



LOFAR

Low frequency pulsar observations with LOFAR and NenuFAR

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Co-supervisor : Jean-Mathias Griessmeier

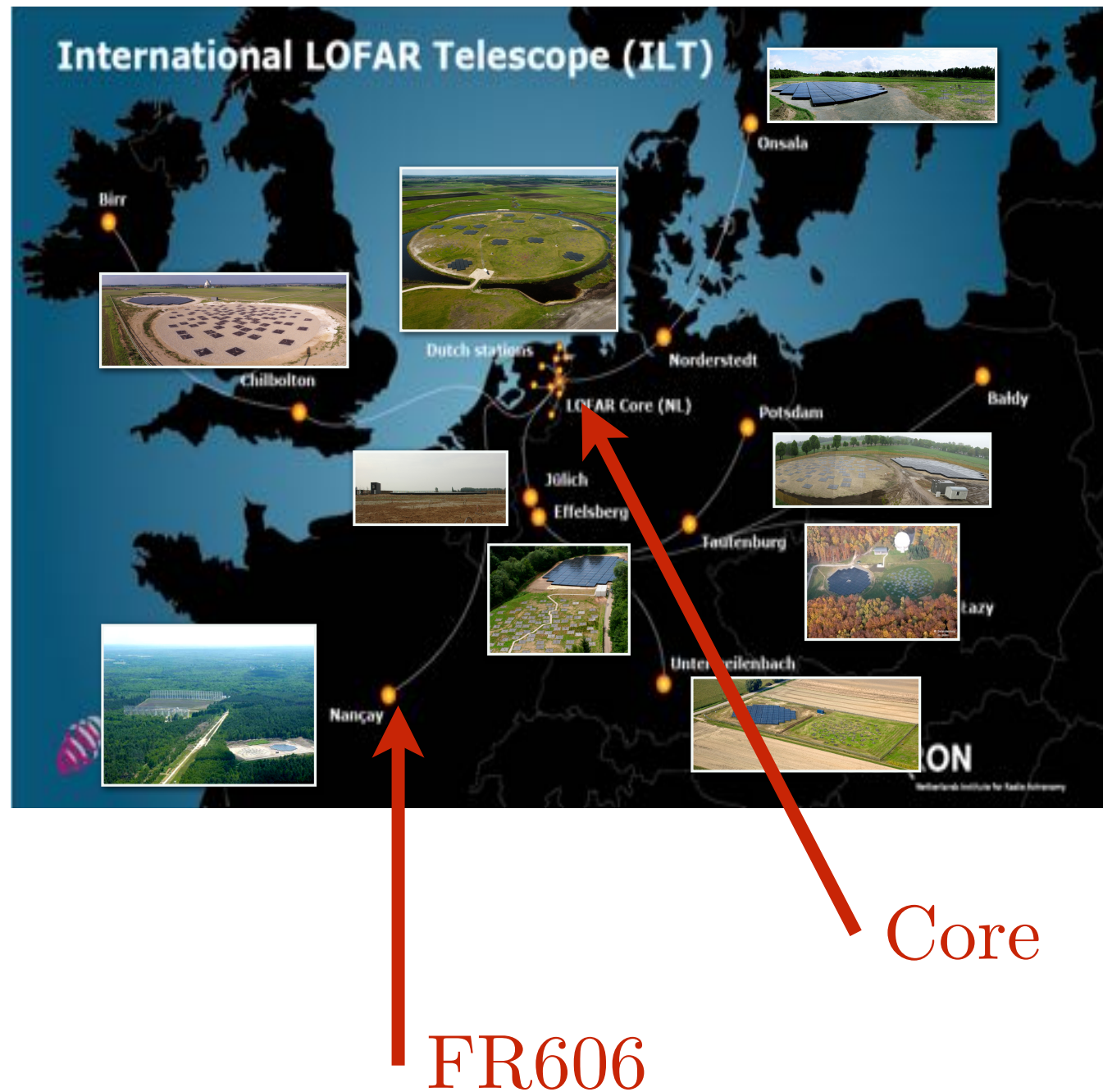
Low frequency: First observation and historical evolution

First pulsar discovered at 81.5 MHz (Hewish et al. 1968),

observations progressively moved to higher frequency for 3 reasons:

- Dispersion of the interstellar medium (ISM)
- Scattering (multi path propagation effect in the ISM)
- Low telescope sensitivity at this wavelength (astrophysical background and instrumental effects)

Introduction: LOFAR



LOFAR « Low-Frequency Array »

- Array of omnidirectional antennas
- 24 core stations (near Exloo)
- 14 remote stations in the Netherlands
- 13 international stations

Total: 51 stations

Introduction: LOFAR (FR606)

NenuFAR 10-85 MHz



NenuFAR (New Extension in Nancay Upgrading loFAR)

« In construction »

- 96 groups of 19 antennas
72 already funded

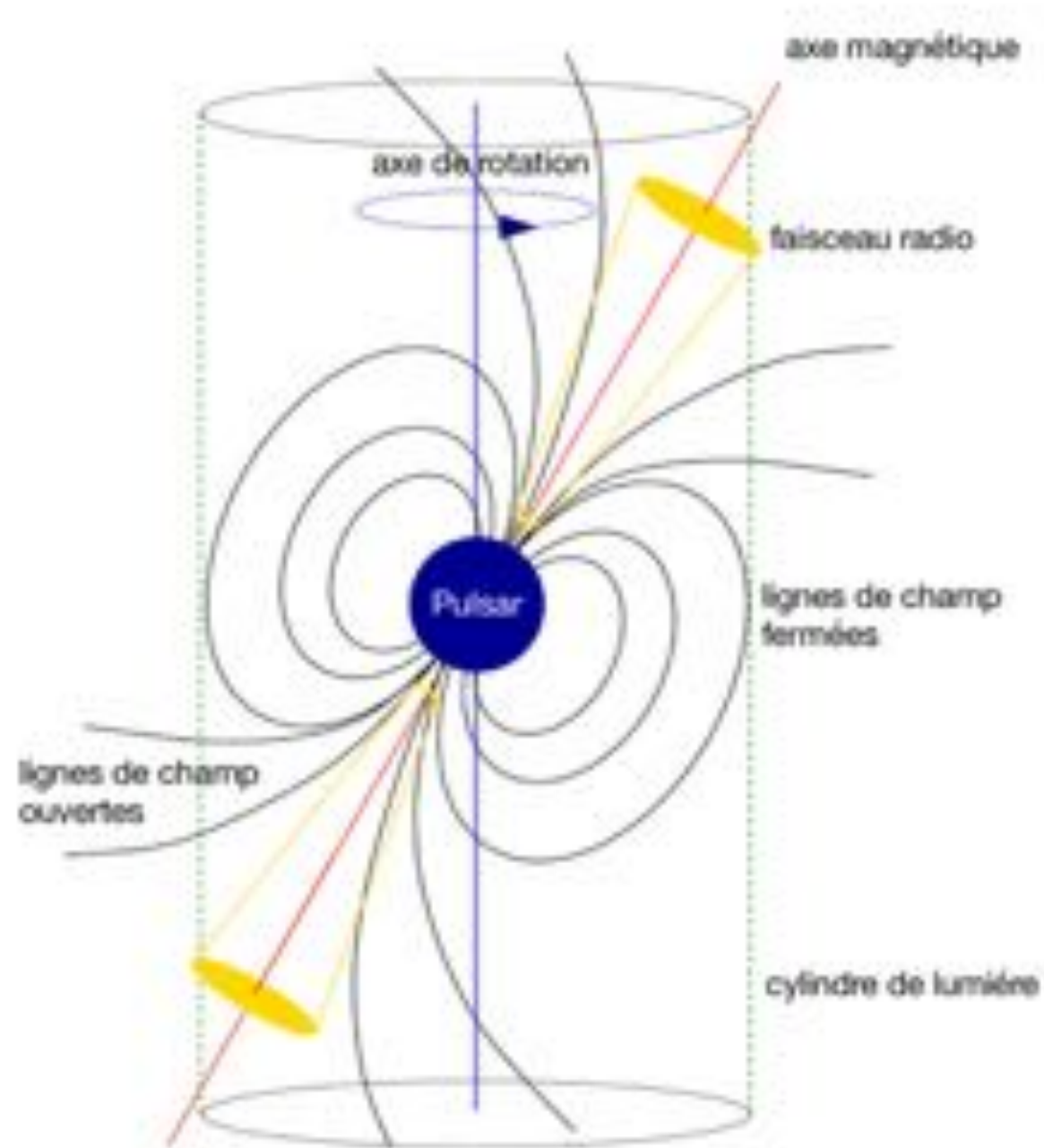
LOFAR (FR606)

- 96 HBA and 96 LBA antennas

LOFAR HBA 110-240 MHz

LOFAR LBA 10-90 MHz
in practice 30-80 MHz

Introduction: Pulsars

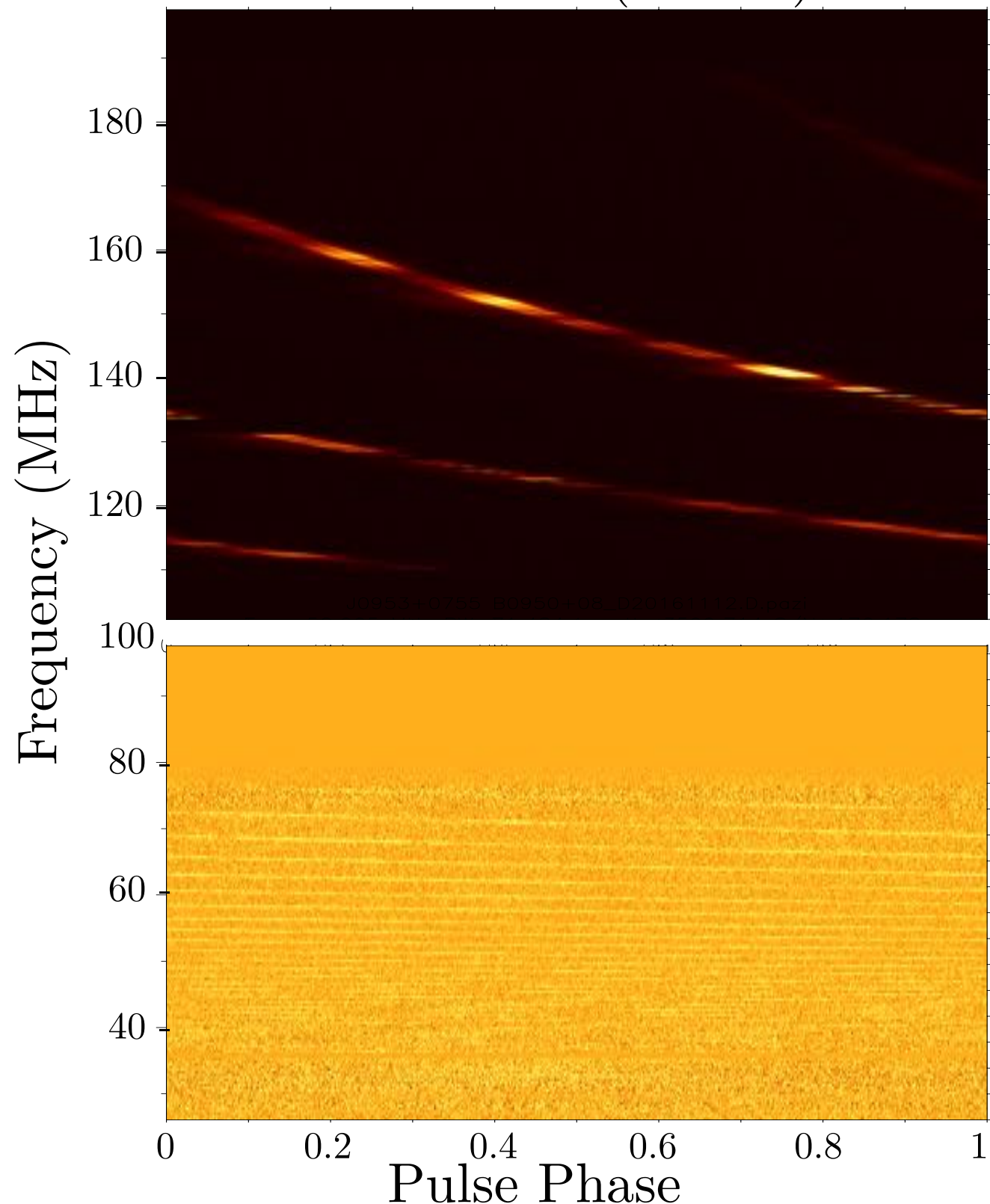


- Rapidly rotating neutron star of $\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$ for a diameter of 20 km.
- Synchrotron Radiation from the magnetic poles.
 - generating a radio beam

Diagram of a pulsar *Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy*
D.Lorimer & M.Kramer.

Introduction: ISM dispersion

B0950+08 (FR606)



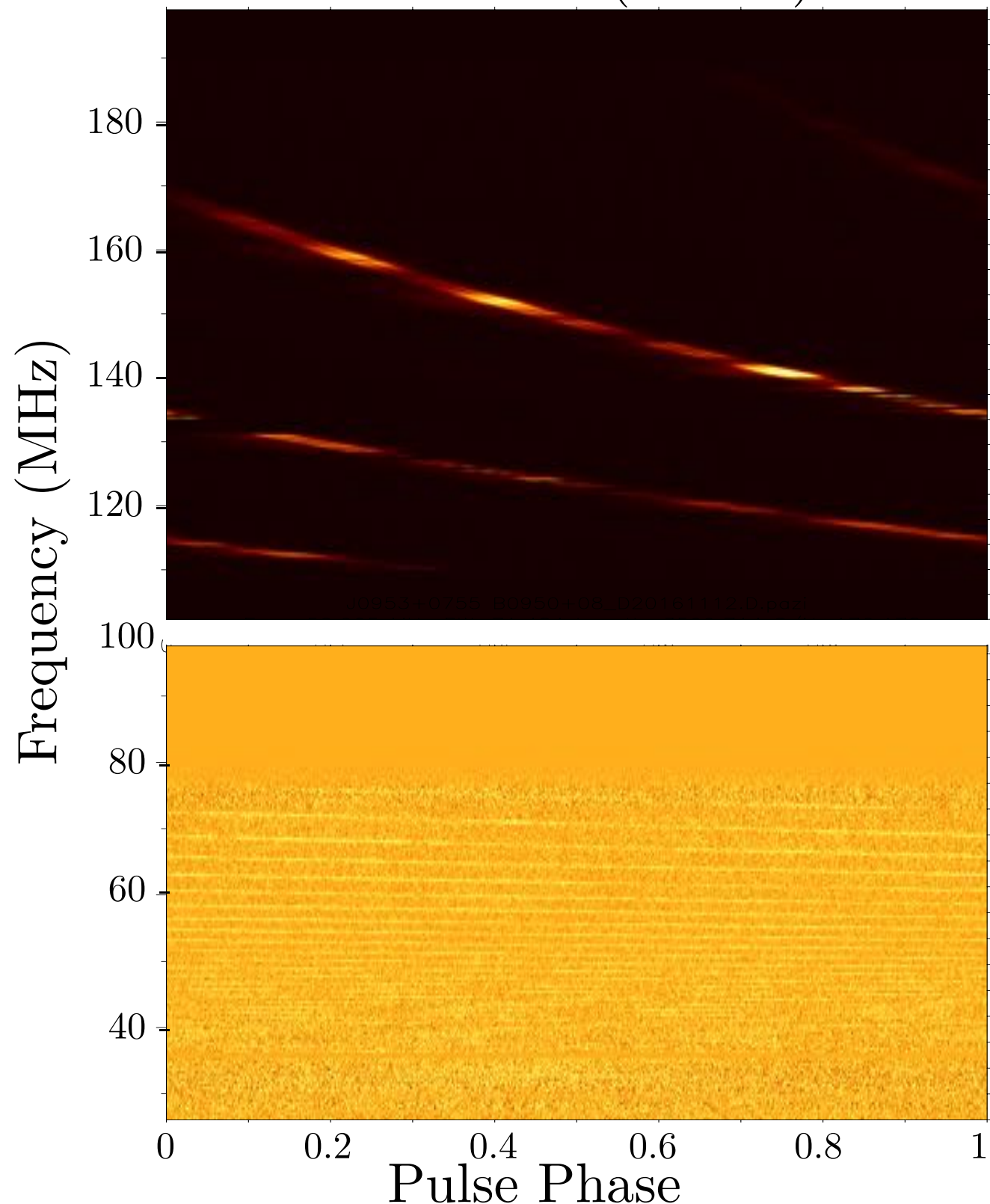
- Delay due to the frequency-dependance of group velocity.

$$\Delta t \propto f^{-2}$$

=> coherente dedispersion

Introduction: ISM dispersion

B0950+08 (FR606)



- Delay due to the frequency-dependance of group velocity.

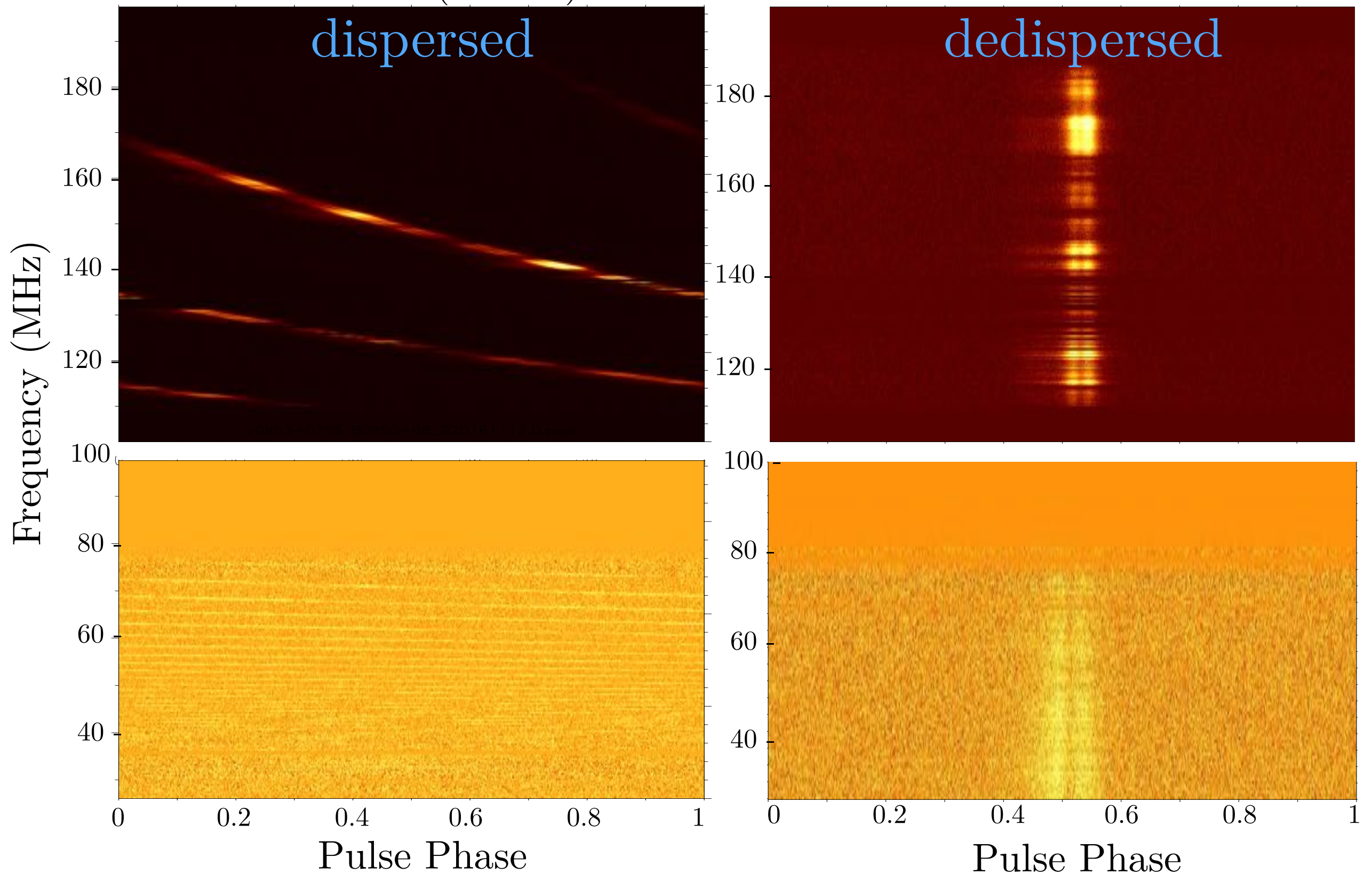
$$\Delta t \propto f^{-2}$$

=> coherente dedispersion

<= Pulsar weakly dispersed

Introduction: ISM dispersion

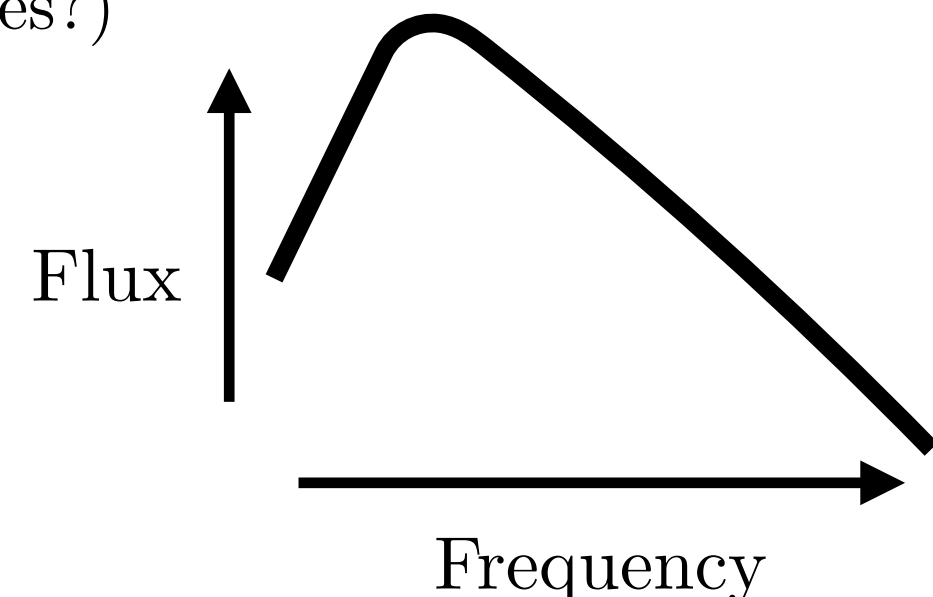
B0950+08 (FR606)



Low frequency: First observation and historical evolution

Why it is interesting today ? (for pulsars science)

- More sensitivity (NenuFAR, LOFAR), both polarisation, coherent dedispersion (growing computational resources)
 - Population studies at low frequencies: local pulsars census, explore faint end of the luminosity function
- Multi-telescope/multi-wavelength (e.g. in Nançay : 10MHz-3.5 GHz):
 - variation in frequency of the profile (substructures, duty cycle)
 - spectral turnover at low frequencies (subclasses?)
 - constrain mechanisms of emission and models of the magnetospheric structure



Low frequency: First observation and historical evolution

Observational program:

FR606 pilot projects:

- Pulsars census (77 sources)
- Spectrum long term monitoring (16 sources)

NenuFAR early science:

- Pulsars census (~500 sources)
- Spectrum long term monitoring (~50 sources)
- Single pulse (multi wave-length)

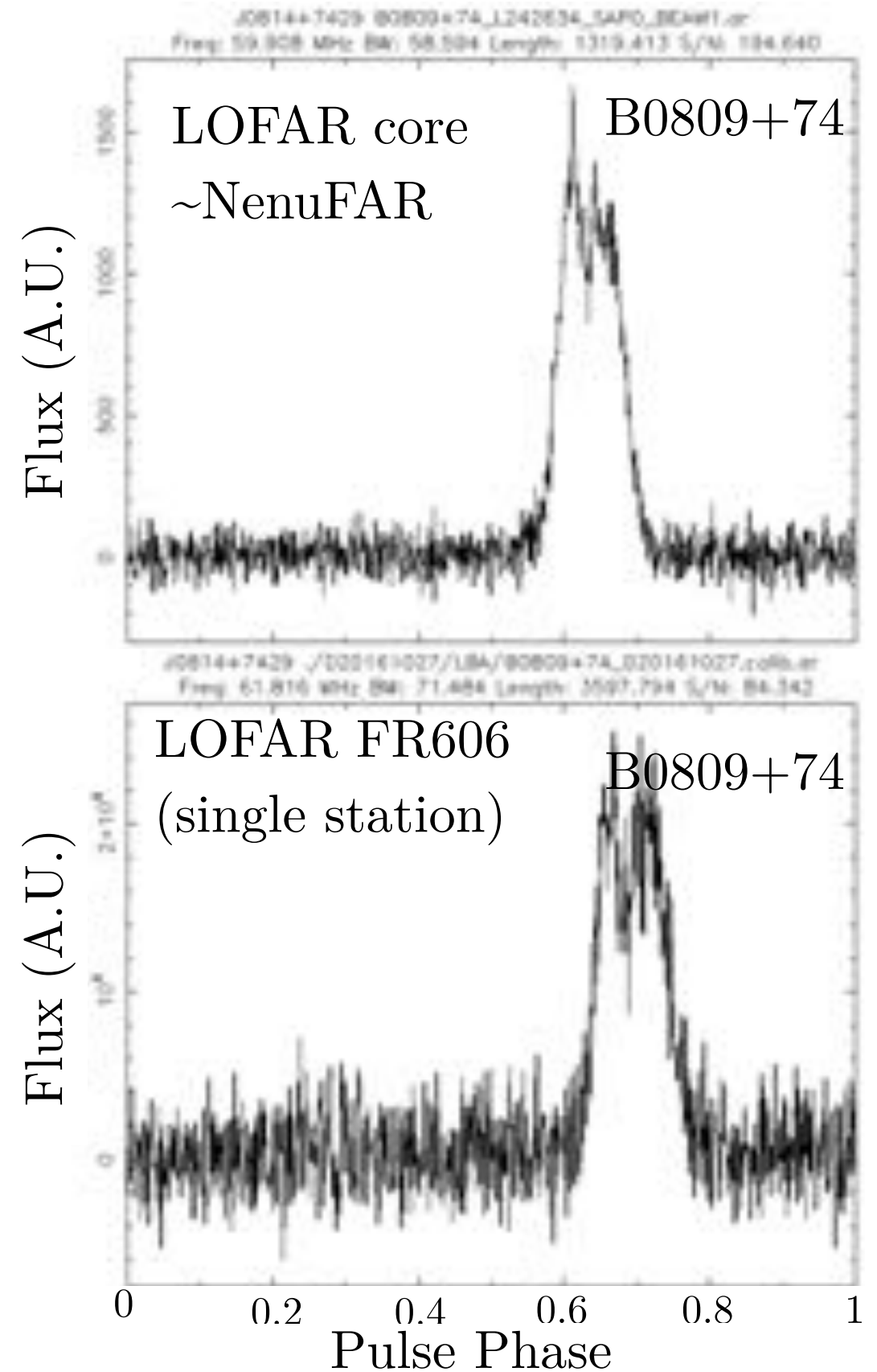
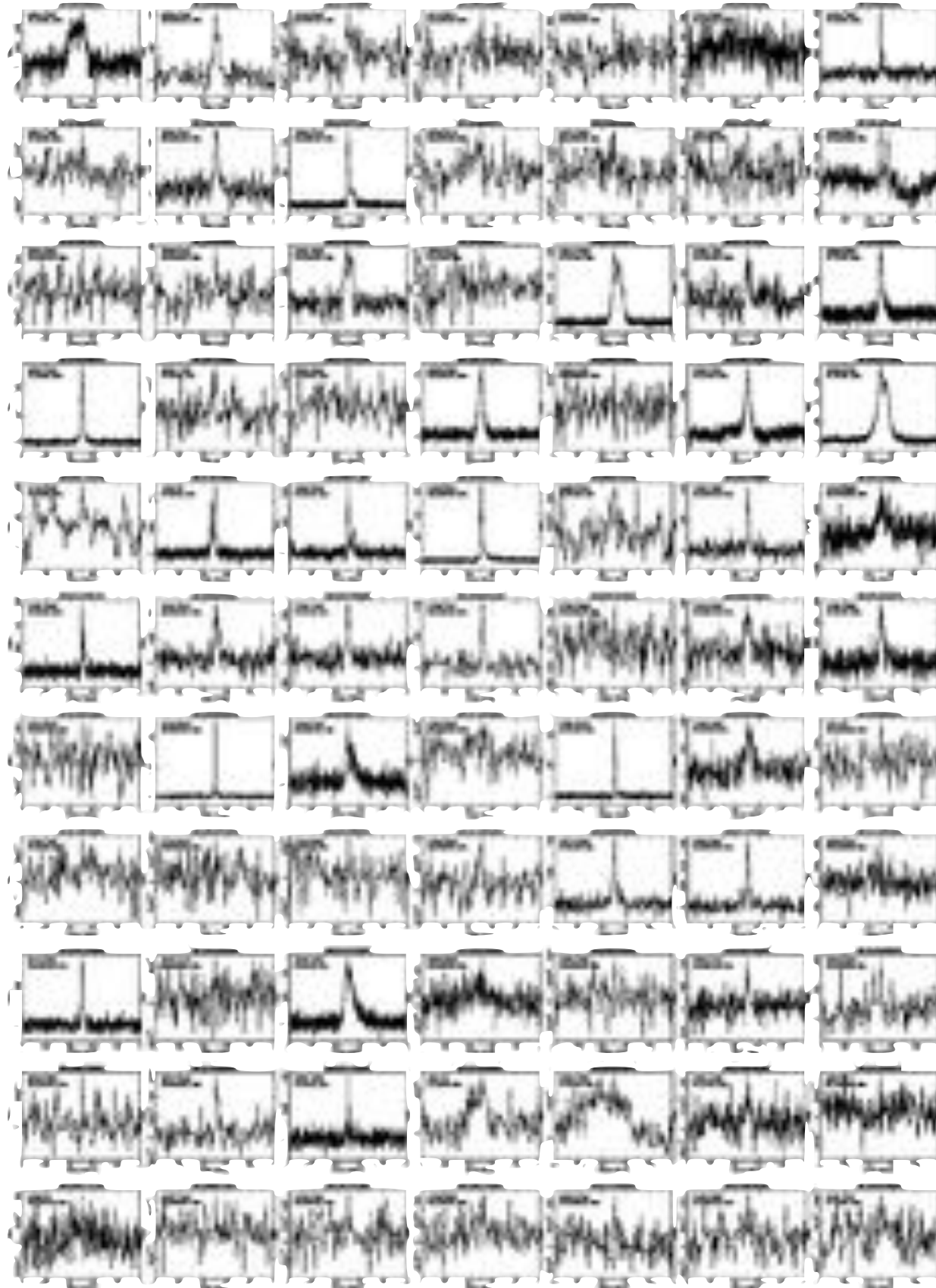
FR606 LBA census

- single beam (but 10 times larger than the core)
- for ≥ 1 hour per pulsar
- more schedule flexibility

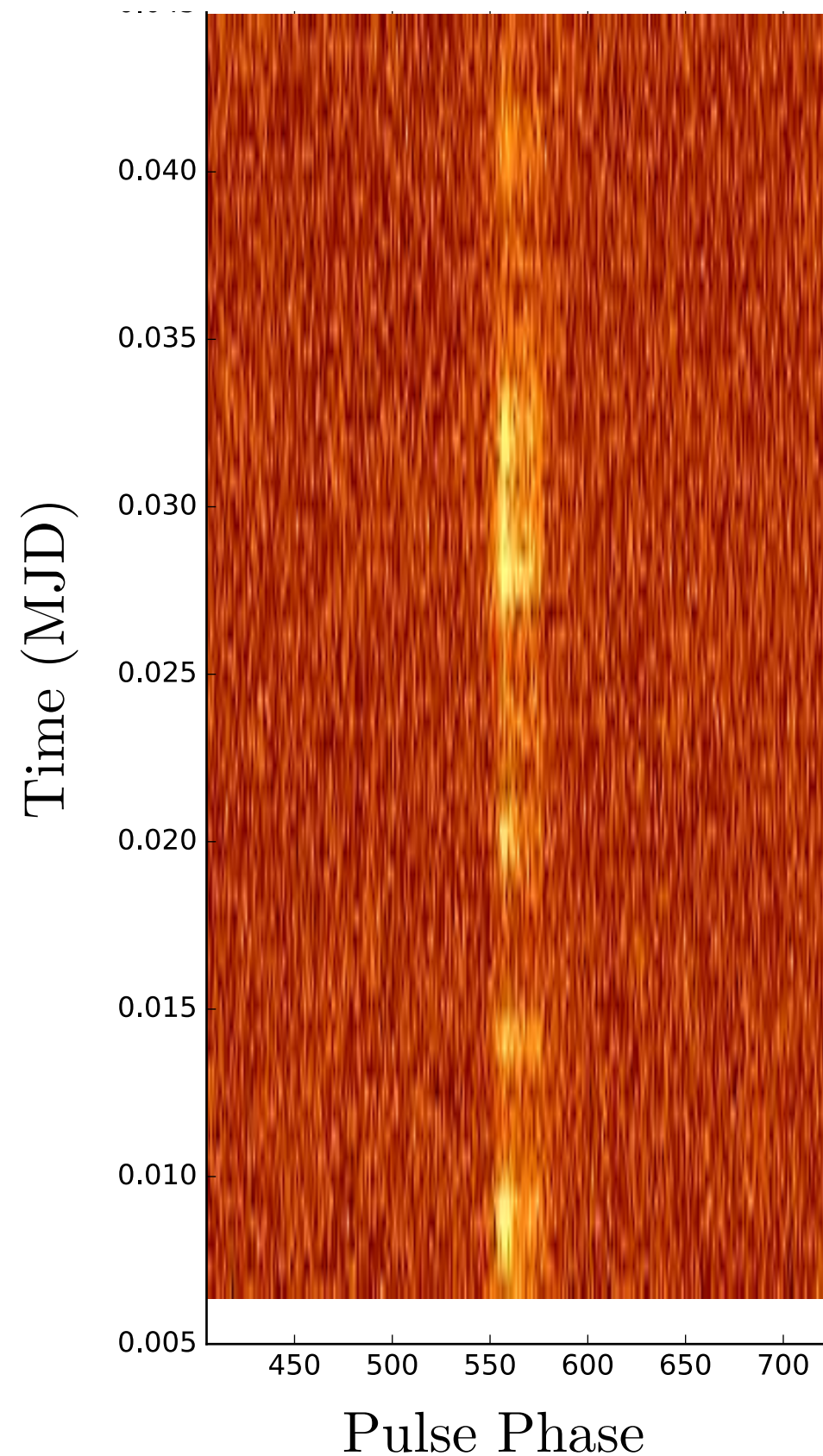
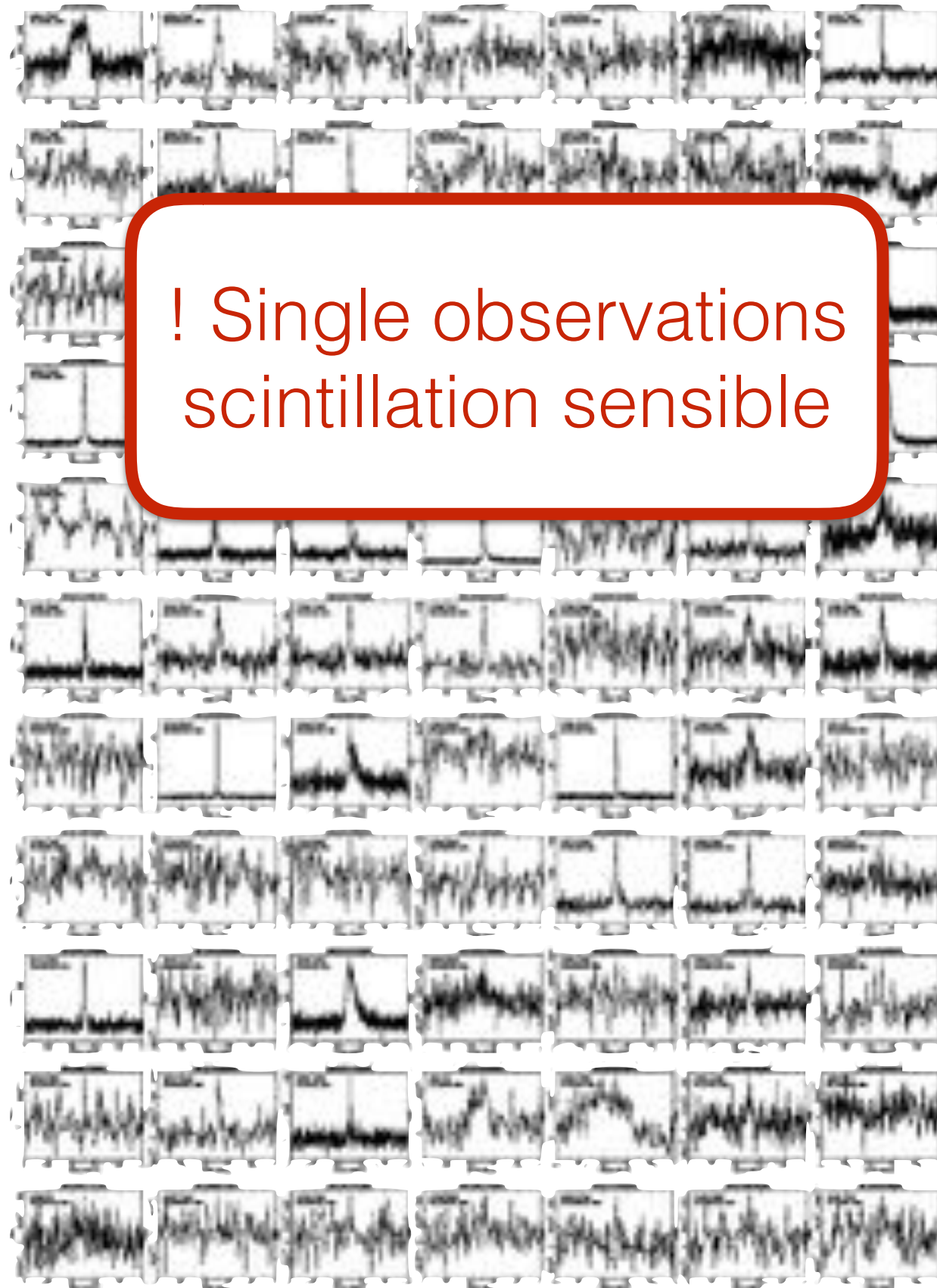
motivations:

1. representative population (with strong pulsars)
2. select objects for the monitoring
 - take only strong pulsars

FR606: The LBA census 50 integrated profiles and flux



FR606: The LBA census 50 integrated profiles and flux



LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring

FR606 LBA + HBA monitoring

- long term monitoring to absorb time variations
- single beam (but 10 time larger than the core)
- ~1 hour per pulsar

LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring

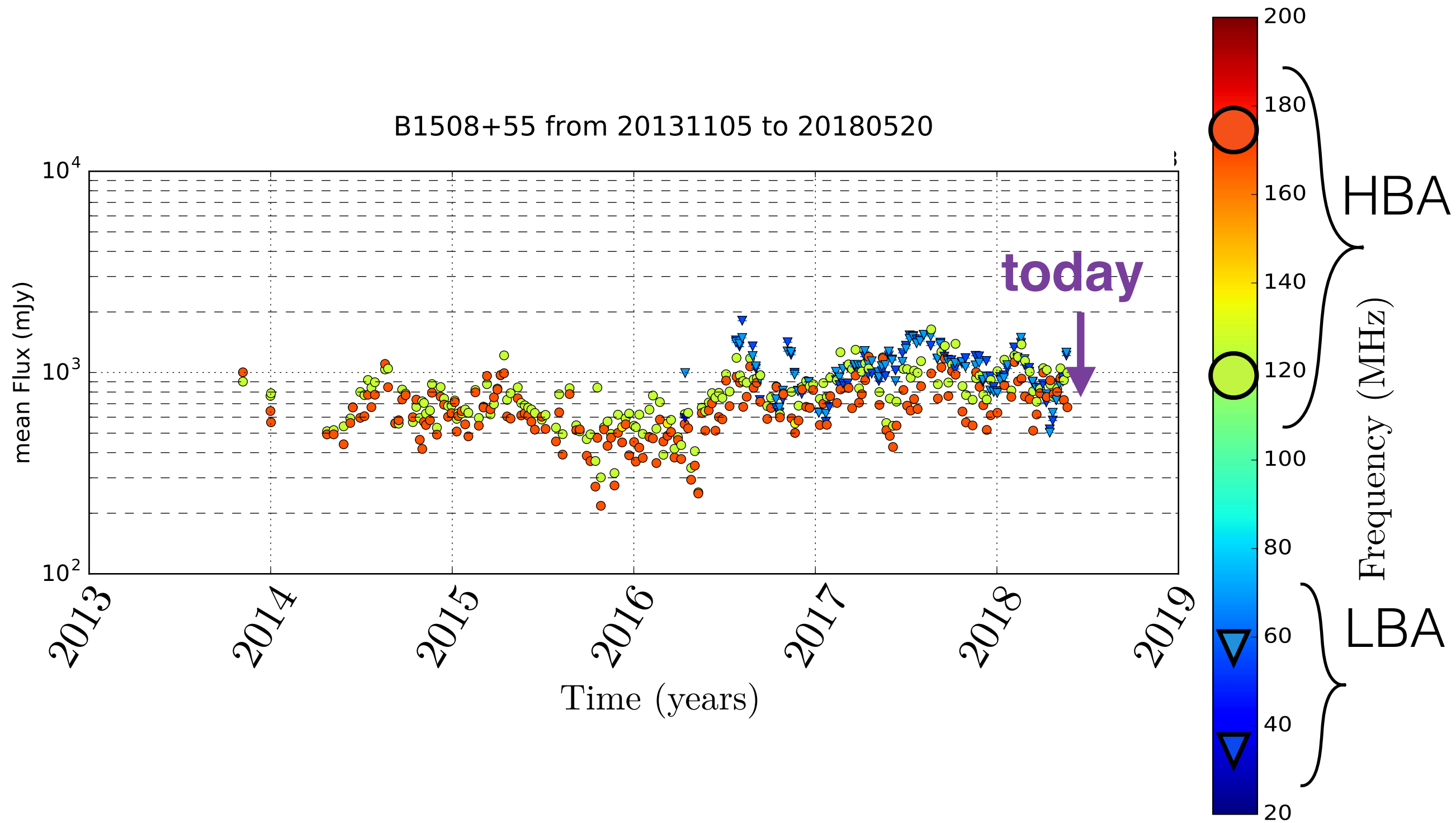
FR606 LBA + HBA monitoring

- long term monitoring to absorb time variations
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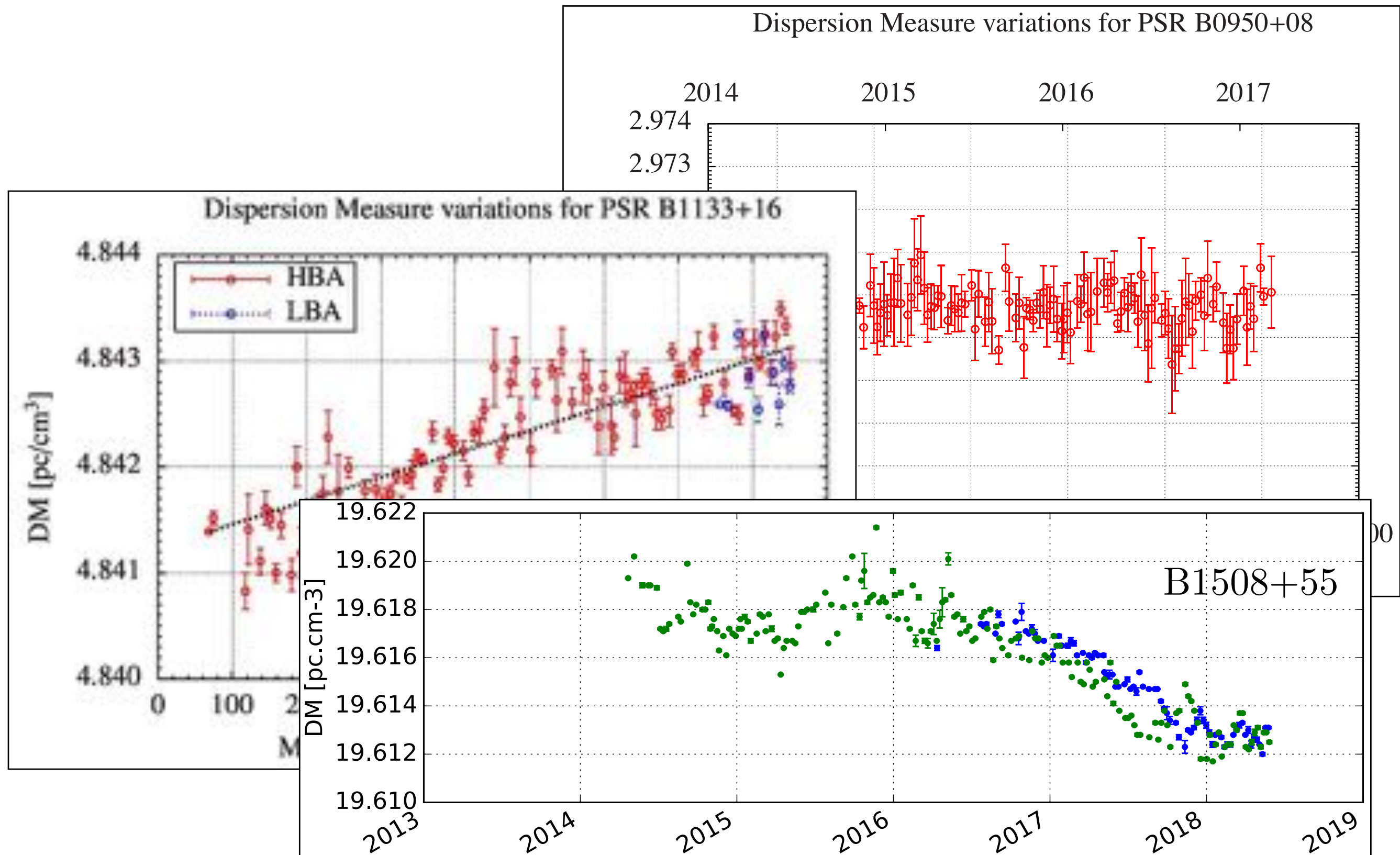
motivations:

1. observe DM variations (timescale: month)
 - characterisation of the Interstellar Medium (ISM)
2. absorb scintillation (timescale: hour)
 - build spectrum for “turnover” studies

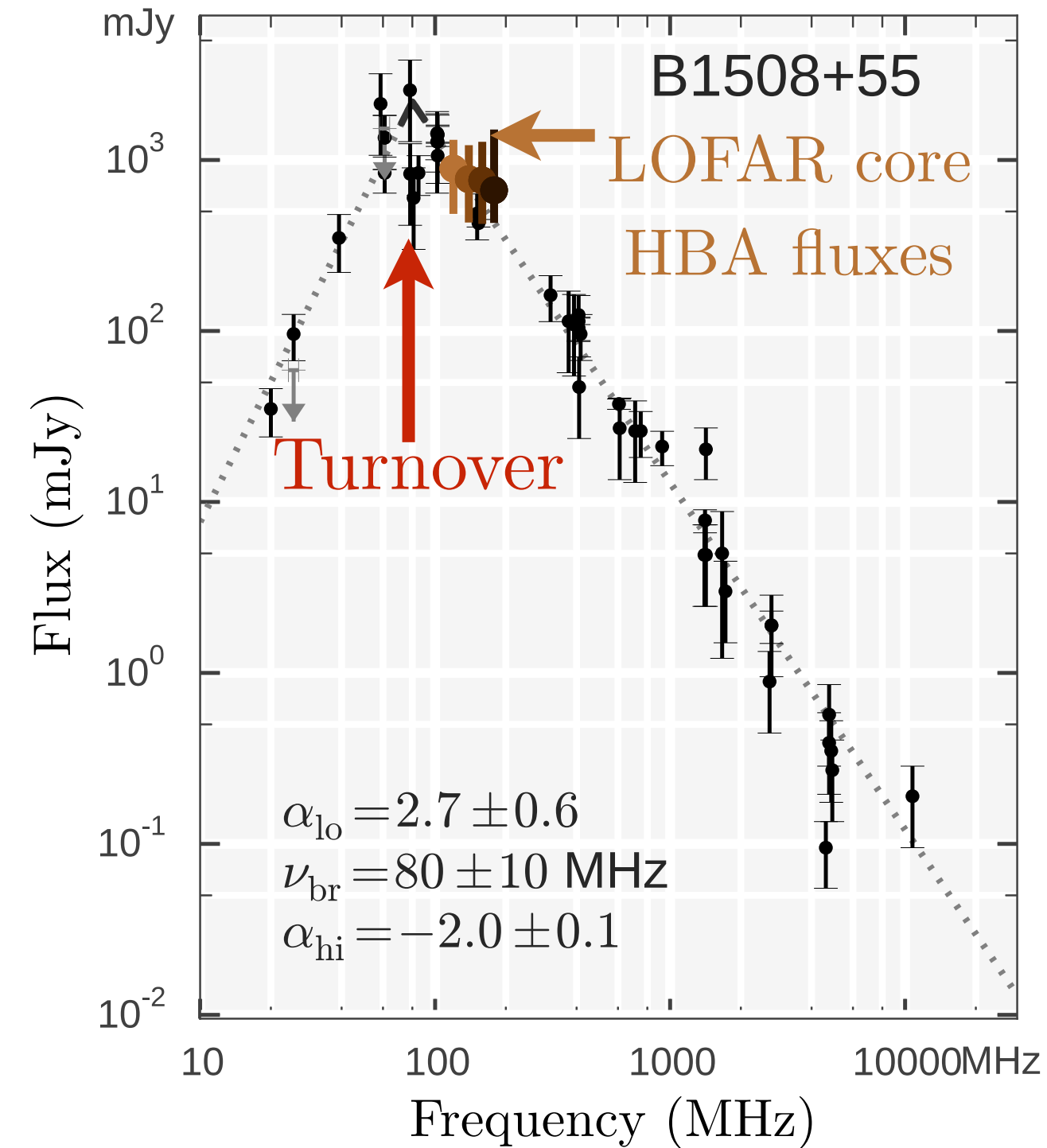
LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring



LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring



LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring

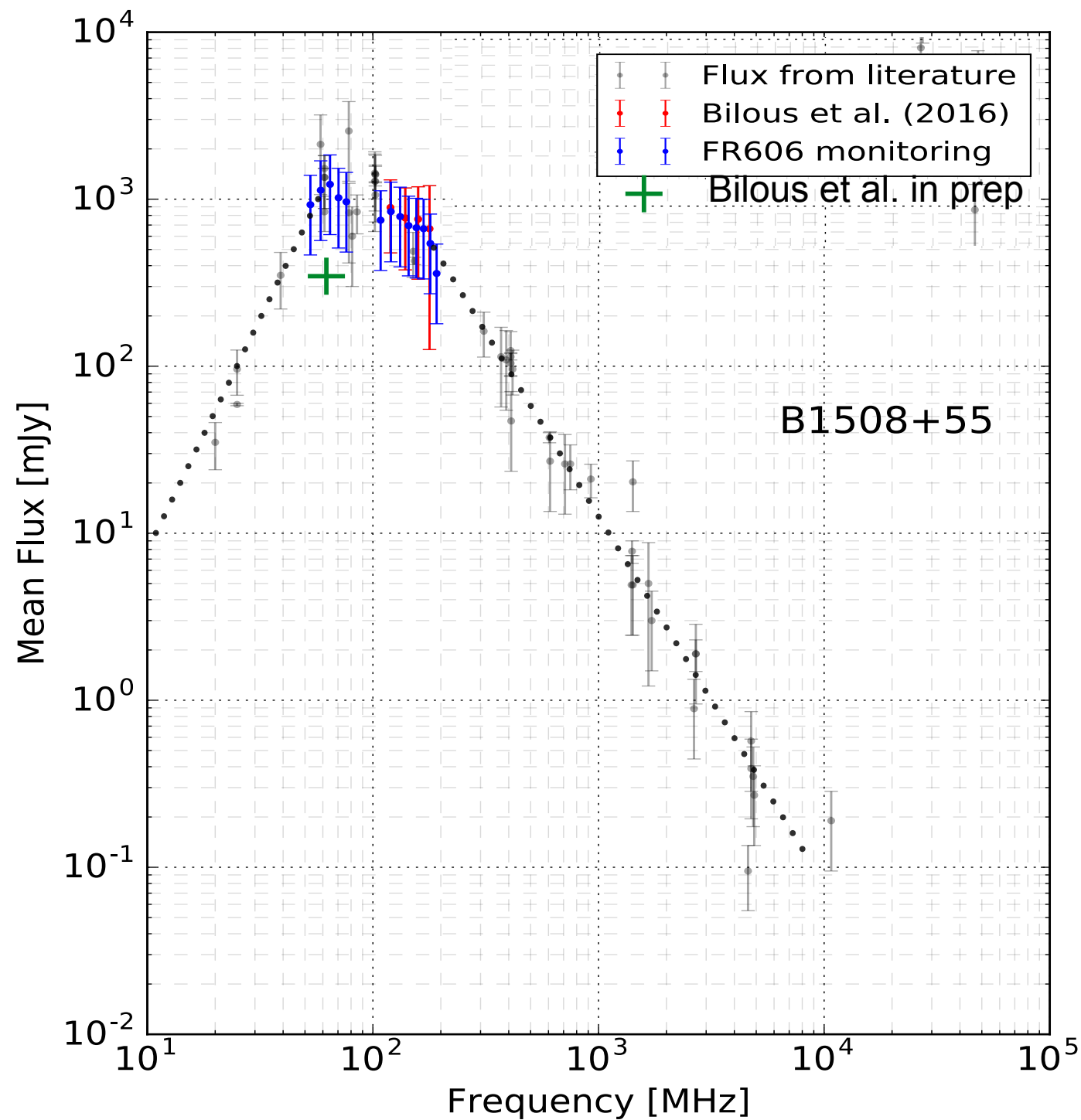


Bilous et al. (2016)

Possible reasons of this turnover?

- A loss of efficiency in the emission mechanism
- An absorption

LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring

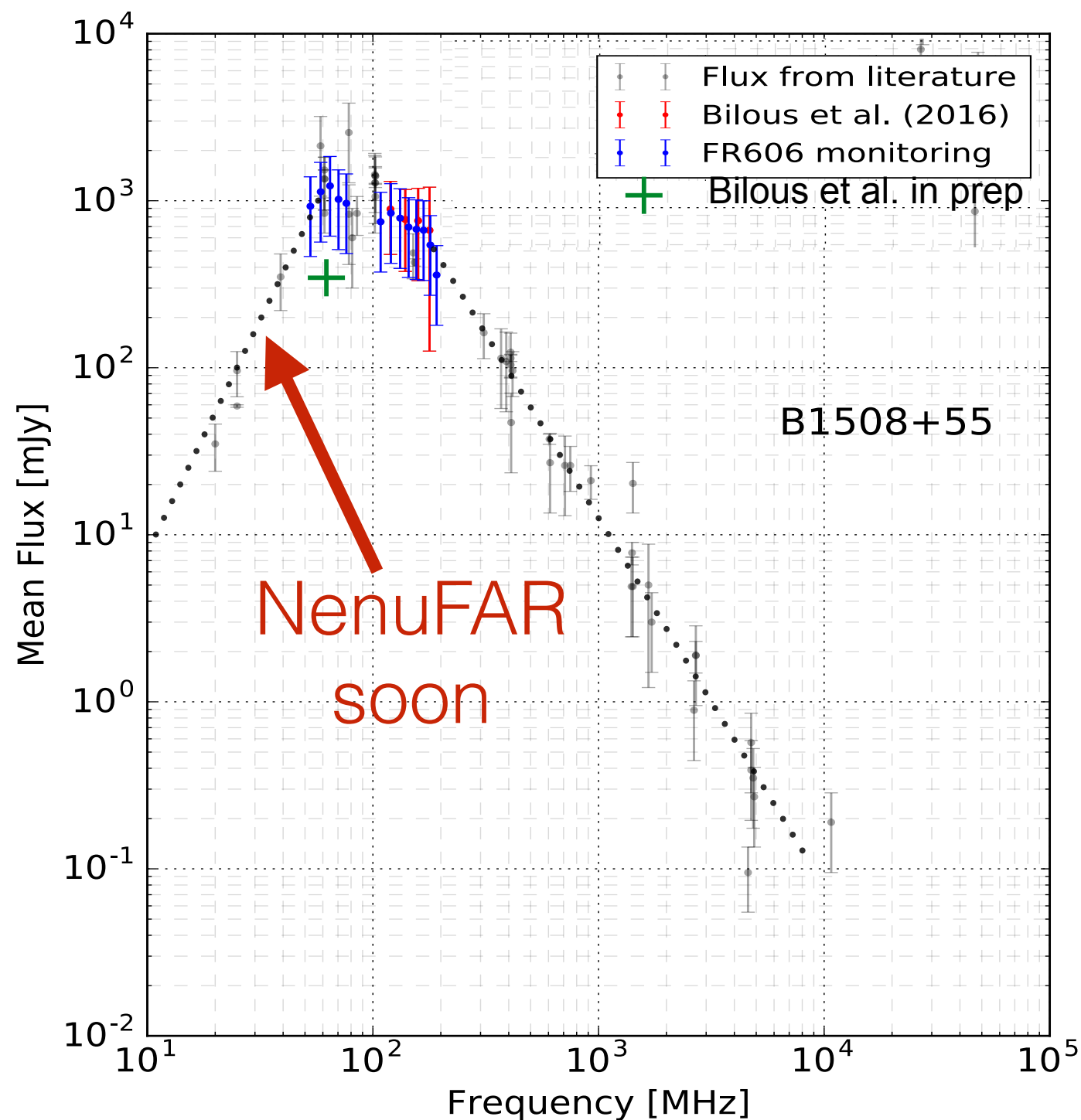


FR606 monitoring:

- Flux from the core census is lower due to flux variations

=> 16 LBA-HBA spectrum
and DM monitoring

LOFAR FR606 spectrum monitoring

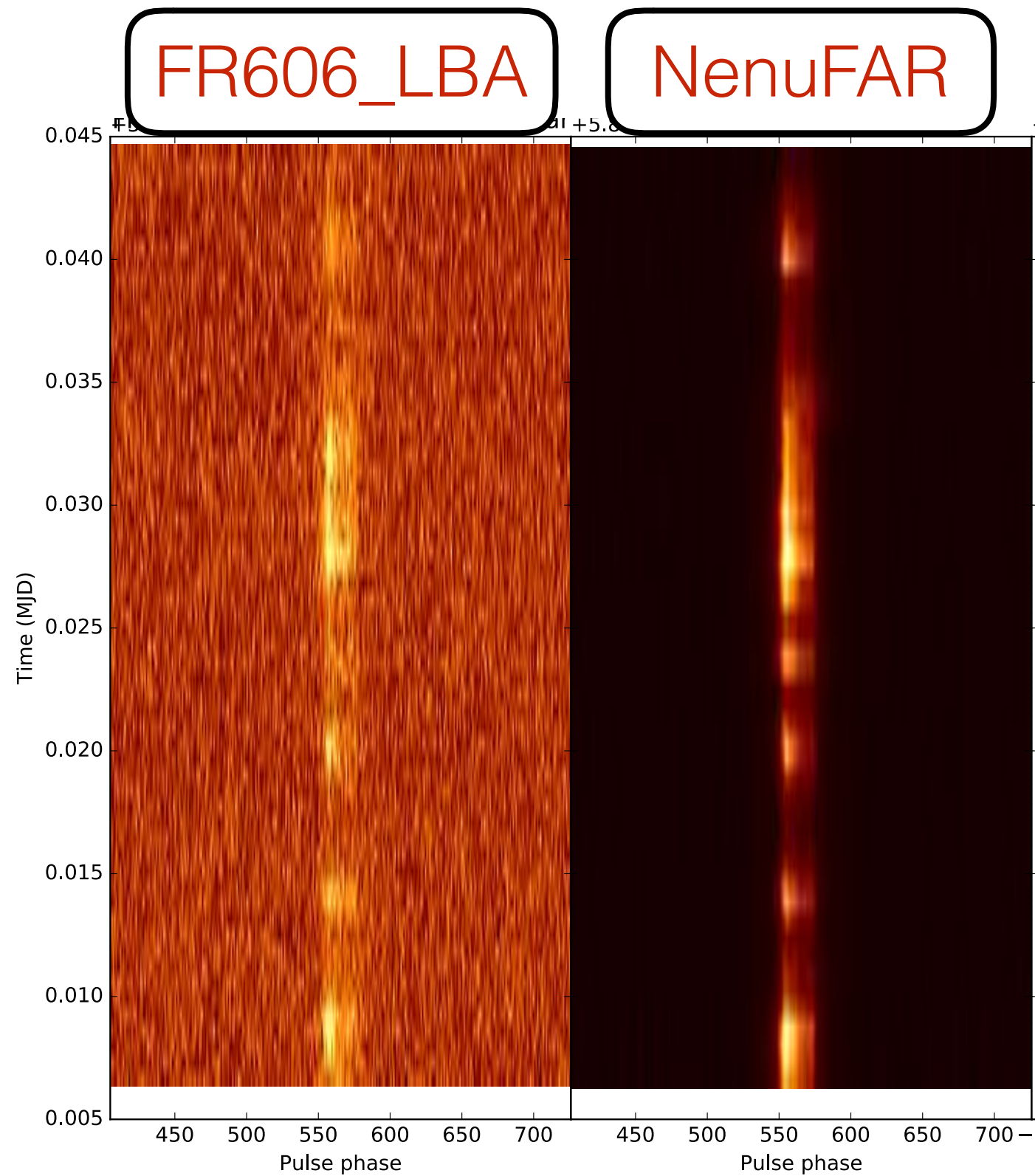


FR606 monitoring:

- Flux from the core census is lower due to flux variations

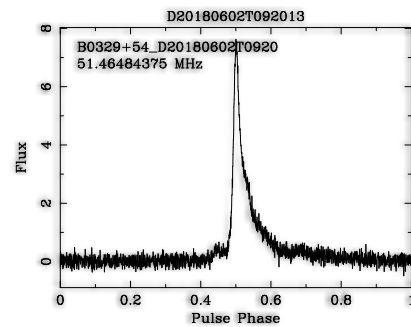
=> 16 LBA-HBA spectrum
and DM monitoring

Commissioning: simultaneous observation FR606 vs NenuFAR

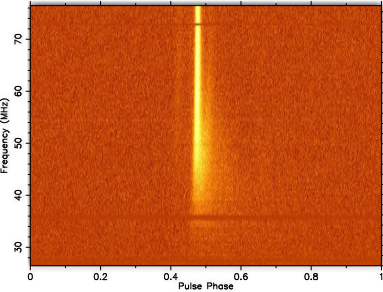


Commissioning: NenuFAR PSR observations

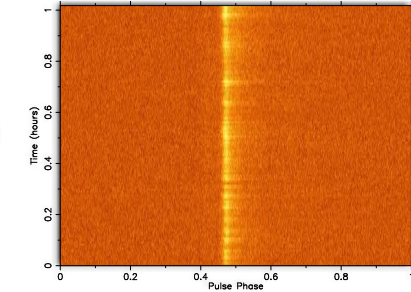
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B0329+54_D20180602T092013_010123.or.soi
PSRNAME	B0329+54
JNAME	J0332+5434 cp68
P0	0.714515741197457
DM	26.7641
length	6506.039699999999
nsbint	303
center freq.	51.46484375
BW	50
S/N	510.11
%RFI	12.01
quicklook created	June 3, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



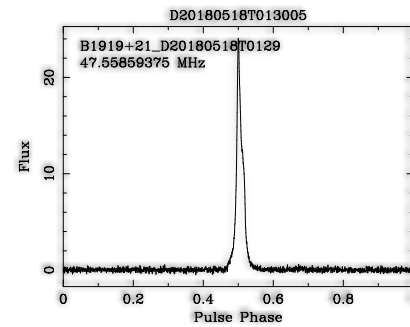
B0329+54_D20180602T0920 B0329+54_D20180602T092013_010123.or.soi
Freq: 51.465 MHz BW: 50 Length: 6506.040 S/N: 285.590



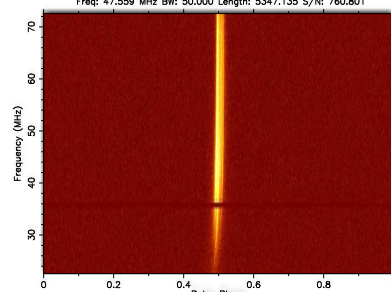
B0329+54_D20180602T0920 B0329+54_D20180602T092013_010123.or.soi
Freq: 51.465 MHz BW: 50 Length: 6506.040 S/N: 232.573



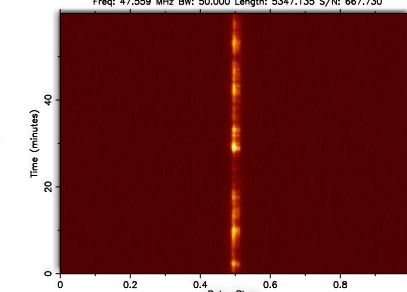
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B1919+21_D20180518T013005_010085
PSRNAME	B1919+21
JNAME	J1921+2153 lbp+68
P0	1.3372186226874
DM	12.4439894211604
length	5347.135499999999
nsbint	332
center freq.	47.55859375
BW	50
S/N	998.36
%RFI	2.60
quicklook created	May 18, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



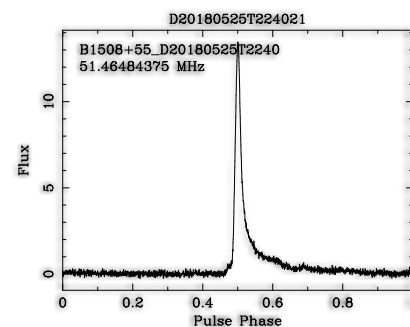
B1919+21_D20180518T0129 B1919+21_D20180518T013005_010085.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50.000 Length: 5347.135 S/N: 760.801



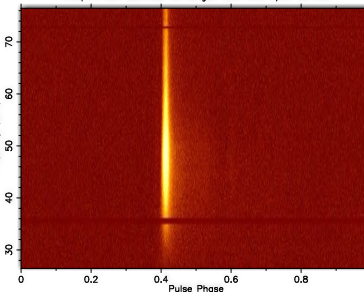
B1919+21_D20180518T0129 B1919+21_D20180518T013005_010085.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50.000 Length: 5347.135 S/N: 667.730



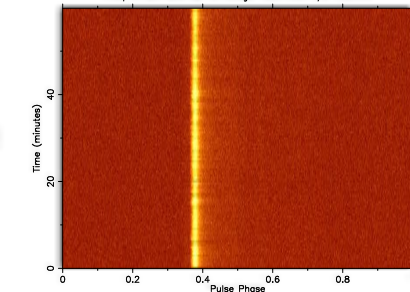
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B1508+55_D20180525T224021_010102
PSRNAME	B1508+55
JNAME	J1509+5531 htg+68
P0	0.73970876928001
DM	19.6121
length	5281.934399999999
nsbint	328
center freq.	51.46484375
BW	50
S/N	1111.72
%RFI	4.27
quicklook created	May 26, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



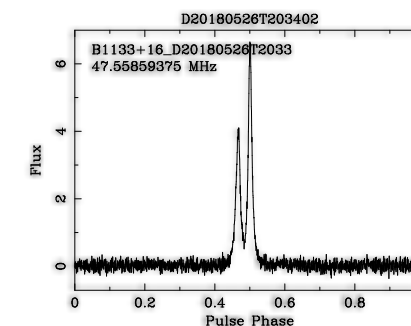
B1508+55_D20180525T2240 B1508+55_D20180525T224021_010102.or.soi
Freq: 51.465 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5281.934 S/N: 397.005



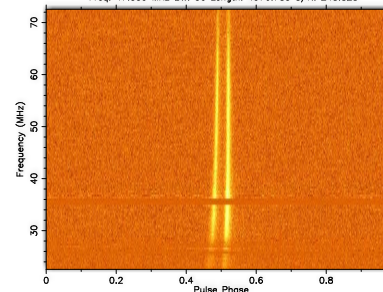
B1508+55_D20180525T2240 B1508+55_D20180525T224021_010102.or.soi
Freq: 51.465 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5281.934 S/N: 394.210



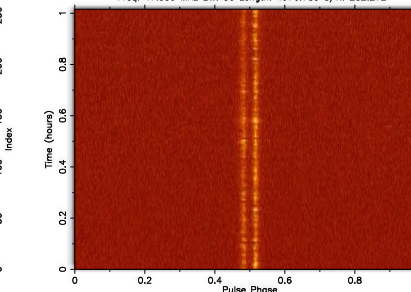
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B1133+16_D20180526T203402_010109
PSRNAME	B1133+16
JNAME	J1136+1551 phb68
P0	1.18802799119182
DM	4.848
length	4976.784899999999
nsbint	309
center freq.	47.55859375
BW	50
S/N	417.28
%RFI	11.31
quicklook created	May 27, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



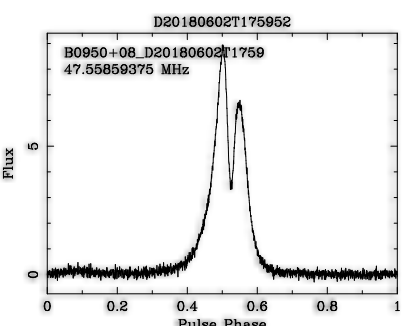
B1133+16_D20180526T2033 B1133+16_D20180526T203402_010109.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 4976.785 S/N: 248.828



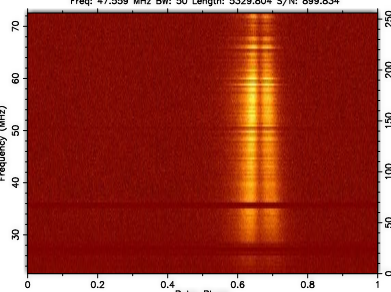
B1133+16_D20180526T2033 B1133+16_D20180526T203402_010109.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 4976.785 S/N: 232.272



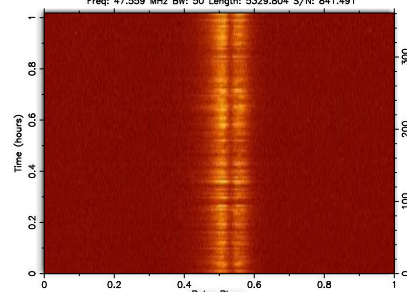
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B0950+08_D20180602T175952_010125
PSRNAME	B0950+08
JNAME	J0953+0755 phb68
P0	0.25308945863261
DM	2.9704
length	5329.804000000002
nsbint	361
center freq.	47.55859375
BW	50
S/N	1141.62
%RFI	14.56
quicklook created	June 3, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



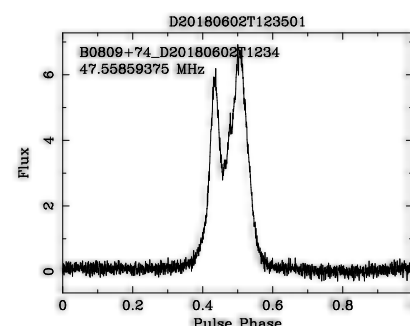
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Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5329.804 S/N: 899.834



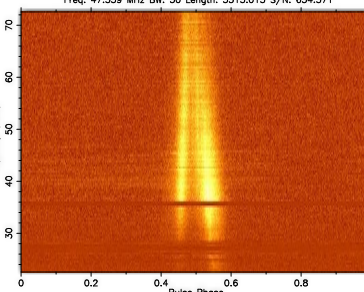
B0950+08_D20180602T1759 B0950+08_D20180602T175952_010125.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5329.804 S/N: 841.491



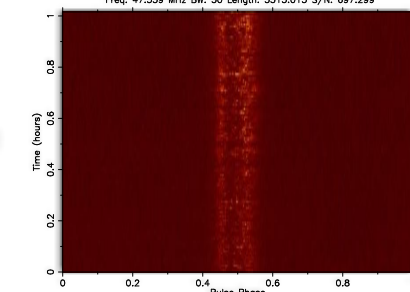
observatory	nenufar
obs.id	B0809+74_D20180602T123501_010124
PSRNAME	B0809+74
JNAME	J0814+7429 cp68
P0	1.2922830973301
DM	5.75066
length	5315.012999999999
nsbint	330
center freq.	47.55859375
BW	50
S/N	853.75
%RFI	22.30
quicklook created	June 3, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



B0809+74_D20180602T1234 B0809+74_D20180602T123501_010124.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5315.013 S/N: 654.371

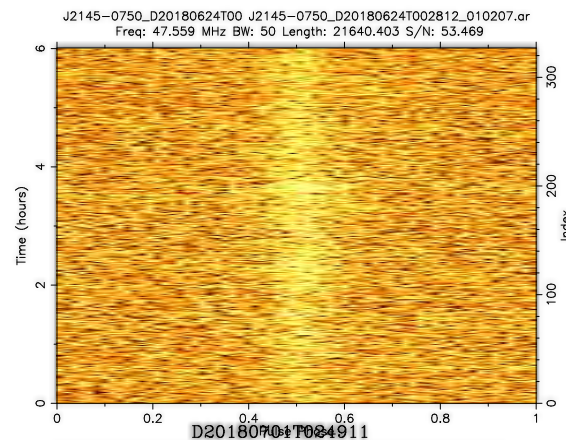
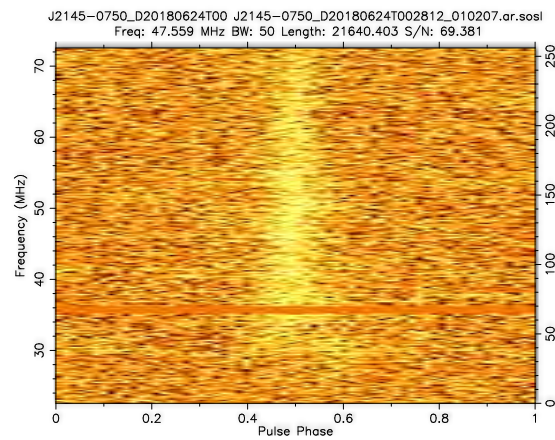
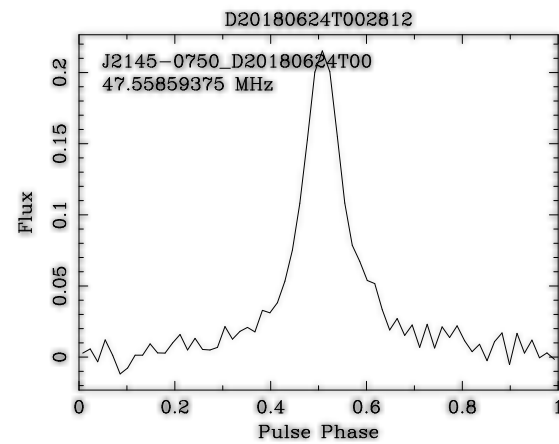


B0809+74_D20180602T1234 B0809+74_D20180602T123501_010124.or.soi
Freq: 47.559 MHz BW: 50 Length: 5315.013 S/N: 697.299

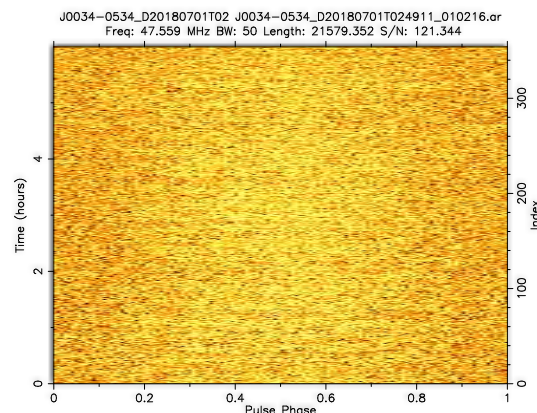
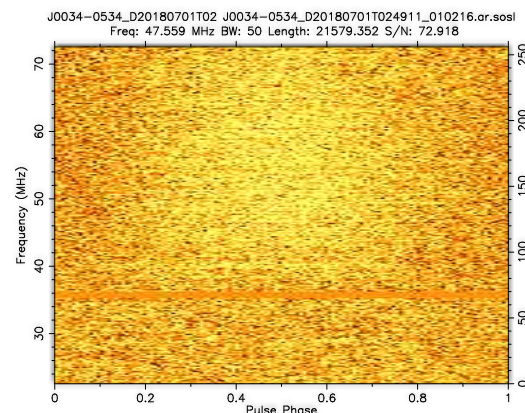
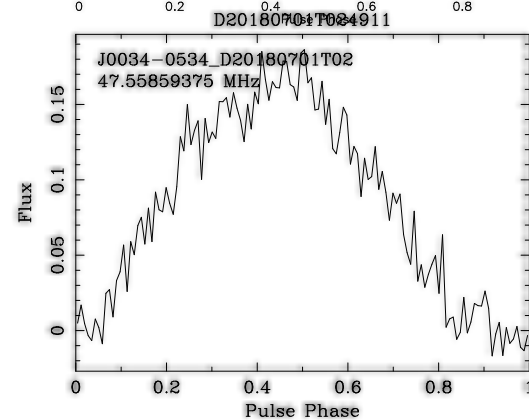
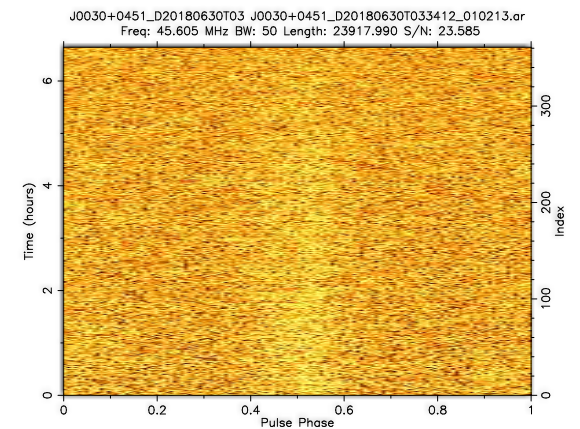
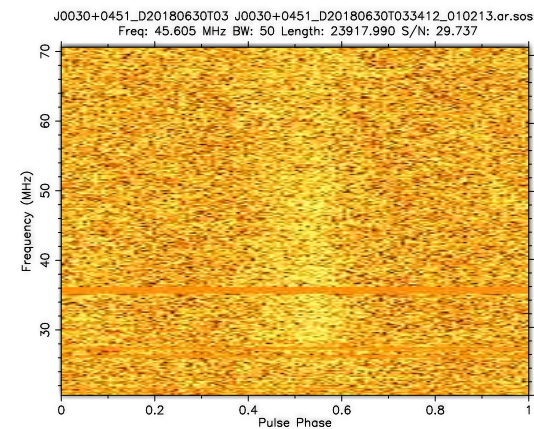
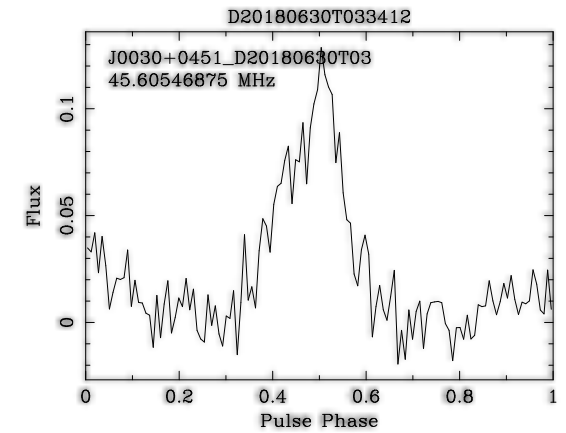


Commissioning: NenuFAR millisecond PSR

observatory	nenufar
obs.id	J2145-0750_D20180624T002812_010207
PSRNAME	J2145-0750
JNAME	J2145-0750 bhl+94
P0	0.0160505001715402
DM	9.0059
length	21640.4034
nsbint	327
center freq.	47.55859375
BW	50
S/N	65.10
%RFI	4.24
quicklook created	June 25, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



observatory	nenufar
obs.id	J0030+0451_D20180630T033412_010213
PSRNAME	J0030+0451
JNAME	J0030+0451 lzb+00
P0	0.0048649755744798
DM	4.3333
length	23917.9898000001
nsbint	361
center freq.	45.60546875
BW	50
S/N	39.16
%RFI	5.69
quicklook created	June 30, 2018
by	quicklook.sh (version 1.11.00, 08.11.2017)



- 6 hours observations on millisecond pulsars

NenuFAR: prospect

- NenuFAR will unveil 10x more sources than current population known @ 30 MHz:
- Study the ISM
 - NenuFAR could be coupled with data from LOFAR HBA and the Nancay Radio Telescope (NRT)
 - High precision DM due to high sensibility on the low band
- NenuFAR will help to understand the pulsar magnetospheric structure
 - Single pulses multi-telescope observations 15 Mhz - 1.8 GHz
 - Characterize the spectral energy distribution (turnover)

END

