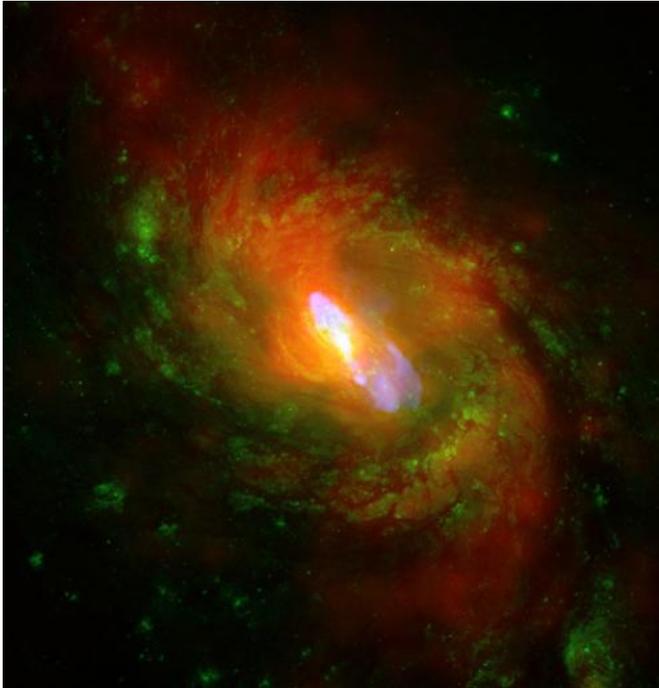


Ultra-luminous X-ray sources in starburst galaxies

22 December 2014



The galaxy NGC 1068, seen here in X-ray (red), optical (green) and radio (blue), is actively forming stars and contains three ultra-luminous X-ray sources ULXs. Astronomers investigating the connections between young stars and ULXs have completed a study of active star-forming galaxies and were surprised to find they are deficient in ULXs. Credit: NASA/CXC/MIT/C.Canizares, D.Evans, Optical NASA/STScI, Radio NSF/NRAO/VLA

Ultra-luminous X-ray sources (ULXs) are point sources in the sky that are so bright in X-rays that each emits more radiation than a million suns emit at all wavelengths. ULXs are rare. Most galaxies (including our own Milky Way) have none, and those galaxies that do host a ULX usually contain only one. ULXs are also mysterious objects. They can't be normal stars because their huge luminosities should then tear them apart. Most astronomers think that ULXs are black holes more than about ten solar masses in size (so-called

intermediate mass black holes) that are accreting matter onto a surrounding disk and emitting X-rays. Bright X-ray emission is not unusual - the nuclei of galaxies also are bright X-ray emitters - but they are super-massive black holes, while ULXs are neither super-massive nor located in galactic nuclei.

The origin of ULXs is a puzzle as well. Supernovae, the explosive deaths of massive stars, can make stellar-mass-sized black holes, but how they then grow to ULX-size is not understood. Astronomers nevertheless think that, if they are on the right track, [star formation](#) activity could be a signpost for ULXs because supernovae are short-lived young stars. Indeed, observations of ULXs indicate that they are ten times more likely to be found in star forming galaxies than in old, red galaxies.

CfA astronomers Stefano Mineo and Andy Goulding and their colleagues used the Chandra X-ray Observatory to search for ULXs in a sample of seventeen luminous infrared galaxies that are exceptionally bright because of their extreme star formation activity. If star formation does signal the presence of ULXs, or even produce them, then these objects should have many. The team discovered fifty-three ULXs (with an uncertainty of about 30%) among the 139 X-ray sources present in this sample. They report, however, that this ULX figure is actually ten times smaller than would be expected if ULXs correlated with simple star formation activity. They offer several possible explanations for this deficiency, including a surfeit of elements heavier than helium in these galaxies (these elements can suppress the birth of [black holes](#)). But the most likely scenario, they argue, is that large amounts of gas in these galaxies are present and absorbing X-rays, with the result that many of the ULXs present are not detected.

Their conclusion implies that deep X-ray surveys of galaxies must take absorbing gas into account when estimating their internal X-ray properties and

how this radiation affects the [galaxies](#)' properties and evolution.

More information: "A Deficit of Ultraluminous X-ray Sources in Luminous Infrared Galaxies," W. Luangtip, T. P. Roberts, S. Mineo, B. D. Lehmer, D. M. Alexander, F. E. Jackson, A. D. Goulding and J. L. Fischer, *MNRAS* 446, 470, 2015

Provided by Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

APA citation: Ultra-luminous X-ray sources in starburst galaxies (2014, December 22) retrieved 27 June 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-12-ultra-luminous-x-ray-sources-starburst-galaxies.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.