

# The population of X-ray binaries in the Magellanic system detected during the eROSITA all-sky survey

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SMC



LMC

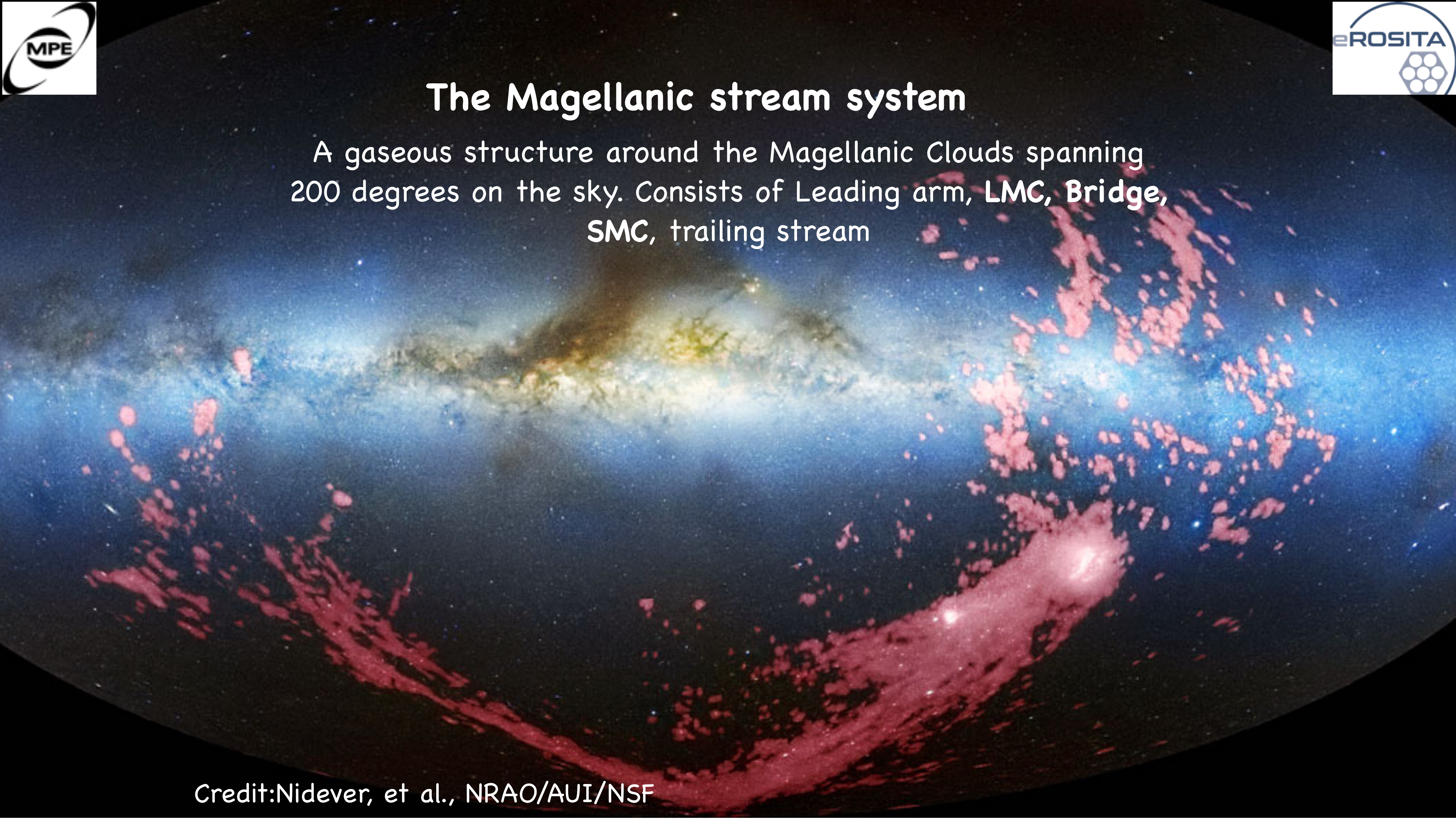
June 7, 2024





## The Magellanic stream system

A gaseous structure around the Magellanic Clouds spanning 200 degrees on the sky. Consists of Leading arm, LMC, Bridge, SMC, trailing stream



Credit:Nidever, et al., NRAO/AUI/NSF



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Low Z environment

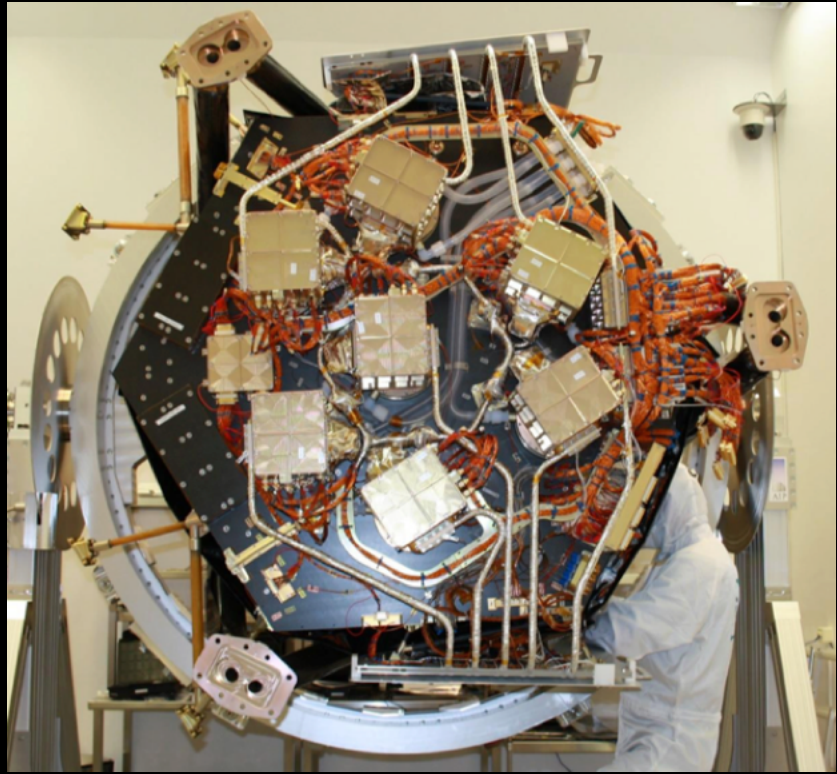
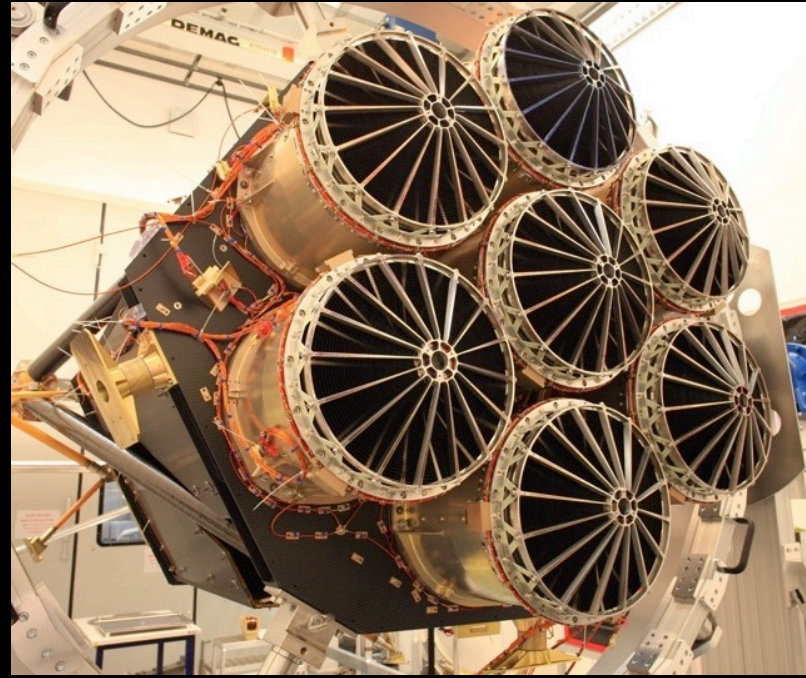
Well known moderately close (48–62 kpc)

Low Galactic foreground absorption

eROSITA provides full X-ray coverage of the whole system combining the advantages of ROSAT (all-sky survey) and XMM-Newton (high sensitivity, wide energy band of 0.2–10 keV)



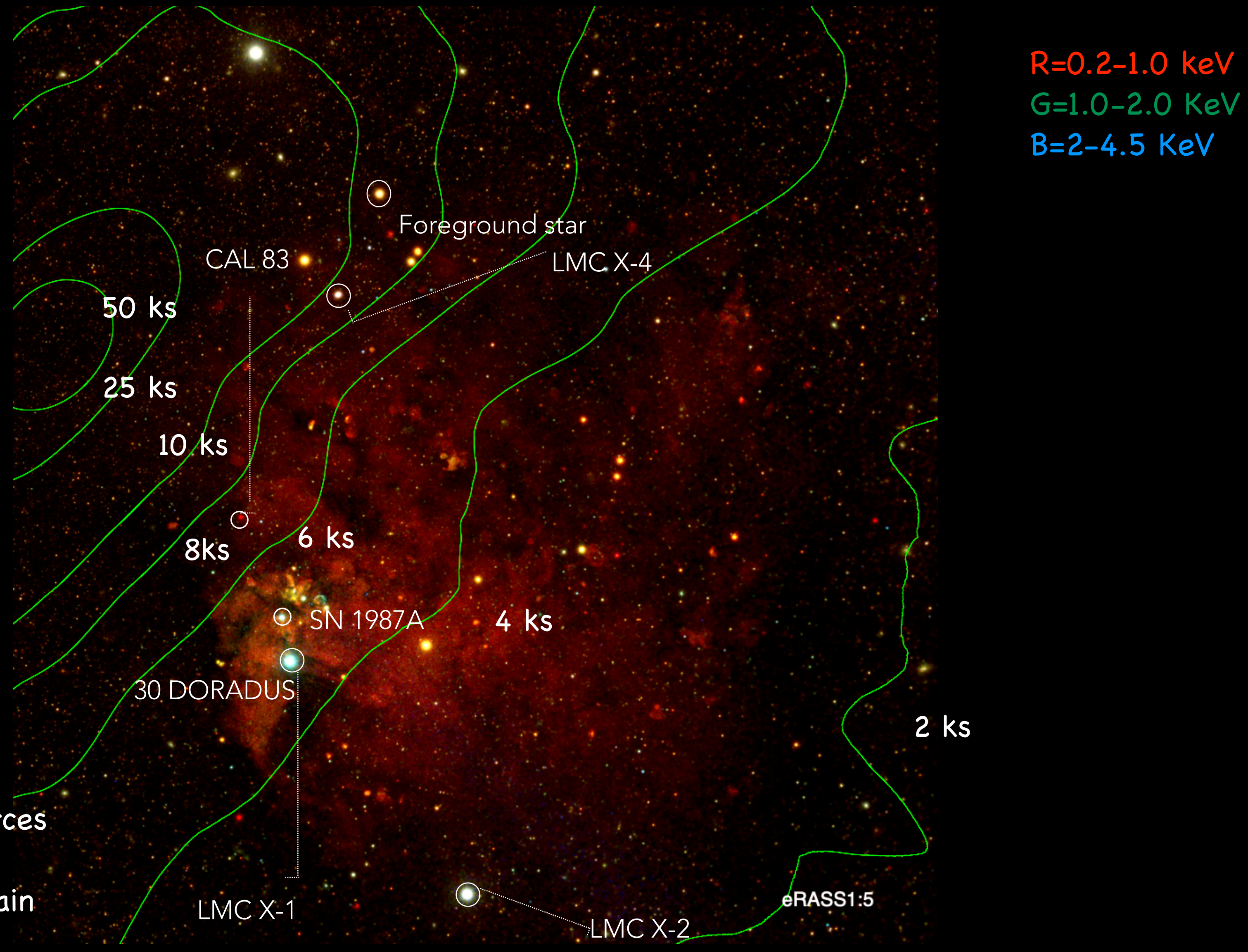
# SRG/eROSITA survey – proximity to SEP



The mirror systems collect high-energy photons and focus them on the CCD X-ray cameras.



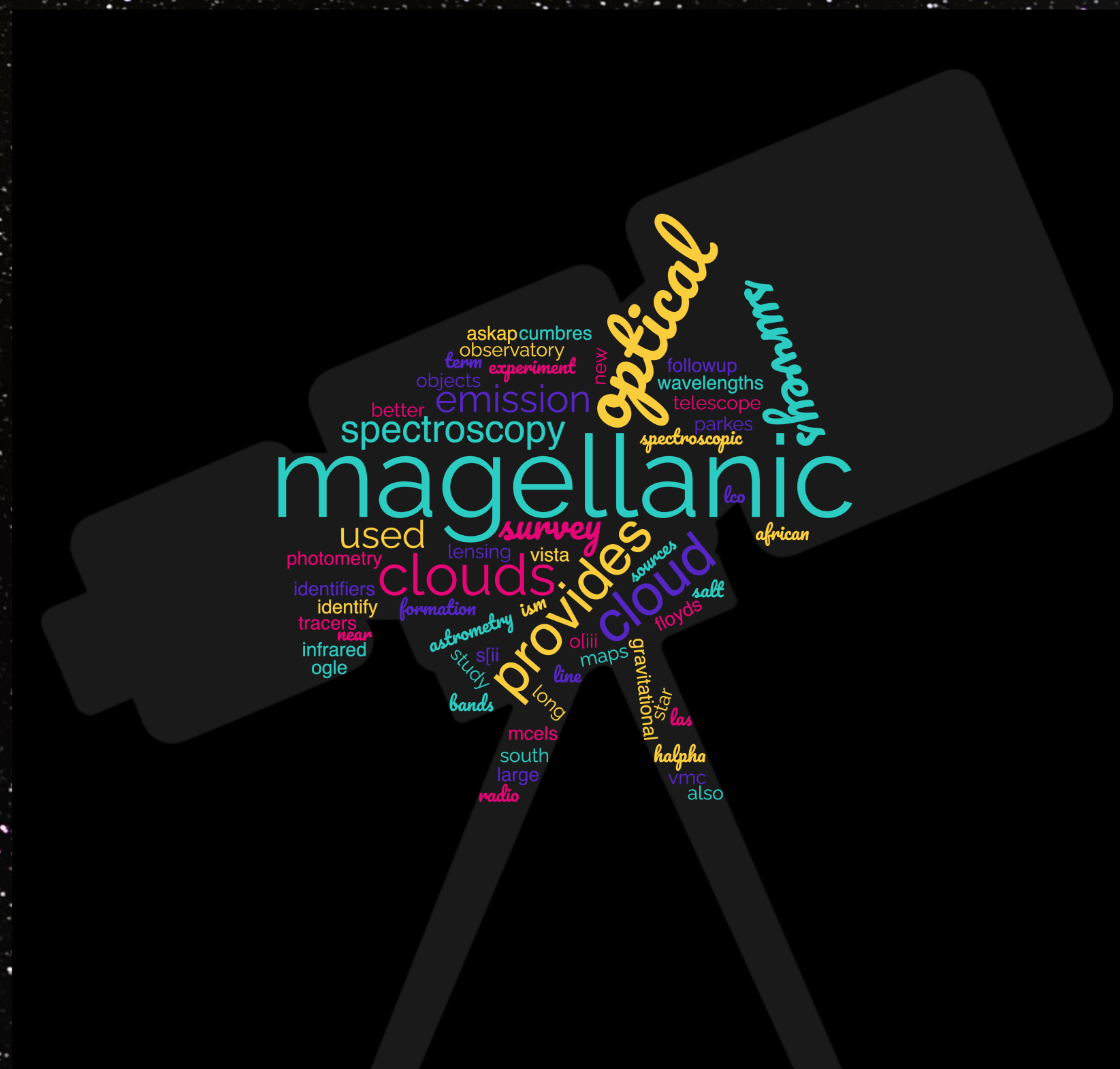
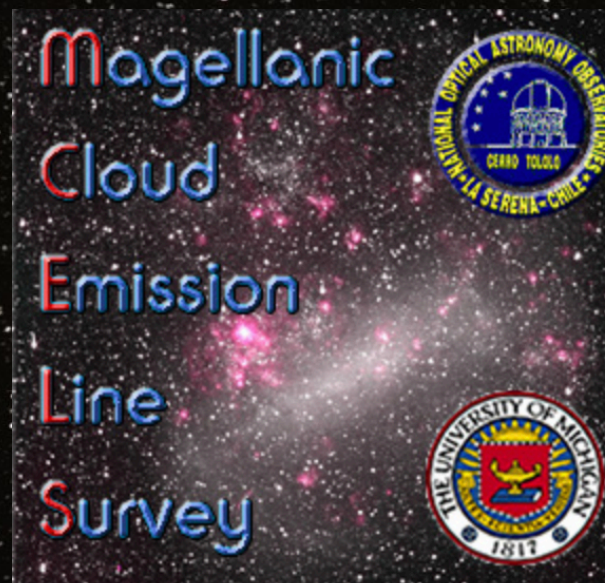




11x11 deg  
~ 6300 'clean' sources  
detected in  
eRASS:4 in the main  
body of the LMC



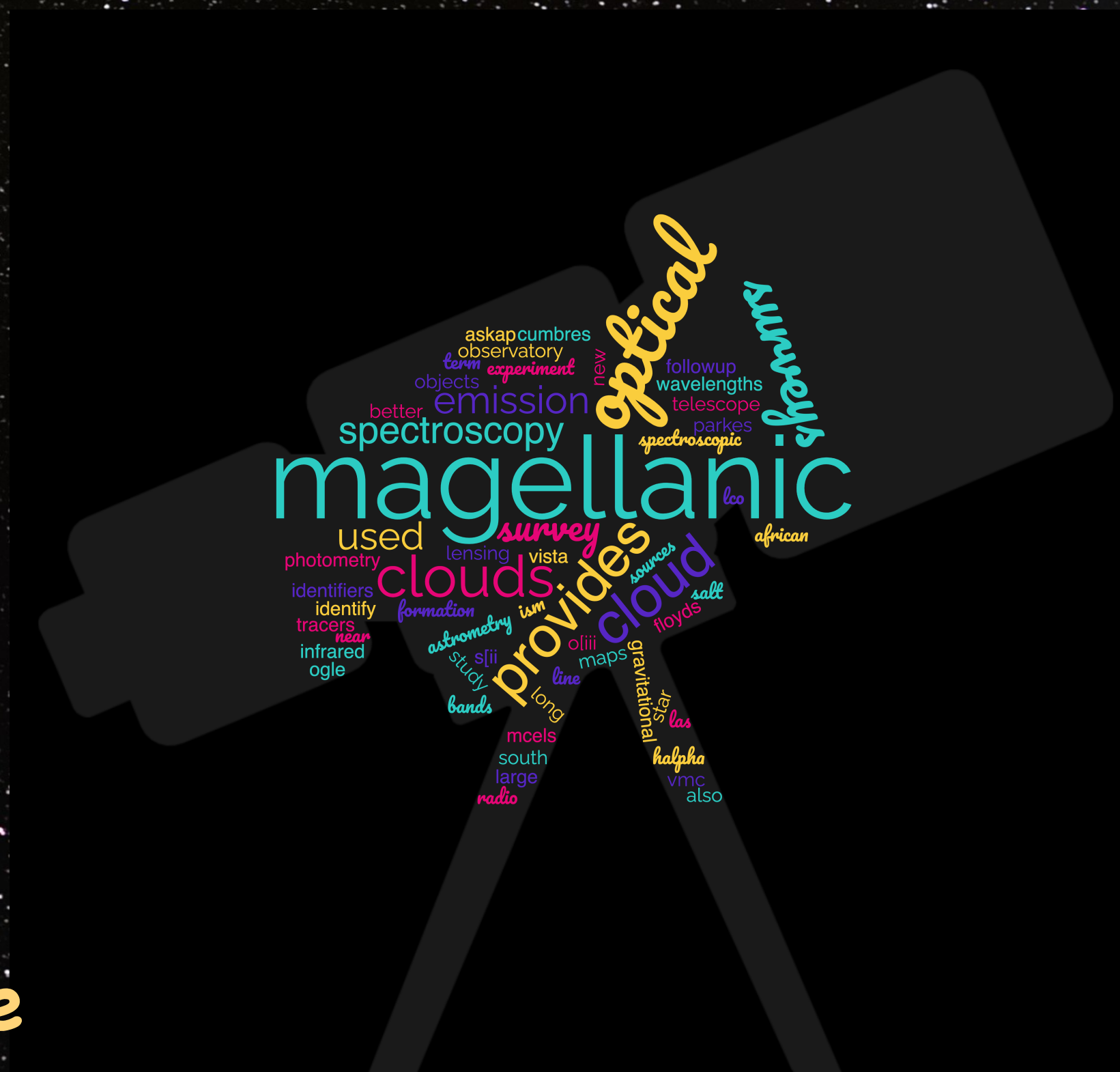
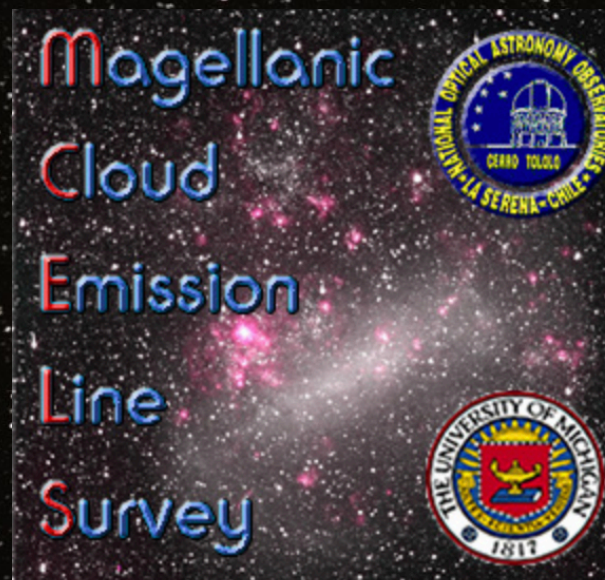
## Current surveys/facilities



DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys



## Current surveys/facilities



Optical/IR colors magnitude

Signature of Be disc

Optical variability – orbital period

DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys

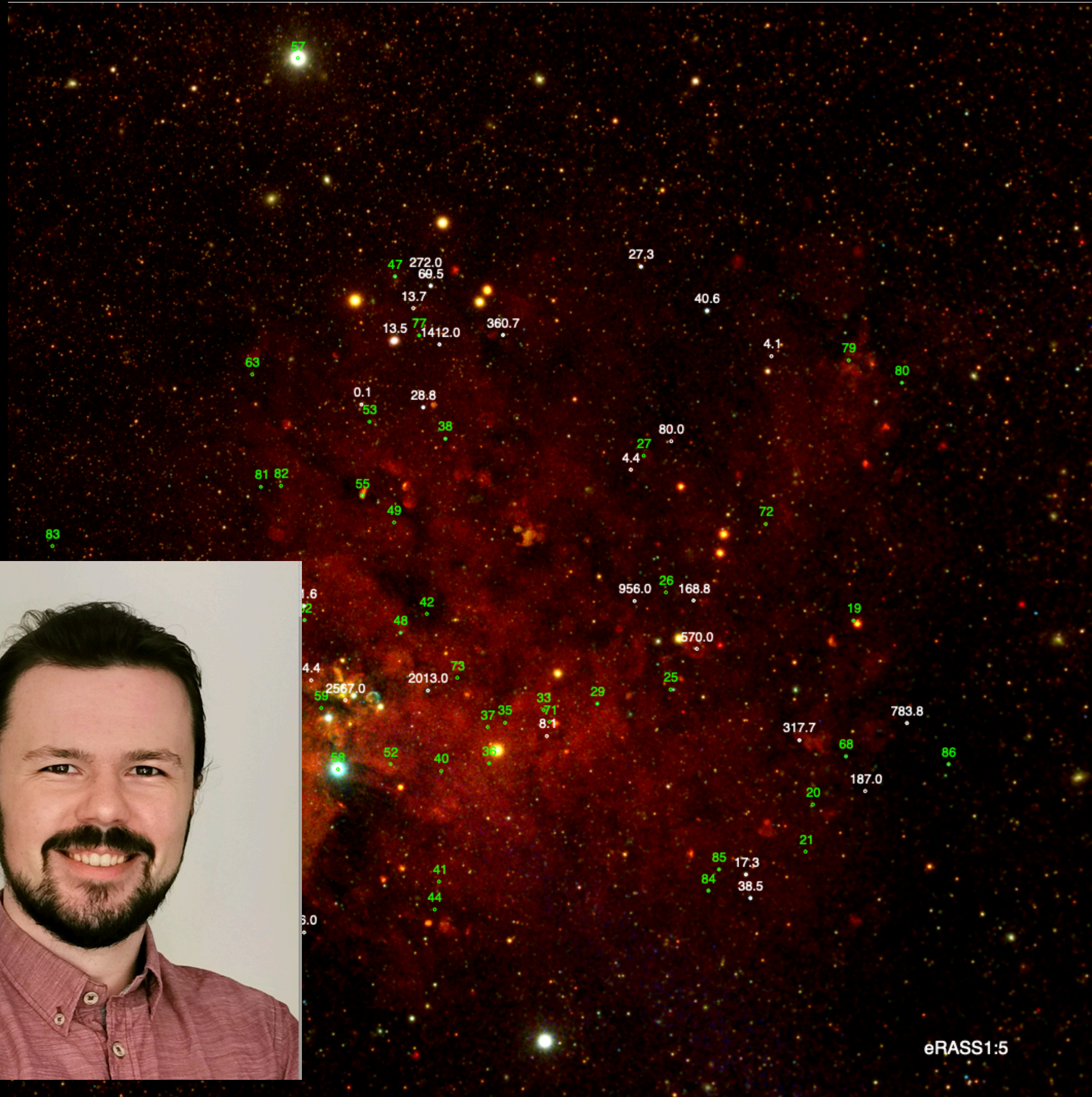




- | # eRASS1 | Source     |
|----------|------------|
| 19       | Pulsars    |
| 7        | Candidates |
| 23 (10)  | New*       |



# Mapping the HMXBs in the LMC



28 pulsars, total 73 HMXBs

- eROSITA will provide the complete and systematic study of the X-ray sources down to  $L_x \sim 10^{33}$  erg/s (near SEP) for the first time in the LMC
- The high observation cadence of the MCS provided by eROSITA will allow the study of **long-term X-ray variability** of these systems to probe the physics of accretion on massive stars
- Explore the relation between the HMXBs and the star formation history to systematically explore the differences in the stellar content of the clouds

# eRASS1	Source
19	Pulsars
7	Candidates
23 (10)	New <sup>*</sup>

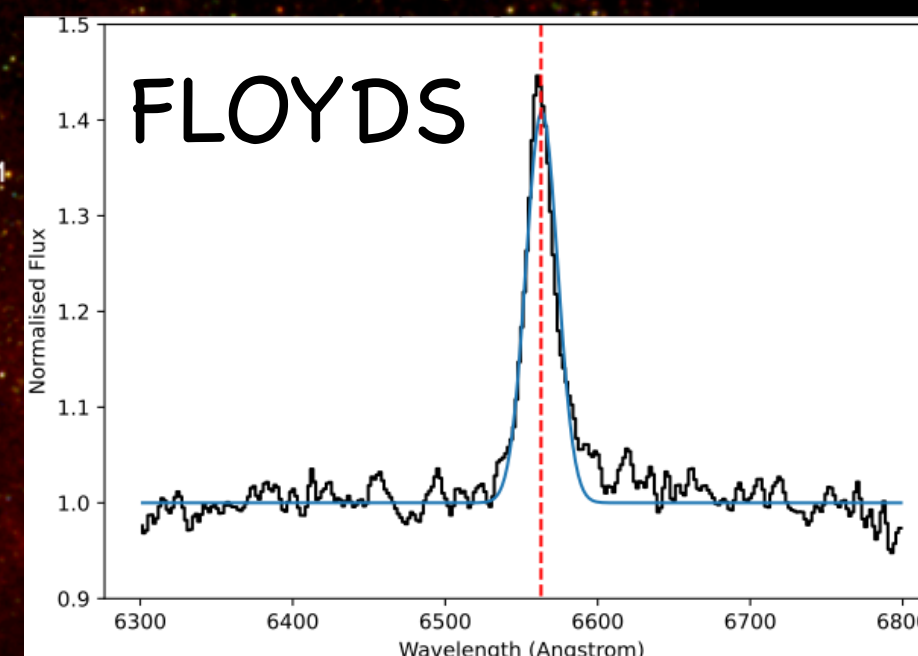
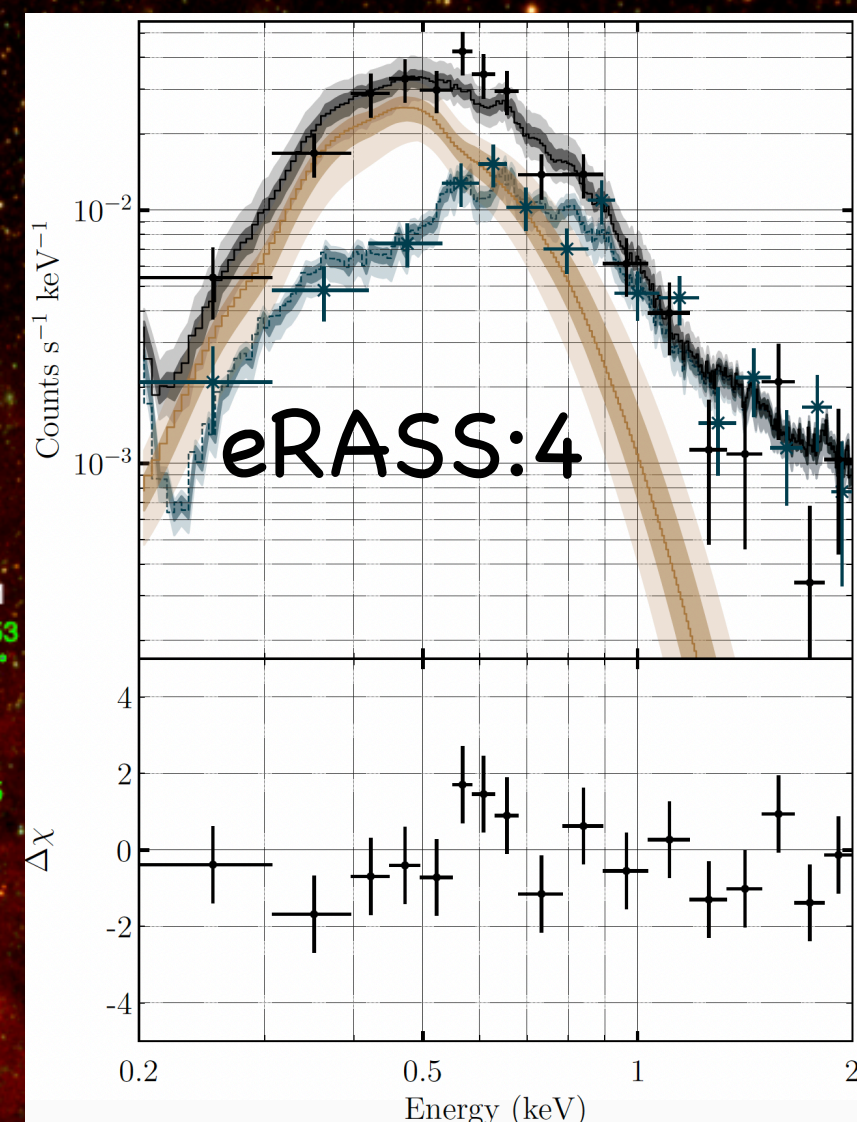


# Mapping the HMXBs in the LMC

## The rare class of Be/WD binaries unveiled

PROGRESS

LOADING...



- 70% of Be stars are expected to have a WD companion (Raguzova 2001)
- Very few detected observationally
- Super-soft X-ray spectrum may be absorbed by circumstellar Be disk
- Handful of candidates in the Magellanic Clouds, 2 from eROSITA (Haberl et al 2021, ATel 13789)



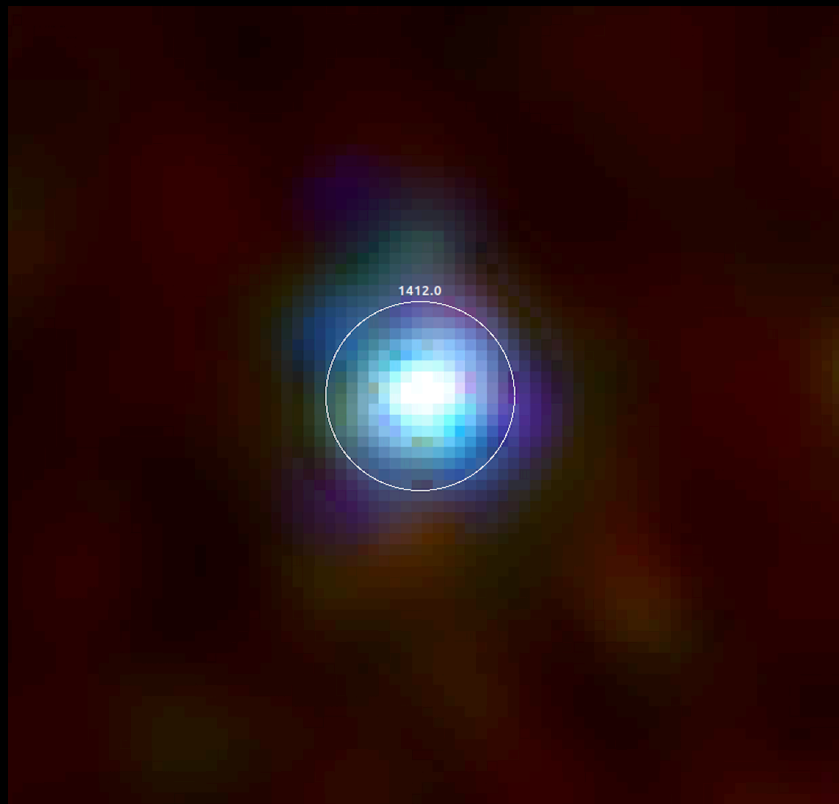
$kT \sim 90$  eV,  $R \sim 60$  km

eRASS1:5

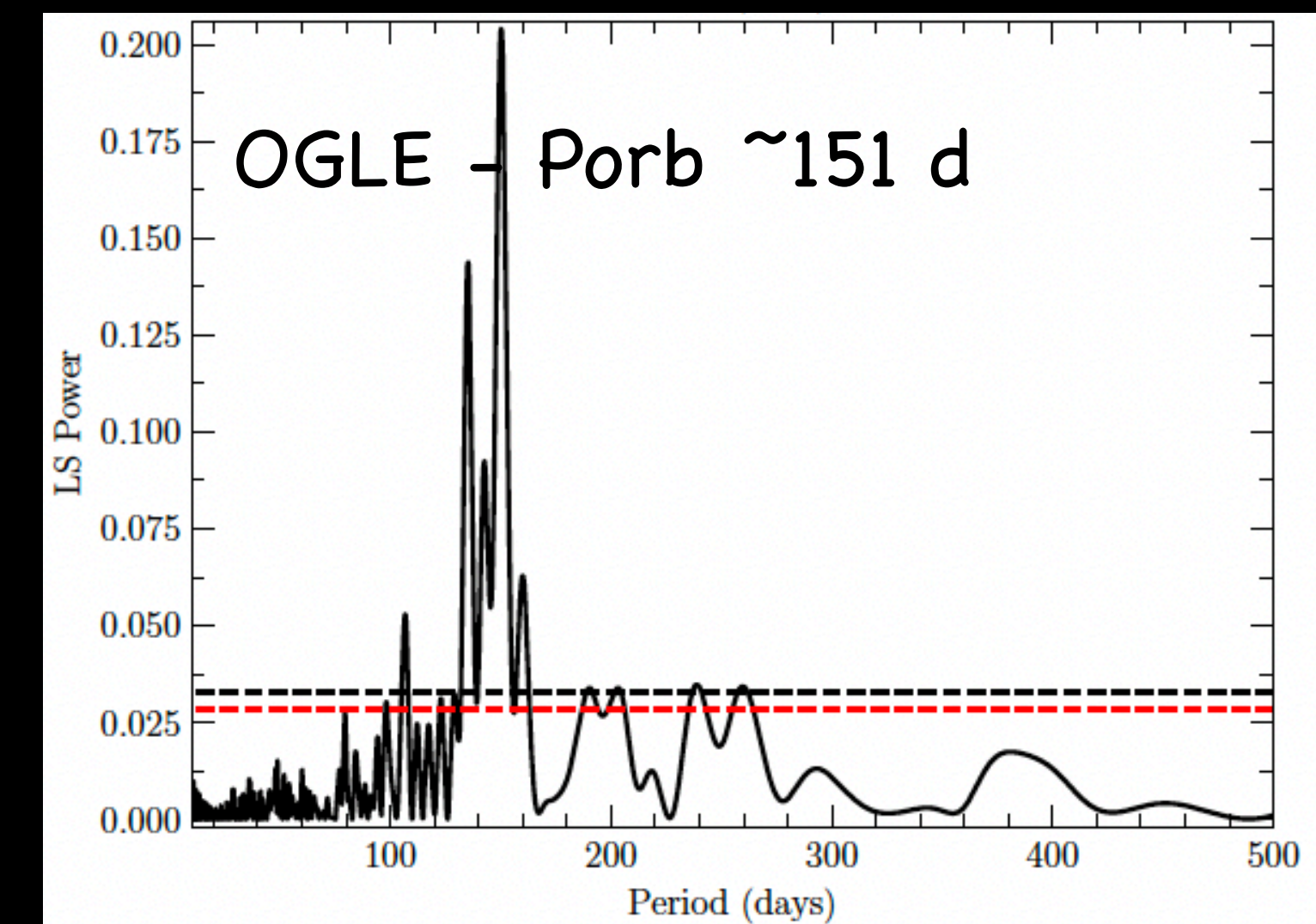
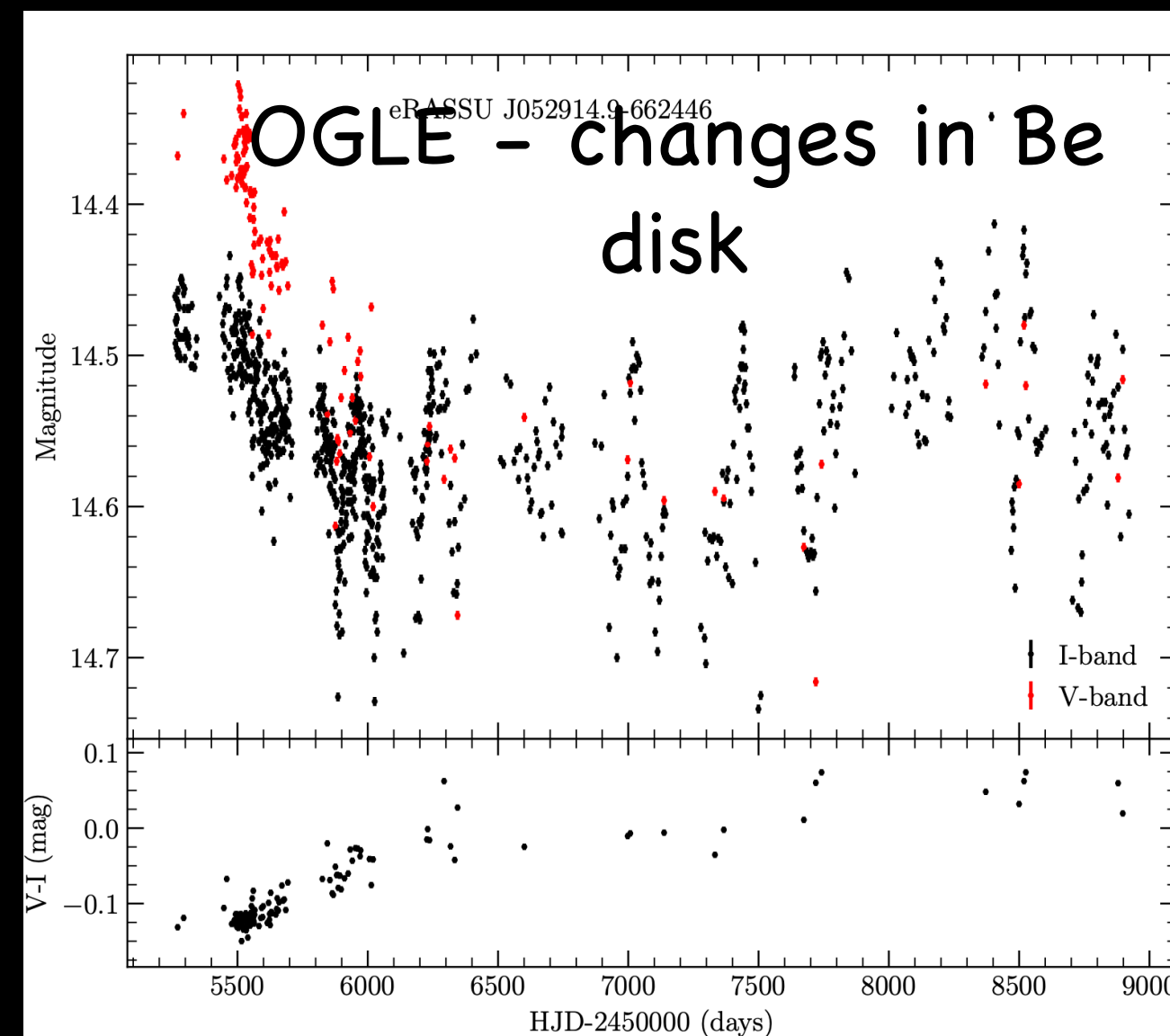
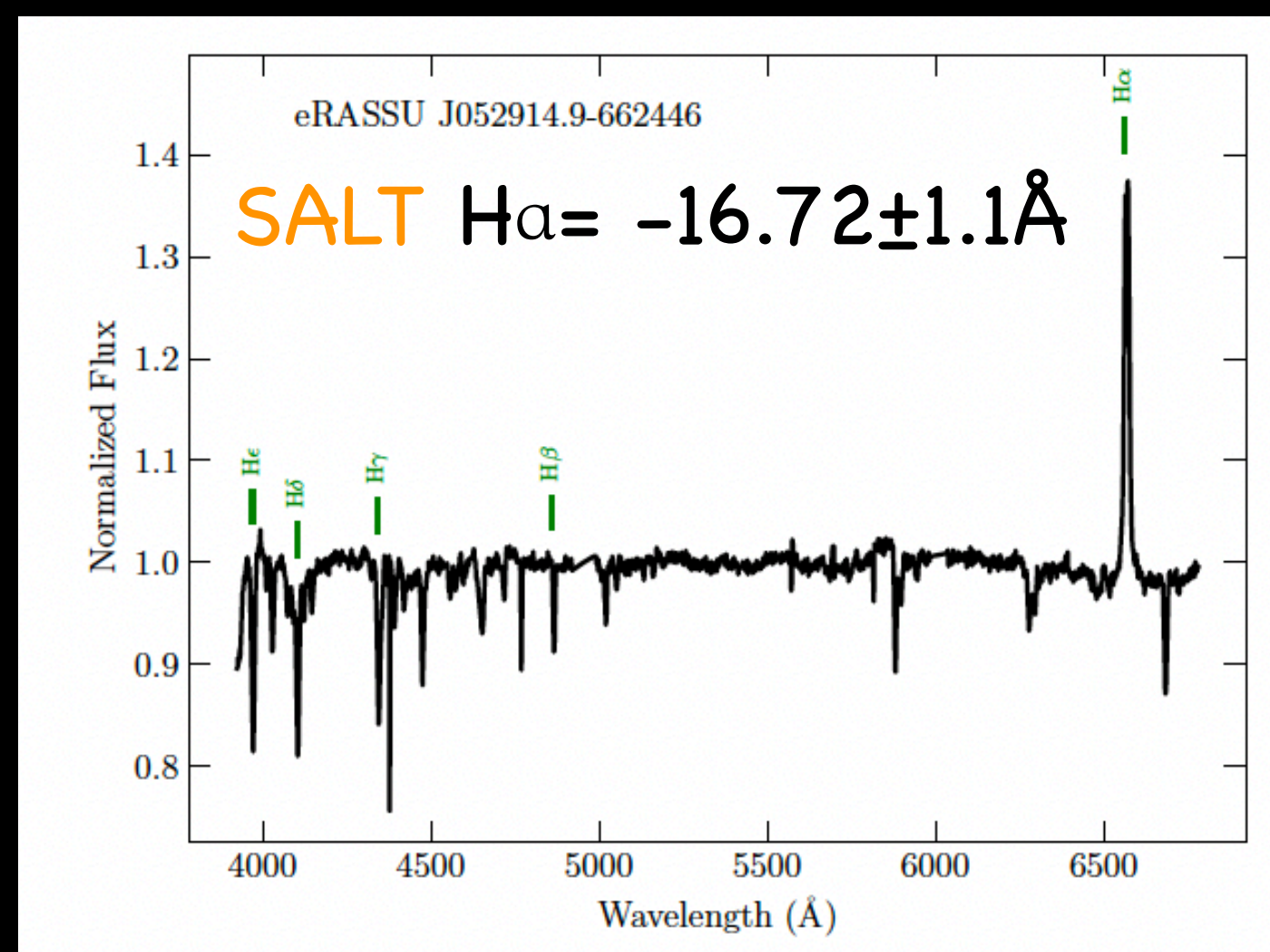
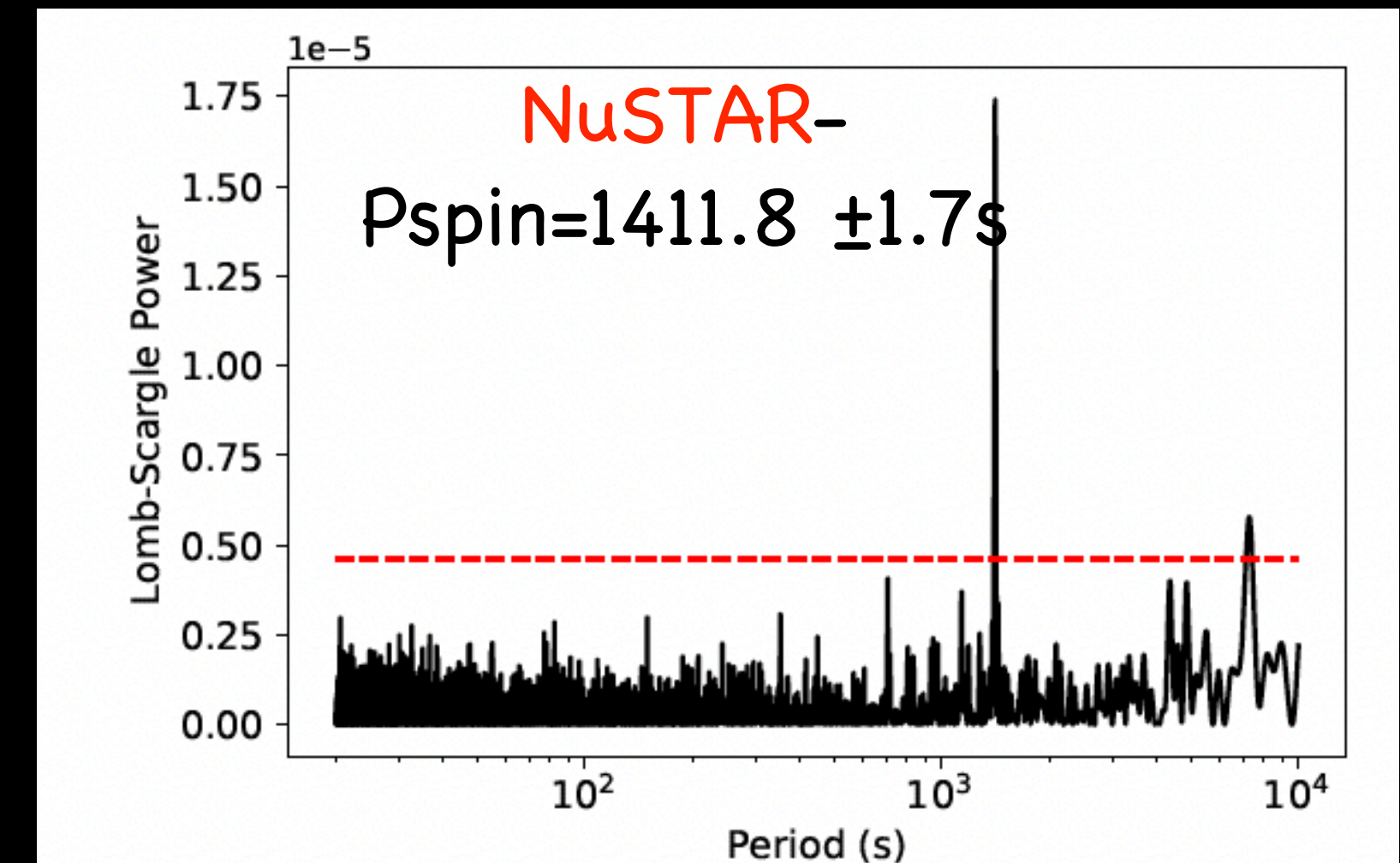
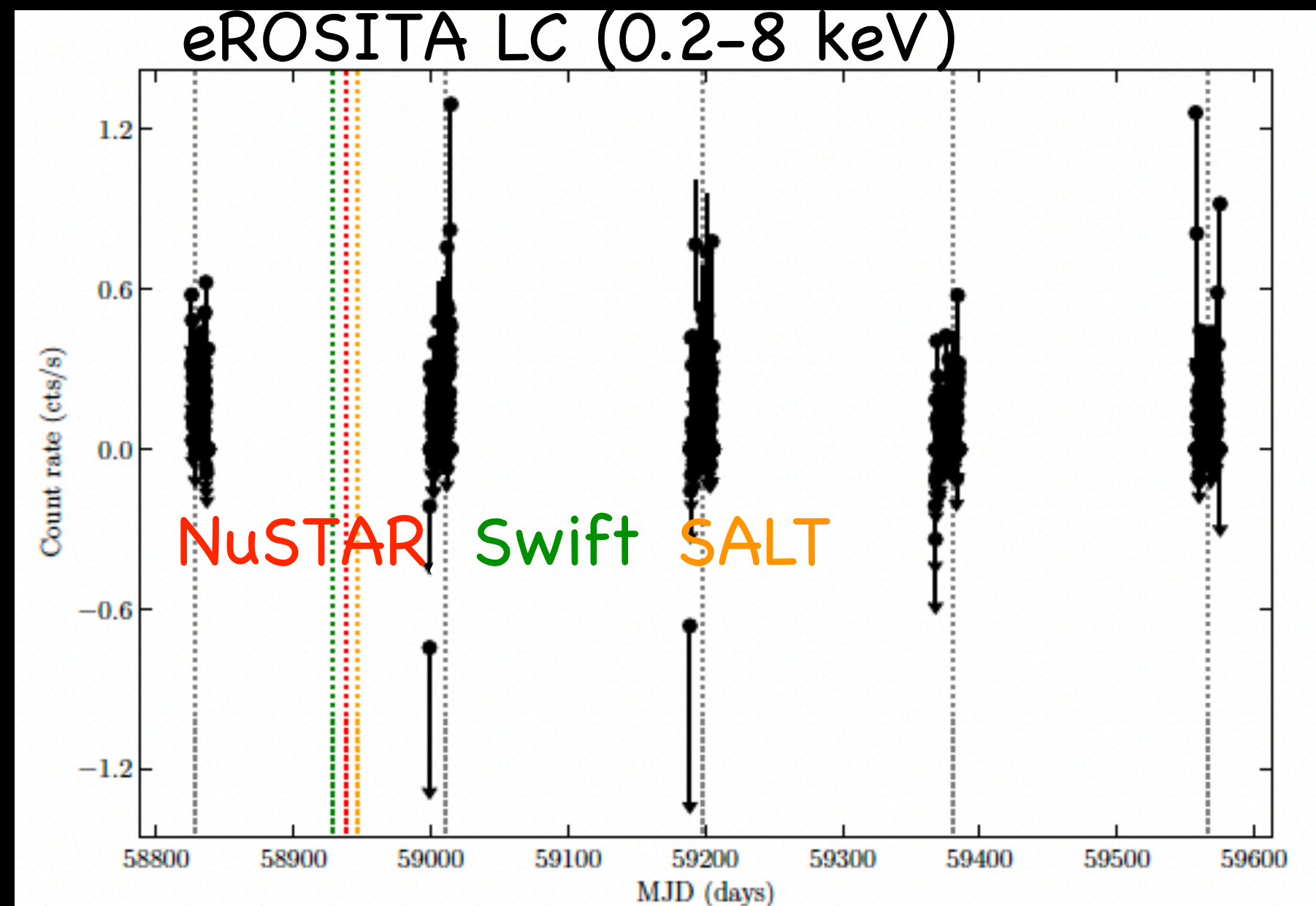




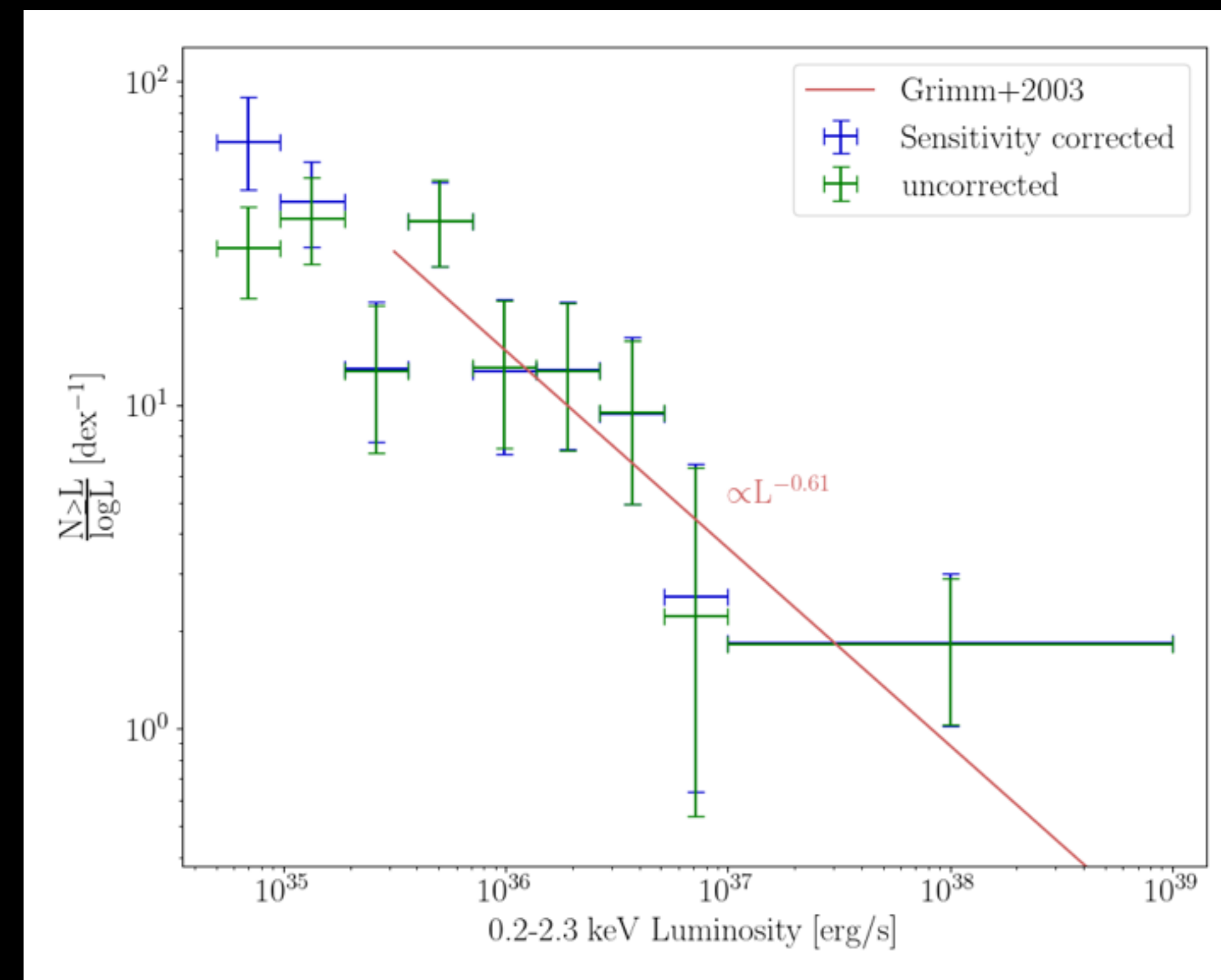
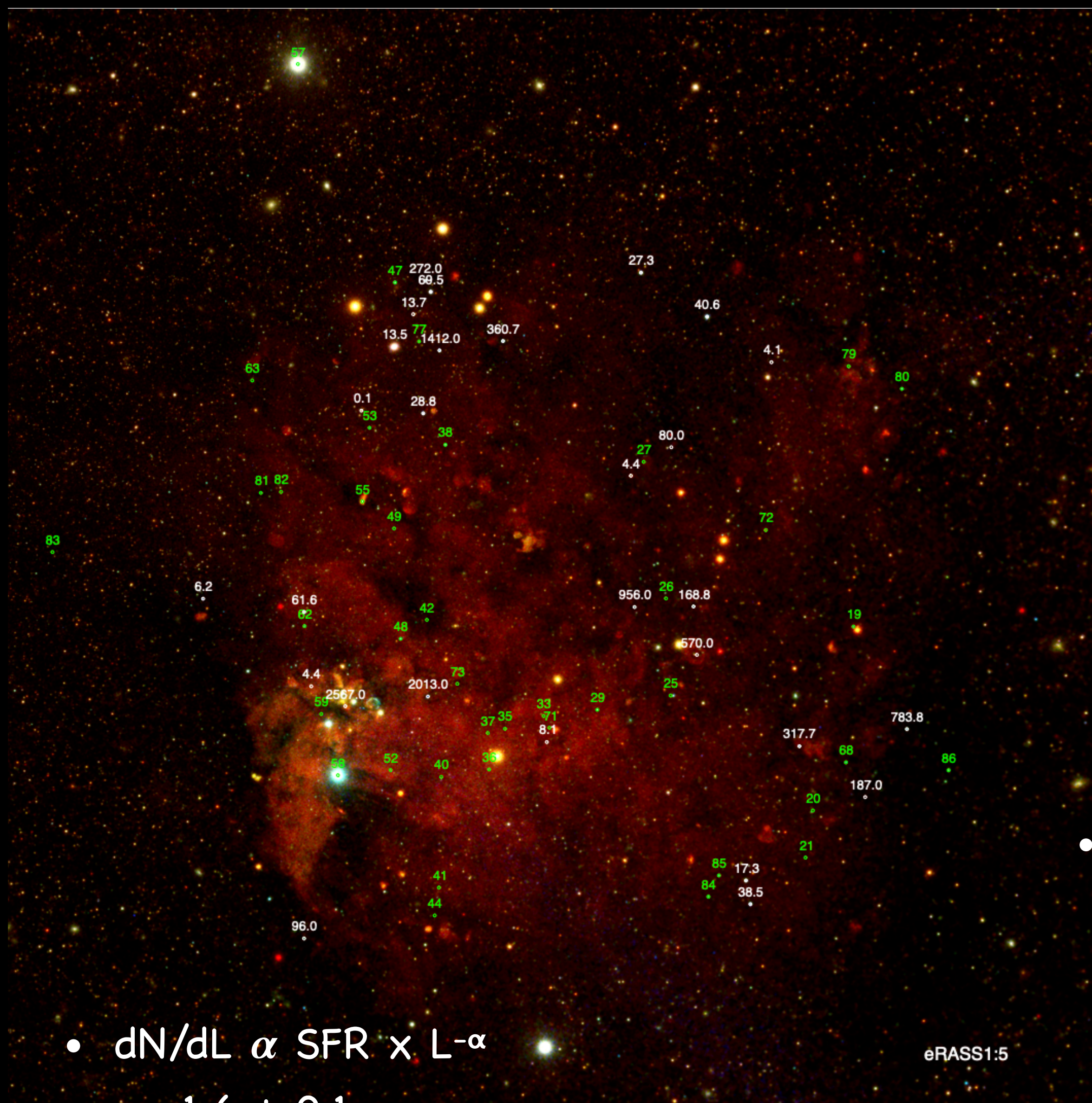
# eRASSUJ052914.9-662446: a new BeXRB in the LMC



Scanned 13 days, 6 scans/day in each eRASS - 5.5 ks total







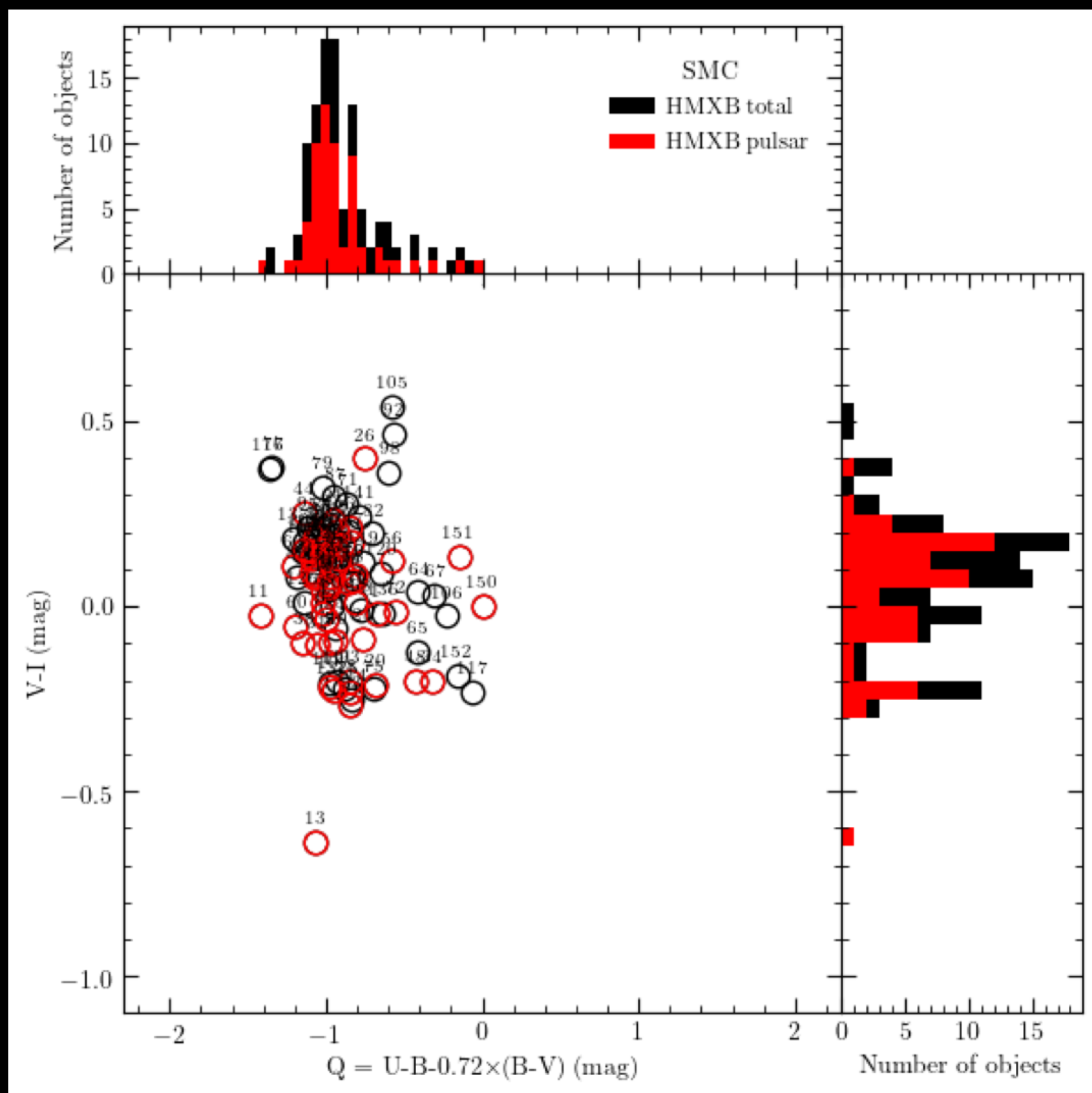
- $dN/dL \propto \text{SFR} \times L^{-\alpha}$
- $\alpha \simeq 1.6 \pm 0.1$

- Normalization proportional to the star formation rate (Grimm+2003)

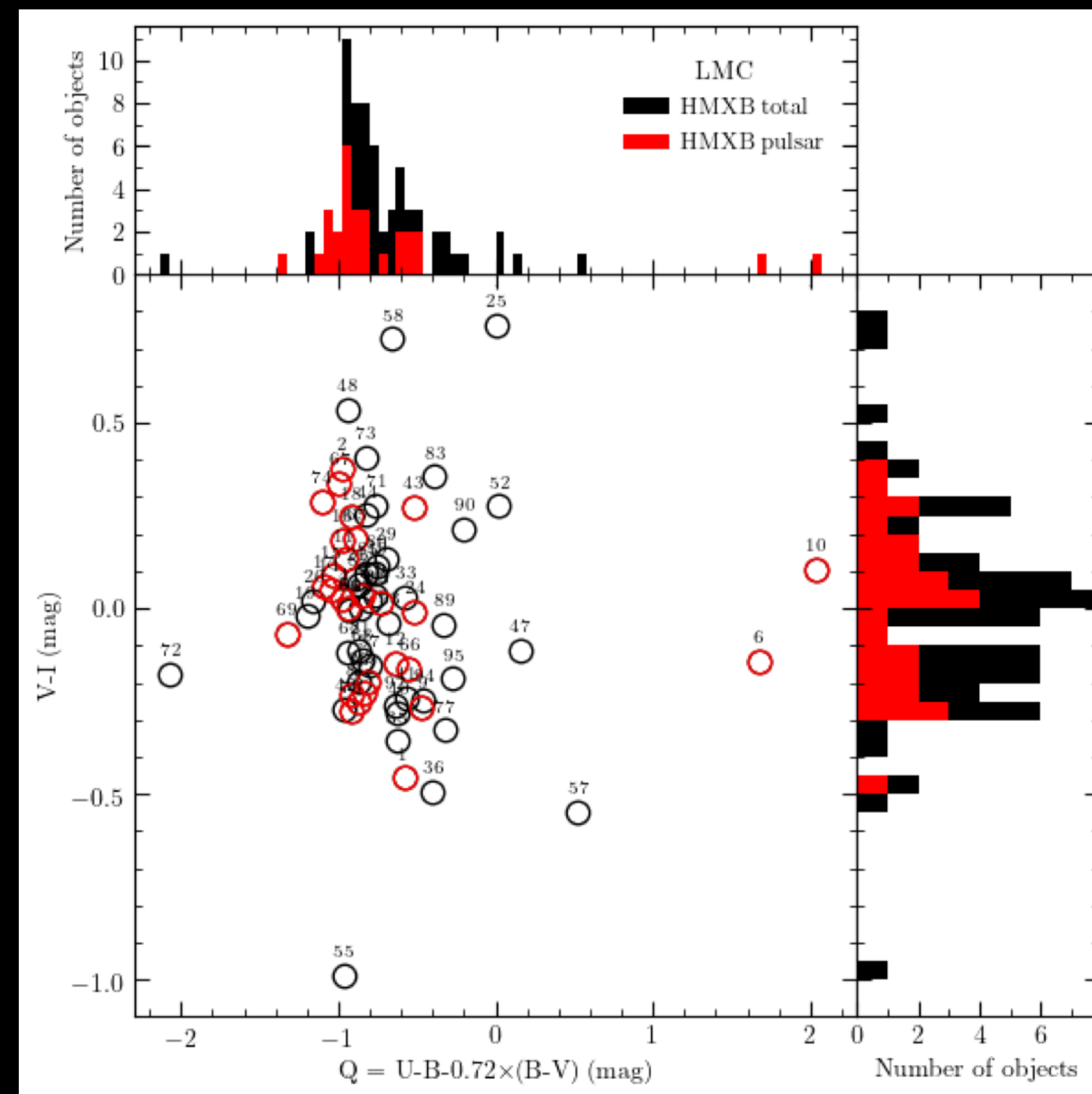


# HMXB population comparison between SMC & LMC

## Optical counterparts of HMXBs – spectral types



Narrow distribution of Q value in SMC (Haberl & Sturm 2016) – Result of small range of spectral types (McBride et al. 2008). Except one, all SMC counterparts are Be stars



#72 -eRASSU  
J050213.8-674620,  
Be/WD

Kaltenbrunner, Maitra , Haberl et al, in prep

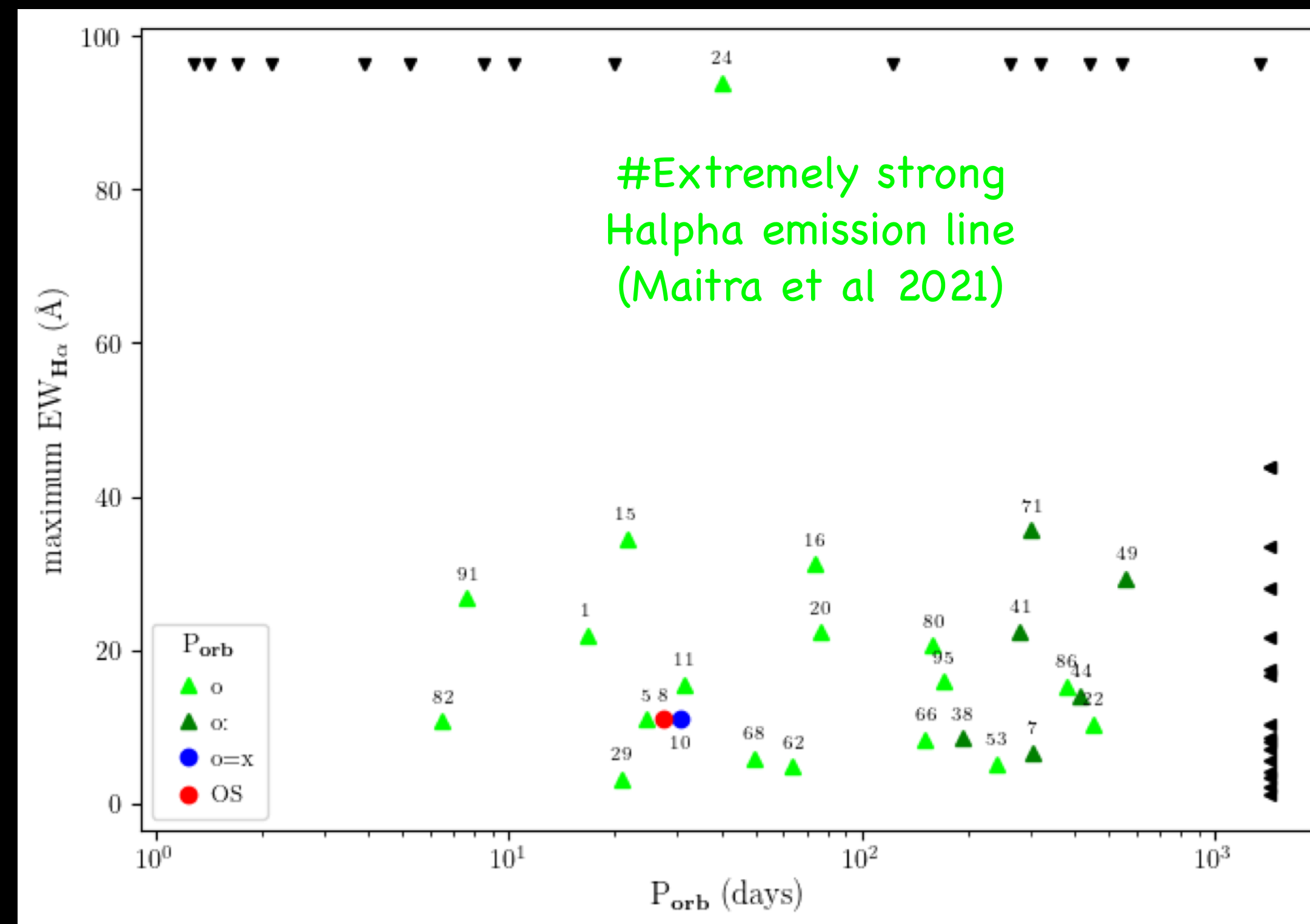
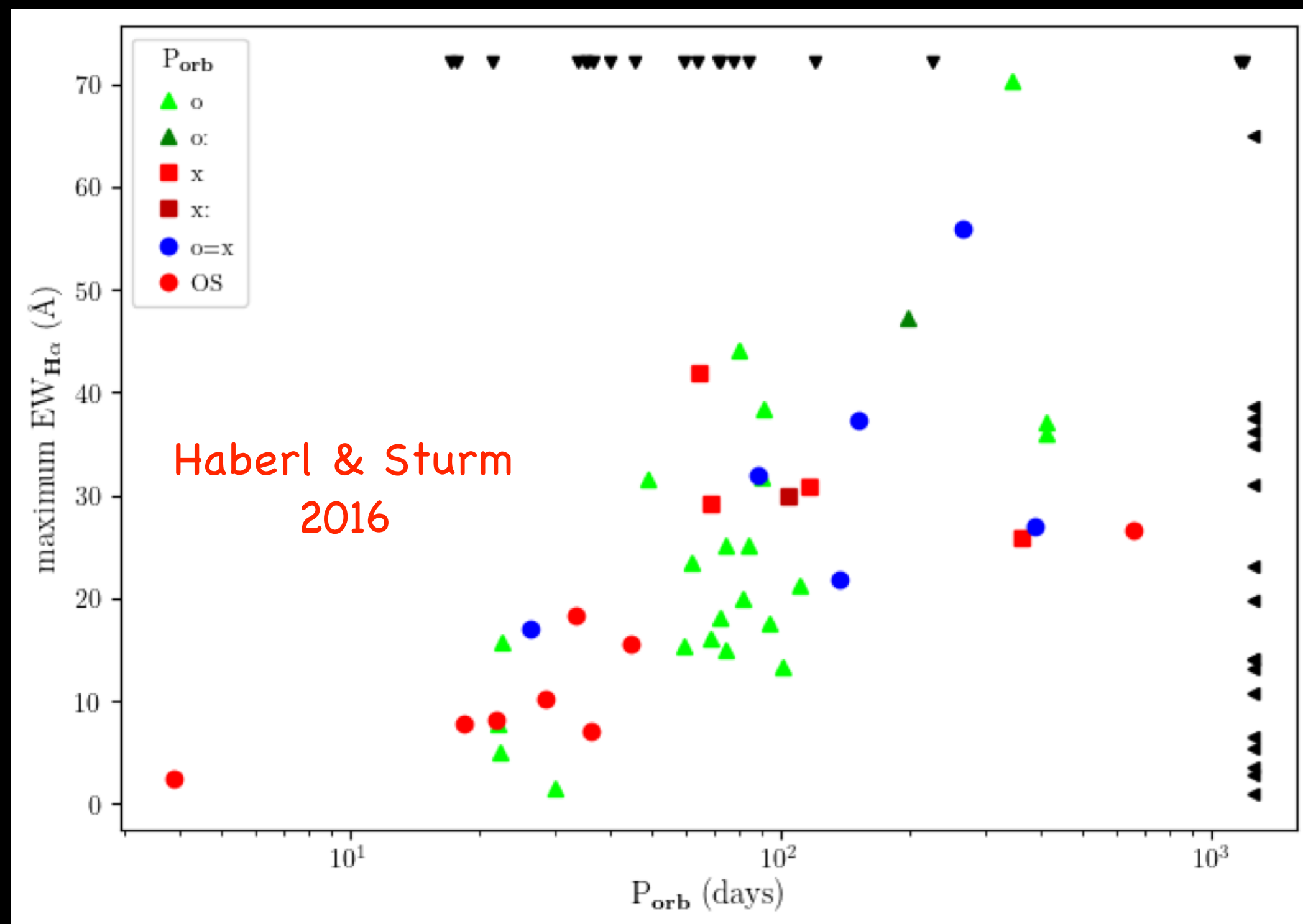
#10 - IGR  
J05007-7047,  
O9Ve, Q=2.04

#6 -LMC X-4,  
O8III, Q=1.67



# HMXB population comparison between SMC & LMC

## Optical counterparts of HMXBs –disc truncation



Correlation between the orbital period and the strength of the  $H\alpha$  line in Galactic & SMC Be/X-ray binaries. The neutron star appears to prevent the formation of an extended disk in systems with short orbital period (Reig et al. 1997).

Correlation also present in the SMC: Coe & Kirk (2015), Haberl & Sturm (2016)



# eRASS view of the XRBs in the Magellanic Clouds

eRASS:4

Median  $L_x \sim 8 \times 10^{33}$  erg/s

Minimum flux  $\sim \times 10$  lower

Probing low  $L_x$ , quiescent XRB population, constraining the XLF especially at faintest end

Population studies

## Key science questions

Comparison LMC – SMC –  
Milky Way  
spectral types, Be-disc/  
Orbits, spin period

Serendipitous  
discoveries

Correlation with star  
formation history &  
determination of formation  
efficiency of XRBs

**THANK YOU**  
**Questions, suggestions?**

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