The slowest pulsar

Jompoj Wongphechauxsorn

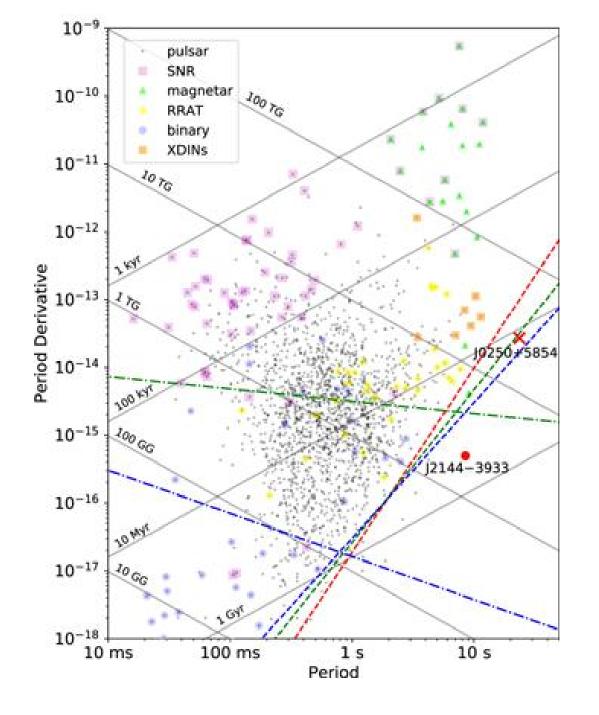
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LOFAR Discovery of a 23.5 s Radio Pulsar

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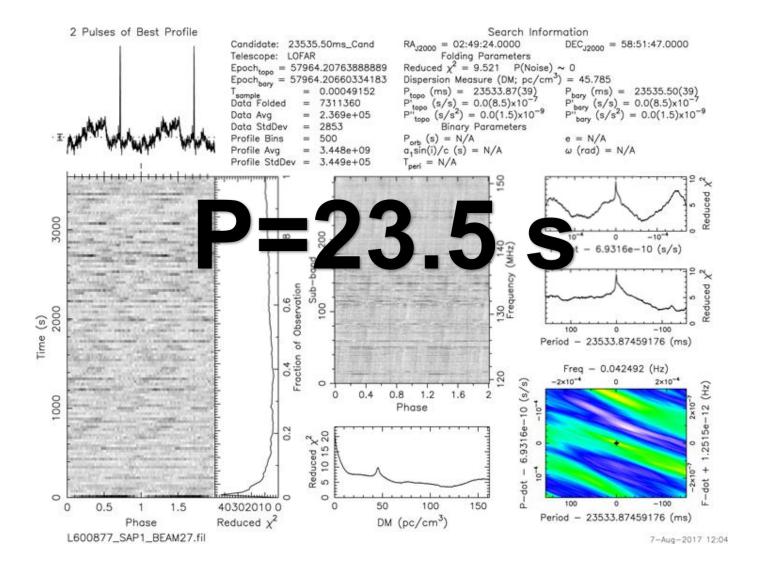
Telescope(s)

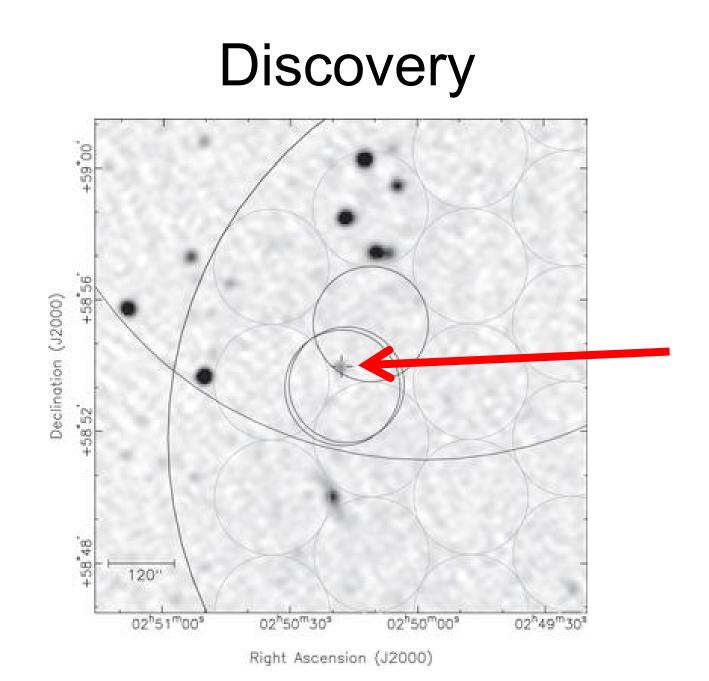




- Magnetar -> Flat spectral index, High B-field and spindown, associated with high energy sources
- XDINs -> Detected with BB radiation but really dim. This type of pulsar is expected to be the last stage of the magnetars.
- Deathline(s) -> The limits where pulsar can not emissions after cross this line acrossding to each emission model.

Discovery





Parameters

 Table 1

 The Timing Parameters of PSR J0250+5854 Obtained from the Timing Solution Including the Prediscovery TOA from 2015 August 5

Timing Parameters	Values
R.A., α ₁₂₀₀₀	02h50m17578(3)
Decl., δ_{J2000}	58°54'01."3(2)
Spin period (s)	23.535378476(1)
Spin period derivative (s s ⁻¹)	$2.716(7) \times 10^{-14}$
Dispersion measure, DM (pc cm ⁻³)	45.281(3)
Epoch of timing solution (MJD)	57973
Solar system ephemeris model	DE405
Clock correction procedure	TT(TAI)
Time units	TCB
Timing span (MJD)	57238.2-58071.9
Number of TOAs	16
Weighted post-fit residual (µs)	493
Reduced χ^2 value	2.9
Derived Parameters	
Galactic longitude (degree)	137.8
Galactic latitude (degree)	-0.5
DM distance (kpc)	1.6
Characteristic age (Myr)	13.7
Surface dipole magnetic field strength (G)	2.6×10^{13}
Spin-down luminosity (erg s ⁻¹)	8.2×10^{28}

Note. The parentheses indicate the 1σ uncertainty in the values. The position of the pulsar is fixed to the position obtained from LoTSS. The large reduced χ^2 value obtained is likely due to each TOA being formed from a limited number of pulses, which could certainly add some jitter compared to the formal uncertainty.

P= 23.5 s

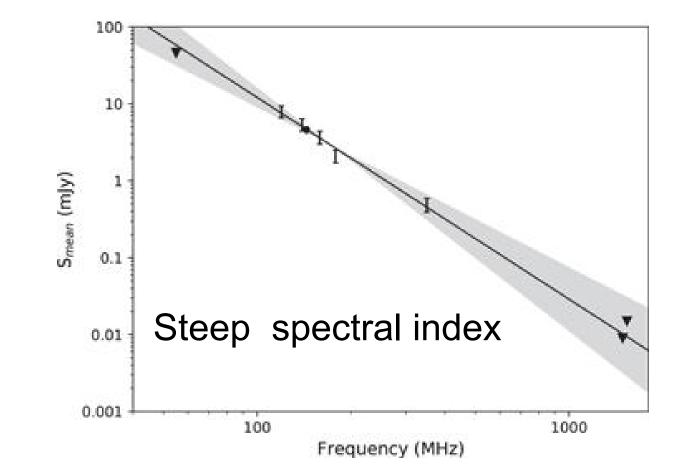
 $P-dot = 2.7*10^{-14} s$

 $DM = 45.281 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$

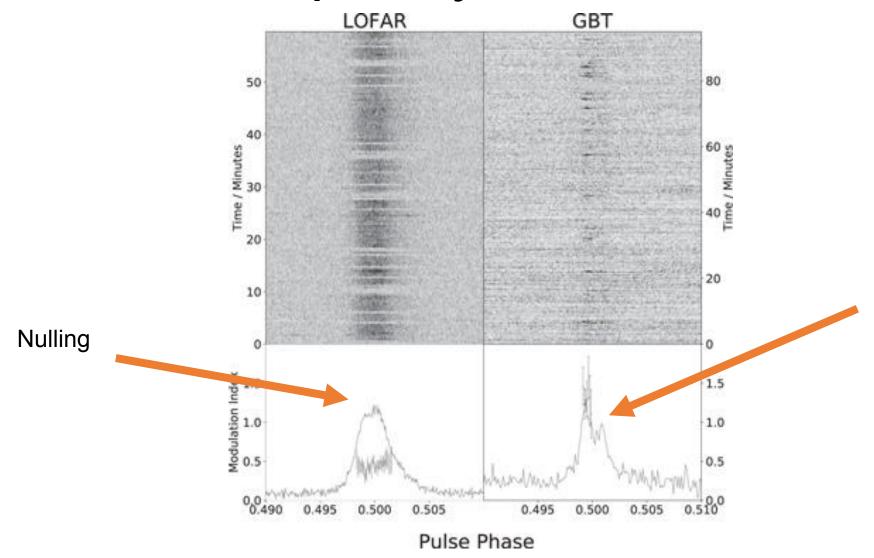
DM distant = 1.6 kpc

age = 13.7 Myr

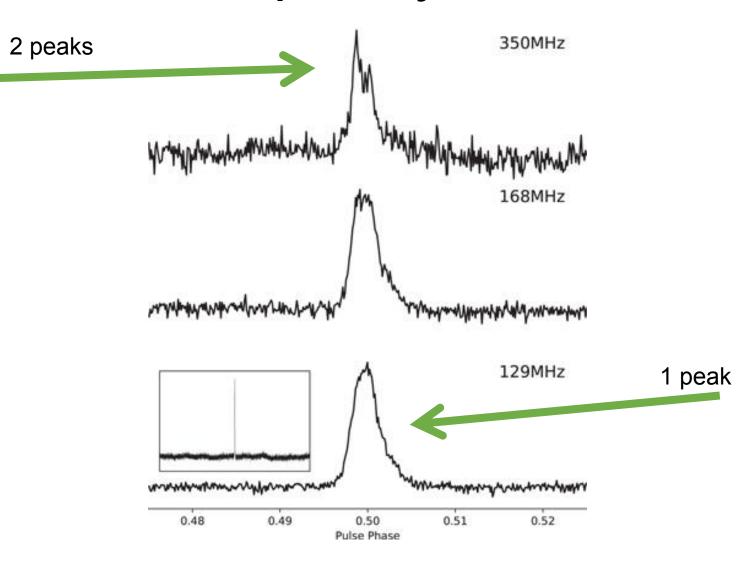
Spectral index



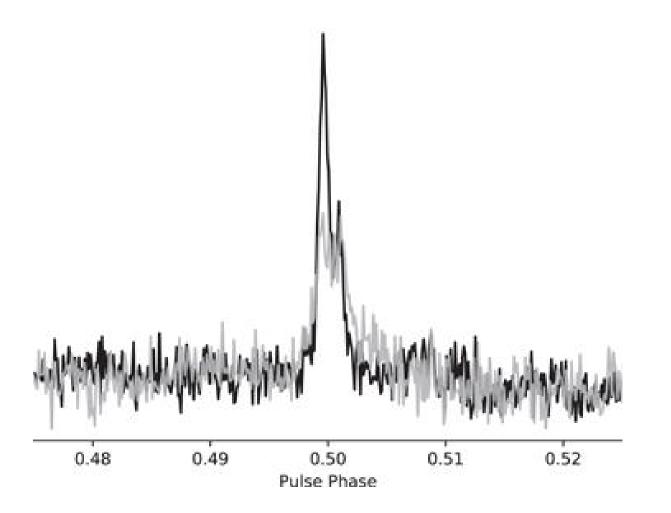
Multifrequency observations

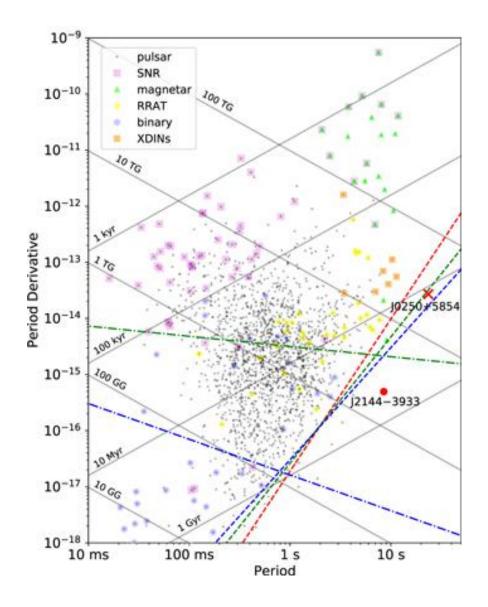


Multifrequency observations



Two mode pulse profiles





- Beyone (some) deathlines --> theory of pulsar emissions.
- Detected at 5th harmonics with S/N of 9 --> Detectability of long period pulsars.
- No detection in X-ray observation (but this guy is located far away from the Earth --> low x-ray flux)

Conclusions

- A pulsar with a 23.5s period has been found.
- This pulsar shows only nulling for high frequency observations.
- Mode switching and nulling are found in low frequency observations.
- This pulsar is located beyone some deathlines indicate a new model of pulsar emissions is needed.
- The articles suggested that this pulsar might be the end of the magnetar and expected to find more pulsar in this region in P-Pdot diagram in the future.