3D simulations of Pulsar BOW Shock NEDULAC



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[Del Zanna & Olmi 2017]

- Emission dominated by non-thermal • processes with fill centered morphology
- Broad band spectra
- Jet-torus morphology at high energy

standard picture of Pulsar Wind Nebulae





G21.5-0.9 (Chandra)





Bow shock PINNE

ISM

VPSR~100-500 km/s

Large fraction of all the pulsars born with high kick velocity (10%-50%)

fated to escape the SNR on timescales << than typical pulsar ages (~10⁶ yr)









Extended halos

Misaligned Jets

PSR J1509-5850 [Klinger et al. 2016]

Lighthouse nebula [Pavan et al. 2016]

Bow shock Phine: puzzling outflows and halos



Geminga

Extended TeV halo [Abeysekara et al. 2017]

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Geminga [Posselt et al. 2017]





G327 [Temim et al. 2009]

Guitar nebula [Cordes et al. 1993, Wong et al. 2003]



PLUTO code [Mignone et al. 2007]

Ζ.

Simulations overview from Olmi & Bucciantini 2019

High resolution to resolve the PW injection region and allow the TS to correctly detach from the inner boundary (AMR with 4 levels)





Geometry →

VPSR

Spin-axis aligned with pulsar motion $\Phi_M=0^\circ$

Energy flux in the wind \rightarrow ISOTROPIC (a=0) or ANISOTROPIC (a=10): $F(\psi) \propto 1 + \alpha \sin^2 \psi$

Magnetization of the wind $\rightarrow \sigma = [0.01, 0.1, 1]$

Model overview



 $\Phi_M=45^\circ$

 $\Phi_{M}=90^{\circ}$

 ψ colatitude from the spin-axis





Maps of the magnetic field for different geometries and magnetizations

Main findings

PW model strongly affects the internal structure:

GEOMETRY (different inclinations)

CD shape and extension

MAGNETIZATION + DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENERGY in the wind

tail flow dynamics





Isotropic wind Var: Bm 0.07864 - 0.008351 0 - 0.0005858 - 9.417e-05 1.000e-05 Ф_M=0° [op] z -15 -20 -25 -10 10 15 -15 -5 0 x [d0] 5 🛎

Low magnetization high level of turbulence, chaotic flow High magnetization

low level of turbulence, flow almost laminar

Turbulence



Turbulence



Turbulence



LOW TURBULENCE with injection information maintained and laminar flow

Maps of the magnetization

Level of Turbulence in the tail

HIGH TURBULENCE with complete loss of injection information



ANISOTROPIC σ =0.01



Consequences for emission Olmi & Bucciantini 1 in prep ISOTROPIC $\sigma=1$



surface brightness

Emission dominated by the head. Strong polarization.

polarization level



and the second ISM magnetic field switched on





leptons with $\gamma = 3 \times 10^7$ injected into the wind

Particles in the polar flow are confined by the currents in the magnetopause layer.



From the reconnection point particles stream out along the ISM magnetic field, forming jets (here symmetric since the wind is symmetric).







Turbulence strongly dependent on wind magnetization and energy isotropy

Affects the emission properties: synchrotron emissivity only depends on magnetic configuration for low turbulence

Escape of particles affected by the presence of current sheets. Anisotropic jets can result from dynamics in the magnetopause.

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Conclusions:





<u>ISO, σ=1</u>





