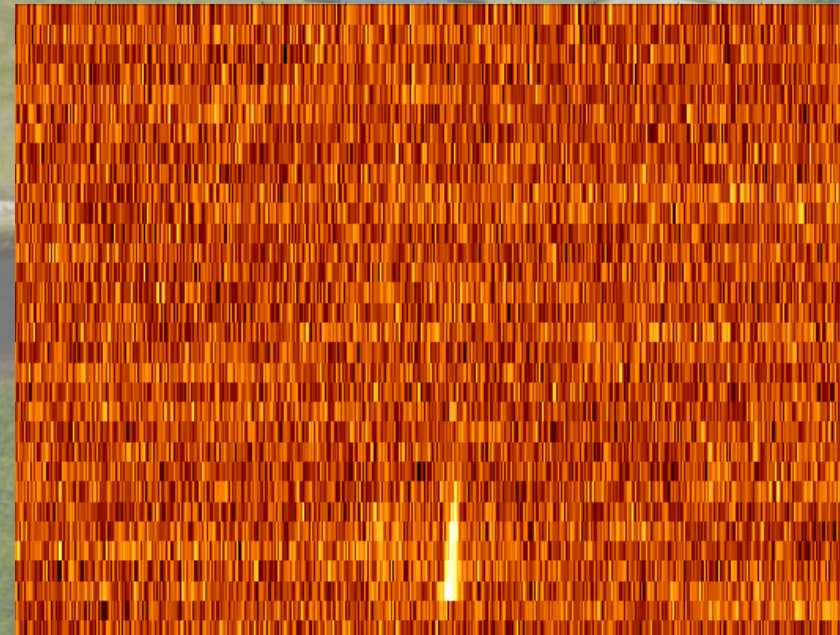


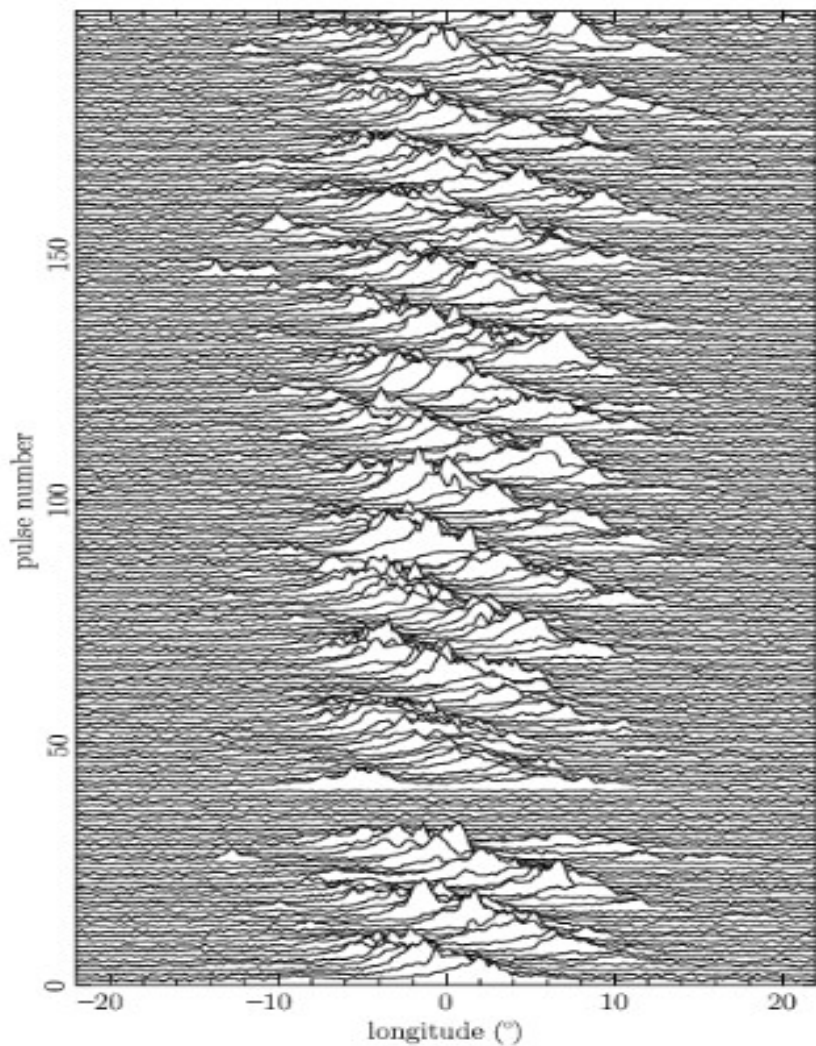
Low-Frequency Studies of Pulsars

*Vlad Kondratiev (ASTRON)
and
LOFAR Pulsar Working Group*



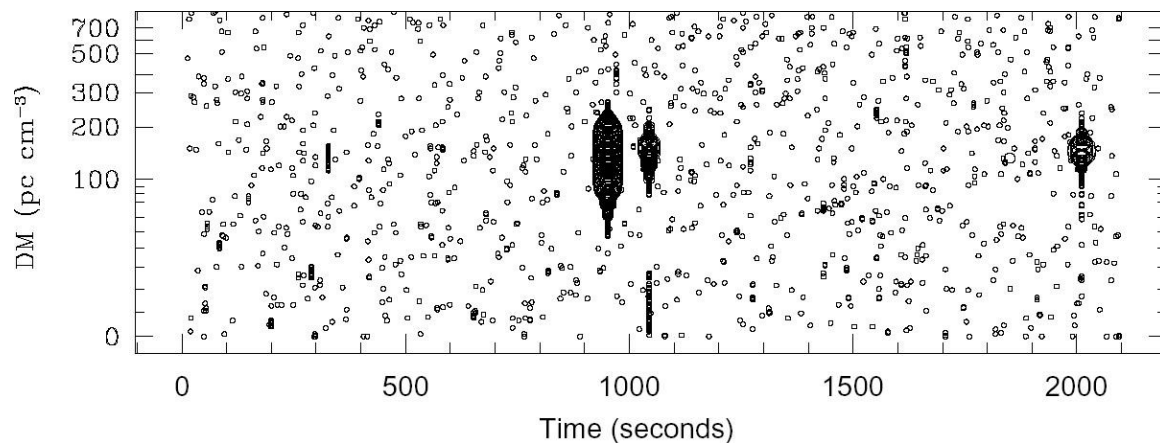
Single-pulse phenomena

Drifting subpulses, nulling



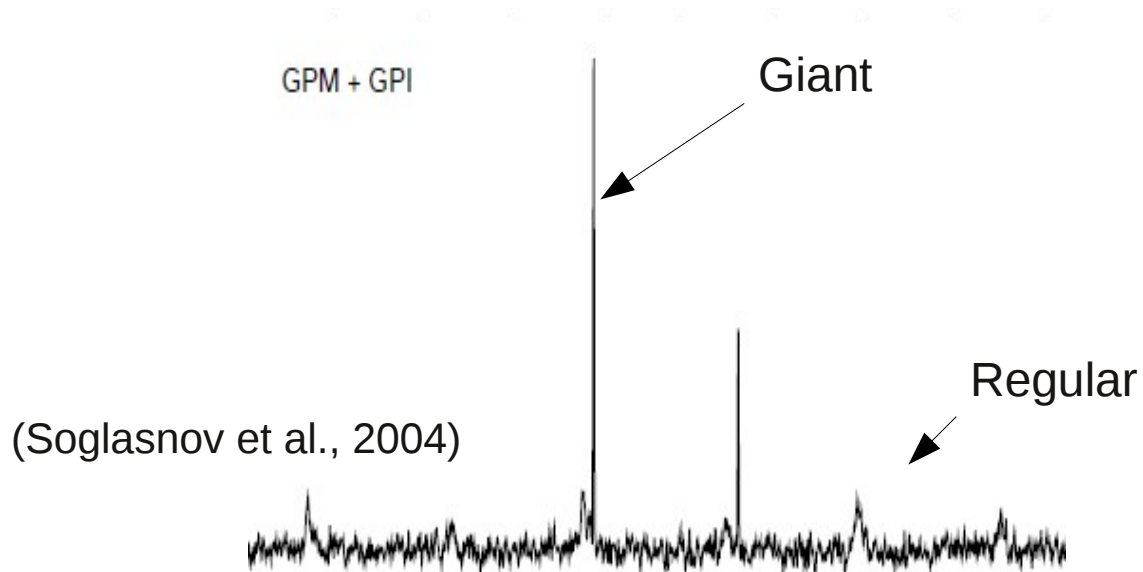
(van Leeuwen et al., 2002)

RRATs



(McLaughlin et al., 2006)

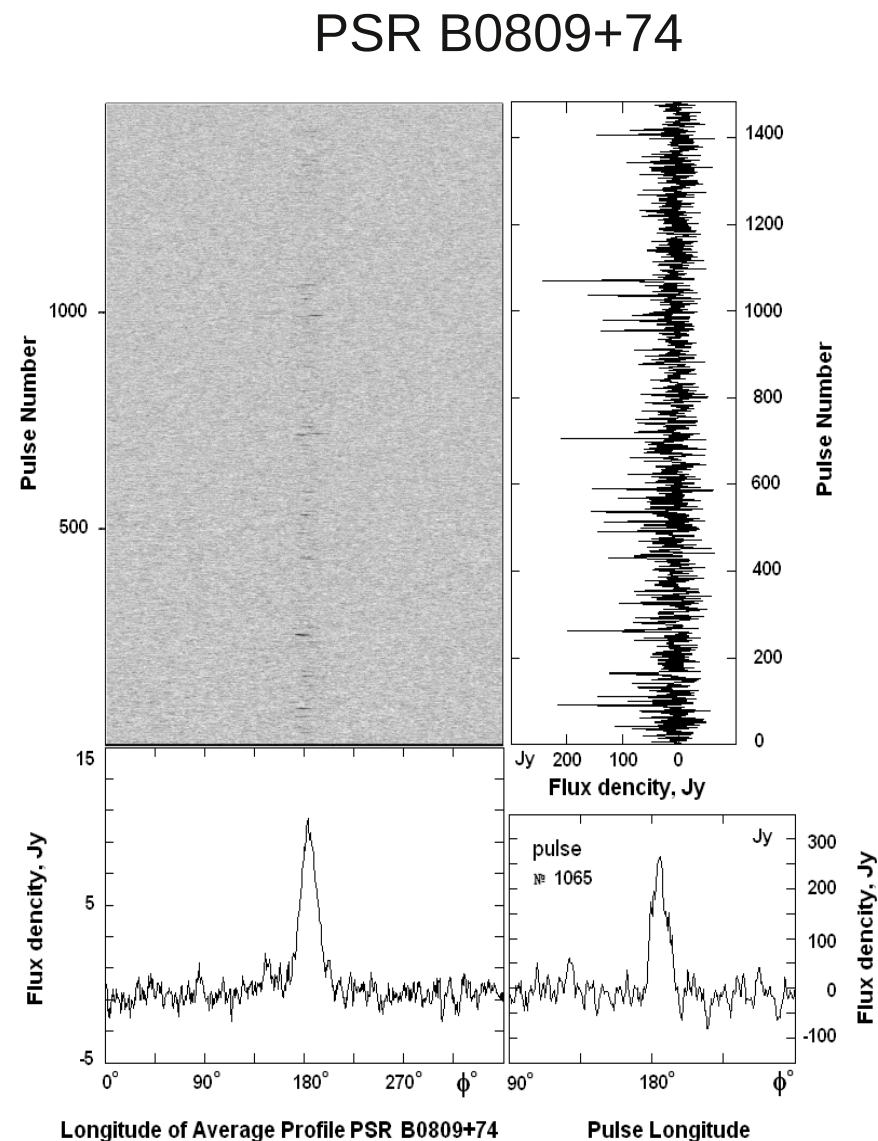
Giant pulses / micropulses



(Soglasnov et al., 2004)

@ low freqs < 30 MHz

- Termed «AIPs» by Ul'yanov et al.
- B0809+74, B0950+08, B1133+16, B0823+26, B0834+06, B0943+10
- $S_{\text{peak}} > 20 S_{\text{peak}}$ of average profile
- Occur in groups
- Very rare, only 5-10% of observing time
- Very narrow spectra, 1.5-5 MHz wide; sometimes in 2-3 emission bands



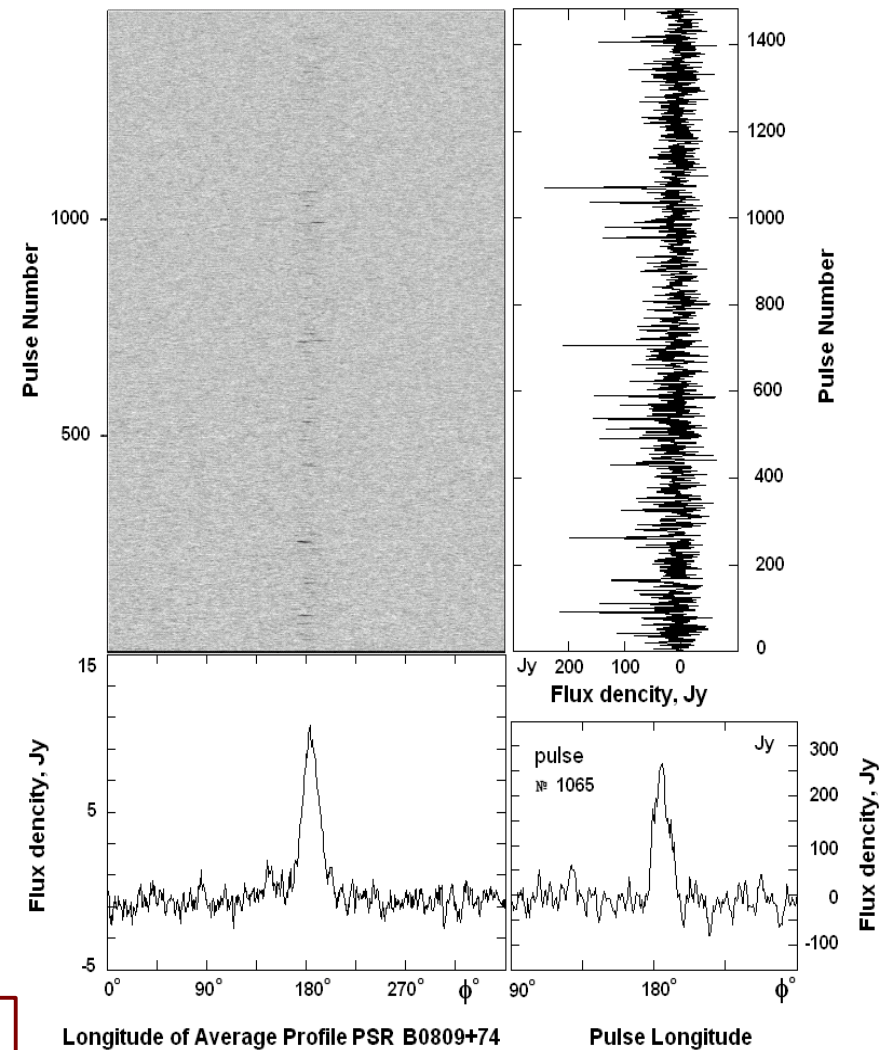
Ul'yanov et al. (2006)
UTR-2 @ 18-30 MHz

@ low freqs < 30 MHz

- Termed «AIPs» by Ul'yanov et al.
- B0809+74, B0950+08, B1133+16, B0823+26, B0834+06, B0943+10
- $S_{\text{peak}} > 20 S_{\text{peak}}$ of average profile
- Occur in groups
- Very rare, only 5-10% of observing time
- Very narrow spectra, 1.5-5 MHz wide; sometimes in 2-3 emission bands

- link to other single-pulse phenomena (giant pulses, micropulses, spiky emission) ?
- Insight into pulsar emission mechanism

PSR B0809+74



Ul'yanov et al. (2006)
UTR-2 @ 18-30 MHz

LBA observations

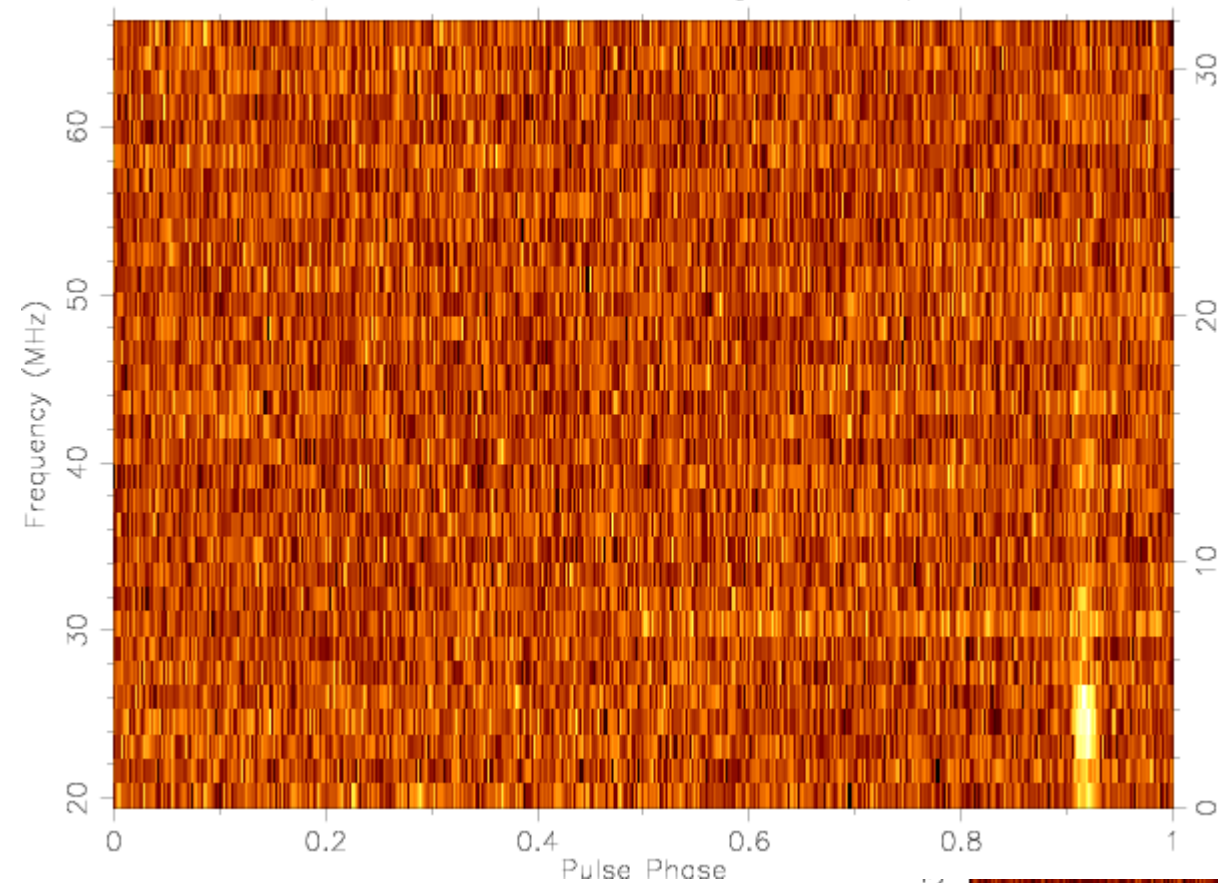
- LBA Superterp
- 6 / 5 stations
- 20-70 / 15-65 MHz
- 1-2 hour/obs
- 7-8 obs/pulsar
- 240 / 244 subbands
- 32 chan/subband
- IS+CS
- $\Delta t = 1.3 / 2.6$ ms



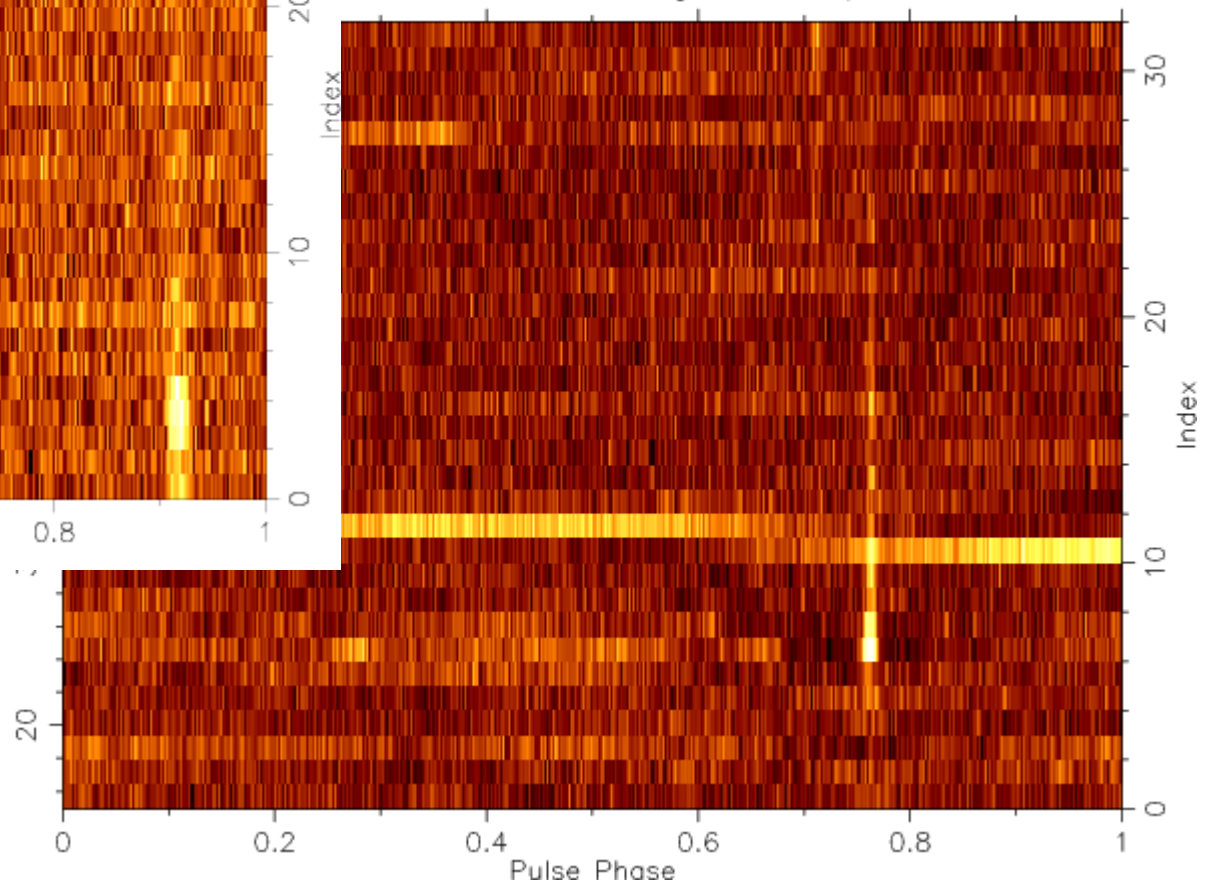
AIPs examples

B0809+74

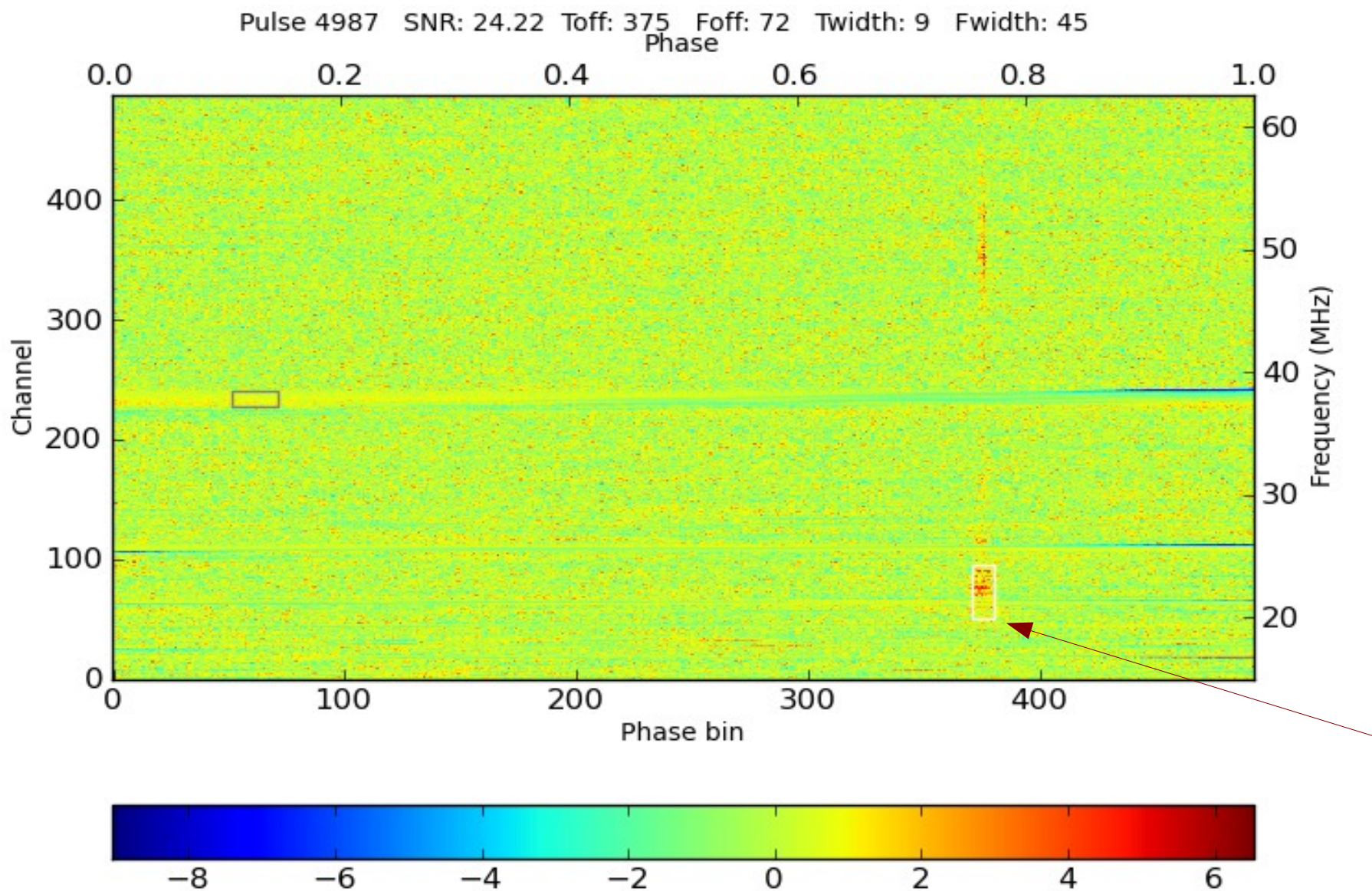
0809+74 pulse_168.ar
Freq: 42.868 MHz BW: 46.875 Length: 1.292 S/N: 8.849



0809+74 pulse_646.ar
66 MHz BW: 47.656 Length: 1.292 S/N: 23.801



2-D search for AIPs

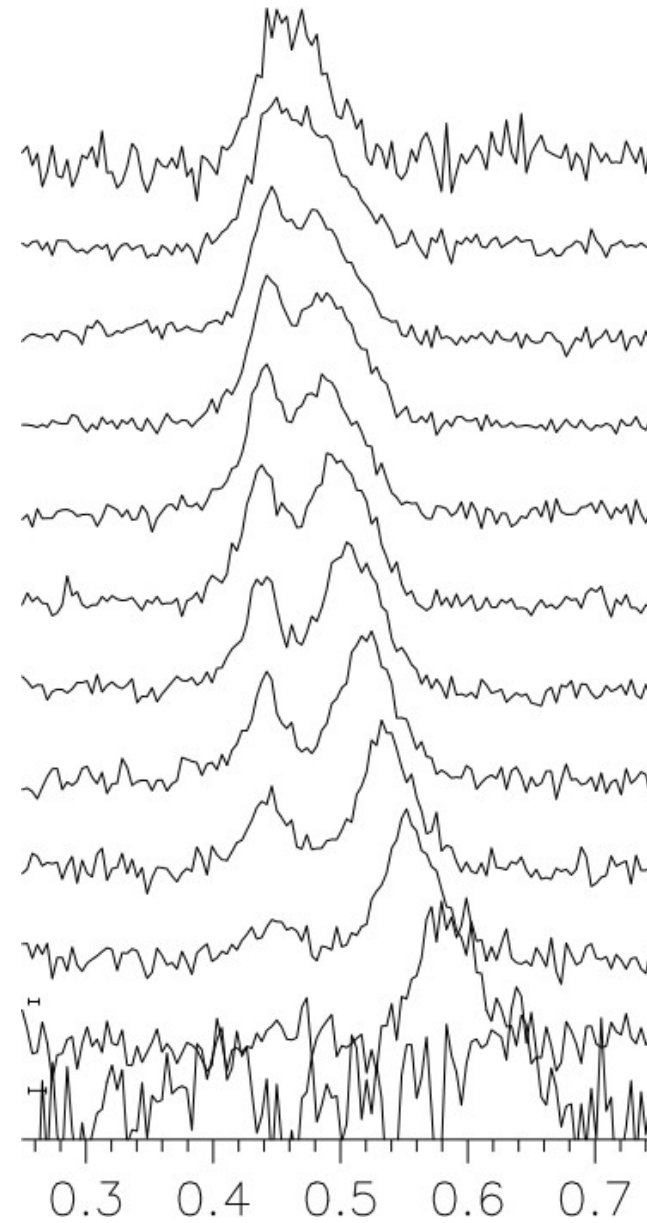
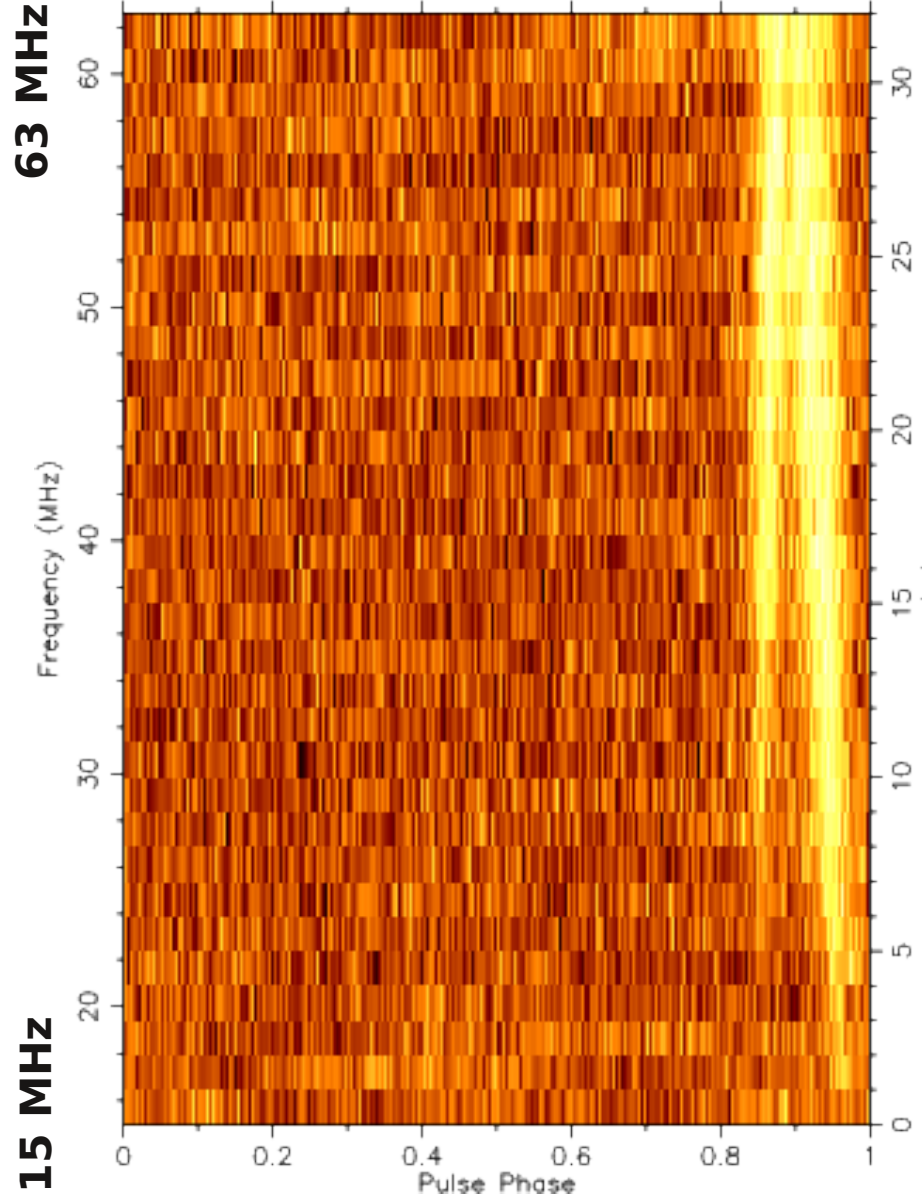


Average Profile

B0809+74

0809+74 0809cs.paz.dd.ar

Freq: 38.768 MHz BW: 47.656 Length: 3600.000 S/N: 194.235



72-78 MHz

66-72 MHz

60-66 MHz

54-60 MHz

48-54 MHz

42-48 MHz

36-42 MHz

30-36 MHz

28-34 MHz

22-28 MHz

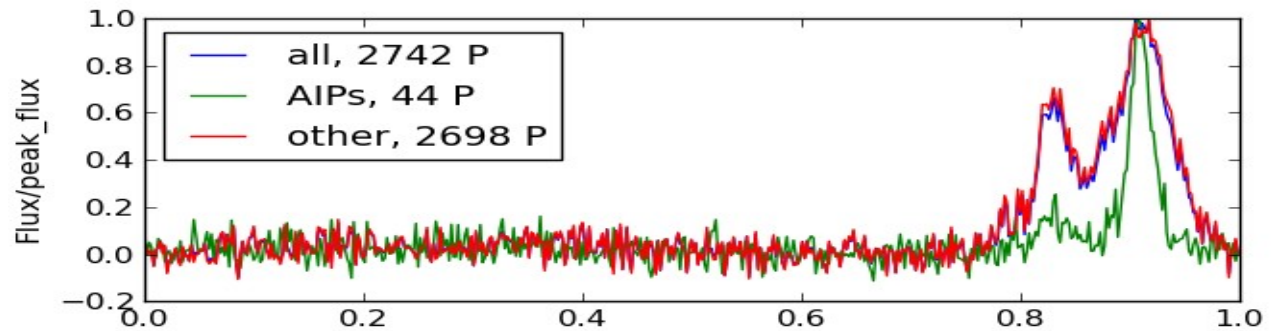
16-22 MHz

10-16 MHz

Profiles

B0809+74

AIPs: 4-6% of P

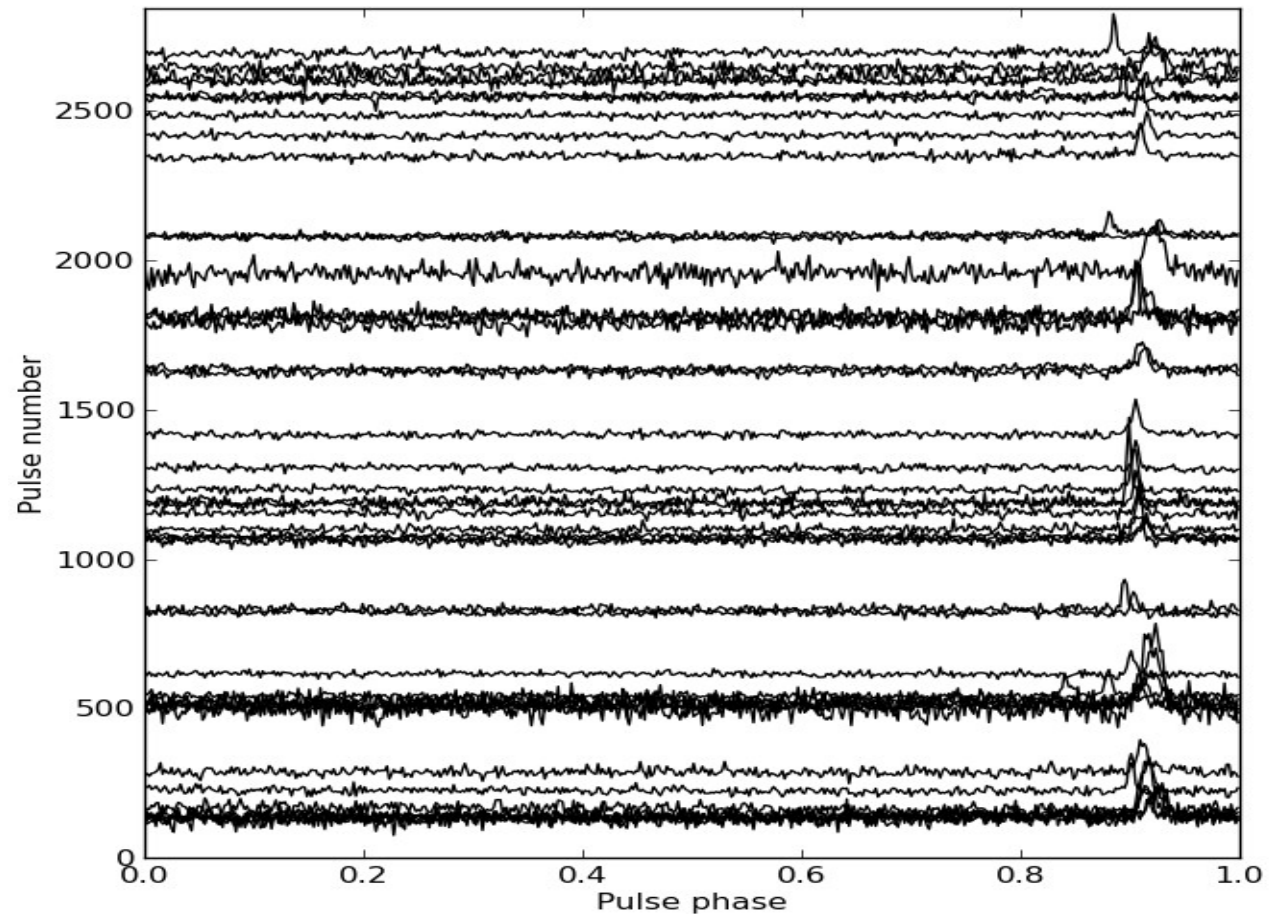


$$S_{\text{peak}} / \langle S_{\text{peak}} \rangle \sim 35$$

$$\max S_{\text{peak}} = 112$$

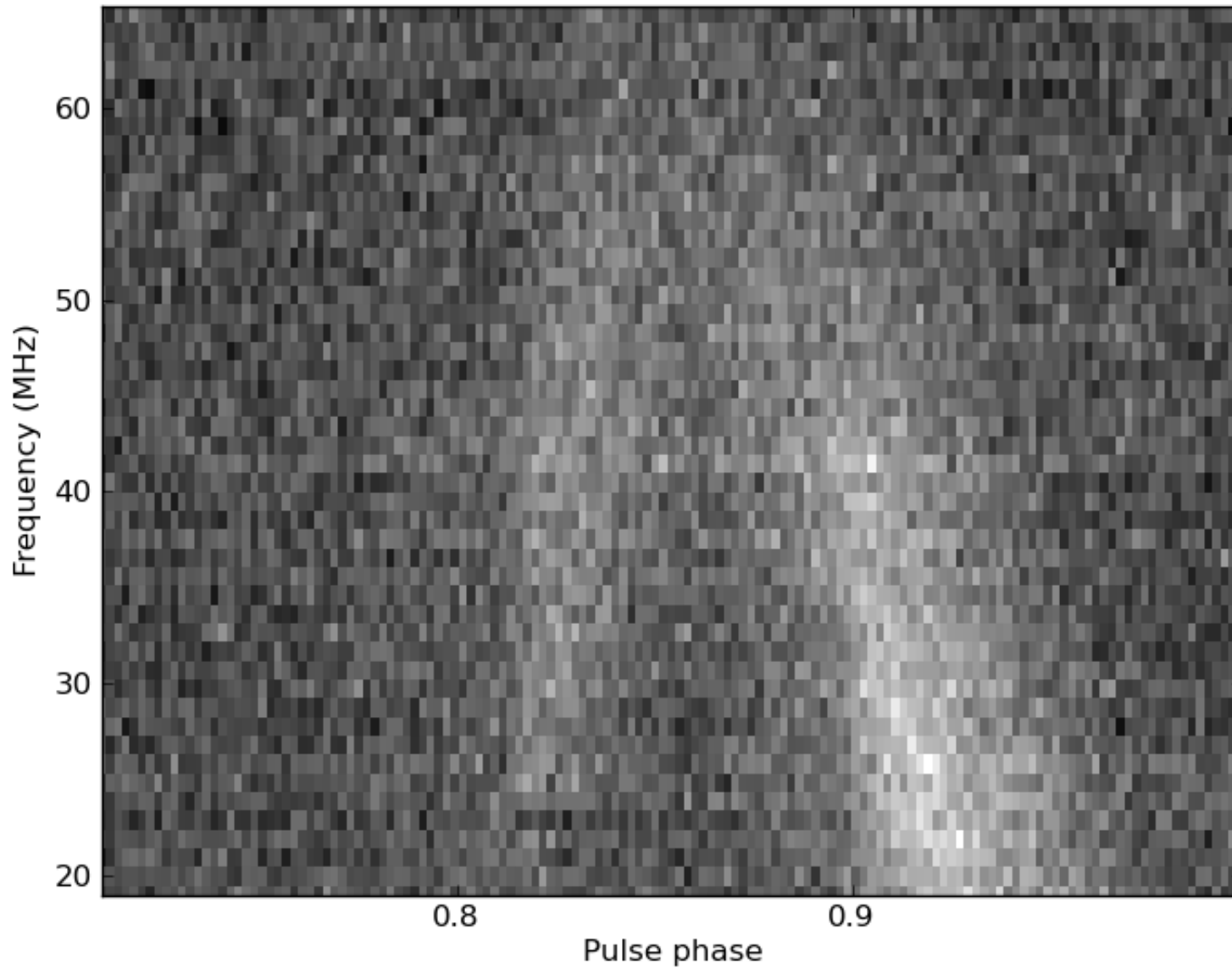
$$E / \langle E \rangle \sim 26$$

$$\max E = 103$$



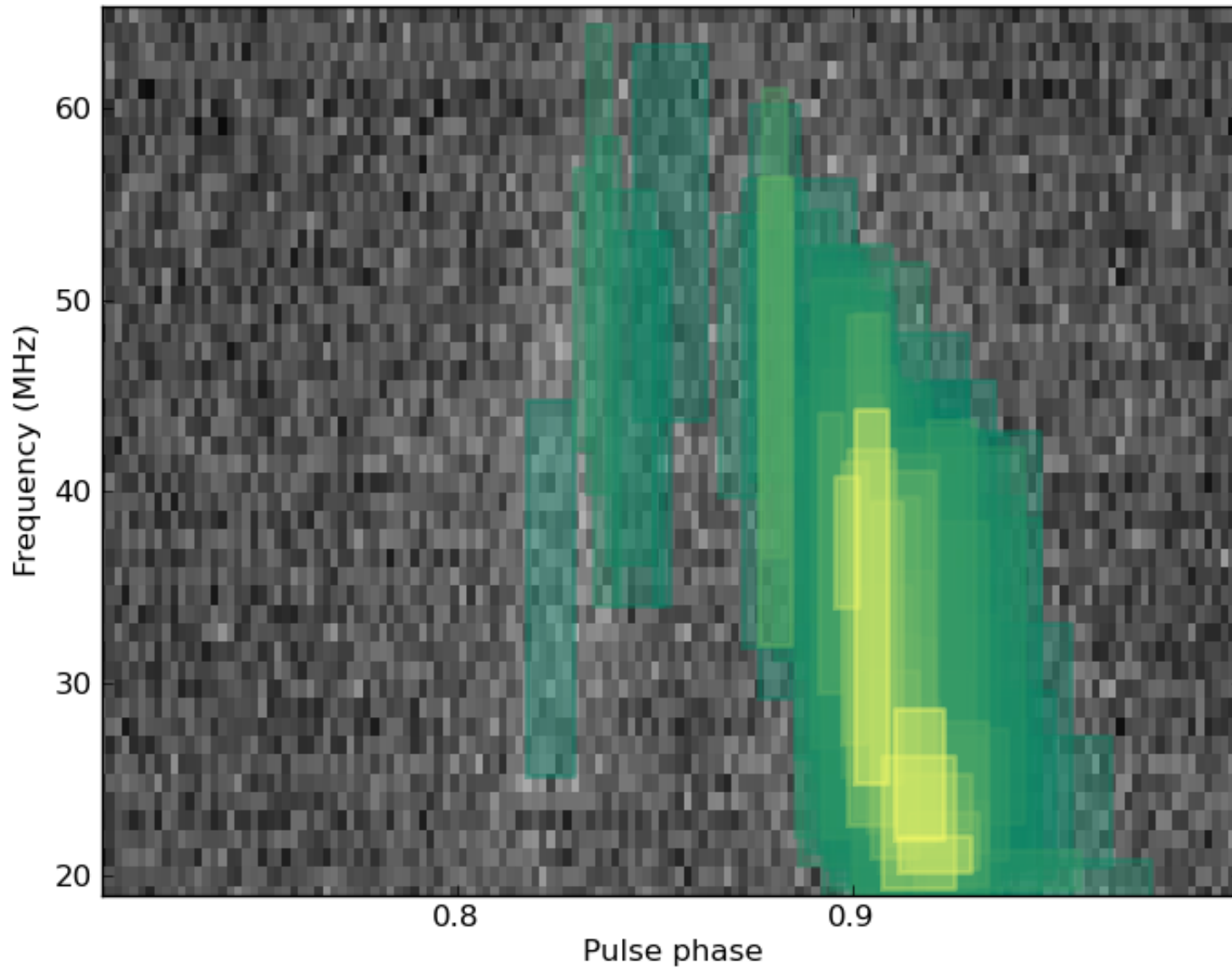
Spectra

B0809+74

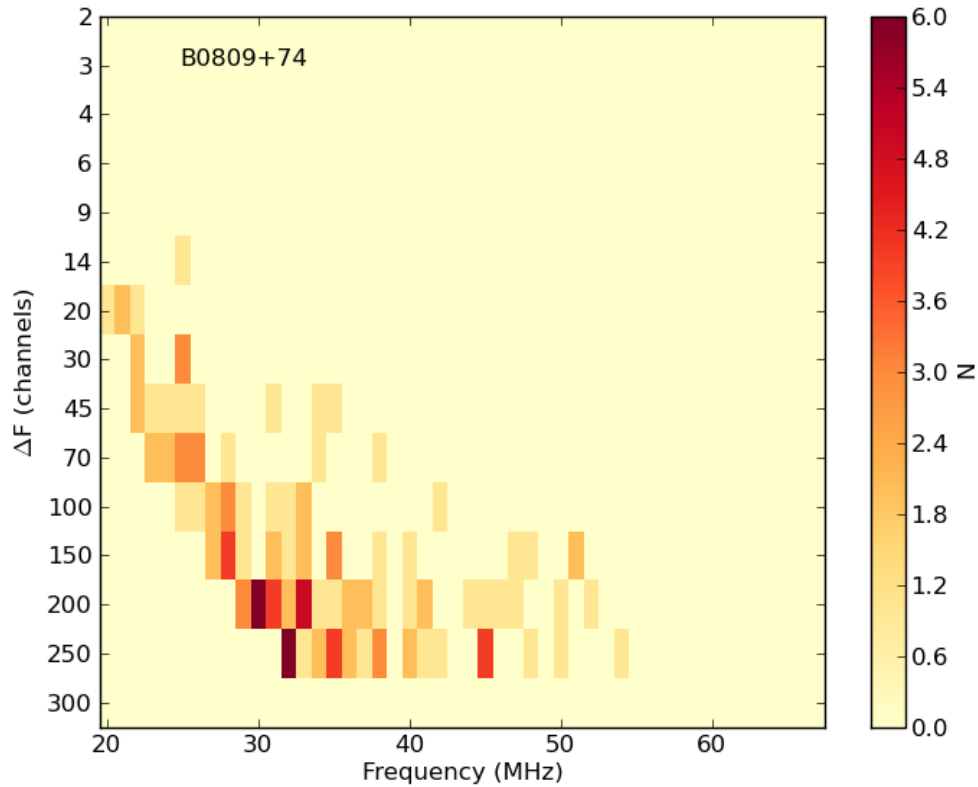


Spectra

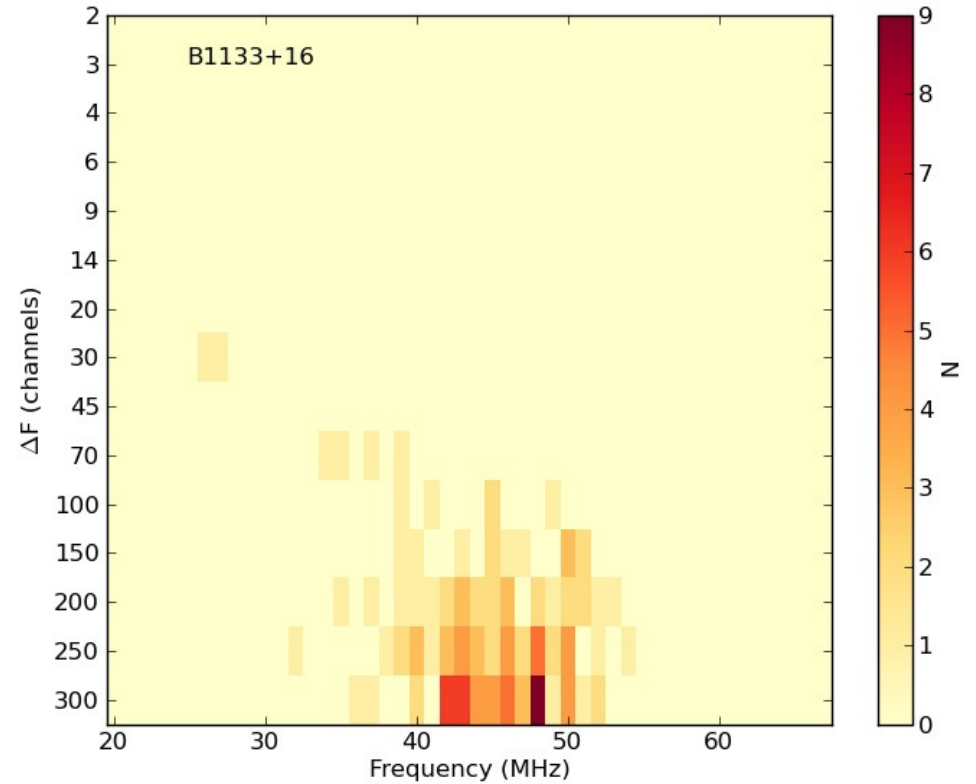
B0809+74



2-D histograms of Δf vs. f



B0809+74



B1133+16

Origin of AIPs

- Propagation?

→ ISM scintillations?

$\Delta\nu < 100$ Hz @20 MHz

Channel width is 6 kHz, but we decimated in f by 16

Origin of AIPs

- Propagation?

- ~~→ ISM scintillations?~~

- $\Delta\nu < 100 \text{ Hz @20 MHz}$

- Channel width is 6 kHz, but we decimated in f by 16

- Ionosphere scintillations?

- Extreme scintillations events are possible but rare (5-10% of time)

- Pulses are seen consistently in observations

- Profile morphology of AIPs is different

Origin of AIPs

- ~~Propagation?~~

- ~~→ ISM scintillations?~~

- $\Delta\nu < 100$ Hz @20 MHz

- Channel width is 6 kHz, but we decimated in f by 16

- ~~→ Ionosphere scintillations?~~

- Extreme scintillations events are possible but rare (5-10% of time)

- Pulses are seen consistently in observations

- Profile morphology of AIPs is different

- Intrinsic to the pulsar. Emission mechanism?

- Related to subpulse component (Ul'yanov et al. 2006)?

- Link to GPs, microGPs, spiky emission?

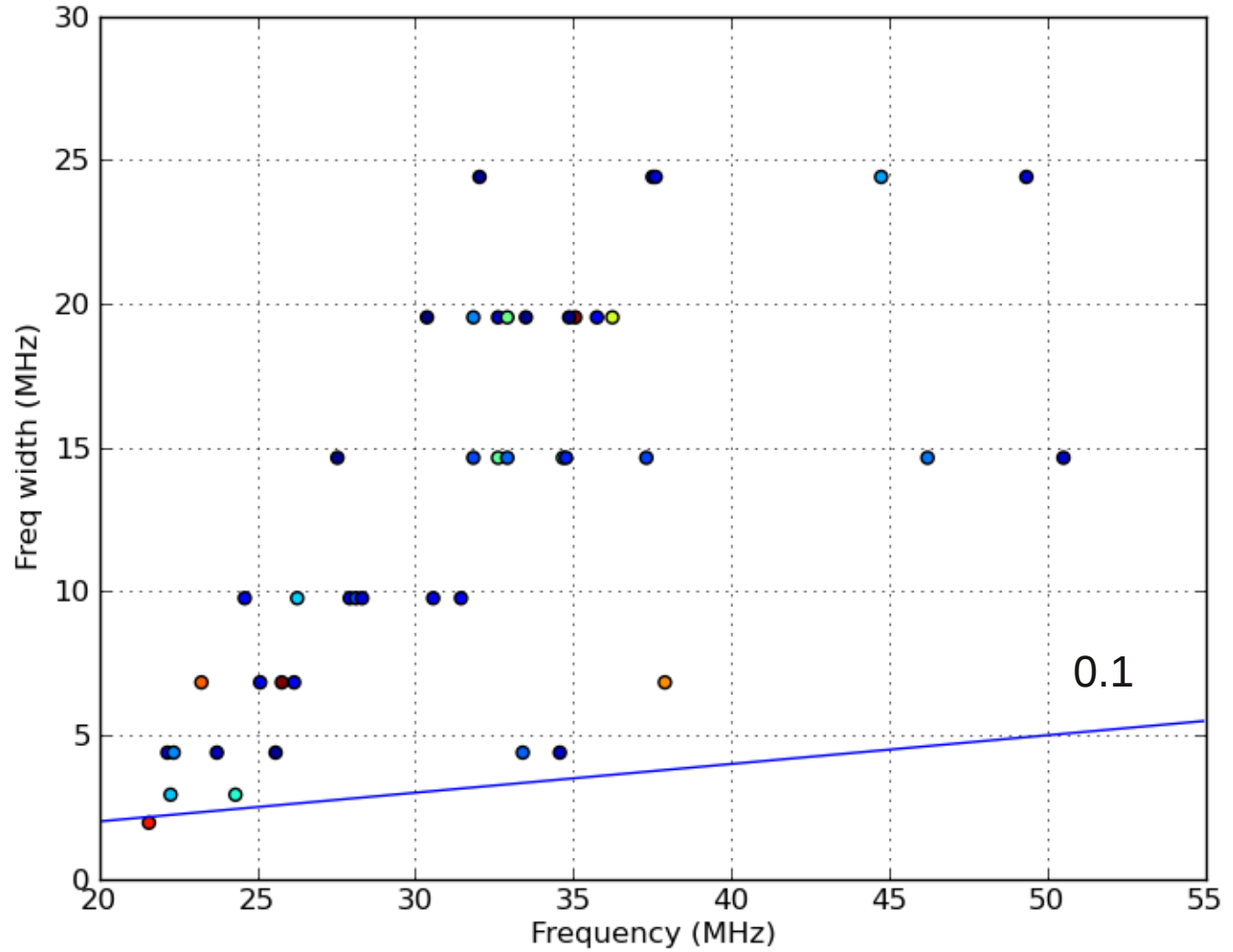
- Strong plasma waves?

Spectrum width vs. frequency

B0809+74

Spectrum width increases with increasing frequency

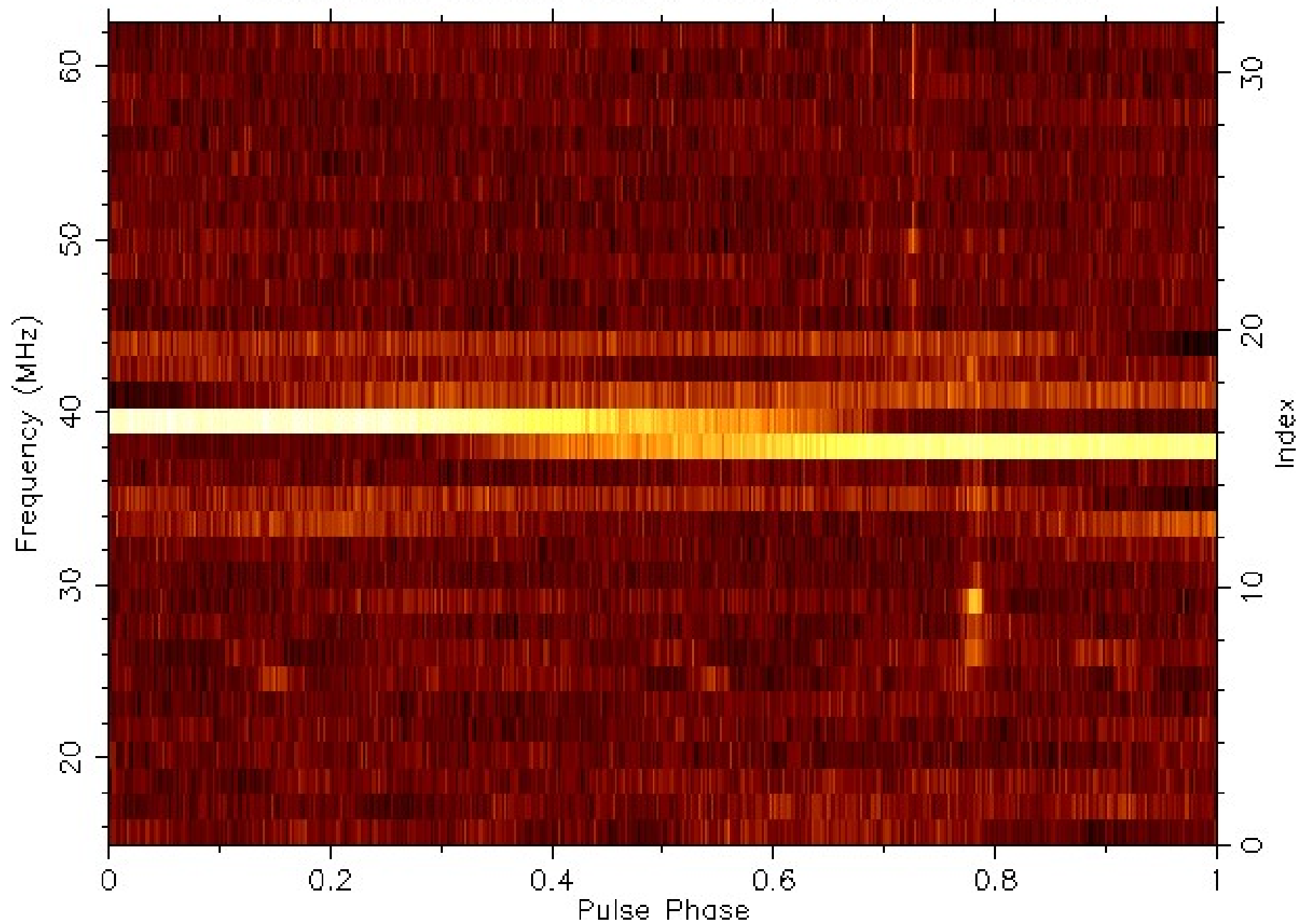
SPT (strong plasma turbulence) models predict $\Delta f/f \sim 0.1-0.2$

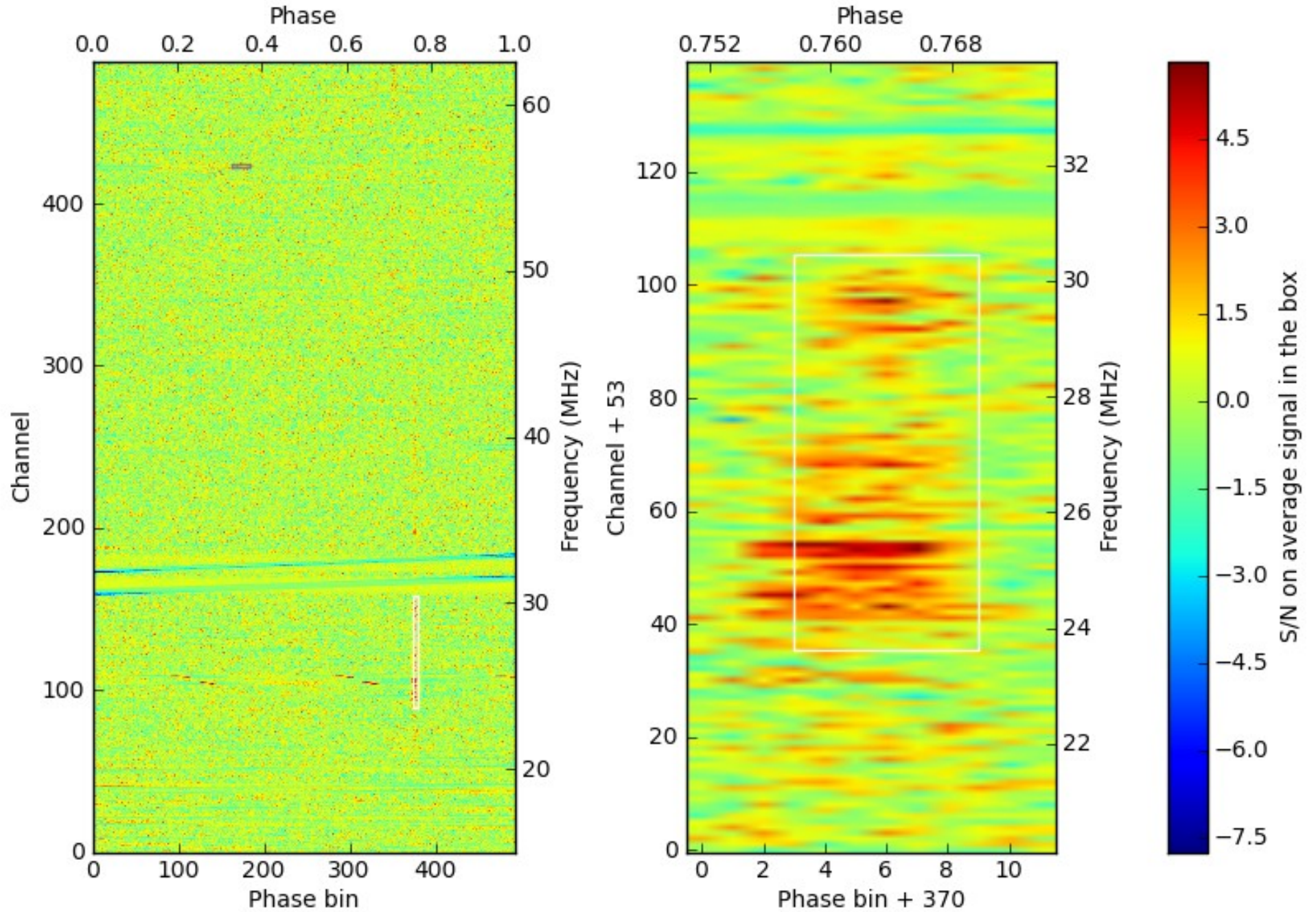


Summary

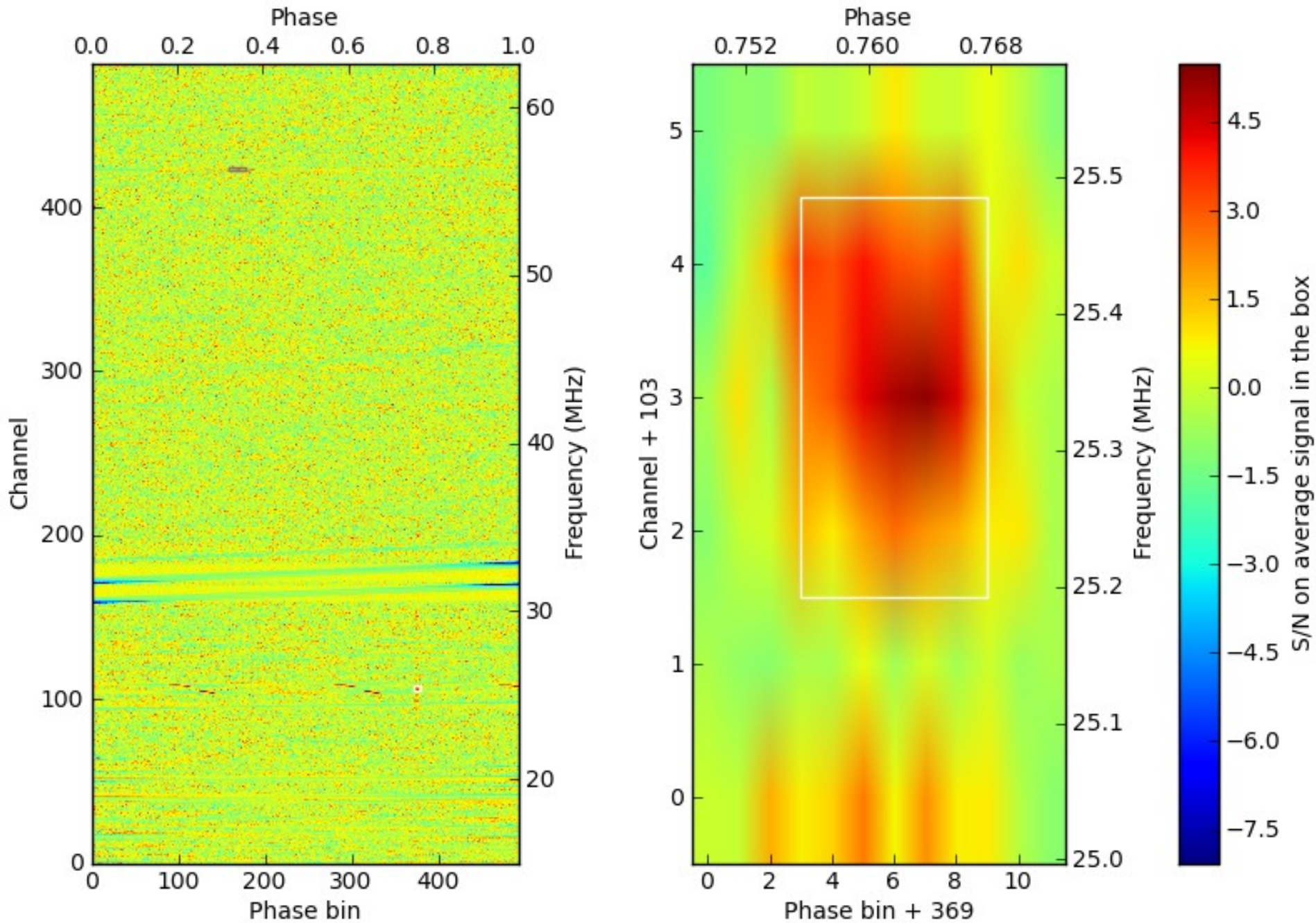
- Bright, low-frequency, narrow-band pulses from pulsars B0809+74 and B1133+16 are consistently observed with LBAs.
- The origin of these pulses is pulsar-intrinsic rather than due to propagation effects in ISM and/or ionosphere.
- These pulses resemble somewhat giant pulses by their energy and duration, however further study is necessary, in particular instantaneous 10-240 MHz observations. At least for the case of B0809+74, pulse frequency width scales with the increasing frequency.
- Observations and data processing of other pulsars with potentially the same phenomenon has begun.
- Presence of such bright individual pulses at these low frequencies argues in favour of LBA 20-30 MHz survey (LoMASS).

0809+74 pulse_15.ar
Freq: 38.766 MHz BW: 47.656 Length: 1.292 S/N: 19.986

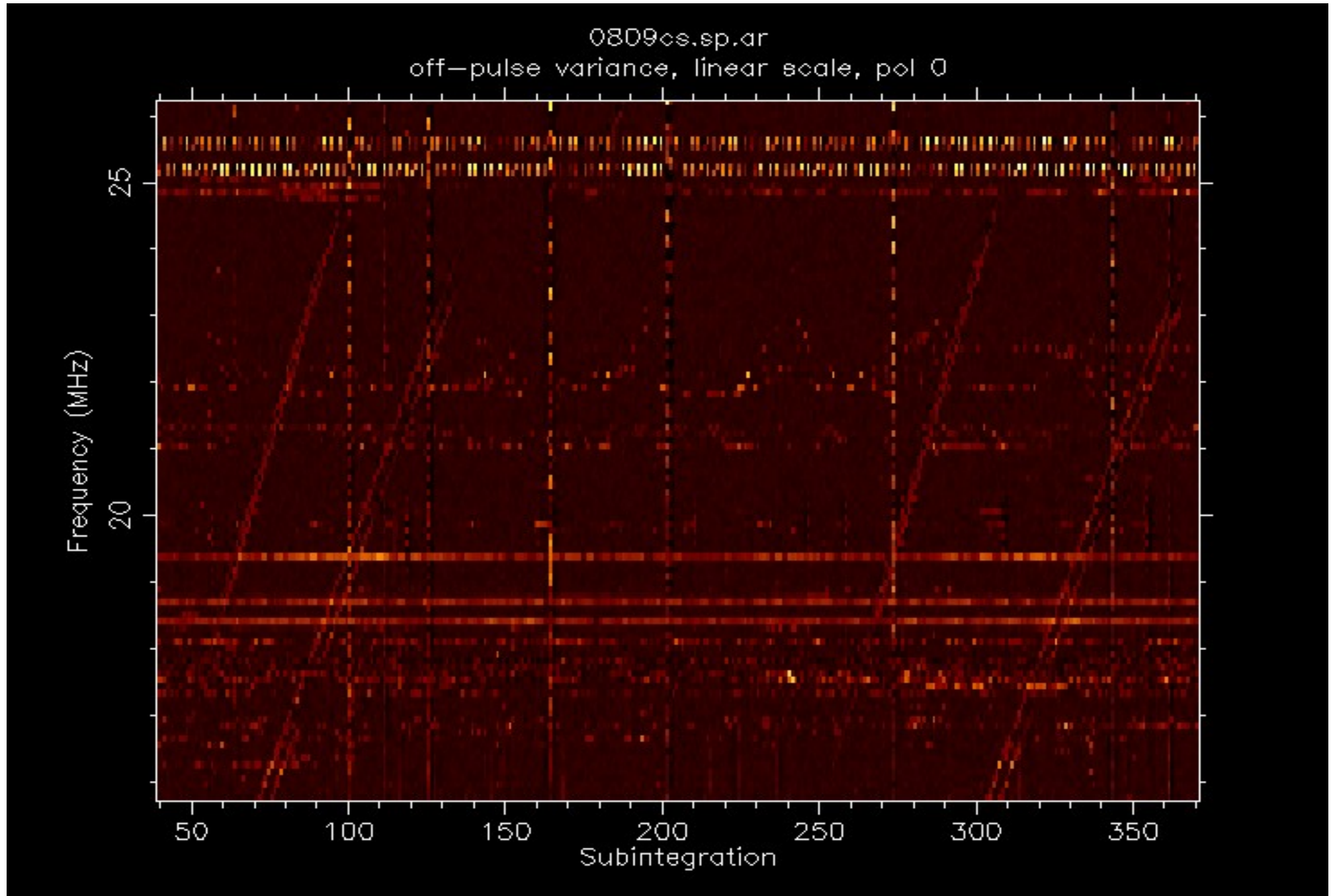




Pulse 646 S/N: 13.04 Phase: 0.761 Fc: 10.352 MHz B: 0.293 MHz Width: 6 6x3-375-106



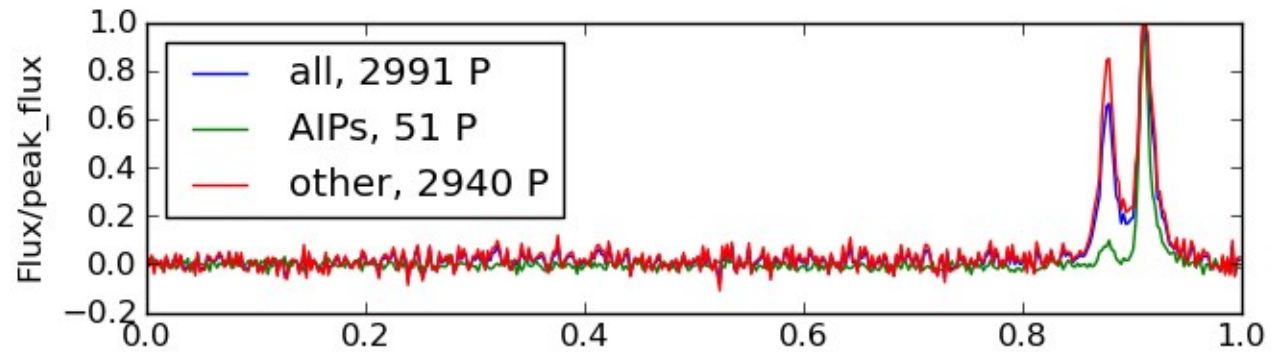
RFI environment



Profiles

B1133+16

AIPs: $\sim 3\%$ of P

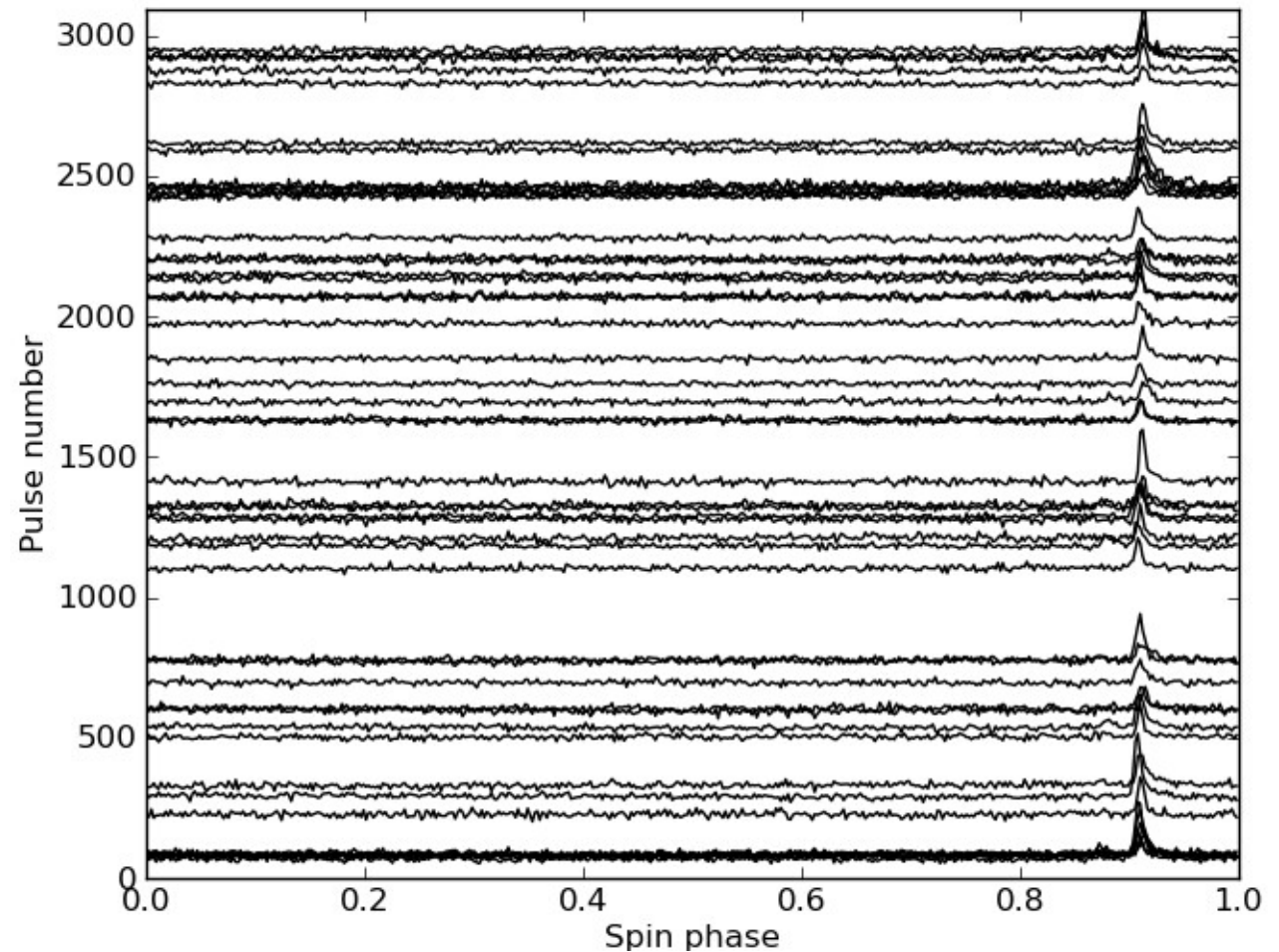


$S_{\text{peak}} / \langle S_{\text{peak}} \rangle \sim 41$

$\max S_{\text{peak}} = 198$

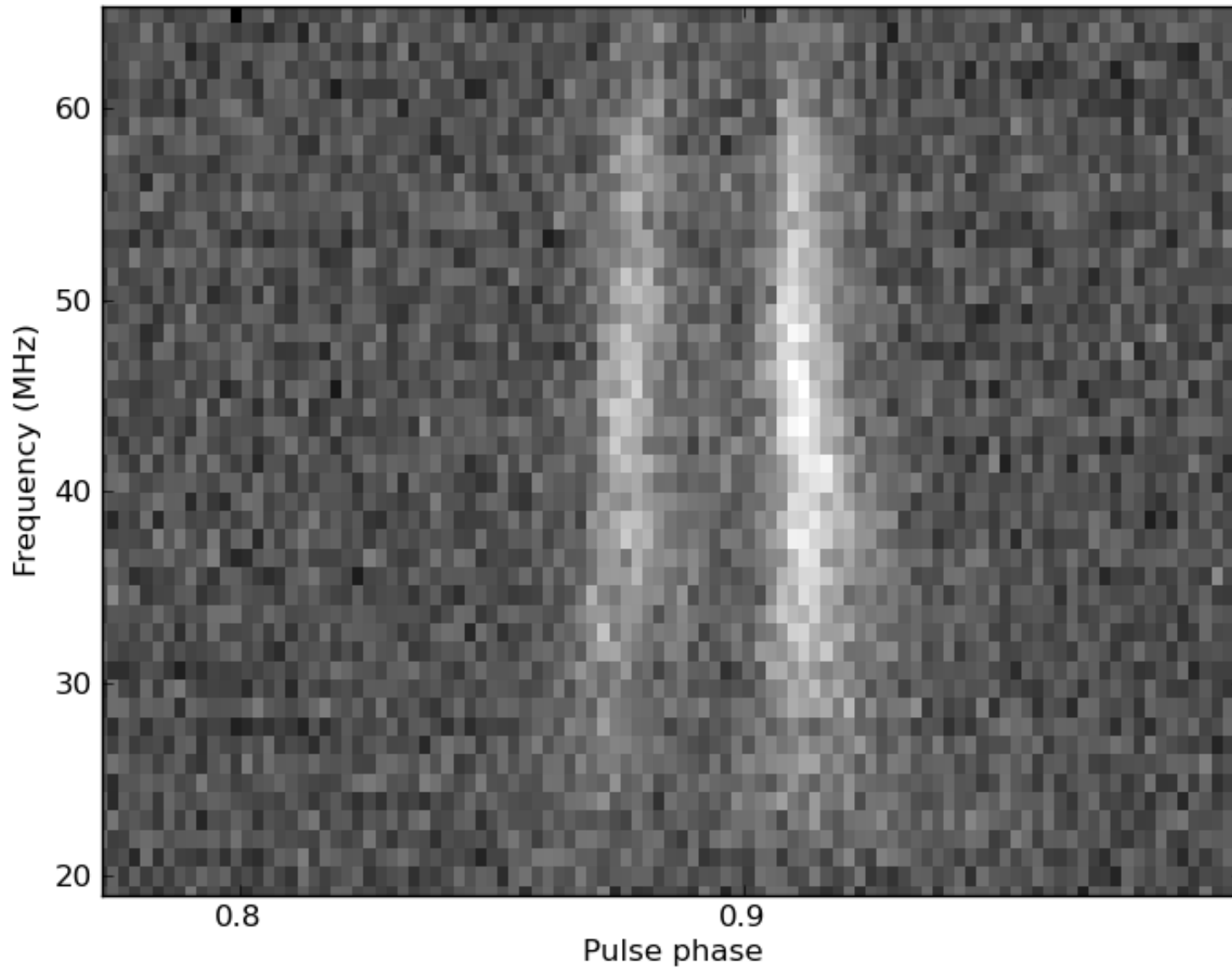
$E / \langle E \rangle \sim 37$

$\max E = 180$



Spectra

B1133+16



Spectra

B1133+16

