



Detection of Spider pulsars through stacking analysis



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Spider pulsars

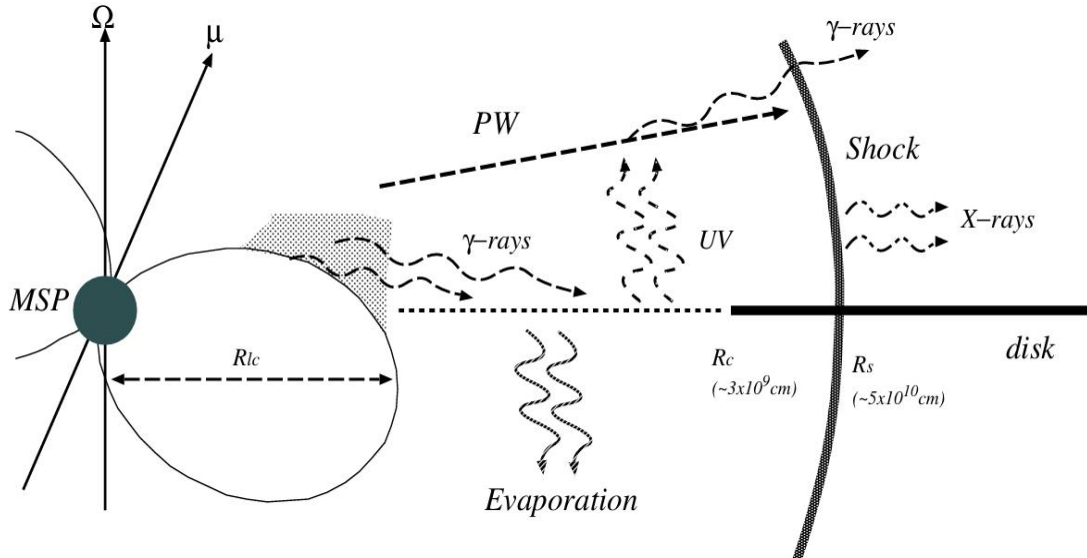
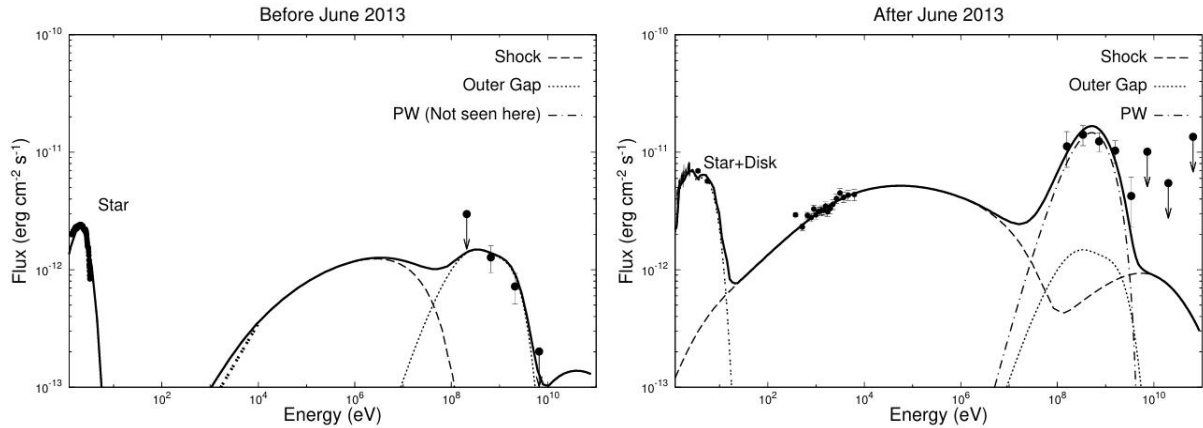


Figure1. Schematic illustration of the emission scenario for **spider pulsar** J1023+0038. Spider pulsars are a type of **compact binary systems**. A rapidly rotating millisecond pulsar is orbited by a very low- mass companion. Spider binaries commonly emit radio eclipses, X-ray, and, in some cases, **gamma-ray emission**.



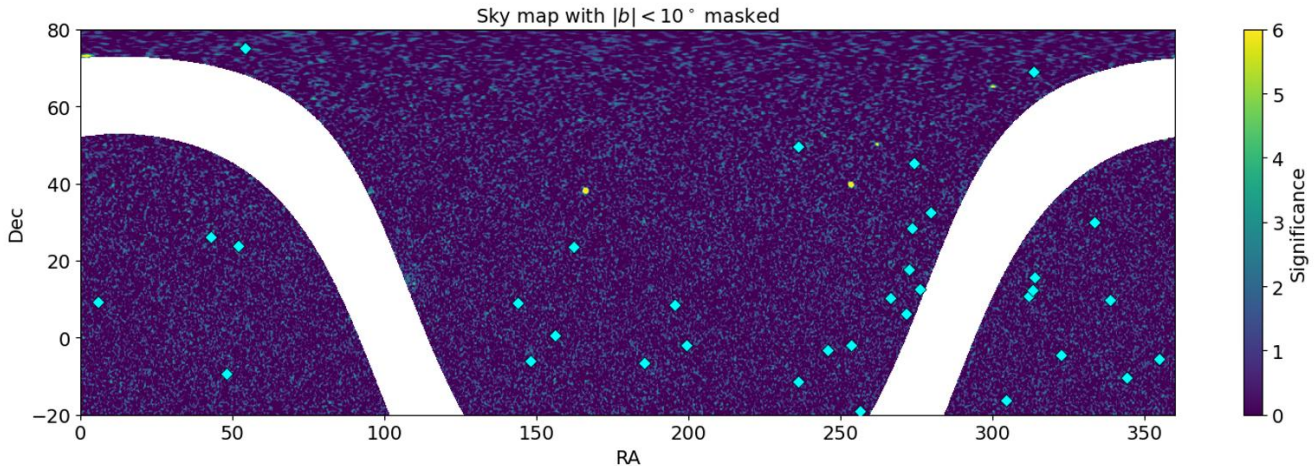
Spider pulsars



LHASSO may detect the gamma ray emission from the spider pulsars.



Data selection



We selected targets from the SpiderCat (a catalog of spider pulsars) , applying the following criteria:

1. Declination $\delta \leq 80^\circ$ and $\delta \geq -20^\circ$
2. To avoid contamination from galactic diffuse emission, we select a conservative galactic latitude range: $b \geq 10^\circ$ or $b \leq -10^\circ$
3. The availability of **reported flux** measurements in the **gamma-ray band**.

A total of **34 spider systems** satisfy these selection criteria



Check Significance map

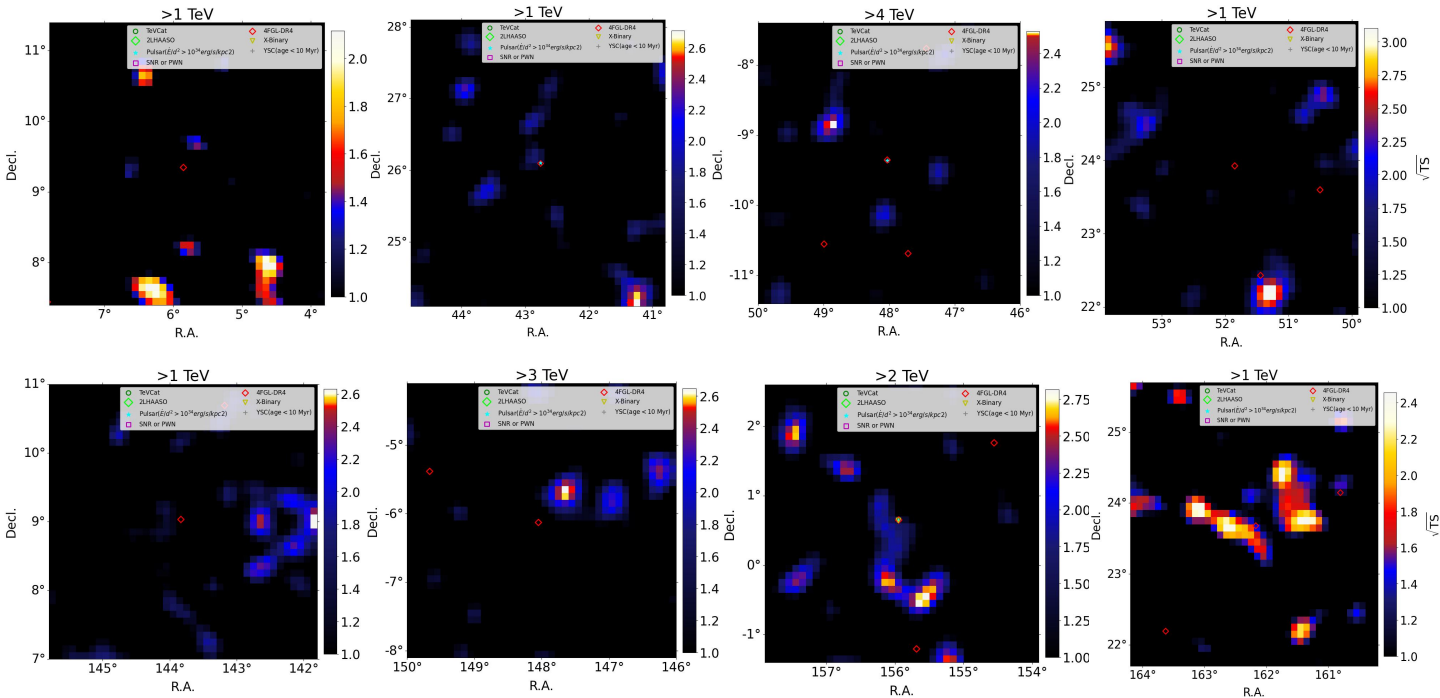


Figure 4 (partial). No source with a significance greater than 5 is found in the TS maps of the 34 sources.



Stack analyse

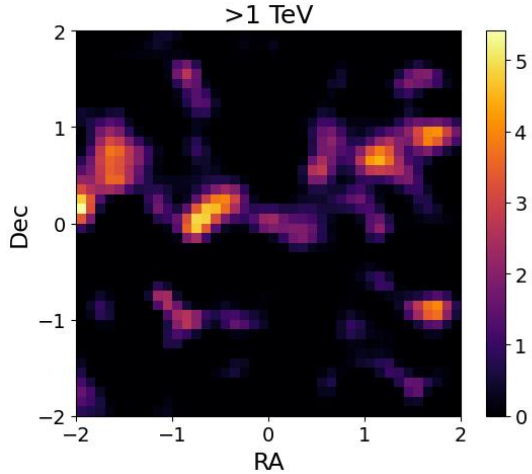


Figure 5. Joint data of selected spider pulsars, the **stacked TS** map is plotted.

Conclusion

No significant signal is found in the LHAASO observations; therefore, **an upper limit** is derived from the stacked analysis, see Fig. 6.

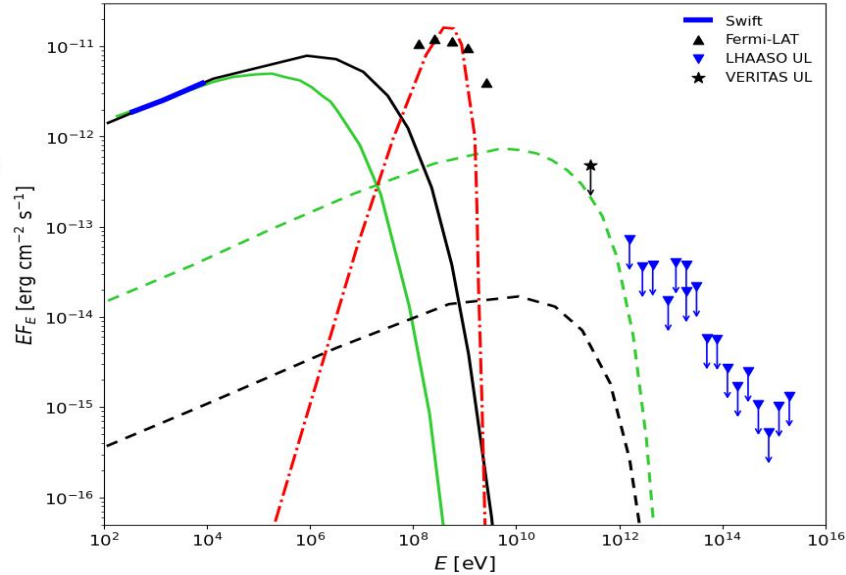


Figure 6. Broadband spectrum of PSR J1023+0038 compared with blue triangle **LHAASO's upper limit** is plotted.

(Fig 6's spectrum is from :Aliu, E., et al. A Search for Very High-Energy Gamma Rays from the Missing Link Binary Pulsar J1023+0038 with VERITAS)



Thank you!