

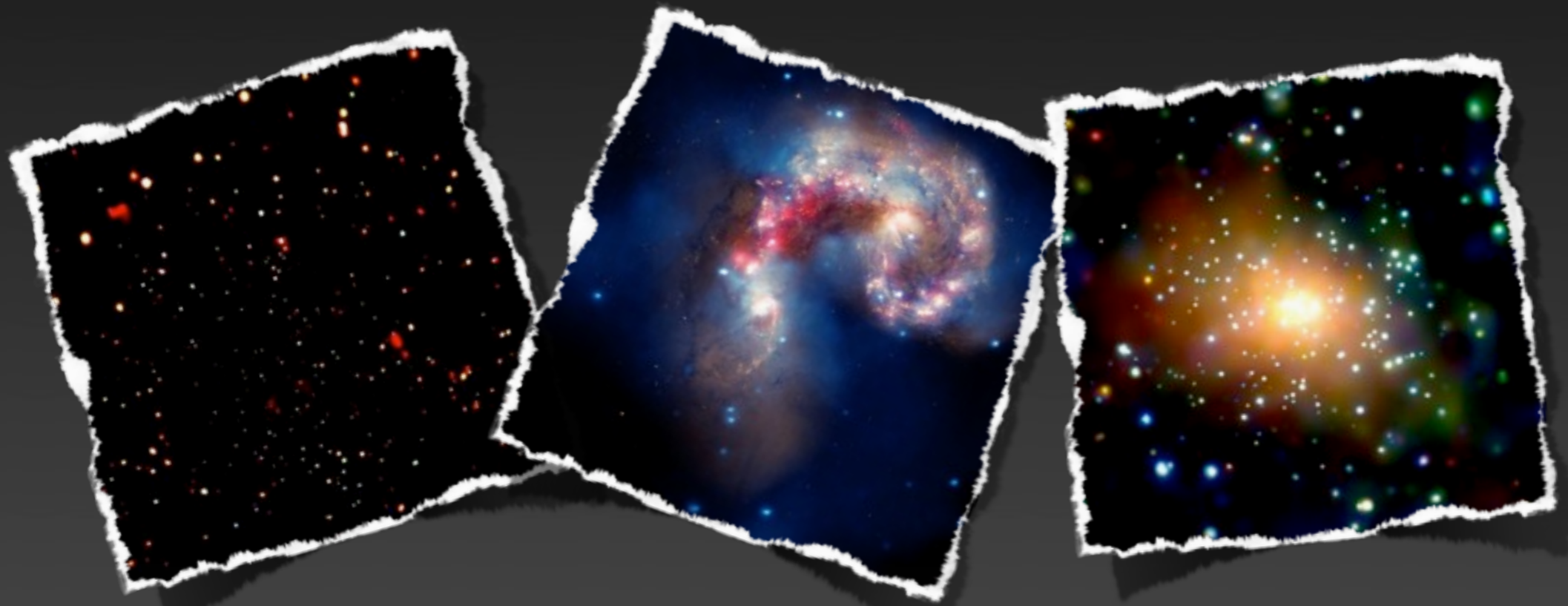
# Evolution of X-ray Binaries Across Cosmic Time

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## Tassos Fragos

*Harvard ITC / Harvard-Smithsonian CfA*

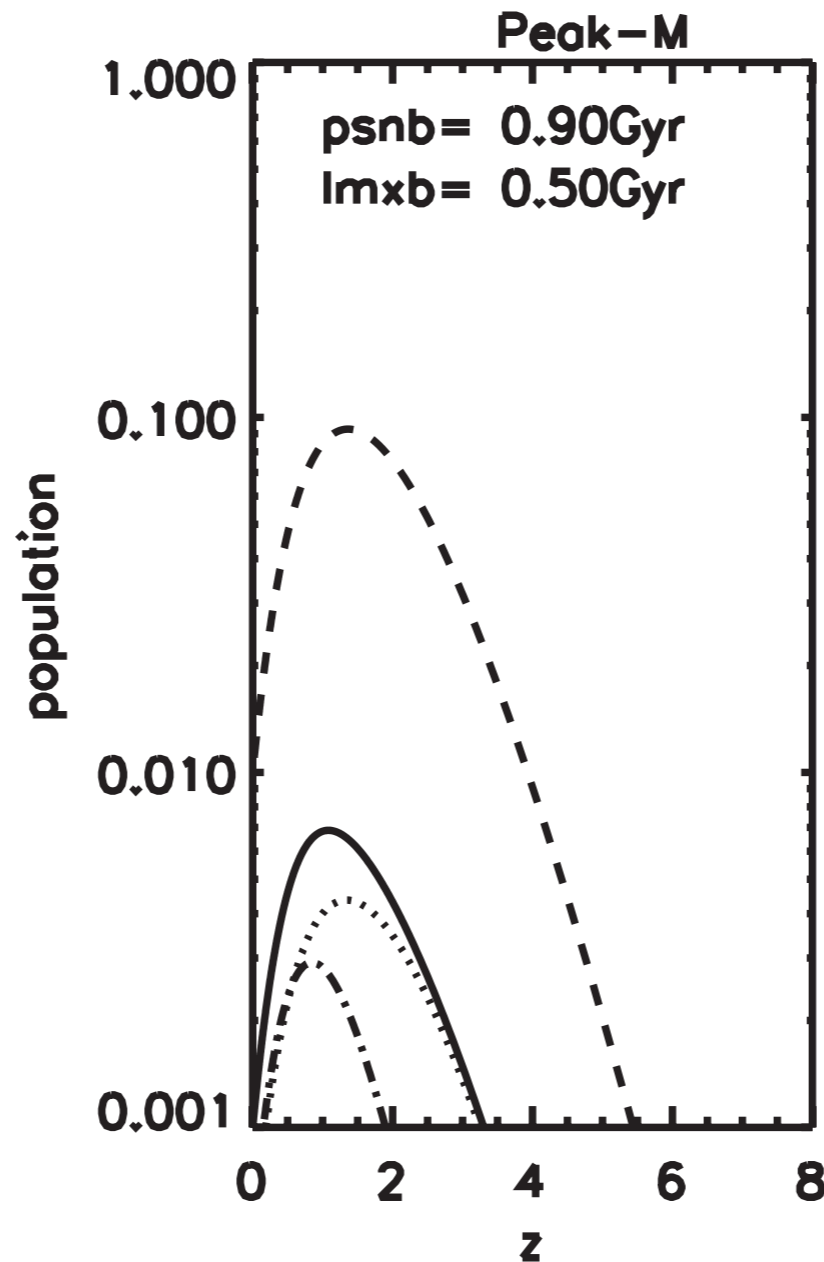
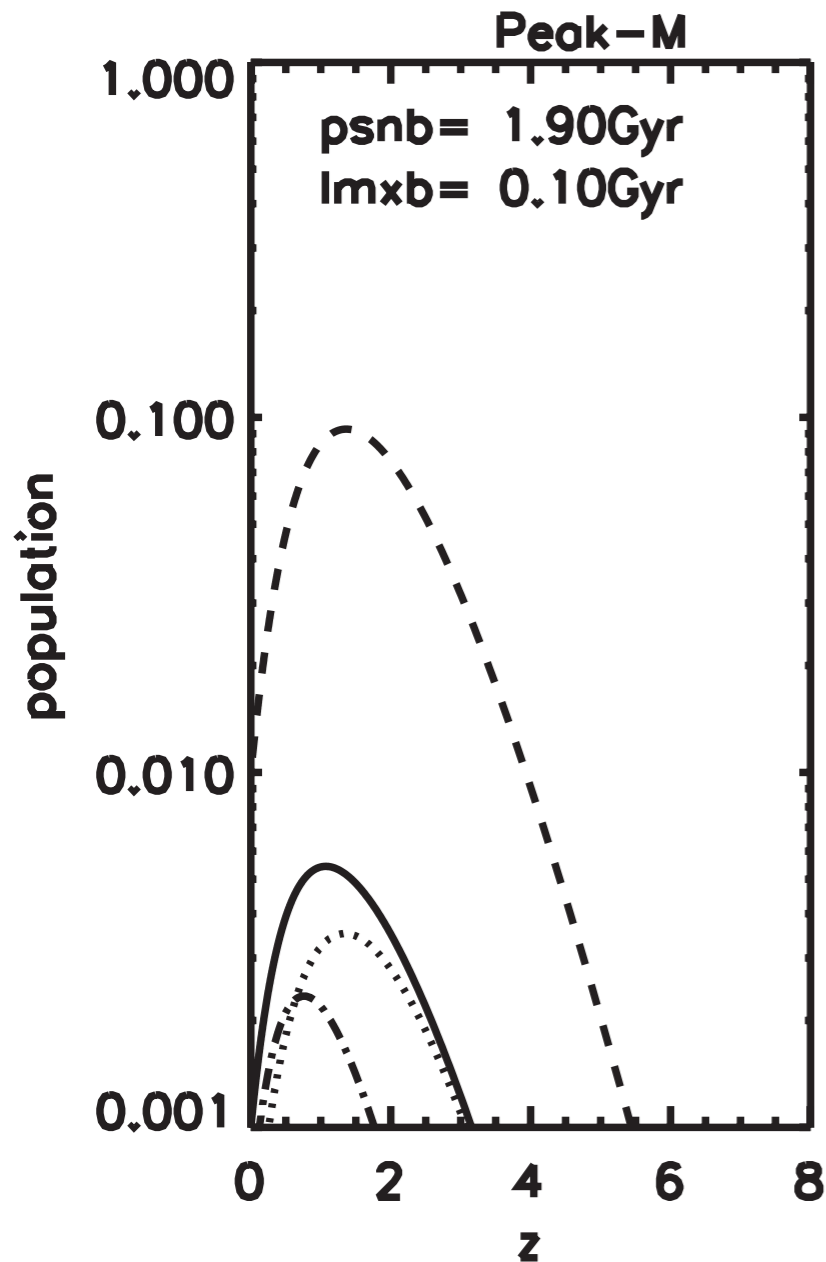
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with B. Lehmer, M. Tremmel, P. Tzanavaris, A. Basu-Zych, K. Belczynski,  
A. Hornschemeier, L. Jenkins, V. Kalogera, A. Ptak, A. Zezas

# Existing Theoretical Models

White & Ghosh 1998  
Ghosh & White 2001



**Timescale estimates  
for binary evolution**

$$\frac{\partial n_{\text{HMXB}}(t)}{\partial t} = \alpha_h \text{SFR}(t) - \frac{n_{\text{HMXB}}(t)}{\tau_{\text{HMXB}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial n_{\text{PSNB}}(t)}{\partial t} = \alpha_i \text{SFR}(t) - \frac{n_{\text{PSNB}}(t)}{\tau_{\text{PSNB}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial n_{\text{LMXB}}(t)}{\partial t} = \frac{n_{\text{PSNB}}(t)}{\tau_{\text{PSNB}}} - \frac{n_{\text{LMXB}}(t)}{\tau_{\text{LMXB}}},$$

**Several Star Formation  
history models**

New observational constraint and advances in theoretical understanding allow the development of **detailed population synthesis models**

# The Largest X-ray Binary Population Synthesis Simulations Ever!

**The largest library of X-ray binary PS models**  
with the StarTrack PS code (Belczynski et al. 2008)

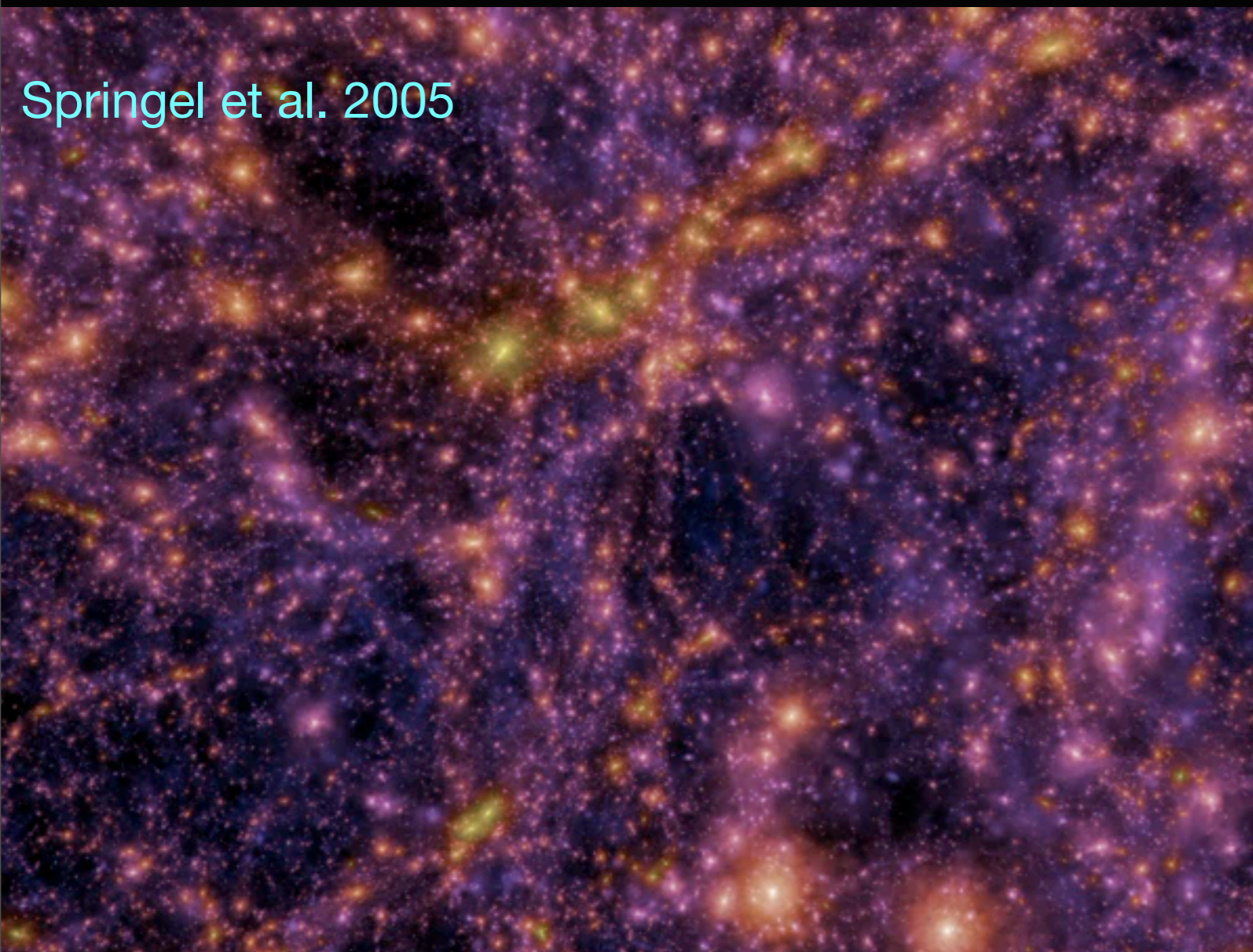
- **Parameter space study:** 288 PS models for 9 metallicity values and ~45 Million binaries per model
- Available computational resources:
  - Quest HPC cluster (NU)
  - Discover HPC cluster (NCCS)
  - Fugu HPC cluster (astro-NU)
  - **Total of ~2,000,000 cpu hours required**

# Parameter Study

Parameter	Value
$\alpha_{ce}$	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5
IMF	-2.7, -2.35
Stellar Winds	0.25, 1.0, 2.0
CE for HG primaries	Yes, No
Mass Ratio	Flat, Twin, mixture
Kicks Direct C.C. BH	Yes, No

288 Models with 5M (per metallicity) binaries each

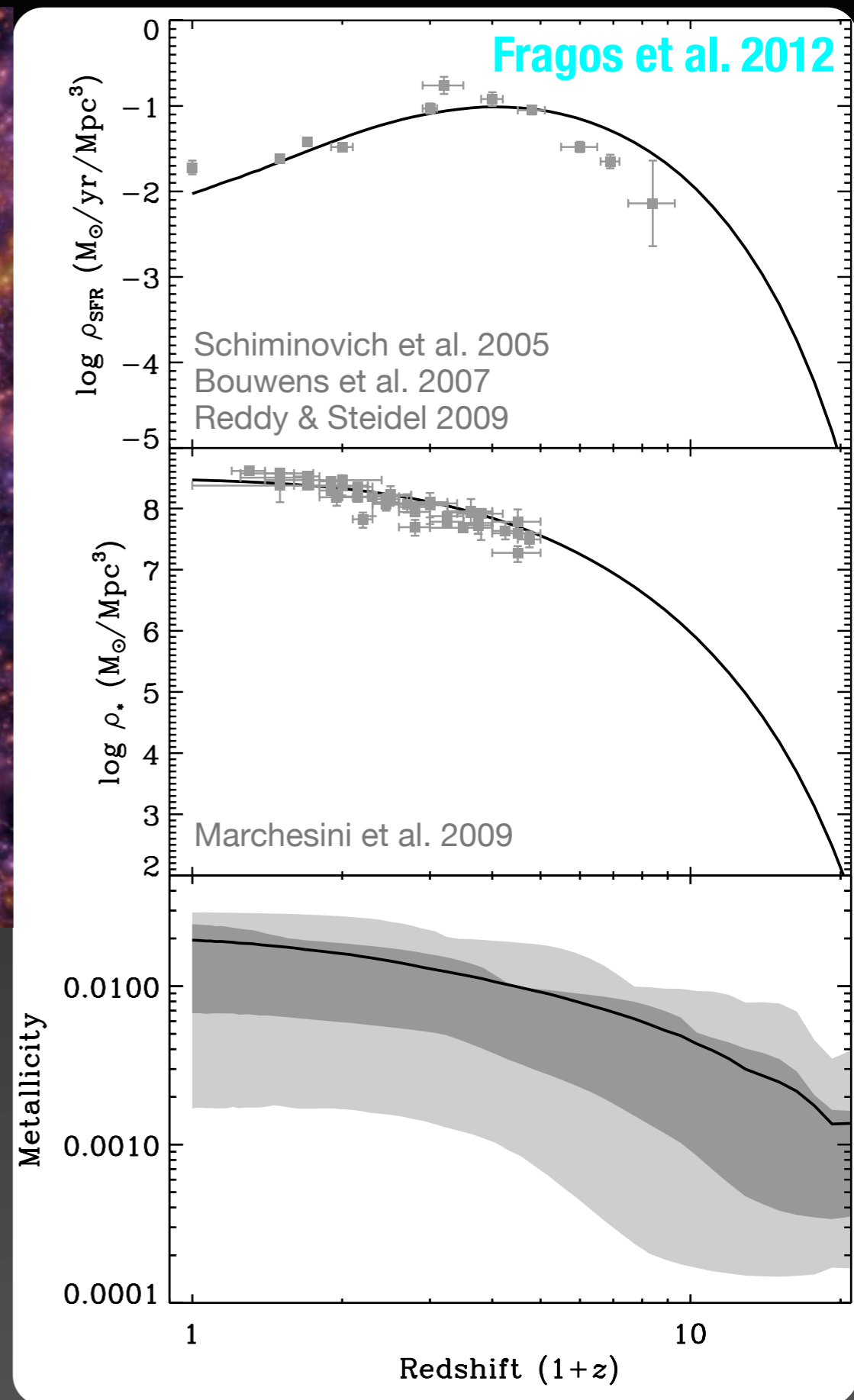
# The Millennium Simulation



## Millennium-II Simulation

100Mpc<sup>3</sup>/h volume - 125x better mass resolution - 5x better spatial resolution (Boylan-Kolchin et al. 2009)

Updated semi-analytic galaxy catalogs  
by Guo et al. 2011



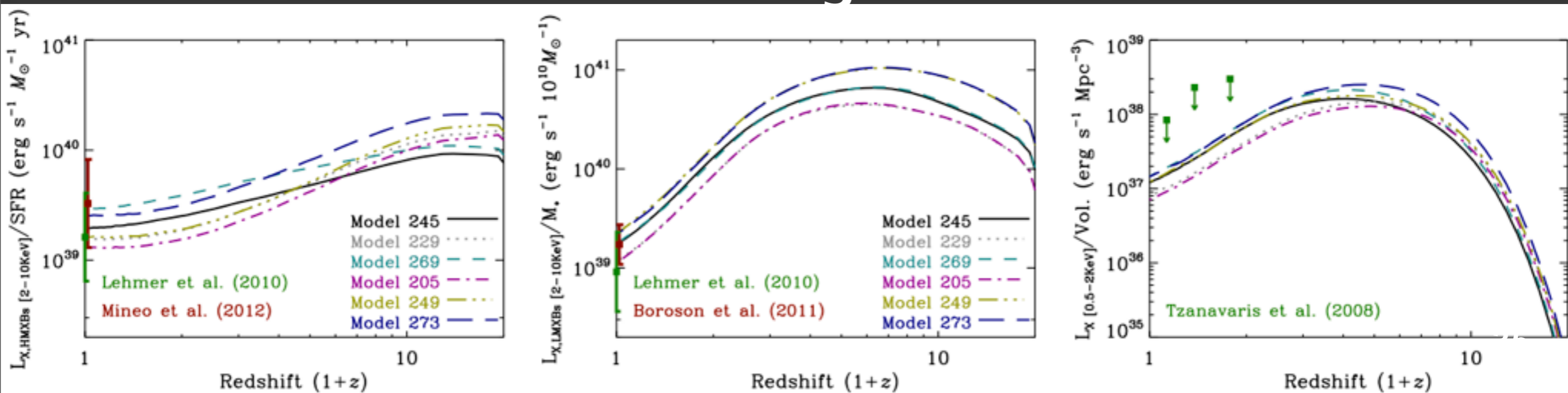
# Combining the two simulations

From the **Millennium Simulation** we track the new stellar mass formed at each metallicity bin as a function of time.

Using the **StarTrack** models, we add new stellar populations according to the star formation history

The resulting XRB population is a **mix of populations at different ages and different metallicities**

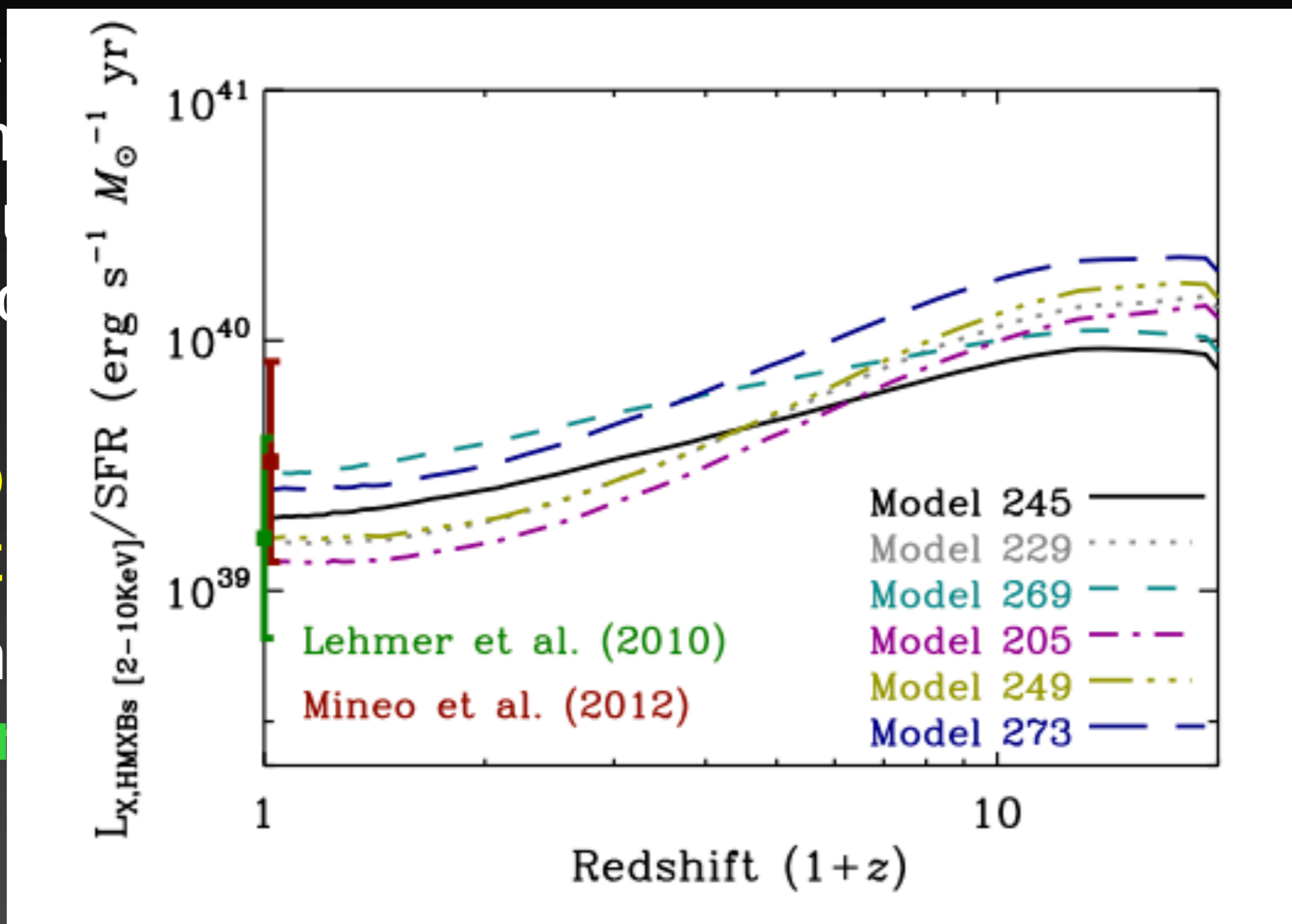
Constraint models using **observations of** [Frigos et al. 2012](#)



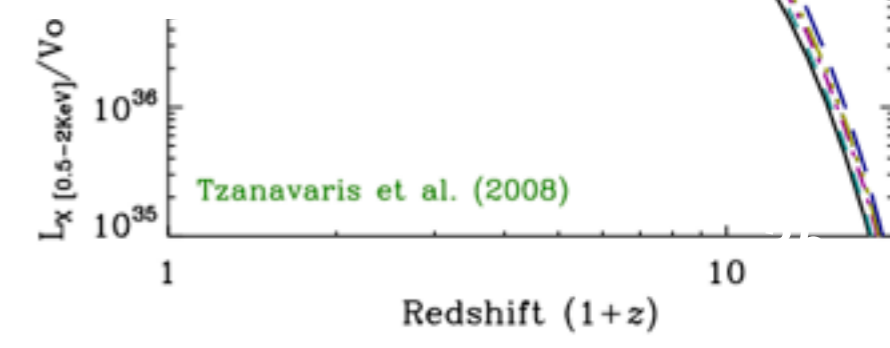
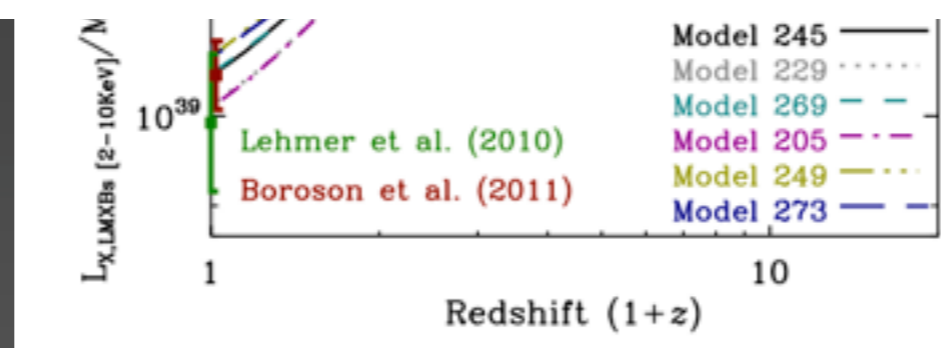
# Combining the two simulations

From the Millennium Simulation we track the new stellar mass formed at each metallicity bin as a function of redshift.

- Using population history
- The population metallicity distribution
- Converting to a normalised luminosity



stellar  
n  
nt  
igos et al. 2012



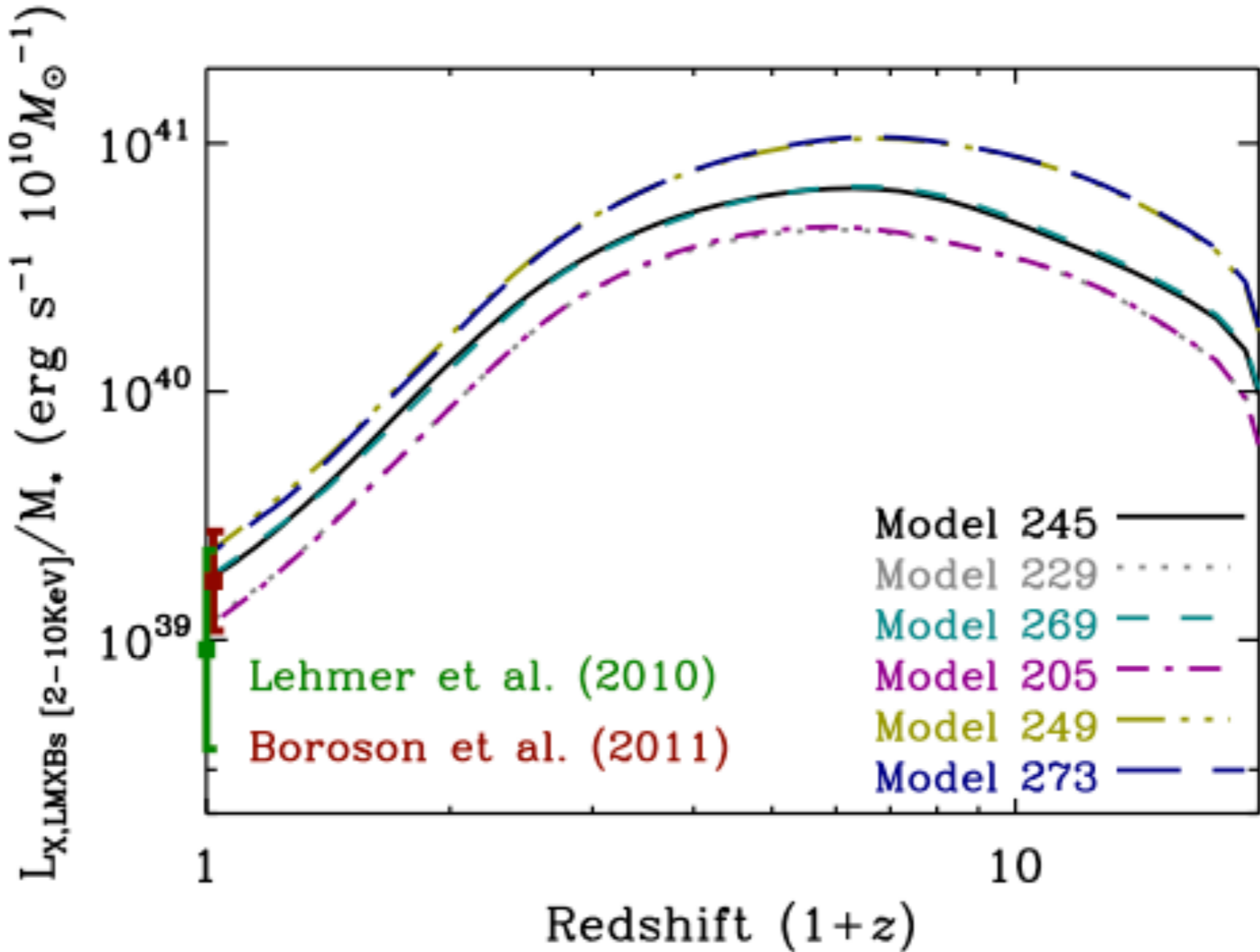
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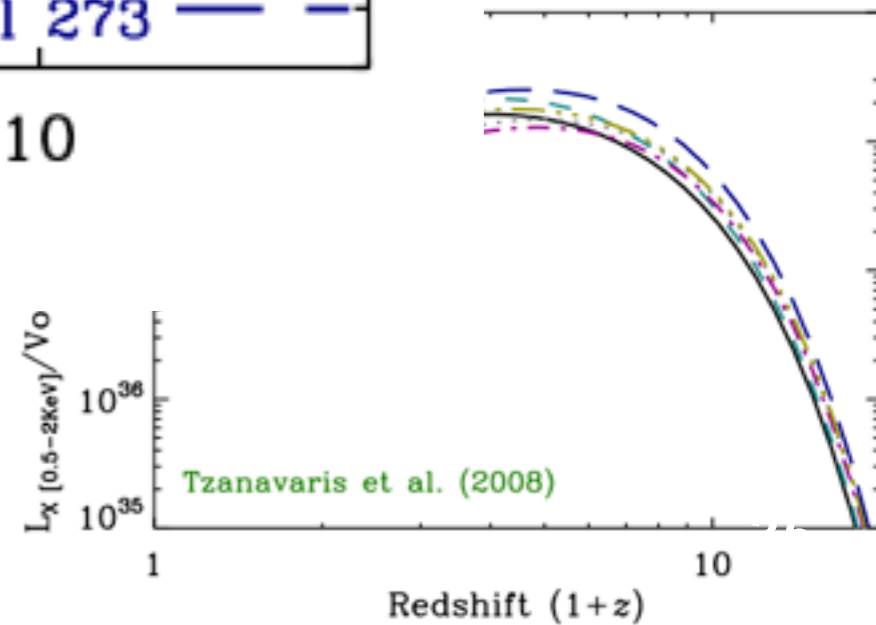
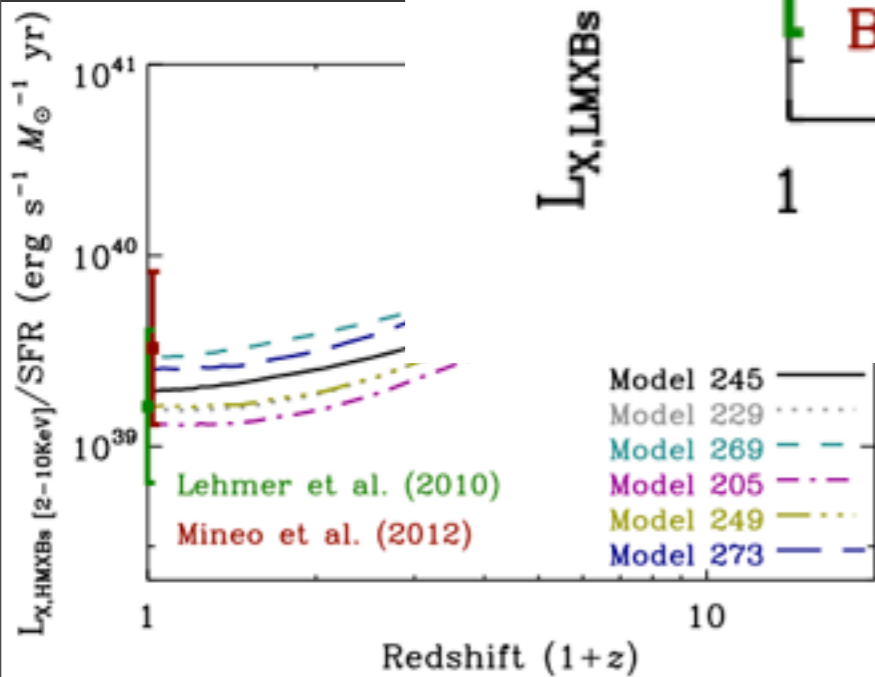
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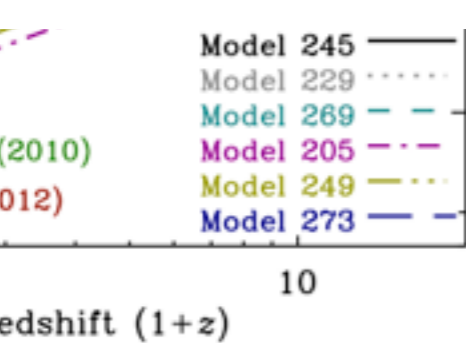
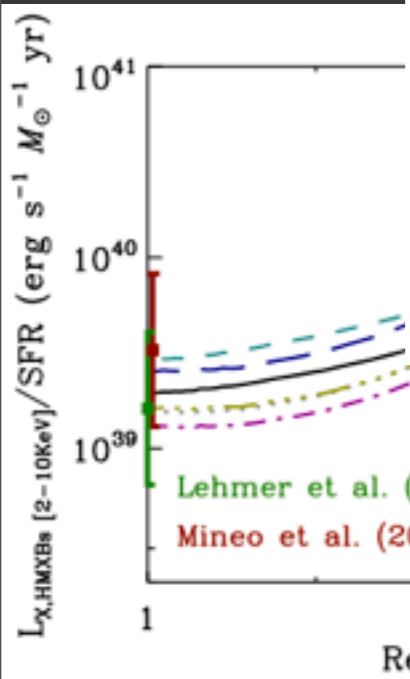
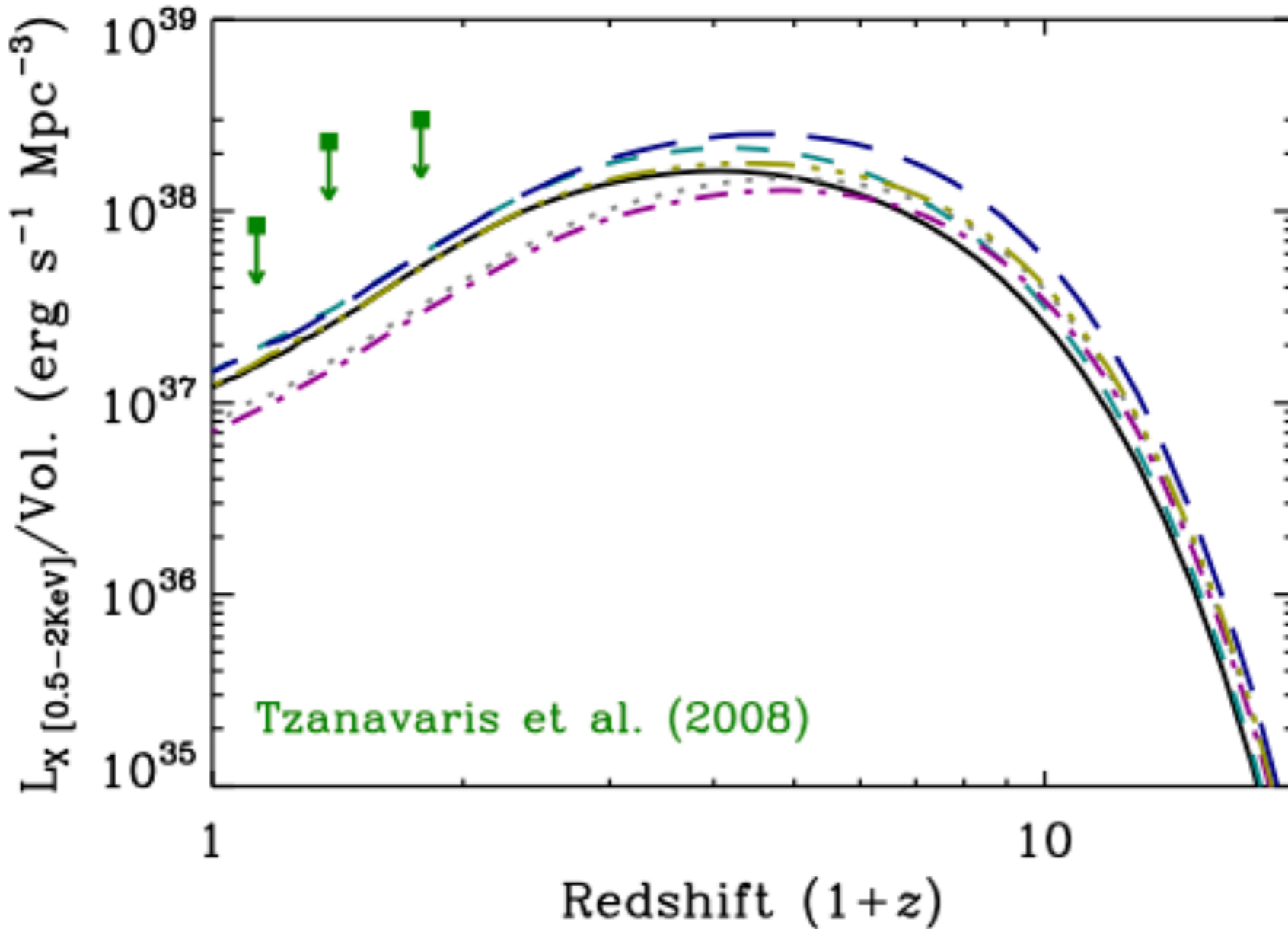




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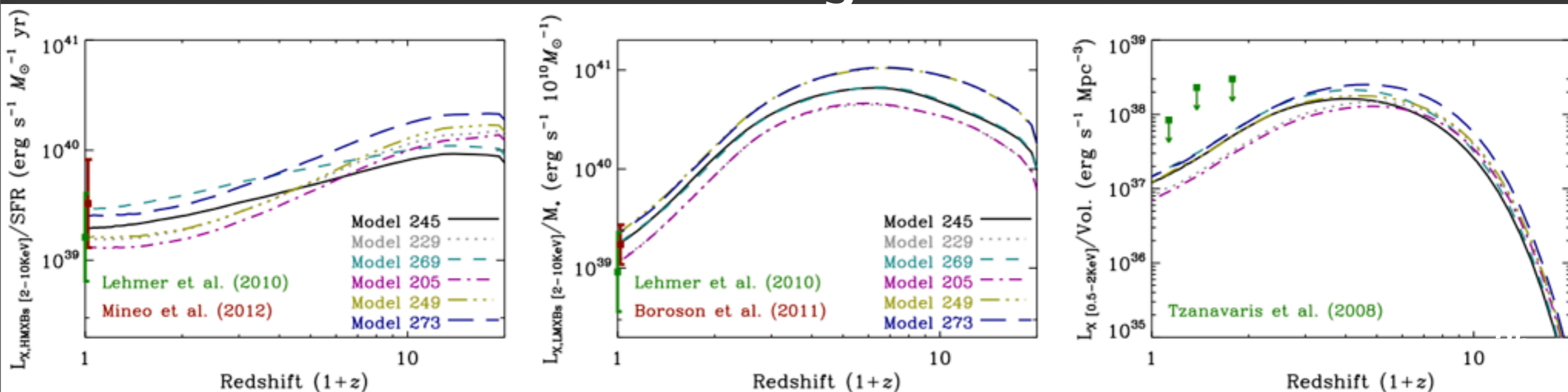
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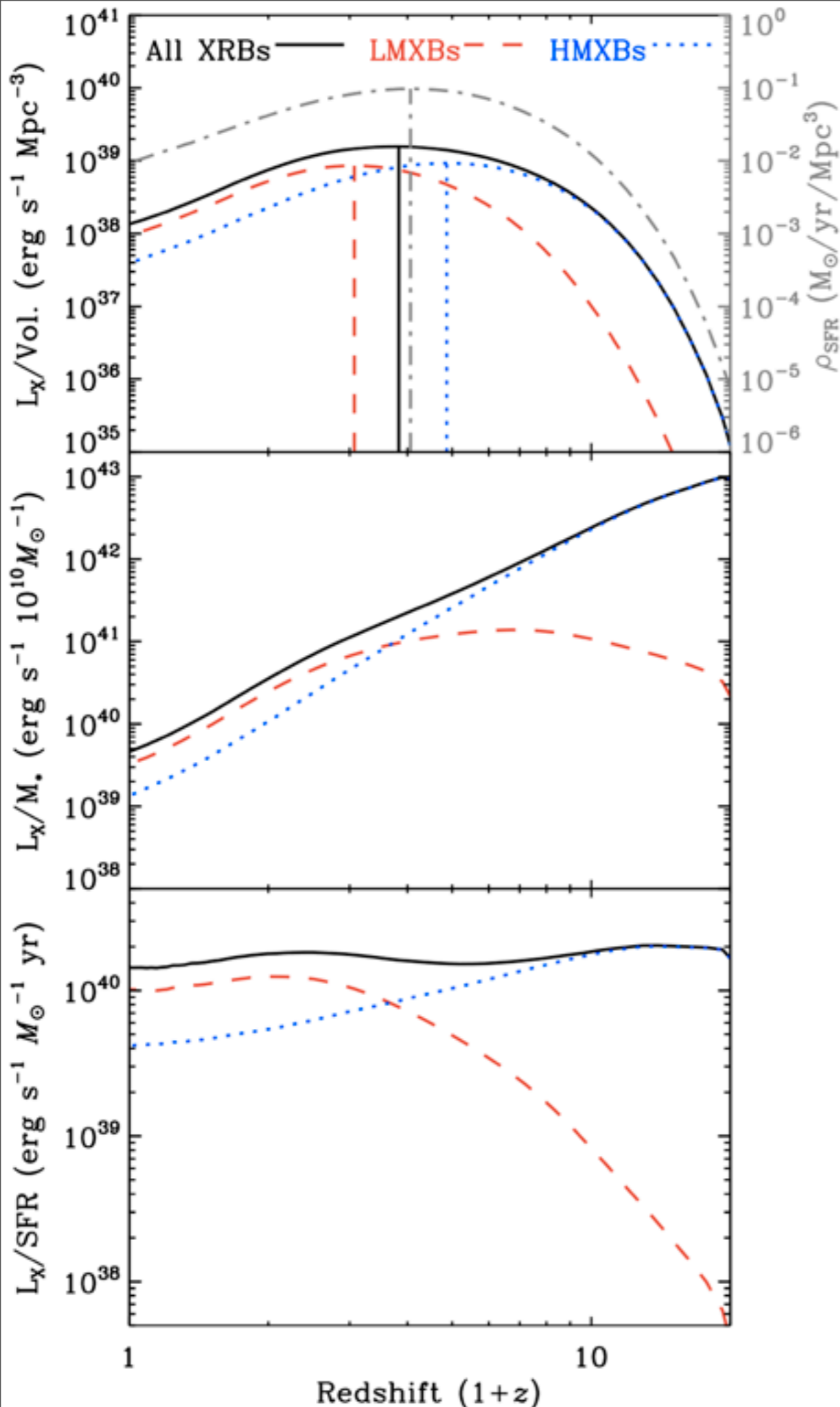
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Constraint models using **observations of** [Fragos et al. 2012](#)



# Model Predictions

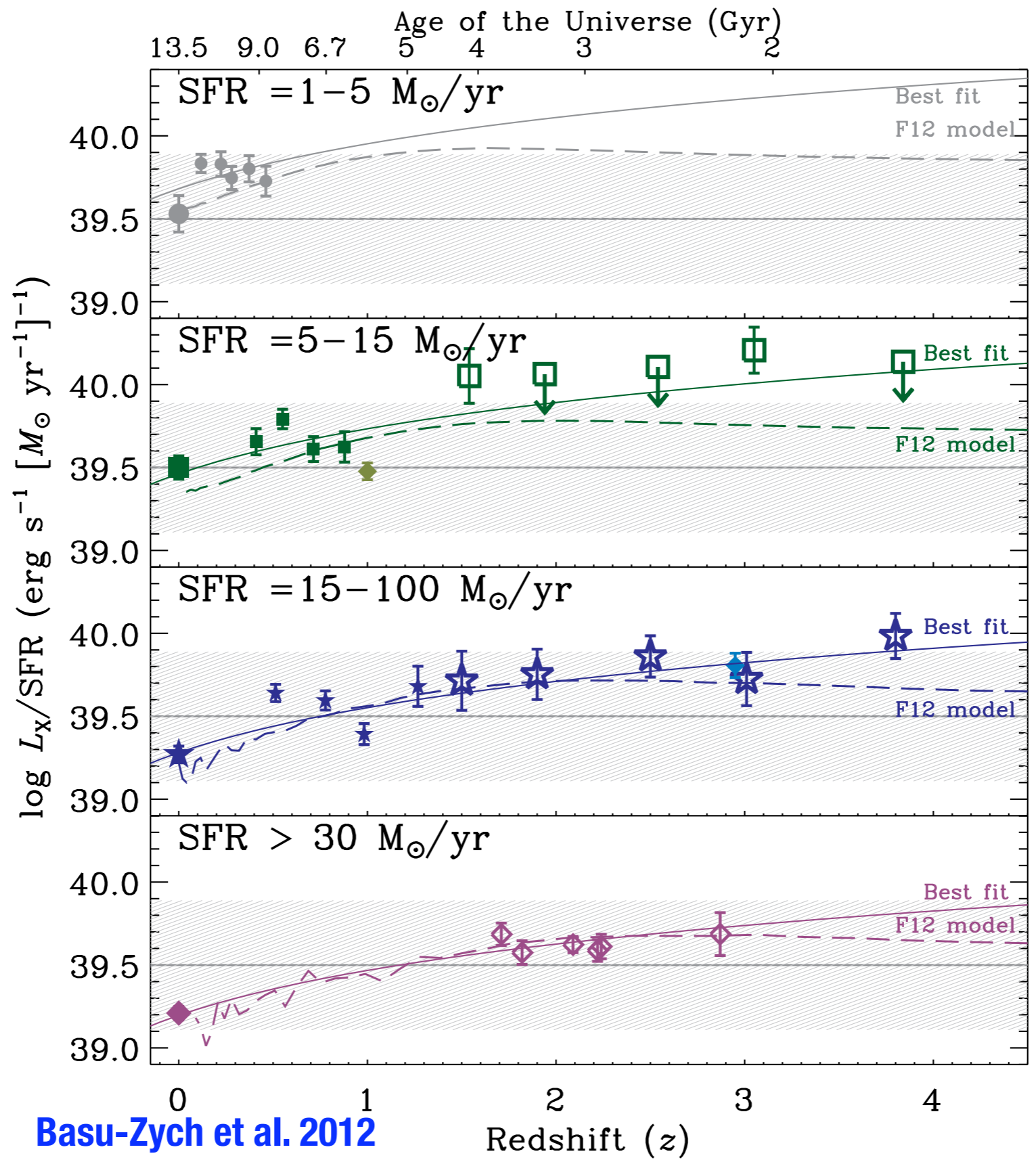
Fragos et al. 2012



- There is a delay between the peak of the SFR and the peak of X-ray luminosity density from LMXBs
- $L_X/\text{SFR}$  constant with redshift, although  $L_{X,\text{HMXBs}}/\text{SFR}$  shows a slight evolution due to metallicity.
- $L_X/M_{\text{Stellar}}$  increases with redshift. Younger stellar populations have higher  $L_X/M_{\text{Stellar}}$ .
- The X-ray luminosity from XRBs in our Universe today is dominated by LMXBs, rather than HMXBs.

LMXB:  $M_{\text{donor}} < 3M_{\odot}$     HMXB:  $M_{\text{donor}} > 3M_{\odot}$

# 4 Ms CDF-S vs. PS Models : Lyman-Break Galaxies

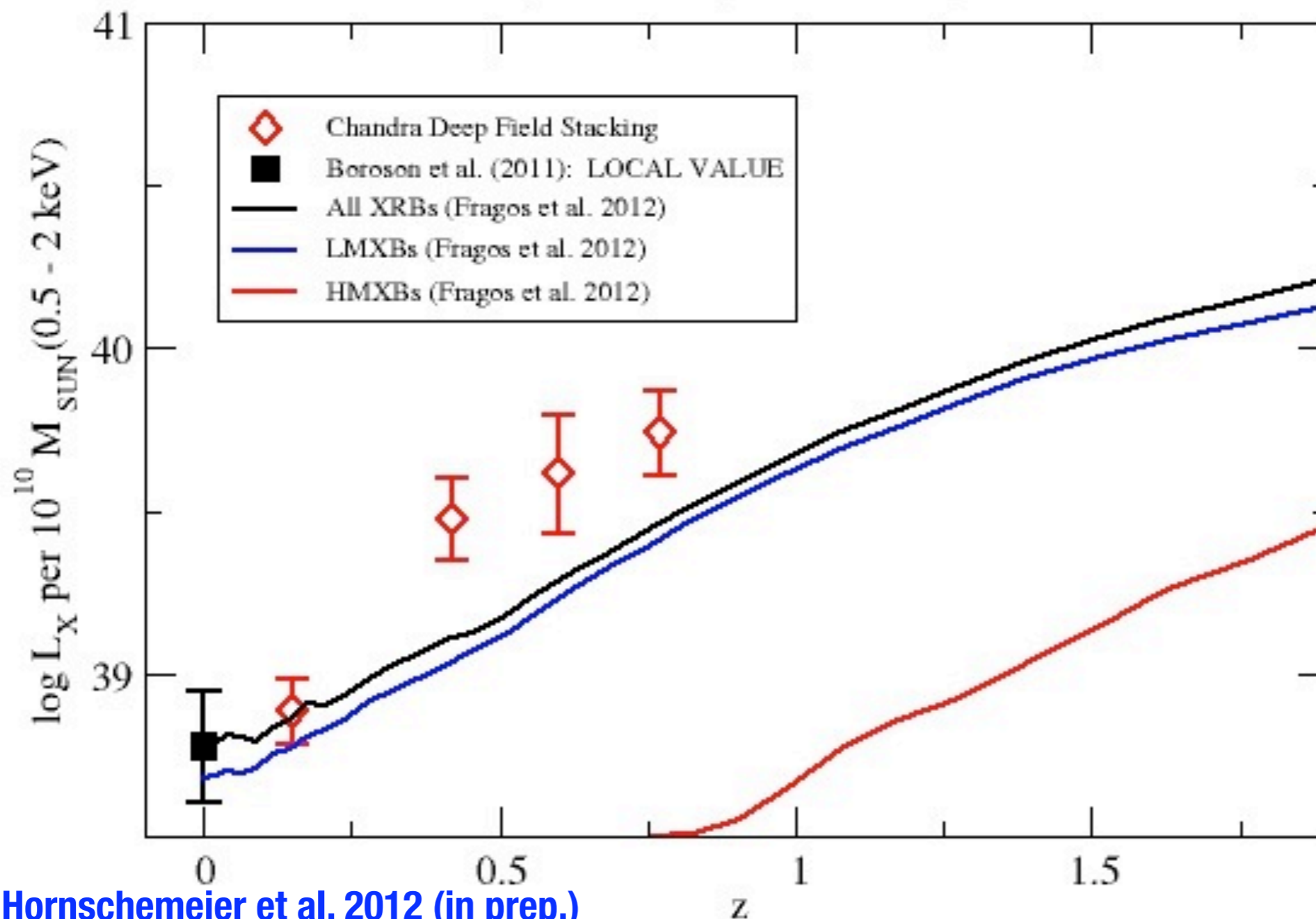


# 4 Ms CDF-S vs. PS Models : Early-type Galaxies

Red Sequence Selection (from Bell et al. 2004)  
 $10^{9.5} L_{K\odot} < L_K < 10^{10.5} L_{K\odot}$  ( $10^{9.3} M_{\odot} < M < 10^{10.3} M_{\odot}$ )

## LX/Mass for Low-Luminosity Early Type Galaxies

(k-corrected, Gamma=1.6)



Hornschemeier et al. 2012 (in prep.)

# Summary

We built **the largest PS model library** in order to study the **evolution of XRBs at high redshifts**, using **cosmological simulations as input** in our modeling.

- There is a **time difference** between the **peak** of the **SFR ( $z \sim 3.1$ )** and the **peak of X-ray luminosity density** from **HMXBs ( $z \sim 3.9$ )** and that of **LMXBs ( $z \sim 2.1$ )**.
- The X-ray luminosity from XRBs in the **Universe today** is **dominated by LMXBs**, rather than HMXBs.
- **$L_{X,HMXBs}/SFR$  shows an evolution** due to metallicity, but  **$L_{X,total}/SFR$  is constant** with redshift.
- PS models **constrained from local observations** are in **excellent agreement with high- $z$  CDF-S data**.













# Parameter Study

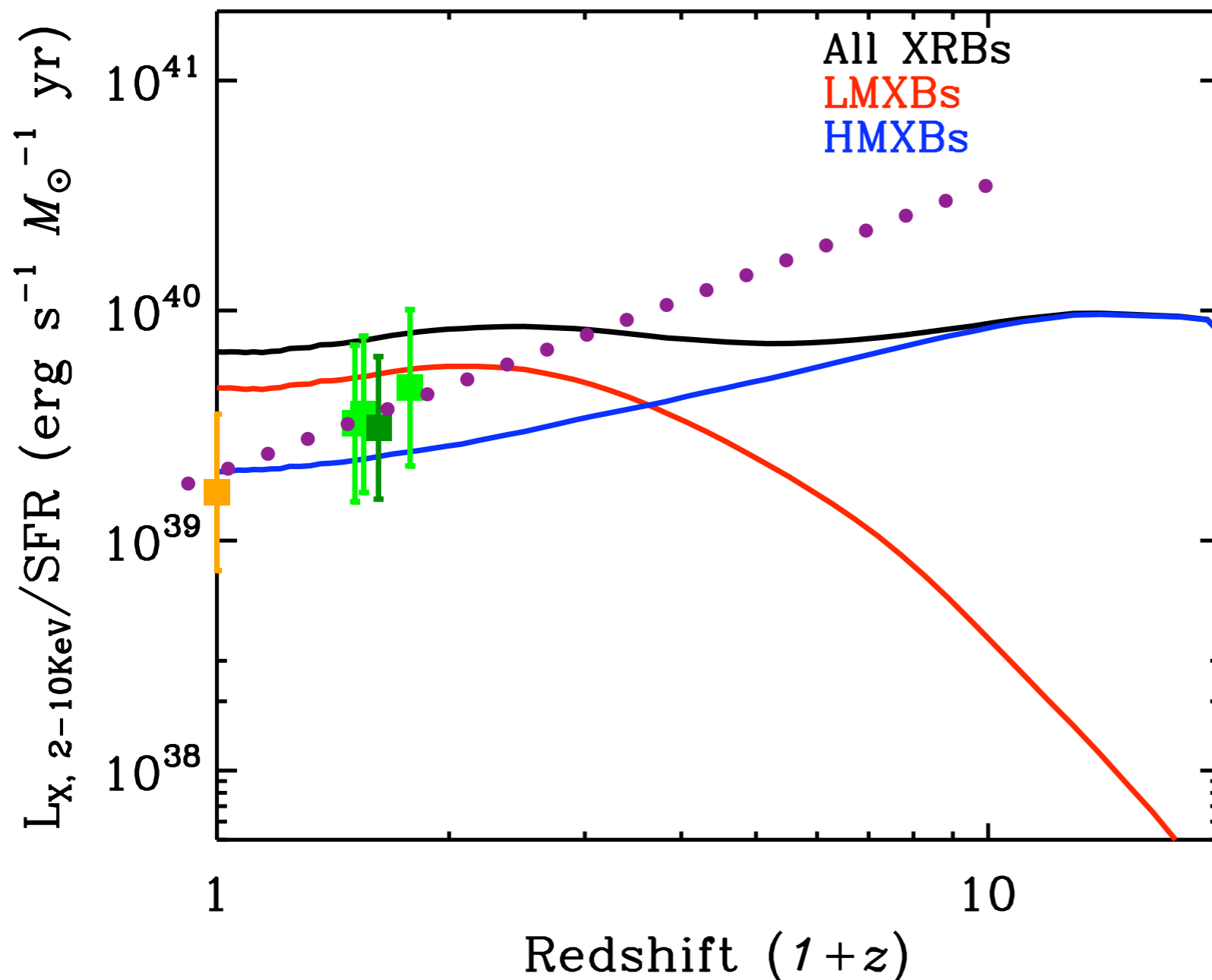
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Stellar Winds	<del>0.25</del> , <b>1.0</b> , 2.0
CE for HG primaries	Yes, No
Mass Ratio	<b>Flat</b> , <del>Twin</del> , <b>mixture</b>
Kicks Direct C.C. BH	Yes, No

Low  $\alpha_{ce} \sim 0.1$  -- “Standard” Stellar Winds or x2 increased  
Maybe a mixed mass ratio distribution

Consistent with previous PS studies:

Belczynski et al., 2004, Fragos et al. 2008,2009, Linden et al., 2009, 2010

# Observational Constraints I: HMXBs



$$L_X/\text{SFR} \sim (1+z)^b,$$
$$b \lesssim 1.3$$

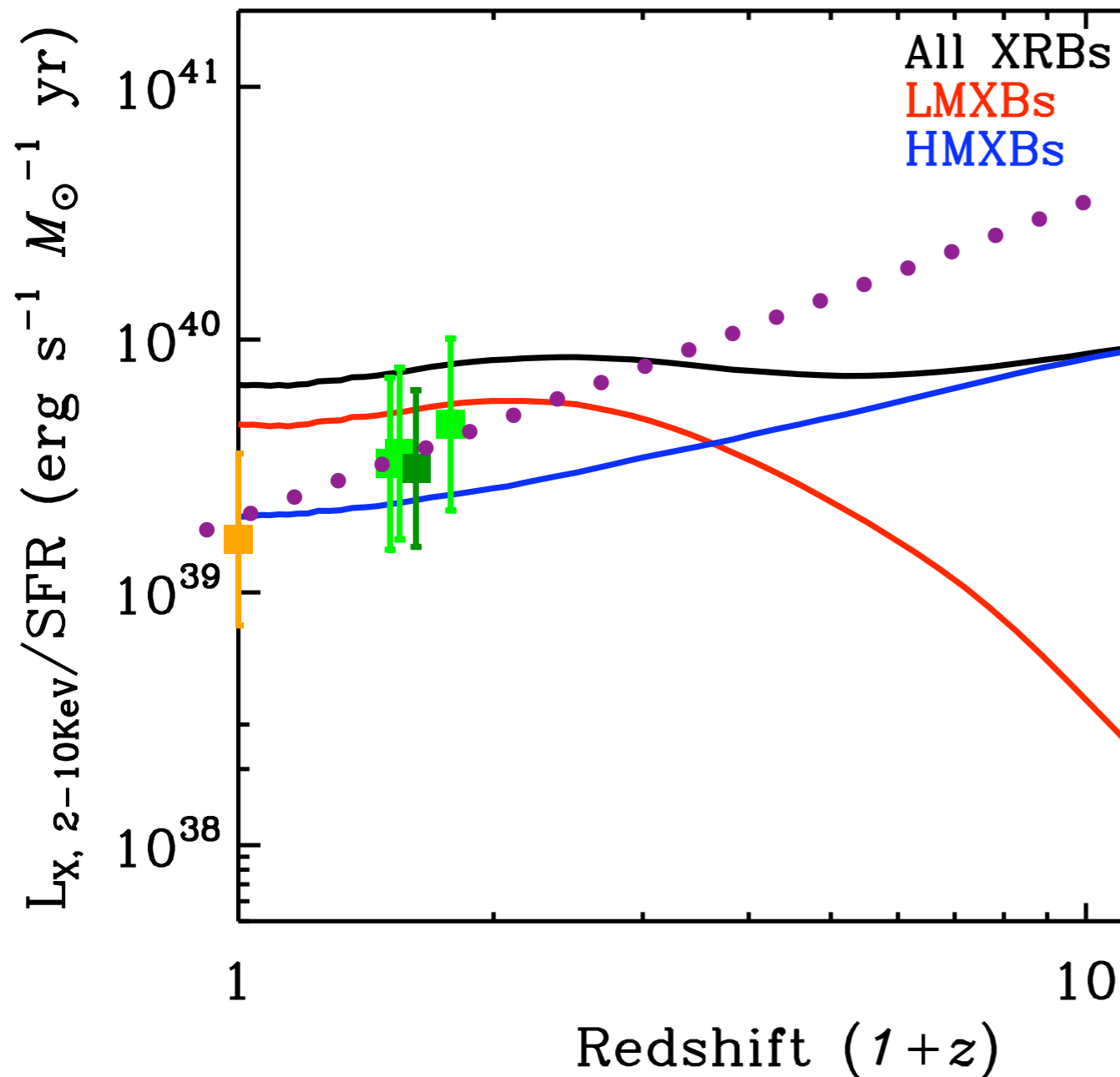
Dijkstra et al., 2011

Lehmer et al., 2010  
(Mineo et al. 2010)

Lehmer et al., 2008

Symeonidis et al.  
2011

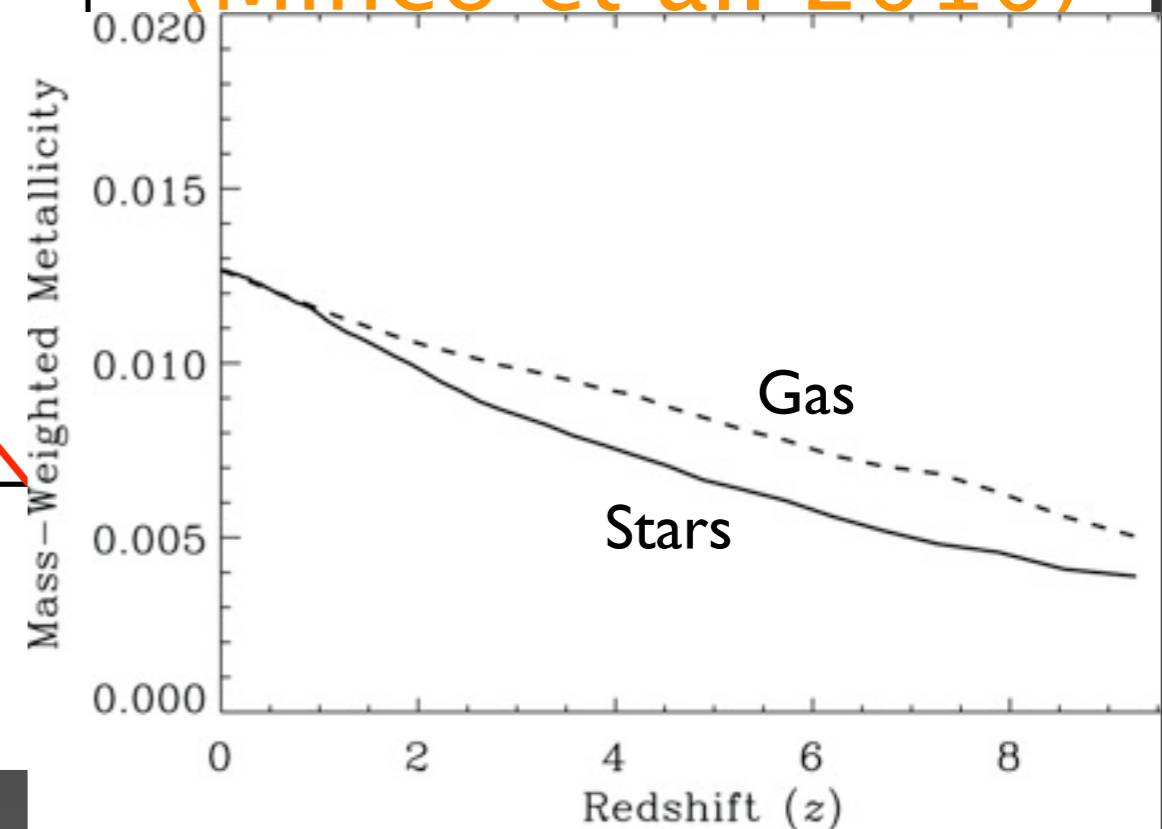
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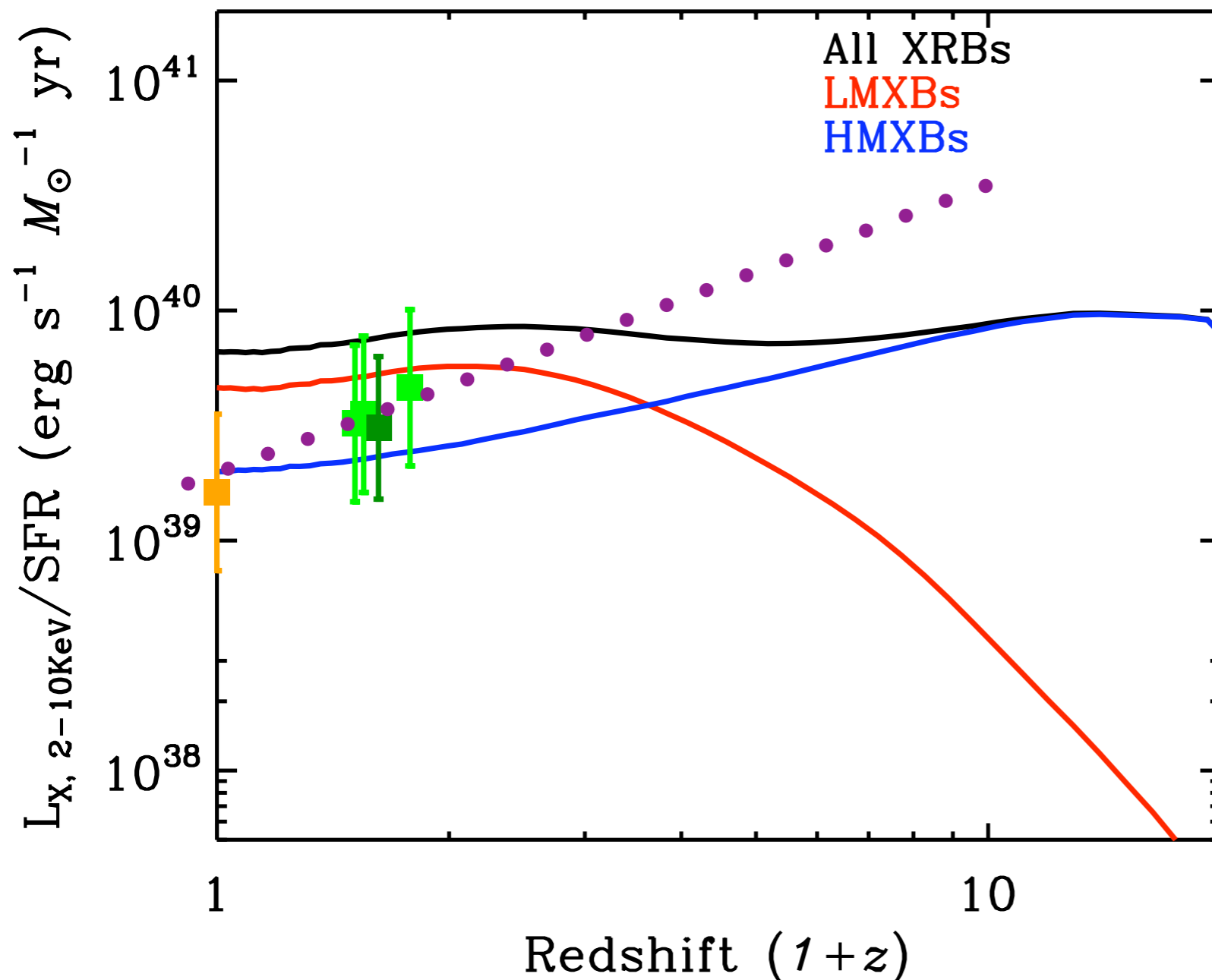
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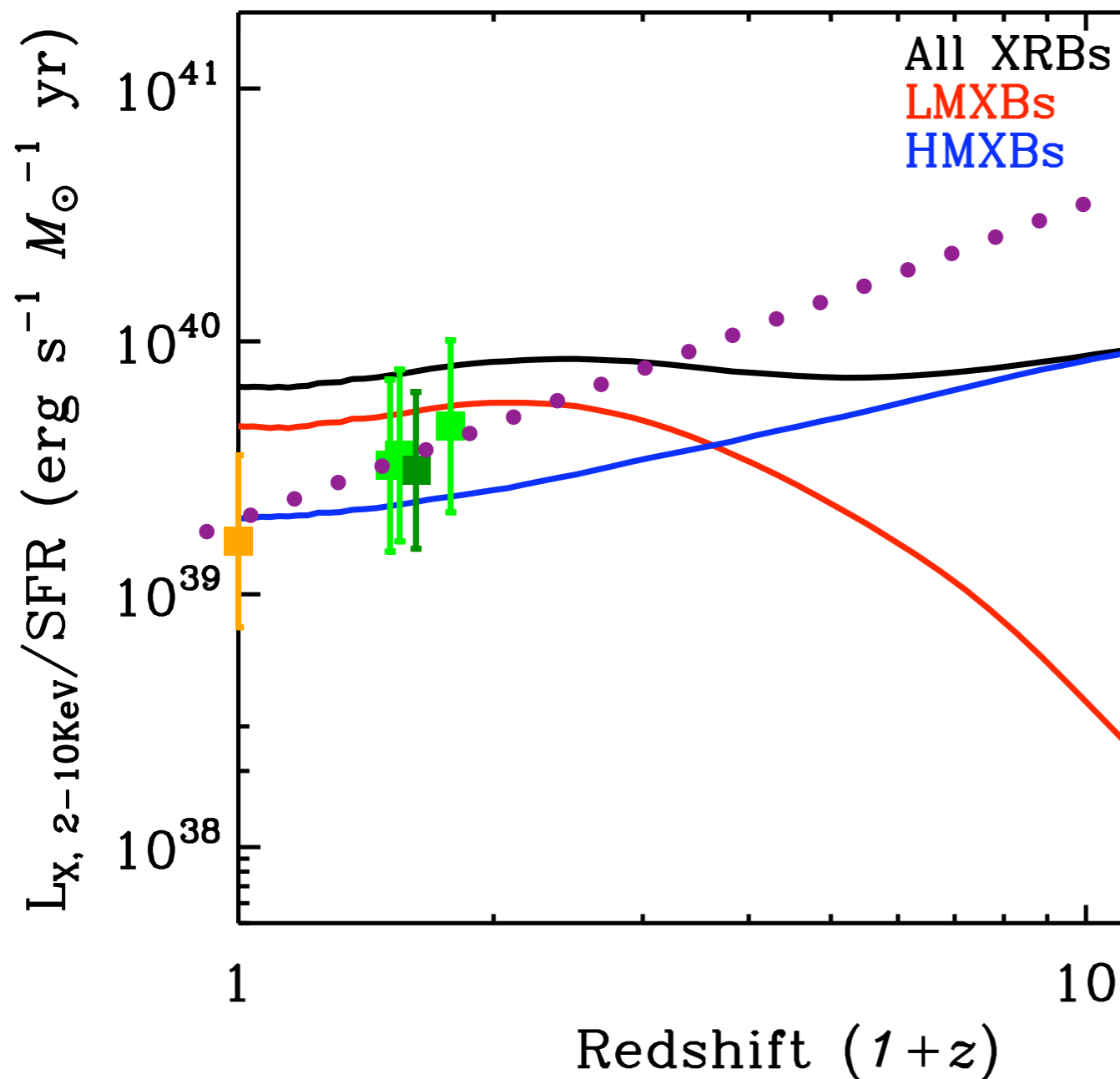
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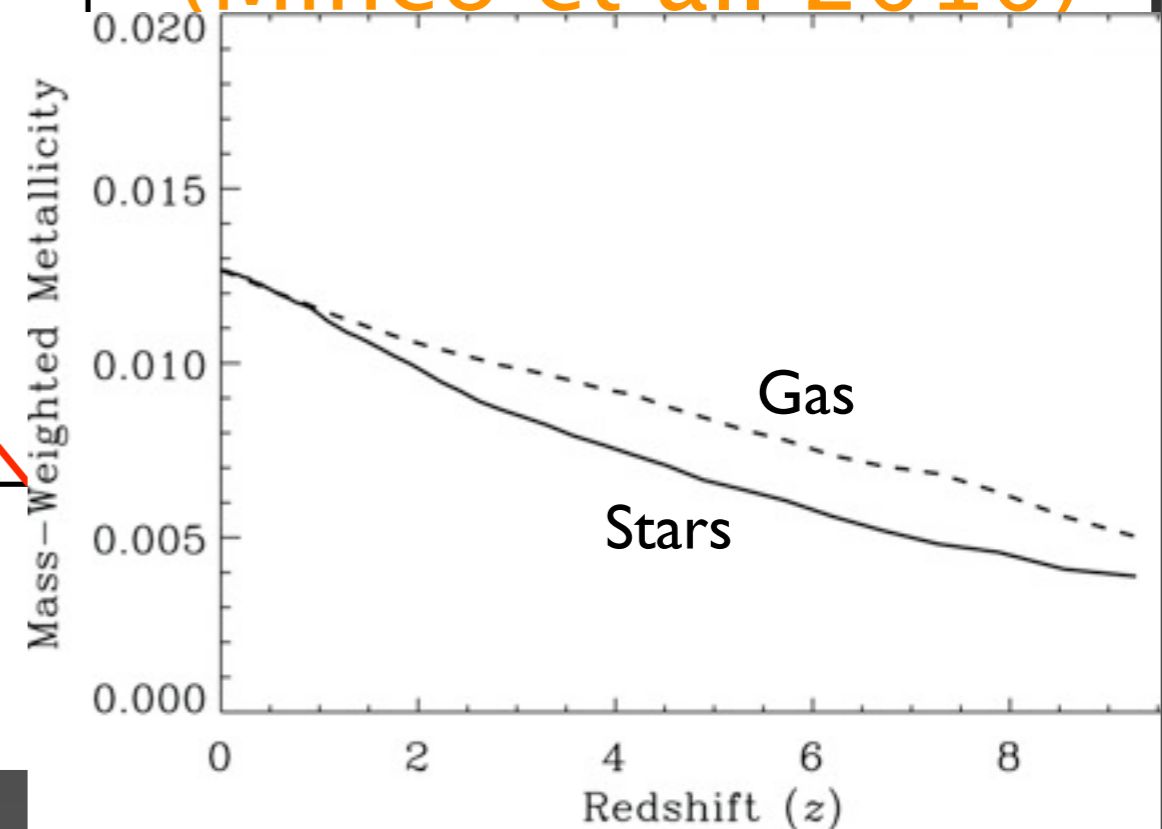
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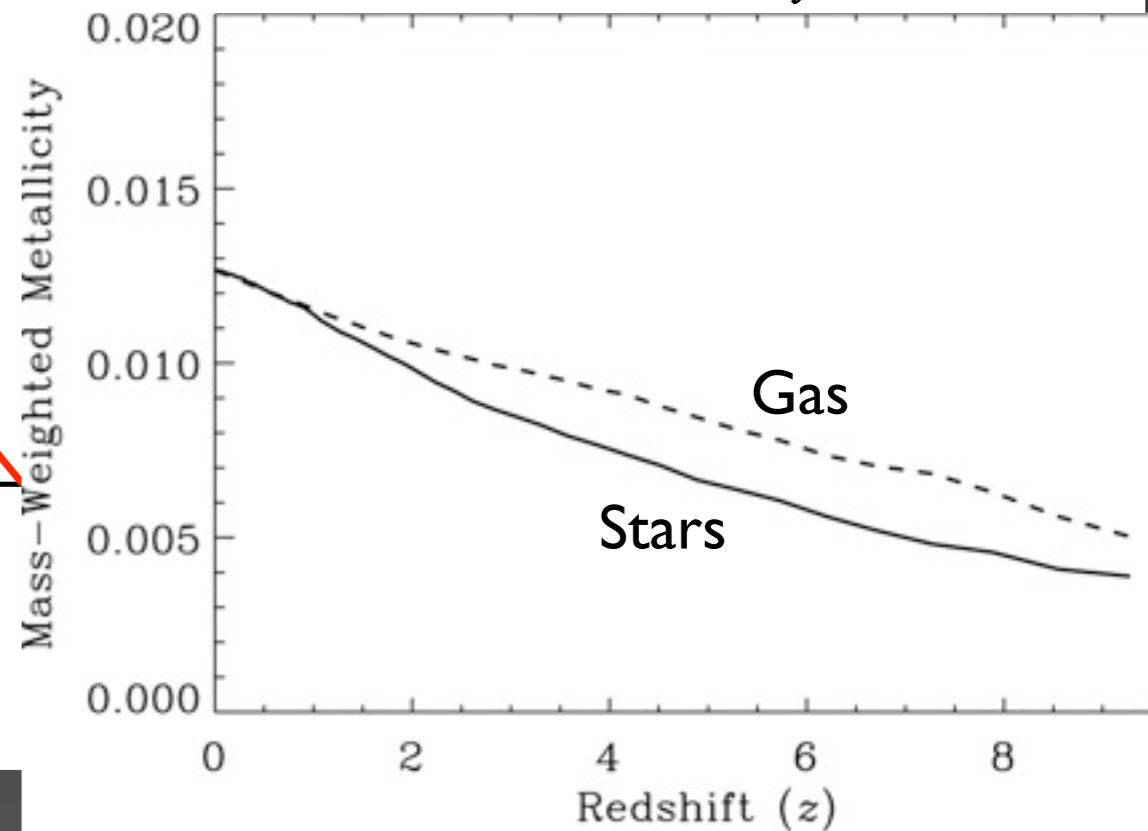
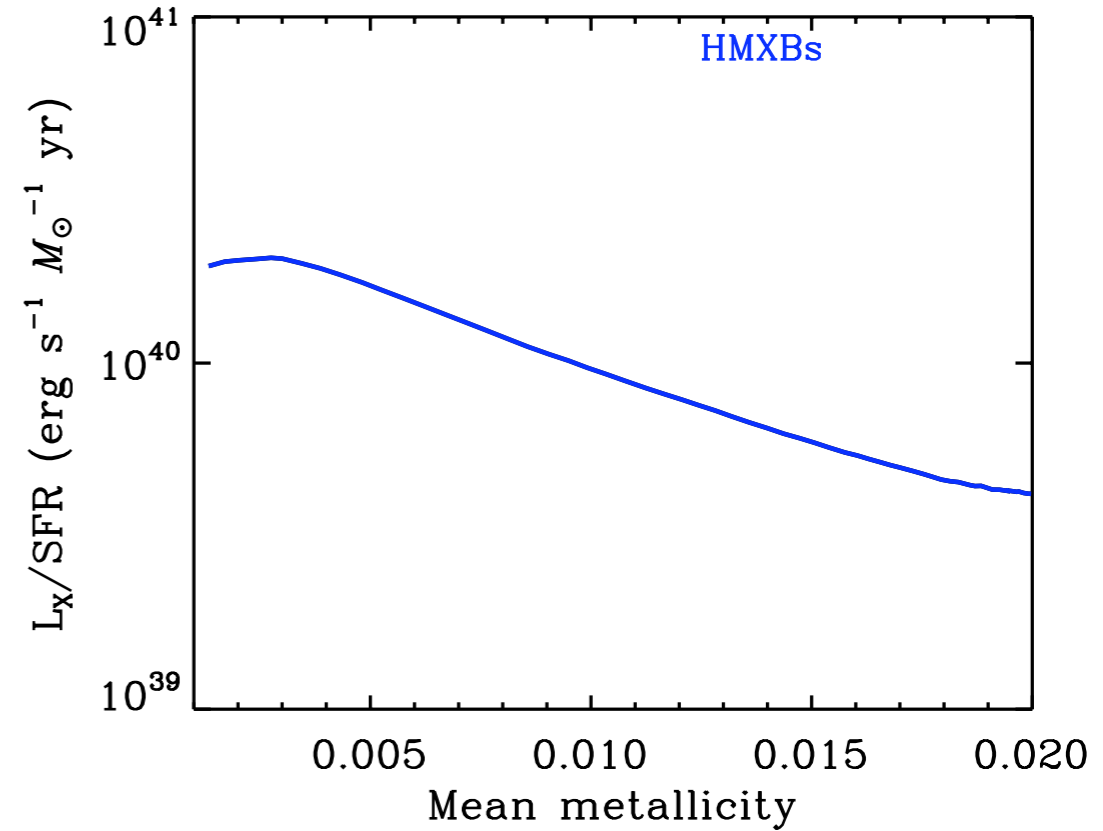
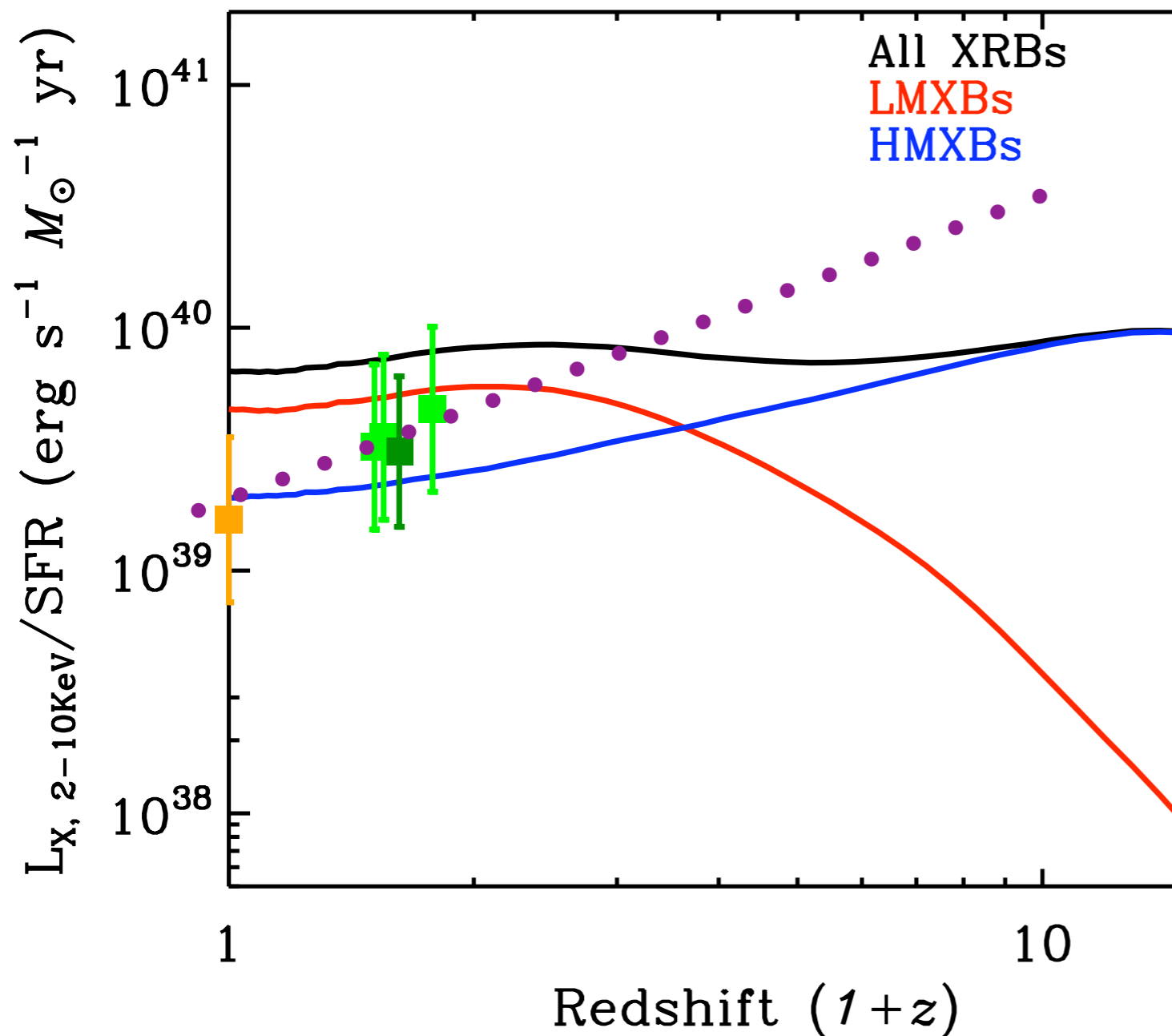
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Lehmer et al., 2010  
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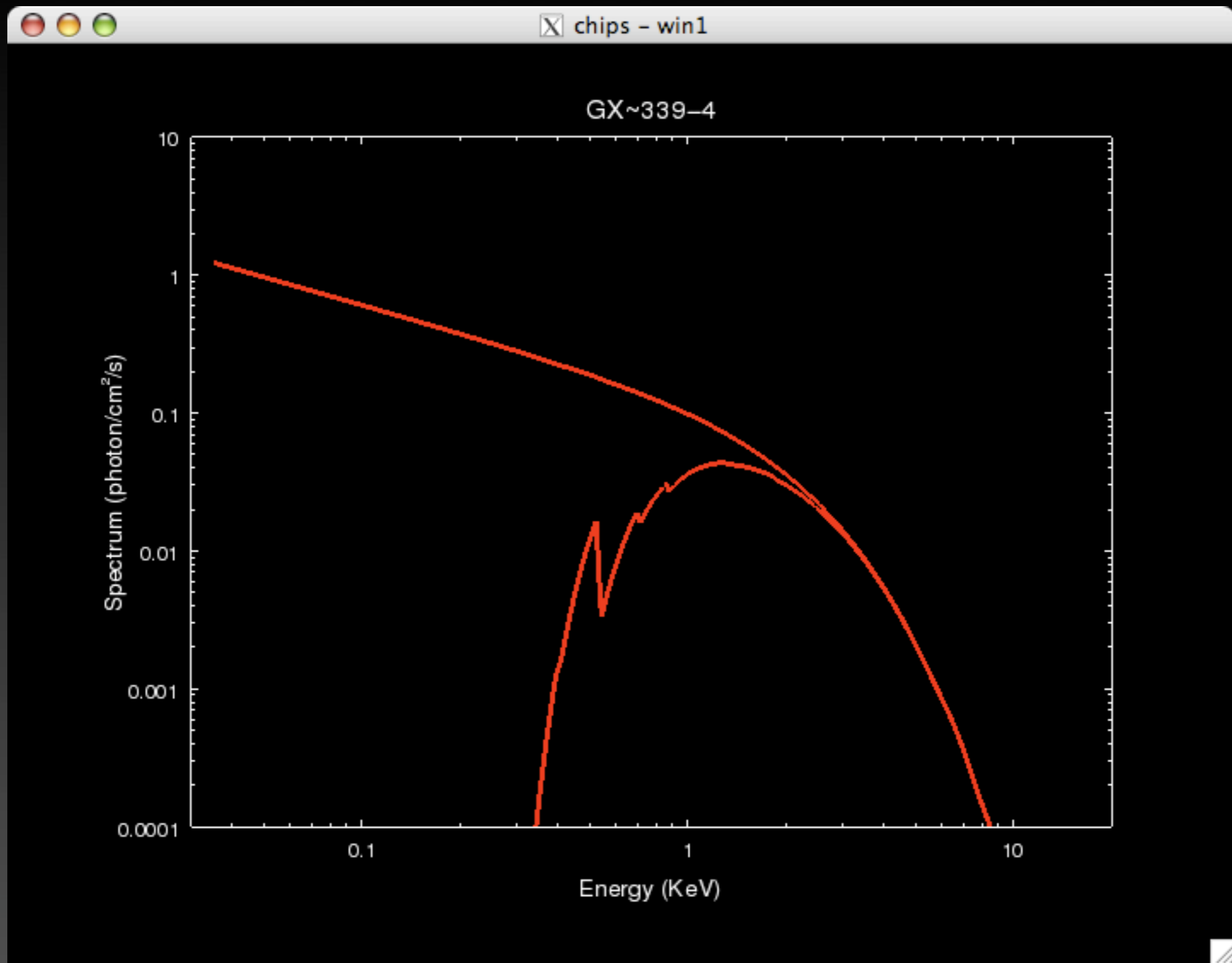


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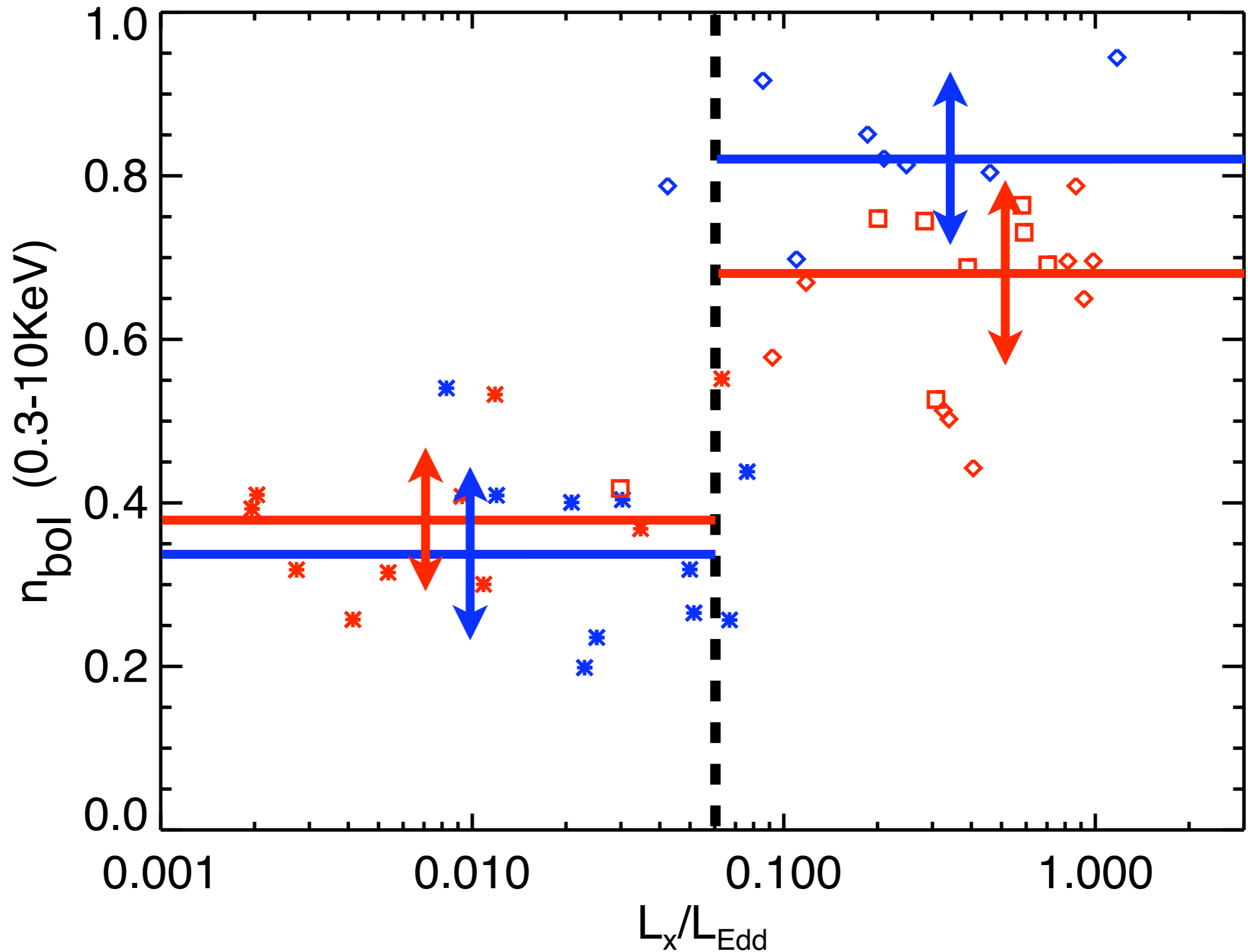




# Bolometric Corrections



# Bolometric Corrections



# Work in Progress...

Comparison in a galaxy by

galaxy basis

Modeling the spectral states of XRBs to refine bolometric corrections

Modeling of selection effects in galaxy surveys

Use as a constraint the XLFs of the most well observed

Do LMXBs or HMXBs nearby ellipticals, after dominate our universe today?

revisiting their observational age estimates.

What is their relative contribution as a function of redshift?

Is energy feedback from XRBs important in galaxy formation and evolution?

