

PULSARS

X-ray emission properties of old

Werner Becker

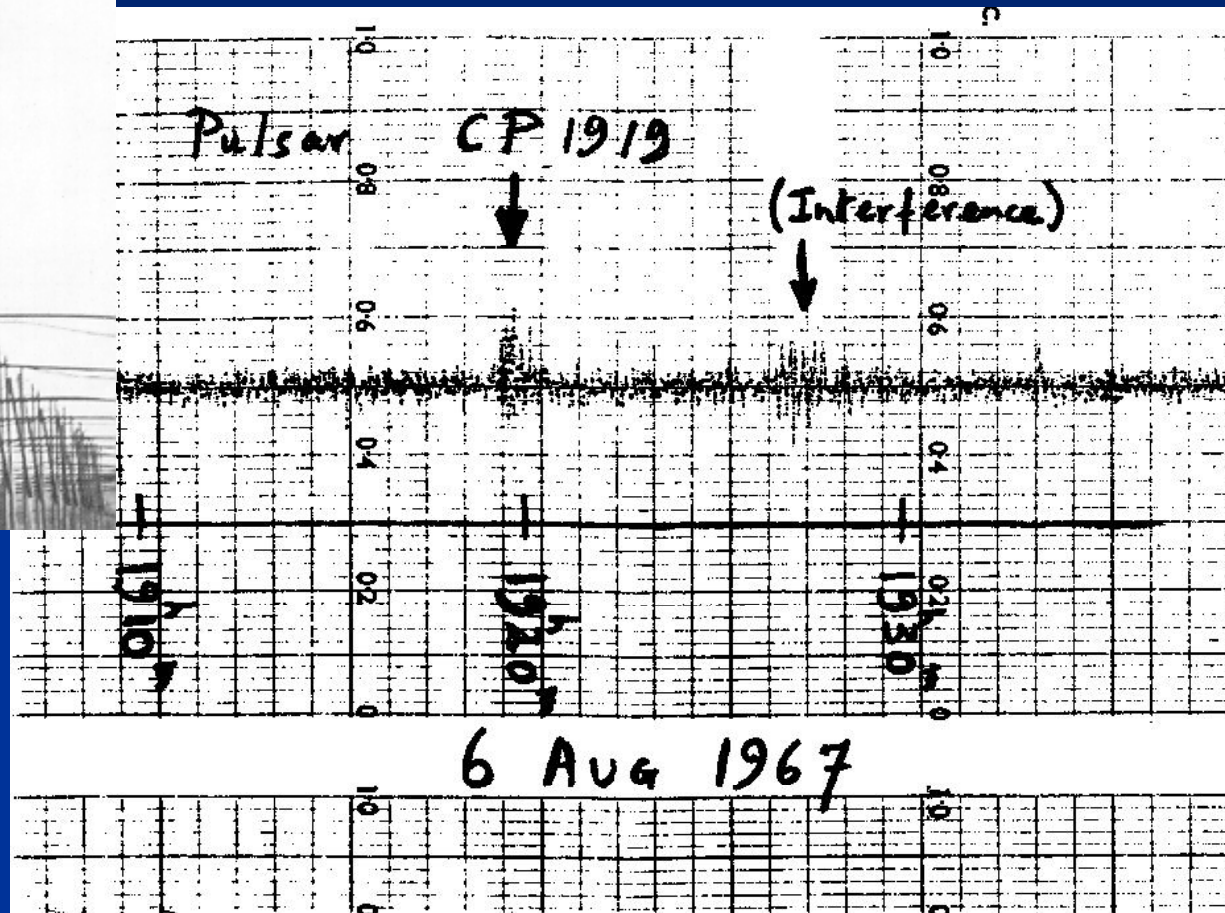
Max-Planck Institut für extraterr. Physik



Neutron Stars were discovered 40 yrs ago



Jocelyn Bell-Burnell (1967)



The Neutron Star Zoo



Accretion powered pulsars (e.g. in binaries): → X-ray pulsars

Rotation-powered pulsars:

→ radio, optical, X-, γ -ray

↳ Pulsar Wind Nebulae:

→ radio, optical, X-, γ -ray, TeV

XDINs (X-ray dim isolated neutron stars): → optical, X-ray

Soft Gamma-ray Repeater (SGRs):

→ optical, X-, γ -ray

Anomalous X-ray Pulsare (AXPs):

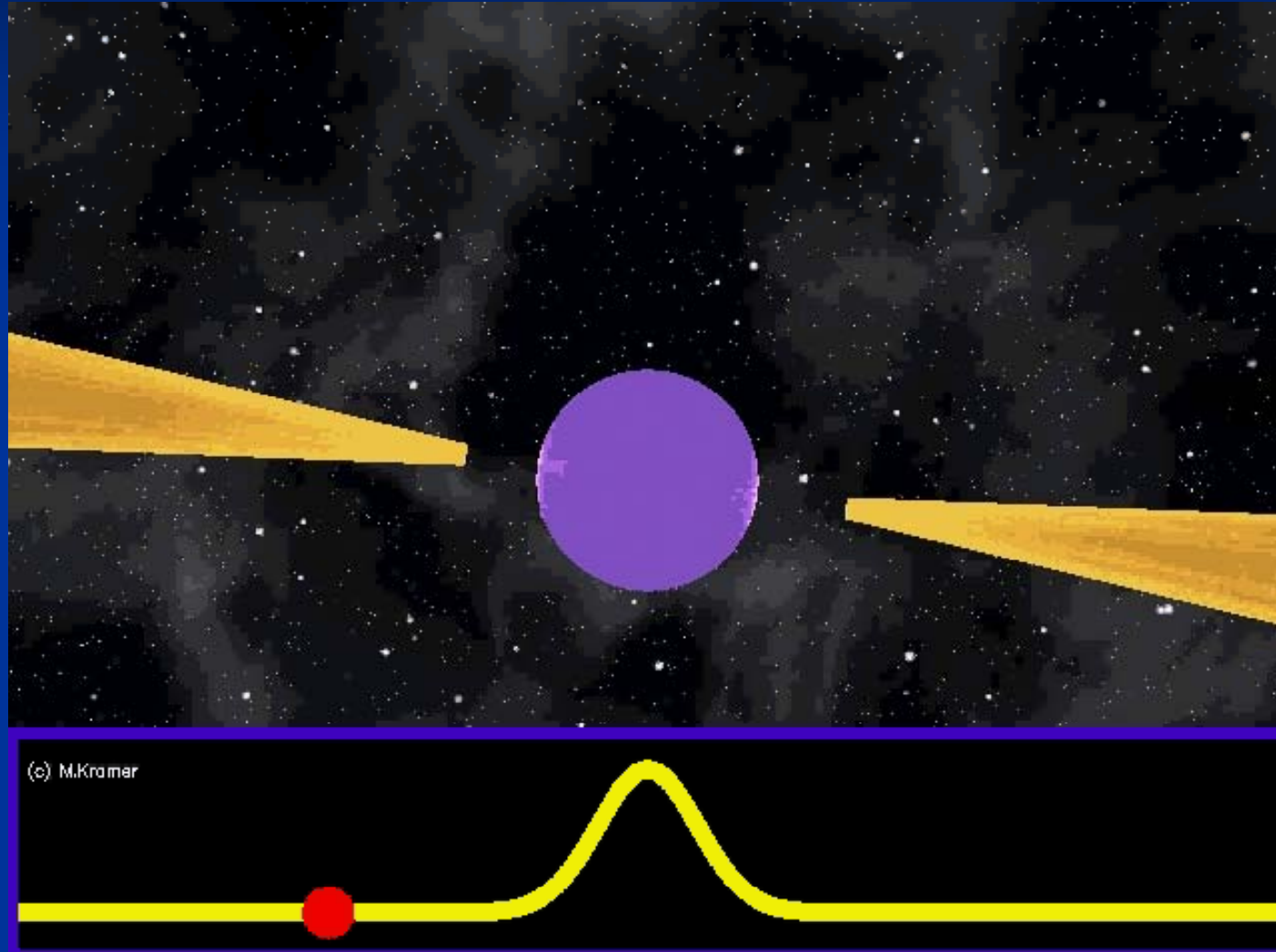
→ optical, X-ray, (radio)

} Magnetars

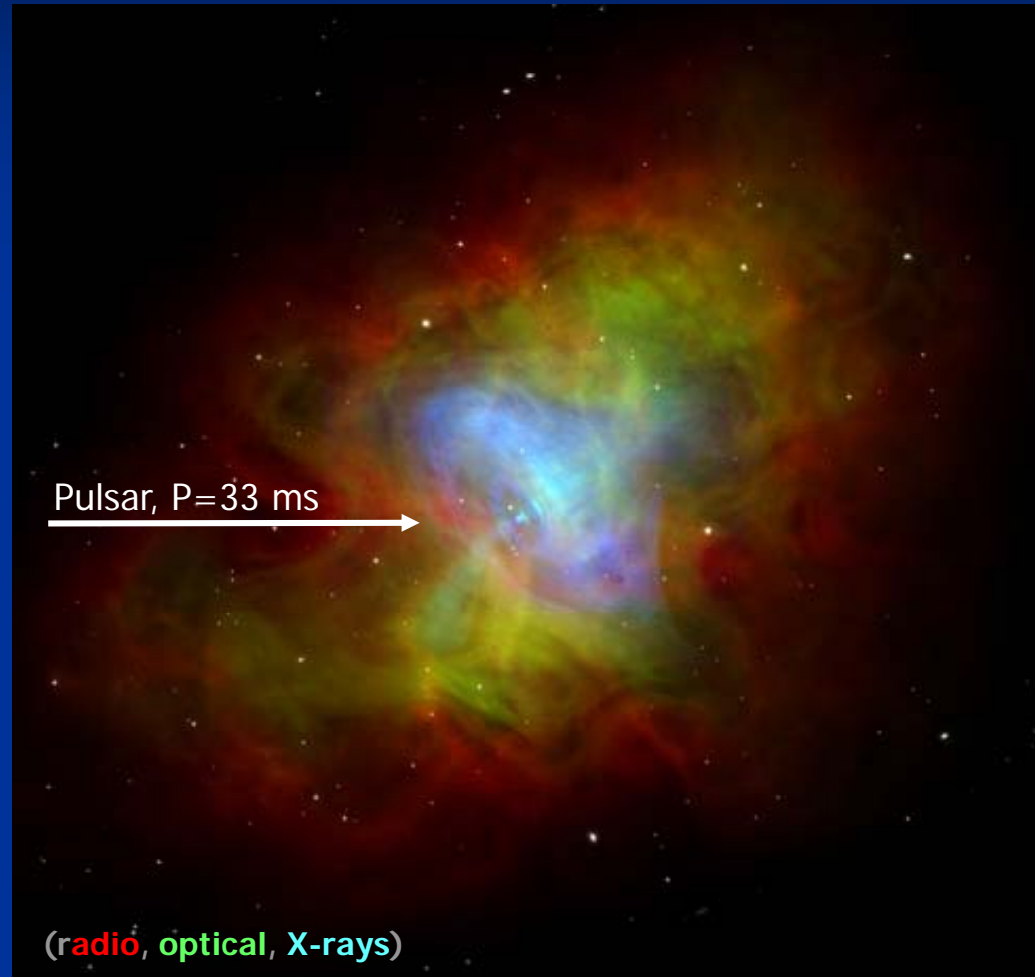
Central Compact Objects in SNRs (CCOs):

→ X-ray

Neutron Stars are cosmic lighthouses



The Crab pulsar and supernova remnant (SN 1054)



- * $I = 10^{45} \text{ g cm}^2$
- * $\Omega = 188.11 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$
- * $\dot{\Omega} = -2.37 \times 10^{-9} \text{ rad s}^{-2}$
- * $E_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I \Omega^2 \sim 2 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg}$
- * $\dot{E} = I \Omega \dot{\Omega} \sim 4 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$
- * $|\vec{m}| = \frac{1}{2} B_p R^3$
- * $\dot{E} = -\frac{2}{3 c^3} |\ddot{\vec{m}}|^2$
- * $\dot{E} = -\frac{1}{6 c^3} B_p^2 R^6 \Omega^4 \sin^2 \alpha$
- * $B_p = 2.1 \times 10^{20} \sqrt{\dot{\Omega} / \Omega^3}$
- * $\tau \equiv -\frac{1}{2} \Omega / \dot{\Omega}$

distance: $\sim 6000 \text{ LJ}$, extent $\sim 7 \times 10 \text{ LJ}$

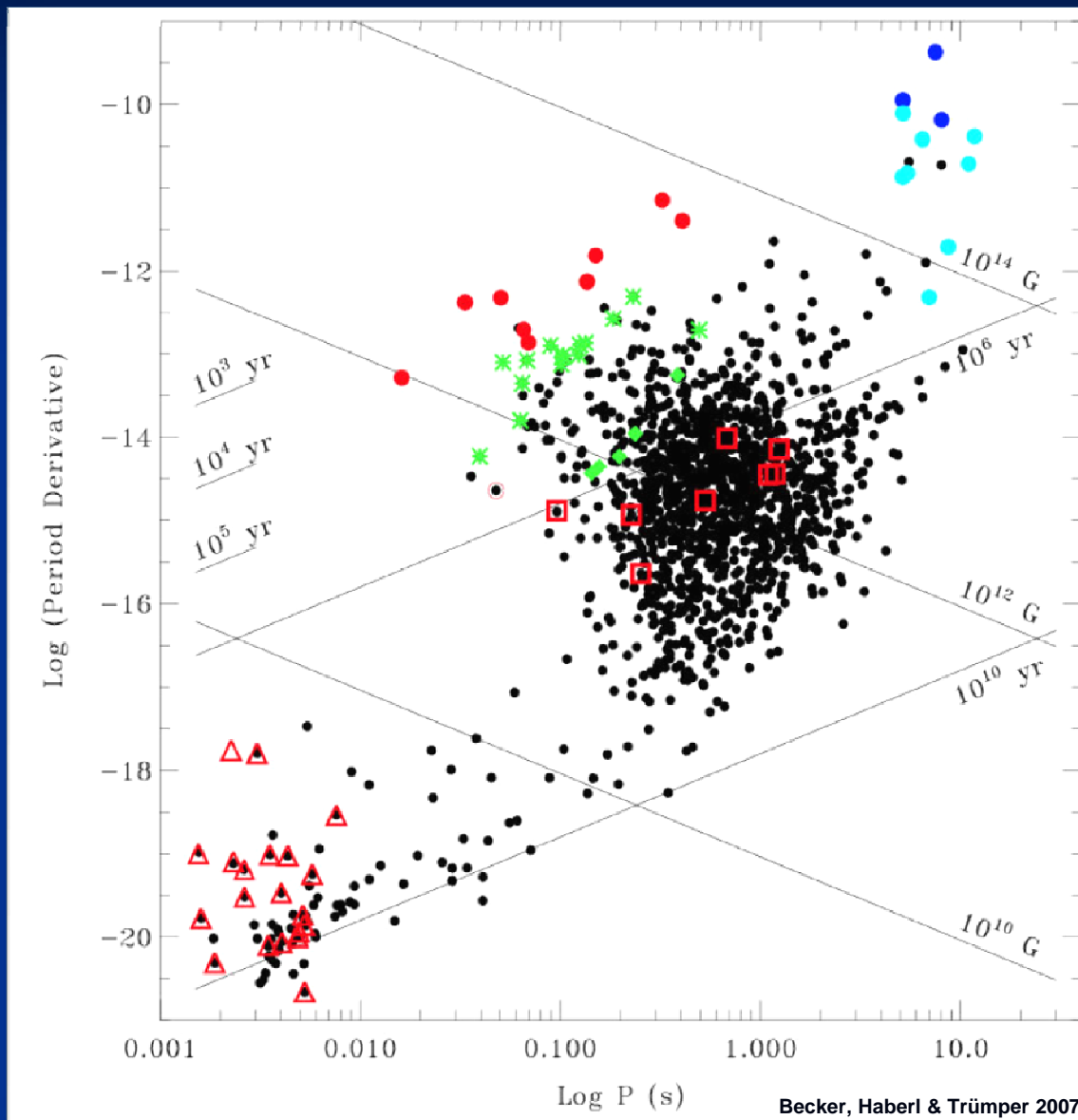
Rotation-powered Pulsars

Currently:

- 1765 radio PSRs
- but **ONLY**
- 7 γ -ray PSRs
- 10 optical PSRs
- 81 X-ray PSRs



Spectral and timing information is available only for $\sim 2/3$ of them.

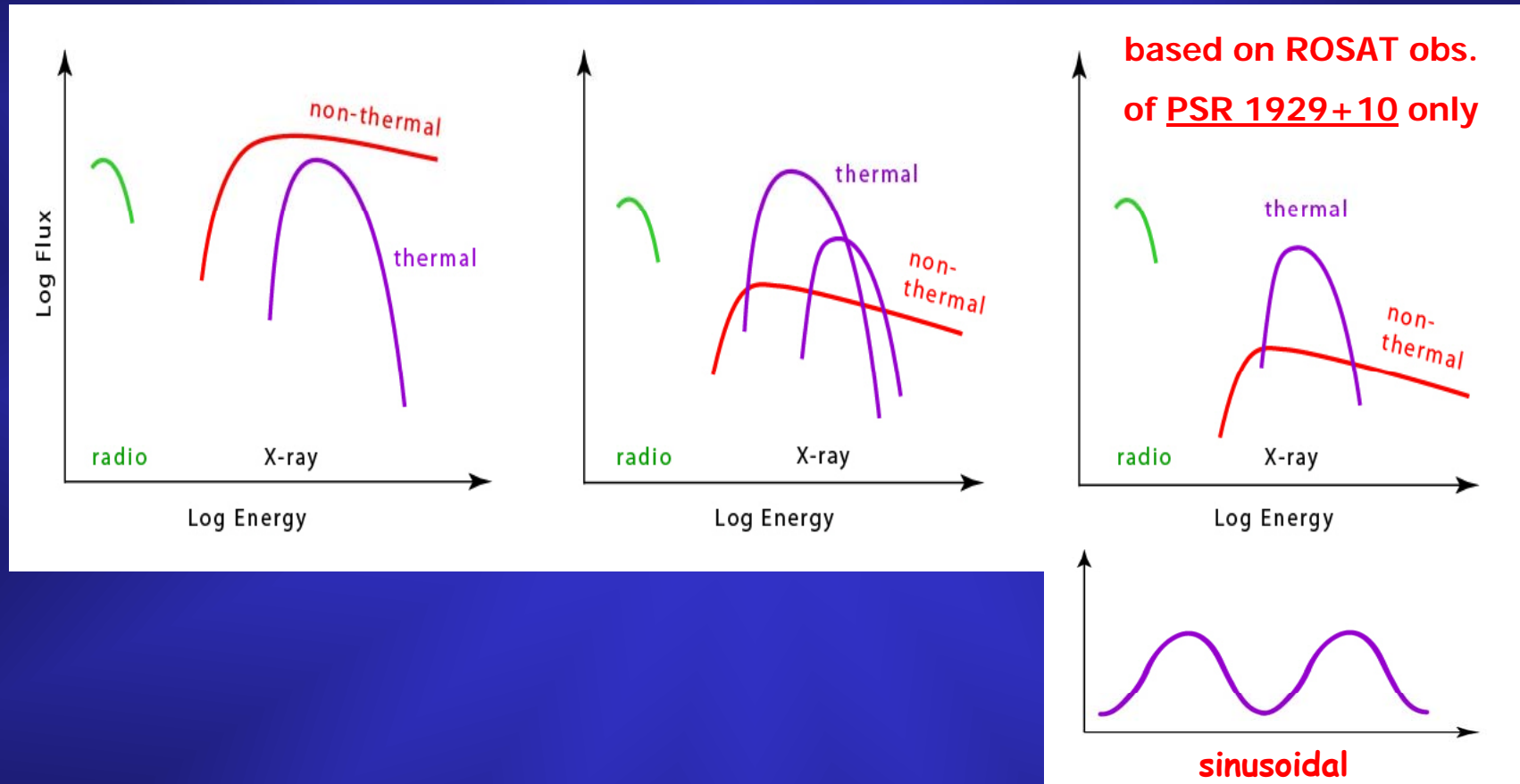


X-ray emission properties vary with spin-down age

Crab-like pulsars
($< 10^4$ yrs)

Cooling neutron stars
($\sim 10^5 - 10^6$ yrs)

Old pulsars
($\sim 10^6 - 10^8$ yrs)

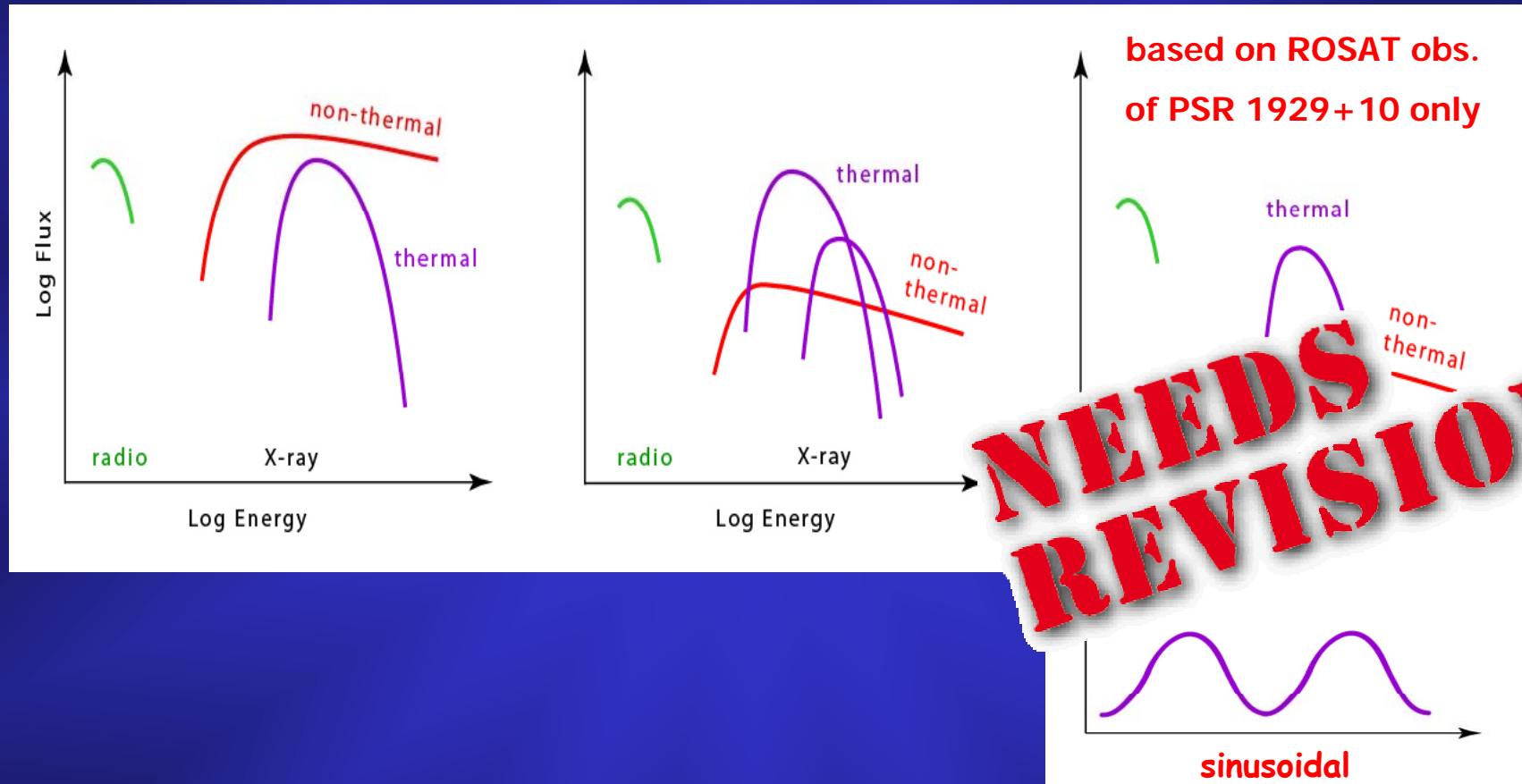


X-ray emission properties vary with spin-down age

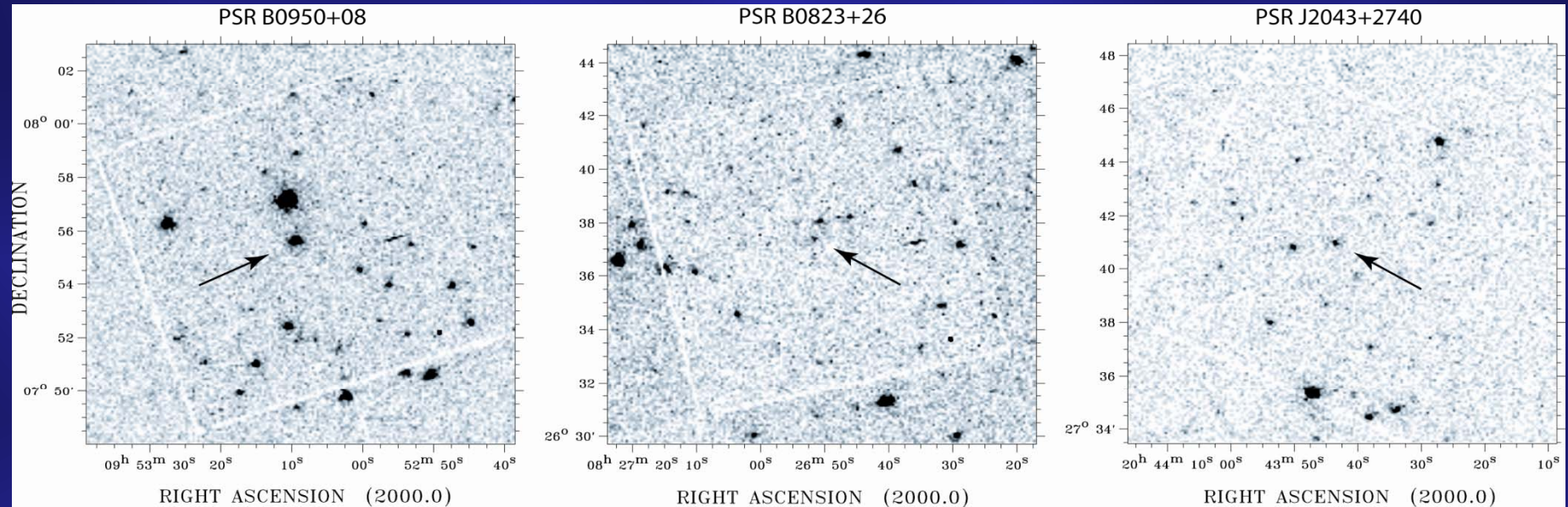
Crab-like pulsars
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Cooling neutron stars
($\sim 10^5 - 10^6$ yrs)

Old pulsars
($\sim 10^6 - 10^8$ yrs)



XMM-Newton observations of old pulsars



$\tau \sim 17 \times 10^6$ yrs

$P \sim 253$ ms

$\dot{E} \sim 5.6 \times 10^{32}$ erg/s

$d \sim 255$ pc

$N_H \sim 9.6 \times 10^{19}$ cm⁻²

$\sim 5 \times 10^6$ yrs

~ 530 ms

$\sim 4.5 \times 10^{32}$ erg/s

~ 340 pc

$\sim 60 \times 10^{19}$ cm⁻²

$\sim 1.2 \times 10^6$ yrs

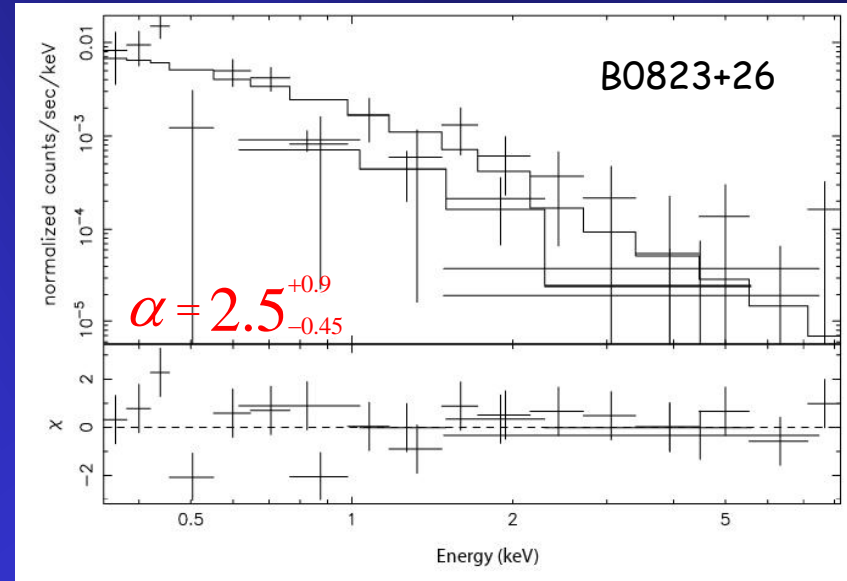
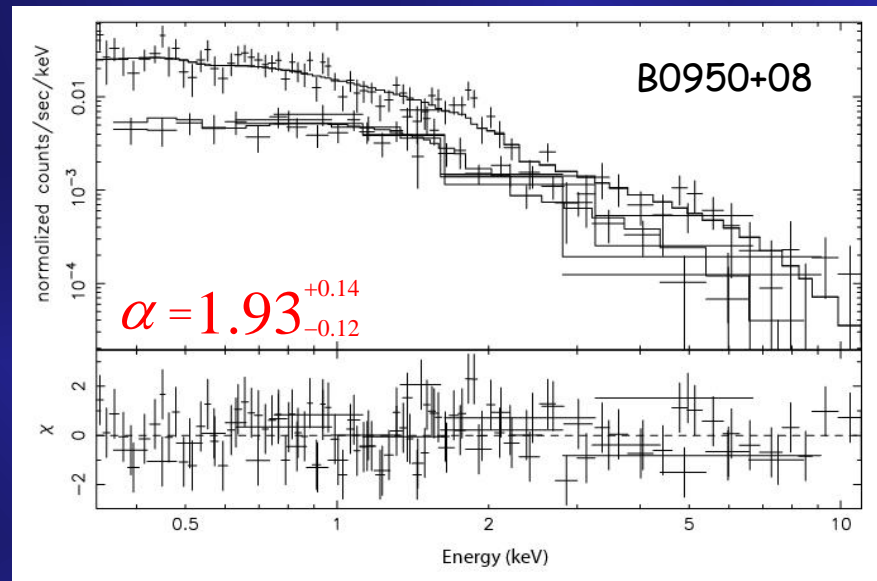
~ 96 ms

$\sim 5.6 \times 10^{34}$ erg/s

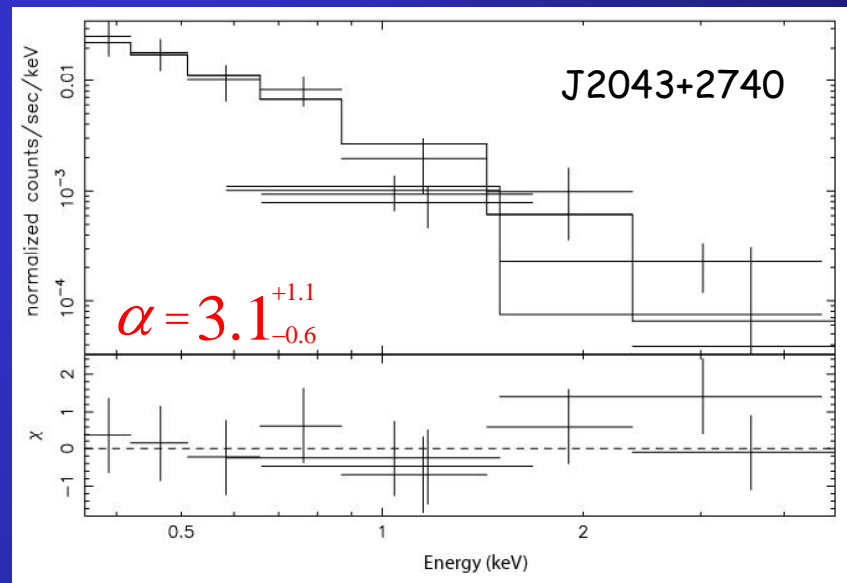
~ 1130 pc

$\sim 65 \times 10^{19}$ cm⁻²

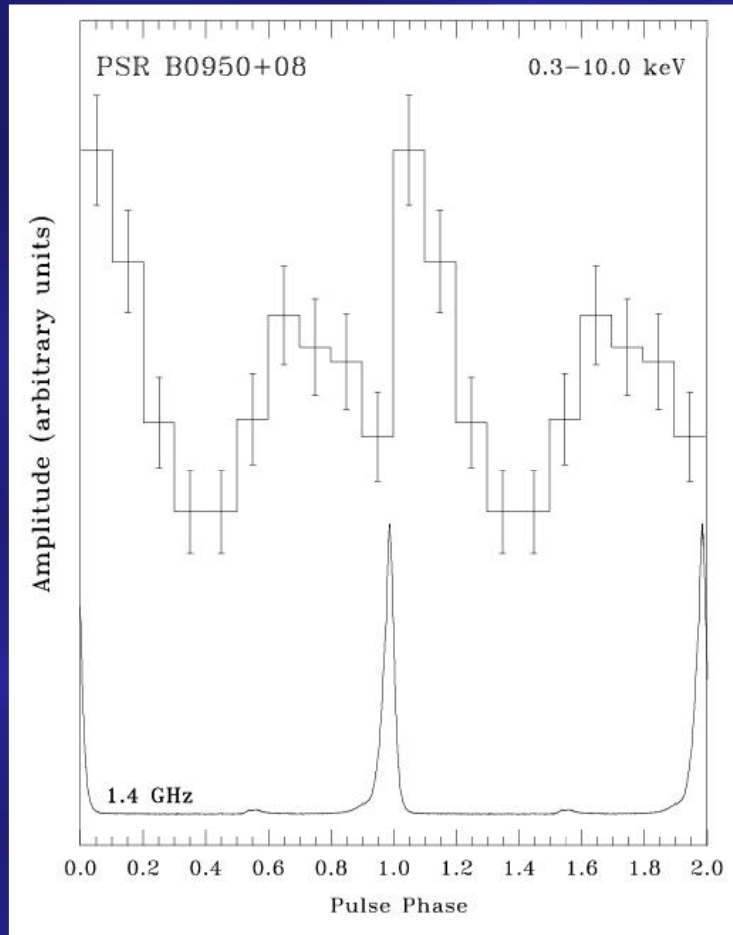
X-ray emission properties of old pulsars



- BB spectra are clearly excluded
- BB+BB doesn't fit as well
- single PL spectrum fits best and is the easiest explanation:
→ non-thermal emission dominates
- in J2043+1740 some thermal contr. possible



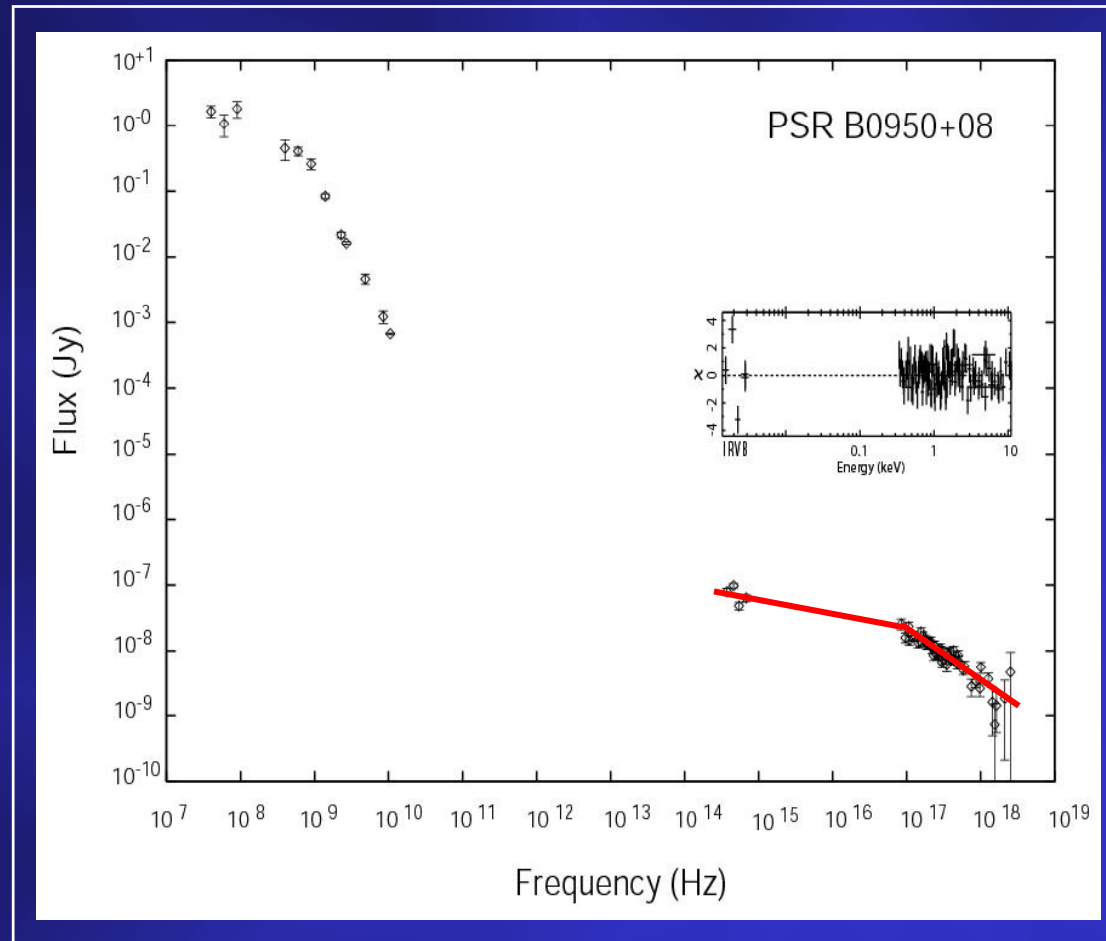
X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B0950+08



- pulse profile **NOT** sinusoidal
- double peaked pulse profile
- phase separation between X-ray peaks $\sim 144^\circ$
the same as for radio pulse and interpulse

PF = 28 +/- 6%, phase separation $\sim 144^\circ$

Multi-wavelength emission spectrum: B0950+08



- Optical to X-ray data:
→ broken power law

$$\alpha_1 = 1.27^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1.88^{+0.14}_{-0.11}$$

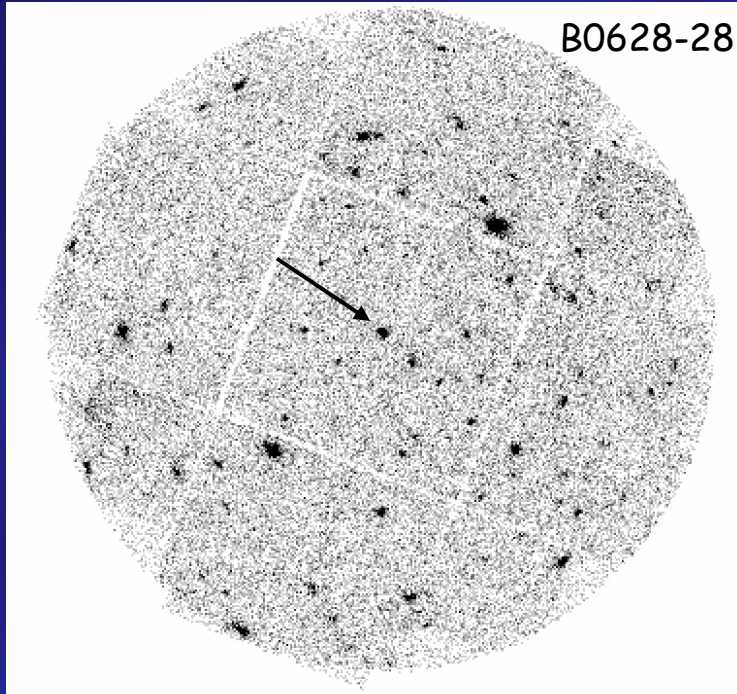
$$E_{break} = 0.67^{+0.18}_{-0.41}$$

Optical data taken with the VLT FORS1 (Zharikov et al. 2003)

Radio data from Malofeev et al.(1994)

Becker, Weisskopf, Tennant et al.(2004)

XMM-Newton observations of old pulsars: B0628-28



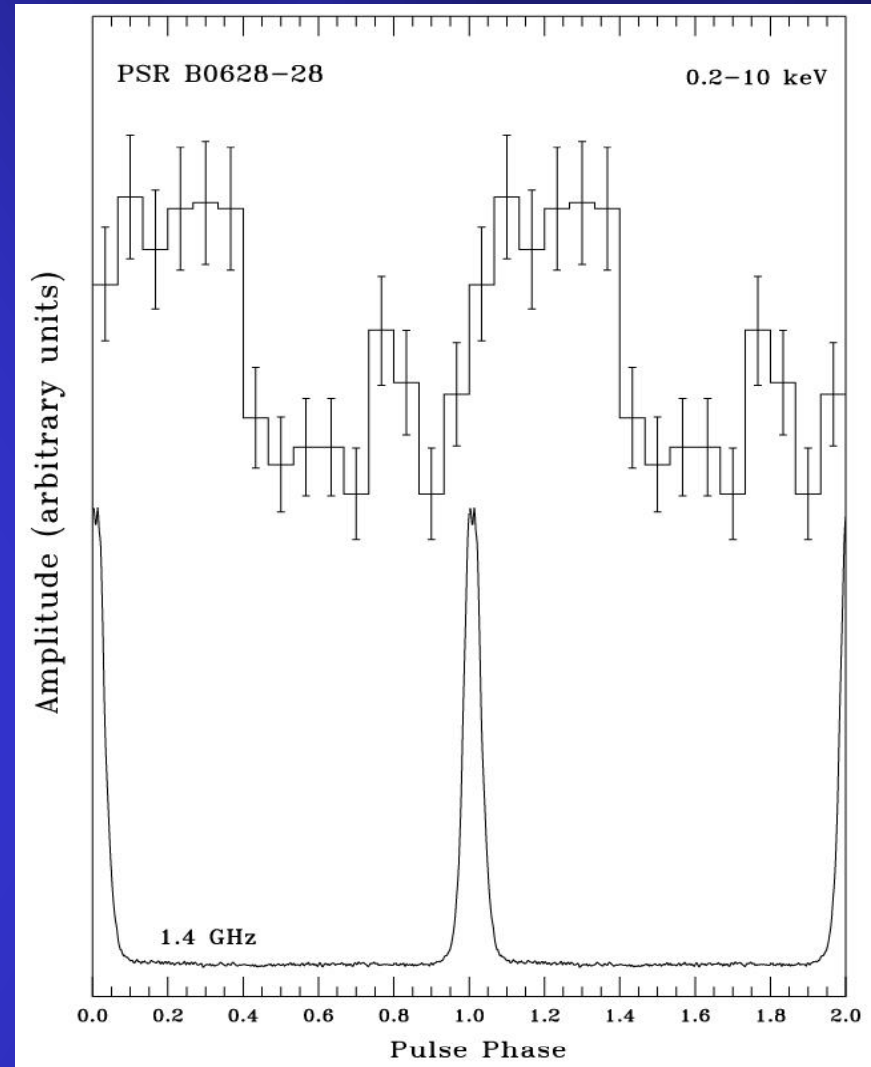
$$\tau \sim 2.75 \times 10^6 \text{ yrs}$$

$$P \sim 1.24 \text{ s}$$

$$\dot{E} \sim 1.45 \times 10^{32} \text{ erg/s}$$

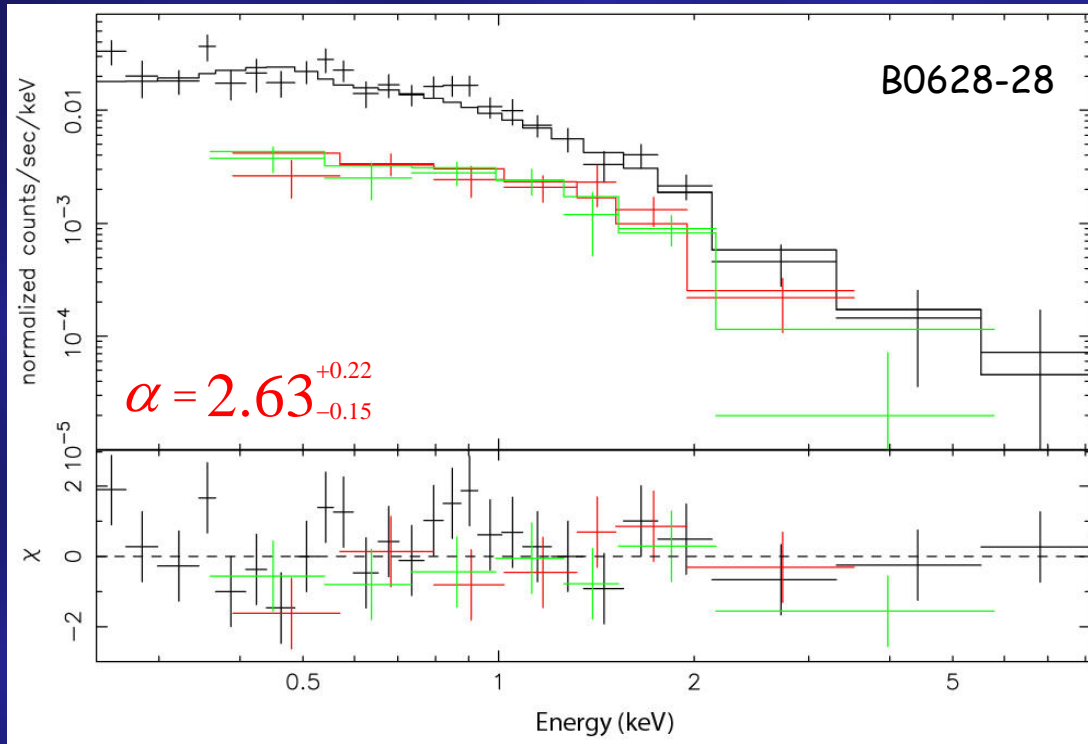
$$d \sim 1.45 \text{ kpc}$$

$$N_{\text{H}} \sim 6 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$



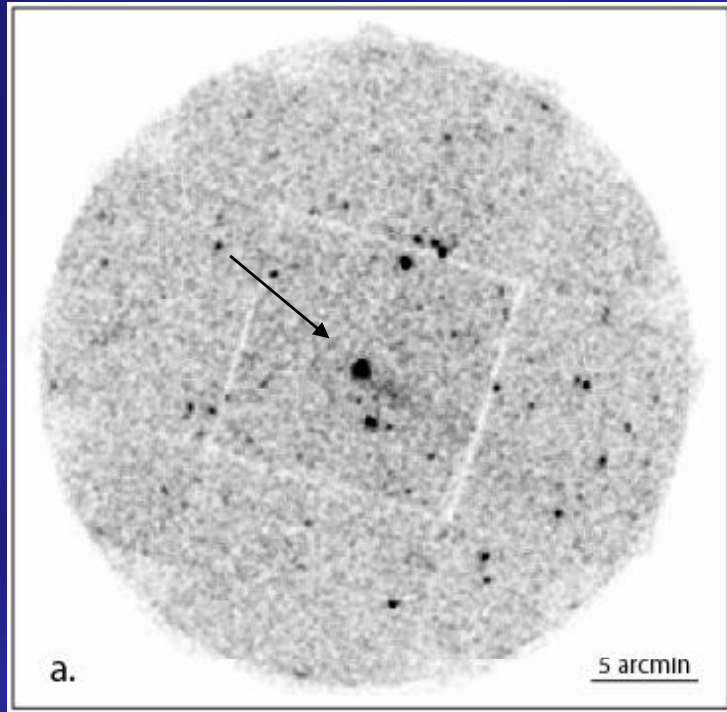
$$PF = 39 \pm 6\% (0.2 - 10 \text{ keV})$$

XMM-Newton observations of old pulsars: B0628-28

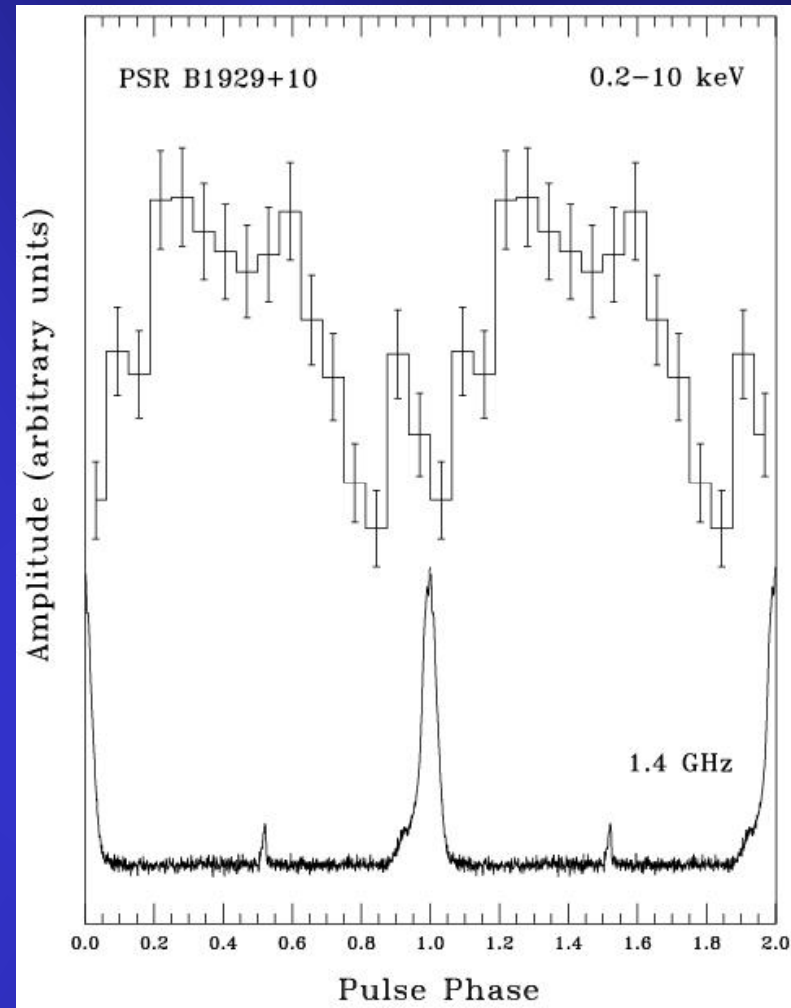


- BB spectra are clearly excluded
- single PL spectrum fits best
→ non-thermal emission dominates
- ~ 20% thermal contrib. possible

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

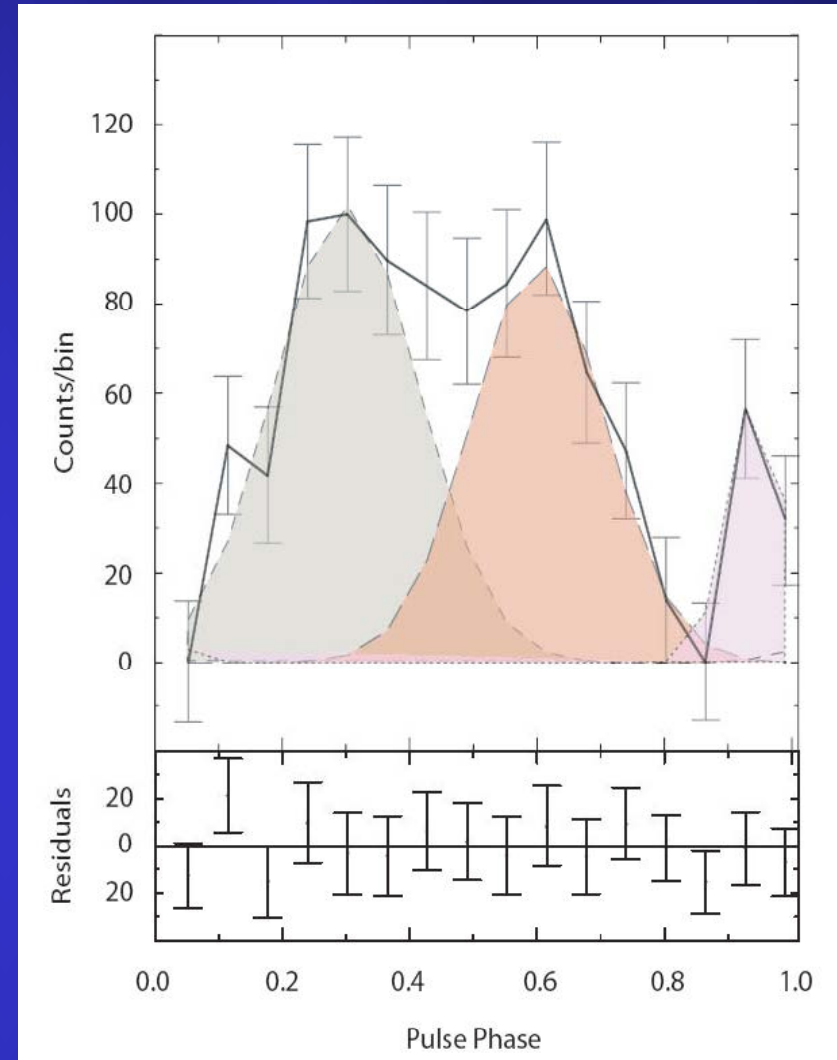
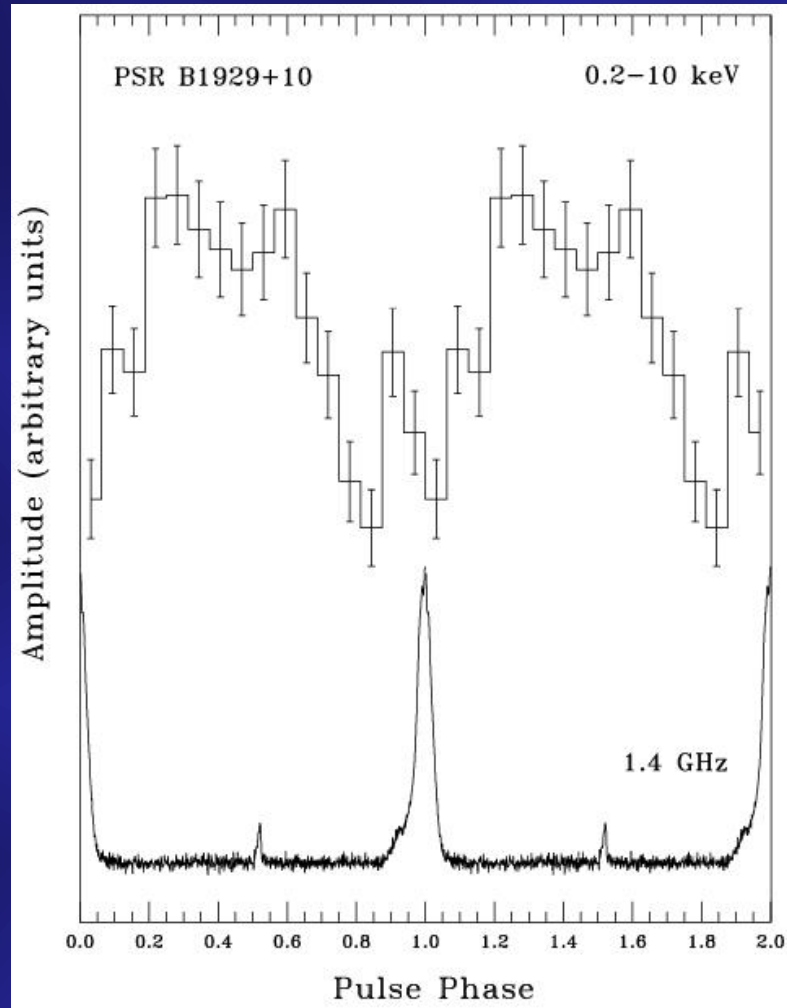


$\tau \sim 3.1 \times 10^6$ yrs
 $P \sim 226$ ms
 $\dot{E} \sim 3.9 \times 10^{33}$ erg/s
 $d \sim 3.178$ pc
 $N_H \sim 6 \times 10^{20}$ cm $^{-2}$

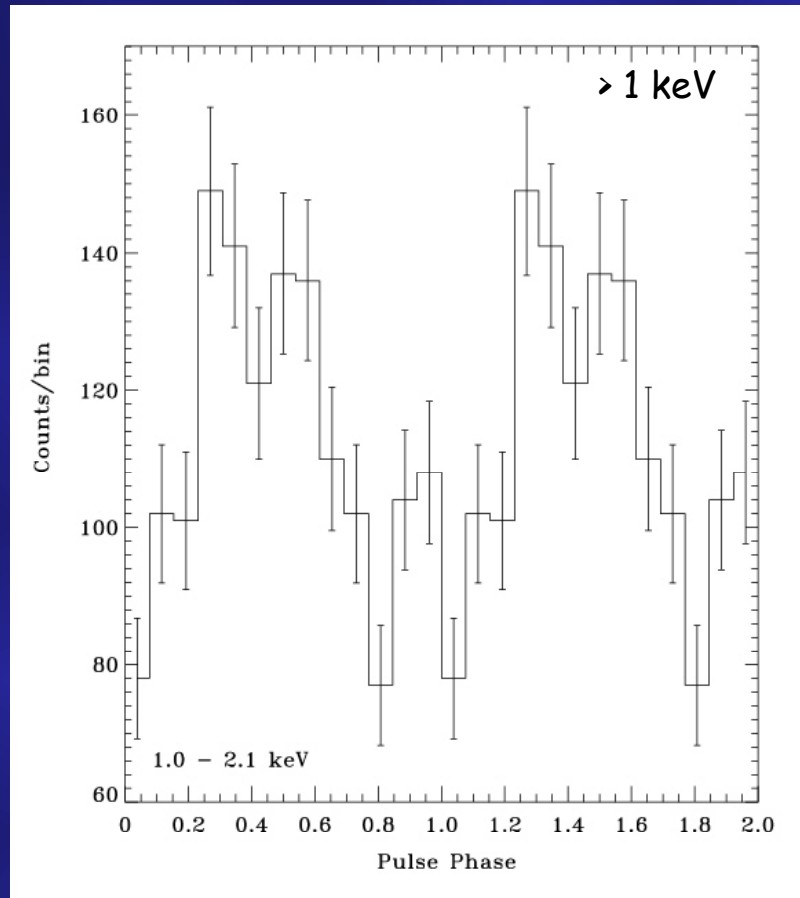


PF = 32 +- 4% (0.2 - 10 keV)

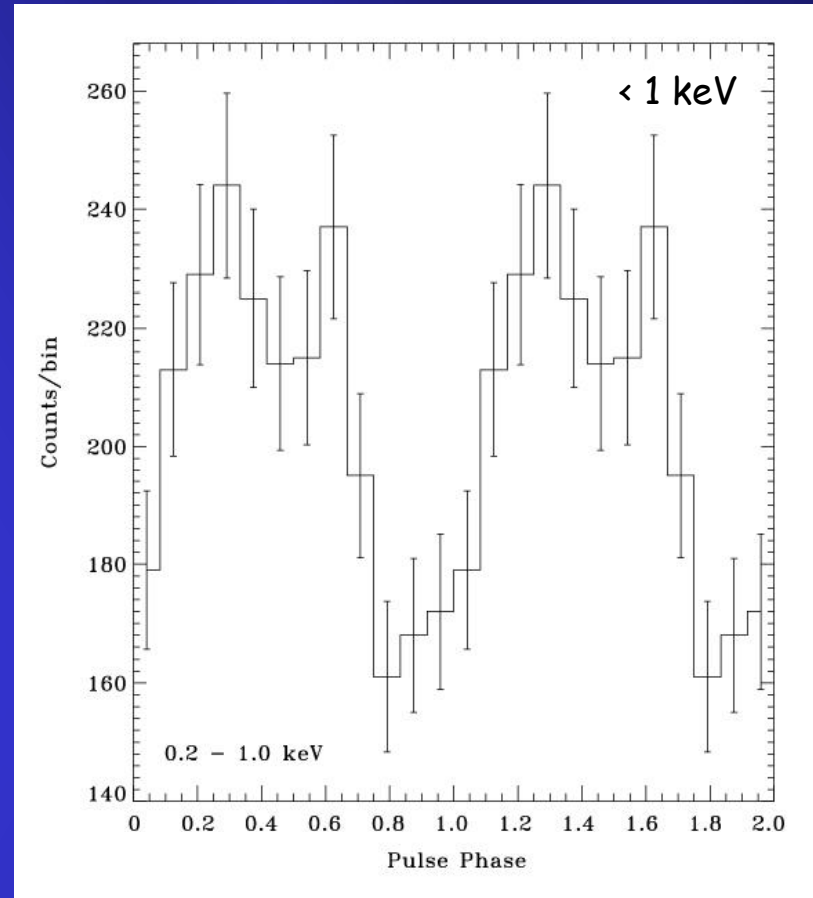
X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10



X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

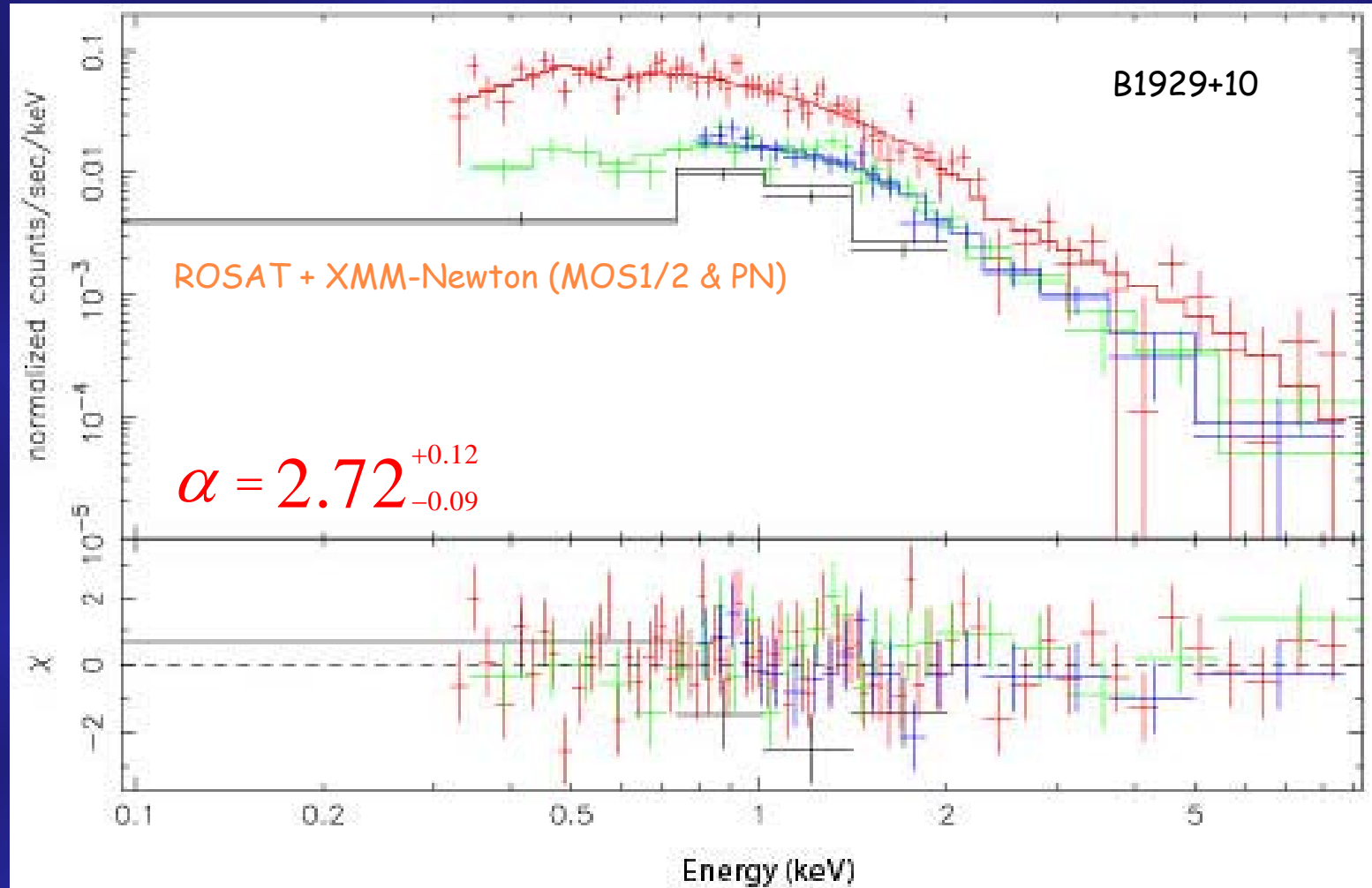


PF = 44 +/- 6%



PF = 24 +/- 5%

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10



• BB spectra are clearly excluded

• single PL spectrum fits best

→ non-thermal emission dominates

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

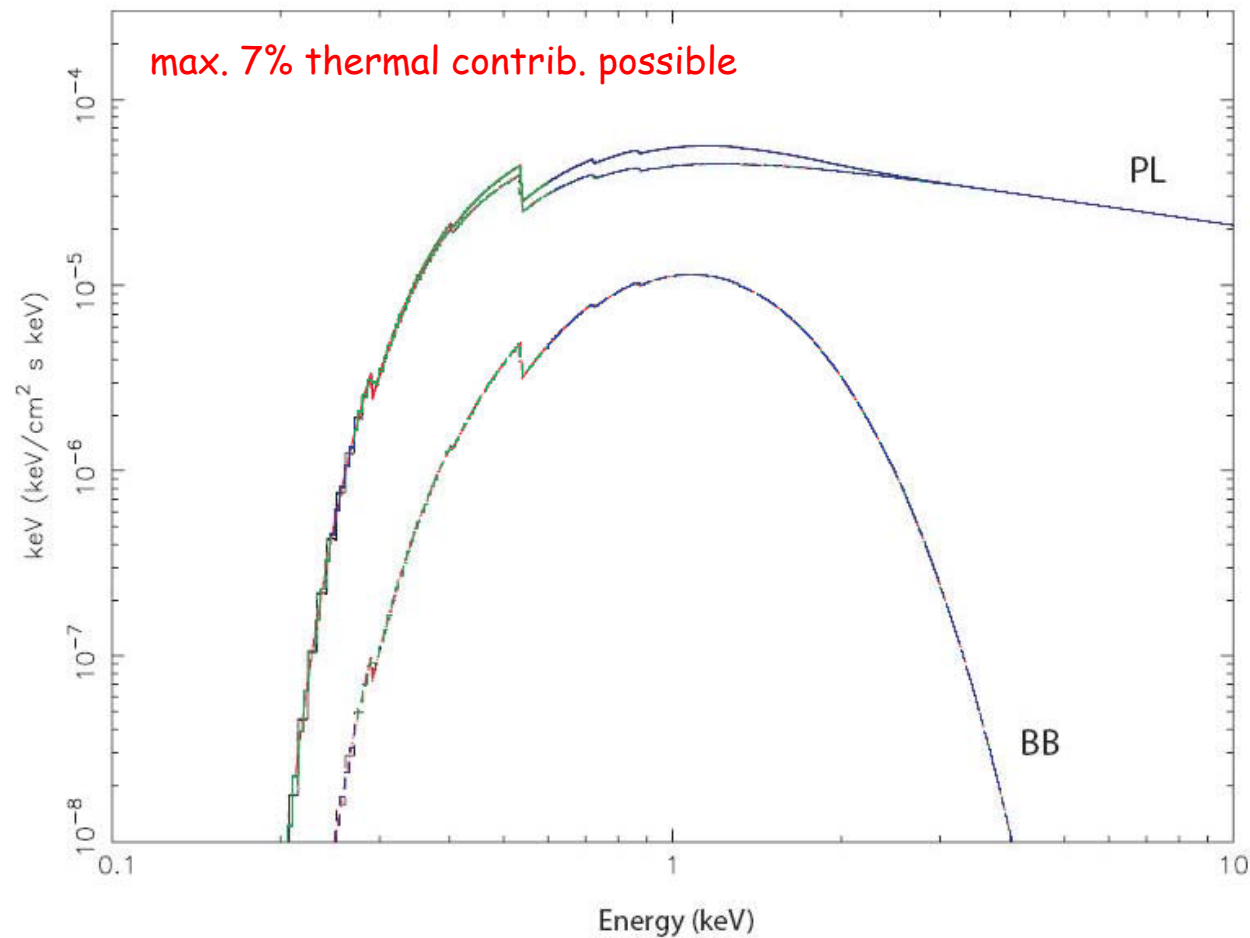
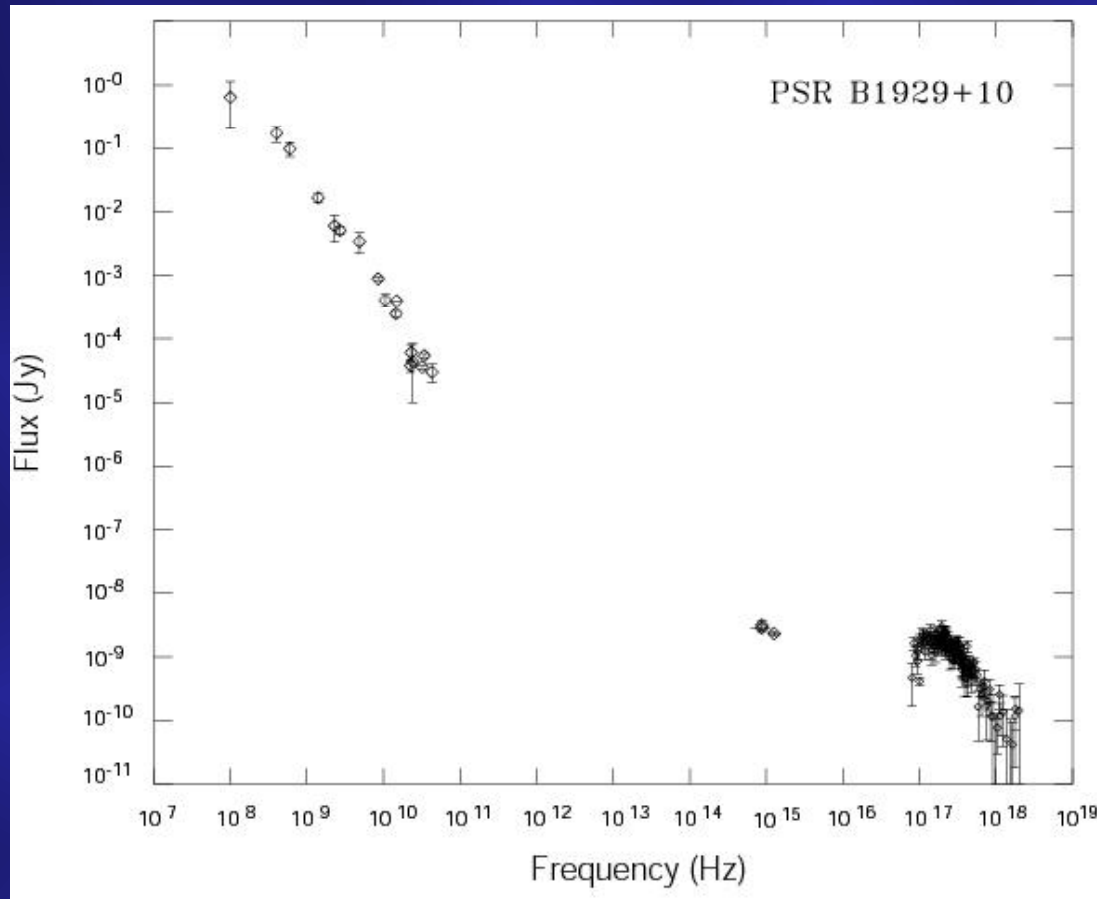


Fig. 12.— Blackbody plus power law spectral components and combined model as fitted to the spectral data of PSR B1929+10.

Multi-wavelength emission spectrum: B1929+10



- Optical to X-ray data:
→ broken power law

$$\alpha_1 = 1.12^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 2.48^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$$

$$E_{break} = 0.83^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$$

Optical data from Mignani et al.(2002) & Pavlov et al.(1996)

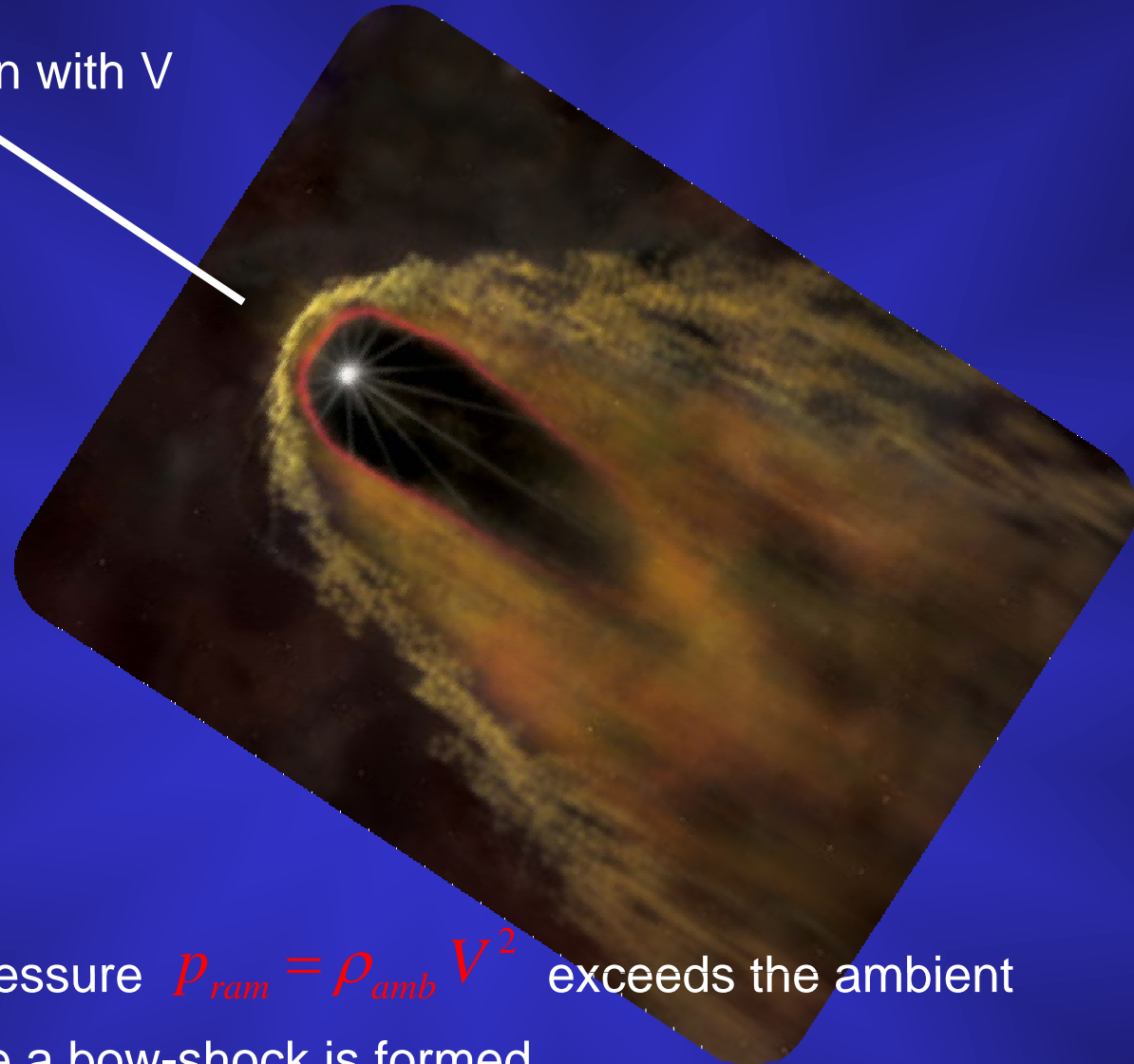
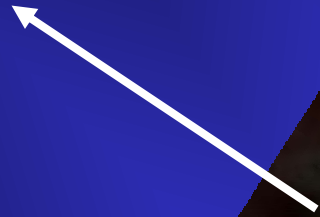
Radio data by Maron et al.(2000)

Pulsar Bow-Shocks.....



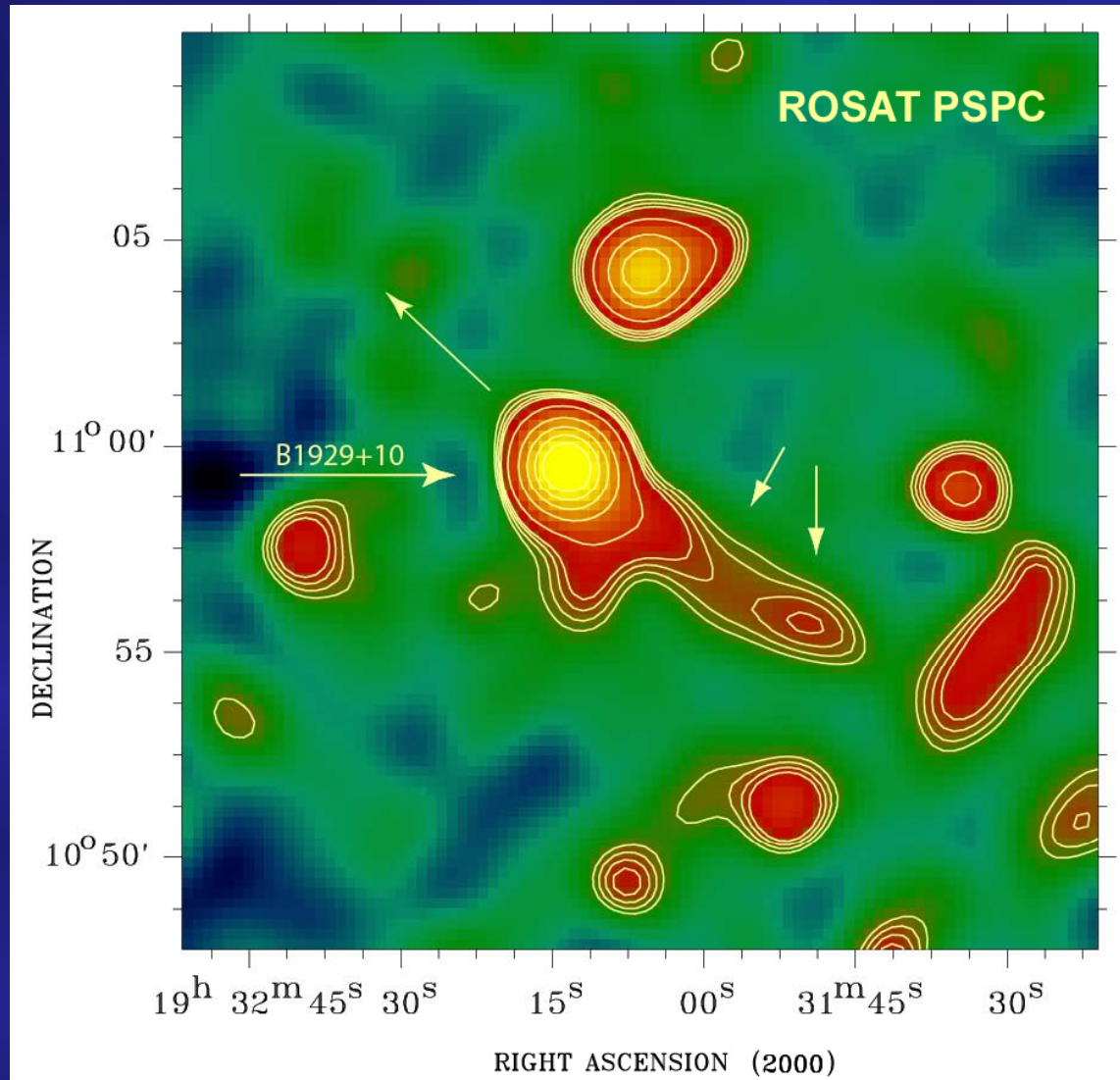
Pulsar bow-shock nebulae

Proper motion with V



If the ram pressure $P_{ram} = \rho_{amb} V^2$ exceeds the ambient gas pressure a bow-shock is formed

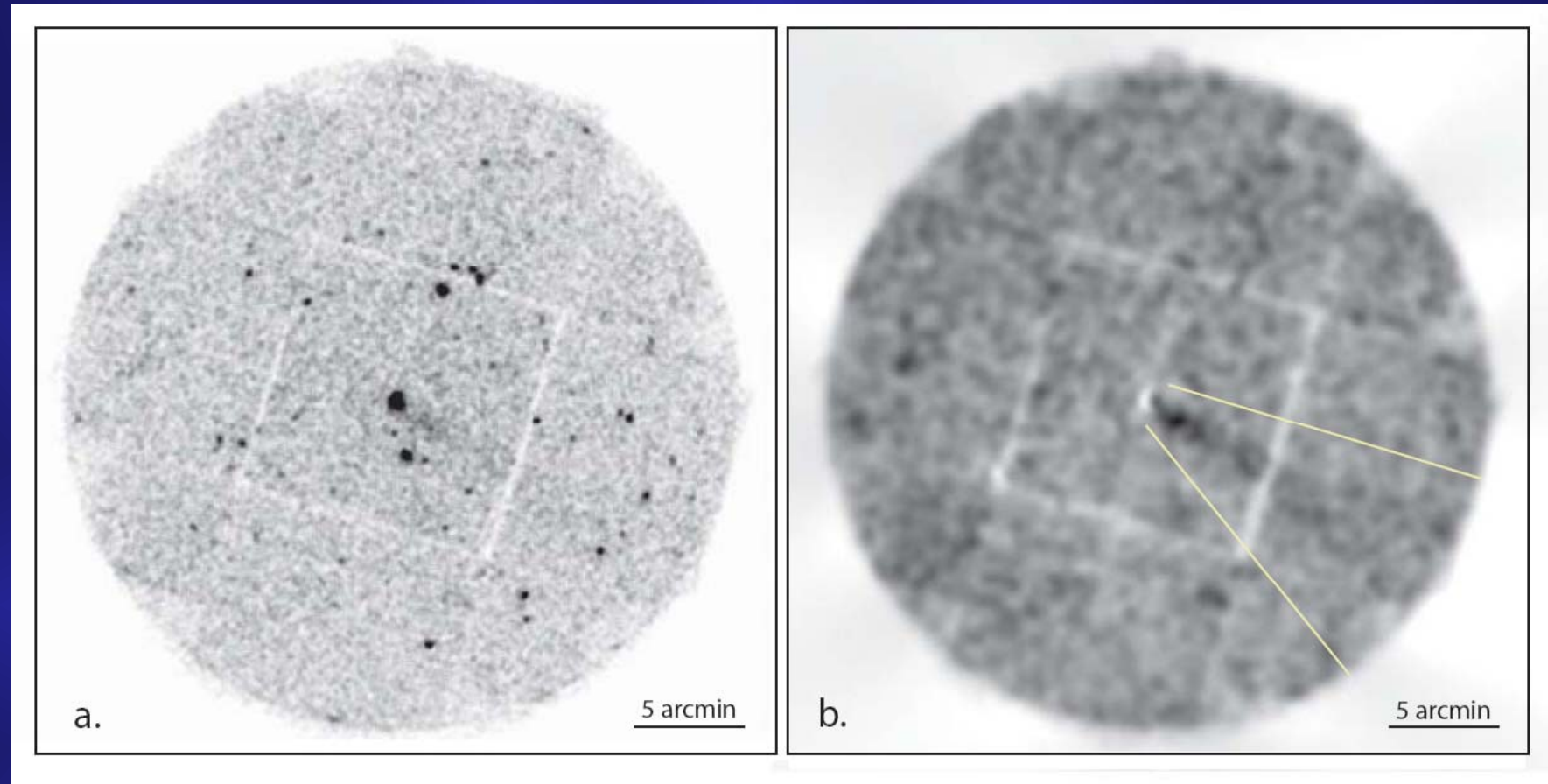
Pulsar bow-shock nebulae: PSR 1929+10



The pulsar is moving at a transverse velocity of **177 km/s**

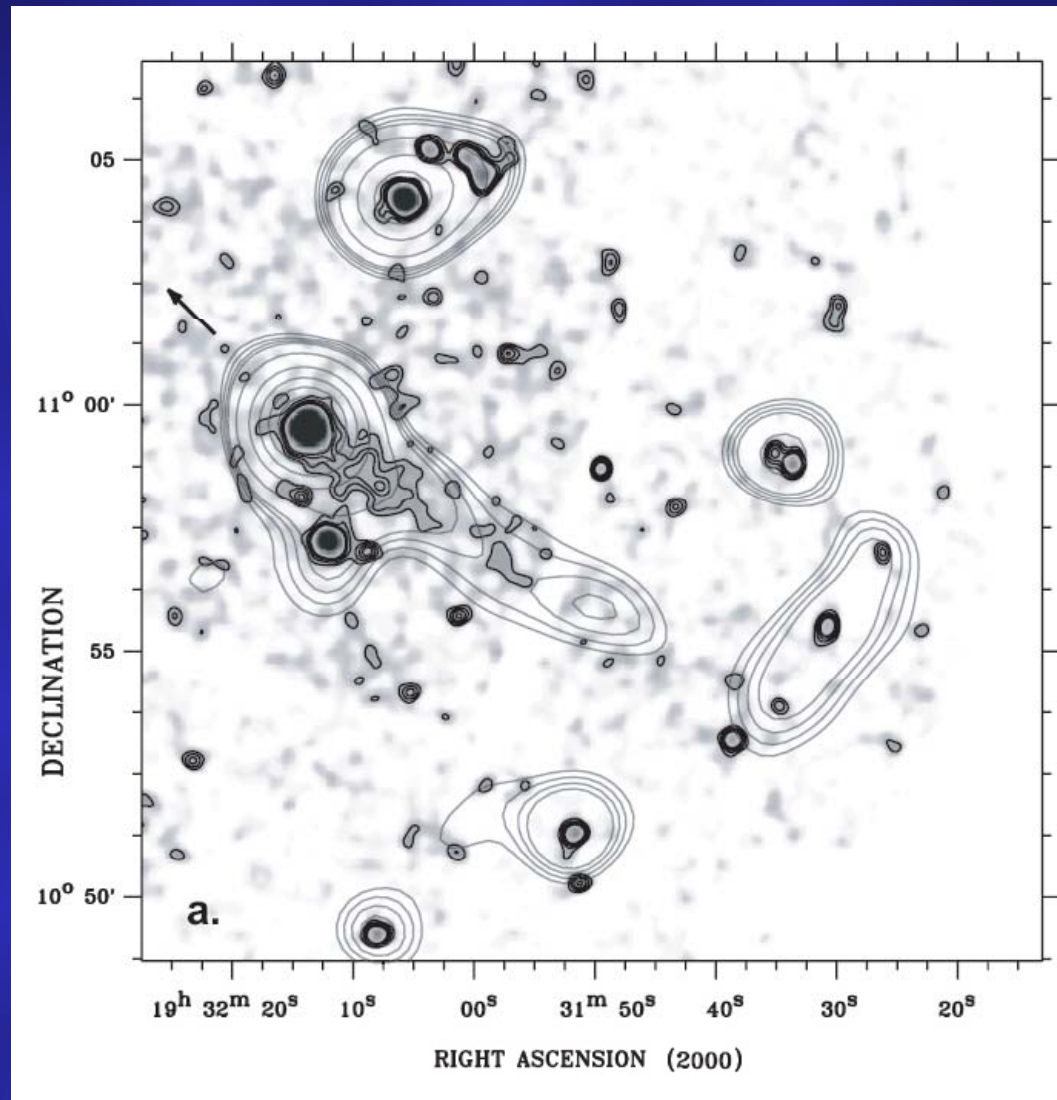
The trail emission is non-thermal and is likely produced from the synchrotron process of highly relativistic electrons in the shocked region between the pulsar wind and the surrounding ISM

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

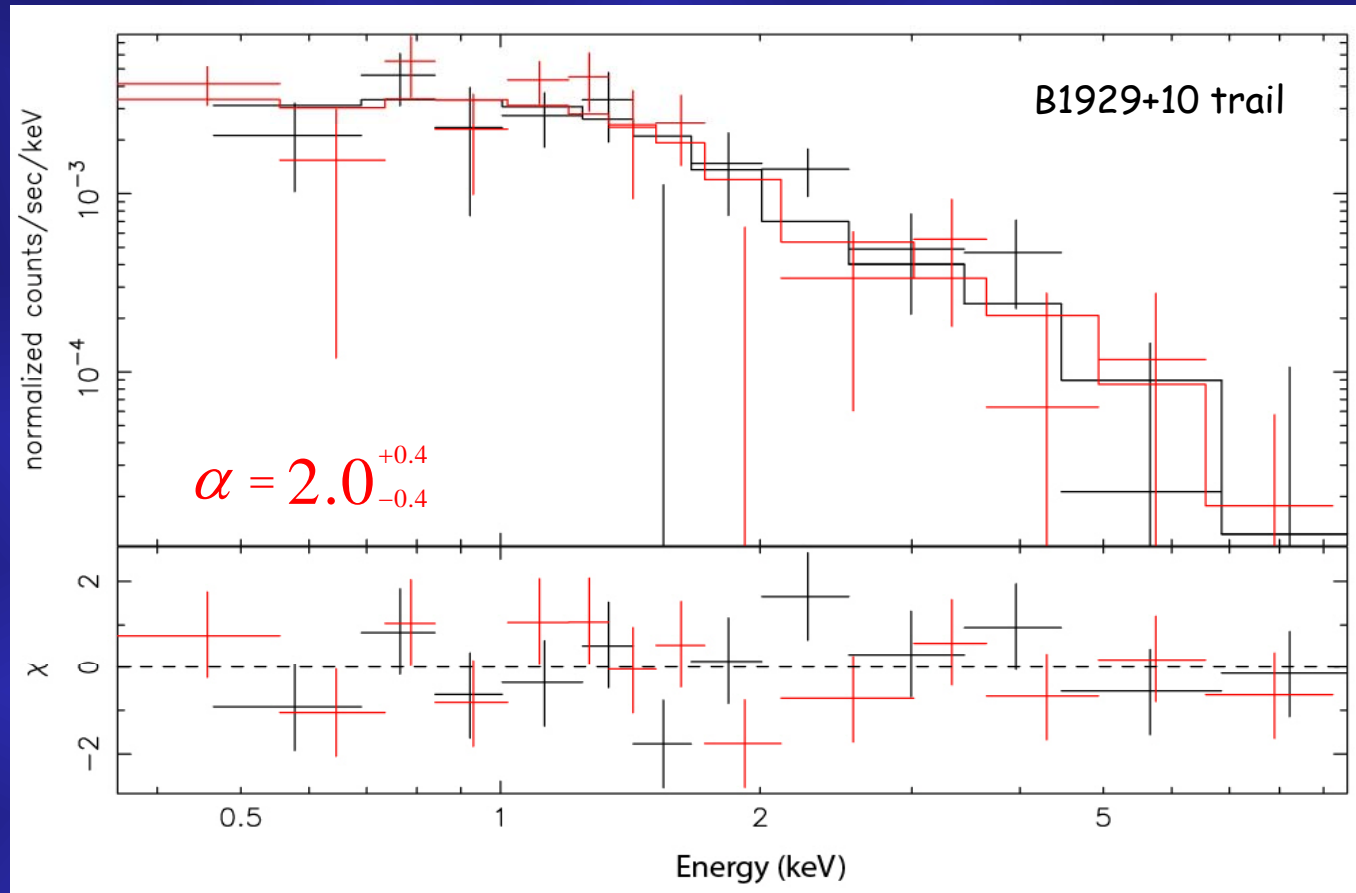


- length of the trail not very well constraint → requires deeper observations !!

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

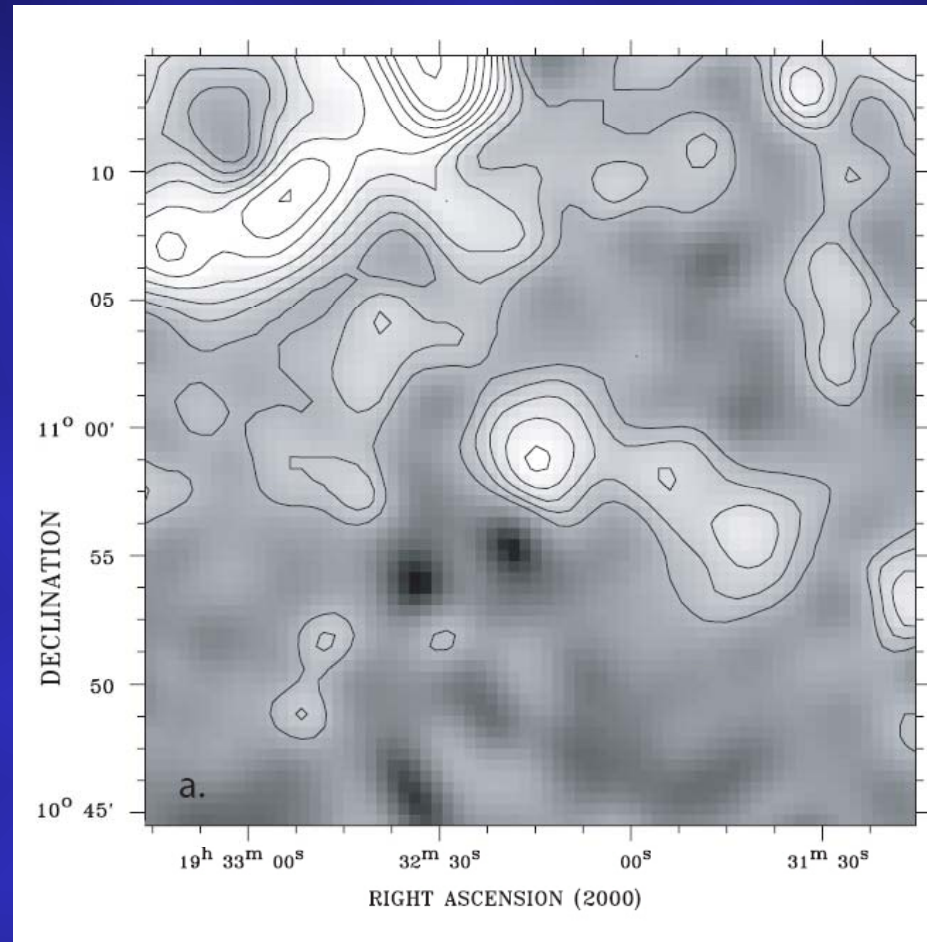


X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10



- spectrum non-thermal
- likely from synchrotron processes in the shocked region between pulsar wind and the ISM

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

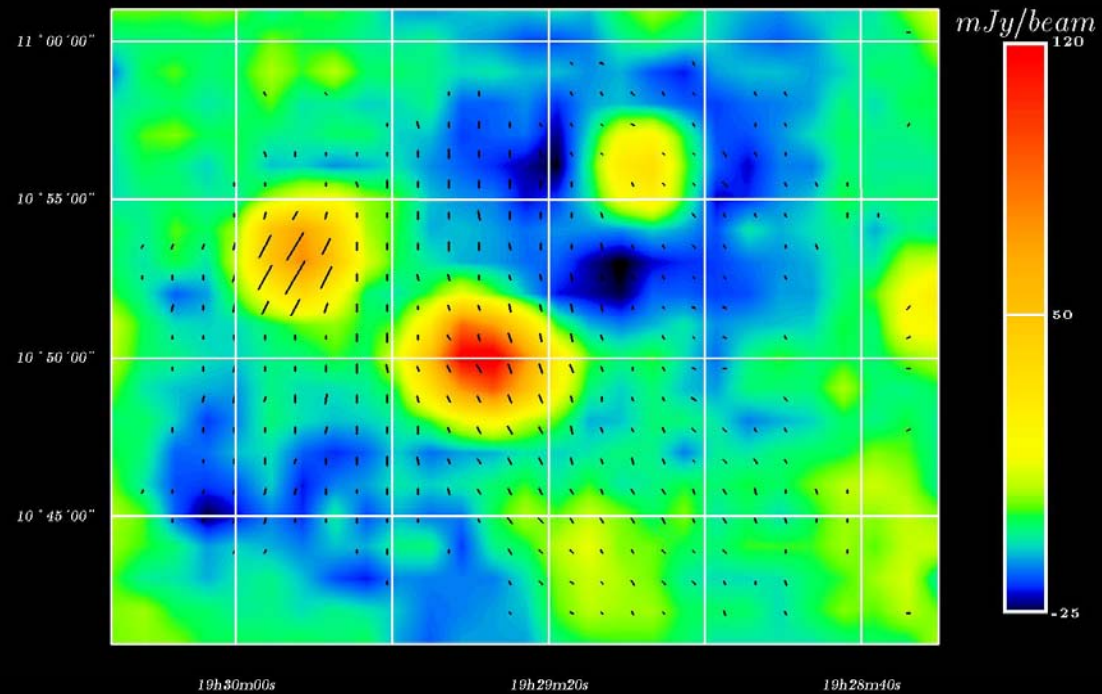


Effelsberg 11cm (2.72 GHz) galactic plane survey

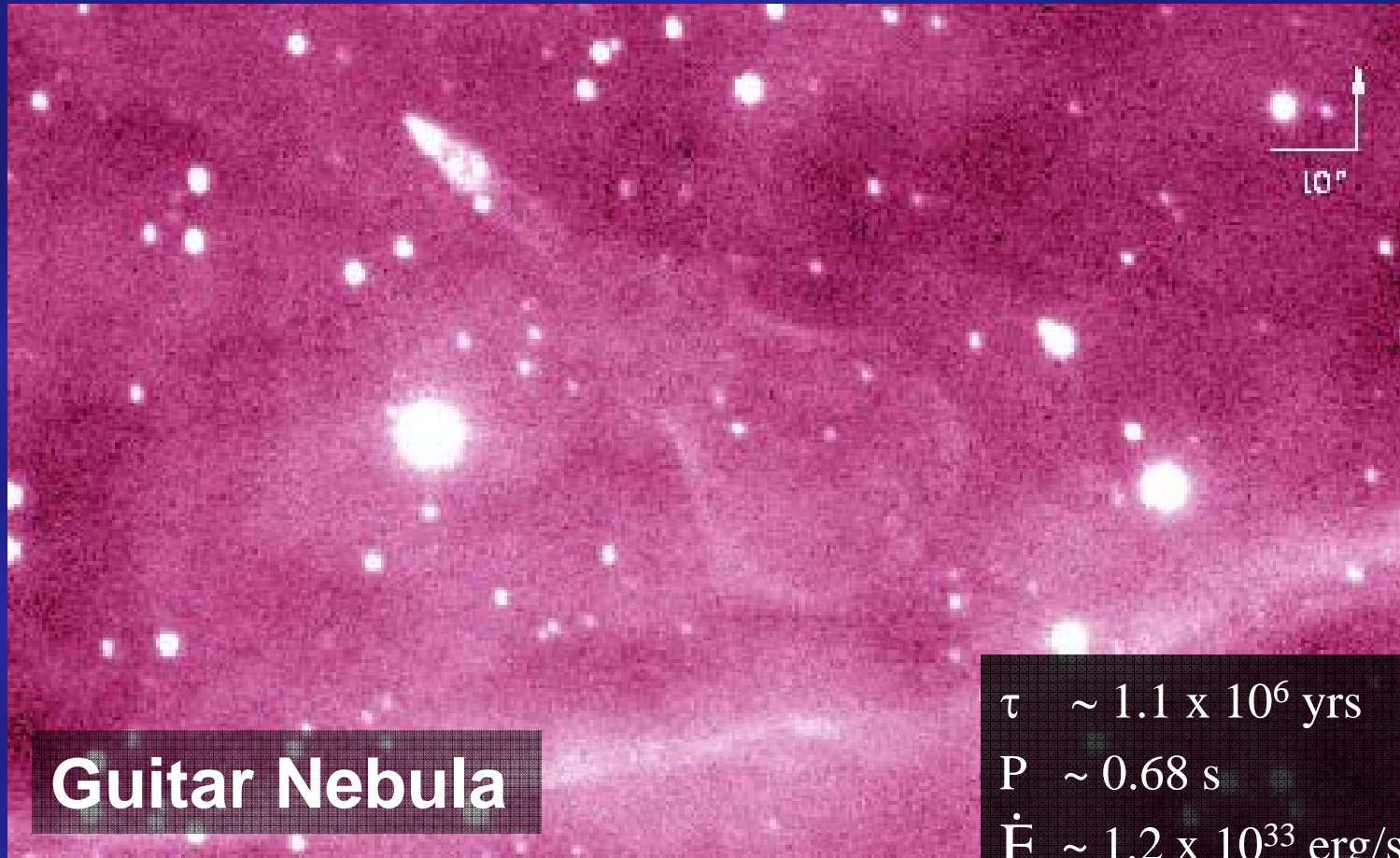
X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B1929-10

Effelsberg 6cm, taken in fall 2006

PSR1929+10 TP + B-Field



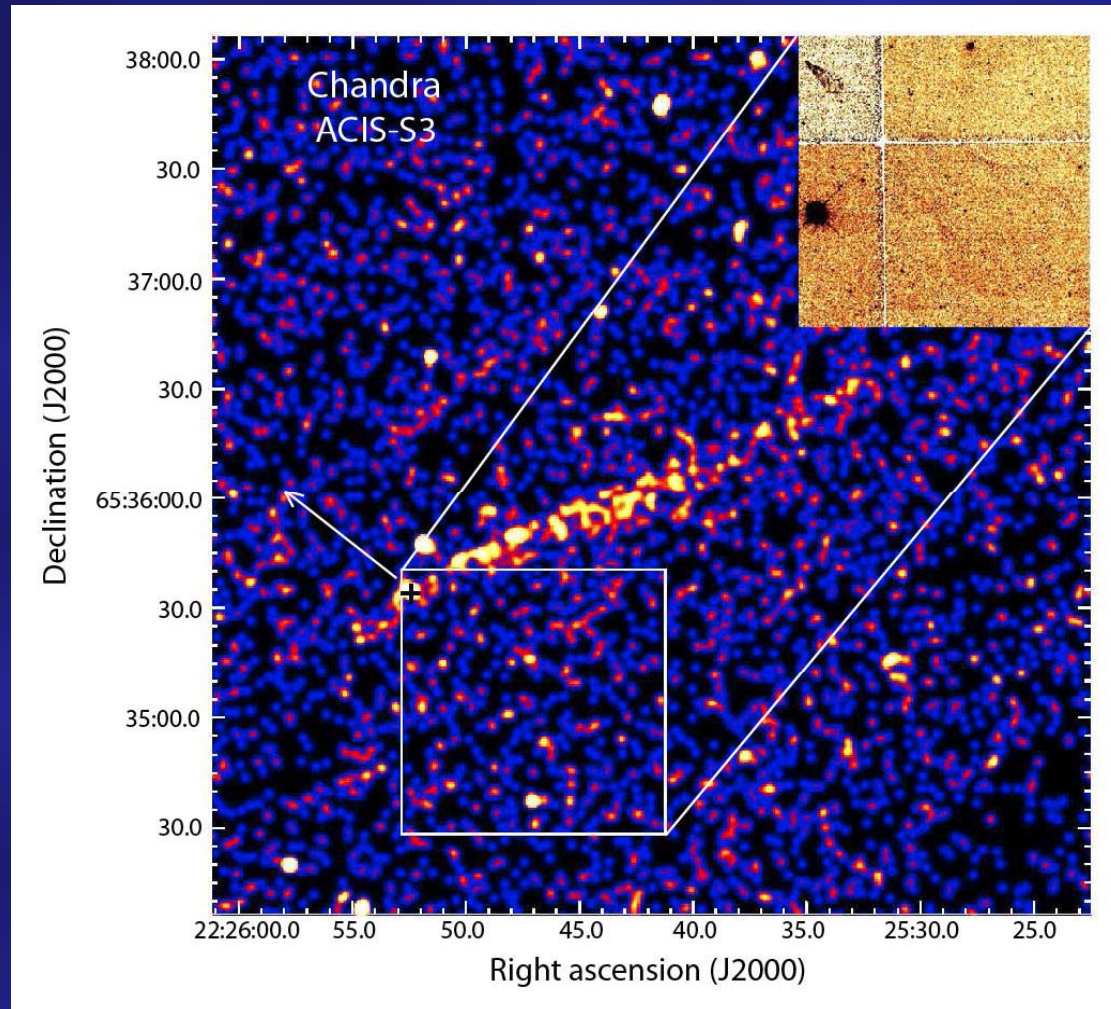
Pulsar bow-shock nebulae: PSR B2224+65



Guitar Nebula

$\tau \sim 1.1 \times 10^6$ yrs
 $P \sim 0.68$ s
 $\dot{E} \sim 1.2 \times 10^{33}$ erg/s
 $d \sim 1$ kpc

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars: B2224+65



Extended feature:

non-thermal X-ray spectrum

Photon Index: $\alpha = 0.91^{+0.35}_{-0.24}$

Pulsar emission:

non-thermal X-ray spectrum

Photon Index: $\alpha = 1.58^{+0.43}_{-0.33}$

No radio counterpart of the
linear feature in NVSS

Summary of rot. powered pulsars detected at X

- With EINSTEIN & EXOSAT: 7 radio pulsars detected in X-rays
- With ROSAT, ASCA & BSAX: 33 radio pulsars detected in X-rays
- After ~7 yrs with XMM & Chandra: 81 radio pulsars detected in X-rays

Age τ	Pulsar category	ROSAT/ASCA	XMM/Chandra	Progress
$< 10^4$ yrs	Crab-like	5	9	+4
$10^4 - 10^5$ yrs	Vela-like	9	16	+7
$10^5 - 10^6$ yrs	Cooling NS	5	6	+1
$10^6 - 10^8$ yrs	Old & nearby	3	8	+5
	other	1	2	+1
$> 10^8$ yrs	ms-Pulsars	11	40	+29
	detected #	33	81	+48

X-ray emission prop. scale with spin-down age

Crab-like pulsars

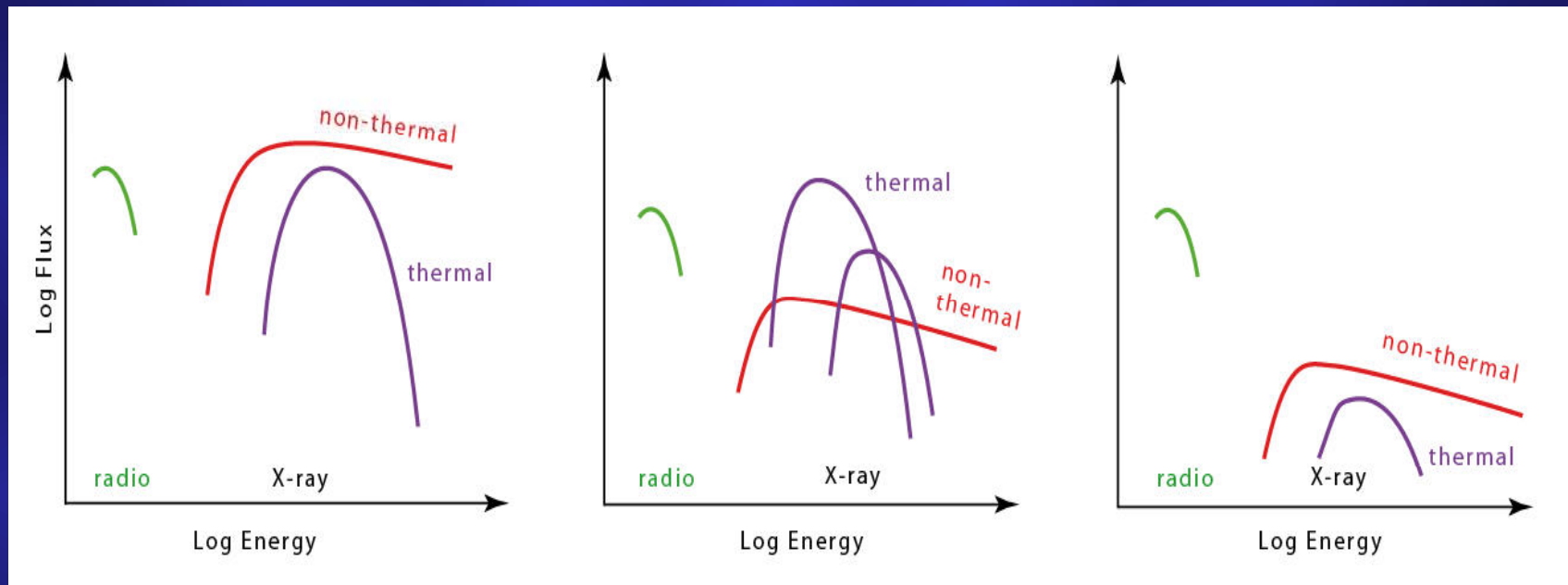
(< 10^4 yrs)

Cooling neutron stars

($10^5 - 10^6$ yrs)

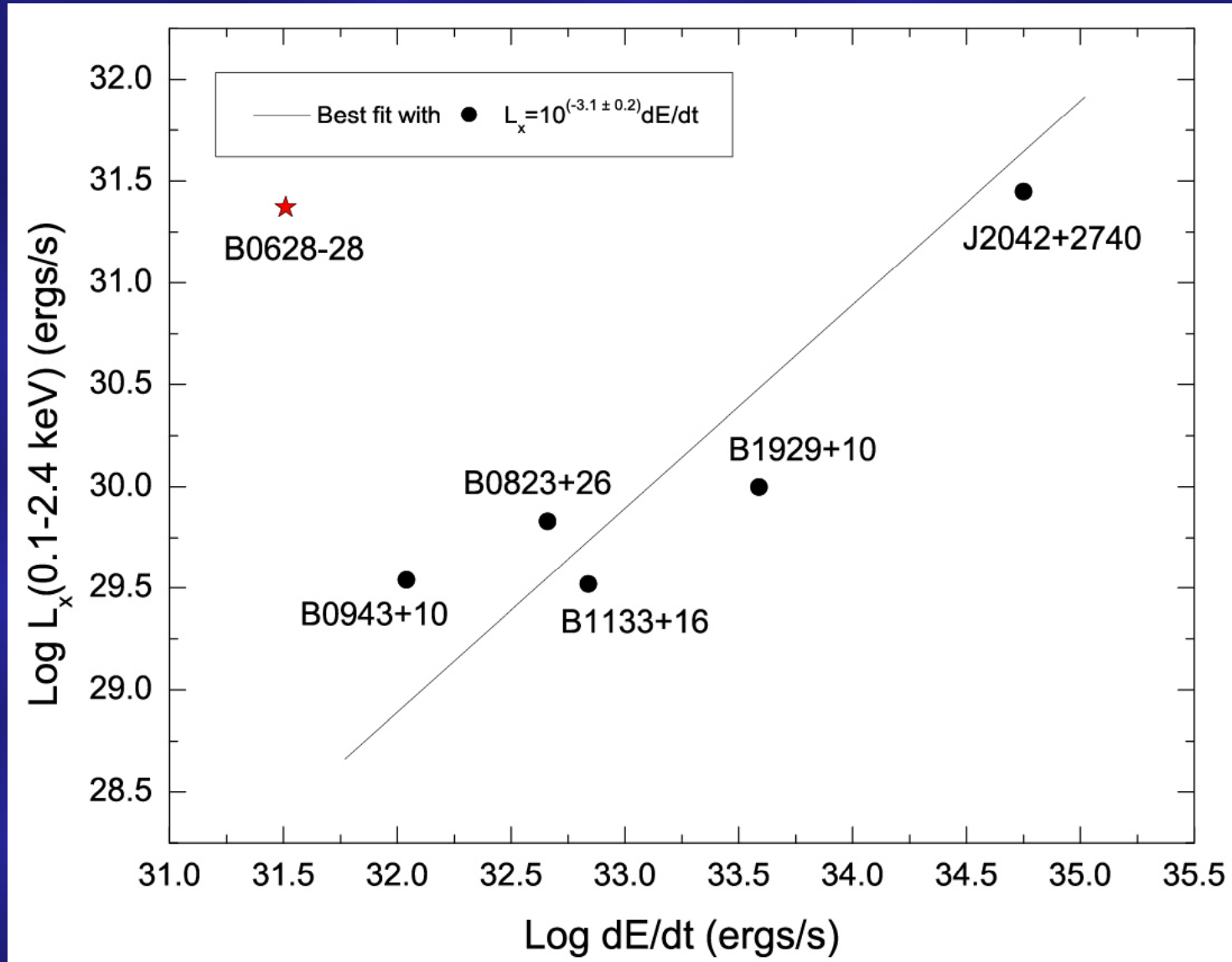
Old pulsars

($10^6 - 10^8$ yrs)



- non-thermal emission dominates in old pulsars / pulse profiles **NOT sinusoidal**
- hot polar cap emission component may decrease along with the cooling surface component ?
- if so, hot polar caps in cooling neutron stars could be formed by anisotropic heat flow due to the presence of the magnetic field rather than by particle bombardment

X-ray emission properties of old pulsars

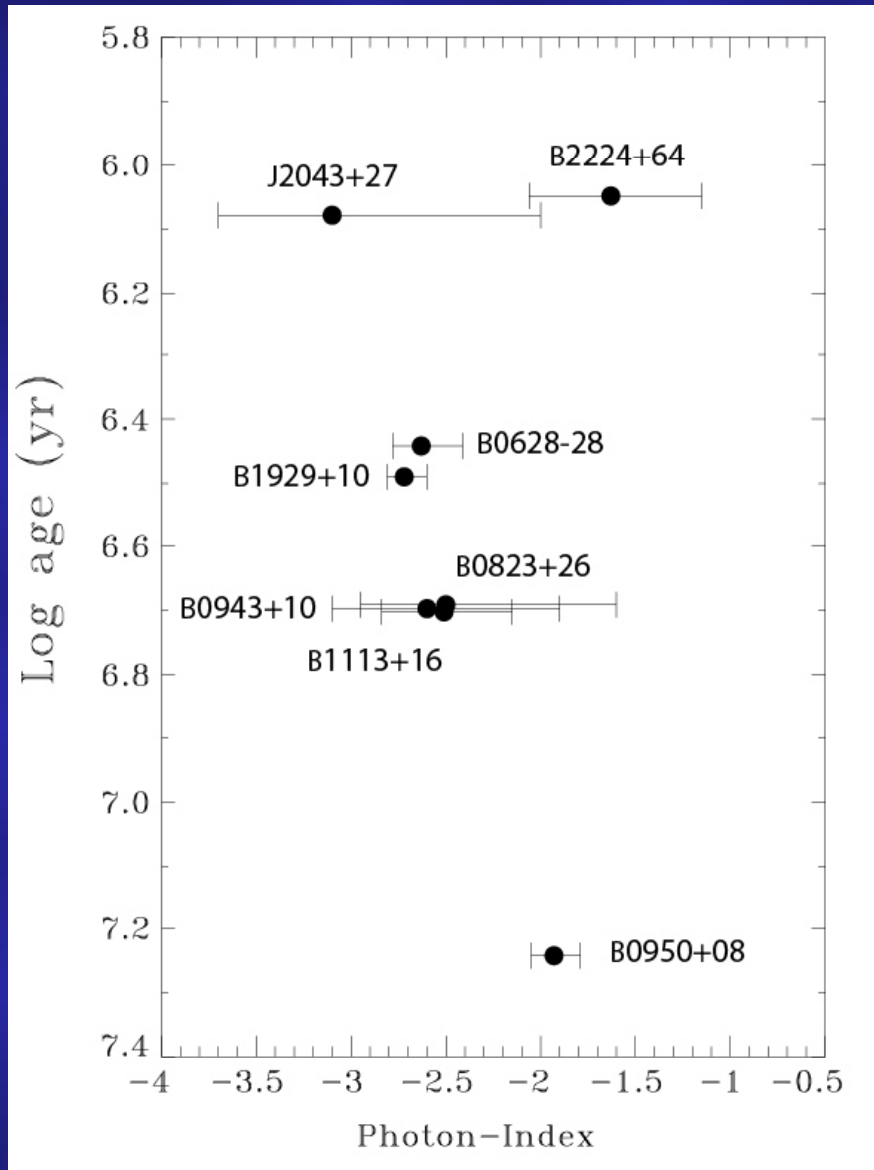


X-ray emission properties of old pulsars

younger



older

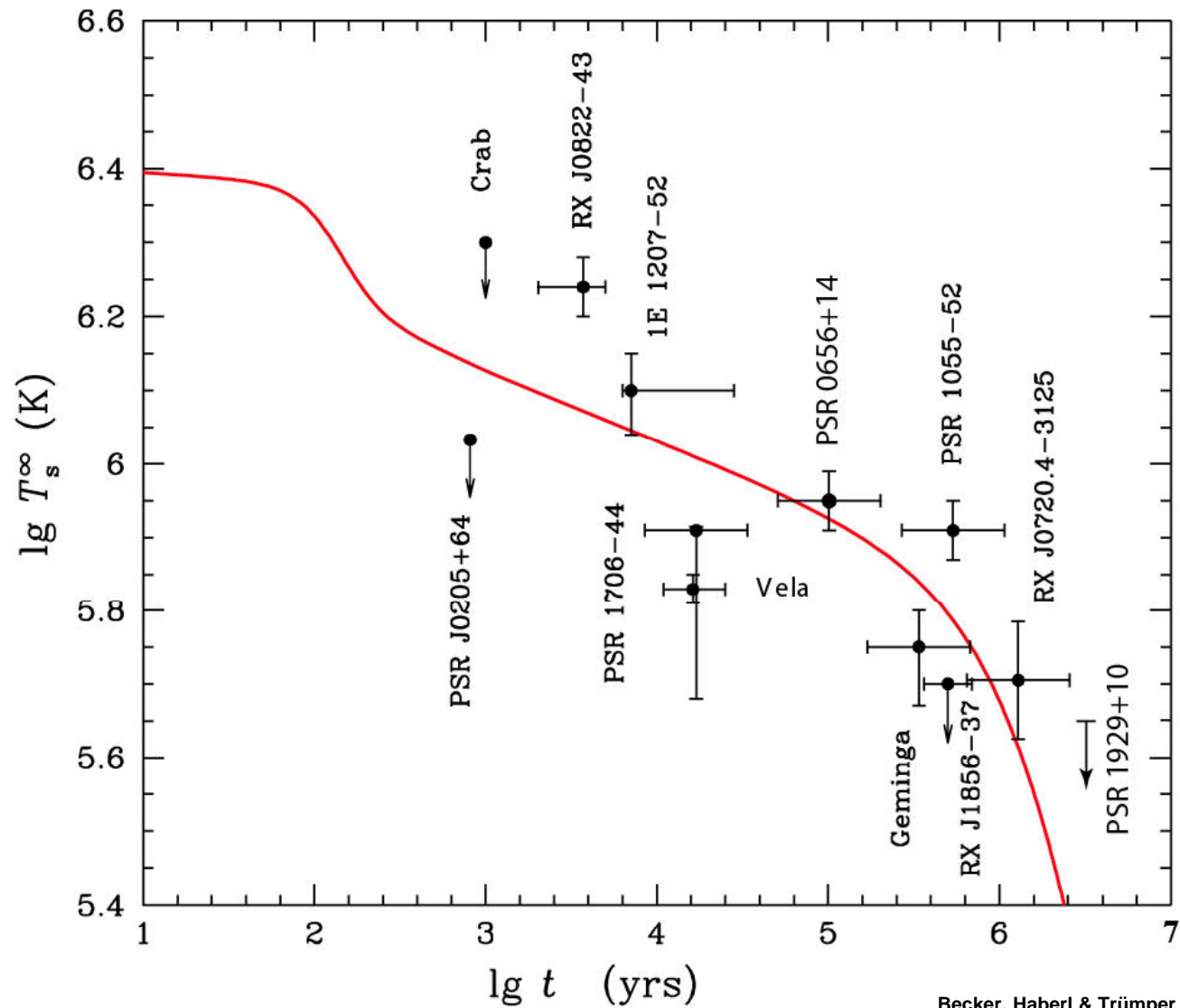


No evidence for a spectral softening with increasing spin-down age for old pulsars

Surface temperature upper limits for $R_{NS}=10$ km

Pulsar	Spin down age	T_S^∞ 3σ upper limit
B2224+65	1.13×10^6 yrs	$< 0.68 \times 10^6$ k
J2043+2740	1.2×10^6 yrs	$< 0.62 \times 10^6$ k
B0628-28	2.75×10^6 yrs	$< 0.53 \times 10^6$ k
B1929+10	3.1×10^6 yrs	$< 0.45 \times 10^6$ k
B0823+26	5×10^6 yrs	$< 0.5 \times 10^6$ k
B0950-09	17×10^6 yrs	$< 0.48 \times 10^6$ k

Neutron star temperature measurements



Becker, Haberl & Trümper 2007