

慧眼研究进展

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高能物理研究所

X射线天文学60周年及中国X射线天文研究
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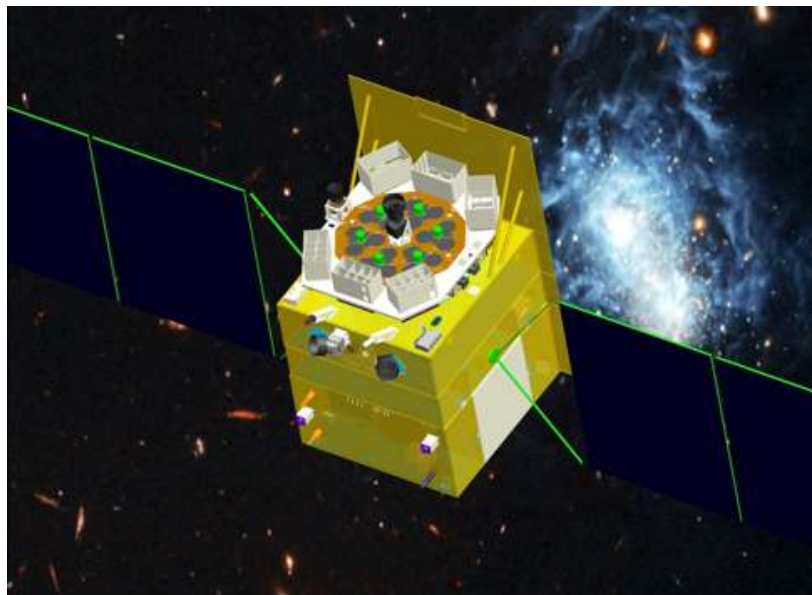
报告提纲



1. 慧眼卫星观测和研究
2. 慧眼卫星亮点科学成果
3. 慧眼卫星研究展望

慧眼卫星观测和研究

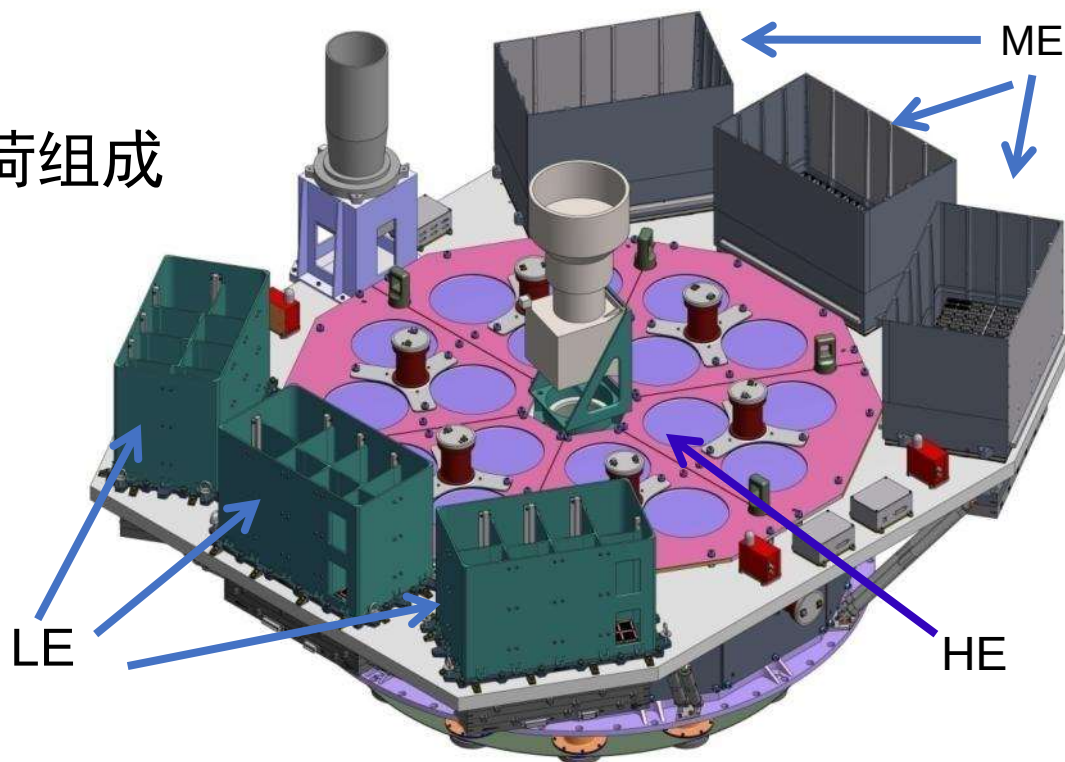
我国首颗X射线天文卫星—慧眼



2017年6月15日11:00在酒泉卫星发射基地升空，2018年1月31日正式交付使用。已在轨稳定运行5年。

慧眼-HXMT有效载荷

主载荷组成



单机：111台
信号：1881路
质量：~1000kg
功耗：350W

HXMT 包括四种有效载荷

高能X射线望远镜HE: NaI/CsI 5000 cm², 20-250 keV

中能X射线望远镜ME: Si-PIN, 952 cm², 5-30 keV

低能X射线望远镜LE: SCD (Swept Charge Device), 384 cm², 1-15 keV

空间环境监测器SEM

慧眼-HXMT的主要参数

探测器	LE: SCD, 384 cm ² ; ME : Si-PIN, 952 cm ² HE : NaI/CsI, 5000 cm ²
能区覆盖	LE: 1-15 keV; ME: 5-30 keV; HE: 20-250 keV GRB mode: 200-3000 keV
时间分辨率	HE: 12μs; ME: 200μs; LE: 1ms
能量分辨率	LE: 2.5% @ 6 keV ME: 15% @ 17.8 keV HE: 17% @ 60 keV
视场	LE: 6°×1.5°; 6°×4°; 60°×3°; blind; ME: 4°×1°; 4°×4°; blind; HE: 5.7°×1.1°; 5.7°×5.7°; blind

慧眼定点观测的主要优点：

覆盖能段宽、在高能X射线能段的有效面积最大、时间分辨率高、探测死时间很小、对强源观测没有光子堆积效应

➡ 具有独特的研究天体多波段快速光变的能力。

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：源分类统计

	观测模式	观测源类型	源名称	观测次数	观测时长(ks)	共计(ks)
1	point	SuperNova	Cas A	50	4000	4300
2		Remnant	Tycho	4	300	
3		Pulsar	Crab	128	3700	4640
4			PSR B0540-69	16	520	
5			PSR B1509-58	20	410	
6			PSR J1846-0258	1	10	
7		BH Binary	4U 1543-47	51	1070	16660
8			4U 1630-472	61	760	
9			Cyg X-1	158	2100	
10			EXO 1846-031	42	800	
11			Granat 1716-249	2	250	
12			GRS 1915+105	158	2690	
13			GX 339-4	128	1930	
14			H 1743-322	40	440	
15			IGR J17091-3624	9	180	
16			MAXI J1348-630	126	2620	
17			MAXI J1535-571	18	430	
18			MAXI J1543-564	1	80	
19			MAXI J1727-203	3	30	
20			MAXI J1820+070	146	2560	
21			Swift J1658.2-4242	23	470	
22			Swift J1728.9-3613	23	250	
23		NS Binary	1A 0535-262	47	2430	
24			2A 1822-371	1	30	
25			2S 1417-624	46	460	
26			4U 0115+63	11	150	
27			4U 0614+091	30	300	
28			4U 1636-536	65	830	
29			4U 1608-522	74	1430	
30			4U 1700-377	1	100	
31			4U 1728-34	19	330	
32			4U 1730-22	14	240	
33			4U 1820-30	25	280	
34			4U 1901+03	32	640	
35			4U 2206+54	2	70	

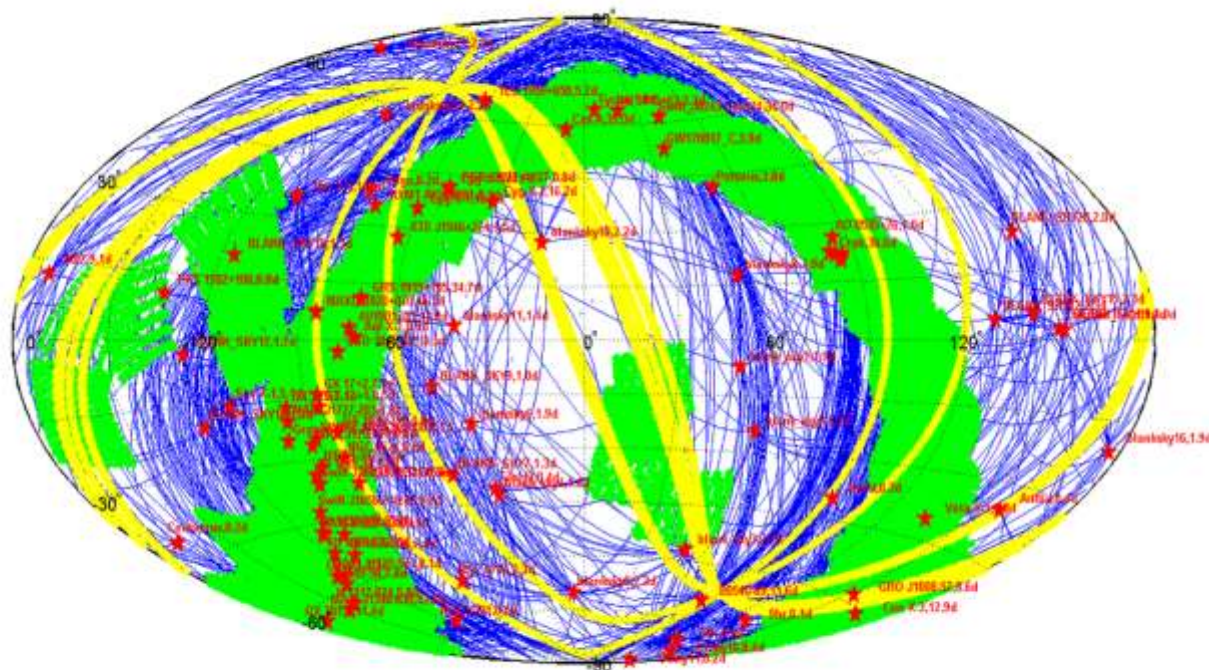
36			Aql X-1	76	840	25940
37			Cen X-3	32	1020	
38			Cir X-1	85	1150	
39			Cyg X-2	41	1180	
40			Cyg X-3	109	1940	
41			EXO 2030+375	60	1320	
42			GRO J1008-57	42	810	
43			GRO 1750-27	1	20	
44			GS 1826-238	4	140	
45			GX 1+4	6	60	
46			GX 3+1	1	20	
47			GX 5-1	18	360	
48			GX 9+1	1	120	
49			GX 9+9	7	150	
50			GX 13+1	1	30	
51			GX 17-2	26	580	
52			GX 301-2	47	1280	
53			GX 340+0	8	160	
54			GX 349+2	15	410	
55			H 1417-624	29	300	
56			H 1730-333	8	170	
57			Her X-1	32	1660	
58			IGR J16328-4726	2	20	
59			LS_I_+61_303	23	200	
60			MAXI J1631-479	26	310	
61			NGC 6624	1	30	
62			OAO 1657-415	7	400	
63			PSR J2032+4127	4	40	
64			RX J0209.6-7427	5	100	
65			Sec X-1	22	670	
66			Ser X-1	1	20	
67			Swift J1756.9-2508	1	40	
68			Swift J0243.6+6124	107	1650	
69			Vela X-1	16	1320	
70			XTE J1739-28	1	30	
71			XTE J1946+274	1	100	

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：源分类统计

72		JES 1909+650	23	300	
73		AO 0535-26	1	30	
74		M87	13	600	
75		Perseus	2	200	
76		Skr	6	30	
77		Mr	1	10	
78		Antlia	7	25	
79		CDPS	6	60	
80	Extra-galactic	Coma Field	4	80	1680
81		Centaurus	4	15	
82		BCes	6	30	
83		Distyl0	6	30	
84		Distyl1	3	10	
85		Ext1_main	6	30	
86		Ext12_main	6	30	
87		Field 3	5	30	
88		NGC 6101	5	30	
89		NGC 6744	11	70	
90		S82_main	6	30	
91	other	AT2019ney	2	140	4990
92		FHE 180916.10136-63	20	120	
93		FHB010331	6	30	
94		FHB031104	6	40	
95		FHB111216	6	30	
96		FHB190600	6	30	
97		FHB190711	12	80	
98		FHB_20001124A	3	30	
99		GRB 200205A	1	100	
100		GRB J1744-38	3	30	
101		GRB J18294+1918	6	100	
102		PKS 1502-106	4	40	
103		SGR 1830-0643	1	10	
104		SGR 1935+2134	24	1830	
105		Swift J1355.2-3402	1	100	
106		Swift J1818.0-1607	2	20	
107		SWIFT J1845.7-0037	7	140	
108		1RXS J1708-4009	1	10	
109		MAXI J0637+430	18	400	
110		MAXI J1803-298	49	1030	
111		PER J2022+3842	5	100	
112		TCF J18573095+1633396	1	20	
113	BlankSky	21	513	3400	5400
114	Crb Area	1 region	113	5520	5520
115	Galactic Plane	22 regions	932	9500	37300
116	Galactic Plane	50 regions	2116	25500	
117	Galactic Center	17 regions	306	2300	
118	Cygnus Loop	1	2	90	90
119	Wela SNR	1	3	130	130
120	OR		44	300	500

- **BHXR**: 16.7 Ms, ~80% exposure to bright sources and newly discovered outbursts
- **NSXR**: 25.9 Ms, scattered into different classes of sources. Atoll, Z source, persistent HMXB, newly discovered HMXB outburst
- **Survey and blank sky**: 37.3 Ms and 5.4 Ms, for monitoring and background model.
- **Pulsar**: 4.6 Ms for timing research and calibration
- **SNR**: 4.3 Ms for calibration
- **Total exposure**: 90 Ms (till 2022 April 30)

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：曝光分布



Insight-HXMT observation till April 30 2022:
16 BH XRB, 16.7Ms; 49 NS XRB, 25.9 MS; account
for 47% of total exposure.

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：观测汇总

Observations till 2022.04.30

观测类型	源类型	源数目	观测次数	曝光时间 (ks)
定点观测	超新星遗迹	2	54	4300
	孤立脉冲星	4	165	4640
	黑洞X射线双星	16	989	16660
	中子星X射线双星	49	1235	25940
	河外天体	19	123	1680
	空天区	21	513	5400
	其他	19	184	4990
小天区扫描	Crab天区	1	113	5520
	Vela天区	1	3	130
	Cygnus天区	1	2	90
	银道面扫描	89	3354	37300

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：协同观测



Insight-HXMT Coordinated Observations

作者: HXMT

Last update on 2022-04-30

Source	Obs. Time	Facility
1A0535+262	2020-11-19	NuSTAR
1RXS J1708-4009	2020-06-06	Parker
4U 1543-47	2021-06-20/22/24/27/28 2021-07-01/04/06/12/17/19/21/23 2021-07-26 2021-08-02/24	Fairlie telescope South NuSTAR
4U 1728-34	2019-03-22	NuSTAR
4U 1901+05	2019-05-12	NuSTAR, NICER
AT2019ney	2020-08-26	NuSTAR
Cas A	2022-01-14 2022-01-20/21	IXPE
Crab	2017-08-27	NuSTAR, NICER, INTEGRAL
	2017-08-31	Xinjiang Astronomical Observatory (XAO), Lijiang 2.4-meter telescope
	2017-09-01/02	FAST, Shanghai 1.96-m telescope
	2018-03-13/14	XMM-Newton, NICER, NuSTAR
	2018-09-06	Astrosat, Kashima radio telescope
	2018-09-13/15/16	INTEGRAL
	2019-08-29/30	XMM-Newton, NuSTAR

<http://hxmtweb.ihep.ac.cn/JointObs.jhtml>

~300 coordinated obs for ~60 sources:

- X-ray, optical, radio
- X-ray: ART-XC, Astrosat, Chandra, INTEGRAL, NICER, NuSTAR, Swift, X-Calibur, XMM-Newton
- Optical: VLT, Lijiang 2.4m, Xinglong 2.16m
- Radio: Xinjiang, Kashima, Medicina
- test and improve the calibrations:
 - Her X-1: test E-C relation
 - Crab: test response
- Science
 - GRS 1915+105: study the relationship between the accretion flow and the jet
 - ...
- joint proposal:
 - HXMT-INTEGRAL
 - JCMT Large Program: sub-millimeter

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：数据产品

截至2022.6.1

数据公开发布和归档

- 共产生一级定点观测数据产品3317条
- 分九个批次发布2929条，约~20TB，其中2021年度发布3个批次，约~3TB
- 数据公开率超过88%。
- 数据公开下载网址：
<http://archive.hxmt.cn/proposal>
<http://hxmt.nssdc.ac.cn>
- 2021年共计向总体单位归档数据3次：

归档时间	归档文件数	文件大小(TB)
2021.2.23	15983	3.54
2021.5.12	14607	2.95
2021.10.18	135678	16.6

核心科学组内部数据发布

- 高能所用户：~800人次；
- 国内其他单位用户：~330人次；
- 国外用户：~100人次

数据专属期

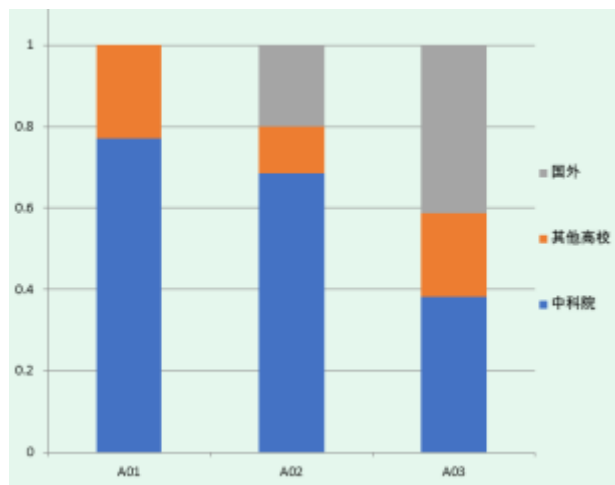
- 年度常规提案（核心/客座）：365天
- 提前批准ToO提案：90天
- 临时ToO提案：0天

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：观测规划

- **长期观测计划：**完成四轮（2017.11-2022.08）5个年度计划制定
- **短期观测计划：**周期为2天，提前1天的11:00前提交至空间中心
(2022.4.30)
 - 短期计划：897个
 - ToO计划：41个
 - GRB观测计划：550个
 - 参数更新计划：185个
- **应急观测：**~4小时可以实现应急观测
- **联合观测：**与国内外空间、地面光学及射电望远镜开展联合观测
64个源，300余次联合观测
国内：FAST、新疆、上海、丽江、兴隆等
国外：INTEGRAL、Swift、NuSTAR、XMM-Newton、NICER、Chandra、Astrosat、Parkes、VLT、VLBI等

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：观测提案

批次	征集时间	提案数/国外	源数目	执行时间	ToO
AO01	2016.8-9	90/0	517	2017.11-2019.06 / 2年	39
AO02	2019.1-2	37/6	349	2019.07-2020.07 / 1年	26
AO03	2020.4-5	34/14	331	2020.08-2021.07 / 1年	16
AO04	2021.4	33/9	333	2021.08-2022.07 / 1年	/



特点：

- 国外提案比例逐年增加
 - 客座提案数量和时间占比逐年增加
-
- 技术评估: 技术可行性
 - 科学评估: 科学意义

AO5：收到43个观测提案

慧眼-HXMT观测研究：研究团队



核心研究团队，武汉大学，复旦大学，中山大学，北师大，国家天文台，紫金山天文台等。德国图宾根大学，意大利费拉拉大学等。

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

- 成果概述
- 河内巡天
- 伽马射线暴
- 致密天体系统
- 快速射电暴和引力波暴

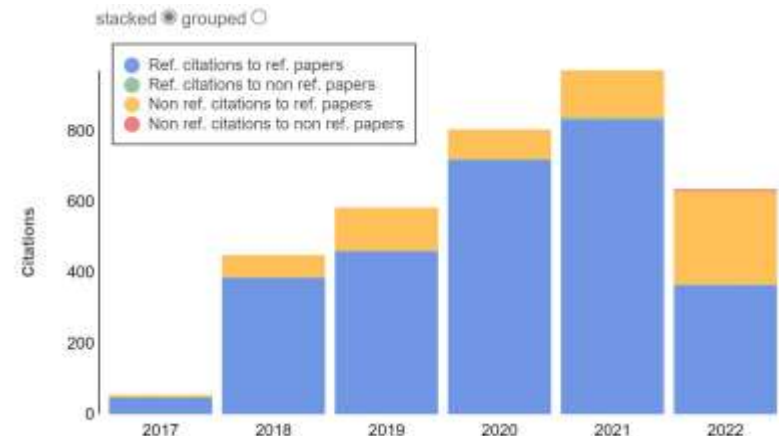
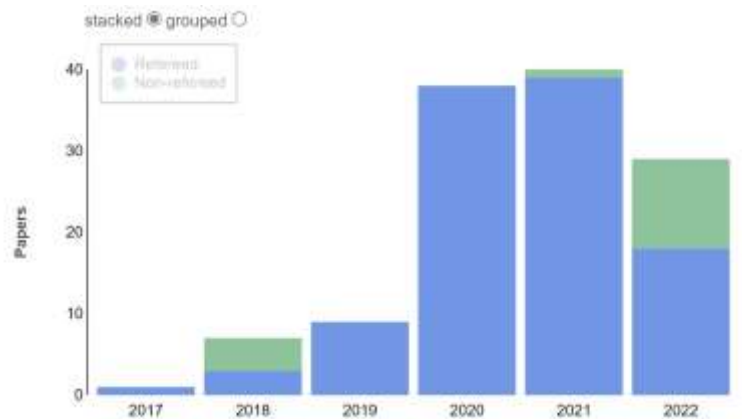
慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

成果概述

慧眼-HXMT发射以来产出(截止到2022-6-10)

(128 published, 12 submitted, 58 in preparation)

Research fields	Published/ accepted	submitted	In preparation
Isolated pulsars	8	1	4
BH X-ray Binaries	33 (1 NA, 1NC)	4	30
NS X-ray Binaries	32	4 (1 NC)	14
GW, GRB, FRB etc	25(1NA, 1Nat.)	3 (1 Nat.)	7
BGD model	4	0	0
Galactic scan and CXB	5	0	0
Instrumentation and performance	21	0	3
total	128	12	58



慧眼成果新闻报道

- 2019年8月27日，新闻推送，脉冲星星风从中子星提取能量到星风云
- 2019年10月25日，慧眼成果新闻发布会（包括热核暴探针，发现河内第一个ULX吸积行气体压到辐射压主导等结果）
- 2020年11月4日，新闻发布会，中国天眼-FAST运行情况 and 科学成果（FRB的射电和X射线联合观测）
- 2020年9月4日，新闻推送，GRO1008-57慧眼发现最高能量CRSF
- 2020年9月，新闻推送，慧眼发现最高能量QPO
- 2021年2月15日，新闻推送，MAXIJ1820喷流加速
- 2021年2月19日，新闻发布会，慧眼天文卫星证认FRB来自于磁星
- 中国天文学会与中国科学院天文大科学研究中心在全国范围内评选2020年度十大天文科技进展：慧眼卫星发现黑洞双星系统最高能量的准周期振荡
- 被英国《自然》杂志评为2020年十大科学发现之一，也被美国《科学》杂志列入2020年十大科学突破。而这一发现的重要支撑就是慧眼卫星。

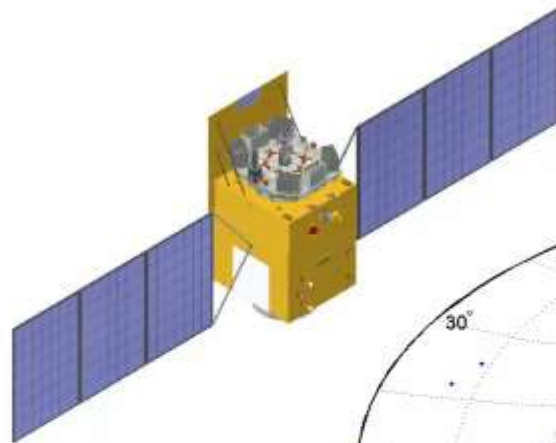
慧眼部分成果新闻发布 (2019厦门)

- 发现黑洞系统中最高能量的准周期振荡现象
- 在最亮的宇宙X射线源天蝎座X-1中发现了最高能量的千赫兹准周期振荡
- 首次观测到强磁场中子星X射线双星中，围绕中子星旋转的吸积盘从气体热压力主导状态转变为辐射压主导状态的过程
- 首次观测到中子星表面单个热核暴对高温电子冕的冷却现象以及热核暴与吸积盘的相互作用
- 确定了著名的中子星X射线双星武仙座X-1的回旋吸收线能量不再下降

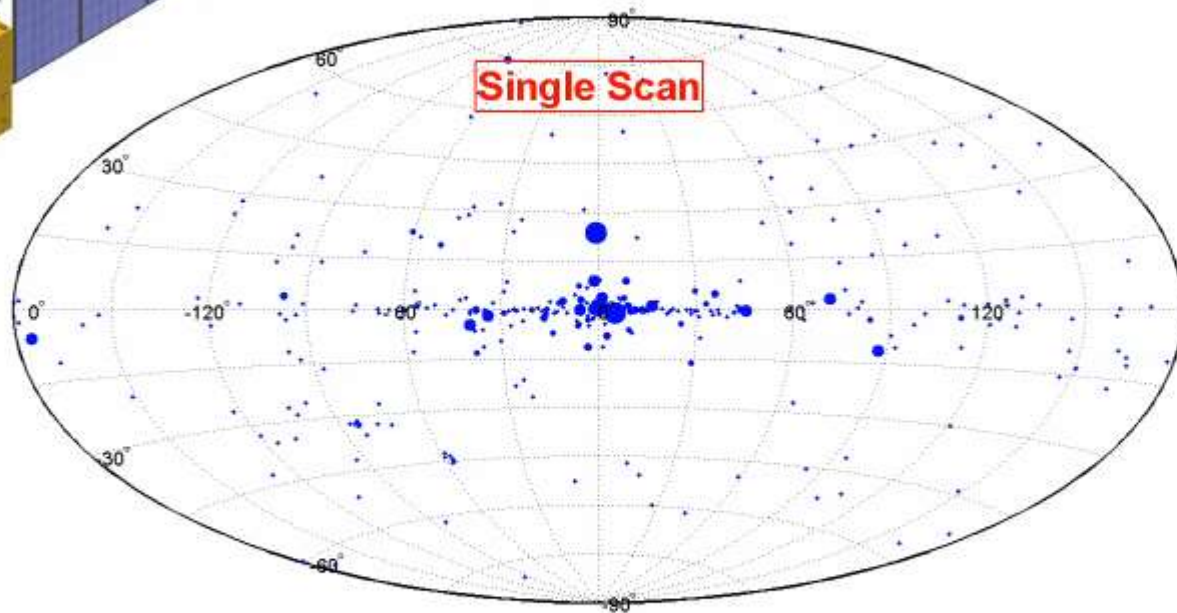
慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

河内巡天部分

慧眼河内扫描巡天



Single scan sensitivity: 3-10 mCrab (spectral shape dependent)



Galactic Plane: $(14^\circ \times 14^\circ) \times 36 + (14^\circ \times 14^\circ) \times 14$

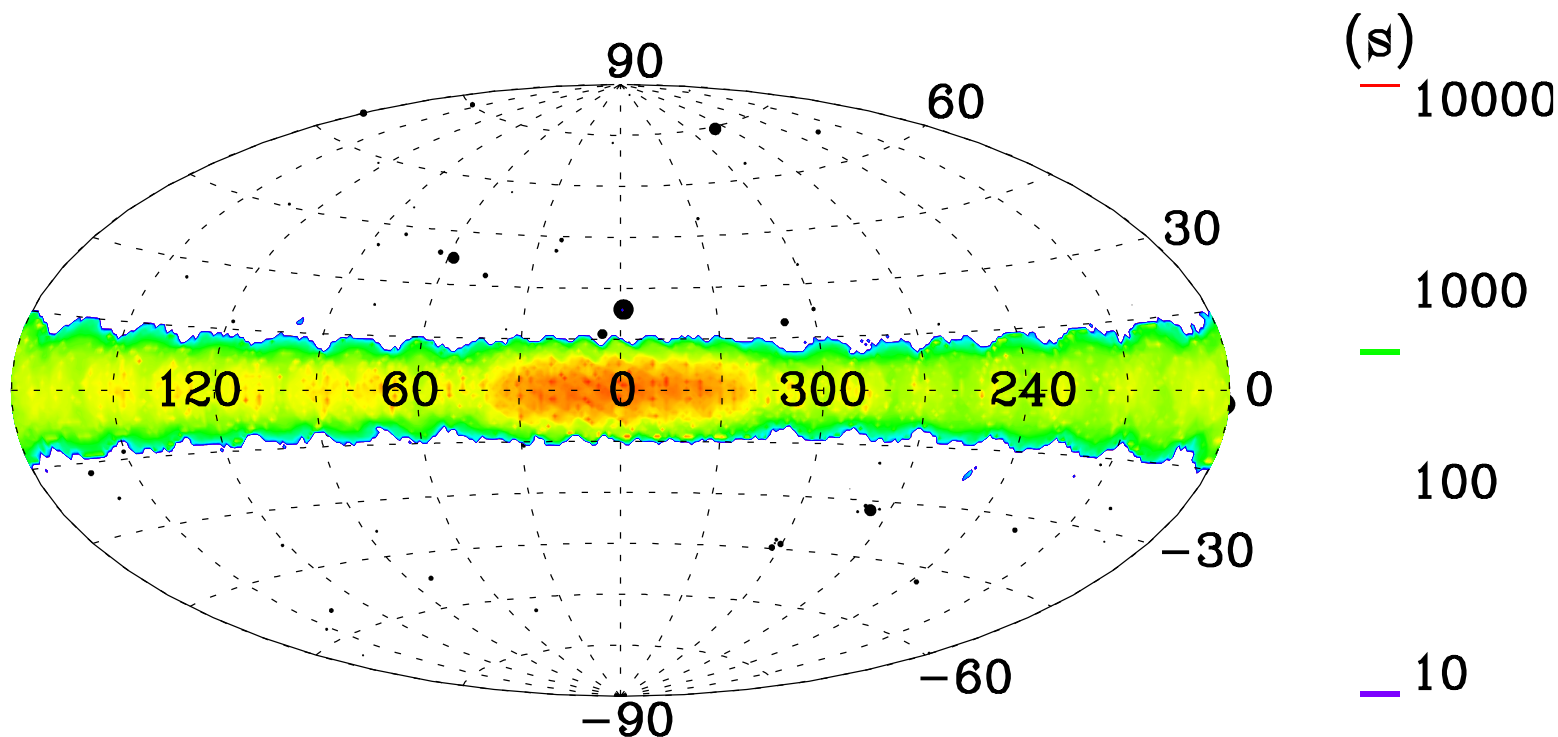
21 近银心区域 ($-30^\circ \sim 30^\circ$): 300 次/年, 29 外部区域: 400 次/年

(Sai et al. 2020)

慧眼扫描巡天观测

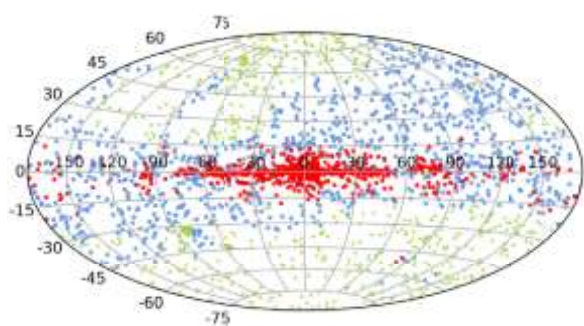
截止到2022年3月，HXMT对银道面50个小天区进行了总计3000次扫描

HXMT实测扫描灵敏度 (5σ) : LE ~ 3 mCrab; ME ~ 20 mCrab; HE ~ 18 mCrab

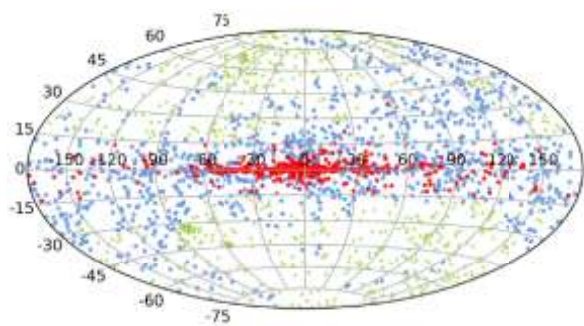


截止到2022年3月，覆盖全部银道面，扫描工作仍在继续中，扫描深度持续增加！

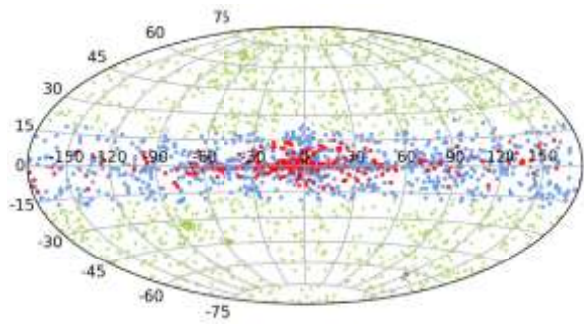
慧眼河内扫描巡天-银道面X射线源监测



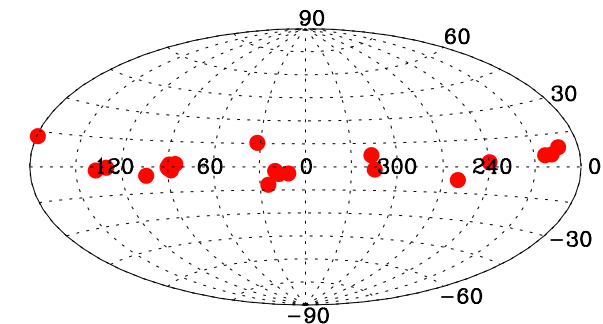
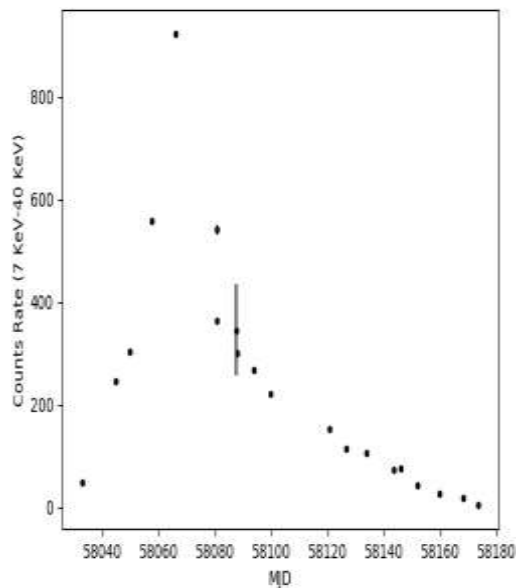
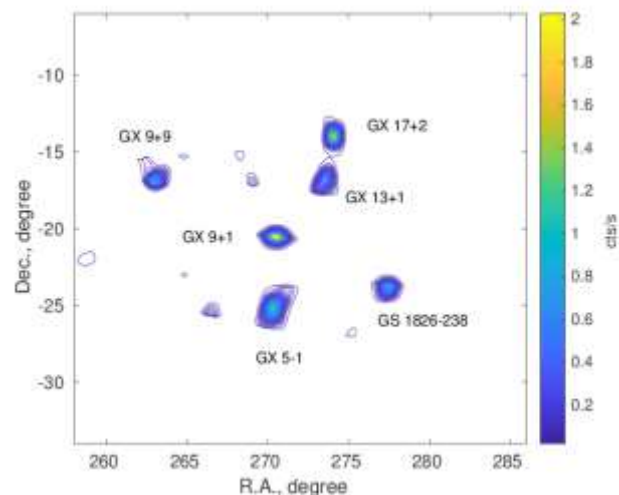
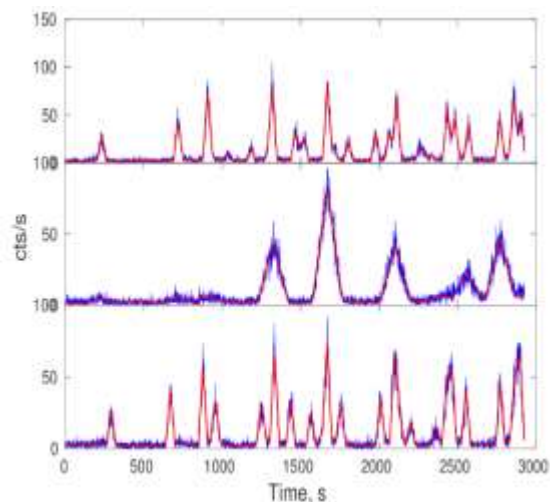
(a) LE



(b) ME



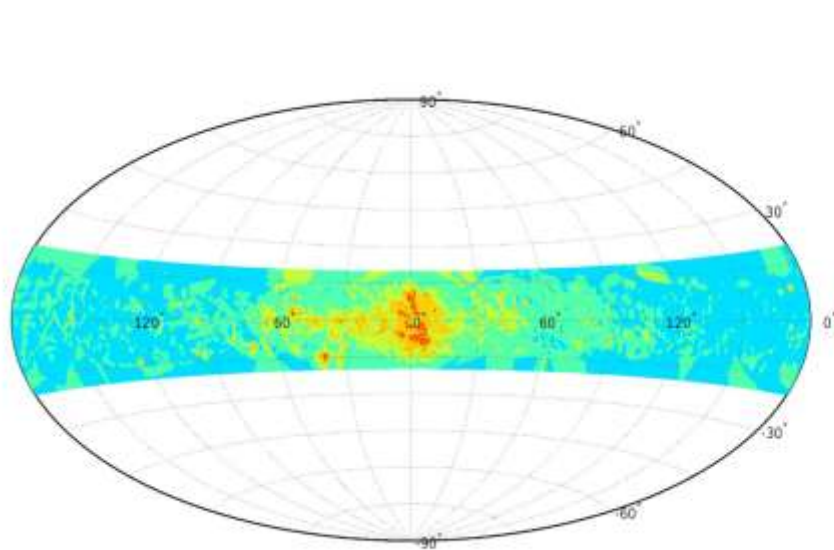
(c) HE



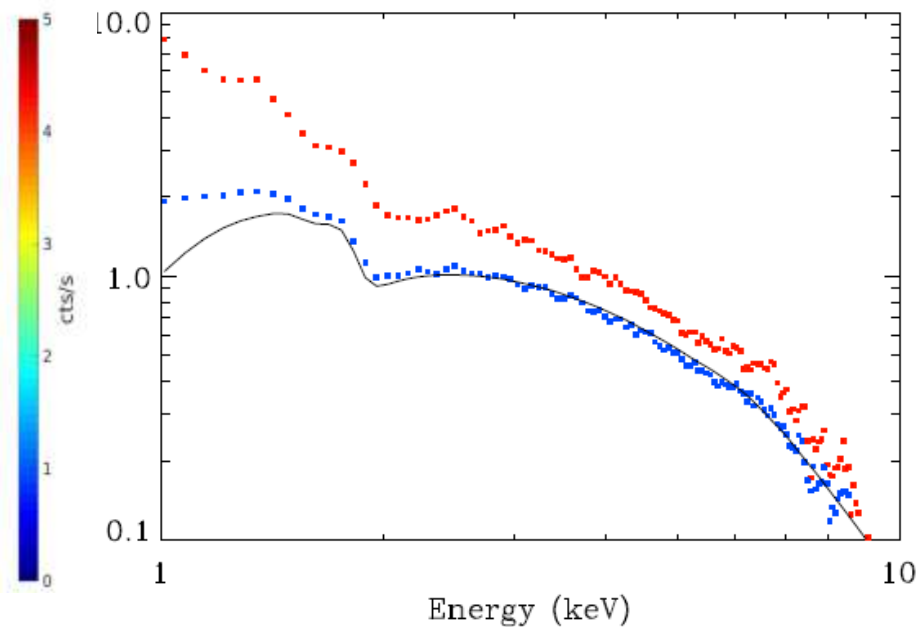
慧眼-HXMT 疑似新源在银道坐标中的分布。

- 2128 sources monitored
- ~200 detected
- >10 new transient candidates

慧眼河内扫描巡天-银道面弥散辐射



1-6 keV 天图



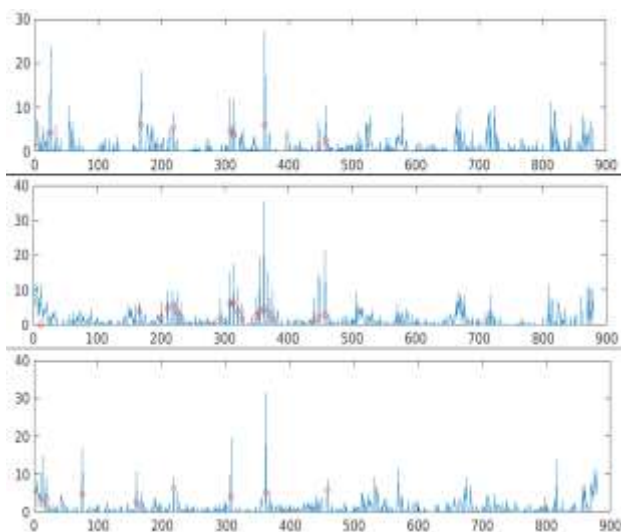
银心和反银心方向的能谱

(Jin et al. 2022)

改进的直接解调方法：极短时标爆发源的流量估计

含时的直接解调方法

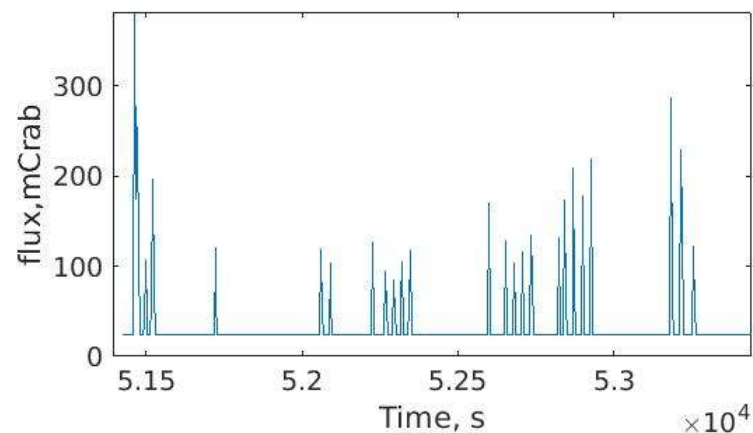
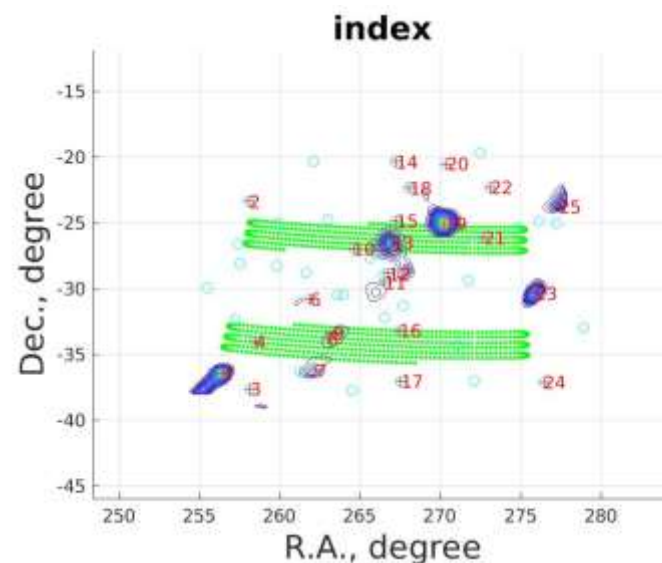
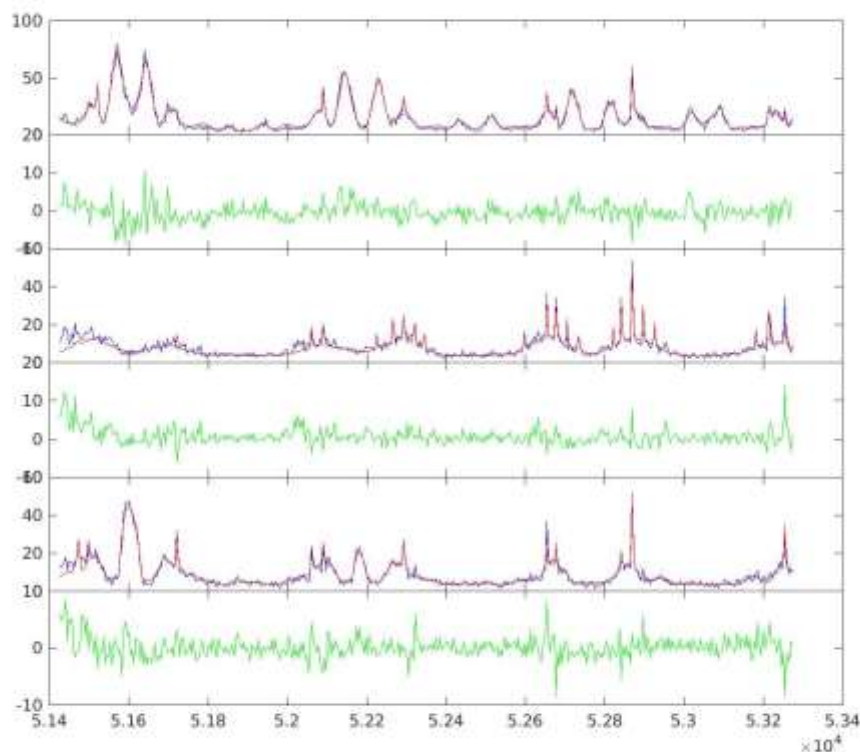
1. 利用常规响应矩阵重建
2. 对残差寻峰，定出爆发时间段
3. 构建含时响应矩阵
4. 再次重建



$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ d_4 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} \\ P_{21} \\ P_{31} \\ P_{41} \end{bmatrix} f_1 + \begin{bmatrix} P_{12} \\ P_{22} \\ P_{32} \\ P_{42} \end{bmatrix} f_2 + \begin{bmatrix} P_{13} \\ P_{23} \\ P_{33} \\ P_{43} \end{bmatrix} f_3 + \begin{bmatrix} P_{14} \\ P_{24} \\ P_{34} \\ P_{44} \end{bmatrix} f_4 + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} f_b + \begin{bmatrix} P_{13} \\ P_{23} \\ P_{33} \\ P_{43} \end{bmatrix} f_{Crab} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} f_1 + P_{12} f_2 + P_{13} f_3 + P_{14} f_4 + b_1 f_b + P_{13} f_{Crab} \\ P_{21} f_1 + P_{22} f_2 + P_{23} f_3 + P_{24} f_4 + b_2 f_b + P_{23} f_{Crab} \\ P_{31} f_1 + P_{32} f_2 + P_{33} f_3 + P_{34} f_4 + b_3 f_b + P_{33} f_{Crab} \\ P_{41} f_1 + P_{42} f_2 + P_{43} f_3 + P_{44} f_4 + b_4 f_b + P_{43} f_{Crab} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} & P_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} & P_{24} & 0 & P_{23} \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} & P_{34} & b_3 & P_{33} \\ P_{41} & P_{42} & P_{43} & P_{44} & b_4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_b \\ f_{Crab} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

极短时标爆发源的流量估计

含时的直接解调方法



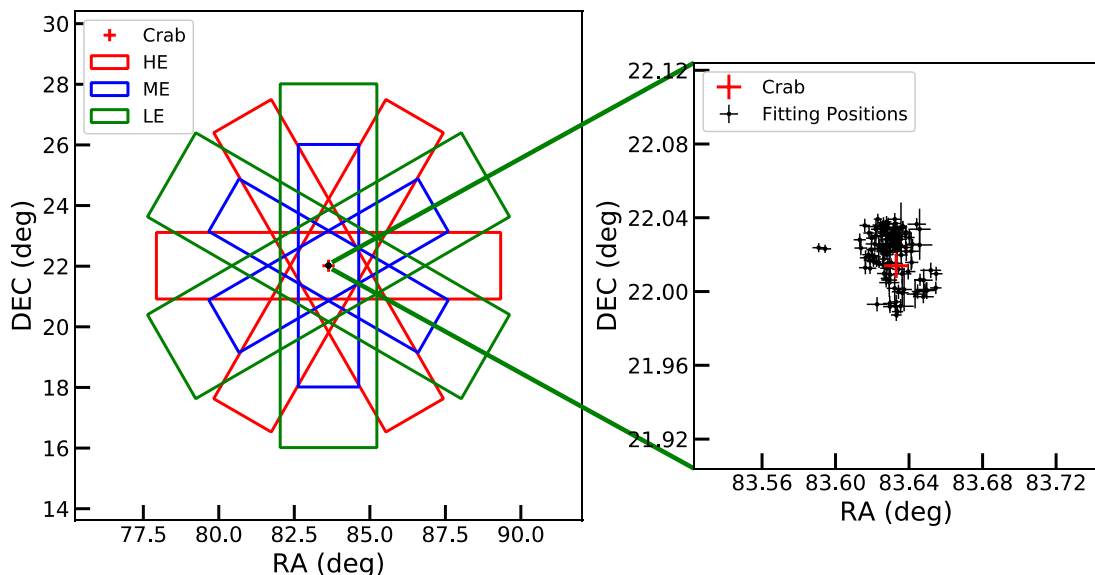
得到对Rapid Burster H1730-333的短时标流强监测曲线

(Guan et al. 2020)

利用定点观测对视场中X射线源的精确定位

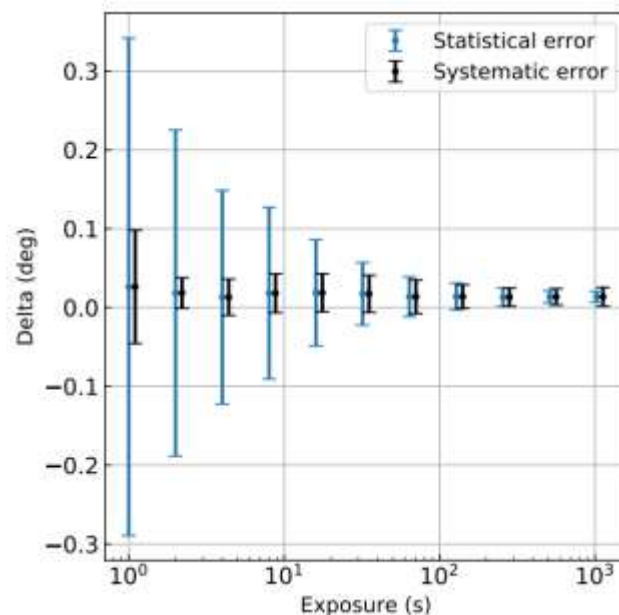
扫描数据分析方法的推广

根据目标源在不同方向视场中计数率的不同，对位于视场重合区域的点源进行流量和位置估计

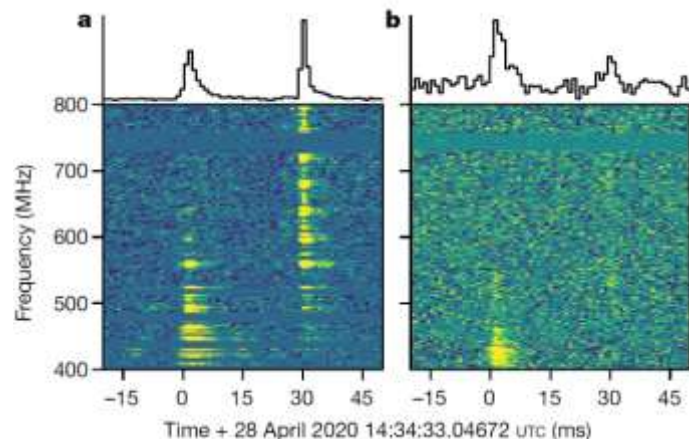


(Luo et al., in preparing)

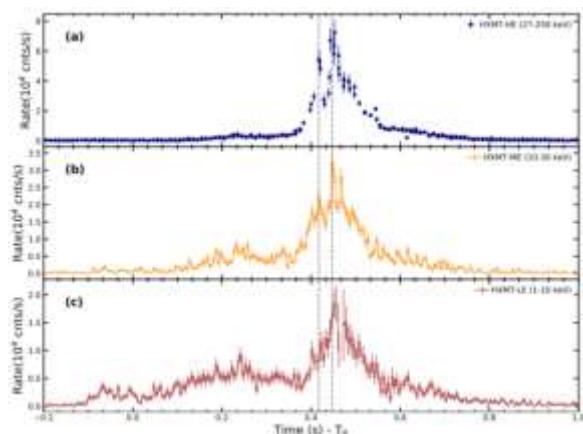
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{R}_1 = C \times \mathcal{P}_1(T_1(ra, dec)) \\ \mathcal{R}_2 = C \times \mathcal{P}_2(T_2(ra, dec)) \\ \mathcal{R}_3 = C \times \mathcal{P}_3(T_1(ra, dec)) \end{cases}$$



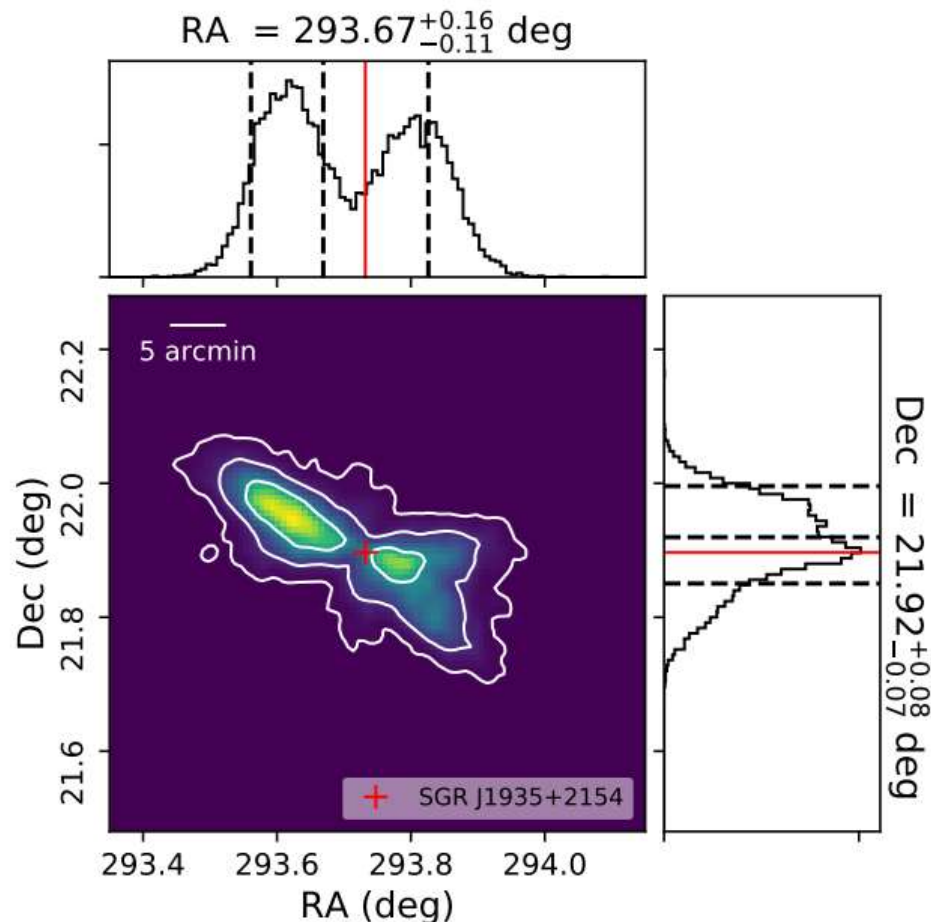
对SGR J1935+2154的定位，证认FRB源自磁星



CHIME探测到的快速射电暴双峰信号
CHIME/FRB Collaboration (2020)



慧眼-HXMT探测到的X射线暴双峰信号



慧眼-HXMT对X射线暴的定位

Li et al. (慧眼团队) (2020)

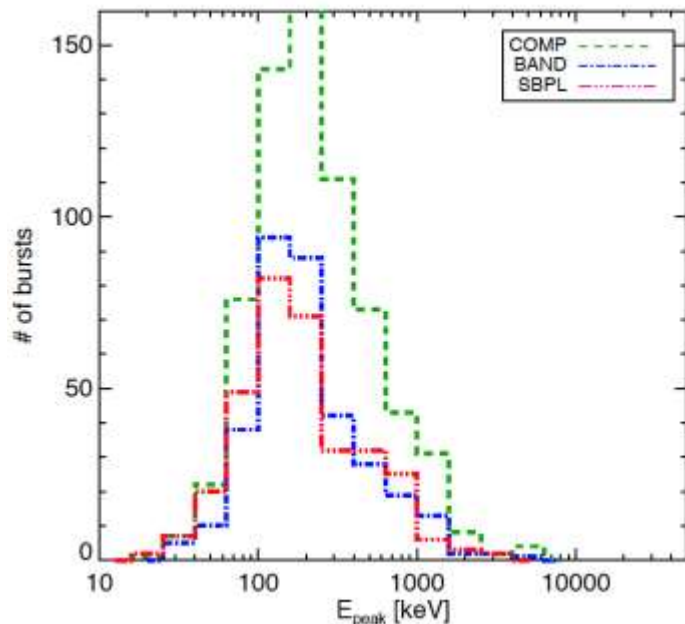
慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

伽马暴部分

(见熊少林报告“极目和慧眼极端暴发观测研究”)

GRB观测模式

Working Mode	Nal energy band (keV)	Csl energy band (keV)	Detector Setting
Regular mode	20-250	40-600	Normal HV
GRB/LG mode	100-1250	200-3000	Lower the PMT HV, turn off the AGC

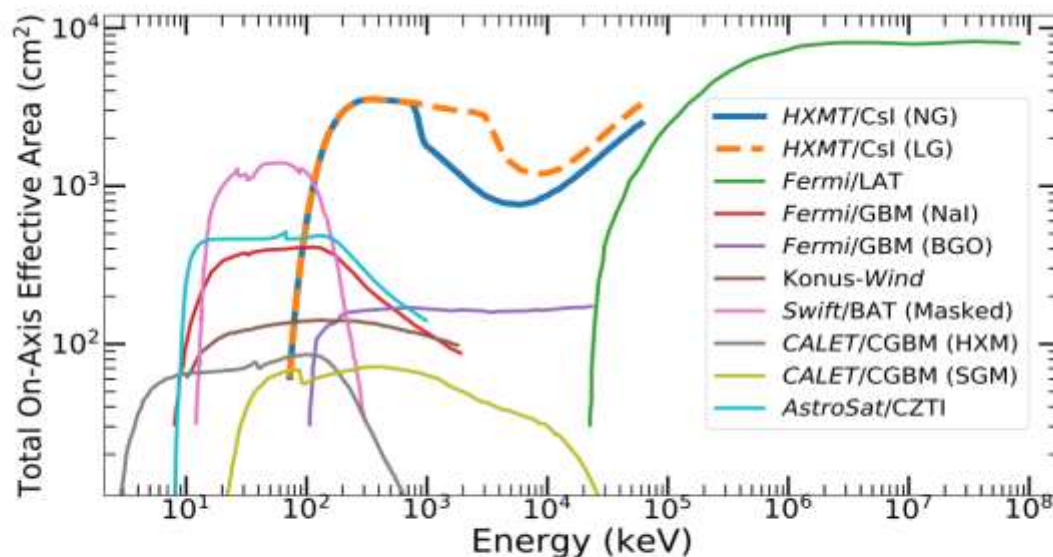


GRB E_{peak} measured by Fermi/GBM
(Gruber+, ApJS, 2014)

- **GRB mode better energy range:**
 - According to the simulation, det. efficiency is good for >200 keV
 - GRB E_{peak} distribution
- **GRB mode: ~30% of obs. time**
 - When the targeted source is occulted by the Earth in pointed observation
 - When HE regular mode is not very useful in an observation

慧眼观测GRB有效面积

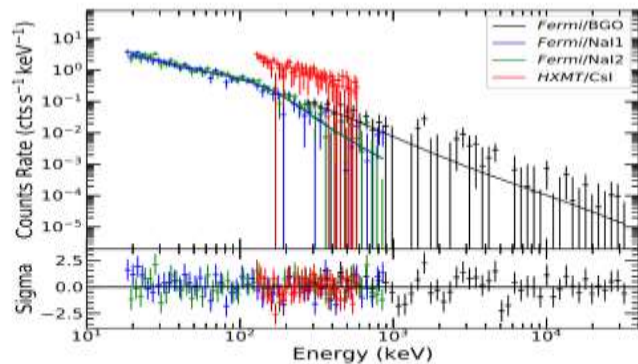
- Can detect GRBs in **both** regular & GRB/LG modes (lower HV for PMT)
- GRB monitoring FOV: all sky unocculted by the Earth
- 500~3000 cm² ~ MeV range with single photon counting and energy measurement, ~largest ~ MeV GRB & pulsar monitor ever flown



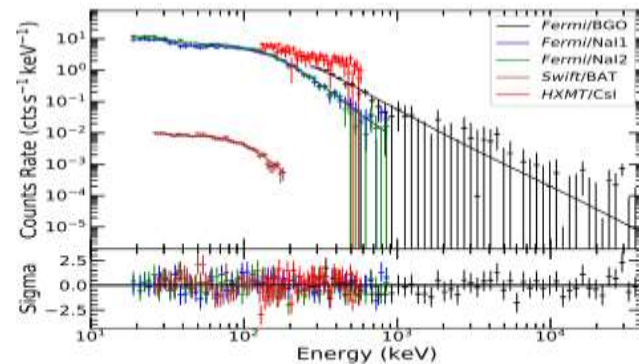
(Luo et al. 2020)

Figure 13: Effective areas of *HXMT/CsI*, *Fermi/LAT*, *Fermi/GBM*, *Konus-Wind*, *Swift/BAT*, *CALET/CGBM* and *AstroSat/CZTI*. The effective area of *Fermi/GBM* (NaI) is the averaged over the unocculted sky.

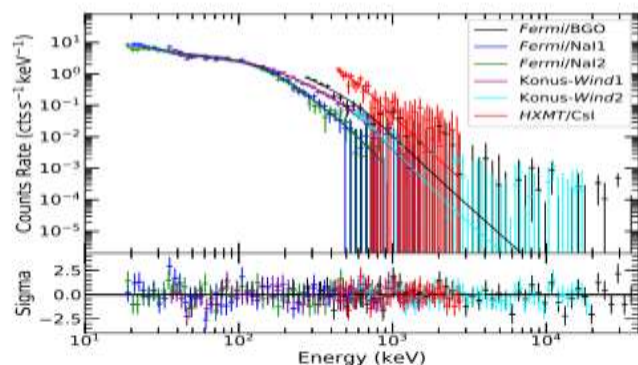
GRB能谱联合分析



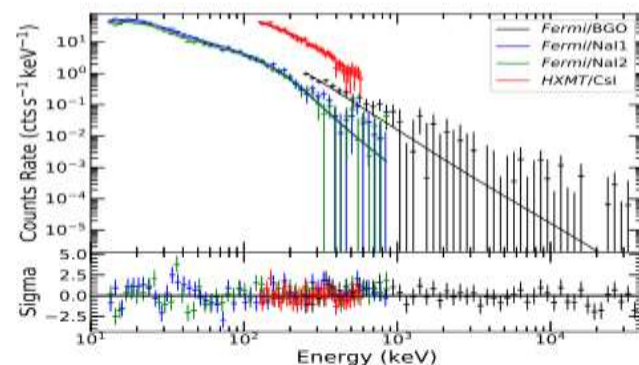
(c) GRB 180413A, NG mode



(d) GRB 180828A, NG mode



(e) GRB 181028A, LG mode



(f) GRB 181212A, NG mode

Figure 17: Joint spectral fitting of *HXMT*/CsI (red), *Fermi*/GBM BGO detectors (black), *Fermi*/GBM NaI detectors (blue and green), *Swift*/BAT (brown) and *Konus-Wind* (purple and cyan). In the joint fittings, the 18 *HXMT*/CsI spectra are merged and the merged spectrum are re-grouped to 50 energy bins for display clearly.

(Luo et al. 2020)

慧眼GRB源表

Table 3. GRB Triggers: Locations and Trigger Characteristics.

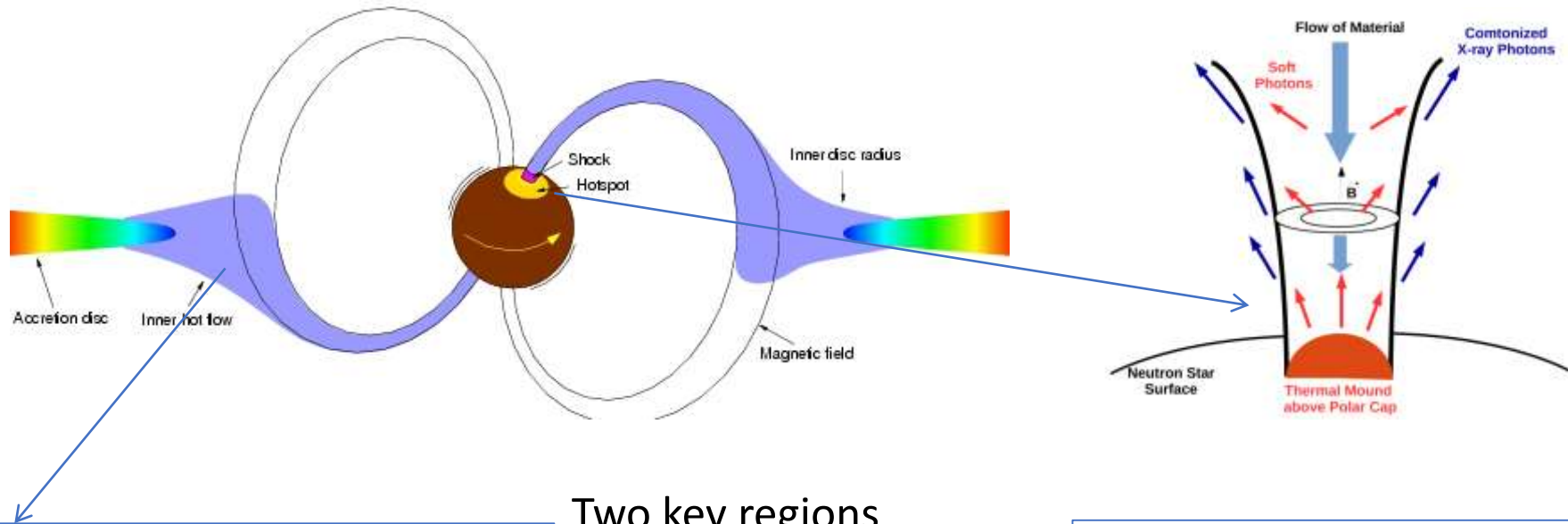
Trigger ID ^a	GRB Name	Trigger Time (UTC)	Search Method ^b	Gain Mode	RA(°)	DEC(°)	err(°)	location source ^c	Kinds of GRB samples ^d
HEB170626040	GRB 170626B	2020-07-16T07:34:29.50	BLIND	NG	289.8	-19.2	5.0	IPN	S
HEB170626400	GRB 170626A	2017-06-26T09:37:22.32	BLIND	NG	165.4	56.5	1.0	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170705115	GRB 170705A	2017-07-05T02:45:59.00	BLIND	NG	191.7	18.3	0.1	Swift	G
HEB170708045	GRB 170708A	2017-07-08T01:06:11.25	BLIND	LG	335.8	19.8	4.6	IPN	S
HEB170712139	GRB 170712A	2017-07-12T03:20:30.00	BLIND	LG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170714049	GRB 170714B	2017-07-14T01:10:51.10	BLIND	NG	18.2	29.5	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170718152	-	2017-07-18T03:39:30.00	TARGETED	NG	102.3	-35.0	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170726248	GRB 170726B	2017-07-26T05:58:15.42	BLIND	NG	166.4	-34.0	2.8	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170726793	GRB 170726A	2017-07-26T19:02:59.51	BLIND	NG	297.8	6.6	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170728960	GRB 170728B	2017-07-28T23:03:19.00	BLIND	NG	238.0	70.1	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170731751	-	2017-07-31T18:01:39.75	BLIND	NG	245.2	64.3	6.3	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170801208	GRB 170801A	2017-08-01T04:59:55.25	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170802637	GRB 170802A	2017-08-02T15:18:26.00	BLIND	NG	52.3	-39.2	2.1	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170803917	GRB 170803B	2017-08-03T22:00:31.00	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	S
HEB170805596	GRB 170805B	2017-08-05T14:18:49.50	BLIND	NG	137.3	69.6	1.3	IPN	S
HEB170805610	GRB 170805A	2017-08-05T14:38:34.00	BLIND	NG	269.2	-18.3	4.6	IPN	S
HEB170817908	GRB 170817B	2017-08-17T21:47:34.00	BLIND	NG	83.0	50.1	3.7	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170825306	-	2017-08-25T07:22:03.00	BLIND	NG	274.4	-26.2	3.2	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170826818	GRB 170826B	2017-08-26T19:38:58.00	BLIND	NG	327.7	-31.8	1.0	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170829270	GRB 170829A	2017-08-29T06:29:39.90	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	S
HEB170901499	GRB 170901B	2017-09-01T11:59:56.50	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170903534	GRB 170903A	2017-09-03T12:49:11.00	BLIND	NG	254.5	35.0	1.3	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170904406	GRB 170904A	2017-09-04T09:46:00.62	BLIND	NG	35.4	-32.5	3.2	IPN	S
HEB170904884	-	2017-09-04T21:13:07.10	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170906029	GRB 170906A	2017-09-06T00:43:06.00	BLIND	LG	198.6	-53.5	12.2	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170912984	GRB 170912C	2017-09-12T23:38:12.60	BLIND	NG	83.6	7.2	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170918905	GRB 170918A	2017-09-18T21:43:35.40	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170921030	GRB 170921C	2017-09-21T00:43:37.00	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB170923188	GRB 170923A	2017-09-21T00:43:37.00	BLIND	NG	221.5	81.2	5.0	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB170926340	GRB 170926A	2017-09-26T08:10:39.80	BLIND	NG	-	-	-	-	B
HEB171007498	GRB 171007A	2017-10-07T11:57:38.27	BLIND	NG	135.6	42.8	0.1	Swift	I
HEB171008079	GRB 171008A	2017-10-08T01:54:38.50	BLIND	NG	232.6	24.0	-	Fermi/GBM	G
HEB171011045	GRB 171011B	2017-10-11T01:05:36.00	BLIND	NG	158.9	1.6	8.1	IPN	I

慧眼4年发现322个GRB，每年大约80个,给出GRB源表。
(Song et al. 2022)

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

致密天体系统部分

慧眼研究大质量XRB



Region around Alfvén radius:

- Accretion or propeller
- Influence of the stellar wind upon NS spin?
- SFXT: emission mechanism

Two key regions highly related to the strong magnetic field of HXMB.

Advantage with Insight-HXMT:
High statistical spectral and timing sample in broad band.

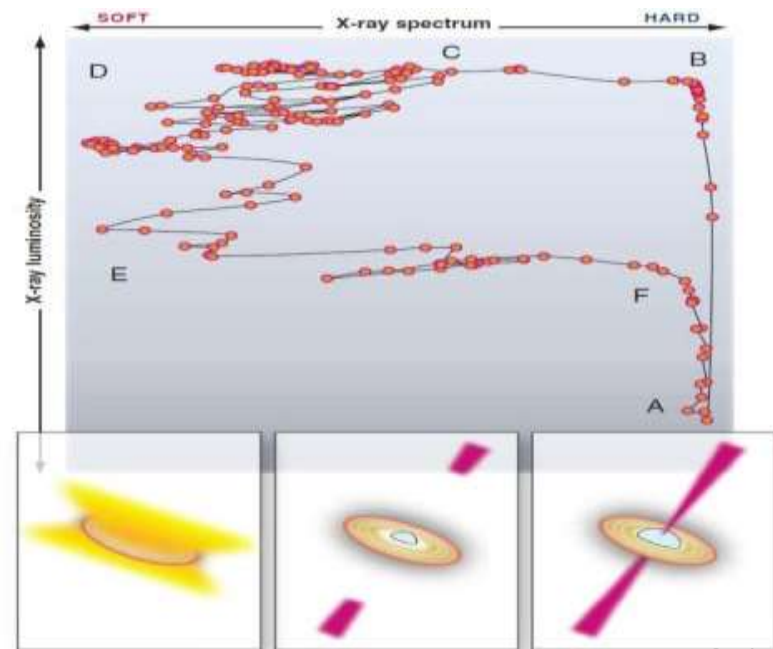
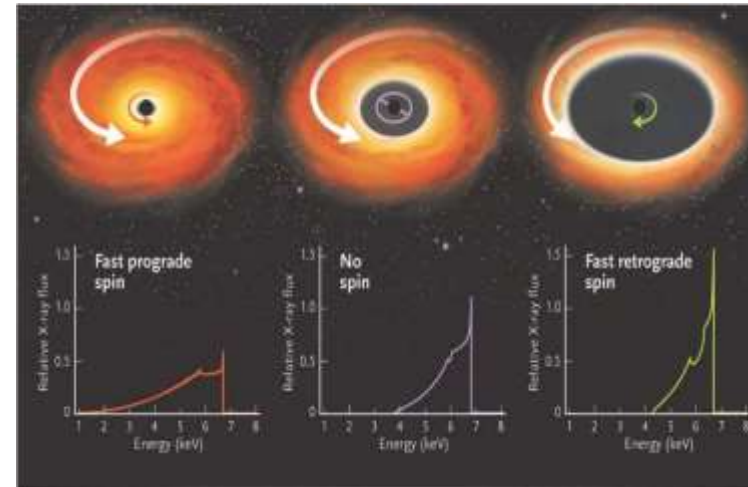
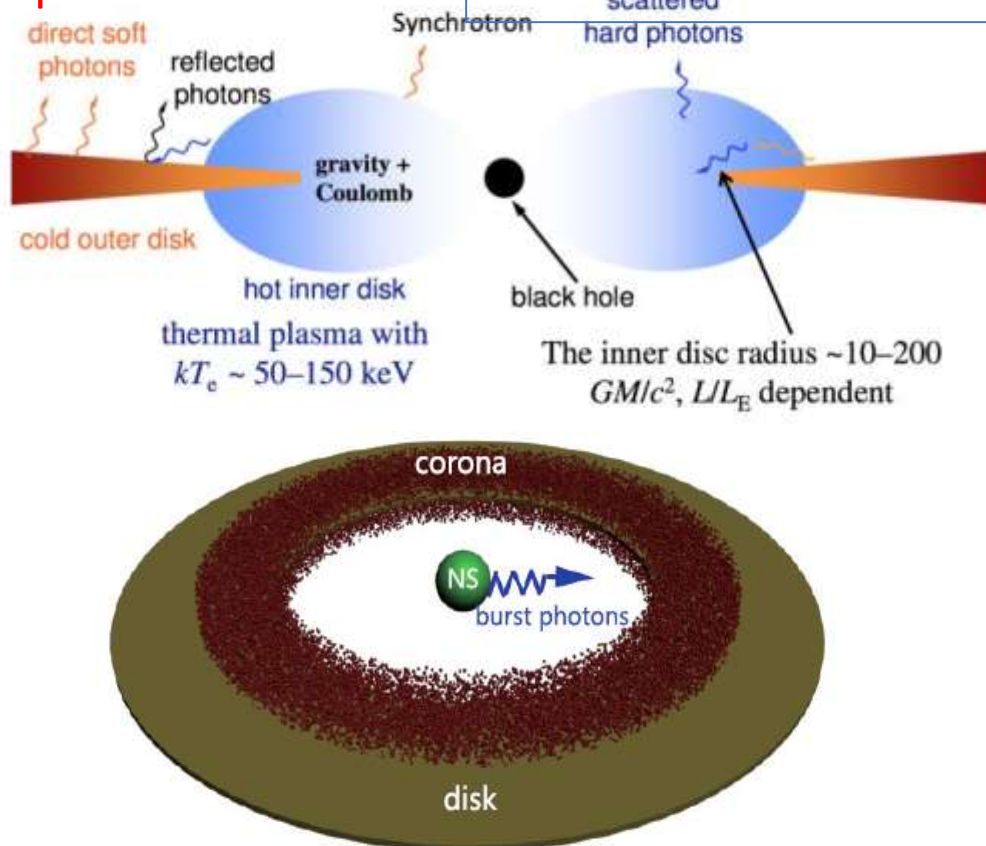
Region around magnetic pole:

- Emission mechanism and geometry (fan or pencil model?)
- Magnetic field of NS (CRSF)

慧眼研究低质量XRB

Advantage with
Insight-HXMT:
High statistical
spectral and timing
sample in broad band

- Property of compact object
- Disk, corona, jet
- Type-I burst probe
- Outburst evolution

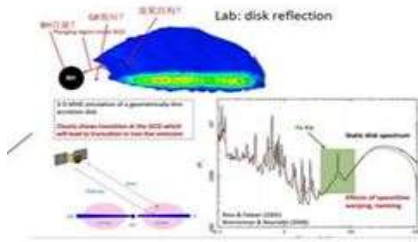


检验极端条件下基本物理规律的实验室

引力势阱在黑洞附近比目前用来检验广义相对论的强度高4个量级；
X射线双星的黑洞附近时空曲率比活动星系核附近超大质量黑洞大16个量级。

天体实验室：

测量黑洞吸积盘系统中在吸积盘反射成分以及相对论铁线展宽



QED预测的真空双极化？
偏振观测超磁星，判断QED预言的真空极化现象是否存在、中子星大气模型与回旋共振散射(RCS)模型是否合理。要求磁场 10^{13}G 以上。

地球上实验室最强磁场
几十特斯拉，不到 10^6 高斯。

超磁星：反常X射线脉冲星/软伽玛射线重复暴(AXP/SGR)是一类特殊中子星，磁星模型认为其表面磁场(至少多极场)极强，可能超过临界磁场。可以达到 10^{14} 高斯以上的磁场强度。

检测QED预测真空双极化天体实验室

超磁星基本属性：能量起源、爆发和辐射机制。

EOS的研究样本：

- (1) 吸积物质在中子星表面形成热核爆发，由于自旋而导致高频周期信号，这部分源称为暴频中子星X射线双星系统，供能方式是热核爆发。
- (2) 处于中子星双星系统，但是吸积几乎停止，中子星表面存在一个热斑，通过自转提取能量，这类源是NICER的观测样本，目前最合适的源为PSRJ0437-4715。
- (3) 吸积物质通过磁力线达到磁极，释放引力能加热极冠，形成脉冲，并形成局部激波，辐射为黑体加幂律。
- (4) 一般吸积脉冲星，磁场较强，物质在磁极形成激波，并发生磁共振散射作用。

- 黑洞和极端引力条件下的物理规律
- 中子星和极端密度条件下的物理规律
- 超磁星和极端磁场条件下的物理规律

黑洞双星系统爆发演化图像的构建和完善

➤ 黑洞爆发的盘冕演化

首次发现MAXI J1820+070硬态期间冕在下沉的同时，喷流内的外流加速 (Nature Communication)

首次发现GRS1915+105超低态flare期间在千秒时标喷流和盘风的相互演化 (ApJ)

➤ 黑洞爆发演化的准周期震荡和时变

首次在MAXI 1820+070爆发发现250keV的QPO，以及高能1秒左右的软时间延迟 (Nature Astronomy)

Cyg X-1软态期间首次发现毫赫兹QPO (ApJ)

➤ 黑洞爆发演化联合分析时变和能谱

首次通过联合拟合MAXI 1535-571的能谱和QPO的RMS谱，给出QPO内禀rms存在结构 (JHEAp)

➤ 黑洞爆发演化的Q图理解

首次给出X射线爆发迟滞现象的外盘照射电离起源图像的观测证据 (ApJ)

中子星双星系统爆发演化图像的深度刻画

➤大质量X射线双星极冠辐射区

首次发现河内第一个ULX吸积从气体压主导到辐射压主导的转换 (MNRAS)

首次发现ULX爆发演化双临界光度对应的谱参数转换 (ApJ)

首次观测到ULX爆发演化中子星自旋脉冲强度在特征光度附近的8字演化 (MNRAS)

首次在PULX RX J0209.6-7427发现 130 keV 以上的脉冲辐射, PULXs 和其他吸积脉冲星差异可能来自伴星的吸积 (Nature Communication投稿)。

大质量双星系统GX 301-2 近星点吸积几何和柱密度变化以及风/盘吸积 (MNRAS)

➤大质量X射线双星磁半径附近吸积

4U 0115+63在2017爆发发现多个暂现的毫赫兹QPO (MNRAS)

➤Z源和Atoll源演化

首次对Z源ScoX-1的千赫兹QPO给出更高能量的限制 (JHEAp, ApJ)

致密天体基本性质以及吸积盘冕

➤ 黑洞自旋和质量

黑洞自旋的测量 (CygX-1, MAXI J1820+070等) (ApJ)

首次发现爆发双黑体演化, 小质量的黑洞? (ApJ)

➤ 中子星磁场和回旋吸收线

首次给出直接测量最高回旋线能量 (90keV) 对应磁场显著探测 (ApJL)

确定了著名的中子星X射线双星武仙座X-1的回旋吸收线能量不再下降 (JHEAp)

首次在1A 0535+262中发现了回旋吸收线-光度反相关关系, 给出了CRSF随着光度演化的完整图像 (ApJL)。

首次给出了最高能量谐频回旋线的最高显著性测量 ($> 5\sigma$) (ApJ)

首次在NSULX源中以极高的显著性 ($> 5\sigma$) 发现146 keV的基频CRSF (ApJL)

➤ 暴探针研究盘冕

首次用单个常规热核暴观测到冕冷却 (ApJL)

首次发现二型暴的时间延迟以及暴的非热特性 (ApJ)

➤ 磁星辐射和FRB

首次给出FRB成协磁星证认, 时变和能谱, 辐射区辐射机制的限制 (Nature Astronomy, Nature)

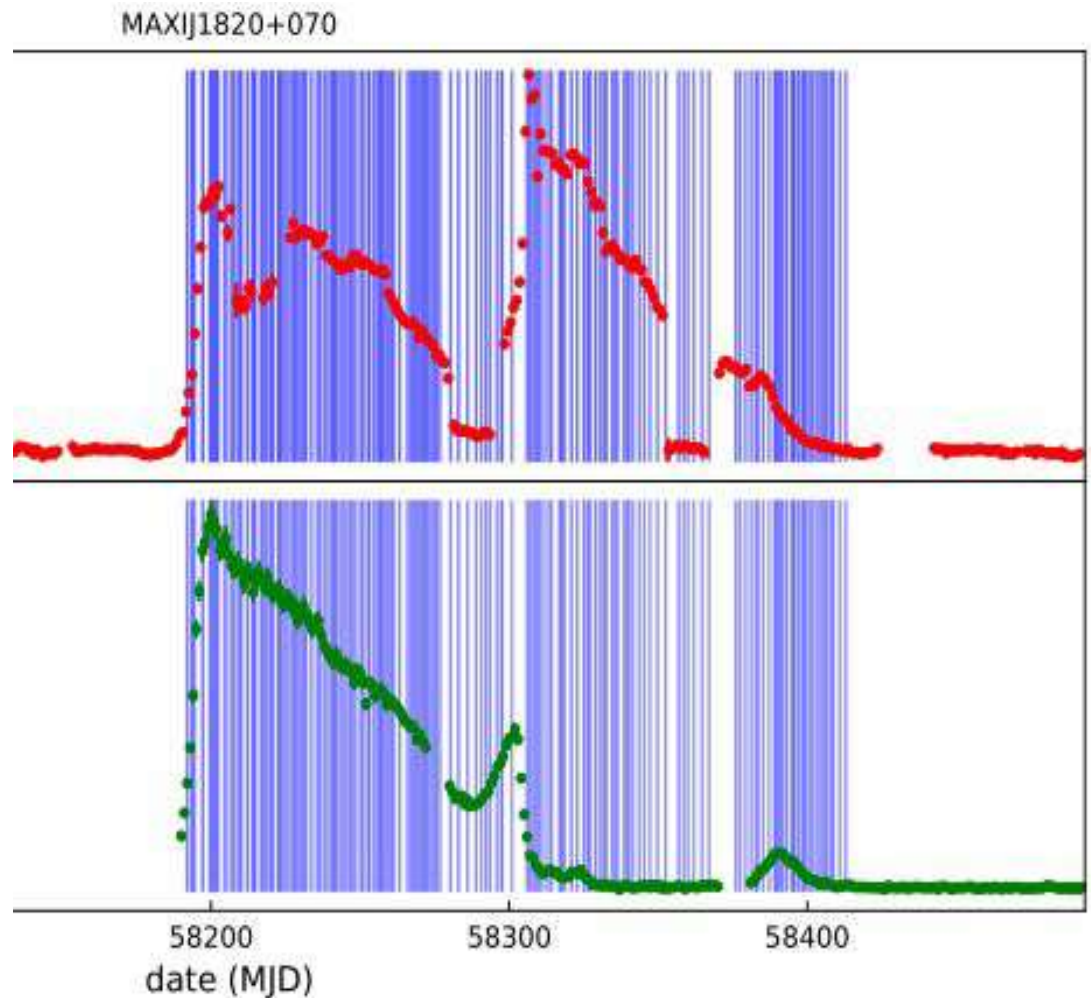
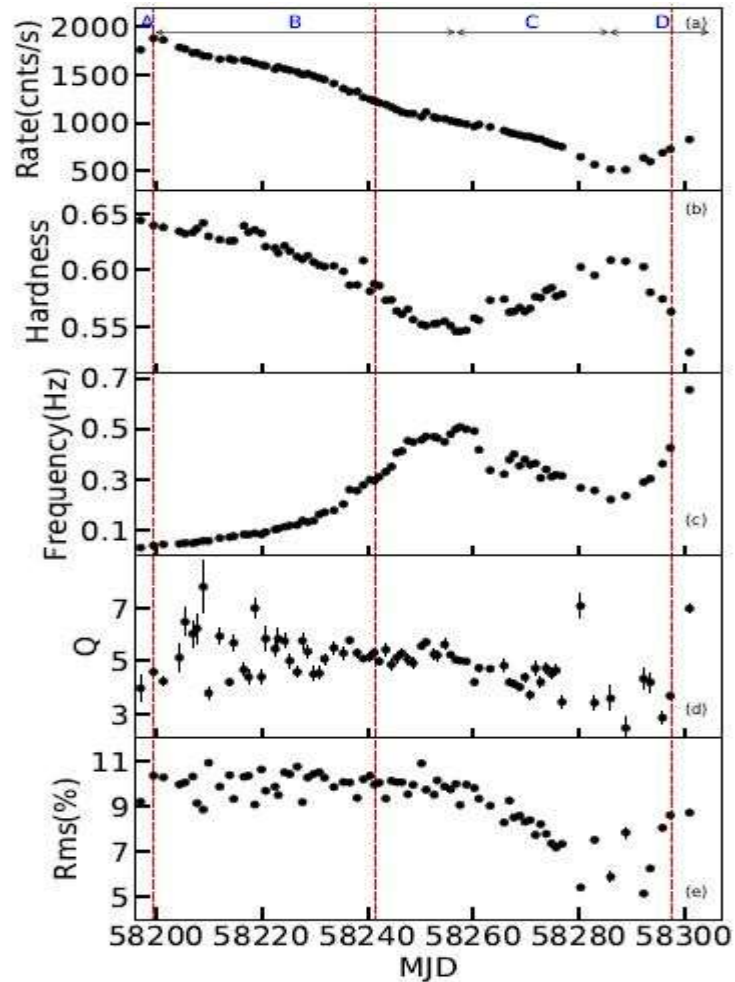
首次给出河外最近FRB的高能辐射流量的限制 (A&A)

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

致密系统部分

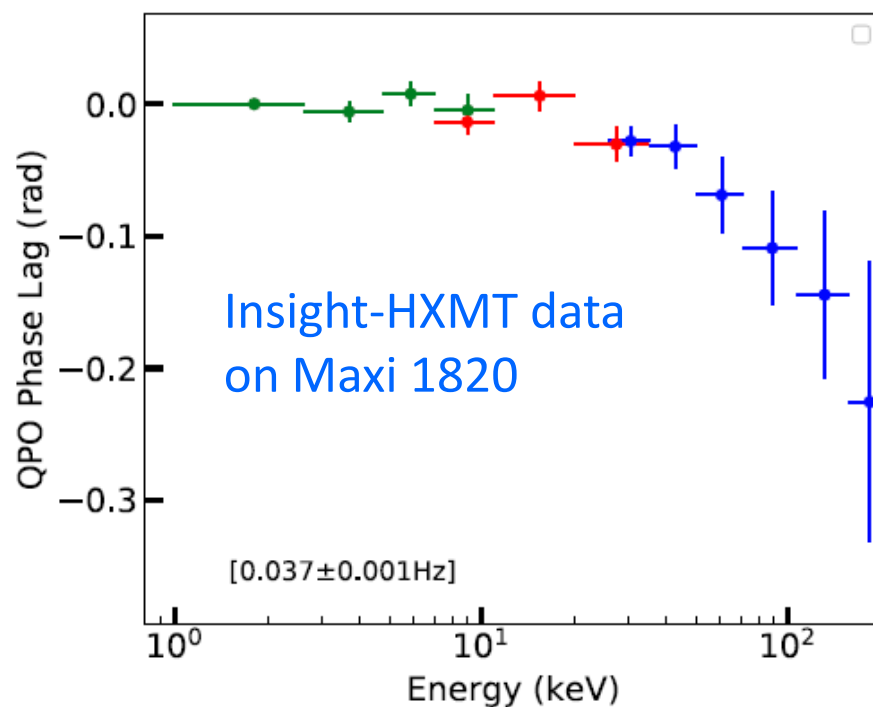
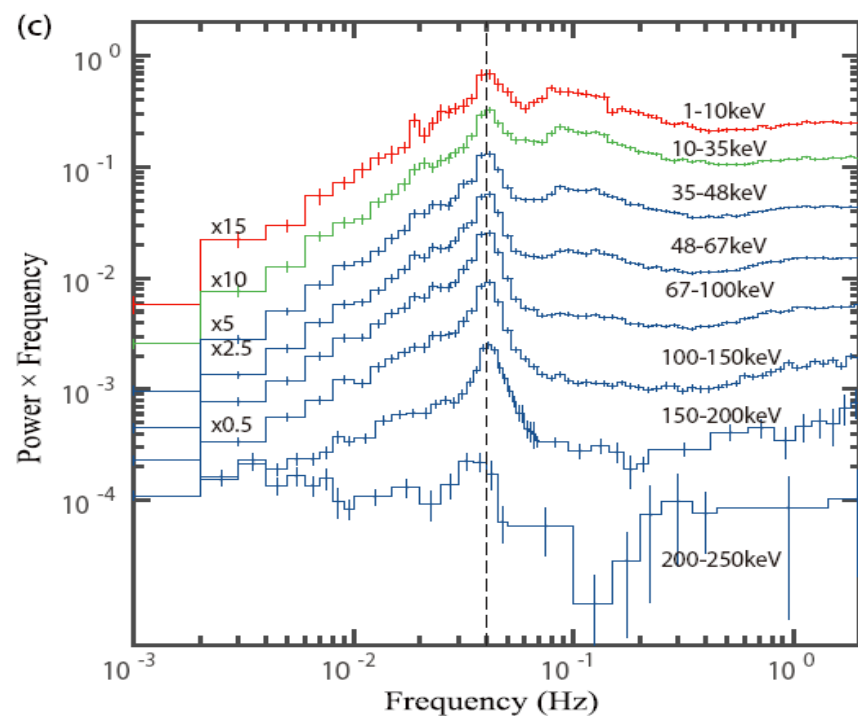
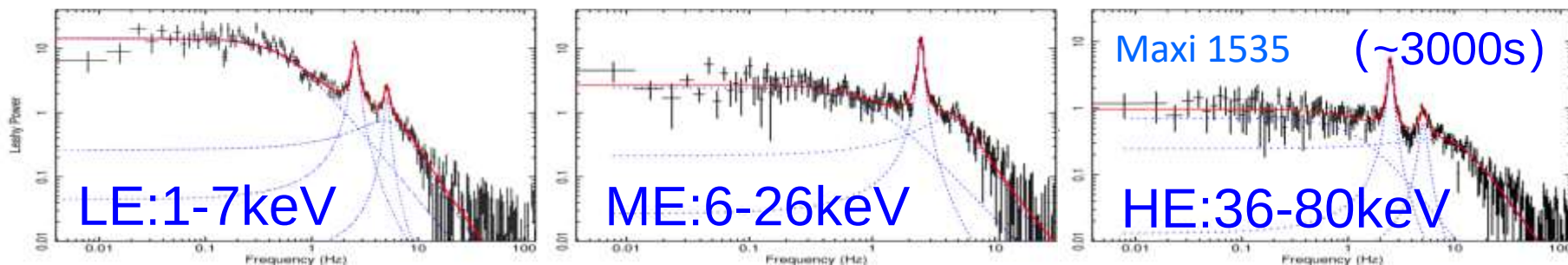
黑洞双星系统爆发演化图像的构建和完善

黑洞X射线双星系统 MAXI J1820+070



2018 3.11 outburst detected by MAXI Insight-HXNT: 146 pointings, exposure 2560 ks

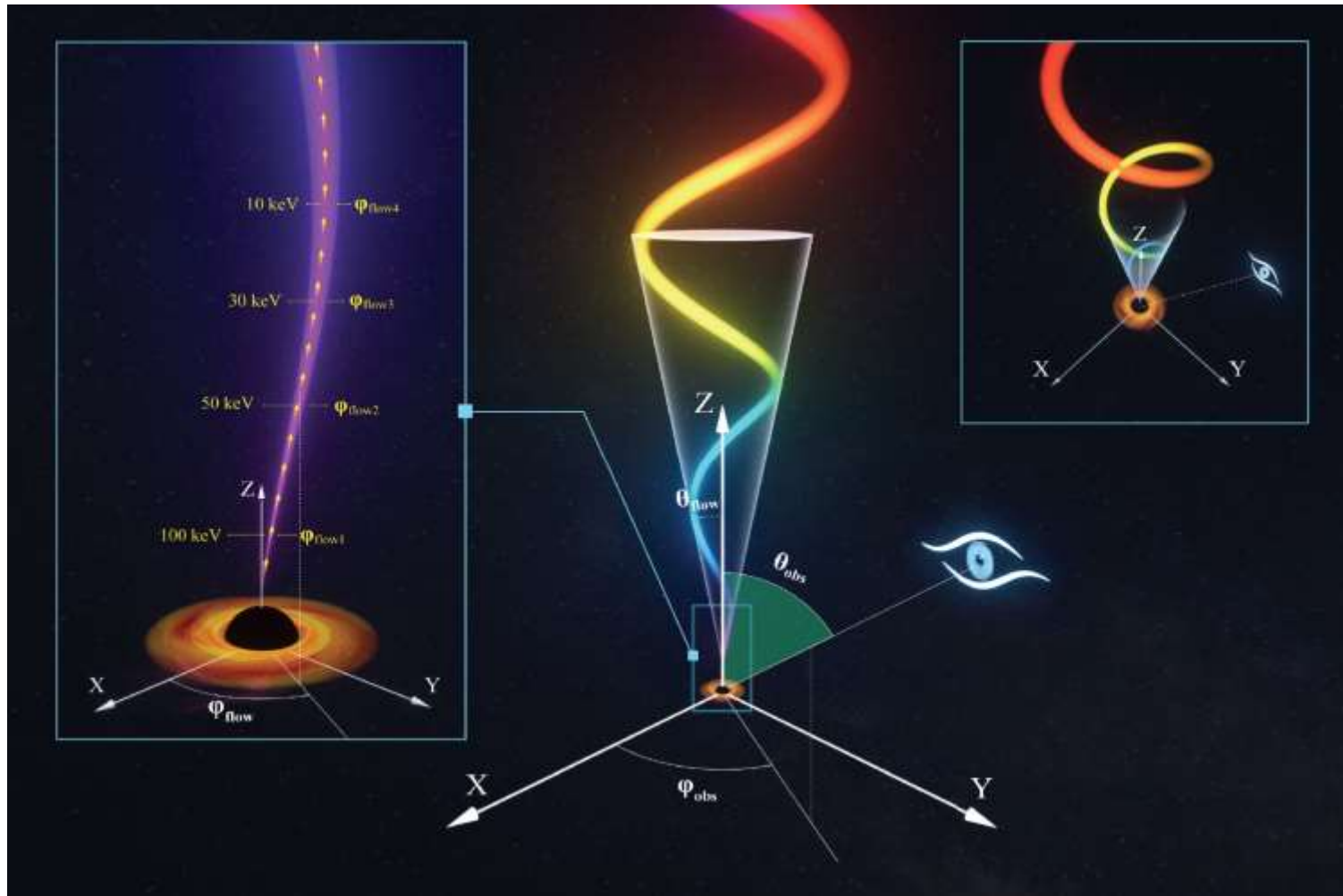
发现最高能量QPO ($< 30 \text{ keV} \rightarrow > 200 \text{ keV}$)



(Huang et al. 2019 ApJ; Ma et al. 2020 Nature Astronomy)

QPO新模型: L-T 进动喷流

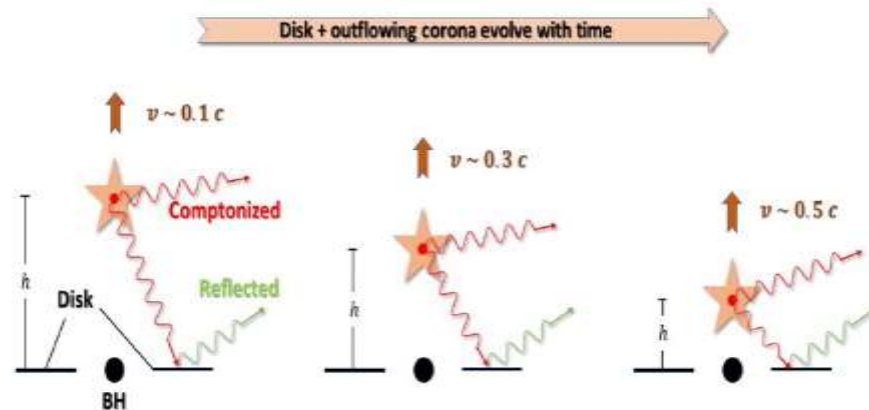
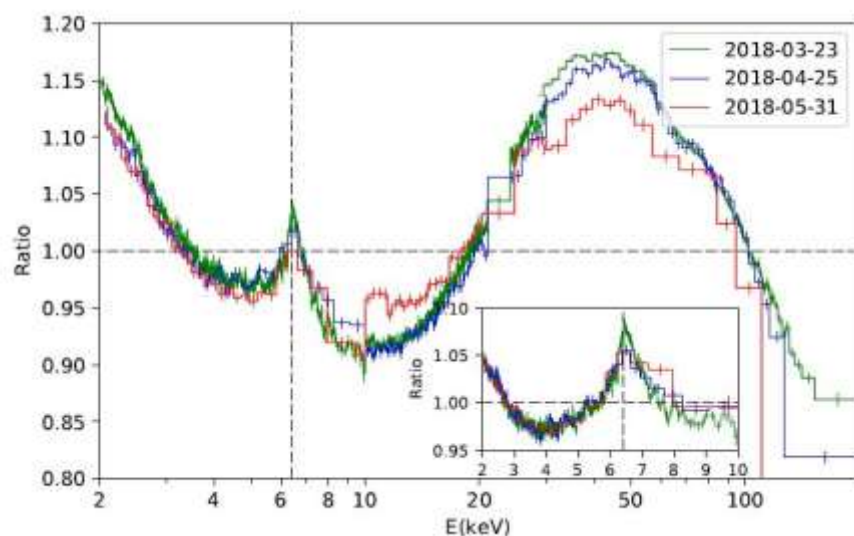
(Ma et al., 2020 Nature Astronomy)



(见马想报告“MAXIJ1820+070爆发的高能QPO和进动喷流”)

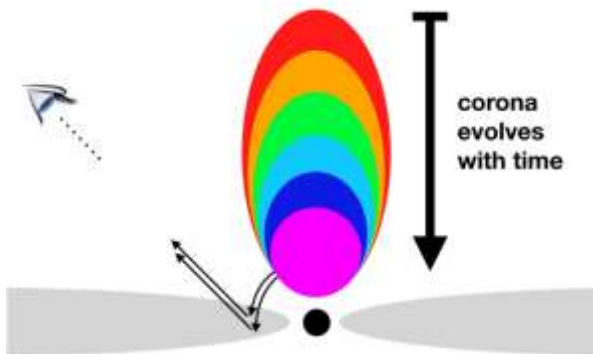
首次发现MAXI1820+070硬态冕在下沉的同时喷流加速

(You et al., 2020 Nature Communication)

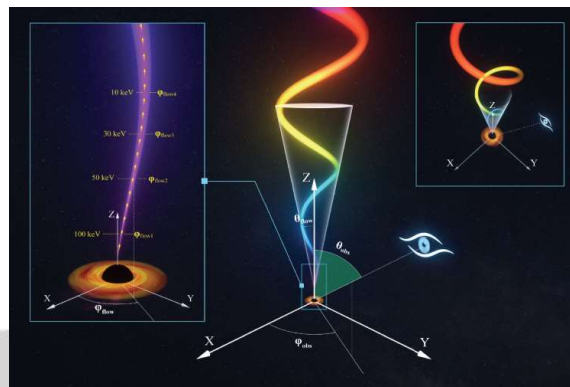


(见游贝报告“The outflowing corona in MAXI J1820+070”)

黑洞爆发的喷流演化图像



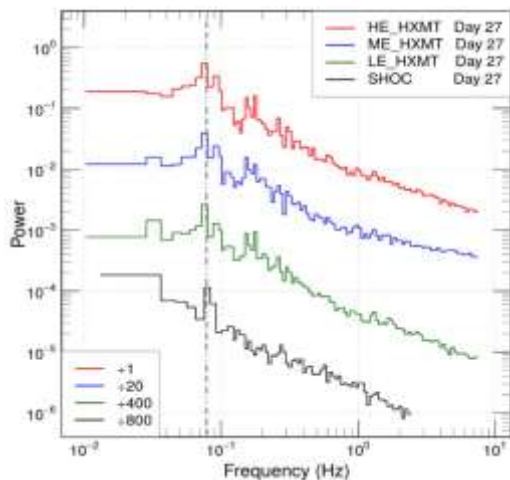
(Kara, E. 2019, Nature)



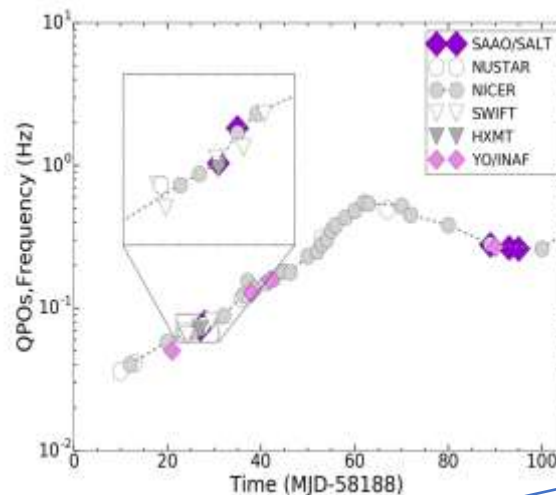
(Ma, X. et al. 2020, Nature Astronomy)



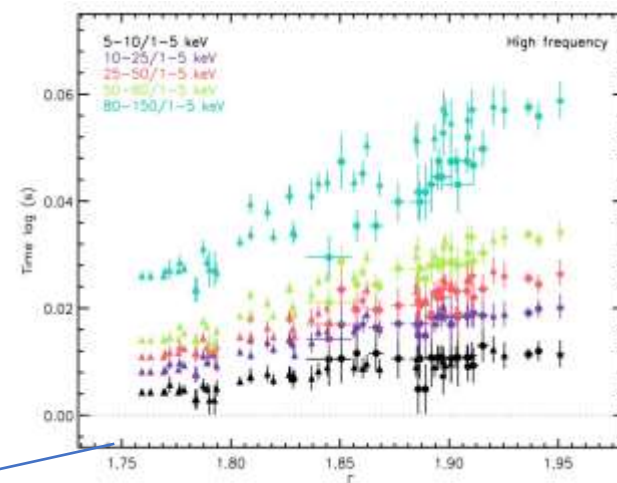
(You, B. et al. 2021, Nature Communication)



(Thomas et al. 2022)



见王亚楠报告“Applications of the Insight-HXMT data”

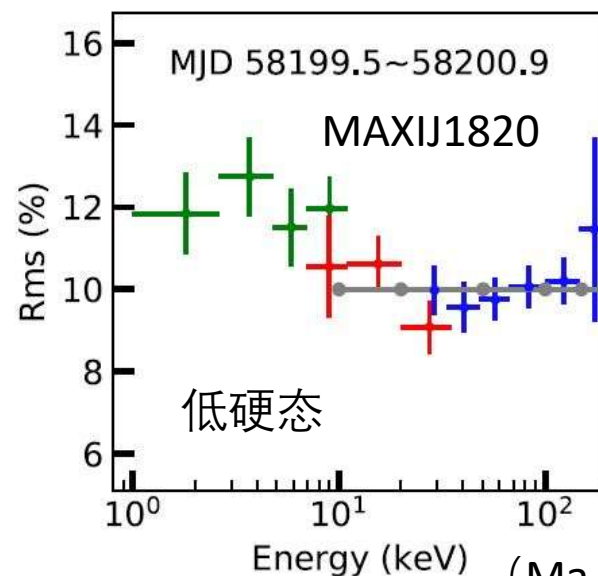
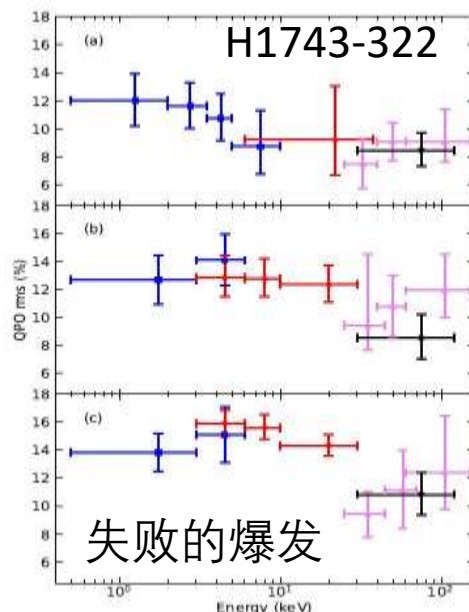


(Wang et al. 2020)

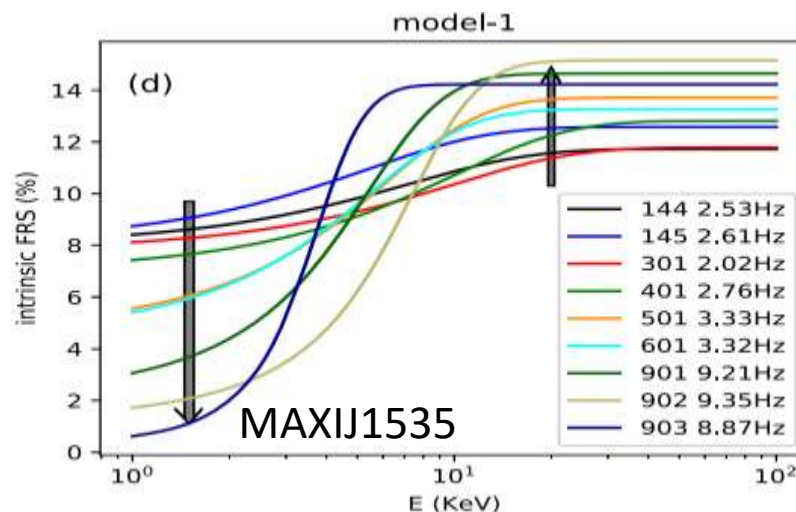
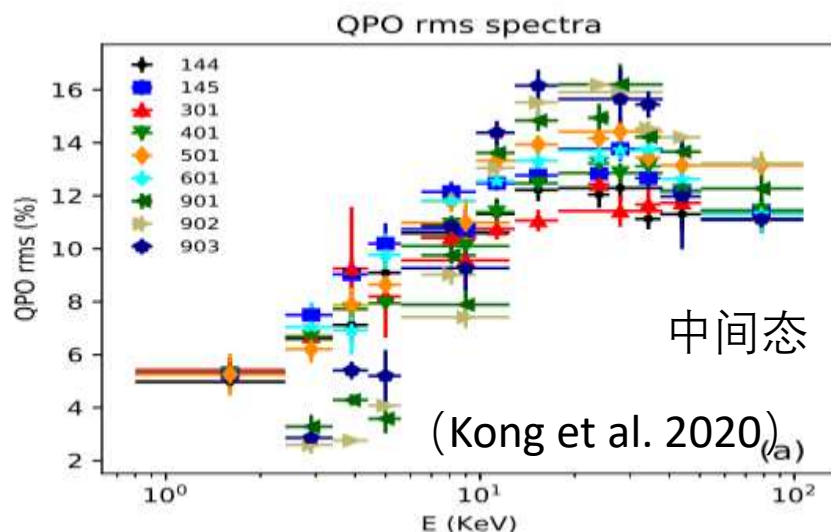
黑洞系统爆发演化的多样性

QPO的RMS随着E
演化关系：
硬态喷流？
中间态冕的进动
演化？

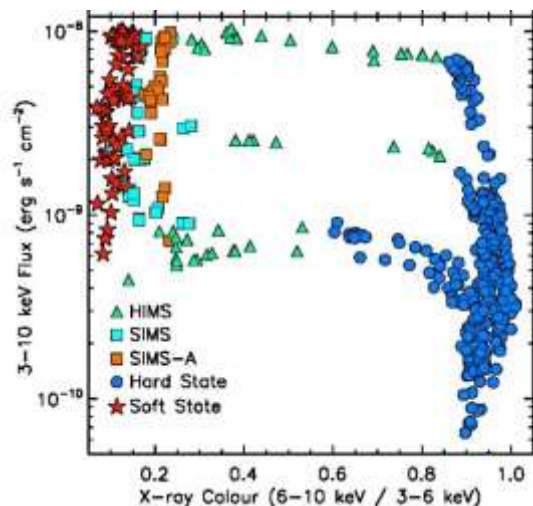
(Wang et al. 2020)



(Ma et al. 2020)



黑洞系统爆发演化的多样性



GX339-4: 爆发演化的QPO RMS一致性 (Shui et al., 2021)

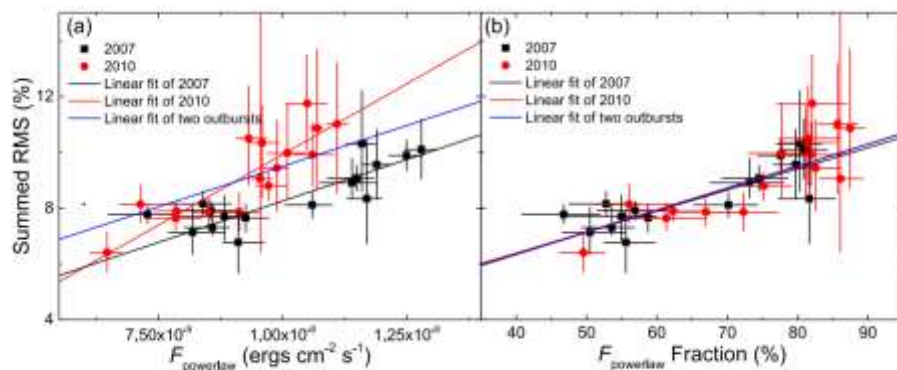
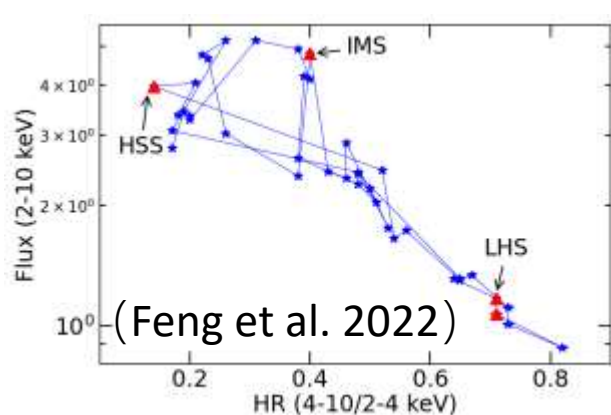
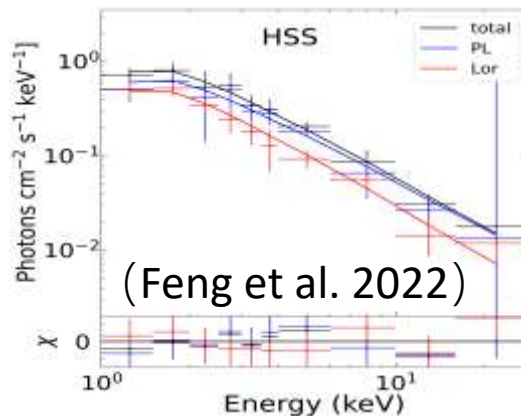


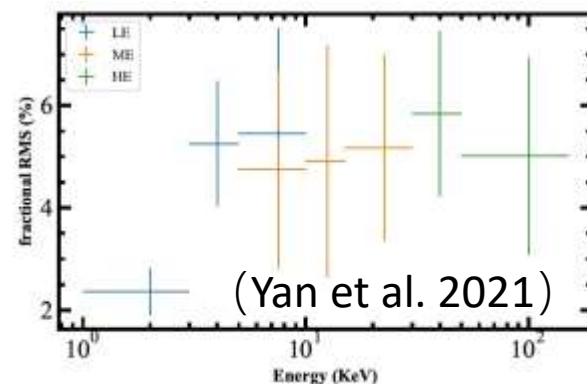
Figure 10. The summed QPO fundamental and harmonic RMS as a function of (a) F_{low} and (b) F_{high} fraction. The linear fitting in (b) results in a slope/intercept of $0.076 \pm 0.015/3.36 \pm 1.03$, $0.079 \pm 0.030/3.23 \pm 2.42$, and $0.079 \pm 0.014/3.19 \pm 1.08$ for the outbursts of 2007, 2010, and both, respectively.



(Feng et al. 2022)



(Feng et al. 2022)

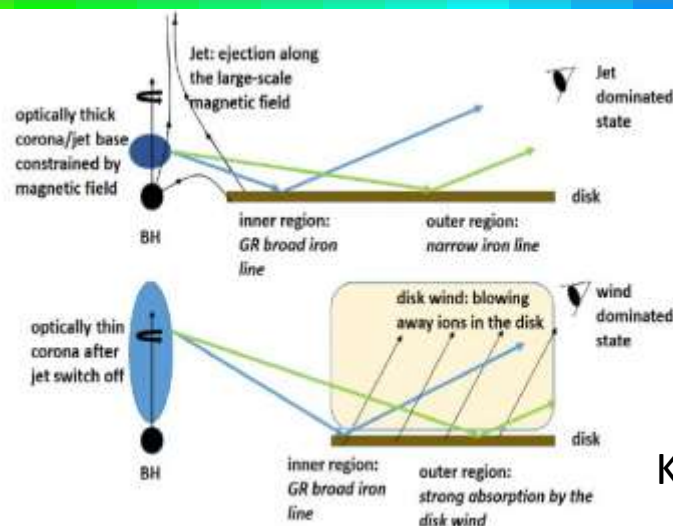
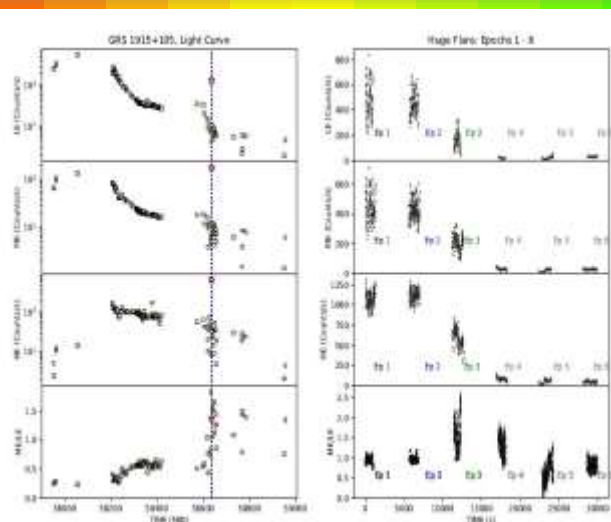


(Yan et al. 2021)

12 ks, CygX-1 soft state, 88 mHz QPO, rms 2%-6%, till 100 keV, Disk instability?

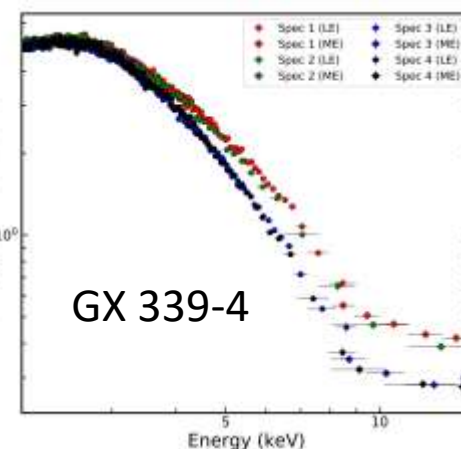
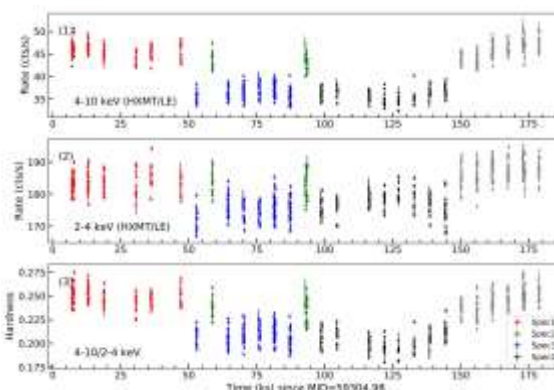
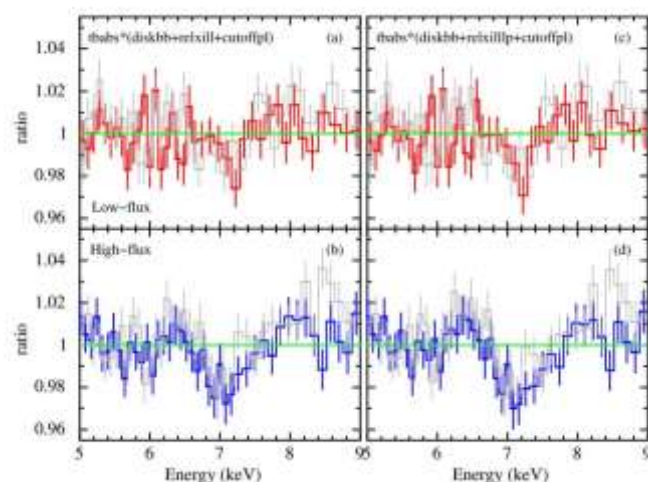
CygX-1: 硬态无QPO, 不典型Q图, 软态毫赫兹QPO, 星风球冕+进动喷流?

黑洞系统爆发演化的多样性



Kong et al. 2021

GRS1915+105: 短时标盘风和喷流的转化: 盘风软态 (辐射压) 硬态 (磁驱动)



特定光度下, 盘风和喷流可同时存在。
(Wang et al. 2021) (EXO 1846-031) (见王亚楠报告)

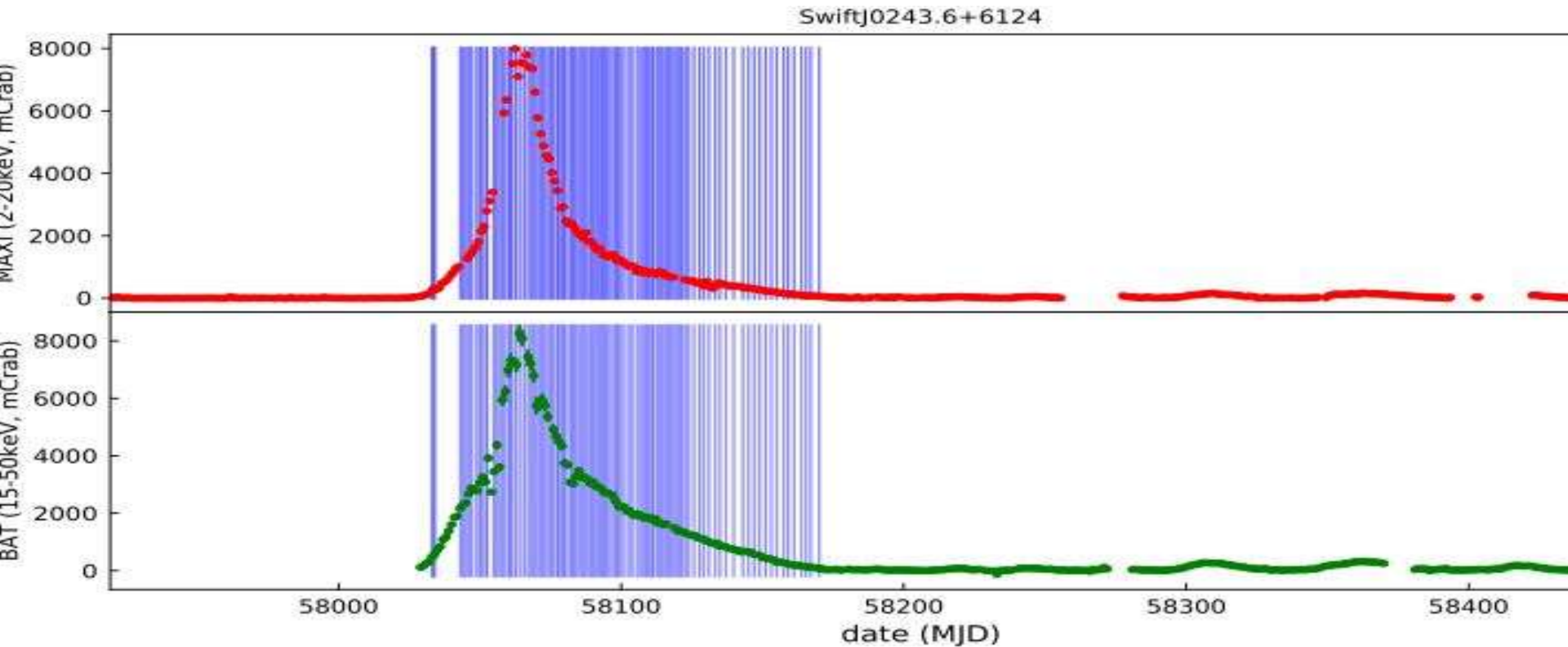
短时标耀发对应额外的冕加热
(Liu et al. 2022) (见刘鸿辉报告)

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

致密系统部分

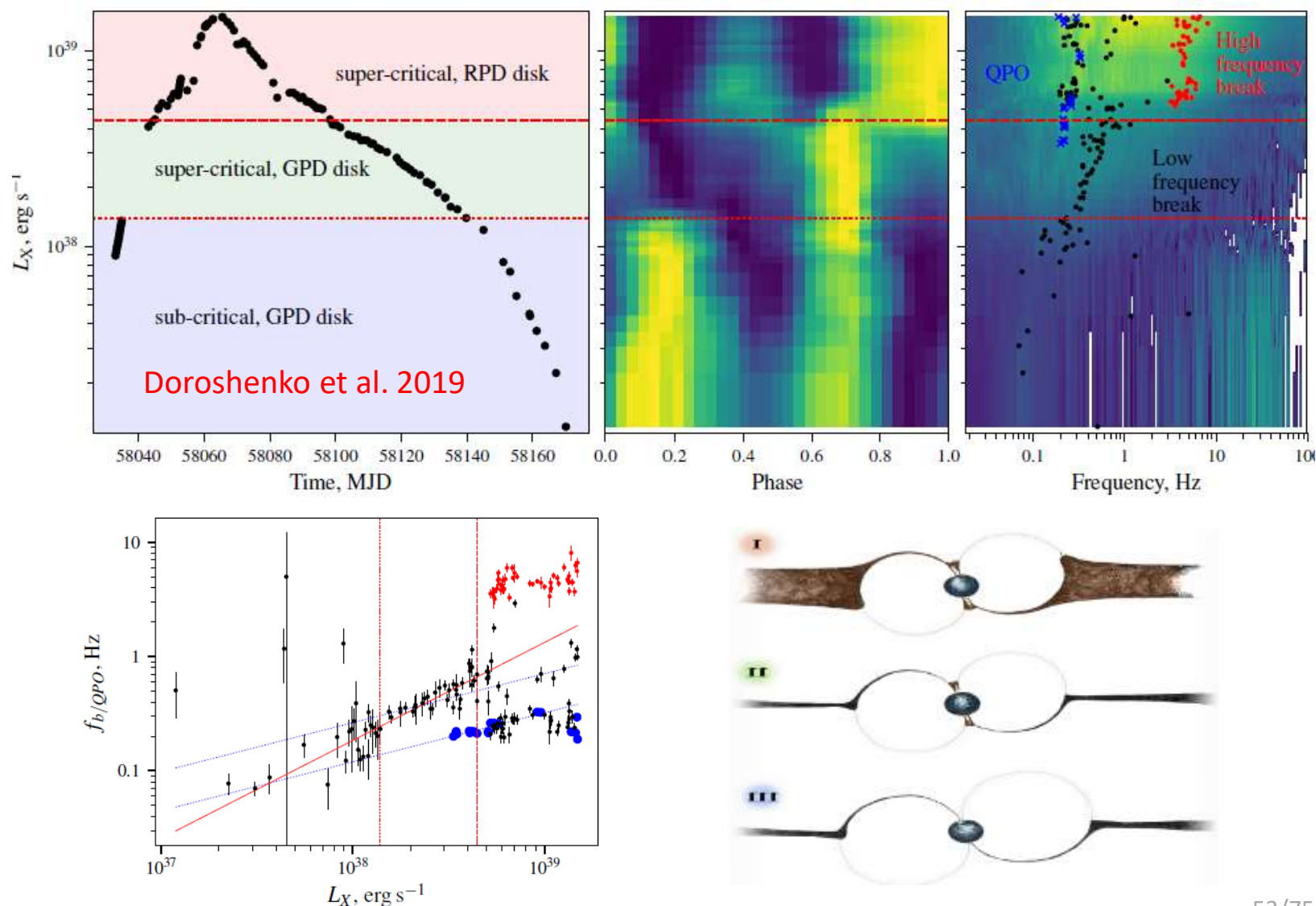
中子星双星系统爆发演化图像的深度刻画

首个河内超亮X射线源Swift J0243.6+6124



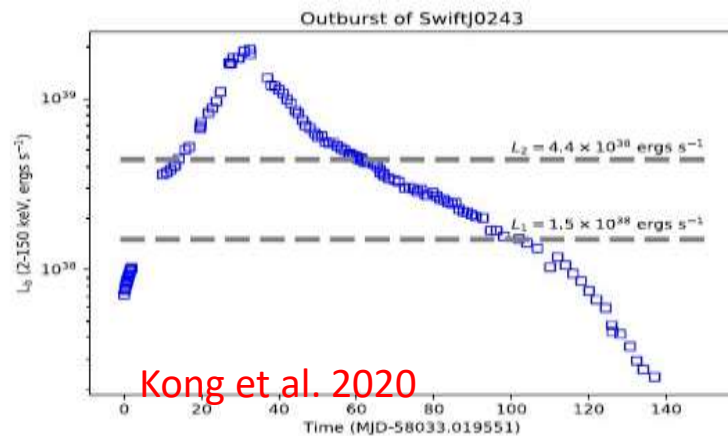
2017 10.3 Swift BAT detected outburst
Insight-HXMT observations: 122 pointings; exposure ~ 1800 ks

慧眼-HXMT发现吸积模式从气体压到辐射压转换

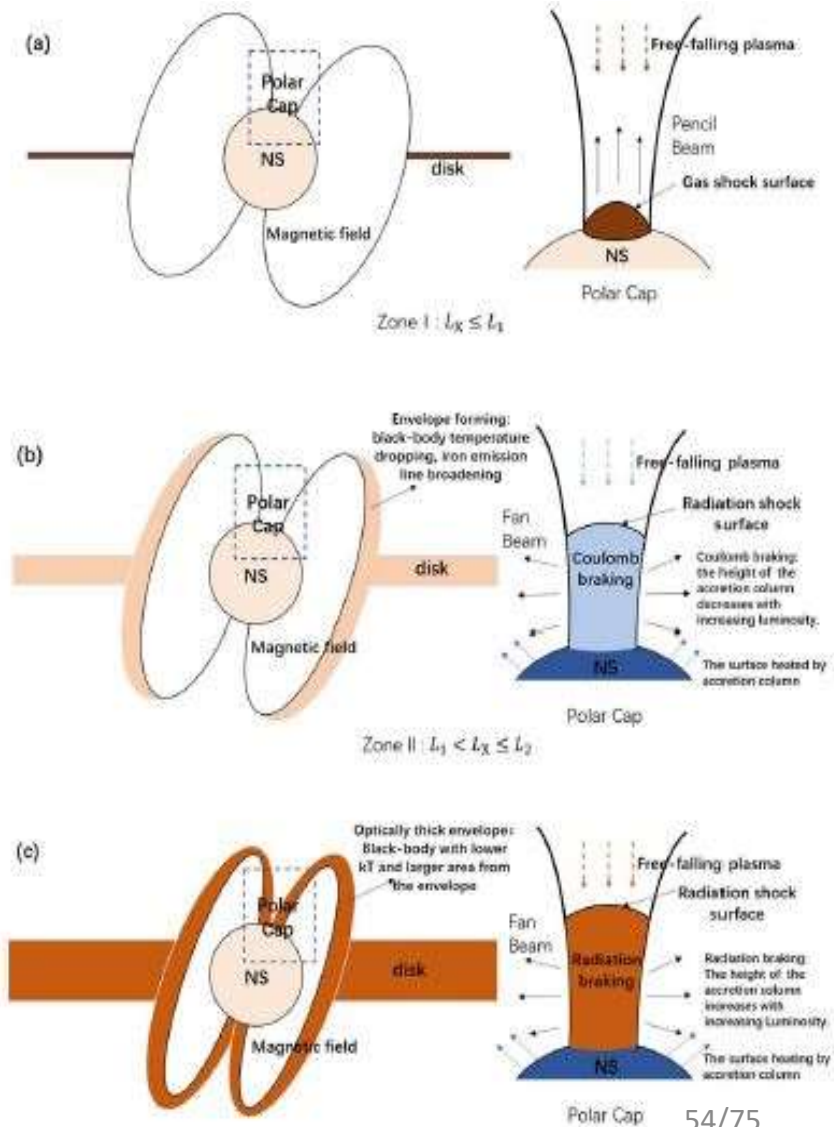
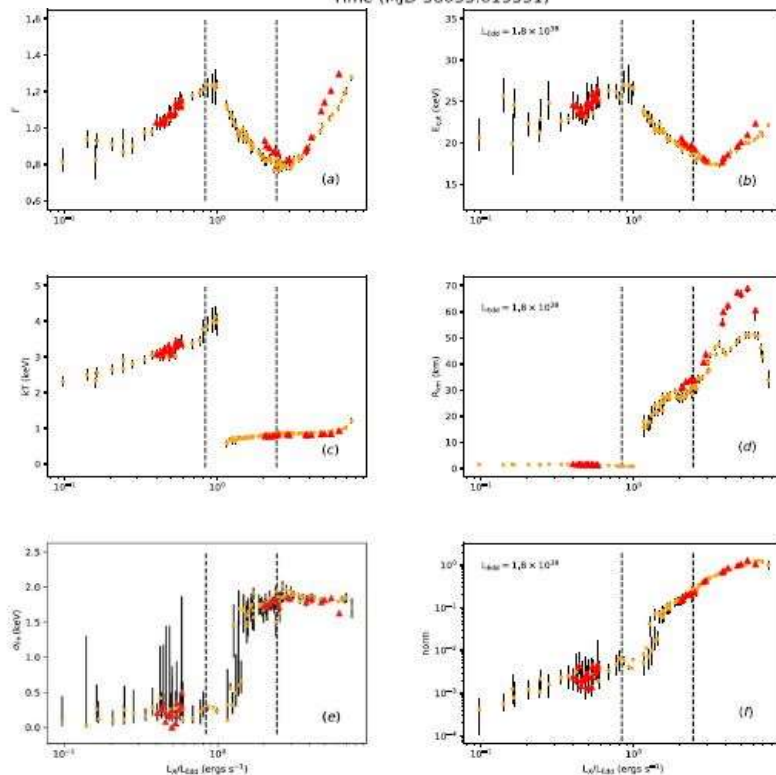


(见Andrea Santangelo报告“爆发极冠区吸积物理和回旋吸收线”)

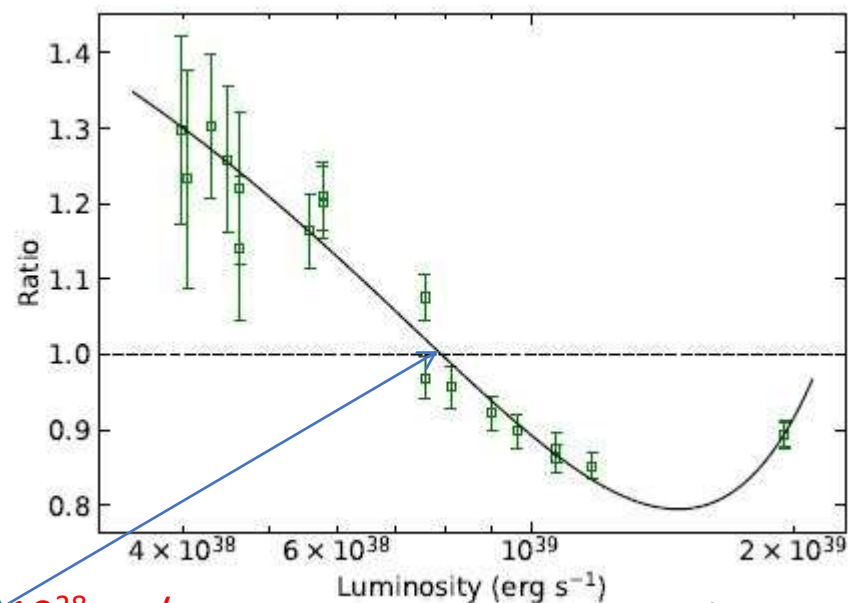
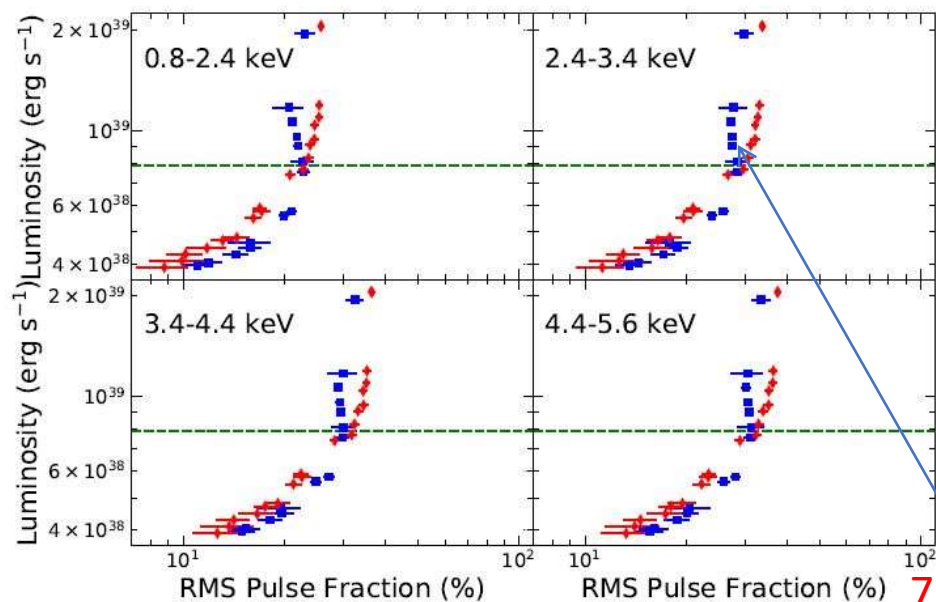
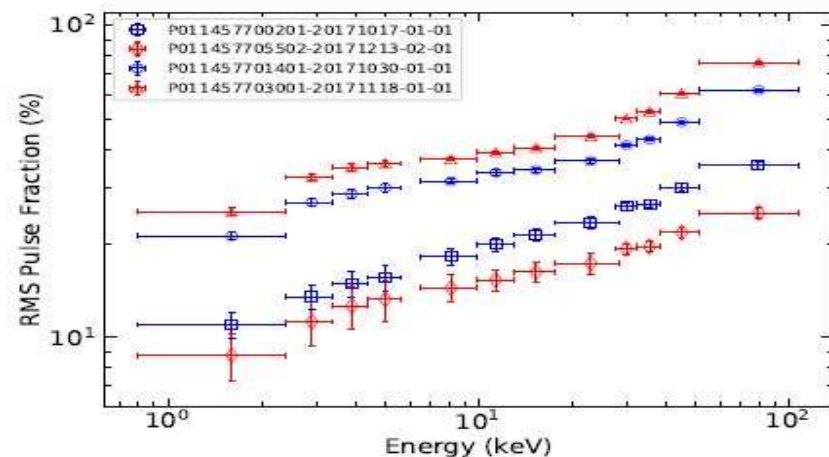
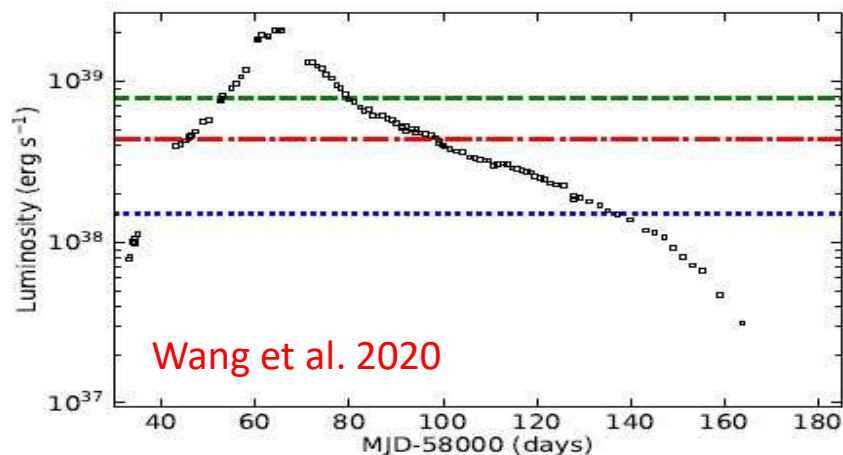
爆发期间能谱演化的两个特征光度



Kong et al. 2020

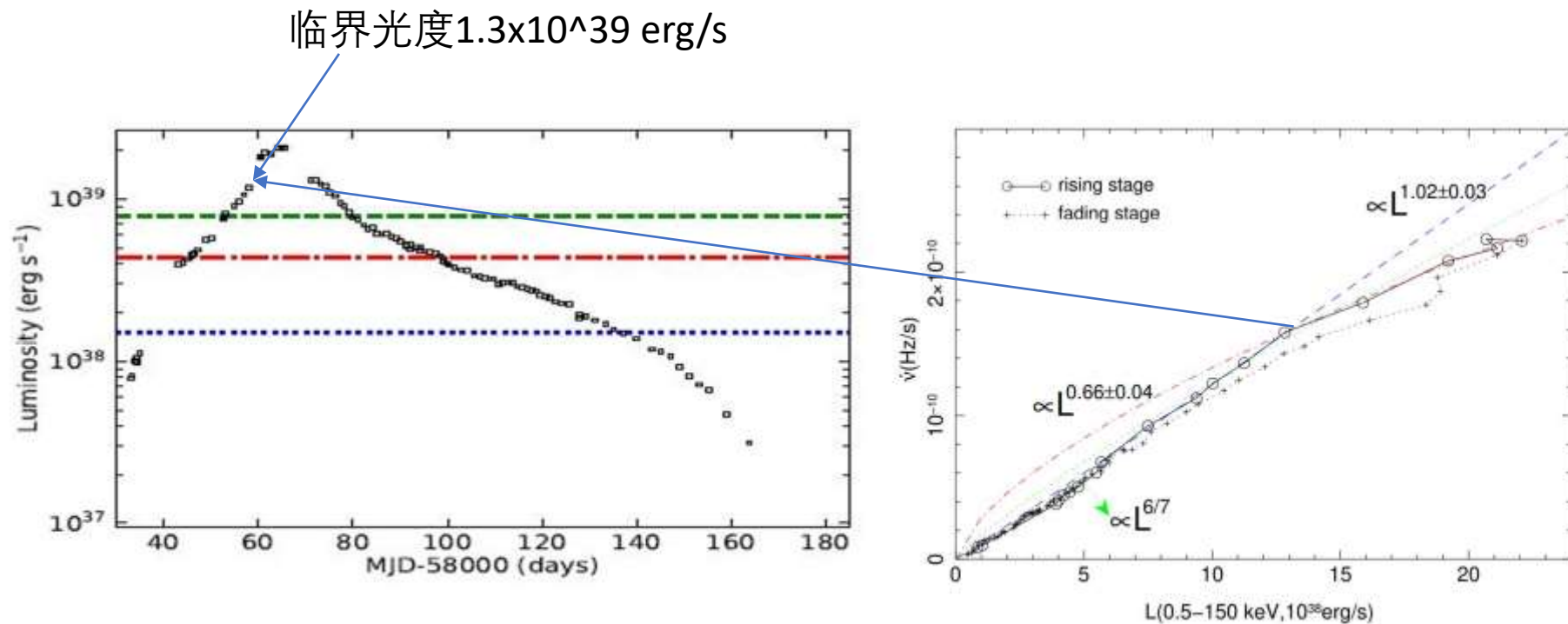


超艾丁顿吸积的脉冲比分演化



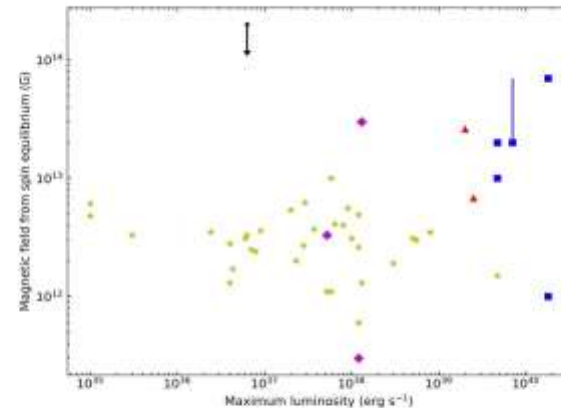
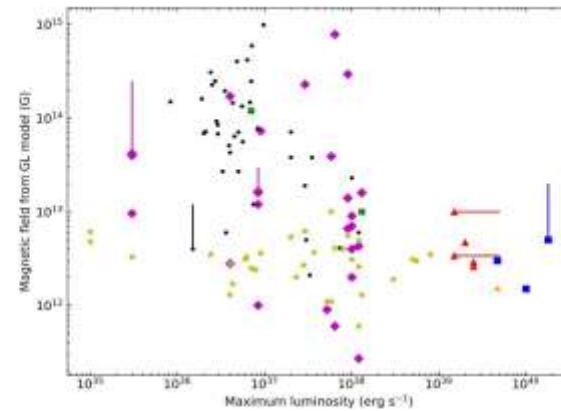
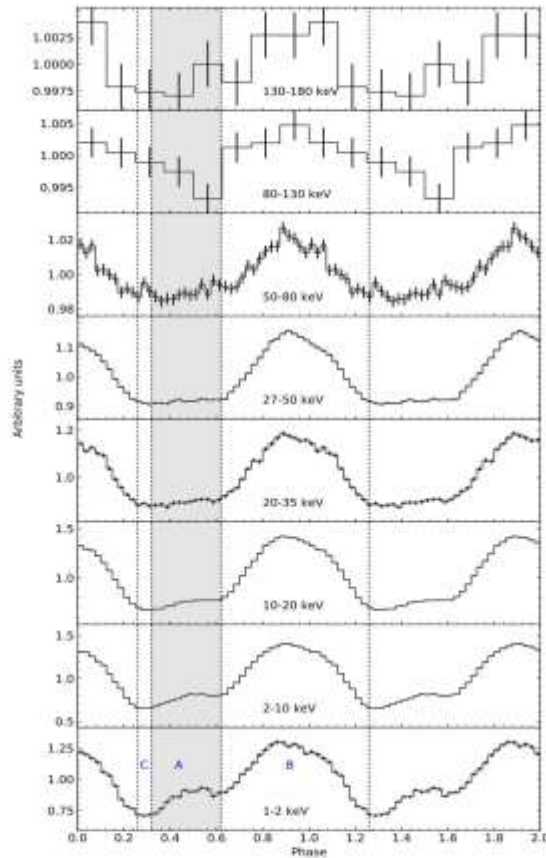
$7.7 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$

自旋加速的平台结构：第4个特征光度？



自旋加速的平台结构：辐射压带走curtain区域的吸积物质？极冠区吸积结构改变（例如多级磁场）？(1-150 keV能谱分析)
(Liu et al. 2022)

三个火枪手以及河内外的吸积脉冲系统



The three musketeers (RX J0209.6-7427, Swift J0243.6+6124 and SMC X-3), the high luminosity of extragalactic PULXs only samples the very rare bright accreting X-ray pulsars in those galaxies. (见侯贤报告“On the origin of pulsating ultraluminous X-ray pulsars”)

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

致密天体系统部分

致密天体基本性质以及吸积盘冕

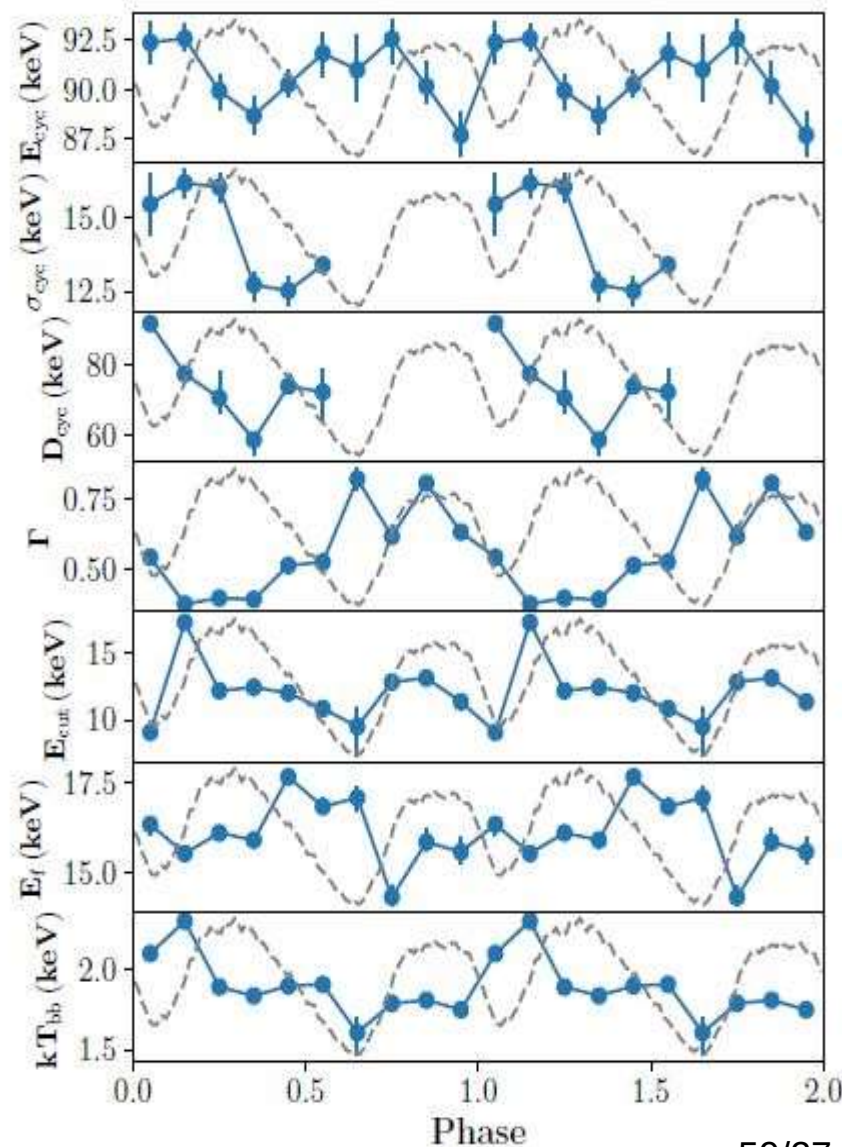
直接测量中子星磁场的最高能量回旋吸收线（2020）

- GRO J1008-57: ~ 90 keV $\rightarrow$ highest B directly measured in the universe $\sim 10^{13}$, $\sim 4\sigma$ with NuSTAR & Suzaku ~ 79 keV
- 4 HXMT observations ~ 235 ks $\sim 20\sigma$ detection

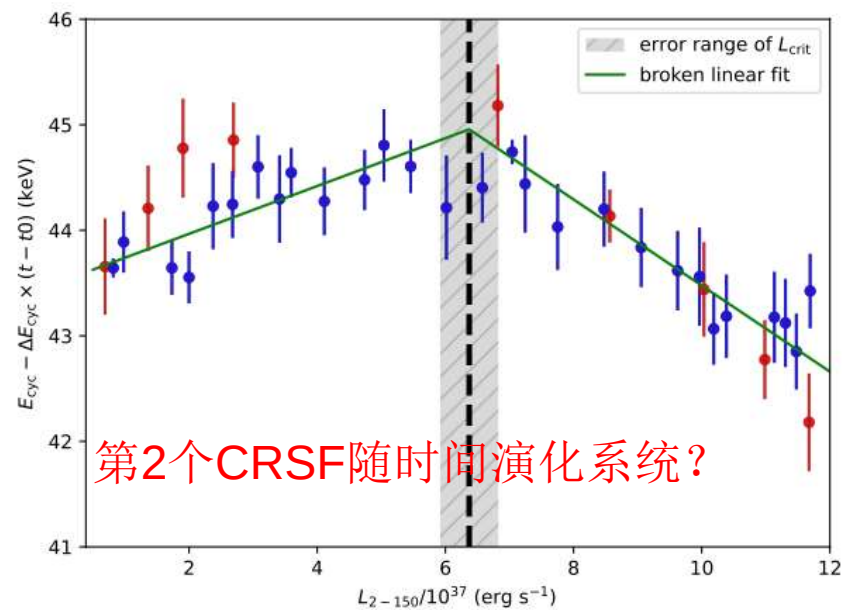
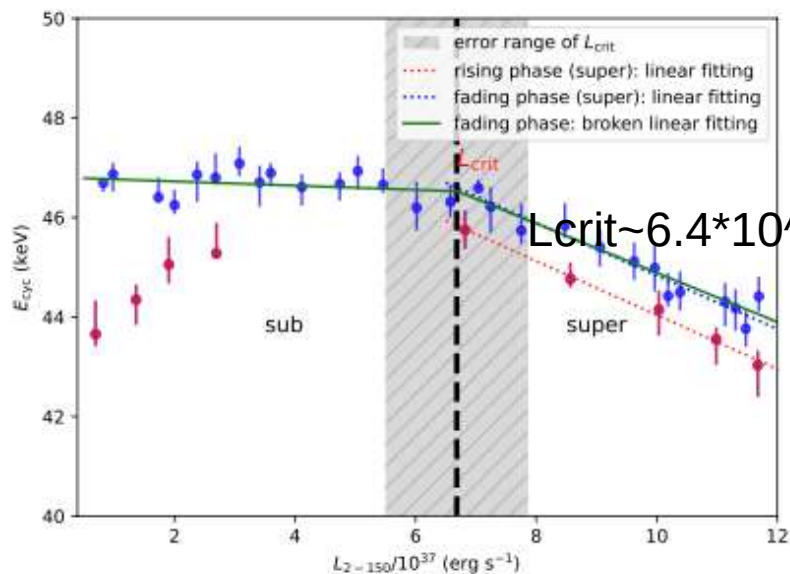
HXMT/HE one module,
17 modules $\sim 20\sigma$
Allow for phase
resolved and flux
dependent studies

(Ge et al. 2020, ApJL)

(见纪龙报告“回旋吸收线及其演化”)



1A0535+262爆发：首次给出CRSF基频完整演化



回旋线能量的光度演化：

在上升期和下降期具有不对称，但都在一个特征光度处开始呈现与光度的反相关关系。

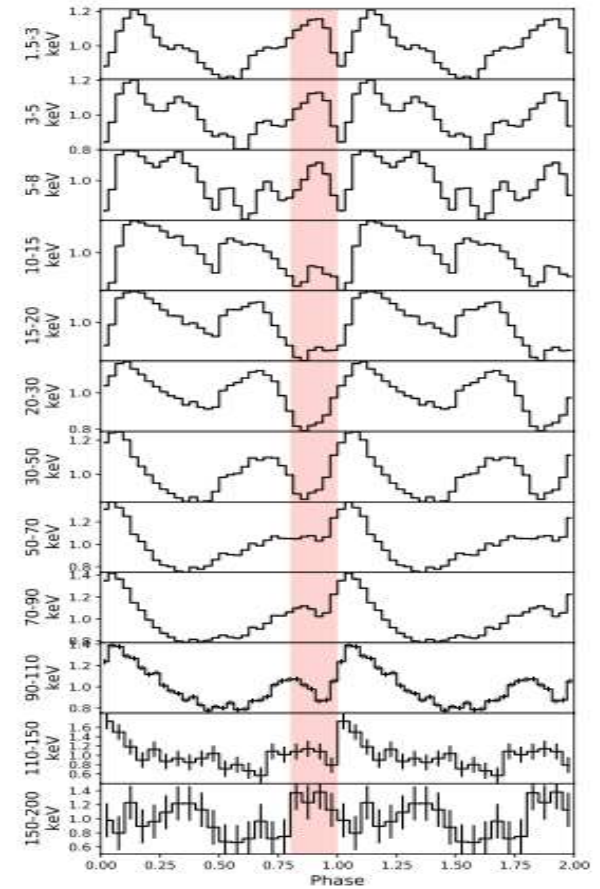
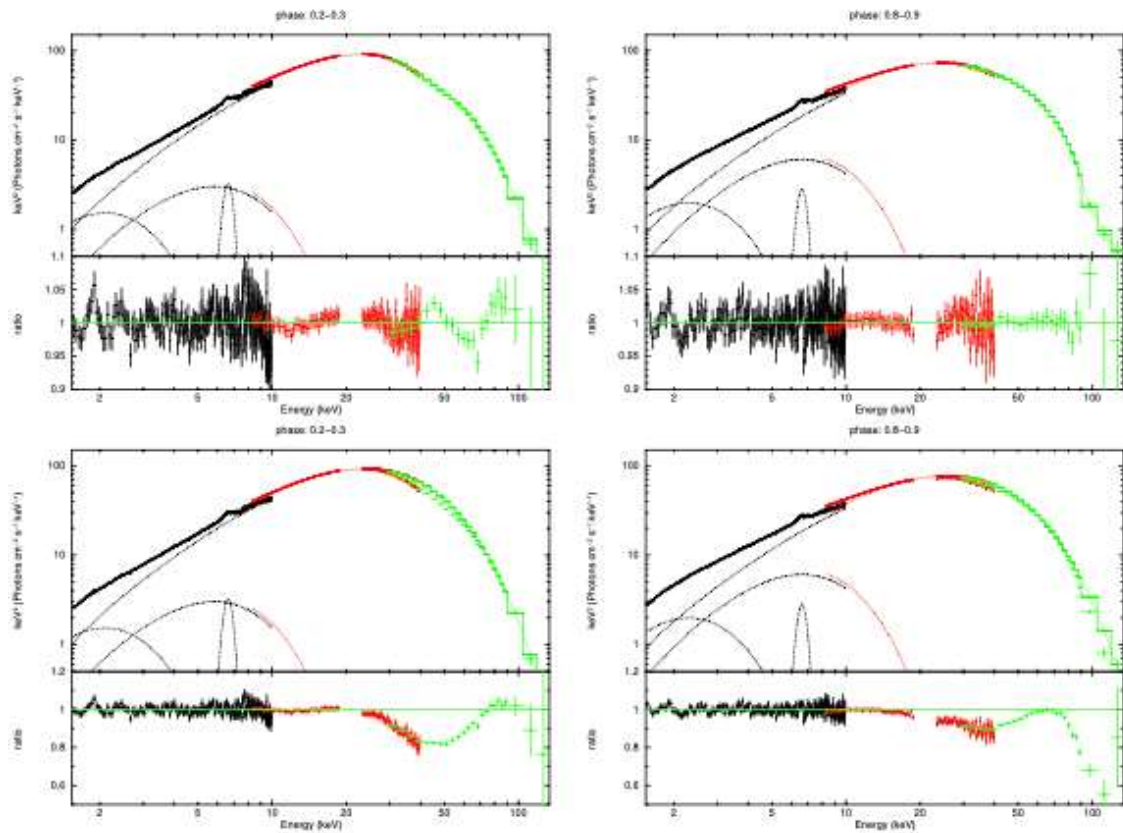
回旋线能量的时间演化：

临界光度下的不对称性；
下降阶段光度演化变得平缓；
回旋吸收线强度随着时间可能存在一个系统的增强效应？

(Kong et al., 2021, ApJL)

最高能量谐频回旋线的最高显著性测量

(打破CRSF观测世界记录作为重大成果2022年报送科学院)

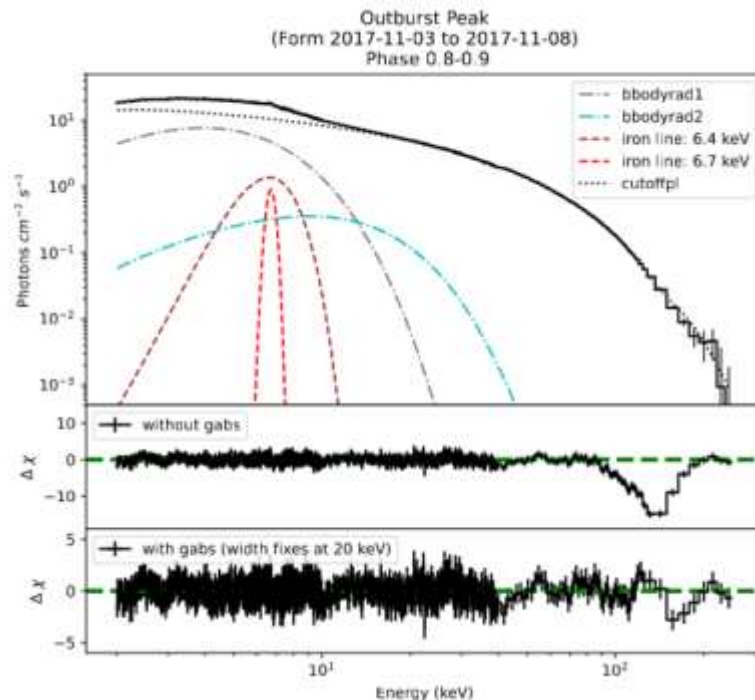
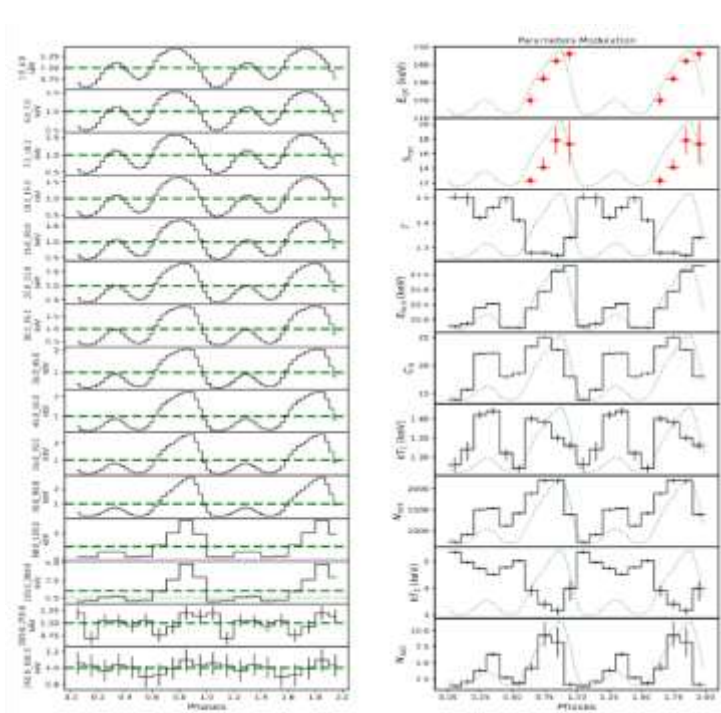


首次给出了最高能量（100keV）谐频回旋线的最高显著性测量。

(Kong et al., 2022,ApJ)

直接测量中子星磁场的最高能量回旋吸收线

(再次打破CRSF观测世界记录作为重大成果2022年报送科学院)



(Kong et al. 2022,ApJL)

- 继2020年慧眼在GR0 J1008-57中认证最高90 keV的基频回旋线后，慧眼以高的显著性 ($\sim 10 \sigma$) 发现146 keV的基频线，再一次打破世界纪录。
- 通过电子回旋线的测量首次给出了ULX中的磁场测量 ($1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ G}$)。确认NSULX可以存在强磁场下的内禀光度，而不是几何集束效应。

(见孔令达报告Insight-HXMT discovery of the highest energy CRSF from the first Galactic ultra-luminous X-ray pulsar Swift~J0243.6+6124)

单个热核暴发导致的冕冷却

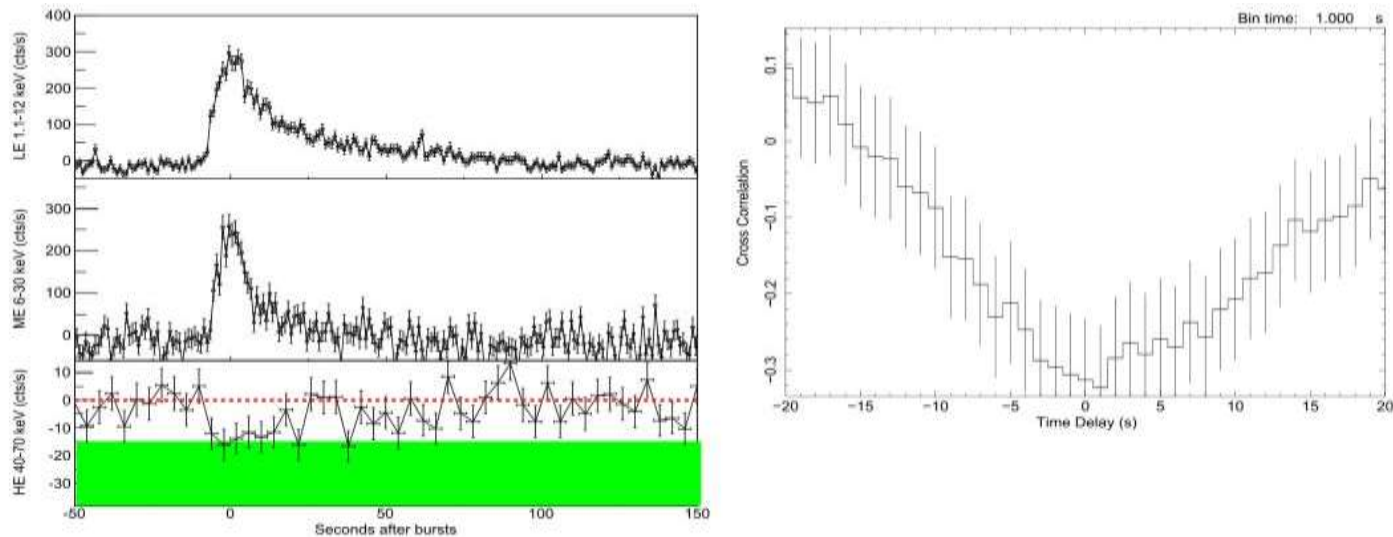
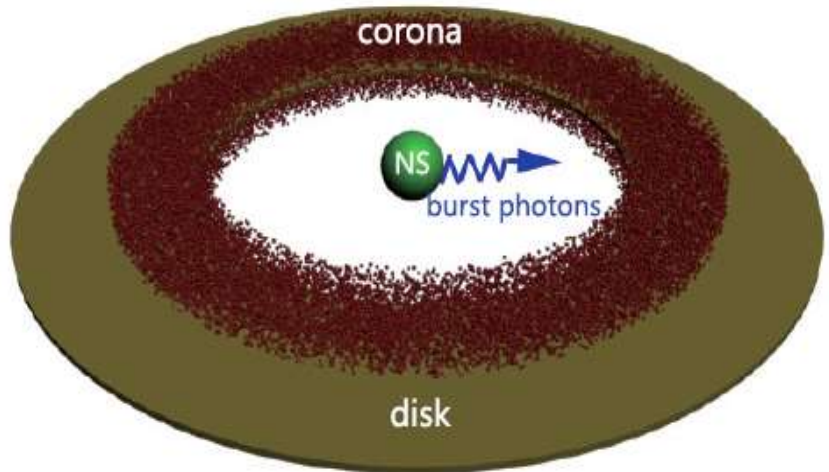


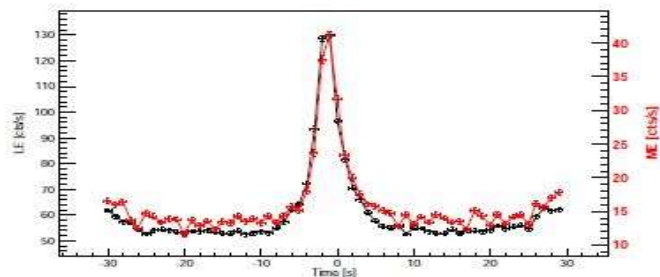
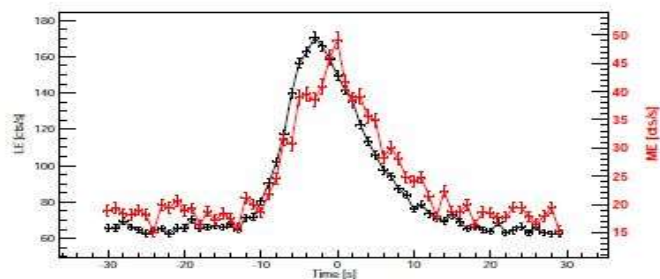
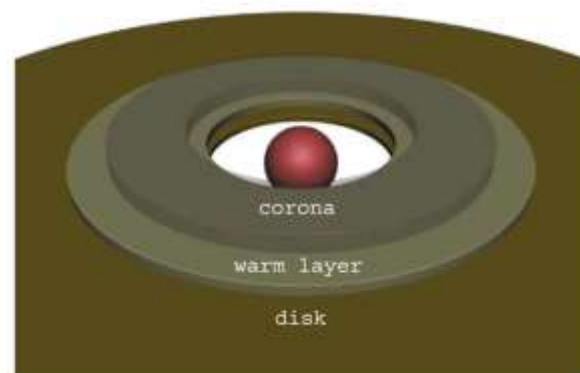
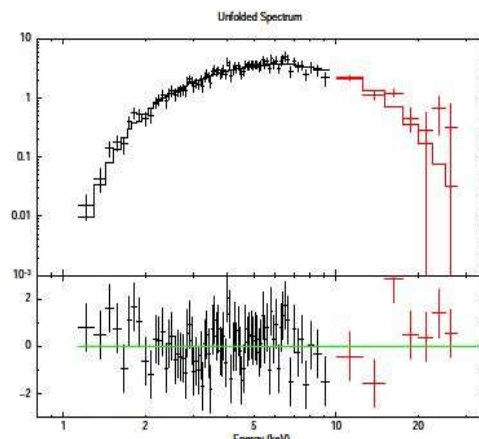
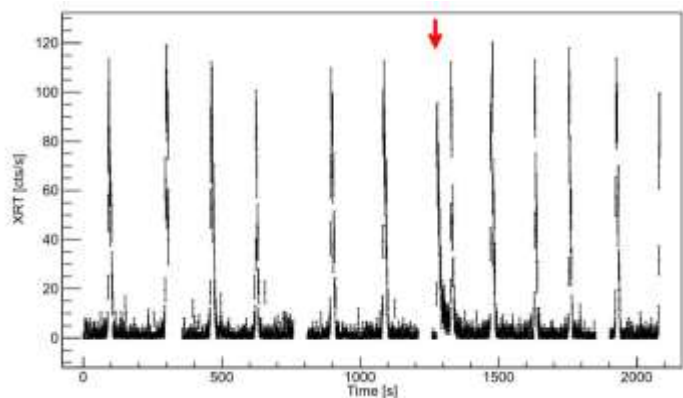
Figure 2. Left panel shows the LE, ME, and HE light curves of the burst in 1.1–12 keV, 5–30 keV, and 40–70 keV, respectively. The time bin for LE and ME is 1 s and HE is 4 s, the green zone in the bottom panel indicates the background level for HE detectors. The right panel shows the cross-correlation between the left panel's LE and HE re-extracted light curves with a time bin of 1 s.

Previously multiple bursts were added to see the cooling, but with Insight-HXMT it's seen in a single burst for the 1st time.
(4U1636-536, Chen et al. 2018, ApJL)



(见陈玉鹏报告“Insight-HXMT observations on type-I & type-II X-ray bursts”)

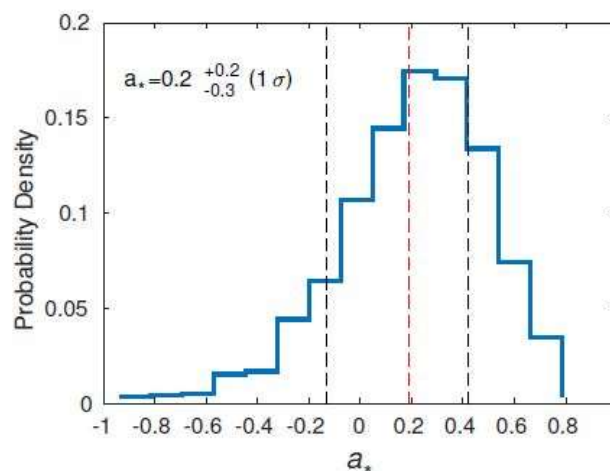
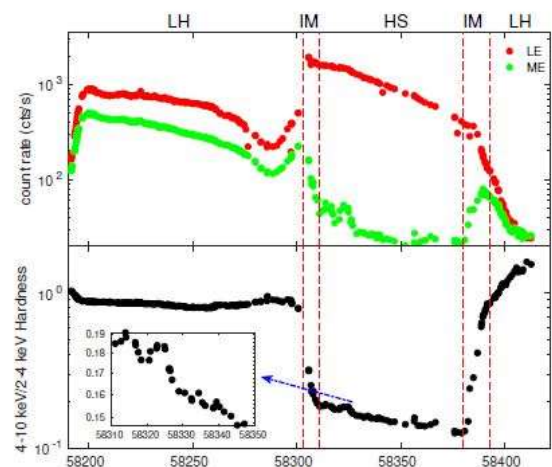
慧眼-HXMT对Rapid Burster的二型暴起源提出强限制



Time lag of 3 s for long bursts at hard X-rays; No BB burster spectrum, but need absorbed Comptonization model with $T \sim 2-3 \text{ keV}$, $\tau > 1$ (Chen et al., 2020, ApJ)

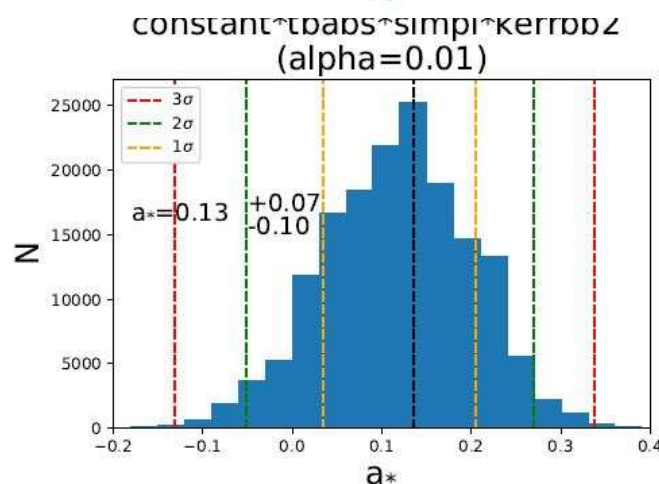
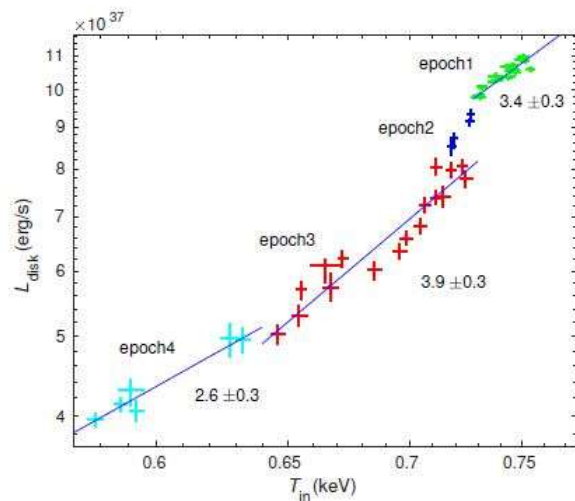
(见陈玉鹏报告“Insight-HXMT observations on type-I & type-II X-ray bursts”)

慧眼-HXMT测量一批X射线双星的黑洞自旋



MAXI J1820+070

(Guan et al., 2021)



(Zhao et al., 2021)

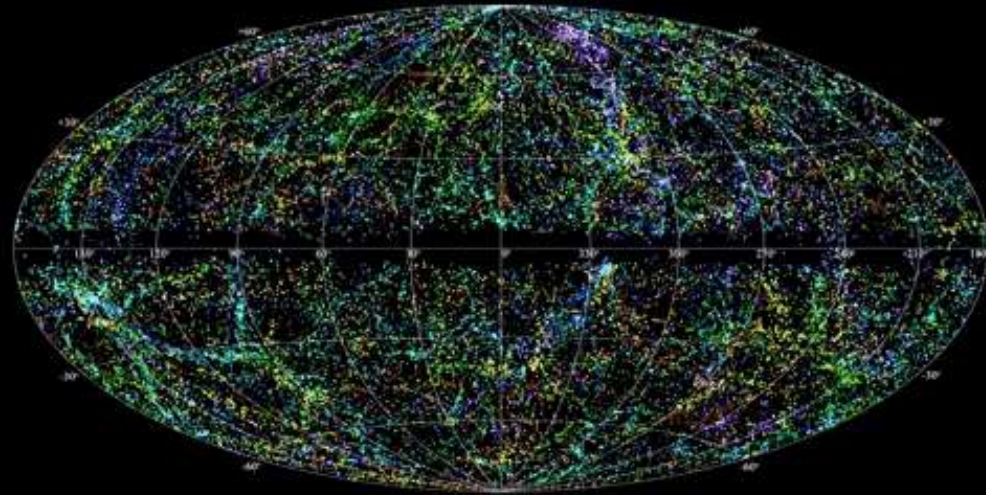
(见苟利军报告
“黑洞X射线双星自
旋测”)

(反射成分测量黑洞自旋见Cosimo Bambi 报告“Towards Precision Measurements of Accreting Black Holes Using X-Ray Reflection Spectroscopy”)

慧眼卫星亮点科学成果

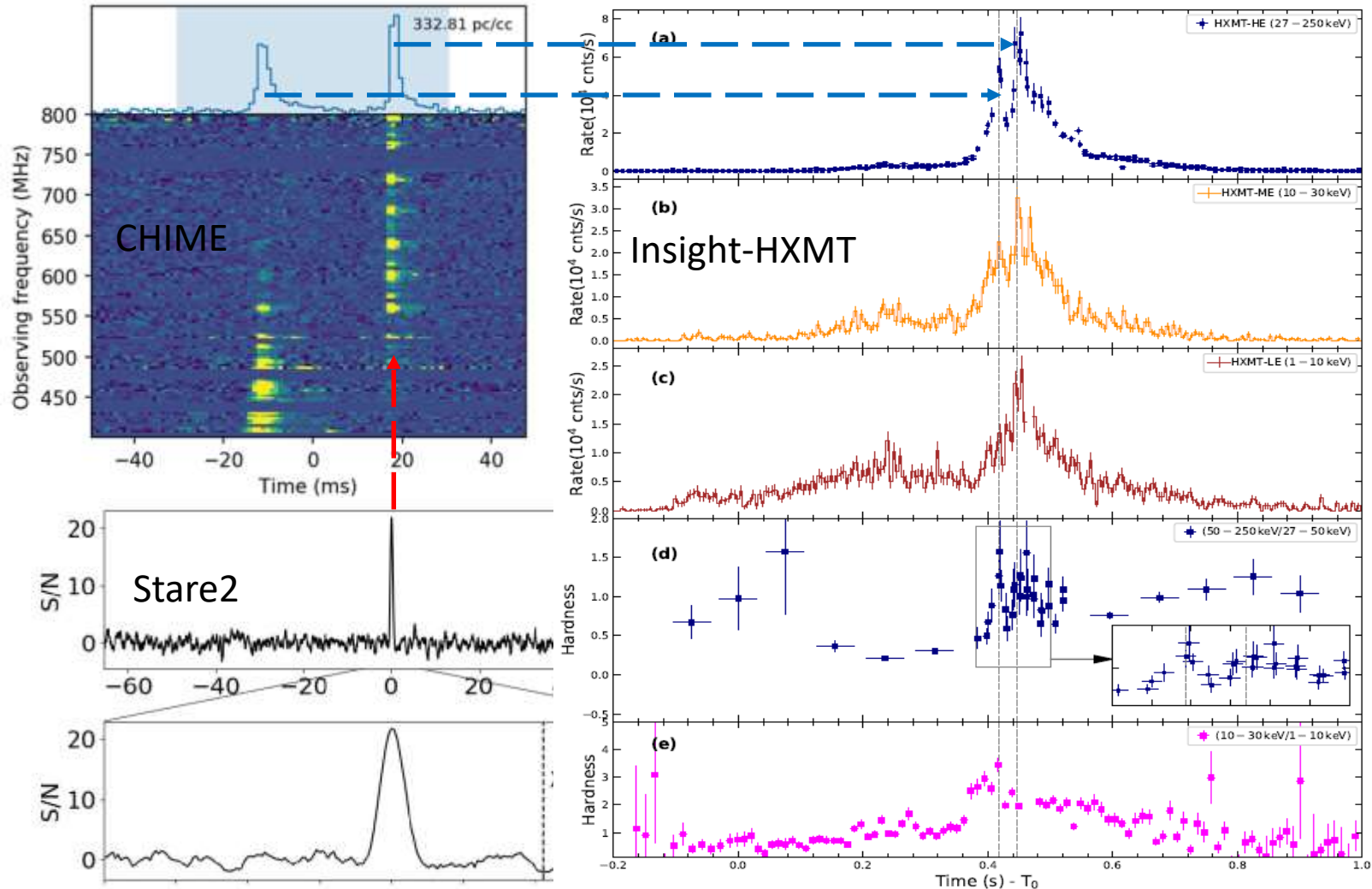
快速射电暴和引力波暴

快速射电暴 (FRB)

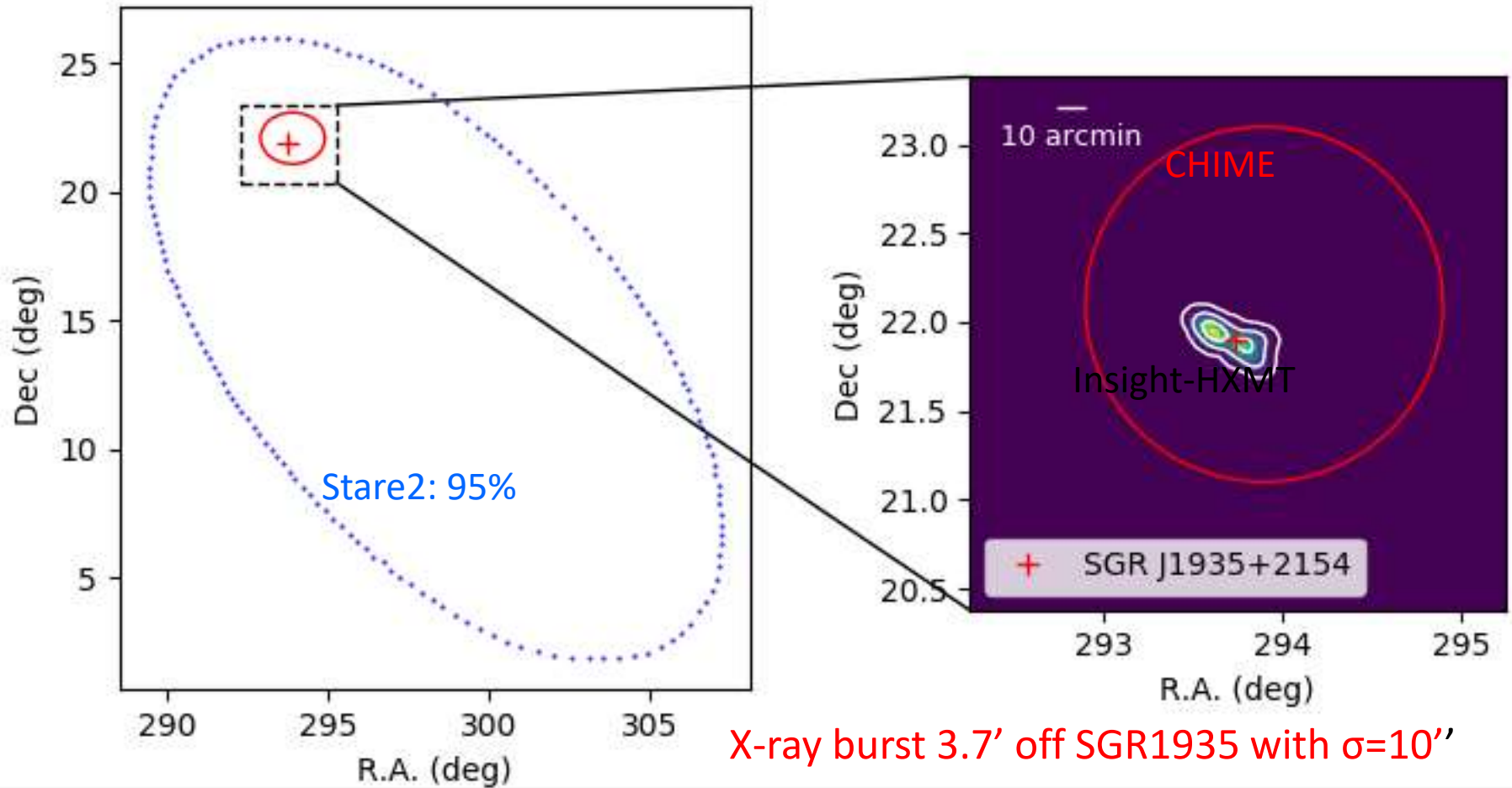


First reported in 2007 (Lorimer et al. 2007): bright millisecond radio pulses, random arrival direction and time, some repeat and even periodic, but counterpart or radiation at any other wavelengths not known, until April 28th, 2020.

证认快速射电暴的历史性时间 (April 28th 2020)

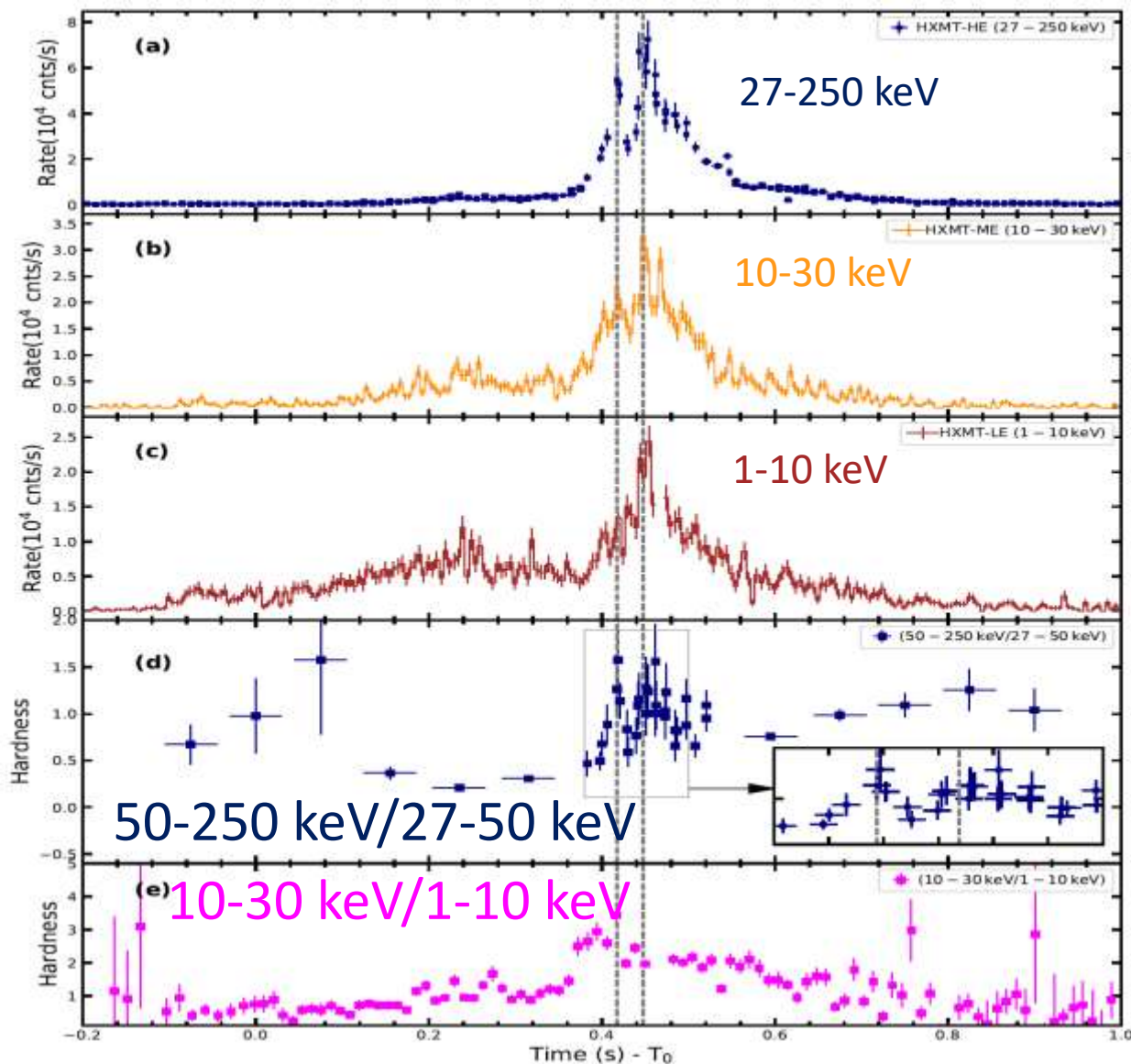


与快速射电暴对应的X射线暴定位



Identification of the X-ray burst with SGR1935, Li+ (Insight-HXMT team), 2021, Nature Astronomy

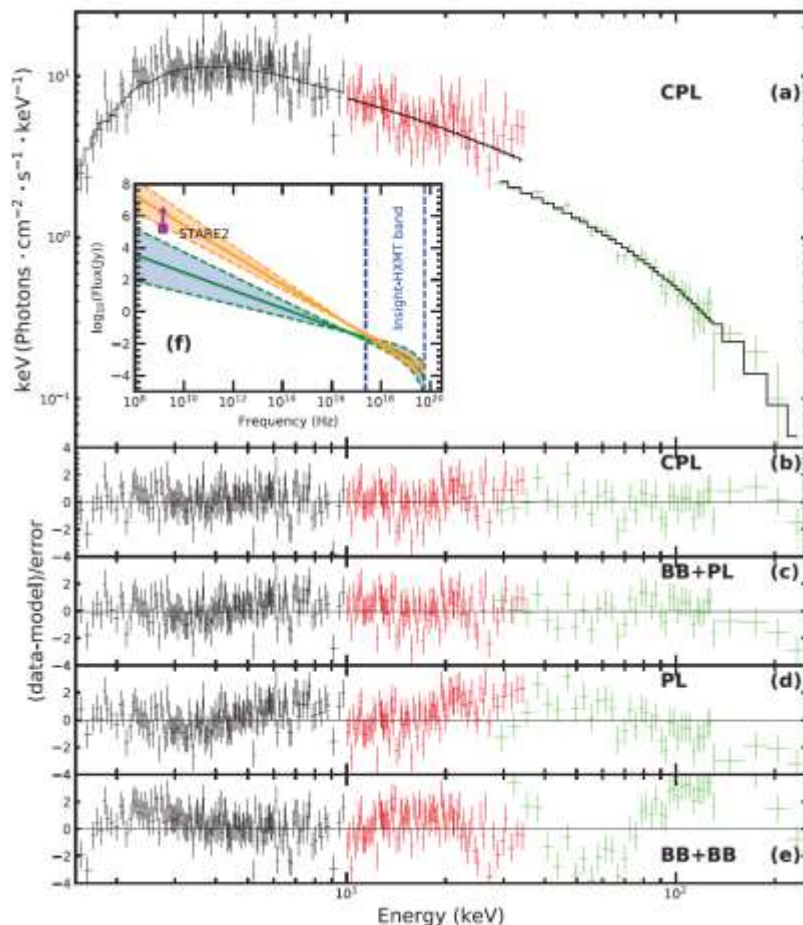
慧眼-HXMT对快速射电暴的光变测量



Two narrow X-ray peaks coinciding the twin radio pulses (30 ms separation), identification of the X-ray burst with FRB 200428:

Insight-HXMT Atel #13696/GCN #27675, Li+ (Insight-HXMT team), 2021, Nature Astronomy

慧眼-HXMT对快速射电暴的宽波段X射线能谱测量



Both cutoff powerlaw & blackbody+powerlaw provide almost the same good fitting. BB+BB or PL rejected.

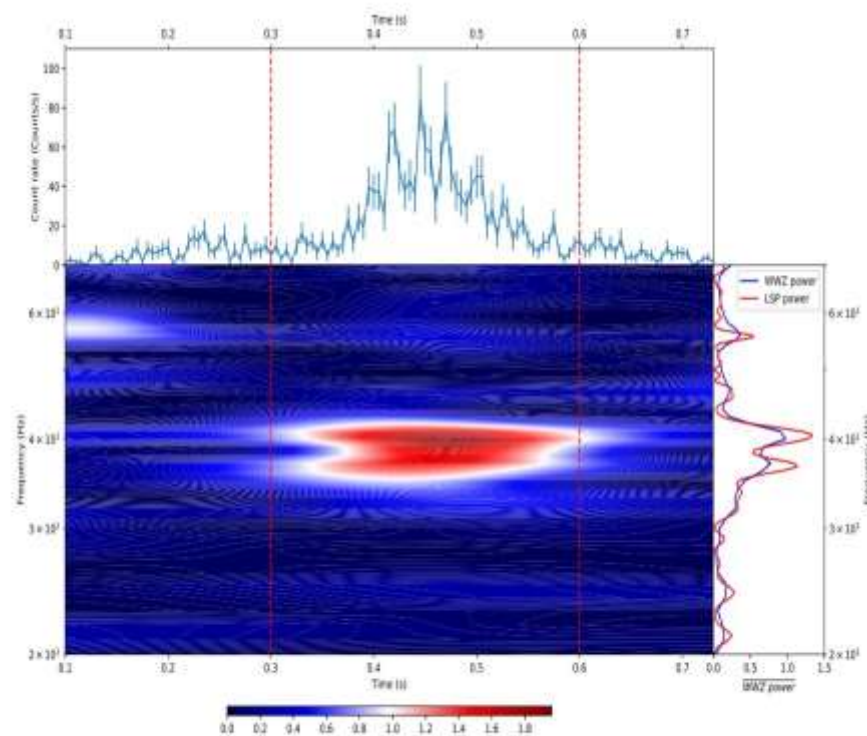
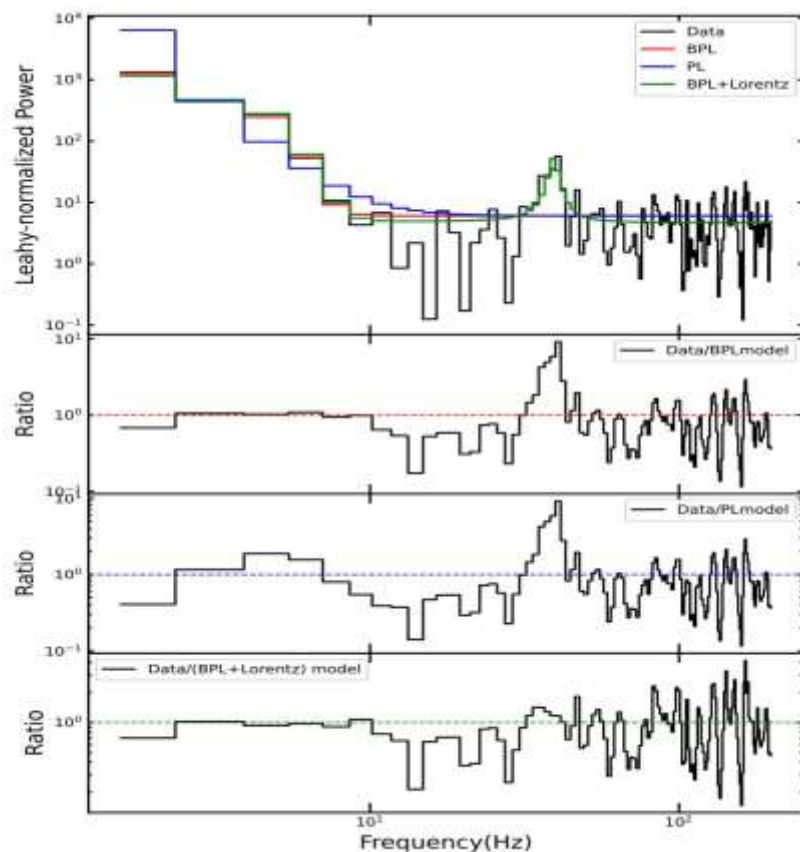
CPL: photon index ~ 1.6 ,
Ecut ~ 84 keV

BB+PL: Tbb~11 keV, photon
index ~1.9

Li+ (Insight-HXMT team),
2021, Nature Astronomy

(见林琳报告“FRB观测和证认研究”)

慧眼-HXMT发现快速射电暴的准周期震荡



Discovery of a 40 Hz QPO from FRB200428 counterpart SGR J1935+2154, at a significance level of 3.4 Sigma. (Li Xiao Bo et al., 2022, ApJ)

FRB 200428 的X射线辐射来自内磁层？

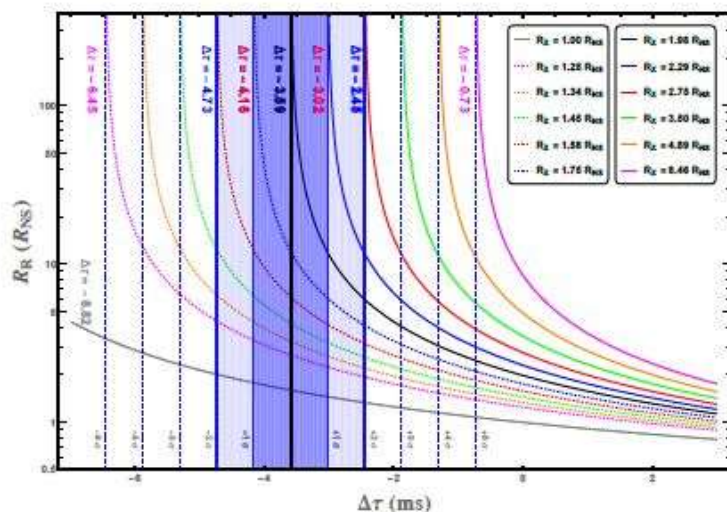


Figure 1: Constraints on the XRB site directly through gravitational redshift by setting $1.4 M_{\odot}$ and $R_{\text{NS}} = 10 \text{ km}$. The gray, black, blue, red, and magenta curves are given by with $R_X = 1.00, 1.98, 2.29, 2.75$ and $8.46 R_{\text{NS}}$, respectively. The corresponding minimum values are: $\Delta\tau = -8.82, -3.59, -3.02, -2.45$ and -0.73 (ms) , respectively. The blue centered around the black dot-dashed line of $\Delta\tau = -3.59$ corresponds to the $1\text{-}\sigma$ confidence interval $[-4.16, -3.02]$, obtained from the *Insight-HXMT*, *Konus-Wind*, *INTEGRAL* and *Swift* results. And the light blue region corresponds to the $2\text{-}\sigma$ confidence interval. Actually, for $l = 2, 3, 4$, and 5 , the $l\text{-}\sigma$ confidence interval is illustrated by the region between the lines $\pm l\sigma$, respectively.

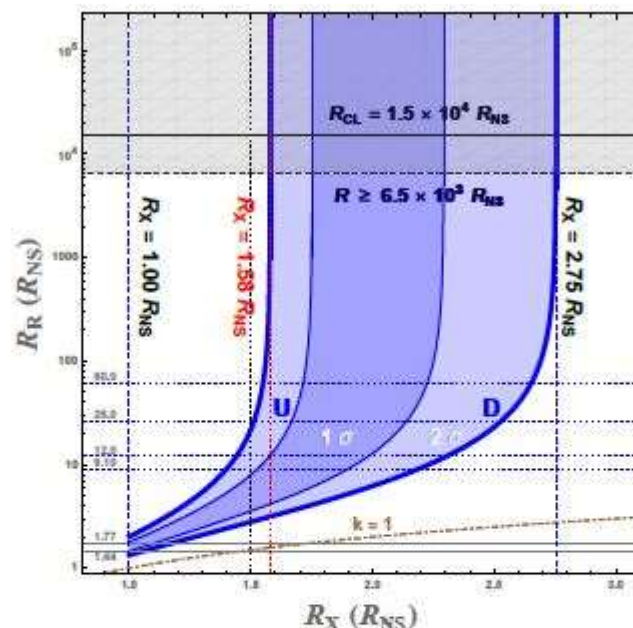
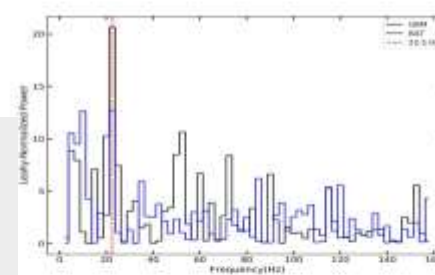
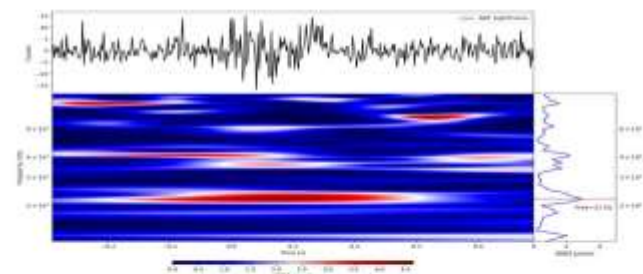
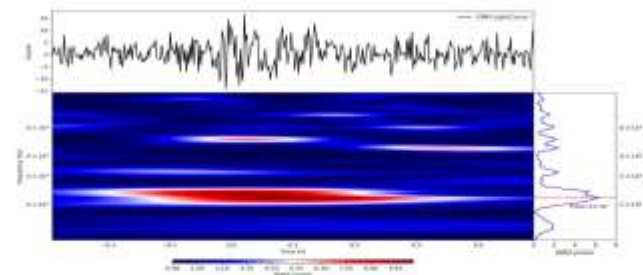
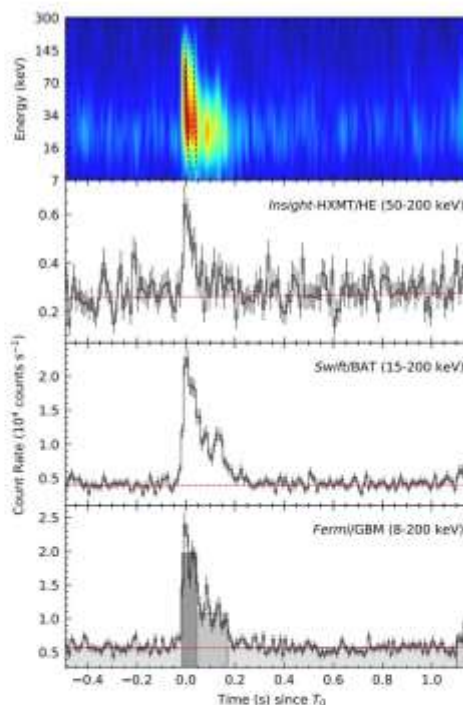
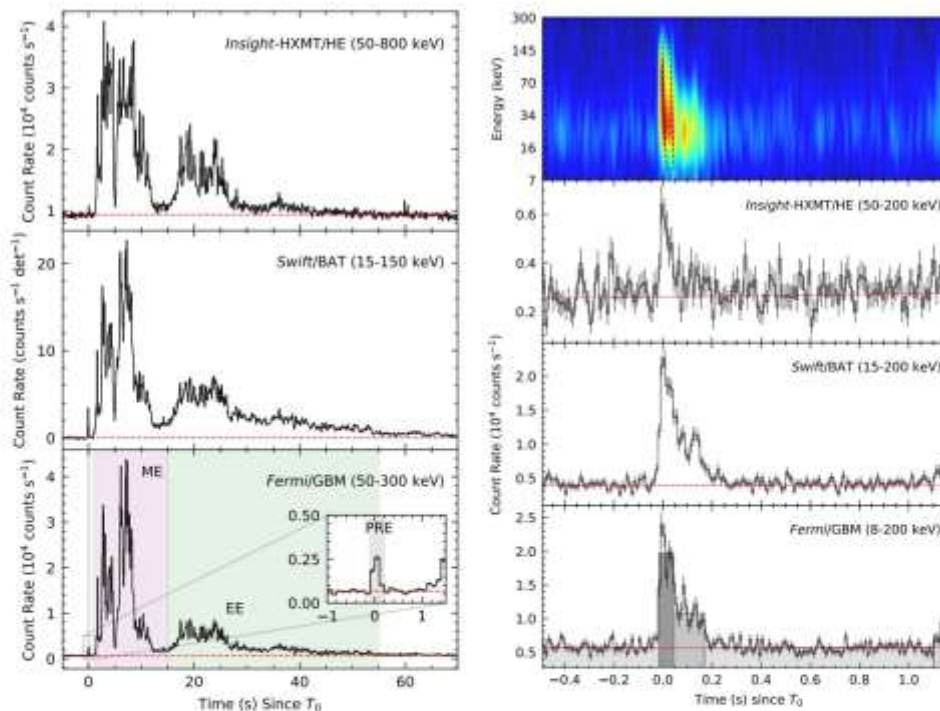


Figure 2: Parameter space allowed by the joint X-ray and radio result: the blue region. Parameter points outside the light blue region are excluded at 2σ confidence level. The U - D -curves are the upper and lower $2\text{-}\sigma$ exclusion bounds of R_R , respectively. The brown dashed line passes through the point $(R_X, R_R) = (1.00, 1.00) \times R_{\text{NS}}$, with slope of $k = \frac{dR_R}{dR_X}$. The gray region corresponds to the region outside $r = 6500 R_{\text{NS}}$, where the magnetic energy $E_B(r \geq 6500 R_{\text{NS}}) \lesssim E_R$. The bold black horizontal solid line denotes the radius of the cylinder.

$T_x = 32:24 \pm 0:64 \text{ ms}$, $T_r = 28:91 \pm 0:02 \text{ ms}$; $T_x - T_r = -3:59 \pm 0:57 \text{ ms}$

Gravitational red shift of X ray than radio, prefer to close-in than far away model
(Zhang et al. 2022) (见张震报告“SGR/FRB 射电和X射线辐射区限制”) ^{73/75}

双中子星合并候选事例准周期震荡信号



NS-NS/BH merger event? ($Z \sim 0.076$)

PRE 0.2s & waiting time 1 s to ME, same as observed in GW/GRB association GW 170817 and GRB 170817A ($Z \sim 0.0098$)

A peculiar precursor in a KN-associated long GRB 211211A. The duration of the precursor is ~ 0.2 s. Quasi-Periodic Oscillations (QPO) with frequency ~ 22 Hz (at $> 5\sigma$ significance) are found throughout the precursor. (见熊少林报告“极目和慧眼极端暴发观测研究”)

研究展望

- 慧眼卫星已经通过论证延寿2年到2023年
- 进一步开展慧眼和极目牵引的多波段多信使研究，重点研究伽马射线暴、引力波对应体和快速射电暴/磁星。
- 深度发掘慧眼-HXMT海量数据
- 进一步开展慧眼-HXMT的国际国内合作研究

谢谢！