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Searching for GeV gamma-ray emission from the bulge of M31

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Abstract The three major large-scale, diffuse γ -ray structures of the Milky Way are the Galactic disk, a bulge-like GeV excess towards the Galactic center, and the *Fermi bubble*. Whether such structures can also be present in other normal galaxies remains an open question. M31, as the nearest massive normal galaxy, holds promise for spatially-resolving the γ -ray emission. Based on more than 8 years of *Fermi*-LAT observations, we use (1) disk, (2) bulge, and (3) disk-plus-bulge templates to model the spatial distribution of the γ -ray emission from M31. Among these, the disk-plus-bulge template delivers the best-fit, in which the bulge component has a TS value 25.7 and a photon-index of 2.57 ± 0.17 , providing strong evidence for a centrally-concentrated γ -ray emission from M31, that is analogous to the Galactic center excess. The total 0.2–300 GeV γ -ray luminosity from this bulge component is $(1.16 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{38}$ erg s⁻¹, which would require $\sim 1.5 \times 10^5$ millisecond pulsars, if they were the dominant source. We also search for a *Fermi* bubble-like structure in M31 using the full dataset (pass8), but no significant evidence has been found. In addition, a likelihood analysis using only photons with the most accurate reconstructed direction (i.e., PSF3-only data) reveals a 4.8σ point-like source located at ~ 10 kpc to the northwest of the M31 disk, with a luminosity of $(0.97 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{38}$ erg s⁻¹ and a photon-index of 2.31 ± 0.18 . Lacking a counterpart on the southeast side of the disk, the relation between this point-like source and a bubble-like structure remains elusive.

Key words: gamma-rays: galaxies — galaxies: individual (M31)

1 INTRODUCTION

The *Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope*, with its principle instrument, the Large Area Telescope (LAT; Atwood et al. 2009), has revolutionized our view of the γ -ray (0.1–300 GeV) sky since its launch in 2008. In particular, GeV γ -ray emissions have been detected for the first time from a handful of nearby galaxies with moderate to strong star formation activities, such as the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC; Abdo et al. 2010b), the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC; Abdo et al. 2010d; Ackermann et al. 2016), M31 (Abdo et al. 2010c; Ackermann et al. 2017), M82, NGC 253 (Abdo et al. 2010a), NGC 4945 (Ackermann et al. 2012a), NGC 1068 (Ackermann et al.

2012a), NGC 6814 (Ackermann et al. 2012b), NGC 2146 (Tang et al. 2014) and Arp 220 (Peng et al. 2016). Abdo et al. (2010c) found a tight correlation between the γ -ray (~ 0.1 –100 GeV) luminosity and the star formation rate, strongly suggesting that the GeV emission is dominated by the interaction between the cosmic-rays (CRs) and the interstellar medium (ISM). Supernova remnants are generally thought to be the primary accelerators of CRs with energies up to 10^{15} eV. The CR hadrons can collide with the ISM to produce neutral pions, which subsequently decay into γ -ray photons. Leptonic processes such as inverse-Compton and bremsstrahlung of CR electrons may also contribute to the detected γ -ray emission (e.g., Strong et al. 2010).

To better understand the production and transportation of CRs in galactic environments, it is desirable to spatially resolve the CR-induced, presumably diffuse γ -ray emission. However, due to the limited angular resolution of *Fermi*-LAT, only the nearest galaxies hold promise for such a purpose. For instance, the Magellanic Clouds have been reported to show extended GeV emission (Abdo et al. 2010b,d; Ackermann et al. 2016). Located at a distance of 780 kpc (Stanek & Garnavich 1998), the Andromeda galaxy (M31) is perhaps the only massive external galaxy that currently permits a spatially-resolved study with the *Fermi*-LAT. Indeed, with an inclination angle of $\sim 78^\circ$, the HI disk of M31 spans $3.2^\circ \times 1^\circ$ on the sky, which makes M31 a potentially resolvable source to the *Fermi*-LAT (LAT’s single-photon resolution, FWHM $\approx 0.8^\circ$, for a ≥ 1 GeV photon).

The γ -ray emission from M31 has been the focus of various recent works (e.g. Abdo et al. 2010c; Li et al. 2016; Pshirkov et al. 2016). Using the first two years LAT pass6 data, Abdo et al. (2010c) first detected the GeV emission from M31, which is spatially correlated with the IRAS 100 μm image, a good tracer of the neutral gas primarily located in the disk of M31. Pshirkov et al. (2016), who used seven-year LAT data, claimed a detection of halo structures similar to the Fermi bubbles in our Galaxy (Su et al. 2010). In particular, Pshirkov et al. (2016) adopted a template of two 0.45° -radius uniform circular disks, which are symmetrically located perpendicular to the M31 disk, and derived a total 0.3–100 GeV luminosity of $(3.2 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ from these two disks. Bird & VERITAS Collaboration (2015) studied the γ -ray emission from M31 using VERITAS observations and 6.5-year pass7 data of *Fermi*-LAT. Their 54-hour VERITAS observations resulted in an upper limit of the γ -ray flux above 100 GeV, while their *Fermi*-LAT spectrum suggested a turnover below ~ 1 GeV.

More recently, Ackermann et al. (2017) performed a detailed morphological analysis using 1–100 GeV photons detected by *Fermi*-LAT in the first seven years. They tested different morphological representations of M31: a central point source, a Herschel map, a Spitzer map, a neutral hydrogen column density map, a projected uniform circular disk on the sky, a projected elliptical disk, a Gaussian disk, and an elliptical Gaussian disk. As the authors admit, it remains inconclusive to give the best spatial template statistically. For simplicity, a uniform circular disk (as projected on the sky) was adopted as the spatial model of M31 by Ackermann et al. (2017). They also concluded that the GeV emission of M31 might be more confined

to the inner regions than a uniform circular disk template would predict. They suggested that the emission is not correlated with regions rich in gas or star formation activity, and gave an alternative and non-exclusive interpretation that the emission results from a population of millisecond pulsars (MSPs) dispersed in the bulge and disk of M31 by disrupted globular clusters or from the decay/annihilation of dark matter particles, as an analogy to what have been proposed to account for the Galactic center excess found by *Fermi*-LAT.

In the Milky Way, GeV excess in the Galactic center has been extensively examined (Zhou et al. 2015; Calore et al. 2015; Ajello et al. 2016; Daylan et al. 2016). There are two main explanations for this excess: the dark matter (DM) annihilation scenario and the astrophysical scenario, the latter one usually involving unresolved MSPs. Hooper et al. (2013) have performed a series of work on the DM annihilation origin of Galactic center γ -ray excess. They argued that the millisecond pulsar scenario cannot explain all the excess emission, and the argument seems to have received support from a detailed study of the MSPs in Galactic globular clusters (Hooper & Linden 2016). However, the alternative, astrophysical scenario has gained more support from various groups over recent years: the scenario including the Galactic center CRs (Cholis et al. 2014), the MSPs in the bulge (Yuan & Zhang 2014), and the disrupted globular clusters (Brandt & Kocsis 2015). Yang & Aharonian (2016) noted that the GeV excess in Galactic center shows no spherical symmetry, but rather a bipolar distribution, which may indicate an astrophysical origin. Most recently, Macias et al. (2018) explained the excess with the X-shaped stellar bulge and the nuclear bulge in the Galactic center, and strongly preferred an astrophysical origin rather than a DM origin.

Since the γ -ray photons are optically thin in the *Fermi*’s eye, the Galactic plane is a projection of 3D distribution of γ -ray emission. It would reveal more information if one could measure this excess from a location outside of the Milky Way. A GeV excess from the center of M31 (analogous to the excess towards the Galactic Center), if present could also be potentially detected by *Fermi*. In this work, we specifically search for such an excess towards the M31 center, which we refer to as a bulge component. We utilize more than eight years of *Fermi*-LAT data to provide further insight on the origin of GeV emission from M31. Our data reduction procedure and analysis are presented in Section 2. We discuss the possible origins of the γ -ray emission from M31 in Section 3, and summarize our study in Section 4.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

2.1 Data Preparation

Our analysis is based on the data taken by the *Fermi*-LAT between 2008 August 8 and 2016 October 7, over a period of more than eight years. The *Fermi* Science Tools v10r0p5 is used in our analysis, and the data used here are restricted to the ones with zenith angles $< 100^\circ$, and within the time intervals when the satellite rocking angle was less than 52° . We include all the 0.2–300 GeV events within a rectangular region of interest (ROI), with a size of $14^\circ \times 14^\circ$ centered at M31 [RA, Dec] = [00^h42^m44.3^s, 41°16′09″] (see Fig. 1). Our background model includes the 3FGL catalog sources (95 sources within a radius of 20° from the center of M31), the Galactic diffuse emission (gll_iem_v06.fits), and the isotropic emission (iso_P8R2_SOURCE_V6_v06.txt), using the user-contributed make3FGLxml.py tool. The adopted instrument response function (IRF) is P8R2_SOURCE_V6.

2.2 Analysis

2.2.1 Spatial models of M31

As we are most interested in distinguishing the physical regions from where the observed γ -ray emission is produced, we use three spatial templates to model the γ -ray emitting region of M31: the disk only, the bulge only and the disk+bulge templates. Assuming a hadronic origin, we employ the IRAS 100 μm image as the spatial model for the disk component in both the disk and disk+bulge templates, where IRAS 100 μm is a good tracer of the neutral gas. We use a power law as the spectral model for the disk component. During the analysis, we set free the spectral parameters of M31 and any 3FGL sources with a distance to M31 of $< 10^\circ$, we also set free the normalization parameters of Galactic diffuse emission and isotropic background emission. Positions of the background sources are fixed to those given in the 3FGL catalog.

A point source was employed to model the bulge component in both the bulge and the bulge+disk templates. In principle, the bulge component should be extended, if the γ -ray emission predominantly arises from stellar populations and/or dark matter. Due to the small spatial extension of the M31 bulge, i.e., a high-light radius of ~ 1 kpc, or $\sim 4'$ is suggested by Dong et al. (2015), a point source spatial model could perform well to represent the γ -ray emission from the bulge by LAT. We note that the central supermassive black hole in M31 is currently extremely quiescent

(Li et al. 2011), thus no significant γ -ray emission from an AGN is expected.

We use power law as the spectral model for the bulge template. As seen in Table 1, at an energy band of 0.2–300 GeV, the best fit position of M31 is [RA, Dec] = [10.7806°, 41.2741°] with error radius $\sim 0.09^\circ$, and the optical center of M31 of [RA, Dec] = [10.6847°, 41.2687°] is well within such an error circle, see Figure 2 (top right, the green circle). We notice that Ackermann et al. (2017) did the same test in an energy band of > 1 GeV. Using their energy selection, we found a best fit position of M31 as [RA, Dec] = [10.8466°, 41.2223°], with a radius of error circle $\sim 0.0769^\circ$, and the optical center of M31 is slightly outside this error circle (see Fig. 2, top right, the white circle), which agree with Ackermann et al. (2017). In the following analysis, we fix the point source to be the center of M31.

Figure 3 shows the 0.2–300 GeV background-subtracted counts maps derived with the different spatial models of M31, and all maps are overlaid with IRAS 100 μm intensity contours. Emission from M31 is clearly visible (top left panel in Fig. 3). At a glance, all three spatial models lead to a reasonable characterization of M31 (other panels in Fig. 3).

To further evaluate the goodness of different templates, we examine the $\log(\text{likelihood})$ (denoted by $\log \mathcal{L}$ in the following) of each fitting, to find the maximum likelihood goodness-of-fit. We note that the background model, i.e., excluding any components of M31, gives $\log \mathcal{L}_B = -501420$. Taking this as the fiducial value, an increase in $\log \mathcal{L}$ when one adds a source model component (i.e., M31) indicates a more significant improvement of the fit (Ackermann et al. 2017).

As seen in Table 2, $\log \mathcal{L}$ of the disk, bulge and disk+bulge spatial template is -501389 , -501400 and -501383 , respectively. This suggests that the disk+bulge template is more favored with a significance $> 3\sigma$. All three templates predict similar 0.2–300 GeV luminosities. The significance of each spatial component is expressed by a test statistic (TS) value, $\text{TS} = 2(\log \mathcal{L} - \log \mathcal{L}_B)$. In the fitting results of the disk+bulge template, $\text{TS}_{\text{disk}} = 33.4$, $\text{TS}_{\text{bulge}} = 25.7$, which strongly suggests the detection of the bulge emission from M31.

To compare with the uniform disk template used by Ackermann et al. (2017), we also test the uniform disk template. The difference of $\log(\text{likelihood})$ between the best-fitted uniform disk template (radius $\sim 0.5^\circ$) and the disk+bulge template is not significant ($< 2\sigma$) for 1–300 GeV data. For comparison, Ackermann et al. (2017)

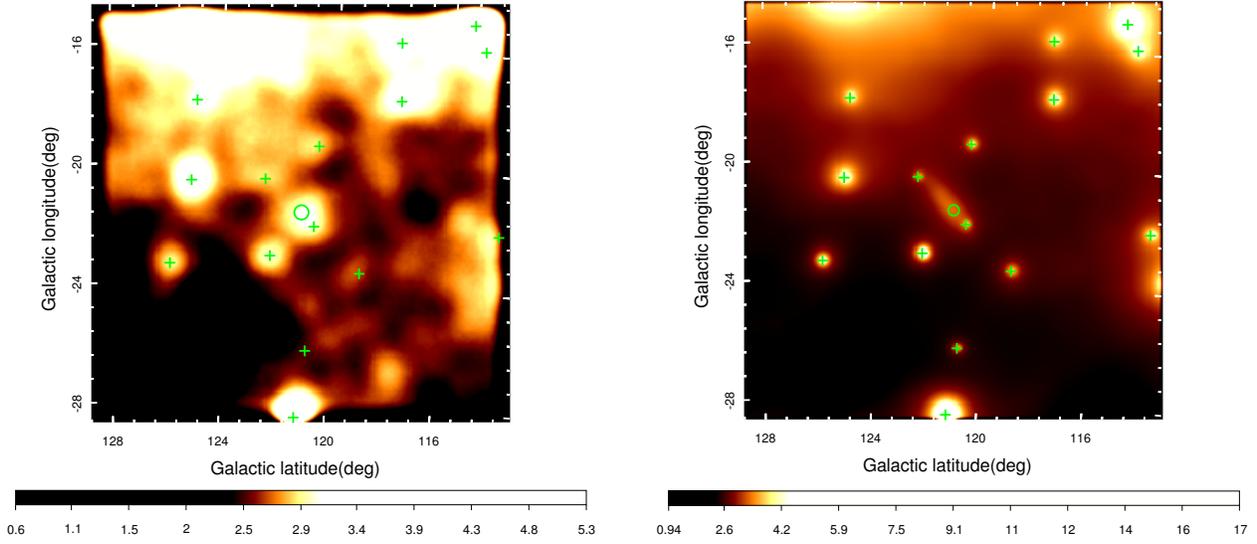


Fig. 1 *Left*: 0.2–300 GeV counts map of the M31 field, ROI = $14^\circ \times 14^\circ$, smoothed with a Gaussian kernel of 0.8° . *Right*: Counts map of the background model of the ROI. In both panels, the background point sources (extracted from 3FGL catalogue) are marked as green crosses. The center of M31 is marked as a green circle.

Table 1 Centroid of M31

Energy Band (1)	RA (degree) (2)	Dec (degree) (3)	Error (degree) (4)
0.2–300 GeV (this work)	10.7806	41.2742	0.0894
1–300 GeV (this work)	10.8466	41.2223	0.0769
1–100 GeV (Ackermann et al. 2017)	10.81	41.19	0.07 (in RA) 0.05 (in Dec)
optical	10.6847	41.2687	

Table 2 Likelihood Analysis for Pass8 Data (0.2–300 GeV)

Spatial model (1)	Composition (2)	Γ (3)	$F_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{-9} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) (4)	$L_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$) (5)	TS value (6)	$\log \mathcal{L}$ (7)
disk	IRAS 100 μm	2.31 ± 0.09	4.60 ± 0.56	4.0 ± 0.52	107.87	-501389
bulge		2.55 ± 0.11	3.01 ± 0.40	2.16 ± 0.29	82.90	-501400
disk+bulge	IRAS 100 μm	2.22 ± 0.13	2.45 ± 0.24	2.48 ± 0.32	33.40	-501383
	bulge	2.57 ± 0.17	1.83 ± 0.26	1.16 ± 0.14	25.70	–
disk + P1	IRAS 100 μm	2.26 ± 0.09	3.86 ± 0.59	3.65 ± 0.55	83.63	-501378
	P1	2.32 ± 0.18	1.12 ± 0.41	0.97 ± 0.27	23.23	–
bulge+ P1	bulge	2.51 ± 0.12	2.90 ± 0.54	1.94 ± 0.30	66.77	-501379
	P1	2.30 ± 0.20	1.09 ± 0.45	0.97 ± 0.20	23.20	–
disk + bulge+ P1	IRAS 100 μm	2.18 ± 0.13	2.12 ± 0.52	2.33 ± 0.56	27.86	-501373
	bulge	2.51 ± 0.18	1.53 ± 0.46	1.01 ± 0.27	17.68	–
	P1	2.29 ± 0.19	1.04 ± 0.40	0.94 ± 0.25	22.06	–

declared a uniform disk with radius $\sim 0.38^\circ$ best fitted the data. We also test the uniform disk model with 0.2–300 GeV data, which has a best-fit radius of $\sim 0.9^\circ$ and a similar significance. However this might be due to the

energy-dependent PSF. We note that compared the uniform disk model, the disk+bulge template is more physically motivated.

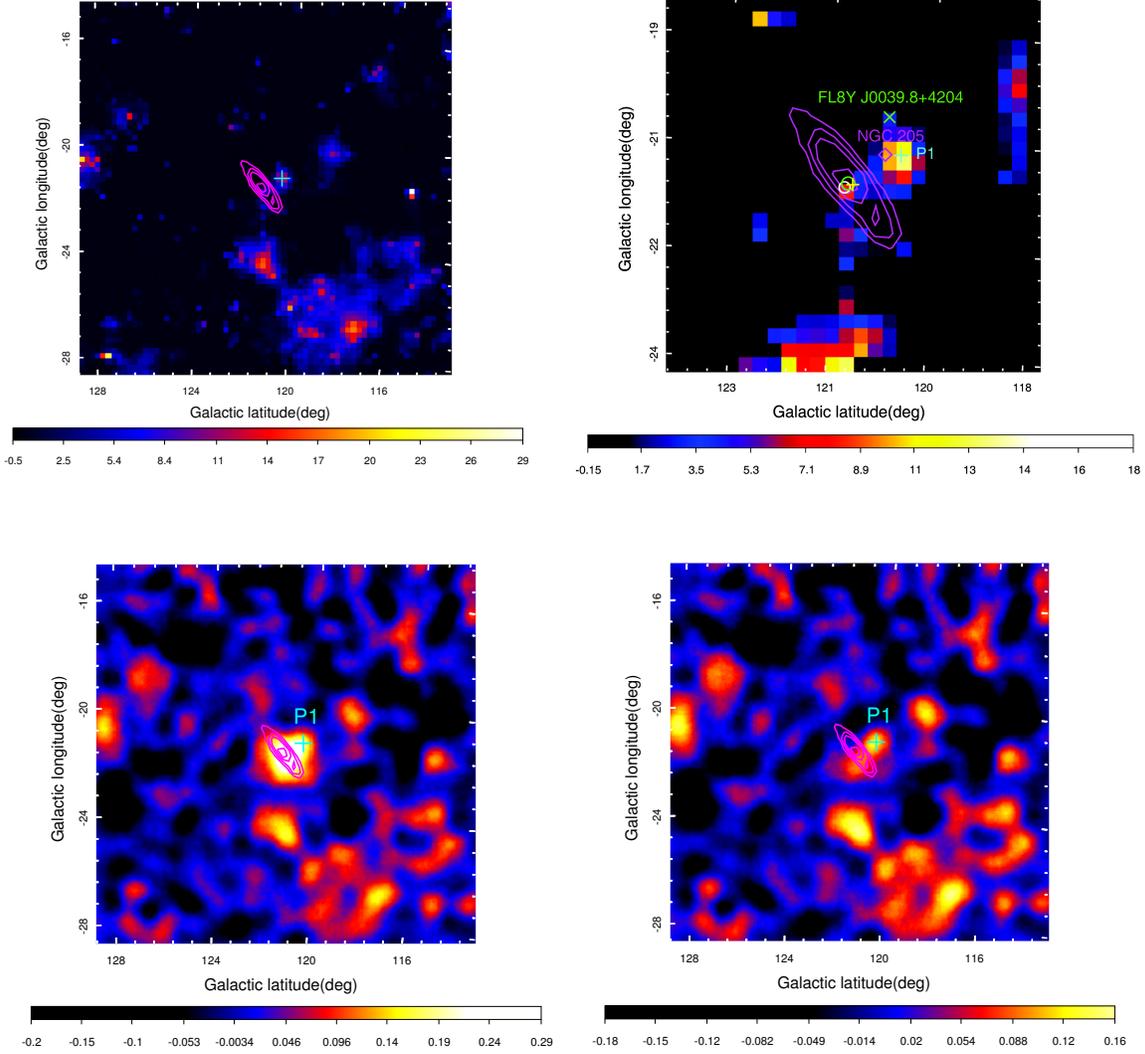


Fig. 2 TS maps (*top panels*) and residual counts maps (*bottom panels*) with the pass8 PSF3 data. The disk-only model is adopted, and P1 is taken as a point source. In each panel, all background sources have been subtracted; the IRAS 100 μm intensity is shown with *magenta contours*, and P1 is marked as a *cyan cross*. *Top left*: TS map of ROI = $14^\circ \times 14^\circ$, without subtracting the disk model; *Top right*: Zoom-in of the TS map of the $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ rectangular region, with the disk model further subtracted. The *yellow cross* marks the optical center of M31, and the *green/white circle* represents the $1\text{-}\sigma$ error circle of the best-fit centroid position of M31, assuming the bulge model using 0.2–300 GeV/1–300 GeV data, respectively (Sect. 2.2.1). The *blue diamond* marks the position of NGC 205, while the *green cross* marks the position of FL8YJ0039.8 + 4204. *Bottom left*: The residual counts map without the disk model subtracted; *Bottom right*: The residual counts map with the disk model subtracted.

2.2.2 Energy dependent analysis

We further divide the full data (pass8) by three energy bands: 0.2–1, 1–20 and 20–300 GeV. With each sub-band data, we perform the likelihood analysis to study the γ -ray morphological distribution. The background-subtracted counts maps in the sub-bands are shown in Figure 4. On the 0.2–1 GeV and 1–20 GeV counts maps, there is significant emission from the center of M31.

We employ the three spatial models in the morphological fitting of each sub-band as well. The parameters of each model are listed in Table 3. In the 0.2–1 GeV sub-band, $\log \mathcal{L}$ values of the disk, bulge, disk+bulge model are very close to each other, although the disk+bulge model is slightly better than the disk or bulge model. In the 1–20 GeV band, the disk+bulge model has shown significantly better result than the other models do. In the 20–300 GeV sub-band, the TS value of M31 is effectively zero

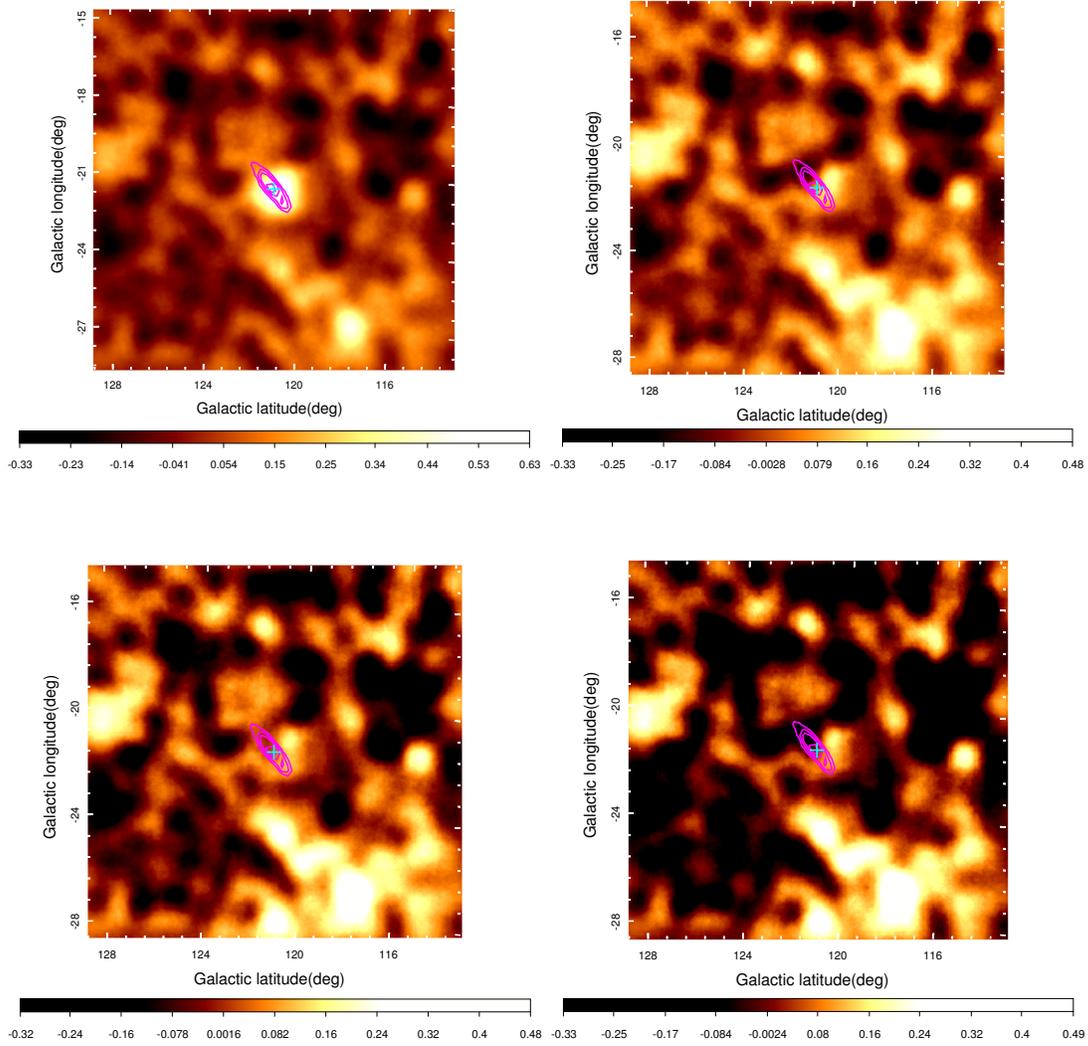


Fig. 3 0.2–300 GeV residual counts maps. In all panels, the IRAS 100 μm intensity contours (*magenta*) are overlaid, and the *cyan cross* marks the center of M31. All maps are smoothed with a Gaussian kernel of 0.8° . *Top left*: only background sources are subtracted. Prominent emission is clearly seen coincident with M31. *Top right*: the disk model and background sources are subtracted. *Bottom left*: the bulge model and background sources are subtracted. *Bottom right*: the disk+bulge model and background sources are subtracted.

in all three models, implying that the γ -ray emission from M31 is insignificant above 20 GeV.

2.2.3 PSF3 analysis

Angular resolution of data is the key to morphological studies. In pass8 data, PSF type (PSF0, PSF1, PSF2, and PSF3) refers to the quality of reconstruction of direction of photons, with PSF3 having the best accuracy. To search for possible substructures of M31 under an improved angular resolution, we carry out likelihood analysis using only type PSF3 data. We select the 0.2–300 GeV data between 2008 August 8 and 2016 October 7, which is the same as before. The data are restricted to the ones with zenith

angles $< 100^\circ$, and within the time intervals when the satellite rocking angle was less than 52° . We also restrict the data to a rectangular region of interest (ROI), with a size of $14^\circ \times 14^\circ$ centered at M31. Our background model includes the 3FGL catalog sources (95 sources within a radius of 20° from the center of M31), the Galactic diffuse emission (gll_iem_v06.fits), and the isotropic emission (iso_P8R2_SOURCE_V6_PSF3_v06.txt). The adopted instrument response function (IRF) is P8R2_SOURCE_V6 :: PSF3. The results using only PSF3 data are presented in Table 4. It can be seen that the $\log \mathcal{L}$ of disk+bulge model is higher than the ones of bulge model and disk model, which is consistent with the

ones using the full data set. It is not surprising that the TS values of the spatial models using only PSF3 data are less than the ones using the full data (Table 2), as the number of photons is smaller.

In the residual map generated from the analysis of pass8 PSF3 data (Fig. 2), we can identify a point-like source at [RA, Dec] = [00^h39^m12^s, 41°39′ 36″], with a distance of $\sim 0.7^\circ$ to the center of M31 in the northwest. Hereafter we designate this source candidate as P1. Li et al. (2016) find a point-like GeV excess at (00^h39^m48^s, 41°52′ 00″), and Ackermann et al. (2017) find ‘excess2’ (00°40′ 00″, 42°07′ 48″); both their locations are roughly in accordance with the location of P1. In addition, there is a nearby point source FL8Y J0039.8+4204 in FL8Y catalogue¹, however it is not spatially coincident with P1 (Fig. 2).

Therefore, we add P1 to the source model file and redo the likelihood analysis, with PSF3 data and new spatial models: disk+P1, bulge+P1, disk+bulge+P1. The corresponding results are shown in the last three rows of Table 4. The disk+bulge+P1 model has the highest $\log \mathcal{L}$. Adding P1 has improved the $\log \mathcal{L}$ for all three previous spatial models. We also redo the likelihood analysis on the three new spatial models with pass8 full data set, see Section 3.3, as a higher photon statistics may improve the detection significance of P1.

We noticed that NGC 205 (M110), a satellite dwarf galaxy of M31, [RA, Dec] = [00^h40^m22.1^s, 41°41′ 07″], lies close to the position of P1 (offset by $\sim 0.3^\circ$, see Fig. 2 top right). To see if P1 could be the counterpart of this dwarf galaxy NGC 205, we redo the likelihood analysis, with NGC 205 added as a new point source. Firstly, we replace P1 with NGC 205, this reports a TS value of 12.1 for NGC 205, which is much less than the TS value of P1 in previous models. Then we put both P1 and NGC 205 into the model. In this case we have $TS_{P1} = 21.67$ and $TS_{NGC205} = 0.06$. The results suggest that NGC 205 may not be responsible for the excess emission.

2.3 Testing the Existence of Bubble-like Feature of M31

Pshirkov et al. (2016) had performed a search for extended γ -ray halo around M31. They reported a 5.2σ significance for two 0.45° circles model, and a 4.7σ significance for 0.9° circle model. Li et al. (2016) also applied 0.9° circle and two 0.45° circles as spatial model of excess emission

around M31, as well as point source model. But they did not find any significant bubble-like features.

Following the above works, we also tested several bubble-like templates (in addition to the disk emission, see Fig. 5): (1) two 0.45° circles templates; (2) a single 0.45° circle template in either side of the M31 disk; (3) a 0.9° circle centered at M31; (4) two point sources, namely C1 and C2, located at the central positions of the 0.45° circles. The spatial models are also displayed in the right panel of Figure 5, and the results are listed in Table 5. We find that when using the two 0.45° circle model and 0.9° model, the TS values and the flux of the M31 disk are too small to be significant, which is unphysical, although these models deliver higher $\log \mathcal{L}$ than the single M31 models do (Table 2). When using the single bubble model (i.e., single 0.45° circle template in either side of the M31 disk), the bubble templates have TS value smaller than 20.

Furthermore, we also tested an additional model including the M31 disk, the new source candidate P1, and P2 (as a hypothetical source located at an opposite side and same angular distance from the M31 disk as P1). In this case, P2 is not detected.

3 DISCUSSION

We address the implications of our results in light of the possible diffuse components from M31: the disk, the bulge, and any bubble-like structure.

3.1 Origin of γ -ray Emission from the M31 Bulge

In Section 2.2.1, we have used a disk model, a bulge model, and a composed disk+bulge model as spatial models of M31, respectively. Figures 6 and 7 show the fitting results of the above three spatial models in the spectral energy distribution (SED) representation. In each fit, we divide the data into six logarithmic energy bins, covering the energy range 200 MeV–150 GeV, as in Yuan & Zhang (2014). In Figure 6, we also plot the SEDs of M31 derived by Abdo et al. (2010c) and Li et al. (2016), both of which adopted a IRAS 100 μ m disk model. The SED of the disk model agrees with their SEDs.

In the disk+bulge model, assuming that the γ -ray emission of the disk component originates from π^0 decay, and an injected proton spectrum of $dN/dE = N_0(1 + E/1.6 \text{ GeV})^{2.8}$, which is based on the proton spectrum of the Milky Way, we plot the resulted γ -ray emission in both figures. We further assume that the bulge component of our disk+bulge model originates from MSPs, and plot a power law with exponential cutoff (PLE) spectrum with

¹ https://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/lat/fl8y/gll_psc_8year_v5_assoc.reg

Table 3 Likelihood Analysis for Sub-bands

Energy band	Spatial model	Composition	Γ	$F_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{-9} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	L ($10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)	TS	$\log \mathcal{L}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0.2–1 GeV	disk	IRAS 100 μm	1.39 ± 0.34	2.5 ± 0.50	1.32 ± 0.22	41.44	-614007.8
	bulge		1.70 ± 0.44	1.81 ± 0.50	0.89 ± 0.12	28.0	-614008.9
	disk+bulge	IRAS 100 μm	1.31 ± 0.56	1.71 ± 0.56	0.92 ± 0.24	19.86	-614007.6
		bulge	1.85 ± 0.97	0.69 ± 0.46	0.33 ± 0.19	3.41	–
1–20 GeV	disk	IRAS 100 μm	2.75 ± 0.16	0.60 ± 0.09	1.31 ± 0.20	53.45	-180236
	bulge		3.42 ± 0.18	0.36 ± 0.06	0.7 ± 0.14	52.08	-180233
	disk+bulge	IRAS 100 μm	2.15 ± 0.33	0.24 ± 0.08	0.81 ± 0.30	9.56	-180231
		bulge	3.66 ± 0.63	0.27 ± 0.06	0.49 ± 0.14	26.25	–

the parameters $\Gamma = 1.57$, $E_{\text{cut}} = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$, which is consistent with the typical MSPs in the Milky Way (Abdo et al. 2009). Figure 7, we again overlay a hadronic spectrum for the disk model and a PLE spectrum (with $\Gamma = 1.0$, $E_{\text{cut}} = 1.1 \text{ GeV}$) for the bulge model.

As referred to in subsection 2.2.3, we have detected a bulge component in disk+bulge model, with $\text{TS} = 25.7$, which we suggest as a strong evidence for the presence of the bulge component. We compare this bulge γ -ray emission component to the Galactic Center Excess.

We examine the MSPs inside the bulge as the astrophysical origin of the bulge emission. Because M31 and the MW are local group galaxies that are comparable to each other, we can derive the number of MSPs needed for explaining the observed γ -ray luminosity of the bulge component, based on the luminosity function of Milky Way MSPs (Yuan & Zhang 2014; Cholis et al. 2014),

$$dN/dL = kL^{-\alpha_1} [1 + (L/L_{\text{br}})^2]^{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)/2}, \quad (1)$$

where $\alpha_1 = 1.1$, $\alpha_2 = 3.0$, $L_{\text{br}} = 4 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, and k is the normalization factor. We thus have

$$N_{\text{tot}} = \int_{L_1}^{L_2} kL^{-\alpha_1} [1 + (L/L_{\text{br}})^2]^{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)/2} dL, \quad (2)$$

and

$$L_{\text{tot}} = \int_{L_1}^{L_2} kL^{1-\alpha_1} [1 + (L/L_{\text{br}})^2]^{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)/2} dL, \quad (3)$$

where $L_1 = 10^{31} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, $L_2 = 10^{35} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. L_{tot} is the γ -ray luminosity of M31 bulge, $L_{\text{tot}} = (1.16 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. Hence, the number of the MSPs needed to produce the bulge component emission is $N_{\text{tot}} \sim 1.5 \times 10^5$.

A more fundamental quantity is the MSP abundance, which is the number of MSPs divided by the underlying stellar mass. The stellar mass in the M31 bulge is estimated to be $(2.5 - 6.6) \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ (Widrow et al. 2003; Tamm et al. 2012), resulting in an MSP abundance of

$(2 - 6) \times 10^{-6}$. For the MW bulge, the stellar mass is $(0.5 - 2.7) \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ (Licquia & Newman 2015). Taking the ratio of the γ -ray luminosity of the MW GeV excess ($\sim 2 \times 10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ from Bartels et al. 2018) and that of the M31 bulge derived in this work, which is about one-sixth, the number of MSPs in the MW (boxy) bulge is thus $\sim 2.5 \times 10^4$, close to the value of $(1 - 2) \times 10^4$ derived by Yuan & Zhang (2014). Eckner et al. (2018) estimate γ -ray emission of MSP population to explain the Galactic Center Excess and signal from center of M31, their conclusions also support our results. This implies an MSP abundance of $(1 - 5) \times 10^{-6}$ for the MW bulge. Therefore, the MSP abundance is very similar between the bulges of M31 and MW, i.e., the ratio is close to unity. We note that the ratio estimated here does not rely on the uncertainty of the luminosity function of MSPs, since it affects both estimated numbers of MSPs in the same manner. The major assumption here is that the γ -ray emission predominantly arises from the MSP population in the bulges of both galaxies.

3.2 Relation of γ -ray Luminosity and IR Luminosity of Nearby Galaxies

Figure 8 shows the correlation between the γ -ray luminosities and the total infrared (IR) luminosities (8–1000 μm) of several nearby galaxies, including local group galaxies, star forming galaxies and AGNs (Abdo et al. 2010b; Tang et al. 2014). The information of sample galaxies is listed in Table 6. However, here we fit this IR- γ correlation using only star forming galaxies SMC, LMC, NGC 253, M82, NGC 2146. The best fit is plotted as the black solid line in Figure 8, with a slope of 1.21 ± 0.11 . We exclude NGC 1068, NGC 4945, and Circinus galaxy in the fitting, as their γ -ray emissions are probably dominated by AGNs. We also exclude the Milky Way from the fit, due to the possible underestimation of its total γ -ray luminosity because of our internal perspective. The total 8–1000 μm luminosities of the Circinus galaxy is taken from Hayashida et al. (2013),

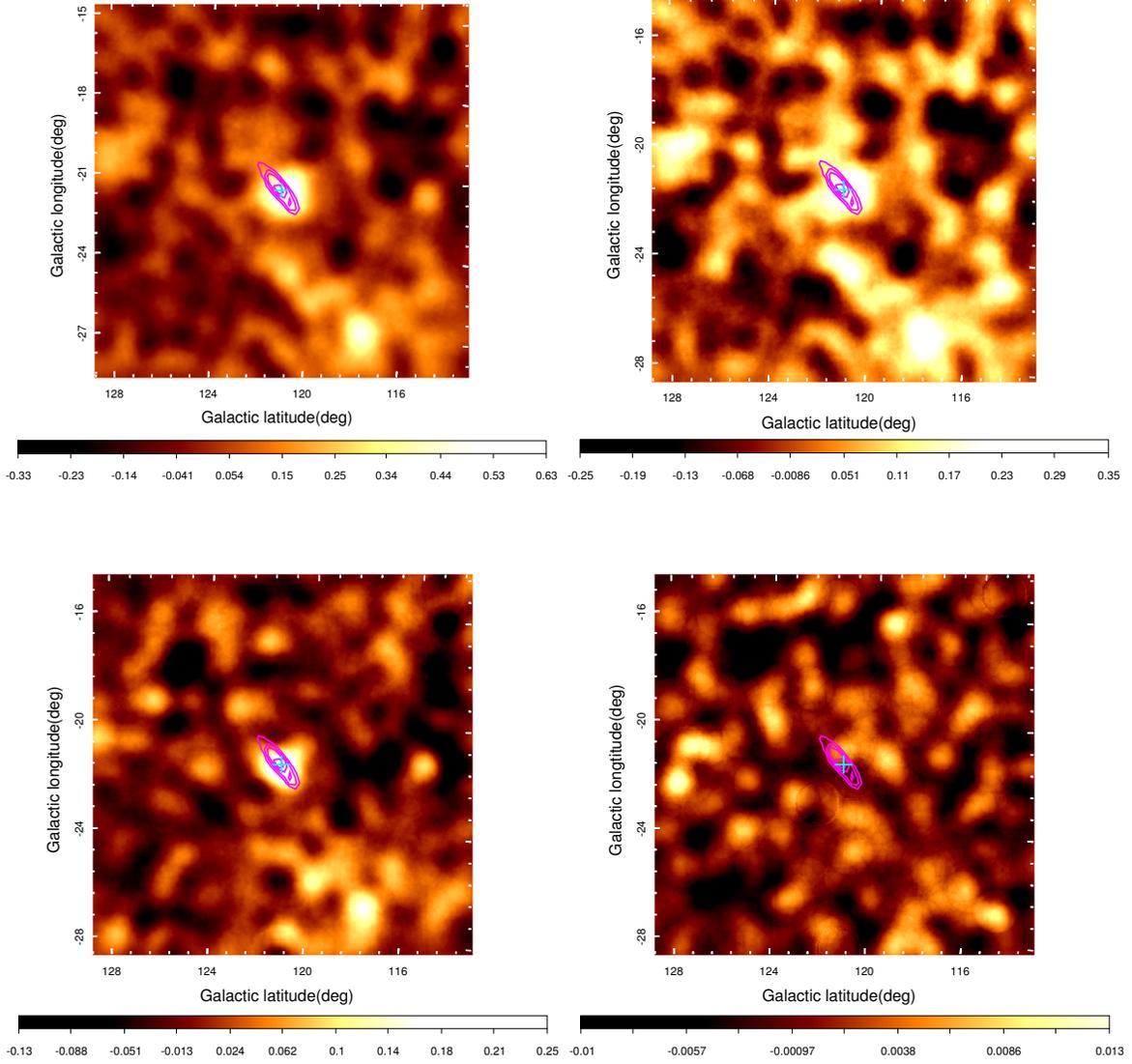


Fig. 4 Residual counts maps of different energy sub-bands. *Top left*: 200 MeV–300 GeV; *Top right*: 200 MeV–1 GeV; *Bottom left*: 1–20 GeV; *Bottom right*: 20–300 GeV. In all panels, background sources have been subtracted. Prominent emission is seen coincident with M31 except in the 20–300 GeV band. All maps are smoothed with a Gaussian kernel of 0.8° and overlaid with the IRAS 100 μm intensity contours (magenta). The *cyan cross* marks the center of M31.

those of other galaxies are taken from Gao & Solomon (2004). The γ -ray luminosity of NGC 2146 is taken from Tang et al. (2014). The γ -ray luminosities of other galaxies are taken from Ackermann et al. 2012a. Two remarkable PSRs have been recognized in LMC recently (Ackermann et al. 2016). PSR J0540-6919 has a $L_{0.1-100 \text{ GeV}} = (5.88 \pm 1.36) \times 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and PSR J0537-6910 has a $L_{0.1-100 \text{ GeV}} = (5.6 \pm 1.02) \times 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. Their total luminosity $L = (1.15 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, accounts for about 24% of the total γ -ray luminosity of LMC. We subtract the γ -ray contribution from these two PSRs. This

modification of LMC luminosity has tiny influence on the fit of the IR- γ relation of galaxies.

From Figure 7, we find that most of the galaxies in our sample lie within the 95% confidence level of the best fit line. This is consistent with Abdo et al. (2010c). According to Figure 8, the γ -ray luminosity of the disk (disk component) agree with the IR- γ correlation well in both the disk and the disk+bulge model. The relationship of L_{IR} and L_γ holds for different galaxies including star forming galaxies and star burst galaxies, which may indicate the dominating effects of acceleration of protons by star forming re-

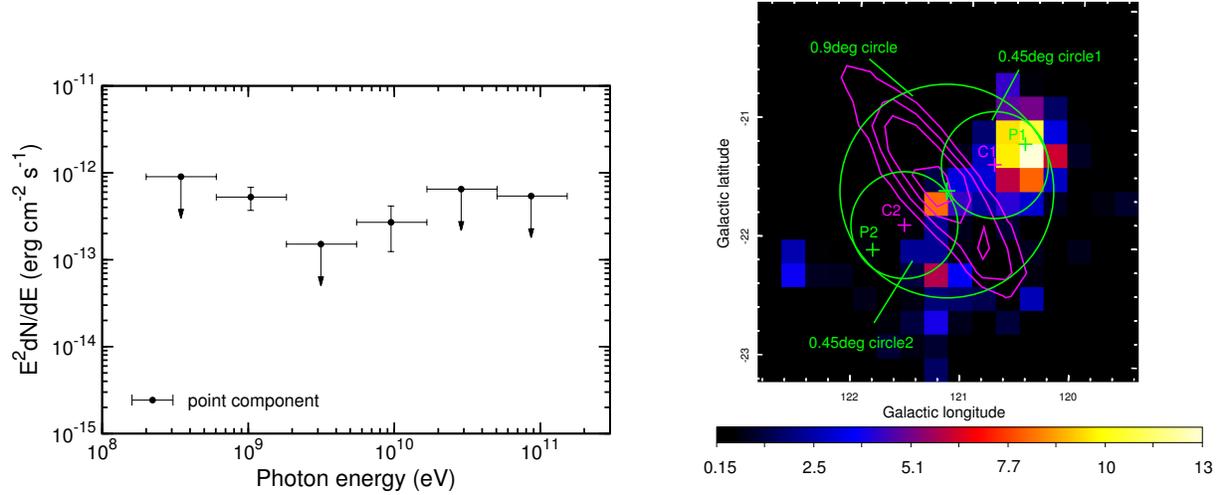


Fig. 5 Fitting results of P1 with pass8 data and the disk model. *Left panel*: SED of P1. *Right panel*: $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$ TS map generated with a source model including all background sources and the disk model. Overlaid are the IRAS 100 μm contours (*magenta*), two 0.45° circles and a 0.9° circle (*green*). The locations of P1, P2, C1, C2, are marked by *green crosses* and *magenta crosses* separately.

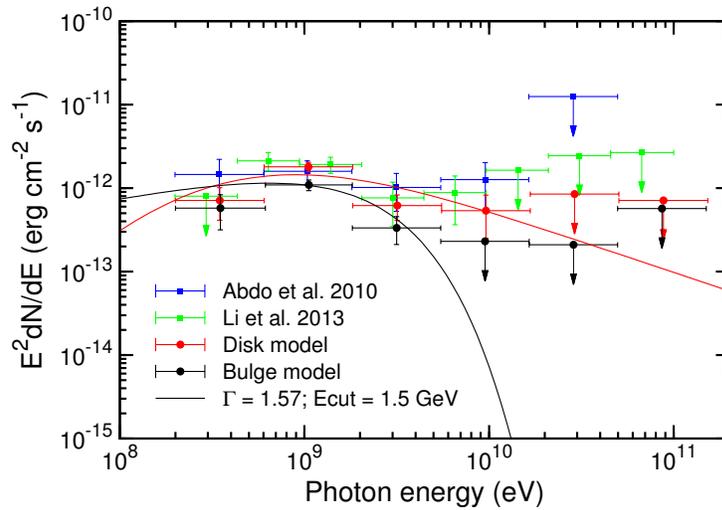


Fig. 6 SEDs of the disk (*red points*) and bulge (*black points*) models. The *red solid curve* represents the γ -ray spectrum expected from a proton spectrum of the form $dN/dE = N_0(1 + E/1.6 \text{ GeV})^{2-8}$, where E is the kinetic energy of the protons, while the *black solid curve* represents a PLE spectrum characteristic of MSP spectra. The SEDs derived by Abdo et al. 2010 (*blue*) and Li et al. 2016 (*green*) are plotted for comparison.

gions, and/or related to the nature of CR electron calorimetry (Murphy et al. 2006).

3.3 Non-detection of Bubble-like Features of M31

We tested several bubble-like templates as mentioned in previous works (Pshirkov et al. 2016; Li et al. 2016). We did not find any significant emission like those claimed in Pshirkov et al. (2016) and we confirm the non-detection of such structures as in Li et al. (2016).

As mentioned in Section 2.2.3, we found a source candidate P1 $\sim 40'$ northwest of M31. We then add P1 into the spatial models. A point source and a power-law are used as the spatial model and the spectral model of P1, respectively. We redo the likelihood analysis with the full pass8 data (Table 2) and the PSF3 data (Table 4), separately. The TS values of P1 in the analysis with the full data are just below the detection threshold 25. We suggest that it is a new source candidate. After P1 is added to the spatial models,

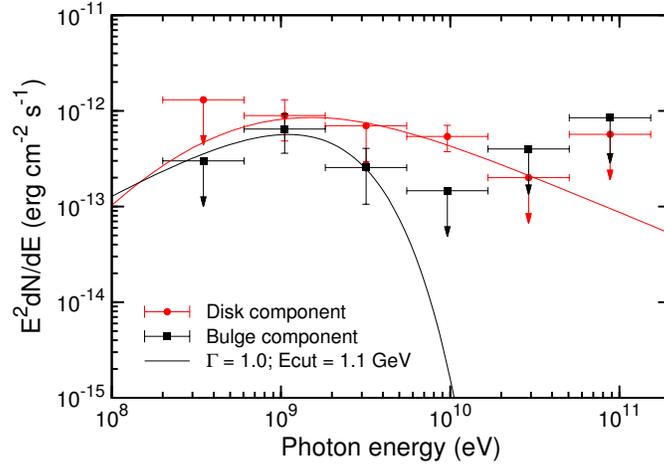


Fig. 7 SED of the disk+bulge model. The SEDs of the disk component (*red points*) and bulge component (*black points*) are displayed separately. The *red solid curve* represents the γ -ray spectrum expected from a proton spectrum of the form $dN/dE = N_0(1 + E/1.6 \text{ GeV})^{-2.8}$, where E is the kinetic energy of the protons, while the *black solid curve* represents a PLE spectrum characteristic of MSP spectra.

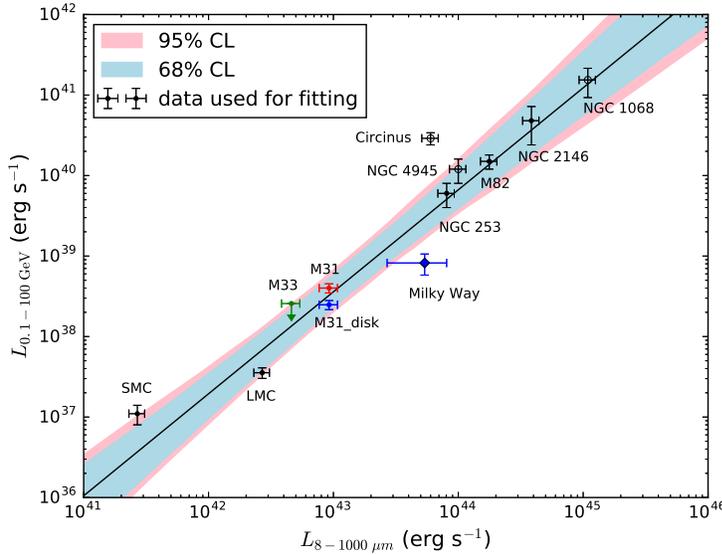


Fig. 8 Relation between the γ -ray luminosity (0.1–100 GeV) and total IR luminosity (8–1000 μm) for star-forming galaxies. For LMC, the modified γ -ray luminosity is adopted, with the contributions of two bright pulsars subtracted from the total luminosity. The *black solid line* represents the best-fit result IR- γ relation including NGC 253, NGC 2146, M82, SMC, LMC, with a slope of 1.21 ± 0.11 . The *pink/blue shade* represents the fitting results at 95%/68% confidence.

the $\log \mathcal{L}$ values of the models are improved. P1 could be a background source, or a source connected to M31. If the latter is the case, it will be very interesting. This emission could be related to the past activities of the nucleus of M31. To test this assumption, we place a hypothetical source located at an opposite side and same angular distance of the M31 disk as P1 (which we call P2). P2 is not detected in our analysis, thus P1 lacks a symmetric geometrical coun-

terpart which could strengthen P1 as a Fermi bubble-like feature.

The two Fermi bubbles of the Milky Way have a luminosity $L_{1-100 \text{ GeV}} = 4 \times 10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ with a spectral index ~ 2 (Su et al. 2010), which is about 5% of the total Galactic γ -ray luminosity of 0.1–100 GeV (Strong et al. 2010). We obtain the luminosity of the residual point source P1 in the same energy range $L_{1-100 \text{ GeV}} = (5.4 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, assuming P1 is associated with

Table 4 Likelihood Analysis for Pass8 Psf3 Data (0.2–300 GeV)

spatial model	composition	Γ	$F_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{-9} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	$L_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)	TS value	$\log \mathcal{L}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
disk	IRAS 100 μm	2.36 ± 0.14	4.78 ± 0.75	3.88 ± 0.78	62.48	-213378
bulge		2.71 ± 0.17	3.61 ± 0.63	2.01 ± 0.34	55.02	-213374
disk+bulge	IRAS 100 μm	2.06 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.69	2.30 ± 0.40	26.76	-213371
	bulge	2.76 ± 0.22	2.69 ± 0.24	1.42 ± 0.1	10.38	–
disk+P1	IRAS 100 μm	2.26 ± 0.15	3.89 ± 0.80	3.66 ± 0.85	46.45	-213366
	P1	2.52 ± 0.26	1.66 ± 0.63	1.09 ± 0.33	19.60	–
bulge+ P1	bulge	2.64 ± 0.18	2.99 ± 0.60	1.75 ± 0.34	41.92	-213366
	P1	2.46 ± 0.26	1.48 ± 0.56	1.04 ± 0.32	17.77	–
disk + bulge+ P1	IRAS 100 μm	2.01 ± 0.20	1.44 ± 0.60	2.33 ± 1.10	9.65	-213363
	bulge	2.68 ± 0.21	2.98 ± 0.70	1.75 ± 0.36	19.12	–
	P1	2.47 ± 0.22	1.47 ± 0.61	1.04 ± 0.34	17.86	–

Table 5 Likelihood Analysis for Bubble-like Templates

Spatial model	Composition	Γ	$F_{0.2-300 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{-9} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	L ($10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)	TS value	$\log \mathcal{L}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
disk+two 0.45° circles	IRAS 100 μm	2.16 ± 0.22	1.34 ± 1.06	1.53 ± 0.93	11.64	-501376
	two 0.45° circles	2.29 ± 0.10	3.53 ± 0.90	3.19 ± 0.77	64.0	–
disk+0.45° circle1	IRAS 100 μm	2.25 ± 0.12	3.05 ± 0.83	2.96 ± 0.66	52.0	-501382
	0.45° circle1	2.34 ± 0.19	1.67 ± 0.68	1.40 ± 0.46	18.54	–
disk+0.45° circle2	IRAS 100 μm	2.3 ± 0.12	3.48 ± 0.55	3.06 ± 0.51	60.42	-501383
	0.45° circle2	2.19 ± 0.18	1.17 ± 0.41	1.27 ± 0.44	12.53	–
disk+0.9° circle	IRAS 100 μm	2.22 ± 0.27	0.84 ± 0.49	0.86 ± 0.49	3.95	-501378
	0.9° circle	2.21 ± 0.09	4.35 ± 0.56	4.51 ± 0.68	87.48	–
disk+P1+P2	IRAS 100 μm	2.25 ± 0.12	3.66 ± 0.4	3.53 ± 0.56	76.87	-501376
	P1	2.32 ± 0.18	1.14 ± 0.26	0.97 ± 0.3	23.52	–
	P2	2.33 ± 0.17	0.3 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.03	1.46	–
disk+C1+C2	IRAS 100 μm	2.2 ± 0.13	2.85 ± 0.37	3.05 ± 0.57	51.18	-501382
	C1	2.70 ± 0.15	1.34 ± 0.4	0.74 ± 0.2	10.24	–
	C2	2.35 ± 0.11	0.64 ± 0.03	0.52 ± 0.03	5.32	–

M31 at a distance 780 kpc. The total γ -ray luminosity of M31 is $(4.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (for disc model), and the P1 source is about 5–21% of the total luminosity. P1 is located at a distance ~ 10.5 kpc to the M31 disk, which is comparable to the distance ~ 4 kpc from the center of the Fermi bubbles to the Galactic disk. We plot the spectrum of P1 in Figure 5. The spectral index of P1 ~ 2.31 is slightly softer than the one of the Fermi bubble by Su et al. (2010).

4 SUMMARY

In this work we study the γ -ray emission of M31 by using more than eight years of Fermi-LAT data, which includes the full pass8 data and the PSF3 only data in the energy range from 200 MeV to 300 GeV. We have used the disk model, bulge model and disk+bulge model to represent the spatial distribution of M31, where the disk component in

these models are based on IRAS 100 μm image. Our findings are summarized below:

- (1) We find that disk+bulge model provides the highest $\log \mathcal{L}$, that means it is the best among the tested models. In this case $\text{TS}_{\text{disk}} = 33.4$, while $\text{TS}_{\text{bulge}} = 25.7$, suggesting strong evidence for the detection of both the central bulge component and the disk component of M31.
- (2) Assuming a major fraction of the bulge-like γ -ray emission is originated from MSPs, we calculate the number of MSPs needed to explain the luminosity of the bulge component in the disk+bulge model is $N_{\text{tot}} \sim 1.5 \times 10^5$. The thus derived MSP abundance of the M31 bulge, $(2 - 6) \times 10^{-6}$, is close to the value of $(1 - 5) \times 10^{-6}$ for the MW bulge, provided that

Table 6 Summary of Sample Galaxies

Galaxy	Distance (Mpc)	Index	TS	$L_{0.1-100 \text{ GeV}}$ ($10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$)	$L_{8-1000 \mu\text{m}}$ ($10^{10} L_{\odot}$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SMC	0.06	2.22 ± 0.02	136.6	0.11 ± 0.03	0.007 ± 0.001
LMC	0.05	2.02 ± 0.02	1122	0.47 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.01
LMC*	0.05	2.02 ± 0.02	1122	0.35 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.01
M33	0.85	2.48 ± 0.06	13.65	$\lesssim 3.5$	0.12 ± 0.02
M31 ^a	0.78	2.31 ± 0.09	107.87	5.15 ± 0.5	0.24 ± 0.04
M31 ^b	0.78	2.22 ± 0.13	33.4	3.84 ± 0.03	0.24 ± 0.04
Milky Way	–	2.2 ± 0.1	–	8.2 ± 2.4	1.4 ± 0.7
NGC 253	2.5	2.2 ± 0.1	109.4	60 ± 20	2.1 ± 0.32
NGC 4945	3.7	2.1 ± 0.2	33.2	120 ± 40	2.6 ± 0.39
M82	3.4	2.2 ± 0.1	180.1	150 ± 30	4.6 ± 0.69
NGC 2146	15.2	2.2 ± 0.1	30.8	400 ± 210	10 ± 1.5
NGC 1068	16.7	2.2 ± 0.2	38.1	1540 ± 610	28.3 ± 4.25
Circinus	4.2	2.19 ± 0.12	58	290 ± 50	1.56 ± 0.23

Notes: (1) Galaxy name; (2) Distance, in units of Mpc; (3) Photon-index of γ -ray emission; (4) TS values; (5) 0.1–100 GeV luminosity, in units of $10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$; (6) Total IR (8–1000 μm) luminosity, in units of $10^{10} L_{\odot}$. LMC* refers to the total gamma-ray flux of LMC with the subtraction of two known pulsars. M31^a refers to M31 disk model, while M31^b refers to the disk component of disk+bulge model. The Circinus galaxy is taken from Hayashida et al. (2013). For other galaxies, the total IR luminosities are taken from Gao & Solomon (2004) and the γ -ray luminosities are taken from Ackermann et al. (2012a). The γ -ray luminosity of NGC 2146 is from Tang et al. (2014).

the γ -ray luminosity of the latter is also dominated by MSPs.

- (3) M31 disk model and M31 disk component of the disk+bulge model both satisfy the relation between the γ -ray luminosity (0.1–100 GeV) and total IR luminosity (8–1000 μm) for star-forming galaxies.
- (4) We analysed pass8 PSF3 data, which are preselected data sets with the best angular resolution. We found a source candidate P1 located about 0.7° northwest of M31, with a significance $\sim 4.7 \sigma$ in the full-data set analysis. There is no source coincident with P1 in the FL8Y catalogue.
- (5) We did not find any significant bubble-like features in the region of M31. If we compare P1 to Fermi bubble, the total luminosity of P1 in 1–100 GeV is similar to that of the Fermi bubble. Both of them have shown similar fractions of the total luminosities of their host galaxies, which is $\sim 5\%$. We did not find counterpart of P1 on the southeast side of M31.

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