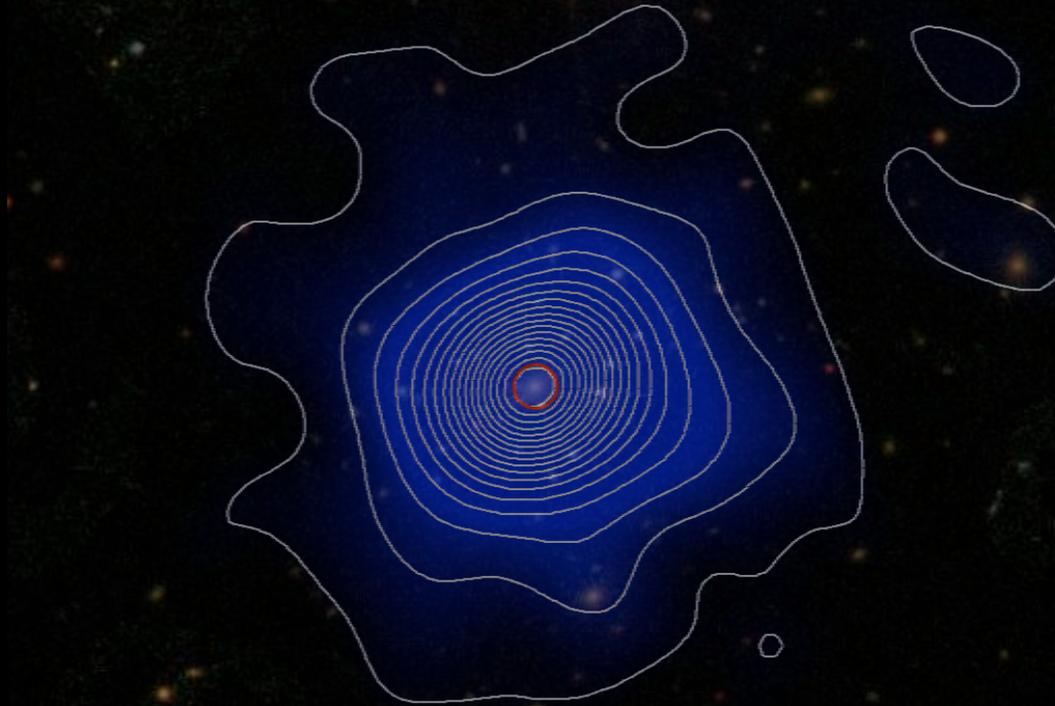


# Local XBONGs: Fossil Groups, X-ray Variables, and AGN



NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY

C I E R A



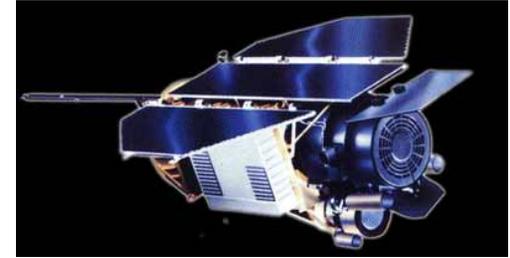
Daryl Haggard  
CIERA Fellow

# Energetics of Accreting Compact Objects (AGN/XRB)

- **AGN Fraction** (ChaMP, SDSS): mass, redshift, color, environment
- **BAL QSO** spectro variability (7 cadences over 6 years)
- AGN in the **time domain** (AS3, PanSTARRS, LSST)
- **XBONGS** (ROSAT+Chandra, SDSS;  $z < 0.3$ )
- **LLAGN – XRB** connections (CSC, SDSS-I/II/III, BOSS ancillary)
- **$\omega$  Centauri**: 300 ks (!) with *Chandra*, IMBH?
- **AM CVn** double-degenerate WD binaries
- **ALMA**: star formation, AGN

# XBONG Collaborators

- James Madison University
  - Anca Constantin
- Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
  - Paul J. Green
  - Dong-Woo Kim
- University of Washington
  - Scott F. Anderson
- University of Birmingham
  - Ewan O’Sullivan
- Evanston Township High School
  - Talia Weiss



*ROSAT*



*SDSS*



*Chandra*



# X-ray Bright, Optically Normal Galaxies

- Why no AGN-like optical emission lines?
  - **Dilution**: AGN emission diluted by host starlight  
Moran *et al.* 2002; Caccianiga *et al.* 2007; Trump *et al.* 2009
  - **Obscuration**: Both broad & narrow line regions obscured  
Comastri *et al.* 2002; Rigby *et al.* 2006
  - **Inefficient Accretion**: RIAFs with truncated disks (little optical/UV)  
Yuan & Narayan *et al.* 2004; Trump *et al.* 2009
  - **Variability**: data not coeval; tidal disruptions  
Komassa *et al.* 2004; Gezari *et al.* 2006
  - **Extended hot gas**: poor or “fossil” galaxy groups  
Jones *et al.* 2003; Georgantopoulos & Georgakakis *et al.* 2005

# Why low- $z$ XBONGs?

A low-redshift ( $z < 0.37$ ) sample enables:

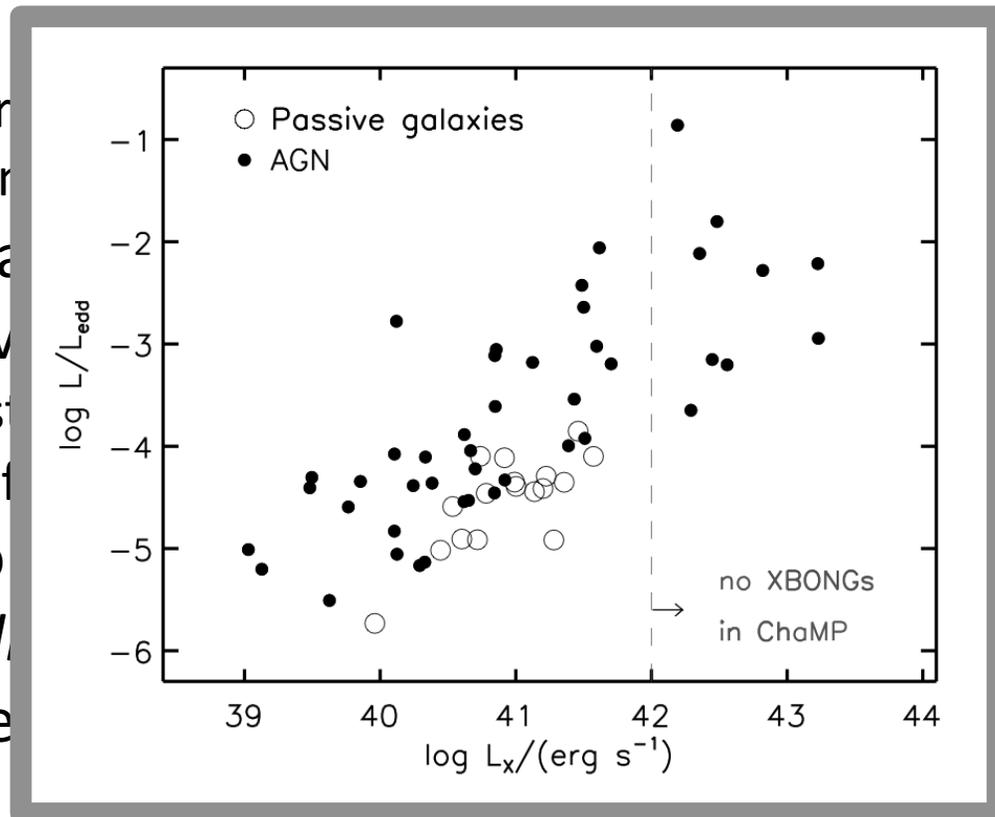
- High X-ray S/N
  - spectral constraints
  - spatial modeling
- $H\alpha$  in the optical spectrum
- Deep, multiwavelength optical data
  - environment studies (via photometric redshifts)
  - spectroscopic follow-up
- Host galaxy morphology
- *ROSAT* + *Chandra* enables variability analysis
- Unique, high-resolution look at a rare population



# Why low- $z$ XBONGs?

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- Deep, multiwav
  - environment s
  - spectroscopic f
- Host galaxy mo
- *ROSAT* + *Chandra*
- Unique, high-re



# Sample Selection

8 local targets selected for Chandra follow-up:

Name (SDSS)	r (mag)	z	RASS (cnts/s)	log L <sub>x</sub> (erg/s)	match conf (%)
J0814+3827	17.92	0.3133	0.033	44.00	89
J0854+3053	17.94	0.3086	0.026	43.88	78
J1058+4108	18.16	0.3236	0.066	44.34	78
J1200+4834	17.29	0.2747	0.019	43.63	90
J1308+5538	19.07	0.3675	0.020	43.94	89
J1452+4431	18.10	0.2866	0.028	43.85	87
J2047-0619	17.71	0.2520	0.023	43.63	87
J2124+1147	17.56	0.3000	0.019	43.72	79

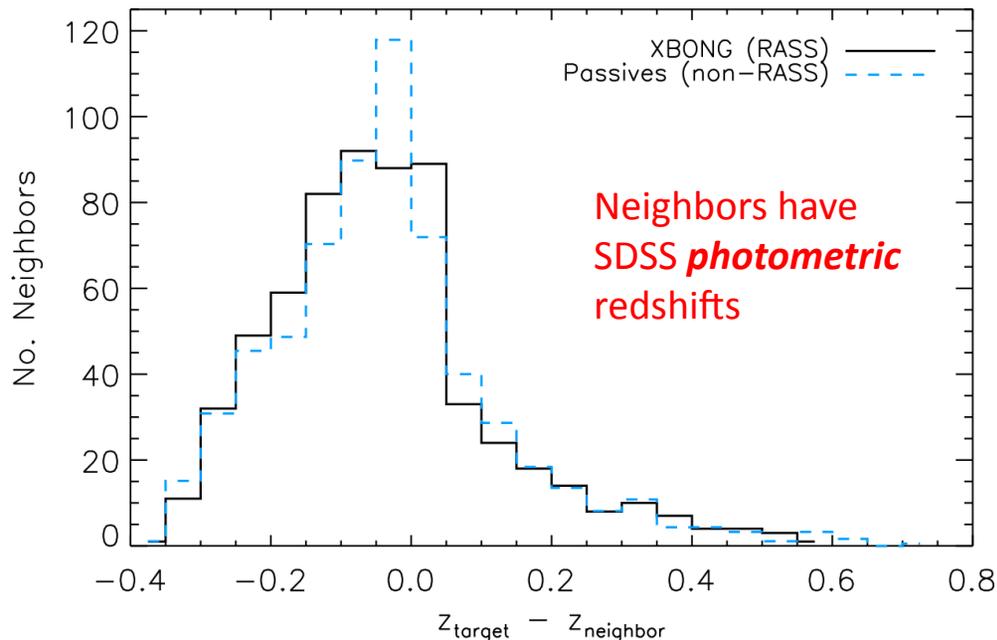
# Sample Selection

	SDSS spec	$z \sim 0.3$		RASS bright	
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# No *Measurable* Clustering

- Association with groups and clusters possible
  - RASS sources not reliably extended until 1', but 97% of sources above 20" extent excluded

Bohringer *et al.* 2000



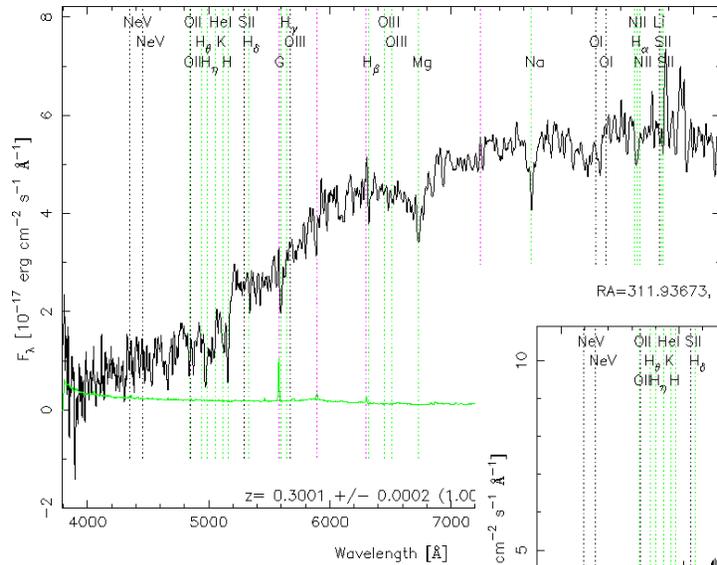
- Eliminate catalog matches
- RASS XBONG cands no more clustered than non-RASS passives

# SDSS Imaging

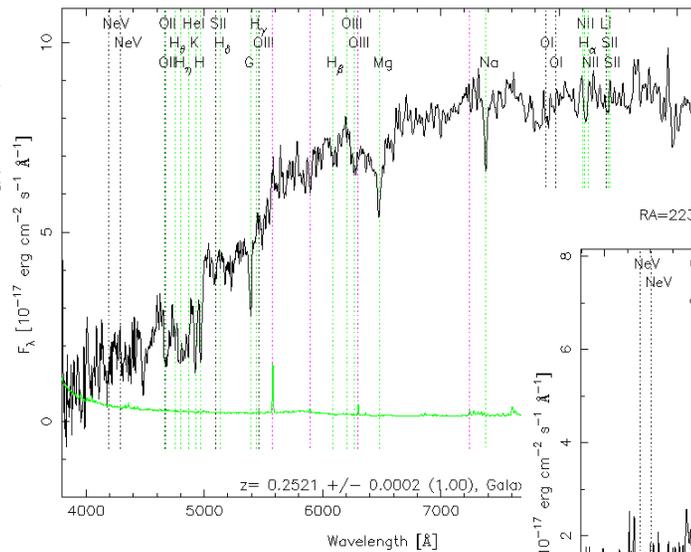


# SDSS Spectroscopy

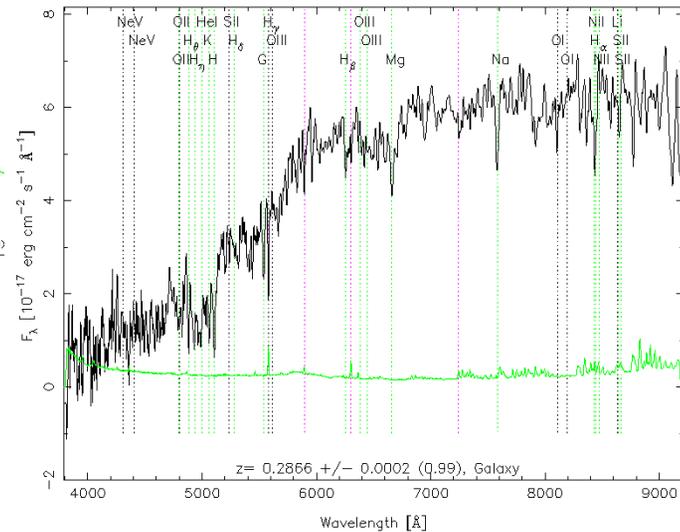
RA=321.01241, DEC=11.79734, MJD=52466, Plate= 730, Fiber=367

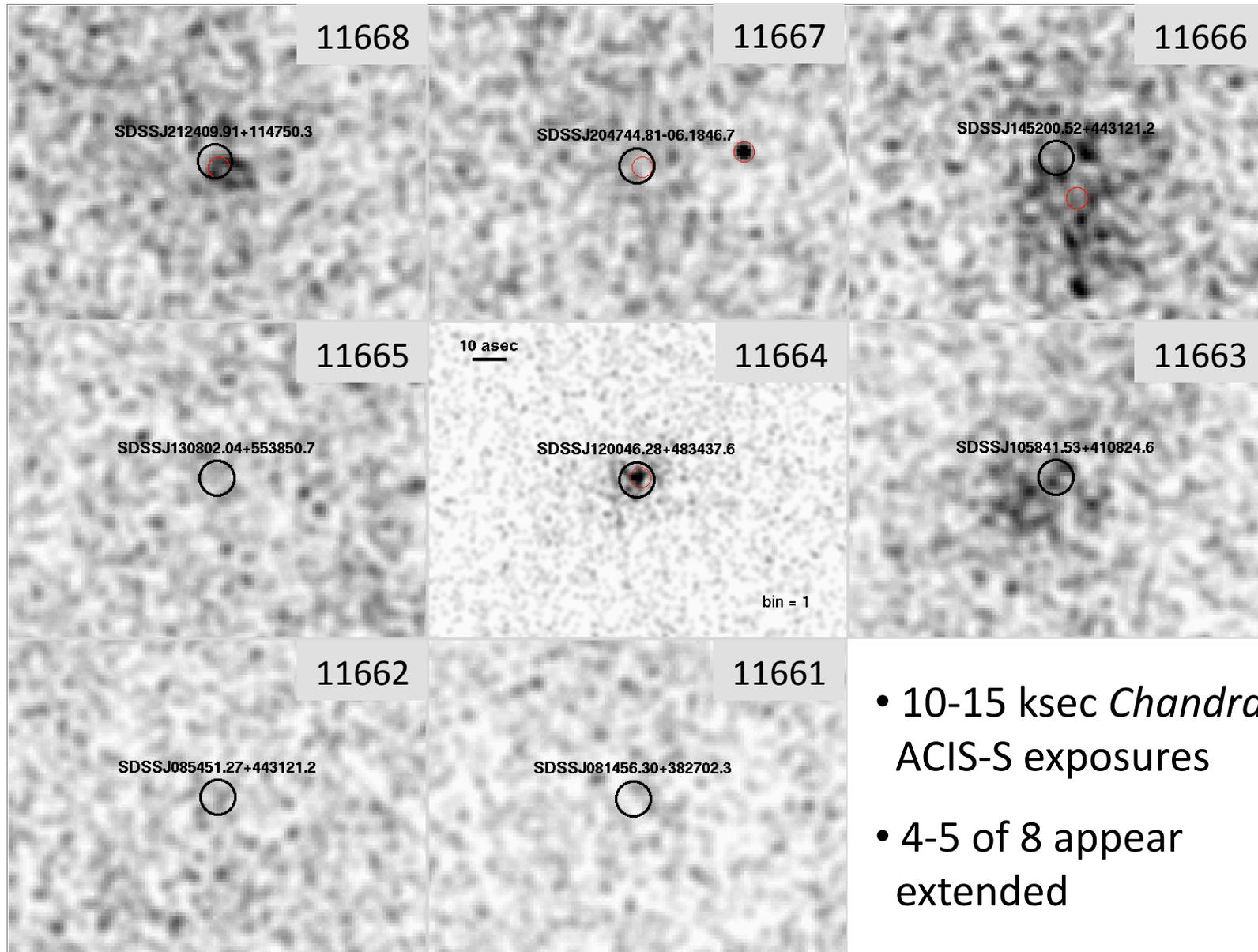


RA=311.93673, DEC=-6.31298, MJD=52145, Plate= 635, Fiber=135

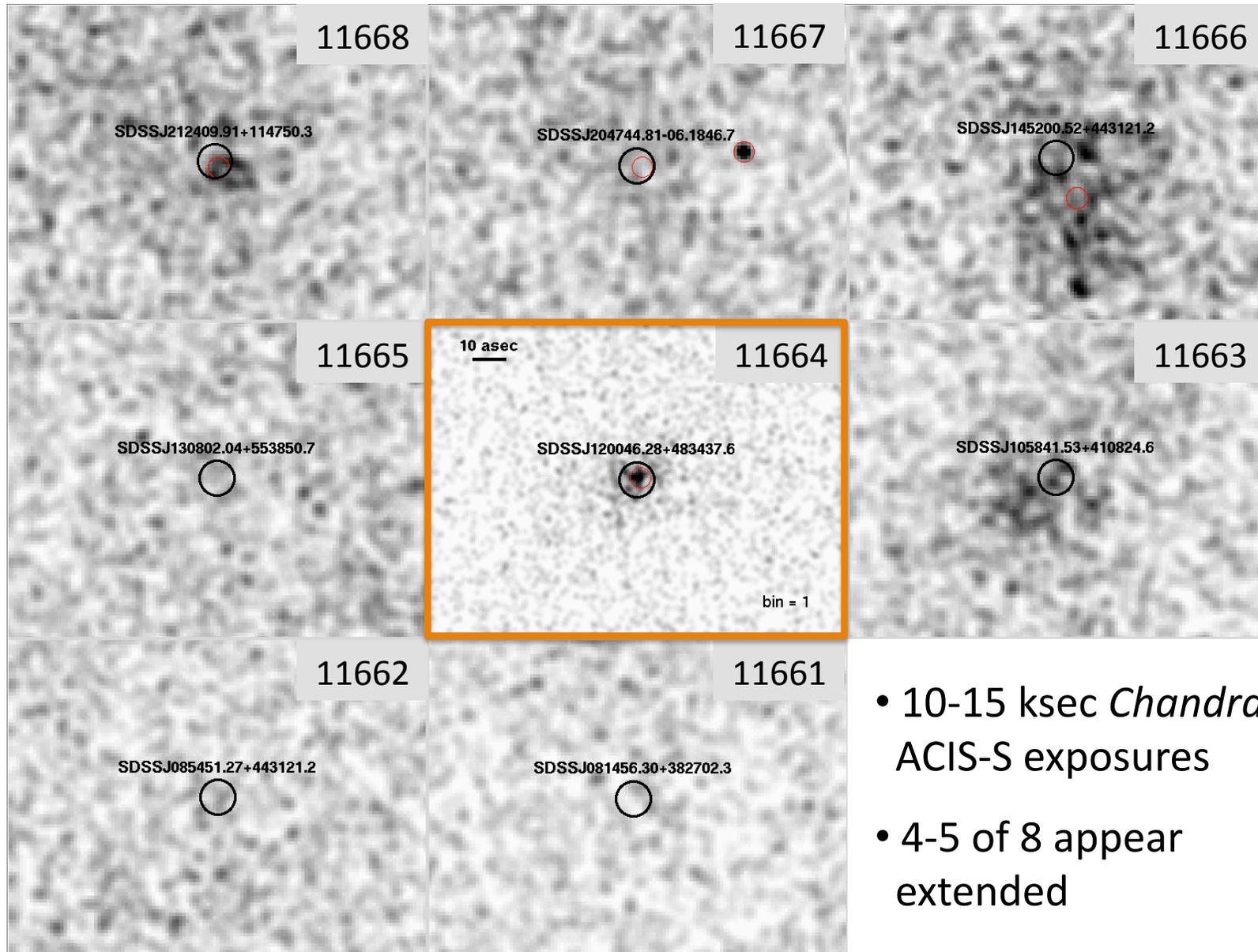


RA=223.00217, DEC=44.52258, MJD=53147, Plate=1676, Fiber=284





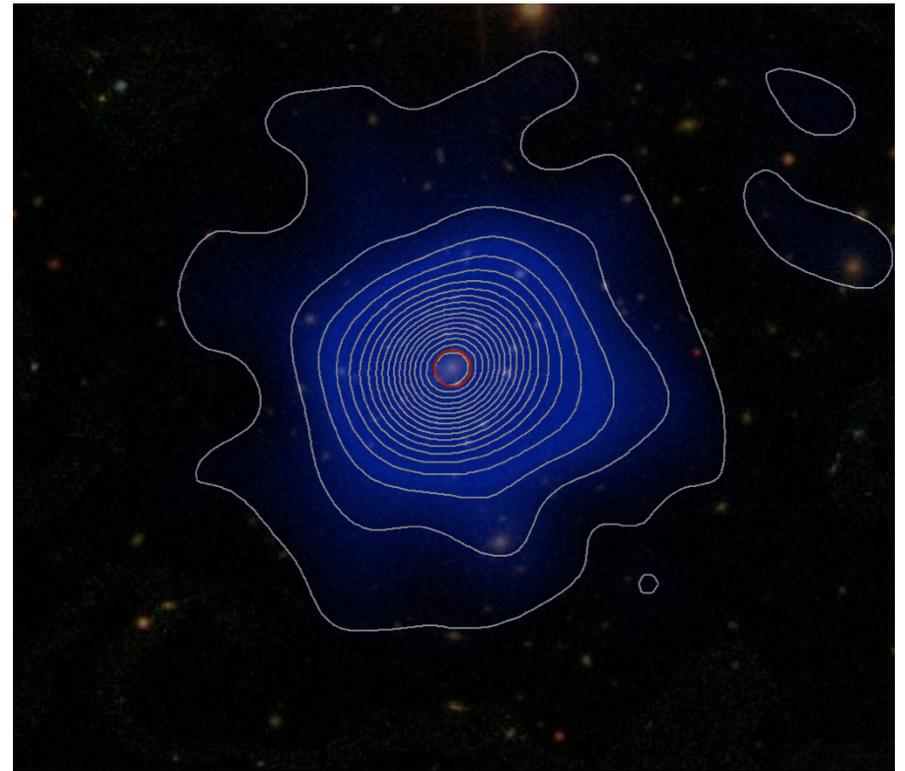
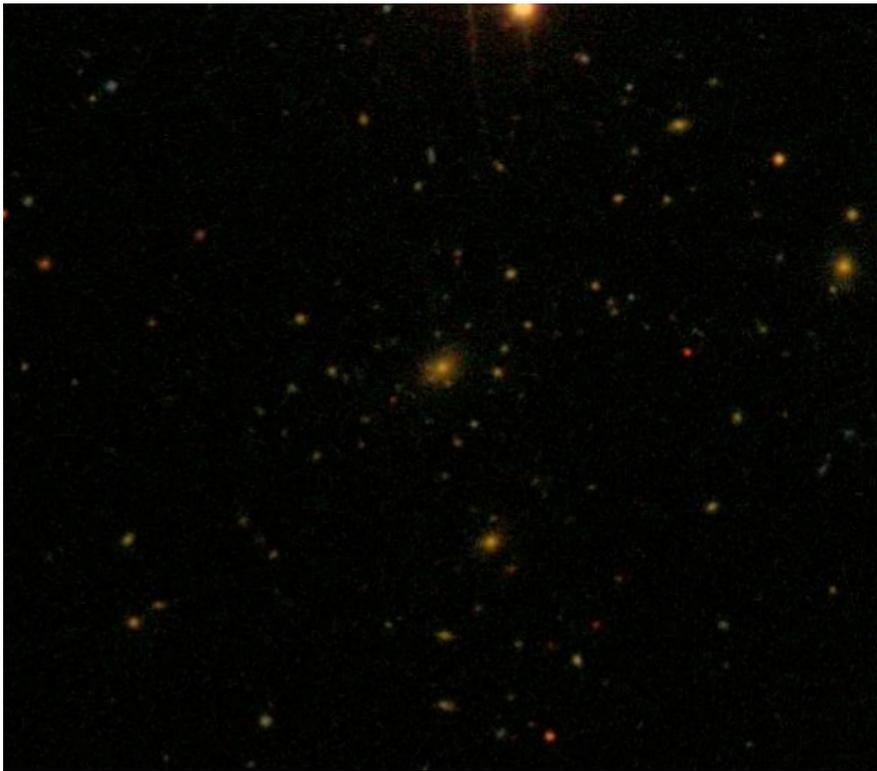
- 10-15 ksec *Chandra* ACIS-S exposures
- 4-5 of 8 appear extended



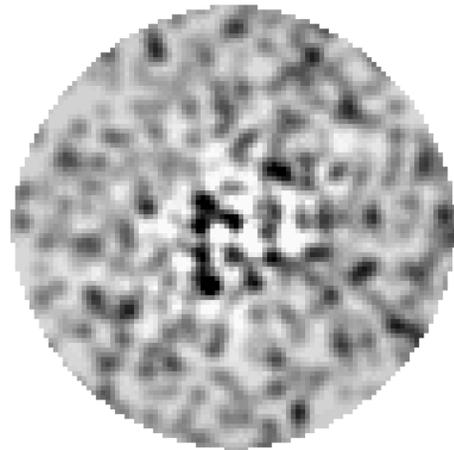
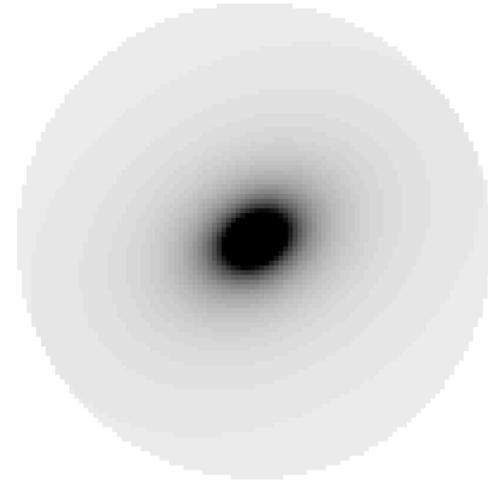
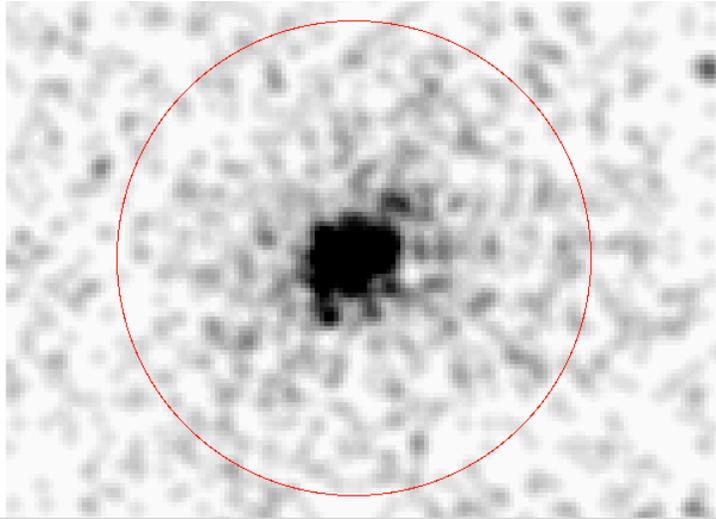
- 10-15 ksec *Chandra* ACIS-S exposures
- 4-5 of 8 appear extended

# SDSS J1200+4834

Extended hot gas!?



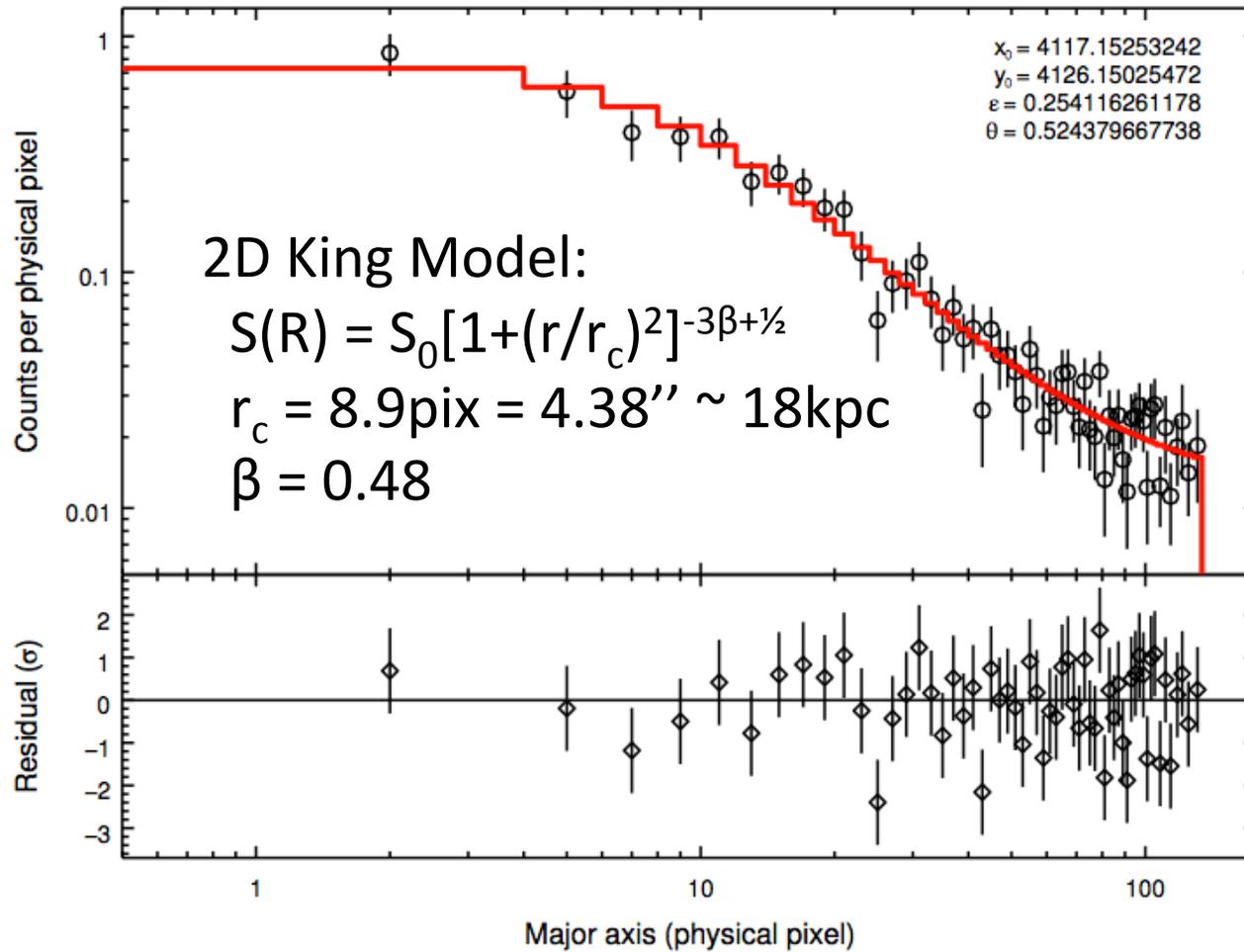
# SDSS J1200+4834



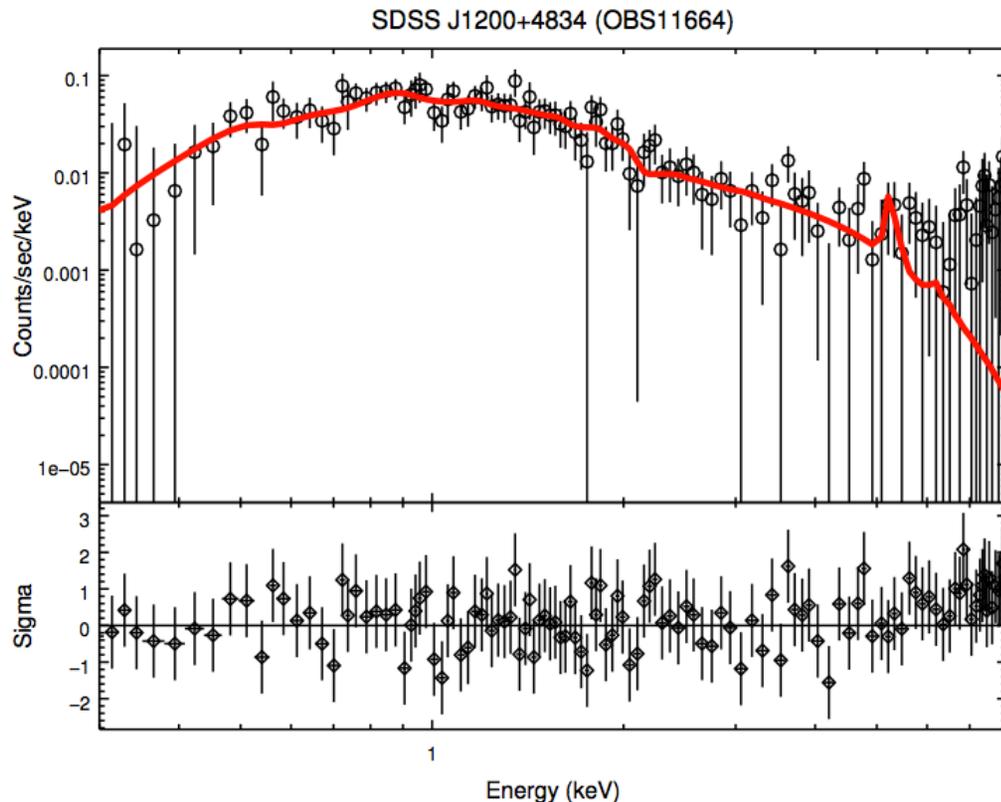
- Radial profile:
  - 2D King Model
  - radius of 150 pix  
 $\sim 70''$  ( $\sim r_{500}/2$ )

*Sanderson et al. 2006*

# SDSS J1200+4834



# SDSS1200+4834

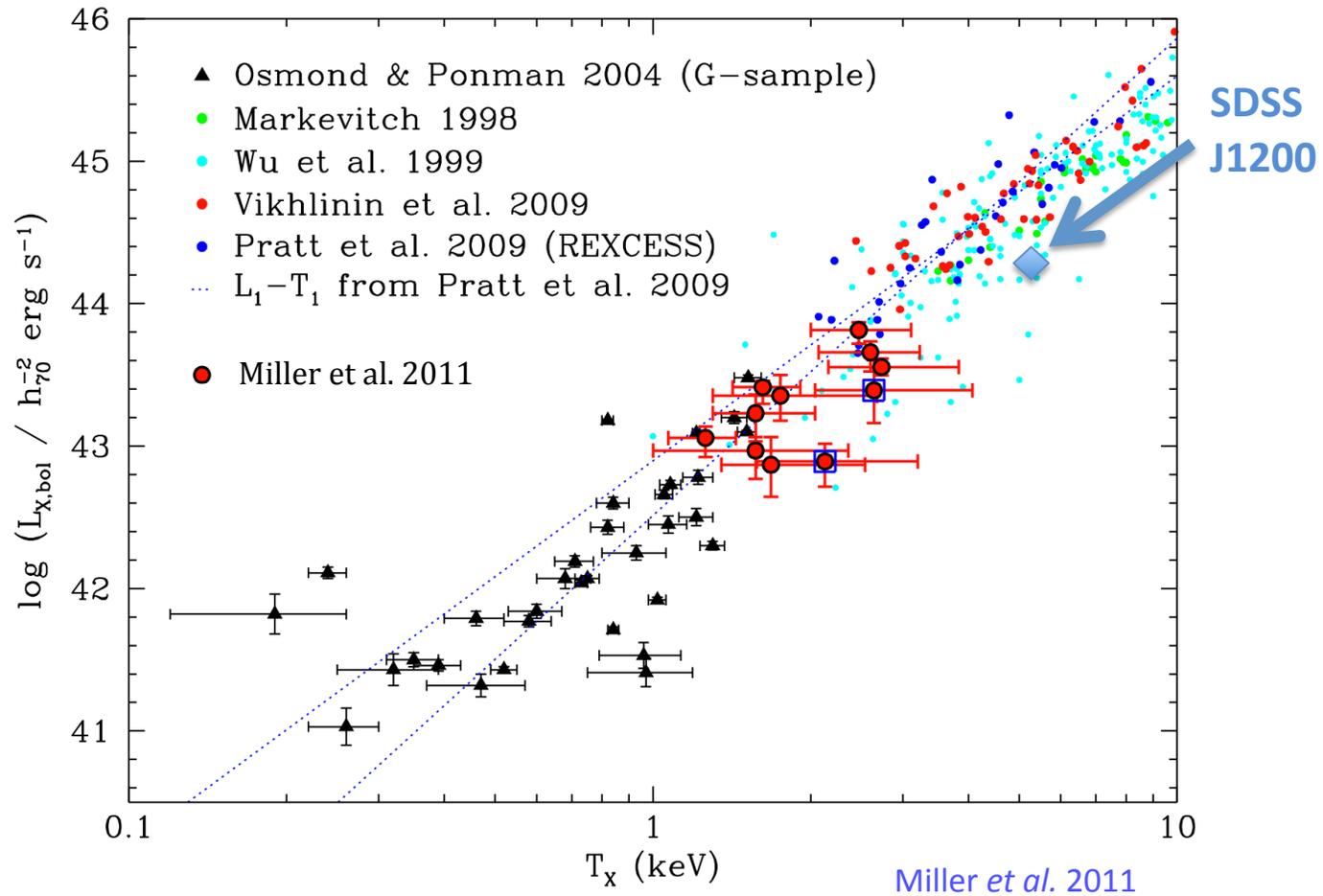


$$z = 0.2747$$

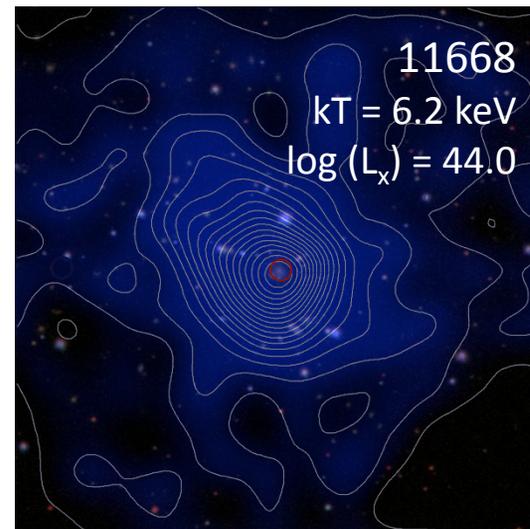
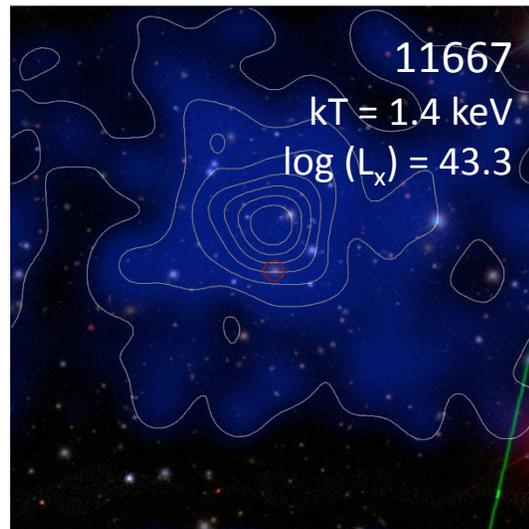
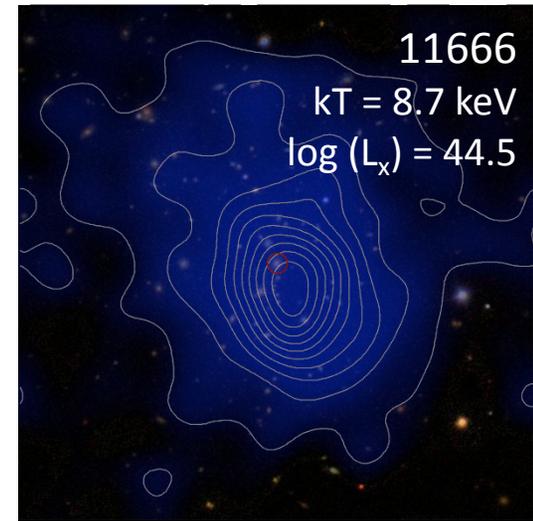
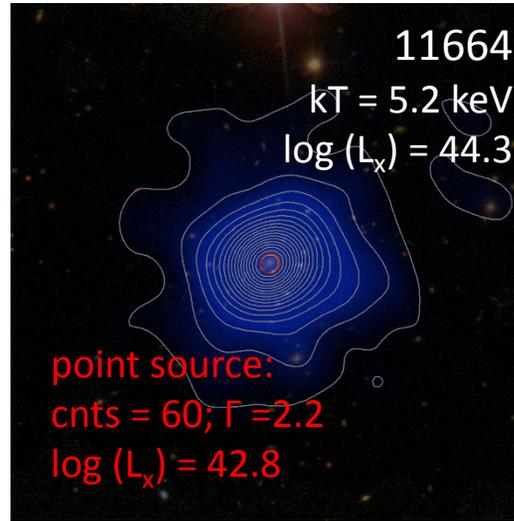
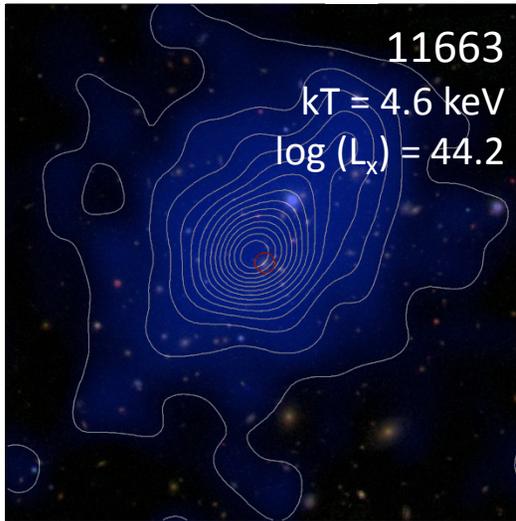
$$nH = 2.58 \times 10^{20} \text{ atm/cm}^2$$

- MEKAL thermal plasma model fit to X-ray spectrum
  - $\sim 1400$  counts
  - $kT = 5.17 \pm 1.0$  keV
  - Abund =  $0.64 \pm 0.4$  solar
  - $f_{0.3-8\text{keV}} = 6.15 \times 10^{-13} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
  - $L_{0.3-8\text{keV}} = 1.47 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

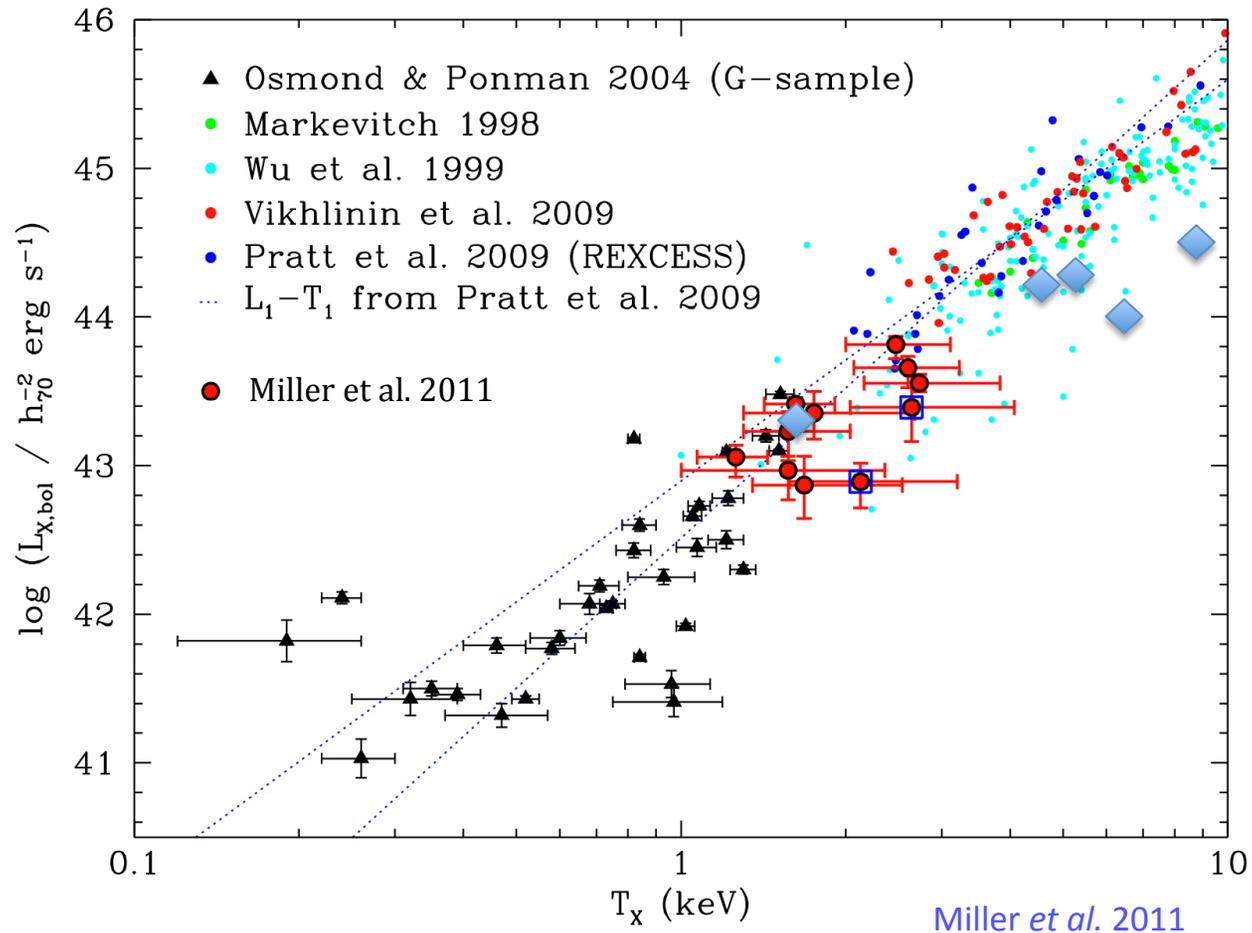
# $L_X$ - $T_X$ Relation for Clusters/Groups



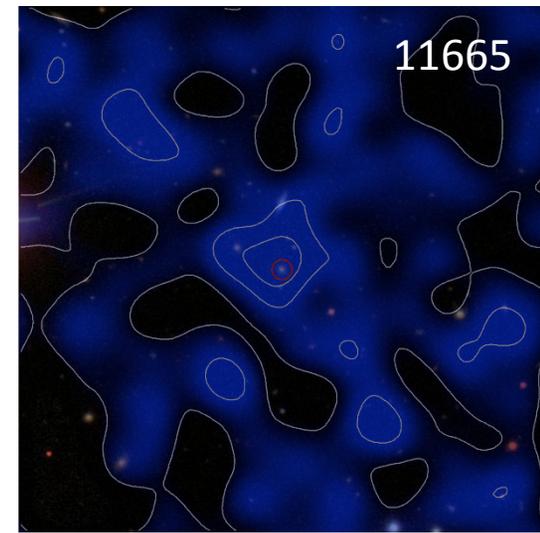
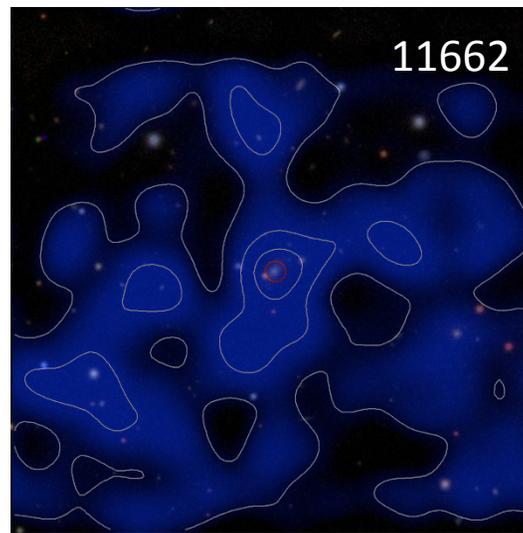
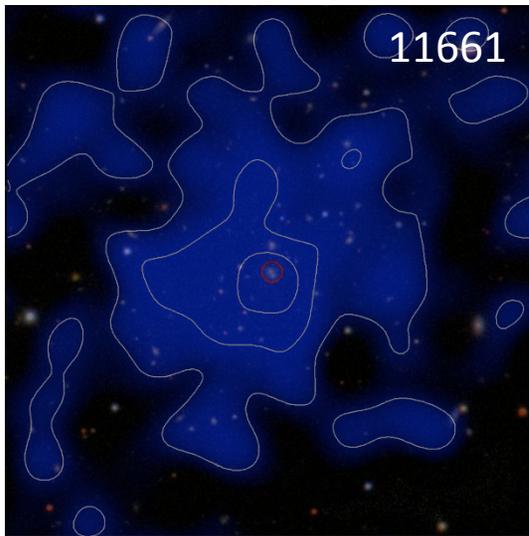
# Extended X-ray Emission



# $L_X$ - $T_X$ Relation for Clusters/Groups

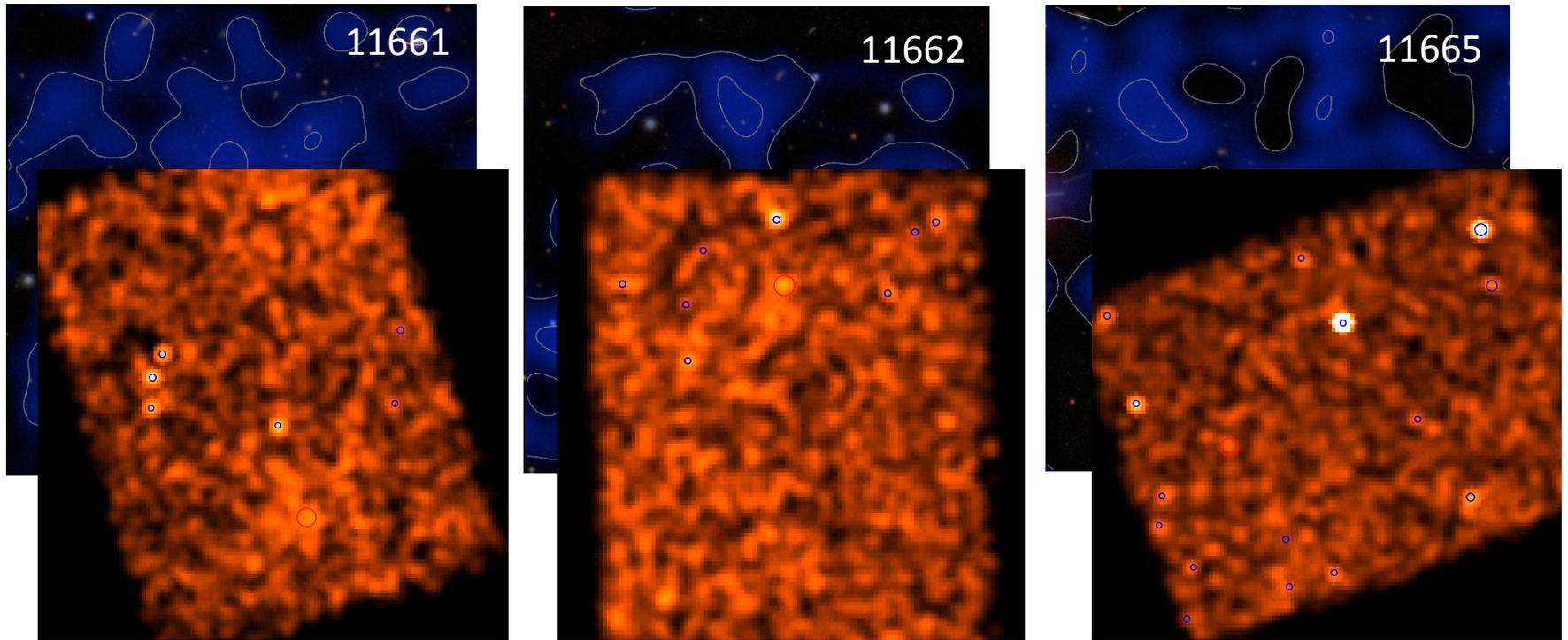


# Marginal Detections



- RIAF or X-ray Variability possible.
- Host dilution unlikely.

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# Summary

- At higher- $z$  ( $0 < z < 1$ ) XBONGS are a heterogeneous population
  - COSMOS (48): 70% diluted by host; 30% likely RIAFs Trump *et al.* 2009
  - Xbootes ( $\sim 250$ ): dilution at low- $z$  ( $< 0.3$ ); some obscuration; RIAF likely ( $z > 0.3$ ); some BL Lac Forman *et al.* 2006; Hickox *et al.* 2009
- We perform one of the first low- $z$  ( $< 0.37$ ) *Chandra* surveys of XBONG candidates

# Summary

- 8 low-z XBONGs:
  - 4 to 5 extended (!) in the X-ray
    - SDSS J1200+4834: radial profile and X-ray spectrum consistent with a (fossil?) group or X-ray cluster
  - 2 to 3 show no strong X-ray emission, possibly due to X-ray variability (tidal disruption events?)
- Spectroscopic confirmation of group/cluster environment necessary
- High quality (XMM) spectra to constrain  $T_x$
- May prove a successful selection technique for optically poor, low-z clusters and groups

