

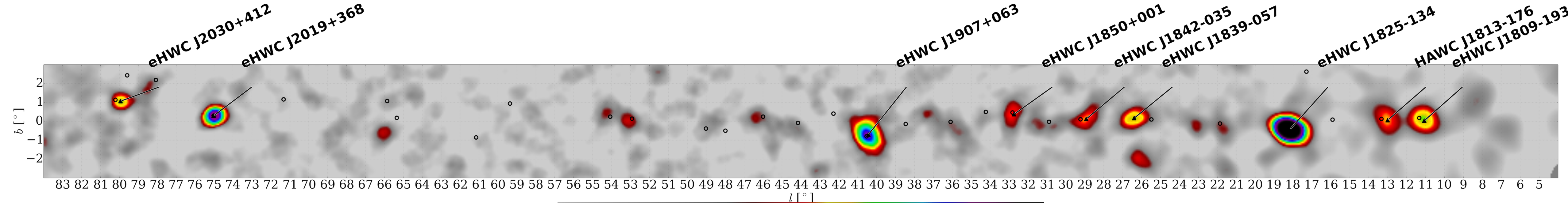
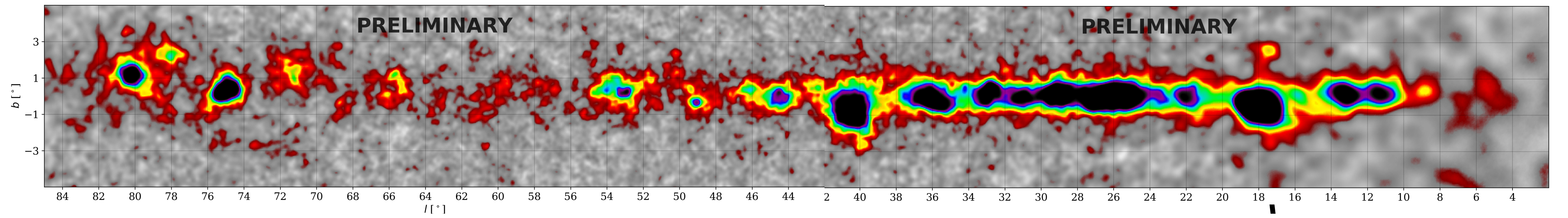
# Pulsares

Alberto Carramiñana Alonso

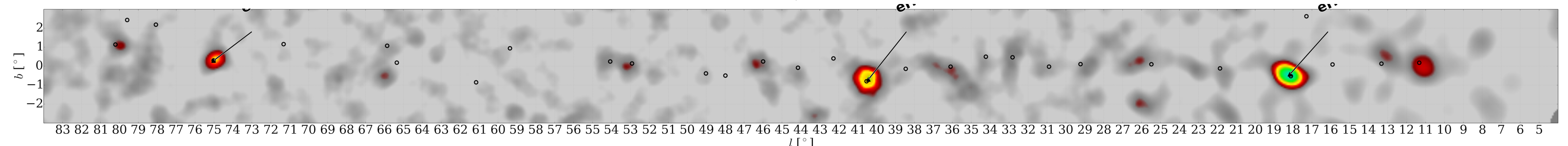
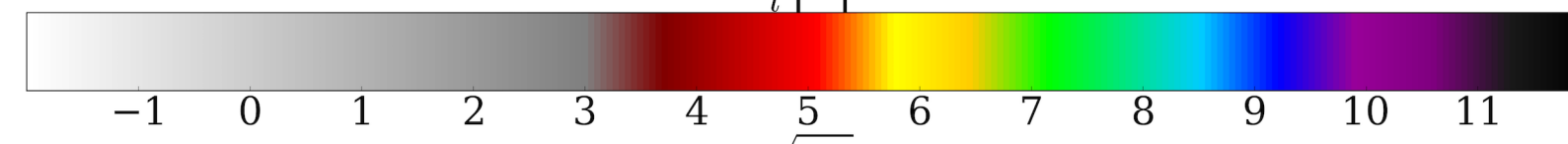
Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica  
Luis Enrique Erro 1, Tonantzintla, Puebla, México

# 4FGL: Fuentes Galácticas

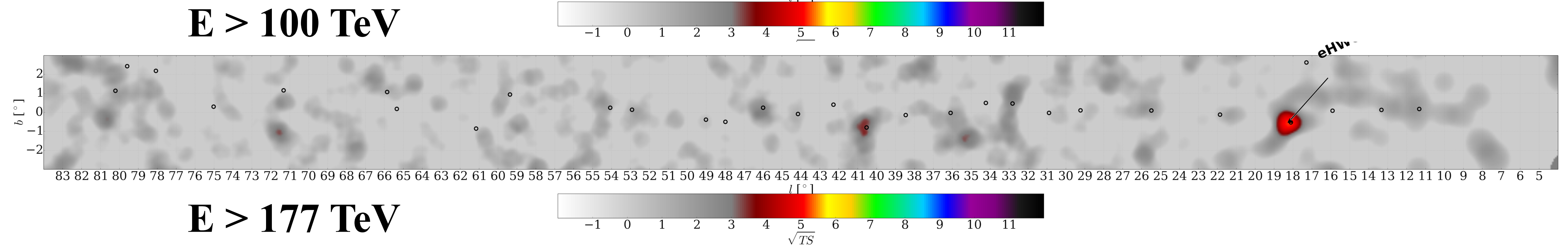
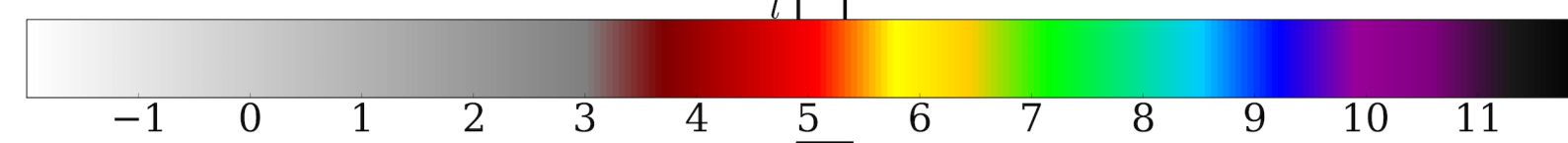
Pulsares (PSR)	241	Cotejo con catálogo ATNF. Identificados por pulsaciones.
Supernova remnants (SNR)	39	24 identificadas por emisión extendida.
Pulsar wind nebulae (PWN)	18	15 tienen emisión extendida.
SNR or PWN (SPP)	92	Naturaleza indefinida al coincidir la fuente con un SNR y PWN.
Globular clusters (GLC)	30	Emisión atribuible a pulsares dentro del cúmulo
High-mass X-ray binaries (HMB)	8	LS I+61 303, LS 5039. 4FGL incluye Cygnus X-1
Star-forming regions (SFR)	3	Cygnus OB. 4FGL incluye $\rho$ Ophiuchi
Low-mass X-ray binaries (LMB)	2	Nuevas
Binary star (BIN)	1	$\eta$ Carinae
Nova (NOV)	1	V5668 Sagittarii - La señal de las novas (como V 407 Cygni) se diluyen por debajo del umbral de detección



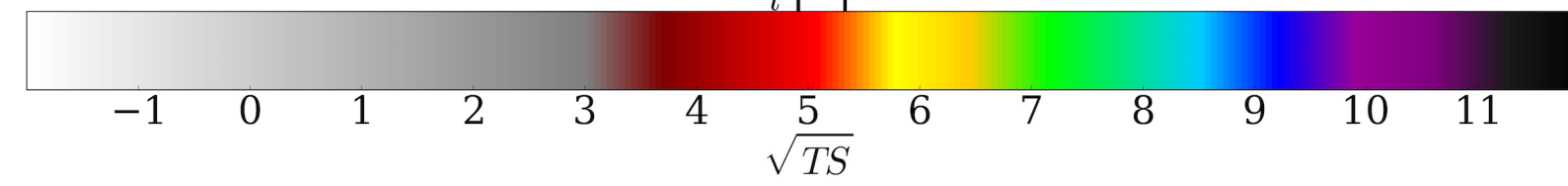
**$E > 56$  TeV**

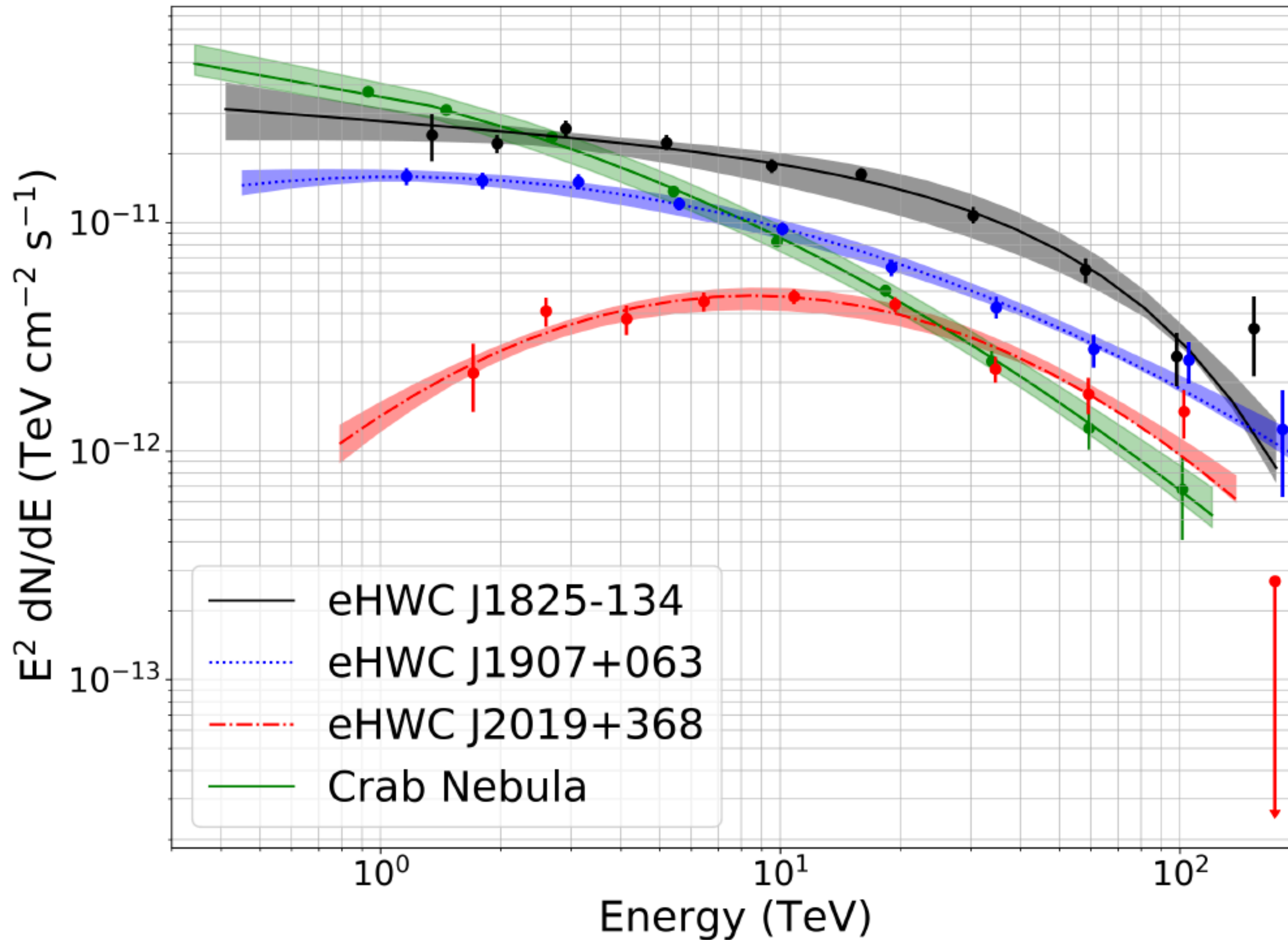


**$E > 100$  TeV**



**$E > 177$  TeV**





**Abeysekara et al. (PRL 2020)**

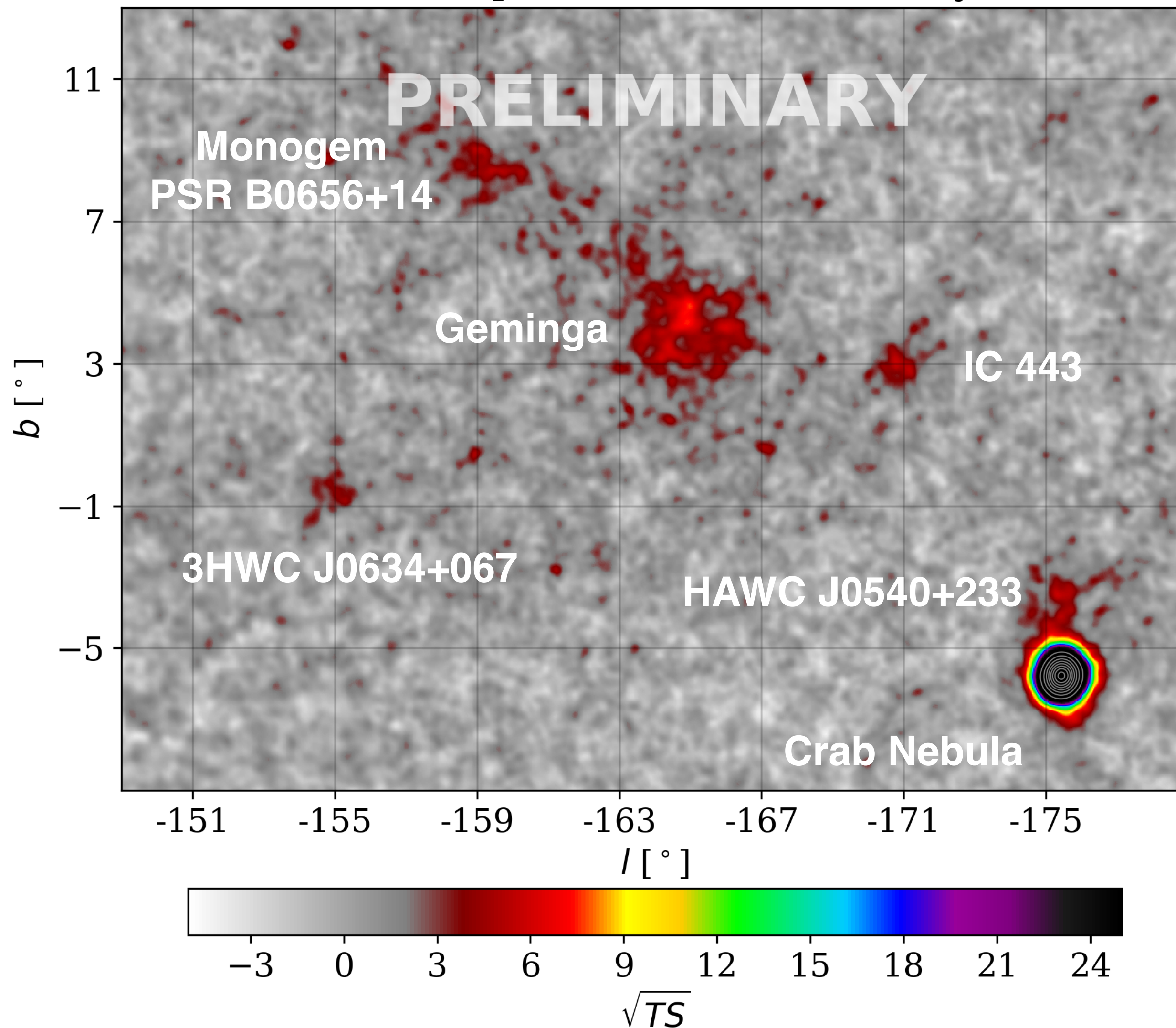
TABLE I. Sources exhibiting  $\hat{E} > 56$  TeV emission. A Gaussian morphology is assumed for a simultaneous fit to the source location and extension (68% Gaussian containment) for  $\hat{E} > 56$  TeV. The integral flux  $F$  above 56 TeV is then fitted;  $\sqrt{\text{TS}}$  is the square root of the test statistic for the integral flux fit. The nearest source from the 2HWC catalog and the angular distance to it are also provided. In addition, the  $\sqrt{\text{TS}}$  of the same integral flux fit but above  $\hat{E} > 100$  TeV is provided. All uncertainties are statistical only. The point spread function of HAWC for  $\hat{E} > 56$  TeV is  $\sim 0.2^\circ$  at the Crab declination [19], but is declination dependent and increases to  $0.35^\circ$  and  $0.45^\circ$  for eHWC J1825 – 134 and eHWC J1809 – 193, respectively. The overall pointing error is  $0.1^\circ$  [22].

Source name	RA ( $^\circ$ )	Dec ( $^\circ$ )	Extension > 56 TeV ( $^\circ$ )	$F$ ( $10^{-14}$ ph cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ )	$\sqrt{\text{TS}}$ > 56 TeV	Nearest 2HWC source	Distance to 2HWC source( $^\circ$ )	$\sqrt{\text{TS}}$ > 100 TeV
eHWC J0534 + 220	$83.61 \pm 0.02$	$22.00 \pm 0.03$	PS	$1.2 \pm 0.2$	12.0	J0534 + 220	0.02	4.44
eHWC J1809 – 193	$272.46 \pm 0.13$	$-19.34 \pm 0.14$	$0.34 \pm 0.13$	$2.4^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	6.97	J1809 – 190	0.30	4.82
eHWC J1825 – 134	$276.40 \pm 0.06$	$-13.37 \pm 0.06$	$0.36 \pm 0.05$	$4.6 \pm 0.5$	14.5	J1825 – 134	0.07	7.33
eHWC J1839 – 057	$279.77 \pm 0.12$	$-5.71 \pm 0.10$	$0.34 \pm 0.08$	$1.5 \pm 0.3$	7.03	J1837 – 065	0.96	3.06
eHWC J1842 – 035	$280.72 \pm 0.15$	$-3.51 \pm 0.11$	$0.39 \pm 0.09$	$1.5 \pm 0.3$	6.63	J1844 – 032	0.44	2.70
eHWC J1850 + 001	$282.59 \pm 0.21$	$0.14 \pm 0.12$	$0.37 \pm 0.16$	$1.1^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	5.31	J1849 + 001	0.20	3.04
eHWC J1907 + 063	$286.91 \pm 0.10$	$6.32 \pm 0.09$	$0.52 \pm 0.09$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$	10.4	J1908 + 063	0.16	7.30
eHWC J2019 + 368	$304.95 \pm 0.07$	$36.78 \pm 0.04$	$0.20 \pm 0.05$	$1.6^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	10.2	J2019 + 367	0.02	4.85
eHWC J2030 + 412	$307.74 \pm 0.09$	$41.23 \pm 0.07$	$0.18 \pm 0.06$	$0.9 \pm 0.2$	6.43	J2031 + 415	0.34	3.07

Abeysekara et al. (PRL 2020)

# Anticentro Galáctico

Galactic plane V; 0.0°; 1523 days

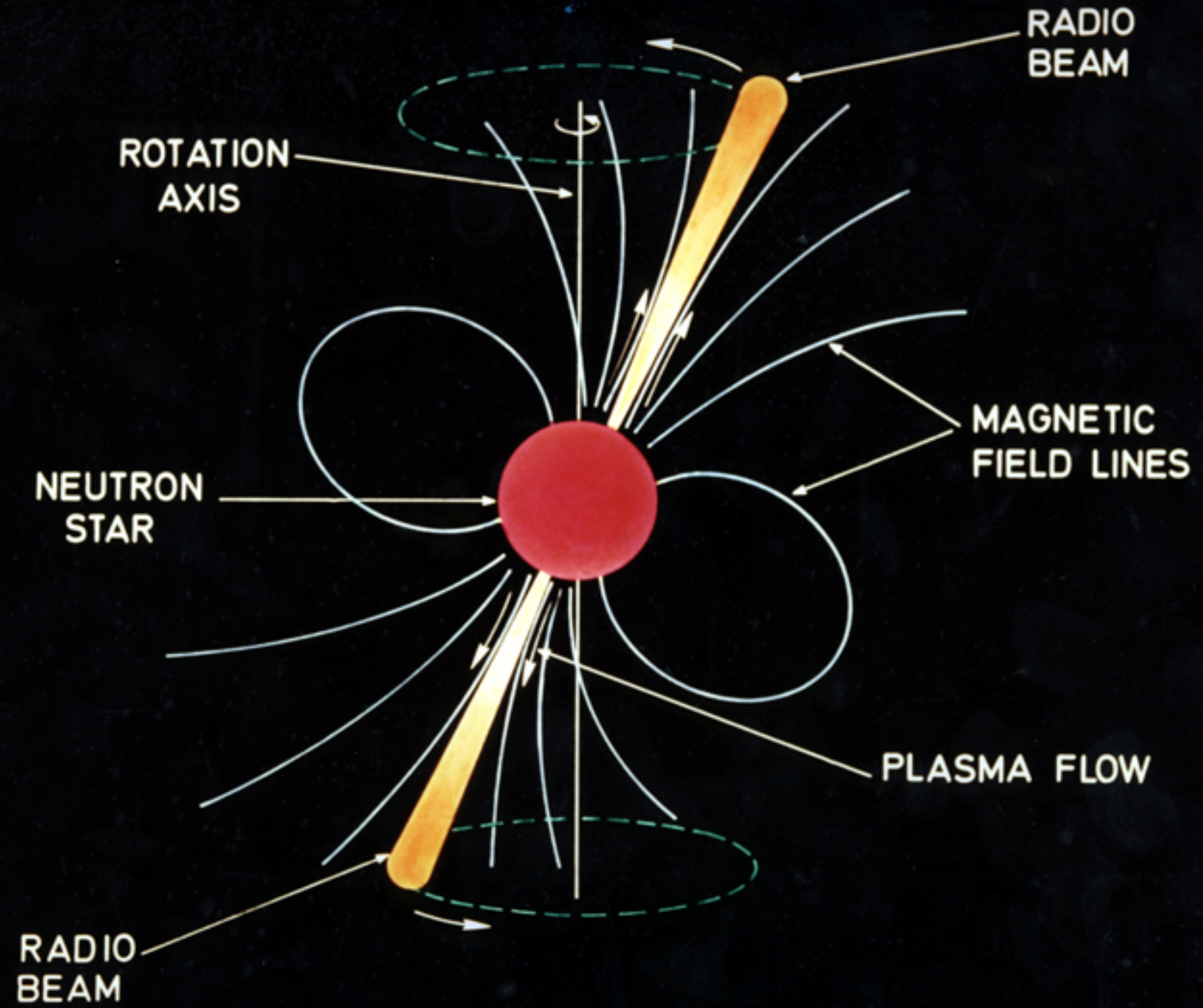
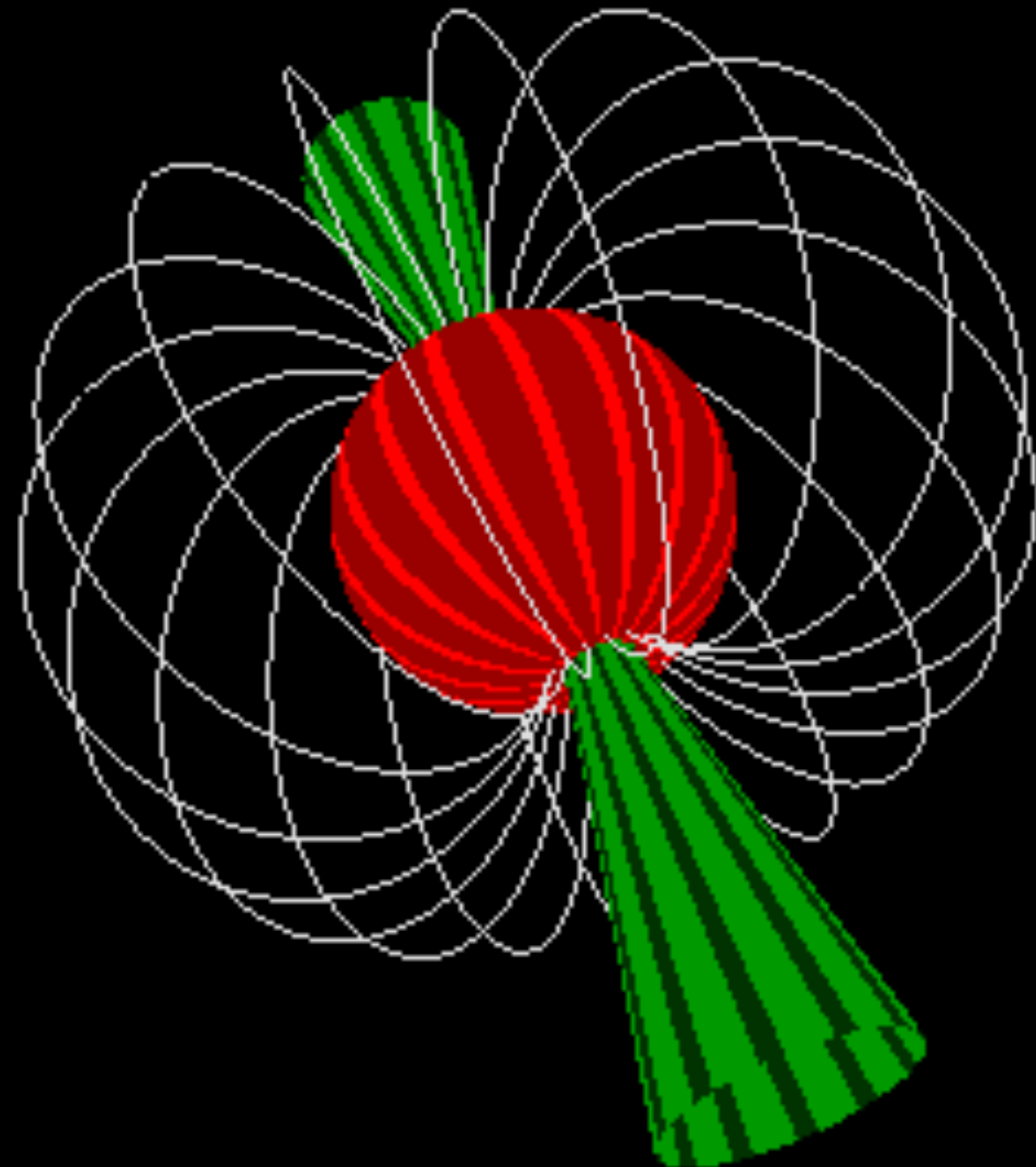


Fuentes energizadas por pulsares:

- Nebulosa del Cangrejo: Pulsar Wind Nebula (PWN).
- Geminga & Monogem (PSR B0656+14): TeV halos!
- HAWC J0540+233 (PSR B0540+23) y 3HWC J0634+067 (PSR J0633+0632): TeV halos?

IC 443: remanente (clásico) de supernova.

# Pulsares y PWNe



# Rayos cósmicos y SNR

El requerimiento energético de los rayos cósmicos en la Galaxia es,

$$L_{RC} \simeq \frac{u_{rc} V_{gal}}{t_{esc}} \approx \left( \frac{1 \text{ eV/cm}^3}{t_{esc}} \right) V_{gal} \approx 10^{40} \text{ erg/s}$$

donde  $t_{esc} \approx 2 \times 10^7$  años estimado por abundancias de isótopos radioactivos ( $^{10}\text{Be}$  con  $\tau \approx 2 \times 10^6$  años), y

$$V_{gal} \approx \pi(200 \text{ pc})(15 \text{ kpc})^2 \simeq 4 \times 10^{66} \text{ cm}^3.$$

Una supernova cada 30 años  $\Rightarrow 10^{51} \text{ erg}/10^9 \text{ s} = 10^{42} \text{ erg/s}$ .

Otras fuentes potenciales: pulsares, estrellas masivas jóvenes, novae...

## Estrellas de neutrones

- ▶ Oppenheimer & Volkoff (1939) hacen el primer c3culo de la estructura de una estrella de neutrones, dando lugar a la estimaci3n  $R_{\star} \simeq 10 \text{ km}$ ,  $M_{\star} \simeq 1.4 M_{\odot}$ .
- ▶ En un gas degenerado de neutrones el n3mero de part3culas,  $N = nV$ , se relaciona con el momento de Fermi,  $p_f$  de acuerdo a

$$N = 2 \int \frac{d^3r d^3p}{h^3} \Rightarrow p_f = h \left( \frac{3n}{8\pi} \right)^{1/3},$$

- ▶ La densidad de materia se estima de  $p_f = mc$ , con  $m$  la masa del neutr3n,

$$\rho_c = \frac{8\pi m^4 c^3}{3h^3} \simeq 6 \times 10^{15} \text{ g/cm}^3.$$

- ▶ Balanceando energ3a interna  $u \propto \rho^\gamma / (\gamma - 1)$  con gravedad, se obtiene, para una estrella de densidad constante,

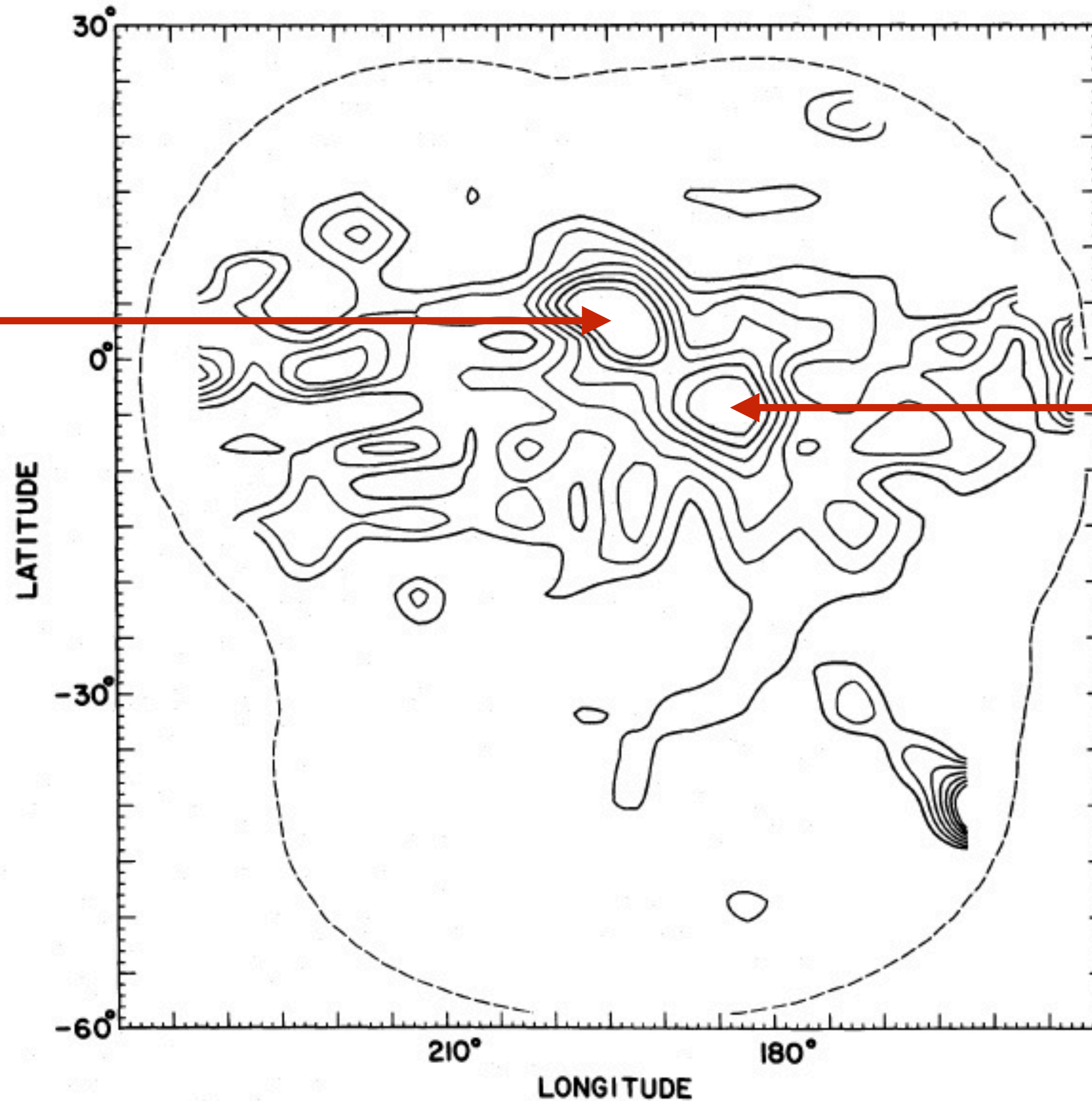
$$R = \left( \frac{3}{2\pi} \right)^{4/3} \frac{h^2 M^{-1/3}}{4Gm_N^{8/3}} \simeq 5 \text{ km} \left( \frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1/3}.$$

# Pulsares

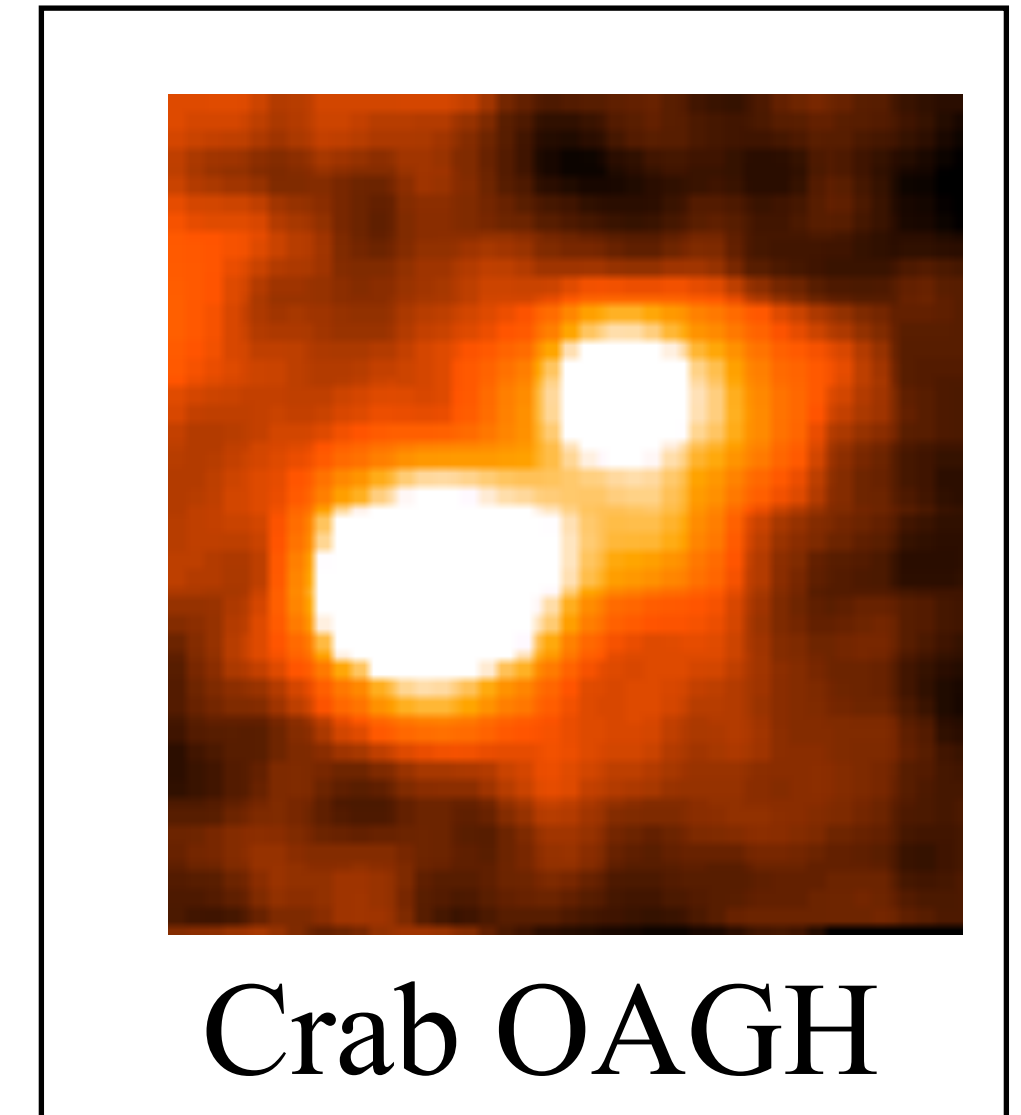
- PSR 1919+21 descubierto en ondas de radio por Hewish & Bell (1968), con  $P=1.337$ s. Siguieron Vela (89 ms), Cangrejo (33 ms) y cientos más.
- Pulsar binario PSR B1913+16 (Taylor & Hulse 1974).
- Pulsar milisegundos PSR B1937+21 con  $P=1.6$  ms (Backer et al. 1982).
- Detectados en radio, óptico, rayos X, rayos gamma:
  - XRPs, Soft Gamma-ray Repeaters → magnetars.
- Mas de 3000 pulsares en la versión 2021 de psrcat (ATNF pulsar catalog).

# SAS-2 (1972-1973)

195° +5°



Crab pulsar

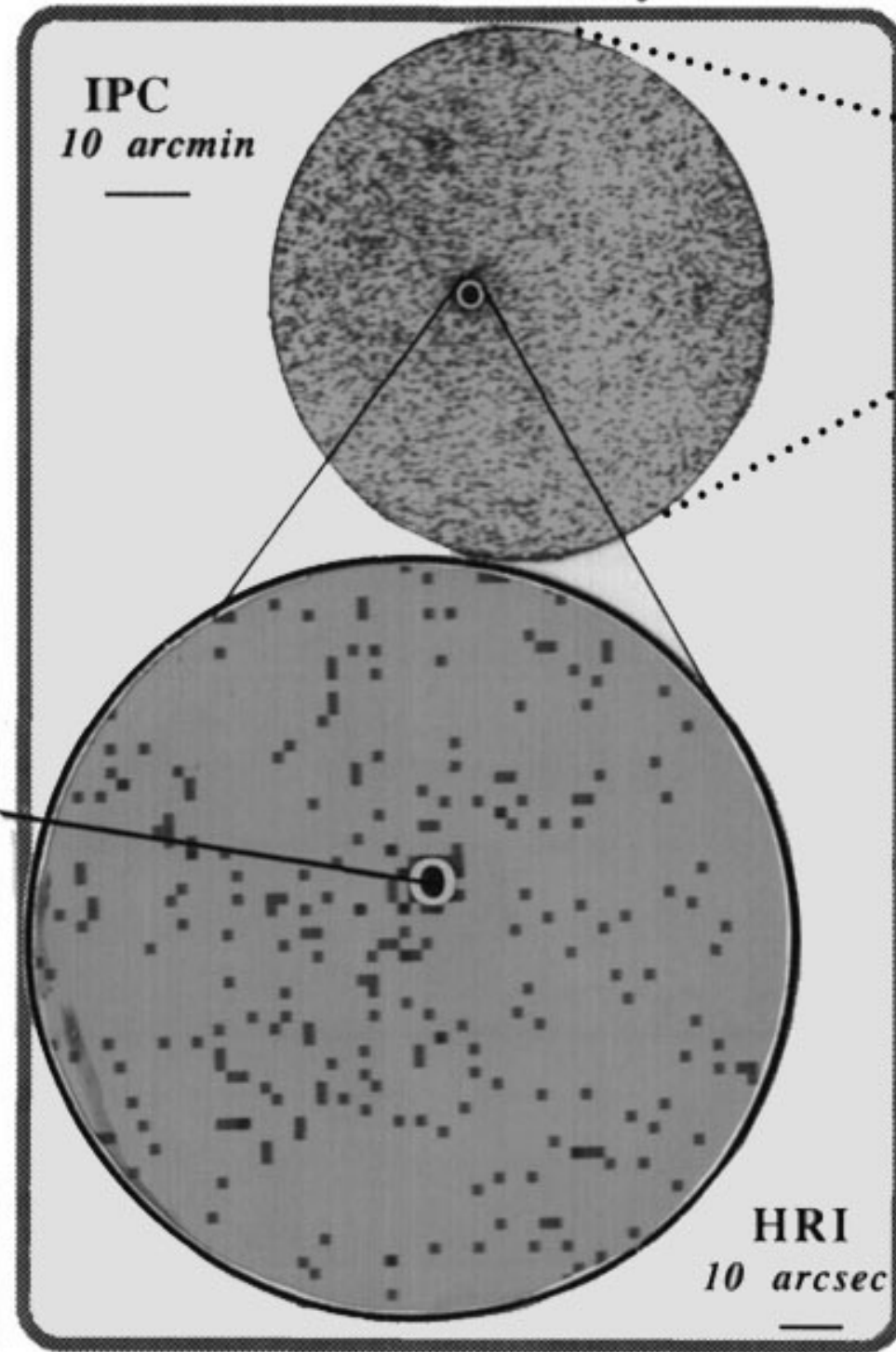


Crab OAGH

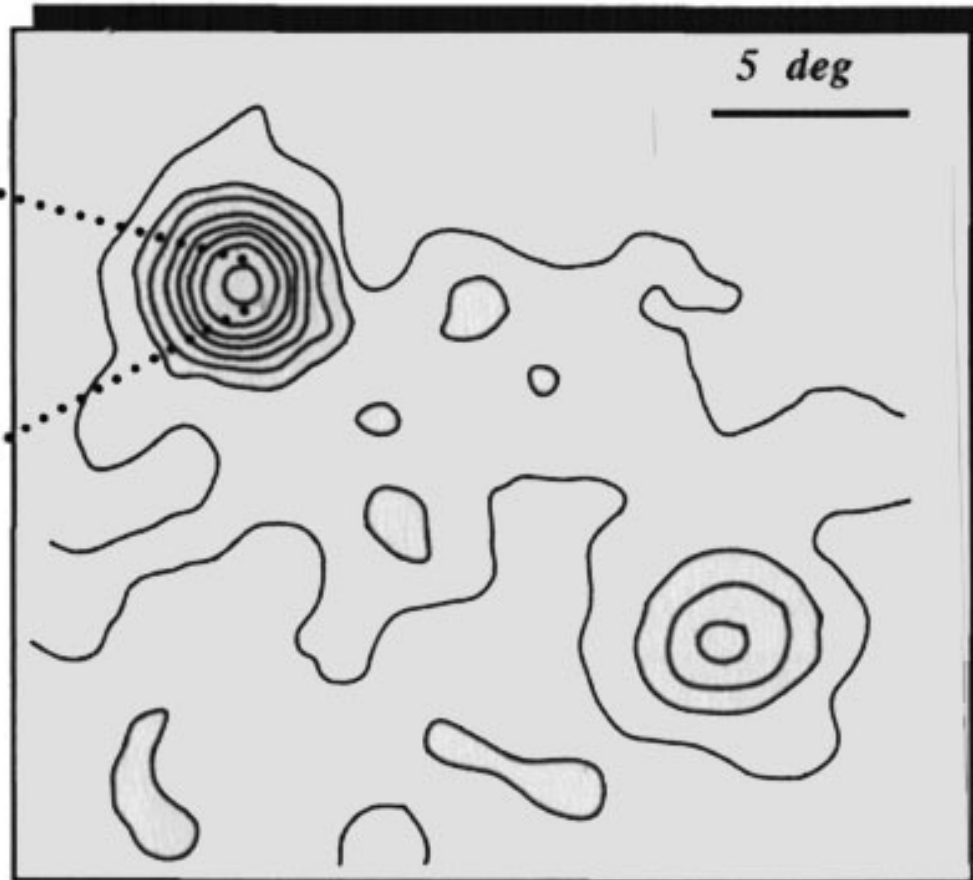
FIG. 1.—Contour map of  $\gamma$ -ray intensities observed by SAS-2 at energies above 35 MeV in the galactic anticenter region. The contour lines represent 75%, 66%, 57%, 48%, 39%, 30%, and 21% of the maximum intensity, which is  $4.25 \times 10^{-4}$  photons ( $E > 35$  MeV)  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$ . The 66% and 21% contour lines are slightly darker than the others. The apparent positions of the two maxima near 185°, -6° and 195°, +5° differ slightly from these coordinates principally due to the presence of the diffuse emission from the galactic plane, as discussed in the text. *Dashed line*, limit of the SAS-2 exposure in this region.

# GEMINGA (2CG 195+04)

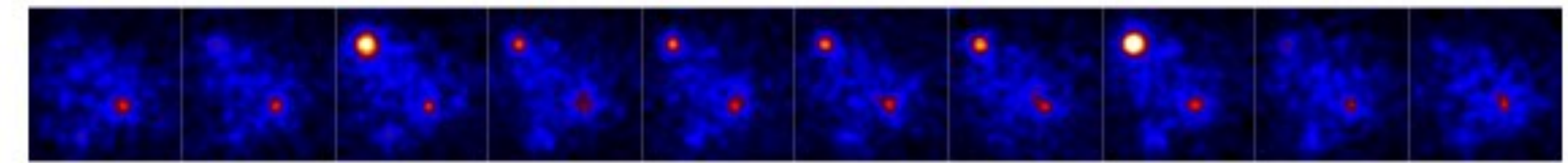
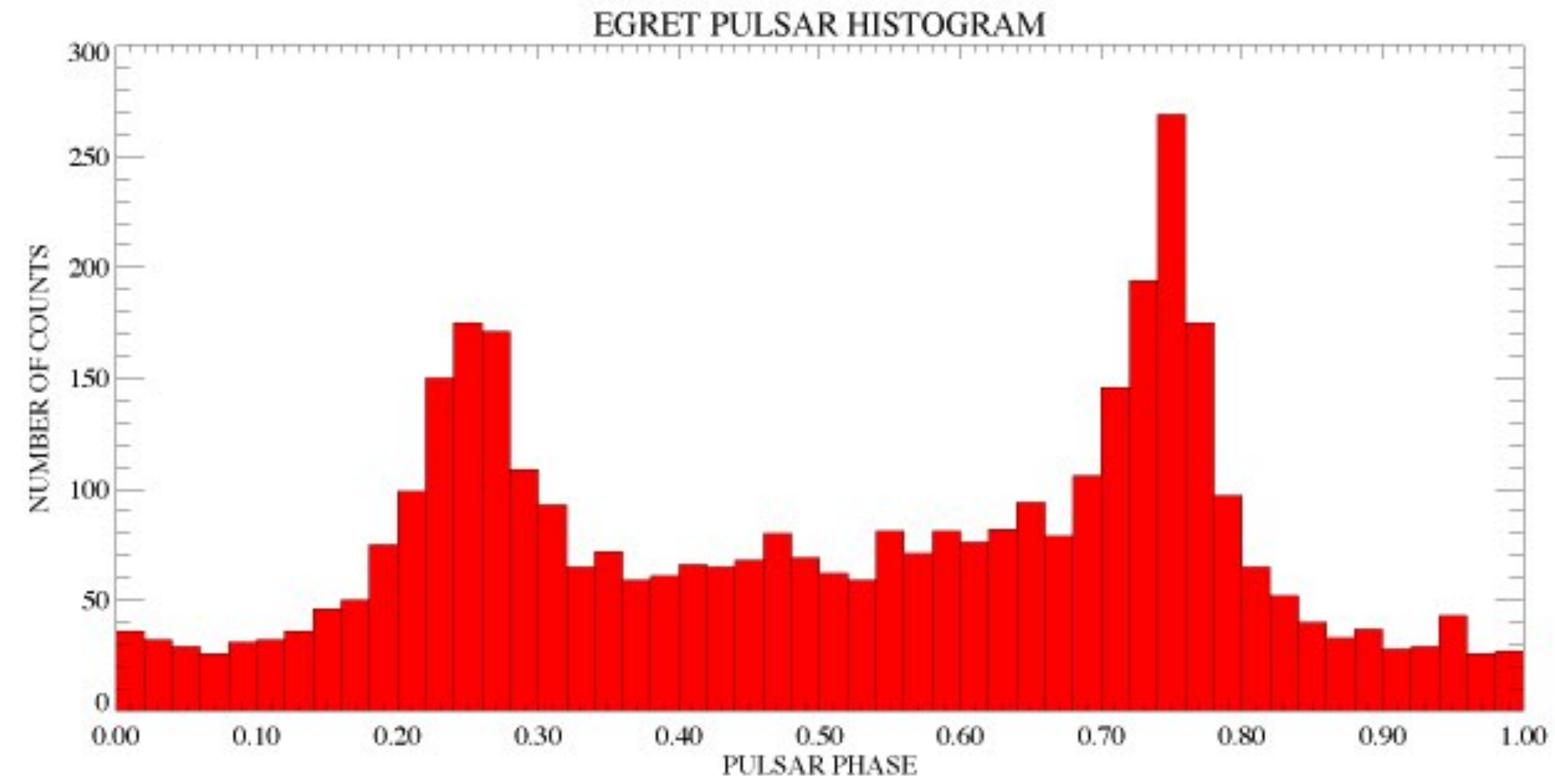
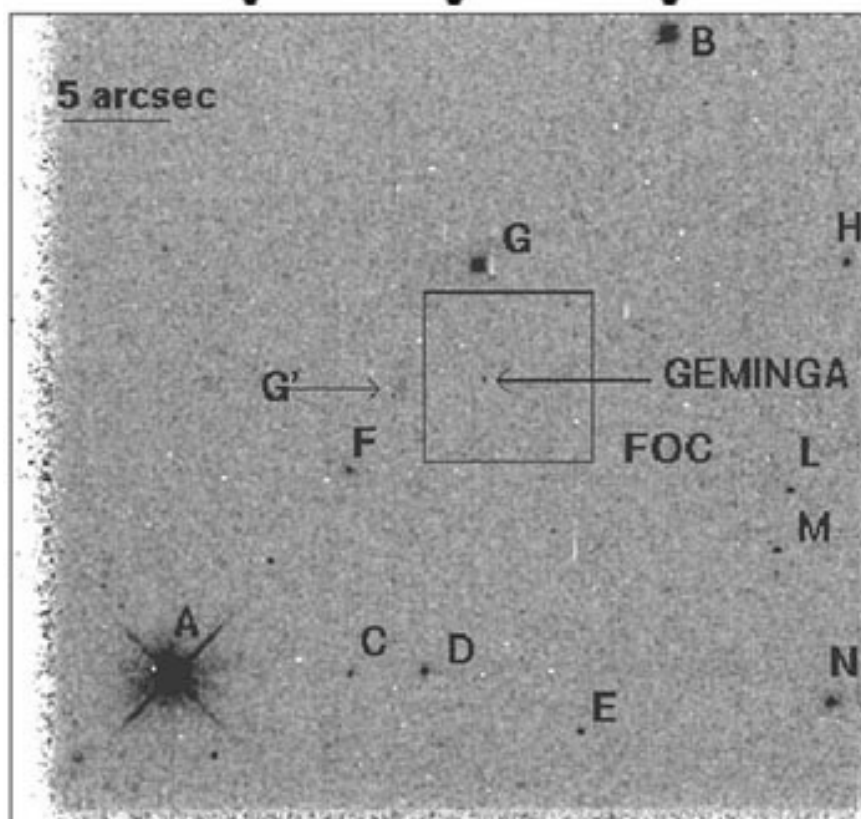
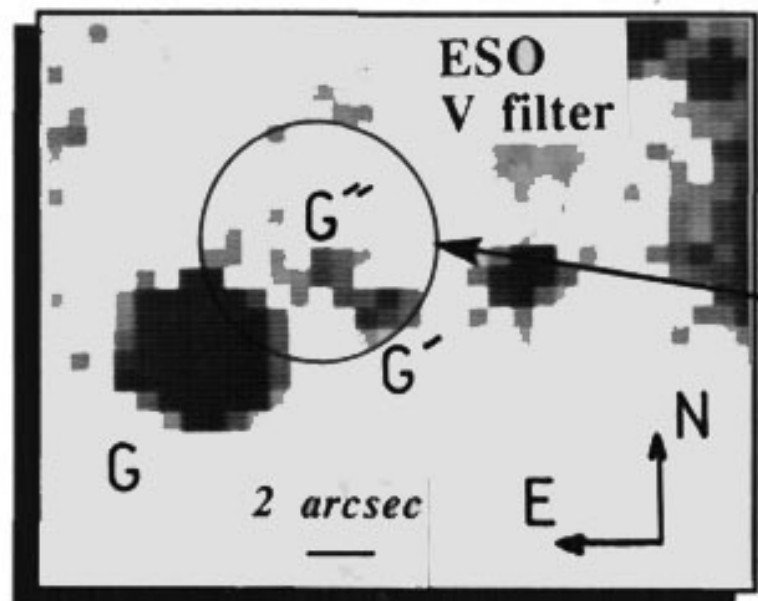
**X-ray**  
*the positioning*  
Einstein Observatory



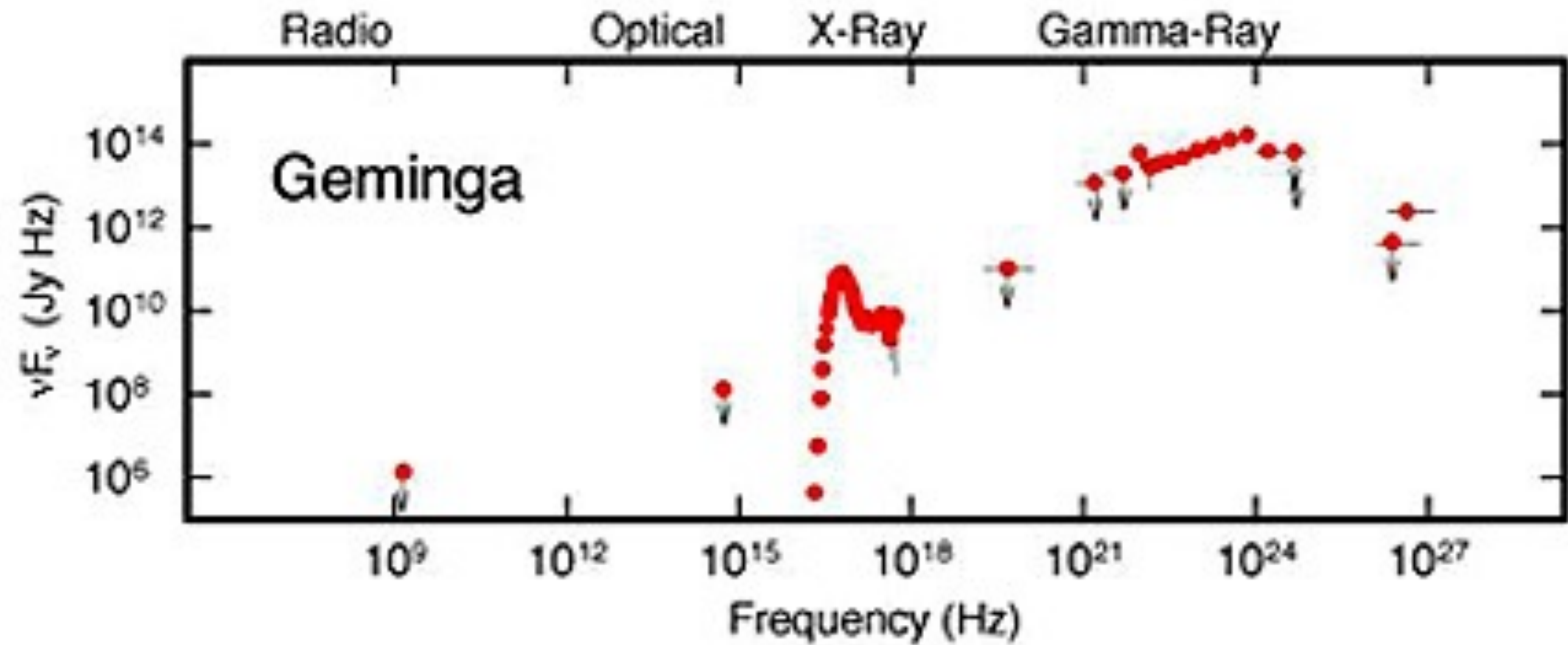
**Gamma-Ray**  
*the discovery*  
SAS-2 and COS-B



**Optical**  
*the understanding*  
ESO 3.6m - Palomar 5m



Pulsar Name: 0630+17 Galactic Coords: 195.13, 4.27 Period: 237.1ms Energy: >100 Mev Chi-Squared: 8332.54



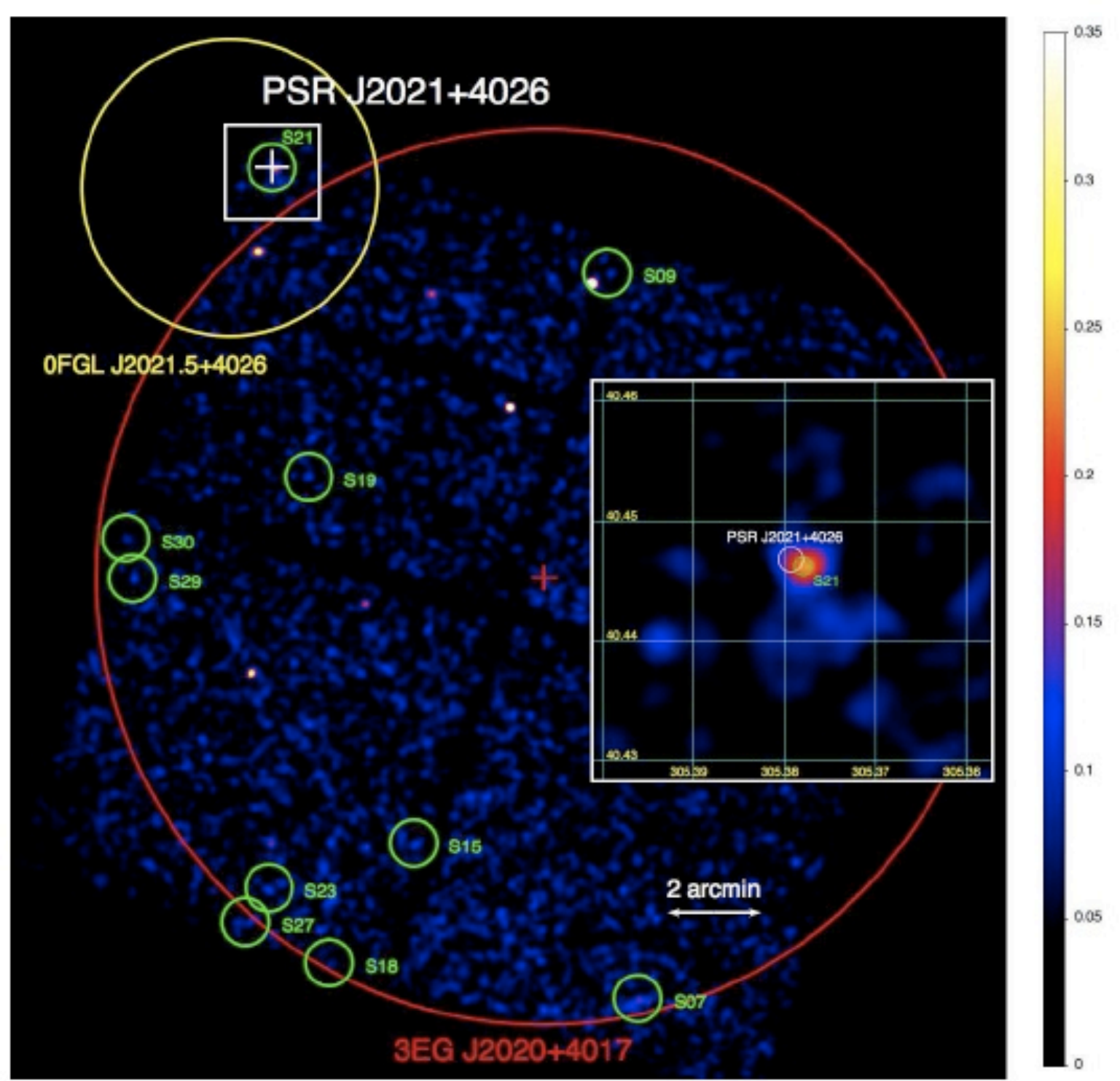
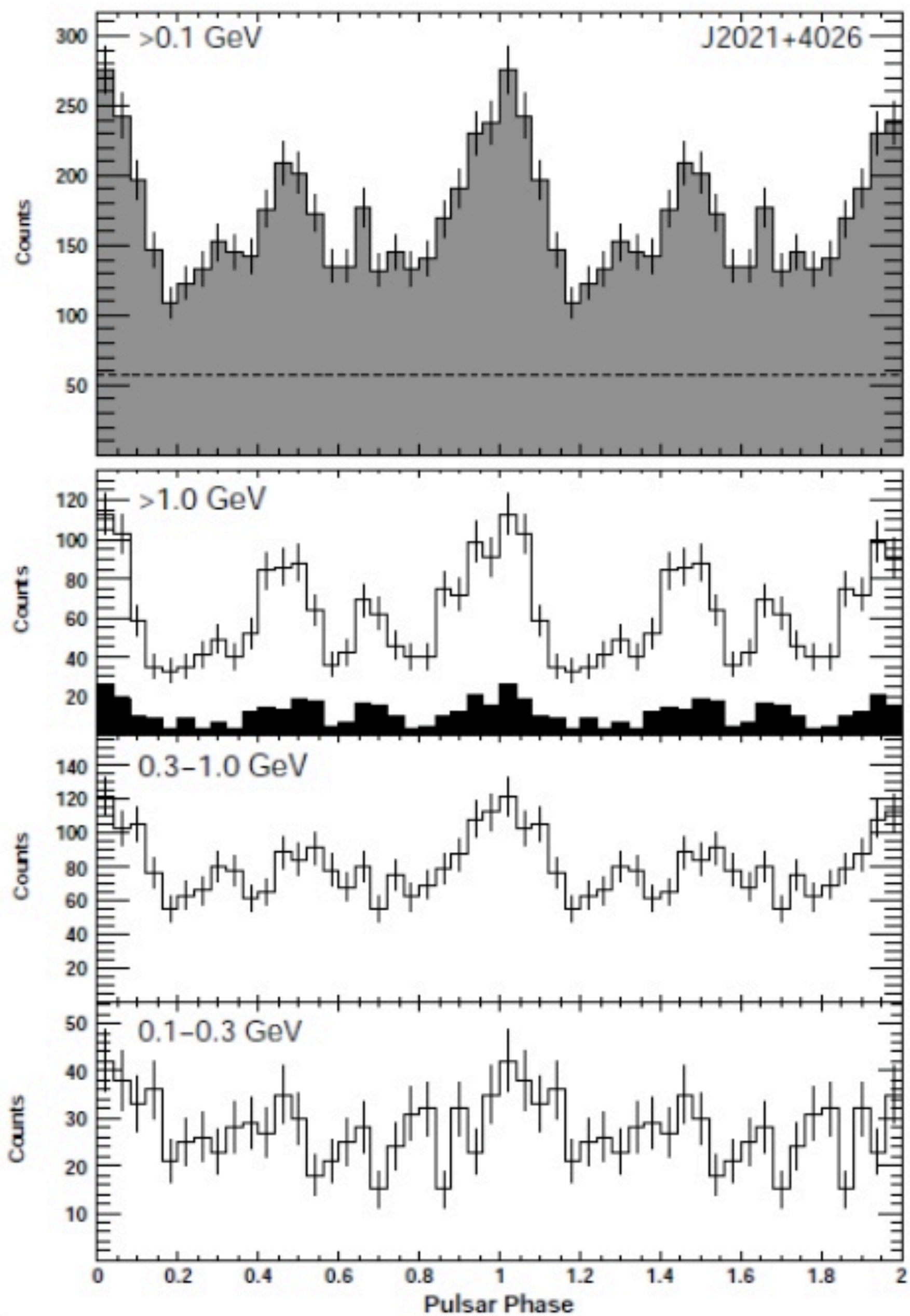
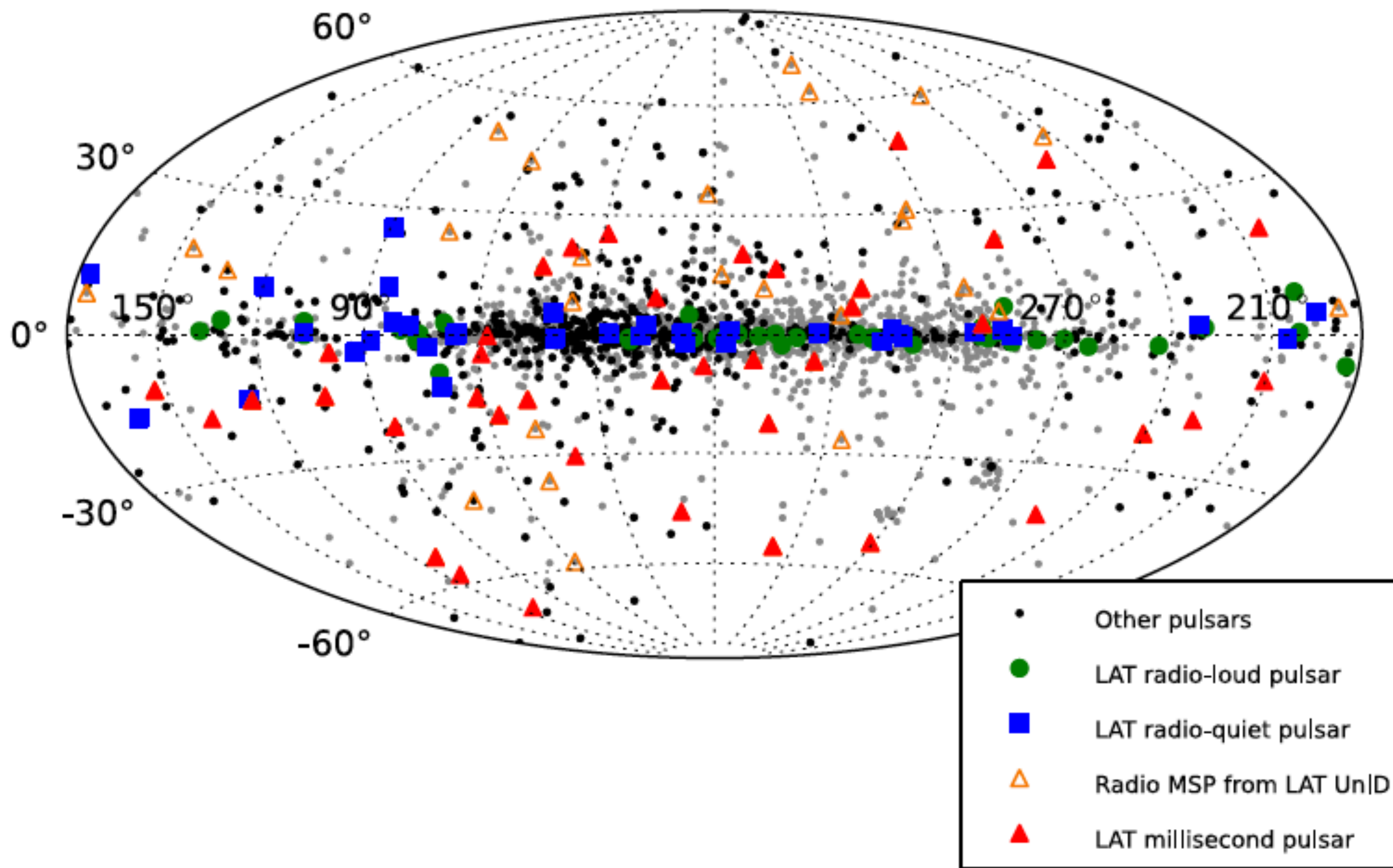
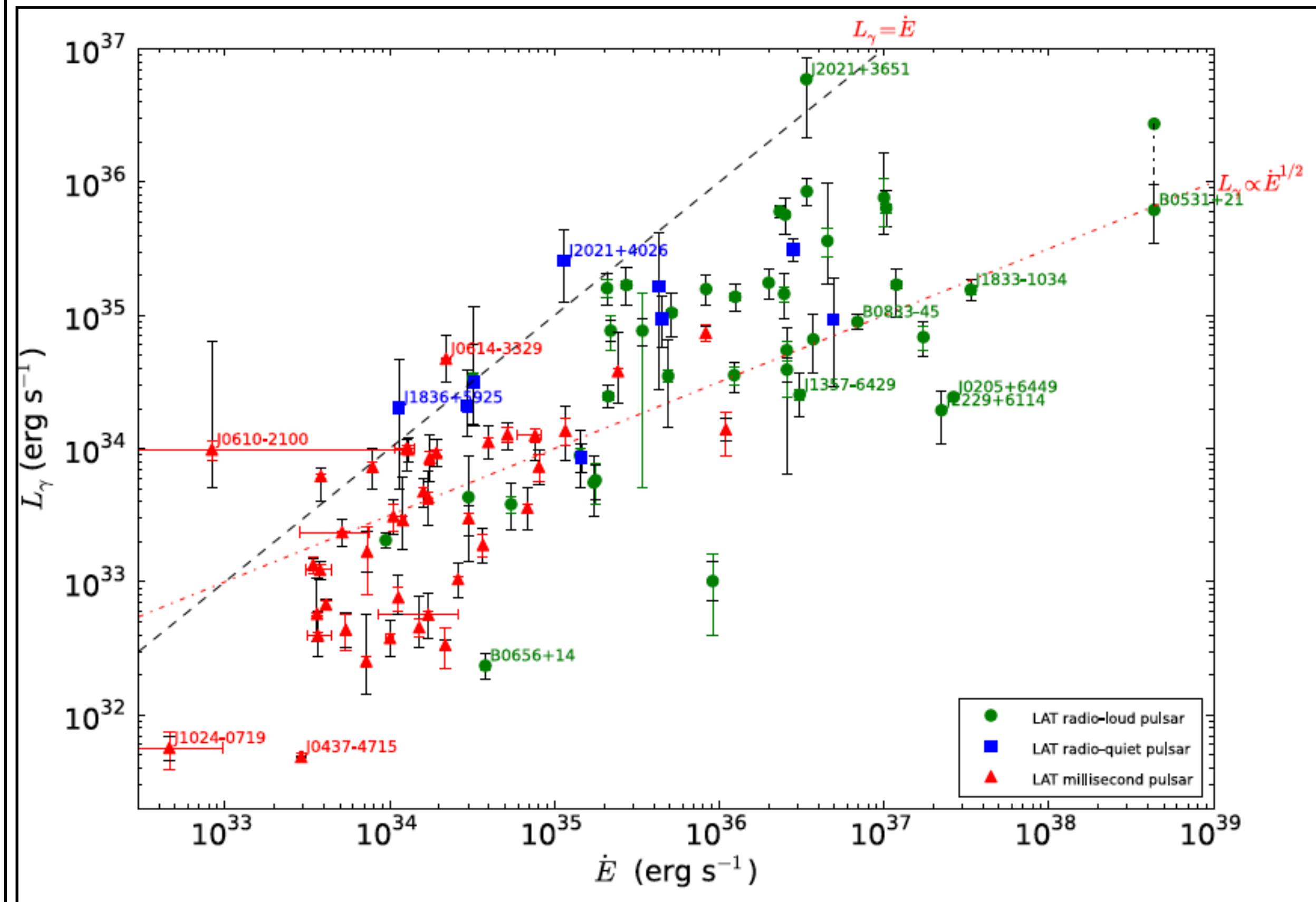
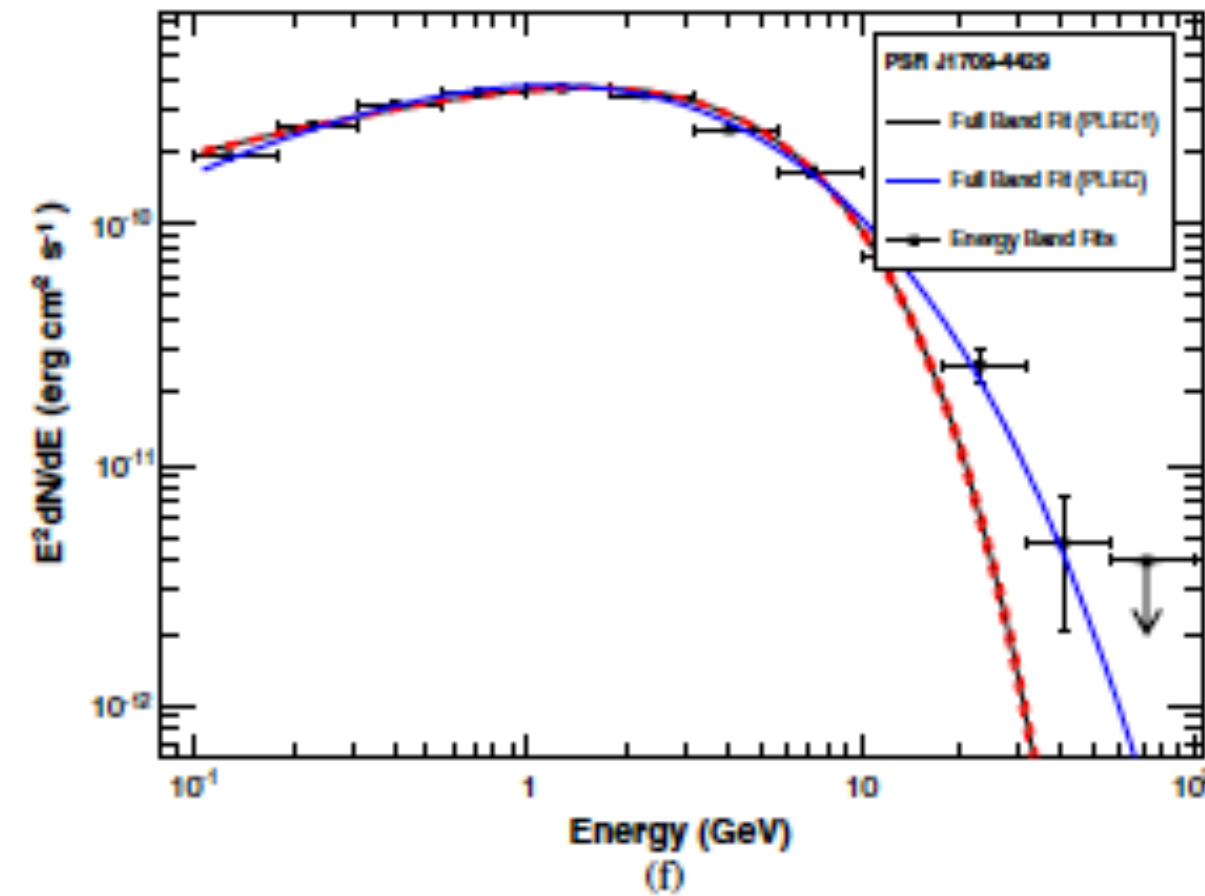
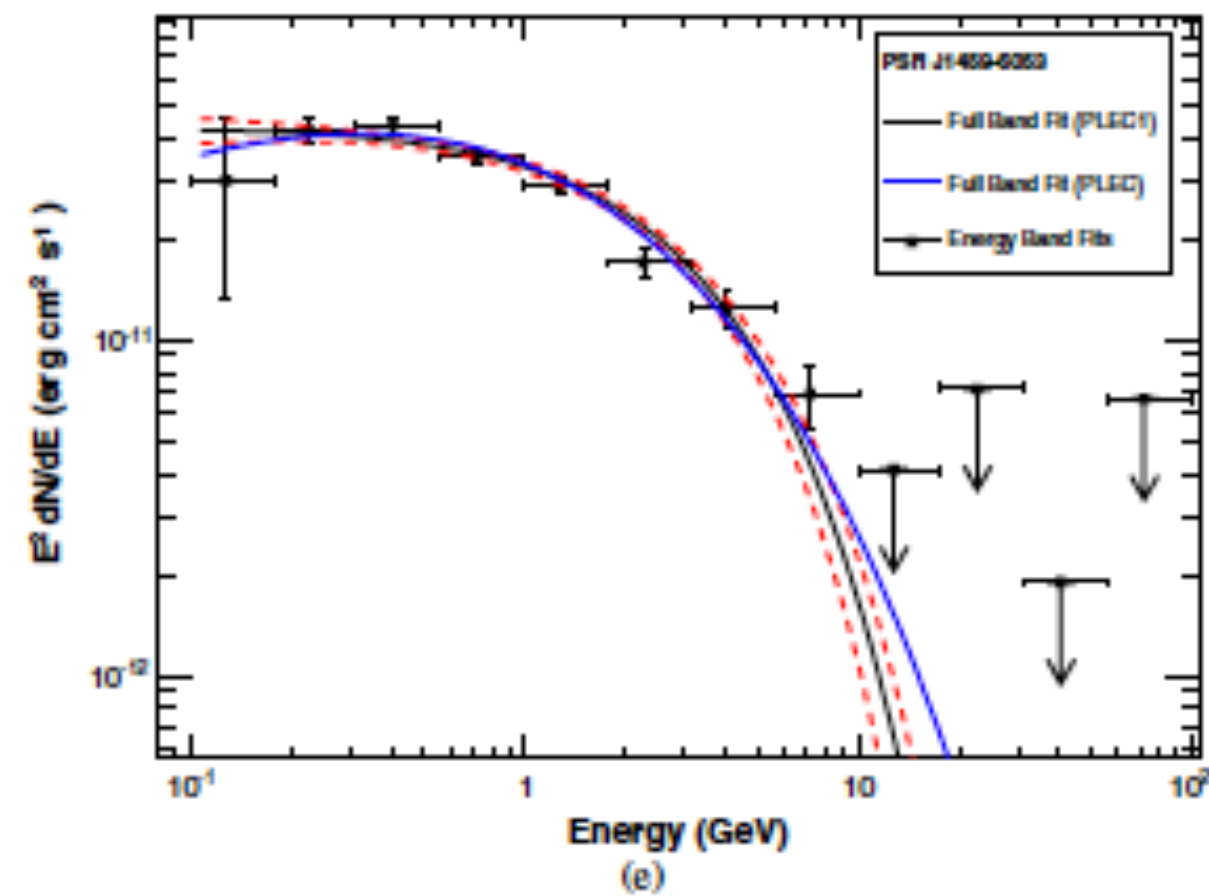
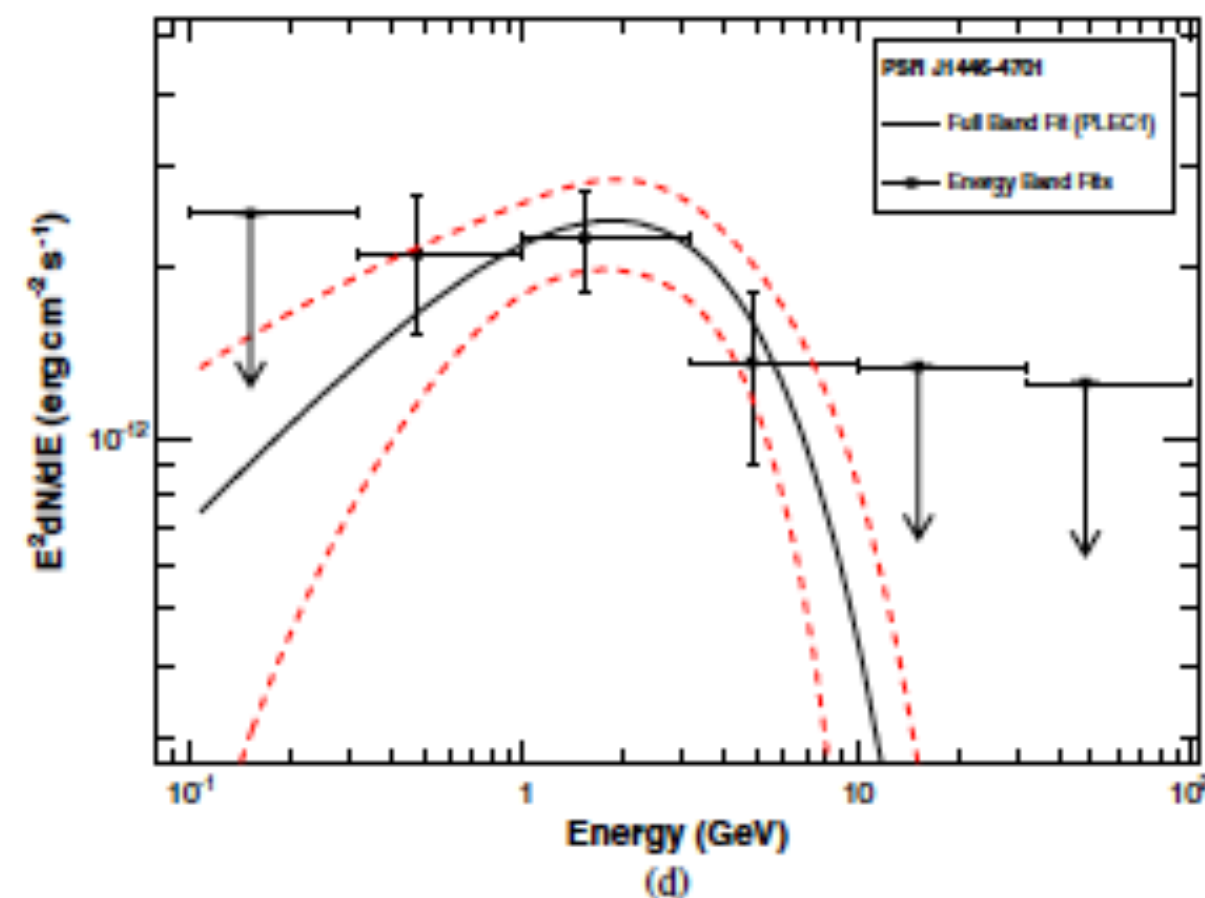
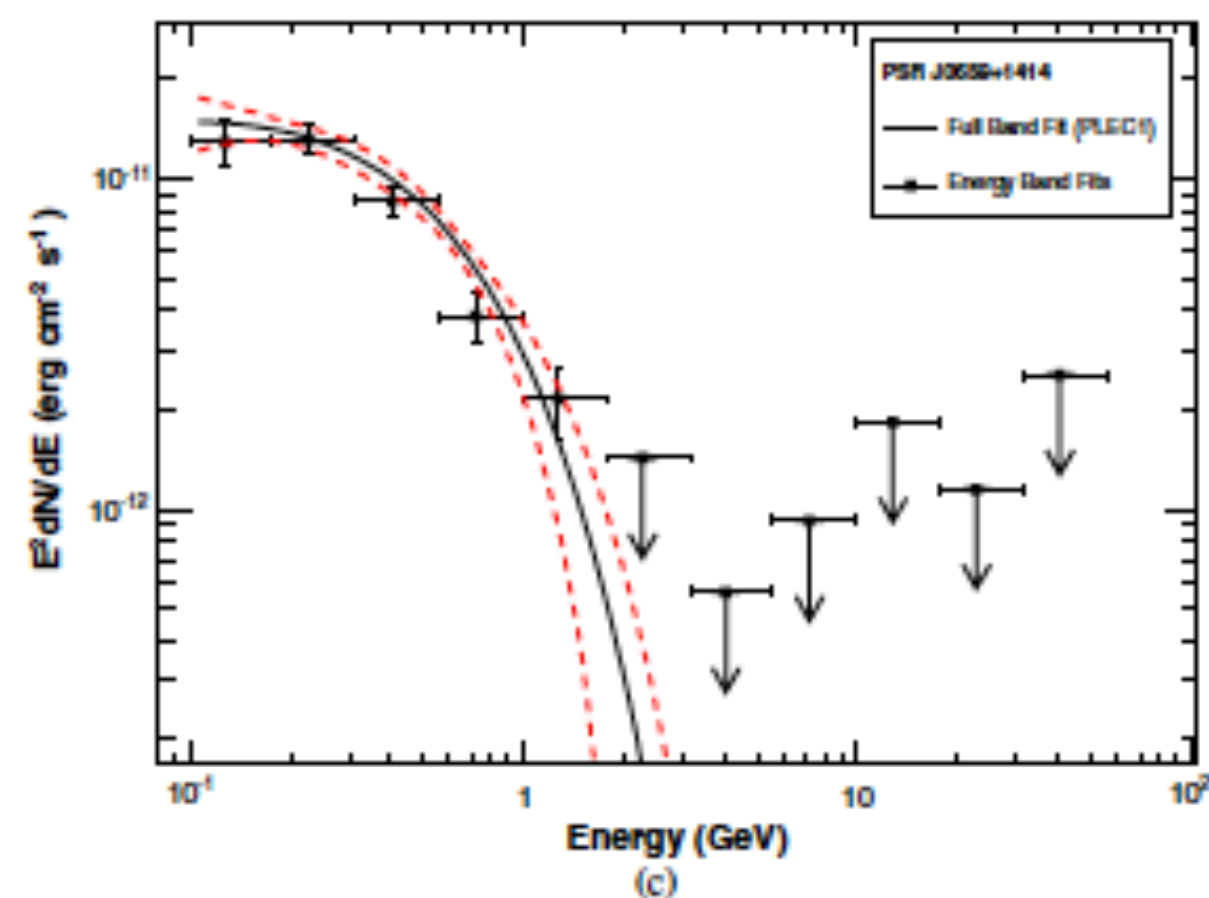
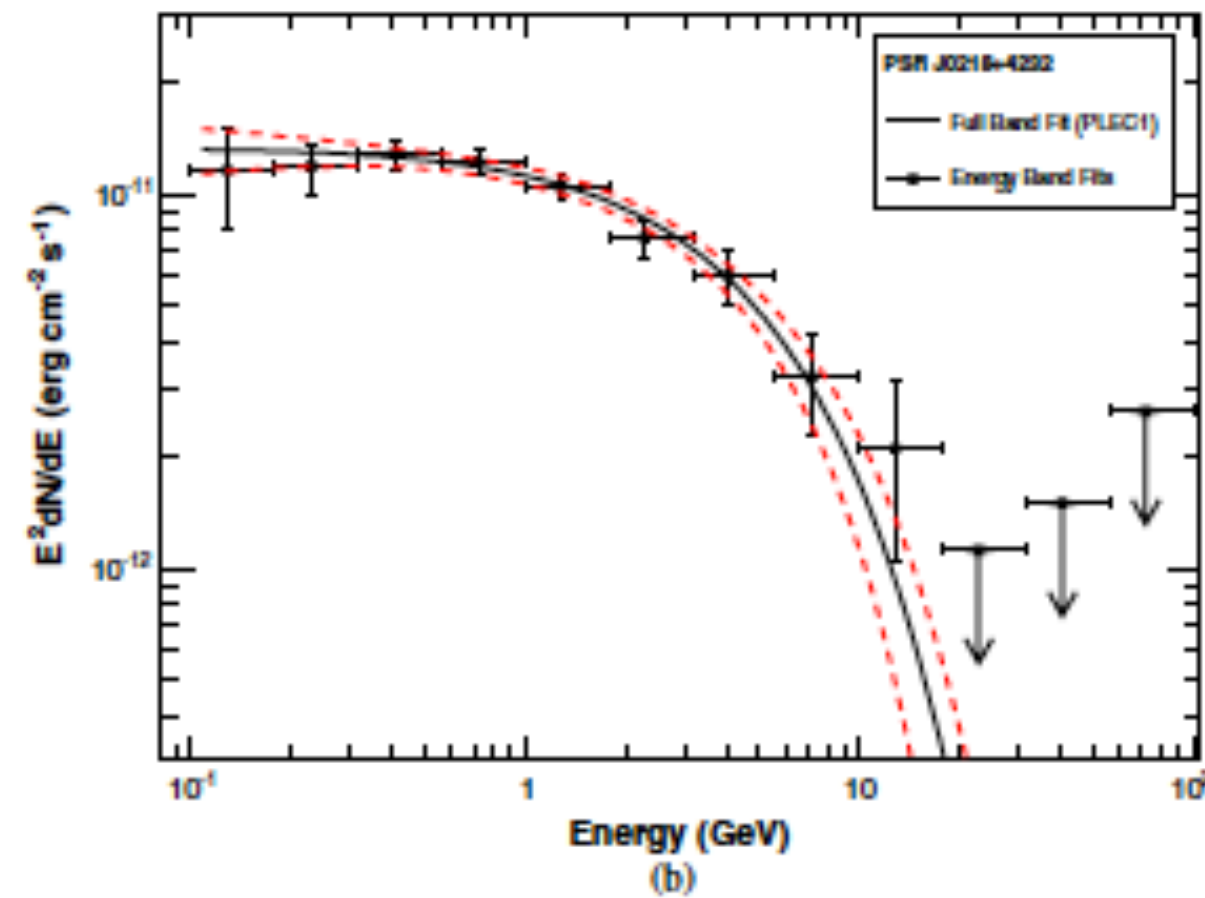
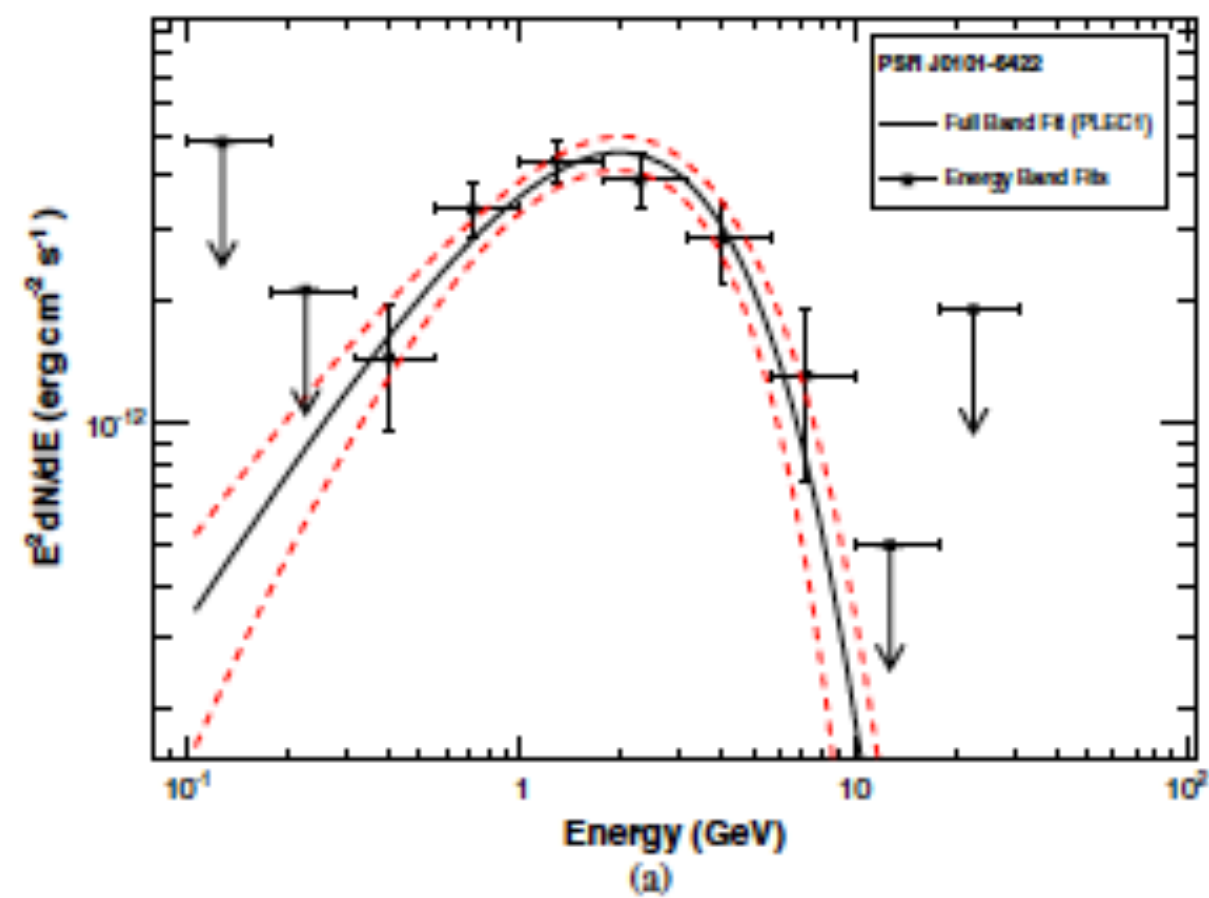


FIGURE 1: *Chandra* 14.3 ks ACIS-I (0.1–10 keV) X-ray observation (ObsID 5533, 2005 February 6) centered on the EGRET  $\gamma$ -ray source 3EG J2020+4017. The color scale is in counts per square arcsecond. Prior to *Fermi*, this was the brightest EGRET unidentified source, and it is the brightest source in the *Fermi* LAT Bright Source List [Abdo et al. 2009]. The white cross marks the pulsar position, the young energetic supernova remnant (SNR 78.2+2.1). Note that only the 95% (stat.) error circle of the  $\gamma$ -ray source reported in the *Fermi* LAT First Pulsar Catalog [Abdo et al. 2009] (shown in yellow). The white box (2' on the right). Inset – Close-up view of the region around the pulsar. The white ellipse is the 95% (stat.) error ellipse reported in the *Fermi* LAT First Pulsar Catalog [Abdo et al. 2009]. The red circle is the *Chandra* 99% (stat. + syst.) error circle [Weisskopf et al. 2005]. An ACIS-S observation (PI: Weisskopf) centered at the position of the pulsar has been approved for Cycle 14 (PI: Saz Parkinson et al. HEAD-AAS 2010).

# Radio silent pulsar in $\gamma$ Cygni





# Pulsares

Desde su descubrimiento los pulsares fueron interpretados como estrellas de neutrones en rotaci3n<sup>1</sup>. A partir de estimaciones para el campo magn3tico de una estrella de neutrones,  $B_{\star} \sim 10^{12}$  G, Pacini (1967) propuso un modelo de dipolo magn3tico rotante para la fuente de energ3a en M1:

$$E_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I \Omega^2 = 2 \times 10^{46} \text{ erg } P_s^{-2} = 1.8 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg } \left( \frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-2},$$

$$\frac{dE_{rot}}{dt} = I \Omega \dot{\Omega} = \frac{dE_{rad}}{dt} = -\frac{2|\ddot{\mu}|^2}{3c^3} = -\frac{2B_{\perp}^2 R^6 \Omega^4}{3c^3}.$$

Esta aproximaci3n permite calcular  $B_{\perp}$ , componente perpendicular a  $\vec{\Omega}$ , y modelar de manera simplificada las estrellas de neutrones.

# Pulsares

De los par3metros rotacionales ( $I = 2M_{\star}R_{\star}^2/5$ ,  $M_{\star} = 1.4M_{\odot}$ ):

- la p3rdida de energ3a rotacional,

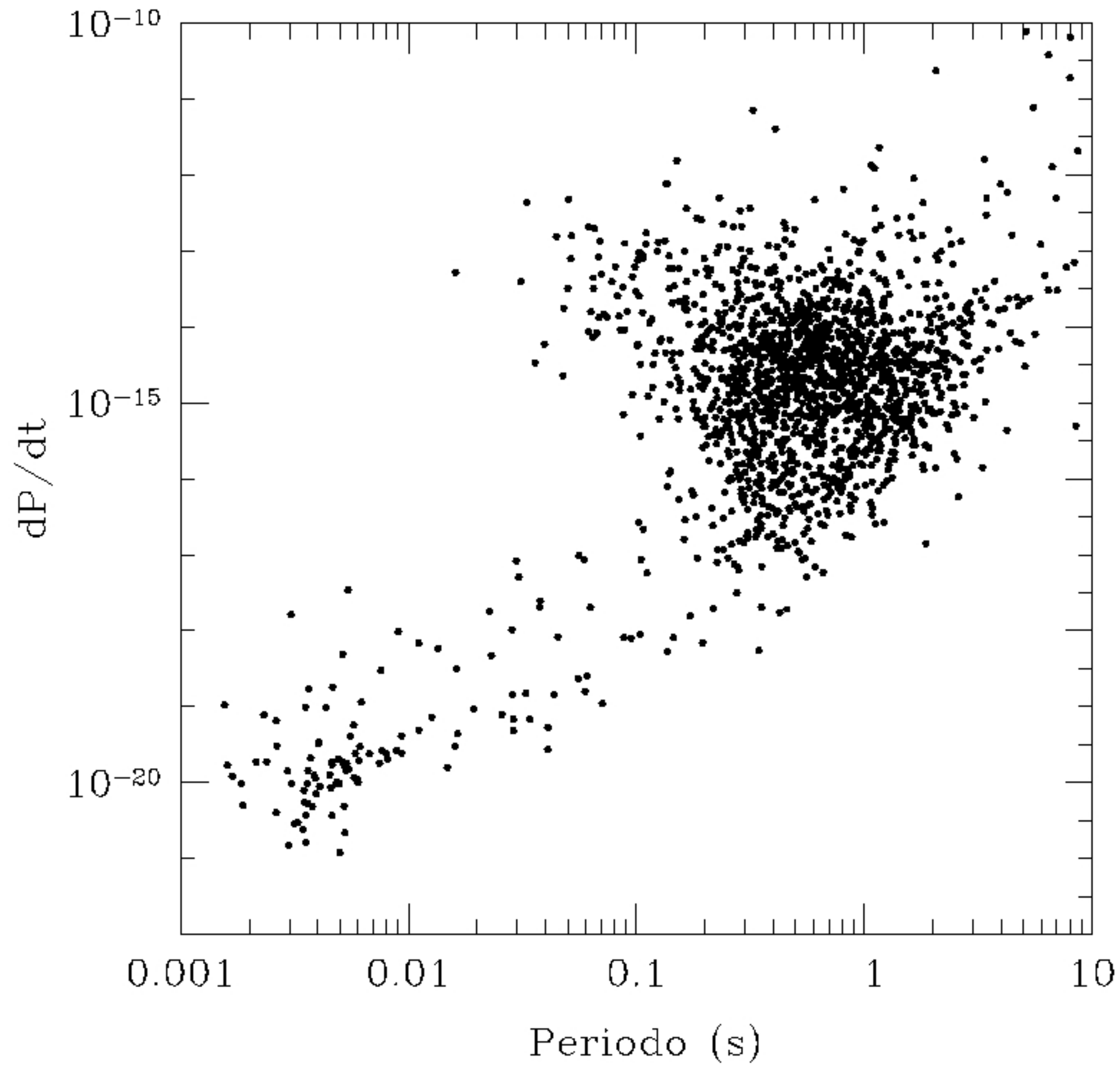
$$\frac{dE_{rot}}{dt} = 4\pi^2 I \left( \frac{\dot{P}}{P^3} \right) = 2.58 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s} \left( \frac{\dot{P}}{4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right) \left( \frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-3},$$

- el campo magn3tico,

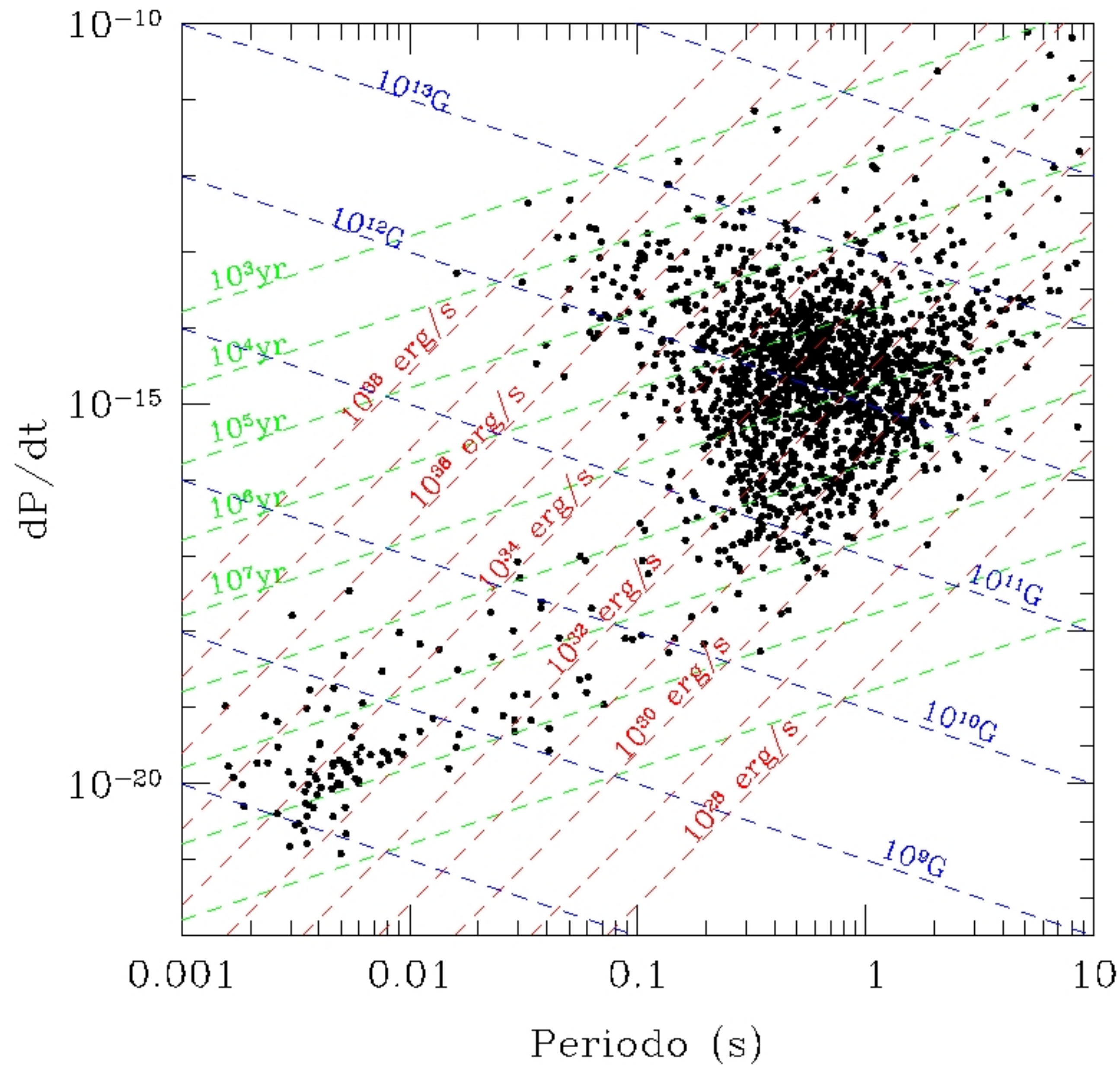
$$B = 2.38 \times 10^{19} \text{ G} \left( P\dot{P} \right)^{1/2} = 2.80 \times 10^{12} \text{ G} \left( \frac{P\dot{P}}{33 \text{ ms} \cdot 4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

- la *edad din3mica*,

$$t_d = \frac{P}{2\dot{P}} = 1273 \text{ a}\tilde{\text{nos}} \left( \frac{P/33 \text{ ms}}{\dot{P}/4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right).$$

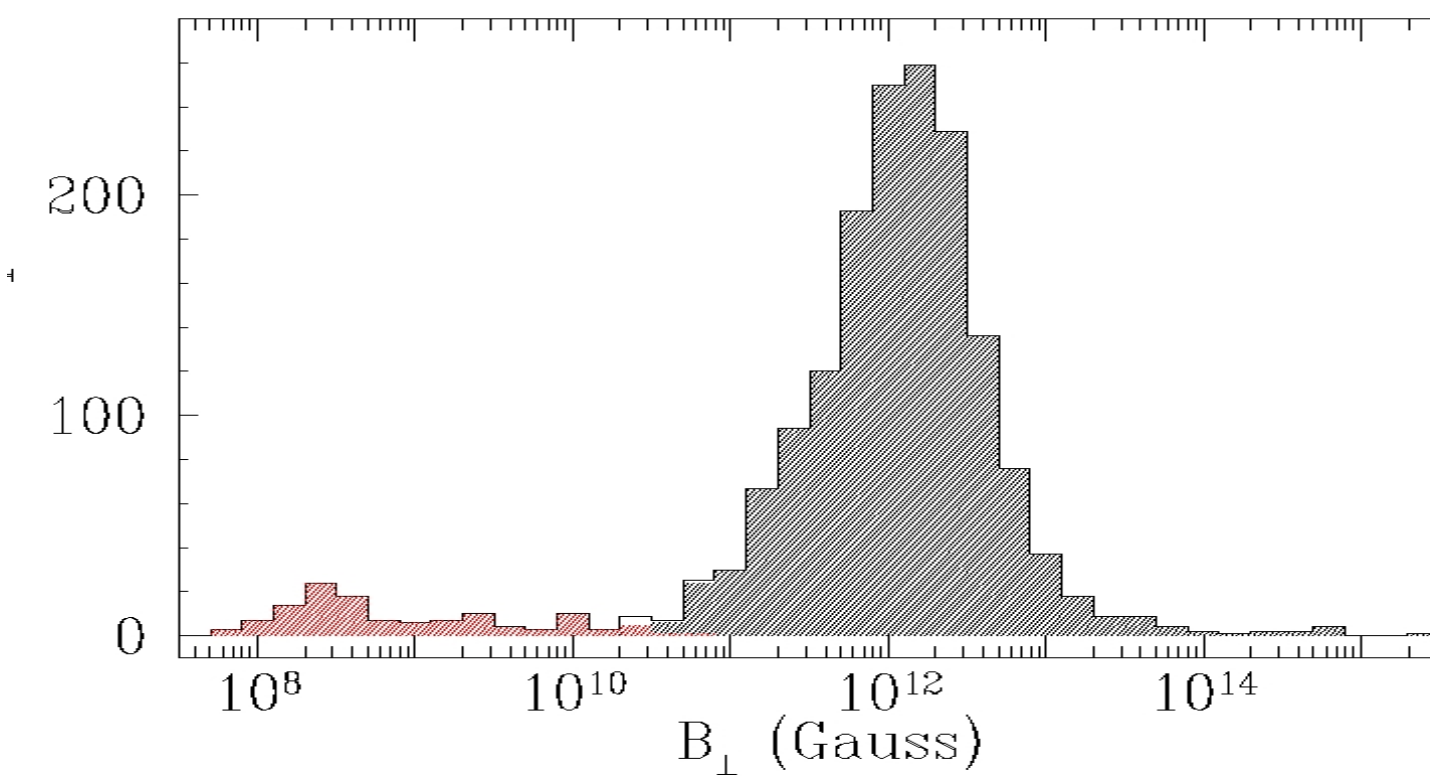
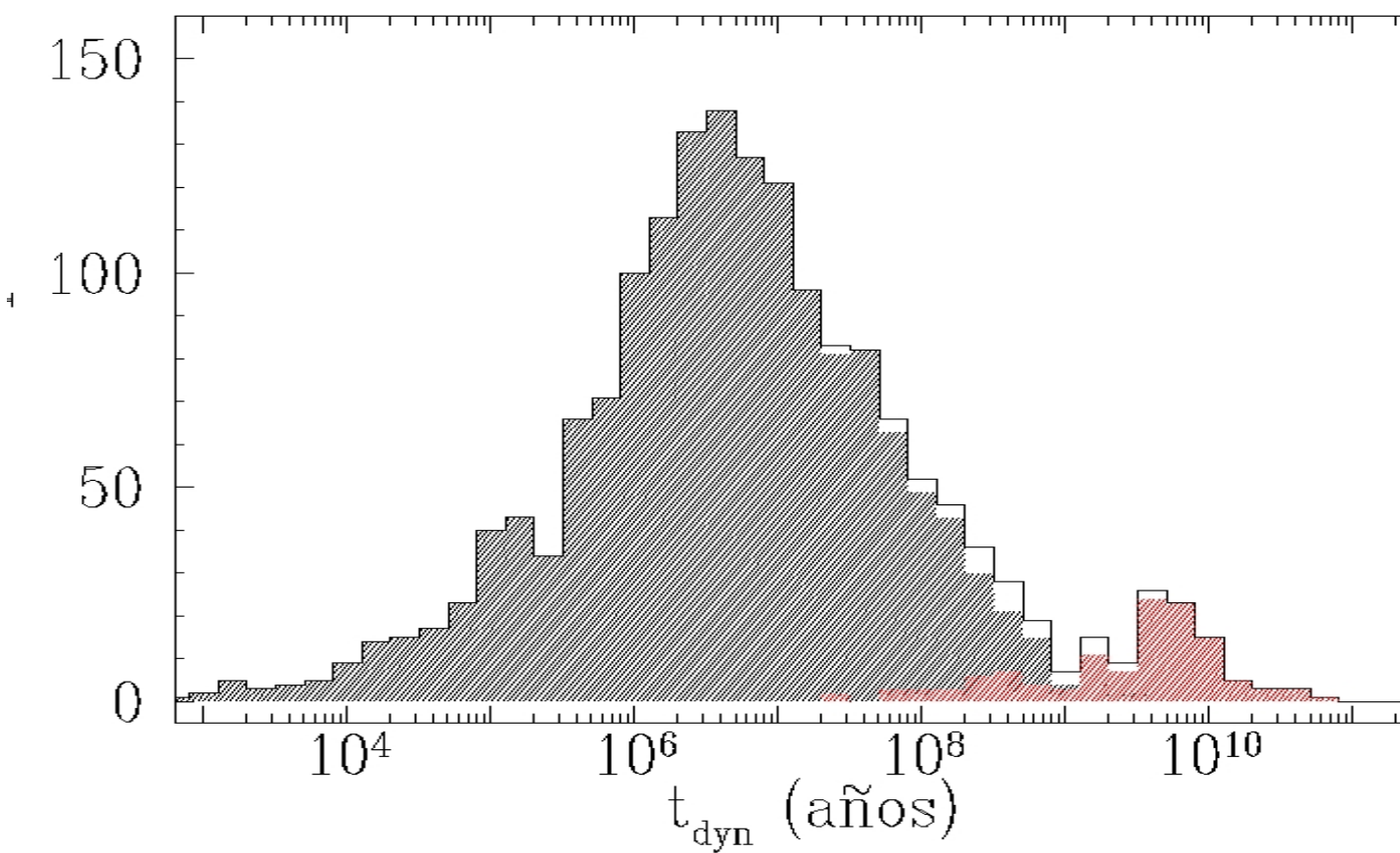
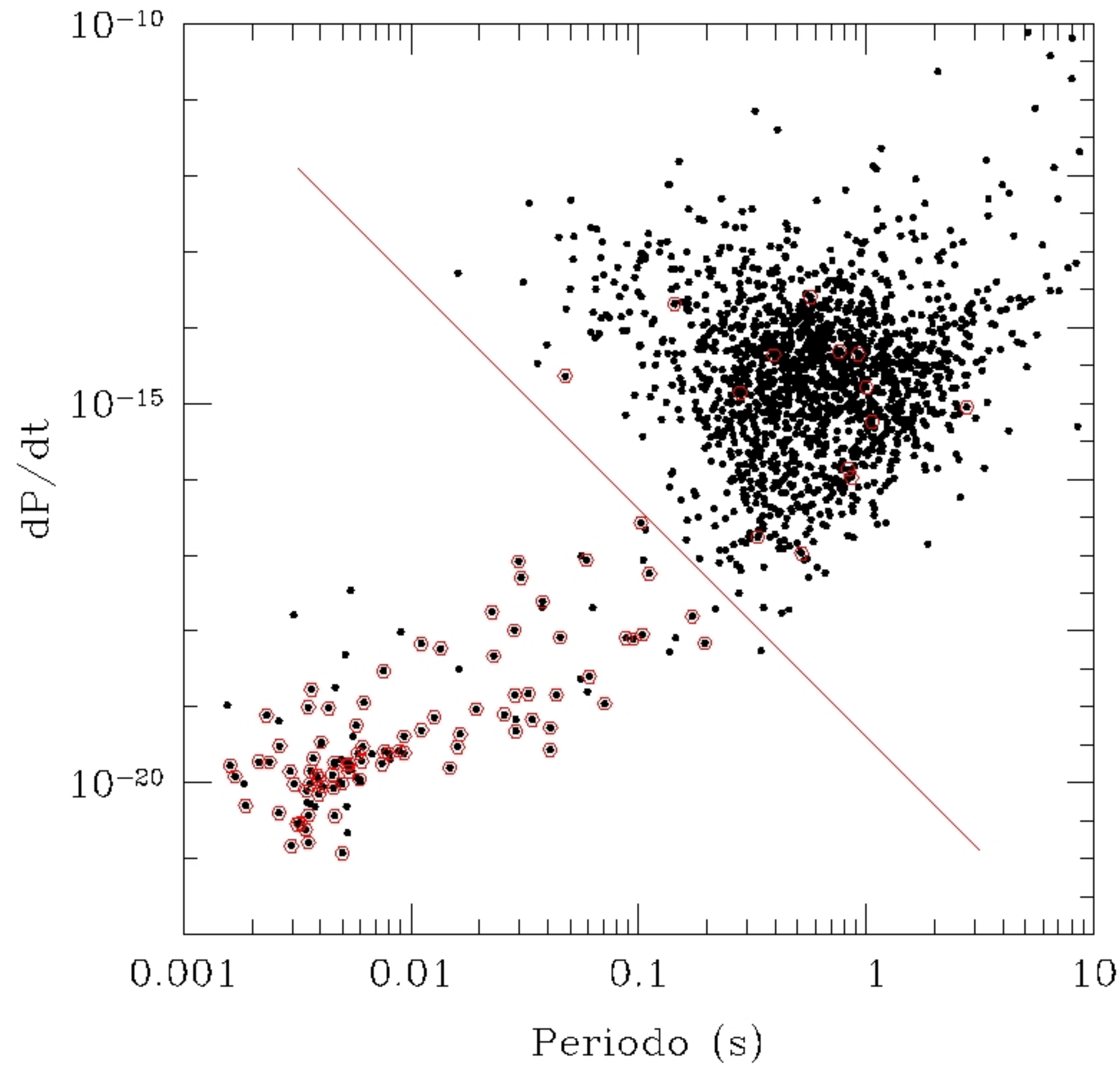


El diagrama P - Pdot permite el estudio de poblaciones de pulsares, estudiados tradicionalmente en ondas de radio



El diagrama P - Pdot permite el estudio de poblaciones de pulsares

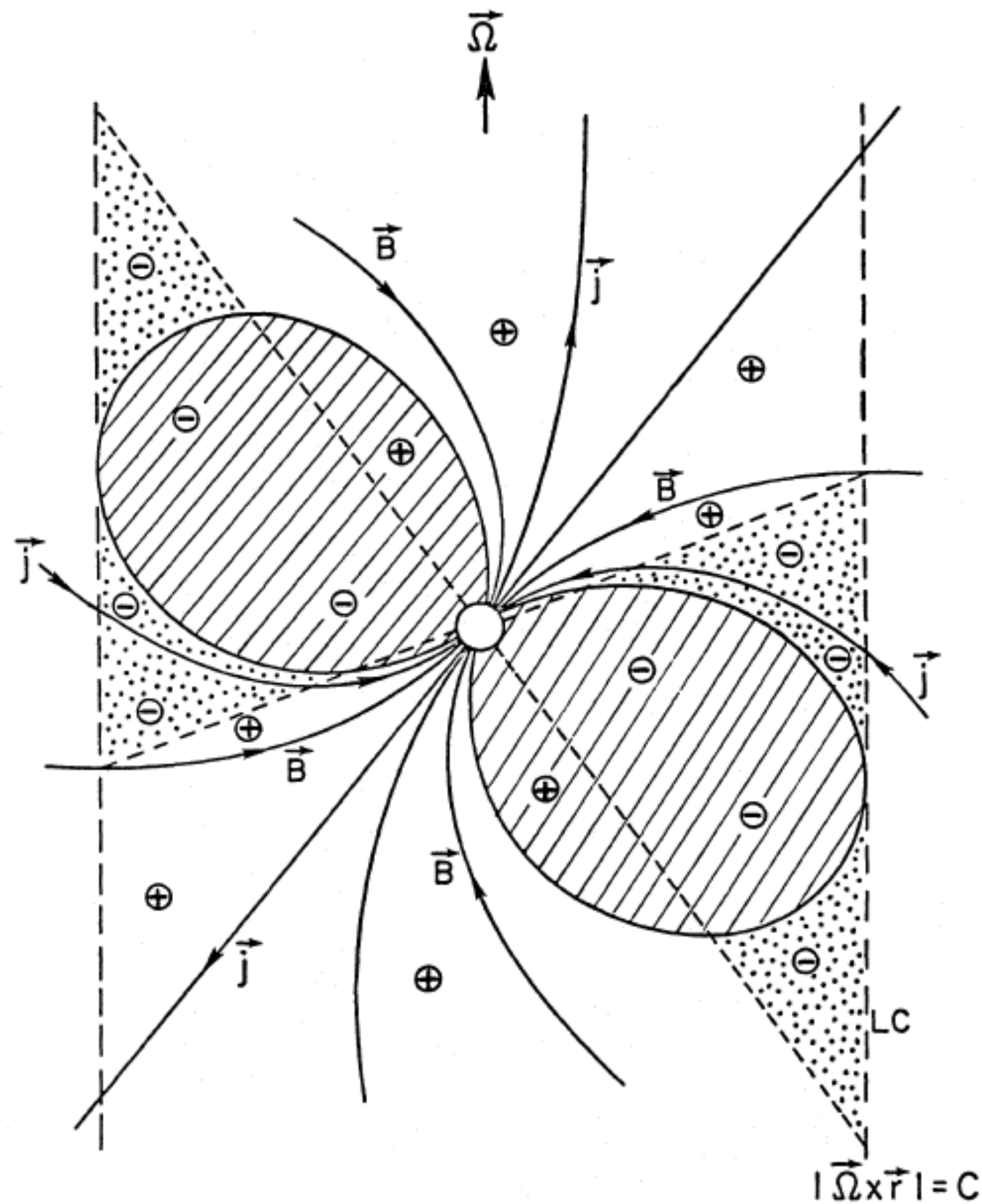
En términos de parámetros físicos



- pulsares jóvenes
- pulsares reciclados en sistemas binarios

# Pulsares: magnet3sfera

CHENG, HO, AND RUDERMAN



- ▶ En el vac3o la rotaci3n de la estrella induce un campo el3ctrico

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \times \vec{B}.$$

- ▶ Este campo  $\vec{E}$  puede acelerar cargas hasta

$$\Delta\Phi \approx \frac{\Omega^2 B_* R_*^3}{2c^2} \simeq 1.14 \times 10^{16} \text{ V} \left( \frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-3/2} \left( \frac{\dot{P}}{4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

- ▶ Pero, el campo es neutralizado por una densidad de carga (Goldreich-Julian),

$$\rho = \frac{\nabla \cdot \vec{E}}{4\pi c} = \frac{\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{B}}{2\pi c},$$

formando una magnet3sfera cargada ( $\pm$ ) que corrota con la estrella dentro del cilindro de luz,  $r_l = c/\Omega$ .



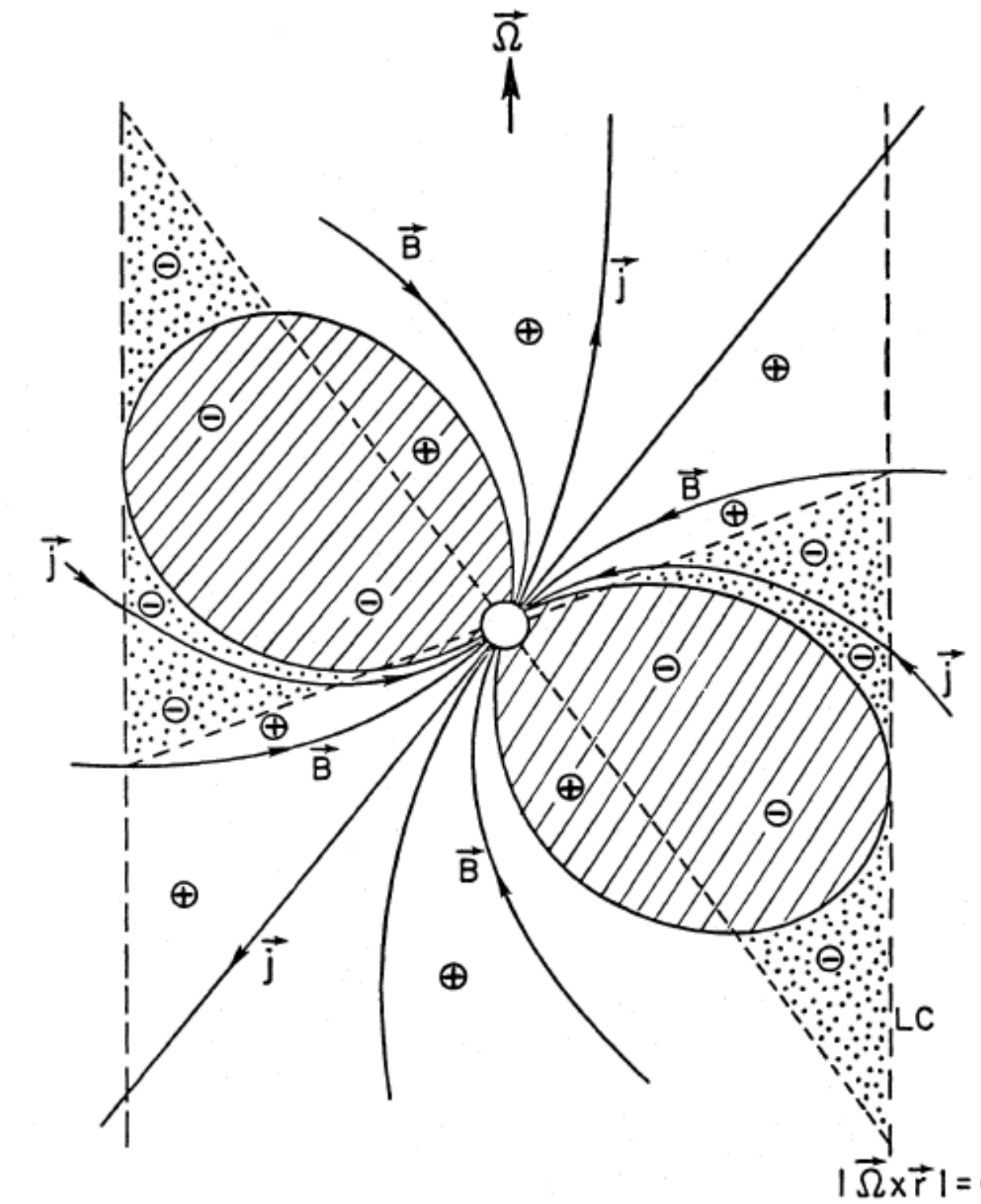
# Pulsares: modelos outer gap

- ▶ Los modelos “outer gap” (Cheng, Ho & Ruderman 1986) suponen regiones de aceleraci3n en la vecindad de regiones de carga nula ( $\Omega \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ ).
- ▶ Las part3culas aceleradas radian mediante *emisi3n de curvatura*, donde el radio de giro es de dimensiones del mismo orden que la magnet3sfera,

$$\frac{dI_\omega}{d\omega} = \sqrt{3} \frac{e^2}{c} \gamma f(\omega/\omega_c),$$

con la frecuencia de corte  $\omega_c = 3\gamma^3 c/2r_c$ , siendo  $r_c$  el radio de curvatura.

- ▶ Los fotones emitidos alcanzan energ3as de GeV, suficientes para producir pares en el entorno, limitando su energ3a.
- ▶ Estos modelos predicen emisi3n en GeV por curvatura y en TeV por Compton inverso de fotones del entorno. La evidencia observacional de esta 3ltima es limitada.



# Pulsares: modelos polar cap

- ▶ La magnet3sfera permite definir el casquete polar (“polar cap”), de radio  $R_p$ , a trav3s del 3ngulo de la 3ltima l3nea cerrada,

$$R_p = R_* \sin \theta_p = R_* (\Omega R_* / c)^{1/2}$$

dada la forma de las l3neas de campo de un dipolo,  $\sin^2 \theta / r = \text{cte}$ .

- ▶ Los modelos de “polar cap” (desde Sturrok 1971) postulan una regi3n de aceleraci3n de part3culas de altura  $h \sim R_p$  sobre el casquete polar, con un potencial

$$\Delta\Phi \sim \frac{\Omega B_*}{2c} h^2 \sim \Omega^2 R_*^3 B_* / 2c^2 \sim 6 \times 10^{12} \text{ Volts } B_{12} P^{-2}.$$

- ▶ Estas part3culas radian fotones de alta energ3a los cuales, dado un campo  $B \sim B_{cr}$ , producen pares y desencadenan cascadas EM.
- ▶ Los modelos “polar cap” tienen dificultades para reproducir la variedad de curvas de luz observadas en pulsares.

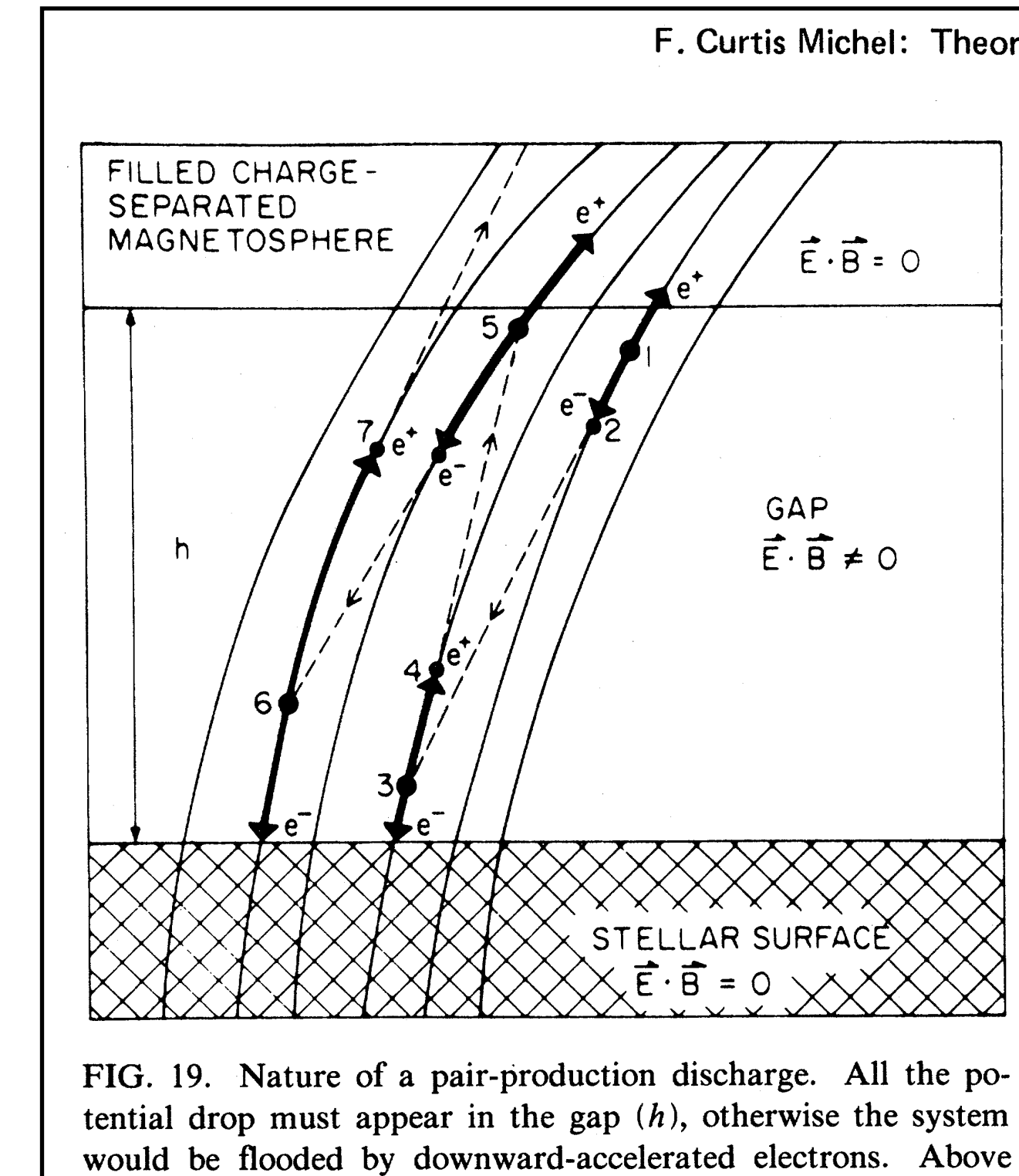
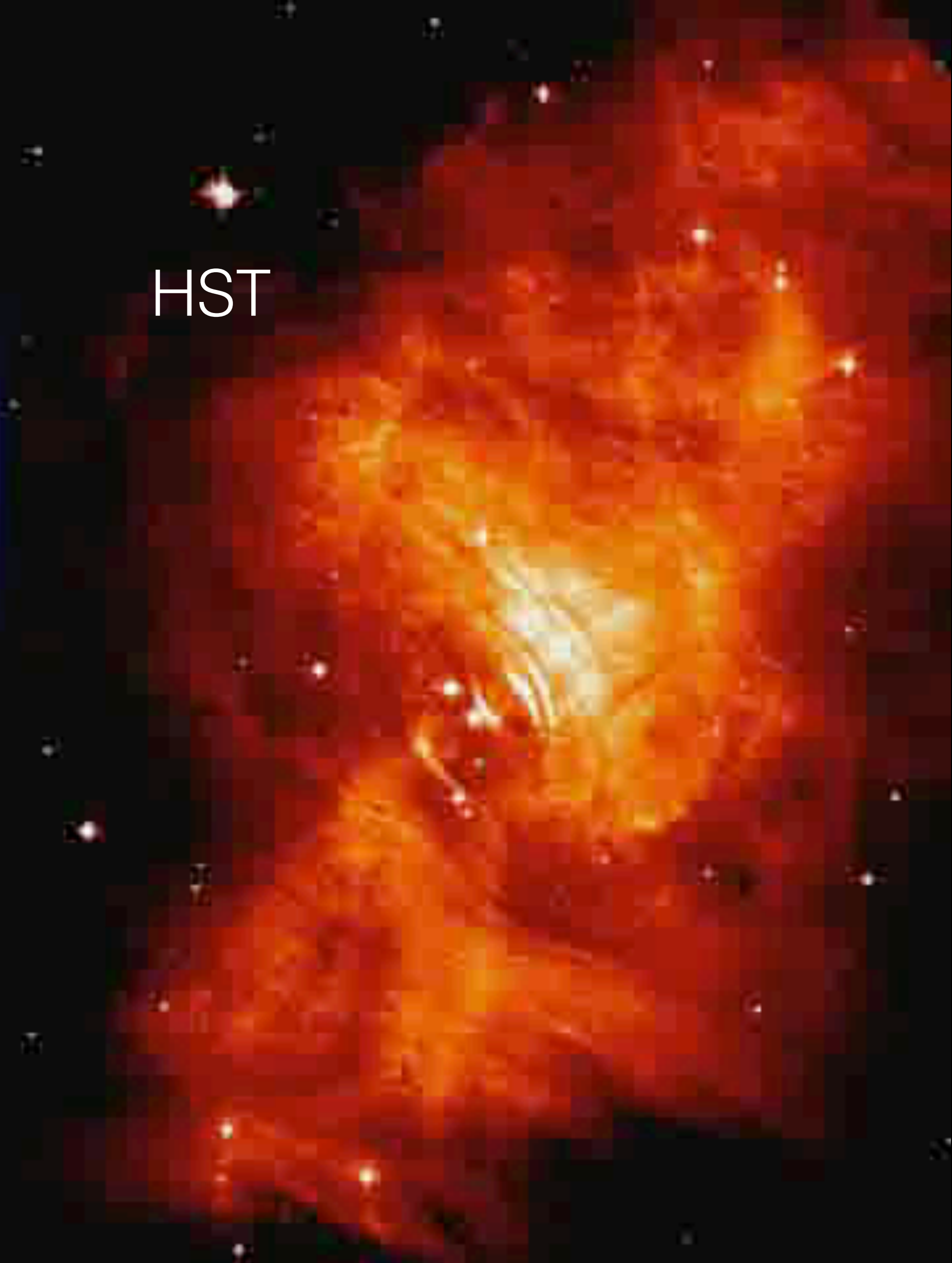


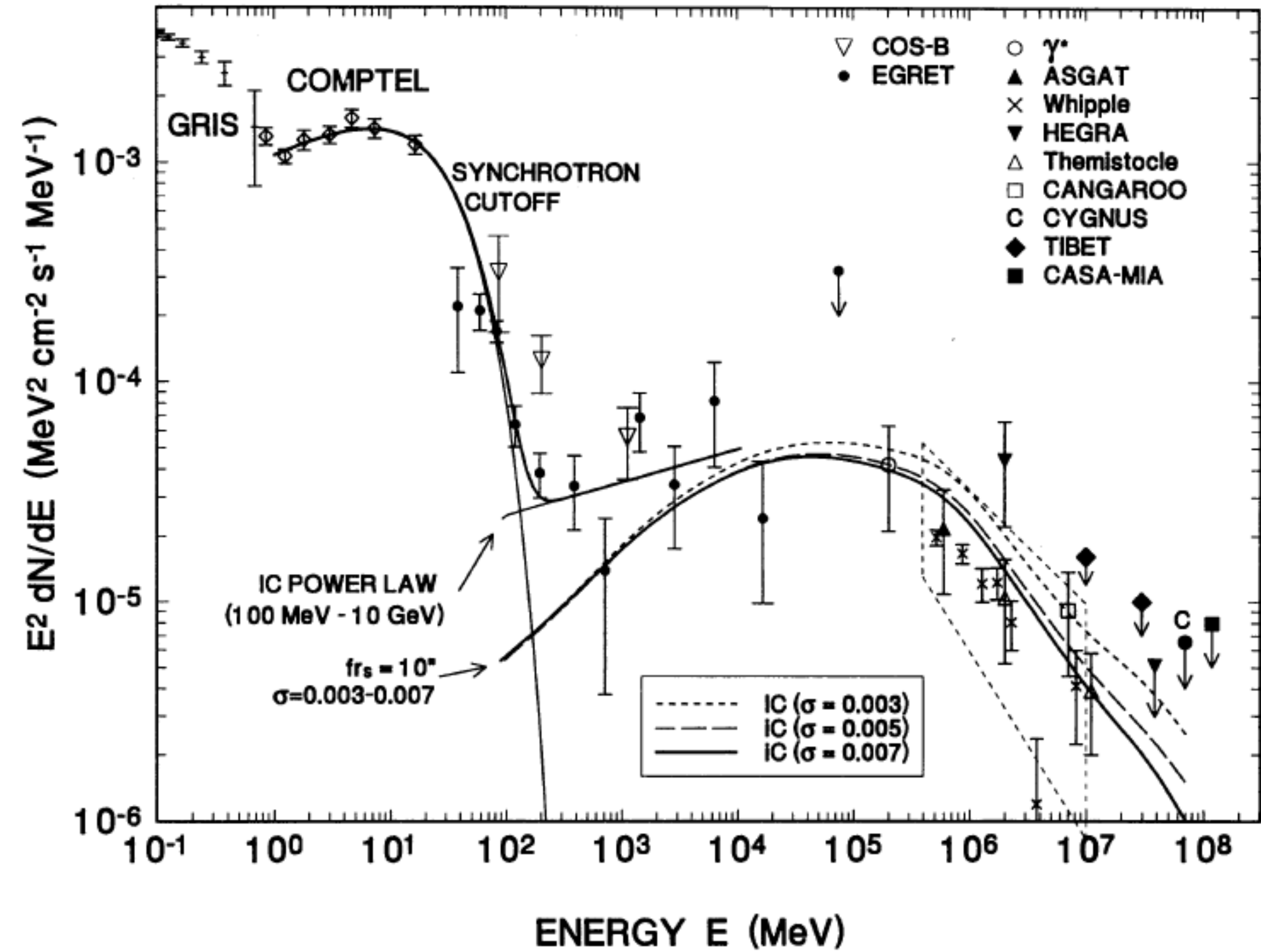
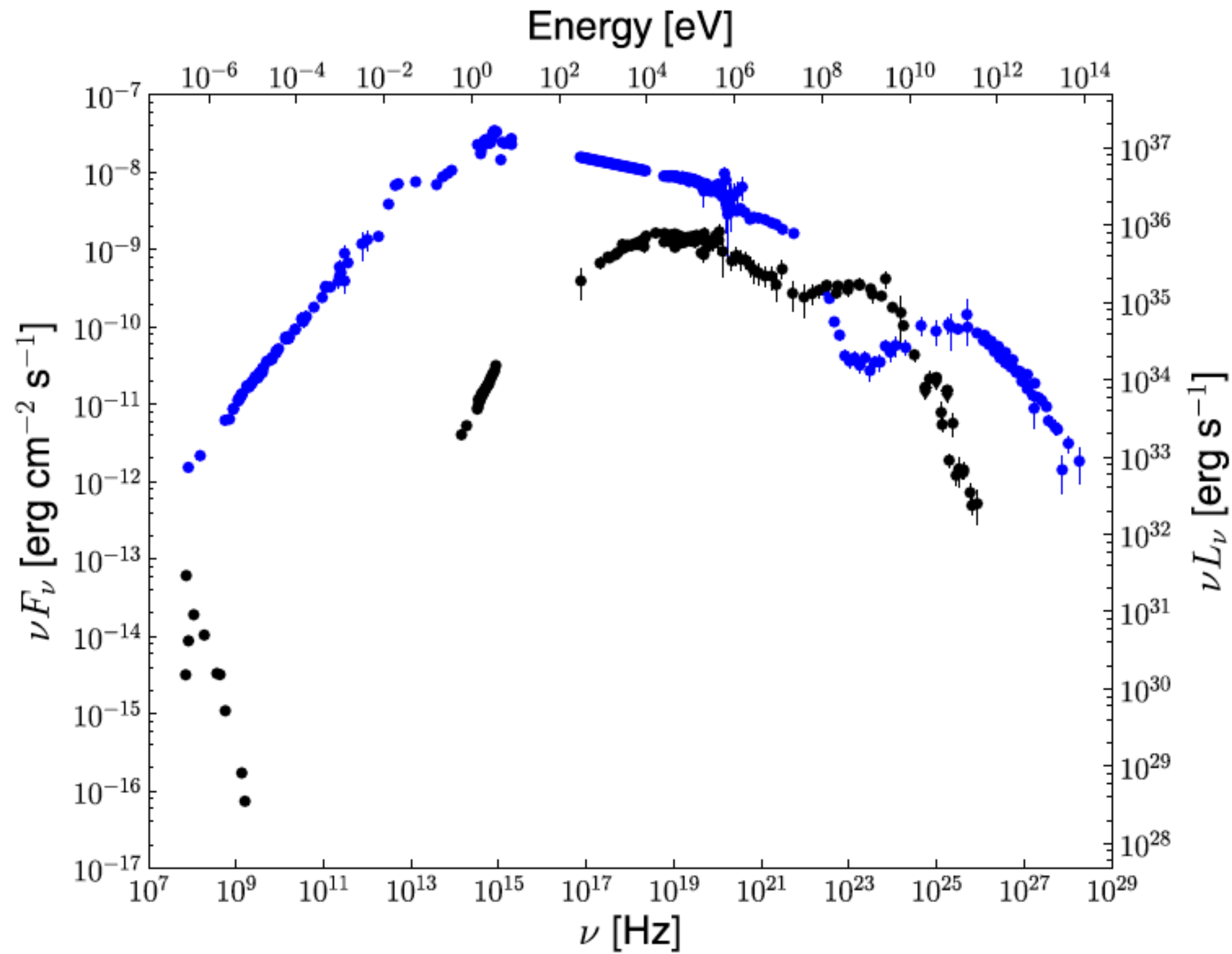
FIG. 19. Nature of a pair-production discharge. All the potential drop must appear in the gap ( $h$ ), otherwise the system would be flooded by downward-accelerated electrons. Above

Chandra



HST





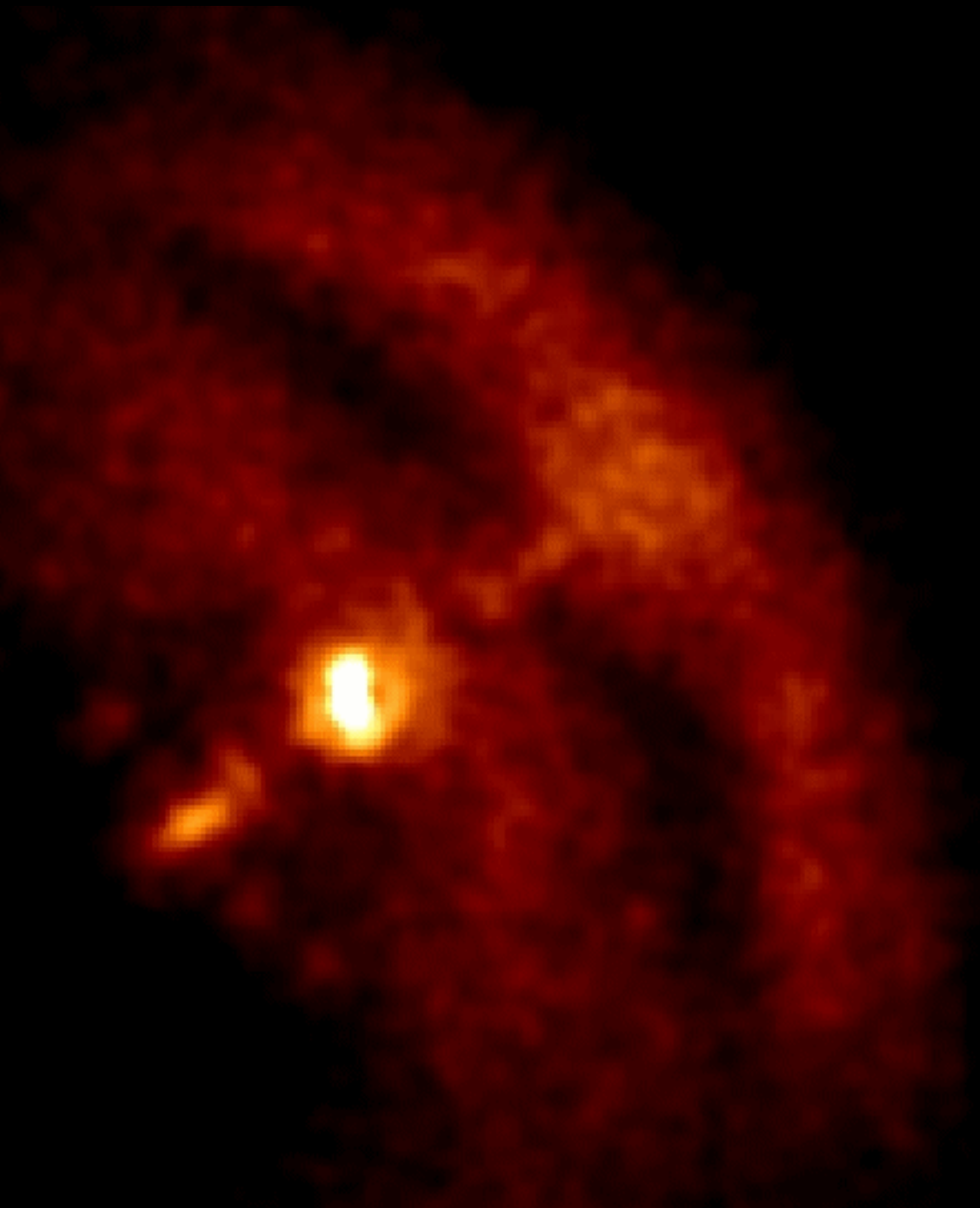
**Figure 2.** SED of the average emission of the Crab nebula (blue) and the phase averaged emission of the Crab pulsar (black). The

**De Jager & Harding (1992), De Jager et al. (1996)**

Modelo SSC con  $B=0.3$  mGauss y  
 $\sigma =$  densidad energía magnética / partículas,  
 parámetro de ajuste.

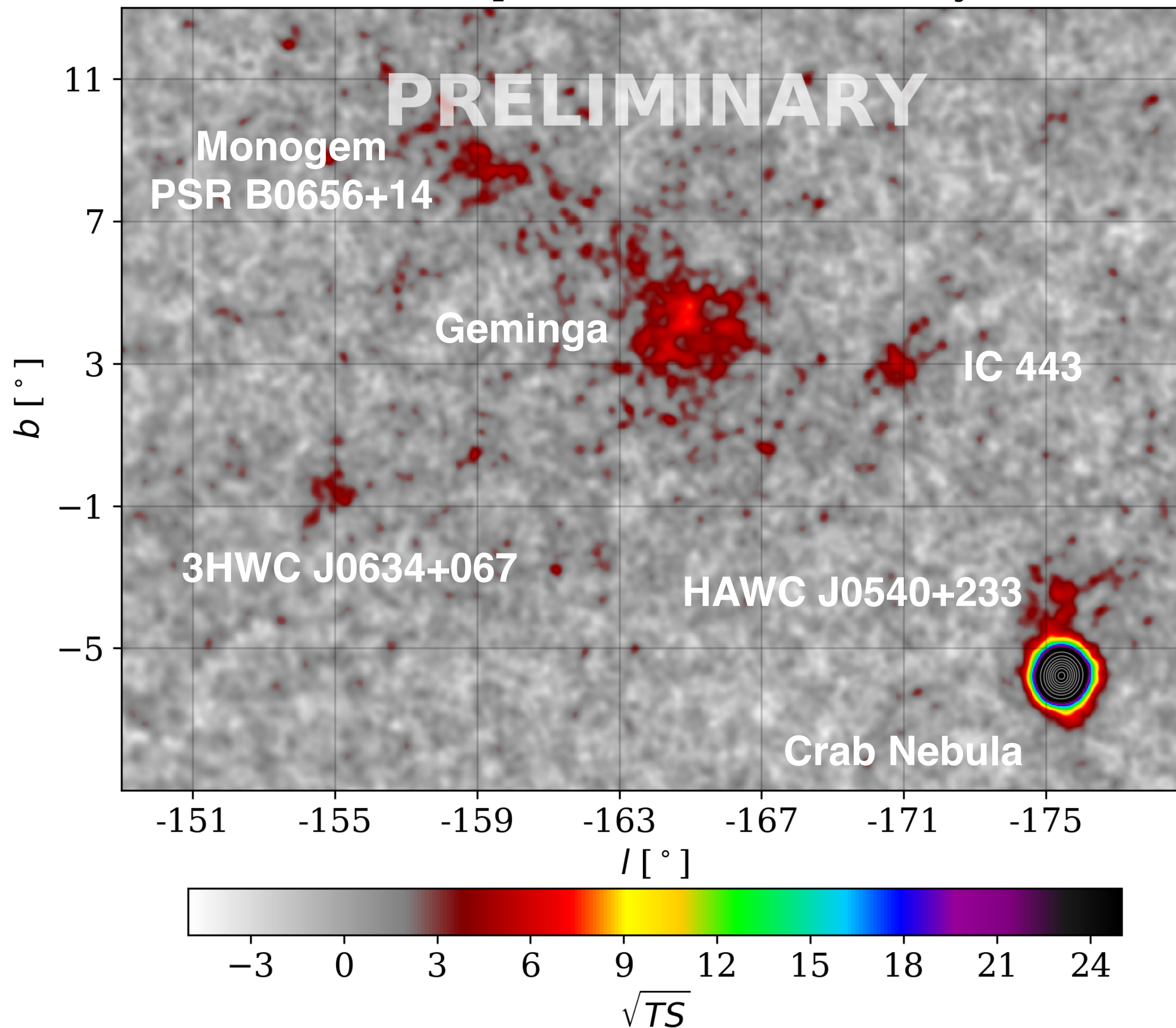
# Vientos de pulsar

- Los pulsares aceleran leptones provenientes de la superficie de la estrella o producidos en la magnetósfera.
- En el escenario estándar, pares acelerados en la magnetósfera empujan un viento a lo largo de las líneas abiertas.
- El remanente se va expandiendo hasta que el movimiento de  $e^\pm$  es difusivo, dando lugar a TeV halos en escalas de tiempo de  $10^5$  años (Linden et al. [arXiv 1703.09704](https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.09704)).



# Anticentro Galáctico

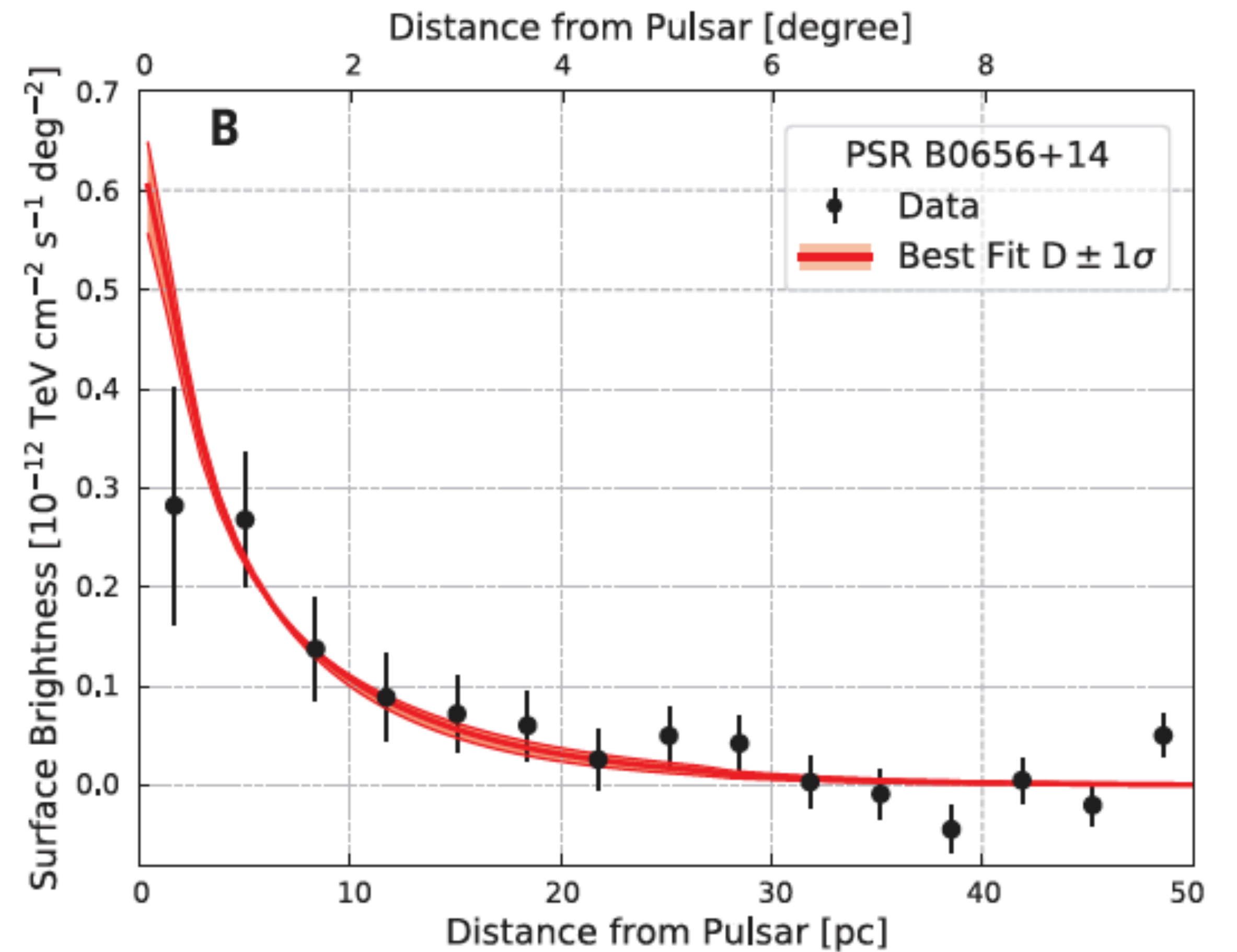
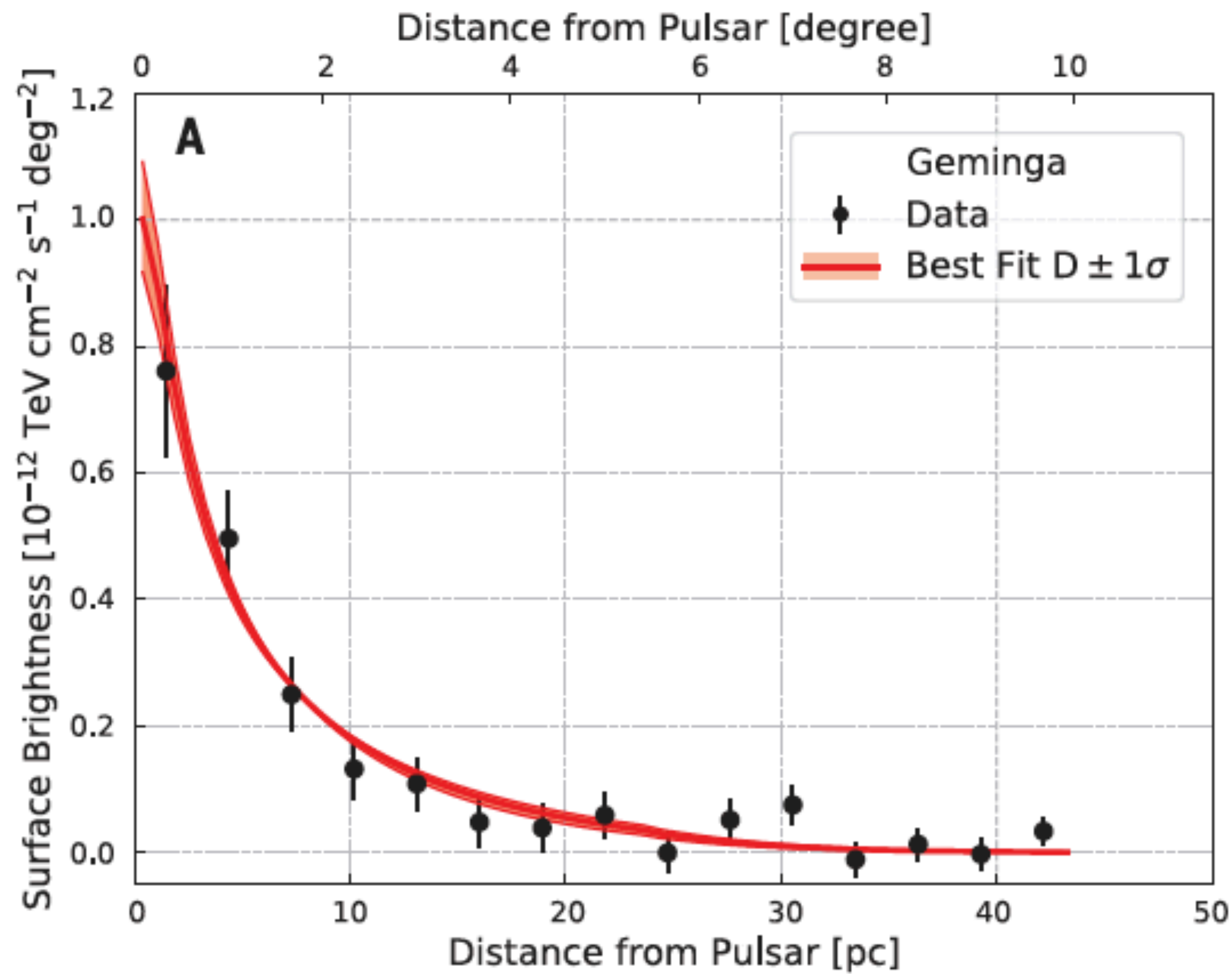
Galactic plane V; 0.0°; 1523 days



Fuentes energizadas por pulsares:

- Nebulosa del Cangrejo: Pulsar Wind Nebula (PWN).
- Geminga & Monogem (PSR B0656+14): TeV halos!
- HAWC J0540+233 (PSR B0540+23) y 3HWC J0634+067 (PSR J0633+0632): TeV halos?

IC 443: remanente (clásico) de supernova.



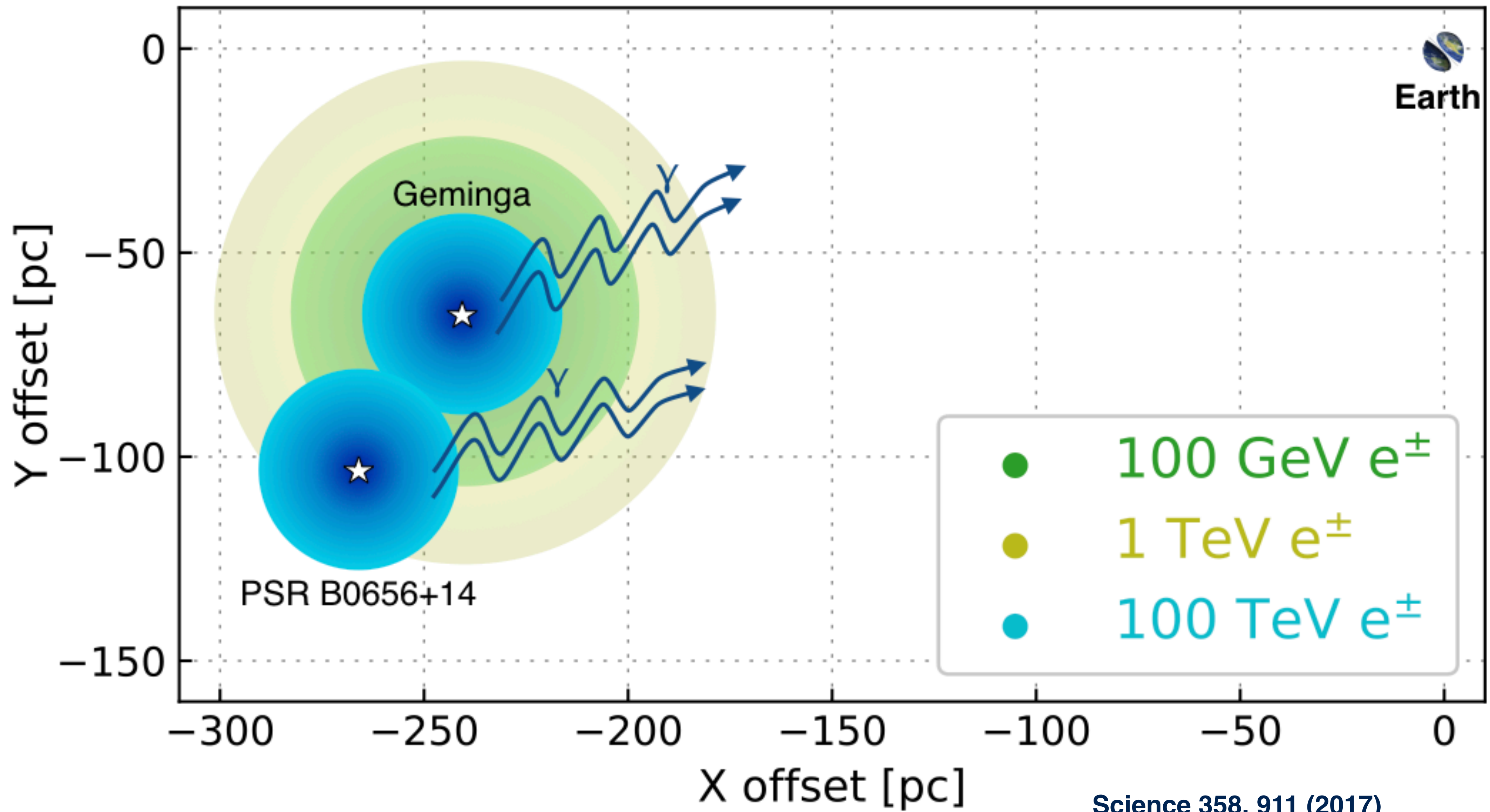
**Fig. 2. Surface brightness of the tera-electron volt gamma-ray emission.** Surface brightness is shown as a function of distance from the Geminga (A) and PSR B0656+14 (B) pulsars. The solid line represents the best-fitting model with a common diffusion coefficient, and the

shaded band is the  $\pm 1\sigma$  statistical uncertainty. Error bars are statistical errors. The distance from each pulsar in parsecs is calculated based on nominal distances of 250 and 288 pc for Geminga and PSR B0656+14, respectively (14).

Abeyssekara *et al.*, *Science* 358, 911–914 (2017) 17 November 2017

Los coeficientes de difusión estimados en TeV halos son mucho mayores que los típicos del ISM.

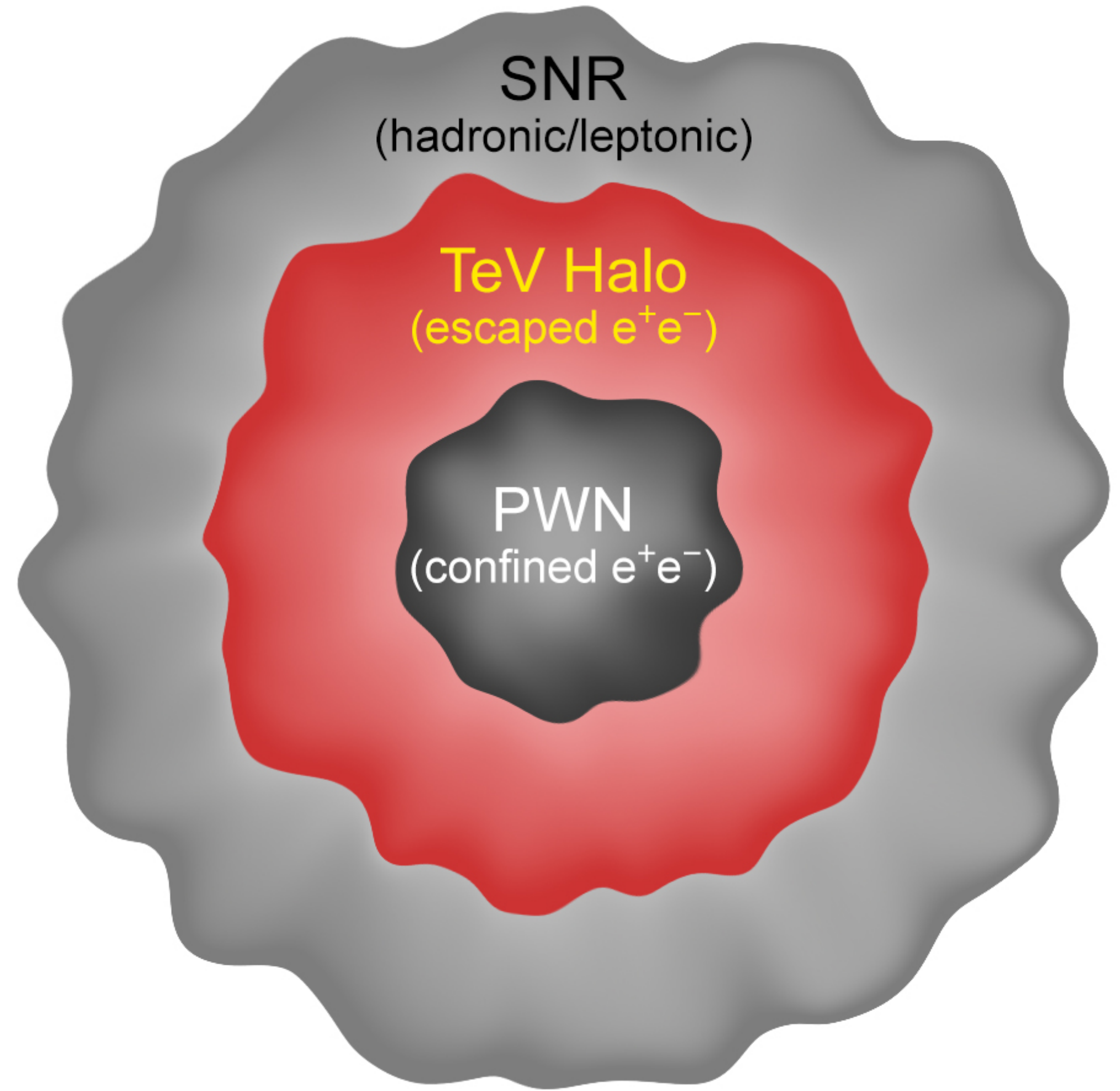
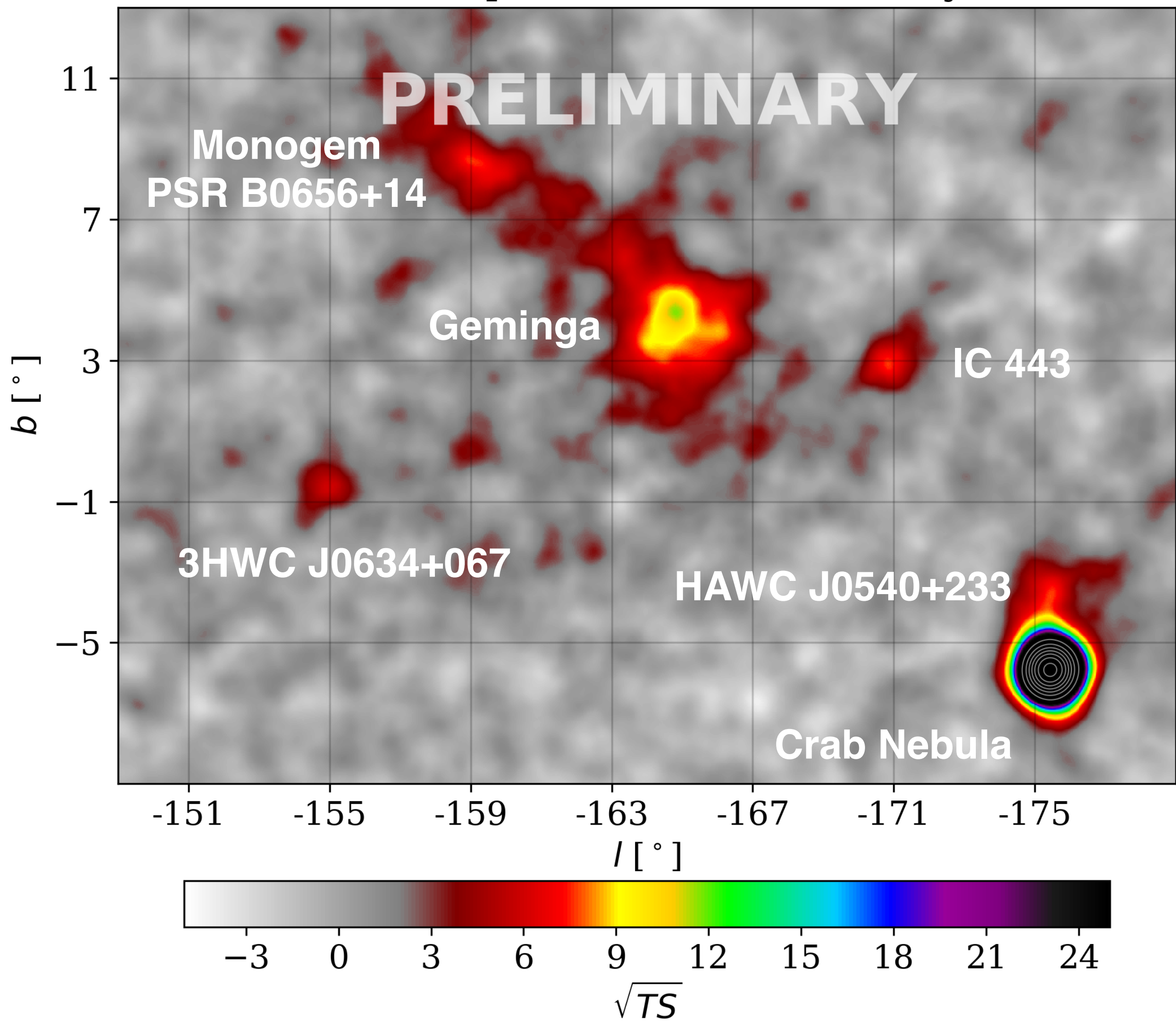
B



Science 358, 911 (2017)

Sudoh, Linden & Beacom: "TeV halos are everywhere"  
 Phys Rev D, 100, 043016 - arxiv 1902.08203

Galactic plane V; 0.5°; 1523 days



Electrones ultrarelativistas pueden producir rayos  $\gamma$  con energías de 100 TeV sólo por Compton scattering de fotones del CMB.