The demographics of ultraluminous X-ray sources

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Are ULXs in star-forming regions?

Are there ULXs in dwarf galaxies?

Are there ULXs in galaxy halos?

Is there an upper limit to ULX luminosity?

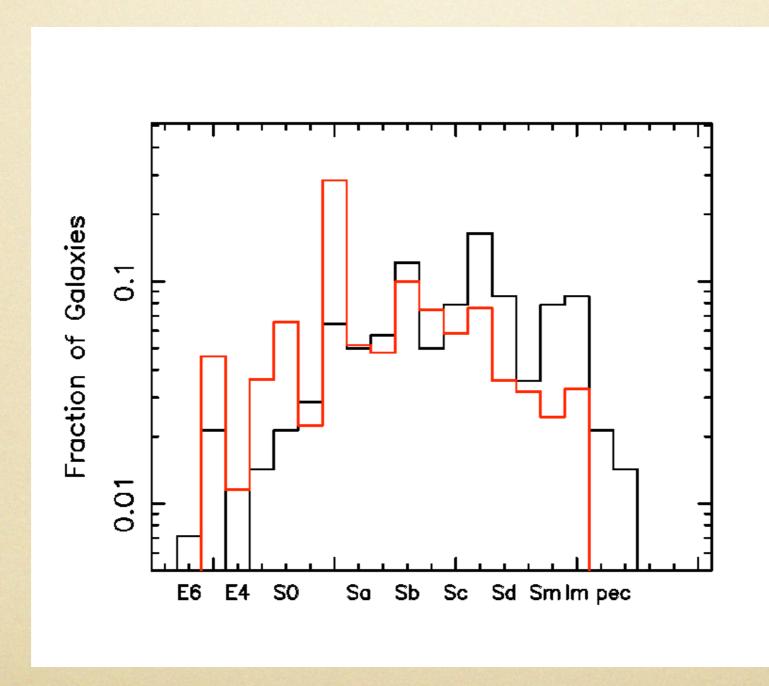
A Complete Sample of ULX Host Galaxies

- D<15 Mpc
- All UGC galaxies with mp<14.5
 - >1' on first POSS plates
 - North of B1950 $\delta = -2.5$
- And above IRAS completeness limit: f_{FIR} > 1.5 Jy

Result is a volume-limited sample of 140 galaxies:

- 85 Archival: 8 XMM-Newton, 8 ROSAT, rest CXO
- 55 "new" Chandra snapshots (c. 2006)
- 112 ULX candidates (45 new) in 56 (26) galaxies

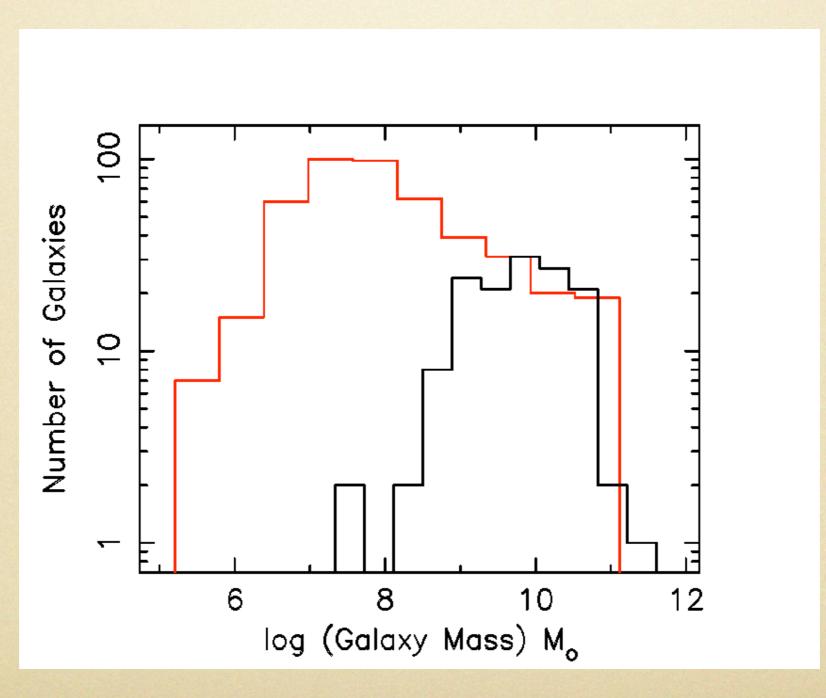
A Complete Sample of ULX Host Galaxies



RC3 (deVaucouleurs+ 1991)

Complete Sample

A Complete Sample of ULX Host Galaxies



Catalog of Nearby Galaxies

(Karachentsev+ 2004)

Complete Sample

- ULXs correlate with galaxy-wide (global) starformation rate (Grimm+2003, Swartz+2004, Liu+2006)
- What is the association to the *local* stellar populations?
 - In particular, HII regions powered by young,
 t<10 Myr, stars with M>20M_☉
 - Dense young clusters (sites of massive star mergers; Portegies Zwart+2004)

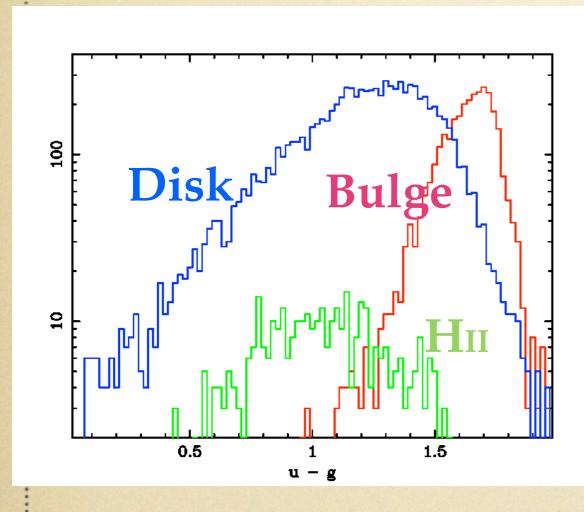


SDSS g,r,i composites

58/140 galaxies in DR6 footprint & i<65°

- Divide galaxies into 100x100 pc² regions
- Determine SDSS colors of each region
- Compare to colors of known HII regions
- Which regions are younger (bluer) than HII regions?
- Are ULX regions bluer than HII regions?

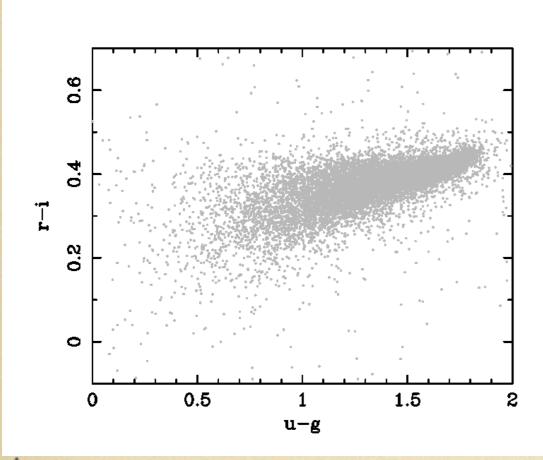




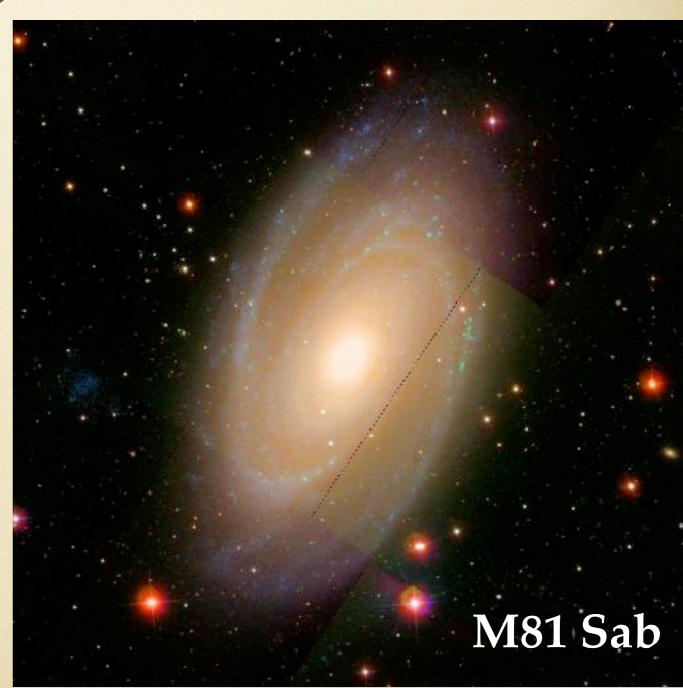
SDSS u-g 492 HII regions (Petit+ 1988)

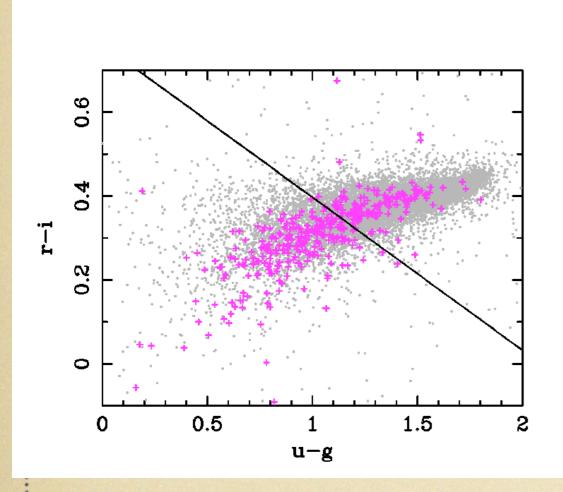
(~12000 regions total)





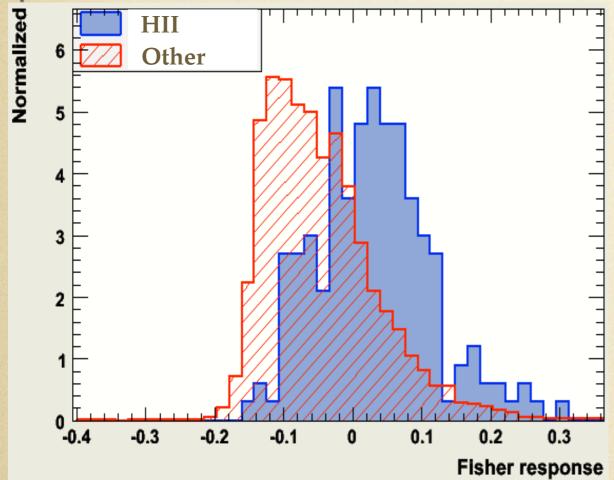
Fisher's Discriminant:



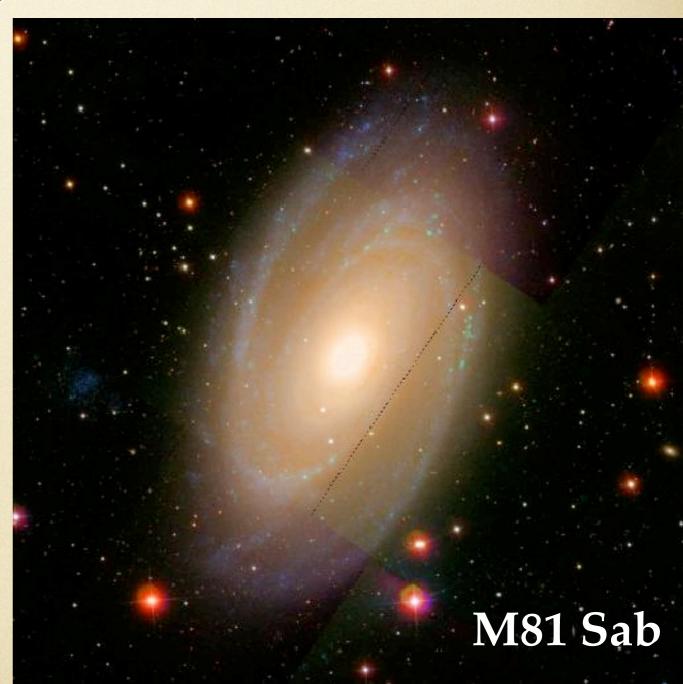


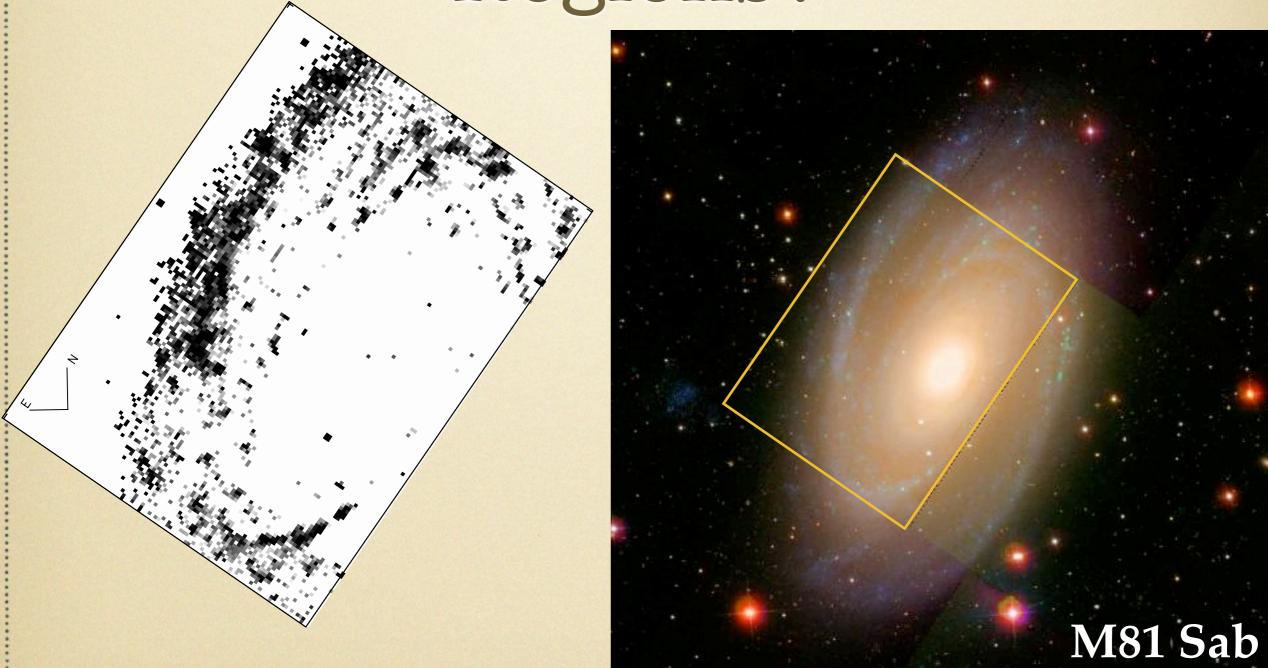
Fisher's Discriminant: F>0.37-0.18(u-g)-0.49(r-i)

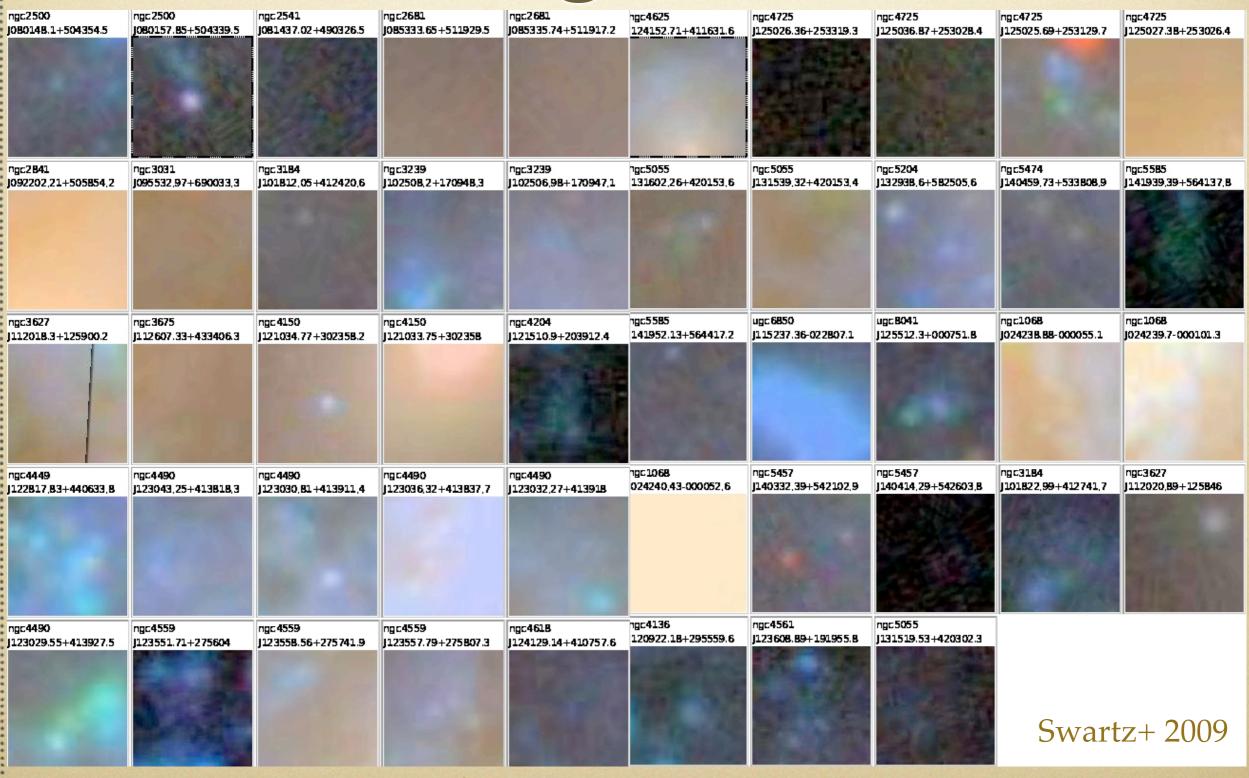




Fisher's Discriminant: F>0.37-0.18(u-g)-0.49(r-i)



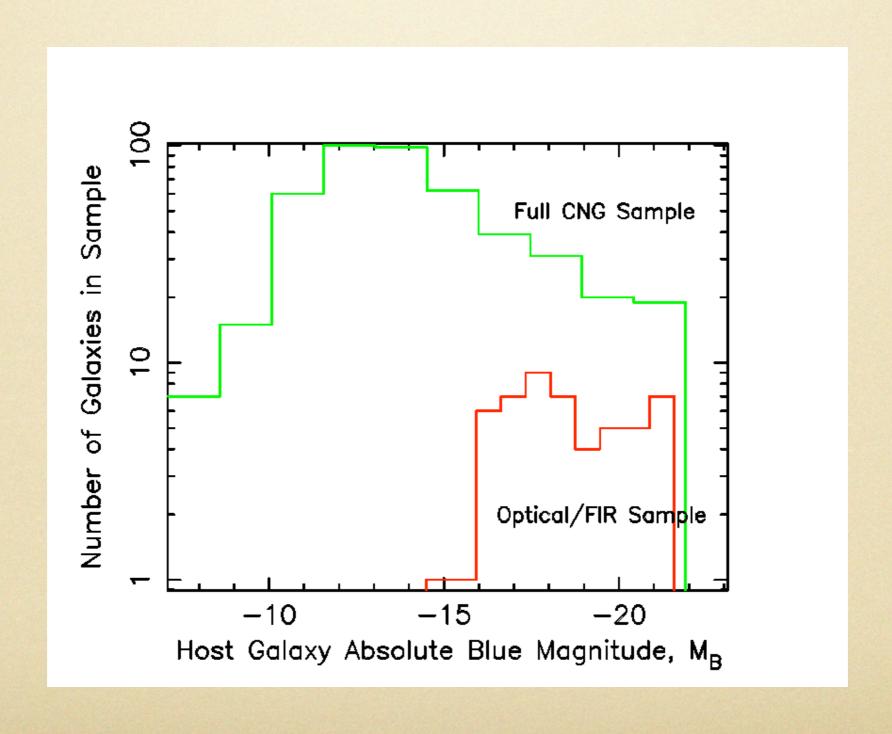


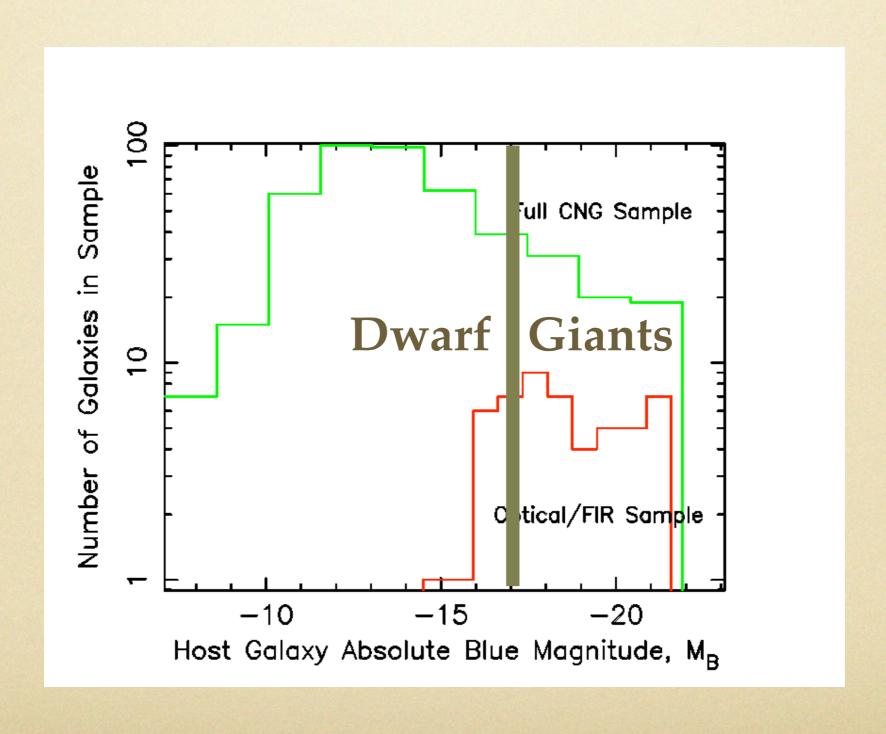


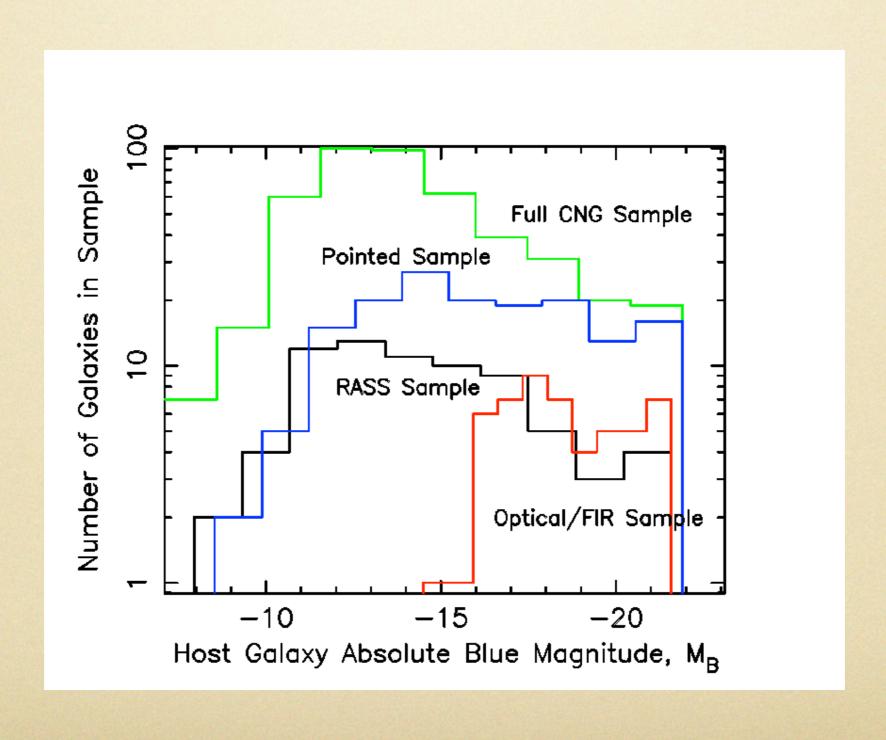
YES

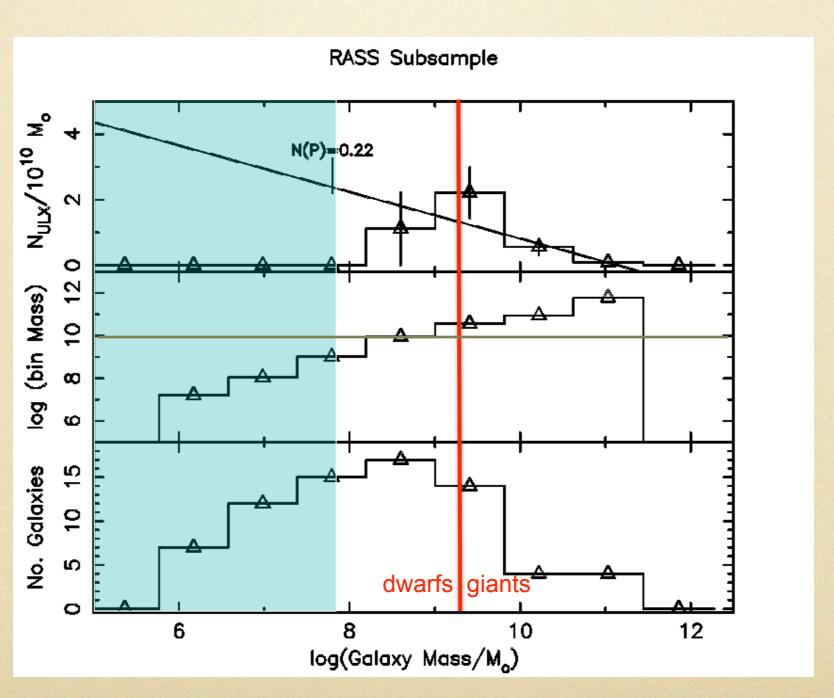
- 60% (21/35) of ULXs in optically-bright regions are in regions blueward of typical HII regions;
 - \bullet companion star ages <10 Myr, 15-20 ${
 m M}_{\odot}$ OB stars
 - (only 32% of all regions are star-forming; 3σ)
- Many in crowded SFRs but no ULXs found in SSCs
- 80% (8/10) of ULXs with Lx>3x10³⁹ erg/s are in faint or red regions
 - (suggests brighter ULXs are 10-20 Myr old systems)

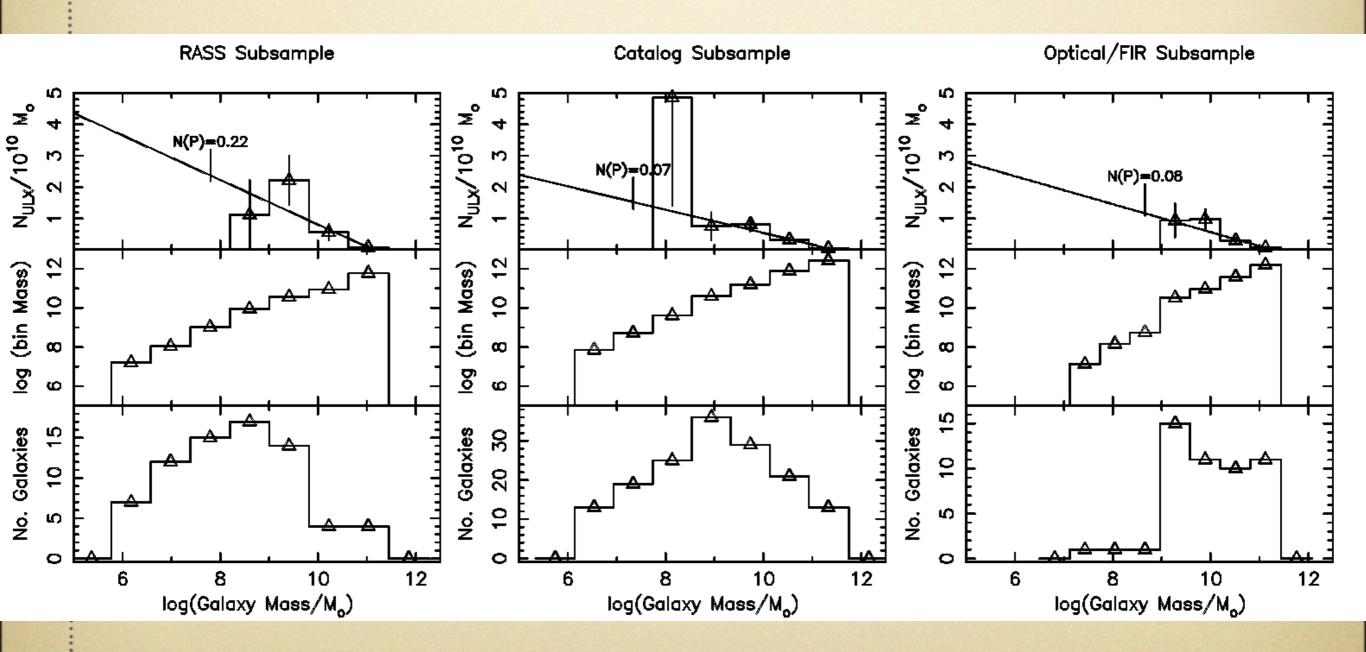
- Low ϕ_g , high fgas (Geha+2006), low Z (Lee+2006), low $\dot{M}_{\rm wind}$, high MBH (Heger+2003)
- Low shear, high mass molecular clouds, samples high end of IMF (Billet+ 2002)
- Cold massive clusters, protostar mergers, topheavy IMF (Peretto+2007)











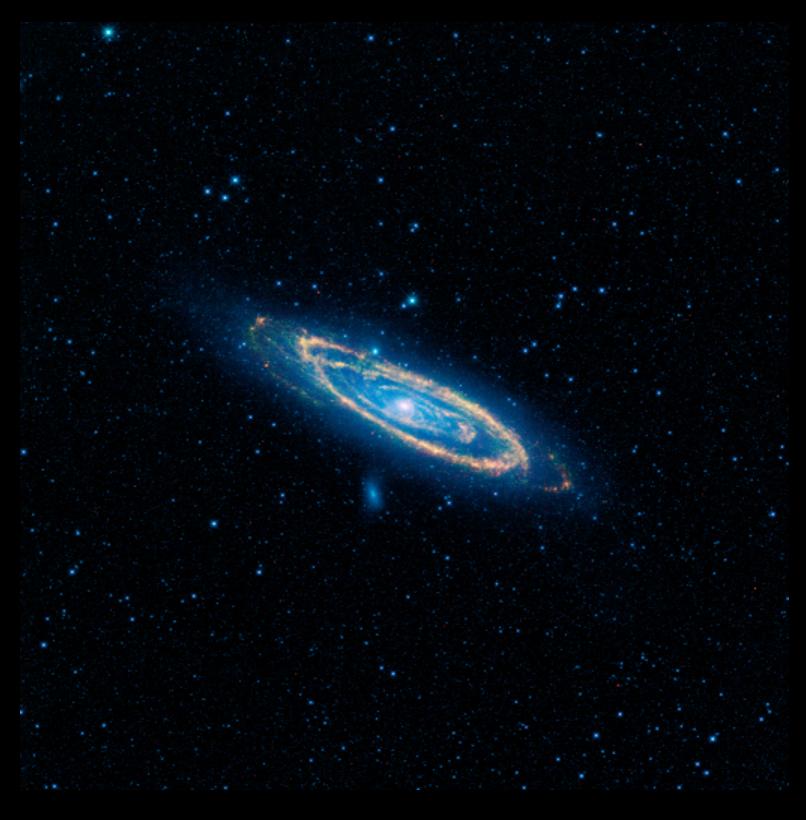
YES

Number of ULXs/mass
increases with decreasing galaxy mass
But the dwarfs have higher SFR/mass than the giants
Nulx/SFR independent of galaxy mass

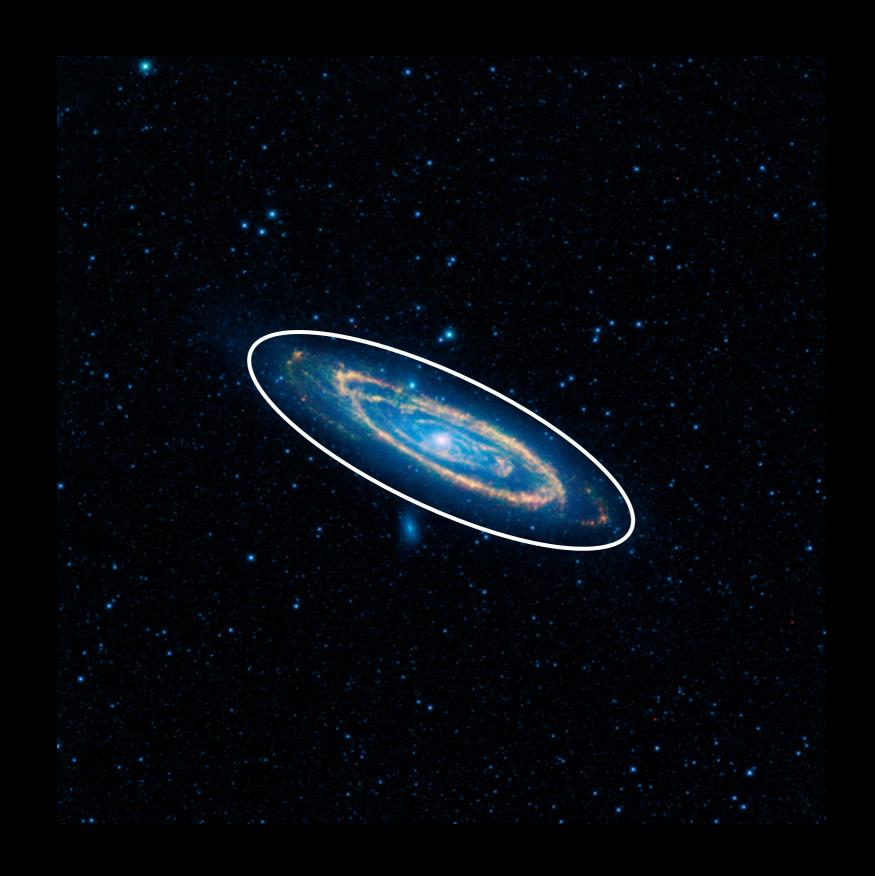
- •Still rare: only 5 ULXs in 118 dwarfs
- \bullet None in galaxies $<3x10^8~M_{\odot}$
- ullet Of order 1 ULX per $10^{10}~M_{\odot}$

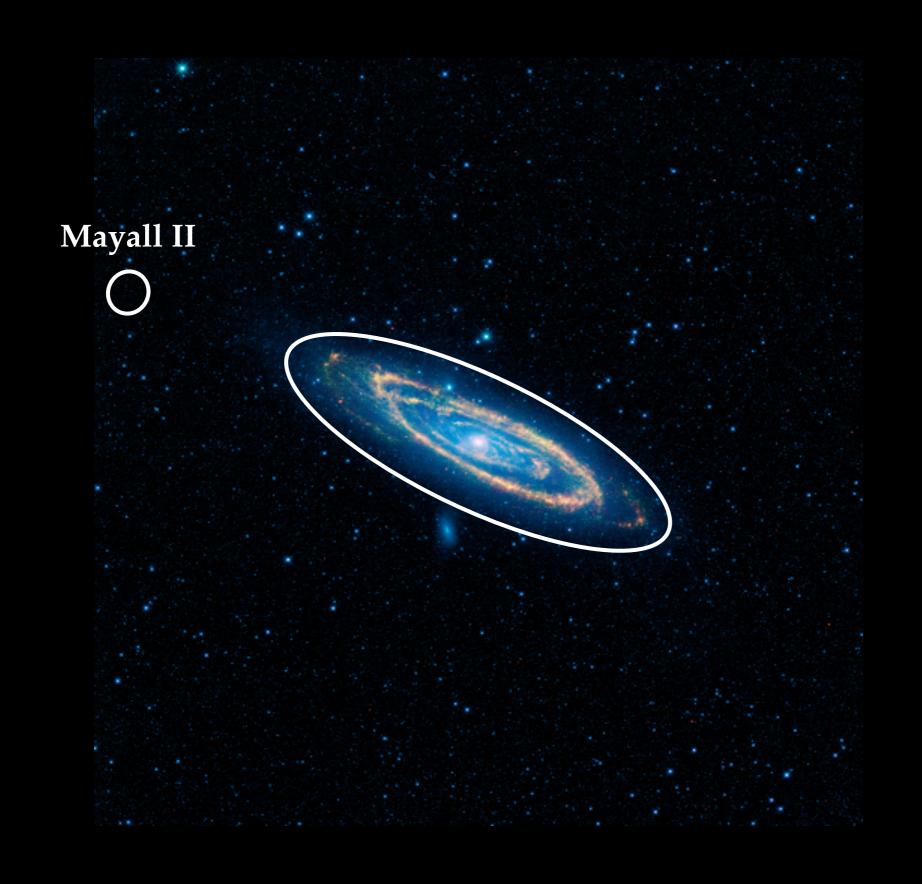
Among the promising IMBH candidates:

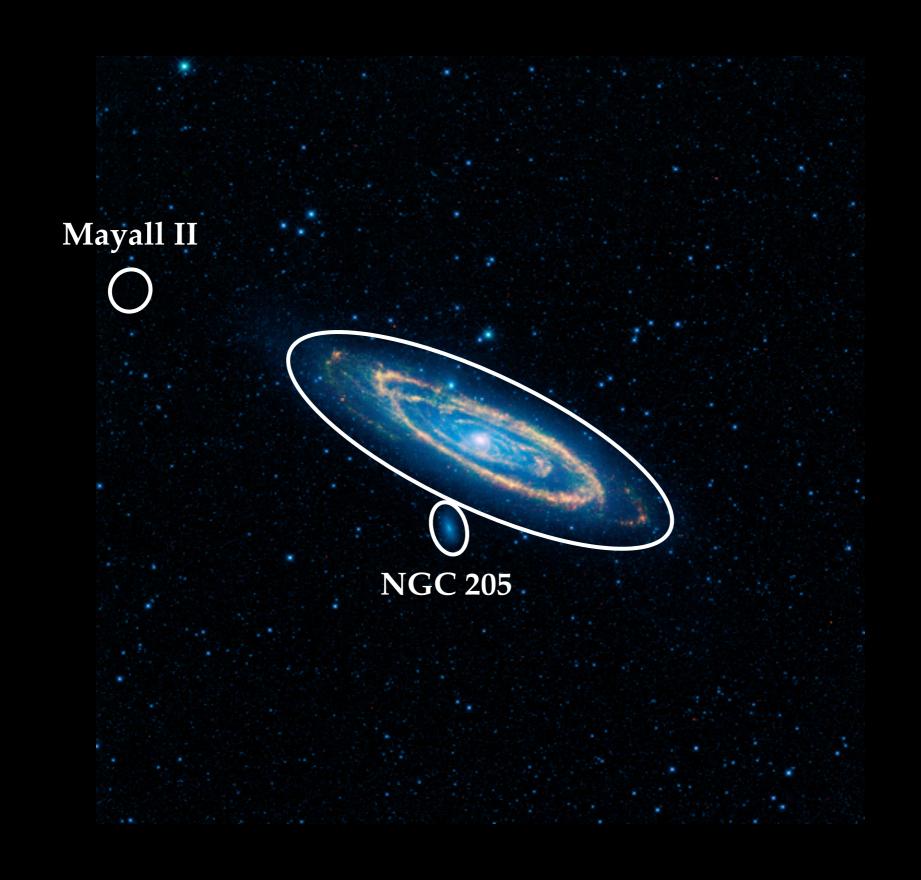
- Pop III stars leave massive remnants and are distributed throughout halo (мадаи&Rees 2001, Islam+ 2004аь)
- BH coalescence in massive star clusters including Globulars (Miller&Hamilton 2002, Kawakatu&Umemura 2005, Portegies Zwart+2004)
- Stripped cores of satellite galaxies might contain IMBHs (King&Dehnen 2005)

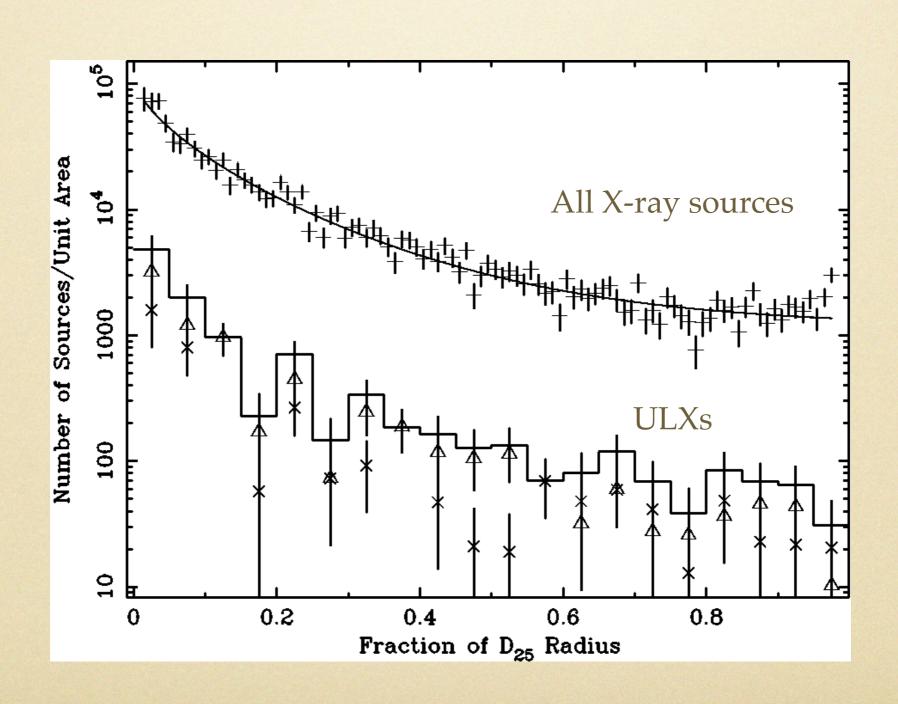


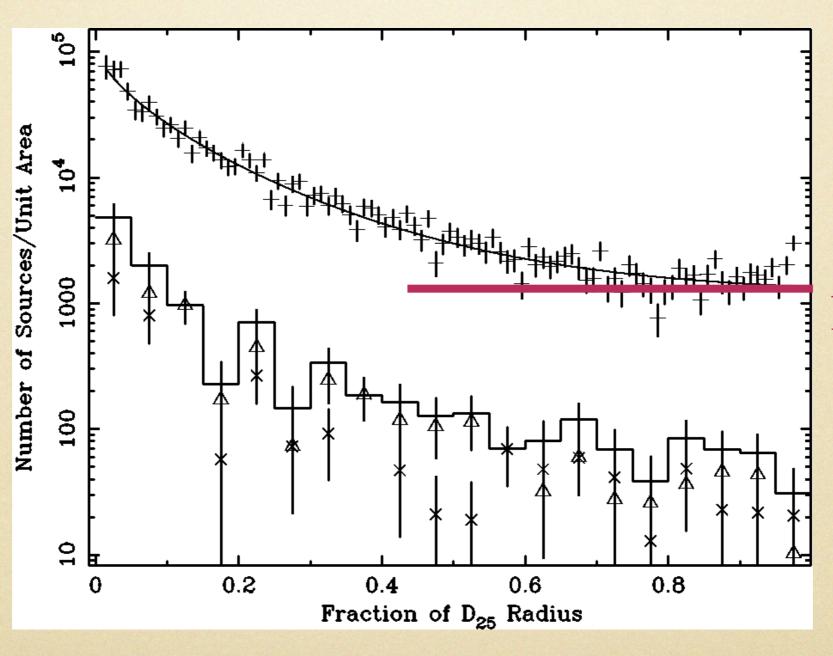
Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer



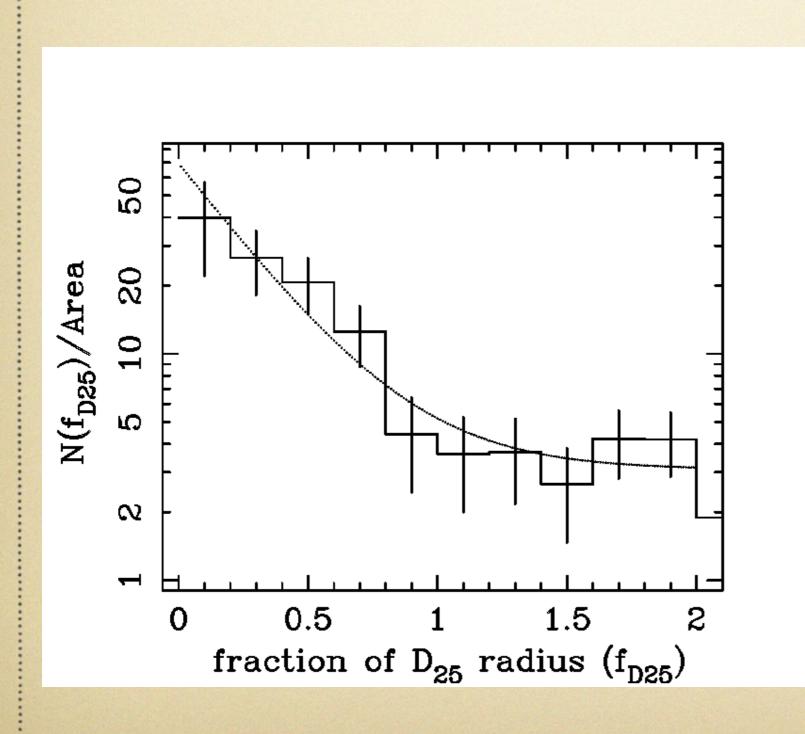








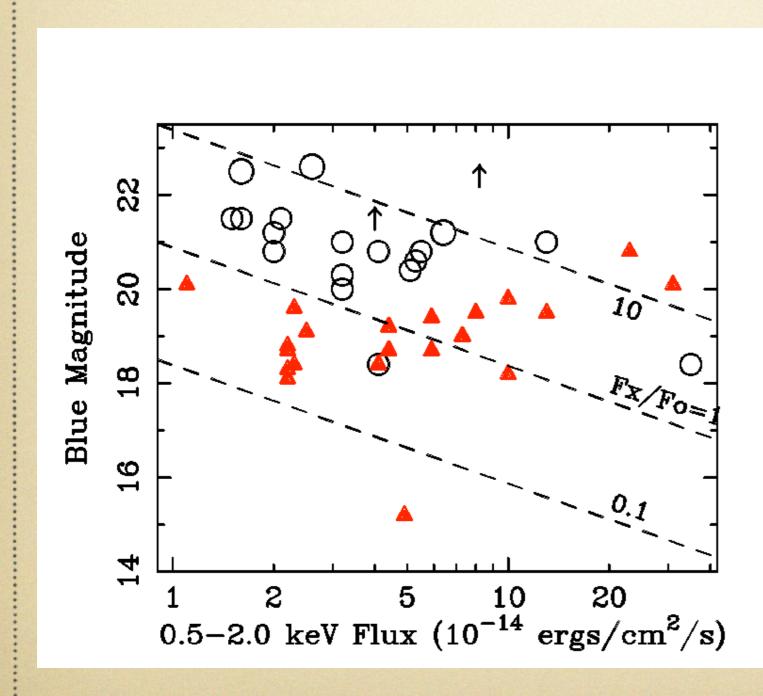
CDF bg prediction (Rosati+ 2004)

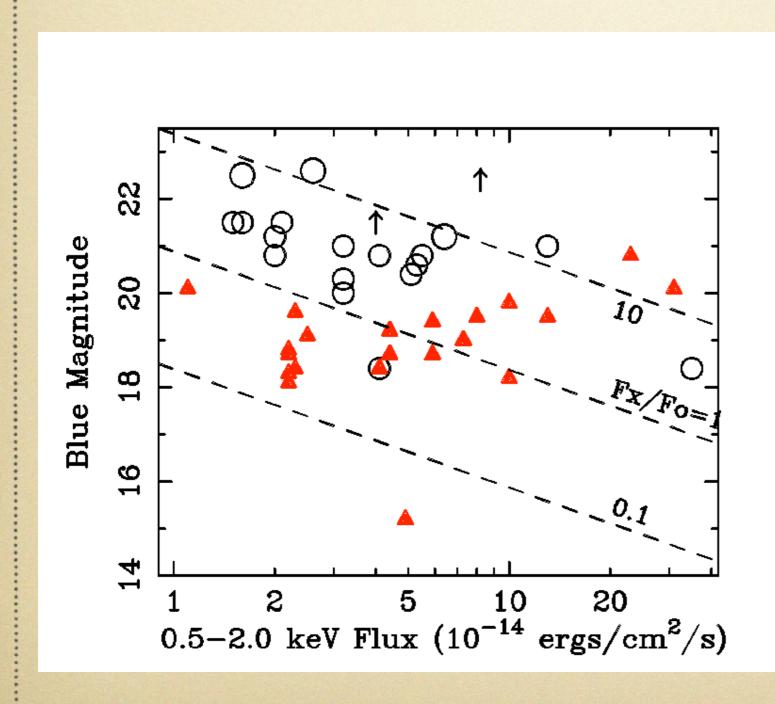


larger FOV with ROSAT

- •87 ULX candidates
- •41 beyond D₂₅

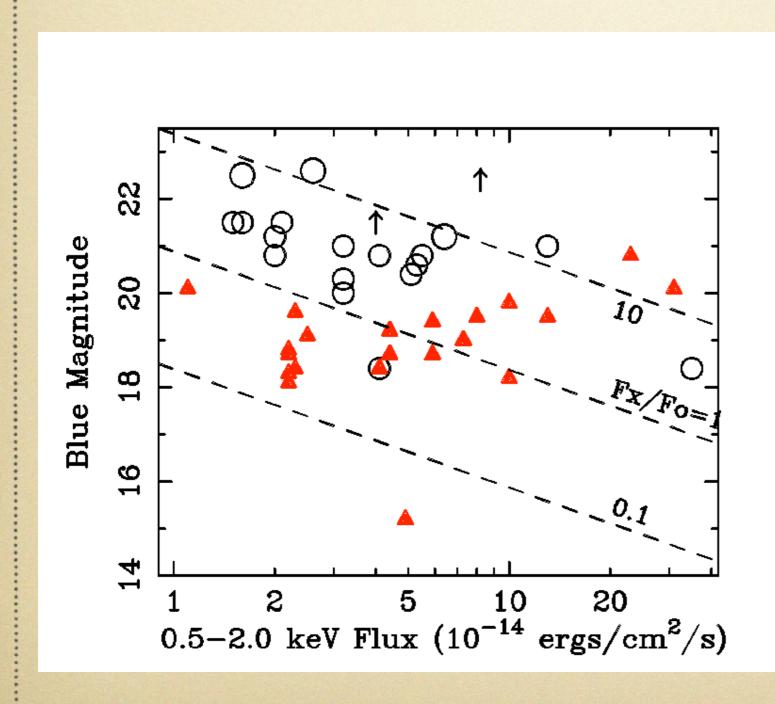
(Colbert & Ptak 2002)





all 21 with spectroscopic redshifts are background

(Lopez-Corredoira & Gutierrez 2006)



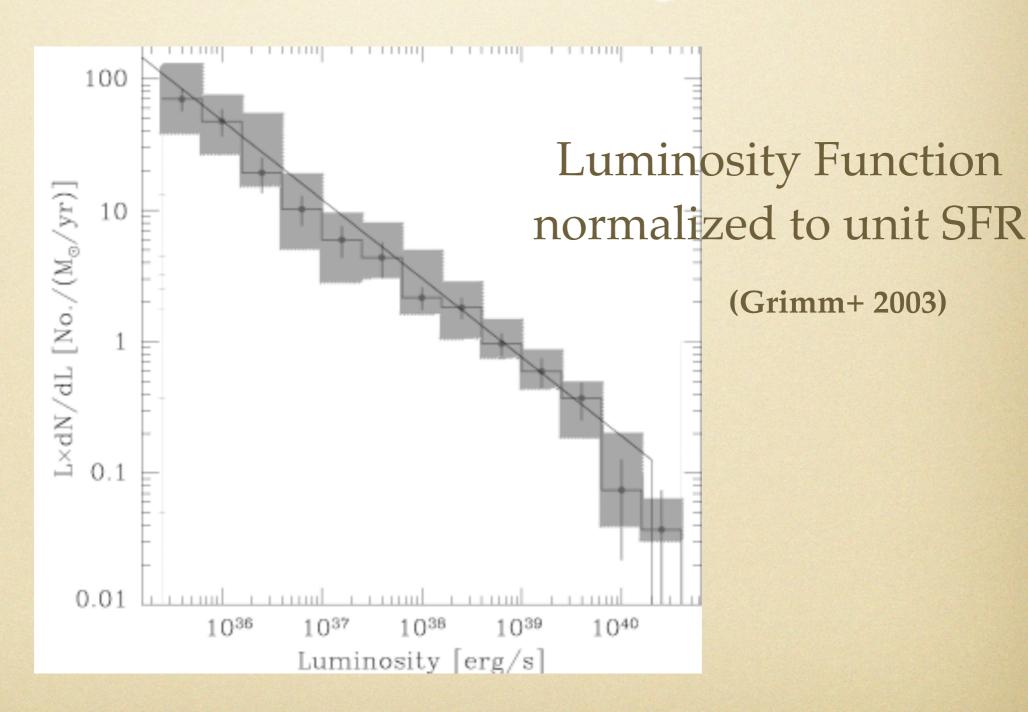
all 21 with spectroscopic redshifts are background

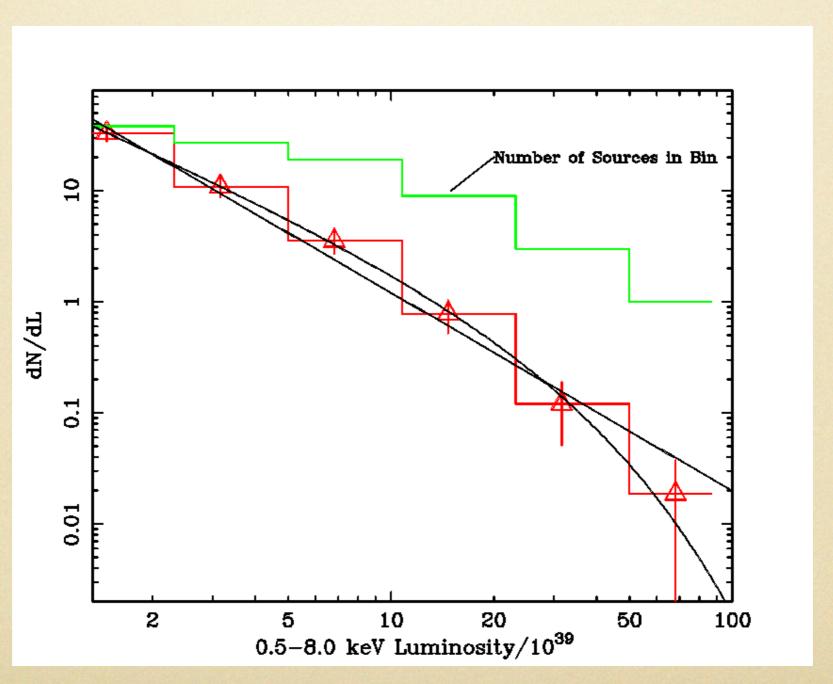
(Lopez-Corredoira & Gutierrez 2006)

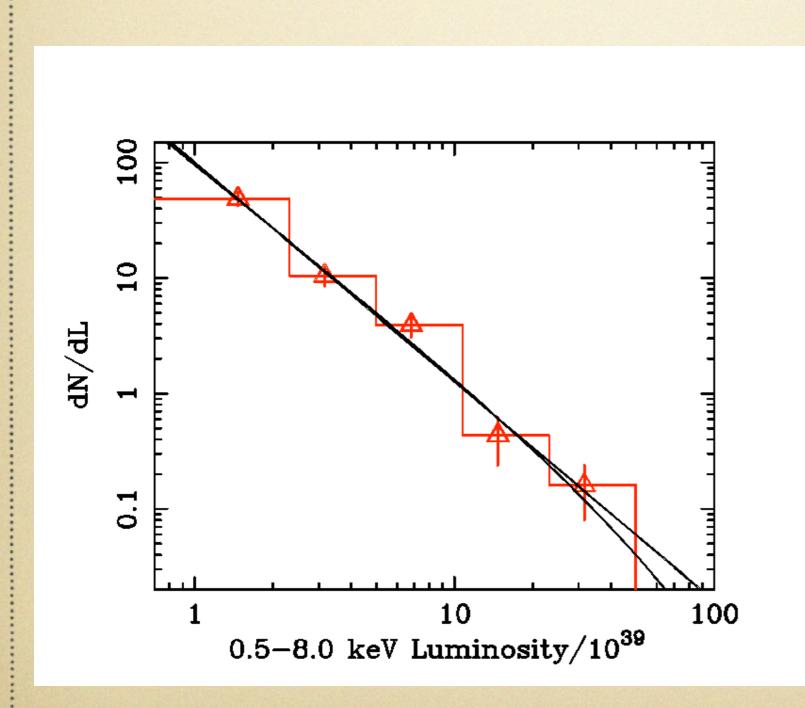
$$(Fx/Fo) \sim 1$$

- $log(Fx/Fo) \sim 0+/-1$ (AGN-like)
- 21 of 21 w/redshift are background => 95%
 probability that >90% of all 41 are background (for bimodal distribution of backgrounds+ULXs)
- uniform spatial distribution like background sources
 NO ULXs (or, rarely) beyond D₂₅
- Pop III remnants are not accreting; if so, then would also be UV & optically bright
- Globular Cluster sources are consistent with high Lx end of LMXB
- Stripped cores of satellite galaxies are rare

• Eddington Limit is still a good first estimate of M_{BH}







Complete sample of ULX host galaxies:

Power law & exponential cutoff power law acceptable: $slope=1.89^{+0.21}_{-0.17}$ $cutoff\sim65x10^{39}$

YES or, maybe, NO