

Search for UHE emission from γ-ray binary with LHAASO

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On behalf of LHAASO Collaboration

Location: 29°21′ 27.6″*N* 100°08′ 19.6″*E* Altitude: 4410*m a.s.l*



Outline

- Motivation
- LHAASO J2032+4127
- LSI +61 303
- Conclusion and prospect



γ-ray Binary



- γ-ray binary is a new kind of source with the peak of their spectral energy distribution lies at gamma ray.
 - The flux always varies as a function of orbital phase.
 - It has flares at gamma ray bands sometimes.
 ...

γ-ray binary provides us a chanceto study the physical process atAU scale.

Binaries at TeV





10 Binaries in TeVCat

- PSR?+Massive star: 8
- Microquasar: SS433
- Others: Eta Carinae

6 binaries are in LHAASO's view. LSI +61303, PSR J2032+4127 and SS433 are at very good positions in LHAASO's field of view.

LHAASO data analysis



Data:

- KM2A: Half array(299days)+quarter array(218days)+full array(658days);
- WCDA: Full array(735days);
- CR background estimation:
 - Direct integration method
 - •Region with distance less than 10deg from Galactic plane are masked
- Analysis method:
 - A 3D likelihood fitting framework is developed





PSR J2032+4127/MT91 213 is a TeV binary with the nature of the compact object firmly established.

TeV 2032+4130 is the first TeV source, which might be the PWN of PSR J2032+4127.

A very special binary system may harbor a nebula.

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0.0

58200

PSR J2032+4127/MT91 213&TeV 2032+4130



LHAASO can extend the study to higher energies and monitor the source with almost full duty-cycle.

The TeV measurements are mainly focus at periastron

Date [MJD]

57900

57750

58050

TeVPa 2023

0.0

57600



LHAASO J2032+4127



A source with a significance of more than 50sigma is detected above 25TeV.

 $RA: 307.96 \pm 0.02(stat) \pm 0.03(sys);$ $DEC: 41.46 \pm 0.01(stat) \pm 0.03(sys);$ $Ext: 0.23 \pm 0.01(stat) \pm 0.08(sys);$

The position of the source is between TeV J2032+4130 and PSR 2032+4127.



Spectrum



leptonic scenario



• Ignoring the photon field of Be star MT91 213



 $\frac{\mathrm{dN}}{\mathrm{dE}} \sim \left(\frac{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}_0}\right)^{-\alpha} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{cut}}}\right)^{\beta}\right)$

The distribution of apparent electrons should has a super exponential cut-off.

The value of beta is even larger than 2 if all the parameters are left free in fitting.

• Considering the photon field of Be star MT91 213





Photon field of Be star MT91 213:

• Surface temperature and luminosity:

 $T_{eff} = 30903 \ K, L = 5.79 \times 10^{37} \ erg \ s^{-1}$

- Mean distance from pulsar to MT 91 213
 (2019-2022) :
 - $r \sim 22 AU$
- Energy density of photon field near pulsar:

$$U_{\rm star} = \frac{L}{4\pi r^2 c} = 8.5 \times 10^8 \ eV \ cm^{-3}$$

• Considering the photon field of Be star MT91 213





Model	α	$\frac{E_{cut}}{TeV}$	β	Β μG	Time (day)	$\frac{\chi^2}{dof}$
Steady state	1.50	88.9	1.56	-	-	4.14 / 7
Instant injection	1.51	89.0	1.54	75.6	3.85	4.2 / 5
Constant injection	1.57	143. 2	1.10	903. 6	1.70	3.6 / 5

The cooling of electrons can be neglected in any cases.



Hadronic scenario





LSI +61 303



 LSI +61 303 is one of the rare γ-binaries which shows modulation of signal with orbital phase;

• The radio pulsations detected by FAST at 2020 strongly supports a pulsar nature of the compact object.

LSI 61 303





LHAASO has detected a source with significance of more than 5sigma above 25TeV;

The more dedicated analysis is ongoing now.



Conclusion and prospect

- LHAASO J2032+4127 is detected by LHAASO with a significance of more than 50 sigma;
- The sharp cut-off of spectrum supports a leptonic scenario, which also implies an interaction with the photon field from massive star;
- The spectrum of apparent electrons should have a super ECPL in any cases ;
- Another interesting binary LSI +61 303 is also detected by LHAASO with energy above 25TeV;