



MSP Binary in *Fermi* Era

-X/gamma-ray properties of BW/RBs-

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On behalf of

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Outlines

1. **Black widow** and **Redback** millisecond pulsars

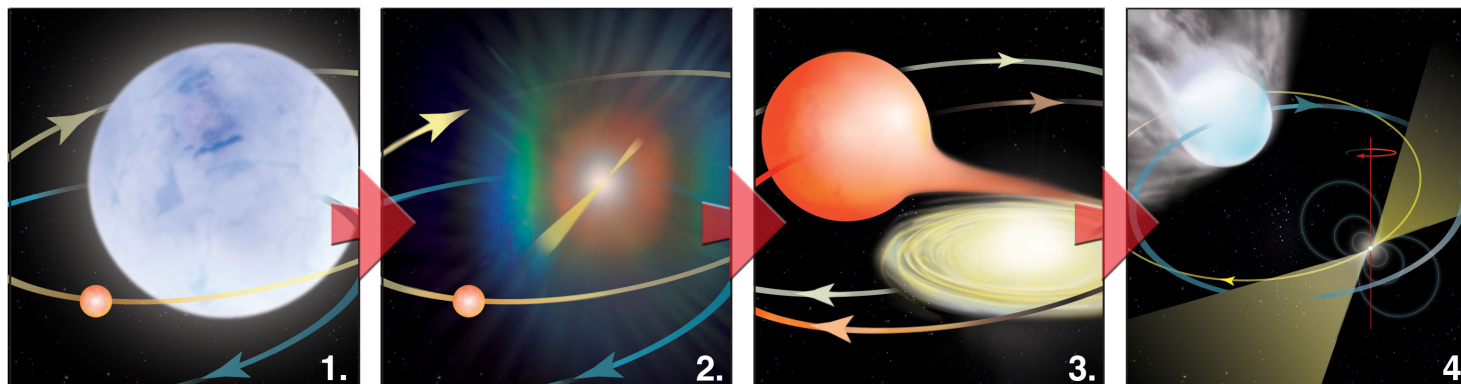
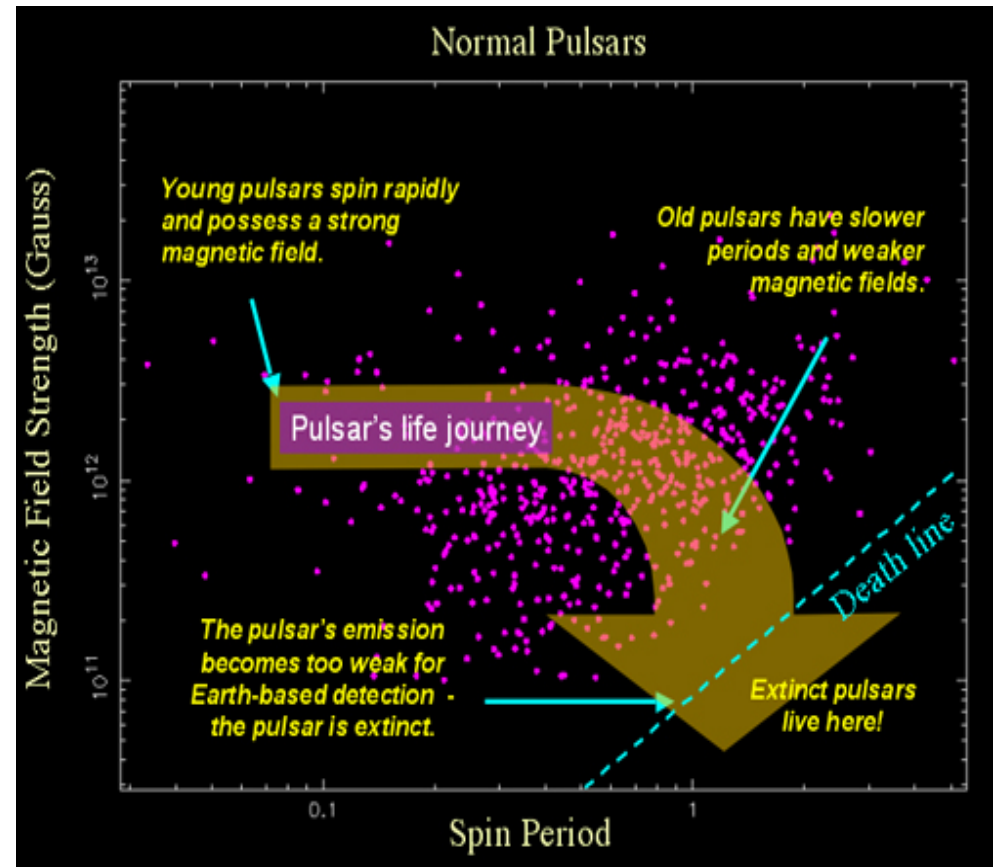
- New MSP binaries in *Fermi*-Era
- BWs/RBs candidate at *Fermi* unidentified sources

2. X-ray/gamma-ray emissions of BWs/RBs

- Magnetosphere
- Cold relativistic pulsar wind
- Inter-binary shock

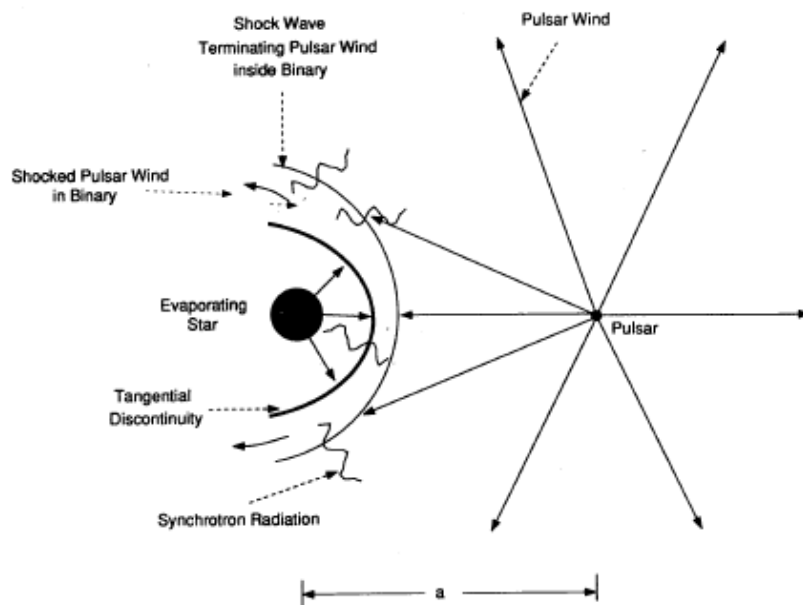
Formation of MSPs

([Http://astronomy.swin.edu.au/cosmos/P/Pulsar+Evolution](http://astronomy.swin.edu.au/cosmos/P/Pulsar+Evolution))



Intra-binary shock

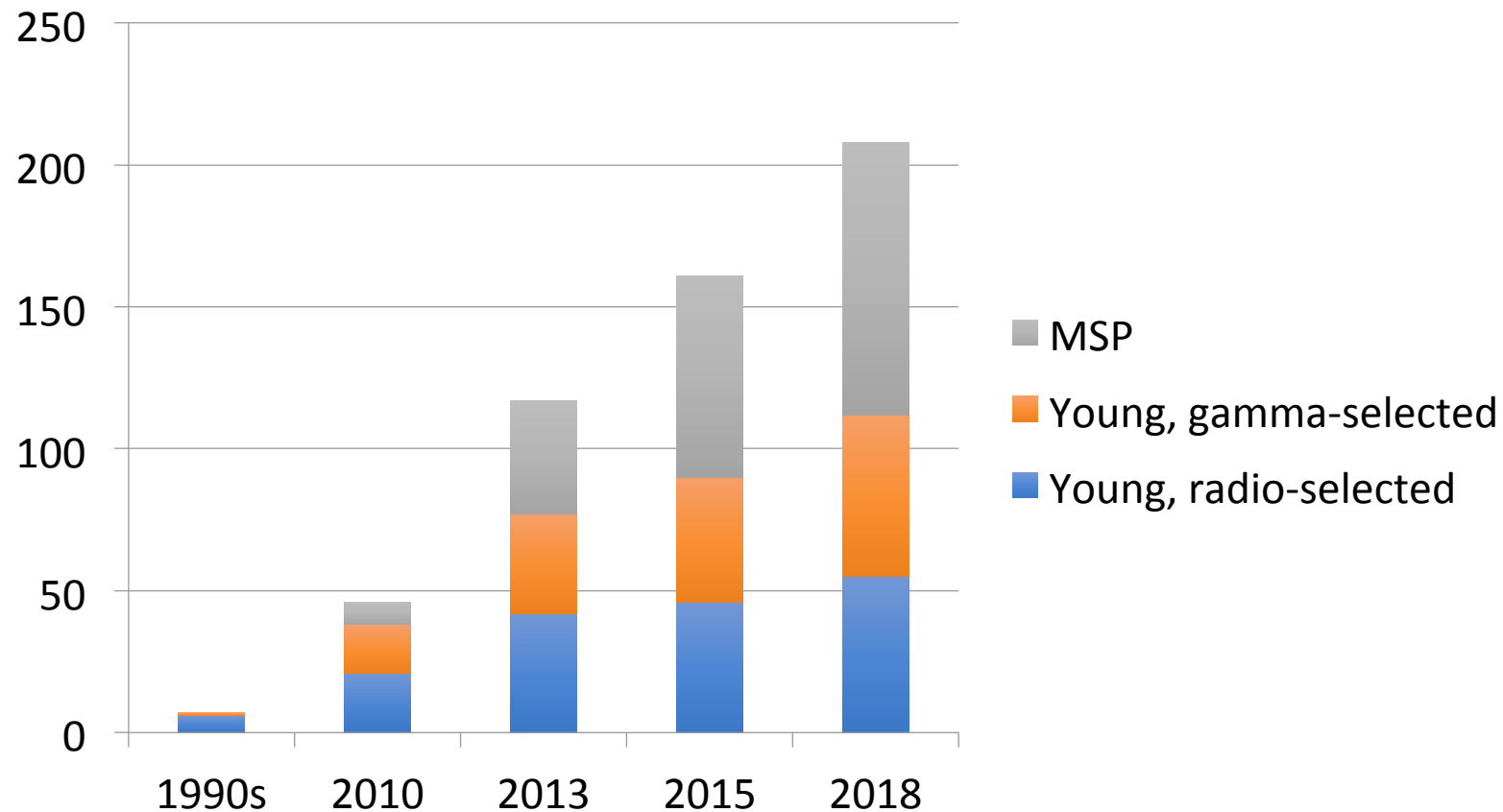
- In 1988, the first eclipsing MSP PSR B1975+20 (Fruchter et al.)
- In 1990s, high-energy emission from intra-binary shock of MSP binary was discussed by several groups (Harding & Gaisser 1990; Arons & Tavani 1993)
- In 2003, the first evidence of intra-binary shock emission --- X-ray emission from PSR B1957+20 (Stappers et al. 2003)



(Arons & Tavani 1993)

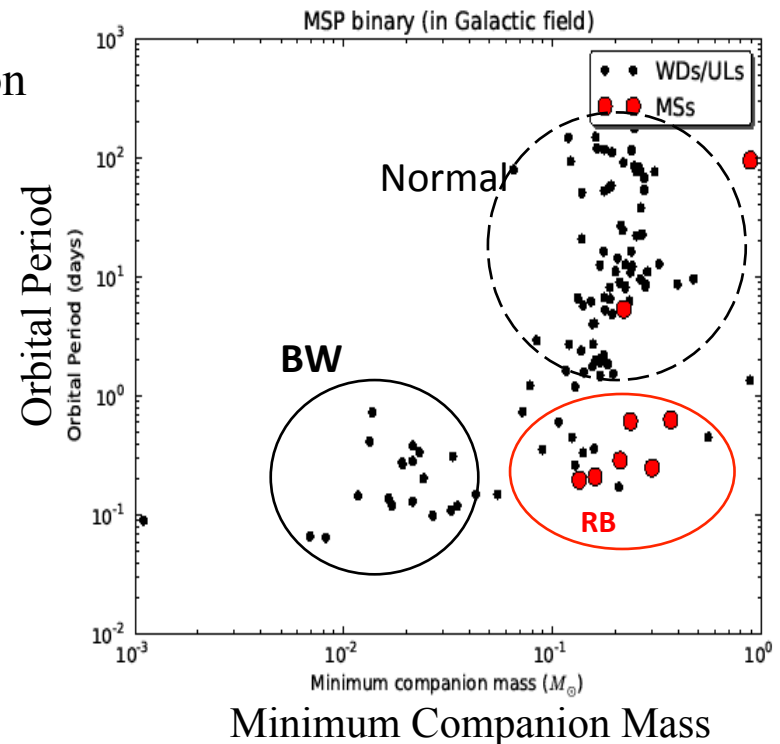
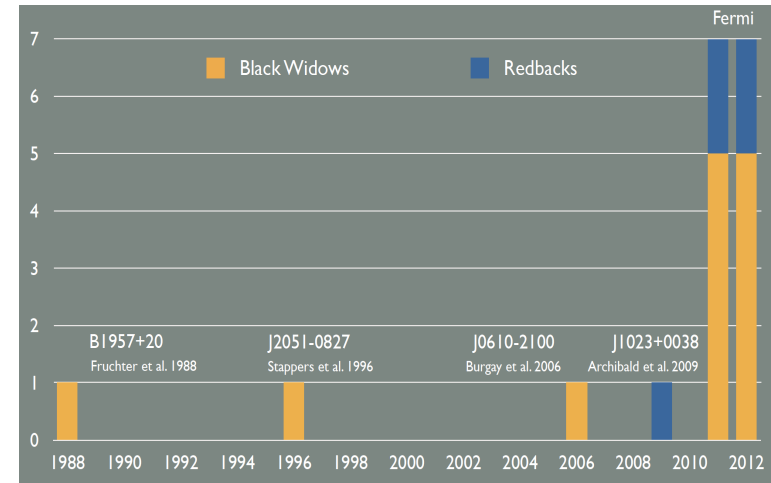
MSPs in *Fermi*-Era

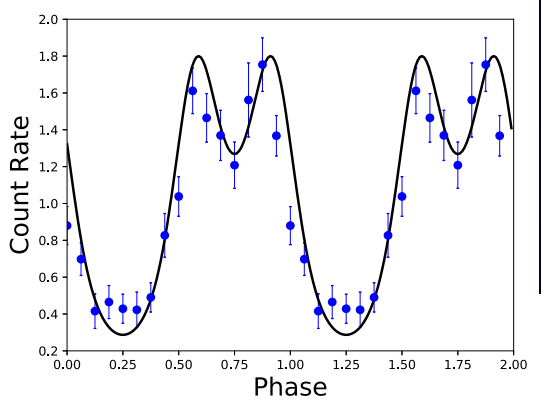
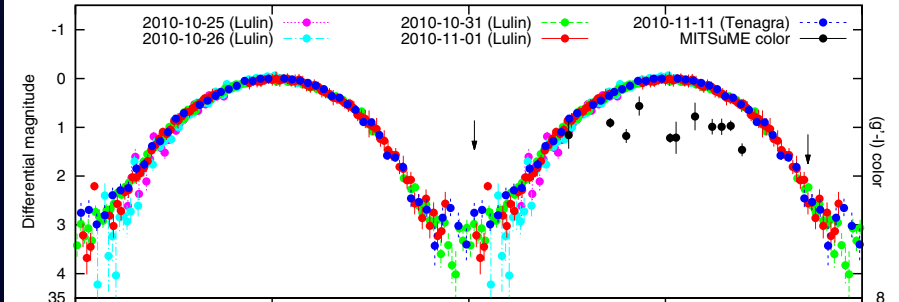
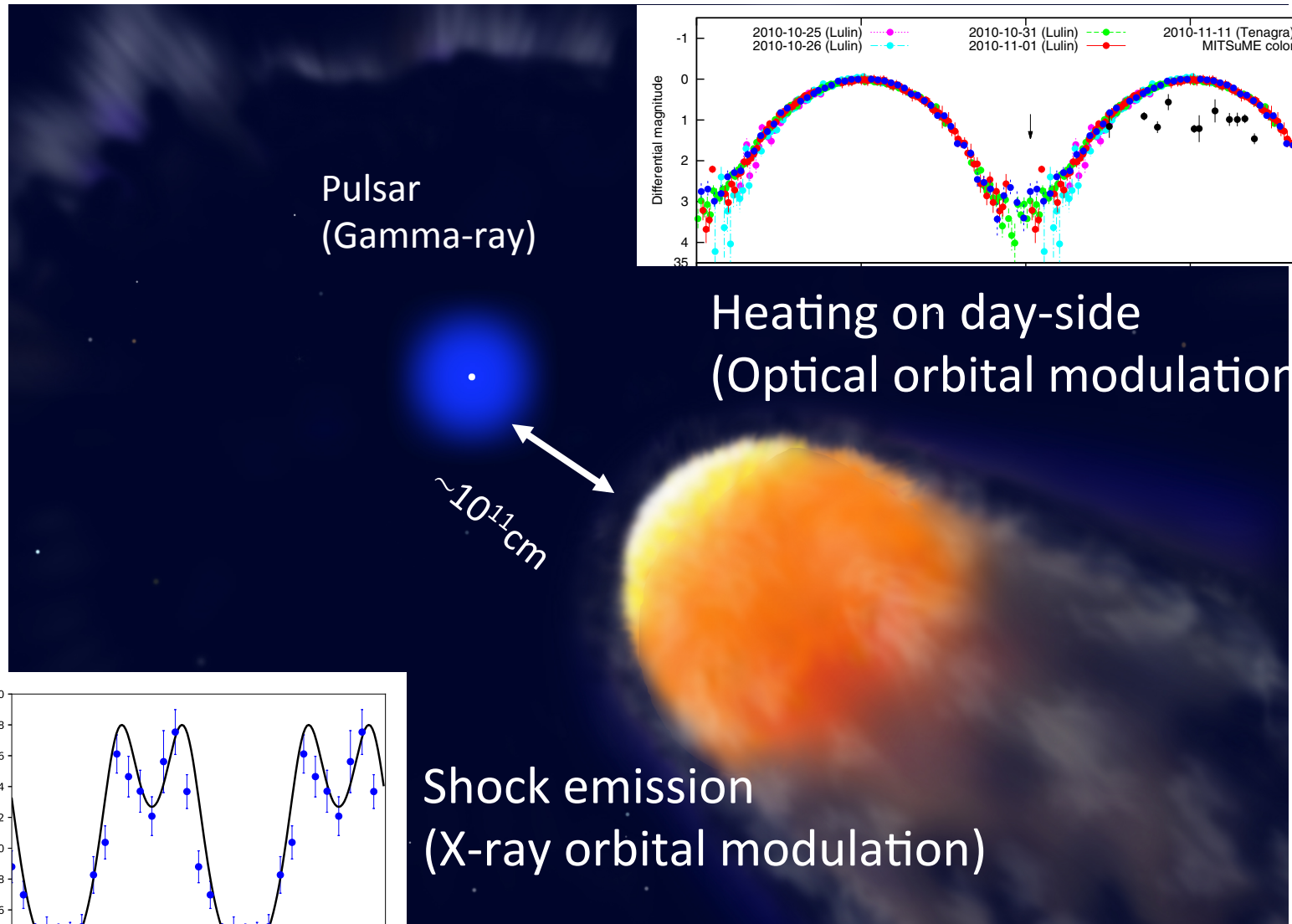
- About a half of gamma-ray pulsars is MSPs.
 - Deep radio pulsar search at Fermi unidentified source.
 - Many **compact MSP binary systems** ($P_{\text{orb}} < 1 \text{ day}$)
 - **Black widow** and **Redback**



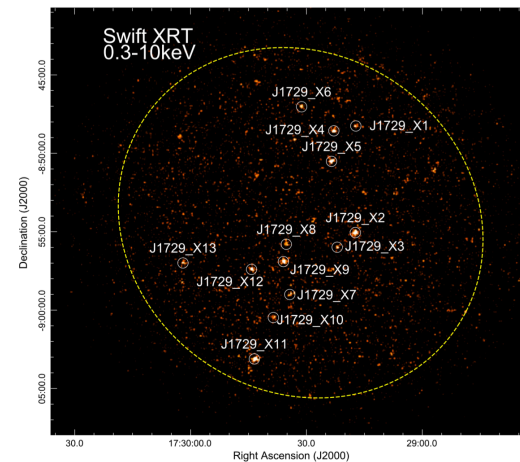
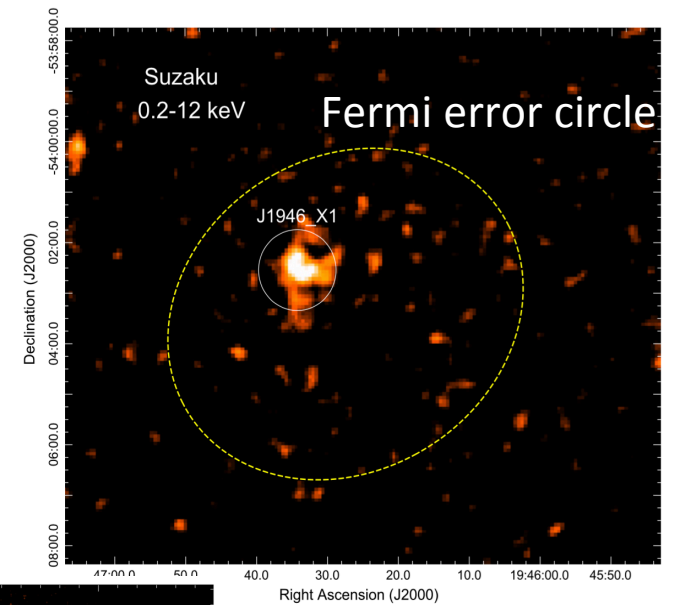
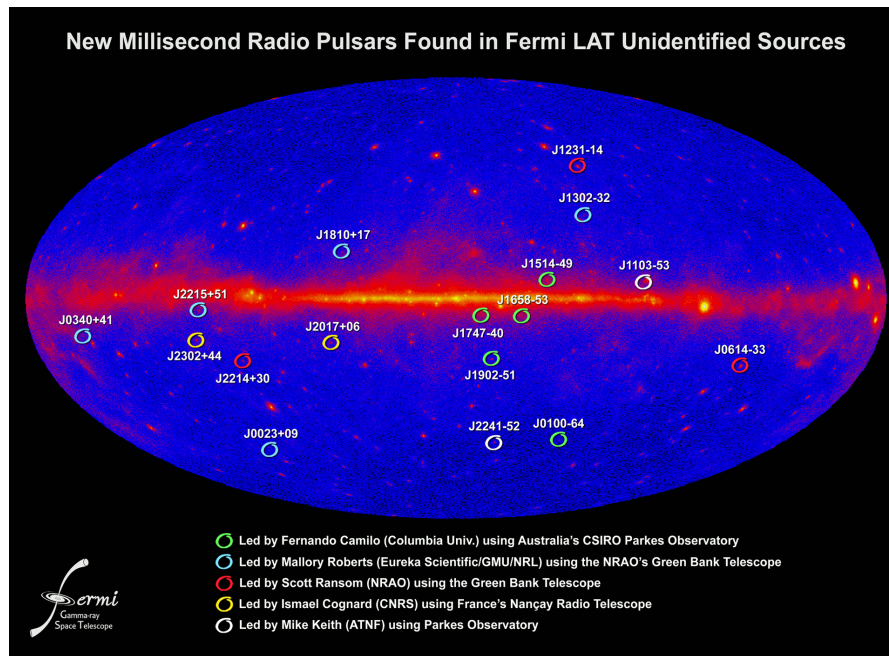
BW and RB MSPs

- $P_{\text{orb}} < 1 \text{ day}$.
- **Radio eclipses** due to the evaporating material from the companion.
- **Black Widow** (~ 12)
 - very low mass (semi) degenerate companion ($< 0.05 M_{\odot}$)
- **Redback** (~ 8)
 - $> 0.1 M_{\odot}$ non-degenerate (G/M type) or degenerate companion





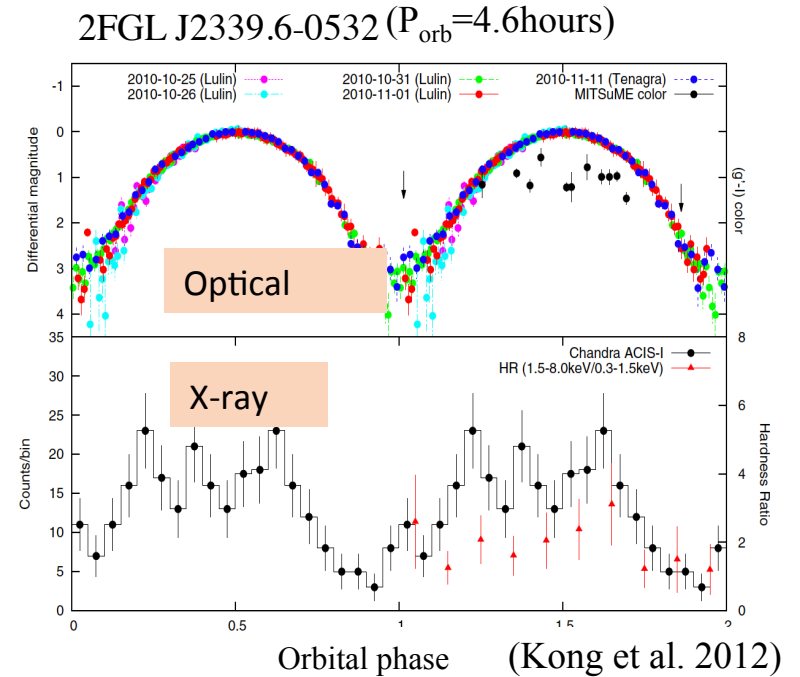
Candidate at *Fermi*-UNID sources



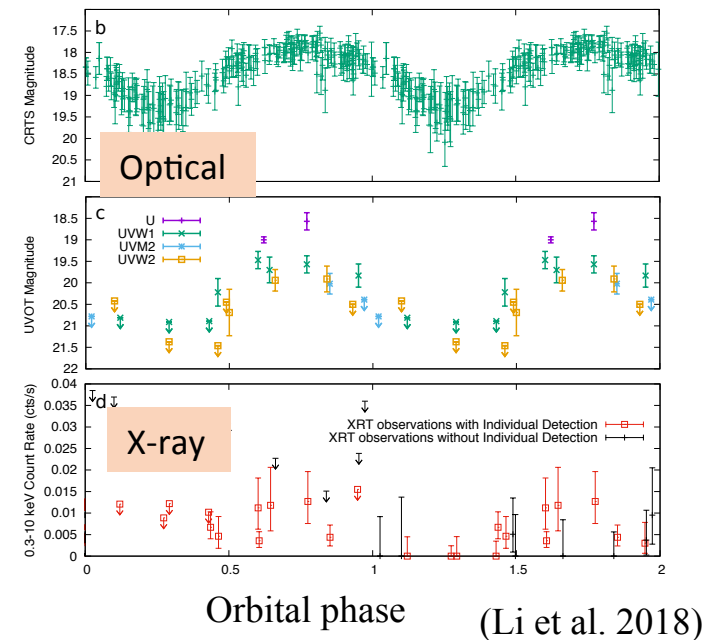
Candidates

- 2FGL J2339.6-0532 (Kong et al. 2011)=PSR J2339-0533
- 2FGL J1311.7-3429 (Romani 2012) = PSR J1311-3430
- 1FGL J0523.5-2529 (Strader+ 2014)
- 2FGL J2039.6-5620 (Romani 2015; Salvetti+ 2015)
- 3FGL J1544-1125 (Bogdanov & Halpern 2015)
- 3FGL J1048.6+2338(Deneva+ 2016)= PSR J1048+2339
- 3FGL J0212.1+5320 (Li+ 2016; Linares+ 2017)
- 3FGL J0838.8-2829 (Halpern+ 2017)
- 3FGL J0954.8-3948 (Li et al. 2018)

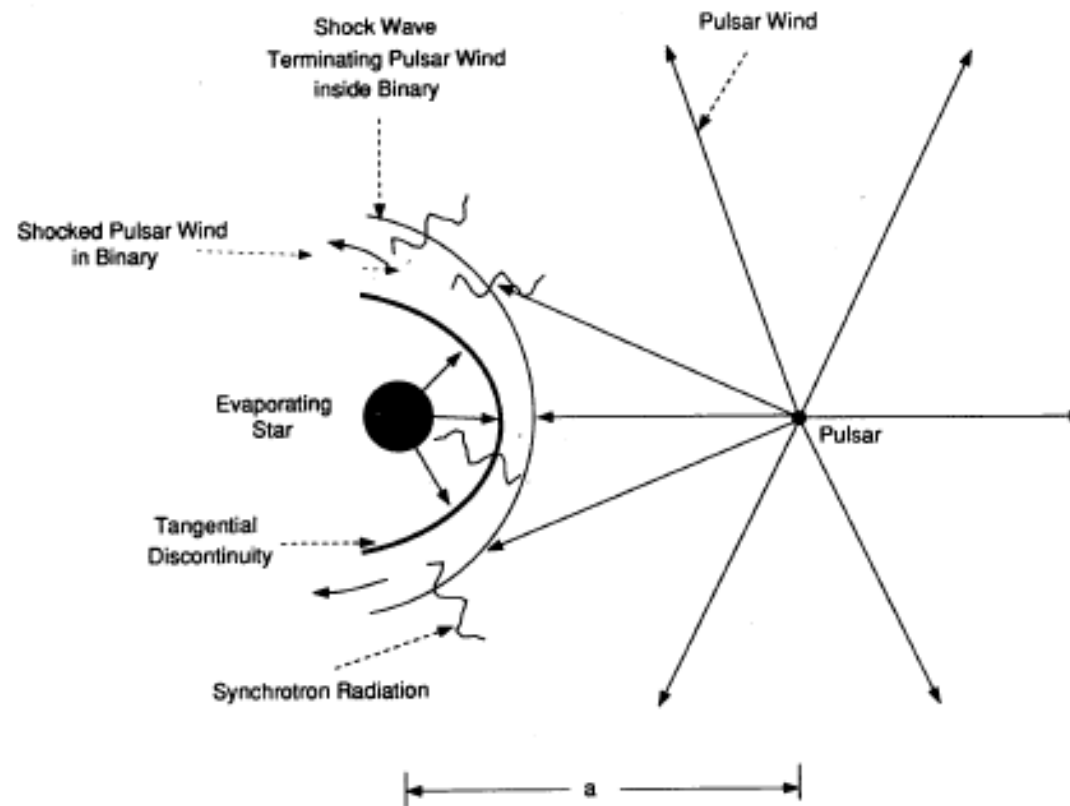
- See also Hui+ 2015 and Salvetti+ 2017 for other candidates



3FGL J0954.8-3948 ($P_{\text{orb}}=9.3\text{hours}$)



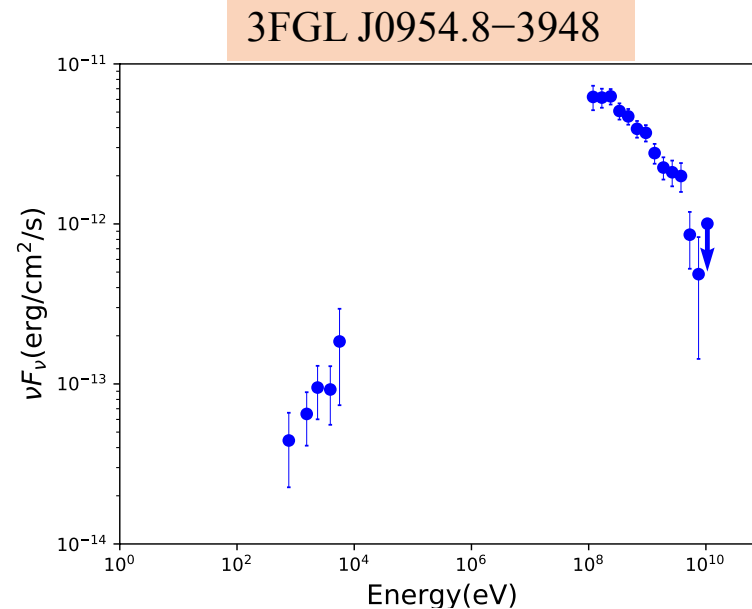
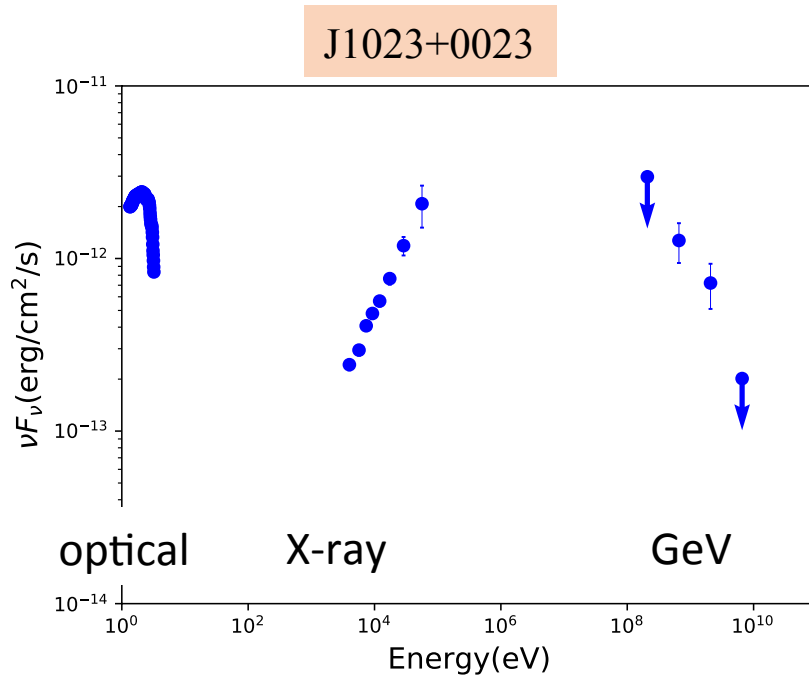
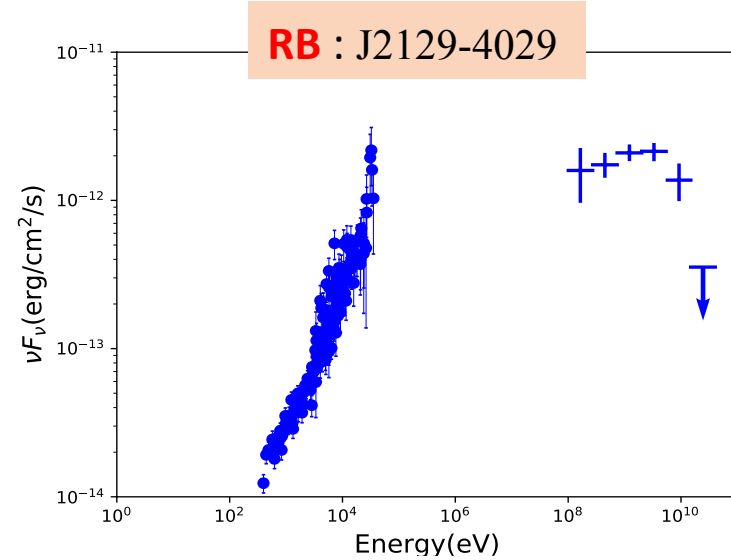
- New BW and RB enable us to do a detail study of the high-energy emission from the MSP binary



2. X-ray/gamma-ray emissions of BWs/ RBs

Broadband spectrum

- Optical (companion)
- energy peak around 1 MeV



2. X-ray/gamma-ray emissions of BWs/RBs

2-1 X-ray emission (see Takata et al. 2012) :

1. Magnetosphere -- synchrotron process
2. Heated polar cap ($\sim 10^6\text{K}$)
3. Intra-binary shock -- synchrotron process

L_x vs. L_{sd} (Lee et al. 2018)

- **BWs** : Heated polar cap emission dominates for lower spin down pulsar.

(see Gentile et al. 2013 for spectral analysis)

→ no pulsed emission has been confirmed yet.

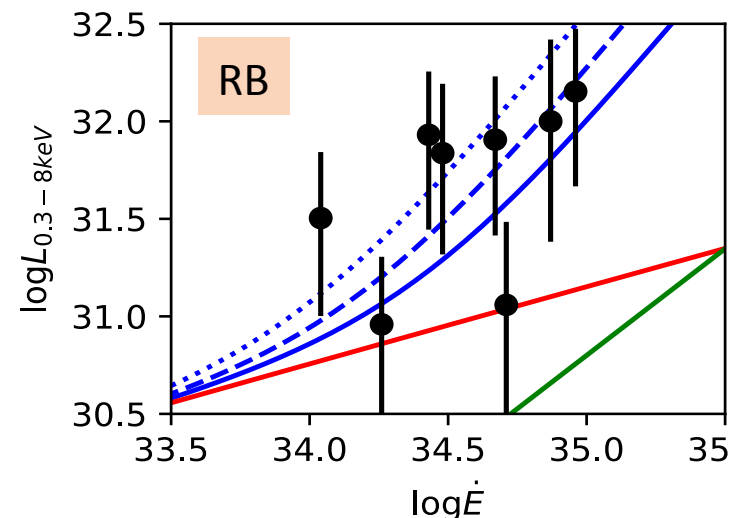
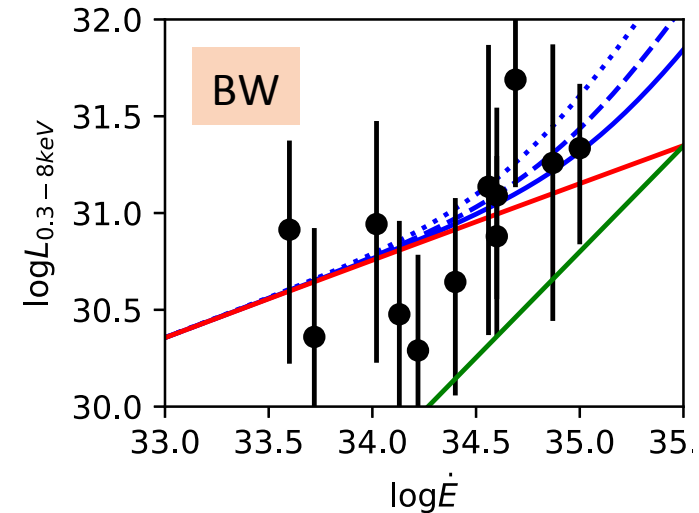
- **RBs**: Shock emission dominates.

→ X-ray spectrum is well fitted by a power law function.

L_x vs. L_{sd} (Color : model)

Blue : Total Red : Heated PC

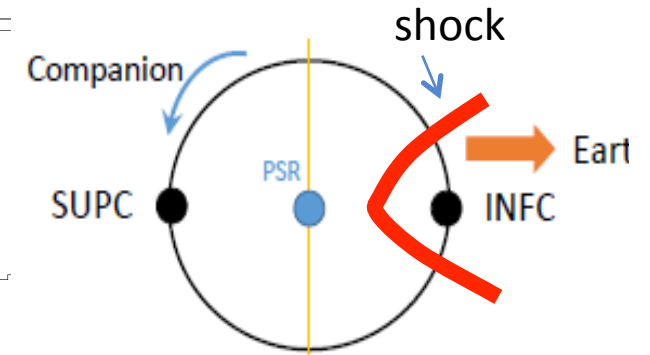
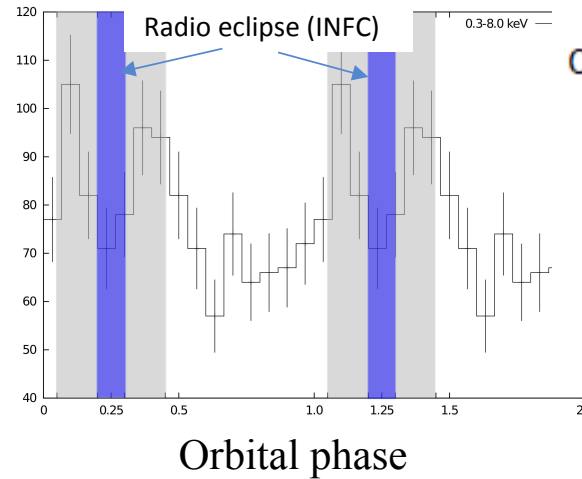
Green : Magnetosphere



X-ray orbital modulation: Doppler boosting

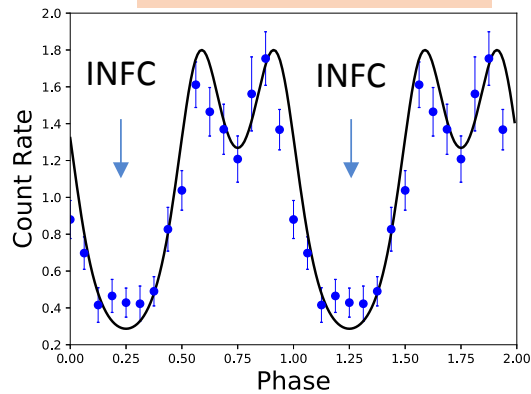
BWs : Only PSR B1957+20 is bright enough to measure the orbital variation.
 → Shock wraps the companion.

BW: PSR B1957+20



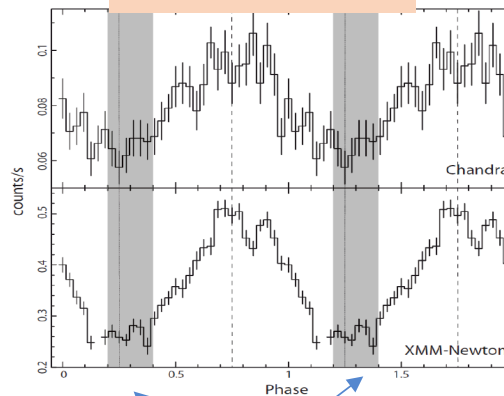
RBs: Peak at around SUPC
 → Some sources show double peak
 → Shock wraps the companion.

RB : J2129-4029

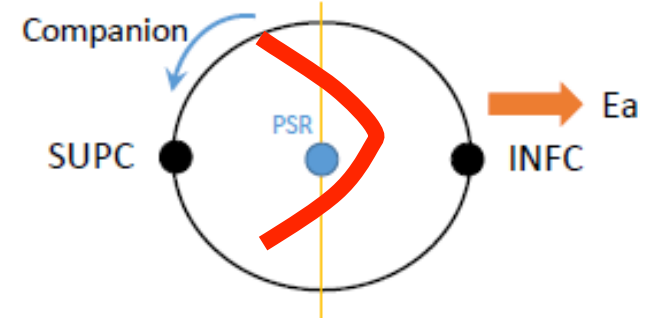


(Kong et al. 2017, 2018)

J1723-2837



Radio eclipse (INFC)



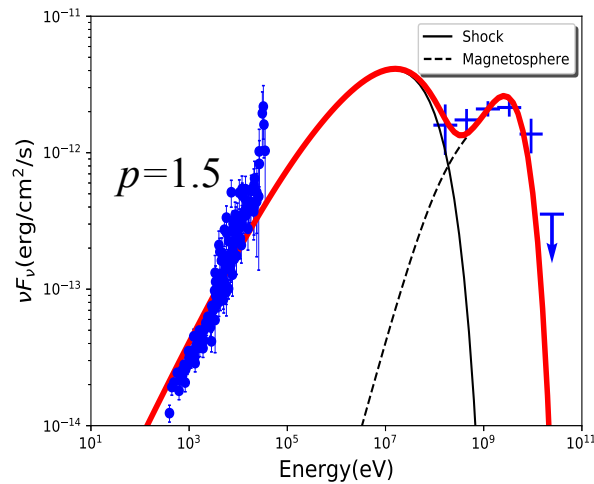
- Magnetized stellar outflow could overcome the PW pressure

Very hard X-ray spectrum

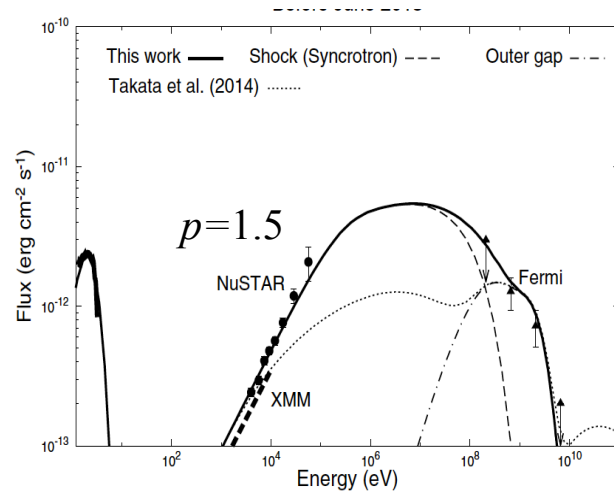
RB : Synchrotron emission from the inter-binary shock

- A single power law spectrum extends above 70keV.
- A very hard photon index $\Gamma=1-1.3$
 - Power law index of energy distribution of the shocked pulsar wind : $p \sim 1.5$

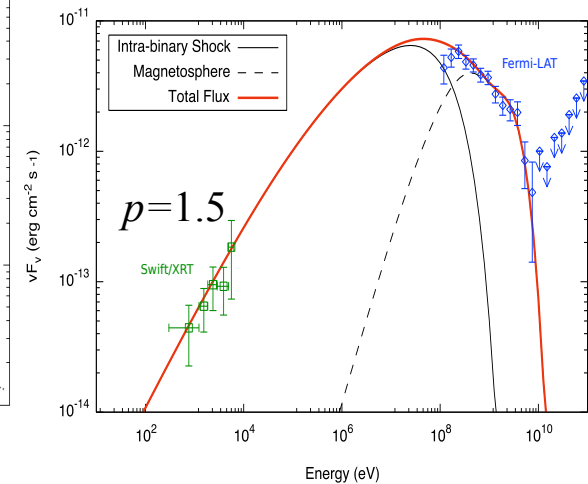
RB : J2129-4029



J1023+0023



3FGL J0954.8-3948

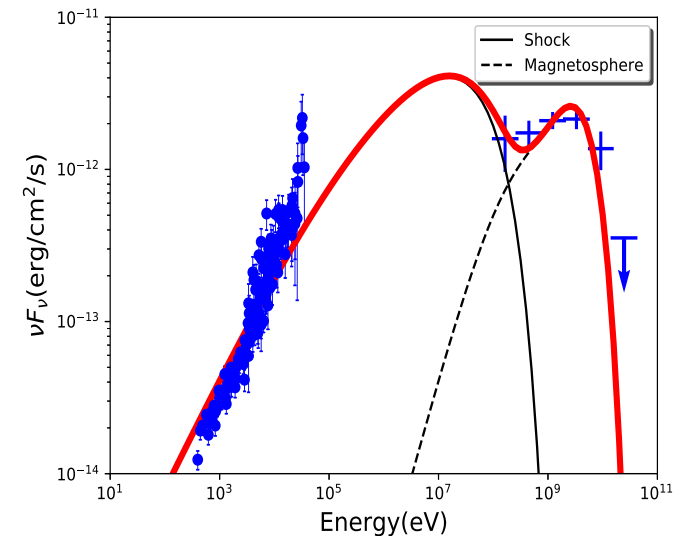
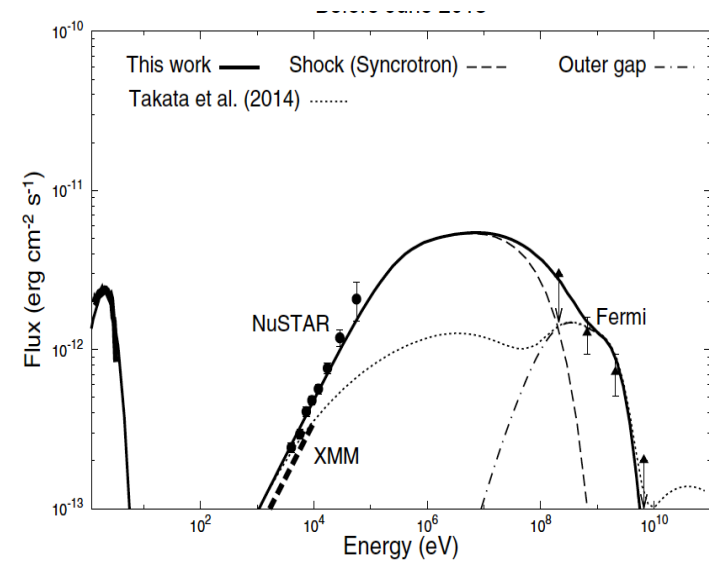


(see Takata et al. 2014, Li et al. 2014, Kong et al. 2017, 2018, and Li et al. 2018)

2-2 Gamma-ray emission :

1. Magnetosphere (GeV)
 - Curvature radiation
2. Relativist cold pulsar wind (GeV)
 - Inverse-Compton scattering
3. Intra-binary shock
 - Inverse-Compton scattering (TeV)

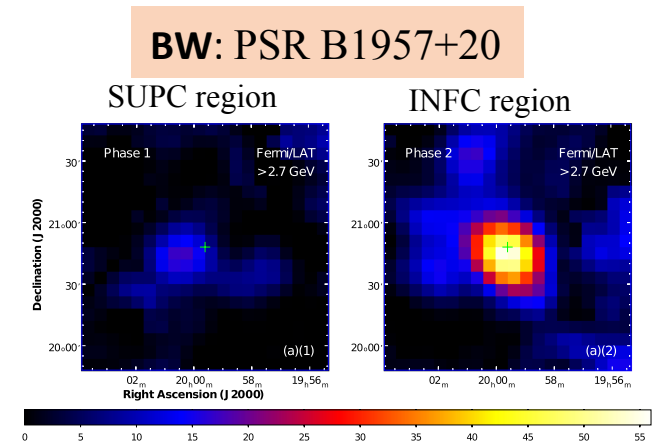
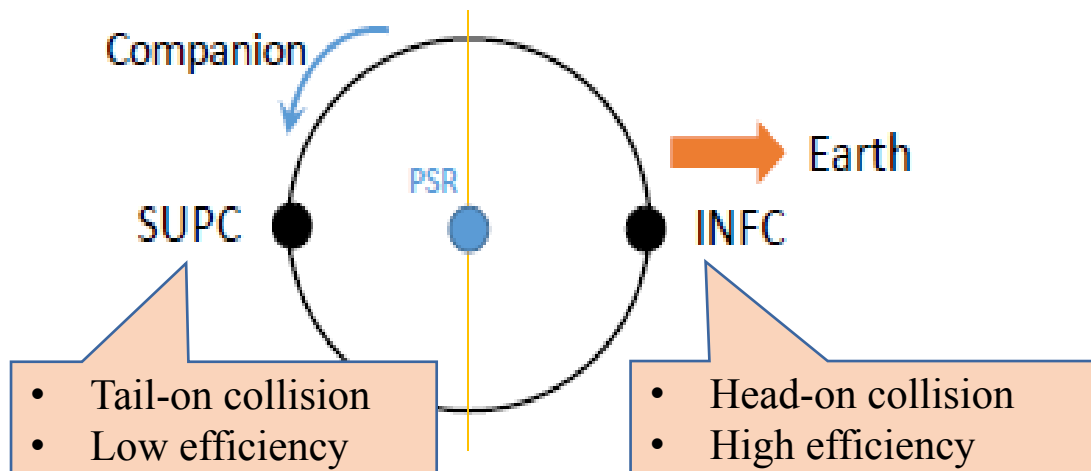
- Spectra observed by *Fermi* are well described by the power law + exponential cut-off
 - Magnetospheric emission dominates



Orbital modulation of gamma-rays

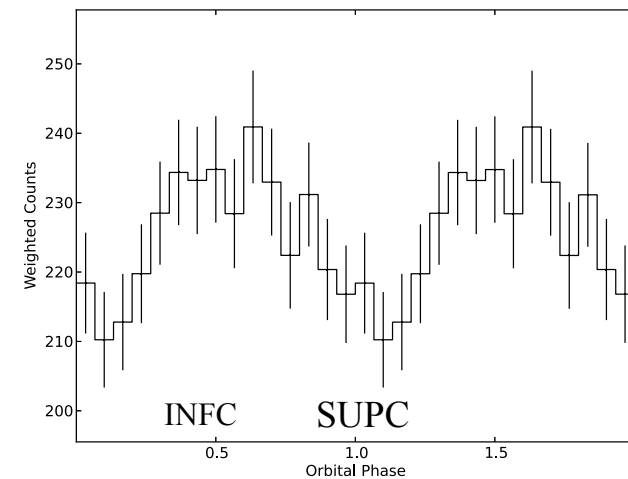
- Three candidates:
 - PSR B1957+20 (Wu et al. 2012)
 - PSR J1311–3430 (Xing and Wang 2015)
 - 3FGL J2039.6-5618 (Ng et al. 2018)
- They are **brighter at around INFC**.
- The **cold-relativistic pulsar** wind produces the GeV gamma-rays by the inverse-Compton process.

→ Anisotropic I.C. process → Orbital modulation



(Wu et al. 2012)

RB Candidate : 3FGL J2039.6-5618



(Ng et al. 2018)

Summary

- *Fermi* increases the population of BWw and RBs.
- X-ray properties of BWs and RBs show some differences.
 - Heated polar cap emission is important for BWs.
- Shock acceleration produces a very hard energy distribution of the particles.
 - we need MeV telescope to determine the maximum energy of the particles.
- X-ray orbital modulation shape indicates the shock wraps the pulsar for the **RB**
 - Magnetized stellar wind?
- The magnetospheric emission dominates in GeV, but IC scattering of the cold-relativistic pulsar wind also contributes for some systems.

Future works

- How many RB/BW populations ?
 - *Fermi* unidentified source
 - A deep search by FAST
- Formation process
 - RB are BW are evolutionally connected?
- Destiny
 - Isolate MSP ?
 - Ultra compact MSP binary?
 - Merger?

