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XAO

.

## OUTLINES

## Background

### **Emission Properties**

### Discussion

Summary



#### **ATNF Pulsar Catalogue, Version: 1.67**

- 3300+ Pulsars •
- Basic observation parameters : flux densities, pulse ٠ profiles...
- Radiation region structure, emission mechanism ٠
- Lack: 78%  $S_{400}$ , 31%  $S_{1400}$ , 97%  $S_{2000}$ ;

 $23\% W_{50}, 46\% W_{10};$ 

Spectrum information, Polarization parameters

Only a tiny proportion of pulsars have been studied in a relatively wide frequency range (e.g., Dai et al. 2015).

	#	PSRJ		S400 (mJy)			S1400 (mJy)			S2000 (mJy)		
	1	J0006+1834	<u>cnt96</u>	0.2	0	<u>cn95</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
	2	J0007+7303	aaa+09c	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	3	J0011+08	dsm+16	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	4	J0025-19	<u>mss+20</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	5	J0033+57	hrk+08	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	6	J0033+61	<u>hrk+08</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	7	J0034+69	slr+14	4.5	0	<u>slr+14</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
	8	J0038-2501	<u>acd+19</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	9	J0039+35	<u>scb+19</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	10	J0048+3412	dtws85	2.3	3	<u>lylg95</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
	11	J0050+03	<u>dsm+16</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	12	J0054+66	<u>hrk+08</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
	13	J0054+6946	<u>slr+14</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*
N	14	J0056+4756	dtws85	3.0	5	<u>lylg95</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
$\sim$	15	J0057-7201	<u>ckm+01</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*

#	PSRJ		W50 (ms)			W10 (ms)		
1	J0002+6216	cwp+17	*	0	*	*	0	*
2	J0007+7303	<u>aaa+09c</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
3	J0043-73	tsm+19	*	0	*	*	0	*
4	J0052-72	tsm+19	*	0	*	*	0	*
5	J0054+66	<u>hrk+08</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
6	J0057-7201	<u>ckm+01</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
7	J0100-7211	lfmp02	*	0	*	*	0	*
8	J0106+4855	<u>pga+12</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
9	J0146+6145	<u>ims94</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
10	J0158+21	<u>dsm+13</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
11	J0229+20	<u>dsm+13</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
12	J0241+16	<u>dsm+13</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
13	J0244+14	<u>dsm+13</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
14	J0337+79	<u>kkl+15</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*
15	J0357+3205	<u>aaa+09c</u>	*	0	*	*	0	*



## Flux density measurements

Many pulsars have been observed at one or other frequencies of 150, 200, 300, 400, 600, 700, 800, 1400, 2000, 3000 and 6000 MHz (e.g., Dai et al. 2015; Jankowski et al. 2018).

- Three sub-bands: 400, 400, and 600 MHz
- Cann't be measured since too many frequency channels are removed
- The pulse profiles of only one or two sub-bands can be seen for some pulsars



## Spectral indices

- Five spectral modes: Simple power law (17), Broken power law (1), Log-parabolic spectrum, Power law with high-frequency cut-off, Power law with low-frequency turn-over (Jankowski et al.2018)
- > 17 spectral indices: range (-0.6, -3.10), flatter than the mean values(-1.6)



## Polarization profiles

- 13 pulsars: 6 in both freqs,7 in 1369 or 2368 MHz
- No "S" or "OPM" (Yan et al. 2011)
- Diversity of polarization?
- Evolution ?
- 12 pulsar, no polarization? (Zhou et al.2022)





## Correlations

Correlation of Spectral Index  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  with Different Pulsar Parameters



▶ Spearman rank correlation coefficient: p < 5%,  $r_s \ge 0.4$ 

> No consistent correlation is found across the different samples, and results from disparate samples are distinct

# Possible explanations

The minimum detectable flux density of the UWL system:

$$S_{min} = \frac{\alpha \beta T_{sys}}{G(N_p \Delta \nu T)^{1/2}} \left(\frac{W}{P - W}\right)^{1/2}$$

- For 19 pulsars with different duty cycles: 0.02 0.76mJy
- Estimated  $S_{2368}$  for 22 pulsars: 0.06 1.34mJy (Zhou et al. 2022)

#### 29 pulsars undetected

- $\checkmark$  Equation is not suitable for estimating the sensitivity of the UWL system
- $\checkmark$  The flux density of a pulsar decreases rapidly with increasing observing frequency
- $\checkmark$  The bandwidth of the UWL system cannot be fully utilized
- ✓ The radio emission of pulsars is strongly affected by propagation through the interstellar medium (Kumamoto et al. 2021)

#### The non-detection of polarization in rest 12 pulsars:

- ➤ The S/N of some pulse profiles (PSRs J0057-7201, J1816-5548, etc.) is low
- ➤ For a medium S/N, the degree of linear polarization for other pulsars may be low







The **first time** to report the **emission properties** of 19 pulsars observed with the UWL system.

Discussed the reason why some pulsars or relevant information are **not detected under the UWL system**: RFI ? Bandwidth ? IMS ?

Many pulsars still lack basic information, and we need to continue this work in the future by observing each pulsar for a longer time or using telescopes with larger observation apertures (such as FAST) at a specific frequency.

