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Intermediate-duration burst from AX J1754.2-2754 detected by INTEGRAL

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The JEM-X instrument on-board INTEGRAL has detected a 15-minute long burst from the source AX J1754.2-2754 during an observation of the Galactic Center (PI J. Wilms) on March 12, 2017. This finding has been achieved in the framework of the INTEGRAL monitoring of long X-ray bursts (Chenevez et al. 2008, arXiv:0811.0904) and is only the second burst registered from this source (Chelovekov & Grebenev, ATel #1094; AstL 33, 807, 2007).

The 3-25 keV light curve shows that the burst started on MJD 57824.16535 (UT 12 March 2017 03:58:06) with a 30-s rise followed by a 2-minute long plateau at about 70% of the peak level. After the peak, the intensity slowly decreased back to the pre-burst level, which is below our detection threshold, about 15 minutes after the burst start. The burst is shorter in the hard energy band (10-25 keV) with respect to the soft energy band (3-10 keV), lasting only 200 sec. The start of the burst in the hard energy band has a delay of 30 seconds with respect to that of the soft energy band. This coincides with the peak of the burst in the 3-25 keV energy band, at a flux corresponding to 3.3 Crab.

A preliminary time-resolved spectral analysis reveals an anti-correlation between the inferred black-body temperature and radius, in the first part of the burst. This is characteristic of a strong photospheric radius expansion phase. The highest flux is reached during the rise of the 3-25 keV light curve at an unabsorbed bolometric value of $7.3 \times 10^{-8}$ erg/cm$^2$/s.

The source is not detected outside the burst interval, with a 3-$\sigma$ upper limit of $4 \text{ mCrab}$ in the JEM-X range, and the burst is only marginally detected by the IBIS/ISGRI instrument in the 20-40 keV energy band. Previous observations regularly taken since February 13, when the region became visible by INTEGRAL, do not reveal any emission from the source, and we infer a 3-$\sigma$ upper limit on the persistent flux of $1 \times 10^{-10}$ erg/cm$^2$/s between 3-40 keV.

We tentatively interpret this as an intermediate-duration burst (see, e.g., Cumming et al., ApJ 646, 429, 2006) with a superexpansion phase (see in 't Zand & Weinberg, A&A 520, 81, 2010). This is consistent with the system being an ultra-compact X-ray binary, accreting pure helium at low rate (Bassa et al. 2008, ATel #1143). Assuming the Eddington luminosity at the burst peak equals $3.8 \times 10^{38}$ erg/s (Kuulkers et al., A&A 399, 663, 2003) we derive a source distance of $6.6 \pm 0.4$ kpc. At this distance, the upper-limit on the persistent emission translates to a 3-40 keV luminosity of $5.2 \times 10^{35}$ erg/s, which is consistent with previous values measured when the source was observed in outburst with Chandra (Jonker & Keek 2008, ATel #1643) and Swift (Maccarone et al. 2012, ATel #4109).

INTEGRAL will continue to monitor the region around AX J 1754.2-2754 1-2 times per week until mid-April, which makes it possible to further follow the behavior of this very-faint neutron star X-ray binary.
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