TeV Flux modulation in PSR B1259-63/LS2883

Matthias Kerschhaggl

Physikalisches Institut Universitaet Bonn





Experimental Astroparticle Physics and Cosmology

Physikalisches Institut Nussallee 12, 53115 Bonn AG Prof. Marek Kowalski



- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary



- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary

The System PSR B1259-63/SS2883



- Distance 1.5 kpc **Distance**
- Last periastron 27th of July 2007

Orbit

Next periastron 15th December 2010



- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary

TeV Lightcurve





TeV Lightcurve Symmetry



• TeV flux only a function of orbital separation r !?

Hints that PSR B1259-63 is a periodical VHE emitter



X-rays vs. **Y**-rays



• no symmetry w.r.t. periastron in X-rays

 decrease in y-ray flux at r ≈ 2e12 cm coincident with increase in X-rays

X-rays vs. γ-rays



• no symmetry w.r.t. periastron in X-rays

 decrease in γ-ray flux at r ≈ 2e12 cm coincident with increase in X-rays

X-rays vs. **Y**-rays



• no symmetry w.r.t. periastron in X-rays

 decrease in y-ray flux at r ≈ 2e12 cm coincident with increase in X-rays





- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary

Inverse Compton (IC) Cooling including non-radiative losses

- Pure IC scenario does not describe the HESS data
- Adiabatic losses and particle escape could play a key role in PSR B1259-63
- Analytical calculation of adiabatic losses non-trivial
- Extract adiabatic cooling profile from data by comparing with prediction adopting electron injection without non-radiative losses (Khangulyan et al., 2007)

Electron distribution fkt EDF (Ginzburg & Syrovatskii 1964) :

$$n_e(t,\gamma) = \frac{1}{|\dot{\gamma}(\gamma,t)|} \int$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} Q(\gamma') \mathrm{d}\gamma' \quad Q(t)$$

$$Q(t,\gamma) = A\gamma^{-\alpha} e^{-\frac{\gamma mc^2}{E_{e,max}}} \theta \left(\gamma - \gamma_{\min}\right)$$

$$\dot{\gamma} = \dot{\gamma}_{\rm syn} + \dot{\gamma}_{\rm ic} + \dot{\gamma}_{\rm ad}$$



y^{dot} ... losses

n_c(t,y) ...EDF (per energy)

- Q ... e[.] injection spectrum
- E_{e max} ... e⁻ cutoff energy
- A... norm; => fraction PW e⁻ to injection e⁻



- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary

Cooling Profiles



Tested three different cooling profiles γ^{dot}_{ad} to account for HESS data



2004/07 data qualitatively compatible with IC model including (phenomenologically) non-radiative losses.



Non monotonic cooling profile γ^{dot}_{ad} (black) results in two additional dips at $\theta \pm 75^{\circ}$ (coincident with disc!)





- No quantitative agreement for X-ray data and (synchrotron) model prediction
- Qualitative agreement for post-periastron (red) data
- Magnetic field more complicated than simple B~1/r dependence adopted in model

Interpretation

 If symmetry in TeV true → unexpected in leptonic scenario since IC is anisotropic

• However, depends on many factors: production region size, γ -ray energy band, slope of e⁻-spectrum, T_{star}, Doppler modulation etc.

• If $T'_{star} = 1.5 \times T_{star} \rightarrow IC$ occurs deeper in Klein-Nishina \rightarrow more isotropic

Smoothing due to production region size?!

• Compensation of effects (Doppler, γ - γ absorption, anisotropic IC)?!





Interpretation II

 Decrease of TeV flux towards periastron around r~2e12 cm accompanied by increase in X-rays

Pulsar crosses disc →
increase ram pressure →
PW termination shock
closer to pulsar → B-field
enhancement

 Behavior in X-rays not explained by this simple qualitative picture





- The system
- The lightcurve
- IC model
- Results
- Summary

Summary

- TeV lightcurve of PSR B1259 possibly symmetric
- Can be described by leptonic IC scenario adopting non radiative losses.
- Peculiar dips in the cooling profile coincident with stellar disc position
- "TeV Flux modulation in PSRB1259–63/LS2883", A&A 525, A80 (2011) [arxiv.org/abs/1009.5307]
- Special thanks to: F. Aharonian, D. Khangulyan