Baseband Polarimetry of MSPs using FAST

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Why polarimetry?

- Pulsar magnetosphere RVM (BCW) for some normal pulsars more complicated for MSPs
- Interstellar magnetic field (RM)
- Pulsar timing Total intensity is not Lorentz invariant in radio polarimetry





RVM (figure in Handbook, Lorimer & Kramer)

Faraday rotation

Why baseband?

- High time resolution short structures in profiles improve timing accuracy
- High spectral resolution polarimetric calibration de-dispersion Faraday rotation narrow-band RFI
- Uncertainty principle channelization + baseband synthesis



A new software

- Off-line
- Python + Cython + FFTW3
- FAST data format





Test: B1937+21

- Coherent pipeline new software
- Incoherent pipeline psr backend + dspsr
- Short structures in profile





Source selection

- Small zenith angle
 (<26.4°)
- Not in PTAs
- Not in pulsar polarimetry literature
- S/N
- 8h allocated in 2020



Source name	Obs length
J1038+0032	22
J1709+2313	22
J1844+0115	40
J1850+0124	22
J1900+0308	40
J1901+0300	30
J1904+0451	30
J1905+0400	60
J1914+0659	22
J1944+2236	40
J1946+2052	90
J1955+2527	22

(min)	

















short sturcture





short sturcture



short sturcture



Compare with DSPSR coherent de-dispersion

• DSPSR:

conversion to DADA files coherent de-dispersion spectral kurtosis RFI zapping Incoherent polarimetric calibration Incoherent correction for Faraday rotation





Compare with MeerKAT polarimetry results

FAST (1-1.5 GHz)





MeerKAT (1-1.7 GHz) (Spiewak et al. 2022)





- A new software for baseband data processing Python + Cython + FFTW3, multi-thread
- Polarization profiles of 12 MSPs short structures: J1905+0400, J1944+2236, J1946+2052 diverse degrees of polarization & PA curves

Summary

Coherent de-dispersion, polarimetric calibration, Faraday rotation correction, RFI mitigation

Thanks!