

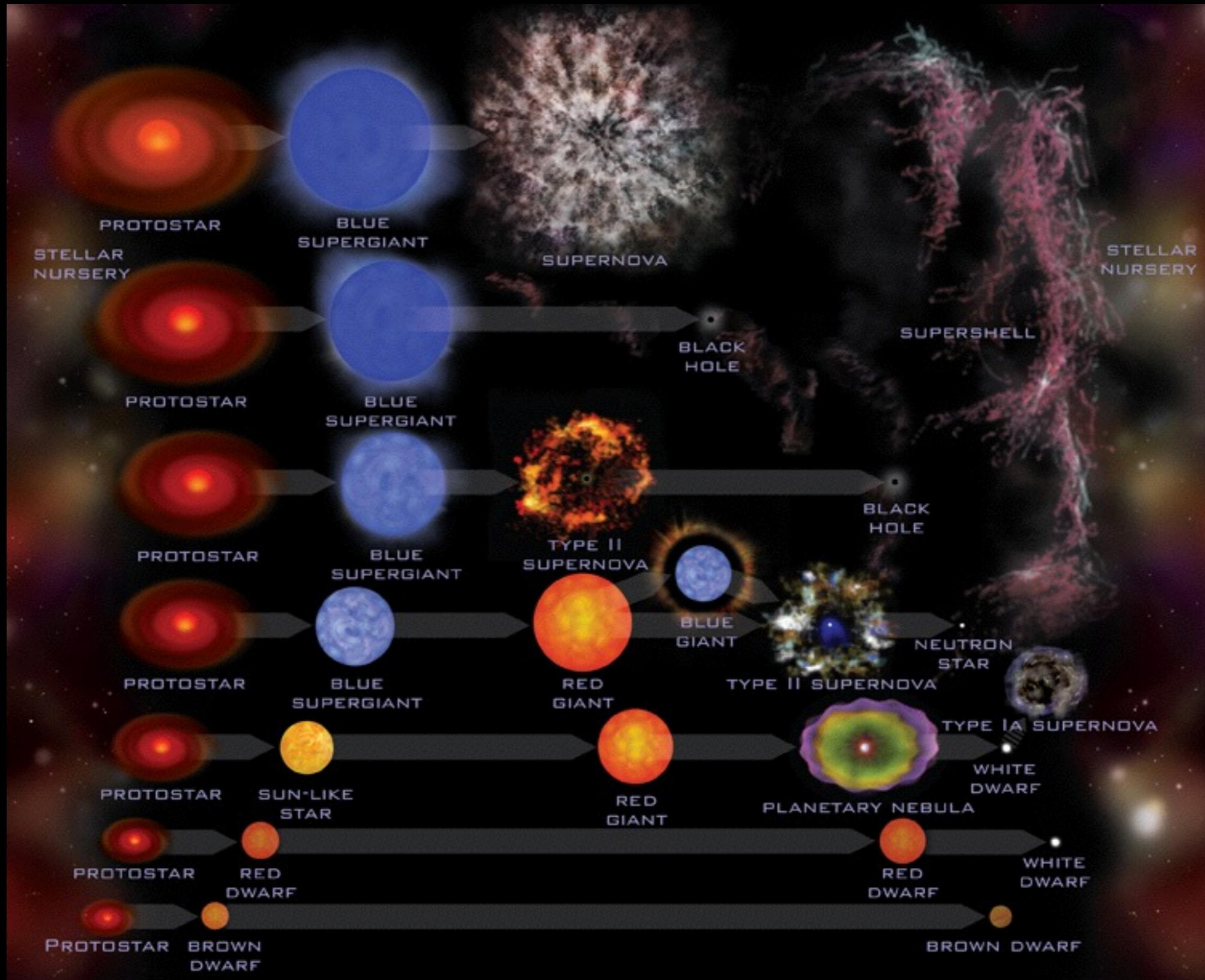


Pulsars at very high energy

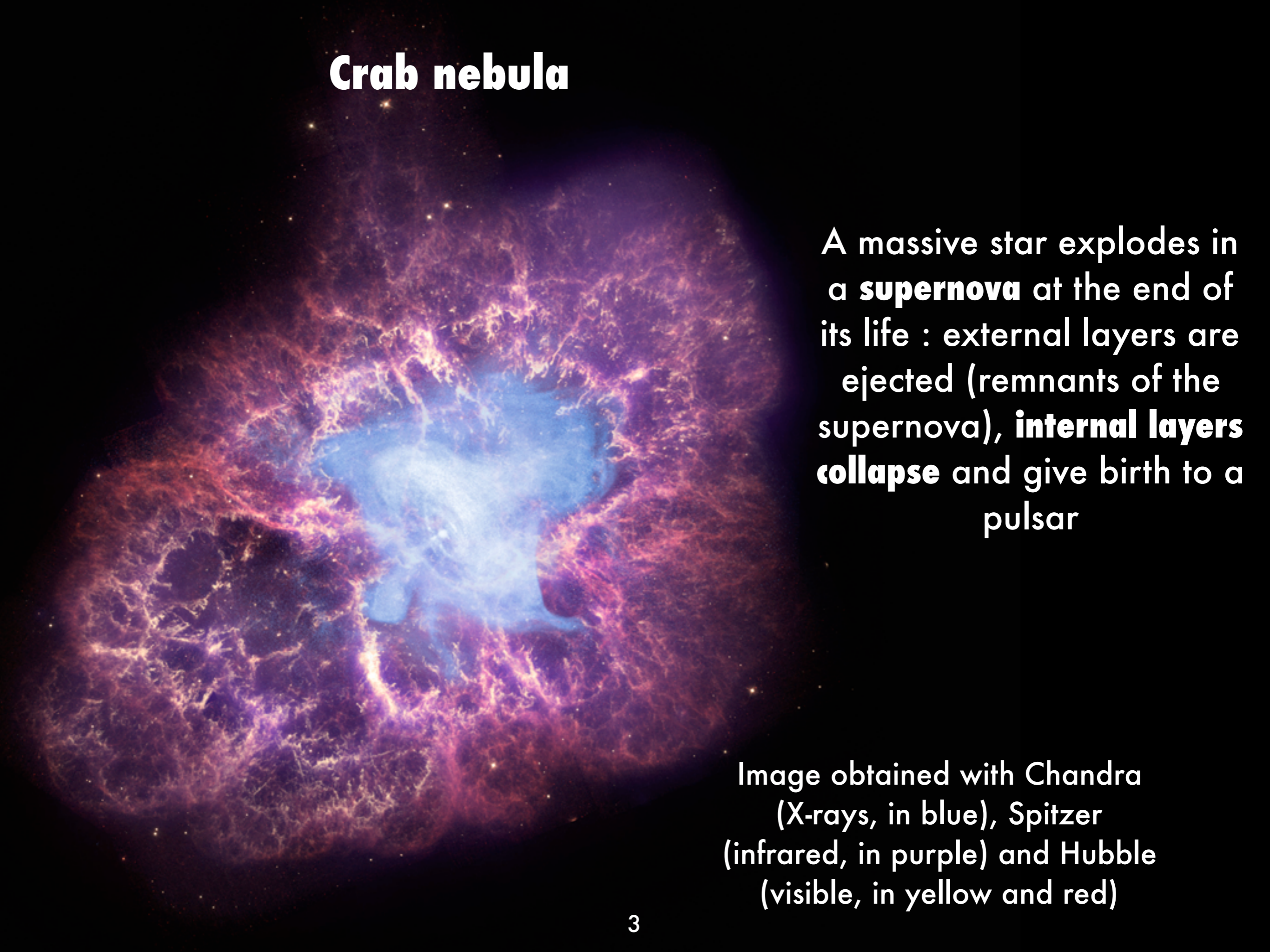
JRJC - October 2018

Marion Spir-Jacob, APC, supervised by Arache Djannati-Atai

Stellar evolution



Crab nebula



A massive star explodes in a **supernova** at the end of its life : external layers are ejected (remnants of the supernova), **internal layers collapse** and give birth to a **pulsar**

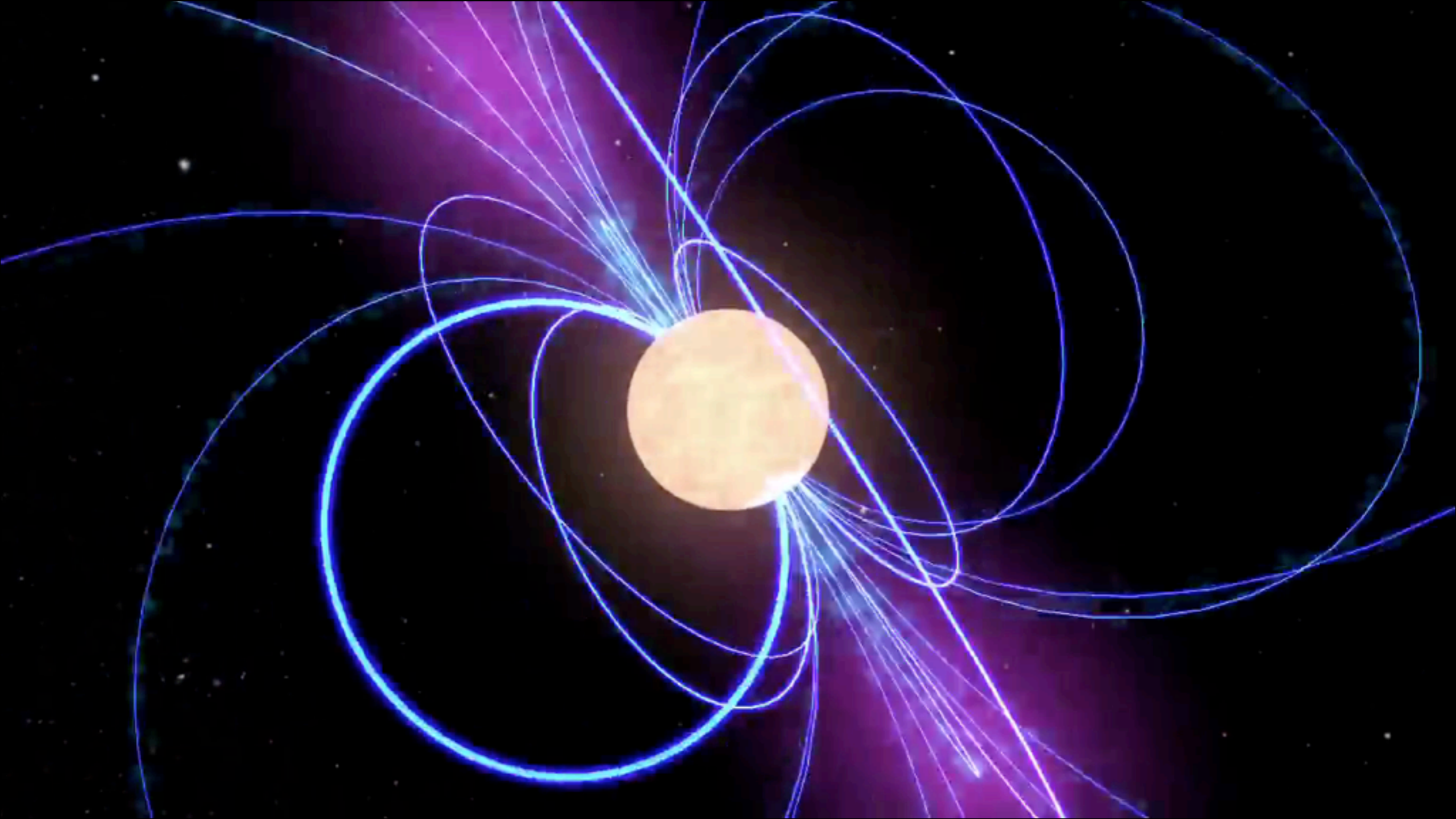
Image obtained with Chandra (X-rays, in blue), Spitzer (infrared, in purple) and Hubble (visible, in yellow and red)

Pulsars: highly magnetized, fast-spinning neutron stars

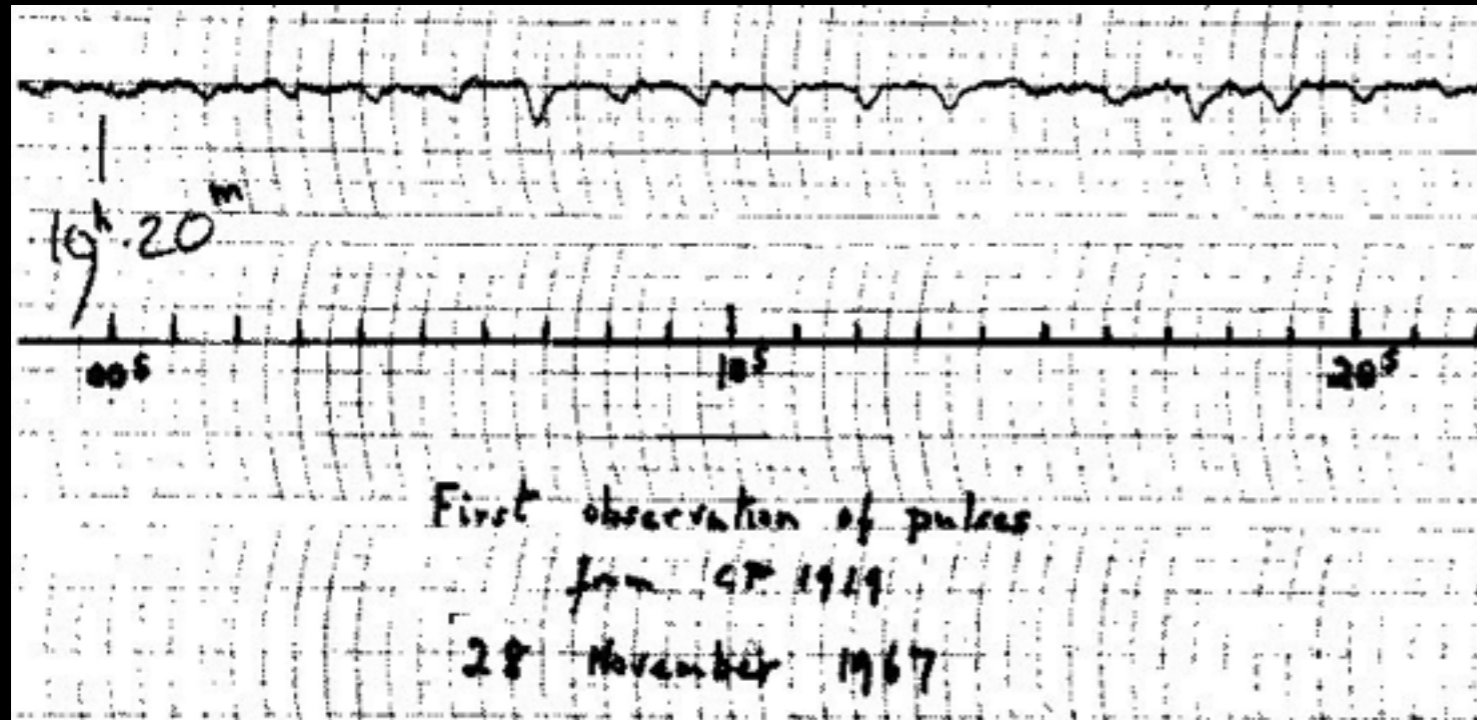
- ▶ Solar mass in a ~ 10 km radius
- ▶ Density is like the mass of the English Channel (la Manche) contained in the volume of an oyster
- ▶ Neutron stars $\begin{cases} n \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e \\ p^+ + e^- \rightarrow n + \nu_e \end{cases}$

Equilibrium between the gravity and the strong force

- ▶ Radius diminishes drastically so the intensity of the magnetic field, as well as the speed of rotation, increases a lot



1967: first detection of pulsars (« pulsating stars »)



First named « LGM » for
« Little Green Men »

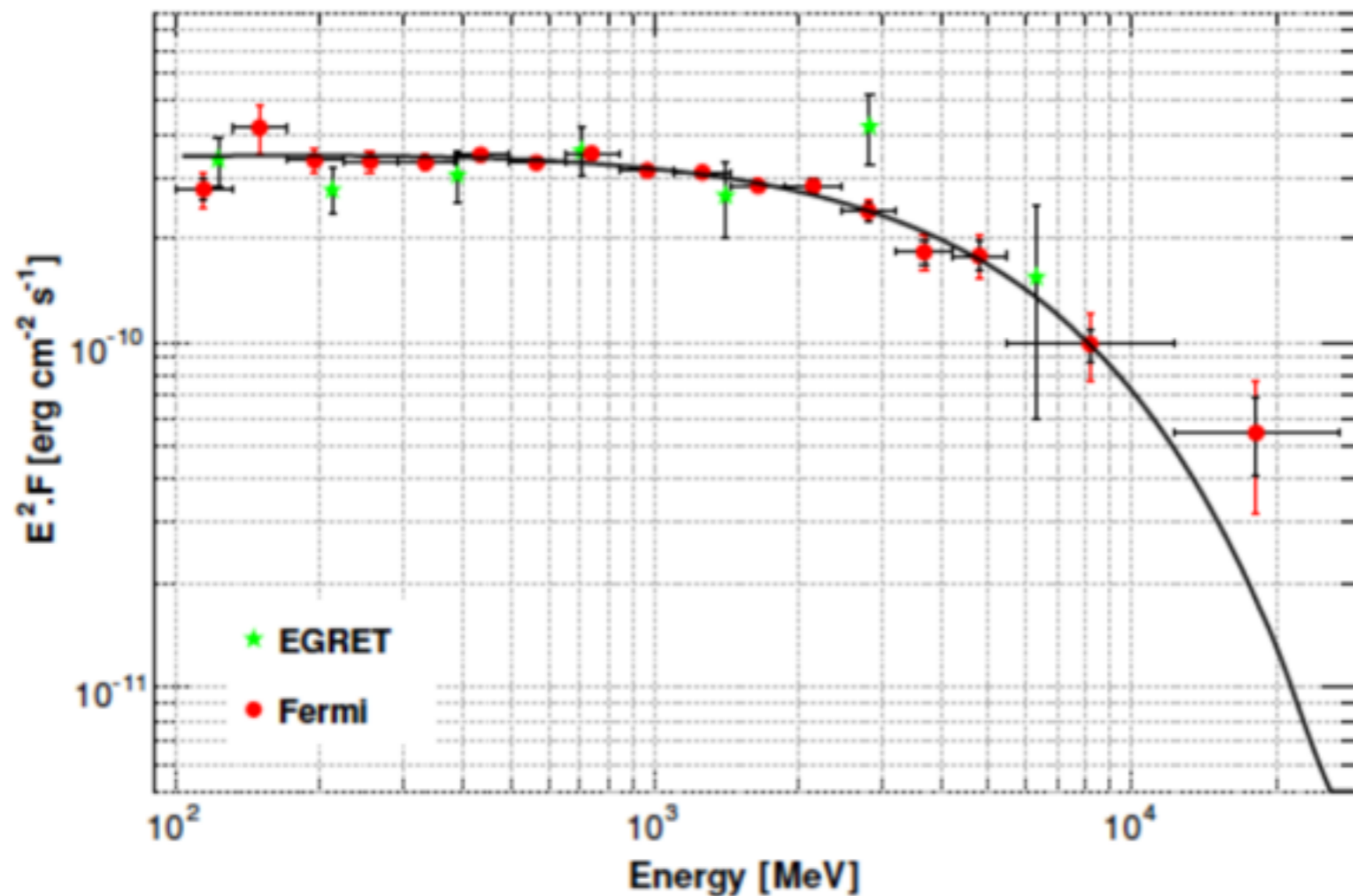
In astronomy, periodicity
explained by:

- **Rotation**
- **Orbital motion**
- **Modulation**

- ▶ Since 1967 : more than 2000 pulsars detected in radio
- ▶ **More than 200 in gamma**

Fermi-LAT era since 2008

Fermi detected more than **200 gamma pulsars** (7 before : a revolution in the world of gamma pulsars!) and it seemed to **exclude very high energy pulsed emission:**

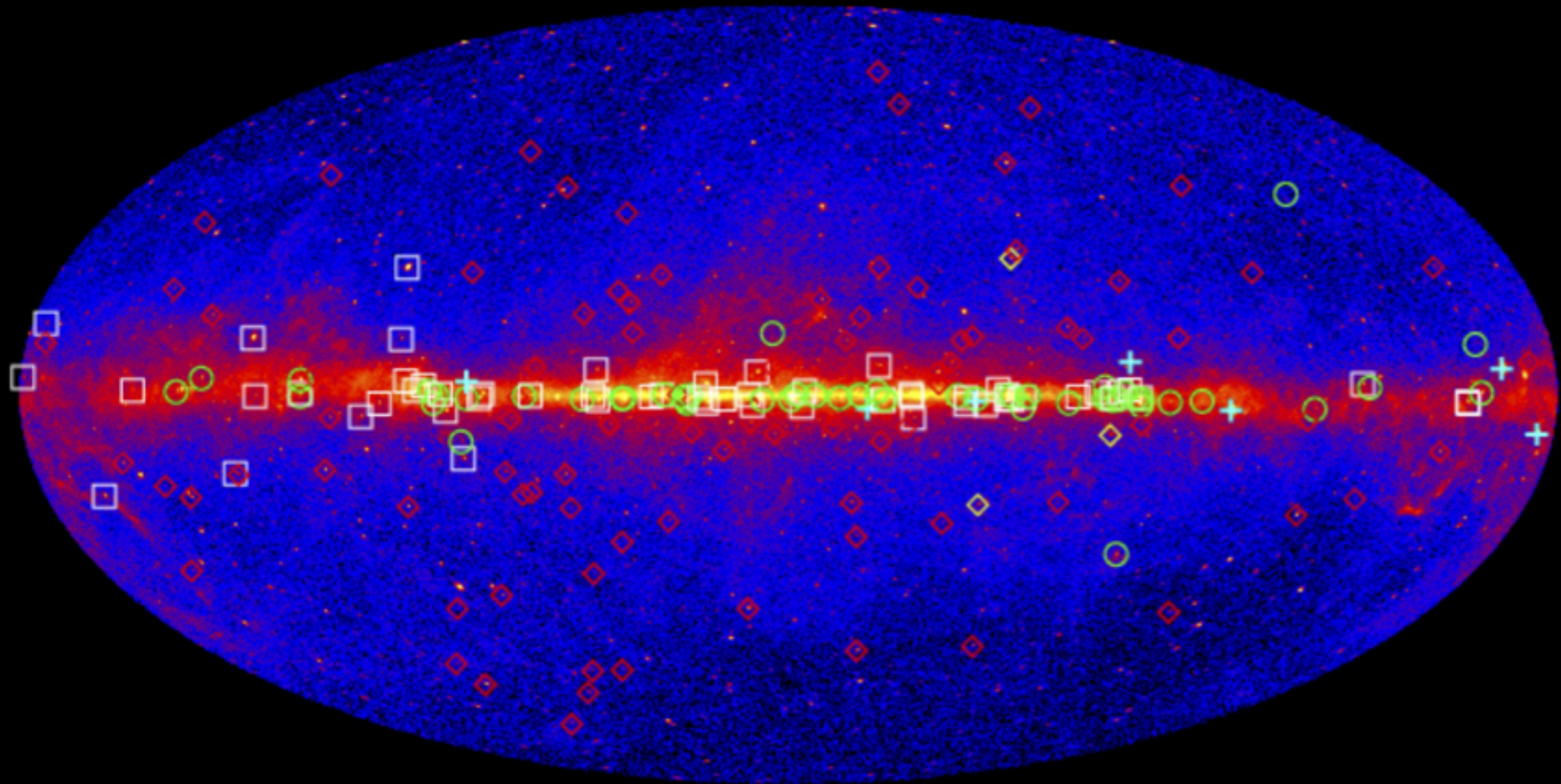


A (sub-)exponential **cut-off around the GeV** is established for pulsars

LAT pulsars

Courtesy
Lucas Guillemot

Public list of LAT-detected pulsars available at: <https://confluence.slac.stanford.edu/x/5Jl6Bg>



58 young radio- and X-ray-selected (**green circles**, **cyan crosses**: EGRET pulsars)

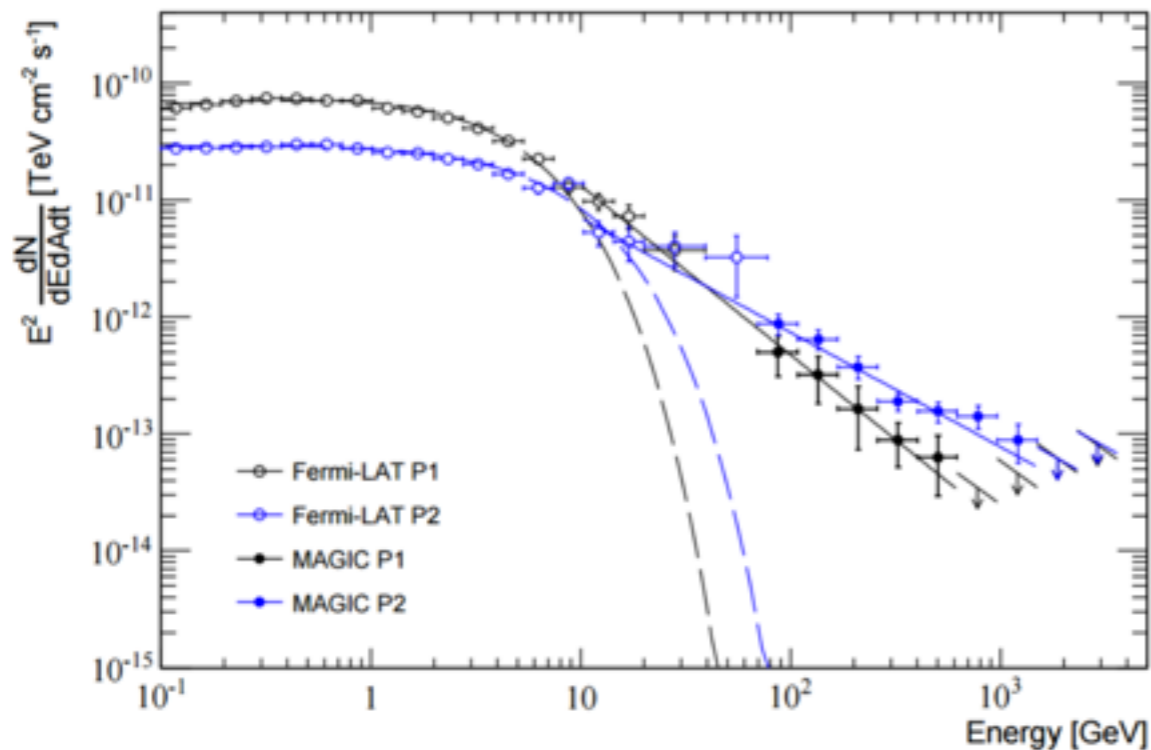
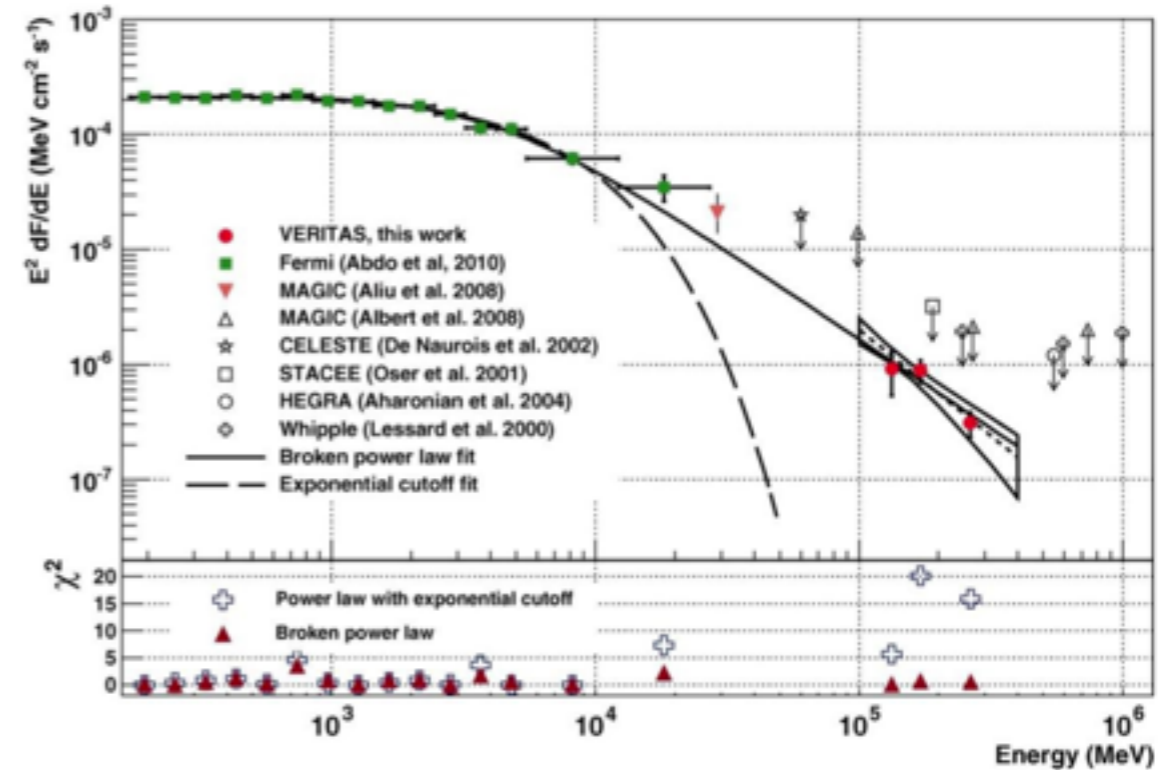
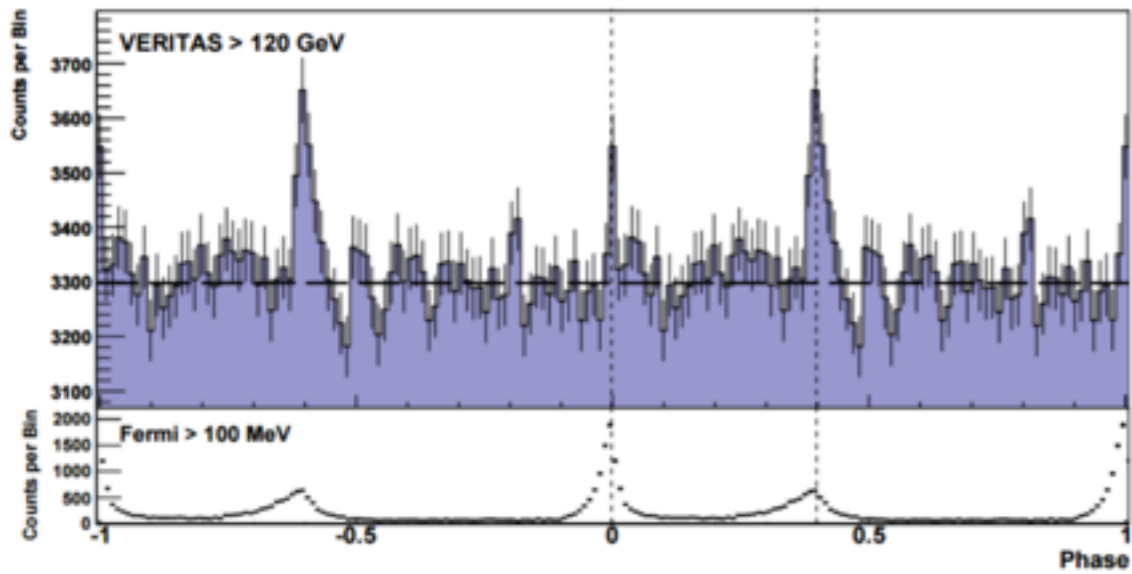
57 young gamma-ray-selected (white squares)

92 radio-selected MSPs (**red diamonds**), 3 gamma-ray-selected MSP (**yellow diamonds**)

210 in total!

VHE detections from the Crab pulsar

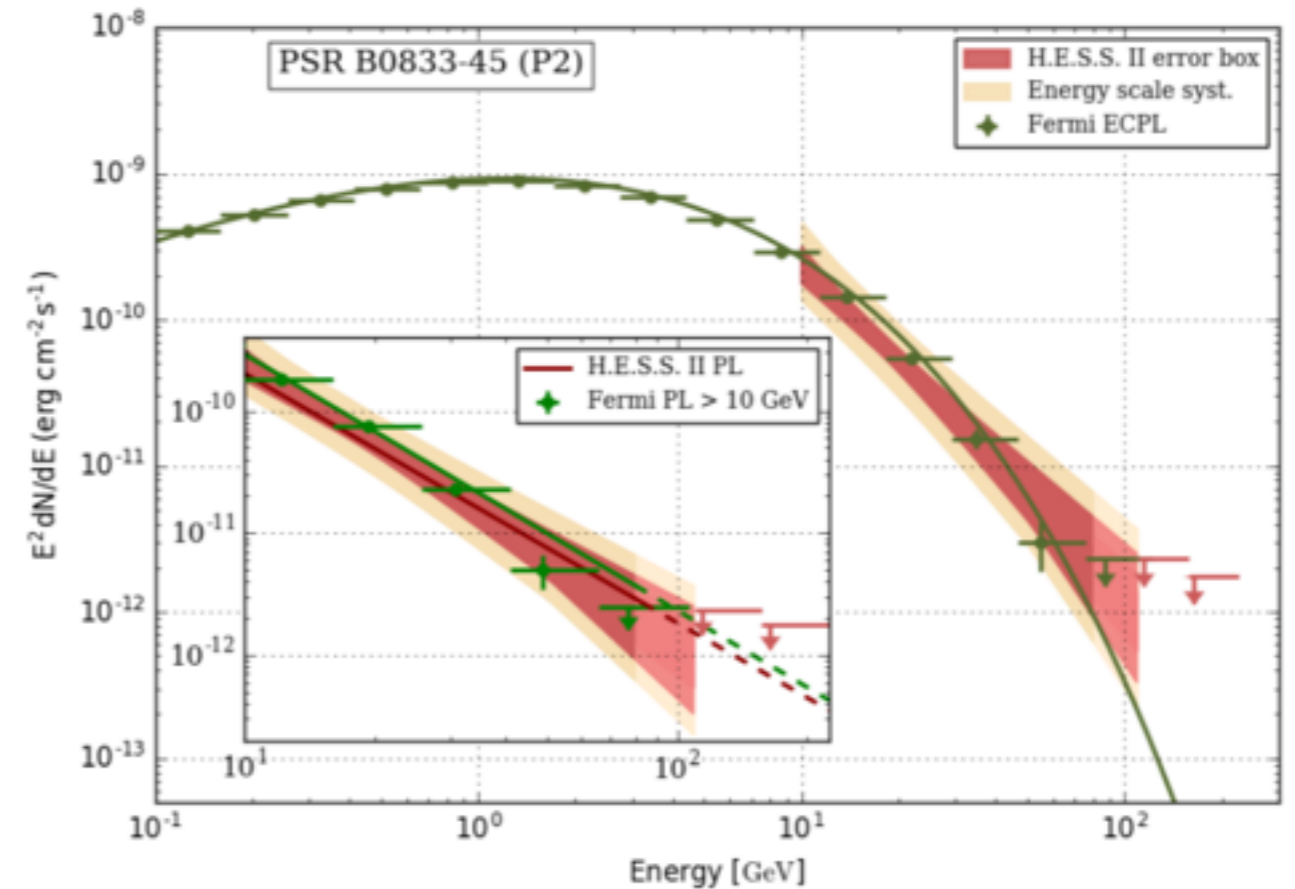
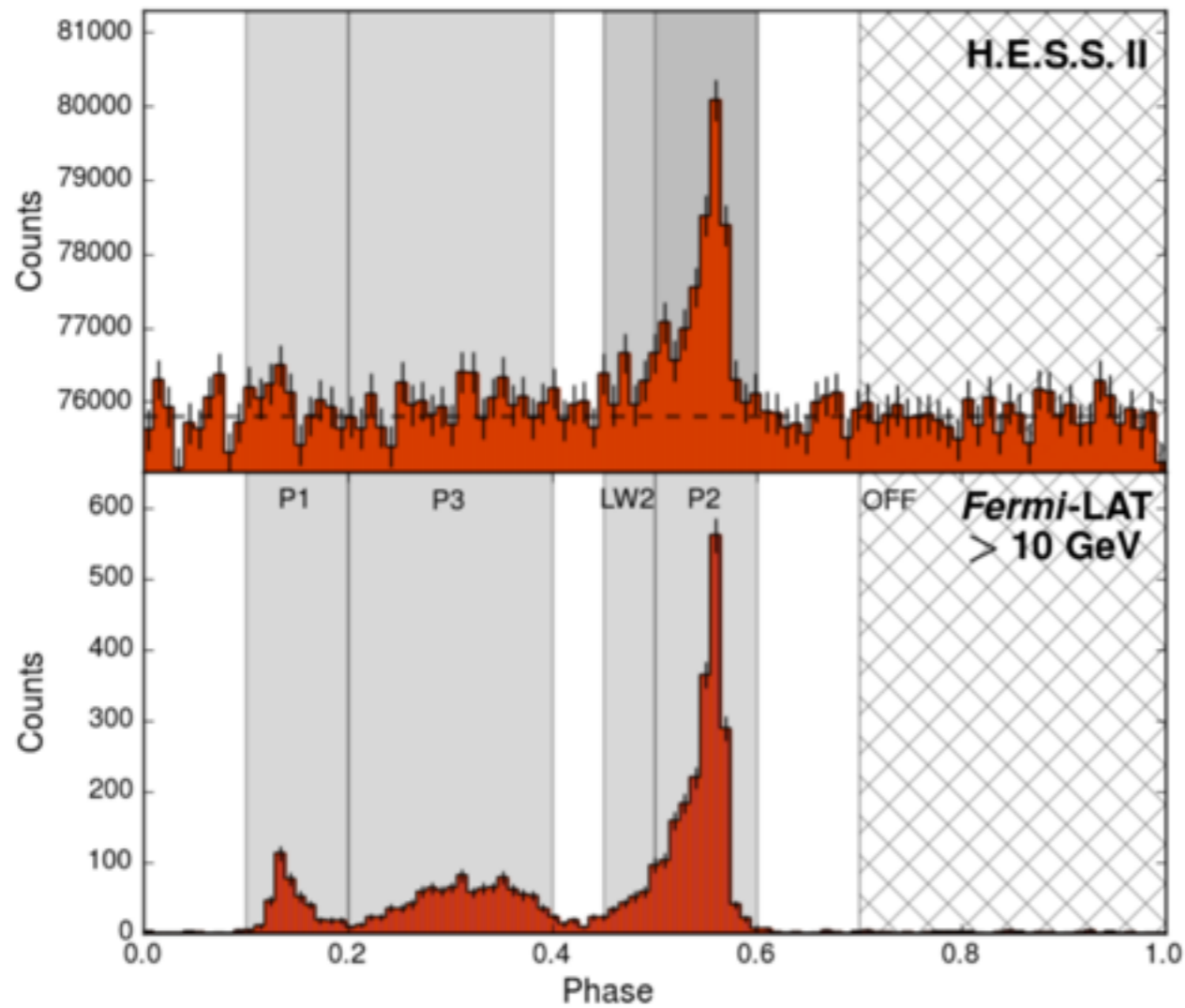
2011: VERITAS detects a pulsed signal from the Crab at 100-400 GeV
Confirmed by MAGIC



2016: MAGIC detects up to 1 TeV

**No exponential cut-off but
a power law!**

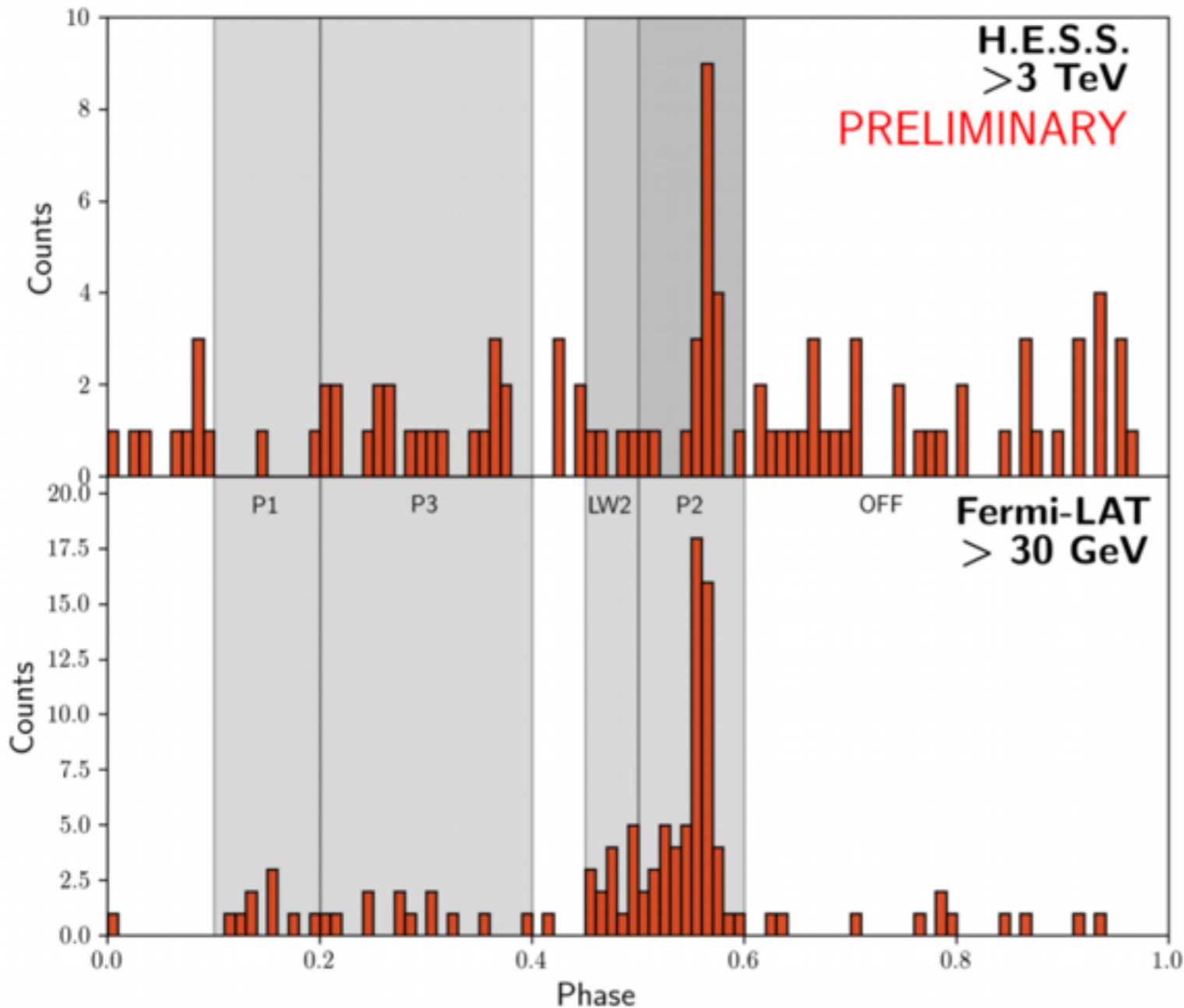
H.E.S.S. observations of the Vela pulsar < 120 GeV



The GeV component turns off around 100 GeV...

H.E.S.S. observations of the Vela pulsar > 3 TeV

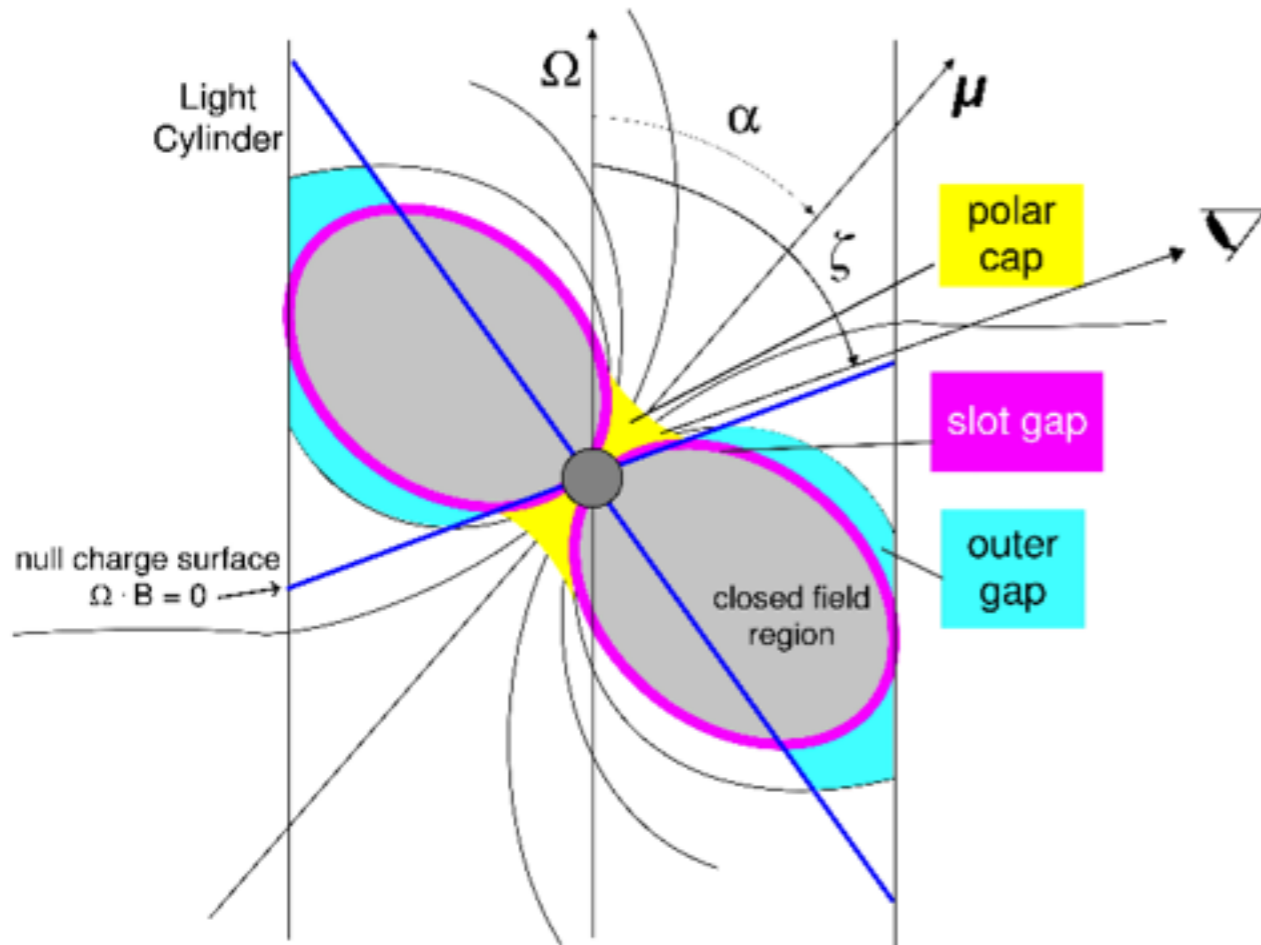
But we do see a pulsed component way above!



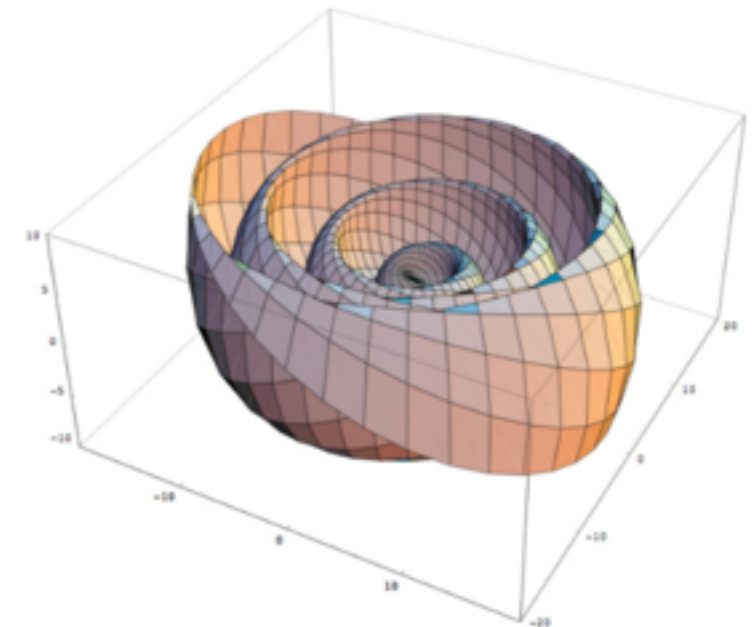
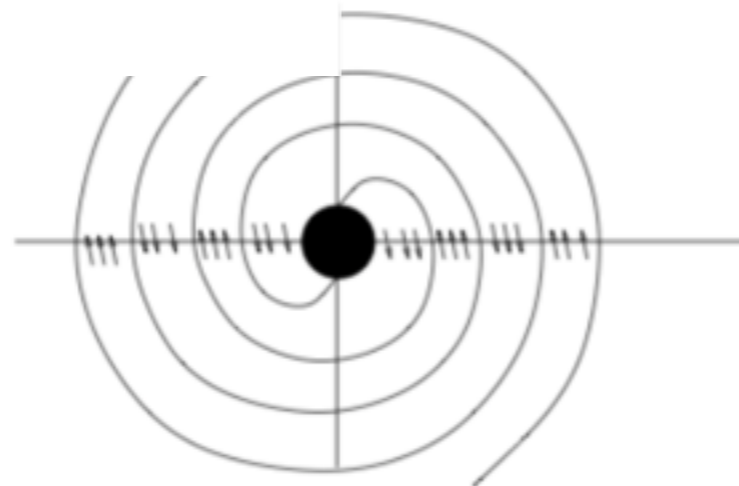
> 3 TeV: 5.3σ
 > 7 TeV: 5.6σ

**Very unexpected
component at the TeV !**

Different models for the pulsed emission



- ▶ Different models to explain **acceleration and emission** of these particles
- ▶ Different regions **inside and outside of the light cylinder**
- ▶ Different **processes** implicated

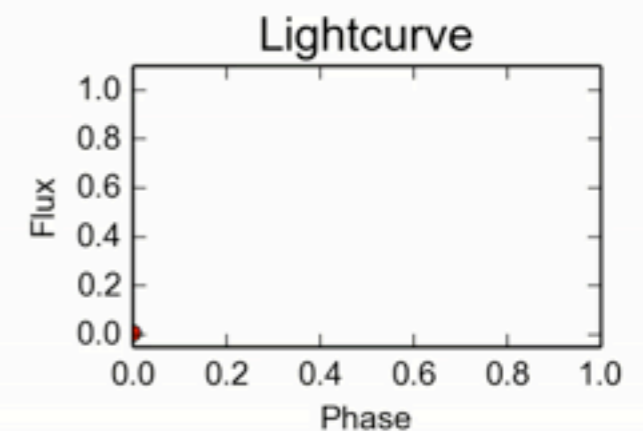
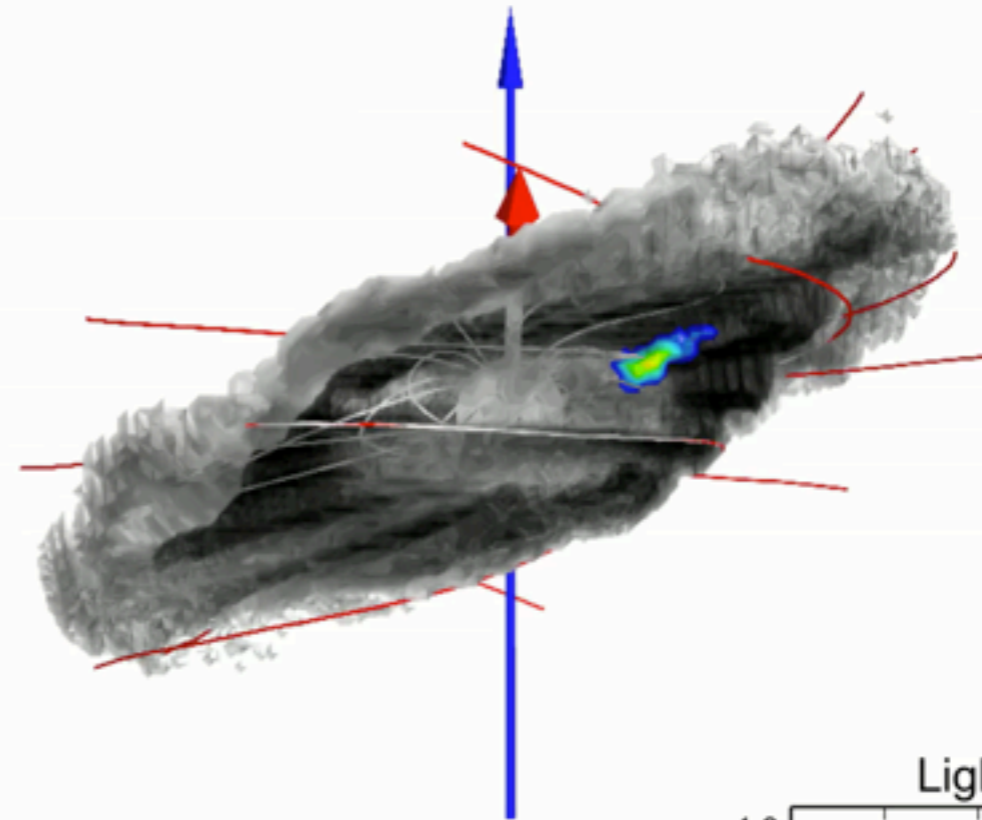


Model of the relativistic striped wind

Particle-in-cell, Benoît Cerutti

- ▶ Alleviate difficulties of pulsar modeling through **simulations**
- ▶ Starting from **physical principles**
- ▶ Solving equations for each cell step by step

$i=30$ - Phase=0.00 - Positrons -



- ▶ **TeV component of Vela pulsar** discovered with an incredibly low number of photons: a **Monte Carlo study** to understand better the behavior of statistical tests at low statistics was needed, also a study on the biases on a spectrum reconstructed with so few events
- ▶ **Phenomenology** : can we extend the **striped wind model** to explain this component ?
- ▶ Do **other pulsars** have a similar component ?

Thank you !