

**PSR J2021+4026:** the pulsar in Gamma Cygni SNR

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On behalf of the Fermi LAT Collaboration

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# Zooming on PSR J2021+4026

0.1° DSS

•Located within G78.2+2.1 (Gamma Cyg SNR);

•SNR-PSR: is it a real association? LAT+NVSS





# ID of PSR J2021+4026

Discovered by Fermi with blind searches, (see talk by P. Saz Parkinson)

•Some useful quantities P=265 ms  $Pdot=5.5x10^{-14}$   $Char. age \tau c ~ 77 \text{ kyr}$   $E_{SD} ~ 10^{35} \text{ erg/s}$  $B ~ 4x10^{12} \text{ G}$ 

Distance=1.5 ± 0.4 kpc (IF is SNR-associated), Landecker et al., 1980

Searches for radio, optical and X-ray counterpart...

#### The quest for association

- •Best candidate is S21 (Weisskopf et al. 2006)
  - R.A.=20:21:30:55±1.18", dec=+40:26:46.89 ±0.84" (Chandra)

#### •LAT timing position:

RA=20:21:29.85 ±0.01" Dec=+40:26:46.18 ±0.4" (syst ~2.5")



**Figure 1.** The image as observed by *XMM–Newton* in the energy range of 0.3–10 keV on 2003 December 1 with the MOS1/2 and PN data merged. The aim-point of this observation was towards the geometrical centre of SNR G78.2+2.1. The 95 per cent confidence circles of the  $\gamma$ -ray sources PSR J2021+4026 and 3EG J2020+4017 are illustrated as white circles. The small black circle indicates the position of 2XMM J202131.0+402645.



**Figure 3.** The 8 × 8 arcmin<sup>2</sup> field centred at the nominal  $\gamma$ -ray position of PSR J2021+4026 which is partly covered by a *Chandra* observation. The displayed image is in the energy range of 0.5–8 keV. Three sources located in the 95 per cent confidence circle of PSR J2021+4026 are labelled with the same designations as in Weisskopf et al. (2006).

# A MNRAS paper on this PSR

- Trepl et al., MNRAS, 405, 1339 (ext. auth)
- Archival multi-λ analysis
  - A XMM source (2XMM J2031.0+402645) confirms the Chandra S21 counterpart Fermi proposed in the discovery paper
  - Radio @ Urumqi Obs. → No detection, UL 0.1 mJy
  - Radio @NVSS → 2 features, beamed emission?
  - Optical @ DSS and USNO-B1.0 --> Nothing (~m>21)
- Fermi analysis (~1 yr)
  - Grid timing → consistent with the 2XMM src
  - XSpec spectral analysis (G ~1.85, Ecut ~ 3.86 GeV, F ~ 1.45x10<sup>-6</sup>)
- Modeling
  - Outer Gap (Cheng K.S.)  $\rightarrow \zeta \sim 90^{\circ} \alpha \sim 40^{\circ}$

## **Timing solution for PSR J2021+4026**

Best TEMPO2 timing solution derived directly from gamma rays
Validity extends up to May 27, 2010

•Quite noisy: rms is ~2500 us,

Best timing position:

- RA=20:21:29.85
- Dec=+40:26:46.18

Timing position is ~5" from S21, but nearest X-ray sources→ likely counterpart +systematics



### **Dataset and cuts**

- ✓ Diffuse class, zmax < 105°
- ✓ P6\_V3\_DIFFUSE
- ✓Timing analysis:
  - ✓ Data from Aug 4, 2008 to 27 May 2010
  - ✓ Optimal ROI=0.9°, E>300 MeV
- ✓ Spectral analysis
  - ✓ Data from Aug 4, 2008 to Aug 8 2010
  - ✓ ROI=10°;





## Lightcurve evolution in energy

•P3 seems to be more visible
@ 1-3 GeV
•Investigating with timing and more data



### **Phase-averaged spectrum**

Sources modeled from 1FGL catalog
Sources < 5° free, <9° free normalization</li>
Unbinned likelihood, PL+exp cutoff

- Γ=1.817 ± 0.016
- Ecut=2.67 ± 0.06 GeV

Flux (>0.1 GeV) =  $1.69 \pm 0.06 \times 10^{-6}$  ph/cm2/s

→E<sub>flux</sub> (>0.1 GeV) ~10<sup>-9</sup> erg/cm2/s



## Efficiency in gamma rays

•Assuming d=1.5 kpc, age of 6.6 kyr <<t\_c

from the

•Interestingly, PSR J2021+4026 has a suspiciously large efficiency

•A foreground object would lead to a efficiency in line with other PSRs



## Conclusions

•PSR J2021+4026 is an interesting young gamma-ray selected pulsar

- •Pulse profile shows two peaks separated by ~0.4 in phase
- Spectrum compatible with PL+exp cutoff
- Counterpart and association with SNR
- •Large unpulsed component, due to magnetospheric emission? Can be interpreted by Two Pole caustics models
- •X-ray observations suggest that a PWN should be very faint and small (See F. Giordano's talk)
- •Analysis in process, paper is in preparation