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A curious case of the accretion-powered X-ray pulsar GX 1+4

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ABSTRACT

We present detailed spectral and timing studies using a *NuSTAR* observation of GX 1+4 in 2015 October during an intermediate-intensity state. The measured spin period of 176.778 s is found to be one of the highest values since its discovery. In contrast to a broad sinusoidal-like pulse profile, a peculiar sharp peak is observed in profiles below ~ 25 keV. The profiles at higher energies are found to be significantly phase shifted compared to the soft X-ray profiles. Broad-band energy spectra of GX 1+4, obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations, are described with various continuum models. Among these, a two-component model consisting of a bremsstrahlung and a blackbody component is found to best fit the phase-averaged and phase-resolved spectra. Physical models are also used to investigate the emission mechanism in the pulsar, which allows us to estimate the magnetic field strength to be in $\sim (5\text{--}10) \times 10^{12}$ G range. Phase-resolved spectroscopy of *NuSTAR* observation shows a strong blackbody emission component in a narrow pulse phase range. This component is interpreted as the origin of the peculiar peak in the pulse profiles below ≤ 25 keV. The size of emitting region is calculated to be ~ 400 m. The bremsstrahlung component is found to dominate in hard X-rays and explains the nature of simple profiles at high energies.

Key words: stars: neutron – pulsars: individual: GX 1+4 – X-rays: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION

Accretion-powered X-ray pulsars constitute a large fraction of the brightest X-ray binaries in our Galaxy. These objects are highly magnetized rotating neutron stars that are powered by mass accretion from their optical companion. Depending on the characteristics of the donor star, mass transfer from the optical companion to the neutron star takes place through different mechanisms such as (i) Roche lobe overflow (in low-mass X-ray binaries), (ii) capture of stellar wind (in high-mass X-ray binaries), and (iii) Be-disc accretion (in Be/X-ray binaries, a subclass of high-mass X-ray binaries; Paul & Naik 2011). Irrespective of the accretion mechanisms, the magnetic field of the neutron star has a strong influence on the emission processes that leads towards a characteristic shape of X-ray continuum spectrum and beam geometry. Most of the high-energy emission from the accretion-powered X-ray pulsars originates from the Comptonization of seed photons in the accretion column, formed on the surface of the neutron stars (Becker & Wolff 2007).

GX 1+4 is an interesting accretion powered X-ray pulsar discovered in 1970 by a balloon-borne experiment at a spin period of

about 2 min (Lewin, Ricker & McClintock 1971). It belongs to a rare type of symbiotic stars, the emerging class of X-ray binaries, consisting of bright objects that accrete matter from late-type (K–M spectral class) giant companions (Iben & Tutukov 1996). Generally a white dwarf is expected to be the accreting object in this type of systems, though a handful of systems with neutron stars as compact objects have been discovered in the last four decades, e.g. GX 1+4, 4U 1945+31, 4U 1700+24, Sct X-1, and IGR J16194-2810 (Corbet et al. 2008 and references therein). The optical counterpart of GX 1+4 is the bright infrared star V2116 Oph of M6 III spectral type, confirming the system to be a symbiotic binary (Glass & Feast 1973; Davidsen, Malina & Bowyer 1977; Chakrabarty et al. 1997). Assuming the neutron star mass as $1.35 M_{\odot}$, the mass of the optical companion has been estimated to be $1.2 M_{\odot}$ through the infrared radial velocity measurement method (Hinkle et al. 2006). The neutron star in this system is thought to accrete from dense stellar wind as the giant companion underfills its Roche lobe (Makishima et al. 1988; Hinkle et al. 2006). The distance of the binary was estimated in the range of 3–15 kpc (Chakrabarty et al. 1997), and Hinkle et al. (2006) suggested it to be 4.3 kpc.

Since its discovery, the pulsar has exhibited an unusual pulse period history. It was first found to be spinning-up during 1970s with the fastest period change rate ($\dot{P} = -7.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s s}^{-1}$; Makishima et al. 1988) known among X-ray pulsars. Later, for an extended

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period in early 1980s, the pulsar became undetectable. When it reappeared, a torque reversal was observed and the source started showing spin-down behaviour on similar magnitude as observed during the spinning-up era (Makishima et al. 1988). Based on the standard accretion torque theory, the torque-reversal event made it possible to predict the magnetic field of the neutron star to be $\sim 10^{14}$ G (Ghosh & Lamb 1979; Makishima et al. 1988; Dotani et al. 1989). Alternative models such as accretion from retrograde disc are also suggested to resolve the unusual high value of magnetic field and the rapid spin-down of the pulsar (Makishima et al. 1988). Using Burst and Transient Source Experiment (BATSE) observations, an anticorrelation between torque and luminosity was detected and was explained by considering retrograde disc scenario (Chakrabarty et al. 1997). This retrograde disc concept also denied the need for a high magnetic field in GX 1+4. A tentative detection of a cyclotron absorption line at ~ 34 keV has been reported from *BeppoSAX* and *INTEGRAL* observations, suggesting the magnetic field of the pulsar to be in the order of 10^{12} G (Naik, Paul & Callanan 2005; Rea et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007). Though the retrograde disc hypothesis was supported by many authors (Dotani et al. 1989; Chakrabarty et al. 1997), recent long-term spin period evolution on top of sudden spin-up episodes cannot be explained either by standard disc accretion model or retrograde disc theory, but rather through the quasi-spherical disc accretion on to the neutron star (González-Galán et al. 2012).

Using the pulse period variation during the spinning-up phase of pulsar, Cutler, Dennis & Dolan (1986) proposed a periodicity of 304 d as the orbital period of the system. Detailed studies based on the infrared, optical, and X-ray observations later established the orbital period to be 1161 d (Hinkle et al. 2006; Ilkiewicz et al. 2017). GX 1+4 is a peculiar source in many aspects. The pulse profiles of the pulsar show a characteristic sharp dip at medium- and low-intensity states that was interpreted as due to the eclipse of the emitting region by the accretion column (Galloway et al. 2000, 2001; Giles et al. 2000). The relationship between spin period history and the source luminosity is much more complicated than predicted by the standard accretion disc theory (Ghosh & Lamb 1979; Chakrabarty et al. 1997; González-Galán et al. 2012). It occasionally shows a low flux state during which pulsations from the neutron star are not observed (Cui 1997; Cui & Smith 2004). The absence of pulsation was interpreted as due to the onset of ‘propeller effect’ and was detected for the first time in an accretion-powered X-ray pulsar (Cui 1997).

The X-ray spectrum of GX 1+4 has been described by a cut-off power-law model during intermediate- and high-intensity states (10^{-10} – 10^{-9} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ in 2–10 keV range; Cui & Smith 2004; Ferrigno et al. 2007) or with a physical continuum model consisting of Comptonization of soft photons in hot plasma (Galloway et al. 2000, 2001; Naik et al. 2005). Along with intrinsic absorption, strong iron emission lines at 6.5–7 keV with equivalent widths of 0.2–0.5 keV were detected in spectra obtained from *RXTE* and *BeppoSAX* observations. The pulsar also exhibits rare and irregular low intensity states (10^{-11} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ in 2–10 keV range) for durations varying from several days to month. During these low-intensity states, the spectra were found to be highly variable (Galloway et al. 2000; Naik et al. 2005; Rea et al. 2005). The origin of the peculiar low-intensity state is still ambiguous and is suggested to be associated with different mechanisms such as (i) propeller effect, (ii) accretion column eclipses, and (iii) obstruction through a thick accretion disc (Galloway et al. 2000; Cui & Smith 2004; Rea et al. 2005).

In this work, comprehensive spectral and timing studies of GX 1+4 have been carried out by using data from major broad-

Table 1. Log of pointed observations of GX 1+4 with *RXTE*, *Suzaku*, *NuSTAR*, and *Swift*.

<i>RXTE</i> proposal ID	No. of obs. IDs	Time range (MJD)	Expo. (ks)
10133	4	50125.58–50126.53	50.08
10104	23	50130.12–50481.60	135.26
10103	5	50284.15–50284.85	60.56
10144	1	50464.13–50464.25	10.28
20170	20	50504.09–50588.29	19.33
60060	40	51974.70–52320.67	120.9
70064	40	52338.80–52593.68	124.61
70065	8	52390.87–52585.32	28.95
70425	2	52662.73–52670.41	1.56
Observatory/ Instrument	Obs ID	Start date (MJD)	Expo. (ks)
<i>Suzaku</i>	405077010	55471.28	99.8
<i>NuSTAR</i>	30101040002	57309.02	49.3
<i>Swift</i> /XRT	00081653001	57309.39	1.7

band X-ray observatories such as *Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array* (*NuSTAR*), *Swift*, *Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer* (*RXTE*), and *Suzaku*. The motivation of this study is to understand the energy and luminosity evolutions of the emission geometry of the pulsar by exploring pulse profiles at various intensity levels. A thorough investigation of the source spectrum is also carried out by using empirical and physical models. We have employed physical continuum models based on the thermal and bulk Comptonization processes in the accretion column (Becker & Wolff 2007; Ferrigno et al. 2009; Farinelli et al. 2012) to understand the column physics. In this paper, Section 2 describes the details of the observations and the procedures followed for analysing data from several observatories. Our results and discussions are presented in following sections.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

GX 1+4 has been observed on several occasions at various intensity levels with X-ray observatories such as *NuSTAR*, *Swift*, *Suzaku*, and *RXTE*. We have used high-quality *NuSTAR* and *Suzaku* data to explore the spectral characteristics and accretion column physics at distinct luminosity levels. Along with this, we have also analysed a total of 143 pointing observations of the pulsar with the *RXTE* for an effective exposure of ~ 551.53 ks performed during 1996 February–2003 January to understand the evolution of beam function and spectral shape of the pulsar. A log of pointed observations used in this paper is given in Table 1 along with corresponding effective exposures. A detail description of observations and data analysis methods is presented in following section.

2.1 *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations

NuSTAR is the first hard X-ray focusing observatory covering 3–79 keV energy range (Harrison et al. 2013). It was launched on 2012 June 13 in a low inclination Earth orbit with motivation to understand the enigma of X-ray cosmos. It carries two identical grazing angle focusing telescopes that reflect high-energy photons below 79 keV to their respective focal plane modules, FPMA and FPMB. Each module comprises four 32×32 cadmium–zinc–telluride (CZT) detectors arranged in a plane. The total dimension of CZT detector is 20×20 mm 2 with thickness of 2 mm. The focal length of each telescope is 10.15 m. The energy resolution of *NuSTAR* is 0.4 keV at 10 keV and 0.9 keV at 68 keV [full width at half-maximum (FWHM)], respectively.

GX 1+4 was observed with *NuSTAR* on 2015 October 14 (MJD 57309.02) in a faint state. Long-term monitoring light curves from the *Monitor of All-sky X-ray Image* (*MAXI*) and *Swift*/Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) are shown in Fig. 1. The arrow mark in the figure indicates the date of *NuSTAR* observation of the pulsar for an effective exposure of ~ 49.3 ks (Obs ID: 30101040002). The pulsar was also observed with the *Swift*/X-Ray Telescope (XRT; Burrows et al. 2005) on the same day with a net exposure of ~ 1.7 ks. We followed standard procedures to analyse the *NuSTAR* data by using *NUSTARDAS* software v1.4.1 of *HEASOFT* version 6.16. We first reprocessed unfiltered events with the help of *NUPIPELINE* task for both the detector units in the presence of recent calibration data base (CALDB) files. Further, science quality events, produced after the reprocessing, were utilized for extracting the barycentric corrected light curves, spectra, response matrices, and effective area files by using *NUPRODUCTS* command. The source products were accumulated from a circular region of 120 arcsec around the central object for both the detectors. Moreover, background light curves and spectra were estimated in similar manner by considering a circular region of 120 arcsec away from the source.

Swift/XRT was operated in photon counting mode during the observation of GX 1+4. We have used data from this observation for spectral coverage in 1–10 keV energy range. The unfiltered events were reprocessed by using *XRTPIPELINE*. We noticed that the light curve obtained from cleaned data consisted of high count rate (>0.6) durations, indicating possible photon piled-up in XRT observation. We estimated the pile-up affected region across the source centre, as suggested by the instrument team¹. Accordingly, an annulus region with inner and outer radii of 10 and 60 arcsec was considered to extract source spectra from the cleaned XRT events using *XSELECT* package. Background spectra were accumulated from a source-free region in a similar manner. Response matrix and effective area files were also accumulated by following the standard procedure.

2.2 *RXTE* observations

To investigate the properties of pulsar across a wide range of luminosity, we used publicly available *RXTE* observations carried out during 1996 February–2003 January in our study (see Table 1). Though most of these observations have been already used to understand the properties of GX 1+4 (Cui 1997; Galloway et al. 2000, 2001; Cui & Smith 2004; Serim et al. 2017), we are motivated to examine long-term spectral evolution of the pulsar to characterize its emission geometry. The *RXTE* was a space-based observatory, launched in 1995 December by NASA. It worked for more than 16 yr and extensively explored the X-ray sky. It had a broad-band energy coverage of 3–250 keV with two sets of onboard detectors such as (i) Proportional Counter array (PCA; Jahoda et al. 2006) and (ii) High Energy Timing Experiment (HEXTE; Rothschild et al. 1998). The PCA consisted of five Proportional Counter Units (PCUs) sensitive in 2–60 keV range with a total collecting area of ~ 6500 cm². The HEXTE consisted of two clusters of detectors, e.g. Cluster A and Cluster B, rocking orthogonally to each other for simultaneous measurement of source and background. Each cluster of HEXTE was a package of four NaI(Tl)/CsI(Na) phoswich scintillators, effective in the energy range of 15–250 keV. The total collective area of HEXTE was ~ 1600 cm².

We followed standard procedures of data analysis as described in *RXTE* Cook Book². Source and background products were extracted

by creating good time intervals by applying filter selections on all available PCUs. The source light curves were extracted in 2–60 keV range from Standard-1 data at 0.125 s time resolution by using *SAEXTRACT* task of *FTOOLS*. Corresponding background light curves and spectra were also generated from Standard-2 data by using background models provided by the instrument teams. For spectral studies, the source spectra were accumulated from Standard-2 data by using *SAEXTRACT* task. The response matrices were generated by using *PCARSP* task.

2.3 *Suzaku* observation

A *Suzaku* observation was also used in our study to understand the broad-band spectral properties of GX 1+4. *Suzaku*, the fifth Japanese X-ray satellite, was launched by Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency in 2005 July (Mitsuda et al. 2007). It carried two sets of major instruments such as X-ray Imaging Spectrometers (XISs; Koyama et al. 2007) and Hard X-ray Detectors (HXDs; Takahashi et al. 2007), providing a coverage of 0.2–600 keV energy range. Four CCD instruments were the part of the XIS instruments, effectively operating in 0.2–12 keV range. The HXD unit of *Suzaku* consisted of two detectors such as HXD/PIN and HXD/GSO. The HXD/PIN consisted of silicon diode detectors, sensitive in 10–70 keV energy range, whereas HXD/GSO consisted of crystal scintillator detector working in the 40–600 keV energy range.

GX 1+4 was observed with *Suzaku* on 2010 October 2 for a total exposure of ~ 195 ks (see Table 1). Following the procedures described in *Suzaku* ABC Guide³, source and background spectra from XIS-0, XIS-1, XIS-3, PIN, and GSO instruments were accumulated and analysed to understand the broad-band spectral characteristics of the pulsar.

3 TIMING ANALYSIS

Following the procedures described in Section 2.1, source and background light curves were extracted from *NuSTAR* data in various energy bands at a time resolution of 0.1 s. Barycentric correction was applied on background subtracted light curves to incorporate the motion of earth and satellite to the barycentre of the Solar system. We applied the χ^2 -maximization technique (Leahy 1987) on the 3–79 keV barycentric corrected light curve to estimate the spin period of the pulsar. Using this technique, X-ray pulsations at 176.778(6) s were detected in the pulsar light curve. We also confirm the estimated spin period by using another software package e.g. *HENDRICS* – High ENergy Data Reduction Interface from the Command Shell (Bachetti 2015). This package performs a pulsation search by following different approaches such as epoch folding and the Z_n^2 statistics (Bucccheri et al. 1983) on clean events. Using both methods, a best-fitting period at 176.778 s was detected in the *NuSTAR* data of the pulsar. Based on the agreement on the estimated values of periodicity through independent methods, the spin period of GX 1+4 was considered to be 176.778(6) s. This is one of the highest values of spin period of the pulsar since its discovery, indicating a continuous spin-down trend after torque reversal in early 1980s.

Pulse profiles were generated by folding the 3–79 keV light curves from the FPMA and FPMB detectors of *NuSTAR* at the measured pulsation period and are shown in the inset in Fig. 1. A plateau-like feature in the pulse profile at <0.4 phase followed by a peculiar sharp peak in 0.5–0.6 phase range is seen (Fig. 1). Such

¹<http://www.swift.ac.uk/analysis/xrt/pileup.php>

²https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xte/recipes/cook_book.html

³<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/suzaku/analysis/abc/>

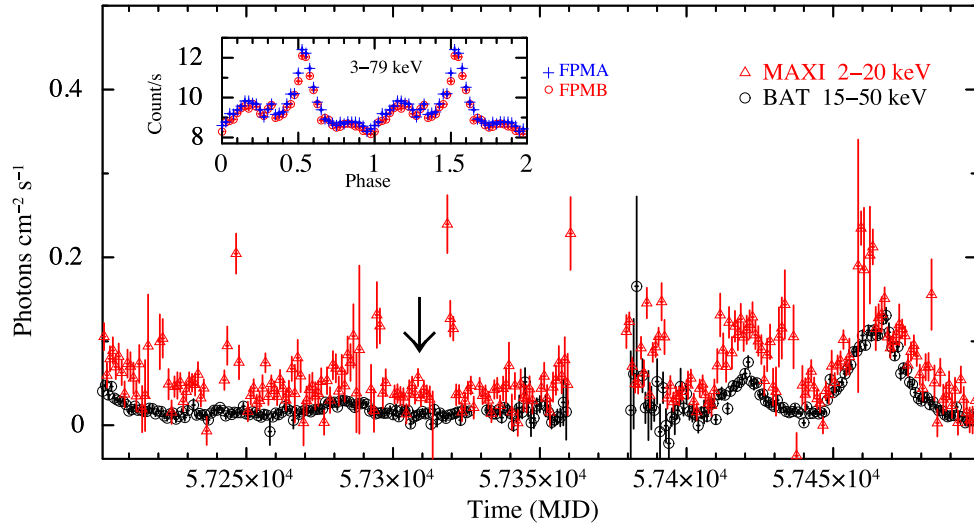


Figure 1. Long-term daily averaged monitoring light curve of GX 1+4 with *MAXI* (red) and *Swift*/BAT (black) in 2–20 and 15–50 keV energy ranges, respectively. The source flux obtained from BAT is scaled-up by a factor of 3 for better comparison with the data obtained from *MAXI*. The arrow mark in the figure indicates the date of the *NuSTAR* observation of the pulsar. Pulse profiles obtained from FPMA and FPMB detectors of *NuSTAR* are shown in the inset of the figure.

type of unusual features have not been detected in the pulse profiles of GX 1+4 obtained from *RXTE*, *BeppoSAX*, *INTEGRAL*, and *Suzaku* observations (Cui & Smith 2004; Naik et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007; Yoshida et al. 2017). The effect of spin period derivative ($\dot{P} = 10^{-7} \text{ s s}^{-1}$; González-Galán et al. 2012) was considered while checking the shape of pulse profile of the pulsar from *NuSTAR* observation. Indifferent shape of the profile confirmed the presence of a peculiar emission geometry during the *NuSTAR* observation.

3.1 Luminosity dependence of pulse profiles from *RXTE* observations

To thoroughly investigate the long-term pulse profile evolution of the pulsar and compare the same from the *NuSTAR* observation, a detailed timing studies were performed using all available *RXTE* observations of GX 1+4 during the period of 1996–2003. These pointed observations were carried out at various flux levels of the pulsar, providing a unique opportunity to probe the energy and luminosity evolutions of the beam geometry and column physics. For this, the 2–60 keV light curves, generated from Standard-1 data, were used to obtain the pulse profiles from each of the observations. This was done by folding the light curves at their respective estimated spin periods in between 123.5 and 139 s. The epochs were manually adjusted to align the profiles such that the primary dip (minimum) was always at phase 0. Representing the pulse profiles in such a way can make it suitable to investigate the evolution of emission geometry during various pointings. Some of the representative pulse profiles obtained from the *RXTE* observations are shown in Fig. 2 in increasing order of source flux. The date of corresponding observations (MJD) is also quoted in the pulse profiles. The shape of pulse profiles appeared to be broad. Apart from the broad shape, the profiles did not show any long-term luminosity dependence or any systematic change. However, the evolution of beam geometry or pulse profile can be easily traced among successive *RXTE* observations. A sharp peak-like profile as seen during *NuSTAR* observation (not exactly the same) was also noticed in the figure at MJD 50284.85 and 52008.53 (i.e. second and seventh panels of Fig. 2). Moreover, the detailed energy evolution of

these profiles was found to be simple and consistent with a broad sinusoidal-like profile at higher energies.

3.2 Energy dependence of pulse profiles from *NuSTAR* observation

Evolution of pulse profiles with energy was investigated out by folding the background-subtracted energy resolved light curves obtained from the *NuSTAR* observation, with the estimated spin period of the pulsar. These pulse profiles are shown in Fig. 3. The profiles were found to be strongly energy dependent in contrast to the profiles seen during the *RXTE* era. A broad peak in 0.3–0.7 phase range of 3–7 keV profile evolved to a very narrow peak with increasing energy up to ≤ 25 keV that then completely disappeared from the profiles at higher energies. Pulse profiles at ≥ 30 keV are found to be singly peaked and $\sim 180^\circ$ phase-shifted with respect to the 3–7 keV pulse profile. From the evolution of the pulse profiles with energy, it is apparent that two different components are contributing to the pulsar emission during the *NuSTAR* observation. One of the components, dominating below 25 keV, is thought to be originated from a narrow phase range (~ 0.4 – 0.6) of the pulsar whereas the other component contributed significantly in the hard X-ray range. Based on our study, it is clear that the pulse profile of the pulsar during the *NuSTAR* observation is unique and seen for the first time in the history of GX 1+4. To probe the origin of the observed peculiar structures and its distinct emission components, phase-averaged and phase-resolved spectroscopy are performed and described in the next section.

4 SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Phase-averaged spectroscopy with *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT

A detailed investigation of the presence of different emission components in GX 1+4 was carried out by using *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations in a faint state in 2015 October. For broad-band spectral analysis, source and background spectra were accumulated by

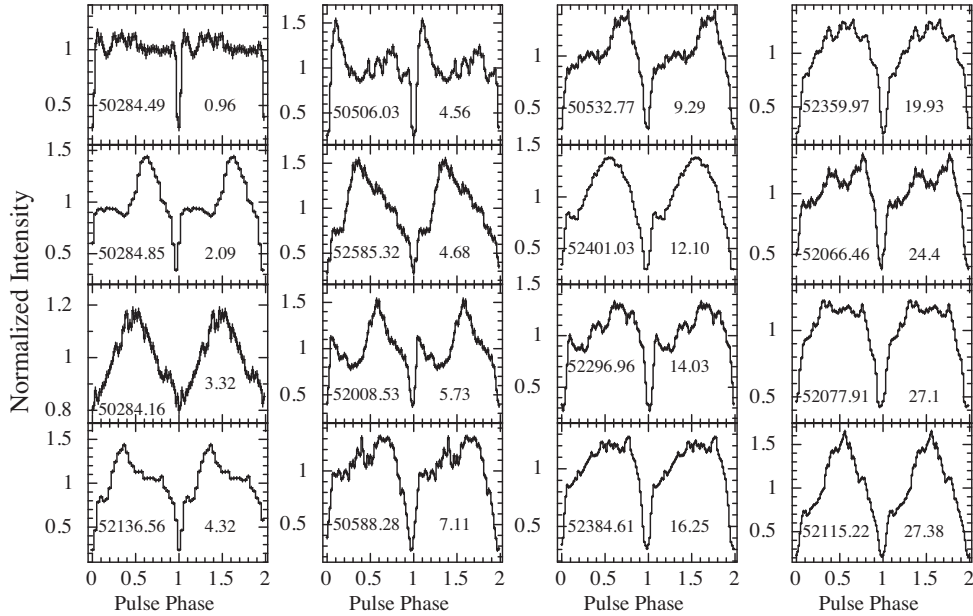


Figure 2. Pulse profiles of the pulsar GX 1+4 obtained from *RXTE* observations at increasing intensity levels. These profiles were generated by folding the 2–60 keV light curves from PCA data at respective spin period. The numbers quoted in left- and right-hand side of each panel denote the beginning of the corresponding observation (in MJD) and the 3–30 keV unabsorbed flux (in unit of $10^{-10} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), respectively. Two pulses are shown in each panel for clarity. The error bars represent 1σ uncertainties.

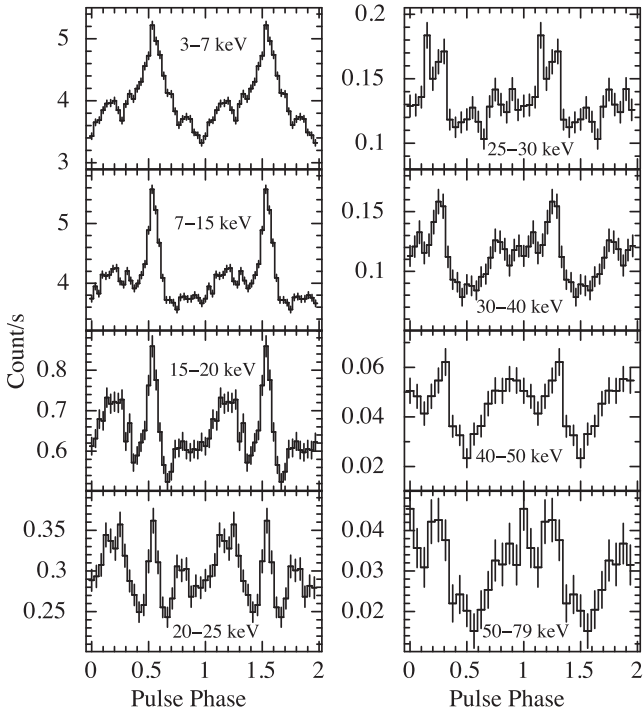


Figure 3. Energy-resolved pulse profiles of GX 1+4 obtained from the *NuSTAR* observation in 2015 October. A sharp peak along with plateau-like structure can be clearly seen in soft X-ray pulse profiles. Though the profile in ≥ 30 keV range is simple, a phase shift of π with respect to the profile in 3–7 keV energy range is observed. The error bars represent 1σ uncertainties. Two pulses in each panel are shown for clarity.

following the procedures described in earlier section. With appropriate background, response matrices, and effective area files, the 1–79 keV energy spectra of GX 1+4 were fitted with sev-

eral continuum models in *xspec* package (version 12.8.2). In our simultaneous spectral fitting, all the model parameters were tied together for spectra obtained from FPMA, FPMB, and XRT detectors, whereas the relative instrument normalizations were kept free.

Standard continuum models for accretion powered X-ray pulsars such as high-energy cut-off power law (HECut), negative and positive exponential cut-off (NPEX), Fermi–Dirac cut-off power law, cut-off power law and Comptonization (CompTT) models along with photoelectric absorption component were applied to fit the energy spectrum of GX 1+4. However, none of the above models were suitable to fit the 1–79 keV spectrum obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations. Presence of a broad excess in 4–20 keV energy range (third and fourth panels of Fig. 4) caused the simultaneous spectral fitting with above models unacceptable. Usually, the accretion-powered X-ray pulsars show an excess in soft X-rays, known as soft excess in their spectra (Hickox et al. 2004). The soft excess feature is interpreted as due to the reprocessing of hard X-ray photons in the surrounding regions of the neutron star and described by a thermal emission component. Based on similar analogy, we attempted to express the broad excess observed in GX 1+4 with a blackbody or bremsstrahlung component. Addition of a blackbody component to the above continuum models provided an acceptable fit by bringing down the reduced χ^2 value from ≥ 1.5 to ~ 1 in each case. The blackbody temperature obtained from the fitting was found to be in the range of 2–3 keV (see Table 2). Such high-temperature thermal component is difficult to understand in the soft excess scenario. Therefore, we presumed that the excess seen during the *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations could be associated with the continuum from the accretion column and can be explained by a composite or physical model. A similar type of continuum, i.e. cut-off power law with blackbody (Cut-off+BB) was used earlier to explain the pulsar spectra during high and intermediate states with *Suzaku*, *RXTE*, and *BeppoSAX* (Yoshida et al. 2017).

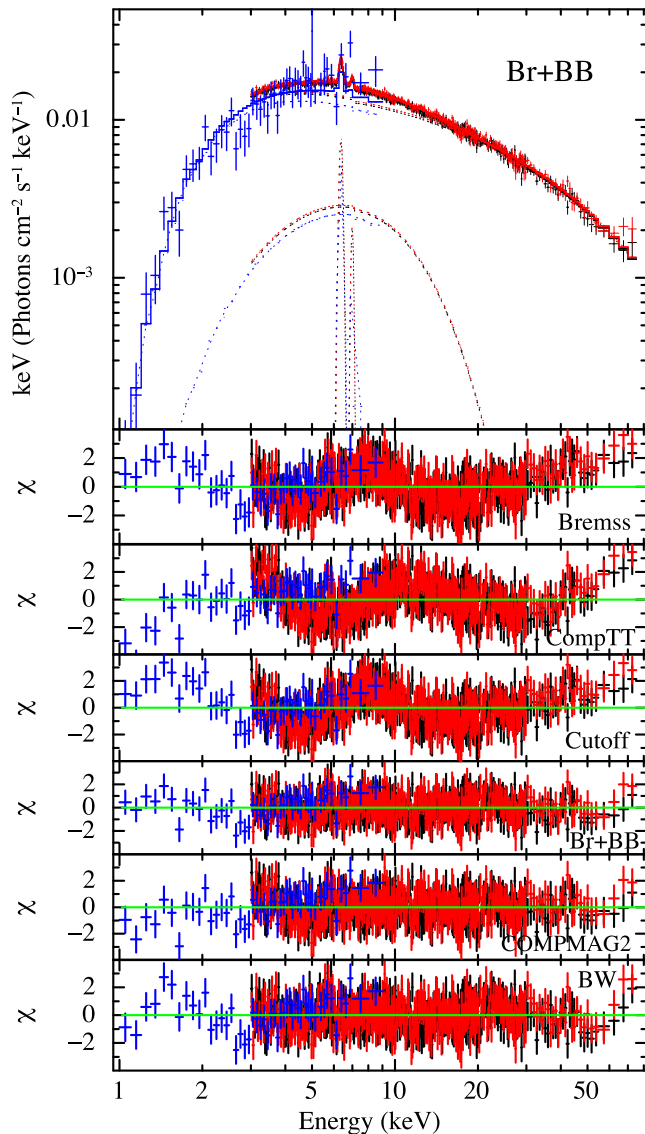


Figure 4. Energy spectra of GX 1+4 in 1–79 keV range obtained from *Swift*/XRT and FPMA and FPMB detectors of *NuSTAR* from 2015 October observations along with the best-fitting model comprising a bremsstrahlung and blackbody (Br+BB) model and two iron emission lines on top panel. Second, third, and fourth panels show the contributions of the residuals to χ^2 when the pulsar continuum was fitted with bremsstrahlung, CompTT, and cut-off power-law models, respectively. In all these panels, a broad excess in 4–20 keV range is clearly visible. The fifth panel shows the residuals for the model consisting of bremsstrahlung and blackbody components. The sixth and seventh panels show the residuals obtained after fitting the 1–79 keV spectra with physical models such as COMPAG2 and BW continuum models, respectively. Broad excess observed in 4–20 keV range is absent in the residuals (sixth and seventh panels) while fitting the data with COMPAG2 and BW physical models.

Instead of the blackbody component, a bremsstrahlung component was also tried with above ad hoc models for understanding the nature of excess during *NuSTAR* observation. We found that the CompTT model with bremsstrahlung component (CompTT+Br) can fit the continuum as well. Apart from the interesting spectral shape, two iron emission lines at ~ 6.4 and 6.9 keV are also detected in the spectrum of GX 1+4 during 2015 October observation. We did not find any signature of cyclotron absorption feature in

the 1–79 keV range. This is in contrast to the previous tentative detections of a cyclotron line at ~ 34 keV from *BeppoSAX* and *INTEGRAL* observations (Naik et al. 2005; Rea et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007). Moreover the source flux during the *NuSTAR* observation was found to be lower compared to these earlier observations. With *NuSTAR*, the 3–10 keV unabsorbed flux was estimated to be $\sim 2 \times 10^{-10}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$, indicating an intermediate-intensity state of the pulsar during the observation.

While exploring the suitable spectral model for GX 1+4, we noticed that a two-component thermal model, i.e. bremsstrahlung and blackbody components (Br+BB) along with interstellar absorption and two Gaussian functions for iron emission lines at ~ 6.4 and 6.9 keV also fitted the spectra well. The equivalent widths of the 6.4 and 6.9 keV lines were estimated to be ~ 106 and 24 eV, respectively. The bremsstrahlung component in this model was found to describe the pulsar continuum, producing a broad excess in 4–20 keV range that was explained by a thermal blackbody component (second and fifth panels of Fig. 4). The Br+BB model was found statistically comparable to other models used to describe GX 1+4 spectrum from *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations. Spectral parameters obtained from all the models are presented in Table 2. The equivalent hydrogen column density is found to be variable in the range of $1\text{--}4 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-2}$ depending on the continuum model. This is higher than the estimated value of Galactic absorption in the direction of the source ($\sim 3 \times 10^{21}$ cm $^{-2}$). Therefore, the presence of an additional absorber close to the neutron star is expected. However, pulse phase dependency of column density cannot be explored in the present study due to limiting coverage in soft X-ray ranges ≤ 3 keV. The energy spectra of GX 1+4 for the best-fitting Br+BB model are presented in the first panel of Fig. 4. Second, third, and fourth panels of the figure show the residuals obtained after fitting the spectra with bremsstrahlung, CompTT, and cut-off power-law models, respectively. The fifth panel indicates the residuals obtained after adding a blackbody component with the bremsstrahlung model.

4.2 Phase-averaged spectroscopy with physical models

To understand the properties of accretion column, we attempted to fit the pulsar spectra obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations with COMPAG (Farinelli et al. 2012) and Becker and Wolff (BW; Becker & Wolff 2007) models. These continuum models are derived by considering slightly different assumptions on the accretion geometry, emission processes, velocity profile, and also use different methods to solve the radiative transfer equation of photons through the accretion column.

The COMPAG model can successfully produce the spectral shape of faint accreting X-ray pulsars and supergiant X-ray transients. This model computes the bulk and thermal Comptonization of blackbody seed photons during cylindrical accretion on to the poles of the magnetized neutron star, assuming two different velocity profiles characterized by η and terminal velocity β near the surface (Farinelli et al. 2012). We have used this model in our study with reasonable parameter values consistent to low-luminosity pulsars, i.e. free fall velocity profile $\eta = 0.5$, terminal velocity $\beta = 0.5$, and the albedo of neutron star surface (A) to be 1 (Farinelli et al. 2012). The pulsar spectra when fitted with the COMPAG model using general velocity profile (hereafter COMPAG1) produced a broad excess in the residuals similar to that obtained while fitting the data with the empirical models. Addition of a blackbody component at ~ 1.8 keV temperature yielded an acceptable fit. We have also fitted the spectrum of GX 1+4 by using a specific velocity profile of COMPAG (hereafter COMPAG2) that is linearly

Table 2. Best-fitting spectral parameters (90 per cent errors) obtained from the *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations of GX 1+4. The fitting models consist of (i) a high-energy cut-off power law with blackbody, (ii) cut-off power-law model with blackbody, (iii) CompTT with bremsstrahlung (or blackbody) component, (iv) bremsstrahlung with blackbody component, and (v) COMPAG2 model along with photoelectric absorption component and two Gaussian components for iron lines.

Parameters	Spectral models						
	HECut+BB	Cut-off+BB	CompTT+Br	CompTT+BB	NPEX+BB	Br+BB	COMPAG2
N_H^a	2.55 ± 0.32	2.48 ± 0.22	3.62 ± 0.6	0.91 ± 0.23	2.18 ± 0.24	2.66 ± 0.15	1.2 ± 0.1
Photon index	1.32 ± 0.04	1.2 ± 0.04	–	–	1.09 ± 0.08	–	–
E_{cut} (keV)	7.2 ± 0.8	33.6 ± 2.4	–	–	25.73 ± 4.5	–	–
E_{fold} (keV)	37.7 ± 3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
BB temp. (keV)	2.01 ± 0.15	2.04 ± 0.07	–	2.8 ± 0.1	1.94 ± 0.09	2.16 ± 0.05	–
Brems temp. (keV)	–	–	1.7 ± 0.5	–	–	42.91 ± 1.31	–
CompTT T_0 (keV)	–	–	1.5 ± 0.1	0.95 ± 0.05	–	–	–
CompTT τ	–	–	2.5 ± 0.1	3.3 ± 0.2	–	–	–
CompTT kT (keV)	–	–	14.3 ± 0.8	12.2 ± 0.6	–	–	–
COMPAG	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.37 ± 0.02
kT_{bb} (keV)	–	–	–	–	–	–	$0.81^{+1.2}_{-0.81}$
COMPAG kT_e (keV)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.31 ± 0.01
COMPAG τ	–	–	–	–	–	–	283 ± 51
Column radius (m)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Emission lines</i>							
Line energy (keV)	6.36 ± 0.02	6.36 ± 0.02	6.36 ± 0.01	6.36 ± 0.01	6.36 ± 0.01	6.36 ± 0.02	6.36 ± 0.01
Eq. width (eV)	99.8 ± 9.2	102.3 ± 9.1	93.2 ± 6.9	115.2 ± 10.4	102.2 ± 7.5	105.6 ± 8.9	94.8 ± 9.8
Line energy (keV)	6.94 ± 0.16	6.97 ± 0.08	6.99 ± 0.1	6.96 ± 0.06	6.96 ± 0.07	6.99 ± 0.07	6.96 ± 0.08
Eq. width (eV)	17.4 ± 10.1	22.1 ± 7.2	16.7 ± 6.2	29.3 ± 6.8	22 ± 7	23.9 ± 6.1	19.3 ± 8.4
<i>Component flux^b</i>							
Power-law flux	5.95 ± 0.6	5.8 ± 0.5	–	–	5.82 ± 0.5	–	–
Blackbody flux	0.33 ± 0.05	0.49 ± 0.05	–	0.67 ± 0.07	0.44 ± 0.03	0.44 ± 0.05	–
CompTT flux	–	–	6.0 ± 0.4	5.4 ± 0.3	–	–	–
Bremsstrahlung flux	–	–	$0.37^{+0.22}_{-0.12}$	–	–	5.9 ± 0.1	–
<i>Source flux^b</i>							
Flux (3–10 keV)	1.96 ± 0.07	2.05 ± 0.17	2.08 ± 0.36	1.84 ± 0.11	1.94 ± 0.04	1.98 ± 0.05	1.86 ± 0.1
Flux (10–70 keV)	4.35 ± 0.22	4.35 ± 0.42	4.35 ± 0.31	4.31 ± 0.26	4.36 ± 0.4	4.37 ± 0.08	4.34 ± 0.15
Reduced χ^2 (d.o.f)	0.97 (795)	0.98 (795)	0.99 (795)	1.07 (794)	0.97 (794)	0.99 (796)	1.02 (794)

^aEquivalent hydrogen column density (in 10^{22} atoms cm^{-2} unit).

^bUnabsorbed flux in unit of $10^{-10} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

dependent on the optical depth ($\beta(\tau) \propto \tau$). The spectra fitted with the latter velocity profile resolved the peculiar broad excess and described continuum well with a reduced χ^2 close to 1. The residual obtained from COMPAG2 is shown in the sixth panel of Fig. 4. Corresponding parameters obtained from data fitting are presented in Table 2. Based on these results, we expect that the broad feature (with ad hoc and COMPAG1 models) is intrinsically associated with the emission from accretion column or region located close to the neutron star. Moreover, the effect of bulk Comptonization of blackbody seed photons was found to dominate the continuum as the low value of electron plasma temperature was detected at high β .

The BW model was also used to explore the spectrum of GX 1+4. This is a physics-based complex model that considers the effects of thermal and bulk Comptonization of seed photons, originated from bremsstrahlung, blackbody, and cyclotron emissions with accreting plasma in the column (Becker & Wolff 2007). It is best suitable

for explaining the spectra of bright pulsars such as 4U 0115+63 (Ferrigno et al. 2009) and EXO 2030+375 (Epili et al. 2017) in the presence of a radiation-dominating shock in the accretion column. For a canonical neutron star, BW model consists of six free parameters, i.e. the ratio between bulk and thermal Comptonization δ , a dimensionless parameter related to photon escape time ξ , magnetic field B , mass accretion rate \dot{M} , electron plasma temperature T_e , and accretion column radius r_0 .

We found that the pulsar spectrum in 1–79 keV range can be represented by the BW model. This model was able to resolve the puzzling 4–20 keV broad excess as seen while fitting the data with the traditional and COMPAG1 models (see Fig. 4). This also explains the presence of excess emission over the continuum from the accretion column or regions close to the pulsar. For spectral fitting with the BW model, the mass accretion rate was calculated by using the values of source flux estimated from empirical models and the distance of the source as 4.3 kpc (Hinkle et al. 2006). It is

Table 3. Parameters obtained from the spectral fitting of the data obtained from the *NuSTAR* and *Suzaku* observations of the pulsar during intermediate-intensity levels with the BW model.

Parameters	<i>NuSTAR</i>	<i>Suzaku</i>
N_H^a	0.78 ± 0.1	13.93 ± 0.07
ξ	1.42 ± 0.02	$4.9^{+3.2}_{-1.3}$
δ	12.86 ± 0.87	0.55 ± 0.25
Electron temp. T_e (keV)	4.3 ± 0.1	$11.7^{+1.2}_{-0.6}$
Column radius r_0 (m)	10.52	48.22
Magnetic field B (10^{12} G)	>4.6	$8.2^{+1.8}_{-0.6}$
Accretion rate ^b (10^{17} g s ⁻¹)	0.4	2.87
Source flux (3–70 keV) ^c	6.18 ± 0.24	38.15 ± 10.43
Reduced χ^2 (d.o.f)	1.02 (799)	1.06 (841)

^aEquivalent hydrogen column density (in 10^{22} atoms cm⁻² unit). ^bMass accretion rate is calculated by considering a distance of 10 kpc. ^cUnabsorbed flux (in unit of 10^{-10} erg cm⁻² s⁻¹).

important to mention that the source distance is not well constrained because of the uncertainties in estimating the binary parameters. The uncertainties in source distance, therefore, affect the estimation of column radius that is strongly dependent on mass accretion rate (Becker & Wolff 2007). We have employed the BW model by considering a source distance of 4.3 and 10 kpc to compare the effect of mass accretion on other spectral parameters. We found that the parameters obtained at both the distances are nearly equal (within errors) except the column radius and normalization constant of the BW model. While fitting, the mass accretion rate \dot{M} was kept frozen at respective value of distances. As the column radius strongly depends on the accretion rate, we also fixed the value of r_0 after best-fitting of the model to get a better constraint on other parameters, as suggested by Ferrigno et al. (2009). The column radius was found to be ~ 5 and 10.5 m at source distances of 4.3 and 10 kpc, respectively. This model also provides opportunity to constrain the magnetic field of the pulsar along with other physical parameters. In our study, the value of magnetic field for GX 1+4 was found to be $\sim 5.6 \times 10^{12}$ G using *NuSTAR* and XRT data. We noticed that the value of magnetic field obtained from this model is insensitive to upper bound of the parameter. Therefore, only a lower value of field strength is reported in Table 3. Residual obtained from the spectral fitting with the BW model is shown in the seventh panel of Fig. 4.

In order to constrain the magnetic field and understand the physics of accretion column at different intensity levels of GX 1+4, we used data from a *Suzaku* observation of the pulsar in our analysis. This observation was carried out in 2010 October at an intermediate-intensity level (3–10 keV flux $\sim 7 \times 10^{-10}$ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹; also see Yoshida et al. 2017). The phase-averaged spectra obtained from XIS-0, XIS-1, XIS-3, PIN, and GSO detectors of *Suzaku* observation were fitted with the BW model in 2–150 keV energy range. As the pulsar was relatively bright, a systematic error of 1 per cent was added to the data from XISs to incorporate the cross-calibration among front and back illuminated CCDs, as suggested in Epili, Naik & Jaisawal (2016) and references therein. Considering a source distance of 4.3 and 10 kpc, the parameters obtained from the fitting the data with the BW model were found to be consistent (within errors) with the earlier values, though the column radii were estimated to be ~ 20.2 and 48.2 m, respectively. These values were relatively small compared to the column radii obtained from COMPMAG2 model. The estimated strength of magnetic field from the *Suzaku* observation was in the range of $\sim (7\text{--}10) \times 10^{12}$ G. This value was found to be marginally higher compared to that computed from the *NuSTAR*

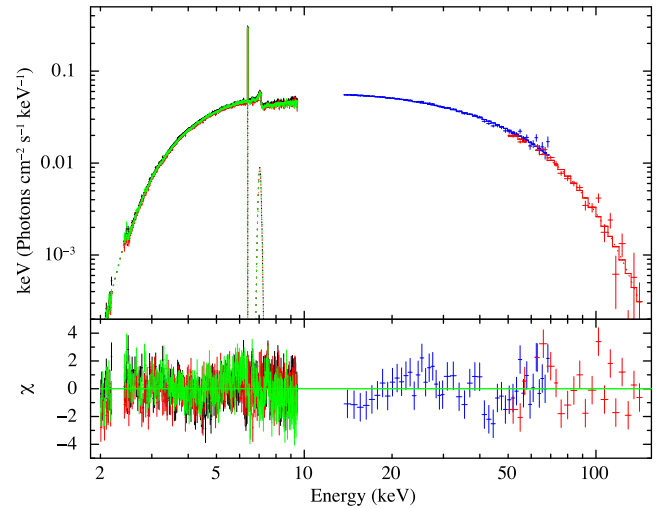


Figure 5. Energy spectrum of GX 1+4 in 2–150 keV range obtained from XIS-0, XIS-1, XIS-3, HXD/PIN, and HXD/GSO instruments of *Suzaku* during 2010 October observation along with the best-fitting BW model and two iron emission lines. The bottom panel shows the contributions of the residuals to χ^2 .

and *Swift* observations. All the spectral parameters obtained from fitting *Suzaku* data with the BW model are presented in Table 3. We have described the implication of these results in the discussion section.

4.3 Intensity-dependent spectral studies of GX 1+4 with *RXTE*

It has been found that the phase-averaged spectrum of GX 1+4 can be described with several continuum models such as CompTT, Cut-off+BB, and HECut models (Galloway et al. 2001; Naik et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007; Serim et al. 2017; Yoshida et al. 2017). To investigate the spectral evolution of the pulsar with luminosity and understand the cause of the peculiar features observed during the *NuSTAR* and *Swift*/XRT observations (present work), all the *RXTE* observations of the pulsar during 1996 February–2003 January have been analysed. In the beginning, we attempted to fit the 3–30 keV *RXTE*/PCA spectra with several models, as described in Section 4.1. While fitting, a systematic error of 0.5 per cent was also added to the spectra. We found that a HECut or CompTT model fits well to the pulsar continuum across a wide range of source intensity. In a few cases, a partial absorption component was also required to fit the data well. While fitting the data during intermediate- and high-flux states, the pulsar continuum was found relatively complicated. Yoshida et al. (2017) used Cut-off+BB continuum model to describe pulsar spectrum at such intensity level. Based on the results obtained from present comparative analysis, we suggest that HECut or CompTT can describe the pulsar continuum better than cut-off power-law model. Serim et al. (2017) also reported similar results by using the *RXTE* observations of GX 1+4 during 2001–2003. Variation of spectral parameters obtained from fitting data with the HECut and CompTT models with the absorption corrected flux in 3–30 keV range is shown in top and bottom panels of Fig. 6, respectively.

For HECut model, parameters such as power-law photon index, cut-off energy, folding energy, and galactic absorption column density are shown in the top panels of the figure. The power-law photon index was found to remain comparable (within errors) for a wide flux range of $4\text{--}40 \times 10^{-10}$ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹, although moderate variations are seen for a few observations. The cut-off energy did not

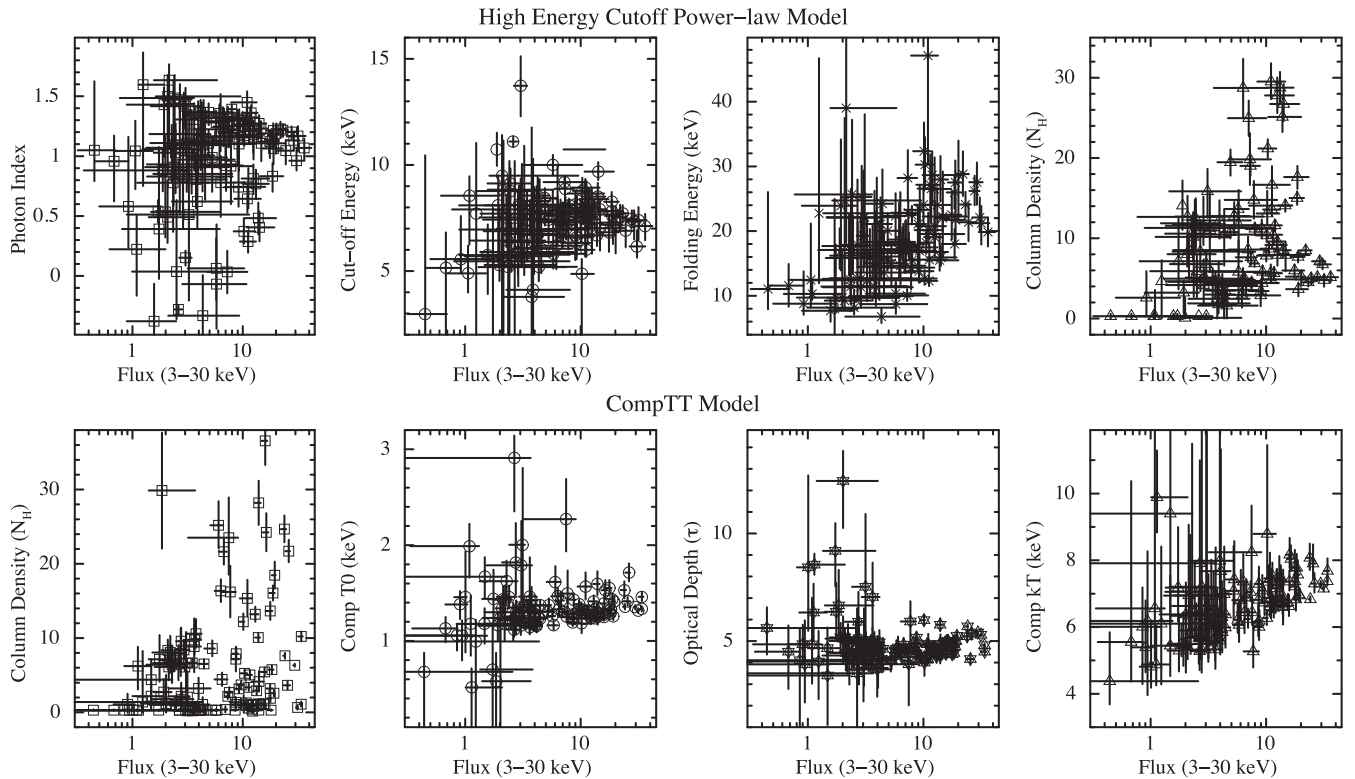


Figure 6. Variation of spectral parameters with source flux, obtained from phase-averaged spectroscopy of data obtained from the *RXTE* observations of GX 1+4 during 1996 February–2003 January by using high-energy cut-off power law (HECut) and CompTT models. Top panels show the values of photon index, cut-off energy, folding energy, and column density with respect to the unabsorbed 3–30 keV flux (in units of 10^{-10} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$) from left to right, respectively, for the HECut model. For the CompTT model, variation of parameters such as column density, input soft temperature (T_0), optical depth, and plasma temperature (kT) with respect to unabsorbed 3–30 keV flux is shown in bottom panels (from left to right, respectively). The errors in the figure are estimated for 90 per cent confidence level.

show any significant variability over the wide flux range. However, the folding energy showed a positive correlation with source flux. Though the absorption column density, obtained from HECut and CompTT models, did not show any systematic pattern, its values were high during medium- and high-intensity states of the pulsar. Spectral parameters from CompTT model such as optical depth and input soft photon temperature (T_0) were found to be relatively constant with the source flux. As in case of folding energy (HECut model), a positive correlation was also seen between plasma temperature and source flux.

To compare the results obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations with the *RXTE* observations of the pulsar, we attempted to fit the *RXTE* spectra with Br+BB model. However, we found that this model did not fit the data from any of the *RXTE* observations. Shape of the pulse profile obtained from 2015 October *NuSTAR* observation was also unique and entirely different from the profiles obtained from all the available *RXTE* observations of the pulsar. This indicates that the 2015 October *NuSTAR* observation of GX 1+4 was peculiar and different from all other observations.

4.4 Phase-resolved spectroscopy during a peculiar state with *NuSTAR*

Based on the results obtained from a detailed spectral and timing studies of GX 1+4 by using the *RXTE* and *Suzaku* observations, it is clear that the properties of the pulsar such as emission mechanism and shape of pulse profiles observed during the *NuSTAR* observa-

tion are unique and had never been seen before. Phase-averaged spectroscopy of *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations showed that several continuum models fitted the broad-band data very well with comparable values of reduced χ^2 (see Table 2). To investigate the cause of peculiar features observed during the *NuSTAR* observation and the nature of continuum models, we attempted to carry out phase-resolved spectroscopy of the *NuSTAR* observation. For this, we extracted phase-resolved spectra for 25 phase bins by using *xselect* package. With appropriate background, response, and effective area files, phase-resolved spectroscopy was performed in 3–70 keV energy range. We fitted the phase-sliced spectra with several continuum models such as (i) Cut-off+BB, (ii) CompTT+BB, and (iii) CompTT+Br along with photoelectric absorption component and a Gaussian function for ~ 6.4 keV iron emission line. We were found that these three continuum models described phase-resolved spectra from *NuSTAR* observation well, yielding a reduced χ^2 close to 1 in each case. As the values of equivalent hydrogen column density and iron line width did not show any variation over pulse phase, these parameters were kept fixed at values obtained from phase-averaged spectroscopy (Table 2). In addition to these, we did not see any significant absorption-like feature in the phase-sliced spectra.

Phase-resolved spectroscopy of *NuSTAR* observation, though yielded acceptable fits for all phase bins with above three continuum models, most of the spectral parameters did not show any significant variation (within errors) over pulse phases except the flux of thermal and non-thermal components. The flux of thermal components (blackbody and bremsstrahlung components) showed

enhanced values in 0.5–0.6 phase ranges where a sharp peak was seen in the pulse profile below ~ 25 keV (see Fig. 3). However, the flux of non-thermal component showed a shallow peak in 0.0–0.3 pulse phase range. The shape of total flux profile did not match with that of the pulse profile of the pulsar that is possibly because of the significant flux differences in the soft and hard X-ray bands. As the flux of thermal (blackbody or bremsstrahlung) component is low by a factor of ~ 10 – 20 as compared to the flux of non-thermal components (power law or CompTT; see Table 2), the hard X-ray flux dominated the soft X-ray flux leading to different shape of profile of total flux to that of the pulse profile. Apart from the shape of thermal, non-thermal, and total flux profiles over pulse phase, the value of temperature of thermal component was also relatively high in 0.5–0.6 phase bin. Therefore, it is now confirmed that the narrow peak in the pulse profile below ~ 25 keV was due to a thermal component that dominated emission in soft X-rays. Other than this, phase-resolved spectroscopy of *NuSTAR* observation of the pulsar with (i) Cut-off+BB, (ii) CompTT+BB, and (iii) CompTT+Br continuum models did not provide any other information in understanding the properties of the source during this peculiar observation.

Following this, we fitted the phase-resolved spectra obtained from the *NuSTAR* observation of the pulsar with Br+BB continuum model. In contrast to the results obtained from the phase-resolved spectroscopy with other three models (described earlier in this section), the Br+BB continuum model produced a better constraint on the spectral parameters. The parameters obtained from fitting all 25 phase-resolved spectra with this model are shown in Fig. 7 along with the pulse profile of the pulsar in the top panel. From the figure, it can be seen that the blackbody temperature and its flux were changing significantly with pulse phase and peaking in the same phase range (0.5–0.6 phase) at which the sharp peak was detected in profiles below ~ 25 keV. The temperature and flux of the bremsstrahlung component were also found to be strongly variable across pulse phases and followed the shape of hard X-ray pulse profiles at energies > 30 keV (Fig. 3). The unabsorbed flux in different energy bands such as 3–10, 10–25, 25–70, and 3–70 keV ranges, estimated from phase-resolved spectroscopy, are shown in sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth panels of the figure, respectively. The fluxes in these bands were found to be consistent with the pulse profiles in same energy ranges. Based on comparative studies of spectral models, we found that the Br+BB continuum model successfully described the phase-averaged and phase-resolved spectra of GX 1+4 better than all other models. This also provides an important clue on the peculiar evolution of pulse profiles and its corresponding spectral components during the *NuSTAR* observation in a faint state of the pulsar.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The origin of the peculiar pulse profile at low-intensity level of GX 1+4

Understanding the pulse profiles of accretion-powered X-ray pulsars illustrates the characteristics of the emission geometry and its beam pattern originating from the accretion column. Generally, these profiles are expected to be smooth and single peaked. However, most of the transient Be/X-ray binary pulsars such as EXO 2030+375 and GX 304–1 (Naik et al. 2013; Jaisawal, Naik & Epili 2016; Epili et al. 2017) show profiles with complicated structures including multiple dips or notches at various pulse phases. These features are found to be strongly energy dependent and seen up to high energies in EXO 2030+375 (Naik et al. 2013). Using

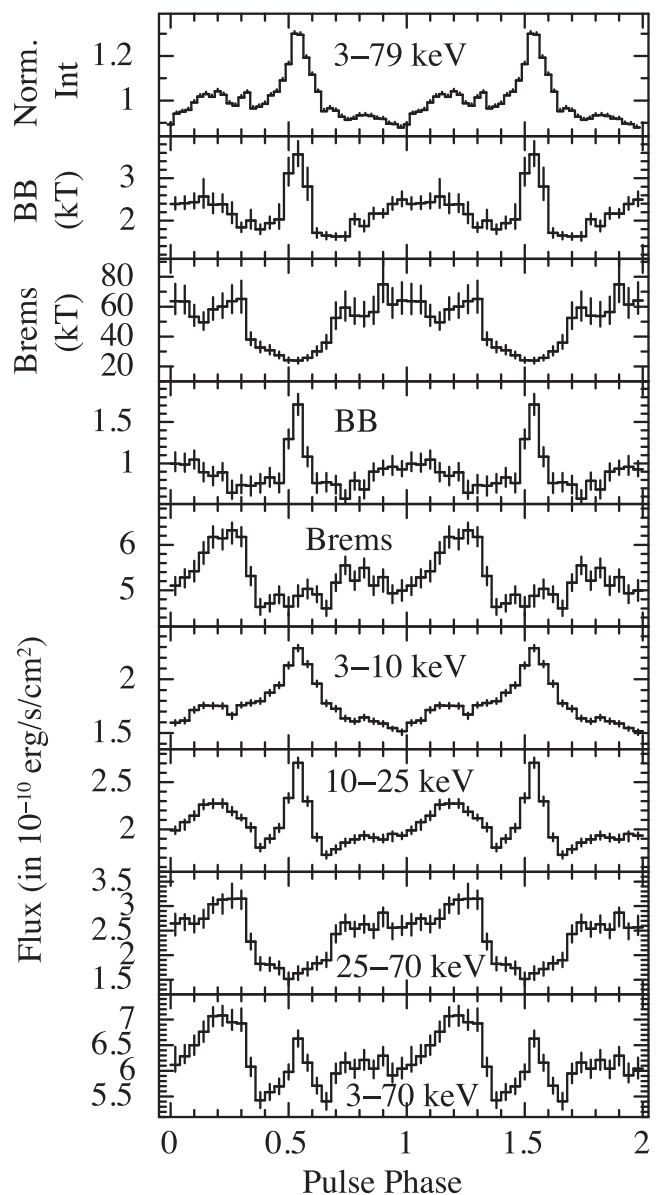


Figure 7. Spectral parameters obtained from the phase-resolved spectroscopy of GX 1+4 during *NuSTAR* observation in 2015 October with Br+BB continuum model. Top panel shows the pulse profile of the pulsar in 3–79 keV range. The parameters such as blackbody temperature, bremsstrahlung temperature, blackbody flux, and bremsstrahlung flux (in unit of 10^{-10} erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}) are shown in the second, third, fourth, and fifth panels, respectively. The source fluxes in 3–10, 10–25, 25–70, and 3–70 keV are given in sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth panels, respectively. The errors in the spectral parameters are estimated for 90 per cent confidence level.

phase-resolved spectroscopy, a high value of column density was estimated at these phases of pulse profiles. This suggested that the dips in the pulse profiles of Be/X-ray binary pulsars are due to absorption of X-ray photons by dense streams of matter that are phase locked with the neutron star.

In the case of GX 1+4, the pulse profile is observed to be broad and singly peaked, as seen during the *RXTE* observations in 1996–2003 across a wide range of intensity (Fig. 2). Energy and luminosity dependence of the pulse profiles have also been reported earlier (Cui & Smith 2004; Naik et al. 2005; Yoshida et al. 2017). In addition to the broad shape, a characteristic sharp dip is also detected in the

profiles at low- and intermediate-intensity levels. This feature was first detected in the data obtained from the *Ginga* observation of the pulsar (Dotani et al. 1989). The origin of this dip was thought to be related to the effect of cyclotron resonant scattering of photons near the neutron star surface. However, results from the *RXTE* and *Suzaku* observations suggest that this feature is associated with the obscuration or eclipse of emission region by the accretion column (Galloway et al. 2000, 2001; Giles et al. 2000; Yoshida et al. 2017). In this work, we have explored long-term evolution of pulse profiles of the pulsar to understand the properties of the emission geometry at various luminosities. For the first time, unusual energy-dependent peaks are detected in the pulse profiles of GX 1+4 during the *NuSTAR* observation. The observed profile is found to be strongly energy dependent. It shows a remarkable energy evolution by changing the broad-shaped profile into a strong narrow peak below ~ 25 keV. This peculiar peak disappears from the profile at higher energies. Moreover, another component also gradually emerges in the profiles at ≥ 15 keV. This leads to the origin of broad profiles at hard X-rays.

From the energy evolution, it can be considered that two emission components are contributing to the shape of pulse profiles during the *NuSTAR* observation. Corresponding spectral studies also confirm the presence of two components, blackbody and bremsstrahlung, in the broad-band energy spectrum of GX 1+4 (see discussion below). With the help of phase-resolved spectroscopy, we find that the emission from blackbody component is peaking in a narrow pulse phase range. Therefore, it is possible that a hot emitting region is present in this phase causing the peculiar sharp peak in the profile. The broad-band continuum, expressed as a bremsstrahlung continuum or resulting from bulk Comptonization, is found to dominate in hard X-rays, producing a simple profile at higher energies.

5.2 Spectroscopy

The broad-band energy spectrum of GX 1+4 has been described with standard models such as high-energy cut-off power law, exponential cut-off power law, and Comptonization of soft photons in a hot plasma, despite the complex processes occurring in the accretion column near the poles of the neutron star (Galloway et al. 2000, 2001; Cui & Smith 2004; Naik et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007; Serim et al. 2017). An additional blackbody component was also needed to describe the spectrum of the pulsar during high- and intermediate-intensity states (Yoshida et al. 2017). It is believed that the observed hard X-ray photons from accretion powered X-ray pulsars are due to the Comptonization of seed photons (blackbody, bremsstrahlung, and cyclotron radiations) by the energetic electrons in the accretion column (Becker & Wolff 2007). The effects of bulk Comptonization and thermal Comptonization can lead to a power-law spectrum with high exponential cut-off in these sources (Becker & Wolff 2007; Farinelli et al. 2012).

For investigating the spectral characteristics, physics of accretion column and the causes of peculiar peaks in the pulse profile as seen during the *NuSTAR* observation, we have comprehensively studied the spectral properties of GX 1+4 by using *RXTE*, *Suzaku*, and *NuSTAR* observations over a wide range of luminosity. The 1–79 keV spectra from *NuSTAR* and *Swift* are well described by several traditional models along with an additional blackbody component. We find that a model consisting of a bremsstrahlung component and a blackbody component (Br+BB) best describes the energy spectrum of GX 1+4 obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations. This model provides a better understanding of the origin of the peculiar shape of pulse profile during the *NuSTAR* observation.

Using the value of blackbody normalization from spectral fitting and a source distance of 10 kpc, the radius of blackbody emitting region can be estimated to be ≈ 400 m. This indicates that the emitting region was located close to the neutron star surface or the base of the accretion column.

Apart from the standard empirical models, physical models such as COMPMAG and BW models are also used to describe the spectra of GX 1+4 obtained from *NuSTAR* and *Swift* observations to understand the properties of the accretion column. These models were developed by considering the effects of Comptonization processes occurring near the neutron star surface (Becker & Wolff 2007; Ferrigno et al. 2009; Farinelli et al. 2012). Considering a distance of 4.3 and 10 kpc, the source luminosity was estimated to be ≈ 1.4 and 7.4×10^{36} erg s $^{-1}$, respectively. The critical luminosity in some of the pulsar sources, e.g. EXO 2030+375, V0332+53, and GX 304–1 (Mushtukov et al. 2015; Epili et al. 2017), is in the range of 10^{37} erg s $^{-1}$, though at subcritical luminosity level, the 1–79 keV spectrum of GX 1+4 was successfully described with the BW model for bright sources. The physical parameters obtained from this model show interesting results. The ratio of bulk to thermal Comptonization δ is found to be relatively high by an order of magnitude during the observation. This indicates that the Comptonization from bulk motion of electrons with seed photons dominates the pulsar emission during a faint state. Similar outcome is also manifested from the COMPMAG2 model in which a lower electron temperature is detected at high terminal velocity β . Becker & Wolff (2005) have reported the dominance of bulk motion Comptonization in subcritical pulsar (accreting below a specific luminosity), as observed in this study. To investigate the changes in the emission process further, the BW model is used to describe the spectra from a *Suzaku* observation at high intensity. We find that the effect of thermal Comptonization is high or relative close to the bulk emission process during bright state. However, we also noticed in this case that the parameter ξ significantly differs from the condition $\xi = 2/\sqrt{3}$ for the accretion flow that goes through a radiation-dominated shock and satisfies the zero velocity condition at the neutron star surface (see equation 26 from Becker & Wolff 2007). Advanced BW model is, therefore, needed to comprehend the nature of the X-ray continuum for subcritical pulsars as observed with *Suzaku*.

The BW model also provides opportunity to constrain the magnetic field of the neutron star. Several attempts have been made for estimating the field strength of GX 1+4 by using the standard accretion disc model and cyclotron resonance scattering feature (Makishima et al. 1988; Dotani et al. 1989; Ferrigno et al. 2007). It is interesting to mention that a high value of magnetic field, in the order of $\sim 10^{13}$ – 10^{14} G, was predicated by studying the spin period evolution of the pulsar (Makishima et al. 1988; Dotani et al. 1989; Cui & Smith 2004). A relatively lower value of field strength ($\sim 3 \times 10^{12}$ G) was also reported by tentative detection of a cyclotron line at ~ 34 keV (Naik et al. 2005; Rea et al. 2005; Ferrigno et al. 2007). Cyclotron lines are absorption-like features observed in the hard X-ray spectrum of pulsars. These features are due to resonant scattering of photons with electron in a strong magnetic field of the order of 10^{12} G (Jaisawal & Naik 2017). Detection of these features, therefore, provides a direct method to estimate the magnetic field of neutron stars. This line was tentatively reported at ~ 34 keV in GX 1+4 using *BeppoSAX* and *INTEGRAL* observations. However, we do not find any evidence of this feature in the broad-band spectra of the pulsar obtained from *Suzaku* and *NuSTAR* observations. Using the BW model, we put a tentative constrain on the magnetic field strength of the pulsar at $\sim (5\text{--}10) \times 10^{12}$ G. Fu-

ture observations in bright phase can possibly confirm this finding through the detection of cyclotron line in the pulsar spectrum.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, a detailed timing and spectral study of accretion-powered pulsar GX 1+4 was presented in this paper by using data from *RXTE*, *Suzaku*, *NuSTAR*, and *Swift* observations. Our long-term studies on pulse profile showed that the emission geometry of the pulsar is relatively simple, producing sinusoidal-like profiles that do not strongly depend on luminosity. During the *NuSTAR* observation, a peculiar narrow peak is detected in the profile below ~ 25 keV. This peak is found to be strongly energy dependent. However, the hard X-ray profiles appear to be simple and broad peaked. The energy spectrum from *NuSTAR* is well described with a two-component model consisting of a bremsstrahlung and blackbody component along with iron fluorescence lines at ~ 6.4 and 6.9 keV. In the phase-resolved spectroscopy, a strong blackbody component is detected, peaking in a narrow pulse phase range of the pulsar and is interpreted as the cause of the peculiar peak in the profile. The BW and COMPMAG models are also used to explain the spectra of GX 1+4. We found that the effect of bulk Comptonization dominates the energy spectra in faint state. Though, we do not detect previously reported cyclotron line in our study, the magnetic field is constrained to a range of $\sim (5-10) \times 10^{12}$ G by using the BW model.

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