



ASTROPEILER STOCKERT e.V.

Historische Radiosternwarte

Pulsar Observations

**Results achieved with the
Stockert 25m telescope**

Status as of May 2015

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Table of content

1	Observational Setup and Methods.....	1
1.1	Telescope and Frontend	1
1.2	Backend	1
1.3	Post-processing.....	2
1.4	Integration times	2
1.5	RFI Mitigation	2
1.6	Verification of Results.....	3
2	Observed Pulsars	4
3	P/Pdot Diagram.....	7
4	Plots of Individual Observations.....	8

1 Observational Setup and Methods

1.1 Telescope and Frontend

Pulsars were observed using the 25m dish of the Stockert Radio Telescope¹ at 21cm.

The receiver frontend is mounted in prime focus configuration and is receiving both orientations of linear polarizations. The received signal is down converted to an IF frequency in the 100 - 200 MHz range before it is brought down from the prime focus to the backends.

The bandwidth used is mostly 55 MHz. Very recent measurements since May 2015 have been done with 100 MHz bandwidth. This became possible after a modification of the IF filter configuration.

1.2 Backend

The backend is a Pulsar Fast Fourier Transform Spectrometer (PFFTS) with a frequency resolution of 0.58 MHz and a maximum time resolution of 54 μ s. This time resolution, however, was only used for the observation of millisecond pulsars. "Normal" pulsars were observed with a time resolution of 218 μ s.

This spectrometer is a development by the digital group of the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy and is a modified version of the Fast Fourier Transform Spectrometer used for spectroscopic work². This modification consists of additional network interfaces and loading a specific core into the FPGA of the device.

¹ www.astropeiler.de

² B. Klein, S. Hochgürtel, I. Krämer, A. Bell, K. Meyer, and R. Güsten. High-resolution wide-band fast Fourier transform spectrometers. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 542:L3, 2012

1.3 Post-processing

Post-processing was performed using the SICPROC package developed by D. Lorimer³.

The post-processing consisted of the following steps:

- Conversion of the PFFTS specific format to the filterbank format
- De-dispersion of the data using published values for the dispersion measure
- Folding the data with the topocentric pulsar period as calculated by the predictive mode of the TEMPO package⁴. Pulsar ephemerides for TEMPO were obtained from the ATNF pulsar data base⁵. For binary pulsars, TEMPO2⁶ was used.

In most cases folding was done into 256 bins. The main exception is the millisecond pulsar where the time resolution of 54 μ s limits the number of available bins.

In a final step the folded profiles were adjusted in phase and offset by a program developed at the Astropeiler in order to produce the plotted profiles presented in this paper.

1.4 Integration times

Integration times varied by the expected flux of the pulsar to be observed, the time ranged from 1 minute to 100 minutes.

1.5 RFI Mitigation

No RFI mitigation measures were applied to the data sets. If data was found to be affected by RFI, the measurement was discarded.

³ <http://sigproc.sourceforge.net/>

⁴ <http://tempo.sourceforge.net/>

⁵ <http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/>

⁶ <http://www.atnf.csiro.au/research/pulsar/tempo2/>

Due to the exposed location of the Stockert Telescope this was not an infrequent event.

1.6 Verification of Results

Care must be taken that an observed signal is actually coming from a pulsar and is not RFI mimicking an actual result. Various methods have been used to verify results and to exclude false data (usually a combination of several of these methods):

1. Successfully repeating measurements
2. Comparing measurement with off target reference measurements
3. Verifying, that the observed pulse period exactly matches the calculated rotation period. Folding with a slightly different period must broaden the signal or make it disappear. This method is especially sensitive for long observation times
4. Subintegration: Folding the signal with twice the pulsar period should produce a plot with two pulses
5. Dispersion: Setting the dispersion measure to 0 when de-dispersing should broaden the signal or make it disappear. This only applies if the DM is large enough.
6. Subband-folding: Folding separate subbands should produce a signal in each subband. This method is only applicable if SNR is good enough
7. Comparing the profile⁷ with published profiles should verify that the observed profile matches within measurement uncertainty

At least the methods 1, 3, 5 and 7 have been successfully passed for the reported observations.

⁷ Profiles are published at the EPN data base
<http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/pulsar/Resources/epn/>

2 Observed Pulsars

Until May 2015, a total of 75 pulsars have been observed:

NAME	P0 (s)	DM (cm ⁻³ pc)	S1400 (mJy)
B0031-07	0.943	11.38	11.0
B0136+57	0.272	73.75	4.6
B0138+59	1.222	34.80	4.5
J0248+6021	0.217	370.00	13.7
B0329+54	0.715	26.83	203.0
B0355+54	0.156	57.03	22.9
B0450+55	0.341	14.60	12.9
B0450-18	0.549	39.93	5.3
B0525+21	3.746	50.94	9.0
B0531+21	0.034	56.79	14.4
B0540+23	0.246	77.70	8.9
B0609+37	0.298	27.14	4.0
B0626+24	0.477	84.20	3.2
B0628-28	1.244	34.36	23.4
B0656+14	0.384	14.00	3.7
B0740-28	0.167	73.77	23.0
B0809+74	1.292	6.12	10.0
B0818-13	1.238	40.94	7.0
B0823+26	0.531	19.46	10.0
B0834+06	1.273	12.85	4.0
B0906-17	0.402	15.89	3.2
B0919+06	0.431	27.31	4.2
B0950+08	0.253	2.96	84.0
B1039-19	1.386	33.78	4.0
B1112+50	1.656	9.20	3.0
B1133+16	1.188	4.85	32.0
B1237+25	1.382	9.30	10.0
B1508+55	0.740	19.61	8.0
J1518+4904	0.041	11.61	4.0
B1604-00	0.422	10.68	5.0
B1642-03	0.388	35.73	21.0
B1700-32	1.212	110.31	7.6
B1737+13	0.803	32.70	3.9
B1737-30	0.606	153.00	6.4
J1740+1000	0.154	23.85	9.2
B1742-30	0.367	88.80	14.1
B1749-28	0.563	50.37	18.0
B1804-08	0.164	112.38	15.0

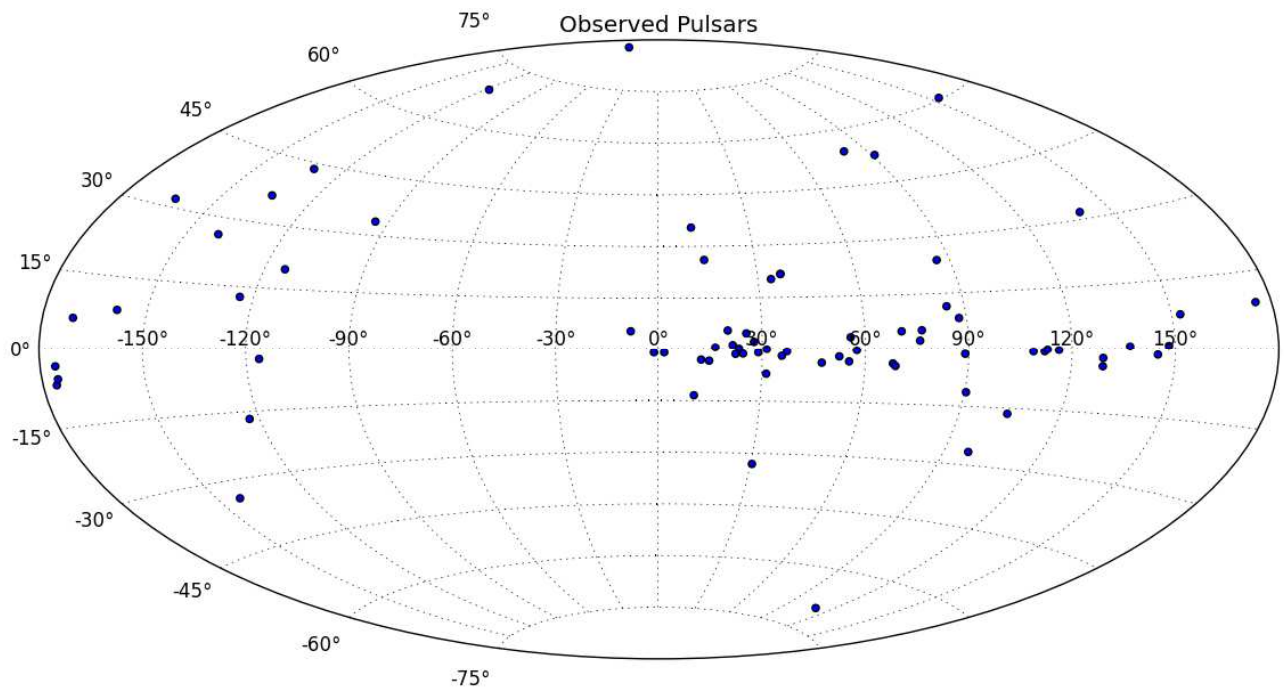
Table 1: List of observed Pulsars (Part 1)

NAME	P0 (s)	DM (cm ⁻³ pc)	S1400 (mJy)
B1815-14	0.291	622.00	7.1
B1818-04	0.598	84.38	8.0
B1821-19	0.189	224.65	4.9
B1822-09	0.769	19.46	10.8
B1826-17	0.307	217.11	7.7
B1829-08	0.647	300.87	2.1
B1831-03	0.687	234.54	2.8
B1834-10	0.563	316.98	3.7
B1839+56	1.653	26.70	4.0
J1840-0809	0.956	349.80	2.3
B1844+00	0.461	345.54	8.6
B1845-01	0.659	159.53	8.6
B1857-26	0.612	37.99	13.0
B1859+03	0.655	402.08	4.2
B1900+01	0.729	245.17	5.5
B1911-04	0.826	89.39	4.4
B1919+21	1.337	12.46	6.0
B1929+10	0.227	3.18	36.0
B1933+16	0.359	158.52	42.0
B1937+21	0.002	71.04	13.8
B1944+17	0.441	16.30	10.0
B1946+35	0.717	129.07	8.3
B1953+50	0.519	31.97	4.0
B2000+40	0.905	131.33	4.9
B2011+38	0.230	238.22	6.4
B2016+28	0.558	14.17	30.0
B2020+28	0.343	24.64	38.0
B2021+51	0.529	22.65	27.0
B2045-16	1.962	11.46	13.0
B2111+46	1.015	141.26	19.0
B2154+40	1.525	70.86	17.0
B2255+58	0.368	151.08	9.2
B2303+30	1.576	49.54	2.2
B2310+42	0.349	17.30	14.6
B2319+60	2.256	94.59	12.0
B2324+60	0.234	122.61	4.4
B2351+61	0.945	94.66	5.0

Table 1: (continued): List of observed Pulsars (Part 2)⁸

⁸ P0: Pulse period , DM: Dispersion measure, S1400: Average flux @ 1400 MHz
Data from ATNF data base <http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/>

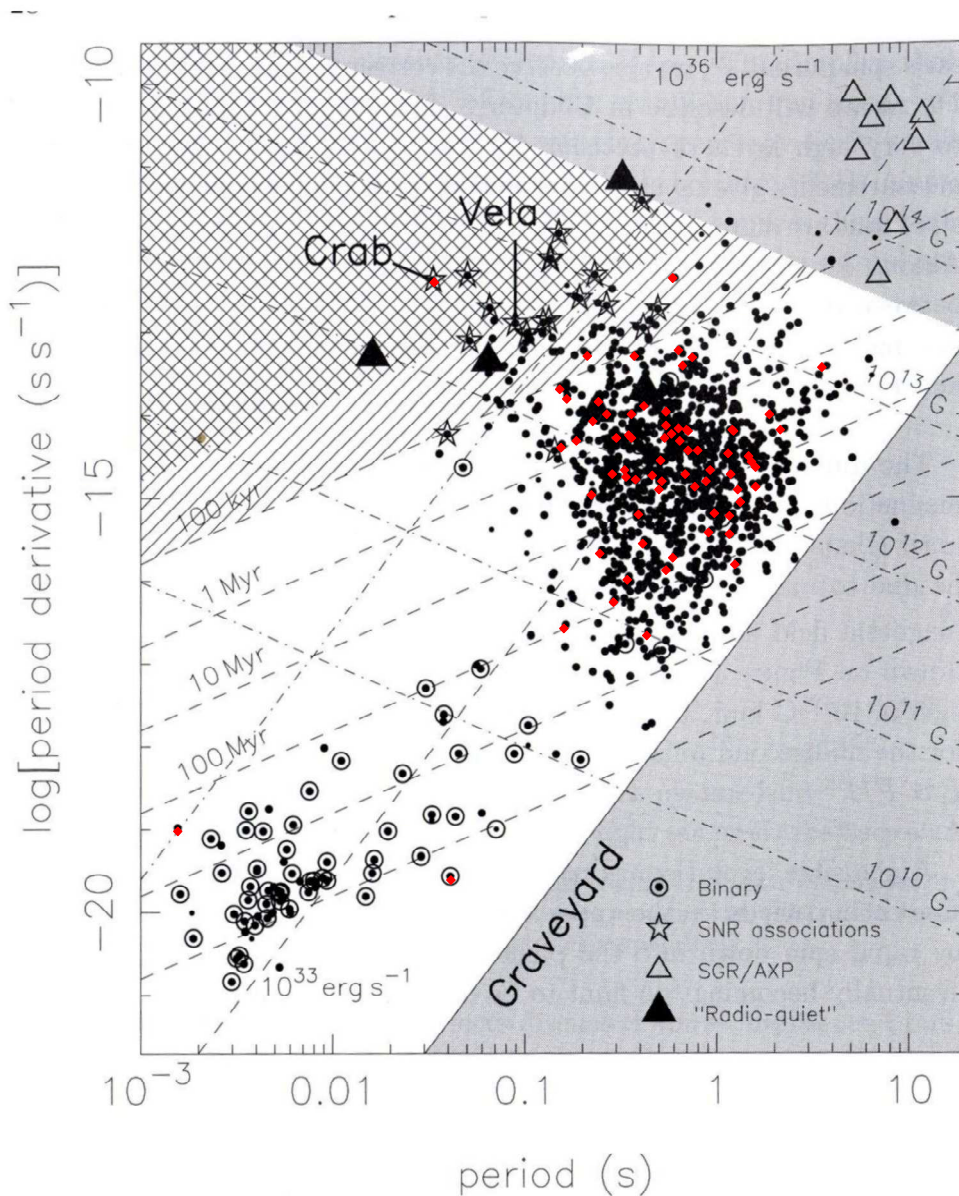
The distribution of these pulsars over the galaxy is depicted below (in galactic coordinates):



3 P/Pdot Diagram

This plot⁹ depicts the spindown rate vs. pulsar period.

Black dots are the known pulsars, red dots depict the pulsars observed.



⁹ Background graph from Duncan Lorimer, Michael Kramer, Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy, Cambridge University Press 2005
 P and Pdot for observed pulsars were taken from the ATNF data base
<http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/>

4 Plots of Individual Observations

