

Initial Results from a Radio Pulsation Survey of Mid-Latitude Unidentified *EGRET* Error Boxes



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Abstract

The identification of the unidentified *EGRET* sources remains one of the outstanding problems in high-energy astrophysics. We report the preliminary results of a survey of 52 unidentified *EGRET* error boxes at galactic latitudes >5 degrees from the plane using the Parkes radio telescope at 20cm. Covering over 100 square degrees of sky, the 35 minute pointings using the sensitive Multibeam system provide a nominal sensitivity to pulsars with periods >20ms of ~0.2 mJy. We discuss both new and previously known pulsars that have been observed by this survey and the likelihood that they are associated with the *EGRET* sources.

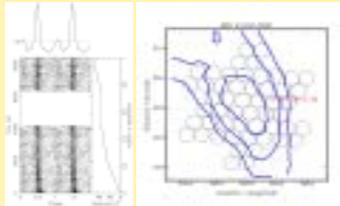


Observations / Analysis

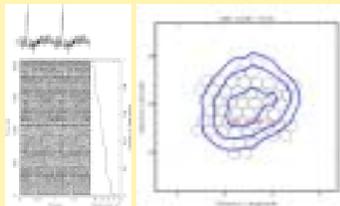
- Data taken using the Parkes Multibeam System (e.g. Manchester et al., 2001, MNRAS, 328, 17)
- 35 min duration, 0.125 ms sampling
- 96 x 3 MHz Channels at 20cm (i.e. 1.4 GHz)
- Sensitivity is ~0.2 mJy
- 52 node Beowulf cluster dedicated for the McGill Pulsar group is being used for all data analysis
- Analysis includes full coherent acceleration search for binary pulsars
- Analysis is approximately 2/3 complete
- All known pulsars in the data analyzed so far (7) except for PSR J1636-1509 have been detected
- A re-analysis of all data for slow pulsars using improved interference rejection is planned

New Pulsars

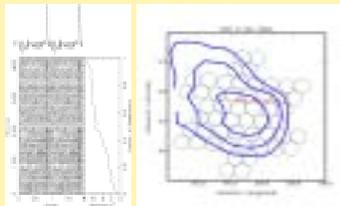
These plots show the three confirmed new pulsars from the survey to date. The plots on the left show 2 full pulse profiles and a grayscale image displaying the pulse intensity as a function of time along with effects caused from scintillation and/or interference (and in the case of PSR J1614-22, 35 min when the telescope was off source). The maps on the right show the tessellation pattern of the 4x13 beam pointings using the Parkes telescope as well as the 68%, 95%, and 99% *EGRET* confidence limits on the source position. PSR J1632-10 seems to be a "normal" radio pulsar, but both PSR J1614-22 (a binary millisecond pulsar) and PSR J1744-39 (a rare non- or mildly-recycled binary pulsar in a relatively compact (P_{orb} of order 1 day) appear to be particularly interesting. Timing observations of these pulsars will begin soon. Measurement of the spin-down rates and positions (i.e. to look for X-ray counterparts) will help us determine if the pulsars could reasonably be *EGRET* counterparts.



PSR J1614-22 (3.15 ms, binary)



PSR J1632-10 (717 ms, isolated)



PSR J1744-39 (172 ms, binary)

Candidates

The five candidates shown here were found during the processing of the first 2/3 of our data. Several of these candidates have millisecond periods and/or display a significant period derivative implying binarity. Confirmation observations will occur within the next few months at Parkes and/or Arecibo.

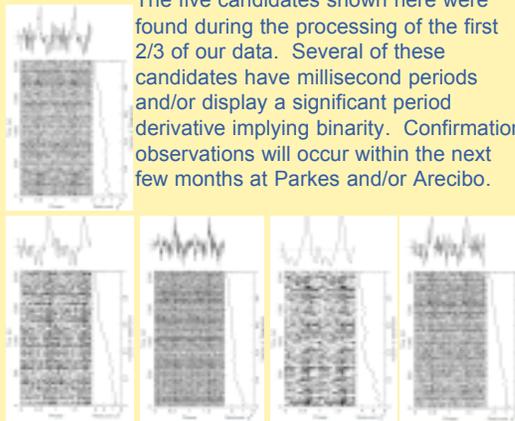


Table 1. Observed *EGRET* sources

| Name | l | b | d | g |
|----------------|---------|--------|------|-----------|
| 3EG J2008-0848 | 112.83 | -72.44 | 0 | 2.76±0.44 |
| 3EG J2156-2803 | 248.88 | -73.04 | 0 | 2.88±0.66 |
| 3EG J0245+1758 | 137.62 | 37.11 | 1.14 | 2.65±0.97 |
| 3EG J0346-2708 | 289.35 | -46.79 | 1.89 | 2.18±0.27 |
| 3EG J0404+0700 | 184.00 | 32.15 | 0.37 | 2.65±0.26 |
| 3EG J0407+1719 | 175.63 | 25.06 | 0.83 | 2.93±0.37 |
| 3EG J0426+1333 | 181.88 | -23.82 | 0.26 | 2.17±0.25 |
| 3EG J0429+0325 | 191.44 | 39.08 | 0 | 3.03±0.27 |
| 3EG J0536-2826 | 240.00 | -31.29 | 0.58 | 2.46±0.84 |
| 3EG J0556+0409 | 292.868 | 43.18 | 0 | 2.45±0.50 |
| 3EG J0816-3318 | 240.35 | -21.24 | 0.17 | 2.11±0.24 |
| 3EG J0812-0846 | 228.64 | -14.62 | 0 | 2.34±0.29 |
| 3EG J0903-3526 | 250.49 | -7.40 | 0.52 | 2.68±0.24 |
| 3EG J1134-1538 | 277.84 | -15.48 | 1.20 | 2.78±0.31 |
| 3EG J1219-1528 | 281.56 | -16.82 | 1.81 | 2.53±0.52 |
| 3EG J1234-1318 | 296.43 | -13.31 | 0.42 | 2.69±0.24 |
| 3EG J1235-0323 | 285.28 | -65.13 | 0.24 | 2.38±0.35 |
| 3EG J1316-0517 | 311.79 | -57.25 | 0 | 2.34±0.22 |
| 3EG J1314-3458 | 308.21 | -38.12 | 0 | 2.28±0.19 |
| 3EG J1316-5244 | 305.85 | -9.80 | 0.42 | 2.54±0.18 |
| 3EG J1437-1903 | 329.88 | -34.69 | 0.49 | 2.67±0.43 |
| 3EG J1504-1537 | 344.64 | -16.38 | 1.25 | — |
| 3EG J1616-2225 | 353.00 | -20.00 | 0 | 2.42±0.24 |
| 3EG J1627-2419 | 383.38 | -16.71 | 0 | 2.25±0.27 |
| 3EG J1631-1818 | 335 | -24.94 | 0.36 | 2.28±0.27 |
| 3EG J1634-1434 | 233 | -21.78 | 0 | 2.15±0.23 |
| 3EG J1636-2749 | 382.25 | -12.88 | 0.46 | 2.47±0.15 |
| 3EG J1646-0704 | 16.85 | -23.69 | 0.85 | 2.38±0.36 |
| 3EG J1648-1811 | 335 | -17.88 | 0.51 | 2.36±0.27 |
| 3EG J1652-0223 | 15.99 | -25.05 | 0 | 2.53±0.24 |
| 3EG J1717-2737 | 357.67 | -5.85 | 0.80 | 2.23±0.15 |
| 3EG J1719-0438 | 17.80 | -18.17 | 0 | 2.28±0.24 |
| 3EG J1720-7928 | 354.56 | -22.17 | 0 | 2.74±0.36 |
| 3EG J1726-0807 | 15.52 | -14.77 | 0.27 | 2.34±0.19 |
| 3EG J1738-1908 | 16.73 | -9.22 | 0 | 3.24±0.47 |
| 3EG J1741-2858 | 8.44 | -5.00 | 0.40 | 2.25±0.12 |
| 3EG J1744-3824 | 350.94 | -5.38 | 0.81 | 2.42±0.17 |
| 3EG J1746-1806 | 16.34 | -9.64 | 0.31 | 2.55±0.18 |
| 3EG J1800-0348 | 25.49 | -10.39 | 0 | 2.79±0.22 |
| 3EG J1822+1844 | 44.84 | 13.84 | 1.99 | 3.06±0.66 |
| 3EG J1825-7928 | 354.56 | -25.44 | 0.75 | 2.47±0.31 |
| 3EG J1826+0842 | 31.80 | 5.78 | 1.84 | 2.76±0.39 |
| 3EG J1834-2803 | 5.92 | -8.97 | 0 | 2.62±0.20 |
| 3EG J1836-4833 | 345.93 | -38.26 | 0 | 2.14±0.35 |
| 3EG J1847-3218 | 321 | -33.37 | 0.79 | 2.67±0.42 |
| 3EG J1858-2537 | 14.21 | -11.15 | 0 | 2.45±0.38 |
| 3EG J1904-1124 | 24.22 | -8.32 | 0.26 | 2.68±0.21 |
| 3EG J1940-0628 | 37.41 | -11.62 | 1.23 | 3.15±0.39 |
| 3EG J1948-3458 | 5.25 | -26.29 | 1.17 | — |
| 3EG J2004-3118 | 12.25 | -34.64 | 1.12 | 3.43±0.78 |
| 3EG J2219-7941 | 350.64 | -35.06 | 0 | 2.58±0.29 |
| 3EG J2243+1508 | 82.89 | -17.49 | 1.11 | — |
| 3EG J2251-1343 | 52.48 | -38.91 | 1.30 | 2.43±0.40 |

Table 1: The Sources

The names, Galactic coords (l,b), variability parameter (d, Thompson 2001, PhD Thesis, Stanford), and spectral indices (g) of the mid-latitude *EGRET* sources observed (see Hartman et al., ApJS, 123, 79). The positions of these sources are consistent with either a Galactic Halo + Gould Belt distribution or the MSP distribution. g-ray pulsars are expected to show little variability. Sources with probable blazar counterparts were not observed.