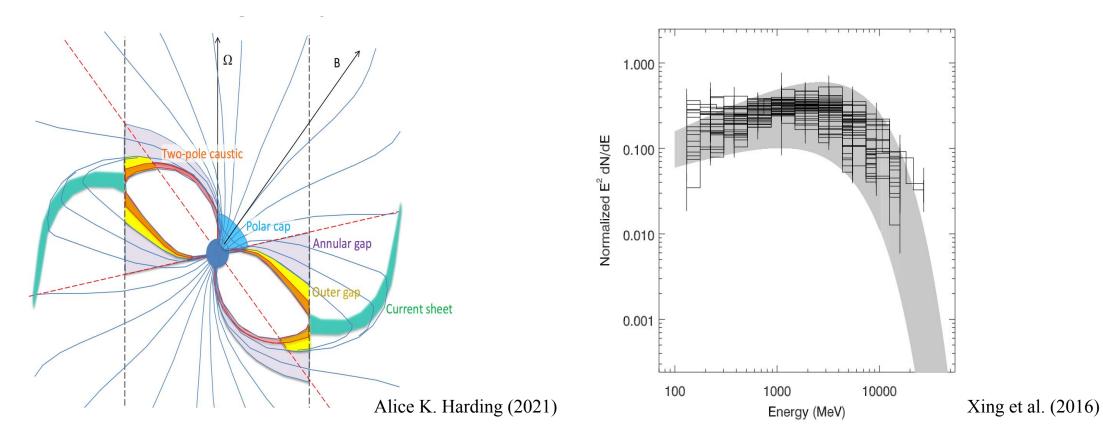
Investigating off-pulse gamma-ray emission from millisecond pulsars

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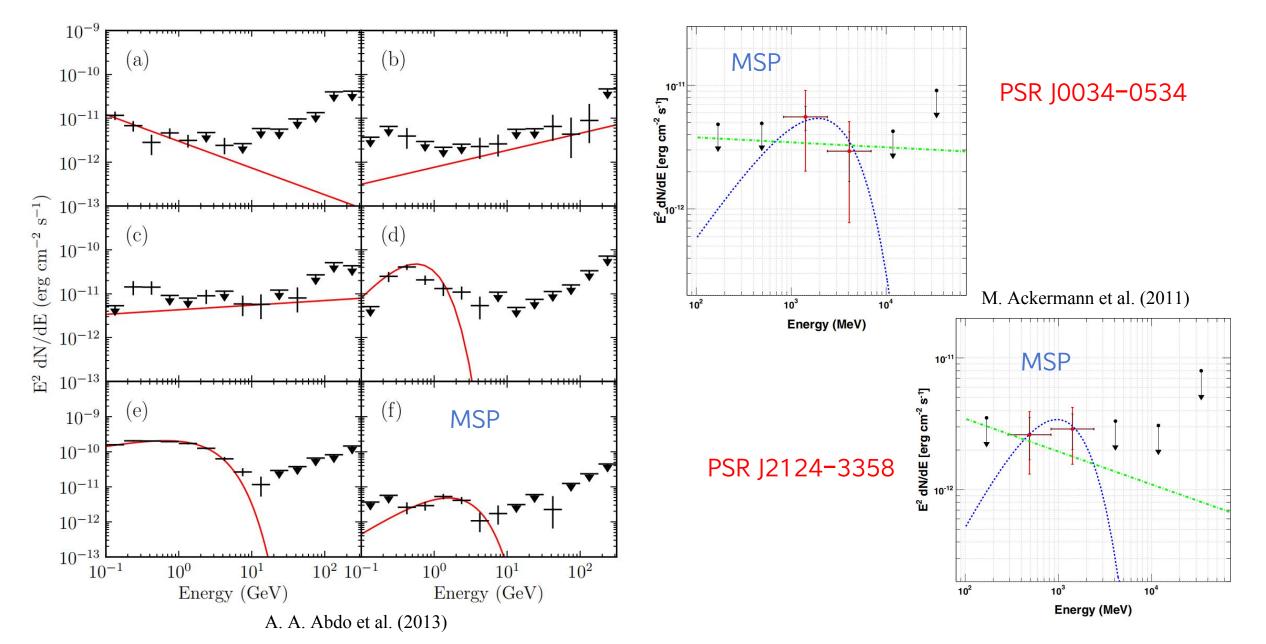
High energy radiation from pulsar



◆ The gamma-ray radiation of pulsar **pulse** comes from the curvature radiation of electrons in the magnetosphere.

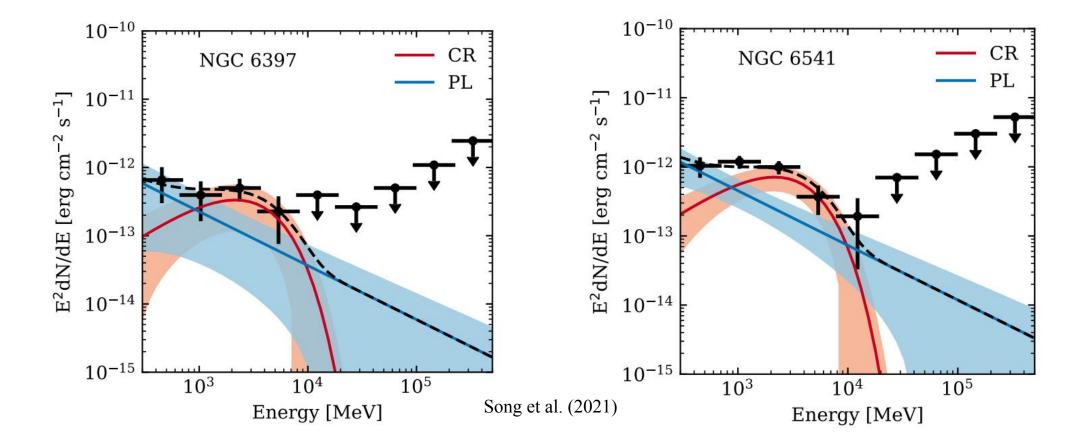
off-pulse emisson

The off-pulse gamma-ray emission from millisecond pulsars (MSPs)

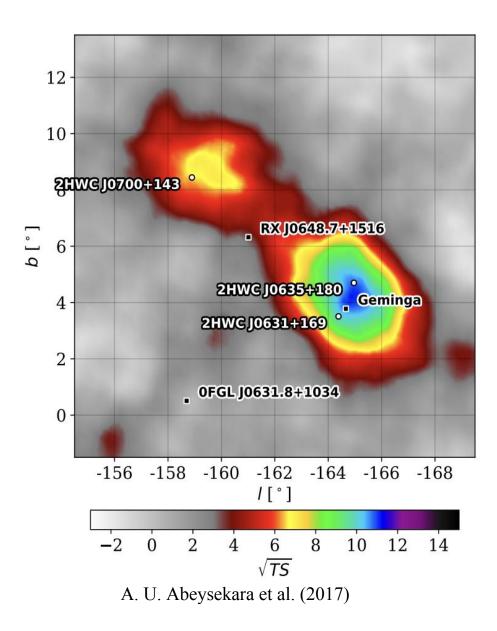


Inverse Compton (IC) radiation processes around MSPs

◆ A high-energy tail in the gamma-ray spectra of globular clusters



Inverse Compton (IC) radiation processes around MSPs



 HAWC data suggest (~3σ) that MSPs produce TeV halos with a similar efficiency as young pulsars.

Dan Hooper et al. (2022)

The IC processes around MSPs may contribute to the off-pulse emission.

Data Information

Pulsar Information

https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abm3231

A gamma-ray pulsar timing array constrains the nanohertz gravitational wave background

The Fermi-LAT Collaboration*†

*Fermi-LAT Collaboration authors and affiliations are listed in the supplementary materials.

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Photon Information

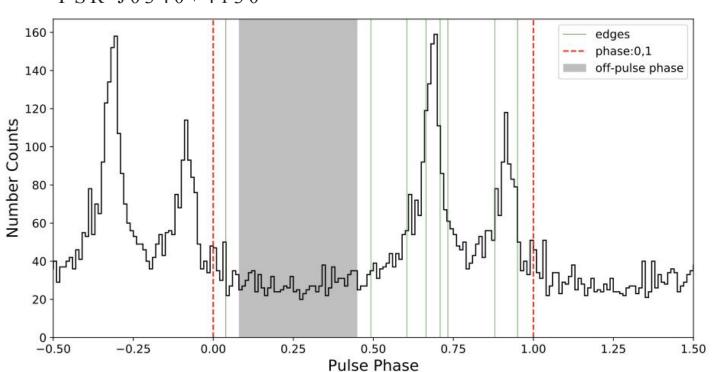
Time(UTC)	2008-08-04 , 2023-07-01
Time(MJD)	54682,60126
Time(MET)	239557417, 709862405
Energy(MeV)	300 , 500000
Radius(°)	10
Zenith Angle(°)	<100

◆ A total of 35 millisecond pulsars

$$\frac{\mathrm{dN}}{\mathrm{dE}} = \mathrm{N}_0(\frac{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}_0})^{\gamma_1} \exp(-(\frac{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{E}_c})^{\mathrm{b}})$$

with
$$E_0 = 1 GeV$$
 and $b = 1$

Off-pulse Phase Selection



PSR J0340+4130

• Unweighted-counts light curve(r=0.5°) with bayesian blocks.

Significant off-pulse emission ($TS \geq 25$)

	^			<u> </u>			
	PSR	TS	TS_{cutoff}	$E_{\rm cut}$ (GeV)	Г	Γ (PL)	
Γ	J1536-4948	35	1	2.39 ± 2.62	2.50 ± 0.59	3.02 ± 0.23	
	J2256-1024	66	2	2.38 ± 2.60	2.45 ± 0.55	3.01 ± 0.19	
	J0613-0200	51	4	2.44 ± 1.73	2.16 ± 0.45	2.87 ± 0.17	
	J0034-0534	253	8	3.82 ± 1.90	2.09 ± 0.23	2.59 ± 0.09	
	J0102+4839	122	11	1.39 ± 0.72	1.38 ± 0.51	• • •	
	J0340+4130	86	12	4.03 ± 1.87	1.24 ± 0.40		
	J1630+3730	56	16	0.95 ± 0.42	0.40 ± 0.90	••••	
	J2043+1711	231	28	1.03 ± 0.36	0.92 ± 0.48	••••	
	J0614-3329	773	37	1.88 ± 0.51	1.62 ± 0.21	••••	
	J0533+6759	409	48	2.15 ± 0.53	1.08 ± 0.27	••••	
	J2302+4442	776	64	2.02 ± 0.40	1.41 ± 0.18	•••	

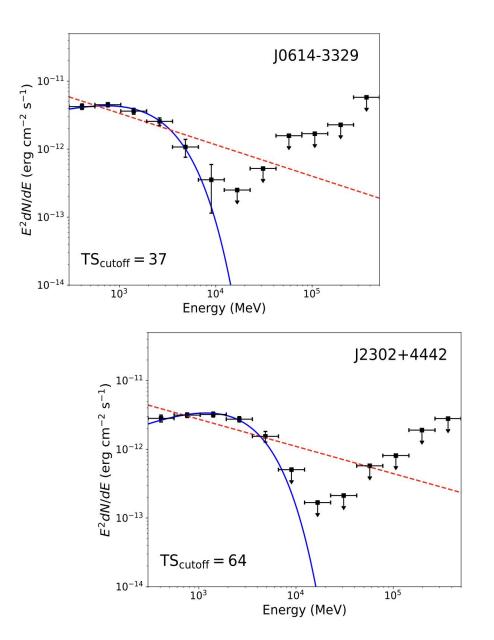
TABLE III: Spectral fit results for MSPs with significant off-pulse emission

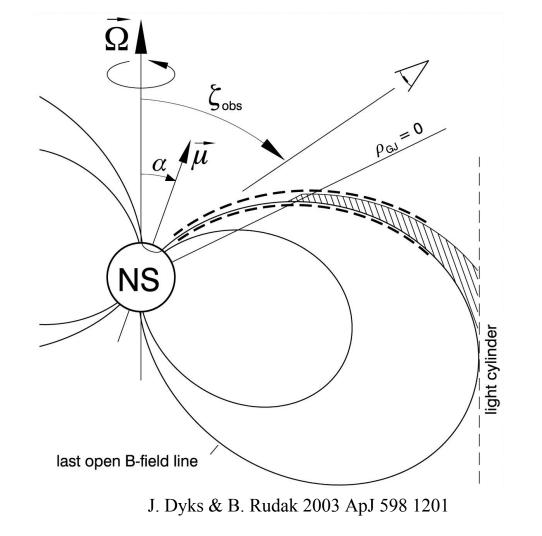
♦ (1): The energy spectrum has significant cutoff ($TS_{cutoff} \ge 9$) → from the magnetosphere

• 2: The energy spectrum has no significant cutoff and the spectral index is soft. \downarrow

from other physical process ?

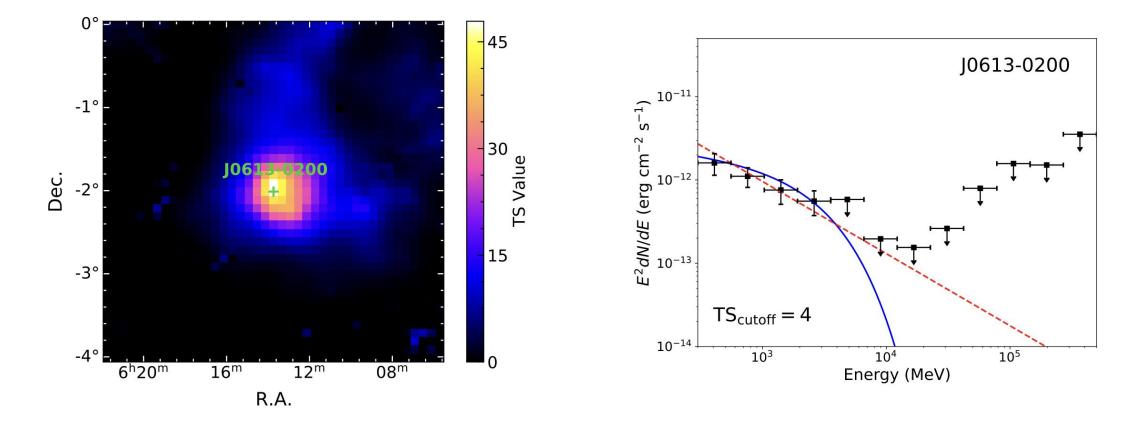
Radiation from pulsar magnetosphere





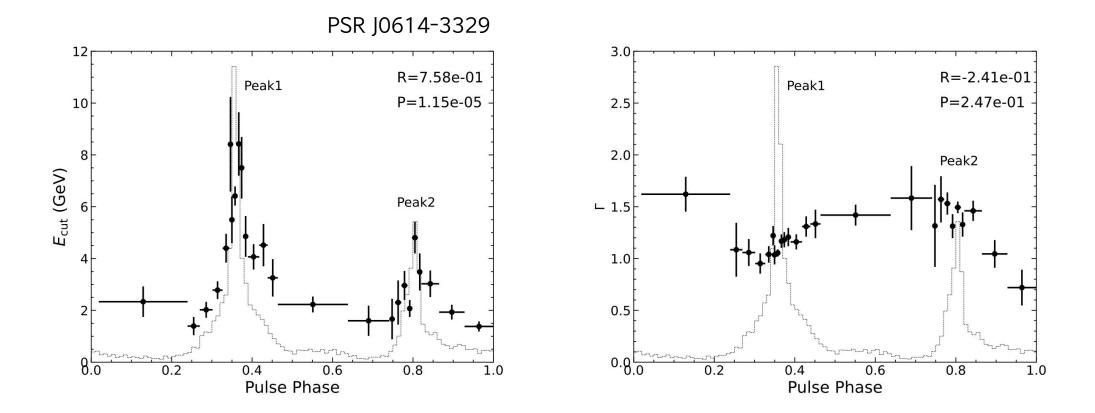
The detection of off-pulse emission from the magnetosphere can be used to constrain the radiation model.

Origin of off-pulse emission with TS_{cutoff} < 9



Adding this component would make the overall fit worse, so it is not a new stable component.
It is curvature radiation from pulsar.

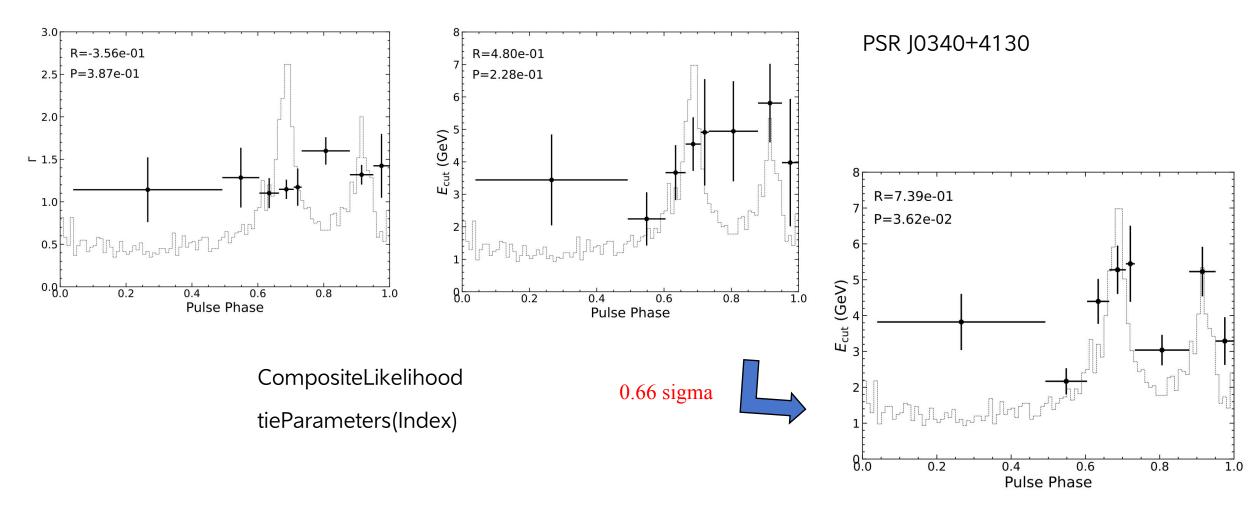
Phase-resolved spectrum



Cutoff energy is highly correlated with the phase, but index is not.

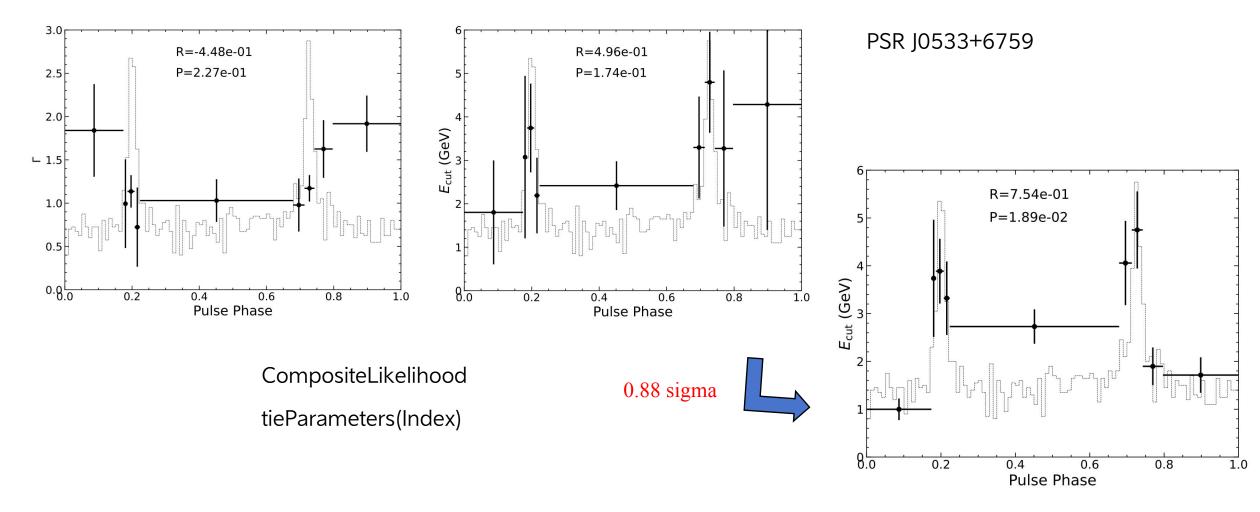
Other sources ?

Phase-resolved spectrum



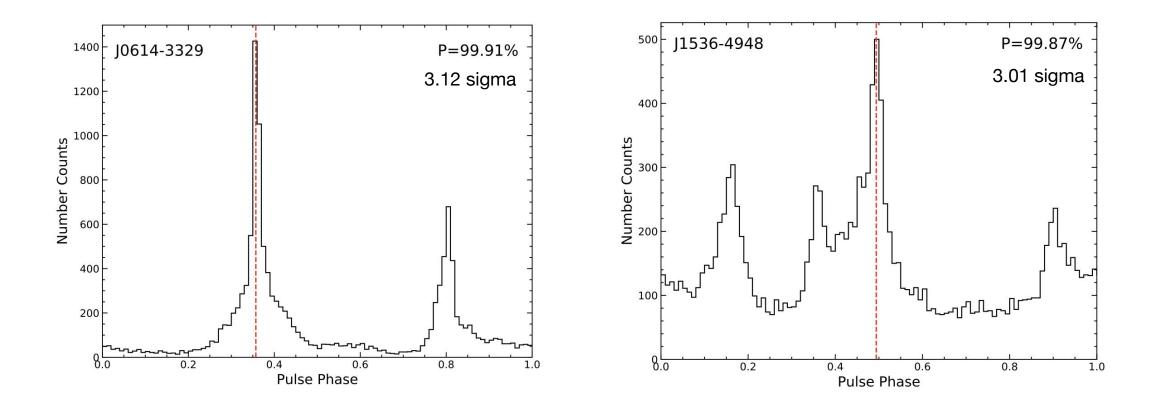
◆ The cutoff energy and phase exhibit a clear correlation.

Phase-resolved spectrum



 The apparent correlation between cutoff energy and phase might be useful in distinguishing different magnetospheric models.

Analysis of > 25 GeV data



Maximum energy photons from J0614-3329 and J1536-4948: 61 GeV and 57 GeV.

Summary

- ♦ A total of 12 millisecond pulsars have significant off-pulse emission (TS_off>25), and all of them (whether TS_cutoff>9 or <9) emit radiation from the pulsar magnetosphere.</p>
- There is a very clear correlation between the cutoff energy and the phase in PSR J0614-3329, and this phenomenon is also seen in some other sources.
- ◆ Maximum energy photons from J0614-3329 and J1536-4948: 61 GeV and 57 GeV.
- The detection of off-pulse emission from the magnetosphere and phase-resolved spectrum can be used to distern the magnetospheric and radiation models.