

A possible Coronal Mass Ejection signal in a repeating Fast Radio Bursts

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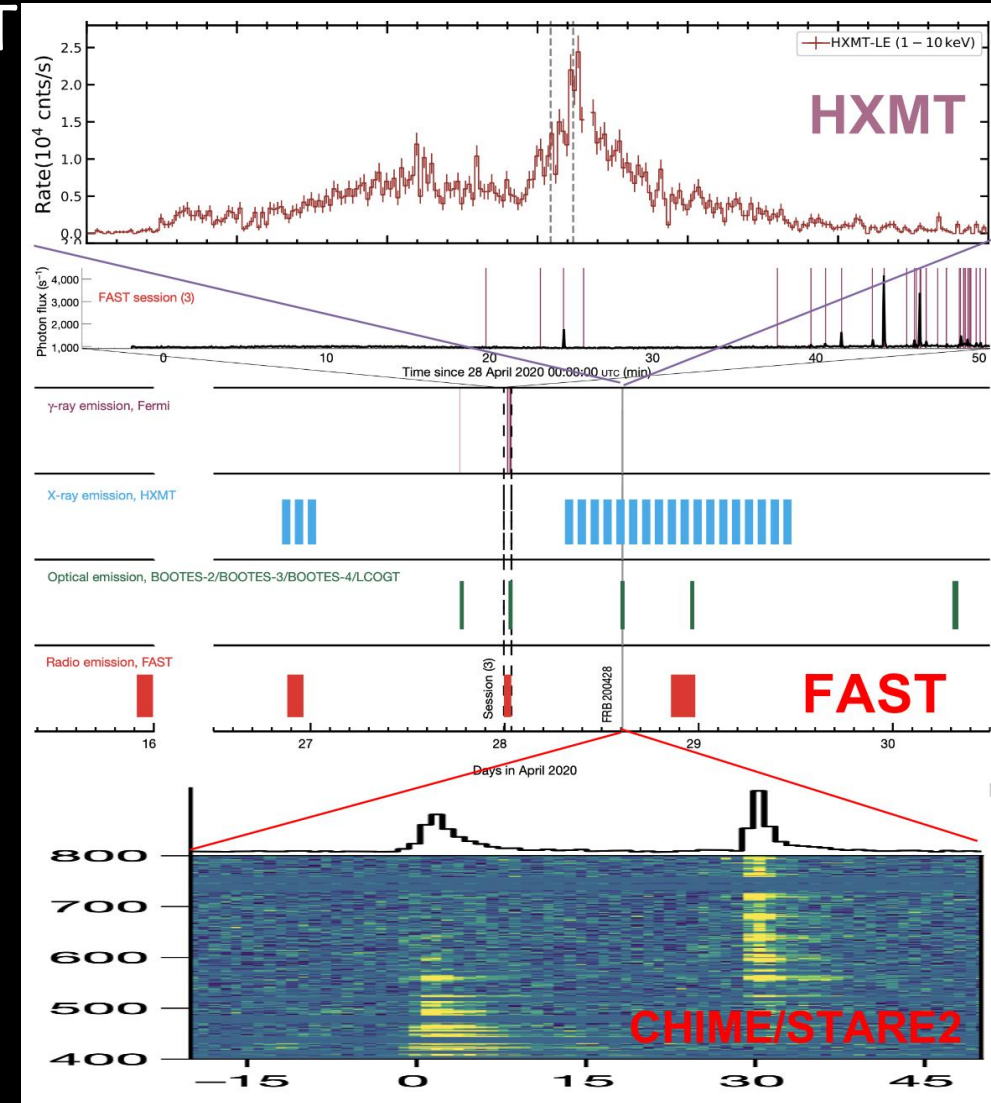
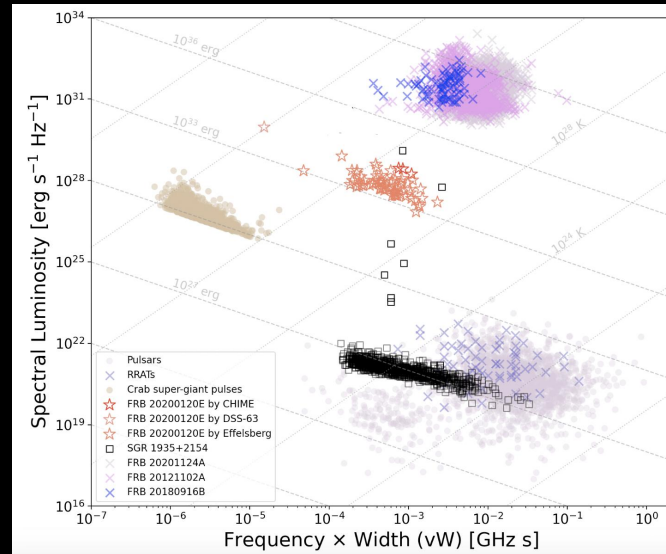
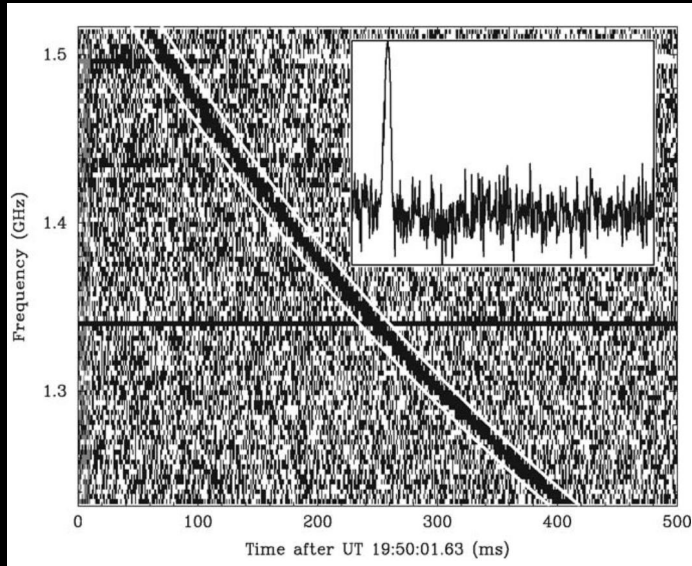
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Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

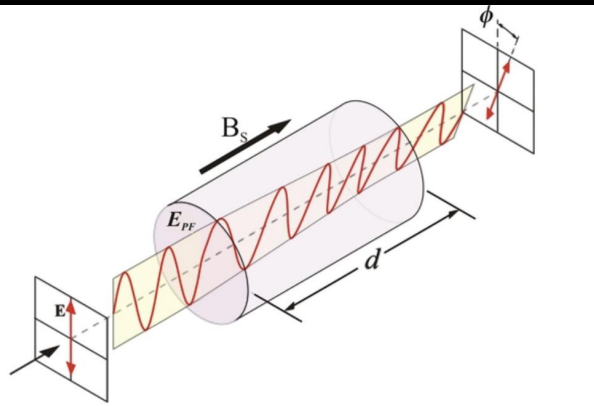
- FRB: **ms** bright radio pulse + cosmo $\rightarrow$ brightness $T \rightarrow$ **coherent** emission, **unknown origin**
- Discovered by Lorimer et al. 2007
- some repeat, a few have (quasi-)periods
- FRB 20200428 & MW **magnetar** SGR 1935+2154: magnetar could produce (low-L) FRB





circumburst magneto-environment

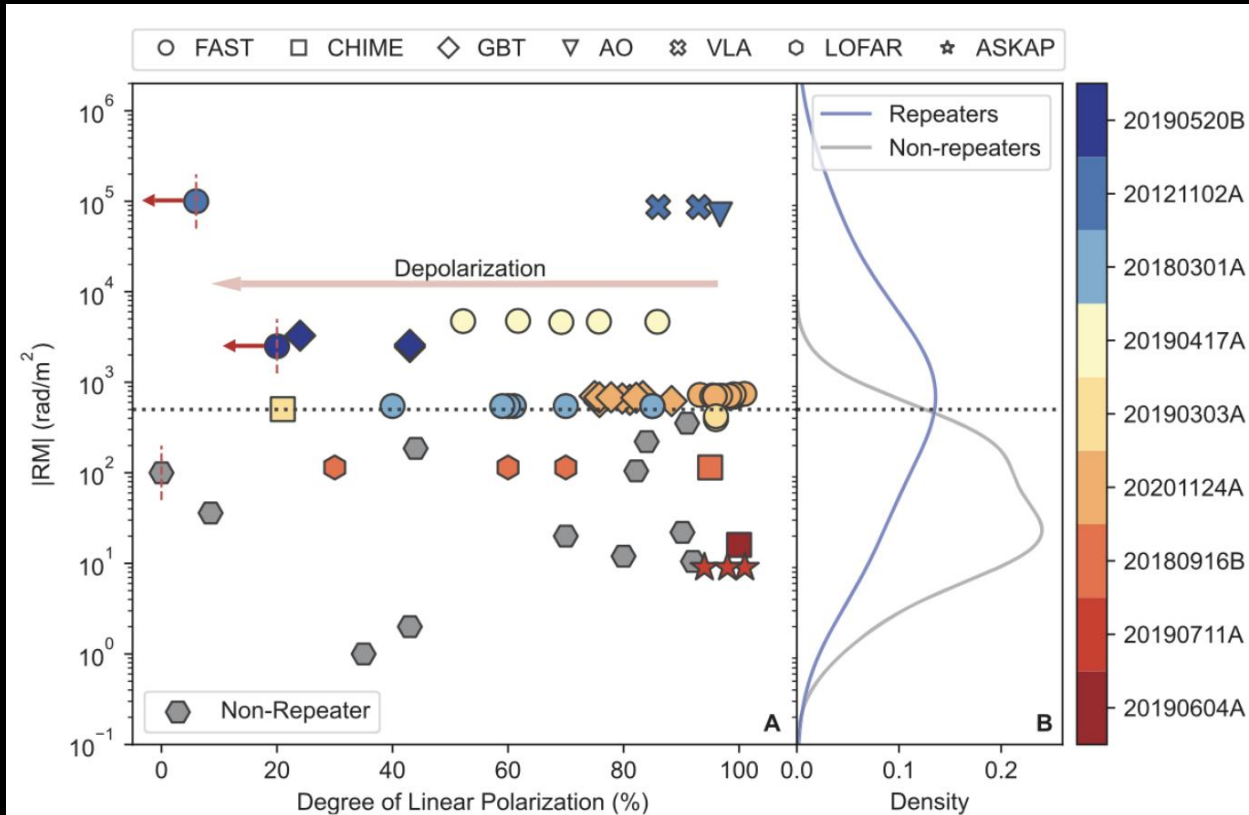
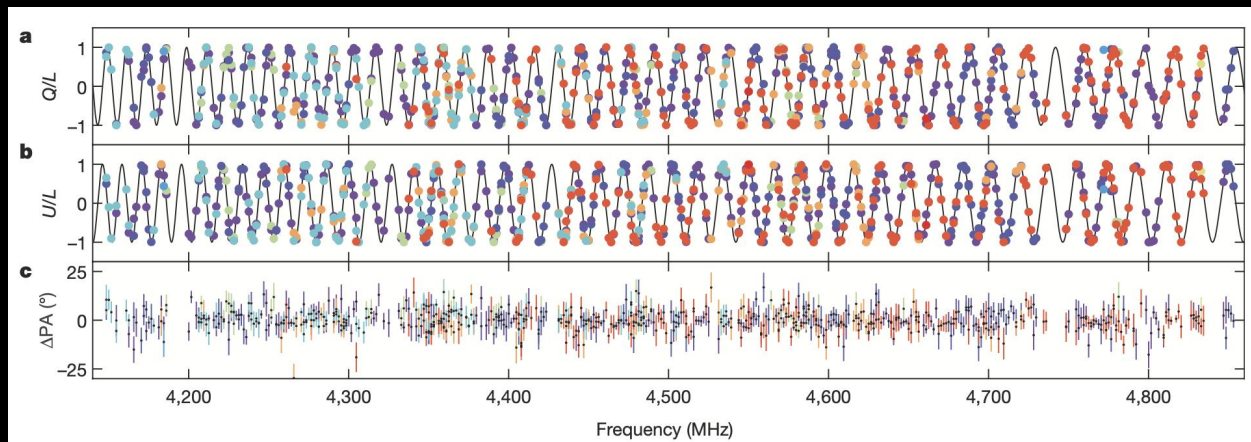
- polarization and rotation measure
in general, galaxy $\sim 10 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$, star forming region $\sim 100 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$

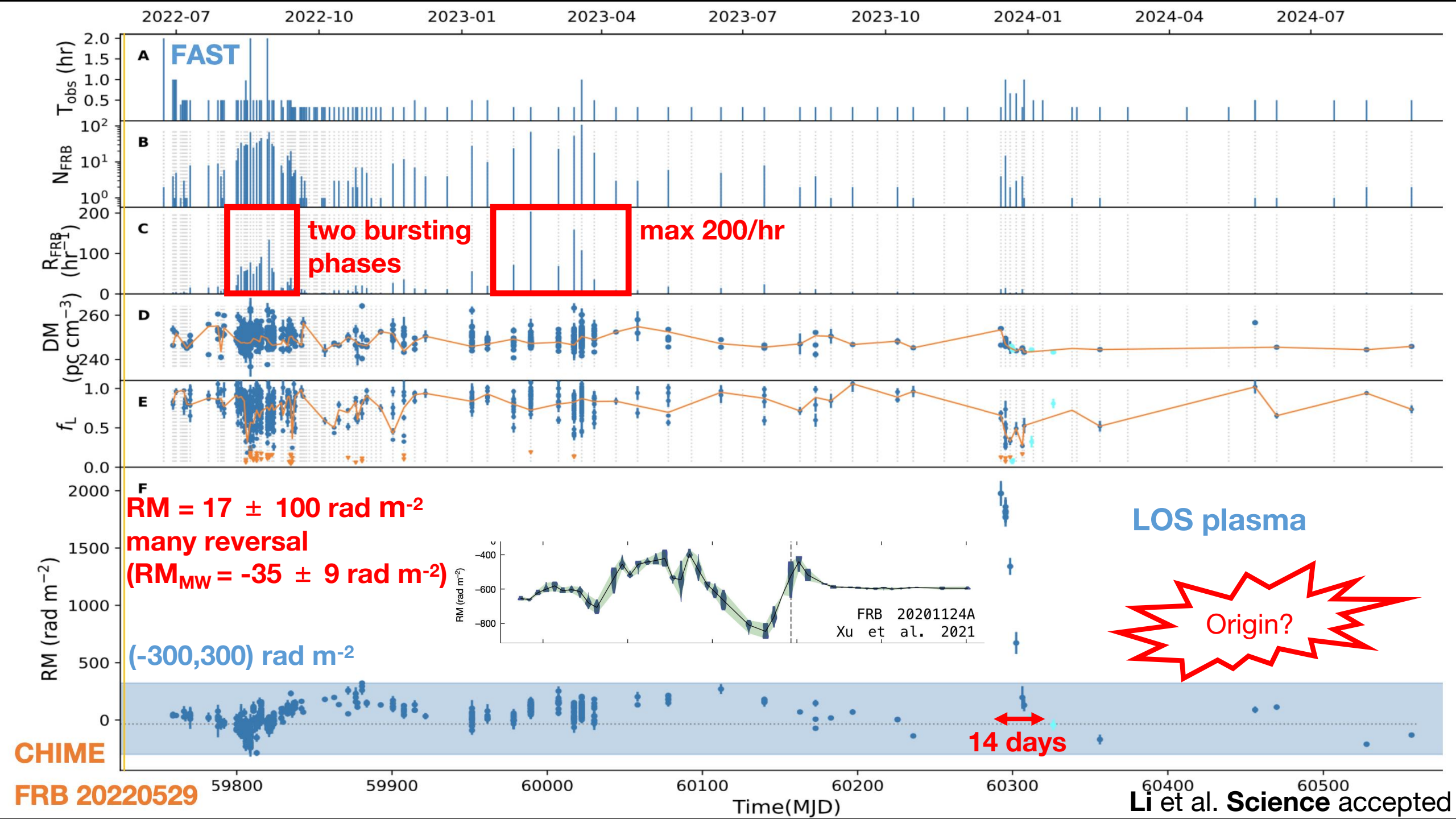


$$PA(\lambda) = RM\lambda^2 + PA_\infty$$

$$RM = 0.81 \int_d^0 B_{\parallel}(l) n_e(l) dl$$

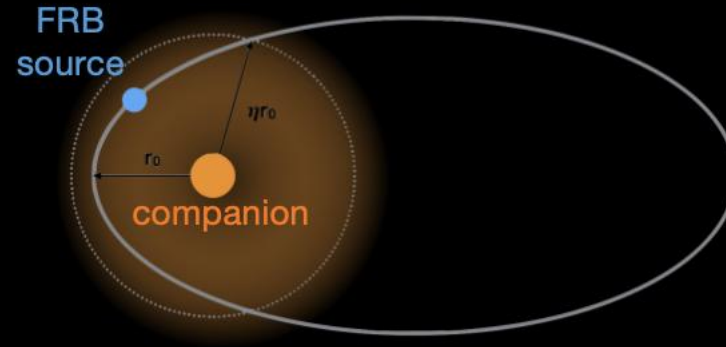
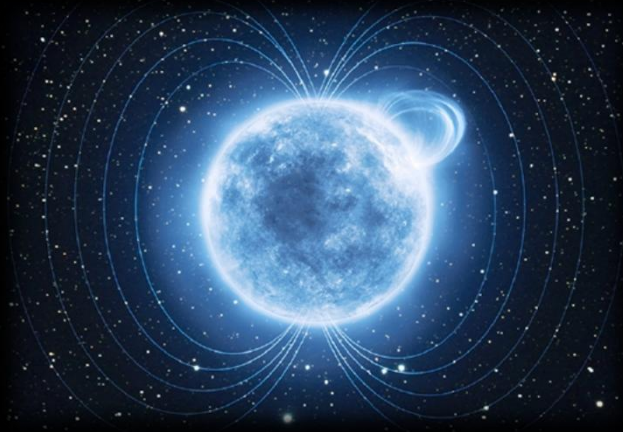
magnetic field electron density





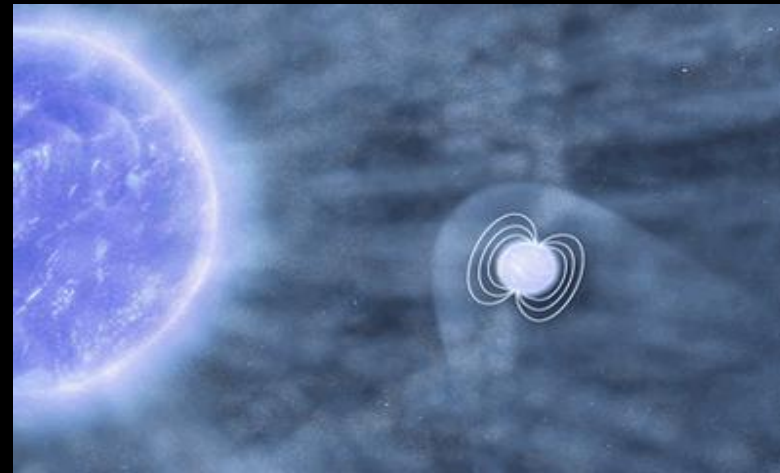
circumburst magneto-environment

Magnetar
flare/Pulsar wind
Negligible
(electron-positron
pair)
power law



Companion wind
in Binary system
orbital
configuration ->
periodic RM
evolution

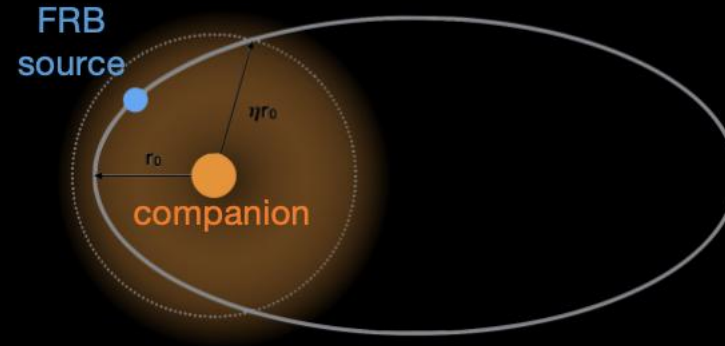
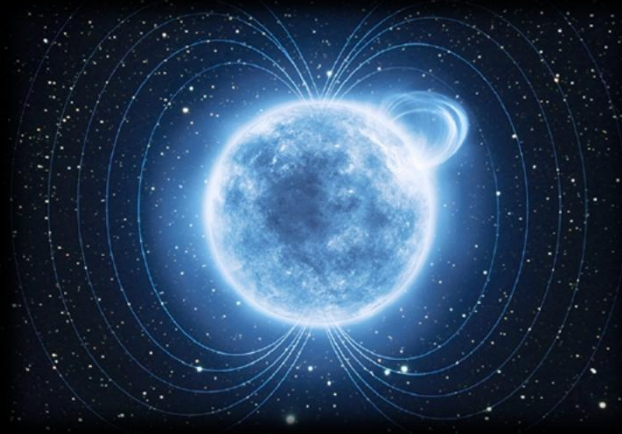
Supernova
Remnant (SNR)
Long-term
monotonic
(|RM| decreases)



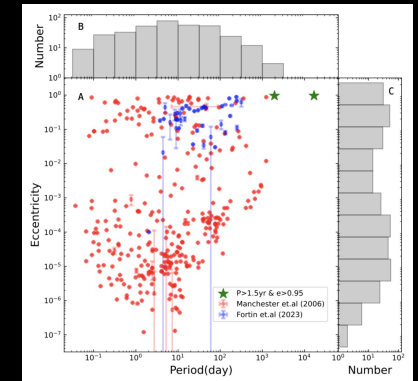
Companion CME
in Binary system
random

Possible explanations

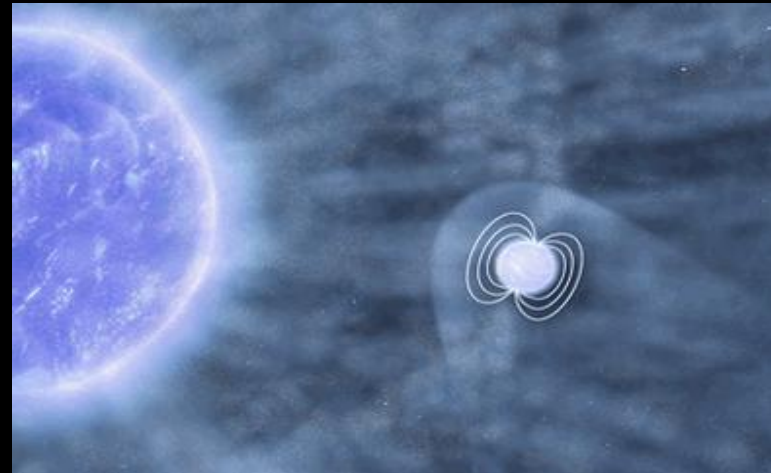
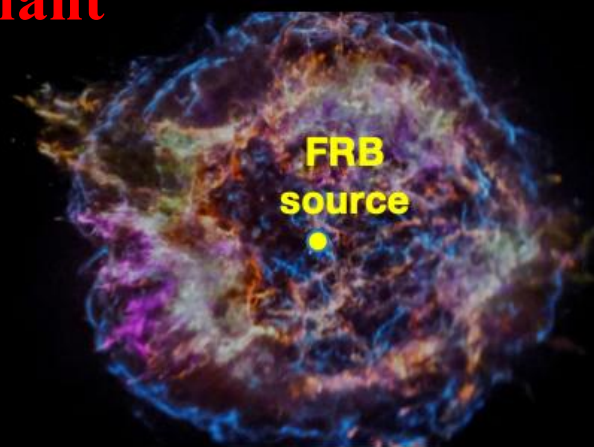
magnetar flare
pulsar wind



binary
configurations
 $e > 0.95$

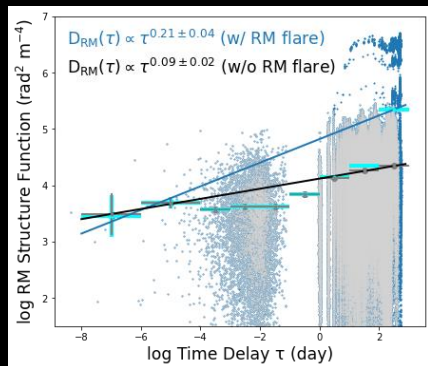


supernova remnant
turbulence



stellar CME in
binary systems

- 1) $M \sim 10^{17} \text{ g}$, $B_0 \sim 10^4 \text{ G}$, magnetized M dwarf.
- 2) $M \sim 10^{21} \text{ g}$, $B_0 \sim 1 \text{ G}$ a binary system





Conclusions

- A dramatic increase and prompt recovery of magneto-environment (**RM flare**) of a rFRB was observed for the **First** time
 - **hard** to be explained by magnetar flare, pulsar wind nebula, supernova remnants
 - **maybe** from **orbit** configuration of a binary, but extreme, and have a **very strong** preduction: periodic RM flare
 - easily explained by **CME** of the **companion** star

Thank you!

Strongly supports **Binary** model !