



Pulsar observations with the Fermi LAT

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on behalf of the Fermi LAT Collaboration

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The Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope



Fermi = Large Area Telescope (LAT)

+ Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)

Launched on 11 June 2008. Expected lifetime: at least 5 to 10 years.

Energy range: 20 MeV to >300 GeV (including unexplored 10 - 100 GeV).

Area of 8000 cm², viewing angle of 2.4 sr.

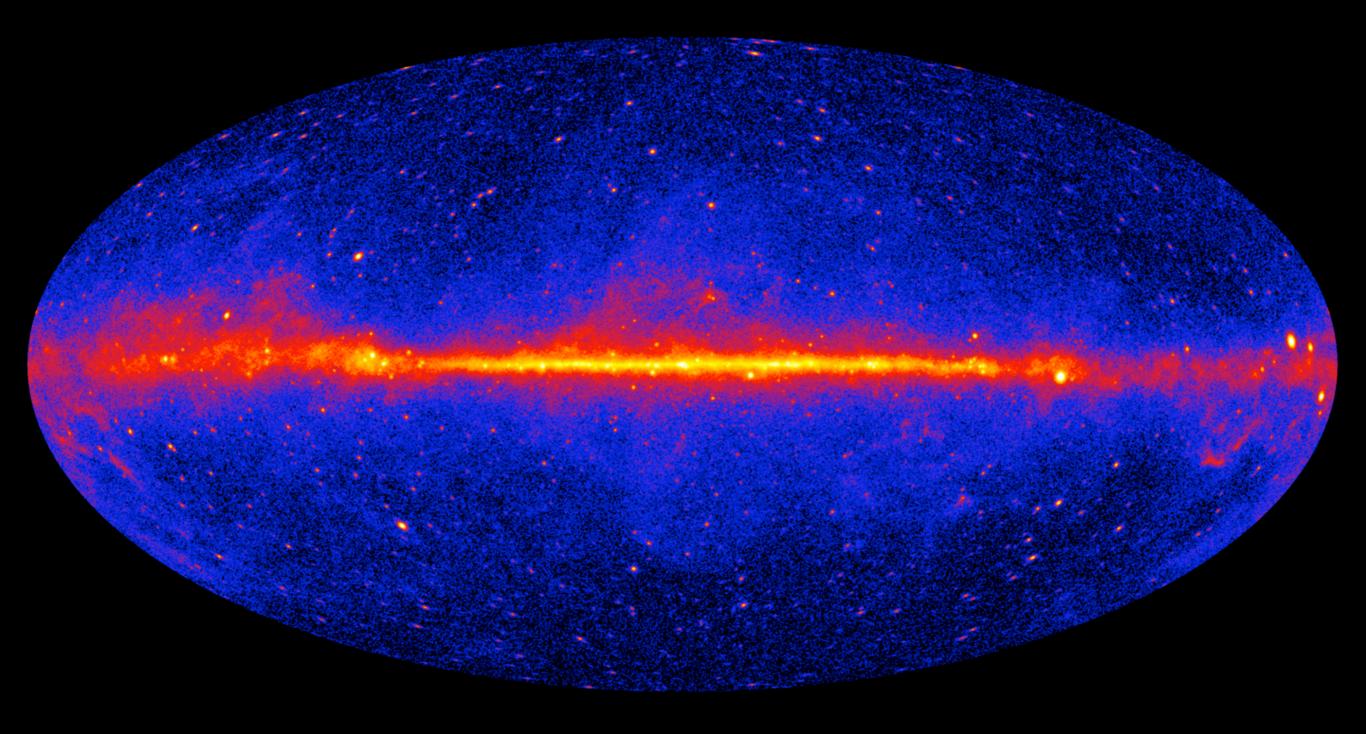
Survey strategy. Entire sky seen every 3h.

Timing accuracy < 1 µs.

(see Atwood et al., ApJ 697, 1071, 2009)



Fermi LAT 3-year intensity map



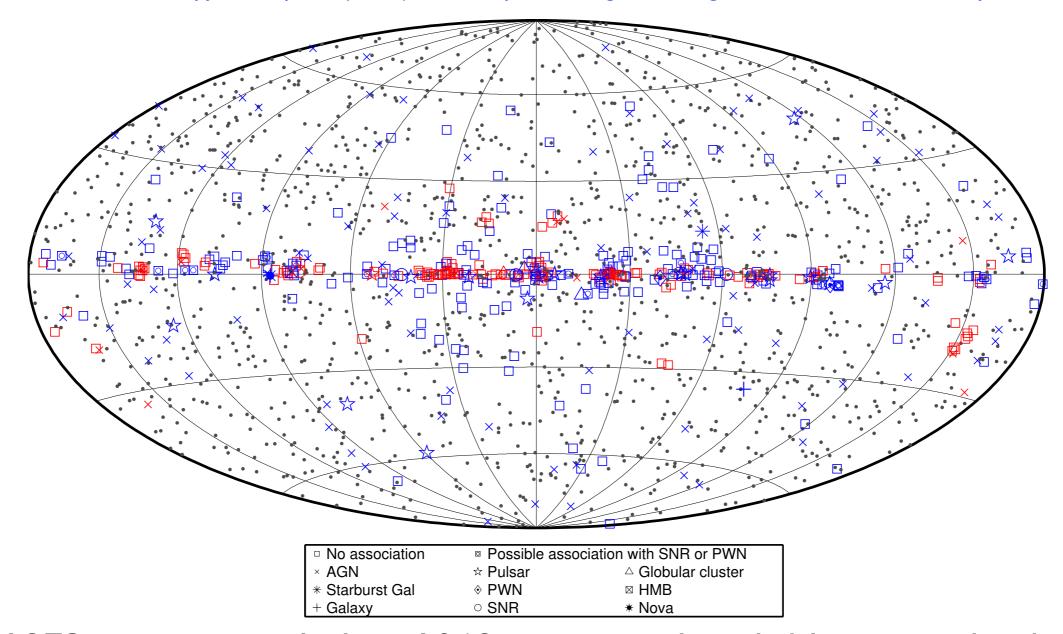
Pass 7.6 Source class events from August 4, 2008 through August 4, 2011. E > I GeV, rocking angle < 52° and zenith angle < 100°.



The LAT 2-year Point Source Catalog (2FGL)



See Nolan et al., ApJS accepted (2012), and http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/lat/2yr_catalog/



1873 sources, including 1062 associated with blazars and other AGNs, 11 GCs, 5 binaries, 576 «unassociated».

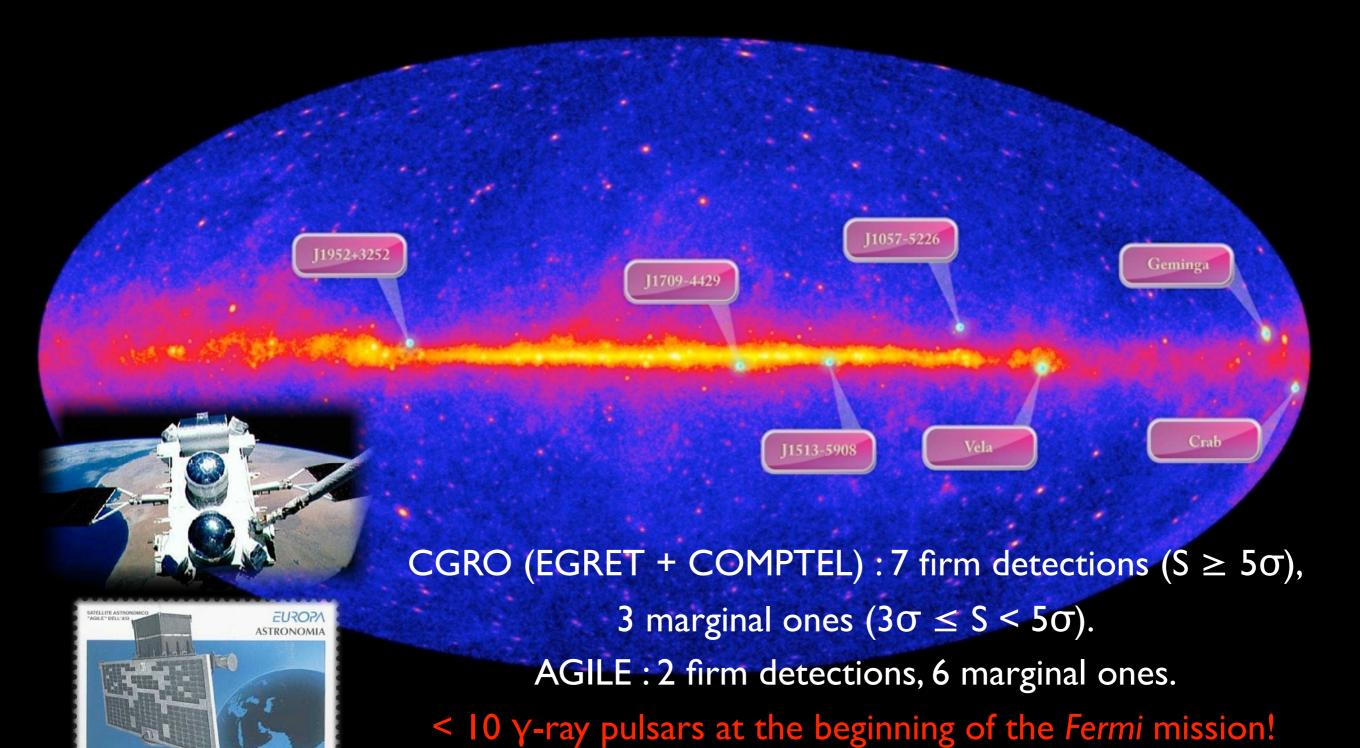
Galactic plane: mainly pulsars and pulsar wind nebulae.



€ 0,65

Gamma-ray Pulsars before Fermi



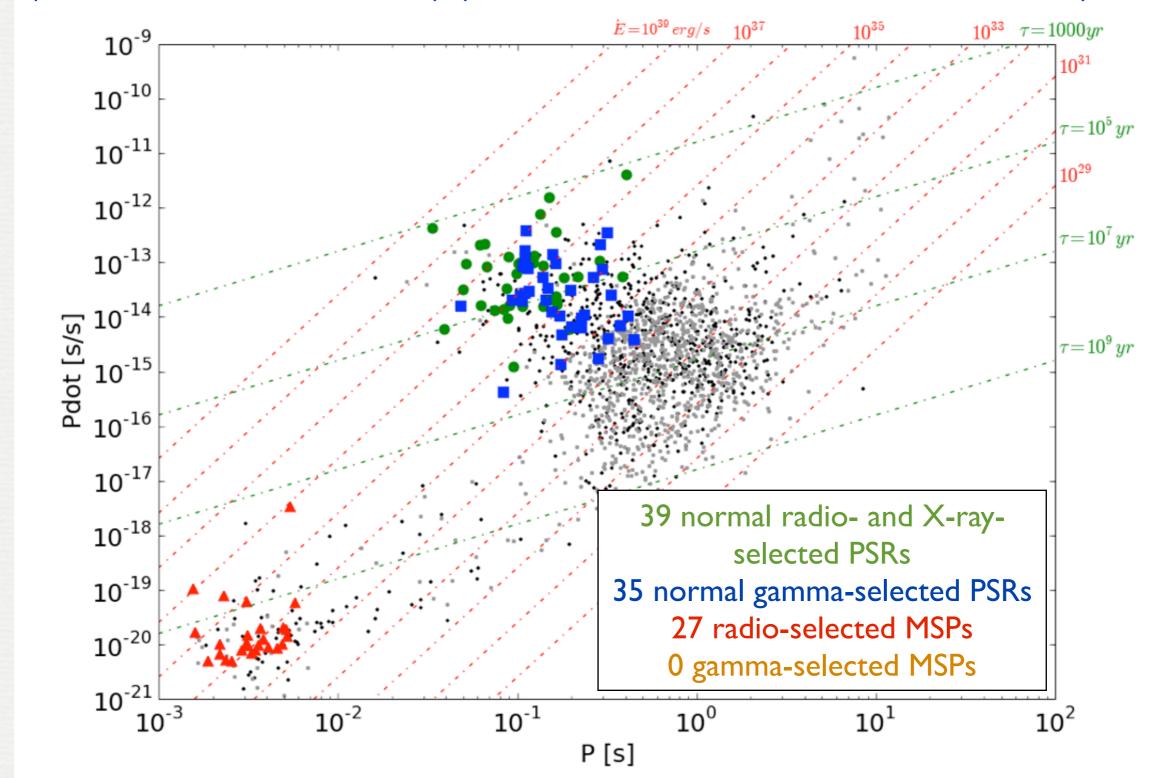




101 Y-ray pulsars!



List of LAT-detected pulsars available at: https://confluence.slac.stanford.edu/display/GLAMCOG/Public+List+of+LAT-Detected+Gamma-Ray+Pulsars





Y-ray pulsations from MSPs



EGRET detected marginally-significant pulsations from PSR J0218+4232.

(Kuiper et al., A&A 359, 615, 2000)

PSR J0030+045 I: first ever firm detection of an MSP in γ rays.

(Abdo et al., ApJ 699, 1171, 2009)

After 3 years, 27 firm detections!

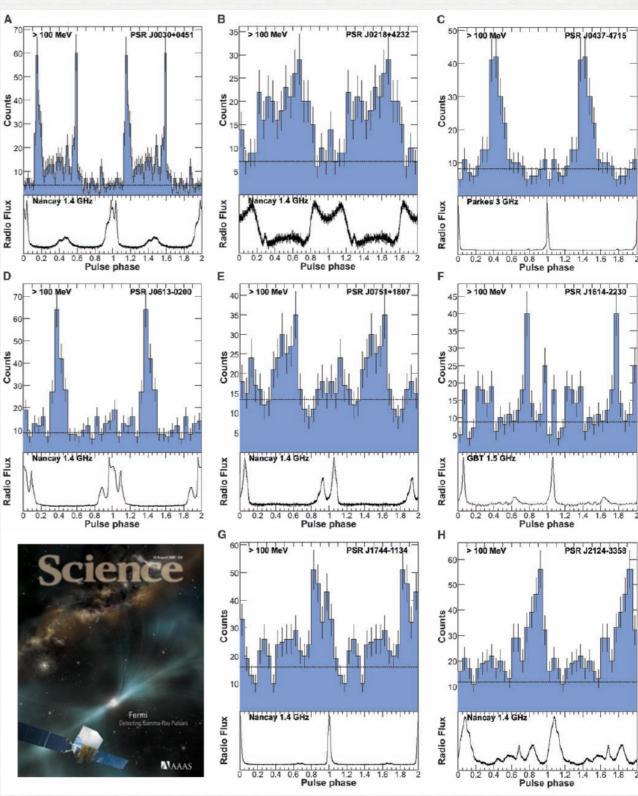
(see e.g. Abdo et al., Science 325, 848, 2009)

A subclass of MSPs with aligned radio/γ-ray pulses has been observed: B1937+21, B1957+20, J0034-0534, J1823-3021A, etc.

(Abdo et al., ApJ 712, 957, 2010,

Guillemot et al., ApJ 744, 33, 2012)

(see presentation by C. Espinoza for a study of radio & gamma-ray profiles of MSPs)





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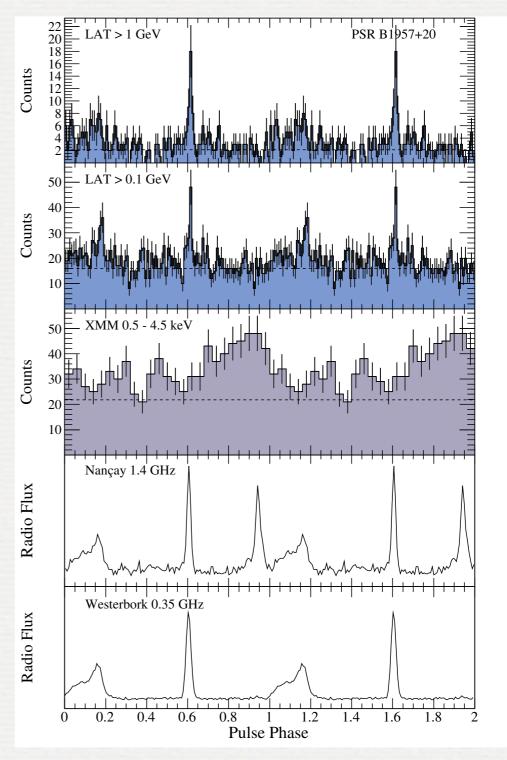
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B1957+20 (P = 1.607 ms): radio and γ rays in close alignment. Co-located radio and γ -ray emission regions, in the outer magnetosphere?



Y-ray-selected normal pulsars



First Fermi discovery: « blind » detection of a 317 ms pulsar in the supernova remnant CTAI

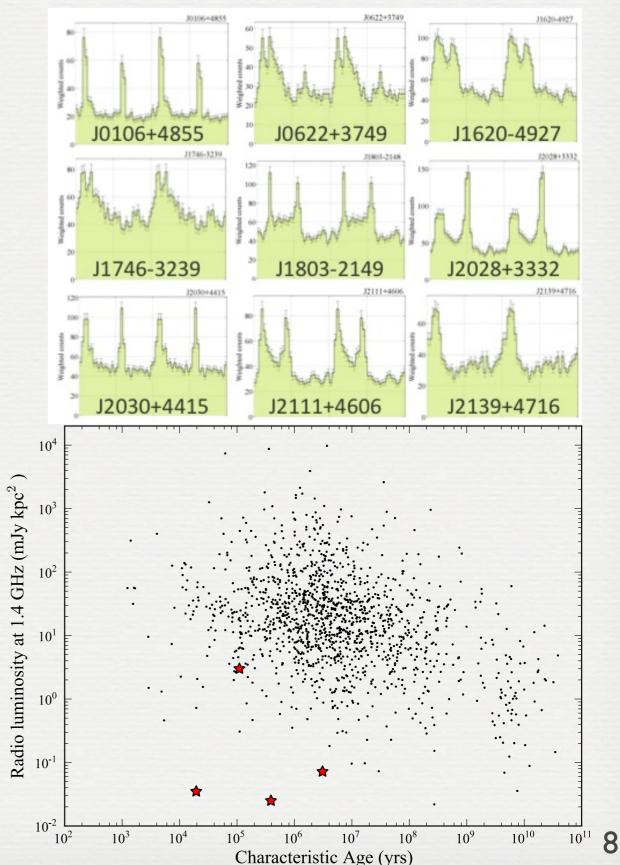
(Abdo et al., Science 322, 1218, 2008)

After 3 years, 35 pulsars discovered in the Fermi LAT data with the time-differencing technique.

(e.g. Abdo et al., Science 325, 840, 2009, Pletsch et al., ApJ, 744, 105, 2012)

Only 4/35 later detected in radio, with very small fluxes (µJy level). Discoveries made significantly easier by Fermi!

Pulsation searches are still underway. Are there radio-quiet MSPs to be found?





What is a Y-ray pulsar like?

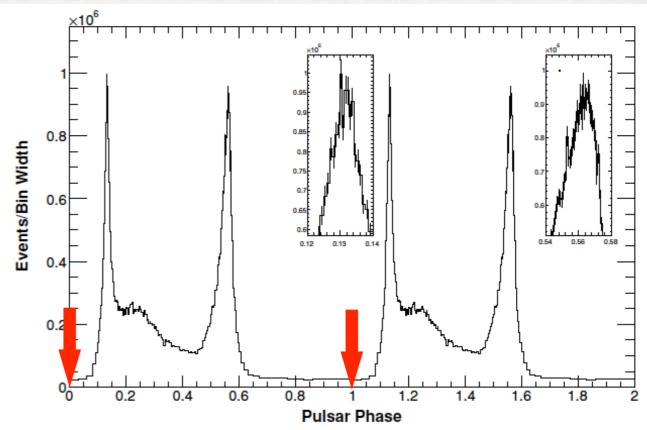


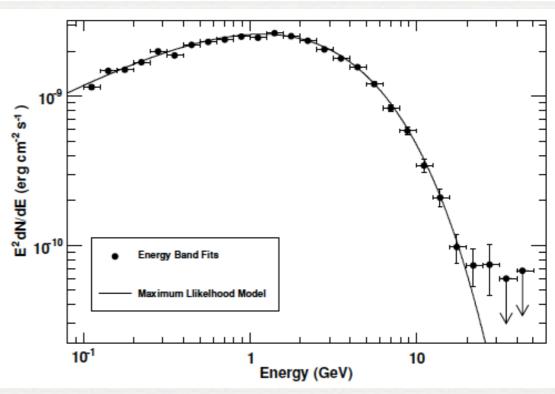
Vela = archetypal γ -ray pulsar.

- two sharp peaks separated by $\Delta \sim 0.4$, with bridge emission in between.
- first peak lagging the radio peak (red arrow) by ~ 0.15.
- Spectrum well modeled with an exponentially cut off power law, with $\Gamma \sim 1.37$, and $E_c \sim 3.15$ GeV.
- Spectral properties vary with phase. (See Abdo et al., ApJ 713, 154, 2010)

Common properties among the γ -ray pulsar population.

Outer magnetospheric models are preferred.







Finding unknown radio pulsars with the LAT



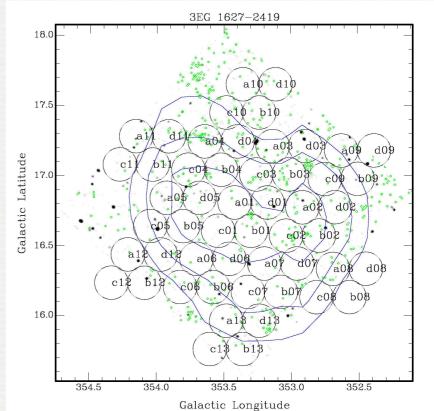
Searches for pulsars in EGRET unidentified sources had modest success, because of poor source localization.

Typical localization accuracy (95% CL): <10'.

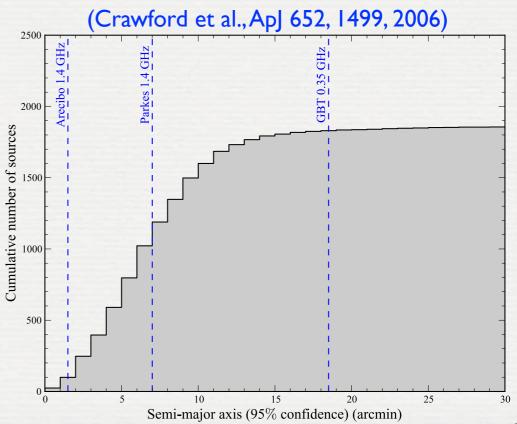
⇒ same size as radio telescope beams!

Pulsars can be missed in radio surveys for several reasons: sensitivity, binary motion, dispersion & scintillation, eclipses, insufficient sky coverage...

30% of the 2FGL sources are unassociated. Best targets have pulsar-like spectra.



Radio pointings required to cover 3EG 1627-2419

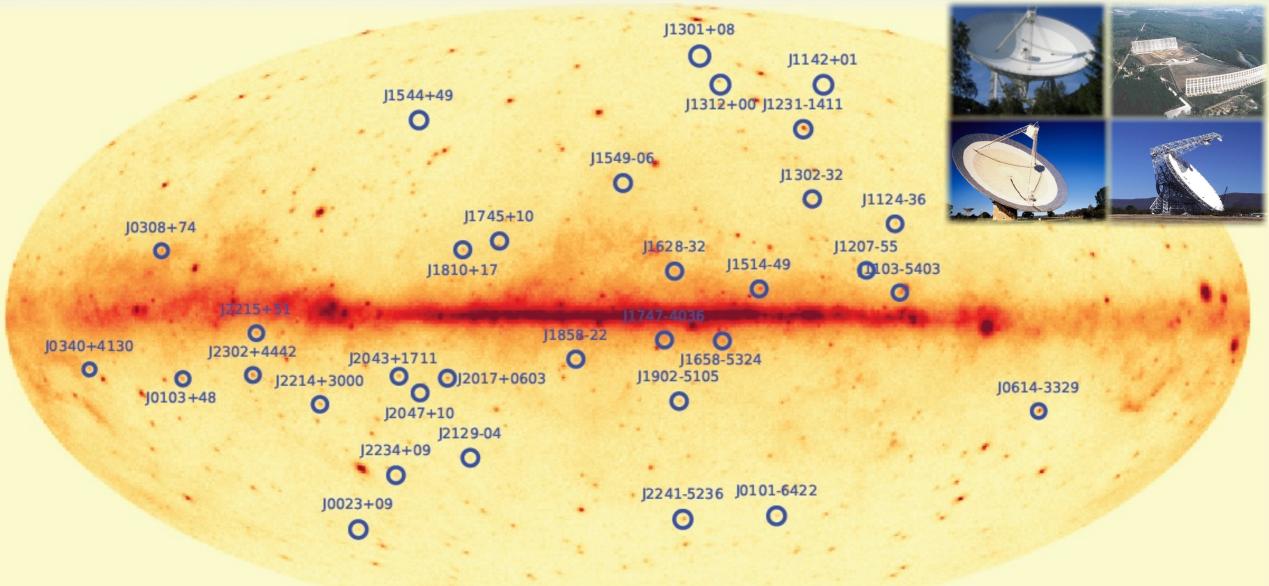


Distribution of 2FGL source localization accuracies | 0



35 new MSPs in Fermi unassociated sources!





35 new Galactic disk MSPs in 2 years >> 70 in the previous 30 years!



Prospects from the new discoveries



Better understanding of the underlying population of MSPs.

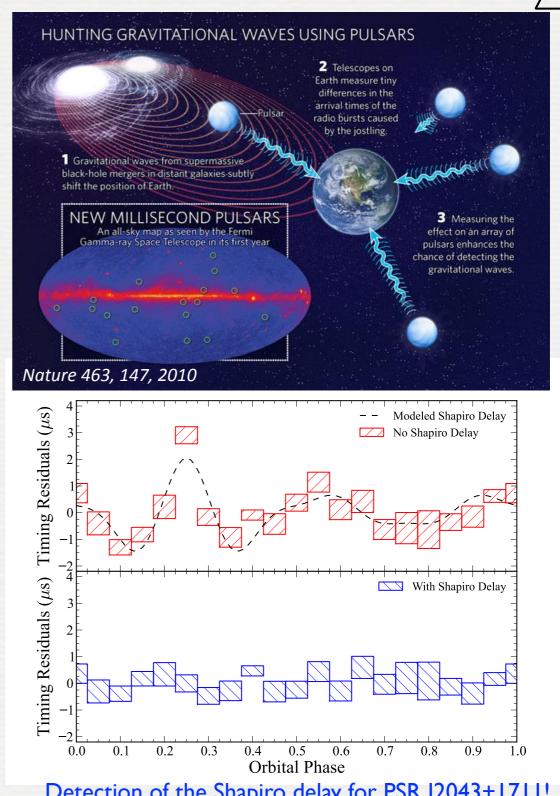
At least 9 « Black Widow » systems (only ~4 previously outside of globular clusters)

At least 4 « Red Backs »: eclipsing pulsars with $\sim 0.2 M_{sun}$ companions.

Most probably γ-ray pulsars. Several pulsed detections already.

Radio timing of MSPs allows:

- tests of theories of gravity.
- neutron star mass measurements.
- cosmic gravitational wave detector!



Detection of the Shapiro delay for PSR J2043+1711!

(Guillemot et al., MNRAS in press, astro-ph/1202.1128G)



Summary



101 pulsars detected in γ rays after 3 years of Fermi mission, including 27 MSPs.

Pulsars are the dominant class of Galactic γ-ray sources. Pulsar emission from globular clusters also detected!

Fermi points radio telescopes to unknown galactic disk MSPs. 50% population increase!

2nd Pulsar Catalog paper in preparation.

Radio/X-ray follow-up of Fermi sources will continue. More pulsars to be found.

Thank you for your attention!

