

RXTE Observations of the Vela Pulsar: The Pulsar Rosetta Stone

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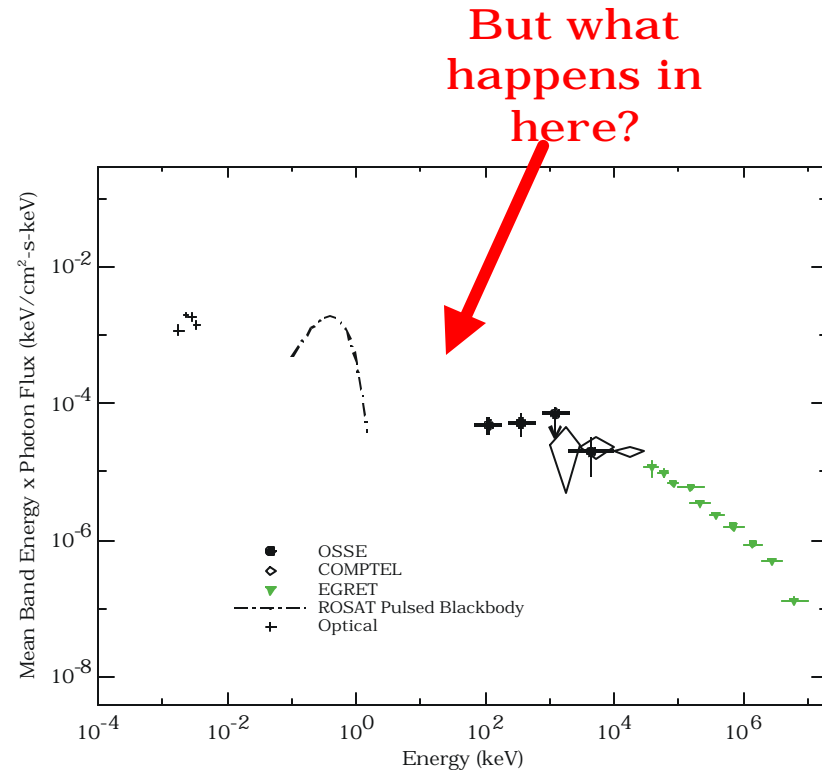
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PSR B0833-45: The Vela Pulsar

- *Brightest celestial g-ray source but difficult X-ray object*
 - Faint
 - Embedded in bright pulsar wind nebula
- *First X-ray observation by ROSAT*
 - Pulsed spectrum described by black body
 - “Point source” spectrum described by black body or power law
 - Pulsed fraction $\sim 11\%$ (< 1.2 keV)

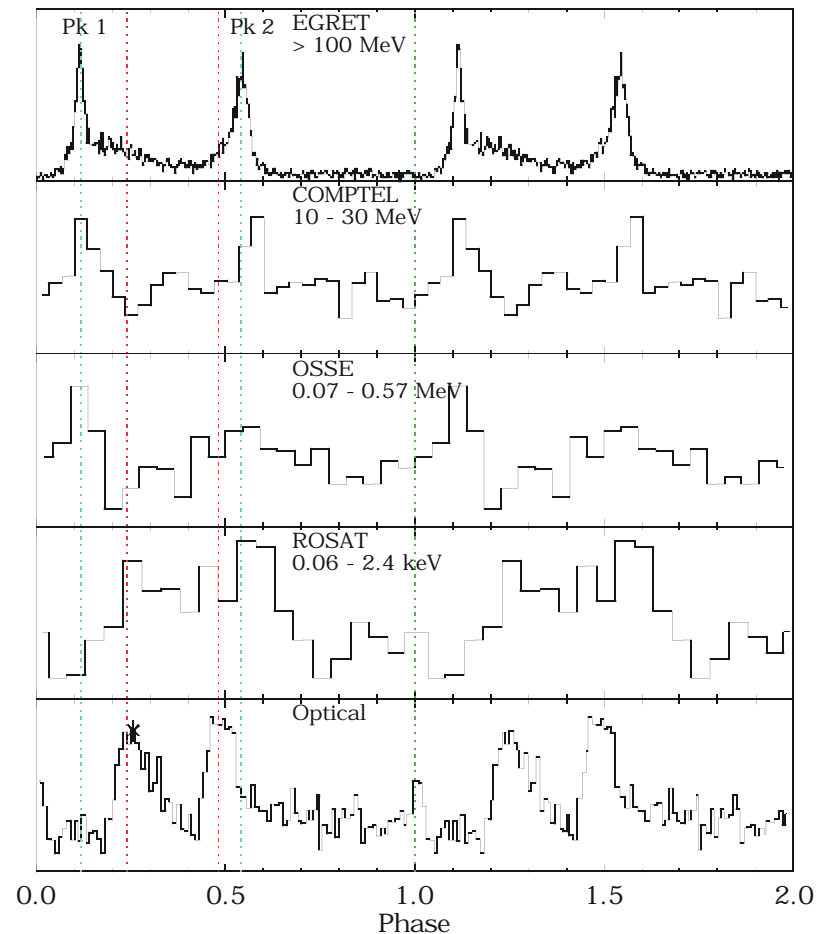
Vela Pulsar (cont'd)

- *First convincing hard X-ray/soft g-ray observations by OSSE and COMPTEL*
 - Pulsed spectrum only
 - Gradual rollover from very hard OSSE spectrum ($\Gamma = 1.3$) to EGRET ($\Gamma = 1.7$)



Vela Pulsar (cont'd)

- *Light curve behavior seems to have three “regimes”*
 - Radio: 1 peak
 - Optical: 2 peaks, small separation
 - γ -ray: 2 peaks, wider separation
- *Where does the switch from “optical-like” to “g-like” behavior occur?*
- *Whither the radio pulse?*

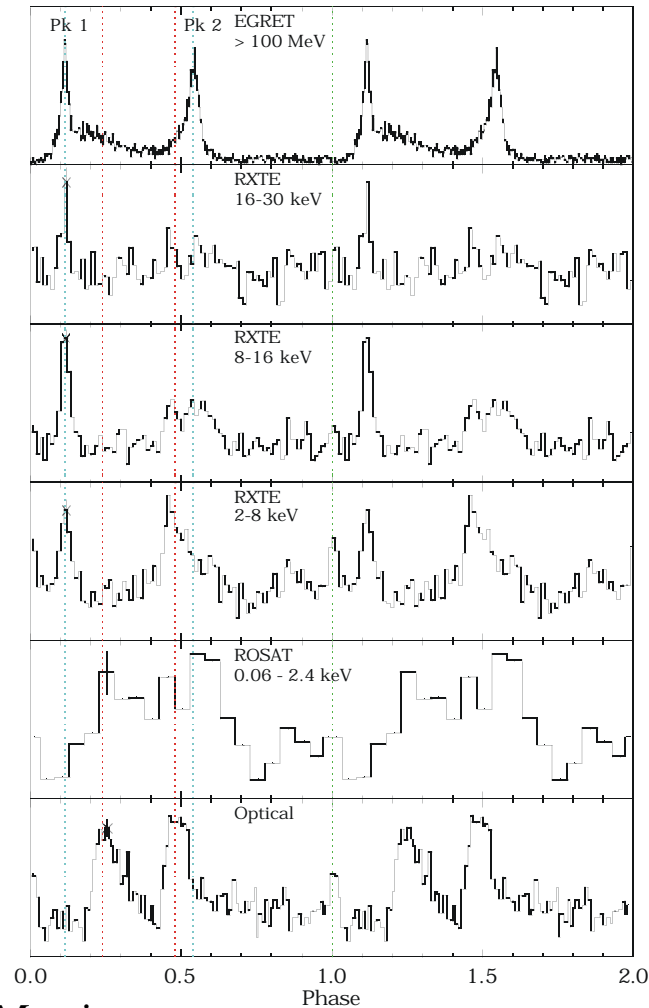


RXTE Arrives with Answers and Questions

- *RXTE Observations*
 - Cycle 1: 93 ksec
 - Cycle 3: 274 ksec
- *Analysis*
 - Ephemerides from Princeton pulsar database
 - Epoch folding analysis with standard RXTE ftools
 - “On-pulse minus off-pulse” or fitting sinusoid model plus off-pulse “background”
- *Cycle 1 results appeared in 1999 (Strickman, Harding & deJager, 1999, ApJ, 524, 373)*
- *“X-ray gap” between ROSAT and OSSE is filled in!*
- *Paper speculates that:*
 - “Peak 2” may have multiple components
 - Some components may be “ γ -like”, others “optical-like”
- *Statistics insufficient to prove either claim*

Cycle 3 Provides Some Answers

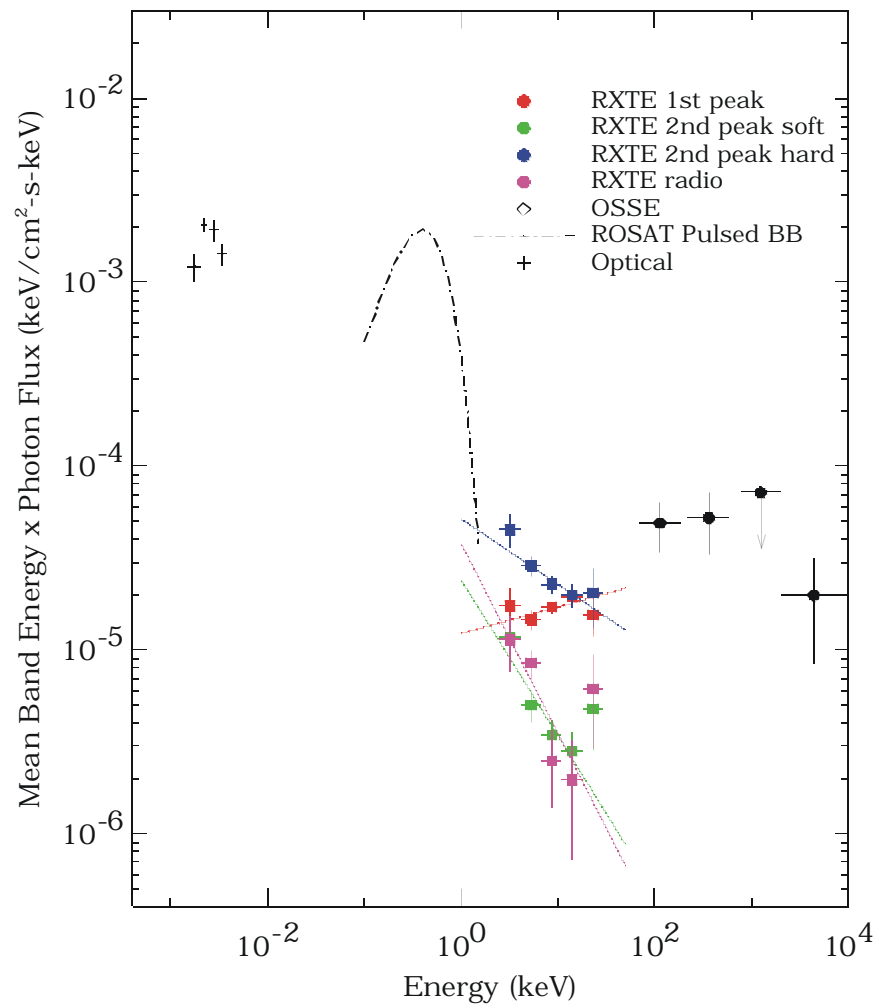
- **Broadband light curves:**
 - First peak clearly aligns with EGRET first peak
 - “Second Peak” is clearly two peaks ($\Delta\phi=0.09\pm0.01$)
 - Lower phase, softer component aligned with optical
 - Higher phase, harder component aligned with EGRET second peak
 - Soft spectrum peak present at radio peak phase
 - Note similar feature in optical lightcurve
 - No such feature at higher energies



Cycle 3 Provides Some Answers (cont'd)

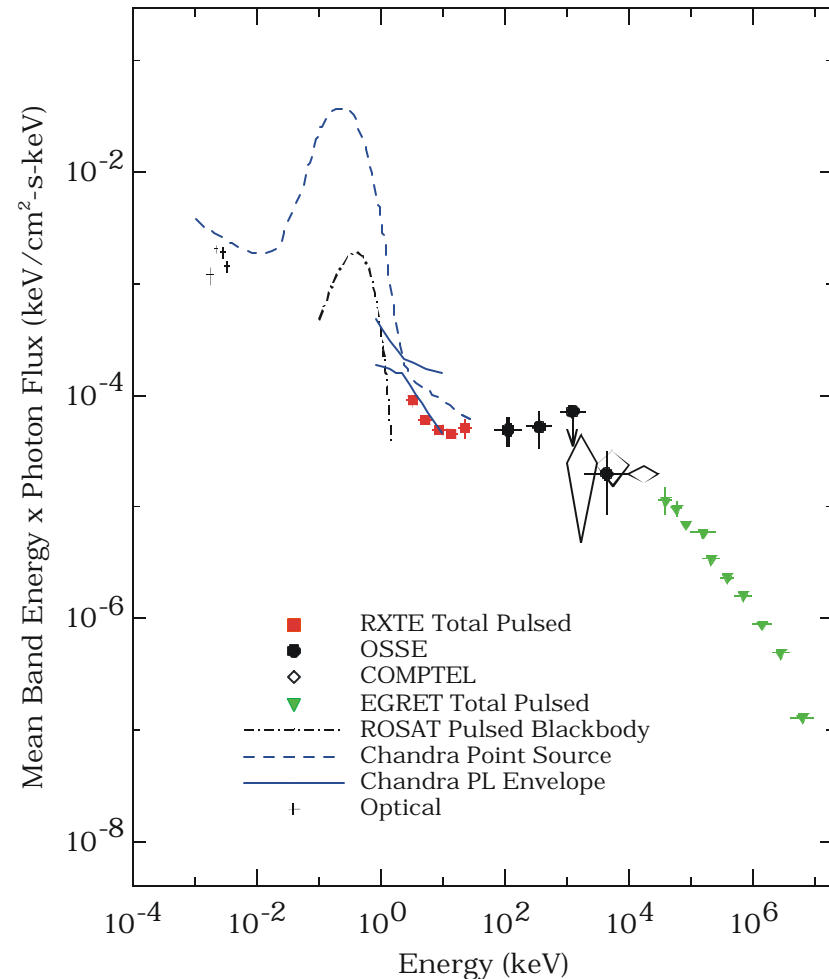
- *Phase-resolved spectra:*

- Peaks that are phase-aligned with γ -ray peaks are hardest
- Peaks phase-aligned with optical and/or radio peak are softest
- Soft component of Peak 2 extrapolates to near optical fluxes



Cycle 3 Provides Some Answers (cont'd)

- *Total pulsed spectrum*
 - Smoothly fills in gap between hard X-ray and thermal
 - Complex shape from superposition of phase-resolved spectra
 - Comparison to Chandra “point source” spectrum indicates higher pulsed fraction than in thermal component (similar to other nonthermal emission)



Conclusions and Future Directions

- *Conclusions*

- Cycle 3 RXTE observations confirm the **multicomponent nature of the pulsed Vela emission**
- Features from radio through γ -ray present in the 2-30 keV spectrum (hence the Vela Pulsar Rosetta Stone)

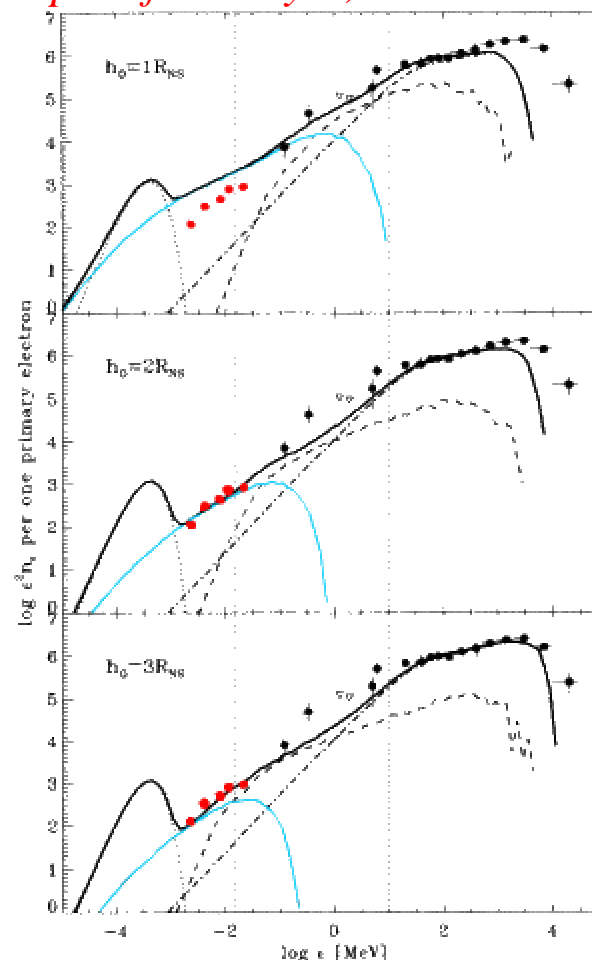
- Components behavior in spectrum and phase correlated

- **Soft components phase-aligned with lower energy features (radio and optical)**
- **Hard components phase-aligned with higher energy features (γ -ray)**

Conclusions and Future Directions (cont'd)

- Conclusions (cont'd)
 - Nonthermal X-ray measurements present new challenges to modeling the global spectrum
 - Attempts have been made to model these energies (e.g. \Rightarrow)
 - Nothing yet predicts phase resolved spectra behavior

Adapted from Dyks, Rudak & Bulik (00)



Conclusions and Future Directions (cont'd)

• *Future Directions*

- More observations with RXTE (>1000ksec required; not currently approved)
 - Significantly improve statistics for characterization of peaks
 - Better high energy behavior
- Chandra observations (Pavlov et al)
 - Imaging allows phase resolved spectra without subtracting “off-pulse”
 - Need better statistics

• *Simultaneous Radio*

- We have full pulse-by-pulse radio coverage during the cycle 3 observation
- Epoch fold X-ray data for different ranges of radio pulse strength/arrival time
- Study radio phase peak as a function of radio properties