



X-ray Binaries in the Local Universe

Tana Joseph

With: Tom Maccarone

Ralph Kraft

Greg Sivakoff

James Miller-Jones



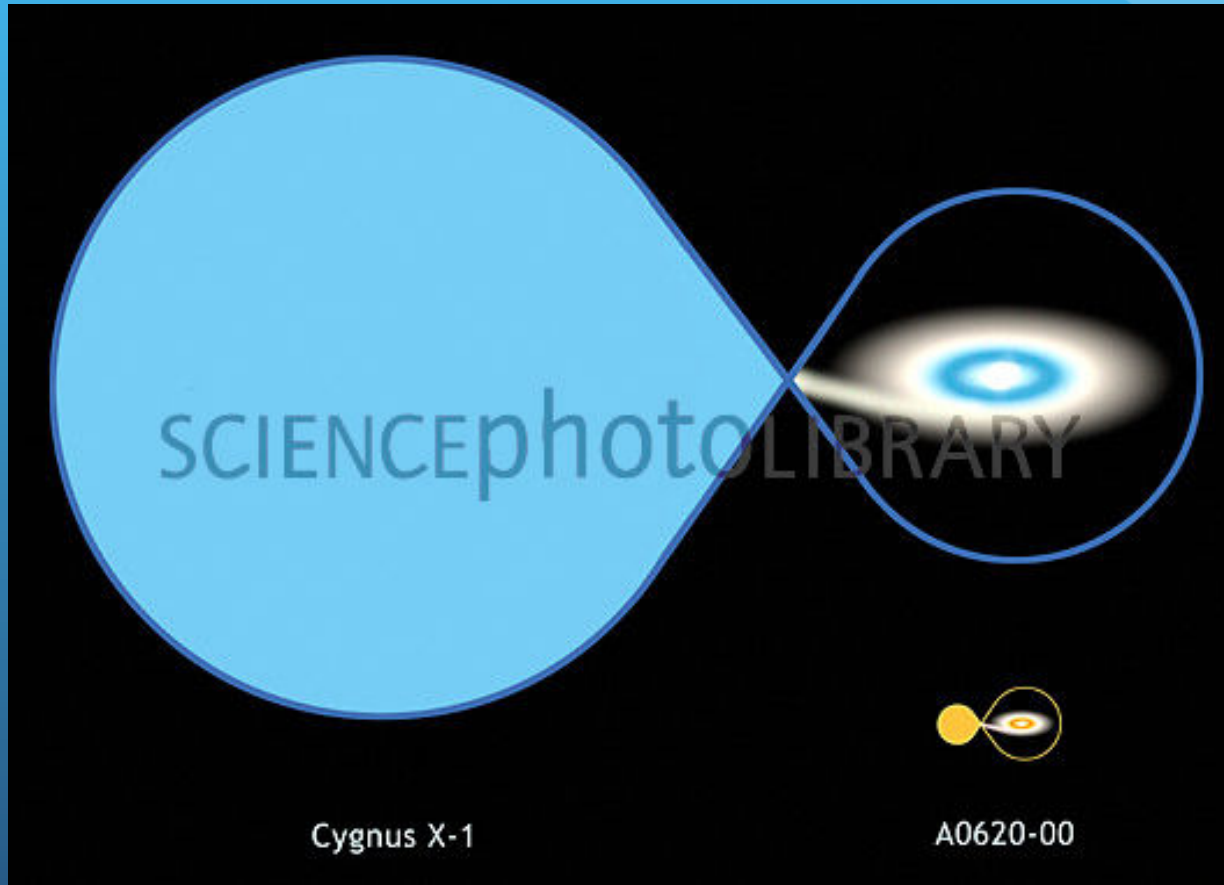
Introduction

- PhD: Black hole binaries in
 - NGC 4472
 - NGC 1399
 - M31
- Postdoc work : Search for
 - Black hole binaries in globular clusters
 - But sadly not for LMXBs in the SMC

X-ray binaries

- Binary star evolution is of great interest because
 - progenitors of SNIa, pulsars, other exotic systems
 - fundamental to e.g. cosmology, gravitational wave physics
- XRBs: only type of binaries that can be observed outside Local Group
- XRBs formed in two ways:
 - end point of stellar evolution
 - N-body capture/ direct collision in globular clusters (GCs)

X-ray binaries



LMXBs in globular clusters

- GCs: dense, compact, old (>10 Gyr) stellar clusters that orbit galaxies
- GCs very efficient at forming LMXBs
 - E.g. in ellipticals, GCs host 20-70% of LMXBs



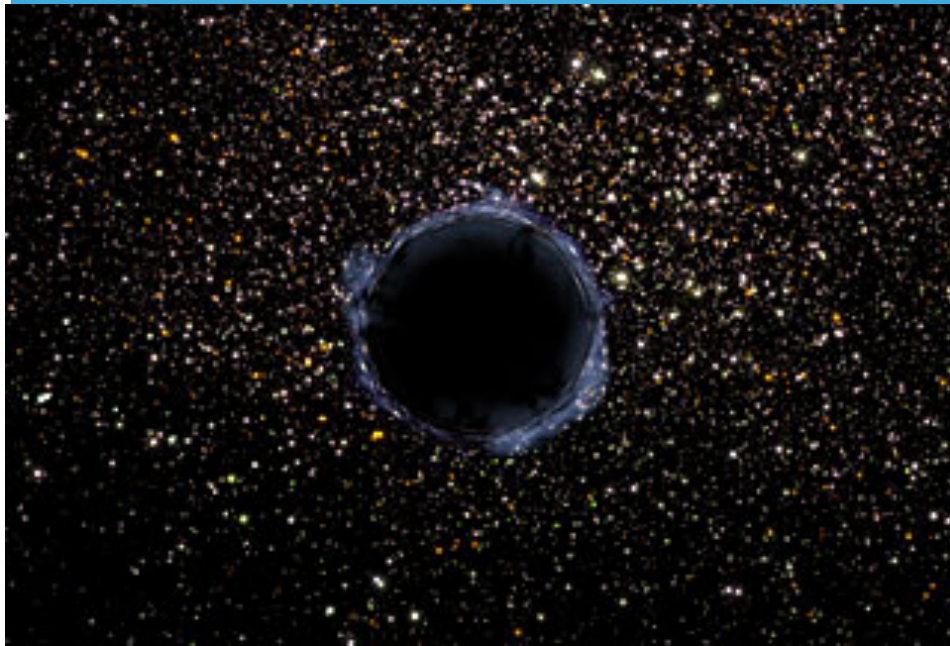
LMXBs in GCs

- Red (metal rich/older) GCs 3 times more likely to host LMXB than blue (metal poor/younger) GCs
 - Age/metallicity effect? (e.g. Kundu et al. '03, Maccarone et al. '04)
 - Dynamical effects? (e.g. Jordan et al. '04, Kim et al. '06b)

BHs in GCs

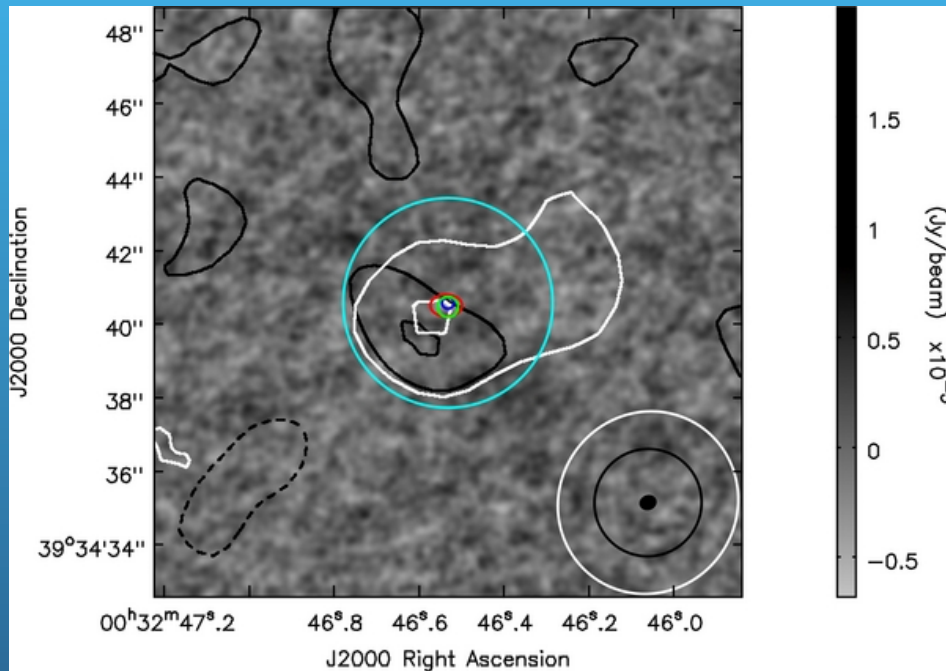
- Long thought that BHs in GCs would cause GC to evaporate (Spitzer '69)
- Or that BHs formed in GCs would be dynamically ejected (e.g. Sigurdsson et al. '93)

IMBHs in GCs



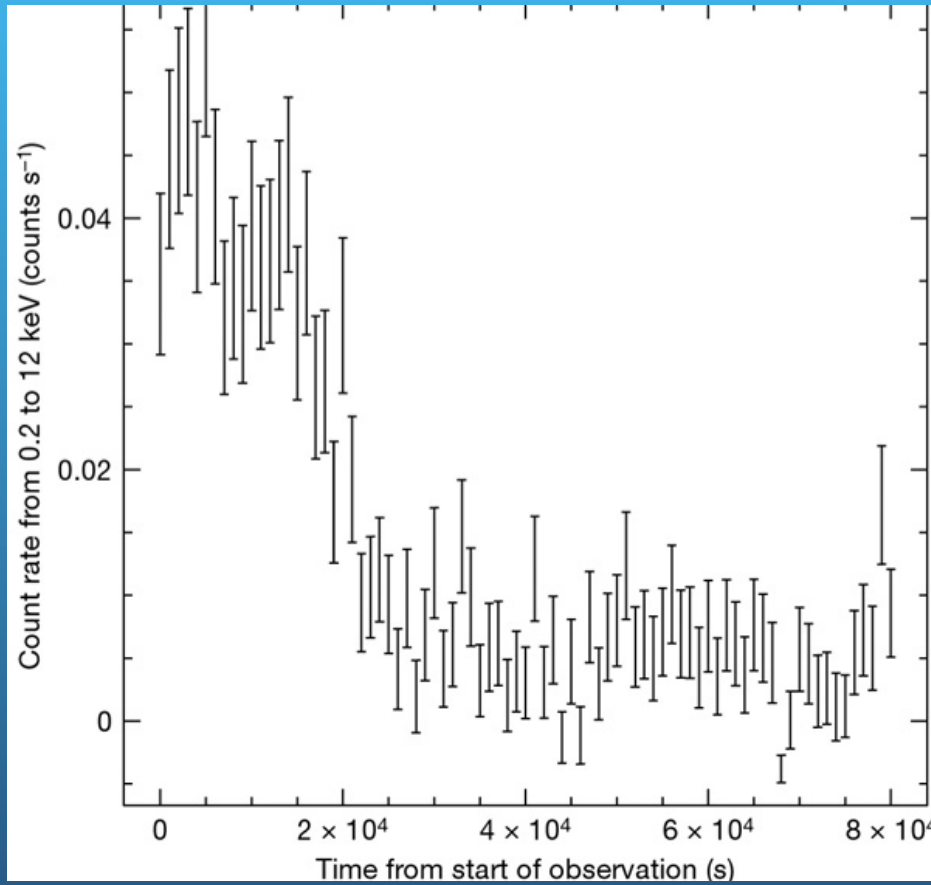
- GCs thought to be hosts of IMBHs, i.e. BHs with $100 < M_{\text{BH}} < 10^5 M_{\odot}$ (e.g. Miller et al. '02, Portegies Zwart et al. '04)
- IMBHs in GCs thought to be strong sources of gravitational waves (e.g. Miller '02)

Possible IMBH in a GC



- X-ray/radio source in G1 best GC IMBH candidate so far
- Radio/X-ray data show IMBH less likely than LMXB (Miller-Jones et al. '12)
- But optical data still point to IMBH (Gebhardt et al. '05)

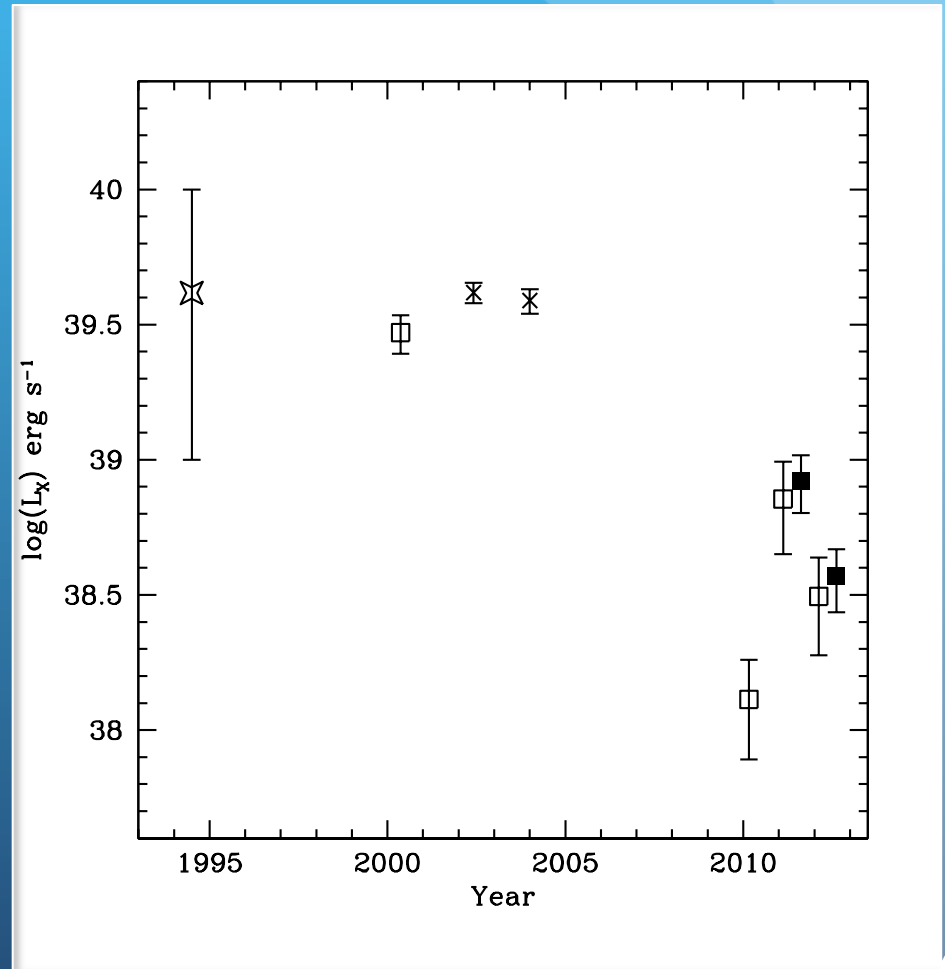
First BH in a GC



- First stellar mass BHB in a GC discovered via X-ray variability (Maccarone + '07, see also Shih '08, Maccarone '10)
- This source is a ULX
 - Non-nuclear BHB with $L_X > 1.3 \times 10^{39} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, i.e. $L_X >$ Eddington luminosity of a $10 M_\odot$ BH, assuming isotropic emission

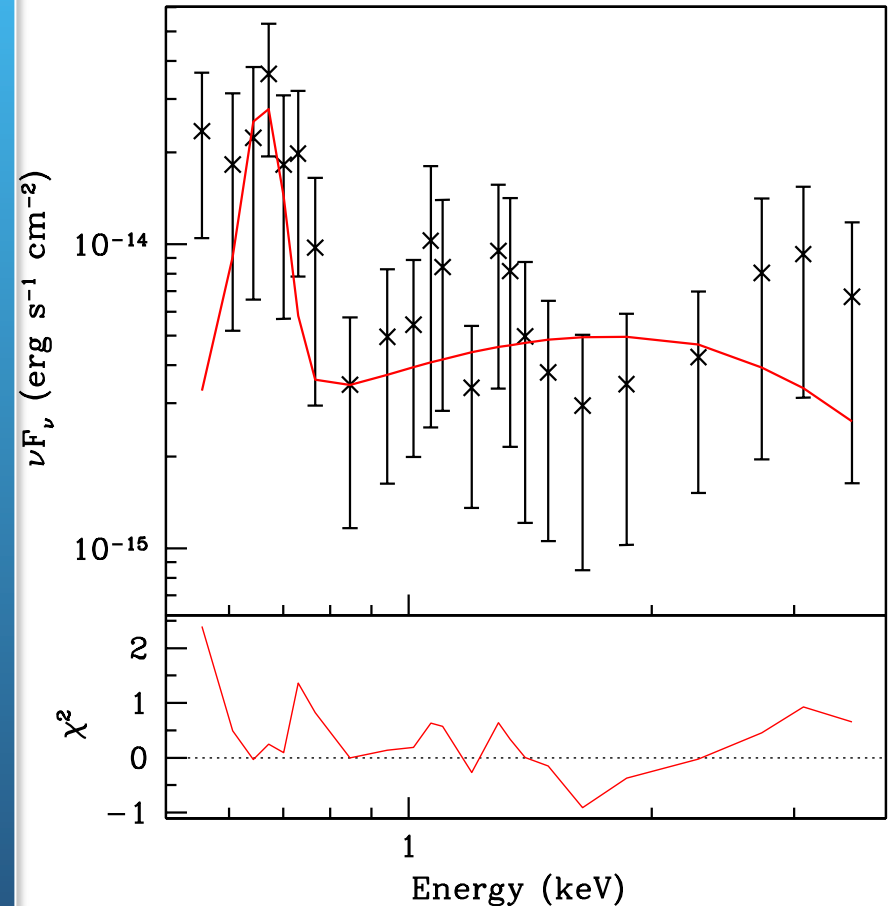
XMMU J122939.7+075333

- Long term lc shows source persistently bright ($L_x > 10^{38}$ erg/s)
 - Companion either RG or WD
- Optical data shows lots of O[III] (Zepf + '07, '08, Steele, '11, Peacock, '12)
 - Companion probably WD
 - BH is not IMBH



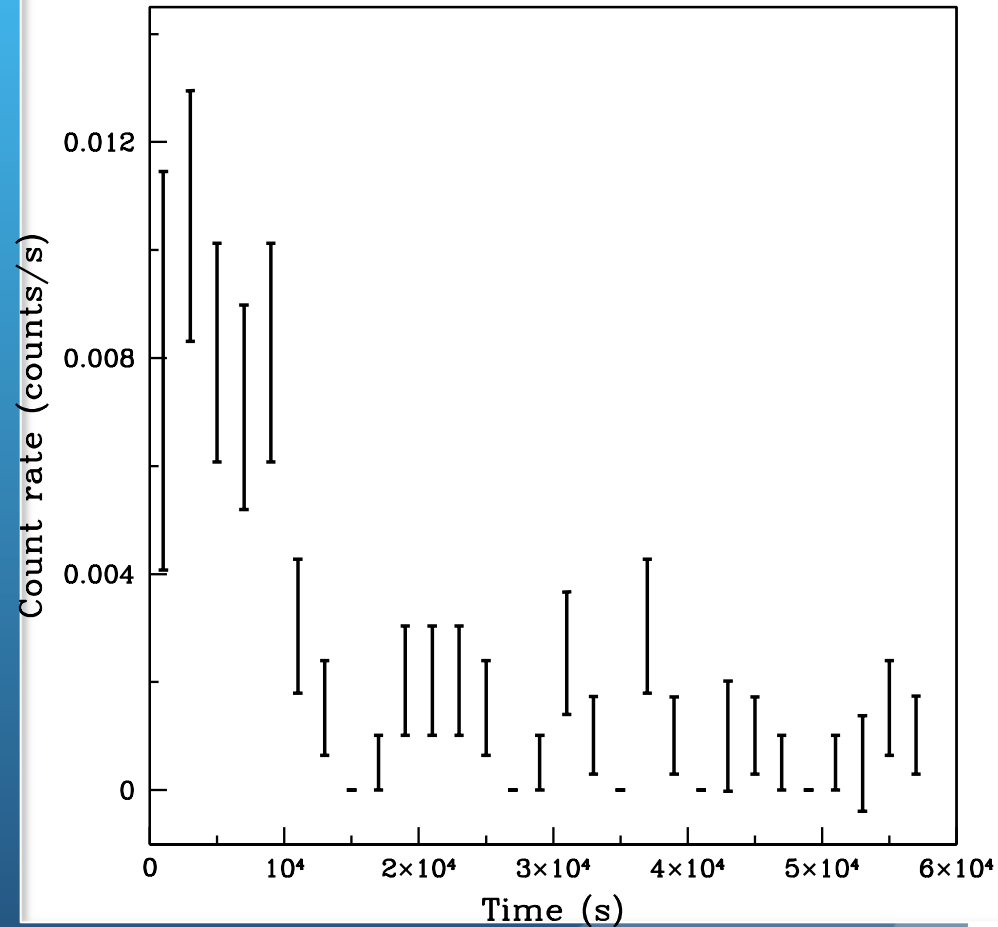
XMMU J122939.7+075333

- X-ray spectra show soft excess at ~ 0.65 keV
 - Could be from O VIII, modeling as line emission gives good fits
 - But std. diskbb+PL model also gives acceptable fits
- Better spectra needed

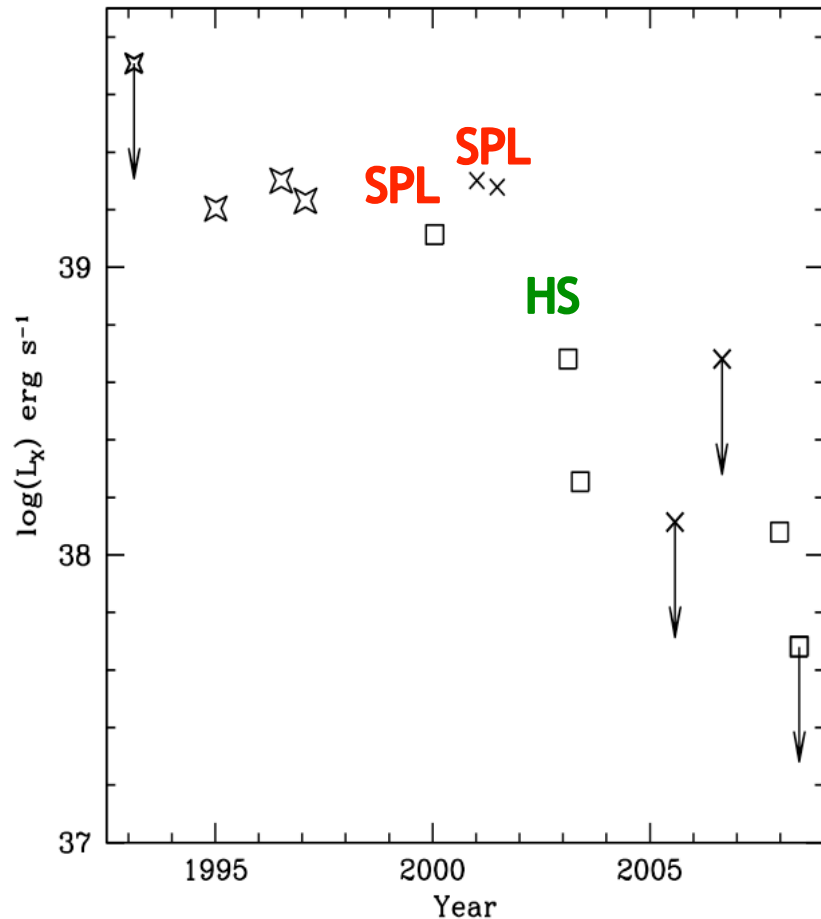


GC BH in NGC 1399

- Second BH in GC found via X-ray variability (Shih et al. '10)

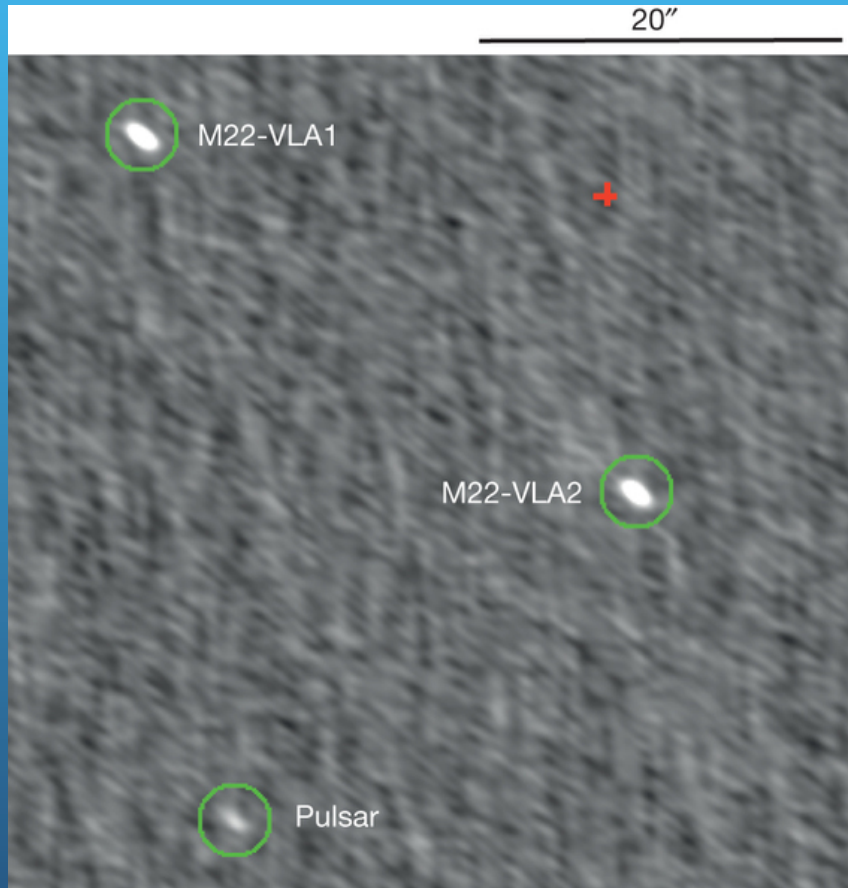


GC BH in NGC 1399



- Source is ULX, not persistently bright
- Spectral state transitions like Galactic BHBs

BHs in GCs

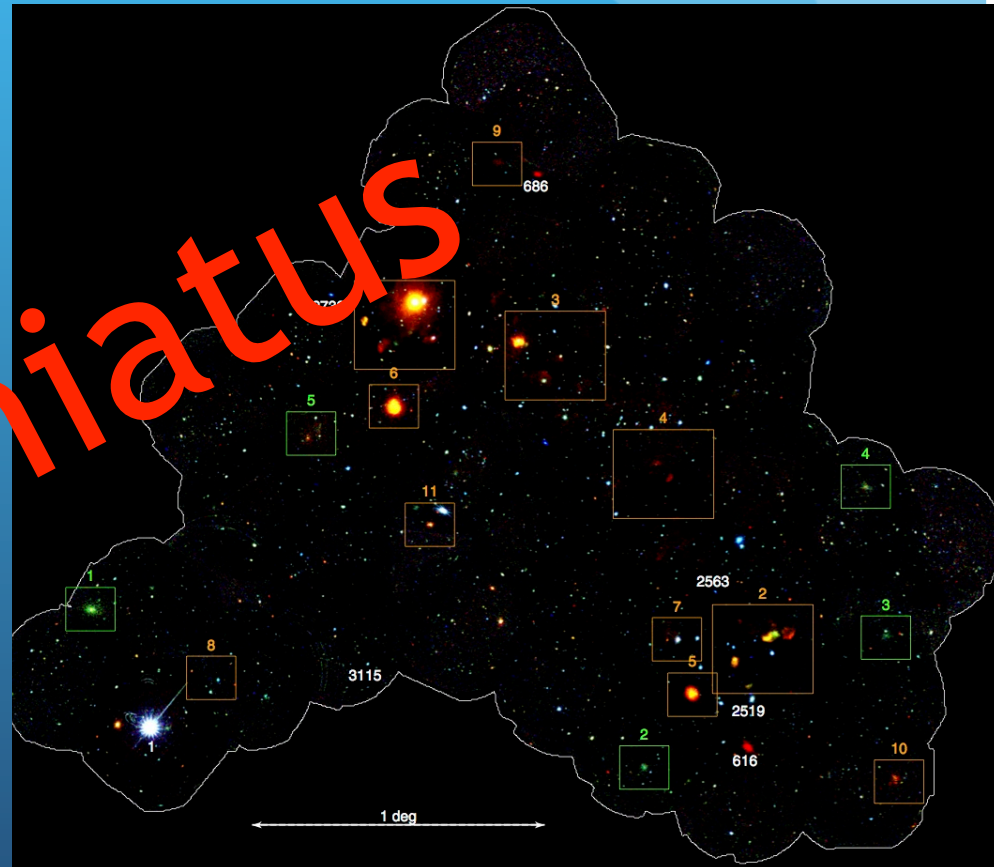


- 7 BHs in GCs known
 - 5 extragalactic sources-found using X-ray variability
 - 2 in M22- a GC of the Milky Way- found using radio observations

Current research: LMXBs in the SMC

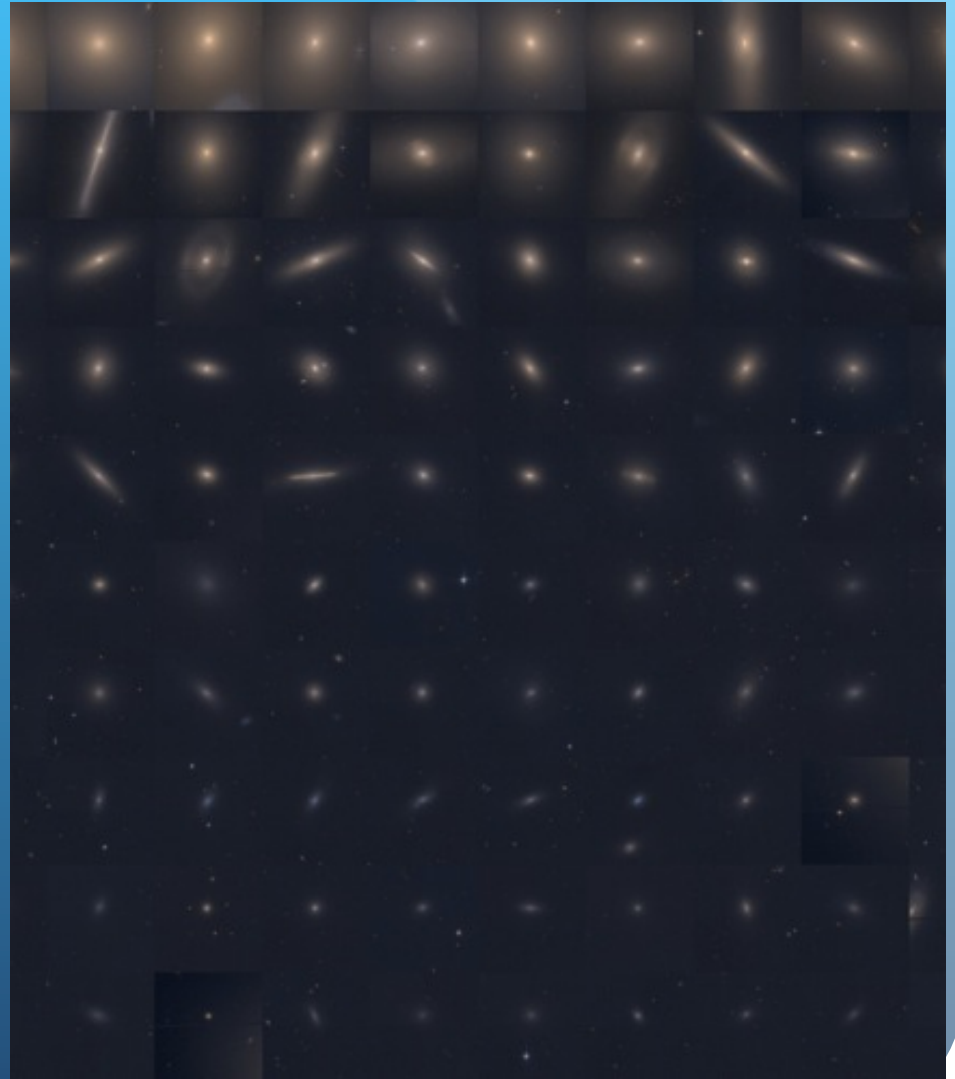
- Other X-ray source populations, e.g. HMXBs, already known (e.g. Coe et al. '05, '10, Payne et al. '04)
- But LMXBs missing

On hiatus

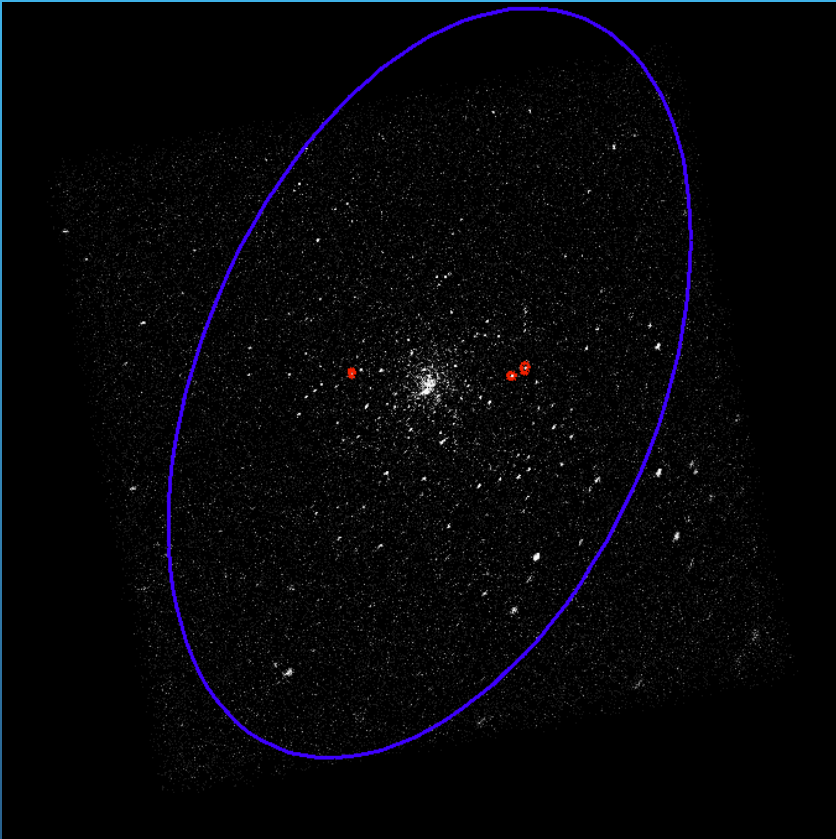


Current research: BHBs in GCs

- Carry out a specific search for BHBs in GCs
- Start with the Virgo Cluster
 - X-ray (*Chandra's* AMUSE-Virgo survey) and optical (*HST* Virgo Cluster Survey) data already available



Current research: BHBs in GCs



- 51 ULXs found in Virgo Cluster (Plotkin et al. '14)
- 12 of these are coincident with GCs from *HST* VCS

BHBs in GCs

- Create and analyse X-ray spectra and light curves for 12 sources
 - Check for variability and also spectral state transitions
- Study host GC properties

Summary

- 7 BHBs in GCs currently known
- 12 ULXs found in Virgo Cluster GCs
 - Analysis of spectra and light curves is about to commence
- Search will also be carried out in Fornax Cluster