

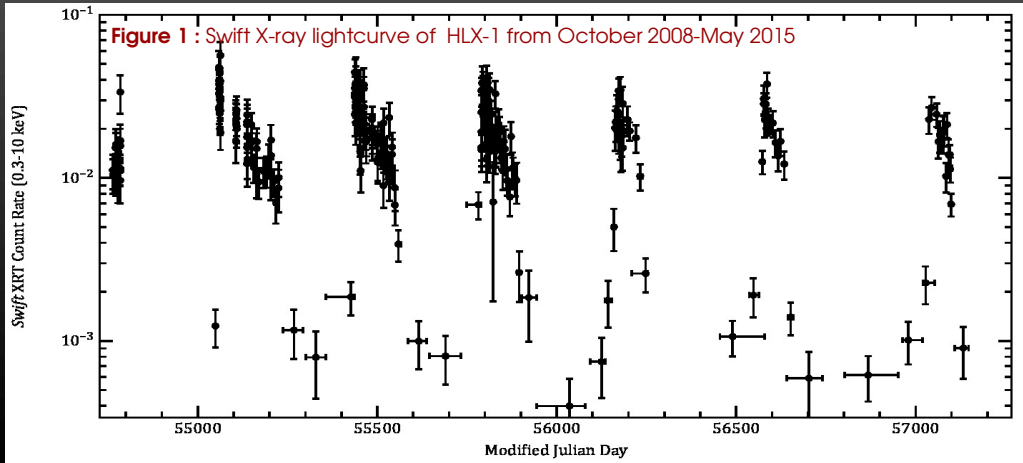
# Accretion onto the intermediate mass black hole candidate ESO 243-49 HLX-1

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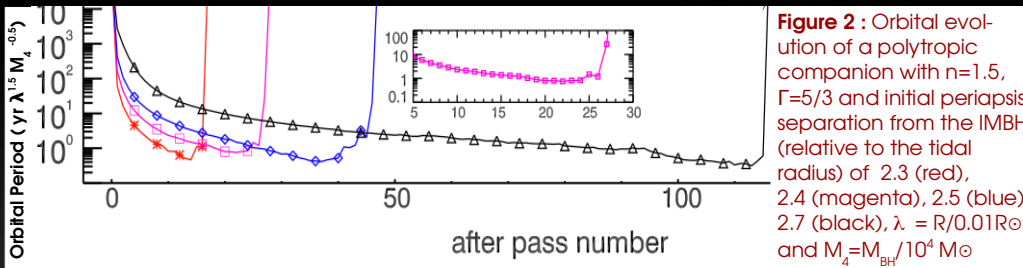


F. Antonini, D. Barret, S. Corbel, D. Cseh, S. Farrell, R. Fender, N. Gehrels, O. Godet, T. Kawaguchi, J.-P. Lasota, E. Lenc, D. Lin, J. Lombardi, A. Musaeva, M. Servillat, O. Straub, M. Thomas, J. Vingless

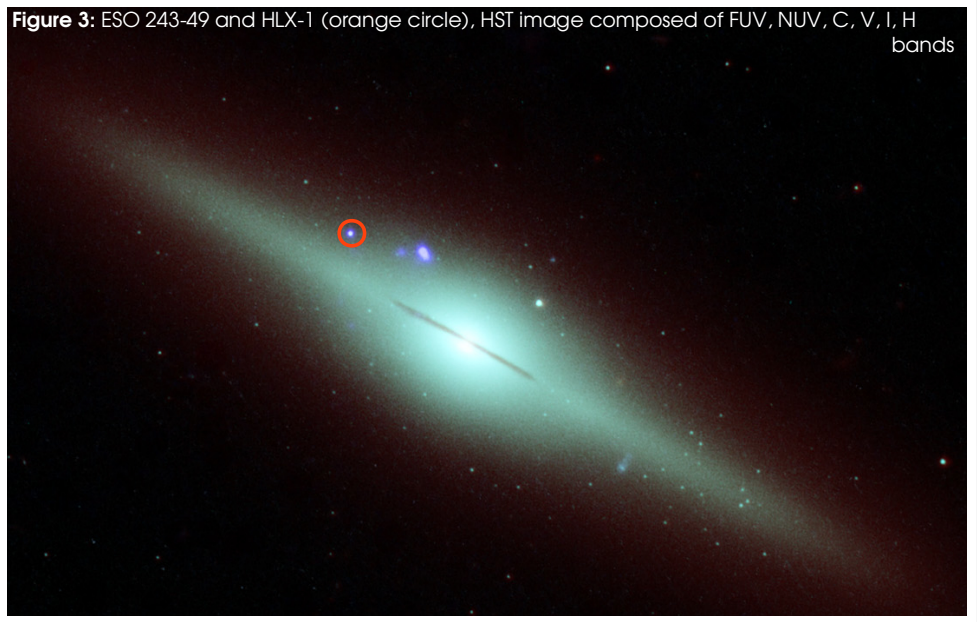
The mechanism for the formation of supermassive black holes ( $10^6 - 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ ) is still unclear, but many of the theories proposed to explain their origin evoke lower mass seed black holes (intermediate mass black holes,  $10^2 - 10^5 M_{\odot}$ ) as their progenitors. However, the observational evidence for these intermediate mass black holes has been weak. Further, how such intermediate mass black holes can accrete sufficient matter to shine brightly has also posed problems. Here we present the best intermediate mass black hole (IMBH) candidate, ESO 243-49 HLX-1, which reaches X-ray luminosities in excess of  $1 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$  and discuss both the accretion and ejection mechanisms that have been proposed to explain this exceptional object. We also review the available observational evidence for the origin of this system.



- Eddington scaling implies black hole mass  $M > 500 M_{\odot}$  (Farrell et al., Nature, 2009)
- Accretion disc modelling implies  $\sim 10^3 < M < 10^5 M_{\odot}$  (Davis et al. 2011, Godet et al. 2012, Straub et al. 2014)
- Eddington scaling  $\Rightarrow 9 \times 10^3 < M < 9 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$  (Webb et al. 2012)
- HLX-1 shows canonical black hole states (Godet et al. 2009, Servillat et al. 2011)
- Jet ejection events associated with low to high state transitions like black hole binaries (Webb et al., Science, 2012)
- Quasi periodic outbursts (see Fig. 1) may be due to tidal stripping of companion at periape (Lasota et al 2011)
- Mass transfer delivery radius close to black hole,  $\sim 10^{11} \text{ cm}$  (Webb et al. 2014)
- Newtonian Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamic (SPH) simulations show a highly eccentric binary could form with an IMBH and a white dwarf-like companion. Orbital period decreases to minimum then increases due to tidal effects and increasing mass transfer, leading ultimately to ejection of donor (Godet et al. 2014 and Fig. 2).



- HLX-1 (Fig. 3) could be the remnant of a dwarf galaxy, stripped as it collided with ESO 243-49 (Webb et al. 2010, Mapelli et al. 2013)
- Possible young stellar population proposed by Farrell et al. 2012 could result from the collision
- Collision could change the orbit of stars bound to the IMBH, allowing one to form a highly elliptical binary with the IMBH
- No H I line emission detected in ESO 243-49 with  $M < 10^8 M_{\odot}$  (5 sigma), possibly due to the cluster environment depleting gas (Musaeva et al. 2015)
- Origin of HLX-1 will be tested using MUSE data taken in August 2014 (see also poster by Adrien Detoeuf) and SPH simulations



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