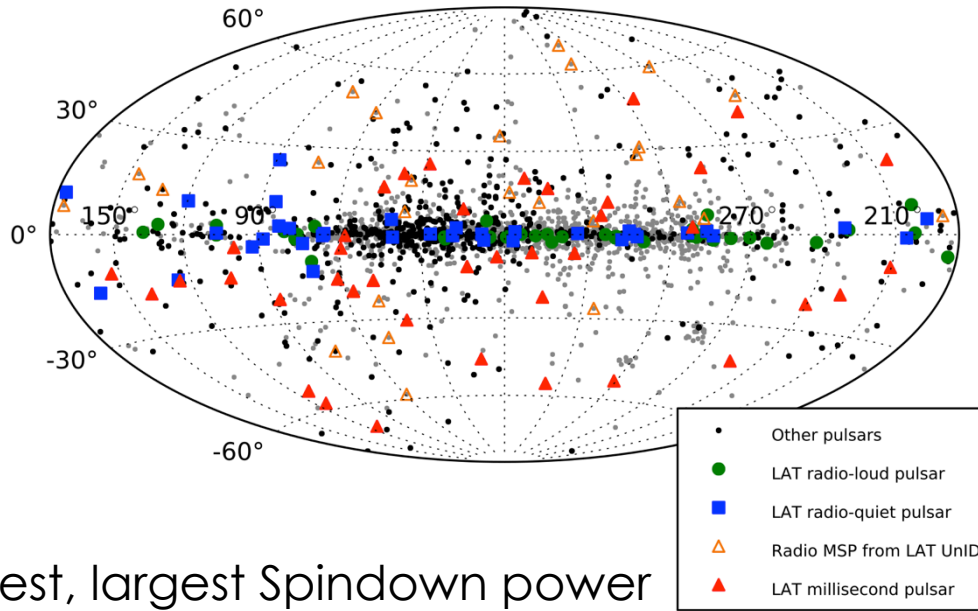




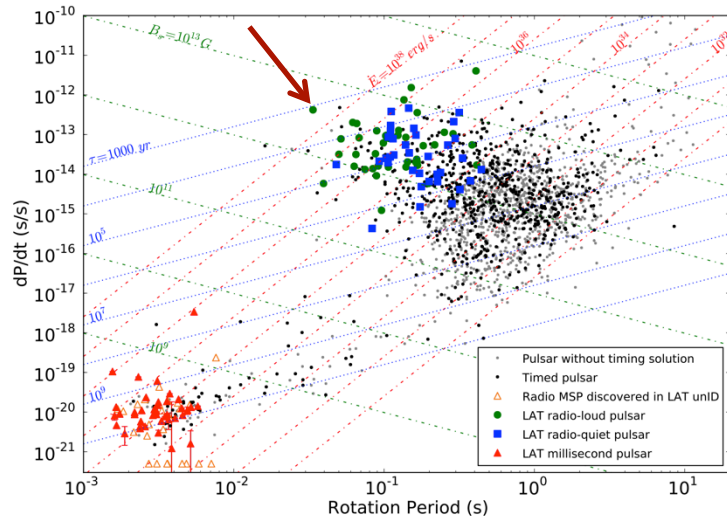
# Detection of VHE Bridge emission from the Crab pulsar with the MAGIC Telescopes

Takayuki Saito (Kyoto University), R. Zanin, S. Bonnefoy, K. Hritani  
On behalf of the MAGIC Collaboration

# Gamma-ray pulsars

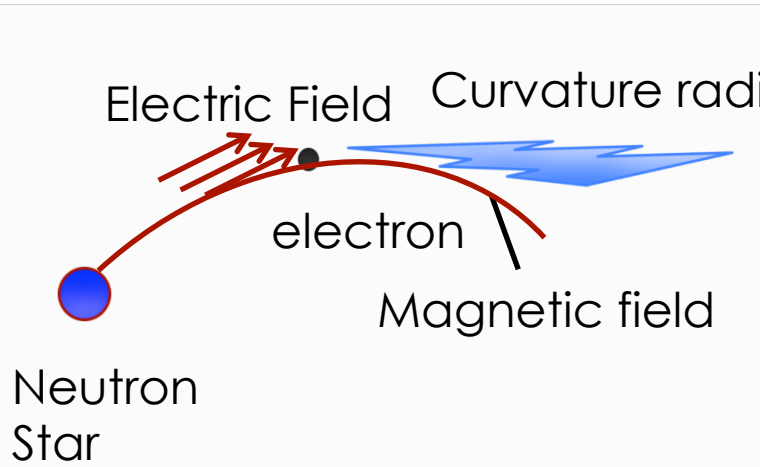


Crab, youngest, largest Spindown power

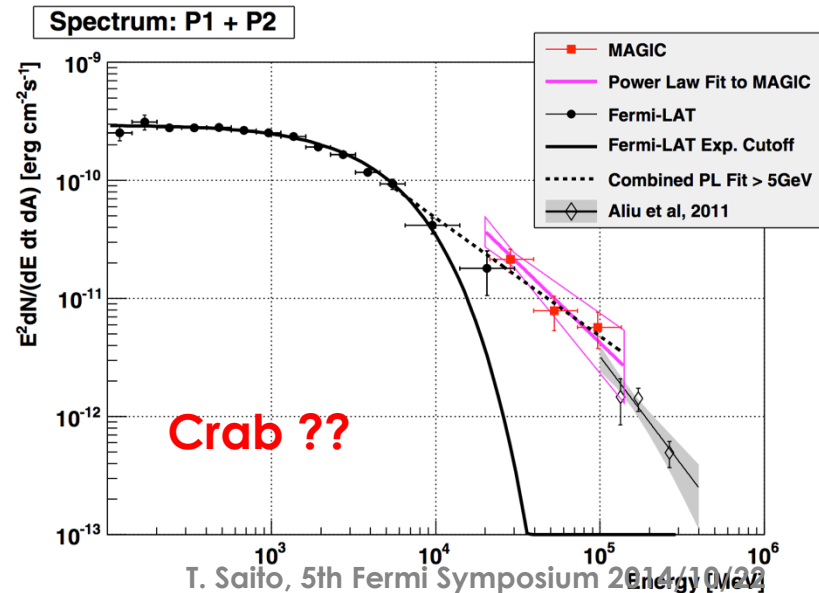
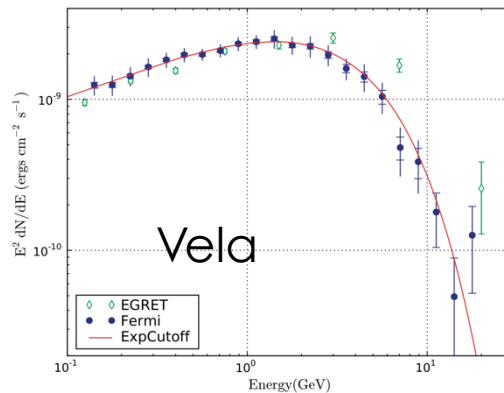
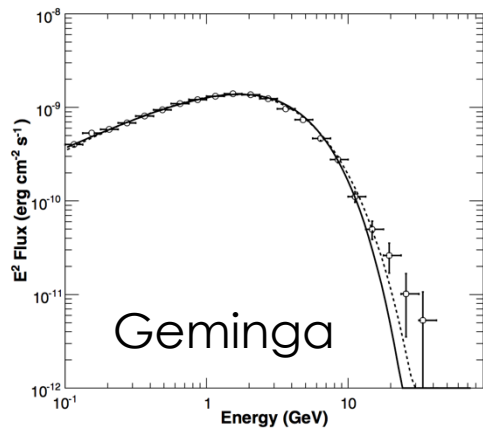


Energy	# of pulsars
Radio	~2000
Fermi, > 100 MeV	~150
Fermi, >25 GeV hint	13
IACTs, > 50 GeV	1+1 (Crab + Vela)

# General understanding of GeV emission mechanism



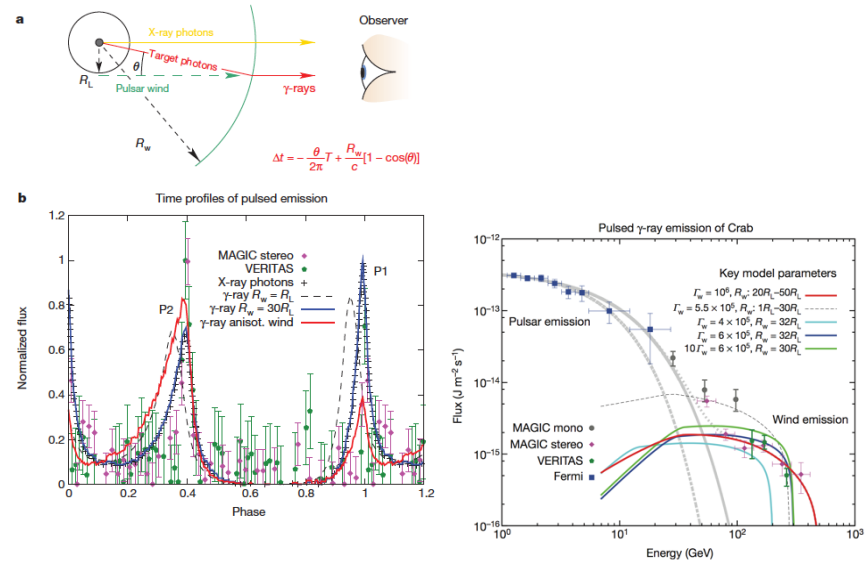
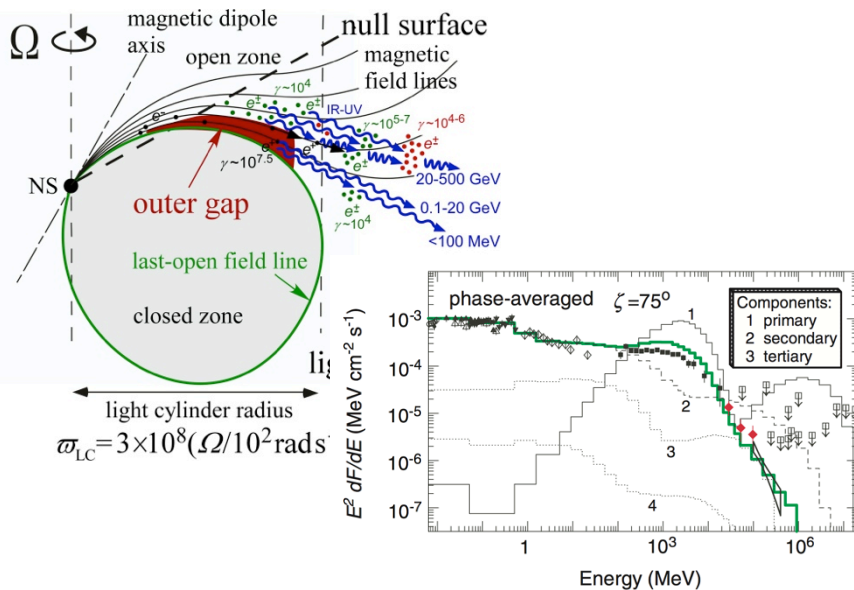
- GeV emission is due to Curvature radiation
- Electrons energy is limited by C.R. cooling.
- Spectral Should exhibit an exponential cutoff at GeV range.



# New Models for Crab

1) Magnetospheric Cascade Model  
(K. Hirotani & MAGIC, Apj 742 43, 2011)

2) Pulsar Wind Scattering Model  
(F. Aharonian et al. Nature 482, 507, 2012)



3) Light Cylinder Gap model  
(Bednarek MNRAS 424, 2012)

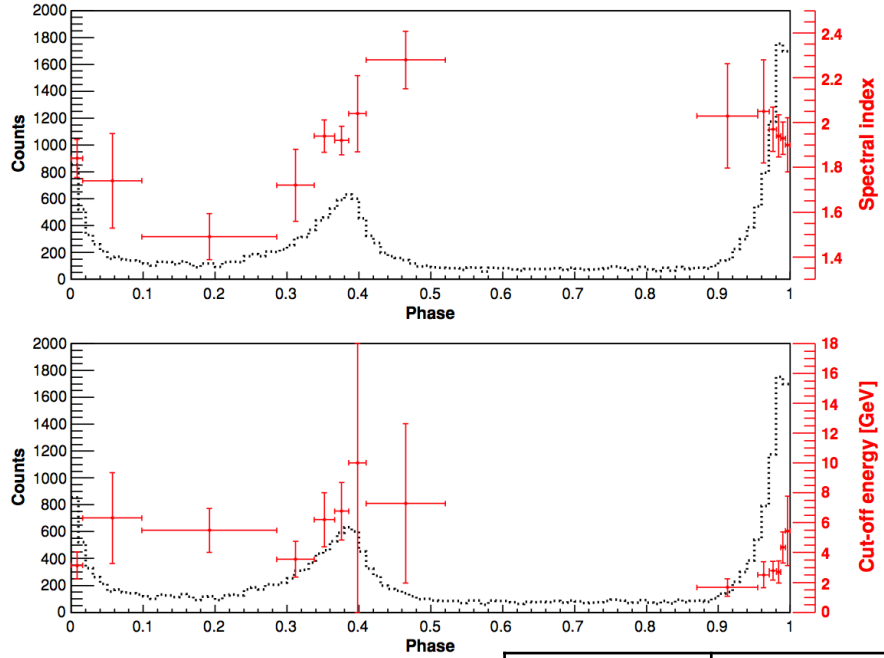
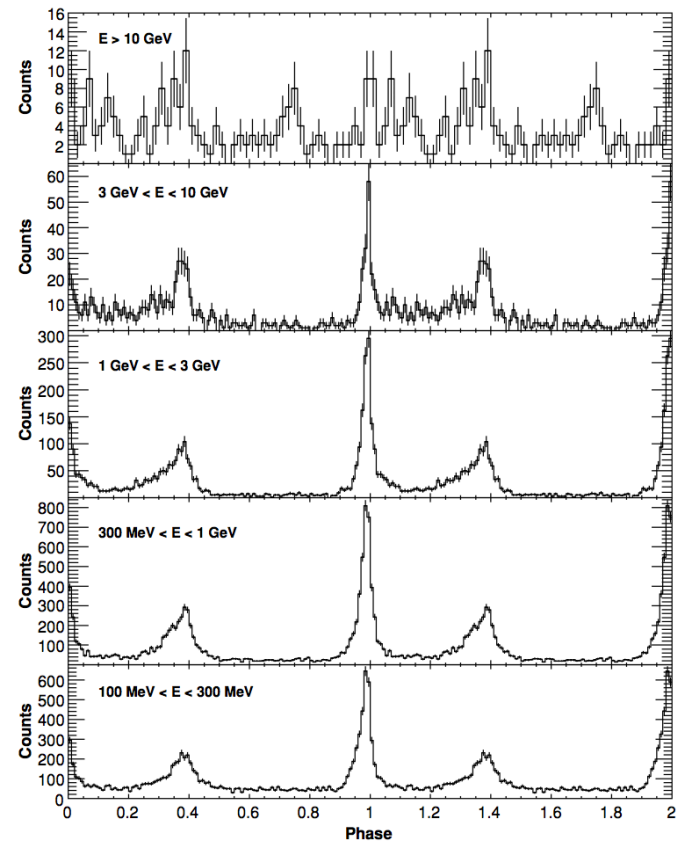
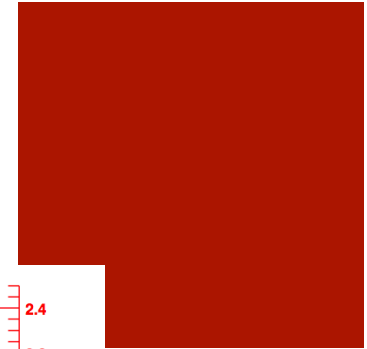
4) Current sheet model  
(Arka and Dubus, A&A 550, 2013)

5) Cyclotron instability model  
(Chkheide et al., ApJ 773, 2013)

In order to test these models:

- Spectral Approach  
-> R. Zanin talk this morning
- **Pulse Shape Approach**  
-> **This talk**

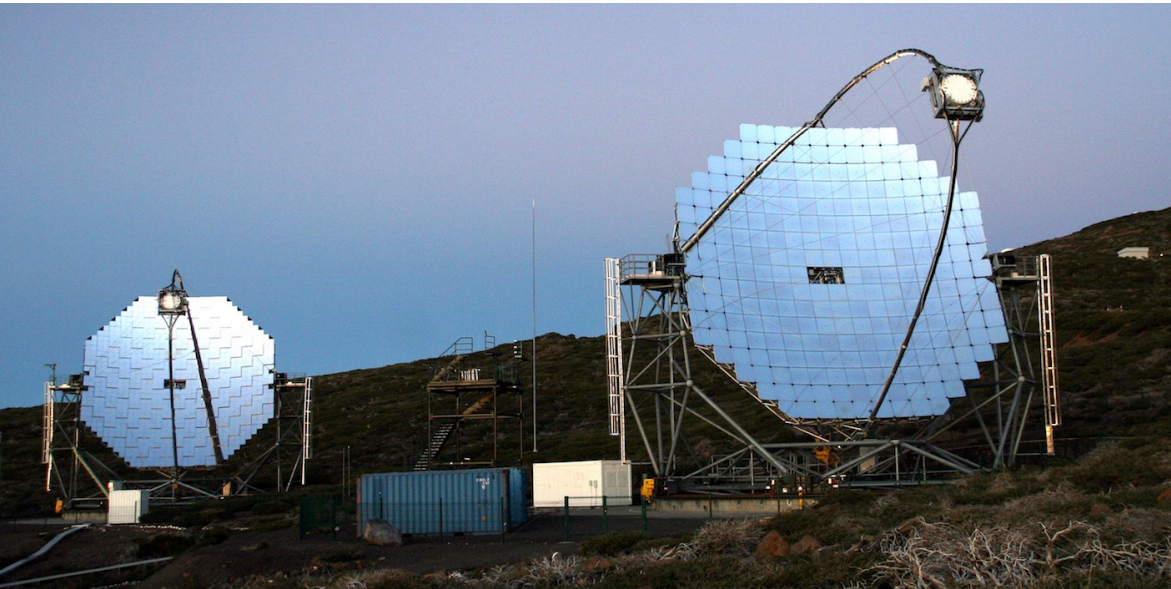
# At Fermi energies



Abdo et al., Apj 708, 1254, 2010

	Index	$E_{\text{cut}}$
P1	Soft	Low
P2	Soft	Hard
Bridge	High	Hard

# MAGIC Telescopes



## MAGIC Telescopes

- 2 IACTs
- Canary Islands, La palma
- 2200m a.s.l.
- 17m diameter dish
- Energy Threshold  $\sim 50$  GeV
- Sensitivity 0.6%Crab  
> 300 GeV

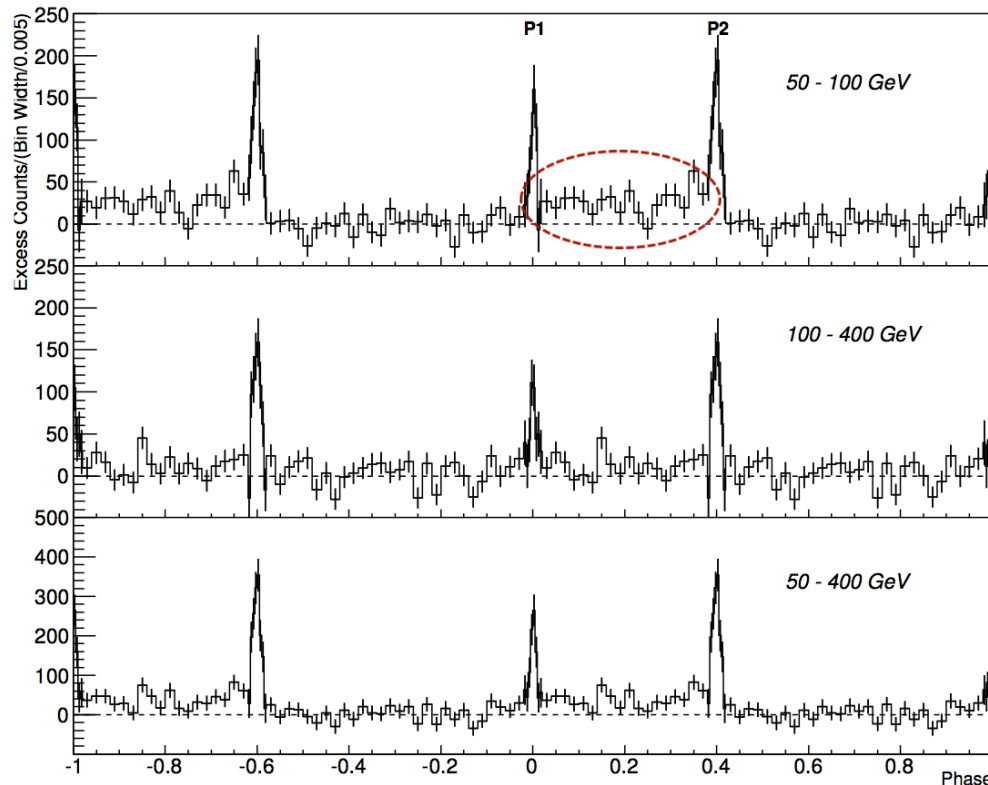
2009-2011: 70 h of Crab observation (after quality cuts)

2011-2012: Upgrades of Camera and readout system

2012-2013: 65 h of Crab observation (after quality cuts)

Total 135 hours of  
Stereo data used.

# Bridge Emission above 50 GeV



135 h of stereo data

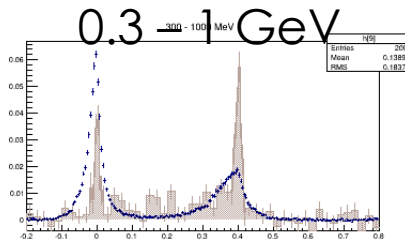
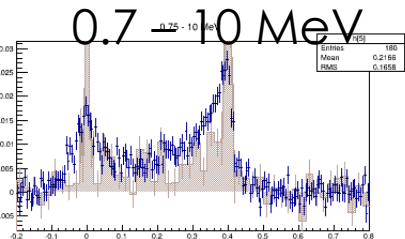
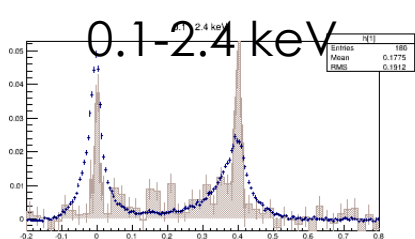
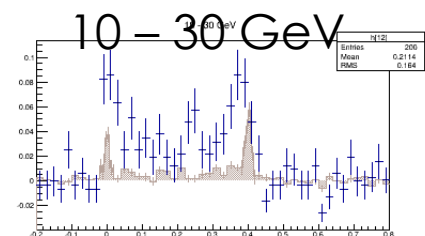
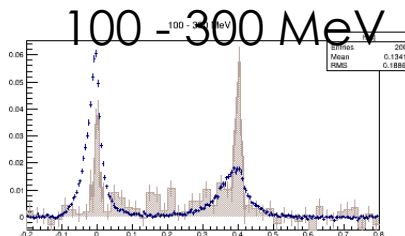
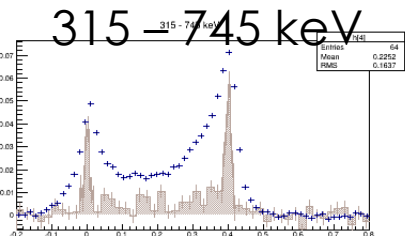
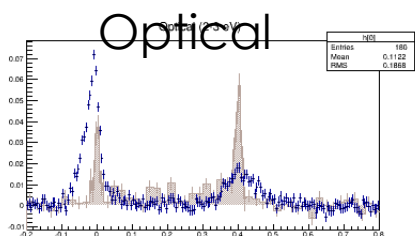
Defined by MAGIC Col.  
A&A 540, 69, 2012

Defined by Fierro et al,  
ApJ 494, 734, 1998

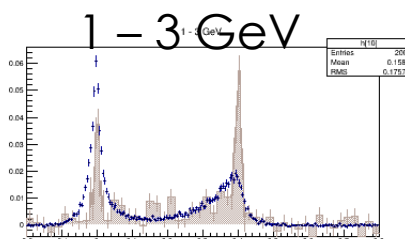
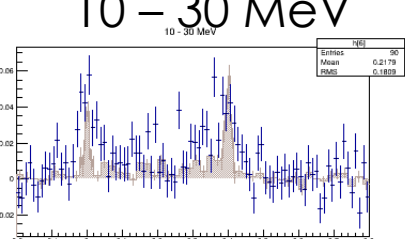
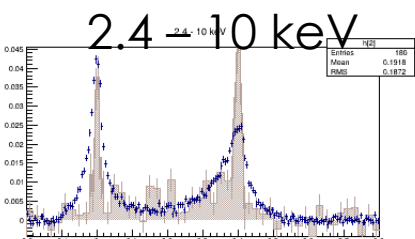
	$P1_M$	$P2_M$	$Brdg_M$	$Brdg_E$
Phase Interval	-0.017 - 0.026	0.377 - 0.422	0.026 - 0.377	0.14 - 0.25
50 - 400 GeV	8.2 $\sigma$	12.6 $\sigma$	6.2 $\sigma$	4.4 $\sigma$
50 - 100 GeV	6.3 $\sigma$	10.2 $\sigma$	5.9 $\sigma$	3.5 $\sigma$
100 - 400 GeV	5.0 $\sigma$	7.6 $\sigma$	2.8 $\sigma$	2.8 $\sigma$



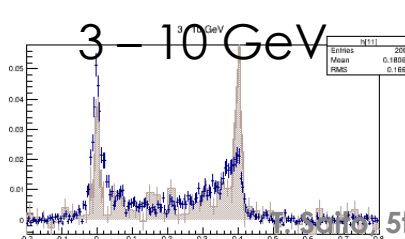
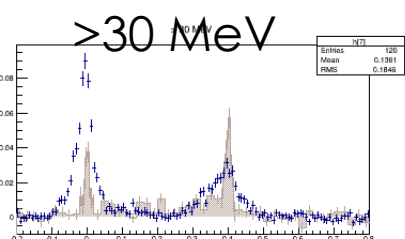
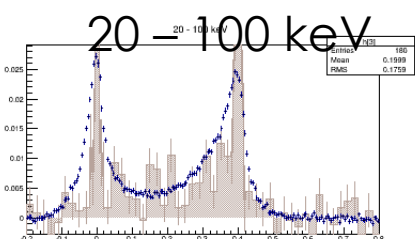
# Comparison with other bands



Brown histograms  
In the background  
is MAGIC 50-400 GeV

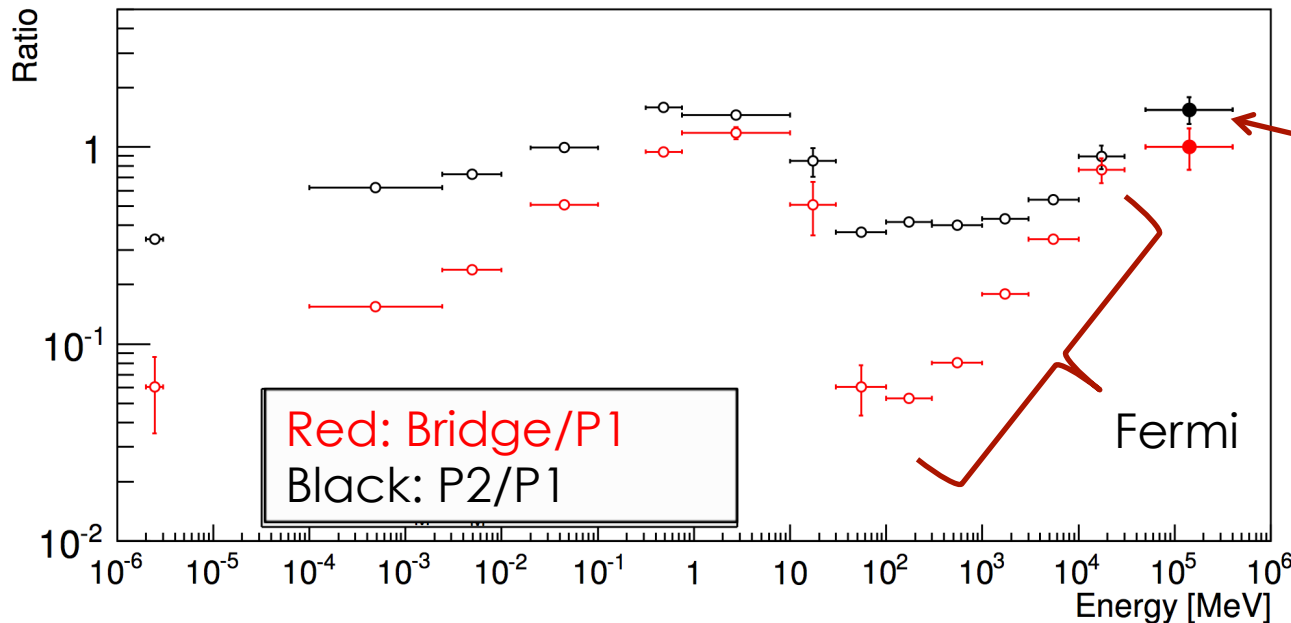


At 50 - 400 GeV, pulses  
are very sharp, yet bridge  
emission is visible.





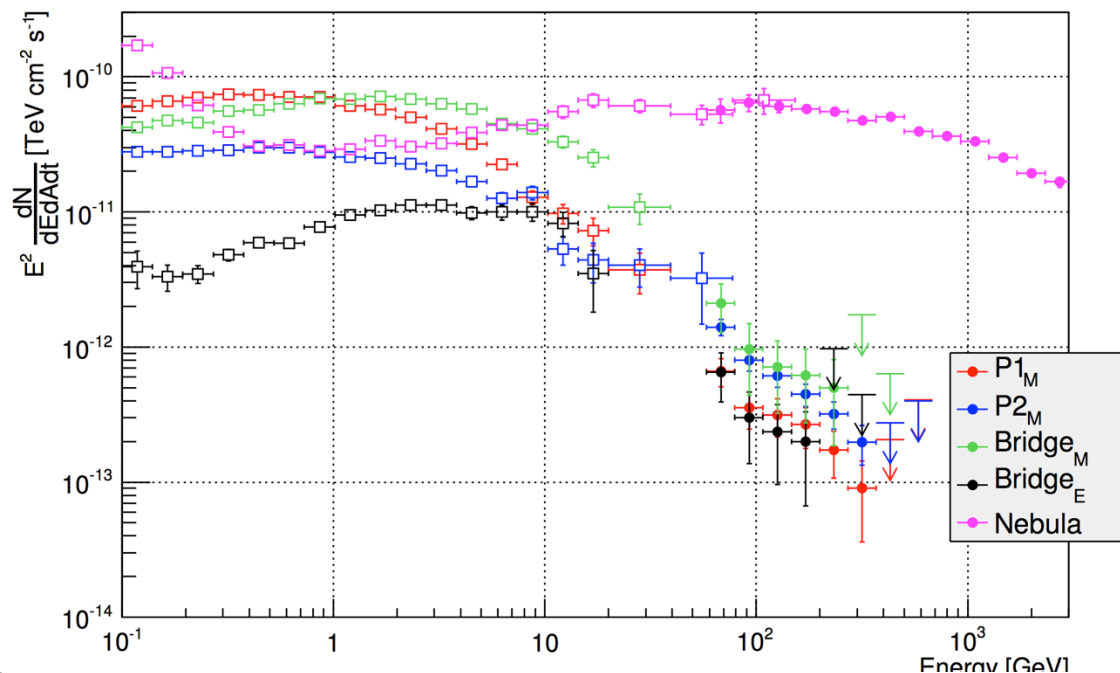
# P2/P1 ratio, Bridge/P1 ratio



There is no good explanation for this behavior of ratios.

MAGIC measurements are following the increasing trend above 100 MeV.

# Energy Spectrum



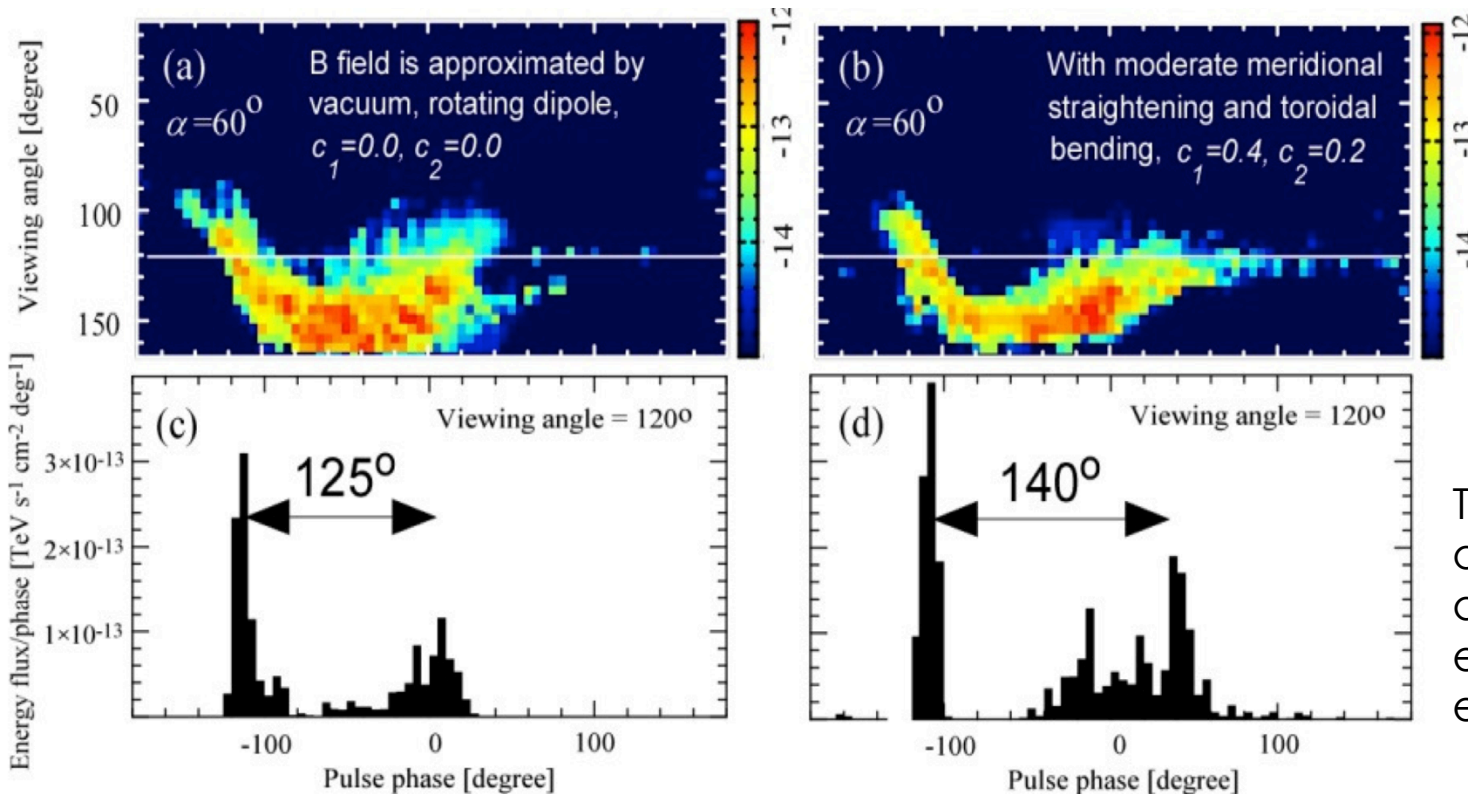
Spectral Indices below 10 GeV are different between P1, P2 and bridge, while no difference is seen above 50 GeV.

phase	$F_1^a$ [ $10^{-11} \text{MeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]	$\Gamma_1^a$	$E_c^a$ [GeV]	$F_{100}^b$ [ $10^{-11} \text{TeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]	$\Gamma_2^b$
P1 <sub>M</sub>	$8.87 \pm 0.14$	$1.88 \pm 0.01$	$3.74 \pm 0.15$	$4.18 \pm 0.59$	$3.25 \pm 0.39$
P2 <sub>M</sub>	$3.14 \pm 0.07$	$1.97 \pm 0.01$	$7.24 \pm 0.64$	$8.48 \pm 0.62$	$3.27 \pm 0.23$
Bridge <sub>M</sub>	$7.70 \pm 0.11$	$1.74 \pm 0.01$	$7.19 \pm 0.39$	$12.2 \pm 3.3$	$3.35 \pm 0.79$
Bridge <sub>E</sub>	$0.95 \pm 0.04$	$1.44 \pm 0.04$	$6.94 \pm 0.90$	$3.7 \pm 1.1$	$3.51 \pm 0.97$

(a) Spectral parameters obtained by fitting a function  $F(E) = F_1(E/1\text{GeV})^{-\Gamma_1} \exp(E/E_c)$  to *Fermi*-LAT data between 100 MeV and 300 GeV

(b) Spectral parameters obtained by fitting a function  $F(E) = F_{100}(E/100\text{GeV})^{-\Gamma_2}$  to MAGIC data between 50 GeV and 400 GeV

# Modification of magnetospheric Cascade Model (K. Hirotani)

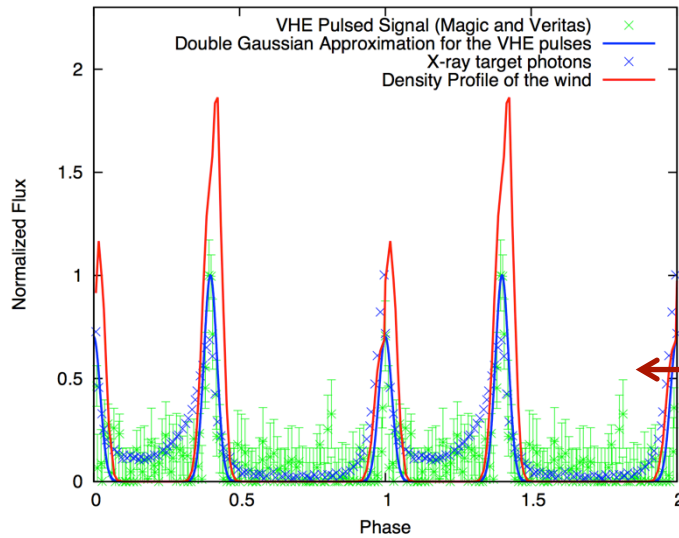


Toroidal component of B field can qualitatively explain the bridge emission.

(almost) simple Dipole

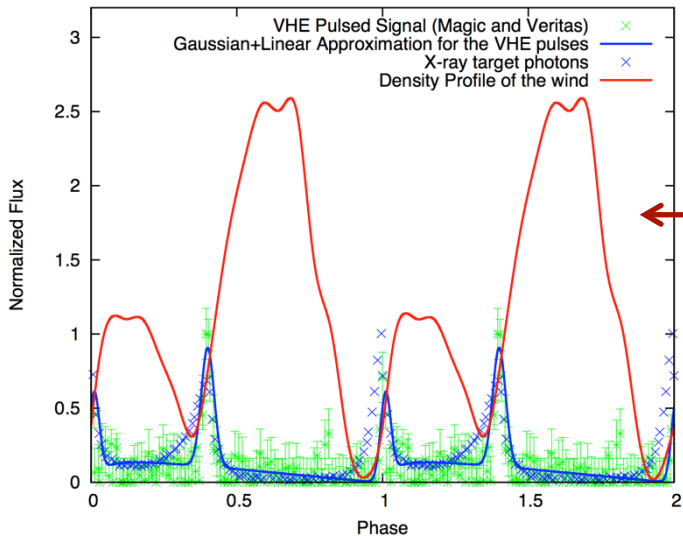
Added toroidal component

# Modification of wind scattering model (D. Khangulyan et al. 2012)

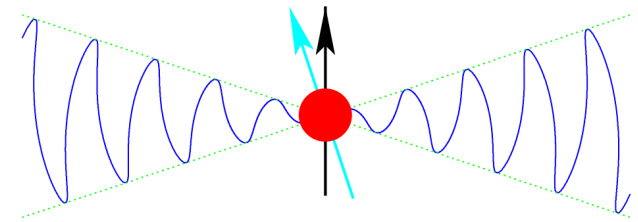


- × X-ray light curve
- Wind Plasma Density profile
- Expected VHE light curve

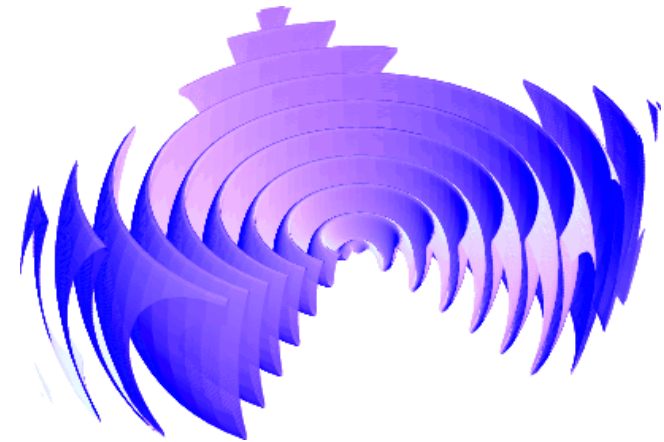
Without Bridge



With Bridge



**Fig. 1.** A meridional section of the current sheet of an oblique rotator with a radial wind. The thin lines limiting the extent of the sheet in latitude depict the plane of the magnetic equator when the magnetic axis lies in the plane of the section.



Periodic density profile is needed, which may be realized by current sheet structure.

# Summary



- In order to test new models for the Crab pulsar, MAGIC re-observed the Crab pulsar with the upgraded MAGIC telescopes.
- **Bridge emission above 50 GeV was discovered** with  $6.2 \sigma$  between very narrow two peaks with 135 hours of data.
- P2/P1 ratio and Bridge/P1 ratio at MAGIC energies follows the trend of the energy dependence of these ratios above 100 MeV.
- **Photon index above 50 GeV are similar between P1, P2 and Bridge**, though there is a difference below 10 GeV.
- Magnetospheric Cascade model needs to be modified with **toroidal magnetic field** component in Outer Gap.
- Wind scattering model needs **radially periodic density profile**, which could be justified by the current sheet structure.