



The neutron star in the Carina Nebula

New XMM-Newton observation of 2XMM J104608.7-594306

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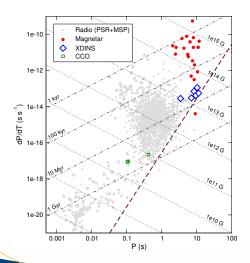
May 23, 2013

Pires, Motch, Turolla et al.

The Fast and the Furious; XMM-Newton Science Workshop, 2013



X-ray dim INSs (aka the Mag 7)



Local group of INSs sharing peculiar properties

- purely thermal spectrum
- slow rotators, $P \sim 3 10 \, s$
- ▶ high B ~10¹³ 10¹⁴ G
- $\blacktriangleright L_{\rm X} \gg \dot{E}$

Additional heating of NS crust by means of field decay

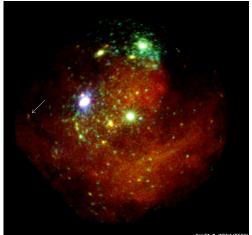
- ► different *B*-*P* evolution
- cooling rate
- detection in X-rays

Is there any XDINS beyond the Gould Belt?

- Why so many XDINS in the Solar vicinity?
- How numerous are they in the Galaxy?

New candidates to be searched at faint fluxes

- J1046: discovered in the direction of Carina
- Overall properties: younger and more distant XDINS?



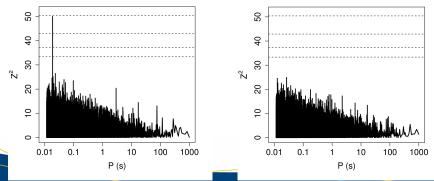


Results of AO9 observation (1)

- Goal: better characterize the spectrum; look for pulsations
- ► Blind search, broad frequency range P = 0.011 1000 s (90 ks in AO9)
- \triangleright Z² tests: different energy bands, sizes of extraction region



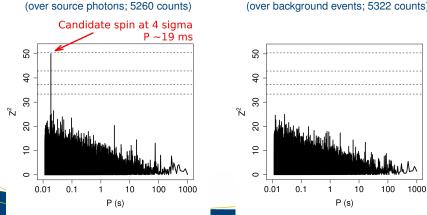
(over background events; 5322 counts)





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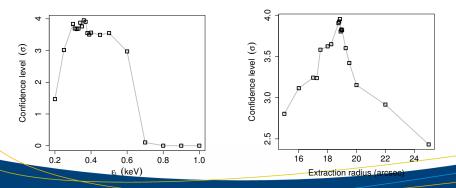


Results of AO9 observation (2)

- Significance of detection sensitive to the choice of search parameters
- Power affected even by randomization in energy (standard processing of event file)
- Is the source signal easily "lost" in the background?



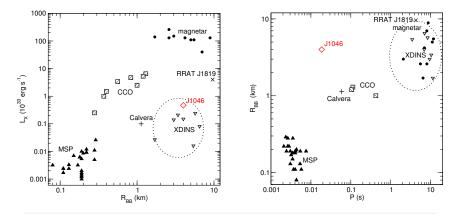
...and of extraction radii





Spin too fast for a XDINS

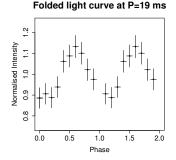
Spectro-rotational properties of thermally emitting INSs



J1046: similar spectral properties to XDINS, how to explain the fast spin? Recycling in a binary? Very low spin down? Relation with old CCO/Calvera?

New XMM-Newton observation (AO11)

Goal: confirm candidate period and constrain the INS spin down



- ▶ $t_{\rm exp} \sim 85 \, {\rm ks}$
- 5000 to 6000 counts (optimal energy band, extraction region etc)
- pulsed fraction of 14% ($Z^2 \sim$ 50)
- expected detection at 5 σ (no blind search)
- fine-tuning to increase S/N
- second observation 2 yr apart

 \dot{P} > 2.5 × 10⁻¹⁶ s s⁻¹; $B_{\rm dip}$ > 6–7 × 10¹⁰ G (2 σ)

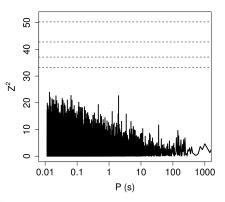
AIF



Results of timing analysis

P = 19 ms not confirmed – no significant signal

- New data with similar S/N ratio as in AO9
- Extensive searches 2 Hz around the detected periodicity
- Blind search (full frequency range) with best parameters as found for AO9 data

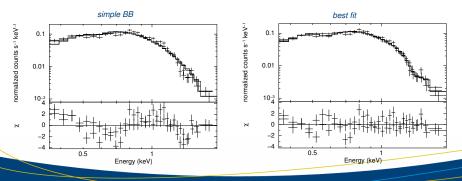


Upper limit: $p_{\rm f} \sim$ 12% (2 σ); $P = 0.0114 - 10000 \, {\rm s}$



Spectrum of a faint XDINS

- Soft and thermal spectrum; features around 0.6–0.7 keV and 1.35 keV
- Power law tail below 1% of source luminosity
- Best model with kT ~ 130 eV + Gaussian absorption at 1.35 keV (first feature likely related to local oxygen overabundance in Carina)



Fast spin not confirmed in AO11 data

- spurious/statistical artifact?
- transient phenomenum? change in pulsed fraction?

Spectrally consistent with a more distant XDINS

- thermal spectrum with absorption feature(s)
- no magnetospheric emission
- true spin of few seconds, as for the M7?
- pulsed fraction below the sensitivity of our data?

Presence in Carina constrains the neutron star age

- evidence for past supernova (e.g. Townsley et al. 2011)
- association with runaway star (Ngoumou et al. 2013)

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Thank you!

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The Fast and the Furious; XMM-Newton Science Workshop, 2013