

Illuminating the Escape from the Galactic Labyrinth Through X-rays

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Escape of Lyman radiation from galactic labyrinths

OAC, Kolymbari, Crete



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

German Research Foundation

Physics Department
University of Potsdam



Contents | Following the Thread



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- ❖ What are the ionizing sources in galaxies?
- ❖ How important are Ultraluminous X-ray sources (ULX) in the photon production and transfer?
- ❖ Why choose ESO 338-4 to test our assumptions?

Answers

- ❖ ULX are producing significant amounts of Hell ionizing photons.
- ❖ ESO 338-4 shows how low-metallicity starburst galaxies, proxies of high-redshift Lyman emitters, can feature luminous X-ray sources that cannot be ignored.

Bottom Line: X-rays in low-metallicity are too important to be overlooked

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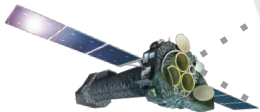
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XMM-Newton

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Ionizing Sources in Galaxies

- A. Hot massive stars in clusters
- B. Ultra luminous X-ray sources (ULX)
 - Binaries consisting of massive stars and compact objects (high-mass X-ray binaries)
 - Luminosities $\geq 10^{39} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
- C. Diffuse X-ray emission
 - Extended emission filling the galaxy
 - Collisionally ionized plasma

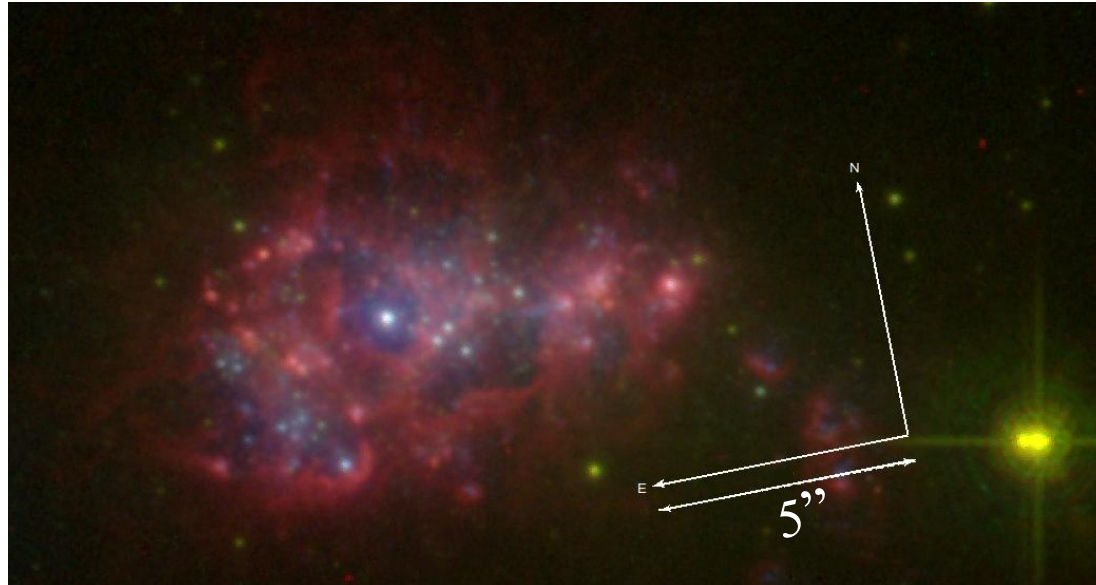


Antennae Galaxies. Blue: X-rays, Gold: Optical, Red: Infrared.
Credit: NASA

ESO 338-4 | Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxy with HST

- ❖ Also goes by the name of:
 - Tololo 1924-416
 - ESO 338-IG04
- ❖ Blue compact dwarf galaxy.
A proxy for high redshift Ly α emitters.
- ❖ Low metallicity of 12% solar or $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H})=7.9$
- ❖ Distance $\sim (37.5\text{-}40)$ Mpc

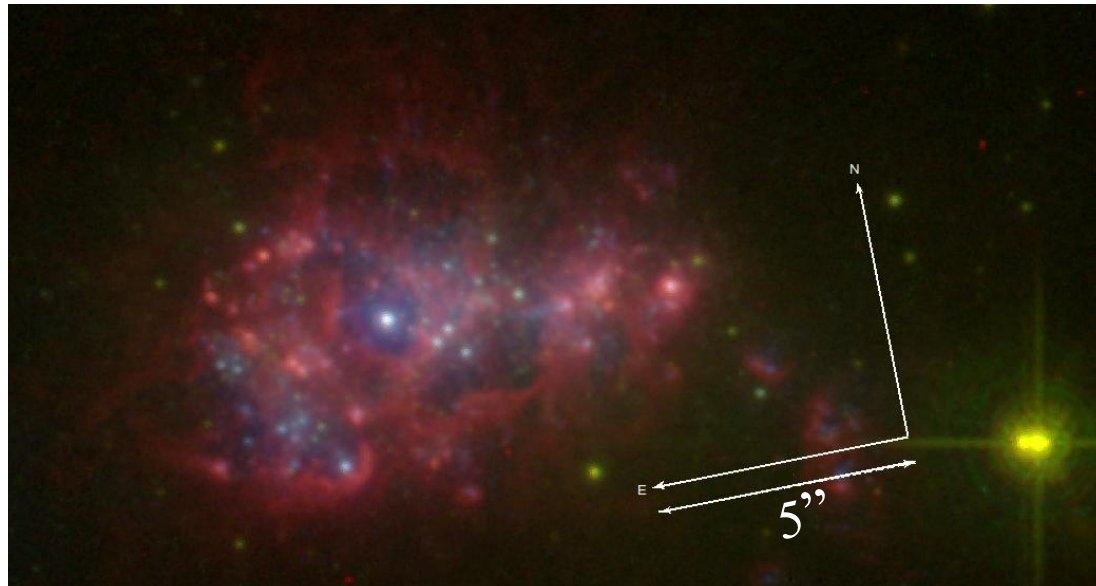
Red: FR656N
Green: F550M
Blue: F140LP



ESO 338-4 | Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxy with HST

- ❖ Vigorous starburst for the last ~ 40 Myr
- ❖ Star formation rate
(SFR) $\approx (0.6-3.2)M_{\odot} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$
- ❖ Total mass
 $M \approx 4 \cdot 10^9 M_{\odot}$
- ❖ Comparison with Milky Way:
 - Total mass $\approx 10^{12} M_{\odot}$
 - SFR order of $1 M_{\odot} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$

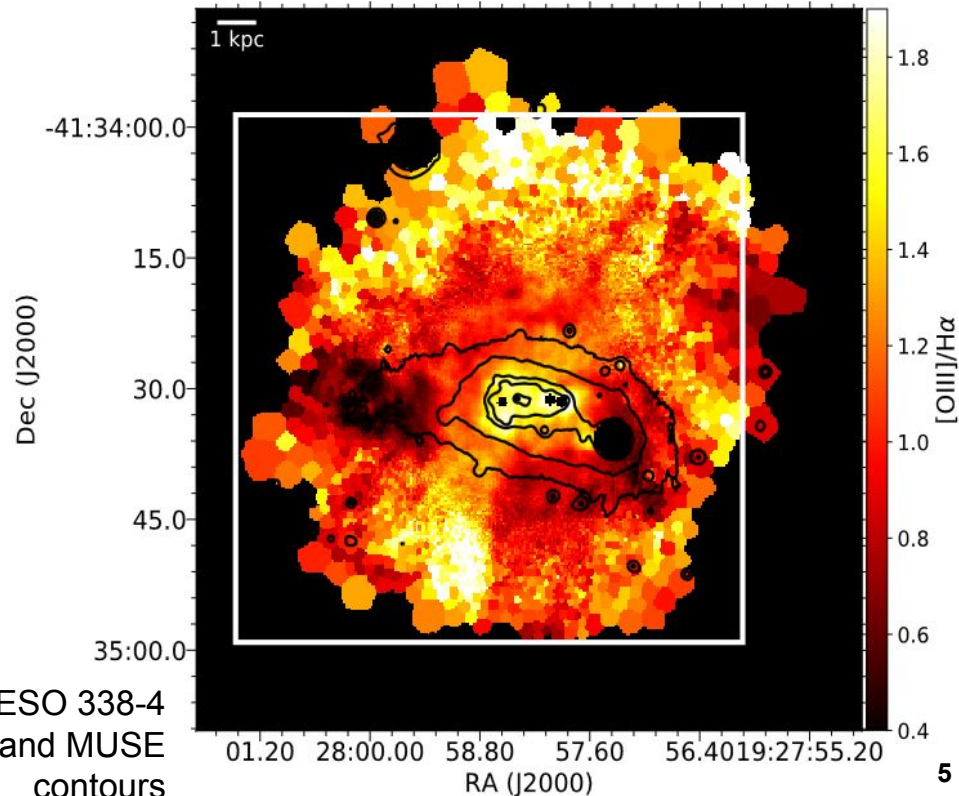
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ESO 338-4 | Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxy with HST

- ❖ Large population of young (<10 Myr) super-star clusters with Wolf-Rayet features. Most massive of which cluster 23 ($\sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$)
- ❖ Observed $L_{\text{H}\alpha} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{39} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. Considering both broad (star) and narrow (nebula) emission of the H α 4686 line from MUSE data

Ionization map ESO 338-4
Black: I-Band MUSE
contours

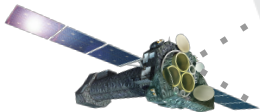


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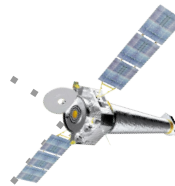
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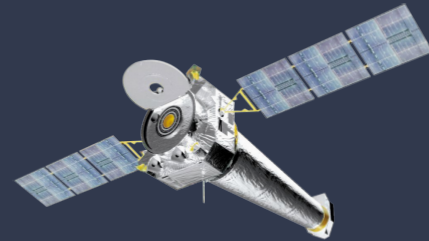


Answers

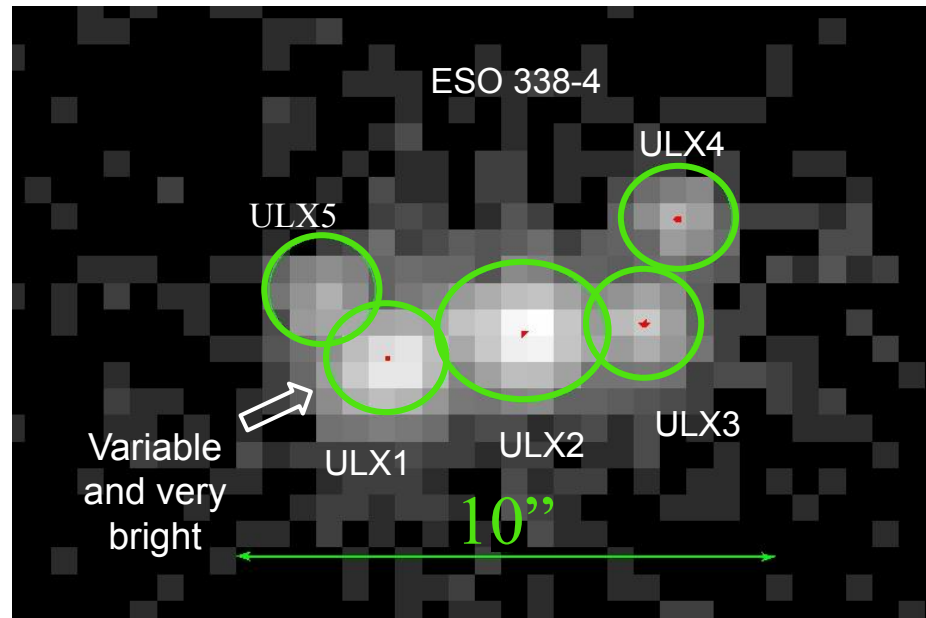
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Bottom Line: X-rays in low-metallicity are too important to be overlooked

Chandra | Imaging of ESO 338-4

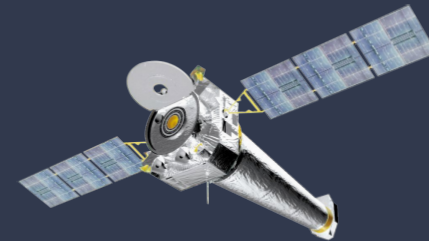


- ❖ General
 - 1 pixel $\approx 0.5''$
 - Energies between 0.5-7 keV (~ 1.8 -25 Å).
 - BUT** weak soft response.
 - Full Chandra FoV allows for astrometry with Gaia
- ❖ For ESO 338-4 Chandra:
 - **Detects 5 ULX!**
 - 1 very bright and variable.
 - **Detects local diffuse emission!**



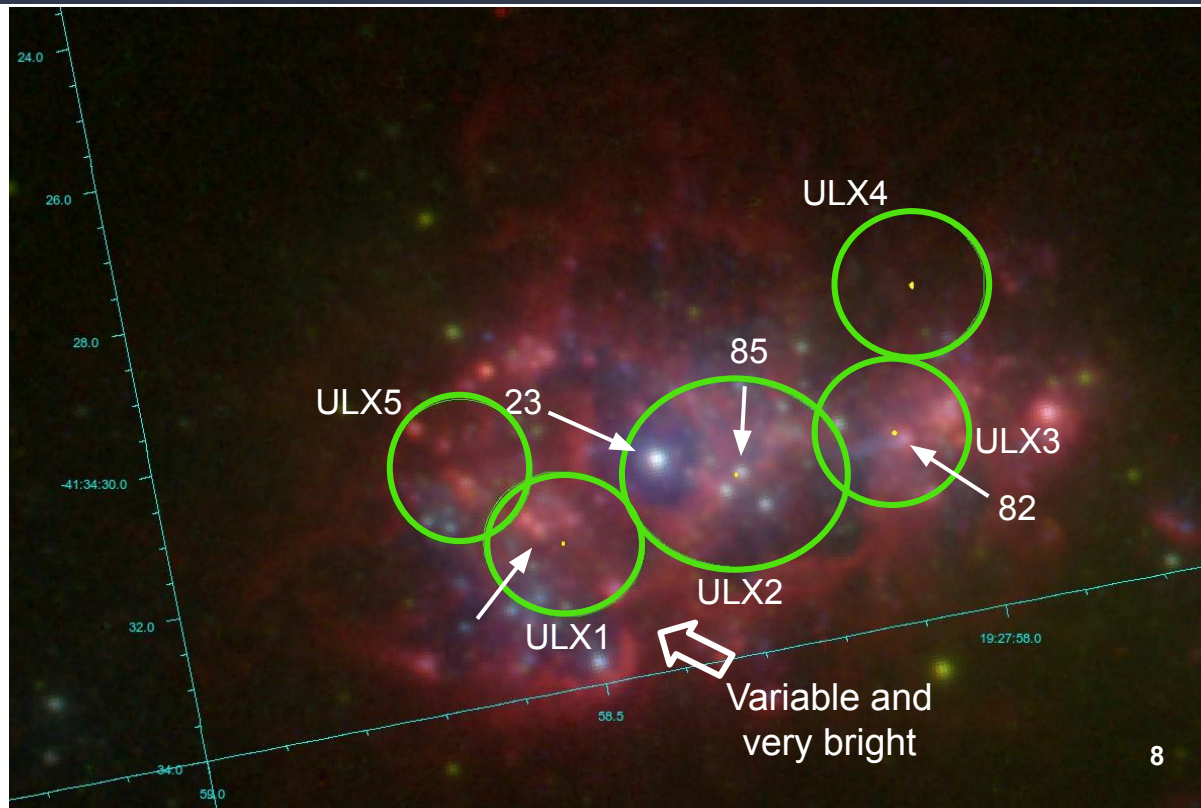
GREEN: ellipse enclosing 3σ of the photons associated with the source
RED: ULX location

Chandra | Optical Counterparts

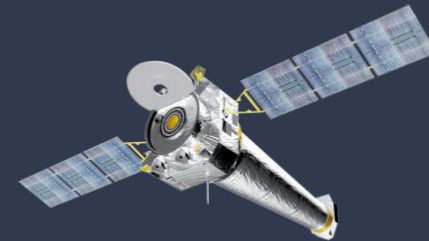


- ❖ ULX - Super star cluster association for ULX2, 3, and possibly 5
- ❖ No XRB located at cluster 23!
- ❖ Nearest cluster for ULX1 is 0.3" equal to ≈ 0.2 kpc

Red: FR656N
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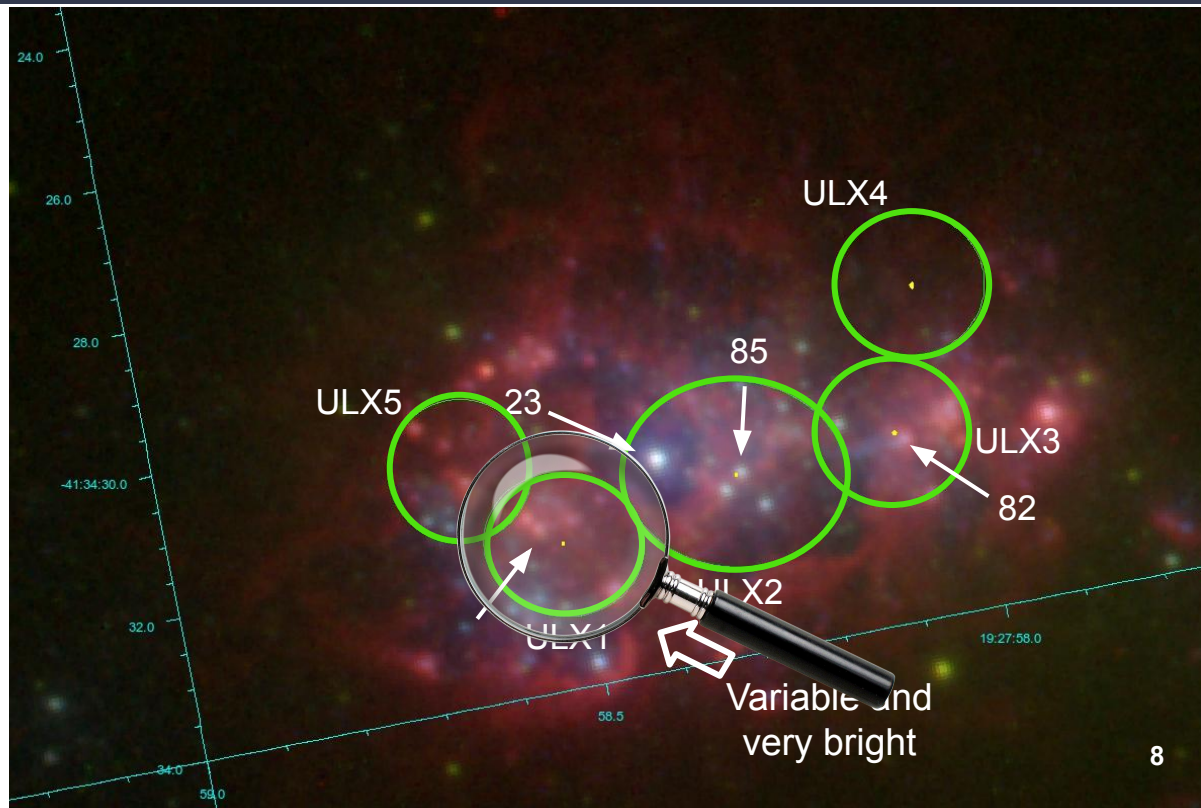


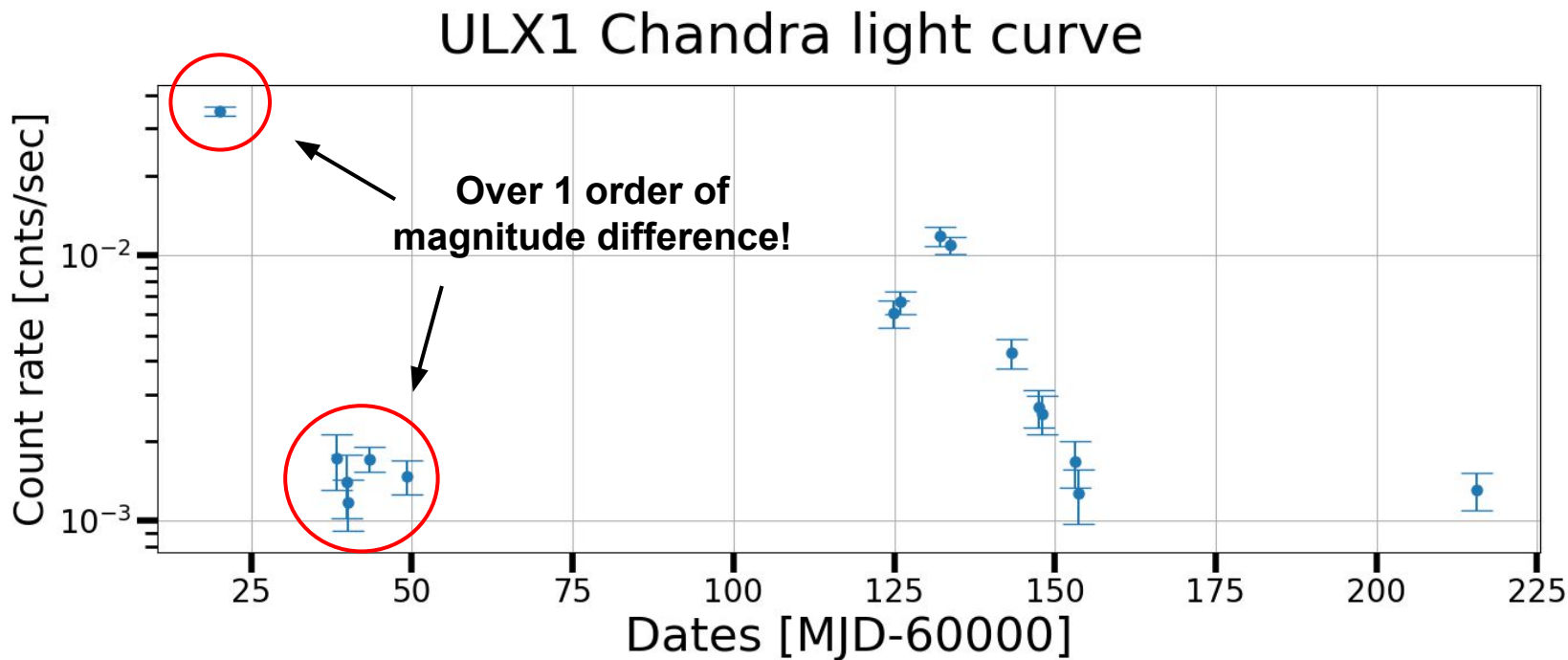
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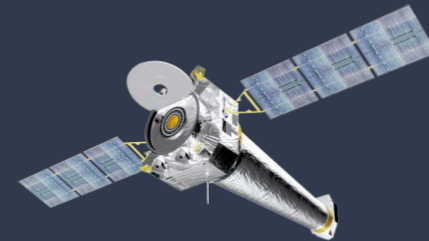
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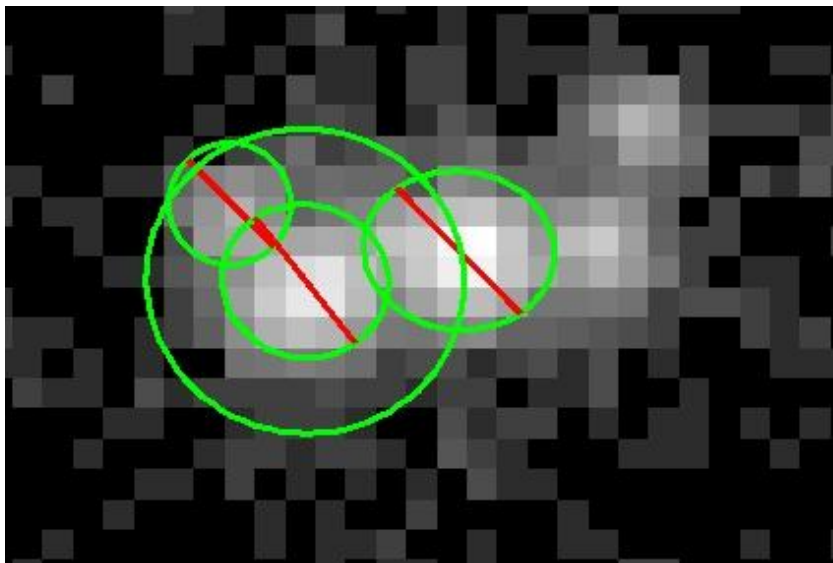


In our analysis we take the average.
BUT the true average might be higher!
Meaning a brighter than thought source.

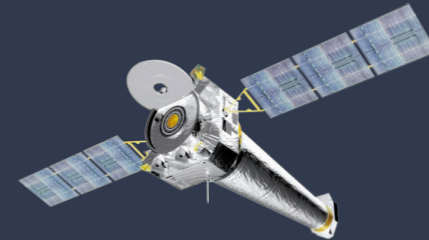
Chandra | Spectral Analysis



- ❖ Chandra allows us to fit models to both the ULX emission **AND** the local diffuse emission
- ❖ ULX@ model components:
 - galactic absorption ✖
 - intrinsic absorption ✖ ULX@ model
- ❖ Diffuse model components:
 - galactic absorption ✖
 - collisionally-ionized diffuse gas

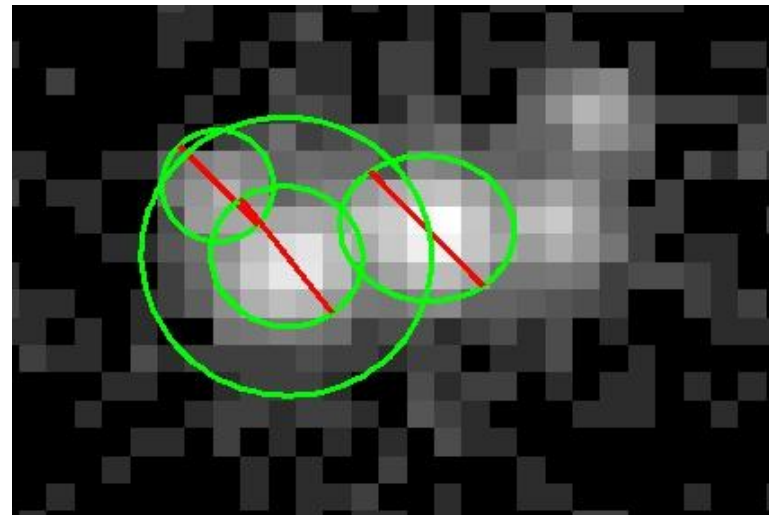


Chandra | Spectral Analysis



ULX1 model test cases:

- ❖ Powerlaw:
Frequent first step in ULX analysis.
- ❖ 2 multicolor black-body disks:
Approximates disk+corona
- ❖ Multicolor black-body disks with power-law dependence for disk temperature $T(r)$:
Description of “Broad” 1 component continuum spectra



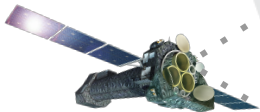
**All statistically viable.
We need XMM to choose!**

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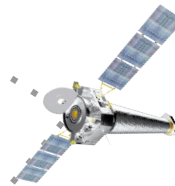
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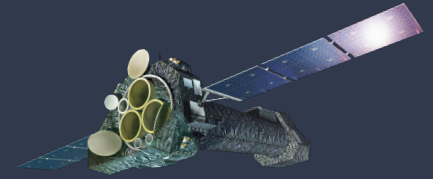
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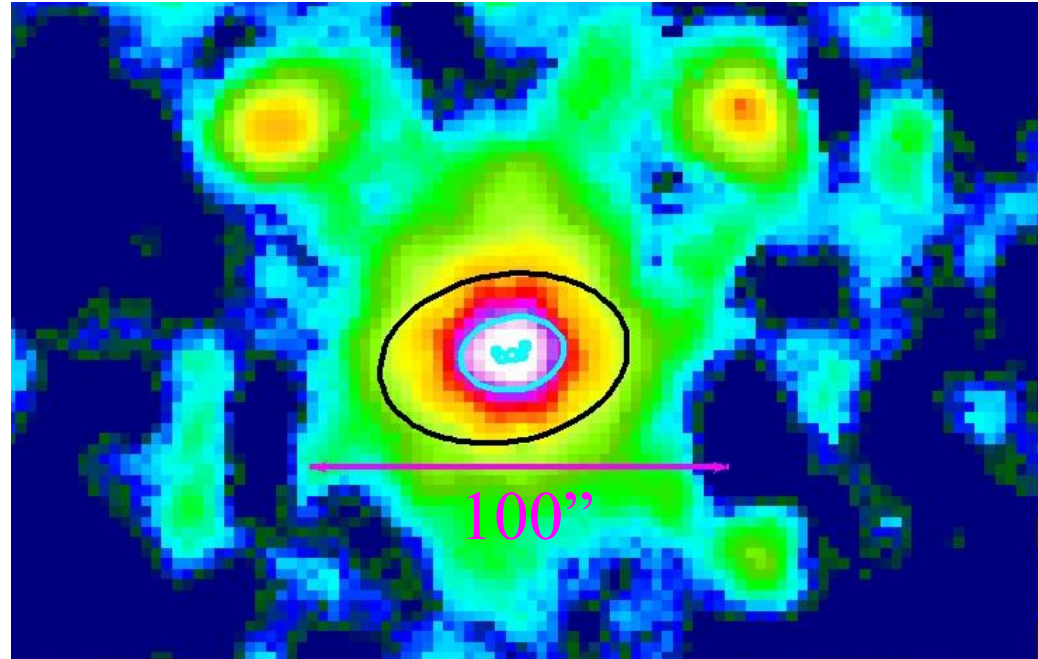
XMM-Newton | Imaging of ESO 338-4



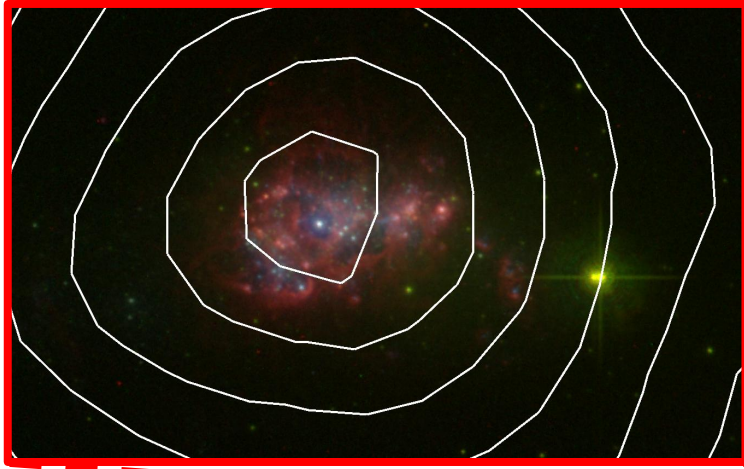
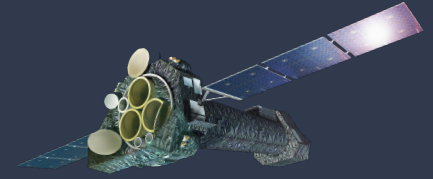
- ❖ General
 - Image: EPIC cameras PN, MOS1, MOS2 merged and background corrected
 - Lower mirror resolution than Chandra → 5 ULX became blended

- ❖ For ESO 338-4 XMM-Newton:

- **Supplements Chandra below 1 keV**
- **Detects galactic Halo!**
 $L_x \approx 8.6 \cdot 10^{40} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
and $\langle kT \rangle \approx 2.5 \text{ keV}$

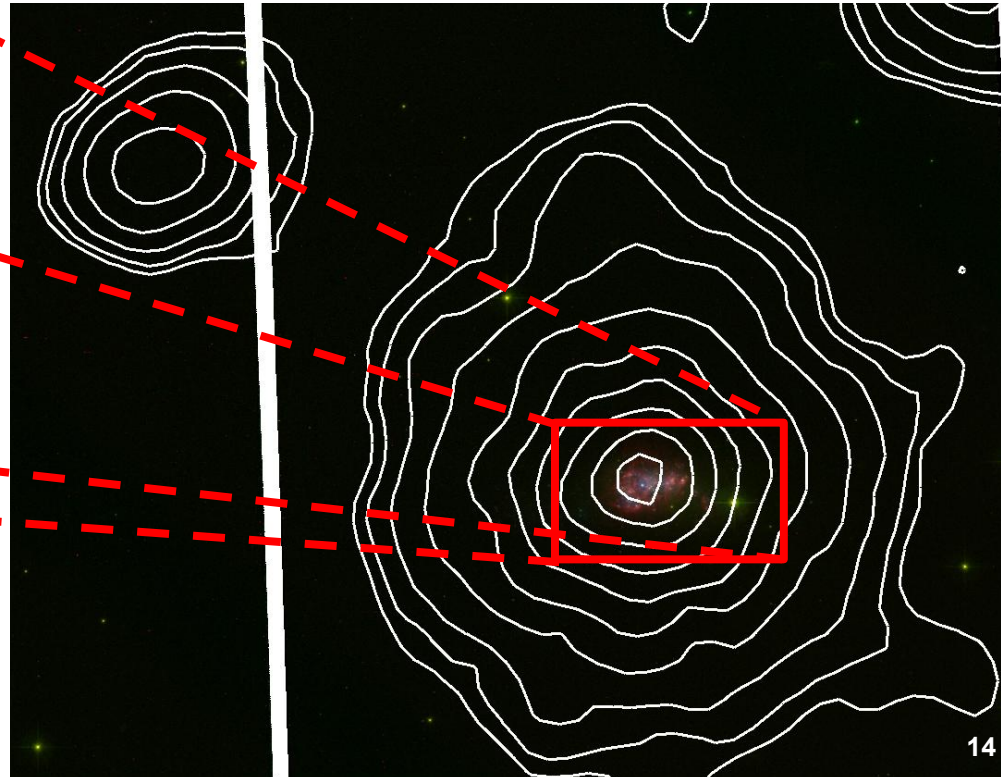


XMM-Newton | Imaging of ESO 338-4



**Galaxy Filled with diffuse X-rays
beyond the optical extent!**

10 Contours from
10 to 1000 counts



XMM-Newton | Spectral Analysis Below 1keV



Chandra Modelling

+

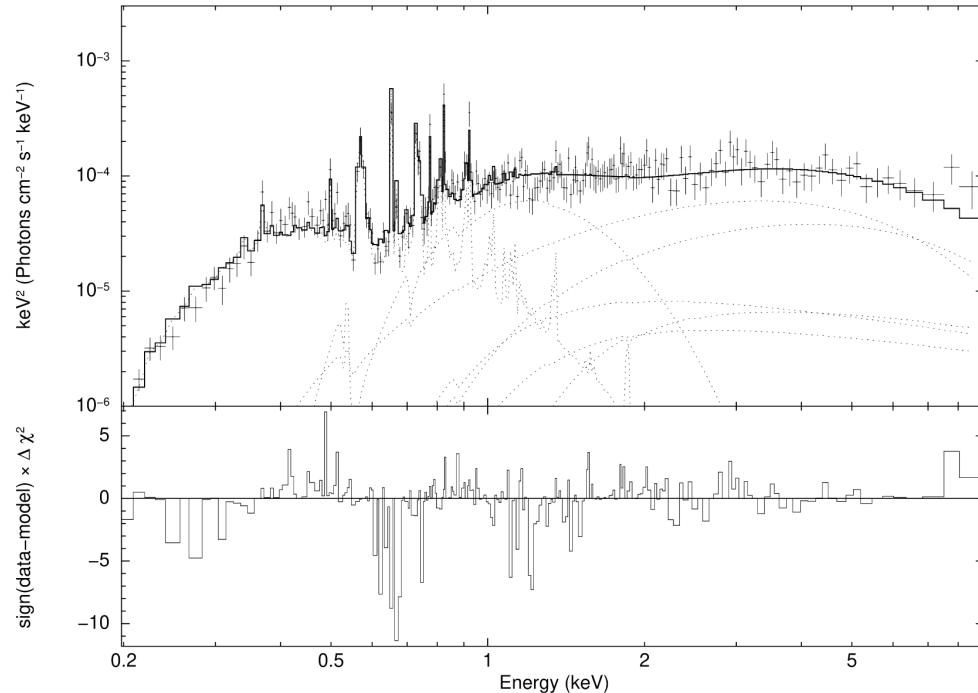
XMM info below 1 keV

+

XMM info on galactic halo

=

Construct a complex X-ray model of
the galaxy

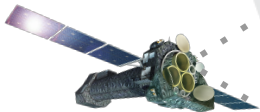


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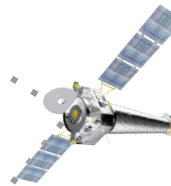
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- ❖ Removing Galactic (and intrinsic) absorption we can estimate:

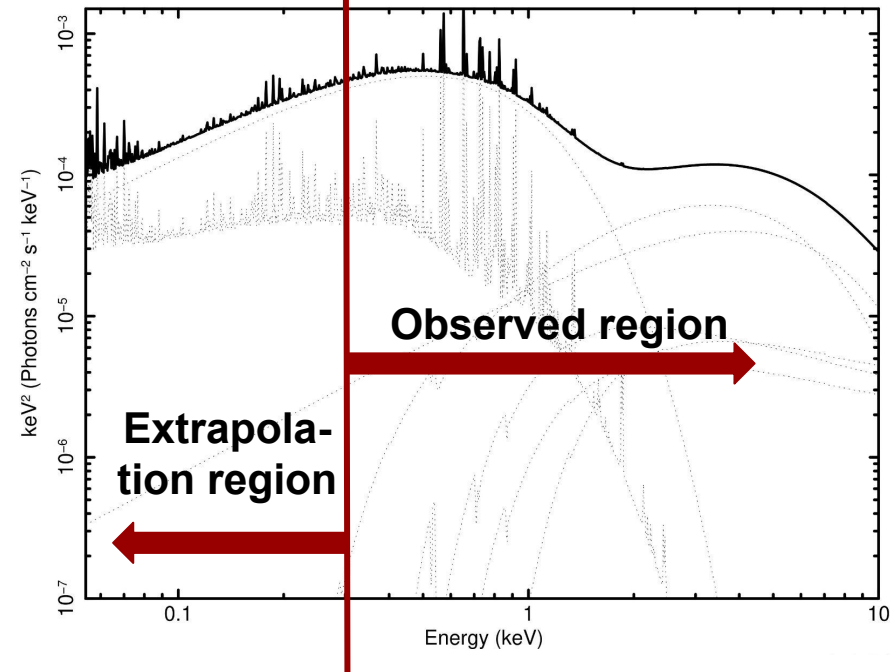
$$L_{\text{X}}^{0.054-0.25\text{keV}} \approx 0.24 (1.1) \cdot 10^{41} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Number of ionizing photons } 3.2 (16) \cdot 10^{50} \text{ ph} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

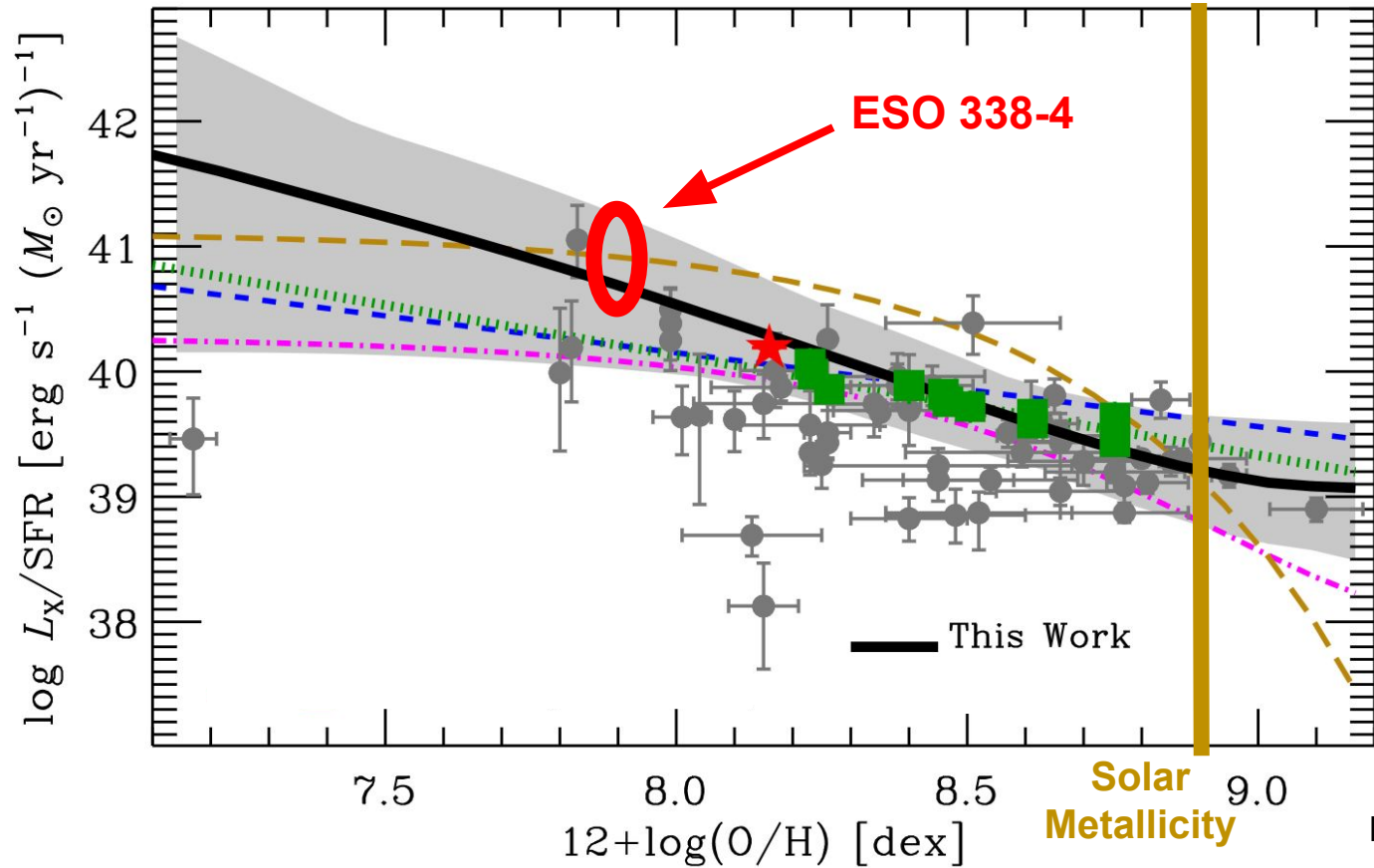
Back-of-the-envelope estimate

$$L_{\text{Hell}} = 1.1 (5.4) \cdot 10^{39} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

- ❖ $L_{\text{Hell}}^{\text{obs}} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{39} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.
Combined broad+narrow Hell 4686 emission from MUSE data.



Extrapolating our model to lower energies produces photons capable of ionizing Hell in the galaxy!



X-rays in Low-Metallicity Galaxies | L_X/SFR vs. Metallicity₁₈

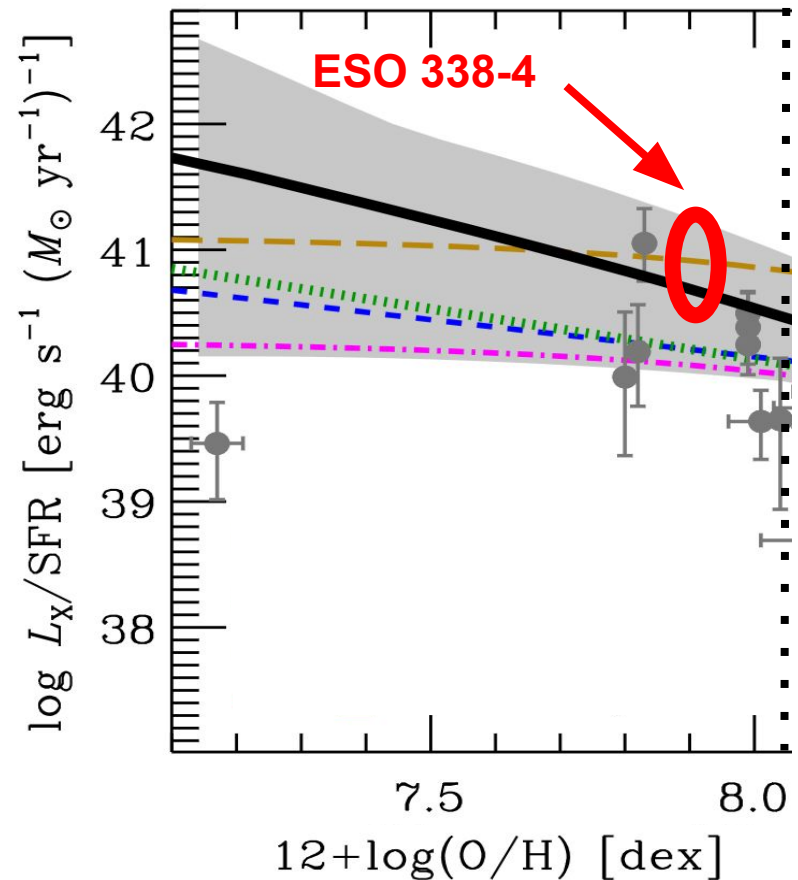
Generally:

- ❖ X-ray contents in low-metallicity galaxies higher than initially thought

For ESO 338-4:

- ❖ $L_X/\text{SFR} \approx (0.5-3.3) \cdot 10^{41} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} / M_\odot \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$.
Above average!
- ❖ Values possibly are higher since ULX1 is variable.

ESO 338-4: shows how low-metallicity galaxies can feature luminous X-ray sources contributing significantly to the radiative content of the galaxy

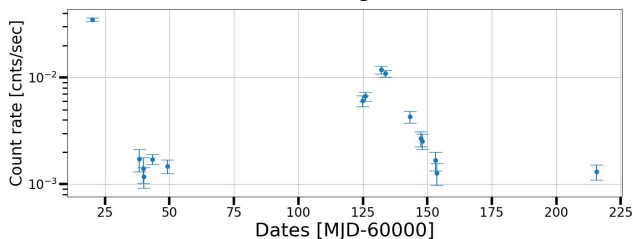


Estimate of Hell ionizing photons

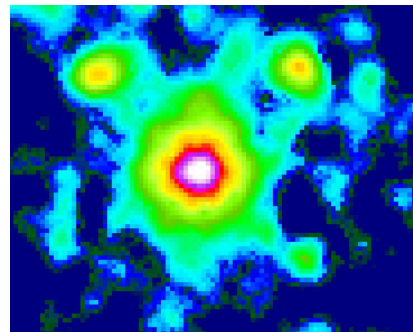
- ❖ Number of photons between $(3.2-16) \cdot 10^{50} \text{ ph} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
- ❖ Expected luminosity $L_{\text{Hell}} = (1.1-5.4) \cdot 10^{39} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. Comparable to observations.

ULX variability can lead to an even higher X-ray contribution

ULX1 Chandra light curve



Galaxy filled with X-rays beyond the optical extent



X-rays in low-metallicity galaxies

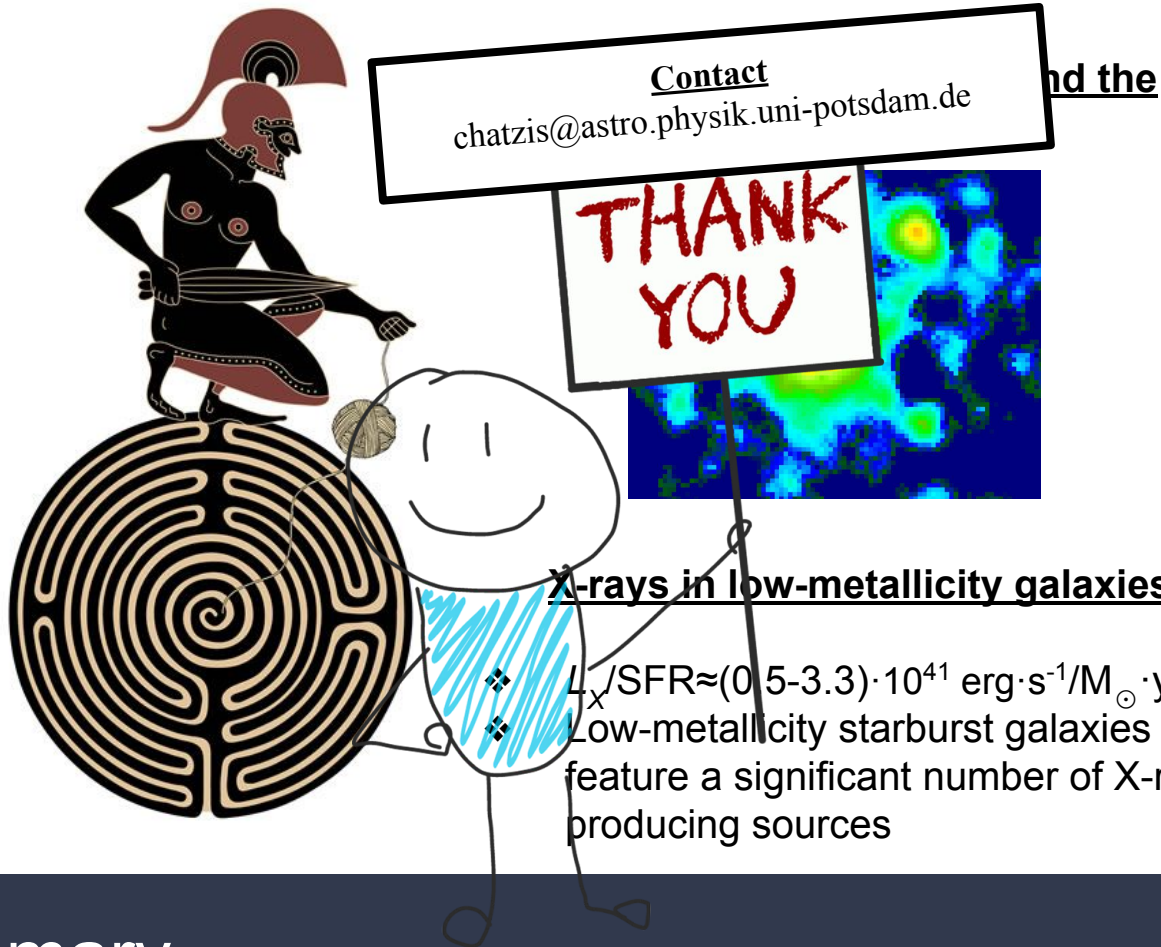
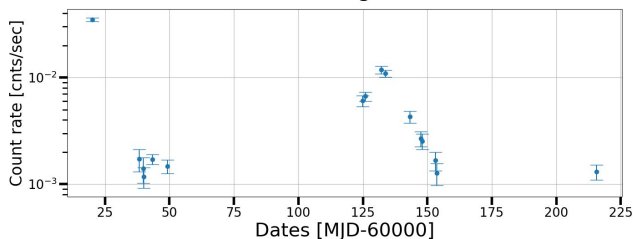
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- ❖ Low-metallicity starburst galaxies feature a significant number of X-ray producing sources

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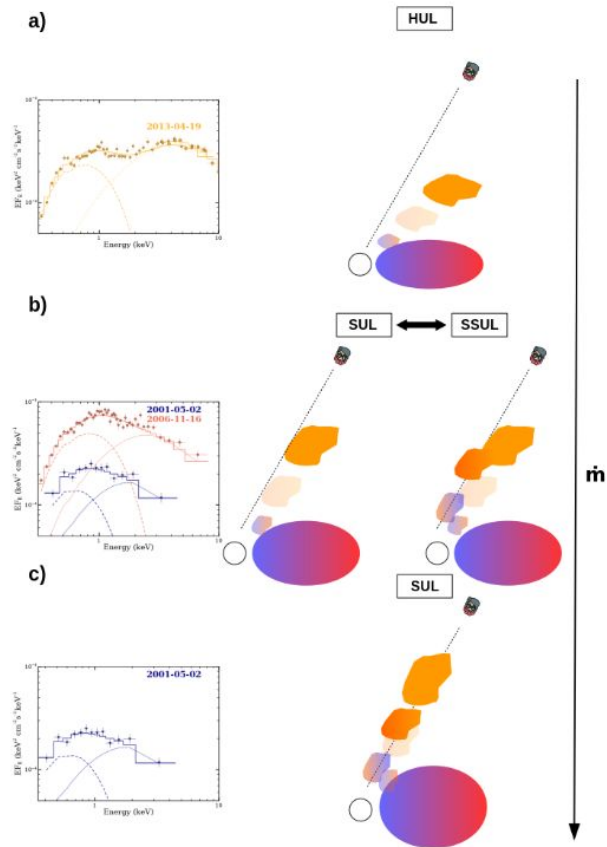


X-rays in low-metallicity galaxies

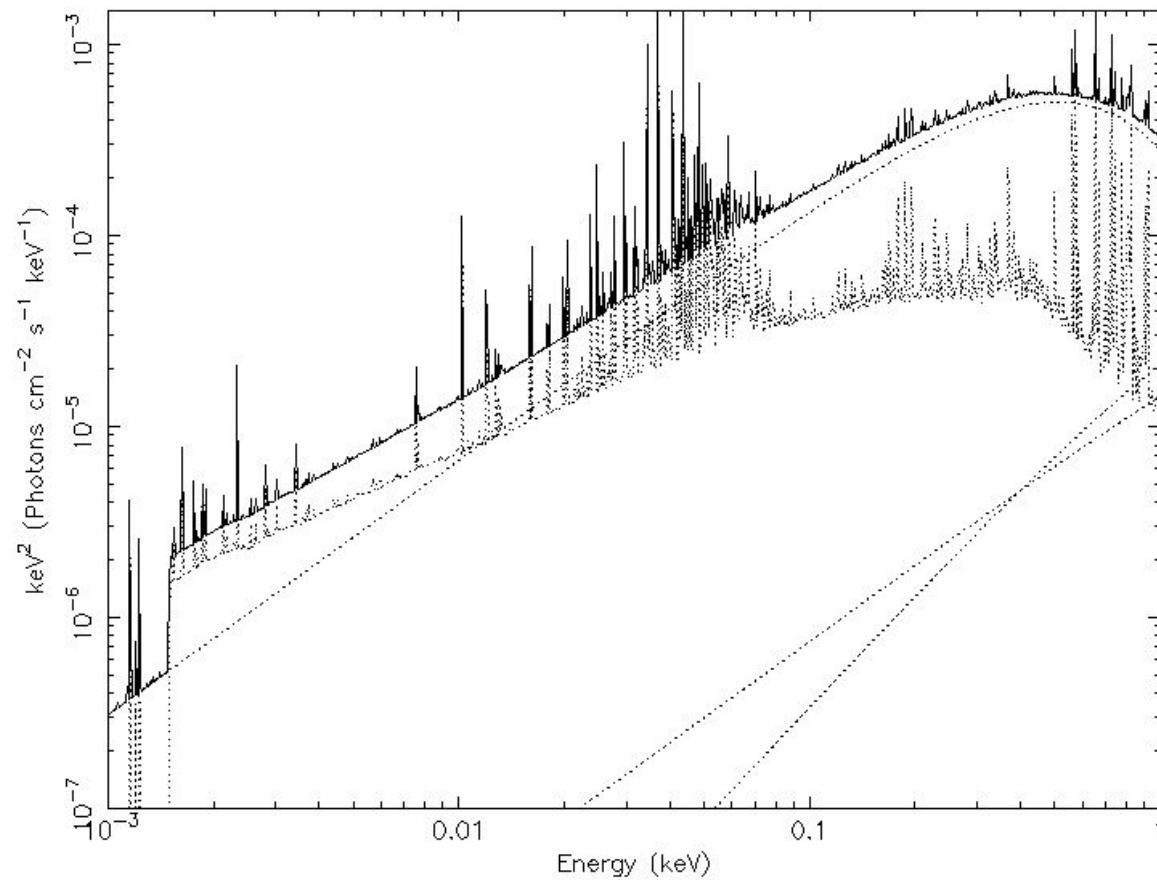
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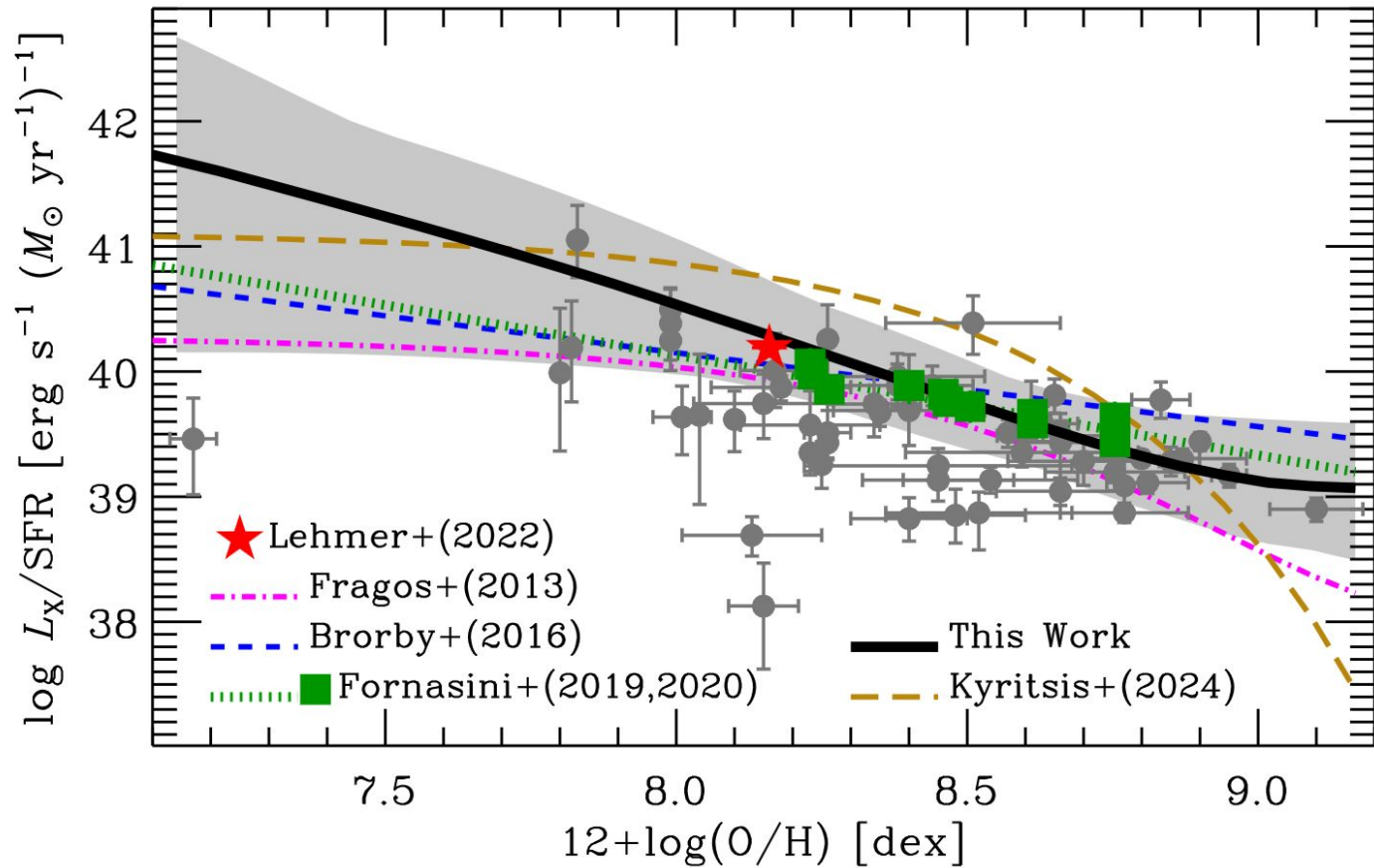
Bottom Line | Summary

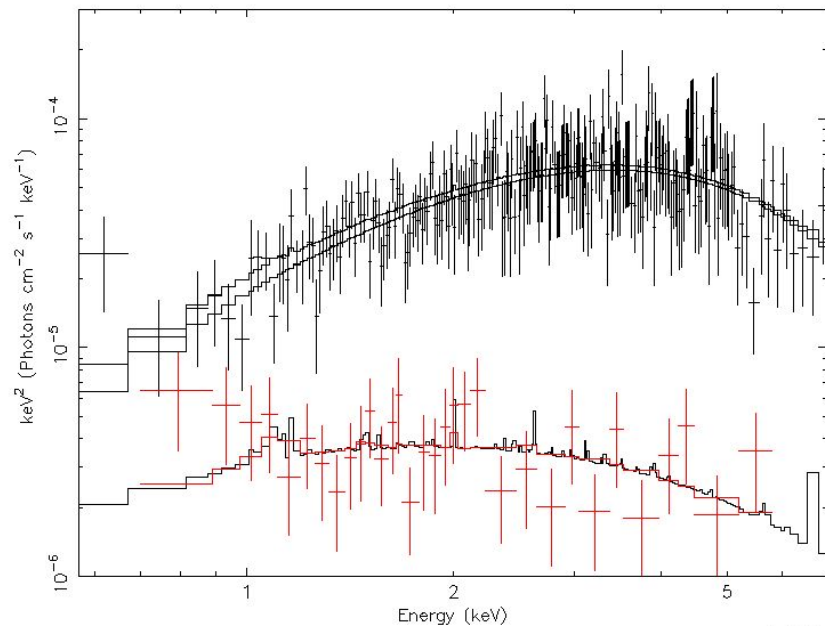
Backup Slides



ULX Line of Sight problem





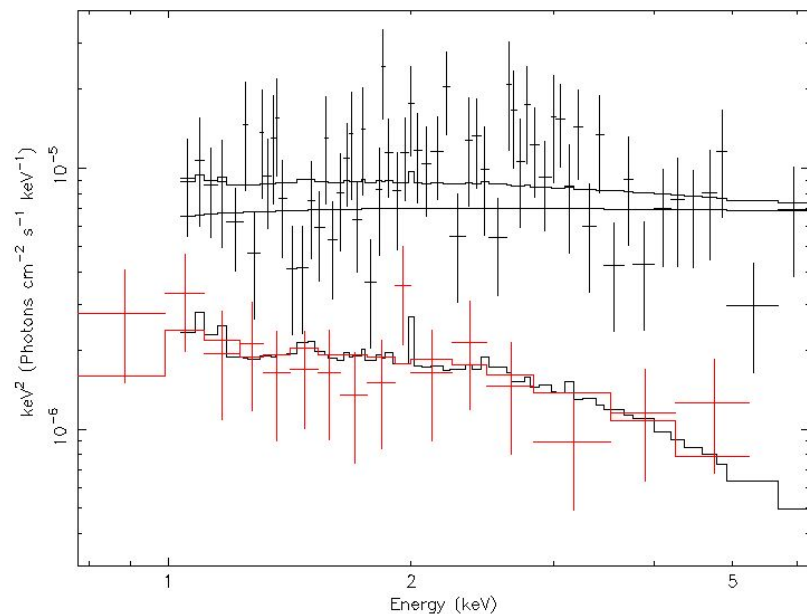


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Data group: 1						
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3	2	diskbb	p		1.00000	+/- 0.364494
4	2	diskbb	norm		5.66168E-03	+/- 3.51983E-03
Data group: 2						
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6	2	diskbb	Tin	keV	1.28402	= p2
7	2	diskbb	p		1.00000	= p3
8	2	diskbb	norm		0.0	frozen

=====						
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Model	Model Component	Parameter	Unit	Value		
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2	2	apec	kT	keV	2.52922	+/- 0.401414
3	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
4	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
5	2	apec	norm		1.41967E-05	+/- 1.59500E-06
Data group: 2						
6	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	= myback:p1
7	2	apec	kT	keV	2.52922	= myback:p2
8	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	= myback:p3
9	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	= myback:p4
10	2	apec	norm		1.41967E-05	= myback:p5

Fit statistic : C-Statistic 193.45 using 239 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
 C-Statistic 26.12 using 32 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
 Total fit statistic 219.57 with 266 d.o.f.

Test statistic : Chi-Squared 229.44 using 271 bins.
 Null hypothesis probability of 9.49e-01 with 266 degrees of freedom



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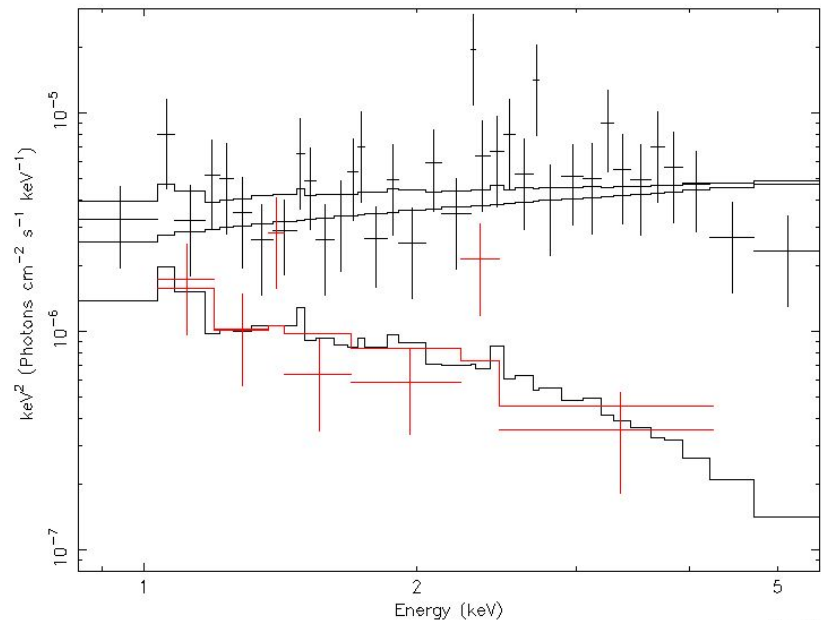
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2 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 2.03657 +/- 0.158821
3 2 powerlaw norm 7.33562E-06 +/- 1.07441E-06
4 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 frozen
Data group: 2
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6 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 2.03657 = p2
7 2 powerlaw norm 0.0 frozen
8 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 = p4
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```

```

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2 2 apec kT keV 1.91041 +/- 0.339159
3 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 frozen
4 2 apec Redshift 0.0 frozen
5 2 apec norm 8.17166E-06 +/- 1.22987E-06
Data group: 2
6 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = myback:p1
7 2 apec kT keV 1.91041 = myback:p2
8 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 = myback:p3
9 2 apec Redshift 0.0 = myback:p4
10 2 apec norm 8.17166E-06 = myback:p5
=====

```



```

=====
Model TBabs<1>*powerlaw<2>*TBabs<3> Source No.: 1   Active/On
Model Model Component Parameter Unit Value
par comp
Data group: 1
1 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 frozen
2 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 1.72779 +/- 0.230439
3 2 powerlaw norm 3.04065E-06 +/- 6.71144E-07
4 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 frozen
Data group: 2
5 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = p1
6 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 1.72779 = p2
7 2 powerlaw norm 0.0 frozen
8 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 = p4
=====

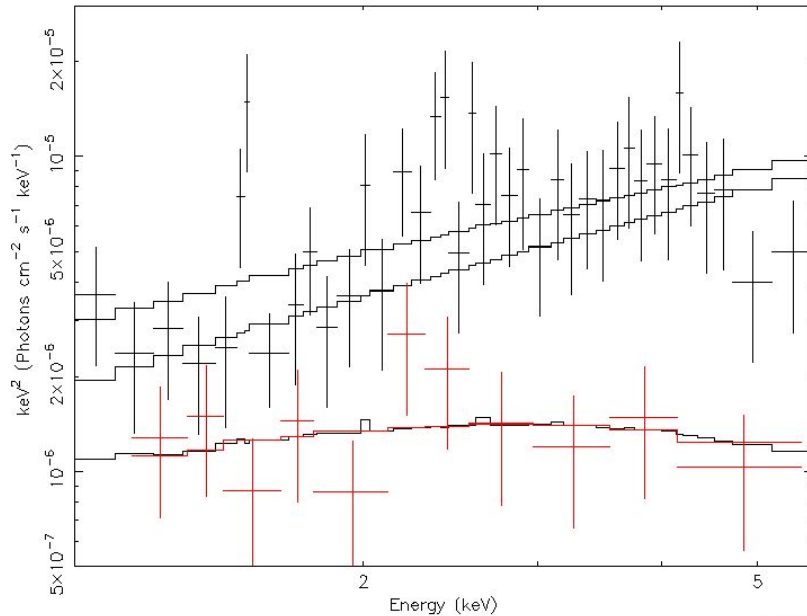
```

```

=====
Model myback:TBabs<1>*apec<2> Source No.: 2   Active/On
Model Model Component Parameter Unit Value
par comp
Data group: 1
1 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = p1
2 2 apec kT keV 1.33643 +/- 0.325570
3 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 frozen
4 2 apec Redshift 0.0 frozen
5 2 apec norm 4.75582E-06 +/- 1.11367E-06
Data group: 2
6 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = myback:p1
7 2 apec kT keV 1.33643 = myback:p2
8 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 = myback:p3
9 2 apec Redshift 0.0 = myback:p4
10 2 apec norm 4.75582E-06 = myback:p5
=====

```

Fit statistic	: C-Statistic	36.22	using 36 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
	: C-Statistic	9.70	using 7 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
Total fit statistic		45.92	with 39 d.o.f.
Test statistic	: Chi-Squared	40.70	using 43 bins.
Null hypothesis probability of 3.96e-01 with 39 degrees of freedom			



```

=====
Model TBabs<1>*powerlaw<2>*TBabs<3> Source No.: 1 Active/On
Model Model Component Parameter Unit Value
par comp
Data group: 1
1 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 frozen
2 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 1.15369 +/- 0.237002
3 2 powerlaw norm 2.04111E-06 +/- 5.24608E-07
4 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 frozen
Data group: 2
5 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = p1
6 2 powerlaw PhoIndex 1.15369 = p2
7 2 powerlaw norm 0.0 frozen
8 3 TBabs nH 10^22 0.0 = p4
=====

```

```

=====
rce No.: 2 Active/Onapec<2> Sou
Model Model Component Parameter Unit Value
par comp
Data group: 1
1 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = p1
2 2 apec kT keV 4.05982 +/- 2.14117
3 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 frozen
4 2 apec Redshift 0.0 frozen
5 2 apec norm 4.34244E-06 +/- 9.45251E-07
Data group: 2
6 1 TBabs nH 10^22 5.00000E-02 = myback:p1
7 2 apec kT keV 4.05982 = myback:p2
8 2 apec Abundanc 0.120000 = myback:p3
9 2 apec Redshift 0.0 = myback:p4
10 2 apec norm 4.34244E-06 = myback:p5
=====

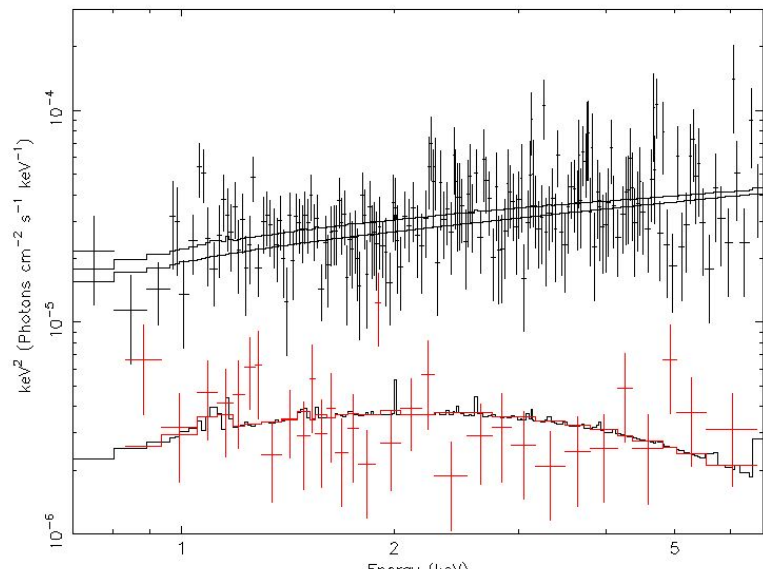
```

```

Fit statistic : C-Statistic 46.83 using 40 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
                C-Statistic 5.26 using 11 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
Total fit statistic 52.09 with 47 d.o.f.

Test statistic : Chi-Squared 49.77 using 51 bins.
Null hypothesis probability of 3.64e-01 with 47 degrees of freedom

```

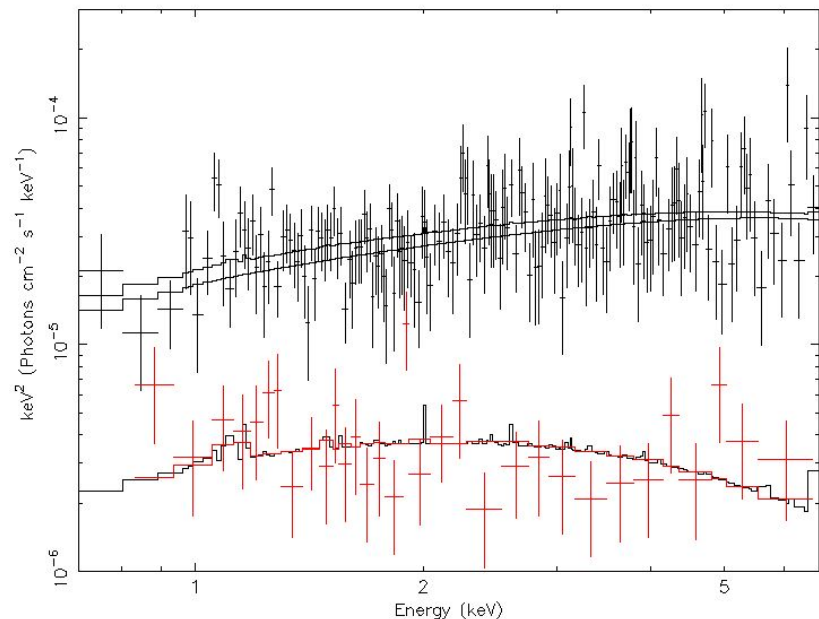


=====						
Model		TBabs<1>*powerlaw<2>		Source No.:	1	Active/On
Model	Model	Component	Parameter	Unit	Value	
par	comp					
Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10^22	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	powerlaw	PhoIndex		1.66833	+/- 6.26511E-02
3	2	powerlaw	norm		2.17151E-05	+/- 1.37364E-06
Data group: 2						
4	1	TBabs	nH	10^22	5.00000E-02	= p1
5	2	powerlaw	PhoIndex		1.66833	= p2
6	2	powerlaw	norm		0.0	frozen

=====						
Model		myback:TBabs<1>*apec<2>		Source No.:	2	Active/On
Model	Model	Component	Parameter	Unit	Value	
par	comp					
Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10^22	5.00000E-02	= p1
2	2	apec	kT	keV	2.99857	+/- 0.497500
3	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
4	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
5	2	apec	norm		1.31291E-05	+/- 1.44064E-06
Data group: 2						
6	1	TBabs	nH	10^22	5.00000E-02	= myback:p1
7	2	apec	kT	keV	2.99857	= myback:p2
8	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	= myback:p3
9	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	= myback:p4
10	2	apec	norm		1.31291E-05	= myback:p5

Fit statistic : C-Statistic 196.07 using 182 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
C-Statistic 34.01 using 32 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
Total fit statistic 230.07 with 210 d.o.f.

Test statistic : Chi-Squared 224.18 using 214 bins.
Null hypothesis probability of 2.39e-01 with 210 degrees of freedom

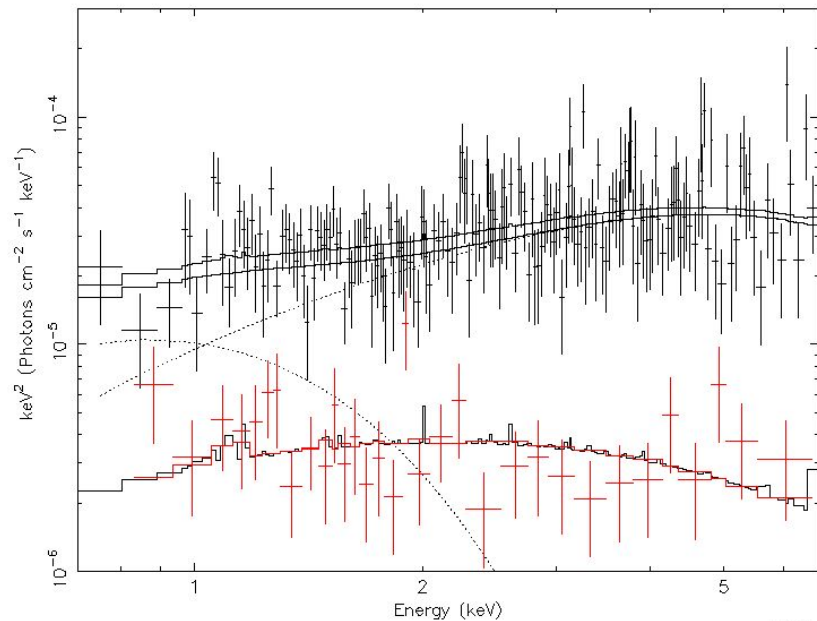


Model TBabs<1>*diskbb<2> Source No.: 1 Active/On						
Model	Model	Component	Parameter	Unit	Value	
par	comp					
Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	diskbb	Tin	keV	3.30124	+/- 1.55065
3	2	diskbb	p		0.563637	+/- 2.38282E-02
4	2	diskbb	norm		2.06336E-05	+/- 4.11967E-05
Data group: 2						
5	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	= p1
6	2	diskbb	Tin	keV	3.30124	= p2
7	2	diskbb	p		0.563637	= p3
8	2	diskbb	norm		0.0	frozen

Model myback:TBabs<1>*apec<2> Source No.: 2 Active/On						
Model	Model	Component	Parameter	Unit	Value	
par	comp					
Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	= p1
2	2	apec	kT	keV	2.98110	+/- 0.492712
3	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
4	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
5	2	apec	norm		1.31558E-05	+/- 1.44457E-06
Data group: 2						
6	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	= myback:p1
7	2	apec	kT	keV	2.98110	= myback:p2
8	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	= myback:p3
9	2	apec	Redshift		0.0	= myback:p4
10	2	apec	norm		1.31558E-05	= myback:p5

Fit statistic : C-Statistic 195.98 using 182 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
C-Statistic 34.01 using 32 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
Total fit statistic 229.99 with 209 d.o.f.

Test statistic : Chi-Squared 222.03 using 214 bins.
Null hypothesis probability of 2.56e-01 with 209 degrees of freedom

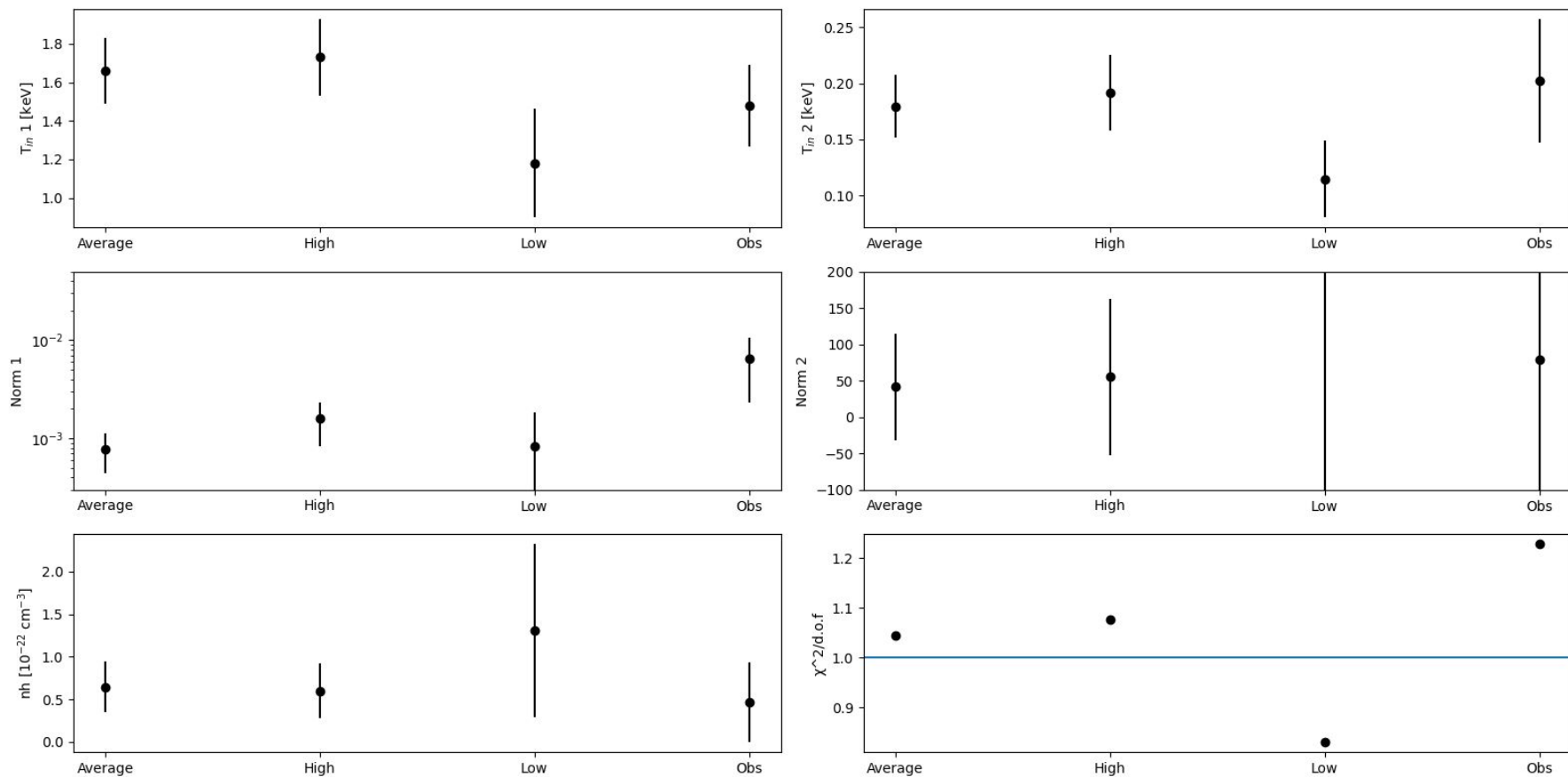


=====						
Model TBabs<1>(diskbb<2> + diskbb<3>)				Source No.: 1	Active/On	
Model	Model Component	Parameter	Unit	Value		
par	comp					
Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	diskbb	Tin	keV	2.00739	+/- 0.266872
3	2	diskbb	norm		3.42342E-04	+/- 1.71452E-04
4	3	diskbb	Tin	keV	0.305195	+/- 9.38588E-02
5	3	diskbb	norm		0.220499	+/- 0.209532
Data group: 2						
6	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	= p1
7	2	diskbb	Tin	keV	2.00739	= p2
8	2	diskbb	norm		0.0	frozen
9	3	diskbb	Tin	keV	0.305195	= p4
10	3	diskbb	norm		0.0	frozen

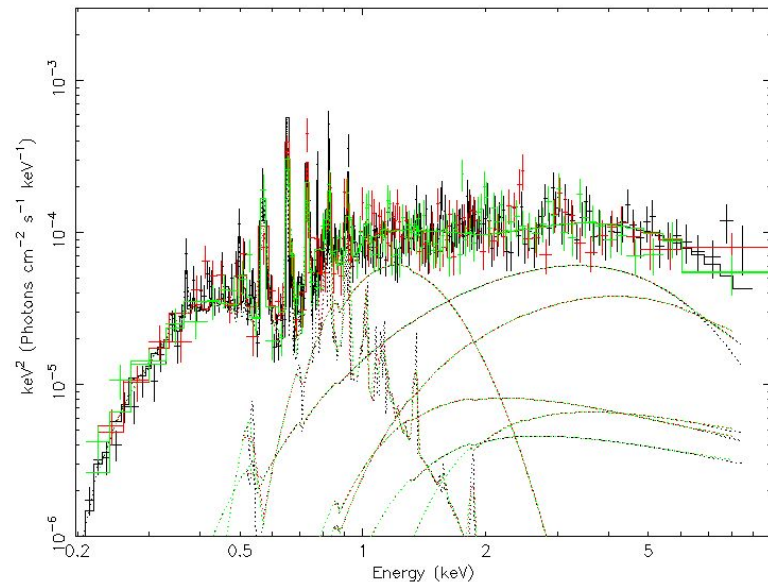
=====					
Model myback:TBabs<1>*apec<2>			Source No.: 2		Active/On
Model	Model Component	Parameter	Unit	Value	
par	comp				
Data group: 1					
1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02 = p1
2	2	apec	kT	keV	2.99152 +/- 0.496177
3	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000 frozen
4	2	apec	Redshift		0.0 frozen
5	2	apec	norm		1.31449E-05 +/- 1.44280E-06
Data group: 2					
6	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02 = myback:p1
7	2	apec	kT	keV	2.99152 = myback:p2
8	2	apec	Abundanc		0.120000 = myback:p3
9	2	apec	Redshift		0.0 = myback:p4
10	2	apec	norm		1.31449E-05 = myback:p5

Fit statistic : C-Statistic 192.89 using 182 bins, spectrum 1, group 1.
C-Statistic 34.01 using 32 bins, spectrum 2, group 2.
Total fit statistic 226.89 with 208 d.o.f.

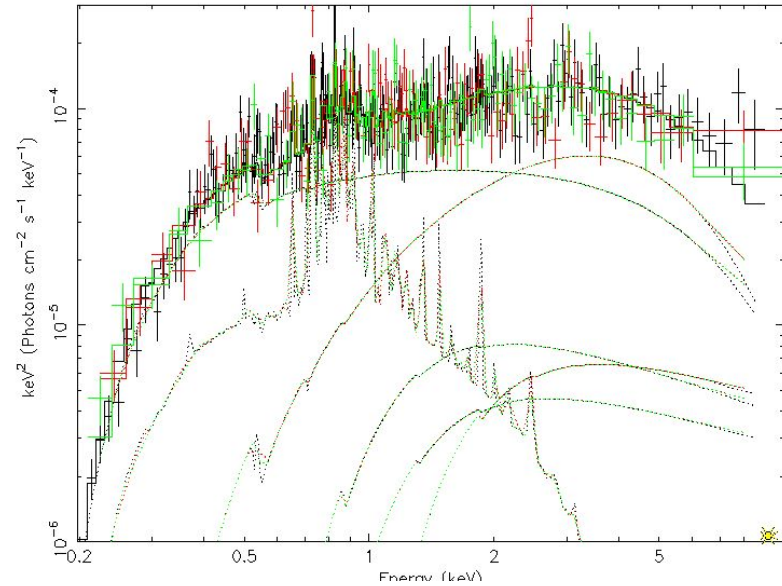
Test statistic : Chi-Squared 216.81 using 214 bins.
Null hypothesis probability of 3.23e-01 with 208 degrees of freedom



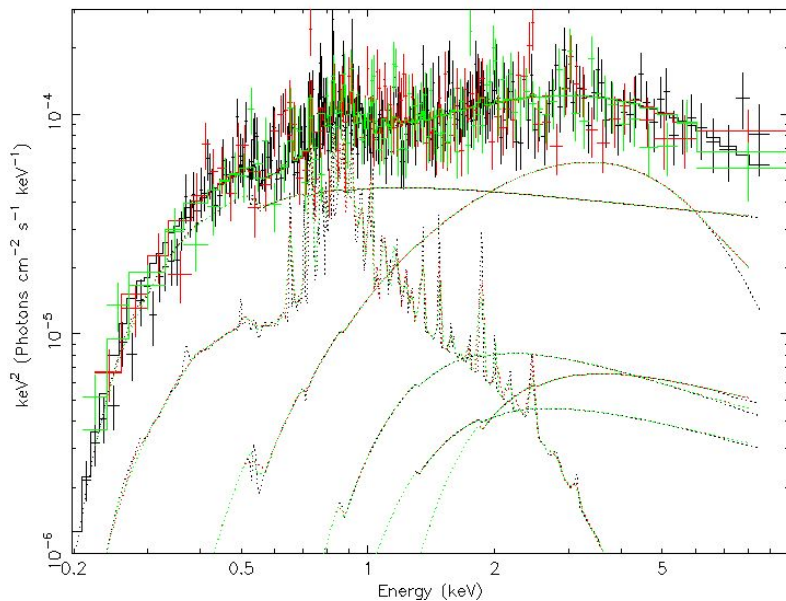
ULX 1 phase resolved



Data group: 1						
1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.66056	frozen
3	2	powerlaw	norm		1.76334E-05	frozen
4	3	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.681092	frozen
5	4	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.52484	frozen
6	4	powerlaw	norm		9.39465E-06	frozen
7	5	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.940129	frozen
8	6	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.54888	frozen
9	6	powerlaw	norm		1.61767E-05	frozen
10	7	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	2.05995	frozen
11	8	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.100000	frozen
12	9	diskpbb	Tin	keV	1.24111	frozen
13	9	diskpbb	p		0.998445	frozen
14	9	diskpbb	norm		6.64760E-03	frozen
15	10	apec	kT	keV	0.261657	+/- 7.51062E-03
16	10	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
17	10	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
18	10	apec	norm		3.70009E-04	+/- 1.05408E-05
19	11	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.0	frozen
20	12	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.644734	frozen
21	13	diskbb	Tin	keV	1.66064	frozen
22	13	diskbb	norm		7.79879E-04	frozen
23	14	diskbb	Tin	keV	0.215439	+/- 9.26541E-03
24	14	diskbb	norm		34.4736	+/- 10.8341



1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.66056	frozen
3	2	powerlaw	norm		1.76334E-05	frozen
4	3	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.681092	frozen
5	4	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.52484	frozen
6	4	powerlaw	norm		9.39465E-06	frozen
7	5	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.940129	frozen
8	6	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.54888	frozen
9	6	powerlaw	norm		1.61767E-05	frozen
10	7	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	2.05995	frozen
11	8	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.100000	frozen
12	9	diskpbb	Tin	keV	1.24111	frozen
13	9	diskpbb	p		0.998445	frozen
14	9	diskpbb	norm		6.64760E-03	frozen
15	10	apec	kT	keV	0.657269	+/- 3.85747E-02
16	10	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
17	10	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
18	10	apec	norm		9.48959E-05	+/- 8.56775E-06
19	11	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.0	frozen
20	12	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.0	frozen
21	13	diskpbb	Tin	keV	1.58017	+/- 0.229900
p			0.500000	+/-	1.65486E-02	
23	13	diskpbb	norm		3.30790E-04	+/- 2.27963E-04



1	1	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	5.00000E-02	frozen
2	2	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.66056	frozen
3	3	powerlaw	norm	1.76334E-05	frozen	
4	3	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.681092	frozen
5	4	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.52484	frozen
6	4	powerlaw	norm		9.39465E-06	frozen
7	5	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.940129	frozen
8	6	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.54888	frozen
9	6	powerlaw	norm		1.61767E-05	frozen
10	7	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	2.05995	frozen
11	8	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.100000	frozen
12	9	diskpbb	Tin	keV	1.24111	frozen
13	9	diskpbb	p		0.998445	frozen
14	9	diskpbb	norm		6.64760E-03	frozen
15	10	apec	kT	keV	0.734476	+/- 3.46371E-02
16	10	apec	Abundanc		0.120000	frozen
17	10	apec	Redshift		0.0	frozen
18	10	apec	norm		9.50966E-05	+/- 8.20752E-06
19	11	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	0.0	frozen
20	12	TBabs	nH	10 ²²	8.87545E-06	frozen
21	13	powerlaw	PhoIndex		2.20118	+/- 3.82283E-02
22	13	powerlaw	norm		5.20183E-05	+/- 2.16700E-06