



Fermi

Gamma-ray Space Telescope



FERMI LAT DISCOVERY OF GAMMA-RAY PULSARS IN BLIND SEARCHES

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on behalf of the Fermi LAT
collaboration

Fermi Symposium

Washington, DC

4 November 2009

1. Introduction
2. Blind Frequency Searches with Fermi-LAT
 - 2.1 Sources we search
 - 2.2 The time-differencing method
 - 2.3 Refining the candidates
3. The new 8 gamma-selected pulsars
 - 3.1 Pulse profiles
 - 3.2 Distribution in the previously known pulsar population
4. Multiwavelength Observations
 - 4.1 X-ray: *Swift*, *Chandra*, *XMM*, *Suzaku*
 - 4.2 TeV: HESS, Milagro
5. Conclusions

A large, light blue graphic of the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope is positioned diagonally across the slide. The word "fermi" is written in a lowercase, italicized, sans-serif font, with the "f" being particularly large and stylized. Below it, the words "Gamma-ray" and "Space Telescope" are written in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. The background of the slide is white, and the text is in shades of blue and grey.

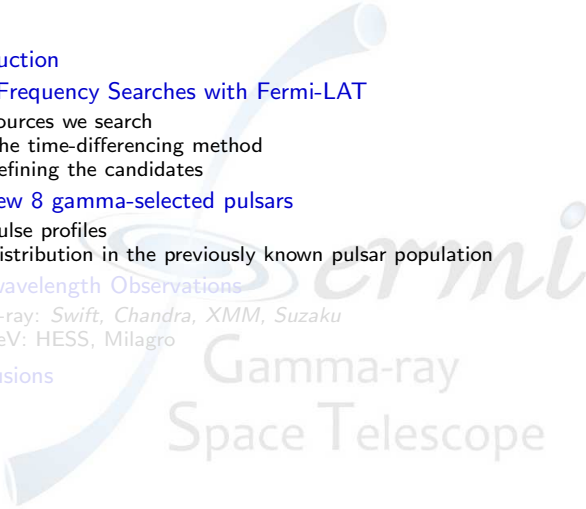
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The logo for the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope is a large, light blue, stylized graphic of the telescope's structure, consisting of two curved arms meeting at a central point. The word "fermi" is written in a light blue, lowercase, sans-serif font, with the "f" and "i" having a dot. Below "fermi", the words "Gamma-ray" and "Space Telescope" are written in a larger, light blue, sans-serif font, stacked vertically.

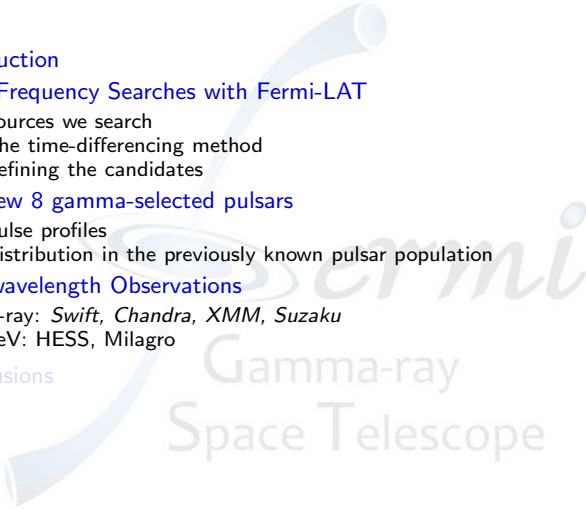
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Figure: 14 August 2009 Science issue.

- ▶ Only 7 gamma-ray (6 EGRET) pulsars known prior to the launch of Fermi
- ▶ Currently > 50 gamma-ray pulsars detected, including known young radio pulsars, old MSPs, and blind search pulsars
- ▶ No pulsars discovered in gamma rays prior to Fermi (only Geminga known to be “radio quiet”)
- ▶ 16 pulsars discovered by Fermi LAT in first 5 months, mostly associated with unidentified EGRET sources (Abdo et al., *Science* **325**, 840, 2009)
- ▶ 8 new pulsars discovered using first year of data, mostly associated with unidentified LAT sources (Abdo et al., *ApJ*, *in preparation*)
- ▶ 21 of the 24 LAT-discovered pulsars remain undetected in radio despite deep searches

BLIND FREQUENCY SEARCHES WITH FERMI-LAT

SOURCES WE SEARCH

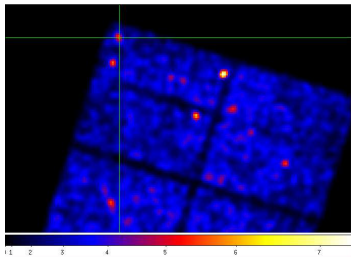


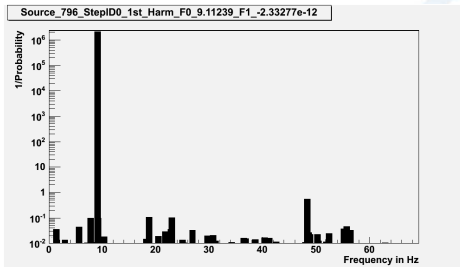
Figure: *Chandra* image centered on the EGRET source 3EG J2020+4017, including 35 X-ray sources (Weisskopf et al. ApJ **652**, 387 (2006)).

- ▶ Potential counterparts of interesting candidates
 - ▶ 3EG J1835+5918 (“Next” Geminga) [Halpern et al. ApJ **668**, 1154 (2007)]
 - ▶ 3EG J2020+4017 (Gamma-Cygni) [Weisskopf et al. ApJ **652**, 387 (2006)]
- ▶ LAT source locations
 - ▶ ~650 sources
 - ▶ Mostly unidentified/unassociated sources
 - ▶ Exclude “most” extra-galactic sources

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BLIND FREQUENCY SEARCHES WITH FERMI-LAT

THE TIME-DIFFERENCING METHOD

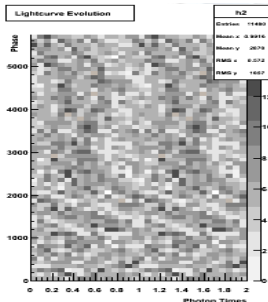
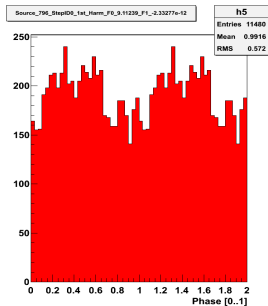


- ▶ Sparse gamma-ray data make standard FFT techniques expensive
- ▶ A periodic signal should show up in the (FFT of) differences of photon times
- ▶ Differences computed only up to a maximum T_w (days or weeks)
- ▶ Interesting candidates are investigated using standard techniques
- ▶ See Atwood et al., ApJL **652**, L49 (2006)
- ▶ For application to EGRET, see Ziegler et al., ApJ **680**, 620 (2008)

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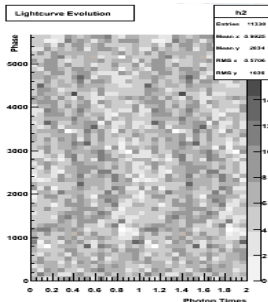
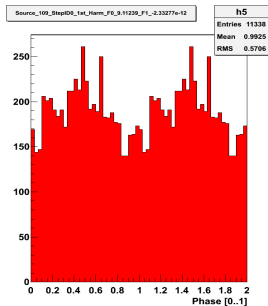
REFINING THE CANDIDATES: I. POSITION SCANNING



- ▶ LAT source locations are often \sim arc minutes away from the true pulsar location (e.g. PSR J1413–6205 was 2.3 arc minutes away)
- ▶ When the position of the pulsar is off by even just 1 arc minute, it is hard to detect in >1 year of data
- ▶ Promising candidates followed up by scanning in position for maximum χ^2 (PSR J1413–6205 χ^2 3.7 \rightarrow 9.7)
- ▶ Once a pulsar is detected, position can be determined with arc second accuracy
- ▶ Timing solution is refined in $f - \dot{f}$ space using PRESTO
- ▶ Final timing solution is obtained using Tempo2

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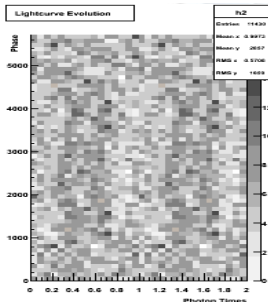
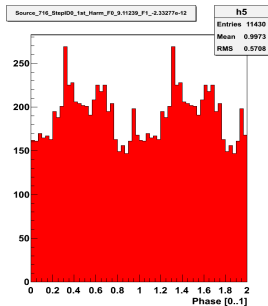
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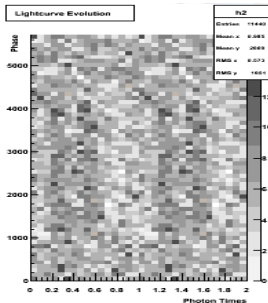
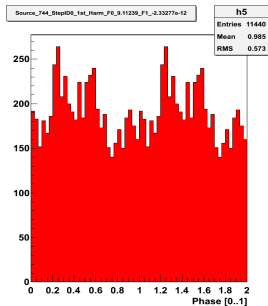
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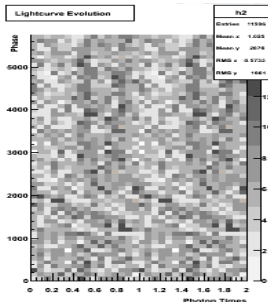
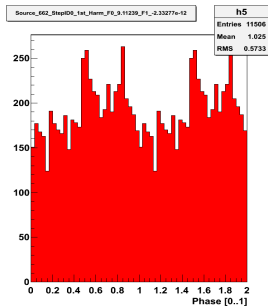
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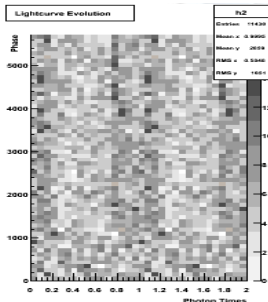
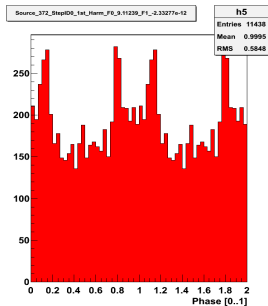
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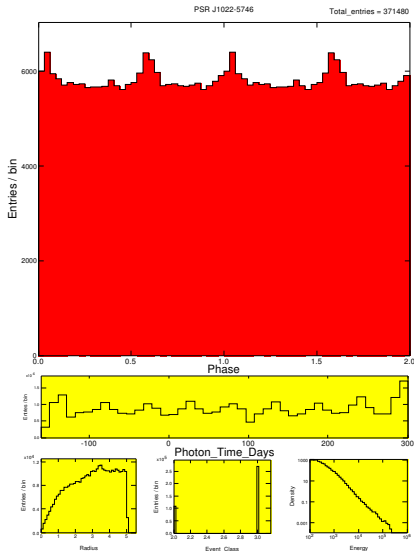
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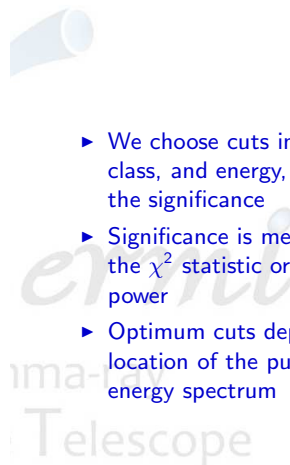
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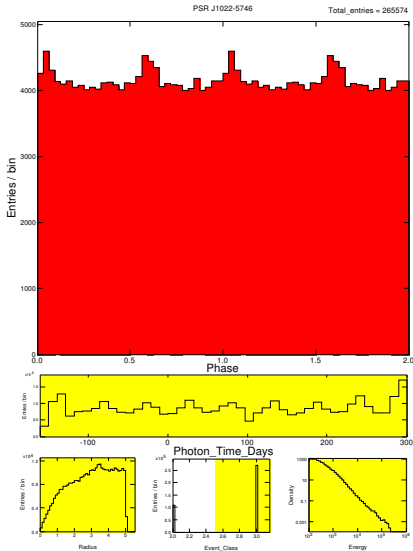


- ▶ We choose cuts in radius, event class, and energy, to maximize the significance
- ▶ Significance is measured using the χ^2 statistic or the Fourier power
- ▶ Optimum cuts depend on location of the pulsar and energy spectrum

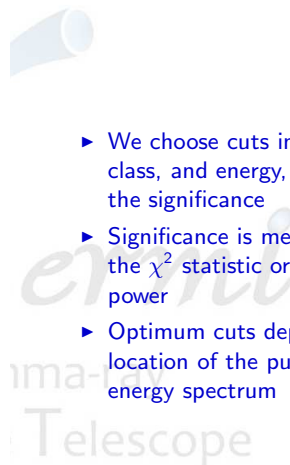


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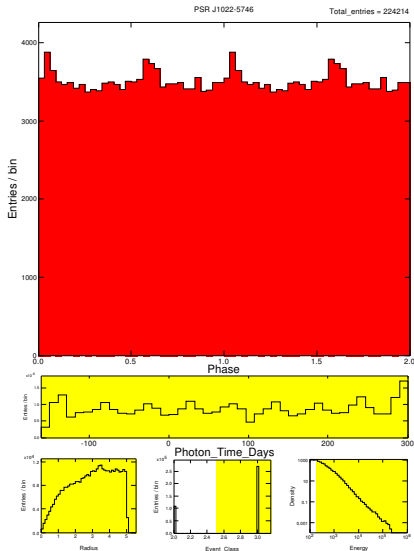


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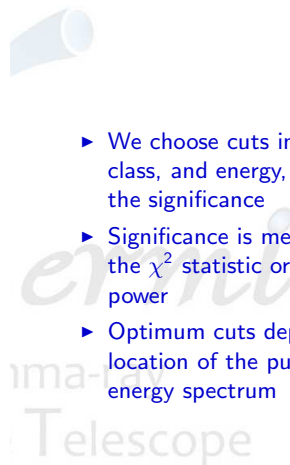


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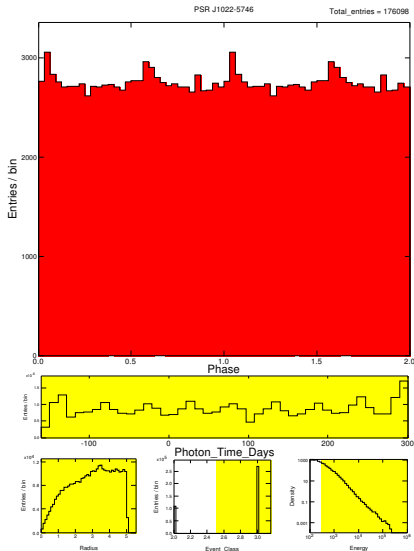


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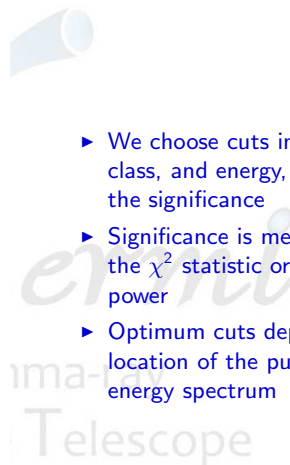


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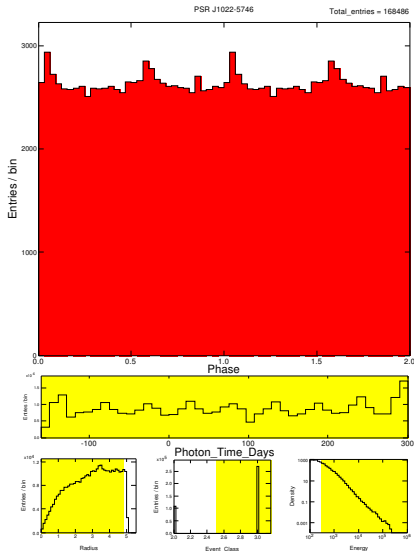


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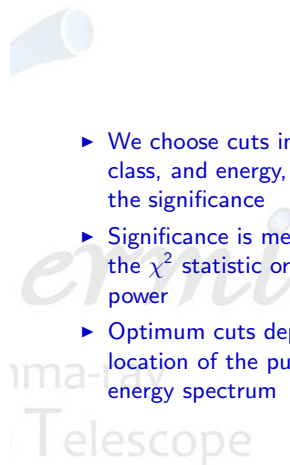


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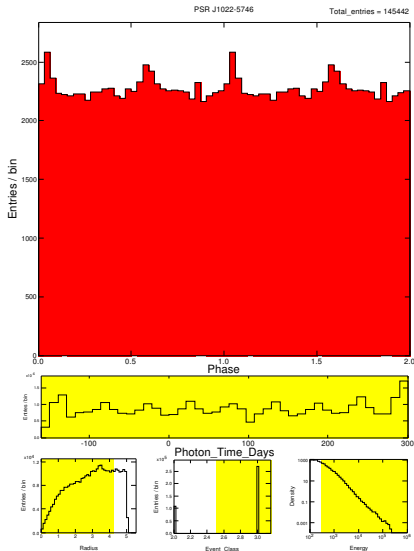


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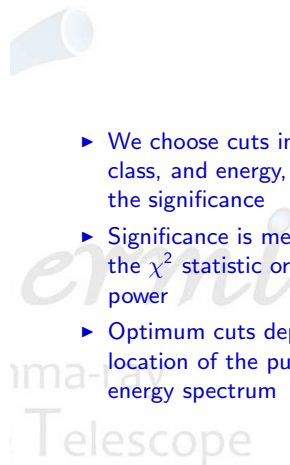


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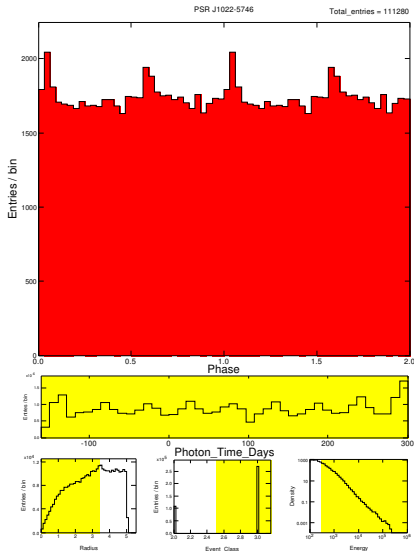


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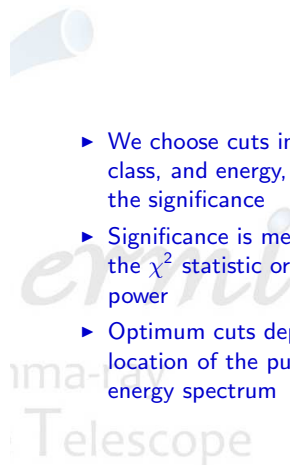


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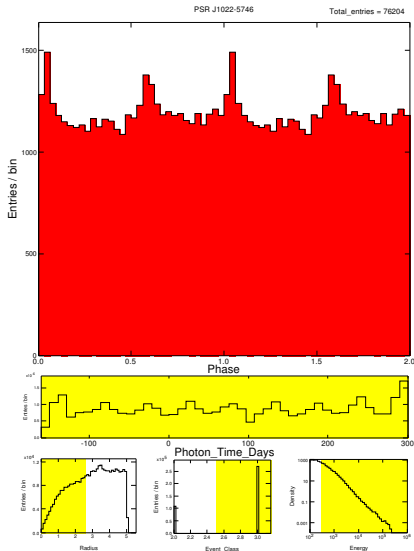


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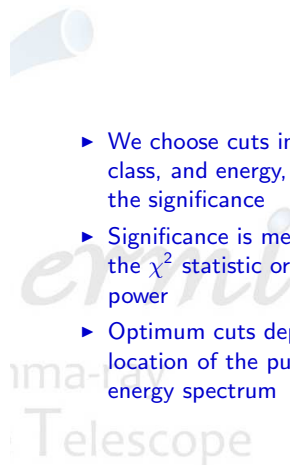


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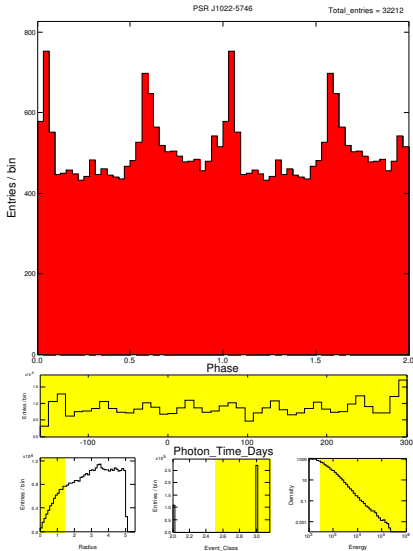


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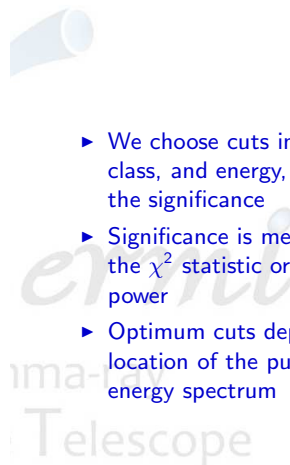


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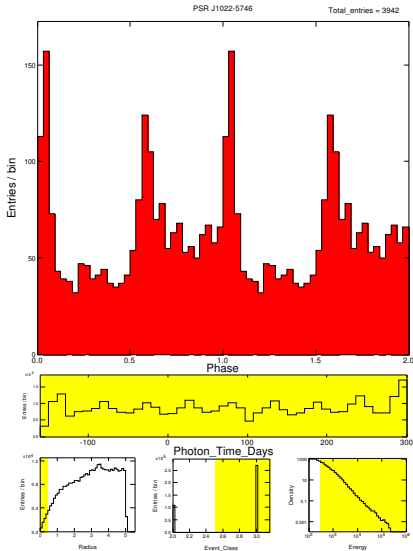


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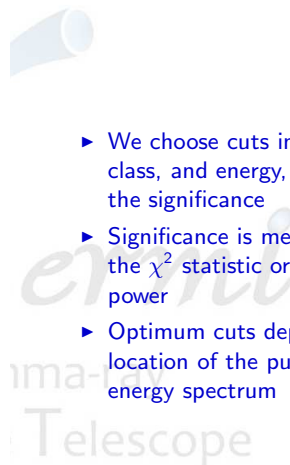


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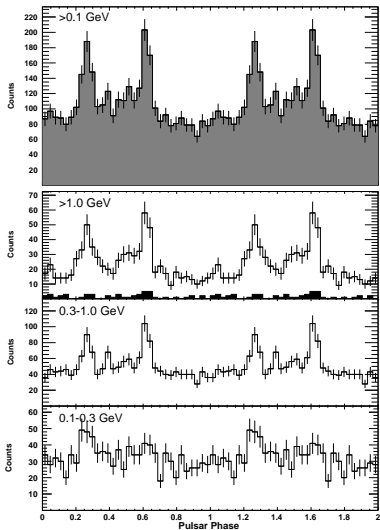


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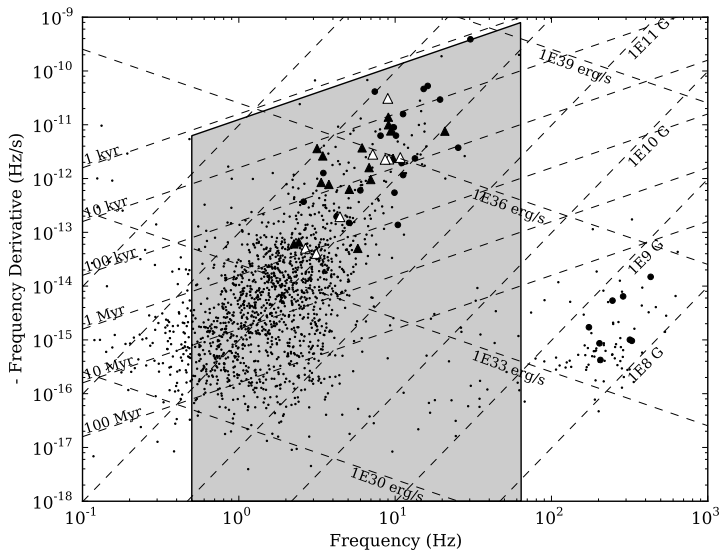
PULSE PROFILES



- ▶ All light curves shifted to have peak 1 at $\phi = 0.25$
- ▶ Important features
 - ▶ Peak multiplicity
 - ▶ Peak Separation (calculated by fitting a constant plus two gaussians)
 - ▶ Off-pulse region (e.g. $\phi \in [0, 0.21] \cup [0.65, 1]$)
- ▶ 5 energy bands:
 - ▶ > 0.1 GeV
 - ▶ $0.1-0.3$ GeV
 - ▶ $0.3-1$ GeV
 - ▶ > 1 GeV
 - ▶ > 5 GeV

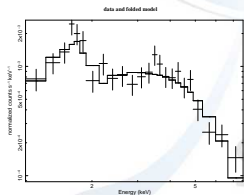
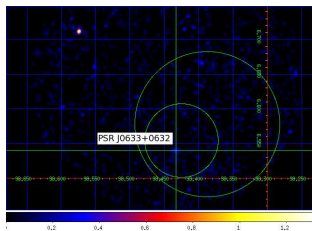
THE NEW 8 GAMMA-SELECTED PULSARS

DISTRIBUTION IN THE PREVIOUSLY KNOWN PULSAR POPULATION



MULTI-WAVELENGTH OBSERVATIONS

X-RAY: *Swift*, *Chandra*, *XMM*



- ▶ Short *Swift* observations of unidentified LAT sources help us make our searches more sensitive
- ▶ Short *Swift* observations of newly-discovered LAT pulsars often allow us to identify counterparts
- ▶ Subsequent observations by *XMM*, *Chandra*, or *Suzaku* allow for a deeper understanding of the source, including constraining the distance, studying the morphology, and even searching for pulsations.

Figure: Top – *Swift* ~ 5 ksec observation of PSR J0633+0632. **Bottom** – *Chandra* X-ray spectrum of CXOU J102302.8-574607.

MULTI-WAVELENGTH OBSERVATIONS

TeV: HESS, MILAGRO

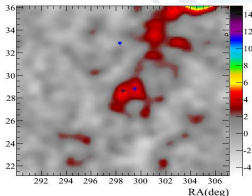
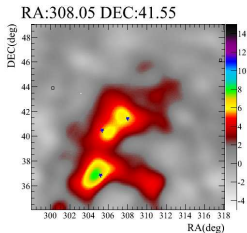


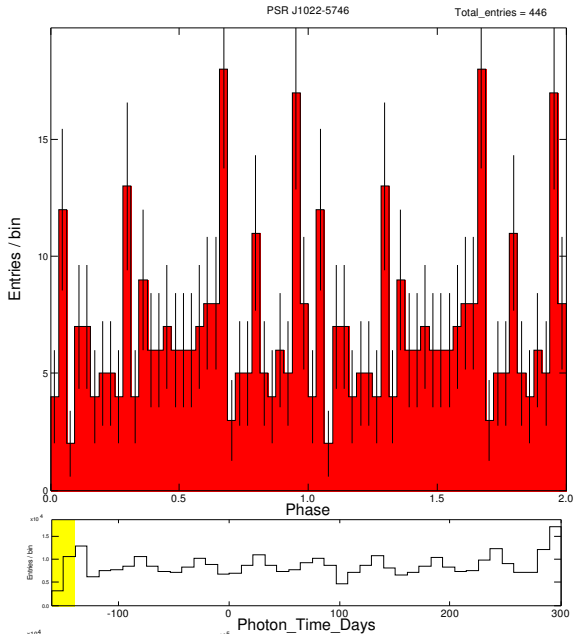
Figure: **Top** – Milagro map of the Cygnus region. **Bottom** – Milagro map of significances around PSRs J1954+2836 and J1958+2846.

- ▶ Many young pulsars have TeV PWN
- ▶ HESS J1023–575 (Westerlund 2) coincident with PSR J1022–5746 [Aharonian et al., A&A **467**, 1075 (2007)]
- ▶ MGRO J1908+06 and MGRO J2031+41 coincident with PSR J1907+0602 and PSR J2032+4127 [Abdo et al., ApJL **664**, L91 (2007)]
- ▶ Milagro marginal detection ($> 4\sigma$) of PSR J2021+4026, PSR J1954+2836, and PSR J1958+2846 [Abdo et al., ApJL **700**, L127 (2009)]
- ▶ Talk by M. Dormody (HESS source)
- ▶ Talk by A. Abdo (PSR J1907)
- ▶ Talk by A. Smith (Milagro sources)

- ▶ The first year of pulsar hunting with the LAT has resulted in the discovery of 24 previously unknown pulsars
- ▶ A majority (21, for now) of these gamma-selected pulsars remain undetected in radio
- ▶ Discovering new pulsars is increasingly challenging and will require improvements in our techniques
- ▶ Multiwavelength observations (e.g. *Swift*) can be extremely helpful in making our searches “less blind”
- ▶ The fun has just begun ...

Gamma-ray
Space Telescope

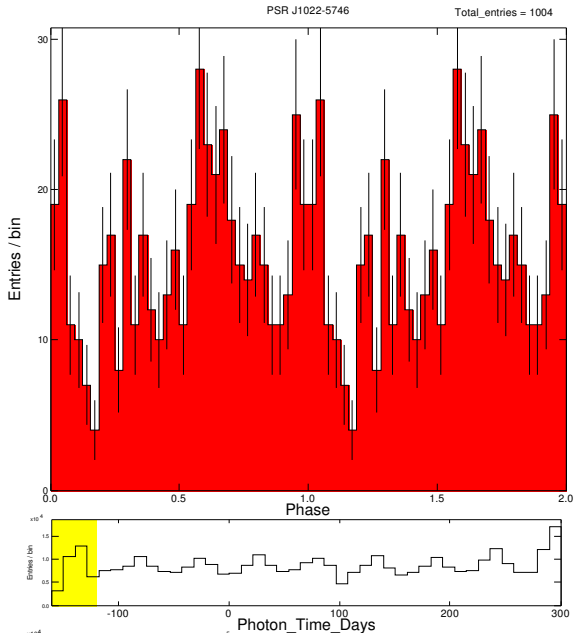
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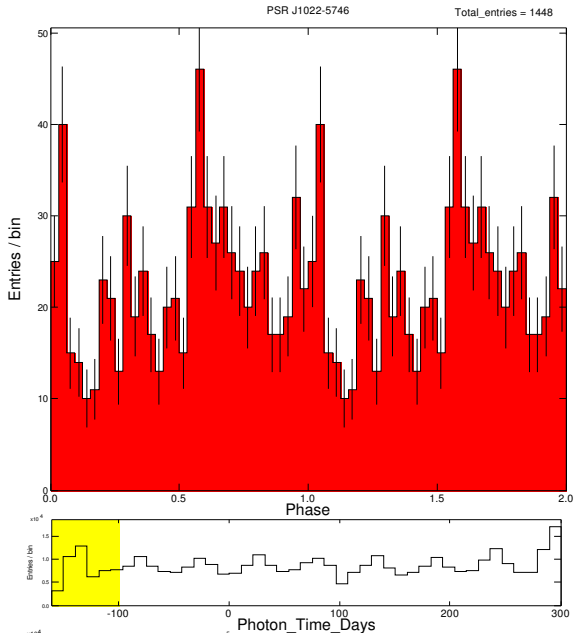
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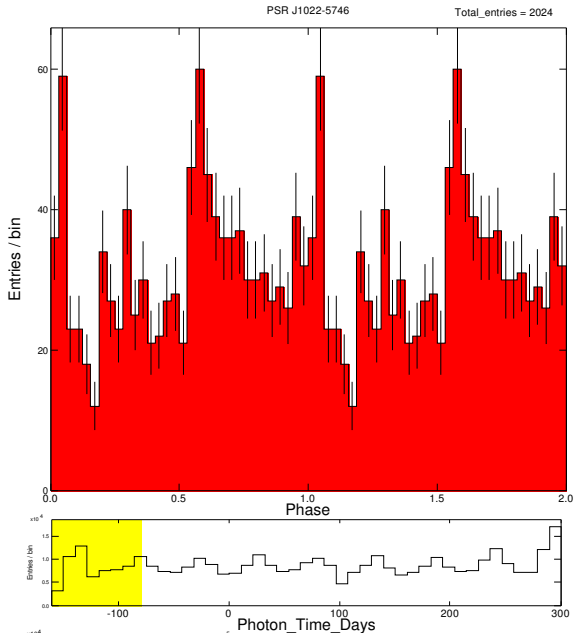
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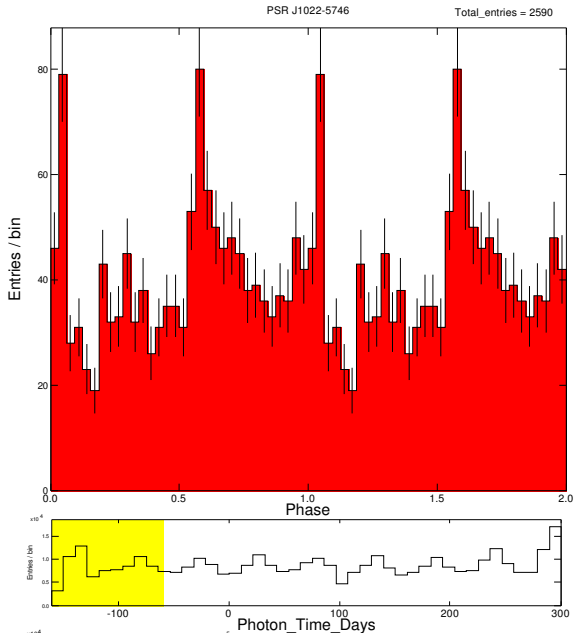
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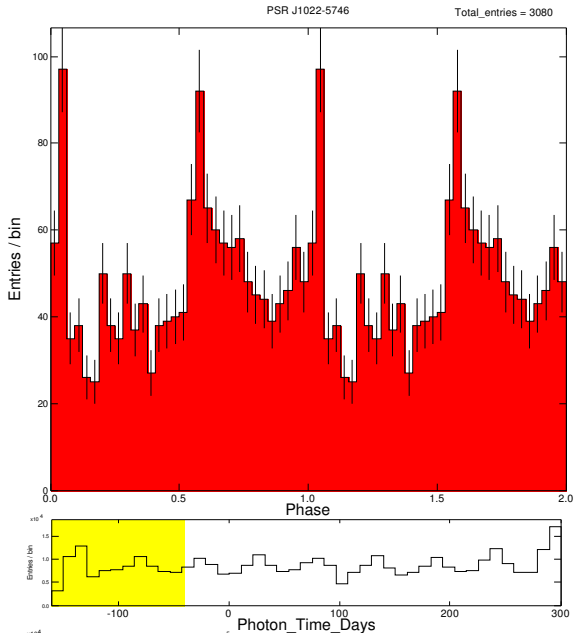
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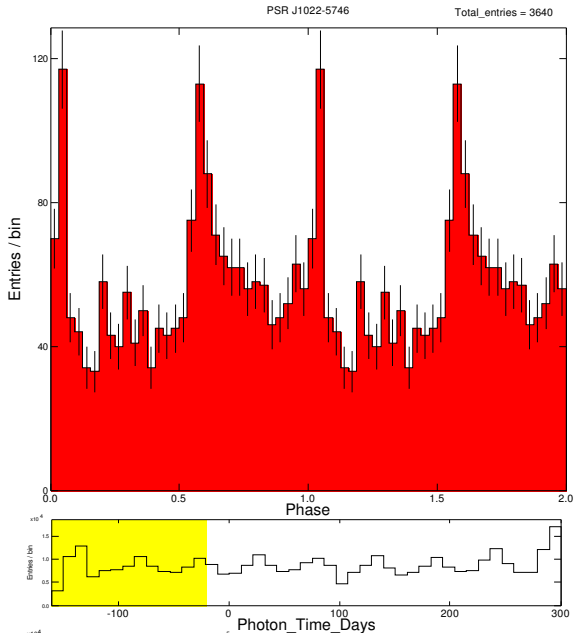
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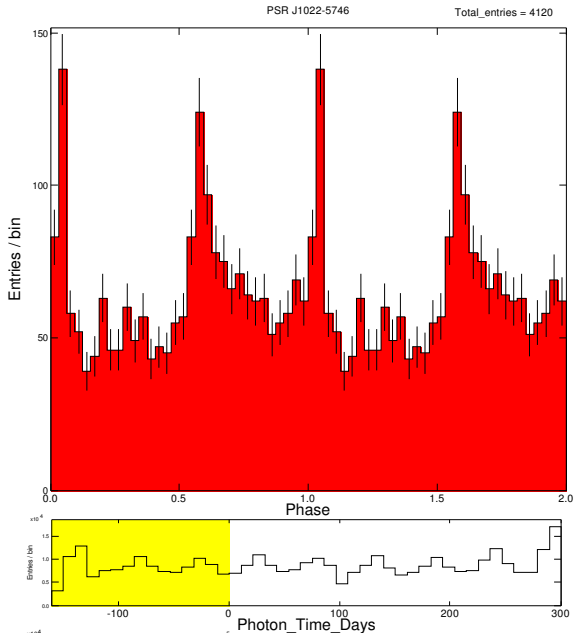
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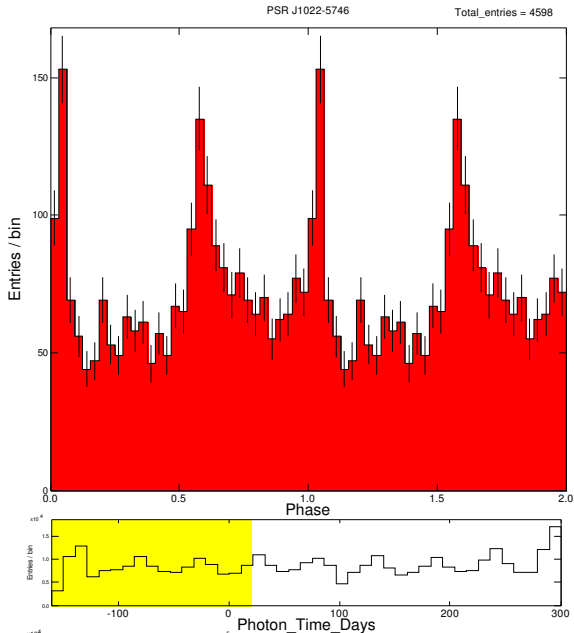
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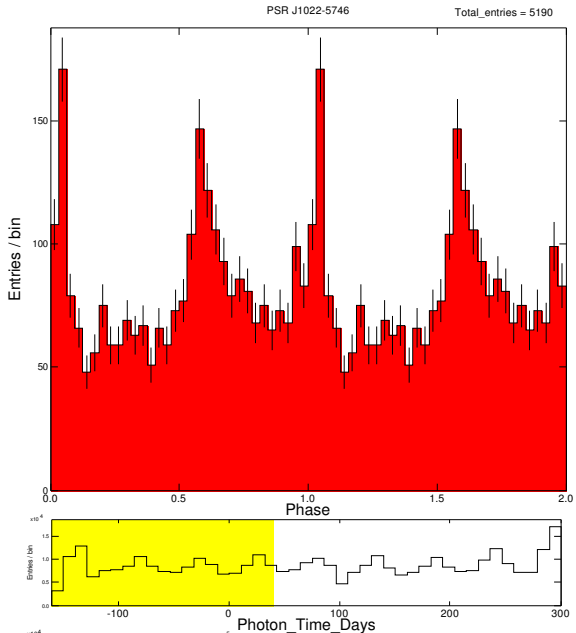
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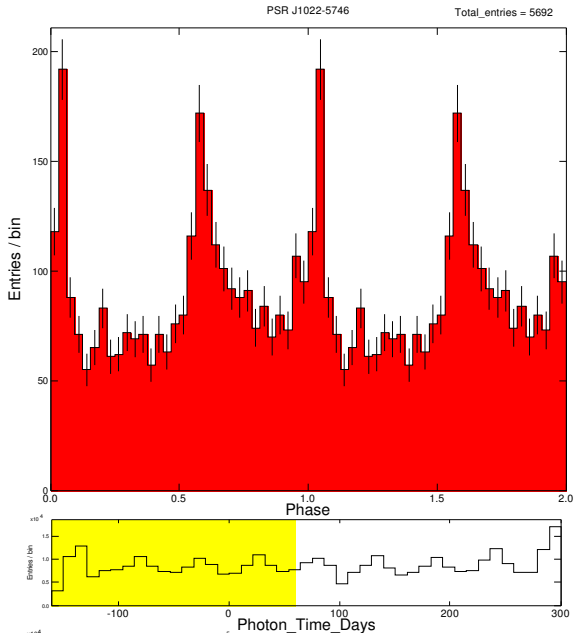
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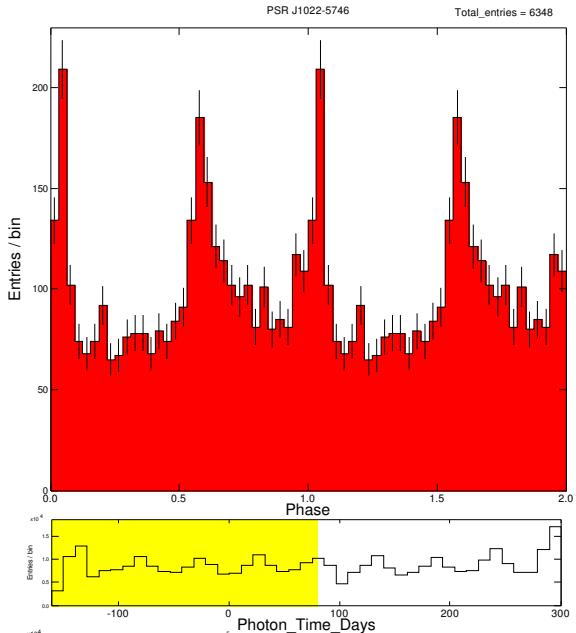
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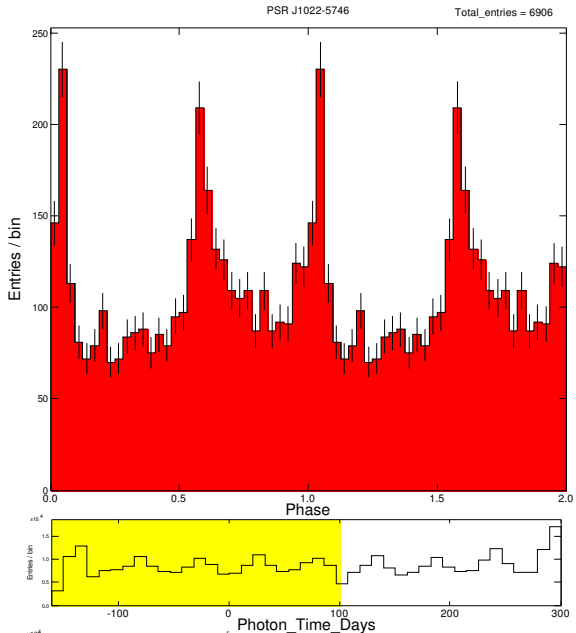
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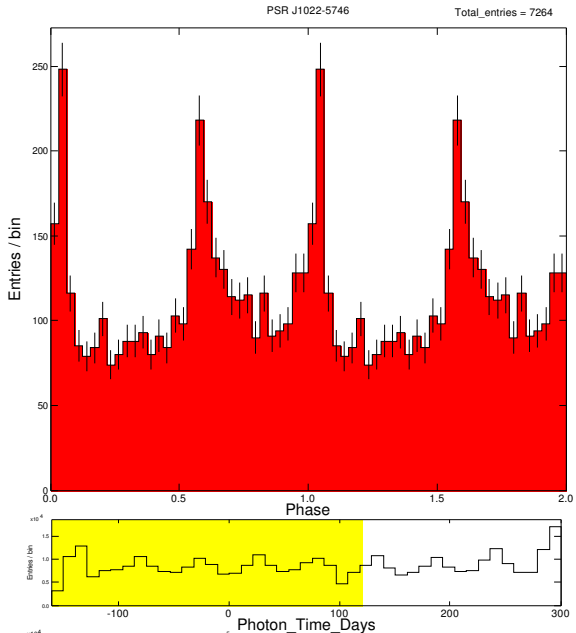
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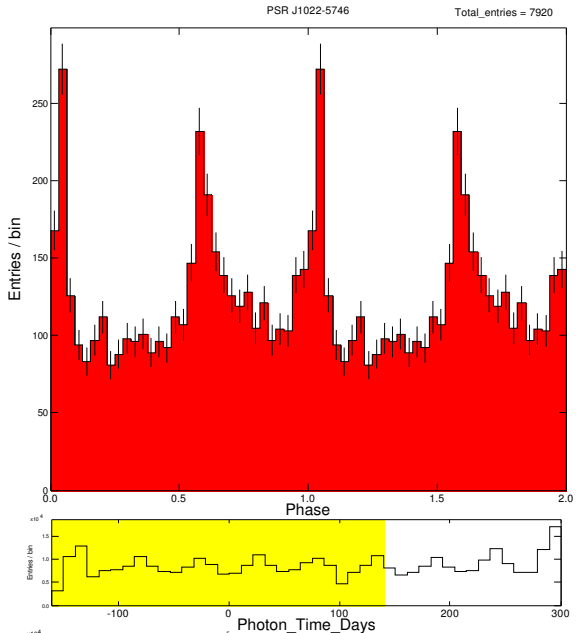
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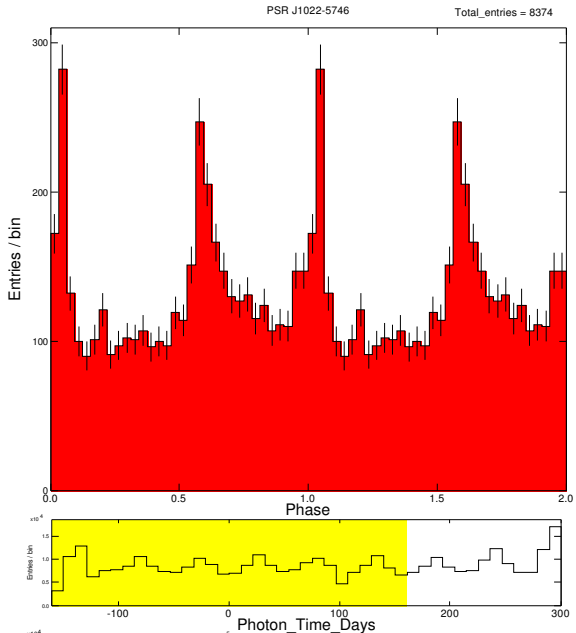
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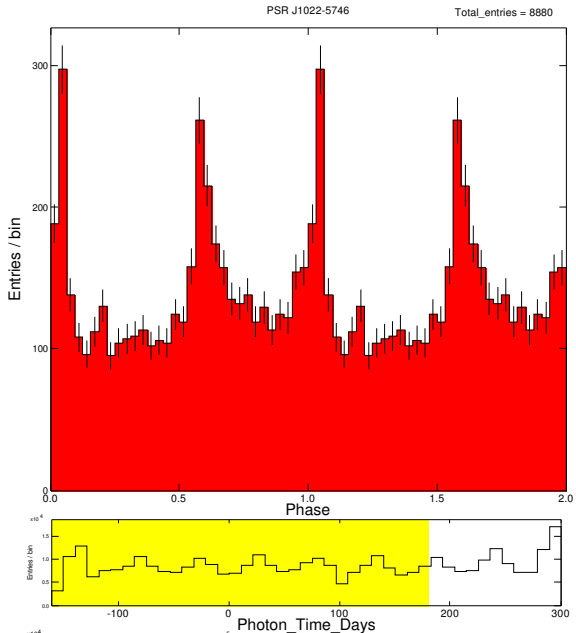
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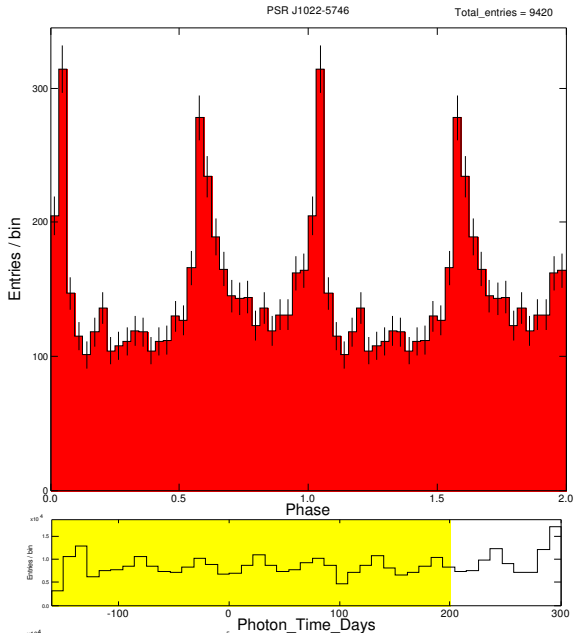
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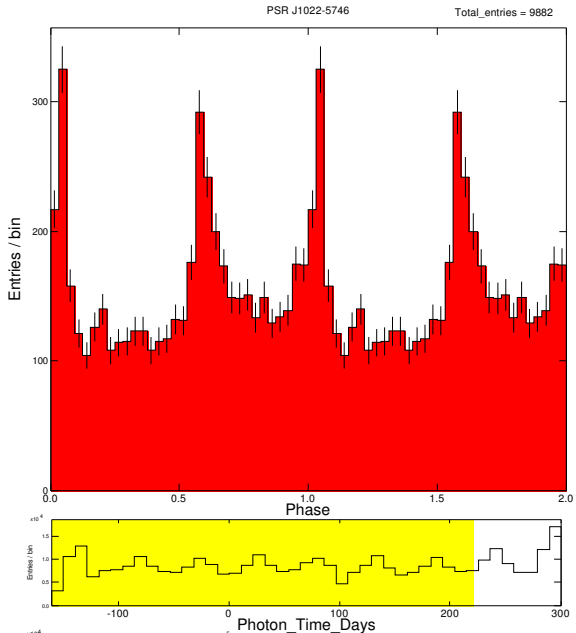
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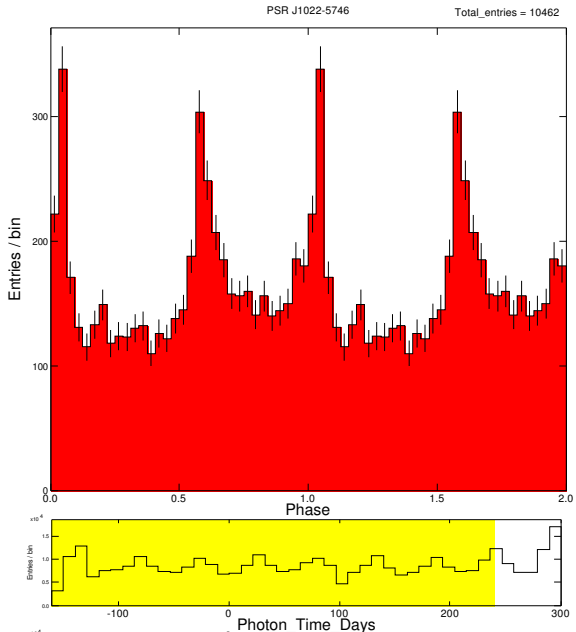
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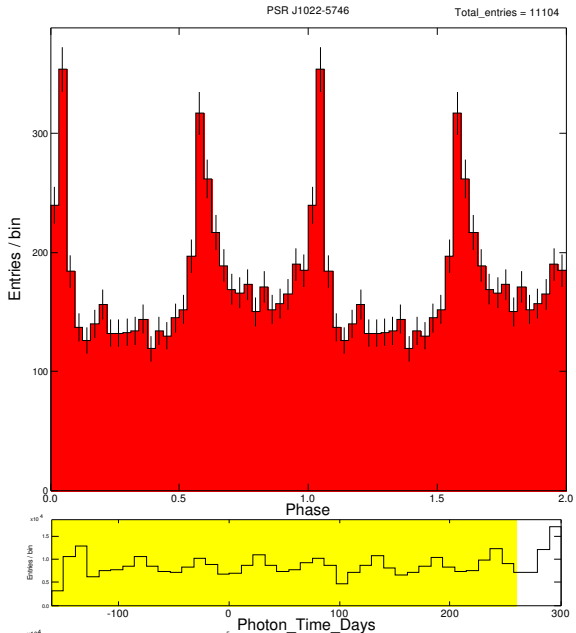
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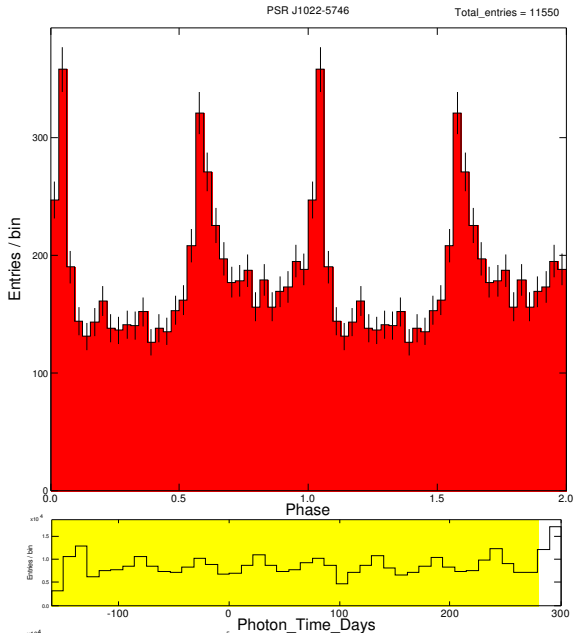
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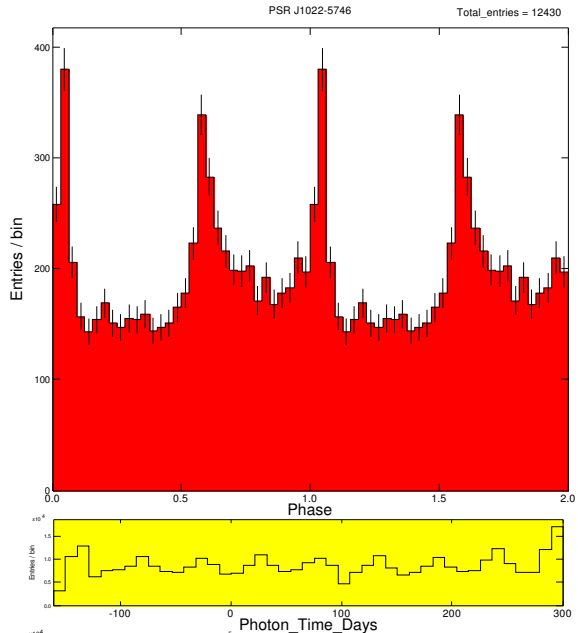
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