

# The search and detection of new pulsars at 111 MHz

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The record of the pulsar CP 1919 on 26.04.1968 using the Cross telescope.

**Prof. Viktor Vitkevich** was the first leader of pulsar investigations in Pushchino.

5 PSRs: Vitkevich et al., 1969, Shitov et al., 1980, 2009

#### Almost 2700 pulsars and counting...



# Multi-wavelength emission spectrum: B0950+08



Optical to X-ray de
 → broken power law
 α₁ =1.27<sup>+0.02</sup><sub>-0.01</sub>

 $\alpha_2 = 1.88_{-0.11}^{+0.14}$ 

 $E_{break} = 0.67_{-0.41}^{+0.18}$ 

Optical data taken with the VLT FORS1 (Zharikov et al. 2003) Radio data from Malofeev et al.(1994)

# **Pushchino Radio Astronomy Observatory**

PRAO is around 120 km to South from Moscow. There are 45 astronomers and over 50 engineers those are working in PRAO these days. Now PRAO is the Branch of the LPI, and a part of the LPI Astro Space Center (together with Kardashev's team in Moscow)

There are three large radio telescopes in PRAO:







DKR-1000 is a wide-band (30-120 MHz) Cross-Type Meter-Wave-Lengths Radio Telescope. Two arms of 40m x 1 km. **LPA** is a large phased array of 16384 full-wavelength ( $\lambda = 2.7$ m) dipoles. Total size is 187m x 384m **RT-22** is 22-meter fullsteerable dish  $\lambda_{mni}$ =8mm

See more detail on the poster by R.Dagkesamanskii



Since 2013 round-the-clock monitoring of the sky is carried out simultaneously in 96 space beams using the high-sensitivity radio telescope of LPA (Large Phased Array) at the frequency 110.25 MHz. These observations are made under the program of the interplanetary plasma investigation (space weather).

## **Observations** LPA-3: 111.5 ± 1.5 MHz, $3.3 \text{ m}/\cos \delta$ , $A_{eff} \approx 47\ 000\ \text{m}^2$ 96 beams $(0.5^\circ \times 1^\circ)$ , $\delta = -9^\circ \div +42^\circ$ **The Receivers:** 1) $6 \times 415 \text{ kHz}$ , $\Delta t = 100 \text{ ms}$ 2) $\Delta t = 12,5 \text{ ms}$ for the search 3) 460 × 4.88 \text{ kHz}; $\Delta t = 2,56 \text{ ms}$ 90 Gb/day; 35Tb/year 90 Gb/day; 35Tb/year

### Methods

- 1. The fast folding: P = 0.5 15 s,  $DM = 0 200 \text{ pc/cm}^3$ 
  - 2. Fourier power spectra: 2048, 16384 samples (3,5 min)
  - Summed power spectra: ~1300 days (the increase of SNR is 20-30 times)

### Criteria of pulsar detection

- a) the repeatability of the signal in sidereal time;
  - b) the presence in the summed spectrum of at least two harmonics;
  - c) the presence of a pronounced maximum on the dependence of
  - the SNR in the averaged profile of the dispersion measure;
  - d) the existence of at least one record obtained in the 32- frequency channel mode and confirming the existence of a pulsar with an SNR greater than 6;
  - e) the averaged profiles with a double period should have approximately the same pulse amplitudes.

## The sensitivity of the search

$$S_{\min} = \frac{SNR_{\min}T_{\text{sys}}}{G\sqrt{n_p\Delta t\Delta\nu_{\text{MHz}}}}\sqrt{\frac{W_e}{P-W_e}}(mJy)$$

Telescopes (size)	v (MHz)	Δv (MHz)	t (s)	S <sub>min</sub> (mJy)	S <sub>111</sub> (mJy)	Summing t (s)	Summing S <sub>111</sub> (mJy)
Effelsberg (100 m)	1360	240	90/1500	0.17/0.05	28.7/8.4	-	-
Parkes (64 m)	1352	340	270/4300	0.61/0.2	101.8/33.4	-	-
Green Bank (100 m)	350	50	140	0.6/3.9 (1.34)	7.3/47 (16.6)	-	_
Arecibo (300 m)	327	57	60	0.3/??	2.6/??	-	_
Pushchino (200×300 m)	111	2,5	180		7/18	2.3 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	0.4/1.2



Pulsar name	$lpha_{2000}$	$\delta_{2000}$	$P(\mathbf{s})$	$DM (pc/cm^3)$	$W_{0.5} (ms)$	N
J0146+3104	$01^{h}46^{m}15^{s}$	$31^{\circ}04'$	0.9381	24-26	20	7
J0220+3622	$02^{h}20^{m}50^{s}$	$36^{\circ}22'$	1.0297	30-50	220	8
J0303+2248	$03^{h}03^{m}00^{s}$	$22^{\circ}48'$	1.207	15-25	50	4
J0421+3240	$04^{h}21^{m}30^{s}$	$32^{\circ}40'$	0.9005	60-90	400	4
J0928+3037	$09^{h}28^{m}43^{s}$	$30^{\circ}37'$	2.0919	20-24	50	16
J1242+3938	$12^{h}42^{m}34^{s}$	39°38′	1.3100	25-27	35	14
J1721+3524	$17^{h}21^{m}57^{s}$	$35^{\circ}24'$	0.8219	19-25	60	18

J0611+30; DM=45 pc/cm<sup>3</sup>; P=1.41209s; S<sub>430</sub>=1.6 mJy; J0928+30; DM=22 pc/cm<sup>3</sup>; P=2.0919s; J1644+23; DM=36 pc/cm<sup>3</sup>; P=1.2087s;



#### The dynamical spectra and the integrated profiles of 6 new PSRs

Tyul'bashev et al., 2017



#### Distribution of periods for ANTF pulsars and pulsars discovered at 111MHz



### **Resume I:**

- 1. We discovered 31 new PSRs and detected 130 PSRs from ATNF-catalog;
- 2. We have more 50 candidates now and we expect to discover more 100 new PSRs after the all processing.

See more detail on the poster by D.Teplykh

### **Problems:**

- 1. Interferences;
  - 2. Our sensitivity is not enough to check new extremely weak PSRs in daily observations.

#### The examples of strong individual pulses







**J0528+2200** DM = 50.86 pc/cm<sup>3</sup> P = 3,7455 s

**J0534+2200** DM = 56.77 pc/cm<sup>3</sup> P = 33 ms

J1939+2134 (B1937+21) DM = 31 pc/cm<sup>3</sup> (S<sub>peak</sub> = 19000 Jy, <S<sub>peak</sub> > = 80 Jy) P = 1,55 ms

# Resume II:

- 1. The peak flux density of our survey > 2 Jy;
- 2. We discovered 32 new RRATs (16repeating + 6with periods +10only single pulses) and detected single pulses for 103 pulsars (25% of ATNF-catalog pulsars with DM < 100,  $\delta = -9^{\circ} \div +42^{\circ}$ ). *Tyul'bashev et al.,2018c, 2018d;*
- 3. There are more 100 candidates for the fast transients.













(3 min)

Summed power spectra (>500 observational days)

 $P_2 = P_1/n$ 

#### PSR J0321+3938 (B0320+39); P=3.0321s



### **Resume III:**

- 1. The value  $P_2$  was estimated for 26 pulsars, and for 15 sources it was made for the first time.
- 2. The value  $P_3$  was estimated for 13 pulsars, from them for 5 sources they were given for the first time.

See more detail on the poster by D. Teplykh