

ORDER IN THE CHAOS OF THE ULTRALUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCE VARIABILITY

FABIO PINTORE (INAF/IASF PALERMO)

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Finanziato
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NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



- ▶ Introduction to the ultraluminous X-ray sources (ULX)
- ▶ Open problems
- ▶ The search for pulsating ULXs (PULX): looking for PULX-like candidates in ULX
- ▶ The peculiar cases of the sources NGC 4559 X7 and NGC 7456 ULX1

ULTRALUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCES

- POINT-LIKE X-RAY SOURCES
- OFF-NUCLEAR (I.E. NO SUPERMASSIVE BH)
- $L_X \gg 10^{39} \text{ ERG/S} \gg L_{\text{EDD}} \text{ OF } 10 M_{\text{SUN}} \text{ BH}$

$$L_{\text{edd}} \sim 1.4e38 (M/M_{\text{sun}}) \text{ erg/s}$$



ULTRALUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCES

OBSERVATIONS OF THE X-RAY SOURCES IN THE NEARBY Sc GALAXY M33

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Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, Columbia University

SANDRO D'ODORICO
European Southern Observatory

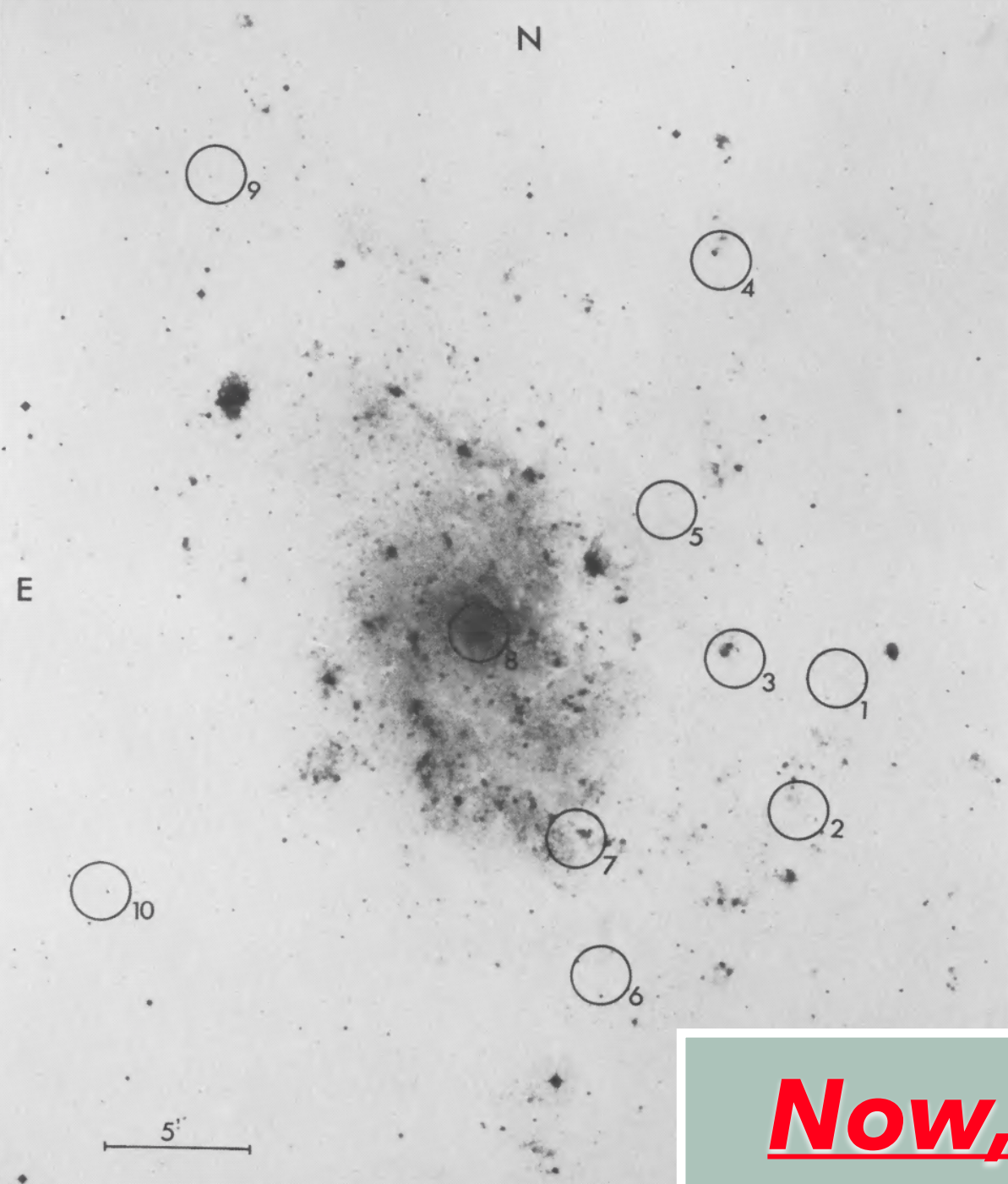
PHILIP A. CHARLES¹
Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California

AND

MICHAEL A. DOPITA
Mt. Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatory, Australian National University
Received 1980 December 29; accepted 1981 February 25

ABSTRACT

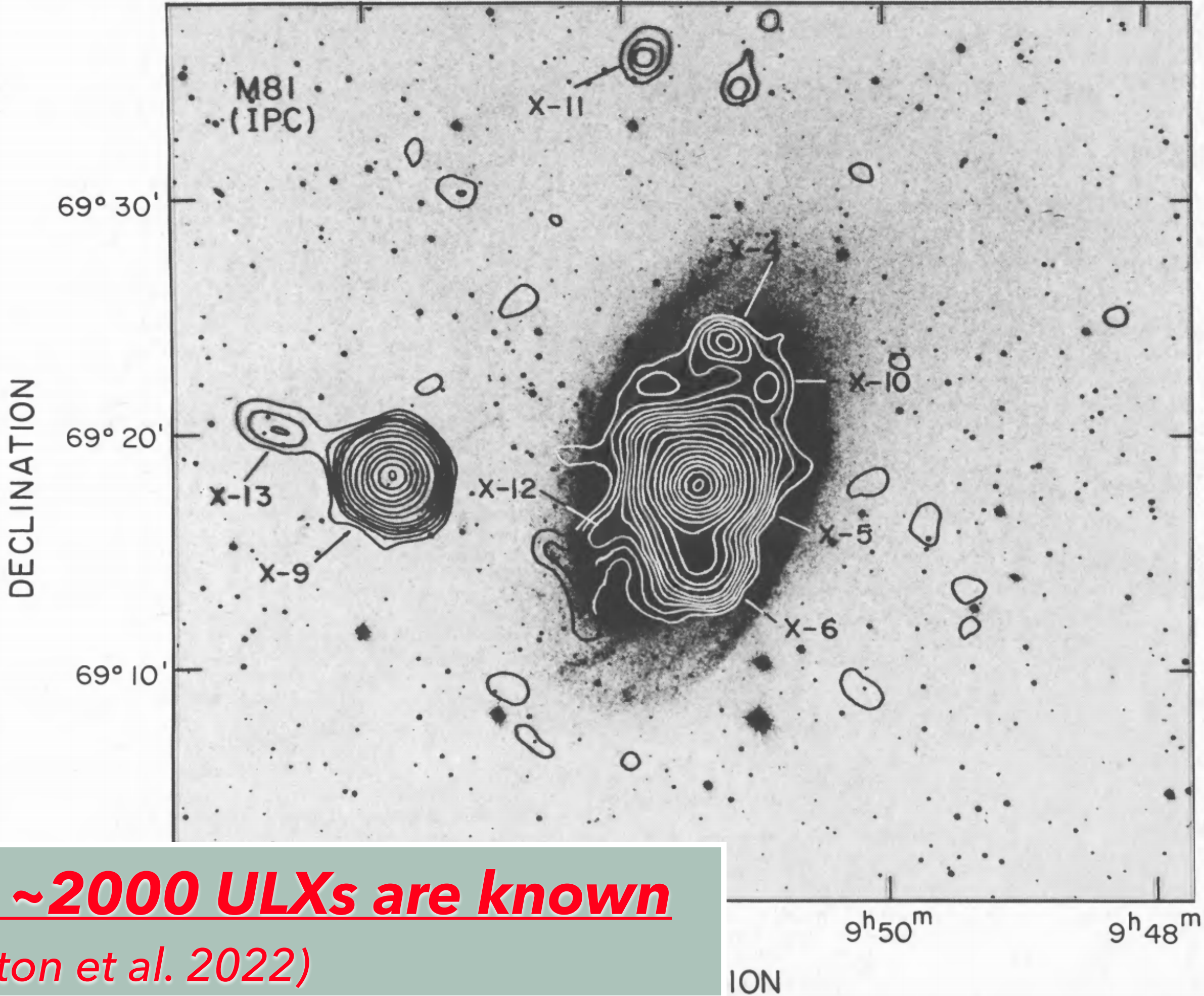
Two observations of the Local Group spiral M33 with the Imaging Proportional Counter (IPC) on the *Einstein* Observatory have revealed 11 sources. The brightest source, coincident with the galaxy nucleus, has a total X-ray luminosity of 10^{39} erg s⁻¹ at the distance of M33. The other sources are likely to be compact binaries. Subject headings: galaxies: M33; X-rays: galaxies; X-rays: sources



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THE X-RAY EMISSION OF M81 AND ITS NUCLEUS

G. FABBIANO
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Received 1987 April 14; accepted 1987 July 29

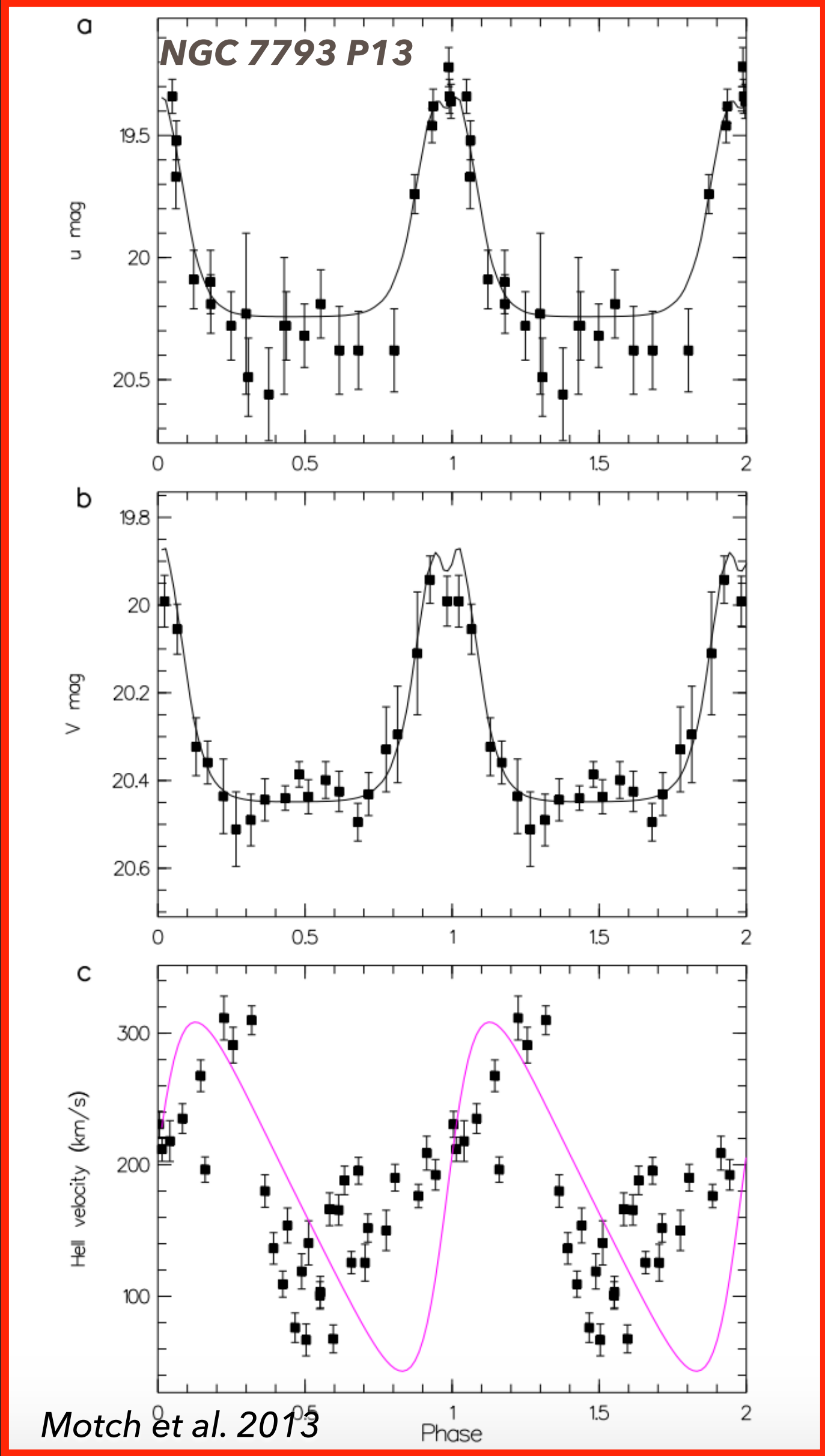
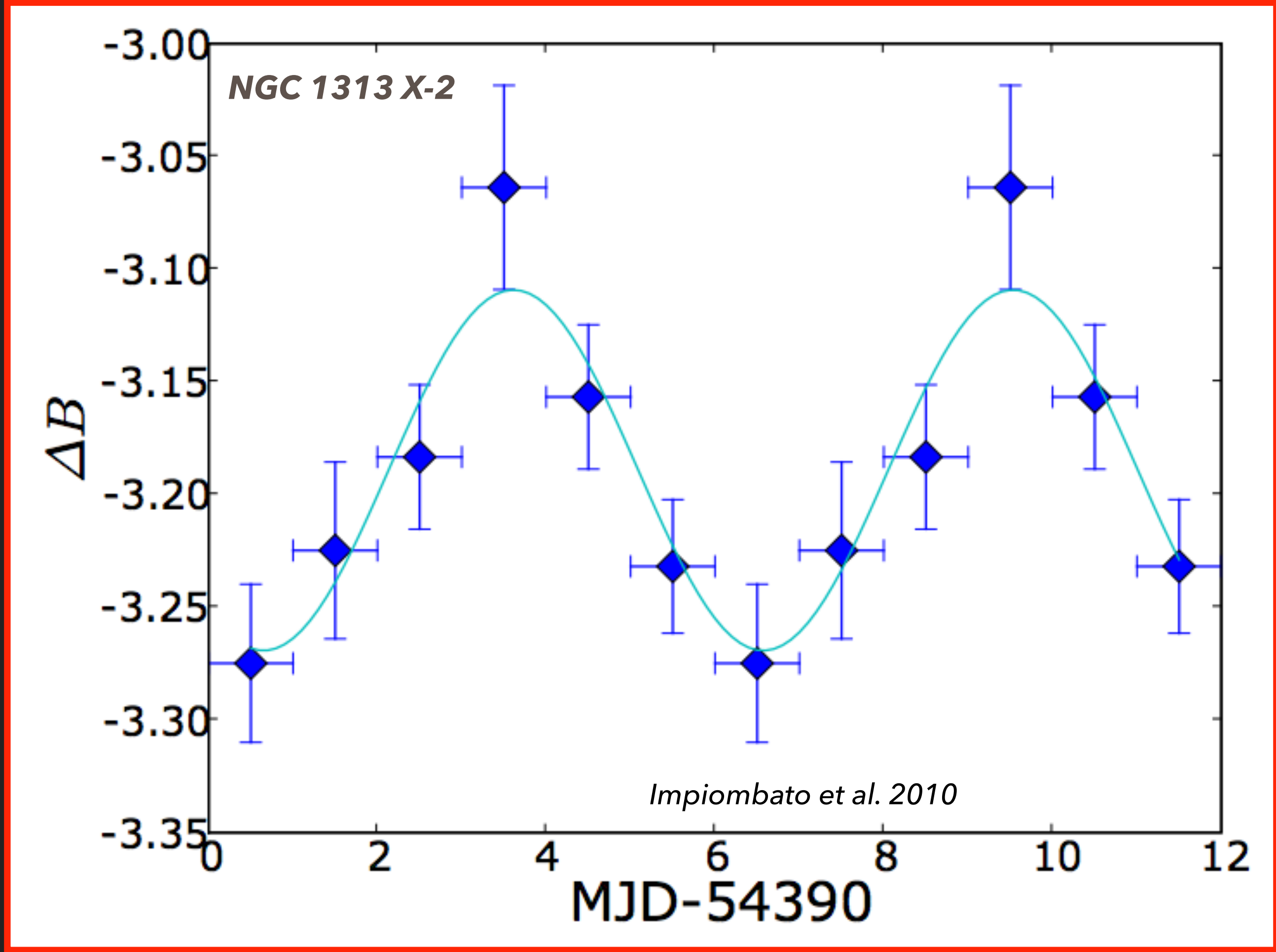


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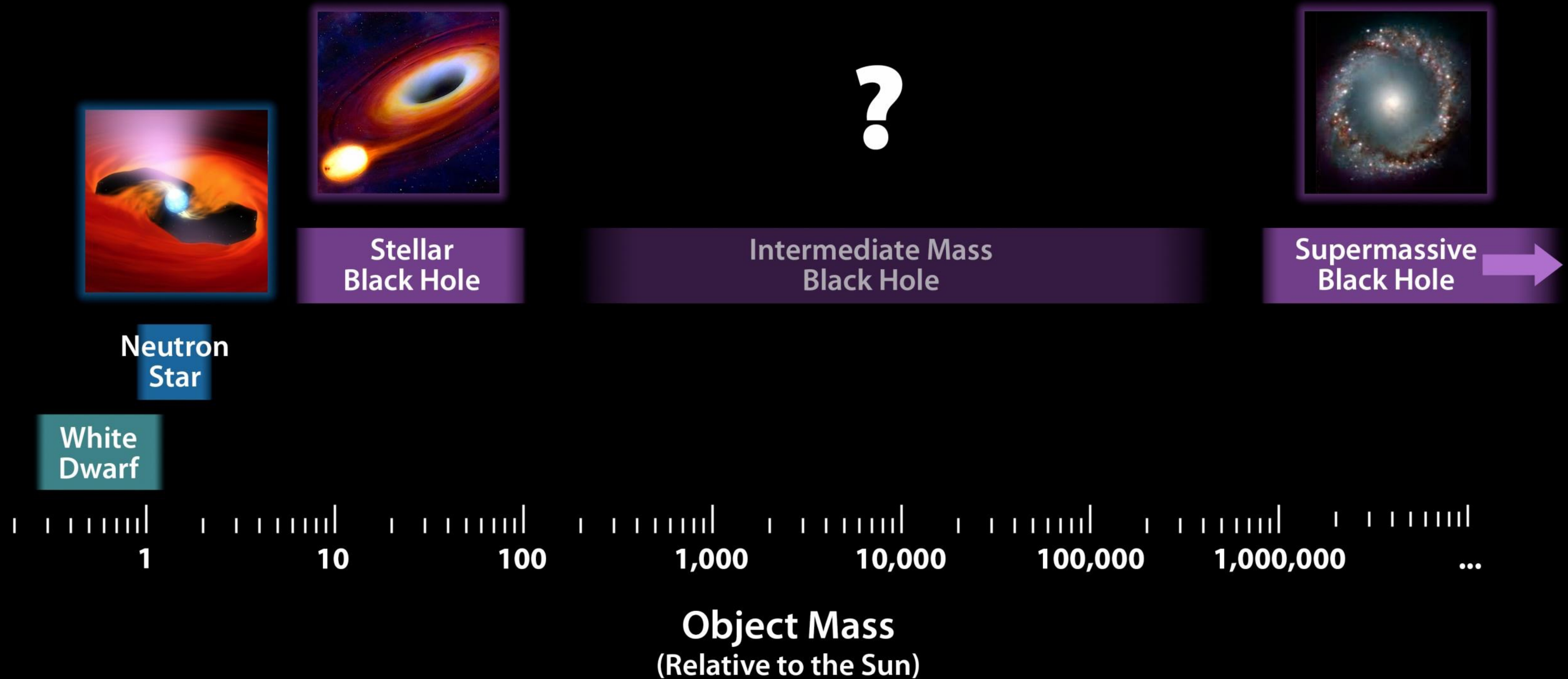
Now, more than ~2000 ULXs are known
(Walton et al. 2022)

ULTRALUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCES

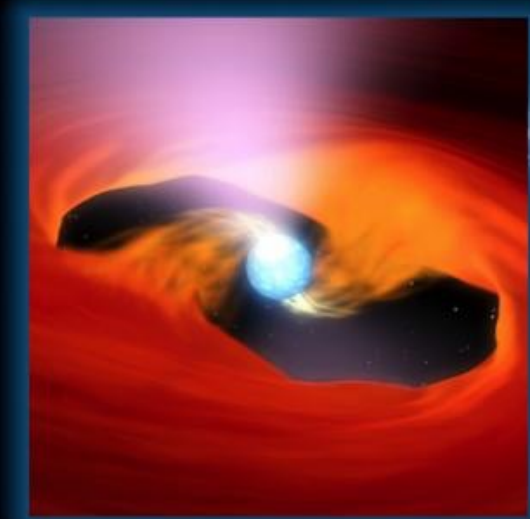
ULXs are thought to be accreting compact objects in binary system



Observed Mass Ranges of Compact Objects



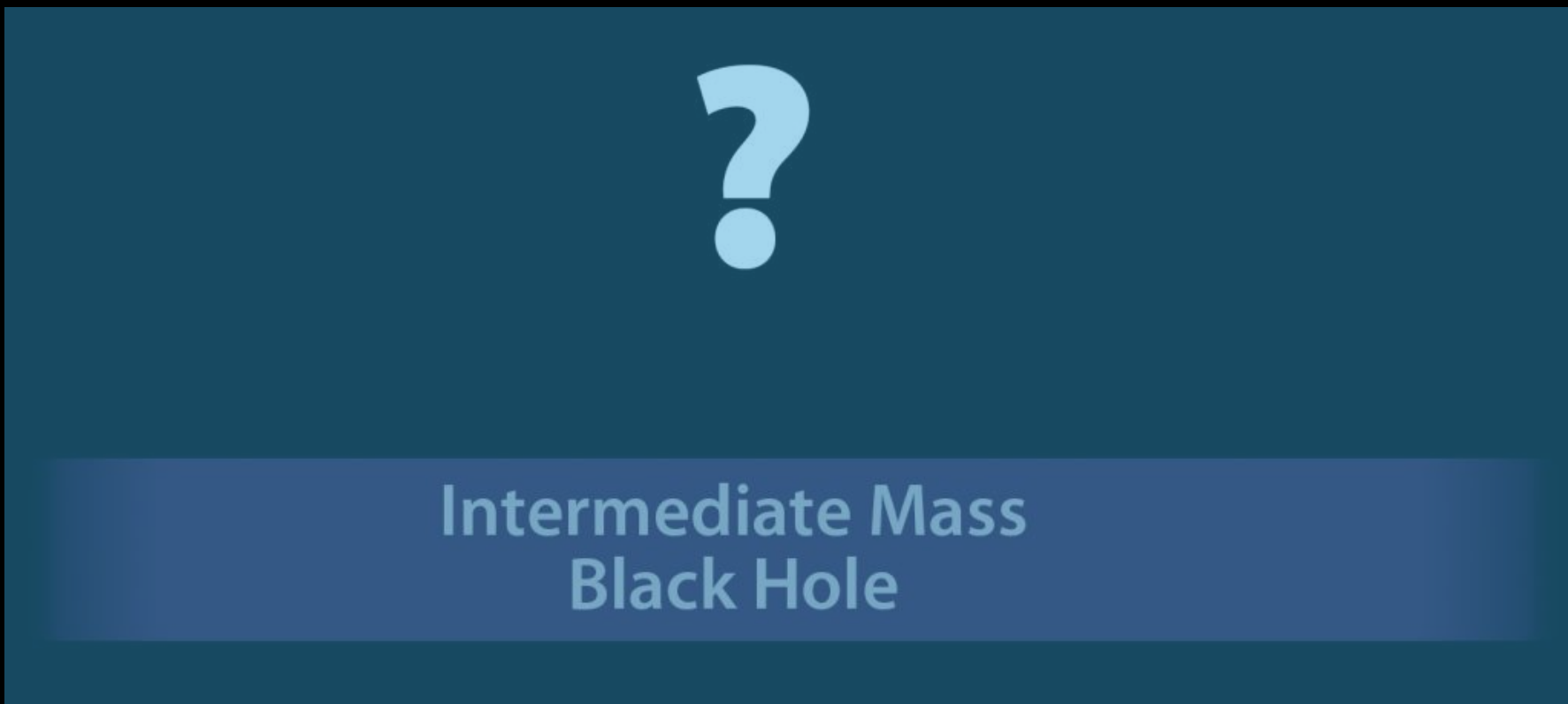
Observed Mass Ranges of Compact Objects



Neutron
Star



Stellar
Black Hole

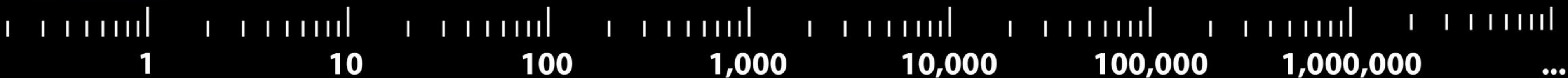


Intermediate Mass
Black Hole



Supermassive
Black Hole

White
Dwarf



Object Mass
(Relative to the Sun)

Colbert & Mutshotzky (1999),
Madau & Rees (2004)
Portgies Swartz et al. (2004)

Observed Mass Ranges of Compact Objects



White Dwarf



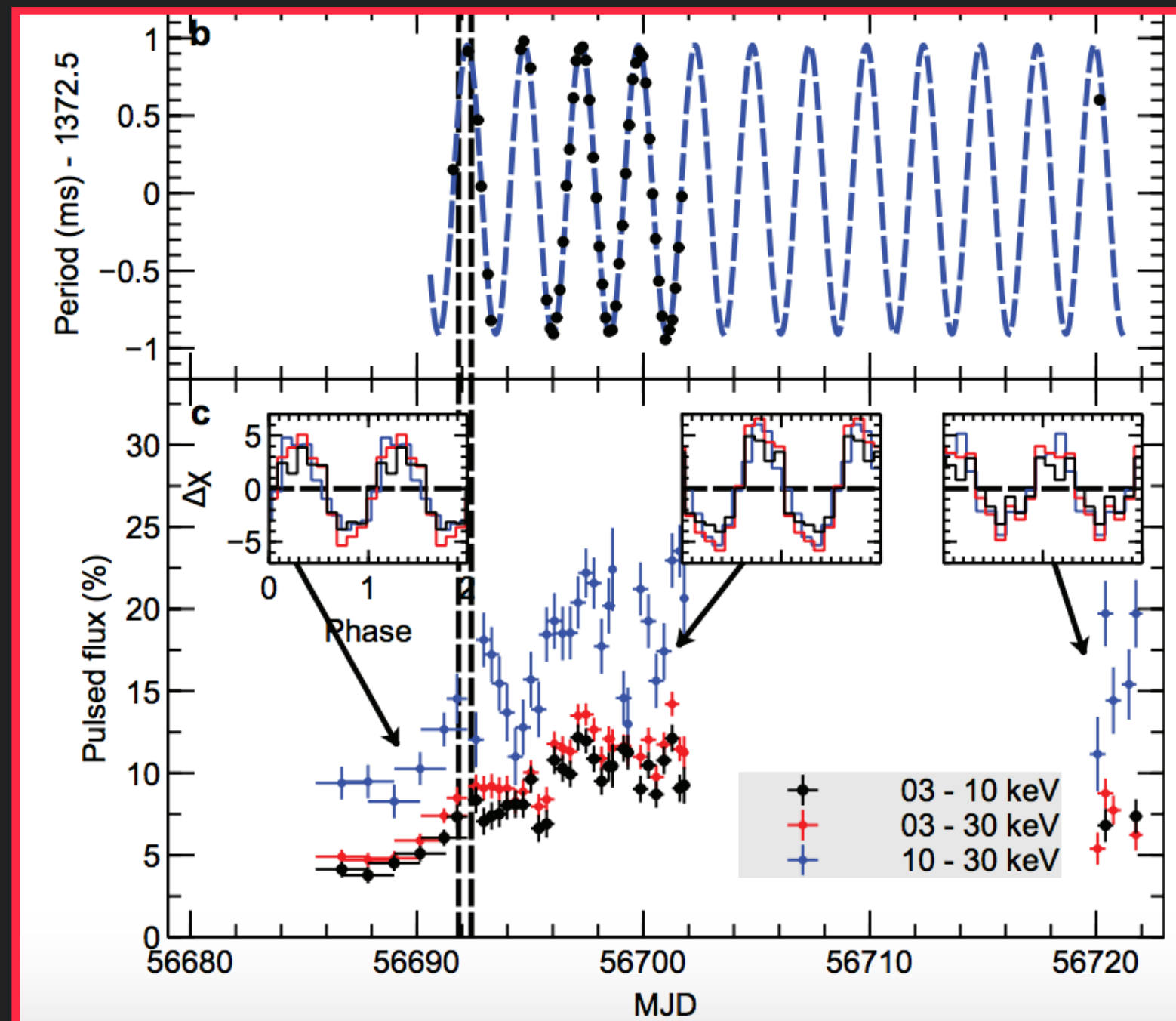
Object Mass
(Relative to the Sun)

Colbert & Mutshotzky (1999),
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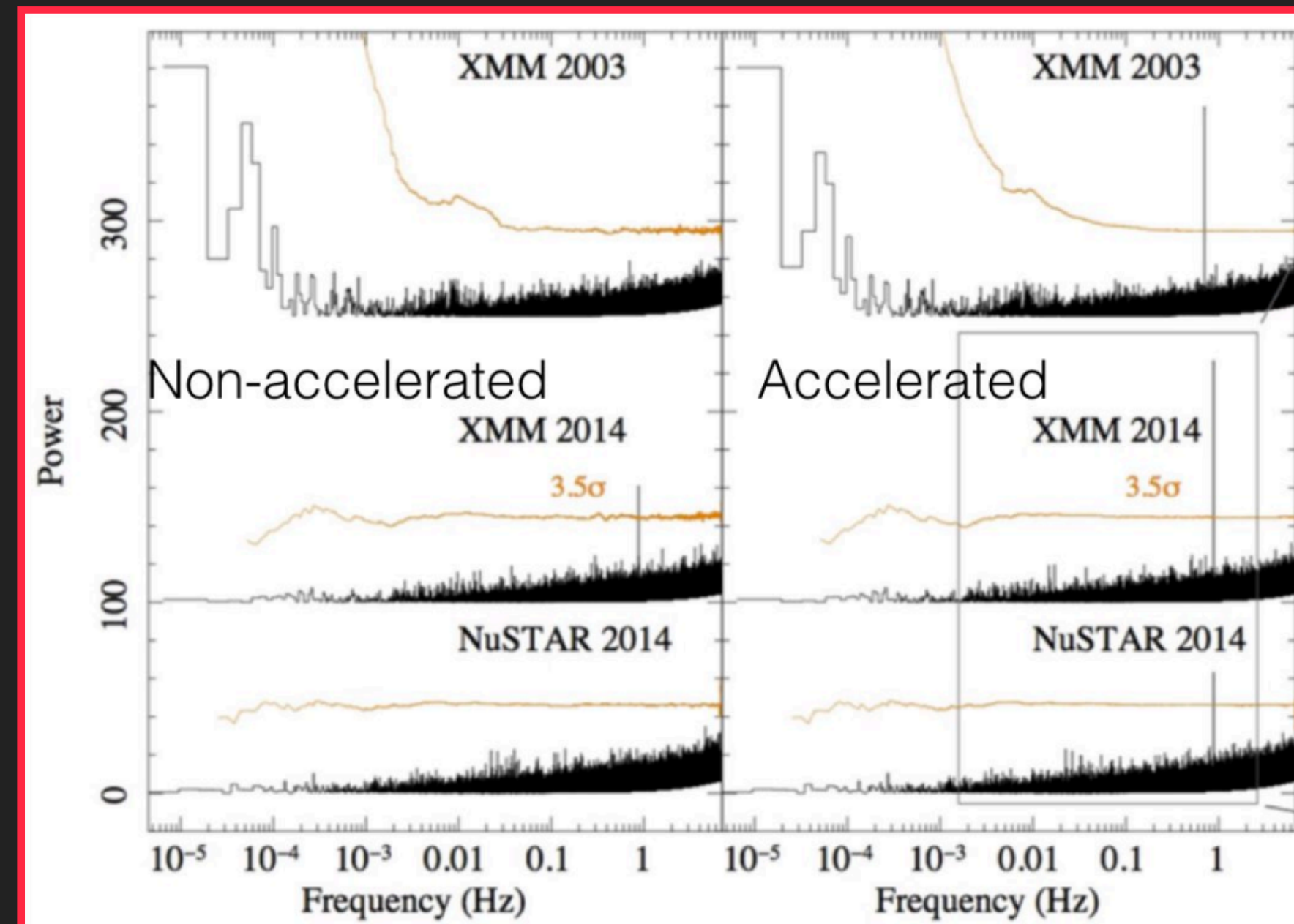
THE LATEST STRIKING DISCOVERY IN ULX: PULSATIONS

- Pulsation have been discovered in some ULXs using observations with high counting statistics (XMM-Newton and NuSTAR)
- P_{spin} in the range $\sim 0.4 - 20$ s

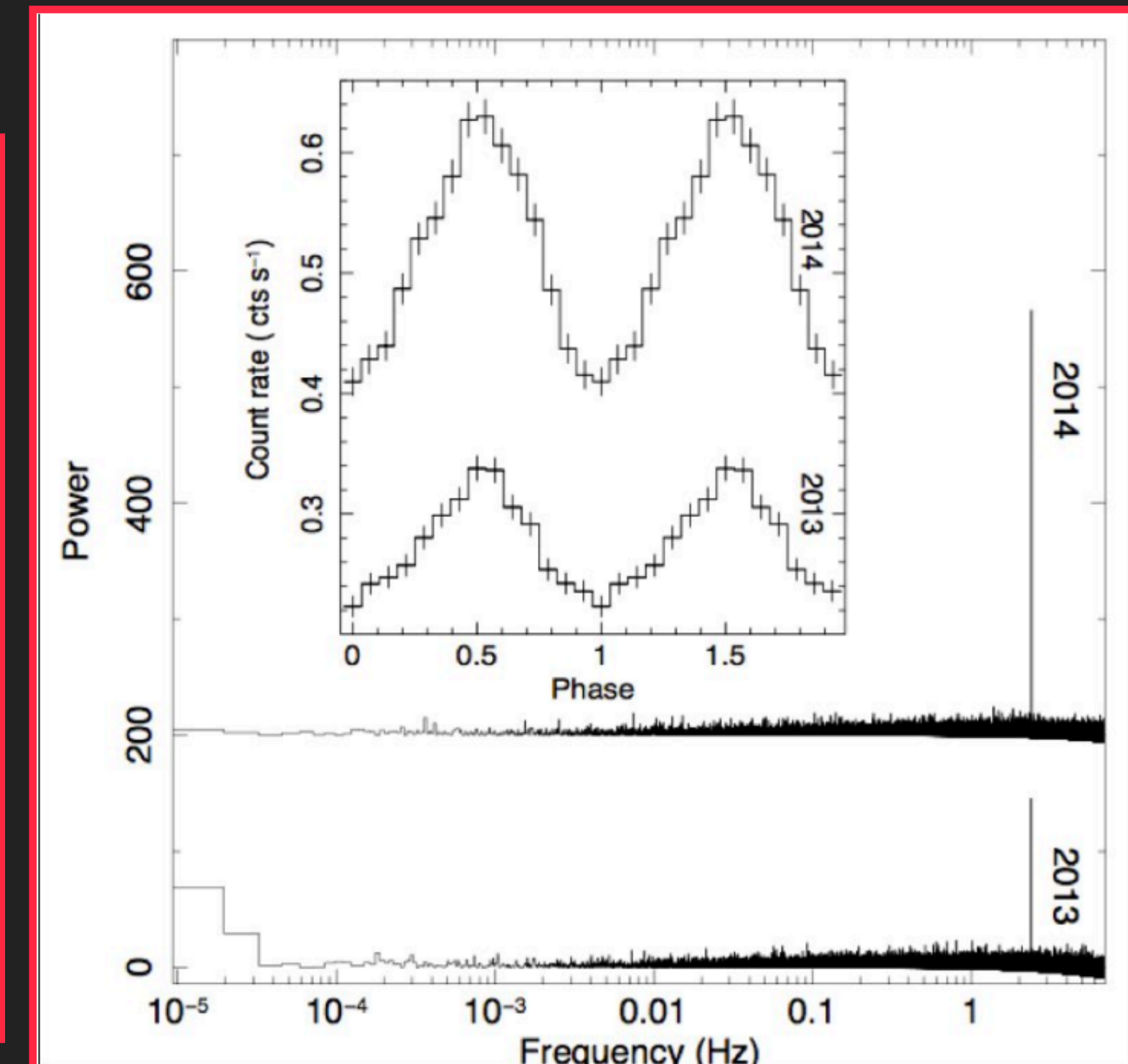
M82 X-2 (BACHETTI ET AL. 2014)



NGC 5907 ULX-1 (ISRAEL ET AL. 2016A)



NGC 7793 P13 (ISRAEL ET AL. 2017)



THE LATEST STRIKING DISCOVERY IN ULX: PULSATIONS

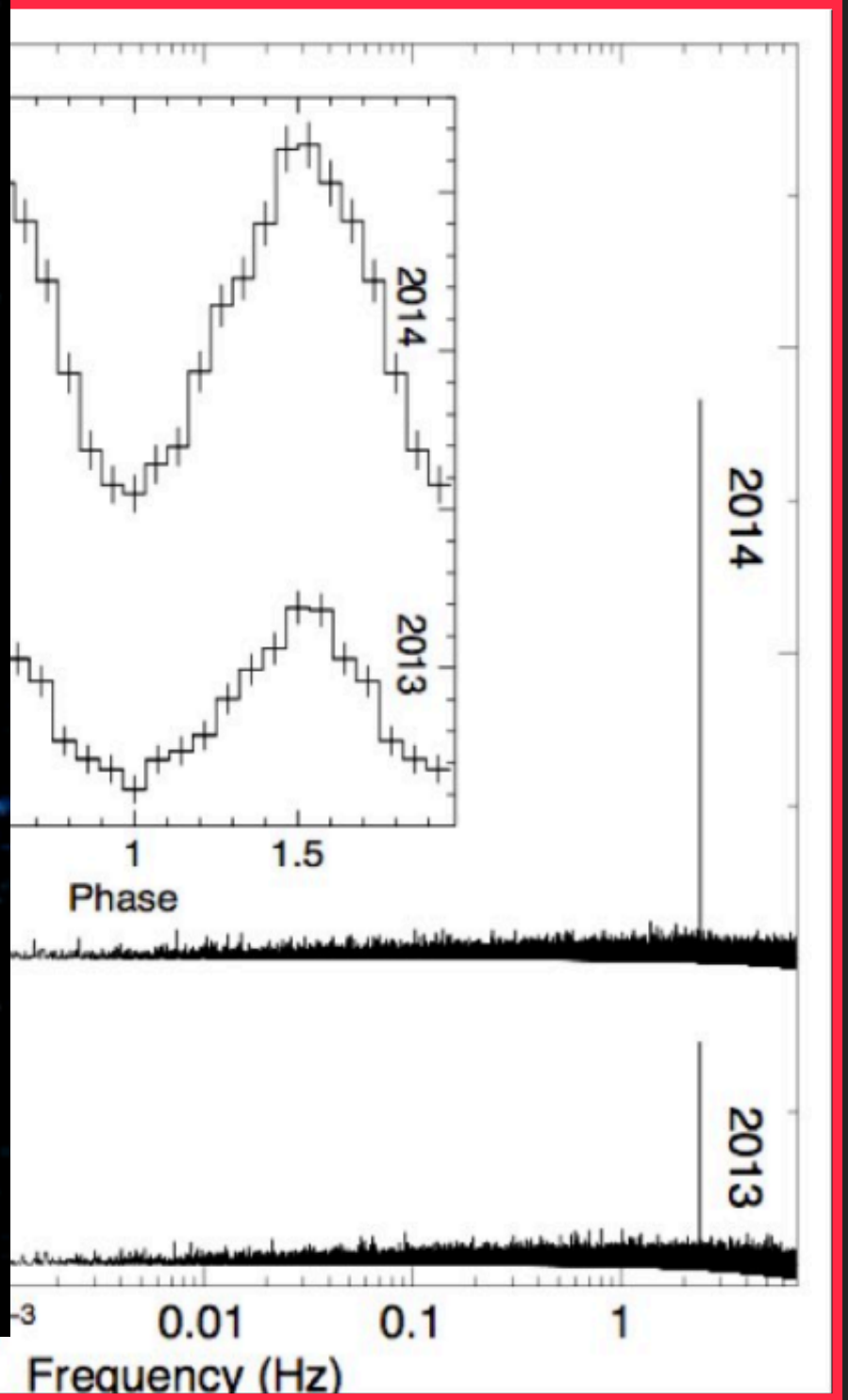
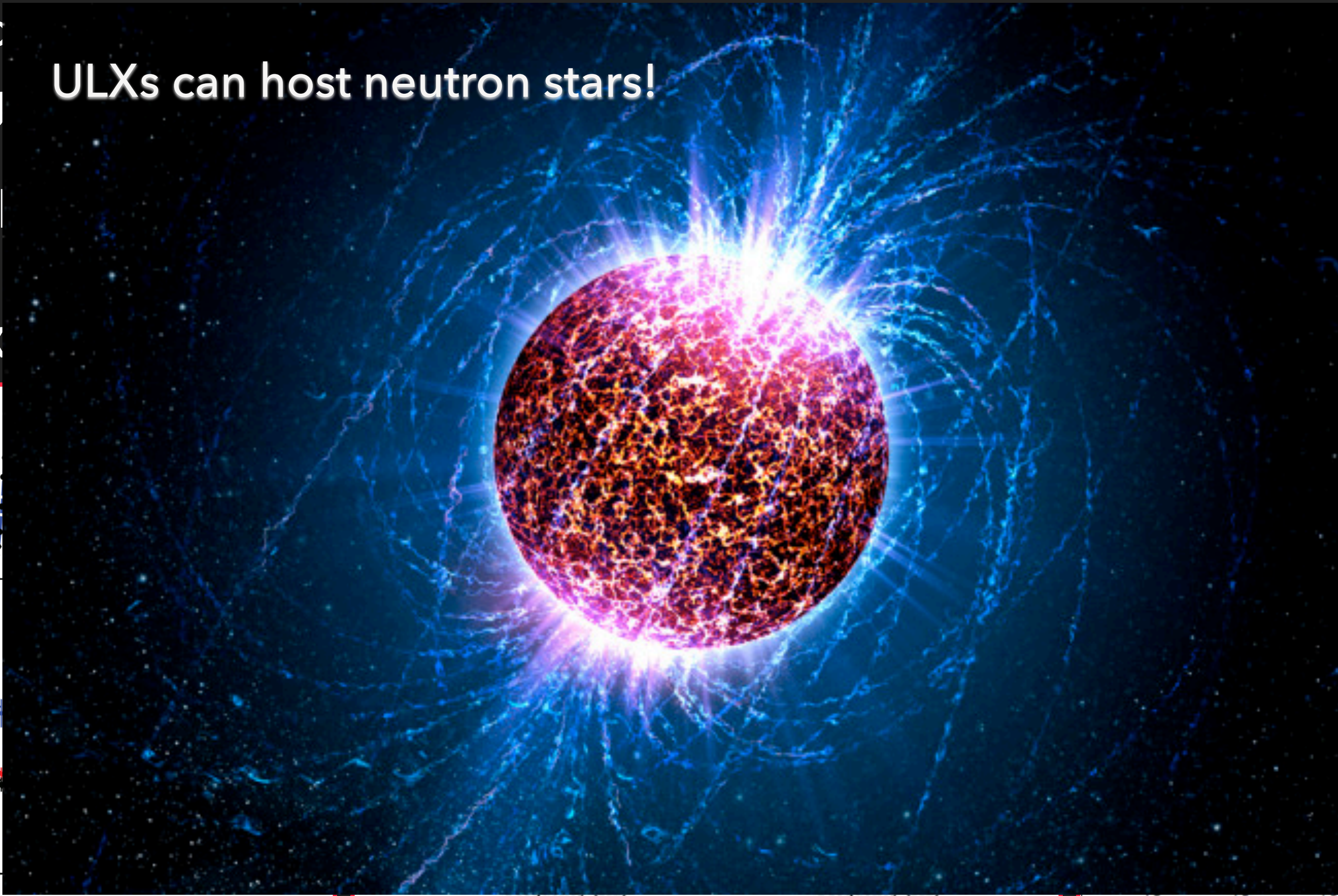
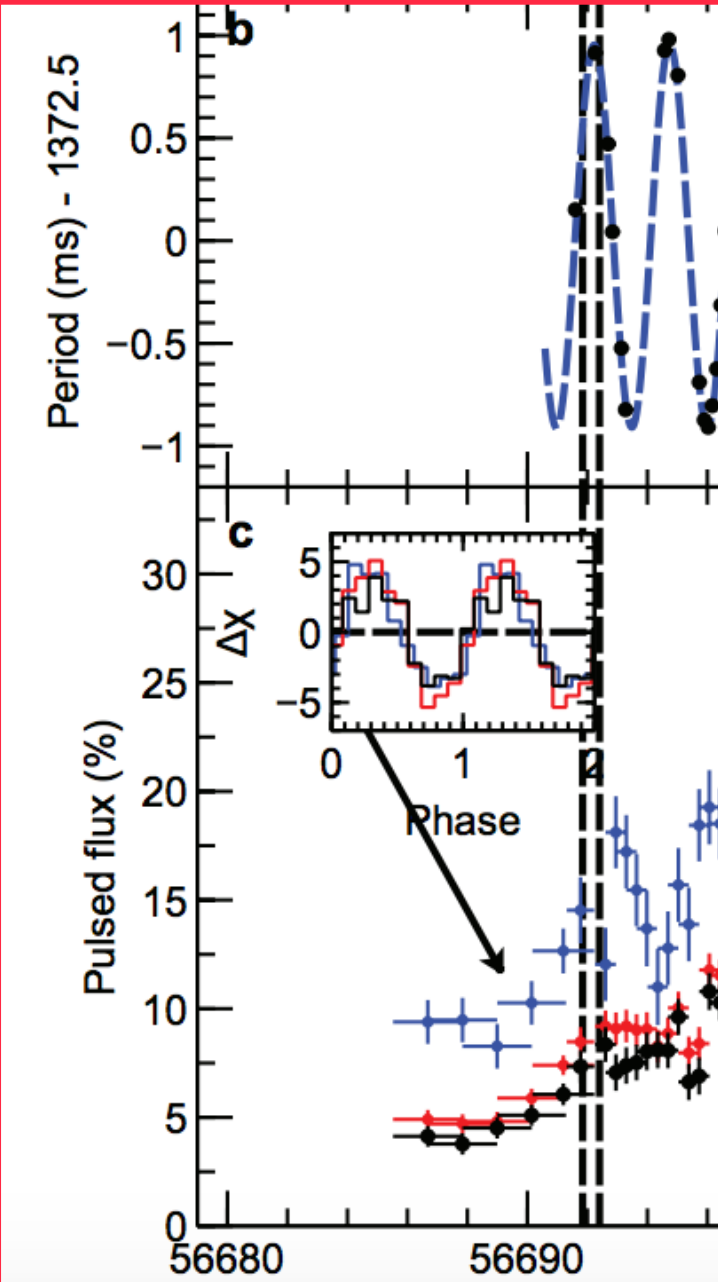
- Pulsation
- counting
- P_{spin} in t

M82 X

ULXs can host neutron stars!

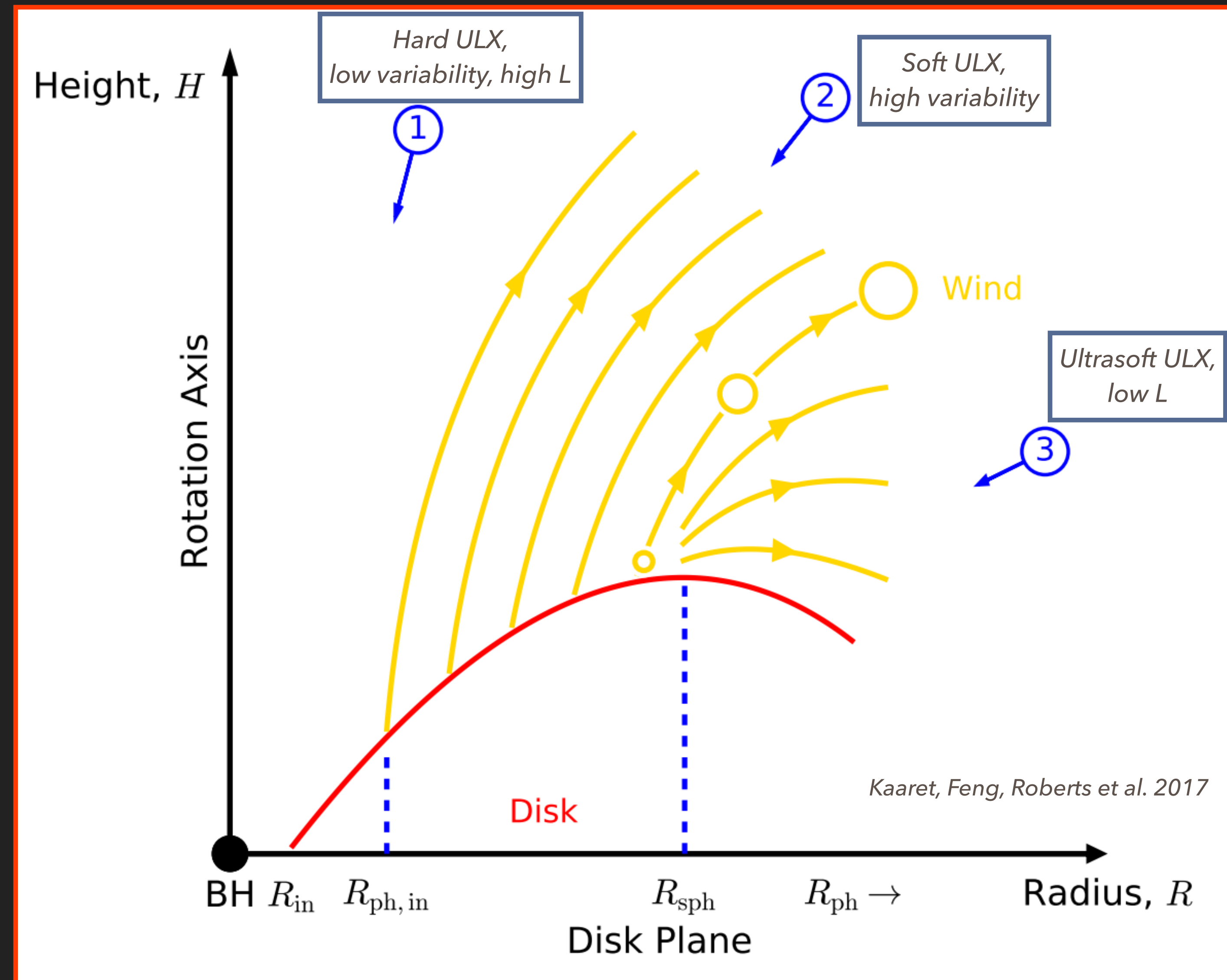
s with high

93 P13 (ISRAEL ET AL.2017)



SUPER-CRITICAL ACCRETION REGIME

To explain luminosities well above 10^{39} erg/s, super-Eddington accretion has to be taken into account

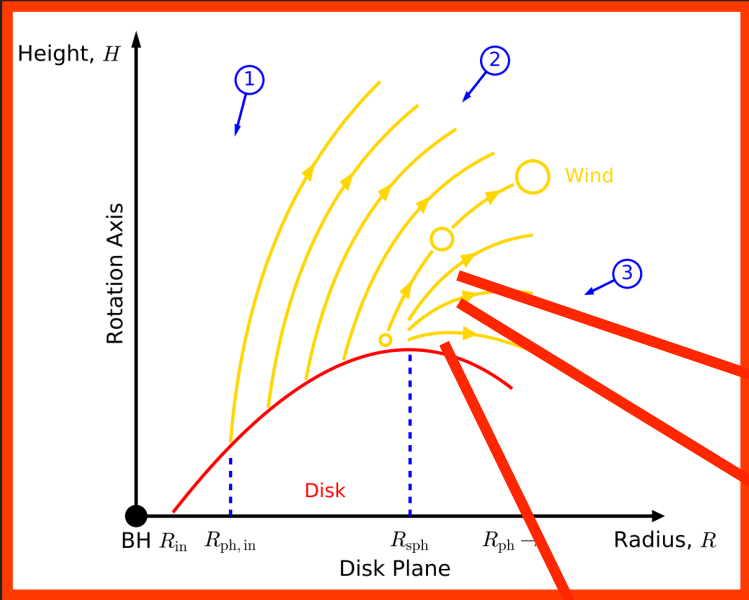


See Poutanen et al. (2007)

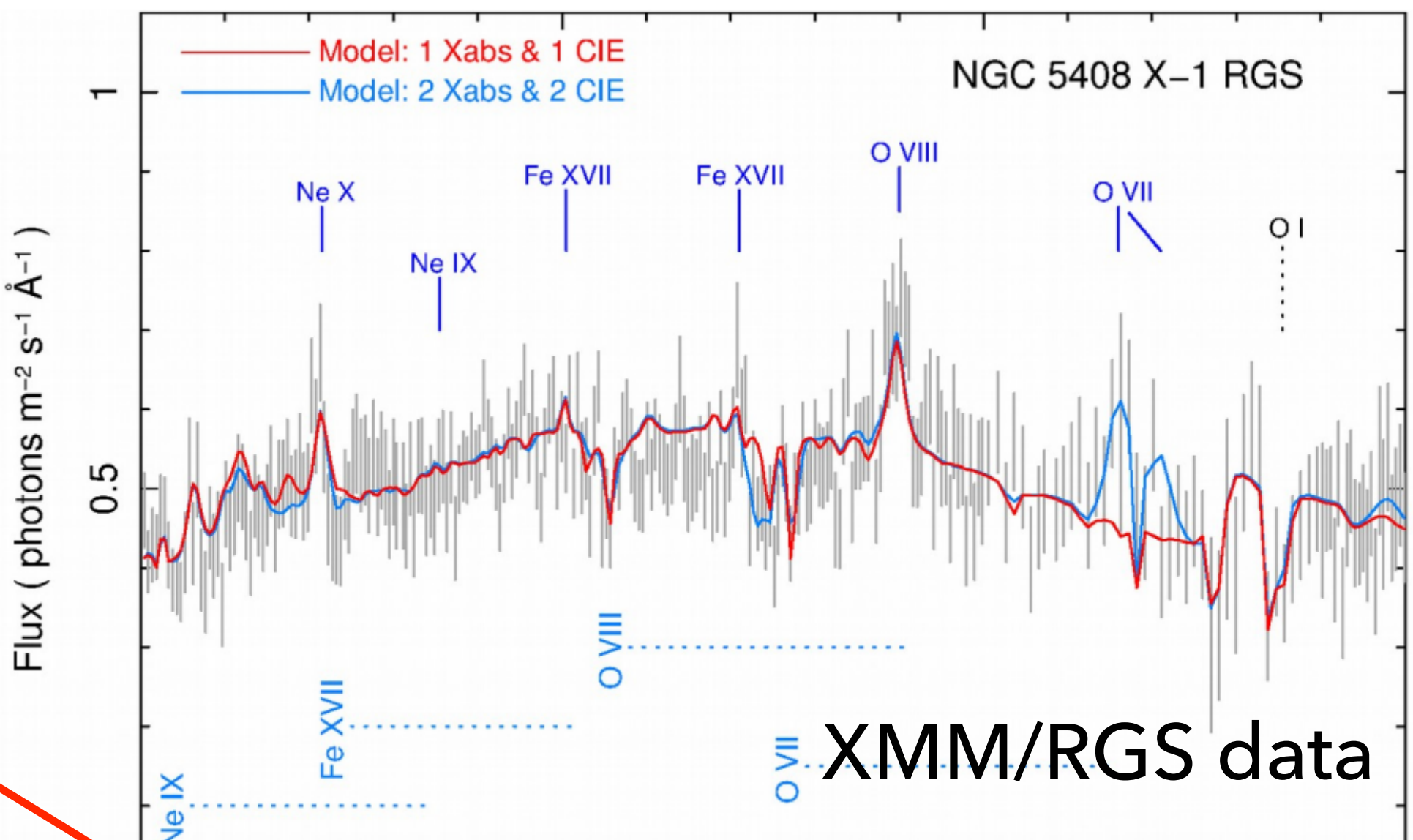
MHD:

Ohsuga et al. (2009)
Kawashima et al. (2014)
Romavoa et al. (2014)
Mushtukov et al. (2015)
Mushtukov et al. (2016)
Kawashima et al. (2016)

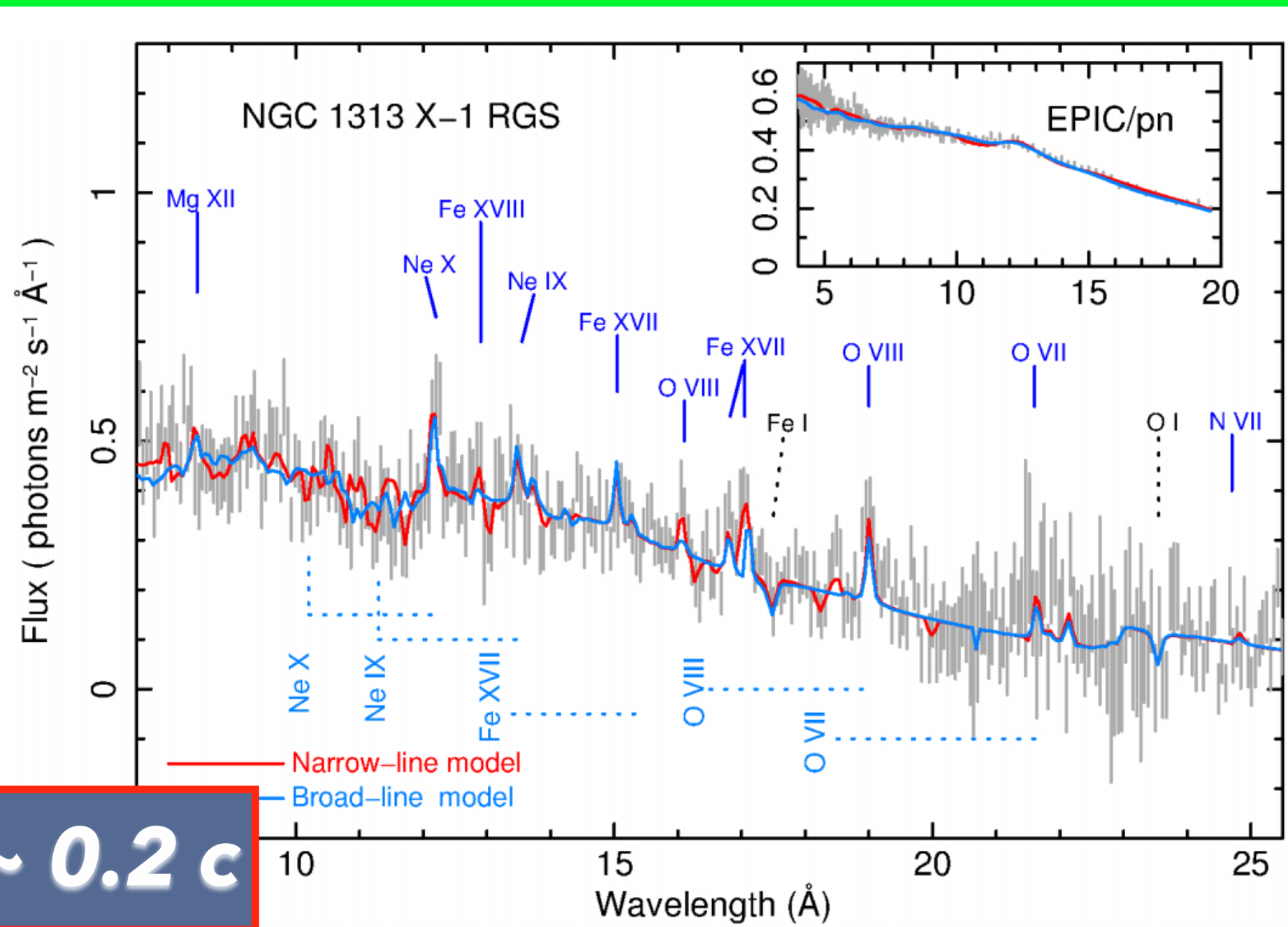
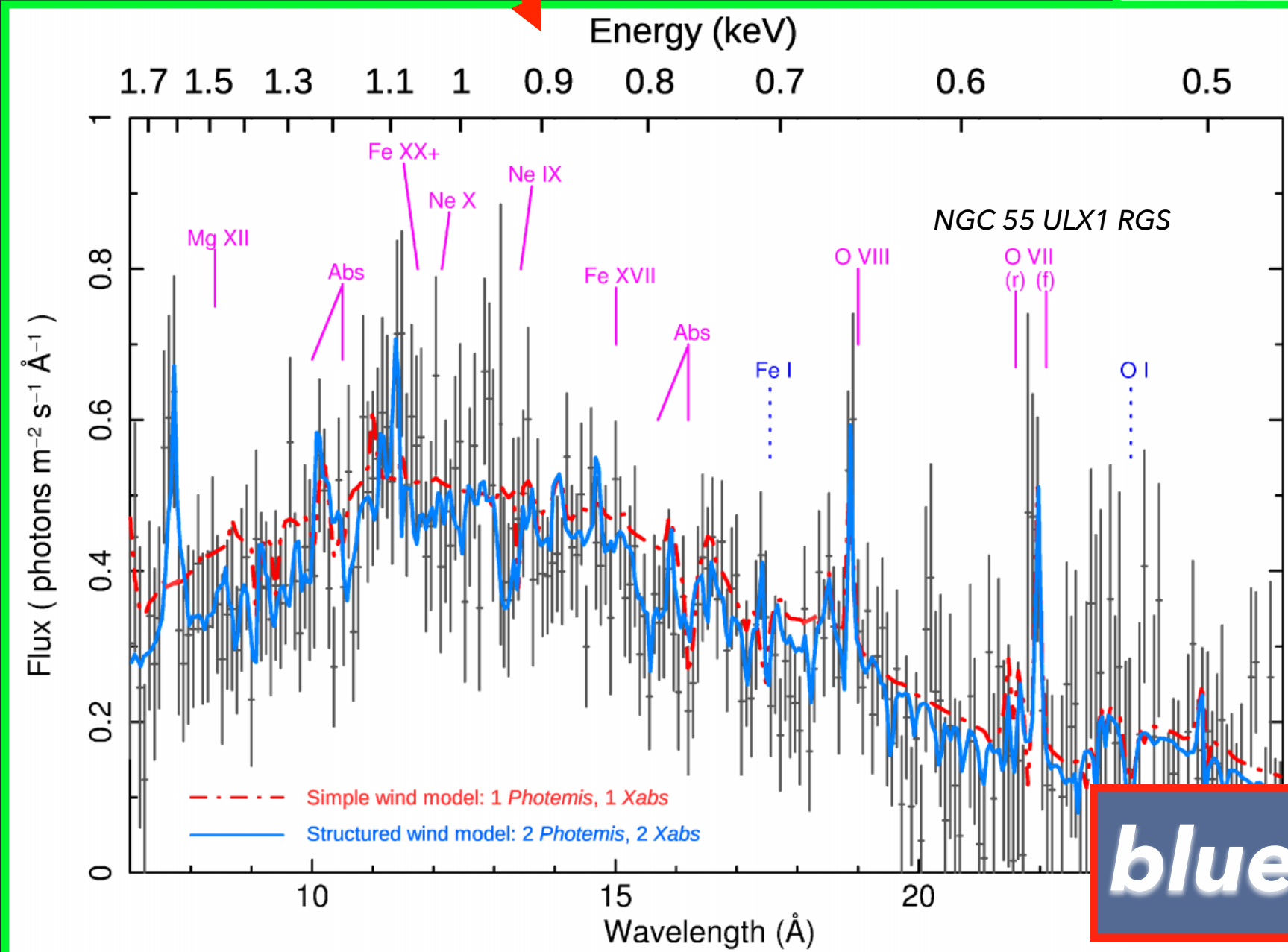
SUPER-CRITICAL ACCRETION REGIME



Pinto et al. (2015, 2017)

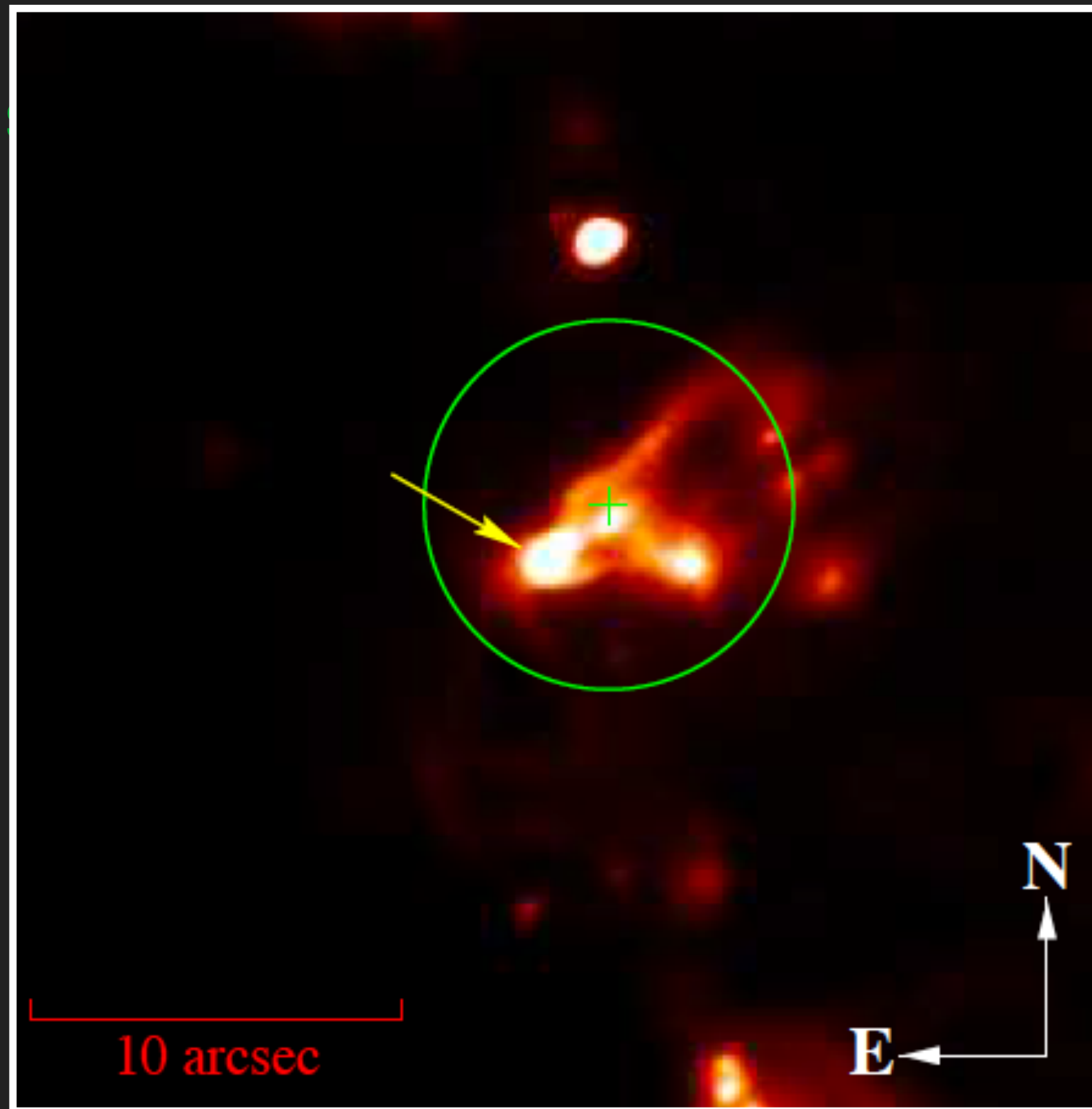


Absorption and emission features were found in several ULX spectra

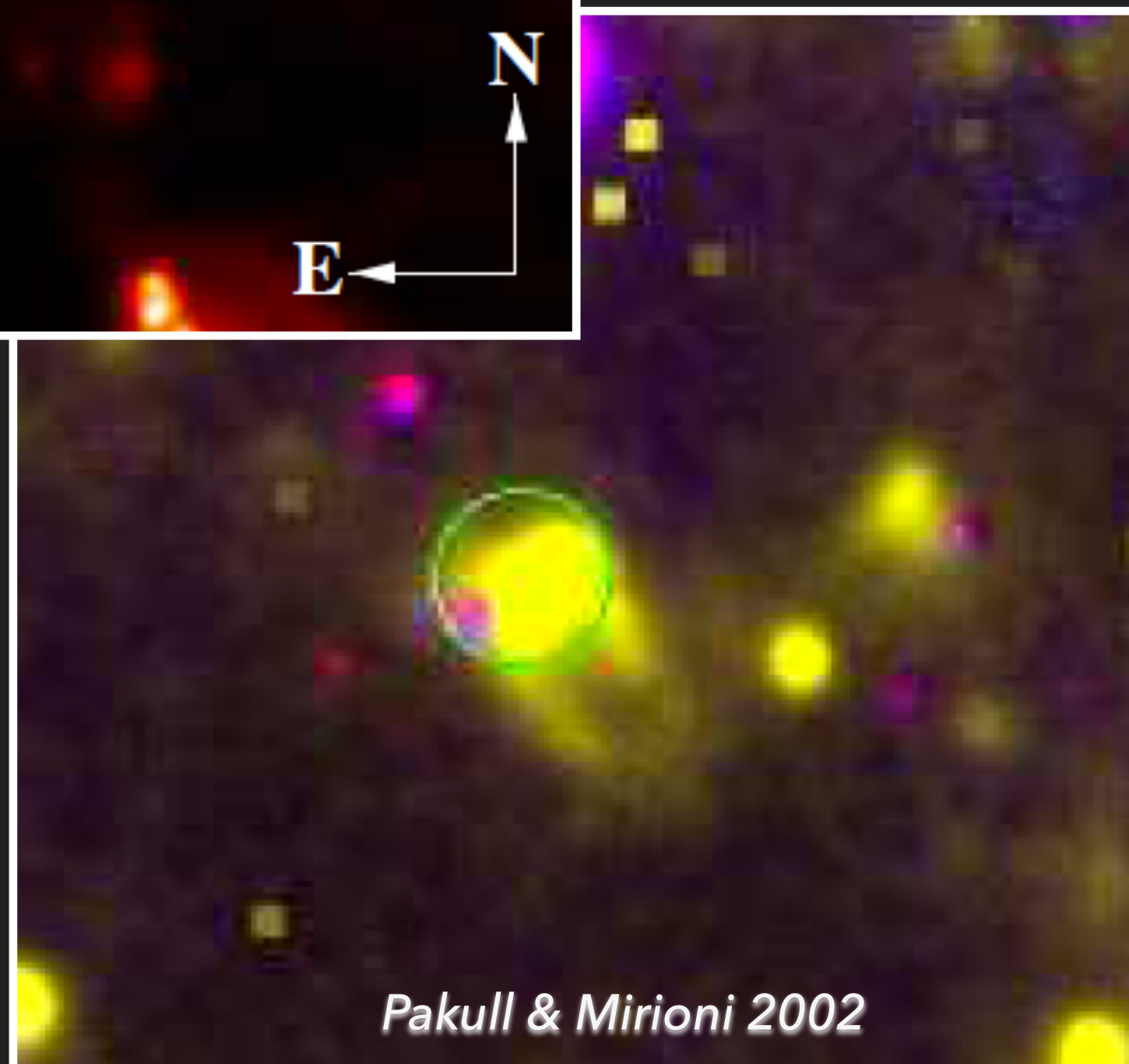
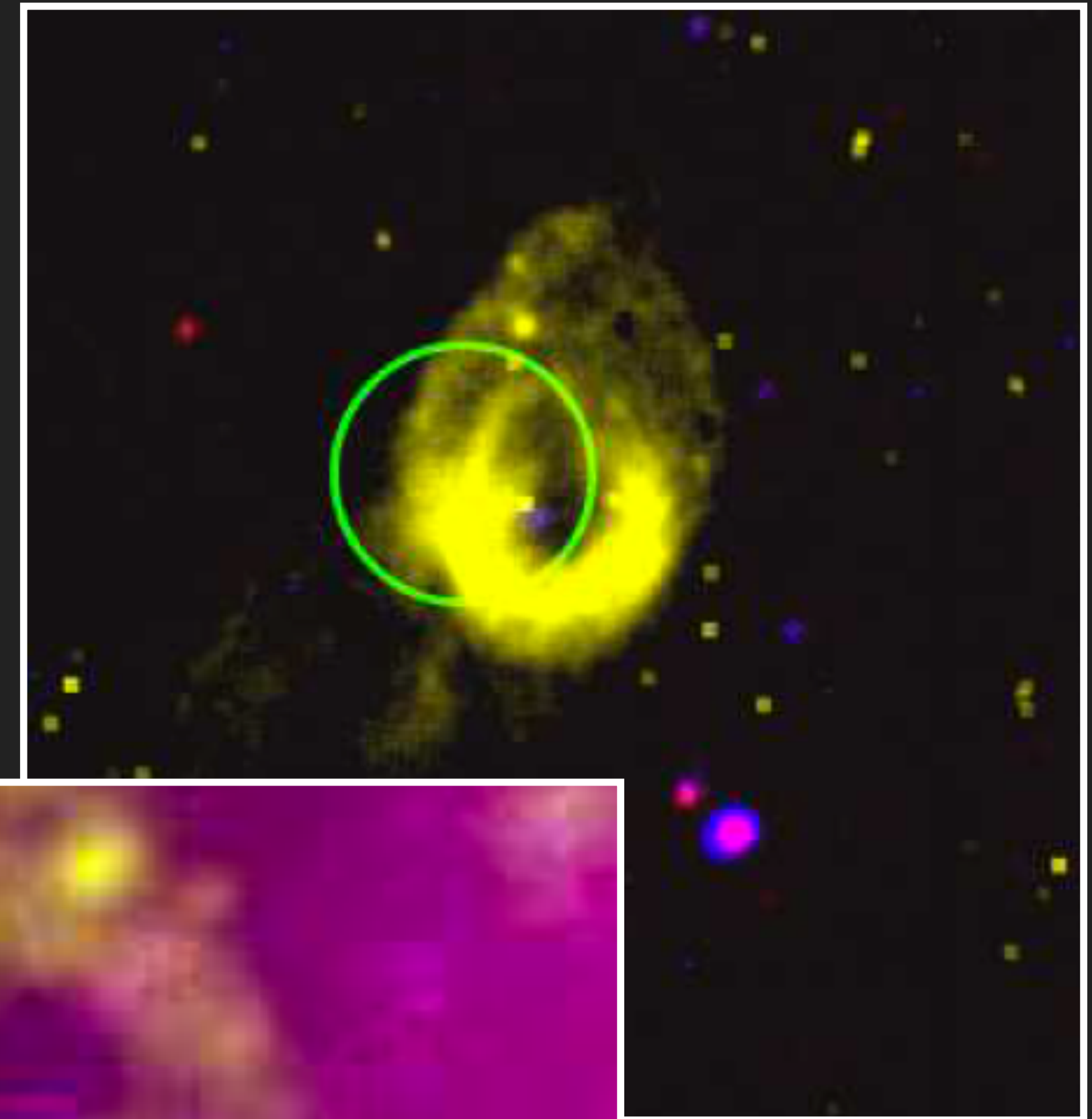


blueshift of $z \sim 0.2 c$

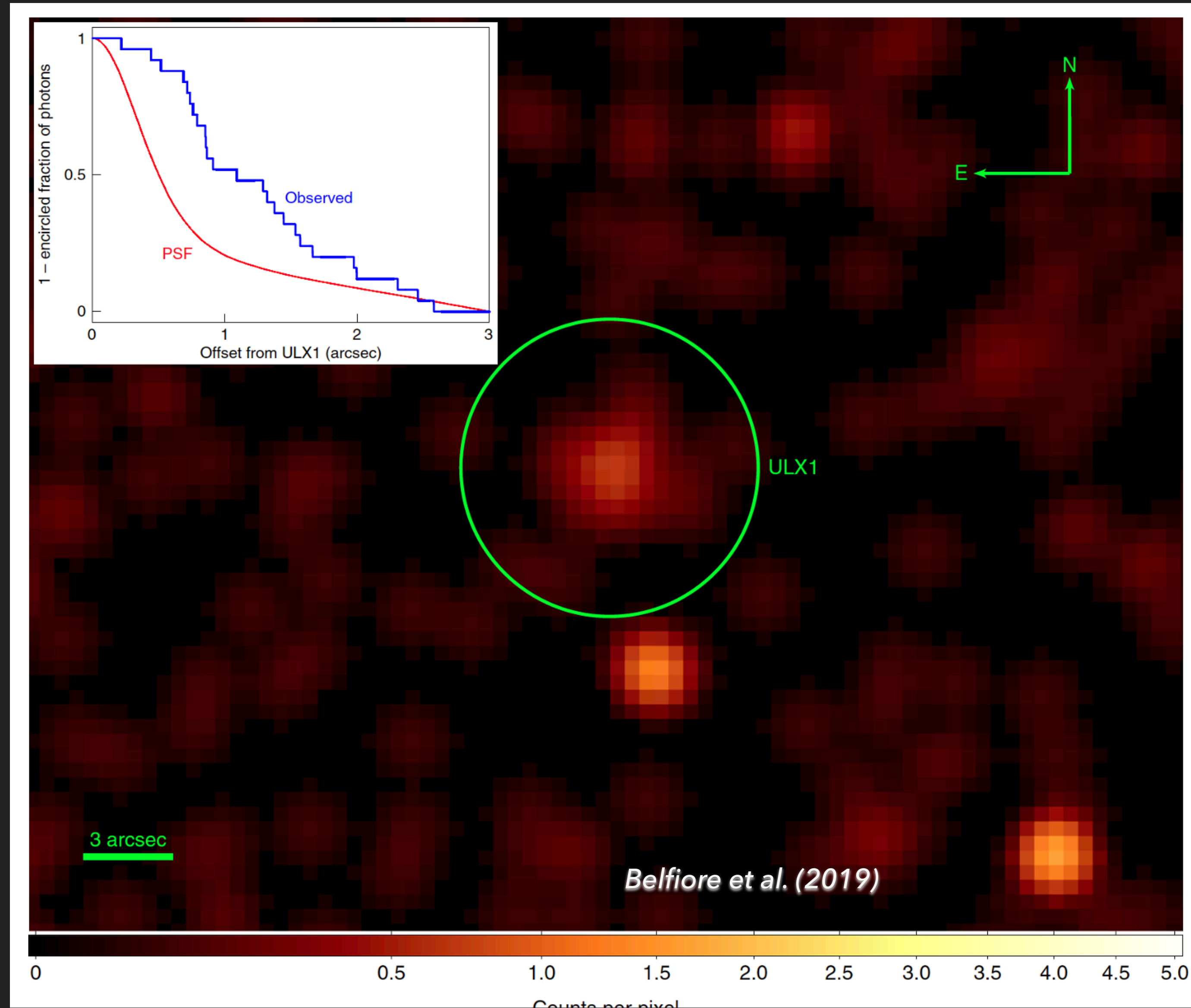
SUPER-CRITICAL ACCRETION REGIME



*Optical nebulae,
inflated by outflows?*



SUPER-CRITICAL ACCRETION REGIME



A nebula was also found in X-rays around the pulsating ULX called NGC 5907 ULX-1, in one Chandra observation

ULTRALUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCES: OPEN QUESTIONS

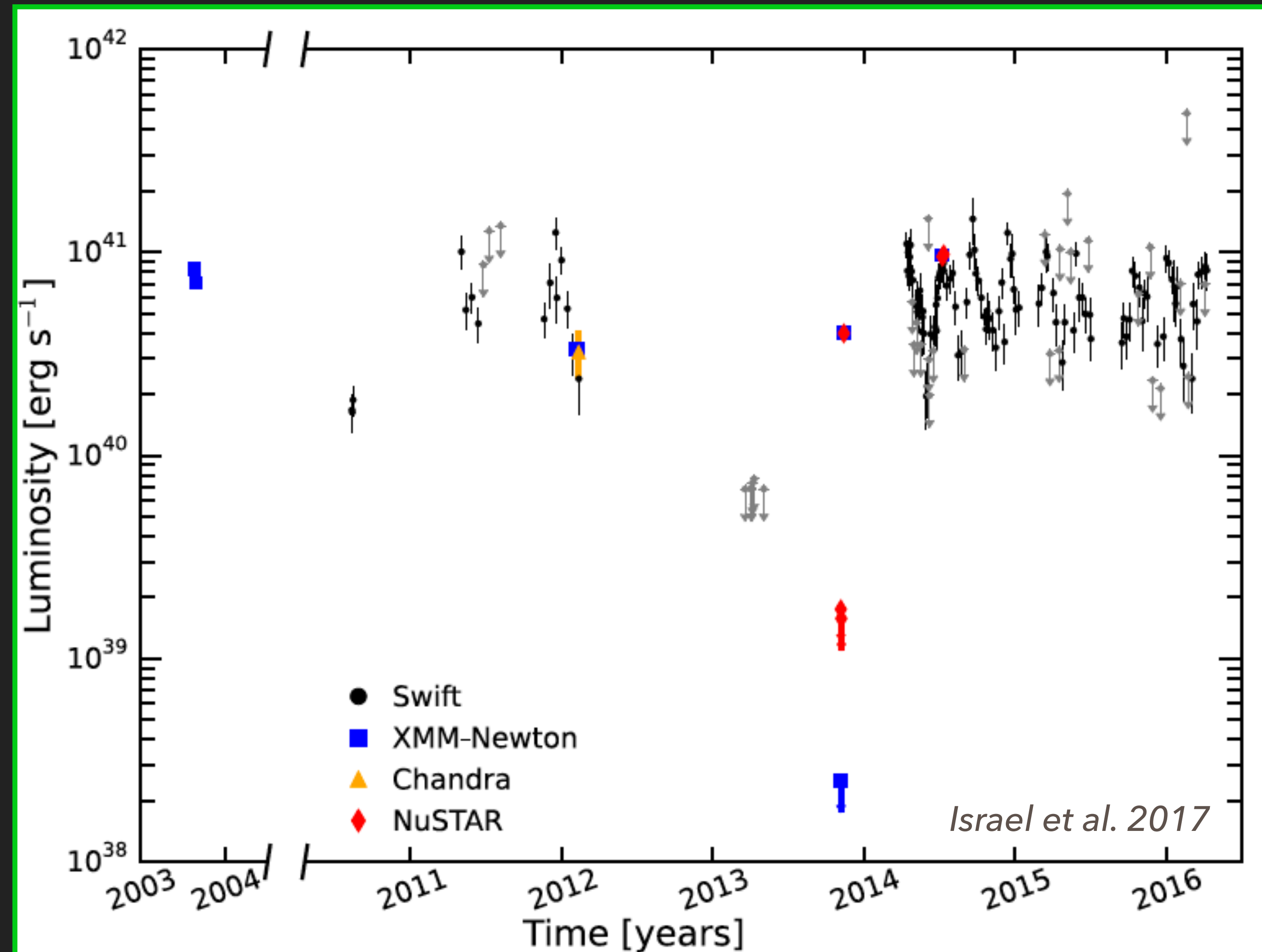
- ▶ What's the nature of the companion stars (HMXB vs LMXB)?
- ▶ How are the outflows properties?
- ▶ How do outflows imprint on the surrounding medium?
- ▶ What's the compact object mass in ULXs?
- ▶ What's the BH vs NS ratio in the ULX population?
- ▶ Unknown NS magnetic field (dipolar vs quadrupolar)? Magnetar-like (10^{14-15} G) or more standard (10^{11-13} G)?
- ▶ Can the magnetic field truncate the disc before the spherization radius? Outflows are inhibited in PULXs? Not really, implying non-magnetar like magnetic fields.
- ▶ Is there any geometrical beaming of the emission?
- ▶ How does the spin evolve with time (spin-up/spin-down)?
- ▶ Is the large flux variability seen in PULXs due to propeller?

NEUTRON STARS VS BLACK HOLES IN THE ULX POPULATION

- ▶ Only 6 PULXs amongst a population of ~2000 ULXs
- ▶ However, PULXs are ~20-30% of the limited ULXs population with high quality observations (~30 sources)
- ▶ Are the vast majority of ULXs hosting BH then?
- ▶ We have to increase the sample of PULXs in order to perform population studies
- ▶ One of the main goal is to look for candidate NS in ULXs: search for pulsations!
- ▶ However, pulsations are intermittent in PULXs!
- ▶ Search for PULX-like sources amongst ULXs

HUNT FOR PULX CANDIDATES

- ▶ Pulsating ULXs:
 - ▶ All transient sources (with a possible by-modality)

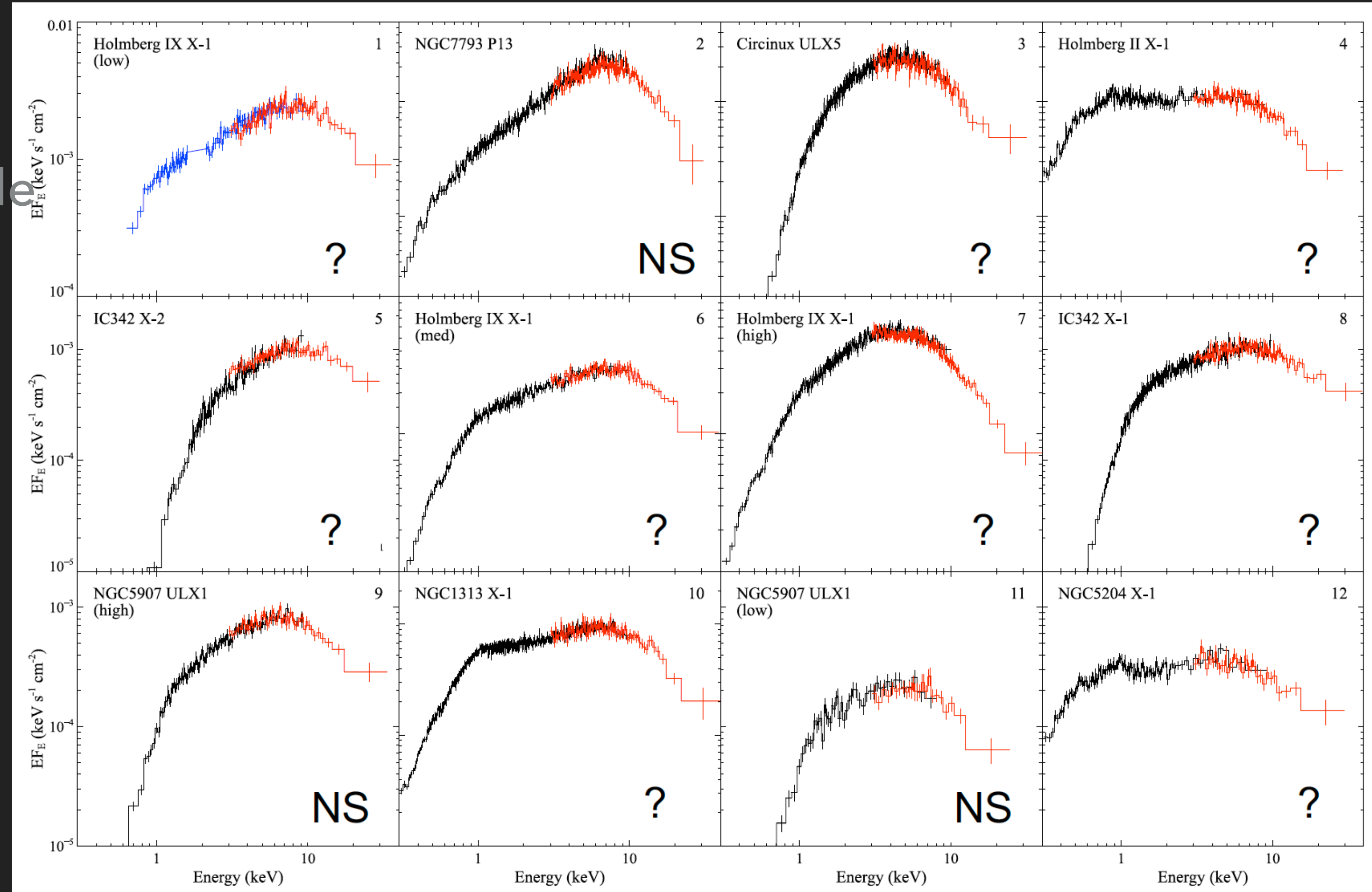


HUNT FOR PULX CANDIDATES

- ▶ Pulsating ULXs:
 - ▶ All transient sources (with a possible by-modality)
 - ▶ Spectrally similar to most ULXs

HUNT FOR PULSX CANDIDATES

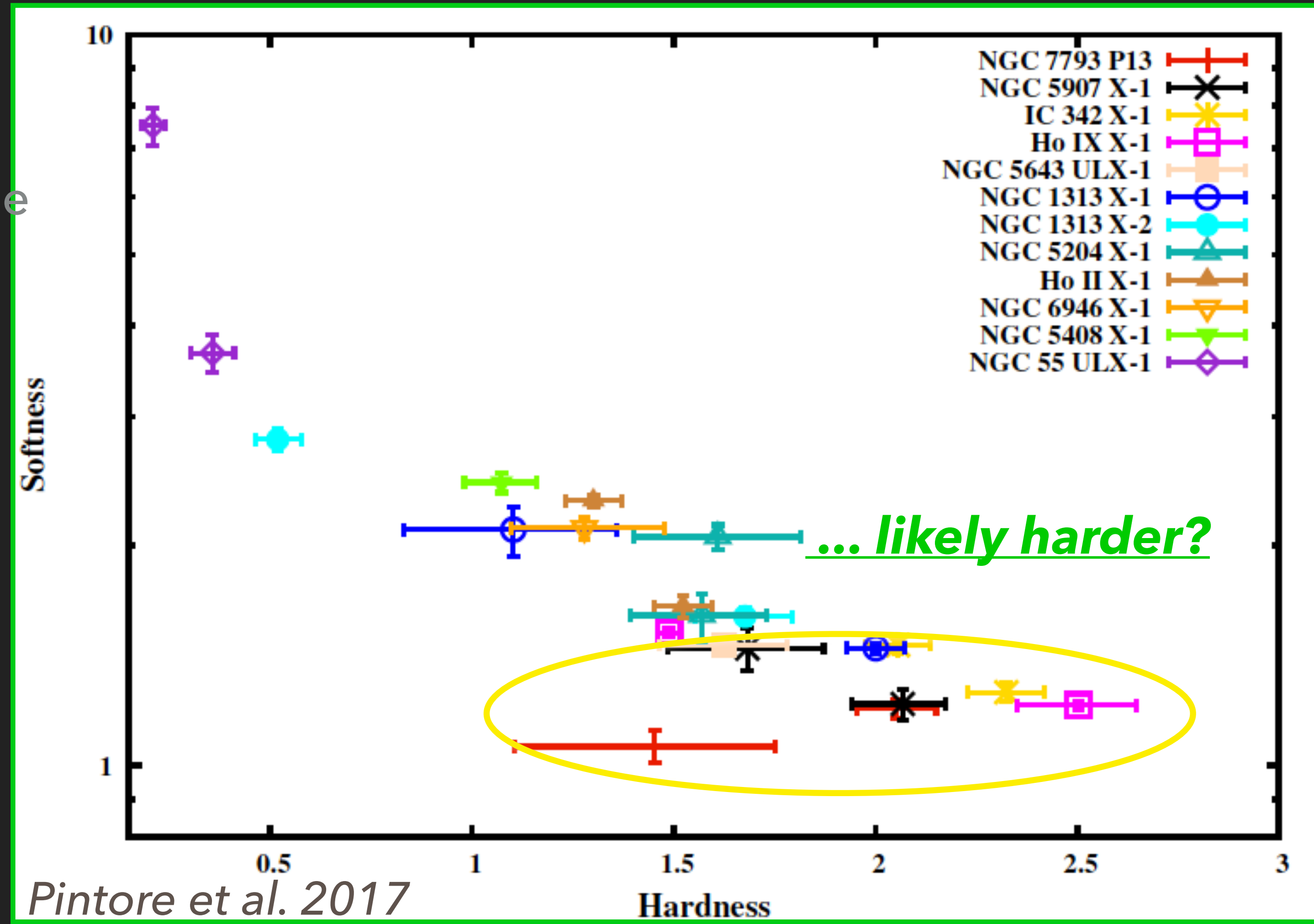
- ▶ Pulsating ULXs:
 - ▶ All transient sources (with a possible by-modality)
 - ▶ Spectrally similar to most ULXs



Credits: Walton et al. (2018)

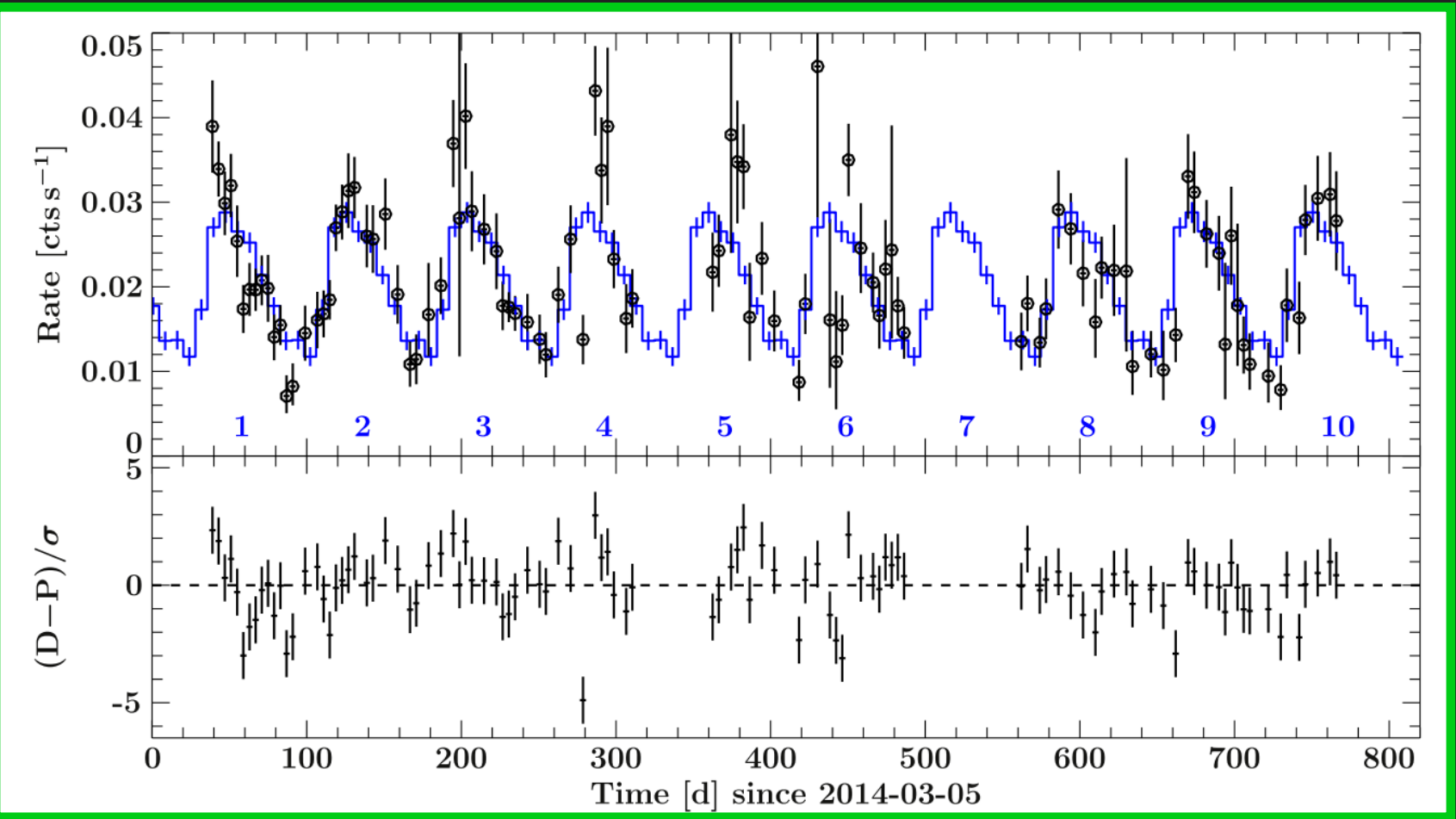
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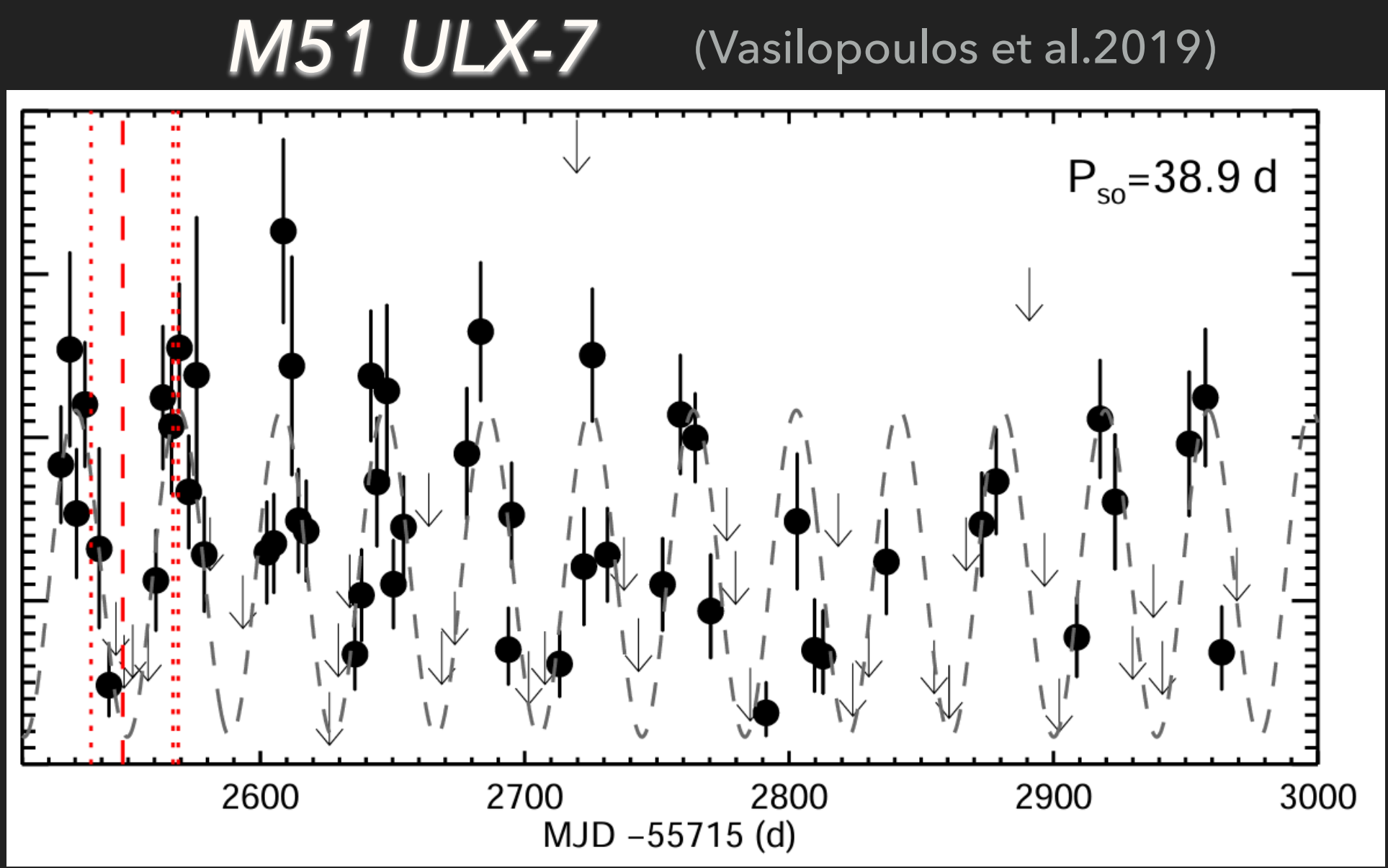


HUNT FOR PULX CANDIDATES

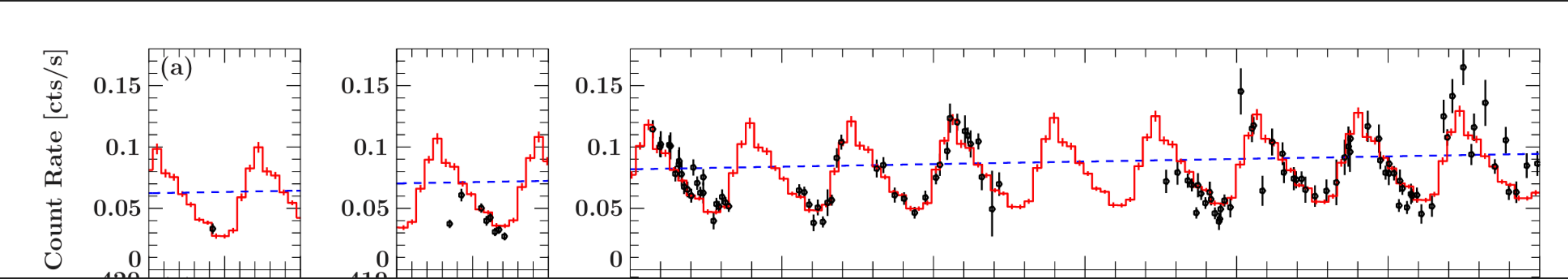
- ▶ Pulsating ULXs:
 - ▶ All transient sources (with a possible by-modality)
 - ▶ Spectrally similar to most ULXs
 - ▶ Super-orbital modulations of tens-to-hundreds of days



NGC 5907 X-1 (Walton et al.2016)



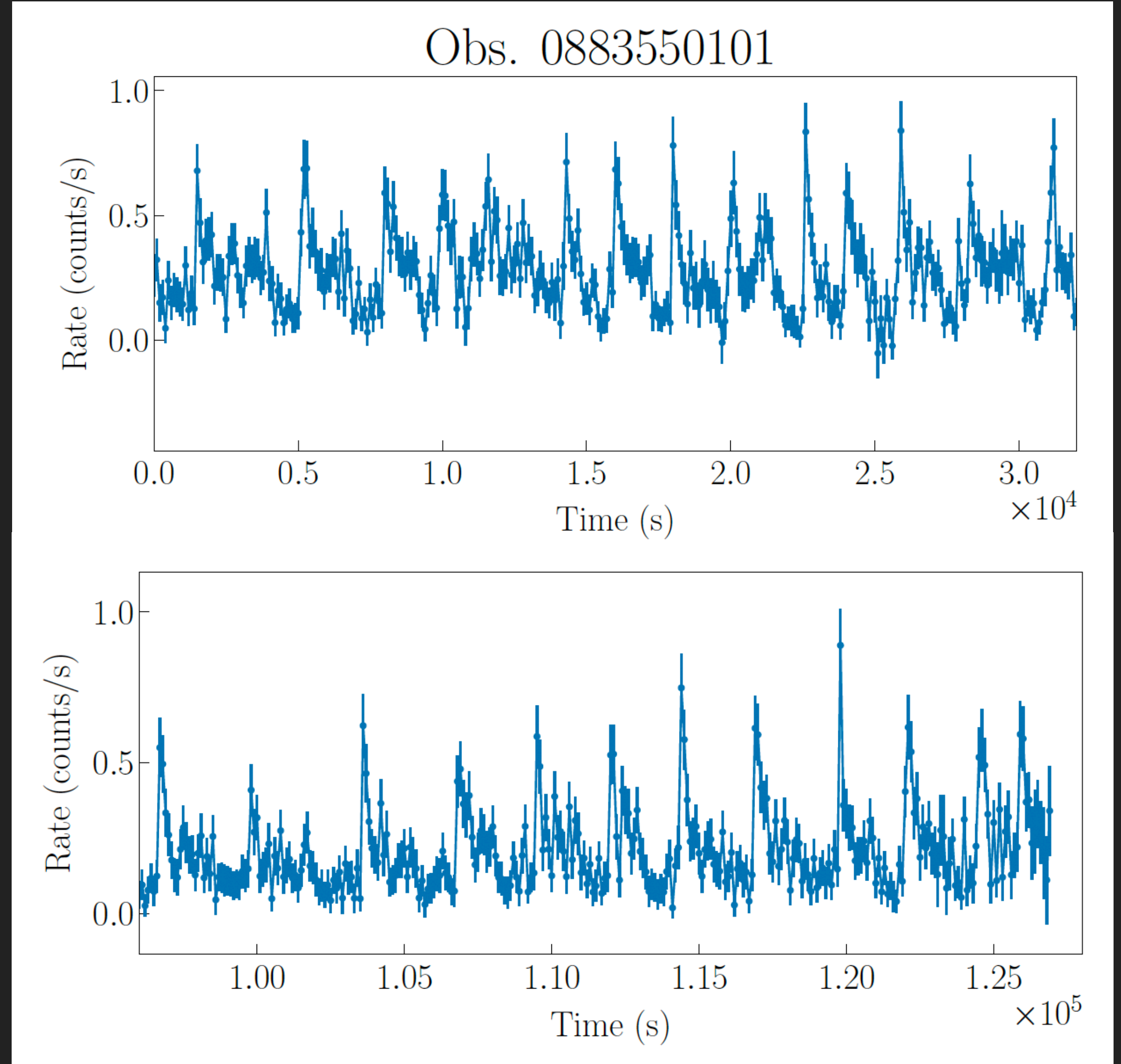
M51 ULX-7 (Vasilopoulos et al.2019)



NGC 7793 P13 (Fuerst et al.2018)

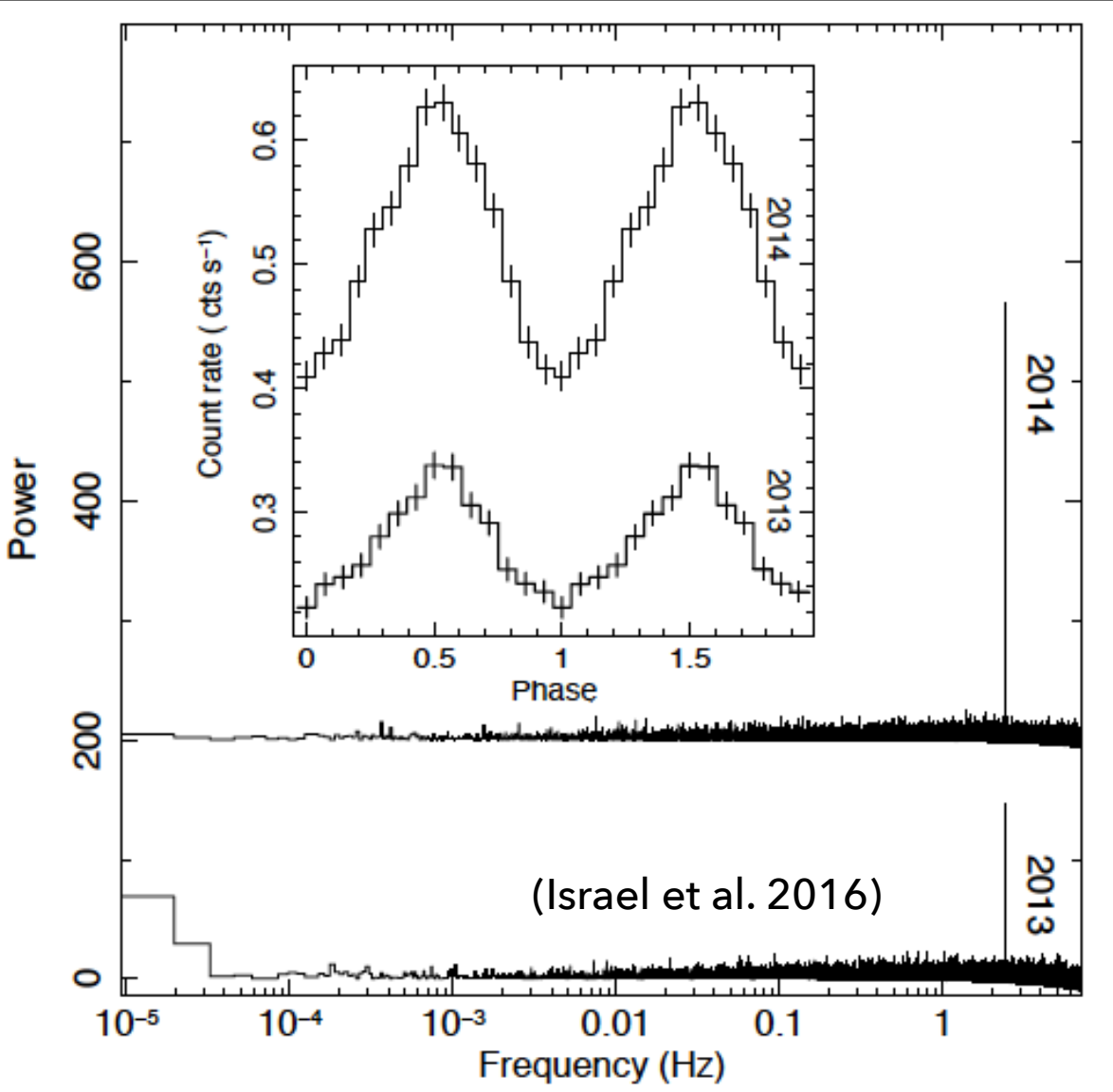
HUNT FOR PULX CANDIDATES

- ▶ Pulsating ULXs:
 - ▶ All transient sources (with a possible by-modality)
 - ▶ Spectrally similar to most ULXs
 - ▶ Super-orbital modulations of tens-to-hundreds of days
 - ▶ (Quasi-periodic) flaring activity



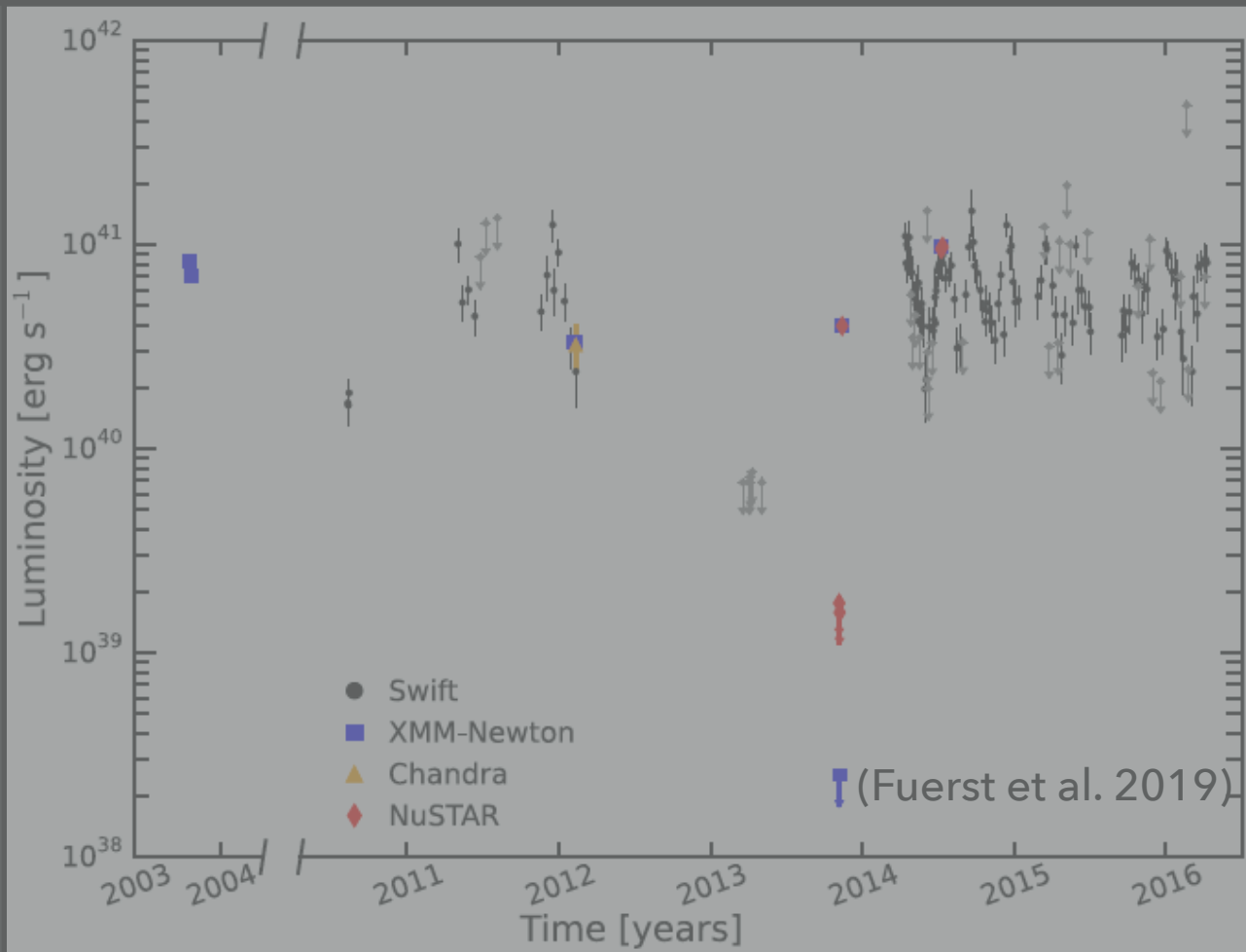
M51 ULX-7 (Imbrogno et al. 2024)

HUNT FOR NEW PULX CANDIDATES

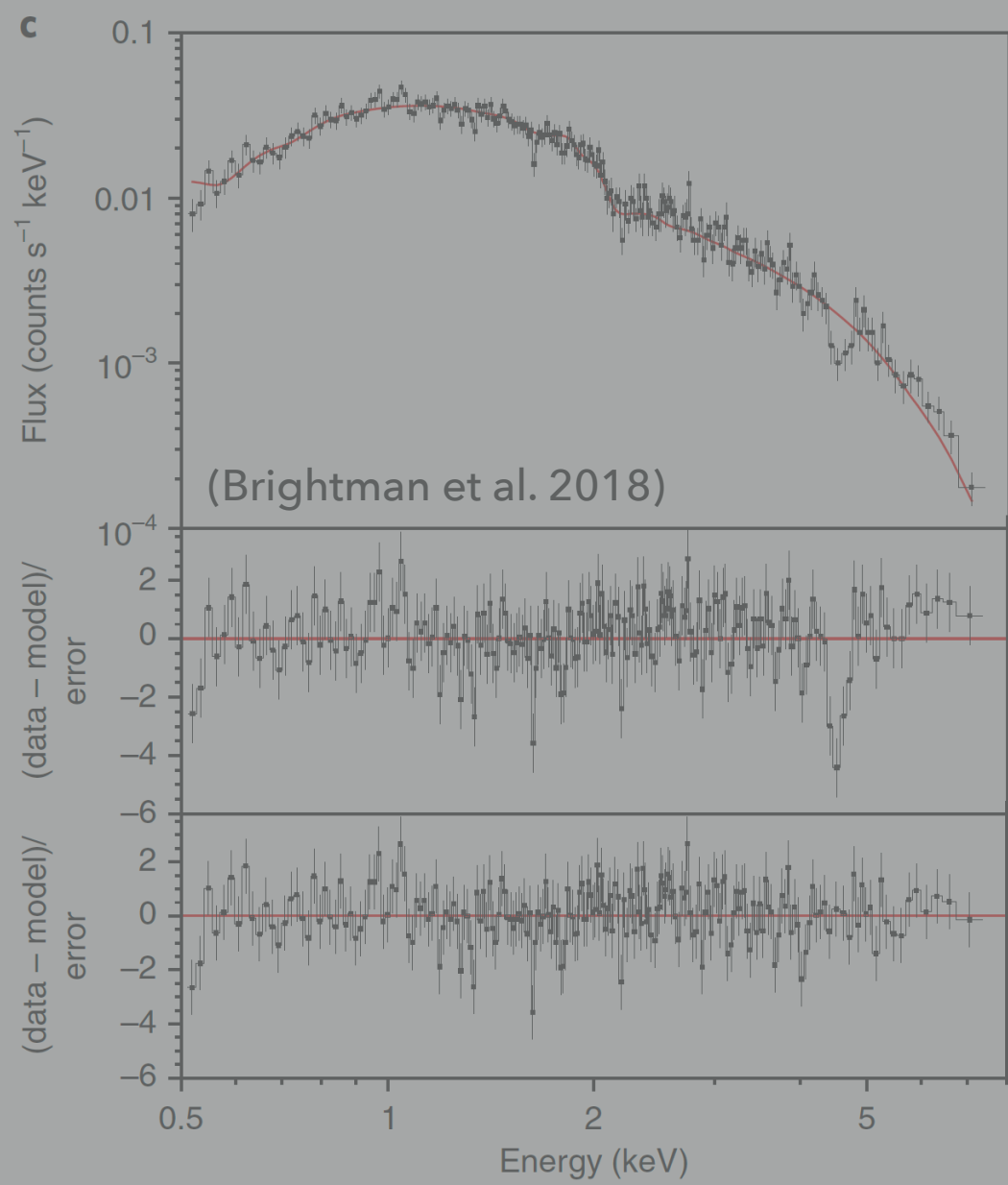


PULSATIONS

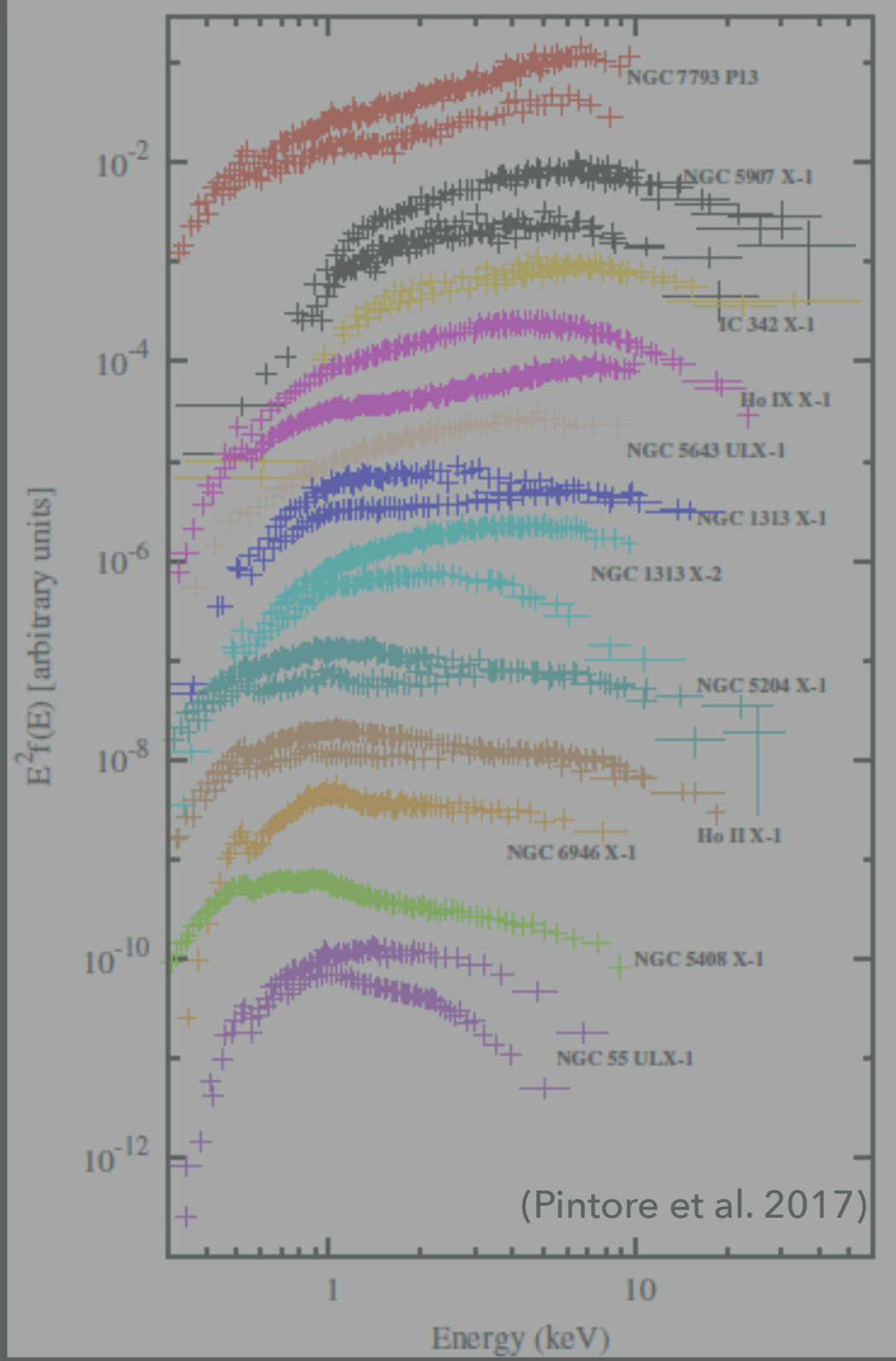
VARIABILITY



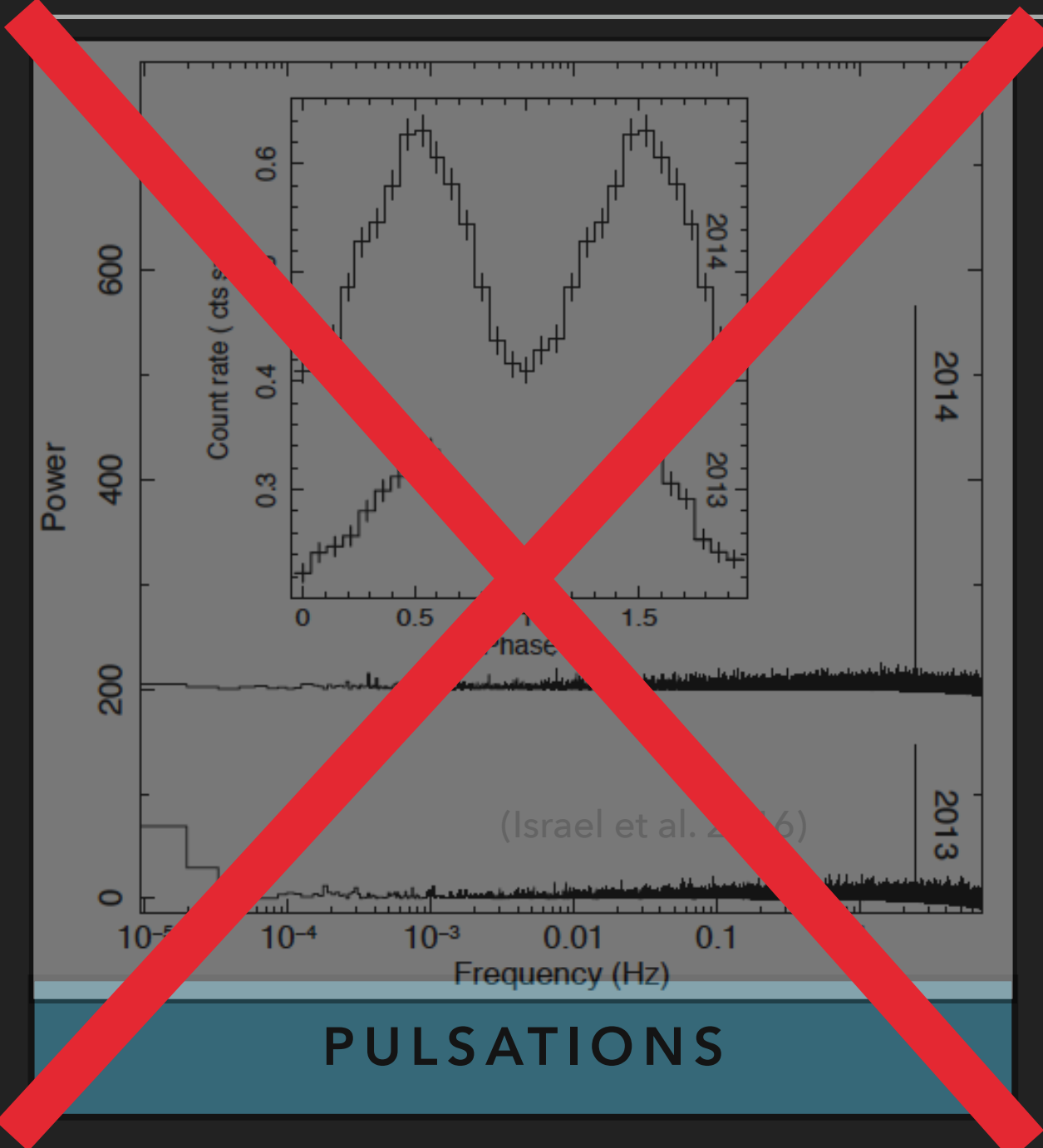
CYCLOTRON LINES



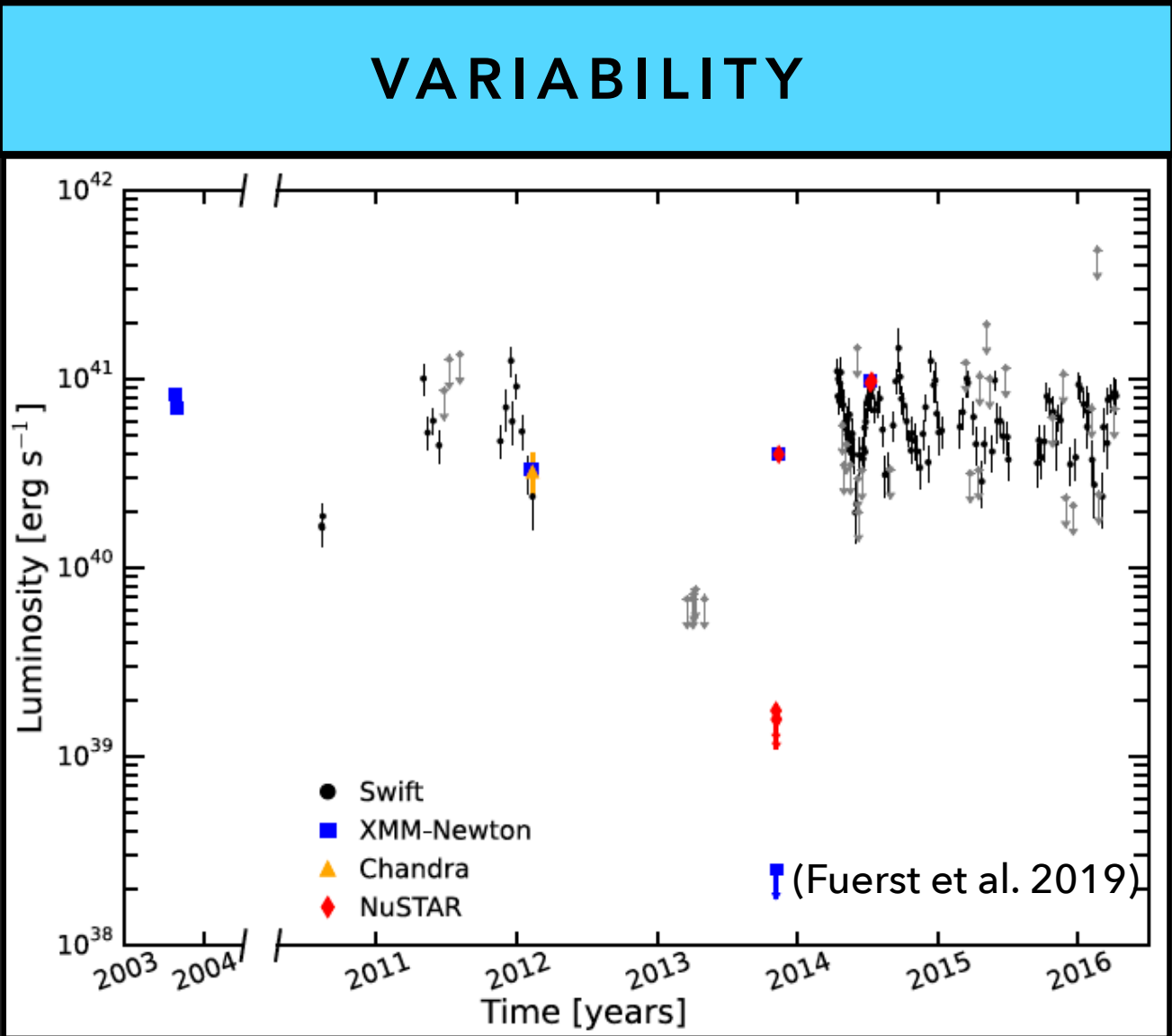
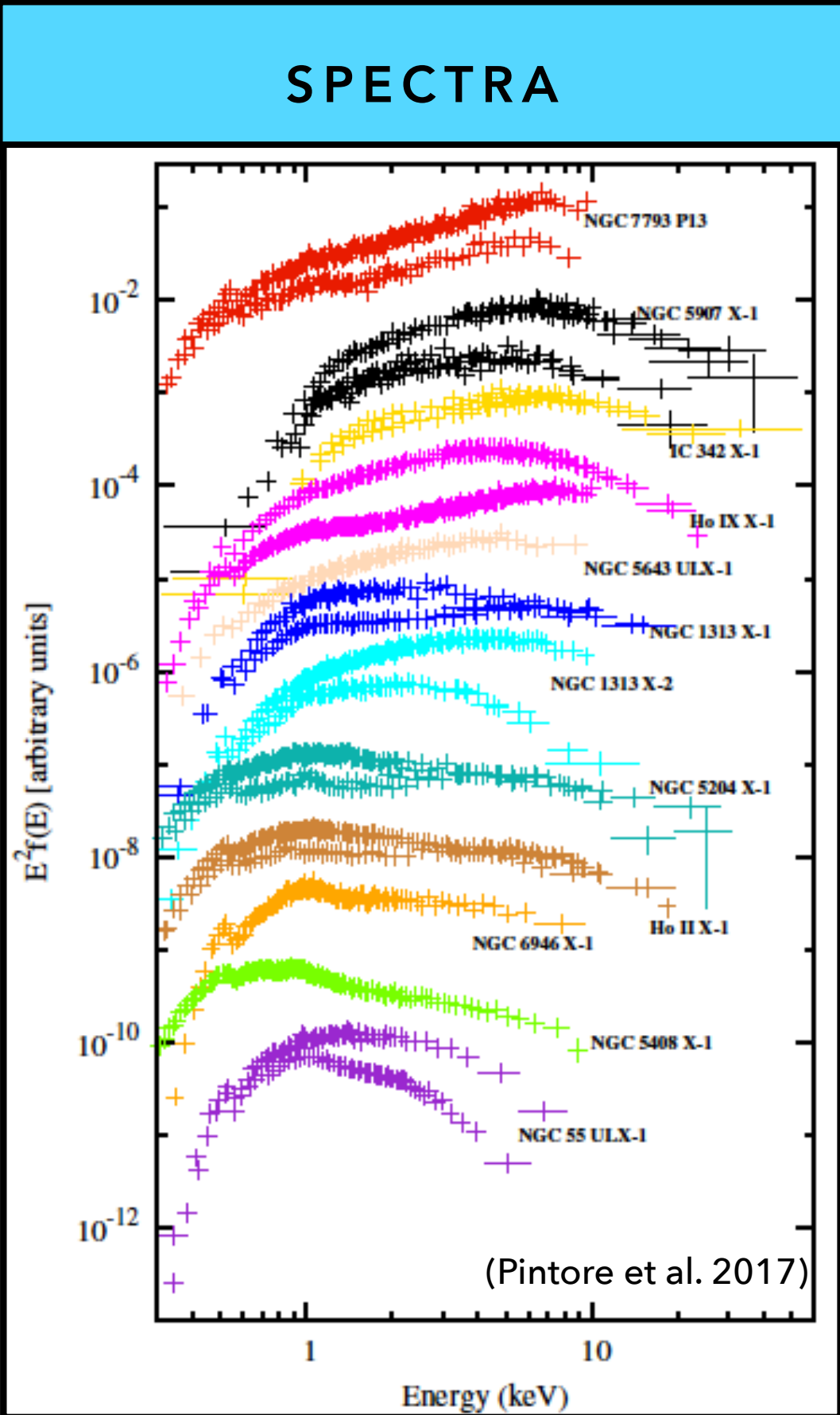
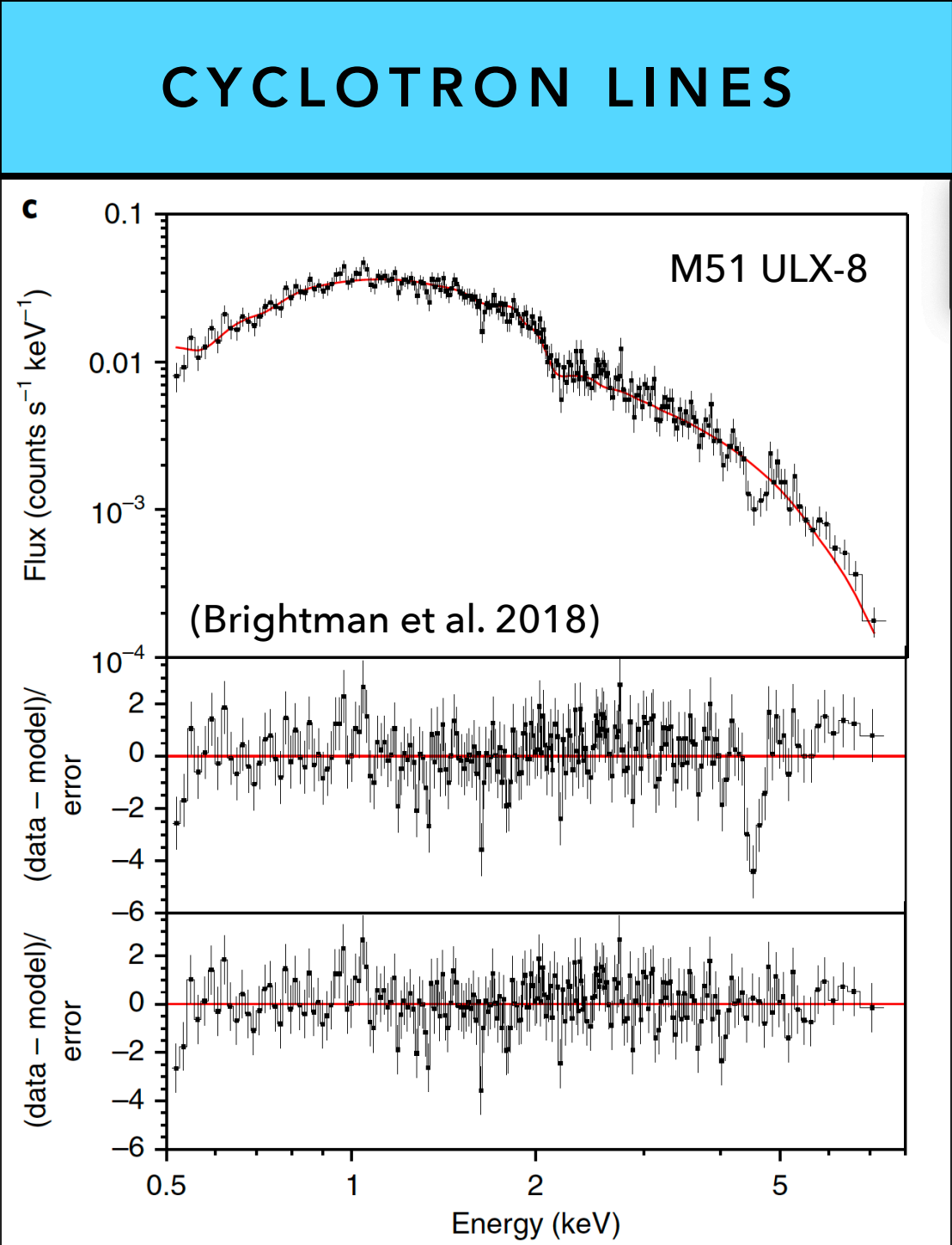
SPECTRA



HUNT FOR NEW PULX CANDIDATES



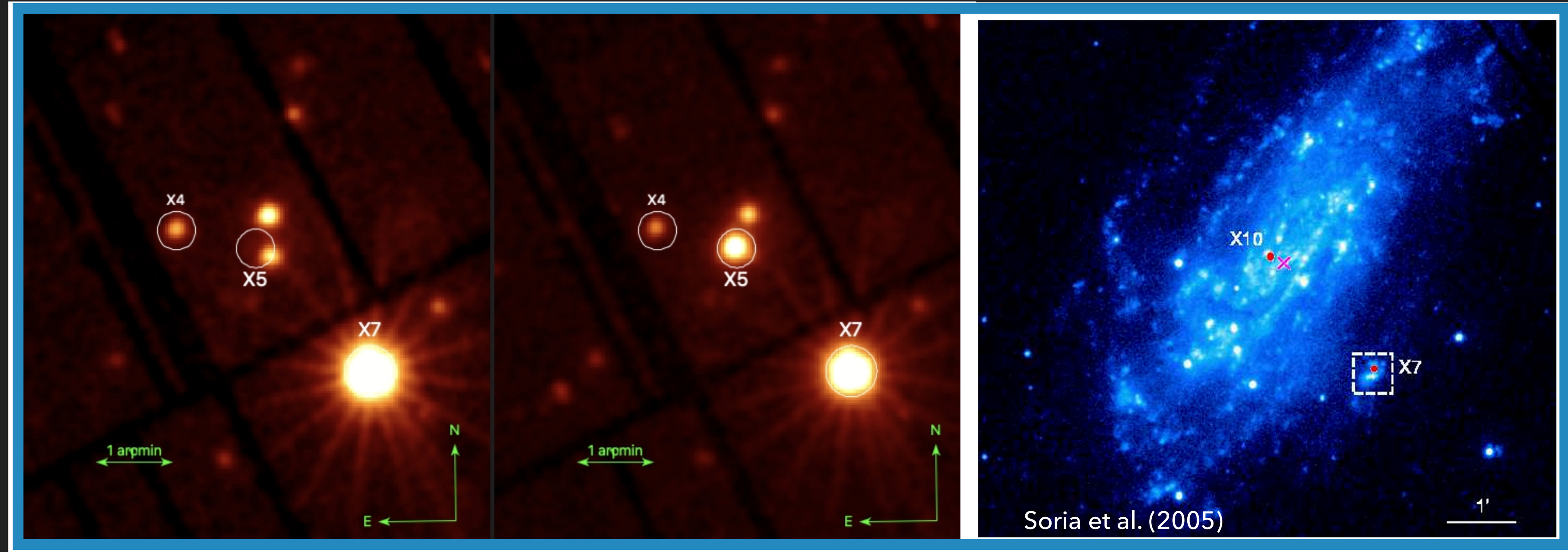
In the absence of pulsations, we need to look for indirect proofs (i.e. variability or spectral properties)



NGC 4559 AND NGC 7456: HIGH VARIABLE ULXS

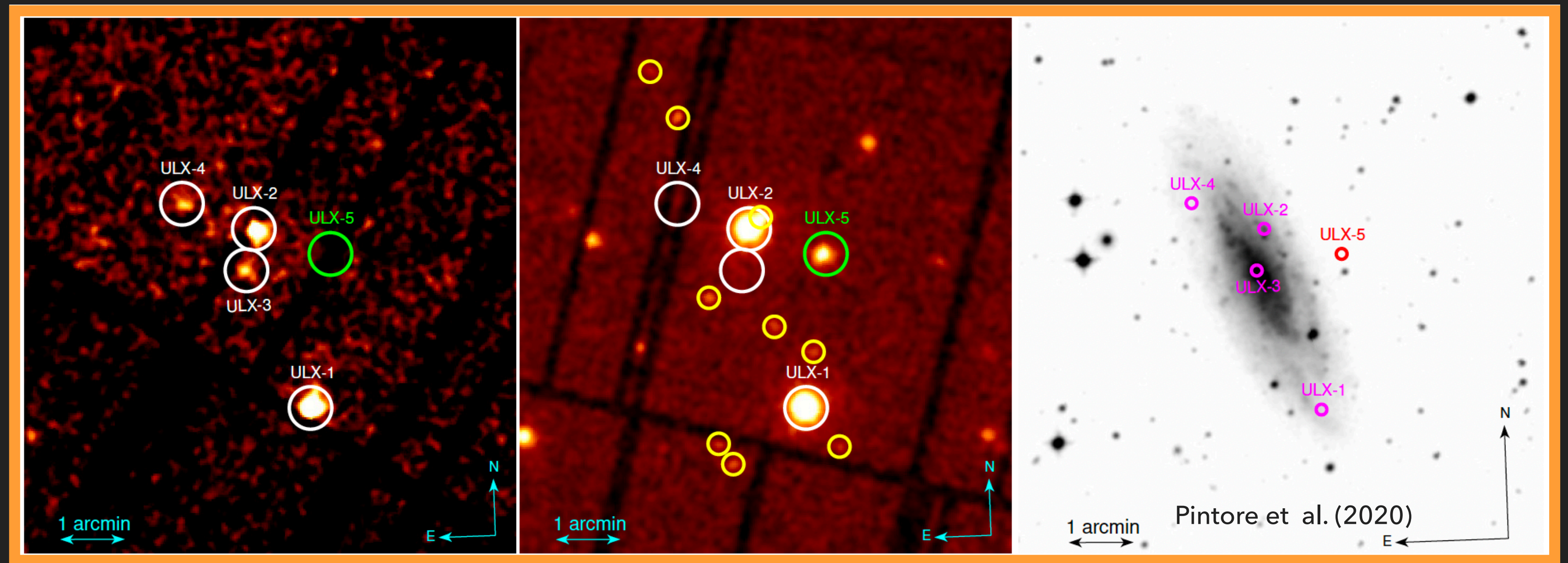
NGC 4559 (7.5 Mpc):

- Three ULXs
- One transient
- X7 is highly variable



NGC 7456 (~16 Mpc):

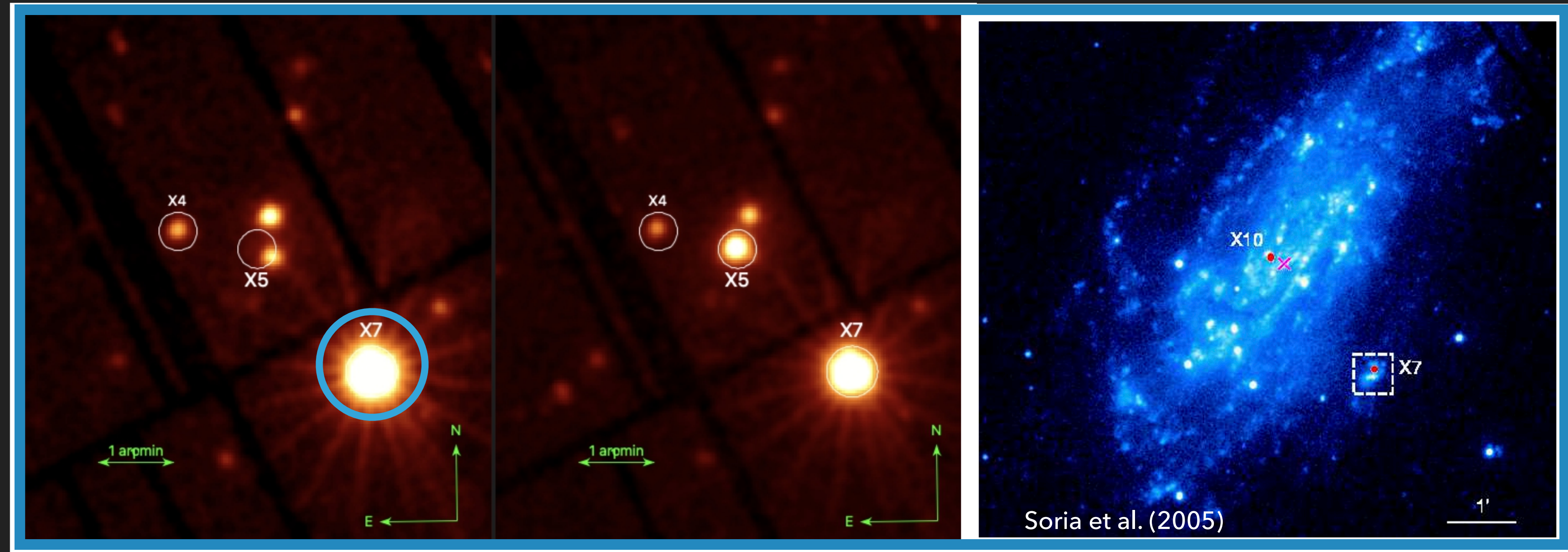
- Five ULXs
- Three transients
- ULX-1 is highly variable



NGC 4559 AND NGC 7456: HIGH VARIABLE ULXS

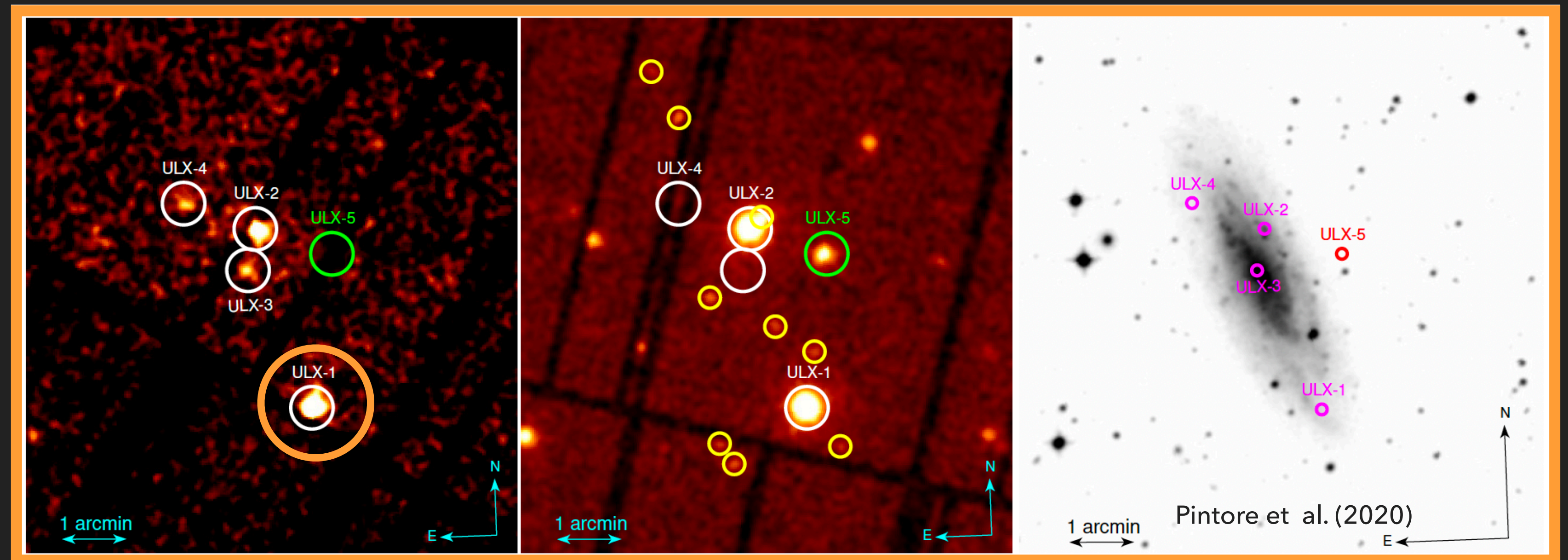
NGC 4559 (7.5 Mpc):

- Three ULXs
- One transient
- *X7 is highly variable*

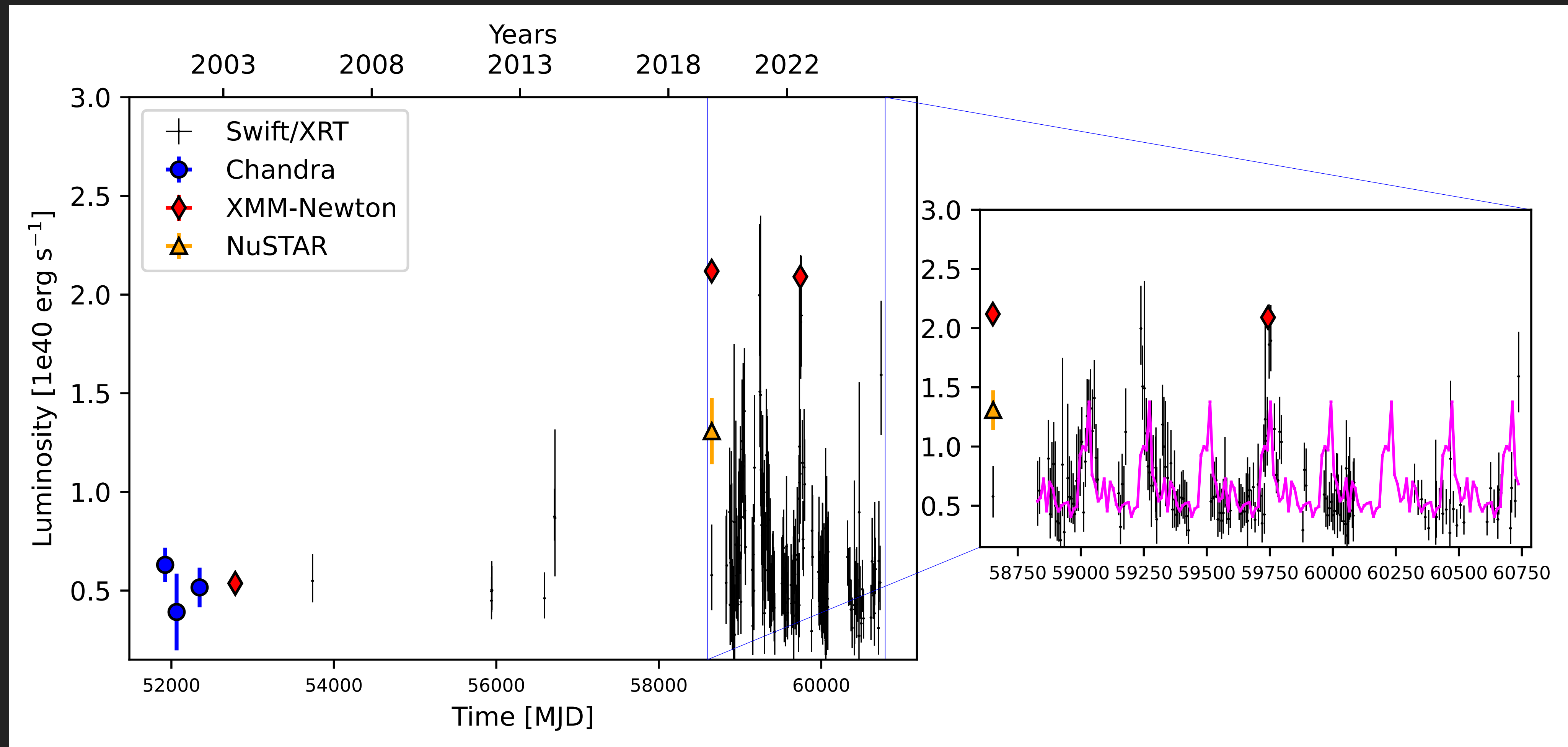


NGC 7456 (~16 Mpc):

- Five ULXs
- Three transients
- *ULX-1 is highly variable*

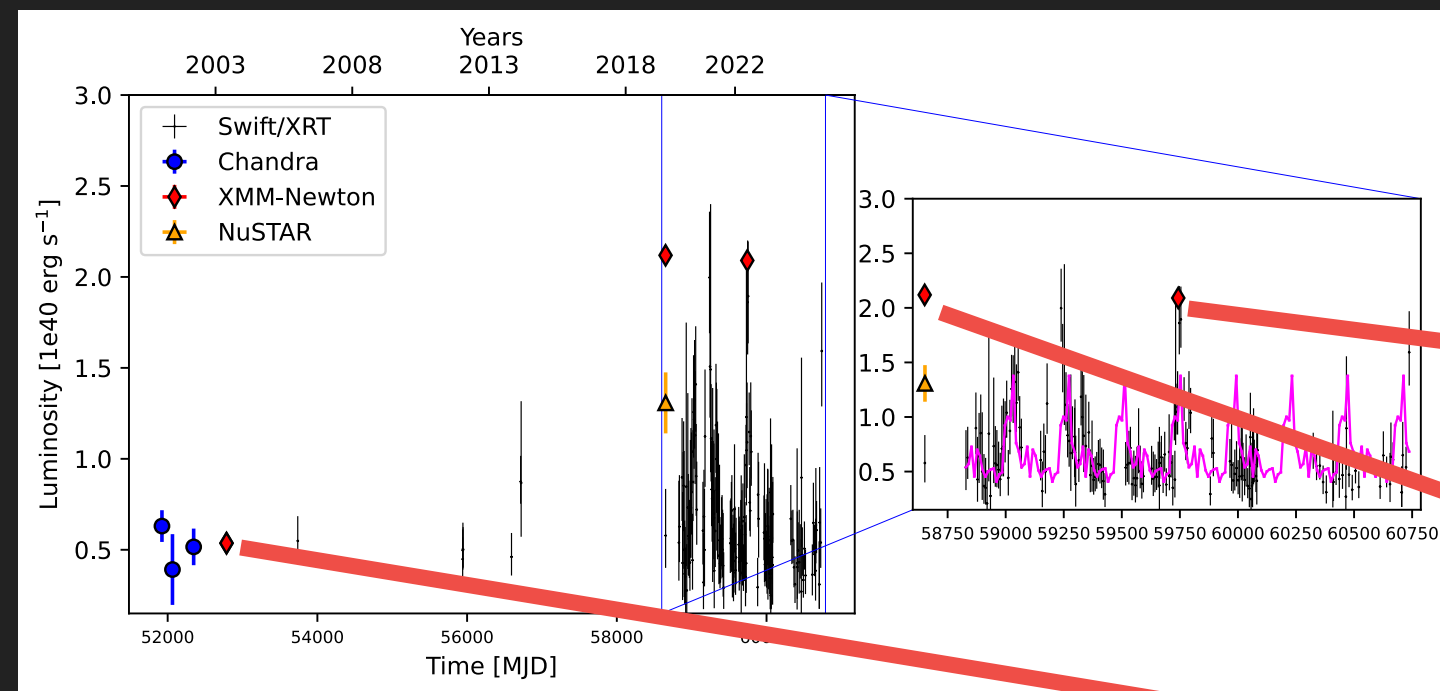


NGC 4559 X7: LONG-TERM VARIABILITY

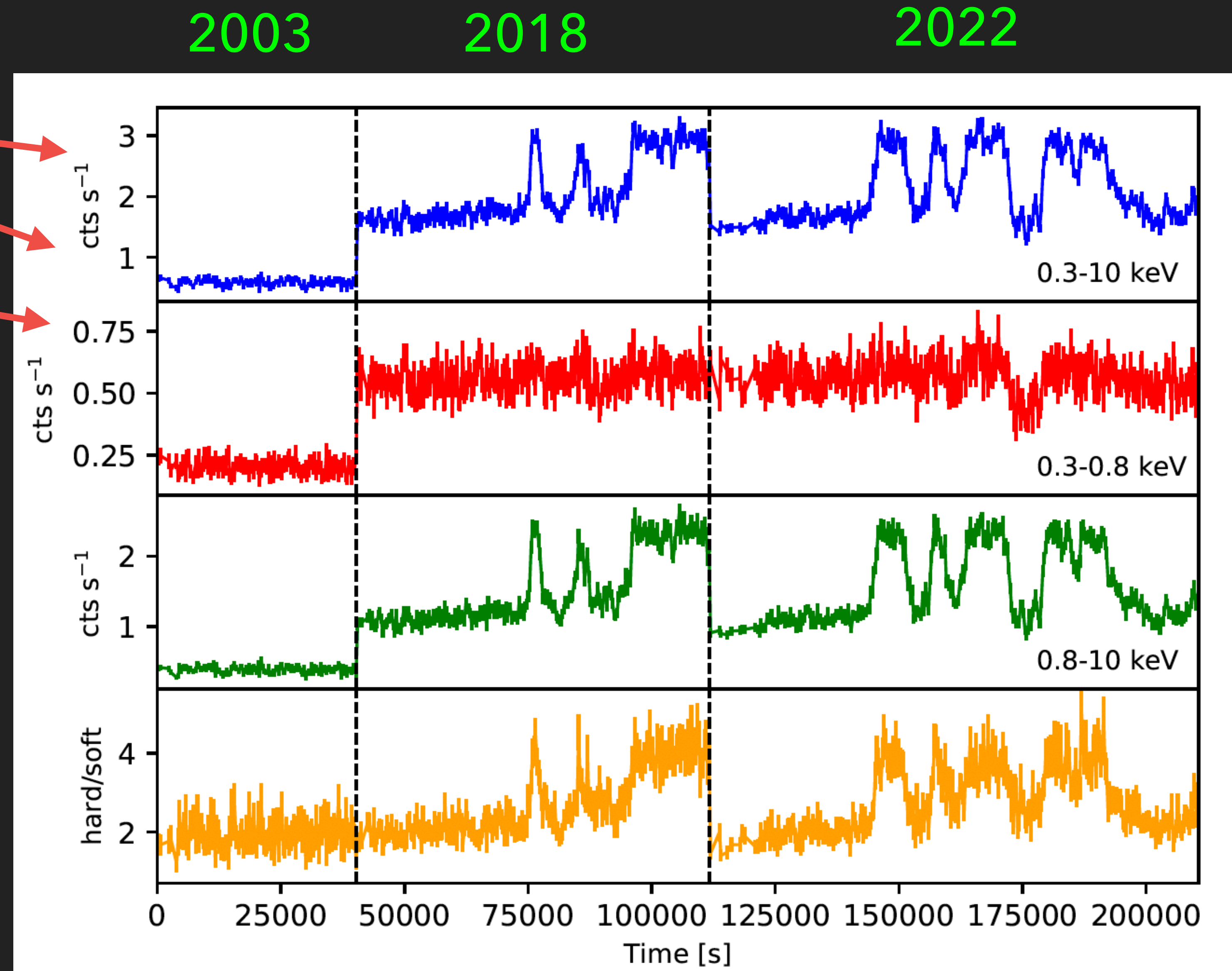


- ✦ X-ray isotropic luminosity $\gg 10^{40} \text{ erg/s}$
- ✦ Long-term variability up to a factor of 5
- ✦ Possible super-orbital periodicity of $\sim 240\text{d}$

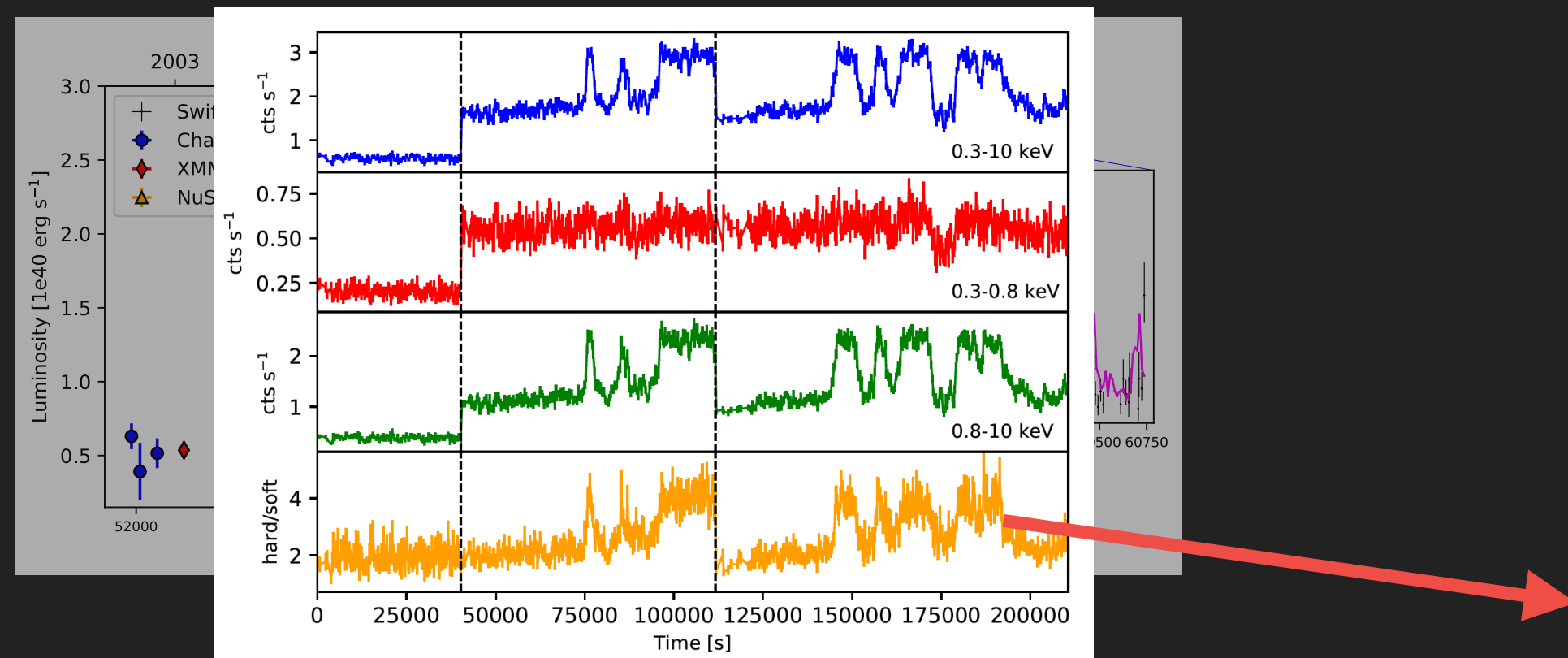
NGC 4559 X7: SHORT-TERM VARIABILITY



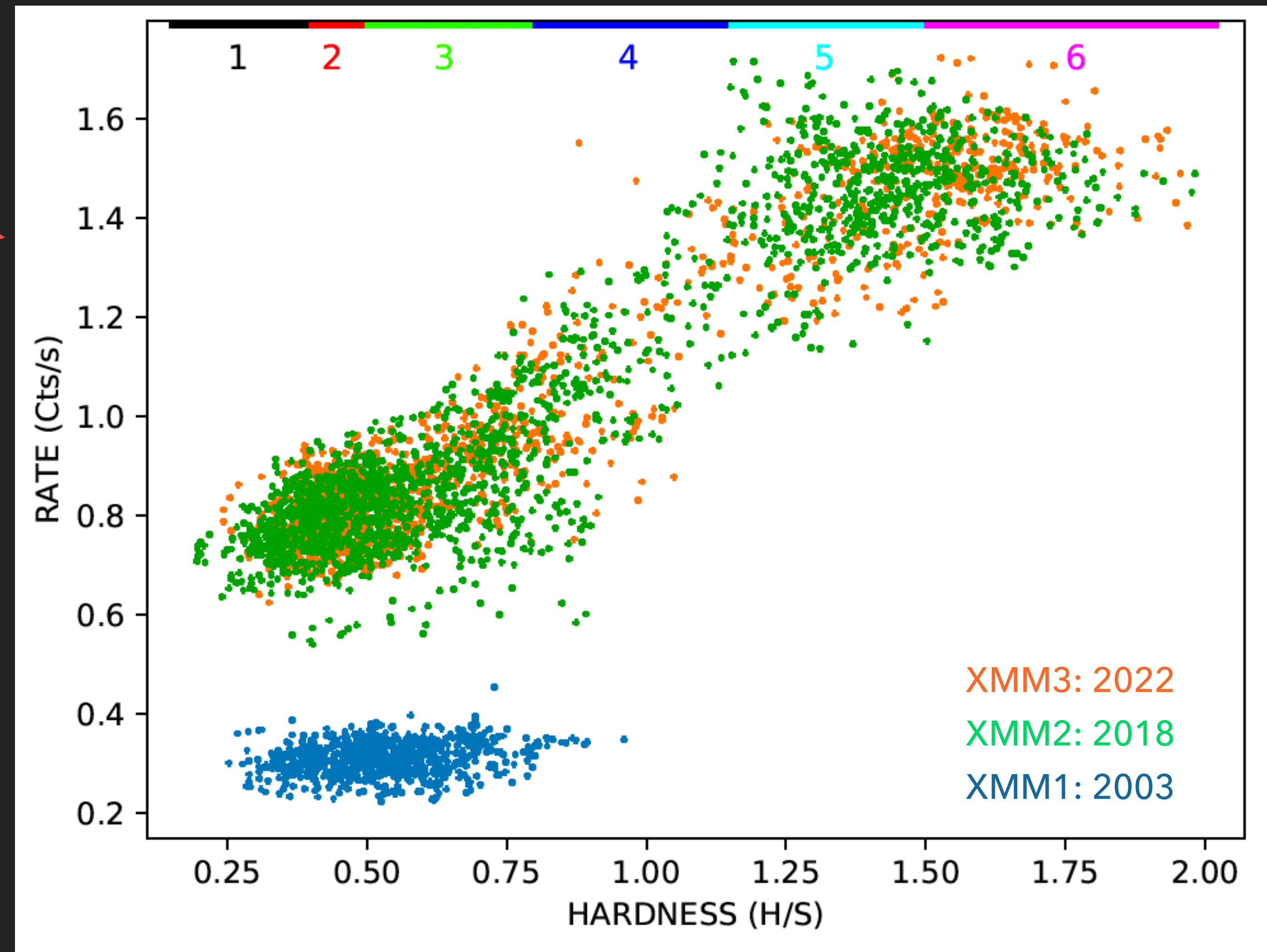
- ◆ Three XMM observations showed that X7 is even more variable on short-term timescales (almost an order of magnitude in total)
- ◆ Flaring activity on timescales of a few hours
- ◆ Flares are all flat-topped in flux
- ◆ Clear spectral variability



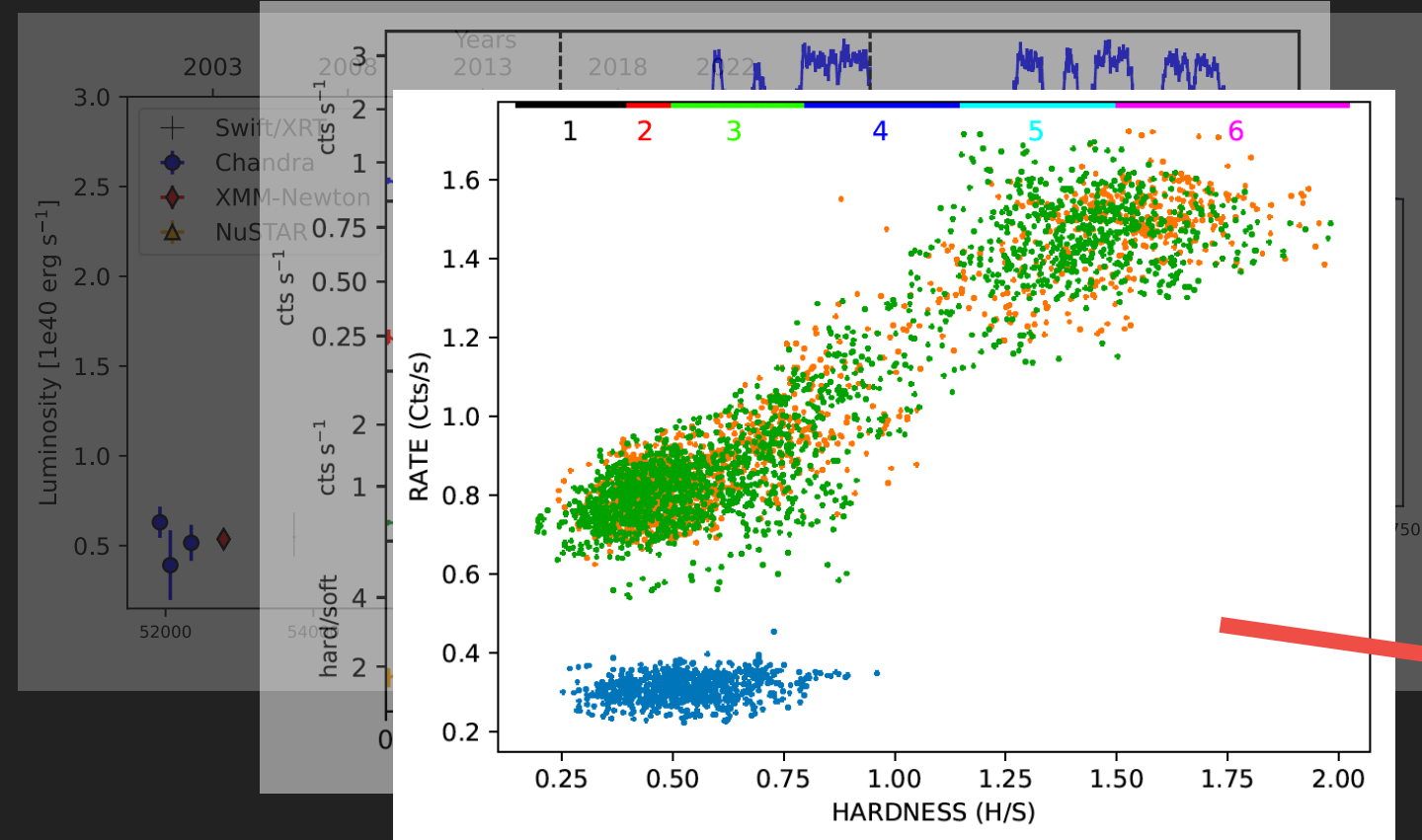
NGC 4559 X7: SPECTRAL VARIABILITY



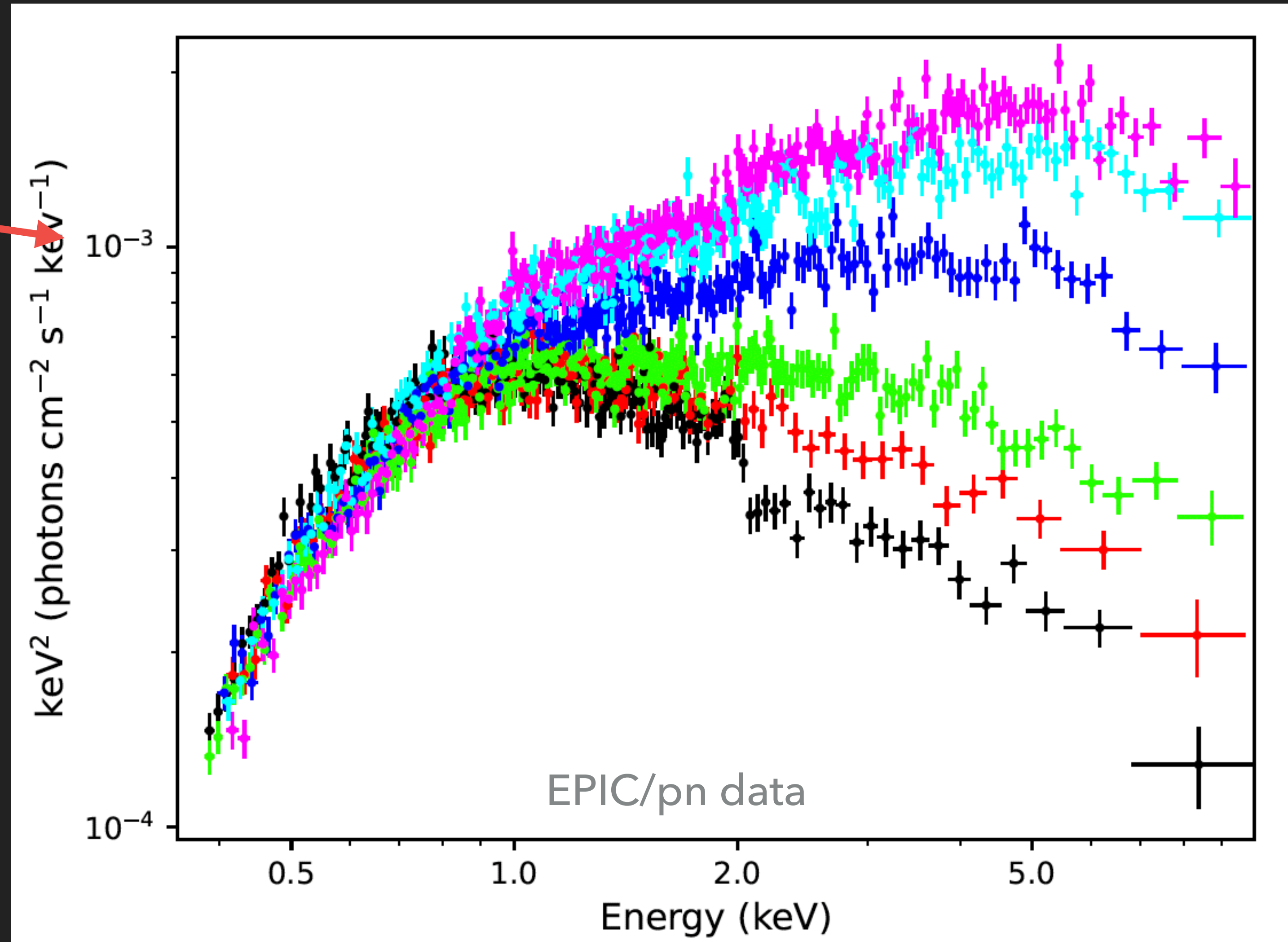
- ◆ Three well defined spectral states in the hardness-intensity diagram
- ◆ We performed an hardness-intensity resolved spectral analysis



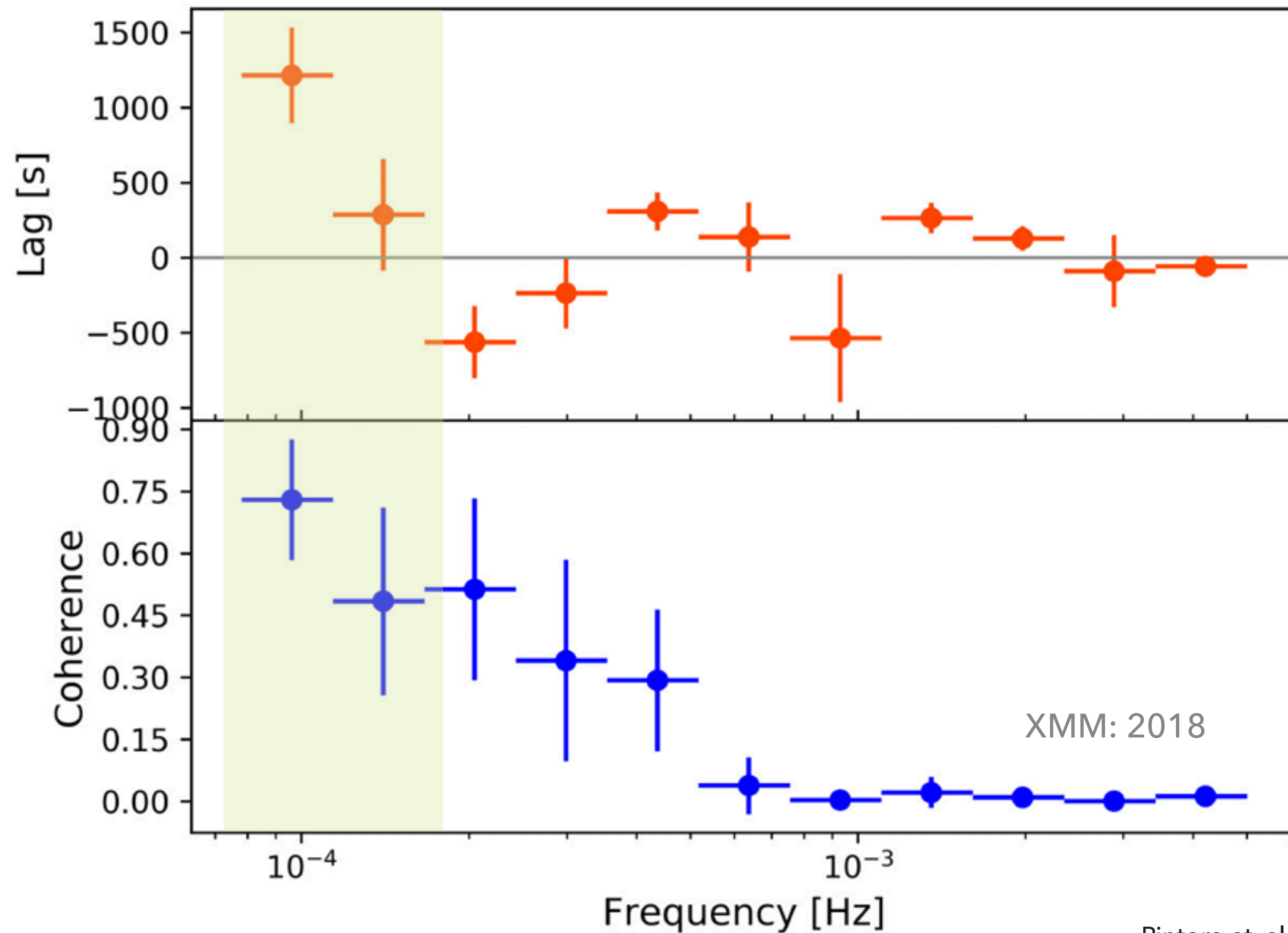
NGC 4559 X7: SPECTRAL VARIABILITY



- ✦ No remarkable low energy (< 1 keV) variability during time
- ✦ All the variability associated to the emission above 1 keV and strongly driven by the flaring activity
- ✦ Spectral decomposition in three components (two thermal plus a cut-off powerlaw)



NGC 4559 X7: TEMPORAL PROPERTIES



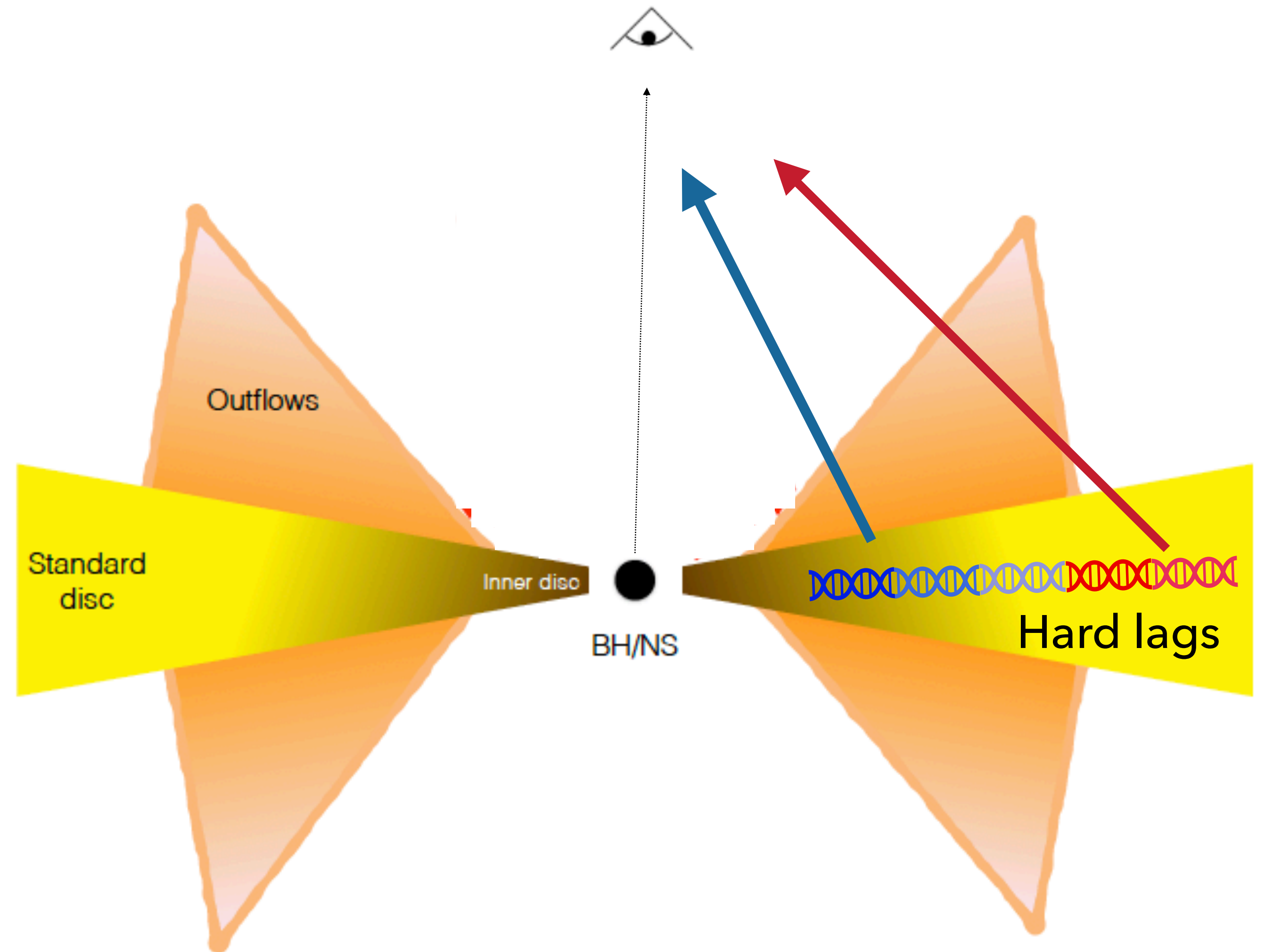
Pintore et al. (2021)

High significance ($\gg 3$ sigma) hard lag (i.e. hard lags soft band) of about 1000s on long timescales in NGC 4559 X7 between the 0.3-1 keV and 1-10 keV.

Found only in 2018 observation.

No lags at all in the 2022 XMM observation.

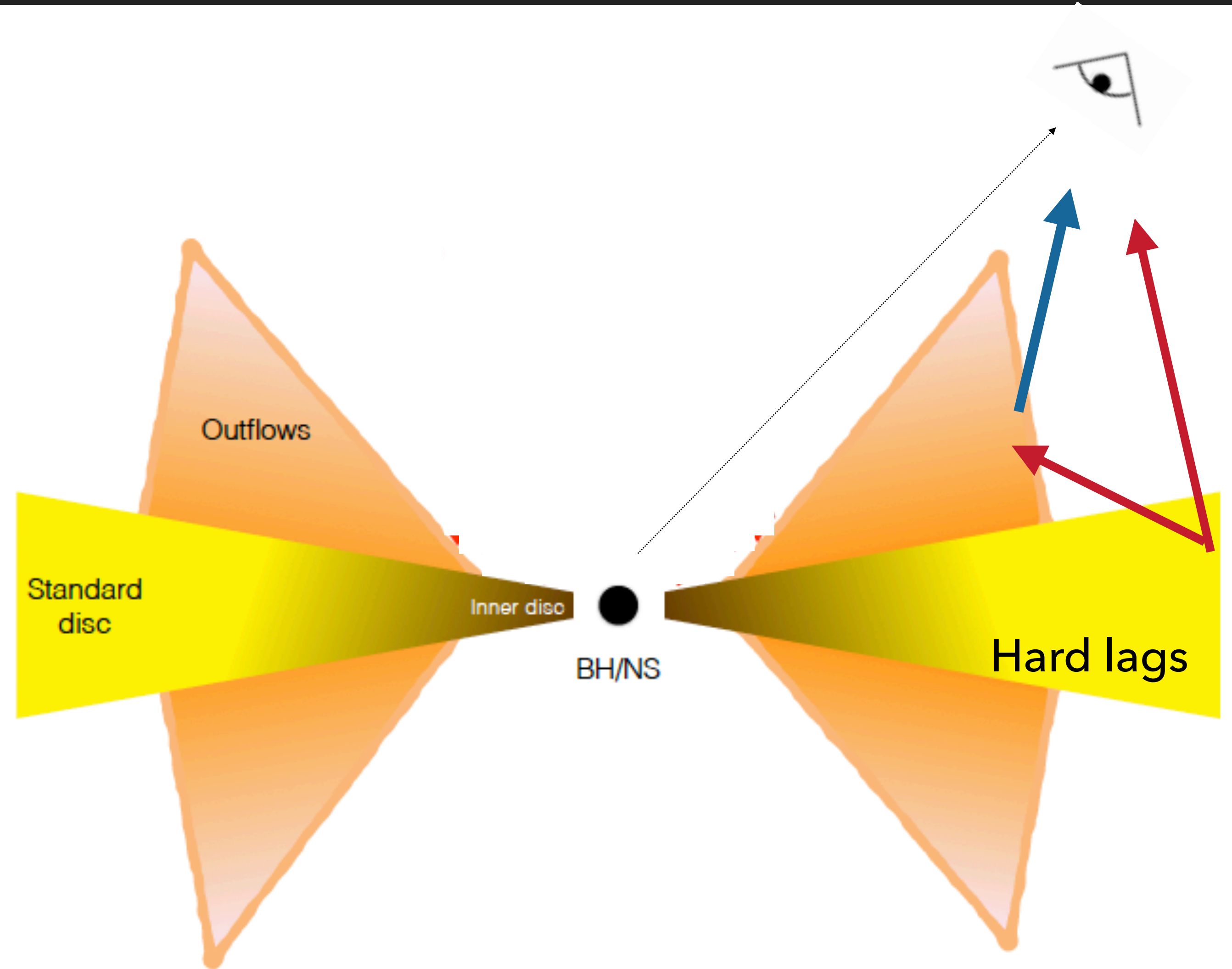
- ▶ Hard lags usually associated to the accretion flow propagating inward (**hard** lags **soft**)



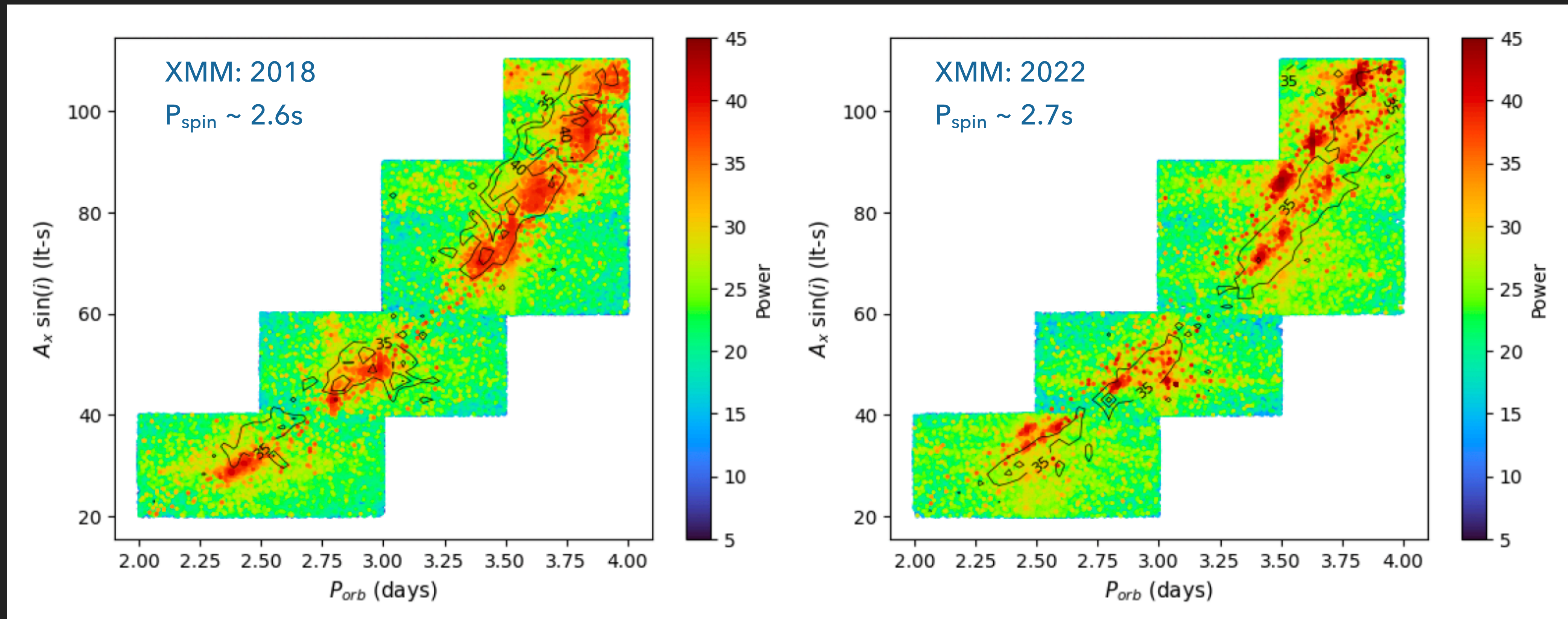
Case for ULX-1?

Adapted from Pintore et al. (2021)

- ▶ Hard lags usually associated to the accretion flow propagating inward (**hard** lags **soft**)
- ▶ Reprocessing of soft photons from the external part of the outflow ?

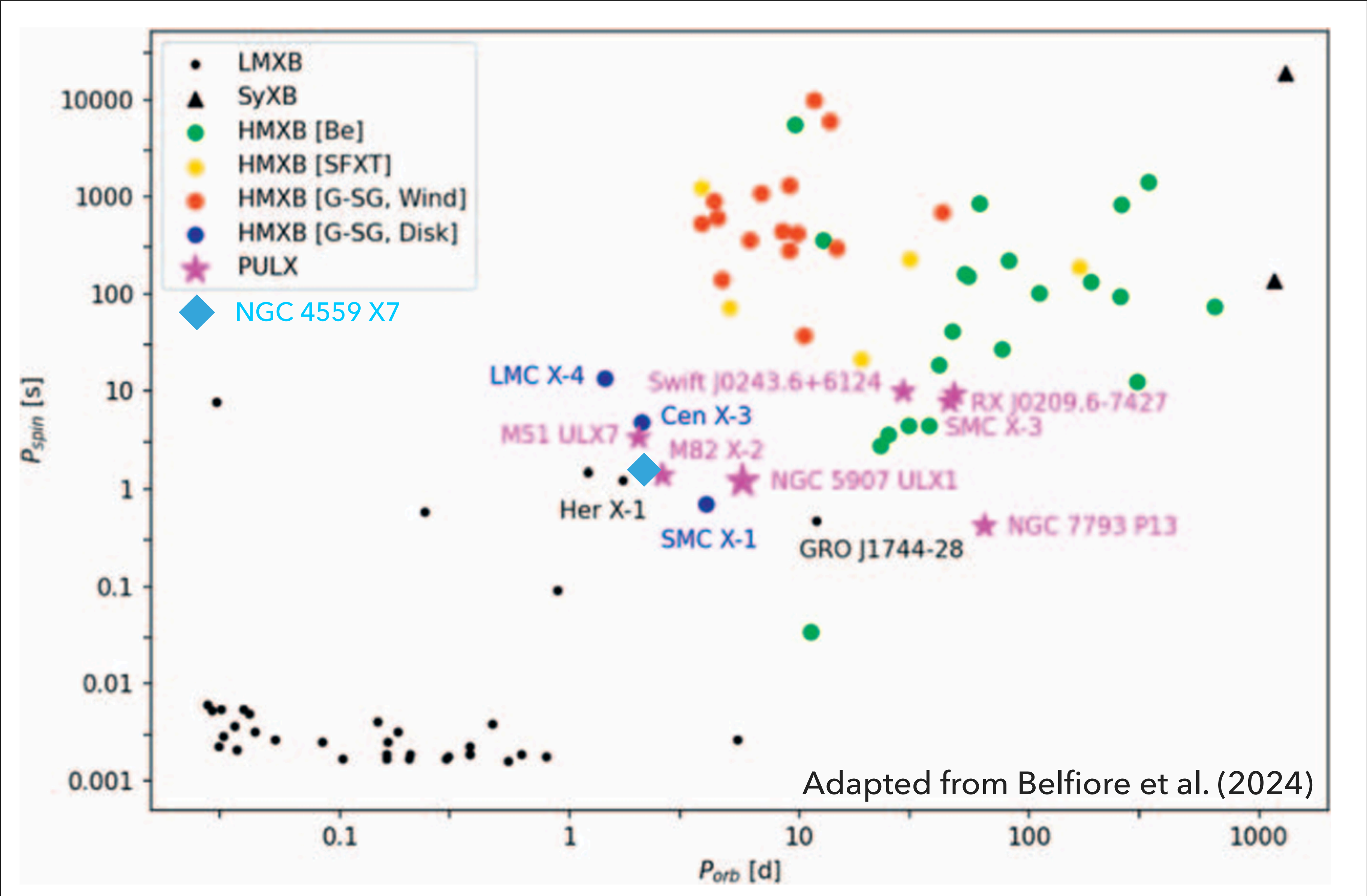


NGC 4559 X7: CANDIDATE PULSATION?



- ♦ In two XMM observations, coherent pulsations at 2.6s and 2.7s were found
- ♦ Significance of $\sim 3.5\sigma$; statistically weak, but they share the same “banana” in the orbital parameter space
- ♦ Orbital parameters compatible with the other PULXs
- ♦ If confirmed, it implies spin-down \rightarrow the source was always active though

NGC 4559 X7: CANDIDATE PULSATION?



NGC 4559 X7: A NEW PULX CANDIDATE?

- ♦ Highly variable on both long and short-timescales
- ♦ Very hard spectra
- ♦ Softening of the emission when decreasing in flux (i.e. brighter when harder effect)
- ♦ Possible pulsation at $\sim 2.6\text{-}2.7$ s
- ♦ Secular spin-down of 10^{-9} s/s? Quite extreme and the source was always active:
 - ♣ Drop in luminosity not compatible with propeller ($\Delta L \sim P^{2/3}$; too small than expected)
 - ♣ Trading of the magnetic field at large radius?
 - ♣ Retrograde disc (Makishima et al. 1988)? Hard to sustain it for a long time
 - ♣ Another PULX showed spin-down while accreting (M82 X-2 - e.g. Bachetti et al. 2022) as well as Galactic sources (e.g. GX 1+4 (10^{-7} s/s) - Gonzalez Galan et al. 2012)

NGC 4559 X7: A NEW PULX CANDIDATE?

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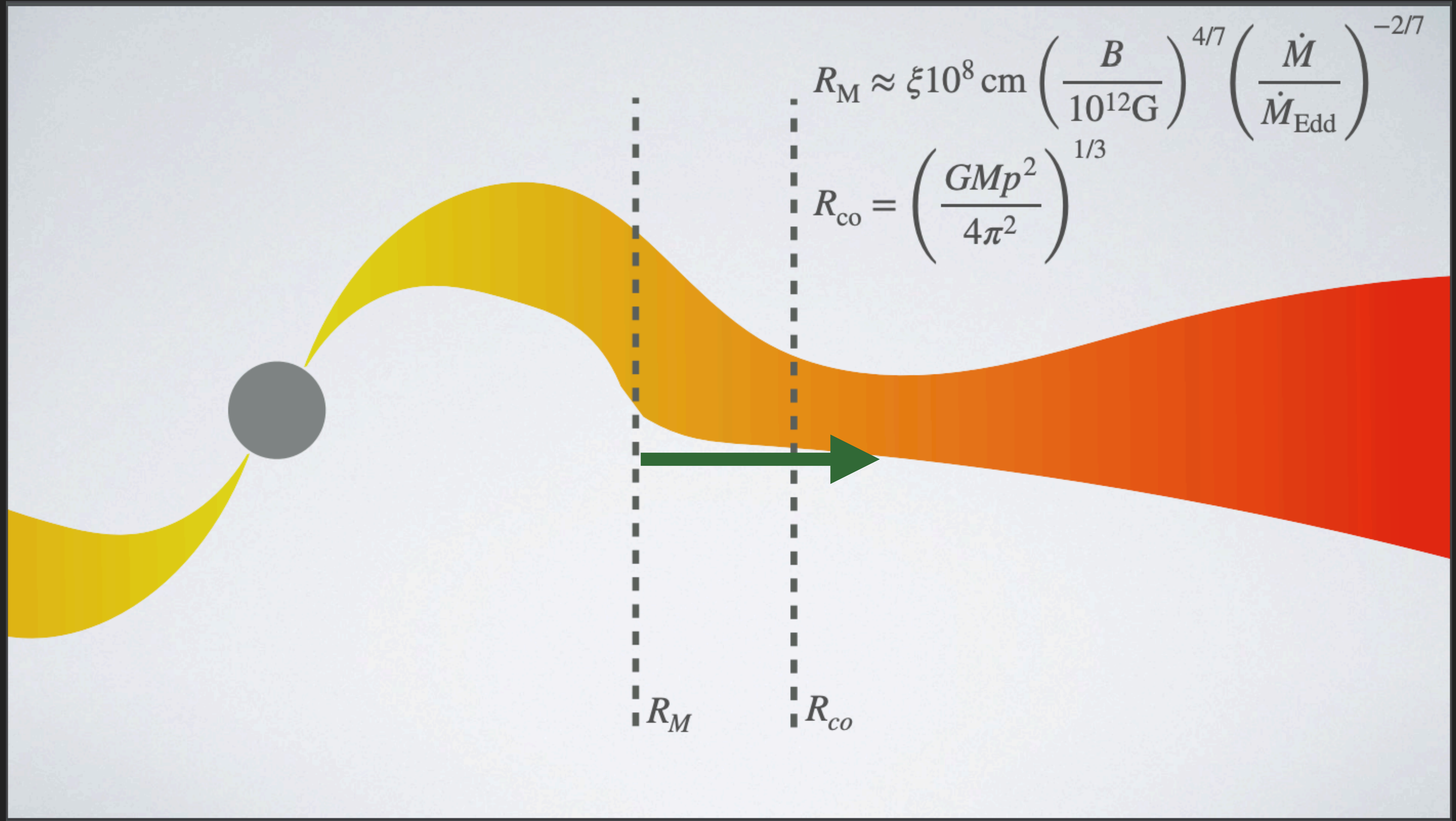
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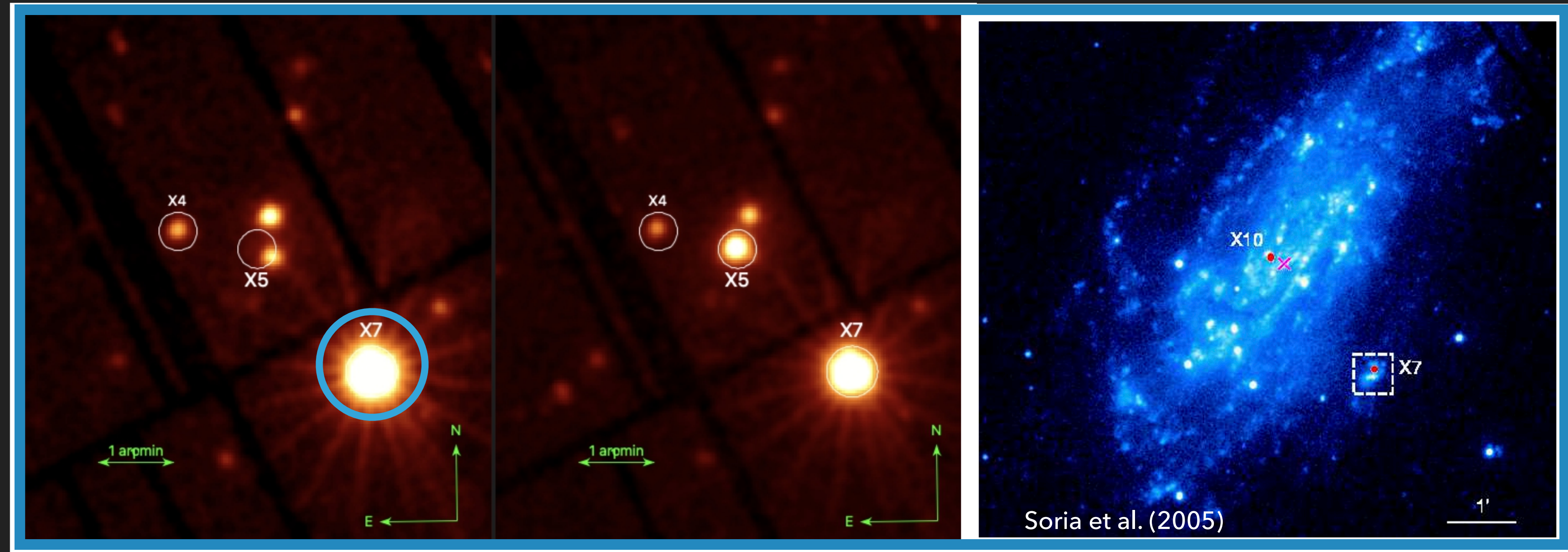
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NGC 4559 AND NGC 7456: HIGH VARIABLE ULXS

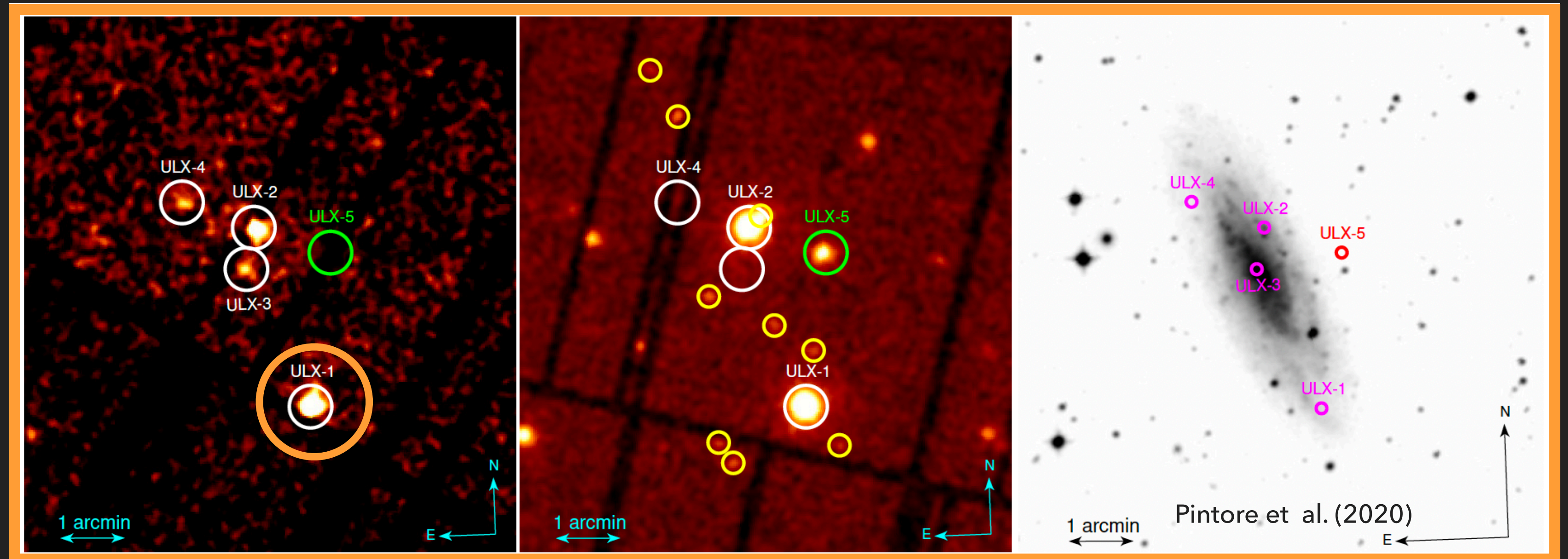
NGC 4559:

- Three ULXs
- One transient
- *X7 is highly variable*



NGC 7456:

- Five ULXs
- Three transients
- *ULX-1 is highly variable*







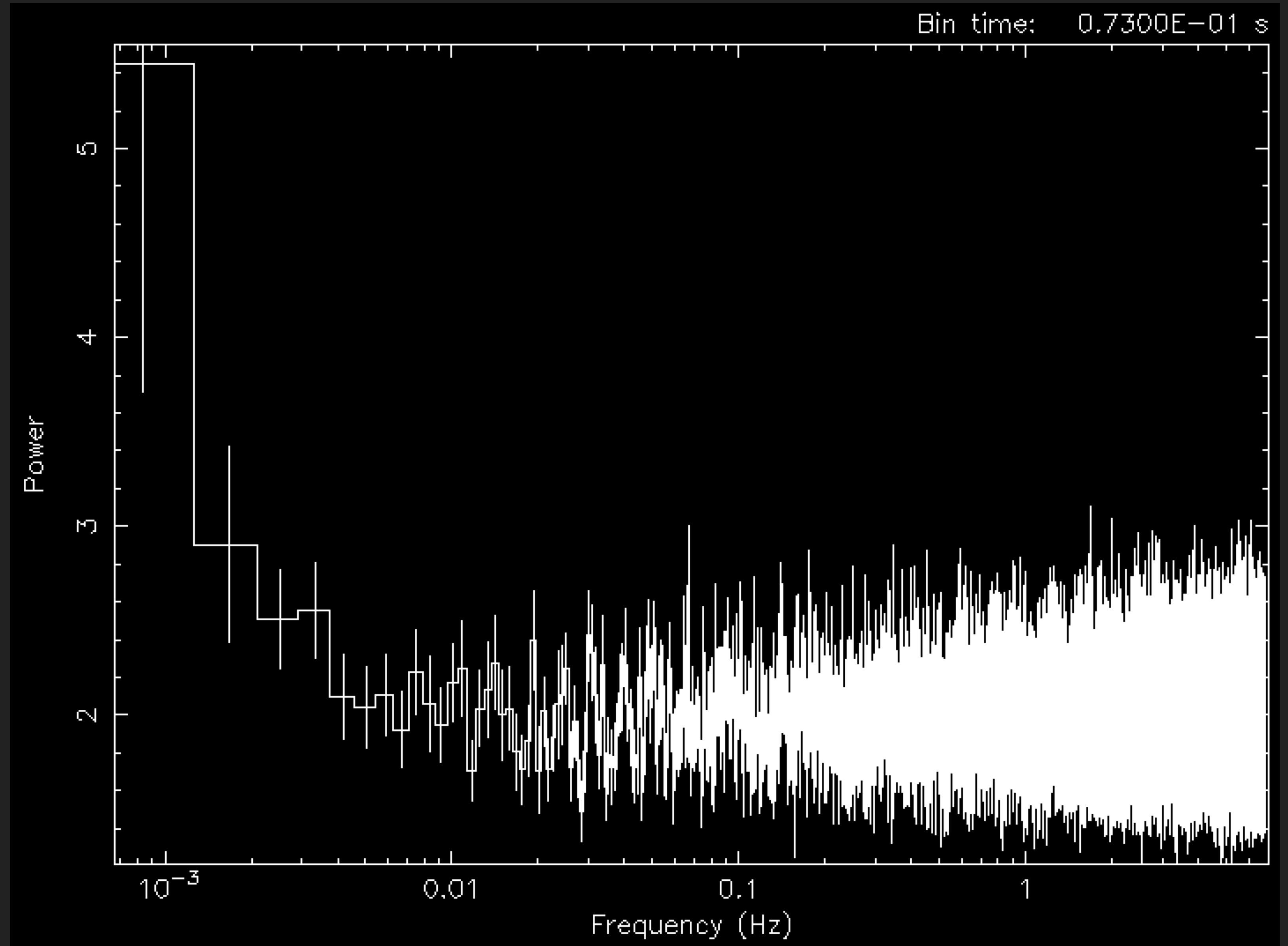






NGC 7456 ULX1: PULSATION

- Search in progress, no pulsation found... yet



CONCLUSIONS

- ✦ It is possible that the population of NS is significantly larger than expected
- ✦ The search for pulsations is certainly the best way to find them ...
- ✦ BUT.... indirect proofs can help finding new candidate NS!


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- ✦ No pulsations found in NGC 7456 ULX-1... yet
 - ✦ Pulsation (to be confirmed) for NGC 4559 X7
 - ✦ The latter could be a candidate NS
 - ✦ There is no solid approach yet to identify new NS candidates



Ultraluminous X-ray Source

Thanks for the attention