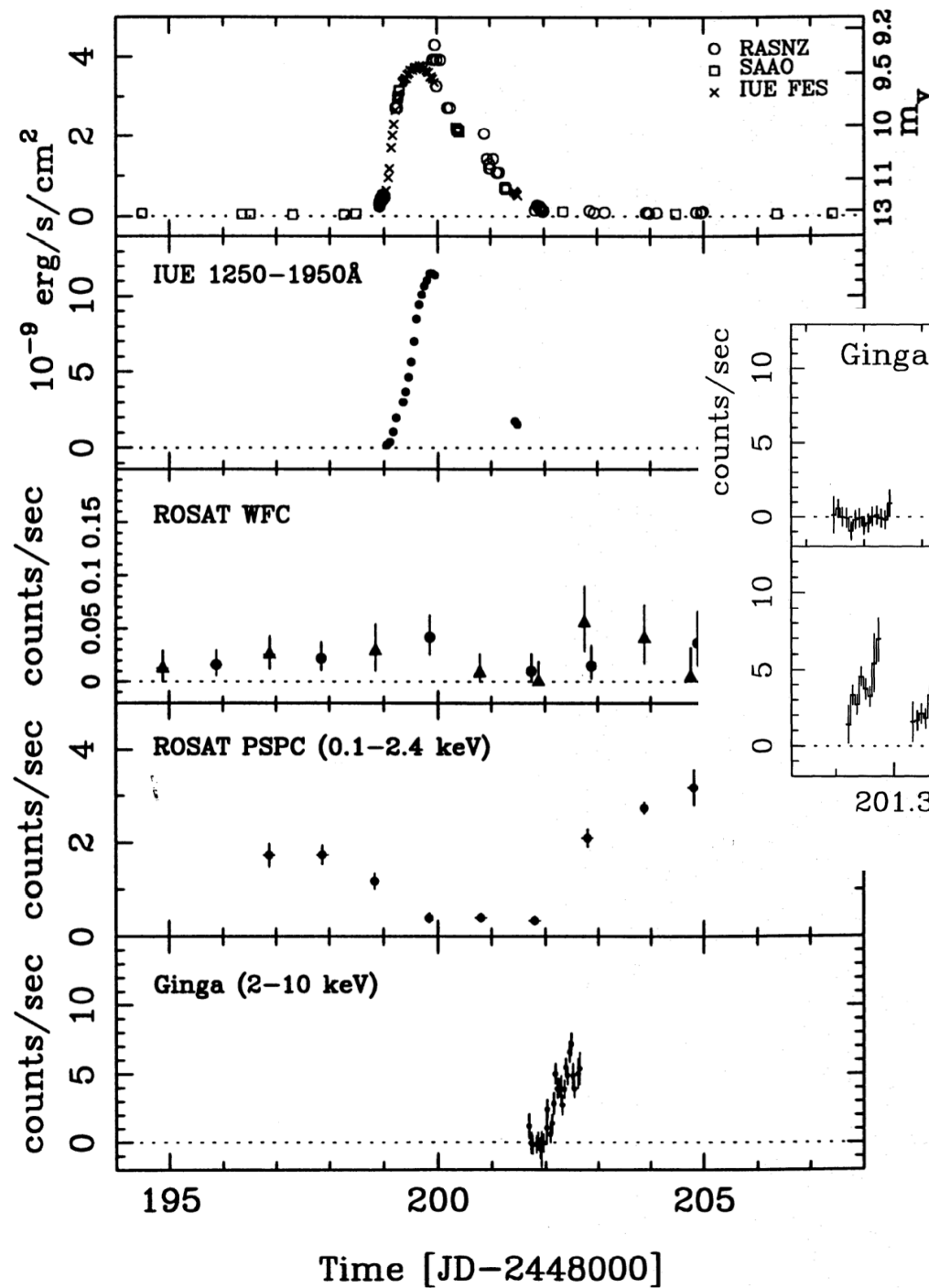


Outburst X-rays from shocks in disc outflows?

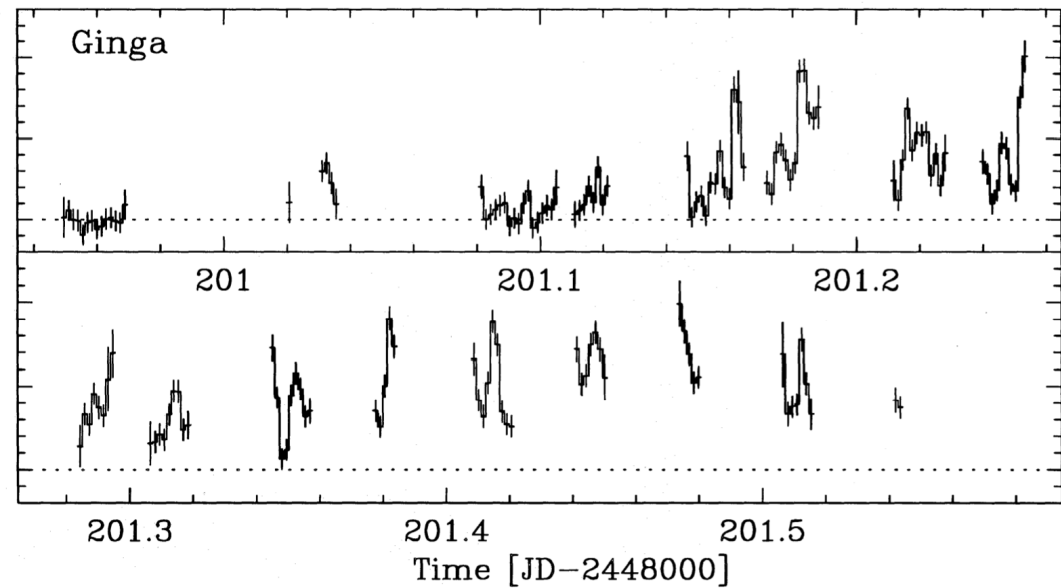
Z Cam with HUT

Knigge et al 1997





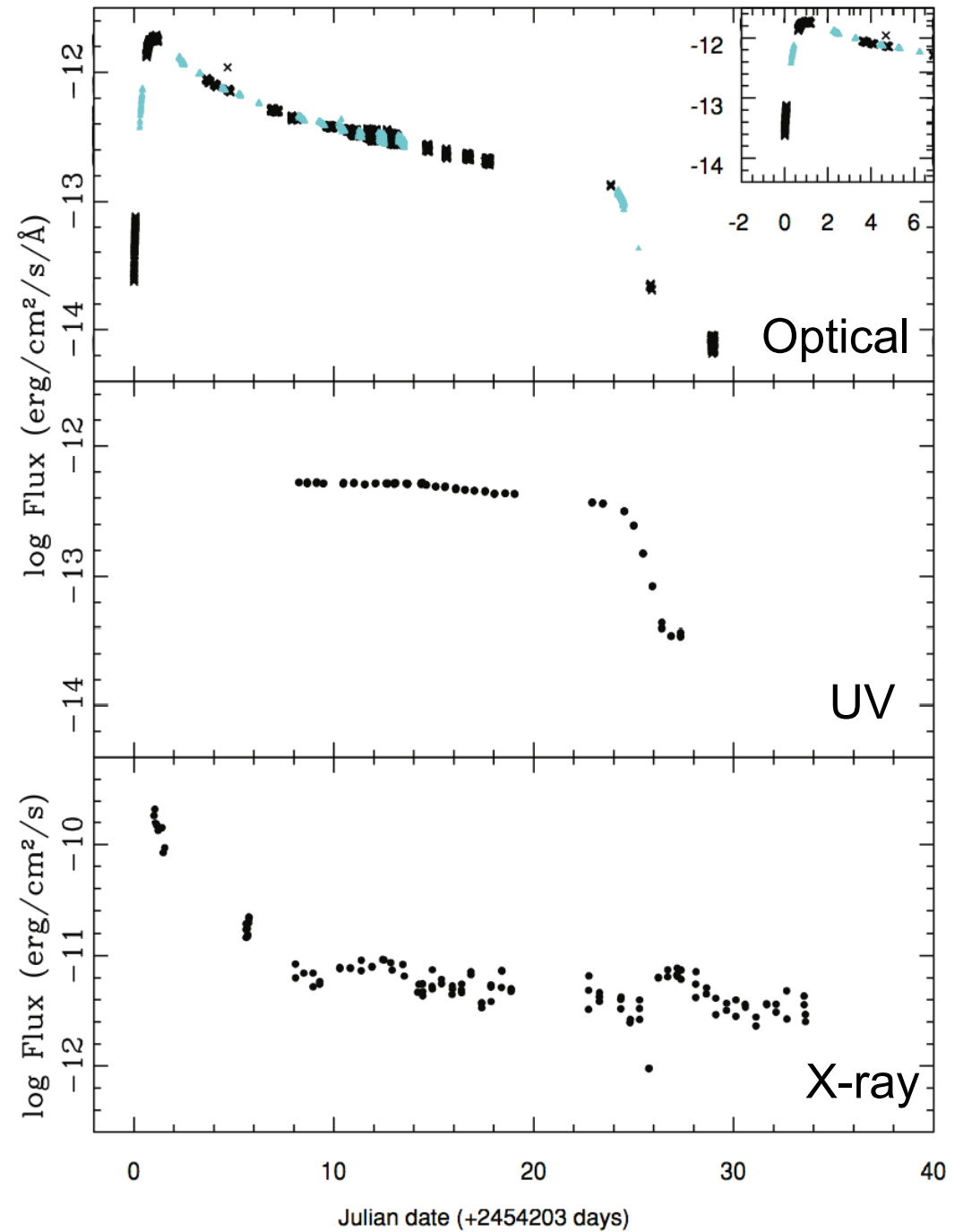
Slow QPO also in
VW Hyi with Ginga

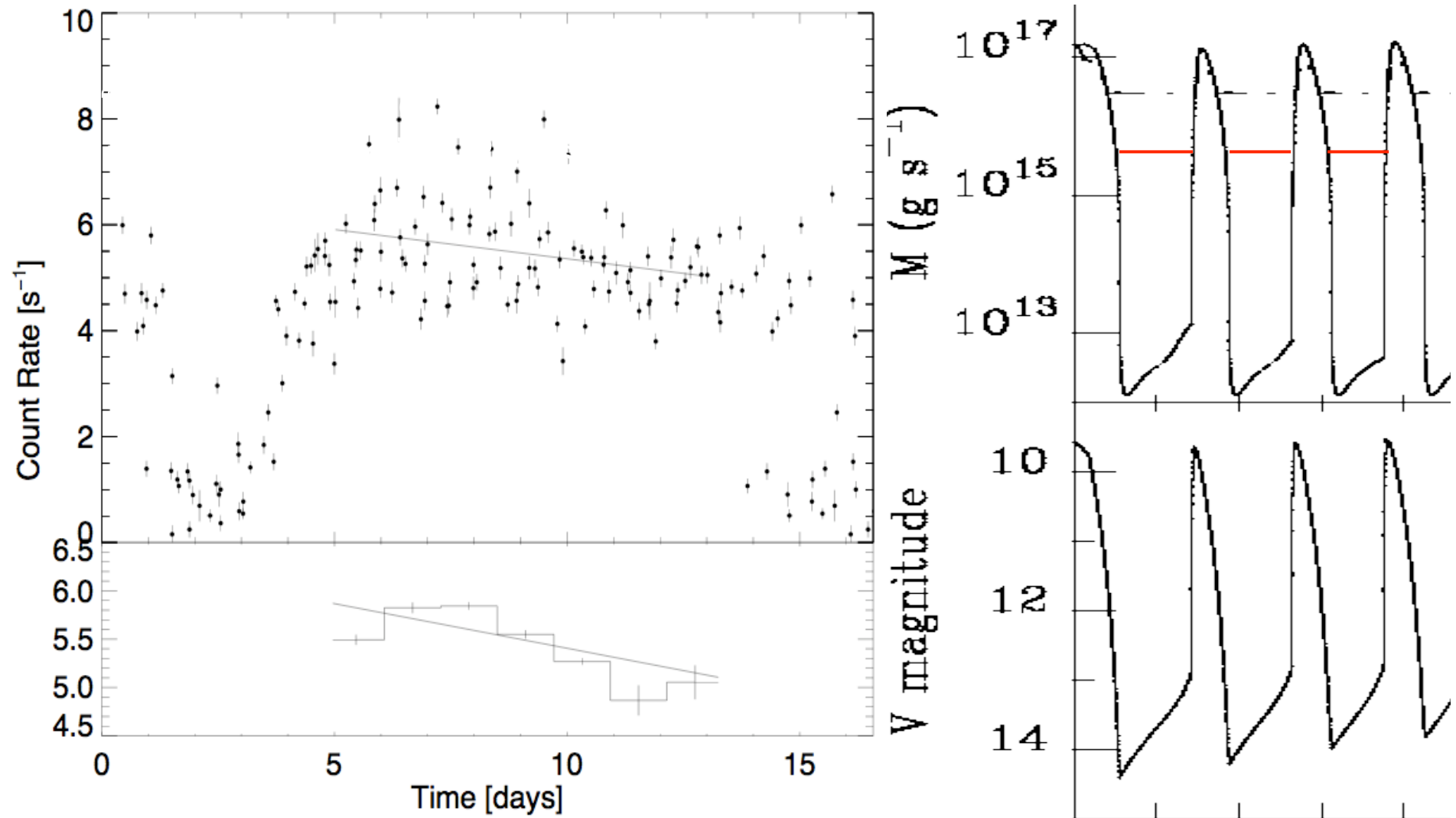


Wheatley et al. 1996

GW Lib with Swift

Byckling, Osborne,
Wheatley et al. 2009



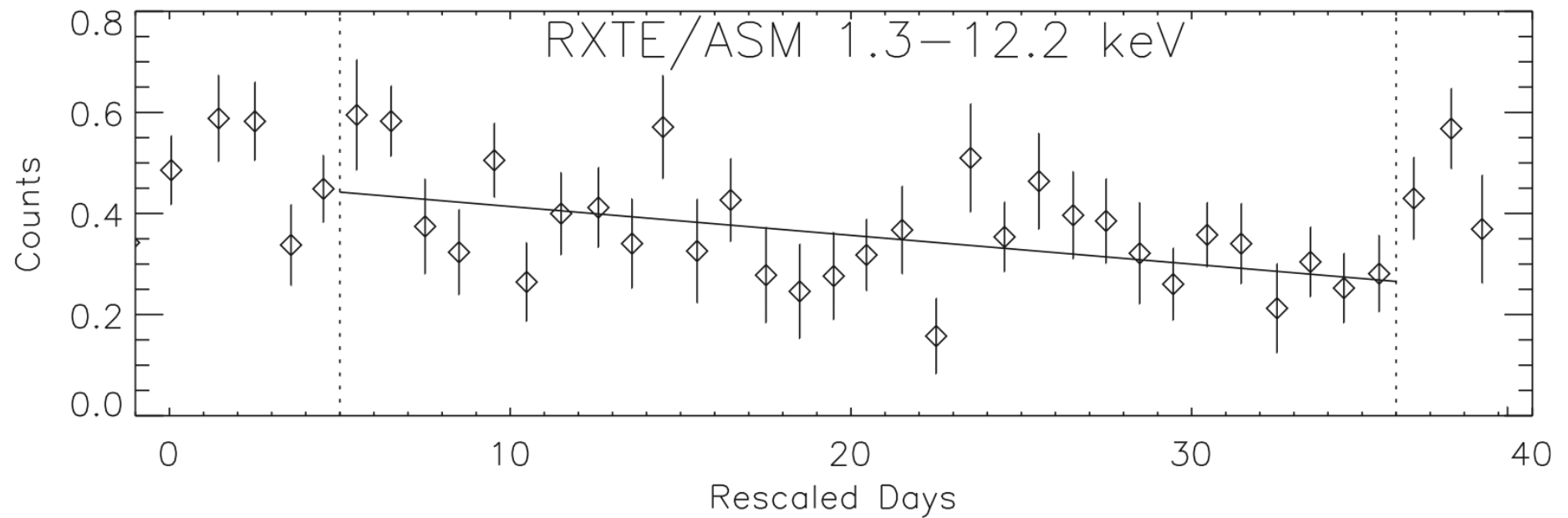


Collins & Wheatley 2010

“The Achilles' heel of the disc
instability model” J.-P. Lasota

WFM Monitoring

SS Cyg with RXTE ASM



McGowan et al. 2004

Summary

- Dwarf novae provide:
 - control for separating strong gravity from accretion physics
 - our clearest view of accretion physics and accretion disc instability
- Jets, outflows and fast/slow QPOs all detected in dwarf novae
 - models cannot rely on strong gravity, stellar surface or mag field
- Disc instability model fails to explain quiescent behaviour
 - under predicts quiescent accretion rate by $>100\times$
- Loft effective area can provide new tests of key accretion physics
 - Inner accretion disc geometry (precise eclipse observations)
 - Origin of jets (outburst observations with radio coverage)
 - Outflows (evolution of partially ionised absorption during outburst)
 - Origin of fast/slow QPOs (high speed timing during outburst transitions)