SOURCE CONTAMINATION IN X-RAY STUDIES OF STAR-FORMING REGIONS: APPLICATION TO THE CHANDRA CARINA COMPLEX PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

We describe detailed simulations of X-ray-emitting populations to evaluate the levels of contamination by both Galactic and extragalactic X-ray sources unrelated to a star-forming region under study. For Galactic contaminations, we consider contribution from main-sequence stars and giants (not including cataclysmic variables and other classes of accretion-driven X-ray binary systems), as they make the dominant contribution at the position of the Carina Nebula. The simulations take into consideration a variety of technical factors involving a Galactic population synthesis model, stellar X-ray luminosity functions, Chandra telescope response, source detection methodology, and possible spatial variations in the X-ray background and absorption through molecular clouds. When applied to the 1.42 deg2 field of the Chandra Carina Complex Project (CCCP), the simulations predict ~5000 contaminating sources (1 source arcmin−2 of the survey), evenly distributed across the field. The results of the simulations are further employed in a companion CCCP study to assign membership probabilities to individual sources.

Key words: Galaxy: disk – ISM: individual objects (Carina) – open clusters and associations: individual (Carina) – stars: formation – stars: pre-main sequence – X-rays: stars

1. INTRODUCTION

Identifying stellar members associated with a star-forming region is important for studies of the stellar initial mass function, cluster dynamics, and star formation processes. Stars with dusty protoplanetary disks are readily found in infrared (IR) surveys where disk emission is strong, but when the disks have dissipated, the stars are most easily identified by their strong X-ray flaring. High spatial resolution X-ray observations of an active star-forming region with the Chandra X-ray Observatory will often reveal hundreds or thousands of pre-main-sequence (PMS) stars, as well as OB stars (Feigelson et al. 2007).

An important challenge for membership studies is to distinguish young stars formed in a molecular cloud from various types of contaminant sources along the line of sight. In X-ray surveys of star-forming regions, stellar X-ray contaminants include main-sequence (MS) stars (e.g., Schmitt et al. 1995; Schmitt 1997) and some types of giants (e.g., Pizzolato et al. 2000; Gondoin 2005). These foreground and background stellar contaminates have much less impact on surveys in X-ray images than IR images because magnetic activity in PMS stars is elevated 104–105 above levels in older stars (e.g., Preibisch & Feigelson 2005). For star-forming regions located in the quadrants of the Galactic plane centered on the Galactic center, contamination by cataclysmic variables should also be considered (e.g., Muno et al. 2004). X-ray surveys also suffer some contamination by extragalactic sources, mainly quasars and other active galactic nuclei (AGNs; e.g., Brandt & Hasinger 2005). These can be seen through the Galactic plane as faint, absorbed X-ray sources.

Careful simulations of contaminating populations can provide estimates for the number of contaminants, their spatial distribution, and some of their apparent X-ray and IR properties. These estimates can inform efforts to assign individual classifications to the detected sources (Broos et al. 2011b). Such simulation studies have been performed for the Orion Nebula Cluster (ONC) and the Cepheus B (Cep B) star-forming regions (Getman et al. 2005, 2006). For the deep Chandra observation of the ONC, 150–200 AGNs, 15–20 foreground stars, and zero background stars are predicted, constituting ∼10%–15% of the >1600 X-ray detected sources. For the shallow Chandra observation of Cep B, 20–30 AGNs, 10–15 foreground stars, and a few background stars are predicted, again ∼10% of the Chandra source population.

The number and observed properties of contaminating populations depend on a number of factors: observatory sensitivity, source detection method, observation exposure time, survey field of view, Galactic direction, distance to the star-forming region, and absorption through the local molecular cloud. Therefore, it is ill-advised simply to extrapolate the contamination results for the Cep B and ONC Chandra fields to substantially different X-ray observations.

The purpose of this study is to present our contaminant simulation method and its application to the Chandra Carina Complex Project (CCCP; Townsley et al. 2011a). The simulation methods are refined from those described by Getman et al. (2006). The Carina Nebula (NGC 3372) is one of the richest nearby high-mass star-forming complexes, located 2.3 kpc from the Sun toward the Galactic direction (l, b) = (287.6, −0.8) (Smith & Brooks 2008). The CCCP combines 22 spatially contiguous Chandra ACIS-I pointings with nominal exposure of 60 ks covering 1.42 deg2 around the chain of famous massive star-forming regions in Carina (Townsley et al. 2011a). A relatively shallow molecular cloud (Yonekura et al. 2005) covers roughly 1/3 of the CCCP field (Figure 1(c)). More than 14,000 CCCP point sources have been detected (Broos et al. 2011a).
The simulations of Galactic stellar and extragalactic contaminating populations in CCCP are described in Section 2. They show that \( \sim 5000 \) contaminating sources are expected in the CCCP catalog. Basic properties of these simulated contaminating sources (spatial distribution, X-ray median energies, and \( J \)-band magnitudes) are presented in Section 3. The comparison of the properties of the simulated contaminating sources and the real CCCP sources is considered, at a simplistic level, in Section 4. Based on the results of this study, with additional information on X-ray variability, IR excess, and optical spectral types, individual membership classifications for the CCCP sources are derived by Broos et al. (2011b).

2. SIMULATIONS OF CLUSTER CONTAMINANTS

2.1. Extragalactic Sources

We evaluate the expected contamination by extragalactic X-ray sources using methods similar to the analyses of Getman et al. (2005, 2006). Nominal (corresponding to the high Galactic latitude fields with low Galactic absorbing column used for extragalactic studies) hard-band (2–8 keV) fluxes incident on Chandra are drawn from the log \( N \sim \log \delta \) distribution of extragalactic sources described by Moretti et al. (2003), assuming a power-law source spectrum consistent with flux dependencies described by Brandt et al. (2001). More than 22,600 extragalactic sources down to a nominal flux of \( \log(F_X) = -16.7 \) erg cm\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\) are predicted for the 1.42 \( \degree \) \( \times \) CCCP field. One hundred Monte Carlo simulations are constructed by placing \( > 22,600 \) artificial sources randomly across the CCCP field. Source photon indices are drawn from uniform distributions in the ranges \( -0.5 < \Gamma < 2 \) and \( 1 < \Gamma < 2 \) for nominal fluxes \( \log(F_X) < -14.1 \) erg cm\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\) and \( \log(F_X) > -14.1 \) erg cm\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\), respectively.

The nominal flux of each simulated source is transformed to apparent (i.e., observed) flux, taking into consideration an extra absorbing column that is estimated as the sum of two components: a uniform H\(\text{I}\) column density of \( N_{\text{HI}} \sim 1.4 \times 10^{22} \) cm\(^{-2}\) through the entire Galactic disk in the direction of Carina (Dickey & Lockman 1990) and spatially variable absorption through the Carina molecular clouds. The cloud component is derived from the velocity-integrated maps of CO line emission obtained with the NANTEN telescope by Yonekura et al. (2005). The gas column density outside the dense molecular cores was estimated from the maps of \( ^{12}\text{CO} \) emission intensity integrated over the velocity range of \( -30 \) to \( -10 \) km s\(^{-1}\) (\( ^{12}\text{CO} \) (K km s\(^{-1}\)) using the relationship \( N(\text{H}_2) = I(^{12}\text{CO}) \times 1.6 \times 10^{20} \) (Yonekura et al. 2005). Adopting the gas-to-dust ratio of Vuong et al. (2003), these gas column densities correspond to visual extinctions up to \( A_V \sim 3 \) mag in the molecular clouds. The dense core column densities are evaluated from the \(^{13}\text{CO} \) measurements and correspond to \( A_V \sim 5–10 \) mag (Table 3 in Yonekura et al. 2005).

Chandra source photon spectra were then simulated, and observed count rates and median energies were derived using the fakesim command of the XSPEC software package (Arnaud 1996). This program samples photons from the AGN spectrum, calculating the soft X-ray absorption by the line-of-sight material, and convolving the results with the Chandra mirror and ACIS detector response. Typical on-axis CCCP calibration redistribution matrix and auxiliary response calibration files were used (Broos et al. 2011a). After applying local background levels found in the CCCP data, we then remove very weak extragalactic sources that would have fallen below the CCCP source detection threshold.8

Our simulations predict that \( \sim 2500 \) extragalactic sources should be detected in the CCCP observation.

2.2. Galactic Sources

It has been argued that the point source component of the hard “Galactic ridge emission,” which stretches over 90\( ^\circ \) in Galactic longitude and only 2\( ^\circ \) in latitude around the Galactic center, is mainly composed of cataclysmic variables (e.g., Ebisawa et al. 2005; Revnivtsev et al. 2007; Hong et al. 2009). The current version of our simulation omits the distribution of hard (\( \gtrsim 3 \) keV) X-ray sources in the Galactic plane attributed to cataclysmic variables and other classes of accretion-driven X-ray binary

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7 This was obtained from NASA’s HEASARC tool located at http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/Tools/w3nh/w3nh.pl.
8 Position-dependent detection thresholds corresponding to the CCCP detection process were calculated using local background levels estimated from the CCCP data. The very sophisticated and innovative source detection technique used in CCCP (Broos et al. 2010, 2011a) can be approximated by thresholding the source significance statistic, Signif, which is calculated by the ACIS Extract (http://www.astro.psu.edu/xray/docs/TARA/acuem_users_guide.html) package as the ratio of net counts to the uncertainty on that quantity. The distribution of source significance for all CCCP sources peaks at Signif \( \approx 0.8 \) has a very sharp decay below 0.8 encompassing only 3% of sources and has an exponential decay above 0.8. In our contamination simulations, we thus choose the source detection threshold of Signif = 0.8.
systems. However, this population and its X-ray emission should be unimportant in the Carina star-forming region because it is located 72° away from the Galactic center where the Galactic ridge emission is weak (see Figure 1 in Revnivtsev et al. 2006).

We simulate the stellar contamination from MS and giant stars in the Galactic plane in three stages. First, Monte Carlo simulations of the Galactic stellar population expected within the CCCP field are constructed based on the “Besançon model” of stellar populations (Robin et al. 2003). The simulations are computed by the Web service provided by the Besançon group.9 Using models of Galactic structure, stellar mass function, and star formation history, the calculation gives the number distribution of stars along a chosen line-of-sight including individual spectral types, optical and near-IR magnitudes, ages, distances, and source extinctions. An additional position-dependent absorption representing the Carina molecular clouds was added for stars behind Carina (D > 2.3 kpc). Besançon model limitations include a simplistic assumption of uniform extinction throughout the Galactic plane and omission of spiral arms. We run the Galactic population model with an unrealistically deep V = 28 mag detection limit, as the faint stars are later omitted by X-ray selection.

Second, X-ray luminosities for each star obtained from a Besançon model simulation are then estimated by Monte Carlo sampling of X-ray luminosity functions (XLFs) of MS stars measured in the solar neighborhood from ROSAT surveys (Schmitt et al. 1995; Schmitt 1997; Hünsch et al. 1999). Based on these studies, we adopt the following lognormal XLFs with the following means and standard deviations in log LX (erg s⁻¹) in the ROSAT PSPC energy band (0.1–2.4 keV): (28.20) ± 0.79 for MS F-type stars, (27.94) ± 1.02 for MS G-type stars, (27.86) ± 0.65 for MS K-type stars, and (27.44) ± 0.76 for MS M-type stars. For giant stars, we adopt (28.91) ± 0.86 (Pizzolato et al. 2000). X-ray spectral shapes were assumed to follow the Carina molecular clouds was added for stars behind Carina (D > 2.3 kpc). Besançon model limitations include a simplistic assumption of uniform extinction throughout the Galactic plane and omission of spiral arms. We run the Galactic population model with an unrealistically deep V = 28 mag detection limit, as the faint stars are later omitted by X-ray selection.

Finally, we note that many Galactic field stars will each produce <3 photons in the CCCP image, too faint for detection as a point source. The undetected foreground stars produce a total of ~10,000 X-ray photons in the soft (0.5–2 keV) band. These photons will appear as a uniform diffuse X-ray component in the CCCP image. These stars likely contribute ~1% of the observed >10⁶ count soft X-ray emission that pervades the CCCP field (Townsley et al. 2011b).

3. PROPERTIES OF CLUSTER CONTAMINANTS

Basic properties of the simulated contaminating populations—spatial distributions, X-ray median energies, and J-band magnitudes—are described here. These properties are employed by Broos et al. (2011b) to establish Carina membership probabilities for each of the CCCP sources.

3.1. Spatial Density and Distribution

Our simulations predict that roughly 5000 contaminants, or approximately 1 source arcmin⁻² in the 5112 arcmin² CCCP survey, will be detected in our CCCP observations. About half of these are expected to be extragalactic sources and half Galactic field stars. With >14,000 detected sources (Broos et al. 2011a), contaminants are expected to comprise ~35% of the detected CCCP source population. For comparison, the source surface densities of the X-ray contaminants detected in the ONC and Cep B observations (Section 1) are 0.8 and 0.2 source arcmin⁻², respectively. A variation among these numbers is a product

9 http://model.obs-besancon.fr/
10 http://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/ahelp/pimms.html
11 At this stage of the simulations, it was not feasible to use XSPEC to derive count rates for our very large sample of simulated stars.
of multiple competing factors such as detection technique, exposure times, thicknesses of molecular clouds and distances to the clouds, Galactic coordinates.

Across most of the Carina molecular cloud, the absorption is low, typically $A_V < 3$ mag, and reaches $\sim 10$ mag only in a few small molecular cores (Yonekura et al. 2005). Thus, the spatial distributions of the simulated contaminants for all classes of the contaminants are relatively uniform across the field of view. We ignore small differences in the surface density of field stars between the northern (closer to the Galactic plane) and the southern portions of the CCCP field, predicted by the Besançon model: $<2\%$ and $<5\%$ for the foreground and background stars, respectively. The spatial distribution of the contaminants is very different from the clustered distribution of the observed CCCP sources, as shown in maps of the source distributions (Townsley et al. 2011a; Feigelson et al. 2011). The difference can be quantitatively seen in projection along the right ascension axis (Figure 1). The lower numbers of simulated contaminating sources at the both ends of the right ascension range, compared to that of the central part of the field (Figure 1(ai)), are simply due to the decreasing angular coverage of the CCCP observation near the east and west boundaries (Figure 1(c)).

3.2. X-ray Median Energy

The X-ray median energy statistic, $MedE$, is the most robust among the measured photometric quantities used to describe the spectral shapes of weak X-ray sources. $MedE$ is most effective as a surrogate for the absorption column, but if the absorption is independently known, it can give a rough measure of plasma temperature (Feigelson et al. 2005; Getman et al. 2010). From the simulated spectra of the Carina contaminants (Section 2), we obtain histograms of $MedE$ for each of the three simulated contaminant classes and compare them with the observed CCCP sources in Figure 2. Note that the observed CCCP sources are mixture of objects from all four classes: PMS stars, foreground stars, background stars, and AGNs. A few important findings emerge.

1. The three contaminant classes occupy mostly distinct ranges of $MedE$: 96% of the simulated foreground stars have very soft X-ray spectra with $0.7\, keV < MedE < 1.1\, keV$ range; 81% of the simulated background stars are within the $1.1\, keV < MedE < 1.5\, keV$ range; 94% of the simulated extragalactic sources are within the $2.5\, keV < MedE < 4.5\, keV$ range.

2. The observed CCCP sources span a wide range of $MedE$, from 0.6 to 7 keV, with a skewed distribution peaking at 1.4–1.5 keV.

3. The histograms of the observed CCCP sources and the simulated foreground stars have similar numbers of sources in the range $0.7\, keV < MedE < 1\, keV$, suggesting that nearly all the CCCP sources in this range are likely foreground stars. This also implies that our simulation did not significantly underestimate the foreground population due to an unmodeled population of MS stars in the Carina spiral arm (Section 2.2).

4. The histograms of the observed CCCP sources and the simulated AGNs have similar numbers of sources in the range $2.5\, keV < MedE < 4.5\, keV$, suggesting that nearly all the CCCP sources in this energy range can be AGNs.

5. The peak of the simulated background stars coincides with the peak of the observed CCCP sources, but the numbers of the CCCP and simulated background sources are drastically different. It is clearly impossible to distinguish between background stars and Carina PMS members using $MedE$.

We see that the X-ray median energy is an important discriminant for distinguishing some contaminant populations. It can be effective for foreground stars and extragalactic sources, but not background stars which have the same median energies as many Carina PMS stars.

3.3. J-band Magnitude

Younger PMS stars with protoplanetary disks (infrared Class 0–I–II systems) can be readily distinguished from Galactic field stars by their infrared excess. But often, as in the Carina complex, the majority of stars associated with a star-forming region are older, diskless (Class III) systems. X-ray studies are particularly effective in detecting Class III stars which have high levels of magnetic activity. While in some X-ray studies

![Figure 2. Comparison of median energy distributions for the observed CCCP sources (black) and simulated foreground stars (red), background stars (green), and extragalactic objects (blue).](image-url)
of star-forming regions, IR color–color and/or color–magnitude diagrams can be employed to successfully distinguish between diskless PMS and older stars (e.g., Getman et al. 2005, 2006; Kuhn et al. 2010), the small source extinction range (typically only \(A_V \sim 1–3\) mag for most parts of the Carina region), and the large range of distances (only with respect to color–magnitude diagrams) for the simulated contaminating stars (Section 2.2) blunt this technique. Therefore, here we restrict our consideration to a simple near-IR photometric property, \(J\)-band magnitude. In addition to \(J\)-band magnitude, Broos et al. (2011b) employ some near-IR and mid-IR colors to distinguish between disk-bearing PMS and other stars. Wider usage of IR colors and incorporation of IR-to-X-ray flux ratios (when applicable) will be considered in our future studies of other star-forming regions.

Figure 3 compares \(J\)-band magnitude histograms among the 6182 CCCP sources with available Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) counterparts within the entire CCCP field of view (dashed lines) and the three simulated contamination populations (solid lines). \(J\)-band magnitudes for the foreground and background field stars are obtained directly from the Besançon model simulations; for the background stars, magnitudes are slightly increased for the absorption from the Carina molecular cloud. For the extragalactic contaminants, we produce an approximate distribution of \(J\)-band magnitudes using the relationship between the nominal (see Section 2.1) hard-band X-ray flux and \(J\)-band magnitude reported for the Chandra Deep Field North sources (Figure 7 in Alexander et al. 2001). The \(I\)-band magnitudes are transformed to \(J\)-band magnitudes following Figure 11 in Alexander et al., accounting for an average combined visual absorption of \(A_V \sim 10–12\) mag through the Galactic disk in the direction of Carina and through the Carina molecular clouds. For better compatibility with the CCCP histograms, we also present (Figure 3(b)) the histograms of \(J\)-band magnitudes for simulated foreground and background stars multiplied by the “generic” 2MASS \(J\)-band detection completeness curve from Skrutskie et al. (2006).12

Several results emerge from the \(J\)-band magnitude distributions. First, the histogram of the simulated foreground population has two peaks (red curve). The fainter peak from M-type field dwarfs, constituting \(\sim 40\%\) of the simulated foreground population, lies below the 2MASS sensitivity limit of \(J \sim 16.5–17\) mag. A bimodal shape is indeed seen in the deeper HAWK-I \(J\)-band magnitude histogram of the CCCP sources with \(MedE < 1.1\) keV (Preibisch et al. 2011). Second, for bright stars with \(J \lesssim 16\) mag, the \(J\)-band magnitude histogram of the simulated foreground population (red curve) agrees well both in number and in shape with the magnitude distribution of CCCP sources with median energies \(< 1.1\) keV (black dashed curve). This indicates, in agreement with the low-\(MedE\) distributions discussed in Section 3.2, that most of the observed CCCP sources in this sub-sample can be attributed to foreground stars. Third, roughly 60% of the simulated stellar background population lies below the 2MASS sensitivity limit of \(J \gtrsim 16.5\) mag. Fourth, most of the simulated extragalactic objects lie below \(J = 21\) mag. The HAWK-I survey can detect some of these extragalactic objects near its detection limit (Preibisch et al. 2011).

Figure 3. (a) Comparison of \(J\)-band distributions for 6182 CCCP sources with available 2MASS counterparts (black, magenta, orange, cyan) and simulated foreground stars (red), background stars (green), and extragalactic objects (blue). The CCCP sources are stratified by median energy: \(MedE < 1\) keV (black), \(1\) keV \(< MedE < 1.5\) keV (magenta), \(1.5\) keV \(< MedE < 2.5\) keV (orange), and \(MedE > 2.5\) keV (cyan). (b) Histograms of \(J\)-band magnitudes for simulated foreground (red) and background (green) stars multiplied by the 2MASS \(J\)-band detection completeness curve from Skrutskie et al. (2006). As a reference, the histogram of the CCCP sources with \(MedE < 1.1\) keV (black) from panel (a) is also plotted here.

4. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS STRATIFIED BY MEDIAN ENERGY AND J-BAND MAGNITUDE

Here, we consider the spatial distribution of CCCP sources stratified by \(MedE\) and by \(J\)-band magnitude that, as seen in Section 3, are often linked to contaminant classes. We expect that Galactic and extragalactic contaminants will have random locations in the CCCP field, but many Carina members will lie in young stellar clusters. The spatial distributions are shown in Figures 4 and 5, with \(MedE\) strata informed by Figure 2. The contours show the distribution of molecular material from NANTEN CO maps (Yonekura et al. 2005). The CCCP sources are further divided into two groups that have or lack 2MASS counterparts, giving two magnitude strata divided approximately at \(J \sim 16.5\) mag.13 Interpretation of spatial distributions of CCCP sources is confused by the large variations in sensitivity due to overlapping exposures and off-axis angle (Broos et al. 2011a). Our qualitative discussion here is designed to assess the role of contaminants. A more quantitative treatment of spatial groupings from a spatially complete sub-sample of CCCP sources is given by Feigelson et al. (2011).

12 See also the 2MASS \(J\)-band detection completeness curves in the 2MASS All Sky Data Release Documentation at http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/releases/allsky/doc/sec6_5a1.html. Note, however, that this “generic” 2MASS detection completeness curve does not account for the effects specific to the CCCP field, such as the source crowding and IR nebulosity.

13 A \(\sim 3\) circular “hole” in the distribution of 2MASS sources is seen in Figure 4(b) due to saturation at \(\eta\) Car in the 2MASS images.
Figure 4. Spatial distributions of all observed CCCP sources with 2MASS counterparts (red circles) superposed on the Chandra Carina exposure map. Distributions are stratified by X-ray median energy, a surrogate for line-of-sight absorption. Panels are stratified by X-ray median energies: (a) $MedE < 1.1$ keV, (b) $1.1 < MedE < 1.5$ keV, (c) $1.5 < MedE < 2.0$ keV, (d) $2.0 < MedE < 2.5$ keV, (e) $2.5 < MedE < 4.5$ keV, and (f) $MedE > 4.5$ keV. The figure legends also provide numbers of plotted CCCP sources. The yellow contours show the $^{12}$CO emission and green contours indicate C$^{18}$O cores from Yonekura et al. (2005).

4.1. Hard CCCP Sources

In this section, we consider all CCCP sources with X-ray median energy $MedE > 2$ keV, equivalent to $A_V \gtrsim 10$ mag (Getman et al. 2010). In panels (d)-(f) of Figure 4, 70% of the ~700 CCCP sources with 2MASS counterparts are spatially concentrated toward the edges of the Carina molecular clouds. Three prominent source groupings are seen: members of the Treasure Chest cluster, stars within the Trumpler 16 cluster, and stars at the interface between the rich Trumpler 14 cluster and C$^{18}$O core 10. The latter region also has a dense grouping of Midcourse Space Experiment mid-infrared sources. These groupings of absorbed X-ray sources are likely to be very young stellar objects. In contrast, out of ~2800 hard CCCP sources without 2MASS counterparts (Figures 5(d)-(f)), ~2000 are evenly distributed across the CCCP field and are
likely extragalactic candidates. This number is in satisfactory agreement with the number of simulated AGNs (2500 from Section 2.1).

4.2. Soft CCCP Sources

In this section, we consider all CCCP sources with X-ray median energy $MedE < 2$ keV. Figure 4 presents all CCCP sources with available 2MASS counterparts. Panel (a) ($MedE < 1.1$ keV) shows that only 40% of the sources are spatially concentrated in the ridge of famous young stellar clusters in Carina (including Trumpler 15, Trumpler 14, Trumpler 16, Treasure Chest, and Bochum 11; Feigelson et al. 2011), while the majority of the sources are relatively uniformly distributed across the CCCP field of view (ignoring the “egg-crate effect,” due to variations in sensitivity with off-axis angle (Broos et al. 2011a)). In contrast to panel (a), 70% of the sources in panel

14 The field of the cluster ridge is defined here as the lowest contour of the X-ray source density shown in Figure 1 of Feigelson et al. (2011).
15 In this section, source density estimates of evenly distributed populations are based on average source densities in the four ACIS-I fields outside the chain of the famous clusters. In Townsley et al. (2011a), these four fields are labeled as E2, E4, SB1, and SB2.
(b) (1.1 keV < MedE < 1.5 keV) and 80% of the sources in panel (c) (1.5 keV < MedE < 2.0 keV) are seen in projection against the chain of Carina clusters. Figure 5 presents all CCCP sources without 2MASS counterparts. Panels (a) (MedE < 1.1 keV), (b) (1.1 keV < MedE < 1.5 keV), and (c) (1.5 keV < MedE < 2.0 keV) show that approximately 80%, 50%, and 50% of sources, respectively, are evenly distributed across the CCCP field.

Thus, based simply on their uniform spatial distributions, as many as 700 (+1400) with MedE < 1.1 keV, 800 (+1100) with 1.1 keV < MedE < 1.5 keV, and 300 (+700) with 1.5 keV < MedE < 2.0 keV sources with (without) 2MASS counterparts could be potential Galactic stellar contaminants. Further consideration of the expected MedE and J-band properties for the simulated stellar contaminants (Section 3) suggests that indeed, most of the 700 + 1400 = 2100 sources with MedE < 1.1 keV could be foreground stars, and roughly half of the 800 + 1100 = 1900 sources with 1.1 keV < MedE < 1.5 keV could be background stars. Therefore, this leaves us with at least ~300 (MedE < 1.1 keV), ~1000 (1.1 keV < MedE < 1.5 keV), and ~1000 (1.5 keV < MedE < 2.0 keV) CCCP sources evenly distributed across the field that could be either additional contaminants unaccounted for by the simulations, and/or young stellar objects found outside the famous Carina clusters. In the former case, our underestimation of the Galactic stellar contamination population could be due to unmodeled young MS stars associated with Galactic spiral arm toward Carina, or background field stars with distances >5 kpc (Section 2.2). In the latter case, we have an indication for the presence of a widely distributed population of young stars in the Carina complex.

5. SUMMARY

This work describes simulations of X-ray-emitting source populations that will appear in high-resolution Chandra X-ray Observatory studies along the Galactic plane. The effort is particularly relevant to discriminating PMS stars in star-forming regions from Galactic field star and extragalactic contamination. Our simulations account for two X-ray classes: extragalactic sources (primarily AGNs) seen through the Galactic disk and Galactic field stars (MS and giants from types F to M) distributed throughout the disk. The simulations are based on a variety of technical considerations (Section 2): use of a Galactic population synthesis model and measured XLFs to obtain field star X-ray source distributions; convolution of realistic contaminant X-ray intensity and spectral distributions through the telescope response; consideration of spatially varying absorption across the field due to molecular clouds; application of a realistic source detection method including threshold effects due to position-dependent point-spread functions and X-ray background. The current version of the simulations omits contributions from accretion binary systems and will thereby underestimate the population at high MedE for fields close to the Galactic center.

The results of the simulations are applied to the CCCP X-ray survey of the Carina star-forming complex (Townsley et al. 2011a) to evaluate the levels of non-Carina contaminants among the >14,000 CCCP point sources. The simulations predict that about 2500 AGNs (Section 2.1), 1800 foreground stars, and 900 background stars (Section 2.2) will be detected. The simulated contaminants are expected to have uniform spatial distributions and exhibit significant differences in their distributions of the X-ray median energy and J-band magnitude (Section 3). These properties are thus useful for classifying individual CCCP sources as likely Carina members or contaminants (Broos et al. 2011b).

Comparing properties of the simulated contaminating sources and the CCCP sources, at a simplistic level (Section 4), we find that the number of hard CCCP sources evenly distributed across the field is in satisfactory agreement with our extragalactic contamination prediction, but the number of evenly distributed soft CCCP sources is a factor of two higher than our Galactic contamination prediction (Section 4). This discrepancy may be due either to unmodeled effects (e.g., stars beyond D = 5 kpc, an additional population of MS stars in the Carina spiral arm, or evolution of X-ray activity in older stars), or the presence of a widely distributed population of young stars in the Carina complex. The inference of distributed star formation, or the kinematic drifting of an older generation of Carina stars, is substantiated by more detailed studies of the CCCP sources lying outside the rich clusters (Feigelson et al. 2011; Freibisch et al. 2011; Povich et al. 2011).

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Note added in proof. In October 2010, just before this paper was submitted, the Chandra X-ray Center announced the discovery of a hook-shaped feature in the Chandra PSF16, extending ~0.8′′ from the main peak and containing ~5% of the flux. The validity of up to 18 of the >14,000 CCCP point sources (~0.1%) may be called into question due to this PSF feature. Those sources are flagged in the “CCCP X-ray Sources and Properties” table in Broos et al. (2011a).

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16 http://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/caveats/psf_artifact.html
