Discovery of an optical counterpart to the hyperluminous X-ray source in ESO 243−49

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ABSTRACT
The existence of black holes of masses \( \sim 10^2–10^5 \, M_\odot \) has important implications for the formation and evolution of star clusters and supermassive black holes. One of the strongest candidates to date is the hyperluminous X-ray source (HLX1), possibly located in the S0–a galaxy ESO 243−49, but the lack of an identifiable optical counterpart had hampered its interpretation. Using the Magellan telescope, we have discovered an unresolved optical source with \( R = 23.80 \pm 0.25 \) mag and \( V = 24.5 \pm 0.3 \) mag within HLX1’s positional error circle. This implies an average X-ray/optical flux ratio \( \sim 500 \). Taking the same distance as ESO 243−49, we obtain an intrinsic brightness \( M_R = -11.0 \pm 0.3 \) mag, comparable to that of a massive globular cluster. Alternatively, the optical source is consistent with a main-sequence M star in the Galactic halo (for example an M4.4 star at \( \approx 2.5 \) kpc). We also examined the properties of ESO 243−49 by combining Swift/Ultraviolet/Optical Telescope (UVOT) observations with stellar population modelling. We found that the overall emission is dominated by a \( \sim 5 \)-Gyr-old stellar population, but the UV emission at \( \approx 2000 \) Å is mostly due to ongoing star formation at a rate of \( \sim 0.03 \, M_\odot \, yr^{-1} \). The UV emission is more intense (at least a 9σ enhancement above the mean) north-east of the nucleus, in the same quadrant as HLX1. With the combined optical and X-ray measurements, we put constraints on the nature of HLX1. We rule out a foreground star and a background AGN. Two alternative scenarios are still viable. HLX1 could be an accreting intermediate mass black hole in a star cluster, which may itself be the stripped nucleus of a dwarf galaxy that passed through ESO 243−49, an event which might have caused the current episode of star formation. Or, it could be a neutron star in the Galactic halo, accreting from an M4–M5 donor star.

Key words: black hole physics – galaxies: individual: ESO 243−49 – ultraviolet: galaxies – X-rays: binaries.

1 INTRODUCTION: ULTRALUMINOUS AND HYPERLUMINOUS X-RAY SOURCES

XMM–Newton and Chandra have discovered several non-nuclear X-ray sources in nearby galaxies, with luminosities up to two orders of magnitude higher than those observed from Galactic X-ray binaries. These are referred to as ultraluminous X-ray sources (ULXs; e.g. Grimm, Gilfanov & Sunyaev 2003; Swartz et al. 2004; Roberts 2007). Those findings have challenged our current models of black hole (BH) formation and accretion. Isotropic, Eddington-limited luminosities \( \gtrsim 10^{39} \, erg \, s^{-1} \) would require BH masses \( \gtrsim 100 \, M_\odot \), beyond the upper limit for individual stellar collapses (Yungelson et al. 2008). Mildly super-Eddington luminosity (possibly due to large super-Eddington mass accretion) from particularly heavy stellar BHs (\( M \sim 50 \, M_\odot \)), associated with mildly anisotropic emission may explain X-ray luminosities up to \( \sim \)few \( \times 10^{39} \, erg \, s^{-1} \) without the need for more exotic astrophysical processes (Poutanen et al. 2007; Roberts 2007; King 2009).

Only a few non-nuclear sources have been observed at X-ray luminosities \( \approx 0.7–1 \times 10^{40} \, erg \, s^{-1} \). For example, in the Cartwheel (Wolter, Trinchieri & Colpi 2006), in M82 (Feng & Kaaret 2010), in NGC 2276 (Davis & Mushotzky 2004) and in NGC 5775 (Li et al. 2008). It is possible that such rare, extreme ULXs [sometimes
known as hyperluminous X-ray sources (HLXs)] may be powered by heavier BHs, formed through different channels: for example, in the collapsed core of a superstar cluster, or within the nuclear star cluster of an accreted (and now disrupted) dwarf galaxy (Bekki & Freeman 2003; King & Dehnen 2005). Thus, HLXs may represent evidence of intermediate-mass BHs. However, the debate is far from settled, given the small number of HLXs known, and the possibility of confusion with background active galactic nucleus (AGN). The strongest claim for an X-ray luminous intermediate-mass BH so far has been made for a recently discovered X-ray source (2XMM J011028.1−460421, hereafter HLX1; Farrell et al. 2009; Godet et al. 2009) apparently located in the galaxy ESO 243−49, or, at least, projected inside the \( \mu_B = 25.0 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2} \) surface brightness isophote of that galaxy. Here, we report our discovery of the likely optical counterpart to this source, and our analysis of the UV emission in ESO 243−49. By determining the optical flux, and the X-ray/optical flux ratio, we test alternative models for the nature of this object. Our results strengthen the interpretation that the X-ray source belongs to ESO 243−49. We suggest that it is located inside a massive star cluster.

ESO 243−49 is an edge-on S0−a galaxy at a luminosity distance of 91 ± 6 Mpc (\( \zeta = 0.0224 \), distance modulus 34.80 ± 0.15; Caldwell & Rose 1997). The foreground extinction is very low, \( A_V = 0.043 \text{ mag} \) (Schlegel, Finkbeiner & Davis 1998). HLX1 appears projected \( \approx 7 \text{ arcsec} \) (\( \approx 3.1 \text{ kpc} \)) to the north-east of ESO 243−49’s nucleus, and \( \approx 1.8 \text{ arcsec} \) (\( \approx 800 \text{ pc} \)) above the galactic plane. HLX1 has been detected several times with XMM–Newton, Chandra and Swift between 2004 and 2009 (Farrell et al. 2009; Godet et al. 2009), with an unabsorbed luminosity in the 0.3−10 keV band varying between \( \lesssim 5 \times 10^{40} \) and \( \approx 1 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \). We also examined a ROSAT/High Resolution Imager (HRI) observation of the field from 1996, when HLX1 was not detected to an upper limit of \( \gtrsim 5 \times 10^{40} \) erg s\(^{-1} \). Its combination of extreme luminosity (if it really belongs to ESO 243−49), soft spectrum and spectral changes on short time-scales (Godet et al. 2009) makes it a unique object among the ULX/HLX class. Its apparent location in an S0 galaxy is also puzzling, because such galaxies are usually dominated by an old stellar population. For example, the integrated brightnesses of ESO 243−49 are (Cousins) \( B = 14.92 \pm 0.09 \text{ mag} \), (Cousins) \( R = 13.48 \pm 0.09 \text{ mag} \) and [Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS)] \( K = 10.70 \pm 0.05 \text{ mag} \) [from NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED)];\(^3\) which are indicative of a characteristic stellar age \( \sim \) a few Gyr (Section 4). Such moderately old populations were not previously known to host luminous ULXs or HLXs. For these reasons, it was speculated that the source might be a background AGN or a foreground neutron star, even though its X-ray properties are also very unusual for both classes of objects (Section 5).

## 2 X-RAY POSITION OF HLX1

We used the Chandra High Resolution Camera (HRC-I) data set from 2009 August 17 (available in the public archives; processed with ASCD ver 8.0) to determine the position of the X-ray source HLX1. We checked that there are no processing offsets associated with that data set. Applying any standard source-finding routines (e.g. CELLDetect or WAVDETECT in CIAO 4.0, or IMEXAMINE in IRAF) we find that HLX1 is a well-isolated, on-axis, point-like X-ray source with \( \approx 900 \) net counts; it is located at RA = \( 01^\text{h}30^\text{m}28.27^\text{s} \), Dec. = \( -46^\circ44'22.3'' \), with an error radius for the centroid position \( \approx 0.03 \text{ arcsec} \). We obtain exactly the same centroid position when we examine the unbinned HRC-I image (0.125 arcsec pixel\(^{-1}\)), or when we bin by 2, or by 4. The 90 per cent uncertainty circle of the HRC-I absolute position has a radius of 0.4 arcsec.\(^2\) We assessed whether the absolute astrometry of the Chandra/HRC-I image could be improved by using optical/IR/radio counterparts with well-known positions. There are only two other (fainter) X-ray sources with \( > 25 \) counts located within \( \approx 5 \text{ arcmin} \) of the aim point; neither has a known counterpart. A few other X-ray sources are located farther from the aim point, and therefore have a very elongated point spread function (PSF) and are not good choices for astrometry calibration. We also tried registering the three Chandra sources nearest to the aim point on to the corresponding XMM–Newton sources, and then some of the other XMM–Newton sources on to their optical/IR counterparts, but we concluded that this does not improve either the precision or the accuracy of the original Chandra astrometry.

## 3 OPTICAL COUNTERPART OF HLX1

We observed the source on 2009 August 26 with the IMACS Long Camera (SITe CCD) on the 6.5-m Baade Magellan telescope. We took a series of \( 3 \times 180 \text{ s} \) exposures in each of the Bessell \( B, V, R \) filters (Bessell 1979). However, the \( B \) images are badly affected by a non-optimal focus and cannot be used for this work. The seeing was \( \approx 0.7 \text{ arcsec} \), and the airmass was \( \approx 1.2 \). We used the STARLINK program GAIA, as well as standard IRAF packages, to analyse the optical images. We calibrated the astrometry of the Magellan images by using stellar positions from the Guide Star Catalog Version 2.3 (Lasker et al. 2008). Our optical astrometry is accurate to \( \approx 0.3 \text{ arcsec} \).

At first inspection, any faint optical counterpart to the X-ray source would be swamped by the strong stellar light from the main galaxy (Fig. 1). However, at closer inspection we noted that there is an excess of counts, consistent with a point source, in the \( R \)-band image at the position of HLX1. To visualize this source, we generated a smoothed image with a \( 17 \times 17 \text{ pixel} \) median filtering. We then subtracted the smoothed image from the original image. This

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\(^1\) http://nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu

\(^2\) http://cxc.harvard.edu/cal/ASPECT/celmon/

brings up residuals consistent with point-like sources, including a source in the X-ray error circle of HLX1 (Fig. 2, top panels). The optical source is located at RA = 01\(^h\)10\(^m\)28.25, Dec. = -46.04\(^\circ\)22.2, which is \(\approx 0.3\) arcsec from the central X-ray position, and within the combined optical and X-ray positional uncertainties (\(\approx 0.5\) arcsec). There are no other optical sources of comparable or higher brightness within a few arcsec, outside the galactic plane. As a further check that the optical source is not for example a cosmic ray, we analysed each of the three 180-s subexposures separately, and found it in each of them. To quantify the significance of this detection, we measured the counts in a 5 \(\times\) 5 pixel box centred on the source in the residual image (multiplied by an aperture correction factor of 1.1, to account for the small fraction of source counts falling outside the box). We compared those counts with the mean and the distribution of counts in twenty 5 \(\times\) 5 pixel boxes covering the background sky around HLX1 (above and below the disc plane of the galaxy). We obtain that the source detection is significant to 4\(\sigma\).

Moreover, here we are not looking for any 4\(\sigma\) source randomly positioned around the galaxy: we are specifically investigating whether there is a source within \(\approx 0.5\) arcsec of the X-ray position. On the basis of the source significance combined with the positional coincidence, we conclude that this optical source is real and is the most likely candidate for the optical counterpart of HLX1. We then repeated the same analysis for the V-band image, and found a source at 3\(\sigma\) significance in the residual image, at the same position as the source in the R-band image (Fig. 2, bottom left-hand panel). The positional coincidence further strengthens our identification as the likely optical counterpart of HLX1. Finally, we combined the R and V residual images, which further improves the signal-to-noise ratio (Fig. 2, bottom right).

We performed an aperture photometry measurement of this source, and used isolated point-like objects in the field to calculate the aperture correction. To convert from count rates to fluxes, at first we tried using stars with photometric measurements in the Naval Observatory Merged Astrometric Dataset (NOMAD) Catalog (Monet et al. 2003; Zacharias et al. 2005). However, we did not find stars with sufficiently reliable and accurate brightnesses within the field of view of the Magellan image. We then downloaded a series of V and R exposures taken with the Wide Field Imager (WFI) on the 2.2-m MPG/ESO telescope at La Silla,\(^3\) which obviously cover a much larger field of view around ESO 243–49.

We measured the brightness of a few galaxies with reliable NED values to calibrate the photometry of the WFI field, and applied it to sources that are also included in the Magellan images. From that, we bootstrapped the conversion between count rate and magnitudes in the Magellan images. For ESO 243–49, we obtain an integrated (Cousin) brightness \(R = 13.5 \pm 0.1\) mag, \(V = 14.2 \pm 0.1\) mag. This is in agreement with the values listed in NED, and with the expected

\(^3\) The WFI images were taken as part of a programme by H. Boehringer, to look for high-redshift clusters.
colour of a moderately old population; it shows that our method is reliable.\textsuperscript{4} Using the same photometric calibration and accounting for the aperture correction of a point-like source, we determined the brightness of the optical counterpart to HLX1. We obtained a \( M_R = -11.0 \pm 0.3 \) mag, \( M_V = -10.4 \pm 0.3 \) mag.

\section*{4 UV EMISSION FROM ESO 243–49}

In the UV bands, ESO 243–49 was observed several times between 2008 October 24 and 2010 January 22, with the 30-cm UV/Optical Telescope (UVOT) on board \textit{Swift}. The total exposure times were 3.3 ks in the \( u \) band, 6.7 ks in \( uvw1 \), 4.9 ks in \( uvw2 \) and 94.1 ks in \( uvw2 \). In fact, the \( uvw2 \) exposure proved to be too short for meaningful analysis, and we do not use it further; see Table 1 for a log of our observations. We retrieved the \textit{Swift}/UVOT data sets (all observations through the end of 2009 November) from the High Energy Astrophysics Science Archive Research Center (HEASARC) archive, and processed them using standard \textsc{ftools} tasks. We applied the mod8 and aspect corrections to each of the individual images, which were taken at various spacecraft roll angles, and with slightly different offsets. Most images were provided with a 1 arcsec pixel size. We summed them using the \textsc{uvotimsum} task, and resampled them to a 0.5 arcsec pixel size. We checked the astrometry by correlating UVOT sources with those detected in the Magellan images, as well as source positions from the USNO-B1.0 Catalog (Monet et al. 2003). In particular, we determined the position error between 23 sources common to the \( R \) band and the combined \( uvw2 \) image, and found that the positions are consistent with a root-mean-square spread of 0.18 arcsec, with a 95 per cent confidence level of \( \approx 0.4 \) arcsec. We conservatively took a combined error circle of radius 0.6 arcsec when comparing UVOT and \textit{Chandra} positions.

The observed full width at half-maximum of point-like sources in the combined images goes from \( \approx 3.0 \) arcsec for the \( u \) filter image to \( \approx 3.6 \) arcsec for the \( uvw2 \) filter image, which is a stack of 90 subexposures; the observed full width at half-maximum in each \( uvw2 \) subexposure is \( \approx 3.4 \) arcsec. We performed aperture photometry with \textsc{uvotsource} to derive initial count rates. Filter transmission curves and conversion factors between UVOT count rates and fluxes or magnitudes are detailed in Poole et al. (2008). However, those factors were derived for an aperture of 5 arcsec on point sources. In our case, we are also interested in the total emission from extended sources. Therefore, we calculated appropriate aperture corrections for extended emission, using the extended UVOT PSF (Breveeld et al. 2010), and the appropriate HEASARC \textit{Swift}/UVOT CALCDB files.

We do not detect a point-like UV counterpart at the X-ray position, to an upper limit \( \text{flux}_u \approx 22.7 \text{~mag} \); this corresponds to a flux \( f_\gamma \approx 5.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{~Jy} = 5.9 \times 10^{-20} \text{~erg} \text{~s}^{-1} \text{~cm}^{-2} \text{~Hz}^{-1} \) at an effective frequency of \( 1.47 \times 10^{13} \text{~Hz} \), or \( \approx 2030 \text{~\AA} \) (Poole et al. 2008). The non-detection of a point-like counterpart is not surprising, given the full-width at half-maximum of the PSF. However, the UVOT data provide interesting information on the host galaxy environment. For the whole galaxy, we measure a total brightness (uncorrected for extinction) \( u = 15.7 \pm 0.2 \text{~mag} \), \( uvw1 = 17.07 \pm 0.12 \text{~mag} \), \( uvw2 = 18.06 \pm 0.12 \text{~mag} \) (3σ uncertainties). The \( uvw2 \) brightness corresponds to a flux \( f_\gamma \approx 4.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{~Jy} = 4.5 \times 10^{-28} \text{~erg} \text{~s}^{-1} \text{~cm}^{-2} \text{~Hz}^{-1} \) at \( \nu = 1.47 \times 10^{15} \text{~Hz} \) (Table 2).

First, we tested whether these UV brightnesses and colours are consistent with the moderately old population suggested by the optical colours and morphology of ESO 243–49. We downloaded\textsuperscript{6} an optical spectrum of the galaxy from the 6df Galaxy Survey Database (Jones et al. 2004, 2009). From the observed strength of the H\( \beta \) absorption line, and of the Fe5270 and Fe5335 indices (Worthey 1994; Worthey et al. 1994), we estimate that the dominant population has an age \( \approx 4.5 \pm 0.2 \) Gyr (assuming solar metallicity). As a further check of this observational estimate, we ran instantaneous star formation simulations with \textsc{starburst99} (Leitherer et al. 1999; Vazquez \& Leitherer 2005) to determine the expected brightness and colours of stellar populations with ages \( \approx 2 \) to 8 Gyr. In particular, we find that a population with a single age of 4.5 Gyr, initial stellar mass \( = 6 \times 10^{10} \text{~M}_\odot \) and solar metallicity is predicted to have

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{Optical/UV observation log.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Telescope & Date & Band & Exposure \\
\hline
Magellan Baade & 2009 August 26 & \textit{R} & 540 s \\
& & \textit{V} & 540 s \\
Swift/UVOT & 2008 October 24 & \textit{u} & 380 s \\
& & \textit{uvw1} & 760 s \\
& & \textit{uvw2} & 196 s \\
& 2008 October 25 & \textit{uvw2} & 1264 s \\
& 2008 November 1 & \textit{u} & 730 s \\
& & \textit{uvw1} & 1690 s \\
& & \textit{uvw2} & 2639 s \\
& 2008 November 7 & \textit{u} & 1210 s \\
& & \textit{uvw1} & 2410 s \\
& & \textit{uvw2} & 3278 s \\
& 2008 November 8 & \textit{uvw2} & 582 s \\
& 2008 November 14 & \textit{u} & 980 s \\
& & \textit{uvw1} & 1960 s \\
& & \textit{uvw2} & 3814 s \\
& 2009 August 5 & \textit{uvw2} & 9753 s \\
& 2009 August 6 & \textit{uvw2} & 9132 s \\
& 2009 August 16 & \textit{uvw2} & 5664 s \\
& 2009 August 17 & \textit{uvw2} & 681 s \\
& 2009 August 18 & \textit{uvw2} & 6032 s \\
& 2009 August 19 & \textit{uvw2} & 4257 s \\
& 2009 August 20 & \textit{uvw2} & 2199 s \\
& 2009 November 2 & \textit{uvw2} & 8956 s \\
& 2009 November 14 & \textit{uvw2} & 3903 s \\
& 2009 November 20 & \textit{uvw2} & 517 s \\
& 2009 November 21 & \textit{uvw2} & 1453 s \\
& 2009 November 28 & \textit{uvw2} & 2981 s \\
& 2009 November 29 & \textit{uvw2} & 2028 s \\
& 2009 December 5 & \textit{uvw2} & 2993 s \\
& 2009 December 19 & \textit{uvw2} & 2518 s \\
& 2009 December 26 & \textit{uvw2} & 2774 s \\
& 2010 January 2 & \textit{uvw2} & 2590 s \\
& 2010 January 8 & \textit{uvw2} & 4348 s \\
& 2010 January 13 & \textit{uvw2} & 3577 s \\
& 2010 January 15 & \textit{uvw2} & 3068 s \\
& 2010 January 22 & \textit{uvw2} & 2945 s \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{4} As a further check, we also examined the count rate to magnitude conversion factors from the Magellan exposure time calculator, and found that they agree with our conversion factors, within \( \approx 0.3 \) mag.

\textsuperscript{5} The difference between the UVOT \( u \) brightness and the standard Johnson \( U \) is \( \pm 0.05 \text{~mag} \) (Poole et al. 2008).

\textsuperscript{6} From http://www-wfau.roe.ac.uk/6dFGS
Table 2. Integrated brightness of ESO 243−49 in the UVOT bands (3σ confidence level).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UVOT filter</th>
<th>Brightness (mag)</th>
<th>λ_{eff} (Å)</th>
<th>ν_{eff} (10^{15} Hz)</th>
<th>Flux density (10^{-16} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} Å^{-1})</th>
<th>Flux density (10^{-26} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} Hz^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uvw2</td>
<td>18.06 ± 0.12</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1.477</td>
<td>3.1 ± 0.3</td>
<td>0.045 ± 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uvw1</td>
<td>17.07 ± 0.12</td>
<td>2634</td>
<td>1.138</td>
<td>6.3 ± 0.6</td>
<td>0.154 ± 0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>15.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>3501</td>
<td>0.856</td>
<td>16.6 ± 2.4</td>
<td>0.85 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Observed brightness of ESO 243−49 in the UVOT bands, compared with the predicted brightness of a 4.5-Gyr-old population (initial stellar mass = 6 × 10^8 M_☉, solar metallicity, foreground extinction A_V = 0.043 mag) with an additional contribution from ongoing star formation at a rate ≈ 0.03 M_☉ yr^{-1}. Flux units are 10^{-16} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} Å^{-1}. We used STARBUSS99 (Leitherer et al. 1999; Vazquez & Leitherer 2005) for the model simulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Obs. brightness (mag)</th>
<th>Obs. flux density (10^{-16} CGS)</th>
<th>Model flux density old population (10^{-16} CGS)</th>
<th>Model flux density young population (10^{-16} CGS)</th>
<th>Model brightness old population (mag)</th>
<th>Model brightness combined (mag)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uvw2</td>
<td>18.06 ± 0.12</td>
<td>3.1 ± 0.3</td>
<td>≈ 0.5</td>
<td>≈ 2.5</td>
<td>≈ 20</td>
<td>≈ 18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uvw1</td>
<td>17.07 ± 0.12</td>
<td>6.3 ± 0.6</td>
<td>≈ 5</td>
<td>≈ 1.1</td>
<td>≈ 17.3</td>
<td>≈ 17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>15.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>16.6 ± 2.4</td>
<td>≈ 19</td>
<td>≈ 0.6</td>
<td>≈ 15.5</td>
<td>≈ 15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R ≈ 13.5 mag, B ≈ 15.0 mag, U ≈ 15.5 mag, uvw1 ≈ 17.3 mag, uvw2 ≈ 20 mag (at the distance of ESO 243−49 and after adding the foreground extinction A_V = 0.043 mag). Such values are indeed similar to the observed colours, except for u band. More detailed population modelling of the galaxy is beyond the scope of this work: here, we simply want to stress that the emission in all bands up to uvw1 (effective wavelength 2634 Å) is dominated by a moderately old stellar population, but extra UV emission from a much younger population dominates the uvw2 band. Adding a population with ongoing star formation rate ≈ 0.03 M_☉ yr^{-1} is sufficient to explain the bright far-UV emission, while it contributes little to the other bands, compared to the emission from the older population (Table 3).

We then examined the emission from the young stellar population, which dominates the uvw2 image (Fig. 3). The emission appears asymmetric, and does not match the R-band surface brightness contours well. In particular, it is clear already from an eyeball inspection that the uvw2 emission extends more strongly to the north-east of the nucleus (the same quadrant as HLX1). In order to quantify the degree of asymmetry, we used a highly symmetric R-band isophotes to define four quadrants, to account for the relative astrometric uncertainty between the UVOT and Magellanic images and the small uncertainty in the position angle of the major axis. We obtain that the emission enhancement in the north-east quadrant is always significant to ≳ 9σ. The excess uvw2 emission in that part of the galaxy may be interpreted as a more recent or intense phase of star formation. We find no statistically significant enhancements or asymmetries in the uvw1 and u bands, in agreement with our estimate that the emission in those bands is dominated by the old stellar population. We can plausibly say that the young/star-forming component is not as symmetrically distributed as the old population.

5 DISCUSSION

If the X-ray source HLX1 is proven to be an accreting BH with mass ≈ 10^5−10^6 M_☉, there would be important implications on models of galaxy formation and evolution. Identifying its optical counterpart gives a crucial constraint on its nature. We have found an unresolved optical source within its X-ray error circle, and it is likely to be physically associated to HLX1. Assuming a direct association, we calculate an X-ray/optical flux ratio, using the standard definition...
The most intriguing scenario is that some massive star clusters may have been the nuclear clusters of satellite galaxies accreted and tidally disrupted by a more massive galaxy. Dwarf galaxies are the most common type of galaxies in clusters (e.g. Binggeli, Sandage & Tammann 1985) and many of them are nucleated (e.g. Graham & Guzmán 2003; Côté et al. 2006). In many cases, a nuclear cluster may co-exist with a nuclear BH (Seth et al. 2008; Graham & Spitler 2009). This may end up in the halo of a bigger galaxy after a merger. ω Cen itself may have originated from the nuclear star cluster of an accreted dwarf (Bekki & Freeman 2003). Similar suggestions have been made for a group of clusters in NGC 5128 (Peng et al. 2002; Chattopadhyay et al. 2009). The recent or ongoing star formation in ESO 243−49 may have been triggered by the passage and tidal disruption of the satellite galaxy, perhaps along the south-west to north-east direction, since uvw2 emission is stronger on that side (Section 4). During its passage through ESO 243−49, the compact nucleus of the satellite dwarf may also have collected gas from the main galaxy (Pflamm-Altenburg & Kroupa 2009), and this may perhaps be fuelling a nuclear BH. In this scenario, HLX1 may be the intermediate-mass BH located in the nuclear cluster of that accreted satellite.

In summary, we have identified a point-like optical counterpart for HLX1 in ESO 243−49 in the Magellan images. The optical brightness and colour are consistent with a massive star cluster in ESO 243−49, or with a main-sequence M4−M5 star in the Milky Way halo, at ≈1.5−2.5 kpc. The galaxy is dominated by a ∼5-Gyr-old population, but shows excess emission in the Swift/UVOT uvw2 band, consistent with a recent episode of star formation. The far-UV emission has an asymmetric shape and is stronger to the north-east of the nucleus, roughly in the direction of HLX1.

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