

Discovery of powerful winds in ultraluminous X-ray sources

Ciro Pinto

Matthew Middleton and Andrew Fabian

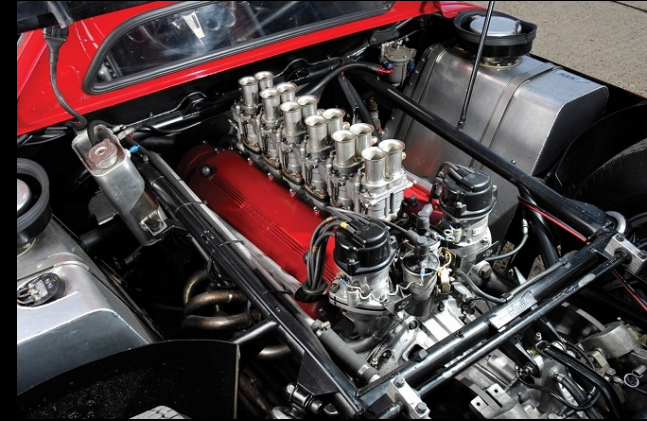
Super-Eddington driven winds

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Super Eddington accretion on BH, NS: a powerful engine

$$L_x \sim 10^{39-40} \text{ erg/s}$$



Radio jets, variability, eclipses, and binary periods, pulsar
(e.g. Middleton+2011, Motch+2014, Cseh+2015, Urquhart & Soria 2016, Bachetti+14)

(Shakura Sunyaev '73, Poutanen+07)

→ → → *powerful winds?*

(King & Muldrew 2015)

BUT: missing direct evidence

Soft X-ray features in CCD spectra

Soria+04 NGC 5408 X-1
Goad+06 Holmberg II X-1
Roberts+06 NGC 5204 X-1 (Chandra)
Stobbart+06 Holmberg II-IX X-1
M 33 X-8, M 83 ULX
NGC 55 ULX, NGC 1313 X-1,2
NGC 2403-3628-4395 X-1
NGC4559-4861-5204 X-1

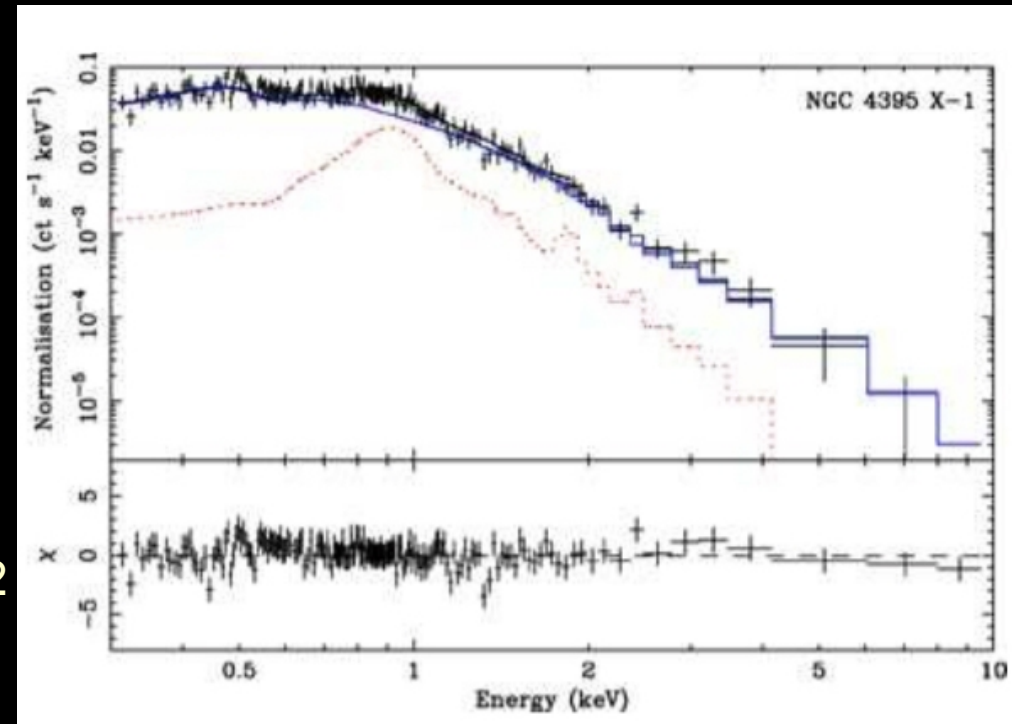
Soria+07 NGC 1365 X-1, X-2

Gladstone09 Same as Stobbart + IC 342 X-1, M 81 X-6

Bachetti+13 NGC 1313 X-1,2

Middleton+14 NGC 5408-6946 X-1

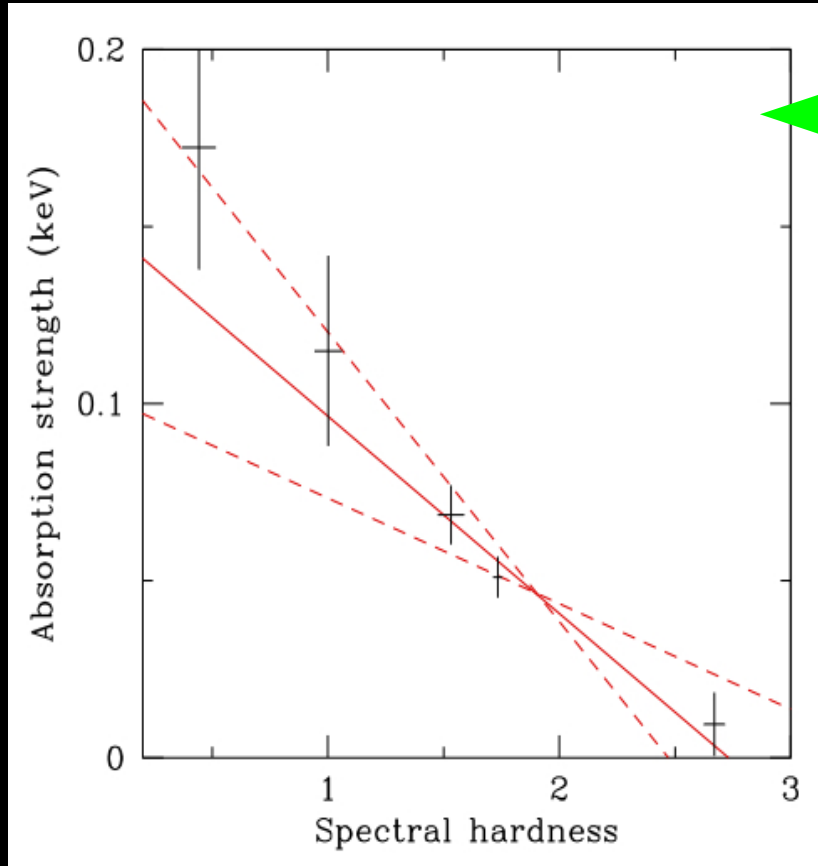
Sutton+15 NGC 5408 X-1 (Chandra)



Stobbart et al. 2006

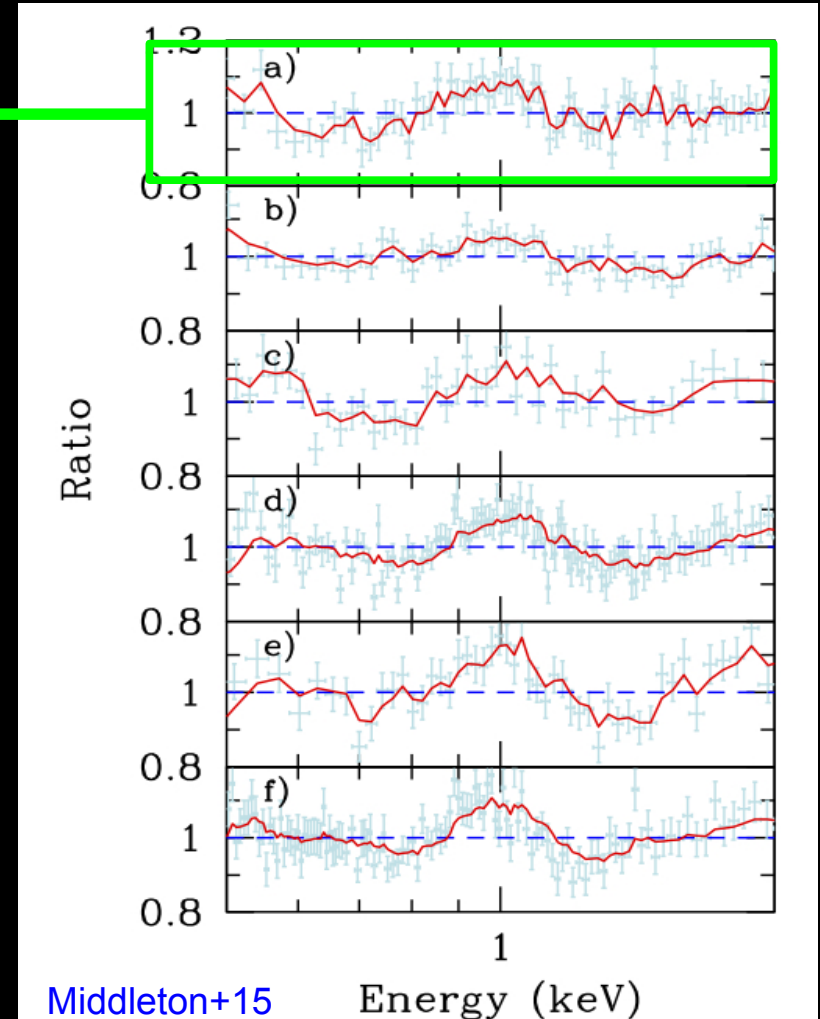
(also H. Earnshaw talk's on ULSSs!)

Shape & ubiquity



1 keV emission / $V_{\text{out}} \sim 0.1c$ absorber

No reflection, no diffuse emission, possibly L.O.S

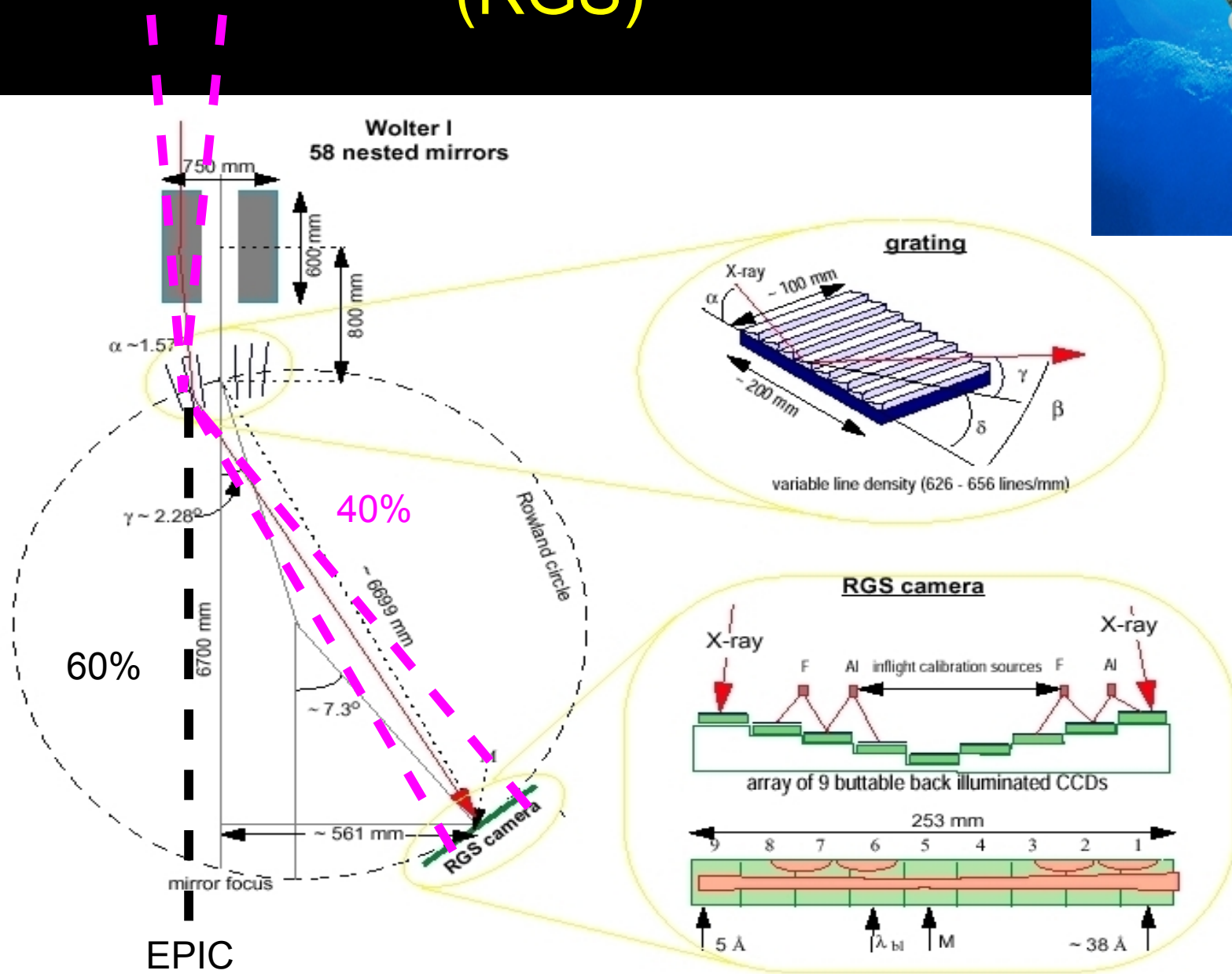


Middleton+15

Energy (keV)

Figure 1. Plot showing the residuals to the best-fitting model of the continuum (TBABS*(DISKBB+NTHCOMP); see M15) for a) NGC 1313 X-1 (ObsID: 0405090101) b) Ho IX X-1 (ObsID: 0200980101) c) Ho II X-1 (ObsID: 0561580401); d) NGC 55 ULX-1 (ObsID: 0655050101); e) NGC 6946 X-1 (ObsID: 0691570101) and f) NGC 5408 X-1 (ObsID: 0302900101). The spectral data

XMM-Newton Reflection Grating Spectrometer (RGS)



Normally switched on
when you observed with
XMM / EPIC ...

Best targets for high-resolution X-ray spectroscopy

NGC 1313 X-1

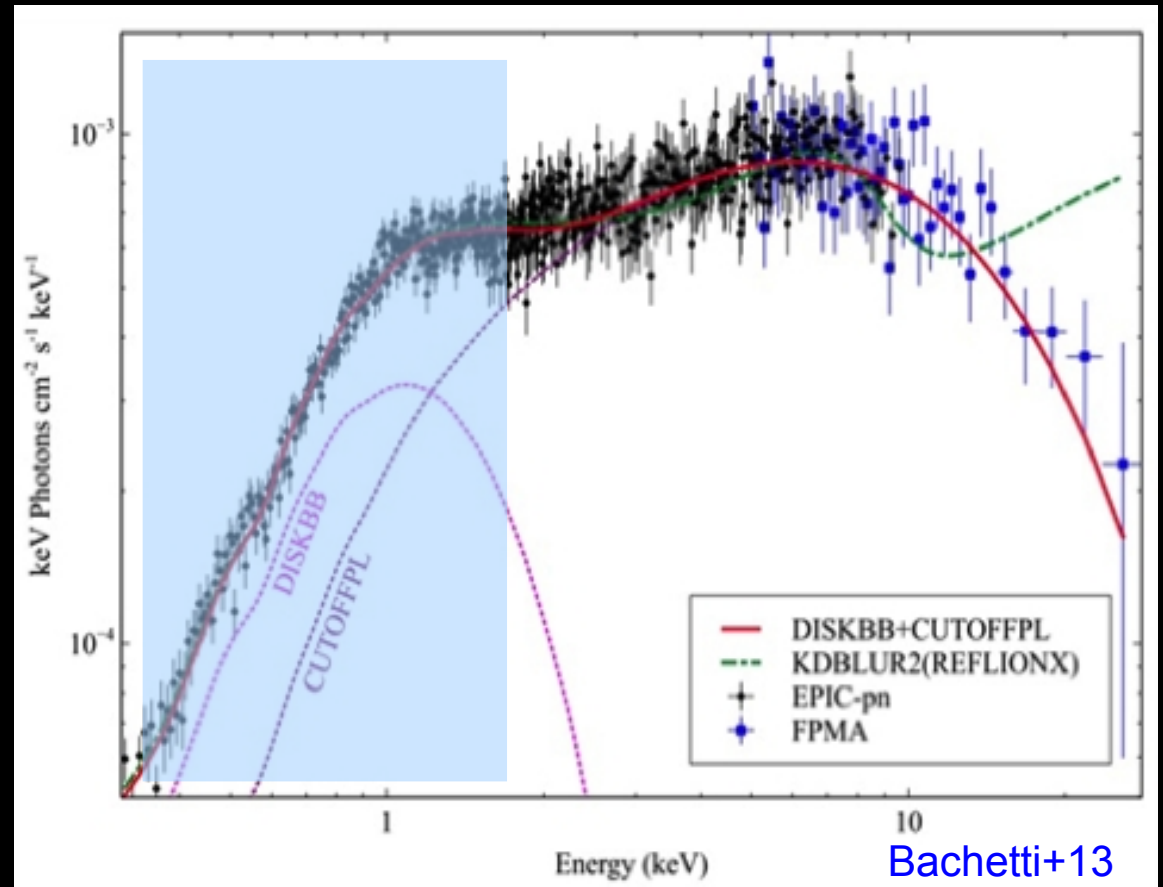
NGC 5408 X-1

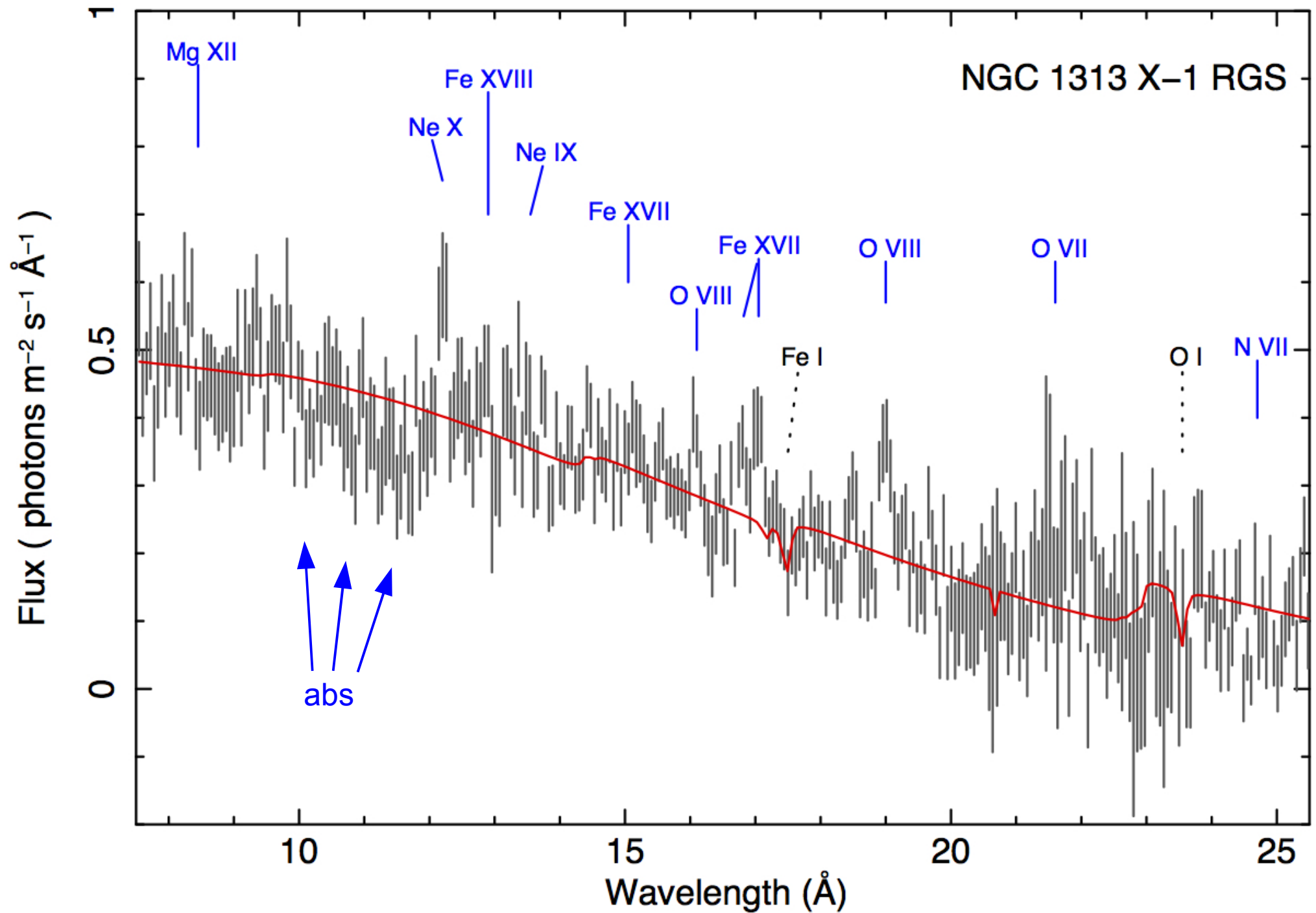
- Long on-axis (350 ks, 650ks) exposures
- Bright, nearby, ULX "prototypes"
- Luminous soft states

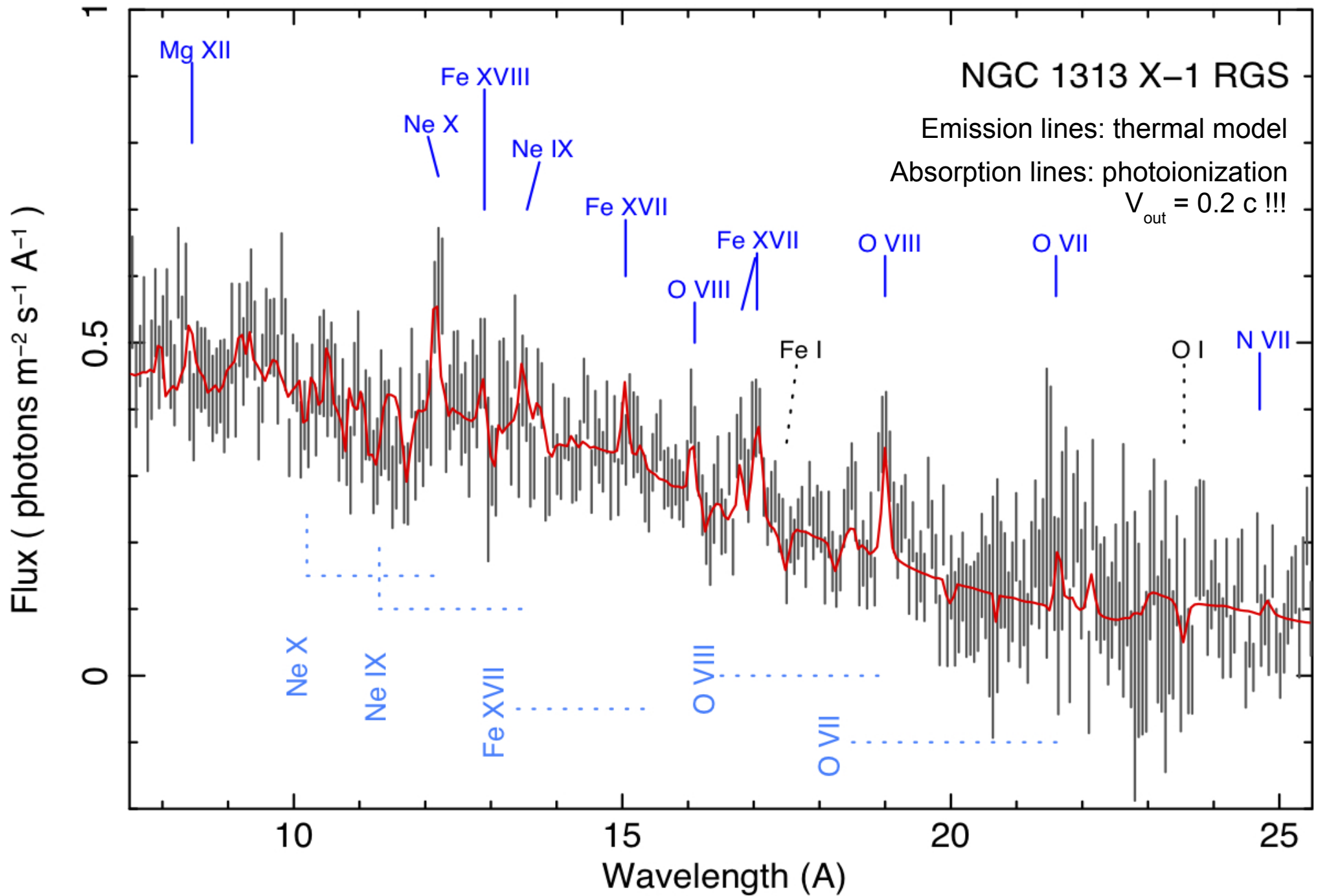
Spectral analysis of NGC 1313 X-1

Continuum: EPIC + RGS

Features: RGS

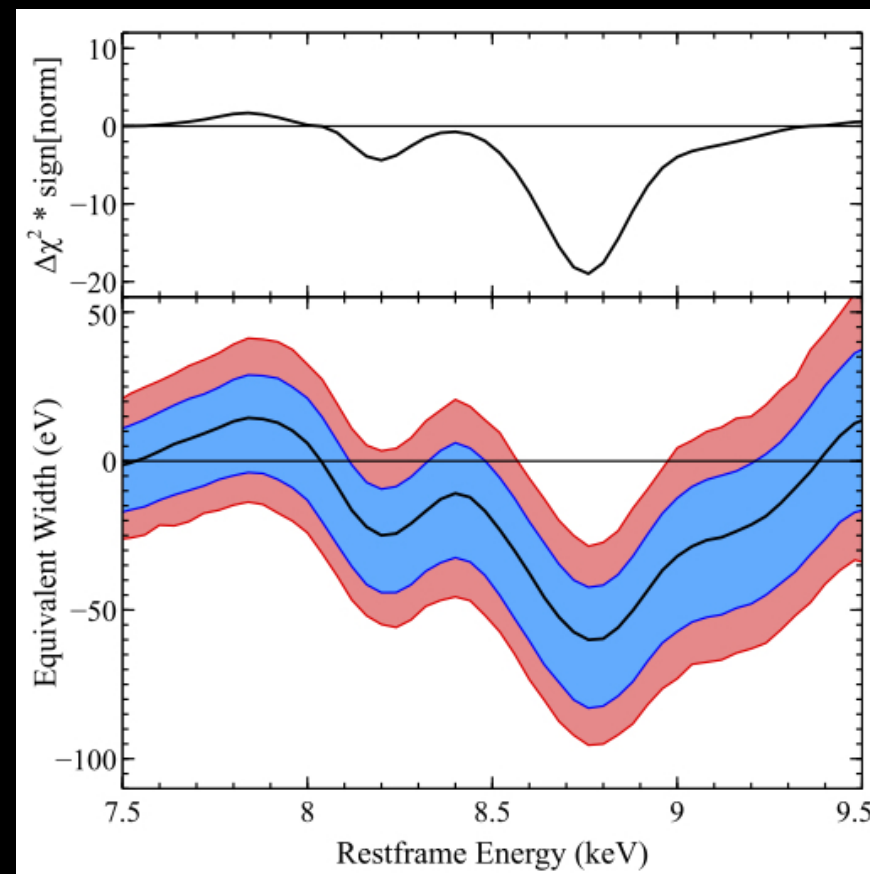
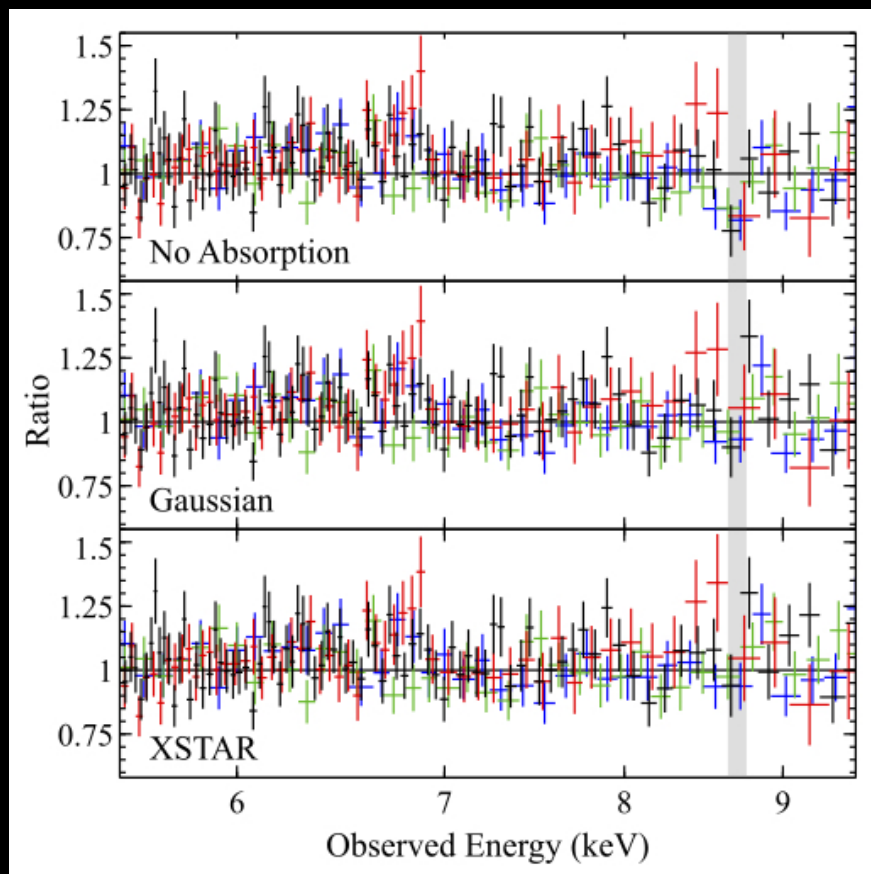




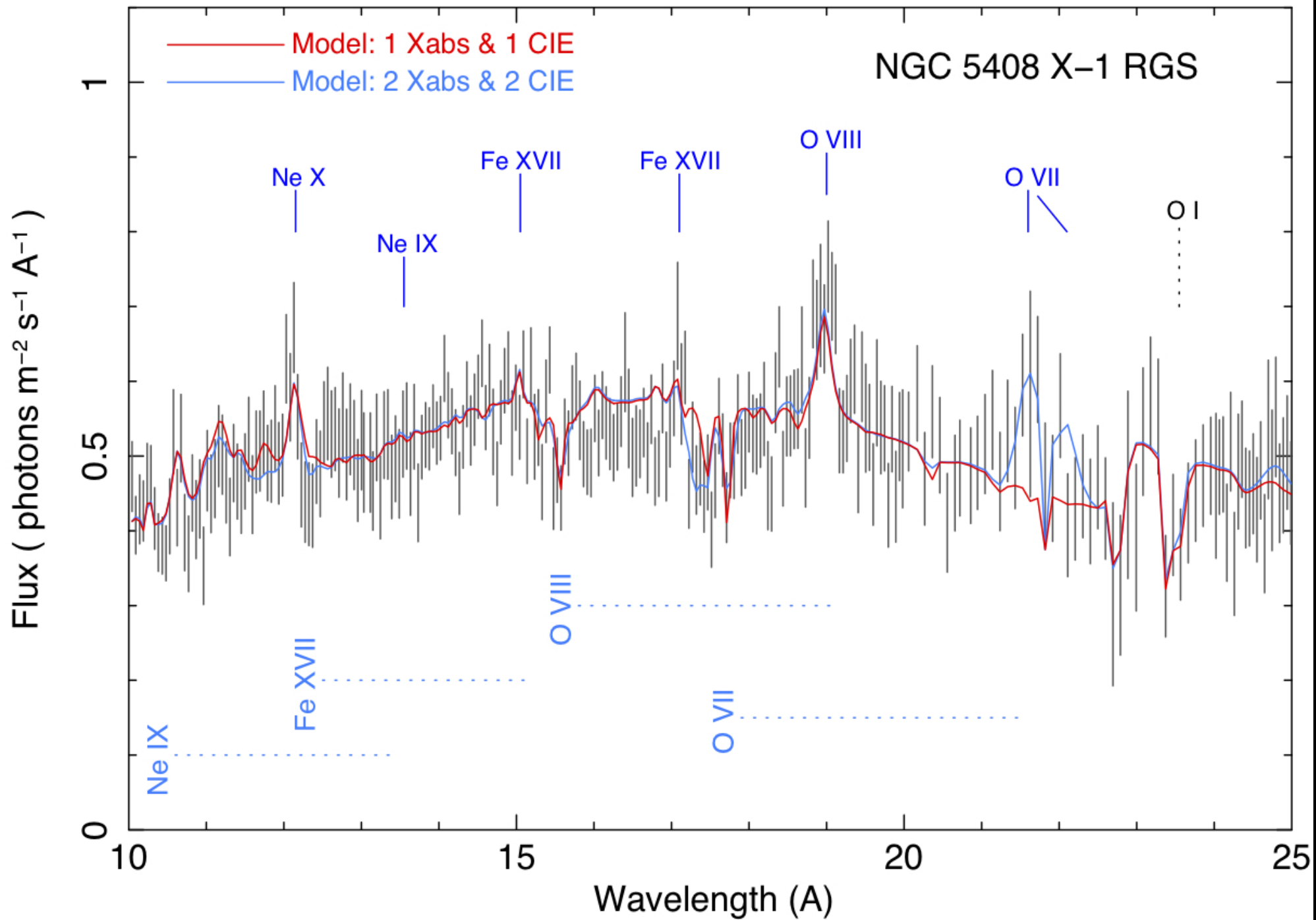


NGC 1313 X-1: Fe K UFO counterpart

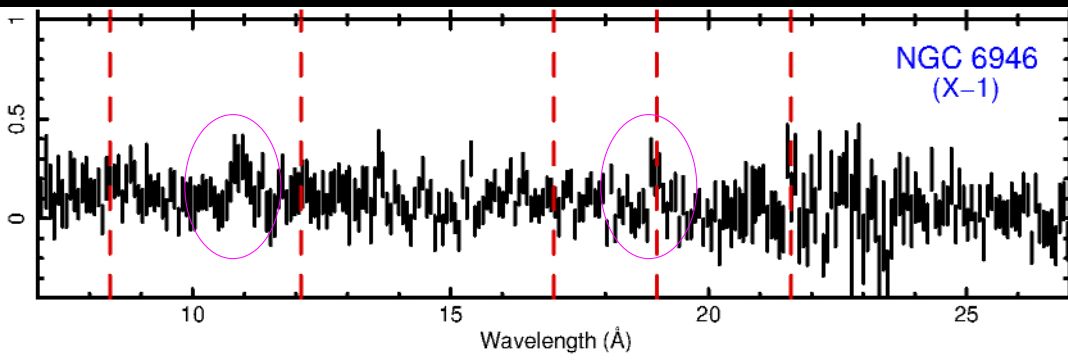
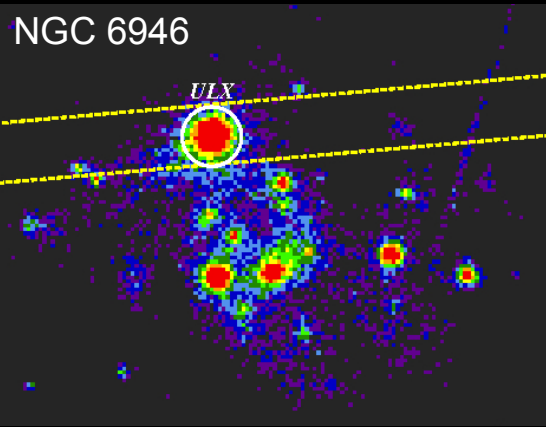
XMM-Newton / EPIC & MOS , NuSTAR
show Fe K component at 0.2c



Walton et al. (2016)

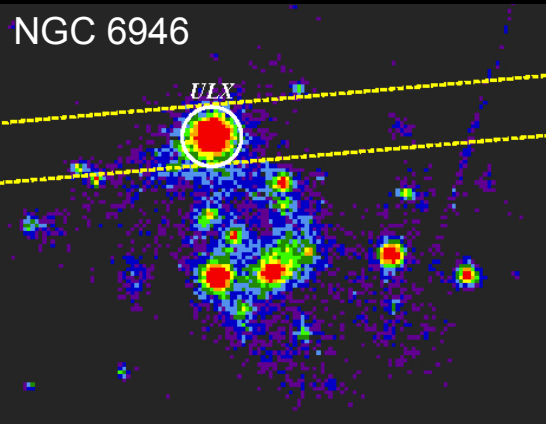


Other ULXs

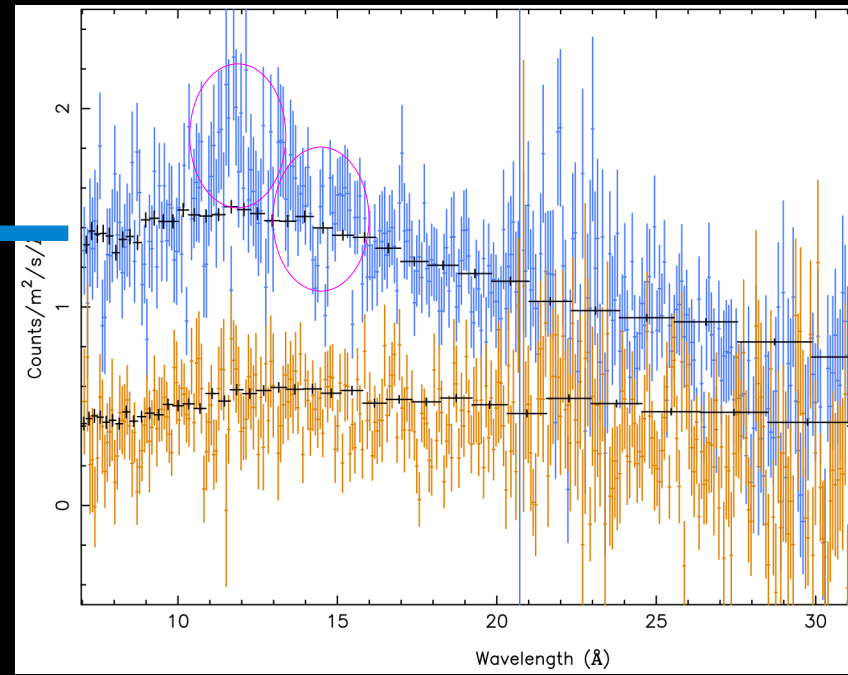
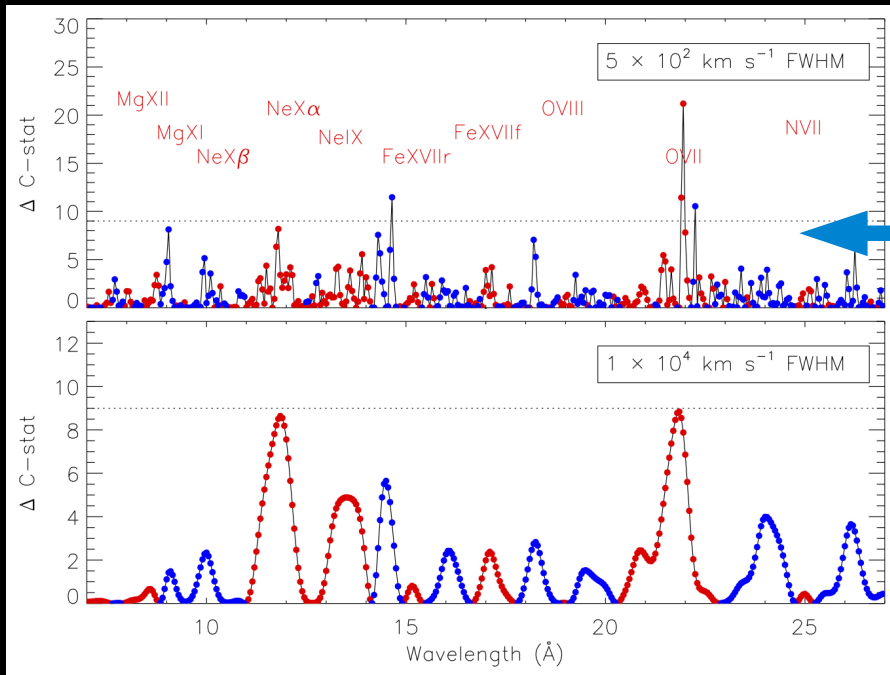
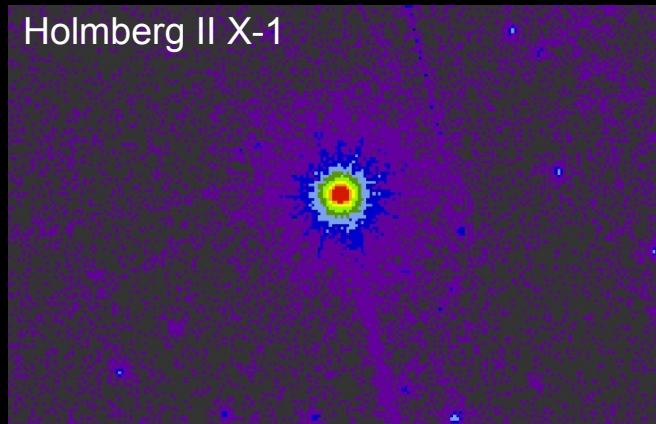


Other ULXs

NGC 6946

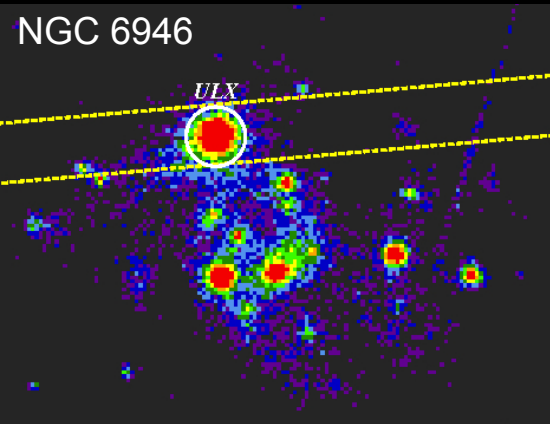


Holmberg II X-1

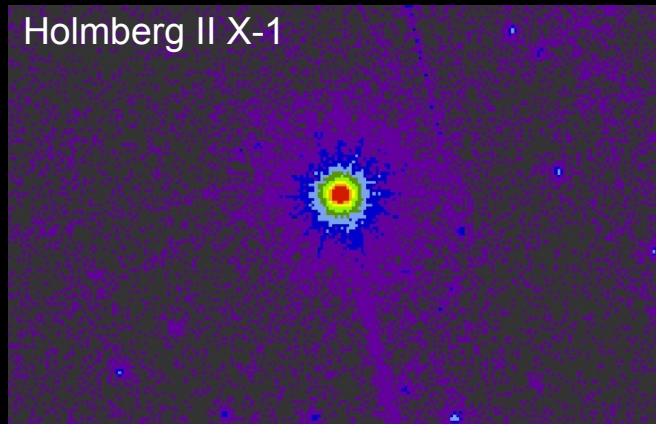


Other ULXs

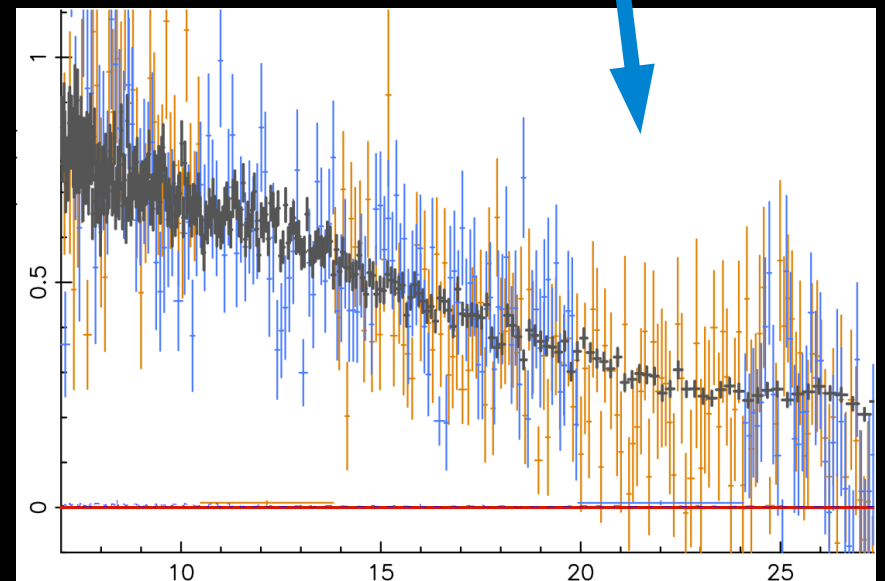
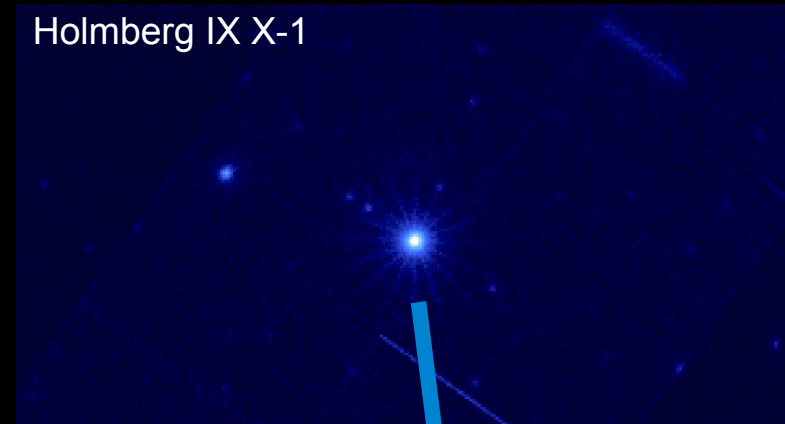
NGC 6946



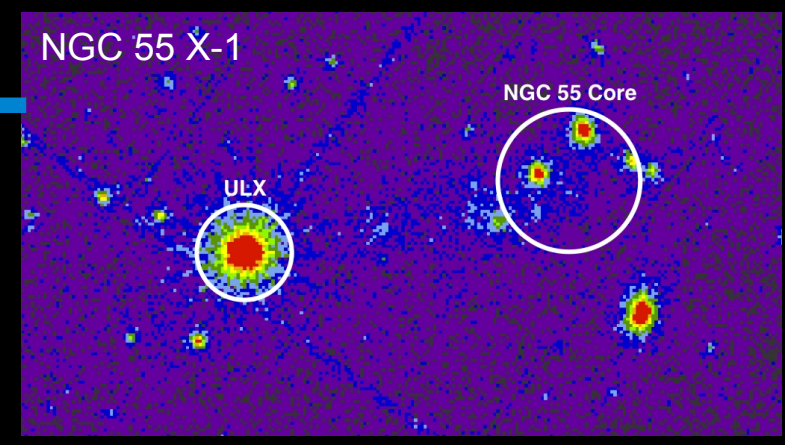
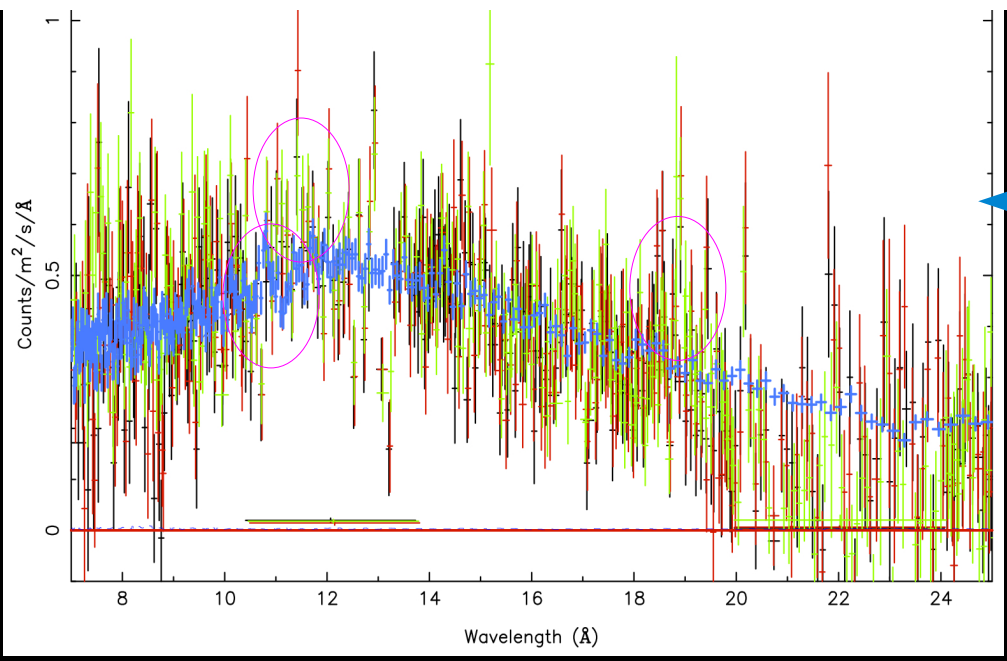
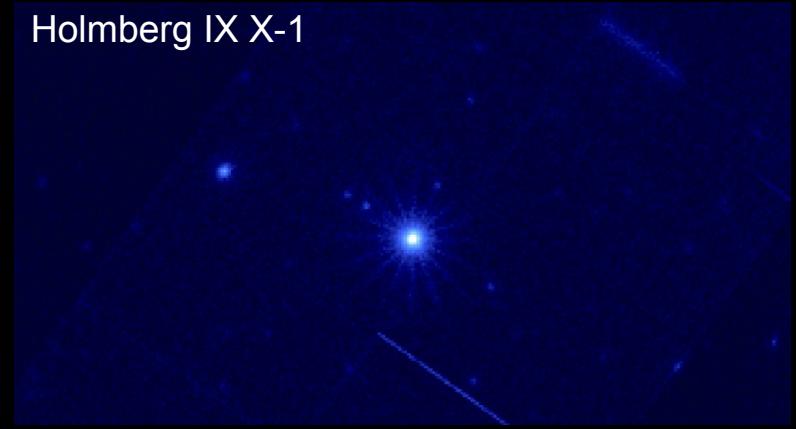
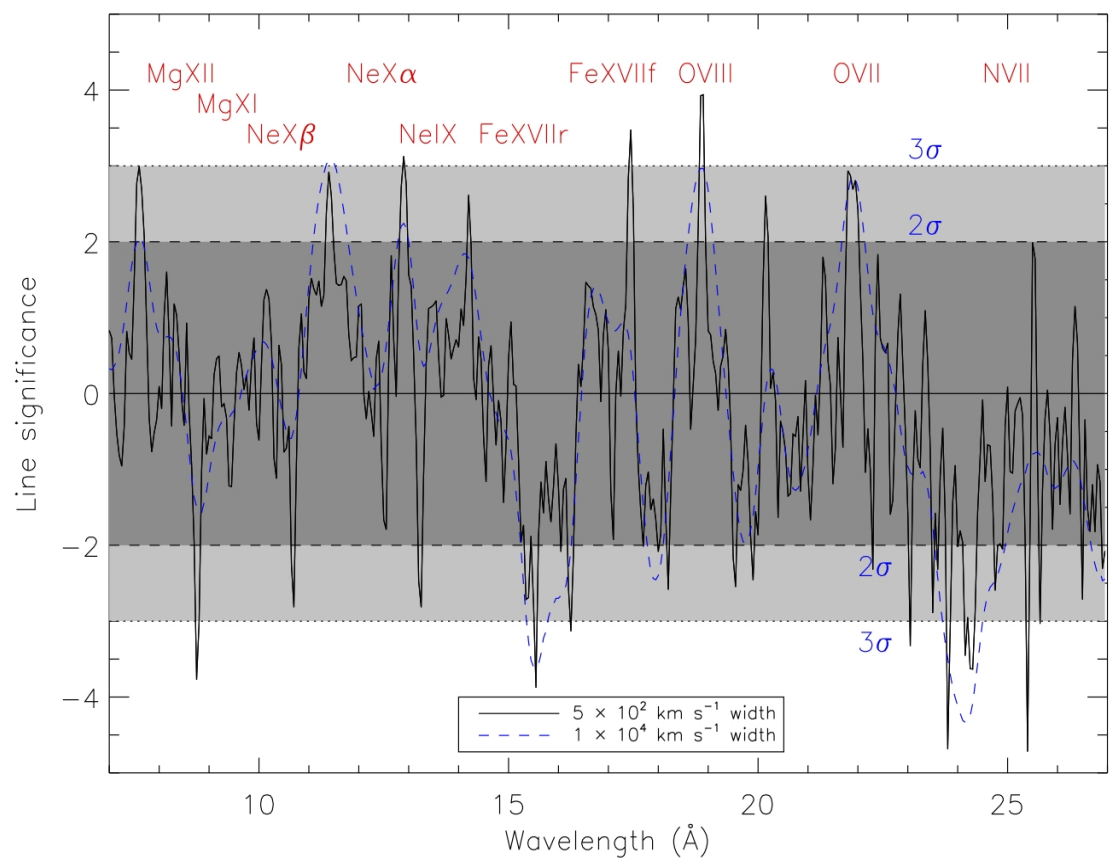
Holmberg II X-1




Holmberg IX X-1



KS



Ultra-Fast Outflows in ULXs !

Velocity ($0.2c$)  (much) Faster than XRBs

This gives justice to *super-Eddington* accretion !

(e.g. Poutanen+2007, King+2015)

Emission lines from slow-moving gas

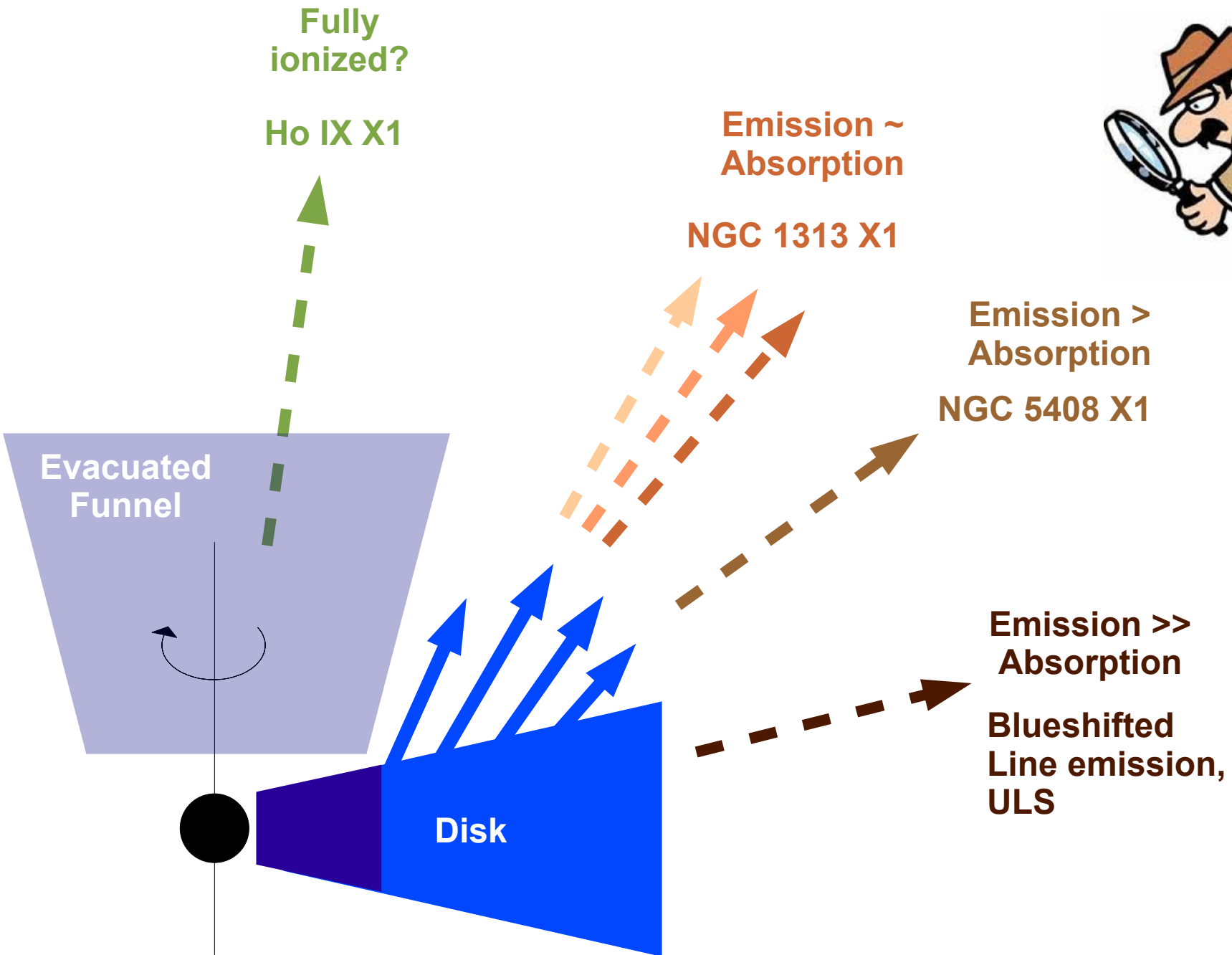
a) colliding wind (Cooke+78/Oskinova+05)

b) photoionization of distant gas

Flux $\sim (M_{\text{BH}}^{-1} , V^{-1})$ favors small masses & velocities

(Xu & Cao 2016)

Line of sight & wind detection



Conclusion and future

- RGS confirms, amplifies, and resolves EPIC feature:
rest-frame emission + (relativistic) blueshifted absorption
- Consistent with *super-Eddington* accretion
- Variability suggests L.O.S origin

- Extend to more 10++ ULXs:
(i.e. all with residuals in high-stat CCD spectra)
- Investigate Feedback
- Other missions: Chandra (hard) ~ 500 ks observations

Towards ATHENA & ASTRO-H2

