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**“Results from a systematic search for neutron-star-powered ultraluminous X-ray sources to measure their magnetic field strengths”**

Ultraluminous X-ray sources (ULXs) are variable, non-nuclear bright X-ray sources that exceed the Eddington luminosity limit for stellar-mass black holes (10 M⊙). The discovery of X-ray pulsations from ULXs suggests that certain ULXs may be powered by accretion from highly magnetized, spin-up neutron stars onto compact stellar remnants. However, past research shows that estimations of the magnetic fields of these neutron stars are still uncertain. We seek to find signatures of magnetic fields through cyclotron resonance scattering features (CRSFs) in ULX-abundant galaxies. Using data from the Chandra and XMM-Newton high-energy X-ray telescopes, we conducted a systematic search for cyclotron scattering resonance features (CSRFs) that suggest accretion from magnetized neutron stars. These lines are prevalent in absorption, and we can estimate the magnetic field using the proton transition energy, , where is the gravitational redshift. After narrowing down potential sources, we present our findings from the spectral analysis of several ULXs. These findings provide further insight into the analysis techniques for future neutron star-powered ULXs and estimation of their magnetic field strengths.