



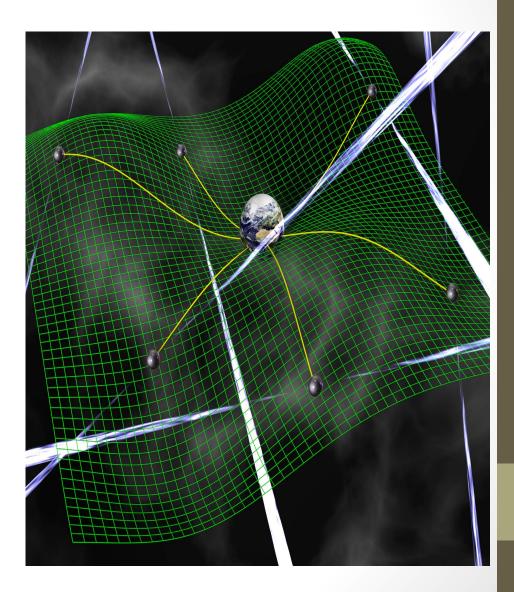
Study of Interstellar Medium below 100 MHz using the LWA

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BACKGROUND

- Supermassive black hole binaries (SMBHB) emit from nano to micro Hz.
- Relevance to Gravitational waves
- Pulsar timing
- Low Frequencies



PULSARS

- Rotating Neutron Stars
- Highly dense
- Misaligned Rotation and Magnetic axis
- Beamed emission
- Highly periodic ranges from milliseconds to
 24 seconds

ISM EFFECTS

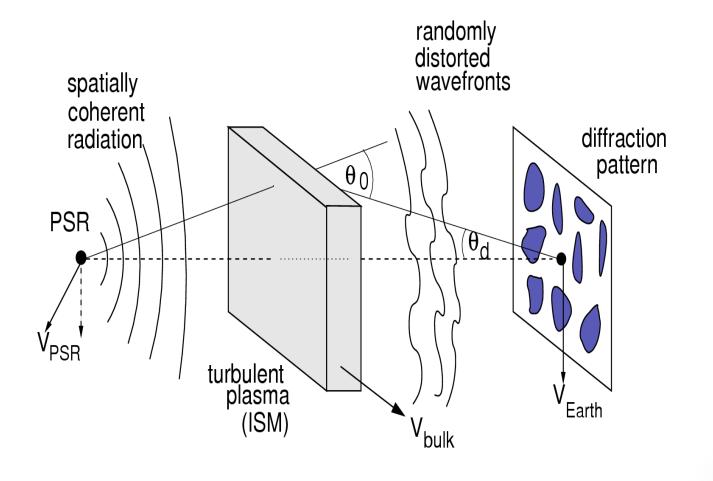
Dispersion



Scintillation

Angular Broadening

Thin Screen Model



Cordes (2002)

ISM EFFECTS

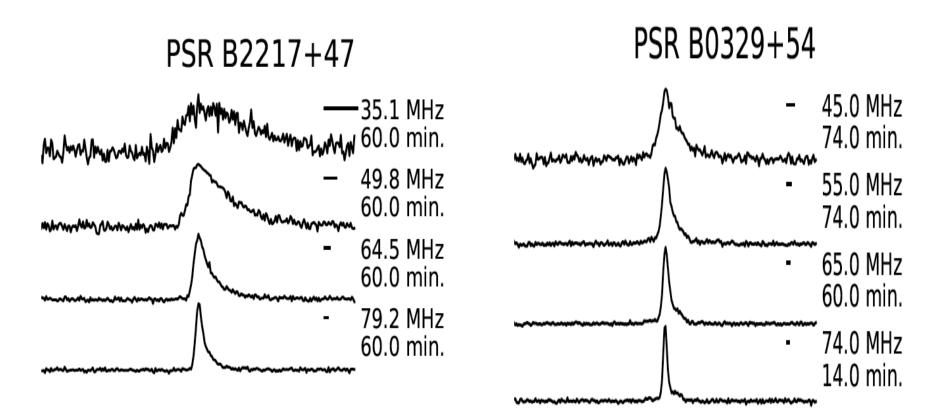








Scattering – Pulse Broadening



Stovall et al 2014

Scattering Model

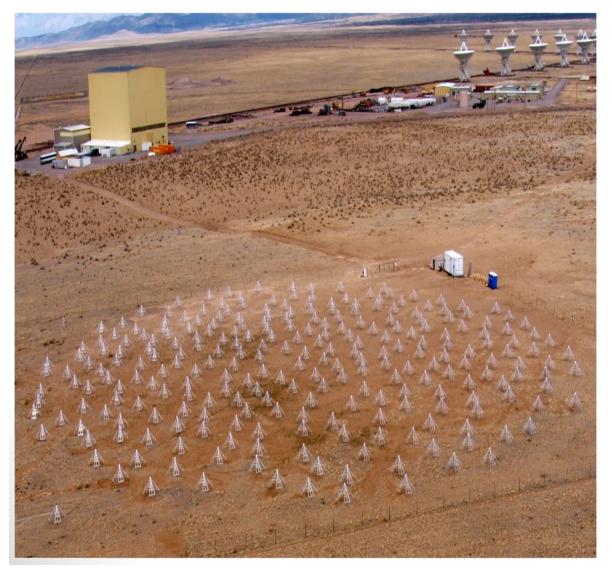
Pulse Model $P(t) = P_i(t) * s(t) * D(t) * I(t)$

Scattering Function

$$s(t) = exp(-t/\tau_{sc})$$

(Krishankumar et al. 2015)

Long Wavelength Array-1



- 10 88 MHz
- 256 dipoles
- 4 beams, 2 per tuning
- Each tuning Bandwidth
 19.6 MHz
- 4 Frequency bands 35.1, 49.8, 64.5, & 79.2 MHz
- Dual Polarization
- Online Pulsar Archive

Pulse Fitting Model

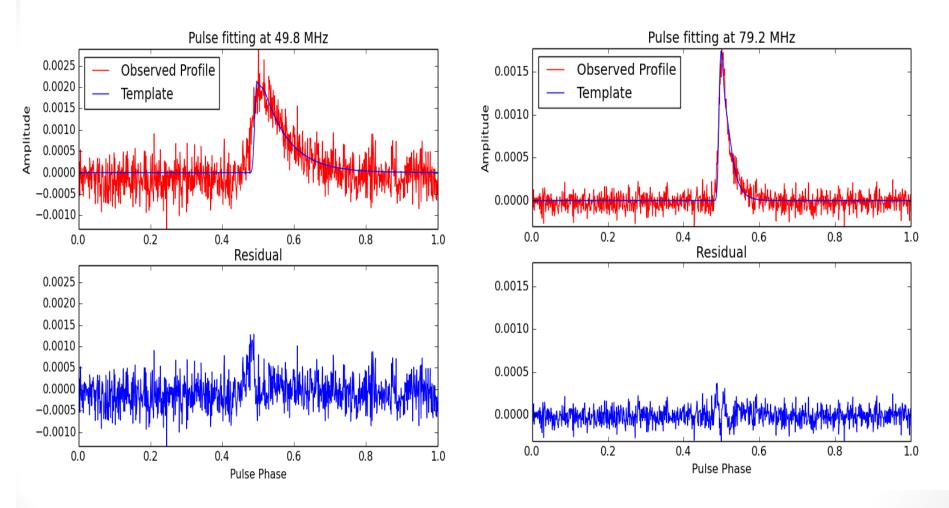
Intrinsic Profile Model (IPM)

- Average profiles ranging from 100 600 MHz from EPN. May include 79.2 MHz
- Sum of Gaussians to model each profile
- Obtain frequency dependency for component width and Separation

Scattering Time:

- Convolve IPM with an exponential function
- Chi-square fitting algorithm while fitting the template to the observed pulse profile.

Model Fitting

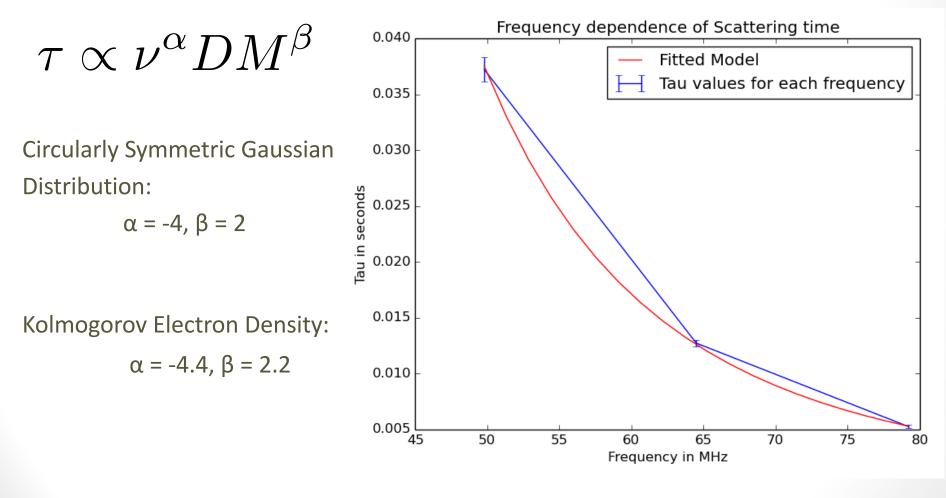


B2217+47

Scattering Spectral Index

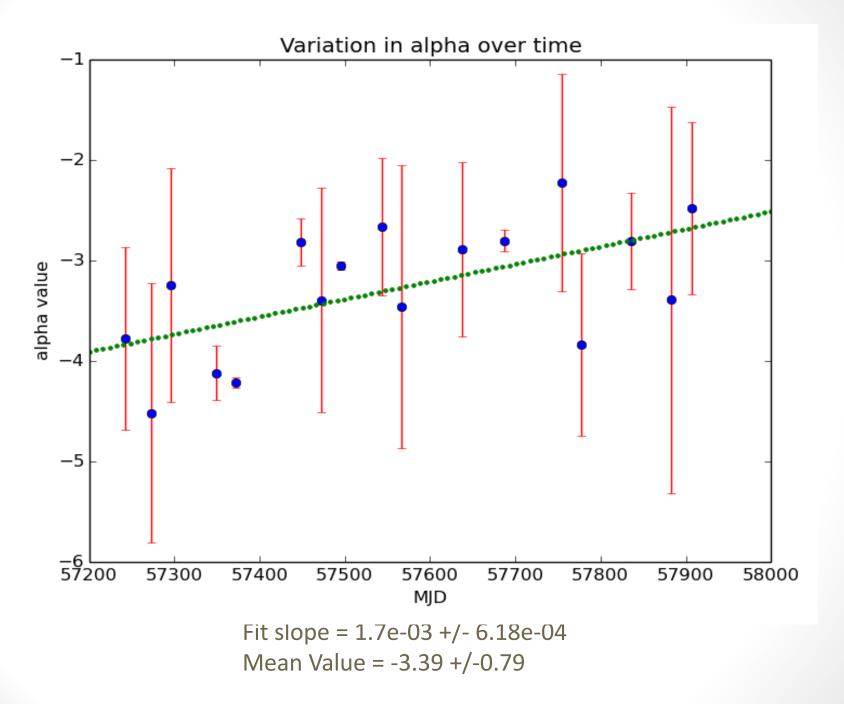
Scaling Relations:

B2217+47



 α -value = -4.21 +/- 0.05

B2217+47



Summary

- Previous observations alpha-value> -4.
- Time variation in alpha has been studied for the first time.
- This combined with variation in DM will enable us to better model the scattering.
- Apply this procedure for about 10 pulsars.

Questions?