

# Population Synthesis of Radio and Gamma-ray Pulsars in the Fermi Era

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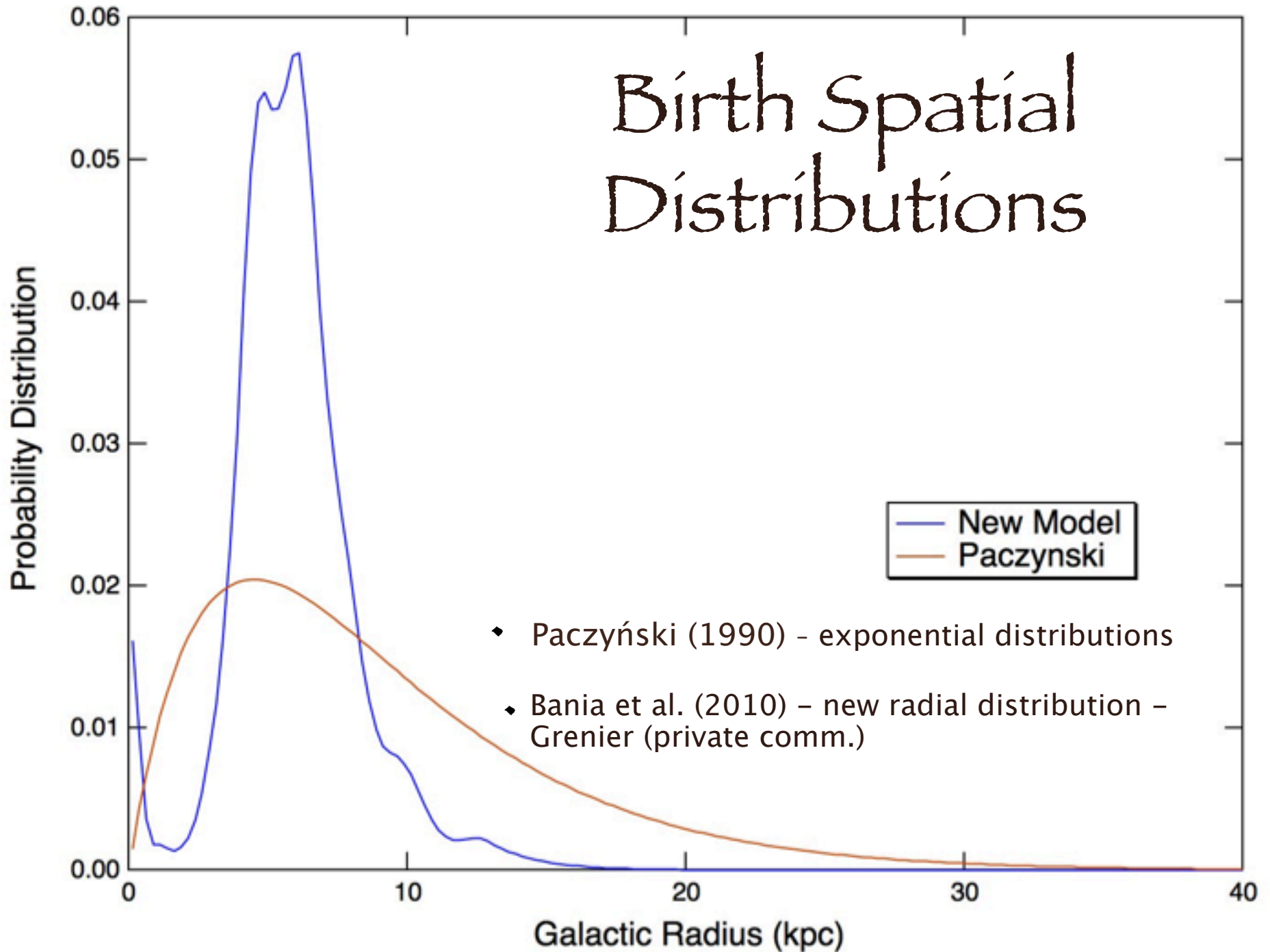
&

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# Topics

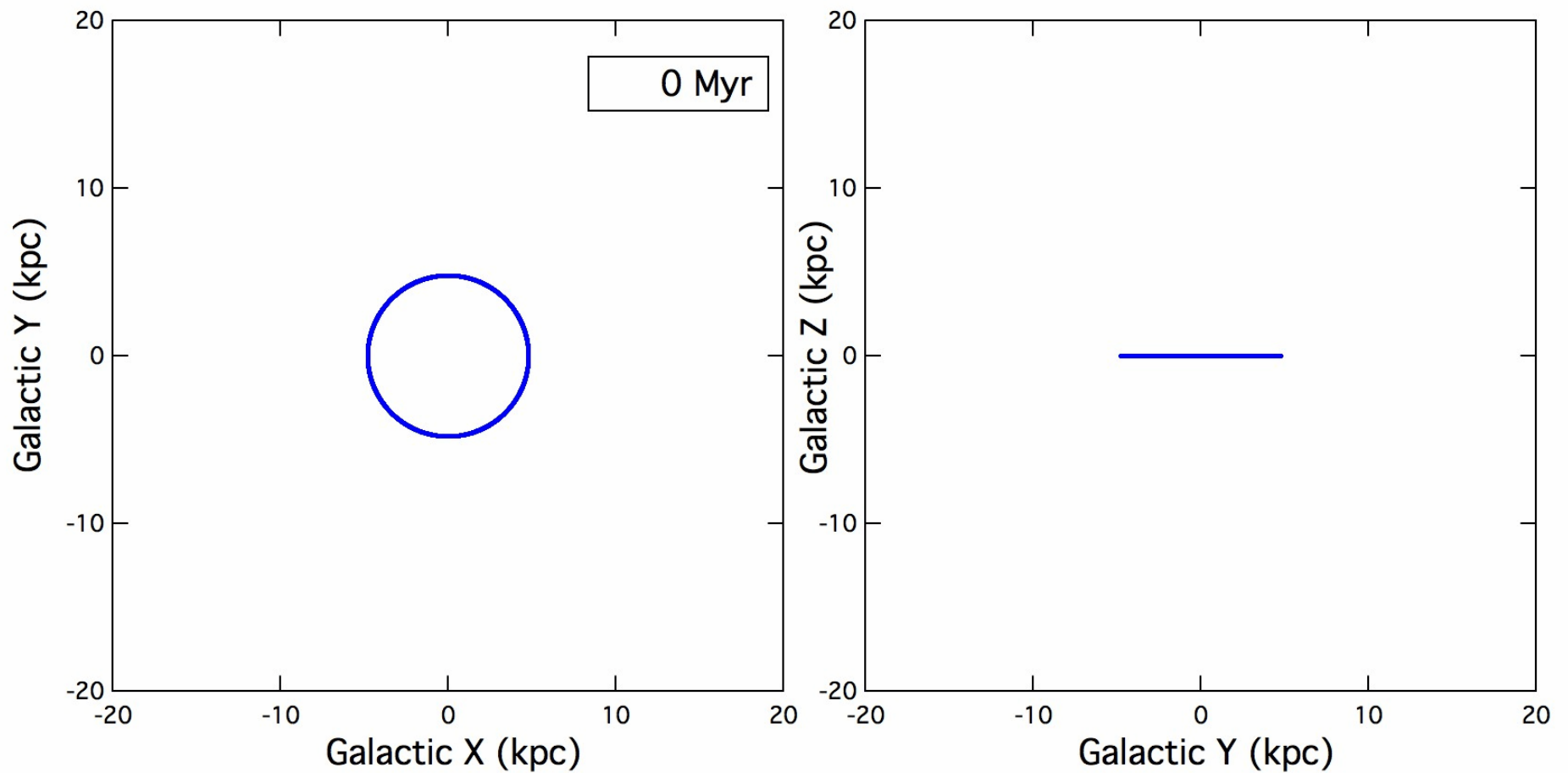
- ◆ Population statistics study of millisecond (MSPs) and normal, isolated (NPs) pulsars using both radio and Fermi observations
- ◆ Steps
  - ◆ Birth and evolution
  - ◆ Spin down
  - ◆ Emission
  - ◆ Detection

# Birth Spatial Distributions



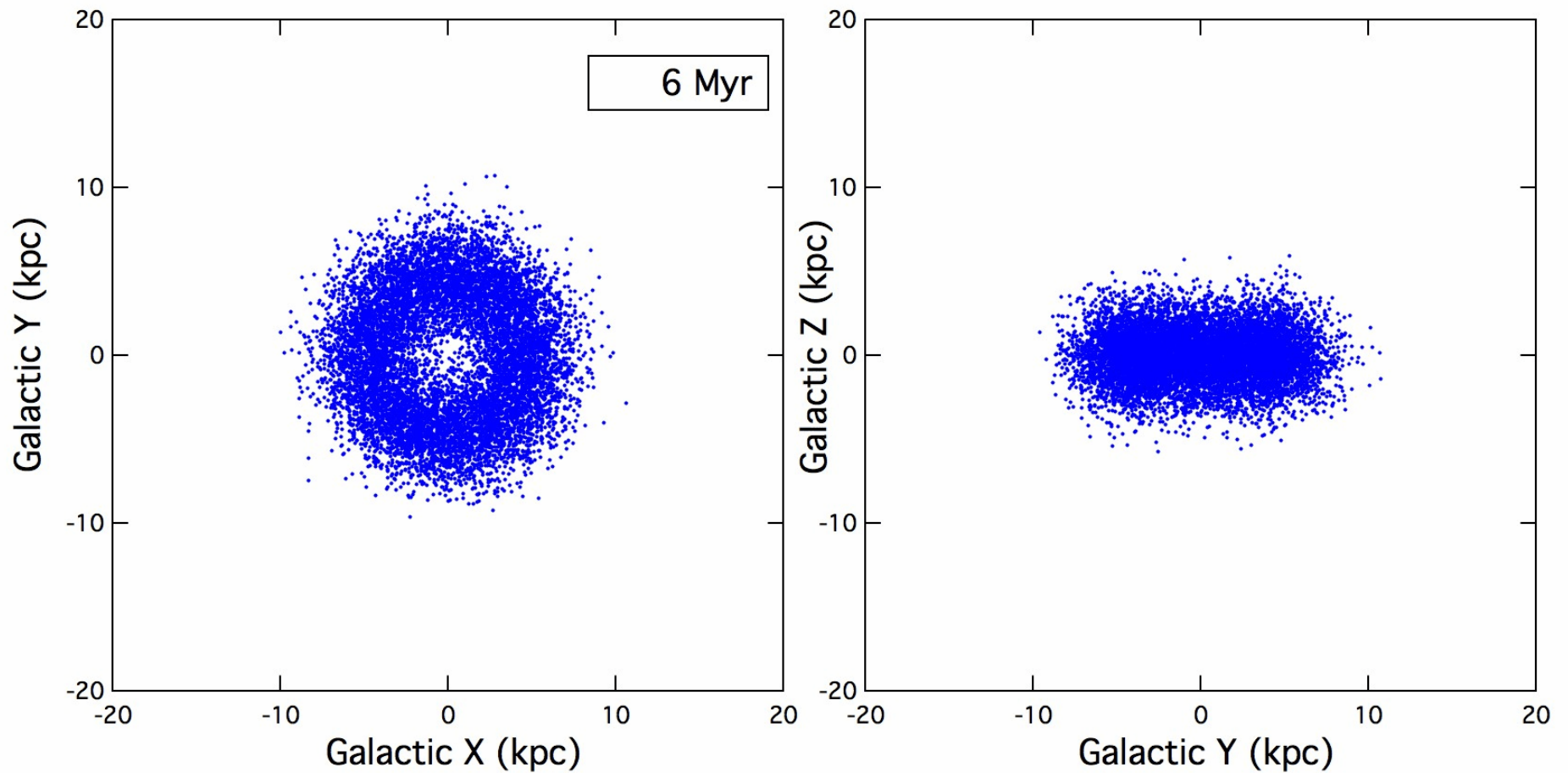
# Supernova Kick

Hobbs et al. 2005 for both NPs and MSPs  
Galactic potential - Paczyński (1990)

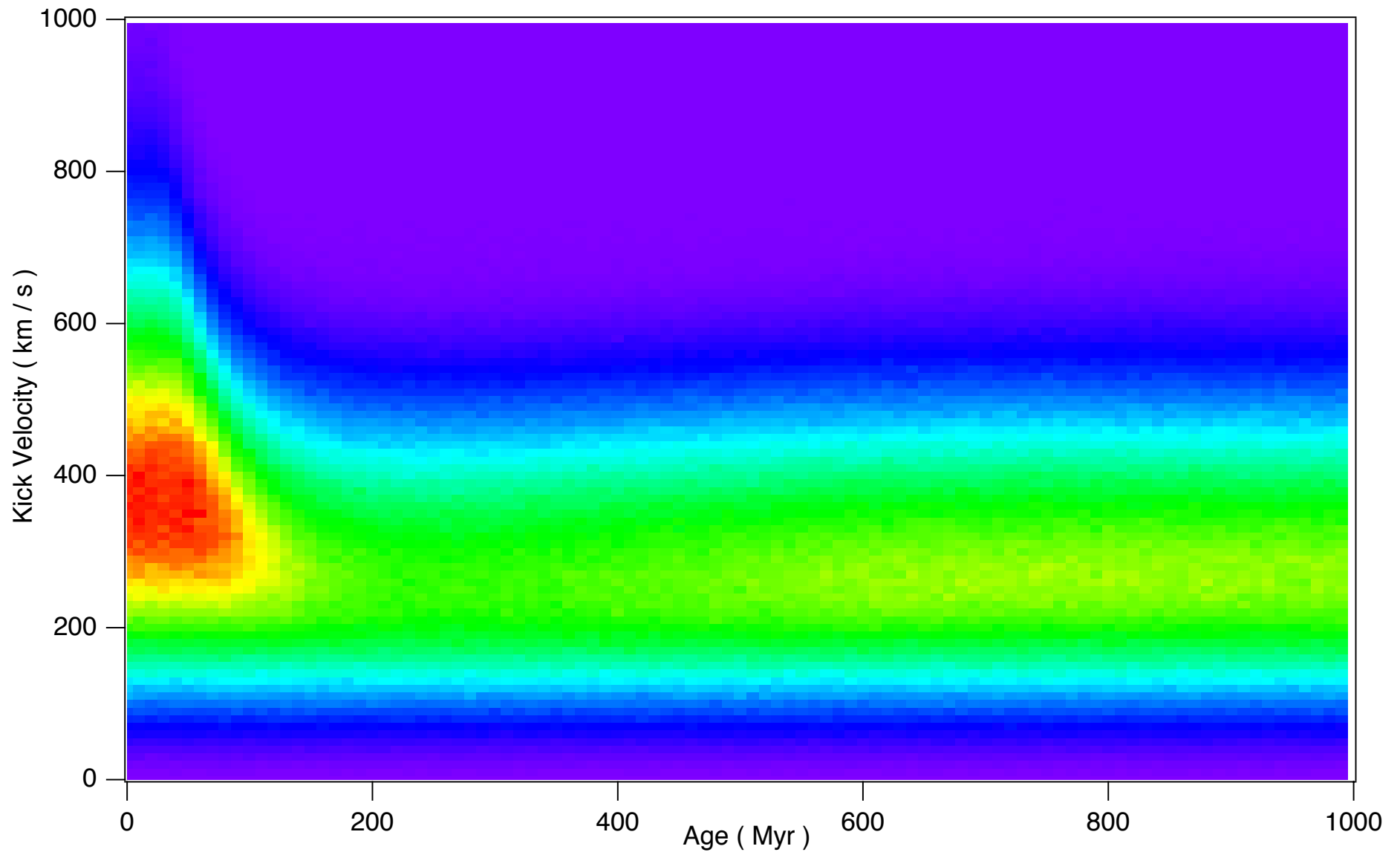


# Supernova Kick

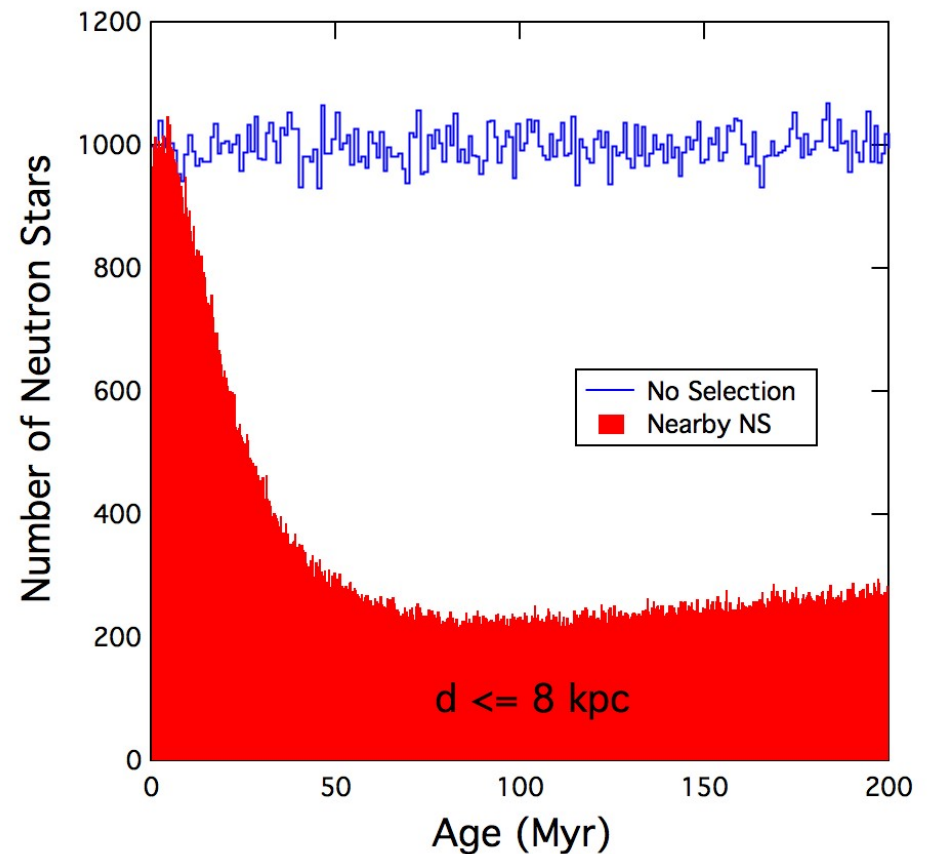
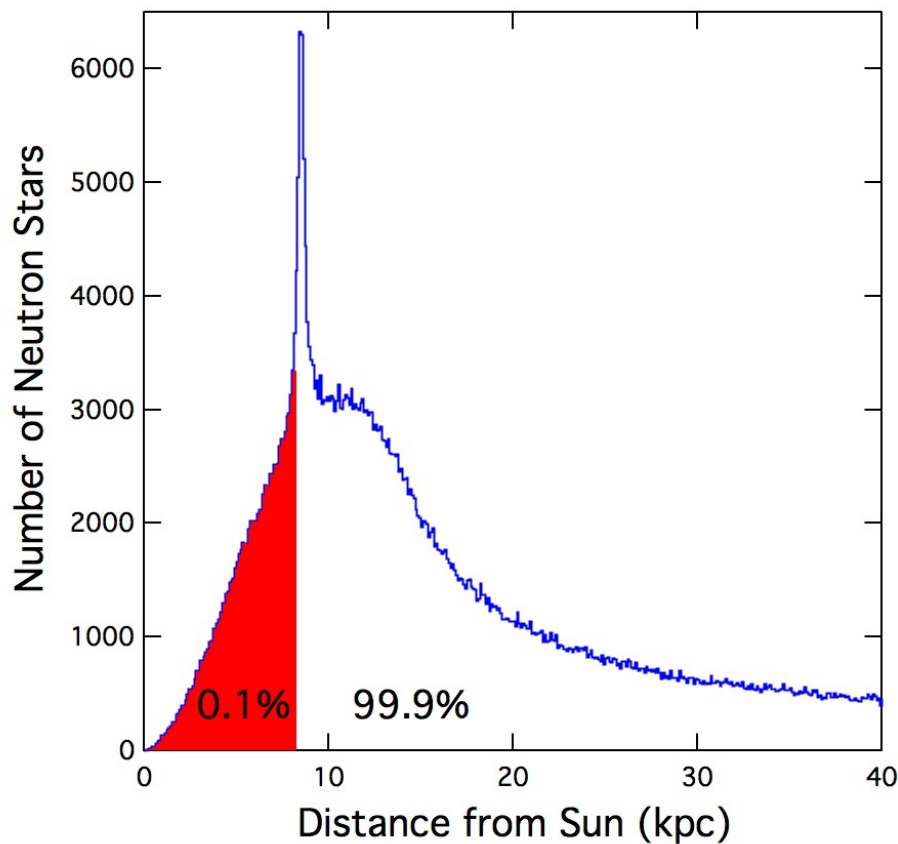
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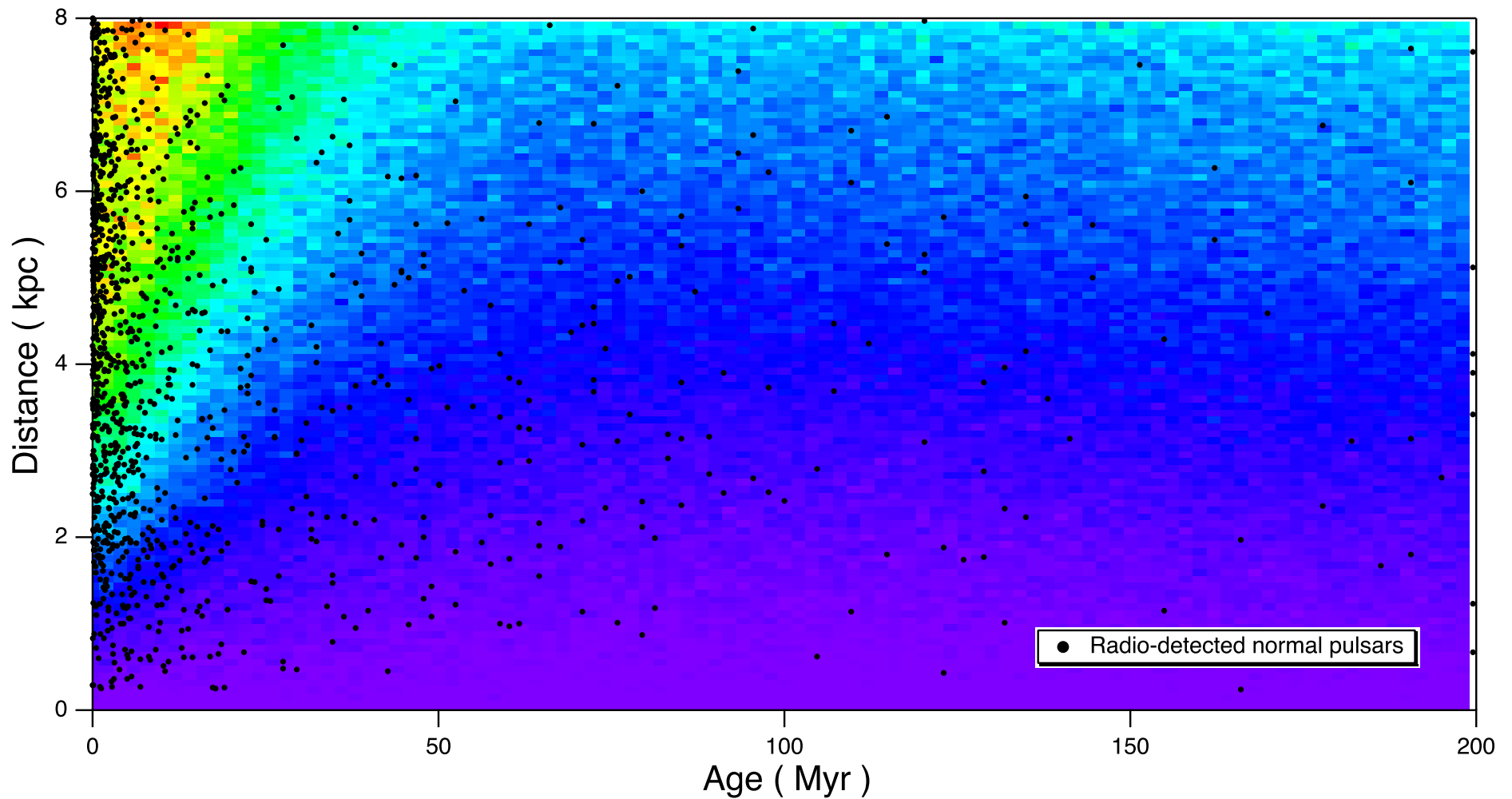
# Kick Velocity vs. Age



# Distance Selection

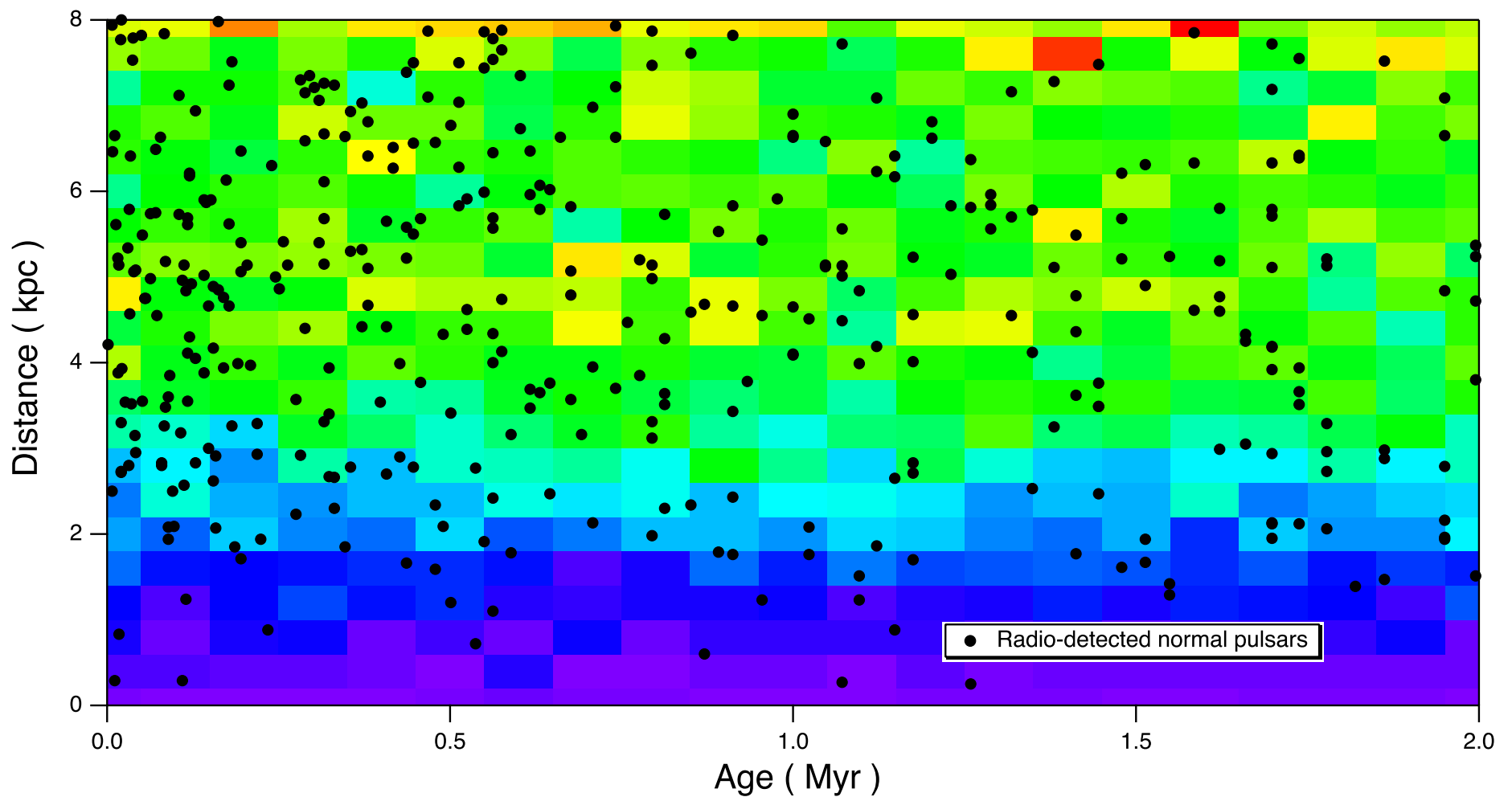


# Present-day Distribution

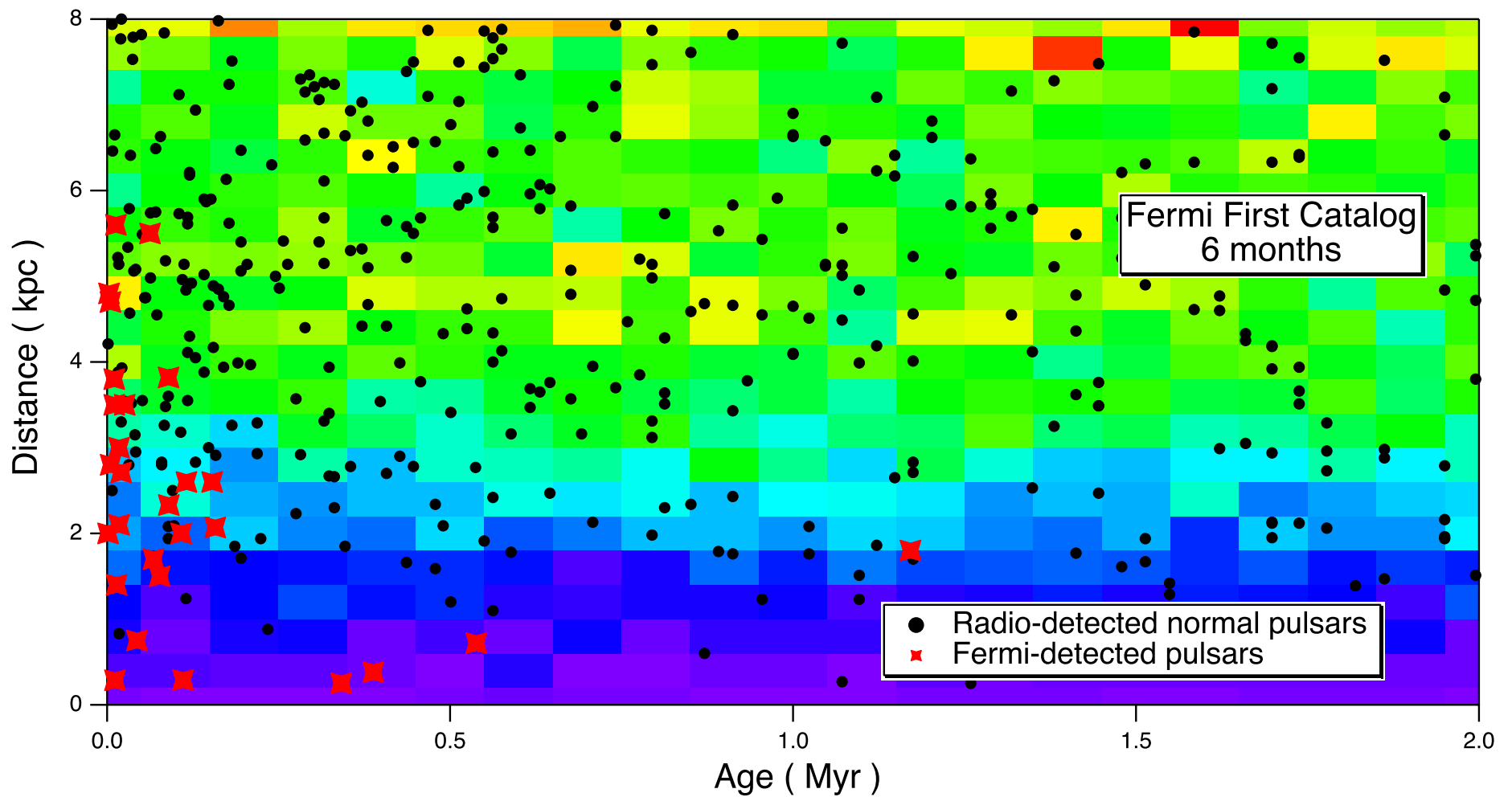




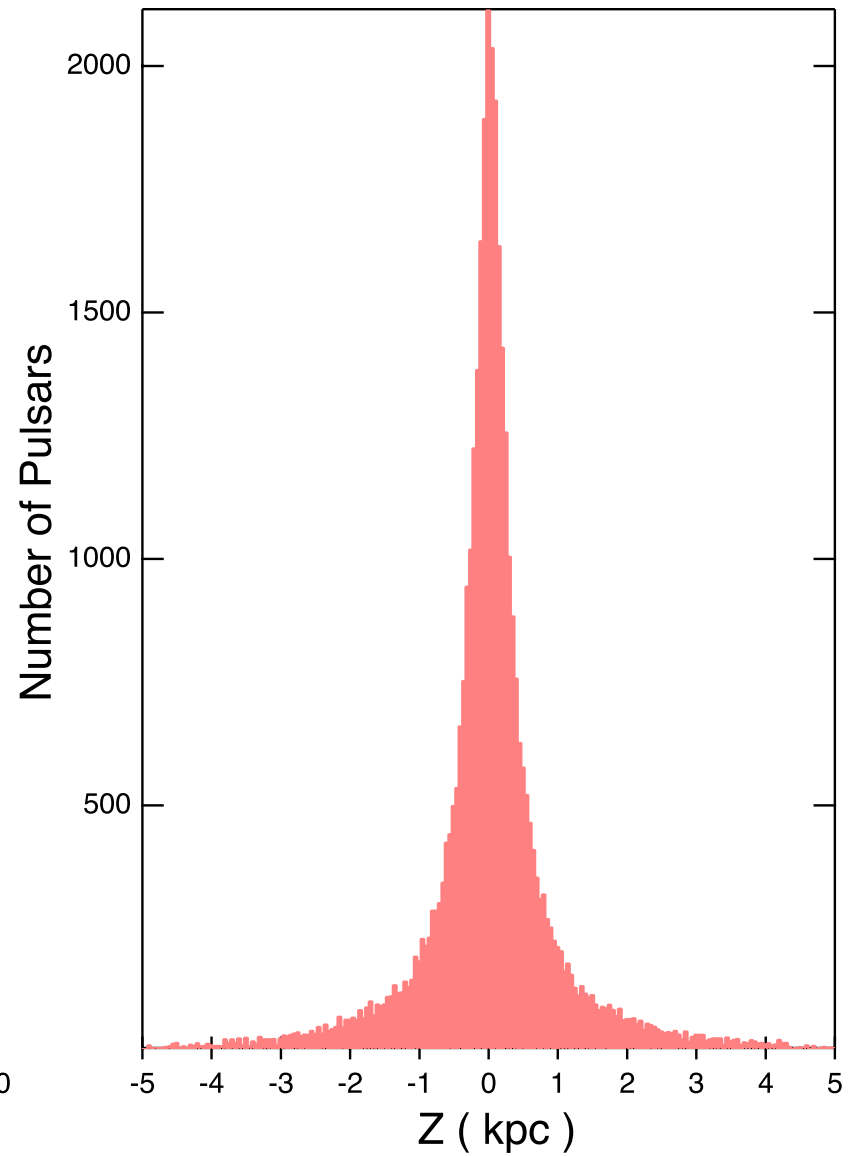
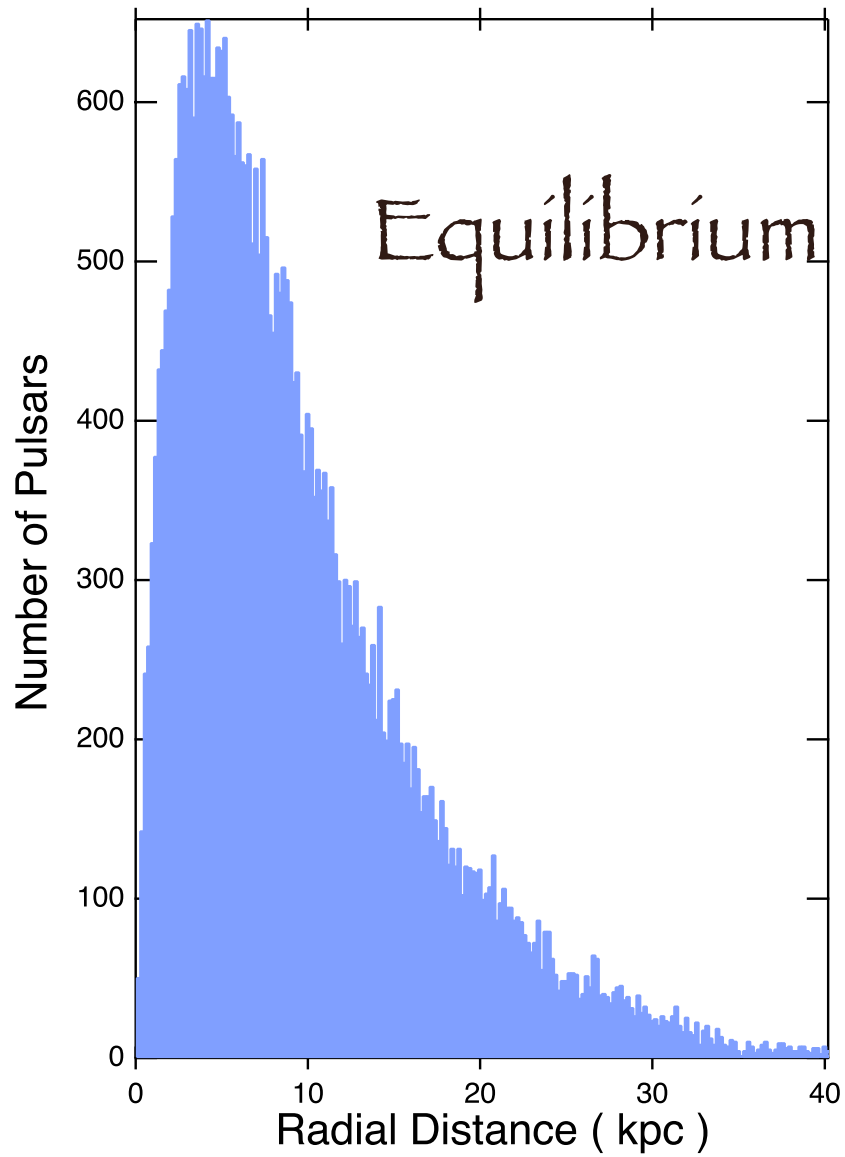
# Present-day Distribution



# Present-day Distribution



# Present-day MSPs



# Spin-down - NPs

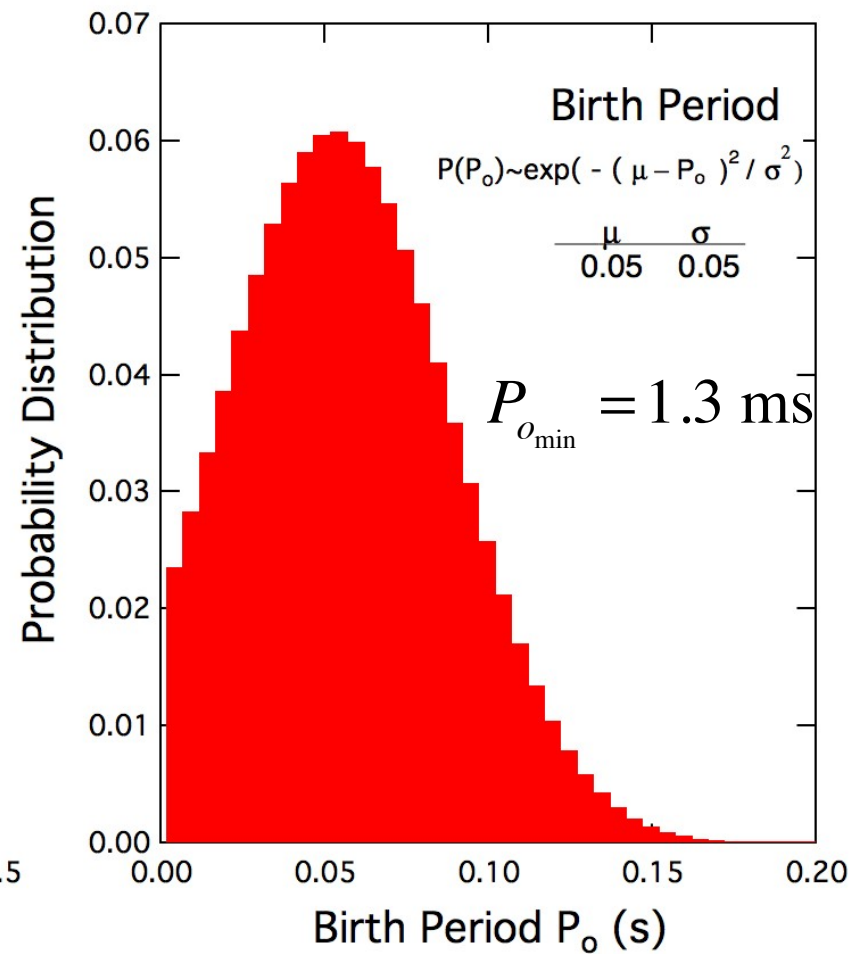
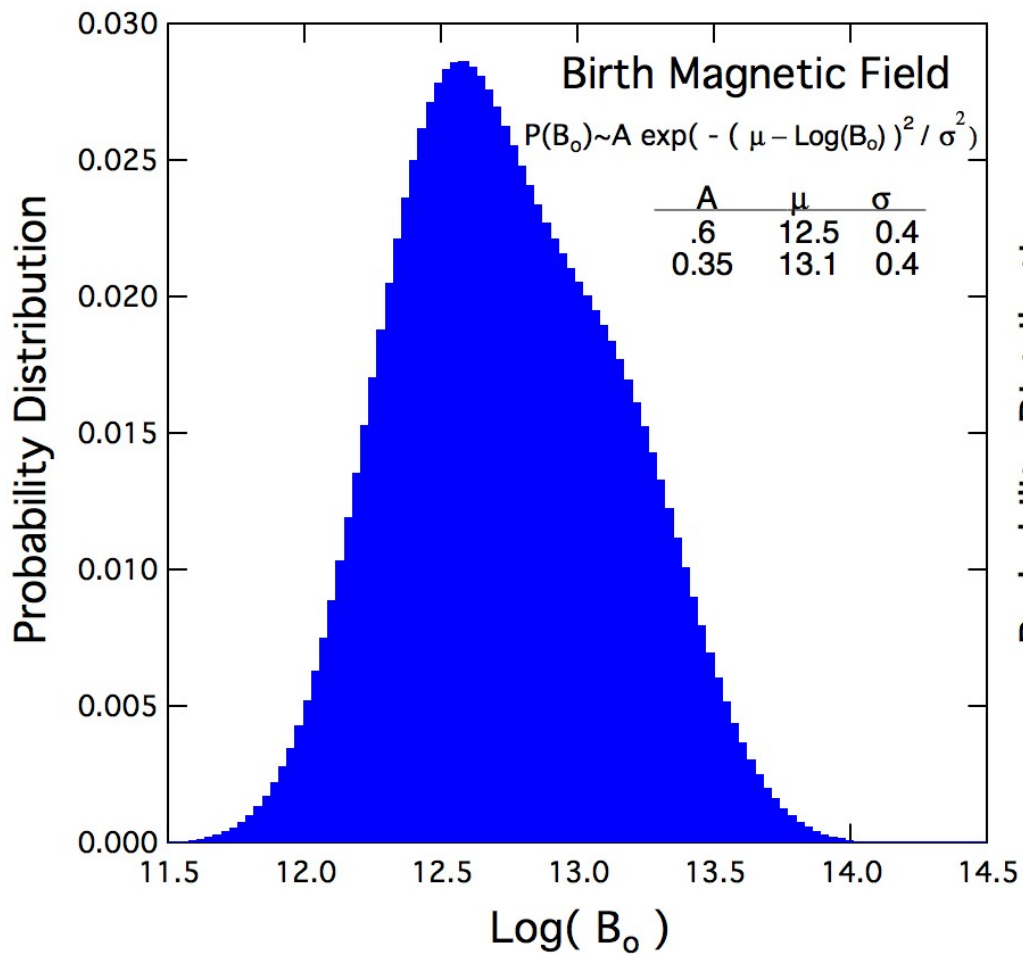
- Gonthier et al. 2002
- Gonthier et al. 2004 – full beam geometry
- Faucher-Guigere & Kaspi 2006

Our field decay is due to our luminosity model

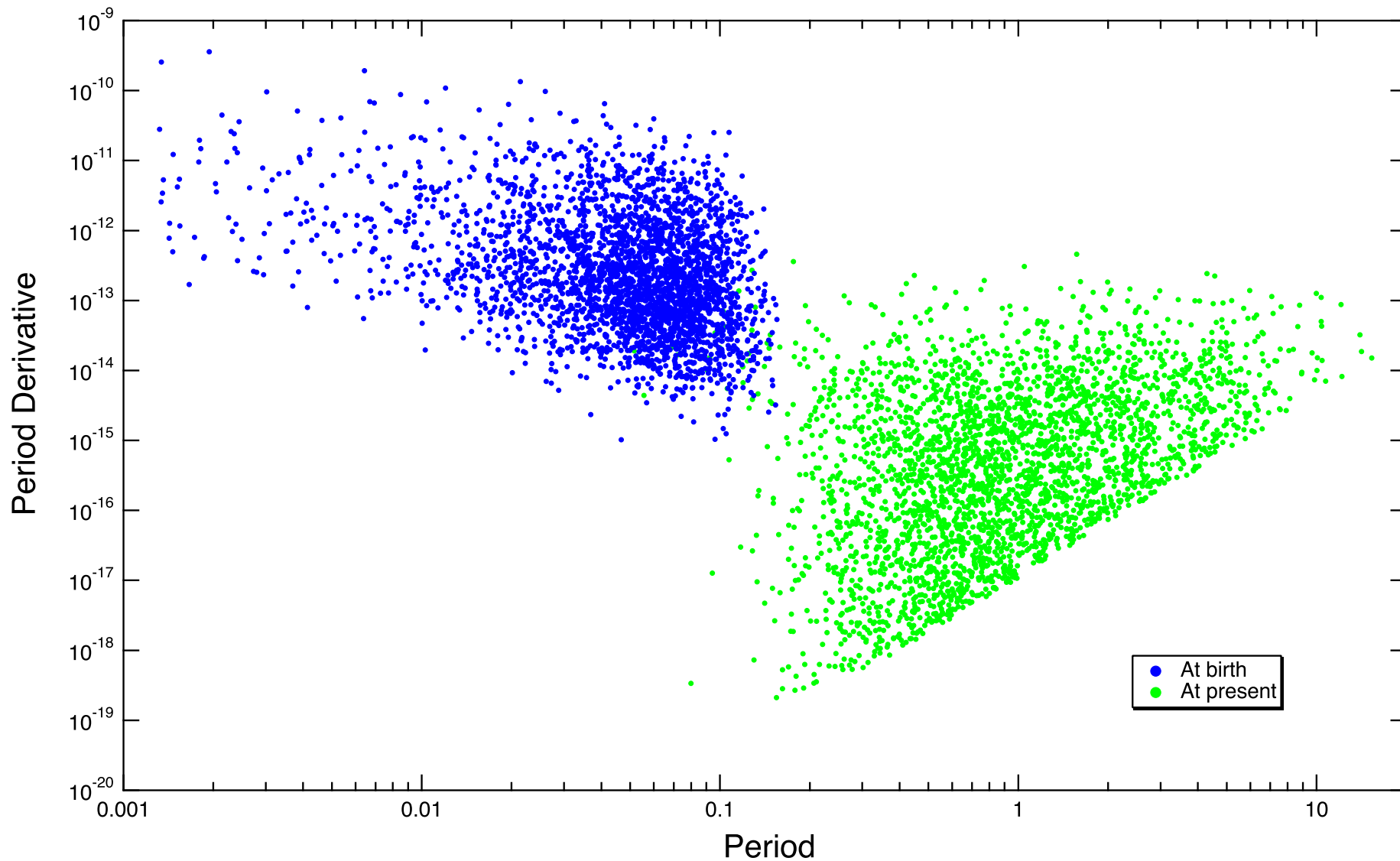
But many different sets of assumptions.

- Contopoulos & Spitkovsky (2006) – suggesting that magnetic field decay mimics some form of spin-down – Spitkovsky (2006)
- We assume - “Field decay” – spin-down  $\tau = 2.8 \text{ Myr}$

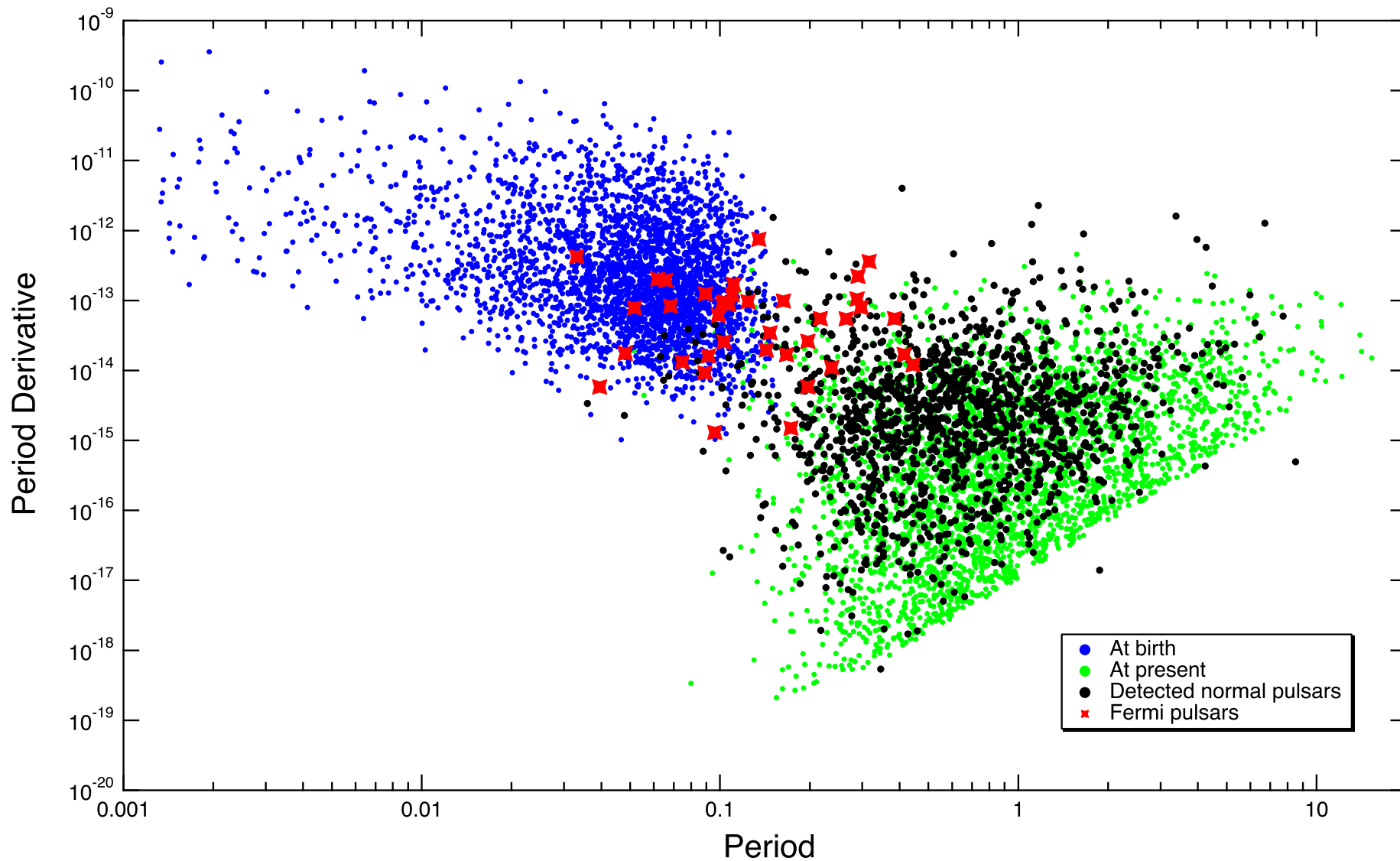
# Birth Field and Period



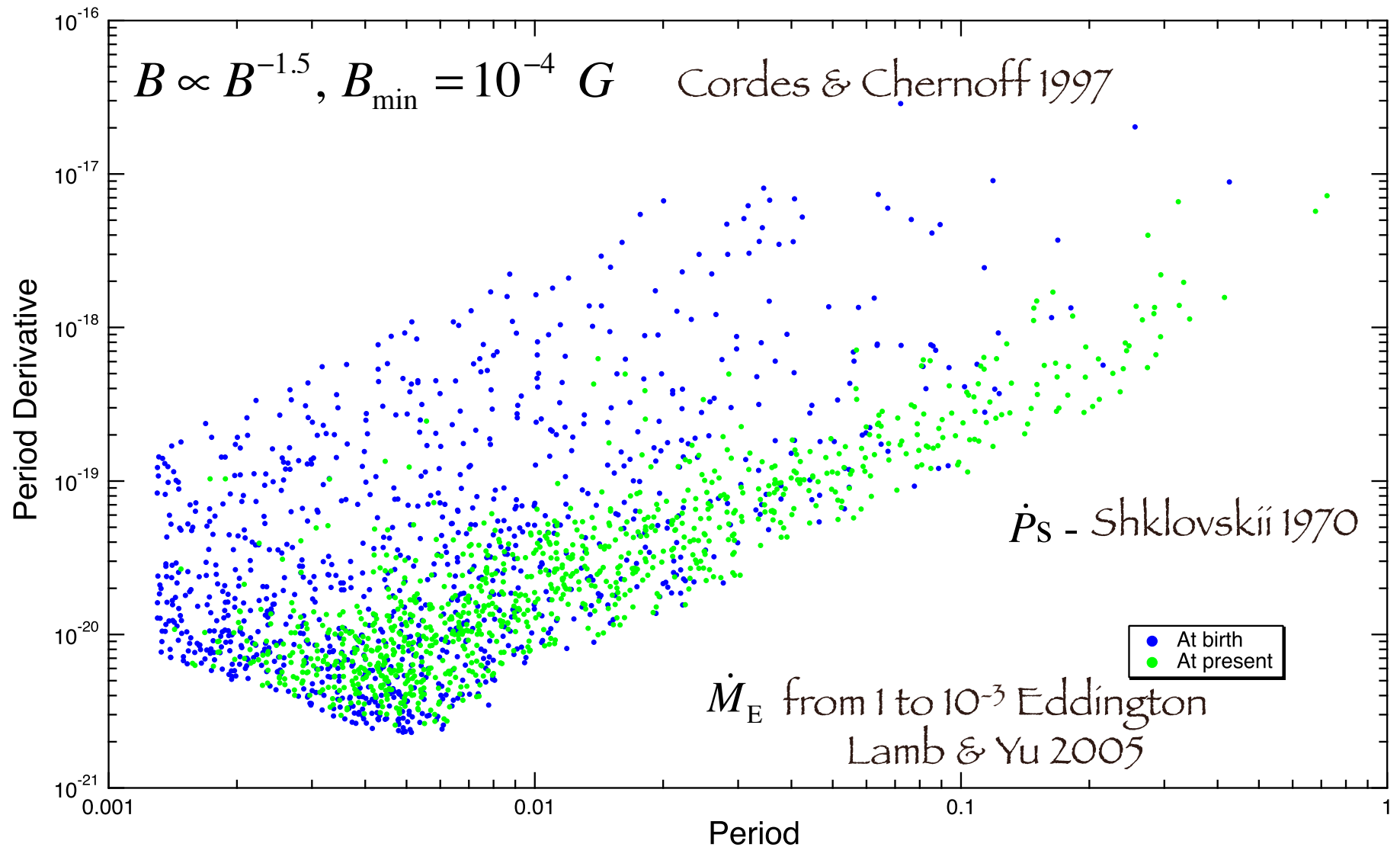
# Birth to Present - NPs



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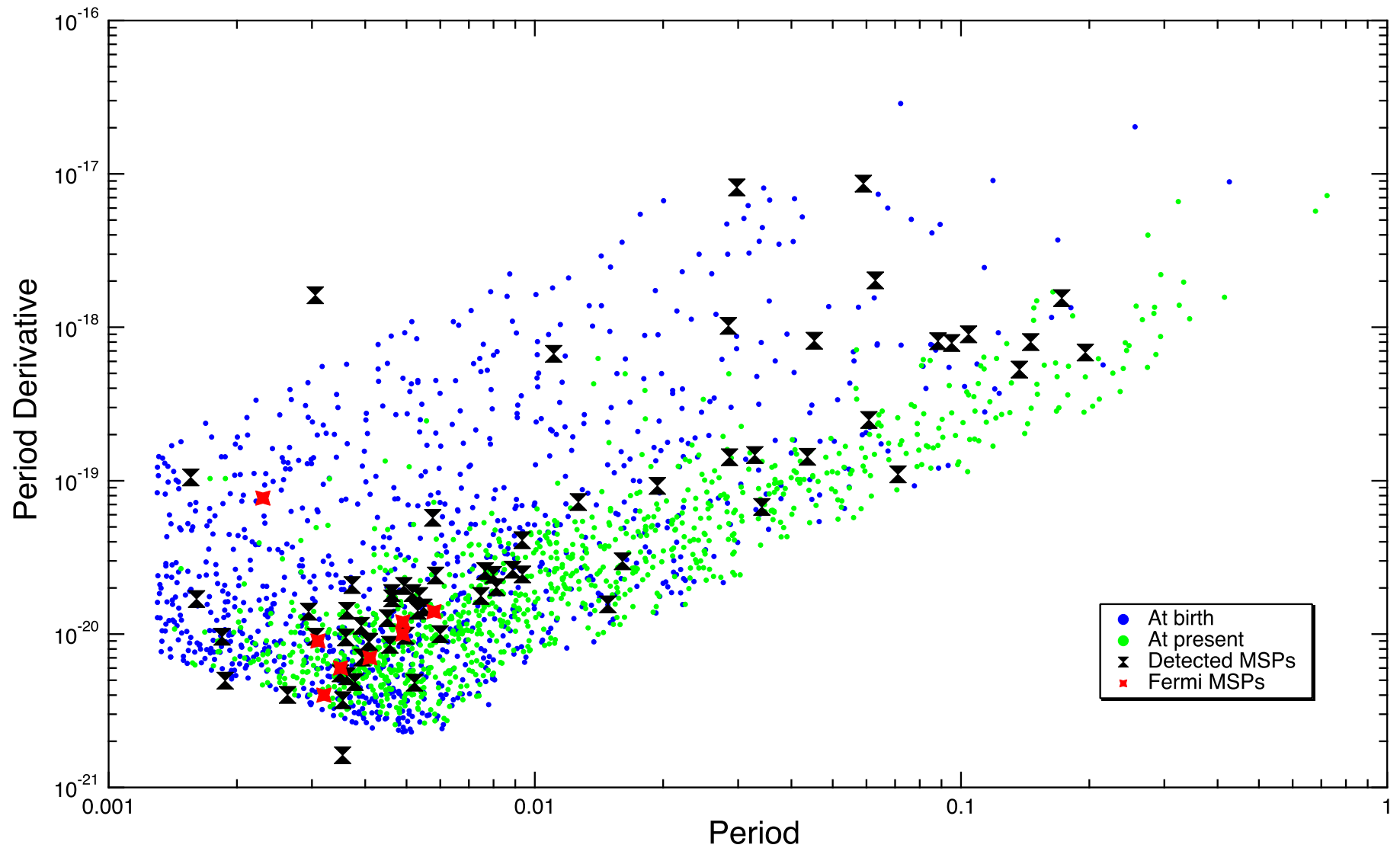


# Birth to Present - MSPs





# Birth to Present - MSPs



# Radio Emission

Story, Gonthier & Harding 2007  
Harding, Grenier & Gonthier 2007

- Core and a cone beam – full beam geometry
  - Core – Gaussian – widths Arzoumanian, Chernoff & Cordes 2002 (ACC02)
  - Cone – hollow Gaussian – widths Kijak & Gil 1998 & 2003
- Luminosity – standard candle approach –  $P$  &  $\dot{P}$  power law as in ACC02
- Core/Cone Luminosity – broken power law in  $P$  &  $\dot{P}$
- Energy spectra – power law with separate indices

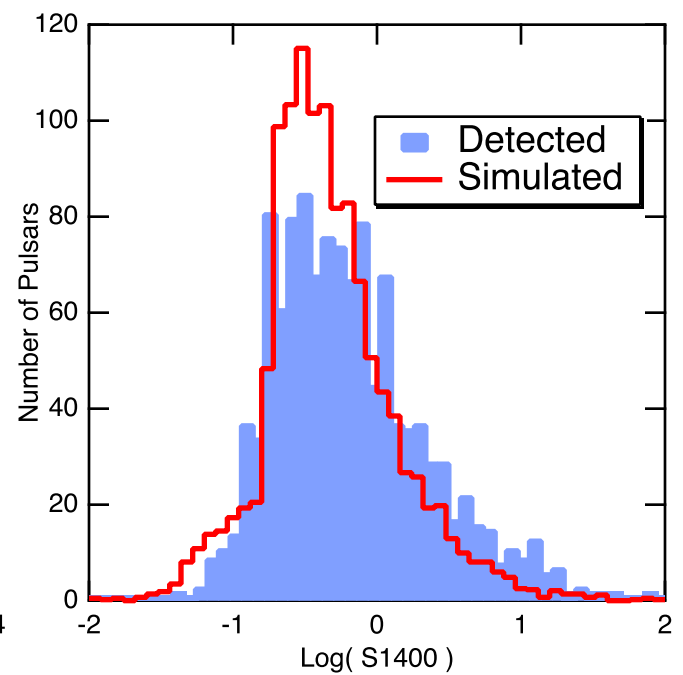
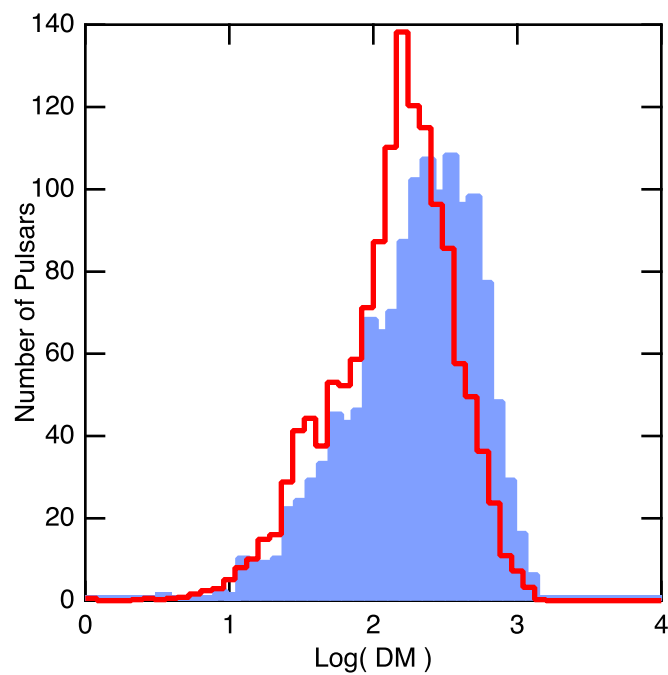
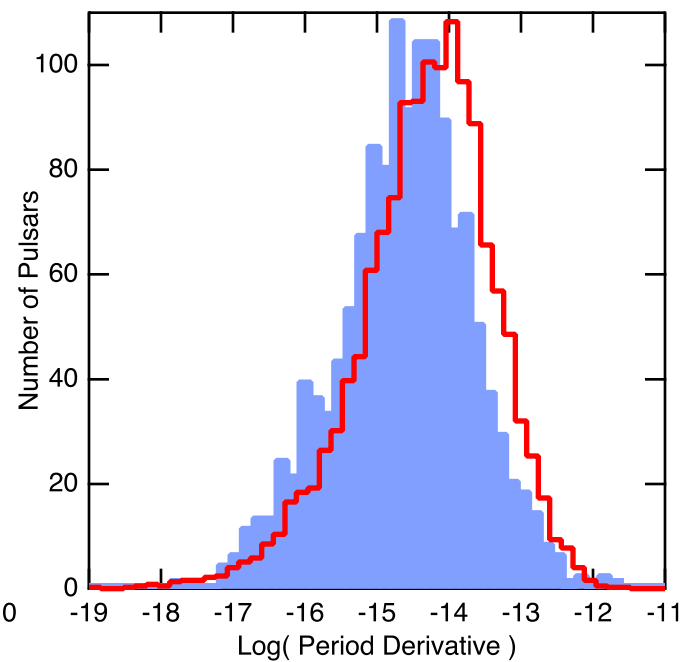
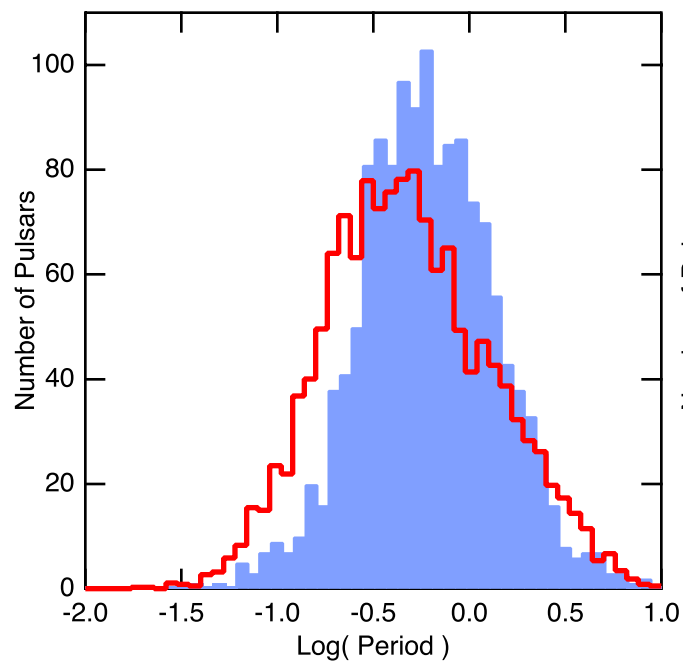
# 10 Radio Surveys

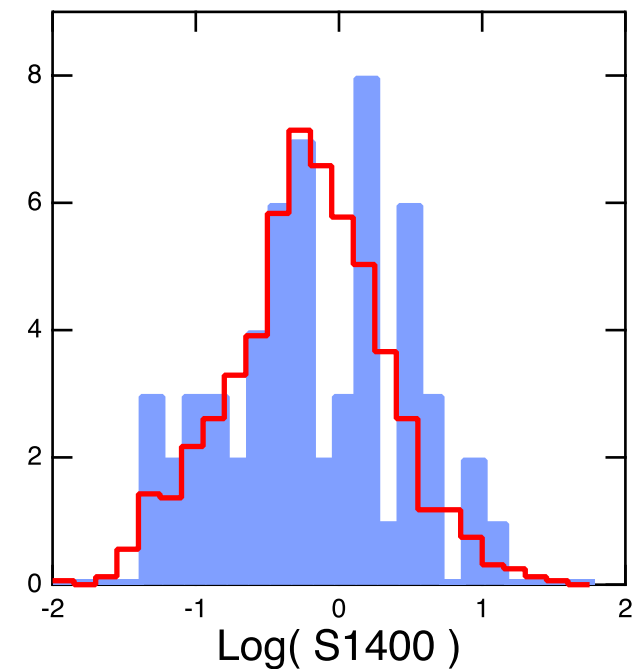
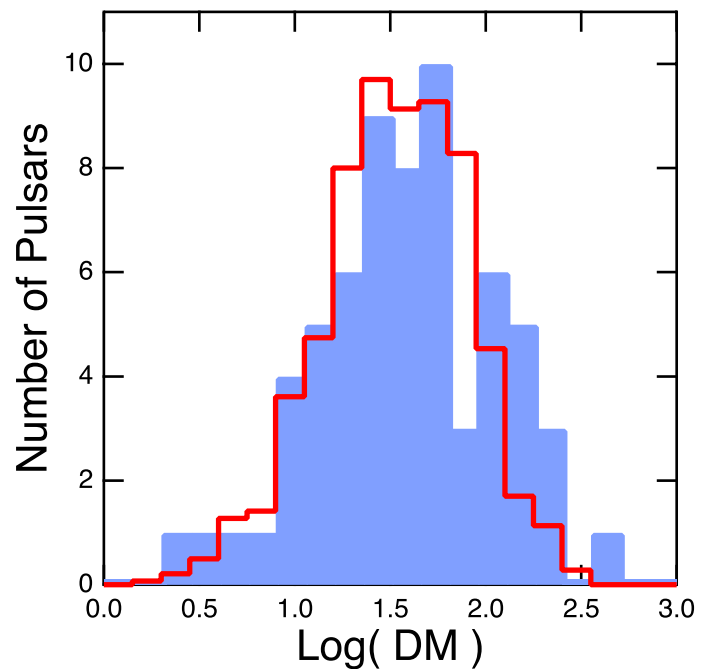
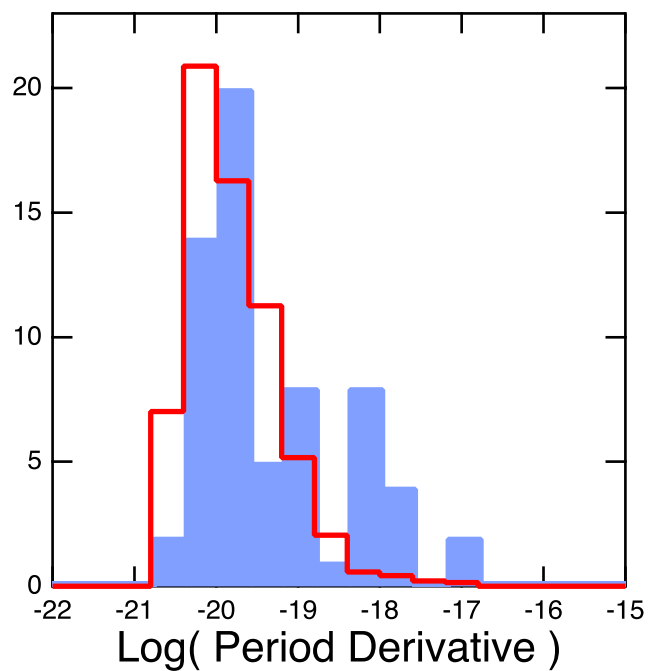
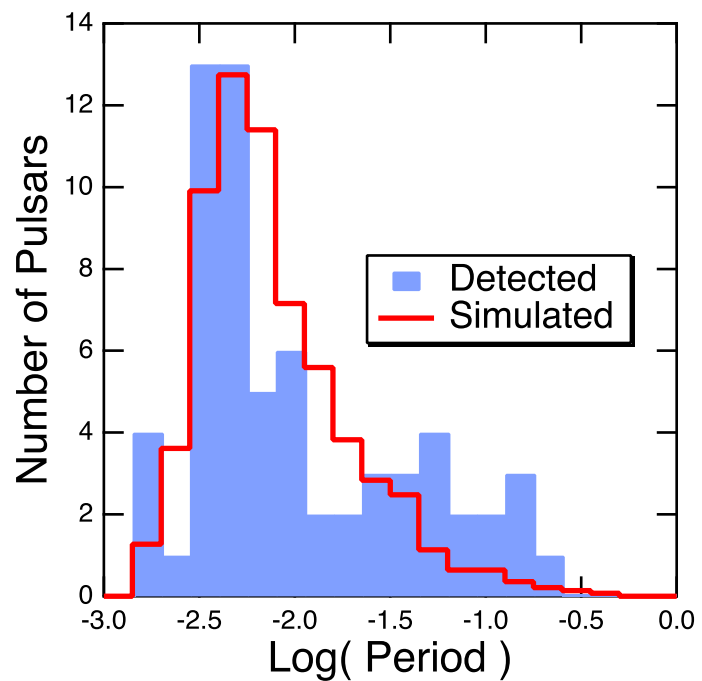
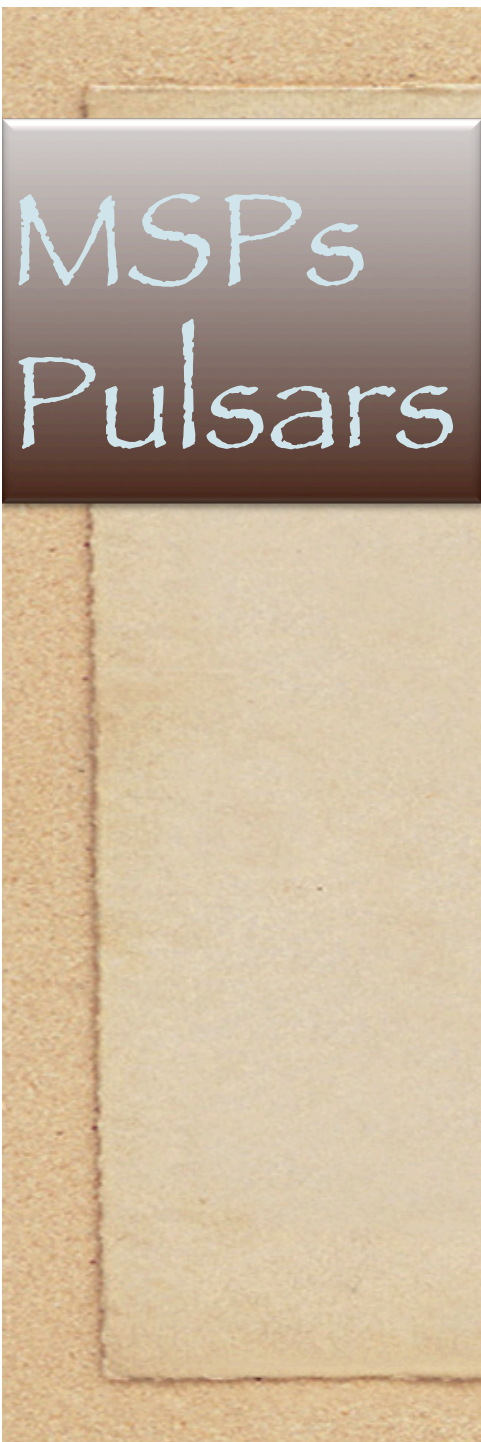
Name	Frequency (MHz)
Arecibo 3	430
Arecibo 2	430
Greenbank 3	390
Greenbank 2	390
Molongo 2	408
Parkes 2	436
Parkes 1	1520
Jodrell Bank	1400
Parkes MB	1374
Swinburne IL	1374

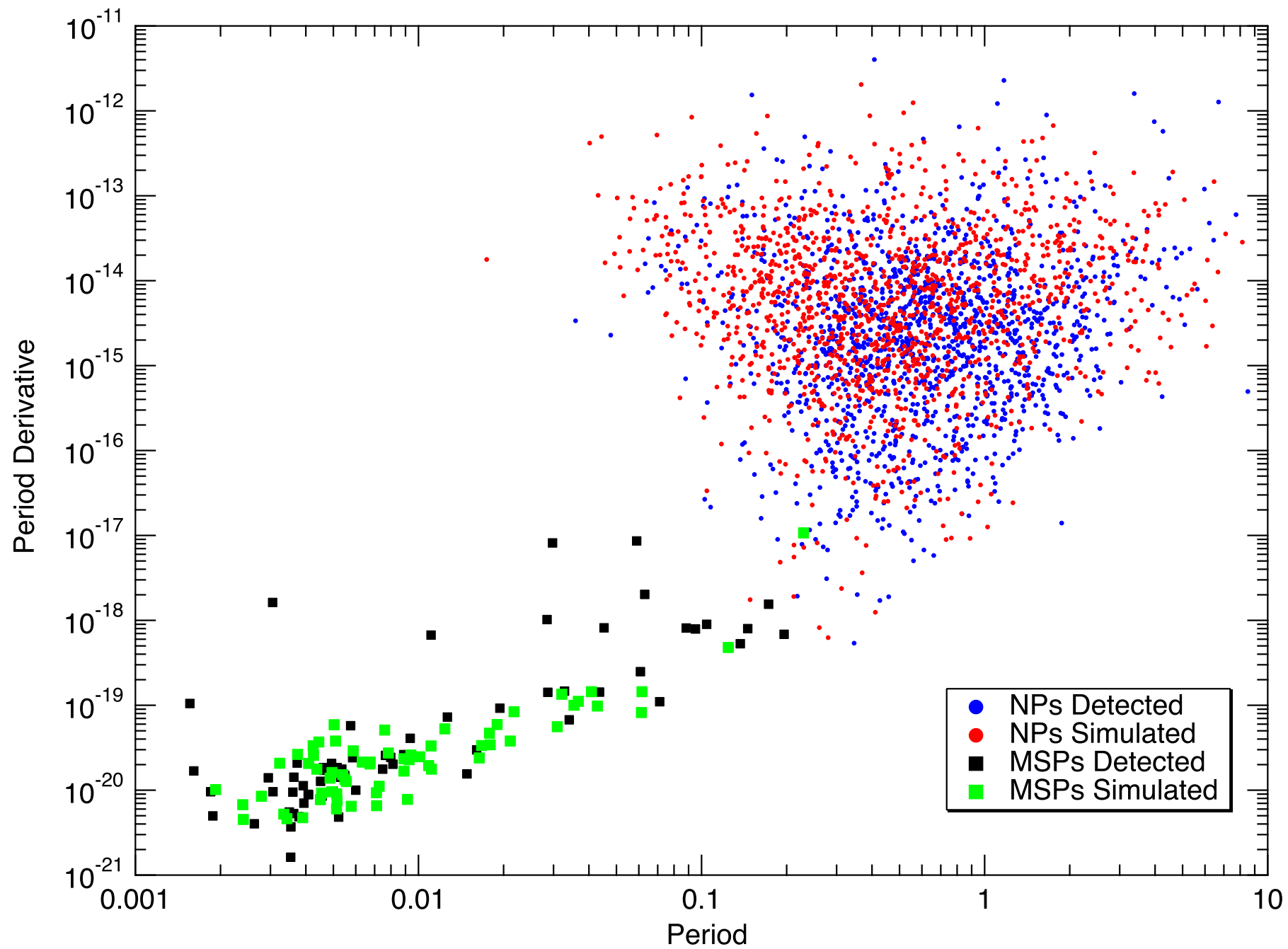
1420 Normal Pulsars  
64 Millisecond Pulsars  
no globular pulsars  
no  $\dot{P} < 0$

NPs birth rate  
~ 2 NS/century  
Tammann et al. 1994

# Normal Pulsars



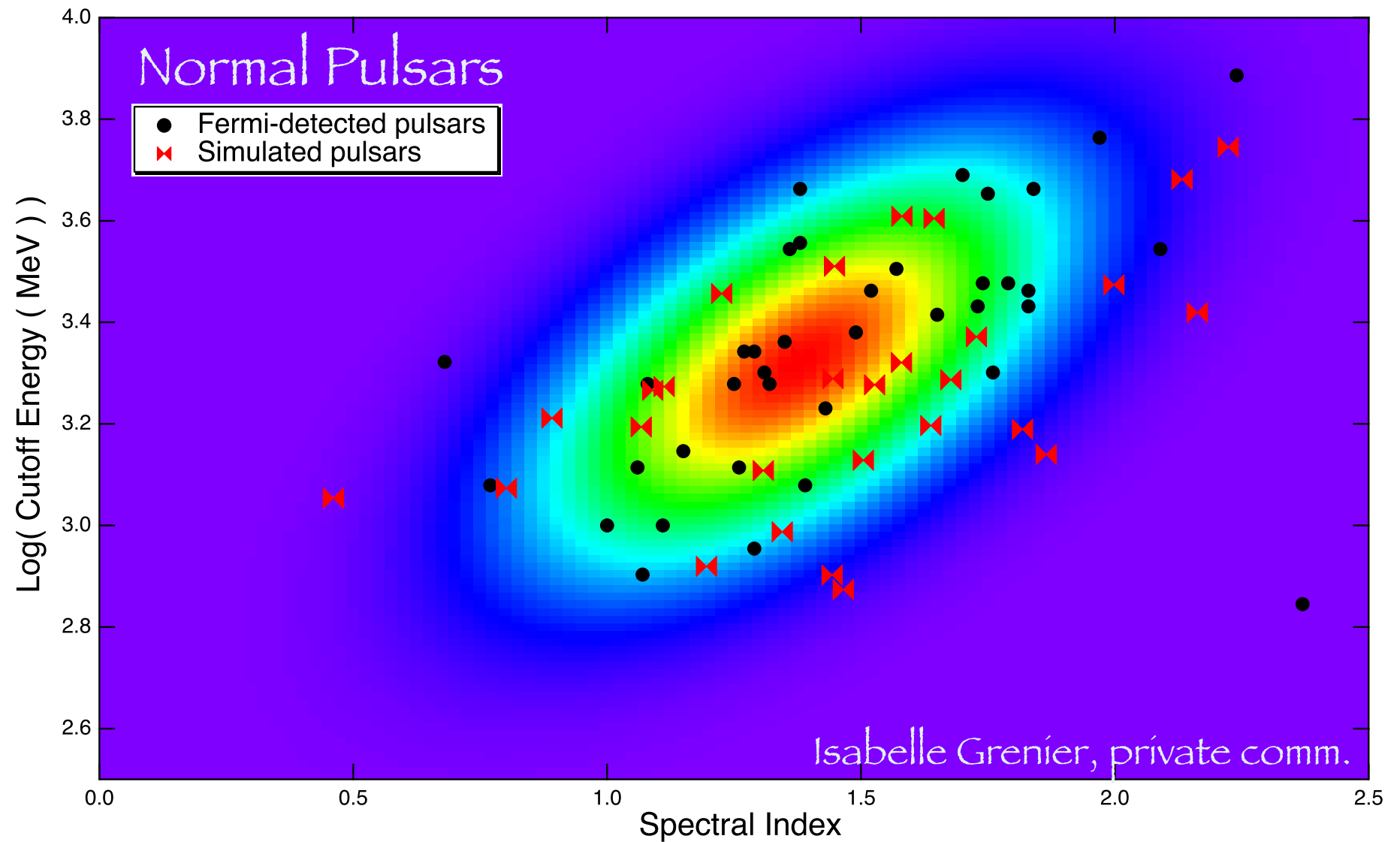




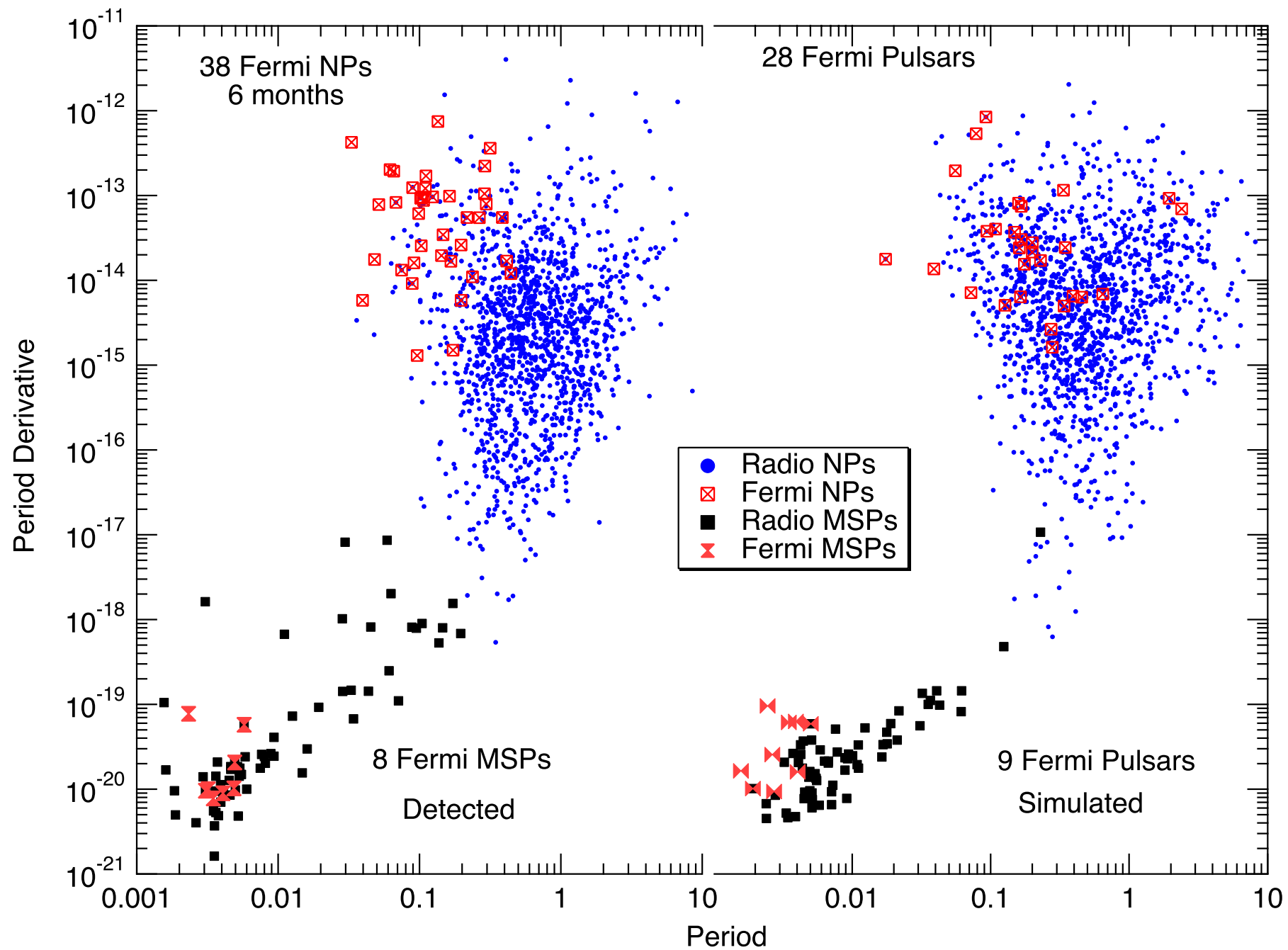
# Gamma-Ray Emission

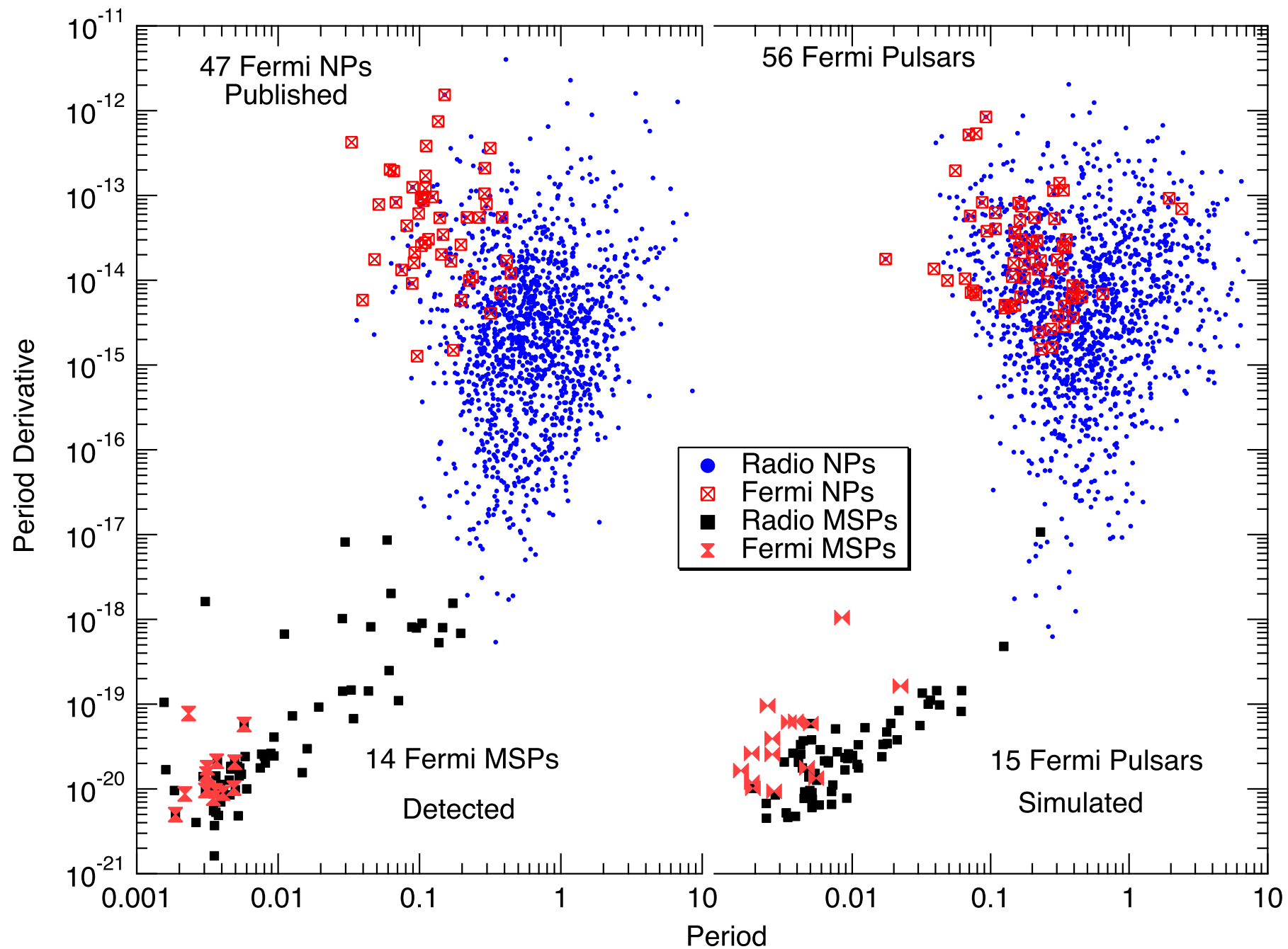
- Luminosity
  - Muslimov & Harding 2003
  - Muslimov & Harding 2004 –  $E_{\parallel}$  in extended Slot Gap
  - Pierbattista et al. in preparation
- Flux
  - Sky maps (Alice's talk) of the emission region – Harding, Grenier & Gonthier 2007
  - High altitude emission from the Crab – Harding et al. 2008
  - Venter, Harding & Guillemot 2009

# Fermi - Spectral Features









# Summary - Fermi Pulsars

Time Frame	Det. Normal	Sim. Normal +/- 10%	Det. MSPs	Sim. MSPs. +/- 10%
6 months	38	28	8	9
1 year		38		11
Published ~ 2 years	47	56	14	15
3 years	~61*	67	~37*	18

\* Alice Harding's earlier talk

# Conclusions

- Numbers are reasonable, but do not tell the whole story. Issues with the simulation:
  - NPs – too many young short period and large  $\dot{P}$  radio pulsars and not enough high  $\dot{E}$  young pulsars gamma-ray pulsars
  - MSPs – too many older radio MSPs, need younger ones and Fermi pulsars need lower  $\dot{E}$ s
- More studies are needed of correlations of radio and gamma-ray light curves further constrain viewing and beam geometry
  - Venter, Harding & Guillemot 2009
  - Pierbattista et al. in preparation – more radio time lag and gamma-peak separation
  - Johnson & Harding in preparation
- Better understanding is needed of pulsar spin-down with age