

## Pulsar as Barycenter Coordinate Clock

Yu.P. Ilyasov<sup>1</sup>, S.M. Kopeikin<sup>2</sup>, M.V.Sazhin<sup>3</sup> and  
V.E. Zharov<sup>3</sup>

- 1) Pushchino Radio Astronomical Observatory (PRAO) of the Lebedev Physical Institute, Russia.
- 2) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Missouri-Columbia, USA
- 3) Sternberg Astronomical Institute of the Moscow State University, Russia.

XXVI IAU GA,  
Prague, 14-25 August 2006

## Introduction

- Pulsars can be considered as a high-quality stable clocks if observed from the barycenter of the Solar system.
- Stability of the set of pulsar clocks is affected by non-linear relative motion of pulsar and the Solar system.
- Attempt is made to estimate pulsar time scale stability caused by both the Solar system and pulsar motion with respect to the Galaxy barycenter (the local standard of rest) .

## Historical Background

- Sazhin (1978), Detweiler (1979) – pulsars as detectors of GW
- Cordes et al. (1980), Kopeikin (1997,1999) – discussion and implications of pulsar timing noise
- Backer et al. (1982) – discovery of millisecond pulsar 1937+21
- Il'in, Ilyasov et al. (1984) – pulsar time scale
- Rawley, Taylor et al. (1987) – experimental proof of PSR1937+21 stability
- Sazhin (1989) – theoretical limitations on long-term stability of millisecond pulsars
- Romani (1989), Foster & Backer (1990) - Pulsar Timing Array
- Doroshenko, Ilyasov et al. (1990) – pulsar reference frame
- Petit, Tavella (1996), Ilyasov, Kopeikin, Rodin (1998) - binary pulsar time scale
- Matsakis, Taylor, Eubanks (1997) –  $\sigma_z$  statistics

## Coordinate systems and time scales

- ICRF – TCB
- ITRF – TT
- DE405 –  $T_{\text{eph}}$

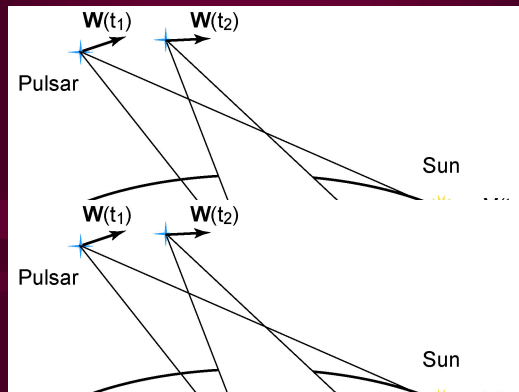
Connection of time scales

- $TT = TAI + 32^{\text{s}}.184$
- Pulsar Time (PT) – TAI

$$PT = T_0 + P_0 N + \frac{1}{2} P_0 \frac{dP_0}{dt} N^2 + O(c^3)$$

where N is the number of pulse from the pulsar

## Motion of the Solar System and pulsar



- Solar system velocity  $V = 220 \text{ km/s}$ , orbit radius  $R = 8.5 \text{ kpc}$
- Change of the direction of the Solar system velocity is  $5 \text{ mas/yr}$

## Time of arrival

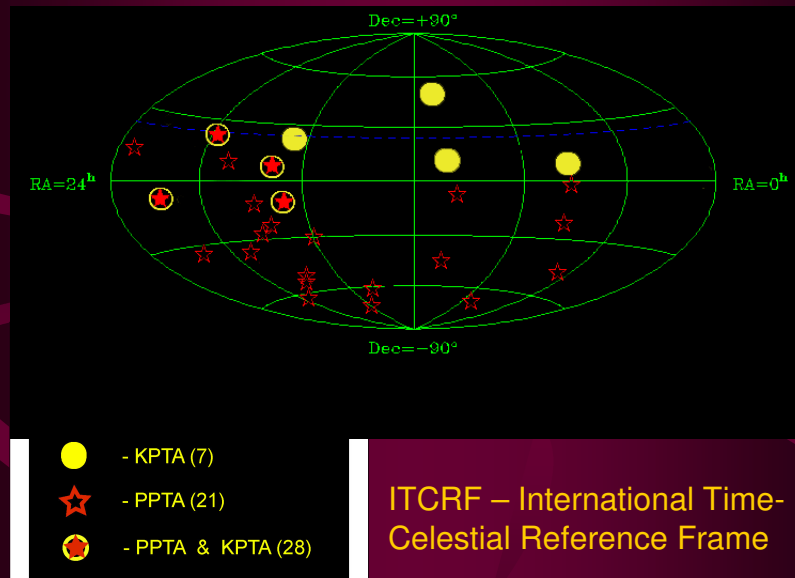
Pulsar time unit definition (second)

$$\tau = (P_0)_i \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{\vec{k}_i (\vec{V} - \vec{W}_i)}{c} \right] \cdot N$$

Corrected pulsar time definition

$$PT = T_0 + \tau + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\dot{P}_0)_i}{(P_0)_i} + \left[ \frac{\dot{\vec{k}}_i (\vec{V} - \vec{W}_i)}{c} + \frac{\vec{k}_i (\dot{\vec{V}} - \dot{\vec{W}}_i)}{c} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\dot{P}_0)_i}{(P_0)_i} \frac{\vec{k}_i (\vec{V} - \vec{W}_i)}{c} \right\} \tau^2$$

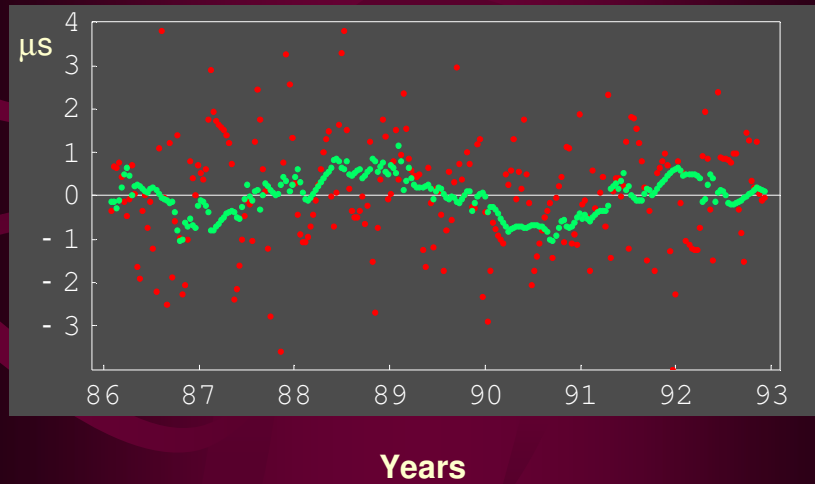
## The Parks Pulsar Timing Array- PPTA and Kalyazin Pulsar Timing Array - KPTA



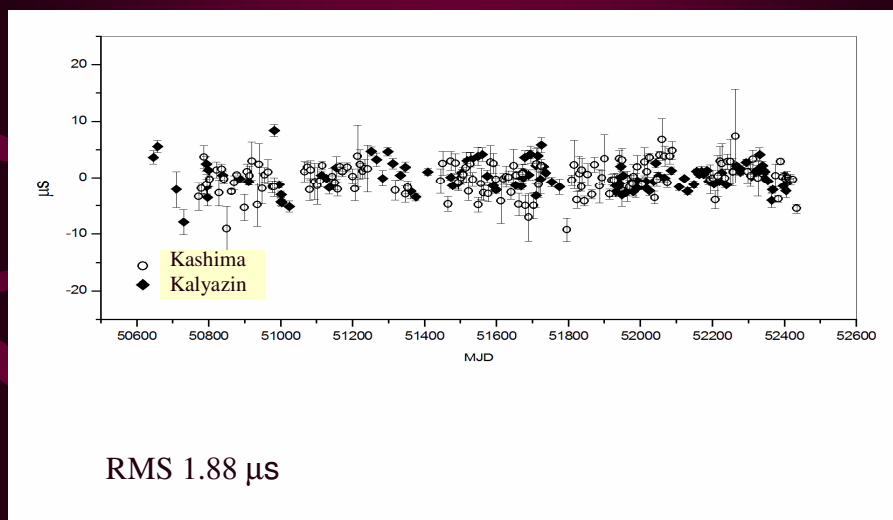
## Systematic PT long-time variations

- Proper pulsar instability ( $10^{-18} - 10^{-20}$ ) (Sazhin, 1989)
- Medium pulsar signal propagation
  - a – interstellar ( $10^{-17}$ ) (Kaspi et al., 1994)
  - b – gravitational wave background (GWB) ( $10^{-15}$ -?) (Stinebring, Ryba, Taylor, Romani, 1990)
  - c – microlensing ( $10^{-17} - 10^{-19}$ ) (Pshirkov, Sazhin, poster session, 2006)
- Proper motion of the Solar system and pulsar relative to the Galactic center ( $10^{-19} - 10^{-20}$ )

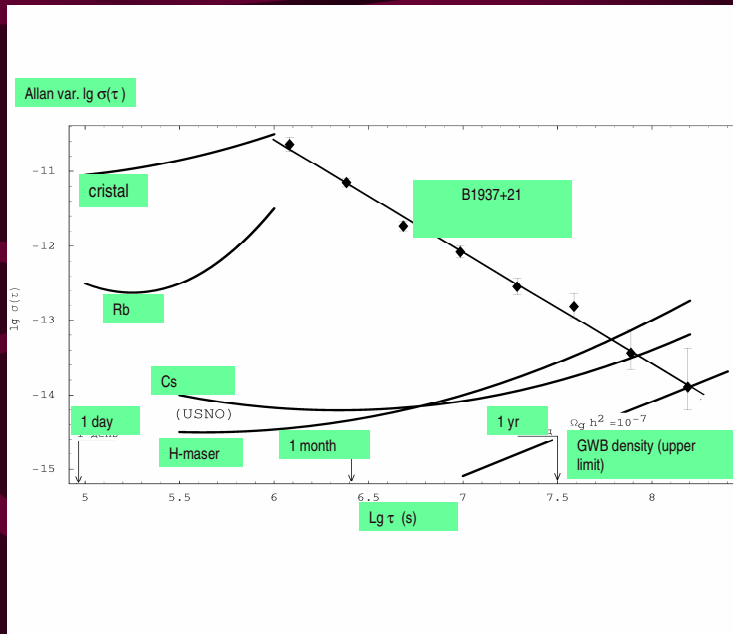
**Time Of Arrival (TOA) residuals pulsars:  
PSR 1855+09 and PSR 1937+21  
(Kaspi, et al., 1994)**



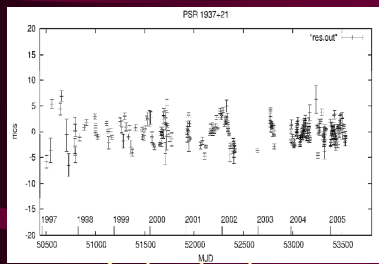
**Time Of Arrival (TOA) residuals of pulsar  
PSR 1937+21 (Kalyazin-Kashima): 1997-2003**



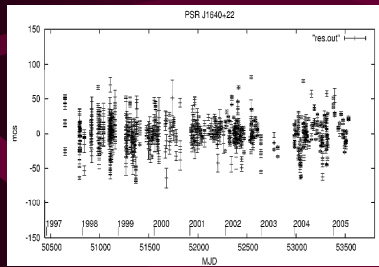
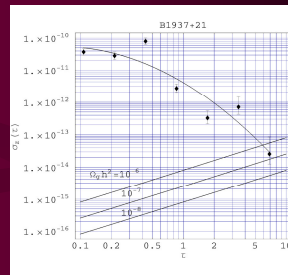
## Allan variance of Pulsar Clock



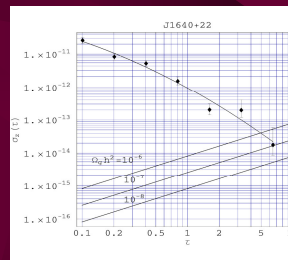
## LONG TIME INTERVAL RESIDUALS (a) and ALLAN VARIANCE of PSR: J1640+2224, B1937+21 from KALYAZIN TIMING



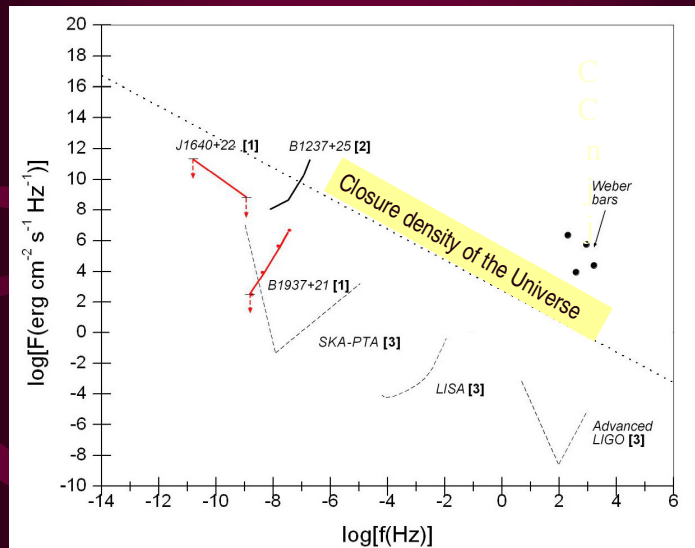
Isolated pulsar



Binary pulsar



## Gravitational Wave Background Density



## Conclusions

- Presently there are two working Pulsar Timing Arrays: the Parks (PPTA) and Kalyazin (KPTA)
- Total span of TOA measurement is about 10 years
- Intrinsic and extrinsic (interstellar medium) instabilities for the best millisecond reference pulsars are about  $10^{-14}$  in 10 years
- Instability of PT during 50-100 years will be about  $10^{-18}$
- Secular aberration of the Solar system should be taken into account on the level:  $10^{-20}/\text{yr}$
- Each of effects which affect pulsar long-term stability will be very important astronomical discovery

Acknowledgements:

LOC of IAU GA (grant №12399 for Zharov)

Rosnauka RF (contract №02.434.11.7051)

Russian FBR (04-02-17288)