

Timing and spectral study of XB 1254-690 using new RXTE PCA data

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We have analyzed the new Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer Proportional Counter Array data of the atoll neutron star (NS) low-mass X-ray binary (LMXB) system XB 1254-690. The colour-colour diagram shows that the source was in the high-intensity banana state. We have found two low-frequency candidate peaks with single trial significances of $\sim 2.65 \times 10^{-8}$ and $\sim 7.39 \times 10^{-8}$ in the power spectra. After taking into account the number of trials, the joint probability of appearance of these two peaks in the data set only by chance is $\sim 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$, and hence a low-frequency QPO can be considered to be detected with a significance of $\sim 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$, or, $\sim 3.5\sigma$ for the first time from this source. We have also done the first systematic X-ray spectral study of XB 1254-690, and found that, while one-component models are inadequate, three-component models are not required by the data. We have concluded that a combined broken-powerlaw and Comptonization model best describes the source continuum spectrum among 19 two-component models. The plasma temperature (~ 3 keV) and the optical depth (~ 7) of the Comptonization component are consistent with the previously reported values for other sources. However, the use of a broken-powerlaw component to describe NS LMXB spectra has recently been started, and we have used this component for XB 1254-690 for the first time. We have attempted to determine the relative energy budgets of the accretion disc and the boundary layer using the best-fit spectral model, and concluded that a reliable estimation of these budgets requires correlations among time variations of spectral properties in different wavelengths.

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