HIGH-ENERGY VARIABILITY IN PWNE

NICCOLO' BUCCIANTINI INAF ARCETRI - UNIV. FIRENZE - INFN



Bucciantini - AVENGE 2023





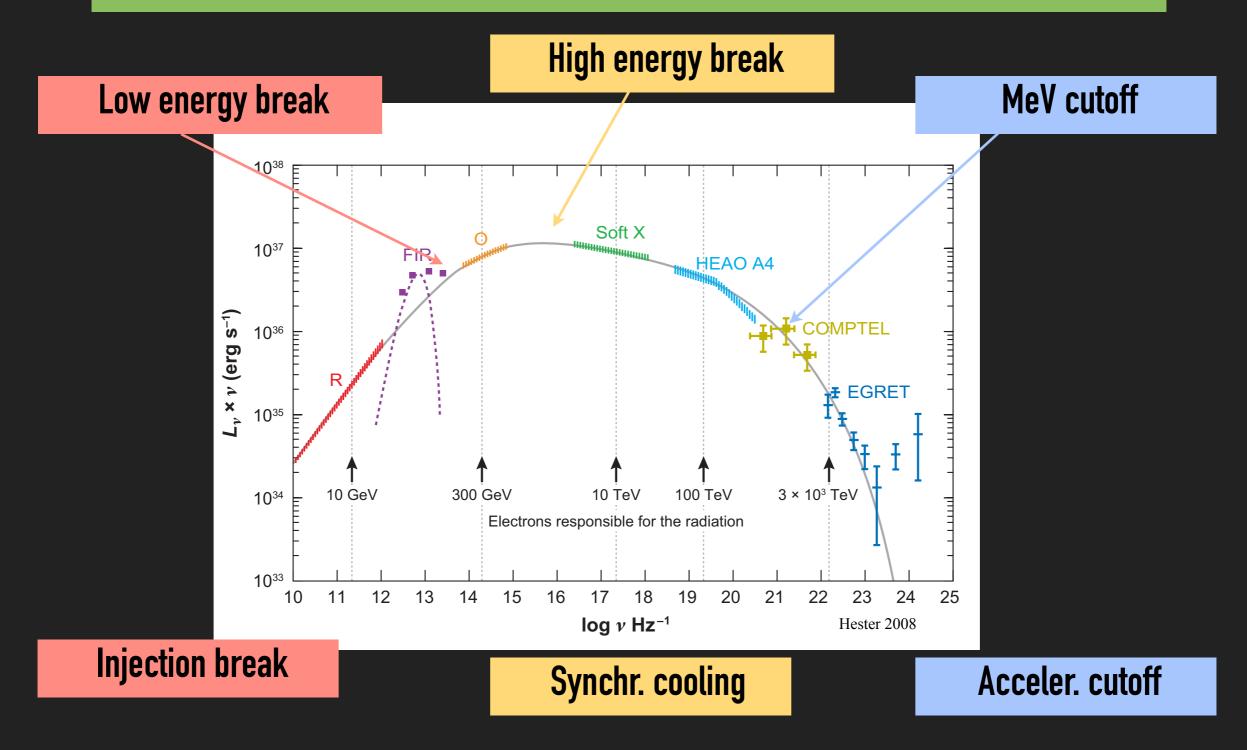
PWNe are hot bubbles of relativistic particles and magnetic field emitting non-thermal radiation.

Originated by the interaction of the ultra-relativistic magnetized pulsar wind with the expanding SNR (or with the ISM)

Galactic accelerators. The only place where we can study the properties of relativistic shocks (as in GRBs and AGNs

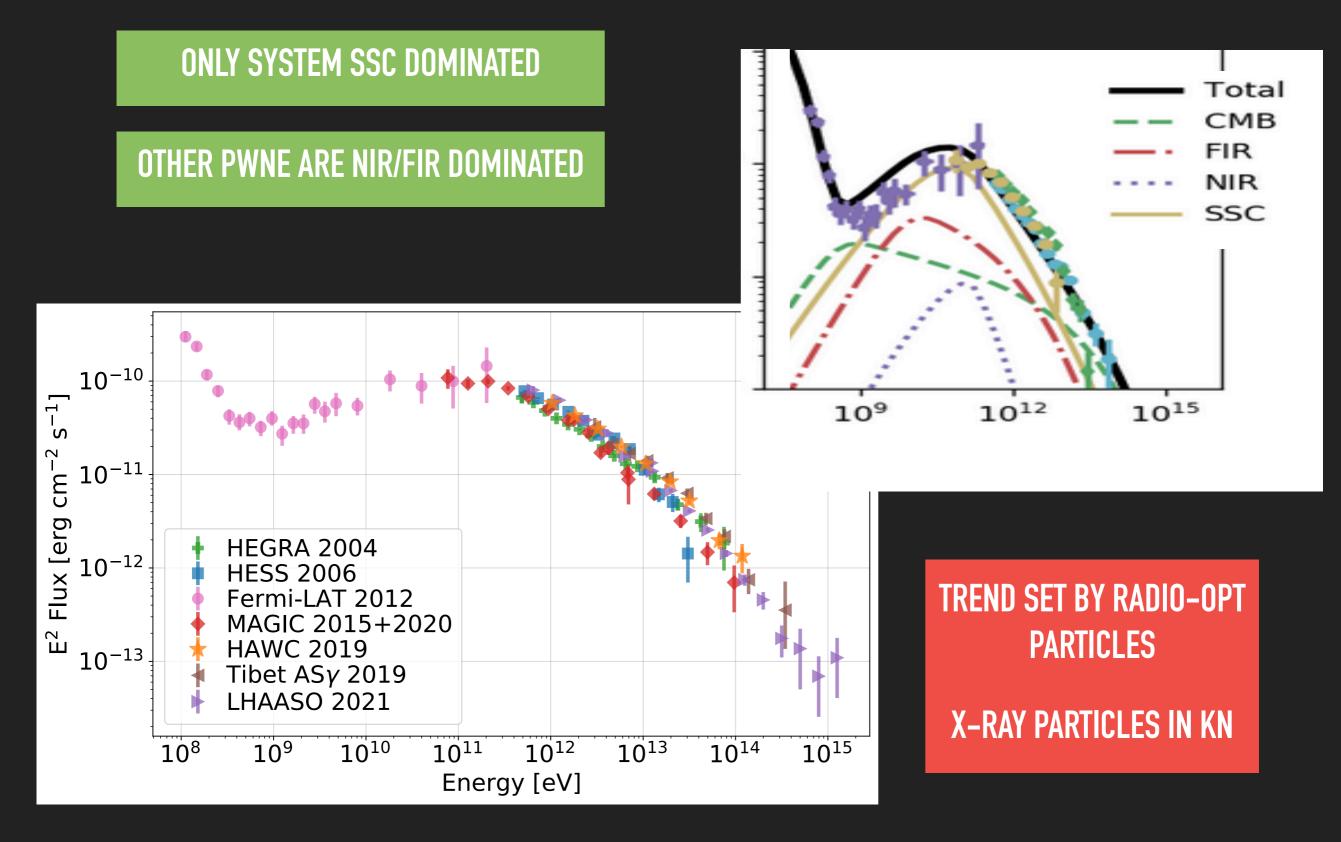
Allow us to investigate the dynamics of relativistic outflows

CRAB SYNCHROTRON SPECTRUM

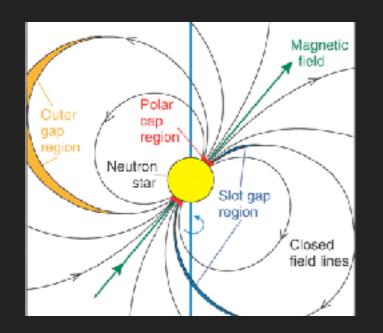


The most efficient non-thermal accelerator.

IC GAMMA SPECTRUM

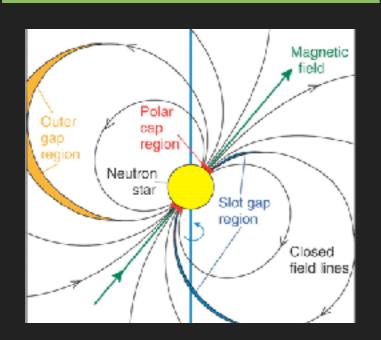


POTENTIAL LIMITED ACCELERATION



$$mc^2\gamma_{max} = e\sqrt{\frac{L}{c}} = e\Phi_{psr}$$

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ACCELERATION LIMIT AT THE TS

MAGNETISATION IN THE CRAB IS JUST BELOW EQUIPARTITION B \sim 150–120 UG

$$\frac{L}{4\pi c R_{ts}^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{3Lt}{4\pi R_n^3}$$
$$\frac{L}{4\pi c R_{ts}^2} = P_{neb} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{B_{ts}^2}{8\pi}$$
$$R_{ts} = \frac{1}{B_{ts}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma L}{c}}$$

$$\frac{eB_{ts}}{mc^2\gamma_{max}} = R_L = R_{ts}$$

$$\frac{mc^2\gamma_{max}}{eB_{ts}} = R_L = R_{ts}$$

$$\frac{E_{max}}{eB_{ts}} = e\sqrt{\frac{\sigma L}{c}} = e\Phi_{psr}\sqrt{\sigma}$$

LOSS LIMITED ACCELERATION

COMPARING GYRO-PERIOD WRT SYNCH COOLING TIME

$$\tau_{gyr} = \frac{mc\gamma}{eB} \qquad \tau_{syn} = \frac{3m^3c^5}{2e^4B^2\gamma} \qquad \gamma_{max} \simeq 10^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{B}}$$

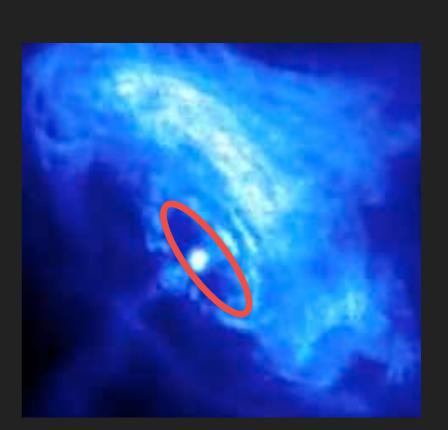
 \overline{B}

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MAXIMUM FREQUENCY IS FIXED



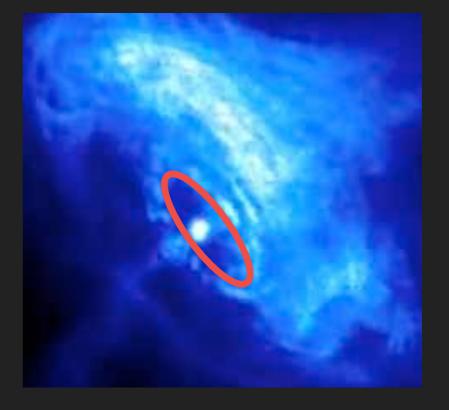
 $\nu_{syn,max} \simeq 150 MeV$

B

LOSS LIMITED ACCELERATION

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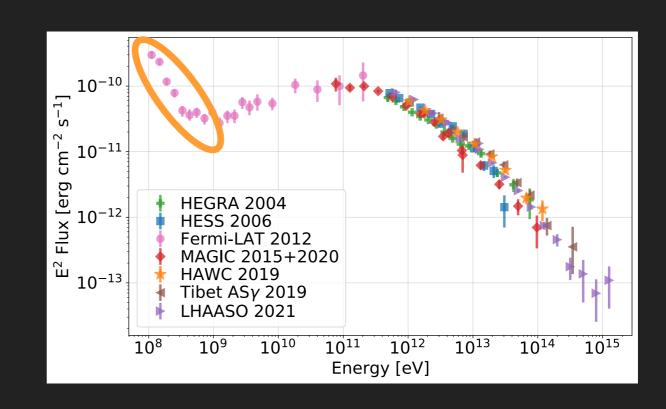


MAXIMUM FREQUENCY IS FIXED

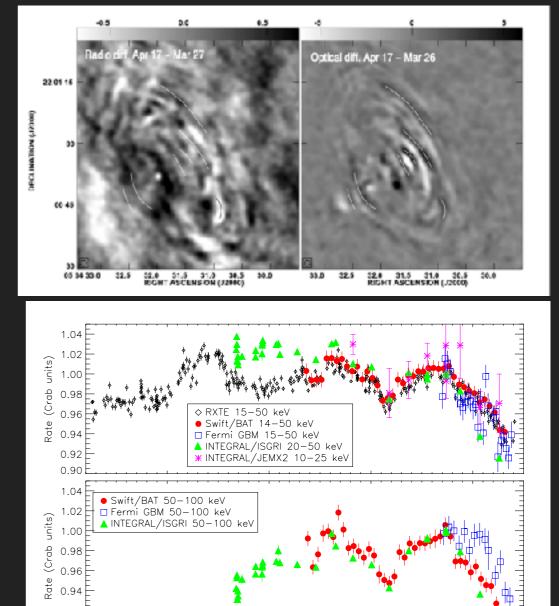
 $\nu_{syn,max} \simeq 150 MeV$

IN CRAB THE LIMITS ALL Coincide

OTHERS ALL POTENTIAL LIMITED

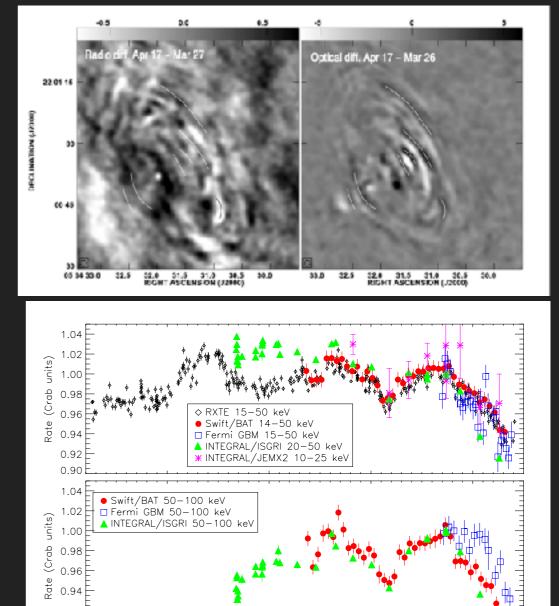




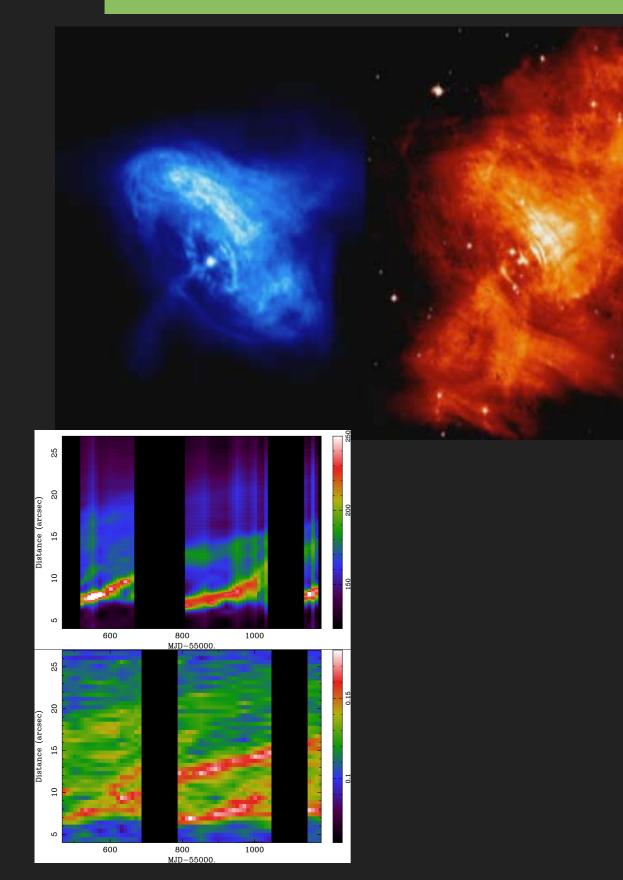


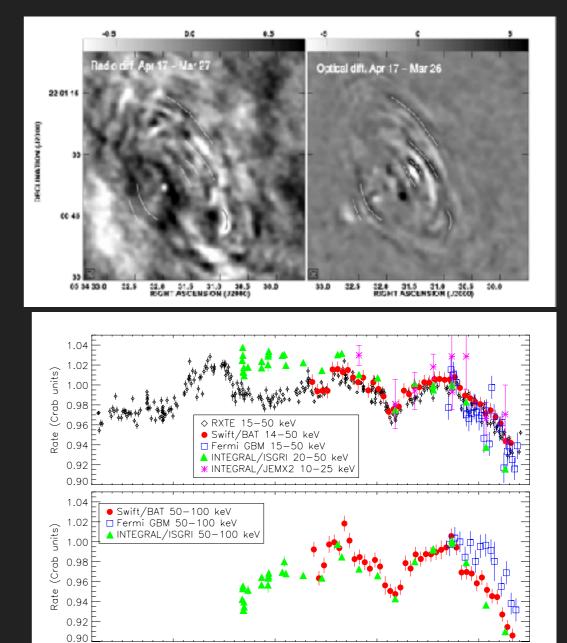
0.92

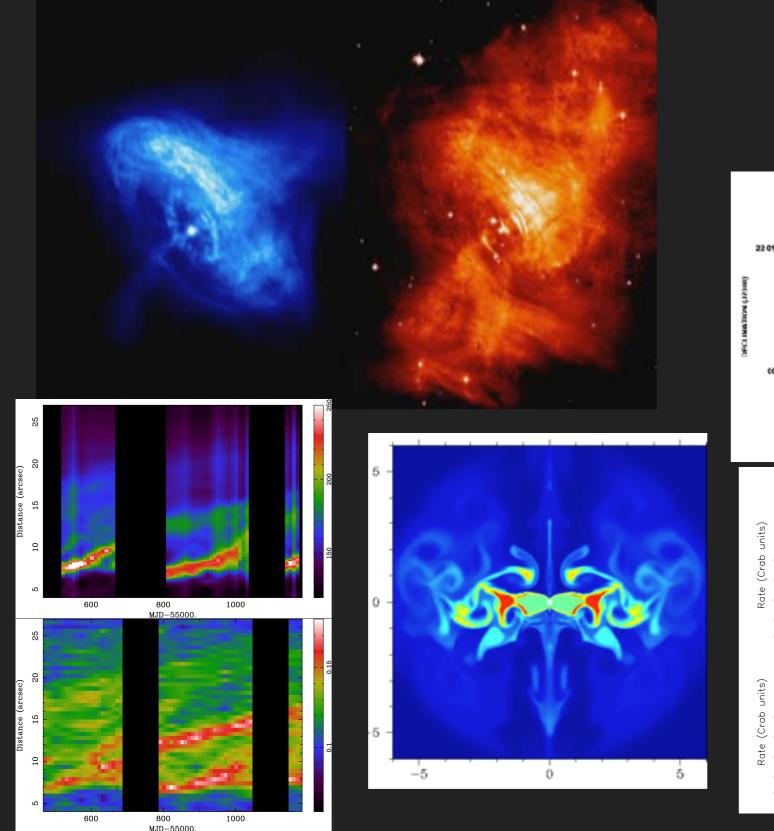


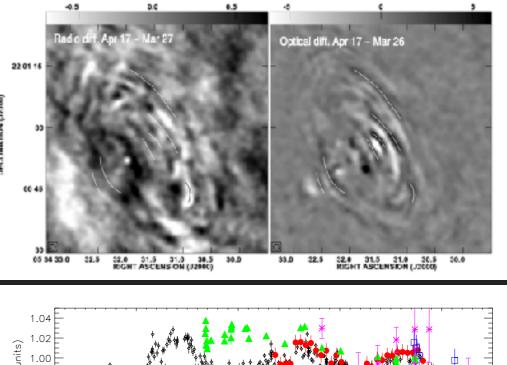


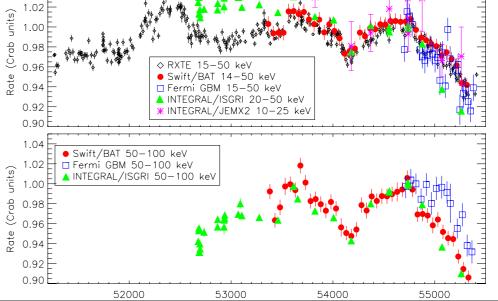
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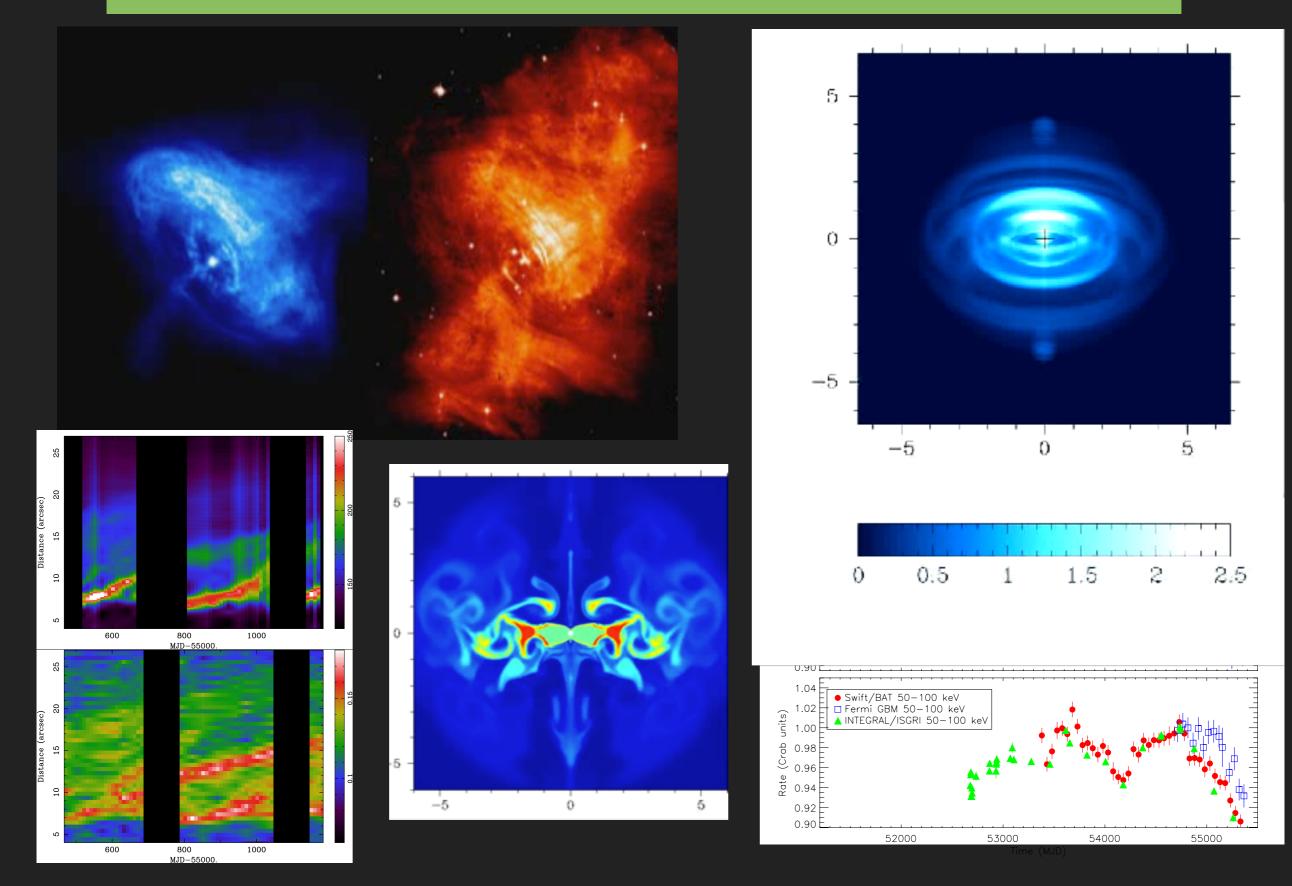












~4 TIME OVER QUIESCENT

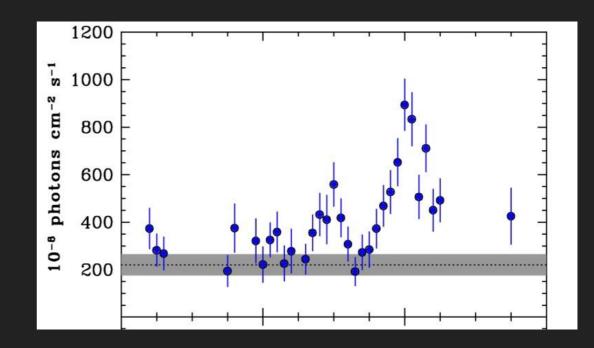
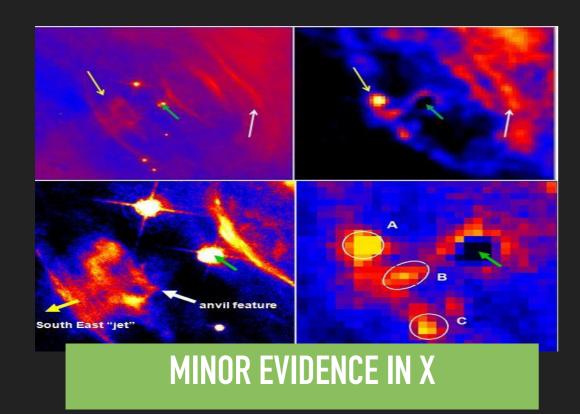


Fig. S2 – Top panel: The AGILE gamma-ray light curve (1-day binning) of the Crab Pulsar/nebula al during the period 2007-08-28 – 2007-10-27 with the satellite in pointing mode. Bottom panel: same a light curve but for the nearby Geminga pulsar. Dashed lines and shadowed bands indicate the Crab avera 3σ uncertainty range.



~4 TIME OVER QUIESCENT

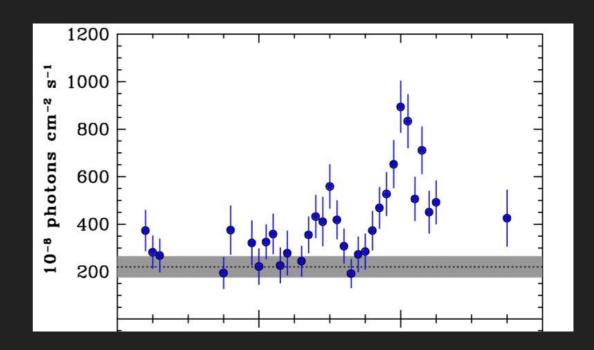
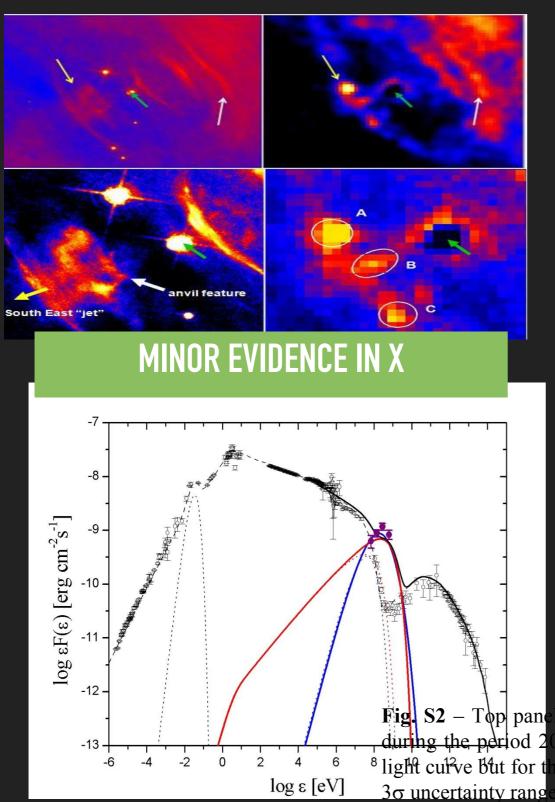
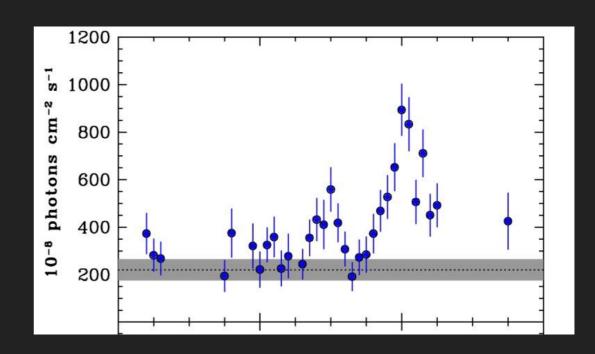


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p panel: The AGILE gamma-ray light curve (1-day binning) of the Crab Pulsar/nebula al priod 2007-08-28 – 2007-10-27 with the satellite in pointing mode. Bottom panel: same a start for the nearby Geminga pulsar. Dashed lines and shadowed bands indicate the Crab avera

1200

800

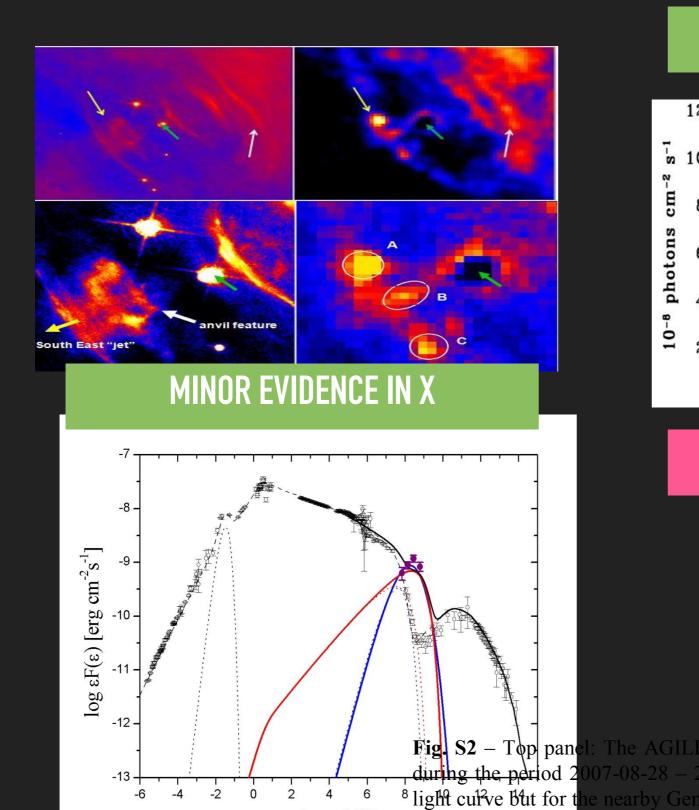
600

400

200

ي ام 1000 م

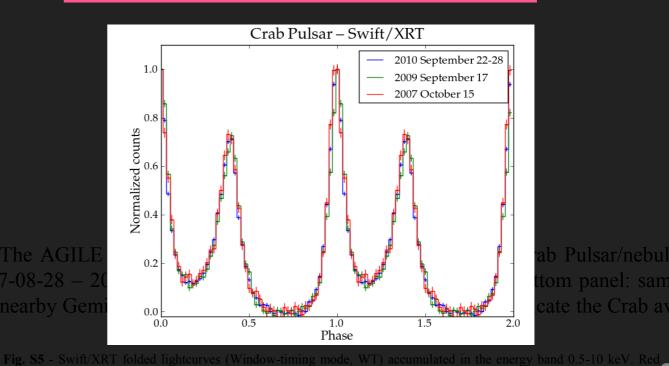
 10^{-8} photons cm⁻²



log ε [eV]

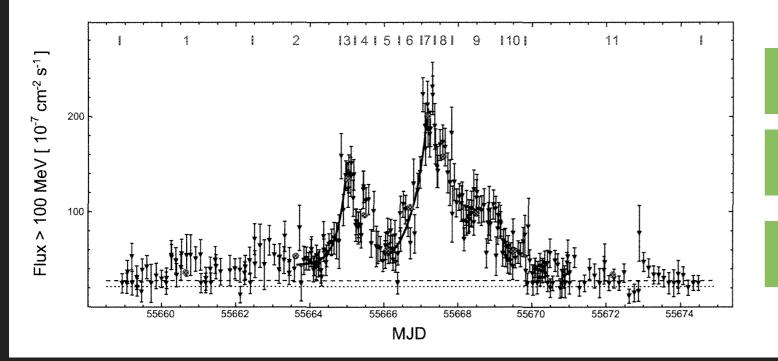
 3σ uncertainty range

NO CHANGE IN PSR



line: light curve accumulated during the 2007 flare (T_{start} : 2007-10-15 23:59 UT, exposure: 4485 s). Green line: reference

~4 TIME OVER QUIESCENT

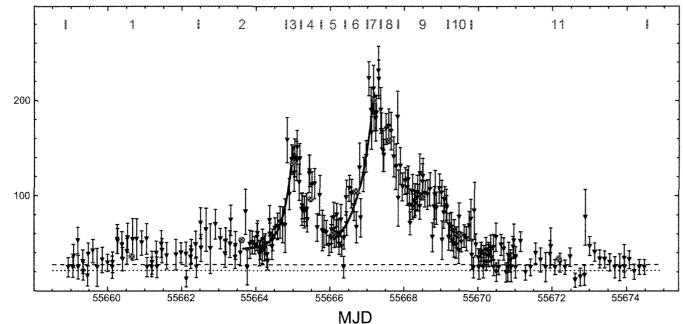


25 TIMES ABOVE QUIESCENT

FLARE IS STRUCTURED

FLARE DURATION DAYS-WEEK





25 TIMES ABOVE QUIESCENT

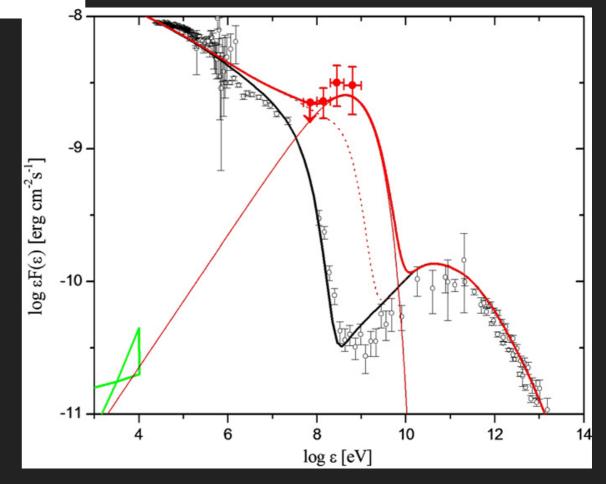
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FLARE DURATION DAYS-WEEK

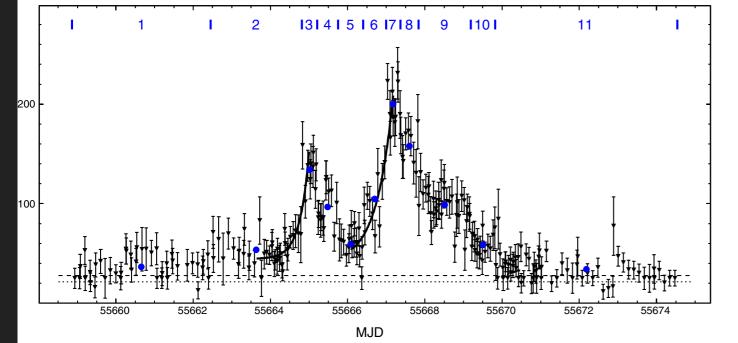
COMPATIBLE WITH ALMOST MONOCHROMATIC

REQUIRES DOPPLER BOOSTING

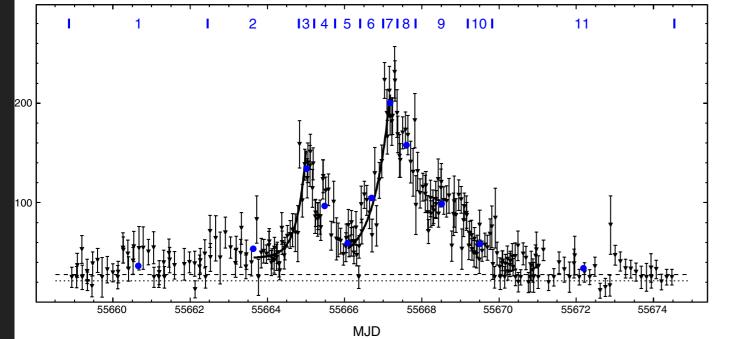
LOCATION - KNOT?

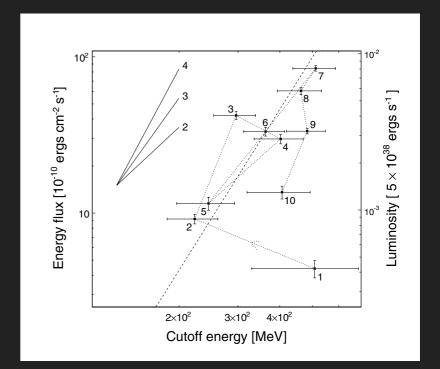


SPECTRAL EVOLUTION



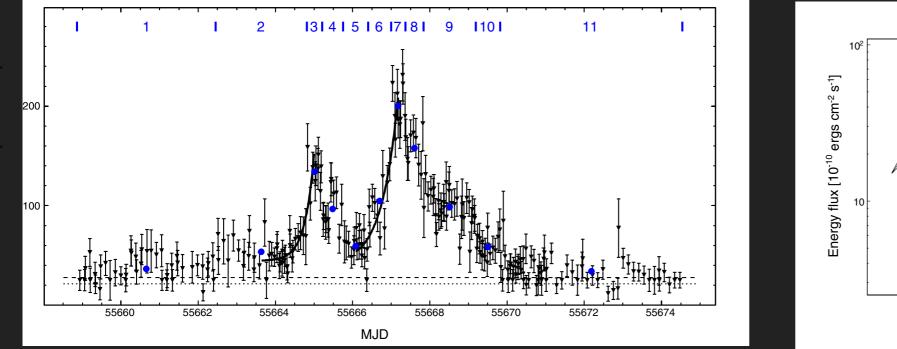
SPECTRAL EVOLUTION

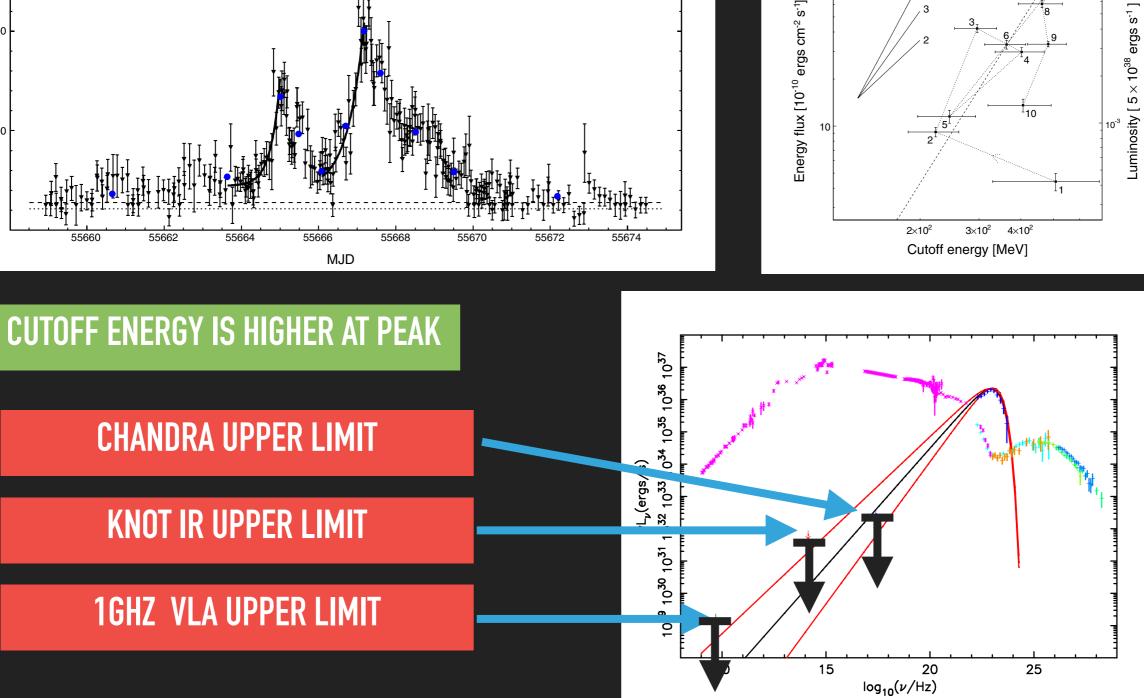




CUTOFF ENERGY IS HIGHER AT PEAK

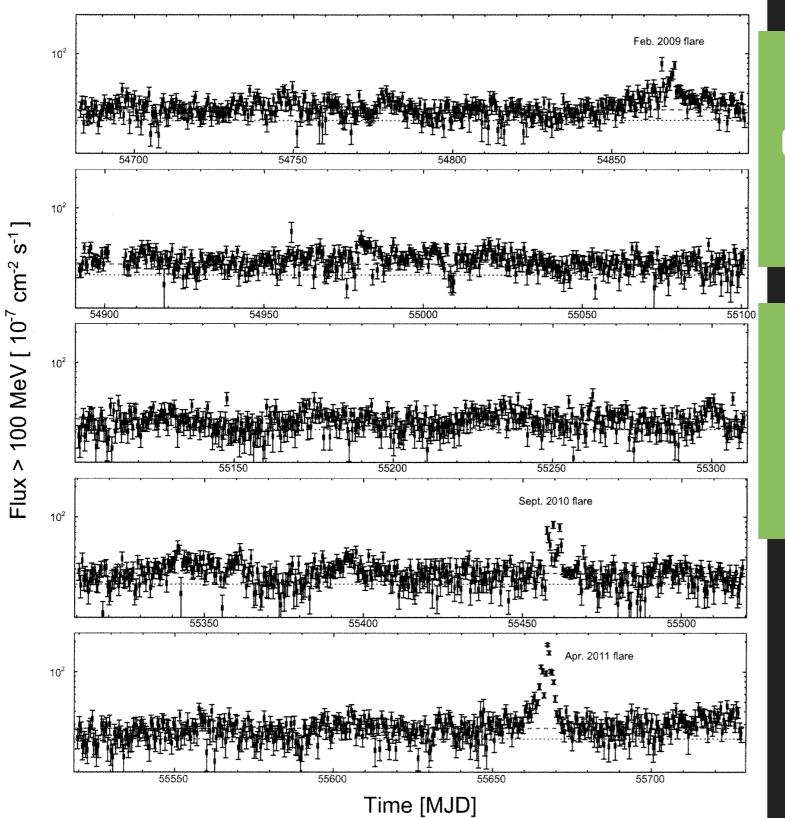
SPECTRAL EVOLUTION





10⁻²

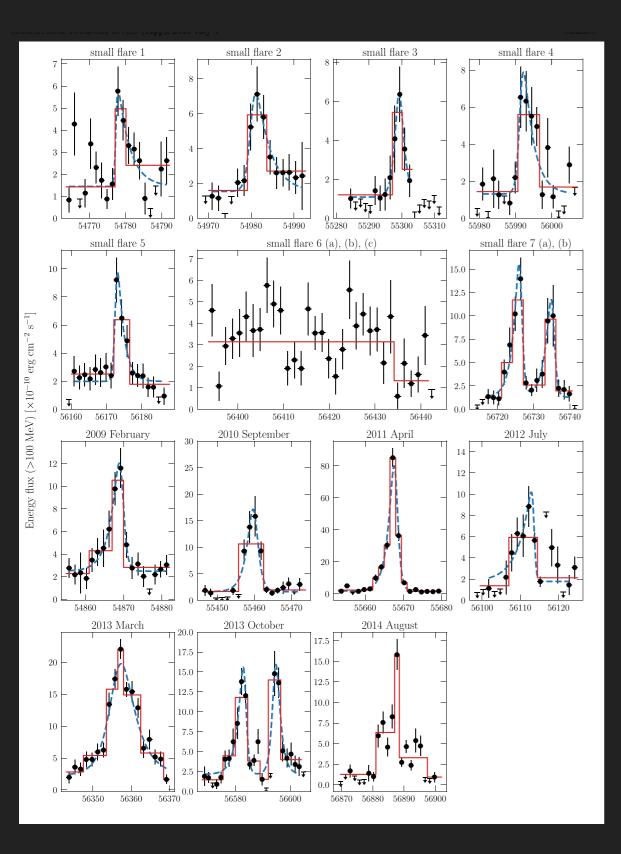
GAMMA-RAY VARIBILITY

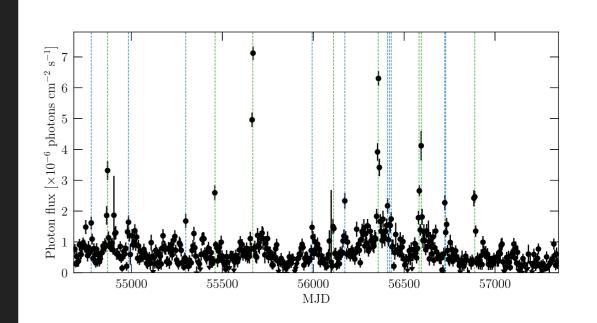


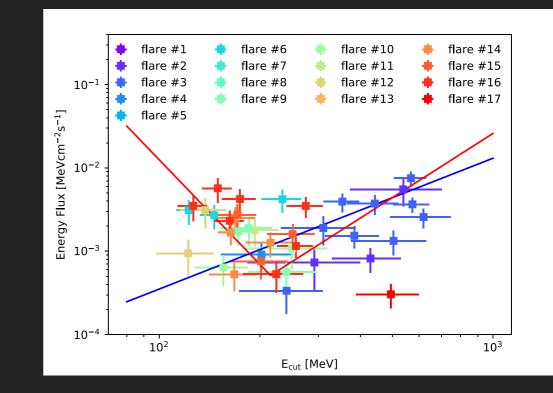
VARIABILITY PRESENT ALSO FOR QUIESCENT EMISSION IN THE FORM OF MONTH-LONG MODULATION

LIKELY ORIGINATING IN THE VARIABILITY OF THE WISPS KNOT REGION

FLARES IN TIME







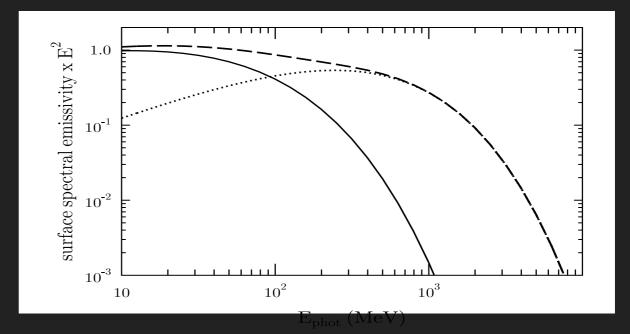
TWINKING

IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ACCELERATION AND EMISSION FROM THE SAME REGION IN A NAIVE DSA APPROACH

> DECOUPLE EMISSION FROM ACCELERATION

INTRODUCE REGIONS OF VERY HIGH MAGNETIC FIELD THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RADIATION

FLARE PROPERTIES DEPENDS ON THE MAGNETIC FIELD IN THESE REGIONS



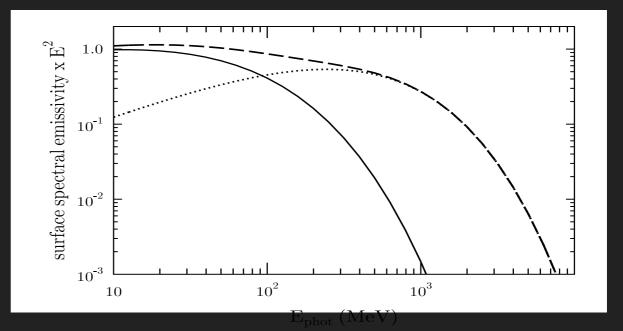
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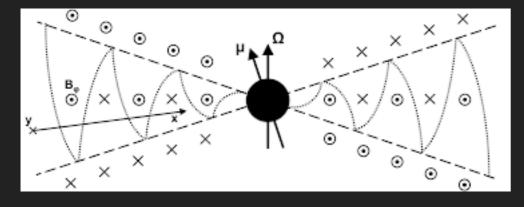
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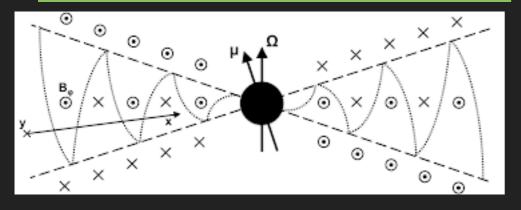
REQUIRE VERY LOCALISED REGIONS (FEW DAY LIGHT) WITH MAGNETIC FIELD UP TO MILLI-G

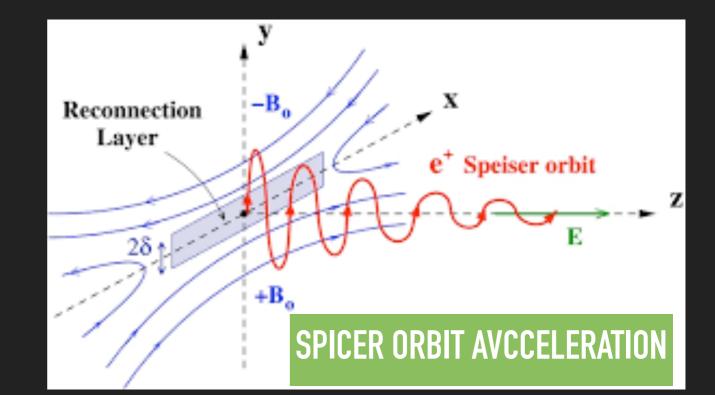
REQUIRE EMISSION TO COME TO REGIONS VERY CLOSE TO THE TS

PSR WINDS ARE STRIPED AND THIS IMPLIES ALTERNATING FIELD POLARITIES IN THE PWN

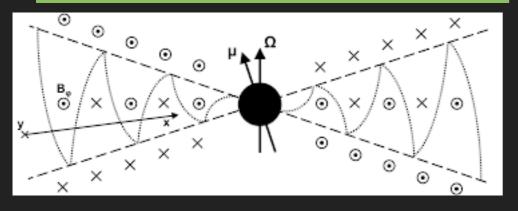


PSR WINDS ARE STRIPED AND THIS IMPLIES ALTERNATING FIELD POLARITIES IN THE PWN

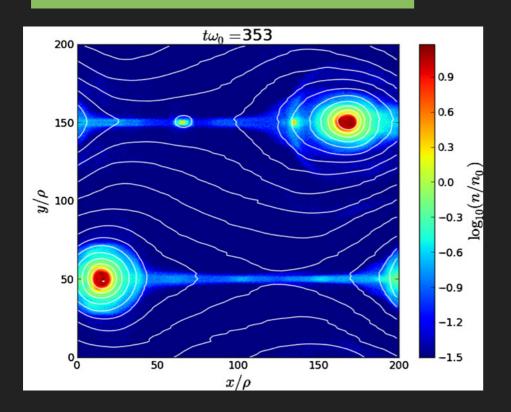


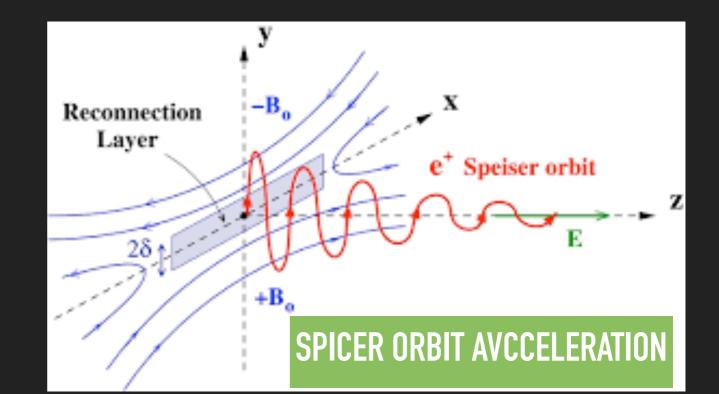


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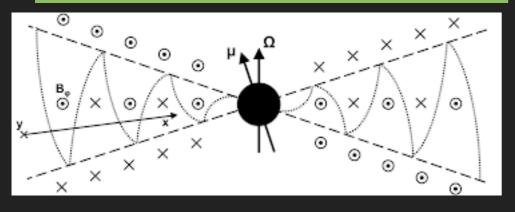


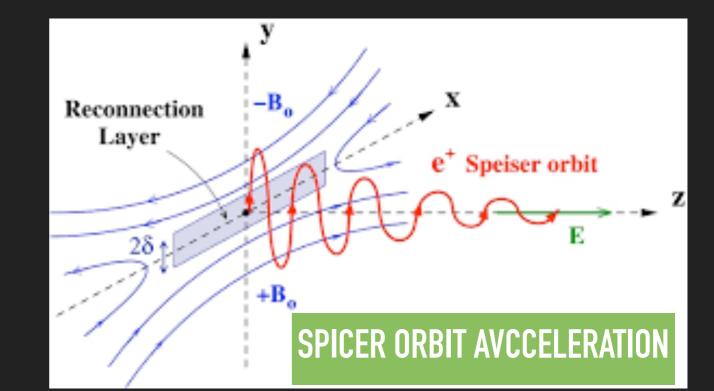
TEARING INSTAB



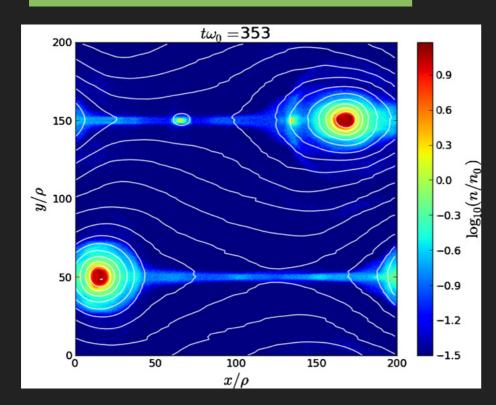


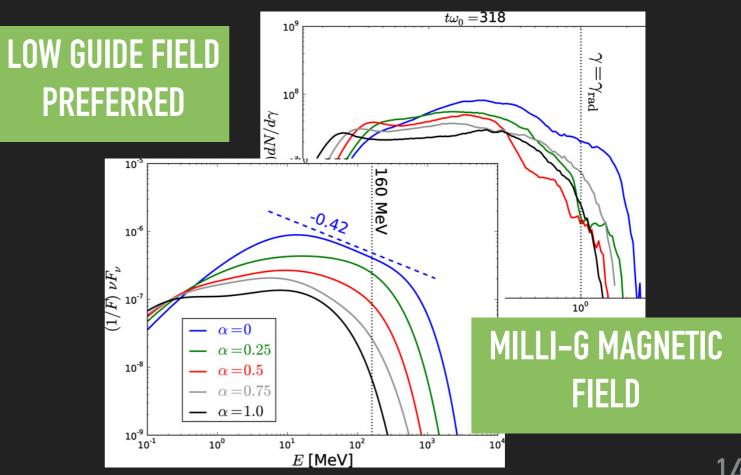
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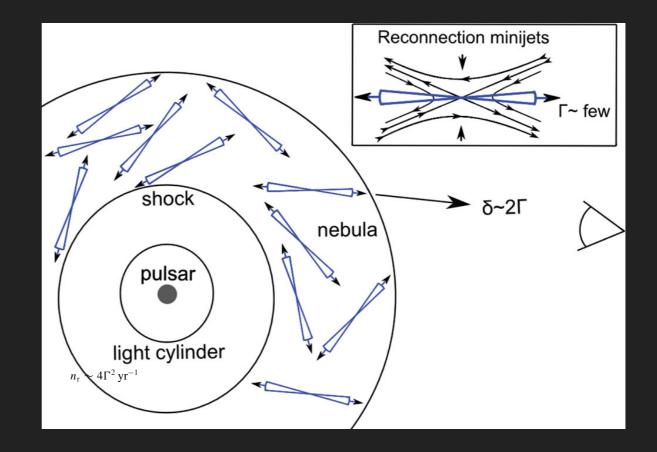
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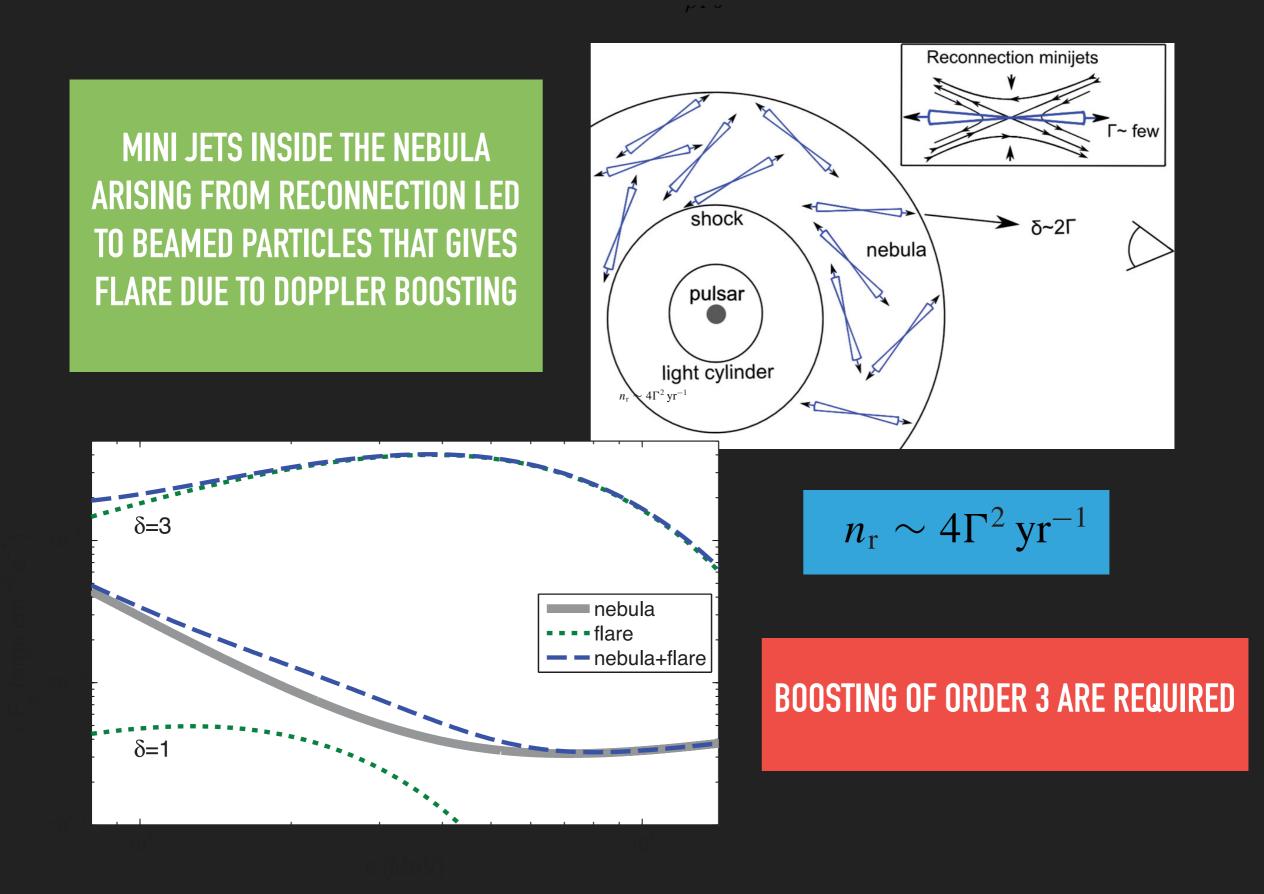


JETLETS

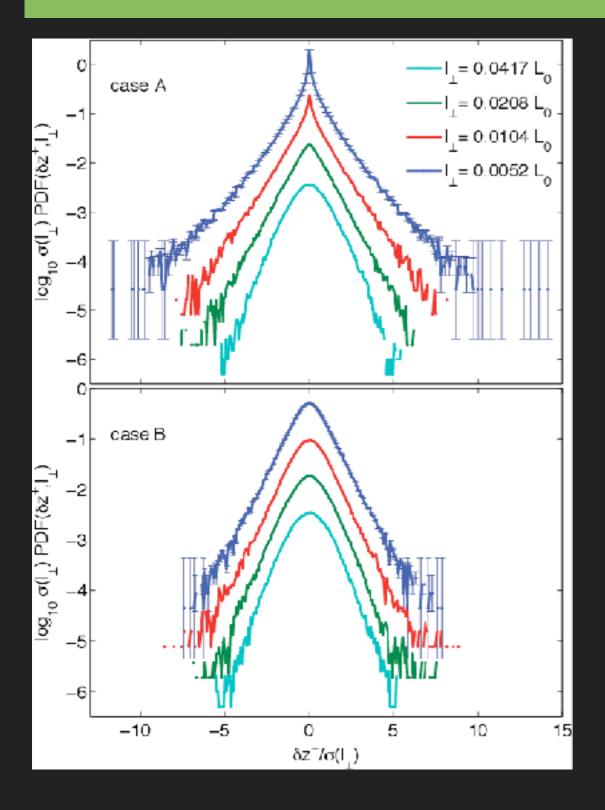
MINI JETS INSIDE THE NEBULA ARISING FROM RECONNECTION LED TO BEAMED PARTICLES THAT GIVES FLARE DUE TO DOPPLER BOOSTING



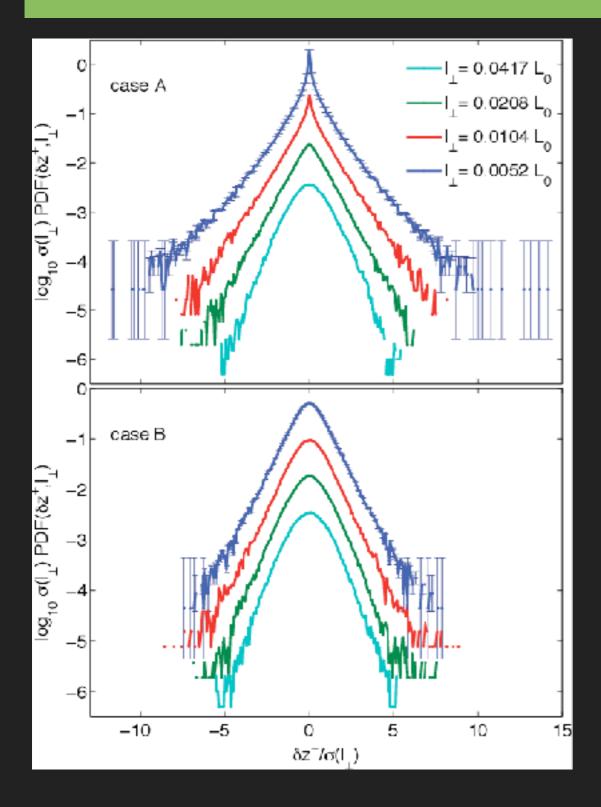
JETLETS

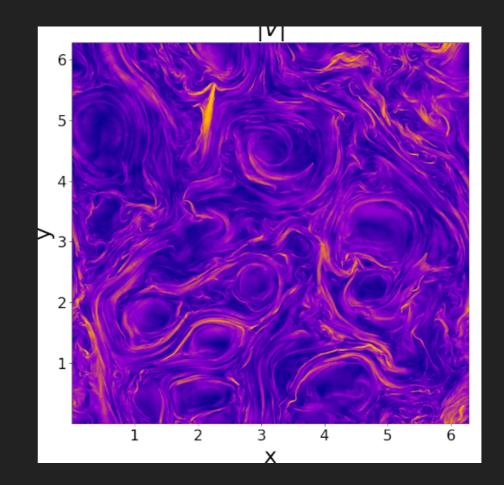


IN TURBULENCE INTERMITTENCY MANIFESTS AS HIGHER TAILS AT SMALL SCALE ON THE PDE

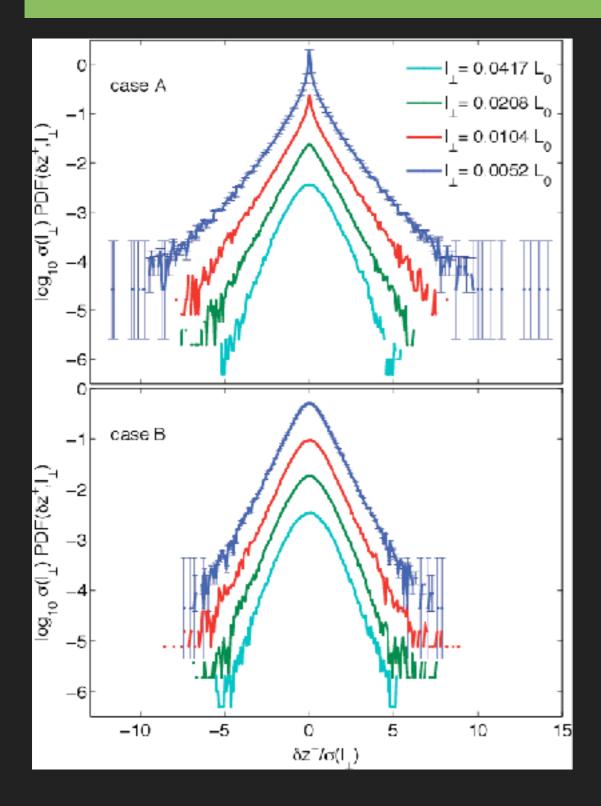


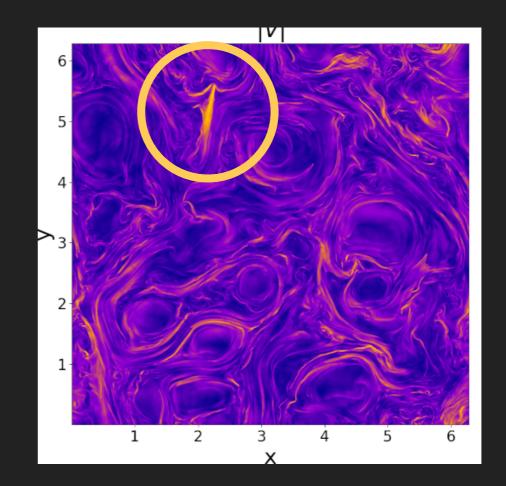
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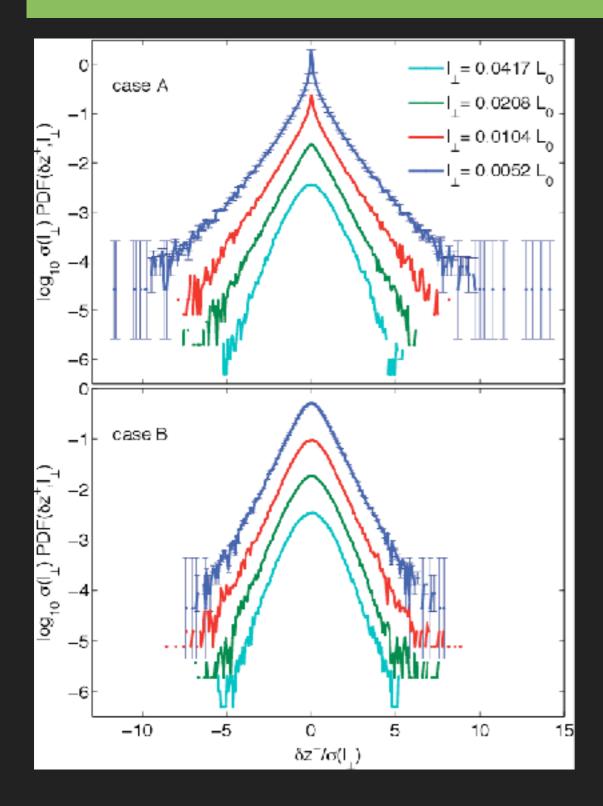


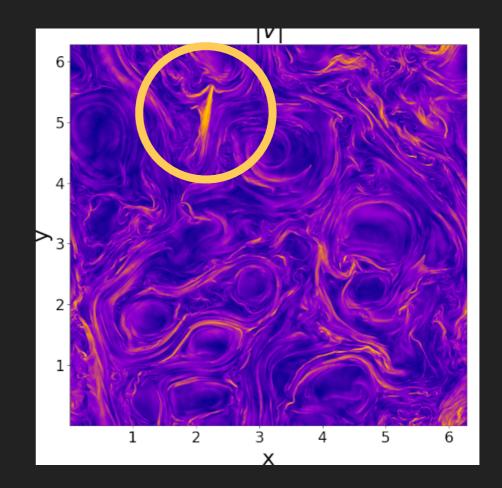
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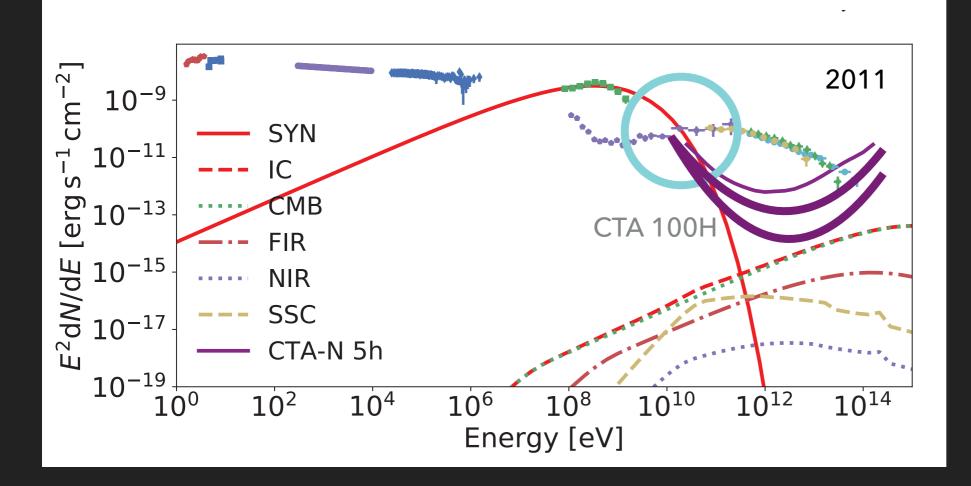


IN TURBULENCE INTERMITTENCY MANIFESTS AS HIGHER TAILS AT SMALL SCALE ON THE PDE



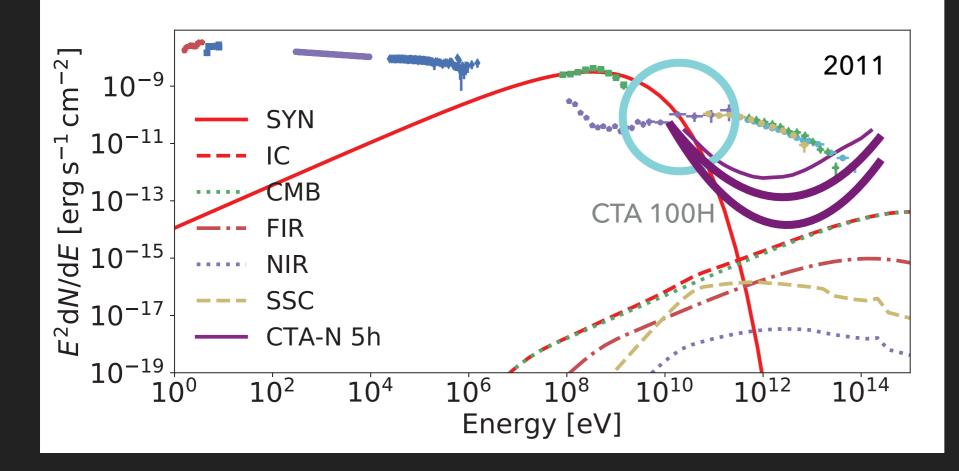


NOT CLEAR IF STATISTICS OF INTERMITTENCY COMPATIBLE WITH MILL-G FIELD



2013

CTA 100H

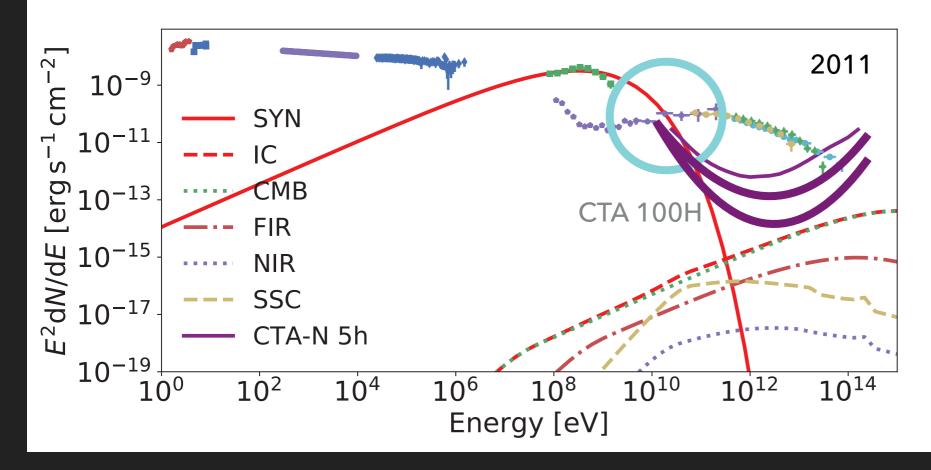


ONLY MAJOR FLARES POTENTIALLY VISIBLE BY CTA OVER 100H

HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON Shape of the cutoff

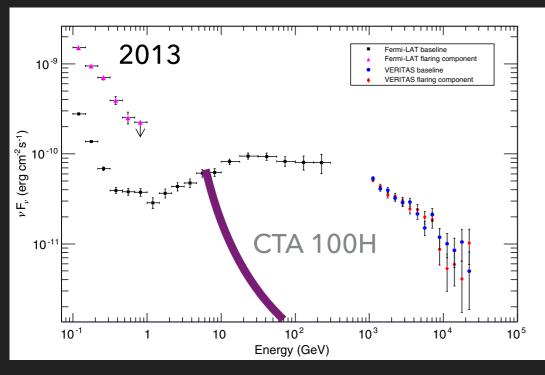
2013

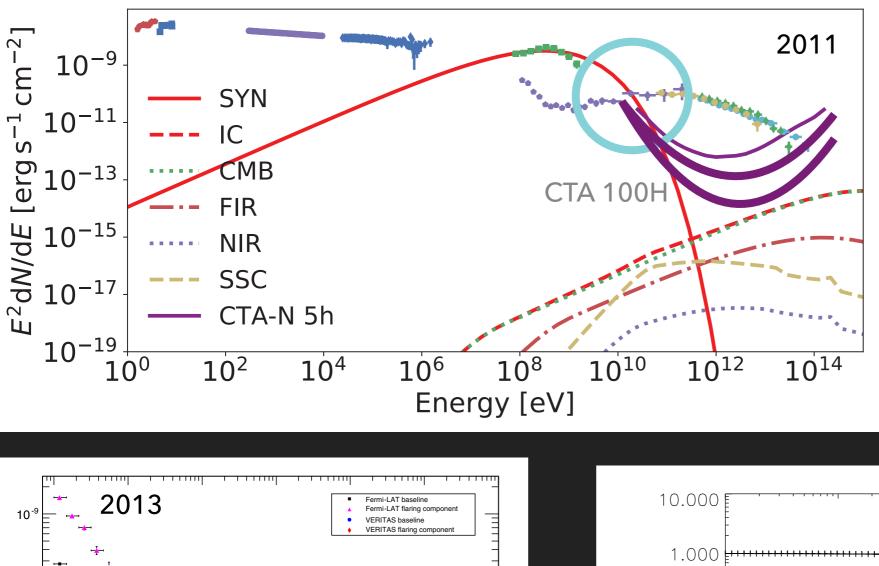
CTA 100H



ONLY MAJOR FLARES POTENTIALLY VISIBLE BY CTA OVER 100H

HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON SHAPE OF THE CUTOFF

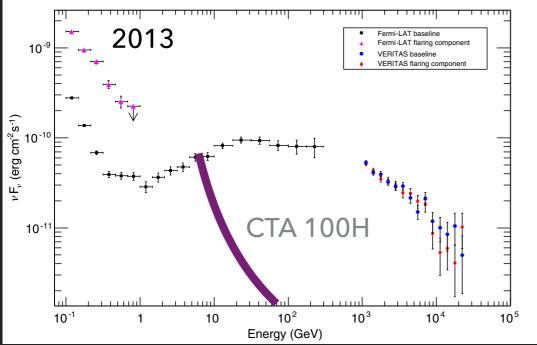


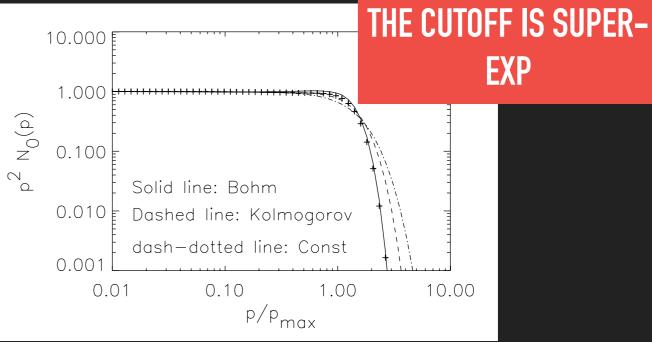


ONLY MAJOR FLARES POTENTIALLY VISIBLE BY CTA OVER 100H

HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON SHAPE OF THE CUTOFF

AT THE SYNCH LIMIT





CONCLUSIONS

FLARES IN CRAB DEFIES CURRENT DSA AND LOSS LIMITS

FLARES LIKELY VERY COMMON IN ALL PWNE

FLARES DO NOT SHOW EVIDENT COUNTERPART AT ANY OTHER WAVELENGTH

LACK OF GOOD CONSTRAINTS ON THE SED

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DETECTABILITY OF MAJOR FLARES AT THE VERY EDGE OF CTA CAPABILITY

MUCH OF IT DEPENDS ON SED CUTOFF SHAPE