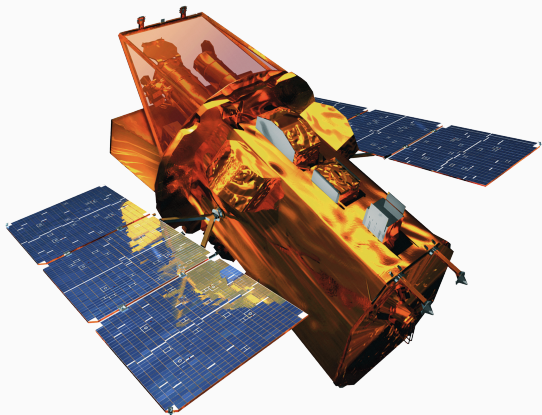


A Stable Super-orbital Clock in NGC 5907 ULX1

Lense-Thirring versus Neutron Star Free Precession

Nabil Brice,
Dominic Walton, Felix Fürst, ...
NewAthena Rising 2026

Long-Term Monitoring with Swift XRT



What drives the super-orbital modulations in ULX(P)s?

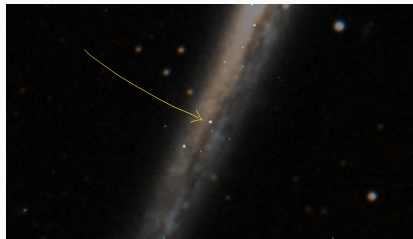
10–100 d modulations in ULXPs are super-orbital: **precession**.

Candidate drivers depend differently to accretion rate (\dot{m}_0) and P_{spin} :

Drivers	resp. \dot{m}_0 ?	resp. P_{spin} ?
Lense–Thirring <small>(Middleton+18)</small>	yes ($\propto \dot{m}_0^3$)	yes
NS free precession <small>(Vasilopoulos+20)</small>	no	yes
Donor precession	no	no

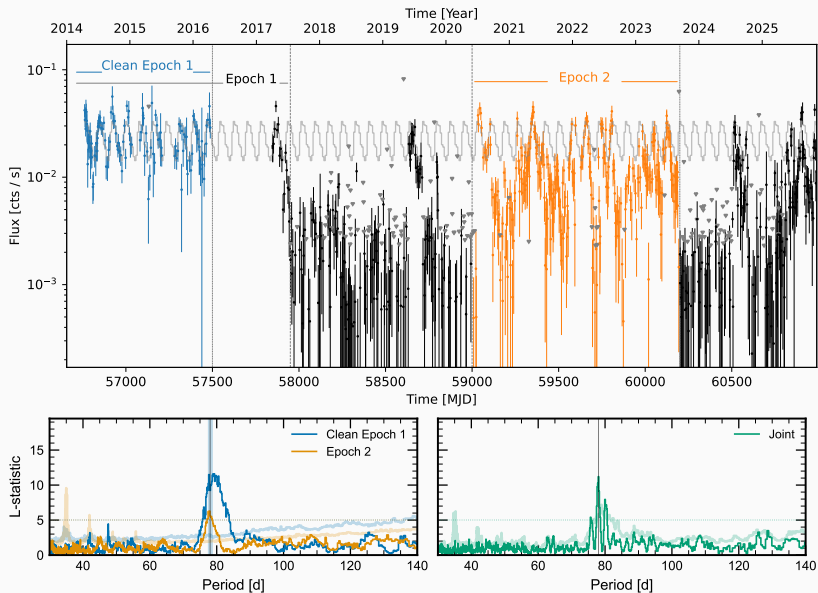
Discriminant: do signal properties change with \dot{m}_0 , or P_{spin} ?

- Most extreme ULXP:
 $L_{\text{peak}} \sim 500 \times L_{\text{Edd}}(M_{\text{NS}})$
- $P_{\text{spin}} \sim 1\text{s}$ (Israel+17),
 $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 5\text{d}$ (Belfiore+24),
 $P_{\text{sup}} \sim 78\text{d}$ (Walton+16)
- Propeller off-state
($\sim 2017\text{--}2020$) *between two*
high-flux epochs (Fürst+23)



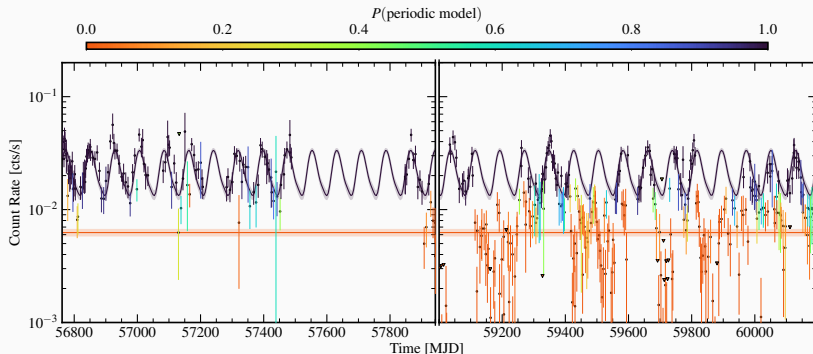
Experiment: in the propeller, \dot{m}_0 must have changed.
Does the clock persist, period and phase?

11+ years of Swift XRT Monitoring



Characterising the signal

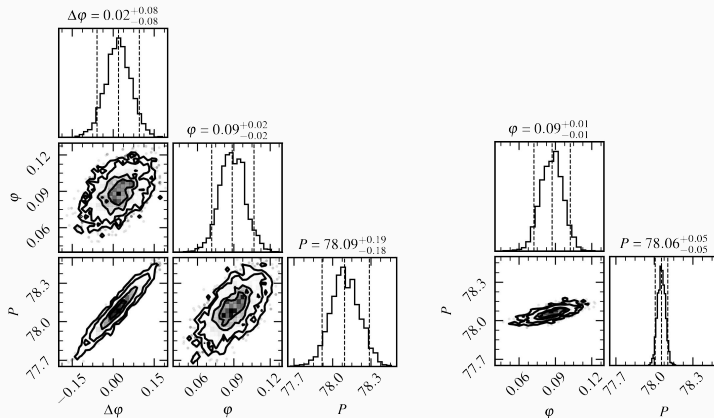
Bayesian mixture model (Hogg+10): periodic + constant-rate outlier, Poisson likelihood, nested sampling (UltraNest; Buchner 21).



- Second-harmonic model (FRED-like; Walton+16) favoured
- Mixture recovers intermediate flux state *self-consistently*

Takeaway Result: stable clock that keeps phase

Posteriors: **phase-jump** $\Delta\varphi$ model vs. joint phase φ model
(P always shared)



Phase preserved across propeller state.

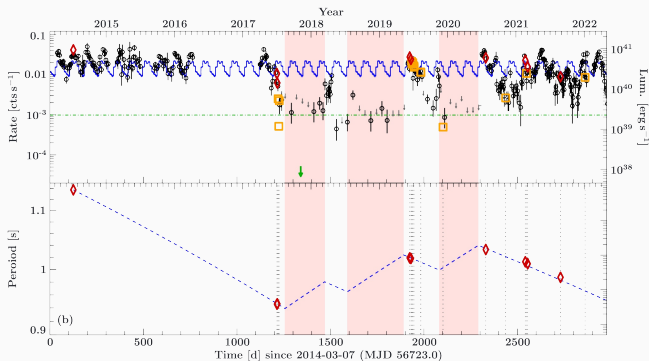
- L-T struggles with **persisting** clock across a propeller state

$$P_{\text{sup}} \propto \dot{m}_0^3$$

- NS Free Precession is stable
- Donor Precession is stable

Revealing a spin up problem from deep observations

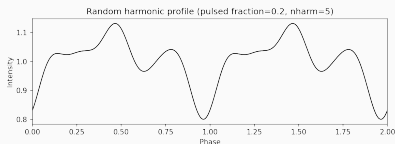
NS free precession $P_{\text{sup}} \propto P_{\text{spin}}$. From Fürst+23:



Linear tracking predicts 78.9d \rightarrow 63.1d but the posterior for P is too narrow. Is there a resolution?

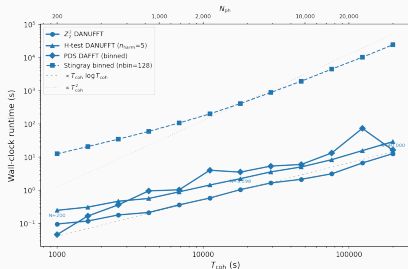
Super-Orbital Phase-Resolved Timing

- To test: NS Free Precession (even in super-critical disc) likely to show PF% evolution with super-orbital phase.
- PF% **does change** across observations (also in NGC 7793 P13)... limitations (**photon statistics**¹, computational cost of search)
- To improve upon computational cost and **sensitivity**: new Z_n^2 -search method² (TEAZ)

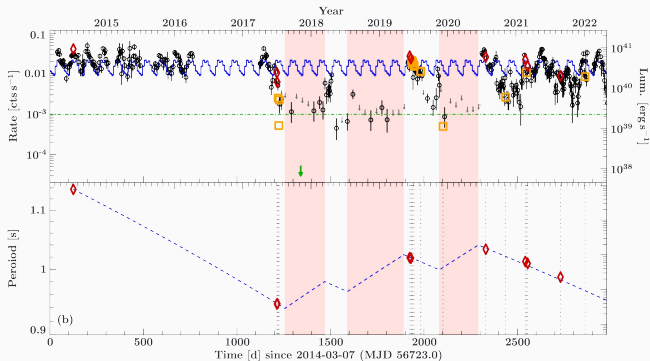


¹NewAthena will help!

²NewAthena should benefit too!



Next up: see if we can associate continuum components with geometry
super-orbital phase-resolved spectroscopy



Thanks!