

Instituto de Astrofísica-Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile





jquirola@astro.puc.cl @astroquiro90 We report the detection of 8 candidate extragalactic fast X-ray transients (FXRTs) from a parent sample of 214,701 sources in the Chandra Source Catalog Release 2.0 (160.96 Ms over 592.4 deg<sup>2</sup>). We characterize their X-ray light curves and spectra. Four FXRTs show a plateau in their light curves and a softening trend in their HR, implying a possible relation with GRBs. We compute the local event rates, and investigate a possible relation with a central engine scenario, driven by a proto-magnetar emission.

## MOTIVATION



XT1 was discovered in the CDF-S, and its X-ray light curve shows a fast rise. It could be related a optically weak GRB or beamed TDE (IMBH-WD) at  $z_{ph}=2.2$ . Bauer F. E., et al., 2017, MNRAS, 467, 4841.





XT2 also was discovered in the CDF-S, and its X-ray light curve shows a plateau (~10<sup>3</sup>s), followed by a power-law decay, implying a sGRB ( $z_{sp}$ =0.74). Xue Y. Q., et al., 2019, Nature, 568, 198.

Given the potential shared traits between FXRTs like XT1 and XT2 and GRBs, it is crucial to understand how they might relate. To enlarge the sample of XT1 and XT2-like objects, we extended a search through the entire CSC2.0.

We find 8 candidate extragalactic fast X-ray transients (FXRTs)





- Local volumetric rate of FXRTs appears to be distinct from TDE and SBO, but consistent with other transients such as GRBs, and GW/GRB 170817.
- Initial rotational period  $(P_0)$  and magnetic field  $(B_p)$  estimates match well with GRB population.
- The rotational energy lose rates of magnetars, based on fits to the X-ray light curves, provide constraints on their EoSs. The EoSs that fall inside the mass distributions must have  $M_{TOV}>2.3-2.4 M_{\circ}$ .

This work was funded by the National Agency for Research and Development (ANID), folio #21180886 (JQ-V).