

Multi-frequency imprints of Pulsar radio emission models

Yogesh Maan

ASTRON

(Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy)

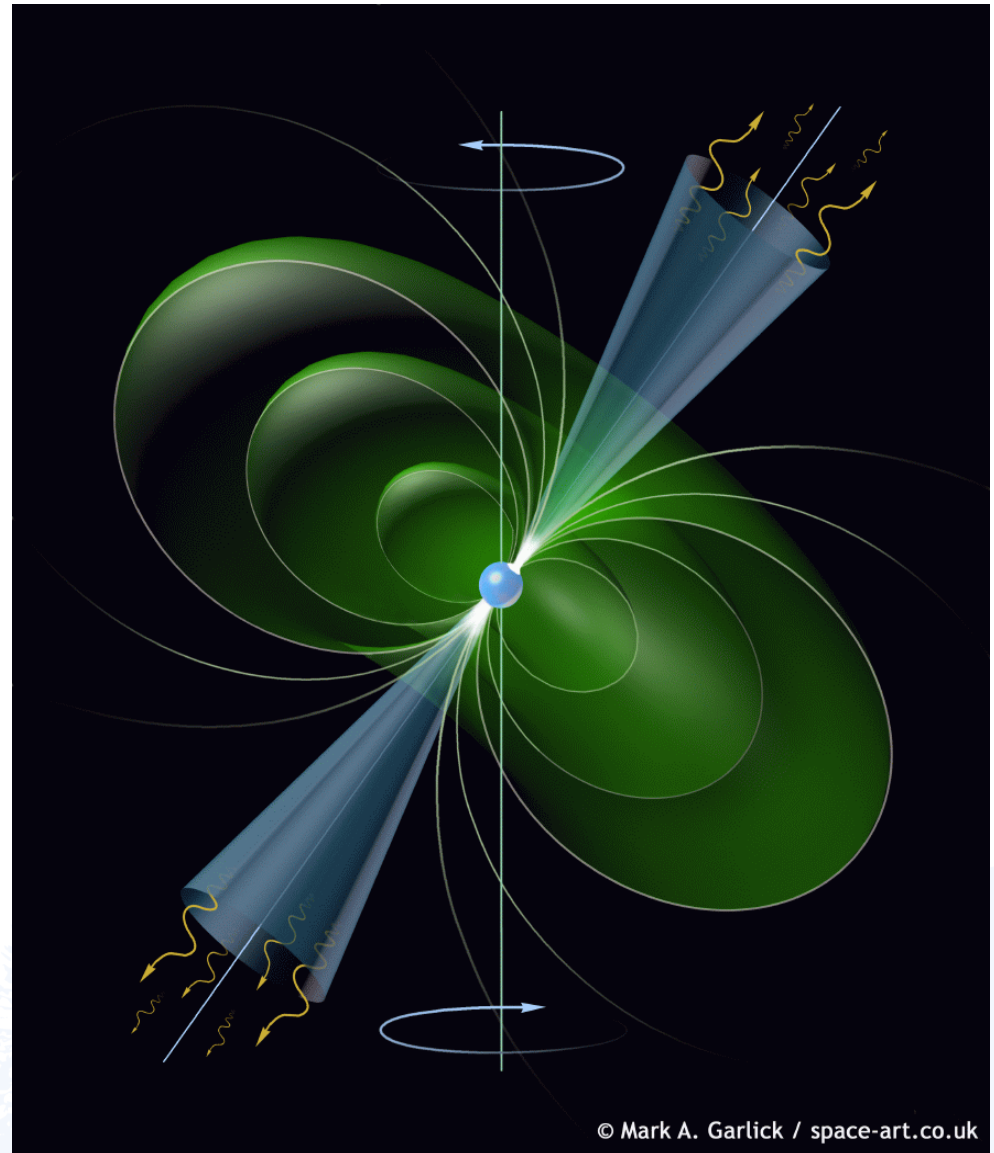
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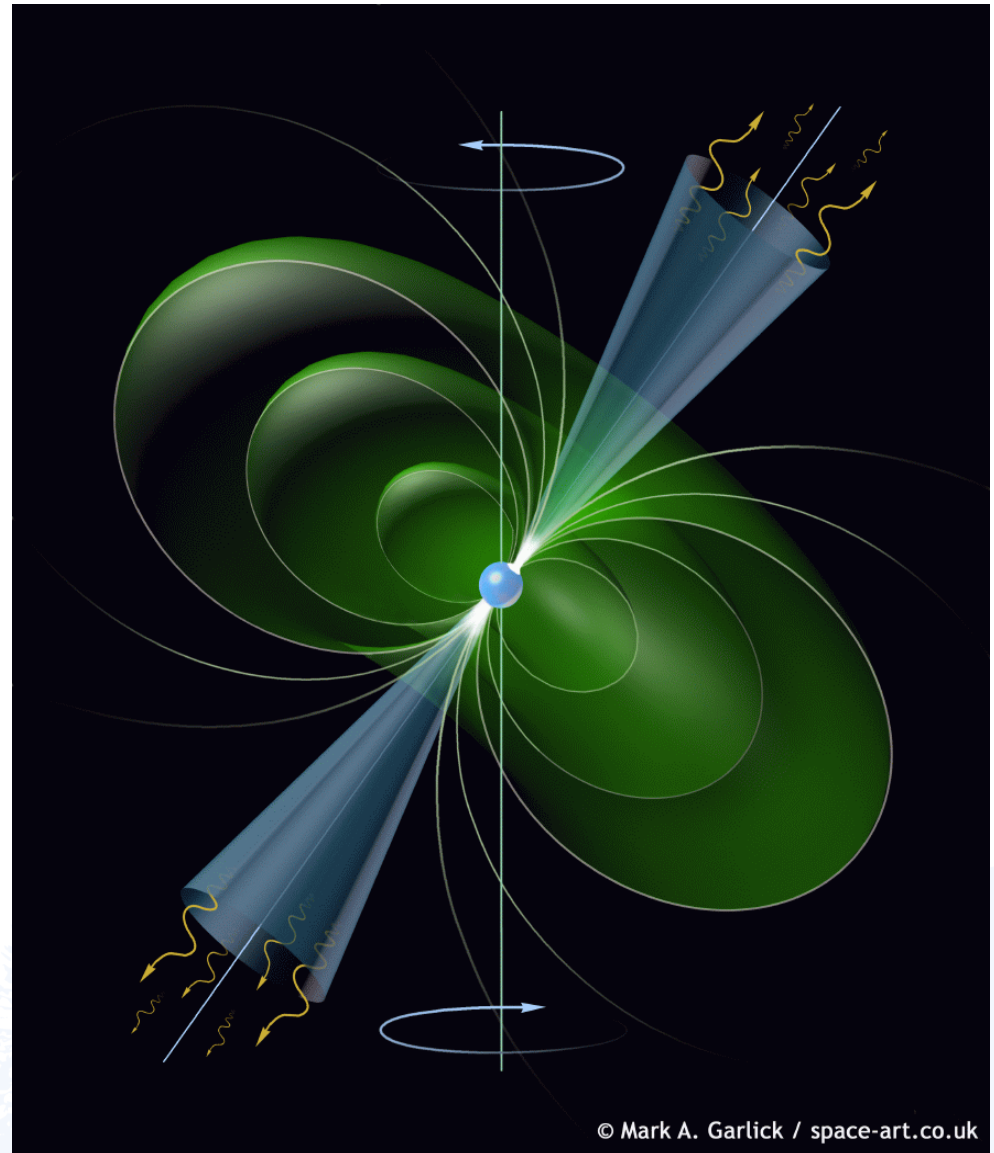
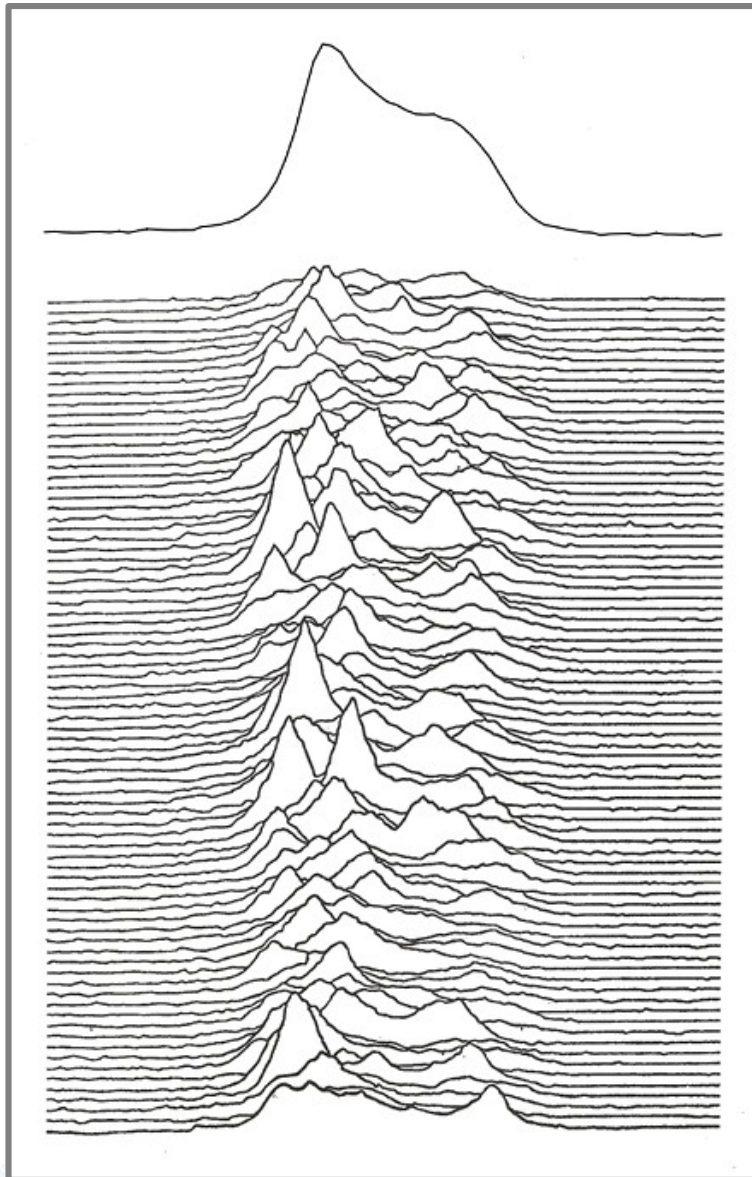
Radio emission from pulsars

Emission from charged particles streaming along the curved magnetic field lines in the open field line region.

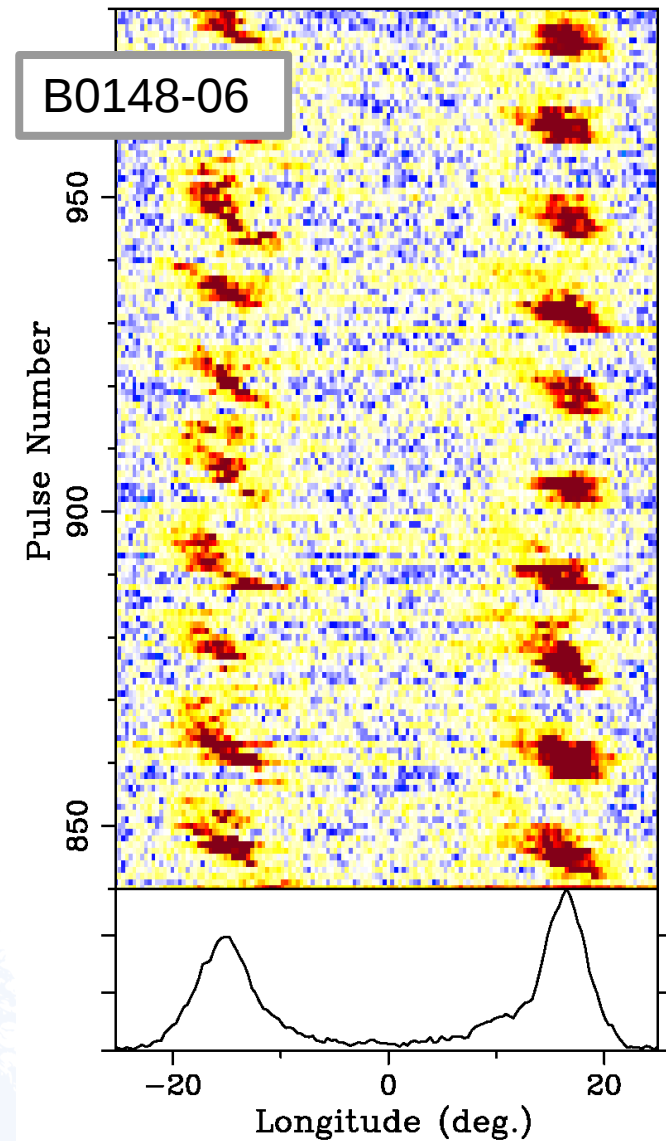
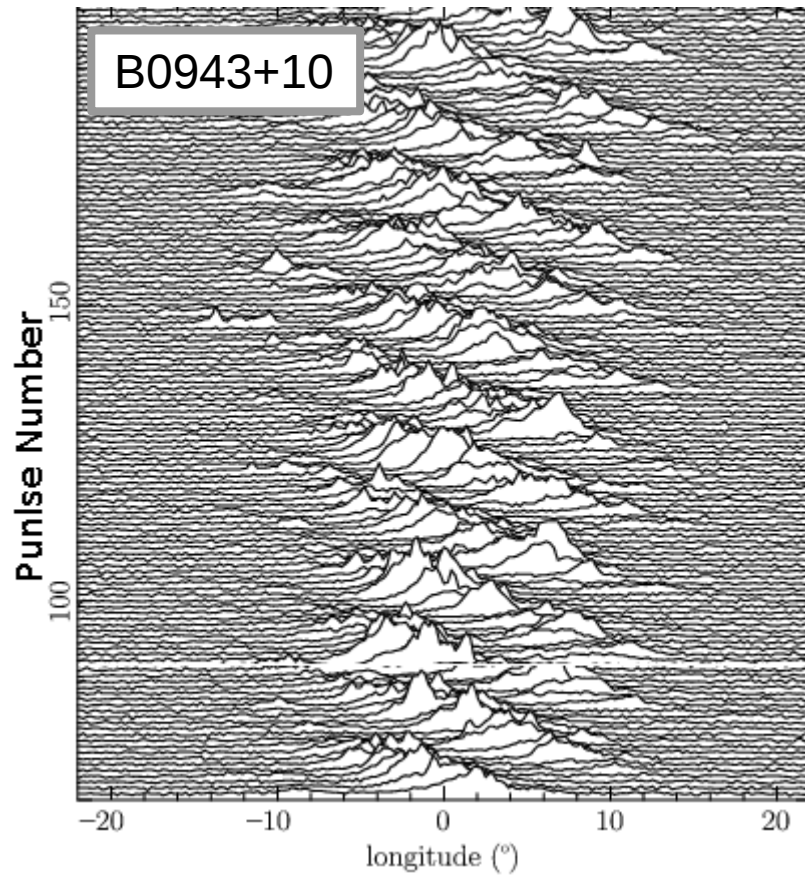
Emission at any given frequency comes from a limited range of altitudes.



Radio emission from pulsars



Emission from pulsars: Sub-pulse drifting



Emission from pulsars: Carousel model

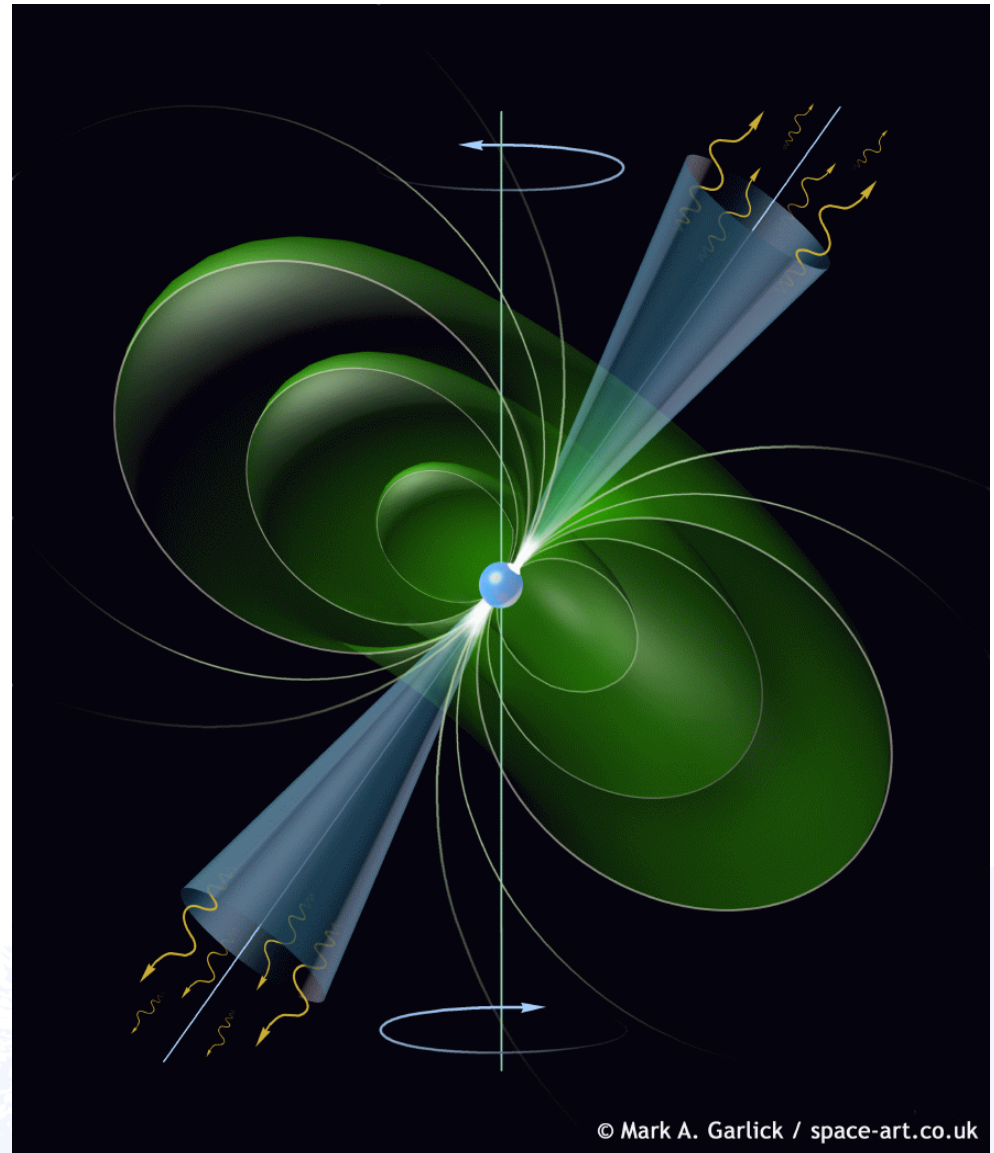
“Spark” discharges in the Acc. Gap
(~100 meters, 10^{12} eV)

Sparks rotate about the magnetic axis, due to $E \times B$ drift \Rightarrow **A carousel of sparks.**

A system of emission columns, seeded by **a carousel of sparks**, appears to rotate about the magnetic axis.

Carousel Model

(Ruderman & Sutherland 1975)

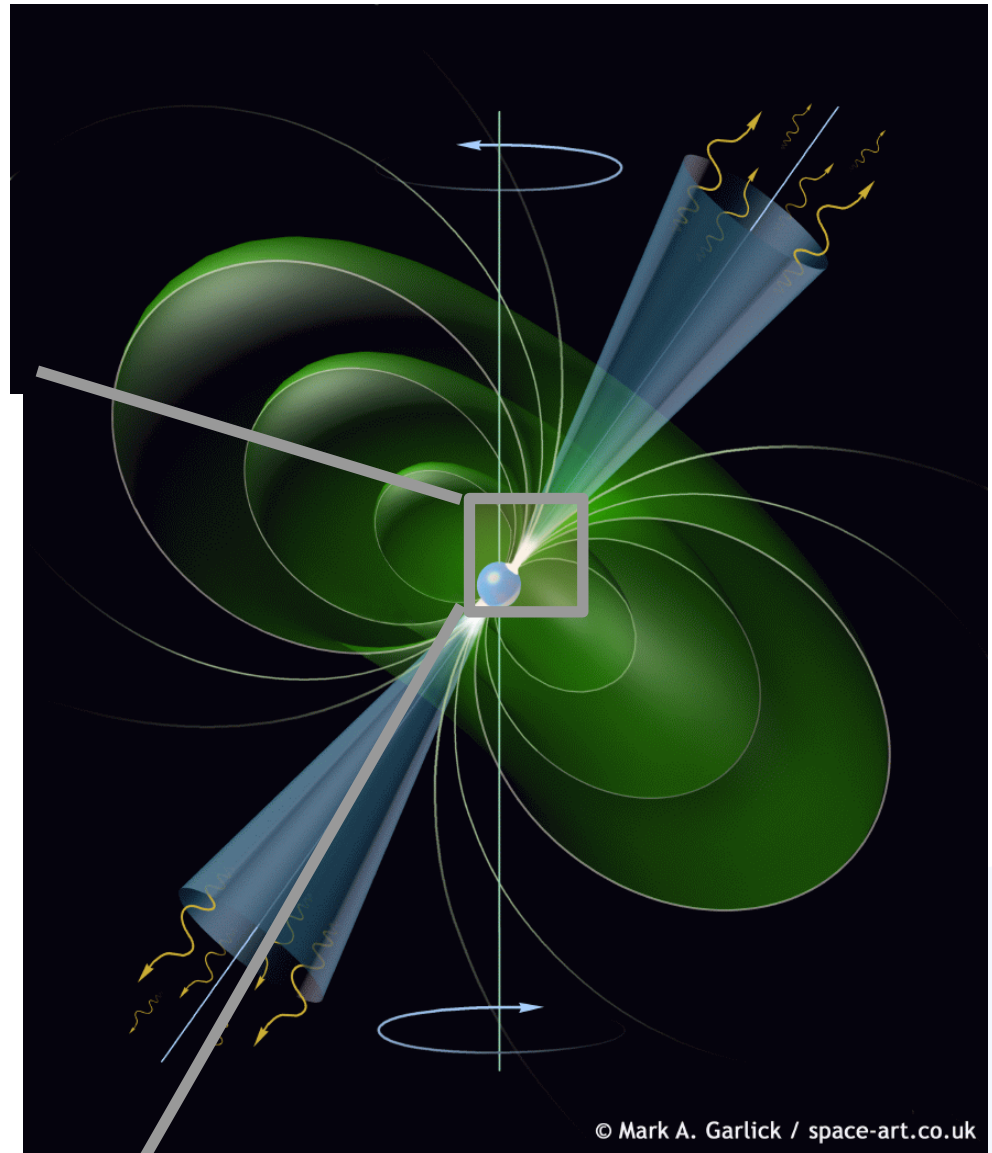
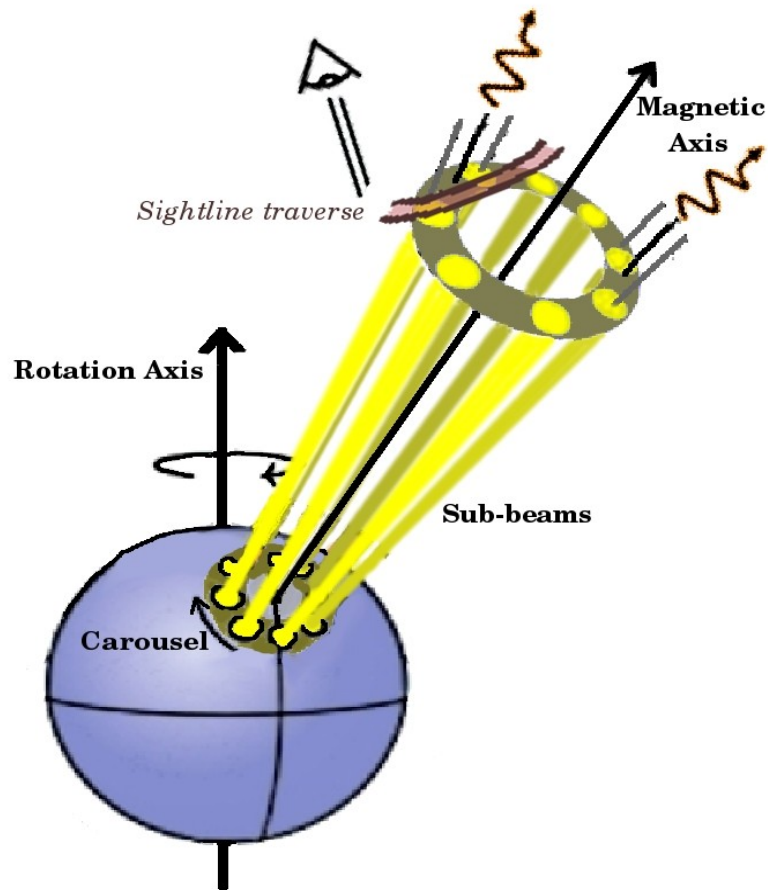


Emission from pulsars: Carousel model

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Carousel Model

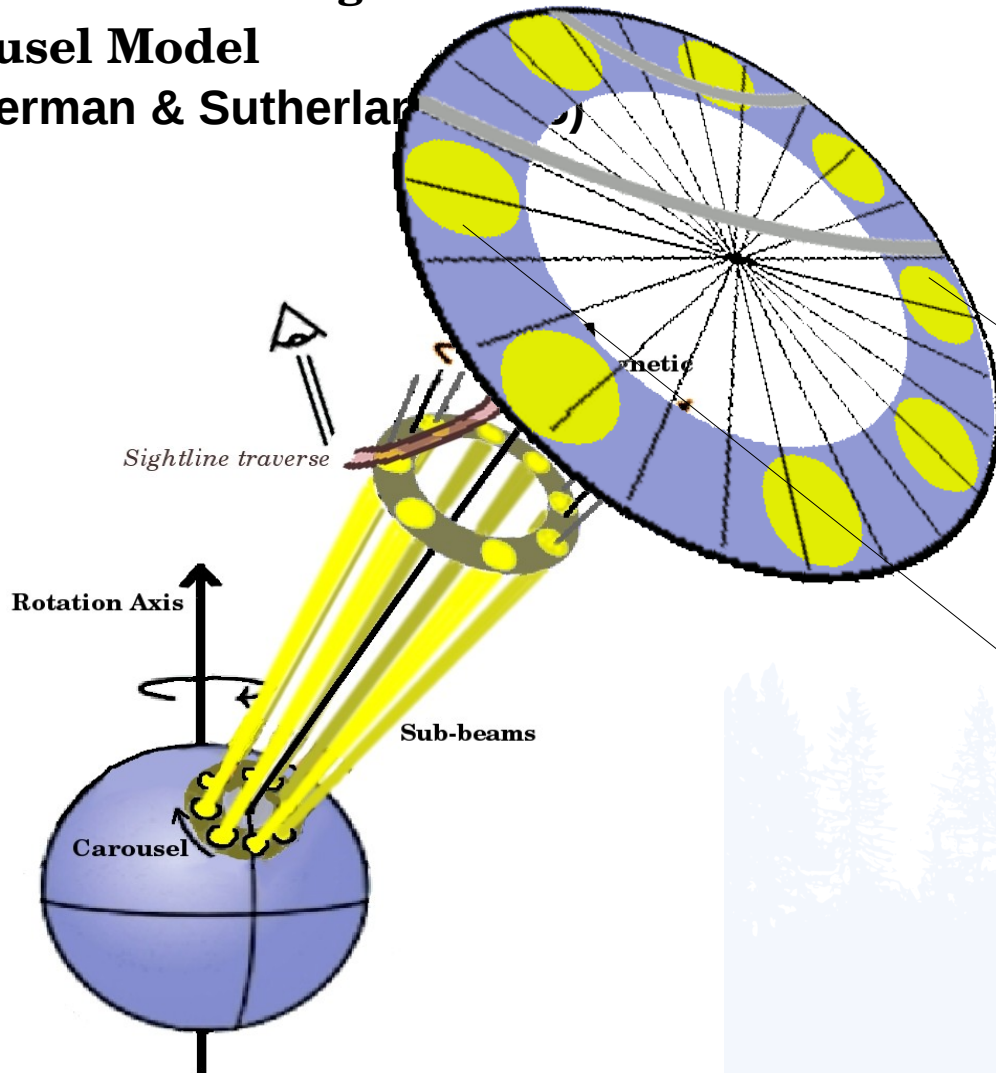
(Ruderman & Sutherland 1975)



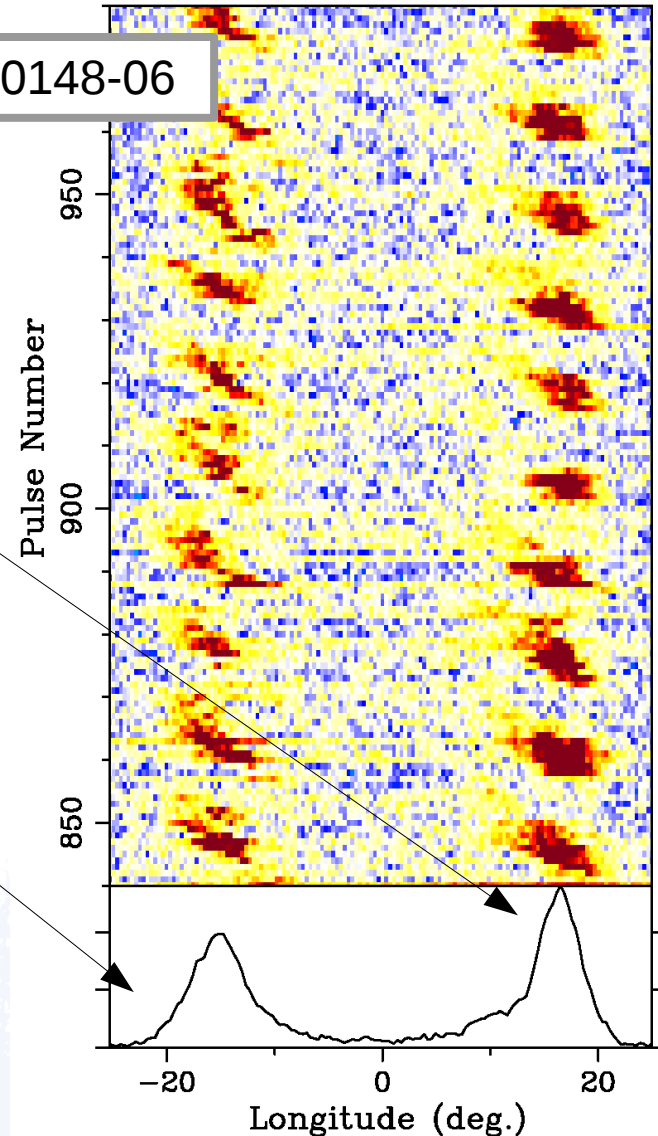
Emission from pulsars: Carousel model

A system of emission columns, seeded by a **carousel of sparks**, appears to rotate about the magnetic axis.

Carousel Model
(Ruderman & Sutherland)



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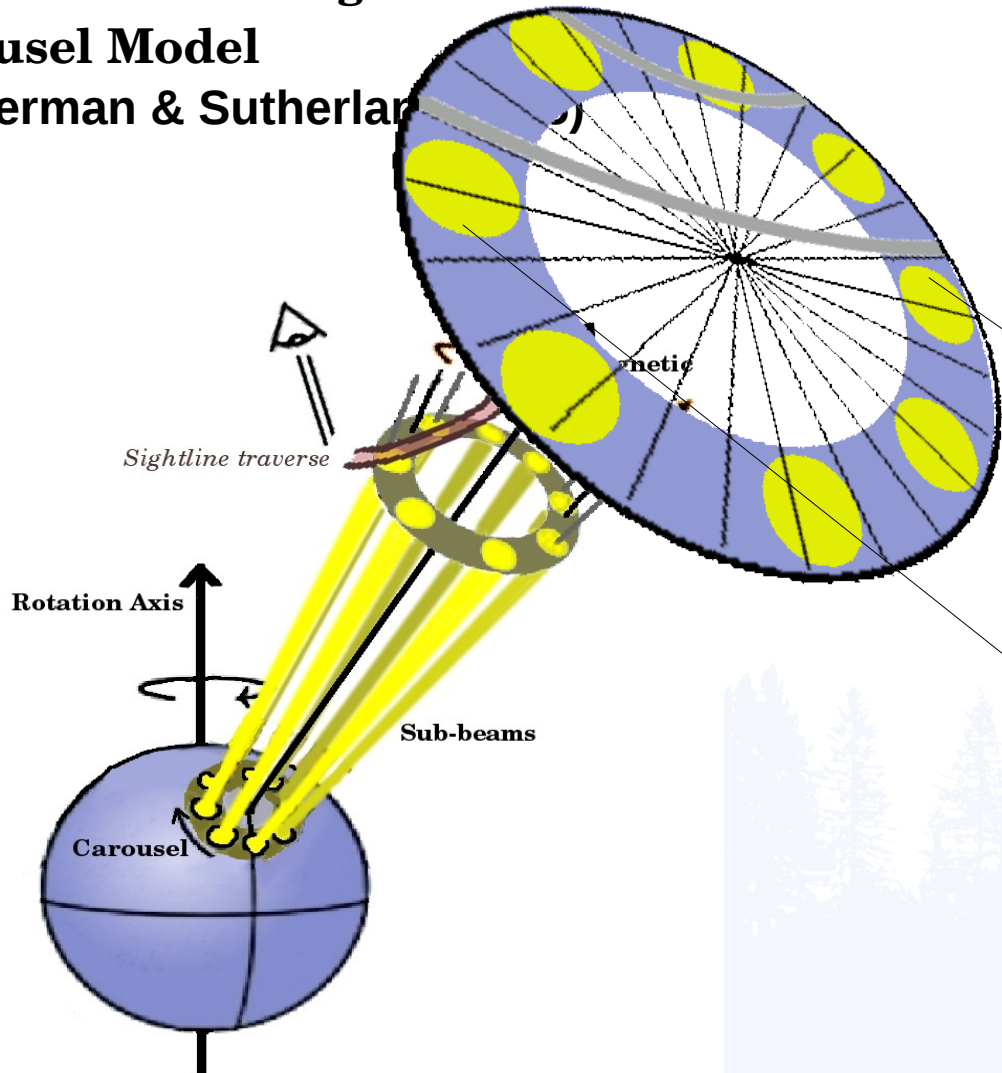


Emission from pulsars: Carousel model

A system of emission columns, seeded by **a carousel of sparks**, appears to rotate about the magnetic axis.

Carousel Model

(Ruderman & Sutherland)

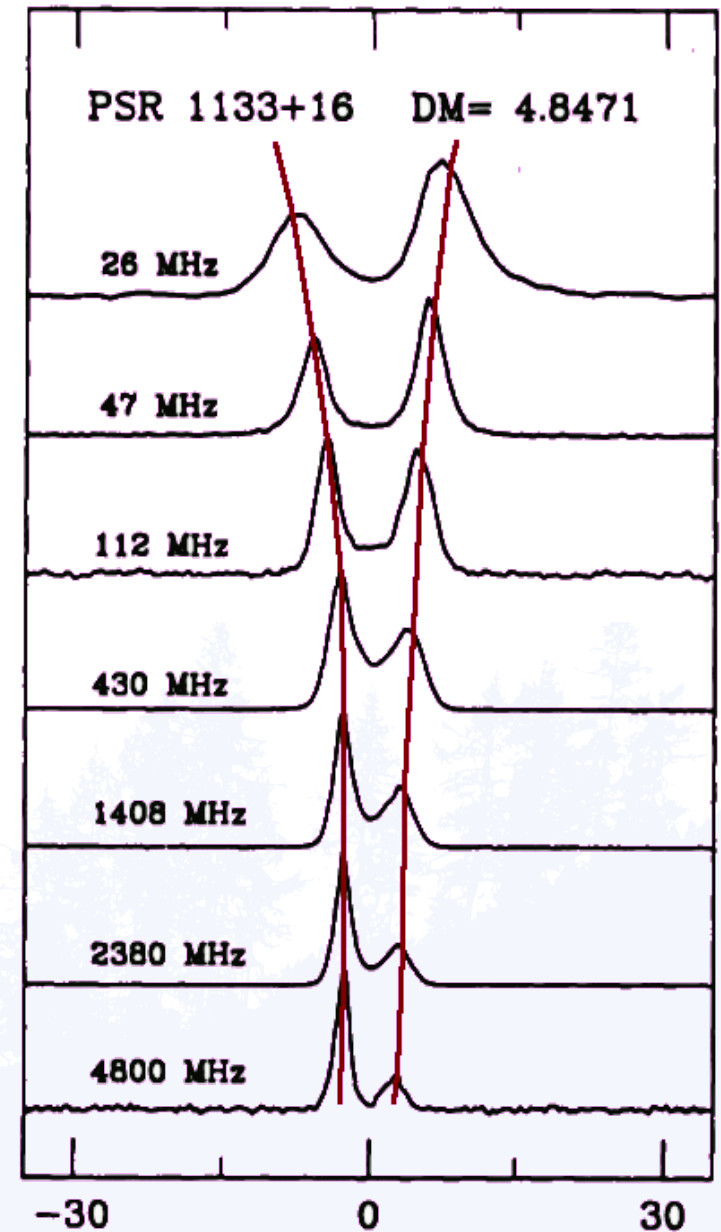


Many observational phenomena unexplained in this model:
Bi-drifting, Multiple drift modes, etc.

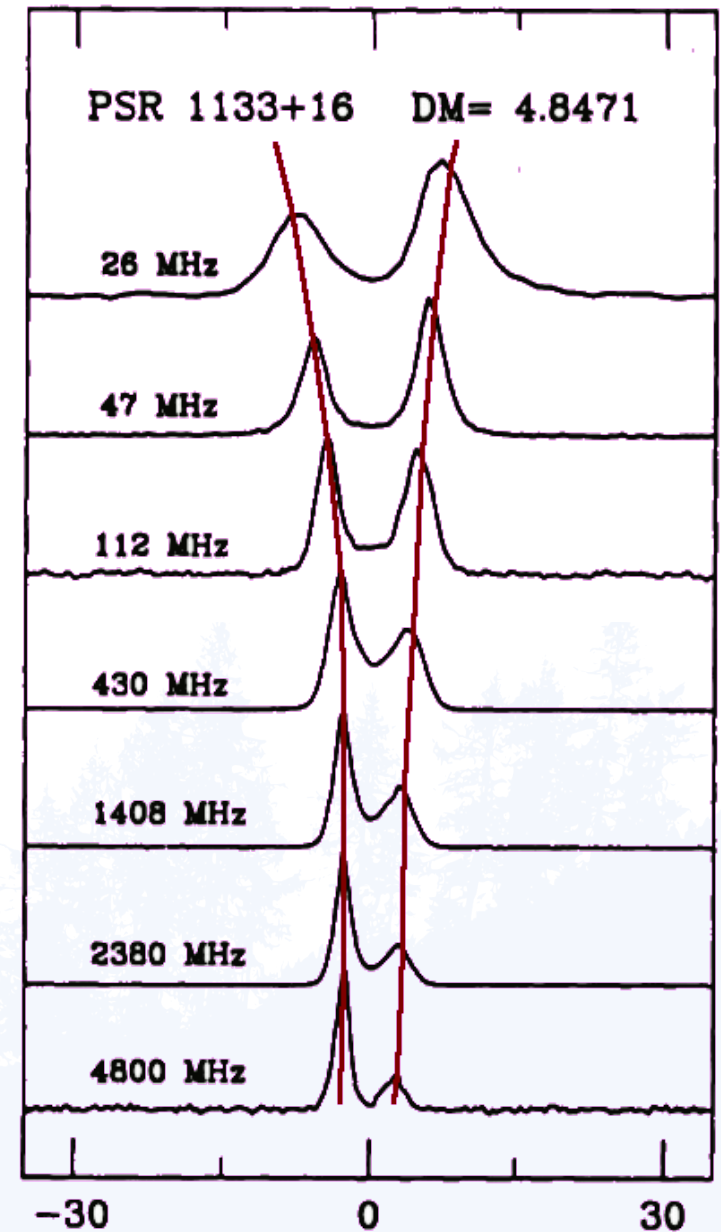
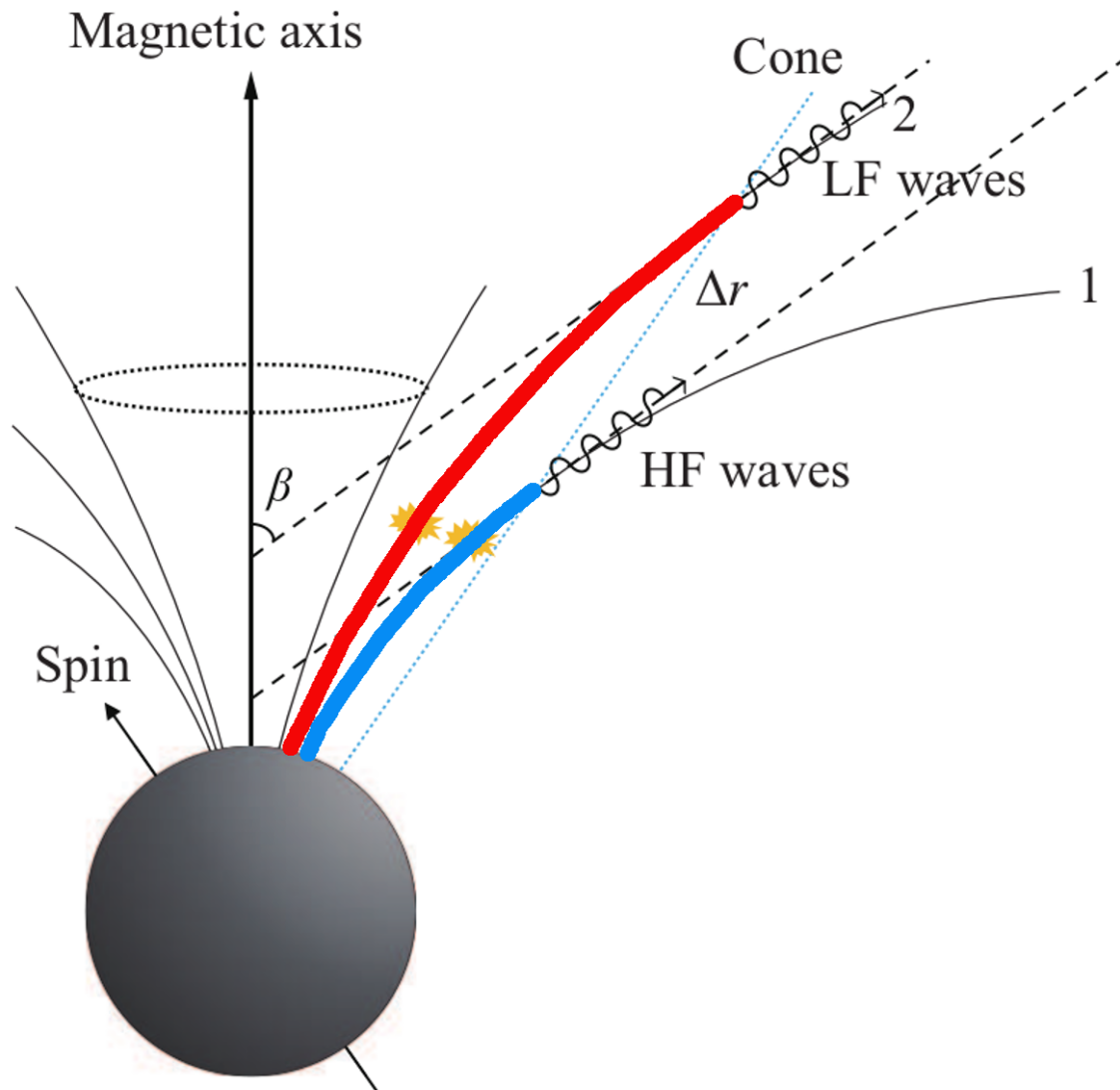
Recently more questions on the symmetry axis of the carousel.

Expected signatures in multi-frequency observations remain largely unexplored.

Radius-to-frequency mapping (RFM)

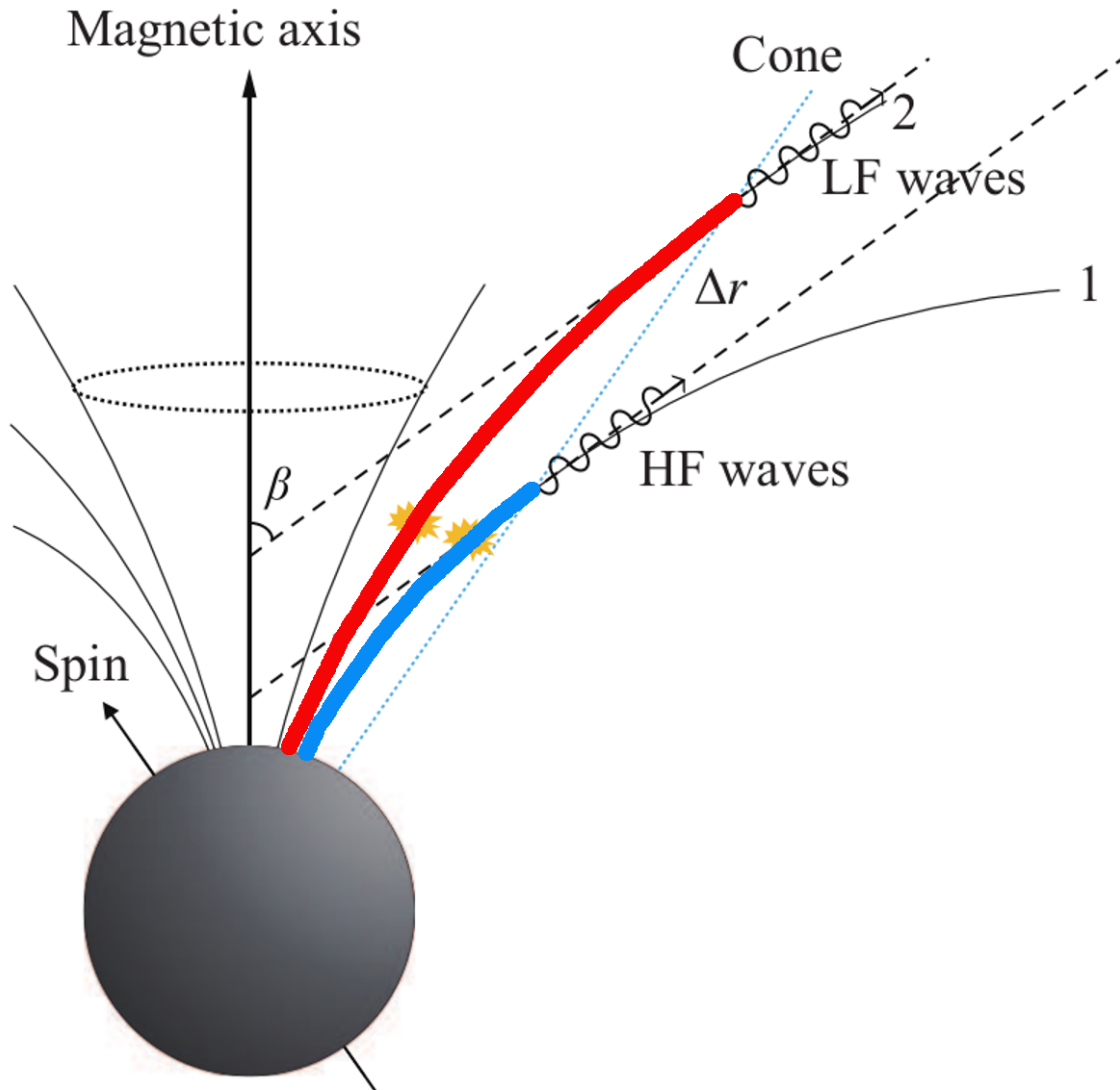


Radius-to-frequency mapping (RFM)



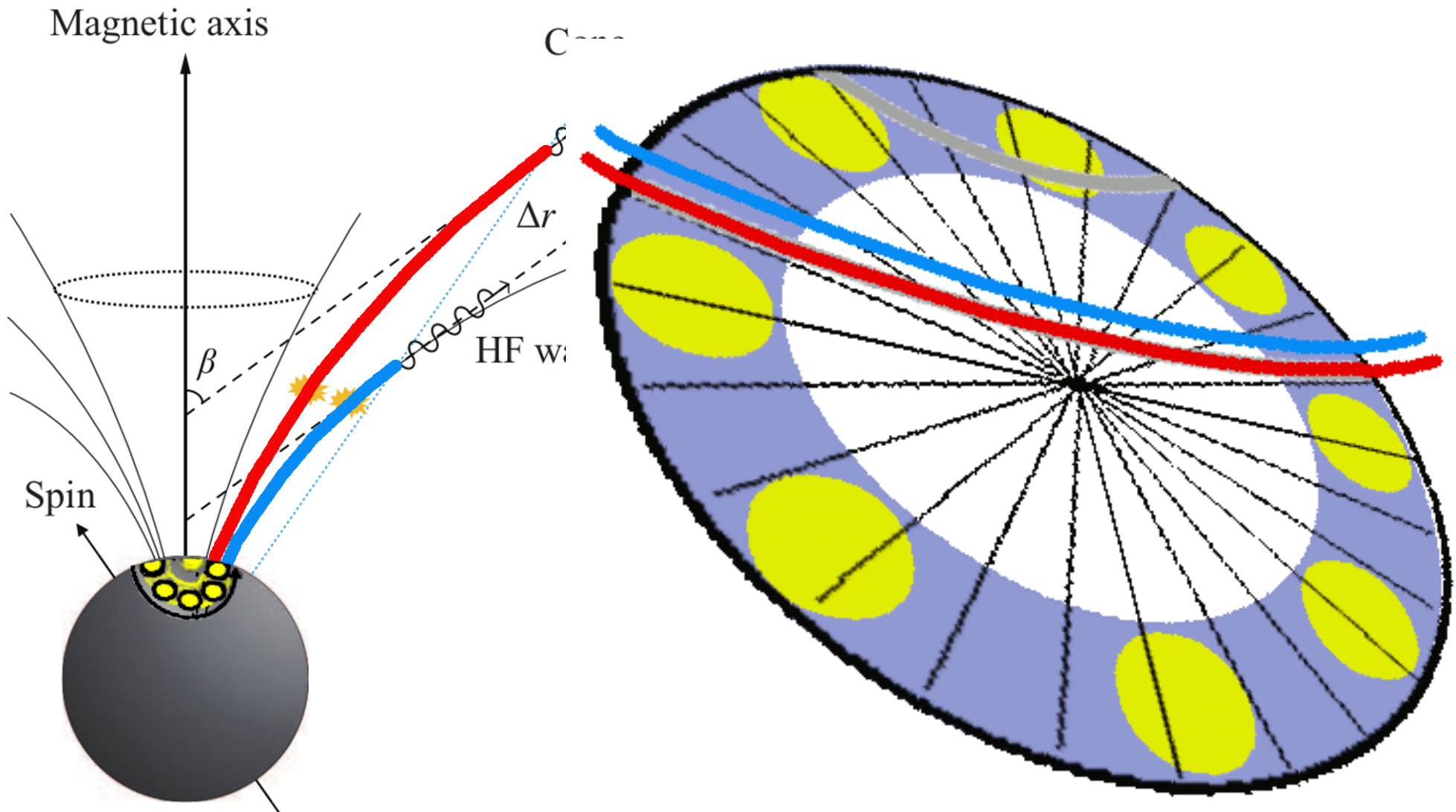
RFM: Implications for the Carousel model

Different frequencies probe slightly different set of field lines.

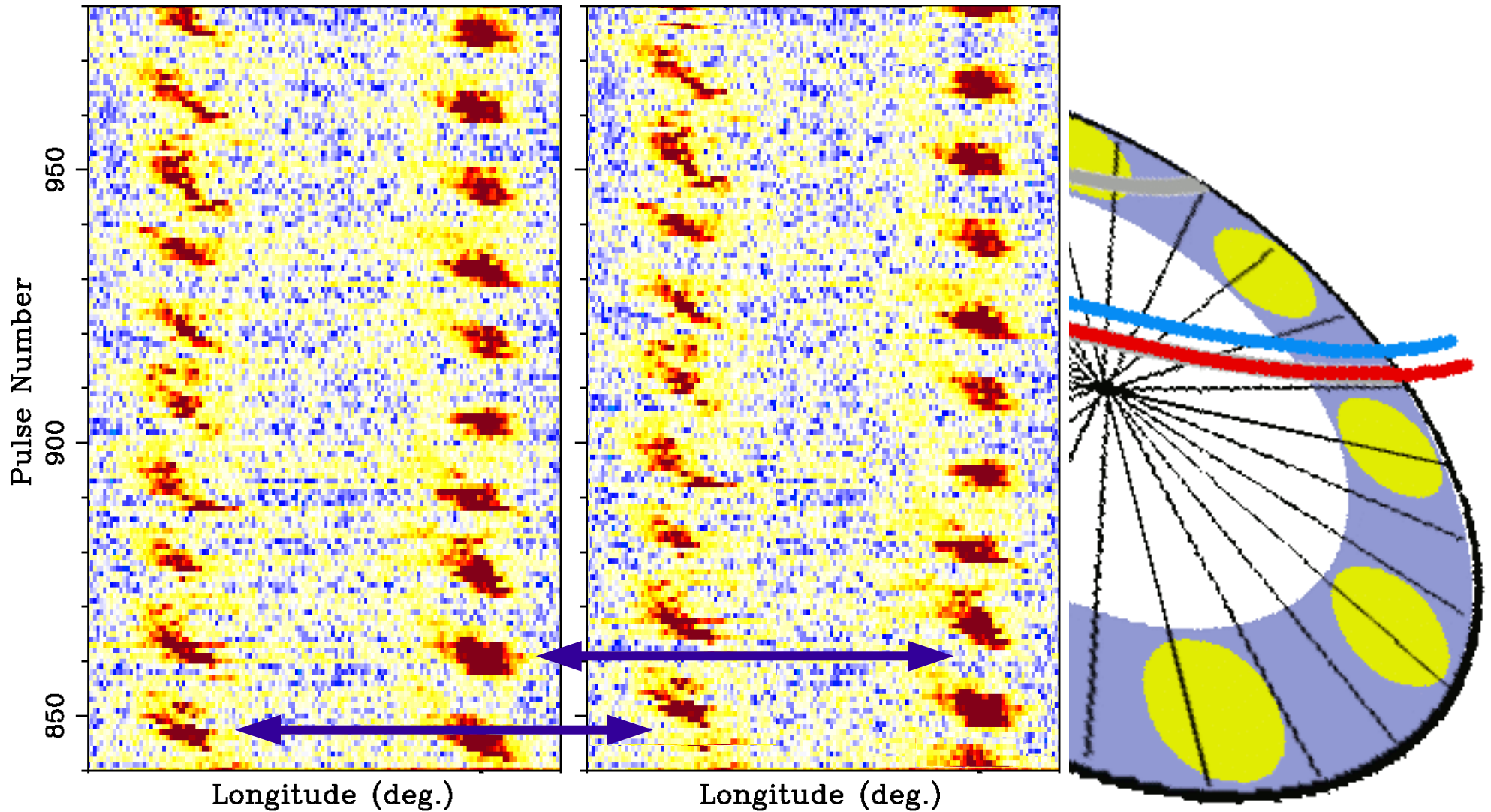


RFM: Implications for the Carousel model

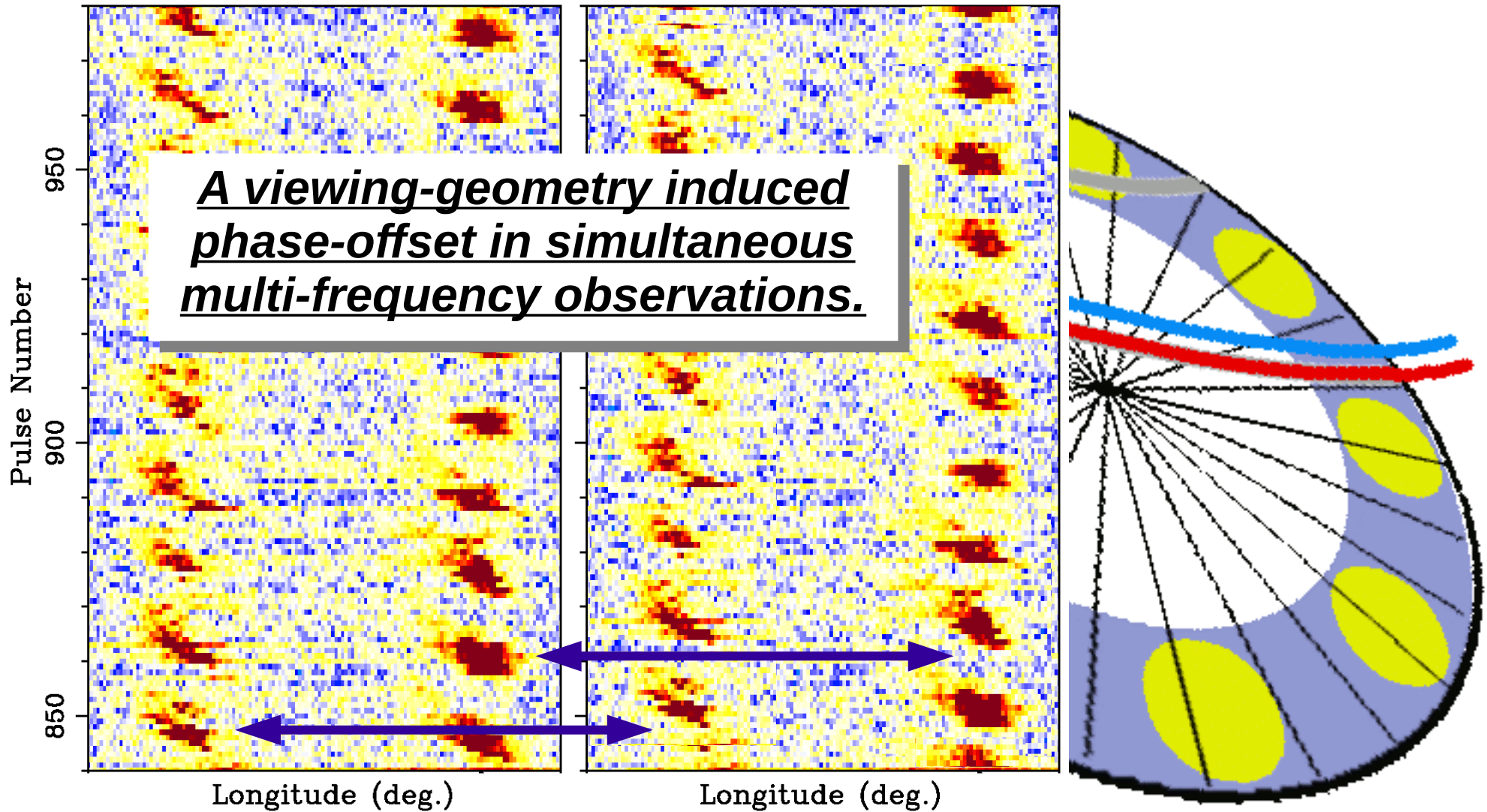
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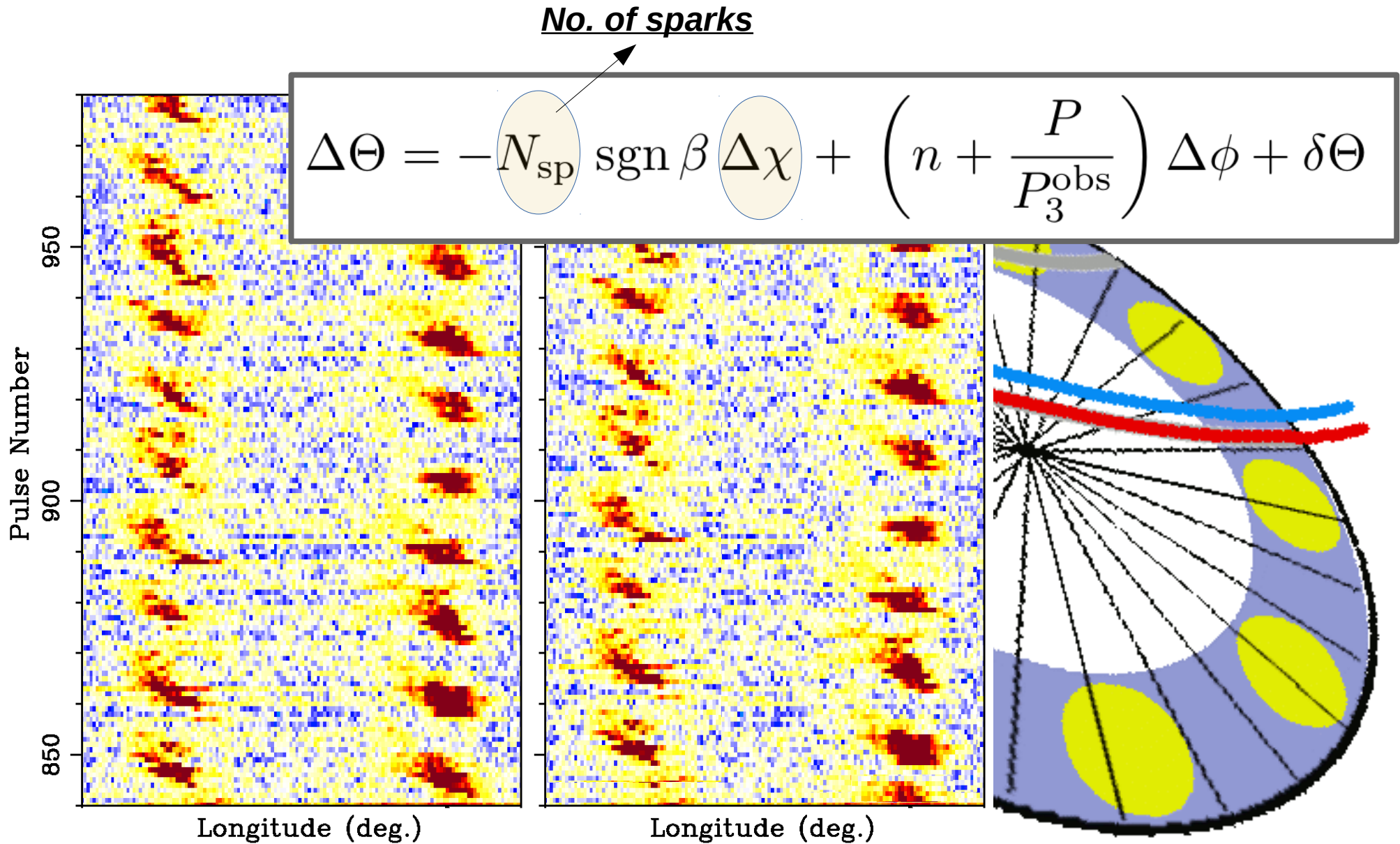
RFM: Expected multi-frequency imprints



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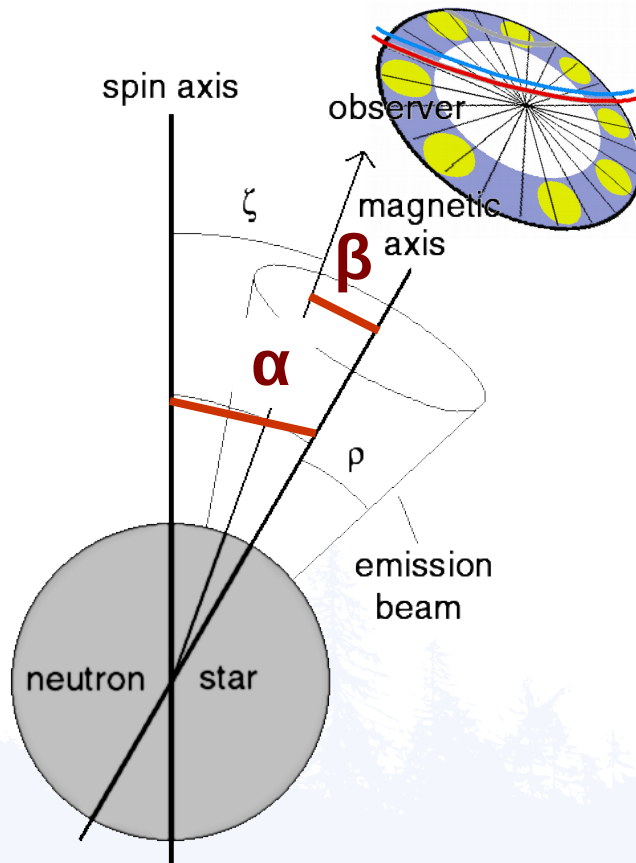
A geometry-induced *phase-offset*



A geometry-induced *phase-offset*

No. of sparks

$$\Delta\Theta = -N_{\text{sp}} \text{sgn } \beta \Delta\chi + \left(n + \frac{P}{P_3^{\text{obs}}} \right) \Delta\phi + \delta\Theta$$



Primary dependence on:

- 1) No. of sub-beams
- 2) Magnetic inclination angle (α)
- 3) The impact angle (β)

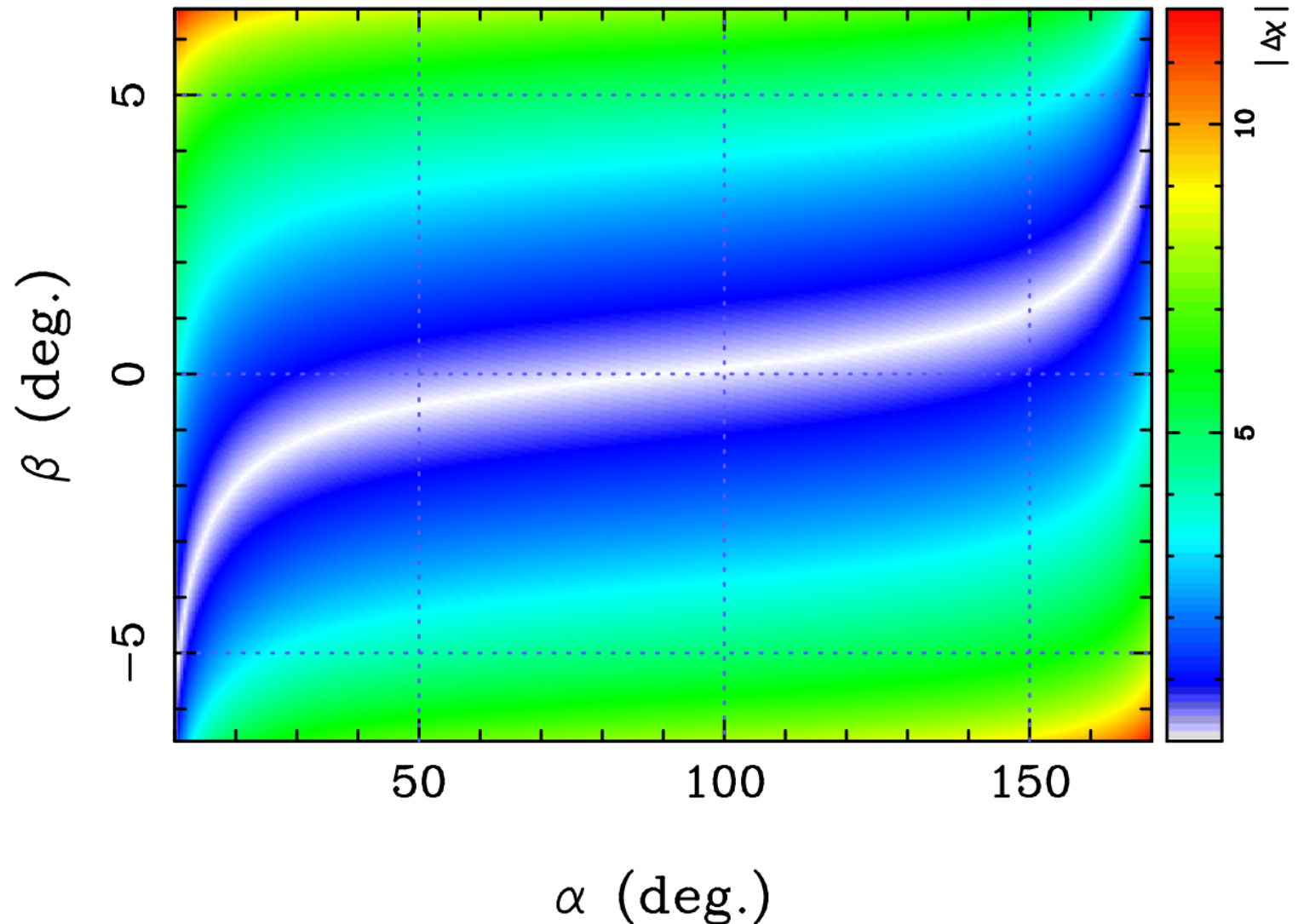
And mildly on:

- 4) Sub-pulse modulation period,
- 5) Component position change,
- 6) Aberration effects.

Subpulse phase-offset: variations with viewing geometry

Change in the magnetic azimuth ($\Delta\chi$) between 250 and 600 MHz.

$$\Delta\Theta \sim N_{sp} \times \Delta\chi$$



Frequency-dependent
subpulse phase-offset:
Observable Implications

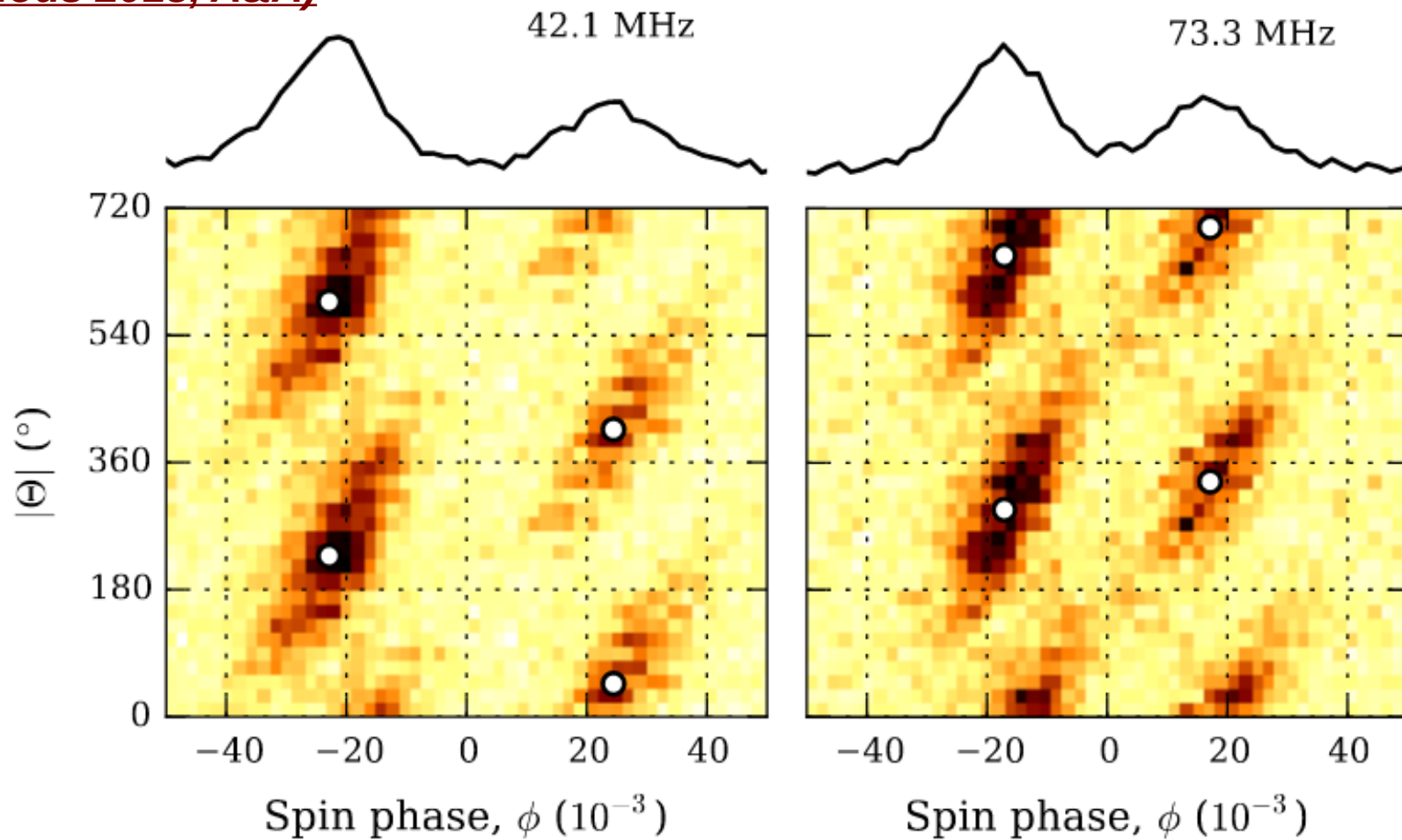


Observable implications of the geometrical phase-offset

- **1. Testing the Carousel model**
- 2. Test single frequency multi-altitude emission
- 3. Modeling the emission geometry
- 4. Resolving the aliasing in subpulse modulation period
- 5. A clean probe of any twist in the magnetosphere
- 6. Two-dimensional mapping of the polar-cap

Observable Implications...

*Observed subpulse phase-offsets for B0943+10 using LOFAR LBA.
(Bilous 2018, A&A)*



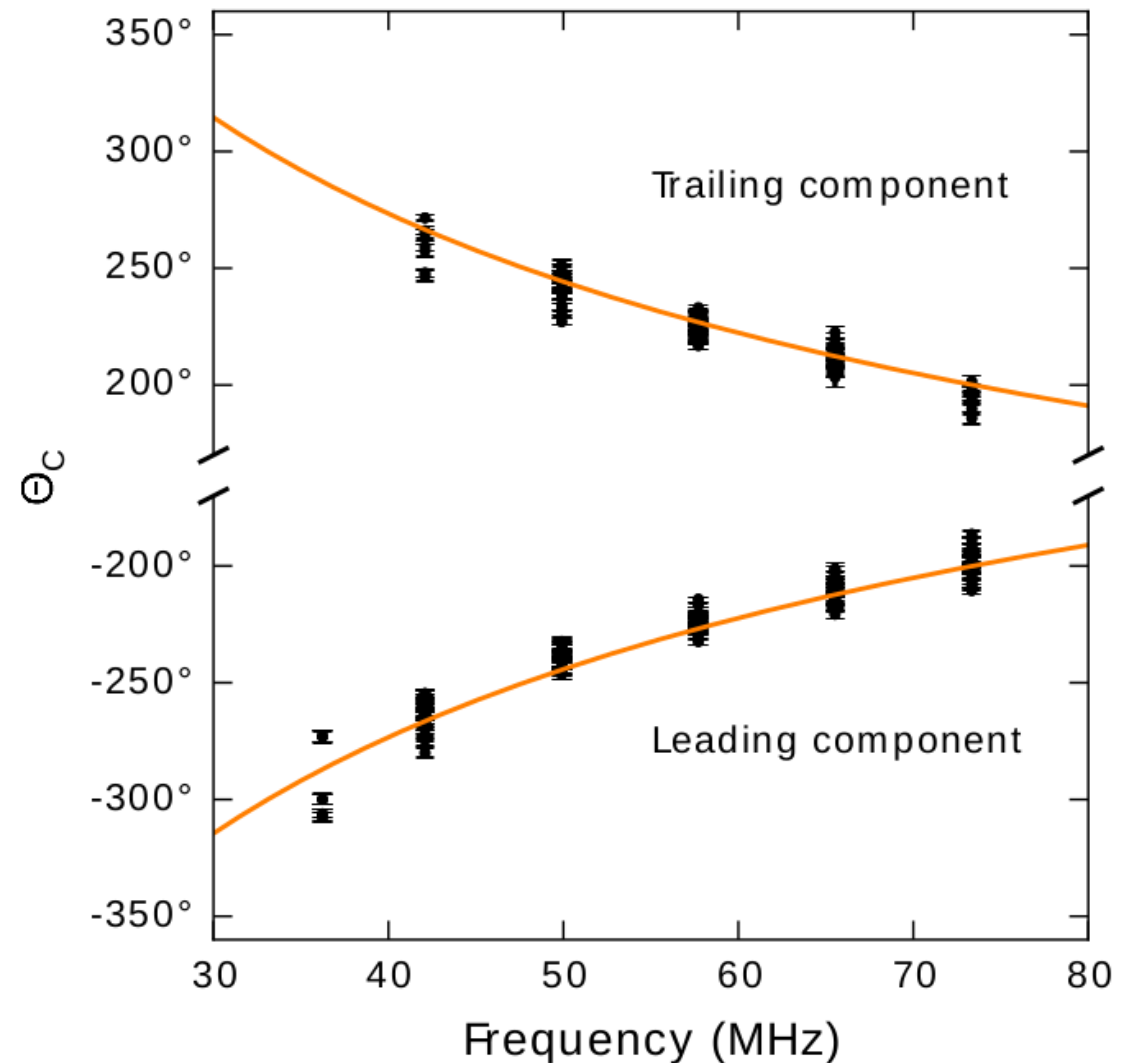
Observable Implications...

- 1. Testing the Carousel model

B0943+10 observations consistent with the carousel model. (Bilous 2018, A&A)

Magnetic inclination angle (α) for B0943+10 is only about 6° and a grazing line-of-sight.

Stringent tests to be done for pulsars with more central lines-of-sight.



Observable Implications

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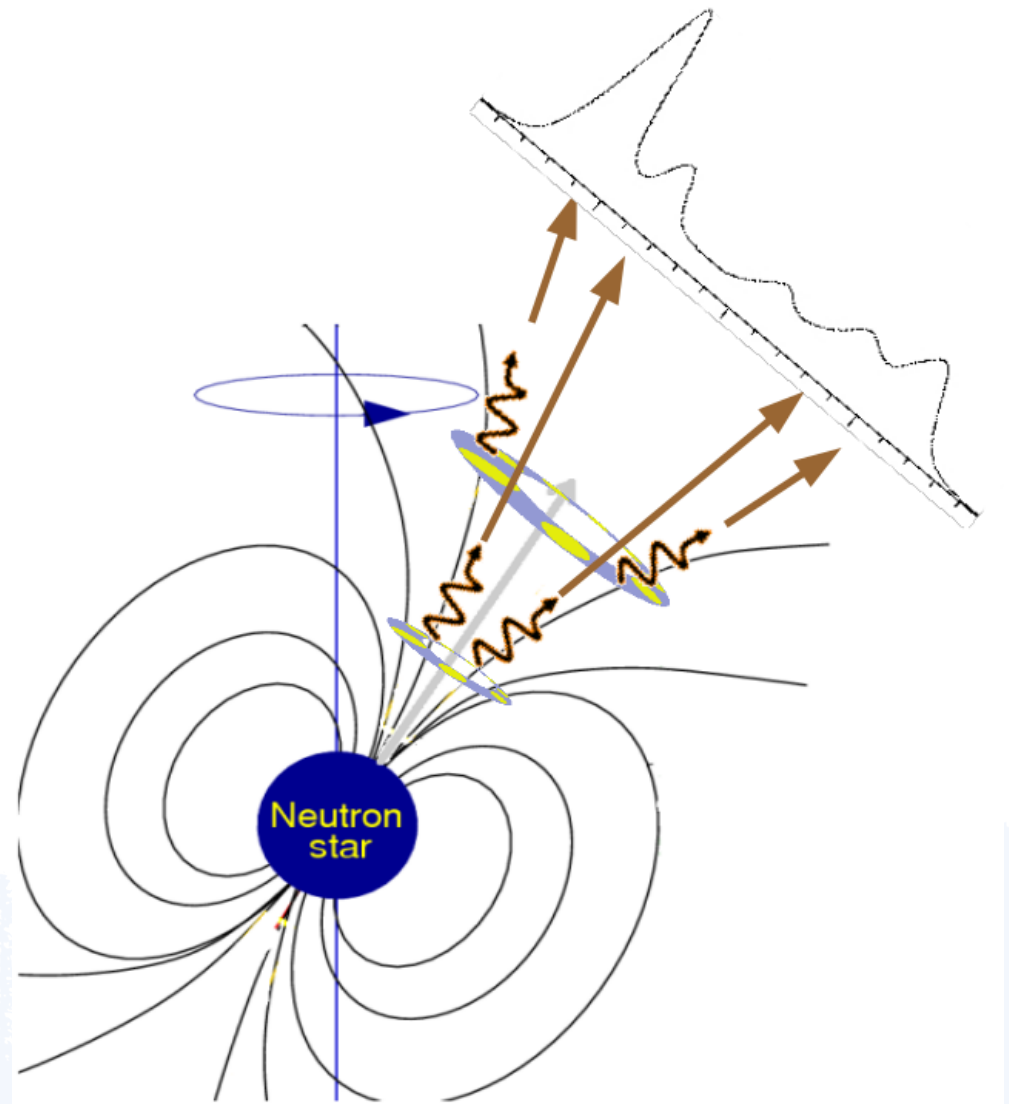
Single-frequency Multi-altitude emission

M-type profiles

- › *Phase-locked* modulation between inner and outer cones,
- › B1237+25: inner cone emitted at lower altitudes compared to outer cone
- › Number of sub-beams same in the emission patterns of the two cones

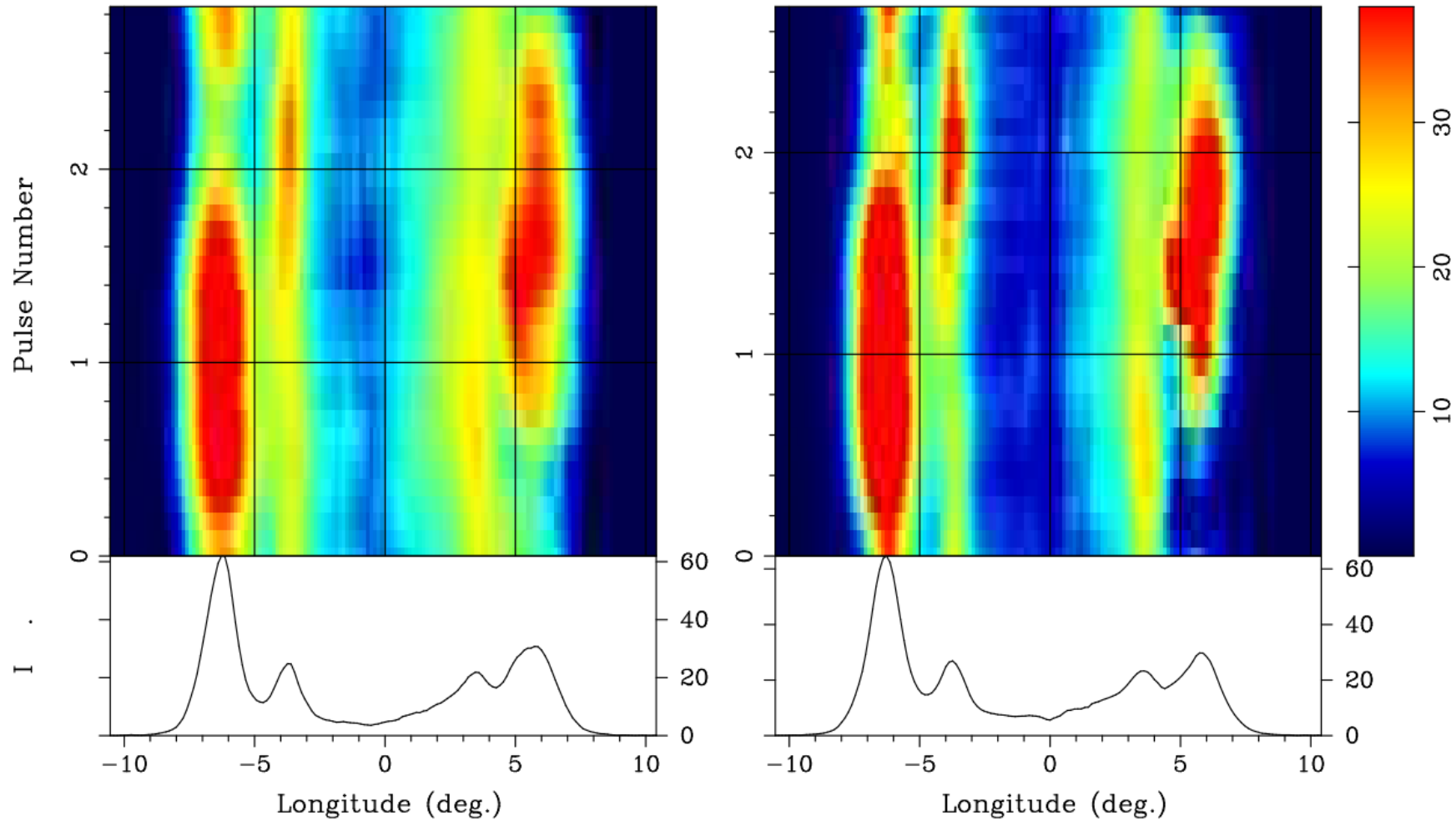
=> Single frequency Multi-altitude emission

**Rankin (1993),
Maan and Deshpande (2014)**



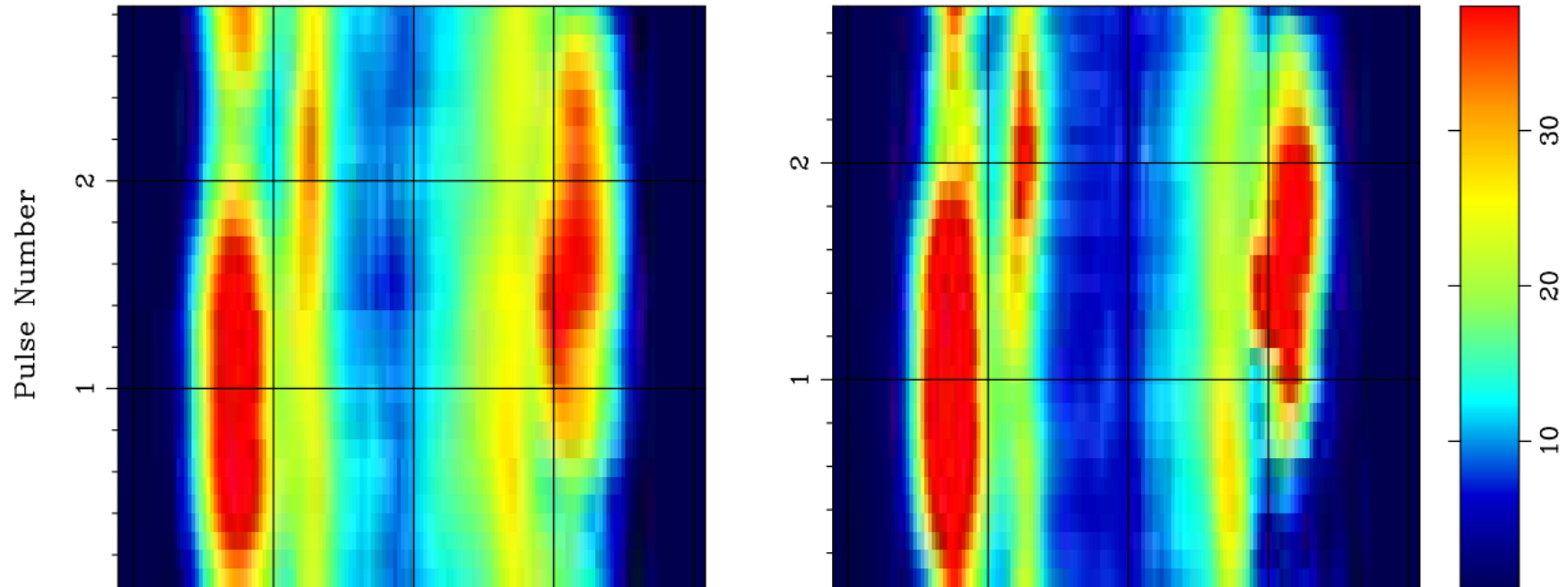
Multi-altitude emission (B1237+25)

Implications for the subpulse phase



Multi-altitude emission (B1237+25)

Expected and observed phase-offsets. (Maan 2019, ApJ)

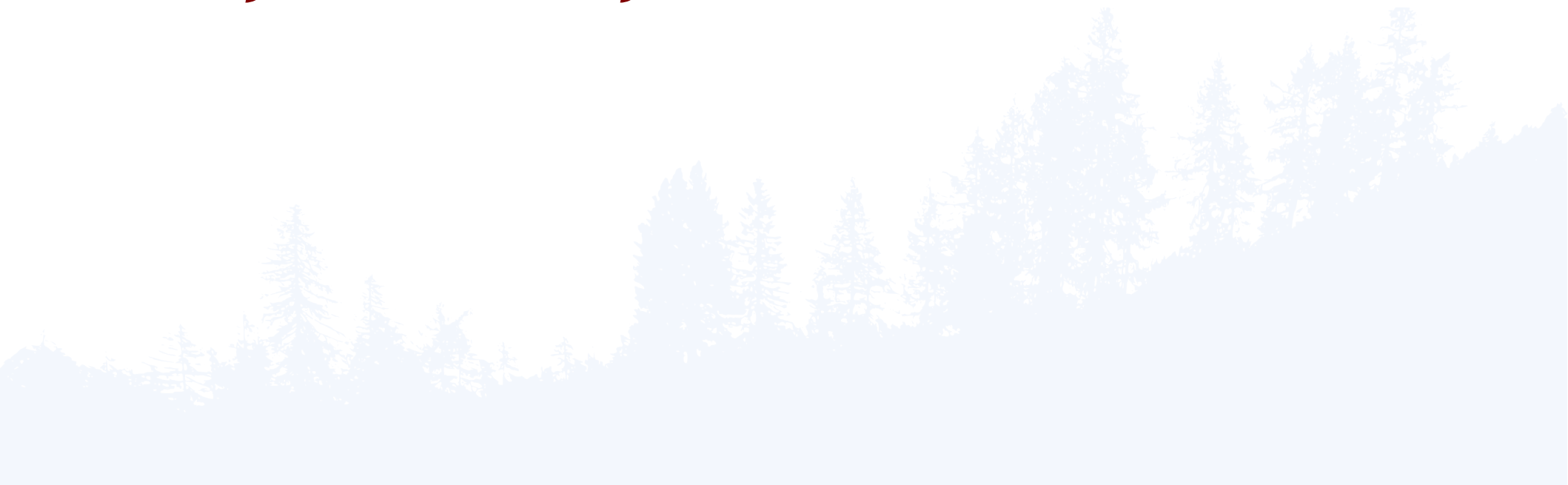


Subseq.	Components I and II		Components IV and V	
	ρ_{\max} (%)	$\Delta\Theta_{\text{obs}}(^{\circ})$	ρ_{\max} (%)	$\Delta\Theta_{\text{obs}}(^{\circ})$
S_1	91.0 ± 6.7	$+137 \pm 32$	76.5 ± 16.4	-104 ± 36
S_2	95.6 ± 3.4	$+137 \pm 22$	71.3 ± 19.0	-115 ± 47

Multi-altitude emission (B1237+25)

**Within the scope of dipolar geometry,
*the observed phase-offsets can be explained by multi-altitude
emission scenario.***

A firm evidence for multi-altitude emission.



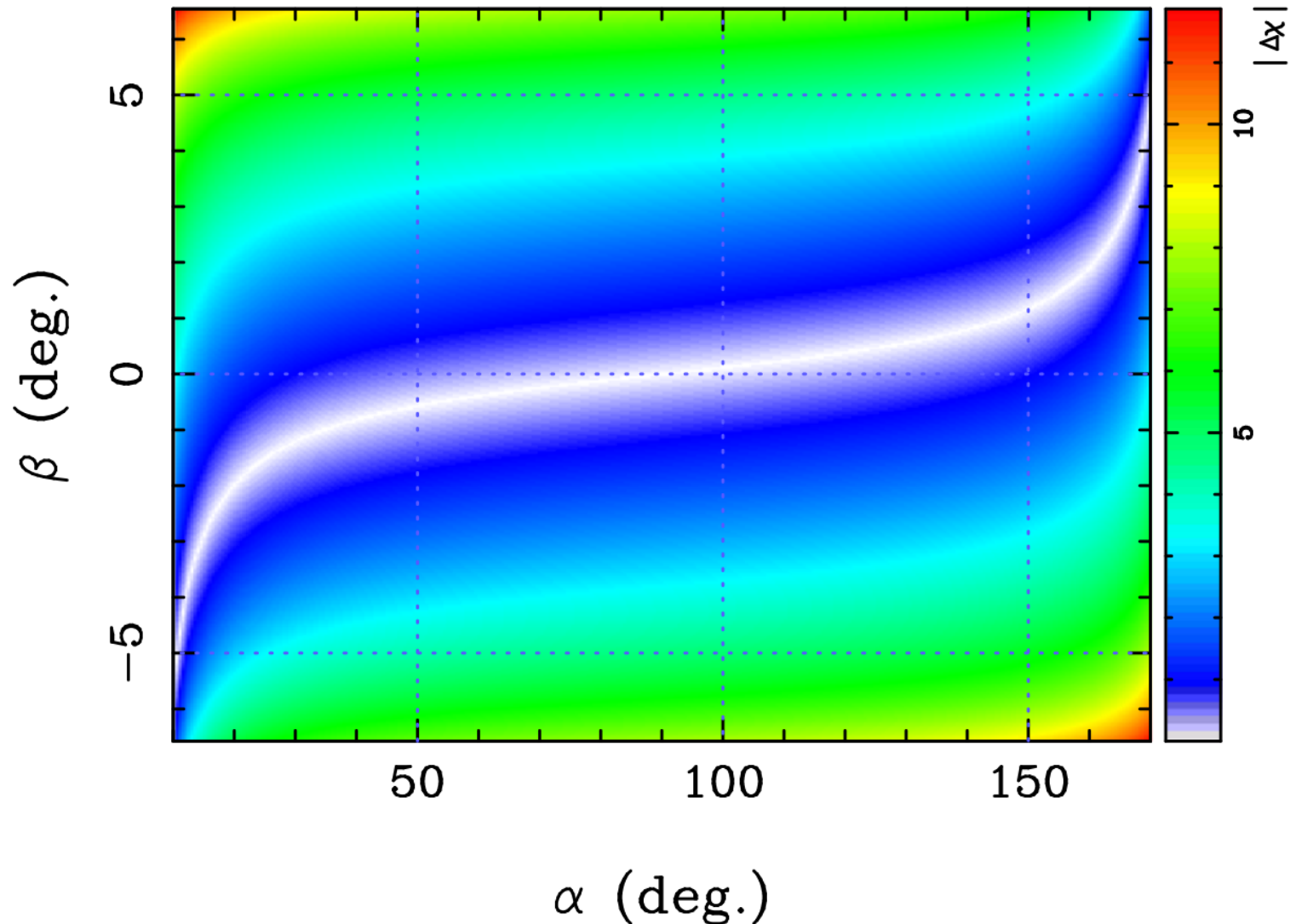
Observable Implications

- 1. Testing the Carousel model
- 2. Test single frequency multi-altitude emission
- **3. Modeling the emission geometry (particularly alpha)**
- 4. Resolving the aliasing in subpulse modulation period
- 5. A clean probe of any twist in the magnetosphere
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Observable Implications...

Modeling the magnetic inclination angle (α) is a difficult task.

Observed phase-offsets could be useful to estimate α , especially for nearly aligned rotators.



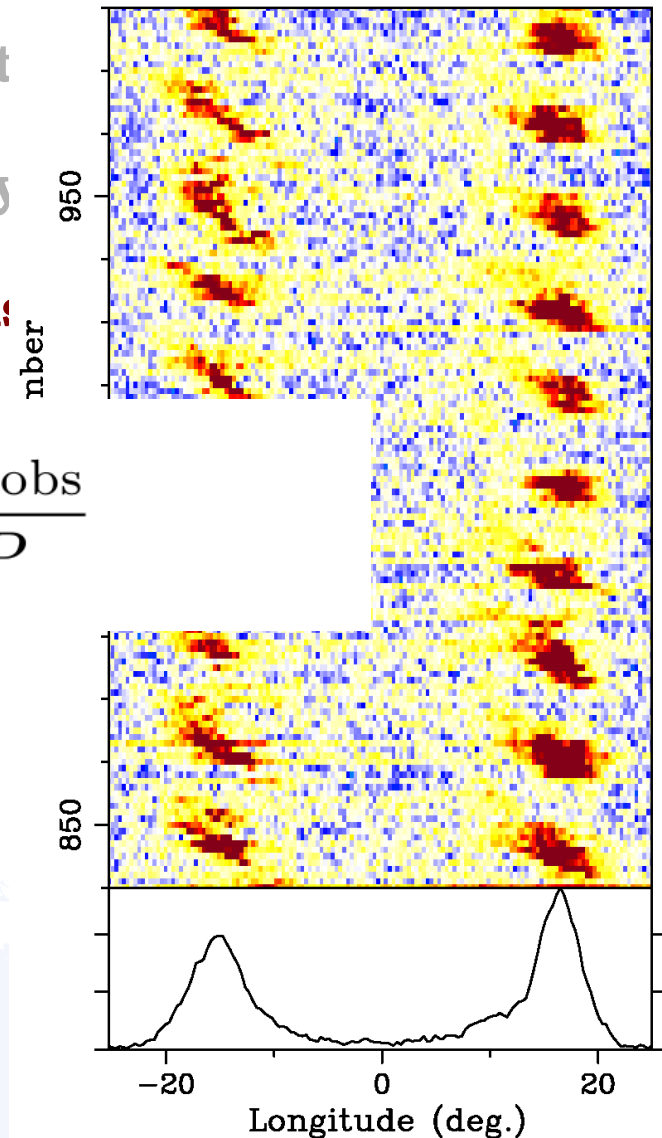
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Observable Implications...

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- **4. Resolving the aliasing in subpuls**

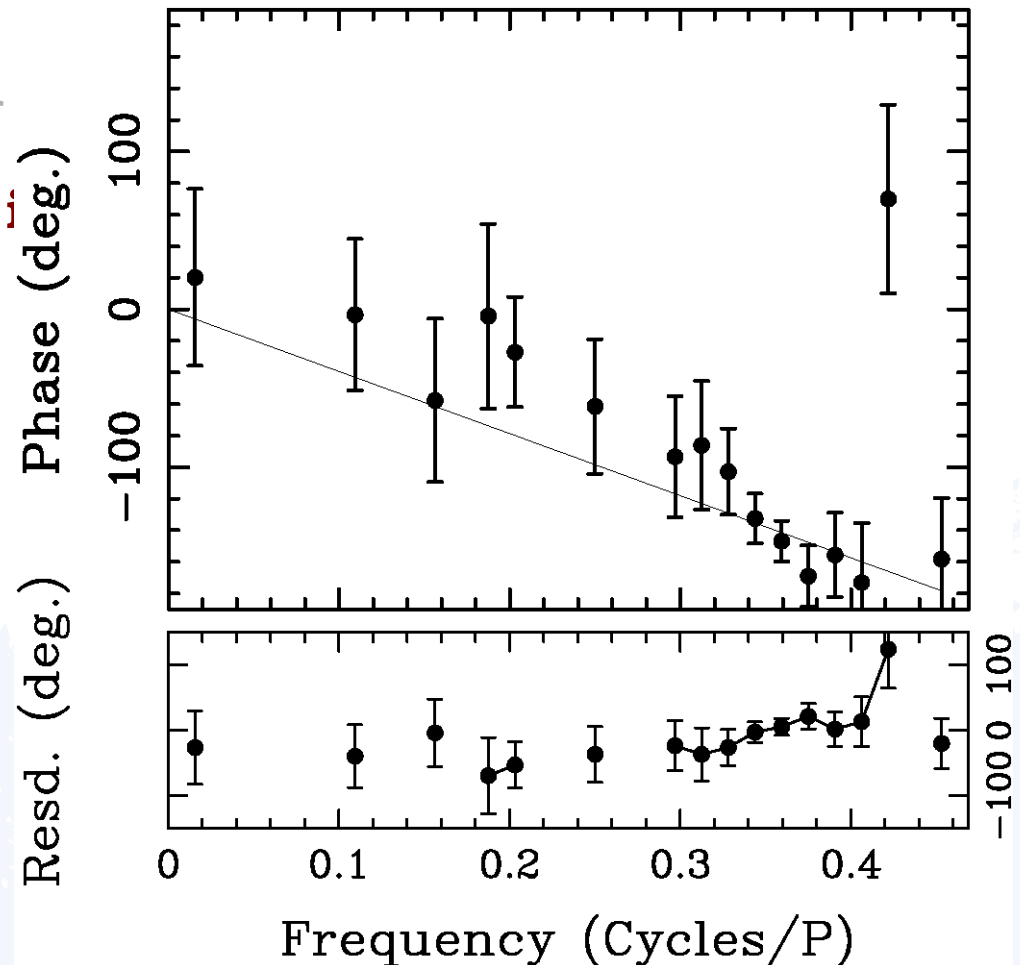
$$\Delta\Theta_{\text{obs}} = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{P}{P_3^{\text{obs}}} \right) \frac{\Delta t_{\text{obs}}}{P}$$



Observable Implications...

- 1. Testing the Carousel model
- 2. Test single frequency multi-altitude emission
- 3. Modeling the emission
- **4. Resolving the aliasing in**

Within multi-altitude emission scenario, modulation in B1237+25 is not aliased.



More implications

- 1. Testing the Carousel model
- 2. Test single frequency multi-altitude emission
- 3. Modeling the emission geometry (particularly alpha)
- 4. Resolving the aliasing in subpulse modulation period
- **5. A clean probe of any twist in the magnetosphere**

$$\delta\chi_{\text{twist}} \approx \frac{\delta\Theta_{\text{twist}}}{N_{sp}} = \frac{\Delta\Theta_1 + \Delta\Theta_2}{2 N_{sp}}$$

Observable Implications

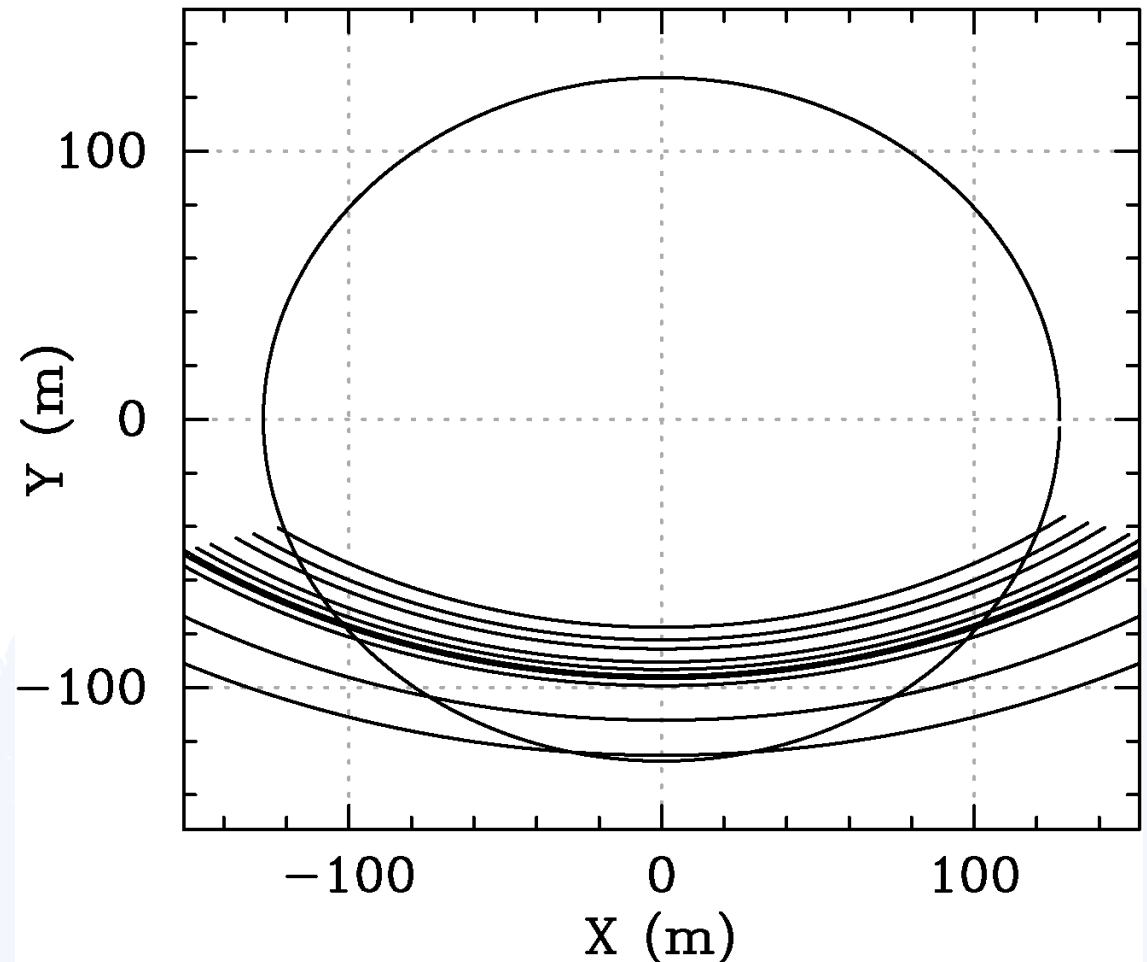
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Observable Implications

-
- **6. Two-dimensional mapping of the emission-beam**

Even if the carousel circulation time is unknown.

Scope for making a global map of emission beam using only average profiles.

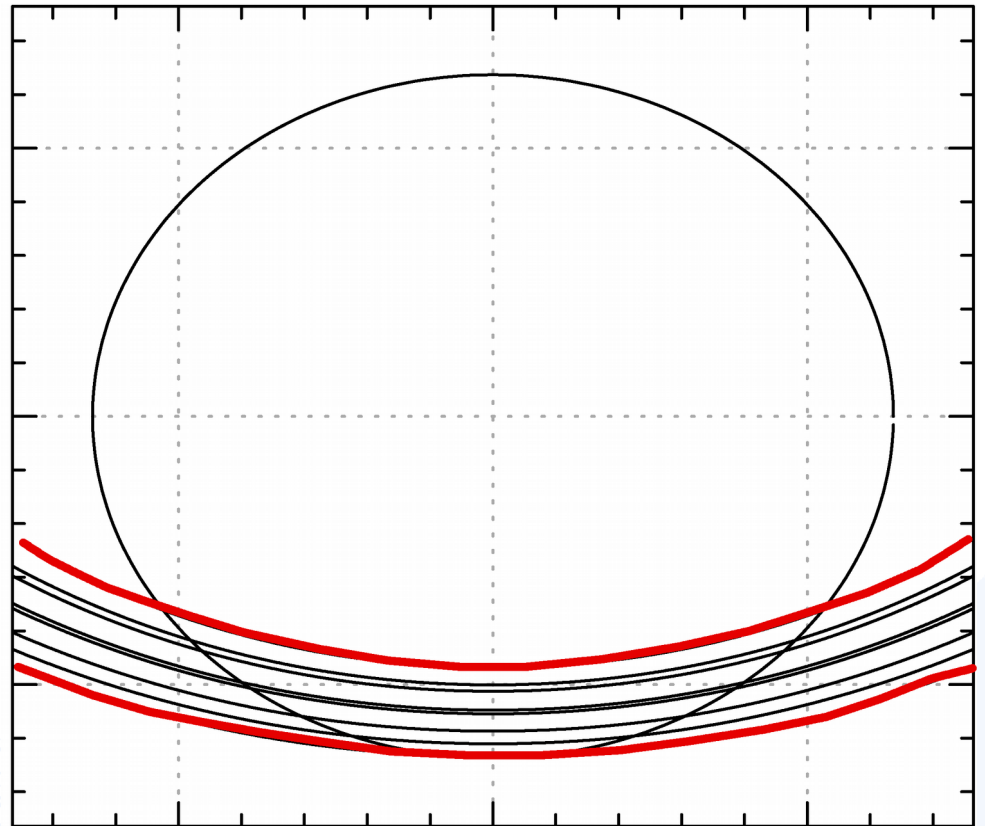


Observable Implications

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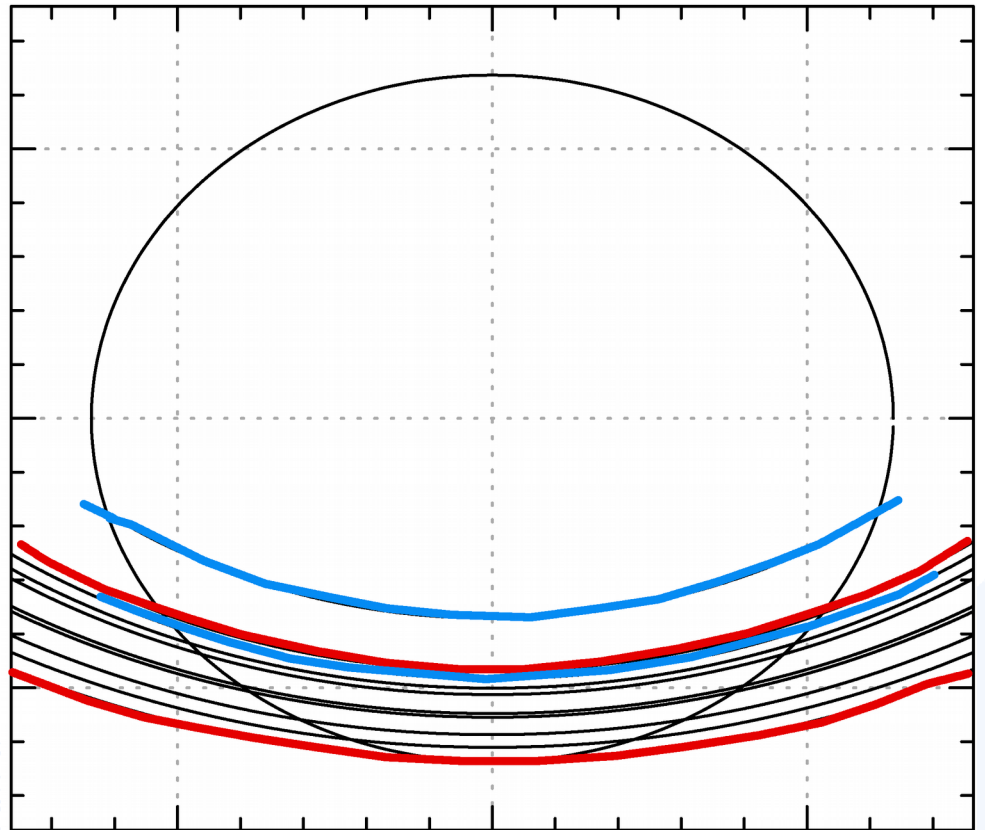
Observable Implications

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- **6. Two-dimensional mapping of the emission-beam**

Even if the carousel
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**Scope for making a global
map of emission beam
using only average profiles.**

**GMRT+LOFAR (30–1500 MHz)
would provide a significant
coverage of the beam.**



Summary

A viewing-geometry induced subpulse phase-offset is predicted in simultaneous multi-frequency observations.

- **Observations of B0943+10 (and B0809+74) already confirm this geometrical effect (Bilous 2018, A&A).**
- **Observed phase-offsets in B1237+25 provide firm support for multi-altitude emission scenario (Maan 2019, ApJ).**
- **This geometrical effect is extremely useful in stringent tests of the carousel model, 2D mapping of the emission-beam and resolving the aliasing of P_3 (work in progress).**

