

Summary



- **Multi-path scattering** in the ISM produces a wealth of info.
- **Detecting gravitational waves** with pulsars requires dealing with ISM scattering delays.
- Advanced **signal processing** techniques are yielding new insights.
- **LOFAR** is a powerful telescope for studying ISM effects in the 100 – 200 MHz range.





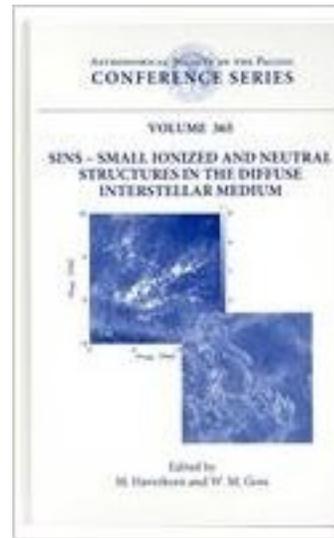
SINS - Small Ionized and Neutral Structures in the Diffuse Interstellar Medium

Proceedings

Marijke Haverkorn (Editor) ,
W. M. Goss (Editor)

Socorro, New Mexico May **2006**

Sins!



Macquart & Melrose, 2000

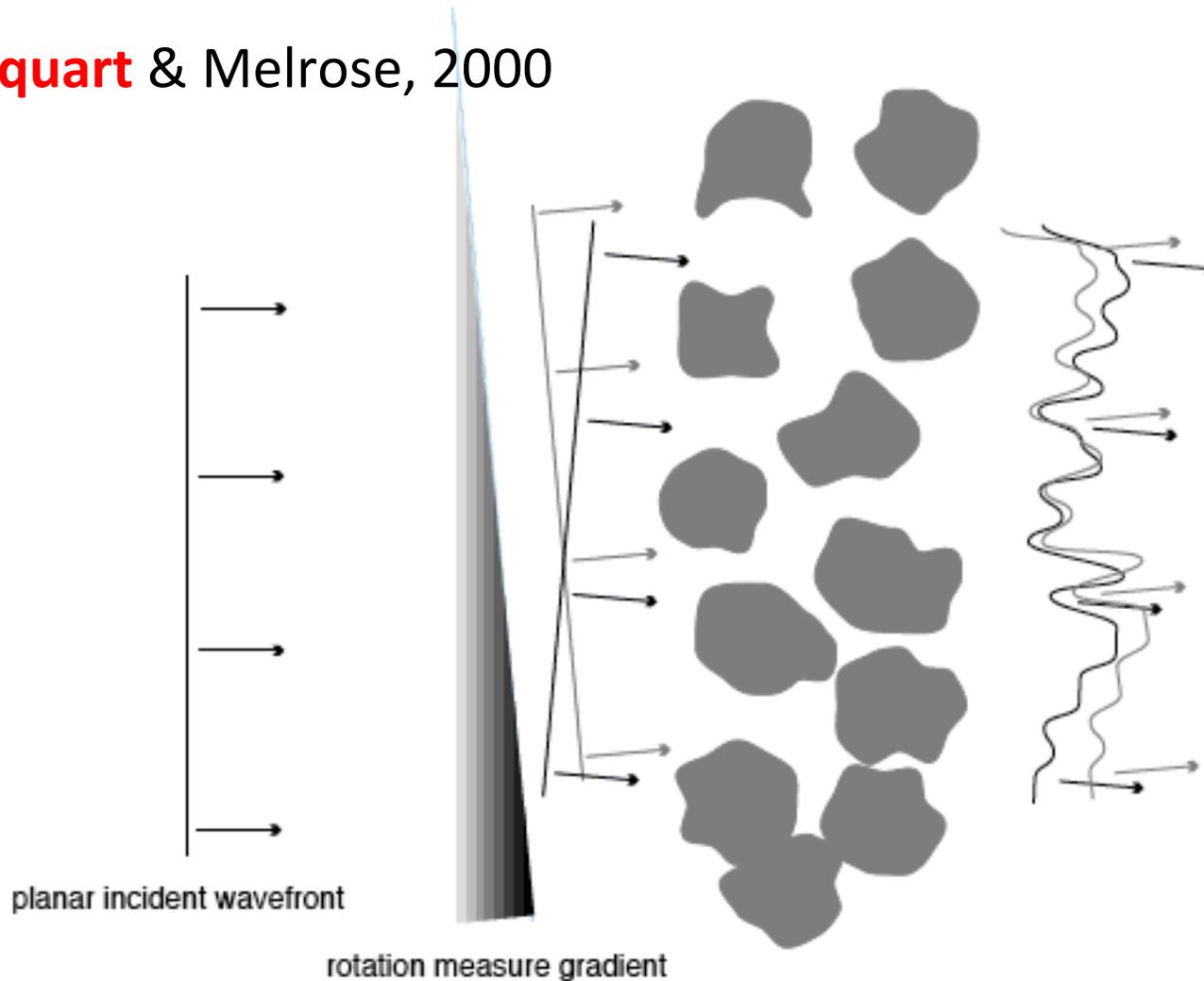
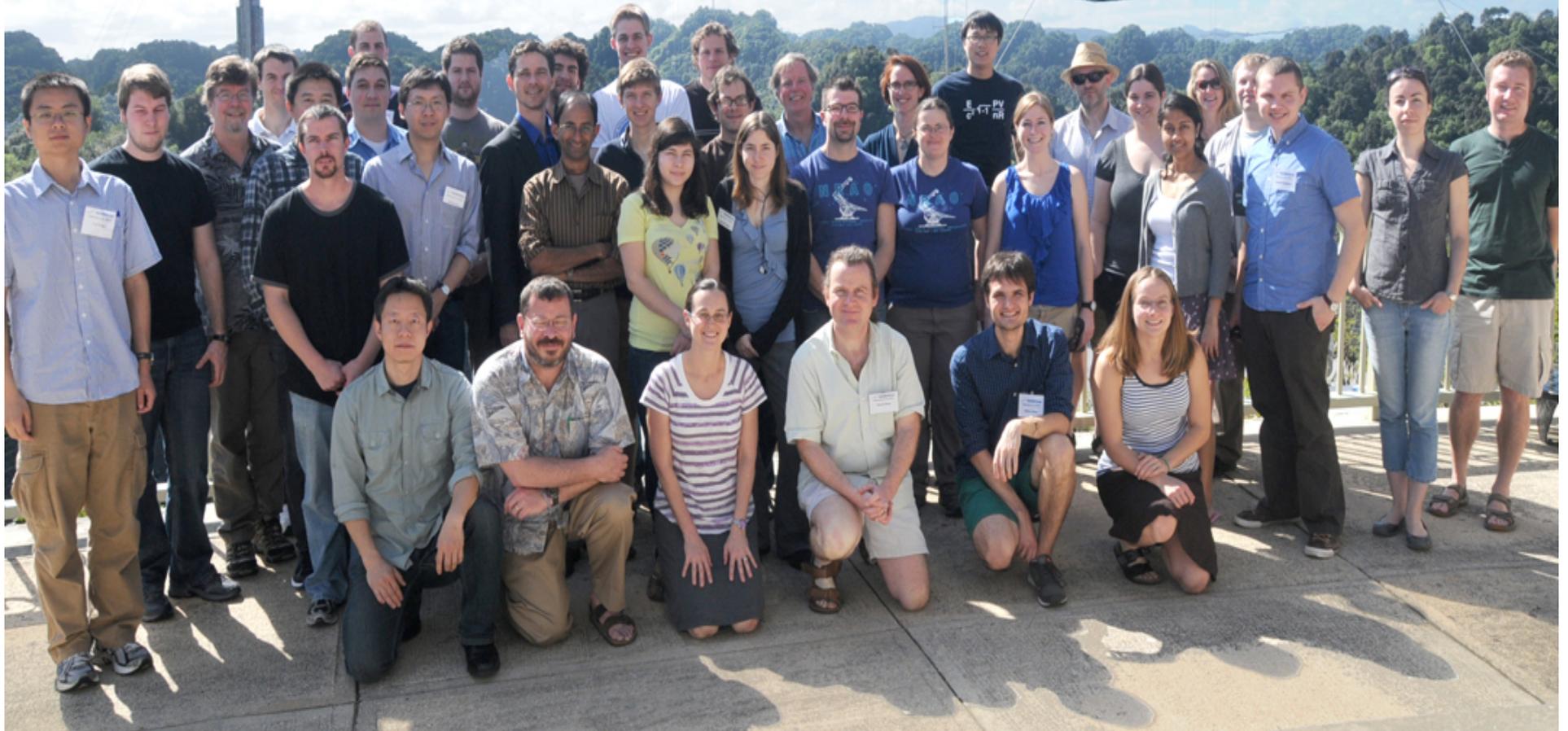


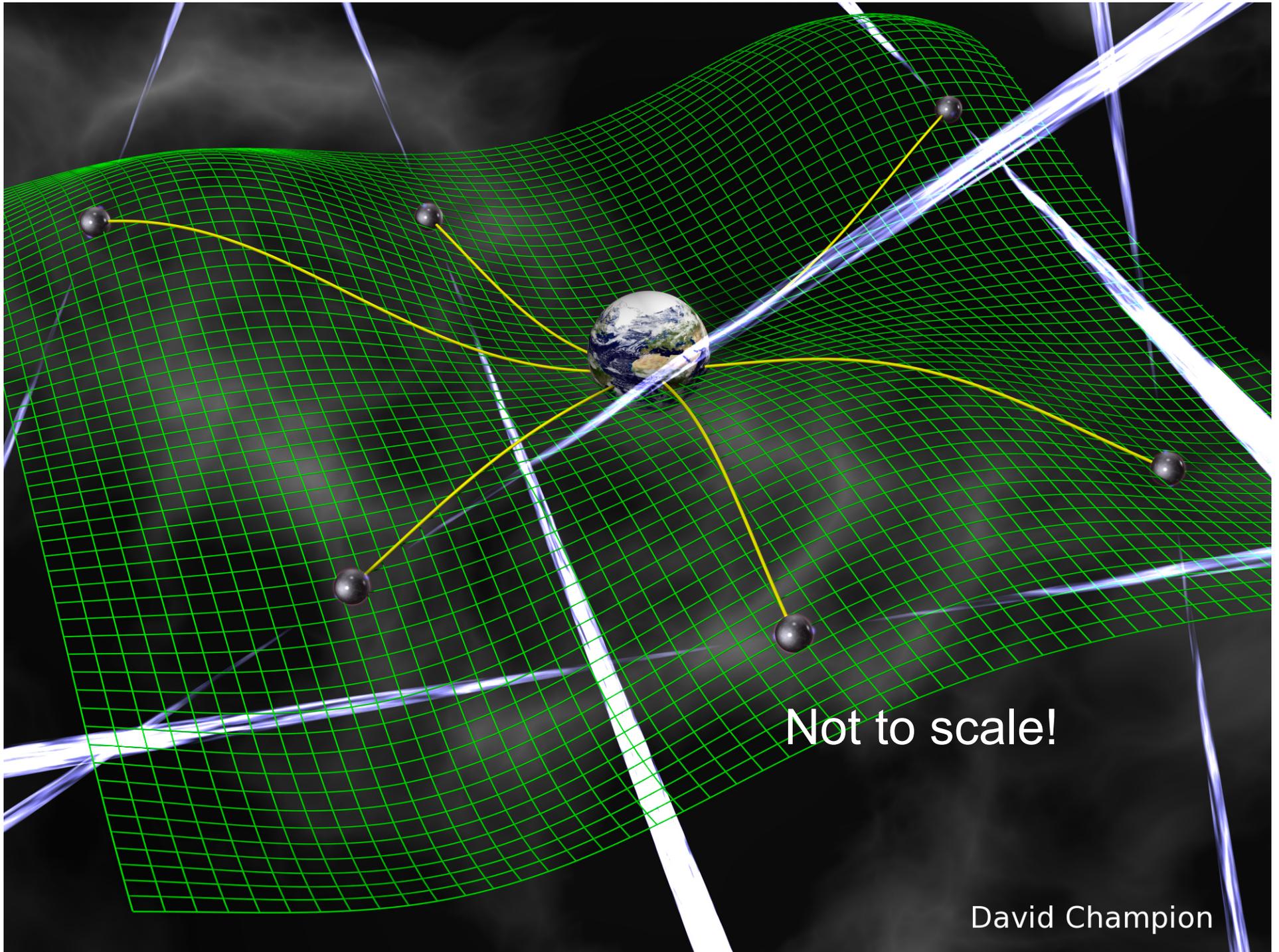
FIG. 3.—Schematic of the Faraday wedge from the viewpoint of physical optics. A RM gradient causes a difference in the ray paths of the left- and right-hand circularly polarized wave fronts. Upon arrival at the Earth, the scintillation pattern of one wave front is slightly displaced with respect to the other, leading to variability in the CP.

NANOGrav – low-frequency gravitational wave astronomy with pulsars



Our other vital
telescope!



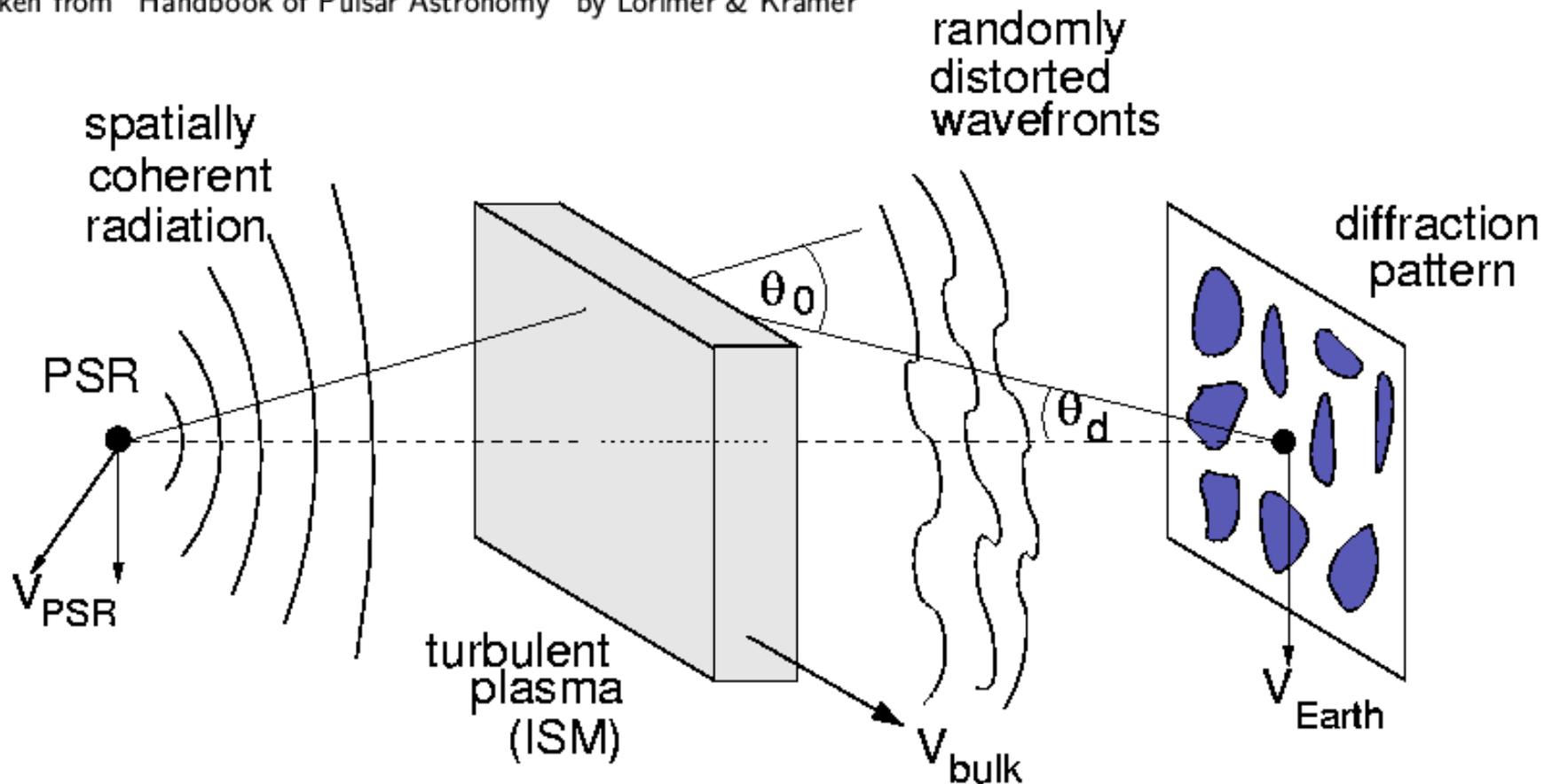


Not to scale!

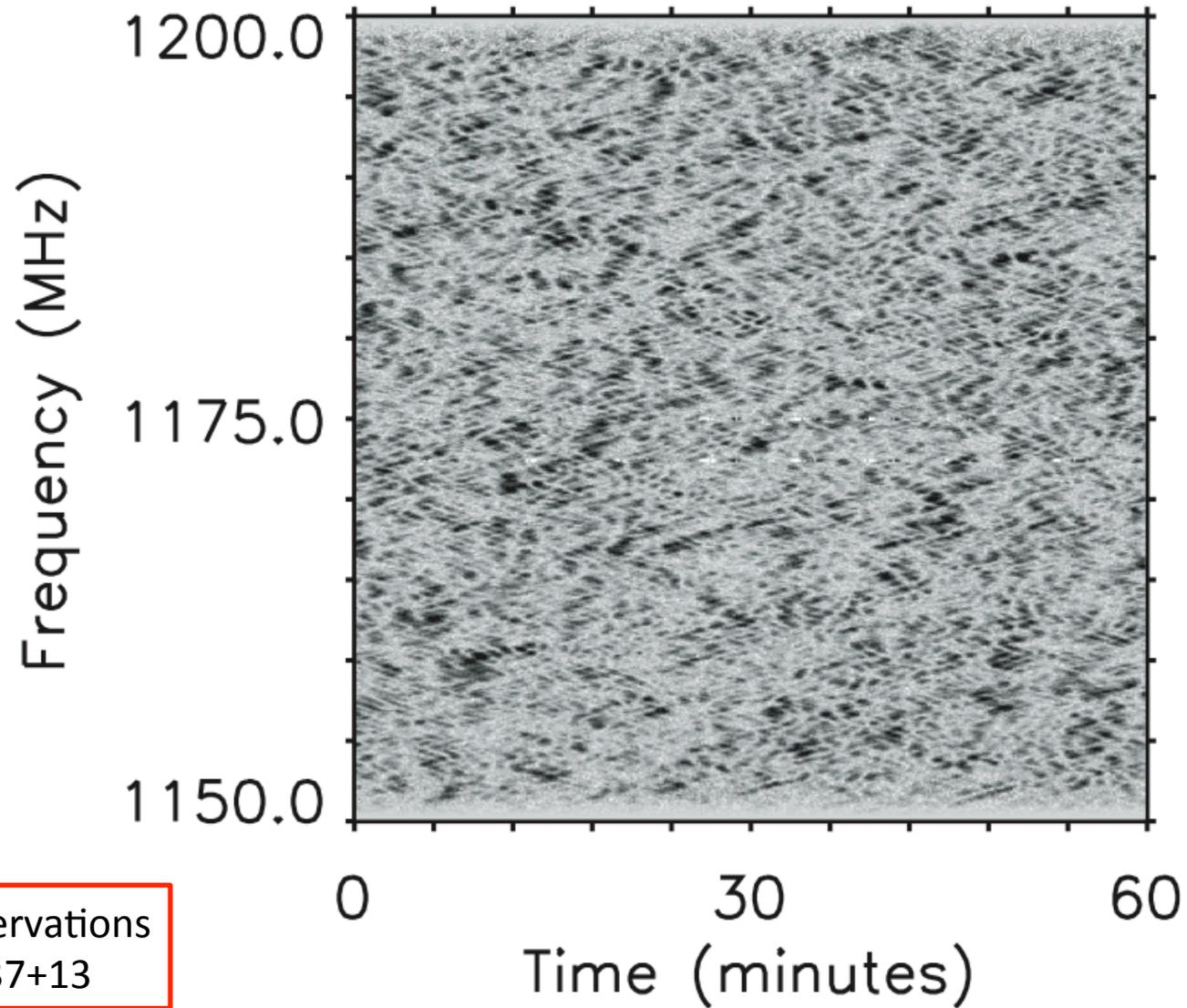
David Champion

Multi-path scattering in the ISM

Taken from "Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy" by Lorimer & Kramer

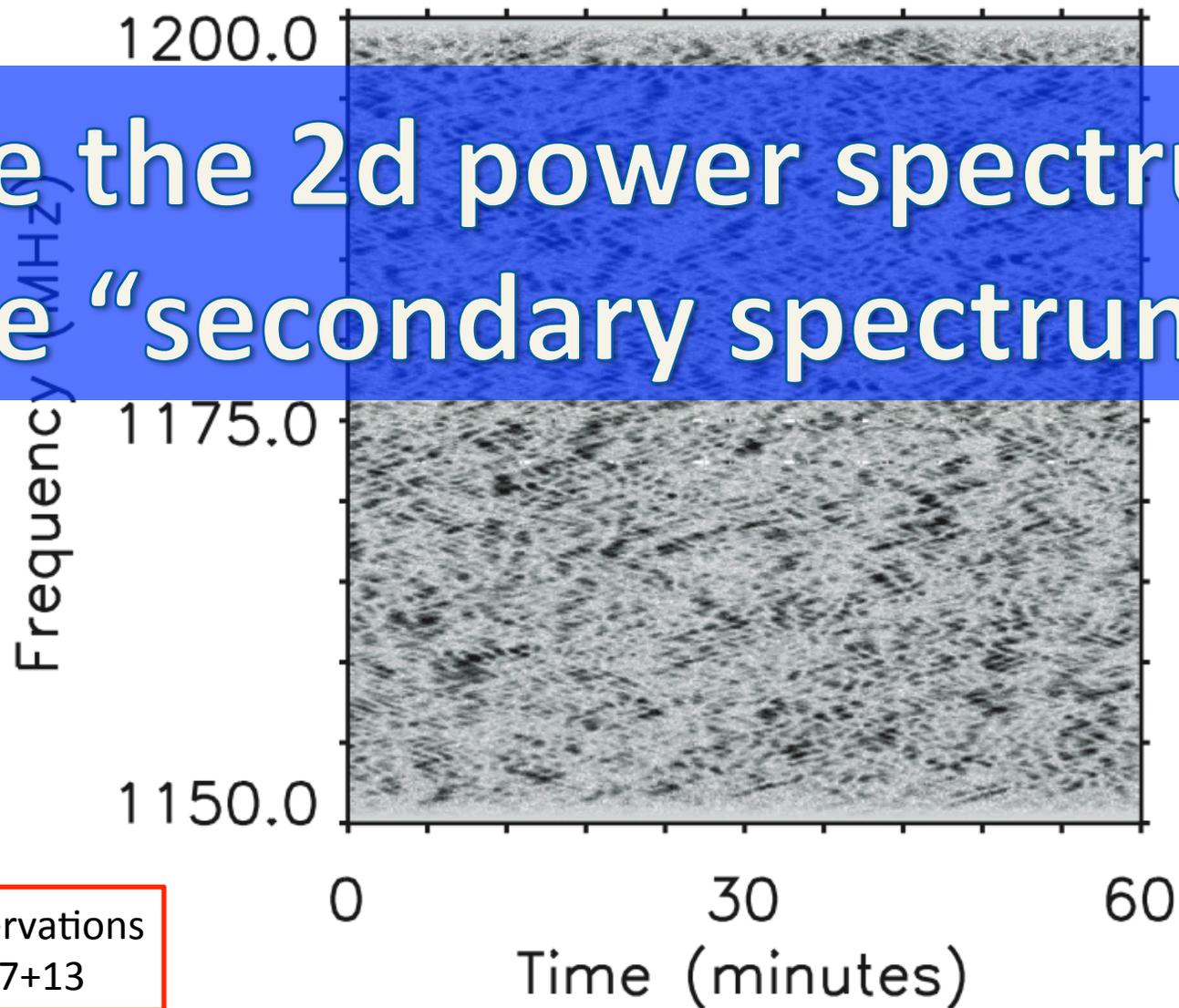


also, a frequency dependent angle of scattering (and net phase)

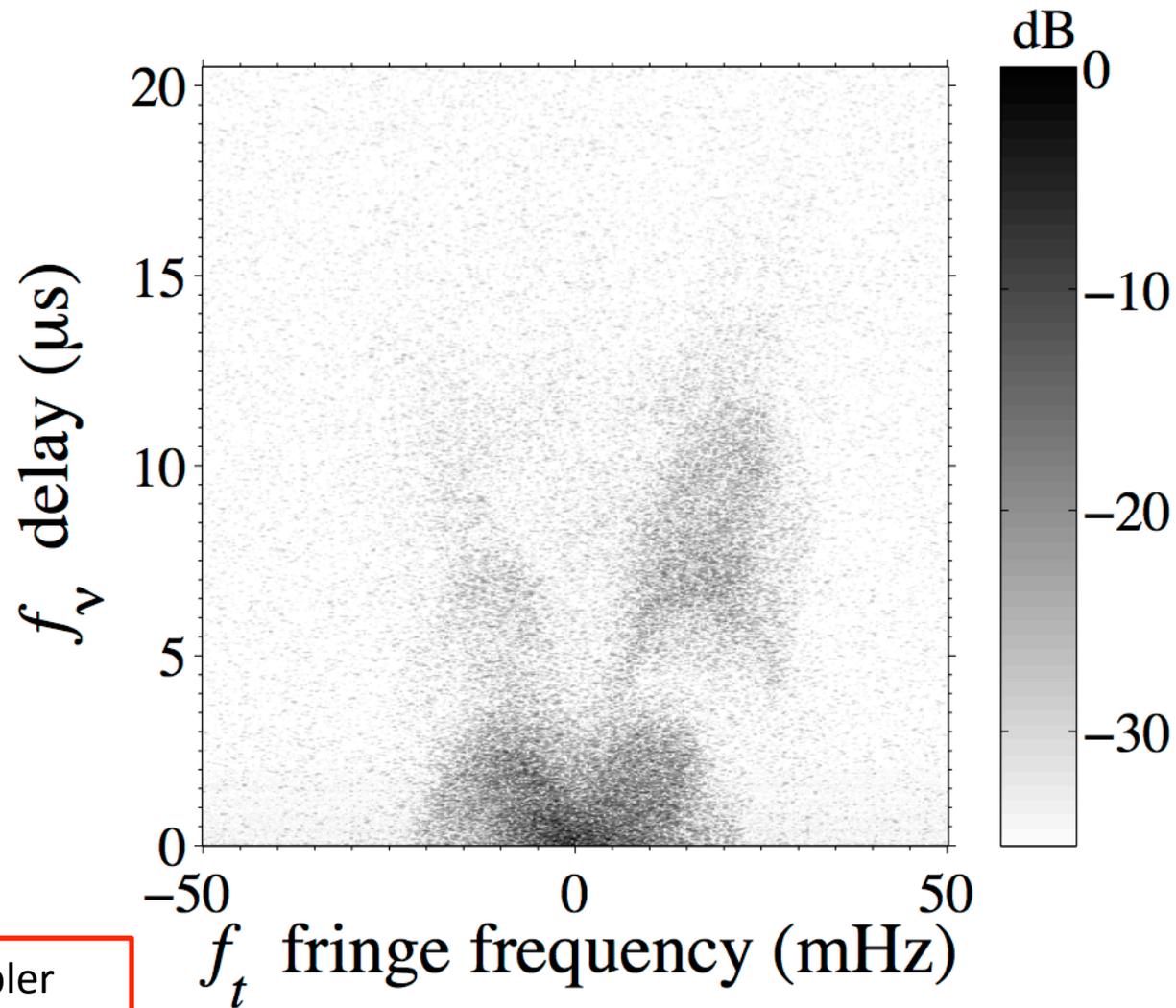


Hemberger and Stinebring 2008, ApJ, 674, L37

Take the 2d power spectrum,
the “secondary spectrum”

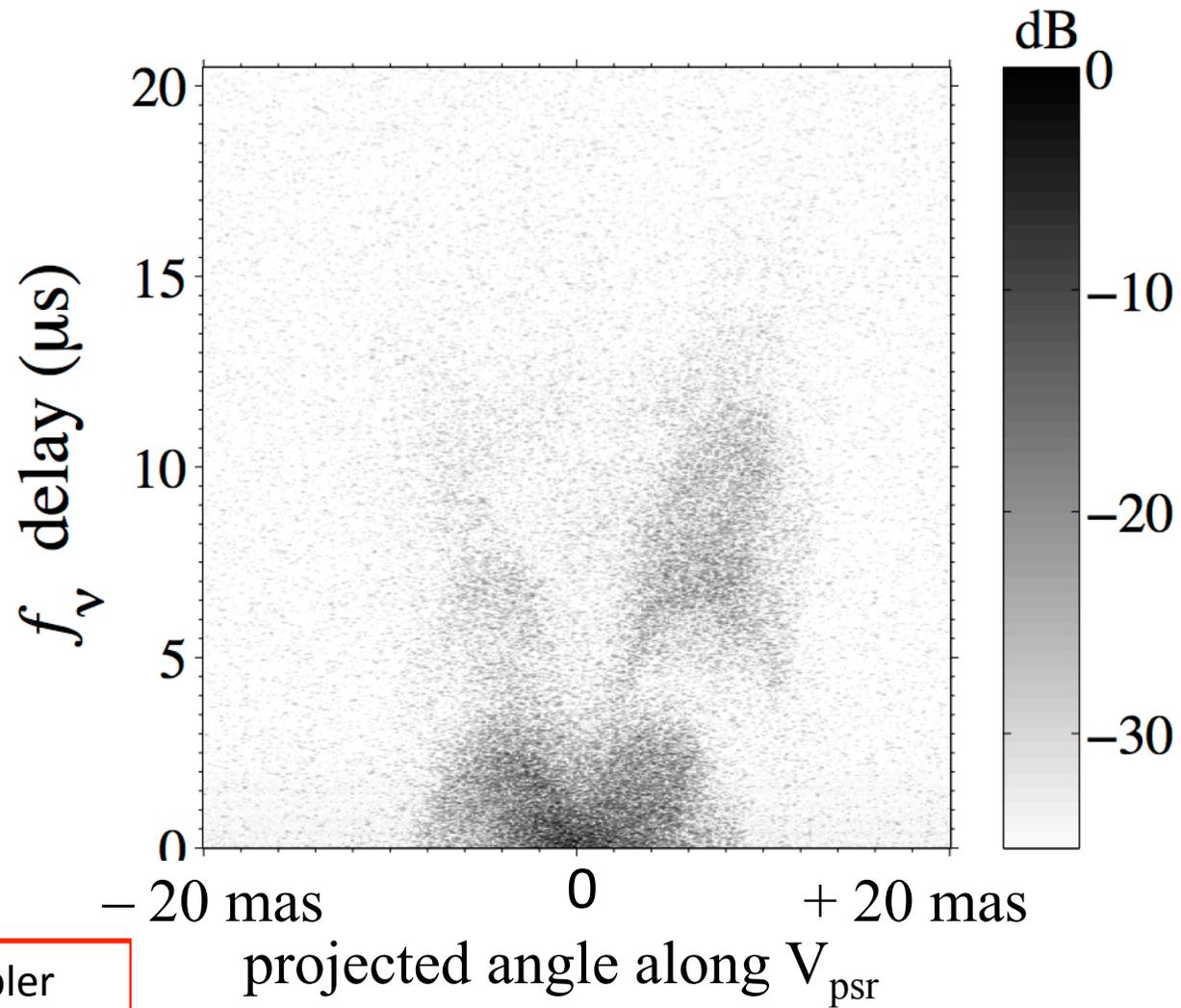


Hemberger and Stinebring 2008, ApJ, 674, L37



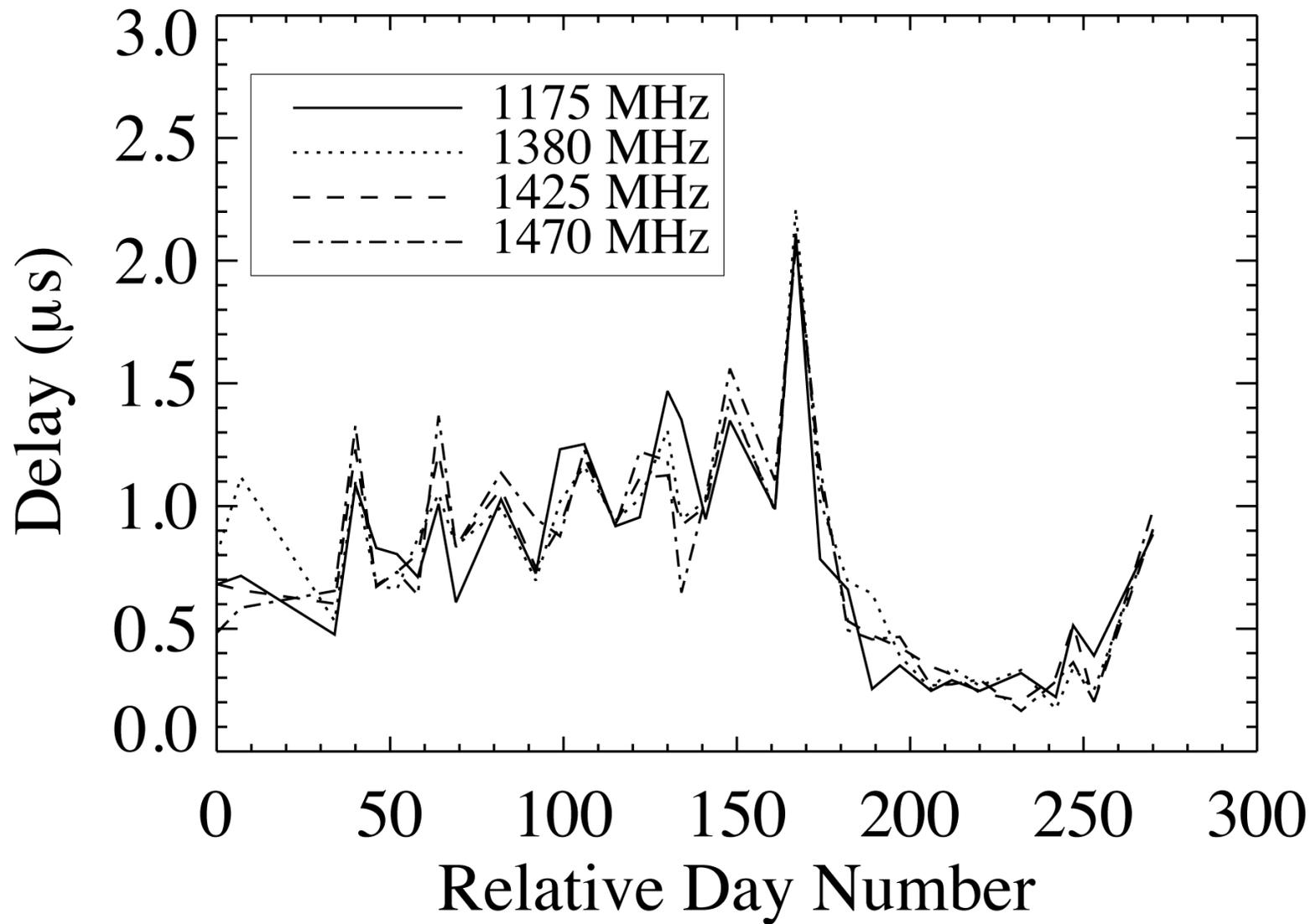
Delay-Doppler
imaging information

Hemberger and Stinebring 2008, ApJ, 674, L37



Delay-Doppler
imaging information

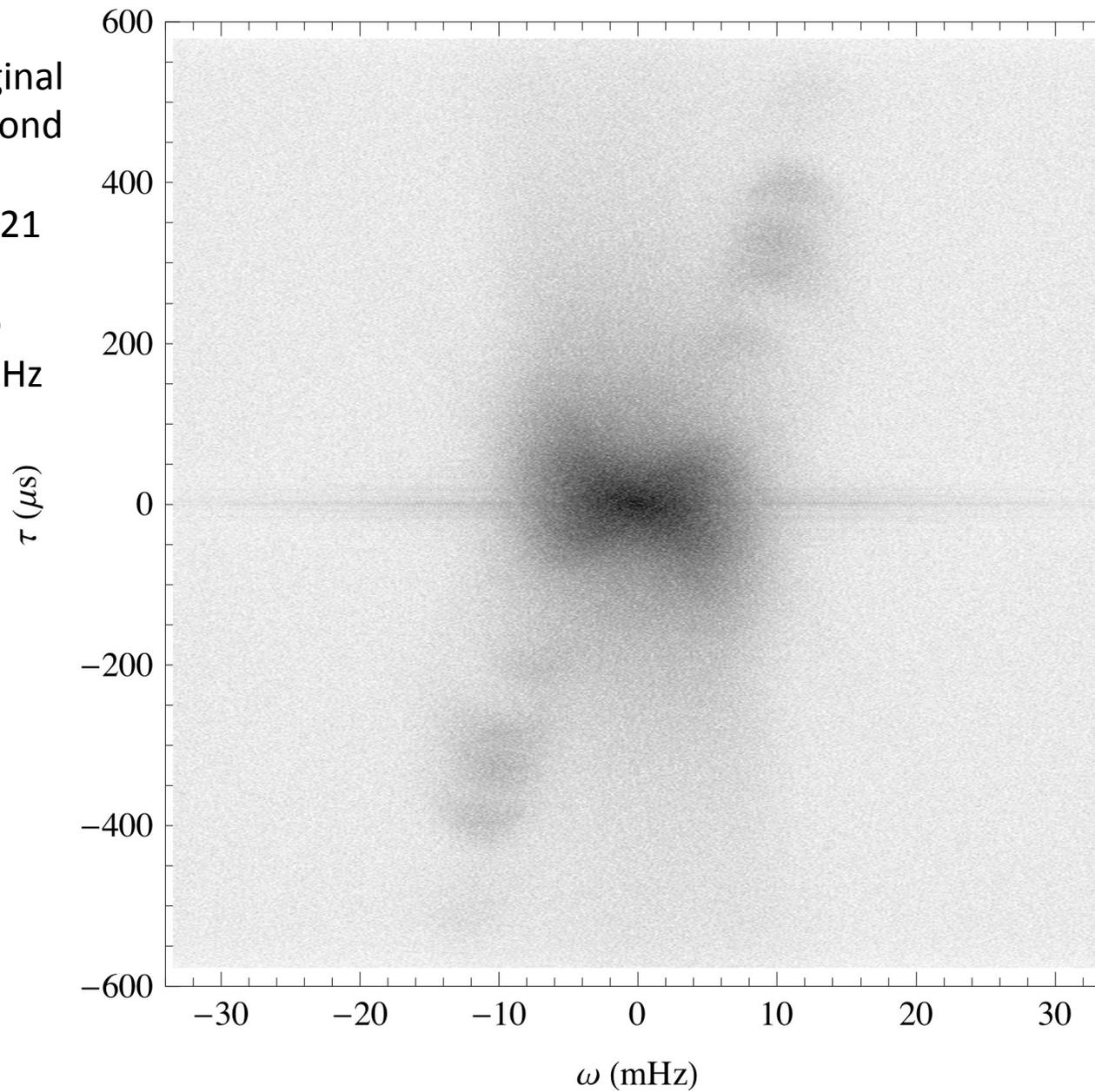
Hemberger and Stinebring 2008, ApJ, 674, L37



Hemberger and Stinebring 2008, ApJ, 674, L37

the original
millisecond
pulsar
B1937+21

Arecibo
1400 MHz



Mark Walker kept wondering ...

- 2004 Walker, Melrose, DS, Zhang 2004
- 2005 Walker, DS 2005
- 2008 Walker, DS, Koopmans, van Straten
- 2011 Demorest “Cyclic Spectroscopy”
- 2014 Walker, Demorest, van Straten

Cyclic Spectrum

- The standard spectrum of the source is

$$S_i(\nu) = \langle |\tilde{\epsilon}_i(\nu)|^2 \rangle$$

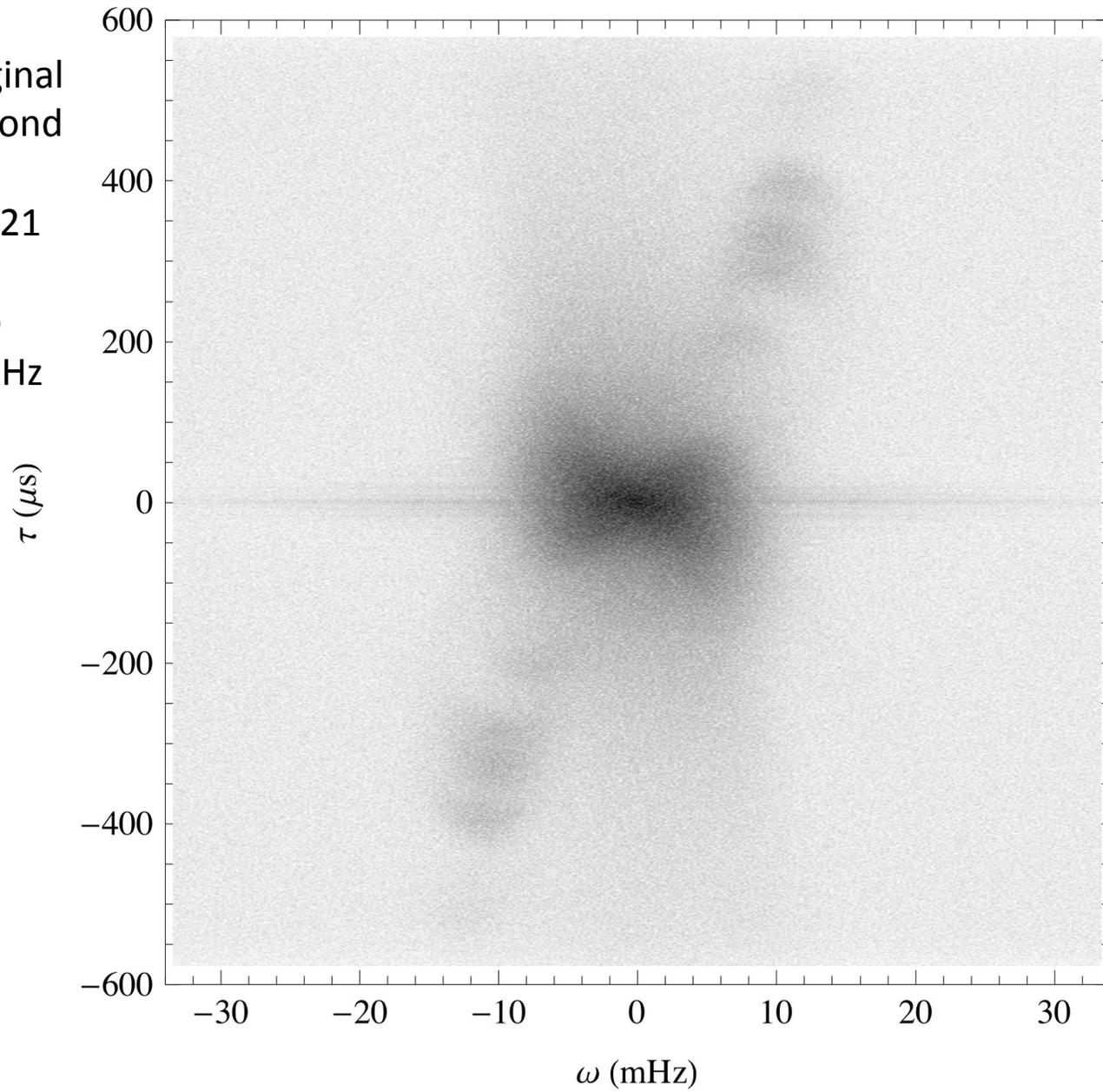
$$\alpha_k = \frac{k}{P}$$
$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- But, the spectrum can be generalized for a periodic source (Demorest 2011)

$$S_i(\nu; \alpha_k) = \langle \tilde{\epsilon}_i(\nu + \alpha_k/2) \tilde{\epsilon}_i^*(\nu - \alpha_k/2) \rangle$$

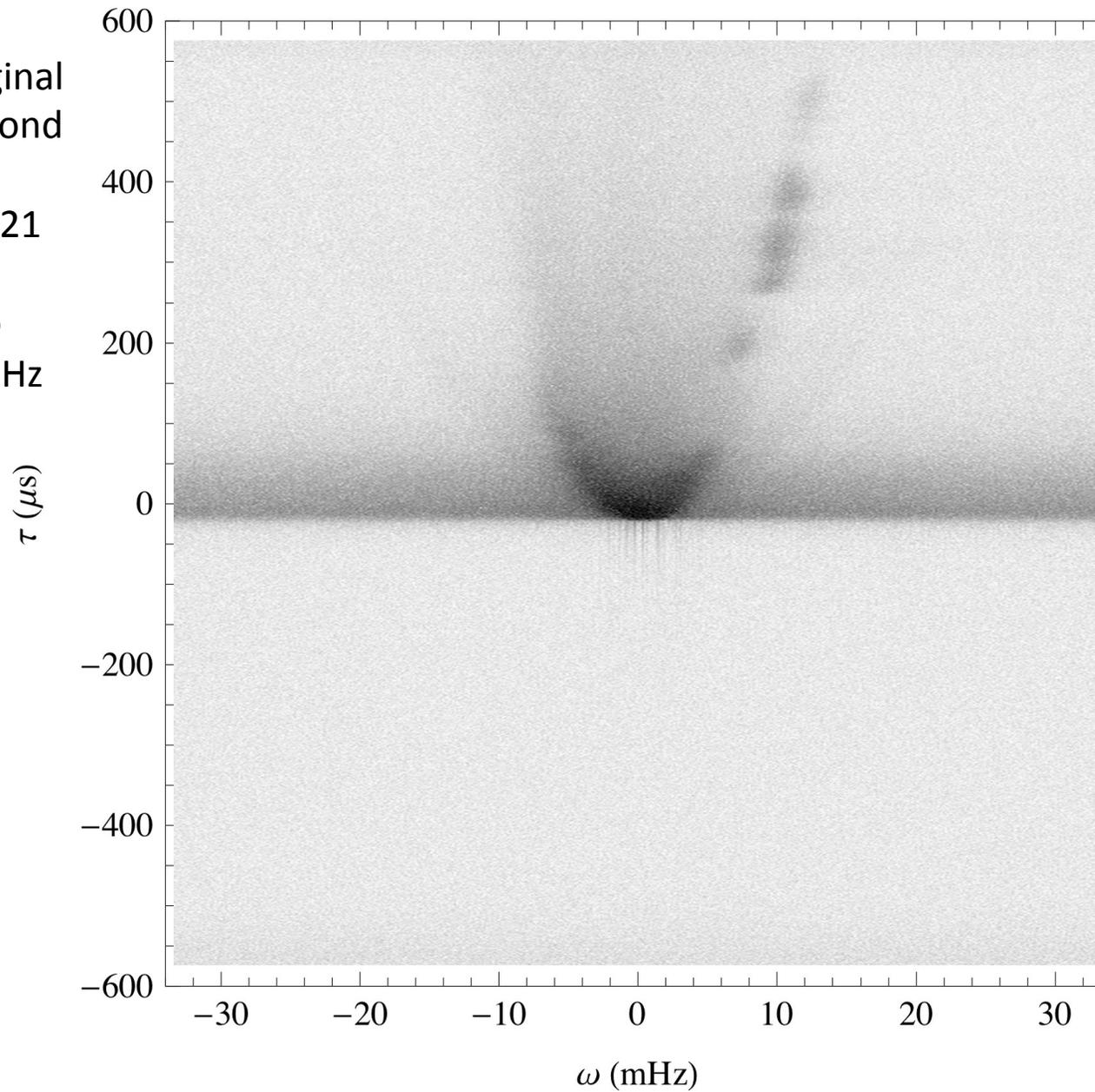
the original
millisecond
pulsar
B1937+21

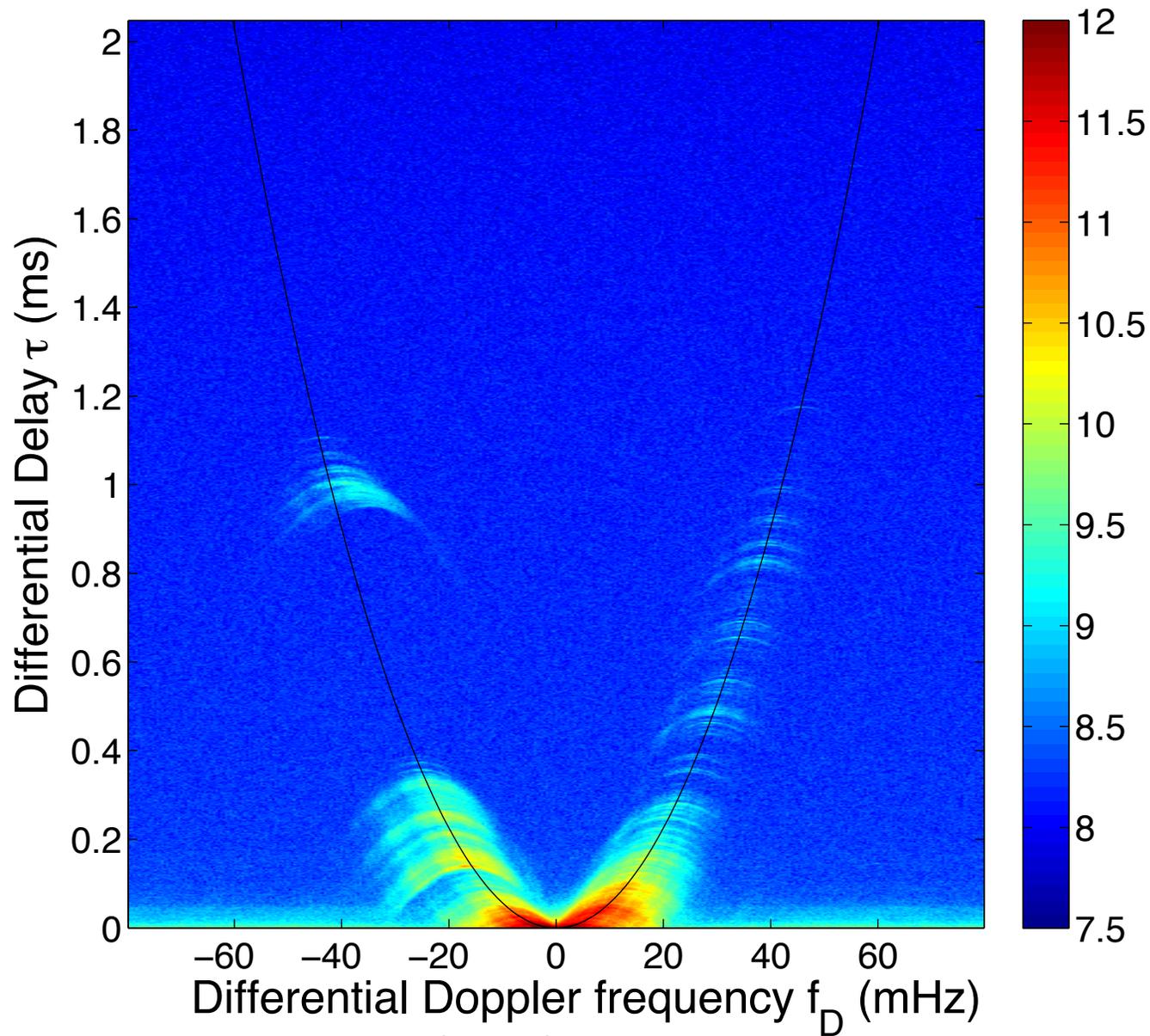
Arecibo
1400 MHz



the original
millisecond
pulsar
B1937+21

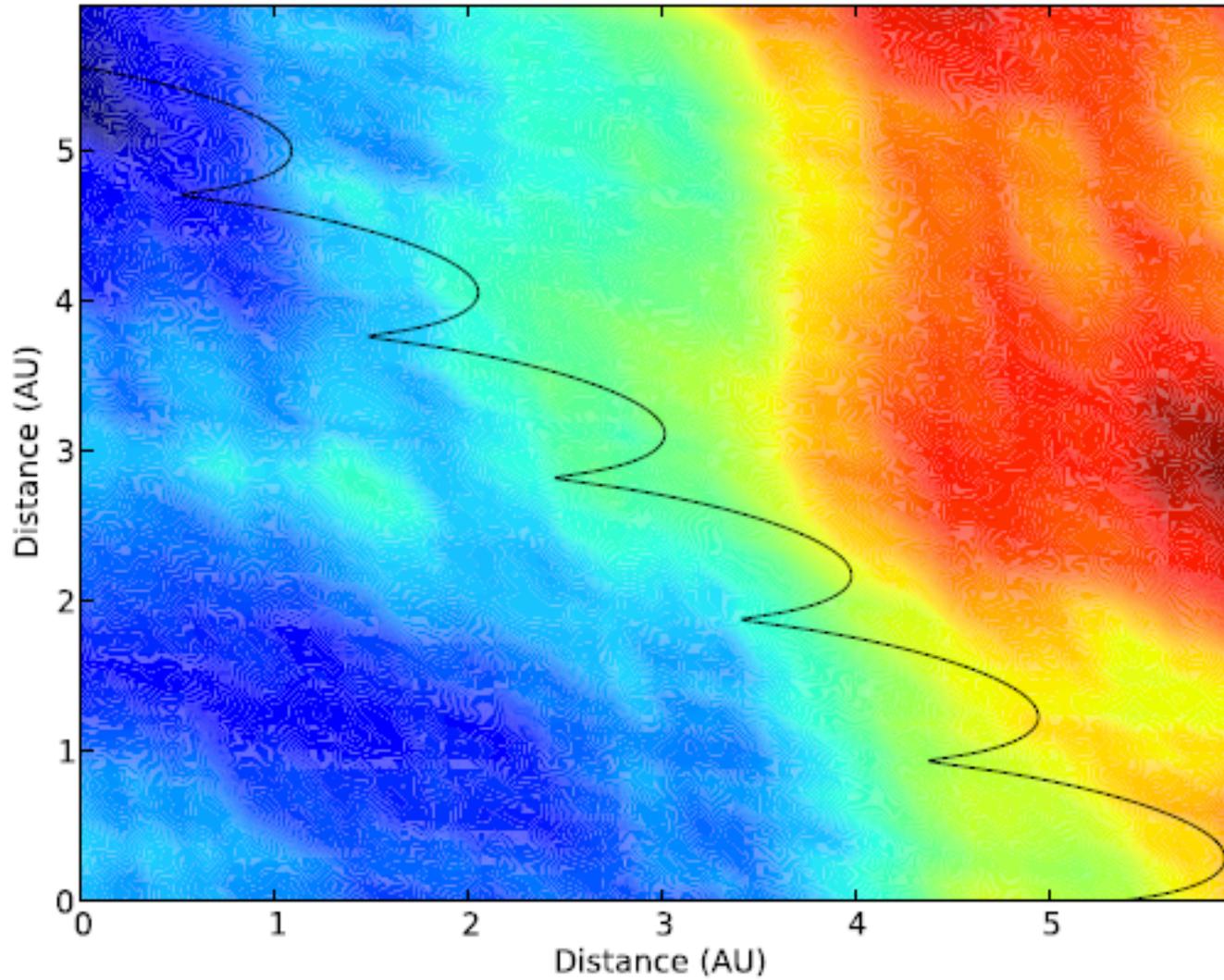
Arecibo
1400 MHz





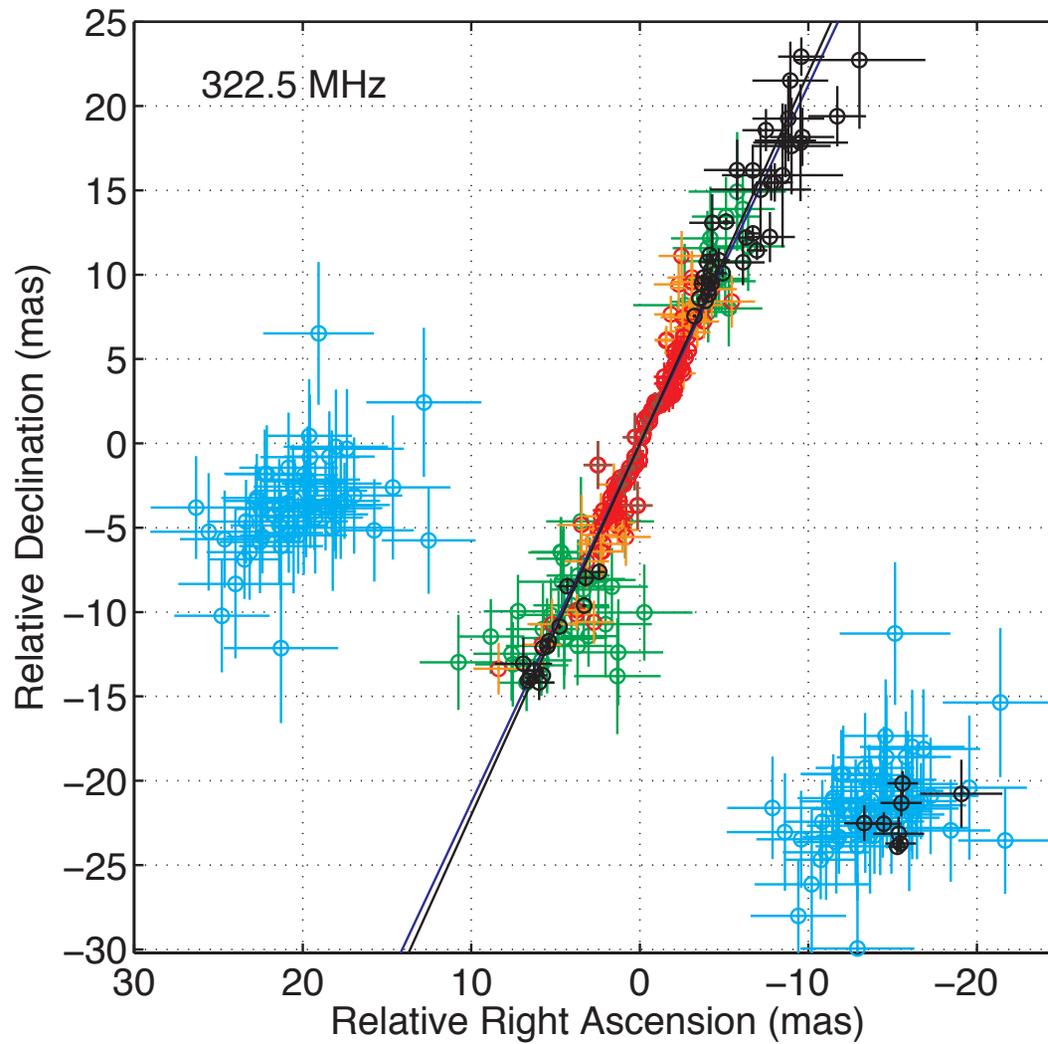
How we like to model the ISM:

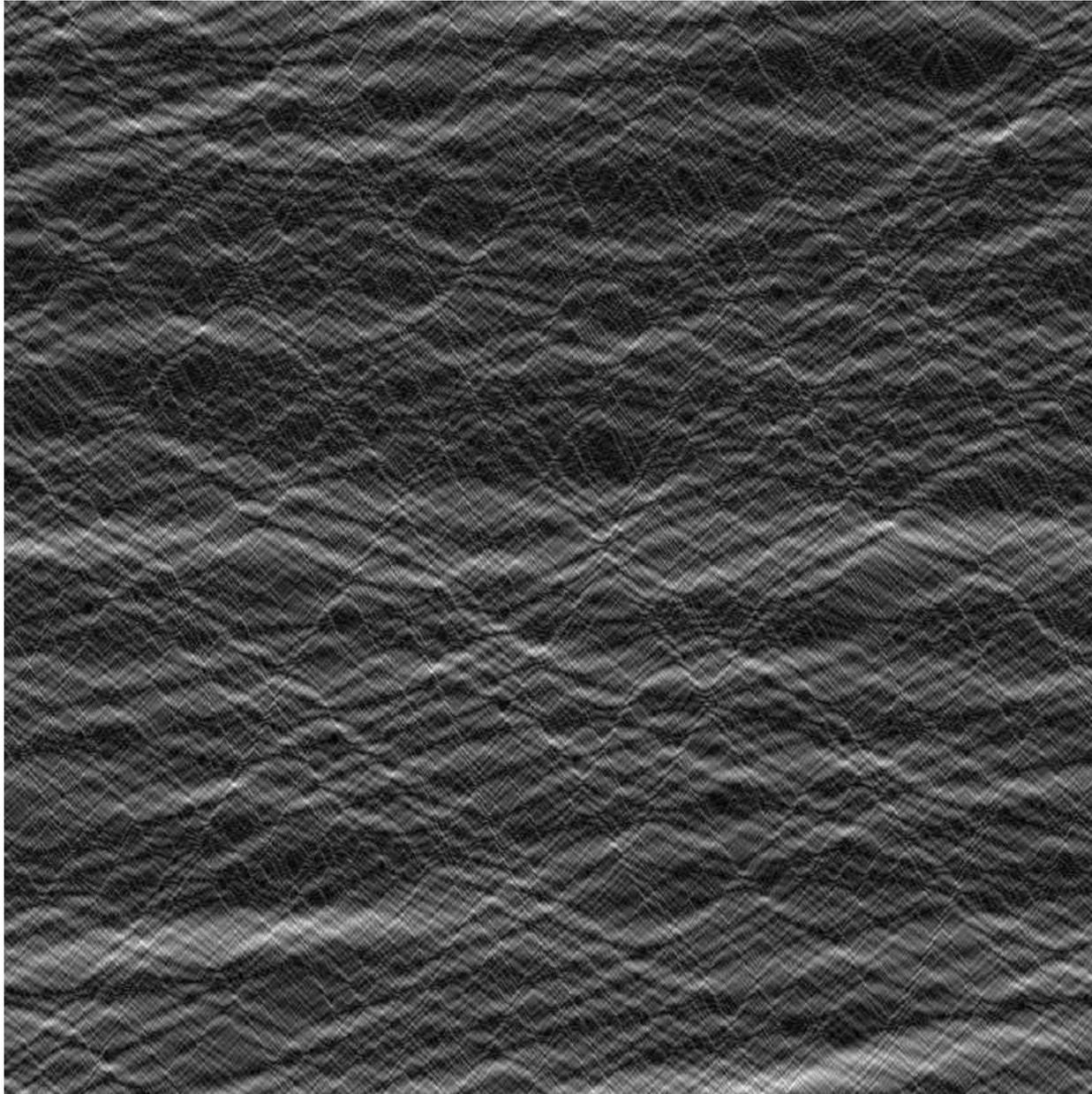
Kolmogorov, isotropic, homogeneous



The reality:

(non-Kolmogorov), anisotropic, intermittent





Pen and Levin 2013



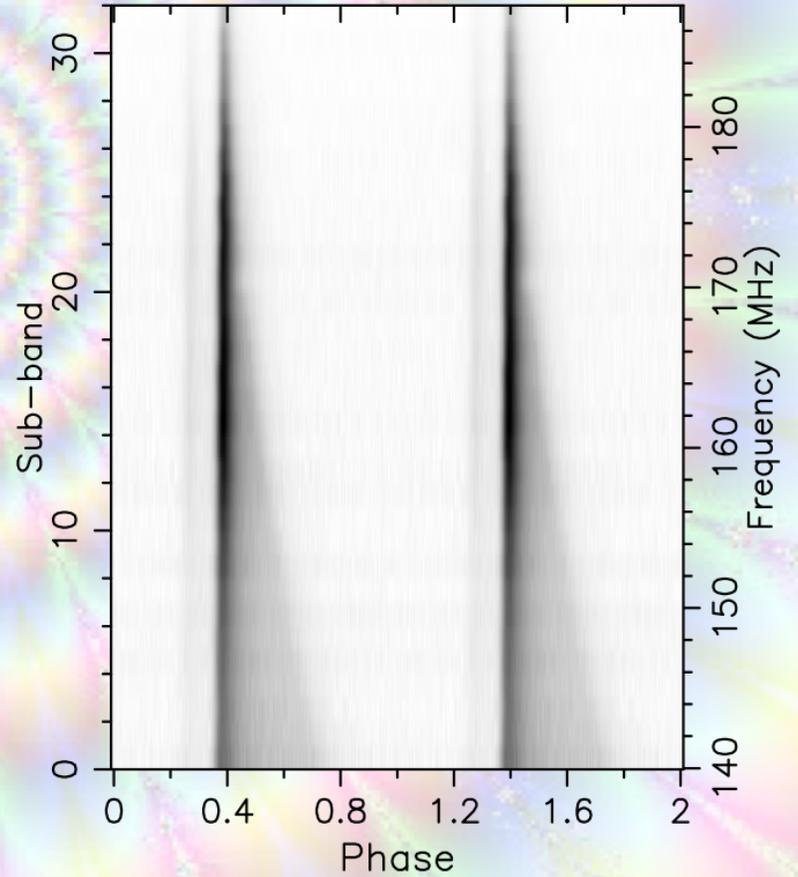
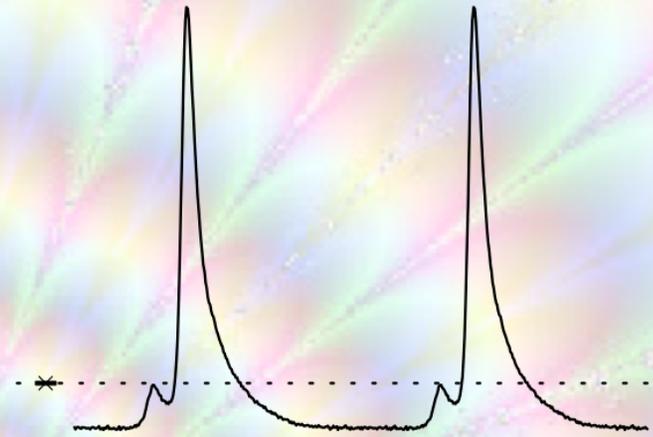
Pen, Macquart, Deller, and Brisken 2013



cycling near
ASTRON

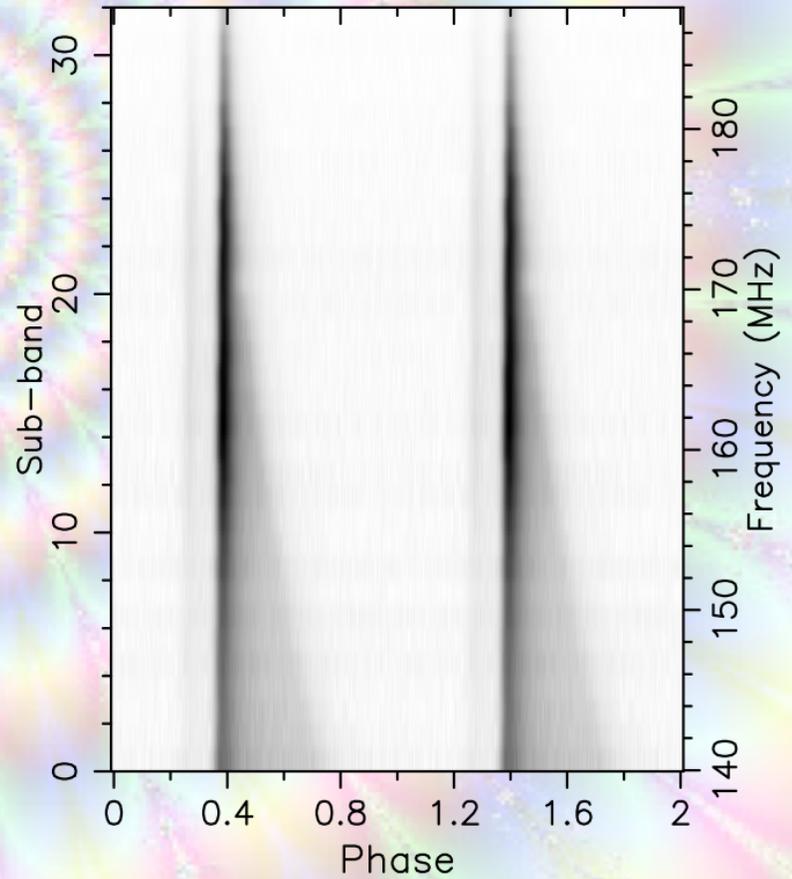
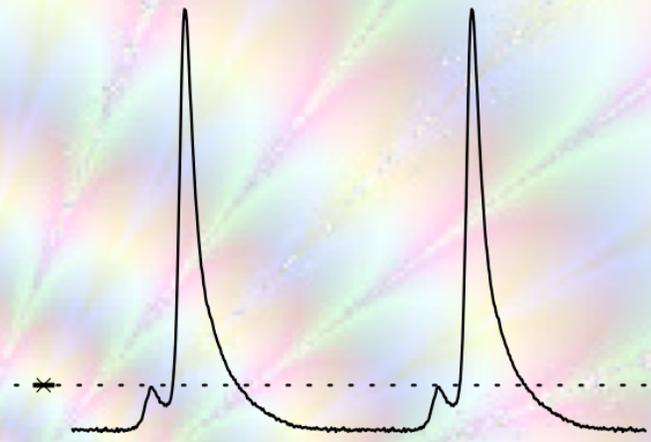


PSR B2111+46'S GROOVY PULSE PROFILE



PSR B2111+46'S GROOVY PULSE PROFILE

LOFAR observation (1/4 of the core and half the frequency range – the upper half)



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