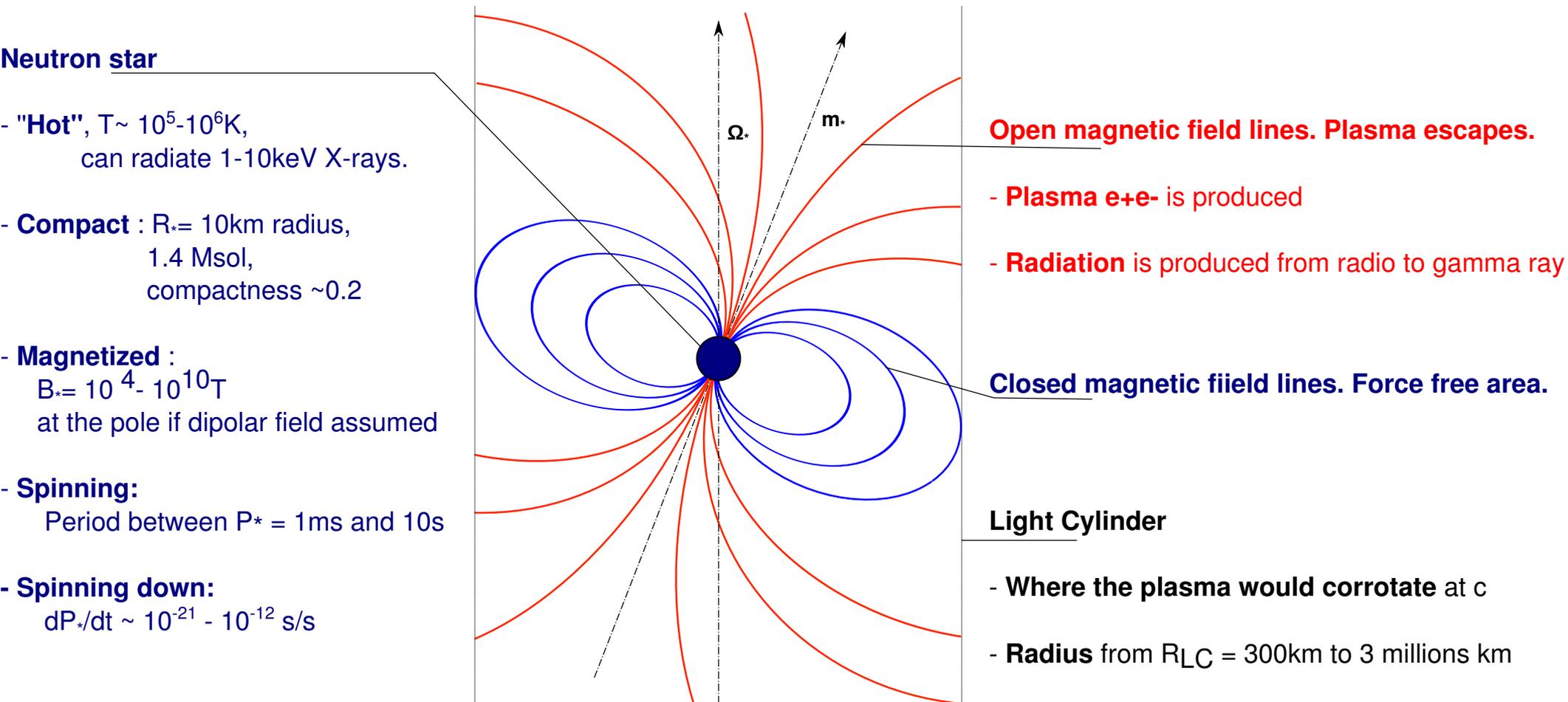


Around neutron stars

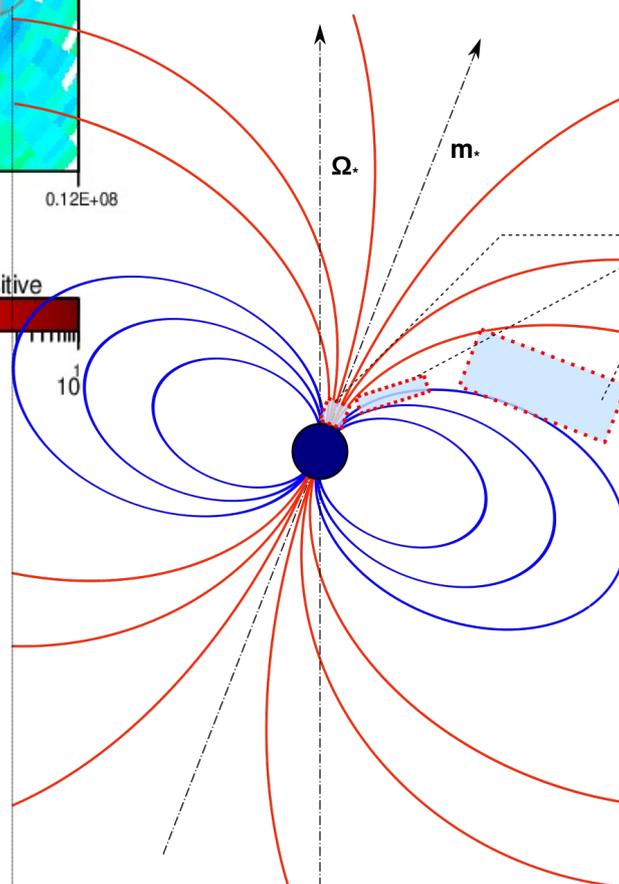
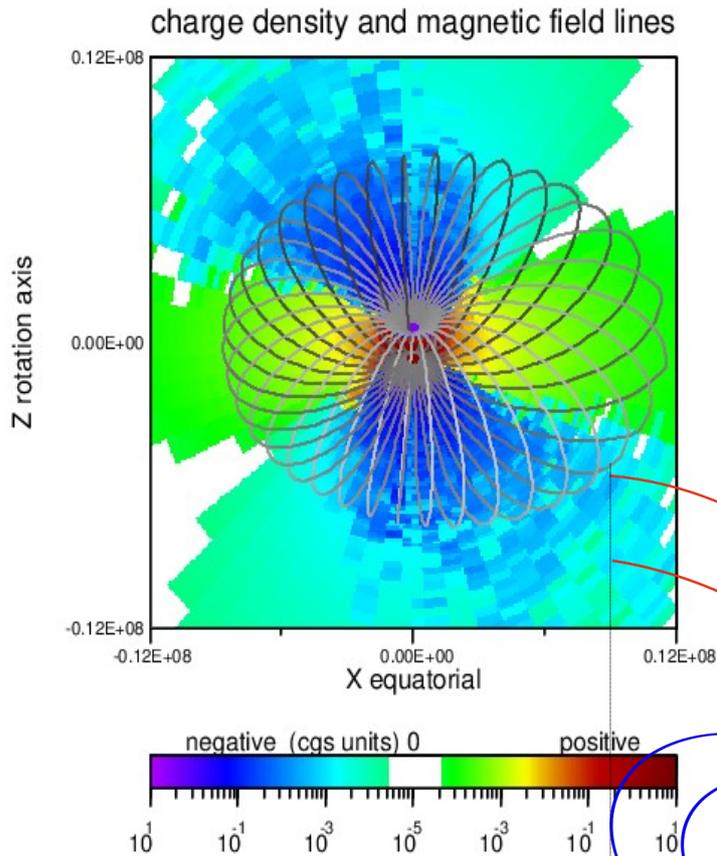
- Pulsar magnetosphere and wind
- Pulsar timing and tests of gravity
- Spider binaries
- Fast radio bursts

Magnetospheres

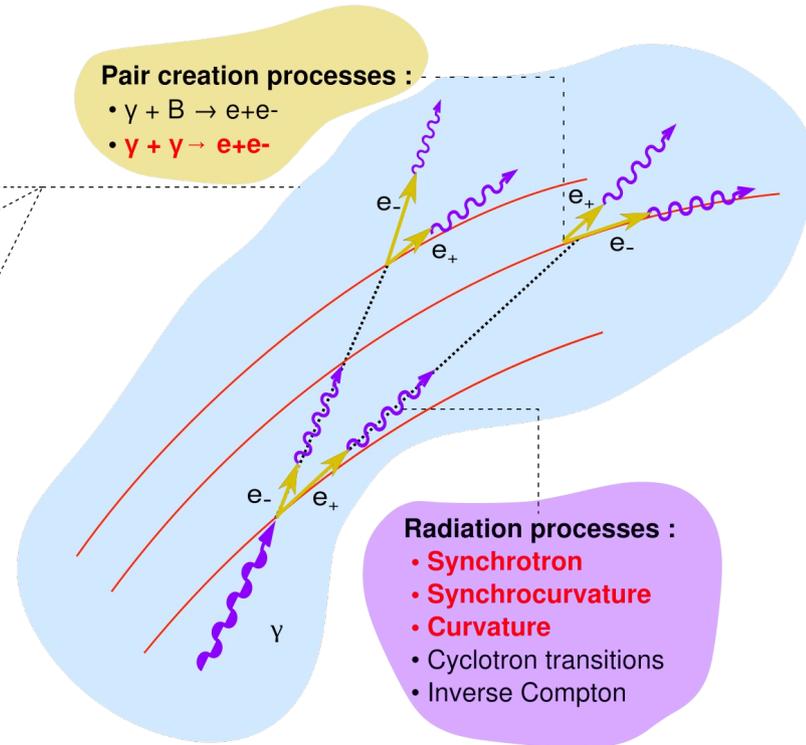
What's a pulsar ?



Magnetospheres



Global simulation: in project



Local cascade mechanism

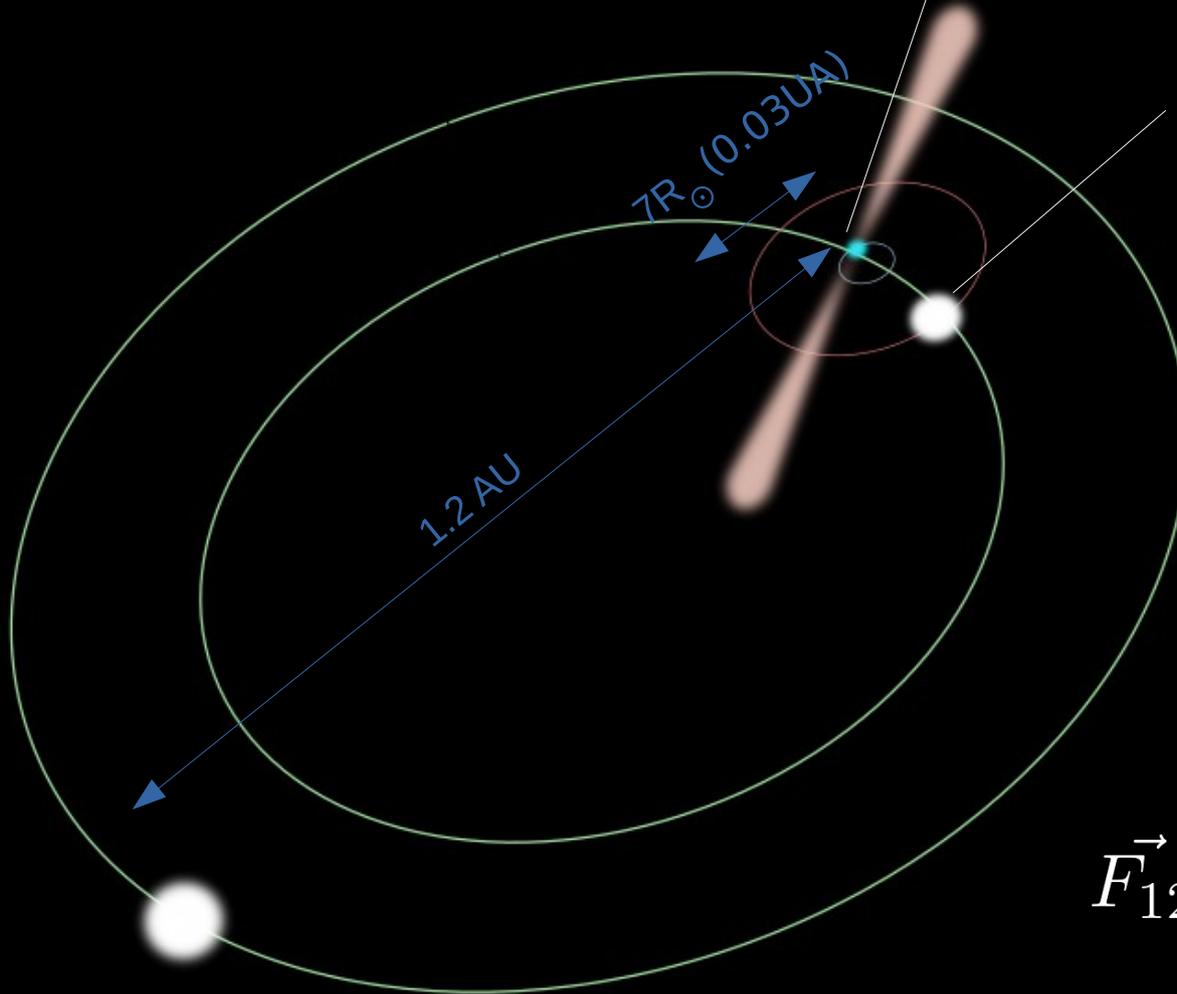
Timing

The unique PSR J0337+1715: universality of free fall

Ransom+14
Archibald+18
Voisin+20

$M_{\text{psr}} \sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$
Spin period $\sim 3\text{ms}$

$M_i = 0.2 M_{\odot}$
 $P_i \sim 1.6\text{ day}$

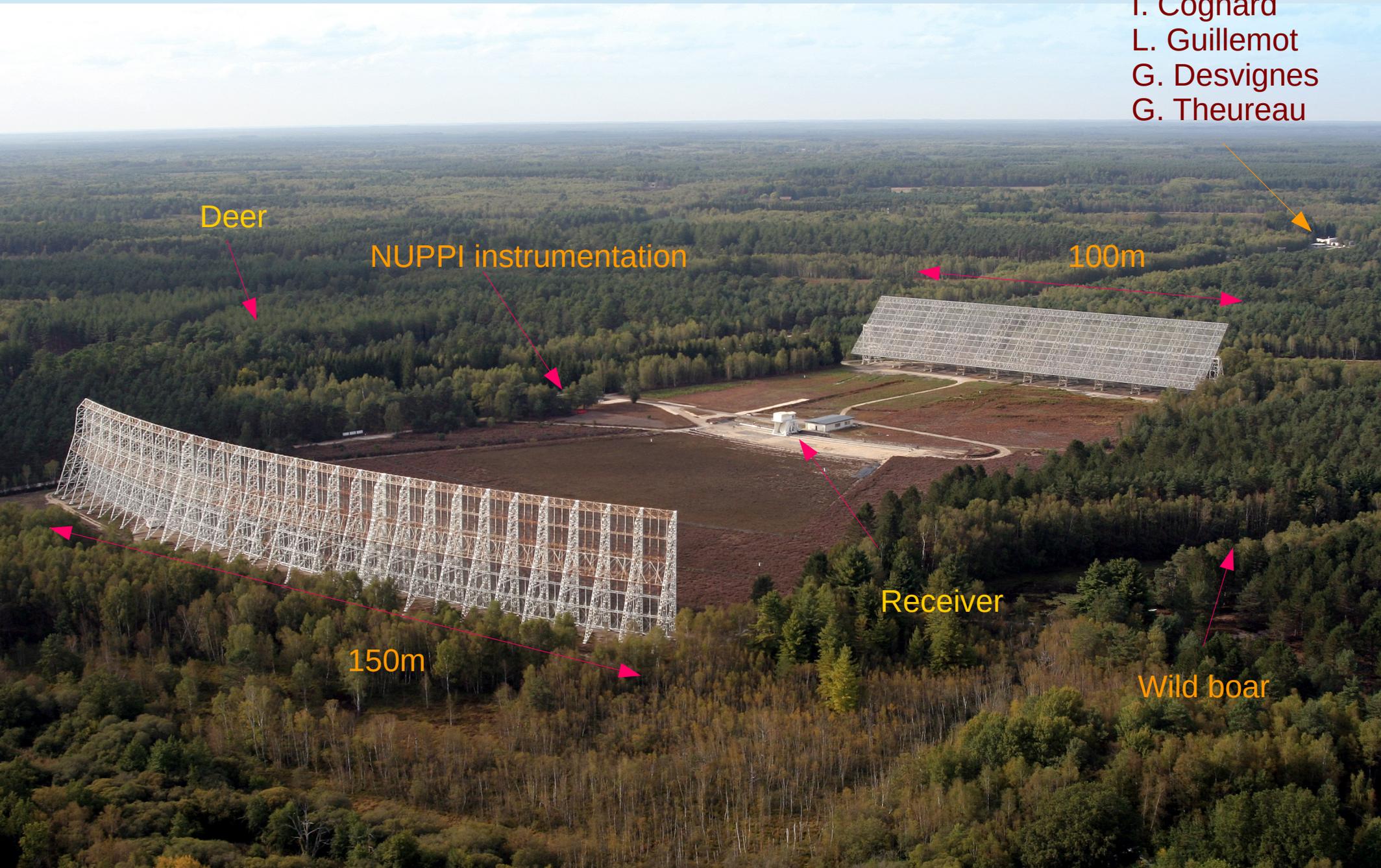


$M_o \sim 0.4 M_{\odot}$
 $P_o \sim 327\text{ days}$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = G(1 + \Delta_{12}) \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}^2}$$

Welcome to Nançay !

I. Cognard
L. Guillemot
G. Desvignes
G. Theureau



Deer

NUPPI instrumentation

100m

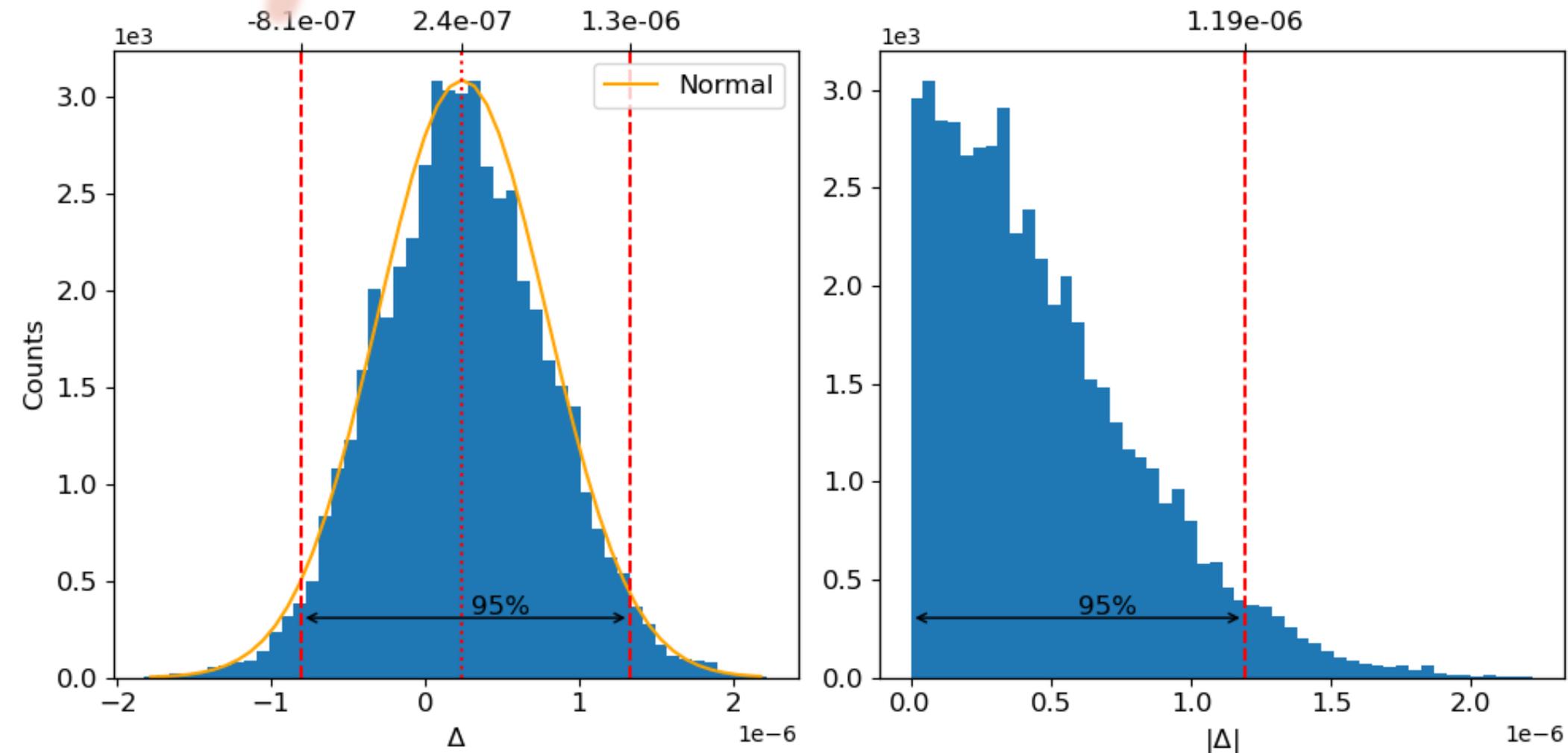
150m

Receiver

Wild boar

Preliminary!

Strong Equivalence Principle: effect of assuming a planet in the system



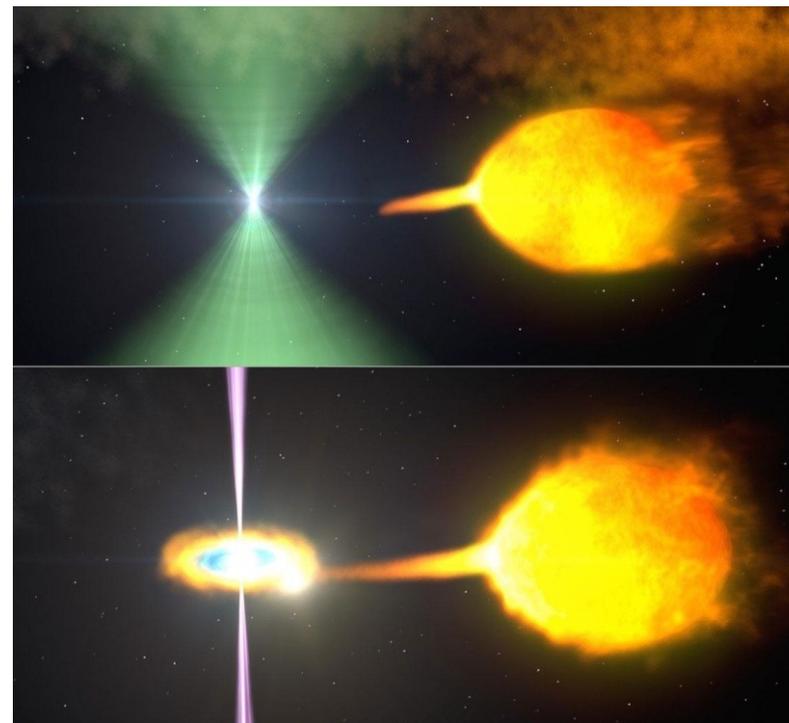
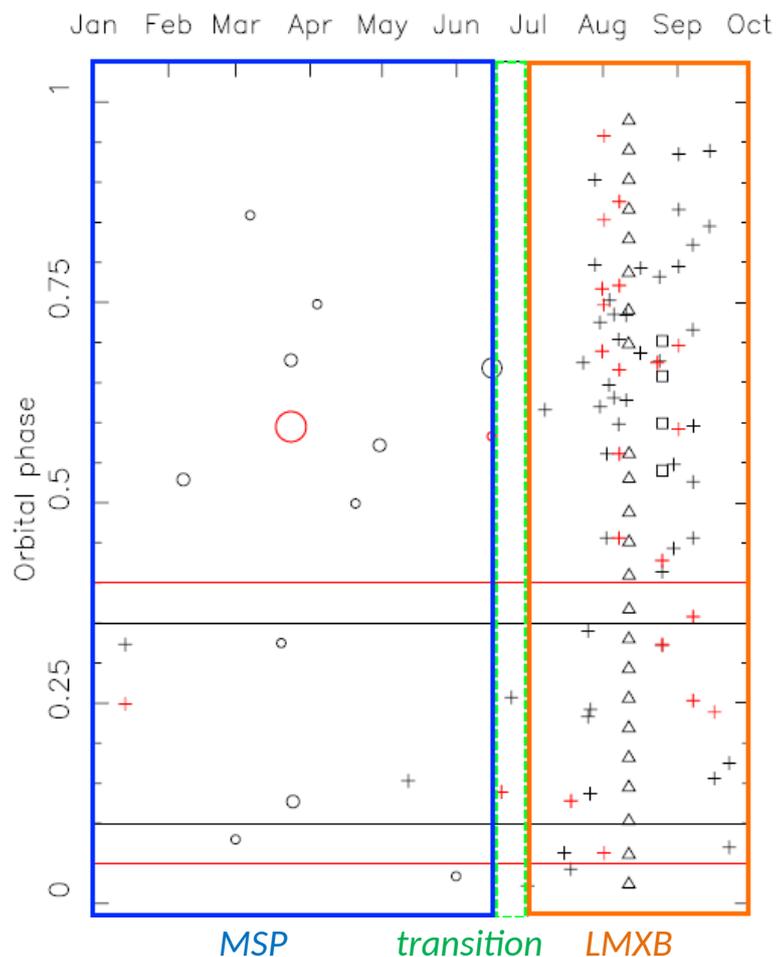
$$|\Delta| < 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \quad 95\% \text{ confidence}$$

(Against $|\Delta| < 2.05 \times 10^{-6}$ in Voisin+2020)

Spider binaries

tMSP : Transitional Millisecond Pulsars

- More than 70 spiders systems, 'Black Widow' or 'Redback', discovered over the last decade
- *Rotation-powered millisecond pulsars* that have retained a low-mass stellar companion, where the *neutron star can swing between the radio-pulsar and accretion states in shorter timescales* than stellar evolution timescales



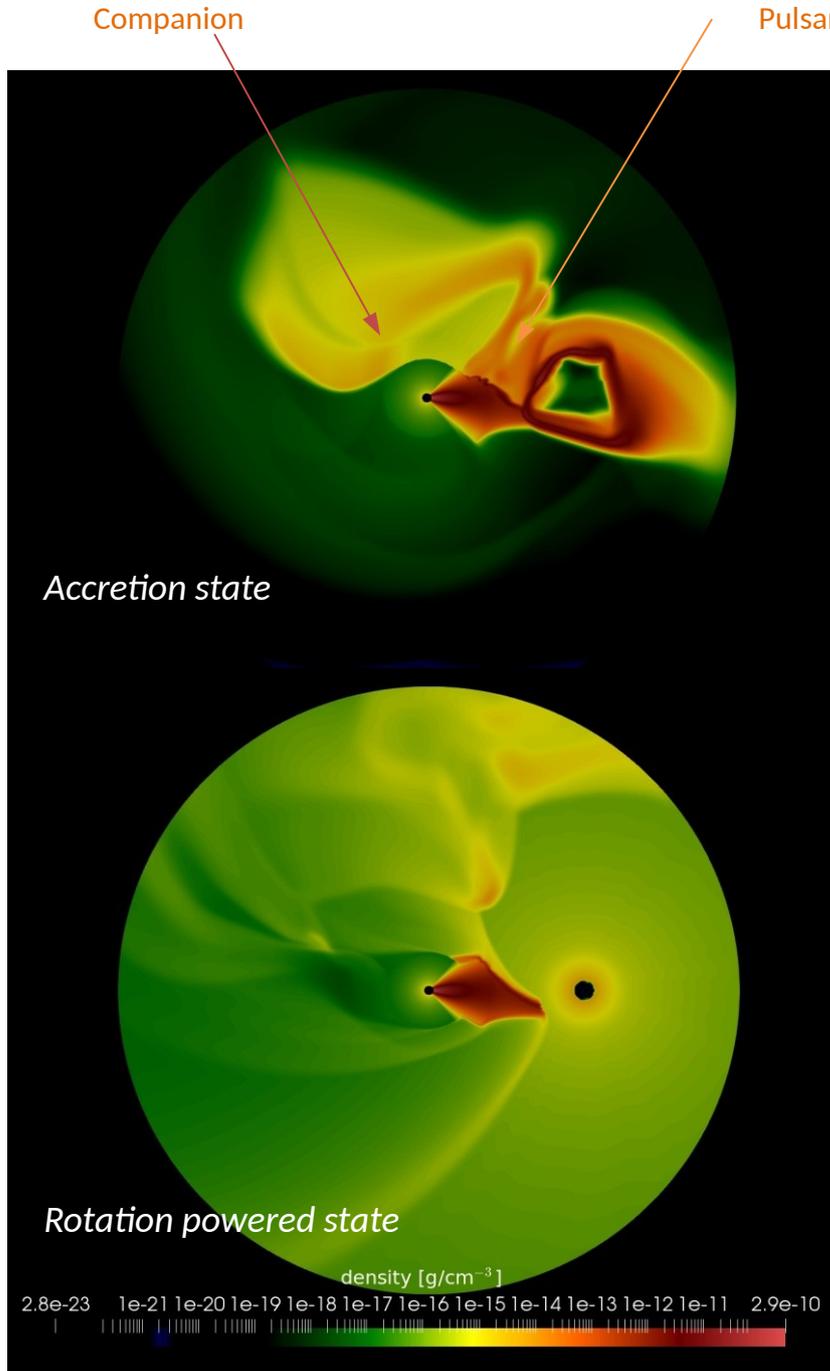
First discovered - PSR J1023+0038

2001 : LMXB

2004 : MSP

2013 : LMXB

2D Hydrodynamical simulations

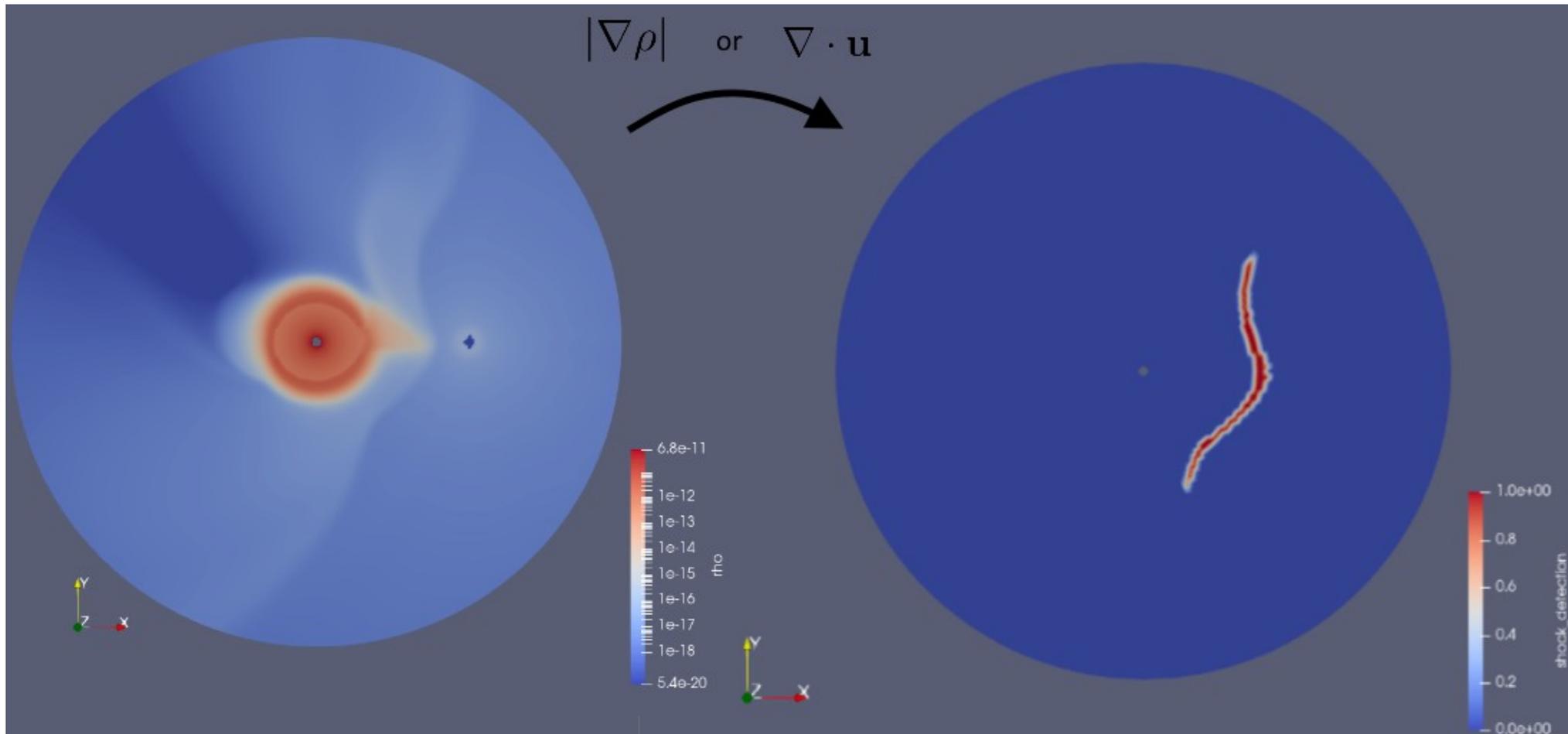


Using Adaptive Mesh Refinement code [AMRVAC 2.0](#) we aim at :

- Describing the *multi-physical interaction between the winds* of a millisecond pulsar and its stellar companion
- Understanding the *formation and evolution of an accretion disc* interacting with the pulsar wind
- Modeling the effect on the companion's atmosphere of the *irradiation flux* from the pulsar and its consequences on the *accretion flow*

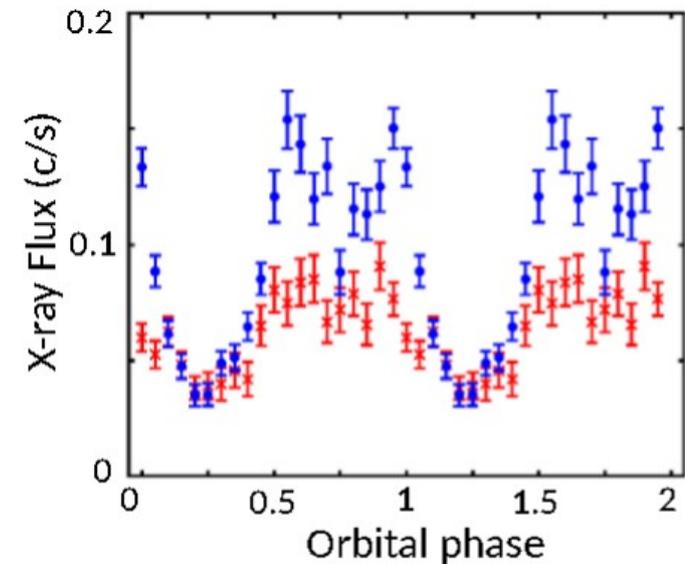
Post Processing : Shock Detection

Using *user-defined threshold* on different variables to the particular simulation, we detect the *existence of a Intra-Binary Shock (IBS)*, result of the collision between the pulsar wind and the companion wind or its magnetosphere

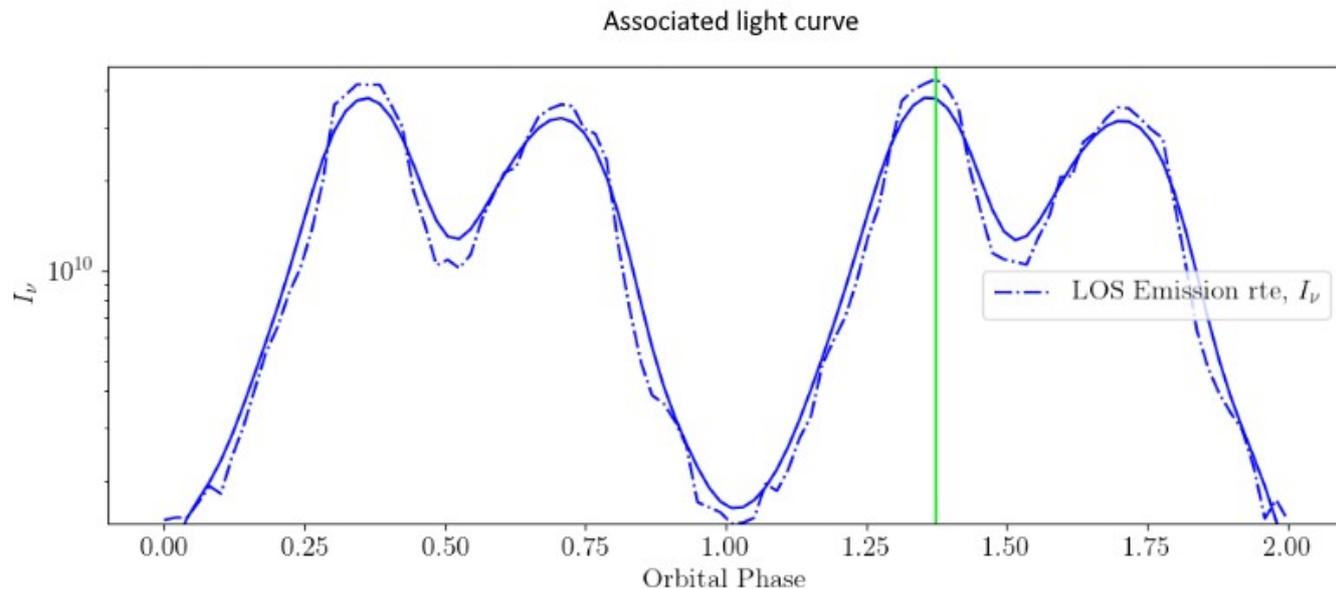
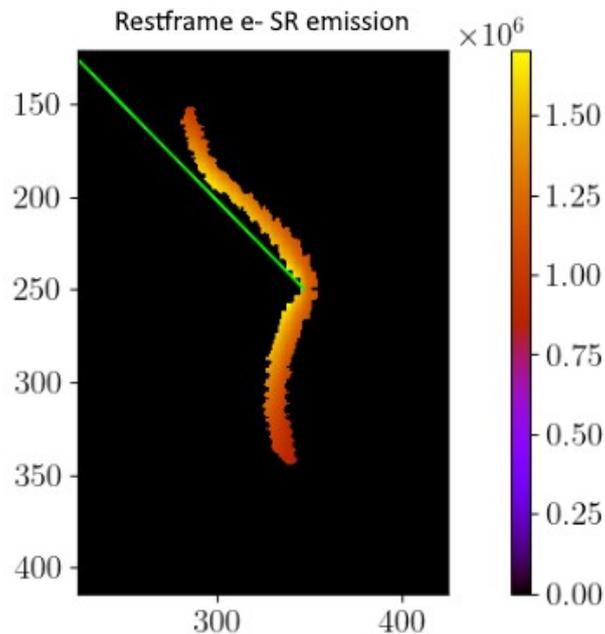


Post Processing : Orbital variability of the X-ray flux

- IBS : efficient site of particle acceleration and non-thermal emission due to the Doppler boosting, SR and IC.
- Wind momentum ratio will set the shock orientation and opening angle, thus determining the shape of the X-ray orbital light curve



X-ray orbital modulation observed from PSR J1227-4853 (RB) on 2013, Dec 29 (red points) and 2014, Jun 27 (blue points), Papitto and de Martino, 2020

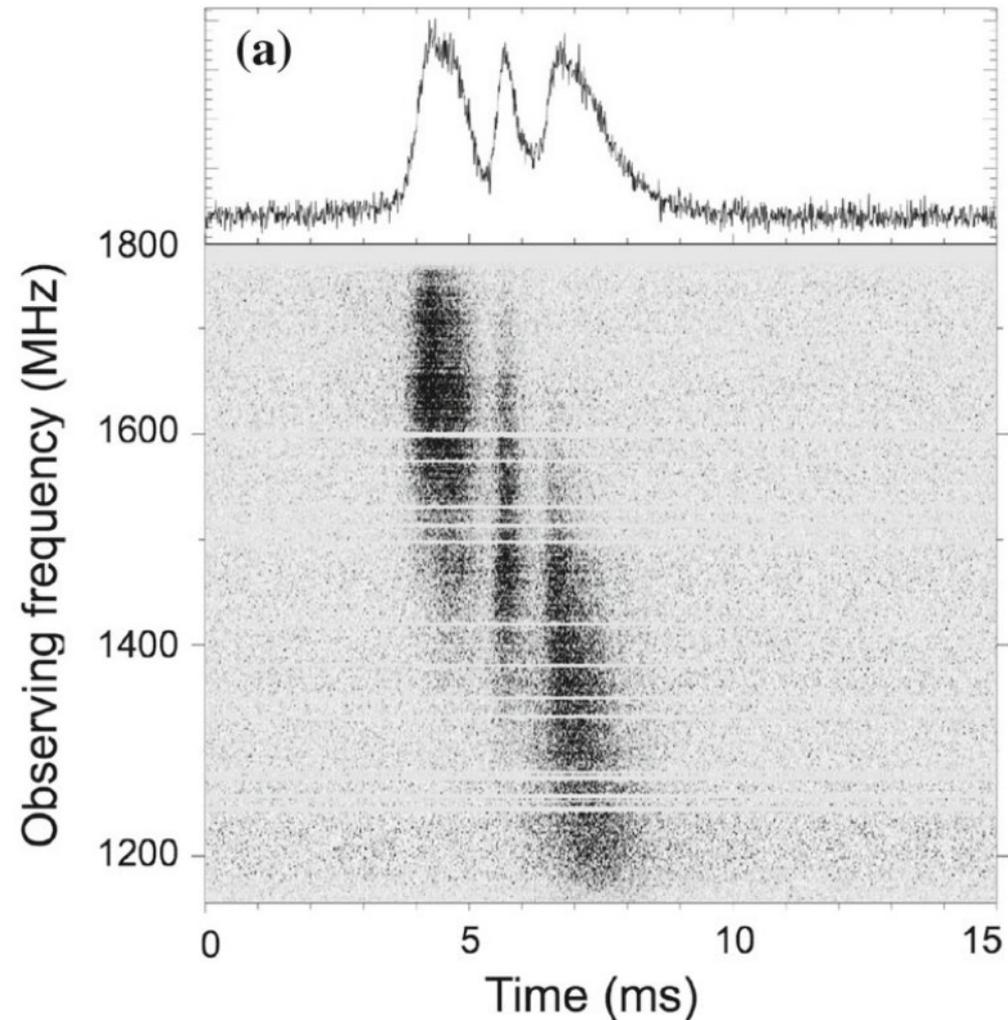


Fast Radio Bursts

Fast radio bursts

- Extragalactic DM/distance
- Intense : $\gg 10^{23}$ erg/Hz/s
- Fast : a few ms with $\sim 10\mu\text{s}$ substructures
- Narrow bandwidth : $\sim 1\text{GHz}$
- Downward drifting subpulses
- Polarisation :
 - Mostly or totally linear
 - No clear trend on Faraday rotation (across sources)
 - Moderate or no swing

FRB121102, Hessels18

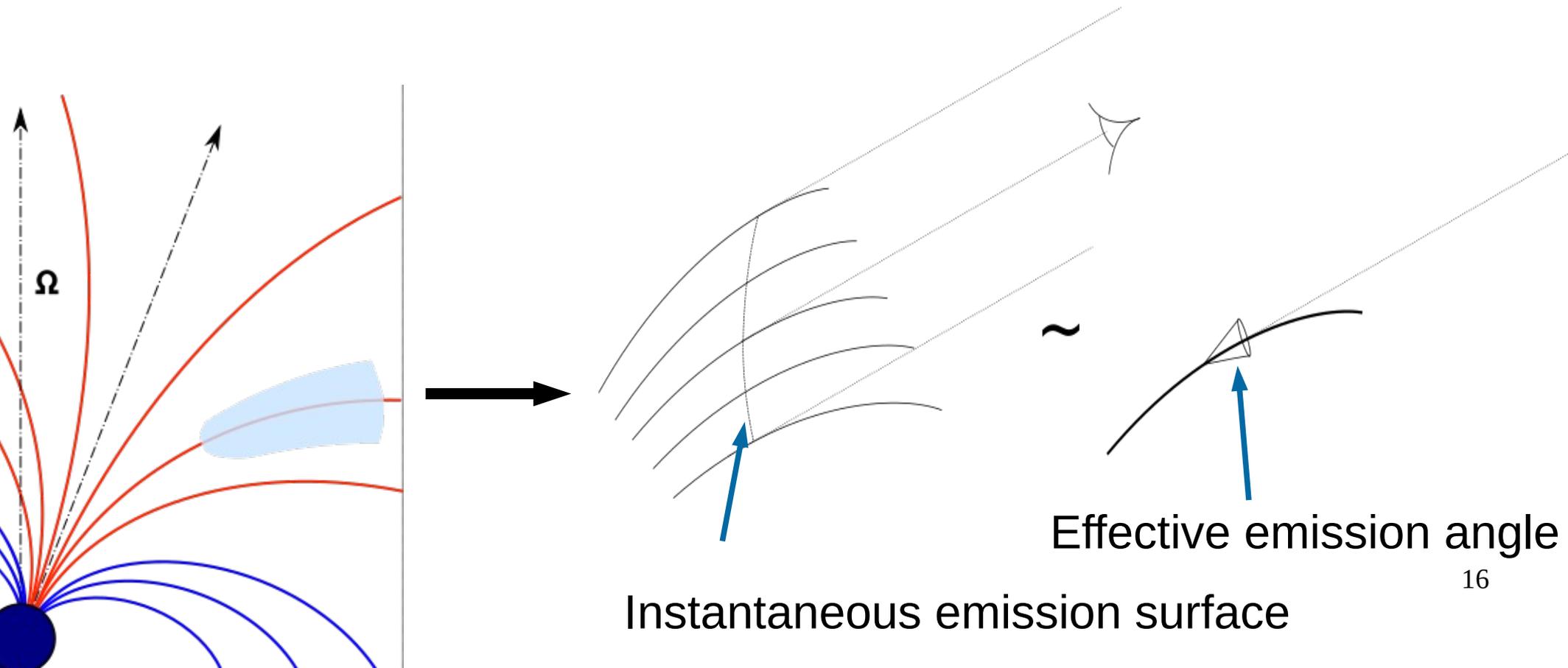


FRBs: A geometrical model

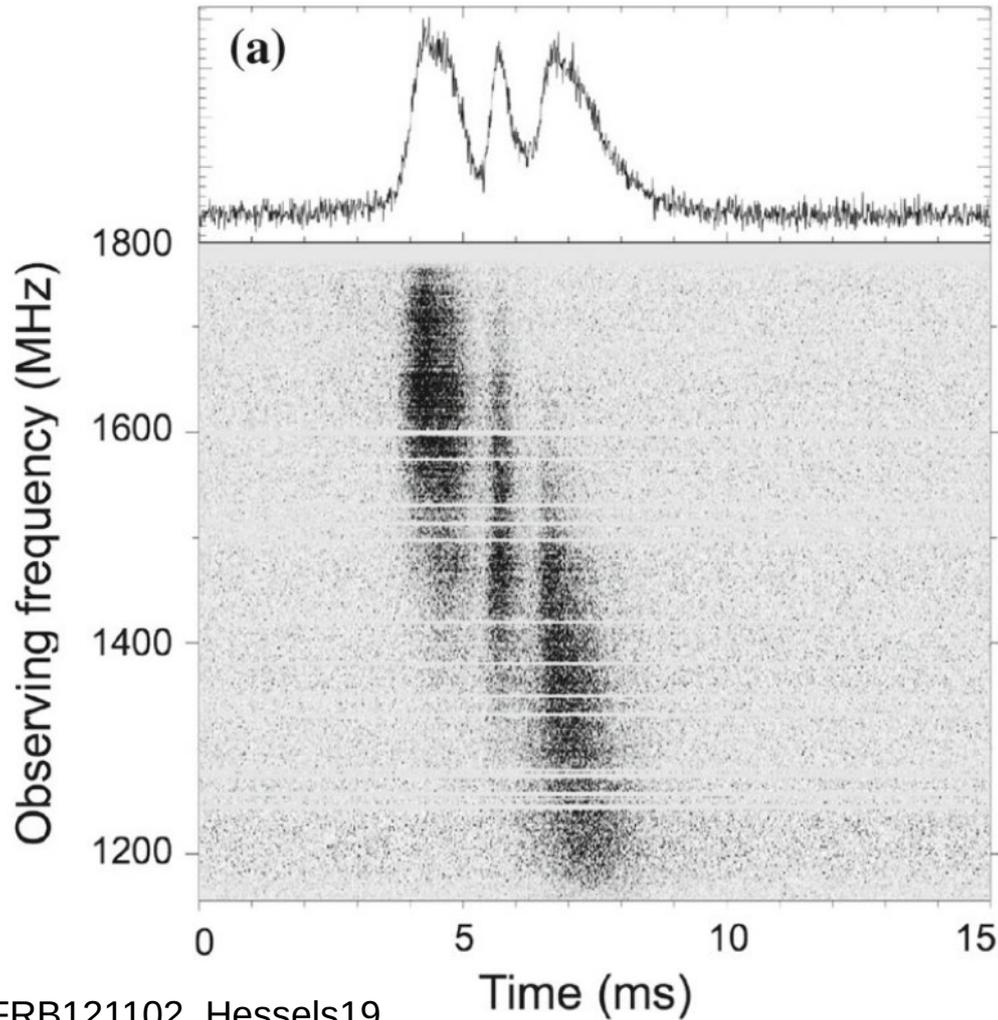
Preliminary

Hypothesis :

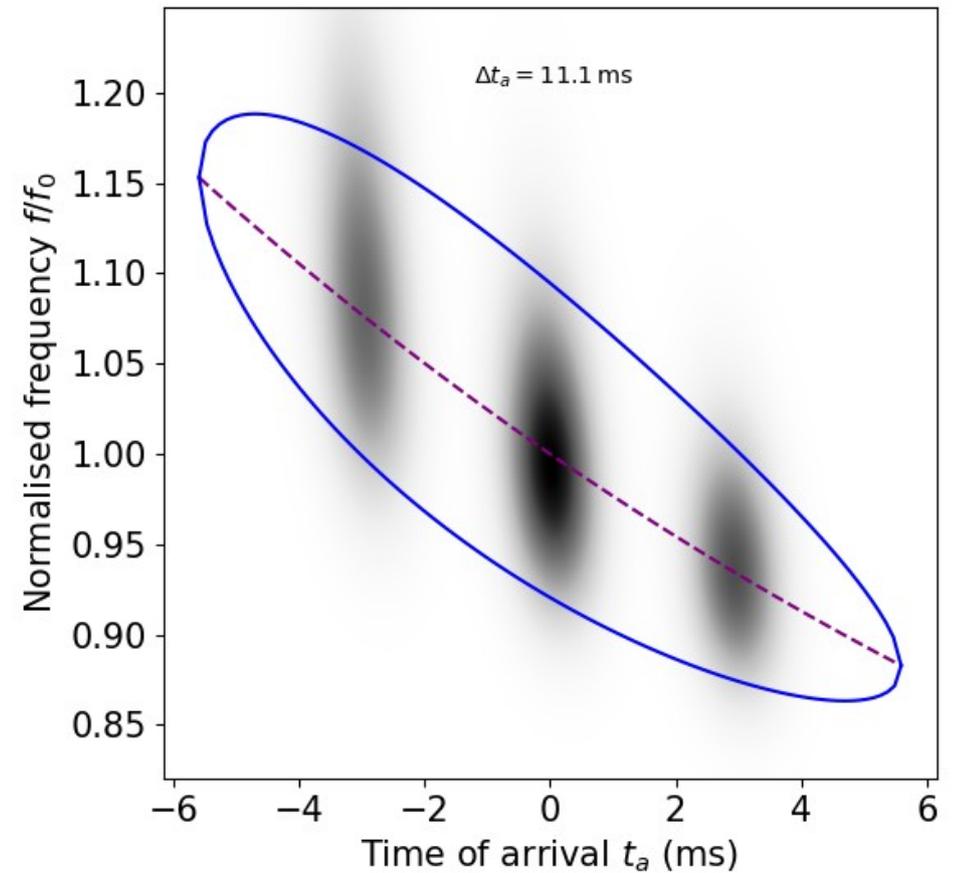
- Emission duration is trigger limited, not visibility limited (as in e.g. pulsars)
- Emission takes place on a small bundle of lines
- Propagation through bundle much shorter than trigger duration



Down-drifting sub-bursts



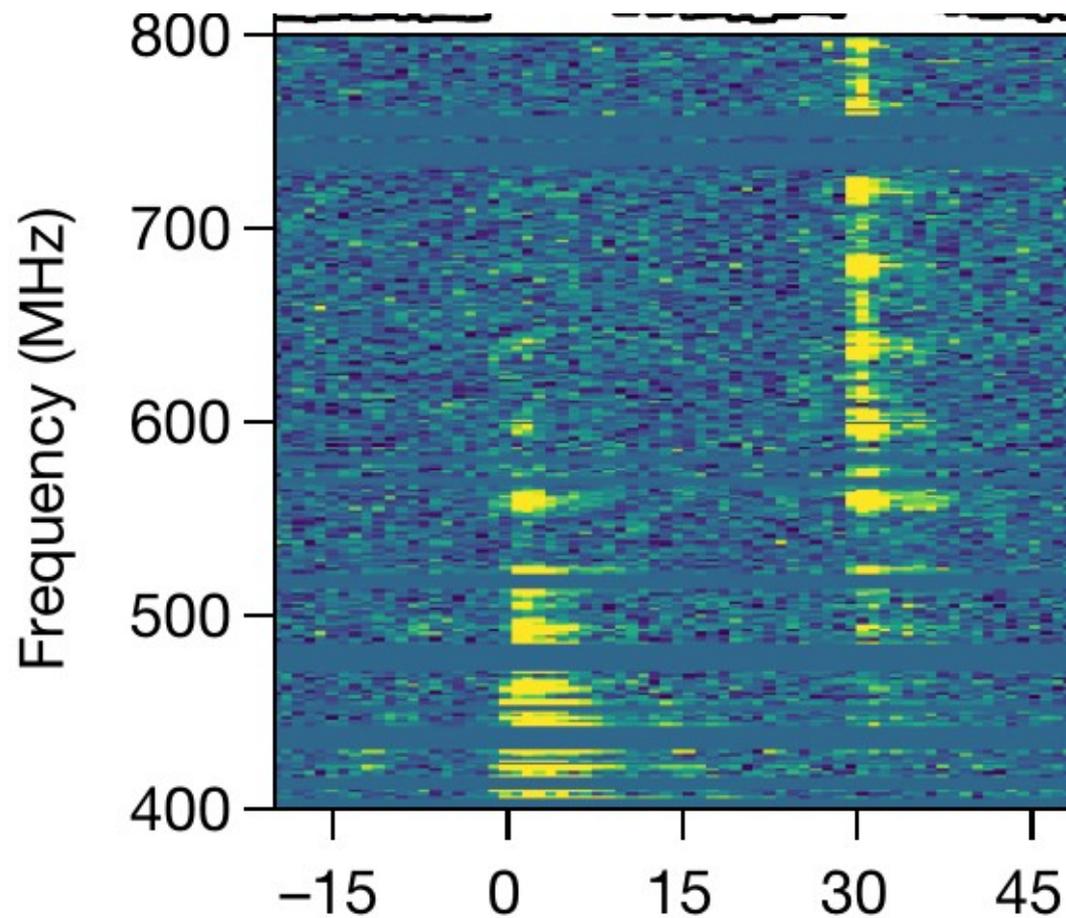
FRB121102, Hessels19



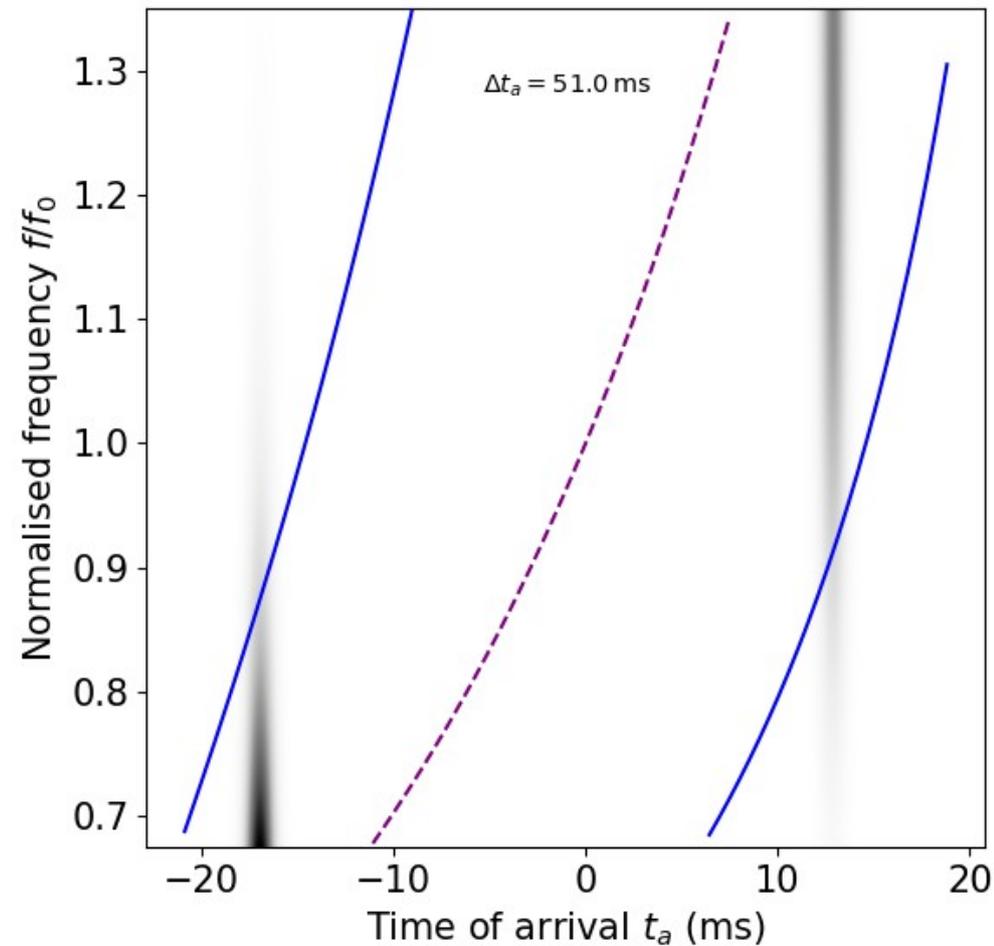
Split monopole geometry
(outer magnetosphere)

Preliminary

The Galactic magnetar bursts



J1935+2154, Andersen et al. 2020



Dipolar polar-cap geometry

Summary

- A “1st principle” kinetic code in development
- Testing gravity with a numerical timing model
- Probing interaction of pulsars with their spider companions with RMHD simulations
- Modelling Fast Radio Bursts