

Population synthesis of radio and gamma-ray millisecond pulsars from the Galactic disk

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Assumptions I - Spatial

- Pulsars from the Galactic disk - not in globular clusters
- Spatial distribution - Paczynski (1990)

$$n(r) \propto r \exp(-r / R_{\text{exp}}), \text{ with } R_{\text{exp}} = 4.5 \text{ kpc}$$

$$n(z) \propto \exp(-z / Z_{\text{exp}}), \text{ with } Z_{\text{exp}} = 0.20 \text{ kpc}$$

- Supernova kick velocity - Maxwellian with $\sigma = 70 \text{ km/s}$ - Hobbs et al. (2005)

0.075 kpc
for normal
pulsars

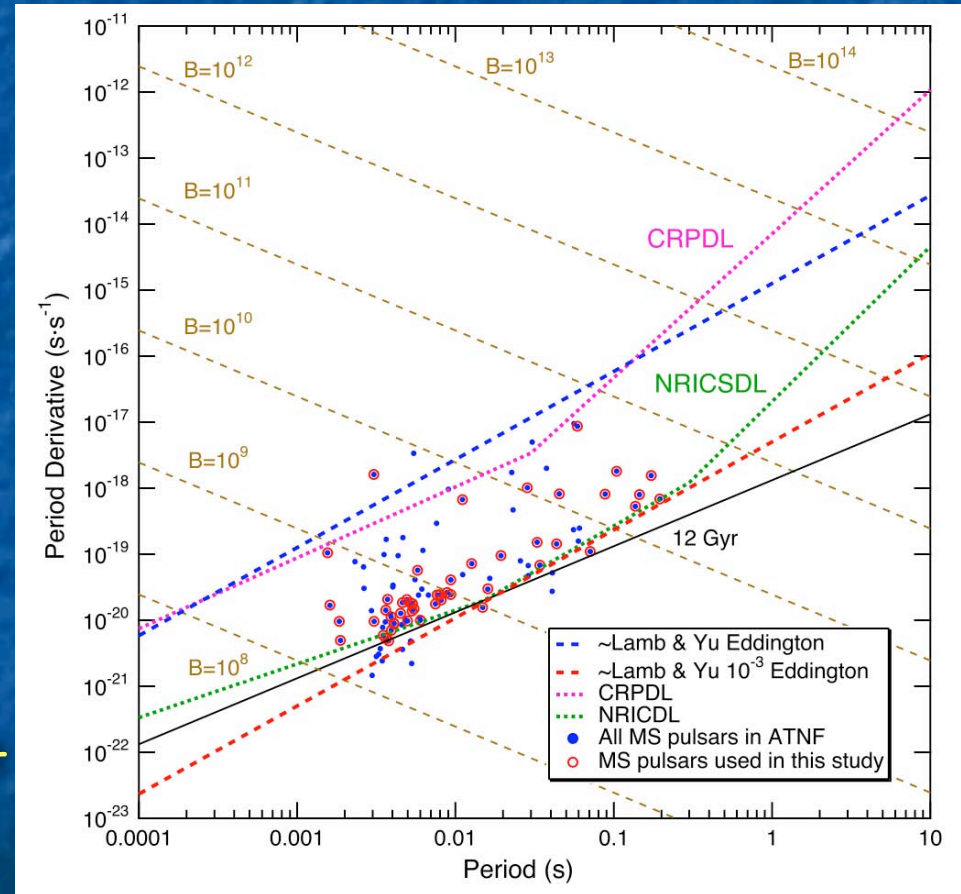
- Uniform birth rate back to 12 Gyr
- Evolution in Galactic potential - Dehnen & Binney (1998)
- Present equilibrium spatial distribution - scale height 480 pc
Similar to the scale height (exponential) of 510 pc - Cordes & Chernoff (1997) and to LMXBs of 410 pc - Grimm et al. (2002)
- All neutron stars remain bound to the Galaxy

265 km/s
for normal
pulsars

Assumptions II

- Initial B field has a power law distribution with $n(B) \sim B^{-1.5}$ with $B_{\min} = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ G}$
- $P_{0\min} = 1.3 \text{ ms}$ Chakrabarty (2005)
- Birth line is dithered between 1 and 10^{-3} times the Eddington critical accretion \sim Lamb & Yu (2005)
- Most LMXBs accrete at rates lower than the Eddington limit
- Curvature radiation and nonresonant inverse Compton pair death lines - Harding, Muslimov & Zhang (2002)

DETECTED RADIO PULSARS IN ATNF CATALOGUE



Common Radio Model

- For both MSPs and normal radio pulsars
- Luminosity model - $L = 2.2 \times 10^{10} P^{-0.95} \dot{P}^{0.38} \text{ mJy} \cdot \text{kpc}^2 \cdot \text{MHz}$
Arzoumanian, Chernoff, and Cordes (2002) (ACC)
- Gaussian core beam - ACC
- Gaussian cone with emission heights from Kijak and Gil (1998 & 2003)
- Here short period pulsars are more cone dominated than ACC model (Gonthier et al. 2007 - astro-ph/0611236 & 0702097) - support from Crawford et al. (2001 & 2003) & Johnston & Weisberg (2006)

Radio Surveys and Detections

- 10 radio surveys detecting a total of 50 MSPs
- Detections and non-detections well reproduced

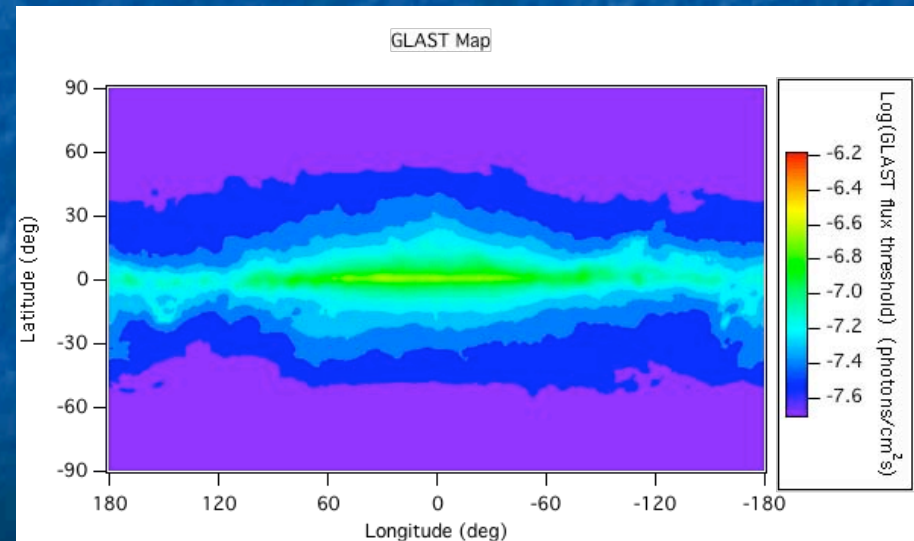
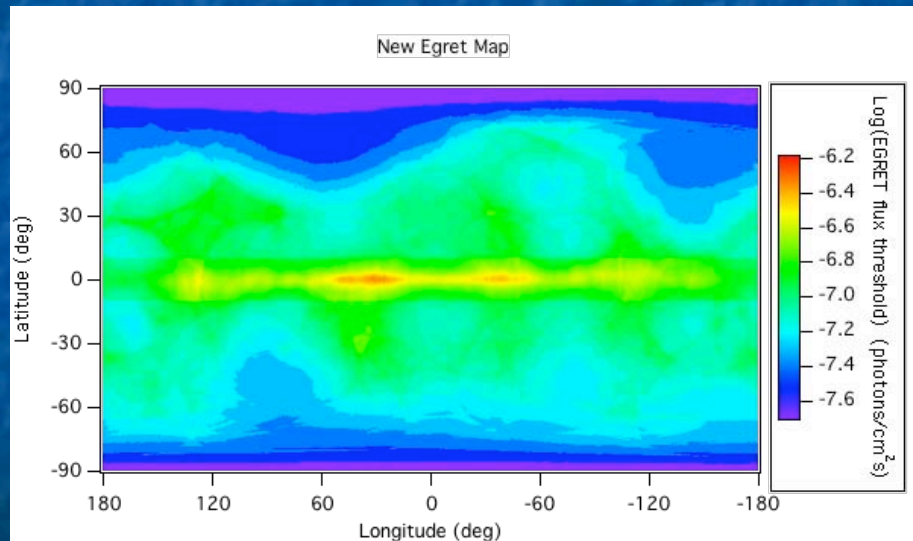
Survey	Det.	-	Sim.
Arecibo 3	4	-	6
Arecibo 2	2	-	0
Green Bank 3	0	-	2
Green Bank 2	1	-	0
Molongu 2	0	-	0
Parkes 2	18	-	15
Parkes 1	0	-	0
Jodrell Bank 2	0	-	0
Parkes Multibeam	22	-	21
Swinburne IL	12	-	9

Gamma-ray Model

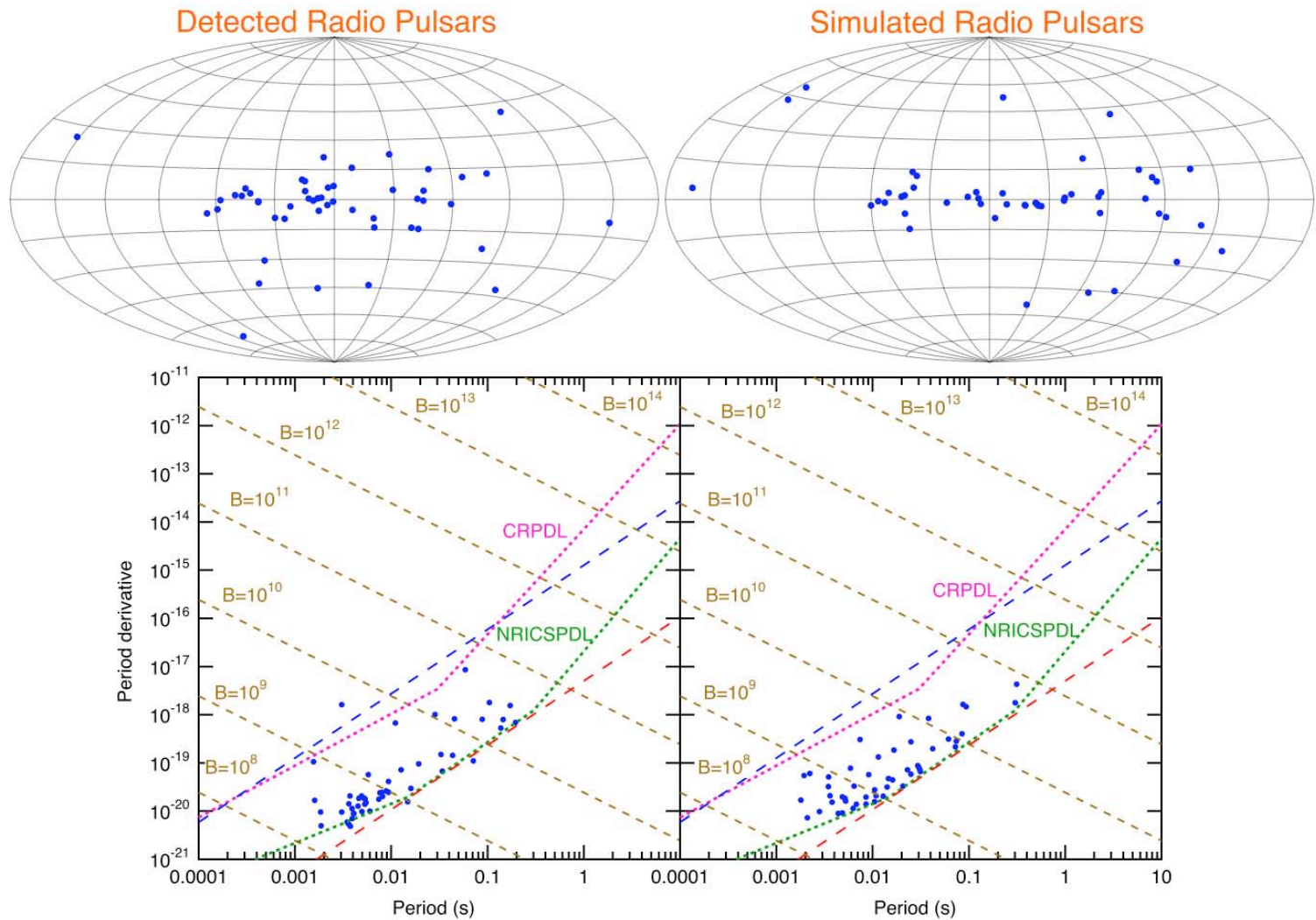
- Curvature radiation pair death line separates γ -ray emission models
- Most MSPs are below curvature radiation pair death line - below pair threshold - pair-starved polar cap (Harding, Usov & Muslimov 2005)
- Inverse Compton scattering - some pair cascades
- Unscreened electric field
- Self-limiting curvature radiation from all open field lines
- Since $E_\gamma > 100$ MeV - neglecting synchrotron emission
- Details in Alice Harding's talk

New Gamma-ray Thresholds

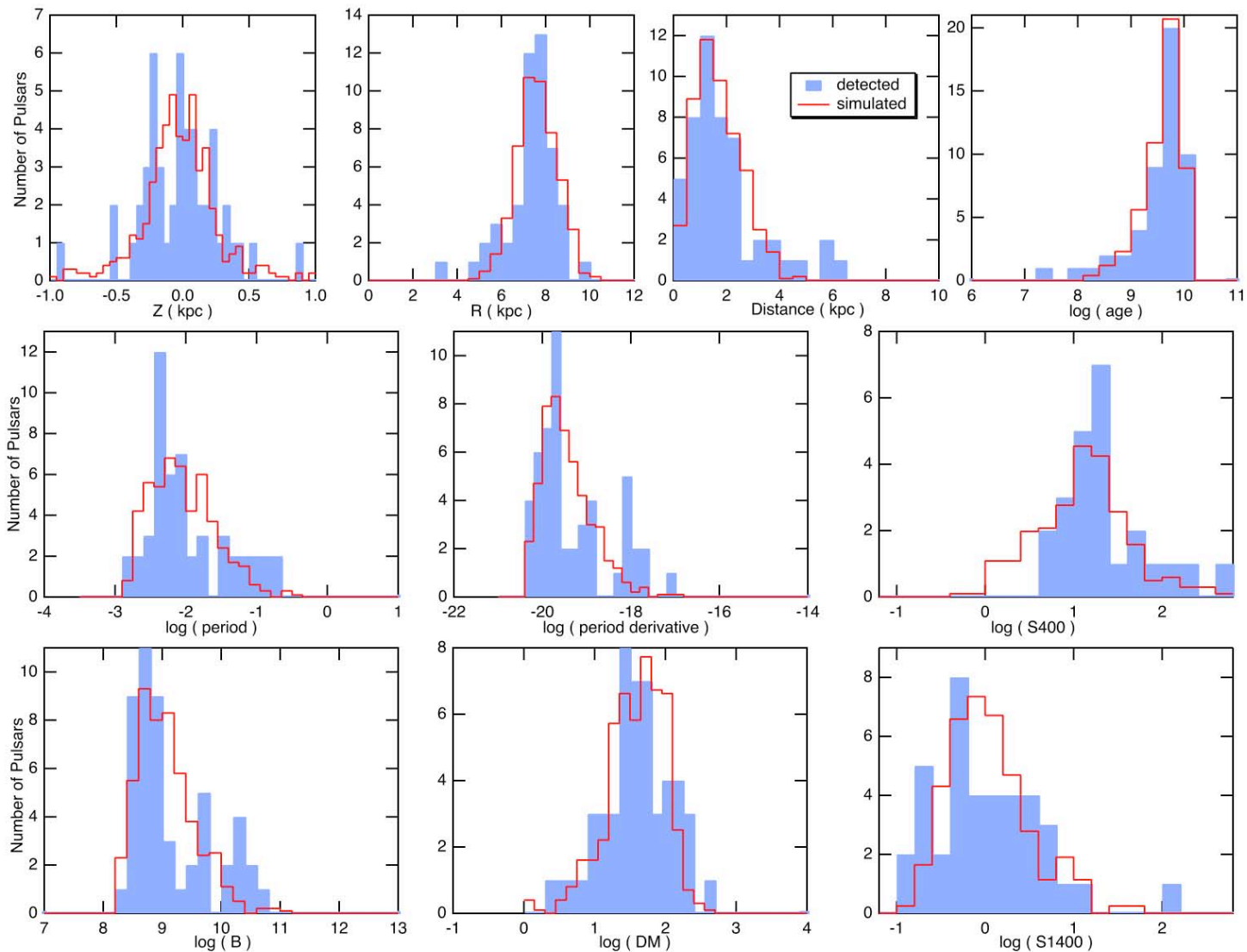
- EGRET threshold maps with dark clouds
- GLAST maps generated after DC2
- Also all-sky maps for AGILE - but not recently updated



COURTESY OF ISABELLE GRENIER

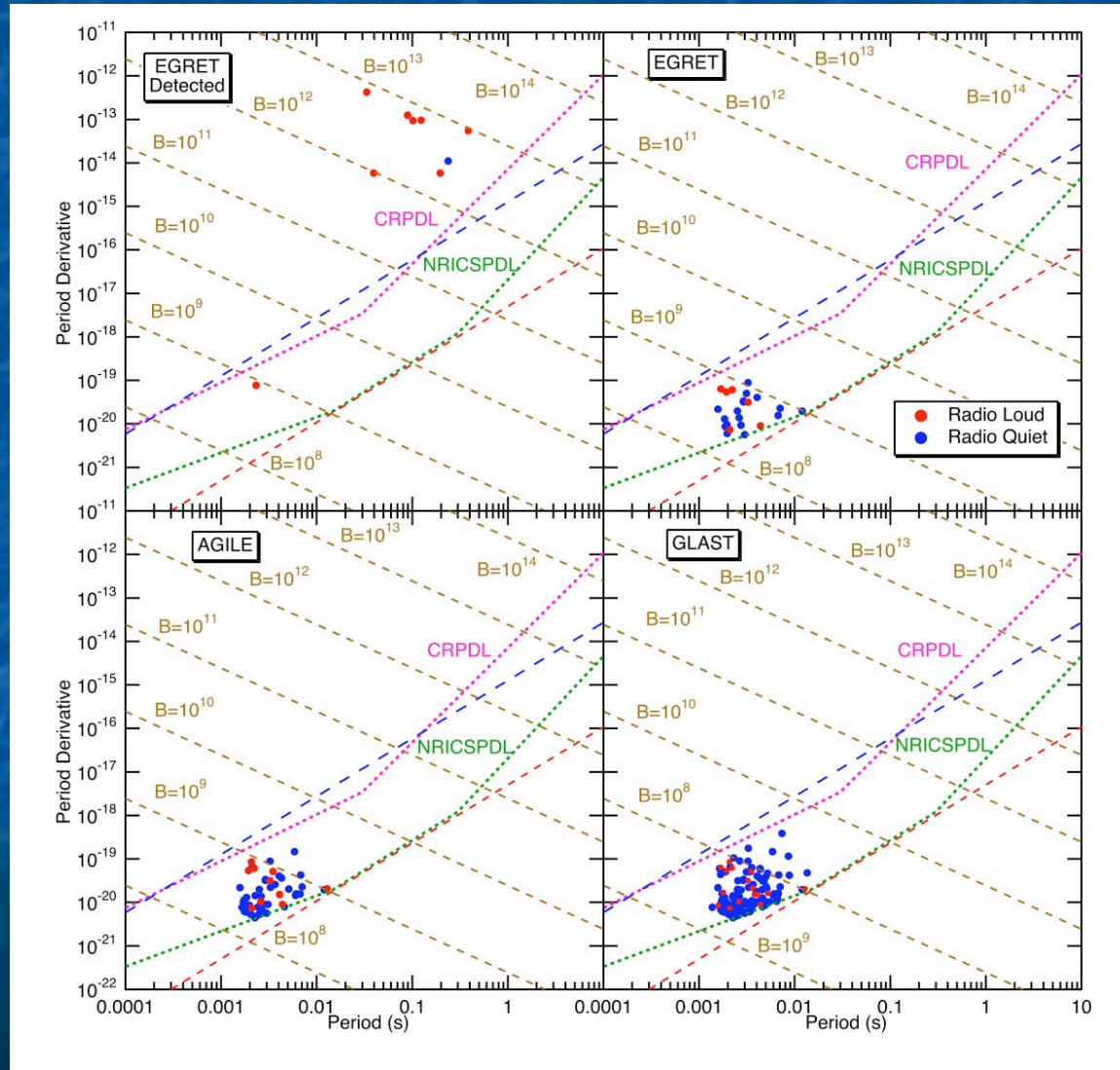


- Fairly good agreement with spatial distribution - more scatter than detected pulsars
- Clustering of detected pulsar around a period of 50 ms is not reproduced



- Histograms represent detected (shaded blue) and simulated (open red) radio millisecond pulsar characteristics
- Good overall agreement
- Some flexibility in luminosity model - a range in birth rate and gamma pulsars

- γ -ray luminosity increases with decreasing period
- Distribution depends strongly on index of power law describing initial magnetic field



Normalization of Simulation

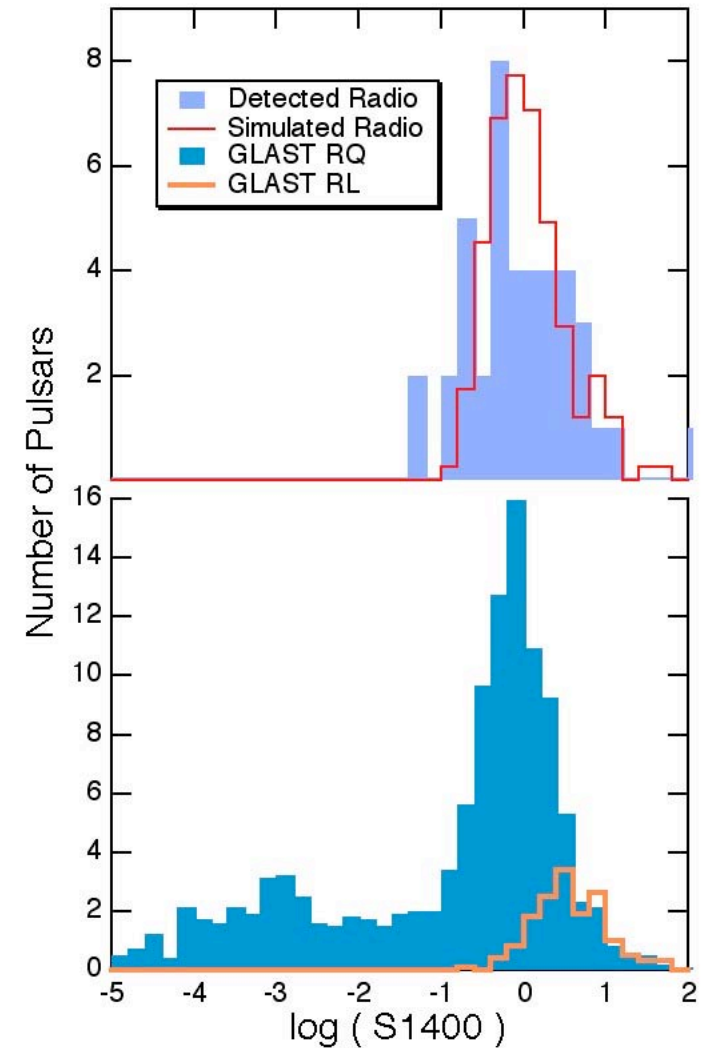
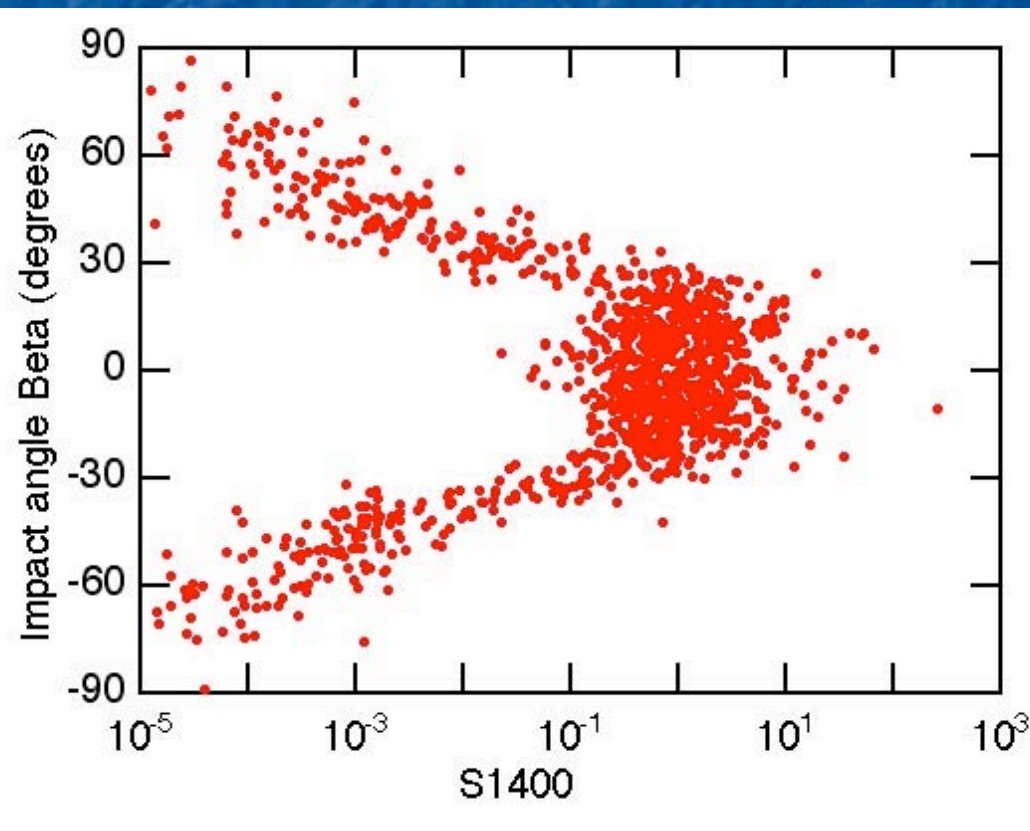
- Normalization of radio luminosity - birthrate of 2.1 normal neutron stars per century using Parkes MB survey only
- 20% variation in radio luminosity - Predicts a MSP birth rate of
 $4-5 \times 10^{-4}$ per century
- 2.9×10^{-4} Lorimer (2005)
- 6.5×10^{-4} Kiel & Hurley (2006)

Summary Statistics

Instrument	Radio-loud γ -ray pulsars	Radio-quiet γ -ray pulsars
EGRET (DETECTED)	1	?
EGRET (SIMULATED)	6	15-19
AGILE(SIMULATED)	10	34-45
GLAST (SIMULATED)	16	99-131 (35)

But 70% of MSPs are in binaries

GLAST Radio-Quiet Pulsars



Acknowledgements

- National Science Foundation -
REU and RUI (AST-0307365) Programs
- Michigan Space Grant Consortium
- Research Corporation (CC5813)
- NASA Astrophysics Theory Program