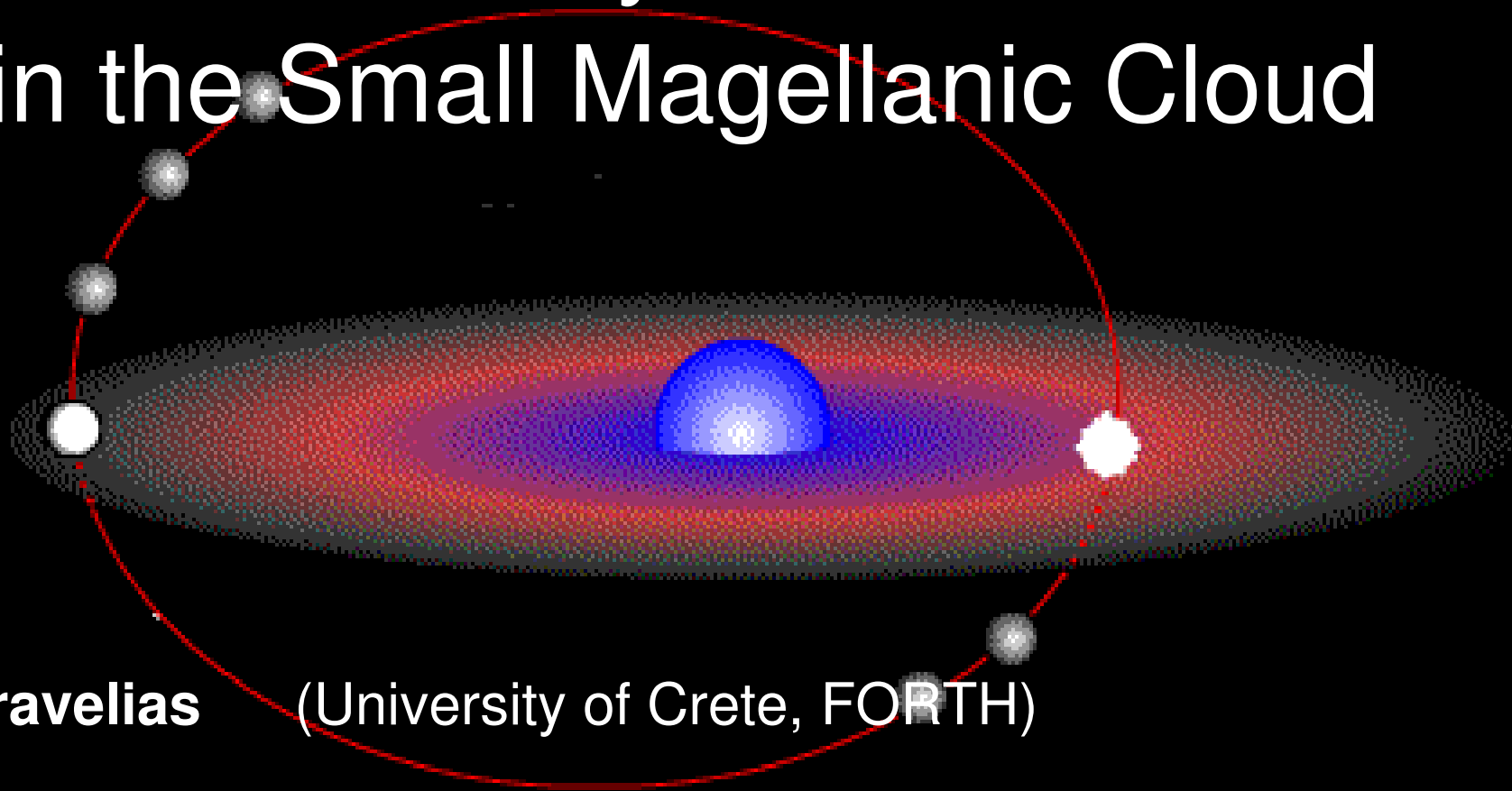




Optical spectroscopy of Be X-ray Binaries in the Small Magellanic Cloud

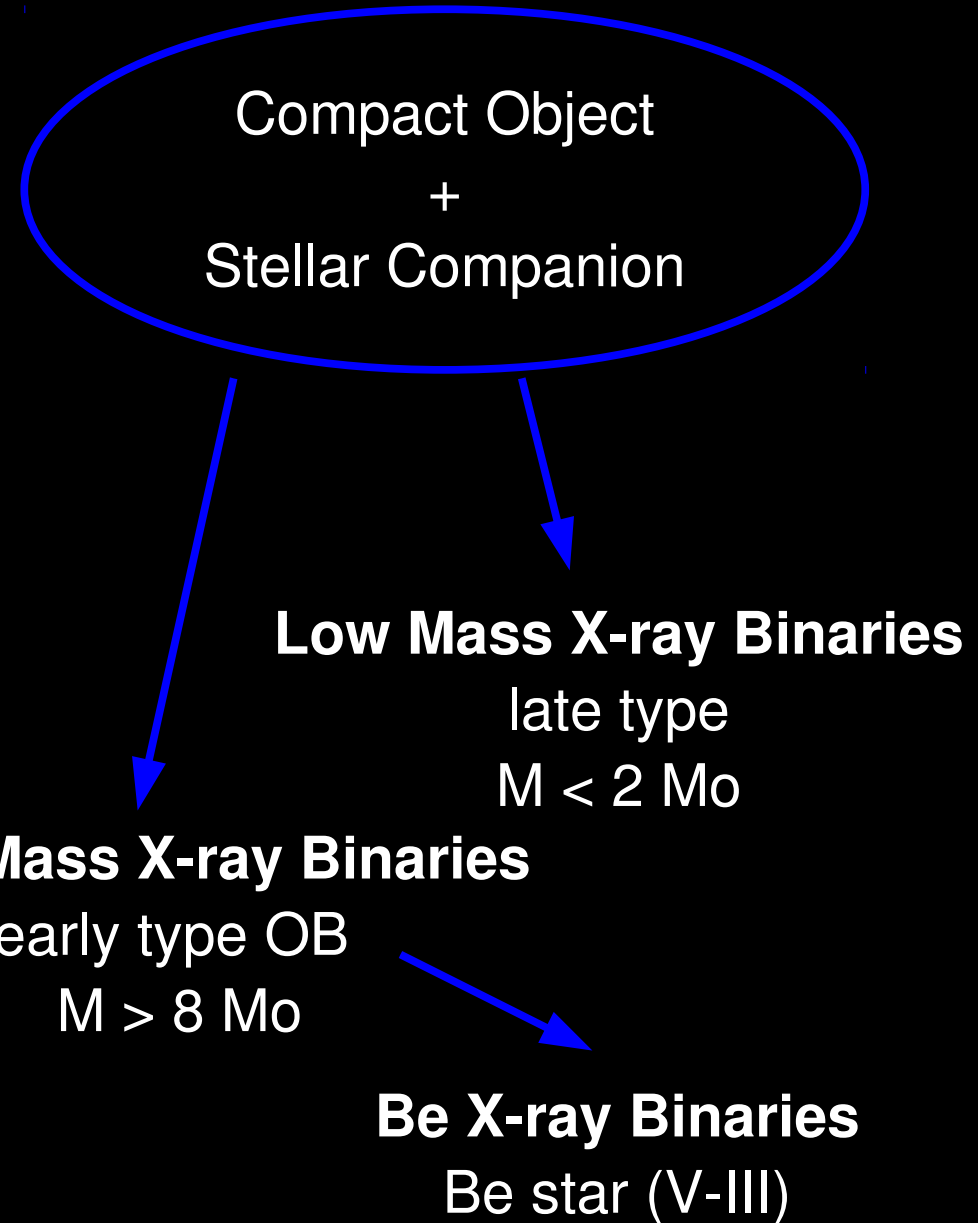
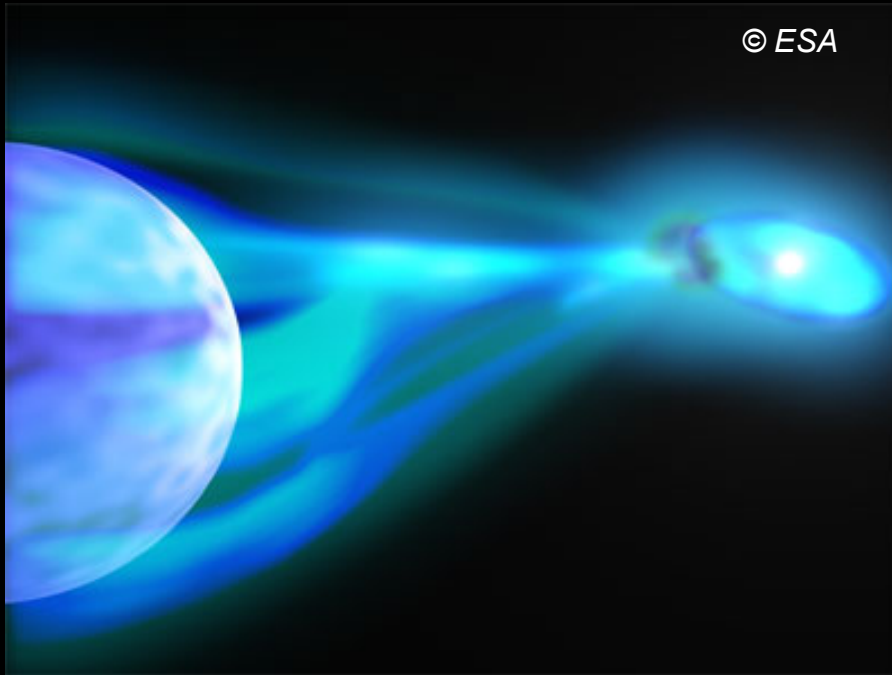


G. Maravelias (University of Crete, FORTH)

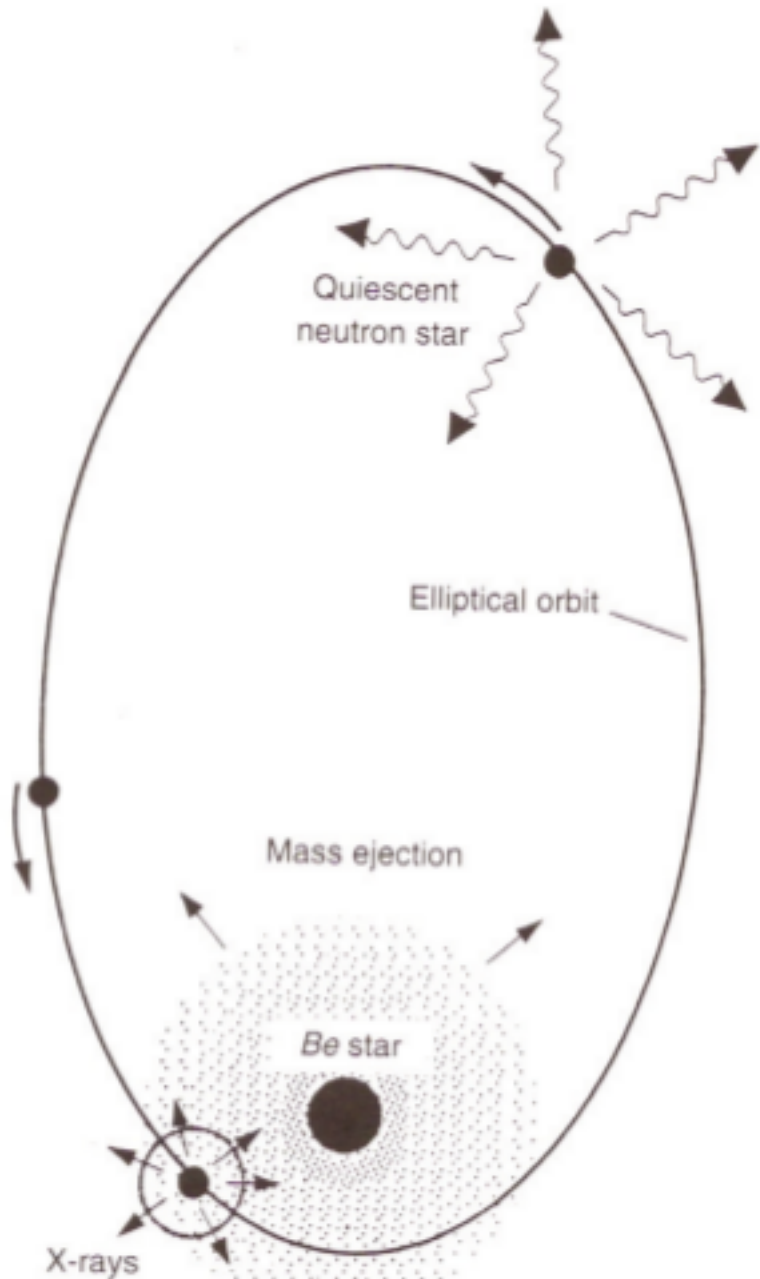
A. Zezas (University of Crete, FORTH, Center for Astrophysics)

V. Antoniou (Iowa State University)

X-ray binaries



Be X-ray binaries - BeXRBs



Charles & Seward 1995

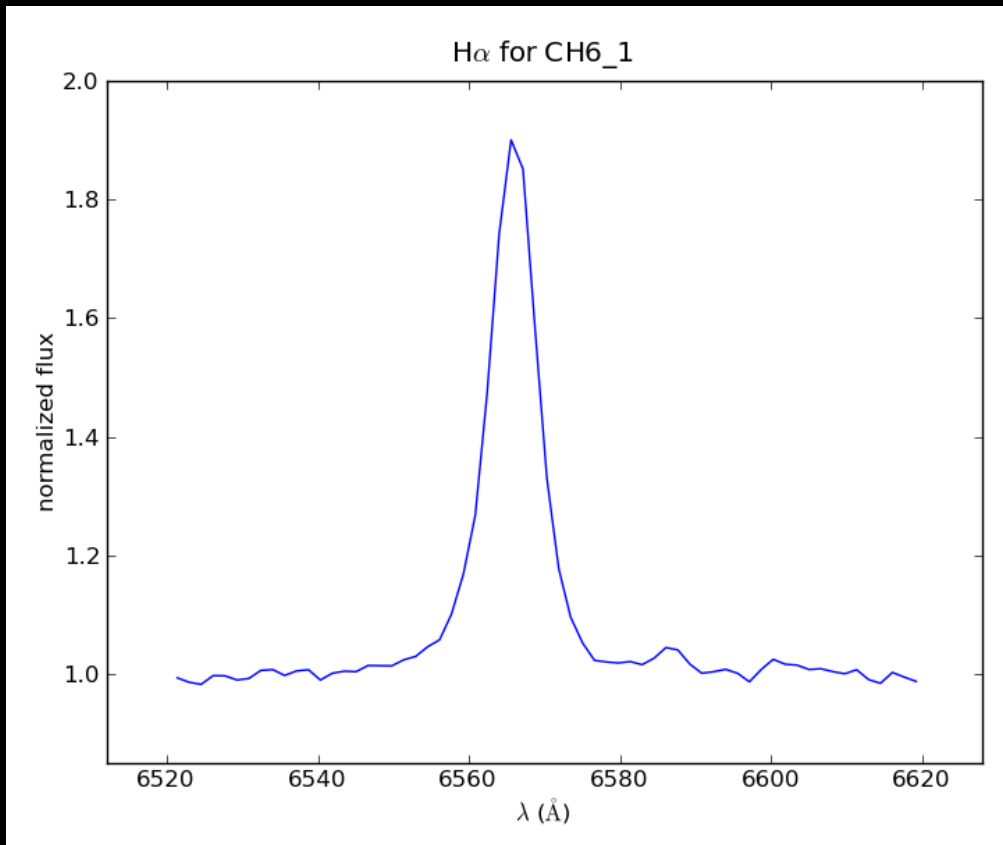
- Neutron stars and matter under extreme conditions
- Be phenomenon and disk interaction with neutron star
- Binary & Stellar evolution
- Population links to star-formation history

The Small Magellanic Cloud laboratory

- Large number of BeXRBs (~ 80)
- Can detect sources down to $L_x \sim 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (non outbursting)
- Well determined & uniform distance
- Relatively low intergalactic extinction
- Low line-of-sight depth of young, central stellar populations
- Relatively uniform metallicity
- Well-determined star formation history



Need for optical spectroscopy



SMC case *:

> Suspected and confirmed
BeXRBs ~ 80

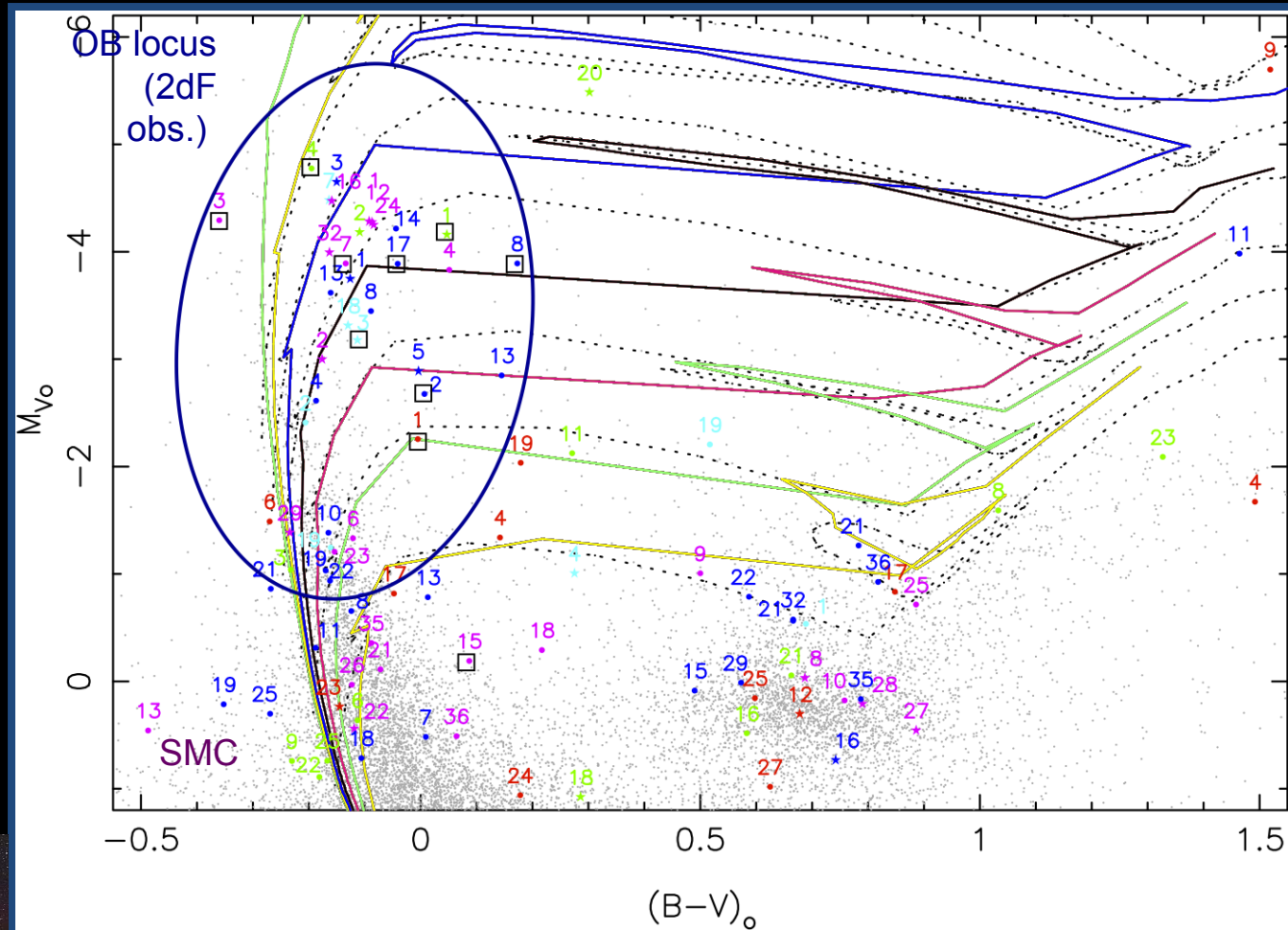
> Spectroscopically confirmed
and classified ~ 50
(for $L_x > 10^{34} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)

Optical spectroscopy provides:

- ✓ Proof of the real optical counterpart
- ✓ Provide information on the properties of the system

Approaching method & Sample

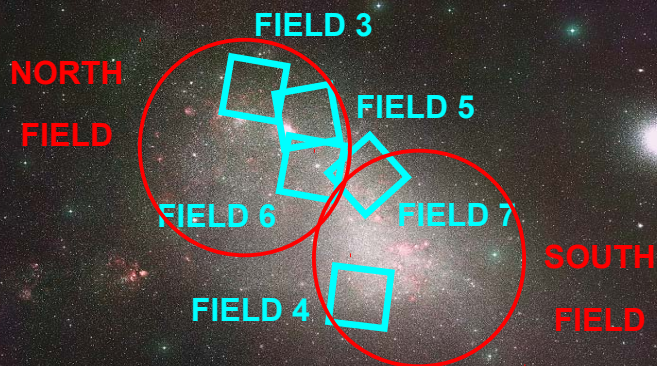
- ◆ Chandra X-ray sources ($L_x \sim 4 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$) with suggested optical counterparts (Antoniou et al. 2009)
- ◆ XMM-Newton sources detected but without optical counterparts/classification (Haberl & Pietsch 2004)



Selection of most probable OB
optical counterparts

Observed sources:

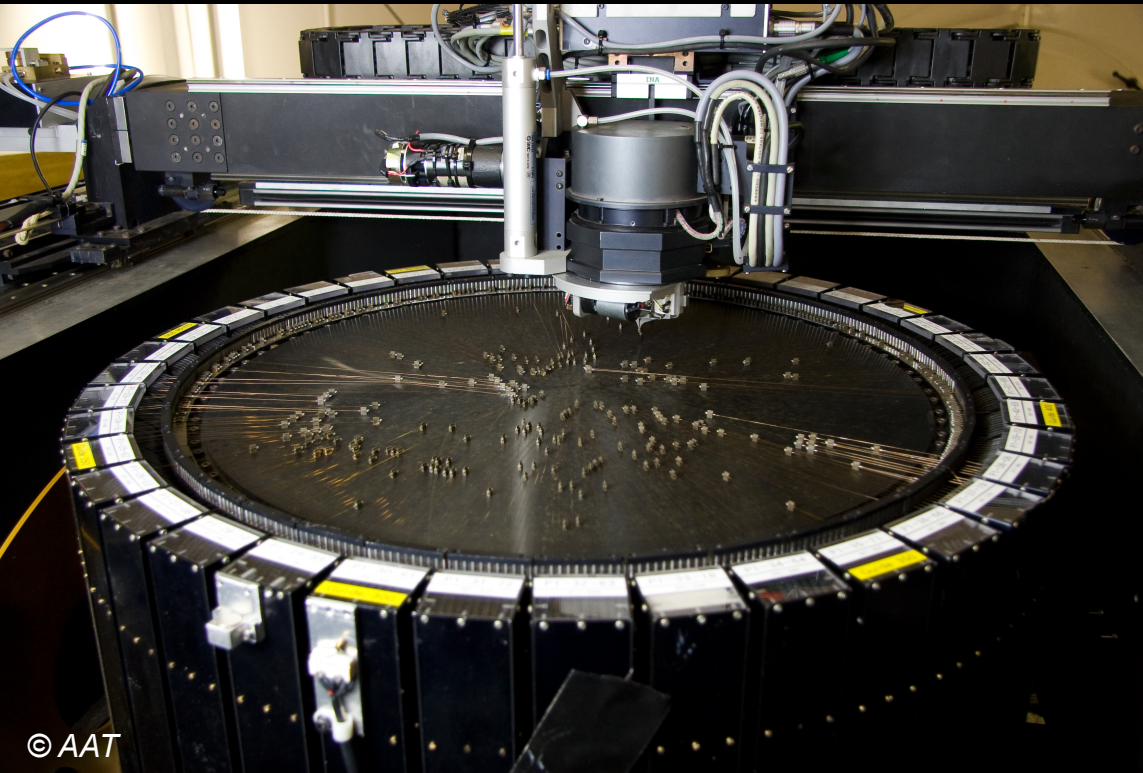
133 Chandra & 145 XMM-Newton



Observations & data reduction

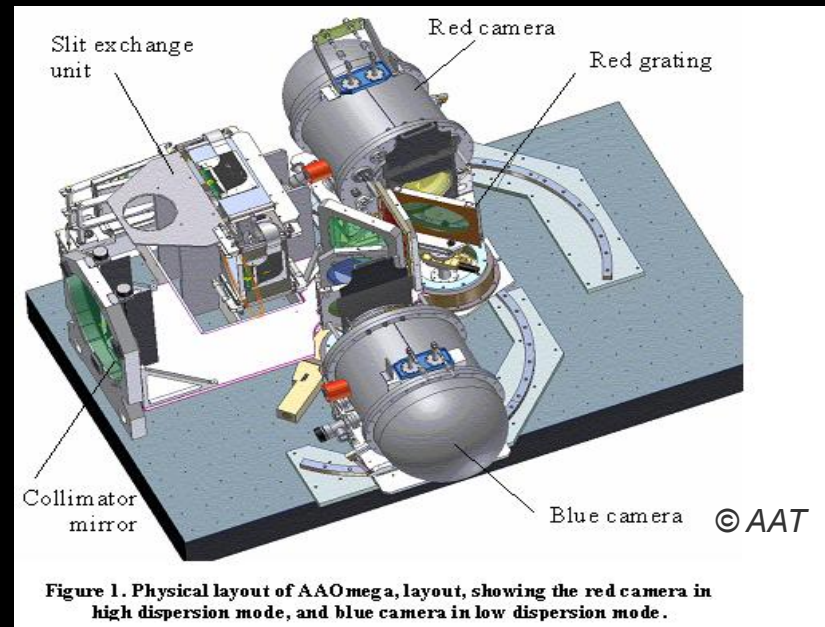
Optical spectroscopy using
AAOmega multi-object (400 fibers),
double-arm spectrograph at
3.9m Anglo-Australian Telescope

During service time (2008):
2 nights, 6.4h total exposure time,
resolution $\sim 3.8 \text{ \AA}$ @ blue
 $\sim 1.9 \text{ \AA}$ @ red



Data Reduction:

- > 2dfdr v4 tool
- > Starlink's Figaro & Dipso

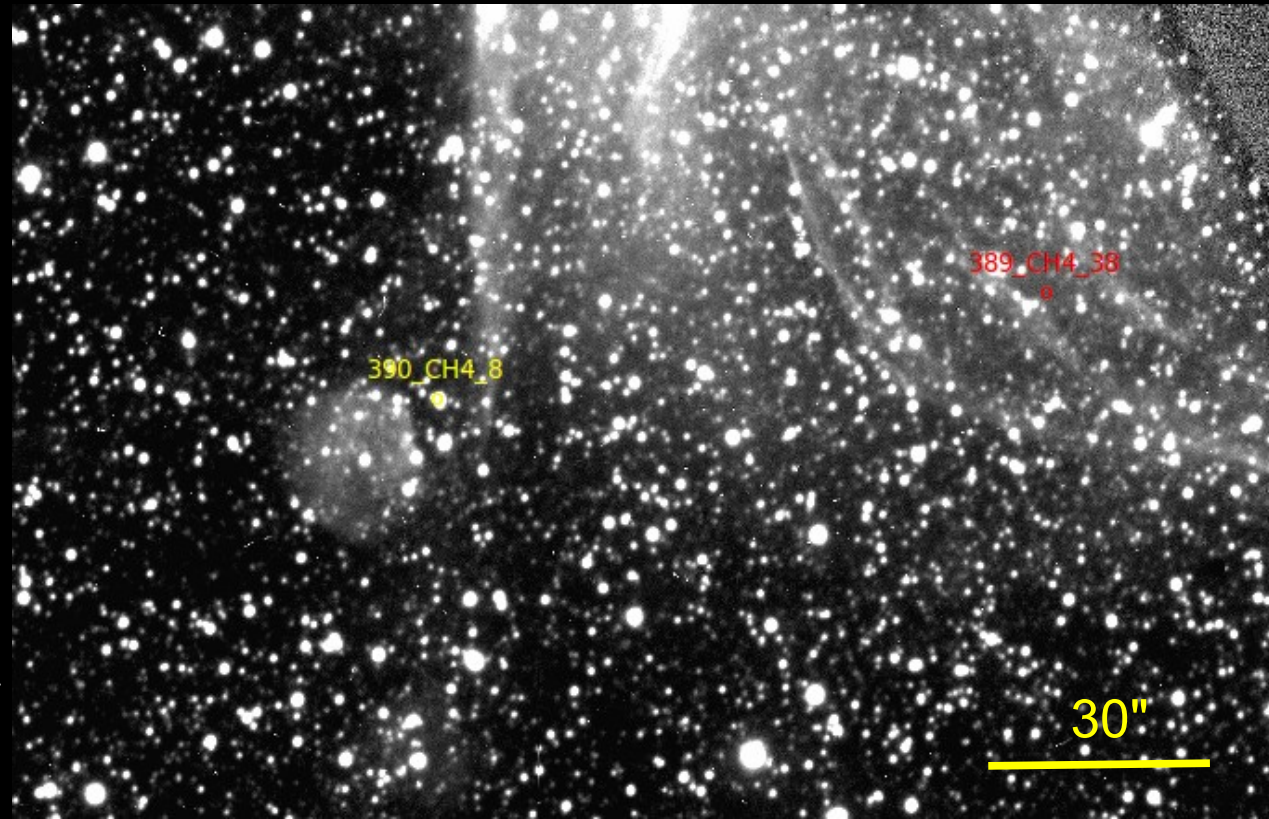


Selection criteria for BeXRBs

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{objects}} > 20, \text{SNR}_{\text{sky}} > 15$$

Not trivial sky subtraction

- > dedicated sky fibers (away from target sources)
- > presence of SN remnants
 - optical examination (free from sources)
 - $\text{FWHM}(\text{H}\alpha) = 2.01 \pm 0.08 \text{ \AA}$
 - $[\text{SII}]/\text{H}\alpha < 0.4$ (SN remnants case)

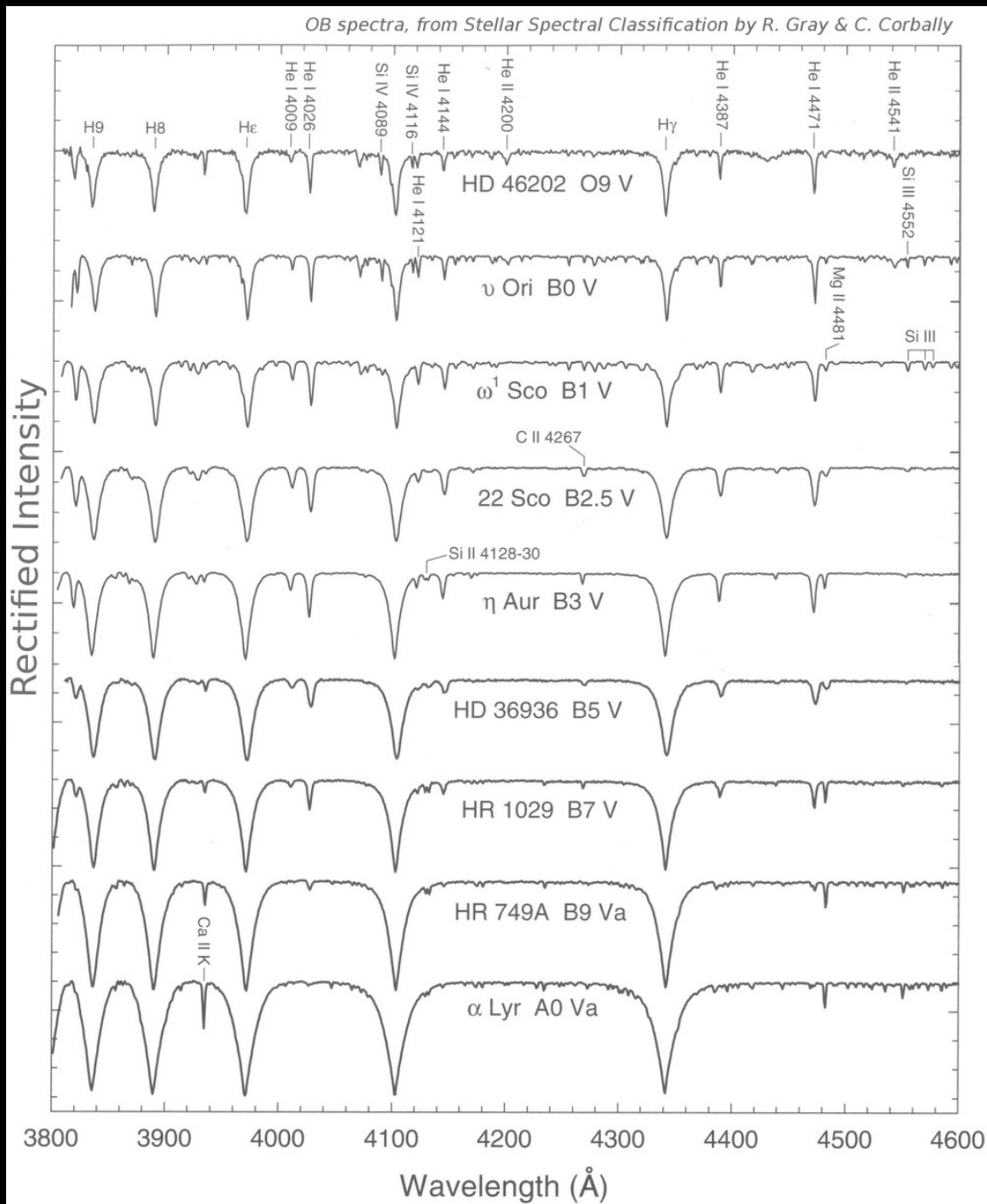


Criteria for BeXRBs candidates

- ◆ broad H α emission determined as: $\text{FWHM}(\text{H}\alpha_{\text{object}}) > \text{FWHM}(\text{H}\alpha_{\text{sky}}) + 3\sigma$
- ◆ $[\text{SII}]/\text{H}\alpha(\text{object}) < [\text{SII}]/\text{H}\alpha(\text{sky})$
- ◆ correct counterpart within fiber (from OCLEII + MAGELLAN data)

Results: 20 spectra from 18 different sources

Classification criteria



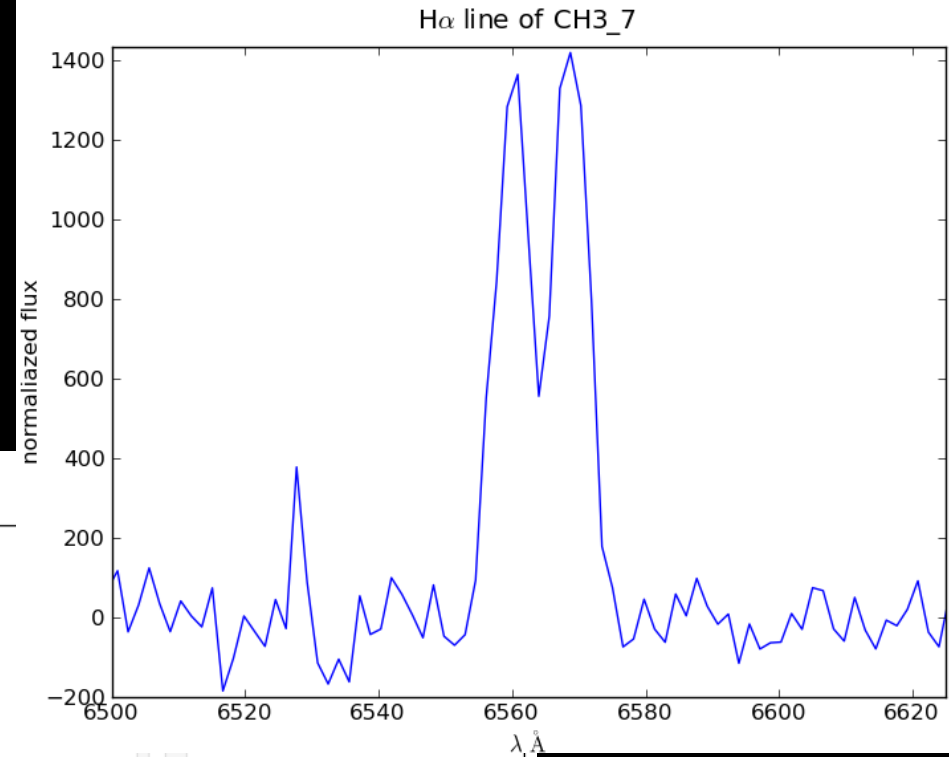
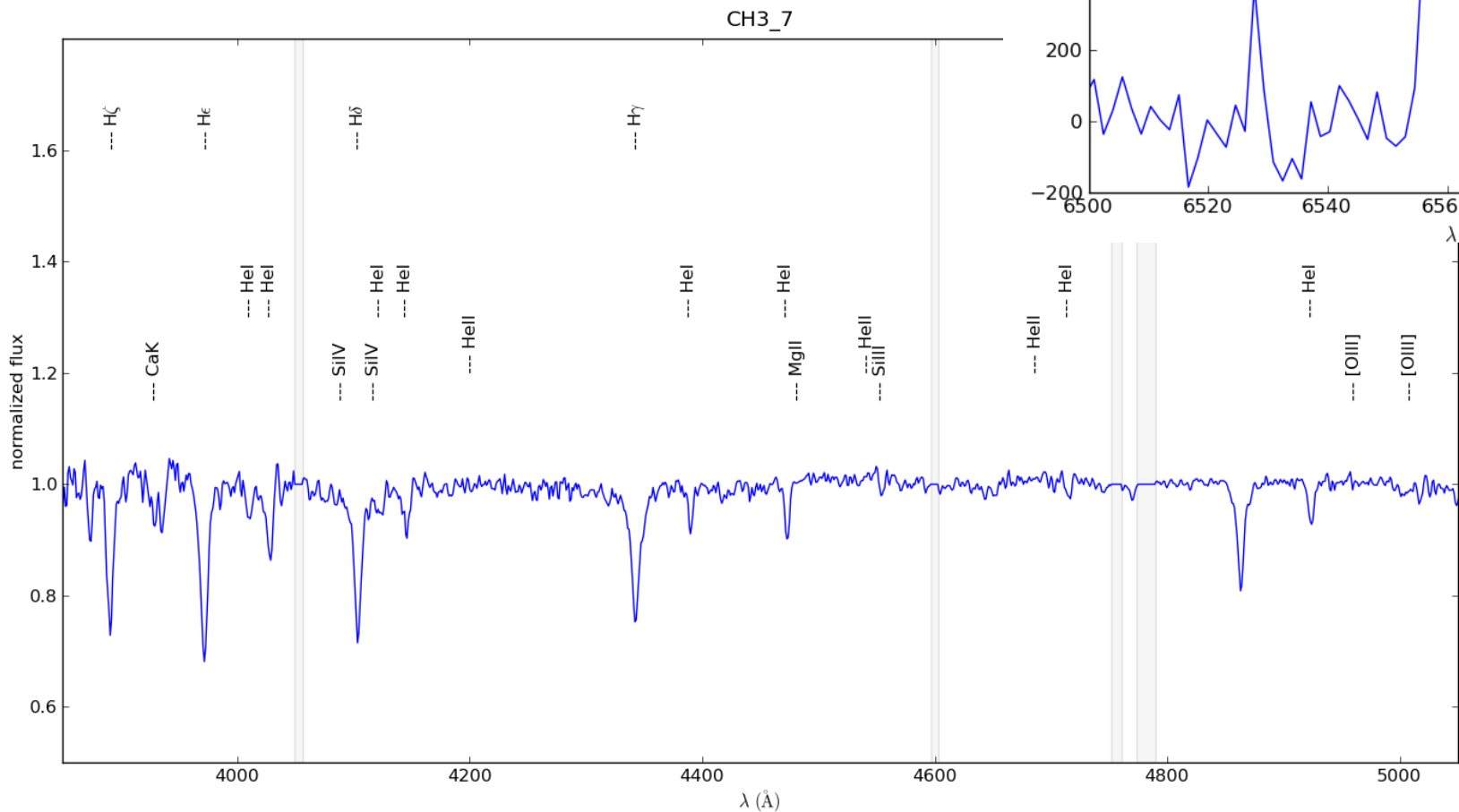
SMC: low metallicity
Using mainly

He II $\lambda\lambda$ 4200, 4541, 4686
He I λ 4471
Mg II λ 4481
Si III λ 4553

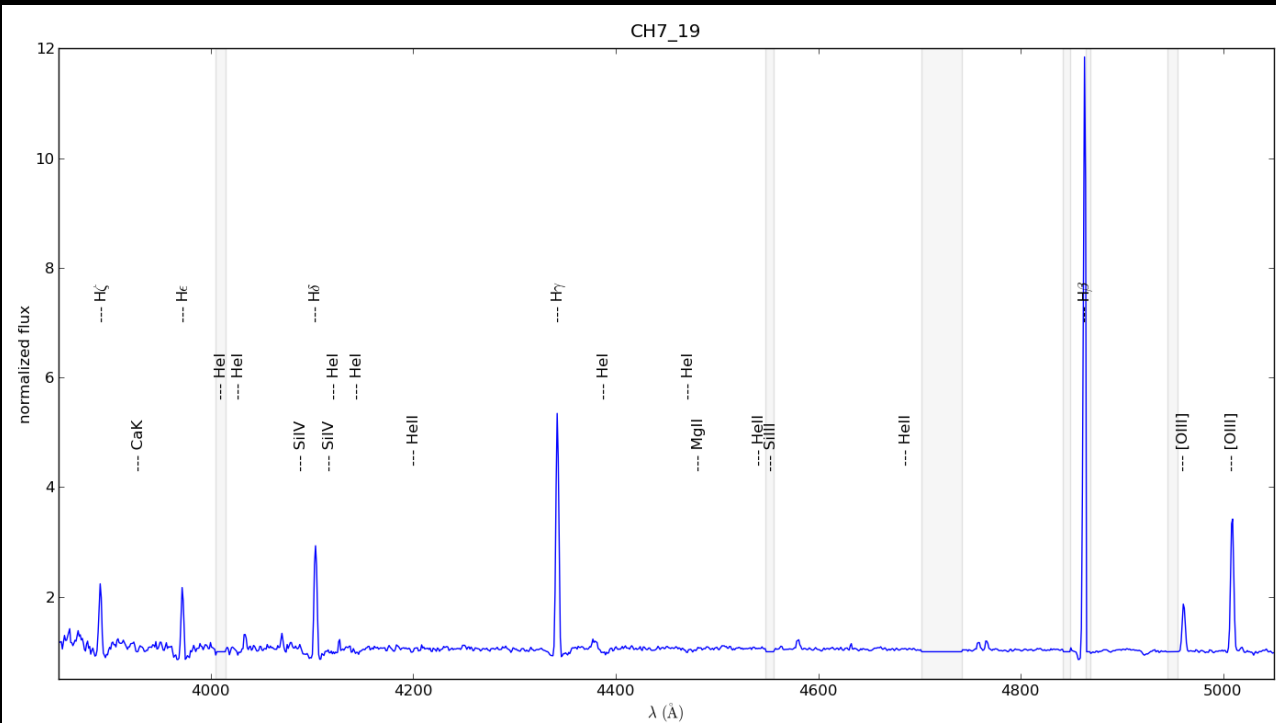
(Antoniou et al. 2009,
Evans et al. 2004)

Results: a new B2e XRB

CH3_7:
Classified as B2e

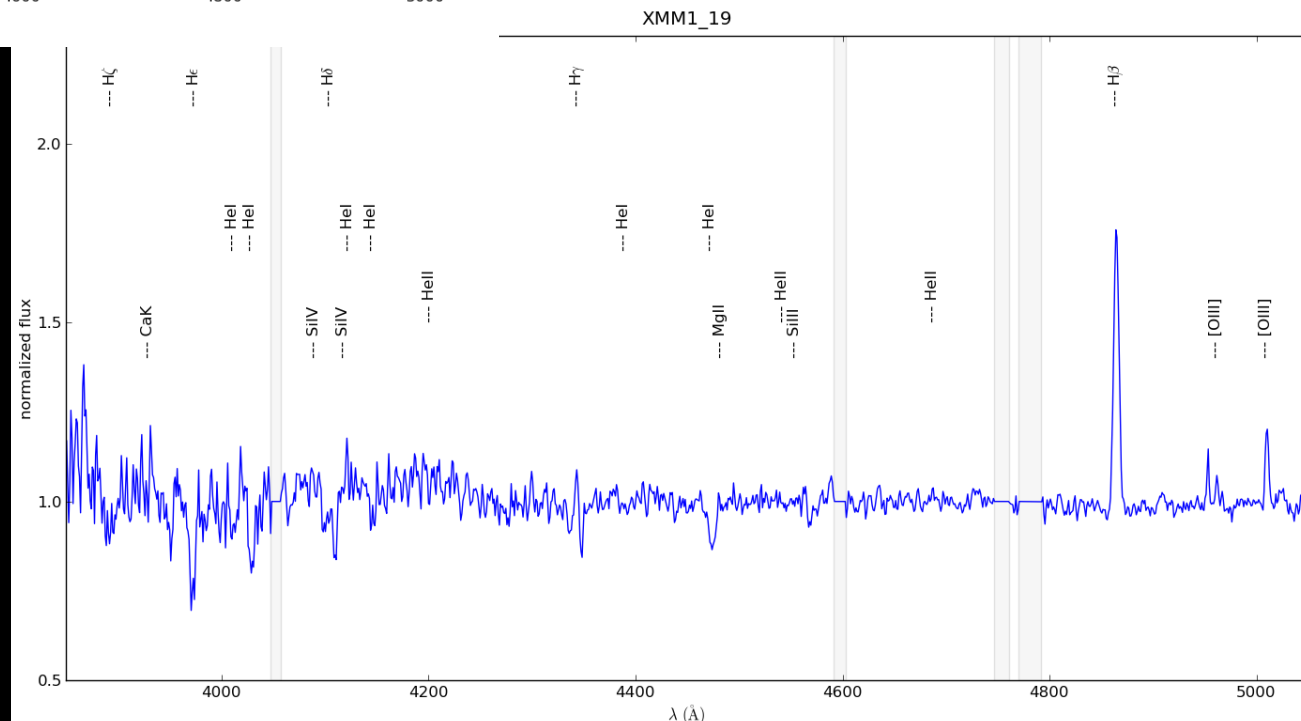


Results: 2 new confirmed BeXRBs



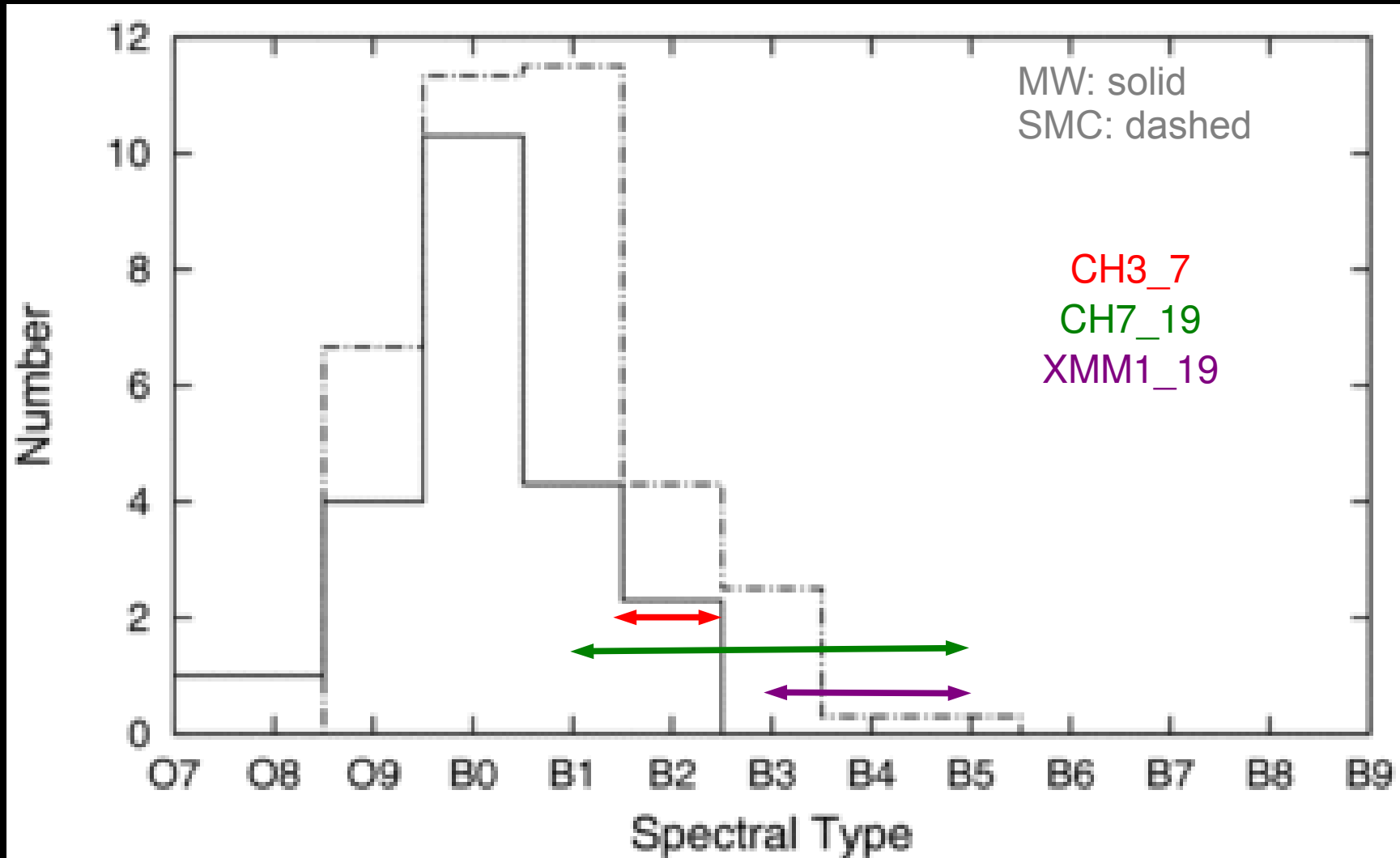
CH7_19:
Classified as B1-B5 e

XMM1_19:
Classified as B3-B5 e



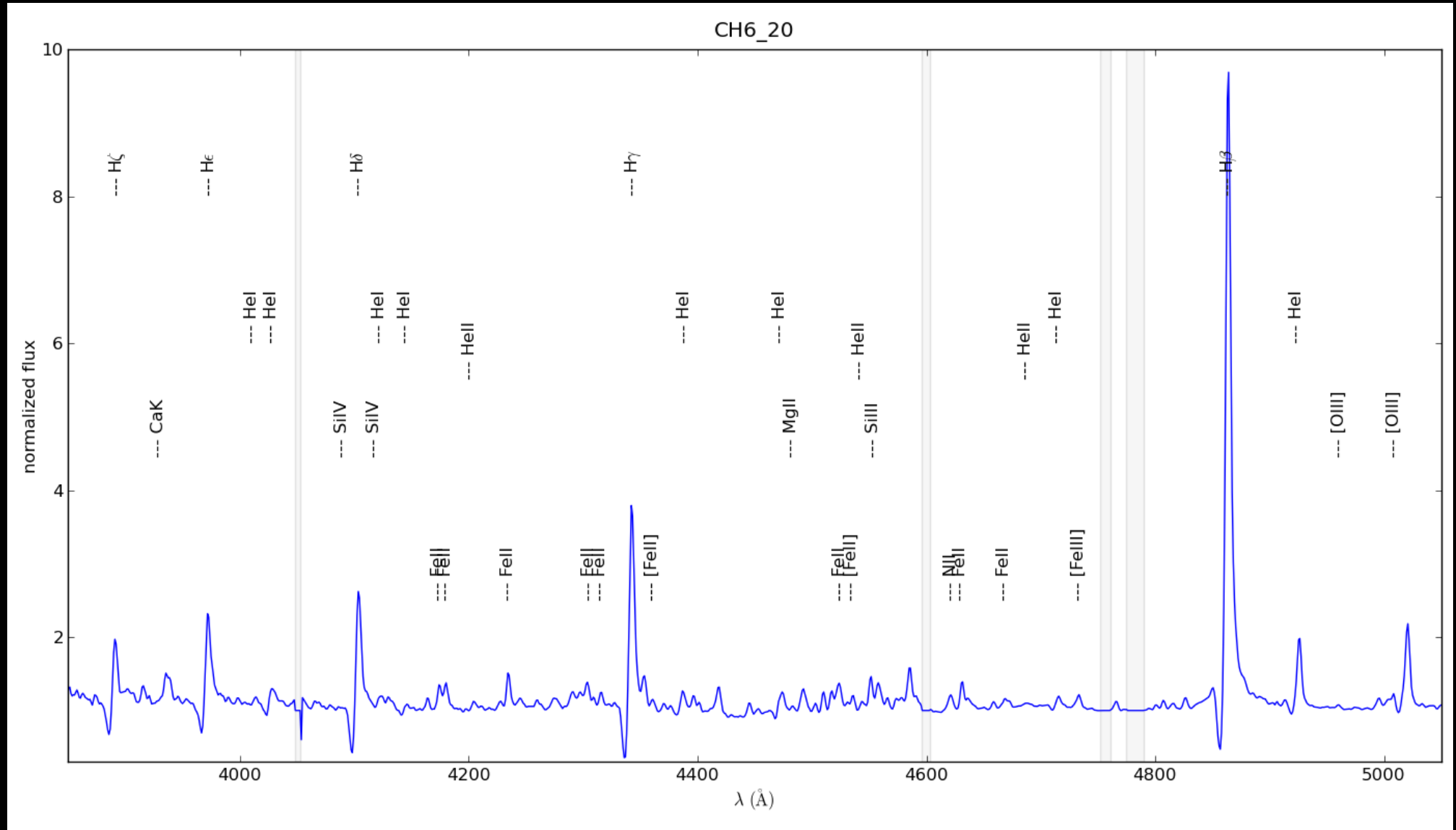
Results: spectral distribution

McBride et al. 2008



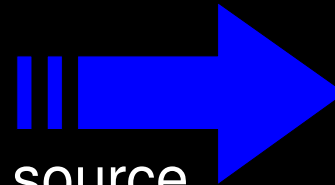
Spectra ranges consistent with distribution of BeXRBs

Results: the SG XRB



CH6_20: classified as sgB[e]

Well known star (Antoniou et al. 2009, Massey & Duffy 2001) but not as an X-ray source



2nd SG XRB in SMC !!!
wind-fed system

Summary

Results

- ✓ Identification method is working !
- ✓ 18 sources identified
- ✓ 4 new confirmed BeXRBs ($L_x \leq 10^{34} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)
- ✓ 1 new SGXRB in SMC / first wind-fed system identified
- ✓ Spectra ranges consistent with distribution of BeXRBs

Future work

- ➔ Complete classification of SMC sources
- ➔ Extend to LMC
- ➔ Measure periods and orbital parameters
- ➔ Complete characterization of systems

References

Antoniou et al. 2009, ApJ, 697, 1695

Antoniou et al. 2009, ApJ, 707, 1080

Charles & Seward 1995, Exploring the X-Ray Universe, Cambridge University Press, c1995, ISBN 0521261821

Evans et al. 2004, MNRAS, 353, 601

Haberl & Pietsch 2004, A&A, 414, 667

Massey & Duffy 2001, ApJ, 550, 713

McBride et al. 2008, MNRAS, 388, 1198