

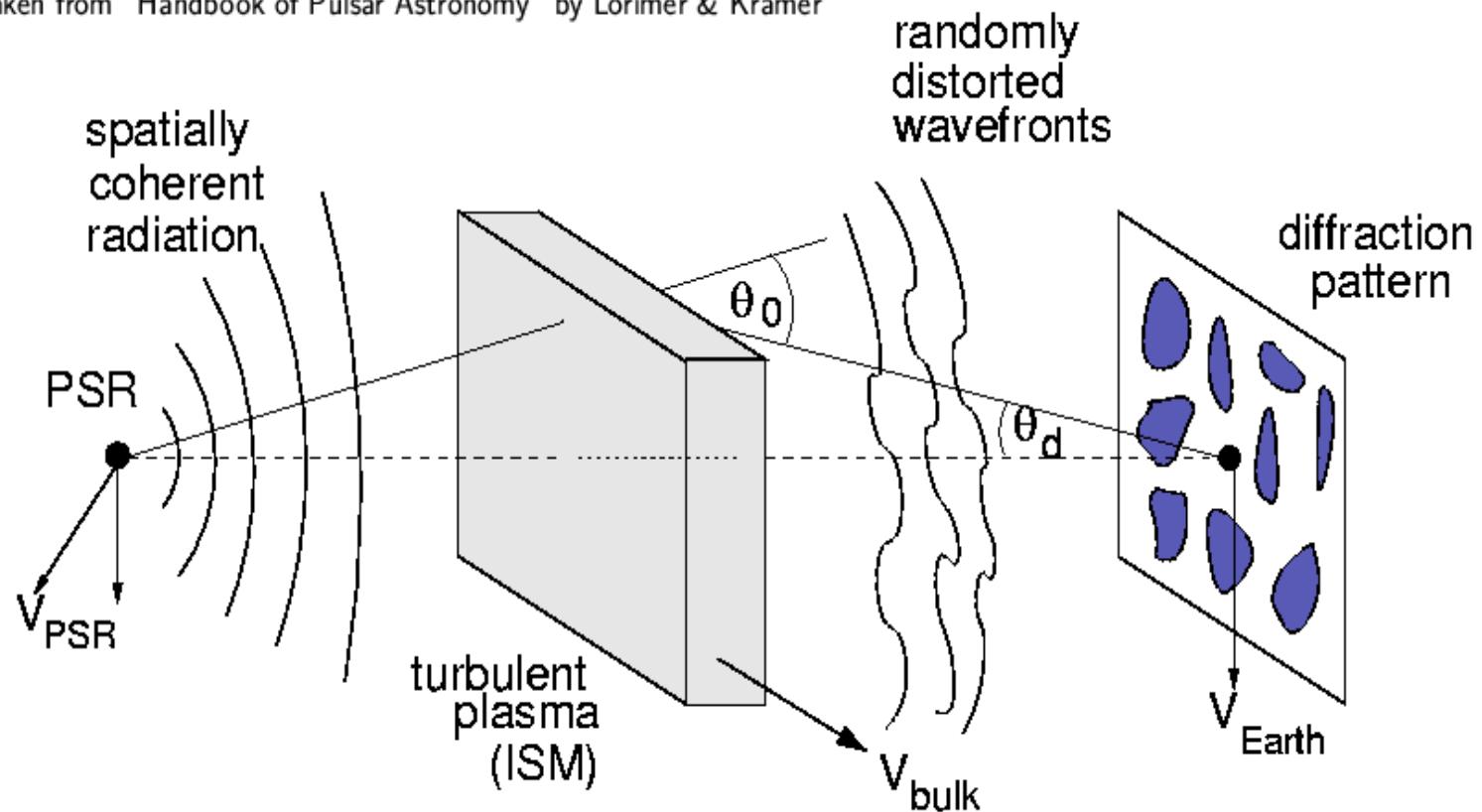
What do Scintillation Arcs Tell us About the Distribution of Scattering Material in the Interstellar Medium?

Dan Stinebring
Oberlin College

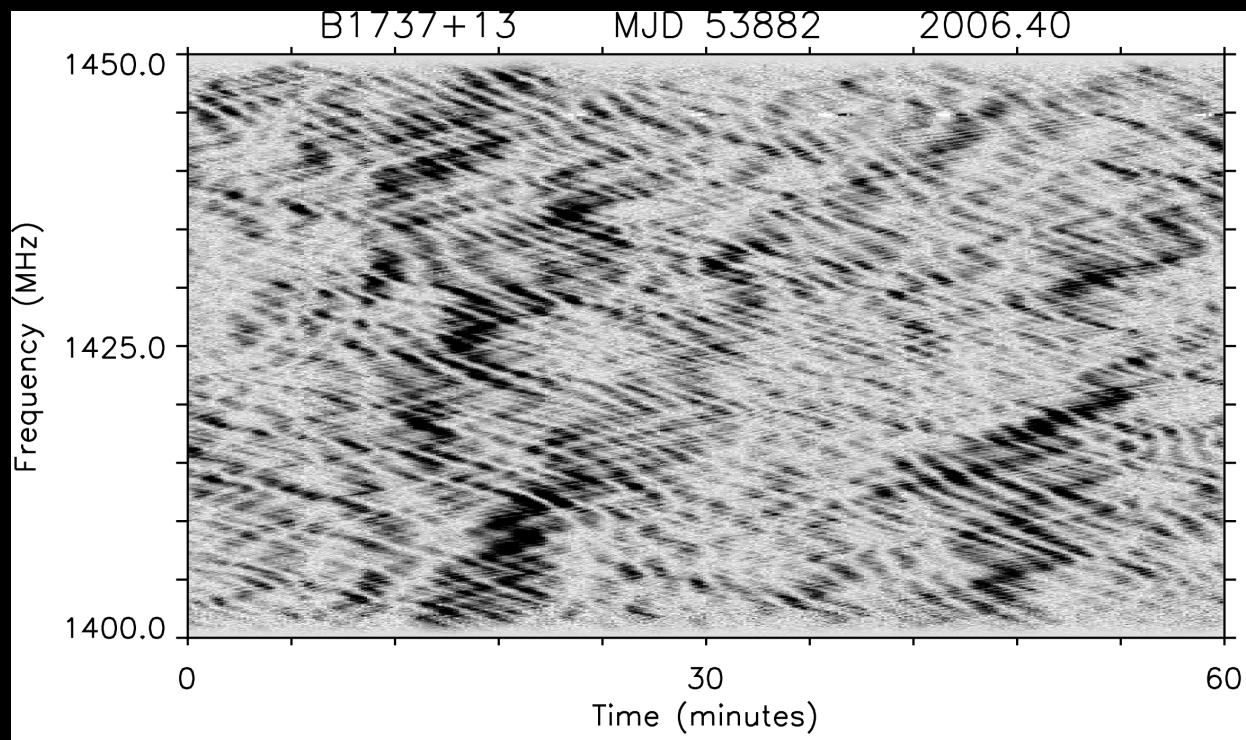
2019 July 16



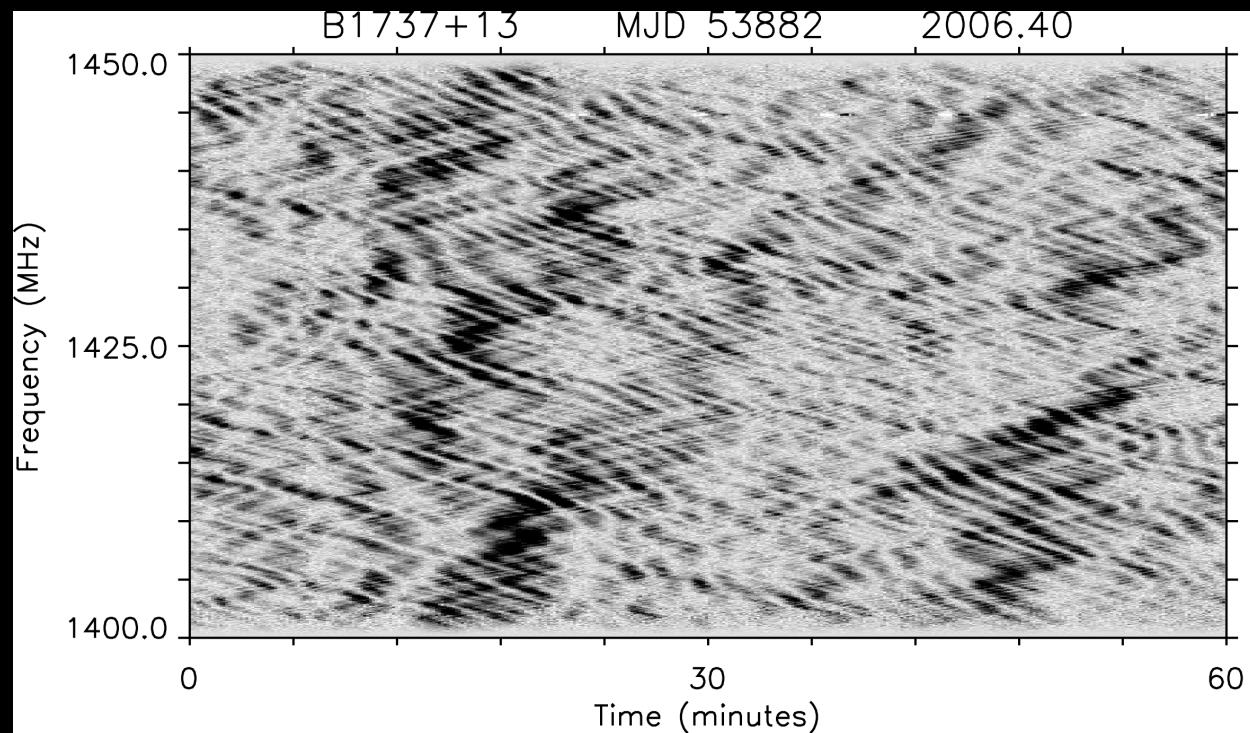
Taken from "Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy" by Lorimer & Kramer



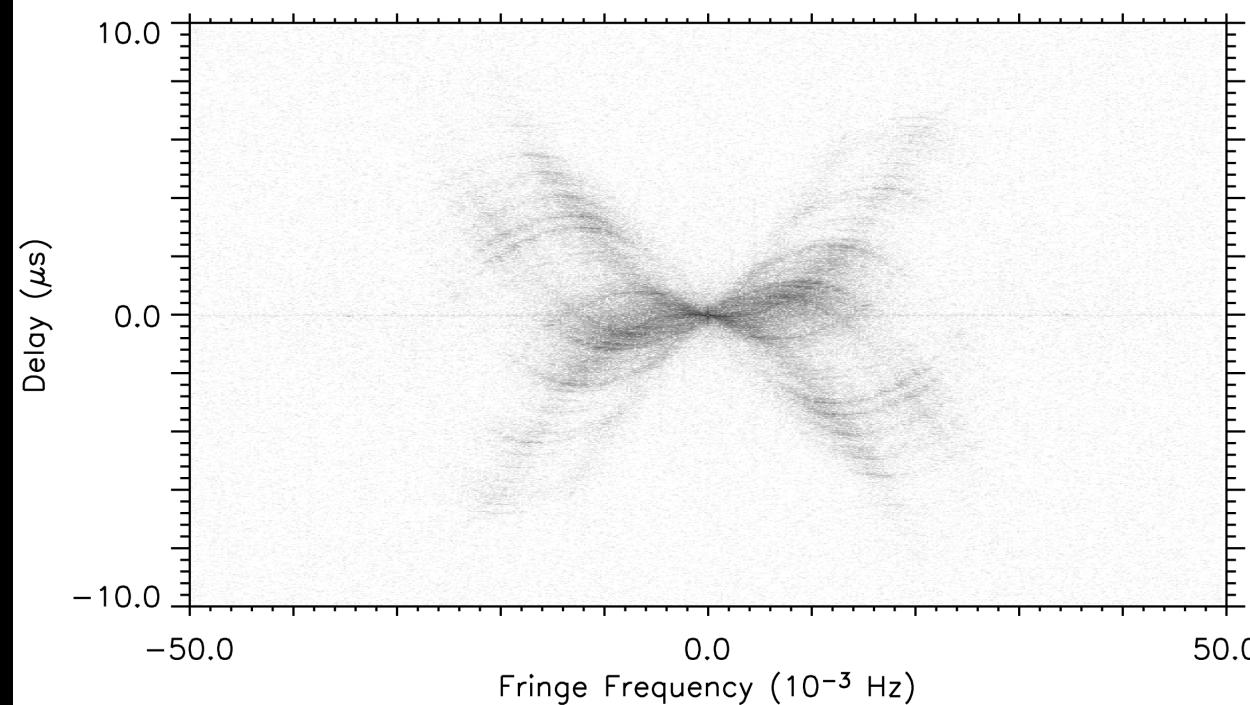
Lorimer&Kramer (LK) Fig. 4.2 Sketch showing inhomogeneities in the ISM that result in observed scattering and scintillation effects.



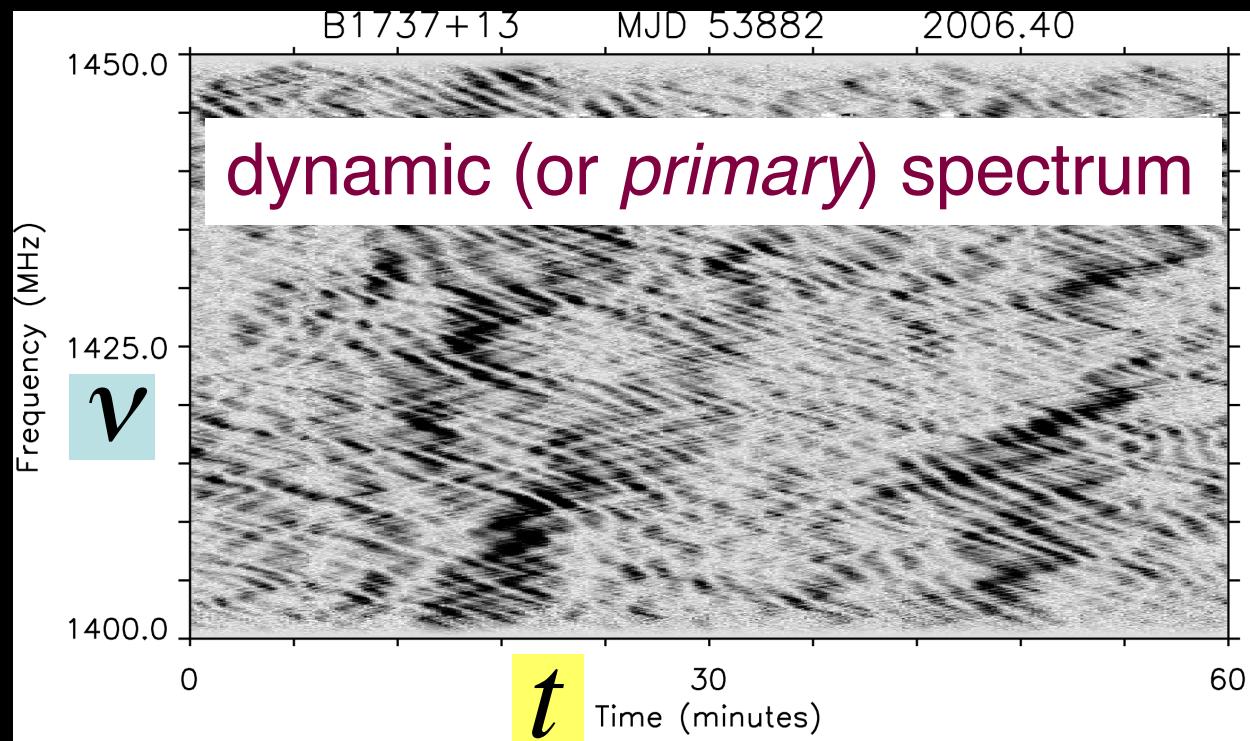
linear
grayscale



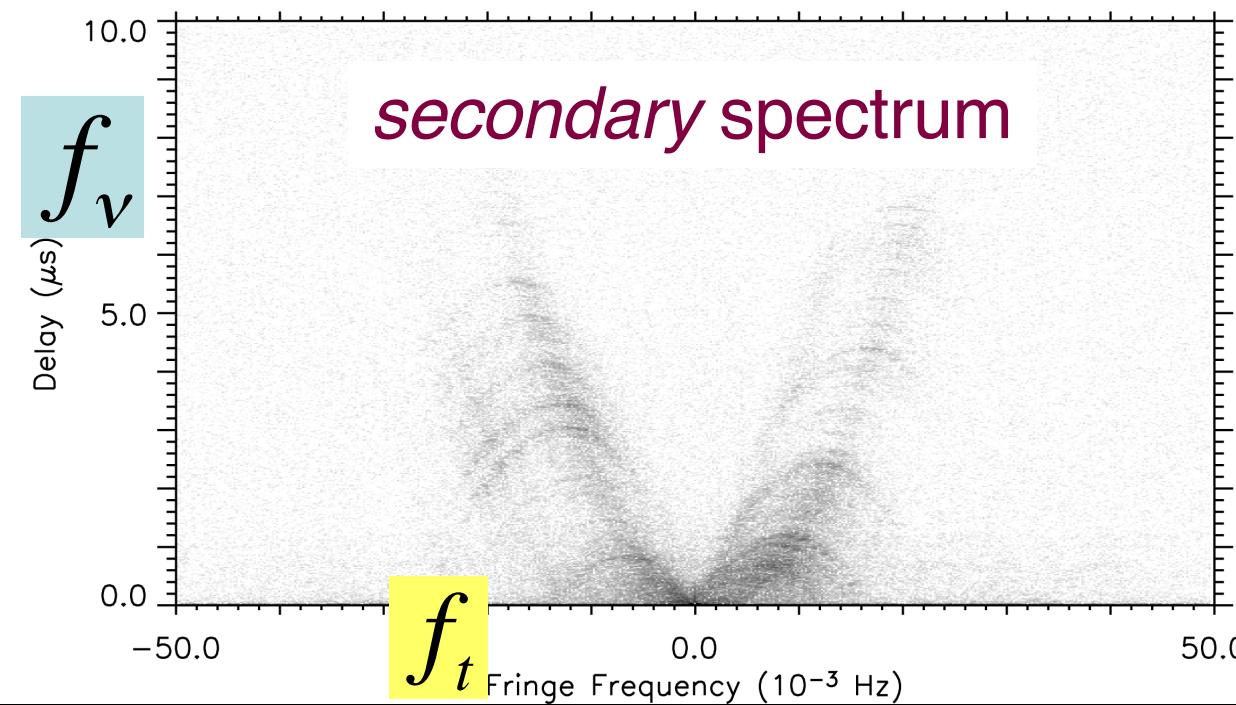
linear
grayscale



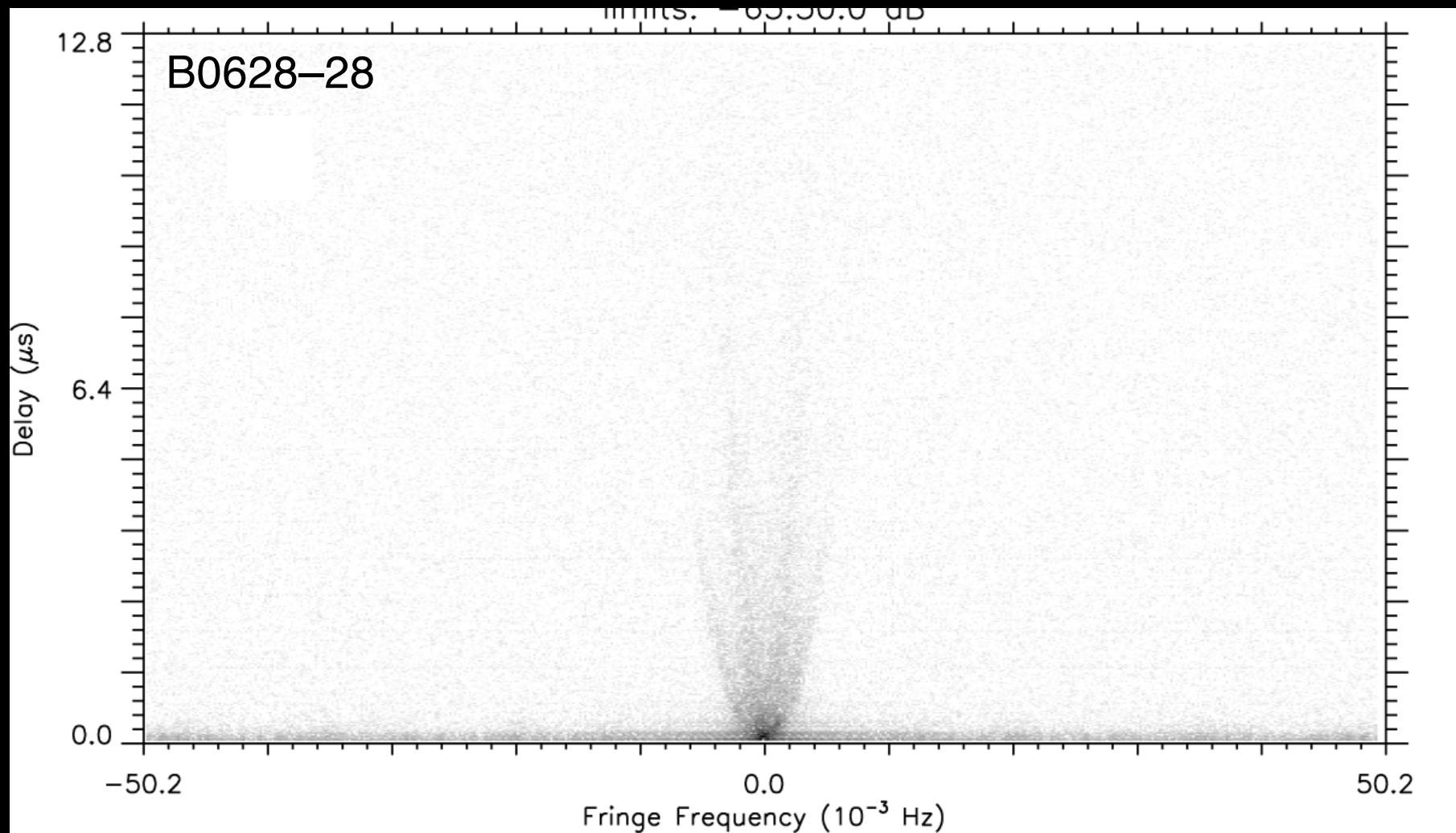
logarithmic
grayscale

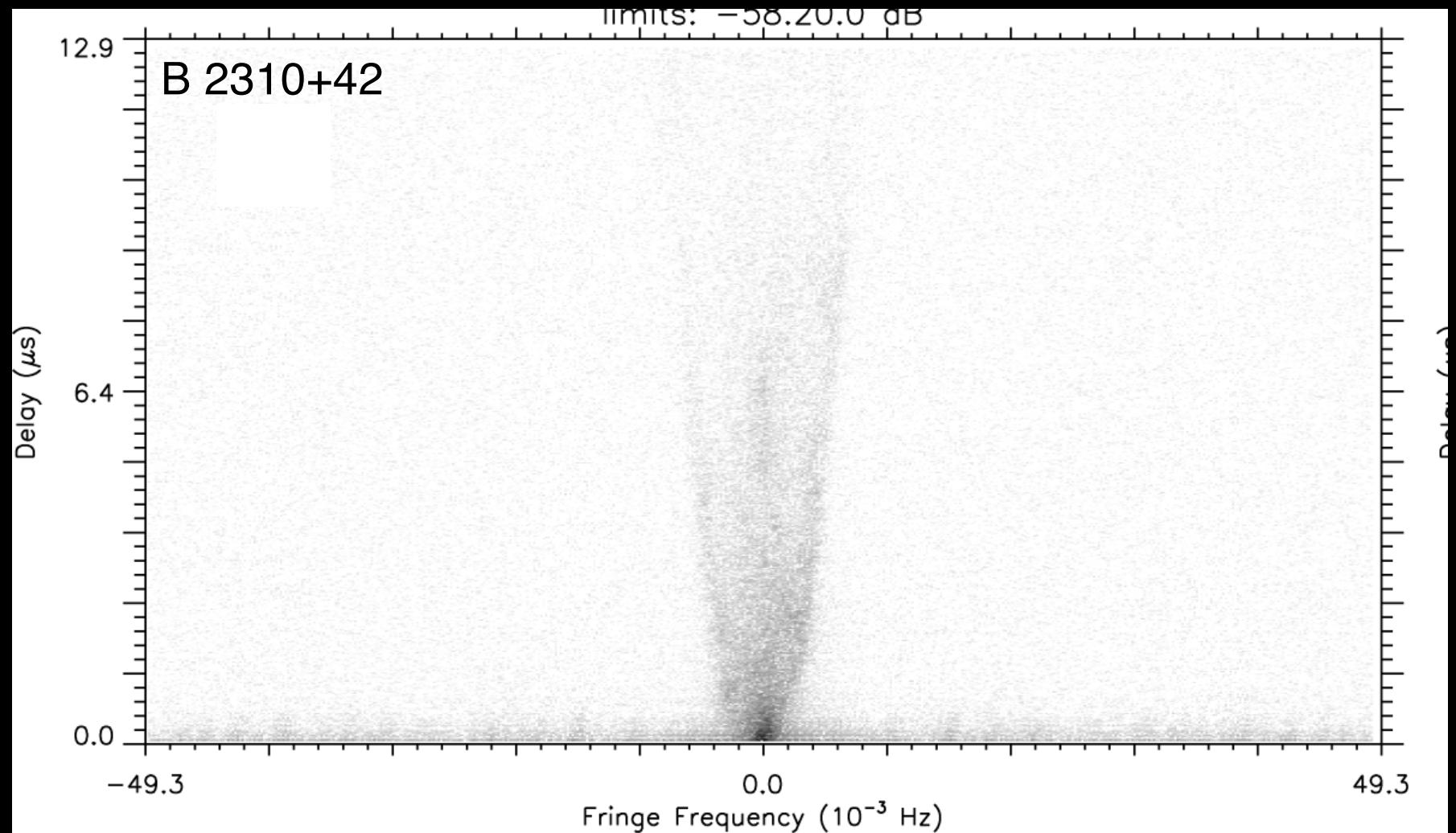


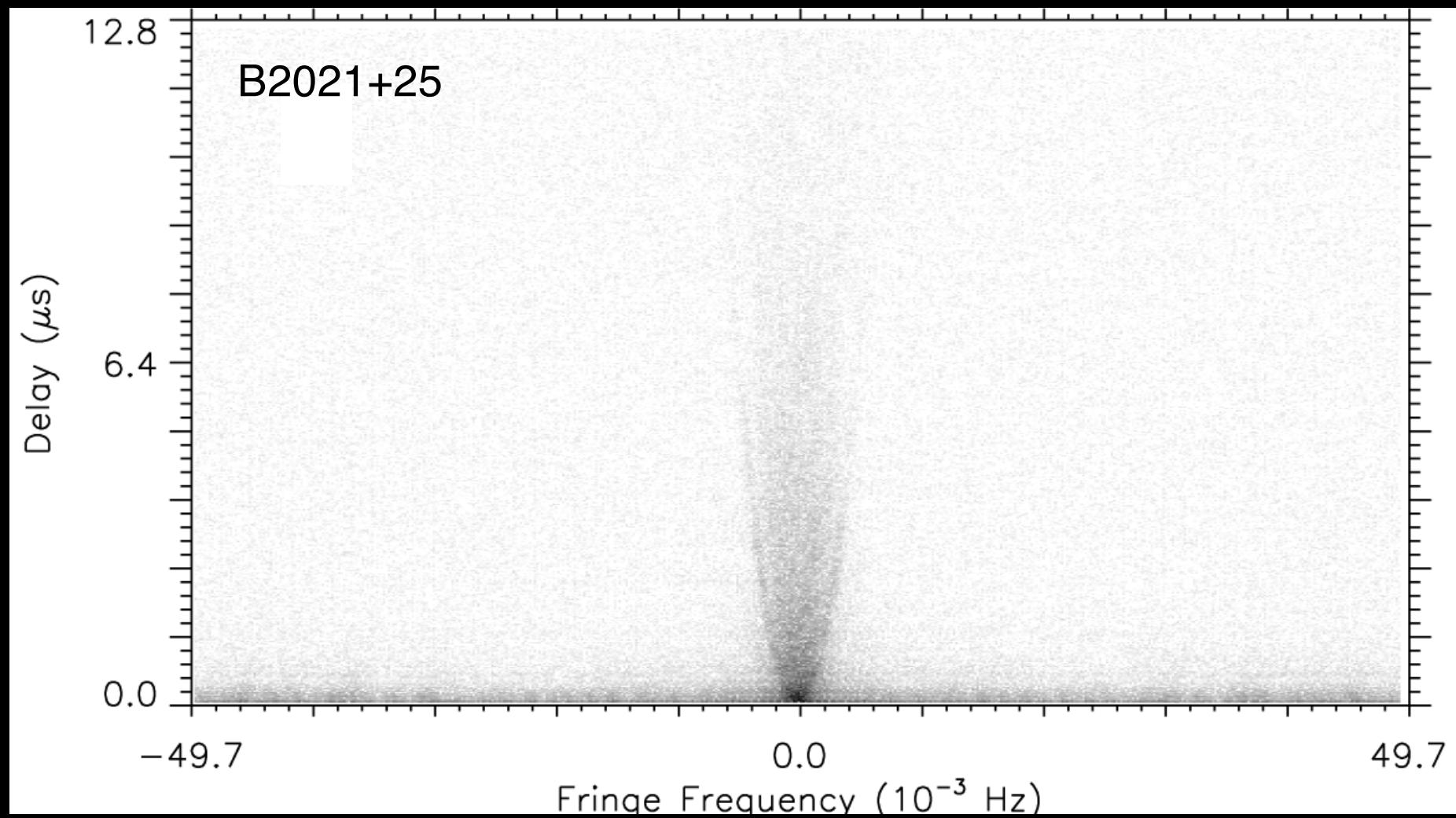
linear
grayscale

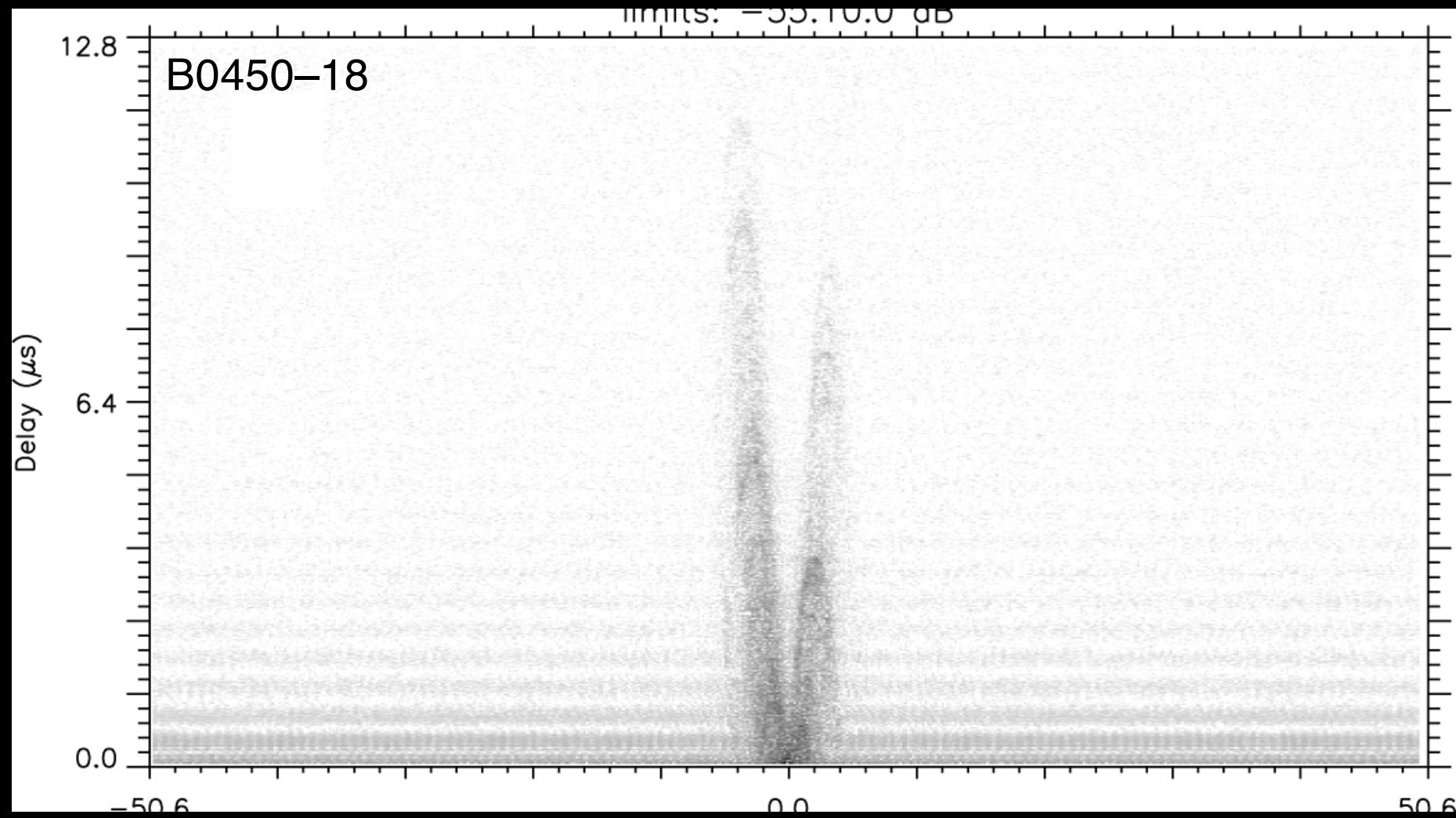


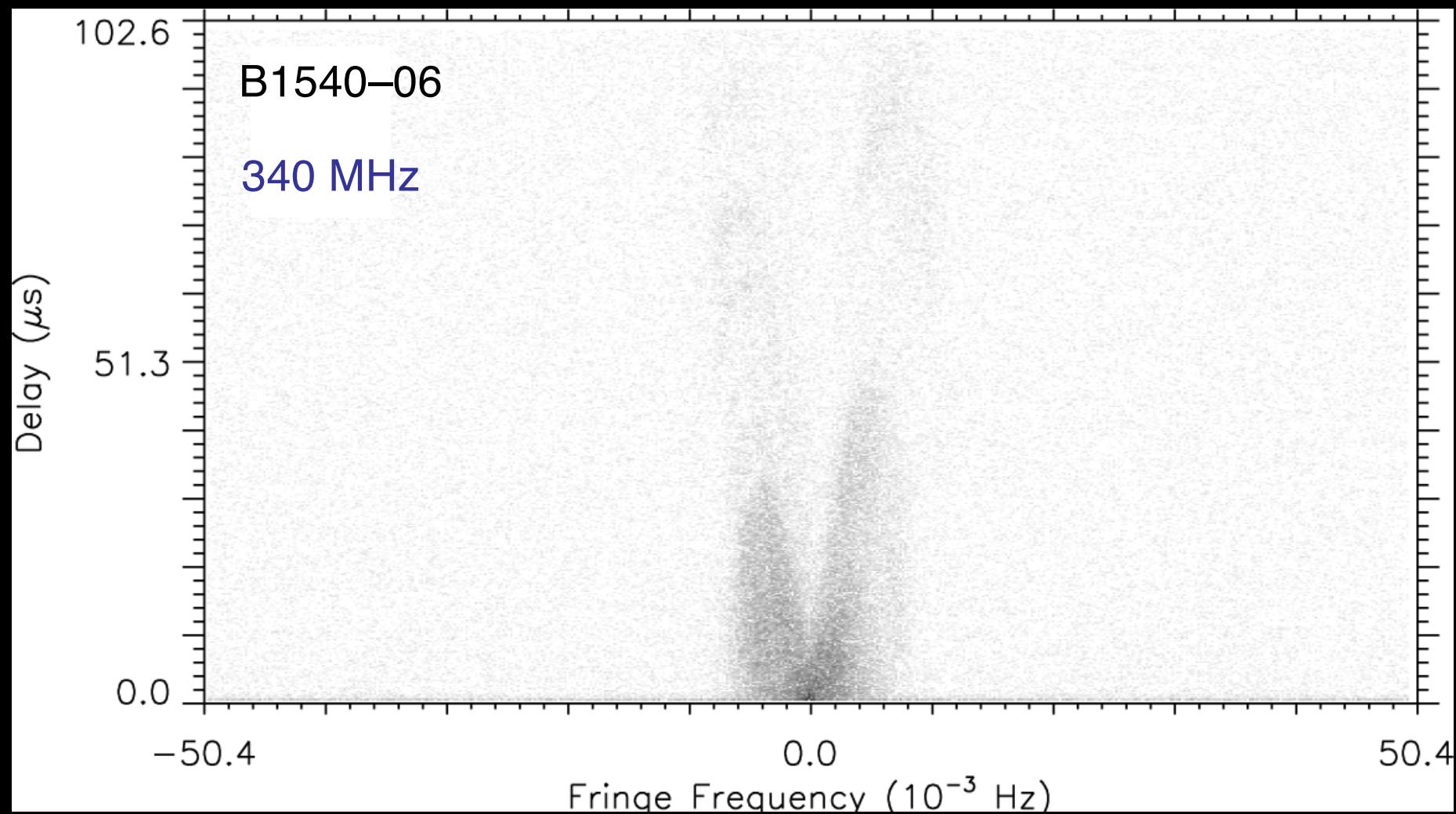
logarithmic
grayscale

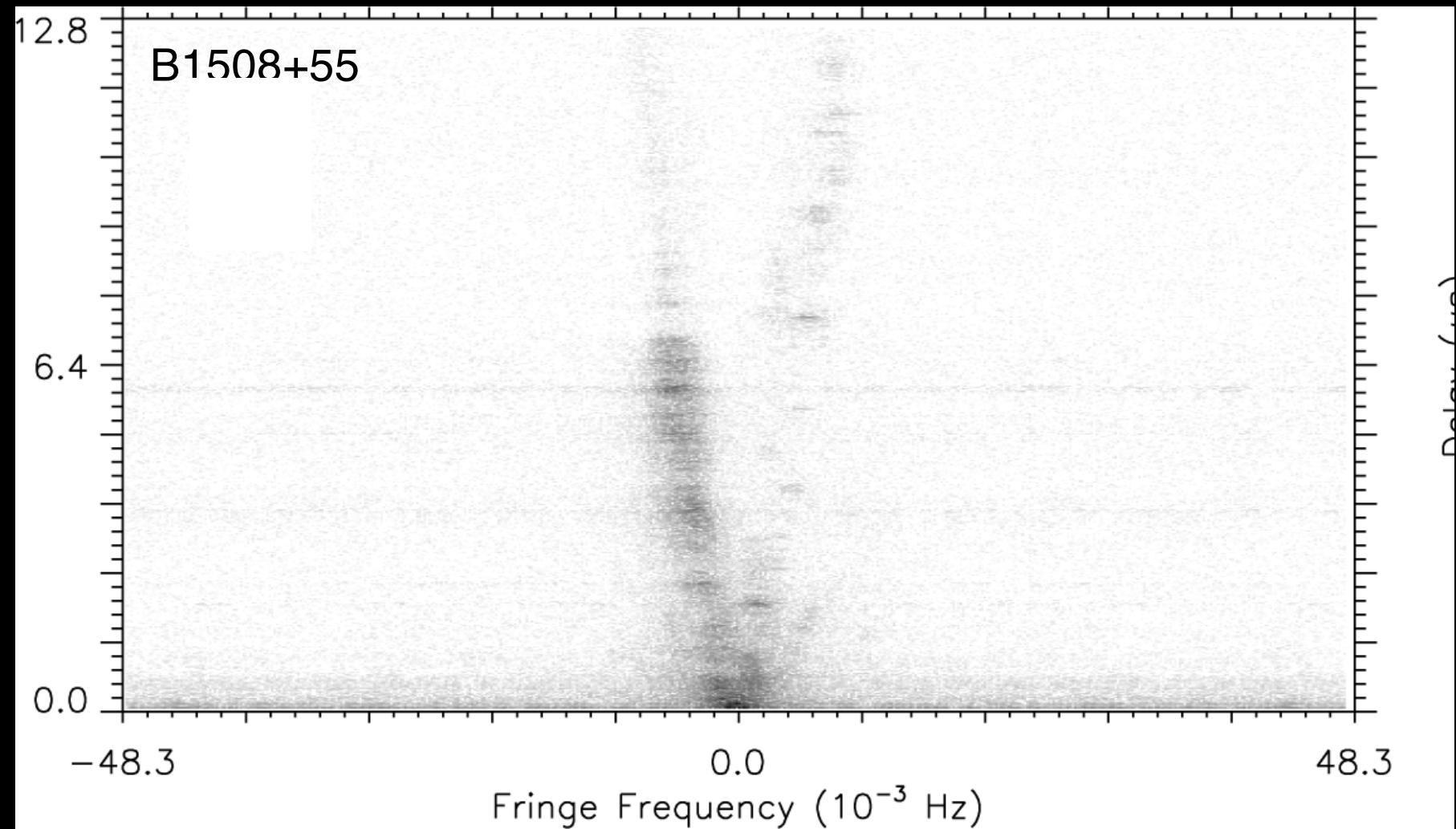




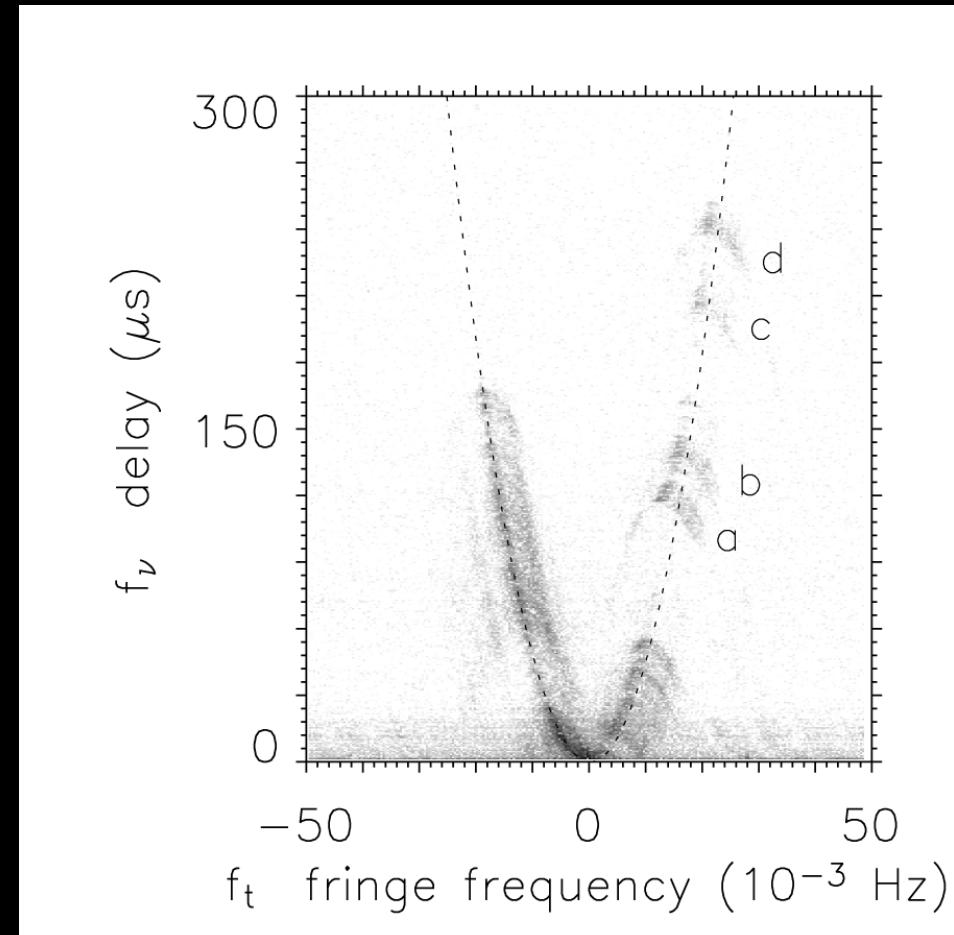
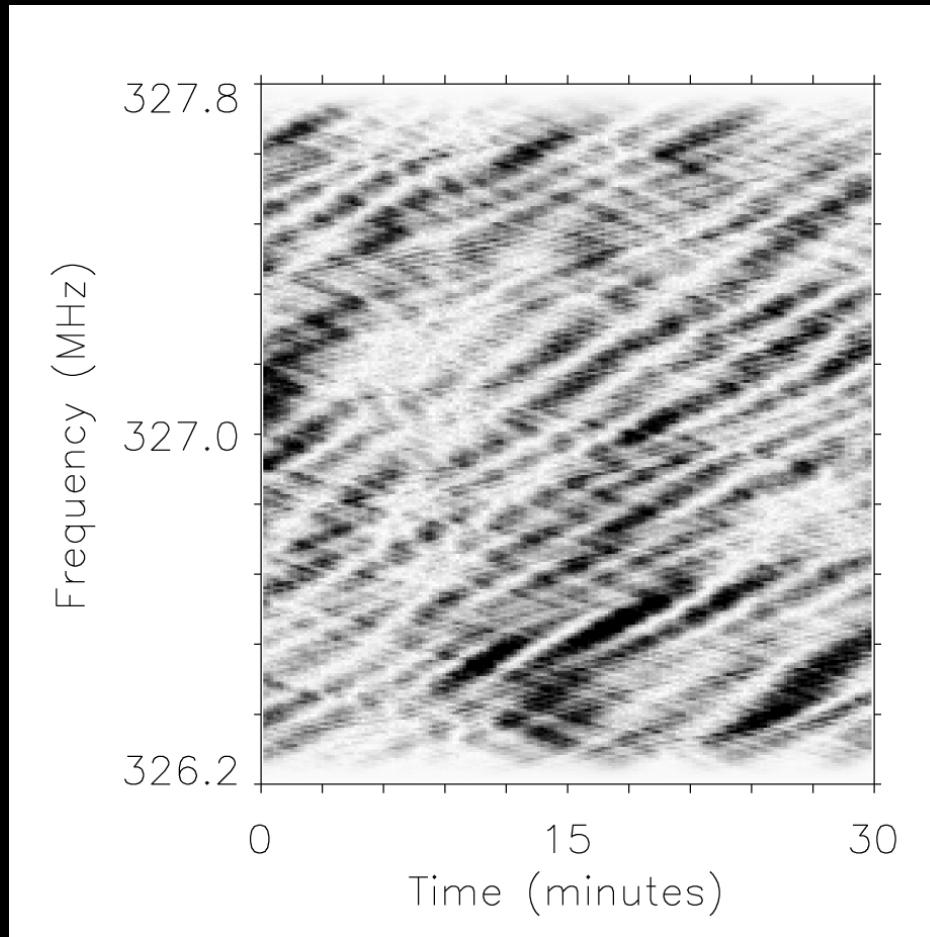




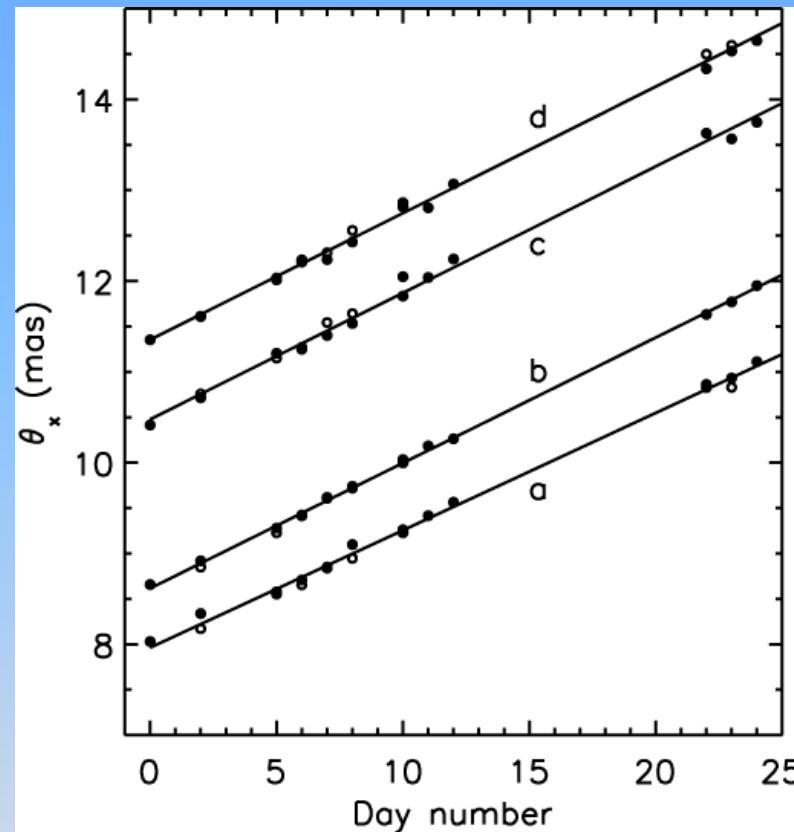
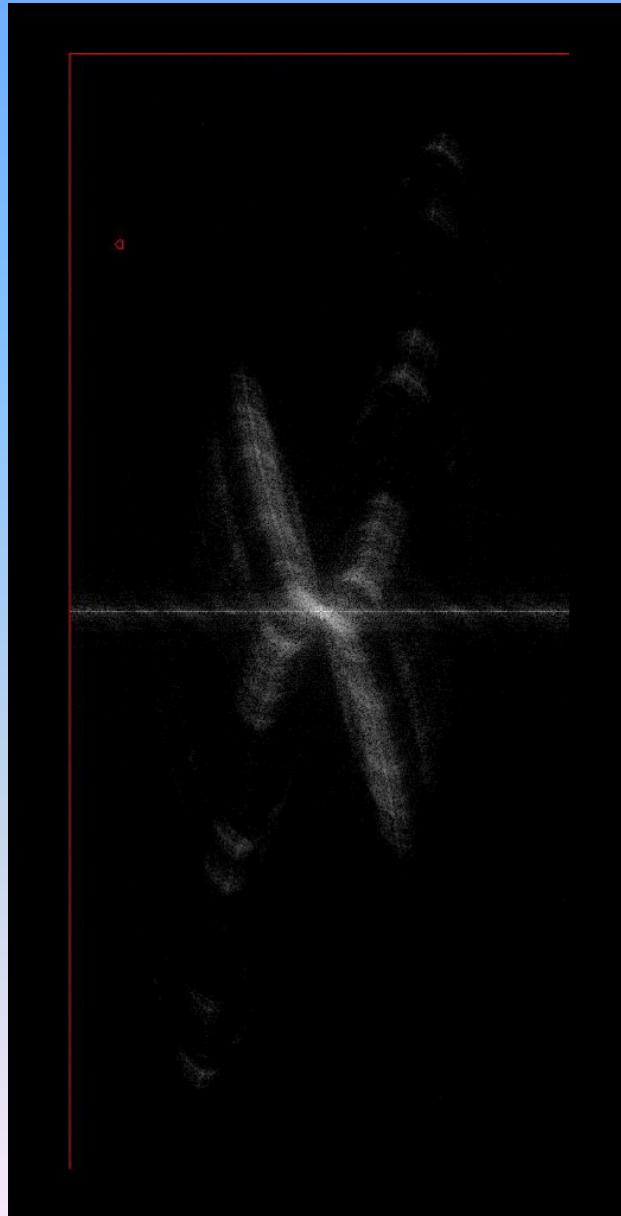




“Deflection of Pulsar Signal Reveals Compact Structures in the Galaxy,” A. S. Hill et al. 2005, 619, L17



The substructure persists
and MOVES!



Hill, A.S., Stinebring, D.R., et al.

2005, ApJ, 619, L171
This is the angular velocity of the pulsar across the sky!

The Earth Orbits
the Sun !!

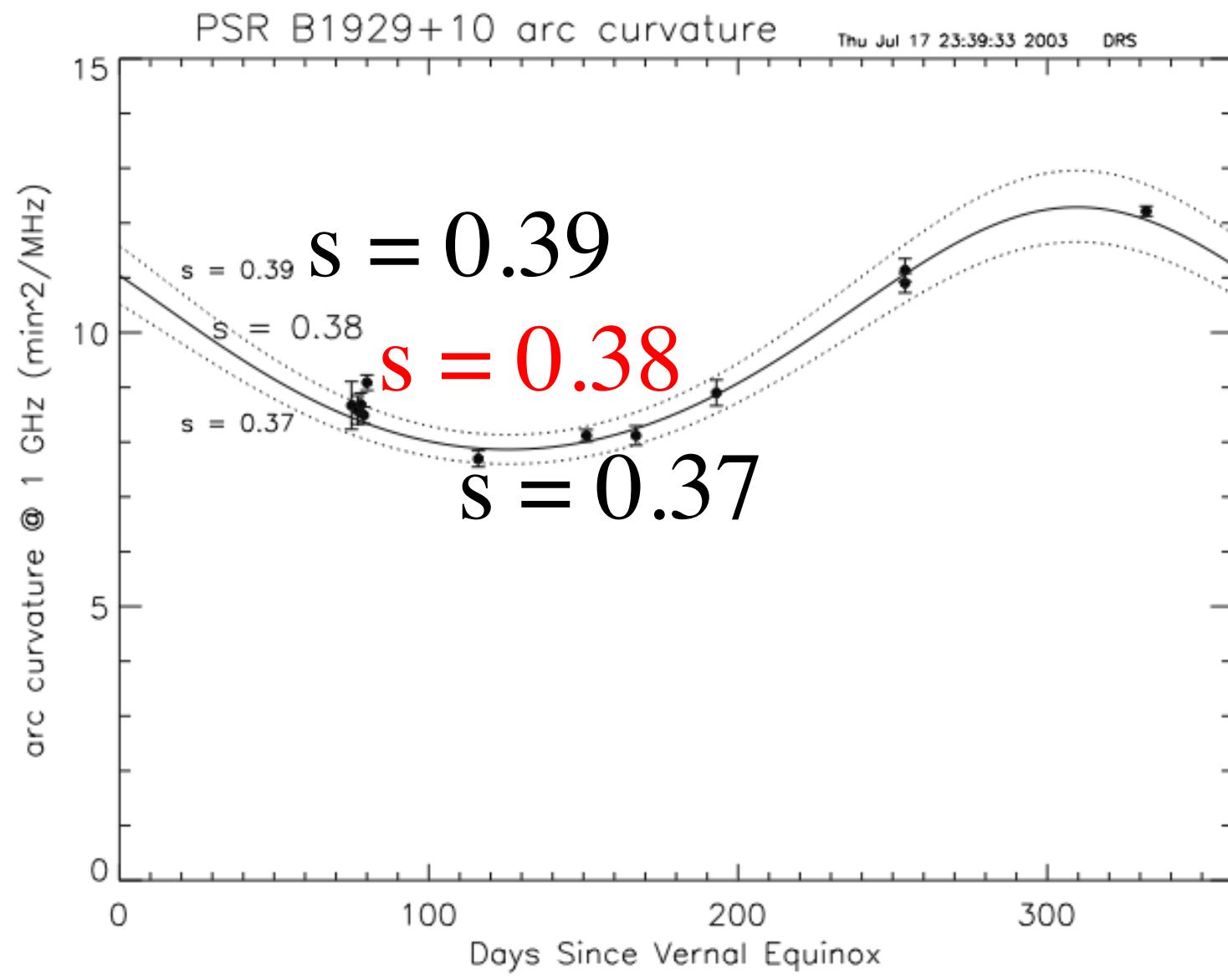
Effective Velocity

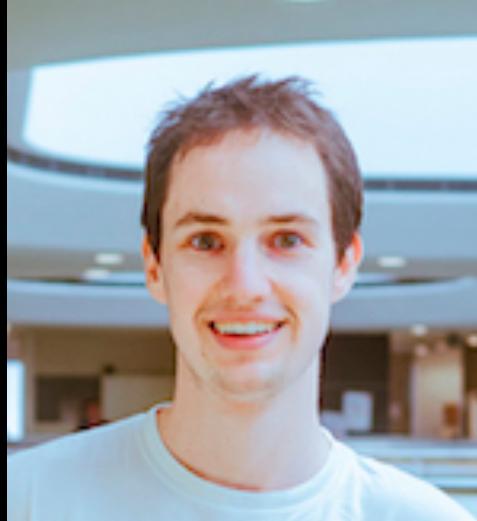
$$\mathbf{V}_{eff\perp} = (1 - s) \mathbf{V}_{p\perp} + s \mathbf{V}_{obs\perp} - \mathbf{V}_{scr\perp}$$

Cordes and Rickett 1998, ApJ, 507, 846

$$s \equiv \frac{D_{\text{psr-screen}}}{D_{\text{total}}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\lambda^2 D s (1 - s)}{2c V_{eff}^2}$$





Daniel Reardon (Swinburne, OzGrav)

Precision radio-frequency pulsar timing & interstellar scintillometry

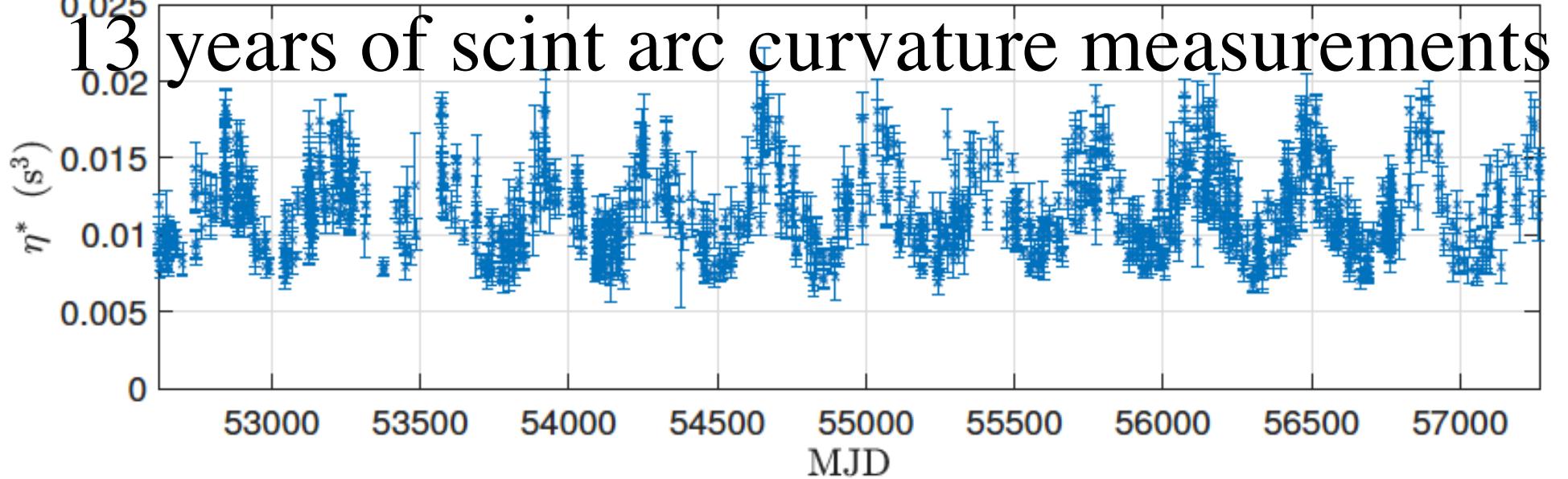
By

DANIEL JOHN REARDON

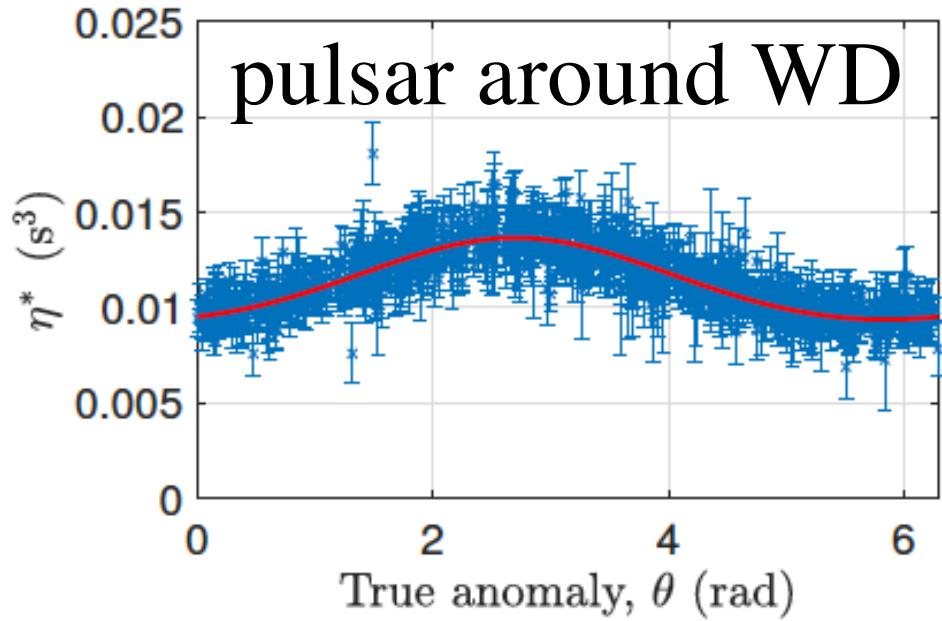


MONASH University

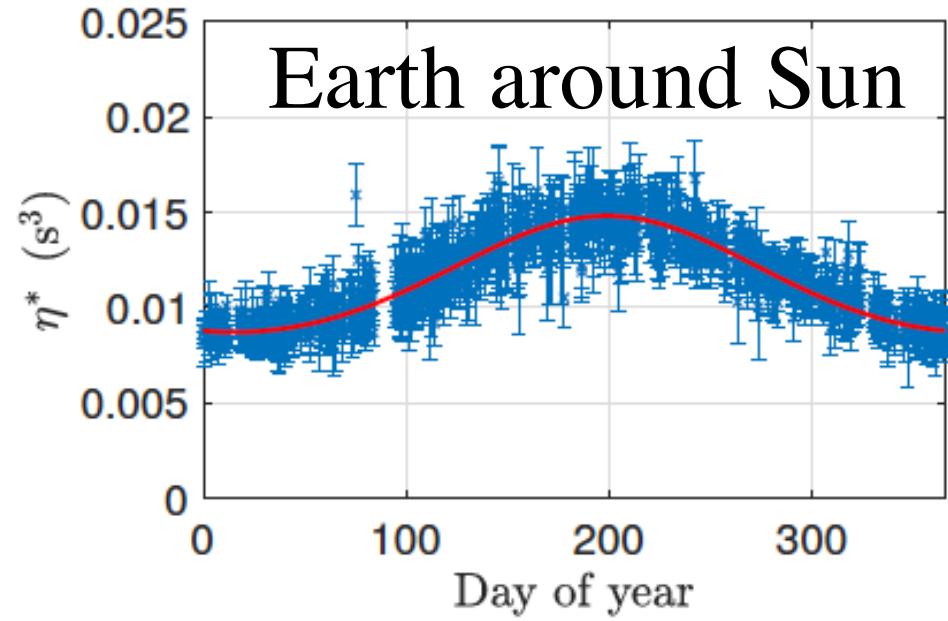
0.025
0.02
0.015
0.01
0.005
0



pulsar around WD



Earth around Sun



distance to the pulsar J0437-4715

$$D = 156.79 \pm 0.25 \text{ pc}$$

distance to the primary screen

$$D_e = 90.6 \pm 0.7 \text{ pc}$$

(1 pc \approx 3.3 light years)

Reardon, PhD thesis, 2018

Multiple Arcs →

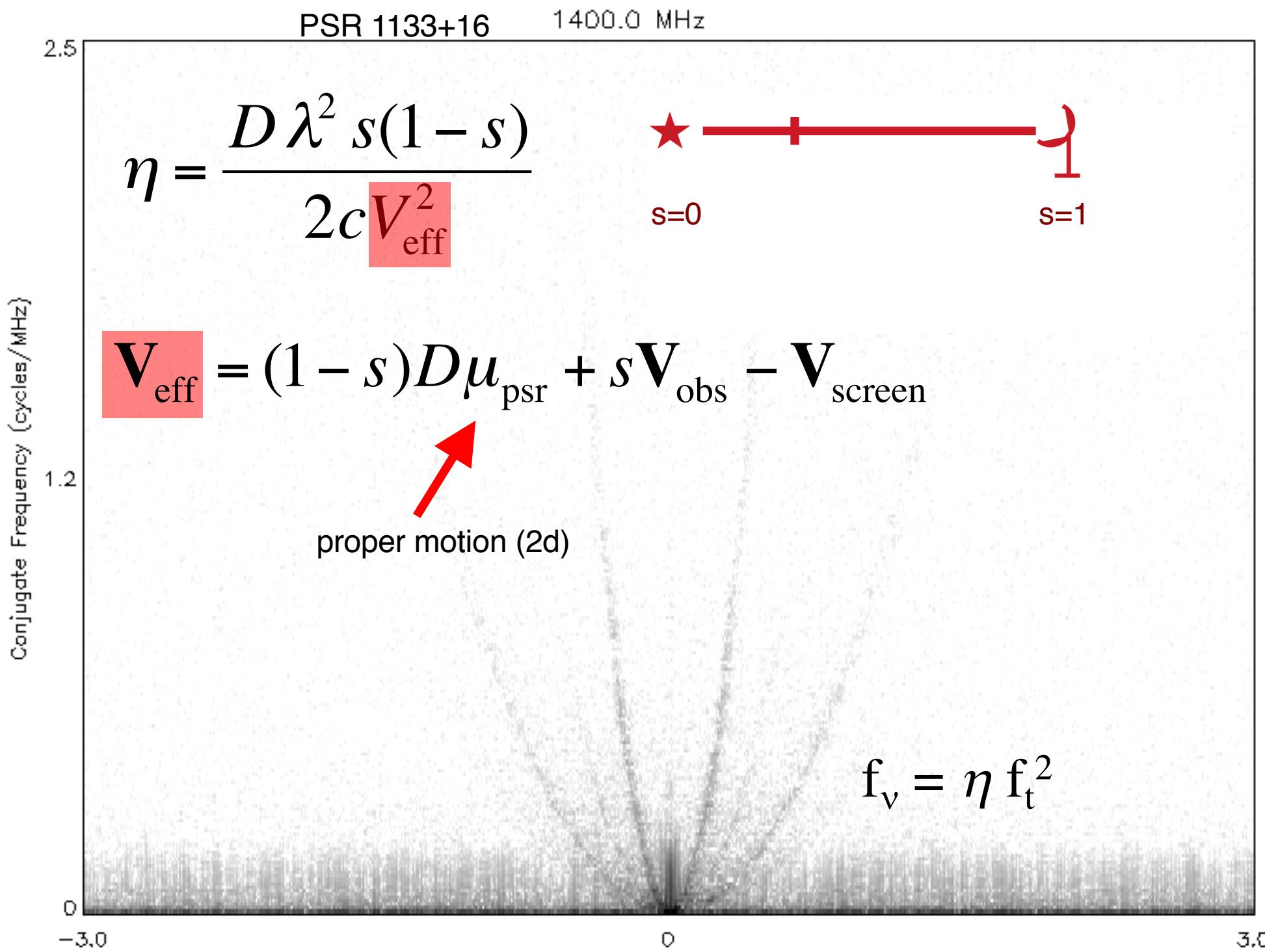
Multiple “Screens”

“Screen” Locations

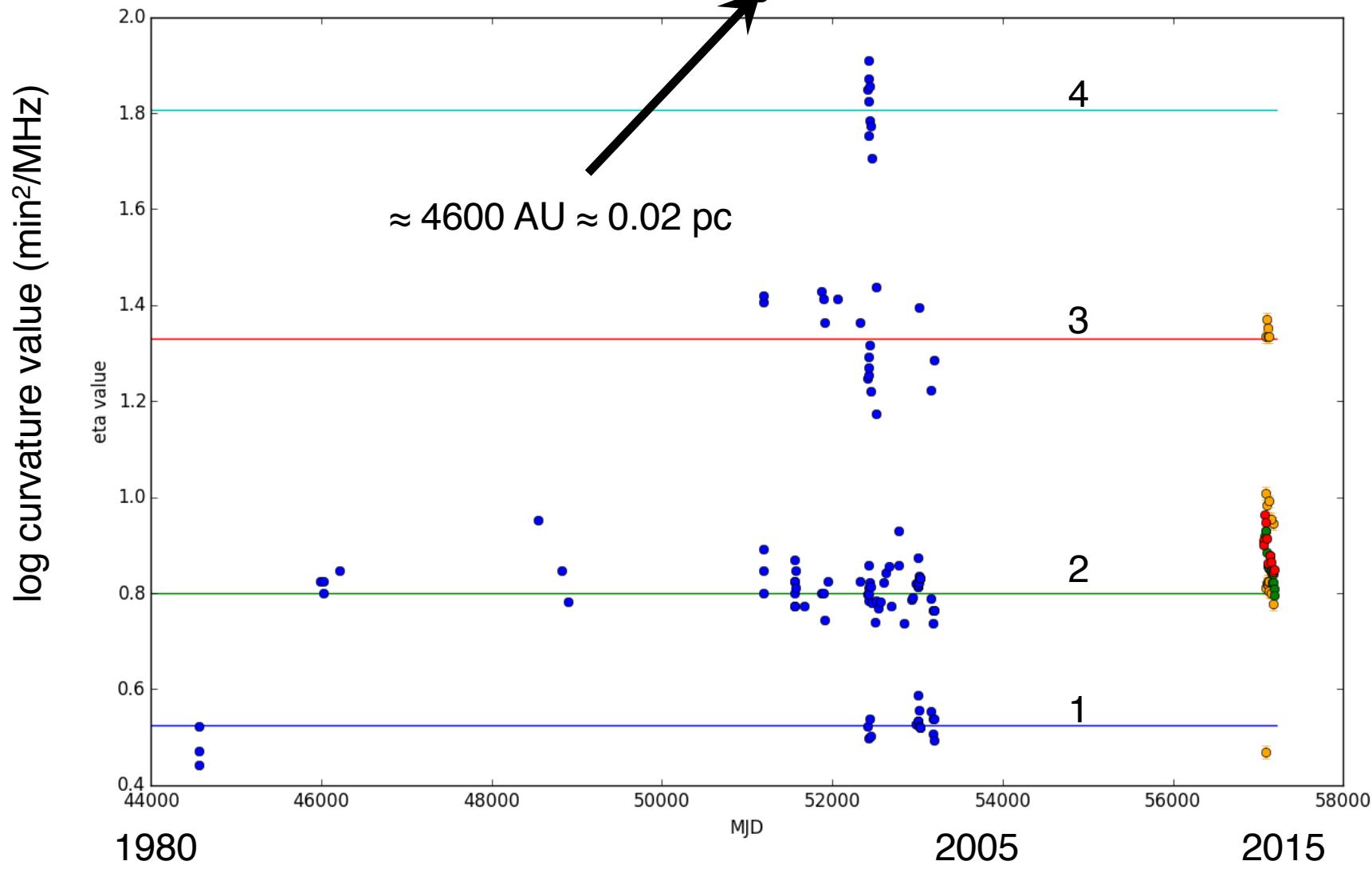
$$f_v = \eta f_t^2$$

$$\boxed{\eta = \frac{\lambda^2 D s (1-s)}{2c V_{eff}^2}}$$

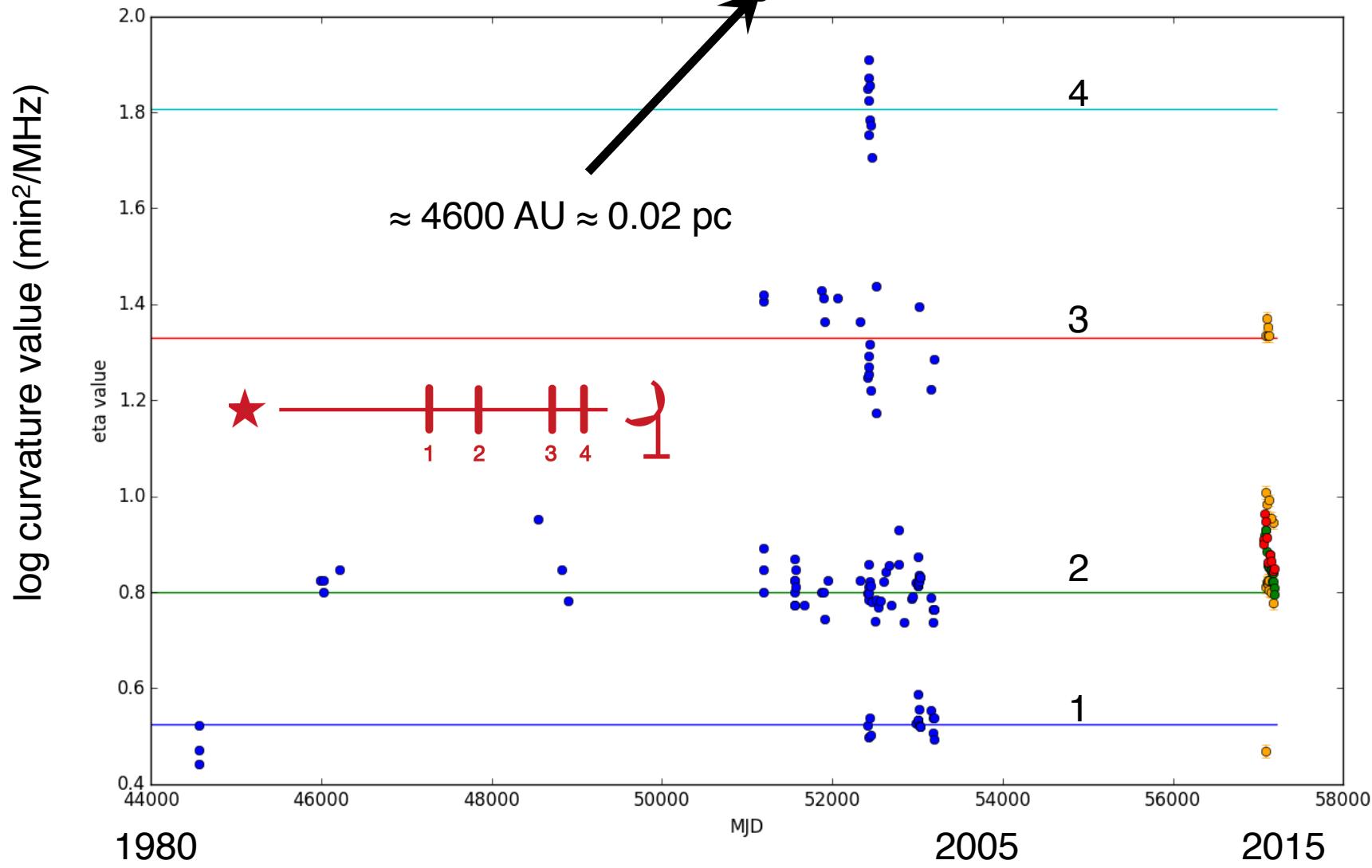
$$\mathbf{V}_{eff\perp} = (1-s)\mathbf{V}_{p\perp} + s\mathbf{V}_{obs\perp} - \mathbf{V}_{scr\perp}$$



Four arcs constant in curvature over **35 years!**



Four arcs constant in curvature over **35 years!**



Pulsar and Screen Locations, Galactic Plane

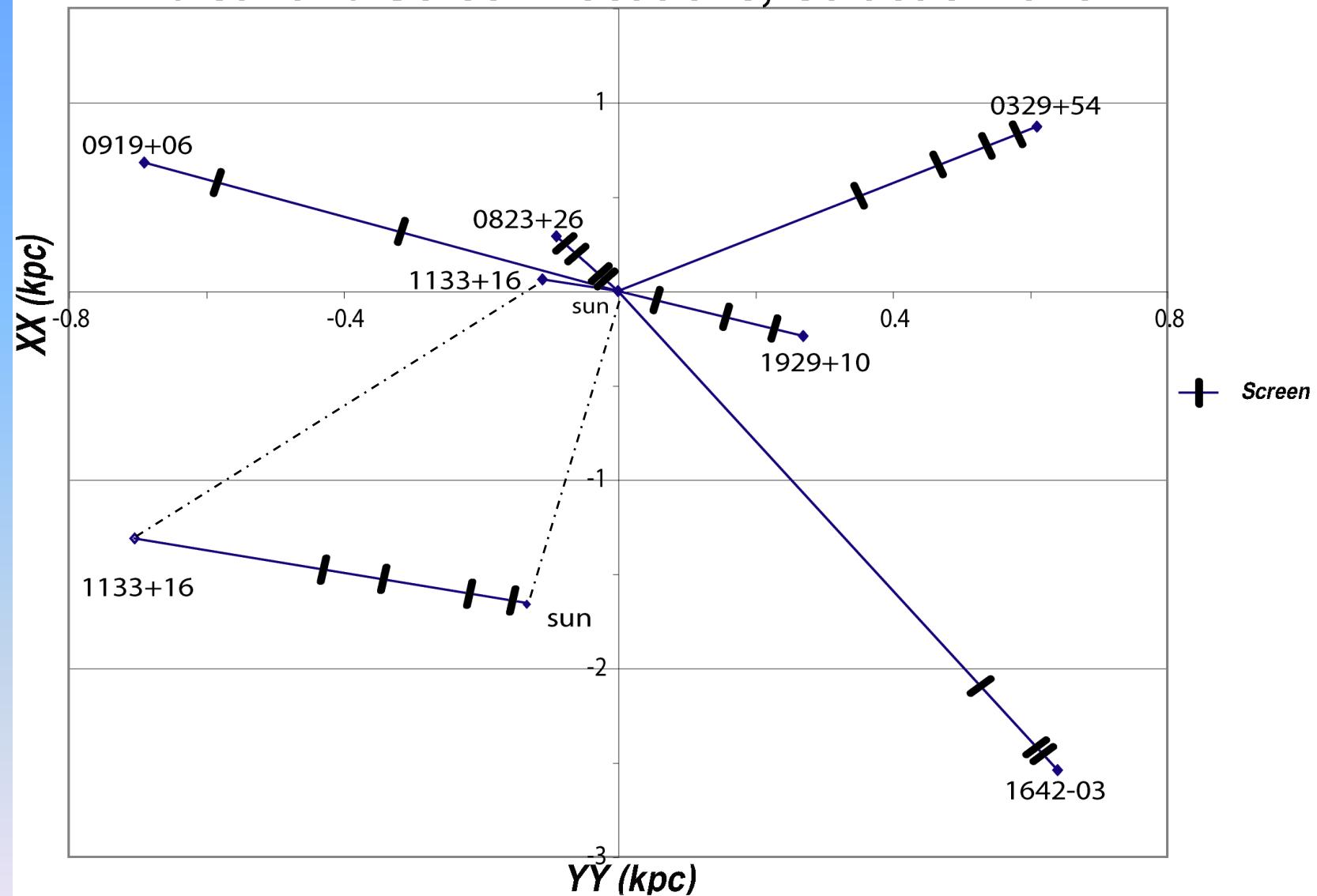
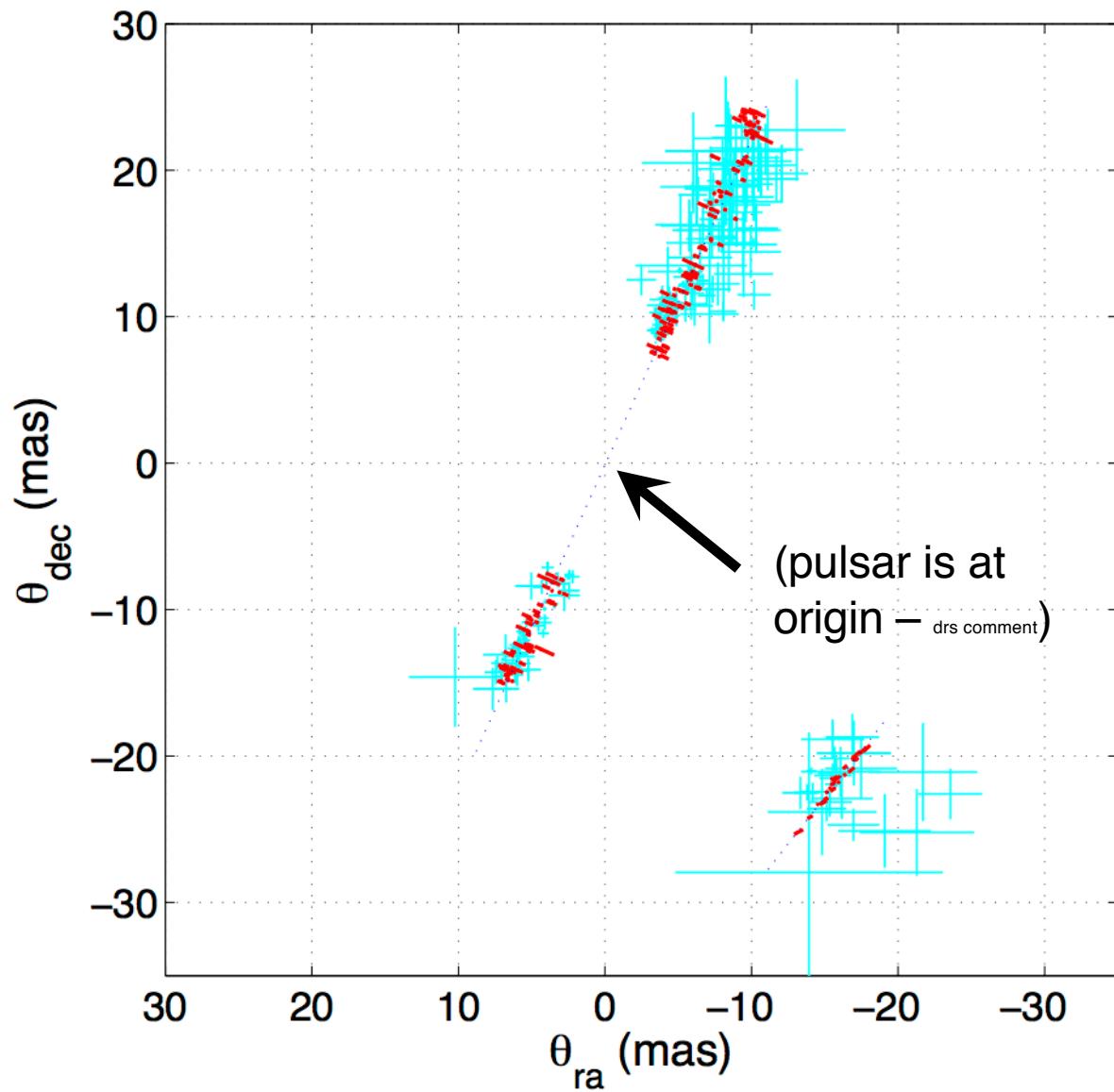


Image on the Sky



100 μ as RESOLUTION VLBI IMAGING OF ANISOTROPIC INTERSTELLAR
SCATTERING TOWARD PULSAR B0834+06

Brisken et al. 2010, ApJ, 708, 232

What produces the highly linear features in the scattered image?

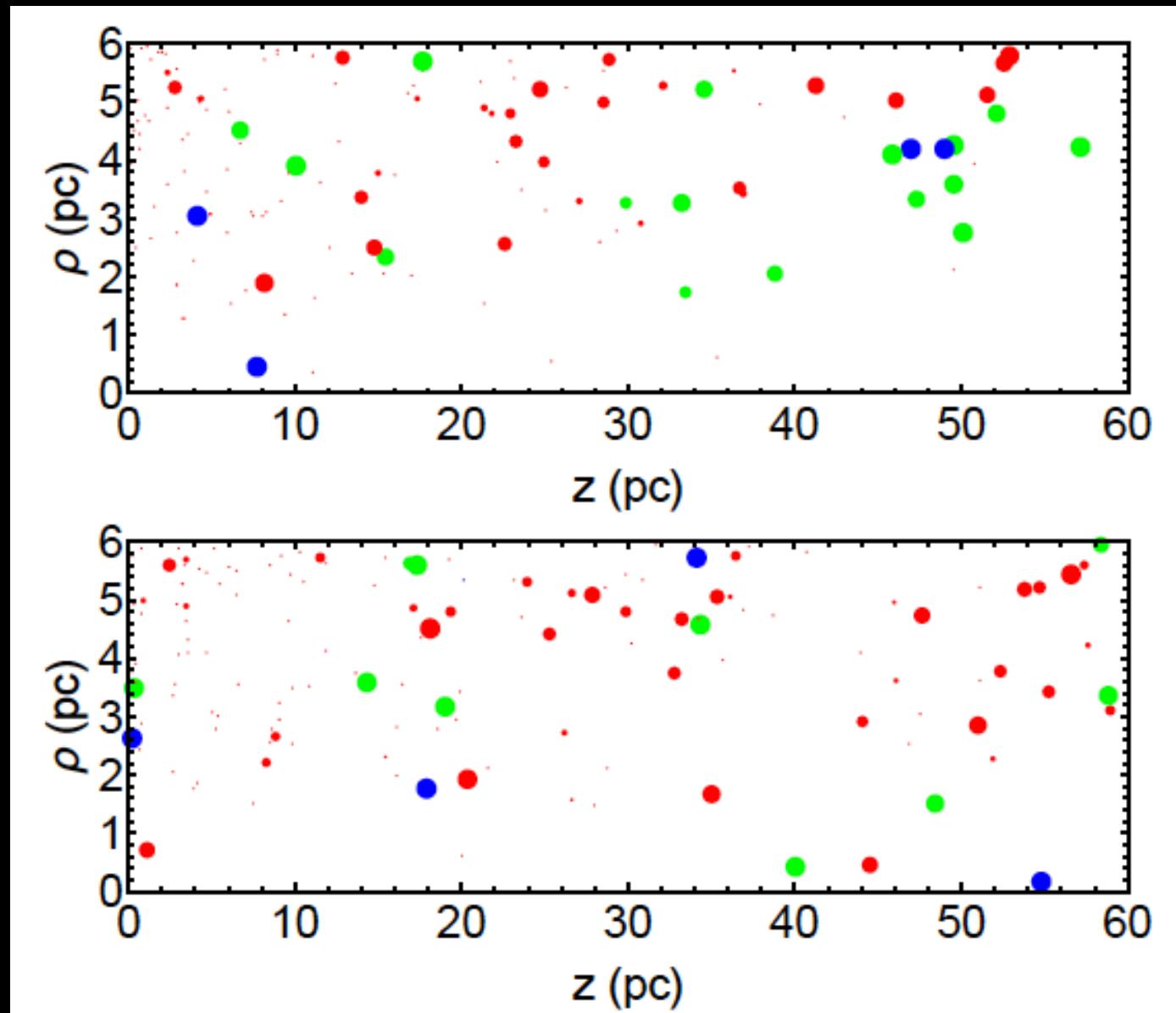
- Pen and Levin 2014, MNRAS, 442, 3338
corrugated plasma (reconnection) sheets
- Walker, Tuntsov, et al. 2017
circumstellar structures around hot stars



from Ue-Li Pen "Galt talk"

What produces the highly linear features in the scattered image?

- Pen and Levin 2014, MNRAS, 442, 3338
corrugated plasma (reconnection) sheets
- Walker, Tuntsov, et al. 2017
circumstellar structures around hot stars



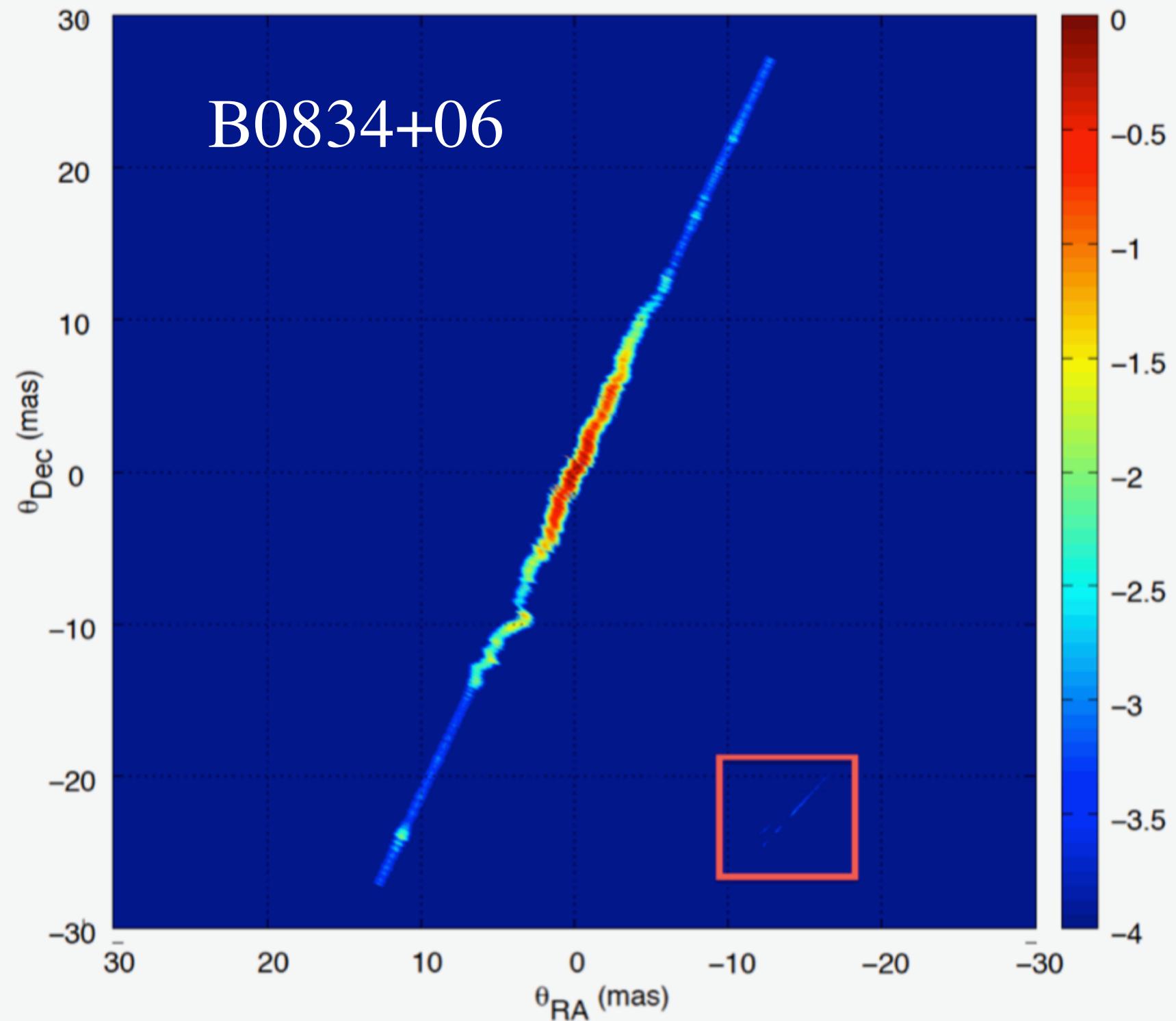
(cylindrical coordinates
size = luminosity
color = temperature)

Walker, Tuntsov, et al. 2017

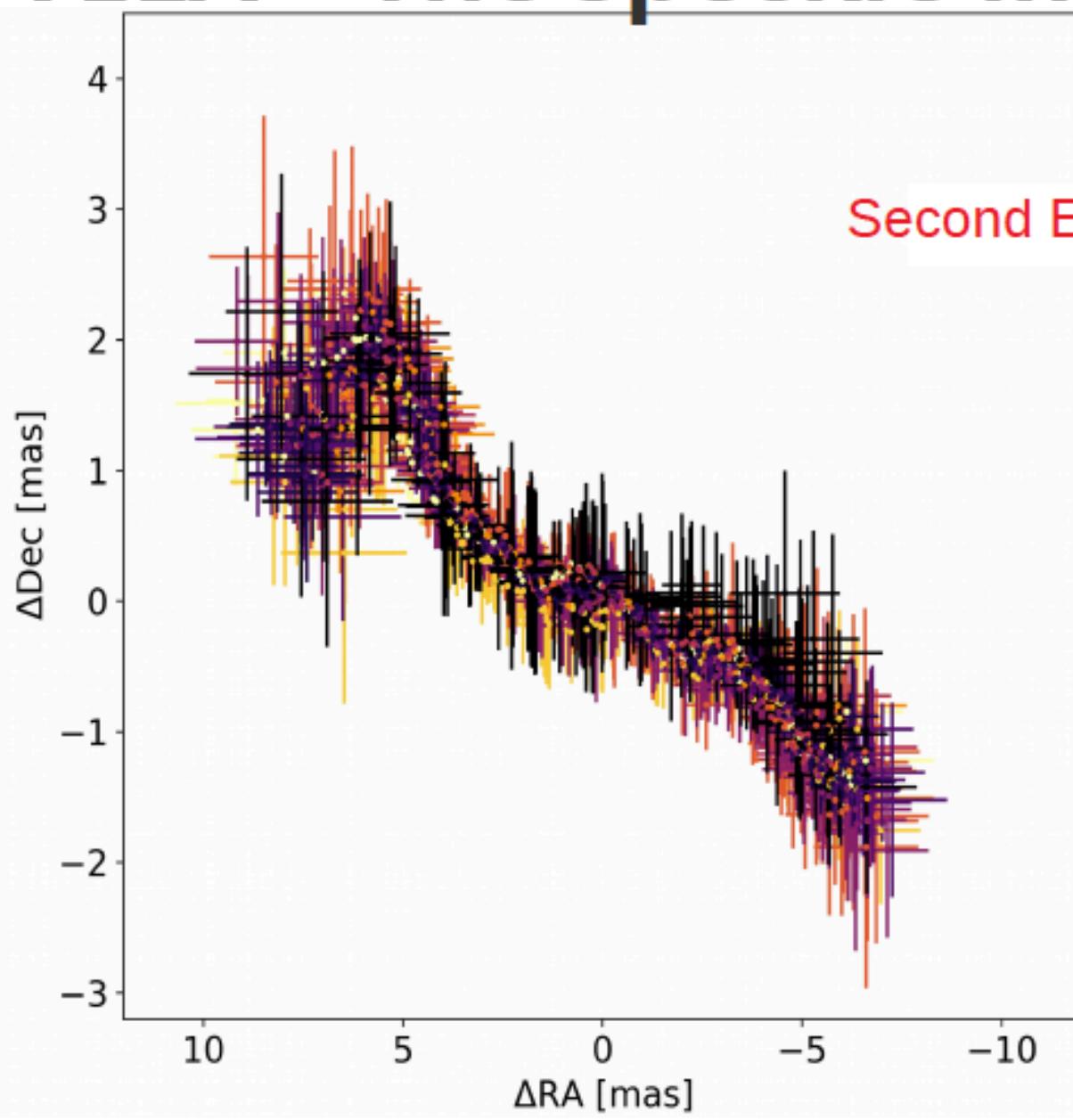
But, are they linear or mainly
one-dimensional?

JJ Gao,
PhD
thesis

from
Barney
Rickett
(UCSD)



VELA - The speckle image



Reminder: Beamsize > 20 mas

Seems speckle images do not lie on a line

Conclusions

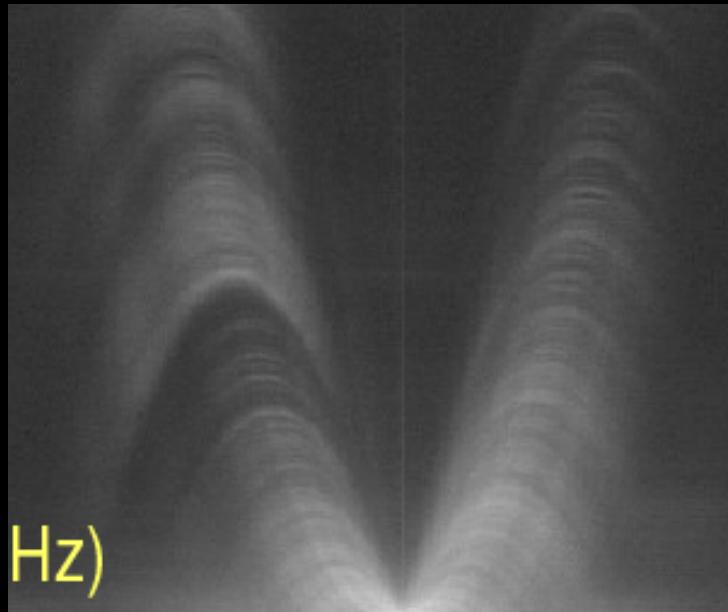
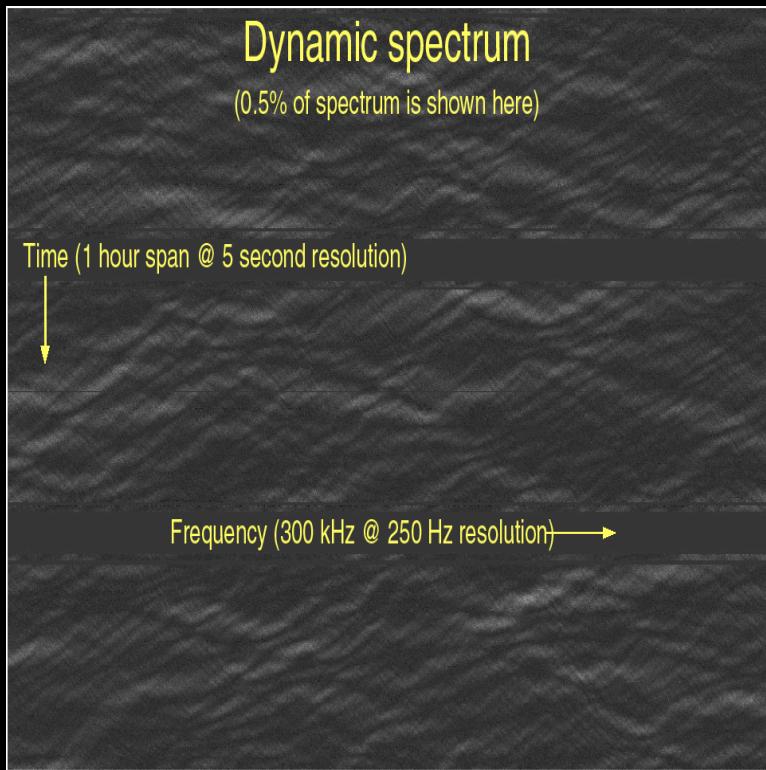
- Most relatively nearby pulsars ($\text{DM} < 50 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$) exhibit one or more scintillation arcs
- Precision screen locations can be made by using orbital modulation
- Two models for what might be causing the highly linear scattering structures.



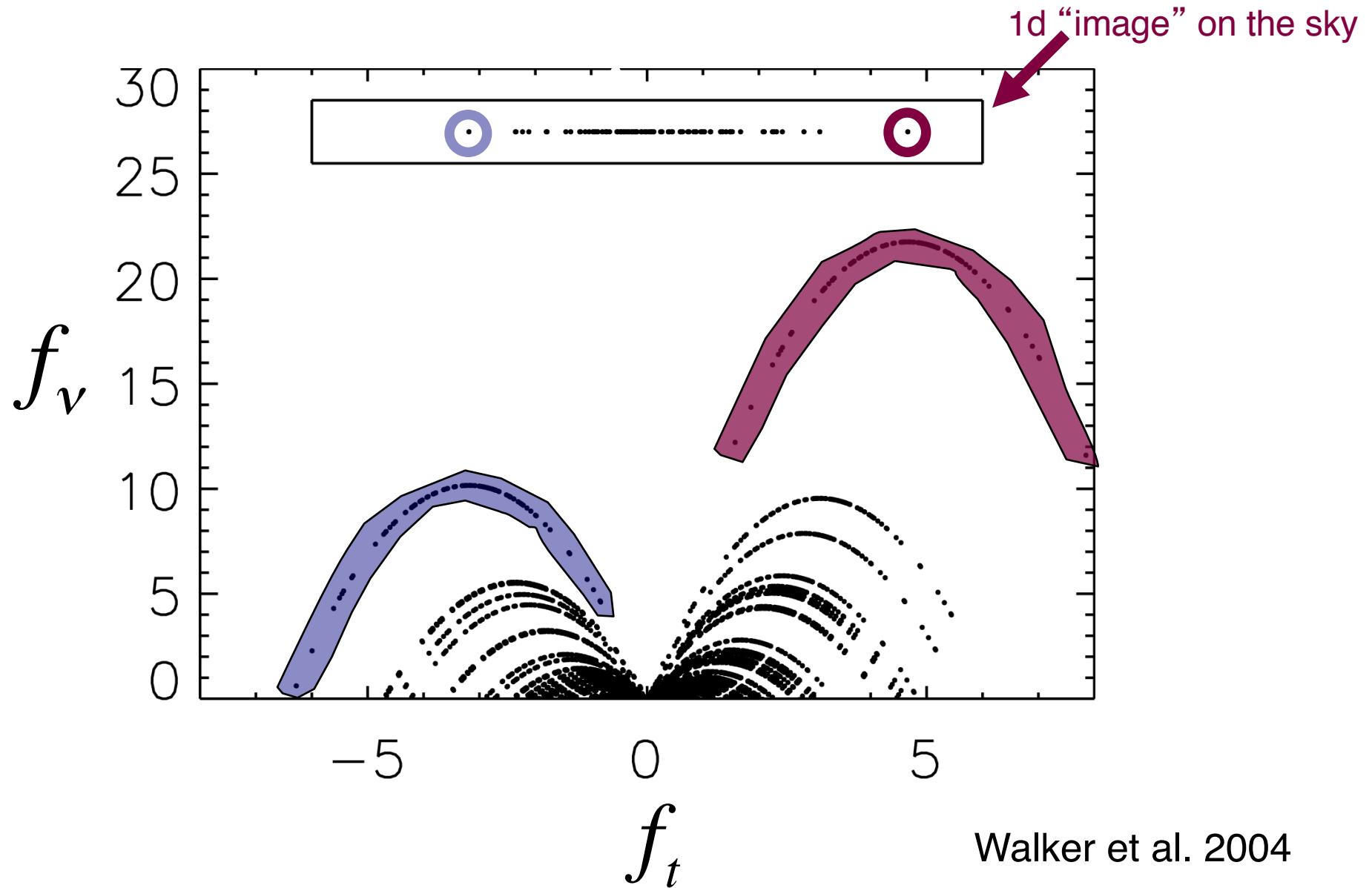
Conclusions

- Most relatively nearby pulsars ($\text{DM} < 50 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$) exhibit one or more scintillation arcs
- Precision screen locations can be made by using orbital modulation
- Two models for what might be causing the highly linear scattering structures. Let's get to the bottom of this!

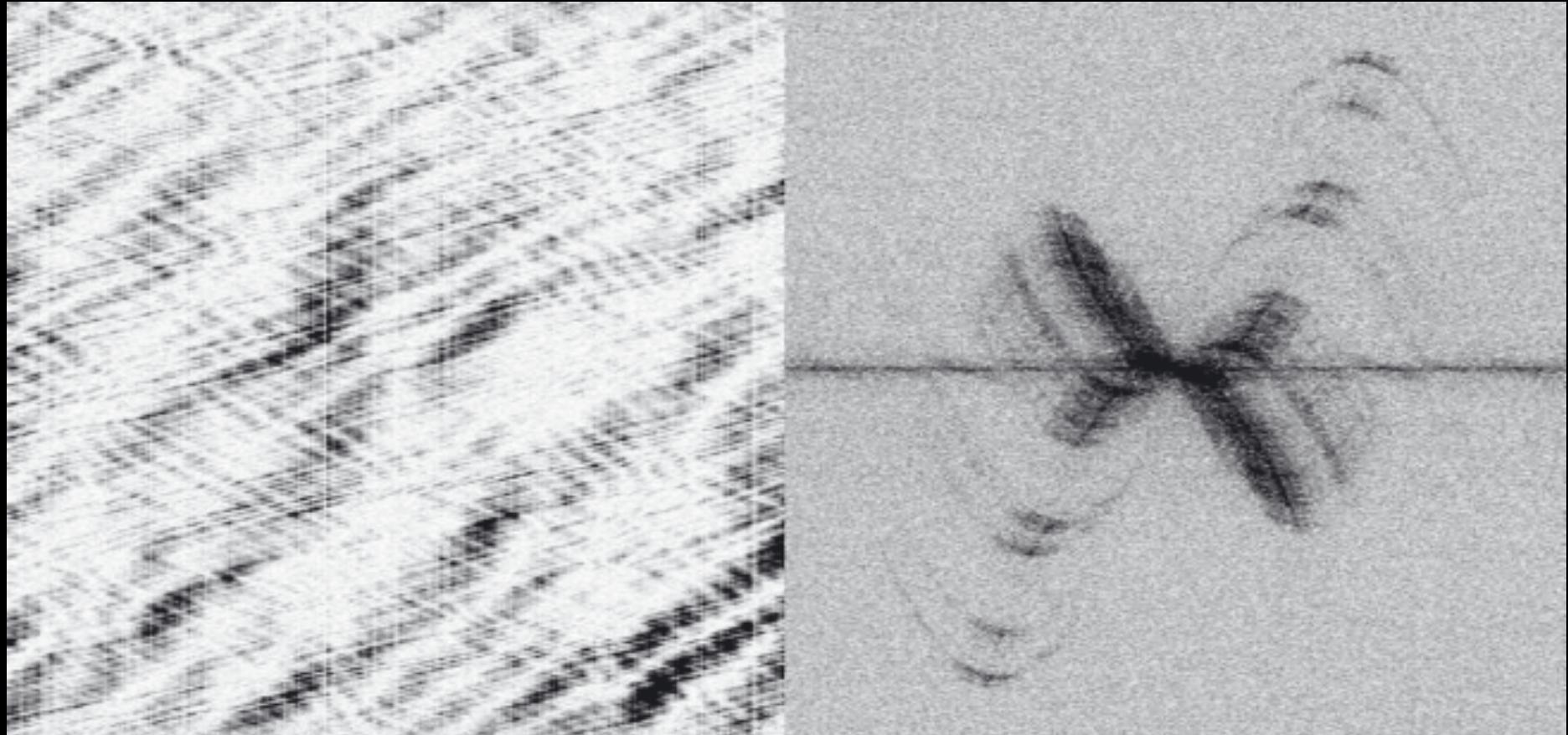




Where do the “arclets” (inverted parabolas) come from?



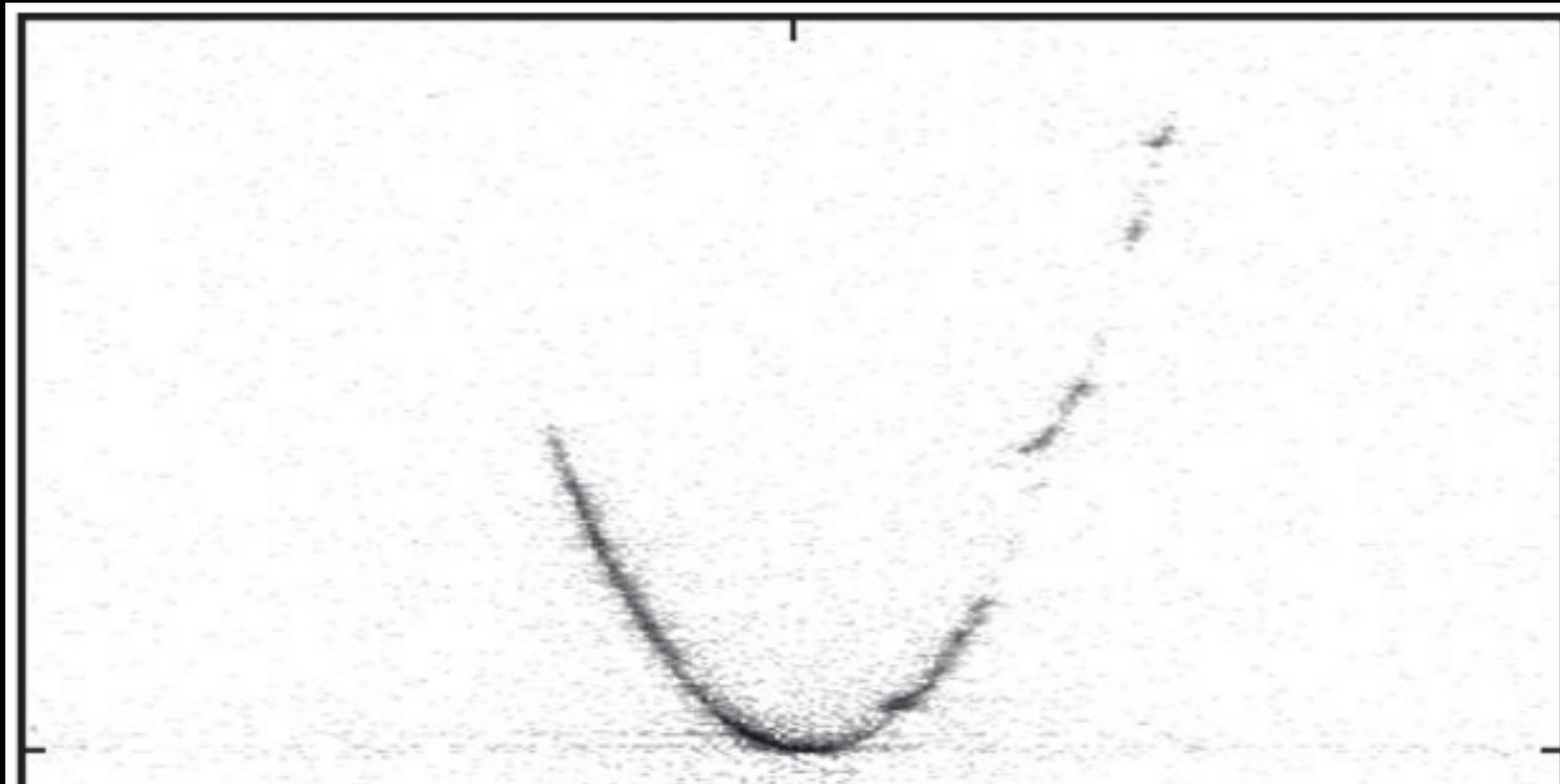
holographic modeling - Walker dynamic delay - Doppler



Walker et al. 2008

B0834+06

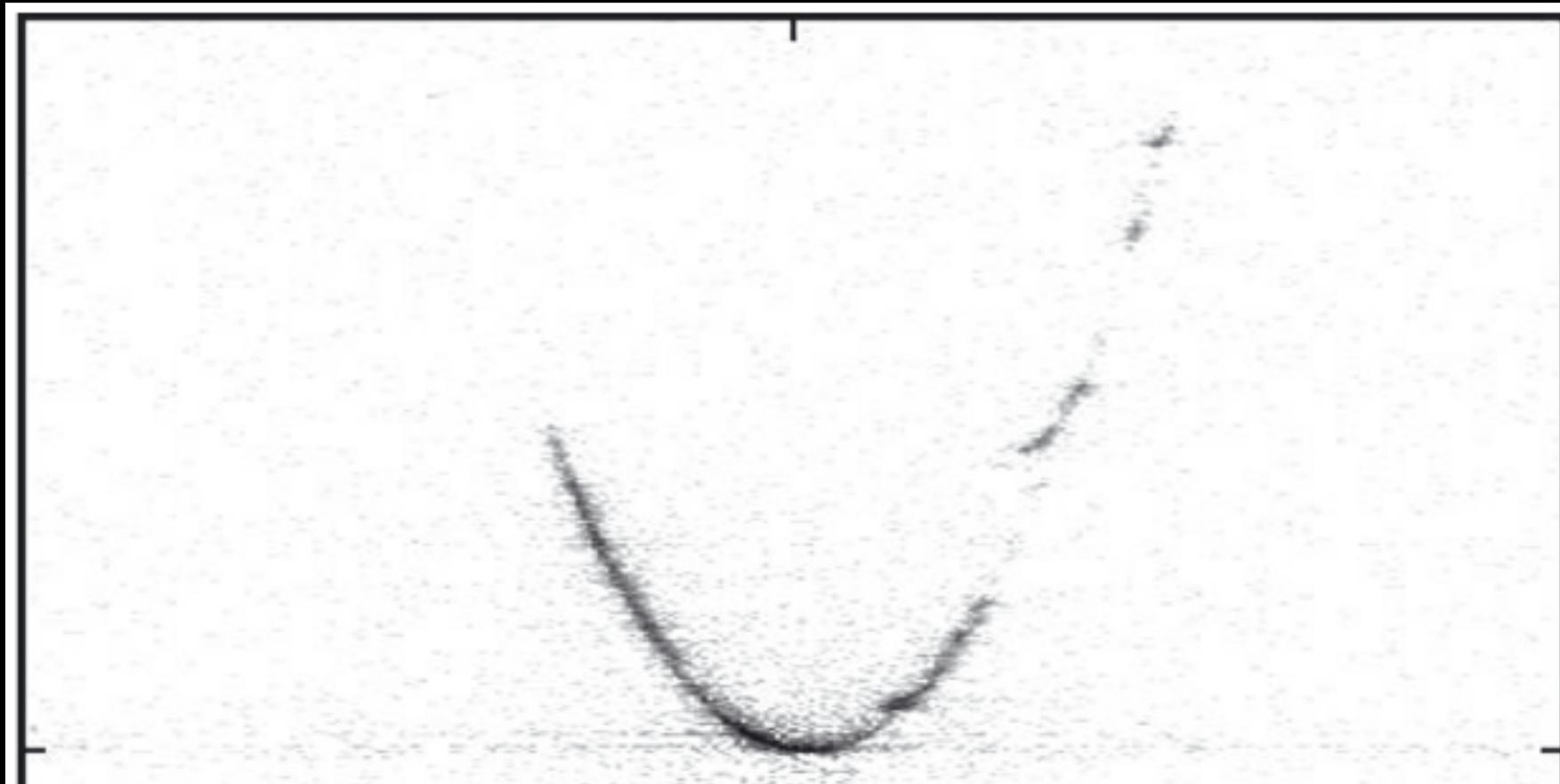
Delay τ



Doppler ω

Walker et al. 2008

Delay τ



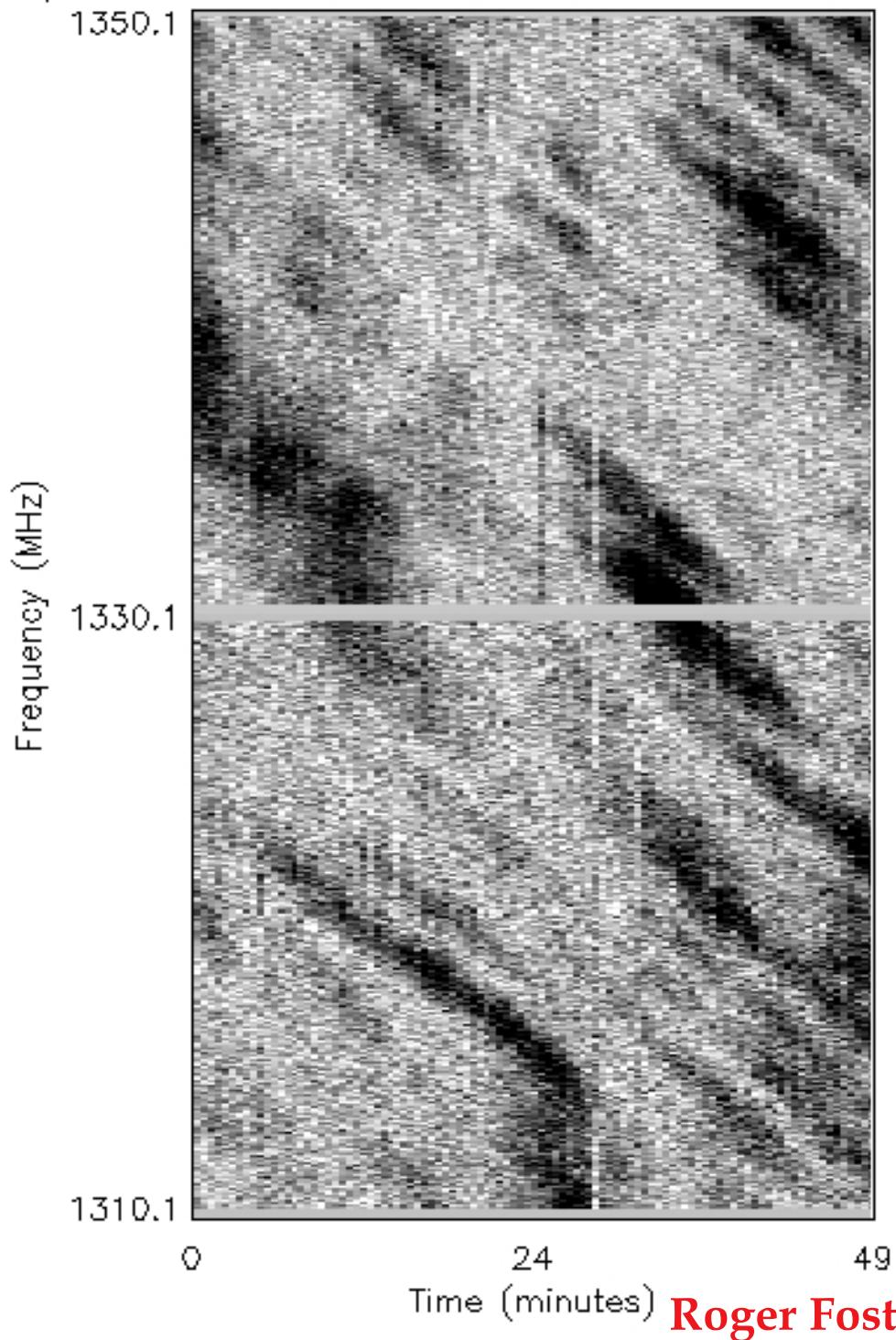
Wavefield representation
(no conjugate image)

Walker et al. 2008

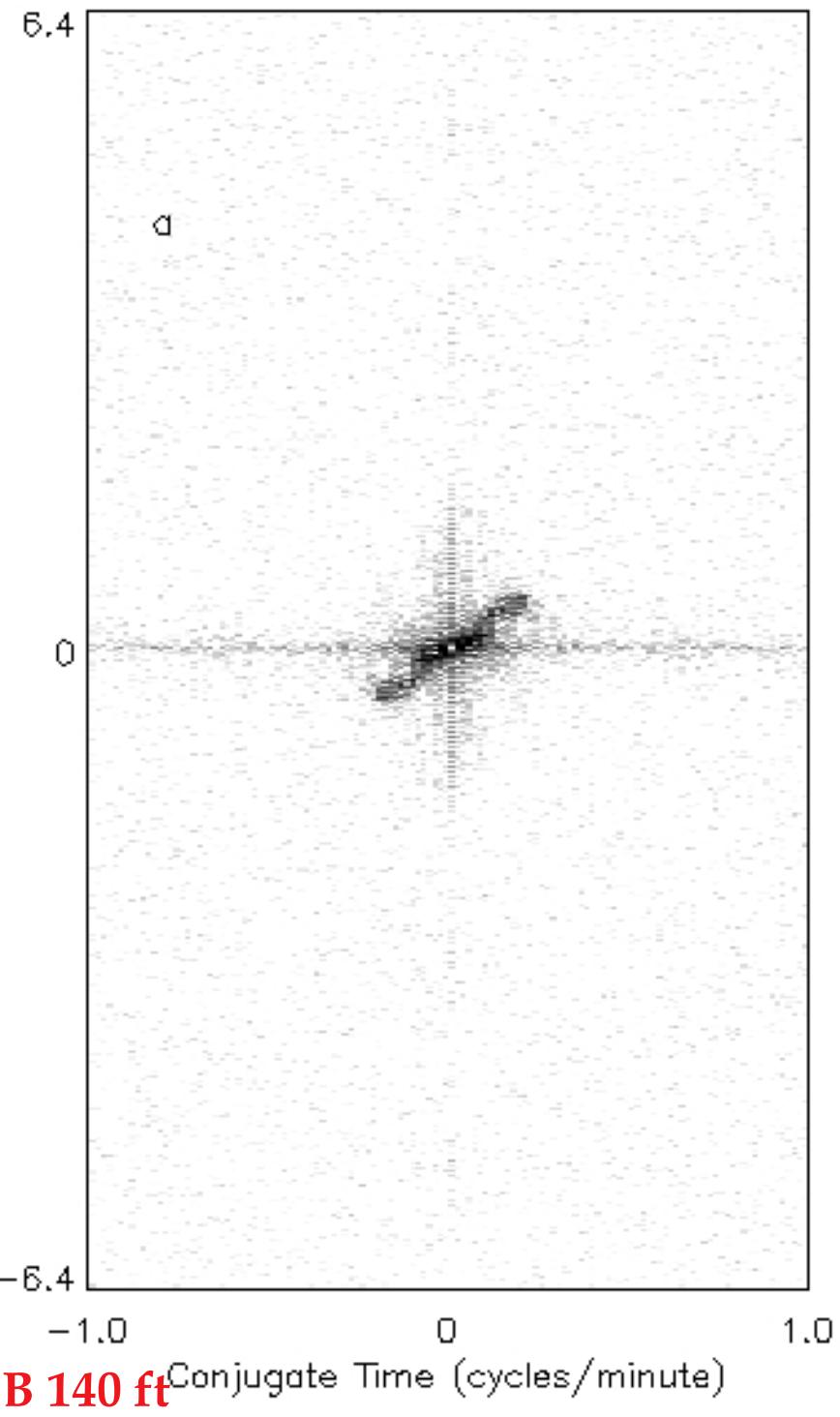
psr 0355+55

MJD 48534

1991.76



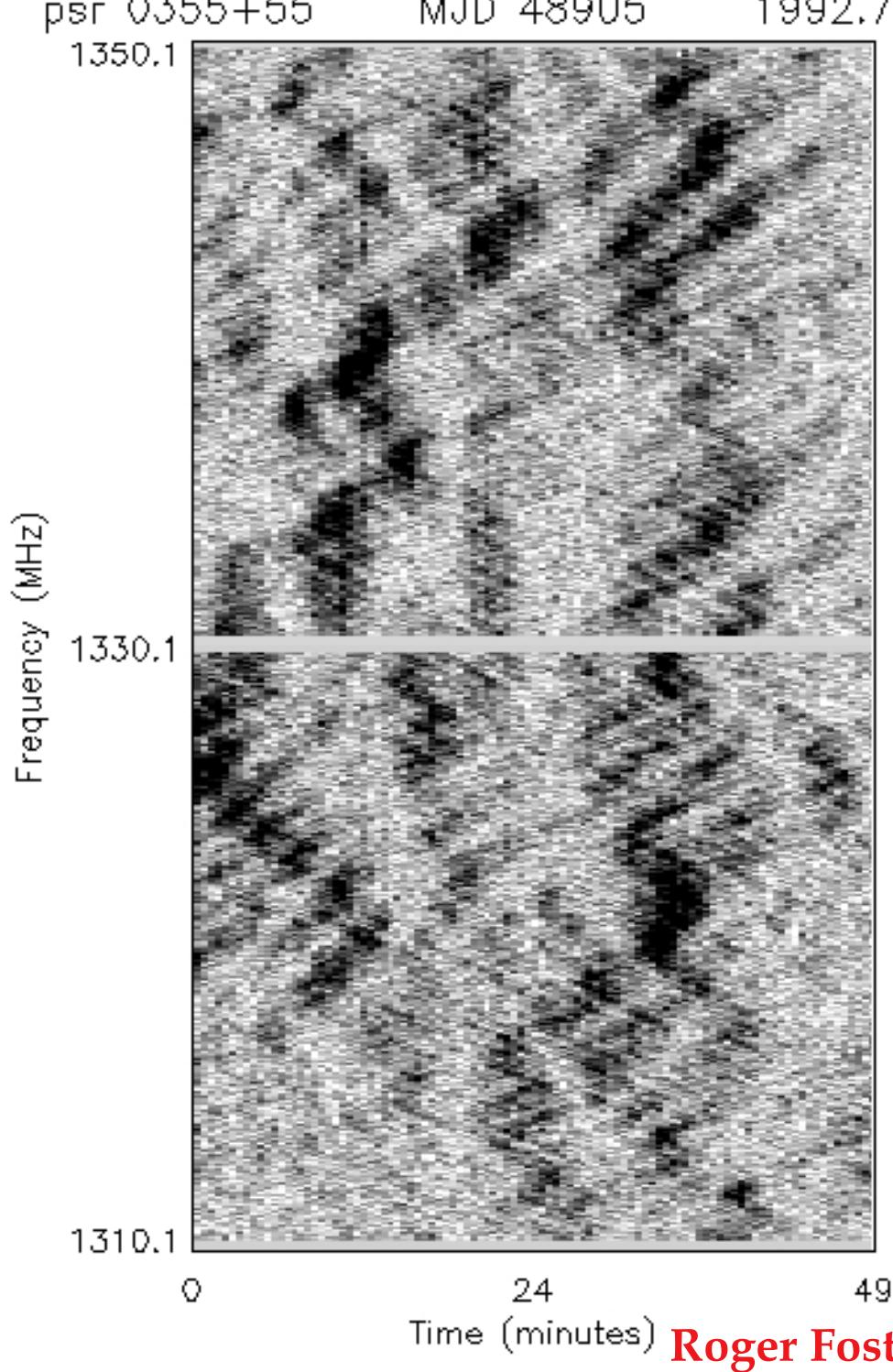
limits: -30.1 -5.0 dB



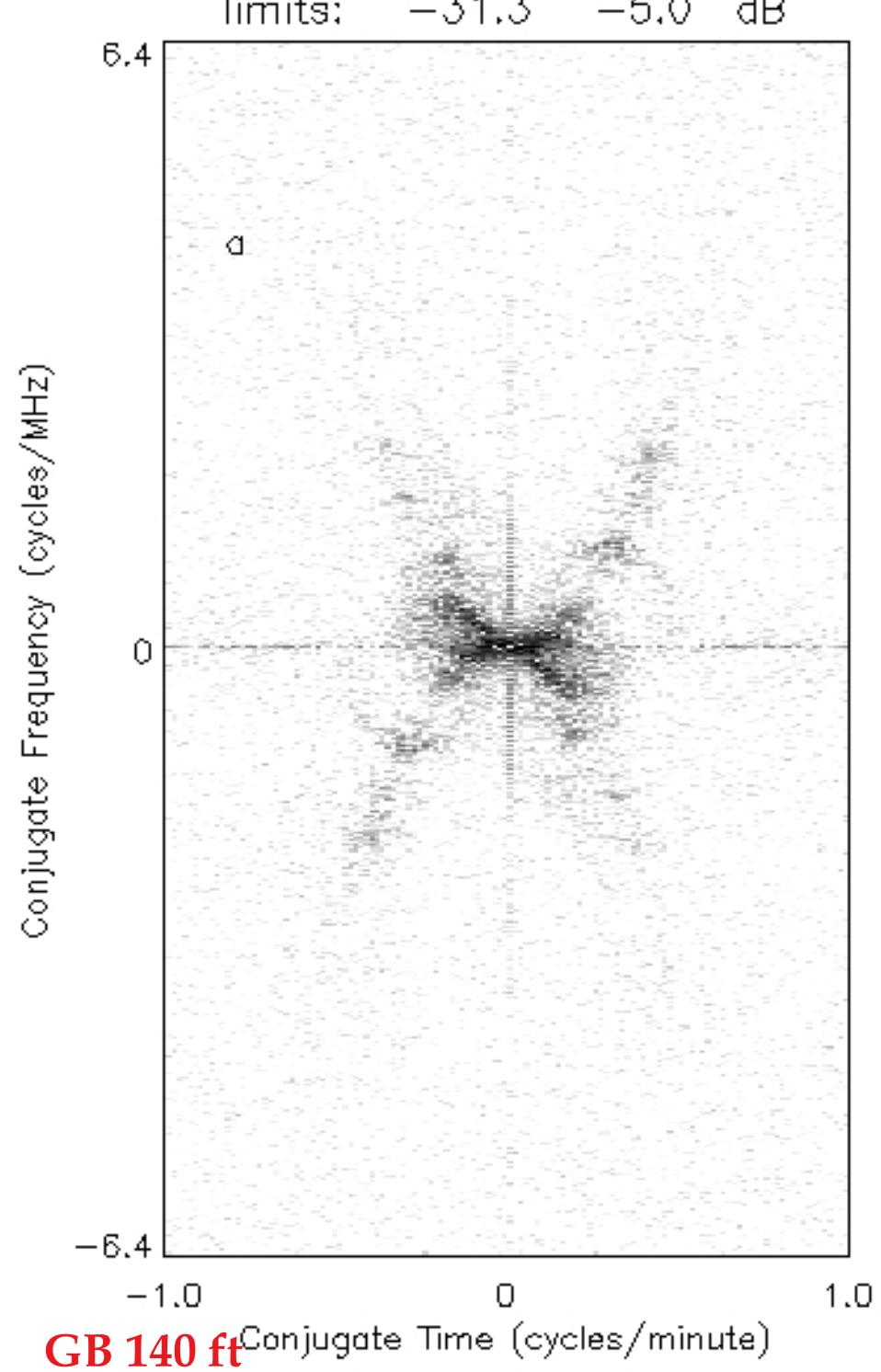
psr 0355+55

MJD 48905

1992.78



limits: -31.3 -5.0 dB



Roger Foster,

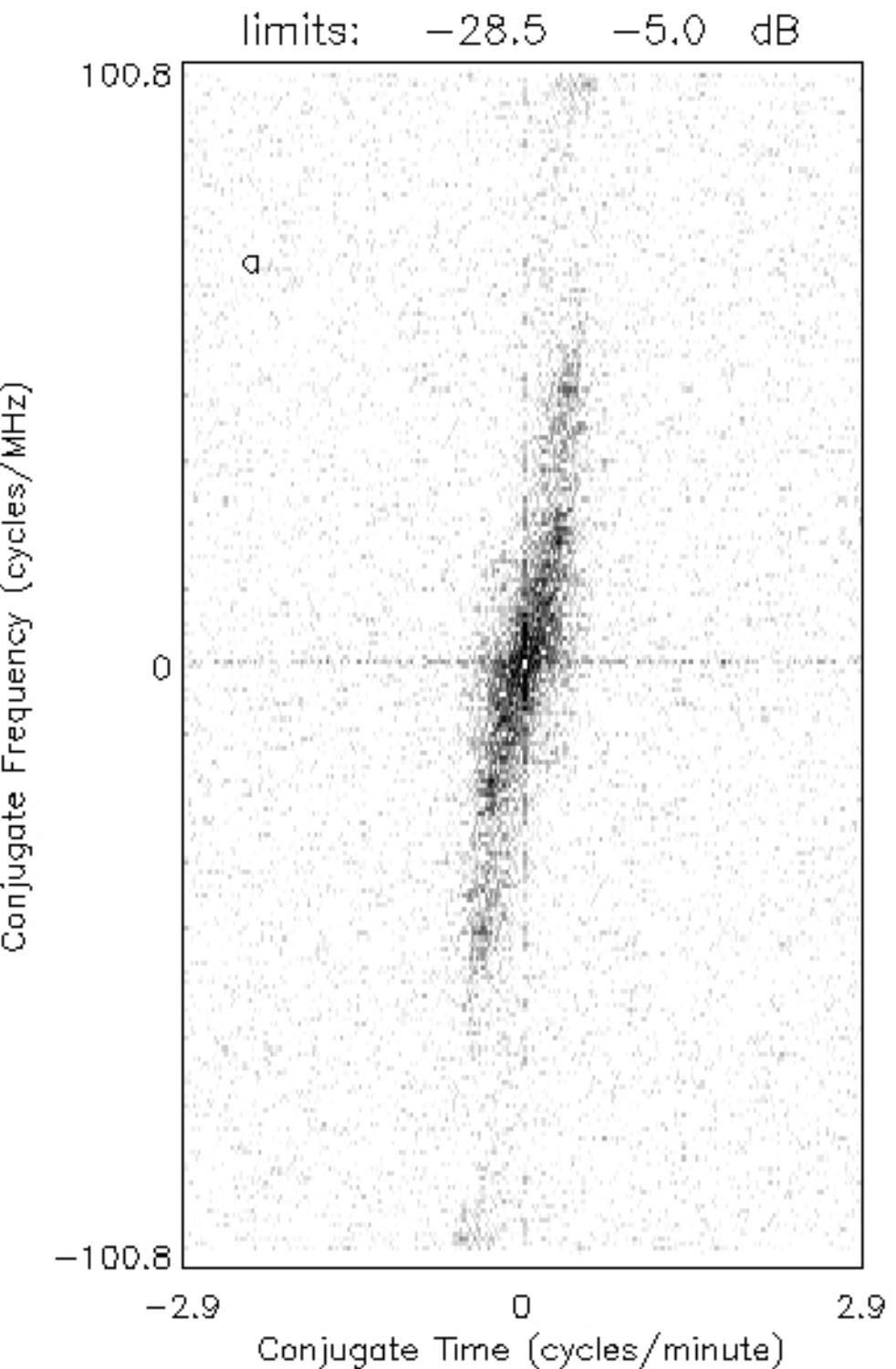
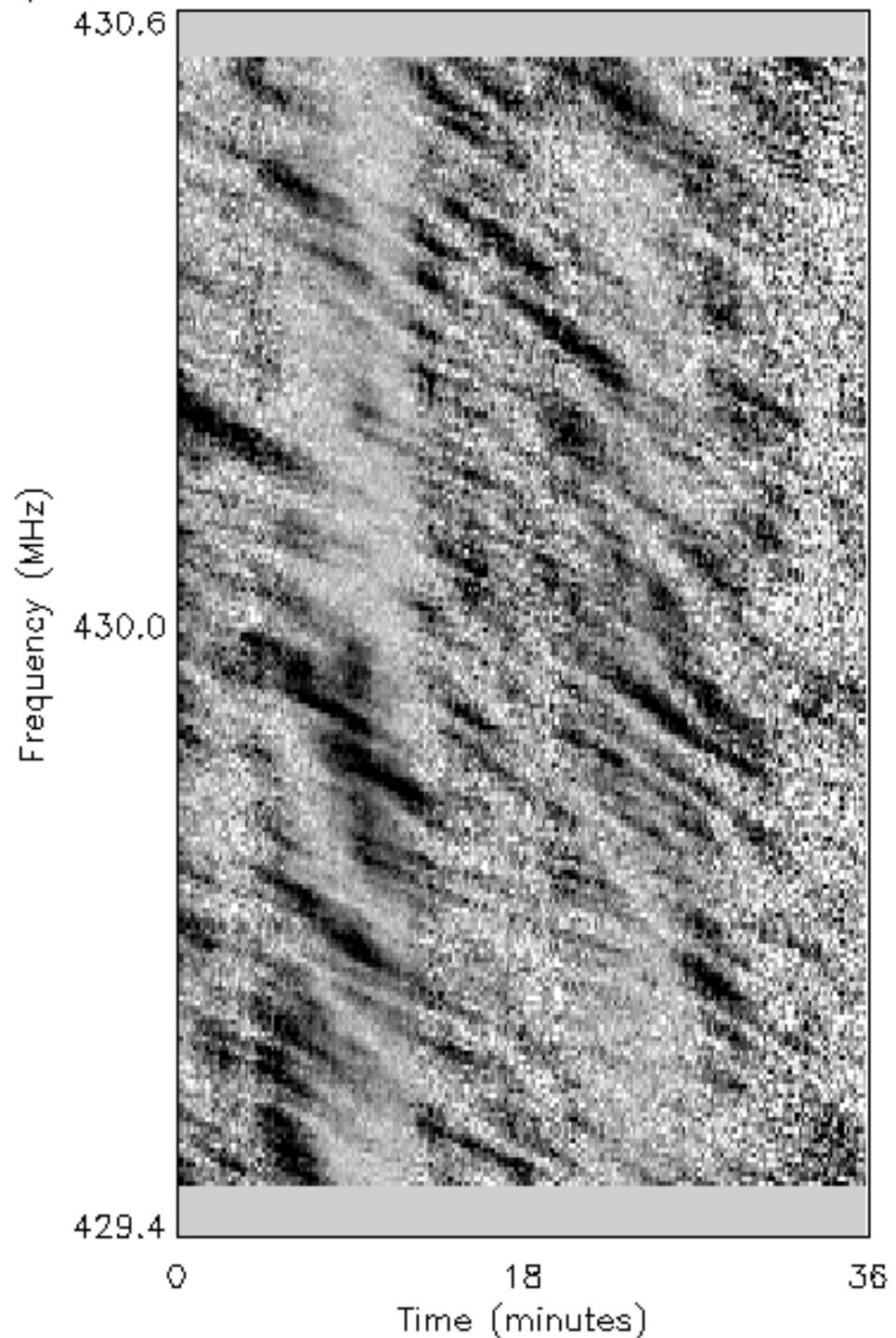
GB 140 ft

psr 0919+06

MJD 46095

1985.08

limits: -28.5 -5.0 dB

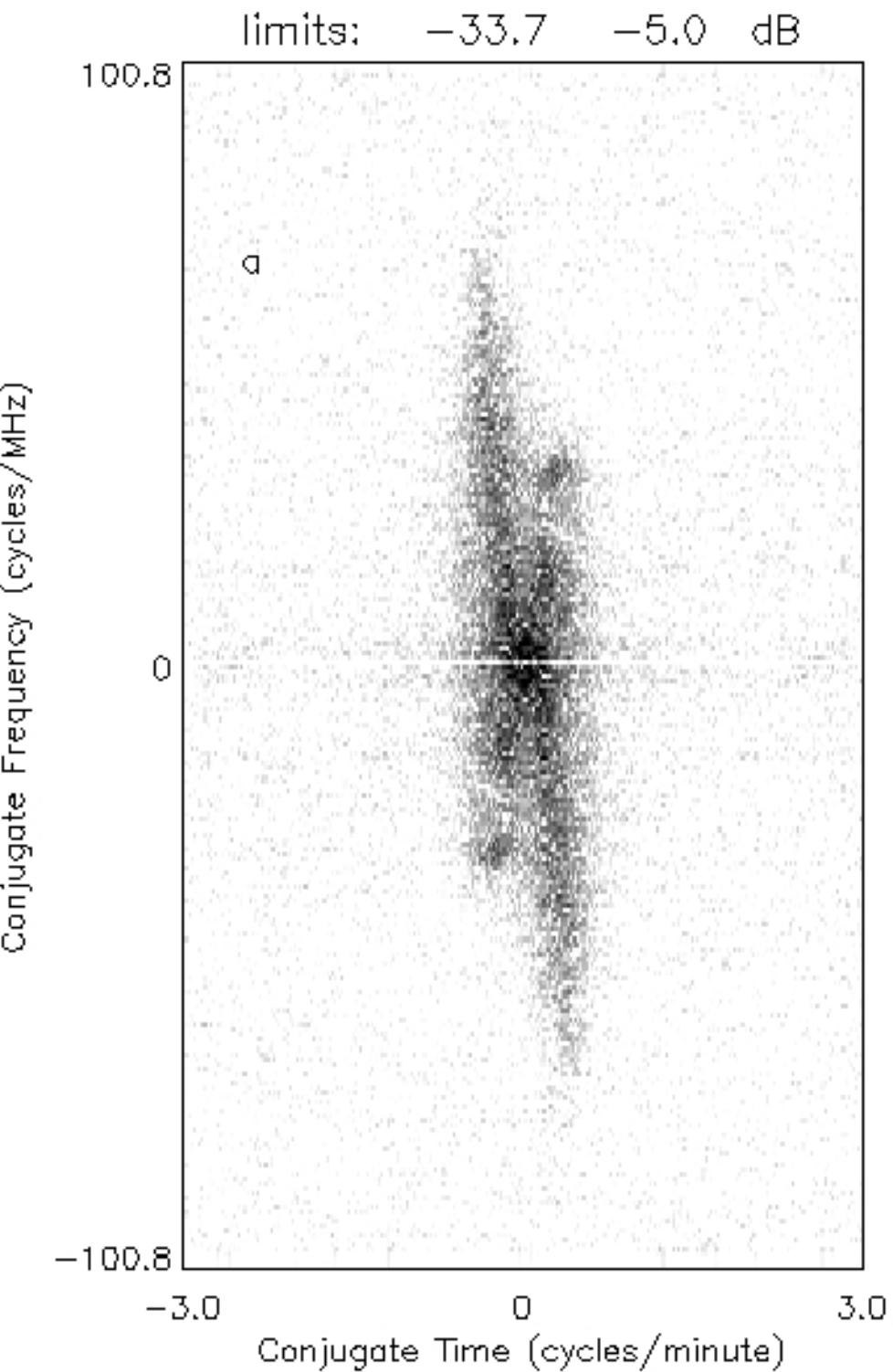
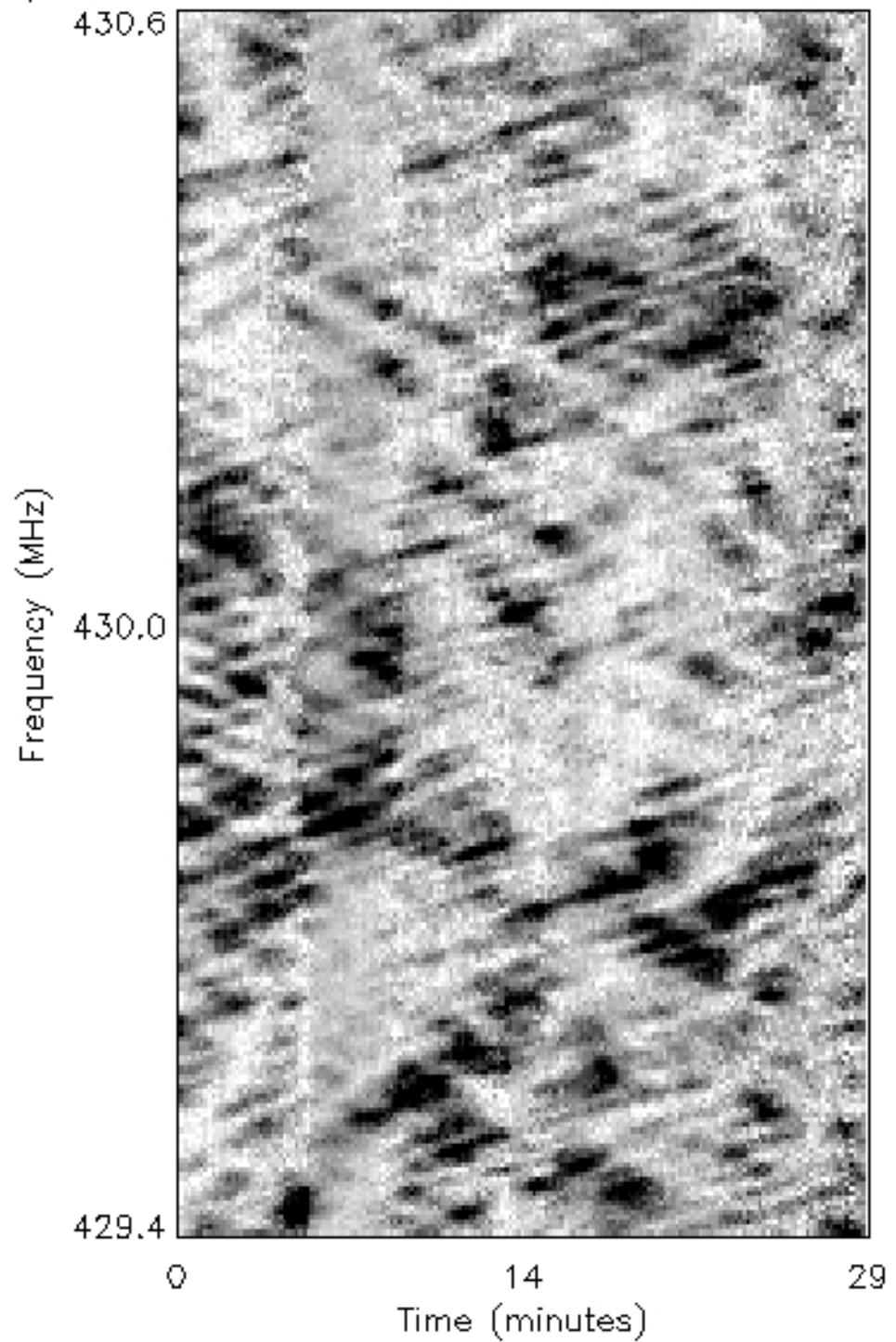


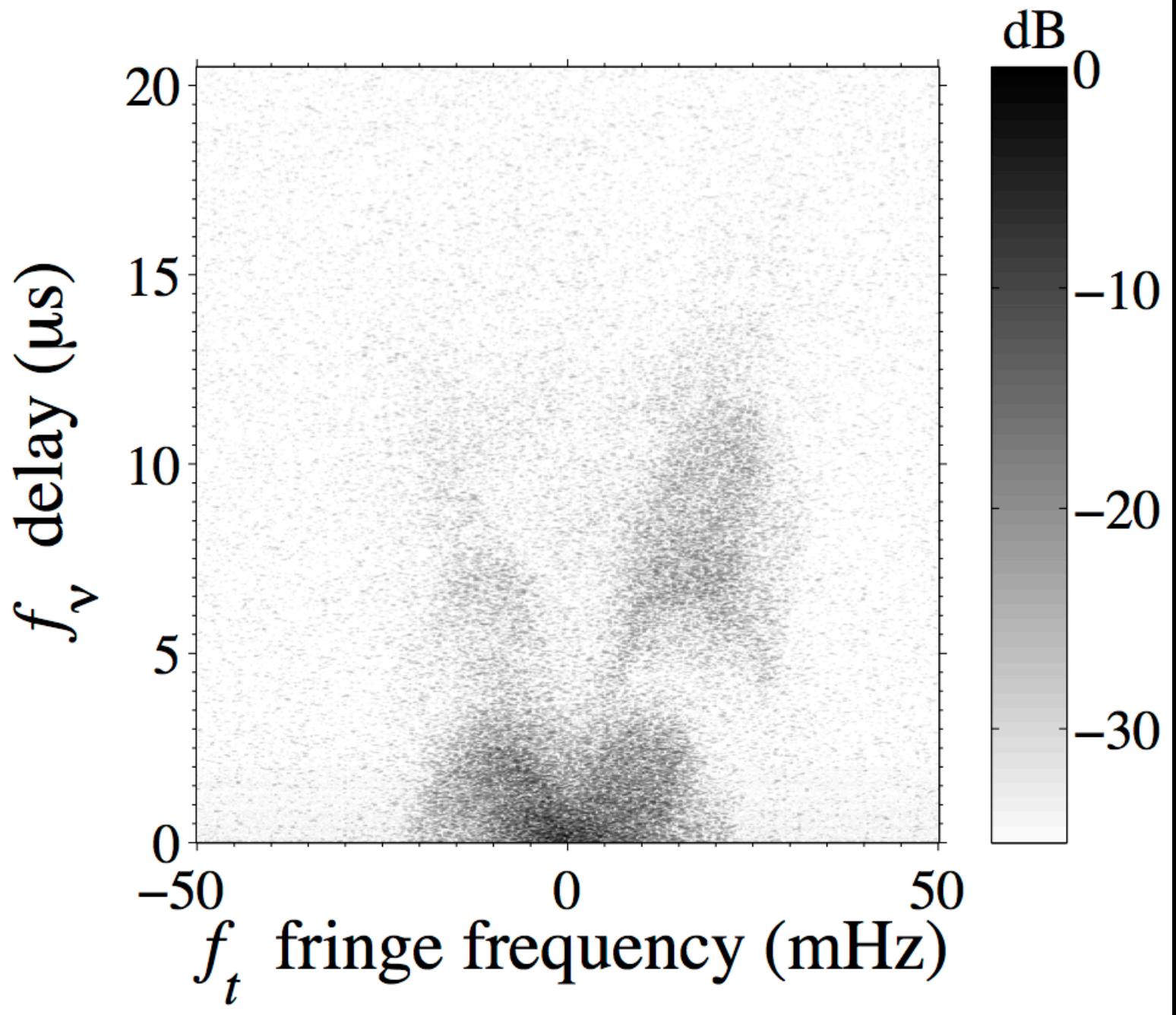
psr 0919+06

MJD 46022

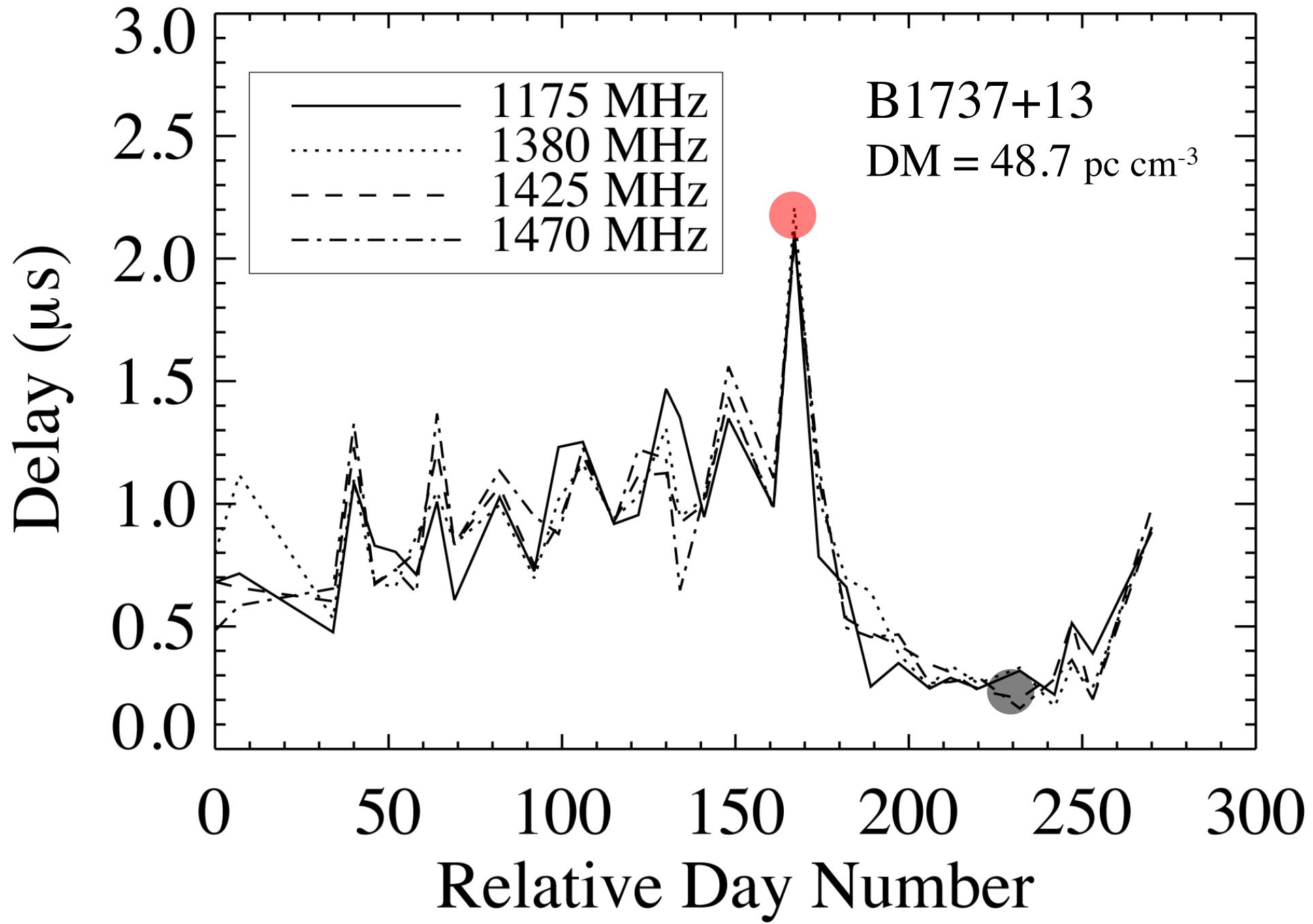
1984.88

limits: -33.7 -5.0 dB

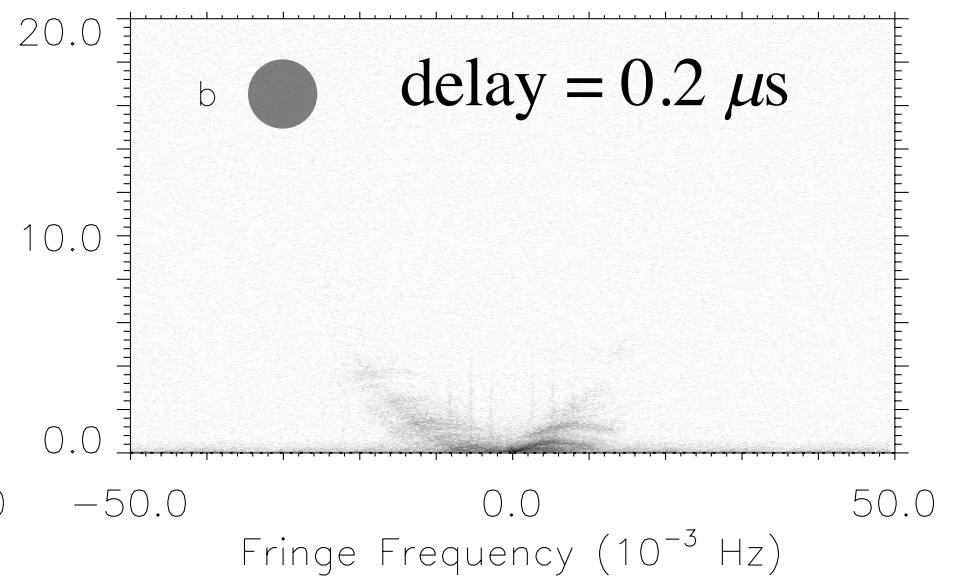
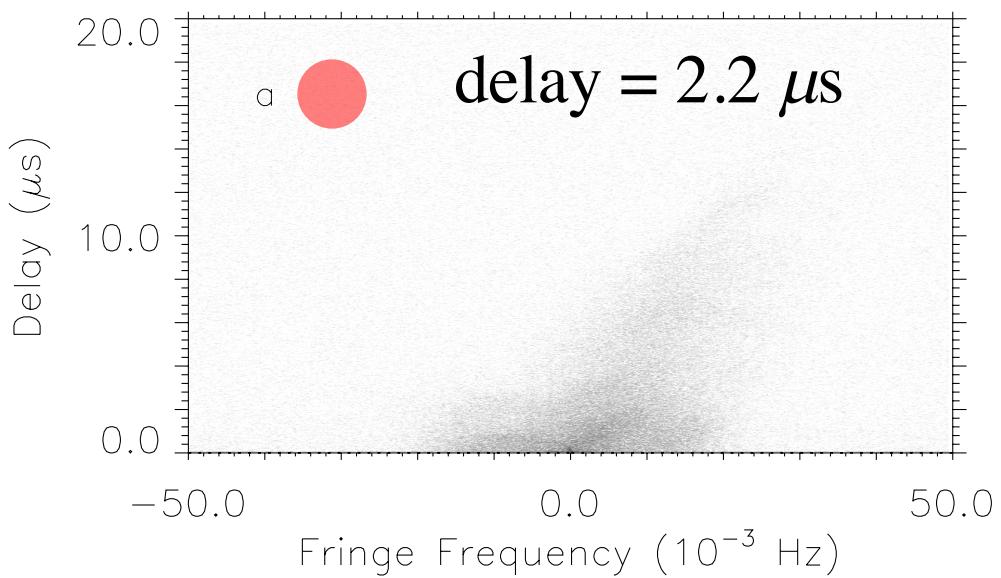
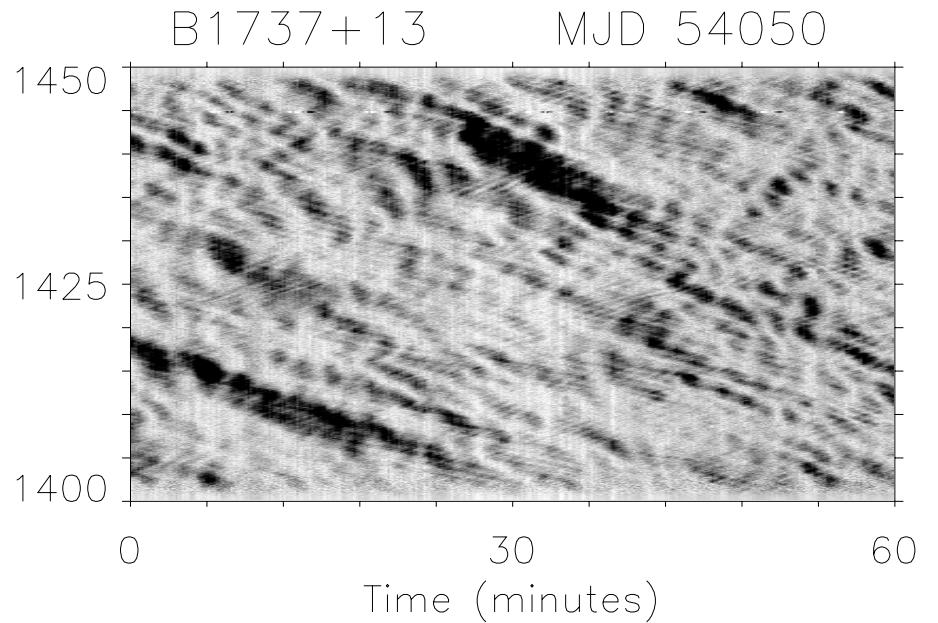
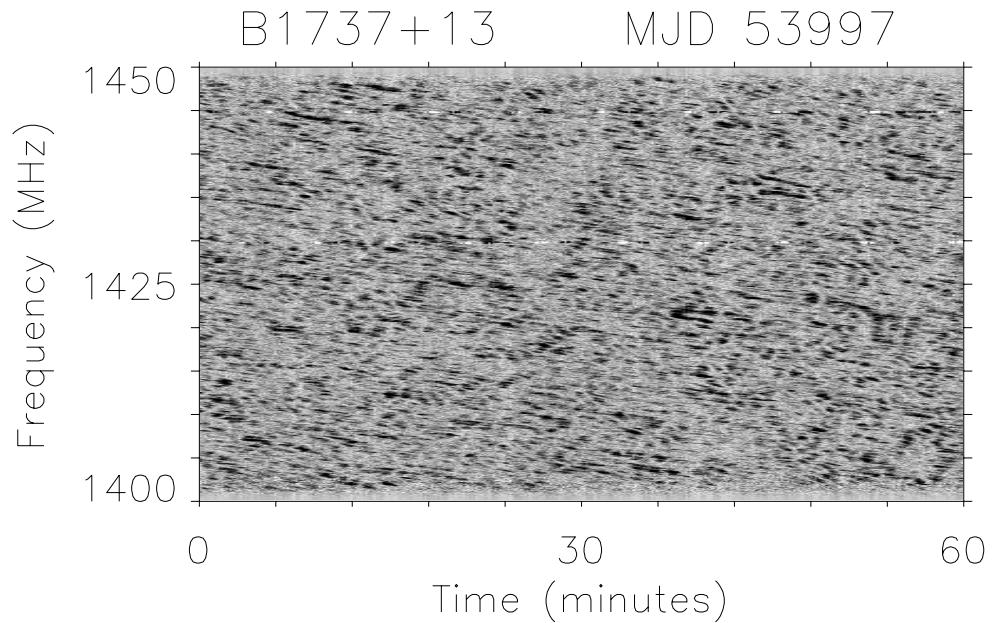


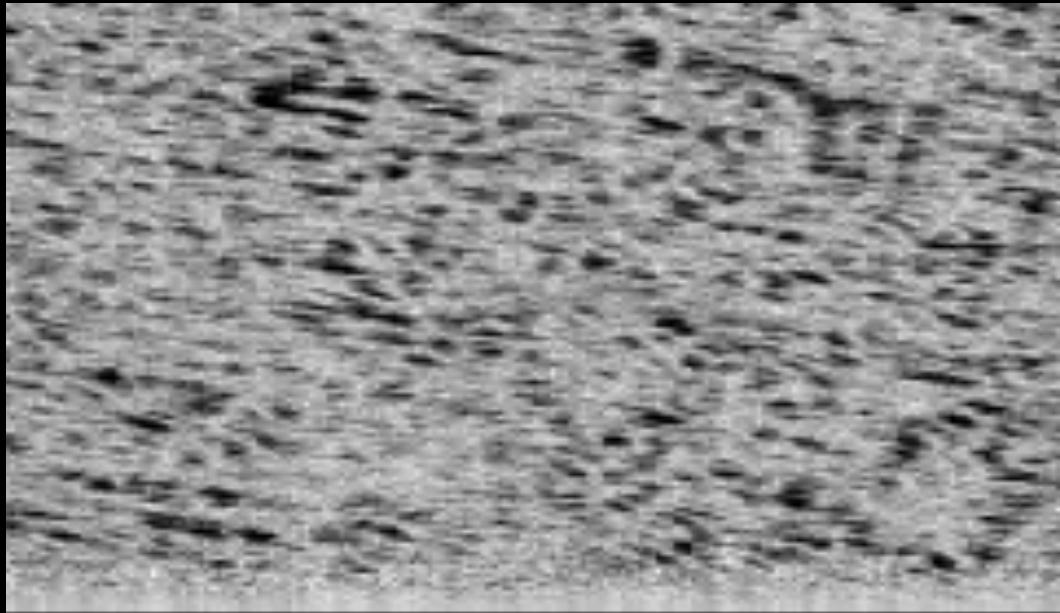


Hemberger and Stinebring 2008



Hemberger and Stinebring 2008



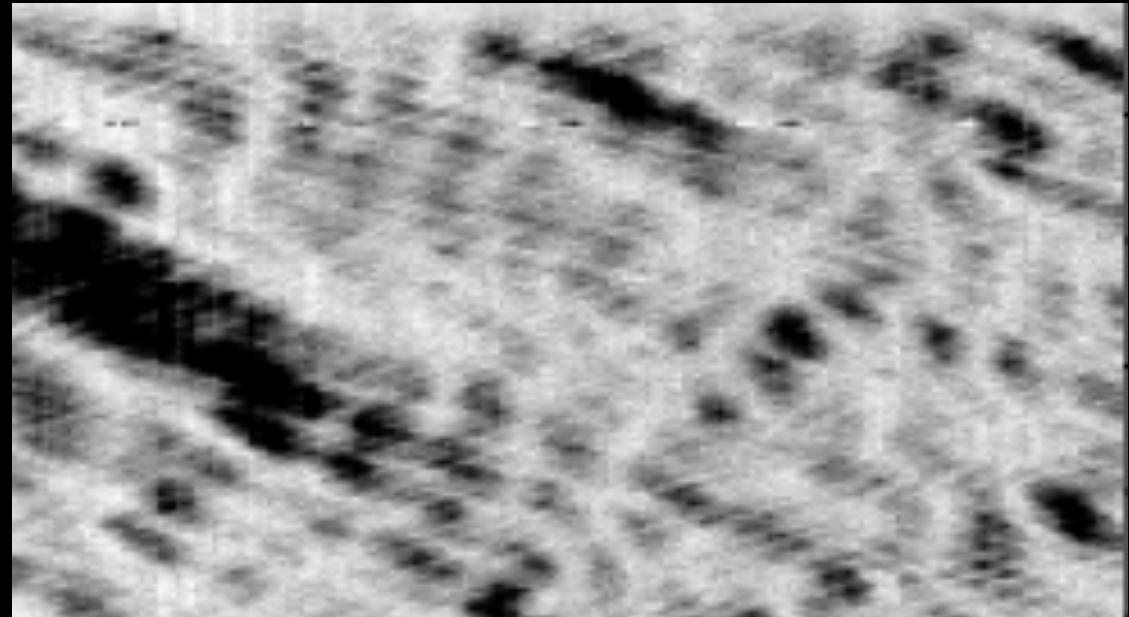


delay = $2.2 \mu\text{s}$

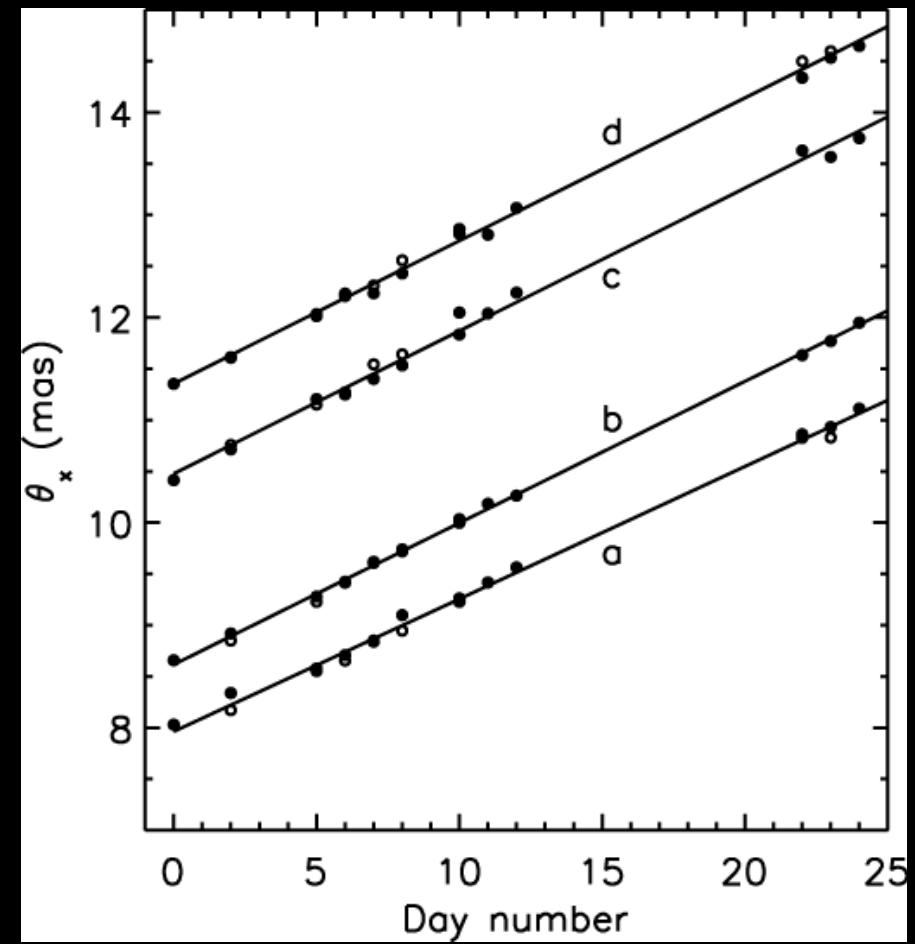
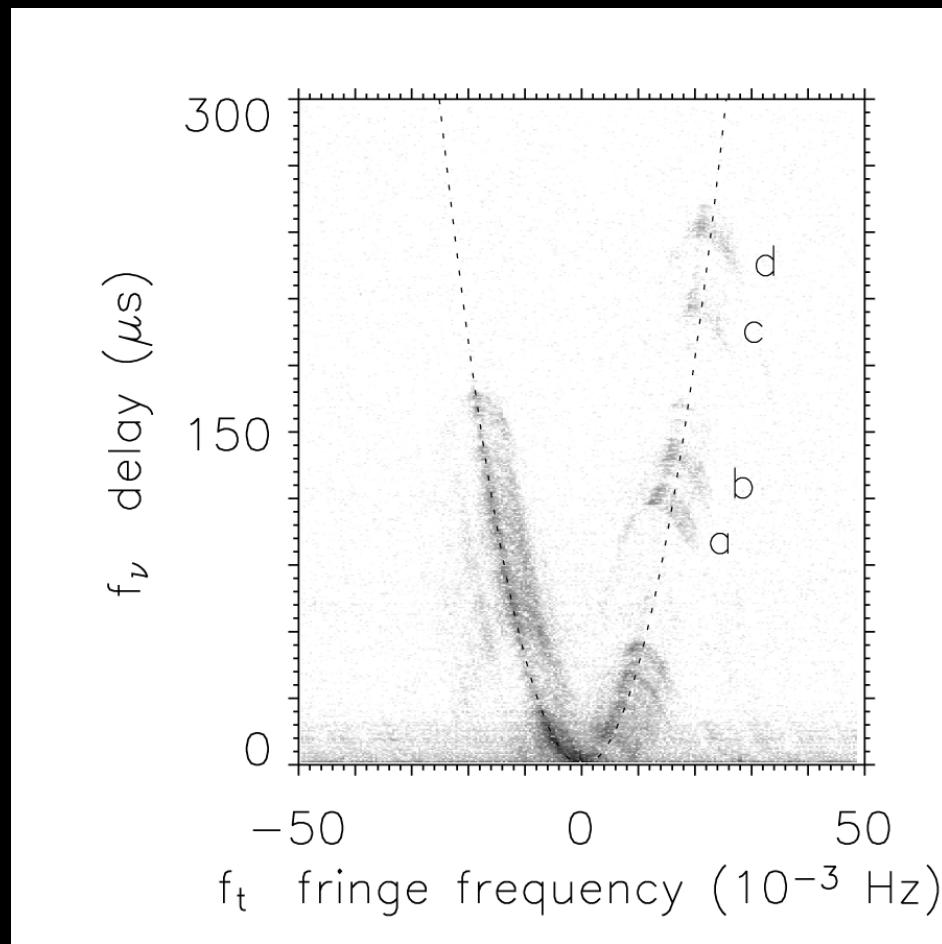
1400 MHz Arecibo

7 weeks later ...

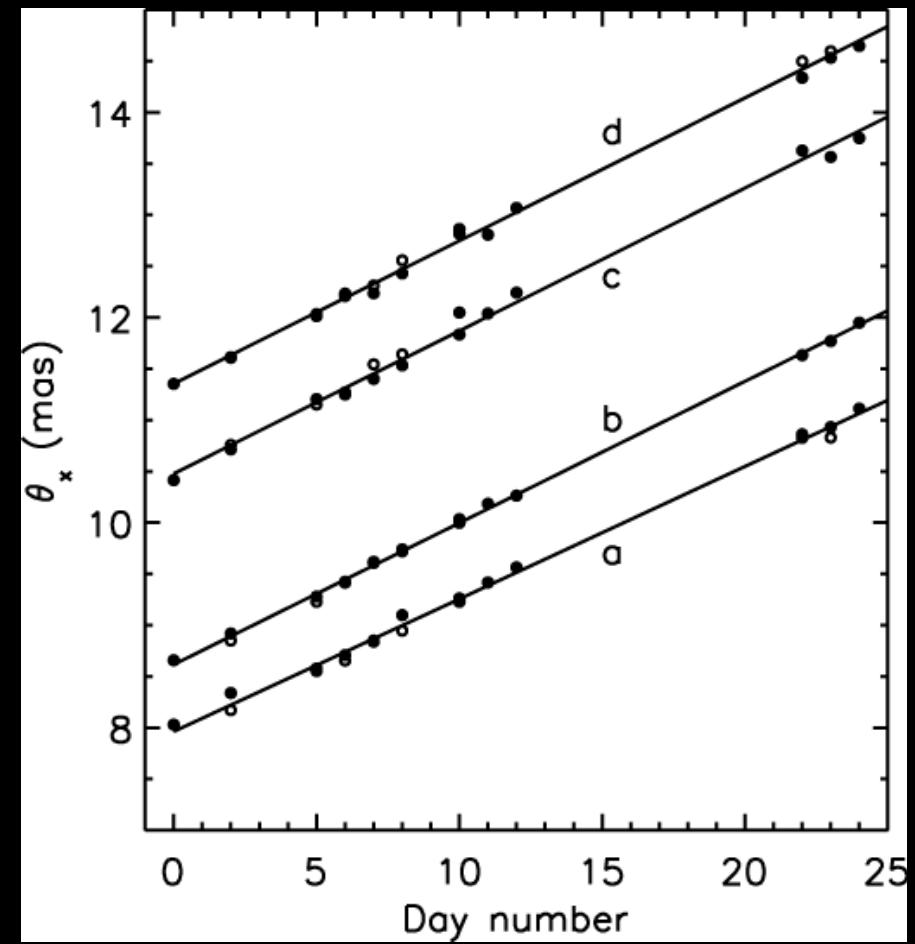
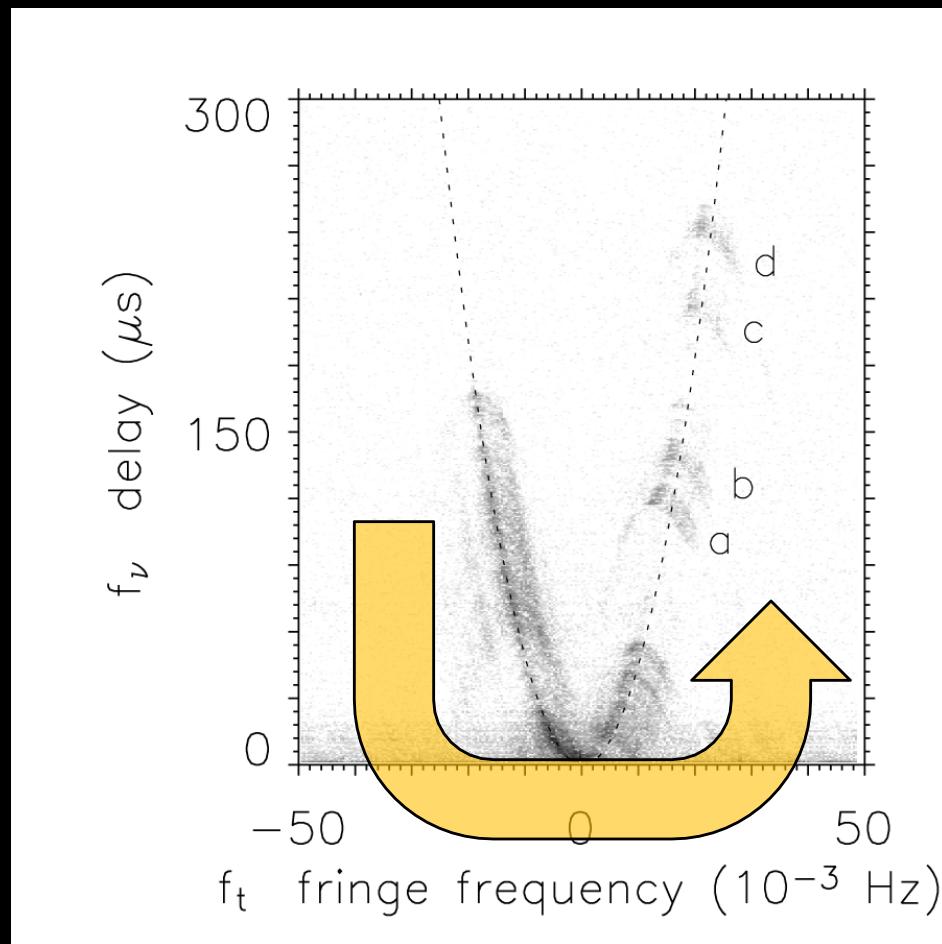
delay = $0.2 \mu\text{s}$



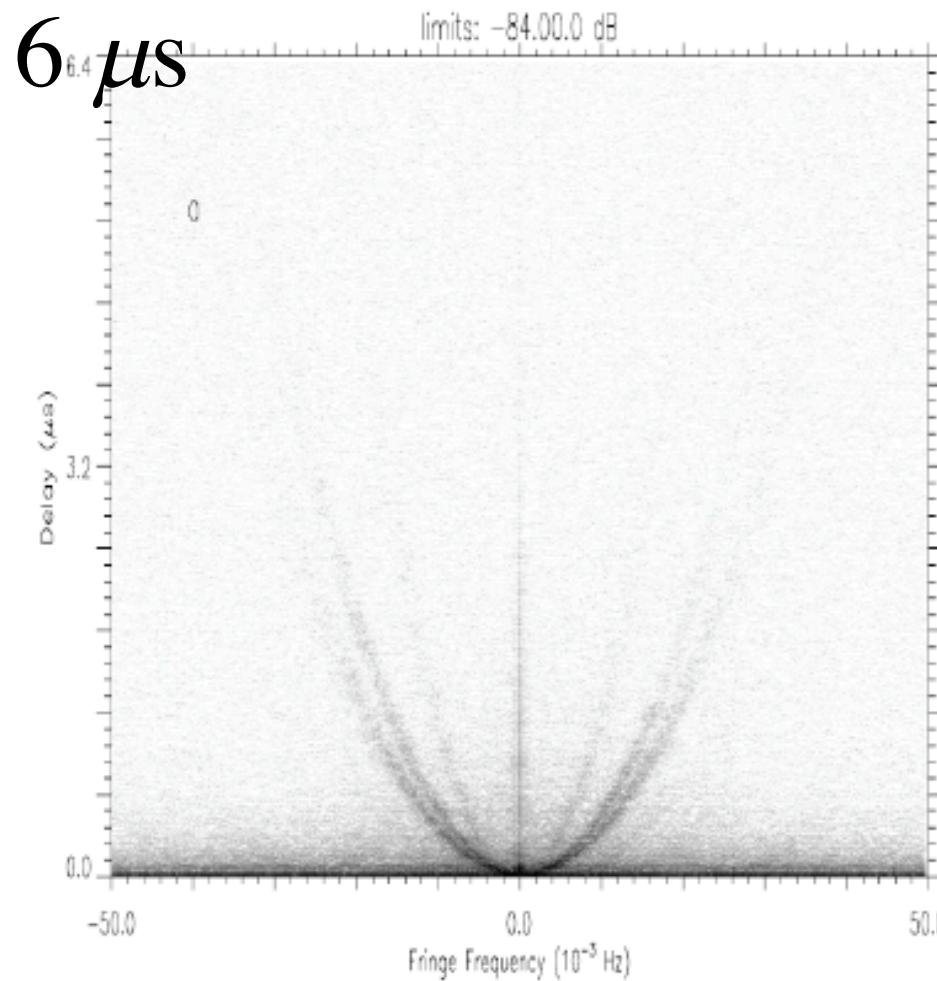
“Deflection of Pulsar Signal Reveals Compact Structures in the Galaxy,” A. S. Hill et al. 2005, 619, L17



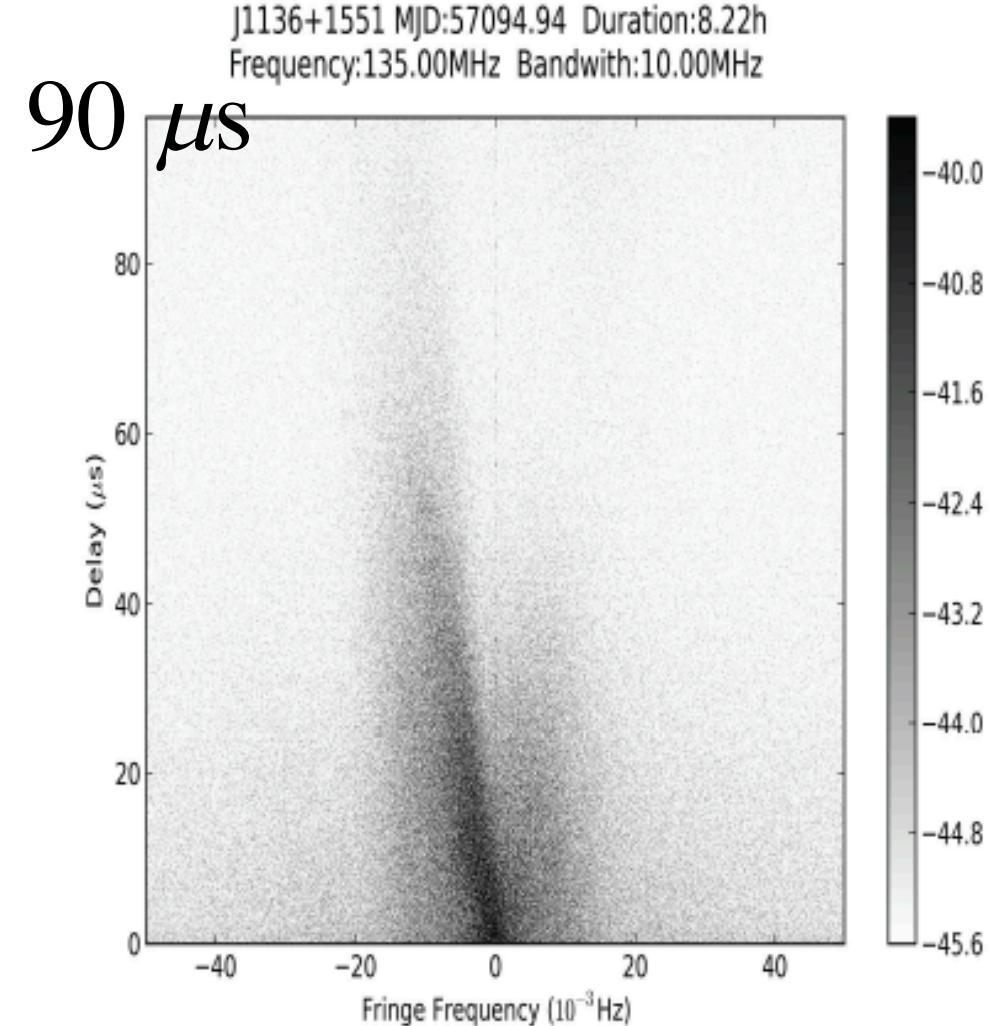
“Deflection of Pulsar Signal Reveals Compact Structures in the Galaxy,” A. S. Hill et al. 2005, 619, L17



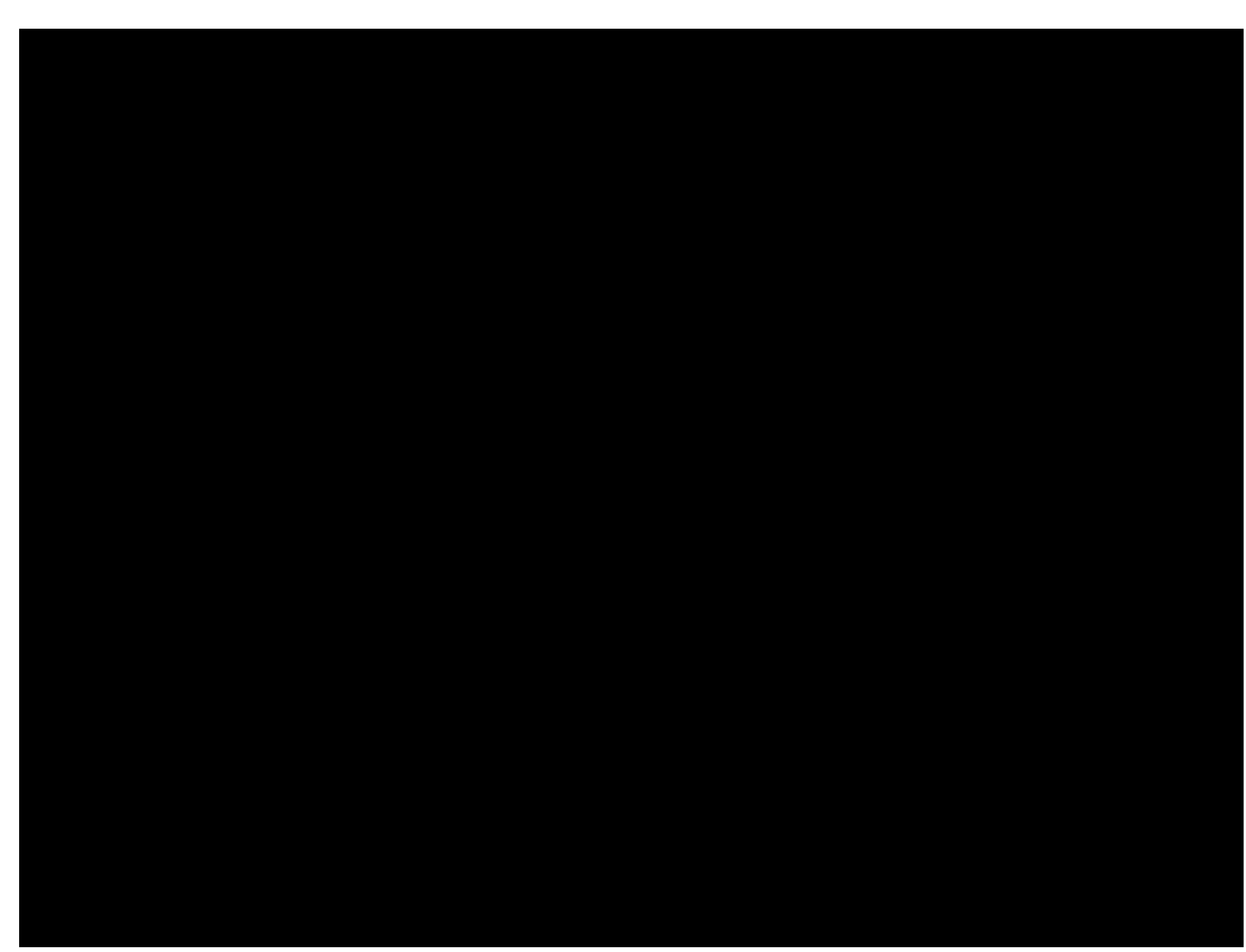
Asymmetry in the Scintillation Arcs of J1136+1551 I

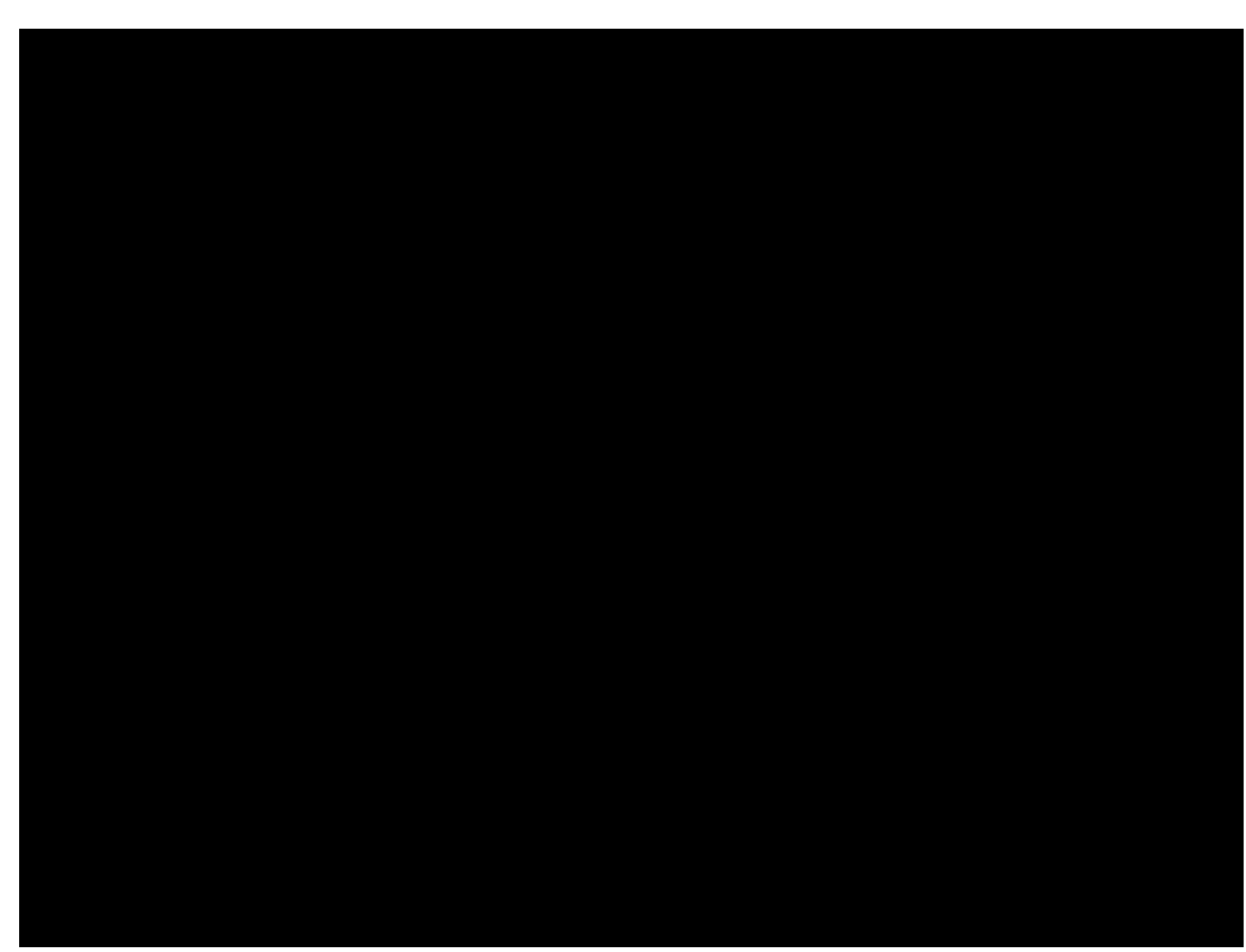


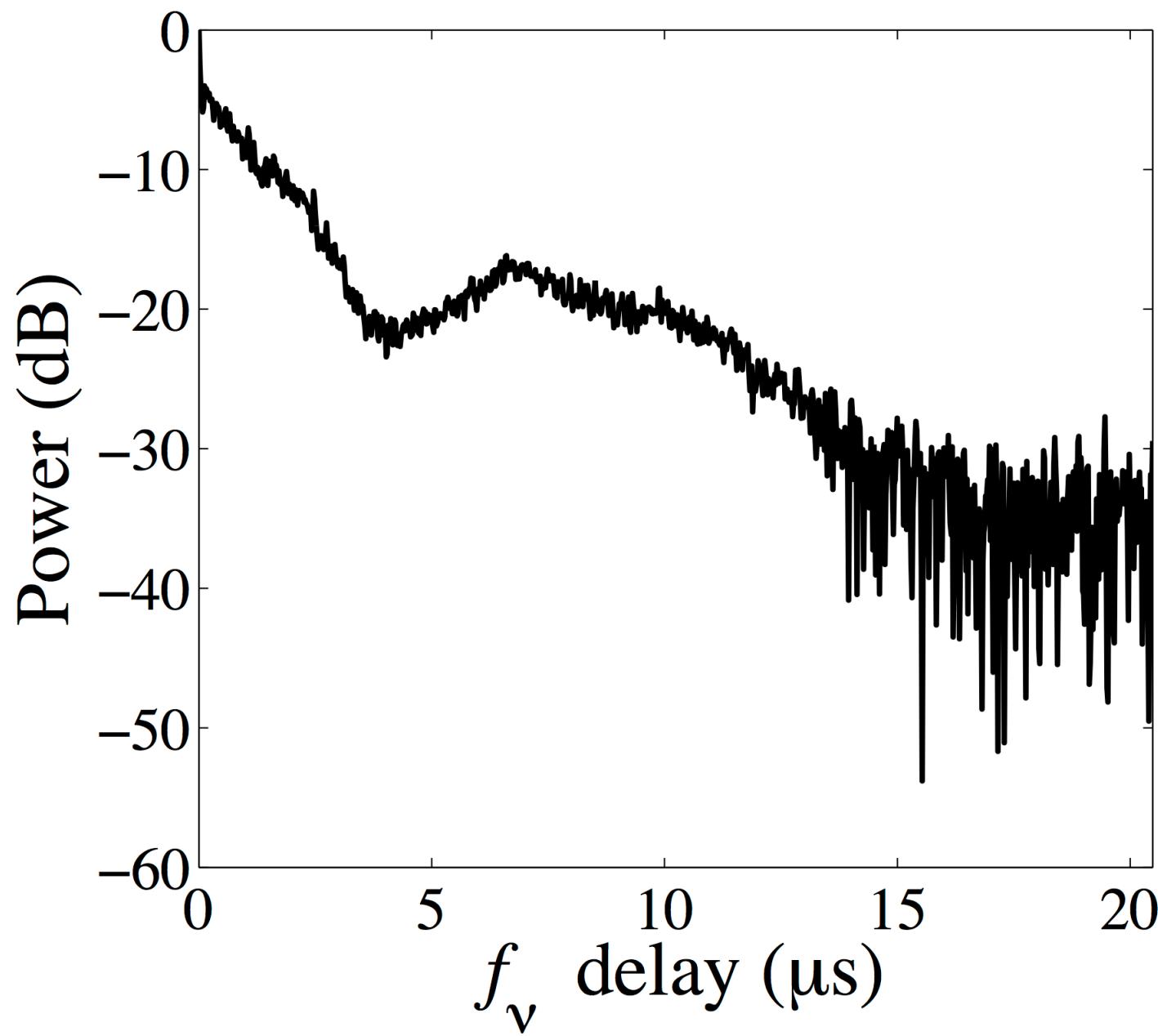
1450 MHz MJD: 57098

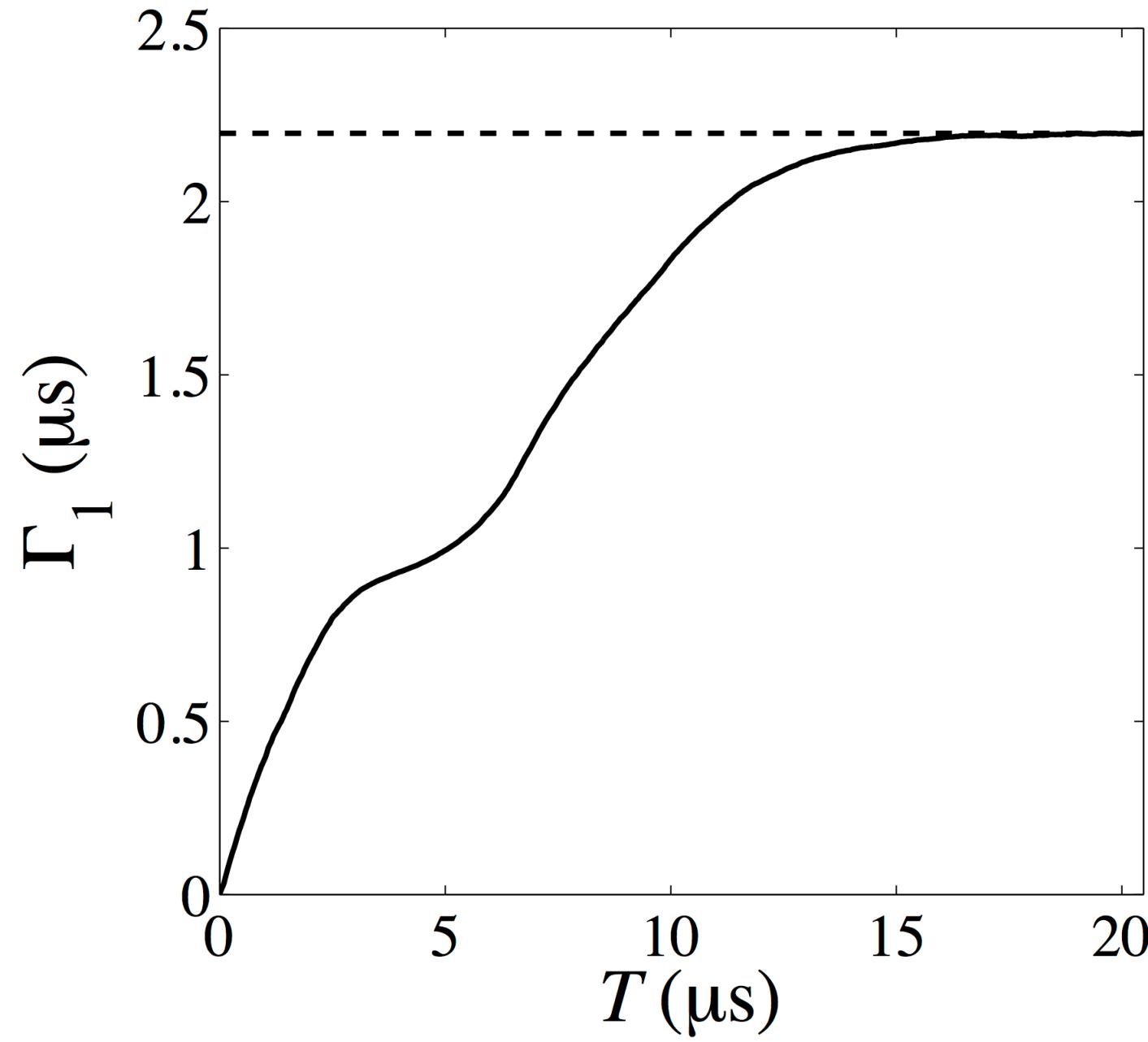


135 MHz MJD: 57095









Hemberger and Stinebring 2008