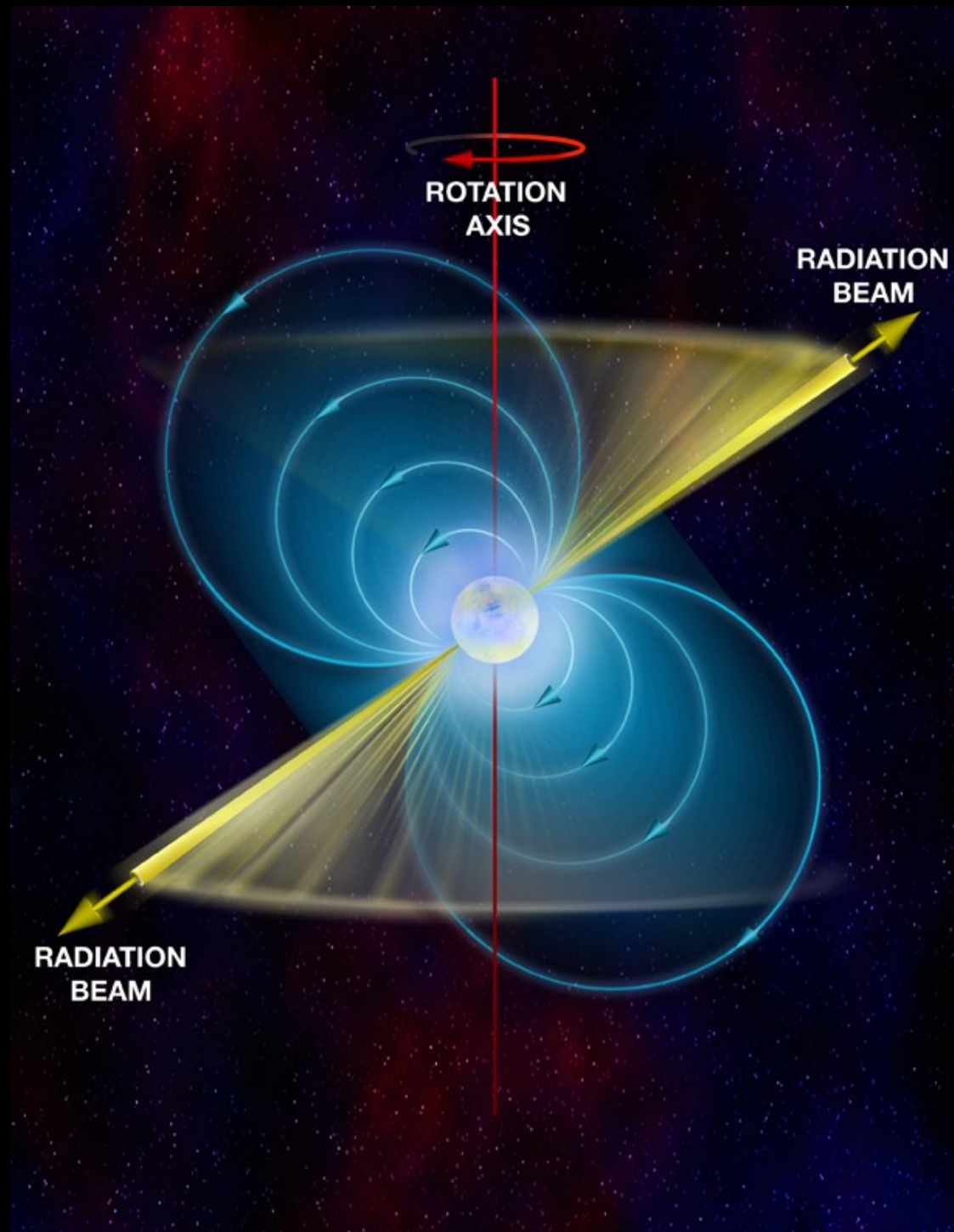


The **GBT** 350 MHz Surveys

Scott Ransom
NRAO Charlottesville



GBT 350 MHz System

Prime Focus 1 (i.e. PF1) receiver

4 feeds: 350/430/600/820 MHz, $G = 2 \text{ K/Jy}$

$T_{\text{rcvr}} \sim 25 \text{ K}$ (i.e. cooled) + $T_{\text{sky}} \sim 30\text{K} - \text{hundreds of K}$

At 350 MHz, GBT FWHM beam is 0.58°

80+ MHz of clean bandwidth ($\sim 20\text{K DMs}$ required)

Spigot: 50 MHz BW, 82 us, 1024 or 2048 chan

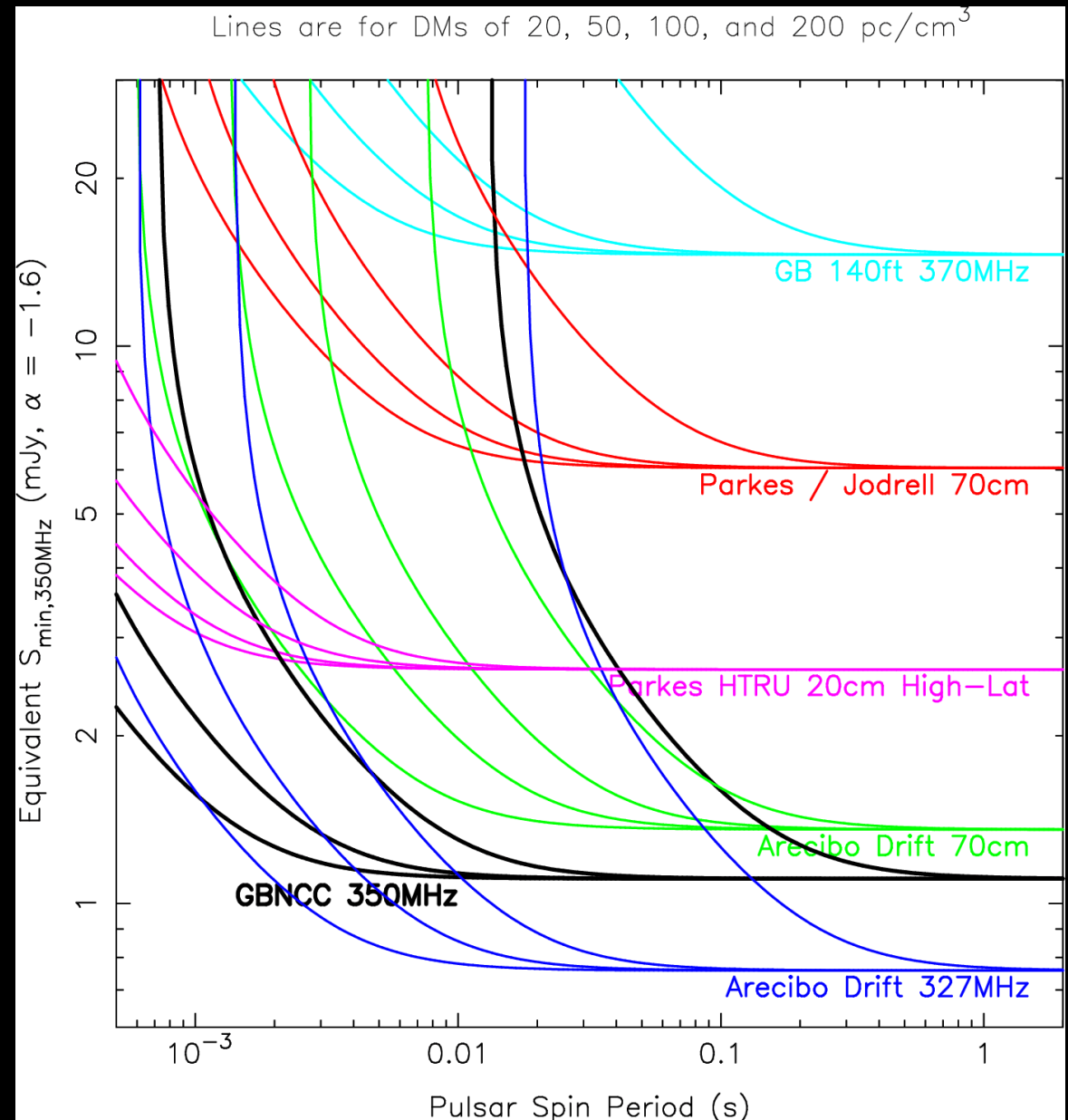
GUPPI: (2008+) ~ 90 MHz BW, 82 us, 4096 chan

Approximately 0.5 PB of search data so far:

~ 105 normal PSRs, ~ 30 recycled PSRs, 16 RRATs

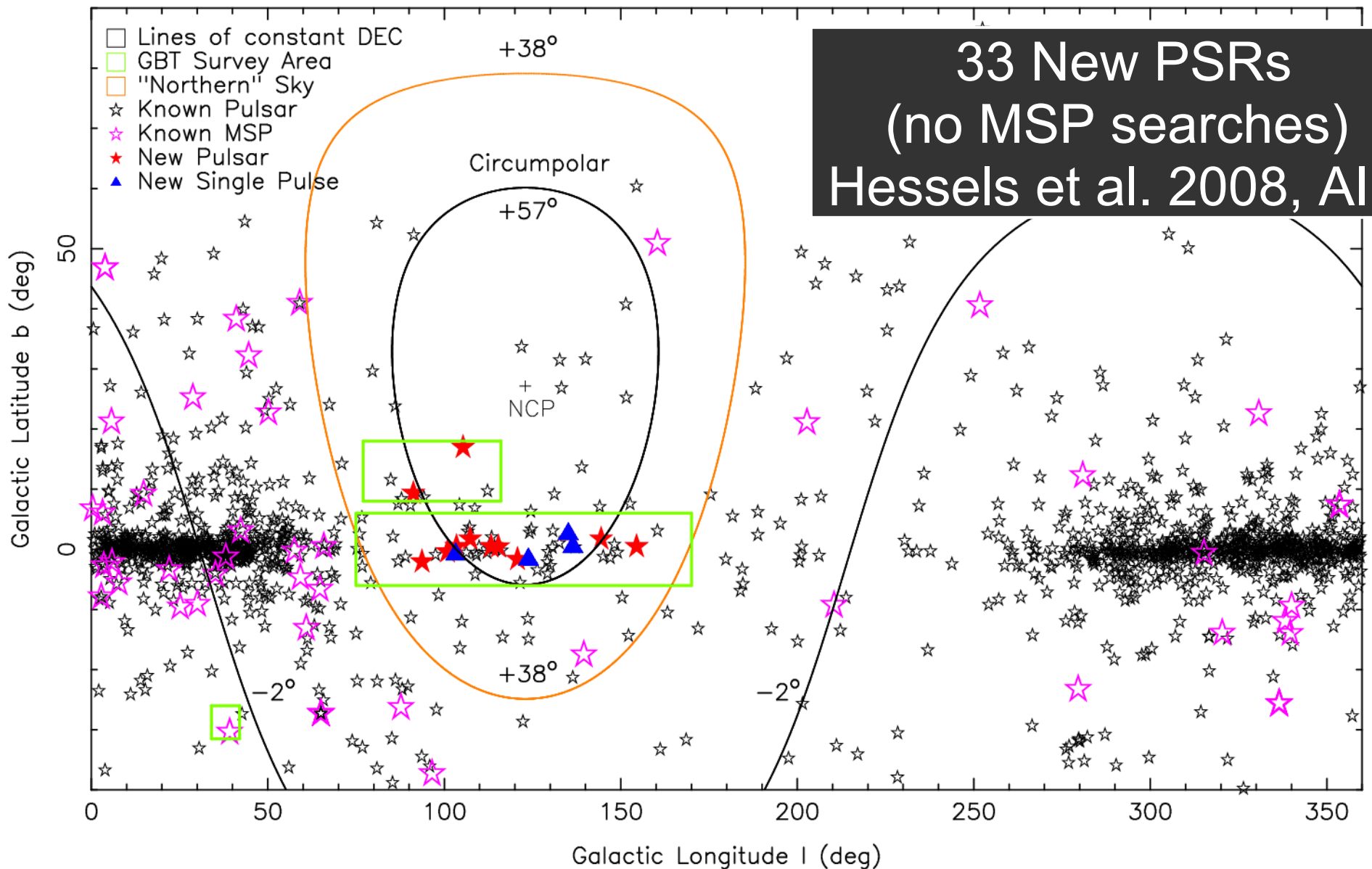
350 MHz Survey Sensitivity

2-minute integrations
 $T_{\text{sys}} \sim 90\text{K}$
DMs of
20, 50, 100 and 200 pc/cm^3

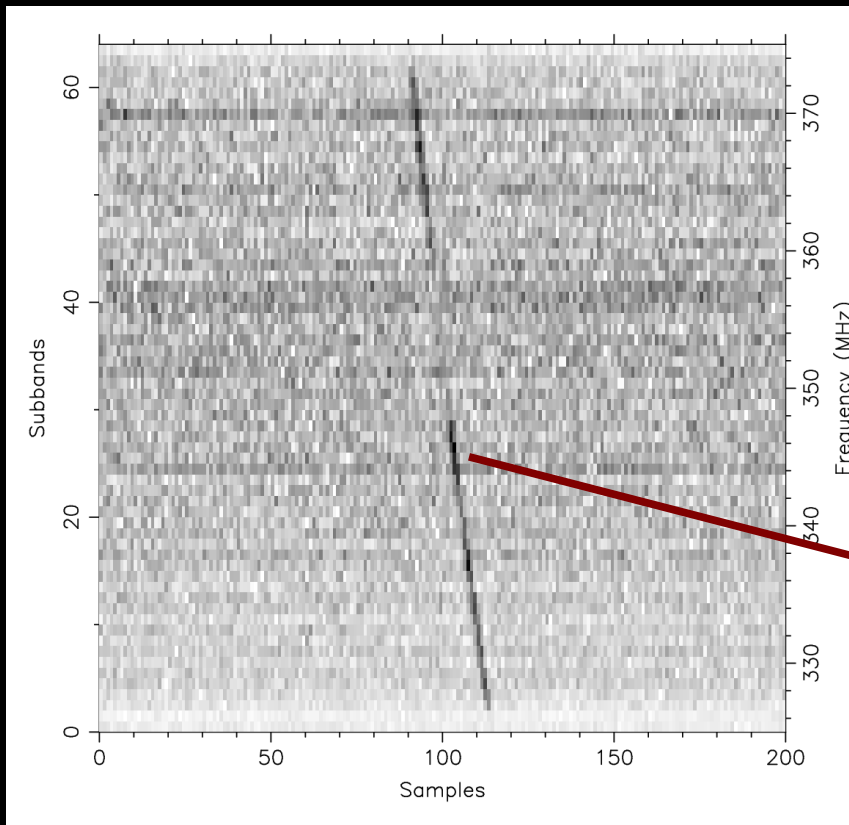


2005-6: 350MHz N. Galactic Plane Survey

150+ hrs Hessels, Ransom, Kaspi, Roberts, Champion, Stappers



Low DM and slow pulsars are easy

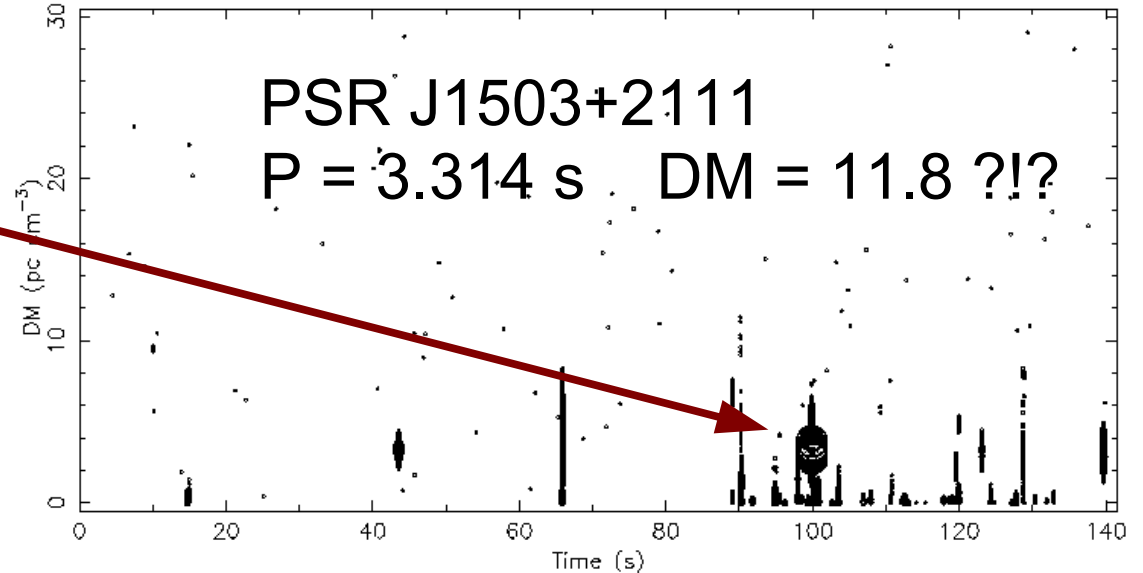
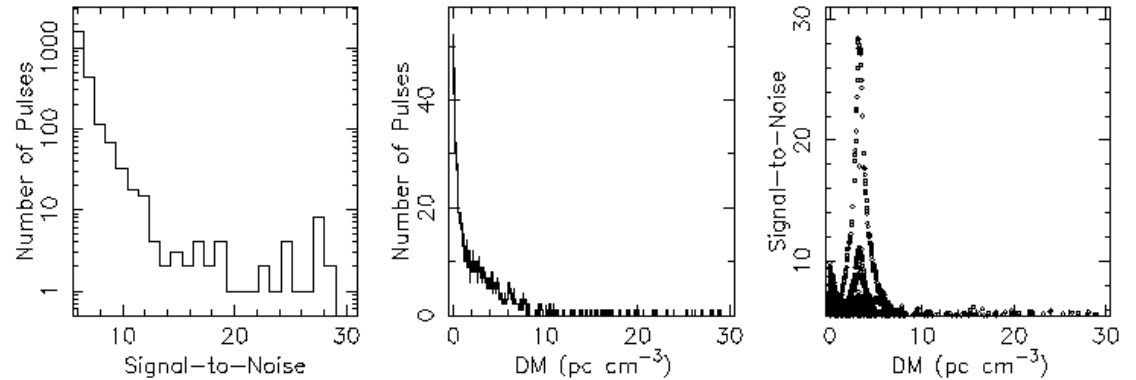


Single pulse results for 'GBT350drift_54232_1503+2133'

Source: drift
Telescope: GBT
Instrument: SPIGOT

RA (J2000): 15:03:22.9408
DEC (J2000): 21:33:19.9870
MJD_{bary}: 54232.268604369696

N samples: 864000
Sampling time: 163.84 μ s
Freq_{ctr}: 350.0 MHz



2007: GBT Track Repairs

GBT closed for track repairs in summer for 4.5 months

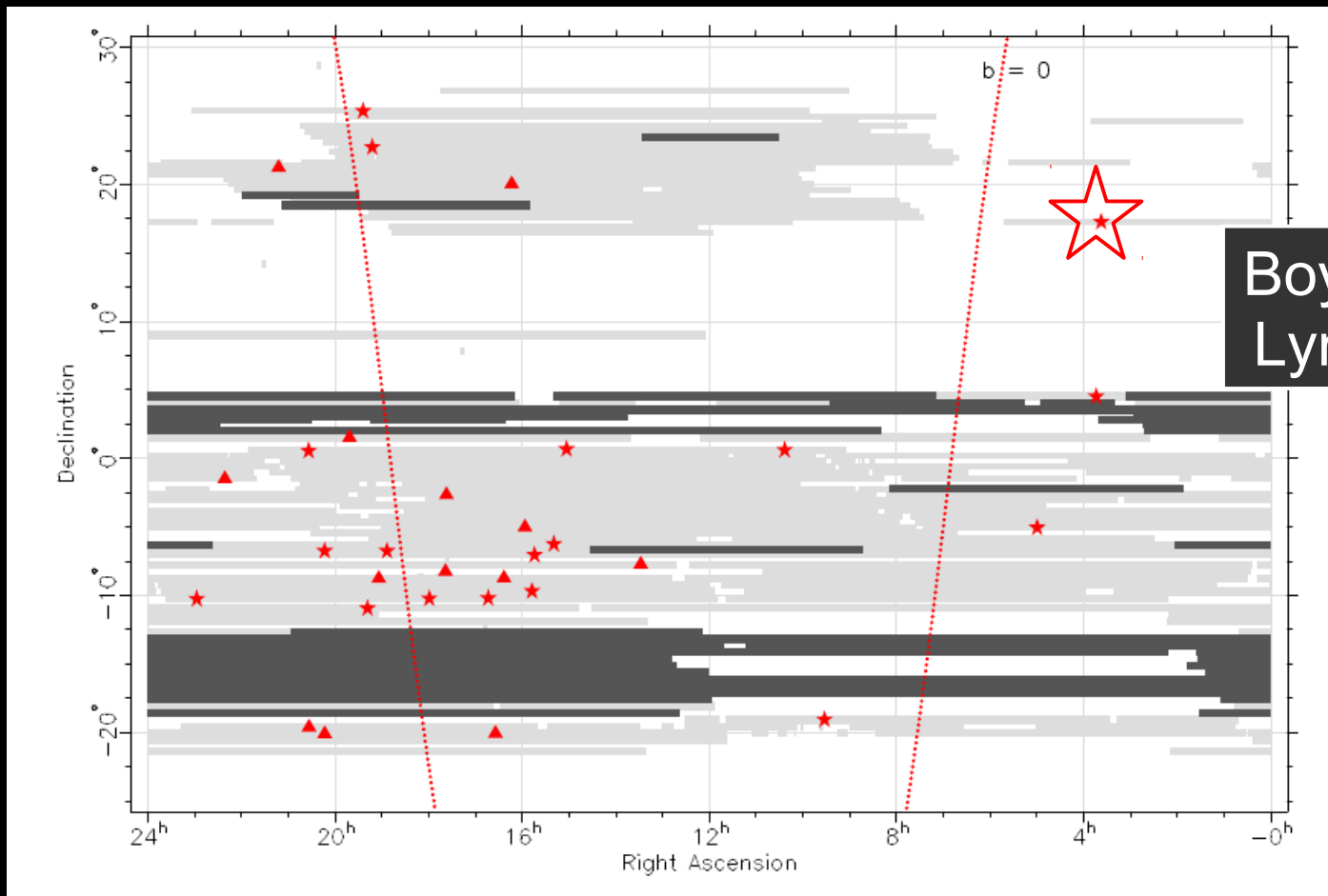


350MHz Drift Scan Survey during Track Repair

Lorimer, McLaughlin, Ransom, **Boyles**, **Lynch**, Hessels, Kondratiev, Stairs, van Leeuwen, Archibald, Kaspi, Roberts, Stovall, Karako-Argaman, + several undergraduate students...

~1350 hrs of obs @ 25 MB/s ~135 TB (~25% of the full sky!)

40+ new pulsars, including 8 MSPs plus 9 RRATs

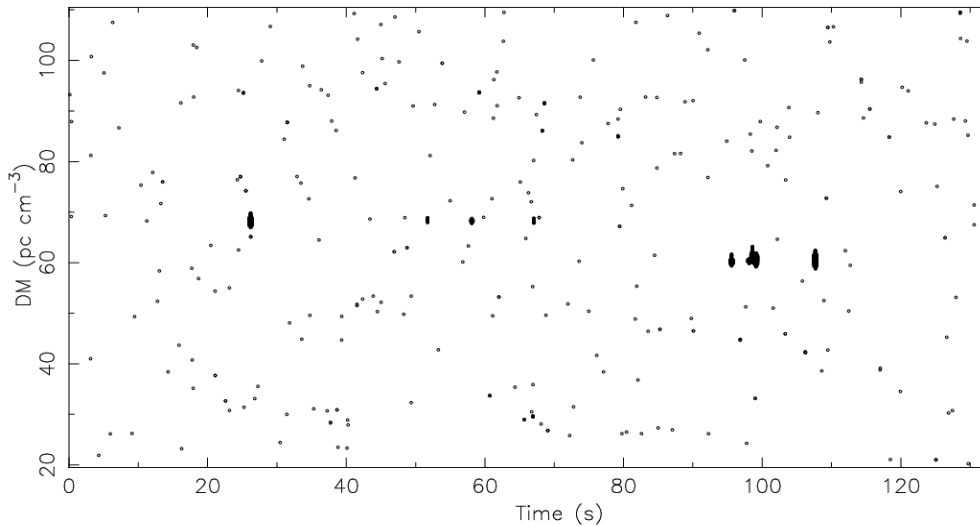
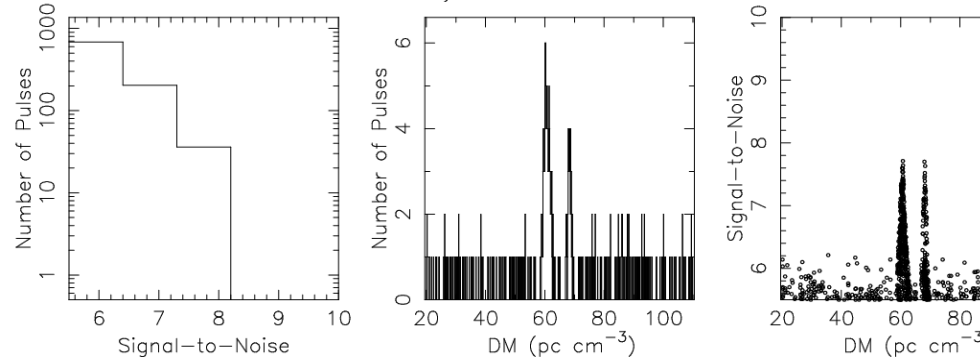


Boyles et al. 2013, ApJ
Lynch et al. 2013, ApJ

Multiple pulsars in a beam

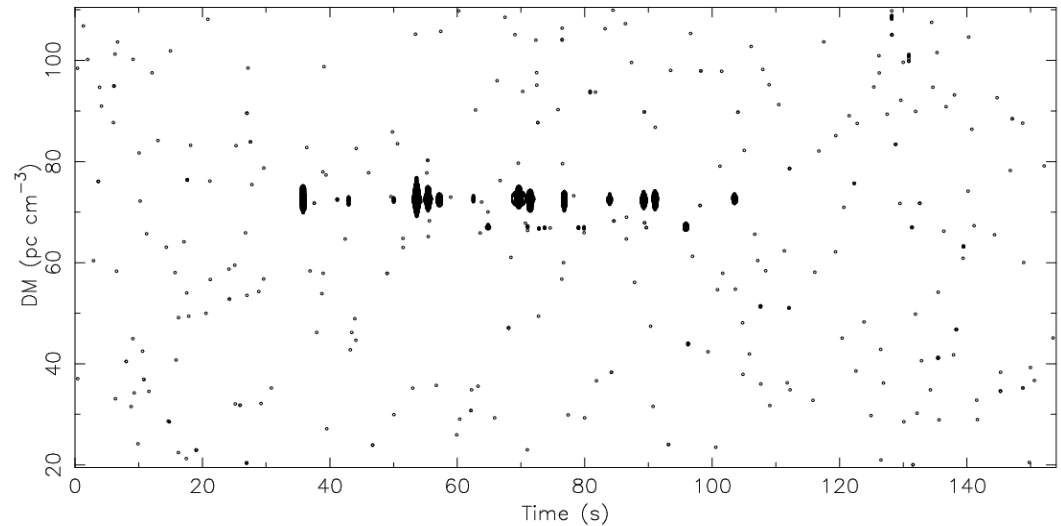
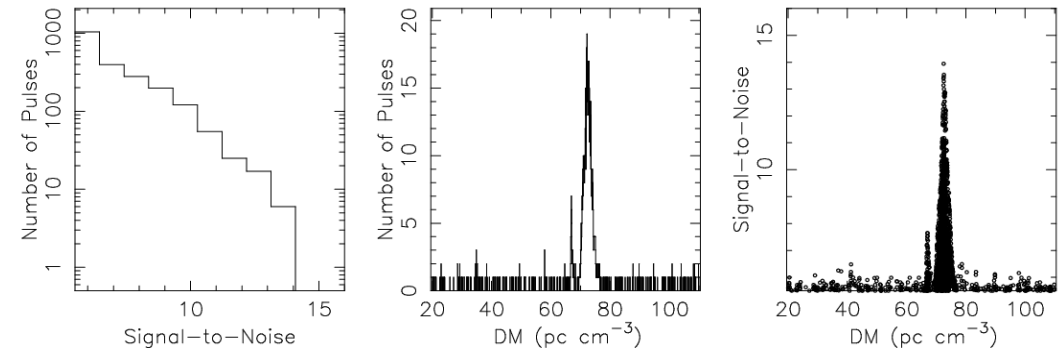
Single pulse results for 'GBT350drift_54288_1623-0846'

Source: unknown RA (J2000): 16:23:51.8717 N samples: 864000
Telescope: GBT DEC (J2000): -08:46:19.9357 Sampling time: 163.84 μ s
Instrument: SPIGOT MJD_{bary}: 54288.144603440531 Freq_{ctr}: 350.0 MHz

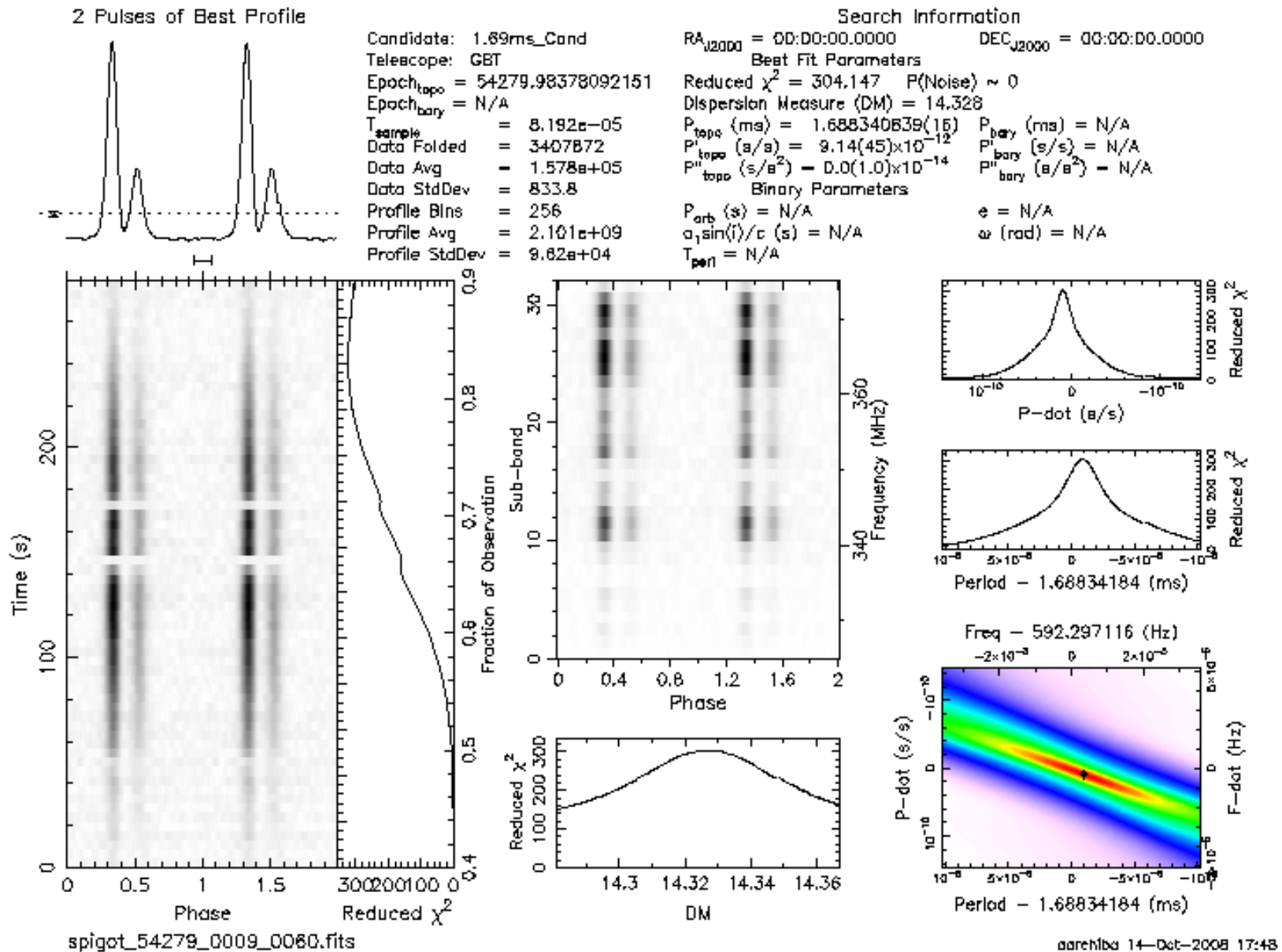


Single pulse results for 'GBT350drift_54288_1902-0848'

Source: unknown RA (J2000): 19:02:21.7930 N samples: 940034
Telescope: GBT DEC (J2000): -08:48:05.0014 Sampling time: 163.84 μ s
Instrument: SPIGOT MJD_{bary}: 54288.255611871129 Freq_{ctr}: 350.0 MHz



One of the MSPs was very bright....

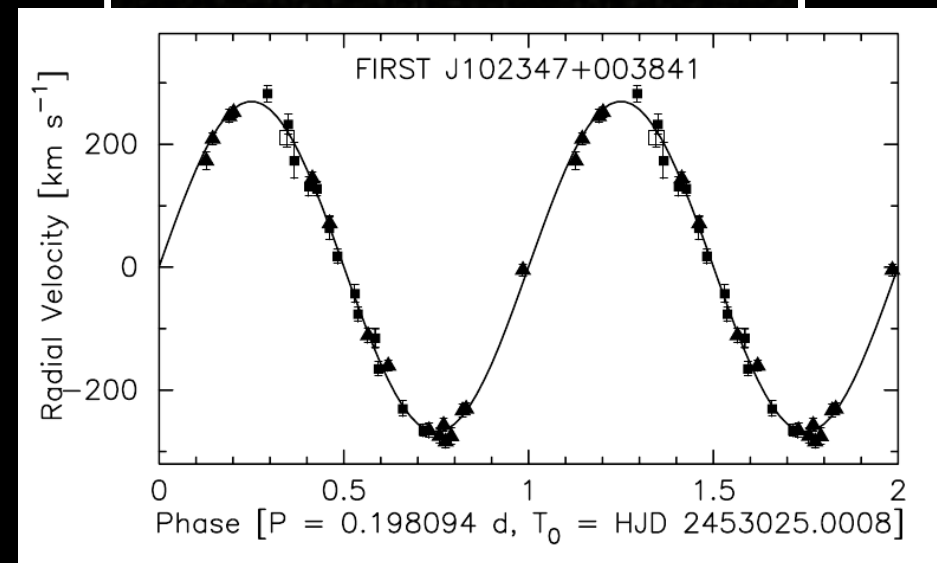
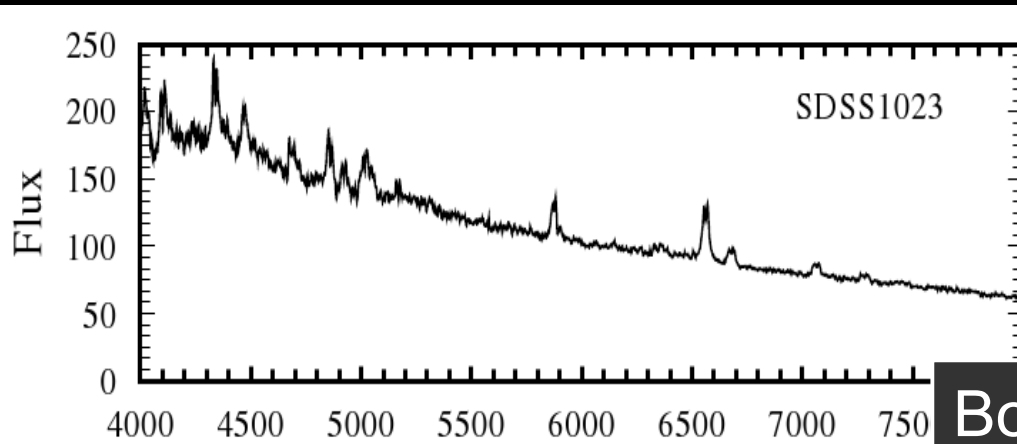


PSR J1023 follow-up observations...

Previously (over last 10 yrs)
detected in **FIRST**, **optical**
images/spectra, and **X-rays**
and identified as a strange
CV or a **quiescent LMXB!**

4.75 hr binary!

Evidence for accretion!



Bond et al. 2002, Szkody et al. 2003,
Homer et al. 2006,
Thorstensen & Armstrong 2005

J1023-0038: “Missing Link” System

A Radio Pulsar/X-ray Binary Link

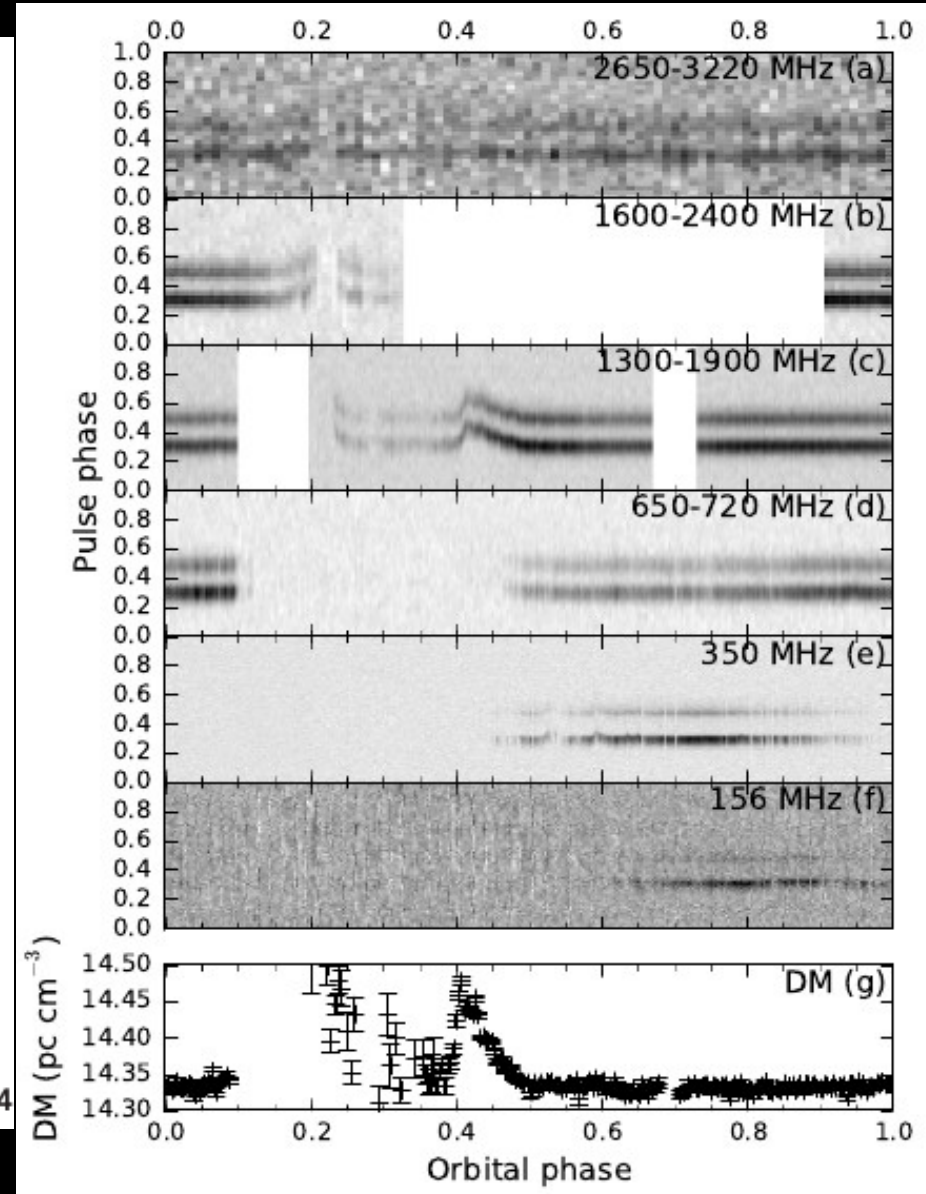
Anne M. Archibald,^{1*} Ingrid H. Stairs,^{2,3,4} Scott M. Ransom,⁵ Victoria M. Kaspi,¹ Vladislav I. Kondratiev,^{6,5,7} Duncan R. Lorimer,^{6,8} Maura A. McLaughlin,^{6,8} Jason Boyles,^{6,8} Jason W. T. Hessels,^{9,10} Ryan Lynch,¹¹ Joeri van Leeuwen,^{9,10} Mallory S. E. Roberts,¹² Frederick Jenet,¹³ David J. Champion,³ Rachel Rosen,⁸ Brad N. Barlow,¹⁴ Bart H. Dunlap,¹⁴ Ronald A. Remillard¹⁵

Radio pulsars with millisecond spin periods are thought to have been spun up by the transfer of matter and angular momentum from a low-mass companion star during an x-ray-emitting phase. The spin periods of the neutron stars in several such low-mass x-ray binary (LMXB) systems have been shown to be in the millisecond regime, but no radio pulsations have been detected. Here we report on detection and follow-up observations of a nearby radio millisecond pulsar (MSP) in a circular binary orbit with an optically identified companion star. Optical observations indicate that an accretion disk was present in this system within the past decade. Our optical data show no evidence that one exists today, suggesting that the radio MSP has turned on after a recent LMXB phase.

The fastest-spinning radio millisecond pulsars (MSPs) are thought to be formed in systems containing a neutron star (NS) and a low-mass [≤ 1 solar mass (M_{\odot})] companion star (1). Mass transfer occurs when matter overflows the companion's Roche lobe (2), forms an accretion disk around the NS, and eventually falls onto its surface, producing bright x-ray emission (1, 3).

Radio emission that would otherwise be produced by a rapidly rotating magnetic NS is

thought to be quenched during active accretion by the presence of ionized material within the pulsar's light cylinder. However, at a sufficiently low accretion rate, infalling material may be halted outside the light cylinder by magnetic pressure, presumably allowing the MSP's radio emission to turn on. At this point, the MSP's electromagnetic emission and particle wind should irradiate the disk and companion, driving mass out of the system. This activation as a radio pulsar, a possible



J1023-0038: “Missing Link” System

A Radio Pulsar/X-ray Binary Link

Anne M. Archibald,^{1*} Ingrid H. Stairs,^{2,3,4} Scott M. Ransom,⁵ Victoria M. Kaspi,¹ Vladislav I. Kondratiev,^{6,5,7} Duncan R. Lorimer,^{6,8} Maura A. McLaughlin,^{6,8} Jason Boyles,^{6,8} Jason W. T. Hessels,^{9,10} Ryan Lynch,¹¹ Joeri van Leeuwen,^{9,10} Mallory S. E. Roberts,¹² Frederick Jenet,¹³ David J. Champion,³ Rachel Rosen,⁸ Brad N. Barlow,¹⁴ Bart H. Dunlap,¹⁴ Ronald A. Remillard¹⁵

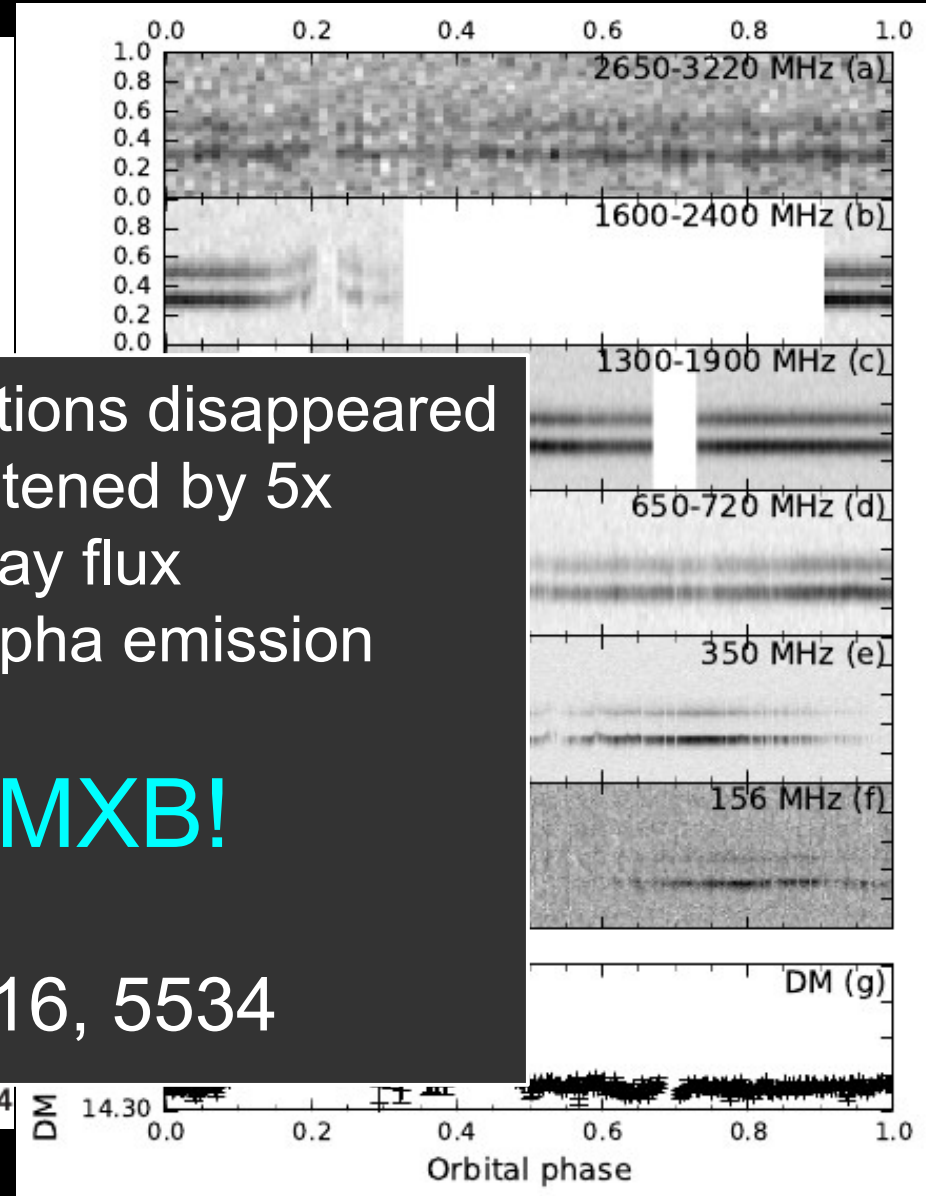
Radio pulsars with millisecond spin periods and angular momentum from their companion star. The spin periods of the neutron stars in this system are shown to be in the millisecond regime. This system was on detection and follow-up observation of an orbit with an optically identified companion. It was present in this system within the time interval that exists today, suggesting that the radio pulsar and X-ray binary link is a common phenomenon.

The fastest-spinning radio millisecond pulsars (MSPs) are thought to be formed from the remnants of a companion star containing a neutron star (NS) with a mass $\lesssim 1$ solar mass (M_{\odot}). Mass transfer occurs when matter overflows the companion's Roche lobe (2), forms a disk around the NS, and eventually falls onto the surface, producing bright x-ray emission. Radio emission that would otherwise be produced by a rapidly rotating magnetar is instead produced by the NS.

Just recently radio pulsations disappeared
Gamma-rays brightened by 5x
Increased x-ray flux
Double-peaked H-alpha emission

Back as LMXB!

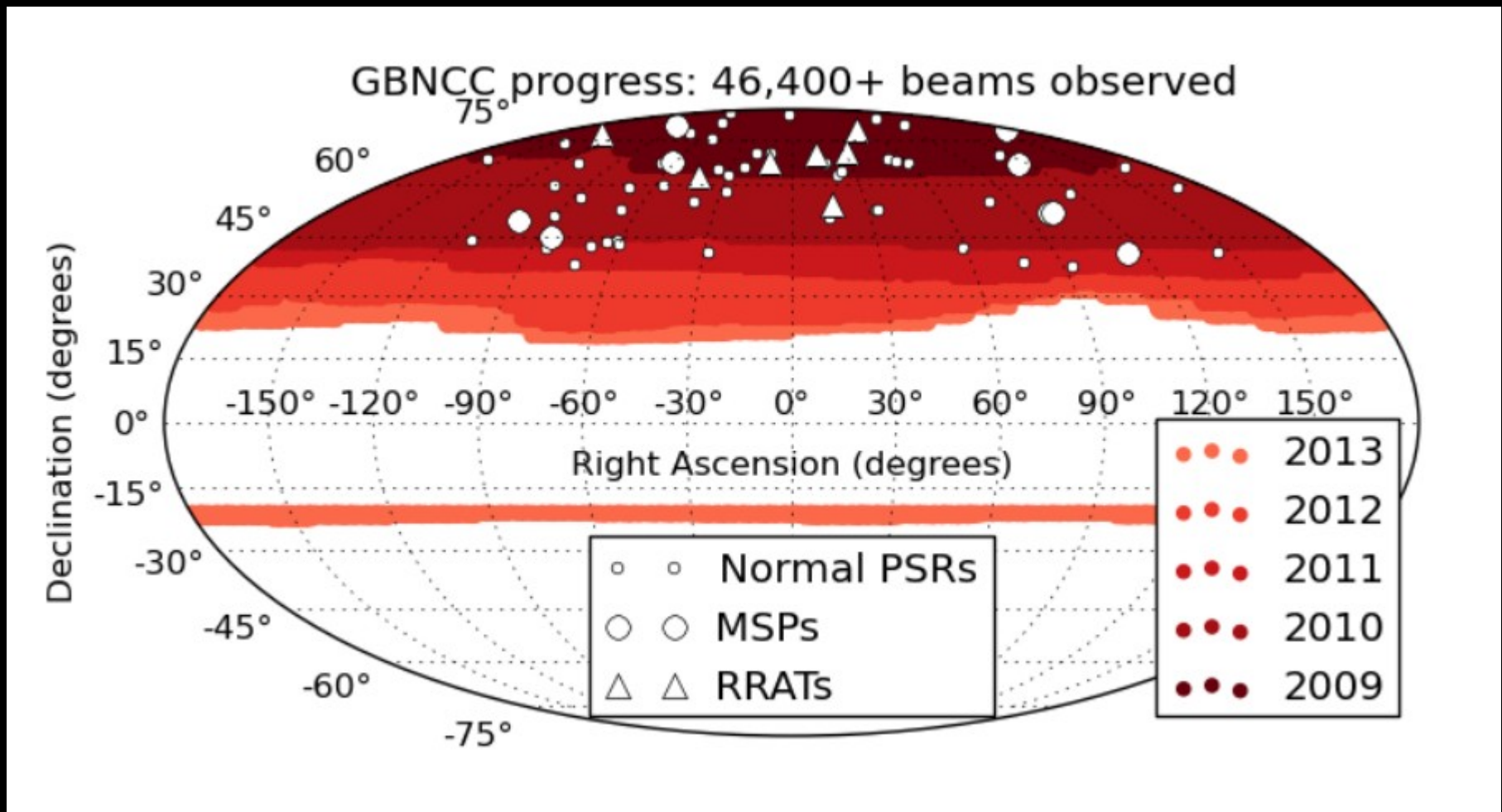
Atels 5513-5516, 5534



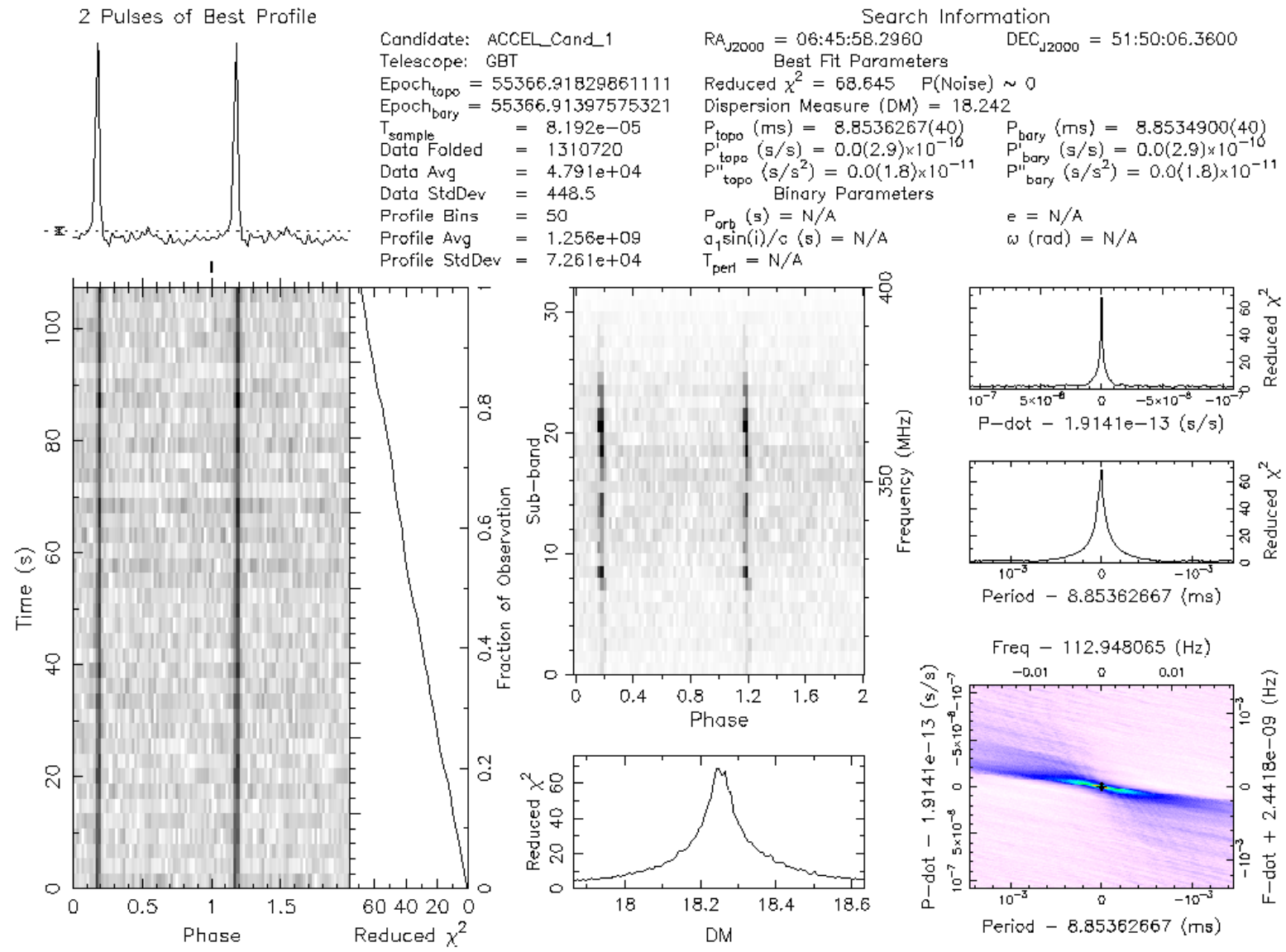
GBNCC:

Green Bank North Celestial Cap Survey

- ~Same crew as driftscan (PI Ransom), uses GUPPI
- 280 TB so far, 62 normal PSRs, 9 MSPs, 6(?) RRATs

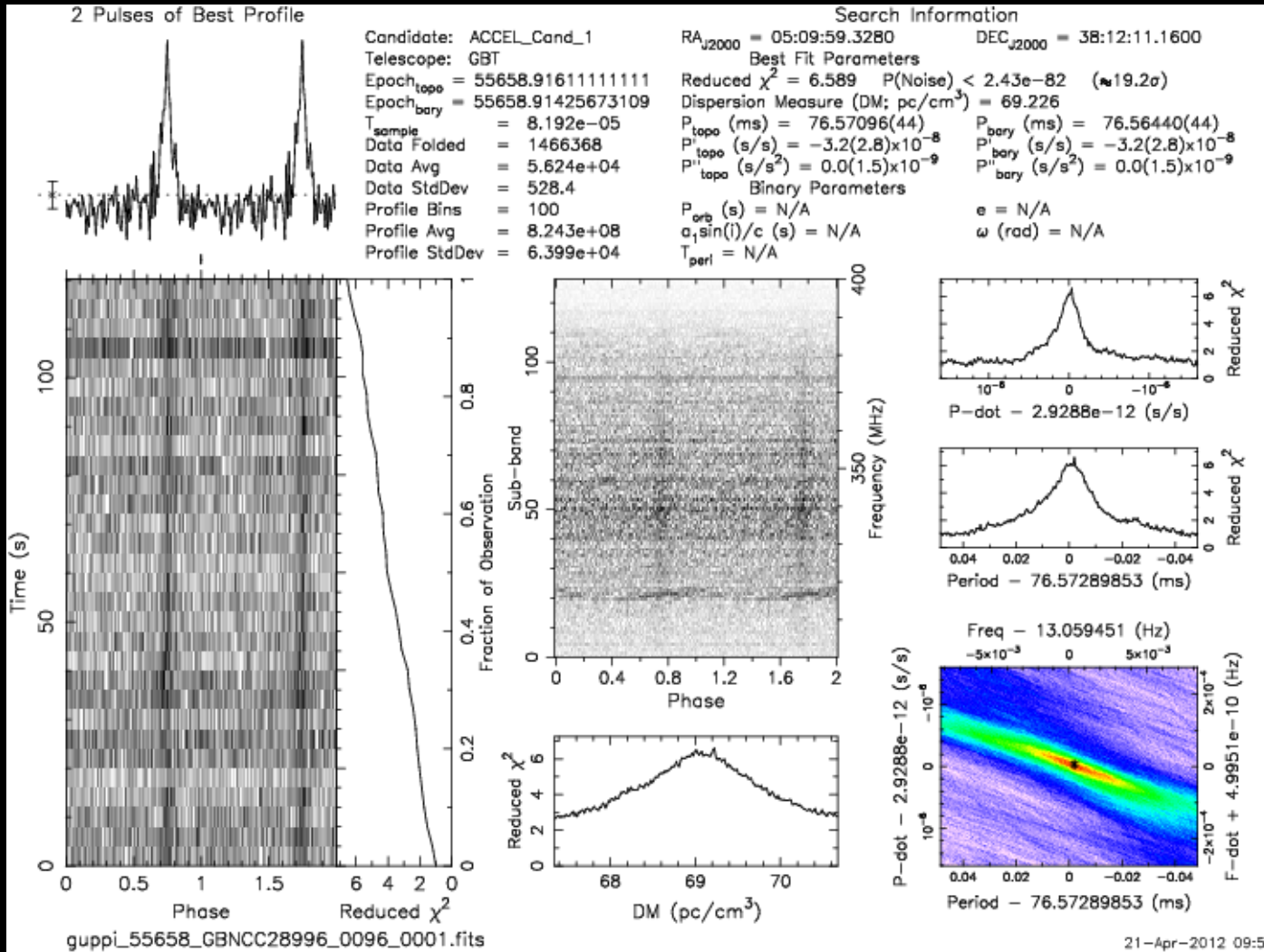


Couple new likely PTA PSRs...



guppi_55366_GBNCC16246_0087_0001.fits

New Double-NS System: J0509+3801



76.5ms

DM = 69

P_{orb} = 9.1 hr

e = 0.59

M_{tot} ~ 2.85 M_{sun}

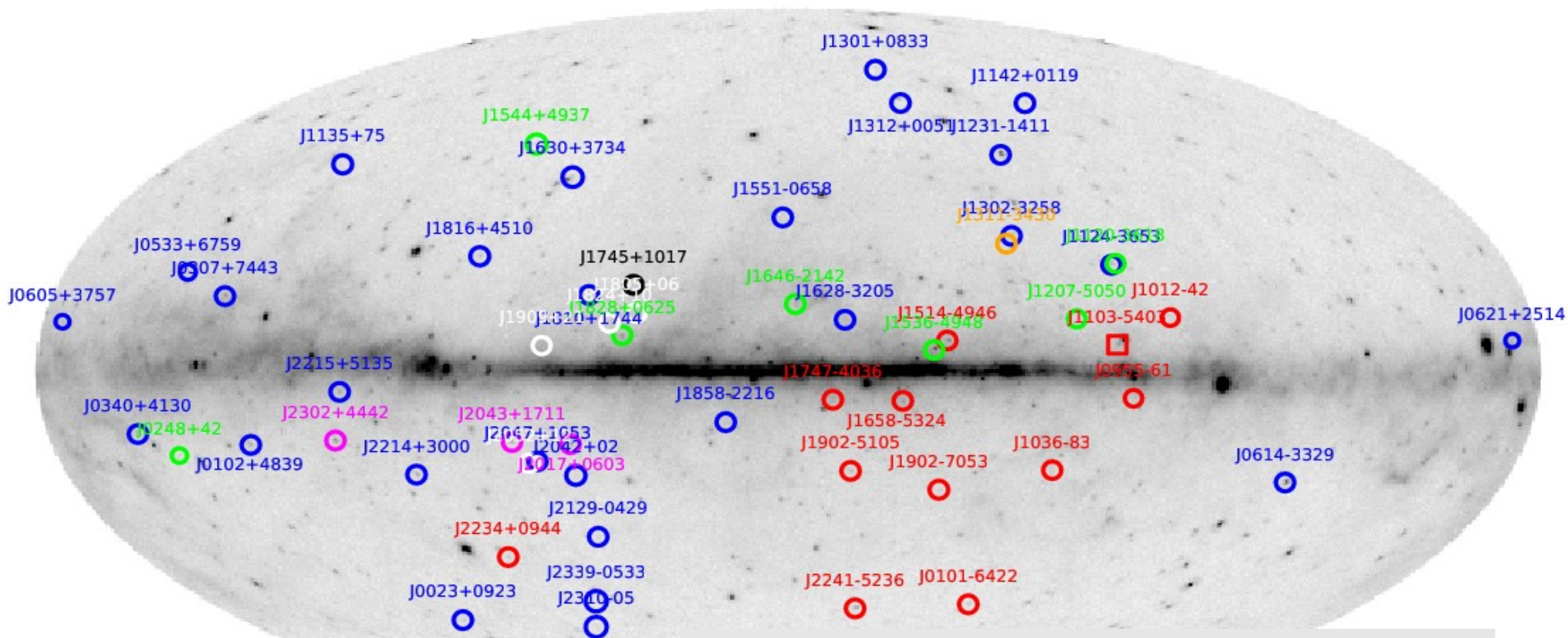
Coalesce < 1Gyr

Where are the FRBs?

- So far nothing....
- Driftscan was processed to DM ~ 1100 pc/cm³
- GBNCC original pipeline only processed to DM ~ 550 pc/cm³
- Dispersive delay across band is 20-sec for DM = 1000 pc/cm³
- Will re-process GBNCC observations using GPU pipeline this year

Currently ~55 new Radio/gamma-ray MSPs because of *Fermi*!

~10% of them look like they will be “good timers”



~12 of these are GBT 350MHz

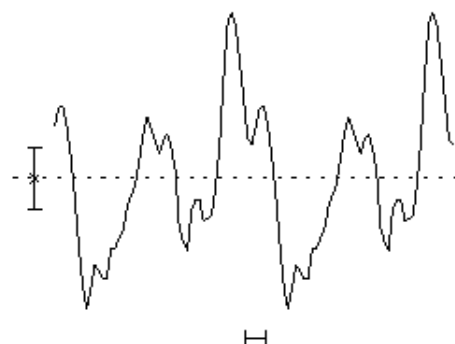
Courtesy: Paul Ray

GBT 350MHz Surveys

- GBNCC is ongoing... eventual goal to cover the full GBT sky (5000+ hrs: ~37% complete)
- Improved pipeline in place, and cand viewer
- More Fermi searches with 350MHz as well
- Should end up with 40-50 new MSPs in total
- This is an excellent band to search in.
- L-band survey with FLAG in future... (25K!?)
- Still finding cool stuff....

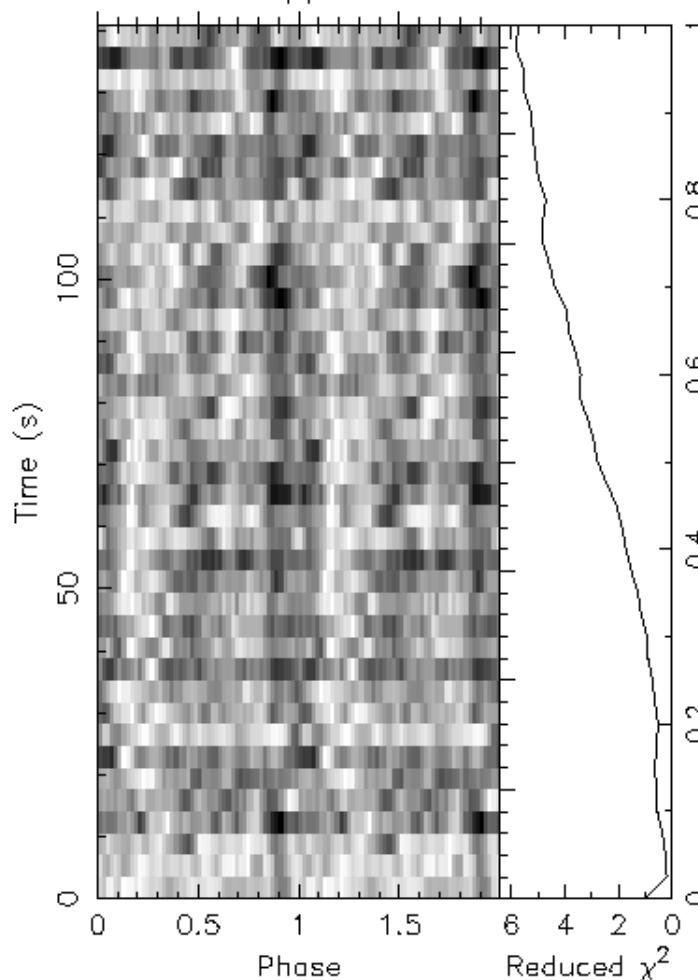
GBT Driftscan discovery by Jason Boyles

2 Pulses of Best Profile

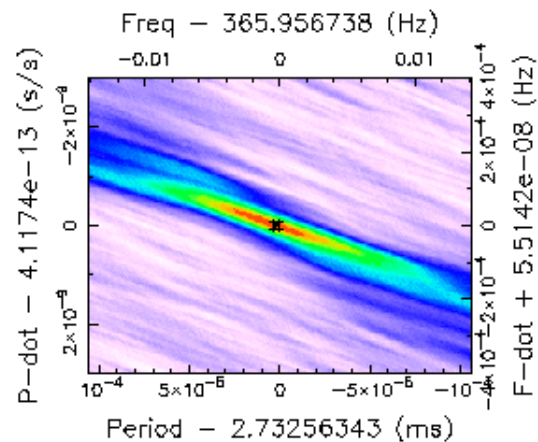
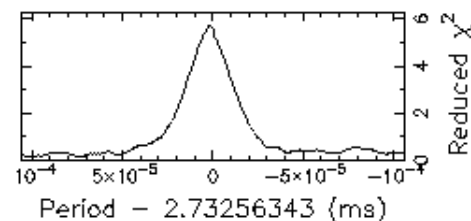
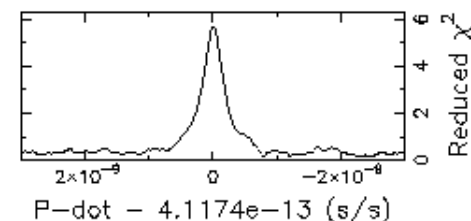
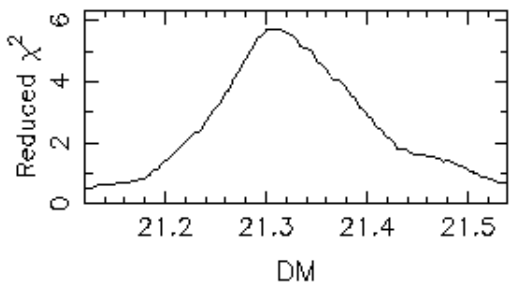
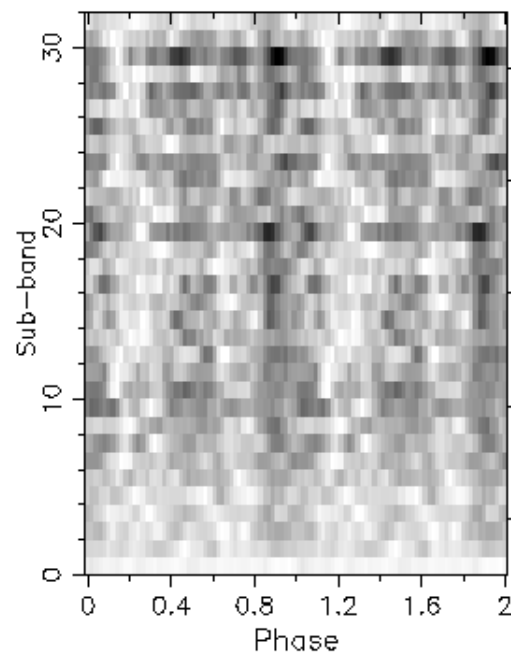


Candidate: ACCEL_Cand_1
 Telescope: GBT
 Epoch_{topo} = 54224.81743147418
 Epoch_{bary} = 54224.81251718424
 T_{sample} = 0.00016384
 Data Folded = 860160
 Data Avg = 7.948e+04
 Data StdDev = 147.4
 Profile Bins = 50
 Profile Avg = 1.367e+09
 Profile StdDev = 1.933e+04

Search Information
 RA_{J2000} = 03:36:57.1901 DEC_{J2000} = 17:13:28.3522
 Best Fit Parameters
 Reduced χ^2 = 5.725 P(Noise) < 3.28e-34 ($\approx 12.1\sigma$)
 Dispersion Measure (DM) = 21.305
 P_{topo} (ms) = 2.7325656(13) P_{bary} (ms) = 2.7325038(13)
 P_{dot}_{topo} (s/s) = 0.0(6.9) × 10⁻¹¹ P_{dot}_{bary} (s/s) = 0.0(6.9) × 10⁻¹¹
 P_{ddot}_{topo} (s/s²) = 0.0(3.2) × 10⁻¹² P_{ddot}_{bary} (s/s²) = 0.0(3.2) × 10⁻¹²
 Binary Parameters
 P_{orb} (s) = N/A e = N/A
 a₁ sin(i)/c (s) = N/A ω (rad) = N/A
 T_{per} = N/A



GBT350drift_54224_0006_0240_DS2.fil



PSR J0337+1715

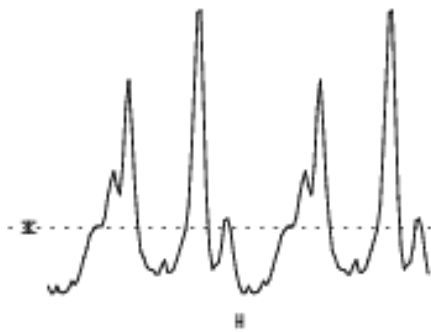
Bright: ~2 mJy at 1.4 GHz

Fairly Fast: 2.73 ms

DM of 21.3 pc/cm³

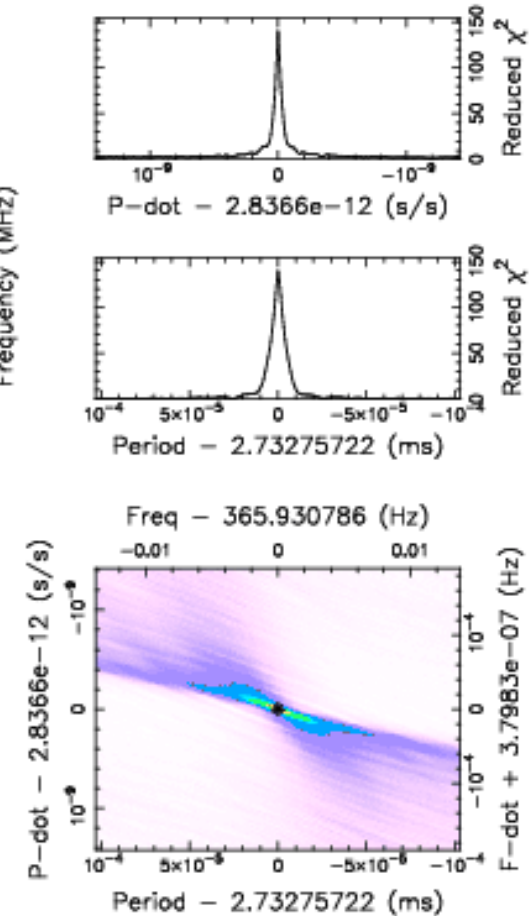
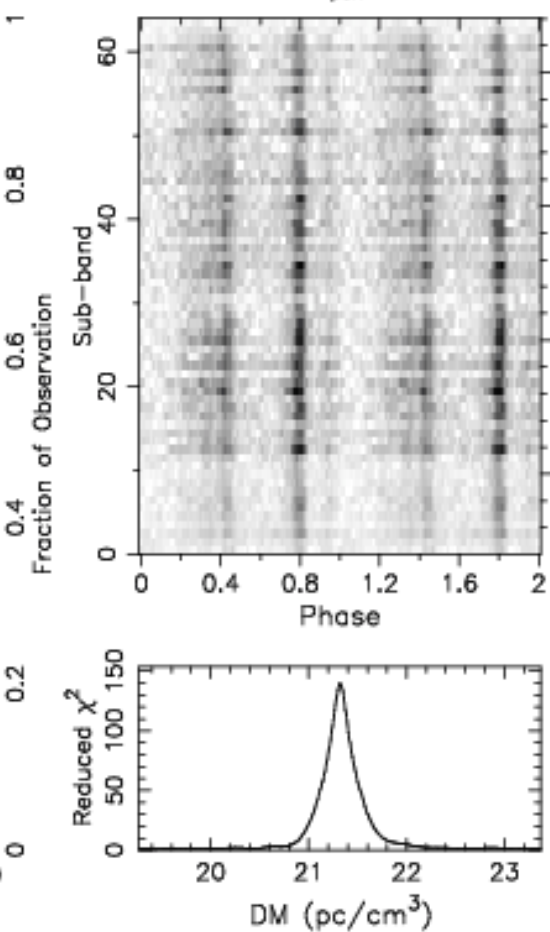
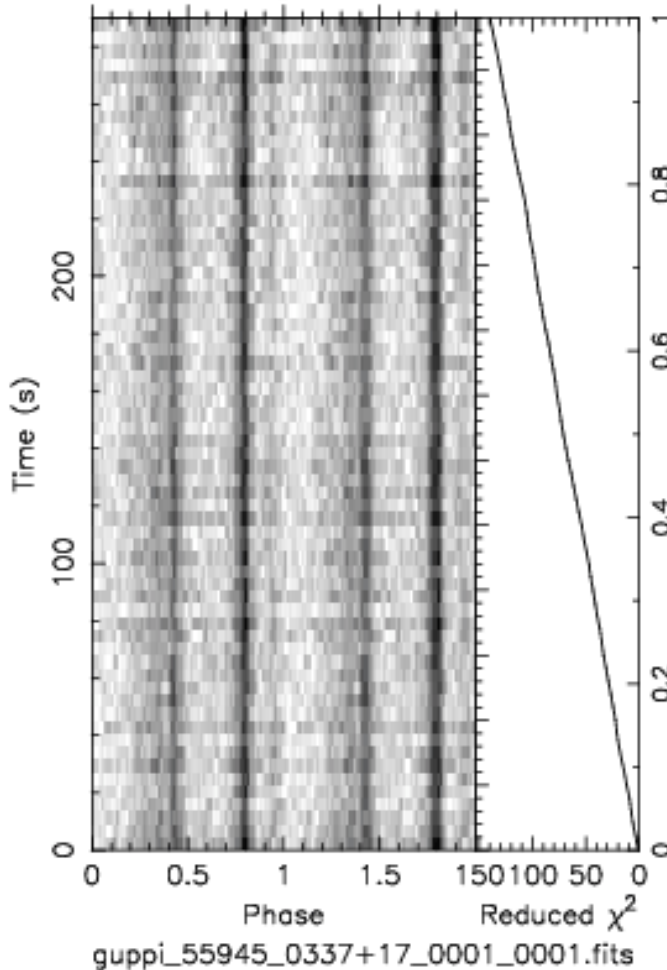
(distance of ~750 pc)

2 Pulses of Best Profile



Candidate: 2.73ms_Cand
 Telescope: GBT
 Epoch_{topo} = 55945.8611342
 Epoch_{bary} = 55945.8644779
 T_{sample} = 6.144e-04
 Data Folded = 4718592
 Data Avg = 2.9e+04
 Data StdDev = 208
 Profile Bins = 64
 Profile Avg = 2.138e+04
 Profile StdDev = 5.649e+04

peri = N/A



PSR J0337+1715 Triple System

Outer Orbit

$P_{\text{orb}} = 327 \text{ days}$

$M_{\text{WD}} = 0.41 M_{\text{Sun}}$

Inner Orbit

$P_{\text{orb}} = 1.6 \text{ days}$

$M_{\text{PSR}} = 1.44 M_{\text{Sun}}$

$M_{\text{WD}} = 0.20 M_{\text{Sun}}$

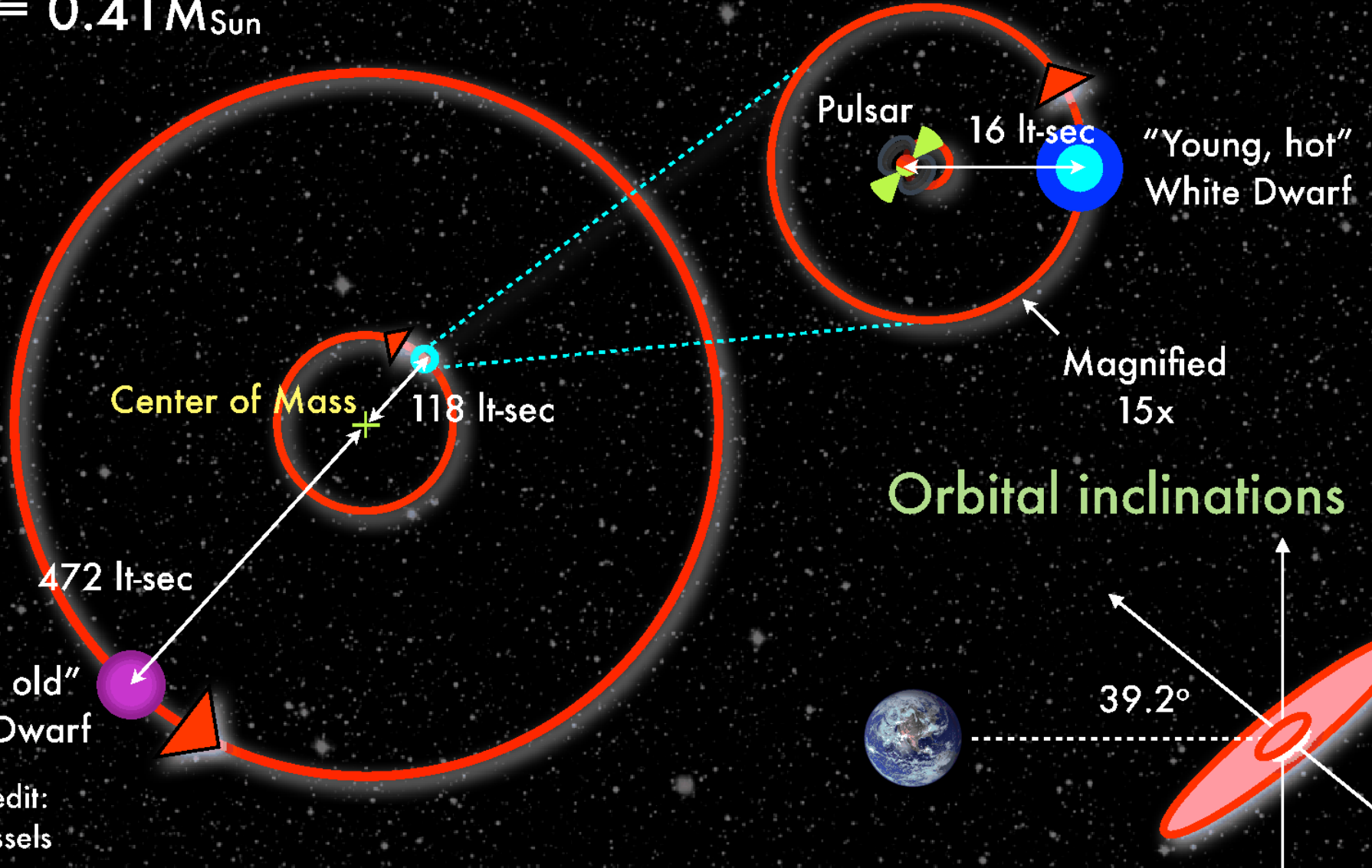
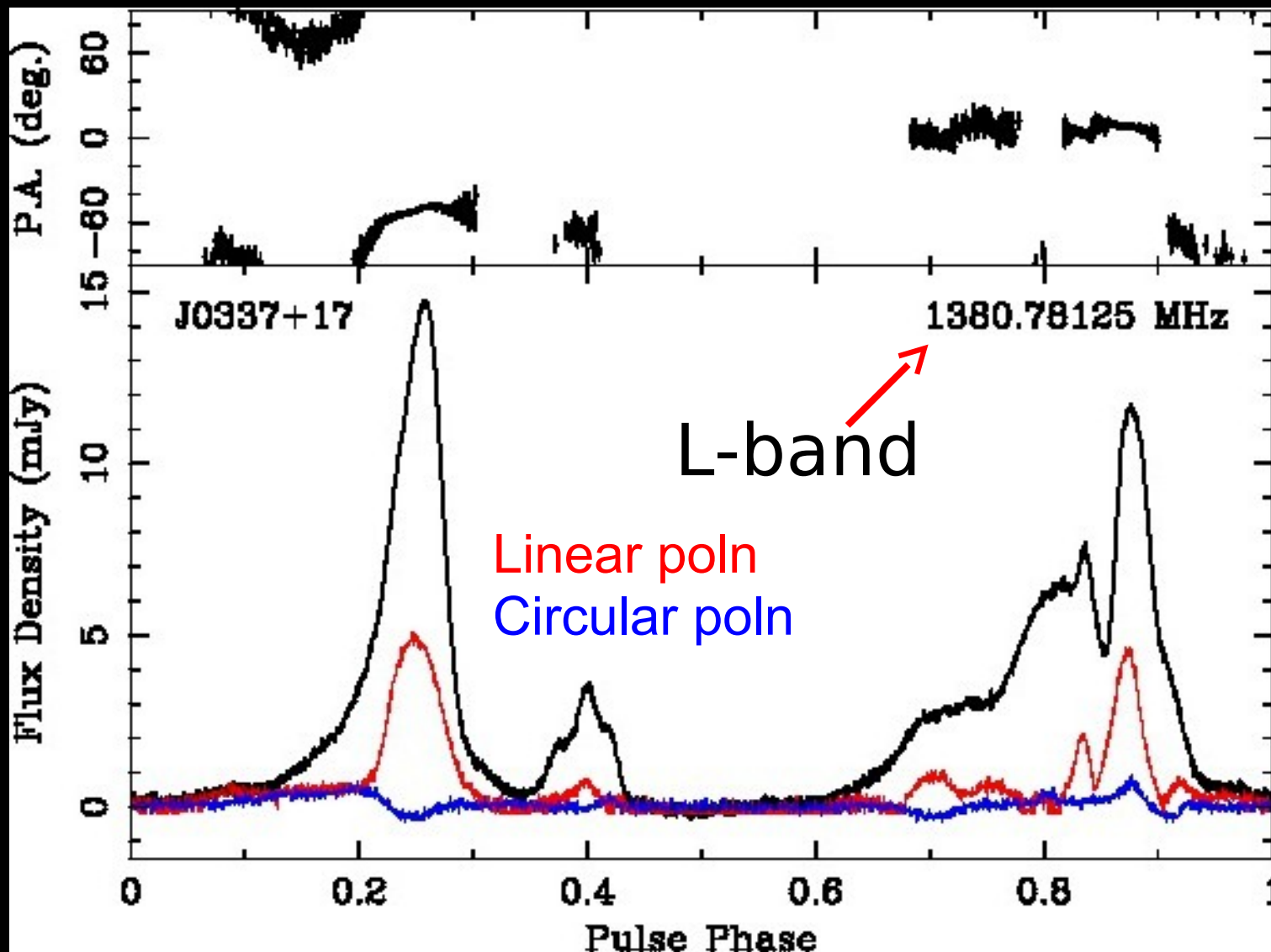


Figure credit:
Jason Hessels

Arecibo PUPPI observations:

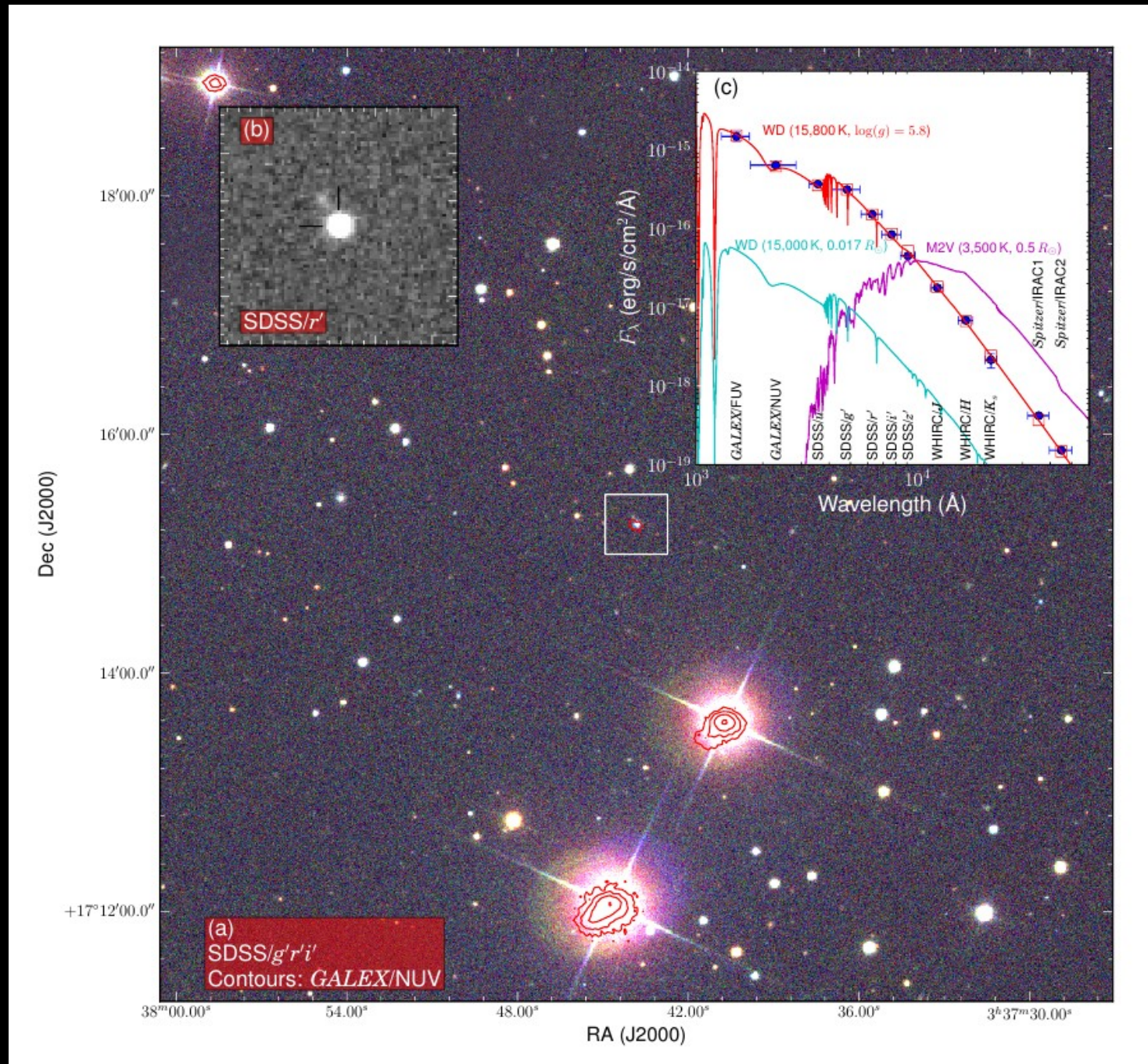
~0.8 μ s TOAs in 10 seconds (from ~13,000 TOAs)!

Likely a ~100ns MSP or better!



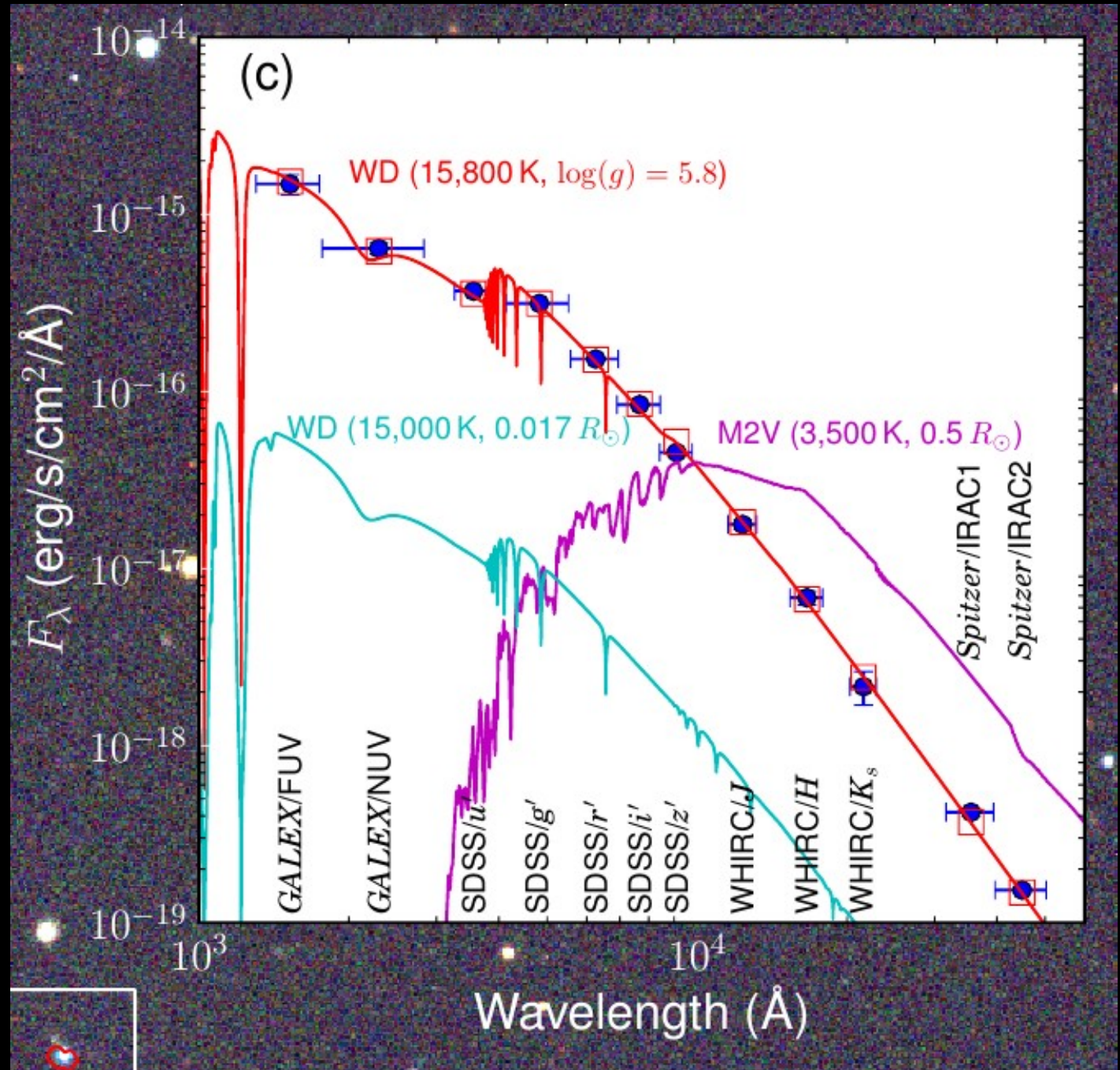
Optical Counterpart in SDSS etc...

18-19 mag
GALEX source

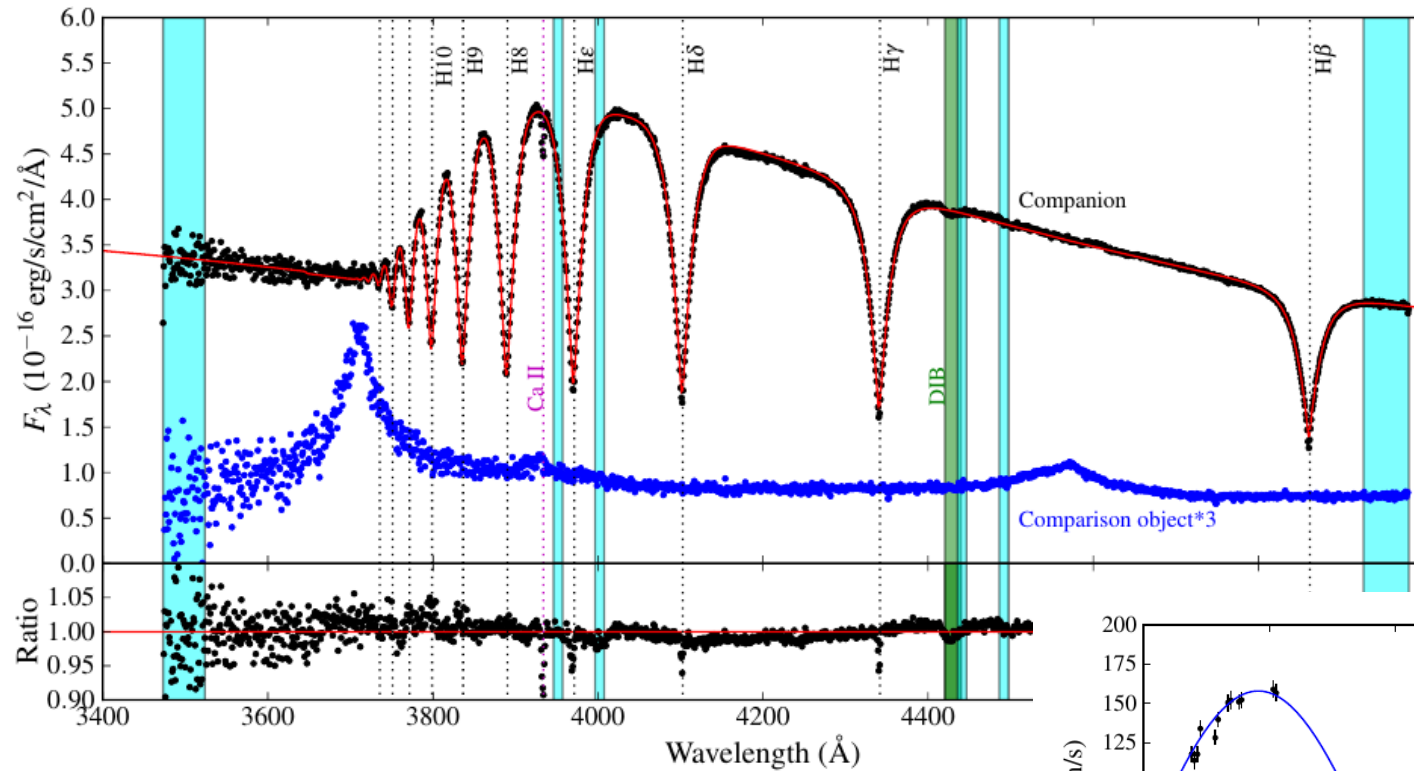


Optical Counterpart in SDSS etc...

18-19 mag
GALEX source
Outer star is WD



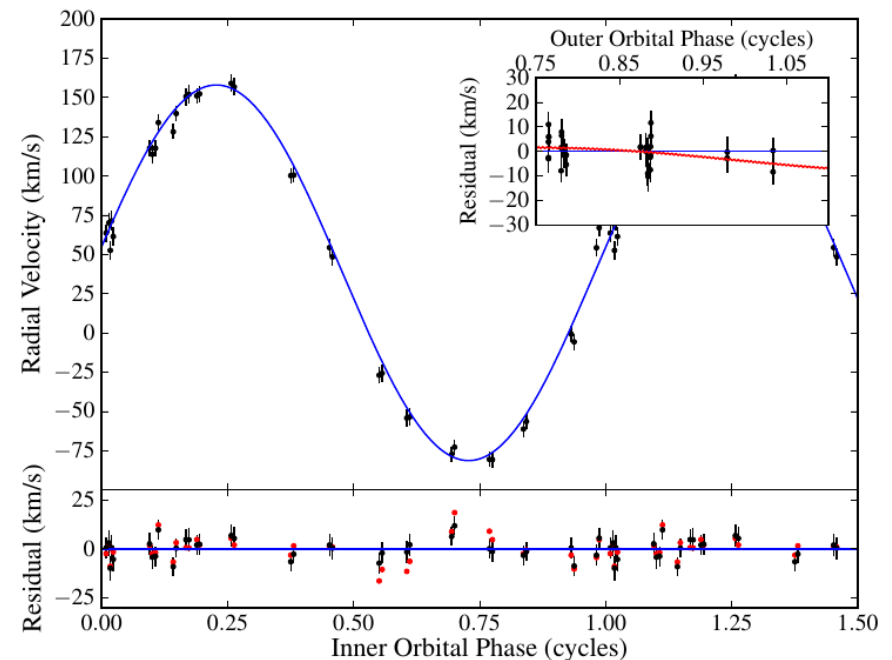
Optical spectroscopy on inner WD...



$T_{\text{eff}} = 15,800\text{K}$ $\log(g) = 5.82$
Therefore He WD of 0.15-0.2 Msun
RVs give mass ratio of 7.32 ± 0.08
W/ timing masses, gives $\sim 6\%$ radius:

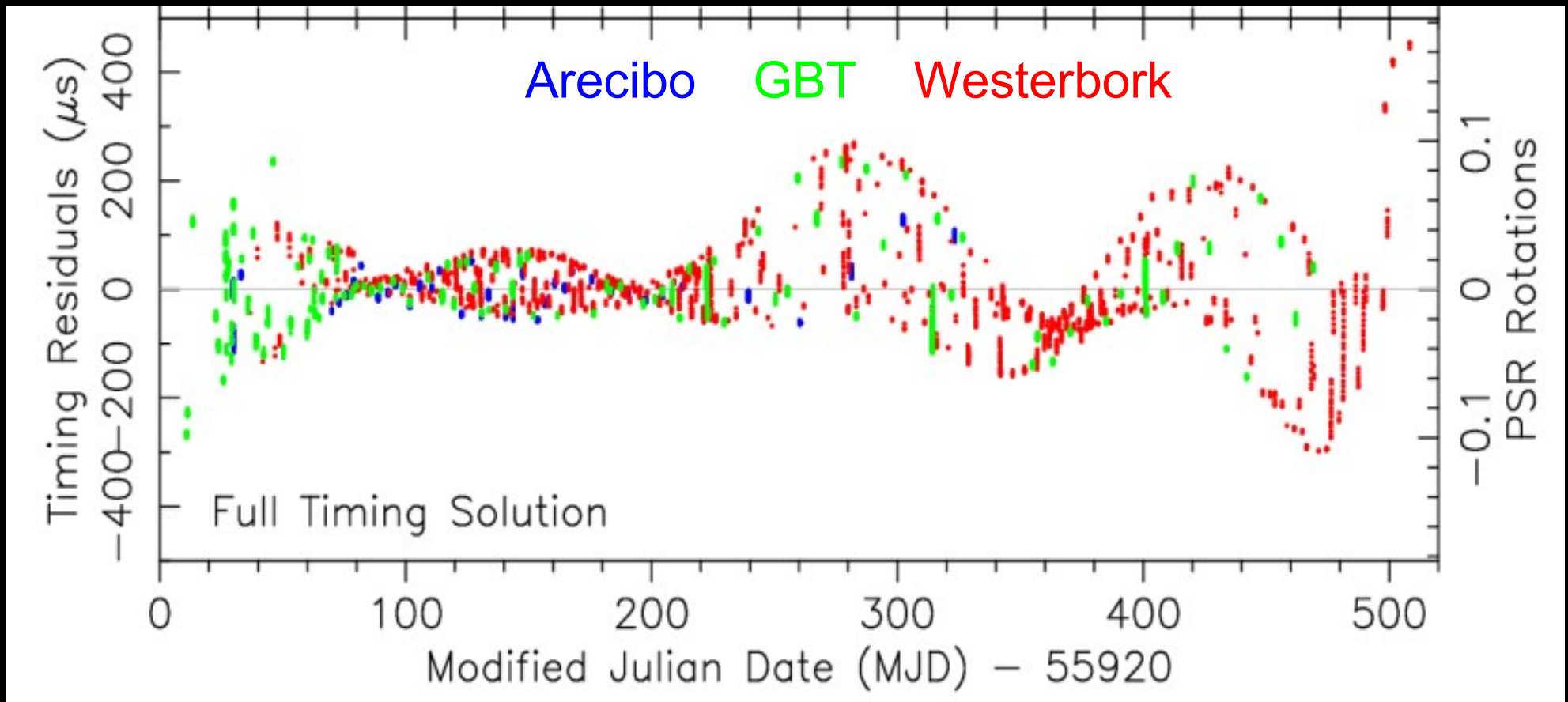
$D = 1,300 \pm 80$ pc

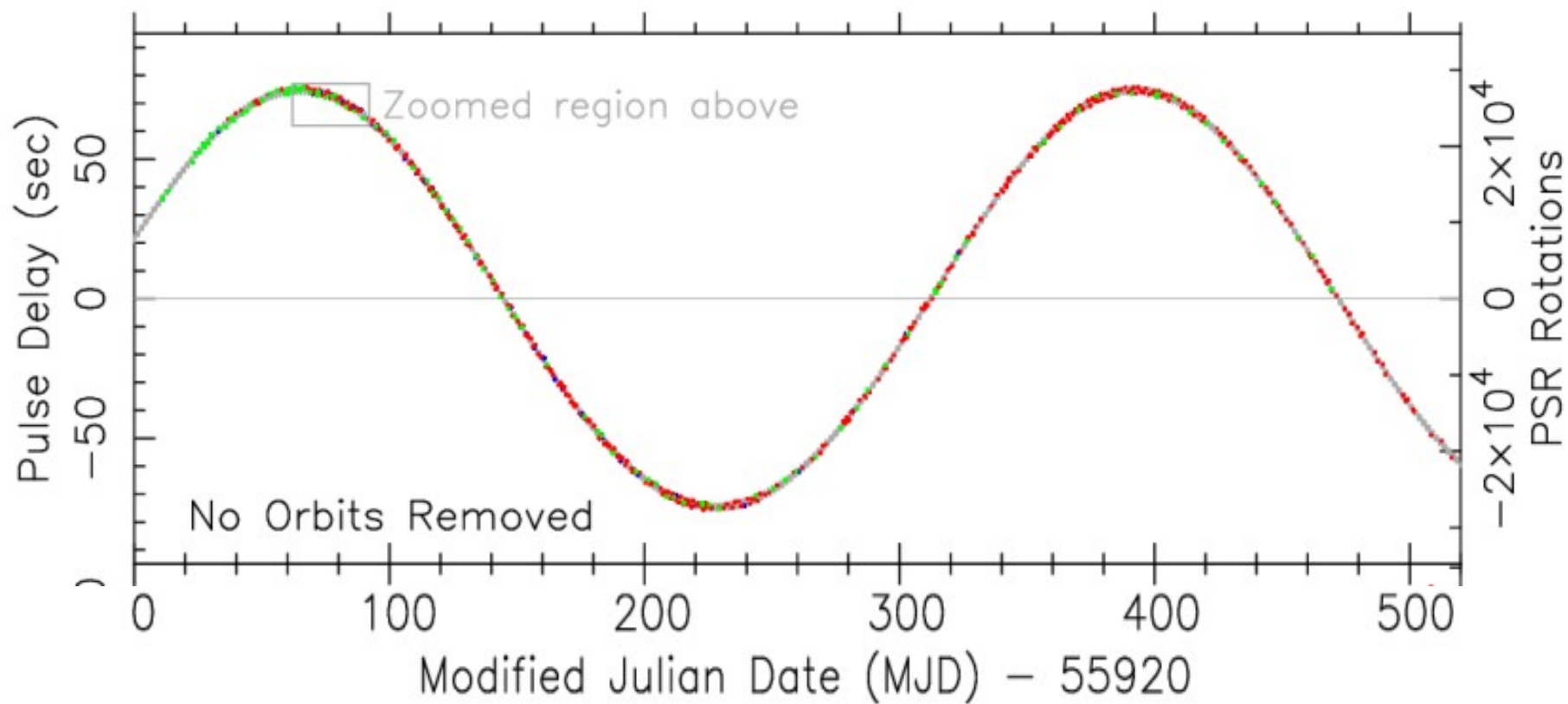
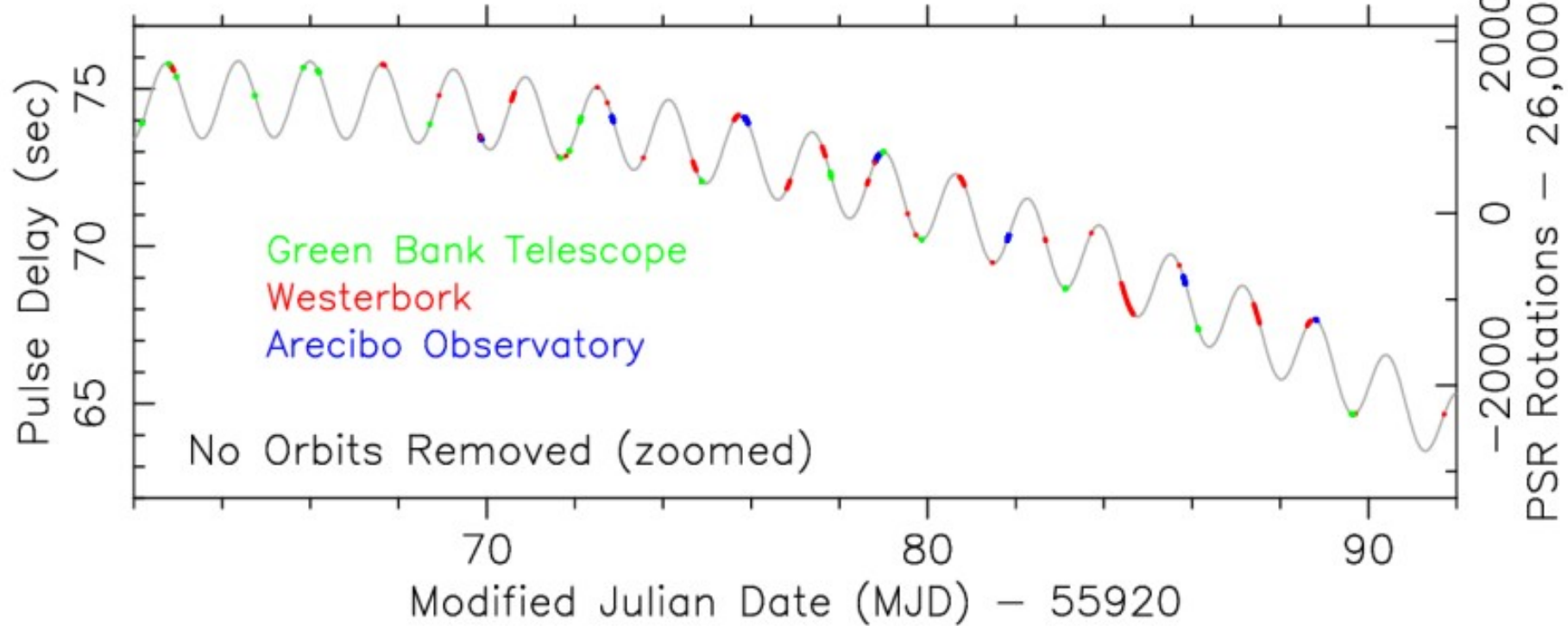
Kaplan, van Kerkwijk et al in prep.



Marten van Kerkwijk made a modified 2 Keplerian orbit model

- The inner orbit's T0 is perturbed by outer orbit
- Keeps phase to within 10% of pulse phase
- Allows real-time folding at observatories



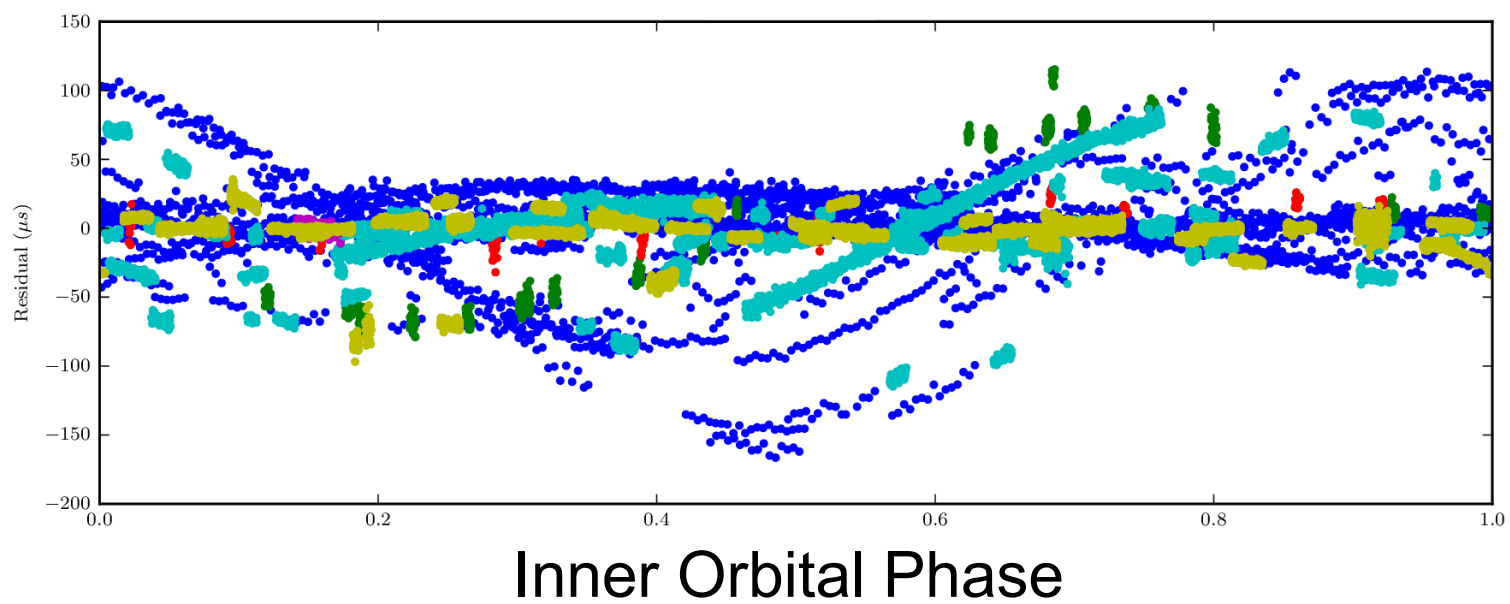
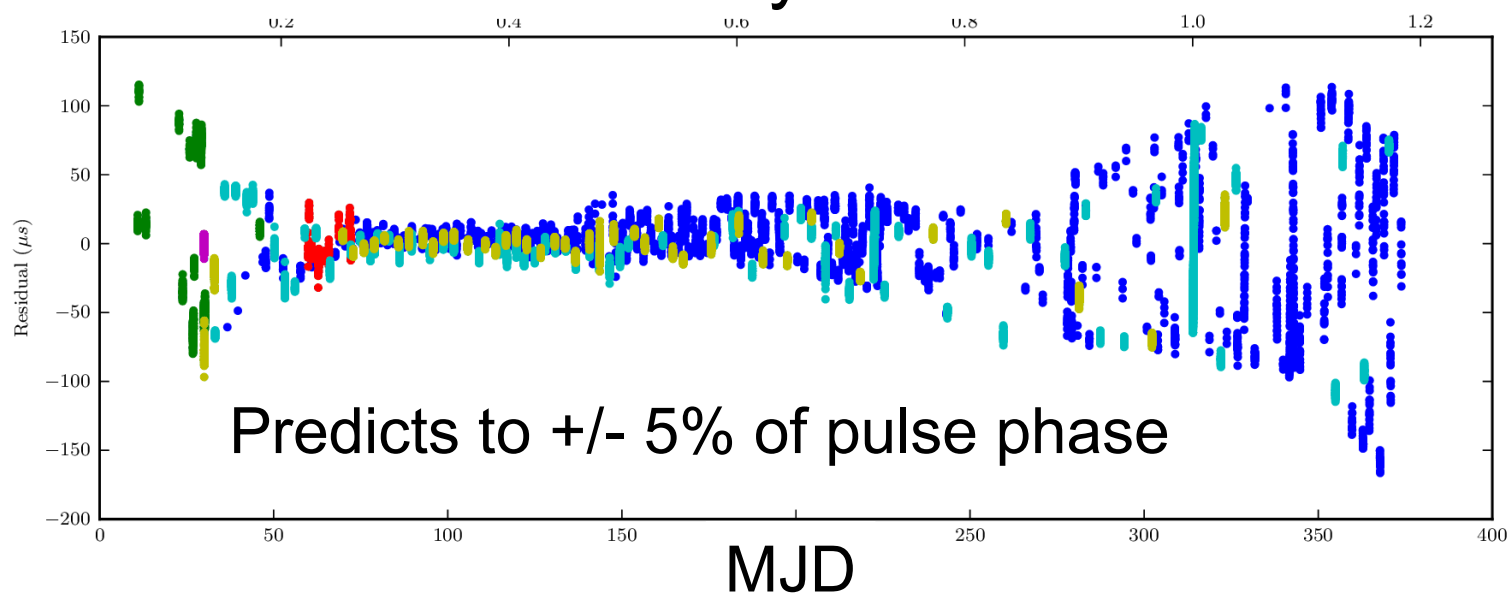


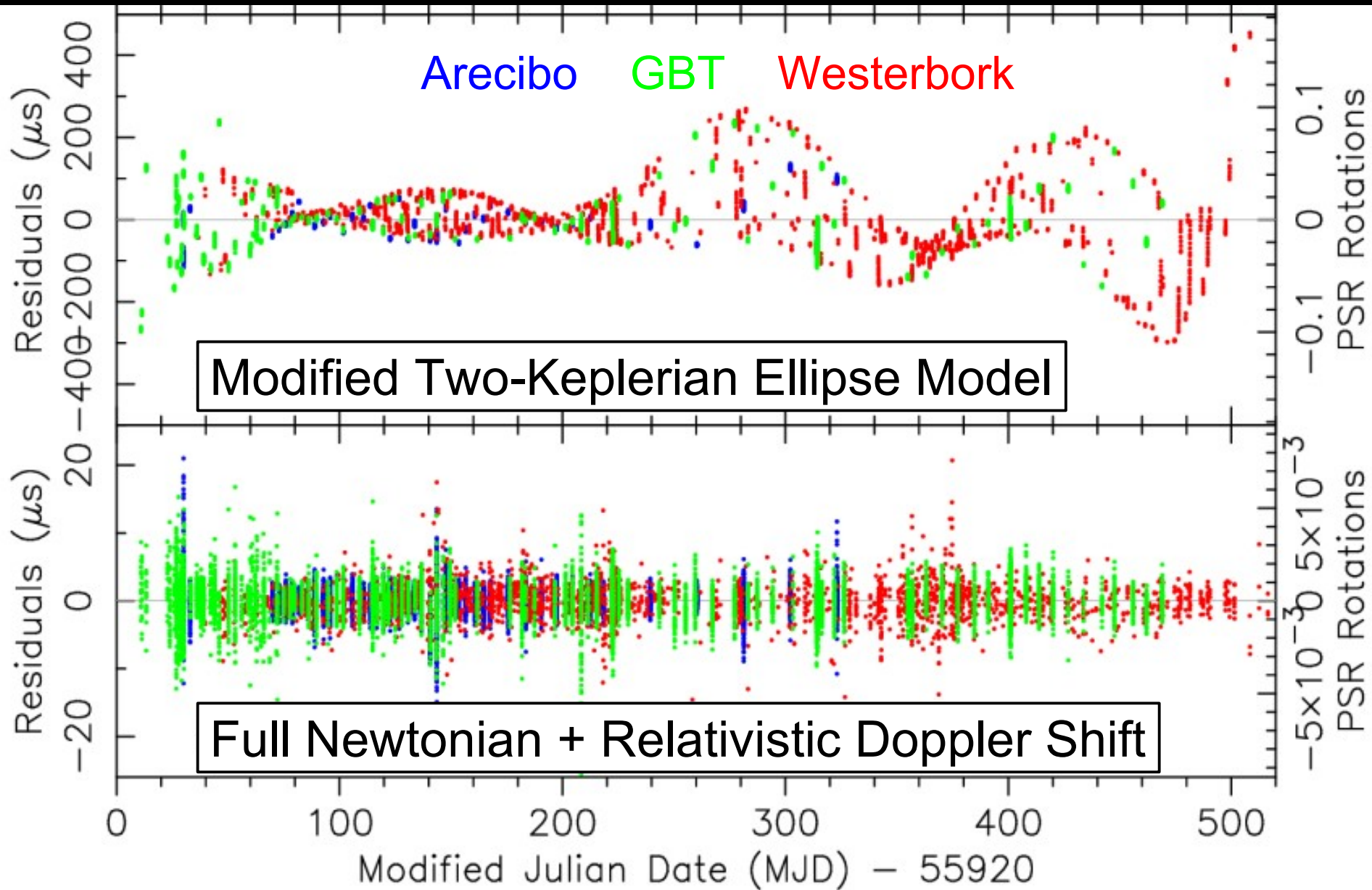
Major timing breakthrough!

by Anne Archibald

- We can't get “normal” pulsar timing solution
- Full three-body Newtonian dynamics integrations (using long double), fit to phase-connected timing data
- Huge dynamic range: microsecond arrival times over more than 1 year (10^{13})
- Was able to get a good fit....

Pure Newtonian 3-body solution

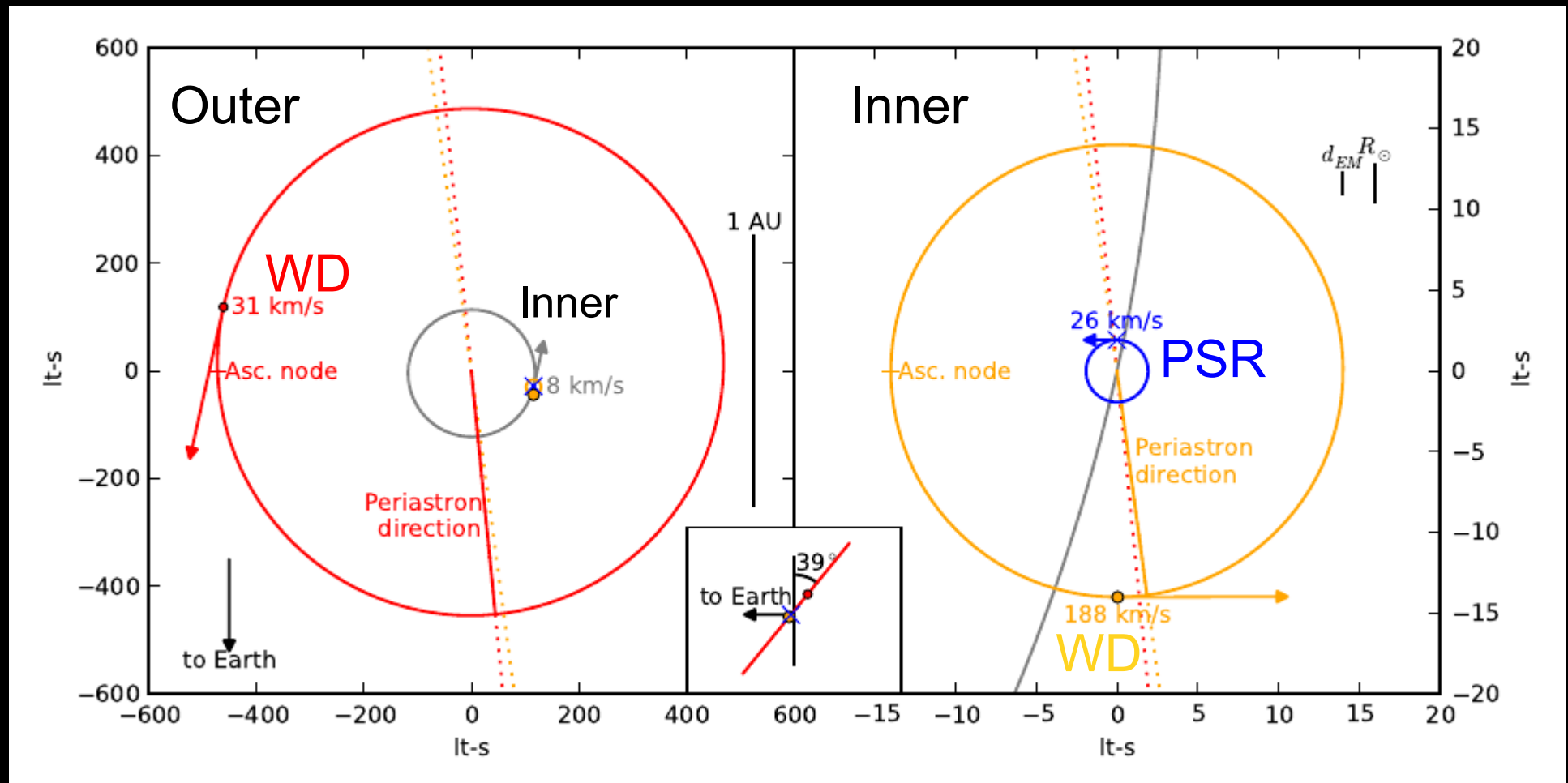




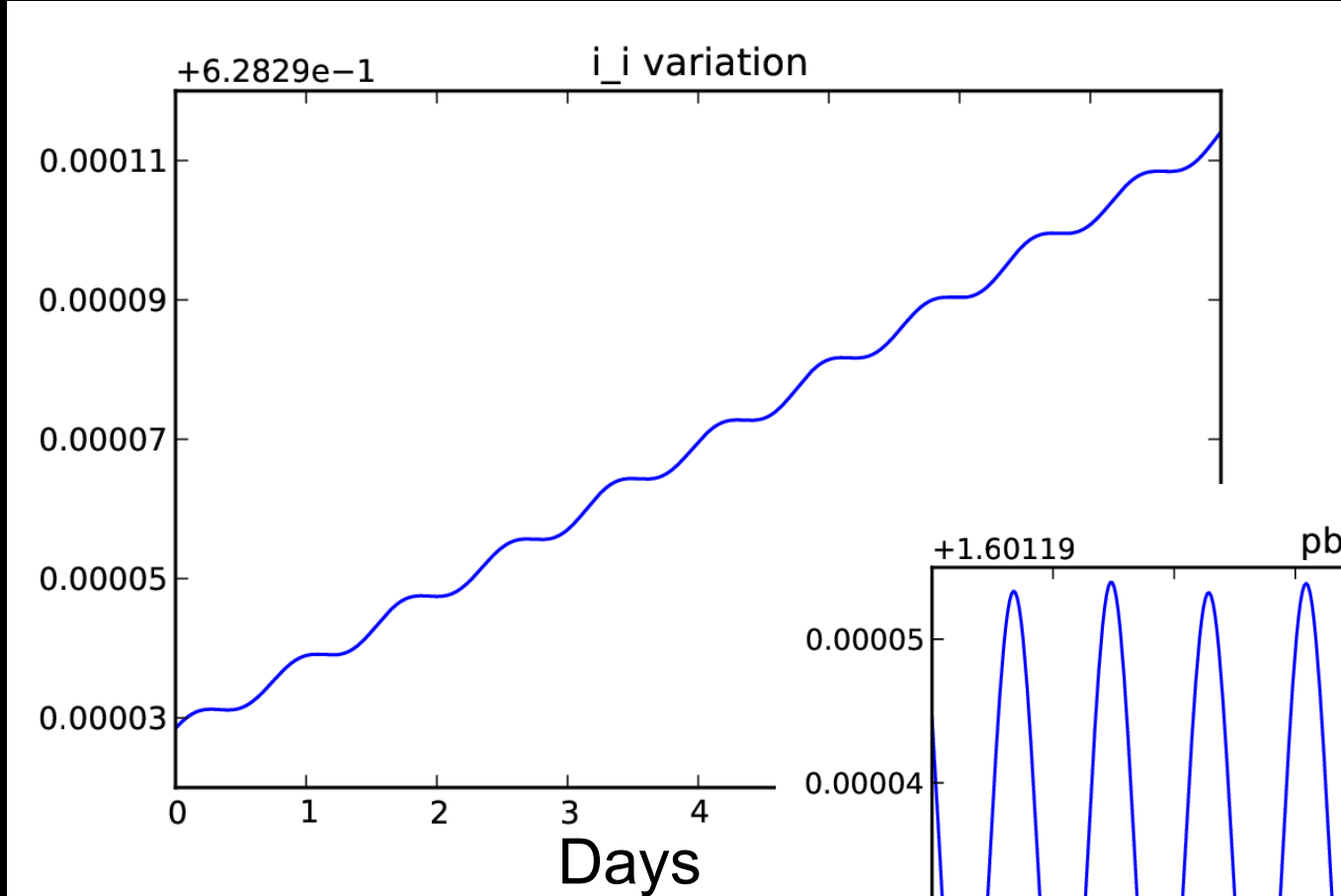
~1.34 μs weighted RMS for 26,260 TOAs!

PSR J0337+1715: fully solved!

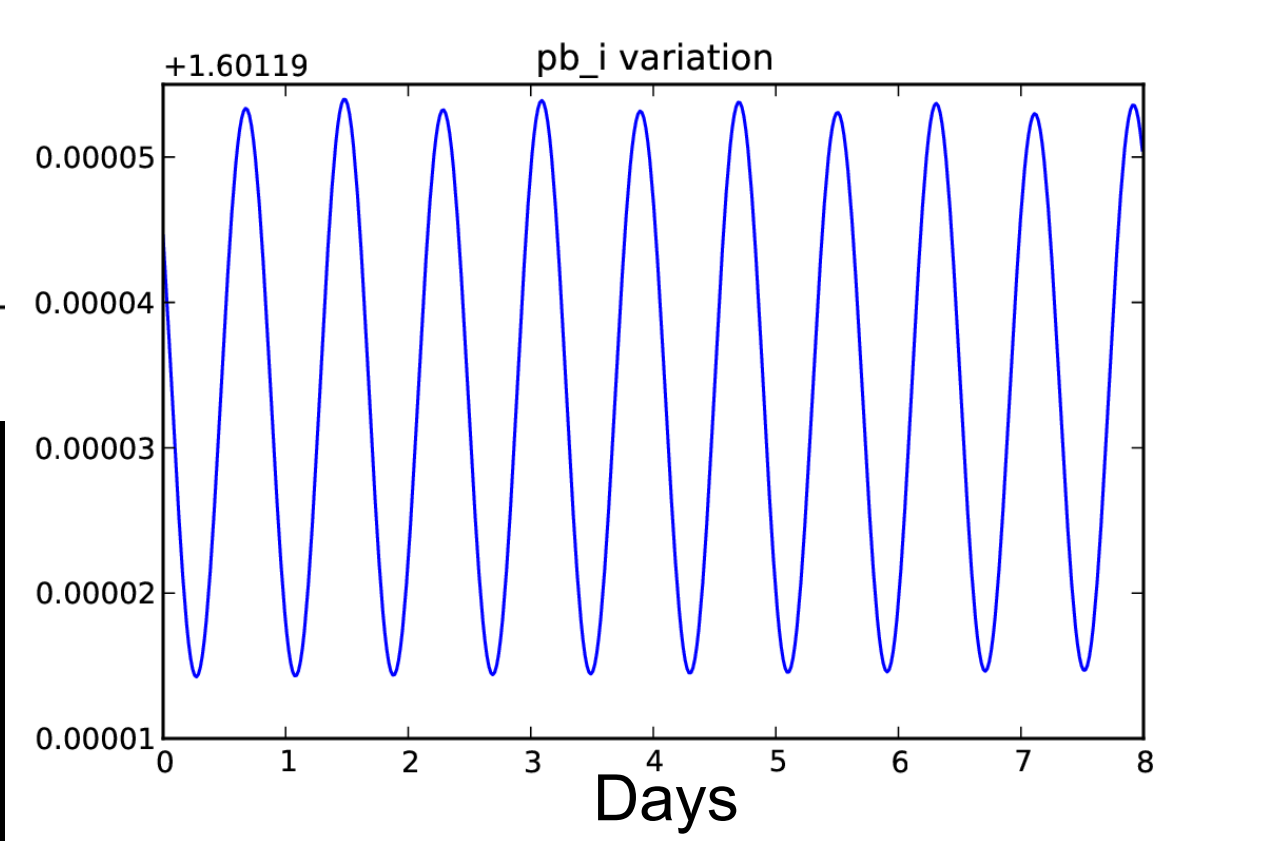
- High precision masses: $M_{\text{psr}} = 1.4378(13) M_{\text{sun}}$
 $M_{\text{wd}_i} = 0.19751(15) M_{\text{sun}}$ $M_{\text{wd}_o} = 0.4101(3) M_{\text{sun}}$
- Orbits are co-planar to < 0.02 deg! ($i = 39.24$ deg)
- Apsides aligned (despite $e_i \sim 7 \times 10^{-4}$ and $e_o \sim 0.035$!)



Changing inner inclination and period



Osculating
orbital
elements



Variations at $\frac{1}{2}$ orbital periods of both inner and outer orbits, as well as secular effects

VLBA Distance Soon

- Already have 1st epoch of approved VLBA campaign...
1-2% distance on the way (Adam Deller and co)
 - Will be a perfect “calibration” source for low-mass He WD models
 - Astrometric reflex motion from outer orbit is $\sim 237/D_{\text{kpc}}$ μas , easily measurable with VLBA
 - Since size of orbit is known from timing, will also give independent geometric distance

Evolution of system?

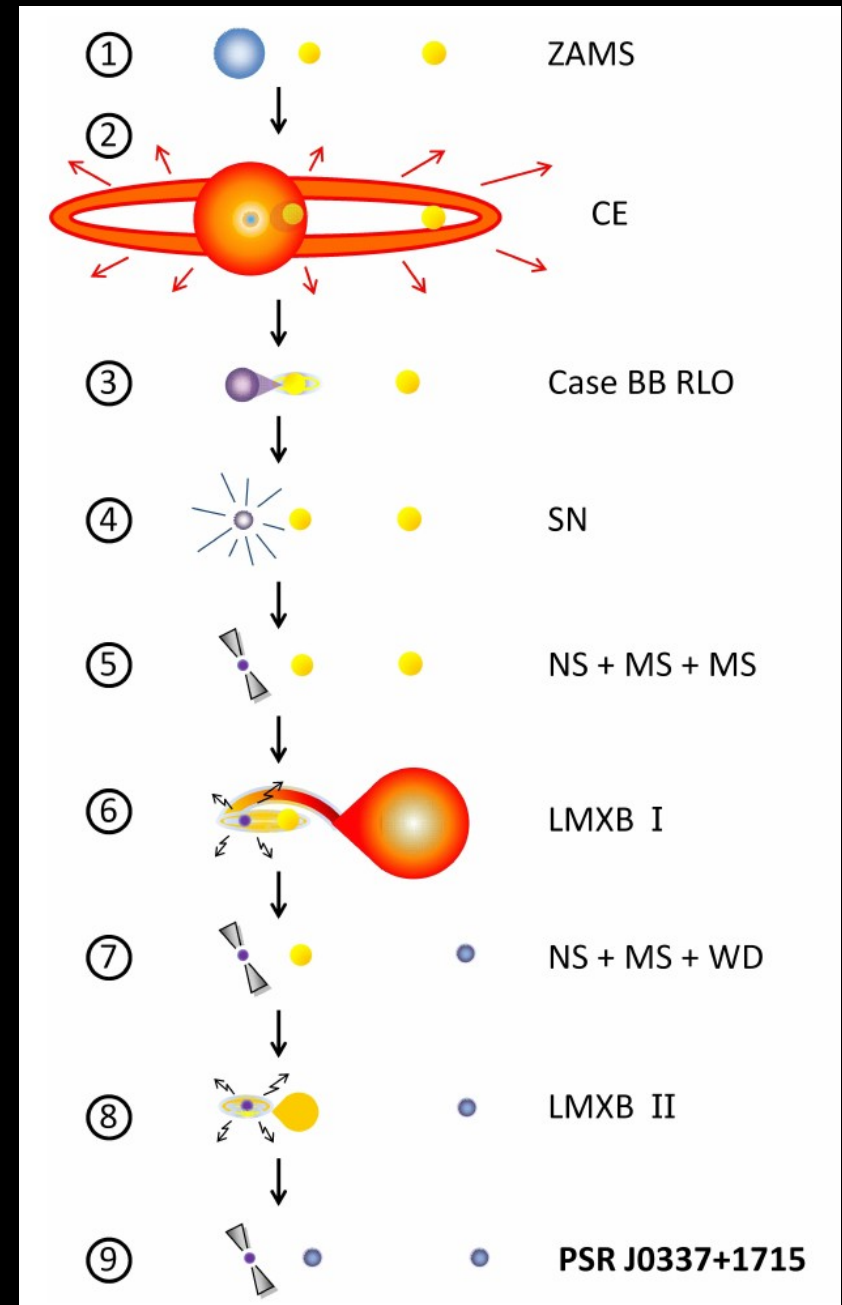
- **Questions:**

- Why so co-planar?
- Why so circular?
- Multiple mass xfers?

- **Possible Answers:**

- Common envelope(s?)
- Mass xfer-ed 3 times!
- Multiple LMXB phases
- WDs fall on predicted mass/ P_{orb} relation

Tauris and van den Heuvel,
2013, ApJ, submitted



Unique Tests of General Relativity

- Complicated stuff: See [C. Will, 2006, LRR](#)
- **Strong Equivalence Principle**
 - Weak Equivalence Principle ($M_{\text{grav}} = M_{\text{inertial}}$) holds for self-gravitating bodies as well as test bodies
 - Also local Lorentz and position invariance
- GR is the only viable metric theory that embodies the SEP
- Gravitational binding energy: **NS** $\sim \frac{3GM}{5Rc^2} \sim 0.1$
 - For **WD** $\sim 10^{-6}$. For **planets/moons** $\sim 10^{-11}$ to 10^{-9} .
- NS and inner WD are falling in strong grav field of outer WD
 - **G for NS and inner WD should be different if SEP invalid**
 - Our tests should be orders of magnitude better than others

PSR J0337+1715: Summary

- A unique, clean, and beautiful 3-body system
- Has already provided extremely precise masses and inclinations via model-independent gravitational effects
- Will provide:
 - High precision, clean examples of 3-body perturbations
 - Excellent calibration of low-mass WD models
 - Much fodder for binary / stellar evolution models
 - High-precision tests of the Strong Equivalence Principle
 - Potentially one of the best timing pulsars in NANOGrav

Ransom et al. Nature, submitted

1 AU

R_{\odot}
|

PSR J0337+17
MJD 55930.9
4 TOAs

$P_o = 327$ day

$P_i = 1.6$ day

$m_p = 1.438 M_{\odot}$

$m_1 = 0.198 M_{\odot}$

$m_2 = 0.410 M_{\odot}$

AO GBT WSRT

video by
Anne Archibald