Magnetars in the Fermi Era On behalf of the Fermi/GBM Magnetar Team C. Kouveliotou (PI, NASA/MSFC)

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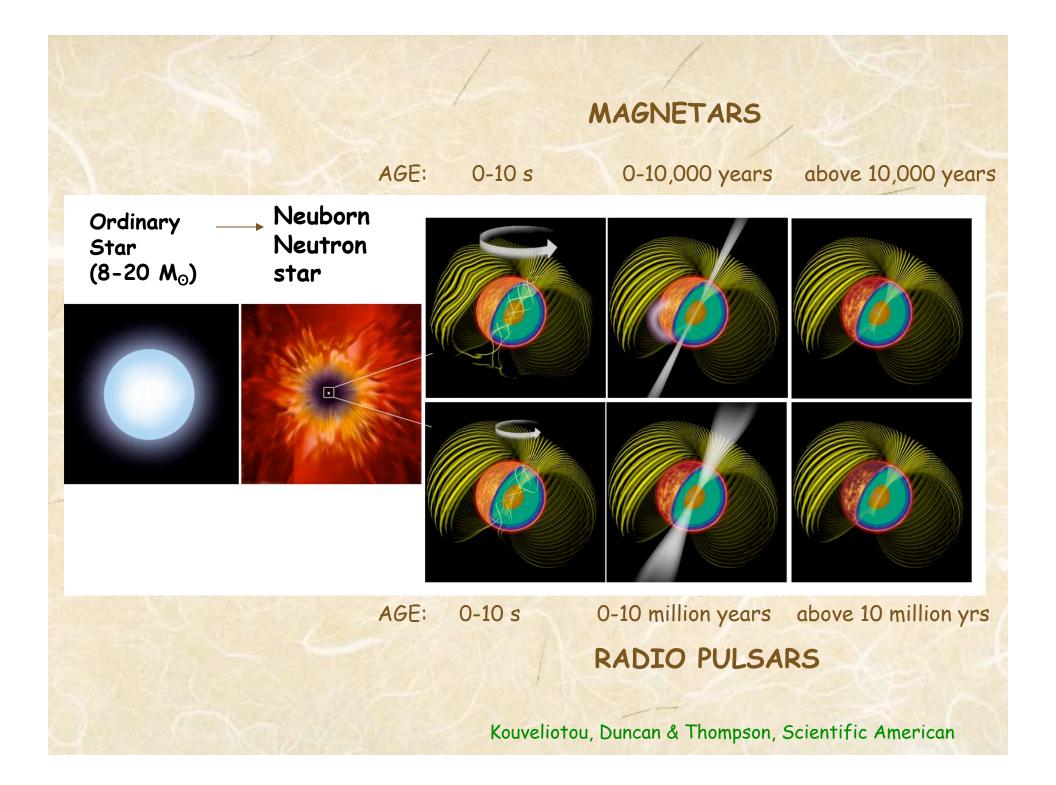
Magnetars are magnetically powered neutron stars

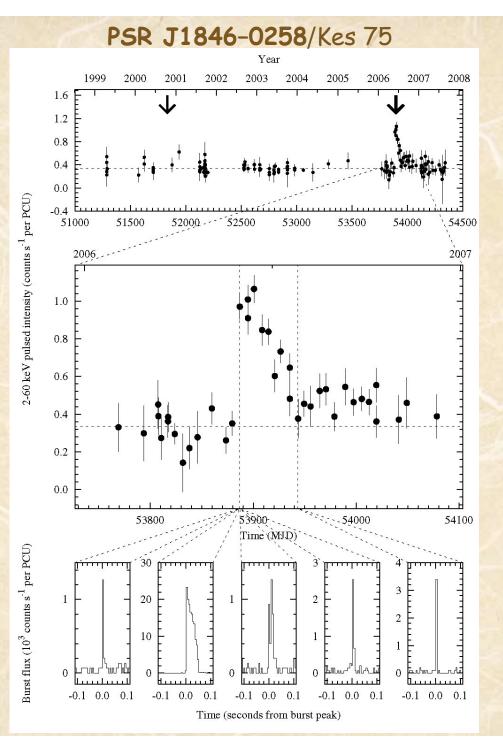
4 ~16 are discovered to date - two in the last year (2008-2009) - Only 2 extragalactic sources

Liscovered in X/γ-rays; radio, optical and IR observations: Short, soft repeated bursts

- $+ P = [2-11] s, \dot{P} \sim [10^{-11} 10^{-13}] s/s$
- τ_{spindown}(P/2 P) = 2-220 kyrs
- B~[1-10]×10¹⁴ G (mean surface dipole field: 3.2×10¹⁹√PP)
- Bright sources, L~10³³⁻³⁶ erg/s , >> rotational E-loss
- No evidence for binarity so far (fallback disks?)
- SNe associations?

Neutron star populations which may comprise Magnetars: Soft Gamma Repeaters (SGRs) Anomalous X-ray Pulsars (AXPs) Dim Isolated Neutron Stars (DINs) Compact Central X-ray Objects (CCOs)



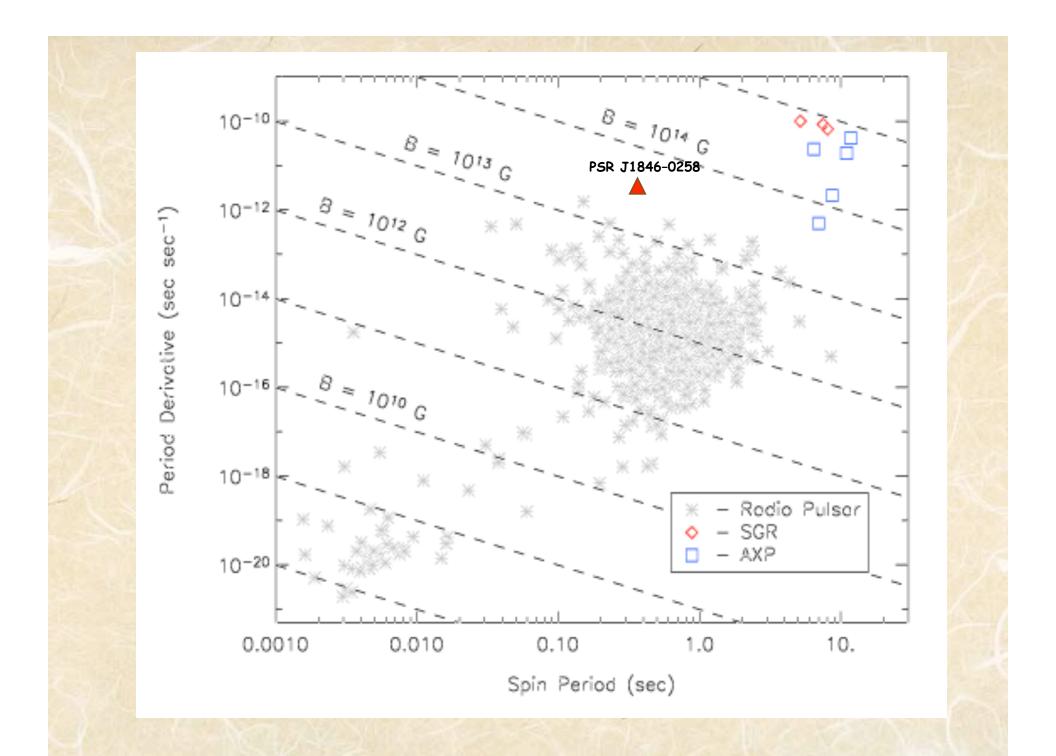


Magnetar-like X-ray bursts were detected from the young pulsar PSR J1846-0258.

Rotation-powered PSR with an inferred surface dipolar magnetic field of 4.9×10¹³ G, P_s=0.3 s, Age ~ 900 yrs

Bursts accompanied by a sudden flux increase (200L_x) and unprecedented change in timing behavior (spin up->spin down).

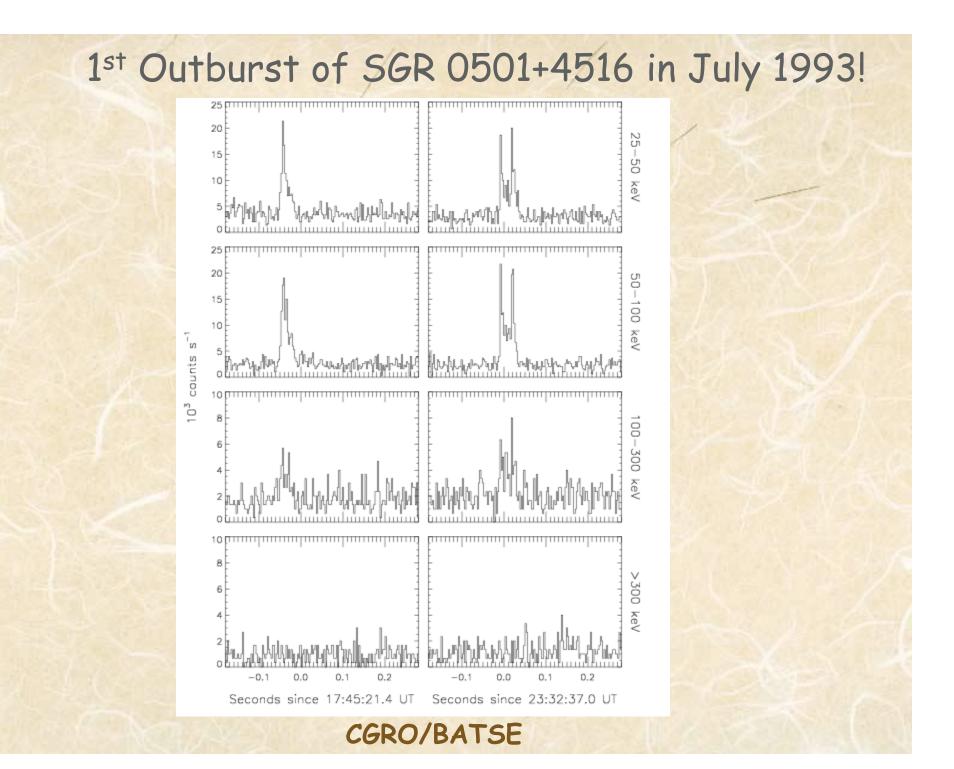
Is there a continuum of magnetic activity that increases with inferred magnetic field strength? Gavriil et al 2008



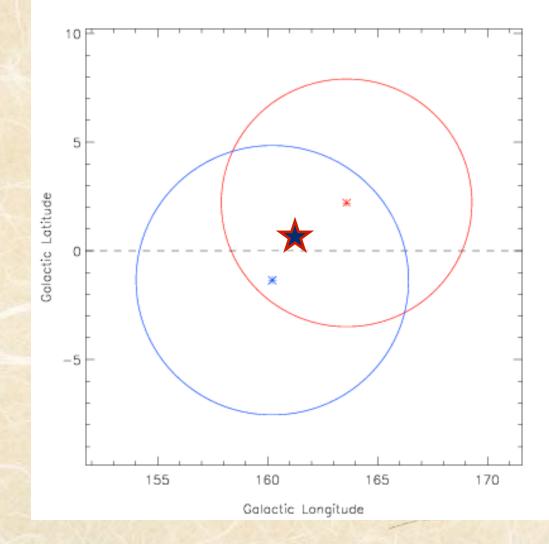


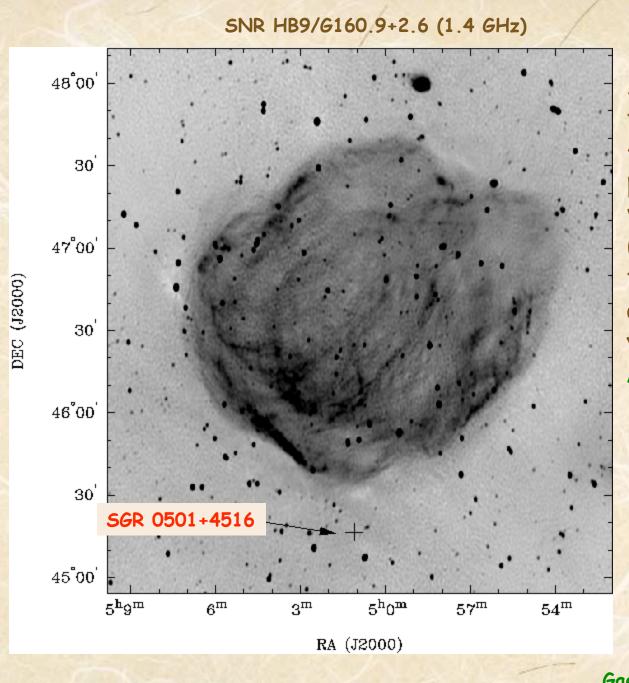
SGR 0501+4516

- Swift triggered on 4 bursts on 22 August 2008
- RXTE ToO program triggered ~4 hours after the first Swift trigger for 600 s
- P = 5.769s ± 0.004 s was reported ~ 9 hours after the first Swift trigger!
- $\vec{P} = 1.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s/s and } \text{B} = 3 \times 10^{14} \text{ G}$
- CXO HRC location: RA = 05h 01m 06.756s DEC = +45d 16m 33.92s (0.1" error)
- IR Counterpart with UKIRT, K~18.6 (Tanvir & Varricatt 2008)
- GBM triggered on 26 events from the source total of 56 events in ~ 3.5 days



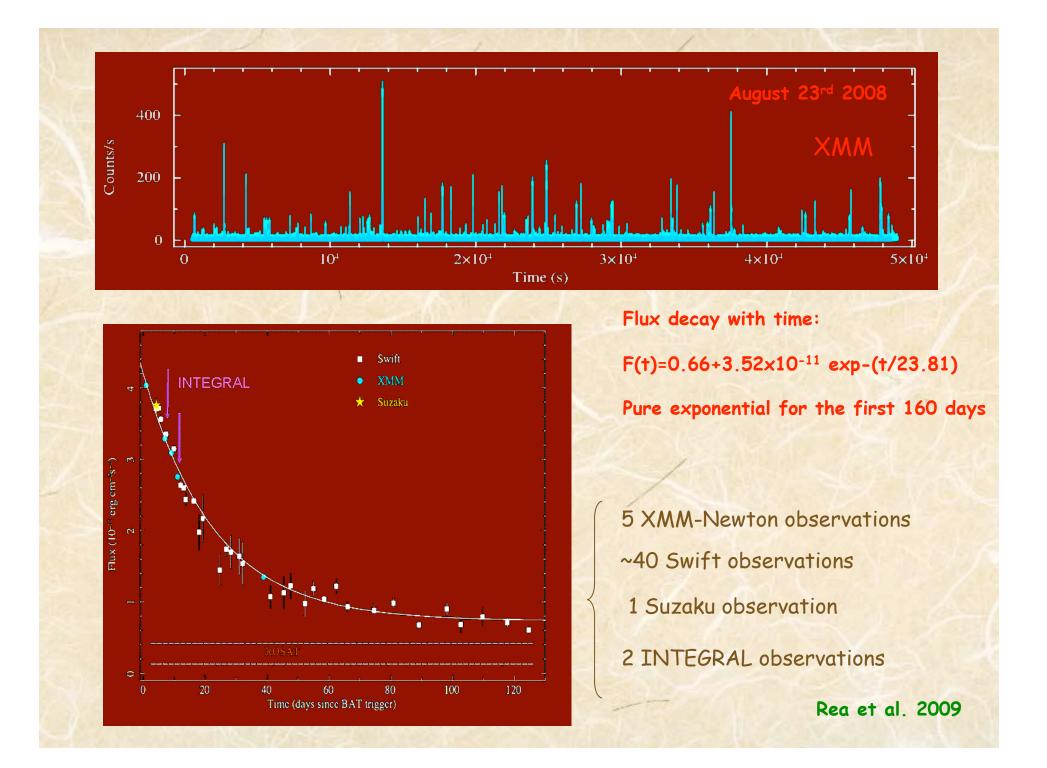
1st Outburst of SGR 0501+4516



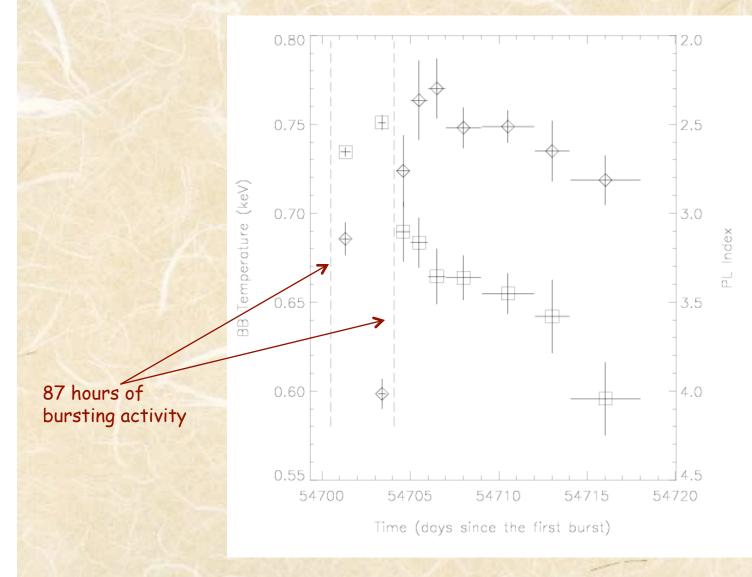


Angular separation from the SNR center ~80 arcmin => projected space velocity = 1700km/s (for a distance to the SNR of 1.5 kpc and an age of 8000 years; Leahy & Aschenbach, 1995)

Gaensler & Chatterjee 2008

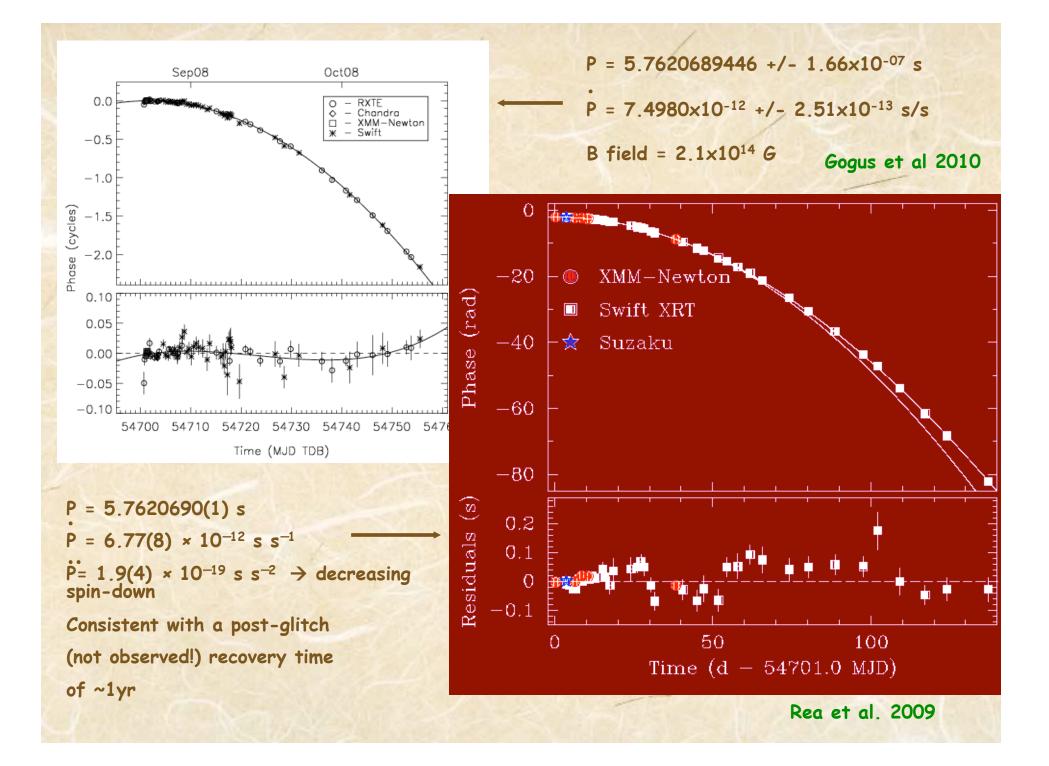


Persistent Emission: Rapid Spectral Variations

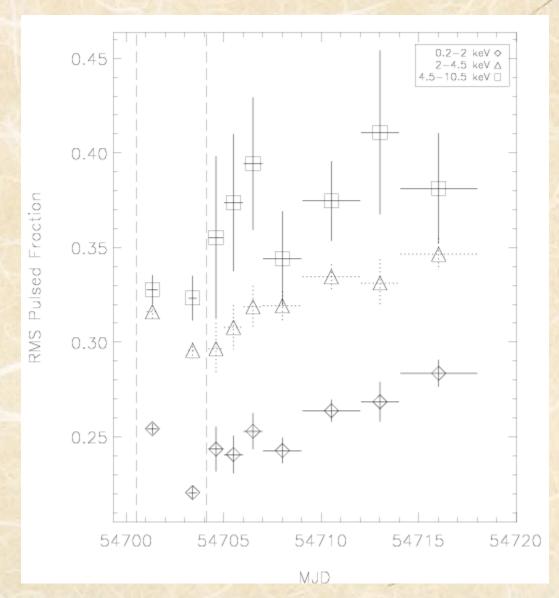


Source cools while bursting?

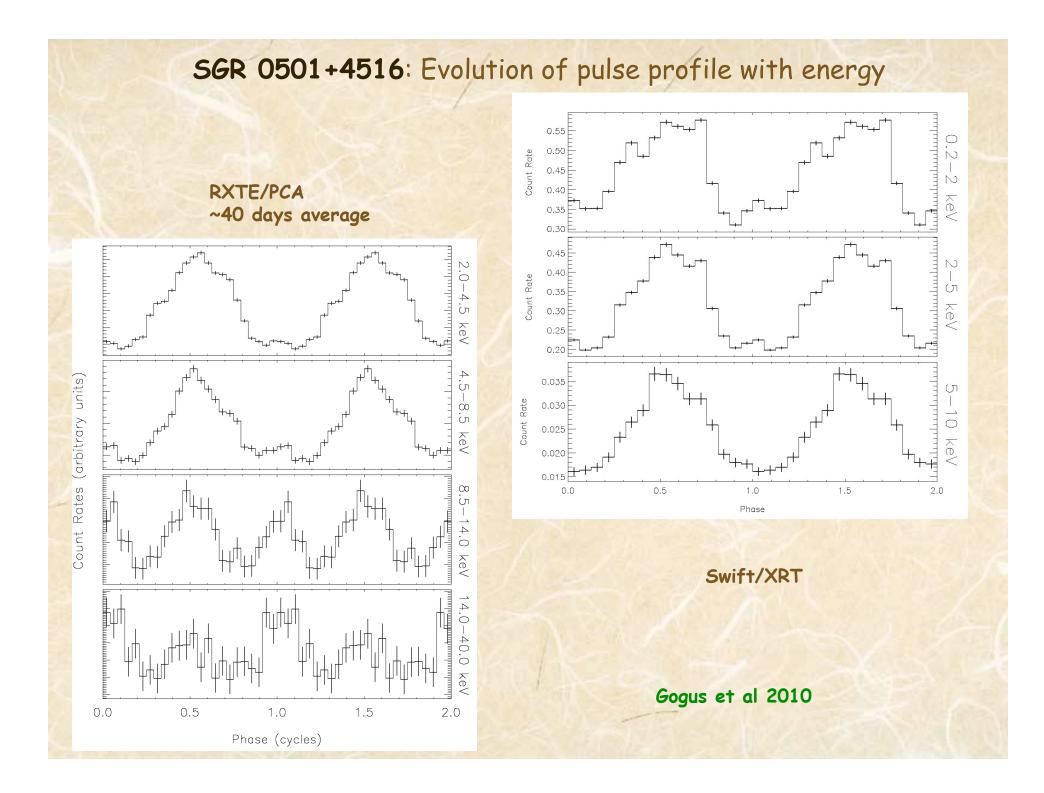
Gogus et al. 2010

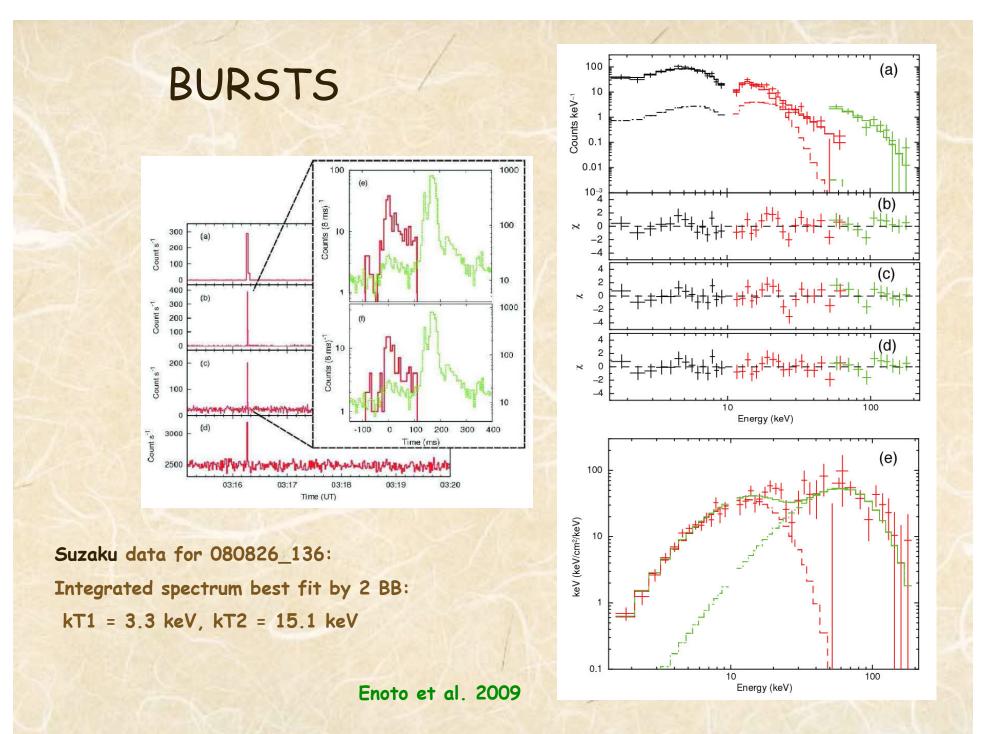


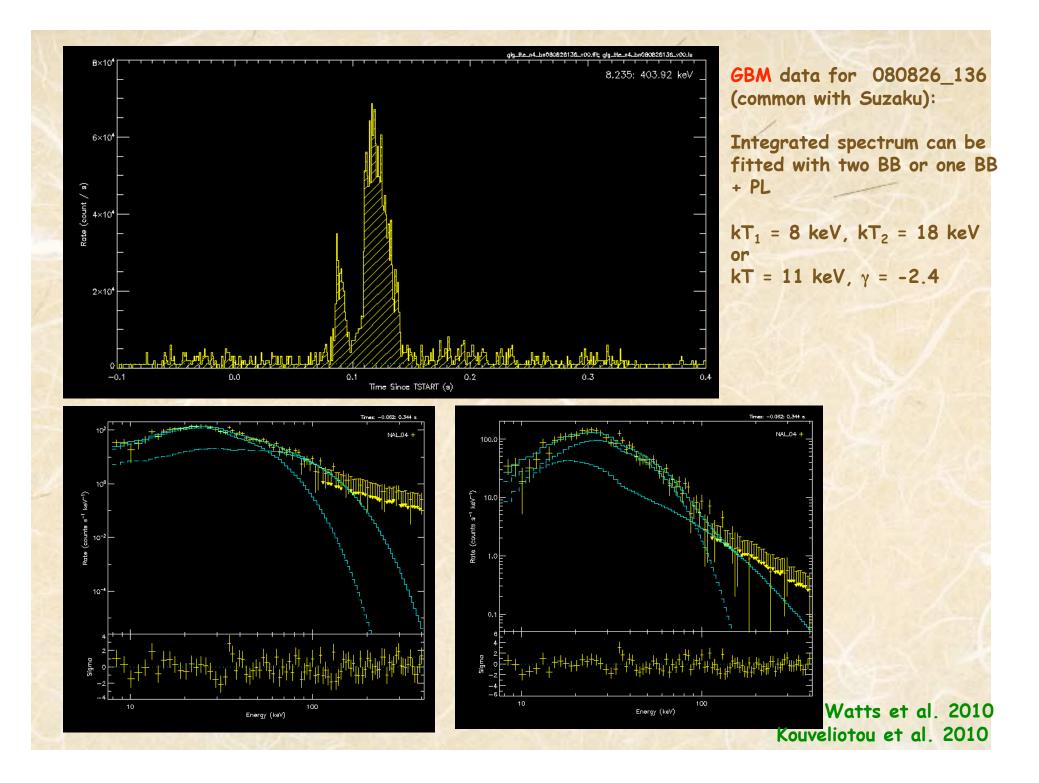
Pulsed Emission: Pulsed Fraction Variations



Gogus et al. 2010

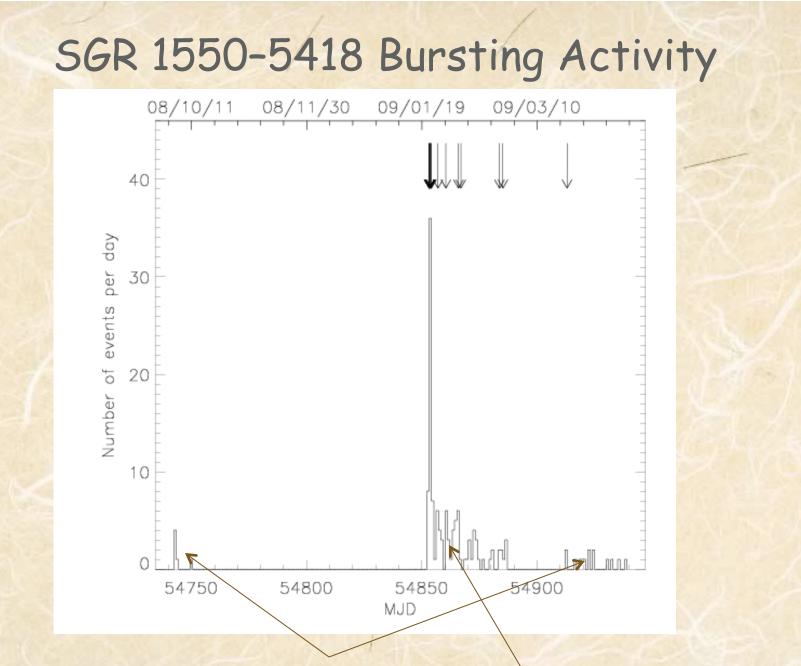






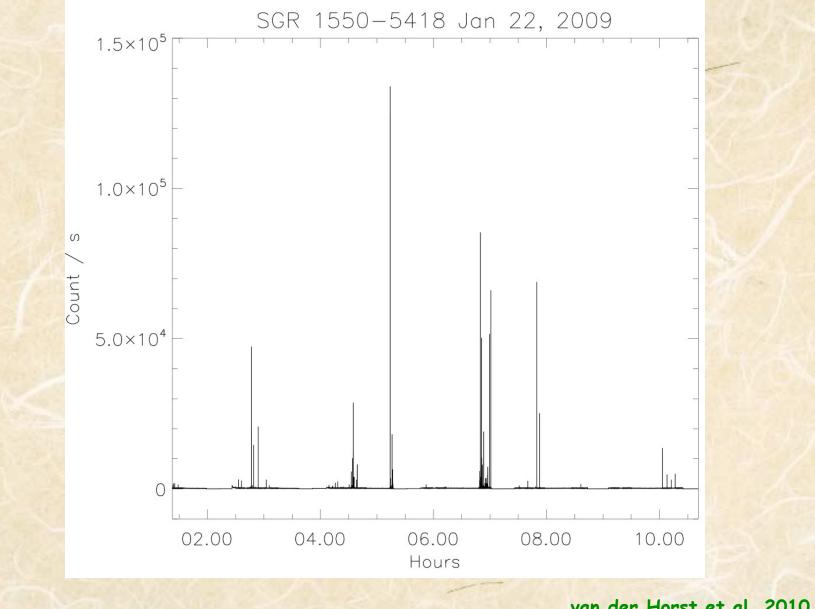
SGR 1550-5418 formerly known as AXP 1E1547.0-5408 formerly known as an ASCA CCO in G327.0-0.13

- Three episodes detected with GBM: Oct. 2008, Jan. & Mar. 2009
- P = 2.069s
- $P = 2.318 \times 10^{-11} \text{ s/s}$ and $B = 2.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ G}$
- Near IR detection, Ks = 18.5±0.3
- GBM triggered on 131 events from the source; many more in the data



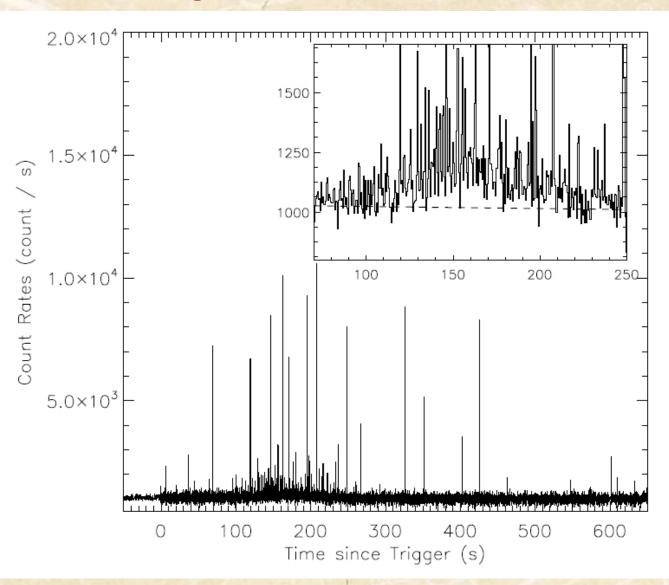
See posters by A. von Kienlin (P2 78) and A. van der Horst (P2 234)

Bursting Activity during 22 January 2009: ~450 bursts in 24 hours



van der Horst et al. 2010

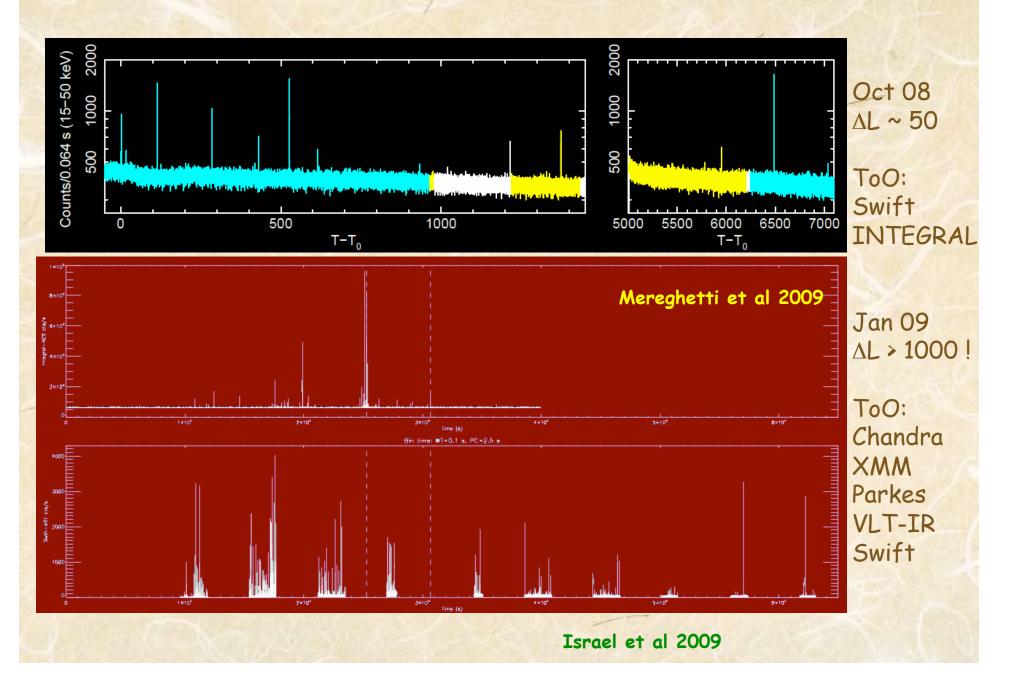
Magnetar twist and shake ...

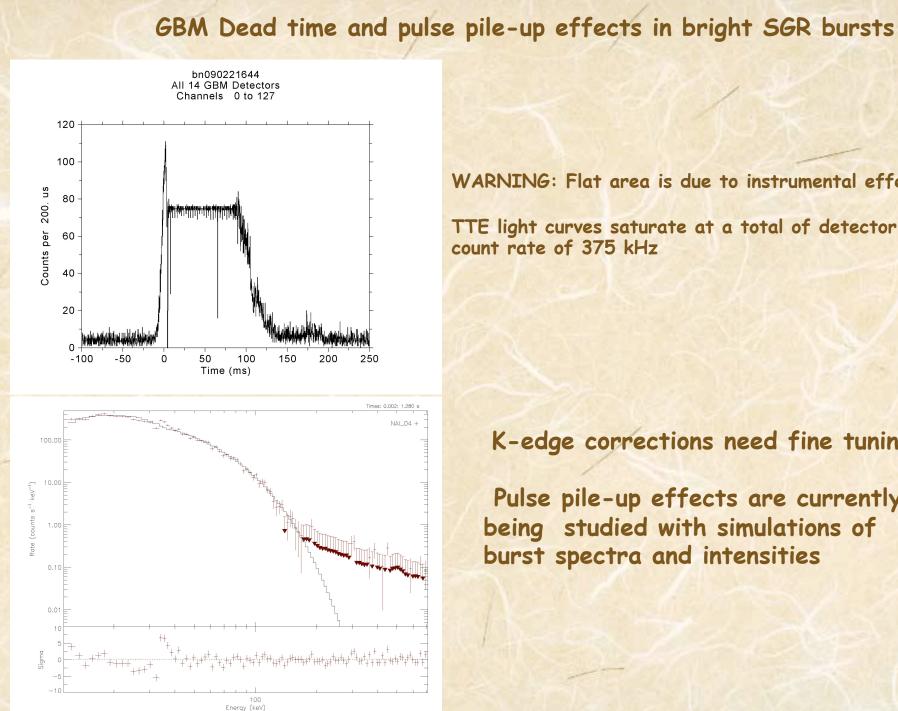


Talk by Ersin Gogus tomorrow

Kaneko et al. 2010

1E1547.0-5408 outbursts: Swift, XMM, CXO, INTEGRAL, Parkes, VLT-IR





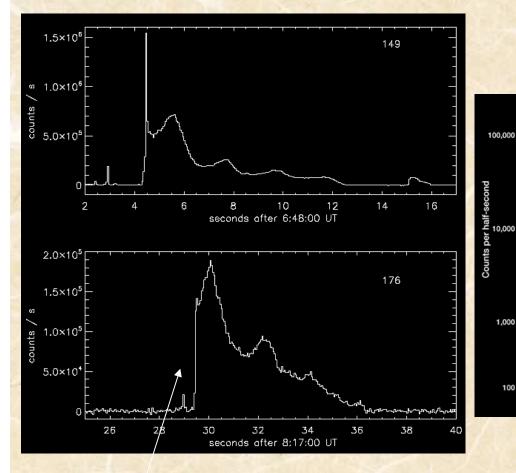
WARNING: Flat area is due to instrumental effects

TTE light curves saturate at a total of detector

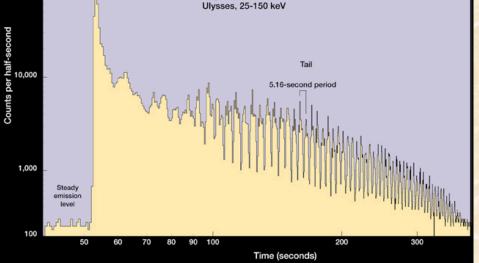
K-edge corrections need fine tuning

Pulse pile-up effects are currently being studied with simulations of burst spectra and intensities

~10⁴³ ergs



Flash Flash SGR 1900+14 Aug. 27, 1998 Ulysses, 25-150 keV

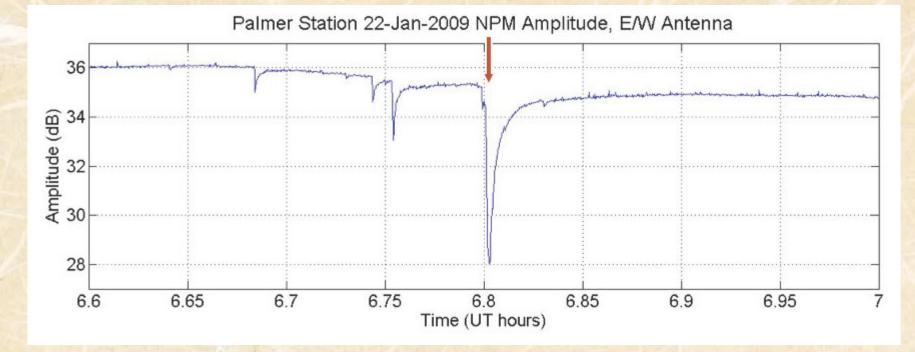


Rise time of ~ 50ms testifies of a different mechanism with respect to GFs (ms rise time)

Mereghetti et al. 2009

SGR bursts observed via VLF propagation disturbances!

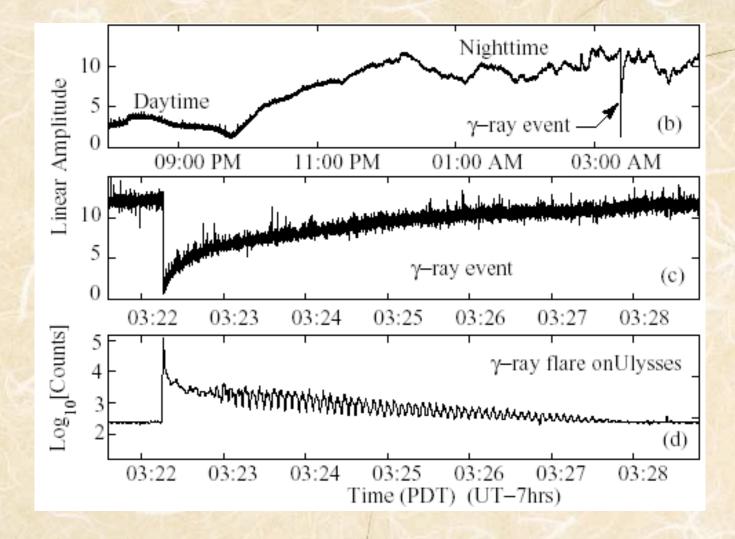
Provide a unique measure of the total ionizing fluence of X-rays above 0.05keV



Cohen et al. 2009

Fishman et al. 2010

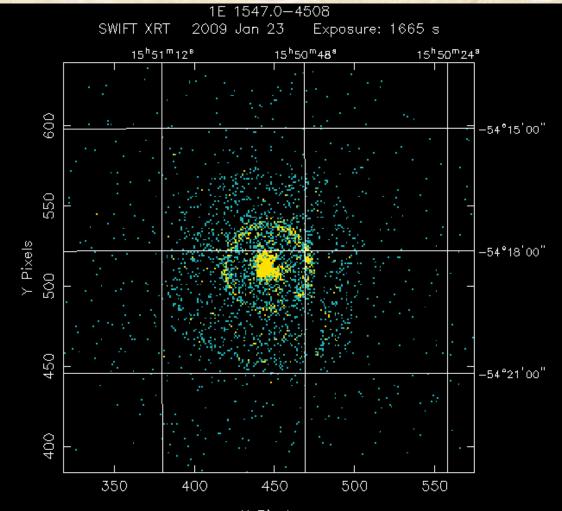
The 27 August 1998 Giant Flare from SGR 1900+14



(Inan et al. 2009)

An expanding light echo clearly detected in Swift XRT

See also Poster by Vianello et al. P2 80)



X Pixels

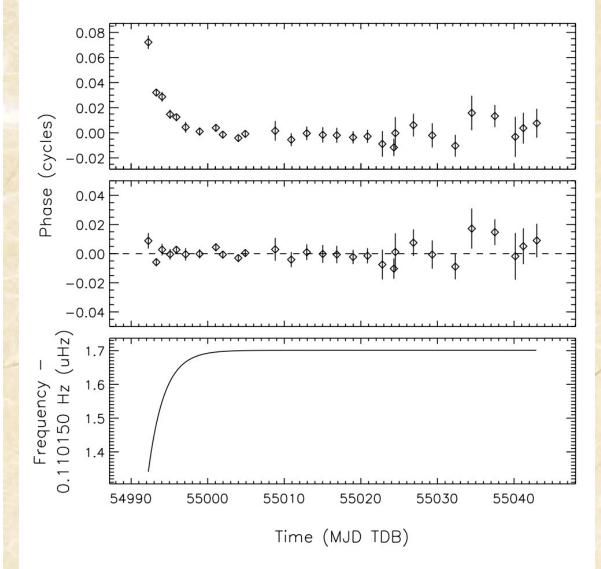
SGR 0418+5729

- GBM triggered on 5 June 2009 new source confirmed with IPN
- RXTE ToO program triggered ~ 4 days after the GBM triggers
- P = 9.0783(1) sec
- $v \sim 2 \times 10^{-14}$ Hz/s at 3 σ and B < 10^{14} G
- CXO location: RA = 04h 18m 33.867s, Dec = +57d 32' 22.91"

No IR (Ks > 21.3, Wachter et al 2009) or optical (R > 24, Ratti, Steeghs & Jonker 2009) counterpart detected

GBM triggered on 2 events from the source

Apparent Glitch



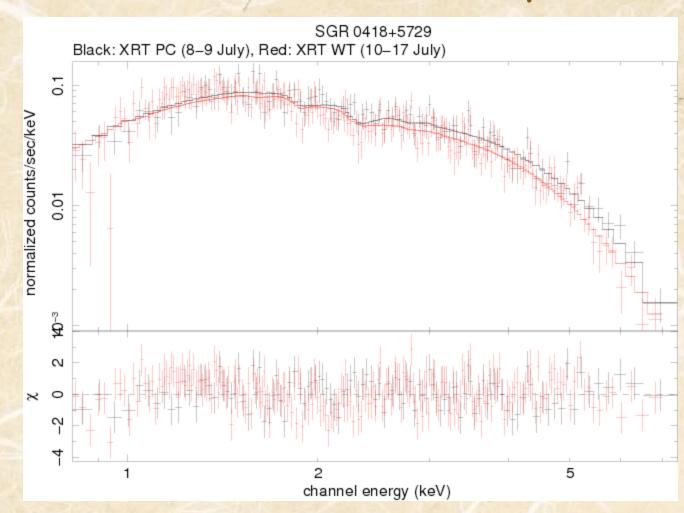
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\Delta v / v = 2 \times 10^{-5}
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v-dot > 3.8x10⁻¹⁵Hz/s at 3σ

B~5 x 10¹³ G (Israel et al. 2009)

Woods et al 2010

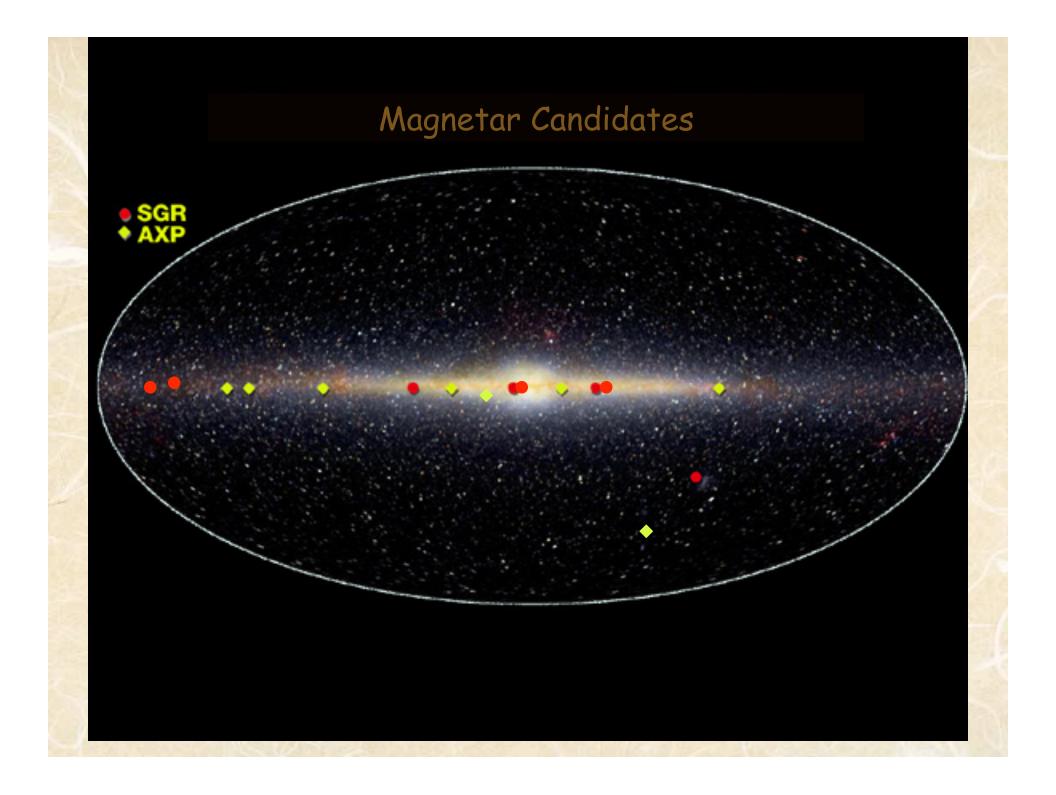
Swift/XRT Persistent source spectrum



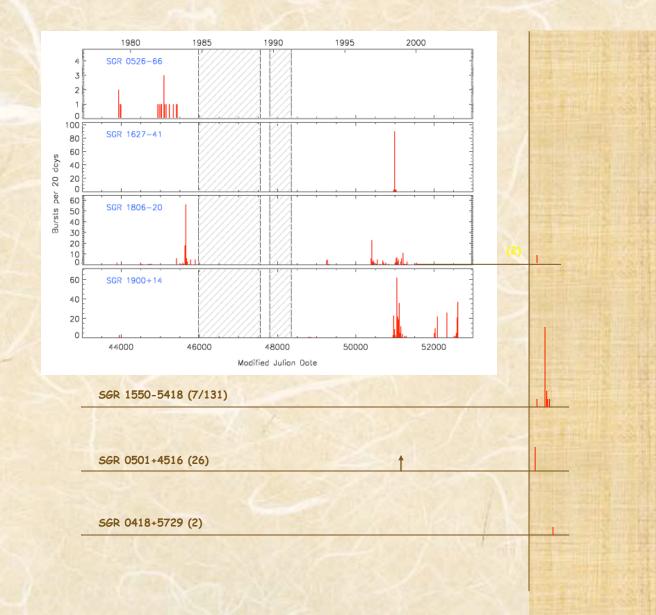
Absorbed blackbody: N_H=(0.13±0.03)×10²² cm⁻², kT=0.88±0.01 keV

Unabsorbed flux $(0.8-10 \text{ keV}) = 1.1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs/cm}^2/\text{s}$.

Woods et al 2010



SGR burst time history with Fermi/GBM



Conclusions

We need to understand:

The differences - if any - between AXPs, SGRs and rotationally powered pulsars, in:

persistent emission spectra

glitching properties

magnetic field strengths

burst fluences and spectra

The associations of magnetars with SNRs, and their environments and track possible proper motions, now with two best candidates

The progenitor properties of magnetars, such as mass and cluster memberships

Magnetar Key Project status: very ambitious: 7 papers in progress, more ideas welcome! High Energy Astrophysics Division

HEAD 201

Hilton Waikoloa Village Big Island, Hawaii March 1 - 4, 2010

Abstracts due: December 1st

Information, abstract submission and registration:

www.confcon.com/head2010/

Astrophysics of Neutron Stars 2010 ASTRONS 2010

2 – 6 August 2010 Çeşme – Izmir

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