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# The Multi-INstrument Burst ARchive (MINBAR)

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## Abstract

We present the largest sample of type I (thermonuclear) X-ray bursts yet assembled, comprising 7083 bursts from 85 bursting sources. The sample is drawn from observations with Xenon-filled proportional counters on the long-duration satellites RXTE, BeppoSAX, and International Gamma-Ray Astrophysics Laboratory between 1996 February 8 and 2012 May 3. The burst sources were drawn from a comprehensive catalog of 115 burst sources, assembled from earlier catalogs and the literature. We carried out a consistent analysis for each burst light curve (normalized to the relative instrumental effective area) and provide measurements of rise time, peak intensity, burst timescale, and fluence. For bursts observed with the RXTE/PCA and BeppoSAX/Wide Field Camera we also provide time-resolved spectroscopy, including estimates of bolometric peak flux and fluence, and spectral parameters at the peak of the burst. For 950 bursts observed with the PCA from sources with previously detected burst oscillations, we include an analysis of the high time resolution data, providing information on the detectability and amplitude of the oscillations, as well as where in the burst they are found. We also present analysis of 118,848 observations of the burst sources within the sample time frame. We extracted 3–25 keV X-ray spectra from most observations, and (for observations meeting our signal-to-noise criterion) we provide measurements of the flux, spectral colors, and, for selected sources, the position on the color–color diagram, for the best-fit spectral model. We present a description of the sample, a summary of the science investigations completed to date, and suggestions for further studies.

*Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts:* X-ray bursts (1814); X-ray bursters (1813); X-ray transient sources (1852); Catalogs (205); Astrophysical explosive burning (100); Neutron stars (1108); Nuclear astrophysics (1129)

*Supporting material:* FITS file, machine-readable tables

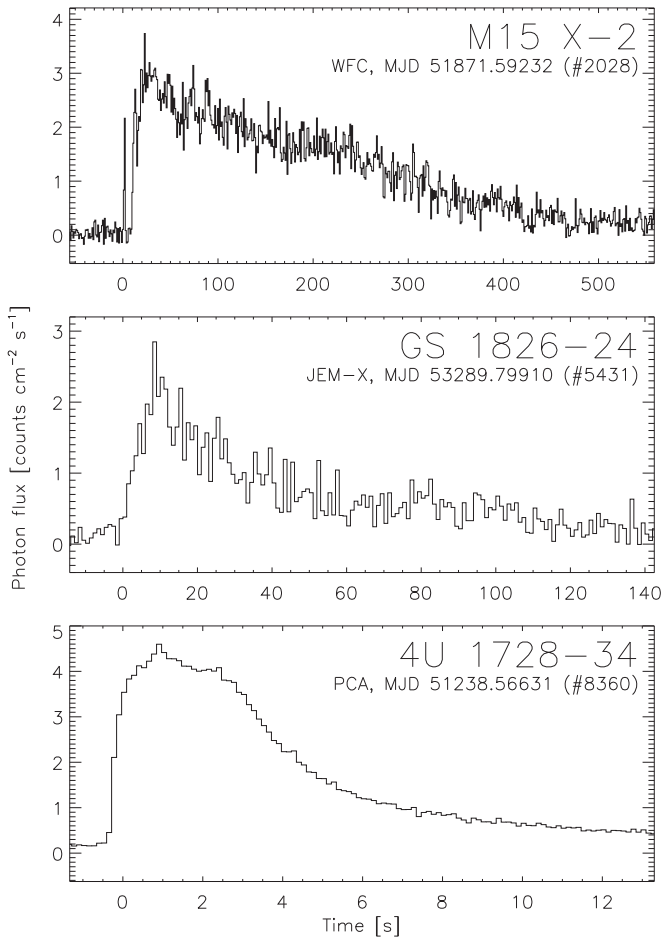
## 1. Introduction

Type I (thermonuclear) X-ray bursts are flashes in the few-keV X-ray sky that typically last for about 1 minute and rival the brightest cosmic objects in intensity. They were discovered in the mid-1970s (Belian et al. 1976; Grindlay et al. 1976), although already observed in 1969 (Belian et al. 1972; Kuulkers et al. 2009). Thanks to earlier theoretical work (Hansen & van Horn 1975; Woosley & Taam 1976), it was soon realized that these events arise from unstable ignition of accreted hydrogen and/or helium on neutron stars. X-ray bursts are thus the neutron star equivalent of classical novae, thermonuclear shell flashes that occur instead on white dwarfs (Joss 1977; Maraschi & Cavaliere 1977; Lamb & Lamb 1978). Here we provide a brief overview of the knowledge about type I X-ray bursts; for more details, we refer the reader to comprehensive reviews by Lewin et al. (1993), Strohmayer & Bildsten (2006), and Galloway & Keek (2017).

The fuel for thermonuclear bursts is provided from a companion star via Roche lobe overflow in a low-mass X-ray binary (LMXB). The bursts occur when the hot, dense matter at the base of the accumulated layer ignites unstably. Thermonuclear burning then proceeds to engulf the entire neutron star surface in less than 10 s, converting most of the accreted hydrogen and helium to heavy-element ashes. At the peak of

the burst, the luminosity can reach the Eddington limit of  $\approx 3 \times 10^{38}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> (for a 1.4  $M_{\odot}$  neutron star; e.g., Lewin et al. 1993). Subsequent accretion builds a new fuel layer, which is then ignited, and the process repeats every few hours or longer, mainly depending on the mass accretion rate. The basic physics of this process has been understood for many years, although there are several observational aspects that have not yet been satisfactorily explained.

X-ray bursts are commonly classified according to their duration. The “classical” bursts, discovered in the 1970s (Grindlay et al. 1976) and early 1980s (e.g., Lewin et al. 1993), have a duration of order 1 minute (Figure 1). They are frequent, with wait times of order 1 hr. With the advent of wide-field X-ray imaging through the BeppoSAX Wide Field Cameras (WFCs) in the 1990s, as much as half the LMXB population could be covered in a single observation, and rare kinds of X-ray bursts were picked up, such as “intermediate-duration” bursts, lasting  $\sim 0.5$  hr and with strong radiation pressure effects (e.g., in 't Zand et al. 2011). These events are thought to result from ignition of a pure helium layer accreted at low rates, which has one to two orders of magnitude more mass than for classical X-ray bursts (in 't Zand et al. 2005b; Cumming et al. 2006). A third class of “superbursts” was also identified (Cornelisse et al. 2000), lasting  $\sim 10$  hr instead of 1 minute. These events are thought to result from thermonuclear ignition



**Figure 1.** Example bursts from the MINBAR sample, demonstrating the range of durations and intensities. From top to bottom, we show an intermediate-duration burst observed with BeppoSAX/WFC (in the energy range 2–30 keV) from M15 X-2, a mixed H/He burst observed with INTEGRAL/JEM-X (3–25 keV) from GS 1826–24, and an H-deficient burst observed with RXTE/PCA (2–60 keV) from 4U 1728–34. The y-axis is common to all three panels and represents the flux normalized according to the relative effective areas of the three instruments determined in Section 4.6.

not of helium and hydrogen but of carbon at column depths  $10^3$  times larger (Cumming & Bildsten 2001; Strohmayer & Brown 2002).

The nuclear burning of hydrogen and helium on the neutron star surface proceeds via four main channels (e.g., Galloway & Keek 2017; see also Meisel et al. 2018). Prior to ignition, hydrogen burns primarily through the CNO cycle, at a rate that depends on the abundance of CNO nuclei. When the temperature is above  $7 \times 10^7$  K, this process becomes stable (the “hot CNO” cycle). Once a burst is triggered, helium burns primarily through the  $3\alpha$  process, independent of the fuel composition (but not the temperature). Additional burning channels include the  $(\alpha, p)$ -process, arising from captures of He nuclei onto light elements, and the “rp-process,” which involves rapid proton captures followed by beta decay of heavy nuclei that are produced during all nuclear burning. The rp-process is particularly complex and can produce hundreds of unstable isotopes with a wide range of decay times, up to many seconds (e.g., Schatz et al. 2001; Fisker et al. 2008).

The accretion rate largely sets the temperature of the layer prior to ignition, due to heating processes arising from pycnonuclear reactions and electron captures in the neutron

star crust (Brown 2000; Haensel & Zdenek 2008). At sufficiently high temperatures, the helium fuel also burns stably prior to ignition, because the  $T$ -dependence of the nuclear power weakens and becomes similar to that of the cooling, and no runaway will occur (e.g., Bildsten 1998).

At the lowest accretion rates, any accreted hydrogen burns stably via hot CNO burning at a constant rate per gram (for a certain column depth), and the time to ignite the burst may be long enough that all the hydrogen is exhausted at the base. In that case, a pure helium layer grows and subsequently ignites. At higher accretion rates, bursts occur so frequently that hydrogen does not have the time to burn completely and a mixed hydrogen/helium burst may occur. These two are the most common ignition regimes of a growing number (Fujimoto et al. 1981; Keek & Heger 2016), which contribute to the diversity in the observed bursts.

Bursting LMXBs can be subdivided into two groups: those with orbital periods shorter or longer than 80 minutes (Rappaport et al. 1982; Nelson et al. 1986). The former class is referred to as “ultracompact” X-ray binaries (UCXBs). The orbits are too small to fit the hydrogen envelope of the companion star, and what remains is the extinguished core in the form of a white dwarf. The implication for the X-ray bursts on the neutron star in such systems is that they occur in a hydrogen-poor environment. The lack of hydrogen strongly influences the appearance of the bursts; the faster triple- $\alpha$  burning leads to shorter burst rise times, and the absence of stable hydrogen burning delays ignition, yielding larger accumulated fuel layers. As a result, the total nuclear energy is larger (despite the yield per gram being smaller; e.g., Goodwin et al. 2019c), and such bursts are thus more likely to reach the Eddington limit, preferentially (but not exclusively) producing so-called “photospheric radius expansion” (PRE).

Burst sources can be further discriminated on the basis of the typical range of accretion rates. UCXBs typically exhibit lower accretion rates ( $\lesssim 0.01 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}}$ , where  $\dot{M}_{\text{Edd}}$  is the accretion rate corresponding to the Eddington luminosity limit, or roughly  $2 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ), resulting in long wait times to energetic bursts. The highest accretion rates are found in the so-called Z sources (so named for the shape of their X-ray “color-color” diagrams; Hasinger & van der Klis 1989), including Cyg X-2 and GX 17+2. The most prolific burst sources exhibit wait times of a few hours, resulting from intermediate accretion rates (i.e., a few percent of  $\dot{M}_{\text{Edd}}$ ). Exceptionally short wait times (of order minutes) are seen in one unusual source at high accretion rates (IGR J17480–2446; Linares et al. 2012), or in systems accreting H-rich fuel after incomplete burning of the available fuel buffer (Keek et al. 2010; Keek & Heger 2017).

About 20% of burst sources exhibit “burst oscillations” intermittently during some bursts (e.g., Watts 2012). These oscillations are detected at a few percent fractional amplitude, at frequencies that are characteristic for each source, corresponding to the neutron star spin (Chakrabarty et al. 2003). Oscillations typically exhibit a slight (few Hz) drift to higher frequencies while they are present and may occur during the burst rise, peak, or even into the burst decay, and in some cases all three. Burst oscillations are not found in every burst of sources that exhibit them, but tend to occur in bursts at high accretion rates (e.g., Munro et al. 2001; Ootes et al. 2017). The details of the mechanism that gives rise to the oscillations remain unknown.

*Outstanding questions*—Although X-ray bursts are fairly well understood, important science questions remain, concerning the details of the ignition conditions, thermonuclear burning, and interaction with the environment. For many burst sources, at higher mass accretion rates bursts become *less* frequent, contrary to the predictions of numerical models (e.g., Cornelisse et al. 2003; Galloway et al. 2008a). All exceptions have slow (<400 Hz) neutron star spin frequencies, where known; notably, one of these (IGR 17480–2446) has a spin rate that is at least 20 times slower than any other bursting neutron star with a measured spin rate (e.g., Linares et al. 2012). The decreasing burst rates for rapidly spinning sources at high accretion rates may be explained by a burst regime where stable helium burning coexists with unstable, and further influenced by systematic drifts of the ignition location to higher latitudes (Cavecchi et al. 2017; Galloway et al. 2018; see also in ’t Zand et al. 2003b; Keek et al. 2014b).

The burning occurs through a complex nuclear chain involving hundreds of isotopes and thousands of reactions that are intimately dependent on each other and often difficult to study in the laboratory. These reactions have a noticeable effect on the light curve of the X-ray burst (Woosley et al. 2004; Cyburt et al. 2016). Detailed measurements of bursts may thus be used to constrain the rates of individual nuclear reactions (e.g., Meisel et al. 2019).

X-ray bursts are the brightest phenomena that we can observe from the surfaces of neutron stars, and thus offer a unique probe of quantum chromodynamics under dense and cool circumstances. Accurately constraining the average density of neutron stars (ergo, measuring their mass and radius) is a prime goal of studying these objects. Observations of X-ray bursts and burst oscillations are considered a promising approach to achieve such constraints (e.g., van Paradijs 1979; Damen et al. 1990; Özel 2006; Weinberg et al. 2006; Lattimer & Prakash 2007; Özel & Freire 2016; Watts et al. 2016; Nättilä et al. 2017). However, such constraints rely critically on assumptions regarding the dynamics during PRE bursts (e.g., Steiner et al. 2010), the detailed shape of the X-ray spectrum (e.g., Suleimanov et al. 2017), and the ability to separate the burst emission from other components, including reflection (e.g., Ballantyne 2004; Keek et al. 2014a).

The persistent emission, arising from accretion, is usually much fainter than the emission during the bursts, but it is clearly not completely independent of that phenomenon. A fraction of the burst photons may be reprocessed by the accretion flow and scattered in or out of the line of sight (van Paradijs et al. 1986; in ’t Zand et al. 2011; Zhang et al. 2011; Chen et al. 2012). Alternatively, photons and matter ejected by the burst may disturb the accretion flow and temporarily change its spectrum (Worpel et al. 2013) or geometry (in ’t Zand et al. 2011). For a recent review, see Degenaar et al. (2018).

*Motivation for a new burst sample*—In order to make progress in answering the science questions posed above and elsewhere, and to stimulate further work in the wider community, we assembled the Multi-INstrument Burst ARchive (MINBAR) from data acquired by three instruments (BeppoSAX/WFC, RXTE/PCA, and the International Gamma-Ray Astrophysics Laboratory (INTEGRAL)/JEM-X). These three instruments have accumulated the largest sets of observations of burst sources among the  $\approx 20$  satellite-based instruments that have contributed to many thousands of events observed in total since their discovery (see Section 2).

Conveniently, these three instruments all comprise Xenon-filled proportional counter detectors, with similar spectral response curves, which makes their data readily comparable. Additionally, the instruments offer complementary properties; the high effective area (and hence sensitivity) of the PCA is offset by the lack of imaging and the relatively narrow field of view (FOV), while WFC and JEM-X offer moderate-sensitivity imaging observations across a wide FOV, ideally suited to collecting large burst samples, including rare types of bursts.

This paper describes the assembly and content of the MINBAR sample. This work is an extension of previous studies of large databases, such as that based on RXTE/PCA observations through 2008 (Galloway et al. 2008a, hereafter G08) or on all observations with the BeppoSAX/WFCs (Cornelisse et al. 2003). The extension results in a more than doubling of the sample size, the provision of an online facility to query the database, and the inclusion of additional observational features such as persistent spectral analyses and burst oscillations.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we describe the selection of the burst sources for which we select observations. In Section 3 we describe the selection criteria to identify the data from each of the instruments. Section 4 provides comprehensive details of the analysis procedures, for both the bursts and the persistent spectra, as well as the searches for burst oscillations and the instrumental cross-calibration. In Section 5 we describe the analysis steps undertaken to combine the data from the different instruments, including establishment of a uniform luminosity scale and determination of burst timescales and energetics, bolometric corrections, and spectral colors. Section 6 describes the burst sample itself, including all analysis parameters for each event detected within the observation sample. In Section 7 we describe the results of the burst oscillation search, covering selected sources with bursts observed by RXTE/PCA. Section 8 describes the observation table, which includes the analysis results for each observation used as a source for the sample. In this and the following two sections, we also present a broad overview of the data composing each table. Finally, in Section 9 we present a summary of the results already arising from the sample and provide some suggestions for future extensions of this work.

## 2. A Catalog of Thermonuclear Burst Sources

We assembled a complete list of thermonuclear burst sources by first cross-matching the INTEGRAL source catalog (Bird et al. 2010)<sup>9</sup> with the burst sources (source type code “B”) in the catalog of LMXBs of Liu et al. (2007). To ensure completeness, we cross-matched our original list with a separate catalog, assembled following a systematic search through the literature and incorporating new discoveries since the mid-1990s.<sup>10</sup>

The resulting sample includes 115 known LMXBs that have exhibited type I (thermonuclear) bursts<sup>11</sup> (Table 1). The corresponding columns in the FITS file, which we also provide as part of the MINBAR sample (see Section 5), are described in Table 2.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.isdc.unige.ch/integral/science/catalog>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.sron.nl/~jeanz/bursterlist.html>

<sup>11</sup> See also <http://burst.sci.monash.edu/sources>.

**Table 1**  
Known LMXBs Exhibiting Type I X-Ray Bursts and Their Representation in the MINBAR Sample

Source (1)	Disc. (2)	Type <sup>a</sup> (3)	R.A. (4)	Decl. (5)	Error (conf.) (6)	$P_{\text{orb}}$ (hr) (7)	$N_{\text{H}}$ ( $10^{22}$ cm <sup>2</sup> ) (8)	Time (Ms) <sup>b</sup> (9)	$n_{\text{burst}}$ (10)	Mean Burst Rate (hr <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>c</sup> (11)	References (12)
IGR J00291+5934	XRT'15	PT	00 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> 03 <sup>s</sup> .050	+59°34'18"91	0"04	2.46	...	11.9	...	<0.00091	(1), (2)
4U 0513–40	UHU'72	CG	05 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> 06 <sup>s</sup> .48	–40°02'38"8	0"6(90%)	0.283	0.0300	8.73	35	0.043	(3), (4), (5)
4U 0614+09	OS8'75	ACRS	06 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> 07 <sup>s</sup> .35	+09°08'13"4	0"1	0.855?	0.380	8.46	2	0.0018	(6), (7), (8), (9)
EXO 0748–676	EXO'85	DEOT	07 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 33 <sup>s</sup> .70	–67°45'07"9	0"6(90%)	3.82	0.800	22.9	357	0.19	(10), (11), (12), (13)
4U 0836–429	GIN'90	T	08 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> .6	–42°54'02"0	10"0(90%)	...	2.20	12.9	82	0.16	(14), (15)
2S 0918–549	XTE'00	C	09 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> 26 <sup>s</sup> .473	–55°12'24"47	0"06	0.290	0.350	11.2	7	0.0065	(16), (17), (18), (9)
4U 1246–588	WFC'97	C	12 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> 39 <sup>s</sup> .364	–59°05'14"68	0"05(90%)	...	0.500	12.5	4	0.0037	(19), (20), (21)
4U 1254–69	OPT'79	DS	12 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> 37 <sup>s</sup> .15	–69°17'21"0	0"6(90%)	3.93	0.320	19.4	34	0.019	(22), (23), (24), (25)
SAX J1324.5–6313	WFC'97	...	13 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> 30 <sup>s</sup> .30	–63°13'50"0	0"7	...	1.50	14.4	1	0.0036	(26), (27)
4U 1323–62	EXO'84	D	13 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> 36 <sup>s</sup> .3	–62°08'10"0	1"0	2.93	2.42	14.2	99	0.065	(28), (29), (30), (31)
MAXI J1421–613	JEM'14	T	14 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> 38 <sup>s</sup> .0	–61°36'25"0	2"0(90%)	...	...	10.8	...	<0.0010	(32), (33)
Cen X-4	VEL'69	RT	14 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> 21 <sup>s</sup> .92	–31°40'07"4	0"5	15.1	...	3.30	0	<0.0033	(34), (35), (36)
Cir X-1	EXO'84	ADMRT	15 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> 40 <sup>s</sup> .87	–57°10'00"3	0"6	398	0.660	10.9	14	0.0071	(37), (38), (39), (40)
4U 1543–624	MAX'18	C	15 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .69	–62°34'05"4	0"6	0.300	...	10.9	...	<0.0010	(41), (42)
UW CrB	ASC'97	DE	16 <sup>h</sup> 05 <sup>m</sup> 45 <sup>s</sup> .872	+25°51'45"20	0"06(68%)	1.85	...	4.06	0	<0.0027	(43), (44), (45)
4U 1608–522	VEL'69	AOST	16 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> 43 <sup>s</sup> .0	–52°25'23"0	1"0	12.9?	0.891	11.7	145	0.087	(46), (47), (48)
MAXI J1621–501	NUS'17	T	16 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> 22 <sup>s</sup> .0	–50°01'12"0	3"0	...	...	11.7	...	<0.00092	(49)
4U 1636–536	OS8'76	AOS	16 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> 55 <sup>s</sup> .57	–53°45'05"2	0"3(90%)	3.80	0.250	11.4	664	0.26	(50), (51), (52), (53)
MAXI J1647–227	XRT'12	T	16 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 12 <sup>s</sup> .32	–23°00'53"6	0"2(68%)	...	...	11.4	...	<0.00094	(54), (55)
XTE J1701–462	BAT'08	R?TZ	17 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup> 58 <sup>s</sup> .46	–46°11'08"6	0"6(90%)	...	2.00	14.8	6	0.0053	(56), (57), (58)
XTE J1701–407	XTE'07	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 01 <sup>m</sup> 44 <sup>s</sup> .33	–40°51'30"1	0"6(90%)	...	3.10	12.5	1	0.0018	(59), (60), (61)
MXB 1658–298	SAS'76	DEOT	17 <sup>h</sup> 02 <sup>m</sup> 06 <sup>s</sup> .53	–29°56'44"3	0"1	7.11	0.200	8.80	27	0.031	(62), (63), (64), (65)
4U 1702–429	SAS'77	AO	17 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> 15 <sup>s</sup> .31	–43°02'08"7	0"6	...	1.87	13.3	284	0.13	(66), (67), (68)
IGR J17062–6143	BAT'12	CPT	17 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> 16 <sup>s</sup> .3	–61°42'41"0	4"0	0.633	...	7.66	...	<0.0014	(69), (70)
4U 1708–23	SAS'76	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> .0	–22°48'12"0	40"0	...	...	1.12	0	<0.010	(71)
4U 1705–32	WFC'00	C	17 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .27	–32°19'57"1	0"6(90%)	...	0.400	11.0	1	0.0019	(72)
4U 1705–44	EXO'85	AR	17 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 54 <sup>s</sup> .47	–44°06'07"4	0"5(68%)	...	1.90	13.1	267	0.12	(73), (74), (75)
XTE J1709–267	WFC'97	CT	17 <sup>h</sup> 09 <sup>m</sup> 30 <sup>s</sup> .40	–26°39'19"9	0"6	...	0.440	9.31	11	0.027	(76), (77), (78)
XTE J1710–281	XTE'01	DET	17 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> 12 <sup>s</sup> .53	–28°07'51"0	0"1	3.28	0.400	10.4	47	0.072	(79), (80), (81)
4U 1708–40	NFI'99	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> .83	–40°50'34"0	0"6	...	...	12.2	0	<0.00088	(82)
SAX J1712.6–3739	WFC'99	CT	17 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> 37 <sup>s</sup> .1	–37°38'40"0	5"0(90%)	...	1.34	12.5	2	0.0015	(83), (84), (85)
2S 1711–339	WFC'98	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> 19 <sup>s</sup> .78	–34°02'47"3	0"6(90%)	...	1.50	12.4	21	0.036	(26), (86)
RX J1718.4–4029	WFC'96	C	17 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .1	–40°29'30"0	20"0	...	1.32	11.8	2	0.0032	(87), (72)
1H 1715–321	SAS'76	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> 47 <sup>s</sup> .02	–32°10'13"5	0"4(68%)	...	...	14.1	0	<0.00077	(71), (88)
IGR J17191–2821	XRT'07	OT	17 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> 15 <sup>s</sup> .1	–28°17'57"0	4"0	...	0.300	14.0	5	0.019	(89), (90)
XTE J1723–376	XTE'99	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 38 <sup>s</sup> .7	–37°39'42"0	30"0	...	7.94	12.4	12	0.023	(91), (92)
IGR J17254–3257	JEM'06	CT	17 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> 25 <sup>s</sup> .5	–32°57'17"0	2"0(68%)	...	1.79	15.7	11	0.017	(93), (94)
4U 1722–30	OS8'75	ACG	17 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> 32 <sup>s</sup> .9	–30°48'08"0	2"0	...	0.780	18.9	97	0.028	(95), (5), (96)

†

**Table 1**  
(Continued)

Source (1)	Disc. (2)	Type <sup>a</sup> (3)	R.A. (4)	Decl. (5)	Error (conf.) (6)	$P_{\text{orb}}$ (hr) (7)	$N_{\text{H}}$ ( $10^{22} \text{ cm}^2$ ) (8)	Time (Ms) <sup>b</sup> (9)	$n_{\text{burst}}$ (10)	Mean Burst Rate ( $\text{hr}^{-1}$ ) <sup>c</sup> (11)	References (12)
4U 1728–34	SAS'76	ACOR	17 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> 57 <sup>s</sup> .6782	–33°50'01".547	0".007(68%)	0.179?	2.60	18.9	1173	0.27	(97), (98), (99), (100)
MXB 1730–335	SAS'77	DGRT	17 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .61	–33°23'19".8	0".1	...	1.66	19.9	126	0.054	(101), (102), (103)
KS 1731–260	TTM'89	OST	17 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> 13 <sup>s</sup> .46	–26°05'18".6	0".2(99%)	...	1.30	18.8	366	0.20	(104), (105), (106)
Swift J1734.5–3027	BAT'13	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .2	–30°23'53".	1"(90%)	...	...	18.8	...	<0.00057	(107), (108)
1RXH J173523.7–354013	BAT'08	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> .0	–35°40'13".	4"	...	...	10.3	0	<0.0011	(109)
SLX 1732–304	HAK'80	GRT	17 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> 47 <sup>s</sup> .26	–30°28'55".3	0".6(90%)	...	1.63	21.5	1	0.00073	(110), (5), (111)
IGR J17380–3749	IBI'04	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup> 58 <sup>s</sup> .8	–37°46'20".	1"(90%)	...	...	7.26	0	<0.0015	(112), (113)
SLX 1735–269	WFC'97	CS	17 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> 17 <sup>s</sup> .12	–26°59'38".6	0".6(90%)	...	1.50	21.0	23	0.0073	(114), (115), (86)
4U 1735–444	SAS'77	AR?S	17 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> 58 <sup>s</sup> .3	–44°27'00".	1"	4.65	0.140	9.6	71	0.036	(116), (51), (117)
XTE J1739–285	JEM'05	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> 53 <sup>s</sup> .95	–28°29'46".8	0".6(90%)	...	2.01	22.5	43	0.021	(118), (119), (56)
SLX 1737–282	WFC'00	C	17 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> 42 <sup>s</sup> .83	–28°18'08".4	0".6(90%)	...	1.90	23.7	3	0.0011	(120), (121)
IGR J17445–2747	JEM'17	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> 30 <sup>s</sup> .4	–27°46'00".	1"(68%)	...	...	21.3	...	<0.00051	(122), (123)
KS 1741–293	TTM'89	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> 51 <sup>s</sup> .1	–29°21'17".	1"(90%)	...	33.0	25.5	29	0.0095	(124), (125), (126)
XMM J174457–2850.3	BAT'12	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> 57 <sup>s</sup> .3	–28°50'20".	4"	...	...	9.6	...	<0.0011	(127), (128)
GRS 1741.9–2853	WFC'96	OT	17 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> 02 <sup>s</sup> .32	–28°54'49".6	0".2	...	11.3	25.4	27	0.0090	(129), (130), (131)
AX J1745.6–2901 <sup>d</sup>	ASC'94	ET	17 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> 35 <sup>s</sup> .4	–29°01'34".	3"	8.36	...	25.5	...	...	(132), (133)
1A 1742–289	SAS'76	RT	17 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> 37 <sup>s</sup> .19	–29°01'04".7	0".4(90%)	...	10.0	25.5	3	0.0010	(134), (135), (136)
1A 1742–294	SAS'76	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> 05 <sup>s</sup> .2	–29°30'53".	1"	...	1.16	25.7	794	0.15	(137), (135), (138)
SAX J1747.0–2853	WFC'98	ST	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 02 <sup>s</sup> .60	–28°52'58".9	0".7	...	8.80	25.7	113	0.033	(139), (140), (141)
IGR J17464–2811	JEM'05	CT?	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 16 <sup>s</sup> .16	–28°10'48".0	0".5(90%)	...	8.90	25.2	2	0.00079	(142), (143), (144)
IGR J17473–2721	AGI'08	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 18 <sup>s</sup> .08	–27°20'38".7	0".5	...	3.80	22.9	61	0.027	(145), (146), (147)
SLX 1744–299 <sup>d</sup>	GRA'99	CT?	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 25 <sup>s</sup> .89	–30°00'01".6	0".4(90%)	...	...	24.4 <sup>c</sup>	...	...	(148), (149)
SLX 1744–300	SLX'85	T?	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 26 <sup>s</sup> .01	–30°02'41".8	0".7(90%)	...	4.50	24.4	304	0.068	(150), (151), (149)
GX 3+1	HAK'80	AS	17 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> 56 <sup>s</sup> .096	–26°33'49".35	0".09(68%)	...	1.59	21.7	204	0.038	(152), (153), (154)
IGR J17480–2446	JEM'10	GOPT	17 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 04 <sup>s</sup> .819	–24°46'48".90	0".06	...	0.500	18.3 <sup>c</sup>	303	1.9	(155), (156), (157)
EXO 1745–248	HAK'80	DGST	17 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 05 <sup>s</sup> .23	–24°46'47".7	0".2(68%)	...	3.80	18.3	25	0.018	(5), (111), (158)
Swift J174805.3–244637	XRT'12	GT	17 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 05 <sup>s</sup> .41	–24°46'38".0	0".2	...	...	18.3 <sup>c</sup>	...	<0.00059	(159), (160)
1A 1744–361	TTM'89	A?DRT	17 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 13 <sup>s</sup> .15	–36°07'57".0	0".3(68%)	1.62?	0.410	14.0	4	0.012	(161), (162), (163), (164)
SAX J1748.9–2021	WFC'98	AGIT	17 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> 52 <sup>s</sup> .16	–20°21'32".4	0".2	...	0.470	10.6	46	0.073	(165), (5), (166)
Swift J1749.4–2807	BAT'06	PT	17 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> 31 <sup>s</sup> .73	–28°08'05".1	0".6	...	3.00	10.5	1	0.0020	(167), (168)
IGR J17498–2921	JEM'11	OPT	17 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> 55 <sup>s</sup> .34	–29°19'19".7	0".1	...	1.28	8.61	7	0.036	(169), (170), (171)
4U 1746–37	SAS'77	ADG	17 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> 12 <sup>s</sup> .73	–37°03'06".5	0".4	5.16	0.260	12.1	37	0.019	(172), (173), (5), (174)
SAX J1750.8–2900	WFC'97	A?OT	17 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .42	–29°02'15".4	0".6(90%)	...	0.900	23.4	24	0.0092	(137), (175), (176)
EXO 1747–214	EXO'85	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .52	–21°25'19".9	0".6	...	0.190	12.0	1	0.0021	(177), (178)
GRS 1747–312	XTE'01	DEGT	17 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> 46 <sup>s</sup> .86	–31°16'28".9	0".4(95%)	12.4	1.39	22.7	21	0.0089	(5), (179), (180)
IGR J17511–3057	XRT'09	OPT	17 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> 08 <sup>s</sup> .66	–30°57'41".0	0".6	3.47	0.600	11.9	16	0.030	(181), (182), (183), (184)
SAX J1752.3–3138	WFC'99	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> 24 <sup>s</sup> .0	–31°37'42".	2".9(99%)	...	0.490	21.8	2	0.0012	(137), (185), (186)
SAX J1753.5–2349	WFC'96	T	17 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> 31 <sup>s</sup> .90	–23°49'14".9	0".6(90%)	...	0.880	16.4	2	0.0015	(137), (187), (188)

**Table 1**  
(Continued)

Source (1)	Disc. (2)	Type <sup>a</sup> (3)	R.A. (4)	Decl. (5)	Error (conf.) (6)	$P_{\text{orb}}$ (hr) (7)	$N_{\text{H}}$ ( $10^{22}$ cm <sup>2</sup> ) (8)	Time (Ms) <sup>b</sup> (9)	$n_{\text{burst}}$ (10)	Mean Burst Rate (hr <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>c</sup> (11)	References (12)
AX J1754.2–2754	JEM'07	...	17 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> 14 <sup>s</sup> .50	−27°54'35".6	0".5(90%)	...	2.70	21.4	2	0.0013	(189), (190), (191)
IGR J17591–2342	JEM'19	PRT	17 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> 02 <sup>s</sup> .856	−23°43'08".19	0".03	8.80	...	21.4	...	<0.00051	(192), (193), (194)
IGR J17597–2201	XTE'03	D	17 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> 45 <sup>s</sup> .53	−22°01'39".2	0".1	...	2.84	12.4	16	0.021	(195), (196)
1RXS J180408.9–342058	JEM'12	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 04 <sup>m</sup> 08 <sup>s</sup> .37	−34°20'51".4	0".5	...	0.480	7.34	1	0.072	(197), (198), (199)
SAX J1806.5–2215	WFC'96	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> 32 <sup>s</sup> .168	−22°14'17".32	0".03(68%)	...	0.97	11.8	9	0.012	(137), (200), (188)
2S 1803–245	WFC'98	ART	18 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> 50 <sup>s</sup> .72	−24°35'28".6	0".8(68%)	...	0.630	14.3	3	0.0031	(137), (201), (202)
MAXI J1807+132	NIC'19	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 07 <sup>s</sup> .54	+13°15'05".4	0".2	...	...	14.3	...	<0.00076	(203), (204)
SAX J1808.4–3658	WFC'96	OPRT	18 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 27 <sup>s</sup> .60	−36°58'43".9	0".5	2.01	0.120	10.9	12	0.018	(205), (206), (207), (208)
XTE J1810–189	XTE'08	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> 20 <sup>s</sup> .86	−19°04'11".2	0".6	...	4.20	4.34	19	0.036	(176), (209), (210)
SAX J1810.8–2609	WFC'98	OT	18 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> 44 <sup>s</sup> .47	−26°09'01".2	0".6	...	0.350	14.4	16	0.015	(211), (212), (213)
XMMU J181227.8–181234	XTE'08	CT	18 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> 27 <sup>s</sup> .8	−18°12'34".	2".(68%)	...	12.8	9.18	7	0.057	(214), (215)
XTE J1814–338	XTE'03	OPT	18 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> 39 <sup>s</sup> .04	−33°46'22".3	0".2(90%)	4.27	0.160	11.5	28	0.14	(216), (217), (218), (219)
GX 13+1	GIN'89	ADR	18 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> 31 <sup>s</sup> .08	−17°09'26".1	0".6	578	3.40	10.8	1	0.00041	(220), (221), (222), (223)
4U 1812–12	HAK'82	AC	18 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> 06 <sup>s</sup> .15	−12°05'46".7	0".3(68%)	...	1.55	9.7	25	0.018	(224), (19), (225)
GX 17+2	EIN'80	RSZ	18 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> 01 <sup>s</sup> .39	−14°02'10".6	0".1(90%)	...	1.90	10.3	43	0.019	(226), (227), (228)
Swift J181723.1–164300	BAT'17	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> 23 <sup>s</sup> .2	−16°43'00".	4".	...	...	9.9	...	<0.0011	(229), (230)
SAX J1818.7+1424	WFC'97	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> 44 <sup>s</sup> .0	+14°24'12".	2".9(99%)	...	0.100	3.69	2	0.034	(26), (27)
4U 1820–303	ANS'75	ACGRS	18 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 40 <sup>s</sup> .5029	−30°21'40".088	0".007(68%)	0.190	0.160	11.0	67	0.029	(231), (98), (232), (5)
AX J1824.5–2451	ASC'95	G	18 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> 30 <sup>s</sup> .0	−24°51'00".	40".(95%)	...	1.50	9.30	1	0.0044	(233)
IGR J18245–2452	XRT'13	GPRT	18 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> 32 <sup>s</sup> .50	−24°52'07".8	0".2(90%)	11.0	...	9.30	...	<0.0012	(234), (235), (236)
4U 1822–000	MAX'16	...	18 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> 22 <sup>s</sup> .02	−00°00'43".0	0".6	3.18	...	2.64	...	<0.0041	(237), (238), (239)
SAX J1828.5–1037	WFC'01	S	18 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> 34 <sup>s</sup> .0	−10°36'59".	4".(90%)	...	1.90	10.0	1	0.0066	(26), (240)
GS 1826–24	WFC'97	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> 28 <sup>s</sup> .2	−23°47'49".	2".	2.09	0.400	8.91	455	0.28	(241), (242), (243), (244)
XB 1832–330	WFC'96	CG	18 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> 43 <sup>s</sup> .65	−32°59'26".8	0".6(68%)	0.727	0.0500	7.89	19	0.021	(245), (246), (5), (247)
Ser X-1	OS8'75	ARS	18 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> 57 <sup>s</sup> .55	+05°02'09".5	0".1	...	0.380	4.18	55	0.063	(50), (248), (249)
Swift J185003.2–005627	BAT'11	T	18 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> 03 <sup>s</sup> .3	−00°56'23".	2".(90%)	...	...	3.81	0	<0.0028	(250)
4U 1850–086	SAS'78	ACGR?	18 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> 04 <sup>s</sup> .88	−08°42'20".0	0".4	0.343	0.390	5.00	4	0.010	(251), (252), (5), (253)
Swift J1858.6–0814	NIC'20	DT	18 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> 34 <sup>s</sup> .92	−08°14'16".0	0".7	21.8?	...	...	...	...	(254), (255)
HETE J1900.1–2455	HET'05	IOT	19 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup> 09 <sup>s</sup> .77	−24°54'04".3	0".1	1.39	0.160	6.88	10	0.027	(256), (257), (258), (259)
XB 1905+000	SAS'76	CT	19 <sup>h</sup> 08 <sup>m</sup> 27 <sup>s</sup> .0	+00°10'08".	5".	...	...	7.54	0	<0.0014	(260), (261)
Aql X-1	SAS'76	ADIORT	19 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> 16 <sup>s</sup> .047	+00°35'05".85	0".08	18.9	0.400	7.49	96	0.10	(262), (17), (261), (263)
XB 1916–053	OS8'76	ACD	19 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> 47 <sup>s</sup> .87	−05°14'17".1	0".6(90%)	0.834	0.320	3.52	36	0.079	(264), (265), (266), (267)
Swift J1922.7–1716	BAT'11	T	19 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> 36 <sup>s</sup> .99	−17°17'01".1	0".6(90%)	...	...	1.78	0	<0.0061	(268), (269)
XB 1940–04	HAK'81	...	19 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> 37 <sup>s</sup> .9	−03°52'51".	1".0	...	...	2.66	0	<0.0041	(225)
XTE J2123–058	XTE'98	AET	21 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> 14 <sup>s</sup> .54	−05°47'53".2	0".6	5.96	0.0700	1.52	6	0.13	(270), (271), (272), (273)
M15 X-2	GIN'88	CGR?	21 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup> 58 <sup>s</sup> .13	+12°10'02".6	0".5	0.376	0.0300	2.11	8	0.028	(274), (5), (275), (276)
XB 2129+47	EIN'78	E	21 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> 26 <sup>s</sup> .19	+47°17'24".7	0".1(68%)	5.24	...	10.8	0	<0.0010	(277), (278), (279)

**Table 1**  
(Continued)

Source (1)	Disc. (2)	Type <sup>a</sup> (3)	R.A. (4)	Decl. (5)	Error (conf.) (6)	$P_{\text{orb}}$ (hr) (7)	$N_{\text{H}}$ ( $10^{22} \text{ cm}^2$ ) (8)	Time (Ms) <sup>b</sup> (9)	$n_{\text{burst}}$ (10)	Mean Burst Rate ( $\text{hr}^{-1}$ ) <sup>c</sup> (11)	References (12)
Cyg X-2	EIN'80	RZ	21 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> 41 <sup>s</sup> .15	+38 <sup>o</sup> 19'17".1	0".2	236	0.0500	8.66	70	0.050	(50), (17), (280), (281)
SAX J2224.9+5421	WFC'99	...	22 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> 49 <sup>s</sup> .7	+54 <sup>o</sup> 23'10"	2"(90%)	...	0.500	11.3	1	0.017	(26), (282)
Total (115 sources)								7083			

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> Source type, adapted from Liu et al. (2007); A = atoll source, C = UCXB (including candidates), D = “dipper,” E = eclipsing, G = globular cluster association, I = intermittent pulsar, M = microquasar, O = burst oscillation, P = pulsar, R = radio-loud X-ray binary, S = superburst, T = transient, Z = Z-source. We omit the “B” designation indicating a burst source.

<sup>b</sup> For sources with a neighbor within  $1^\circ$ , we combine all RXTE observations that include this source within the FOV (possibly including observations of the neighbor).

<sup>c</sup> For systems with no bursts detected in the MINBAR sample, we calculate the 95% upper limit on the average burst rate, assuming a Poisson-distributed number of bursts.

<sup>d</sup> These sources are indistinguishable from the next nearest source, and so we cannot separate the bursts; we attribute all the observed events to the neighbor (SLX 1744–300 in the case of SLX 1744–200, and 1A 1742–289 in the case of AX J1745.6–2901).

<sup>e</sup> The observation table entries for these systems are not complete and may be attributed to their nearby neighbor. We thus adopt the maximum exposure for any of the nearby sources as the common value for the group.

**References.** (1) Galloway et al. 2005; (2) Kuin et al. 2015; (3) Fiocchi et al. 2011; (4) Forman & Jones 1976; (5) Kuulkers et al. 2003; (6) Shahbaz et al. 2008; (7) Migliari et al. 2010; (8) Swank et al. 1978; (9) Juett et al. 2001; (10) Homan et al. 2003; (11) Parmar et al. 1985a; (12) Parmar et al. 1986; (13) Torres et al. 2008; (14) Belloni et al. 1993; (15) Makino & GINGA Team 1990; (16) Zhong & Wang 2011; (17) Cutri et al. 2003; (18) Jonker et al. 2001; (19) Bassa et al. 2006; (20) Piro et al. 1997; (21) in 't Zand et al. 2008; (22) Boirin & Parmar 2003; (23) Courvoisier et al. 1986; (24) Iaria et al. 2007; (25) Mason et al. 1980; (26) Cornelisse et al. 2002b; (27) Cornelisse et al. 2002a; (28) Church et al. 2005; (29) Parmar et al. 1989; (30) Smale 1995; (31) van der Klis et al. 1984; (32) Bozzo et al. 2014; (33) Kennea et al. 2014; (34) Belian et al. 1972; (35) Canizares et al. 1980; (36) Chevalier et al. 1989; (37) Iaria et al. 2005; (38) Iaria et al. 2008; (39) Kaluziński et al. 1976; (40) Tennant et al. 1986; (41) Serino et al. 2018; (42) Wang & Chakrabarty 2004; (43) Morris et al. 1990; (44) Mukai et al. 2001; (45) Adelman-McCarthy 2009; (46) Belian et al. 1976; (47) Keek et al. 2008; (48) Wachter et al. 2002; (49) Bult et al. 2017; (50) Asai et al. 2000; (51) Casares et al. 2006; (52) Russell et al. 2012; (53) Swank et al. 1976a; (54) Garnavich et al. 2012; (55) Kennea et al. 2012; (56) Krauss et al. 2006; (57) Lin et al. 2009; (58) Markwardt et al. 2008a; (59) Falanga et al. 2009; (60) Homan et al. 2007; (61) Kaplan & Chakrabarty 2008; (62) Cominsky & Wood 1989; (63) Lewin et al. 1976b; (64) Oosterbroek et al. 2001b; (65) Wachter & Smale 1998; (66) BeppoSAX standard result on 1999 observation; (67) Marshall et al. 1977; (68) Wachter et al. 2005; (69) Degenaar et al. 2012a; (70) Strohmayer et al. 2018; (71) Hoffman et al. 1978a; (72) in 't Zand et al. 2005a; (73) Di Salvo et al. 2005; (74) Piraino et al. 2007; (75) Sztajno et al. 1985; (76) Cocchi et al. 1998; (77) Jonker et al. 2004a; (78) Jonker et al. 2003; (79) Jain & Paul 2011; (80) Ratti et al. 2010; (81) Younes et al. 2009; (82) Migliari et al. 2003; (83) Cocchi et al. 1999c; (84) Cummings et al. 2014; (85) Fiocchi et al. 2008; (86) Wilson et al. 2003; (87) Kaptein et al. 2000; (88) Jonker et al. 2007; (89) Klein-Wolt et al. 2007a; (90) Klein-Wolt et al. 2007b; (91) in 't Zand fit of PCA spectrum (wa comptt,  $\chi = 4.772$ ); (92) Marshall et al. 1999; (93) Brandt et al. 2006a; (94) Chenevez et al. 2007; (95) Grindlay et al. 1980; (96) Swank et al. 1977; (97) D'Al et al. 2006; (98) Díaz Trigo et al. 2017; (99) Galloway et al. 2010b; (100) Lewin et al. 1976a; (101) Frogel et al. 1995; (102) Hoffman et al. 1978b; (103) Moore et al. 2000; (104) Cackett et al. 2006b; (105) Sunyaev 1989; (106) Zurita et al. 2010; (107) Kennea et al. 2013; (108) Bozzo et al. 2015; (109) Degenaar et al. 2010; (110) Cackett et al. 2006a; (111) Makishima et al. 1981; (112) Chelovekov & Grebenev 2010; (113) Krimm et al. 2008b; (114) Bazzano et al. 1997a; (115) David et al. 1997; (116) Augusteijn et al. 1998; (117) Lewin et al. 1977; (118) Brandt et al. 2005; (119) in 't Zand fit to XRT spectrum (wa po,  $\chi = 1.056$ ); (120) Tomsick et al. 2007; (121) in 't Zand et al. 2002; (122) Chakrabarty et al. 2017; (123) Mereminskiy et al. 2017; (124) De Cesare et al. 2007; (125) Martí et al. 2007; (126) in 't Zand et al. 1991; (127) Degenaar et al. 2012b; (128) Sakano et al. 2005; (129) Cocchi et al. 1999a; (130) Lin et al. 2012; (131) Sakano et al. 2002; (132) Degenaar & Wijnands 2009; (133) Maeda et al. 1996; (134) Branduardi et al. 1976; (135) Lewin et al. 1976c; (136) Muno et al. 2009; (137) FTOOLS; (138) Wijnands et al. 2006; (139) Werner et al. 2004; (140) Wijnands et al. 2002a; (141) in 't Zand et al. 1998a; (142) Brandt et al. 2006b; (143) Degenaar et al. 2007; (144) Sidoli et al. 2004; (145) Altamirano et al. 2008; (146) Del Monte et al. 2008a; (147) Juett et al. 2005; (148) Pavlinsky et al. 1994; (149) Zolotukhin & Revnivtsev 2011; (150) Mori et al. 2005; (151) Skinner et al. 1990; (152) Makishima et al. 1983; (153) Oosterbroek et al. 2001a; (154) van den Berg et al. 2014; (155) Bozzo et al. 2010; (156) Chenevez et al. 2010; (157) Riggio et al. 2012; (158) Tremou et al. 2015; (159) Altamirano et al. 2012; (160) Bahramian et al. 2014; (161) Bhattacharyya et al. 2006; (162) Emelyanov et al. 2001; (163) Gavriil et al. 2012; (164) Rupen et al. 2003; (165) Cadelano et al. 2017; (166) in 't Zand et al. 1998b; (167) Jonker et al. 2013; (168) Wijnands et al. 2009; (169) Falanga et al. 2012; (170) Ferrigno et al. 2011; (171) van den Berg et al. 2011; (172) Bałucińska-Church et al. 2004; (173) Homer et al. 2002; (174) Li & Clark 1977; (175) Bazzano et al. 1997b; (176) Chakrabarty et al. 2008; (177) Parmar et al. 1985b; (178) Tomsick et al. 2005; (179) in 't Zand et al. 2000; (180) in 't Zand et al. 2003a; (181) Bozzo et al. 2009; (182) Paizis et al. 2012; (183) Papitto et al. 2010; (184) Riggio et al. 2011; (185) Cocchi et al. 2001a; (186) Cocchi et al. 1999b; (187) Chakrabarty et al. 2010; (188) in 't Zand et al. 1999b; (189) Armas Padilla et al. 2013; (190) Bassa et al. 2008; (191) Chelovekov & Grebenev 2007b; (192) Ferrigno et al. 2018; (193) Kuiper et al. 2020; (194) Shaw et al. 2018; (195) Chaty et al. 2008; (196) Markwardt & Swank 2003; (197) Baglio et al. 2015; (198) Chenevez et al. 2012; (199) Degenaar et al. 2016; (200) Kaur et al. 2017; (201) Hjellming et al. 1998; (202) Muller et al. 1998; (203) Arzoumanian et al. 2019; (204) Kennea et al. 2017; (205) Chakrabarty & Morgan 1998; (206) Gaensler et al. 1999; (207) Wang et al. 2001; (208) in 't Zand et al. 1998c; (209) Krimm et al. 2008a; (210) Markwardt et al. 2008b; (211) Jonker et al. 2004b; (212) Natalucci et al. 2000; (213) Ubertini et al. 1998; (214) Cackett et al. 2006c; (215) in 't Zand et al. 2017a; (216) FTOOLS H map; (217) Krauss et al. 2005; (218) Papitto et al. 2007; (219) Strohmayer et al. 2003; (220) Corbet 2003; (221) D'Al et al. 2014; (222) Matsuba et al. 1995; (223) Sidoli et al. 2002; (224) Barret et al. 2003; (225) Murakami et al. 1983; (226) Farinelli et al. 2007; (227) Liu et al. 2007; (228) Oda et al. 1981; (229) Barthelmy et al. 2017; (230) Parikh et al. 2017; (231) Anderson et al. 1997; (232) Grindlay & Heise 1975; (233) Gotthelf & Kulkarni 1997; (234) Pallanca et al. 2013; (235) Papitto et al. 2013a; (236) Papitto et al. 2013b; (237) Asai et al. 2016; (238) Juett & Chakrabarty 2005; (239) Shahbaz et al. 2007; (240) Hands et al. 2004; (241) Barret et al. 1995; (242) Homer et al. 1998; (243) Ubertini et al. 1997; (244) in 't Zand et al. 1999a; (245) Deutsch et al. 2000; (246) Heinke et al. 2001; (247) in 't Zand et al. 1998d; (248) Migliari et al. 2004; (249) Swank et al. 1976b; (250) Beardmore et al. 2011; (251) Hoffman et al. 1980; (252) Homer et al. 1996; (253) Lehto et al. 1990; (254) Kennea & Krimm 2018; (255) Buisson et al. 2020; (256) Campana 2005; (257) Kaaret et al. 2006; (258) Rupen et al. 2005; (259) Vanderspek et al. 2005; (260) Chevalier et al. 1985; (261) Lewin et al. 1976d; (262) Campana & Stella 2003; (263) Welsh et al. 2000; (264) Becker et al. 1977; (265) Chou et al. 2001; (266) Church et al. 1998; (267) Iaria et al. 2006; (268) Barthelmy et al. 2011; (269) Degenaar et al. 2011; (270) Hynes et al. 2001; (271) Tomsick et al. 2004; (272) Tomsick et al. 1999; (273) Takeshima & Strohmayer 1998; (274) Dieball et al. 2005; (275) van Paradijs et al. 1990; (276) White & Angelini 2001; (277) Garcia & Grindlay 1987; (278) McClintock et al. 1981; (279) Nowak et al. 2002; (280) Kahn & Grindlay 1984; (281) Premachandra et al. 2016; (282) Degenaar et al. 2014.



**Table 2**  
MINBAR Source FITS Table Selected Columns, Formats, and Description

Column	Label	Format	Units	Description
1	NAME	A22		Burster name
6	Type	A7		Source type, as for Table 1
8	RA_OBJ	E	deg	Source right ascension
9	DEC_OBJ	E	deg	Source declination
10	ERR_RAD	E	deg	Positional error
16	NH	E	$10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Adopted neutral column density $N_{\text{H}}$ along the line of sight
17	NH_err	D	$10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	$1\sigma$ uncertainty on $N_{\text{H}}$
18	NH_bibcode	A21		Reference bibliographic code for $N_{\text{H}}$ value, providing a link to the publication on NASA's ADS <sup>a</sup>
20	COMMENTS	A132		Aliases, host clusters, and other information
23	Porb	D	hr	Orbital period, where known
24	Porb_flag	A1		A “?” indicating cases for which the orbital period is a candidate only
25	Porb_bibcode	A21		Bibliographic code for orbital period <sup>a</sup>
57	Vmag	E	mag	V-magnitude, where measured (from Liu et al. 2007)
60	nburst	I		Number of bursts in MINBAR
61	nobs	I		Number of observations in MINBAR
62	exp	E	ks	Total exposure
63	ERR_CONF	E		Confidence level for positional error
64	pos_method	A20		Method by which source position determined
65	pos_bibcode	A21		Reference for source position <sup>a</sup>
67	disk	A6		Instrument and year of discovery of burst activity
68	disk_bibcode	A19		Reference bibliographic code for burst discovery <sup>a</sup>
70	rate	E	$\text{hr}^{-1}$	Burst rate (or limit) measured in the MINBAR sample

**Note.** The FITS table also includes several columns copied from the INTEGRAL source table, which for the sake of brevity we omit here.

<sup>a</sup> The URL for the publication can be accessed via [https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/\[bibcode\]](https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/[bibcode]) where [bibcode] is one of the entries in columns NH\_bibcode, Porb\_bibcode, pos\_bibcode, or disk\_bibcode.

(This table is available in its entirety in FITS format.)

The instrument and year in which the burst behavior was first detected are summarized in Column (2) (disk in the FITS file). The three-letter acronym gives the spacecraft and instrument name, as described in Table 3; the year in which the first burst from the source was detected is given as the two-digit number following. The source type (Column (3), adapted from Liu et al. 2007, type in the FITS table) gives the basic properties of each object. The source type in the MINBAR table includes additional flags “C,” “I,” “O,” and “S” compared to the previous authors (see below for an explanation); we omit the “U” (ultrasoft X-ray spectrum) flag. We reviewed the literature to obtain the most precise known position for each source, as summarized in Columns (4)–(6) (columns RA\_OBJ, DEC\_OBJ, ERR\_RAD and ERR\_CONF in the FITS table). The binary orbital period, where known, is given in Column (7) (Porb in the FITS table), and the measured (or estimated) line-of-sight hydrogen column density is given in Column (8) (NH). The latter value is adopted for all spectral fits for both persistent and time-resolved burst spectra (see Sections 4.2 and 4.4). The estimated total exposure for the three instruments composing the MINBAR sample is given in Column (9) (exp in the FITS table).

The number of *unique* bursts detected from each source through 2012 May 3 (MJD 56050) is given in Column (10) (nburst). Because we list analysis results independently for each detection by each instrument, the burst table (see Section 6) includes duplicate events observed by multiple instruments (see also Section 4.8). A total of 85 of the listed sources have one or more bursts observed with the PCA, WFC, or JEM-X during the sample interval, which includes the entire mission durations for BeppoSAX and RXTE. At the time of writing INTEGRAL is continuing to observe; the data analyzed here are through revolution 1166. We note that because of the

lack of imaging capability of PCA/RXTE, there is some uncertainty about the origin for bursts observed in fields with more than one active burst source within the  $1^\circ$  FOV (see also Section 3.1.2).

For those sources with no bursts in MINBAR, we adopt the convention of listing a 0 in Table 1 for bursters known at the cutoff date and an ellipsis for sources for which the burst activity was discovered after that date. These 85 sources form the sample we adopt for this paper; we explicitly exclude from our analysis sources where the first discovery of bursts was after the cutoff date, even if that discovery was made with INTEGRAL/JEM-X. There have been 15 new burster discoveries since.

The corresponding mean burst rate (or limit) averaged over all the observations is listed in Column (11) (rate). For sources with bursts in MINBAR, the burst rate is calculated from the exposure while the source is active, as described in Section 6.4. For sources with no bursts in MINBAR, we calculate an estimated 95% upper limit assuming Poisson statistics ( $\approx 3$  bursts over the total observation period, neglecting any corrections for source activity; Gehrels 1986). Finally, in Column (12) we list the references from which the first detection of bursts, position, orbital period, and  $N_{\text{H}}$  values are drawn. These references are taken from the NH\_bibcode, Porb\_bibcode, pos\_bibcode, and disk\_bibcode columns of the FITS table.

Our objective in assembling this list is a complete sample, but there remains some uncertainty primarily due to long intervals between burst activity, and uncertainty of localization by some instruments. There is evidence for a few additional burst sources that may exist, for example, the burst event detected by MAXI, localized to a relatively large region including the known burst source, RX J1718.4–4029 (Iwakiri et al. 2018). Although the

**Table 3**  
Summary of Burster Discoveries by Instrument

Acronym	Spacecraft/Instrument	No. Bursters
WFC	BeppoSAX Wide Field Camera (WFC)	24
NFI	BeppoSAX Narrow Field Instruments (NFI)	1
XTE	RXTE Proportional Counter Array (PCA)	10
JEM	INTEGRAL Joint European X-Ray Monitor (JEM-X)	10
IBI	INTEGRAL Imager on Board the INTEGRAL Satellite (IBIS)	1
SAS	Small Astronomy Satellite 3 (SAS-3)	13
BAT	Swift Burst Alert Telescope (BAT)	9
XRT	Swift X-Ray Telescope (XRT)	6
EXO	European X-Ray Observatory Satellite (EXOSAT)	5
OS8	Orbiting Solar Observatory 8 (OSO-8)	5
HAK	Hakucho	5
TTM	Mir-Kvant Coded Mask Imaging Spectrometer (COMIS)	3
GIN	Ginga	3
EIN	Einstein X-ray Observatory	3
ASC	Advanced Satellite for Cosmology and Astrophysics (ASCA)	3
VEL	Vela	2
MAX	ISS Monitor of All-Sky X-ray Image (MAXI)	2
NIC	ISS Neutron star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER)	2
NUS	Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR)	1
SLX	Spacelab-2	1
AGI	Astro-rivelatore Gamma a Immagini Leggero (AGILE)	1
ANS	Astronomical Netherlands Satellite (ANS)	1
GRA	Granat Astrophysical Roentgen Telescope (ART-P)	1
HET	High-Energy Transient Explorer 2 (HETE-2)	1
UHU	Uhuru	1

**Note.** Bursts from just one source, 4U 1254–69, were discovered in high time resolution optical photometry (Mason et al. 1980); this source is labeled OPT.

known burst source (with two events in the MINBAR sample) is the most likely origin for the event, it is also possible that a previously unknown source is the origin. Conversely, some distinct entries in the list of bursters may actually be the same object. A single (unusual) burst was observed in 1995 from a poorly localized source in the globular cluster M28, designated AX J1824.5–2541 (Gotthelf & Kulkarni 1997). It seems possible that the burst origin may be the same object as IGR J18245–2452, just  $75''_9$  away, with a much-improved localization thanks to the identification of an optical counterpart (Pallanca et al. 2013). There remains the possibility that other clusters host multiple burst sources that have not been positionally separated during past activity intervals owing to limited instrumental spatial resolution.

The first bursts observed from these sources were discovered with instruments on 19 platforms, spanning almost 50 yr. The earliest detection was with Vela 5B in 1969; BeppoSAX identified 25 sources in the late 1990s; RXTE (10 sources), Swift (15 sources to date), and INTEGRAL (11 sources so far) have each made notable contributions. Most of the recent discoveries are transient LMXBs that have not previously been detected, although the MAXI instrument (on board the

International Space Station; Mihara et al. 2011) first detected bursts from 4U 1822–000 (Asai et al. 2016) and 4U 1543–624 (Serino et al. 2018), both persistently accreting sources known since discovery in the early 1970s (Giacconi et al. 1972). The rate of discovery has dwindled since 2014 to approximately one a year, which suggests that the knowledge of the bursting nature of all currently known LMXBs is nearing completion.

The source demographics include several significant subgroups. Sixteen burst sources reside in 13 globular clusters (labeled “G”), with—notably—three in a single cluster (Terzan 5). One-third of the burst sources have been persistently accreting for more than 10 yr, while the remainder are flagged as transient (label “T”). Eleven burst sources are confirmed UCXBs (i.e., with measured orbital periods below 80 minutes; e.g., Rappaport et al. 1982), and a further 14 are candidate UCXBs (based on the ratio of optical to X-ray luminosity, or on the persistent nature combined with the low mass accretion rate; in ‘t Zand et al. 2007). Both cases are labeled “C.” Three sources (HETE J1900.1–2455 SAX J1748.9–2021, and Aql X-1) are flagged “I,” indicating intermittent pulsations (as distinct from the six sources flagged “P,” which show pulsations consistently when they are in outburst). Eighteen sources are flagged “O” as having burst oscillations; see Section 7.2. Fourteen sources are flagged “S” as having exhibited at least one candidate superburst (e.g., in ‘t Zand 2017). There are eight eclipsing sources (flagged “E”) that, therefore, are viewed edge-on (with inclinations greater than about  $80^\circ$ ). Seventeen sources are “dippers” (flagged “D”), exhibiting incomplete and/or irregular reductions in X-ray flux at particular phases in the binary orbit, suggestive of somewhat lower inclinations than the eclipsing sources ( $i \gtrsim 70^\circ$ ; White et al. 1995; although see Galloway et al. 2016).

The most precise positions for burst sources come not from X-ray observations but from observations of a radio counterpart, for 13 sources. Long-running observational target-of-opportunity campaigns have resulted in precise ( $\approx 1''$ ) X-ray positions with Chandra for 44 sources, which (provided that the extinction along the line of sight is not too great) have also allowed identification of the optical counterpart. A further 15 sources have positions for the X-ray sources known to a few arcseconds thanks to Swift/XRT or XMM-Newton observations. For the remainder of the sources that do not have known optical counterparts, the X-ray positions may be known only to tens of arcseconds, or even as poorly as within a degree (in the case of XB 1940–04; Murakami et al. 1983). For these systems, in the absence of any new transient activity, any cross-identification with optical or X-ray catalogs must be viewed with extreme caution.

The total exposure is calculated for most sources in the sample simply as the sum of exposures of all the observations of that source. However, the 1 deg FOV of RXTE/PCA, combined with the lack of imaging capability and the high source density in certain sky regions (particularly the Galactic center), makes the contribution of those observations more complex (see also Section 3.1.1). For PCA observations covering multiple sources, we added the exposure to the total for each source within the FOV, since only one entry per pointing is present in the observation table (see Section 8). For the WFC and JEM-X, we instead list each source detectable in each pointing in the observation table.

**Table 4**  
Summary of the Properties of Instruments Contributing to MINBAR

Spacecraft/Instrument	Launched	Mission Duration (yr)	Effective area <sup>a</sup> (cm <sup>2</sup> )	FOV (deg)	FWHM <sup>b</sup> (arcmin)	$\Delta E/E$ @ 6 keV	Total exp. (Ms)	No. Bursts
RXTE/PCA	1995 Dec 30	16.0	1400 <sup>c</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>	...	17%	46.08	2288
BeppoSAX/WFC	1996 Apr 30	6.0	140	40 × 40 <sup>e</sup>	5	20%	224.1	2203
INTEGRAL/JEM-X	2002 Oct 17	ongoing	64 <sup>f</sup>	6.6 <sup>d</sup>	3	17%	605.7	2620 <sup>g</sup>

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> For the PCA and JEM-X, these values are determined empirically as described in Section 4.6 and also include corrections for the different energy bands of the instruments.

<sup>b</sup> Spatial resolution, FWHM.

<sup>c</sup> For the PCA, the quoted effective area is per PCU; with all five operational, the total area is  $\approx 7000$  cm<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Radius to zero response.

<sup>e</sup> Full width to zero response.

<sup>f</sup> Effective area adopted for the persistent emission. For the spectrum typical of bursts, a larger relative effective area of  $\approx 100$  cm<sup>2</sup> is consistent with the comparison of bursts observed with both PCA and JEM-X; see Sections 4.6.2 and 4.7.2.

<sup>g</sup> Through revolution 1166, 2012 May 3 (MJD 56050).

The variation in the range of accretion rates for different sources has the result that the average burst rates of the sample span a wide range. Several sources (including 4U 0614+09, 2S 0918–549, 1A 1246–588, 4U 1705–32, RX J1718.4–4029 SLX 1737–282, 4U 1850–086, and M15 X-2) have less than 10 bursts detected in MINBAR, despite having been persistently accreting for at least 10 yr. This paucity is in remarkable contrast to prolific sources like 4U 1636–536 and 4U 1728–34. On the other extreme of the accretion rate range are the so-called “Z” sources (GX 17+2, Cyg X-2, and Cir X-1), which are thought to accrete near the Eddington limit. The burst behavior of these sources is difficult to reconcile with burst theory, particularly for GX 17+2, which shows a mix of long- and short-duration bursts at high accretion rates (e.g., Kuulkers et al. 2002). We note that the average burst rates may have significant systematic errors, for sources with only one or a few bursts (e.g., 1RXS J180408.9–342058), or for those “burst-only” sources where the persistent emission is so weak that it is typically not detectable by BeppoSAX/WFC (e.g., SAX JJ1818.7+1424, SAX J2224.9+5421; Cornelisse et al. 2002b). For these (and similar cases) we would expect the burst rate determined from the MINBAR sample to substantially overestimate the typical rate.

### 3. Data Selection and Reduction

Here we describe the characteristics and treatment of the data for constructing the burst and observation catalogs, for each instrument (as summarized in Table 4).

The selection criteria for each instrument were adopted to achieve a sample that was as complete as possible over the interval for the study, covering the RXTE launch through to INTEGRAL revolution 1166 (MJD 56050; 2012 May 3). For RXTE and BeppoSAX, completeness is in principle achievable, because the cutoff date is beyond the end of the mission. For INTEGRAL, observations are continuing, but we defer their analysis to future data releases.

We calculated the exposure for each observation based on the “good-time” intervals adopting standard screening criteria.

#### 3.1. Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer Proportional Counter Array

The Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer (RXTE) was launched into an approximately 90-minute low Earth orbit on 1995 December 30 and operated until the end of the mission on 2012 January 3.

The spacecraft featured three science instruments: the All-Sky Monitor (ASM; Levine et al. 1996), the High-Energy X-ray Timing Experiment (HEXTE; Rothschild et al. 1998), and the Proportional Counter Array (PCA; Jahoda et al. 1996). We used PCA data for the principal analysis for this paper; the key properties of this instrument are summarized in Table 4.

The PCA is composed of five identical proportional counter units (PCUs), sensitive to X-ray photons in the energy range 2–60 keV and with total geometric collecting area of about 8000 cm<sup>2</sup> (Jahoda et al. 2006). Each PCA is fitted with a passive collimator admitting photons within a 1° radius of the pointing direction, with an approximately linear response as a function of off-axis angle. The spectral resolution is approximately 17% at 6 keV, improving to 8% at 22 keV, as measured from ground calibration sources. Gradual degradation of the PCUs over the mission lifetime led to a mission-wide average number of active PCUs of roughly three. For most observations PCU#2 was active, with the other units rotated in and out of service to maintain operation for as long as possible.

Photons can be time-tagged to a precision of  $\sim 1$   $\mu$ s and are collected in a variety of data modes adopted for each of five event analyzers. The principal modes used for the MINBAR analysis are the “Standard-1” modes, with time resolution of 0.125 s but no spectral resolution; “Standard-2” mode, with 16 s time resolution and 129 spectral channels; and “Event” modes, typically with time resolution of 125  $\mu$ s and 64 spectral channels.

The PCA sensitivity is primarily a function of the number of PCUs on and the instrumental background rate, which varies over the orbit. For a source observed on-axis with all five PCUs, the  $3\sigma$  sensitivity over a 1 s time bin is roughly 0.01 counts s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>, or  $5 \times 10^{-11}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> (3–25 keV).

The RXTE PCUs are subject to a short ( $\approx 10$   $\mu$ s) interval of inactivity following the detection of each X-ray photon. This “dead time” reduces the detected count rate below what is incident on the detector (by approximately 3% for an incident rate of 400 count s<sup>-1</sup> PCU<sup>-1</sup>).

In mid-2000 PCU #0 developed a leak in the propane veto layer, used to exclude charged particles, with the pressure dropping to zero within a day. The PCU remained operational, although with a higher background rate and different gain. PCU #1 experienced a similar issue in late 2006, dropping to a similar level of performance to PCU #0.

We also used HEXTE spectra, covering 16–250 keV, to measure the persistent spectrum beyond the PCA range. HEXTE

consists of two independent clusters each with four NaI(Tl)/CsI (Na) phoswich scintillation counters, covering a circular FOV of  $1^\circ$  FWHM. The photon-collecting area is approximately  $1600\text{ cm}^2$ , and the energy resolution is  $\approx 15\%$  at 60 keV. Each cluster can “rock” on- and off-source to provide background measurements, with one cluster designed to cover the target at any given time.

Beginning in 2006, cluster A experienced intermittent failures of the rocking mechanism, and late in that year it was set to stare permanently at the source, to avoid being stuck instead in the off-source position. Modulation of cluster B failed some years later, in early 2010, leaving it stuck in the off-source position. For the last years of the mission the source spectrum could be measured with cluster A and background estimated from cluster B.

We used public ASM data, consisting of 90 s dwells covering the entire X-ray sky a few times per day, to assess the activity of sources that fell within a single PCA field, as described below. The three ASM cameras each have a position-sensitive proportional counter offering an effective area of at most  $\approx 30\text{ cm}^2$  at 5 keV and covering the 0.5–12 keV energy range. We used light curves of daily averages provided by the MIT ASM team.<sup>12</sup>

The analysis approach for the RXTE observations and bursts was based on that adopted for G08, with a few exceptions (as described in Sections 3.1.3 and 4.2).

### 3.1.1. Observations

Pointed PCA observations were made as a mix of scheduled, target-of-opportunity (TOO) and monitoring observations as part of the guest observer (GO) program over the mission lifetime. The shortest observations have typical durations of  $\approx 2$  ks, corresponding to one orbit, but observations can last up to 3 days, for a maximum exposure of  $\approx 150$  ks. The total exposure time for each source depends only weakly on the sky position but is boosted for sources around the Galactic center, where a single pointing can span multiple sources. The total exposure for most sources was less than 1 Ms, but up to 3.8 Ms for the best-studied example (4U 1636–536).

We selected all observations including burst sources within the full FOV, and the resulting sample totals 46.08 Ms (from 17,901 individual observations).

The PCA instrument collects photons from any source within the FOV, so that persistent spectra may include contributions from more than one source. We attempted to flag spectra so affected by testing for ASM detections of each source in such fields, close to the time of the PCA observation. Where this information is available, we flagged those observations in which the count rate and persistent spectrum are contaminated by sources other than the target (see Section 8). Where contemporaneous ASM dwells were not available, we also indicated this via the observation flag (see Section 4.4).

### 3.1.2. Source Light Curves and Burst Searches

We extracted light curves from the PCA data, covering the full energy range 2–60 keV, using Standard-1 mode data (0.125 s resolution, no energy resolution, PCUs resolved). For a few cases, these data were absent and we instead employed

Event-mode data (available with a range of time resolutions typically  $\ll 1$  s). We normalized the light curves to the number of active PCUs and the collimator response, and then to a photon-collecting area of  $1400\text{ cm}^2$  as determined from the cross-calibration described in Section 4.8. No dead-time correction was applied to the light curves. The collimator was modeled with a simple triangular function peaking at the optical axis and decreasing to zero at an off-axis angle of  $1.0$  deg. The response was calculated as  $1 - \theta$ , where  $\theta$  is the off-axis angle of the source in degrees. This simple model introduces a systematic error of 5%–10% in normalized count rates for off-axis angles up to  $0.5^\circ$ .

We searched for bursts by selecting excess measurements within the light curve. This search was confounded by “breakdown” events in individual PCUs, which manifest as a short-lived burst of X-rays, similar in some cases to the profile of a thermonuclear burst. We identified such events by reviewing the light curves calculated from individual PCUs around the time of each candidate event. A second source of confusing events arises from gamma-ray bursts, which may be observed even from outside the FOV of the instrument. These events may be identified by an extremely hard X-ray spectrum, rising toward the upper energy limit for the PCA. Both types of events are relatively easy to identify from the PCA data, and we do not expect that any remaining examples are present in our sample.

Where multiple bursting sources were active in the FOV during an observation, we assigned the burst origin following the procedure of G08. We measured intensity variations between PCUs (where available), which arise in part from slight differences in the pointing direction of each unit, and also matched the burst properties to each source. It remains possible that some of the PCA events are attributed incorrectly, which will also introduce systematic errors into the burst rates (see Section 6.4) and possibly also the measured Eddington flux (Section 5.2).

A total of 2288 type I X-ray bursts from 60 sources were found.

### 3.1.3. Time-resolved Spectral Extraction

Where available, we utilized Event-mode data to extract time-resolved spectra in the range 2–60 keV covering the burst. For a small number of bursts the Event-mode data were unavailable, and we instead used “Binned”-mode data to extract the spectra. We set the interval for spectral extraction initially at 0.25 s during the burst rise and peak. For fainter bursts, we began with 0.5 s bins, or as long as 1 s. The size of the time intervals was gradually increased into the burst tail to maintain roughly the same signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) level ( $\gtrsim 50$ ). A spectrum taken from a 16 s interval prior to the burst was adopted as the background.

We estimated the dead-time correction using the Standard-1 mode data<sup>13</sup> and applied the correction by calculating an effective exposure, depending on the measured count rate, which takes into account the dead-time fraction. The largest dead-time fraction we found in our analysis is 23%, for the brightest bursts from SAX J1808.4–3658.

We generated a response matrix specifically for each burst, but incorporating the contribution from each active PCU,

<sup>12</sup> <http://xte.mit.edu>

<sup>13</sup> Following the recipe at [http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xte/recipes/pca\\_deadtime.html](http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xte/recipes/pca_deadtime.html).

otherwise as for the persistent spectra (see Section 3.1.4). The spectral fitting approach for the time-resolved spectra is described in Section 4.2.

### 3.1.4. Persistent Spectra

We extracted observation-averaged PCA spectra separately from each PCU from Standard-2 mode data, binned every 16 s. In contrast to the treatment for the WFC and JEM-X, we excluded an interval beginning 32 s before and ending 256 s after each burst, to avoid contamination from the burst emission. We estimated the instrumental background for each PCU over each interval in which it was active using the all-mission background model file appropriate for “bright” sources ( $\gtrsim 40$  counts  $s^{-1}$  PCU $^{-1}$ ). We calculated instrumental responses appropriate for the epoch of each observation using the revised PCA response matrices, v11.7.<sup>14</sup> We estimated the effects of dead time as for the time-resolved burst spectra. The correction factor for the persistent spectra was typically 1.02, or 1.13 for the highest-intensity spectrum. The analysis of the observation-averaged spectra is described in Section 4.4.

### 3.1.5. Selection of Data for Burst Oscillation Search

We provide burst oscillation properties for 16 sources for which the detection of burst oscillations is considered to be robust (labeled as “O” in Table 1; see the discussion in Watts 2012; Bilous & Watts 2019), and for which sufficiently high quality RXTE/PCA data are available. There are currently 19 known burst oscillation sources.<sup>15</sup> The three that are omitted from this analysis are IGR J17480–2446 (Cavecchi et al. 2011), which rotates too slowly (see discussion below); IGR J17498–2921 (Linares et al. 2011; Chakraborty & Bhattacharyya 2012), for which one of the two bursts observed with RXTE was eliminated because it was flagged with label h (see Section 6.1), and the other one because it did not pass the burst count limit; and IGR J18245–2452 (Papitto et al. 2013b; Patruno 2013), which was not observed with RXTE.

We first selected all the bursts observed by RXTE/PCA from the candidate sources. The resulting sample includes 1042 candidate events; see Section 7 for the description of the table parameters.

From this sample, we discarded some bursts, using the following criteria:

1. We eliminated bursts that are marked with flags e, f, g, h (see Section 6.1). This excludes very faint bursts, bursts where there are problems with the background subtraction, bursts that were only partly observed, and bursts that were not covered by the high time resolution PCA data modes (see Section 6 for more details).
2. We set a minimum background-subtracted burst count of 5000 counts within the first 16 s of the burst, to ensure that each burst can be divided into at least one full time bin (see Section 4.3).
3. We excluded bursts with data gaps lasting for  $\gtrsim 1$  s, to avoid eliminating one or more full time bins (as defined in Section 4.3) from our analysis. In such events there is a significant chance that the time bin with the strongest signal will be excluded from the analysis, which would affect the outcomes.

4. We excluded bursts that are not fully observed by RXTE. Some of these bursts have the flag g, but for some others without this flag the PCA data do not include (part of) the last phase before the start of the burst, or the burst decay. Since we determine the background count rate based on the 17 s before the start of the burst, or up to 16 s after, we also eliminated bursts that were not fully observed in these windows.

These criteria exclude 91 events; one more burst was excluded because it lacked the high time resolution data necessary for the search. The resulting sample includes 950 bursts.

## 3.2. BeppoSAX Wide Field Camera

The BeppoSAX broadband X-ray observatory (Boella et al. 1997) was launched on 1996 April 30. It became operational 2 months later and remained active until 2002 May 1. BeppoSAX comprised four sets of instruments, including a pair of identical WFCs (Jager et al. 1997; in ’t Zand et al. 2004b), operating on the principle of coded aperture imaging (Dicke 1968). The two cameras pointed in opposite directions with an FOV of  $40 \times 40$  deg<sup>2</sup>, encompassing 4% of the sky each. The imaging was provided by the combination of a coded mask and a position-sensitive large-area proportional counter, enabling an on-axis angular resolution of 5' (FWHM). The net photon-collecting detector area of the data is highest on-axis at 140 cm<sup>2</sup> and drops linearly to zero at the edge of the FOV. The spectral resolution is 20% FWHM at 6 keV, in a 2–30 keV bandpass. The WFC is the primary instrument adopted for MINBAR, with properties summarized in Table 4.

The WFC sensitivity is a strong function of the source position within the FOV and the total flux from all sources contained within the FWHM of the FOV from the source position. For the on-axis position, the  $3\sigma$  sensitivity on a timescale of 1 s is at best about 0.4 counts  $s^{-1}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> or  $4 \times 10^{-9}$  erg  $s^{-1}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> (3–25 keV), and at worst about 4 times higher.

### 3.2.1. Observations

The WFC observations lasted between 10<sup>3</sup> s and 9 days, typically about 1 day. We searched all observations with a fixed pointing for X-ray bursts. The total net exposure time over the whole BeppoSAX mission is a strong function of sky position, and for most sources it is in the range of 3–5 Ms.

The WFC angular resolution is generally sufficient to separate all close pairs of burst sources, except for SLX 1744–299 and SLX 1744–300 (separated by only 2'.4) and AX 1745.6–2901 and 1A 1742–289 (5'.7). For observations covering these pairs of sources, we report the observation and burst parameters as coming from the latter of the pair for convenience. There are other cases of close pairs of bursters, but those concern transient sources whose active periods were always disjoint so that bursts could be attributed to the active source of the pair. There may be an incidental burst from a persistent globular cluster source that could be from an undocumented burster in the same cluster. This possibility applies to JEM-X and PCA as well.

We analyzed a total of 14,545 BeppoSAX/WFC observations, totaling 224.1 Ms. We performed blind searches for bursts (see Section 3.2.2) and, therefore, included searches for sources that were discovered to be burst sources after the mission.

<sup>14</sup> See <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xte/pca/doc/rmf/pcarmf-11.7>.

<sup>15</sup> See <https://staff.fnwi.uva.nl/a.l.watts/bosc/bosc.html> for an up-to-date list.

### 3.2.2. Source Light Curves and Burst Searches

We generated 2–30 keV light curves from the WFC data by fitting the point-spread function (PSF), with the source position and PSF shape fixed, and only the intensity left free. The source position was determined as follows:

1. we identified the burst time and duration in a light curve of the complete detector;
2. we reconstructed an image for this time frame;
3. we identified the burst source in this image;
4. we generated an “imaged” light curve for this source using the initial position;
5. we identified the optimum time frame within this light curve to achieve the best S/N;
6. we calculated a new image for the newly identified time frame;
7. we determined the most accurate source position from this image.

Note that these light curves are subtracted for diffuse and particle-induced background, but not for the source’s persistent emission. The flux was normalized to the photon-collecting area.

We searched each light curve for X-ray bursts in two ways. The first was with a burst search algorithm (e.g., Bagnoli et al. 2015) applied to the 1 s light curve for each active burst source in each observation, with confirmation by visual inspection.

Second, we generated light curves of all photons over the whole detector, as well as the four quarters of the detector, at various time resolutions between 1 and 500 s. These light curves were searched for bursts with the same algorithm as for the “imaged” light curves, as well as by eye. This second search finds X-ray bursts from sources that are unknown as low-mass X-ray binaries, sometimes even from previously unknown sources (e.g., Cornelisse et al. 2002a). There is some confusion with gamma-ray bursts, but most of those can be distinguished by atypical light-curve shapes (lacking the fast-rise and exponential-like decay) and spectra (being much harder than 2–3 keV blackbodies).

The “Rapid Burster” (MXB 1730–335) is unique, as it shows both type I and type II bursts during active periods (e.g., Bagnoli et al. 2015). The latter events are thought to arise from quasi-regular “bursts” of accretion onto the neutron star, and the energy generation processes are distinct from the type I events. In moderate-S/N data it is difficult to separate the type II events from the (less frequent) type I events, and therefore we excluded all the burst events detected by the WFC from this source.

We identified a total of 2203 type I X-ray bursts from 54 sources observed with the WFC.

### 3.2.3. Time-resolved Spectral Extraction

The time-resolved spectral extraction for the bursts observed with BeppoSAX/WFC first involved defining the limits of each time interval. We fitted the full-bandpass time profiles with an exponential function to determine the start time and the exponential *e*-folding decay time over the complete bandpass, among other parameters (for details see Section 4.1). We set the time intervals (beginning with the burst start time) by the requirement that the significance of the burst signal in that time interval be  $\geq 10$ , significance being defined as the total flux divided by its  $1\sigma$  uncertainty. Experience showed that this

criterion reveals spectra that have sufficient quality to allow a meaningful fit with a blackbody model.

We extracted spectra for each burst time interval by extracting images for each channel in the required time interval and fitting a model PSF appropriate for the channel energy and FOV position to the source image. This series of flux measurements constitutes the spectrum. The WFC spectral response is a strong function of FOV position and mission time and was calculated for every spectrum separately.

We also corrected each WFC spectrum (both burst and persistent emission) for instrumental dead time, calculated from rate meters that count the events triggering the front-end electronics before and after anticoincidence criteria are applied. The accuracy of the dead-time measurements was about 1%; the resulting correction factors were at most about 35%. The spectrum of the nonburst emission during the burst was estimated by taking the observation-averaged persistent spectrum (see Section 3.2.4) and normalizing it to match the background flux determined from the time profile fit of the burst.

Analysis of the resulting spectra is described in Section 4.2.

### 3.2.4. Persistent Spectra

The WFC 2–30 keV bandpass was read out in 32 channels. We generated spectra through the same procedure as for the burst spectrum explained above, including a correction for instrumental dead time and a separate response matrix for each time interval and source. We extracted a spectrum covering each observation of each burster, including any bursts that occurred.<sup>16</sup> For about half of all observations the source was not detected, up to our detection significance threshold (based on the count rate) of 3.

The analysis of the observation-averaged spectra is described in Section 4.4.

## 3.3. INTEGRAL JEM-X

The hard X-ray and  $\gamma$ -ray observatory INTEGRAL (Winkler et al. 2003) has been orbiting the Earth about every 3 days since launch on 2002 October 17. The satellite carries, besides an optical monitor camera, three coded-mask instruments operating simultaneously and covering different energy bands from 3 keV up to 10 MeV.

In the present work we use data from the X-ray monitor JEM-X (Lund et al. 2003), with properties summarized in Table 4. The twin X-ray cameras JEM-X 1 and JEM-X 2 contain each a microstrip xenon gas chamber located at a distance of 3.4 m from the coded mask to observe the same  $\simeq 6^\circ 6'$ -radius (to zero response) FOV and provide good imaging capabilities at about  $3'$  (FWHM) angular resolution. Like BeppoSAX/WFC, the sensitivity of JEM-X strongly depends on the source angle in the FOV with an on-axis effective photon-collecting detector area of  $64 \text{ cm}^2$  per instrument at 10 keV, dropping by a factor of two at  $3^\circ$  off-axis. The spectral resolution as a function of energy is roughly  $0.4(1/E(\text{keV}) + 1/60)^{1/2}$ , corresponding to 17% at 6 keV.

With no confounding sources producing a background stronger than 0.1 crab<sup>17</sup> in the FOV, the  $3\sigma$  on-axis sensitivity for each JEM-X unit is about 0.3 crab or  $0.5 \text{ counts s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

<sup>16</sup> Any burst contribution would constitute less than 1% of the fluence of the whole observation, which is negligible considering the WFC’s sensitivity.

<sup>17</sup> Note that 1 crab, which is the flux of the Crab Nebula plus pulsar, is equivalent to roughly  $3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (3–25 keV).

equivalent to  $9 \times 10^{-9}$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$  (3–25 keV) for a time-scale of 1 s. These numbers must be multiplied by a factor of  $\approx 2$  if the total background is about 1 crab. Bursts observed simultaneously with other instruments have shown that the burst detection below 1 crab drops for an off-axis position  $\geq 3^\circ.5$ , but burst peaks above 2 crab can be detected up to  $4^\circ.5$  off-axis.

As for every instrument aboard INTEGRAL, JEM-X data are reduced with the standard Off-line Science Analysis (OSA; Courvoisier et al. 2003) software version 10.1. JEM-X data are thus corrected for vignetting effects of the collimator, dead-time effects of the detector, and calibration effects due to short- and long-term variations of the detector gain and sensitivity.

### 3.3.1. Observations

For the first 8 yr of the INTEGRAL mission, the two JEM-X units were operated independently, with only one unit switched on at any given time. JEM-X 2 operated alone from launch through to satellite revolution 170 (2004 March 5), when it was switched off and JEM-X 1 was switched on. The instruments were swapped back at the end of revolution 861 (end of 2009 October). Since revolution 976 (2010 October 10), both JEM-X units have been operating simultaneously (apart from short periods owing to technical reasons).

Thanks to its elliptical orbit with an apogee at  $\approx 150,000$  km, INTEGRAL can perform nearly uninterrupted observations that commonly last from several hours to days. During a typical observation, the satellite slews around a predefined target or sky area following a given pattern, consisting of a number of stable pointings separated by  $\approx 2^\circ$  slews lasting 2 minutes (e.g., Jensen et al. 2003). Each pointing is referred to as a science window (ScW), with a typical duration of 0.5 hr up to 1 hr depending on the actual observation. INTEGRAL data sets are thus identified by their ScW number in each of the satellite revolutions.

We selected every observation of burst sources through INTEGRAL revolution 1166 (2012 May 3; MJD 56050), totaling 605.7 Ms (245340 observations). Because we only searched for bursts through revolution 1166, we exclude from the observation table those sources with bursts first detected after this date (see Section 2).

We analyzed all ScWs containing any of the target sources inside the zero-response FOV. Our selection includes bursts observed at angles  $> 5^\circ$ , but these data must be viewed with some caution, as the sensitivity of the JEM-X detectors gets so low that only very strong sources (and therefore the brightest bursts) can be detected (see Brandt et al. 2003).

As for the WFC (see Section 3.2.1), the spatial resolution of JEM-X is sufficient to separate almost all bursters, apart from those in globular clusters and the close pairs of sources SLX 1744–299/300, as well as AX 1745.6–2901 and 1A 1742–289. For those two pairs, we report observations as coming only from the latter sources, respectively.

During the first 2 yr following the launch of INTEGRAL, the JEM-X instruments could adopt an alternative “restricted imaging” data-taking mode, which was automatically activated to reduce the telemetry in case of increased count rates. This restricted mode, with only eight energy channels, was abandoned in 2004 and has not been supported by the OSA software since 2006. Therefore, any observations or bursts that occurred in this restricted mode could not be analyzed for MINBAR. We identified 114 science windows (through

revolution 163) that were taken in “restricted imaging” mode, of which 99 included at least one burster.

We estimated the total exposure lost to the restricted imaging mode data by counting all the burst sources within  $5^\circ$  of the aim point of each affected science window and multiplying by the median length of science windows in the MINBAR observation catalog of 2 ks, to give 4.4 Ms (about 0.7% of the total 605.7 Ms of JEM-X observations that were analyzed). For individual sources, the fraction of observations in this mode may have been as high as a few percent but does not factor in the transient source activity, and so may not have meant any significant loss of bursts. We further explore the effect of this data-taking mode on the completeness of the burst sample in Section 6.2.

### 3.3.2. Source Light Curves and Burst Searches

The source light-curve extraction in JEM-X is based on an algorithm where each detected photon in the energy range 3–25 keV is back-projected through the mask so its contribution to the source signal is computed using the expected pixel illumination fraction (PIF) of each detector pixel from a given sky position. The energy-dependent PIF map on the detector, obtained from knowledge of the source position relative to the instrument mask, collimator and detector geometry, and the physics of photon interaction, depends strongly on the off-axis angle of the source direction. This vignetting effect is therefore corrected so the source light curve is obtained as if the source were observed on-axis, although the uncertainties will typically be higher with increasing off-axis angle. Other sources in the FOV are expected to yield a poor contribution to the source PIF and are considered as background, which is subtracted bin by bin during the light-curve extraction. Since this procedure is basically a matter of counting and scaling events, statistical uncertainties in derived count rates are estimated assuming Poisson statistics for the counts. We normalized the light curves to a photon-collecting area of  $64$  cm $^2$ , as determined from the cross-calibration appropriate for the persistent emission, as described in Section 4.8.

We thus generated 3–25 keV source light curves at 1 s resolution for each of the known X-ray bursters included in our source catalog, for every ScW where the source position intercepted the JEM-X FOV.

Due to incomplete coding of the FOV by JEM-X, the deconvolution of the coded detector data to the decoded sky image can be affected by some cross talk between sources inside the same FOV (for a review of coded aperture imaging, see, e.g., Caroli et al. 1987). This effect may result in some cases in a bright burst from one given source showing up in more than one source light curve. In order to alleviate this degeneracy, we have systematically produced sky images of the FOV inside a radius of  $5^\circ$  during (typically) a 30 s time interval around every burst detected in the source light curves. These burst images are then automatically screened so as to detect the most significant group of pixels and identify it with the bursting source. A double-check with the corresponding source light curve is eventually performed to confirm the source origin of the burst. Solar flares and particle events may also affect the instruments and produce excesses in the light curves that may be interpreted as X-ray bursts. Also in such cases the imaging verification does make it possible to rule out a real X-ray burst if the whole sky image actually has a low S/N.

**Table 5**  
Cross-calibration Results for Parameters Derived from Coincident Bursts and Observations

Parameter	Units	WFC-PCA		JEM-X-PCA	
		$k$	$z_{\text{off}}^a$	$k$	$z_{\text{off}}^a$
count <sup>b</sup>	various	$(7.14 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-4}$	<0.022	$(4.58 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-2}$	<0.67
		minbar			
pflux	count cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	1.00 ± 0.12	<1.15	1.6 ± 0.2 <sup>c</sup>	<1.21
fluen	count cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.82 ± 0.09	<9.3	0.76 ± 0.17	<19
bpflux	erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	0.97 ± 0.18	<30		
bfluen	erg cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.69 ± 0.12	<0.25		
		minbar-obs			
flux	10 <sup>-9</sup> erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	1.058 ± 0.020	<0.18	0.866 ± 0.010	0.08 ± 0.05
sc		0.91 ± 0.06	0.04 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.10	0.44 ± 0.06
hc		1.29 ± 0.09	-0.11 ± 0.05	0.72 ± 0.07	0.22 ± 0.04

#### Notes.

<sup>a</sup> Note that the upper limits are at  $3\sigma$  confidence.

<sup>b</sup> We adopted the inverse of the correlation coefficient for the count rate averaged over each coincident observation, as the relative effective area for the RXTE/PCA and INTEGRAL/JEM-X.

<sup>c</sup> Note that the JEM-X values for the MINBAR table attributes pflux, pfluex (see Section 6) were subsequently rescaled by the inverse of the coefficient  $k$  to bring them in line with those measured with the PCA.

As for BeppoSAX, we excluded all the burst events from the “Rapid Burster,” MXB 1730–335, as it was not possible to distinguish the type I events from the (much more frequent) type II ones (see also Section 3.2.2).

A total of 2620 type I X-ray bursts from 63 sources were found up to INTEGRAL revolution 1166 (2012 May 3, or MJD 56050).

#### 3.3.3. Time-resolved Spectral Extraction

The version of the OSA adopted for our analysis (see Section 3.3) cannot extract source spectra on intervals shorter than 10 s. As this limit is longer than the typical timescale for spectral variation in bursts, it has not been possible to perform time-resolved spectroscopy of bursts detected with JEM-X. Thus, we defer spectroscopy of JEM-X bursts to future MINBAR releases.

#### 3.3.4. Persistent Spectra

We extracted average persistent spectra, with 16 energy bins covering the range 3–25 keV, for each burster less than  $5^\circ$  off-axis in each ScW. As for BeppoSAX/WFC, the spectral response is strongly dependent on mission time and source position within the FOV, so it is calculated together with each source spectrum, which is also corrected for dead time based on the infalling count rate on the whole detector.

The analysis of the observation-averaged spectra is described in Section 4.4.

## 4. Data Analysis and Calibration

Here we describe the analysis procedures that were used to derive the properties for each burst and observation, from each instrument.

### 4.1. Light-curve Analysis

We determined the basic parameters describing each burst, including the start time, observed peak (photon) flux, total

photon fluence, and duration, from the instrumental light curves, normalized using empirical coefficients taking into account the differences in effective area and energy band. We chose these “instrumental” light curves rather than the bolometric flux measurements (as adopted by G08), because the latter were not available for faint bursts observed by WFC, or the bursts observed by JEM-X (see Section 3.3.3). Furthermore, the burst light curves do not depend on spectral models or detailed assumptions about the detector response and are not subject to systematic errors arising from spectral analysis, in contrast to the estimated peak bolometric flux or fluence.

Prior to performing the analysis, we corrected the light curves for instrument-to-instrument differences in energy range and effective area, as described in Section 4.6. The energy range over which the light curves were extracted for the three instruments was not consistent. Specifically, the full range of RXTE/PCA, of 2–60 keV, is substantially wider than the bandpass used for BeppoSAX/WFC (2–30 keV) or INTEGRAL/JEM-X (3–25 keV). Additionally, the effective areas of the three instruments are substantially different, with that of RXTE/PCA almost two orders of magnitude higher than those of BeppoSAX/WFC and INTEGRAL/JEM-X (e.g., Table 4).

Since all three devices are proportional counters based on the same photon detection principle—photoionization of xenon atoms in a gas chamber and signal amplification in a strong electrical field ( $E \sim 1 \text{ kV cm}^{-2}$ )—with similar quantum efficiencies, we expect that the relative normalization between the instruments would be only weakly dependent on the source spectrum. We thus took the approach of comparing light curves between devices and adopting a linear cross-correlation relation (accounting also for the differences in photon-collecting area) for each pair of instruments WFC-PCA and PCA-JEM-X, as described in Section 4.6. The coefficients for the linear relations are given in the count row of Table 5. We then determined the burst parameters from the light curves rescaled with those relations. As we describe in Section 4.7, the corrections are in fact inconsistent between the typical burst



and persistent spectrum, notably for JEM-X, so an additional correction is applied to give the final values quoted in the burst table (see Section 6).

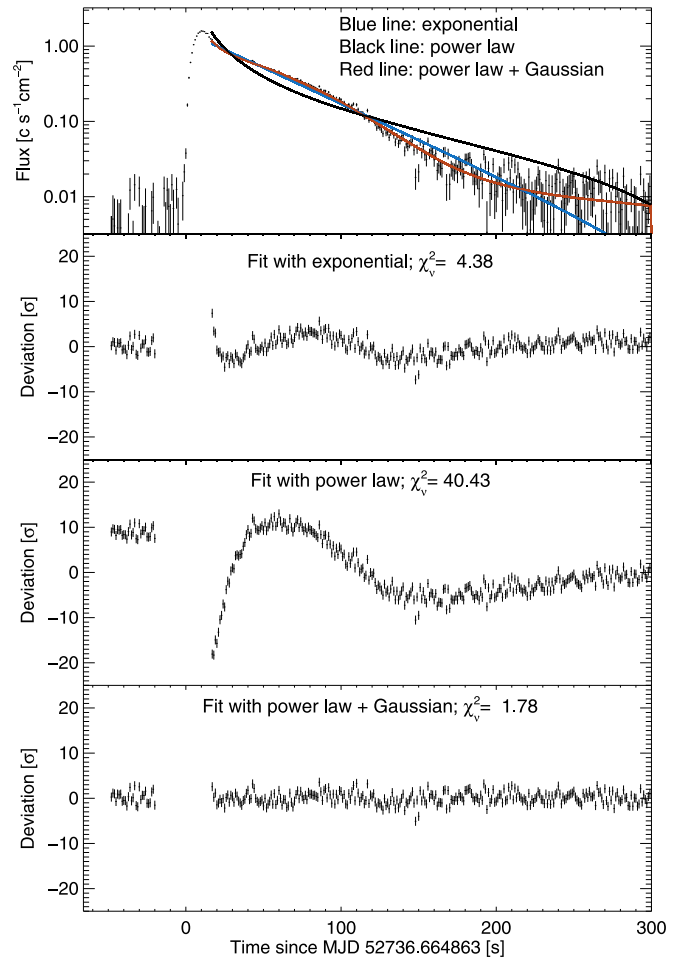
For each instrument, we extracted light curves for the full instrumental bandpasses with a resolution of 1 s, as described in Sections 3.1.2, 3.2.2, and 3.3.2. This resolution samples the light curves sufficiently for accurate determination of peak flux and other parameters. The PCA data allow in principle for much higher resolution while preserving statistically meaningful data points, but we require the same resolution for all three devices in order to make comparisons between instruments as fair as possible and are, thus, limited by the capabilities of the instruments with smaller detector areas, WFC and JEM-X. The basis for the extraction was a list of burst onset times resulting from the burst searches explained in Section 3. Typically, a time window beginning 50 s before the burst start and extending to 300 s after the onset time was extracted. For longer-duration bursts (particularly from GX 17+2), these time frames were enlarged on a burst-by-burst case.

In order to derive the duration and photon fluence of a burst in an instrument-independent way, it is appropriate to adopt a model for the decay phase of the burst, when the flux drowns in the noise sooner for WFC and JEM-X than for PCA data. Times were redefined to be measured with respect to the burst onset time.

The following steps were followed to model the light curves and determine the basic burst parameters:

1. Determine flux and time of the peak in the light curve.
2. Subtract the background level, calculated from the measurements between  $-50$  and  $-15$  s from the onset time. If there are no data in that time frame, no background is subtracted and the burst is flagged.
3. Recalculate the burst onset time, in two stages. The first stage searches backward in time from the burst peak, for the first bin that drops below a certain threshold value.<sup>18</sup> The search is continued for another 15 s earlier to test for data points  $\geq 3.5\sigma$  above the background level, and at least 10% of the peak flux; such measurements may indicate a superexpansion burst (see Section 9.6). If found, the time of the earliest excess is taken as the burst start time.
4. The second step involves a visual verification of the start time in the light curve of the bursts. In a few ( $\approx 1\%$ ) cases, the automatically determined start time was off by up to 10 s because the persistent flux of the source varied on similar timescales to the burst.
5. Estimate the burst rise time, as the number of 1 s bins since the first bin that is above the threshold of 5% of the peak flux.
6. Identify the first data point for the model fit of the decay phase, as the first data point following the peak where the flux drops below 75% of the peak flux. The 75% threshold was determined by trial and error.
7. Fit each of three model functions to the decay phase beyond the start point defined in the last step:
  - (a) an exponential function, with normalization,  $e$ -folding decay time, and background level as free parameters;

<sup>18</sup> For PCA we adopt a threshold of 5% of the peak flux above the pre-burst level; for the other two instruments, we choose the pre-burst level itself as the threshold. The difference in treatment is to accommodate the difference in sensitivity between the instruments.



**Figure 2.** Example of model fits to light curves, for a burst observed on MJD 52736 with RXTE/PCA from GS 1826–24 (burst ID #3076). Top panel: light-curve data with three model fits. Second panel: deviations of data with respect to exponential model. Third panel: deviations with respect to power-law model. Fourth panel: deviations with respect to power-law plus Gaussian model.

- (b) a power-law decay, with normalization and power-law decay index as free parameters;
- (c) a power-law decay plus a one-sided Gaussian function, introducing two additional free parameters: the Gaussian width (standard deviation) and normalization.

The light-curve models and burst onset times were visually inspected for all bursts. We estimate the accuracy of the start times to be at best 1 s for bursts where the ratio of the peak flux to its error was higher than about 50 (this involves mostly PCA-detected bursts) and at worst 5–10 s for the least significant bursts.

We find that all WFC and JEM-X data can satisfactorily be modeled with the exponential decay or power law, while the PCA data are generally better modeled with either the pure power law or the power law plus Gaussian. In other words, only the better-quality data of the PCA show the “hump,” likely reflecting the contributions of rp-burning (see in ’t Zand et al. 2017b). This contribution is modeled by a one-sided Gauss function with the centroid fixed to the burst onset. An example is shown in Figure 2.

The following basic burst parameters for the catalog are determined from these light curves and model fits; we also list the burst table parameters, as described further in Section 6:

1. Burst start time (`time` in the MINBAR table), given in MJD.
2. Peak photon flux and uncertainty (`pflux`, `pflux_e`), measured on 1 s timescale, in counts  $\text{s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$ .
3. Burst duration and uncertainty (`dur`, `dur_e`), in seconds. We define duration as the time interval when the flux is above a threshold value of 5% of the peak flux. The interval end time is determined from the model fit and the start time as that of the first data point surpassing the threshold. The 5% threshold is chosen as a compromise between accuracy (lower values are more uncertain since one reaches the noise level in WFC and JEM-X data) and best representative of the burst duration.
4. Photon fluence and uncertainty (`fluen`, `fluen_e`), in counts  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ . This quantity is the sum of the integral under the best-fit model curve (until infinity) and all earlier data points beginning with the burst onset time.
5. Exponential decay time and uncertainty (`edt`, `edt_e`), in seconds. Although the exponential fit is bad for many bursts, particularly those detected with the PCA, this number provides easy comparison with the literature. The  $1\sigma$  error is multiplied by  $\sqrt{\chi^2_\nu}$  when  $\chi^2_\nu > 1$  to account for the lack of fit.

We cross-calibrate the measurements between the three instruments in Section 4.7.

#### 4.2. Burst Time-resolved Spectroscopy

We describe in Sections 3.1.3 and 3.2.3 how the RXTE/PCA and BeppoSAX/WFC data were reduced to produce time-resolved spectra covering each burst. We fit each burst spectrum with an absorbed blackbody model (`model wabs*bbbodyrad` in XSPEC) in the range 3–25 keV for PCA and 2–30 keV for WFC, after subtracting off the pre-burst (persistent) spectrum as background. Note that this is the “traditional” approach, as distinct from the variable persistent flux method introduced by Worpel et al. (2013), which accounts for variations (typically an increase) in the contribution of the persistent emission during the burst. The hydrogen column density  $N_{\text{H}}$  was fixed to values adopted for each source (Table 1). The model fits yield blackbody temperature  $kT$  and emission area  $K_{\text{bb}}$  (the projected area of a sphere at 10 kpc) as a function of time.

For RXTE, although we largely replicate the analysis of G08, there are a number of important differences with the earlier analysis. We included the recommended systematic error of 0.5% (Shaposhnikov et al. 2012) and adopted Churazov weighting (Churazov et al. 1996) to resolve an issue with low-count rate bins that arose with the adoption of XSPEC version 12 over version 11.

Indeed, many of the spectra from the sample of G08 had a minimum number of counts per bin  $< 10$ , and for a significant subsample one or more of the bins within the energy range of interest had zero counts. Typically these spectra were in the tail of the bursts, when the burst flux had dropped to low levels. These zero-count rate bins had no effect on the original analysis, since XSPEC versions 11 and earlier arbitrarily attribute a statistical error (the `STAT_ERR` column adopted by XSPEC) of 1 to bins with zero counts. However, version 12

only substitutes the 1-count minimum uncertainty when the combined variance of the data and background spectra is 0.0 (C. Gordon 2020, personal communication). The effect of these low-count rate bins, when refitting with XSPEC version 12, was that around 10% of the spectra exhibited much higher  $\chi^2$  values than for the original fits and typically had blackbody temperatures much lower than the previously fit values.

We found that Churazov weighting (Churazov et al. 1996) for fits of simulated data performed the best in terms of agreement between the input and fitted spectral parameters. Furthermore, this weighting provided parameter uncertainties that encompassed the true (input) value of each spectral parameter in a fraction of spectra corresponding as closely as possible to the confidence level used (i.e., for  $1\sigma$ , 68%).

For each time interval we estimated the bolometric flux  $F_i$  based on the best-fit spectral parameters ( $T_{\text{bb},i}$ ,  $K_{\text{bb},i}$ ) at each time step  $i$ , after G08:

$$\begin{aligned} F_i &= \sigma T_{\text{bb},i}^4 \left( \frac{R}{d} \right)_i^2 \\ &= 1.076 \times 10^{-11} \left( \frac{kT_{\text{bb},i}}{1 \text{ keV}} \right)^4 K_{\text{bb},i} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The bolometric burst fluence  $E_b$  was calculated by integrating all flux measurements up to the last flux measurement, supplemented with an estimate of the fluence beyond that point as extrapolated by an exponential fit to the light curve of the complete bandpass. Note that this approach is slightly different from that used for the photon fluence, as described in Section 4.1, which adopts instead the best-fit model curve.

For very faint bursts, only one flux measurement could be made during the burst; these bursts are flagged to indicate the limited information available (see Section 6). Even when multiple flux measurements were possible, the fluence measurements sometimes exhibited large uncertainties. These low-precision values could arise because the time-resolved flux measurements were also low precision, or because the extrapolation of the decay beyond the burst tail was uncertain. The latter issue was particularly noticeable for bursts from Cyg X-2, where for several events observed with RXTE/PCA the steady flux level after the burst appeared to be significantly higher than before, making it difficult to distinguish from the burst emission.

#### 4.3. Burst Oscillation Search

Burst oscillations are high-frequency ( $\sim$ kHz) X-ray timing phenomena and to date have mostly been studied using the high time resolution data modes of RXTE/PCA. Our analysis follows the procedure outlined in Ootes et al. (2017), which we summarize below. For a more complete discussion of the methodology used, readers are referred to that paper.

We analyze each burst of the oscillation sources (for burst selection, see Section 3.1.5) individually to determine whether an oscillation can be detected. We searched for signals in the first 16 s of the burst, with a frequency within 5 Hz of the known oscillation frequency ( $\nu_o \pm 5$  Hz) to account for any frequency drift. Although in most cases the frequency drift is only 1–3 Hz (Muno et al. 2002), larger drifts have been reported in some sources (Wijnands et al. 2001). In case of a detection (see below), we compute the fractional rms amplitude of the signal. For those bursts in which we do not detect an

oscillation signal that passes the detection criterion, we compute an upper limit on the rms amplitude.

We carried out the search on each burst as follows. First we compute a burst start time for timing purposes ( $t_0$ )<sup>19</sup> and the background count rate. We estimate the background count rate using the count rate in the range 20–5 s prior to the MINBAR start time. Note that we have chosen somewhat different pre-burst time intervals in the various analyses in this study. We anticipate that this has a negligible effect on results.

The  $t_0$  for the timing analysis is then defined as the time where the count rate exceeds for the first time 1.5 times the estimated background count rate. This ensures that all the burst start times are defined by the same criterion. The background count rate ( $C_B$ ) is then defined as the average count rate in the range 17–1 s before  $t_0$ . A time buffer of 1 s is maintained between the burst start time and the interval over which the background is calculated, to ensure that the background is not overestimated in bursts with a slow rise.

The first 16 s of the burst, measured from  $t_0$  onward, are then divided into nonoverlapping time bins with 5000 counts each, to ensure that the error bars on each measurement are similar (Watts et al. 2005).<sup>20</sup> The number of time bins in our analysis thus depends on the strength of the burst and the underlying persistent intensity. We use nonoverlapping time bins to ensure that each time bin is independent, to simplify computing the number of trials to obtain a signal (see below).

We define 10 frequency bins (with frequencies in the range  $\nu_0 \pm 5$  Hz), to obtain a frequency resolution of 1 Hz. We thus create for each burst a two-dimensional grid of time–frequency bins in which we attempt to detect oscillation signals (see Figure 2 of Ootes et al. 2017, for a visualization of the grid).

For each time bin we compute the signal power for each of the 10 trial frequencies. We obtain the measured power for a signal with trial frequency  $\nu$  by calculating the  $Z^2$  statistic (see Buccheri et al. 1983; Strohmayer & Markwardt 1999), defined as

$$Z_n^2 = \frac{2}{N_\gamma} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N_\gamma} \cos k\nu t_j \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N_\gamma} \sin k\nu t_j \right)^2 \right], \quad (2)$$

where  $Z^2$  is the measured power of the signal,  $n$  is the number of harmonics,  $N_\gamma$  is the number of counts in the time bin, and  $t_j$  is the arrival time of the  $j$ th count relative to some reference time. We only consider the first harmonic of each signal, so  $n = 1$ . By definition of the time bins,  $N_\gamma = 5000$ . Using this statistic, we obtain a power spectrum for each time bin in which the power of the oscillation signals is plotted as a function of the 10 trial frequencies. We do not attempt to compensate for any drifts in frequency that might occur during a given time bin.

For each individual time bin of a burst, we select the frequency bin with the largest measured power and determine whether or not the signal is considered a detection. We assume a Poisson noise process, for which powers in the absence of a signal are distributed as  $\chi^2$  with two degrees of freedom. This

assumption is reasonable at high frequencies, but not at low frequencies, where the red noise contribution due to the burst light-curve envelope becomes significant (see also the more extensive analysis<sup>21</sup> in Bilous & Watts 2019). For this reason, we exclude sources from our analysis with signals below 50 Hz (at present only one source; see above). Based on the assumption for noise distribution, we can then determine the chance that any measured power is produced by noise alone. We then set a threshold for the measured power above which we define a signal to be significant. We set the detection criterion such that the chance that a signal was produced by noise is less than 1% when taking into account the number of trials for each burst ( $N$ ). The number of trials is defined as the total number of time–frequency bins in which one looks for a signal, where  $N = N_t \times N_\nu$ , with  $N_t$  the number of time bins and  $N_\nu$  the number of frequency bins.

The probability  $P_{\text{noise}}$  that a measured signal with noise chance  $\delta$  was produced by noise for  $N$  trials is given by

$$P_{\text{noise}} = N\delta(1 - \delta)^{N-1}. \quad (3)$$

We define three criteria (similar to those used in Muno et al. 2004) to identify a significant detection. We choose these criteria to ensure that, on average, each detection in a single burst has a 1% chance of being a false detection. The specific criteria are as follows:

1. The chance that a measured power  $Z_m$  was produced by noise is less than  $7 \times 10^{-5}$  in a single trial ( $\delta \leq 7 \times 10^{-5}$ ), assuming that a burst will, on average, consist of 16 individual time bins, such that  $N = 16 \times 10$ . This corresponds to a 1% chance overall to a measured power criterion  $Z_m^2 \geq 19.4$ .
2. A signal occurring in the first second of a burst has a single trial chance probability  $\delta \leq 10^{-3}$ . This probability results in a measured power limit  $Z_m^2 \geq 13.8$ . At the burst onset, the difference in brightness between burning and nonburning material is largest, and therefore oscillation signals would be expected to be largest in the burst rise (first second).
3. A signal distributed over two adjacent time–frequency bins has a combined single trial noise chance probability  $\delta_1 \times \delta_2 \leq 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$ . We test for this possibility using the fact that this probability is similar to that associated with a measured power limit of the averaged signal in these two adjacent bins of  $\bar{Z}_m^2 \geq 13.8$ .

Our motivation for the final criterion is as follows. There is a significant chance that a signal does not peak exactly in one time–frequency bin but is spread over multiple bins instead. Therefore, we select from each time interval the frequency bin with the largest measured power and compute the noise chance of the signal that is spread over the selected time–frequency bin and one of three directly adjacent time–frequency bins: the same time bin and one of two of the adjacent frequency bins, or the same frequency bin and the next time bin. The chance that both bins consist of noise alone is given by the product of the noise chance probabilities of the two individual bins ( $P_{\text{noise},1,2} = P_{\text{noise},1}(N_1, \delta_1) * P_{\text{noise},2}(N_2, \delta_2)$ ). To meet the detection criterion of the burst, the single trial probabilities of

<sup>19</sup> The burst start time for timing purposes may be slightly different from that identified from the light-curve fits; see Section 4.1. For 94% of the bursts searched for oscillations, the calculated  $t_0$  is within 1.5 s of the burst start time as defined in Section 4.1.

<sup>20</sup> Note that in a previous analysis by Muno et al. (2004) equal-duration time bins were used, so that error bars later in the burst were larger as the burst intensity decreased.

<sup>21</sup> The analysis by Bilous & Watts (2019) also uses the MINBAR burst sample, but the analysis of burst oscillation amplitudes takes into account factors such as light-curve shape and dead time, which are not considered in Ootes et al. (2017).

the two bins ( $\delta_1$  and  $\delta_2$ ) must satisfy the equation for  $P_{\text{noise},1,2}$ . Using an approximation for  $P_{\text{noise},1,2}$  given by

$$P_{\text{noise},1,2} \approx 3N_1^2 N_2 \delta_1 \delta_2 \quad (4)$$

(taking into account that  $N_2$  is reduced owing to the fact that the second bin has to be selected from one of the three bins surrounding the first bin) yields the solution  $\delta_1 \delta_2 = 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$ , which adjacent bins must satisfy to meet the threshold burst probability  $P_{\text{noise},1,2} = 10^{-2}$ . We note that if one considers each of the three detection criteria as individual trials, the noise probability would increase to a 3% chance that a detected oscillation is actually a false detection.

There are five possibilities to pass the detection criterion: one from the first criterion, one from the second, and three from the third. For each time bin we select from the five options the signal with the largest (averaged) measured power that passed the detection criterion. The measured power consists of two components: the signal power and the noise power. The signal power is derived using the probability distribution  $p_n$  of measured signals  $Z_m$  for given signal power  $Z_s$ :

$$p_n(Z_m|Z_s) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left[-\frac{(Z_m + Z_s)}{2}\right] \times \left(\frac{Z_m}{Z_s}\right)^{(n-1)/2} I_{n-1}(\sqrt{Z_m Z_s}), \quad (5)$$

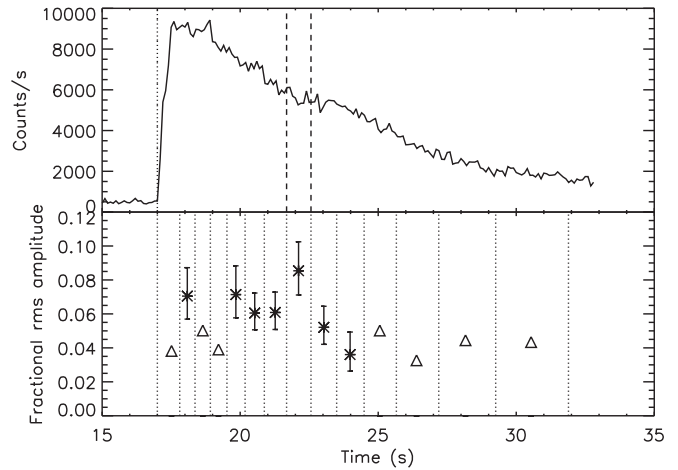
where  $n$  is the number of harmonics (we always use  $n = 1$ ) and  $I$  is a modified Bessel function of the first kind. The computational procedure provides a signal power and  $1\sigma$  errors. From the signal power of this oscillation, we compute the fractional rms amplitude of the oscillation ( $A_{\text{rms}}$ ) as follows:

$$A_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_s^2}{N_\gamma}} \left( \frac{N_\gamma}{N_\gamma - B} \right). \quad (6)$$

The term in parentheses in Equation (6) is the factor that corrects for the background emission, where  $N_\gamma$  is the number of counts and  $B$  is the estimated number of background counts in the investigated time bin ( $N_\gamma = 5000$  and  $B = C_B \Delta t$ , with  $\Delta t$  the time width of the bin(s) over which the signal is considered). We calculate the  $1\sigma$  error on the amplitude using linear error propagation of the independent parameters, for which the standard deviations of  $N_\gamma$  and  $B$  are calculated as the square root of the considered parameter.

If none of the detection criteria are passed, a  $3\sigma$  upper limit on the oscillation amplitude is calculated. From the oscillation signals detected in a burst, we select the amplitude of signal with the largest signal power to compare with the results from other bursts (see Figure 3). We thus select one specific time–frequency bin for each individual burst. If no oscillation signals are found throughout an entire burst, we select the upper limit found for the signal with the largest nonsignificant signal power.

If we detect burst oscillations during the burst, we also determine the burst phase in which the signal was found. First, we determine the maximum intensity of the burst and define the boundary limit as 90% of the peak luminosity, similar to G08. The peak of the burst is defined as the phase that exceeds this boundary limit. The time from the start of the burst until the start of the peak is defined as the rising phase, and similarly the time span from the end of the peak up to 16 s after the burst start time is defined as the burst tail. If the time bin of strongest



**Figure 3.** Result of the analysis of a burst from 4U 1728–34 with observation ID 95337-01-02-00 and  $t_0 = \text{MJD } 55474.1755$  (#3966). The top panel shows the burst light curve, and the bottom panel shows the limits of the time bins (dotted lines) and in each time bin the computed amplitude (asterisks with vertical error bars) or amplitude upper limit (triangles) in the case of a nonsignificant signal. In the top panel the dotted line indicates the burst start time ( $t_0$ ), and the dashed lines represent the time bin in which the oscillation signal with the largest signal power  $Z_s^2$  was found. Figure from Ootes et al. (2017).

oscillation signal falls on both sides of one of the boundaries, we select as burst phase of the signal the one in which the largest fraction of the time bin falls.

The results of the burst oscillation search are provided as a table with format described in Section 7.

#### 4.4. Persistent Spectral Fitting

We measured the persistent source flux  $F_p$  in the energy range 3–25 keV for each observation in which a source was significantly detected and for which a spectrum was available. We set the detection criteria as when the source count rate averaged over the observation was greater than or equal to three times the uncertainty (roughly equivalent to a  $\geq 3\sigma$  detection). Spectra were not available for every observation, and we indicate this with the flag column in the catalog table (Section 8).

We estimated the flux from the observation-averaged spectra generated as described for each instrument in Sections 3.1.4, 3.2.4, and 3.3.4. We fit the net spectra using XSPEC version 12 (Dorman & Arnaud 2001) over the range 3–25 keV for the PCA and JEM-X and 2–30 keV for the WFCs with an empirical model, including the effects of neutral absorption by material (with solar abundances assumed) along the line of sight.

The FOV of the RXTE/PCA can cover multiple active sources, and (in contrast to the WFC or JEM-X) the lack of imaging makes it impossible to separate their fluxes. As described in Section 3.1.1, for such observations we used the intensities of each source in the FOV as measured independently with the RXTE/ASM (where available), to assess the level of source activity. We identified three possible cases for such observations, which are labeled with flag values as specified in Section 8.1: “a” for those observations where only the named source (name attribute in the table, see Section 8) is active, and “b” where more than one source was determined to be active, so that the measured spectrum contains contributions from multiple objects. A third category, labeled “c,” indicates

those observations where no ASM data covering the PCA measurement were available, and so no independent information about the source activity could be determined. We thus excluded observations flagged “b” or “c” from our estimates of the accretion rate (as a fraction of the Eddington value)  $\gamma$ , as described in Section 5.4.

Since the instruments for our source data offer fairly poor low-energy sensitivity, it is difficult to constrain the neutral absorption column density  $N_{\text{H}}$ . Thus, we fixed  $N_{\text{H}}$  to the value listed in Table 1 for each source in all the fits, for consistency. These values were taken from the literature and were determined from high-sensitivity observations with other instruments encompassing sub-2 keV photon energies.

For each observation, we calculated a preliminary fit with the simplest model, an absorbed power law. For observations in which the detection significance was  $<8$ , we fixed the power-law spectral index  $\Gamma$  at 2; otherwise, we left it free to vary. If the reduced  $\chi^2$  ( $\chi^2_{\nu}$ ) was in excess of 2, we added components successively until a good fit was achieved. For the majority of observations with the WFC (85.3%) and JEM-X (97.0%), the preliminary (power-law) model offered a sufficiently good fit. The remaining observations for those instruments were fit either with a `compTT` model or with a blackbody and power law, respectively. The `compTT` model describes Comptonization in a homogeneous environment (Titarchuk 1994).

For RXTE, the higher S/N meant that for many observations these simple phenomenological continuum models were inadequate. Additionally, for many of the RXTE spectra, residuals are present around 6.4 keV. Such residuals are common features of persistent spectra from LMXBs (e.g., Cackett & Miller 2013) and are usually interpreted as fluorescent Fe  $K\alpha$  emission arising from the source or nearby environment, such as from reflection off the accretion disk (e.g., Fabian & Ross 2010) or the diffuse emission from the Galactic ridge (e.g., Valinia & Marshall 1998). Where these residuals resulted in a reduced  $\chi^2$  above the threshold, we added a Gaussian component to improve the fit. We allowed the line energy to range between 6.39 and 7.1 keV, and the line width up to 1.5 keV. We describe the statistics of the various models over the sample in Section 8.

We then integrated the model over the energy range 3–25 keV to estimate the persistent flux for each observation. We note that the flux measurements were only weakly sensitive to the particular choice of models, although the model produced significant offsets in the spectral colors (see Section 4.5).

We estimated the uncertainty on the flux using the `error` flag of the `flux` command in XSPEC. This routine draws values from the estimated probability density functions of the model parameters and calculates the corresponding confidence range on the distribution of fluxes. Where the flux measurement was different from zero at less than the  $3\sigma$  level, we refit the spectrum with the power-law model, fixing the spectral index  $\Gamma$  at 2. See Section 8 for the numbers of spectra affected. In the cases where the resulting flux was still not significantly different from zero, we report the  $3\sigma$  upper limit.

The spectral fitting procedure necessitated some variations on the approach depending on the specific instrument used. For RXTE, most observations were performed with more than one PCU functional, so (following G08) we analyzed each PCU separately and then averaged the spectral parameters and flux. This approach simplifies the generation of response matrices,

which otherwise would need to be summed from the matrices for the individual PCUs, with weights corresponding to the relative exposure times (which were not always identical). Later in the mission, the degradation of certain PCUs means that for best results we need to omit spectral fits from those PCUs. For PCU#1, we found that the background estimation was a poor match to the on-source spectrum, particularly from 2010 October through to the mission end. For some observations with PCU#1 active in this time interval, we neglected the spectra from PCU#1 in the fits.

The WFCs were both operated essentially without changing the instrument settings. The gain changed gradually over the mission lifetime, and that was accounted for by calculating the response custom-wise for each observation.

As described in Section 3.3.1, since revolution 976 (2010 October 10) both JEM-X cameras have been on during all observations. For those observations we carried out spectral fits independently but then averaged the fluxes and spectral parameters between the two fits.

#### 4.5. Spectral Colors

Here we describe the approach used to determine the spectral colors and hence the position on the color–color diagram,  $S_z$ . Spectral colors are normally calculated as the ratio of count rates in different energy bands (e.g., G08) and so will vary between different instruments even for the same spectrum. As we wish to combine information from multiple instruments, we choose to calculate the colors instead as the ratios of fluxes within different bands, based on the fitted persistent spectral model.

We chose four energy bands to calculate “soft” and “hard” spectral colors, following G08: 2.2–3.6 keV, 3.6–5.0 keV, 5.0–8.6 keV, and 8.6–18.6 keV. These bands span the common 3–25 keV energy range of the spectral responses of the three instruments, although the JEM-X response is negligible below 3 keV. We then calculated a soft and hard color as the ratio of integrated fluxes (based on the spectral model) in each pair of low and high fluxes.

For systems in which sufficient observations have been accumulated with a significant variation in the spectral colors, the color measurements typically define an “atoll” or Z-shaped track in color–color space (Hasinger & van der Klis 1989), with correlated behavior reflected in the X-ray variability. Measuring the position  $S_z$  along this track has been suggested (e.g., van der Klis et al. 1990; Hertz et al. 1992; Kuulkers et al. 1994) as an alternative way to constrain the accretion rate, independently of the persistent flux (an equivalent quantity,  $s_a$ , has been defined for “atoll” sources; van Straaten et al. 2000).

For the MINBAR sample of observations we take the same approach, also following G08, but our definition of the colors as based on the integrated model flux introduces biases between observations fitted with different models. We describe in Section 5.5 the approach taken to correct these biases.

#### 4.6. Instrumental Area Correction

A critical requirement for combining data gathered by multiple instruments is to quantify any variation in the absolute calibrations. Typically, the absolute calibration of most X-ray missions is guaranteed at only the level of a few tens of percent (Tsujiimoto et al. 2011). Making the situation worse is the fact

that calibration sources are scarce, and even sources that have been used for many decades as “standards,” like the Crab, have also been shown to vary in intensity by almost 10% (Wilson-Hodge et al. 2011).

The missions from which the MINBAR sample is assembled were active over periods that coincide, offering the ideal opportunity for verifying the consistency of the measurements between different instruments. The entire BeppoSAX mission occurred during the longer active period for RXTE (Table 4), and INTEGRAL and RXTE were both active between the launch of INTEGRAL and the end of mission for RXTE.

We determined the relative effective area of RXTE/PCA and INTEGRAL/JEM-X to BeppoSAX/WFC based on comparing the mean count rates from pairs of overlapping observations. We assessed the relative effective area of the three instruments in pairs, as there was no common interval during which BeppoSAX and INTEGRAL were operational.

We first searched for overlapping observations for each pair of instruments and set a minimum overlap fraction of  $f = 0.1$ , where  $f = \Delta t_{\text{overlap}} / (t_{\text{max}} - t_{\text{min}})$ ,  $\Delta t_{\text{overlap}}$  is the time in common to both instruments, and  $t_{\text{min}}$ ,  $t_{\text{max}}$  represents the maximal extent of the two observations.

We adopt a linear relation, so that the mean count rates for contemporaneous measurements by both instruments are related by

$$c_i = z_{\text{off},c,i} + k_{c,i} \times c_{\text{PCA}}, \quad (7)$$

where  $c_i$  is the mean count rate observed with the alternative instrument (WFC or JEM-X) and  $c_{\text{PCA}}$  for the PCA, in units of counts  $\text{s}^{-1} \text{PCU}^{-1}$ . We used the Bayesian method of Kelly (2007) to derive the linear correlation coefficients; this method takes into account the errors in both  $x$  and  $y$  (in this case, the count rates or fluxes measured by each instrument), as well as any possible correlation of the errors. We identified outliers (which we attribute to flux variability over timescales shorter than the observation duration) deviating by more than  $3\sigma$  confidence from the trend and excluded these from a subsequent fit.

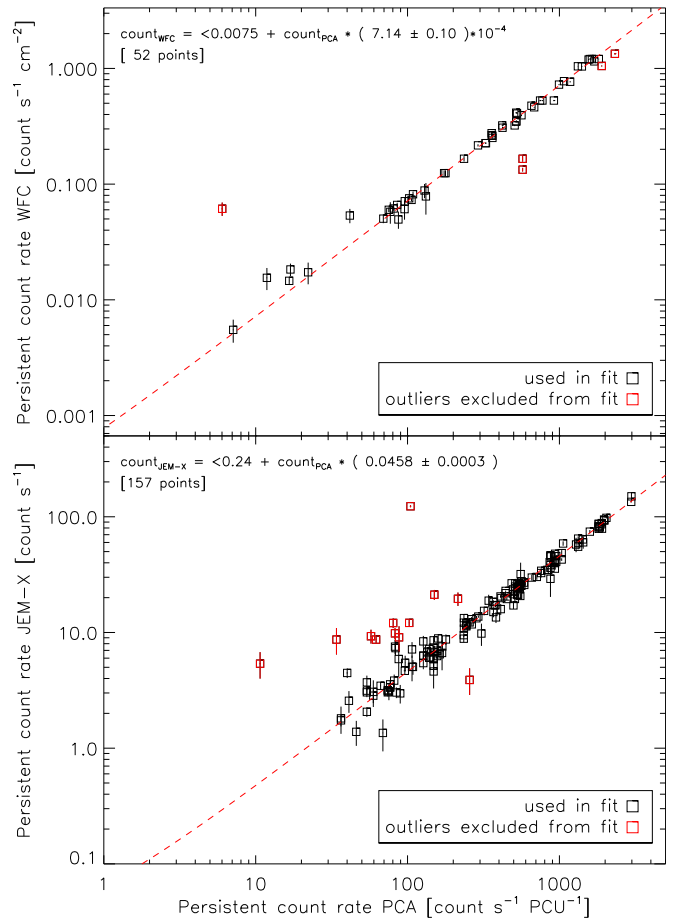
We list the results for each pair of instruments in Table 5, and we describe the results in detail below.

#### 4.6.1. WFC-PCA

The relative count rates between overlapping WFC and PCA observations are shown in the top panel of Figure 4. We find an offset consistent with zero and an (inverse) proportionality factor  $1/k_{c,\text{WFC}} = 1400 \pm 20$  (Table 5). This value is roughly consistent with the approximate geometric area per PCU (Jahoda et al. 2006), as one would expect. Moderate deviations from the measured geometric area of the detector might be attributed to the combined effects of the different effective area curves, convolved with the typical persistent spectral shape. For the subsequent analysis, we adopt the value of  $A_{\text{eff,PCU}} = 1400 \text{ cm}^2$  as the effective area of each PCU to convert counts  $\text{s}^{-1} \text{PCU}^{-1}$  to counts  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  for the observations and burst light-curve analyses (see Section 4.1).

#### 4.6.2. JEM-X-PCA

As for the BeppoSAX/WFC, we estimated the relative effective area of the INTEGRAL/JEM-X relative to the RXTE/PCA by fitting a linear relation between the count



**Figure 4.** Cross-calibration for the mean (uncorrected) count rates for overlapping observations with the three instruments composing the MINBAR observation table. The top panel shows the comparison between BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA, while the bottom panel shows INTEGRAL/JEM-X against RXTE/PCA. The points that are excluded from the fit are marked (red symbols); the line of best fit is overlotted (dashed red line). Note that the WFC measurements are already normalized to the area of the instrument, while the PCA and JEM-X measurements are not; these fits are used to establish the effective area of the instruments, as described in Section 4.6.

rates measured for overlapping observations:

$$c_{\text{JEM-X}} = z_{\text{off},c,\text{JEM-X}} + k_{c,\text{JEM-X}} \times c_{\text{PCA}}. \quad (8)$$

The cross-calibration for the mean count rate between overlapping INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA observations is shown in the bottom panel of Figure 4. The inverse coefficient for the count rate is  $k_{c,\text{JEM-X}} = 21.84 \pm 0.15$ . When combined with the corresponding value for the WFC-PCA cross-calibration, the measurements correspond to an approximate photon-collecting detector area of  $64 \text{ cm}^2$ , roughly consistent with the expected value for each of the JEM-X cameras (see also Brandt et al. 2003). As for the WFC-PCA comparison, we do not expect that this value would correspond exactly to the effective area, given the combined effects of different effective areas at different energies, convolved with the typical persistent spectra.

There is significantly more scatter in the measurements compared to the plot for the WFC. One contribution to this scatter is the short duration of the JEM-X pointings; each science window is just 30–60 minutes, compared to much longer WFC observations of typically 1 day (see Section 3.2.1).

**Table 6**  
MINBAR Bursts Observed by Multiple Instruments

Source	Time (MJD)	BeppoSAX/WFC #ID	RXTE/PCA #ID	INTEGRAL/JEM-X #ID
1A 1742–294	50527.71336	873	2267	...
SLX 1744–300	50532.72233	1470	2270	...
4U 1608–522	50899.58702	1600	2380	...
KS 1731–260	51088.31732	586	2430	...
KS 1731–260	51092.14551	589	2433	...
4U 1705–44	51223.53390	1538	2487	...
4U 1702–429	51230.99203	1404	2489	...
4U 1702–429	51231.20562	1405	2490	...
4U 1636–536	51765.37284	1756	2659	...
GS 1826–24	51813.66629	1248	2680	...
GS 1826–24	51814.00691	1249	2679	...
KS 1731–260	51816.26129	830	2683	...
EXO 1745–248	51819.63818	2200	2689	...
SAX J1747.0–2853	52179.46856	2140	2778	...
SAX J1747.0–2853	52181.97975	2141	2807	...
4U 1728–34	52896.15827	...	8075	4461
4U 1323–62	53370.46377	...	3246	5467
4U 1636–536	53611.83666	...	3315	5757
4U 1728–34	53986.15180	...	3412	6168
4U 1728–34	54004.54993	...	3430	6221
GS 1826–24	54167.28453	...	3480	6302
IGR J17473–2721	54564.56700	...	3684	6747
4U 1705–44	55074.12414	...	3850	7545
IGR J17511–3057	55091.27326	...	3860	7653
IGR J17511–3057	55091.61717	...	3861	7656
SLX 1744–300	55792.52507	...	8240	8506
1A 1742–294	55792.58406	...	8241	8507
1A 1742–294	55793.44454	...	8243	8512

We note that this scatter is asymmetric, with the JEM-X outliers typically measuring a systematically higher count rate than would be expected given the average trend. This asymmetry is not obviously the result of large off-axis angles, since the distribution of angles is similar for both the outliers and the observations included in the fit. We adopt the value of  $A_{\text{eff,JEM-X}} = 64 \text{ cm}^2$  to convert JEM-X counts  $\text{s}^{-1}$  to counts  $\text{s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for the observations and the burst light-curve analysis (see Section 4.1).

#### 4.7. Burst Cross-calibration

As a result of the overlapping observations between the three instruments described in the previous section, 28 bursts were observed simultaneously by more than one instrument. These events are flagged in the table with the attribute `mult = 2` (see Section 6); the burst times and ID numbers are listed in Table 6. Here we compare the analysis results for each pair of events, with the objective of determining any systematic bias for measurements from each instrument.

We first compare the parameters derived from the burst light curves, as described in Section 4.1. We identified 15 events observed by both BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA (Table 6), from 10 sources. Two events were observed by both instruments for 4U 1702–429, GS 1826–24, and SAX J1747.0–2853, while three events from KS 1731–26 were observed by both missions. We found 13 bursts detected by both RXTE/PCA and INTEGRAL/JEM-X, from nine sources. Two bursts each were observed for 1A 1742–294 and IGR J17511–3057, with three bursts observed from 4U 1728–34 with both instruments.

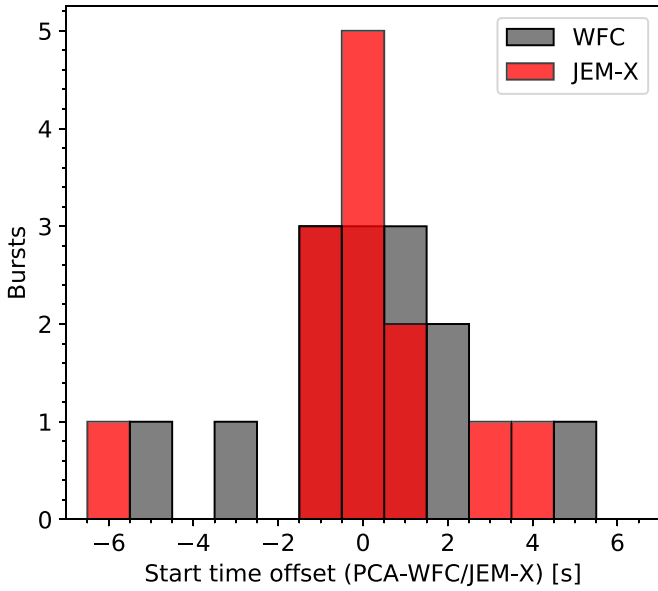
The discrepancy between the burst start times was typically limited to a few seconds between each pair of events (Figure 5). For the combined set of observations the average offset was just 0.04 s, and the absolute time offset was  $<1.47 \text{ s}$  ( $<5.9 \text{ s}$ ) at 68% (95%) confidence.

##### 4.7.1. WFC–PCA

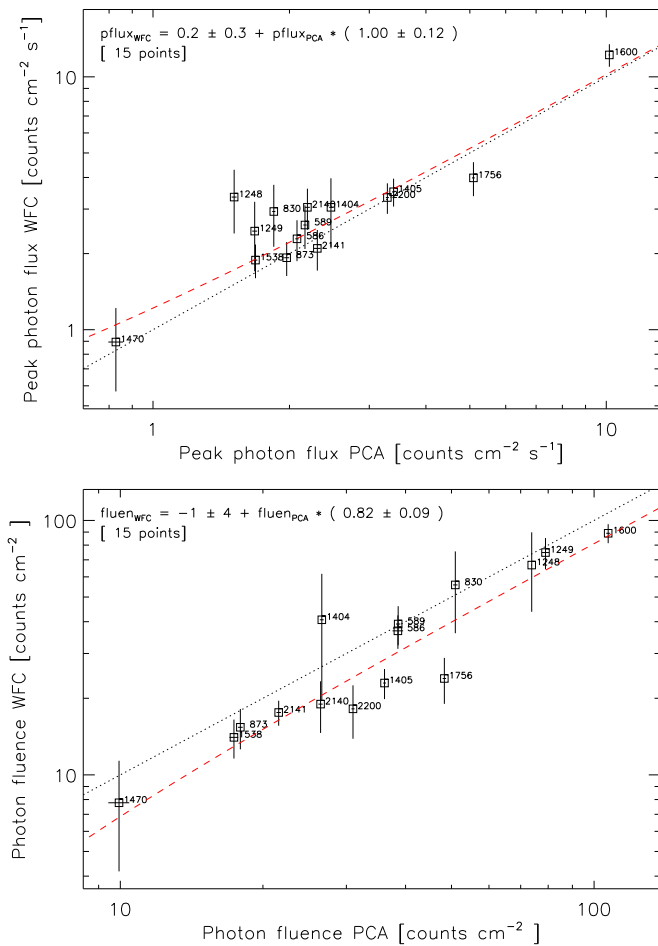
We first compared the peak photon flux for each set of burst pairs, as shown in the top panel of Figure 6. Measurements by the two instruments generally correspond well, over a range of more than an order of magnitude. We calculated a linear correlation between the two sets of measurements, as for the observation-averaged counts in Section 4.6. We obtained the best-fit parameters as listed in Table 5. The best-fit linear correlation indicates no significant bias between the two sets of measurements.

We next compared the photon fluences, calculated by integrating over the rescaled light curves, as described in Section 4.1. While the two quantities exhibited reasonable correspondence, the fluence measured by BeppoSAX/WFC underestimated that from RXTE/PCA by almost 20% on average (Figure 6, bottom panel; Table 5). We attribute this offset to the effect of the lower sensitivity of the WFC, which means that the burst emission cannot be measured as far into the burst decay.

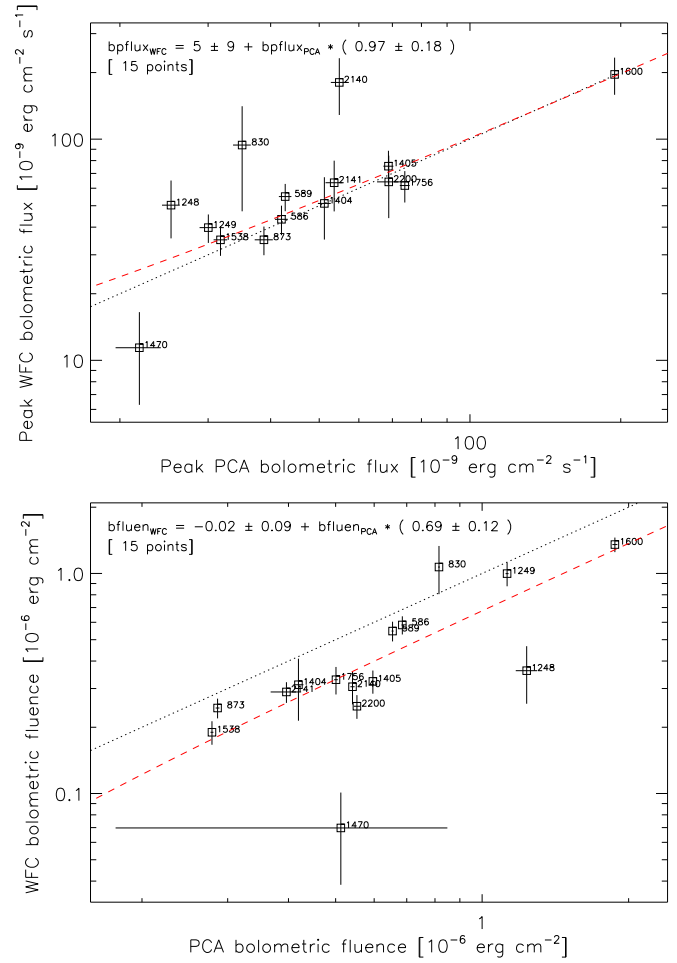
We carried out time-resolved spectroscopy for bursts from BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA, as described in Sections 3.2.3 and 3.1.3. Consequently, we also compared the corresponding peak bolometric flux and fluence. As with the peak photon fluxes, we found a relatively good correspondence between the peak



**Figure 5.** Difference in the derived burst start time measured for events observed with more than one instrument.



**Figure 6.** Cross-calibration for the peak photon flux (top panel) and fluence (bottom panel) for bursts observed with both BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA in the MINBAR burst sample. The bursts are labeled with the WFC burst number. The dotted line shows a 1:1 correspondence; and the dashed line shows the best fit linear correlation. The best-fit parameters are listed in Table 5.



**Figure 7.** Cross-calibration for the peak bolometric flux (top panel) and the bolometric fluence (bottom panel) for bursts observed with both BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA in the MINBAR burst sample. Other details as for Figure 6.

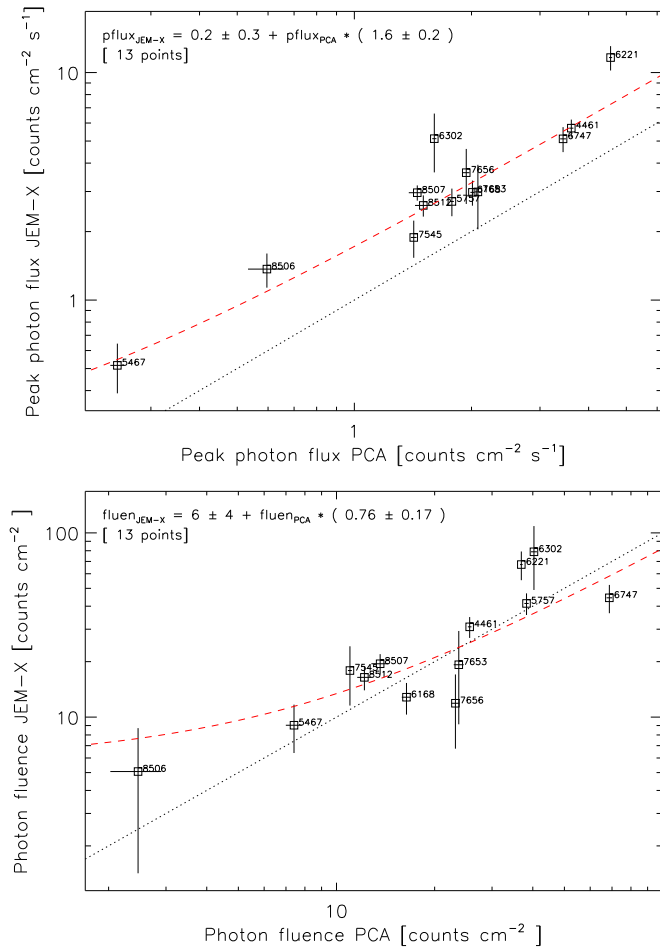
bolometric fluxes, although with more scatter about the line of best fit (Figure 7, top panel). The correlation coefficients are listed in Table 5. We adopted the slope of the line of best fit between the peak bolometric fluxes measured by the two instruments, as a correction factor (equivalent to only a few percent difference) to apply to the peak fluxes of bursts detected by WFC, when calculating the mean peak flux of the PRE bursts (see Section 5.2). We also compared the estimated bolometric fluence measured by BeppoSAX/WFC, which underestimates that measured by RXTE/PCA on average by 30%, and substantially more for weak bursts (Figure 7, bottom panel; Table 5).

#### 4.7.2. JEM-X-PCA

In the absence of time-resolved spectroscopy for the bursts detected with JEM-X, we compared the measured peak photon flux and fluence between the two sets of measurements in the 3–25 keV energy band. The peak photon flux measured with INTEGRAL/JEM-X was consistently 56% larger than the value measured by RXTE/PCA, although with moderate scatter about the line of best fit (Figure 8, top panel).

This offset in the peak fluxes is also apparent in the distribution of peak fluxes from sources with highly consistent bursts, for example, GS 1826–24 (Figure 9). Similar results





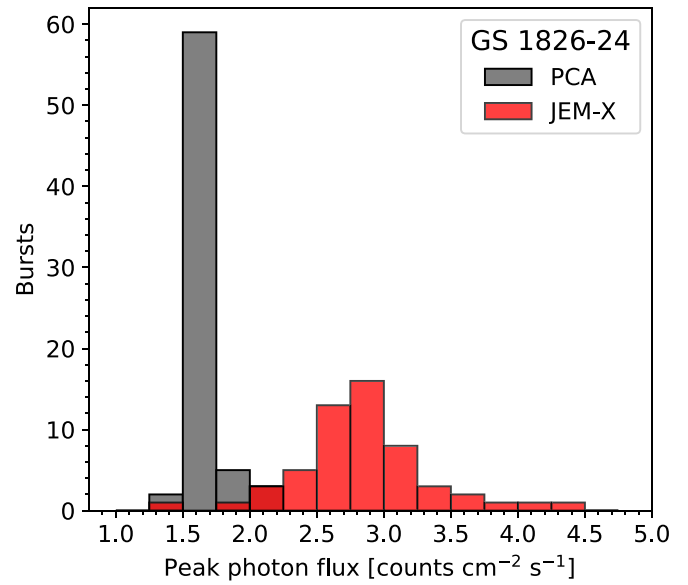
**Figure 8.** Cross-calibration for the peak photon flux (top panel) and photon fluence (bottom panel) for bursts observed with both INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA in the MINBAR burst sample. Note the marked offset between the two sets of peak flux measurements; to ensure consistency between instruments, we reduced the JEM-X measurements for this parameter by a factor of 1.6 in the final MINBAR table. Other details the same as for Figure 6.

are found for other bursters, with bursts reaching roughly consistent peak fluxes.

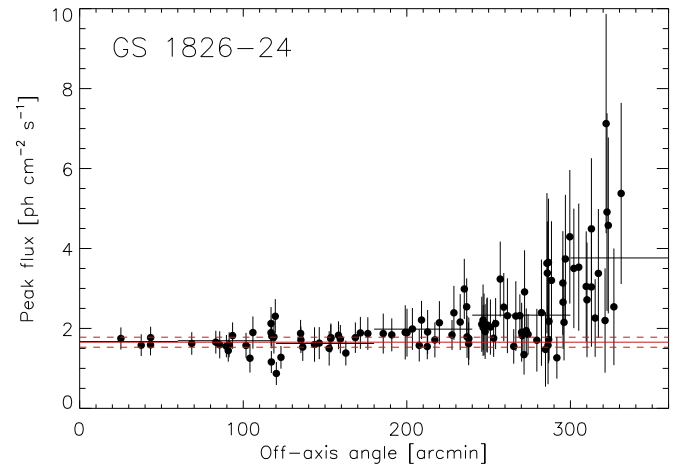
We attribute this discrepancy to the variation between the spectral response of the two instruments, which are more acute for the burst spectra than for the persistent spectra. We compared the predicted count rates for both JEM-X and PCA for a 2.5 keV blackbody and for a power law with spectral index  $\Gamma = 2$ , both affected by neutral absorption with  $N_H = 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . The ratio of PCA to JEM-X count rates was 1.53 times larger for the blackbody than for the power law. This value is roughly consistent with the discrepancy identified from the burst cross-correlation. We note that for PCA/WFC the corresponding factor is only 1.12, suggesting that JEM-X has a qualitatively different effective area curve compared to PCA or WFC.

To correct this discrepancy for the JEM-X values, we reduced the burst peak count rates by a factor of 1.6 as determined from the cross-correlation illustrated in Figure 8. Strictly speaking, we should also correct for the WFC count rates for the same reason, but since the discrepancy is only a few percent, we neglect any correction for those values.

One likely contributing factor to the scatter between the cross-calibration for peak flux is the angle between the aim point and the source position in each observation. Since the



**Figure 9.** Comparison of the distributions of raw (uncorrected) peak photon flux for bursts from GS 1826–24, observed with both INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA in the MINBAR burst sample. The JEM-X bursts plotted are those observed  $<4^\circ$  from the camera aim point, to include only the most precise measurements (see Figure 10). Note the marked offset in the two distributions, illustrating the bias in JEM-X toward higher peak fluxes.



**Figure 10.** Corrected burst peak fluxes as a function of JEM-X off-axis angle for 107 bursts from GS 1826–24. The mean value calculated within each degree of off-axis angle is overplotted (black horizontal lines). For comparison, the mean peak flux and standard deviation for bursts observed with RXTE/PCA are overplotted (red lines). Note the substantial bias on the mean values for JEM-X at high off-axis angles.

JEM-X sensitivity drops with the source off-axis angle (Section 3.3), the measured fluxes are affected by increasing uncertainties with increasing angles and there is a positive bias for stronger fluxes at larger off-axis angle. As an example, Figure 10 shows corrected peak fluxes for all bursts detected from GS 1826–24 with JEM-X, plotted as a function of off-axis angle. Over the period in which this source was covered by MINBAR, it produced highly consistent bursts with a narrow range of peak fluxes. The JEM-X data clearly show increased variation toward larger off-axis angles, as well as a marked bias to the mean values calculated within the angle bins. Therefore, absolute flux values of bursts seen in JEM-X at off-axis angles larger than  $4^\circ$  must be considered with caution, while the time and origin of the bursts are still valuable information.

The measured photon fluence between JEM-X and the PCA exhibits the opposite bias to the peak flux, with the value estimated from JEM-X underestimating, on average, the value measured with the PCA (Figure 8, bottom panel). This underestimate is despite the exaggerated count rates around the peak as measured with JEM-X. The opposite discrepancy in this case is likely due to similar effects as noted for the fluences measured with the WFC, which are more than sufficient to offset the excess count rate values. The best-fit correlation parameters are listed in Table 5.

#### 4.8. Observation Cross-calibration

Following the same approach as for the bursts (in Section 4.7), and using the overlapping observations identified in Section 4.6, we cross-correlated the observation-averaged 3–25 keV flux over the pairs of observations and the spectral colors for each pair of instruments. For the flux and the spectral colors, an additional potential source of variation is the choice of spectral model. We list the results for each pair of instruments in Table 5 and describe the results in detail below.

##### 4.8.1. WFC–PCA

The best linear fit to the contemporaneous flux measurements with both the PCA and WFC gives

$$F_{\text{WFC}} = (0.04 \pm 0.14) + F_{\text{PCA}} \times (1.058 \pm 0.020) \quad (9)$$

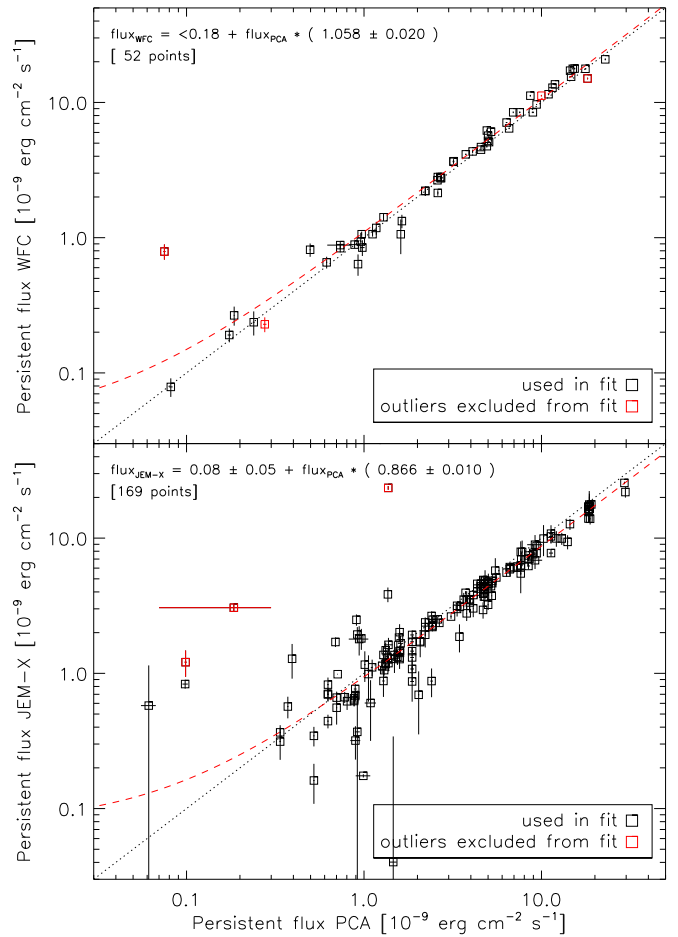
and is plotted in the top panel of Figure 11. In general, the results are highly consistent; the best-fit gradient deviates from 1 at the 6% level, and at weak significance, just over  $3\sigma$ . This agreement is satisfactory given the typical estimated absolute precision for X-ray instruments, of up to a few tens of percent. We adopt the cross-calibration factor above as a correction for calculating the estimated  $\gamma$ -factor (proportional to the accretion rate) as described in Section 5.4.

##### 4.8.2. JEM-X-PCA

As for the WFC, we compare the fluxes measured by INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA in the bottom panel of Figure 11. We find a best-fit cross-calibration factor of  $0.866 \pm 0.010$ , with the JEM-X persistent flux values systematically below those measured by RXTE/PCA by approximately 12%. Again, this discrepancy appears reasonable given the typical absolute calibration uncertainties for X-ray instruments. We adopt the cross-calibration factor above as a correction for calculating the estimated  $\gamma$ -factor (proportional to the accretion rate) as described in Section 5.4.

## 5. Catalog Assembly

In the following sections we describe the tasks undertaken to assemble the available data from the primary sources into a uniform format for integration into the final tables. In Section 5.1 we describe the classification and analysis of the radius-expansion bursts in the sample, including those events for which time-resolved spectroscopy was not available. In Section 5.2 we use the bursts identified as PRE with high confidence, to measure the Eddington flux for each source and hence provide a uniform scale for the luminosity (and hence accretion rate) across all burst sources. In Section 5.3 we describe the determination of the burst recurrence times and the derived quantities  $\tau$  and  $\alpha$ . In Section 5.4 we describe the



**Figure 11.** Cross-calibration for the 3–25 keV flux for overlapping observations with instruments contributing to the MINBAR observation table. The top panel shows the comparison of measurements between RXTE/PCA and BeppoSAX/WFC; the bottom panel shows PCA against INTEGRAL/JEM-X. The dotted black line in each panel shows a 1:1 correspondence; other elements are the same as for Figure 4.

approach taken to correct the persistent flux, measured in the (typically) 3–25 keV energy range, to estimate the bolometric fluxes and hence the accretion rate. In Section 5.5 we describe the approach adopted to calculate hard and soft spectral colors for each observation.

### 5.1. Radius-expansion Bursts

We took one of two approaches to identify PRE bursts in the sample and hence measure the Eddington flux for each source. For the bursts observed with RXTE/PCA, we adopted the same criteria as G08, specifically the presence of a local maximum in the blackbody normalization, coincident with a local minimum in the blackbody temperature. This classification could only be performed where there was time-resolved spectroscopy covering the burst peak, which was not the case for all bursts (see Section 6). Where these features are present, we classify the burst as radius expansion ( $r_{\text{exp}} = 2$ ); in cases where the radius maximum is only weakly significant ( $<3\sigma$ ) compared to the subsequent values, we classify it as marginal ( $r_{\text{exp}} = 3$ ).

For BeppoSAX/WFC, we identified a small number of bright bursts as PRE based on the time-resolved spectroscopy, adopting similar criteria. If, in the early phases of a burst, the blackbody normalization was seen to increase in tandem with a

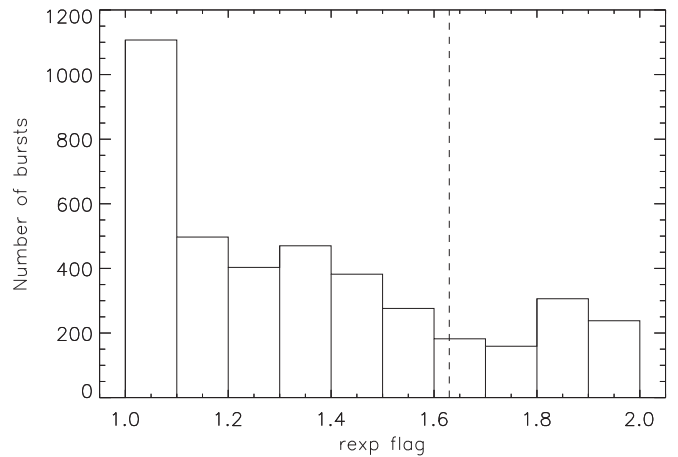
**Table 7**  
Composition of the Training Set for PRE Classification

Source	WFC		JEM-X	
	Non-PRE	PRE	Non-PRE	PRE
4U 0513–40	0	2	0	0
EXO 0748–676	175	0	22	0
4U 0836–429	0	0	61	0
2S 0918–549	0	3	0	0
4U 1246–588	0	4	0	0
4U 1323–62	0	0	1	0
4U 1608–522	0	4	0	0
4U 1636–536	0	1	1	0
4U 1702–429	2	0	0	0
4U 1705–44	1	0	1	0
RX J1718.4–4029	0	1	0	0
4U 1722–30	0	24	0	0
4U 1728–34	0	0	2	1
KS 1731–260	2	1	0	0
SLX 1737–282	0	1	0	0
1A 1742–294	0	1	0	0
SAX J1747.0–2853	0	2	0	0
IGR J17473–2721	0	0	1	0
SLX 1744–300	1	0	0	0
EXO 1745–248	0	1	0	0
IGR J17511–3057	0	0	2	0
SAX J1808.4–3658	0	3	0	0
4U 1812–12	0	18	0	7
4U 1820–303	0	49	0	2
GS 1826–24	272	0	107	0
HETE J1900.1–2455	0	0	0	2
M15 X-2	0	1	0	0

decrease in temperature, followed by a reverse trend for both, the burst was qualified as PRE. For weaker WFC bursts and those detected by INTEGRAL/JEM-X, in the absence of time-resolved spectroscopy, we could not determine whether PRE was present.

We augmented the PRE flags for the bursts detected with WFC and JEM-X using a classification from a machine-learning algorithm trained on a subset of bursts with known (or assumed) PRE status. Using the Random Forest Classifier from the Python `scikit-learn` library (Pedregosa et al. 2011), an estimate for the likelihood of PRE was established. The classifier was trained on a data set that was compiled using bursts matching the following criteria. First, sources that have exhibited predominately radius-expansion bursts or predominately non-radius-expansion bursts, according to the RXTE/PCA analysis, had the PRE flag values of all the bursts set to Y or N, respectively. Second, if bursts were detected on multiple instruments, the RXTE/PCA analysis determined the PRE flag. The training set so constructed consists of 779 bursts, and the composition is summarized in Table 7.

The Random Forest Classifier operates by generating multiple “decision trees” to divide the sample based on the attributes. Each individual tree operates on a randomly chosen subset of the data, and the final classification probability for each instance is based on the fraction of trees that classify in each category. We chose 128 trees for the PRE classifier and iterated using random seed values of 1–50. We verified the classifier by testing on each of 10 subsets consisting of 10% of the training set, with the remaining instances used for training. This “stratified 10 fold cross validation” yielded an average accuracy of  $0.98 \pm 0.01$  for the training set.



**Figure 12.** Distribution of  $\text{rexp}$  flag values for those bursts for which the time-resolved spectroscopy was unavailable or ambiguous, such that the presence of PRE was determined via the classification algorithm. The vertical dashed line indicates the suggested threshold of  $\text{rexp} = 1.629$  such that the fraction of PRE bursts in this sample matches that measured by RXTE/PCA alone.

We set the PRE flag (column  $\text{rexp}$ ; see Section 6) with the results from the classification as follows. For the PCA and WFC bursts (and the training set sample) we set non-PRE bursts as  $\text{rexp} = 1$  and PRE bursts with  $\text{rexp} = 2$ . (A small number of bursts observed by RXTE are flagged with  $\text{rexp} = 3$ , indicating “marginal” radius expansion, following G08.) We then set the flag for the remaining 4020 WFC and JEM-X bursts (which we refer to as the “classification sample”) as  $1 + p_i$ , where  $p_i$  is the probability of radius expansion according to the classification algorithm. The distribution of the  $\text{rexp}$  values is shown in Figure 12.

With these values, one can set the desired confidence level for non-PRE or PRE bursts, or simply choose those events with integer values for the highest-confidence samples. A suitable threshold value may be that which gives the same fraction of PRE bursts in the classification sample as for a set with confirmed PRE status, as observed by RXTE/PCA. In this sample we find 20.0% bursts with PRE (including marginal cases). The corresponding threshold required to have the same fraction of PRE bursts in the classification sample is 1.629.

## 5.2. Eddington Flux

For each Eddington-limited burst (that is, those with radius-expansion flag in the range  $1.629 \leq \text{rexp} \leq 2$ ; see discussion in Section 5.1) observed with RXTE/PCA or BeppoSAX/WFC we measured the peak bolometric flux, incorporating the cross-instrument calibration factors given in Equation (9). Table 8 lists each source in the MINBAR catalog and the burster type (as in Table 1). The third column lists the number of PRE bursts observed from the source. The fourth column lists the mean Eddington flux for each source, calculated by least-squares fitting the peak fluxes of the individual bursts weighted by their inverse-squared uncertainty. For the WFC we incorporated corrections based on the comparison of bursts observed simultaneously with the PCA, as described in Section 4.7.1. The uncertainty on this calculation is the standard deviation of all the burst peak fluxes for a source or, if only one burst was reported, the uncertainty of the peak flux of that burst. The fifth column in the table lists distances measured by Gaia (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016, 2018),

**Table 8**  
Mean Peak Fluxes and Estimated Distances from Bursts in the MINBAR Catalog

Source (1)	Type (2)	PRE Bursts (3)	$F_{\text{Edd}}$ ( $10^{-9}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ ) (4)	Dist (kpc) (Measured) (5)	Dist (kpc), Inferred	
					$X = 0.7$ (6)	$X = 0.0$ (7)
4U 0513–40	GC	6	14.4 ± 6.7	10.32 $^{+0.20}_{-0.24}$ (1)	8.5 ± 1.5	11.1 ± 1.9
4U 0614+09	ARSC	1	266.0 ± 6.0	3.27 $^{+2.42}_{-1.30}$ (G)	1.99 ± 0.02	2.59 ± 0.03
EXO 0748–676	DEOT	5	46.5 ± 4.3	...	4.7 ± 0.2	6.2 ± 0.3
4U 0836–429	T	...	...	3.18 $^{+2.25}_{-1.40}$ (G)	<6.9	<9.0
2S 0918–549	C	5	119.1 ± 14.4	5.77 $^{+2.77}_{-1.60}$ (G)	3.0 ± 0.2	3.9 ± 0.2
4U 1246–588	C	4	120.3 ± 11.9	2.03 $^{+2.37}_{-1.17}$ (G)	3.0 ± 0.1	3.8 ± 0.2
4U 1254–69	DS	...	...	3.18 $^{+3.16}_{-1.33}$ (G)	<6.0	<7.9
SAX J1324.5–6313	...	...	...	...	<4.7	<6.1
4U 1323–62	D	...	...	...	<5.2	<6.8
Cir X-1	ADMRT	...	...	6.17 $^{+2.86}_{-1.96}$ (G)	<13.6	<17.7
4U 1608–522	AOST	50	169.0 ± 41.2	5.80 $^{+1.80}_{-2.00}$ (2)	2.5 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.3
4U 1636–536	AOS	140	72.5 ± 18.8	4.42 $^{+3.08}_{-1.63}$ (G)	3.8 ± 0.4	5.0 ± 0.5
XTE J1701–462	TZR?	2	43.4 ± 1.4	...	4.9 ± 0.1	6.4 ± 0.1
MXB 1658–298	DEOT	13	17.0 ± 15.9	...	7.9 ± 2.2	10.2 ± 2.9
4U 1702–429	AO	79	88.7 ± 45.0	...	3.4 ± 0.6	4.5 ± 0.8
4U 1705–32	C	...	...	...	<4.4	<5.7
4U 1705–44	AR	19	41.3 ± 17.5	...	5.0 ± 0.8	6.6 ± 1.1
XTE J1709–267	TC	...	...	...	<2.7	<3.6
XTE J1710–281	DET	3	7.1 ± 1.8	...	12.2 ± 1.3	15.9 ± 1.7
SAX J1712.6–3739	TC	2	76.0 ± 46.9	...	3.7 ± 0.8	4.8 ± 1.0
2S 1711–339	T	...	...	...	<4.9	<6.4
RX J1718.4–4029	C	1	47.2 ± 6.2	...	4.7 ± 0.3	6.1 ± 0.4
IGR J17191–2821	OT	...	...	...	<5.9	<7.7
XTE J1723–376	T	...	...	...	<3.7	<4.8
4U 1722–30	GAC	27	61.8 ± 16.6	7.40 $^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$ (3), (4), (5)	4.1 ± 0.5	5.4 ± 0.6
4U 1728–34	AORC	496	94.0 ± 35.9	...	3.3 ± 0.5	4.4 ± 0.7
MXB 1730–335	TGDR	0	28.0 ± 7.0	7.87 $^{+0.56}_{-0.50}$ (5)	6.1 ± 0.6	8.0 ± 0.8
KS 1731–260	OST	90	50.5 ± 20.4	...	4.6 ± 0.7	5.9 ± 0.9
SLX 1735–269	SC	0	52.9 ± 21.0	...	4.5 ± 0.7	5.8 ± 0.9
4U 1735–444	AR?S	27	34.2 ± 22.0	5.65 $^{+3.62}_{-2.14}$ (G)	5.5 ± 1.2	7.2 ± 1.6
XTE J1739–285	T	...	...	4.06 $^{+4.25}_{-2.44}$ (G)	<6.1	<7.9
SLX 1737–282	C	1	68.1 ± 12.4	...	3.9 ± 0.3	5.1 ± 0.4
KS 1741–293	T	...	...	...	<4.2	<5.4
GRS 1741.9–2853	OT	6	35.3 ± 9.8	...	5.5 ± 0.6	7.1 ± 0.8
1A 1742–294	...	3	37.7 ± 1.3	...	5.3 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.1
SAX J1747.0–2853	TS	18	52.7 ± 31.4	...	4.5 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 1.2
IGR J17473–2721	T	3	113.6 ± 11.7	...	3.0 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.2
SLX 1744–300	T?	4	13.7 ± 3.2	...	8.7 ± 0.9	11.4 ± 1.1
GX 3+1	AS	54	53.3 ± 15.2	...	4.4 ± 0.5	5.8 ± 0.7
IGR J17480–2446	GOPT	0	36.1 ± 9.0	6.90 $^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$ (3), (4), (6)	5.4 ± 0.6	7.0 ± 0.7
1A 1744–361	TA?DR	...	...	...	<7.0	<9.1
SAX J1748.9–2021	TGA	12	38.0 ± 6.1	8.40 $^{+1.50}_{-1.30}$ (3), (4)	5.3 ± 0.4	6.9 ± 0.5
EXO 1745–248	DGST	5	63.4 ± 10.9	6.90 $^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$ (3), (4), (6)	4.1 ± 0.3	5.3 ± 0.4
IGR J17498–2921	OPT	1	51.6 ± 1.6	...	4.5 ± 0.1	5.9 ± 0.1
4U 1746–37	ADG	3	5.4 ± 0.8	...	13.9 ± 1.0	18.2 ± 1.3
SAX J1750.8–2900	A?OT	4	54.3 ± 6.1	...	4.4 ± 0.2	5.7 ± 0.3
GRS 1747–312	DEGT	3	13.4 ± 7.3	6.70 $^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$ (3), (4), (6)	8.8 ± 1.7	11.5 ± 2.2
IGR J17511–3057	OPT	...	...	...	<4.1	<5.4
SAX J1752.3–3138	T	...	...	...	<6.8	<8.9
SAX J1753.5–2349	T	...	...	...	<4.4	<5.7
IGR J17597–2201	D	3	15.7 ± 0.8	...	8.2 ± 0.2	10.7 ± 0.3
SAX J1806.5–2215	T	...	...	...	<4.8	<6.2
2S 1803–245	TAR	...	...	...	<4.2	<5.4
SAX J1808.4–3658	OPRT	11	230.2 ± 26.3	...	2.1 ± 0.1	2.8 ± 0.1
XTE J1810–189	T	1	54.2 ± 1.8	...	4.4 ± 0.1	5.7 ± 0.1
SAX J1810.8–2609	TO	2	111.3 ± 7.2	...	3.1 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.1
XMMU J181227.8–181234	T	1	2.4 ± 0.3	14.00 $^{+2.00}_{-2.00}$ (7)	20.9 ± 1.2	27.2 ± 1.5
XTE J1814–338	OPT	...	...	...	<8.6	<11.3
4U 1812–12	AC	18	203.1 ± 40.1	...	2.3 ± 0.2	3.0 ± 0.3
GX 17+2	RSZ	14	14.6 ± 5.0	...	8.5 ± 1.2	11.1 ± 1.5

**Table 8**  
(Continued)

Source (1)	Type (2)	PRE Bursts (3)	$F_{\text{Edd}}$ ( $10^{-9}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ ) (4)	Dist (kpc) (Measured) (5)	Dist (kpc), Inferred	
					$X = 0.7$ (6)	$X = 0.0$ (7)
SAX J1818.7+1424	...	...	...	...	<5.9	<7.7
4U 1820–303	AGRSC	65	$60.5 \pm 22.6$	$7.60_{-0.40}^{+0.40}$ (3), (4), (8)	$4.2 \pm 0.6$	$5.4 \pm 0.8$
SAX J1828.5–1037	S	...	...	...	<5.8	<7.6
GS 1826–24	T	0	$40.0 \pm 3.0$	...	$5.1 \pm 0.2$	$6.7 \pm 0.2$
XB 1832–330	GC	1	$33.8 \pm 4.5$	$9.60_{-0.40}^{+0.40}$ (3), (4), (9)	$5.6 \pm 0.3$	$7.3 \pm 0.4$
Ser X-1	ARS	7	$29.4 \pm 13.8$	$4.31_{-1.61}^{+2.54}$ (G)	$6.0 \pm 1.0$	$7.8 \pm 1.4$
HETE J1900.1–2455	OIT	7	$123.9 \pm 8.6$	...	$2.9 \pm 0.1$	$3.8 \pm 0.1$
Aql X-1	ADIORT	17	$103.3 \pm 19.6$	$2.97_{-1.32}^{+2.64}$ (G)	$3.2 \pm 0.3$	$4.2 \pm 0.3$
XB 1916–053	ADC	12	$30.6 \pm 3.5$	...	$5.8 \pm 0.3$	$7.6 \pm 0.4$
XTE J2123–058	TAE	...	...	...	<12.3	<16.0
M15 X-2	GCR?	2	$40.8 \pm 7.2$	$10.38_{-0.15}^{+0.15}$ (1)	$5.1 \pm 0.4$	$6.6 \pm 0.5$
Cyg X-2	ZR	8	$13.1 \pm 2.3$	$6.95_{-0.91}^{+1.16}$ (G)	$8.9 \pm 0.7$	$11.6 \pm 0.9$
SAX J2224.9+5421	...	...	...	...	<6.0	<7.9

**References.** (1) Watkins et al. 2015; (2) Güver et al. 2010; (3) Harris 1996; (4) Harris 2010; (5) Valenti et al. 2010; (6) Valenti et al. 2007; (7) Goodwin et al. 2019b; (8) Heasley et al. 2000; (9) Chaboyer et al. 2000; (G) Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016, 2018; Bailer-Jones et al. (2018).

where available, taken from the catalog of Bailer-Jones et al. (2018), and marked with a G in the table column. We found that 33 of our targets were not detected by Gaia at all, and three more sources did not produce a parallax measurement. A total of 25 sources were in fields so crowded we could not identify which of the stars was the LMXB of interest. In particular, the Galactic center and globular cluster sources could generally not be unambiguously identified, and GX 17+2 was confused with a foreground star (e.g., Callanan et al. 2002). We thus obtained Gaia distances for 13 of the 73 sources in this analysis.

A further 11 LMXB systems are listed with measured distances: 10 sources residing in globular clusters, whose distances can be determined from their Hertzsprung–Russell diagrams, and 4U 1608–52 (Güver et al. 2010). These 11 objects are indicated by reference numbers in parentheses in the distance column.

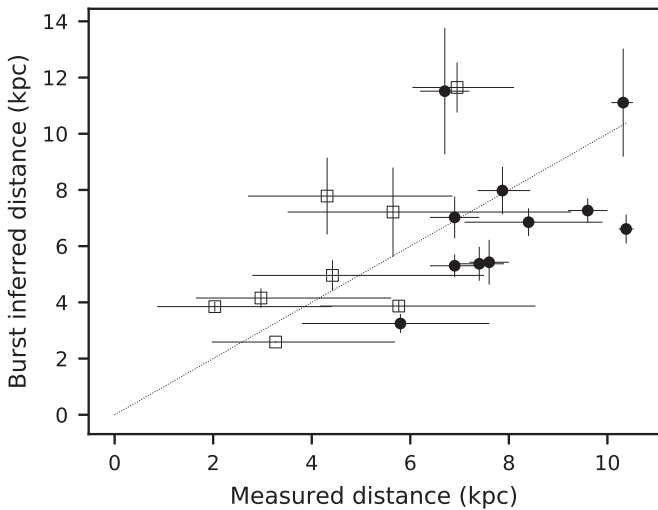
We calculated approximate distances to the sources for hydrogen-rich and hydrogen-poor material by assuming that peak flux is reached at the touchdown point and that the radius of the neutron star is 11.2 km (Steiner et al. 2018), or upper limits to its distance by assuming that the brightest burst from it was a lower limit on the Eddington luminosity. The results of these calculations are given in the sixth and seventh columns of the table.

For four sources (MXB 1730–335 or the Rapid Burster, GS 1826–24, IGR 17480–2446, and SLX 1735–269), we include Eddington fluxes even though there are no PRE bursts in our sample (these sources are listed with a zero in the corresponding column of the table, rather than an ellipsis). For the Rapid Burster we adopt  $28 \times 10^{-9}$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$  (Bagnoli et al. 2013), and we here assume an uncertainty of 25%. The Terzan 5 source IGR 17480–2446 exhibited frequent non-radius-expansion bursts, and we therefore estimate its Eddington flux the same way Bagnoli et al. (2013) did for the Rapid Burster: assuming that it has a mass of  $1.4 M_{\odot}$  and a photosphere with hydrogen mass fraction  $X = 0.7$ . The prolific burster GS 1826–24 showed one PRE burst observed by NuSTAR, reaching a peak flux of  $(40 \pm 3) \times 10^{-9}$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$  (Chenevez et al. 2016). Finally, a PRE burst from SLX 1735–269 was observed with JEM-X to

reach  $2.1 \pm 0.4$  crab (2–30 keV; Molkov et al. 2005; this burst is not present in MINBAR; see Section 6). Since the Crab and a thermonuclear burst have very different spectra, we match fluxes by first assuming a Crab spectrum of  $I(E) = 9.59E^{-2.108}$  photons s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$  keV $^{-1}$  with interstellar absorption of  $3.45 \times 10^{21}$  cm $^{-2}$  (Willingale et al. 2001). The burst spectrum was taken to be a blackbody with temperature 2.5 keV and an interstellar absorption column density of  $1.5 \times 10^{22}$  cm $^{-2}$ , and we adjusted the normalization to give 2.1 crab over the 3–20 keV range in Molkov et al. (2005), which finally gives an Eddington flux of  $(53 \pm 21) \times 10^{-9}$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$  in the 2–30 keV range. We have increased the uncertainty to 40% of the measurement to allow for uncertainties in this matching procedure.

In Figure 13 we plot the distances inferred from bursts against the independently measured distances, for bursters where both quantities are known. either from Gaia parallax or from the distance of the host globular cluster. Parallax distances are biased toward nearer objects, as more distant objects are too faint optically to provided a reliable parallax. The agreement is generally passable, but with some significant outliers from the 1:1 line. In the case of 4U 0614+09, the very high brightness of its single burst leads to a seemingly overprecise distance determination from the burst flux. We note that the distances from bursts neglect the possible effects of emission anisotropy, as well as possible variations in the Eddington luminosity based on the neutron star mass between different systems.

Gaia distances, taken from Bailer-Jones et al. (2018), need to be carefully interpreted. Although the method of Bailer-Jones et al. (2018) is more robust than simply assuming that the distance is the inverse of the parallax, it is a probabilistic model based on assumptions regarding the distribution of matter in the Galaxy. It is unlikely that the LMXB population follows the stellar population. This may explain the discrepancy in the distance to 4U 1254–69 between the value inferred from Gaia (whose DR2 lists a parallax of  $0''.32 \pm 0''.21$ ) and that inferred from burst peak fluxes or otherwise. There are five literature values for the latter that are all larger than 7.6 kpc (e.g., Motch et al. 1987; in ’t Zand et al. 2003b; Gambino et al. 2017), while



**Figure 13.** Distances to bursters inferred from bursts against their measured distances. Objects plotted with open squares have Gaia distance measurements, and those plotted with filled circles are globular cluster or other measurements. The dotted line indicates equal inferred and measured distances.

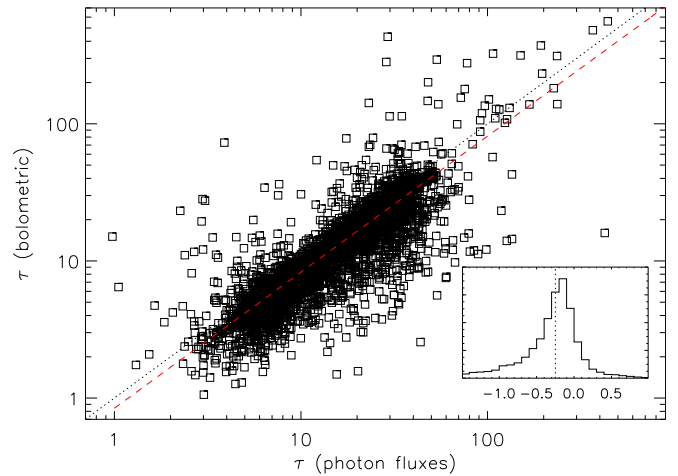
the Gaia distance is  $3.18^{+3.16}_{-1.33}$  kpc. We defer an in-depth study of the discrepant sources for a later paper.

### 5.3. Burst Recurrence Times, $t$ , and $\alpha$ -values

We calculated the separation  $t_{\text{sep}}$  for each pair of bursts from each source. Bursts that were observed by more than one instrument were counted as a single event, and we quote the same separation (and recurrence time, where available).

We also attempted to constrain the recurrence time  $\Delta t$ , by two separate methods. First, we identified pairs of bursts for which uninterrupted observations were available for any instrument (or combination) over the burst interval. We allowed a maximum gap between observations of 10 s, which is sufficient to rule out that bursts with typical durations have been missed. Because of the regular interruptions in the low-Earth orbits of BeppoSAX and RXTE, the 2-minute gaps between INTEGRAL pointings, and the low duty cycle even for all three instruments combined (typically 2%; see Section 8.2) for observations for all instruments, we found few examples of bursts with uninterrupted data over intervals longer than 1 hr.

Consequently, we also identified bursts occurring periodically, so that the recurrence time  $\Delta t$  could be inferred even when intervening bursts were missed in data gaps. Here we selected subsamples of bursts occurring within a day (or up to a few days), assigned a trial “burst order” based on the shortest separation between any two bursts, and performed a linear fit to estimate the steady recurrence time. We adjusted the order for individual events to try to minimize the residuals compared to a model with a constant recurrence time, and we checked that any predicted burst times that were not observed fell within data gaps. We then reported the best-fit recurrence time (and error) for the entire group. The same approach was used to identify the “reference” bursts reported by Galloway et al. (2017). This exercise was straightforward for sources exhibiting regular bursts, like GS 1826–24 (which was in its hard state over the entire period covered by the MINBAR observations; see Chenevez et al. 2016), but such behavior is scarce for most other sources. In total, we report the recurrence time of 693 bursts.



**Figure 14.** Comparison of 4282  $\tau$  values (ratio of burst fluence to peak flux) measured from the bolometric and photon fluxes. Note the relatively good average correspondence of the two values; the line of best fit is overplotted (dashed red line). The inset shows the distribution of the fractional variation between the two quantities, demonstrating that the bolometric value is systematically lower than the value calculated from the photon fluxes, by a factor of 0.250.

For those bursts where the recurrence time was measured or inferred and the fluence  $E_b$  and persistent flux  $F_{\text{per}}$  were also measured, we calculated the ratio  $\alpha$  of the burst to persistent fluxes:

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta t F_{\text{per}} c_{\text{bol}}}{E_b}, \quad (10)$$

where  $c_{\text{bol}}$  is the bolometric correction estimating the ratio of bolometric flux to that in the common 3–25 keV band (see Section 5.4). The  $\alpha$ -value is understood to be a measure of the relative efficiency of accretion and thermonuclear burning, i.e.,

$$\alpha \propto \frac{Q_{\text{grav}}}{Q_{\text{nuc}}}, \quad (11)$$

where  $Q_{\text{grav}} = c^2 z / (1 + z) \approx GM_{\text{NS}} / R_{\text{NS}}$  is the specific accretion yield, and  $M_{\text{NS}}$ ,  $R_{\text{NS}}$ , and  $z$  are the mass, radius, and surface redshift for the neutron star, respectively. The nuclear burning yield  $Q_{\text{nuc}}$  depends primarily on the fuel composition; for mean hydrogen fraction  $\bar{X}$ ,  $Q_{\text{nuc}} \approx (1.35 + 6.05\bar{X})$  MeV nucleon<sup>-1</sup> (Goodwin et al. 2019c). We note that the measured  $\alpha$  values as defined in Equation (10) can only be related to the neutron star parameters if the anisotropy of the persistent and burst emission is also taken into account (see Section 5.4).

We measured the  $\tau$  value for each burst, which is defined as the ratio of the fluence to the peak flux (following van Paradijs et al. 1988; see also G08). Bolometric peak fluxes (and fluences) were only available for the bursts from BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA, so for the other bursts we calculated the ratio of the photon fluence to the peak flux, as determined in Section 4.1. For those bursts where both measures are available, the quantities are reasonably consistent; see Figure 14. The  $\tau$  value determined from the bolometric fluence and flux is systematically lower than the value from the photon fluence and flux, by a factor of 0.250. We carried out a linear fit to the logarithms of the two quantities,

deriving a best-fit relationship of

$$\log \tau_b = (-0.165 \pm 0.005) + (0.9902 \pm 0.0018) \times \log \tau_p, \quad (12)$$

where  $\tau_b$  and  $\tau_p$  are the  $\tau$ -values calculated from the bolometric and photon flux quantities, respectively. We then adopted the bolometric  $\tau_b$  value for those 4283 bursts where it could be measured, and for the remainder, the value of  $\tau_p$ , corrected via the expression in Equation (12).

We note that since the quantities  $\tau$  and  $\alpha$  are both based on ratios of fluxes measured by the same instrument, they should be independent of any variations in the absolute calibration of the instruments (see with Section 4.8).

#### 5.4. Bolometric Corrections and the Estimated Accretion Rate

In order to estimate the accretion rate at the time of each burst, we calculated for each observation the  $\gamma$ -parameter (van Paradijs et al. 1988). This quantity is normally defined as the ratio of the persistent flux  $F_{\text{per}}$  to the mean peak flux of the Eddington-limited bursts from a given source. We describe in Section 5.2 how we identify Eddington-limited bursts and how the average peak flux of these events  $\langle F_{\text{Edd}} \rangle$  is measured for each source. We adopted several corrections to this calculation in an attempt to improve the accuracy of the  $\gamma$  values for MINBAR. We calculated  $\gamma_i$  for each observation  $i$  as

$$\gamma_i = 1.7 \frac{c_{\text{bol}} F_{\text{per},i} \xi_p}{\langle F_{\text{Edd}} \rangle \xi_b}, \quad (13)$$

where  $F_{\text{per},i}$  is the persistent flux measured in the 3–25 keV band,  $\langle F_{\text{Edd}} \rangle$  is the average Eddington flux adopted for the source, and  $\xi_p$ ,  $\xi_b$  are the model-predicted persistent and burst flux anisotropy factors. We describe each of these corrections below.

First, we corrected for the systematic differences between the measured fluxes for the different instruments, as described in Section 4.8, normalizing to the RXTE/PCA. The persistent flux measured by the latter instrument may include contributions from multiple active sources in the field. In such cases, we adopt the observation-averaged flux value but flag the corresponding entry to indicate the possibility (see Section 8).

Second, we note that the persistent fluxes are calculated over the common instrumental band of 3–25 keV, while the burst fluxes are bolometric, estimated from the spectral fit parameters. Thus, we corrected each of the persistent flux values by a bolometric correction factor, chosen as follows. We calculated bolometric corrections for selected persistent spectra measured by RXTE in the MINBAR sample, partially following the approach of G08. We chose representative, long-exposure observations for selected sources and carried out combined fits of each PCU spectrum (as described above) along with HEXTE spectra above 15 keV. We set the upper energy limit for each HEXTE spectrum at the maximum to which the source could be detected (typically 40–80 keV). For observations best fit already with Comptonization components, we used PCA data alone (since those data were sufficient to constrain the spectral turnover at a few times the plasma temperature  $kT_e$ ) to fit the spectra and estimate the bolometric correction.

We fit the broadband spectra with a Comptonization continuum component attenuated by neutral absorption, also

for some observations with a Gaussian component representing fluorescent Fe  $K\alpha$  emission around 6.4 keV. In XSPEC we generated an idealized response using the `dummysrsp` command, covering the energy range 0.1–200 keV with 200 logarithmically spaced energy bins, and integrated the model flux over this range. We calculated the bolometric correction  $c_{\text{bol}}$  for each observation as the ratio between the 0.1–200 keV and 3–25 keV fluxes measured from the broadband spectral fits. We did not correct for the neutral absorption. The error on the bolometric correction was estimated as the standard deviation of the derived correction over the active PCUs, where more than one was active.

Our sample of bolometric corrections includes observations of 24 bursting sources as analyzed by G08, augmented by observations of two additional sources (Table 9). The values of  $c_{\text{bol}}$  varied between 1.05 and 2.14, depending on the spectral shape (Figure 15).

Where a bolometric correction was not available for the observation containing an individual burst, we adopted one of two sets of averages. If any bolometric correction estimates for that source were available (i.e., if the source was one of those listed in Table 9), then we adopted the mean of those values. In the absence of an observation or source-specific measurement, we adopted the overall mean of  $c_{\text{bol}} = 1.4 \pm 0.3$  for the nonpulsing sources and  $2.00 \pm 0.14$  for the pulsars (not including intermittent pulsars HETE J1900.1–2455, Aql X-1, and SAX J17498.9–2021). In that case we set the uncertainty on the bolometric correction attribute in the table to zero (column `bce`; see Section 6). The likely error introduced is thus no more than about 40%.

The third additional factor introduced compared to the treatment of G08 is the adopted composition for the Eddington-limiting atmosphere. The available evidence suggests that even sources that accrete mixed H/He typically exhibit radius-expansion bursts that reach the Eddington limit for pure He material (Galloway et al. 2006; see also Bult et al. 2019). Adopting the peak Eddington fluxes without correction would underestimate the accretion rate by a factor of 1.7, corresponding to the ratio of Eddington luminosities between mixed H/He ( $X = 0.7$ ) and pure He ( $X = 0$ ). Thus, we multiply the  $\gamma$ -values by an additional factor of 1.7.

Fourth, it is known that the accretion disk and mass donor intercept and reflect some fraction of the burst and persistent flux, such that the flux measured by a distant observer may be more or less than the isotropic value. The degree of enhancement (or reduction) of the flux is generally parameterized as  $\xi_{b,p}$  (where the subscript  $b$  indicates burst emission, and  $p$  persistent), with

$$L_{b,p} = 4\pi d^2 \xi_{b,p} F_{b,p} \quad (14)$$

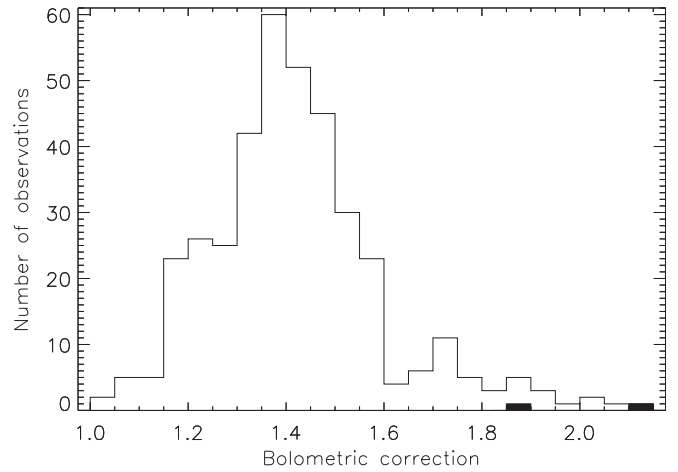
(e.g., Lapidus & Sunyaev 1985; Fujimoto 1988). Although the inclination values for the bursters in our sample are generally poorly constrained (except for the dipping sources), we may adopt the most likely value assuming an isotropic distribution (i.e.,  $P(i) \propto \cos(i)$ ). For the nondippers, for which we assume  $i < 75^\circ$ , the median expected value is  $50^\circ$ ; for the dippers (EXO 0748–676, 4U 1254–69, 4U 1323–62, Cir X-1, UW CrB, MXB 1658–298, XTE J1710–281, MXB 1730–335, EXO 1745–248, 1A 1744–361, 4U 1746–37, GRS 1747–312, IGR J17597–2201, GX 13+1, and XB 1916–053) and the eclipsing source XTE J2123–058 we adopt the median value for an isotropic

**Table 9**  
Bolometric Correction Values Adopted for Different Sources

Source	No. Bursts	No. of Corrections	$c_{\text{bol}}$
4U 0513–40	35	...	$1.47 \pm 0.02$
EXO 0748–676	357	4	$1.6 \pm 0.3$
4U 0836–429	78	...	$1.82 \pm 0.02$
4U 1254–69	34	3	$1.30 \pm 0.15$
4U 1323–62	99	3	$1.65 \pm 0.05$
Cir X-1	14	4	$1.12 \pm 0.06$
4U 1608–522	145	4	$1.59 \pm 0.13$
4U 1636–536	664	44	$1.51 \pm 0.12$
XTE J1701–462	6	2	$1.44 \pm 0.07$
MXB 1658–298	27	17	$1.32 \pm 0.05$
4U 1702–429	278	11	$1.4 \pm 0.3$
4U 1705–44	267	7	$1.51 \pm 0.15$
XTE J1709–267	11	3	$1.45 \pm 0.05$
XTE J1710–281	47	...	$1.42 \pm 0.13$
IGR J17191–2821	5	...	$1.36 \pm 0.04$
XTE J1723–376	12	...	$1.05 \pm 0.02$
4U 1728–34	1169	43	$1.40 \pm 0.15$
MXB 1730–335	126	33	$1.30 \pm 0.05$
KS 1731–260	366	6	$1.62 \pm 0.13$
4U 1735–444	71	10	$1.37 \pm 0.12$
XTE J1739–285	43	...	$1.30 \pm 0.06$
SAX J1747.0–2853	113	...	$1.93 \pm 0.06$
IGR J17473–2721	61	3	$1.6 \pm 0.5$
SLX 1744–300	303	4	$1.45 \pm 0.14$
GX 3+1	201	2	$1.458 \pm 0.008$
IGR J17480–2446	303	34	$1.21 \pm 0.02$
EXO 1745–248	25	7	$1.8 \pm 0.3$
SAX J1748.9–2021	46	15	$1.43 \pm 0.08$
4U 1746–37	37	5	$1.33 \pm 0.07$
SAX J1750.8–2900	24	2	$1.338 \pm 0.008$
GRS 1747–312	21	...	$1.34 \pm 0.04$
SAX J1806.5–2215	9	...	$1.30 \pm 0.05$
GX 17+2	43	9	$1.35 \pm 0.10$
4U 1820–303	67	2	$1.45 \pm 0.17$
GS 1826–24	454	13	$1.66 \pm 0.11$
Ser X-1	55	15	$1.45 \pm 0.08$
Aql X-1	96	7	$1.65 \pm 0.10$
XB 1916–053	36	...	$1.37 \pm 0.09$
XTE J2123–058	6	2	$1.35 \pm 0.06$
Cyg X-2	70	54	$1.41 \pm 0.05$
Non-pulsar mean			$1.42 \pm 0.17$
SAX J1808.4–3658	12	...	$2.14 \pm 0.03$
XTE J1814–338	28	...	$1.86 \pm 0.03$
Pulsar mean			$2.00 \pm 0.2$

**Note.** Entries with no data for the number of corrections have only a single estimate.

distribution with  $i > 75^\circ$ ,  $i = 82^\circ$  (cf. with  $75^\circ$  for EXO 0748–676; Parmar et al. 1986). All these sources consistently exhibit dips when active; we note that one additional source in our sample, Aql X-1, has shown intermittent dips in RXTE observations (Galloway et al. 2016). While the intermittent dipping activity suggests that the inclination in that system might be intermediate between the nondippers and dippers, dynamical constraints from measurements of absorption features attributed to the companion suggest instead an inclination  $< 47^\circ$  (Mata Sánchez et al. 2017). Thus, we group it with the nondippers and adopt  $i = 50^\circ$ .



**Figure 15.** Distribution of bolometric corrections derived for selected RXTE/PCA observations including bursts, over the MINBAR sample. The shaded region corresponds to the bolometric corrections for the accretion-powered millisecond pulsars (SAX J1808.4–3658 and XTE J1814–338).

We calculate the anisotropy corrections from models<sup>22</sup> of the burst and persistent emission by He & Keek (2016) as  $(\xi_b, \xi_p) = (0.898, 0.809)$  for the nondippers and  $(\xi_b, \xi_p) = (1.639, 7.27)$  for the dippers. Since  $\gamma$  is the ratio of the persistent flux to the burst peak flux, we multiply by the ratio  $\xi_p/\xi_b$ , which is 0.90 for the nondippers and 4.43 for the dippers.

We expect that  $\gamma_i$  will be approximately proportional to  $\dot{m}/\dot{m}_{\text{Edd}}$ , but we acknowledge that the approximate nature of these corrections likely introduces some error, and also that there may be other sources of systematic error, for example, changing radiation efficiency as a function of source and/or accretion rate (see with Galloway et al. 2018).

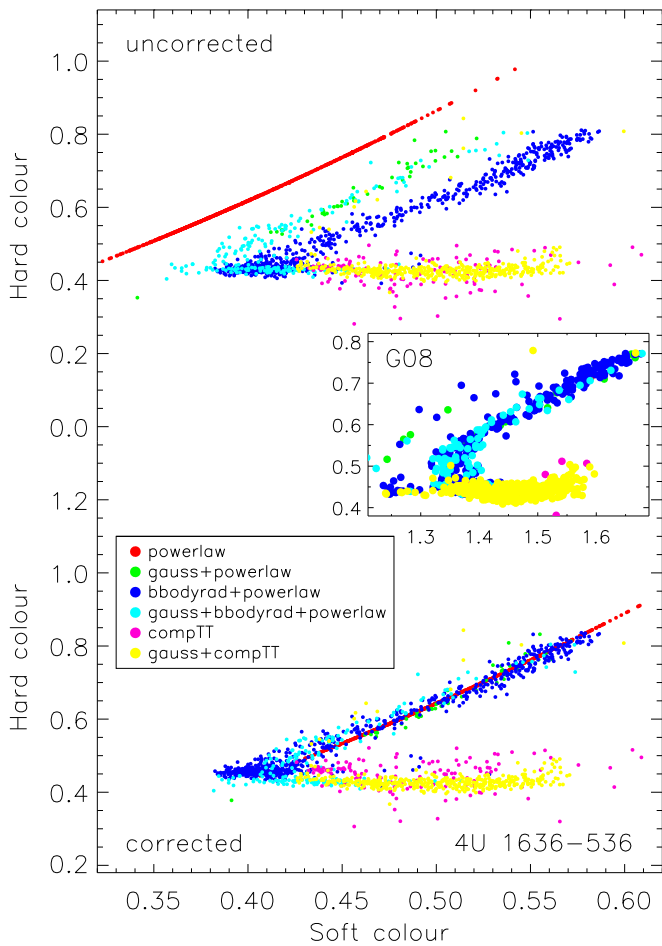
### 5.5. Spectral Colors and the $S_z$ Diagram

As with the flux measurements, we seek to correct the measured spectral colors (calculated as described in Section 4.5), for any systematic variation arising from the instruments. Our choice of defining the colors based on the integrated model fluxes (rather than X-ray counts) is intended to correct for this kind of variation, but unfortunately we introduce a different issue, related to the spectral model adopted. This issue is illustrated in Figure 16, which shows the distribution of “raw” spectral model color values for the best-observed source, 4U 1636–536.

We adopted small corrections to the soft and hard colors, designed to align the different tracks in the color–color diagram for the uncorrected (“raw”) values (Figure 16, top panel). The corrections are intended to align with the model adopted for the highest-S/N observations, the Gauss+compTT model. The corrections for the other model choices are listed in Table 10. While the offsets were determined visually from inspection of the color–color diagram for 4U 1636–536, we checked that they also provided adequate corrections for the other sources.

<sup>22</sup> The models assume that the accretion disk extends to the neutron star surface, which may not be the case in the “low/hard” state, when the disk is thought to be interrupted above the surface (e.g., Done et al. 2007). The disk may also be temporarily interrupted during a burst even in the “high/soft” state, due to Poynting–Robertson effects (Fragile et al. 2020). Thus, the true value of the anisotropy corrections may be systematically different from those we assume.





**Figure 16.** Comparison of the “raw” (uncorrected) spectral colors calculated from the best-fit spectral model (top panel), with the corrected values (bottom panel). Each point represents the averaged colors over an observation, with the spectral model indicated by the color. Note the displacement in the color–color tracks for observations with different spectral models. The corrections to the colors for each model are as given by Table 10. The inset shows the corresponding (instrumental) colors for the source, derived by G08.

**Table 10**

Corrections to Spectral Colors (for Sources Excluding EXO 0748–676; see Section 5.5) as a Function of Adopted Spectral Model

Spectral Model	Soft Color	Hard Color
bbodyrad+powerlaw	+0.000	+0.025
compTT	+0.000	+0.025
Gauss+bbodyrad+powerlaw	+0.025	+0.000
Gauss+powerlaw	+0.050	+0.025
powerlaw	+0.100	+0.025

The sole exception was EXO 0748–676, for which the bulk of the observations were fit with a power law or blackbody +power law, and for which the overlap of the observations in the color–color space was best *without* the correction derived for 4U 1636–536. We speculate that the discrepancy for EXO 0748–676 is related to the high system inclination; it alone, among the sources for which a color–color diagram could be plotted, exhibits “dips” and eclipses once each orbital period, indicative of high system inclination (Parmar et al. 1986). We then applied these corrections to all the colors for

each of the eight sources with well-defined color–color diagrams (excluding EXO 0748–676), as shown in Figure 17.

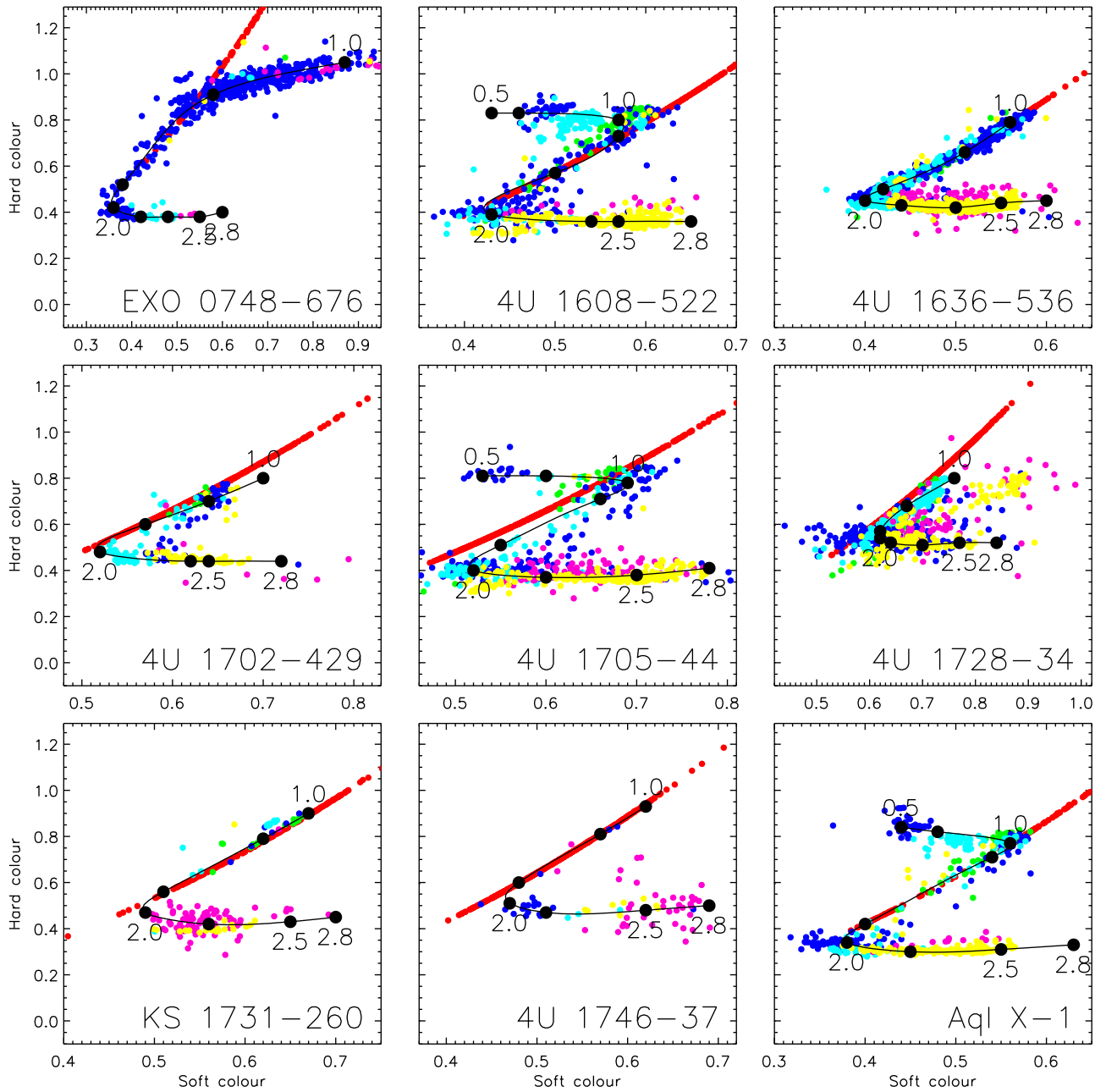
We note that the corrected colors adopted for the observations in MINBAR appear to provide a sharper delineation between the “soft” and “hard” tracks (traditionally referred to as “island” and “atoll,” respectively) compared to colors derived from the counts (e.g., G08). This contrast is illustrated in Figure 16, which compares the MINBAR color track for 4U 1636–536 against the data available from the G08 catalog (inset).

As with the other quantities for which we establish cross-correlation relations between pairs of instruments, we also compared the soft and hard colors. In Figure 18 we plot colors measured independently with BeppoSAX/WFC and INTEGRAL/JEM-X, against those measured by RXTE/PCA, for overlapping observations (following the approach adopted in Section 4.8).

For most combinations we find a reasonable correlation, with the lines of best fit not deviating much from the 1:1 ideal. The exception is for the soft color measured by JEM-X, which has a line of best fit with slope  $0.18 \pm 0.10$ . Inspection of Figure 18 suggests that the correspondence is not universally as poor as suggested by this value; the colors agree reasonably well on average in the range of 0.4–0.65, but a group of observations with soft color in the range of 0.7–0.8 measured by PCA instead have low color values in the range of 0.4–0.5 with JEM-X. In any case, the primary discriminator of spectral state is the hard color, which (on average) is much better correlated between the two instruments. We list the correlation coefficients for each pair of parameters also in Table 5.

Following G08, we also attempted to specify a quantity parameterizing the position of each observation within the color–color diagram, referred to as  $S_z$ . We took the approach of defining a track that followed the shape of the color–color diagram for each source, with one to two vertices defined at points where the track changes direction. The example for 4U 1636–536, shown in the top right panel of Figure 17, is anchored by the vertices at  $S_z = 1$  and 2, defined, respectively, as the maximum extent of the “island” track to large values of the hard color and the transition between the hard “island” and soft “banana” branch. Generally only the PCA observations were sufficient to precisely determine the spectral colors, so we prioritized sources with many detections with that instrument. This parameterization was, furthermore, only possible for those sources where there were sufficient high-signal observations covering a range of spectral states. Notable exceptions include 4U 0513–40, the accretion-powered pulsars SAX J1808.4–3658 and HETE J1900.1–2455 (with their consistently hard spectra), and the Z sources Cyg X-2 and Cir X-1 (with their consistently soft spectra). Ultimately we defined the  $S_z$  value for nine sources: EXO 0748–676, 4U 1608–522, 4U 1635–536, 4U 1702–429, 4U 1705–44, 4U 1728–34, KS 1731–260, 4U 1746–37, and Aql X-1 (Figure 17). These values are stored in the  $s_z$  column of the observation table (see Section 8). For each entry in the burst table we copied the  $S_z$  value (along with the soft and hard colors) from the host observation through to the burst table (Section 6).

We also checked the  $S_z$  values determined for MINBAR against the earlier values calculated by G08. We broadly find a good 1:1 correspondence of the values, although with some scatter about the line (typical rms values of 0.1), and with larger



**Figure 17.** Color–color diagrams for selected sources from the MINBAR observation sample, chosen based on a large number of observations spanning a wide range of persistent spectral states. Within each panel, each symbol represents the average over a single observation, with the color indicating the adopted spectral model (colors as for Figure 16). The color measurements are corrected as described in Section 5.5, excluding EXO 0748–676. The locus by which the position in the color–color diagram (the  $S_z$  parameter) is determined is overlotted in each pane (black symbols and lines). Key  $S_z$  values are marked.

deviations notably for observations fit with power-law models alone.

## 6. The MINBAR Sample

Data release 1 of MINBAR consists of 7083 unique bursts, detected within 118,848 observations of 85 burst sources made between 1996 February 8, and 2012 May 3.

The complete MINBAR catalog consists of four tables:

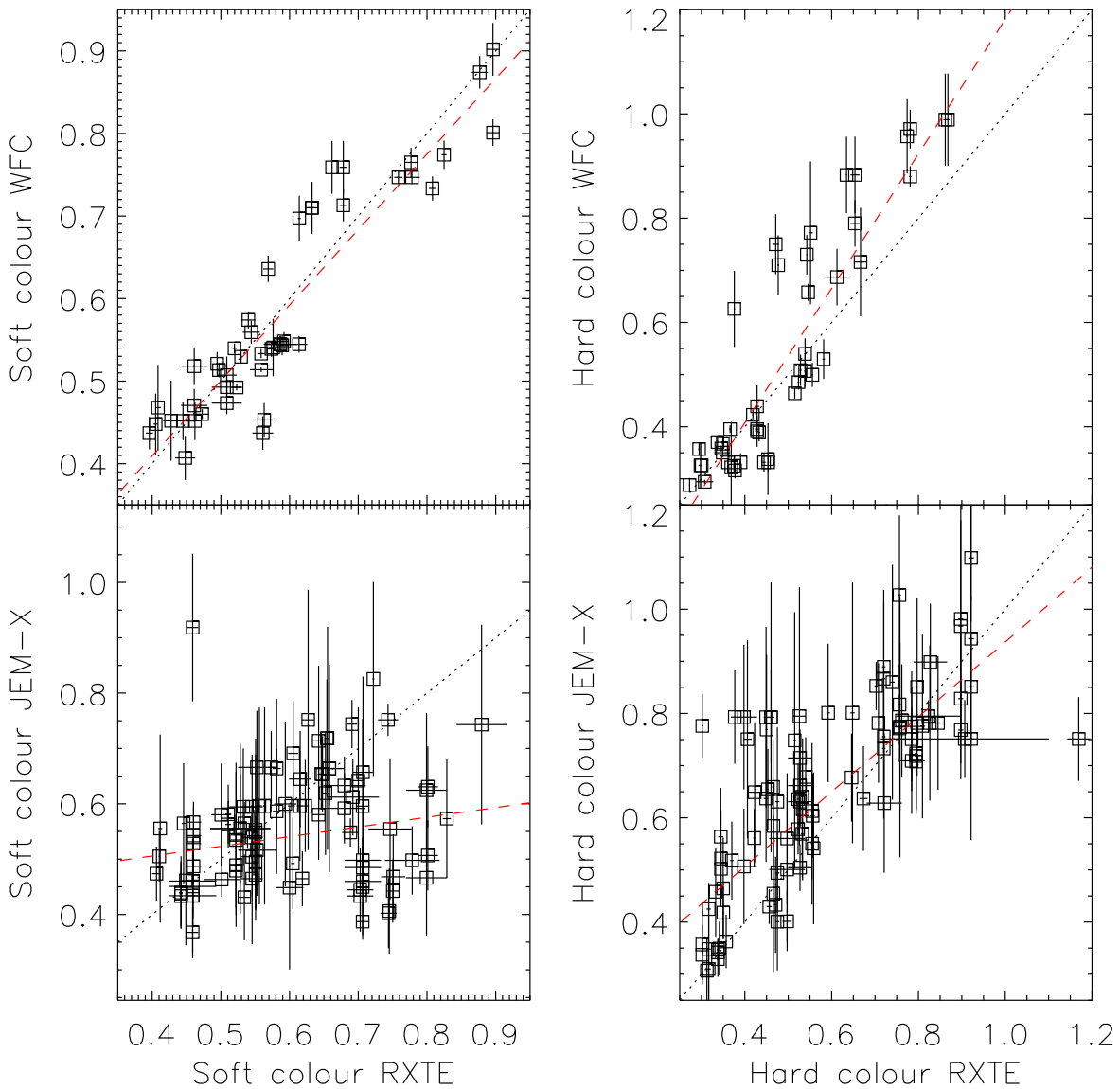
1. `sources` lists all the known burst sources, as well as relevant properties, as described in Section 2;
2. `minbar` lists properties of each analysis of each burst observed independently by each instrument;

3. `minbar-osc` gives the timing properties of RXTE/PCA bursts from those sources that have exhibited burst oscillations, as described in Section 7.
4. `minbar-obs` lists properties and analysis results from each separate observation of each burst source, as described in Section 8.

The source table is provided in FITS format, and the other tables in ASCII.<sup>23</sup>

The burst table contains analysis results for every RXTE/PCA, BeppoSAX/WFC, and INTEGRAL/JEM-X burst from

<sup>23</sup> Versions of the source, burst, burst oscillation, and observation tables, concurrent with this article, are also available via the Monash University Bridges repository (doi:10.26180/5e4a697d9b8b6, version 6).



**Figure 18.** Comparison of soft (left panels) and hard (right) colors measured by different instruments, in overlapping observations. The top row of panels shows the comparison between BeppoSAX/WFC and RXTE/PCA, while the bottom row shows the comparison between INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA. The best-fit linear relation for each pair of measurements is overplotted (dashed red line); the fit parameters are listed in Table 5.

the sources described in Section 2, detected in the observations making up the observation table (Section 8). As we list each detected event separately, and 28 bursts were detected by more than one instrument (see Section 4.7), the burst table includes 7111 entries.

The source, burst, and observation tables are also available via a web interface.<sup>24</sup> The complete list of observations from which the MINBAR sample was drawn (including nondetections) is only available via the web interface. The sample of bursts that is queried via the web interface includes approximately 1600 additional events not provided in the ASCII tables; these include type II events (from the Rapid Burster, observed with the RXTE/PCA) and events initially identified as burst candidates but subsequently rejected owing to the lack of evidence for cooling, or identification with other mechanisms. The selection criterion to retrieve only the events also found in the ASCII table is `type = 1`. We also provide

the burst light curves and the time-resolved spectroscopic analysis results via the web interface.

Similarly, the observation table queried via the web interface also includes observations in which the target (or any other source in the FOV, in the case of RXTE/PCA) is not detected above our significance threshold and observations from sources in which bursts have not been detected by any of the instruments analyzed here, earlier than the cutoff date. The selection criterion to retrieve only the events also found in the ASCII observations table is `sig >= 3`.

### 6.1. Table Format

The burst table columns are listed in Table 11. Below we describe in more detail how the column entries relate to the analysis in Section 4.

*1. Likely burst origin* (name in the web table)—The adopted origin for the burst. For the imaging instruments, the origin can be determined unambiguously, except for pairs of close sources (see Sections 3.2.1 and 3.3.1). For RXTE/PCA, where the

<sup>24</sup> <http://burst.sci.monash.edu>

**Table 11**  
Burst Table Columns, Formats, and Description

Column	Web Table Attribute	ASCII Table Format	Units	Description
1	name	A23		Likely burst origin
2	instr	A3		Instrument label
3	obsid	A20		Observation ID
4	time	F11.5	days	Burst start time (MJD UT)
5	entry	I4		MINBAR burst ID
6	entry_obs	I6		MINBAR observation ID in which this burst falls
7	bnum	I3		Order of the event within the observation
8	xref	I3		Burst ID in external catalog (G08 or C17)
9	mult	I1		Number of MINBAR instruments that detected this event
10	angle	F6.2	arcmin	Angle between the source position and pointing axis
11	vigcorr	F5.3		Vignetting correction factor
12	sflag	A11		Data quality/analysis flags
13	rexp	A1		Photospheric radius-expansion flag
14	rise	F5.2	s	Rise time
15	tau	F5.1	s	Ratio of fluence to peak flux, $\tau = E_b/F_{\text{peak}}$
16	taue	F5.1	s	Uncertainty on $\tau$
17	dur	F6.1	s	Burst duration
18	dure	F6.1	s	Uncertainty on burst duration
19	edt	F6.1	s	Exponential decay timescale
20	edte	F7.3	s	Uncertainty on exponential decay timescale
21	tDEL	F8.1	hr	Time since previous burst from this source
22	trec	F7.1	hr	Inferred recurrence time $T_{\text{rec}}$
23	perflx	F6.3	$10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Persistent 3–25 keV flux prior to the burst, $F_{\text{per}}$
24	perflxe	F5.3	$10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Uncertainty on persistent flux
25	alpha	F6.1		Ratio of integrated persistent flux to burst fluence, $\alpha$
26	alphae	F6.1		Uncertainty on $\alpha$
27	bc	F5.3		Bolometric correction adopted for persistent flux
28	bce	F5.3		Uncertainty on bolometric correction
29	gamma	F6.4		Ratio of persistent flux to peak PRE burst flux, $\gamma$
30	sc	F6.3		Soft color
31	hc	F6.3		Hard color
32	s_z	F6.3		Position on color–color diagram, $S_z$
33	pflux	F6.2	$\text{count s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Peak photon flux
34	pfluxe	F5.2	$\text{count s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	Uncertainty on peak photon flux
35	fluen	F8.3	$\text{count cm}^{-2}$	Integrated photon flux
36	fluene	F7.3	$\text{count cm}^{-2}$	Uncertainty on integrated photon flux
37	bpflux	F6.2	$10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Bolometric peak flux $F_{\text{peak}}$
38	bpfluxe	F5.2	$10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Uncertainty on bolometric peak flux
39	kT	F4.2	keV	Blackbody temperature $kT$ at burst peak
40	kTe	F4.2	keV	Uncertainty on $kT$ at burst peak
41	rad	F6.1	km/10 kpc	Blackbody normalization at burst peak
42	rade	F5.1	km/10 kpc	Uncertainty on blackbody normalization at burst peak
43	bfluen	F6.4	$10^{-6} \text{ erg cm}^{-2}$	Bolometric fluence (integrated bolometric flux) $E_b$
44	bfluene	F6.4	$10^{-6} \text{ erg cm}^{-2}$	Uncertainty on bolometric fluence
45	refs	A20		References for the burst

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

FOV covers more than one source, the origin is assigned by matching the observed properties of the burst with the known source behavior, following G08.

2. *Instrument label* (`instr`)—The instrument label is encoded as a three-character string. The first two characters correspond to the satellite and instrument, i.e.,

1. XP: RXTE/PCA
2. IJ: INTEGRAL/JEM-X
3. SW: BeppoSAX/WFC.

The third character corresponds to the camera number (for the WFC and JEM-X; see Sections 3.2 and 3.3, respectively). For JEM-X observations later in the mission, both instruments were

active; these are indicated by instrument code IJX, and the provided attributes are an average over the results for the two cameras individually (see Section 4.4). For the PCA, the third character encodes the number of PCUs active, with the possible values listed in Table 12.

3. *Observation ID* (`obsid`)—The identifier for each observation is specified by the instrument’s science team. For BeppoSAX, this attribute corresponds to the observation period (“OP”), which identifies a contiguous observation with a constant pointing.

For INTEGRAL, each entry in the observation table corresponds to a science window, each with a unique observation ID. This attribute is a 12-digit number of the form

**Table 12**  
RXTE/PCA Instrument Codes

Label	PCUs Active	Label	PCUs Active
0	0	h	0, 1, 3
1	1	j	0, 2, 3
2	2	k	1, 2, 3
3	3	o	0, 1, 4
4	4	q	0, 2, 4
b	0, 1	r	1, 2, 4
c	0, 2	u	0, 3, 4
d	1, 2	v	1, 3, 4
f	0, 3	x	2, 3, 4
g	1, 3	l	0, 1, 2, 3
i	2, 3	s	0, 1, 2, 4
m	0, 4	w	0, 1, 3, 4
n	1, 4	y	0, 2, 3, 4
p	2, 4	z	1, 2, 3, 4
t	3, 4	a	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
e	0, 1, 2		

RRRRPPPPSSSF, where RRRR is the revolution number of the S/C as defined from perigee passage; PPPP is the pointing number within the revolution (reset to 0000 when the revolution number increments); SSS is the subdivision number, beginning at 001 and resetting on each new pointing; and F is the type identifier of the science window, with allowed values of 0 (“pointing”), 1 (“Slew”), and 2 (“Engineering”). For the observations included in the sample here, we selected only the “Pointing” type ( $F = 0$ ).

For RXTE, the observation ID is of the form NNNNN–TT–VV–SS[X], where NNNNN is the five-digit proposal number assigned by the guest observer facility (GOF); TT is a two-digit target number, which may be zero if there was only one target for the proposal; VV is the two-digit viewing number, assigned by GOF, which tracks the number of scheduled visits (epochs) for each target; SS is the two-digit sequence number used for identifying different pointings that make up the same viewing (if the viewing was further split into more than one interval); and X is the optional 15th character, which, when present, indicates S for “raster” scan observation or R for “raster” grid observation.

We caution that, for some bursts detected by RXTE/PCA, the burst may actually occur in the slew before or after the observation, in which case the corresponding data set on the archive will be labeled with an additional –A or –Z. Furthermore, some longer ( $>8$  hr) observations are split into multiple ObsIDs, labeled with an extra digit (–0, –1 etc.), which include the FITS data actually covering the burst.

4. *Burst start time* (time)—The burst start time, in MJD UT, as defined in Section 4.1.

5. *MINBAR burst ID* (entry)—The unique identifier for each burst in the MINBAR sample. The ordering of this identifier is arbitrary, based primarily on the history of burst assembly.

6. *MINBAR observation ID* (entry\_obs)—The unique identifier of the observation in the observation table (see Section 8) in which this burst was detected.

7. *Order of the event within the observation* (bnum)—The ranking in time order of this event in the entire observation, irrespective of the origin. For BeppoSAX and INTEGRAL, the ranking includes each burster in the FOV; the ranking may be incidentally out of time order. Additionally, for observations

covering the Rapid Burster, the order is determined including type II events, which are otherwise not part of the MINBAR sample.

8. *Burst ID in external catalog* (xref)—This attribute is the corresponding entry value in the catalog of bursts detected with RXTE/PCA (Galloway et al. 2008a), or with INTEGRAL/JEM-X (Chelovekov et al. 2017).

9. *Number of MINBAR instruments that detected the event* (mult)—There are 28 bursts detected simultaneously by more than one instrument (see Section 4.8). For these events, we set this attribute to 2. For other bursts, it is 1.

10. *Angle between the source position and the pointing axis* (angle)—Generally the angle (and the corresponding vignetting correction) will be identical to that for the host observation (see Section 8), but it may vary (e.g., in the case of RXTE observations, which include multiple sources in the FOV, or for which the pointing is not constant during the observation).

11. *Vignetting correction factor* (vigcorr)—The factor assumed in the analysis by which the count rate and other quantities are scaled to take into account the instrumental vignetting (see Section 4.1), as for the observation table (Section 8).

12. *Data quality/analysis flags* (sflag)—Indicates a number of suboptimal situations for the data analysis, as described in Table 13.

13. *Photospheric radius-expansion flag* (rexp)—This attribute indicates the presence of PRE, determined as described in Section 5.1. The possible values are 2.0 (1.0), indicating confirmed presence (absence); a value in the range (1.0, 2.0), specifying the probability  $p_i = \text{rexp} - 1$  (according to a machine-learning classification scheme) that the burst exhibits radius expansion; 3.0, indicating marginal evidence; –1.0, indicating insufficient data to assess.

14. *Rise time* (rise)—The burst rise time (in seconds) estimated from the light-curve analysis, as described in Section 4.1.

15 & 16. *Ratio of fluence to peak flux*,  $\tau$  (tau, taue)—This quantity is a measure of the burst timescale,  $\tau = E_b/F_{\text{peak}}$  (following van Paradijs et al. 1988) and the estimated uncertainty, as calculated in Section 5.3.

17 & 18. *Burst duration* (dur, dure)—The approximate duration of the burst and its uncertainty (see Section 4.1).

19 & 20. *Exponential decay timescale* (edt, edte)—The decay timescale and uncertainty (in seconds) for an exponential fit to the intensity light curve (see Section 4.1).

21. *Time since previous burst* (tdel)—The elapsed time  $t_{\text{sep}}$  in hours since the previous burst from this source (see Section 5.3). This attribute is zero for the earliest burst from each source present in the MINBAR sample.

22. *Inferred recurrence time* (trec)—The recurrence time in hours inferred for the burst. This quantity may be shorter than the elapsed time since the previous bursts, in cases where we infer a steady recurrence time (with undetected bursts falling in data gaps; see Section 5.3).

23 & 24. *Pre-burst persistent flux* (perflx, perflxe)—The estimated persistent flux and uncertainty immediately prior to the burst. For RXTE/PCA and INTEGRAL/JEM-X this value is identical to that measured for the entire observation, but for BeppoSAX/WFC we estimate fluxes from spectra extracted over shorter intervals, as described in Section 3.2.3. For some bursts, the persistent emission is undetectable; we flag these

**Table 13**  
Analysis Flags Relevant to MINBAR Bursts

Label	Instrument	Description
...	all	No significant analysis issues
a	PCA	The burst was observed during a slew, and thus offset from the source position; fluxes and fluence have been scaled by $1/(1 - \Delta\theta)$
b	PCA	The observation was offset from the source position; flux and fluence have been adjusted via setting the source position for response matrix generation
c	PCA	The origin of the burst is uncertain; the burst may have been from another source in the FOV. If the origin is not the center of the FOV, the flux and fluence have been adjusted by calculating the response for the assumed source position
d	PCA, WFC	Buffer overruns (or some other instrumental effect) caused gaps in the high time resolution data, affecting the time-resolved spectroscopic analysis
e	PCA, WFC	The burst was so faint that only the peak flux could be measured, and not the fluence or other parameters; or, alternatively, that the burst was cut off by the end of the observation, so that the fluence is an underestimate
f	PCA	An extremely faint burst or possibly problems with the background subtraction, resulting in no time-resolved spectral fit results
g	all	The full burst profile was not observed, so that the event can be considered an unconfirmed burst candidate. Typically in these cases the initial burst rise is missed, so that the measured peak flux and fluence are lower limits only. Also includes long bursts observed with INT-EGRAL/JEM-X spanning multiple science windows (observations)
h	PCA	High time resolution modes do not cover burst, preventing any time-resolved spectroscopic results and oscillation search

cases by setting the uncertainty to  $-1$ , in which case the provided value is the estimated  $3\sigma$  upper limit.

**25 & 26. Ratio of integrated persistent flux to burst fluence,  $\alpha$  (alpha,  $\alpha$ )**—This quantity is calculated as  $\alpha = \Delta t F_{\text{per}} c_{\text{bol}} / E_b$  and depends on the inferred recurrence time  $\Delta t$  (column 22), as well as the persistent flux  $F_{\text{per}}$  (column 23) and the bolometric burst fluence  $E_b$  (column 43), and also incorporates the bolometric correction factor  $c_{\text{bol}}$  (column 27).

**27 & 28. Bolometric correction adopted for persistent flux (bc, bce)**—The estimated correction factor  $c_{\text{bol}}$  (and uncertainty) by which the 3–25 keV persistent flux needs to be multiplied for the best estimate of the bolometric flux. Where the error (bce) is zero, the value adopted is the mean over all other measurements for that source (if any are available), or the mean over all sources of the same class, as described in Section 5.4.

**29. Ratio of persistent flux to peak PRE burst flux,  $\gamma$  (gamma)**—The ratio of the estimated bolometric persistent flux to the average Eddington flux from the source (from Table 8, where available); after van Paradijs et al. (1988). We adopt the average persistent flux for the host observation, taken from the observation table (see Section 8), rather than the `perflx` value (column 23; see above). The  $\gamma$  value for the burst is thus identical to that for the host observation. The  $\gamma$  value also takes into account the bolometric correction (specific to the observation or source, where available) and the best-guess correction for the system anisotropy, as described in Section 5.4.

**30 & 31. Soft and hard spectral color ( $s_c$ ,  $h_c$ )**—The soft and hard spectral colors calculated over the entire observation, as described in Section 4.5; these attributes are duplicated from the host observation in the observation table (Section 8).

**32. Position on color–color diagram  $S_z$  ( $s_z$ )**—This attribute is also calculated from the observation table and is copied here.

**33 & 34. Peak photon flux ( $p_{\text{flux}}$ ,  $p_{\text{fluxe}}$ )**—The peak photon flux and uncertainty, calculated from the count rate rescaled by the adopted instrumental effective area (see Section 4.1).

**35 & 36. Integrated photon flux ( $\text{fluen}$ ,  $\text{fluene}$ )**—The integrated photon flux over the burst duration. This quantity is expected to be approximately proportional to the bolometric fluence.

**37 & 38. Bolometric peak flux ( $\text{bp}_{\text{flux}}$ ,  $\text{bp}_{\text{fluxe}}$ )**—The estimated peak bolometric flux of the burst, based on the parameters determined from time-resolved spectroscopy (columns 37–44 are only present for sufficiently bright bursts observed with RXTE/PCA and BeppoSAX/WFC).

**39 & 40. Blackbody temperature at burst peak ( $k_T$ ,  $k_{Te}$ )**—The best-fit value of the blackbody temperature  $kT$  and its uncertainty, in keV, for the spectrum with maximum bolometric flux.

**41 & 42. Blackbody normalization at burst peak ( $\text{rad}$ ,  $\text{rade}$ )**—The square root of the best-fit value of the blackbody normalization and its uncertainty, for the spectrum with maximum bolometric flux, in units of (km/10 kpc). For some bursts, the radius could not be constrained; we flag these cases by setting the uncertainty to  $-1$ , in which case the provided value is the estimated  $3\sigma$  upper limit.

**43 & 44. Bolometric fluence ( $\text{bfluen}$ ,  $\text{bfluene}$ )**—The integrated bolometric flux over the entire burst duration, in units of  $10^{-6}$  erg  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ , calculated as described in Section 4.2.

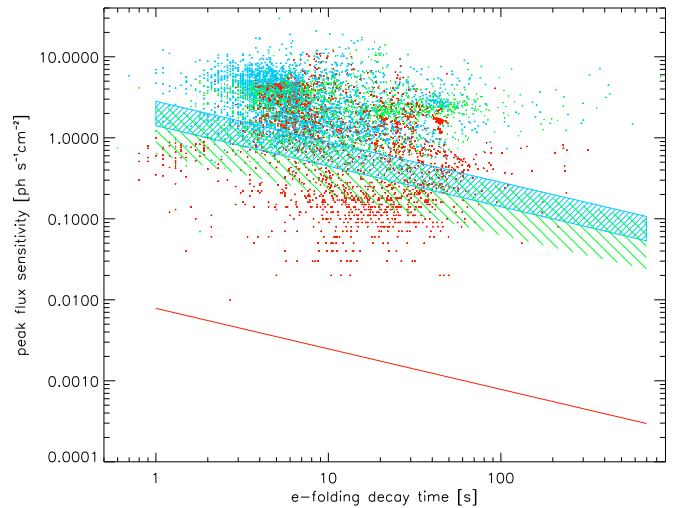
**45. References for the burst ( $\text{refs}$ )**—Here we indicate prior analyses in the literature that included or focused on this event. The list of references may not be complete. References are numbered and may be matched with the list below:

(1) Kuulkers et al. (2003); (2) in 't Zand et al. (2014a); (3) in 't Zand et al. (2017b); (4) Kuulkers et al. (2010); (5) in 't Zand & Weinberg (2010); (6) in 't Zand et al. (2014b); (7) Chelovekov et al. (2005); (8) Aranzana et al. (2016); (9) in 't Zand et al. (2005b); (10) Cornelisse et al. (2002b); (11) Jonker et al. (2001); (12) in 't Zand et al. (2011); (13) in 't Zand et al. (2008); (14) Piro et al. (1997); (15) Bhattacharyya (2007); (16) in 't Zand et al. (2003b); (17) Barnard et al. (2001); (18) Linares et al. (2010); (19) Cornelisse et al. (2003); (20) Strohmayer et al. (1998b); (21) Miller (1999); (22) Miller (2000); (23) Giles et al. (2002); (24) Muno et al. (2002); (25) Galloway et al. (2006); (26) Lyu et al. (2016); (27) Bhattacharyya & Strohmayer (2006a); (28) Jonker et al. (2004a); (29) Homan et al. (2007); (30) Wijnands et al. (2001); (31) Wijnands et al. (2002b); (32) Markwardt et al. (1999); (33) in 't Zand et al. (2005a); (34) Ford et al. (1998); (35) Agrawal et al. (2001); (36) Cocchi et al. (1998); (37) Cocchi et al. (1999c); (38) Kuulkers et al. (2009); (39) Kaptein et al. (2000); (40) Marshall et al. (1999); (41) Chenevez et al. (2007); (42) Brandt et al. (2006a); (43) Molkov et al. (2000);

(44) Suleimanov et al. (2011); (45) Franco (2001); (46) van Straaten et al. (2001); (47) Galloway et al. (2003); (48) Strohmayer et al. (1997b); (49) Strohmayer et al. (1998a); (50) Strohmayer et al. (1996); (51) Falanga et al. (2006); (52) Jenke et al. (2016); (53) Fox et al. (2001); (54) Guerriero et al. (1999); (55) Munro et al. (2000); (56) Bazzano et al. (1997a); (57) Brandt et al. (2005); (58) in 't Zand et al. (2002); (59) Strohmayer et al. (1997a); (60) Cocchi et al. (1999a); (61) Chakraborty & Bhattacharyya (2012); (62) Werner et al. (2004); (63) in 't Zand et al. (1998a); (64) Brandt et al. (2006b); (65) Chenevez et al. (2011); (66) den Hartog et al. (2003); (67) Kuulkers & van der Klis (2000); (68) Chenevez et al. (2006); (69) in 't Zand et al. (1999c); (70) Ferrigno et al. (2011); (71) Jonker et al. (2000); (72) Galloway et al. (2004a); (73) Natalucci et al. (1999); (74) Bazzano et al. (1997b); (75) Kaaret et al. (2002); (76) in 't Zand et al. (2003a); (77) in 't Zand et al. (2003c); (78) Li et al. (2018); (79) Cocchi et al. (1999b); (80) in 't Zand et al. (1999b); (81) Chelovekov & Grebenev (2007a); (82) Chelovekov & Grebenev (2007b); (83) Chenevez et al. (2012); (84) Cornelisse et al. (2007); (85) Muller et al. (1998); (86) in 't Zand et al. (1998c); (87) in 't Zand et al. (2001); (88) Galloway & Cumming (2006); (89) Chakraborty et al. (2003); (90) Bhattacharyya & Strohmayer (2006b); (91) Bhattacharyya & Strohmayer (2007); (92) Del Monte et al. (2008b); (93) Natalucci et al. (2000); (94) Ubertini et al. (1998); (95) Fiocchi et al. (2009); (96) Strohmayer et al. (2003); (97) Watts et al. (2005); (98) Cocchi et al. (2000); (99) Kuulkers et al. (2002); (100) in 't Zand et al. (2004a); (101) Cocchi et al. (2001b); (102) Ubertini et al. (1999); (103) Ubertini et al. (1997); (104) Galloway et al. (2004b); (105) Kong et al. (2000); (106) in 't Zand et al. (1998d); (107) Kajava et al. (2017a); (108) Zhang et al. (1998); (109) Galloway et al. (2001); (110) Tomsick et al. (1999); (111) Takeshima & Strohmayer (1998); (112) Smale (2001); (113) Smale (1998); (114) Titarchuk & Shaposhnikov (2002).

## 6.2. Burst Sample Completeness

The degree of completeness of our sample depends on not only the selection of observations that compose our search scope (see Section 8) but also the probability of unambiguously detecting each burst within each observation. We illustrate the relative sensitivity of each instrument to bursts in Figure 19, as a function of the duration of the burst (expressed in  $e$ -folding decay time). The sensitivity depends on the detailed time profile of the burst, the nonburst noise level, and other observing conditions. The best sensitivity (as plotted in the figure) is achieved for a fast-rise exponential decay function in the photon count rate domain, the source position on the optical axis of the instrument, constant nonburst noise level, and the optimal time interval over which the signal is accumulated, i.e., from the burst start to 1.25 times the  $e$ -folding decay time. In the cases of the wide-FOV instruments, WFC and JEM-X, we plotted the sensitivity for two extremes in the noise level. The vertical extent of the regions for WFC and JEM-X is determined by the range of sensitivity across the FOV; this range is narrower for JEM-X owing to the filtering of JEM-X data for most bursts within only the central  $5^\circ$  radius of the  $6^\circ$ -radius FOV (see Section 3.3.2). One should note that the sensitivity limit drawn for the PCA in Figure 19 does not take into account the high persistent fluxes of some sources and,



**Figure 19.** Estimated sensitivities of the three instruments employed in MINBAR in terms of the peak flux detection threshold, plotted as a function of burst  $e$ -folding decay time, compared to the properties of the detected bursts. The estimated sensitivities are shown for RXTE/PCA (red solid line), INTEGRAL/JEM-X (blue hatched region), and BeppoSAX/WFC (green hatched region). The hatched areas indicate the variation in sensitivity across the FOV of the last two instruments, which is about a factor of 2 for JEM-X and a factor of 4 for WFC. Each burst in MINBAR is plotted, with color indicating the instrument (PCA: red; JEM-X: blue; WFC: green), with the horizontal position from the best-fit  $e$ -folding decay time and the vertical position given by the measured peak flux. Note that the sensitivities are only first-order estimates, because they vary considerably from observation to observation; see the text for more details.

therefore, may be underestimating the true detection limit for some incidental bursters.

Also shown in Figure 19 are all bursts in MINBAR. While bursts detected with WFC and JEM-X hover just above the theoretical sensitivity curves, those detected with PCA are well above that, indicating that PCA covers for each burster the full range of burst peak fluxes. This figure suggests that the PCA observations are sufficiently sensitive to detect the faintest thermonuclear bursts that occur, although for very faint events it becomes a challenge to confirm a thermonuclear origin based on time-resolved spectroscopy.

There are a number of instances that might result in bursts occurring during the observation intervals of the three instruments, being overlooked by our search strategy. First, the burst may simply be too faint, or observed at too large an angle from the instrument aim point. In such cases it is challenging to confirm the presence of weak bursts, except where there is other corroborating evidence for the events. Such evidence may include the detection of the event by an instrument other than the three used for this sample, or a predicted event based on a series of events with a regular recurrence time.

Second, the good-time intervals over which our light curves are extracted may not encompass the entire period in which a particular source is observed (and in which bursts may be detected). It is possible that different choices for the criteria defining the good-time intervals, and/or longer-term variations in the data extraction algorithm arising from software version changes, may result in slightly different observation intervals that either exclude previously detected events or reveal new, previously overlooked bursts.

Third, there were a number of instrumental issues that prevented some data from being analyzed for the MINBAR sample. For JEM-X, some of the early data from the mission were taken in a (now deprecated) “restricting imaging mode,” which is no longer supported by the available versions of the OSA software, and we cannot produce light curves (or spectra; see Section 8) for 114 ScWs between INTEGRAL revolutions 30 (2003 January 12) and 163 (2004 February 14). Notable events that are affected by this issue include the long burst from SLX 1735–269 on MJD 52897.733 (see Molkov et al. 2005; in ’t Zand & Weinberg 2010).

We performed a number of tests to ensure the completeness of the data. First, we cross-matched the events seen in each instrument, with any overlapping observations by the other instrument. This cross-check confirmed the detection of 28 events seen in more than one instrument, which we adopt for the purposes of cross-calibrating the instruments as described in Section 4.7.

Second, we compared our detected sample with other samples from the same data, as reported in the literature. For example, Chelovekov et al. (2017) list 2201 events detected by JEM-X and IBIS/ISGRI through 2015 January. A total of 1925 of these events fall within the interval adopted for the MINBAR sample, and we find matches in the MINBAR sample for 1467. Most of the matched bursts agree in the start time to within  $<100$  s, but a few events have offsets of up to 5 minutes. Additionally, 13 events in the other sample from MXB 1730–335 are flagged as type II in MINBAR and hence excluded from our list (although these events are available via the web interface). The 2620 events in MINBAR detected by JEM-X imply that there are more than 1000 additional events in our sample compared to that of Chelovekov et al. (2017). Even so, we tried to assess below why some events in the other sample were not identified by our analysis.

Many of the missing events are labeled “ISGRI” in the Chelovekov et al. (2017) sample, and so it is possible they were detected only in the wider FOV of that instrument. Of the remaining events, one (their #803) is attributed to a different source within the FOV (a type II event from MXB 1730–335 not included in MINBAR). Another event (their #786) is the continuation of #785, a long burst from SLX 1737–282 (MINBAR #5608) that spans two science windows. A total of 19 fall within observations that were not included as part of MINBAR (see Section 8). Just one of these science windows was taken in the “restricted” imaging mode that was unavailable for analysis for the MINBAR sample (see Section 3.3.1).

Third, we analyzed selected groups of bursts observed close together in time, to determine whether they were consistent with a regular recurrence time. Where the predicted time of a burst fell within an observation, but where the burst search found no candidates, we double-checked the light curve to confirm the burst absence. In four cases this search resulted in additional bursts being identified in WFC observations.

We conclude that the MINBAR sample is essentially complete for those observations that are included in the search, and down to the level where the faintness of the bursts (and/or the data quality; see below) makes it difficult to confirm the presence of bursts in low-S/N data. We further discuss the completeness of the observation sample in Section 8.

### 6.3. Burst Demographics

We summarize the MINBAR burst sample in a plot showing the burst timescale  $\tau$  against the inferred accretion rate  $\gamma$  (as a fraction of the Eddington rate; Figure 20). We divide the sample into radius-expansion bursts ( $r_{\text{exp}} > 1.629$ ; top panel) and all other bursts (bottom panel). The density of bursts in any given region of the  $\gamma$ - $\tau$  parameter space is a consequence of both the typical burst rate (see Section 6.4) and the typical time that sources spend in that range of accretion rates (see Section 8.2). Several atypical sources can be identified and are marked with gray patches. These are the strongly accreting GX 17+2 and Cyg X–2, the Rapid Burster, and IGR J17480–2446.

Several trends are immediately apparent. Most radius-expansion bursts occur at an accretion rate corresponding to  $\gamma \approx 0.1$ , with burst timescale  $\tau \approx 5$  s. A slight downward trend is also apparent, with  $\tau$  becoming shorter as the accretion rate increases (see Murakami et al. 1980; van Paradijs et al. 1988). This trend can be understood as a faster onset to ignition as the accretion rate increases, leading to a smaller fluence and hence smaller  $\tau$  value since all these bursts are limited to roughly the same peak luminosity (the Eddington value). At the lowest accretion rates, where the cool fuel layers allow a substantial reservoir to accumulate prior to ignition, we find the longest bursts with the most intense radius expansion, including “intermediate-duration” events (see Section 9.6).

Non-PRE bursts also occur predominantly around  $\gamma \approx 0.1$  and with  $\tau \approx 5$  s, but they extend to a second locus with higher  $\tau$  values, up to the  $\tau \approx 20$  s region. The almost bimodal distribution of timescales for non-radius-expansion bursts seen at  $\gamma \approx 0.1$  may be identified with long, relatively infrequent bursts characteristic of rp-process burning (exemplified by those bursts observed in the hard state of GS 1826–24; e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2017b), occurring at roughly the same accretion rate (albeit in different sources) as short-duration, weak events, likely made up of a significant fraction of short waiting time bursts. This feature was already apparent in G08 but is more pronounced with the additional bursts in the MINBAR sample.

The similar location of the Rapid Burster and IGR J17480–2446 on this plot is suggestive; IGR J17480–2446 has a slow rotation rate of 11 Hz (Papitto et al. 2011), slower than any other known burster, and there are compelling, though indirect, reasons for supposing the Rapid Burster to likewise be a slow rotator (Bagnoli et al. 2013).

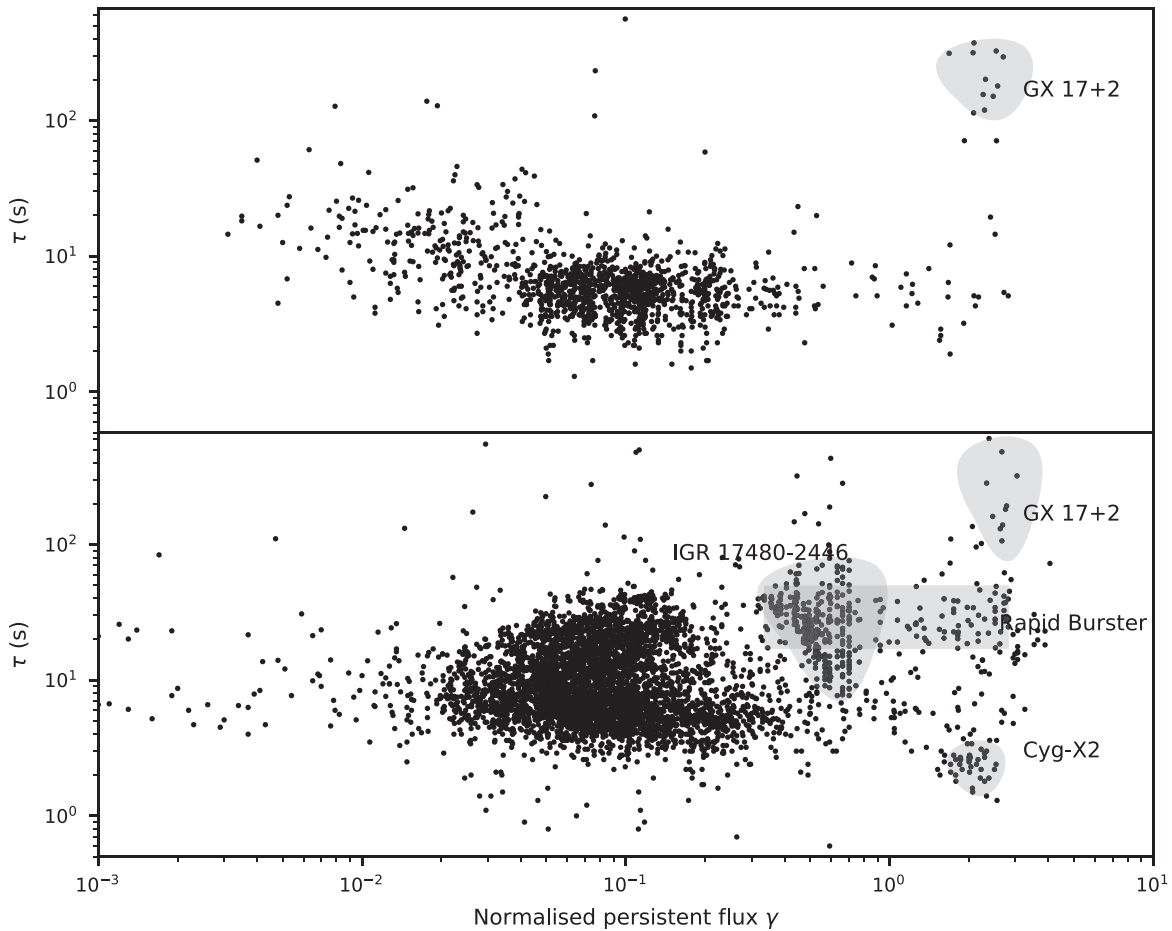
A few sources, for instance, GX 17+2 and Cyg X–2, appear to exhibit super-Eddington luminosity. Although the uncertain bolometric correction may play a role, so that the accretion onto the neutron star is actually below the Eddington limit (see Section 5.4), it is also thought possible that accretion at a few times the Eddington rate may occur (e.g., Bałucińska-Church et al. 2010).

In the sections below we discuss additional aspects of the sample, including the range of burst rates found over the included sources and the range of peak fluxes and burst temperatures in the bursts with time-resolved spectroscopic analyses.

### 6.4. Burst Rates

The large size of the MINBAR sample provides a unique opportunity to compare burst rates over a large number of sources. By combining the data from the observation sample

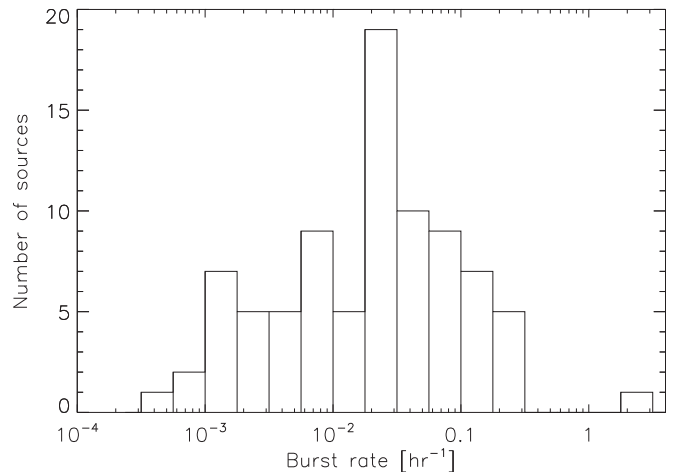




**Figure 20.** Burst timescale  $\tau$  against  $\gamma$  for PRE (top panel) and non-PRE (bottom panel) bursts. The burst timescale  $\tau$  is calculated as the ratio of the fluence to peak flux, i.e.,  $\tau = E_b/F_{\text{peak}}$ ;  $\gamma$  is a proxy for the accretion rate, as a fraction of the Eddington value. The majority of bursts are observed around  $\gamma \approx 0.1$ , which is partially a sampling effect determined by the burst rate, which typically peaks close to this value (see Section 6.4). At the highest accretion rates,  $\gamma \gtrsim 1$ , we find the well-known anomalous cases GX 17+2 and Cyg X-2; numerical models predict that burning should be stable, so that no bursts would be observed. Distinctly different behavior at roughly the same accretion rate is observed for the slowly rotating transient IGR J17480–2446.

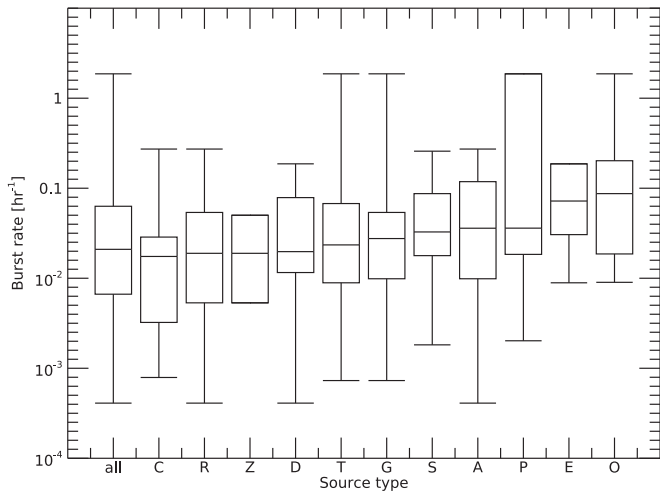
(see Section 8), we calculated the average burst rate for each source over all the observations present in MINBAR (Table 1). However, this quantity is a lower limit on the actual rate, because (for transients) it includes intervals where the source was quiescent. Thus, we calculated the rate while active, including only those observations where the source was detected at  $3\sigma$  significance or better. The resulting distribution of burst rates is shown in Figure 21.

Although there is a remarkably wide (4 orders of magnitude) range of rates over the source sample, we note that this range likely arises primarily from the range of accretion rates at which the sources were observed. We find more modest variation in the mean burst rates per source type (Figure 22). The set of burst sources with the lowest median rate are the ultracompact binaries (type ‘‘C’’), which is broadly consistent with both the observations of typically low accretion rates from ultracompacts (e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2007) and expectations from theoretical ignition models, since the weak contribution from hydrogen burning will tend to delay burst ignition. Conversely, the highest burst rates on average are found for the sources with burst oscillations, which may be a selection effect. As not all bursts exhibit burst oscillations, a high burst rate favors the observation of many bursts and hence burst oscillation detection.



**Figure 21.** Distribution of average burst rates for 85 sources in the MINBAR sample. The rates are calculated using the estimated total exposure time for each source when it was active (i.e., the flux was above our detection threshold in any of the three instruments). The most frequent burster in the sample by almost an order of magnitude is IGR J17480–2446 (Terzan 5 X-2), at  $1.86 \text{ hr}^{-1}$  on average during its 2010 outburst.

One notable contribution that can likely bias the measured burst rates to higher values is the presence of much shorter recurrence times of order a few minutes, which have been

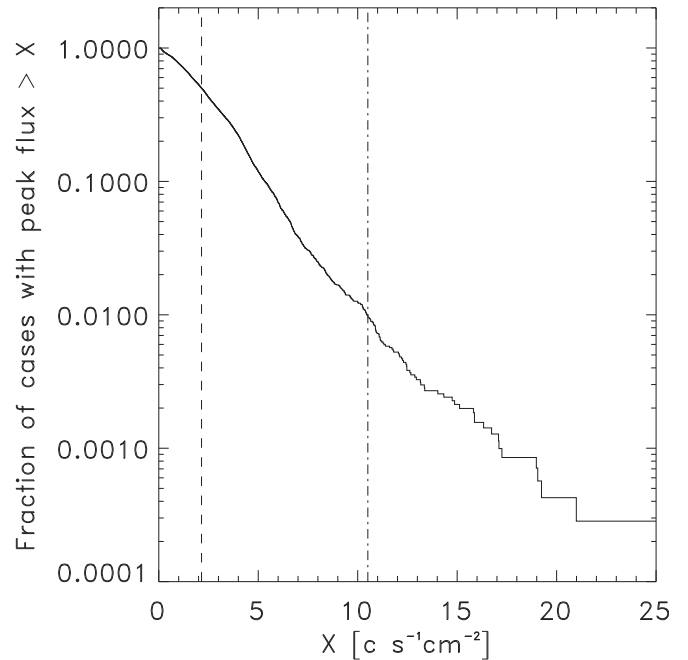


**Figure 22.** Distribution of average burst rates for all the sources in the MINBAR sample, grouped by source type. We display each distribution as a standard “box-whisker” style, with the error bars showing the minimum and maximum, the box giving the 25th and 75th percentiles, and the median value indicated by the horizontal line. The leftmost symbol includes all sources (i.e., the same distribution as in Figure 21); the source types are sorted by increasing median burst rate. For their meaning, see note a in Table 1.

measured in several sources (e.g., Boirin et al. 2007). These events can occur as soon as a few minutes after the previous event and occur in groups of up to four, both aspects of which are inconsistent with theory. In the MINBAR sample, 493 bursts have recurrence times of less than 1 hr and come in multiples of up to four events, from 25 sources; the shortest measured separation is 3.88 minutes for a pair of bursts from 4U 1705–44 detected with BeppoSAX/WFC (MINBAR IDs #1550, 1551). Keek et al. (2010) carried out a systematic analysis of a subset of these events, with 136 recurrence times from 15 sources, drawn from the 3387 bursts from PCA and WFC data that made up MINBAR at the time. In the full MINBAR sample, half of the events arise from a single source, IGR J17480–2446, which shows behavior distinct from all the others. During its 2010 outburst, the only one detected to date, the burst rate from this system increased steadily with accretion rate, up to the point the bursts were replaced by mHz X-ray oscillations (e.g., Linares et al. 2012). Although this behavior is similar to what is predicted by numerical models as the accretion rate approaches the Eddington value, only IGR J17480–2446 behaves in this manner, which may be a consequence of its unusually slow rotation period.

Of the sources contributing to the remaining 239 “episodic” short waiting time bursts, 12 have measured orbital periods, of  $\approx 2$  hr or longer, and none are confirmed ultracompacts, with just one candidate, XMMU J181227.8–181234 (Goodwin et al. 2019b). Keek et al. (2010) estimated the fraction of these bursts at 30%, for the persistent flux range in which most such events are observed. Within the full MINBAR sample, and excluding the ultracompact candidates and IGR J17480–2446, we find instead a fraction of approximately 4%. This fraction is likely an underestimate, because some weak secondary (and tertiary) bursts would likely be missed in the lower-sensitivity JEM-X and WFC observations.

This predominance of H-rich accretors suggests that hydrogen-burning processes play a crucial role in creating short recurrence times. As far as the neutron star spin frequency is known, these sources all spin fast at over 500 Hz.



**Figure 23.** Cumulative distribution of observed peak photon flux. The dashed line indicates the 50% mark and the dotted-dashed line the 1% mark.

Rotationally induced mixing may explain burst recurrence times of the order of 10 minutes. Short recurrence time bursts generally occur at all mass accretion rates where normal bursts are observed, but for individual sources the short recurrence times may be restricted to a smaller interval of accretion rate. Recent numerical simulations explain this phenomenon as due to reignition of leftover hydrogen mixed into the ashes layer (Keek & Heger 2017).

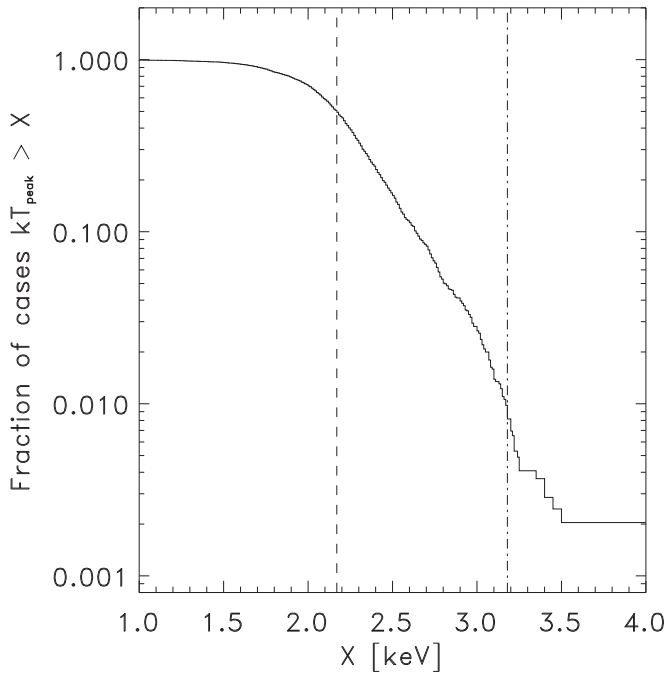
For 14 sources, where we have more than  $\approx 100$  bursts per source, we can also measure the burst rate as a function of accretion rate, as described in Section 9.1.

### 6.5. Burst Peak Flux and Peak Temperature

The observed burst peak photon fluxes range up to 21 counts  $\text{s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$  (see Figure 23), which is equivalent to 10 crab.<sup>25</sup> Half of all bursts are brighter than 1 crab, and 1% of all bursts are brighter than 5 crab. Burst peak energy fluxes have a dynamic range of a factor of  $2 \times 10^3$ , between  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  and  $4 \times 10^{-7}$   $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$  (see Figure 19), although there are relatively few bursts below  $1 \times 10^{-9}$   $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$ . The smallest peak fluxes, measured with the most sensitive of the three instruments (RXTE/PCA), are an order of magnitude above the sensitivity limit and, therefore, appear to probe the true minimum peak flux, at least for known X-ray bursters in our Galaxy (see also Section 9.9).

The cumulative distribution of the peak temperatures as measured in the time-resolved burst spectrum with a blackbody model (for the PCA and WFC bursts only) is shown in Figure 24. There are hardly any bursts with peak temperatures cooler than 1 keV. This limit may be due to the low-energy cutoff of the bandpass of all employed instruments of  $\approx 2$  keV. 69% of the peak temperatures in our sample are between 2 and

<sup>25</sup> As explained in Section 3.3, 1 crab represents the photon flux of the Crab Nebula plus pulsar in the same bandpass and translates to a 3–25 keV flux of  $3 \times 10^{-8} \text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  for a power law of photon index  $-2.1$  and absorption due to cold interstellar matter with  $N_{\text{H}} = 3 \times 10^{21} \text{cm}^{-2}$ .



**Figure 24.** Cumulative distribution of peak burst  $kT$  in keV resulting from time-resolved spectroscopy with a blackbody model, after selecting only those cases for which the  $1\sigma$  uncertainty is smaller than 0.2 keV. The dashed line indicates the 50% mark and the dotted-dashed line the 1% mark.

3 keV, while 28% are between 1 and 2 keV. Just 2% are higher than 3 keV. The highest temperature is about 3.5 keV, which is marginally consistent (to within the spectral fit uncertainties) with 3 keV. This limit is robust, because the bandpasses of all instruments allow the measurement of temperatures that are a factor of roughly 3 higher. This limit is naturally explained as the maximum temperature on the surface of a neutron star before the radiation pressure becomes so large that the photosphere will leave the neutron star surface and the temperature drops again, and it is called the Eddington temperature (see, e.g., Lewin et al. 1993).

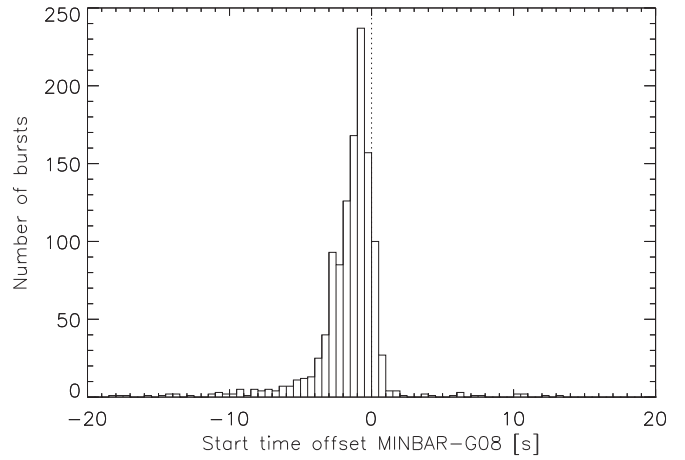
We discuss additional results derived from the MINBAR sample, as well as suggestions for future research directions, in Section 9.

### 6.6. Comparison with G08

G08 published a catalog of 1187 PCA X-ray bursts that are part of the 2288 PCA bursts in MINBAR, excluding five events that were discarded as unlikely to be type I (thermonuclear) X-ray bursts.<sup>26</sup> Here we compare the results with the previous analysis for several parameters, to test the robustness of the MINBAR values.

We first compared the start time of the bursts, by calculating the offset between the time determined for MINBAR and in G08. The distribution of residuals is skewed toward negative values, with the MINBAR start times typically earlier (by  $\approx 1.1$  s) than for G08 (Figure 25). This offset may be understood as arising from the different definition of start times, with the G08 values also relying on the bolometric flux

<sup>26</sup> These are events numbered #53 and 94 in G08, from EXO 0748–676; #2 from 4U 0919–54; #47 from 2E 1742.9–2929; and #30 from 4U 1746–37. The last event, on 2004 November 8 at 15:46:15.168 UTC, is roughly coincident with GRB20041108C detected by KONUS; see [http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/konus\\_2004grbs.html](http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/konus_2004grbs.html).



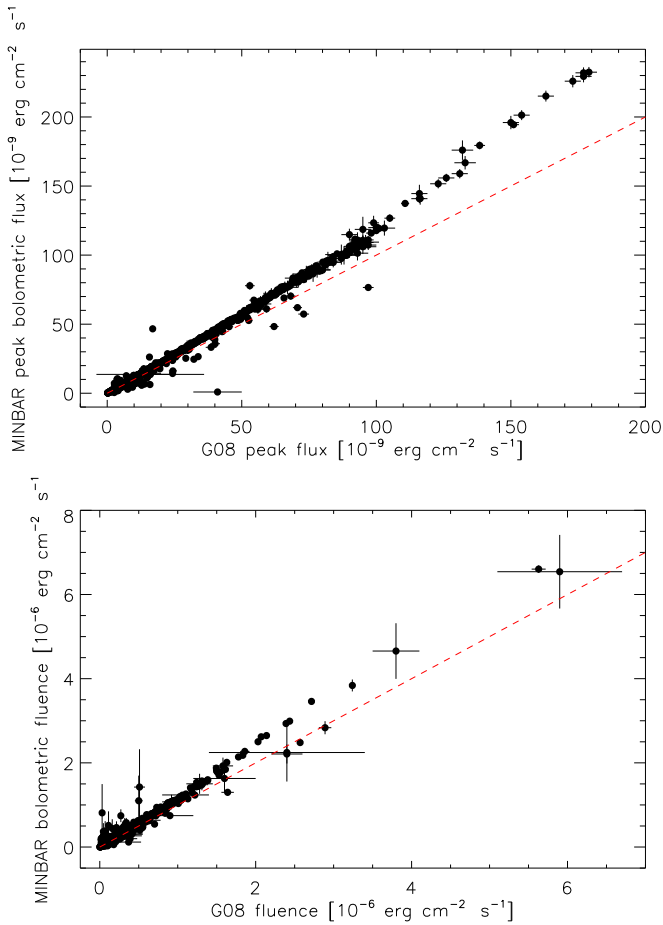
**Figure 25.** Offset between start time for 1170 RXTE/PCA bursts common to both MINBAR and the sample of G08, and for which the start time was covered by the data (i.e., excluding bursts flagged “g”; Table 13). The median offset is  $-1.1$  s.

measurements rather than the instrumental light curves (see Section 4.1).

We next compared the peak flux and fluence values. We can directly compare the peak count rate values provided by G08 with the peak (photon) flux calculated for MINBAR, once the effective area correction is taken into account (see Section 4.6). The agreement is good (within 10%) for about half of the bursts, but the MINBAR values are  $\approx 6\%$  smaller on average. We attribute this offset to the fact that in G08 the peak flux was determined from light curves with a time binning of 0.25 s, while for the new analysis we used 1.0 s. Variability on timescales shorter than 1 s, including statistic fluctuations, will tend to result in systematically higher intensities in G08, by approximately the measured fraction. For the remainder of the bursts, where the values were discrepant at  $>10\%$ , inspection of a few tens of these events indicates that these bursts had an incorrect value for the number of active PCUs in G08. We note that this has no effect on the spectroscopic analysis in G08, because that analysis relies on a different algorithm.

G08 also measured the peak flux from the bolometric flux measurements from time-resolved spectra, while in MINBAR we quote values from both the instrumental light curves and the bolometric flux measurements, including the effects of dead-time correction. We find that the peak flux and fluence values calculated from the light curves for MINBAR correlate well with the values from G08. We also compared the bolometric peak flux and fluence values for those bursts where the light curve was observed with PCA in full (i.e., excluding bursts with flags e, f, g, or h; see Table 13). The values for the remaining 1140 bursts are highly correlated as expected since the two analyses are based on the same spectral extraction, but the effect of including the dead-time correction (see Section 3.1.3) clearly biases the MINBAR bolometric peak fluxes and fluences to higher values (Figure 26).

We also compared the burst timescales, via the  $\tau$  value and exponential decay timescales. The  $\tau$  values were very similar since (for the PCA bursts) they are based on the same measurements in both samples. However, the single exponential decay timescale in MINBAR provides a simpler description of the burst decay than the double exponential provided by G08. For those bursts in G08 described purely by a single exponential, the agreement between the decay timescales is



**Figure 26.** Comparison of burst bolometric peak flux (top panel) and fluence (bottom panel) measured for 1140 bursts common to both MINBAR and G08. The top panel compares the MINBAR bolometric peak fluxes to the equivalent measurements from G08. The red dashed line is 1:1, and the bias toward higher values for the MINBAR measurements demonstrates the effect of the dead-time correction in the MINBAR sample. The bottom panel compares the bolometric fluence from MINBAR against the equivalent measurements from G08. Other details are as for the top panel.

good (Figure 27, top panel). However, the MINBAR values substantially overestimate the first decay timescale, for those bursts in G08 that were fitted with a double (broken) exponential curve. In contrast, the MINBAR timescale significantly underestimates the second exponential timescale (Figure 27, bottom panel). This pattern can be understood with the MINBAR value as being an average over the typically more complex decay revealed by the high-S/N PCA measurements.

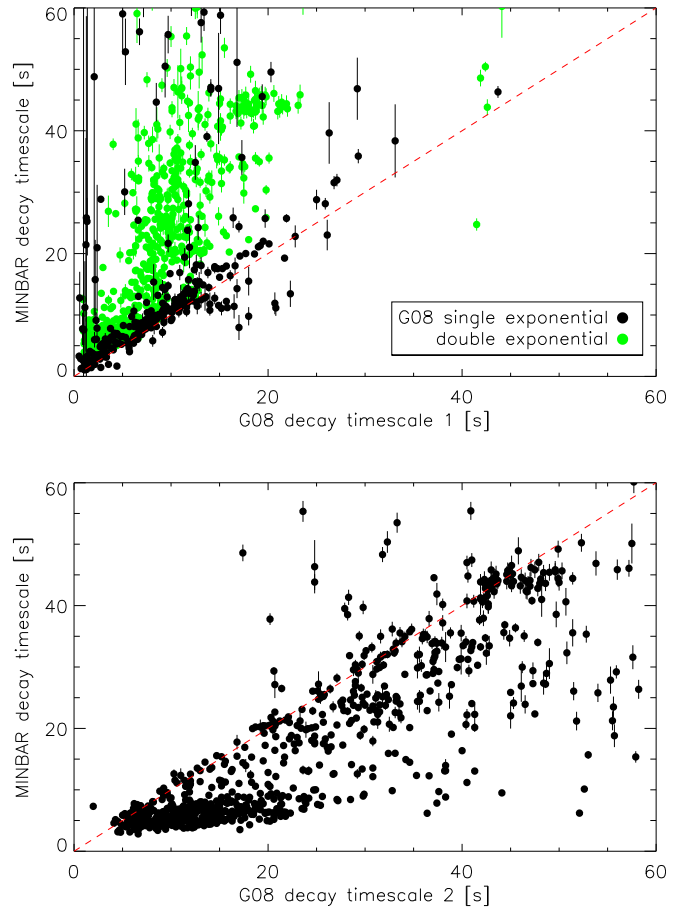
In summary, we find our analysis results to be highly consistent with G08 once differences in the data analysis procedures and minor errors in the earlier sample are taken into account.

## 7. Burst Oscillations

Here we describe how the burst oscillation analysis described in Section 4.3 is presented in the MINBAR sample.

### 7.1. Table Format

Below we list the table columns, units, and the format in the ASCII file. See also Table 14.



**Figure 27.** Comparison of decay timescale from light-curve fits to MINBAR data and those in G08. In the top panel we compare the MINBAR decay timescale to the first decay timescale quoted by G08, separately for bursts with a single or double exponential. We also compare the MINBAR timescale with the second exponential timescale in G08, where present (bottom panel).

1–3. *Burster name, instrument label, and observation ID*—Attributes are identical to the corresponding columns in the burst table (see Section 6).

4 & 5. *MINBAR burst and observation ID*—Identify the burst ID in the MINBAR table (see Section 6) and the host observation in the observation table (Section 8), respectively.

6 & 7. *Time range for bin*—Specified via the time in MET seconds corresponding to the start of the bin, and the bin duration in s.

8. *Number of time bins exceeding the count threshold*— $N_i$

9. *Background rate*— $C_B$  per PCU measured over the time range 20–5 s prior to the burst.

10. *Detection flag*—Equals 1 for a detection, or 0 for no detection (in which case columns 14–16 are limits).

11. *Burst phase for detection*—(r)ise, (p)eak, (t)ail, or (n)one.

12. *Detection criterion*—By which the time bin identified as having the most significant signal was selected; 1: single bin, not in the first second; 2: single bin, signal in the first second; 3–5: double time—frequency bin.

13. *First bin flag*—Equals 1 if the signal was found in the first time bin following the start.

14–16. *Amplitude of signal and uncertainty*—Given as % rms, with the  $1\sigma$  lower and upper bounds, respectively.

17. *Upper limit ( $3\sigma$ ) on amplitude for bursts without detected oscillation signals*—Given as %rms.

**Table 14**  
Burst Oscillation Table Columns, Formats, and Description

Column	Format	Units	Description
1	A23		Burster name
2	A3		Instrument label
3	A15		Observation ID
4	I4		MINBAR burst ID
5	I6		MINBAR observation ID
6	F13.3	MET	Start time of the bin with the most significant signal
7	F5.2	s	Duration of the bin
8	I2		Number of time bins exceeding the count threshold into which the burst was divided
9	F7.1	counts s <sup>-1</sup> PCU <sup>-1</sup>	Background rate estimated from the pre-burst emission
10	I1		Detection flag on burst oscillation; 1 for detection, 0 otherwise
11	A1		Phase during which oscillation was detected (peak phase = 90% maximum); n = none, r = rise, p = peak, t = tail
12	I1		Detection criterion by which the highest-power signal was selected
13	I1		Flag for signal found in the first bin after the burst start time; 1 = yes, 0 = no
14	F5.2	% rms	Amplitude of detected burst oscillation (or limit for nondetection)
15	F5.2	% rms	Lower error on amplitude
16	F5.2	% rms	Upper error on amplitude
17	F5.2	% rms	3 $\sigma$ upper limit on amplitude for bursts without detected oscillation signals
18	F5.1	Hz	Frequency of the selected signal
19	F5.1		Signal power of the detected burst oscillation
20	F5.1		Measured power of the most significant detected signal

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

**Table 15**  
Analyzed Burst Oscillation Sources

Source	Type <sup>a</sup>	$\nu_{\text{spin}}$ (Hz)	Number of Bursts	Bursts with Oscillations <sup>b</sup>					References
				Total (Fraction)	PRE	Rise	Peak	Tail	
IGR J17511–3057	OPT	245	10	10 (1.00)	0	1	3	6	(1)
IGR J17191–2821	OT	294	5	3 (0.60)	0	0	0	3	(2)
XTE J1814–338	OPT	314.4 <sup>c</sup>	27	27 (1.00)	1	1	20	6	(3)
4U 1702–429	AO	329	49	35 (0.71)	0	5	5	25	(4)
4U 1728–34	ACOR	363	169	49 (0.29)	19	14	14	21	(5)
HETE J1900.1–2455	IOT	377	7	1 (0.14)	1	0	0	1	(6)
SAX J1808.4–3658	OPRT	401	8	8 (1.00)	7	7	0	1	(7)
KS 1731–260	OST	524	27	6 (0.22)	4	3	1	2	(8), (9)
SAX J1810.8–2609	OT	532	6	1 (0.17)	1	0	0	1	(10)
Aql X–1	ADIORT	550	71	8 (0.11)	6	2	2	4	(11)
EXO 0748–676	DEOT	552	145	2 (0.01)	1	1	0	1	(12)
MXB 1658–298	DEOT	567	24	3 (0.13)	3	1	0	2	(13)
4U 1636–536	AOS	581	347	82 (0.24)	62	31	7	43	(14), (15)
GRS 1741.9–2853	OT	589	2	0 (0.00) <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	(16)
SAX J1750.8–2900	A?OT	601	6	1 (0.17)	1	1	0	0	(17), (18)
4U 1608–522	AOST	620	47	8 (0.17)	6	3	1	4	(18), (19)

#### Notes.

<sup>a</sup> Source type as listed in Table 1.

<sup>b</sup> We list in how many bursts in our sample oscillations were detected, and we specify for the bursts with oscillations how many of those were PRE bursts (flagged with 2) and in which phase of the burst the strongest signal was found.

<sup>c</sup> The burst oscillation frequency of XTE J1814–338 has been found to be very stable at a frequency of 314.4 Hz (Strohmayer et al. 2003). We have set  $\nu_0$  for this source to the known oscillation frequency of 314.4 Hz, to ensure that signals that would otherwise fall between the bins are not missed.

<sup>d</sup> We did not detect any burst oscillations in the bursts of GRS 1741.9–2853 included in this sample. Burst oscillations are, however, detected in other bursts from this source (Strohmayer et al. 1997a) that are eliminated from this search because they met our elimination criteria.

**References.** (1) Altamirano et al. 2010b; (2) Altamirano et al. 2010a; (3) Strohmayer et al. 2003; (4) Markwardt et al. 2003; (5) Strohmayer et al. 1999; (6) Watts et al. 2009; (7) Chakrabarty et al. 2003; (8) Smith et al. 1997; (9) Munro et al. 2000; (10) Bilous et al. 2018; (11) Zhang et al. 1998; (12) Galloway et al. 2010a; (13) Wijnands et al. 2001; (14) Strohmayer et al. 1998b; (15) Strohmayer & Markwardt 2002; (16) Strohmayer et al. 1997a; (17) Kaaret et al. 2002; (18) G08; (19) Hartman et al. 2003.

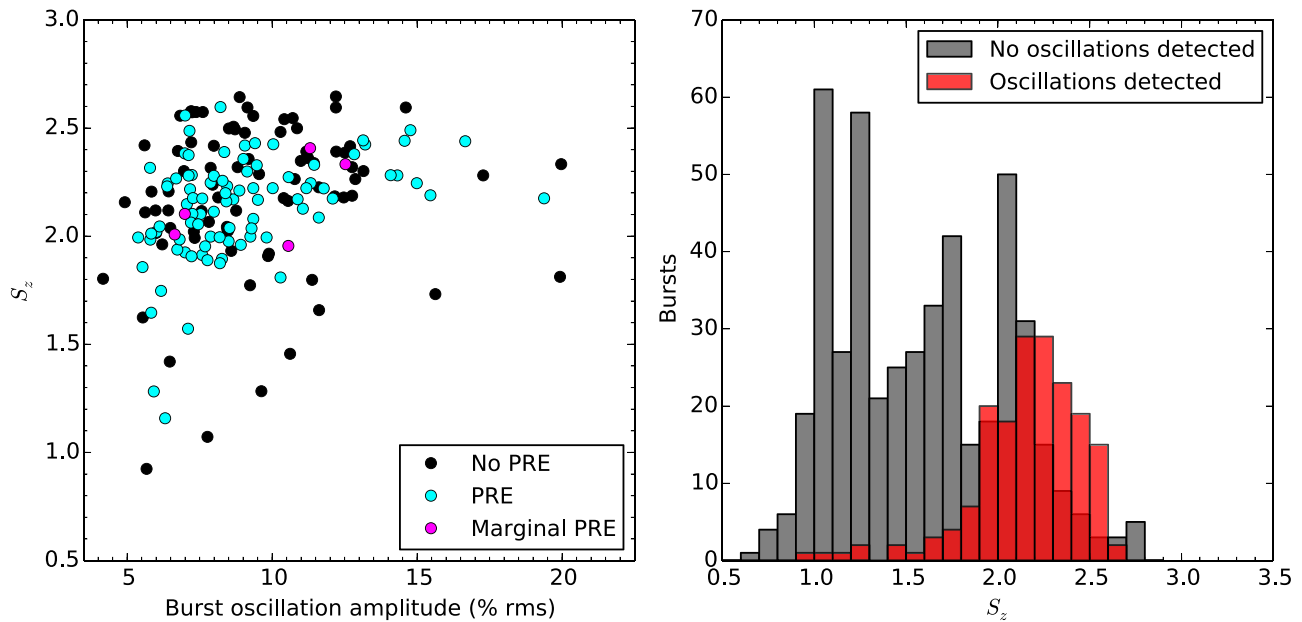
18. Frequency of the signal—To within a Hz.

19. Signal power of the detected oscillation— $Z_s^2$  (see Section 4.3).

20. Power of the most significant signal— $Z_m^2$  (see Section 4.3).

#### 7.2. Burst Oscillation Summary

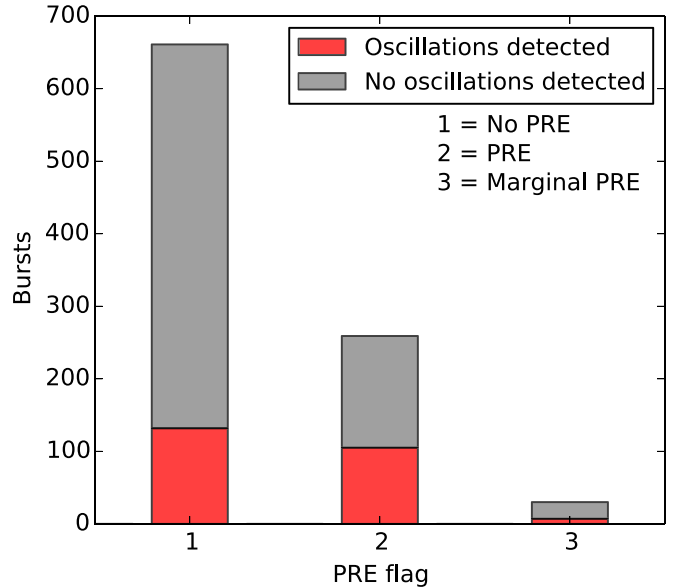
In total, we have detected burst oscillations in 244 out of 950 bursts observed with RXTE from 16 different sources. Table 15 summarizes per source the fraction of bursts in which



**Figure 28.** Relation between burst oscillations and  $S_z$  for all sources in Table 15 combined. Left:  $S_z$  value at the time of the burst as a function of burst oscillation amplitude of the strongest oscillation signal. This figure combines the results from all bursts (from all sources) with detected oscillation signals. Bursts without detected oscillations are omitted, as are bursts for which the  $S_z$  could not be determined. Colors indicate whether the burst showed photospheric radius expansion (PRE), Section 9.6. Right: histograms of  $S_z$  values for bursts with detected oscillations (red) and bursts without detected oscillations (gray).

oscillations were detected and in which phase of the burst the strongest detection signal was found. Ootes et al. (2017) found from analysis of a subset of the bursts presented here (694 vs. 950 bursts from burst oscillation sources) that the detectability of burst oscillations increases with  $S_z$ , as was also found in Munro et al. (2004) and G08. This correlation from the present analysis is shown Figure 28, in which we plot histograms of the  $S_z$  value for the bursts with and without oscillations (right panel). In this figure, we also plot in the left panel the  $S_z$  value as a function of burst oscillation amplitude (of the strongest signal). This shows that at low  $S_z$  we detect oscillations with low amplitudes, while at higher  $S_z$  we detect oscillations with both low and high amplitudes. The left panel of Figure 28 also indicates which of the bursts with oscillations show photospheric radius expansion. There is no apparent relation from this figure between  $S_z$ , burst oscillation amplitude, and PRE.

Next, we compare the detectability of burst oscillations and the detected oscillation amplitude of the strongest oscillation signal per burst to other burst properties presented in this paper. First of all, we find that burst oscillations are detected more often in bursts with PRE than without PRE (see Figure 29). This result has previously been found to be correlated with spin frequency and burst type (Munro et al. 2001, 2004, G08). In relation to this correlation, bursts are more often found to show oscillations in bursts with higher peak fluxes, while at the same time the bursts with the highest peak fluxes also tend to experience PRE. Additionally, burst oscillations are found more often in bursts with short rise times ( $\lesssim 3$  s) and short duration ( $\lesssim 40$  s; Figure 30), which again coincides with those bursts that show most often a PRE-phase. Figure 30 also shows a group of bursts with detected oscillations that have a burst duration  $\gtrsim 70$  s. All but one of the bursts in this group are from XTE 1814–338 (all bursts from the nonintermittent accretion-powered pulsars seem to have burst oscillations in every burst, irrespective of the properties of the bursts, and XTE 1814–338 happens to have rather long bursts). We find no correlations

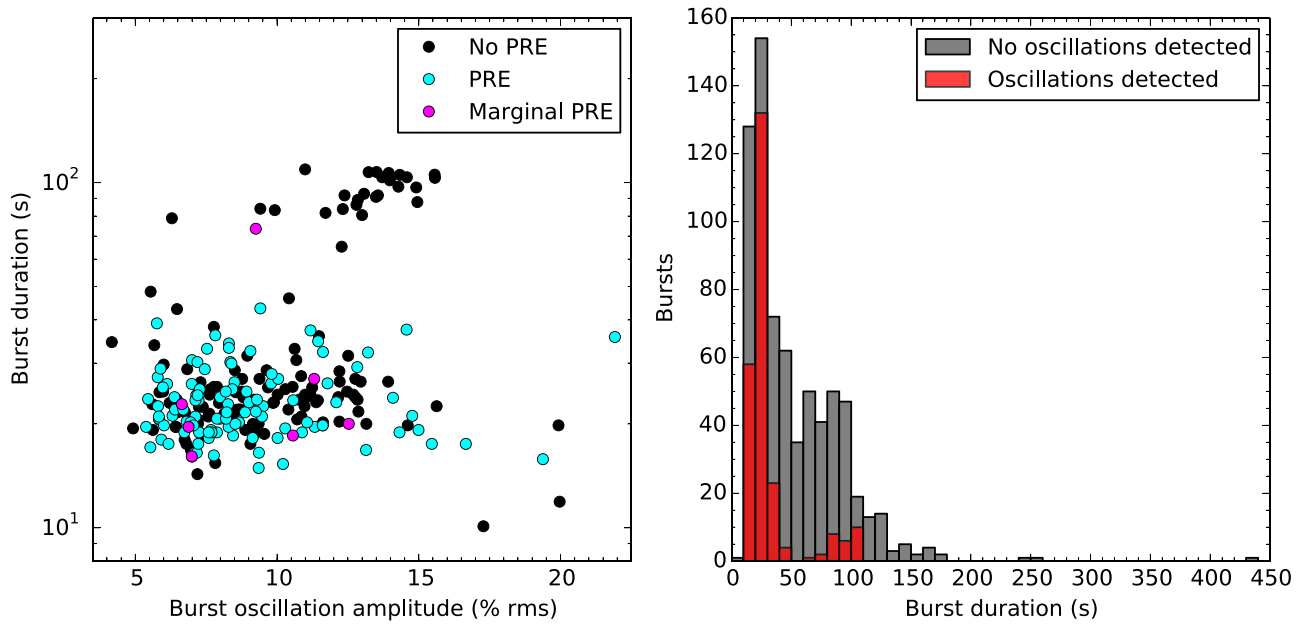


**Figure 29.** Stacked histograms of PRE flag for bursts from the burst oscillation sample with detected oscillations (red) and bursts from the sample without detected oscillations (gray). Note the much higher fraction of detections in the bursts with PRE flag  $r_{\text{exp}} > 1$ .

between oscillation detectability and burst fluence or burst separation time. We find no relationship between the burst oscillation amplitude (of the strongest signal per burst) and any properties of the bursts in which they occur (except for the  $S_z$  value).

## 8. Observation Sample

The observation table contains information about public RXTE/PCA, BeppoSAX/WFC, and INTEGRAL/JEM-X observations of the burst sources described in Section 2, based on the selection criteria defined in Sections 3.1.1, 3.2.1, and



**Figure 30.** Relation between burst oscillations and burst duration for all sources in Table 15 combined. Left: burst duration as a function of burst oscillation amplitude of the strongest oscillation signal. Bursts without detected oscillations are omitted. Right: histograms of burst duration for bursts with detected oscillations (red) and without detected oscillation signals (gray).

**3.3.1.** As we describe in Section 6, the completeness of the burst sample depends critically on the completeness of the observation sample. While our data selection criteria were designed to include every observation of known burst sources by each of the contributing instruments, we did identify some missing observations, notably for INTEGRAL/JEM-X, which resulted in a few missed bursts. With roughly 20 of the  $\approx 2000$  events in the burst sample of Chelovekov et al. (2017) missing for this reason, we estimate that the JEM-X observation sample is likely around 99% complete. We plan to address the issue of these missing observations in future data releases.

In addition to the criteria for the individual instruments (as described in Section 3), we filtered our analysis results for the accompanying ASCII table to list only observations in which the source was detected (based on the average count rate) at  $3\sigma$  significance or higher, or where at least one burst was detected, even when the persistent emission was below our detection threshold. The full set of observations, including those where no source is detected, is included in the sample available through the web interface.

After the selection for the observations where a source was detected at the  $3\sigma$  level or higher, we retained observations from RXTE totaling 42.71 Ms. The total exposure accumulated with the WFC for sources detected at  $3\sigma$  significance or higher is 133.6 Ms. The accumulated exposure for observations with significant detections by JEM-X is 268.7 Ms.

The observations table includes a combined total of 118,848 PCA, WFC, and JEM-X observations.

### 8.1. Table Format

The observation table columns are listed in Table 16. Below we describe in more detail how the column entries relate to the analysis in Section 4.

**1. *Burster name*** (*name* in the web table)—The target for the observation. For the imaging instruments, we present analysis results for light curves and spectra extracted for each burst

source within the FOV. For RXTE/PCA, we list the source closest to the aim point in the case of multiple sources within the FOV and/or the only active source within the FOV, as determined from contemporaneous ASM measurements (see Section 3.1).

**2–3. *Instrument, observation ID***—These attributes are identical to the corresponding columns in the burst table (see Section 6).

**4. *MINBAR observation ID*** (*entry*)—The unique numeric identifier for each observation in the MINBAR sample.

**5. *Analysis flags*** (*sflag*)—Indicates a number of suboptimal situations for the data analysis, as described in Table 17.

**6 & 7. *Observation start and end times*** (*tstart*, *tstop*)—The nominal extent of each observation, in MJD (UT). Data may not be continuous throughout the interval, due to occultations, passages through regions of high particle flux, or other instrumental factors.

**8. *Total exposure*** (*exp*)—The total on-source time for the observation in seconds, taking into account the data gaps. We note that the treatment for different instruments is slightly different here, with the table entries corresponding to PCA and WFC observations typically spanning multiple satellite orbits, during which the target sources are not consistently visible. The exposure for these instruments thus is less than the observation time span (i.e., the difference between the start and stop times; columns 6 & 7). For JEM-X, however, each observation corresponds to an ScW, which is (typically) an uninterrupted observation interval, so that the exposure is (approximately) the same as the observation time span.

**9. *Off-axis angle*** (*angle*)—The angle (in arcmin) between the instrument aim point and the source position.

**10. *Vignetting correction factor*** (*vigcorr*)—The factor describing the detector efficiency compared to a source located at the aim point.

We generated a separate response matrix for each observation factoring the position of the source within the FOV, so this

**Table 16**  
Observation Table Columns, Formats, and Description

Column	Web Table Attribute	ASCII Table Format	Units	Description
1	name	A23		Source name
2	instr	A6		Instrument label
3	obsid	A20		Observation ID
4	entry	I6		MINBAR observation ID
5	sflag	A3		Data quality/analysis flags
6	tstart	F11.5	MJD	Observation start time
7	tstop	F11.5	MJD	Observation stop time
8	exp	I6	s	Total exposure
9	angle	F7.2	arcmin	Off-axis angle
10	vigncorr	F5.3		Vignetting correction factor
11	nburst	I3		Number of (type I) bursts in the observation
12	count	F8.3	count cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Background-subtracted mean rate for target source
13	counte	F8.3	count cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on mean rate
14	sig	F6.1		Detection significance for this observation
15	flux	F6.3	10 <sup>-9</sup> erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Mean flux over the observation
16	fluxe	F6.3	10 <sup>-9</sup> erg cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Estimated uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on mean flux
17	gamma	F6.4		γ ratio of persistent flux to mean peak flux of radius-expansion bursts
18	sc	F6.3		Soft color
19	hc	F6.3		Hard color
20	s_z	F6.3		S <sub>z</sub> value, giving position in the color–color diagram
21	model	A30		Spectral model (XSPEC syntax)
22		E9.3		Spectral index Γ of power law (where present)
23		E9.3		Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on spectral index Γ
24		E9.3	photons keV <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> at 1 keV	Normalization of power law (where present)
25		E9.3	photons keV <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> at 1 keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on power-law normalization
26		E9.3	keV	Temperature <i>kT</i> of blackbody component (where present)
27		E9.3	keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on blackbody temperature
28		E9.3	( <i>R</i> <sub>km</sub> / <i>d</i> <sub>10 kpc</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	Normalization of blackbody component (where present)
29		E9.3	( <i>R</i> <sub>km</sub> / <i>d</i> <sub>10 kpc</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on blackbody normalization
30		E9.3	keV	Input soft photon (Wien) temperature <i>T</i> <sub>0</sub> of Comptonization component (where present)
31		E9.3	keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Comptonization input temperature <i>T</i> <sub>0</sub>
32		E9.3	keV	Plasma temperature <i>kT</i> of Comptonization component (where present)
33		E9.3	keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Comptonization plasma temperature
34		E9.3		Plasma optical depth τ <sub>C</sub> of Comptonization component (where present)
35		E9.3		Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Comptonization optical depth
36		E9.3		Normalization of Comptonization component (where present)
37		E9.3		Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Comptonization normalization
38		E9.3	keV	Line energy for Gaussian component (where present)
39		E9.3	keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Gaussian line energy
40		E9.3	keV	Line width σ for Gaussian component (where present)
41		E9.3	keV	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Gaussian line width
42		E9.3	photons cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Normalization for Gaussian component (where present)
43		E9.3	photons cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	Uncertainty <sup>a</sup> on Gaussian line normalization
44	chisqr	F5.2		Mean reduced χ <sup>2</sup> of spectral fits
45	chisqre	F5.2		Standard deviation of reduced χ <sup>2</sup> from spectral fits, where more than one spectrum is fit

**Note.**

<sup>a</sup> Uncertainties are at the 1σ (68%) confidence level.

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

attribute approximately takes into account the decrease in instrumental sensitivity moving away from the aim point.

*11. Number of (type I) bursts detected in the observation (nburst)*—This is the number of bursts from the source associated with this entry, detected in the observation. For PCA, which lacks the capability to discriminate between different sources in the FOV, there may be additional bursts from other sources. For fields containing MXB 1730–335 (the Rapid Burster) there additionally may be (many) type II events,

which are not included in MINBAR. There may also be additional weakly significant candidates that could not be confirmed as bursts.

*12 & 13. Photon flux and error (count, counte)*—The background-subtracted count rate (and 1σ uncertainty) in units of counts cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> averaged over the entire observation. For JEM-X observations where both cameras are operational, we average over JEM-X 1 and 2 and adopt the empirical effective area of 64 cm<sup>2</sup> appropriate for the persistent emission,



**Table 17**  
Analysis Flags Relevant to MINBAR Observations

Label	Instrument	Description
...	all	No significant analysis issues
a	PCA	Multiple sources active in the field, but sources other than the named source contribute negligible flux
b	PCA	Multiple sources active in the field and sources other than the named origin contribute nonnegligible flux
c	PCA	Multiple sources active in the field, and no information is available about the relative intensities
d	all	Could not constrain persistent flux in the spectral fit; flux value is $3\sigma$ upper limit
e	PCA	Standard filtering left no good times
f	PCA, JEM-X	No Standard-2 mode data, or no spectrum available
g	PCA	No FITS data available in archive

determined in Section 4.6. For the PCA, we give the count rate per active PCU and adopt the effective area determined as for JEM-X, of  $1400 \text{ cm}^2$ .

14. *Detection significance* (`sig`)—The estimated detection significance for this source in the observation. This is calculated as the source photon flux divided by the uncertainty. We only include observations in the table where the detection is at least at the (estimated)  $3\sigma$  level, although this quantity is not always available for instrumental reasons. We also include any observations in which a burst has been detected.

15 & 16. *Mean persistent flux for the observation* (`flux`, `fluxe`)—This attribute is the integrated flux  $F_p$  and uncertainty in units of  $10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , based on the spectral model given in column 23, and the best-fit spectral parameters in columns 24–45. Note that for some observations the S/N is insufficient to constrain the flux. These observations are flagged as “d” (Table 17), and the flux provided is instead the estimated  $3\sigma$  upper limit.

17. *The  $\gamma$ -value* (`gamma`)—The ratio of the estimated bolometric persistent flux to the average Eddington flux from the source (from Table 8, where available), as described in Section 5.4.

18 & 19. *The soft and hard spectral colors* (`sc`, `hc`)—These attributes parameterize the shape of the persistent spectrum and are derived from the best-fit spectral model, as described in Section 4.5.

20. *The  $S_z$  parameter* (`s_z`)—This attribute quantifies the position on the color–color diagram, for those sources with observations spanning a sufficient range of spectral shapes to describe it (see Section 4.5).

21. *The spectral model* (`model`)—This column specifies the spectral model adopted for the persistent spectrum, in XSPEC format (Arnaud 1996; Dorman & Arnaud 2001). See Section 4.4 for a description of how the spectral models were chosen. Columns 22–43 list the spectral parameters corresponding to the adopted model, with columns 22–25 describing the power-law component, where present; 26–29, the blackbody component; 30–37, the Comptonization component; and 38–43, the Gaussian component. In the online web interface, each set of parameters is listed as attributes `par1`, `par1e`, `par2`, `par2e`, and so on, with `par1` corresponding to the  $N_H$  value, and the remaining parameters present in order depending on the choice of spectral model. Where no spectral information was available, or no good fit could be obtained, this attribute (and the subsequent spectral parameter attributes below) is blank.

22 & 23. *Power-law spectral photon index  $\Gamma$  and uncertainty*—For those observations with a power-law component, we list here the best-fit spectral photon index and uncertainty.

24 & 25. *Power-law normalization*—The best-fit normalization at 1 keV and uncertainty of the power-law component, where present.

26 & 27. *The blackbody temperature*—For those observations with a blackbody component, we list in these columns the best-fit temperature  $kT$  and uncertainty in keV.

28 & 29. *The blackbody normalization*—The best-fit normalization and uncertainty for the blackbody, where present.

30 & 31. *The Comptonization component seed photon temperature*—For those observations with a Comptonization continuum component, we list in these columns the best-fit seed photon (Wien) temperature,  $kT_0$ , and uncertainty, in keV.

32 & 33. *The Comptonization plasma temperature*—The best-fit plasma temperature  $kT$  and uncertainty. This attribute (and the optical depth  $\tau_C$ , below) are measured with a fixed “geometry” flag for the `compTT` component of 1.0, corresponding to the default “disk” geometry.

34 & 35. *The Comptonization optical depth*—The best-fit optical depth  $\tau_C$  for scattering for those observations including a Comptonization component.

36 & 37. *The Comptonization component normalization*—The best-fit normalization and uncertainty of the `compTT` component, where present.

38 & 39. *The centroid energy of the Gaussian*—For those observations with a Gaussian component (simulating Fe  $K\alpha$  emission around 6.4–6.7 keV), we list here the best-fit line centroid energy and uncertainty.

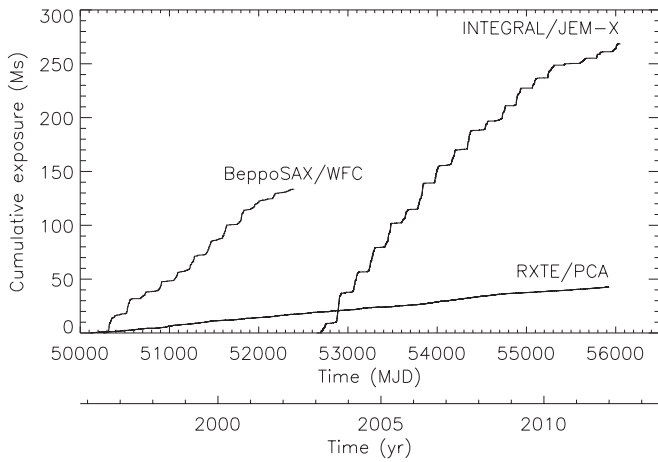
40 & 41. *The Gaussian width*—The best-fit standard deviation  $\sigma$  and uncertainty of the Gaussian component, where present.

42 & 43. *The Gaussian normalization*—The best-fit normalization of the Gaussian component and estimated uncertainty, where present.

44 & 45. *The fit statistic* (`chisqr`, `chisqre`)—The reduced  $\chi^2_\nu$  ( $\equiv \chi^2/\nu$ , where  $\nu$  is the number of degrees of freedom in the fit). Where more than one spectrum was used for a simultaneous fit (e.g., for the case of the RXTE/PCA where multiple PCUs were operational), we list the mean  $\chi^2_\nu$  and the standard deviation.

## 8.2. Observation Summary

The total exposure over all the sources was 133.6, 268.7, and 42.71 Ms for BeppoSAX/WFC, INTEGRAL/JEM-X, and RXTE/PCA, respectively. The cumulative exposure over the history of each mission evolved as shown in Figure 31. The 6-monthly “steps” visible in the curves for BeppoSAX and INTEGRAL are likely related to the semiannual periods of visibility of the Galactic center. The exposure for RXTE



**Figure 31.** Cumulative exposure for each of the three missions composing the MINBAR observation sample.

increases at a lower, although more steady, rate over the mission lifetime.

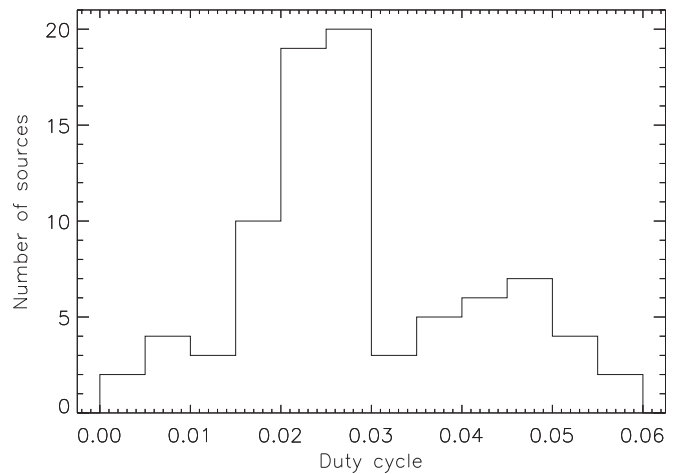
The concentration of sources around the Galactic center, as well as the corresponding observational focus on that area, results in a strong dependence of total exposure on angular distance from the center. Most sources within  $5^\circ$  of the Galactic center have accumulated 15 Ms of total exposure. For sources more than  $5^\circ$  away, 1–10 Ms is more typical.

We calculated the duty cycle for each source contributing to MINBAR, by merging the good-time intervals from each instrument and calculating the overall combined exposure. We then divided this value by the total time span of the observations. The distribution of duty cycles was double-peaked, with sources clustering around  $\approx 2.5\%$  or  $\approx 4.5\%$  (Figure 32). The higher peak corresponds to the Galactic center sources, which had generally higher exposure. We note that the mean duty cycle for the combined set of MINBAR observations, of 2.9%, was substantially higher than the average for the individual instruments, at 1.2% (RXTE/PCA), 0.6% (BeppoSAX/WFC), and 2.2% (INTEGRAL/JEM-X).

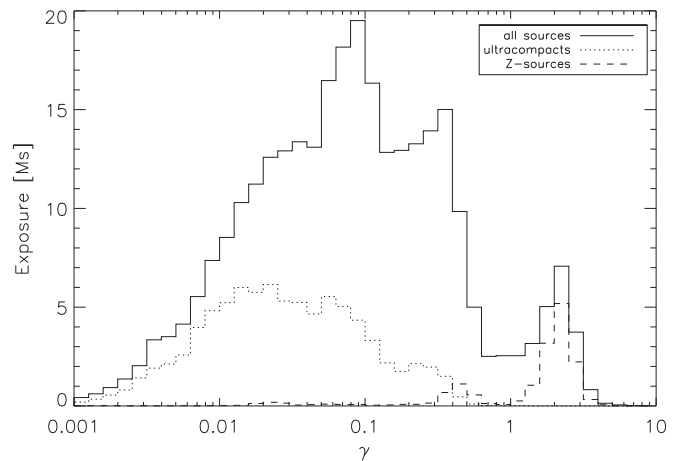
We show the exposure as a function of  $\gamma$ -value in Figure 33. This quantity is the ratio of the present flux  $F_p$  to the average peak flux of radius-expansion burts (for those sources where they are observed; see Section 5.2). We adopted  $\gamma$  as a measure of the accretion rate, in units of the Eddington value (see Section 5.4). We find that the highest exposure is accumulated at  $\gamma \approx 0.1$ , corresponding to an inferred accretion rate of around  $0.1\dot{m}_{\text{Edd}}$ . This accretion rate is (perhaps not coincidentally) also where the bursts have their highest density (see Figure 20). The inferred accretion rate ranges over almost two orders of magnitude higher and lower. The lower range,  $0.01\text{--}0.1\dot{m}_{\text{Edd}}$ , is typically where the ultracompact sources fall, while the highest values,  $\gamma > 1$ , are dominated by the Z sources.

We carried out spectral fits for 105,858 individual observations, excluding those observations for which the persistent spectrum was not available, or where the source was so faint that the best-fit flux value was consistent with zero. We summarize the fit statistics in Figure 34. The fitting approach was slightly different for each instrument, resulting in a variety of different breakdowns against the range of spectral models adopted (Table 18; see also Section 4.4).

For INTEGRAL/JEM-X and RXTE/PCA, we fit initially with a powerlaw component alone and successively added



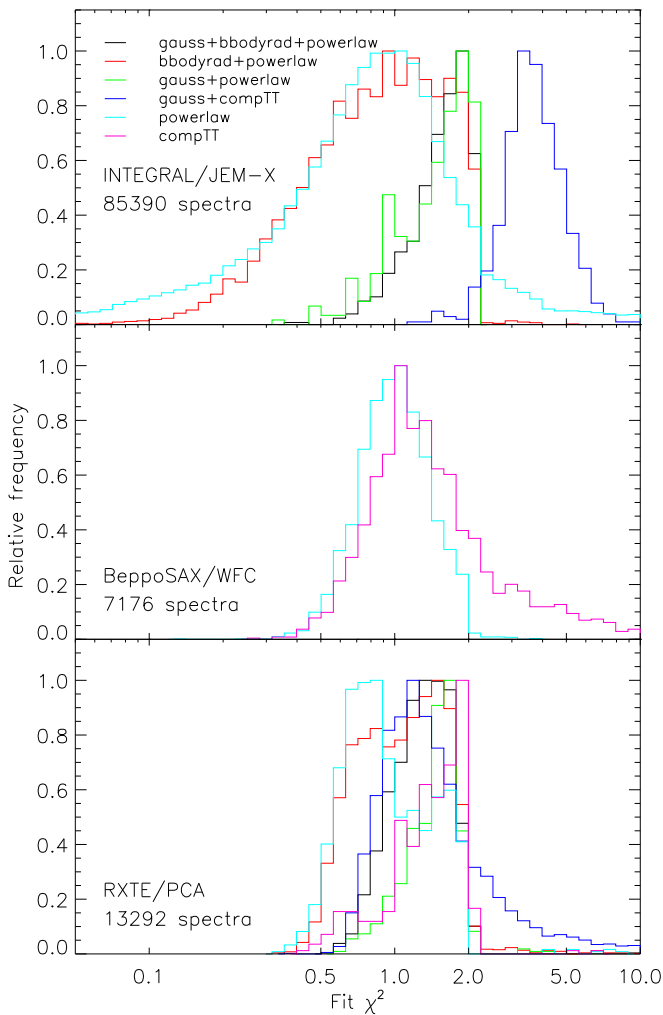
**Figure 32.** Duty cycle for each source contributing to MINBAR, calculated as the combined exposure divided by the time span over which observations were made.



**Figure 33.** Exposure as a function of  $\gamma$ -value (proportional to the accretion rate in units of  $\dot{m}_{\text{Edd}}$ ), for the entire MINBAR sample, the subsamples composed of the ultracompact sources (and candidates), and the Z sources (see Section 2).

components for cases where the reduced  $\chi_\nu^2$  value indicated a poor fit ( $\chi_\nu^2 > 2$ ). For RXTE/PCA, this approach yielded fit statistics that were in the majority less than this threshold, but with a not insignificant tail at higher values, particularly for the “apex” model Gauss+comptt chosen for the highest-S/N observations.

For INTEGRAL/JEM-X, the powerlaw and bbodyrad+powerlaw models resulted in broad distributions of  $\chi_\nu^2$  centered around 1, indicating a good fit on average. Some powerlaw fits yielded  $\chi_\nu^2$  values in excess of 2; the majority of these fits were for the lowest-S/N spectra ( $\text{sig} < 8$ ), for which the powerlaw spectral index  $\Gamma$  was frozen at 2. A smaller number of observations best fitted with Gauss+powerlaw exhibited a distribution of  $\chi_\nu^2$  rising toward the threshold of 2. For the apex model, which was also the model chosen for the majority of the spectra, the  $\chi_\nu^2$  values were distributed around a mode in the range of 3–4, suggesting substantial systematic contributions to the spectral bin variations.



**Figure 34.** Distributions of reduced  $\chi^2$  for persistent spectral fits to the observations in the MINBAR sample. Each panel shows the results from one of the instruments, and we break down the distributions into each model combination.

For BeppoSAX/WFC, a choice of either `powerlaw` or `compTT` continuum was chosen, depending on which model provided the best fit. The distributions of the resulting  $\chi^2$  values for both models were centered around 1, but a significant fraction of the fits (particularly for the `compTT` models) had much higher values, suggesting that additional components may be required.

## 9. Discussion

The MINBAR sample of thermonuclear (type I) X-ray bursts is the largest yet assembled and provides an unprecedented overview of the diverse phenomenon of thermonuclear bursts. By combining the extensive observations of the wide-field instruments on BeppoSAX and INTEGRAL with the high sensitivity and high timing resolution offered by the RXTE/PCA, we present complementary views that incorporate detailed information down to millisecond time resolutions coupled with good statistics for rare events in many tens of burst sources. The provision, for the first time, of a companion observation catalog (not previously available for other large burst studies) offers the prospect of improved understanding of how the accretion flow affects the surface burning, as well as

providing critical data on long-term accretion behavior and timescale and patterns for variation in spectral shapes.

In this section we briefly summarize the principal conclusions arising from the assembly and study of the MINBAR sample, and we provide some suggestions for future directions both with this sample and for future observations.

### 9.1. Burst Rate

The pattern of variation in burst rate as a function of accretion rate for selected sources with large ( $>100$ ) numbers of bursts in MINBAR supports the classification of sources into two main groups, thanks to substantially improved statistics provided for individual sources. For the first group, with typical members ultracompact candidates or with relatively slow ( $\lesssim 300$  Hz) rotation speed, the burst rate appears to increase steadily with accretion rate, to the point (in at least one source) where the burning transitions instead to quasi-stable mHz oscillations, similar to theoretical predictions. In the second group, typified by those fast rotators ( $\gtrsim 300$  Hz), the burst rate reaches a maximum at some intermediate accretion rate, typically 1/10 (or lower) of the Eddington rate. Above that accretion rate, the burst rate *decreases* with increasing accretion rate.

Although this behavior has been observed before (e.g., Cornelisse et al. 2003, G08), the detail provided via the MINBAR sample offers the most detailed view of this dichotomy and also provides evidence that the accretion rate at which the burst rate reaches a maximum is anticorrelated with the spin frequency (Galloway et al. 2018). While this result remains perplexing, an explanation may be emerging based on the variation of ignition latitude with accretion rate (e.g., Cavecchi et al. 2017). Even if this explanation is not correct, it seems more clear than ever that the effects of rotation on the ignition of thermonuclear bursts cannot be ignored.

### 9.2. Accretion Emission Changes during Bursts

The high-S/N pre-burst emission and time-resolved burst spectra provided by the MINBAR catalog, particularly for the bursts observed by RXTE/PCA, have enabled in-depth studies of the influence of bursts on the persistent emission (e.g., Degenaar et al. 2018). Typically, the persistent emission is found to increase during the early stages of bursts, by a factor of several. Initially identified in analysis of the PCA bursts contributing to MINBAR (Worpel et al. 2013), the effect has been confirmed by other instruments, including a joint RXTE/Chandra observation of SAX J1808.4–3658 (in 't Zand et al. 2013). Accounting for this effect typically leads to a significant improvement in the fit statistic  $\chi^2_\nu$  for the majority of time-resolved burst spectra, although it may not be formally required for individual bursts.

This enhanced persistent emission occurs for both PRE and non-PRE bursts (Worpel et al. 2015), though its intensity varies more erratically, and the improvement in  $\chi^2$  is not as good in the former, perhaps due to the changing structure of the photosphere during radius expansion. The cause of persistent emission enhancement is still not understood. Reflection of surface nuclear burning off the accretion disk (e.g., in 't Zand et al. 2013; Keek et al. 2017) and temporarily enhanced accretion rate induced by radiation drag (e.g., Walker & Meszaros 1989; Walker 1992; Miller & Lamb 1993) have been suggested as possible causes. Peille et al. (2014) find that kHz

**Table 18**  
Summary of Spectral Fits by Model and Instrument

Model	INTEGRAL/JEM-X	BeppoSAX/WFC	RXTE/PCA	Total
powerlaw with frozen $\Gamma = 2$	53,276	2847	143	56,266
powerlaw	77,866	5047	1033	83,946
Gauss+powerlaw	314	...	450	764
bbodyrad+powerlaw	6051	...	4959	11,010
Gauss+bbodyrad+powerlaw	601	...	1859	2460
compTT	2	2129	403	2534
Gauss+compTT	556	...	4588	5144
Total	85,390	7176	13,292	105,858

**Note.** The total number of observations with spectral fits is less than the total number of observations (118,848), because of a range of analysis issues preventing spectral fits, primarily missing spectral files for JEM-X observations (flag “F”; Table 17).

quasi-periodic oscillations in 4U 1636–536 and 4U 1608–522 are suppressed for several tens of seconds after bursts, suggesting that the inner accretion disk is indeed significantly affected. The most recent modeling suggests that the response of the accretion disk to a burst may be complex, involving a number of effects (Fragile et al. 2020).

In the 10–20 keV range there is evidence of spectral hardening later in the burst (e.g., van Paradijs et al. 1990; Kuulkers et al. 2002), but at higher ( $\geq 30$  keV) energies, this pattern is apparently reversed: the influx of burst luminosity often causes a *reduction* of hard X-ray photons (e.g., Maccarone & Coppi 2003; Ji et al. 2013, 2014, 2015; Kajava et al. 2017b). This effect has been attributed to the rapid cooling of an extended corona. These changes may be related to the accretion state of the source, and the temperature relevant to coronal cooling may also vary from source to source (e.g., Fragile et al. 2018). Future MINBAR data releases, perhaps incorporating bursts observed by NuSTAR (with its improved sensitivity at high energies), may enable a more thorough and systematic investigation of such spectral changes.

### 9.3. Cooling after Bursts

The cooling tails of type I X-ray bursts are a potent diagnostic of the layers of the neutron stars above and just below the ignition layer. This domain offers some interesting physics, where electrons are partly degenerate and where photons contribute significantly to the pressure and heat capacity. Traditionally, the cooling tails, expressed in units of either photon or energy flux, were modeled with an exponential decay function. That model is often satisfactory for the first 90% of the decay, but no later.

Cumming & Macbeth (2004) and Cumming et al. (2006) introduced a more physically based decay function for superbursts, consisting of a broken power-law function. The first shallow power law represents the phase when the heat wave is traveling from the ignition depth to the photosphere; the second steep power law, all times beyond.

In ’t Zand et al. (2014a) extended this work to ordinary (helium-fueled) X-ray bursts from UCXBs, in which no nuclear burning due to hydrogen burning (rp-process) is expected that may extend into the cooling phase. The 37 X-ray bursts for this study were extracted from the MINBAR database (excluding the superburst from 4U 1636–536 on MJD 51962.70296). The study found for all bursts that the cooling tails for 99% down from the peak flux could better be modeled with a single power-law function than an exponential decay function. In fact, the single power-law function is simpler than what is actually

expected from theory, which predicts a changing power-law index as the result of a changing dominance of different contributors (ions, electrons, photons) to the heat capacity with temperature. The data show singular power laws with decay indices of 1.3–2.5, but peaking at 1.8, which is the value expected when electrons determine the heat capacity.

In ’t Zand et al. (2017b) extended this work to 1254 X-ray bursts from the MINBAR database,<sup>27</sup> including hydrogen-rich sources. The analysis method was accommodated to filter out the contribution from rp-burning to the cooling tail. This order-of-magnitude-larger sample provided a confirmation of the earlier study and provided for the first time statistical data for the rp-process in X-ray bursts. All bursts selected for these two studies were PCA bursts, because only those provided enough statistical quality to probe the cooling below 10% of the peak flux. Regarding bursts from WFC and JEM-X, we remark that usually an exponential decay fits the data just as well as a power-law decay.

Kuuttila et al. (2017) also performed a study of cooling tails in 540 bursts from the PCA sample but followed a different approach whereby they attempted to measure the changes in the power-law index as expected from theory. They did not allow for an rp-process component.

### 9.4. Bursts during Transient Outbursts

Several notable transient outbursts occurred during the period covered by the MINBAR observation. Chenevez et al. (2011) describe the bursting behavior of the transient source IGR J17473–2721 during a 6-month-long outburst in 2008, which seemed to be triggered by the occurrence of a burst. The entire outburst was well covered by several instruments and spanned a range of accretion luminosities between 1% and 20% of Eddington. A total of 61 bursts were observed throughout the outburst, among which one occurred simultaneously in both JEM-X and PCA.

This outburst was notable for a wide range of bursting behavior, with seven distinct phases identifiable, seemingly covering several of the regimes understood theoretically (e.g., Galloway & Keek 2017). Additionally, the transition between some pairs of states seemed to occur at accretion rates 10 times higher than predicted by theory.

<sup>27</sup> Note that their Table C1 lists the MINBAR burst ID (`entry` attribute of the `minbar` table; see Section 6) for all but 26 of those bursts; the published version of the MINBAR table now includes those additional events, which can be identified by time.

The burst rate dropped when the accretion rate reached 15% of Eddington, shortly before the peak of the outburst, which was accompanied by a sudden persistent spectral change from the “hard” to “soft” state. The burst activity resumed after 1 month, when the accretion rate returned below 5% of Eddington, thus demonstrating a hysteresis of burst rate versus accretion rate.

We note that similar burst intermissions have been observed from other bursting transients (e.g., EXO 1745–248; G08). One interpretation is the stabilization of the thermonuclear burning at high temperatures due to the heating of the neutron star crust by accretion, and the subsequent thermal relaxation of the crust delaying the resumption of unstable burning after the accretion rate reached back to the level at which the burning stabilized. A similar effect is also observed following superbursts, when heating of the envelope instead by carbon burning is inferred to cause stable burning of the H and He fuel, so that bursting ceases. A subset of the data composing MINBAR was employed to derive the strongest limit ( $<15$  days) so far on burst quenching by superbursts (Keek et al. 2012). The value here is a limit because the incomplete coverage means that earlier bursts may have occurred but not been observed. Even so, this limit is shorter than that observed for the transients, 29 days (for IGR J17473–2721) and 39 days (for 4U 1745–248).

Bursts from another transient, IGR J17254–3257, were observed occurring at slightly different accretion rates but with markedly different durations. Chenevez et al. (2007) compare two bursts seen by JEM-X while the source was at a low accretion rate. The first burst observed from this source (MINBAR #4806, on MJD 53052.82221) was short, at an accretion rate  $<0.5\%$  of Eddington, thus consistent with helium burning triggered by hydrogen instability (Fujimoto et al. 1981; case 3). Another burst, #6229 on MJD 54009.301122, was observed at a comparable accretion rate with a duration of 15 minutes, typical of the cooling of a thick fuel layer, here interpreted as helium produced by hydrogen burning at low accretion rate (Peng et al. 2007). However, IGR J17254–3257 (=1RXS J172525.5–325717) is a UCXB candidate (in ’t Zand et al. 2007) from which only H-poor accretion is expected. In such a case, a more likely interpretation of the long burst would be the burning of a thick layer of pure helium slowly accreted from the degenerate companion onto the neutron star surface (e.g., Cumming et al. 2006).

### 9.5. Rare and Unusual Bursts

With such a large sample, rare events are detected, here referring not only to sources with very low burst rates (e.g., SAX J1324.5–6313, 4U 1705–22, SLX 1732–304, Swift J1749.4–2807, SAX J2224.9+5421) but also to bursts with extraordinary characteristics (peak fluxes and temperatures, durations, unusual time profiles).

Chenevez et al. (2006) discuss an unusual event from the regular burster GX 3+1 detected by JEM-X (MINBAR #5309, on MJD 53248.78684) that appeared initially as a common short (10 s timescale) burst, with a brief Eddington-limited phase, but that was followed by a 30-minute-long tail. It is not clear what caused this long tail: cooling of a very thick layer (while ignition must have been at a shallow depth) or prolonged hydrogen burning due to a layer that remained hot for a long time.

2S 0918–549 is a persistently accreting UCXB with only seven bursts in MINBAR, two with durations in the

“intermediate” range. One of these bursts (#1798, on MJD 50357.88531) was detected with the WFC (in ’t Zand et al. 2005b), and one, #3663 on MJD 54504.12698, with the PCA (in ’t Zand et al. 2011). The latter event has a burst timescale of  $\tau = 139$  s and an Eddington-limited phase of 70 s, and, most importantly, it shows  $\sim 50\%$ -amplitude variations 2–3 minutes after the onset. The WFC burst also shows strong variations in the tail. Apart from these two bursts, a handful more such bursts from other sources have been reported from the instruments contributing to the MINBAR sample (Molkov et al. 2005; in ’t Zand et al. 2008) or from other instruments (e.g., Degenaar et al. 2013, 2018; in ’t Zand et al. 2019), and they all seem to be associated with intermediate-duration bursts with long PRE phases, the most powerful and energetic He-powered bursts. It has been suggested that the variations are due to an accretion disk that is strongly disturbed, both dynamically and radiatively, by the powerful and explosive burst.

Another example of an intermediate-long burster is represented by the UCXB candidate SLX 1737–282. Indeed, only long bursts, lasting more than 15 minutes, have so far been detected from this source at low accretion rate ( $\sim 0.5\%$  Eddington) by the WFC (in ’t Zand et al. 2002) and JEM-X (Falanga et al. 2008). They are all interpreted as resulting from the unstable burning of a thick pure helium layer slowly accreted from an H-poor stellar companion.

We note that the MINBAR sample omits one of the long bursts observed by JEM-X, from SLX 1735–269 on MJD 52897.73280 (Molkov et al. 2005), due to the issue with unavailability of certain data modes as described in Section 3.3.1.

### 9.6. Superexpansion

Some 20% of all bursts exhibit photospheric radius expansion, due to nuclear fluxes reaching the Eddington limit (G08). The expansion is usually modest, with expansion factors of just a few. However, there is a subset of these events, perhaps 1% of all bursts, where the expansion is much larger, with factors reaching  $10^2$ . This phenomenon is referred to as “superexpansion” (in ’t Zand & Weinberg 2010).

During superexpansion bursts, the photosphere expands and cools so much that the thermal radiation moves out of the X-ray band during the most extreme expansion. The light curves of such bursts often feature a “precursor” followed by a dropout caused by the low blackbody temperatures. Eventually, the photosphere returns to the neutron star, and the rest of the burst (in fact, most) can be observed in X-rays.

Superexpansion bursts have energies that are substantially larger than typical PRE bursts. In ’t Zand et al. (2014b) assembled a catalog of 39 of these events (based on an earlier sample of 32; in ’t Zand & Weinberg 2010), 33 present in the MINBAR sample (two missing include the superburst observed with the PCA from 4U 1820–303 and the long burst from SLX 1735–239 on MJD 52897), and four others from the literature. It turns out that all these bursts are from hydrogen-deficient UCXBs with low average mass accretion rates, leading to cooler fuel layers and, therefore, larger ignition depths and larger amounts of fuel being ignited per burst.

The superexpansion observed in relatively short X-ray bursts from 4U 1820–303 (in ’t Zand et al. 2012) poses somewhat of a puzzle in this respect, because the ignition depth is relatively shallow. We suspect that this may be explained by a difference

in He abundance in the fuel layer. Superexpansion observed in superbursts may partly be due to the effects from a shock wave propagating from the carbon ignition layer (Weinberg & Bildsten 2007; Keek 2012).

In ’t Zand et al. (2014b) discuss unusual events from 4U 0614+091 (see also Kuulkers et al. 2010) and 2S 0918–549 (the same bursts as discussed in Section 9.5). Both bursts show precursors of extremely short duration, namely, a few tens of milliseconds. Furthermore, these bursts during the precursors show fluxes that surpass the well-measured Eddington flux by a factor of about 2. This is interpreted as nova-like shells expanding at mildly relativistic speeds of a few tenths of the speed of light. Due to the brevity of the precursors, such a phenomenon can only be detected with a high detector area instrument such as the PCA, and these are the only two events for which this has ever been detected. The brevity points to very fast flame speeds on the neutron star surface, which must be induced by a detonation instead of the more common deflagration, or by some kind of auto-ignition regime when the temperature distribution across the neutron star surface just prior to ignition is extraordinarily uniform and ignition conditions are supercritical everywhere on the surface.

### 9.7. Narrow Spectral Features

Constraining the equation of state (EOS) of neutron star matter and diagnosing the composition of the neutron star photosphere provide strong motivation to search for narrow features in X-ray burst spectra (e.g., Waki et al. 1984; Nakamura et al. 1988; Magnier et al. 1989; Cottam et al. 2002). Results have been tentative so far. While early results concerned absorption lines, the measurements of fast neutron star spins starting in the 1990s (Strohmayer et al. 1997b; see also Watts 2012) drowned most of the hope for that because Doppler smearing washes away the signal (e.g., Bauböck et al. 2013).

Investigations in this area received new impetus with the theoretical prediction that absorption edges instead of lines might yield strong imprints in the spectrum (Weinberg et al. 2006). Observational follow-up of such features (in ’t Zand & Weinberg 2010; Kajava et al. 2017a; Li et al. 2018) has resulted in strong detections of absorption features in RXTE/PCA spectra of five bright PRE bursts (MINBAR burst identification numbers #2254, 2705, 2994, 3301 and the superburst of 4U 1820–303) with optical depths between 0.1 and 3 and edge energies between 5 and 12 keV. These two parameters vary strongly within bursts.

Although the significance of these features is strong, the poor spectral resolution of the PCA precludes a convincing verification of the typical absorption edge profile. Their application to the neutron star EOS is also limited because only singular edges have been detected in each burst, resulting in an uncertainty in the identification of the responsible atom and ionization state and, thus, in an uncertainty in the rest wavelength.

More recent measurements with NICER also in a PRE burst observed from 4U 1820–303 provide evidence for multiple narrow spectral lines in the range of 1–3 keV (Strohmayer et al. 2019). The inferred redshift of  $1 + z = 1.046$  is likely too low to indicate emission at the neutron star surface and might also include contributions from blueshift arising from a wind. The principle challenge for future observations of such features

arises primarily in detecting the bursts, since they tend to occur episodically and unpredictably.

### 9.8. Model–Observation Comparisons

A key motivation for combining the burst observations from different satellites was to increase the number of unambiguous measurements of burst recurrence times. One of the principal difficulties of studying bursts with satellite-based instruments is the ambiguity that arises from the regular interruptions due to the (typically  $\approx 90$ -minute) low-Earth orbits. The maximal duty cycle of  $\approx 60\%$  means that even for the most intense observations there is a high probability of missing intervening bursts, introducing substantial uncertainty for the recurrence times. This issue can be circumvented for sources with highly regular bursts (so that the occurrence of intervening events can be inferred even if not observed), but such behavior is unexpectedly rare.

Unfortunately, the rather low duty cycle of observations ( $\approx 2.9\%$  on average; see Section 8.2) limits the efficacy of the MINBAR sample in this regard. Despite the many thousands of observations from different sources with each instrument, only 68 observations with RXTE/PCA occurred with appreciable overlap (as defined in Section 4.6) with either of the other two instruments. Furthermore, only 28 bursts were observed with two instruments simultaneously (see Section 4.7). Dedicated, long-duration observations of prolific burst sources with instruments in much wider orbits offering uninterrupted coverage (e.g., EXO 0748–676 with XMM-Newton; Boirin et al. 2007) may offer a more effective way of gathering measurements of burst recurrence times.

Nevertheless, Galloway et al. (2017) selected several key sources representing different ignition cases and identified closely spaced groups of bursts to infer the recurrence times. Galloway et al. (2017) chose the “textbook” or “clocked” burster, GS 1826–24, which has been a focus of many studies to date (e.g., Ubertini et al. 1999; Galloway et al. 2004b; Heger et al. 2007; in ’t Zand et al. 2009). Galloway et al. (2017) selected observations that were not subject to episodes when the spectrum apparently softened, such that significant contributions to the X-ray flux fell below the low-energy threshold for our instruments (3 keV; Thompson et al. 2008). Galloway et al. (2017) combined observations from the different instruments so as to measure the recurrence time without the ambiguity of missing bursts, and they identified three “reference” epochs over a range of accretion rates to serve as comparison data for numerical models.

These data have already been the subject of attempts to constrain the system properties (including fuel composition, distance, and neutron star mass and radius) with MESA (Paxton et al. 2015) and KEPLER (Woosley et al. 2004; Johnston et al. 2018). The MESA studies indicate that the accretion rate for the source was substantially higher than would be expected given the measured persistent flux (Meisel 2018) and also provides support to the goal of constraining individual nuclear reactions in the rp-process chains (Meisel et al. 2019). A different approach was taken by Johnston et al. (2020), who precomputed large grids of KEPLER models and used an interpolation scheme to efficiently probe the parameter space, including neutron star mass and radius. Although these efforts are still at a relatively preliminary stage, and key information (such as the relative agreement of the two models) is as yet unexplored in

detail, the prospects for both astrophysical and nuclear physics constraints seem promising.

Galloway et al. (2017) also selected trains of He-rich bursts, including from the accretion-powered millisecond pulsar SAX J1808.4–3658 during its 2002 October outburst and the 11-minute binary 4U 1820–303. While these two sources both show H-poor bursts, SAX J1808.4–3658 likely accretes H-rich material that is exhausted by steady burning prior to ignition (Goodwin et al. 2019a), while 4U 1820–303 cannot accommodate an H-rich donor in its very close orbit and so must accrete material with likely hydrogen fraction no more than 0.1 (e.g., Cumming 2003). The sample also includes a high-quality light curve of a superburst observed by RXTE/PCA from 4U 1636–536, which is not included in MINBAR.

### 9.9. Future Work

There are a number of directions that future studies utilizing the MINBAR sample may develop. First, there is an extensive sample of bursts observed by JEM-X after our cutoff date of 2012 May 3. It would be a relatively straightforward exercise to extend our burst search and analysis procedures to those data and further increase the sample. We plan to make our basic data analysis procedures available so that this analysis can be extended to these and other data. One limitation of the JEM-X data at the present time is the unavailability of time-resolved spectroscopy (see Section 3.3.3). OSA version 11.0, released in 2018 October, may make this analysis feasible in the near future, but likely only for bright, long bursts observed close to on-axis.

Second, there is the prospect of adding bursts observed with other detectors similar to those used for the present sample, including EXOSAT/ME (e.g., Damen et al. 1990), Ginga/LAC (e.g., van Paradijs et al. 1990), and ASTROSAT/LAXPC (e.g., Beri et al. 2019). A slightly more challenging goal would be to add data for other types of instruments, including Swift/XRT and BAT (e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2019), XMM-Newton (e.g., Boirin et al. 2007), Chandra (e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2013), and NICER (e.g., Bult et al. 2019). The difficulty with these instruments is that the bandpass typically only goes up to  $\approx 10$  keV (although it may extend well below 3 keV, or above 15 keV for BAT), and the shape of the instrumental response will be very different from the currently included MINBAR instruments, offering additional challenges to the instrumental cross-calibration (see Section 4.6).

The benefit of adding data from other instruments may be limited, given the much smaller number of bursts typically accumulated (at most a few hundred, compared to the thousands detected by the three instruments contributing to MINBAR). The substantial effort of adapting the analysis to a new instrument (and mitigating any instrument-specific analysis effects that arise) thus may not provide sufficient return, in terms of large increases in the overall sample size. On the other hand, the possibility of characterizing the properties of bursts and persistent emission at energies below 2 keV may make this exercise worthwhile.

One question where the low-energy data may play a critical role is the intrinsic lower limit to the burst peak flux (or fluence) distribution (see Section 6.3). That is, what is the minimum amount of fuel that can be ignited in a burst? One possibility (about which much speculation has been made) is that only part of the neutron star surface is ignited (which could happen, for example, if the flame front collapses). If the

neutron star is spinning and the spin axis is not aligned with the line of sight, and the burning region is not centered on a rotation pole, an oscillating flux should emerge. This yields a reduction of the peak flux when measured over timescales larger than the spin period, which is quite possible because rotation periods are often in the order of milliseconds. The maximum reduction, ignoring GR effects, is a factor of 2 for an amplitude of 100% (e.g., Mahmoodifar & Strohmayer 2016).

A second method to achieve lower peak flux is to reduce the peak temperature. To diminish the peak energy flux by a factor of  $10^2$  while leaving the whole neutron star emitting, it would suffice to reduce the peak temperature by a factor of roughly  $100^{1/4} = 3.1$ , so somewhat less than 1 keV. If this is the predominant reason for the minimum observed in our sample, this implies that peak burst temperatures smaller than about 1 keV are not present, which is actually the case (Figure 24). However, the capability to measure such low temperatures in our sample is limited because it goes hand in hand with low statistical significances due to the low-energy cutoff of the bandpass of  $\approx 2$  keV (see above).

A better prospect to measure peak temperatures lower than 1 keV is provided by other instruments that are sufficiently sensitive at low energies to measure faint bursts. This goal is only possible with NICER, Chandra, and XMM-Newton for the nearest bursters (e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2013). This limitation is shown by measurements of burst tails, when the temperature may drop below 1 keV (see, e.g., in ’t Zand et al. 2008). This behavior may be related to the presence of a boundary layer between the neutron star and the accretion disk with similar temperatures and emission areas to the neutron star surface (e.g., van Paradijs & Lewin 1986), which precludes the practical measurement of lower temperatures.

A third method to reduce the peak flux of a burst is by the obscuration of (part of) the neutron star by a circumstellar medium with a medium optical thickness and/or with such a temperature that most atoms are ionized (e.g., Galloway et al. 2008b). This medium may be structure on the surface of the accretion disk. The obscuration may not have a clear spectral dependence if the medium is highly ionized and the obscuration occurs through mostly Thomson scattering. We conclude that pursuing faint bursts is an interesting subject for a future study with the MINBAR database.

As we suggest in Section 9.8, a more targeted approach for future observational programs may offer a better return on the analysis investment. For studies of burst recurrence times, long-duration observations of sources with high burst rates by instruments in long orbits may be a better source of detailed information than the (generally) low duty cycle observations analyzed here. Such observations also exist in the archives (e.g., Haberl et al. 1987; Boirin et al. 2007; Kong et al. 2007) and could be combined with newer observations for a comprehensive study.

For intermediate-duration bursts and superbursts (see in ’t Zand 2017, for a recent observational review of superbursts), dedicated samples of those events with uniform analysis procedures could provide stronger constraints on the cooling behavior and crust properties than for individual sources. Assembly of a catalog (partially overlapping with MINBAR) has been underway for some years, with involvement by some of the authors of this paper. As with any such directions, the MINBAR sample offers a critical broad overview of the bursting process that can inform further in-depth studies, for

example, by identifying priority targets or spectral states for new observations.

Determining burst luminosities has historically been difficult for sources not located in globular clusters because the distances to the sources cannot easily be measured. This situation has begun to change, with the arrival of parallax measurements from the Gaia satellite. We expect that future Gaia data releases will provide more precise and accurate distance measurements and increase the number of sources for which distances can be determined. We also aim in future MINBAR releases to refine our knowledge of burster positions such that more objects can be unambiguously matched to the Gaia catalog. Nonetheless, it seems that burst peak flux analyses will remain useful distance indicators for the foreseeable future.

## 10. Conclusion

We have assembled the largest sample of thermonuclear (type I) X-ray bursts yet available, from three long-duration missions featuring proportional counter detectors covering a common energy range. We have developed and applied common analysis procedures and investigated in detail the properties of the sample. These data and analysis results offer a uniquely comprehensive overview of the burst phenomenology, but even so, the sample does not encompass the full range of observed behavior, since additional archival observations from other instruments are available, and new observations are continually being taken. In the previous section we describe several possible extensions to the sample; we plan to provide the key data analysis routines to the community to allow others to contribute to this sample. We hope that these data and the related tools will provide an invaluable resource to the community long into the future.

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*Software:* HEASoft (Blackburn 1995), INTEGRAL Off-line Science Analysis (OSA), XSpec (Dorman & Arnaud 2001), IDL, Matplotlib (Hunter 2007).

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