

Exploring X-ray binary populations as function of age and metallicity

Andreas Zezas

University of Crete, CfA

V. Antoniou, J. Hong, J. Drake, P. Plucinsky,
and the SMC XVP Team



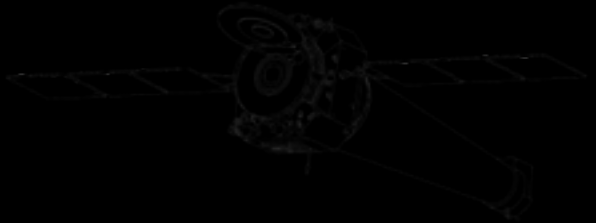


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The SMC Chandra XVP Team



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Ben Williams (University of Washington)

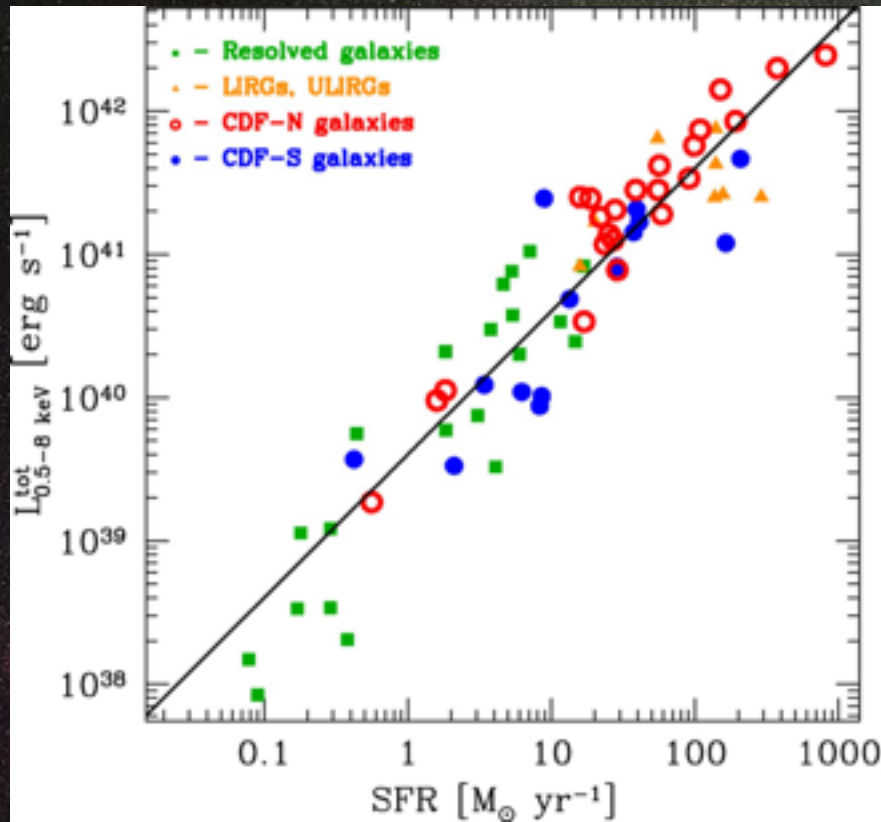
P. Frank Winkler (Middlebury College)

Nick J. Wright (Keel Univ)

Andreas Zezas (SAO / UoC)

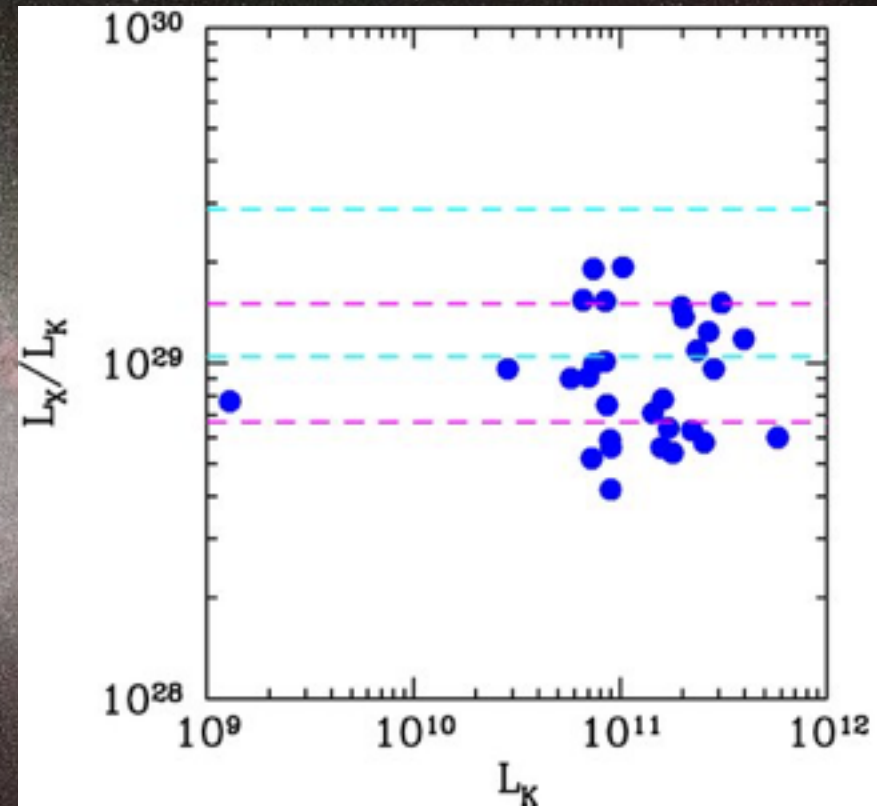
X-ray binary populations

HMXBs



Mineo et al. 2014

LMXBs



Boroson et al. 2011

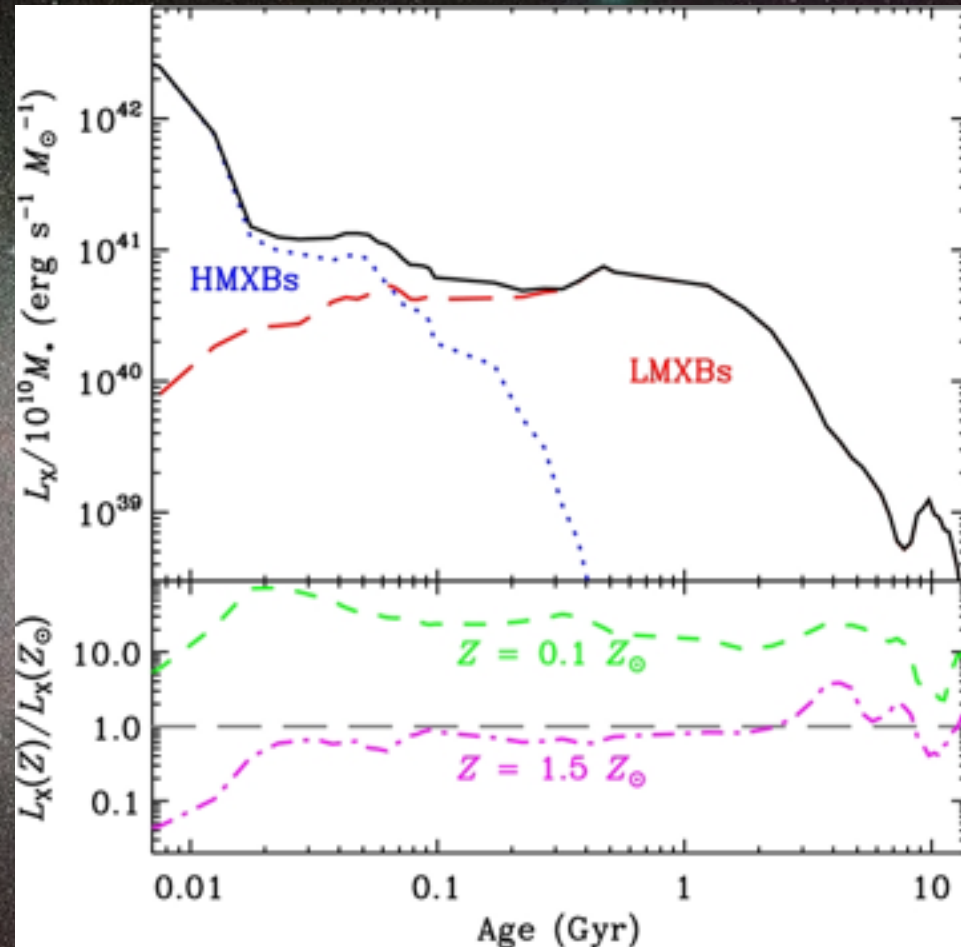
X-ray binary populations

Fundamental :

- Dependence on age, Z
Only now start to explore

Important:

- XRB formation/evolution
- Modeling GW sources
- XRB feedback in Cosmic Dawn



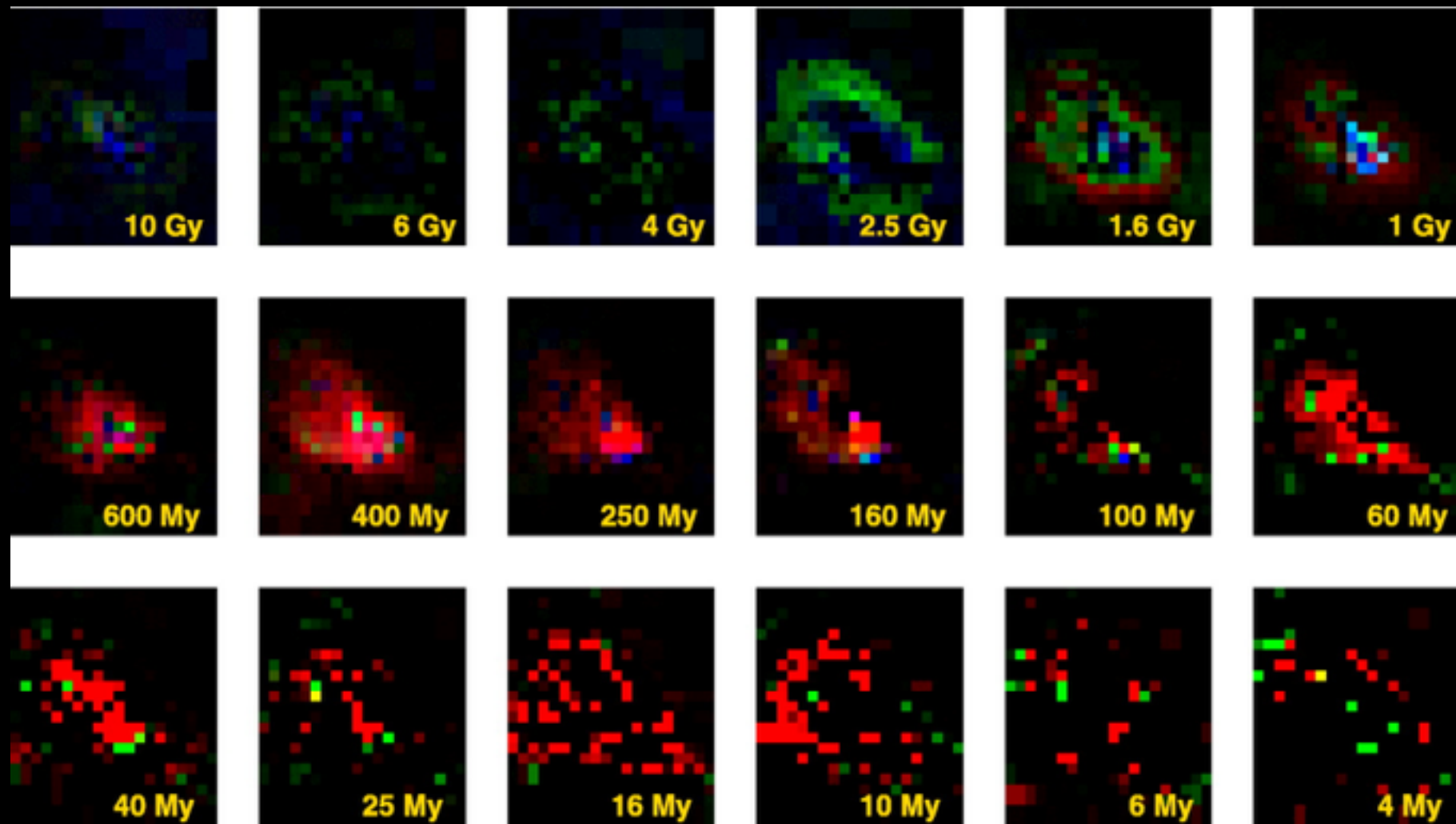
Magellanic Clouds

Nearest star-forming galaxies (50-60 kpc)

Advantages :

- Probe very faint populations ($L_x \sim 10^{33}$ erg/s)
- Large populations of HMXBs
- Well determined star-formation history
metallicity ($1/5 Z_{\odot}$ - $1/3 Z_{\odot}$)

SMC star-formation history



0.05Z \odot 0.2Z \odot 0.4Z \odot

Magellanic Clouds

Nearest star-forming galaxies (50-60 kpc)

Advantages :

- Probe very faint populations ($L_x \sim 10^{33}$ erg/s)
- Large populations of HMXBs
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metallicity ($1/5 Z_{\odot}$ - $1/3 Z_{\odot}$)

Unique laboratories for the study of HMXBs

Address: formation efficiency of XRBs
accretion physics, interaction of accretion flow and magnetic fields.

The deep Chandra SMC Survey

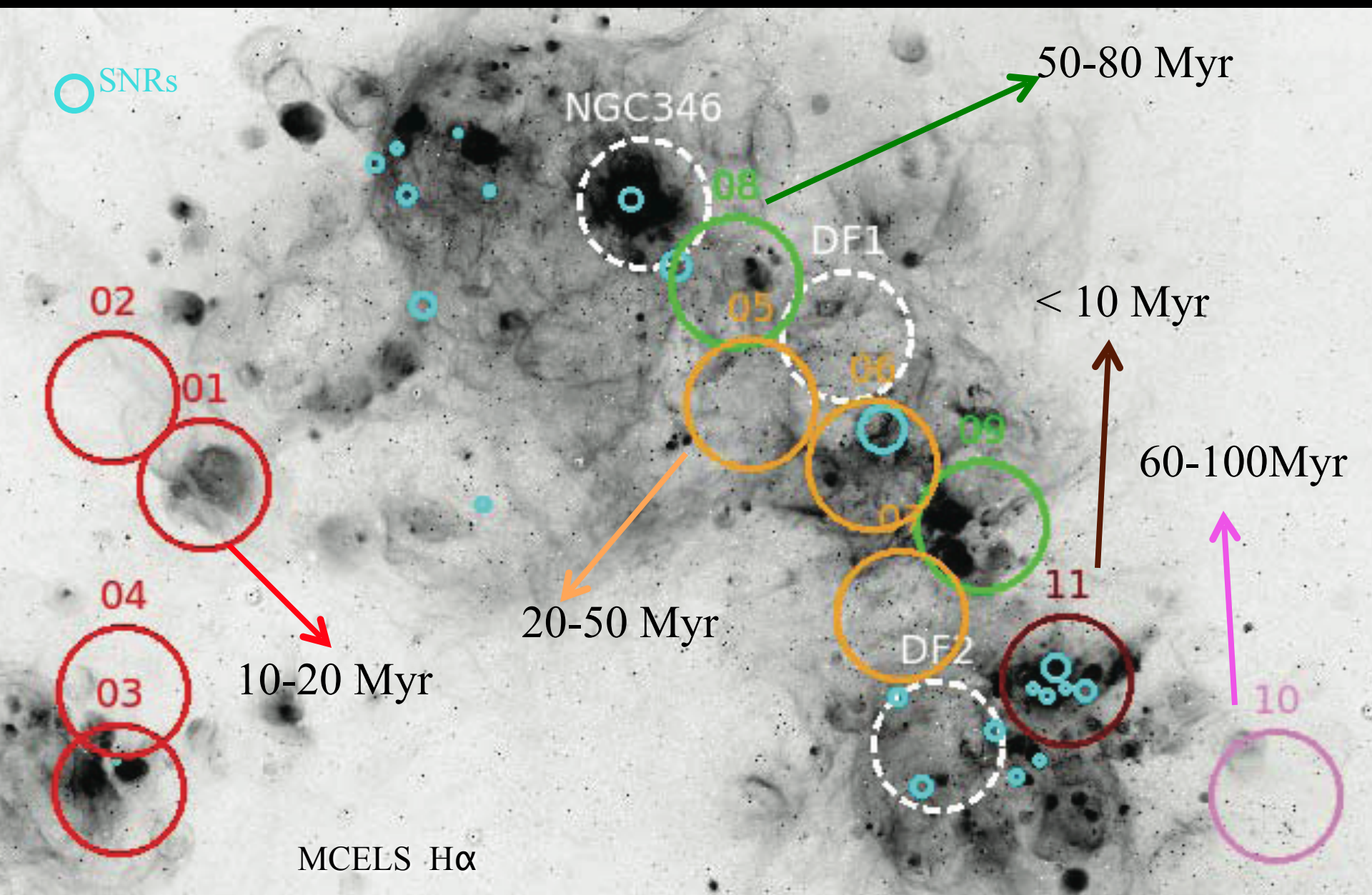
A Chandra “X-ray Visionary Program”:

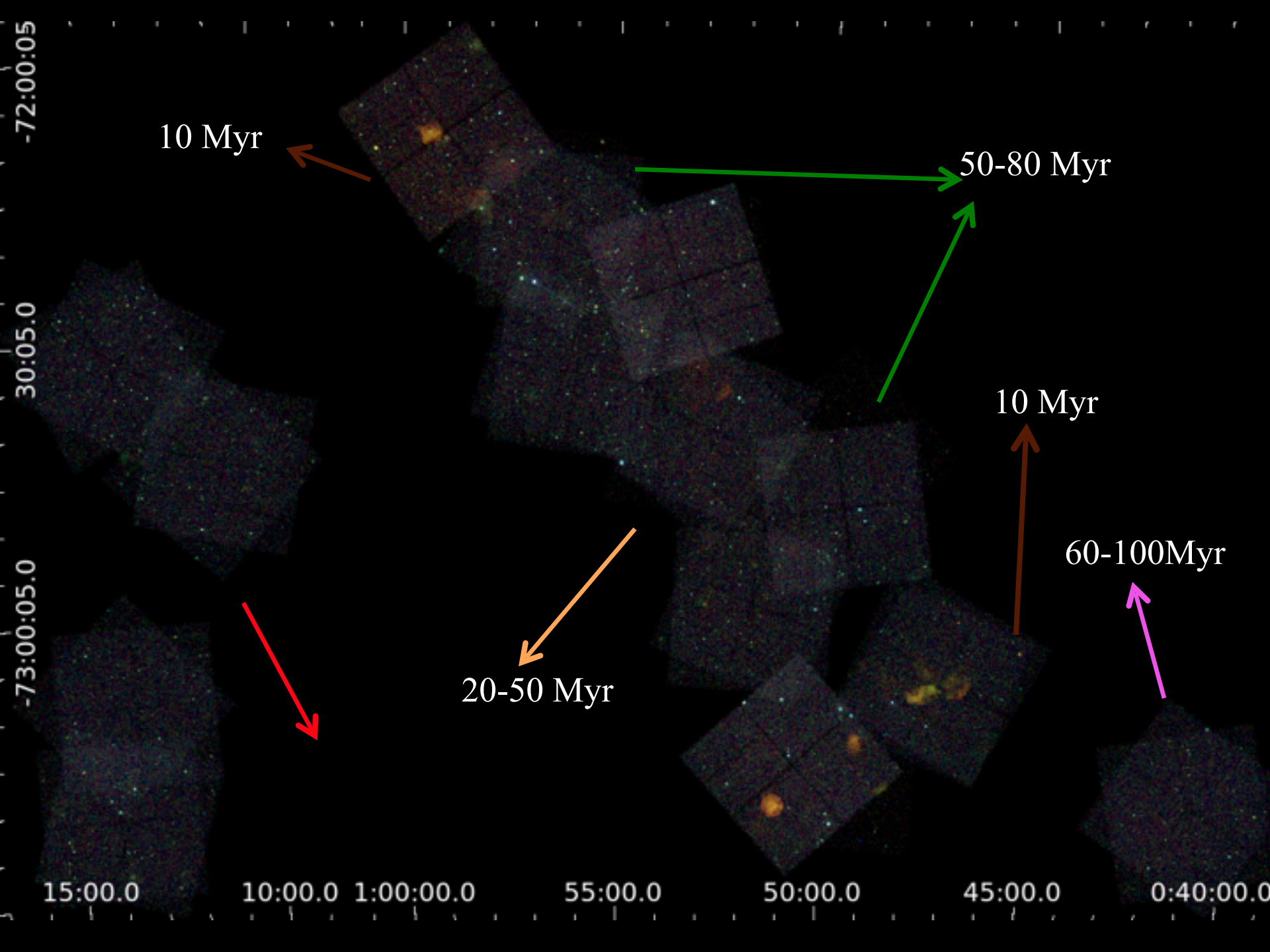
11 Fields in the SMC

2 x 50ksec exposures (1.1Msec total)

Goals:

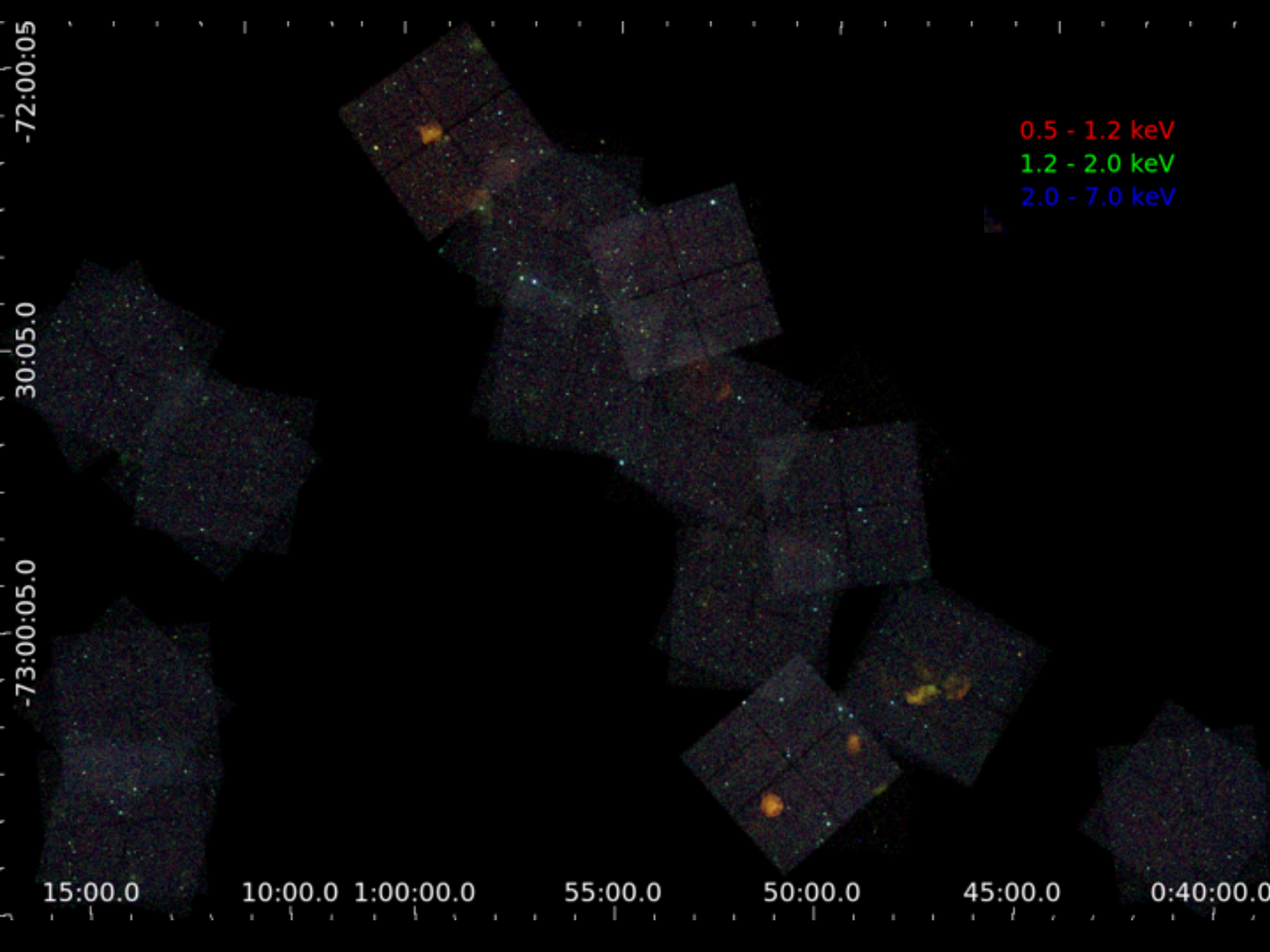
- A deep census of accreting pulsars
- HMXB formation efficiency at different ages
- Long-term variability of accreting pulsars
- Detailed studies of SNRs
- Stars at low metallicity



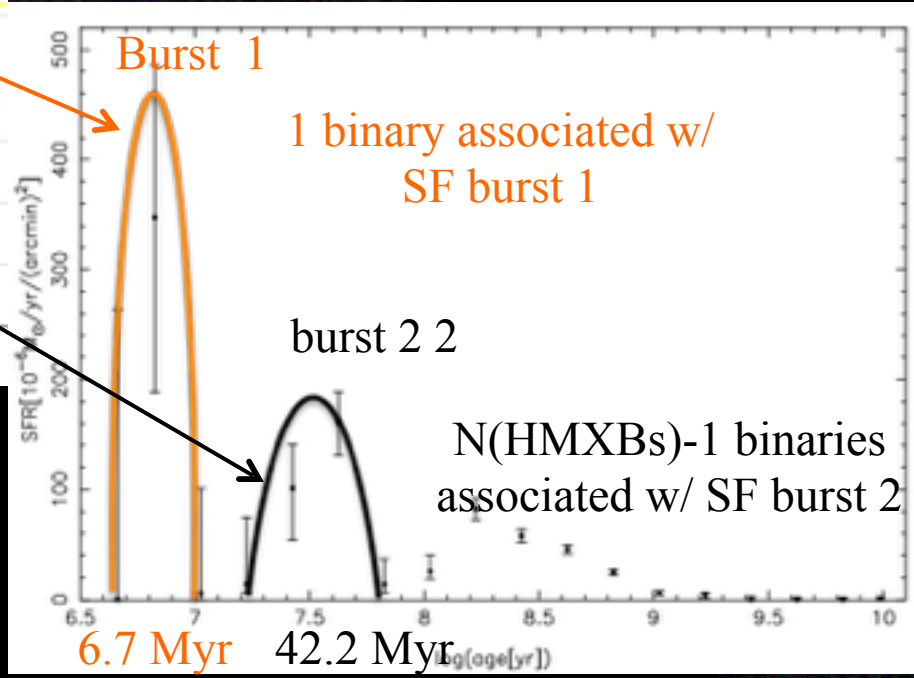
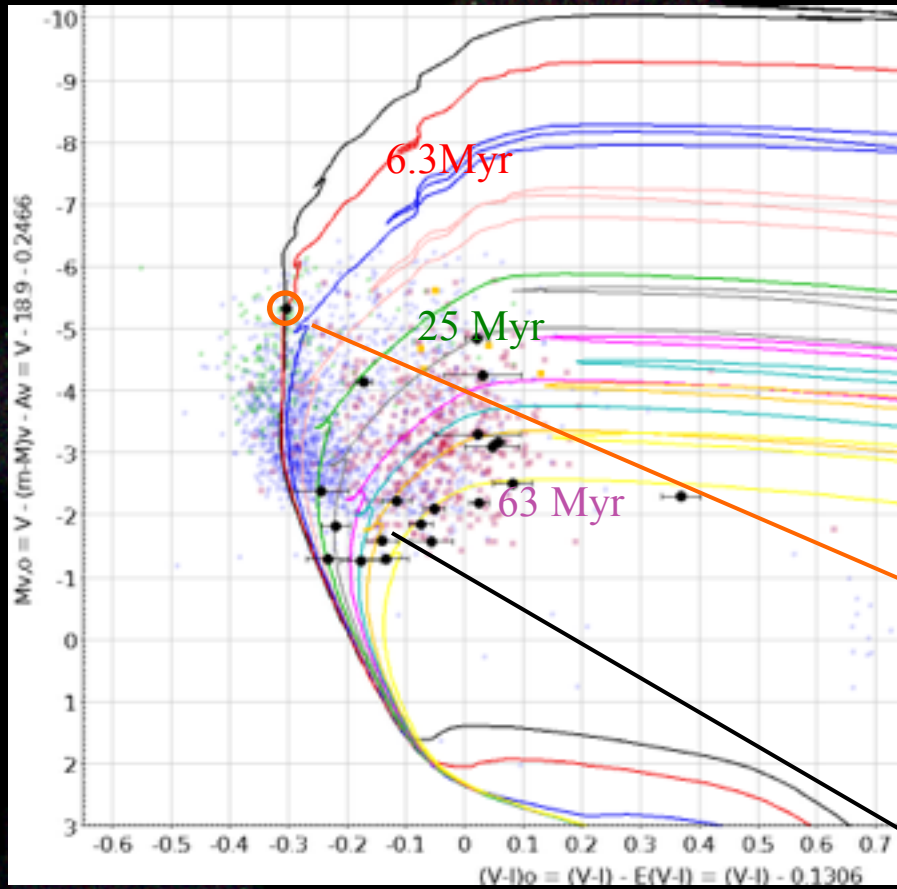


Results

- 2392 sources detected ($1095 > 5\sigma$ significance)
(limiting $L_X \sim 5 \times 10^{32}$ erg/s; 0.5 – 7 keV)
- ~ 65 (Wing) – 75 (Bar) sources per field
- 20 pulsars detected
(out of the 34 known in these regions)
- A Be-XRB pulsar emerging from the companion circumstellar disk (Hong et al. 2016)
- 128 sources associated with an OB star
- 12 SNRs detected



HMXB classification



Antoniou et al, in prep.

15:00.0

10:00.0 1:00:00.0

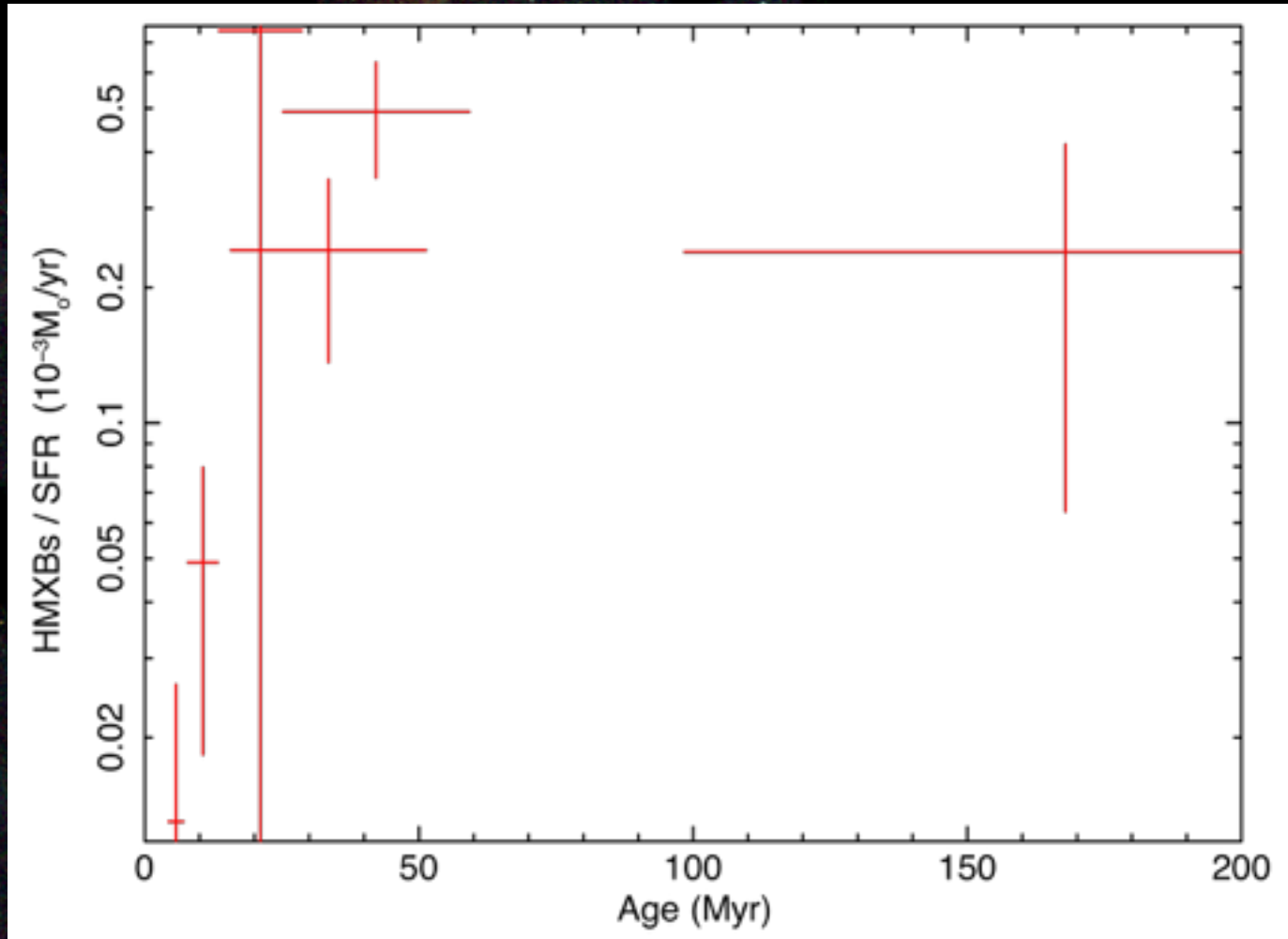
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Highlight: HMXB formation efficiency



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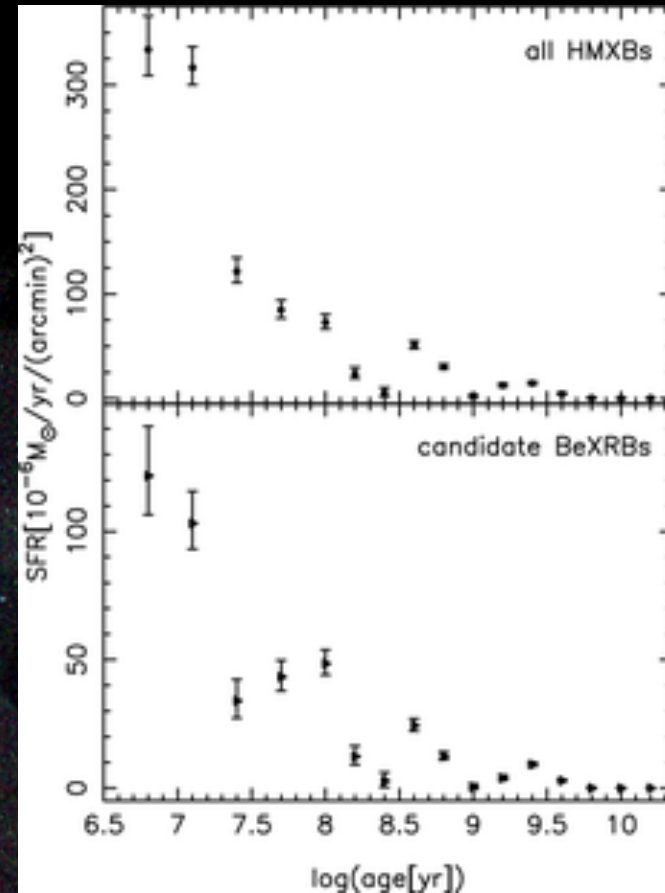
Looking ahead: The LMC

Fig. 10.10.10. The LMC is larger than SMC

44 HMXBs

- HMXBs yield $\sim 10\%$ of the total SFR in the SMC
- Total formation rate of HMXBs is ~ 0.001 yr $^{-1}$

• Metal



Antoniou & Zezas 2016

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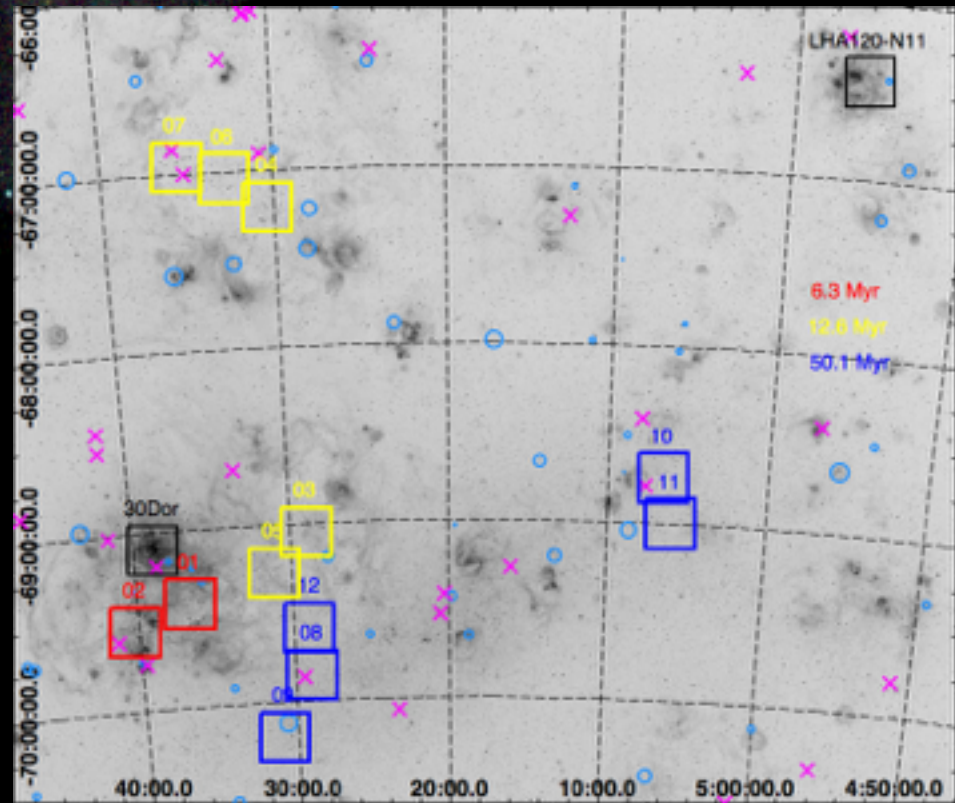
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Looking ahead: The LMC

Observations of regions
similar to the LMC



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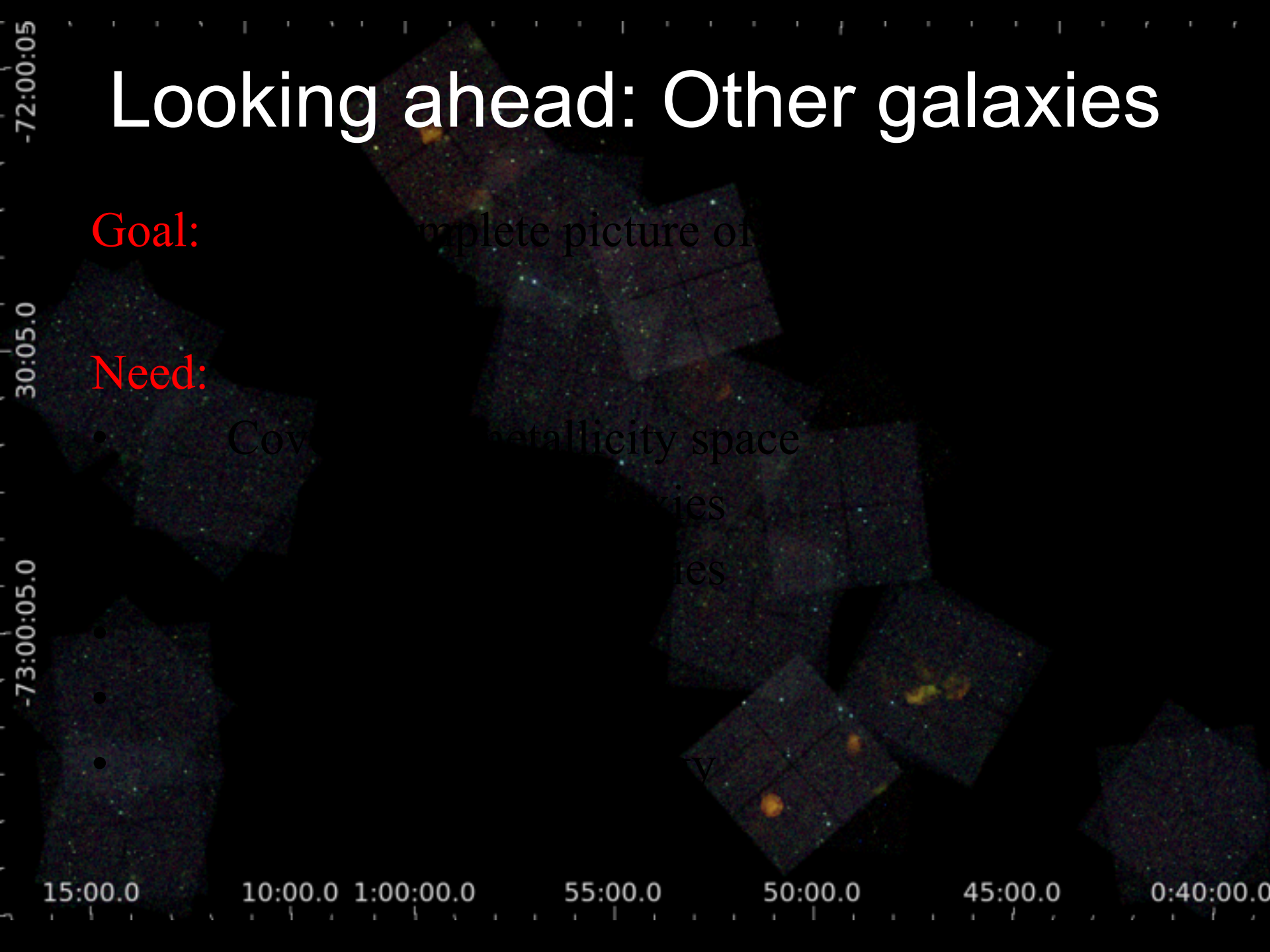
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Looking ahead: Other galaxies

Goal: Complete picture of galaxy evolution

Need:

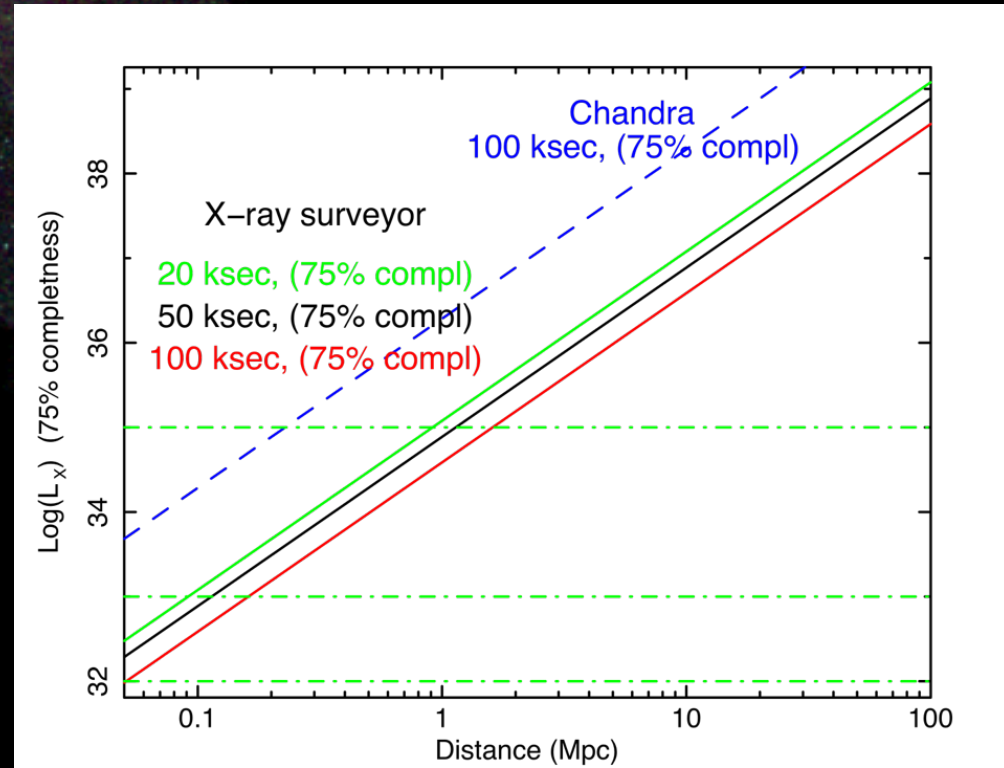
- Cover metallicity space
- Cover redshift space
- Cover mass space
- Cover environment



Looking further ahead: X-ray Surveyor

Critical:

- Spatial resolution
- Source density
- Multi- λ



accr
popu

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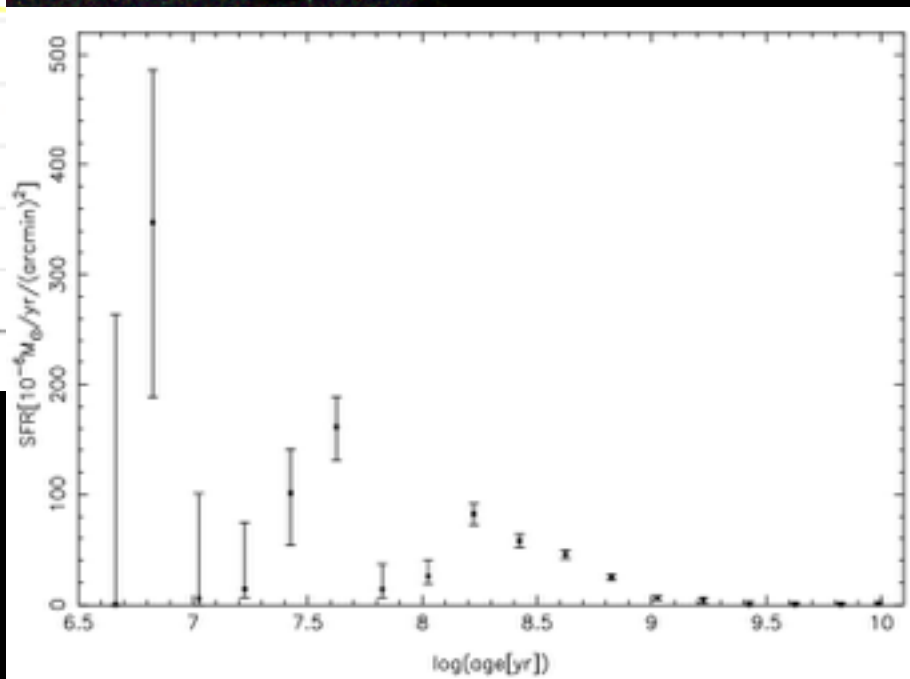
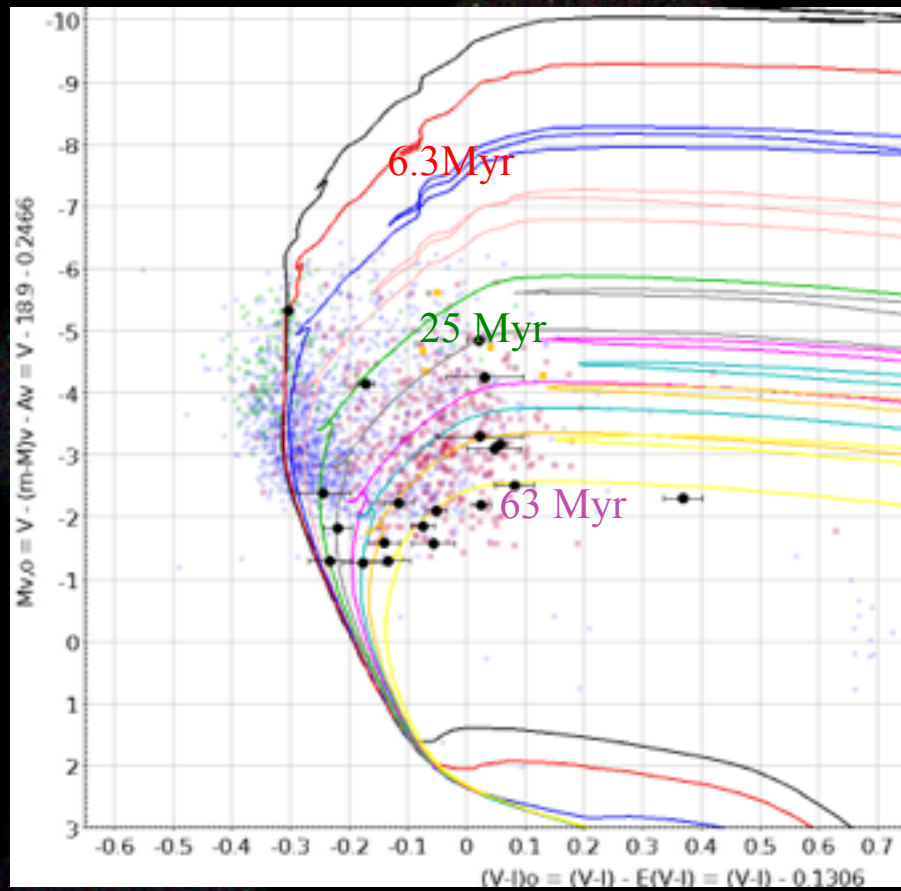
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HMXB classification



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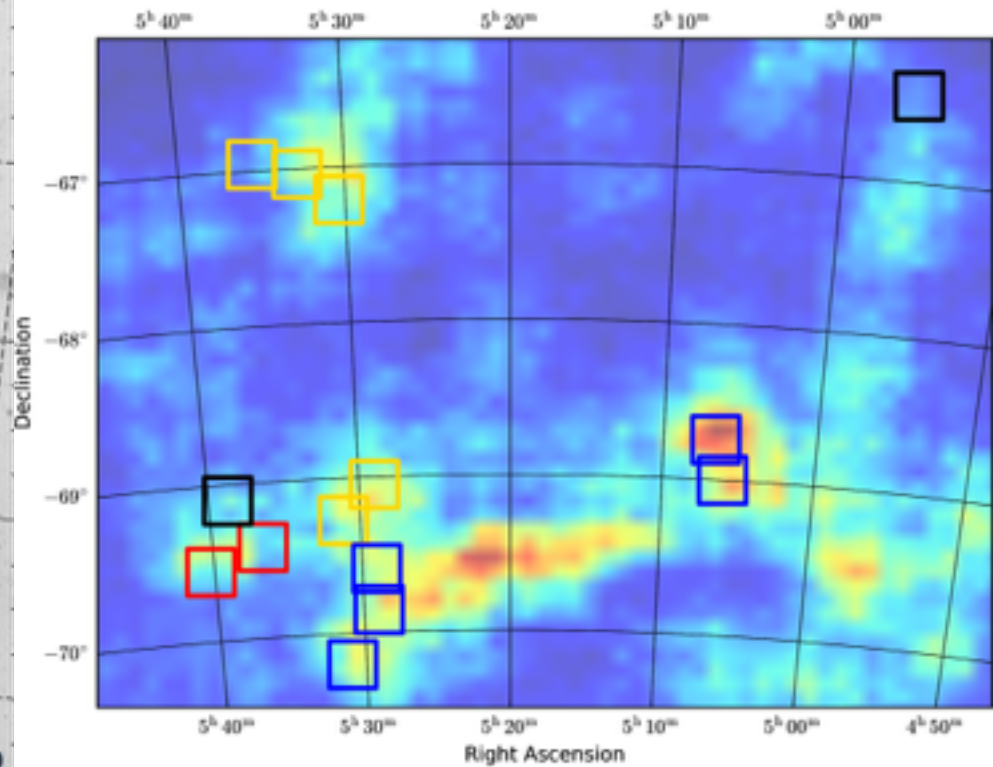
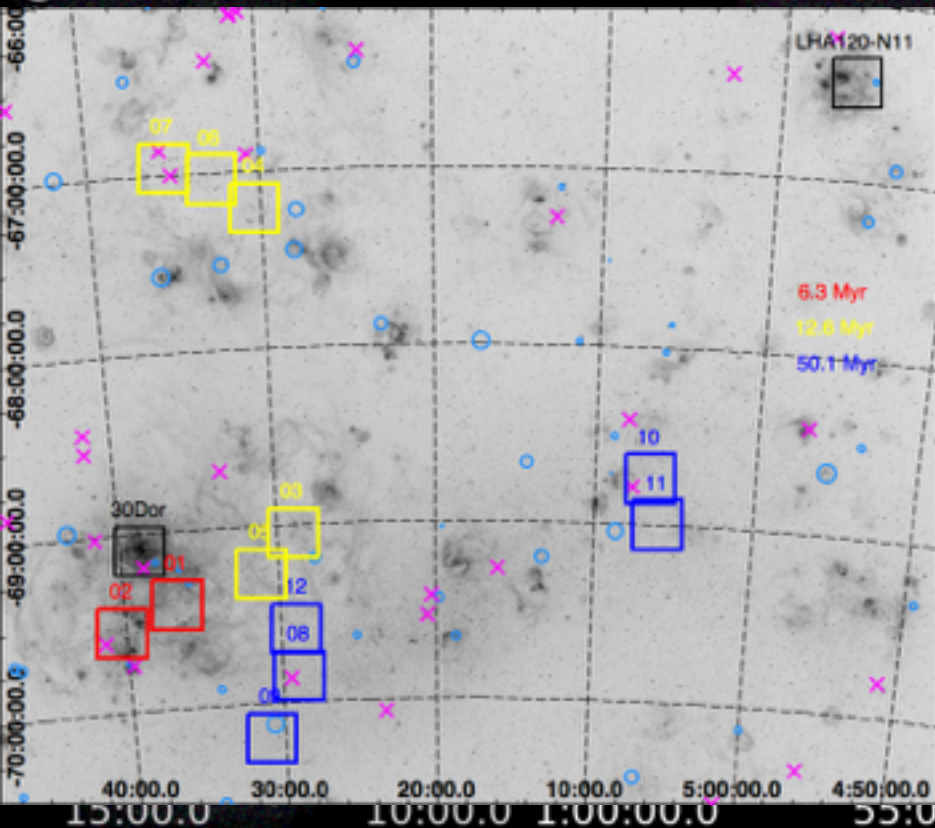
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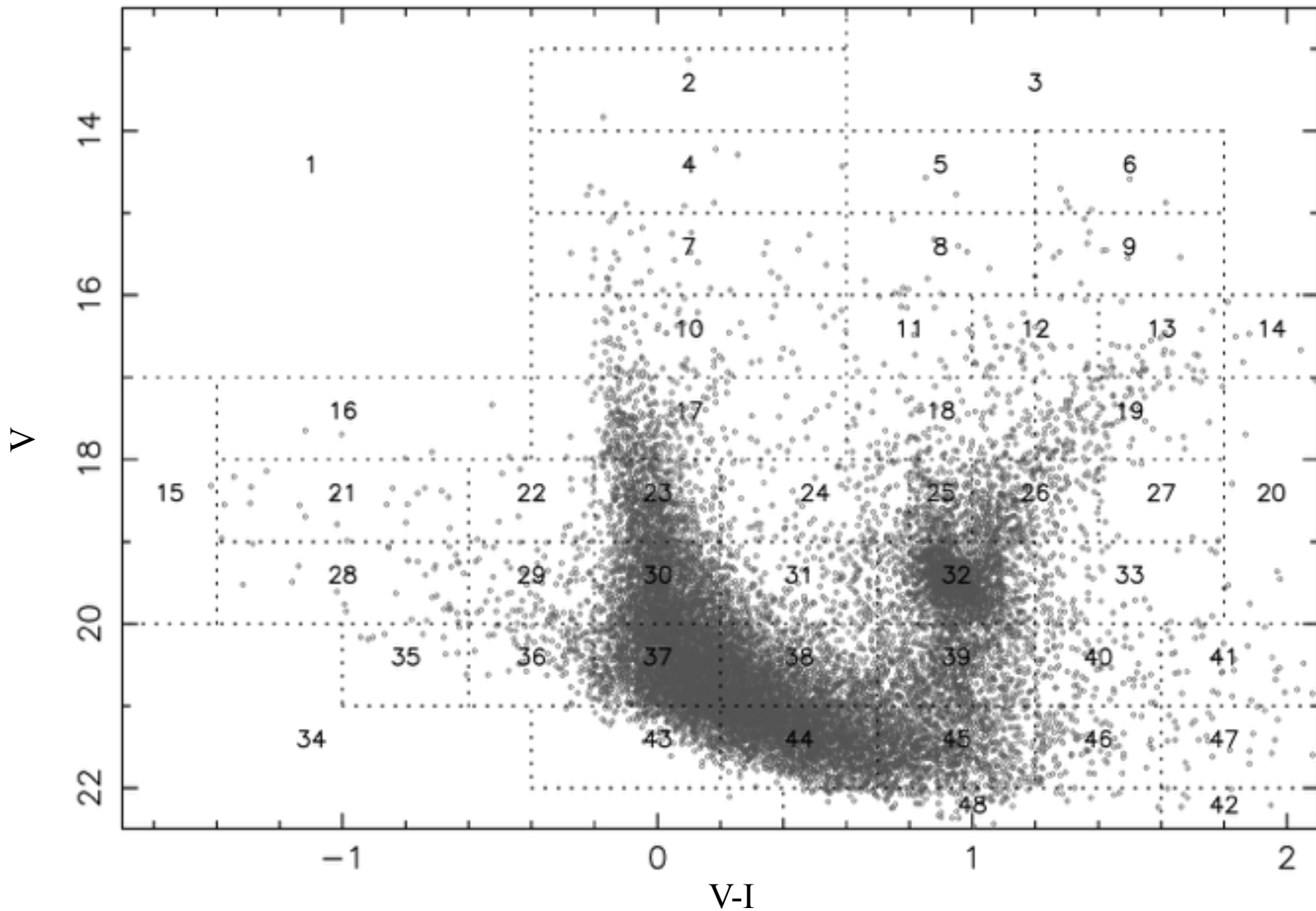
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Looking ahead: The LMC

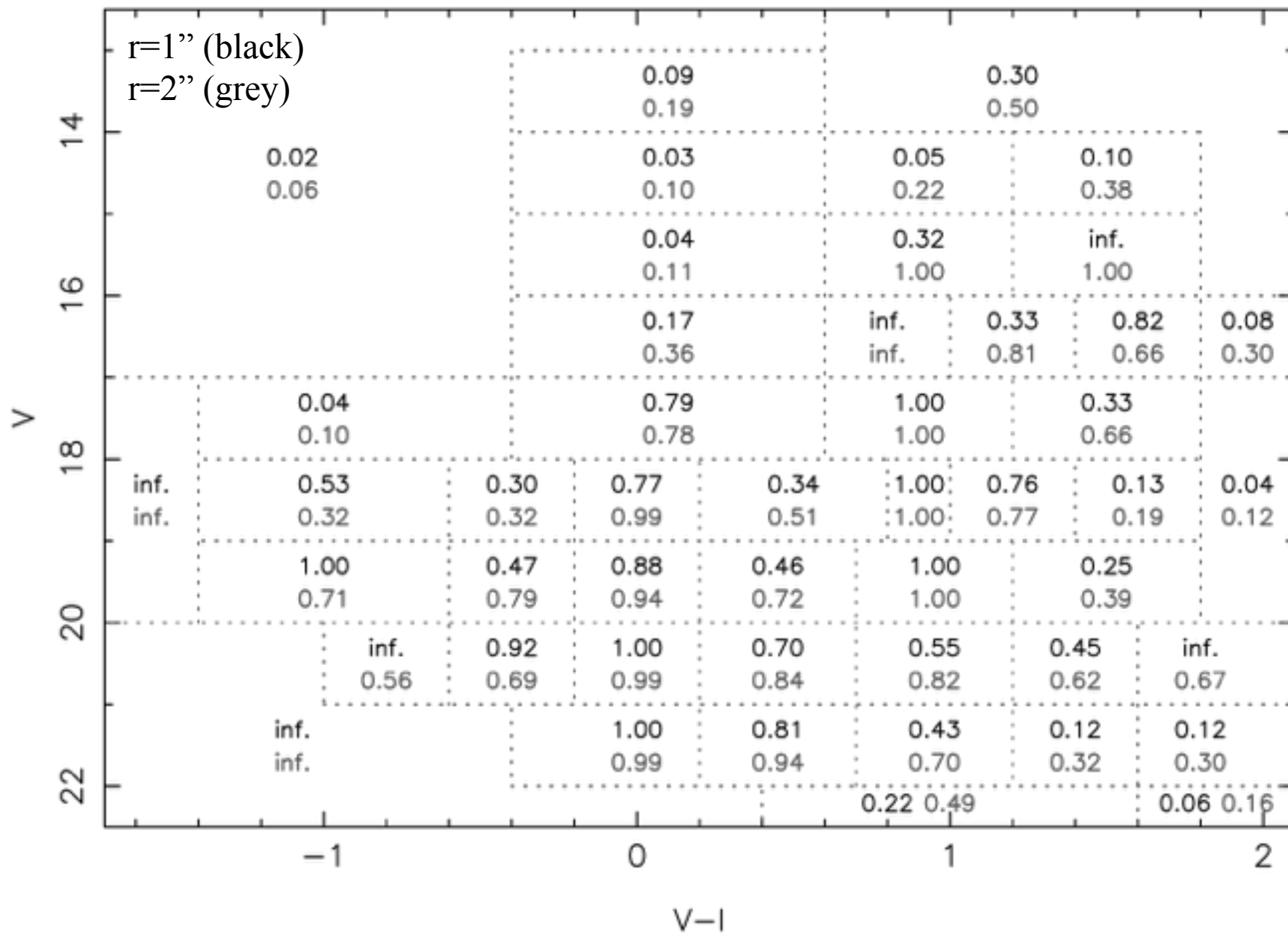
Observations of regular
simulations of the LMC



Chance coincidence



Chance coincidence



The deep Chandra SMC Survey

A Chandra “X-ray Visionary Program”:

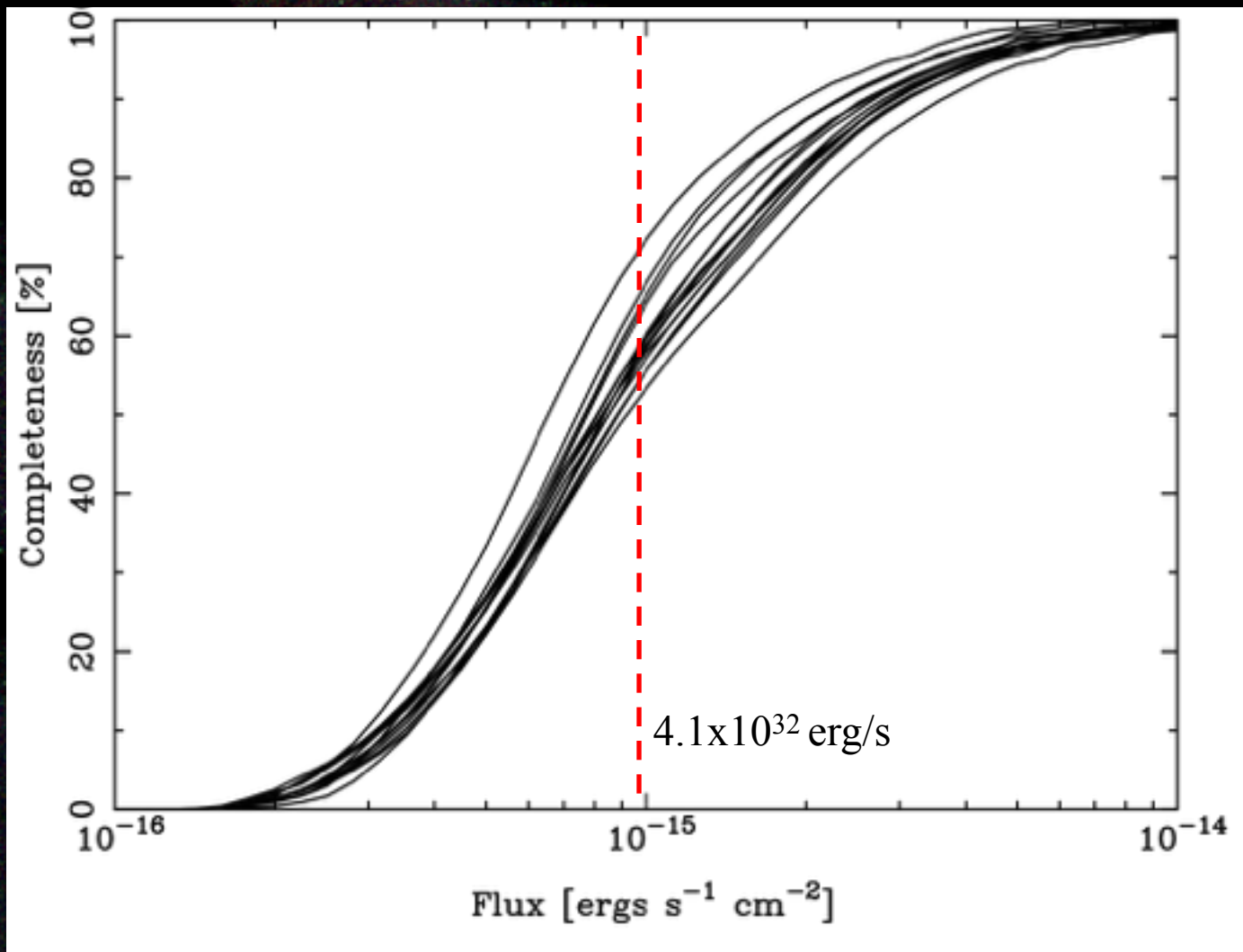
11 Fields

2 x 50ksec exposures (1.1Msec total)

Goals:

- A deep census of accreting pulsars
- HMXB formation efficiency at different ages
- Long-term variability of accreting pulsars
- Detailed studies of SNRs
- Stars at low metallicity

Survey sensitivity



-72:00:05

30:05.0

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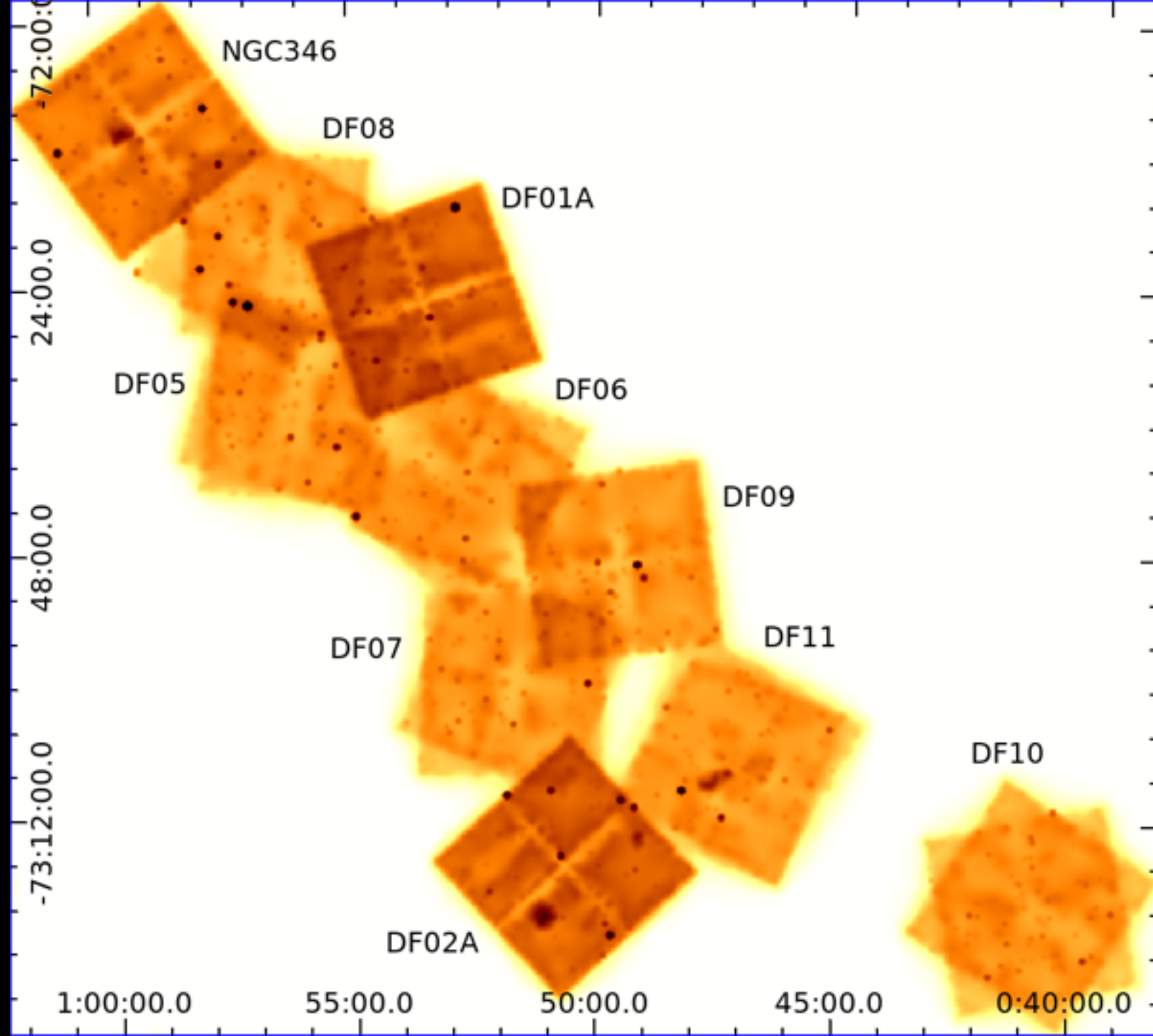
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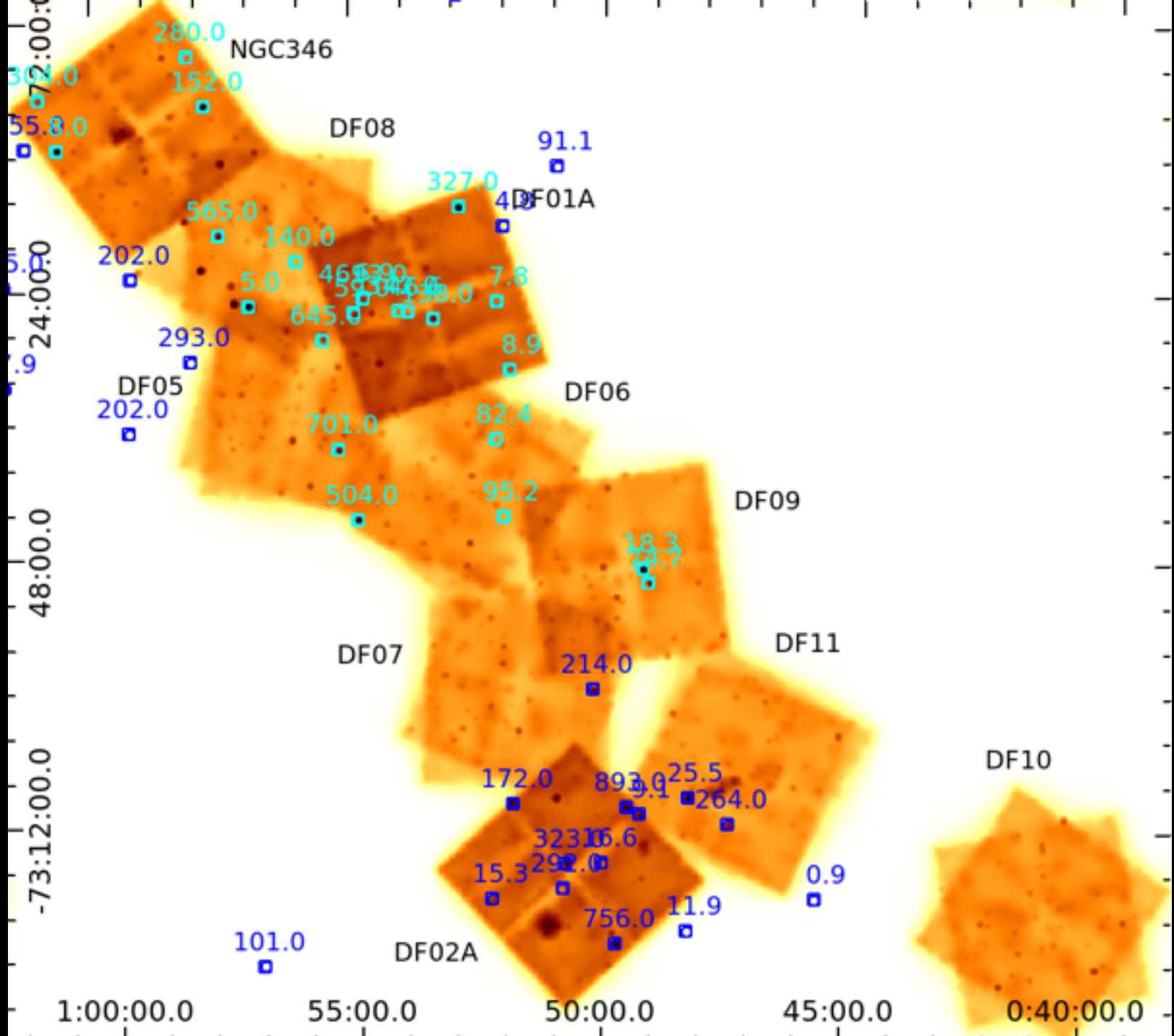
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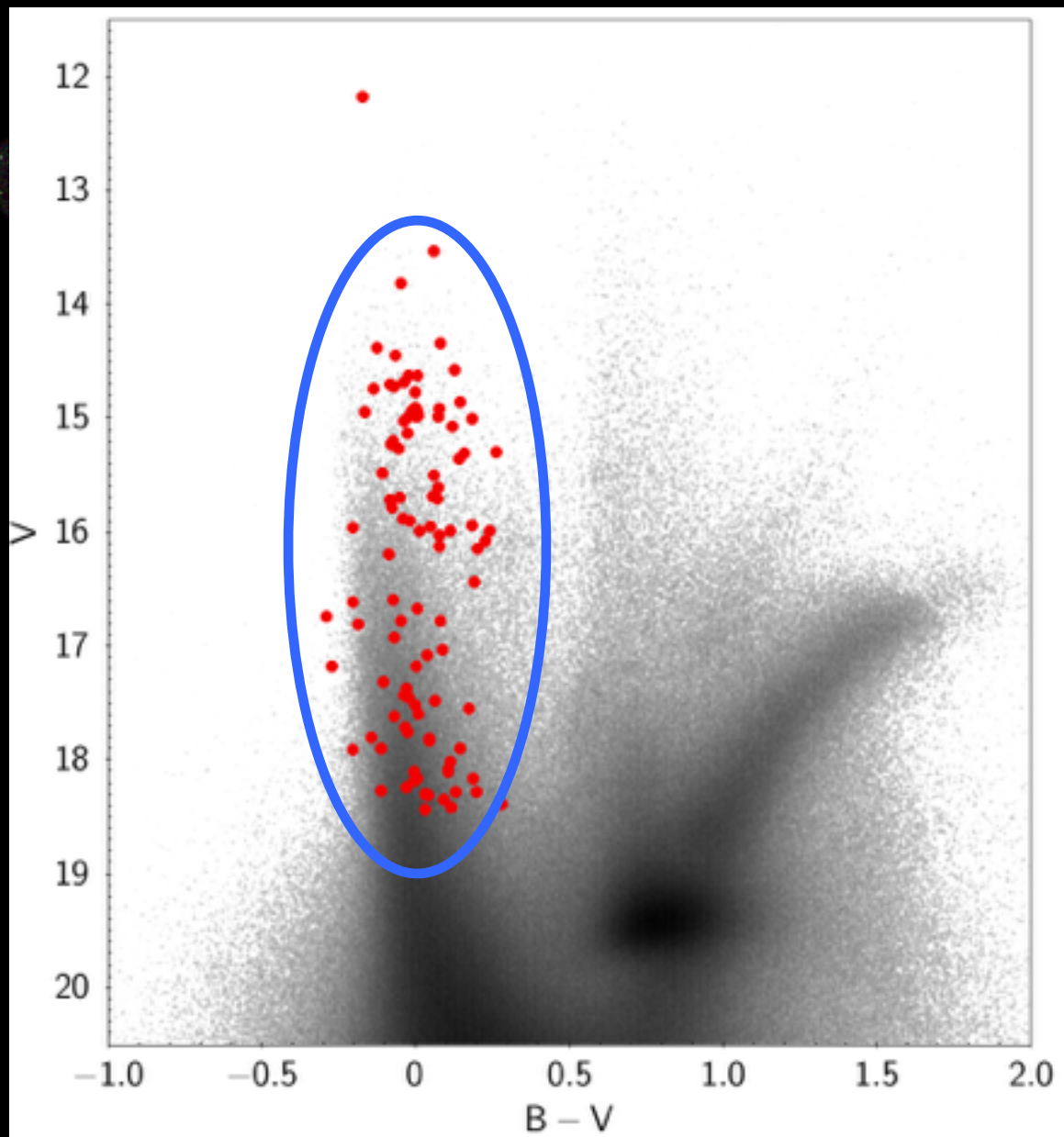
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105
down

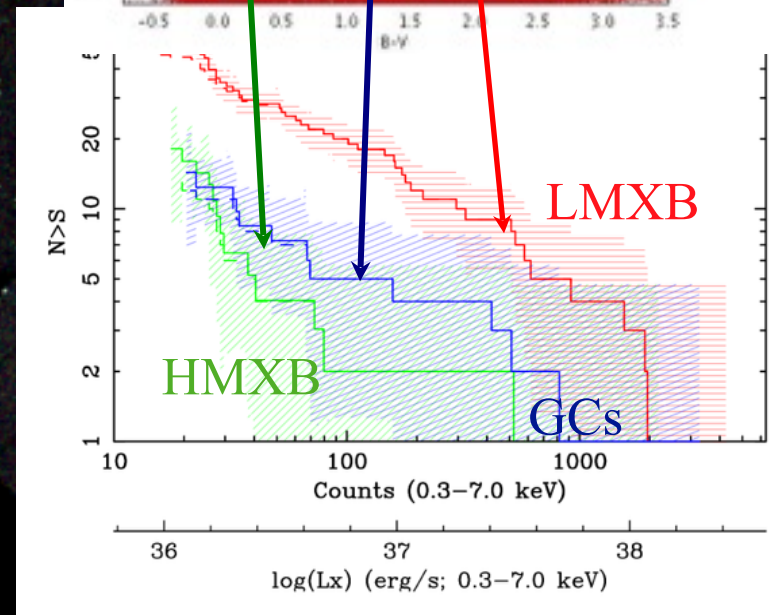
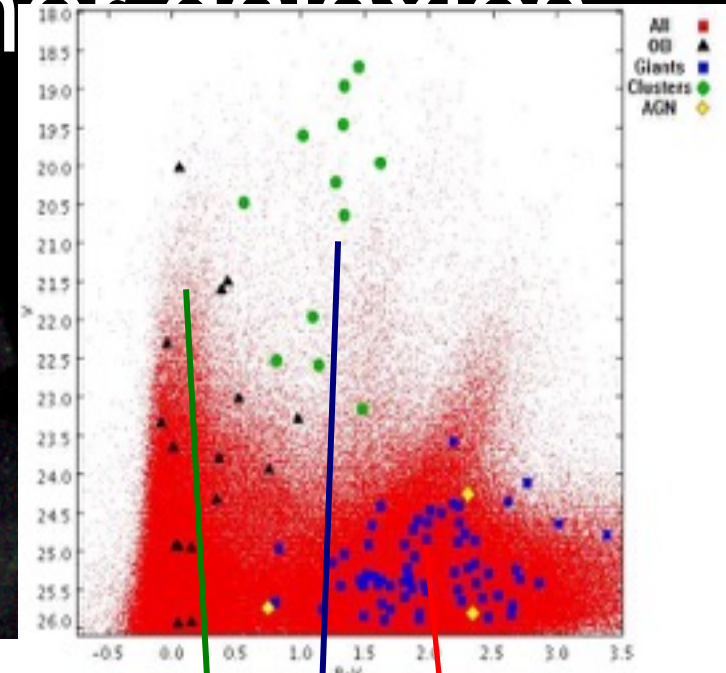


Looking ahead: Other galaxies

Goal: Complete picture of
galaxy formation/evolution

Need:

- Cover the metallicity
space
- Deep



15:00.0

10:00.0 1:00:00.0

55:00.0

Flare

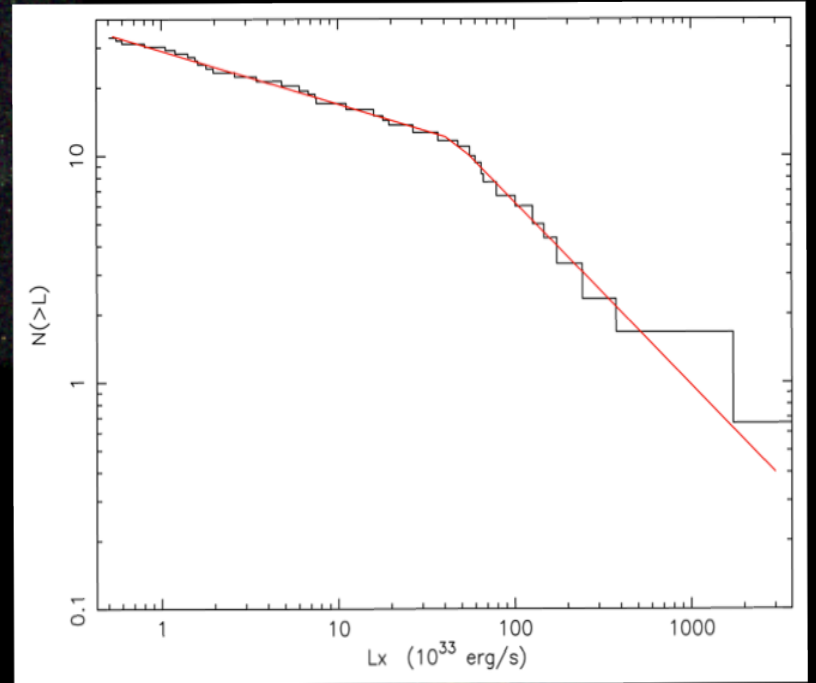
Indicatio

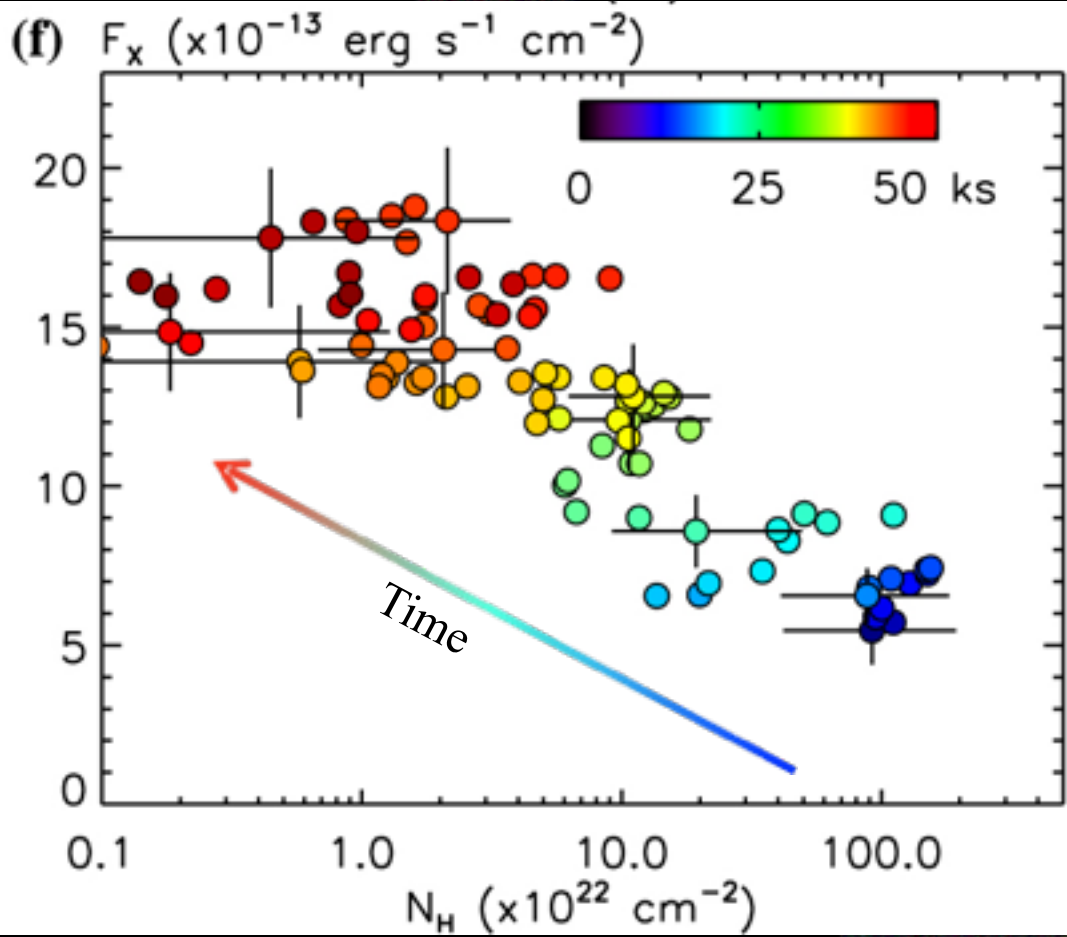
3×10^{34}

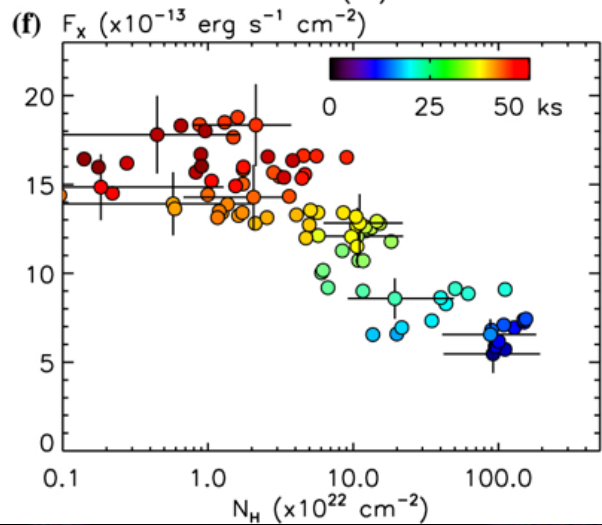
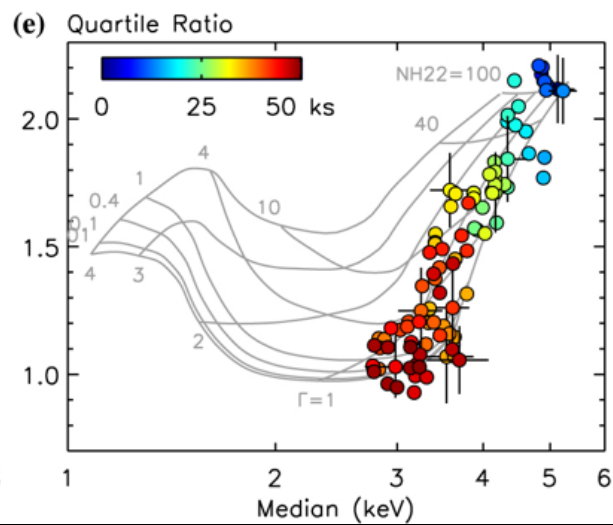
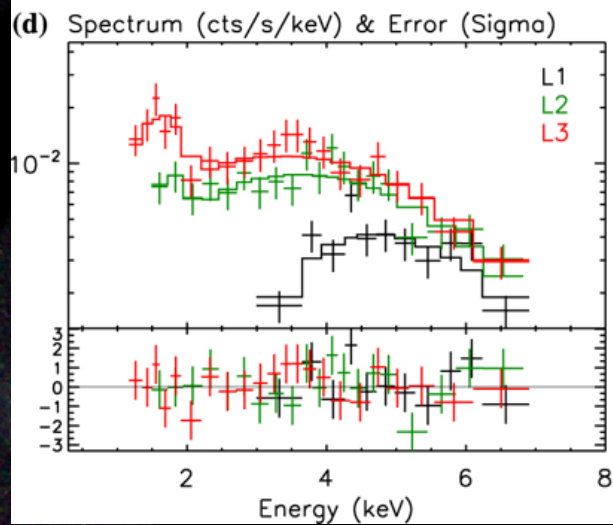
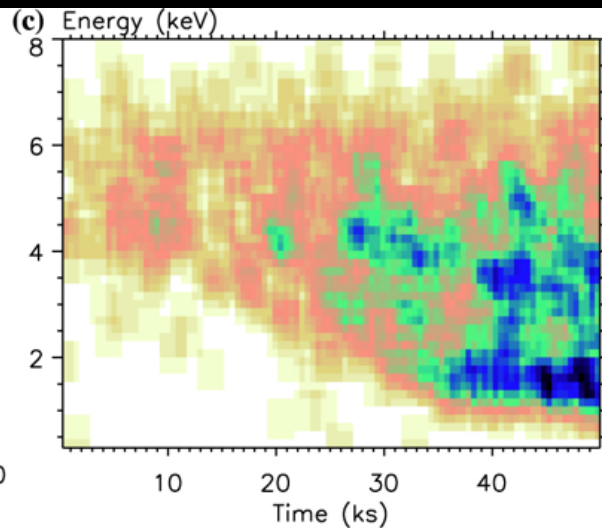
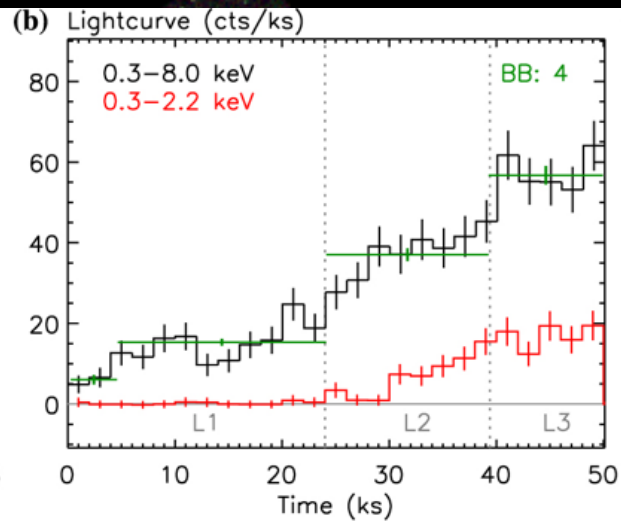
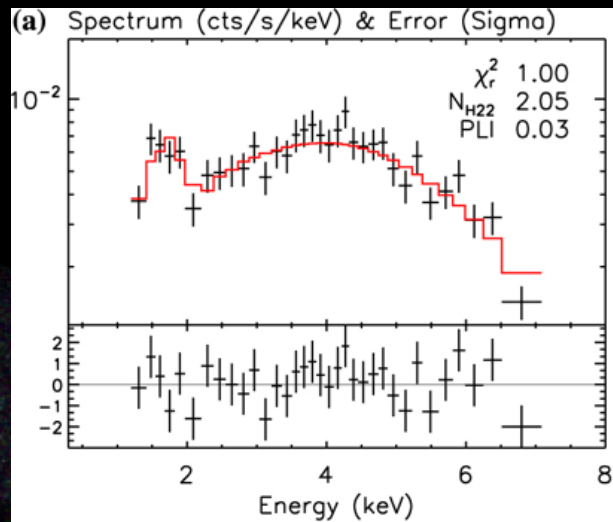
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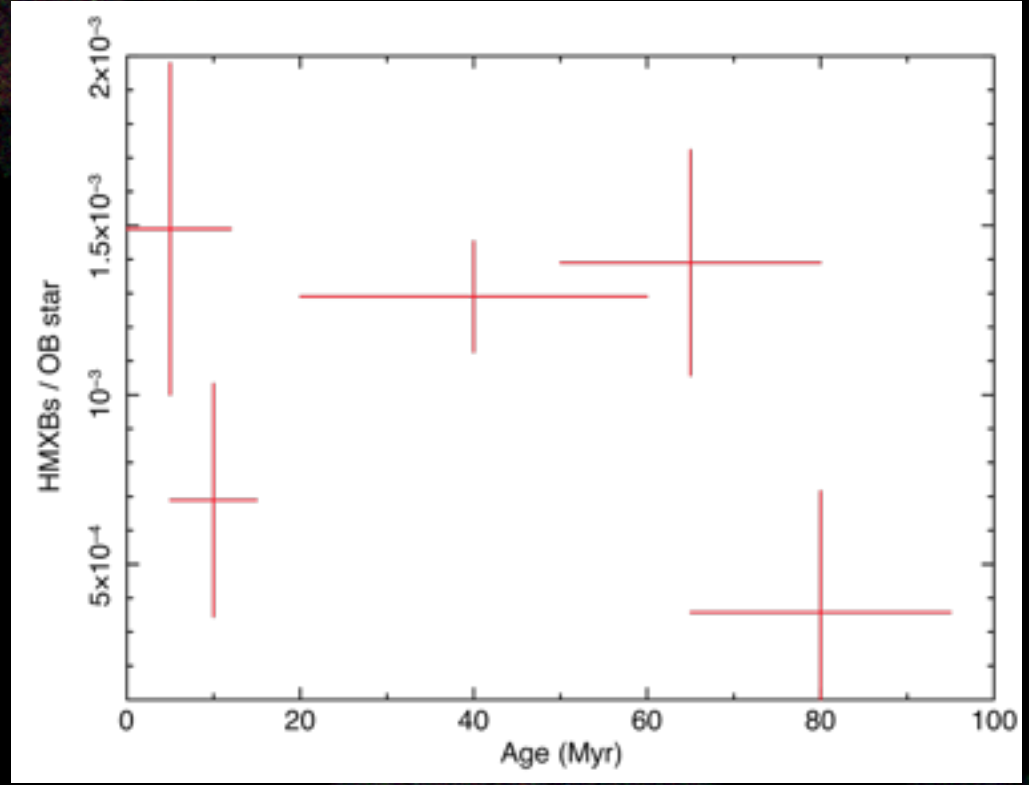
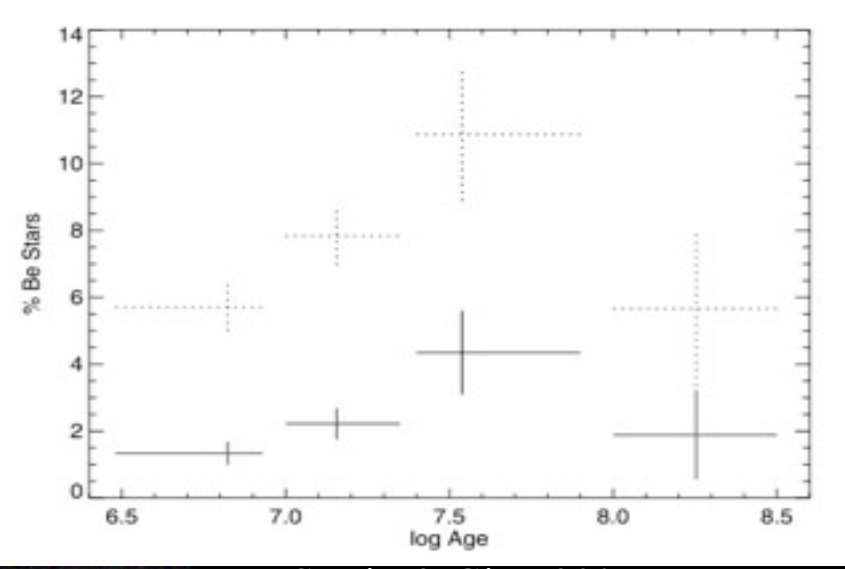
Shtyko







ncy



McSwain & Gies, 2005

First results

