

X-ray observations of old pulsars & the example of PSR B1451-68

B. Posselt
Pennsylvania State University



**Collaborators: G. Pavlov (PSU), R. Manchester (CSIRO)
O. Kargaltsev (U Florida), G. Garmire (PSU)**

X-ray observations of old pulsars

“Old pulsar”: non-recycled pulsar
characteristic age $\tau > 1$ Myr

ATNF pulsar database: ~ 50 old pulsars at $d < 1$ kpc
only 9 X-ray detected so far

Why interesting ?

evolution of magnetospheres
study of polar cap heating mechanisms
cooling/re-heating of whole surfaces ?

➡ Talks by I.Contopoulos , S. Mereghetti, D. Yakovlev (session 5)

X-ray observations of old pulsars

Pulsar	τ Myr	$\dot{E}$ 10^{30} erg s $^{-1}$	D pc [π Y/N]	PWN	Pulsar X-ray counts (instrument with most)
J0108-1431	166	6	240 $^{+120}_{-61}$ LK	N	~50 cts in 30 ks, ACIS
B0628-28	2.8	150	332 $^{+52}_{-42}$	N	~670 cts in 32 ks, EPIC-pn
B0823+26	4.9	450	357 $^{+97}_{-63}$	N	~120 cts in 34 ks, EPIC-pn
B0943+10	5.0	100	980 [N]	N	~80 cts in 33 ks, ACIS
B0950+08	17.5	560	262 ± 5	N	~1400 cts in 49 ks, EPIC-pn
B1133+16	5.0	88	350 ± 20	N	~30 cts in 18 ks, ACIS
B1813-36	3	1400	3780 [N]	N	n.d. in 30 ks, ACIS
B1929+10	3.1	3900	361 $^{+10}_{-8}$	Y	~1900 cts in 24 ks, EPIC-pn
B2224+65	1.1	1200	~2000 [N]	Y	~100 cts in 12 ks, EPIC-pn

LK: 625 $^{+375}_{-313}$ pc

Talk by O. Kargaltsev (session 2)

X-ray spectra of old pulsars

- a summary -

- **describable by power laws** with photon indices $\Gamma = 2-4$
(reminder typical PL slopes of younger pulsars $\Gamma = 1-2$)
➡ $N(H)$ sometimes exceeds expectations from DM
- **blackbody-only spectra** can be excluded for some pulsars
- **two components** – power law and blackbody – OK,
but statistically in most cases not required
➡ PL indices $\Gamma = 1-2$, blackbody temperatures $kT = 0.1-0.3$ keV
➡ inferred polar cap area smaller than conventional PC area
- **X-ray efficiencies** $\eta = L_x / \dot{E} \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$
➡ on average higher than those of younger pulsars ($10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$)

X-ray spectra of old pulsars

- a summary -

- **describable by power laws** with photon indices $\Gamma = 2-4$
(reminder typical PL slopes of younger pulsars $\Gamma = 1-2$)
⇒ $N(H)$ sometimes exceeds expectations from DM
- **blackbody-only spectra** can be excluded for some pulsars
- **two components** – power law and blackbody – OK,
but statistically in most cases not required
⇒ PL indices $\Gamma = 1-2$, blackbody temperatures $kT = 0.1-0.3$ keV
⇒ inferred polar cap area smaller than conventional PC area
- **X-ray efficiencies** $\eta = L_x / \dot{E} \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$
⇒ on average higher than those of younger pulsars ($10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$)

X-ray spectra of old pulsars

an example with “many” counts - B1929+10

Becker et al. 2006: ~3900 counts EPIC-MOS/pn + ~460 counts ROSAT

- single power law sufficient $\Gamma = 2.7 \pm 0.1$, $N(H) = 1.6 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- thermal contribution of heated polar caps < 7%

phase-resolved spectral analysis:

- PLs at peak ($\Gamma = 3.1 \pm 0.1$) and off-pulse ($\Gamma = 3.1 \pm 0.1$)

Misanovic et al. 2008: 2x ~700 counts ACIS + XMM EPIC counts

- single power law $\Gamma = 2.95 \pm 0.14$, $N(H) = (2.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - add thermal component: 99.98% F-test prob. for improved fit
- ➡ $\Gamma = 1.73^{+0.46}_{-0.66}$, $kT = 0.30^{+0.02}_{-0.03} \text{ keV}$, $N(H) = (1.7^{+2.3}_{-1.7}) \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

expected $N(H) \sim 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
from $DM = 3.178 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$ and 10% ISM ionisation

Power law fits and the N(H)

Pulsar	counts	Γ	N(H) in 10^{20} cm^{-2}	expected N(H) in 10^{20} cm^{-2}	total N(HI) in 10^{20} cm^{-2}
J0108-1431	~50	3.4 $^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$	23 $^{+17}_{-12}$ ⚡	~ 0.7	⚡ ~ 2.1
B0628-28	~670	2.6 ± 0.2	6.0 $^{+3.1}_{-1.8}$ ⚡	~ 11	✓ ~ 4.9
B0823+26	~120	2.5 $^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$	≤ 8.8	~ 6	~ 3.4
B0943+10	~80	2.6 $^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$	frozen	~ 5	~ 2.4
B0950+08	~1400	1.8 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 2.1 ✓	~ 0.9	✓ ~ 3.0
B1133+16	~ 30	2.5 $^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	frozen	~ 1.5	~ 2.8
B1929+10	~1900	2.95 $^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	22 ± 3 ⚡	~ 1	✓ ~35
B2224+65	~100	1.7 $^{+0.5}_{-0.2}$	≤ 9	~ 11	~50

DM-inferred
10% ionisation

LAB HI survey

Assuming a polar cap contribution...

effective radius r_{PC} $R_{PC} = (2R_{NS}^3/cP)^{1/2}$

B1929+10: $r_{PC} \sim 33 \text{ m}$ (@361 pc) $R_{PC} \sim 300 \text{ m}$
($kT=0.15 \text{ keV}$ blackbody component)

B0950+08: $r_{PC} \sim 50 \text{ m}$ (@262 pc) $R_{PC} \sim 290 \text{ m}$
($kT=0.30 \text{ keV}$, blackbody component)

B1133+16: $r_{PC} \sim 19 \text{ m}$ (@357 pc) $R_{PC} \sim 130 \text{ m}$
($kT=0.24 \text{ keV}$, blackbody fit only)

B0108-1431: $r_{PC} \sim 8 \text{ m}$ (@240 pc) $R_{PC} \sim 170 \text{ m}$
($kT=0.28 \text{ keV}$, blackbody fit only)

Possible explanations:

- Hydrogen atmosphere increases effective radii (Zavlin & Pavlov 2004)
- “sparks” footprints caused by infalling particles from above the PC (Zhang et al. 2005, Ruderman & Sutherland 1975)

PSR B1451-68



PSR B1451-68

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 0.263 \text{ s} \\dE/dt &= 2.1 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ ergs s}^{-1} \\ \text{inferred } B &= 1.6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ G} \\ \text{inferred } \tau &= 43 \text{ Myr}\end{aligned}$$

(ATNF pulsar data base)

Proper motion

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\alpha} &= -39.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ mas yr}^{-1} \\ \mu_{\delta} &= -12.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Parallactic distance: $450 \pm 60 \text{ pc}$

$$\text{LK: } 480^{+80}_{-60} \text{ pc}$$

(Bailes et al. 1990)

PSR B1451-68

Re-analysis of Parkes data
(400, 600 & 1400 MHz)



RA (J2000)= 14:56:00.071(6)

DEC(J2000)= -68:43:39.25(5)

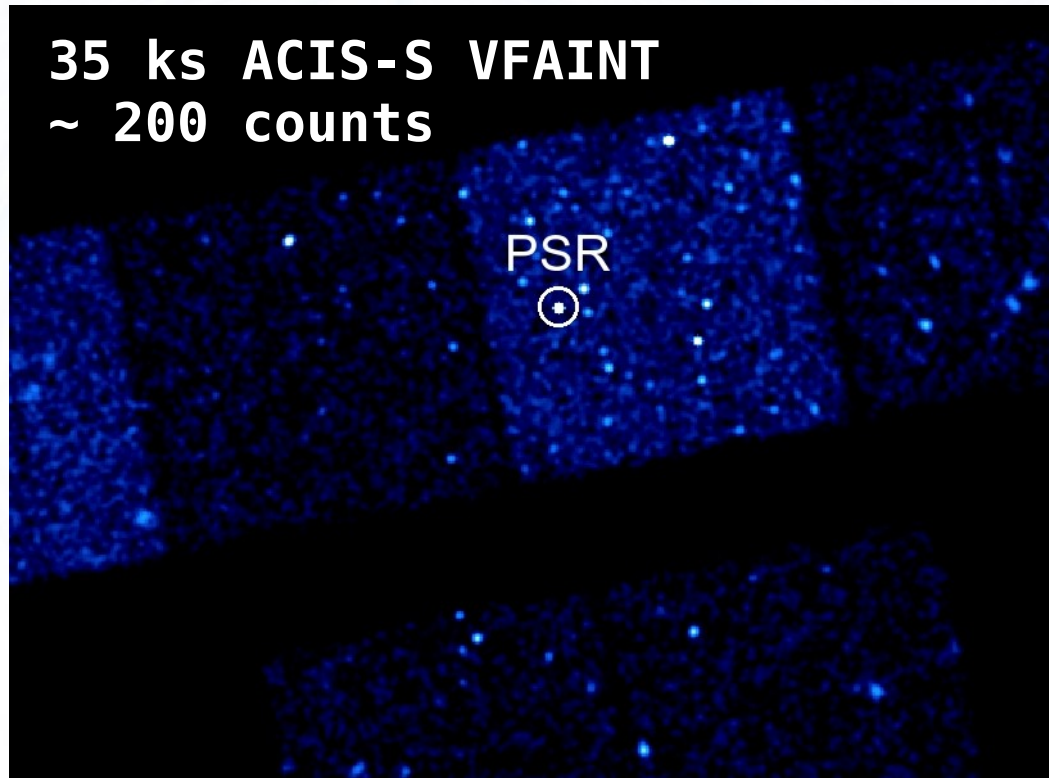
MJD 50135

Refined Dispersion Measure:

DM = 8.557 ± 0.014 (2σ) $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$

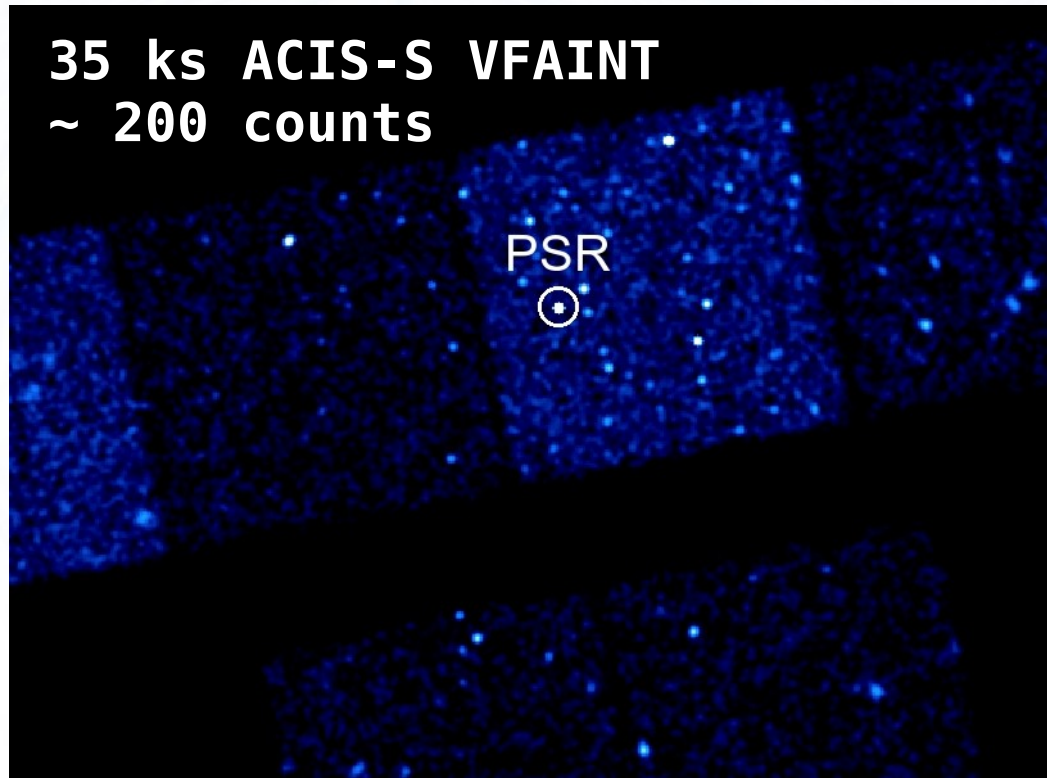
Expected $N(\text{H})_{\text{DM}} = 2.6 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Chandra observations



ACIS time resolution not enough for timing
(3.2 sec frame time)

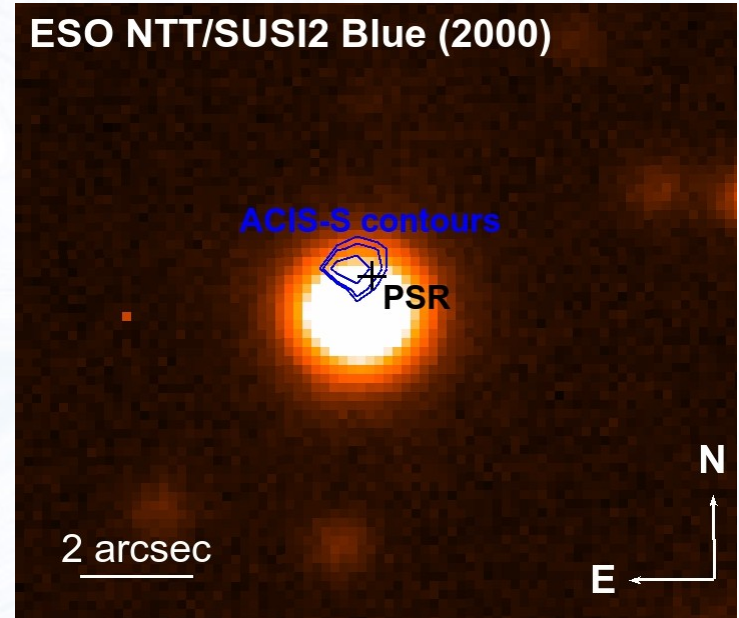
Chandra observations



Problem:



B ~ 17 mag
from colors (*JHKBV*)
probably G4-K2



★ Proper motion (Roeser et al. 2010)
 $\mu_{\alpha} = -0.6 \pm 8.2 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}$
 $\mu_{\delta} = -1.9 \pm 8.2 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}$

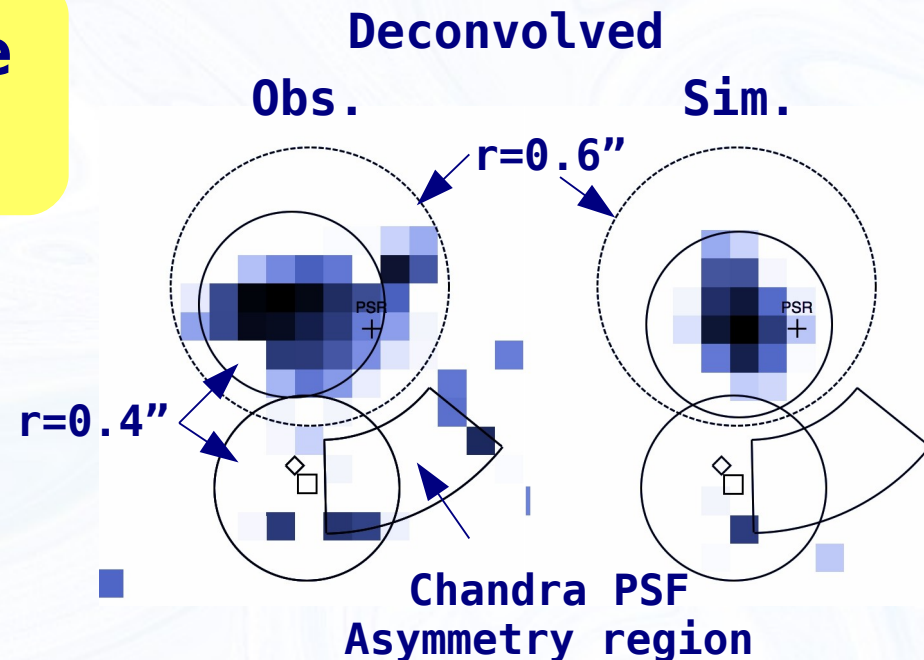
Chandra data analysis

- ★ Refinement of astrometric solution
- ★ **Spatial distribution of count energies**
- ★ Deconvolution of subpixelised images
- ★ **Comparison with MARX simulations**

star $0.78''$ from X-ray source
(rel. ast. unc. = $0.28''$)

source too hard for G4-K2

flux contribution $< 7\%$



Simple X-ray model fits for the pulsar

Power law fit:

$$N(H) = (2.5 \pm 1.3) 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad \Gamma = 2.4 \pm 0.4 \quad \chi^2=0.4 \text{ for } 10 \text{ d.o.f}$$

Blackbody fit:

$$N(H) \leq 1.1 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad \chi^2=1.4 \text{ for } 10 \text{ d.o.f}$$
$$kT = 0.4 \pm 0.06 \text{ keV} \quad r_{\text{bb}} (@450\text{pc}) = 12.4 \pm 2.7 \text{ m}$$

Blackbody & power law

$$N(H) = (1.7 \pm 2.6) 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad \Gamma = 2.2 \pm 1.0 \quad \chi^2=0.5 \text{ for } 8 \text{ d.o.f}$$
$$kT = 0.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ keV}$$

$$\text{expected } N(H)_{\text{DM}} = 2.6 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Galactic } N(\text{HI}) = 1.6 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad (\text{Kalberla et al. 2005})$$

Freezing $N(H)$ at the DM-inferred value: $N(H) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

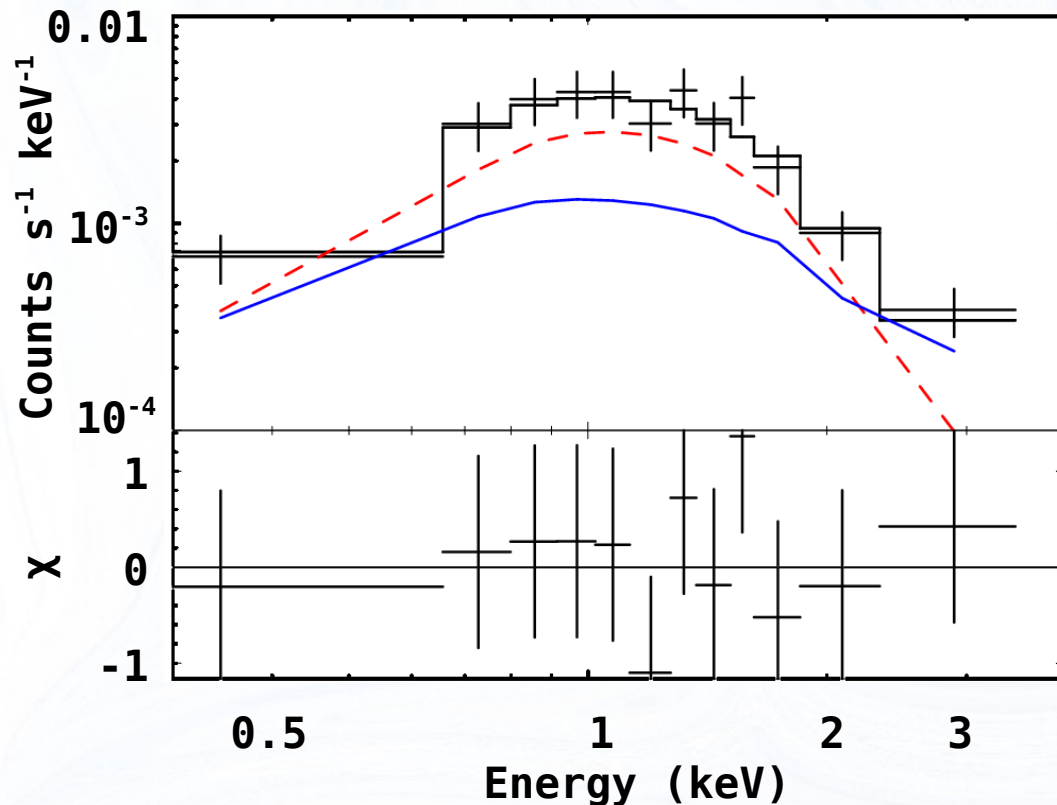
Power law fit: $\Gamma = 1.7 \pm 0.2$

$\chi^2=1.6$ for 10 d.o.f

Blackbody fit: $kT = 0.4 \pm 0.06 \text{ keV}$

$r_{bb}(@450\text{pc}) = 14.9 \pm 1.8 \text{ m}$

$\chi^2=1.4$ for 10 d.o.f



Blackbody & power law

$\Gamma = 1.4 \pm 0.4$, and

$kT = 0.35 \pm 0.05 \text{ keV}$,

$r_{bb}(@450\text{pc}) = 13.3^{+4.1}_{-6.1} \text{ m}$

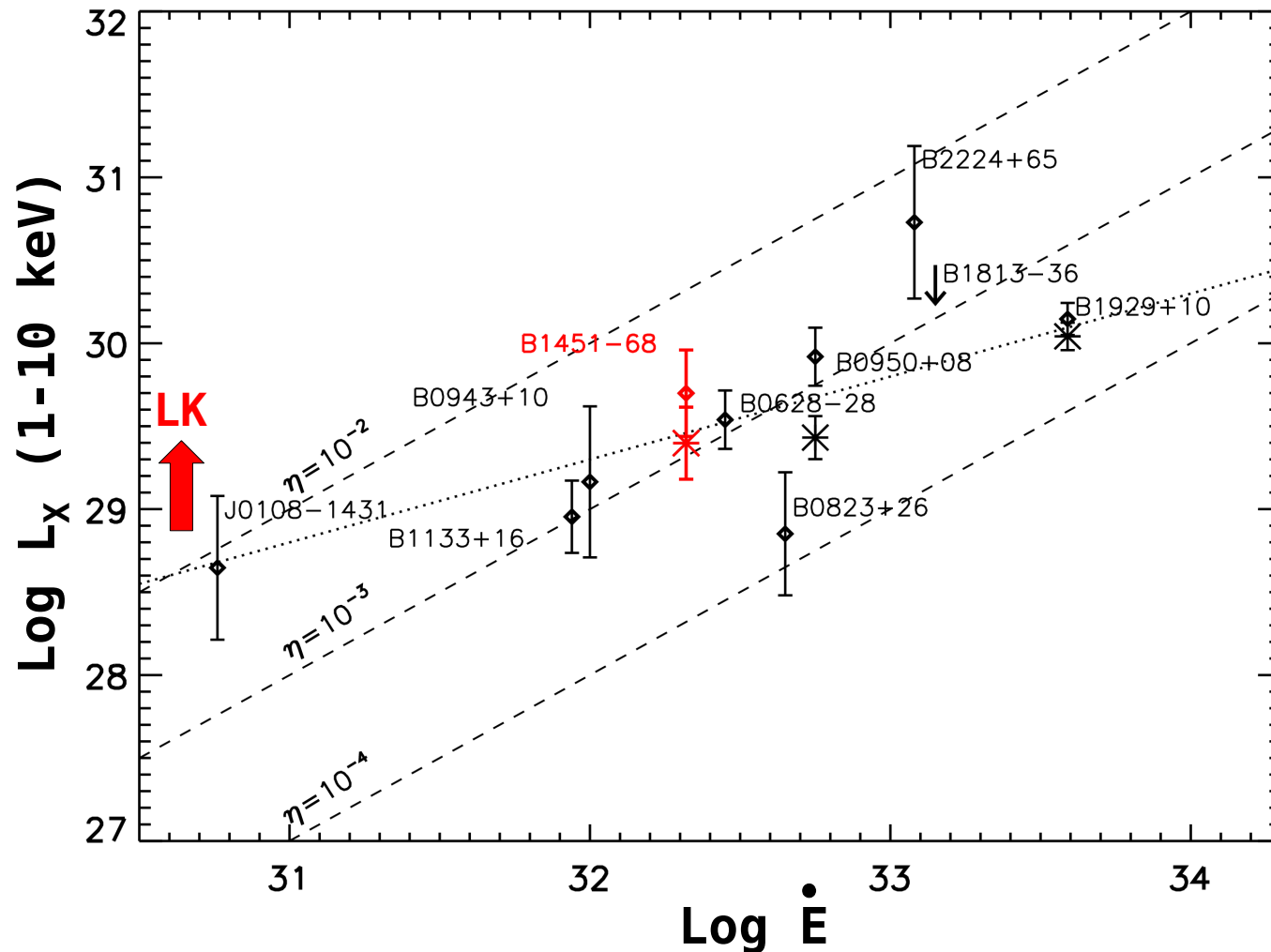
$\chi^2=0.5$ for 9 d.o.f

F-test probability

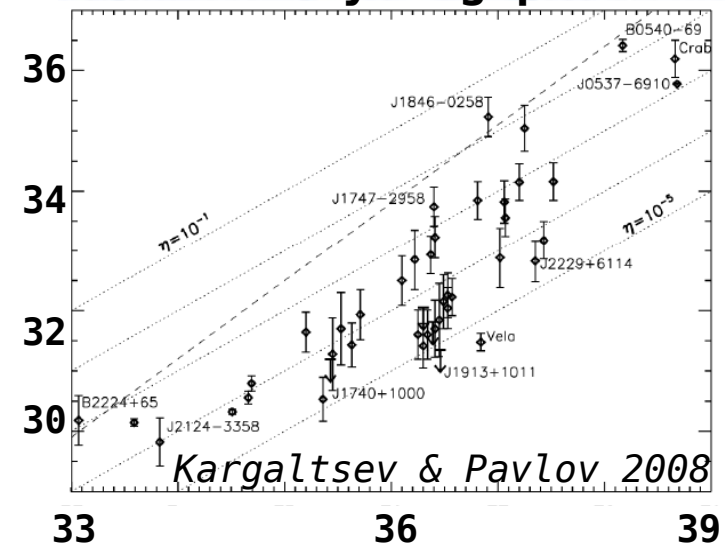
for improvement comparing
to PL fit: 99.4%

conventional PC radius $R_{pc} \sim 280 \text{ m}$

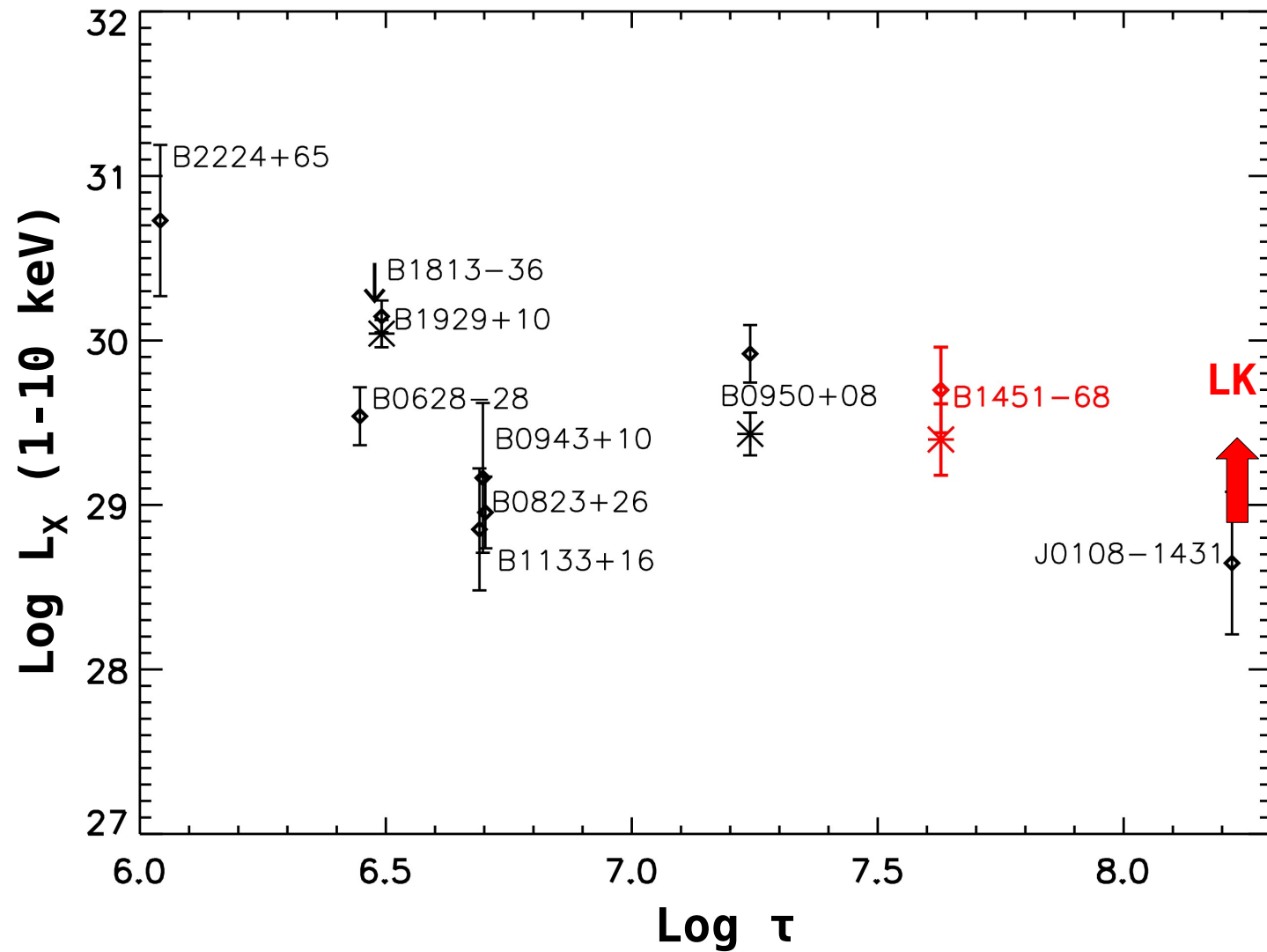
The X-ray efficiency



Reminder: young pulsars



Age dependancy ?



Conclusions

The X-ray spectrum of **PSR B1451-68** is consistent with both:
highly absorbed magnetospheric emission
or
reasonably absorbed thermal + non-thermal components

X-ray emission of old pulsars in general

- often – not enough counts to differentiate between models
- $N(H)_{DM}$ & pulsar parallax together provide helpful constraints
- several explanations for $r_{PC} < R_{PC}$ possible
- change towards higher efficiencies / flatter efficiency slope ?
- no obvious age effect on X-ray efficiency

need more X-ray observations / counts of old pulsars !
need more radio parallaxes of old pulsars !