#### Observations of the Crab Nebula



Elizabeth Hays

+ 1st analysis of every VHE grad student

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- Central component of most of the theses represented in this room

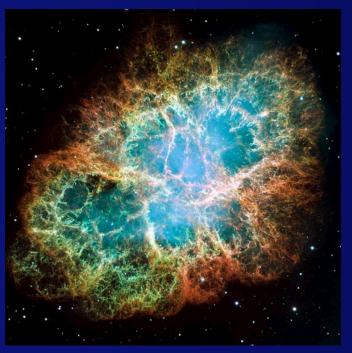
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- → Beacon?

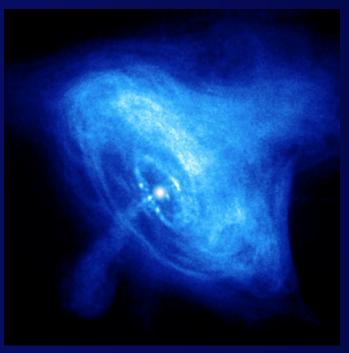
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- \* A friggin' pain in the rear
- An accessible, enigmatic, and continuously surprising source of radiation

The most observed object in the sky 5000+ references (close to 200 this year so far)



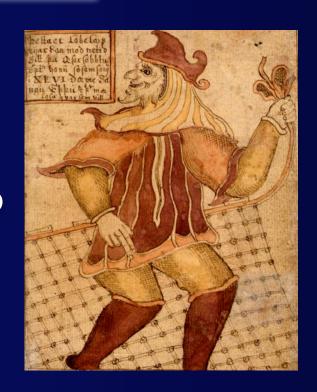


"There are two kinds of astronomy – the astronomy of the Crab Nebula and the astronomy of everything else " ~~ G. Burbidge



# A Cosmic Trickster?

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# A Cosmic Trickster?



OR THE ULTIMATE ASTROPHYSICS LIFE COACH?

# SN 1054

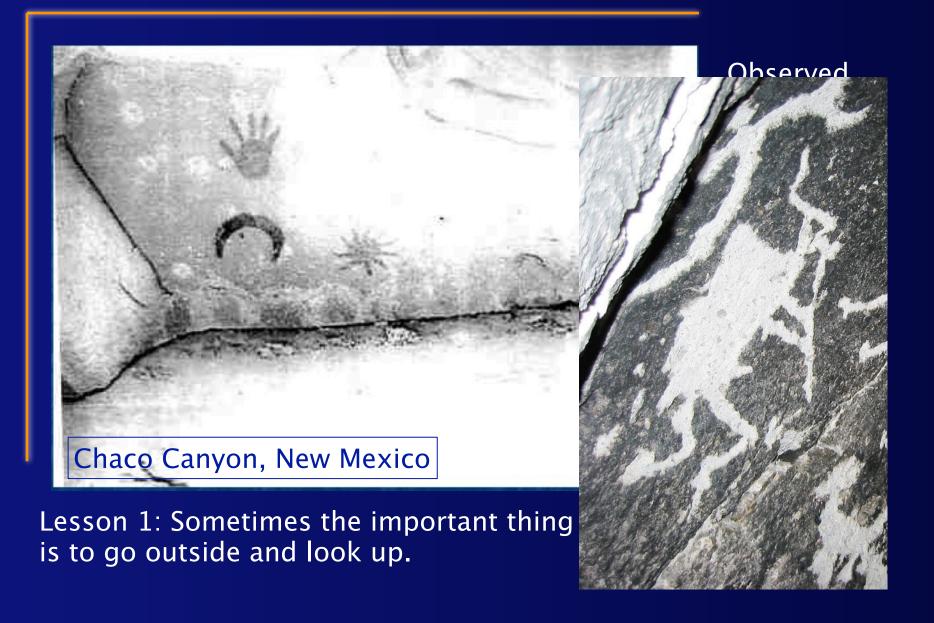


Observed in Asia and the Middle East. Also perhaps in the North American Southwest

# SN 1054



# SN 1054



#### M1

"This nebula had such a resemblance to a comet in its form and brightness that I endeavored to find others, so that astronomers would not confuse these same nebulae with comets just beginning to shine." -Charles Messier



Image credit: Chris Brankin's Deepsky (Messier) Objects, from http://www.stargazing.net

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Image credit: Chris Brankin's Deepsky (Messier) Objects, from http://www.stargazing.net

Lesson 2: Be open minded. What you find might be more interesting than what you were looking for.

# A Nebula (is a fuzzy thing)

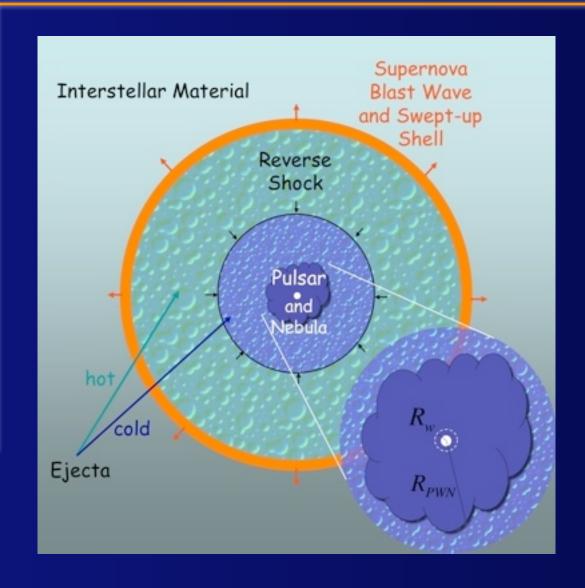
- \* Association of the Crab Nebula with SN 1054 in 1939 and evidence that the supernova was Type I, launched a search for the central star powering the nebula
- → Discovery of the Crab pulsar period (33 ms) in radio in 1968 (IAU Circ. No. 2113, 1968) supported the existence of neutron stars
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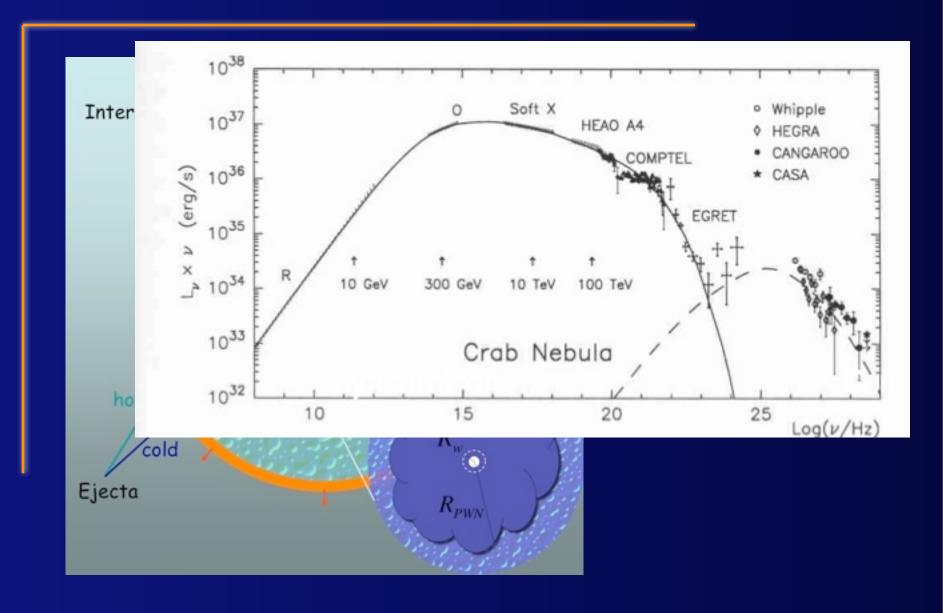
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Lesson 3: Where's there's smoke...

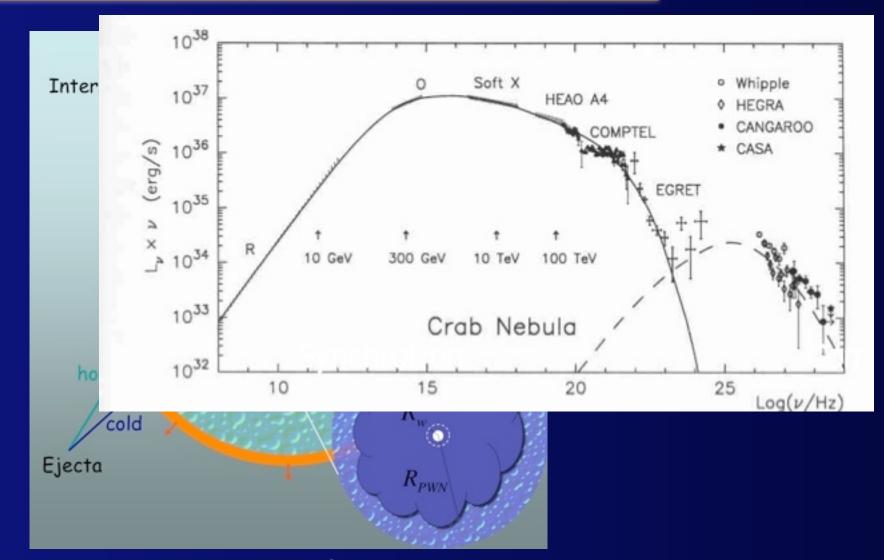
# A Pulsar Wind Nebula



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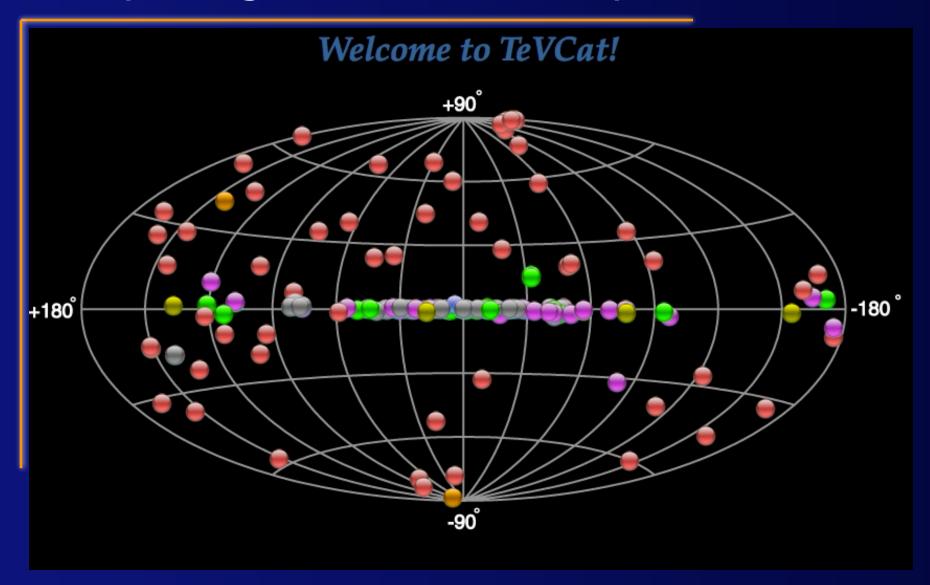


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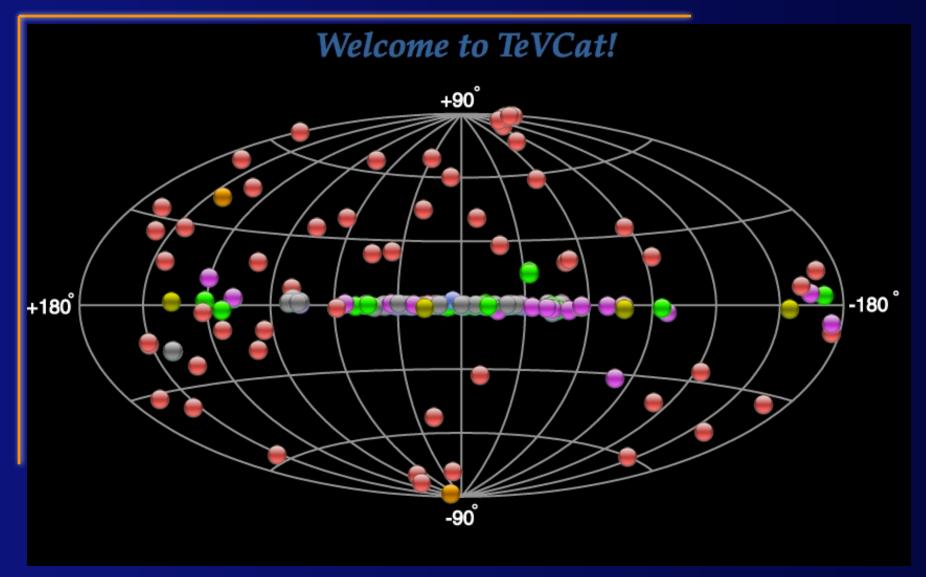


Lesson 4: Watch out for the archetypes.

# Opening a new astronomy



# Opening a new astronomy



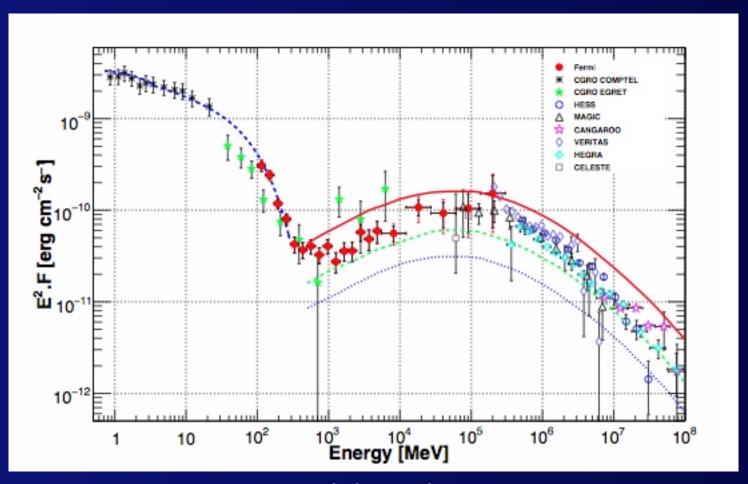
Lesson 5: Don't stop believin'



# A brief aside on irony

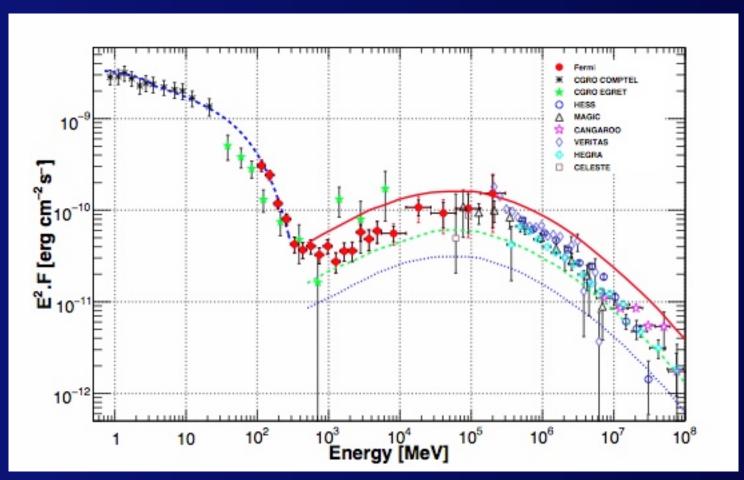
Or how I met Trevor

## A standard candle for high energy astronomy!



Abdo et al. 2010, ApJ, 708, 1254

#### A standard candle for high energy astronomy!

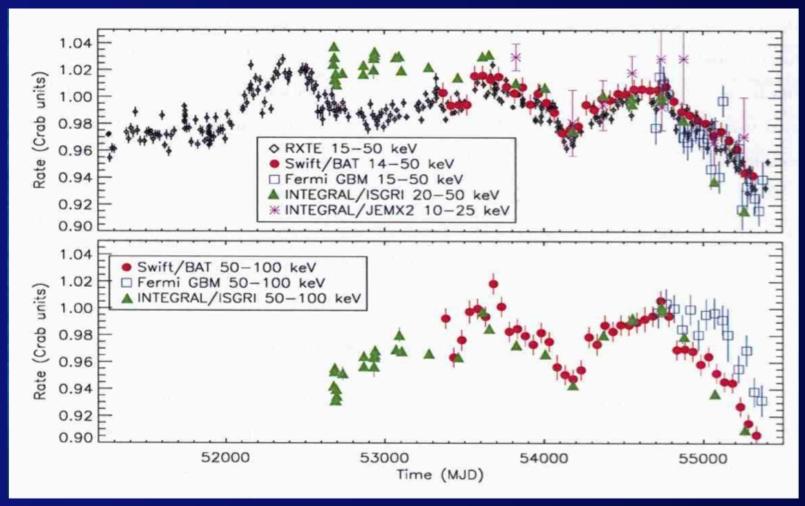


Abdo et al. 2010, ApJ, 708, 1254

Lesson 6: If it seems to good to be true...

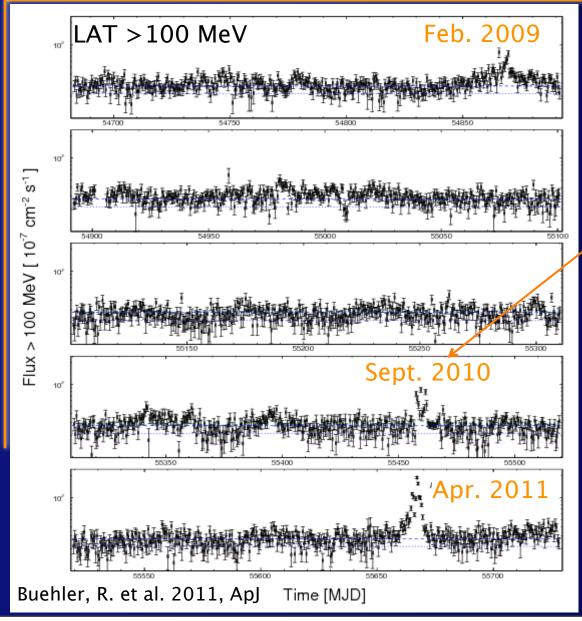
#### Or not!

#### Long-term hard X-ray lightcurve (~10-50 keV)



Wilson-Hodge et al. 2011, ApJL

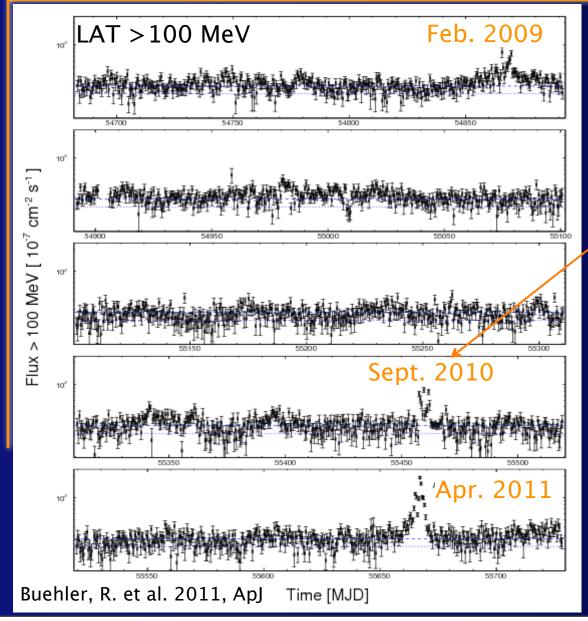
# An intense gamma-ray flare machine



Initial Report from AGILE and first Fermi TOO on Crab

3 additional flares to date (and TOOs)

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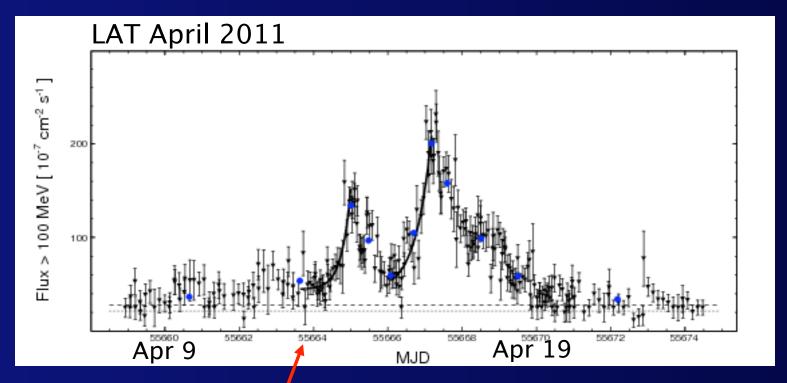
Initial Report from AGILE and first Fermi TOO on Crab

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Lesson 7: If you only look for what you've been told to expect, that's all you'll find.

## Closer look at the GeV flare structure

LAT Lightcurve in bins of equal exposure (mean 9 minutes!)

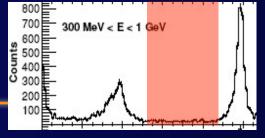


Beginning of LAT TOO

Flux doubling in 8 hours constrains emission region size < 0.0003 pc

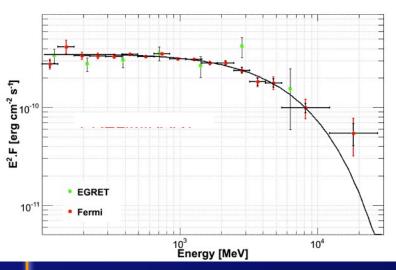
Buehler, R. et al. 2011, ApJ

#### The Crab above 100 MeV



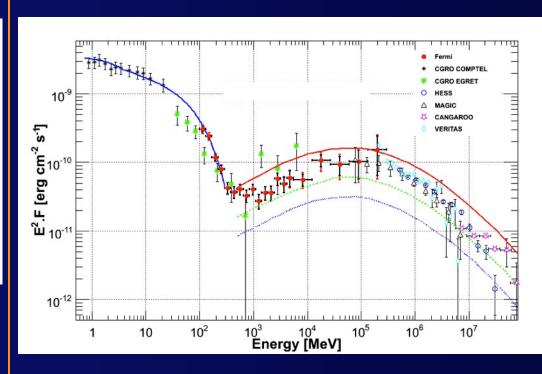
#### Pulsar 100 MeV to 20 GeV

#### Nebula from MeV to TeV



Hyper-exponential cutoff excluded in phase-averaged spectrum.

**WARNING: Phase matters!** 

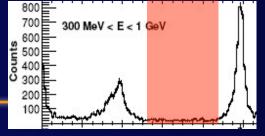


2 components: Synchrotron + Inverse Compton extending to TeV.

Mean B field in nebula 100 to 200 μG.

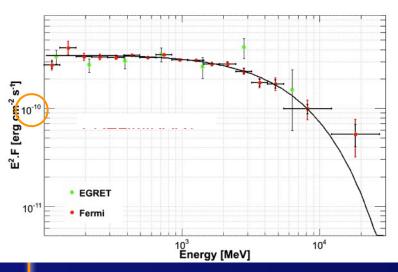
Abdo et al. 2010, ApJ, 708, 1254

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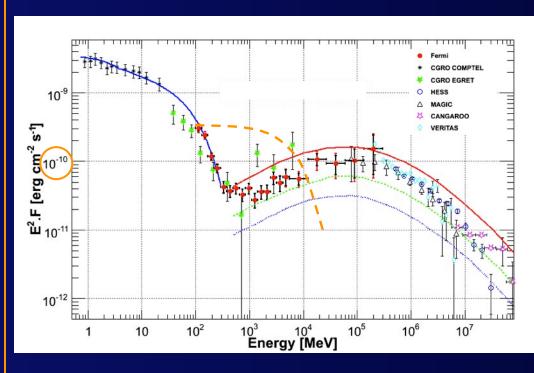
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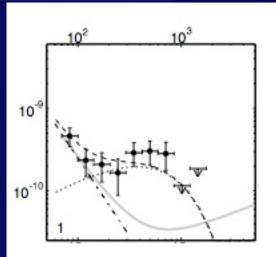
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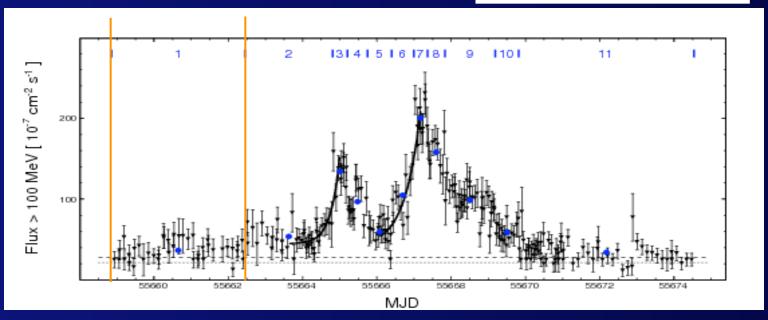
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# Spectral Evolution of April Flare

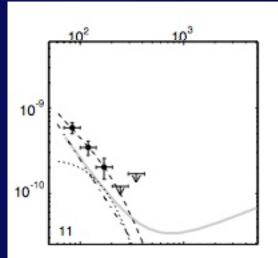
Sufficient statistics to partition the spectral fit into 11 bins of constant flux (as defined by Bayesian Blocks analysis).

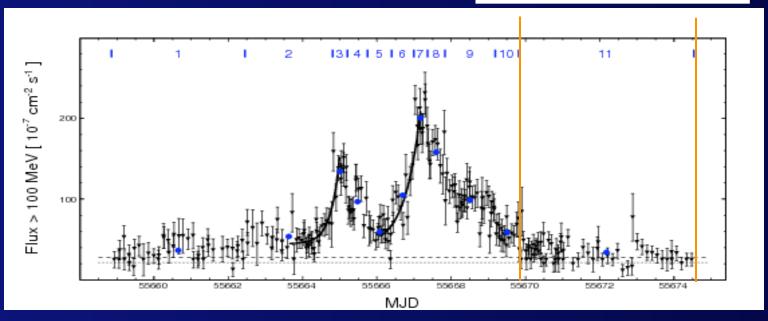




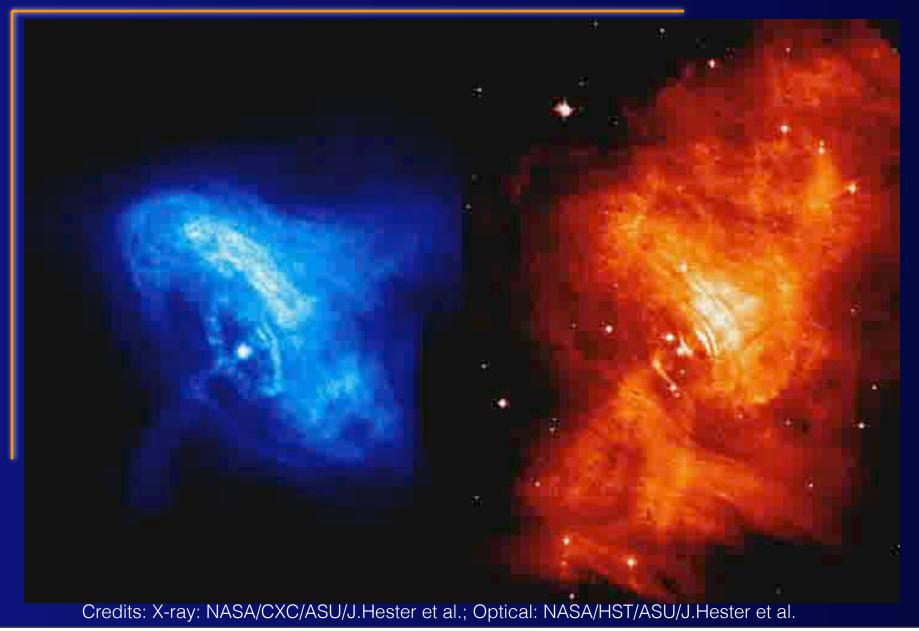
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# Inner Nebula is highly dynamic





Credits: X-ray: NASA/CXC/ASU/J.Hester et al.; Optical: NASA/HST/ASU/J.Hester et al.

# Open Questions

- Electron/positron synchrotron emission is most reasonable but energies suggest beaming
- How is the acceleration accomplished?
  - → Particle spectrum is hard (index ~1.6)
  - + Region is small (0.0003 pc)
  - Electrons reach very high energy in a very short time (<8 hour flux doubling time)</p>
- Where do the gamma rays originate in the nebula?
  - ♦ No pulsations -> outside the pulsar light cylinder
  - 0.0003 pc constraint is smaller than the termination shock region
  - Despite good coverage, no correlated variations or changes in features found at other wavelengths yet

# More surprises ahead?

- What is the nature of the gamma-ray flares?
- → Is the Crab fading away? 7% drop in 1<sup>st</sup> 2 years of Fermi GBM operations.
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Final Lesson: Don't anthropomorphize your work!

# Spectral Fits April 2011

