

# On the Apparent Lack of Be X-ray Binaries with Black Holes in the Galaxy and in the Magellanic Clouds

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In the Galaxy there are 71 Be X-ray binaries known to-date. Out of those, 48 host a neutron star, and for the remainder the nature of a companion is not known. None, so far, is known to host a black hole. This disparity is referred to as a missing Be – black hole X-ray binary problem. The stellar population synthesis calculations following the formation of Be X-ray binaries (Belczyński & Ziółkowski 2009) predict that the ratio of the binaries with neutron stars to the ones with black holes is rather high  $F_{\text{NS}/\text{BH}} \sim 30 - 50$ . The ratio is a natural outcome of (1) the stellar initial mass function that provides more neutron stars than black holes and (2) common envelope evolution (i.e. a major mechanism involved in the formation of interacting binaries) that naturally selects progenitors of Be X-ray binaries with neutron stars (comparable mass binaries have more likely survival probabilities) against ones with black holes (much more likely common envelope mergers). A comparison of this ratio with the number of confirmed Be – neutron star X-ray binaries (48) indicates that the expected number of Be – black hole X-ray binaries is of the order of only  $\sim 0 - 2$ . This is entirely consistent with the observed Galactic sample. Therefore, there is no problem of the missing Be+BH X-Ray Binaries for the Galaxy

In the Magellanic Clouds there are 95 Be X-ray binaries known to-date. Out of those, 61 host a neutron star. Again, none hosts a black hole. The stellar population synthesis calculations carried out specifically for the Magellanic Clouds (Ziółkowski & Belczyński 2011) predict that the ratio of the Be X-ray binaries with neutron stars to the ones with black holes is only  $F_{\text{NS}/\text{BH}} \sim 10$ . This value is rather too low, as it implies the expected number of Be+BH X-ray binaries of the order of  $\sim 6$ , while none is observed. We believe, that to remove the discrepancy, one has to take into account a different history of the star formation rate in the Magellanic Clouds, with the respect to the Galaxy. New stellar population synthesis calculations are currently being carried out.

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## 1. Introduction

High mass X-ray binaries host a compact object (a neutron star or a black hole) and a massive star. The major subclass of high mass X-ray binaries consists of a Be star and a compact object and they are referred to as Be X-ray binaries (Be XRBs). The Be stars are massive, generally main sequence, stars of spectral types A0-O8 with Balmer emission lines (Negueruela 1998). The Be XRBs are found with rather wide (orbital periods in the range of  $\sim 10 - 300$  days) and frequently eccentric orbits and a compact object accretes from the wind of a Be star (even massive Be stars are within their Roche lobes for these wide orbits). At present, 166 Be XRBs are known in the Galaxy and in the Magellanic Clouds, and in 109 of them, the compact object was confirmed to be a neutron star (NS) by the presence of the X-ray pulsations. In the remaining cases, whenever we have information concerning the nature of the compact component (such as an X-ray spectrum), it also indicates a NS. Although one cannot exclude that a few of these systems contain white dwarfs or black holes, it is fair to state that majority of them contain NSs as compact components. We know, at present, 60 black hole candidate systems in the Galaxy and in the Magellanic Clouds (among them 22 confirmed BH systems; e.g., Remillard & McClintock 2006; Ziółkowski 2008). However, not a single black hole binary containing a Be type component has been found so far. This disparity, 109 Be XRBs with NSs versus not a single one with a BH, seems indeed striking.

The X-ray emission from Be XRBs (with a few exceptions) is of a distinctly transient nature with rather short active phases separated by much longer quiescent intervals (a flaring behavior). There are two types of flares, which are classified as Type I outbursts (smaller and regularly repeating) and Type II outbursts (larger and irregular; Negueruela & Okazaki 2001, Negueruela et al. 2001). Type I bursts are observed in systems with highly eccentric orbits. They occur close to periastron passages of a NS. They are repeating at intervals  $\sim P_{\text{orb}}$ . Type II bursts may occur at any orbital phase. They are correlated with the disruption of the excretion disc around Be star (as observed in H $\alpha$  line). They repeat on time scale of the dynamical evolution of the excretion disc ( $\sim$  few to few tens of years). This recurrence time scale is generally much longer than the orbital period (Negueruela et al. 2001).

Be XRBs systems are known to contain two discs: excretion disc around Be star and accretion disc around neutron star. Both discs are temporary: excretion disc disperses and refills on time scales  $\sim$  few to few tens of years (dynamical evolution of the disc, formerly known as the “activity of a Be star” (Negueruela et al. 2001)), while the accretion disc disperses and refills on time scales  $\sim$  weeks to months (which is related to the orbital motion on an eccentric orbit and, on some occasions, also to the major instabilities of the other disc). The accretion disc might be absent over a longer period of time ( $\sim$  years), if the other disc is very weak or absent. The X-ray emission of Be XRBs binaries is controlled by the centrifugal gate mechanism, which, in turn, is operated both by the periastron passages (Type I bursts) and by the dynamical evolution of the excretion disc (both types of bursts). This mechanism explains the transient nature of the X-ray emission (see Ziółkowski 2002 and references therein).

The more detailed description of the properties of Be XRBs systems is given, e.g. in Negueruela et al. 2001, Ziółkowski 2002, Belczyński & Ziółkowski 2009 and references therein.

In further discussion, I will present the recent stellar population synthesis (SPS) calculations (Belczyński & Ziółkowski 2009, Ziółkowski & Belczyński 2010) aimed at the understanding of the

origins of the apparent disparity of the number of known Be XRBs with neutron stars (NSs) (106) as compared to no known Be XRBs with black holes (BHs) in the Galaxy and in the Magellanic Clouds. This disparity is referred to as a missing Be – black hole X-ray binary problem.

## 2. SPS Calculations

### 2.1 SPS Code

We evolve a population of massive binaries using `StarTrack` stellar population synthesis code (Belczyński, Kalogera & Bulik 2002 and Belczyński et al. 2008). We adopt a steep initial mass function (IMF) for massive stars with a power-law exponent of  $-2.7$  (Kroupa & Weidner 2003). We adopt solar metallicity ( $Z = 0.02$ ) for galactic binaries and low metallicity ( $Z = 0.008$ ) for Magellanic Clouds binaries. Roche lobe overflow is treated in a non-conservative way (with 50% mass loss from a given binary; e.g. Meurs & van den Heuvel 1989) while the CE phase is treated via energy balance with fully efficient transfer of orbital energy into dispersal of an envelope (e.g.  $\alpha \times \lambda = 1.0$ ). The results are calibrated in such a way that the Galactic star formation rate is at the level of  $3.5 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$  and is constant through the last 10 Gyr (e.g. O’Shaughnessy et al. 2008). At the present Galactic disk age ( $t = 10$  Gyr) we perform a time slice and extract Be X-ray binaries using classification criteria defined in the following section.

### 2.2 Definition of a Be XRB for the purpose of SPS calculations

During our SPS calculations, we consider any system a Be X-ray binary if: (1) it hosts either a NS or a BH accretor; (2) donor is a main sequence star (burning H in its core); (3) donor mass is higher than  $3 M_{\odot}$  (O/B star); (4) orbital period is in the range  $10 \leq P_{\text{orb}} \leq 300$  day; and (5) only a fraction  $F_{\text{Be}} = 0.25$  of the above systems are designated as hosting a Be star and not a regular O/B star.

The last condition is based on the observations indicating that the fraction of Be stars among all B stars is  $1/5$  to  $1/3$  (e.g., Ziółkowski 2002; McSwain & Gies 2005).

Our set of conditions means that we assume that whenever donor is a Be star then the accretion is always efficient, independently of the size of the binary orbit (as is, in fact, observed in Be/NS XRBs).

### 2.3 SPS Models

We carried out the calculations for three models of SPS. In model A, it was assumed that the binary system will survive the situation when the donor star will overflow its Roche lobe while crossing the Hertzsprung gap. With the present state of knowledge, it seems doubtful, as this would rather lead to a merger of both components (Taam & Sandquist 2000, Ivanova & Taam 2004). However, since model A used to be a standard in the past, we still carried out the calculations for this case. More realistic seem to be models B and C, which assume that overflowing by a donor its Roche lobe while crossing the Hertzsprung gap, leads to a merger and removal of the binary from the statistics. The difference between the models B and C concerns the natal kicks compact objects receive at birth. Model B assumes for NSs the kicks drawn from the radio pulsar birth velocity distribution derived by Hobbs et al. (2005; a Maxwellian with  $\sigma = 265$  km/s).

However, there are some indications that natal kicks neutron stars receive are smaller for stars in binaries as compared to single stars (e.g. Podsiadlowski et al. 2004). Therefore, model C assumes a Maxwellian distribution with  $\sigma = 133$  km/s.

### 3. Results for the Galaxy

For model A the expected ratio of Be-X binaries with NSs to the ones with BHs,  $F_{\text{NS}/\text{BH}}$  was found to be  $\sim 7$ . For, more physically realistic, models B and C, this ratio was found to be, respectively, 27 and 54. This relatively high ratio (for models B and C) is a natural outcome of (1) the stellar initial mass function that provides more neutron stars than black holes and (2) common envelope evolution (i.e. a major mechanism involved in the formation of interacting binaries) that naturally selects progenitors of Be X-ray binaries with neutron stars (comparable mass binaries have more likely survival probabilities) against ones with black holes (much more likely common envelope mergers).

The expected distributions of orbital periods and eccentricities for Be/NS and Be/BH binaries for model C are shown in Fig. 1. For comparison, the observed orbital periods distribution for 27 galactic Be/NS binaries is shown in Fig. 2.

More detailed description of the results is given in Belczyński & Ziółkowski (2009).

Now, let me remind that in the Galaxy there are 71 Be X-ray binaries known to-date. Out of those, 48 host a confirmed neutron star. None, so far, is known to host a black hole. The stellar population synthesis calculations presented above predict that the ratio of the binaries with neutron stars to the ones with black holes should be high  $F_{\text{NS}/\text{BH}} \sim 30 - 50$ . A comparison of this ratio with the number of confirmed Be – neutron star X-ray binaries (48) indicates that the expected number of Be – black hole X-ray binaries is of the order of only  $\sim 0 - 2$ . This is entirely consistent with the observed Galactic sample. Therefore, there is no problem of the missing Be+BH X-Ray Binaries for the Galaxy.

### 4. Results for the Magellanic Clouds

In the Magellanic Clouds there are 95 Be X-ray binaries known to-date. Out of those, 61 host a confirmed neutron star. Again, none hosts a black hole. The preliminary stellar population synthesis calculations carried out specifically for the Magellanic Clouds (Ziółkowski & Belczyński 2011) predict that the ratio of the Be X-ray binaries with neutron stars to the ones with black holes is only  $F_{\text{NS}/\text{BH}} \sim 10$  (for model C). This value is rather too low, as it implies the expected number of Be+BH X-ray binaries of the order of  $\sim 6$ , while none is observed. Obviously, in contrast to the Galaxy, there is a problem of the missing Be+BH X-Ray Binaries for the Magellanic Clouds. We believe, that to remove the discrepancy, one has to take into account a different history of the star formation rate in the Magellanic Clouds, with the respect to the Galaxy. During our preliminary calculations, we used the galactic scenario for the star formation rate. However, Magellanic Clouds are in many ways very different from the Galaxy when comparing the population of XRBs. Let us compare the numbers for three classes of XRBs:

- (1) Be XRBs: 71 in the Galaxy vs 95 in the Magellanic Clouds
- (2) other High Mass XRBs: 42 vs 10

## (3) Low Mass XRBs: 197 vs 2

It is obvious that formation of stars in Magellanic Clouds had to proceed in a completely different way from that in the Galaxy. We are currently carrying out the new stellar population synthesis calculations trying to take into account this fact.

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