# ICRC2021

# Polarization measurements of the Crab Pulsar with POLAR



# Hancheng Li on behalf of POLAR collaboration



Online

Ν Ν 1 Introduction of POLAR detector

2 Pulsar search with POLAR data

3 Spectroscopy of the Crab pulsar

4 Polarimetry of the Crab pulsar

5 Summary and outlook

# 1 Introduction of POLAR detector

## $\odot$ Construction

25 x 64 scintillator bar array
MAPMT

## © Capability

- Energy range: 15 500 keV
   Eff. area: ~ 400 cm<sup>2</sup>
- $\circ$  FoV: ~  $2\pi$  sr

## © Principle

- Compton-scattering Klein-Nishina
- Modulation of azimuth angle
- $\circ$  Polarization reconstruction

## ○ Operation in orbit

- Chinese Tiangong-2 space lab
- 2016.9.15 launch, 6 months data
- $\,\circ\,$  Scanning mode with wide FoV

$$\frac{d\sigma_C}{d\Omega} = \frac{r_e^2}{2} \,\varepsilon^2 \left\{ \varepsilon + \varepsilon^{-1} - \sin^2\theta + \sin^2\theta \cos\left[2\left(\eta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] \right\}$$



# 2 Pulsar search with POLAR data

## $\ensuremath{\mathbb{O}}$ Timing analysis

 $\,\odot\,$  Correction on time of arrival: SSB clock

$$T_{\rm SSB} = T_{\rm obs} + T_{\rm clk} + \Delta_R + \Delta_S + \Delta_E + \Delta_P + \Delta_B + \dots,$$

• Periodic parameters and phase folding  $\phi_i = f_0(t_i - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}f_1(t_i - t_0)^2 + \frac{1}{6}f_2(t_i - t_0)^3 + \frac{1}{24}f_3(t_i - t_0)^4 + \cdots$ 

## © Confirmed Pulsars: to be continued

- Crab Pulsar (bottom left)
- O PSR B1509-58 (bottom right)



#### 表 2.1 Crab 脉冲星和 B1509-58 的最佳自转参数

Parameters	Crab pulsar	B1509-58
$t_0$ (MJD)	57697.040344079745	55336.0
$f_0$ (Hz)	29.6484272934(4)	6.59709206418
$f_1 ({\rm Hzs^{-1}})$	-3.689865(1)E-10	-6.6531338E-11
$f_2$ (Hz s <sup>-2</sup> )	1.16(1)E-20	1.8948E-21
$f_3 ({\rm Hzs^{-3}})$	3.4(3)E-28	0.0

#### DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:20011256



Spectroscopy of the Crab pulsar

### $\odot$ Pulsation v.s. time

- X-ray phase zero as ref.
- Peak aligned perfectly
- $\odot$  Gap->shutdown

© Periodical para fitting

- Agree with Fermi data
- $\odot$  RMS ~85 $\mu$ s

## $\odot$ Pulsation v.s. $\theta$ & bar:

- $\odot~$  Visibility up to  $102^\circ$
- Every bar has a good detectionextract modulation curves

◎ Phase-resolved spectroscopy

- $\,\circ\,$  Comparable with other results
- $\circ$  Calibrated responses of POLAR







Li H.C. et al (2019)



PA (°)

Dec (ICRS)

© Phase range:

 $\odot$  Averaged-Phase (AP) : 0.0-1.0 ;

 $\odot$  P2 : 0.2-0.6 ;

 $\odot$  P1 : 0.8-1.2 ;

Phase range	PA(°)	PD(%)
AP (-Nebula)	120	17
P1	174	19
P2	81	23

## O Discussion

- On-going: Bayesian approach
- $\odot$  To be submitted soon
- $\odot\,$  Consistent with results of POGO+, etc





◎ Phase range:

- $\odot$  Averaged-Phase (AP) : 0.0-1.0 ;
- $\odot$  P2 : 0.2-0.6 ;
- $\odot$  P1 : 0.8-1.2 ;

Phase range	PA(°)	PD(%)
AP (-Nebula)	120	17
P1	174	19
P2	81	23

## O Discussion

- $\odot~\mbox{Result}$  of POLAR agree with others'
- $\,\circ\,$  Need high-precision measurement
- $\,\circ\,$  Need energy-resolved measurement
- $\odot~$  Lack of measurement at ~10 keV

## ◎POLAR-2' s advantages

- 4 times larger ARF
- Optimized bar length (less BKG)
- $\,\circ\,$  SiPM: lower energy threshold
- $\odot\,$  Longer exposure time->Higher SNR
- $\odot$  Prediction for 2 years obs.
- For a non-polarized input, it has more stringent upper-limit
- For a modest input, it could give ~5 sigma detection
- Finer Phase-resolved polarimetry
- Energy-resolved polarimetry
- Could hopefully do few more pulsars and some Solar flares…



# 5 Summary and outlook

 $\odot$  Pulsar search with POLAR data:

A wide FoV Compton polarimeter could join in Pulsars studies

 $\odot$  Spectroscopy of the Crab pulsar:

Spectral indices agree with other instruments

Calibrated responses of POLAR from every incident direction

○ Polarimetry of the Crab pulsar:

Obtained results that are consistent with others

Established methodology could be applied to any wide FoV polarimeter

Could be also adapted for analysis of Long GRB/ Solar Flare

○ Outlook: POLAR-2 will do these work much better than POLAR





ICRC2021 proceedings