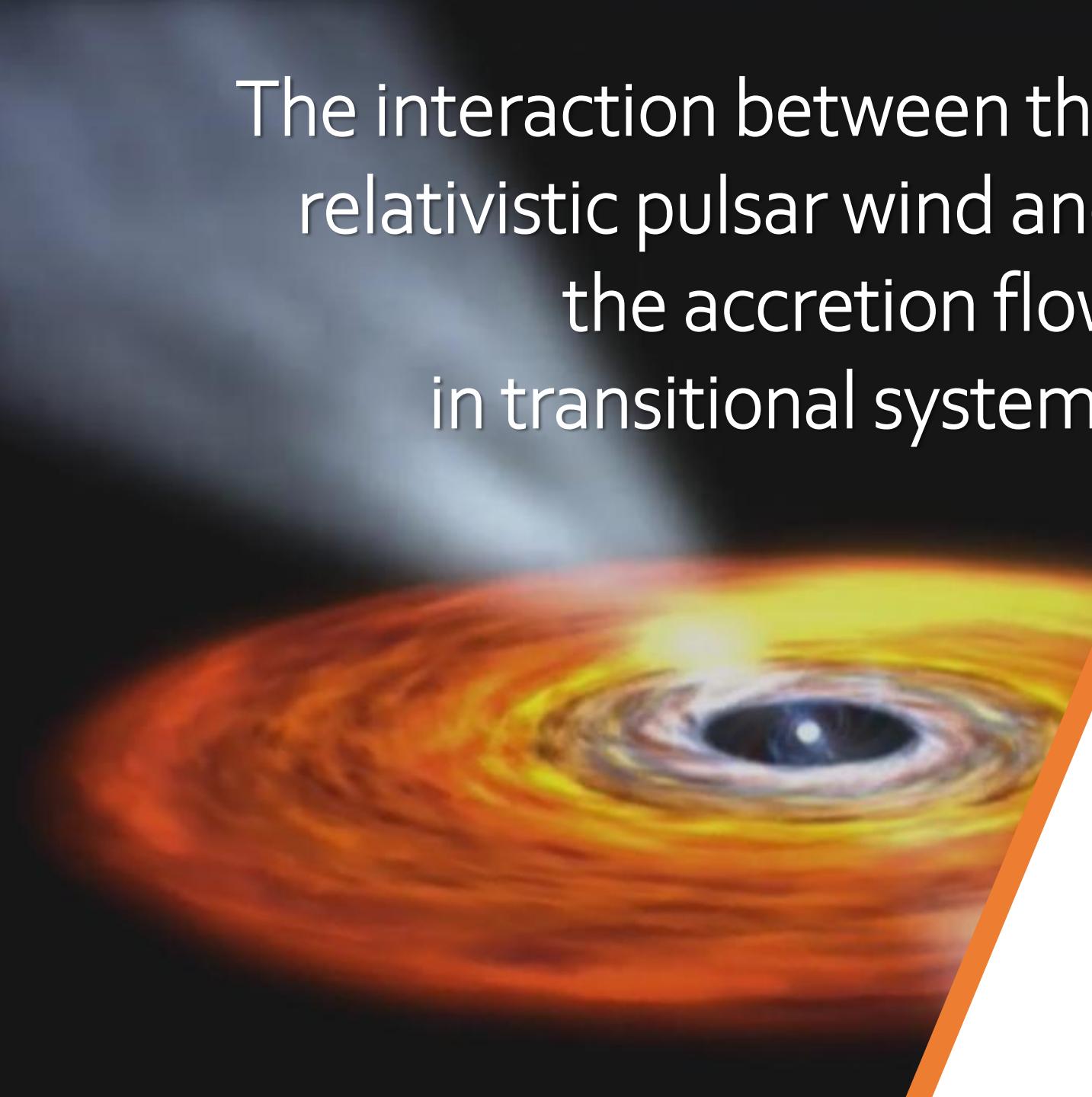


The interaction between the relativistic pulsar wind and the accretion flow in transitional systems



Fondazione
CARIPLO

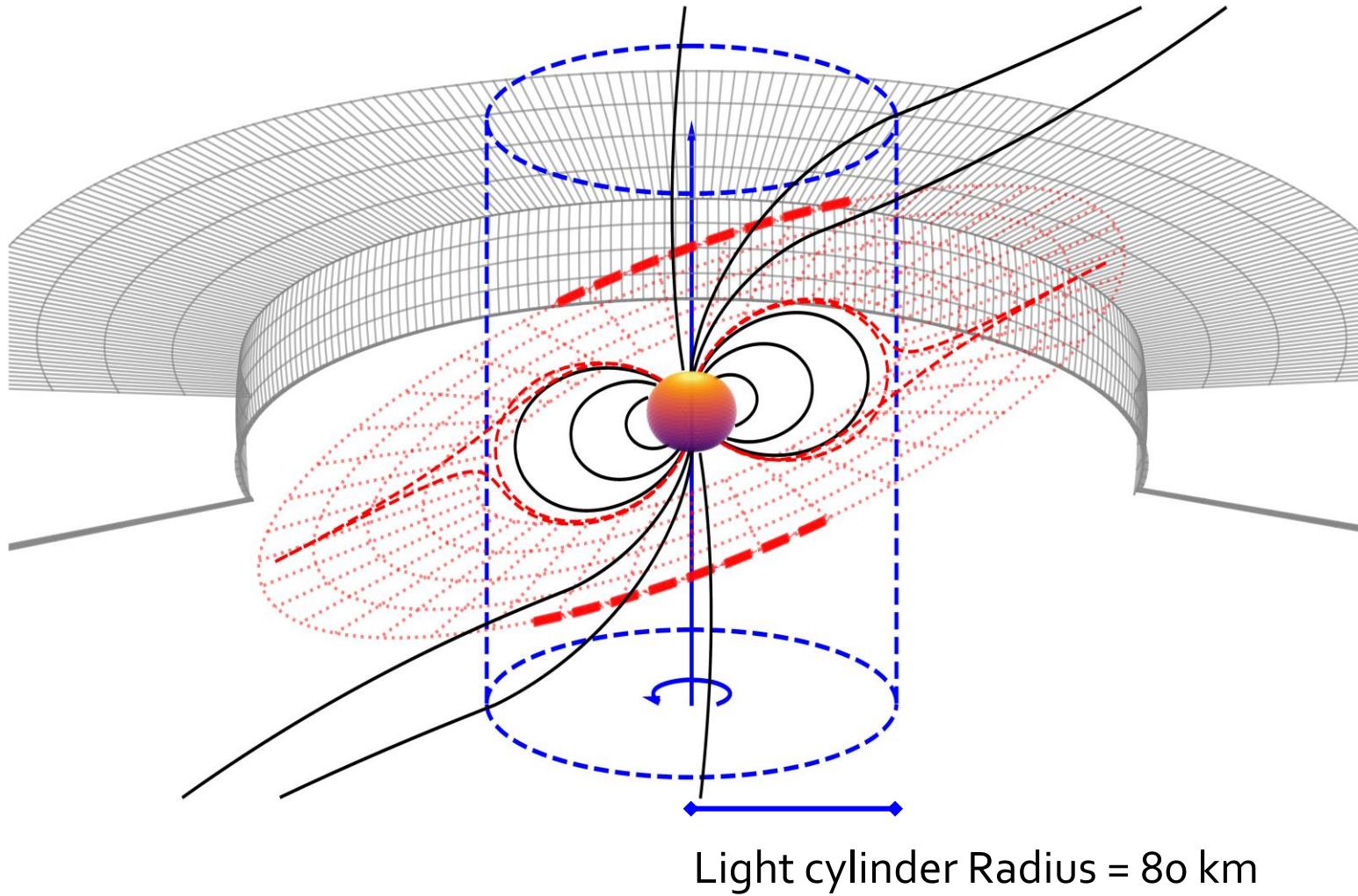


Alessandro Papitto
OA Roma

Feeling the pull and pulse of
relativistic magnetospheres

Les Houches 10.4.2025

A millisecond pulsar surrounded by an accretion disk



$$P = 1.6 \text{ ms}$$

$$B_0 = 10^8 \text{ G}$$

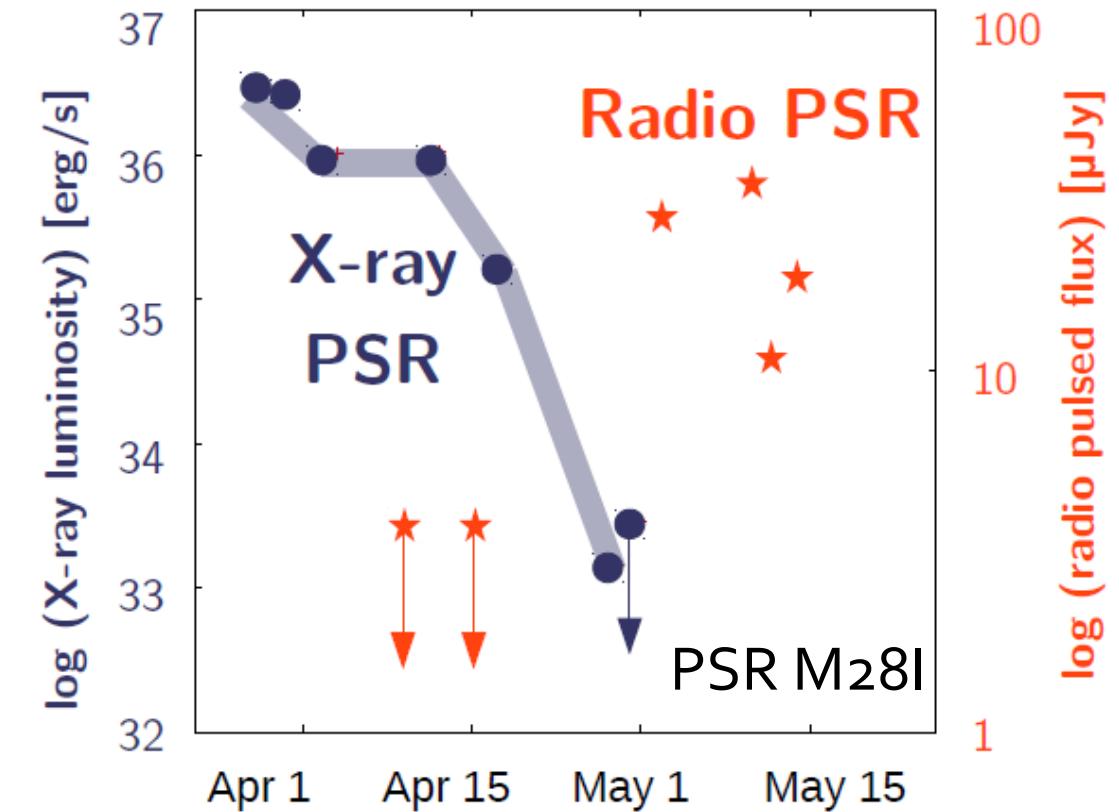
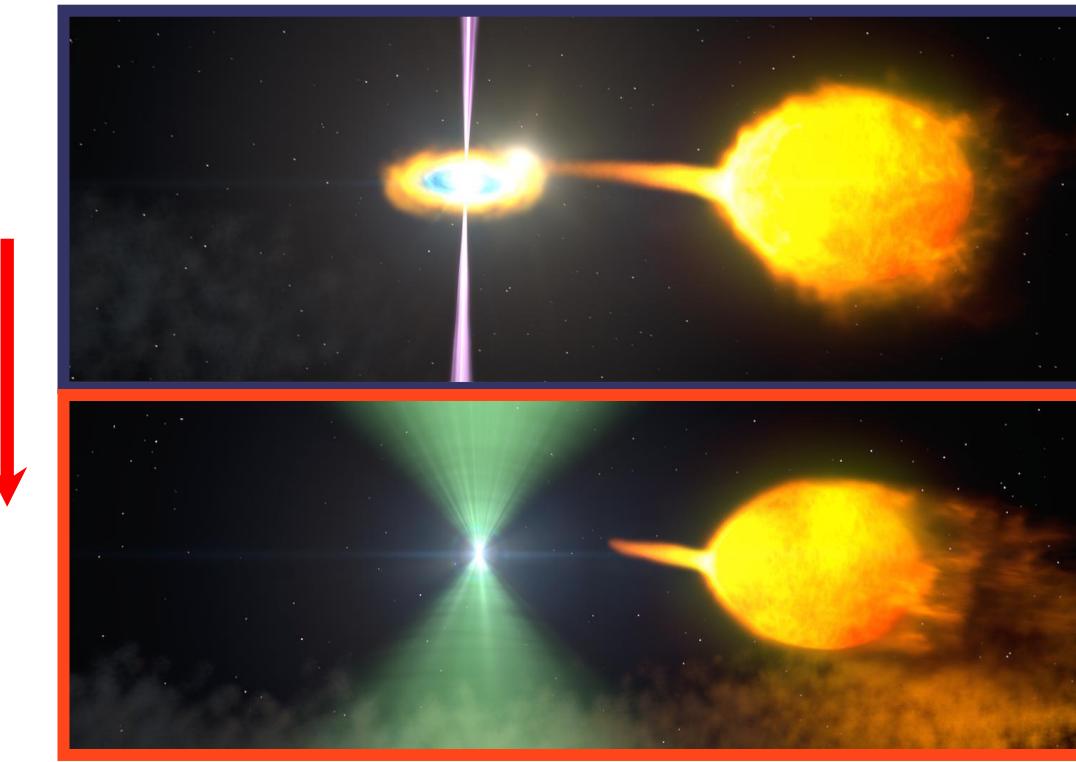
$$L_{\text{sd}} = 4.4 \times 10^{34} \text{ erg/s}$$

$$R_{\text{LC}} = 80 \text{ km}$$

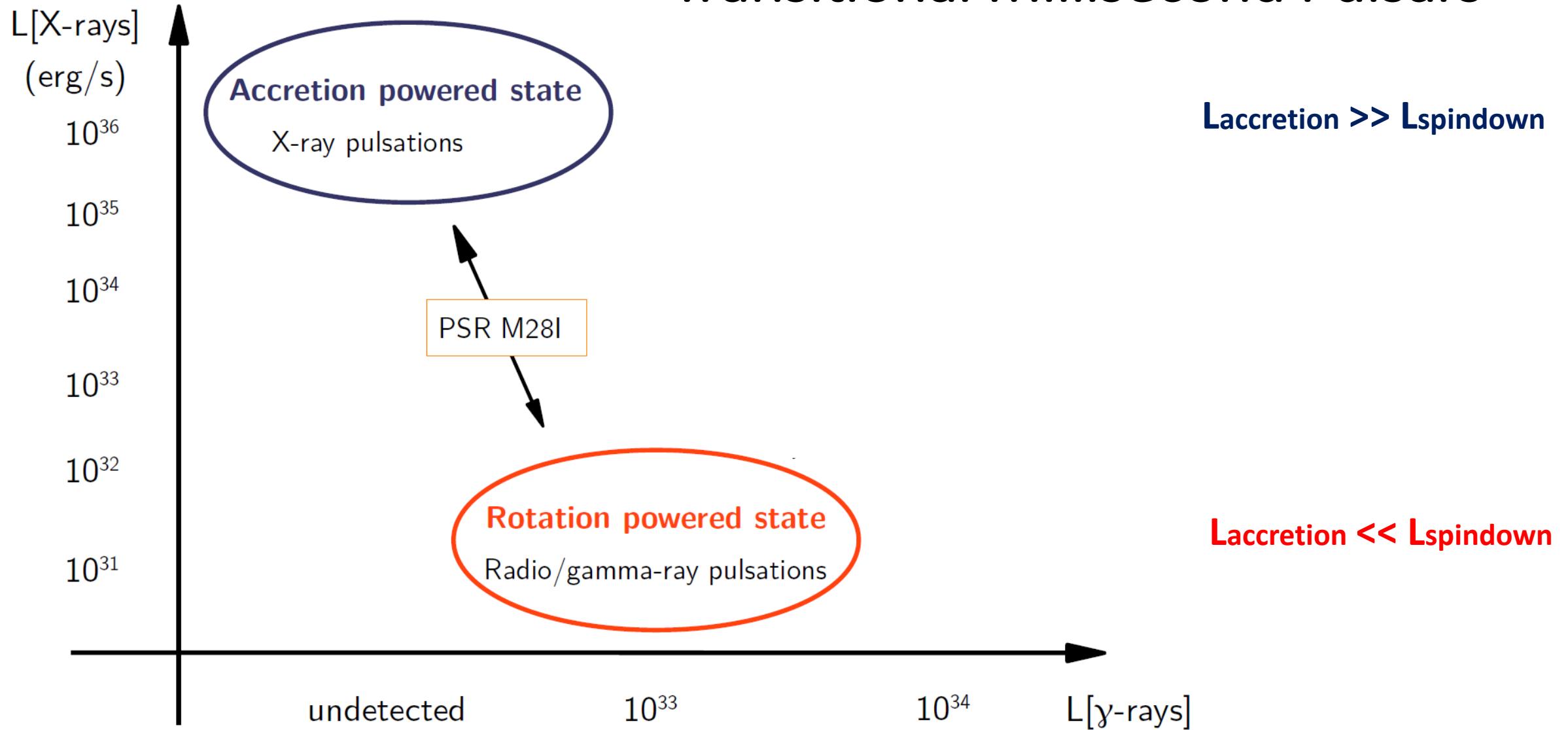
$$R_{\text{disk}} = 100-200 \text{ km}$$

Swinging between rotation and accretion power in transitional ms pulsars

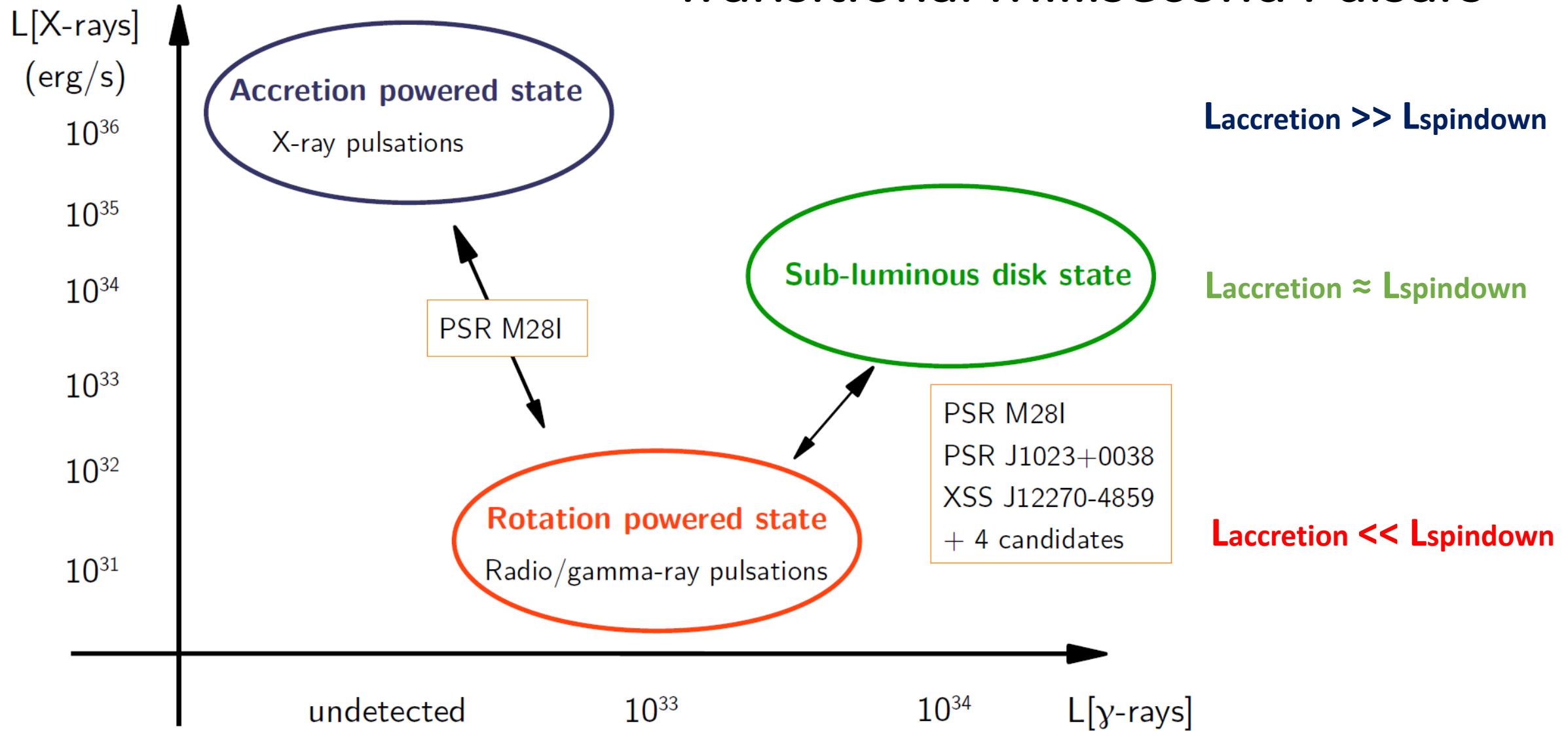
Mass in-flow rate



Transitional Millisecond Pulsars

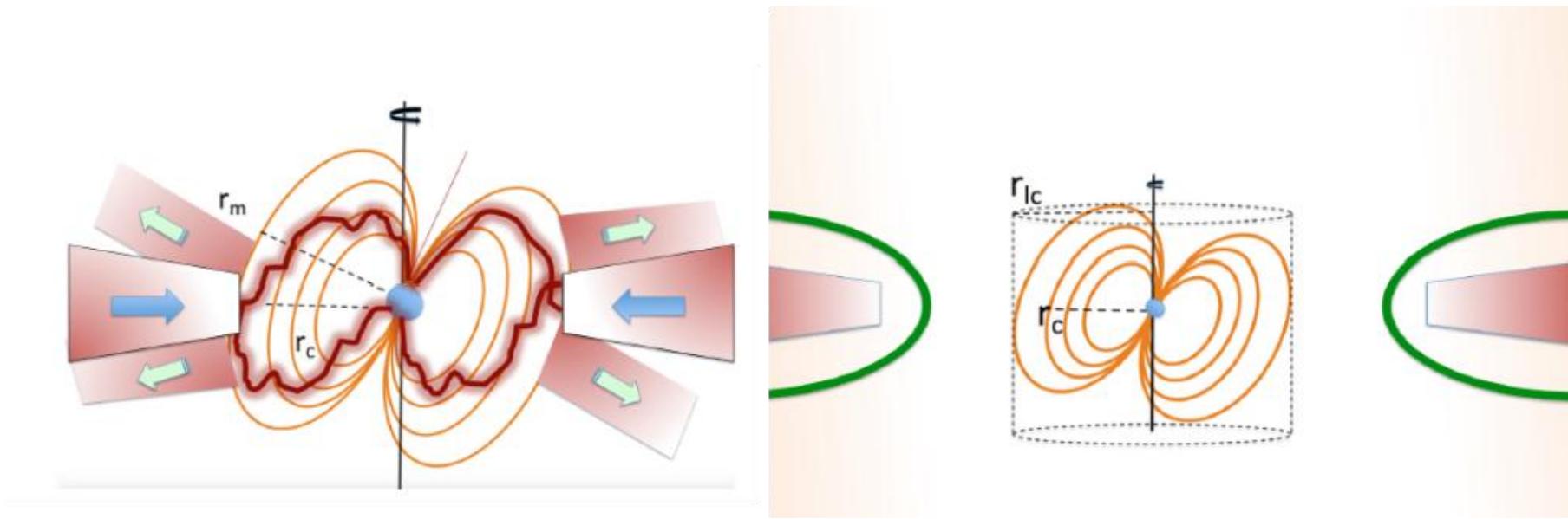


Transitional Millisecond Pulsars



What powers the sub-luminous disk state emission?

- Enshrouded rotation-pwd pulsar
- Propellering pulsar
- Low Mdot accretion



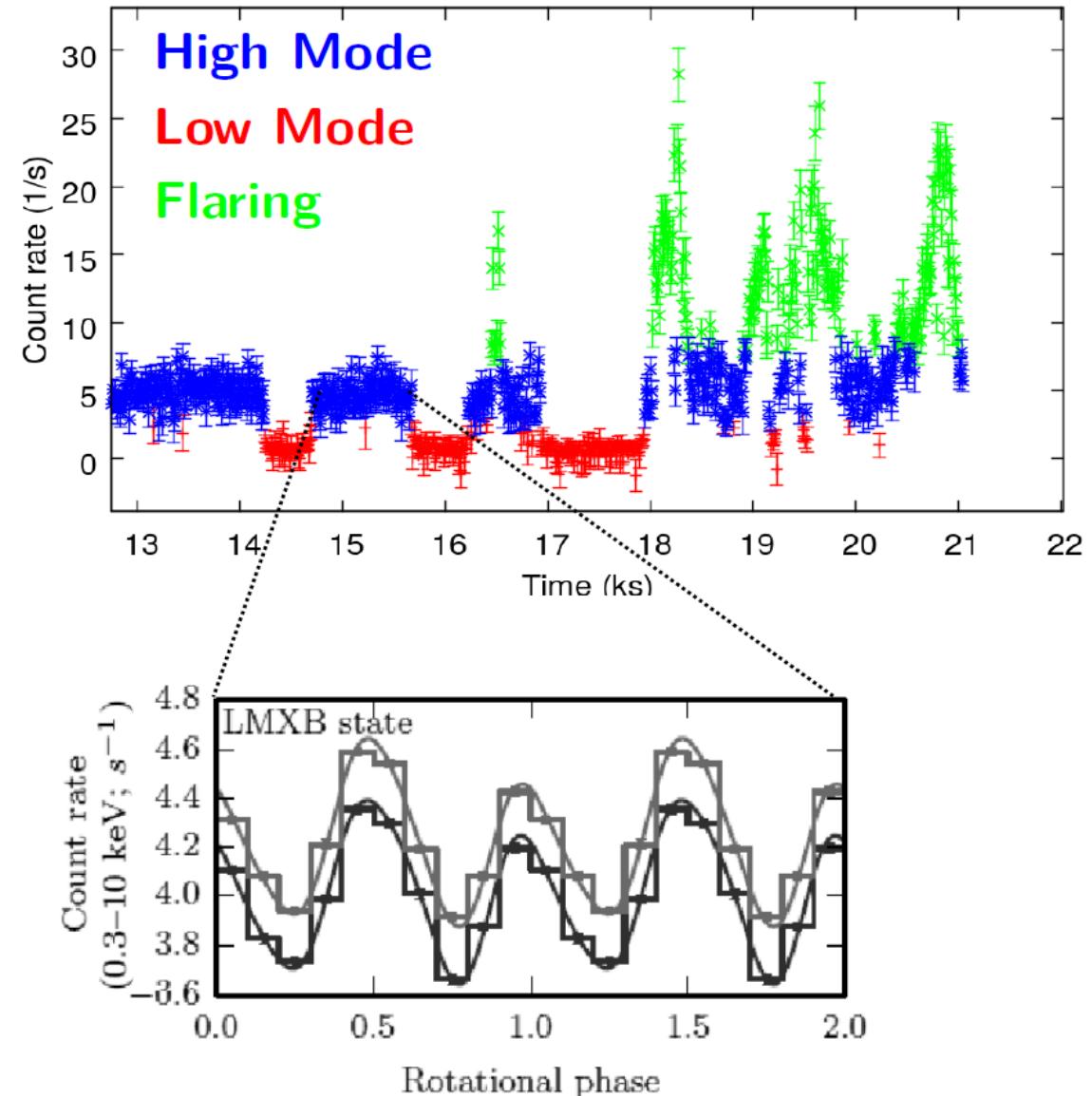
A sub-luminous disk state

Accretion-power features

Disk emission lines

X-ray pulsations & sudden variability

Bright compact radio jets



A sub-luminous disk state

Accretion-power features

Disk emission lines

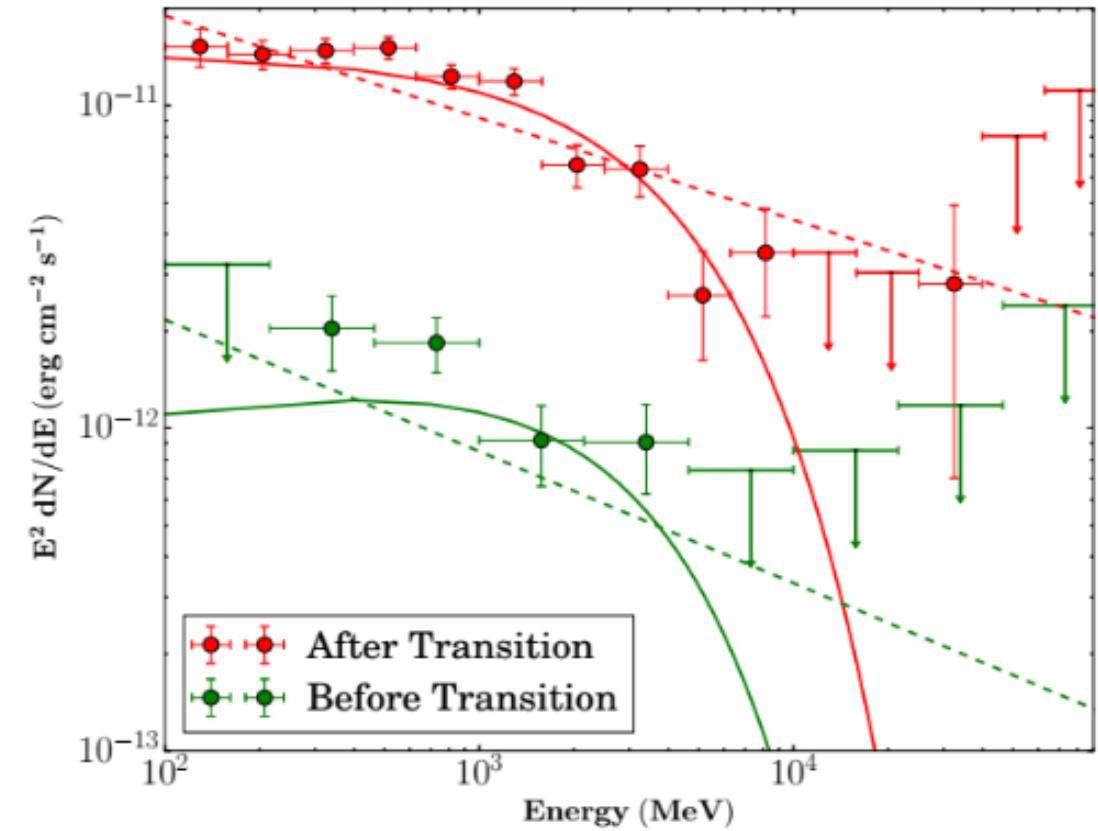
X-ray pulsations & sudden variability

Bright compact radio jets

Rotation-power features

Bright gamma-ray emission (as bright as Xrays)

Radio pulsar-like spin down (within 5%)



Optical/UV pulsations from a transitional millisecond pulsar

Detected by SiFAP2@TNG
from PSR J1023+0038

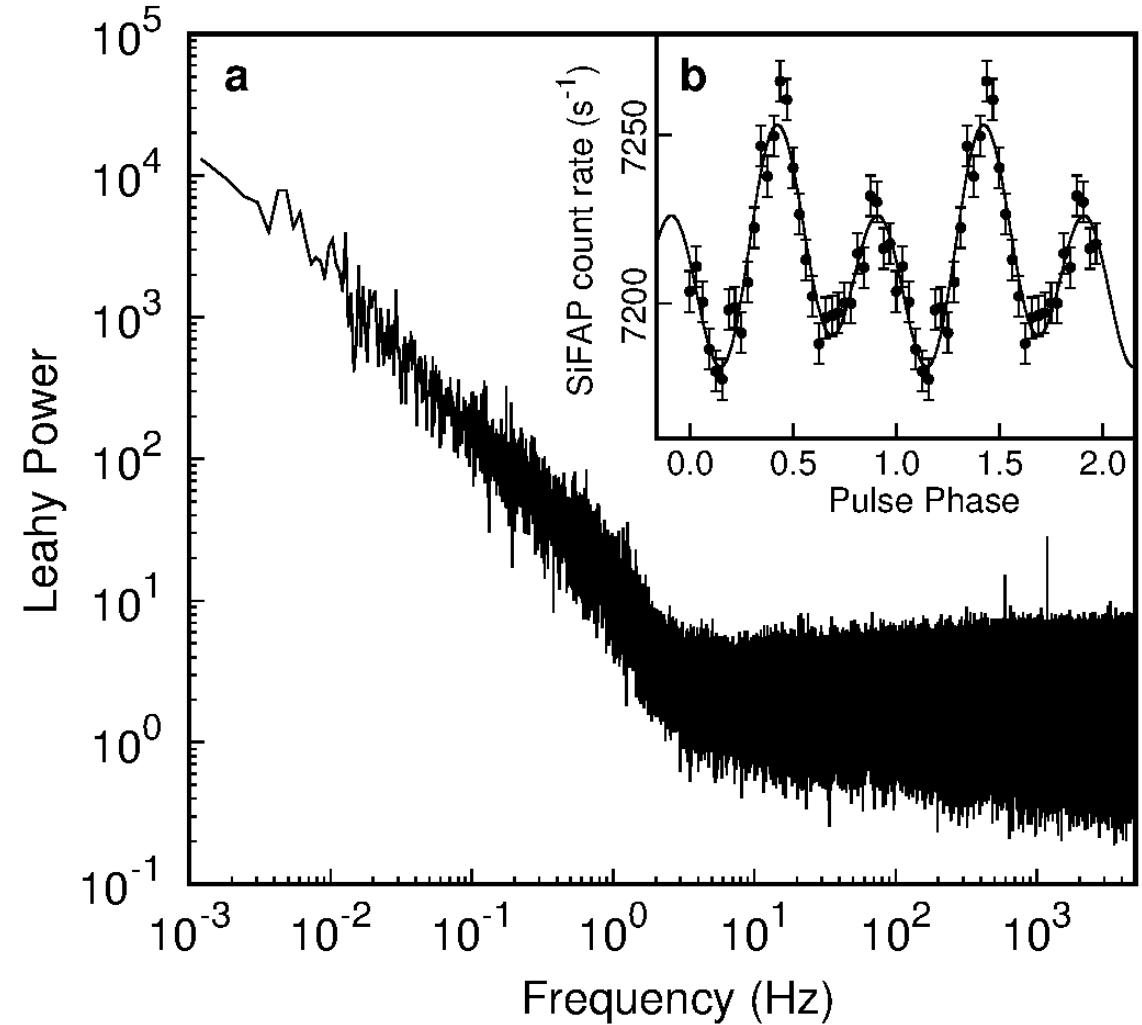
~ 10000 c/s ($V \approx 16.5$ mag)

Pulse amplitude ~ 0.1-1%

$L_{\text{pulsed}} \sim \text{few} \times 10^{31} \text{ erg/s} \approx 0.1\% L_{\text{SpinDown}}$



TELESCOPIO
NAZIONALE
GALILEO



Stunningly bright optical pulsations accretion-powered?

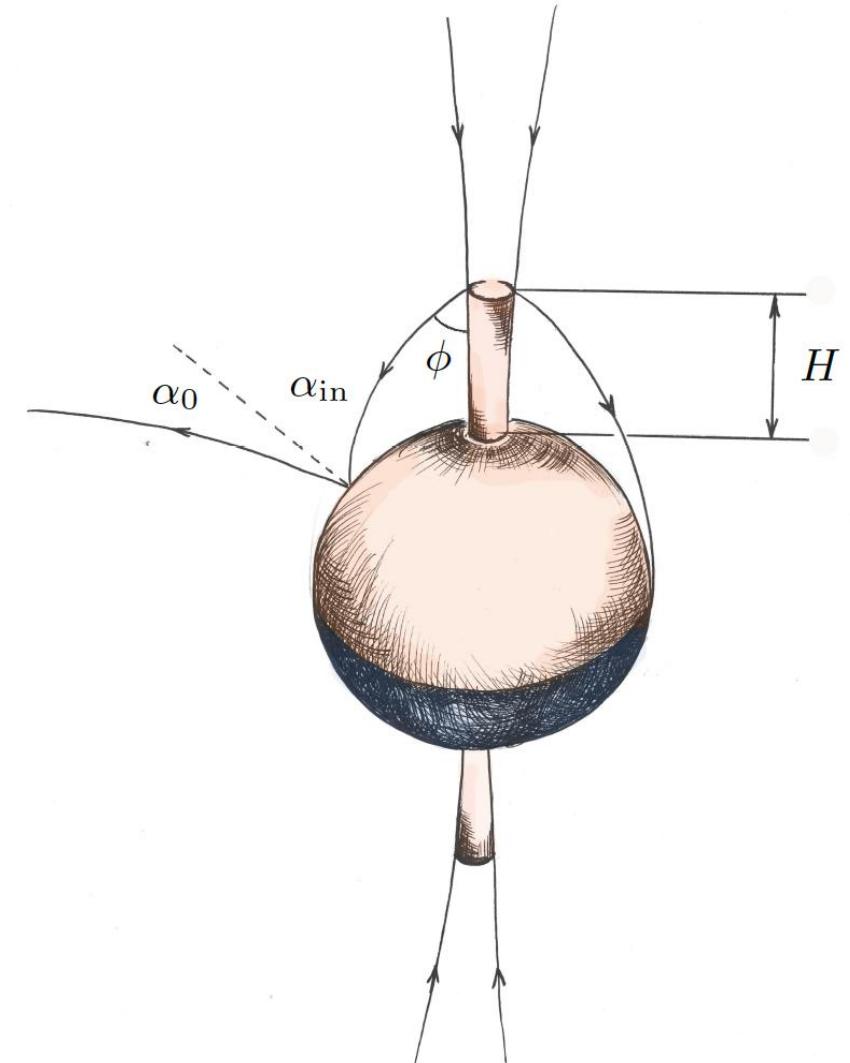
Cyclotron emission from **accretion column**?

$$E_{\text{cyc}} = 1(B/10^8 \text{ G}) \text{ eV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{cyc}} &= A_{\text{spot}} \int_{\nu_l}^{\nu_h} (2\pi k T_e \nu^2 / 3c^2) d\nu \\ &= 2.9 \times 10^{29} \left(\frac{A_{\text{spot}}}{10^{12} \text{ cm}^2} \right) \left(\frac{k T_e}{100 \text{ keV}} \right) \text{ erg s}^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

PSR J1023 $L_{\text{pulsed}} = \text{few} \times 10^{31} \text{ erg/s}$

50x beaming required



Stunningly bright optical pulsations rotation-powered?

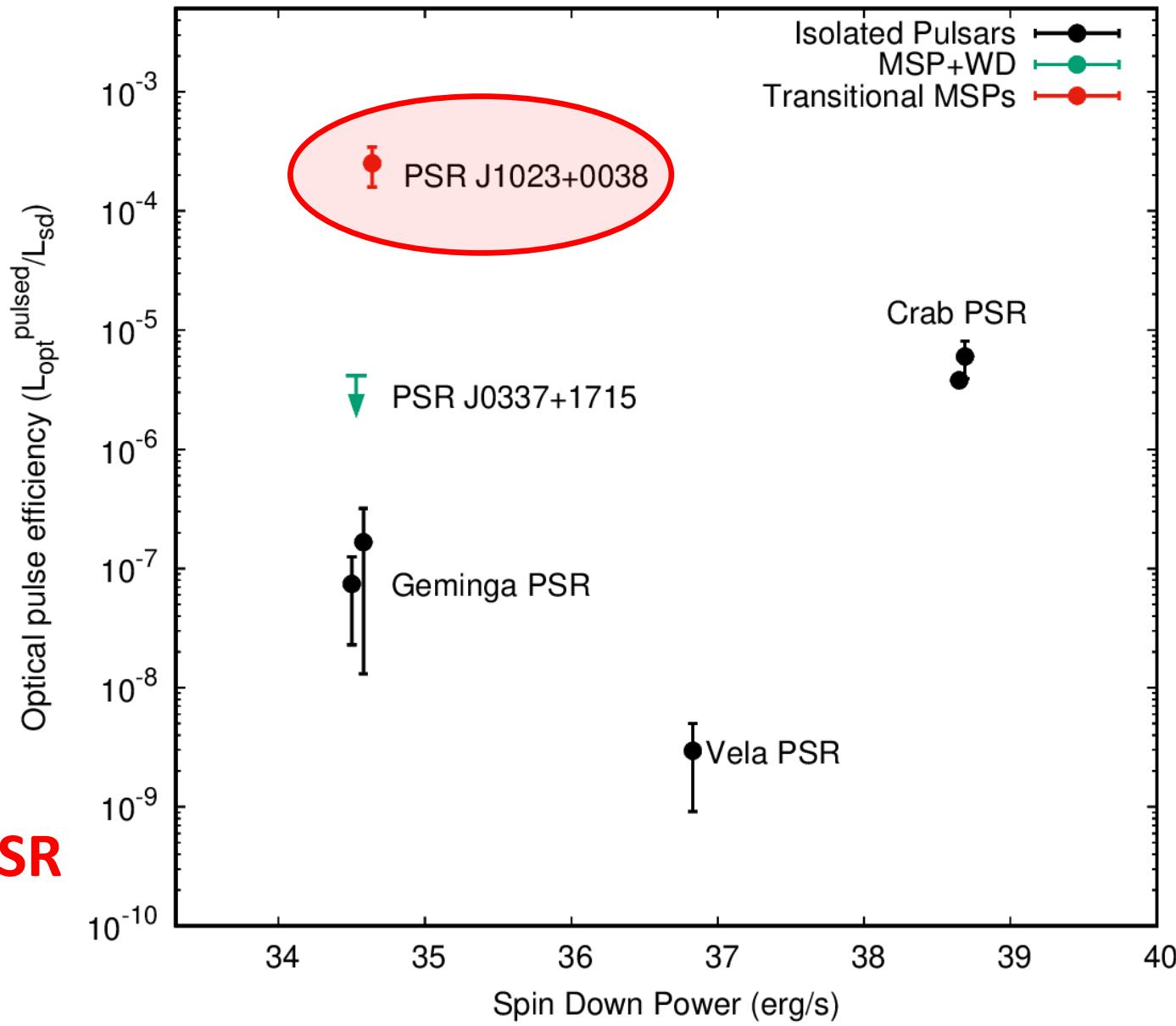
Radio pulsars

$L = 10^{-5} - 10^{-8} L_{sd}$

PSR J1023

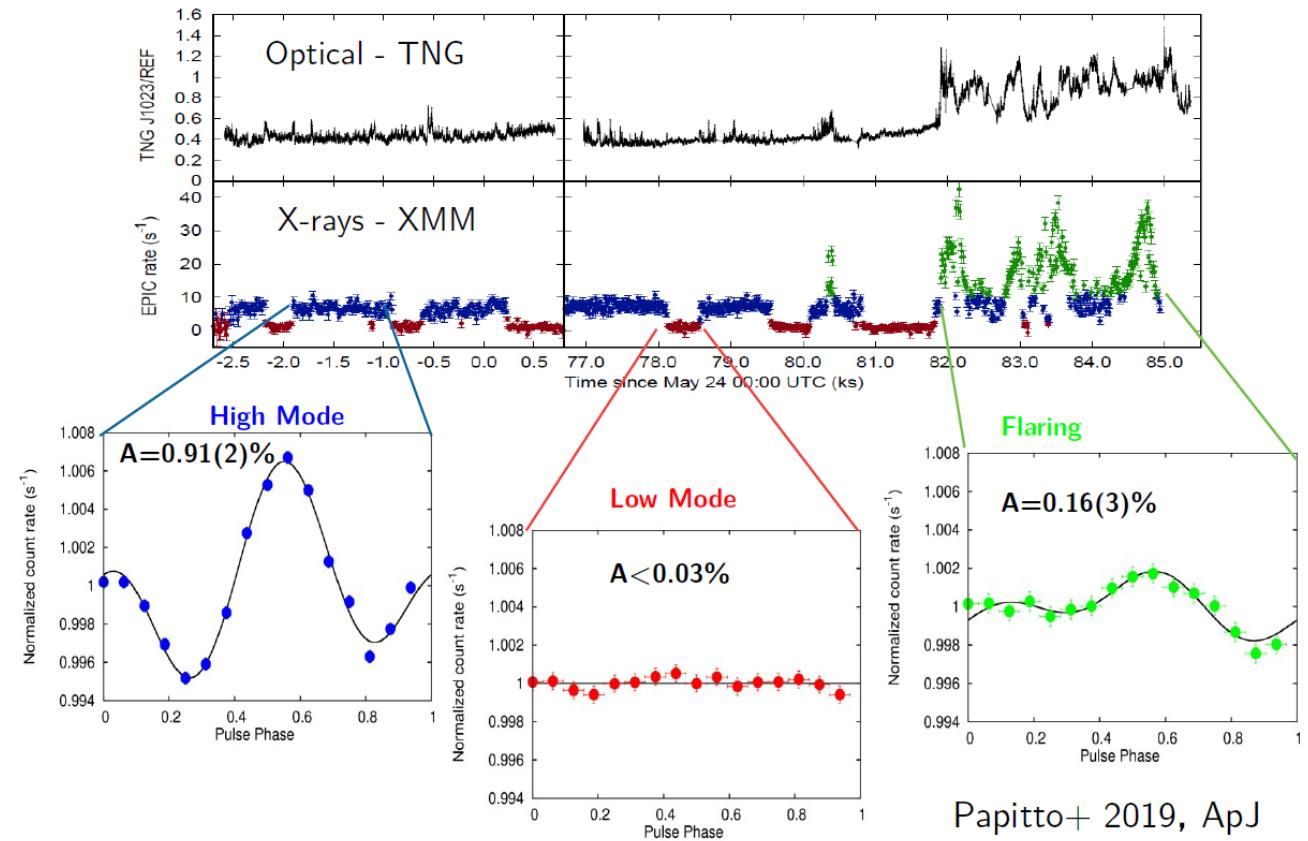
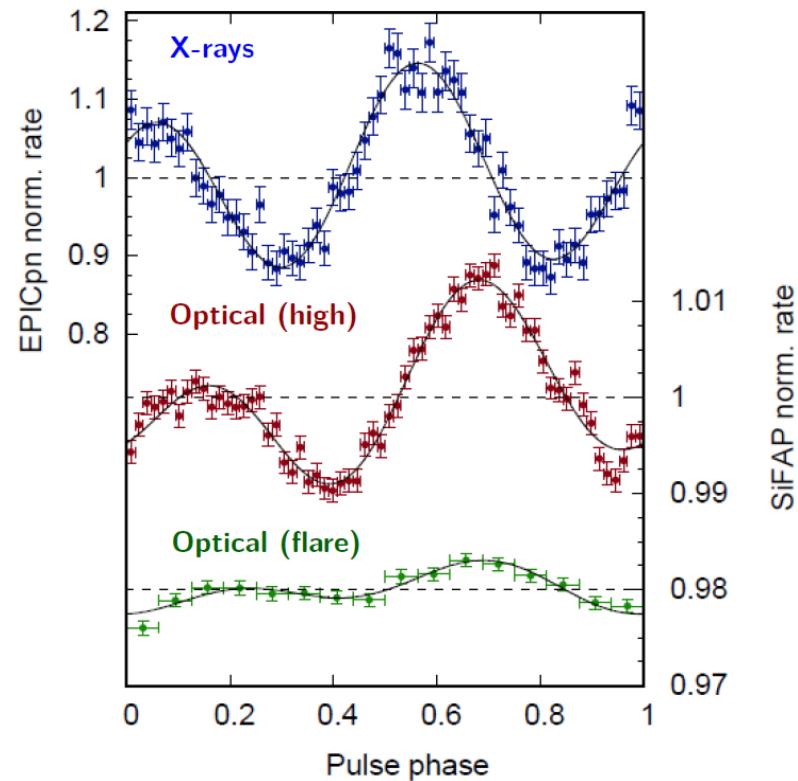
$L = 2 \times 10^{-4} L_{sd}$

>50x more efficient than Crab PSR



A single process to explain optical/UV/X-ray pulses

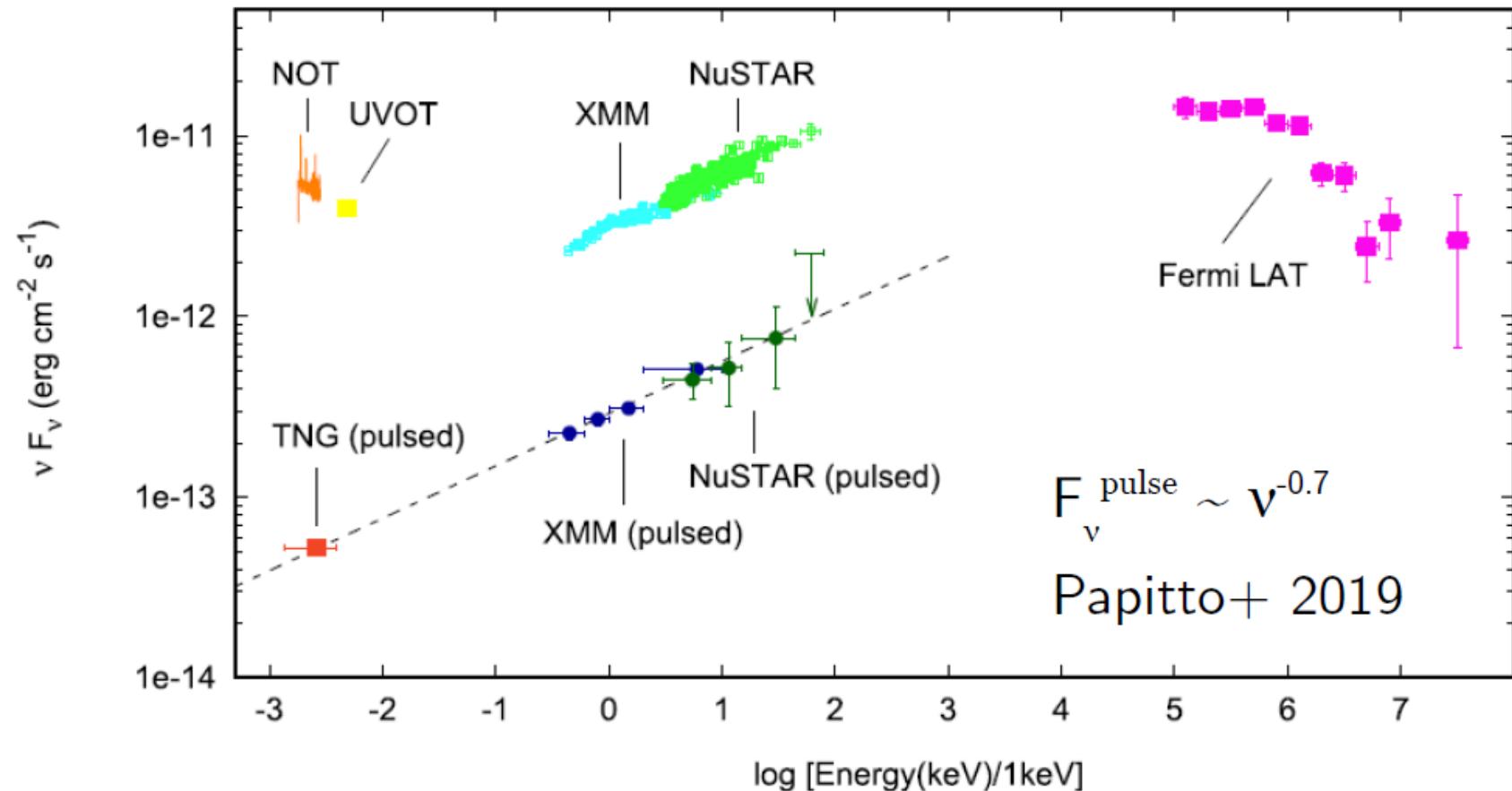
Similar shape and simultaneous disappearance during low modes



Papitto+ 2019, ApJ

A single process to explain optical/UV/X-ray pulses

Energy spectrum of pulsed emission suggests single synchrotron process

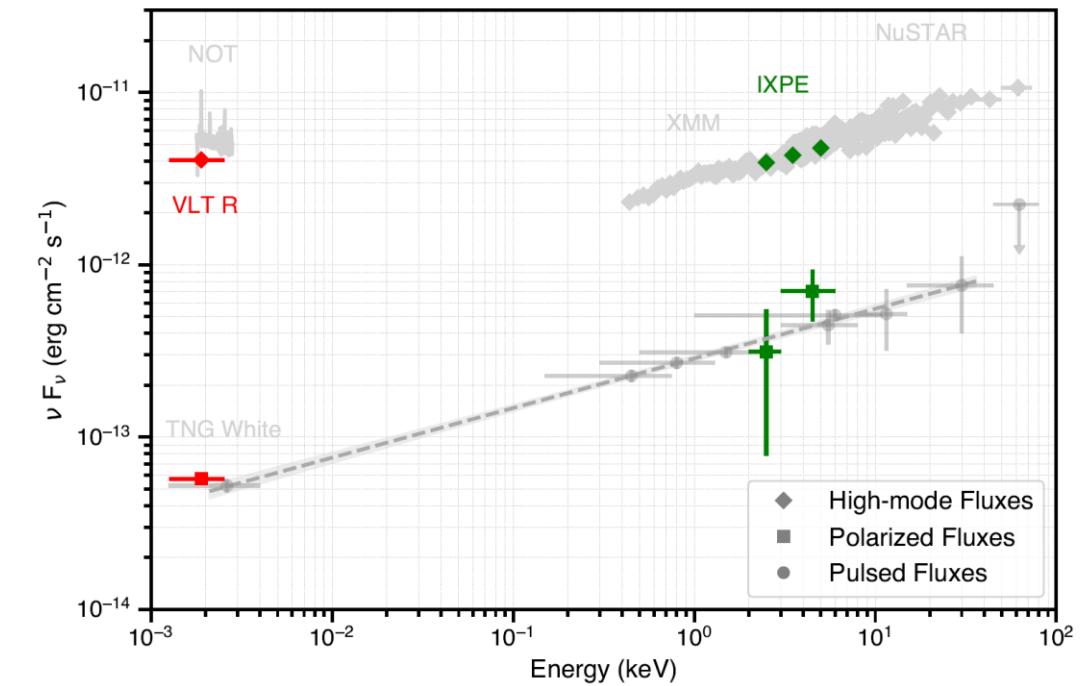
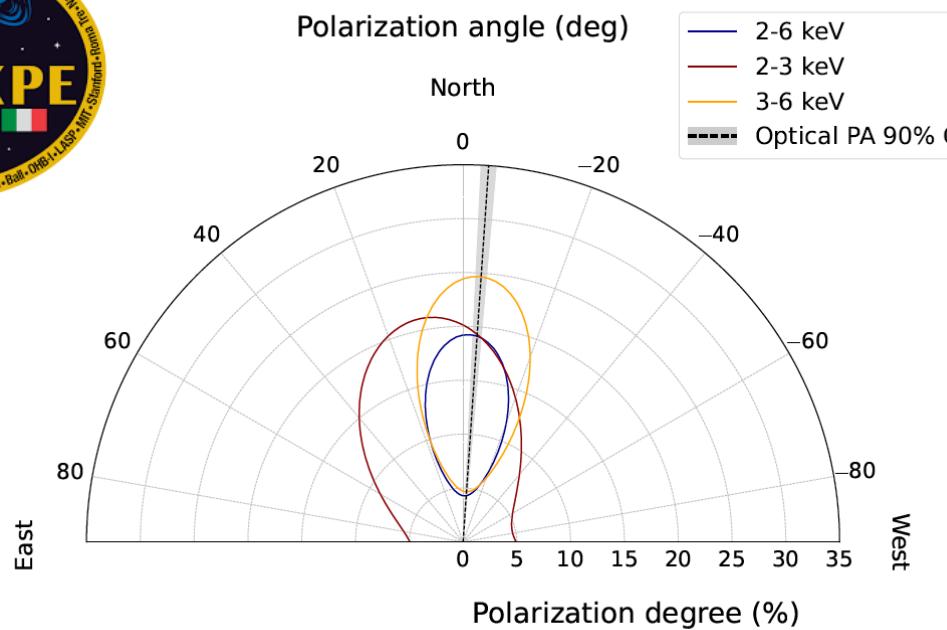


A single process to explain optical/UV/X-ray pulses

Polarization degree of X-rays in high mode = $(12+/-3)\%$

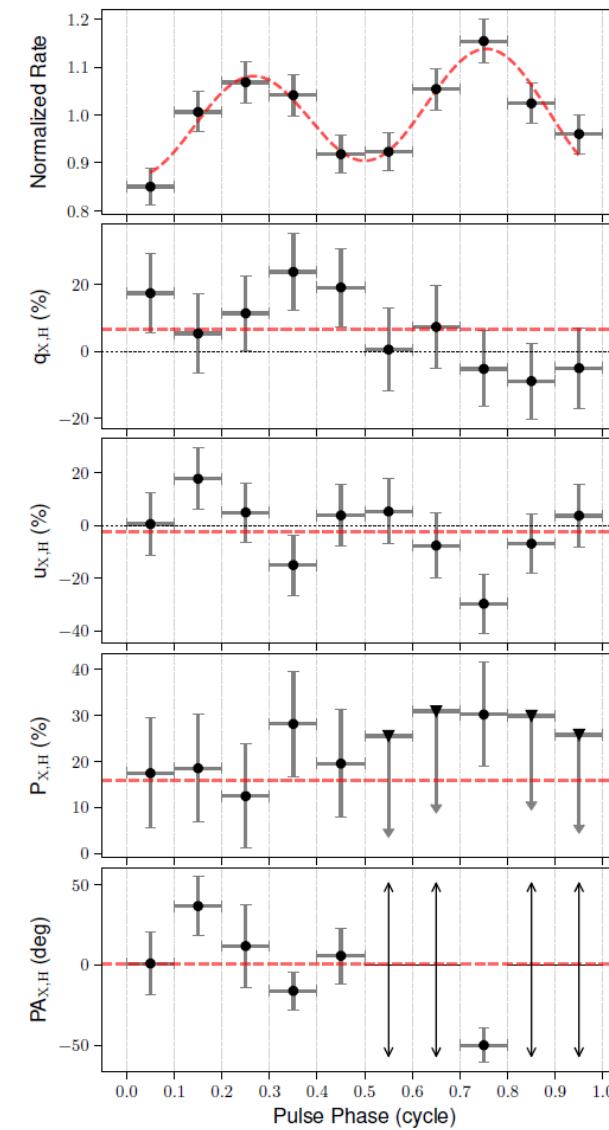
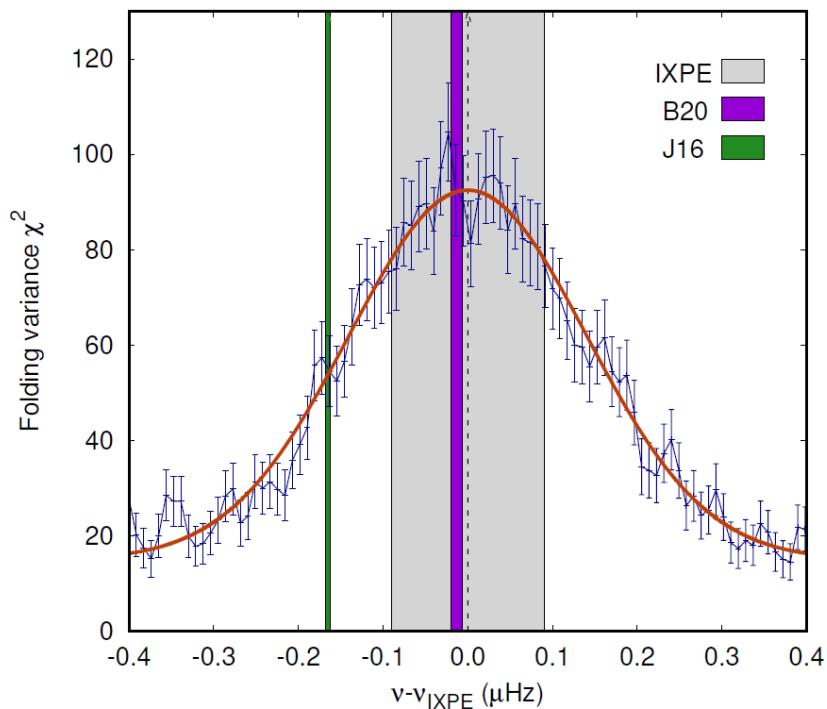
Pol. Angle = $(-2+/-9)^\circ$ consistent with optical band $(-3.9+/-0.7)^\circ$

SED of polarized and pulsed emission compatible from the optical to Xrays

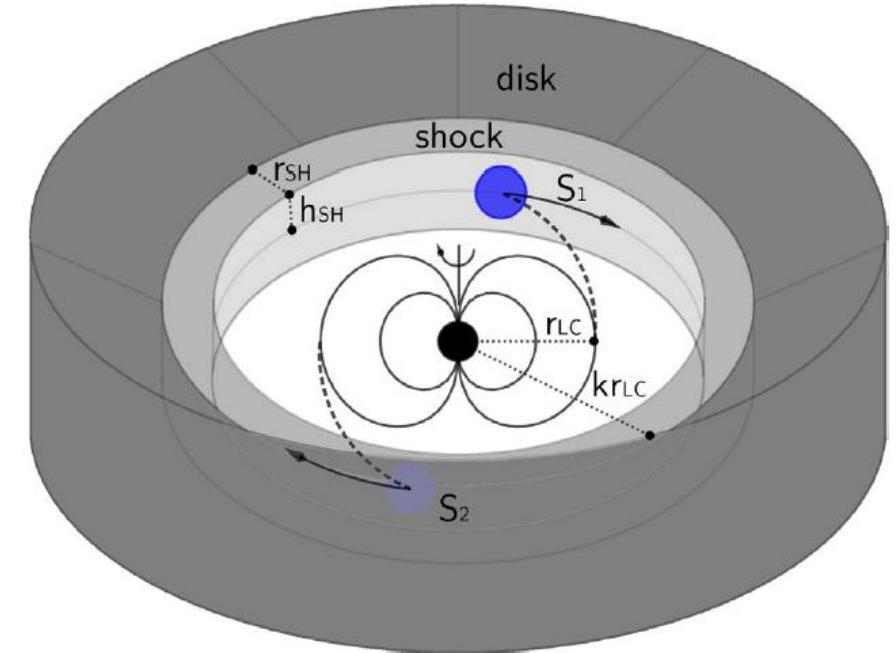
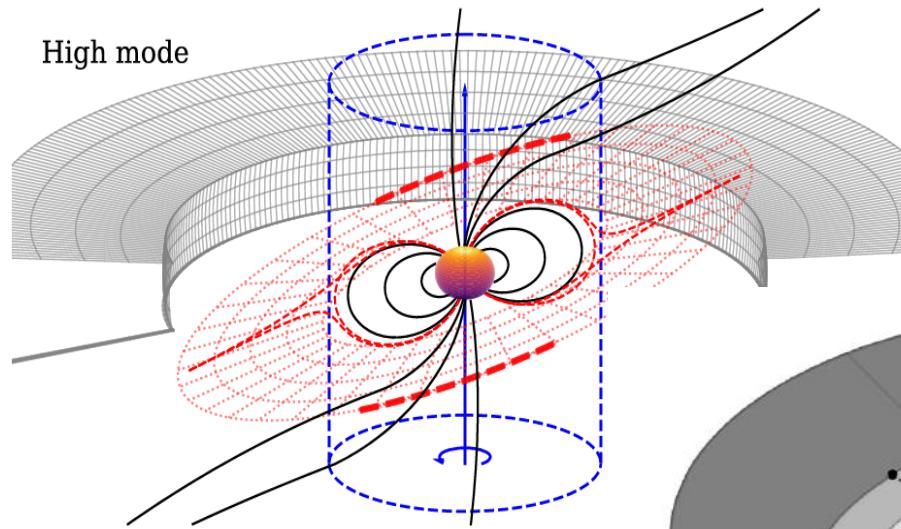
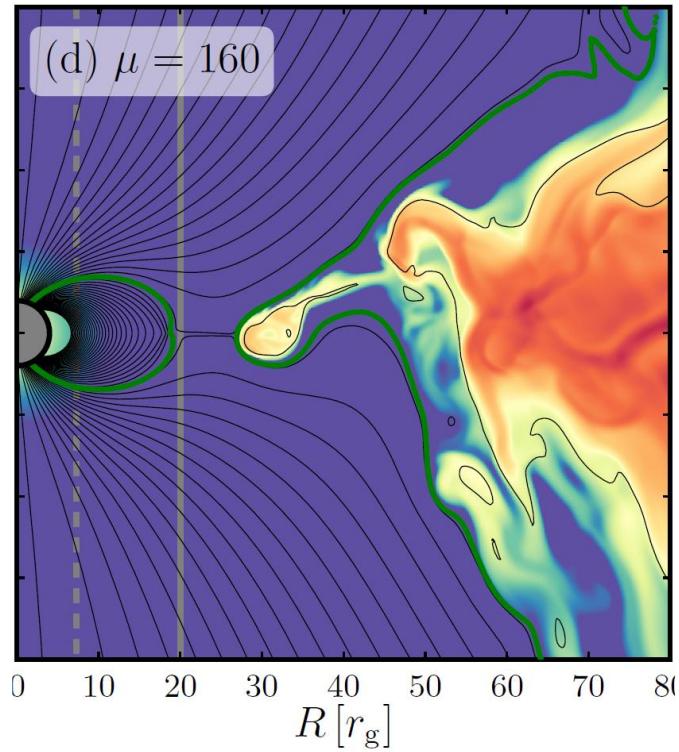


X-ray/optical/polarization

Energy band (keV)	Average emission			High mode		
	P_X (%)	PA_X ($^{\circ}$)	χ^2 (dof)	$P_{X,H}$ (%)	$PA_{X,H}$ ($^{\circ}$)	χ^2 (dof)
2–6	11 ± 3	-7 ± 8	175(166)	12 ± 3	-2 ± 9	164(166)
2–3	8 ± 5	20 ± 20	32(31)	8 ± 6	10 ± 20	25(31)
3–6	15 ± 4	-9 ± 8	120(121)	15 ± 5	-3 ± 9	120(121)



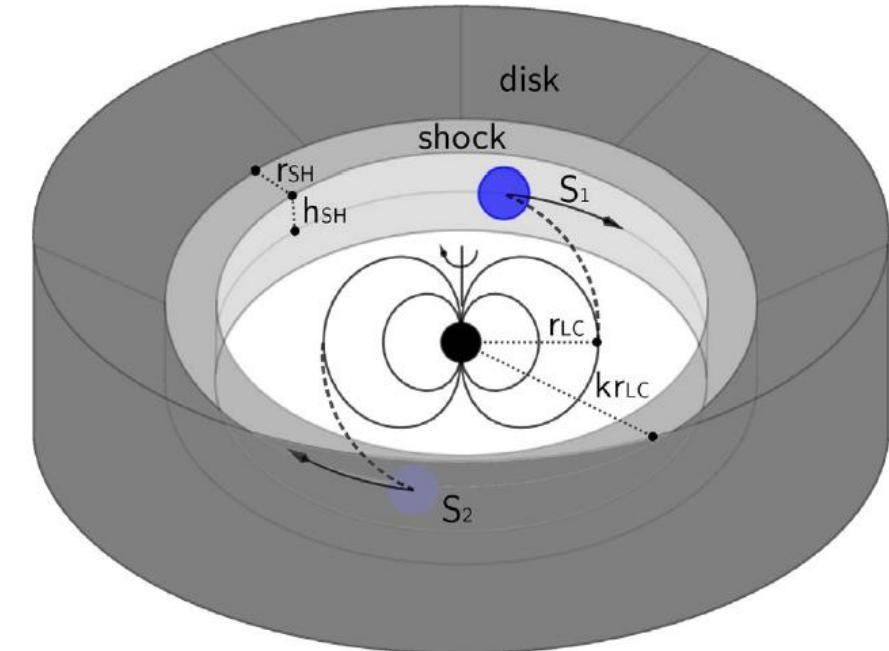
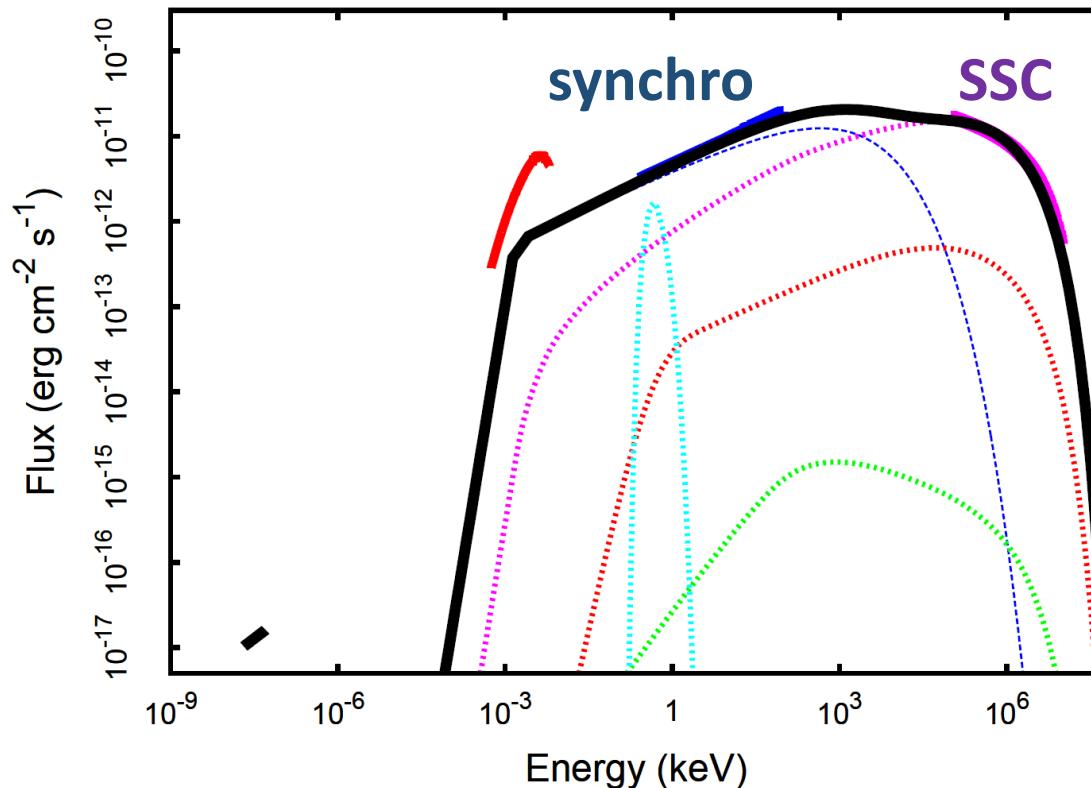
Coexistence of Rotation & Accretion-power



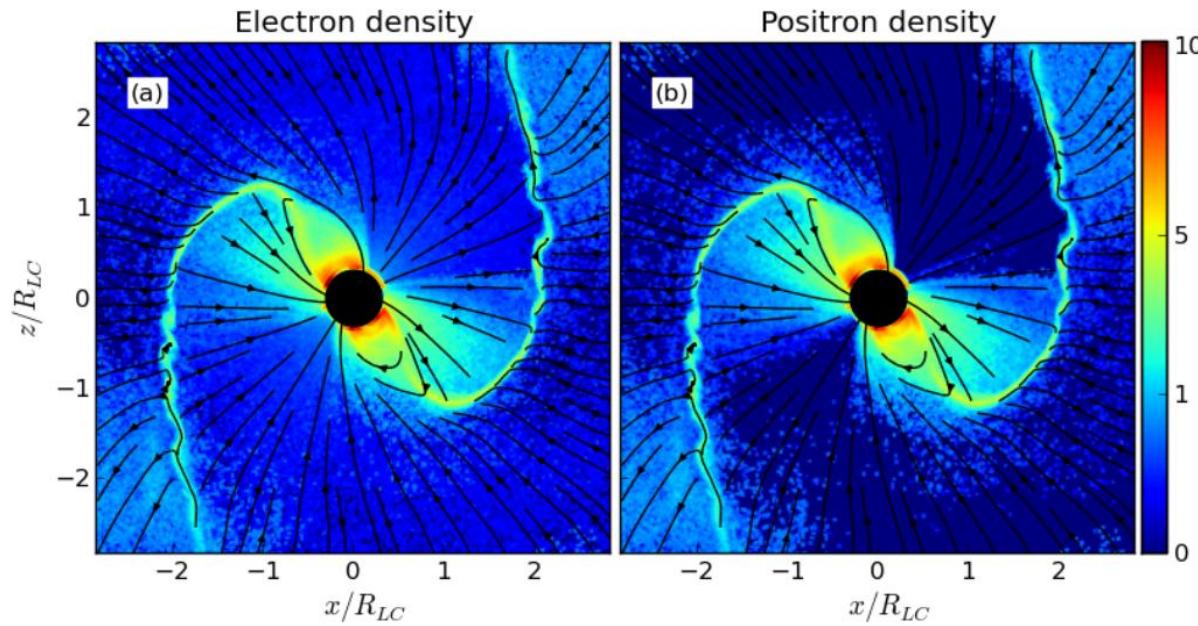
Coexistence of Rotation & Accretion-power

Synchrotron → Optical/X-rays

Self Synchrotron Compton → Gamma-rays

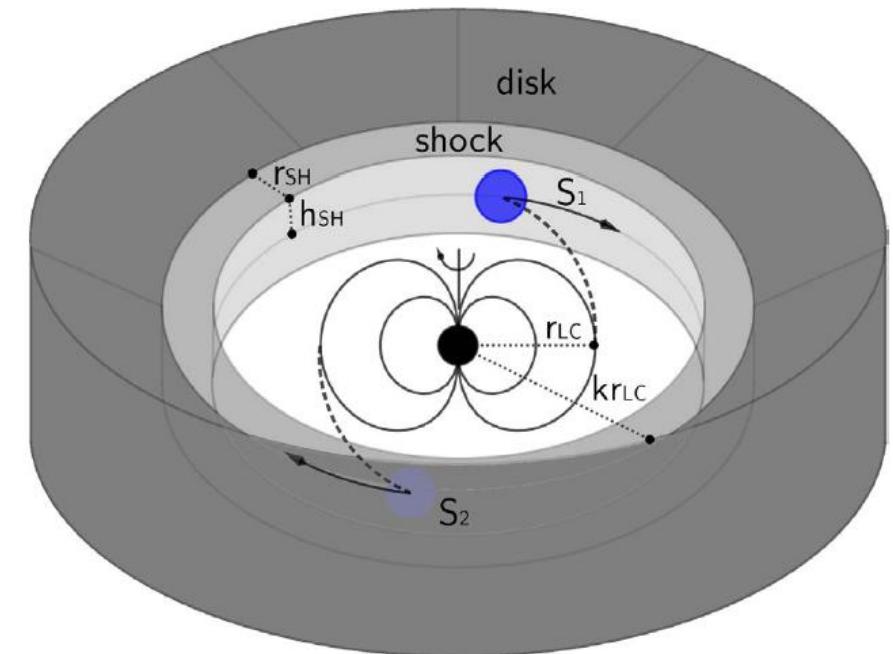


Coexistence of Rotation & Accretion-power

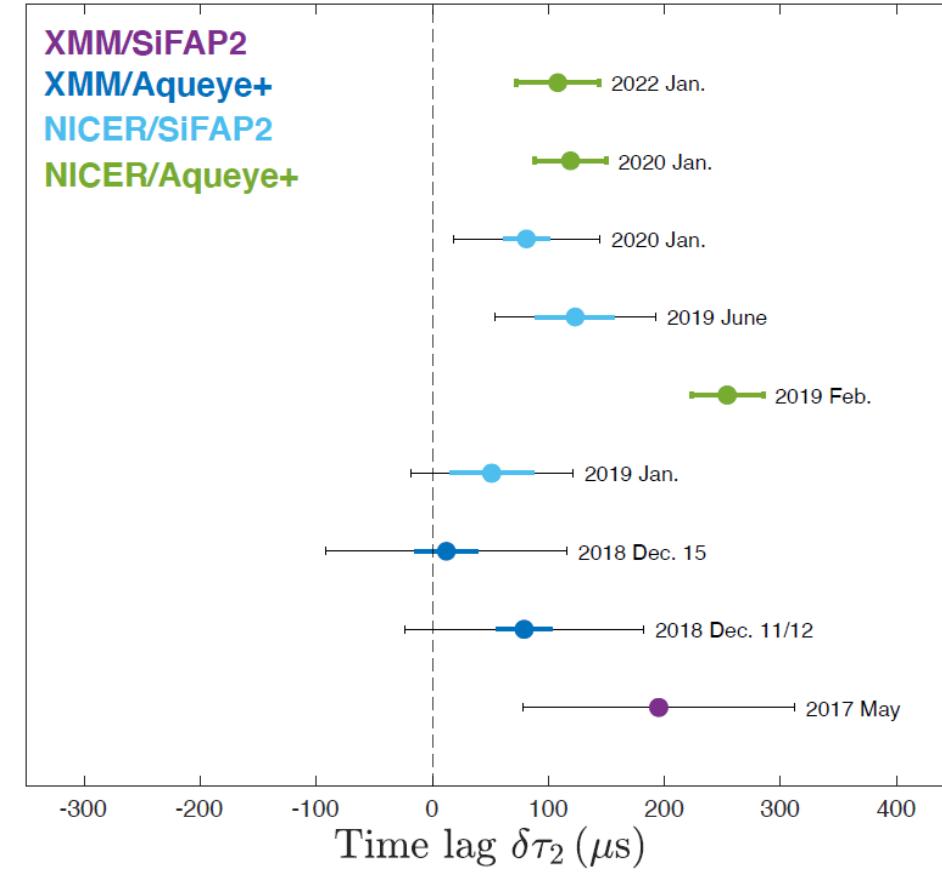
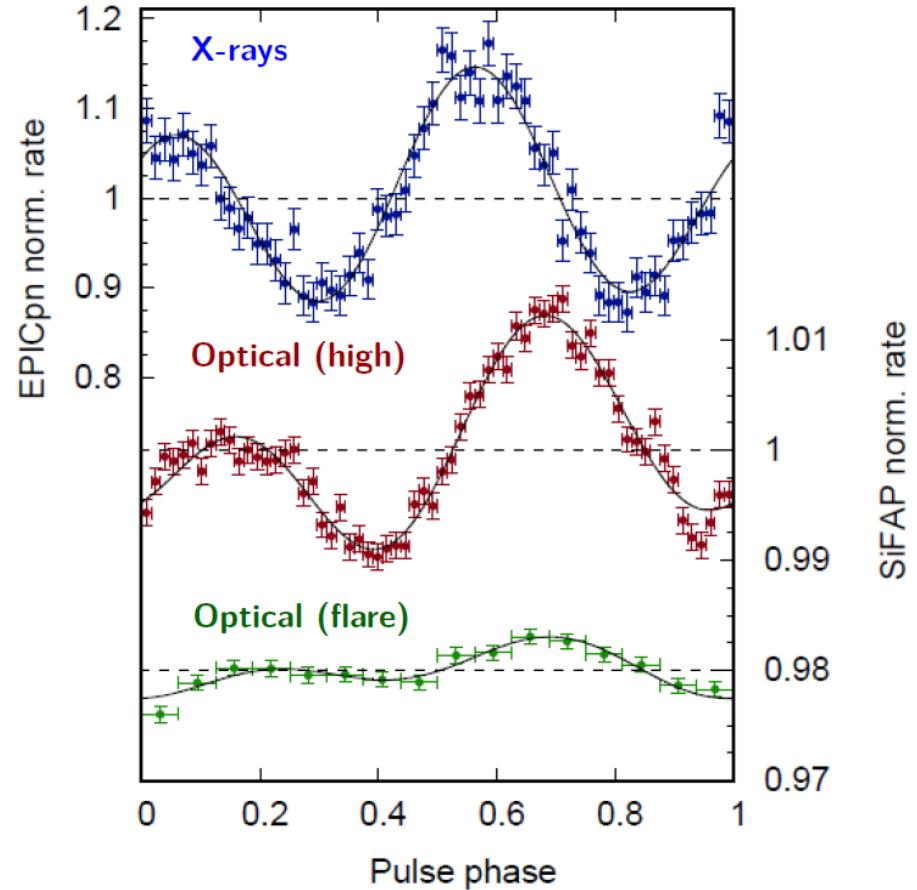


Pulses from the interaction between the
pulsar striped wind and the mass in-flow
See Valentina Richard-Romei's talk later on

Pulsar wind terminated by the
accretion disk at $r \approx 100$ km



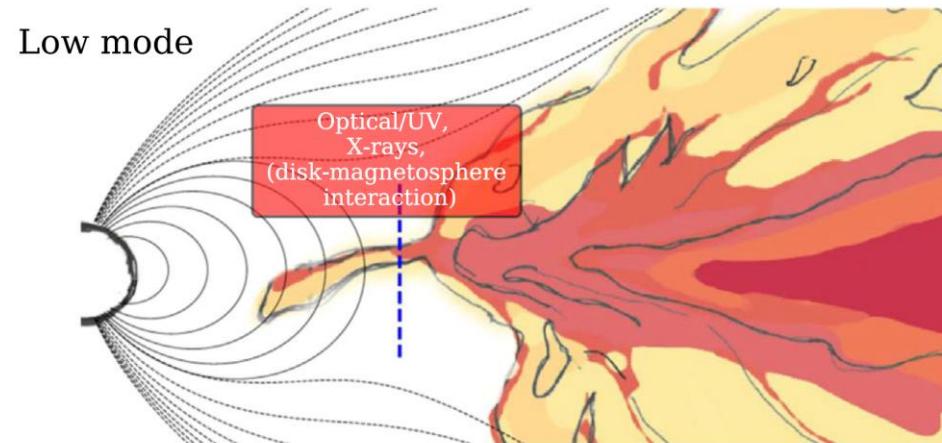
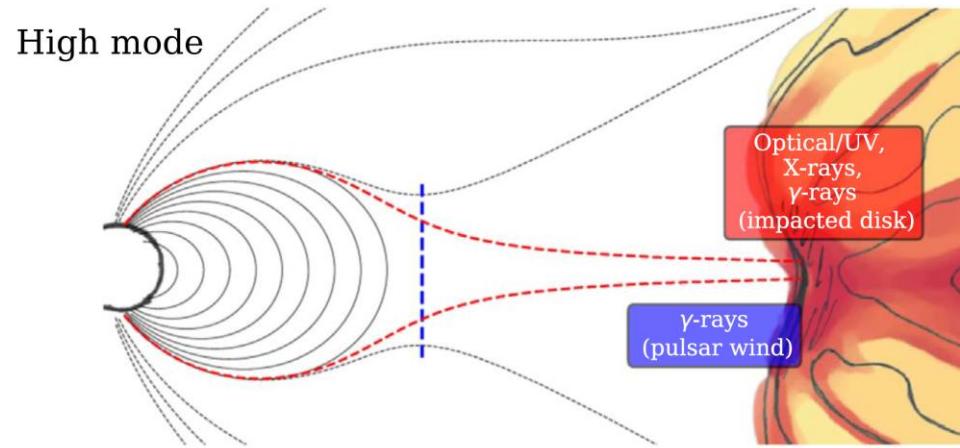
Optical pulse lags X-ray pulse by ~ 100 - $200 \mu\text{s}$



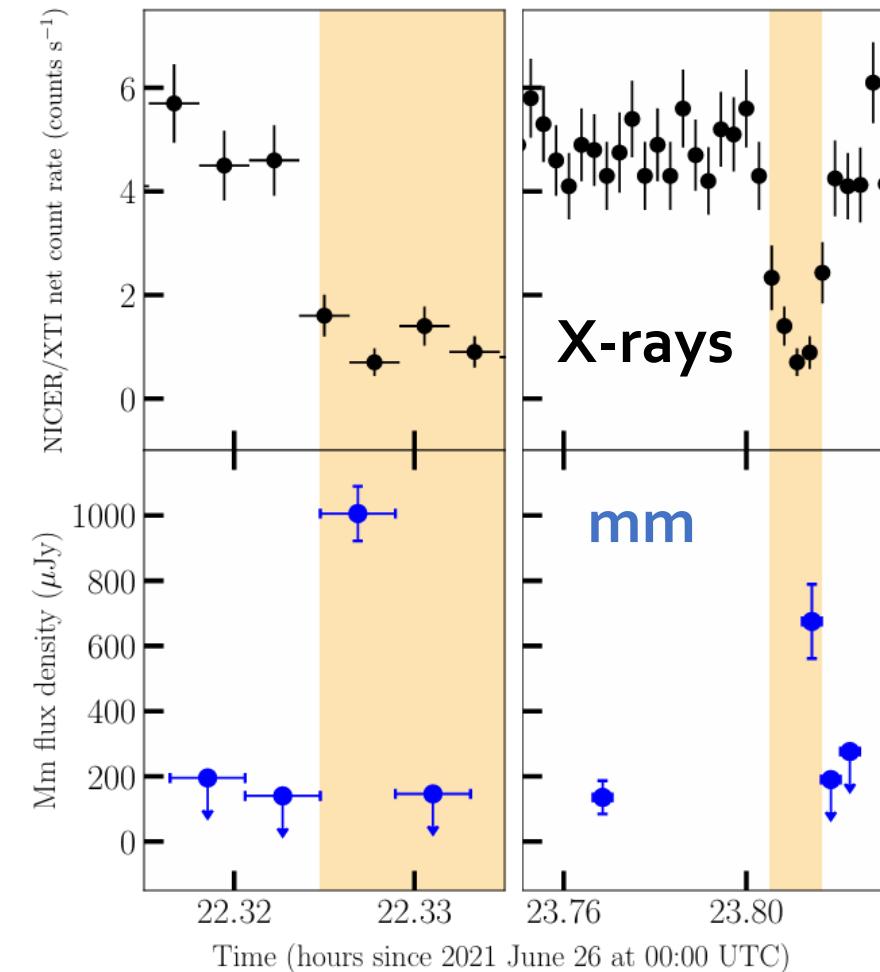
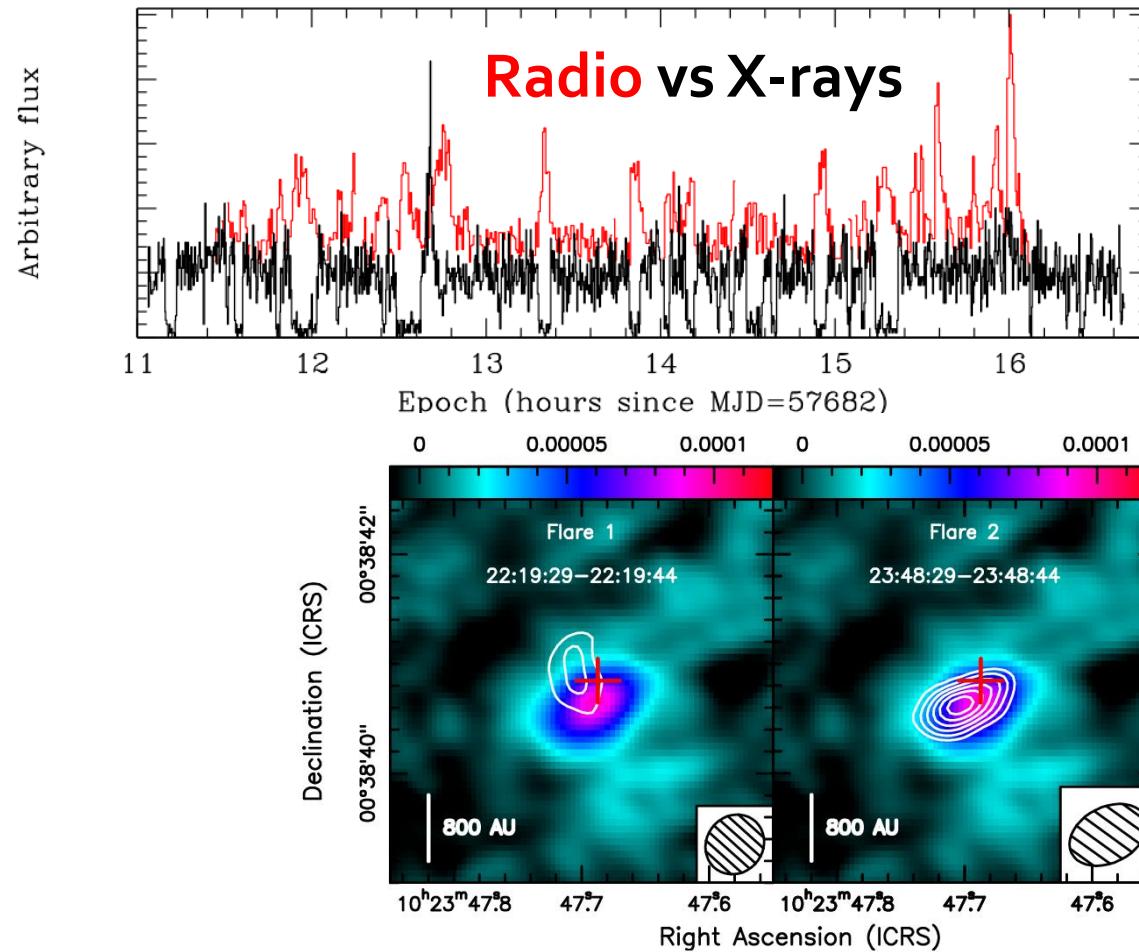
What drives the high/low mode switching?

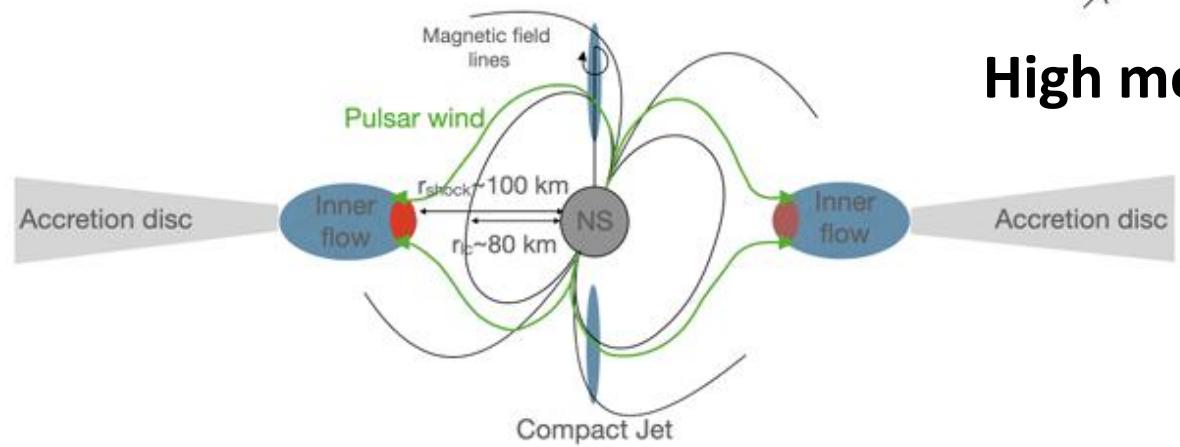
Accretion flow enters the light cylinder in the low mode.

- propeller inhibition of accretion
- Switch off of pulsar wind related emission

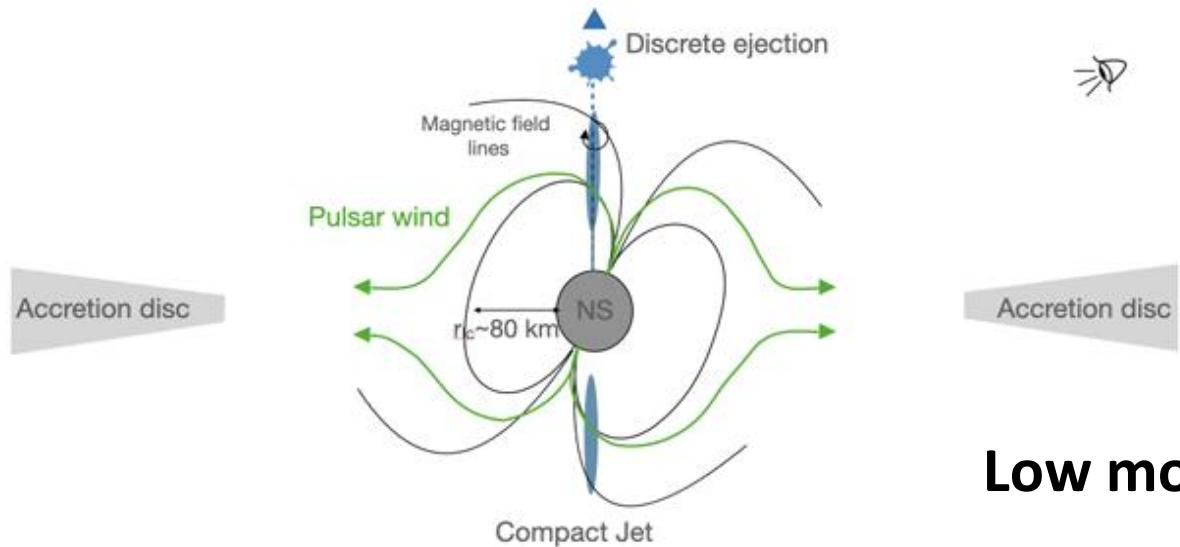


Radio and mm flares during X-ray low modes

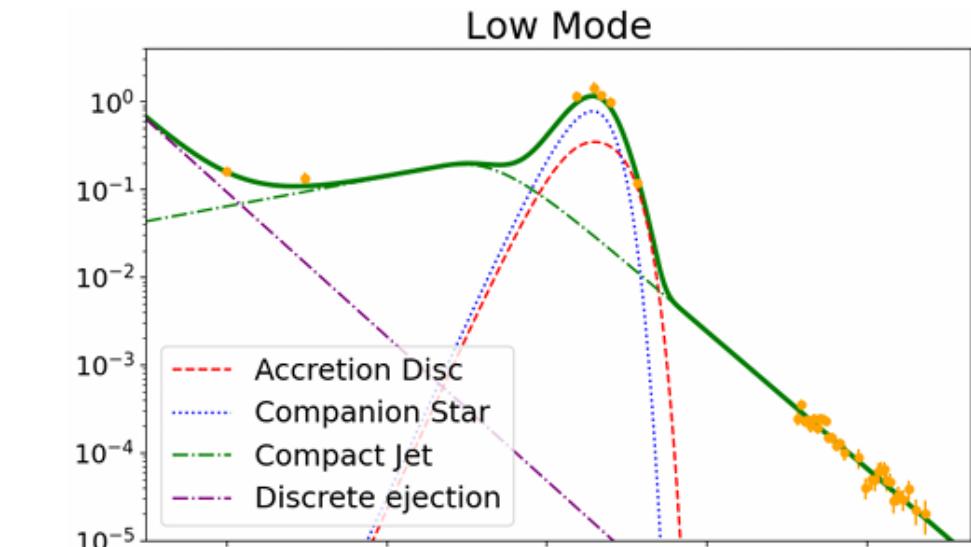
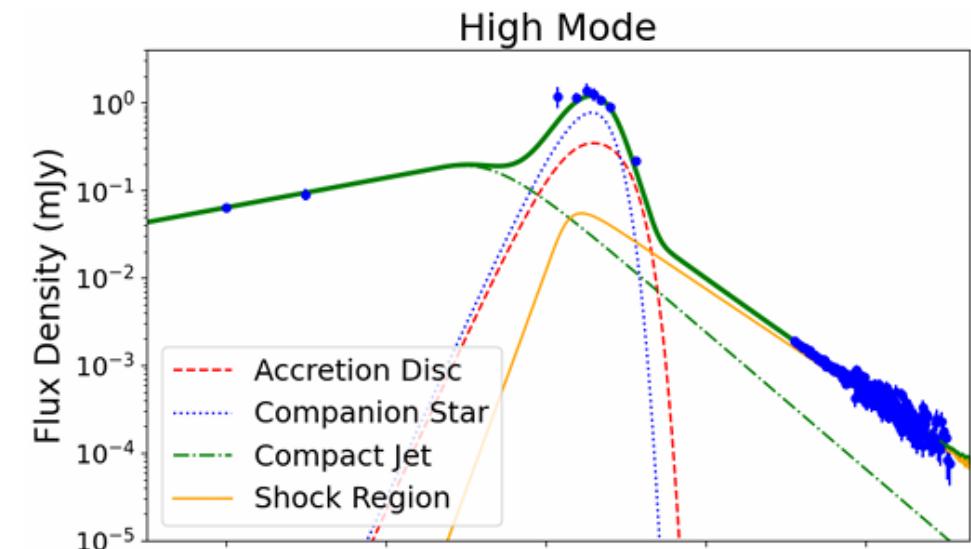




High mode



Low mode



Open questions

Can simulations of the pulsar wind/disk interaction reproduce the observed patterns?

What causes high/low mode variability?

Why are transitional ms pulsars different than accreting/rotation-powered systems?



The MSP@OAR team



www.oa-roma.inaf.it/heag

Filippo Ambrosino, Caterina Ballocco, Giulia Illiano, Riccardo La Placa, Christian Malacaria, Arianna Miraval Zanon, Alessandro Papitto

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