

A diagram illustrating a magnetar, a type of neutron star with an extremely strong magnetic field. The magnetar is shown as a grey sphere with a red arrow indicating its rotation. Two beams of radiation, represented by grey cones, are emitted from the poles of the magnetar. The beams are shown as a series of parallel lines that fan out as they travel away from the magnetar. The background is a dark space with a crescent moon in the upper left and several stars of varying colors (white, orange, red) scattered throughout.

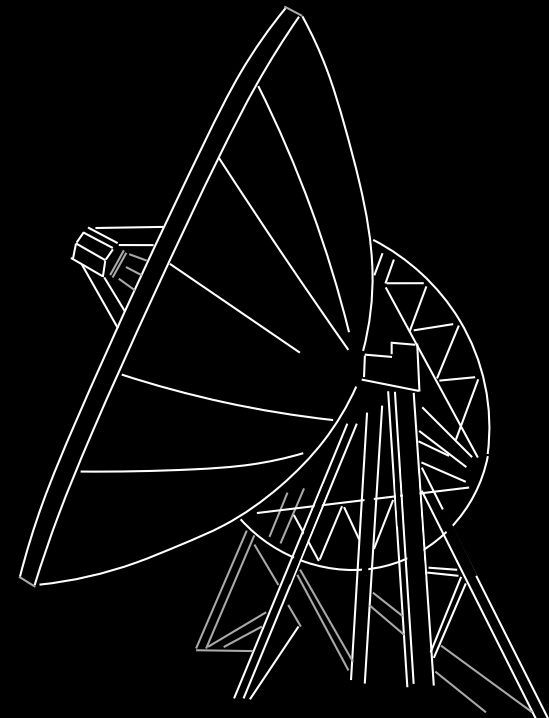
# A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way

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Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy,  
IAUS 337 Pulsar Astrophysics - The Next 50 Years,  
Jodrell Bank Observatory, 4-8<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2017

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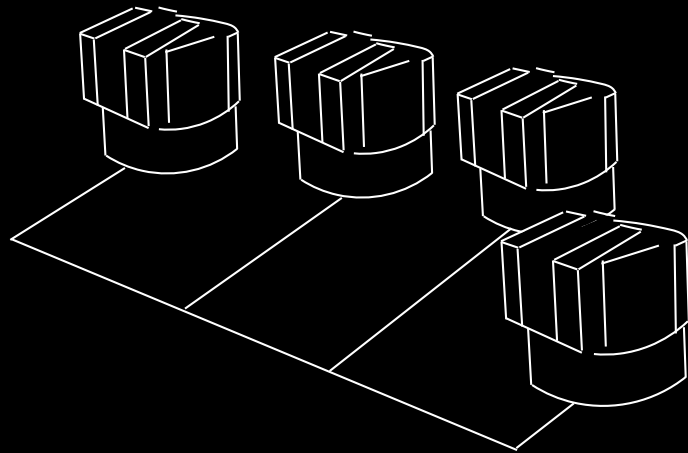
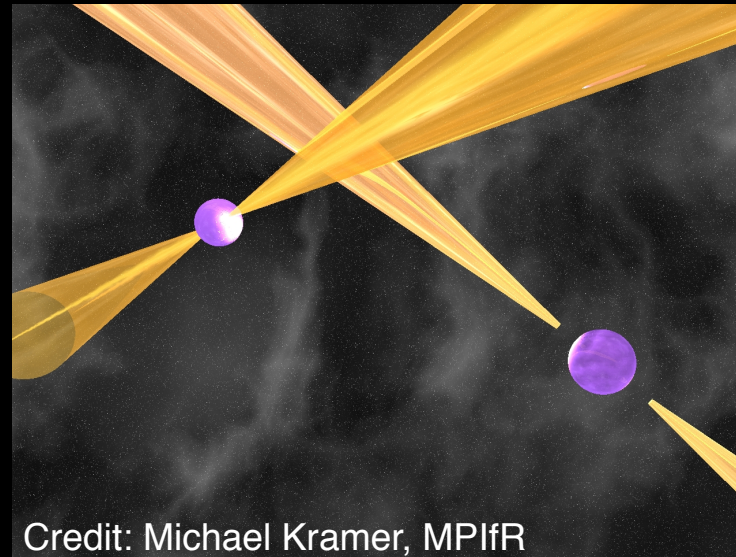
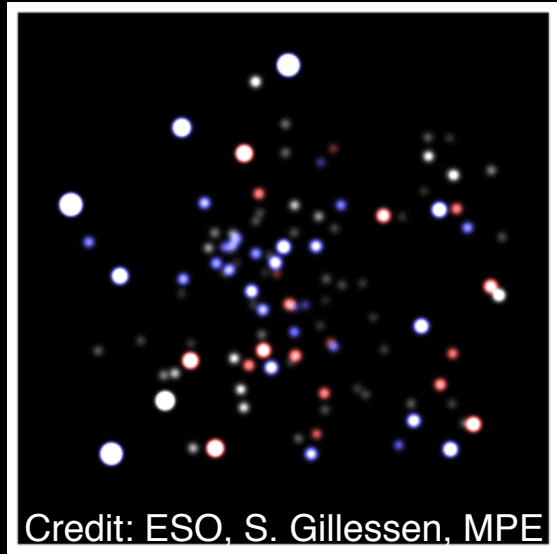


Telescope outline from a photo of the Effelsberg telescope by  
Enno Middelberg (Liu & Eatough, Nature Astronomy, 2017).

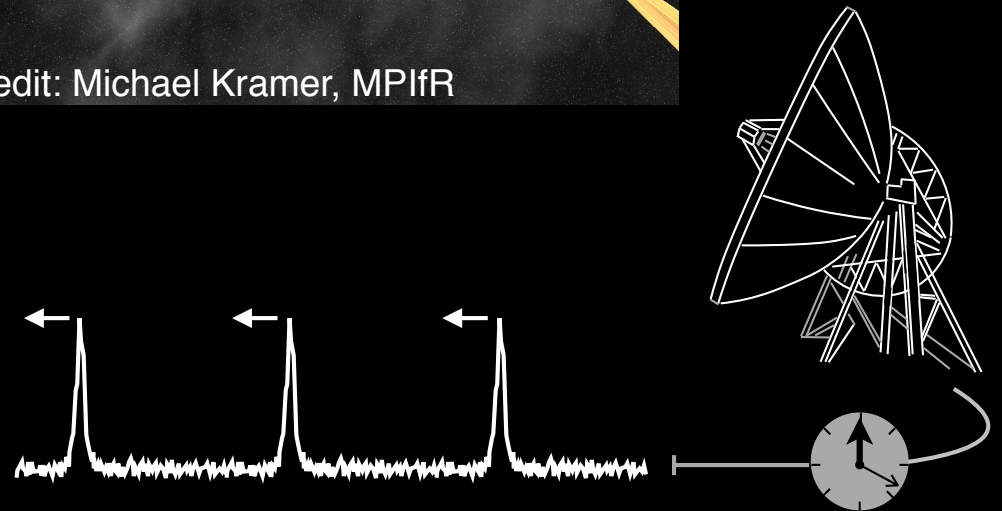
# Outline

- Pulsars in the Galactic Centre.
- The Galactic Centre - a magnetic environment.
- PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way.
- Latest results from PSR J1745-2900.

# Pulsars in the Galactic Centre

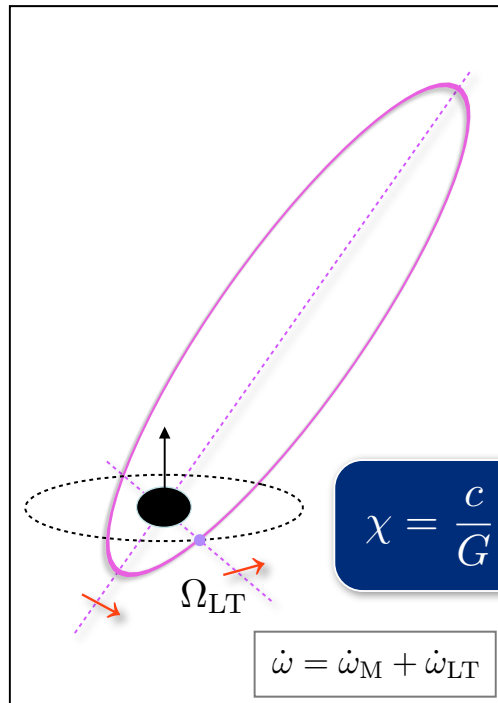


0.1 AU VLTI astrometry, GRAVITY.



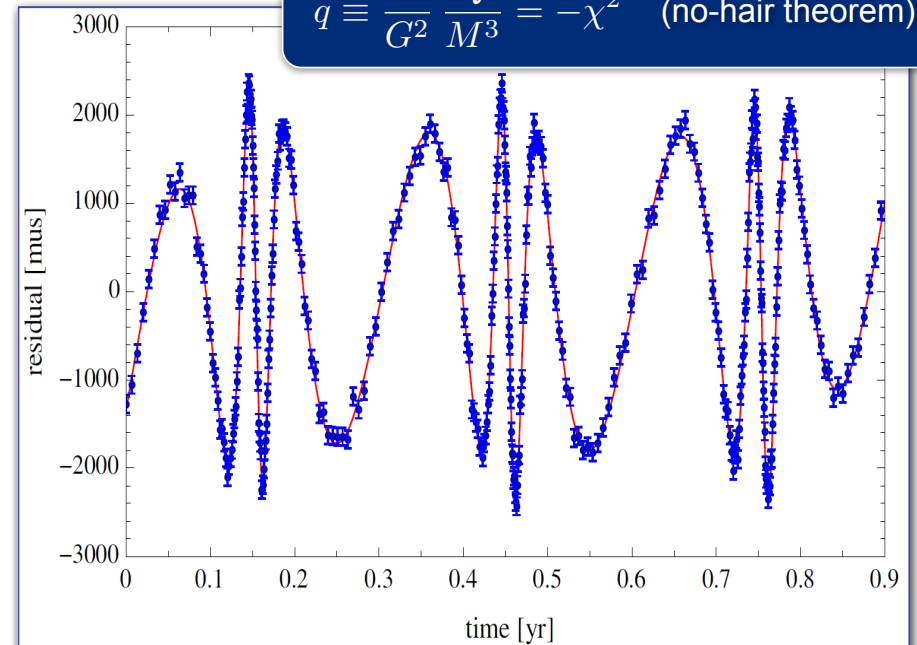
Typical  $100 \mu\text{s}$  timing residuals can give sensitivity to positional changes on spatial scales of the order of tens of kilometres.

# Pulsars in the Galactic Centre



$$\chi = \frac{c}{G} \frac{S}{M^2} \leq 1 \quad (\text{CCC})$$

Lense-Thirring orbital precession will be used to extract spin of black hole.  
Fig. courtesy of Wex.



Simulated quadrupole moment signature in Sgr A\* PSR timing residuals. Fig. courtesy of Liu & Wex.

SMBH mass ( $\pm 1 M_{\odot}$ ),

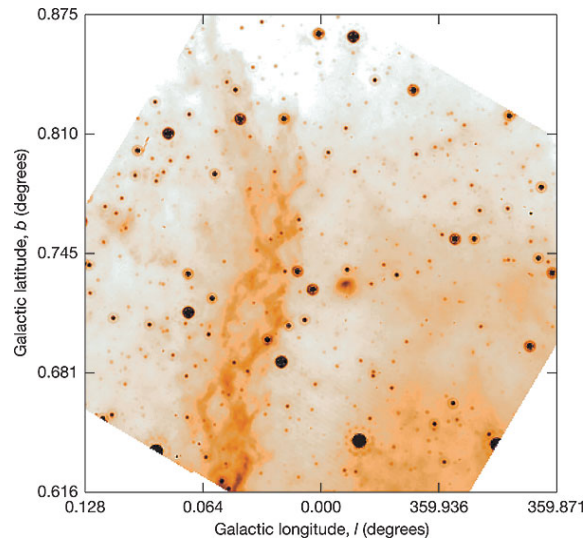
Spin (**Cosmic Censorship Conjecture**),

Quadrupole moment (**No-hair Theorem**),

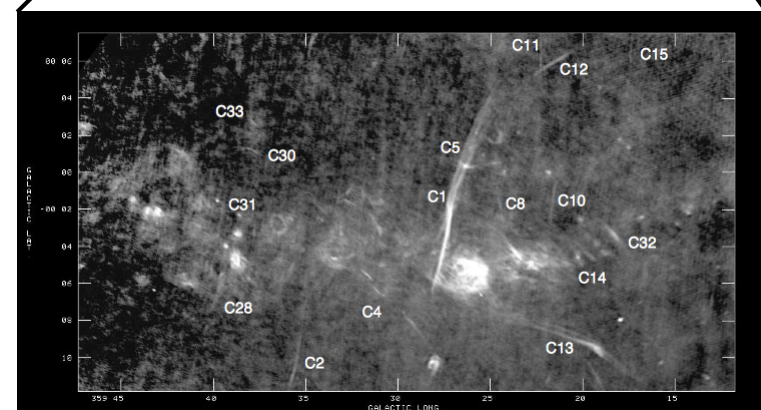
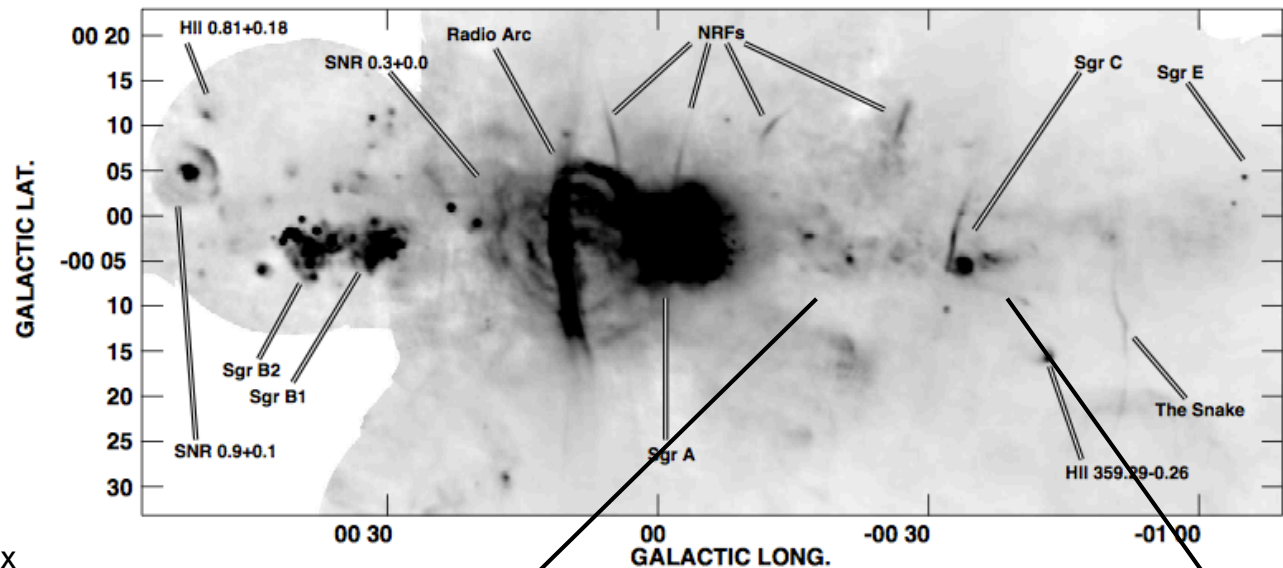
Distance ( $\pm 1$  pc - in conjunction with optical astrometry).



# The Galactic Centre - a magnetic environment



Spitzer 24  $\mu\text{m}$  IR image of a "Double Helix Nebula" toward GC. Morris et al. 2006, Nature



VLA 20 cm continuum survey of the GC showing "vertical" and randomly oriented NTFs. Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2004, ApJ Sup.

- Conditions in the inner few hundred pc (CMZ) unlike elsewhere in Galaxy.
- Morris 2014, arXiv:1406.78.59:**
- B-field in dense clouds *parallel* to plane.
  - Strong *poloidal* field in intra-cloud regions visible as non-thermal filaments.

# The Galactic Centre - a magnetic environment

GC pulsars would also be excellent probes of the ionized & magnetized environment; through measurements of dispersion measure ( $DM$ ), rotation measure ( $RM$ ) and scatter broadening (angular and temporal).

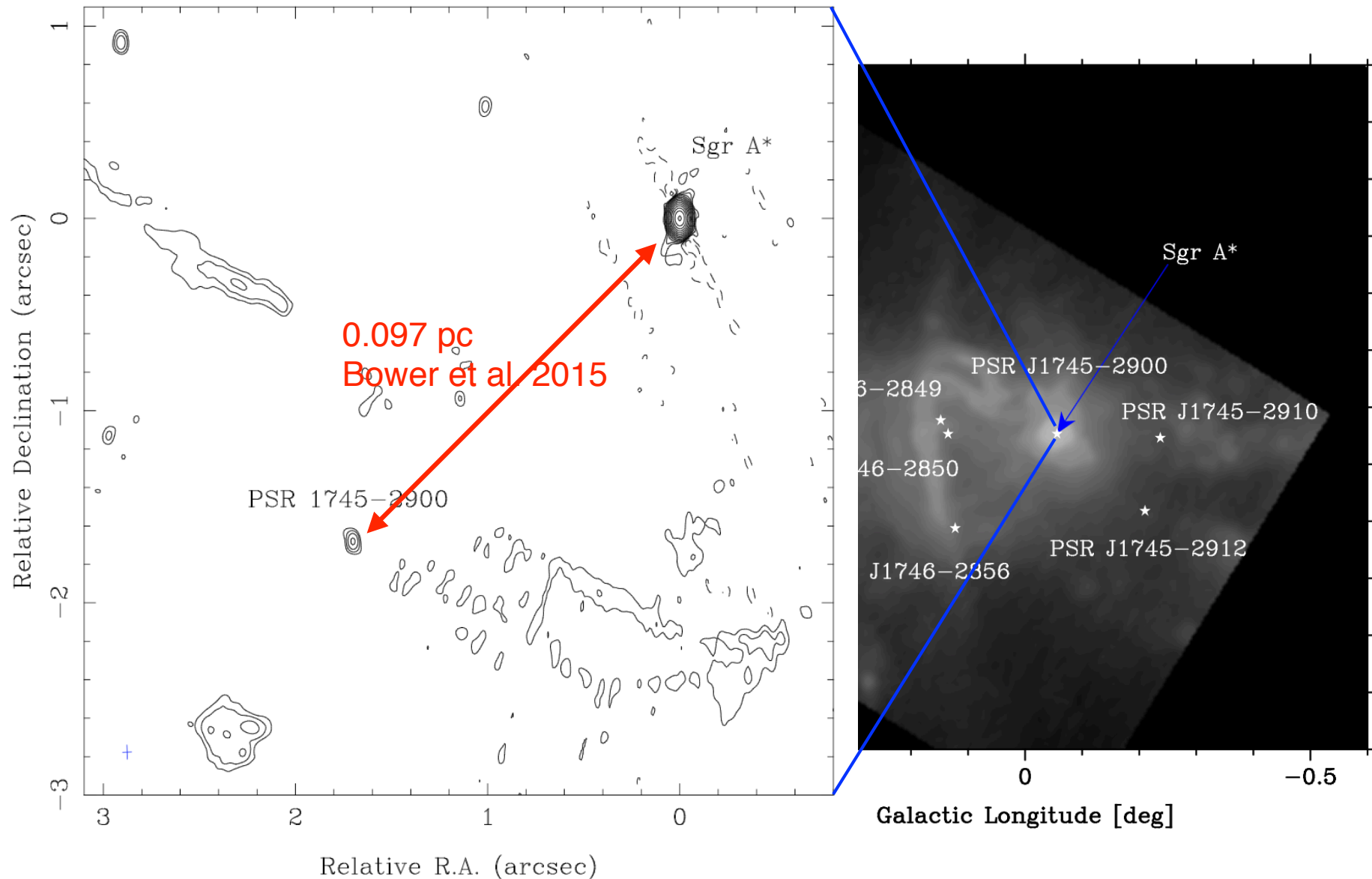
$$DM = \int n(l) dl$$

$$RM = e^3 / (2\pi m_e^2 c^4) \int B(l) n(l) dl$$

$$\Delta\phi = RM \lambda^2$$

$$B_{=} \geq \frac{RM}{0.81 DM} \mu G$$

# PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way



Kravchenko et al. 2014, VLA



# PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way

$RM = -440'000 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$   
(1st)

$RM = -66'960 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$   
(2nd)

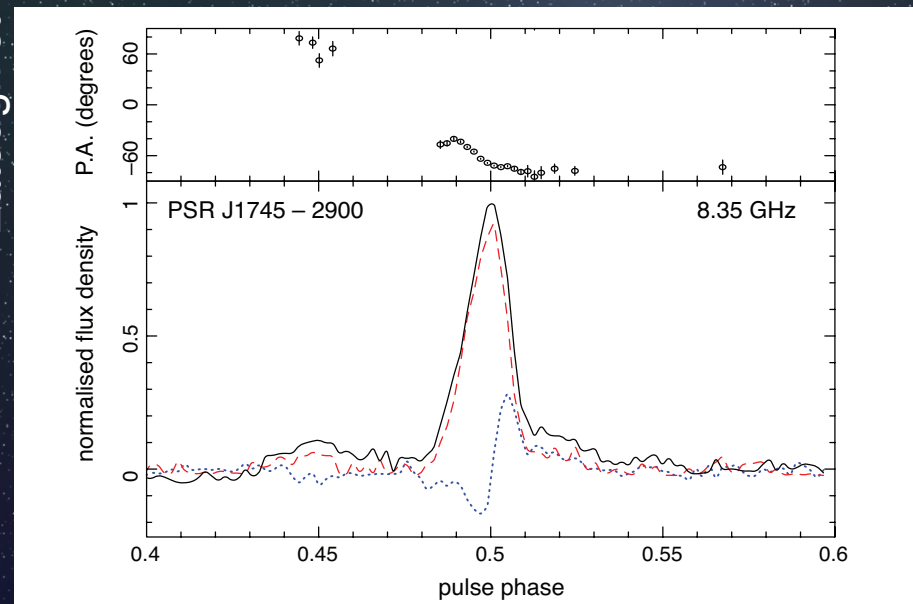
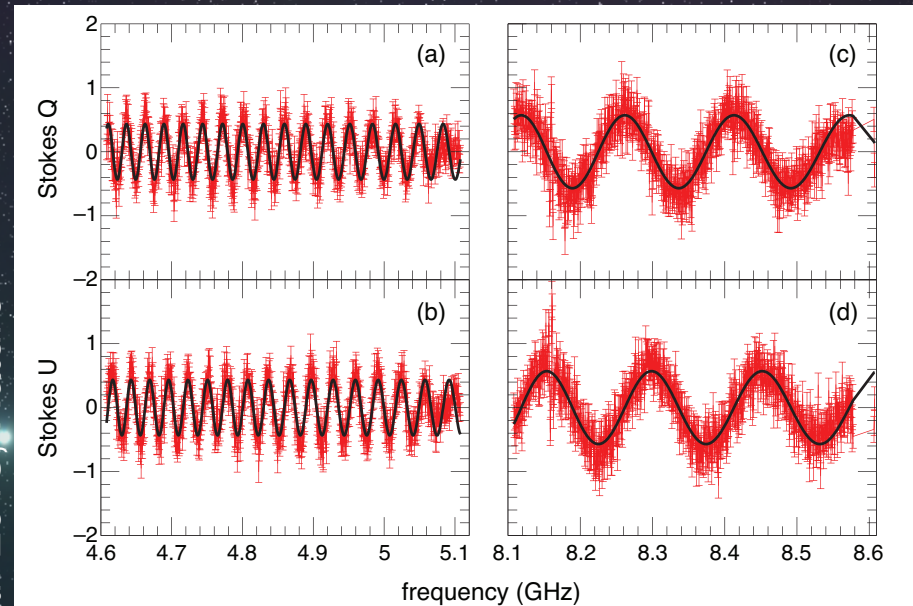


# PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way

$$RM = -66'960 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$$

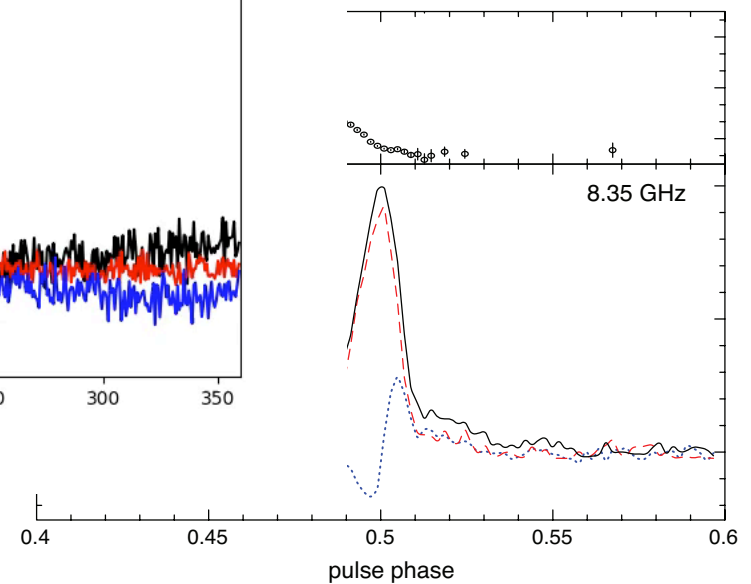
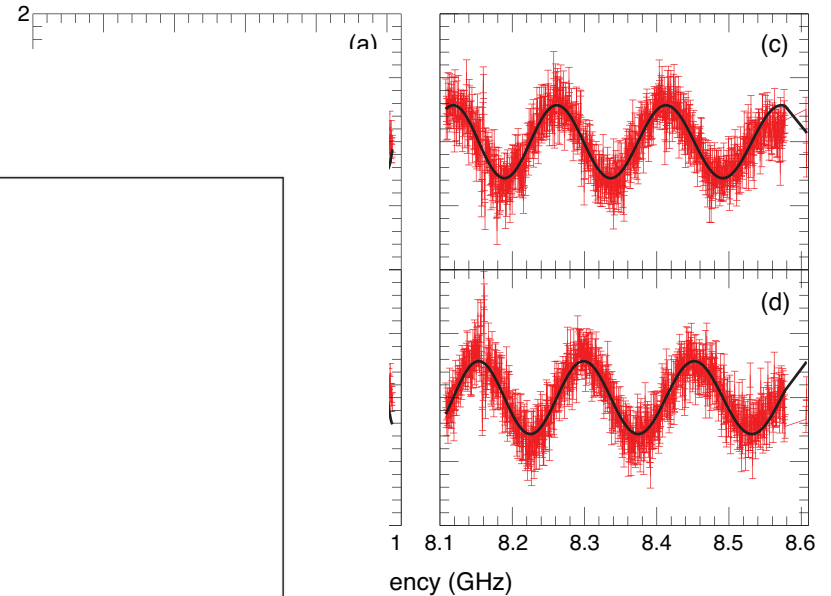
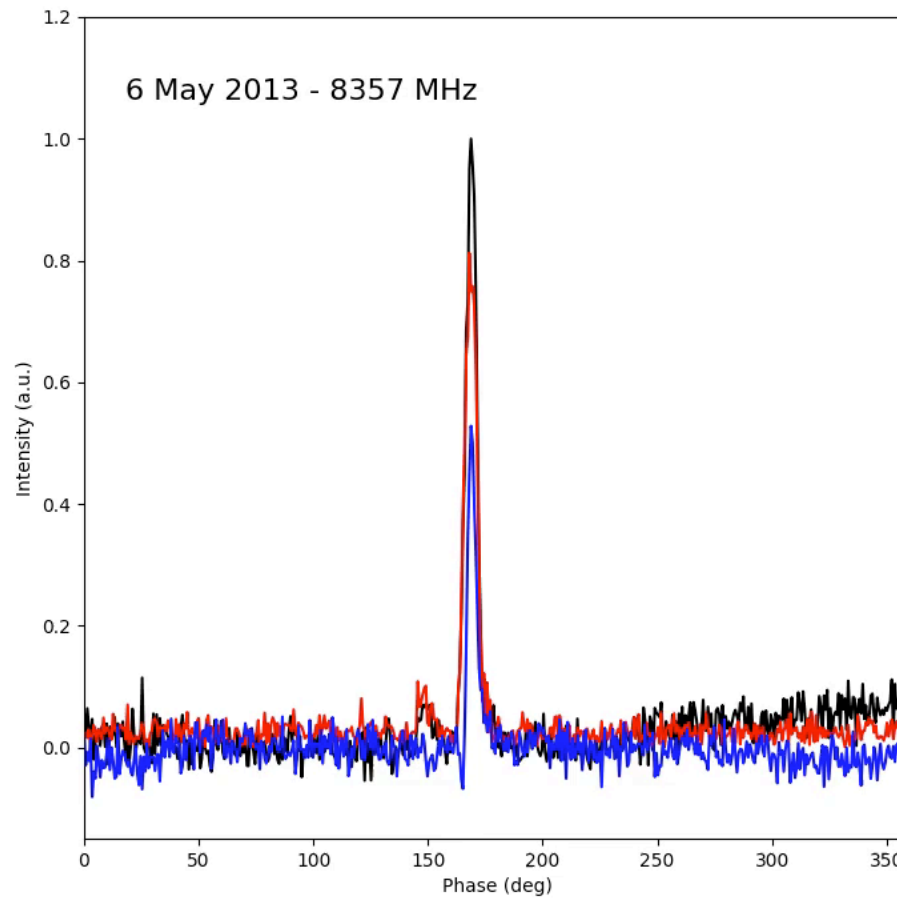
(2nd)

Eatough et al. 2013, Nature



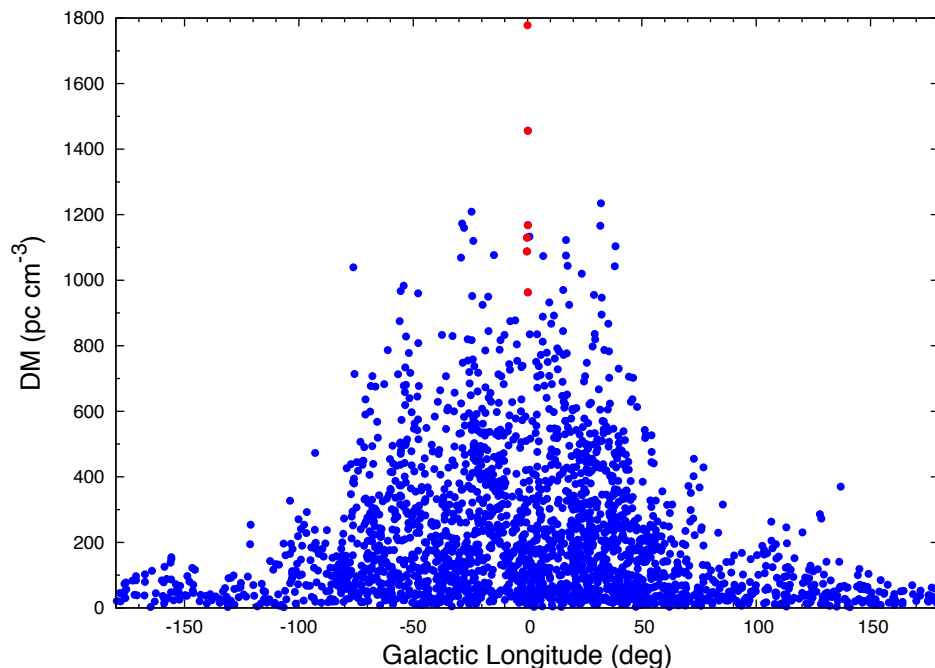
# PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way

$RM =$

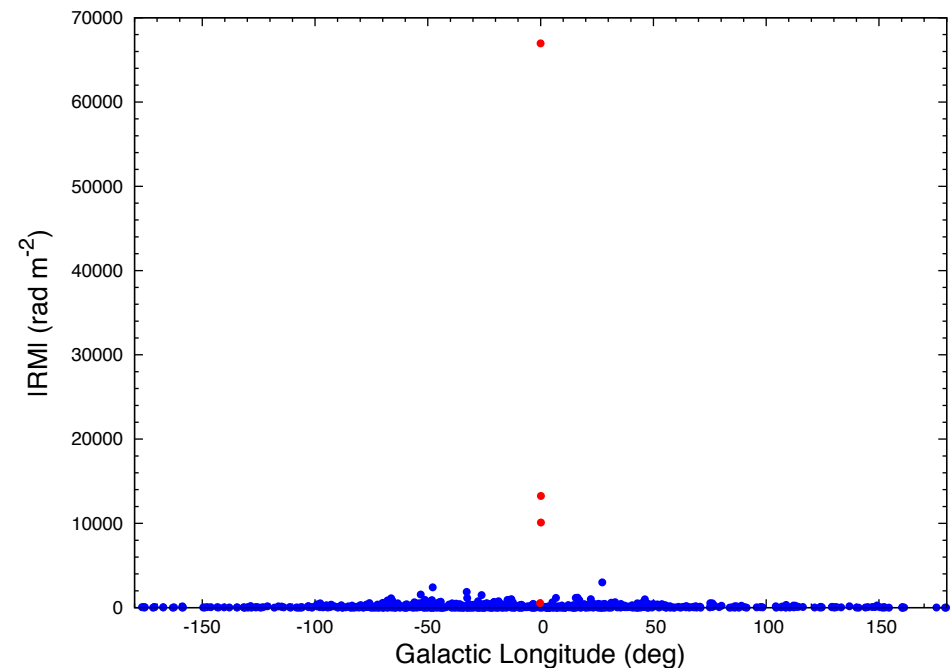


# PSR J1745-2900 - A magnetar at the heart of the Milky Way

*DM*



*RM*



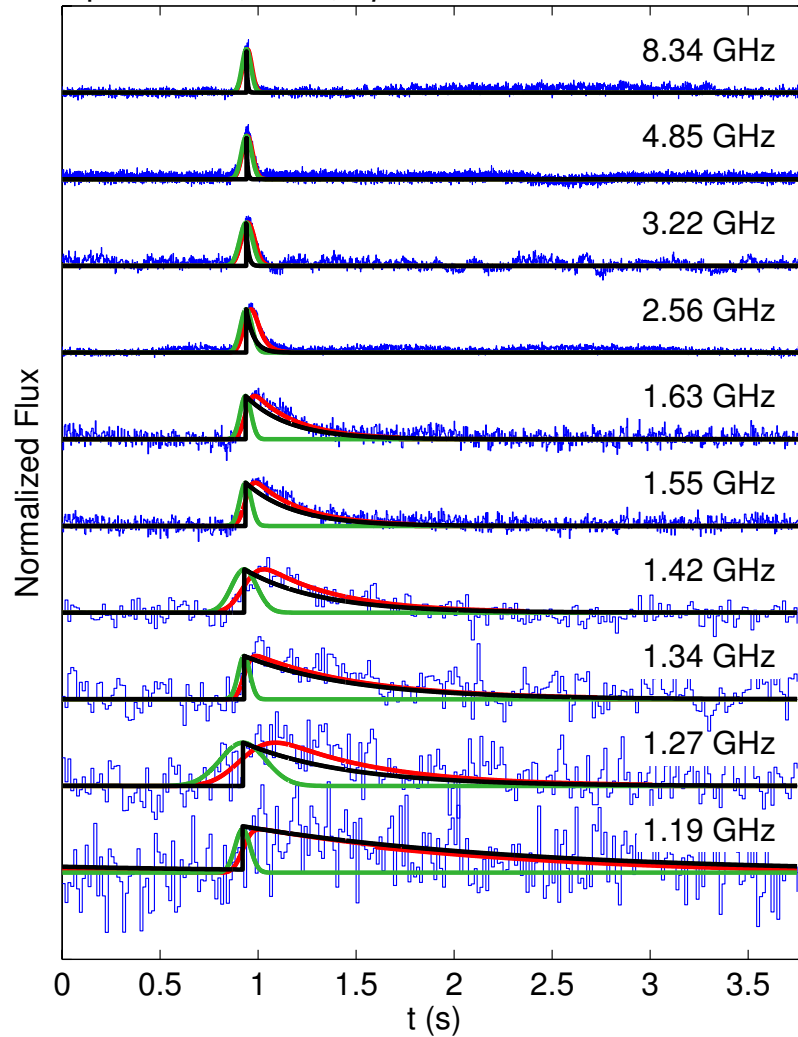
## *A Strong Magnetic Field around the Black Hole?*

- *DM* and *RM* governed by different scales!
- Looks like GC region is magnetically dominated.
- Using a simple density profile from X-ray observations of the hot gas phase, we find  **$B > 8 \text{ mG}$**  at scales of projected distance of  $\sim 0.1 \text{ pc}$ .



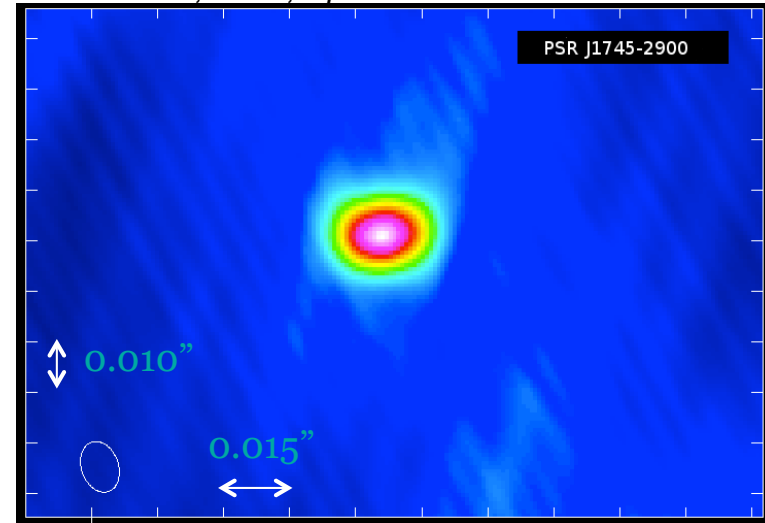
# Galactic Centre scattering

Spitler et al., 2014, *ApJ letters*



Pulse scattering  $\sim 1.3$  sec @ 1GHz

Bower et al., 2014, *ApJ letters*



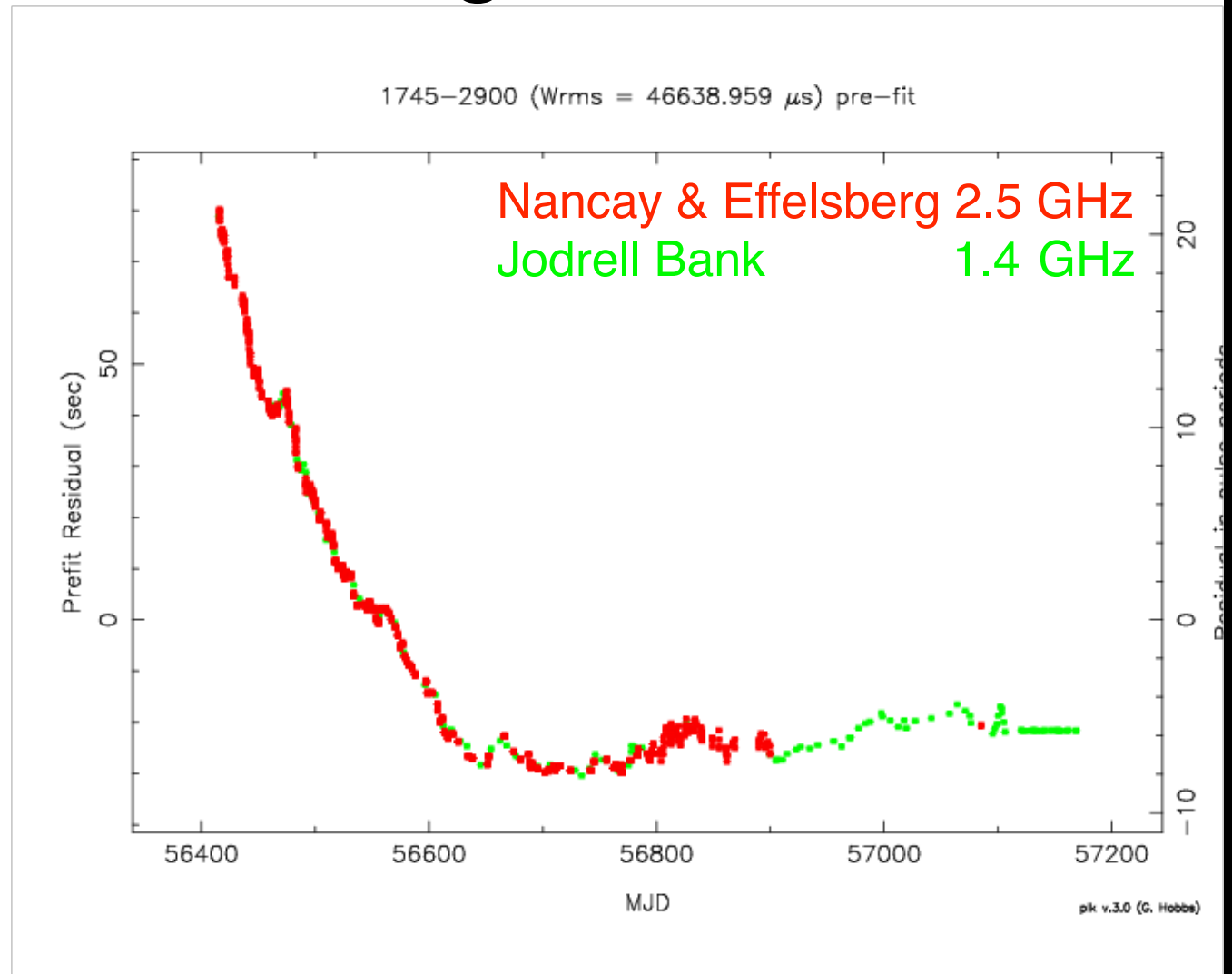
$$\tau = 6.3 \text{ sec} \left( \frac{D}{8.5 \text{ kpc}} \right) \left( \frac{\theta_1}{1.3 \text{ arcsec}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{D}{\Delta} - 1 \right) \nu^{-4}$$

Cordes & Lazio, 1997, *ApJ*.

Using both angular and temporal scattering, screen is found to be  $5.9 \pm 0.3$  kpc from GC.

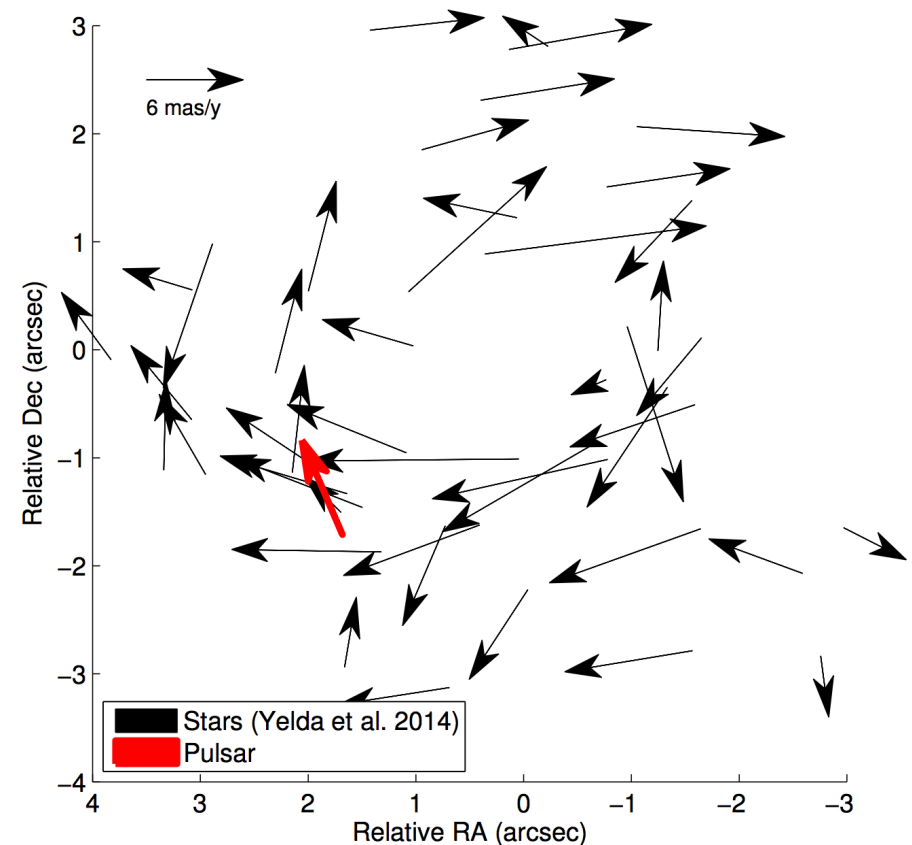


# Timing at Jodrell, Nancay and Effelsberg



# VLBA observations

- VLBA @ 8 and 15 GHz.
- Proper motion, 234 km/s consistent with motion in clockwise stellar disk.
- Magnetar is likely bound to Sgr A\* with a period of  $\sim 700$  years.
- VLBA also used to measure scattering properties.
- PSR J1745-2900 also acts as a reference for freq. dependent measurements of core-shift in Sgr A\* - limits on evidence for jet.

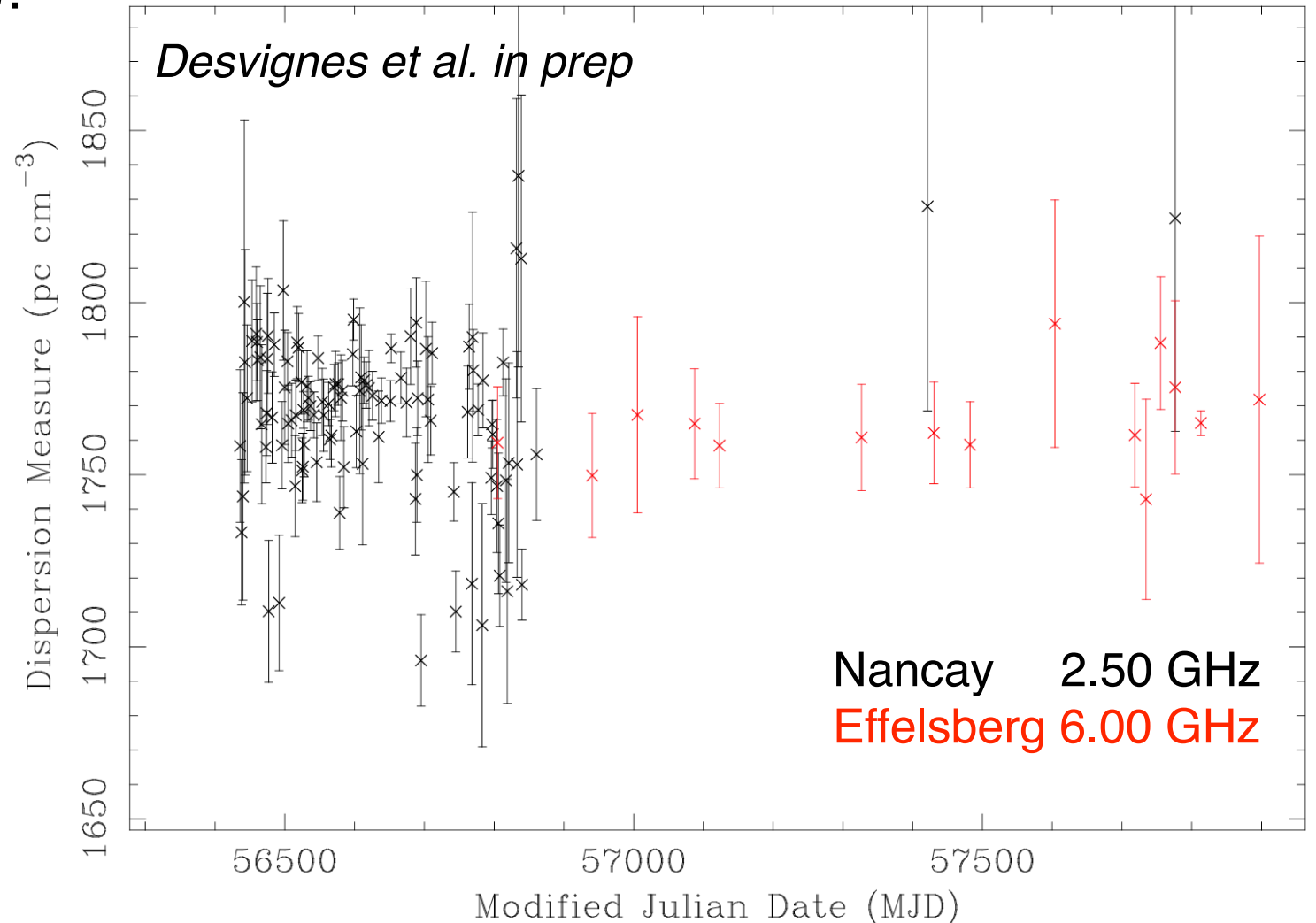
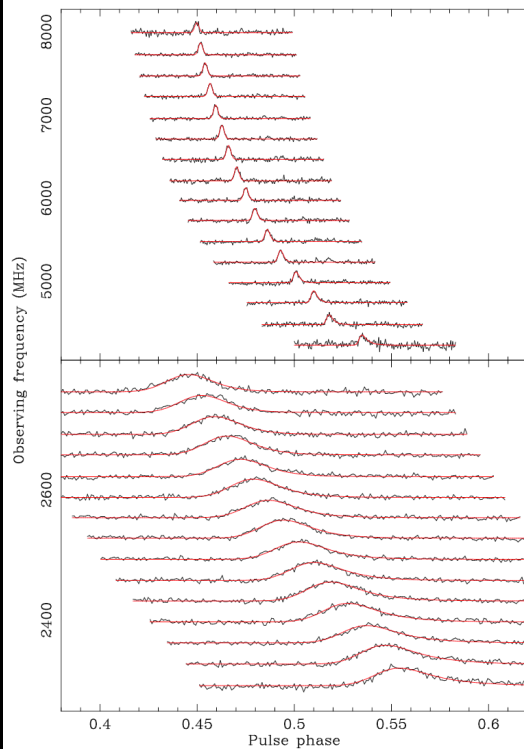


Bower et al., *ApJ*, 2015.

Latest results

# Properties of the black hole reservoir

Dispersion measure looks pretty constant (once scattering is accounted for):



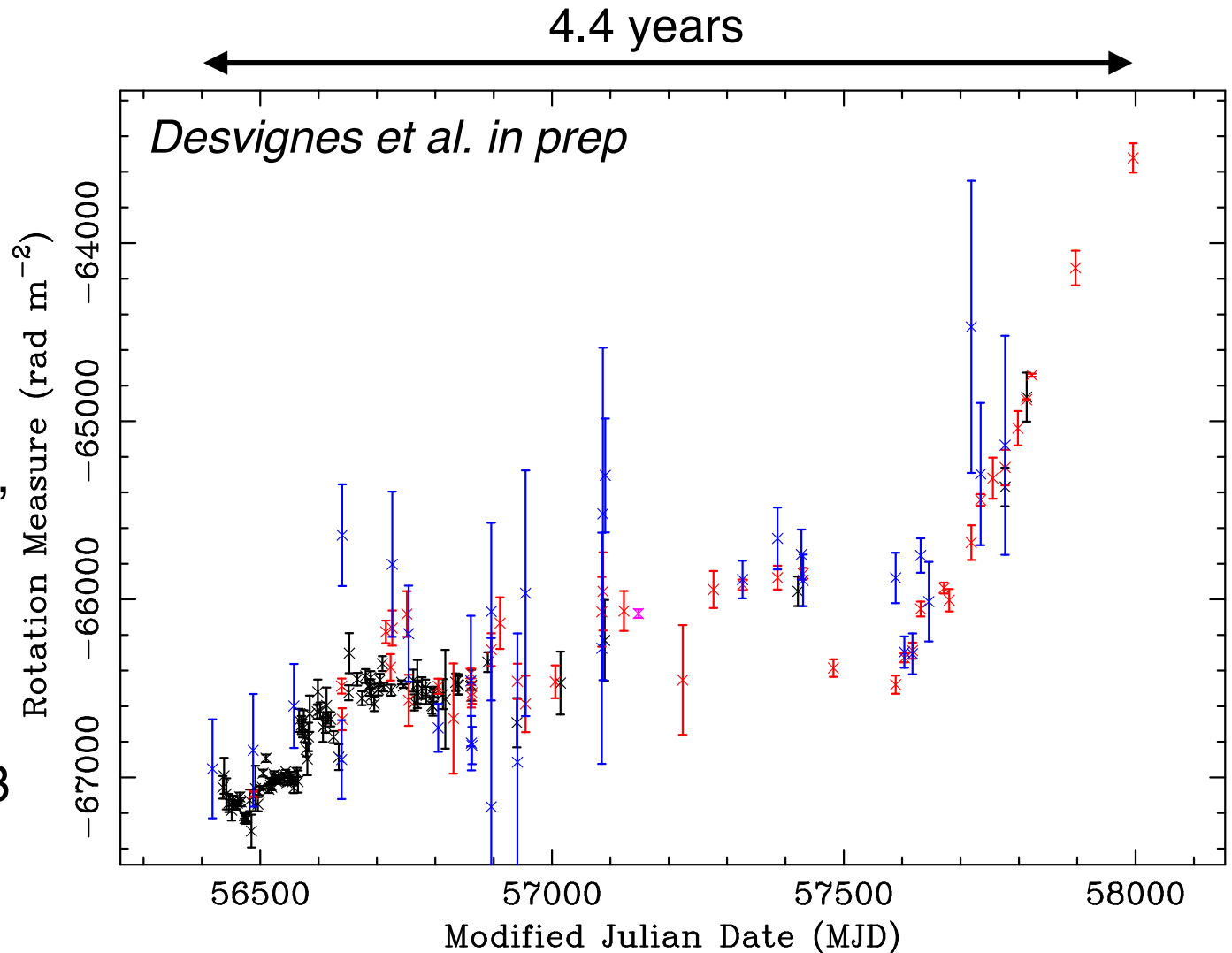
# Properties of the black hole reservoir

Extreme rotation measure variations:

Nancay 2.50 GHz  
Effelsberg 4.85 GHz  
ATCA 5.50 GHz  
Effelsberg 8.35 GHz

Since  $DM$  is constant,  
these must be  
magnetic in nature.

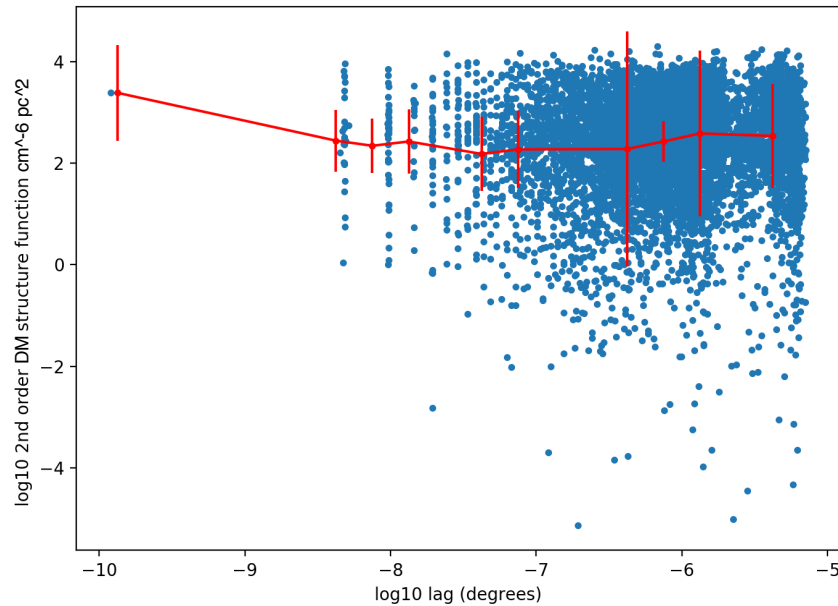
c.f. PSR-Be star  
binary PSR B1259-63



# *DM* and *RM* structure function analysis

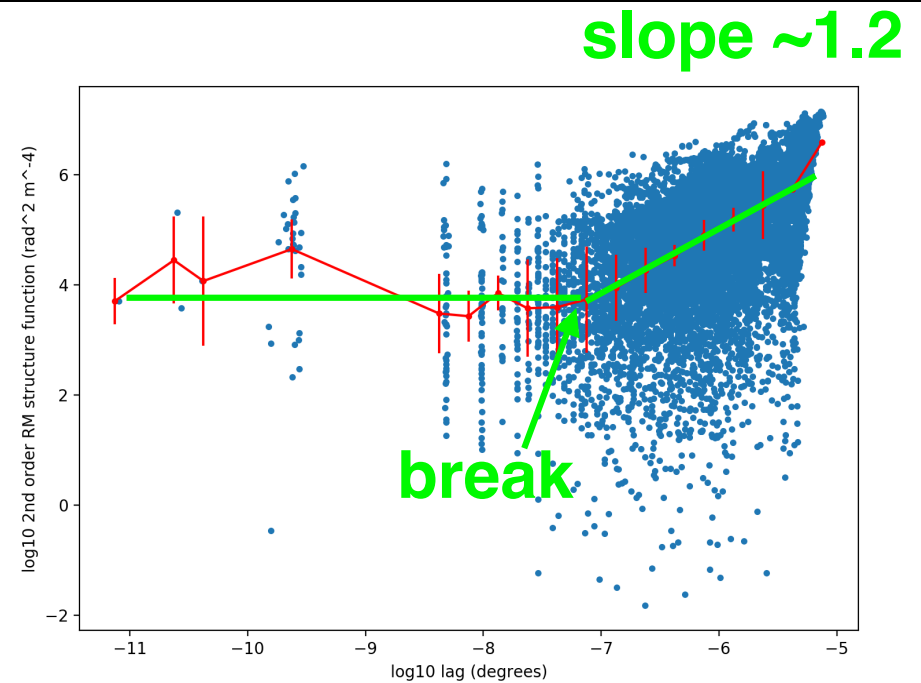
Using proper motion of 276 km/s can convert changes in position to a physical scales.

*DM*



Little evidence for structure in *DM* on any scale.

*RM*

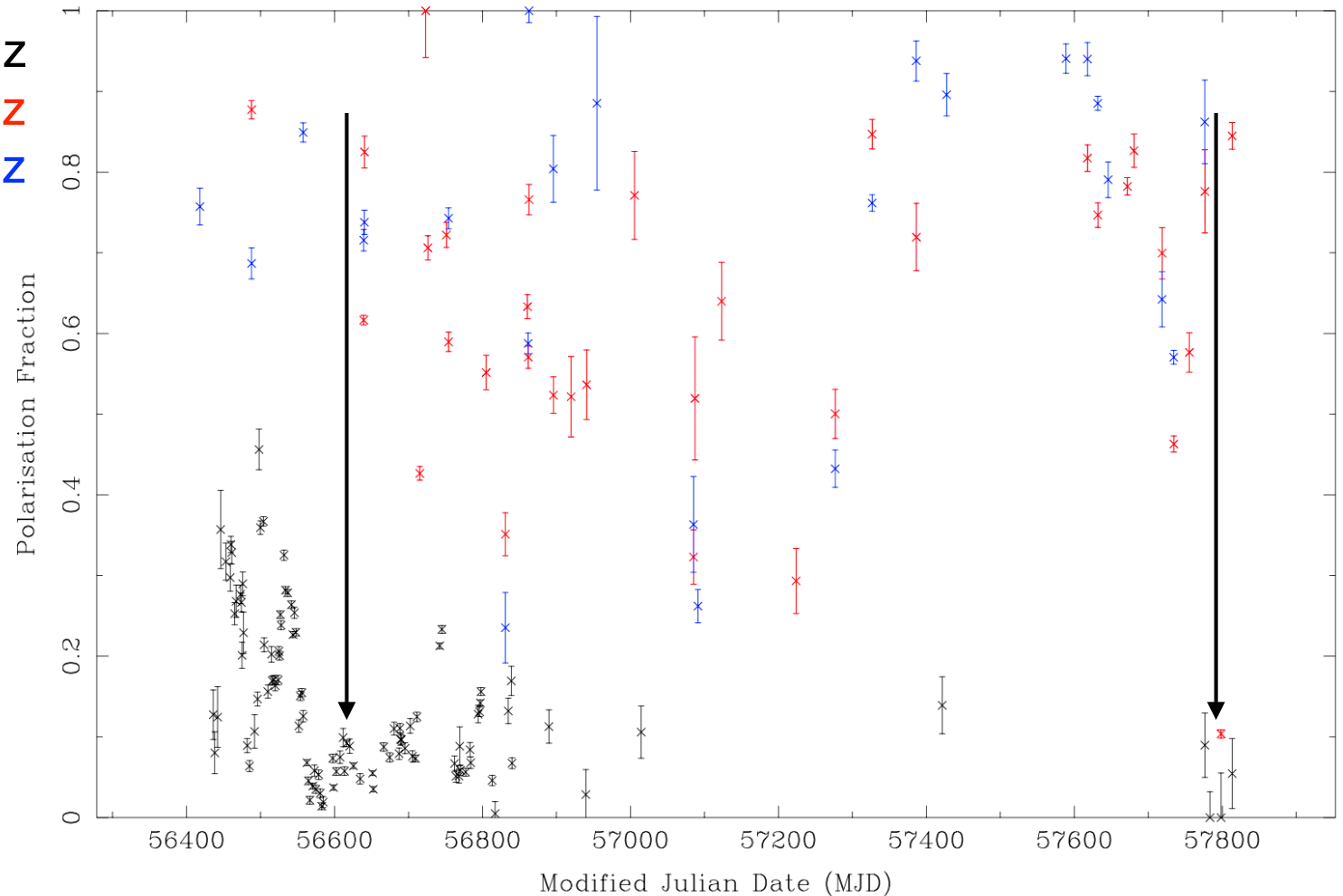


*Inner-scale* in *RM* starting at scales 10<sup>-7</sup> deg = 3 a.u. at GC distance of 8.3 kpc.

# Properties of the black hole reservoir

Depolarisation at 2.5 GHz **likely propagation induced.**

Nancay 2.50 GHz  
Effelsberg 4.85 GHz  
Effelsberg 8.35 GHz

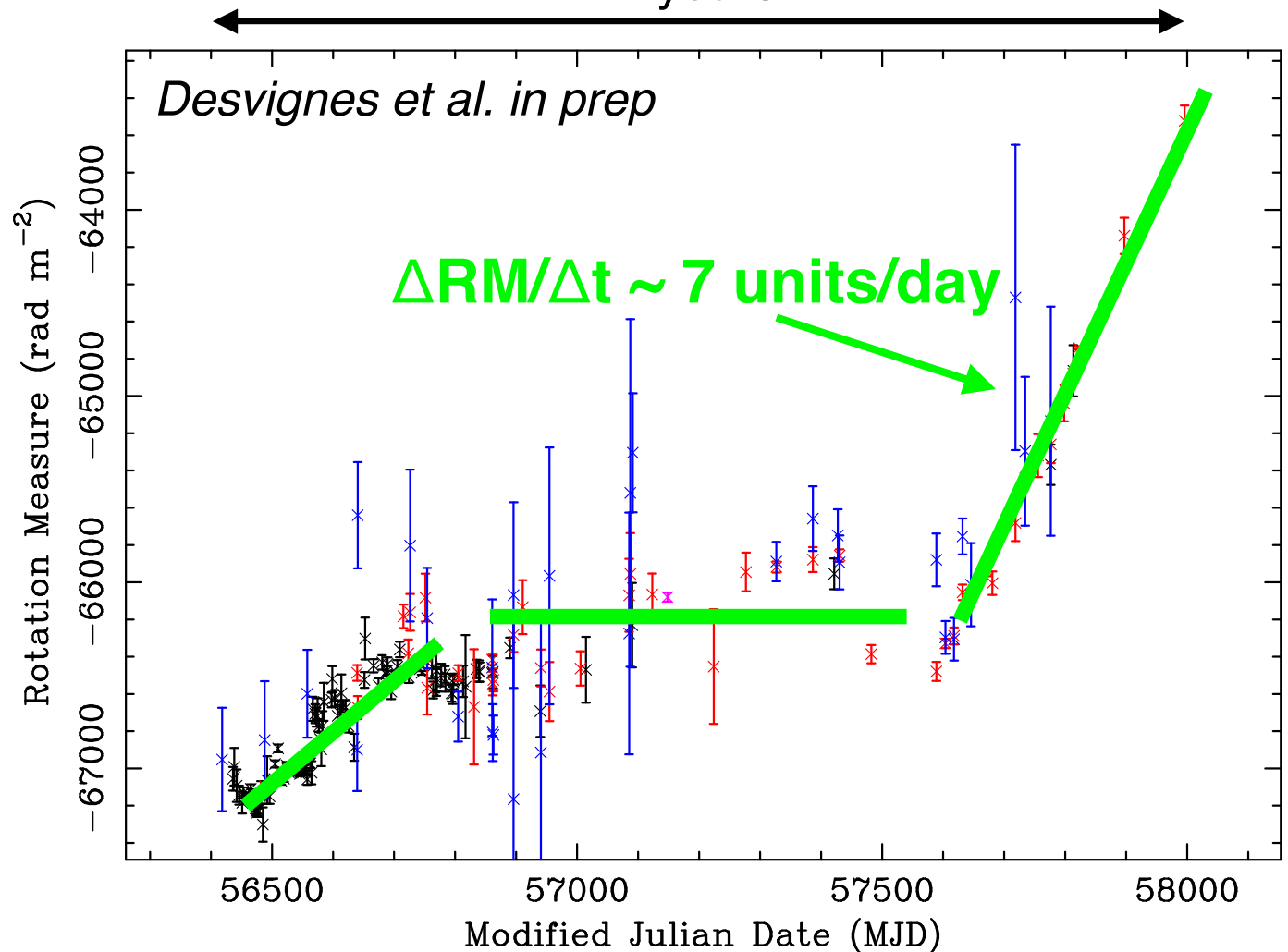


# Properties of the black hole reservoir

Depolarisation **roughly** correlated with epochs of high *RM* change.

4.4 years

Nancay 2.50 GHz  
Effelsberg 4.85 GHz  
ATCA 5.50 GHz  
Effelsberg 8.35 GHz





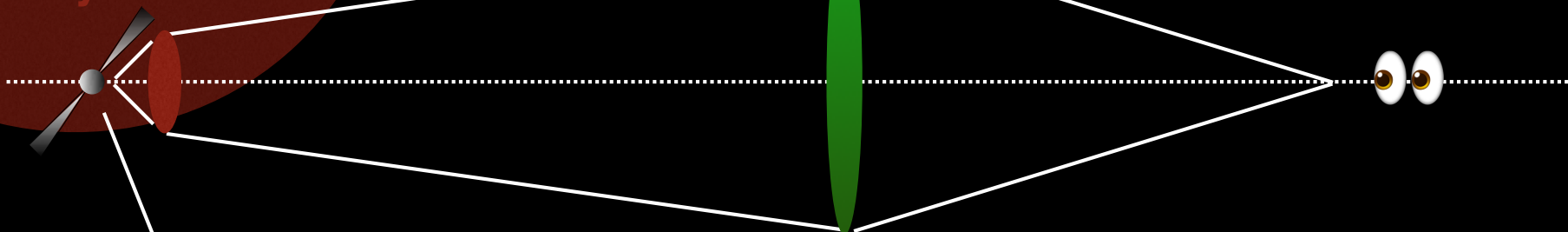
Bondi radius

# De-polarisation model

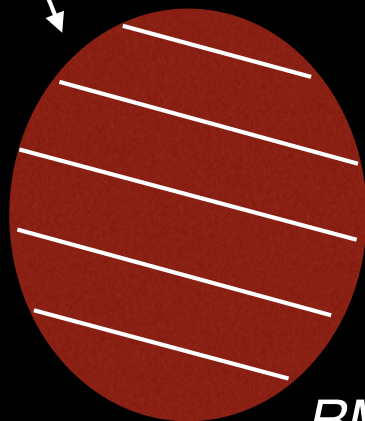


Galactic Centre  
Faraday screen

Mid-way pulse broadening screen



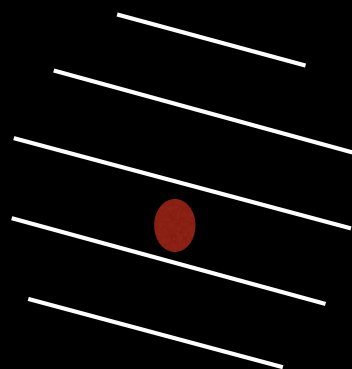
2.5 GHz:



$RM = -66700$

$RM = -66600$

8.4 GHz:



- $\Delta RM \sim 100$  units across GC screen needed to de-pol.  $RM$  changes of 100 seen on timescales of **weeks/months**, therefore physical size **few a.u. scale**.
- Using physical size and measured scattering time at 2.5 GHz, we would have to place magnetar at least  $\sim 0.1$  pc behind **secondary scattering screen**, and likely Sgr A\*. Unlikely PSR and screen in front of Sgr A\* -  $RM$  too high. Stellar disk?? Outburst ejecta??

# Summary

- PSRs in the GC would be very nice for testing gravity.
- The GC magnetar J1745-2900 has provided a new view of the GC pulsar arena.
- PSR J1745-2900 is a remarkable, and the first, tool for studying environment around black hole.
- There appears to be significant magnetic structure in the magnetar region ( $\sim$ Bondi radius) on scales of few a.u.
- PSR J1745-2900 might be  $\sim 0.1$  pc behind a second scattering screen in the GC.