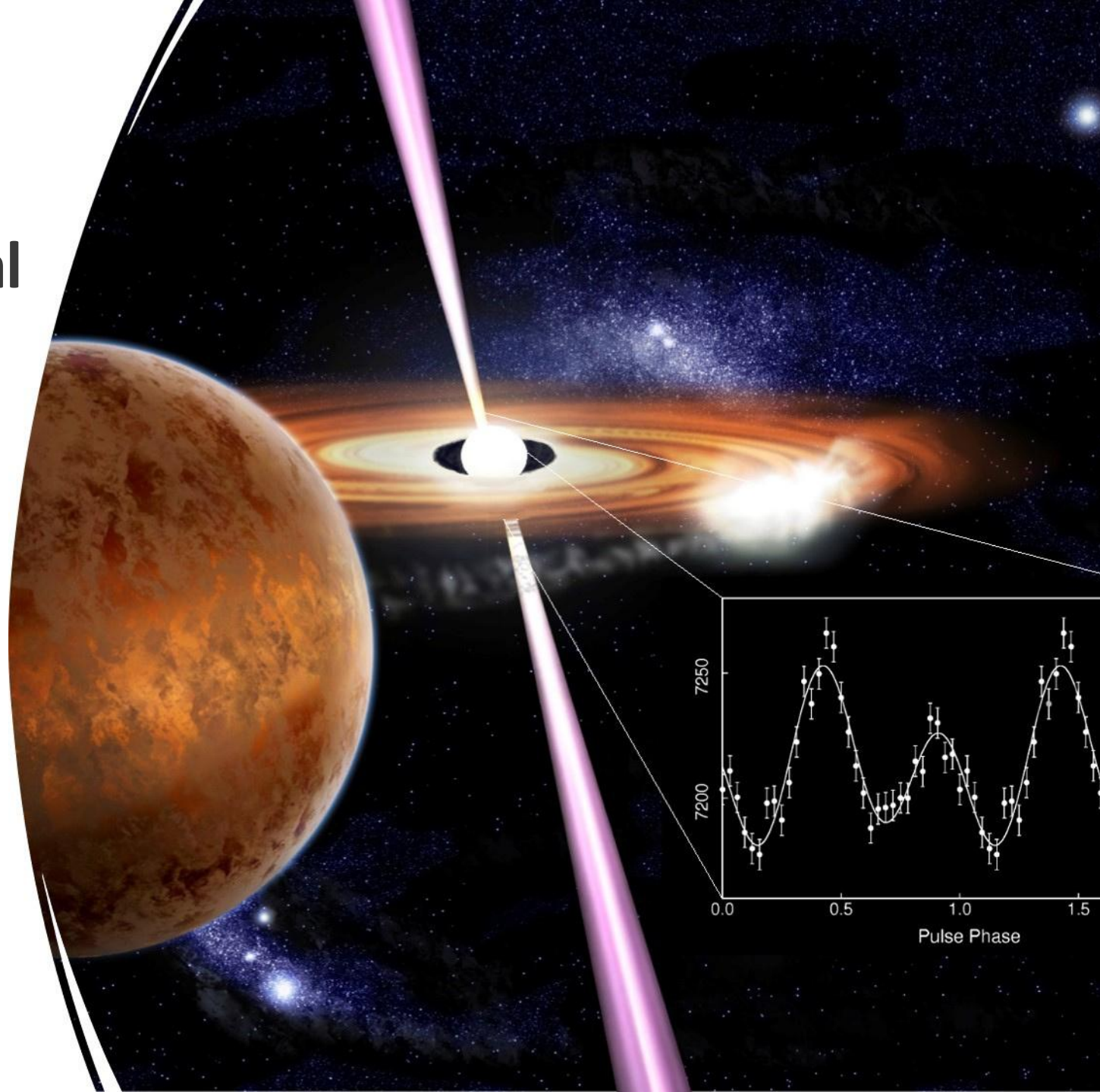


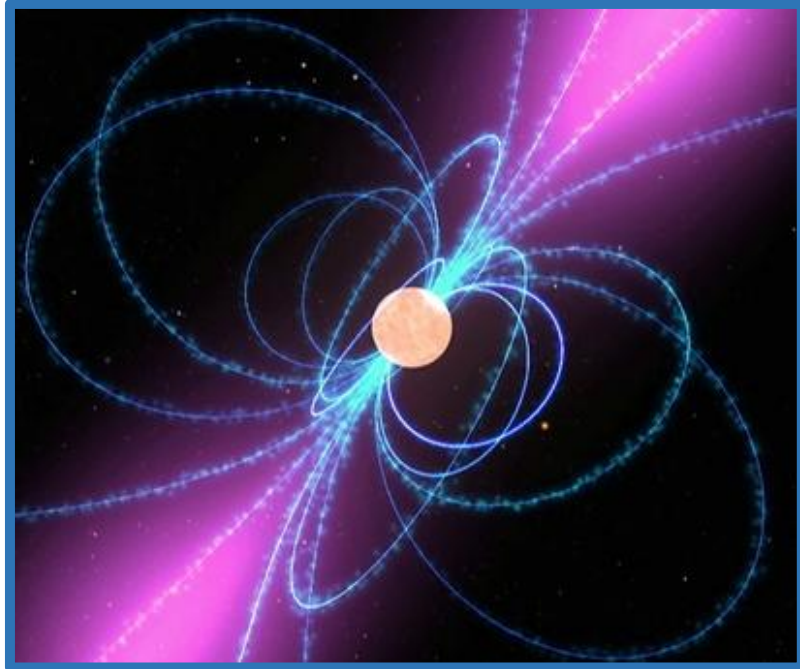
# The many facets of transitional millisecond pulsars: can accretion- and rotation- powered states coexist?



Giulia Illiano

In collaboration with A. Papitto, F. Ambrosino,  
A. Miraval Zanon, F. Coti Zelati and many more





## Rotation-powered (radio) ms pulsar

Rotation of the electromagnetic field

→ **Magnetospheric particle acceleration**

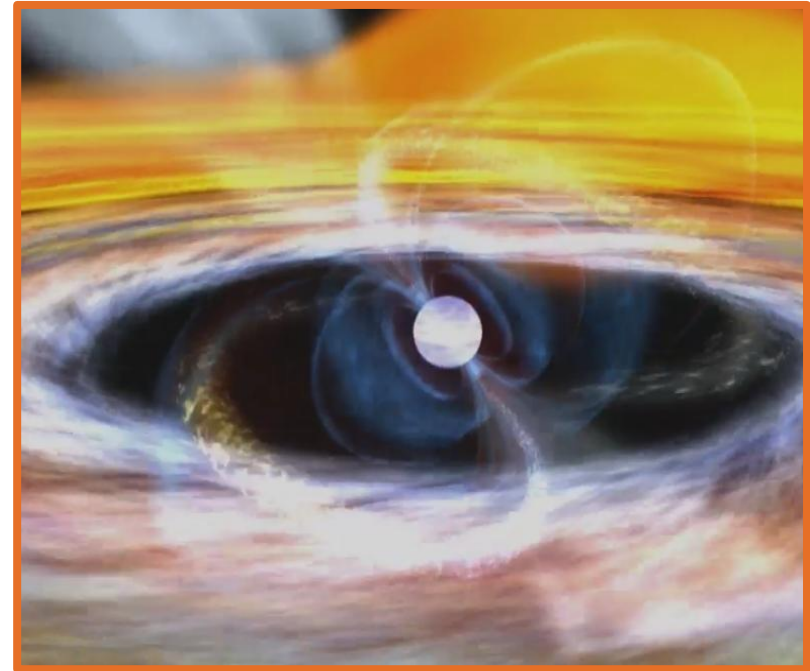
→ **Radio/Gamma-ray pulses**

→ **Relativistic pulsar wind**

## Accretion-powered (X-ray) ms pulsar

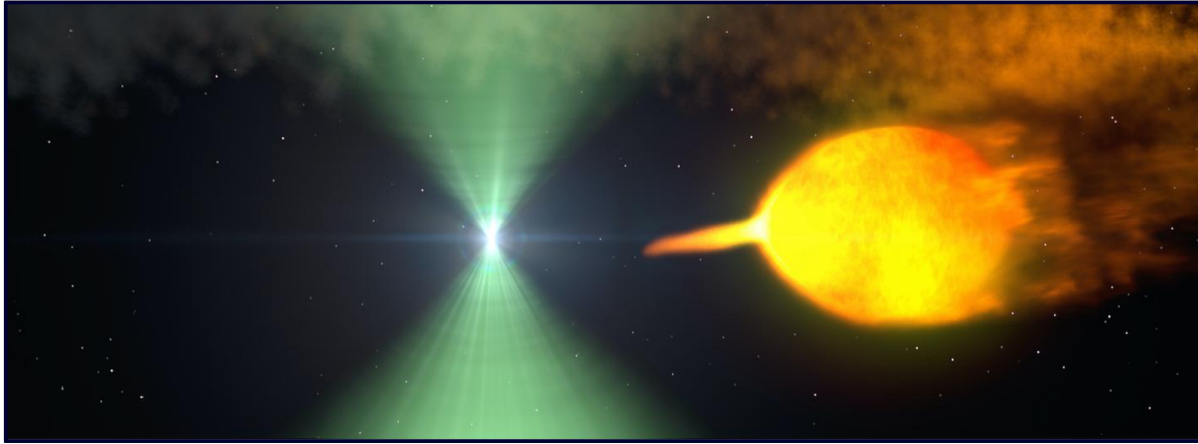
Matter lost by a companion star  
channeled by the pulsar's magnetic field

→ **X-ray emitting hotspots/columns**

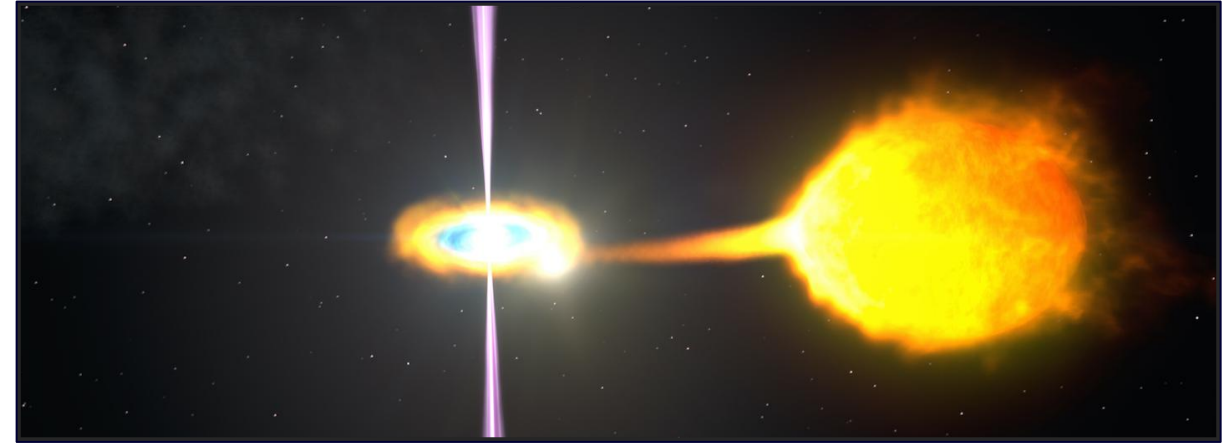


# The “missing link”

Rotation-powered (radio) state



[Credit to NASA]

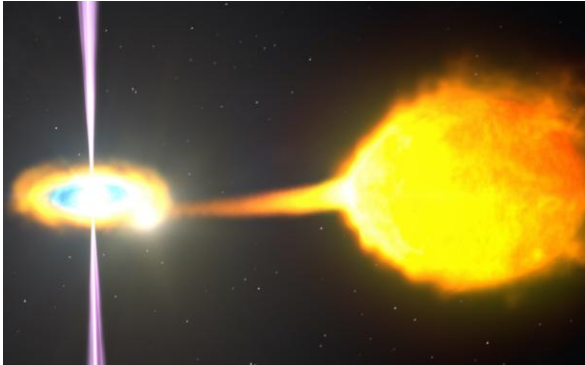


Accretion-powered (X-ray) state

[see Stella+ 1994; Campana+ 1998; Burderi+ 2001]

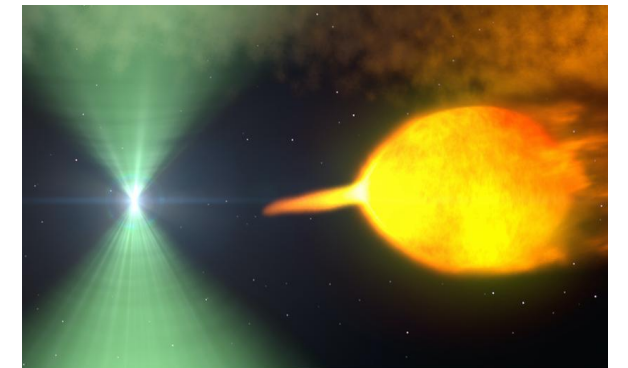
# Transitional millisecond pulsars

Accretion-powered (X-ray) state



Confirmed transitional millisecond pulsars:

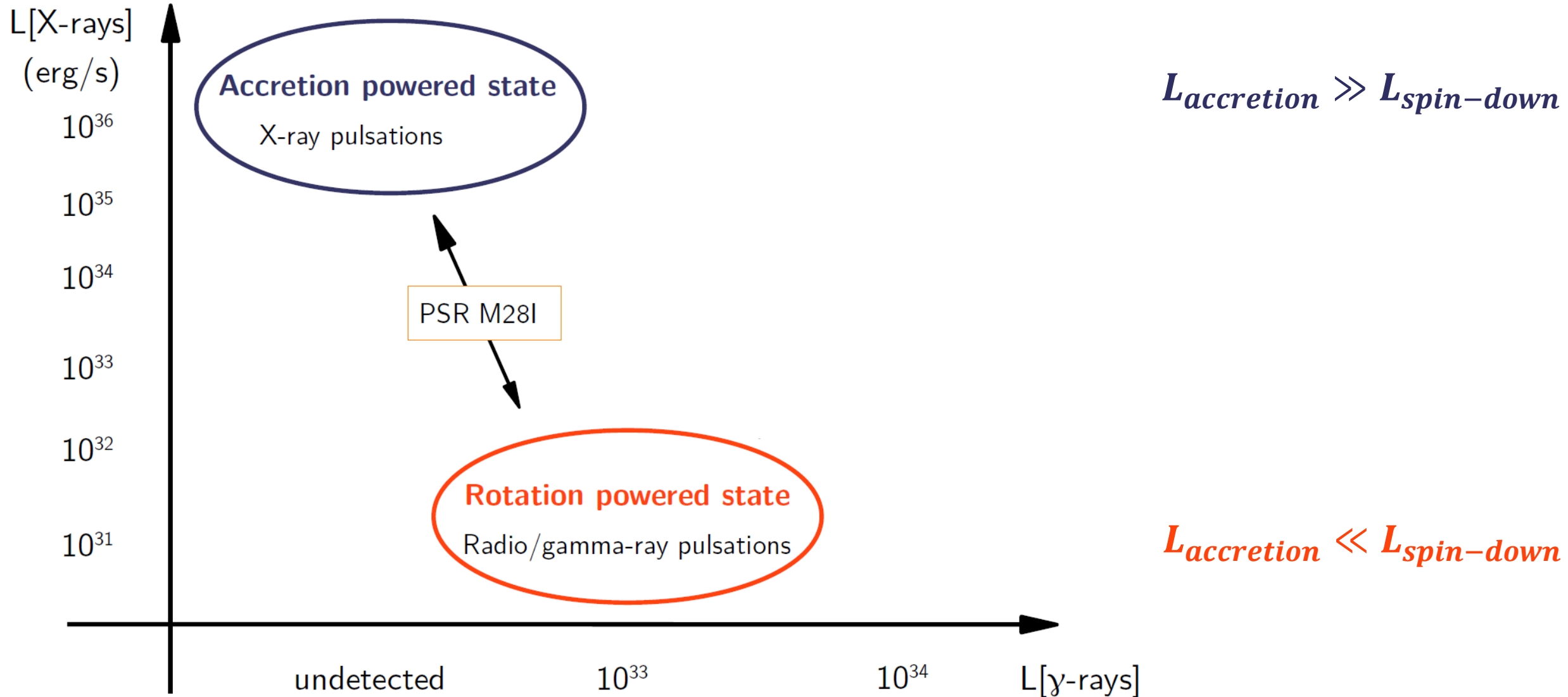
- PSR J1023+0038 [Archibald+ 2009]
- XSS J12270-4849 [Bassa+ 2014]
- IGR J18245-2452 [Papitto+ 2013]



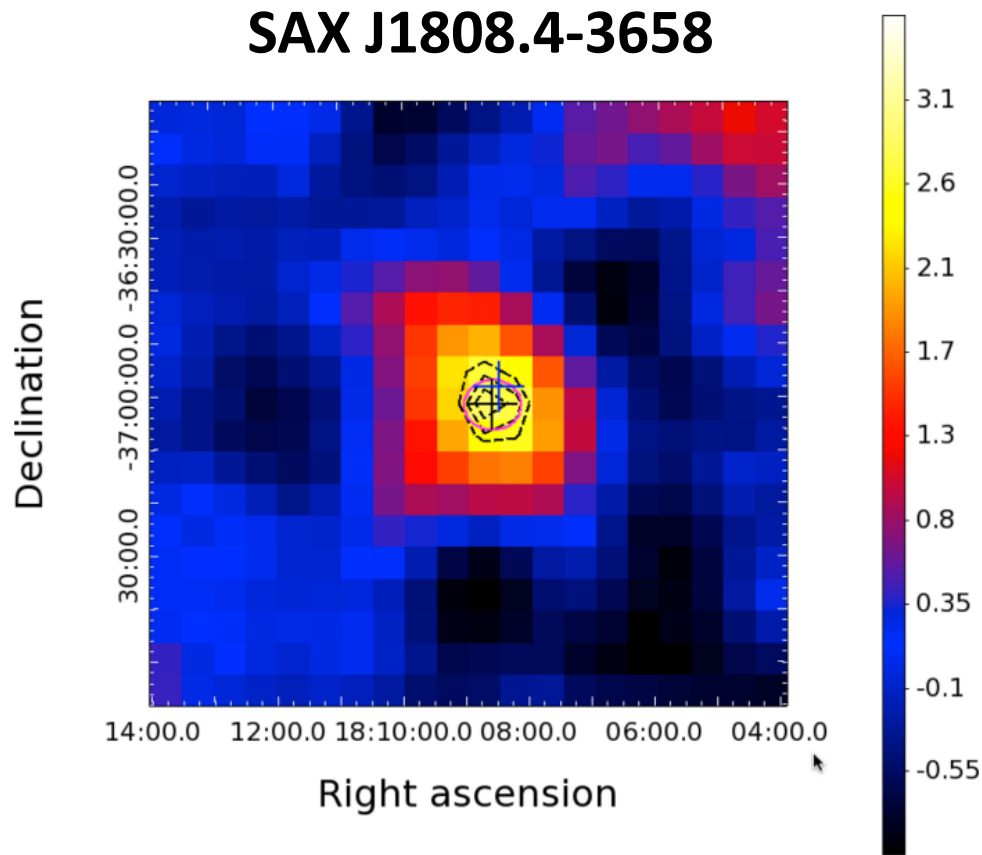
Rotation-powered (radio) state

Mass accretion rate

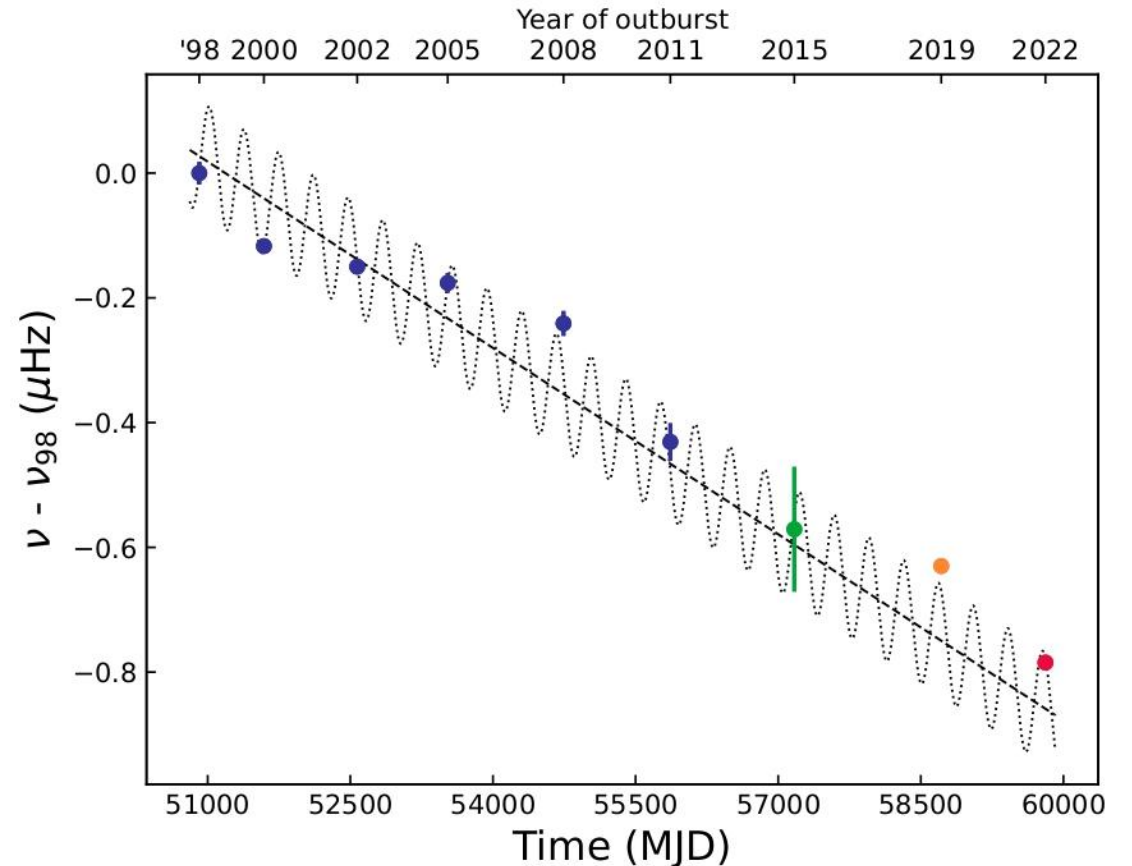
# Transitional millisecond pulsars



# An accreting millisecond pulsar shining in gamma rays?



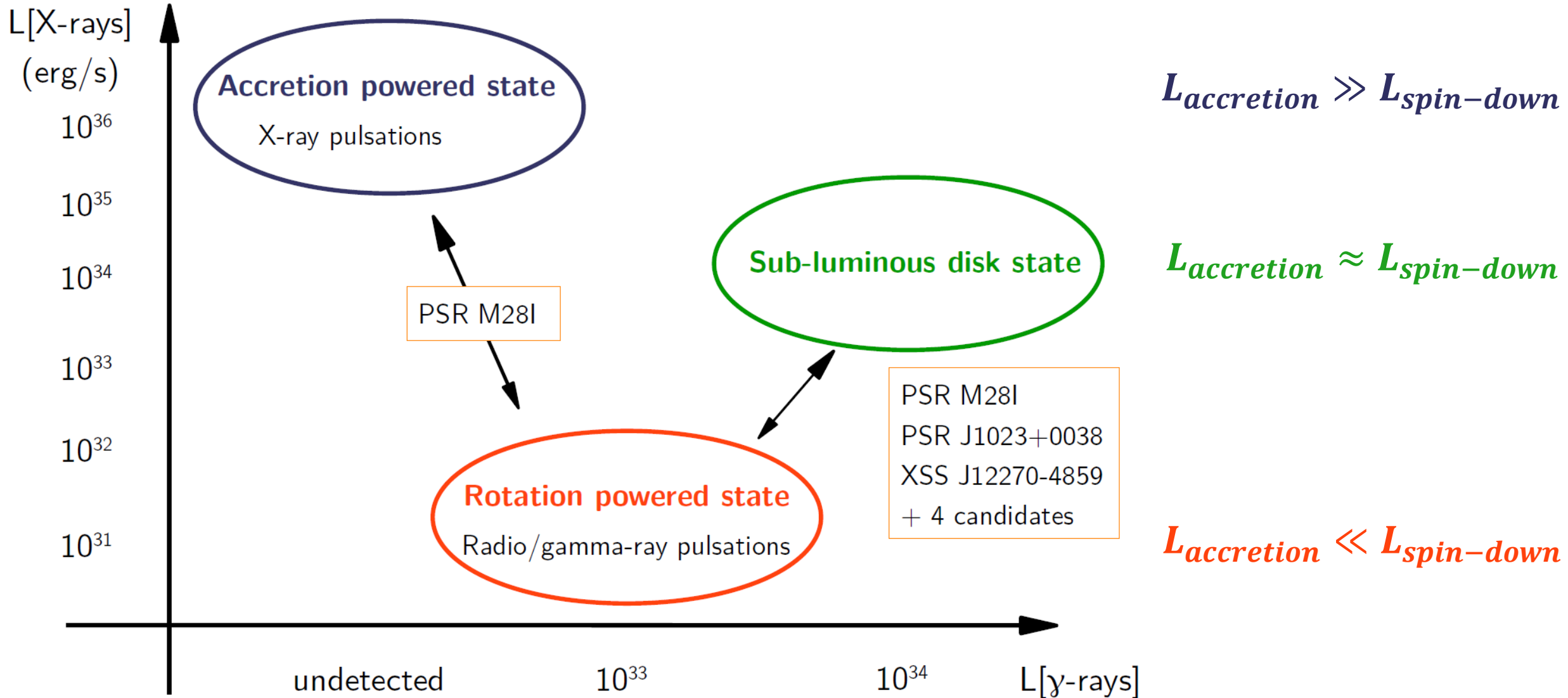
[de Oña Wilhelmi+ 2016]



[Illiano+ 2023b]

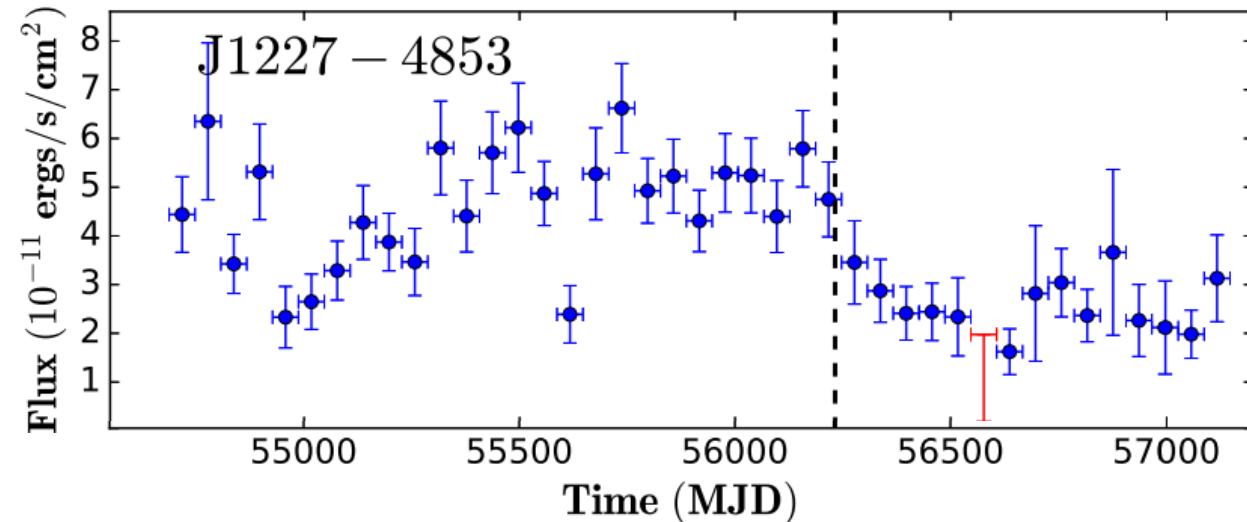
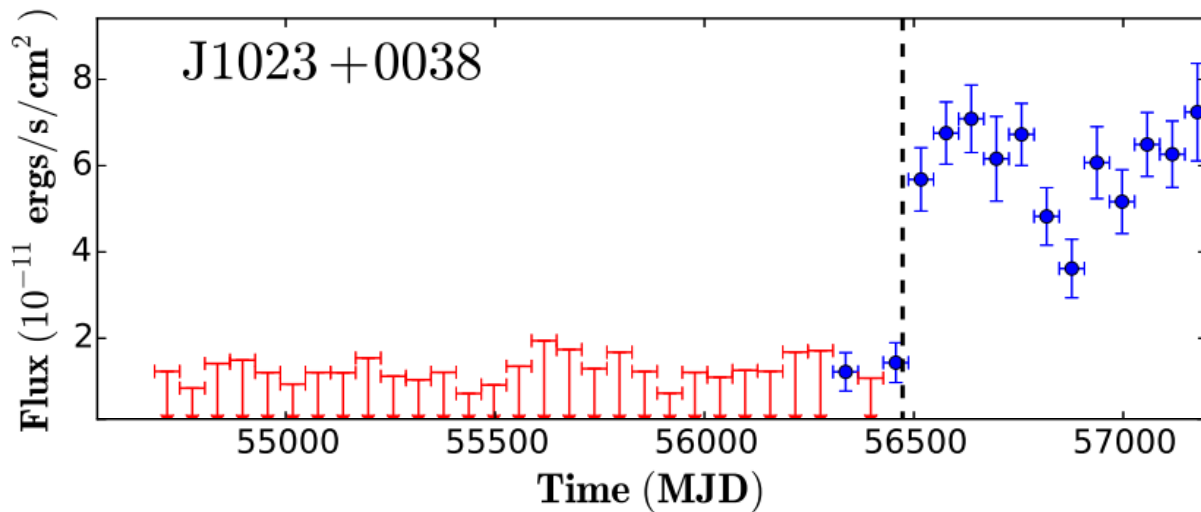
**A rotation-powered pulsar active during quiescence (i.e., another transitional MSP)?**

# The sub-luminous disk state



# $\gamma$ -ray emission of tMSPs

J1023+0038 from radio MSP to sub-luminous disk state  $\rightarrow$  0.1-300 GeV flux:  $>6x$  increase  
J1227-4859 from sub-luminous disk state to radio MSP  $\rightarrow$  0.1-300 GeV flux:  $\sim 2x$  decrease



[Torres+ 2017]

[see also Stappers+ 2014; Takata+ 2014; Deller+ 2015; Johnson+ 2015; Xing & Wang 2015]

[see Torres & Li 2022, ASSL for a review]

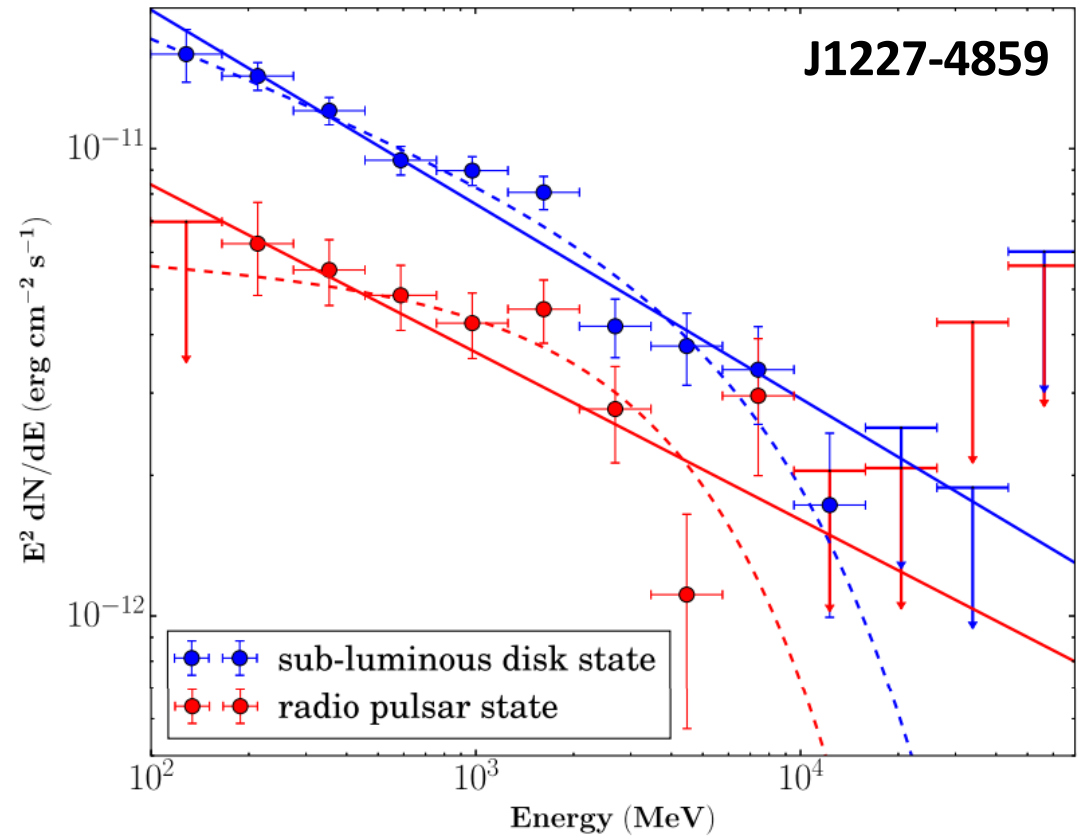
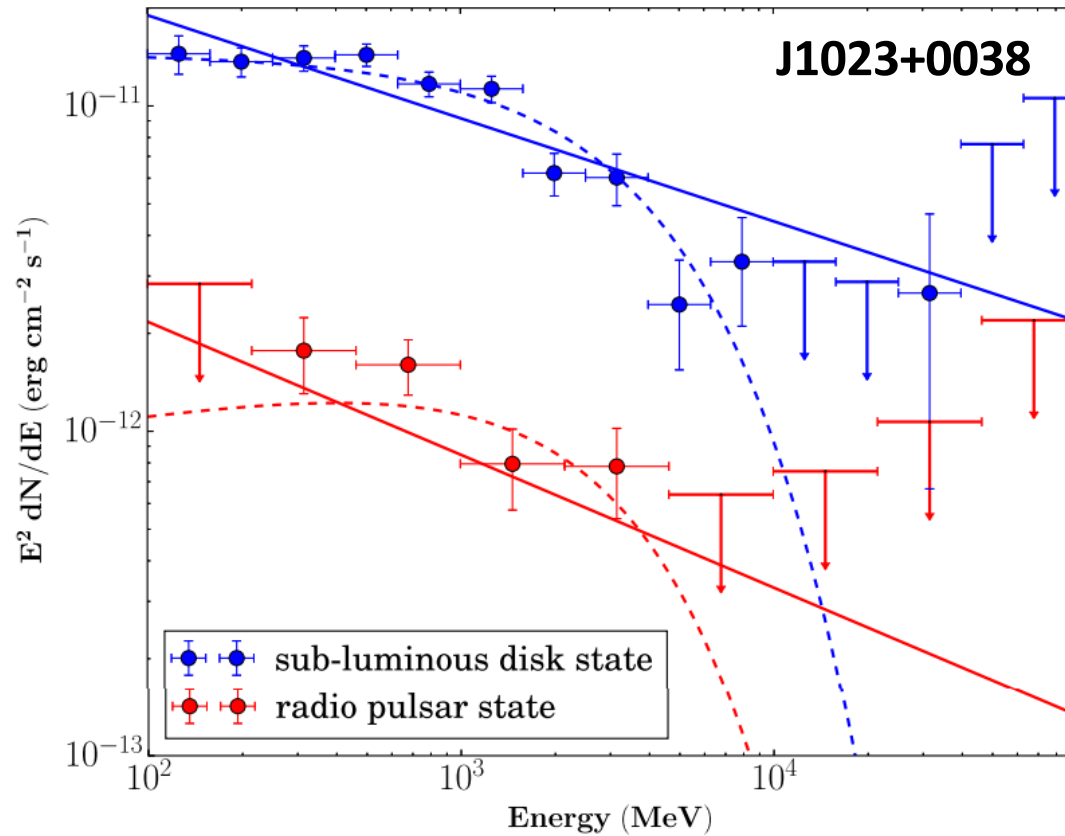


# Fermi-LAT spectra of tMSPs

In the **sub-luminous disk state**, power law + exponential cutoff:

J1023+0038:  $\Gamma = 2.0 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$ ,  $E_{cut} = 3.7 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.9$  GeV ( $\sim 4.3\sigma$ )

J1227-4859:  $\Gamma = 2.3 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$ ,  $E_{cut} = 10.8 \pm 3.7 \pm 5.6$  GeV ( $\sim 3.7\sigma$ )



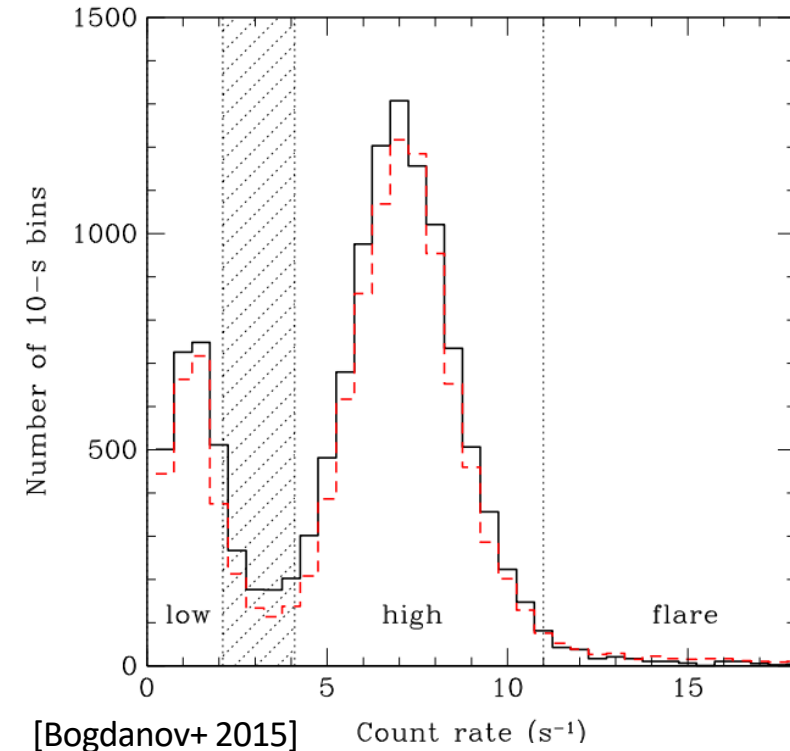
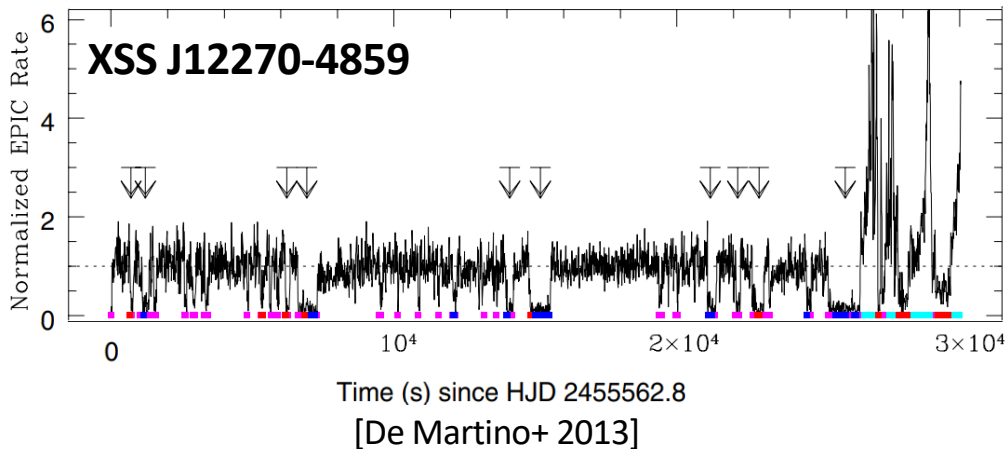
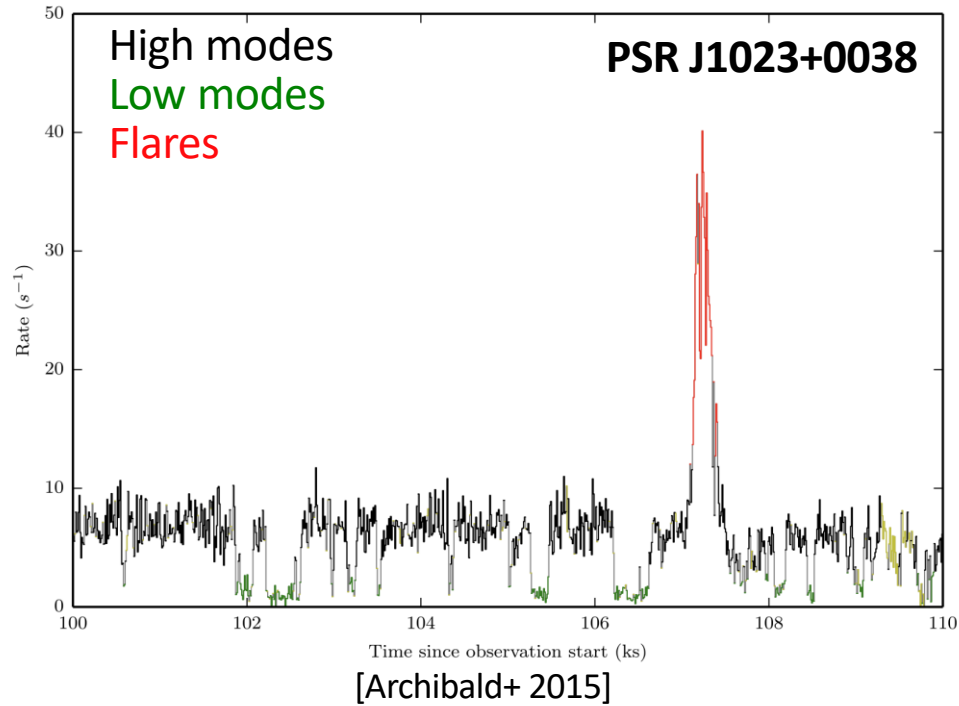
[Torres+ 2017]

# X-ray variability

Transition on timescale of  $\sim 10$  s between:

- High modes ( $L_X \sim 7 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )
- Low modes ( $L_X \sim 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )

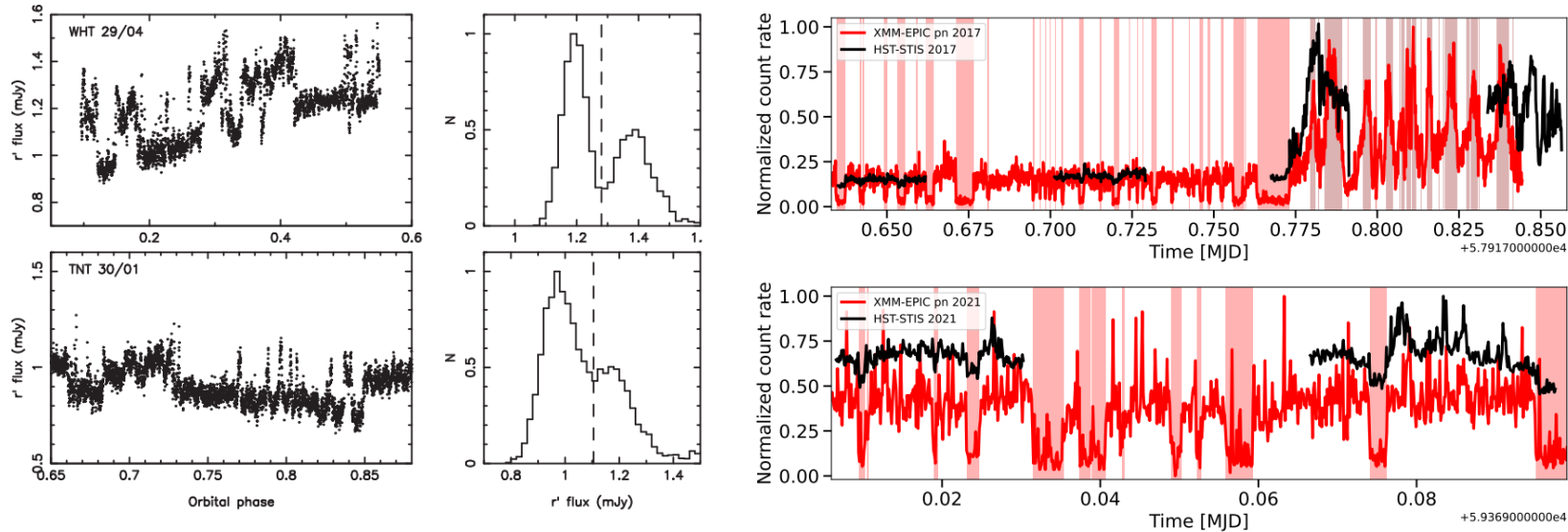
Sporadic flares ( $L_X \sim 10^{34} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )



[see also, e.g., Papitto+ 2013, Linares+ 2014]

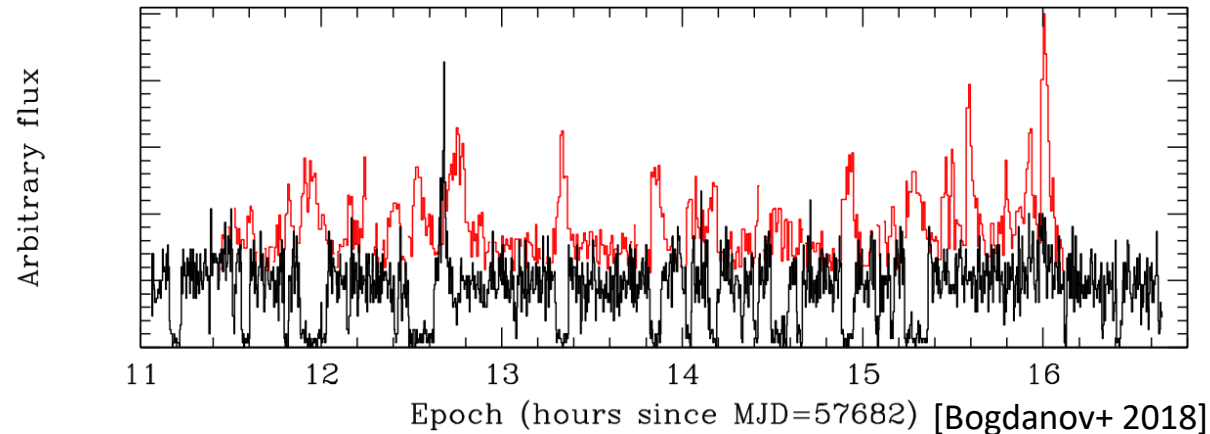
# Other wavelengths

- Optical and UV variability resembling X-ray high and low modes



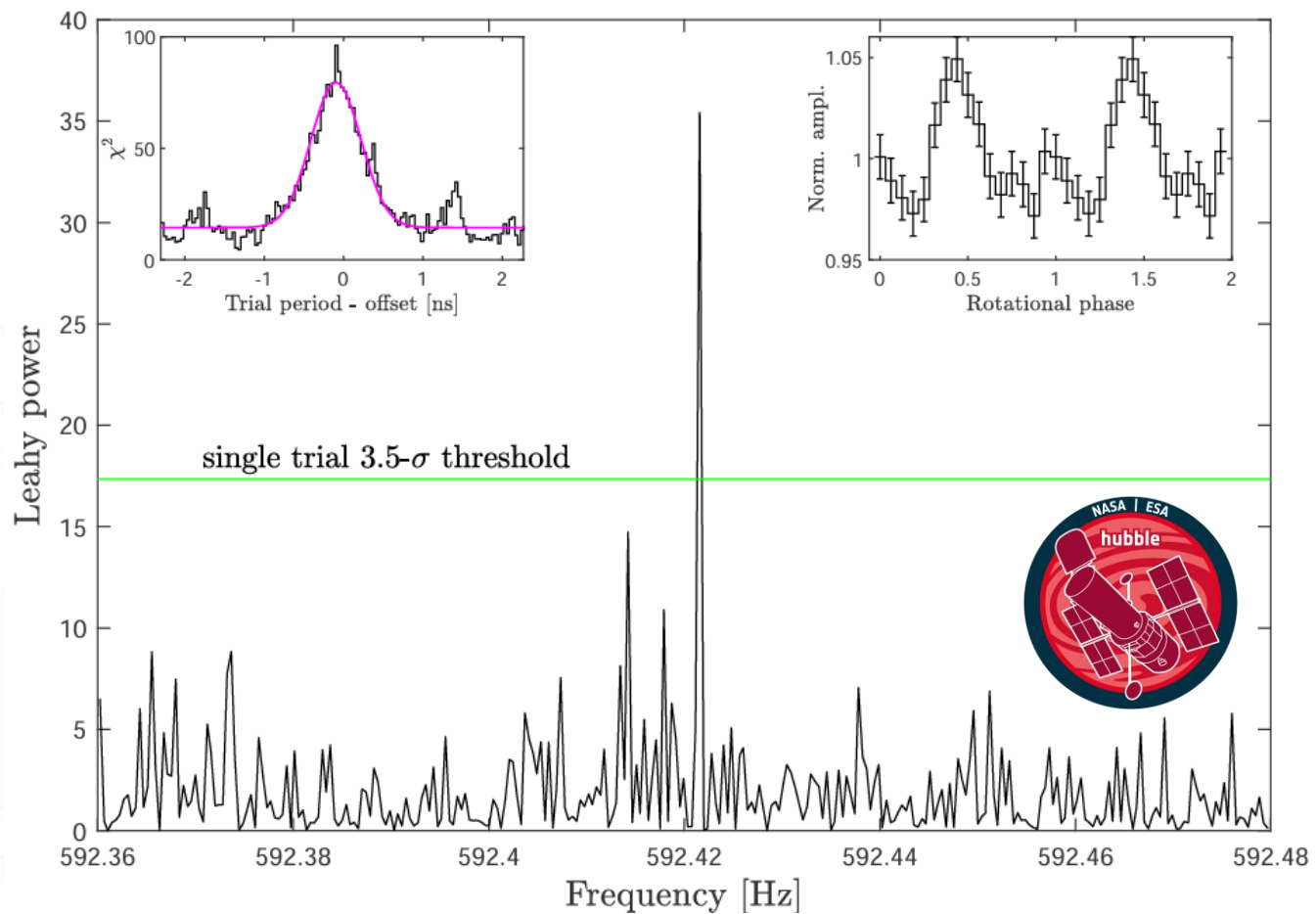
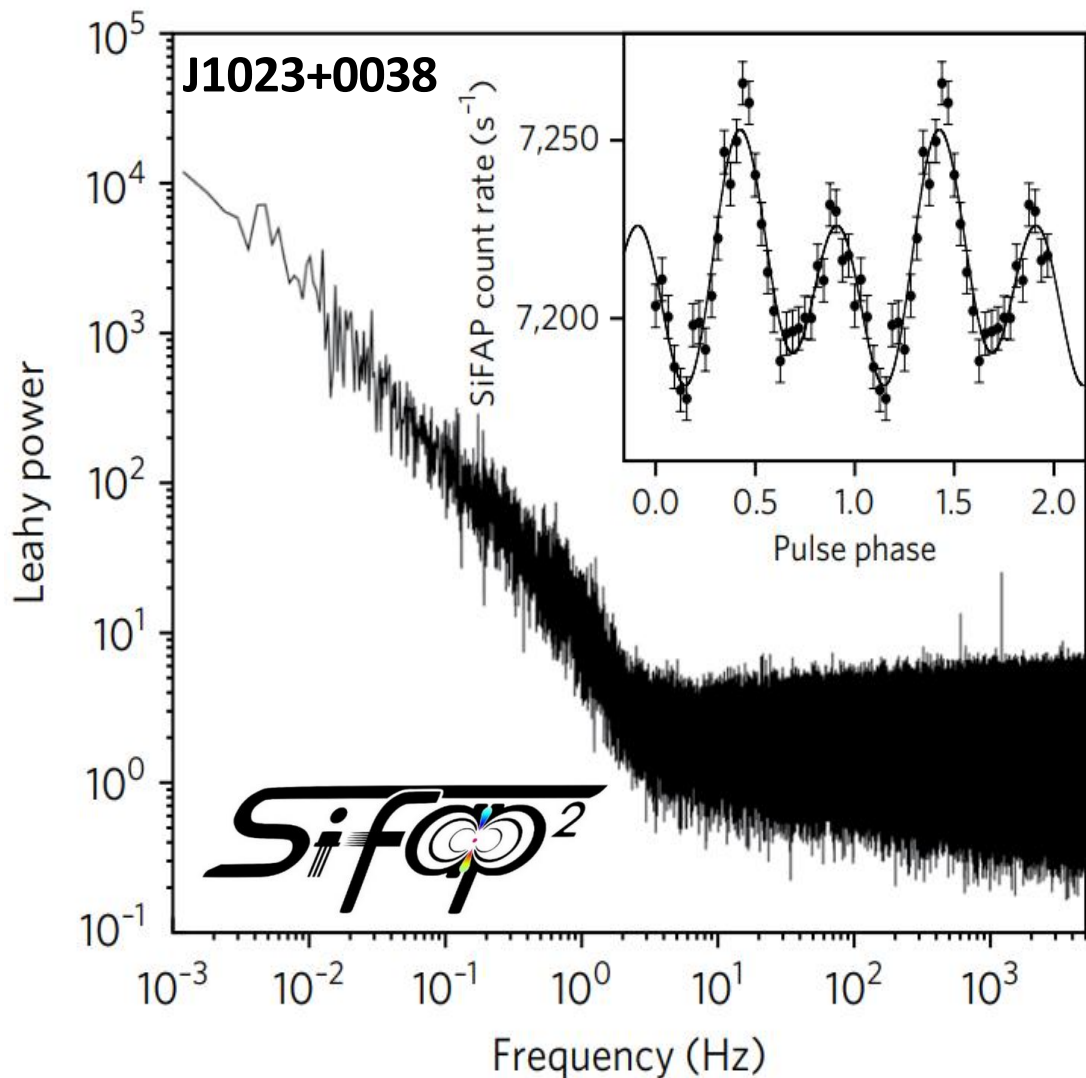
[Shahbaz+ 2015, 2018; Kennedy+ 2018; Papitto+ 2018] [Miraval Zanon+ 2022; see also Jaodand+ 2022, Baglio+ 2023]

- Anti-correlated radio/X-ray variability



[Bogdanov+ 2018]

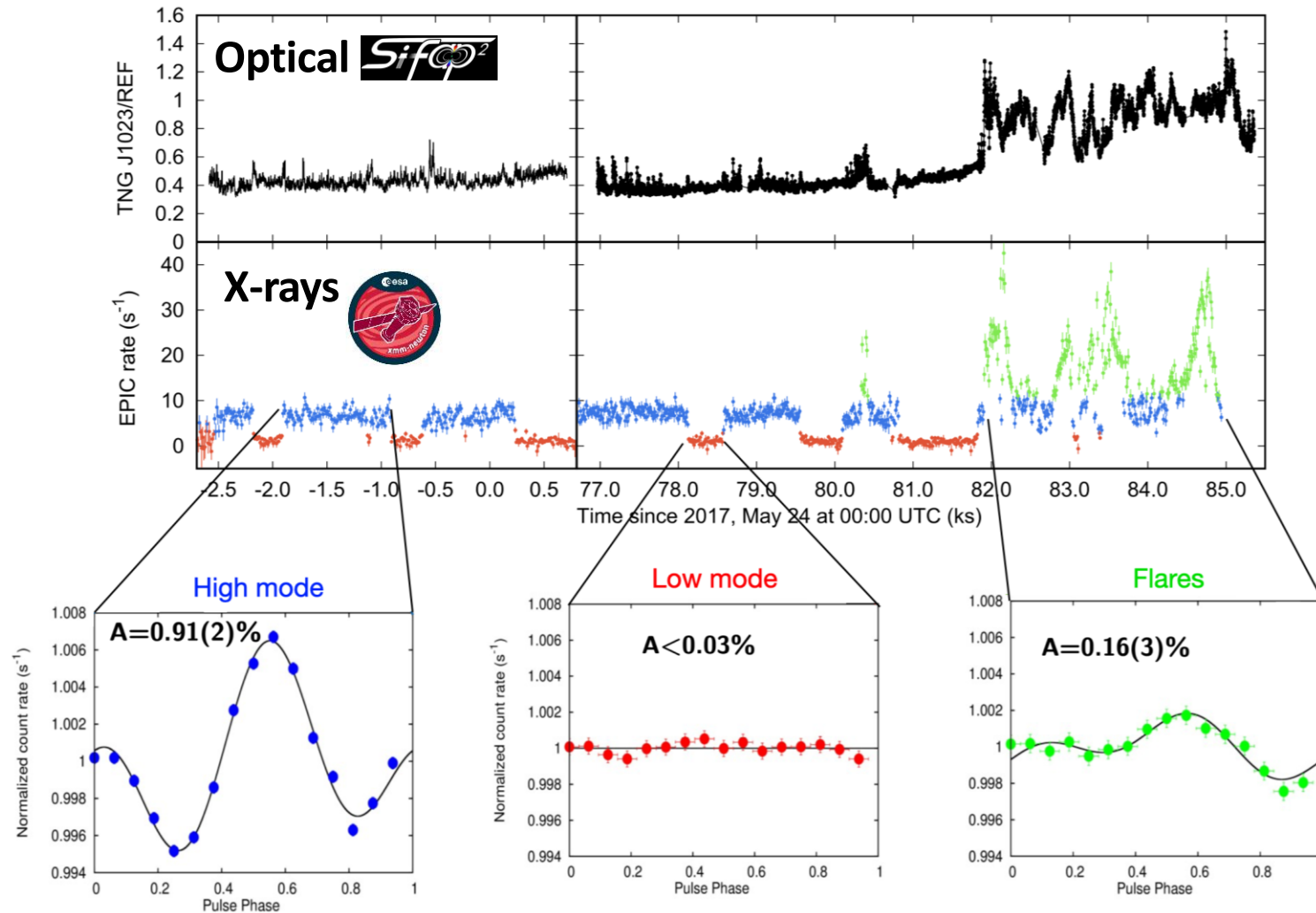
# Discovery of an optical/UV transitional MSP



[Ambrosino, Papitto+ 2017; Miraval Zanon+ 2022]

# Pulsating in unison at optical, UV and X-ray energies

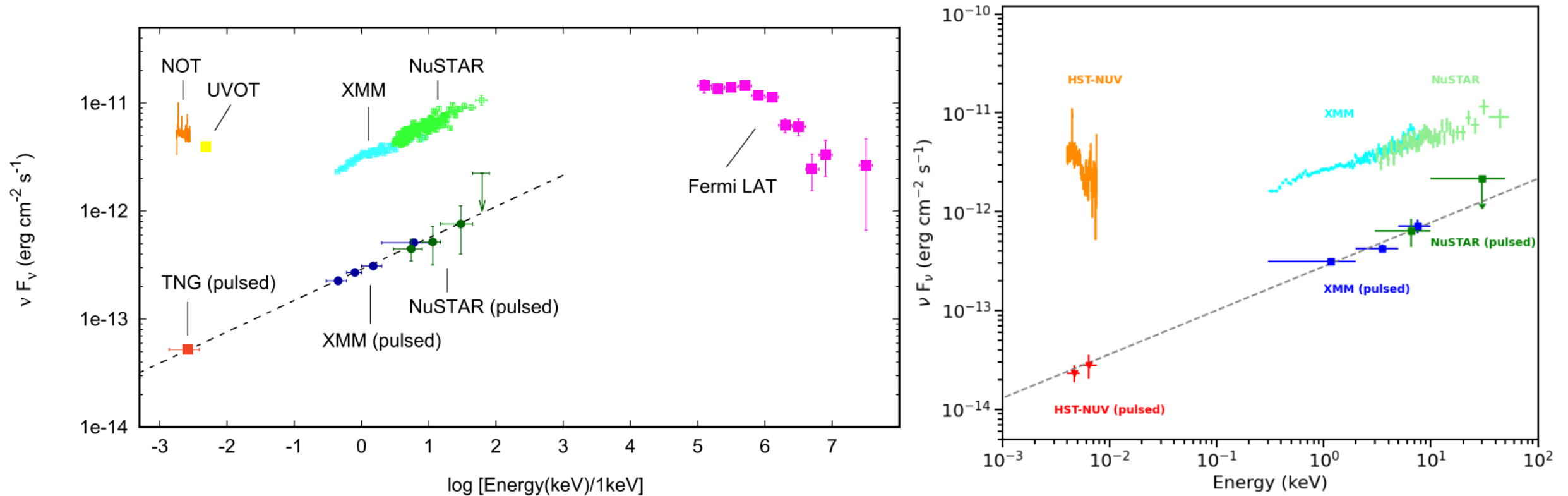
PSR J1023+0038 → Optical, UV and X-ray pulses are produced by the **same process**



[Ambrosino, Papitto+ 2017; Zampieri+ 2019; Papitto+ 2019; Jaodand+ 2021; Miraval Zanon+ 2022]

# Pulsating in unison at optical, UV and X-ray energies

PSR J1023+0038 → Optical, UV and X-ray pulses are produced by the **same process**

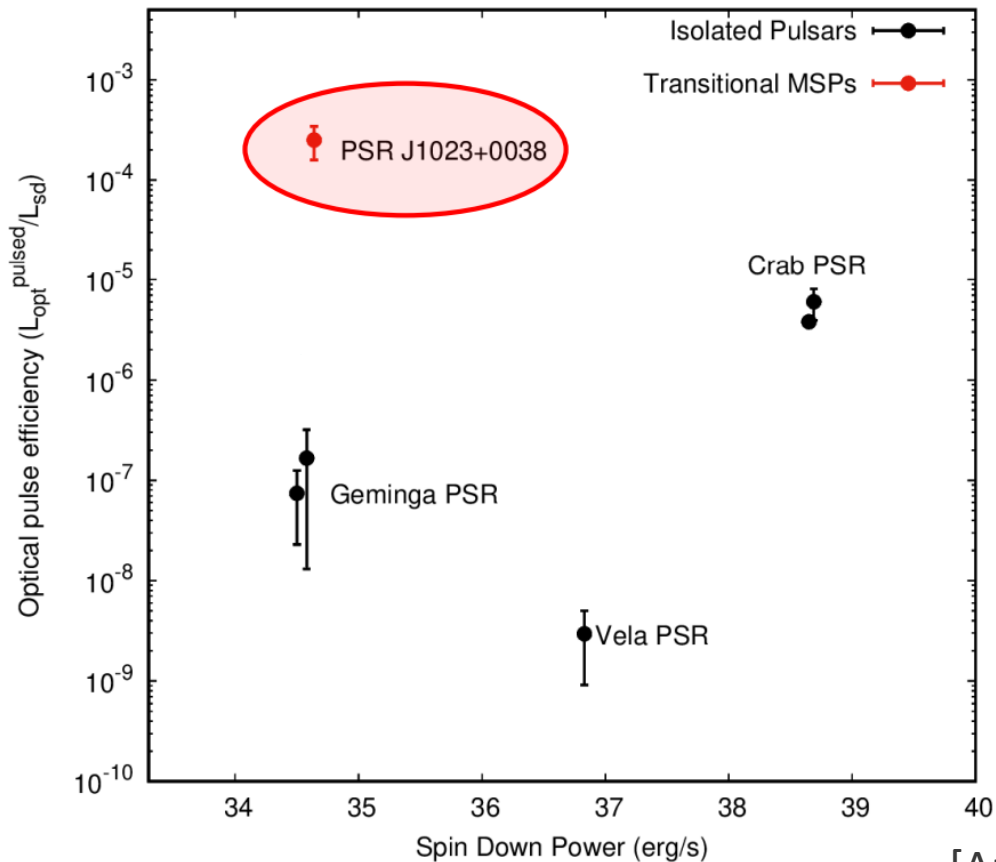


[Ambrosino, Papitto+ 2017; Zampieri+ 2019; Papitto+ 2019; Jaodand+ 2021; Miraval Zanon+ 2022]

# Unexpected and (too) bright optical pulsations

Standard emission mechanisms hardly individually explain the observed optical pulsed luminosity

## Rotation-powered pulsar



[Ambrosino, Papitto+ 2017]

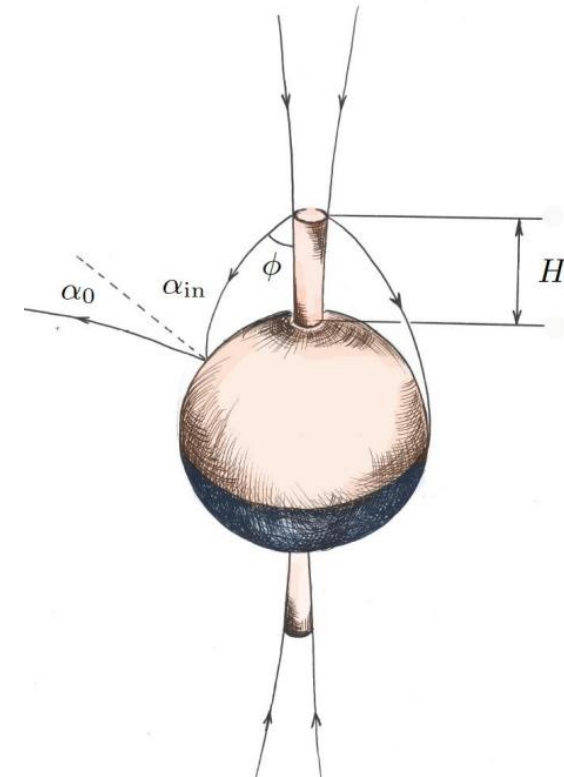
## Accretion-powered pulsar

$$L_{\text{cyc,opt}} \sim 3 \times 10^{29} \text{ erg/s}$$

$$L_{\text{pulsed,opt}} \approx 10^{31} \text{ erg/s}$$

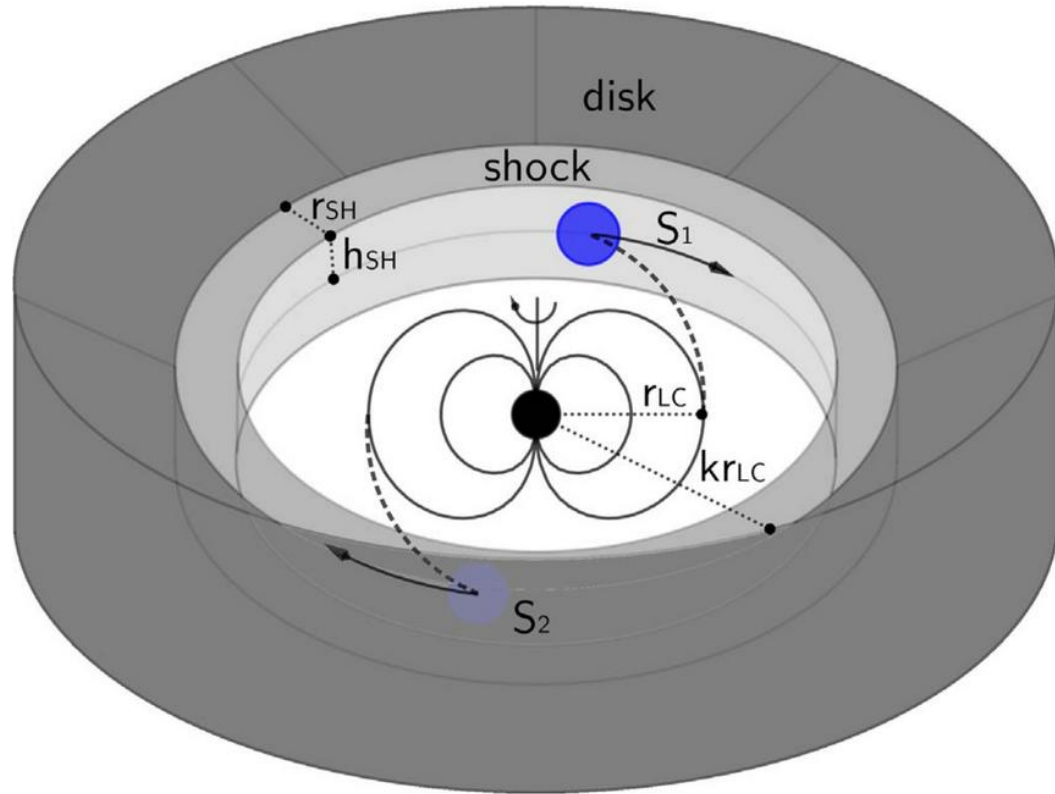


$$L_{\text{cyc,opt}} \ll L_{\text{pulsed,opt}}$$

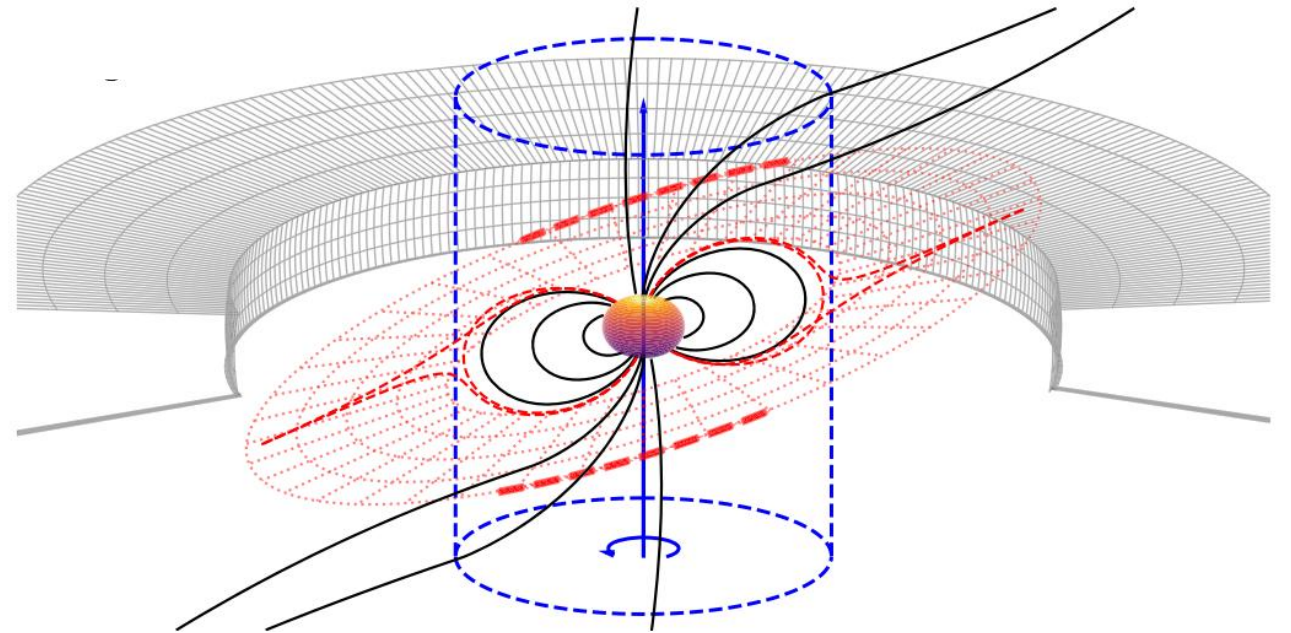


# Co-existence between accretion- and rotation-powered states?

A pulsar wind heating the accretion disk  
Synchrotron radiation from the shock between the striped wind and the accretion disk



[Papitto+ 2019]



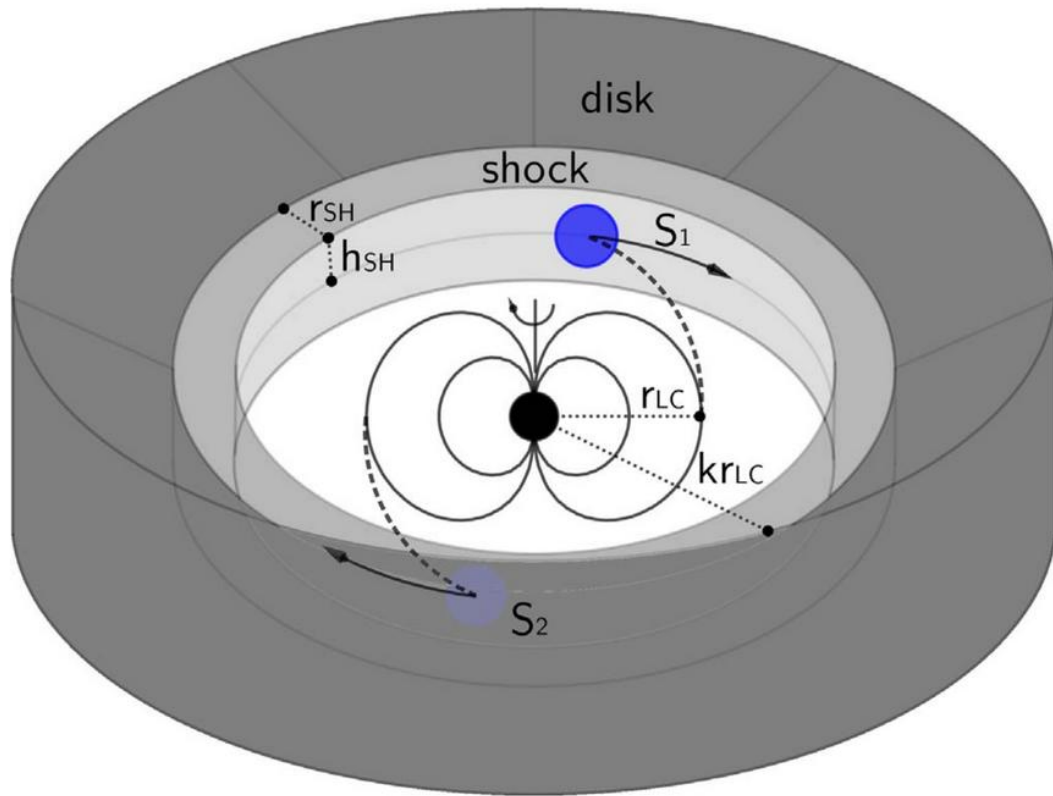
[Veledina+ 2019]



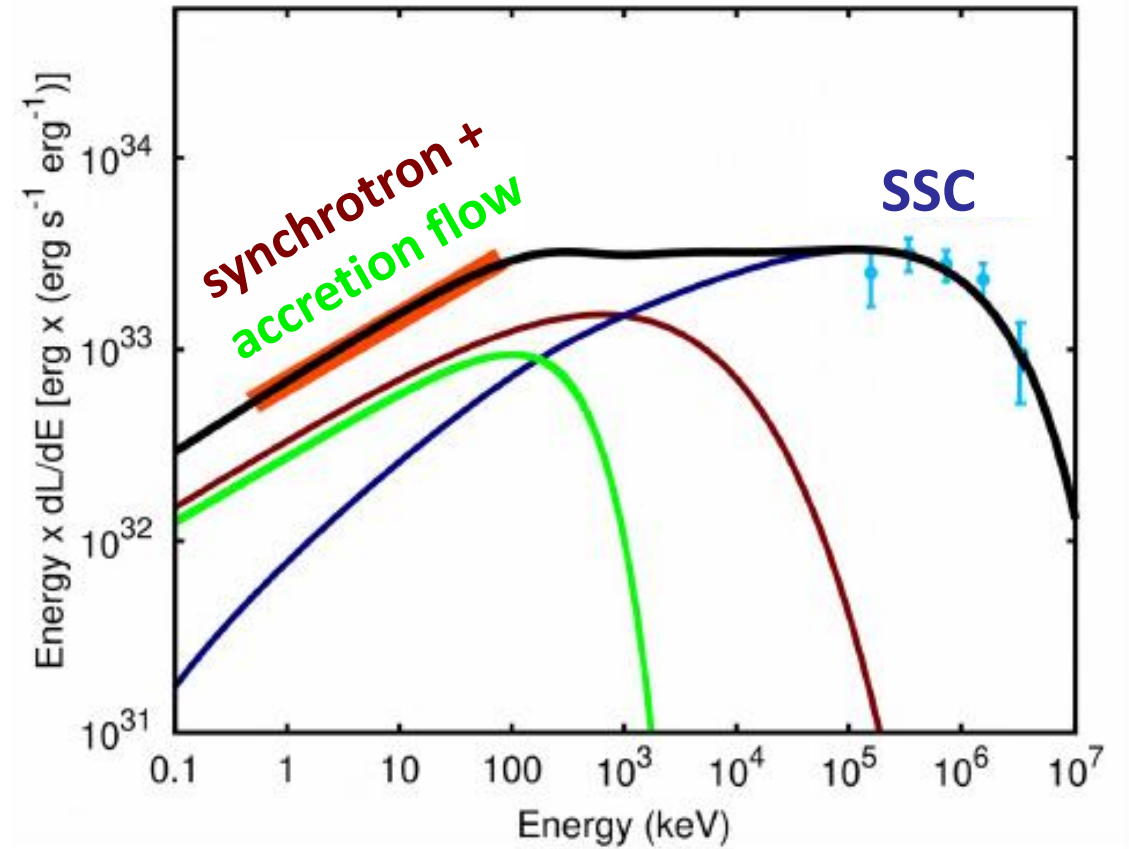
# Co-existence between accretion- and rotation-powered states?

Synchrotron → Optical/X-rays

Synchrotron Self-Compton → Gamma-rays



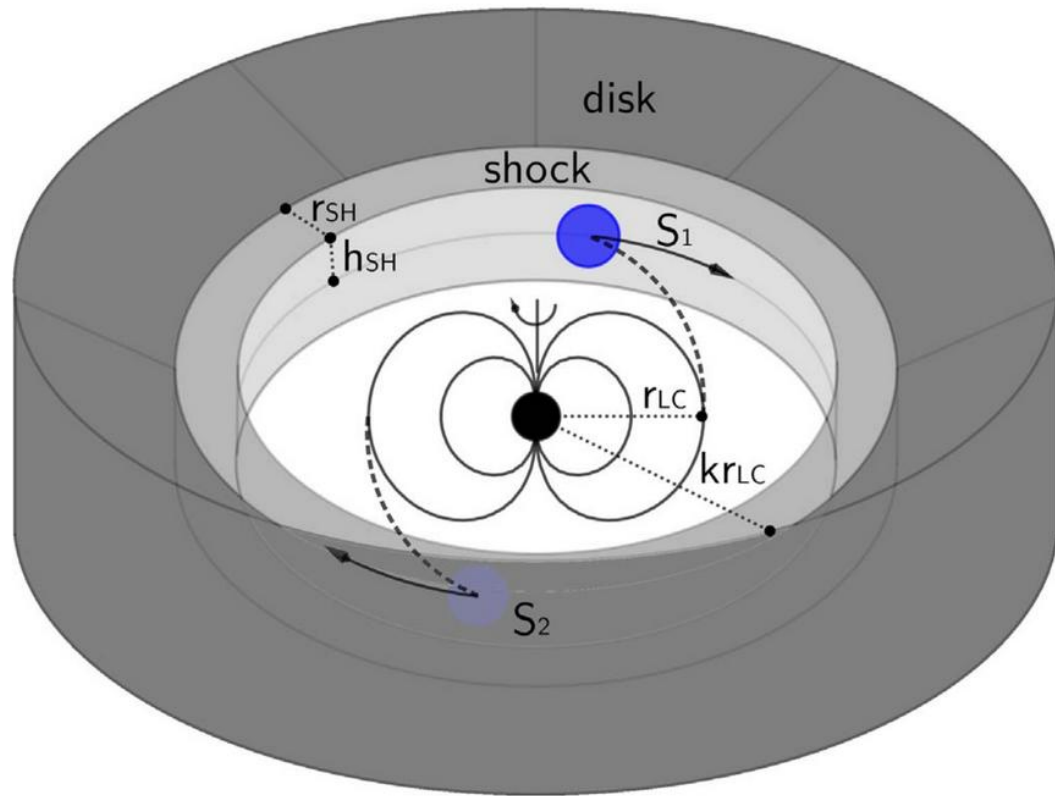
[Papitto+ 2019]



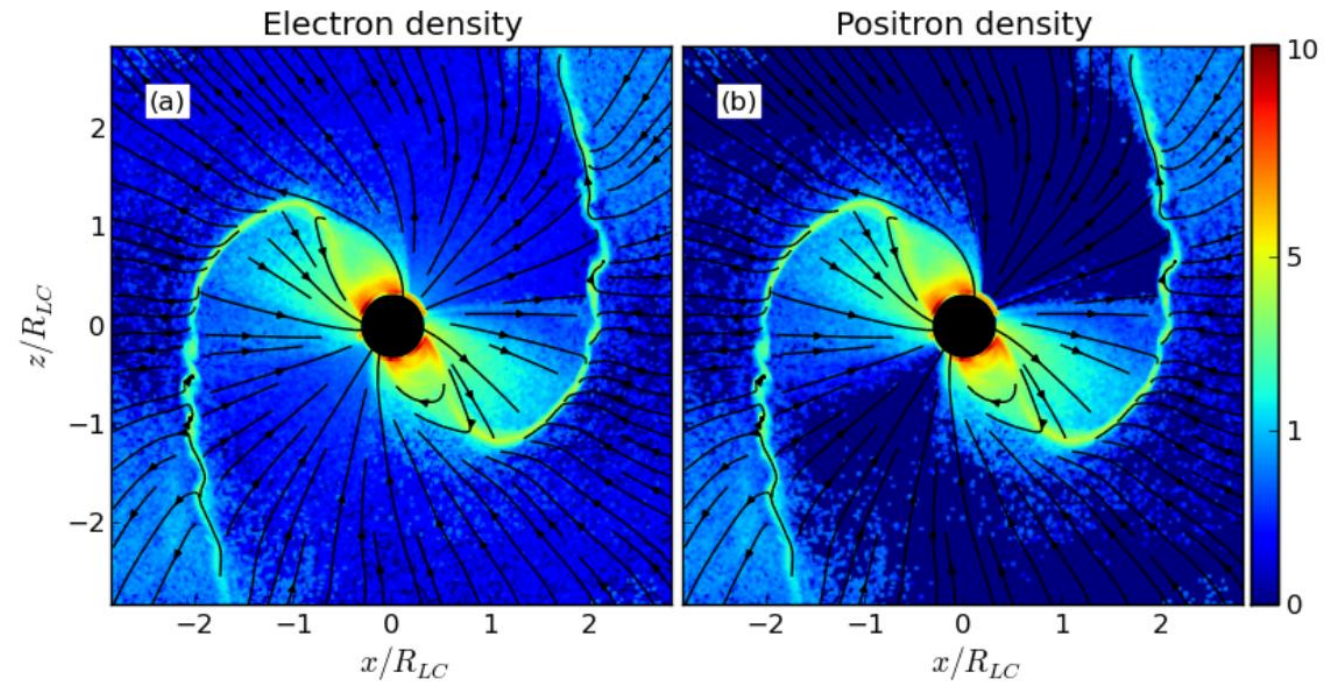
[Papitto & Torres 2015]

# Co-existence between accretion- and rotation-powered states?

Optical, UV and X-ray pulsations from the interaction between the pulsed striped wind and the termination shock



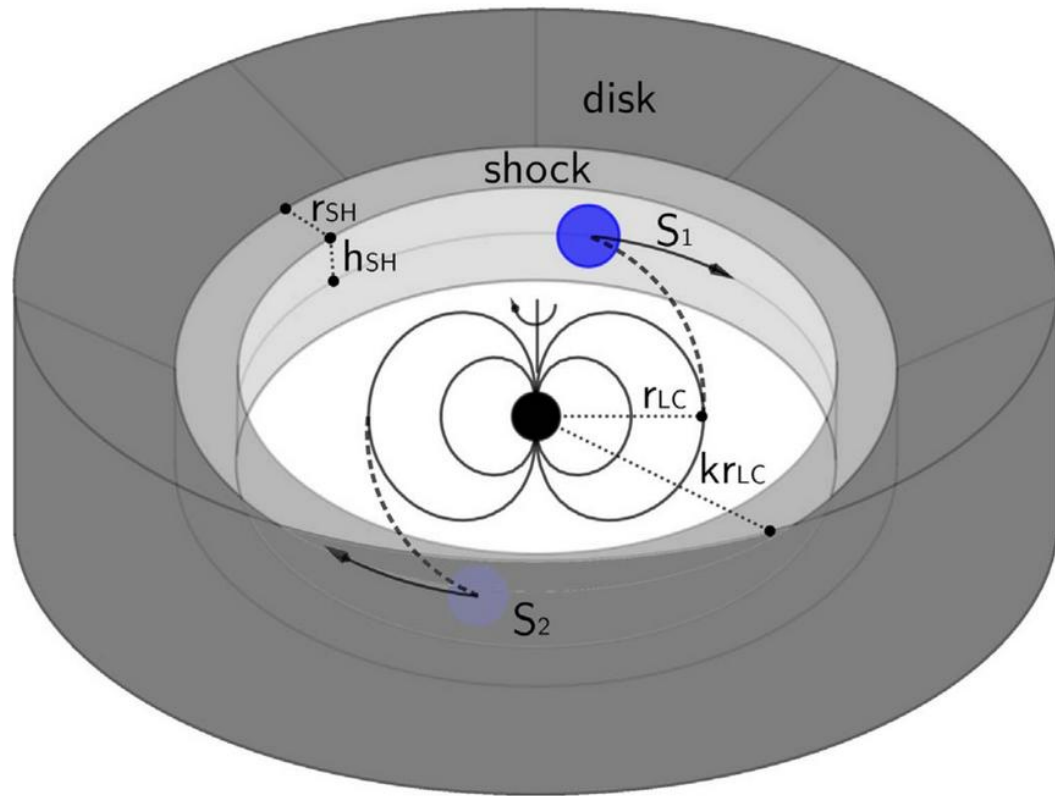
[Papitto+ 2019]



[Cerutti & Beloborodov+ 2017]

# Co-existence between accretion- and rotation-powered states?

Optical, UV and X-ray pulsations from the interaction between the pulsed striped wind and the termination shock



Different synchrotron timescales of optical ( $\sim 3 \mu\text{s}$ ) and X-ray photons ( $\sim 220 \mu\text{s}$ ):

$$t_{\text{sync}} \propto \epsilon^{-1/2} B_s^{-3/2}$$

Photon energy  $\swarrow$  Surface magnetic field  $\downarrow$

[Papitto+ 2019]

# Five years of optical and X-ray observations



**TNG/SiFAP2**  
[Credit to G. Tessicini]



**Copernicus/Aqueye+**  
[Credit to MEDIA INAF]

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Telescope/Instrument

*2017 May* - overlap: 11.0 ks

*XMM-Newton/EPIC*

*TNG/SiFAP2*

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*2018 December* - overlap: 10.8 ks

*XMM-Newton/EPIC*

*Copernicus/Aqueye+*

---

*2018 December* - no overlap; temporal gap: 41 ks

*XMM-Newton/EPIC*

*Copernicus/Aqueye+*

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*2019 January* - overlap: 2.3 ks

*NICER*

*TNG/SiFAP2*

---

*2019 February* - overlap: 1.1 ks

*NICER*

*Copernicus/Aqueye+*

---

*2019 June* - overlap: 340 s

*NICER*

*TNG/SiFAP2*

---

*2020 January* - overlap: 4.6 ks

*NICER*

*TNG/SiFAP2*

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*2020 January* - overlap: 520 s

*NICER*

*Copernicus/Aqueye+*

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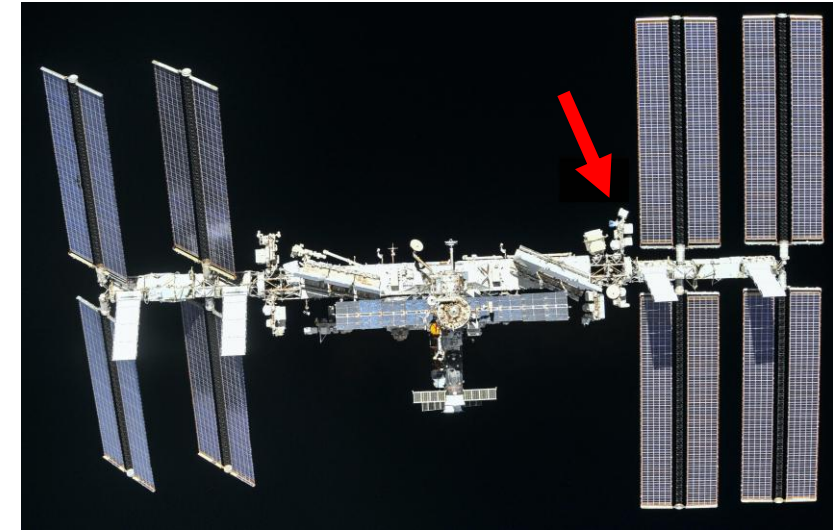
*2022 January* - overlap: 1.7 ks

*NICER*

*Copernicus/Aqueye+*

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[Illiano+ 2023a]

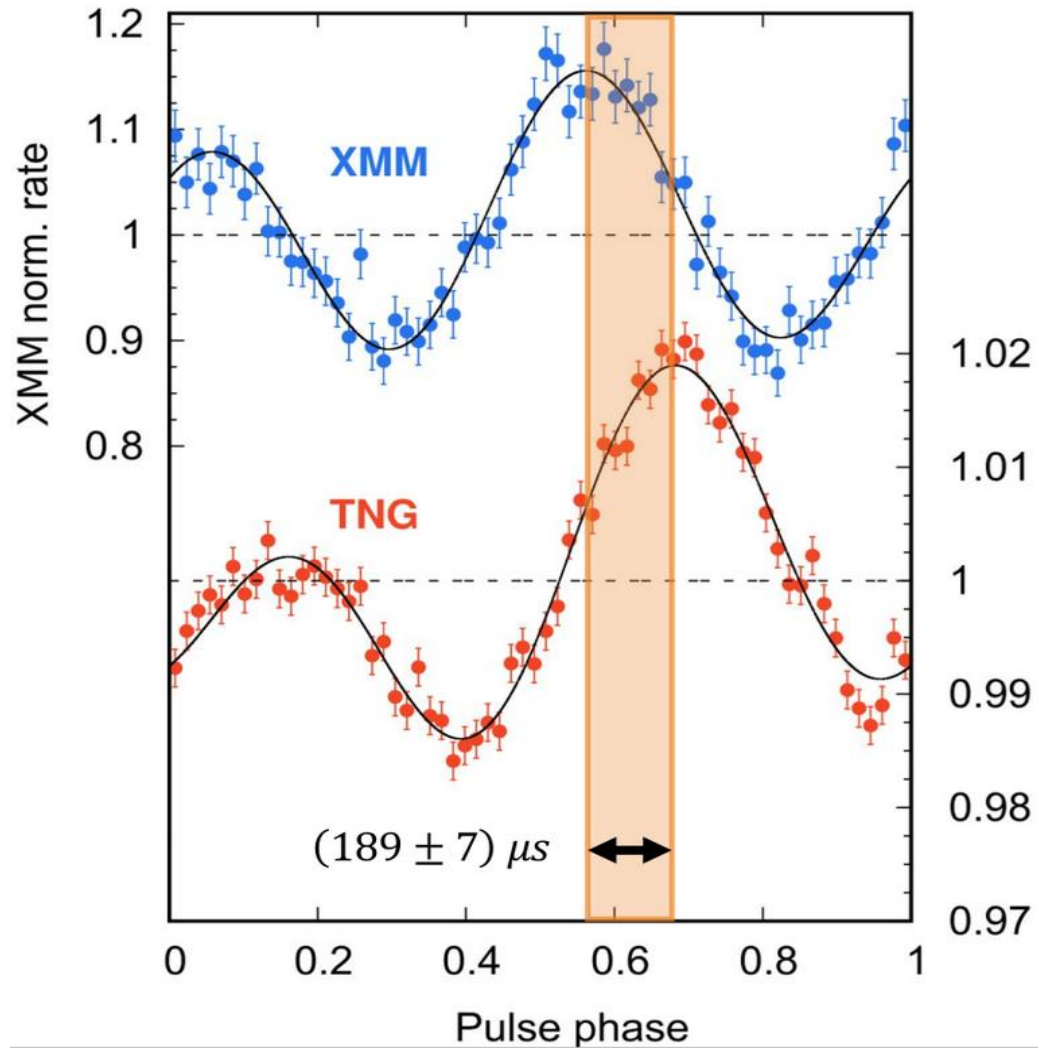


**NICER**  
[Credit to NASA]

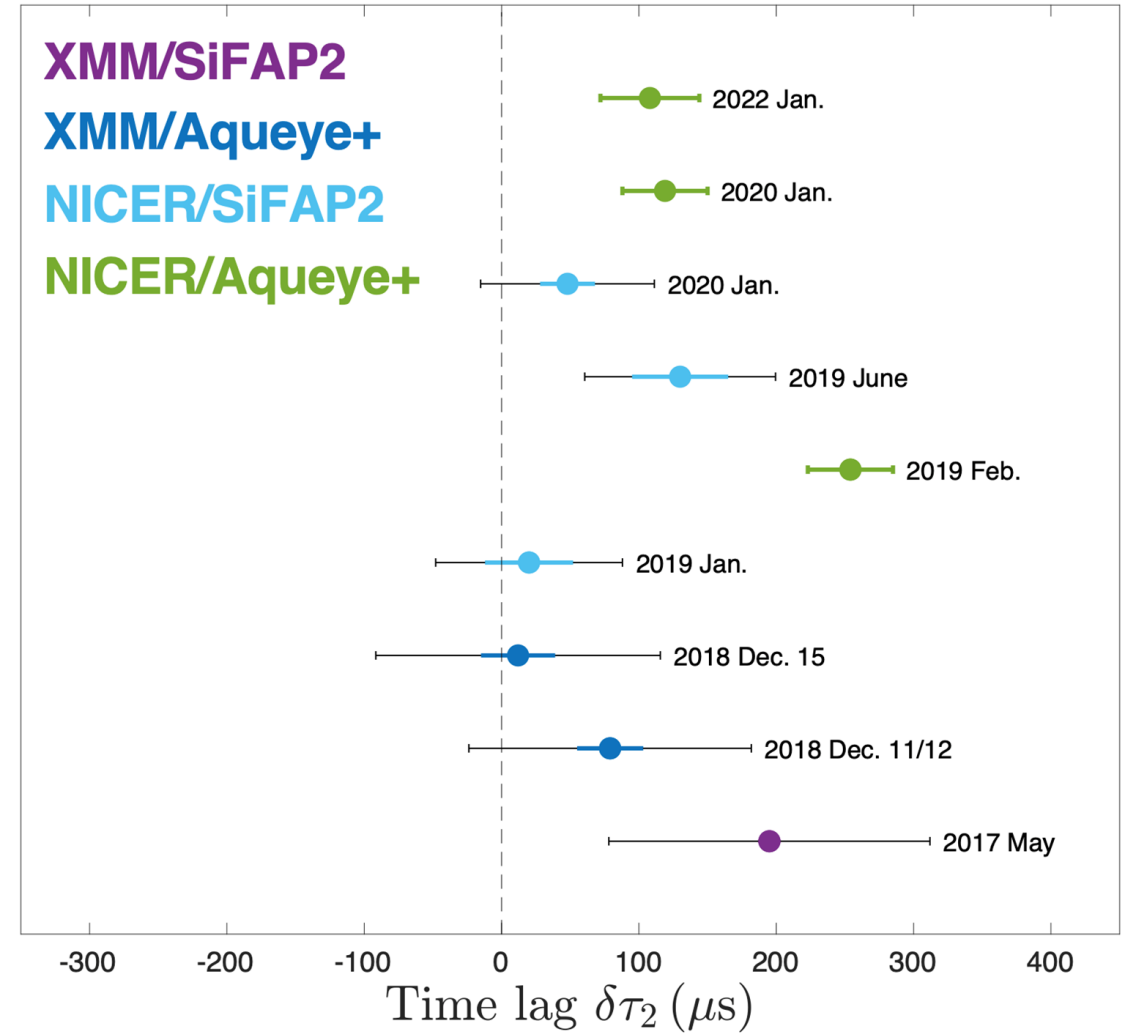


**XMM-Newton**  
[Credit to ESA]

# Time lags between optical and X-ray pulsations

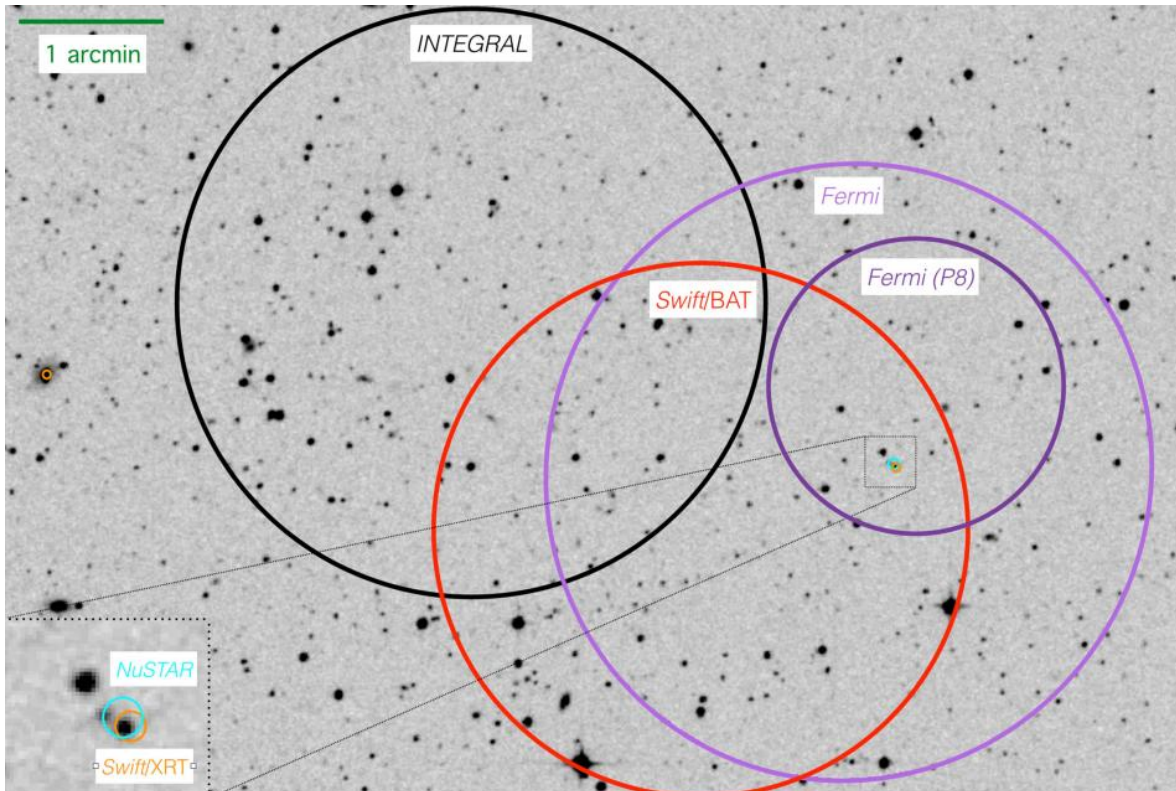


[Papitto+ 2019]

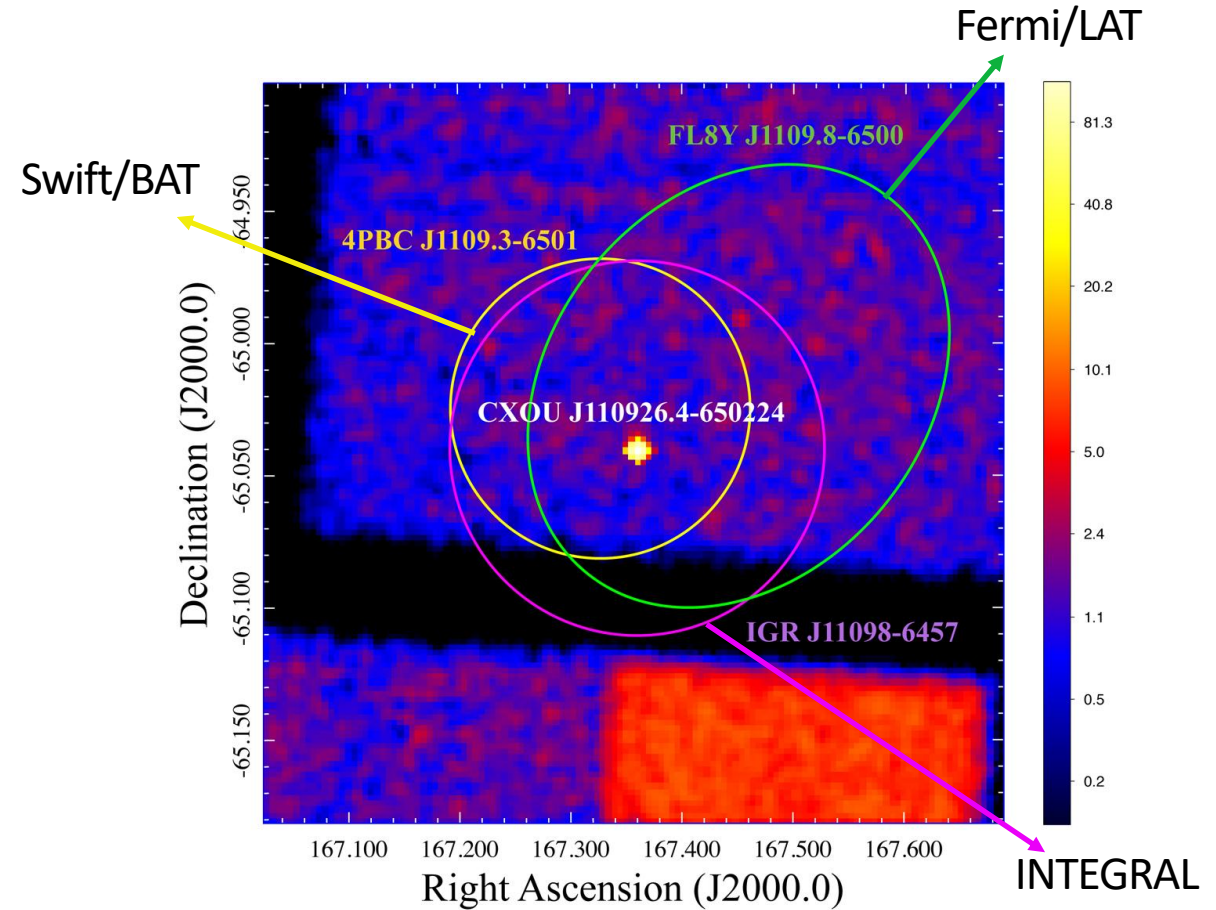


[Illiano+ 2023a]

# Searching candidates from unidentified Fermi-LAT sources



3FGL J0427.9-6704 [Strader+ 2016]



CXOU J110926.4-650224 [Coti Zelati+ 2019]

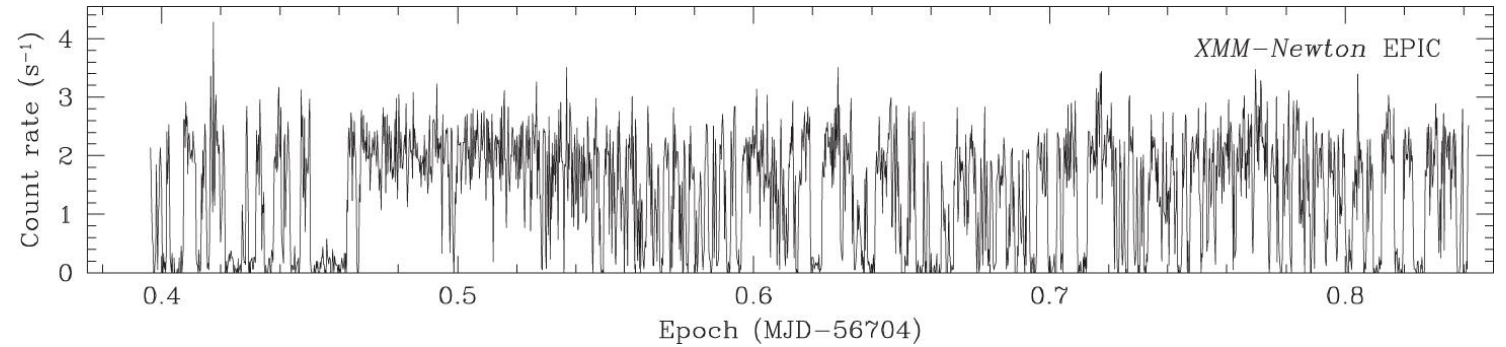
See A. Manca's contribution

[see also, e.g., Torres+ 2017 for a systematic search in the Fermi-LAT data]

# Searching candidates in the sub-luminous disk state

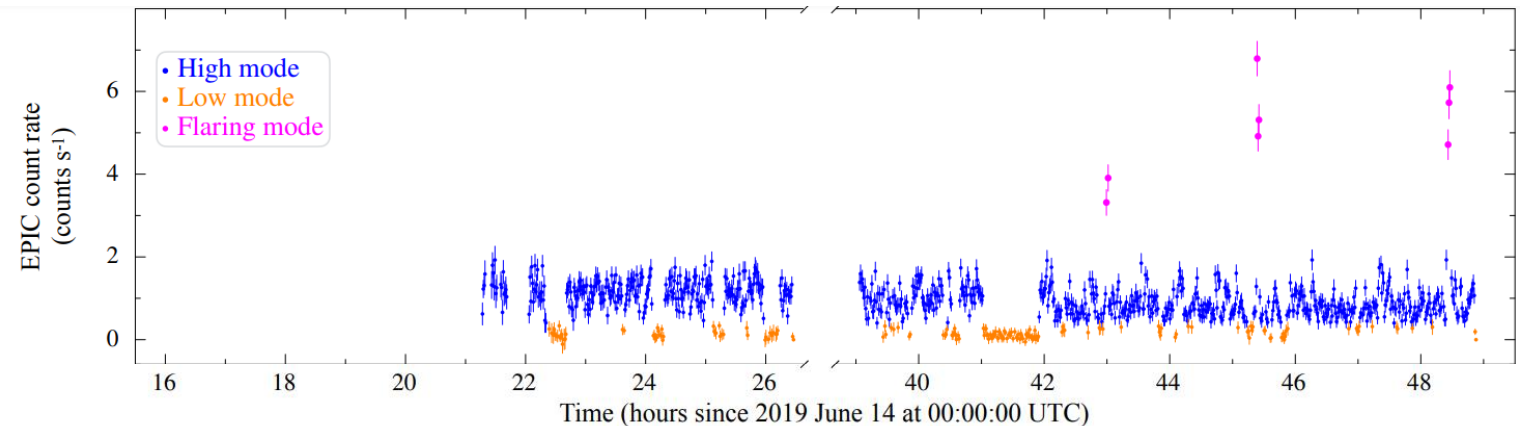
## RXS J154439.4-112820

[Bogdanov+ 2015, 2016; Britt+ 2017;  
Jaodand+ 2021; Gusinskaia+ 2024;  
Illiano+ in prep.]



## CXOU J110926.4-650224

[Coti Zelati+ 2019, 2021, 2024]



## 4FGL J0407.7-5702, 3FGL J0427.9-6704, Terzan 5 CX10, XMM J174457-2850.3

[Li+ 2020; Miller+ 2020, Strader+ 2021; Bahramian+ 2018; Degenaar+ 2014; Kennedy+ 2020, Deller+ 2014]

**See C. Rodríguez García's contribution for searching candidates using machine learning techniques**

[see also, e.g., Torres+ 2017 for a systematic search in the Fermi-LAT data]

# Multi-wavelength campaign on the candidate 3FGL J1544.6-1125



## DAY 1

XMM-Newton/EPIC (PI: Miraval Zanon)

HST/STIS (→ *first UV observation of this source ever!*) (PI: Illiano)

XMM-Newton/OM B-band (PI: Miraval Zanon)



TNG/SiFAP2 (PI: Illiano)

REM (PI: Baglio)

VLA (PI: Miraval Zanon)

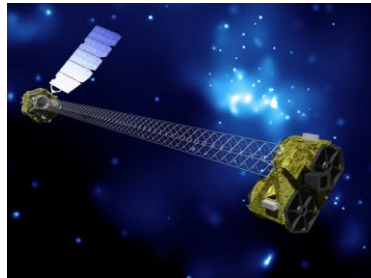
## DAY 2-3-4

NuSTAR (PI: Miraval Zanon)

NICER (PI: Illiano)

REM (PI: Baglio)

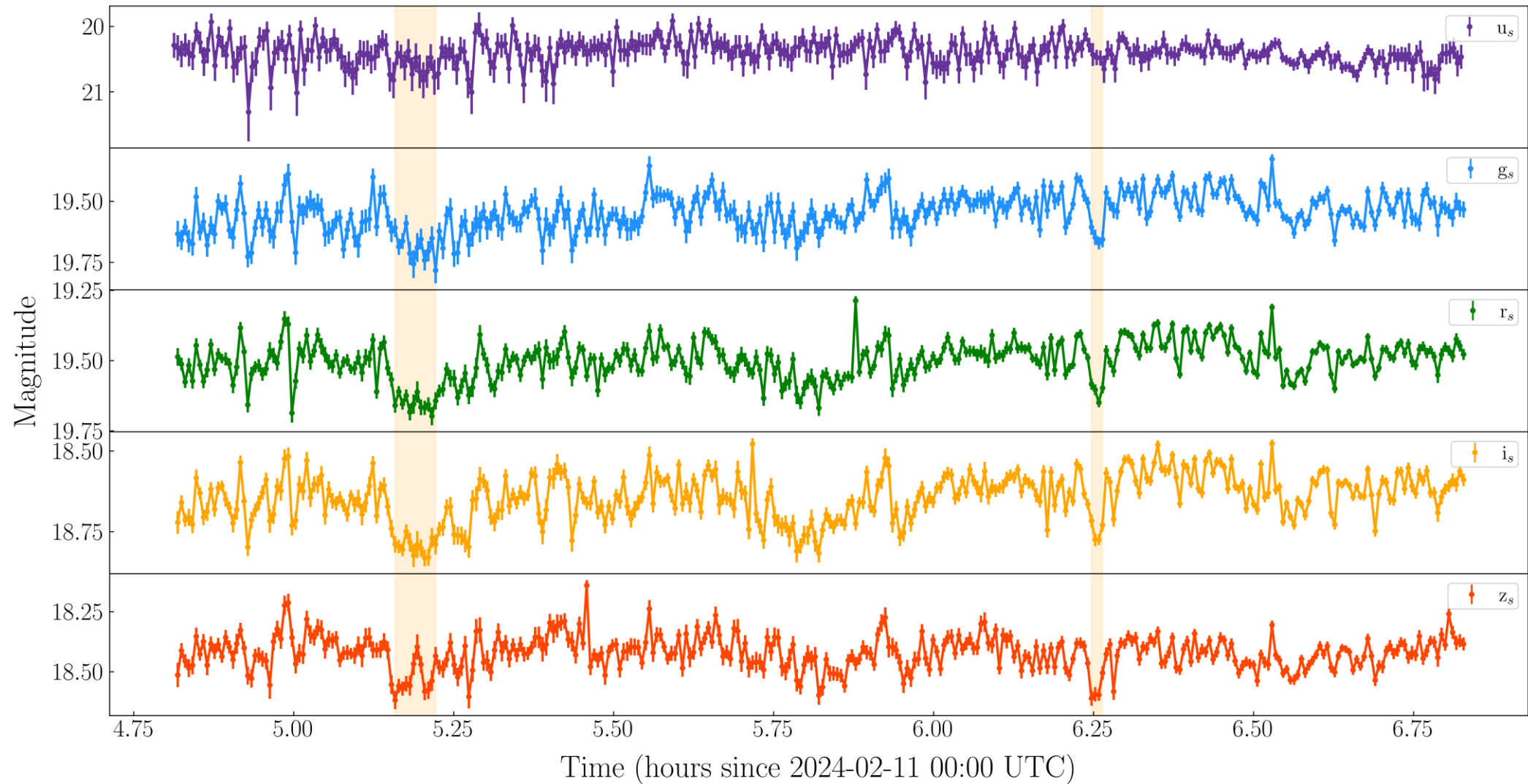
GTC/HiPERCAM (PI: Coti Zelati)



AHEAD Visitor program at ICE-CSIC (Barcelona) with the MAGNESIA group

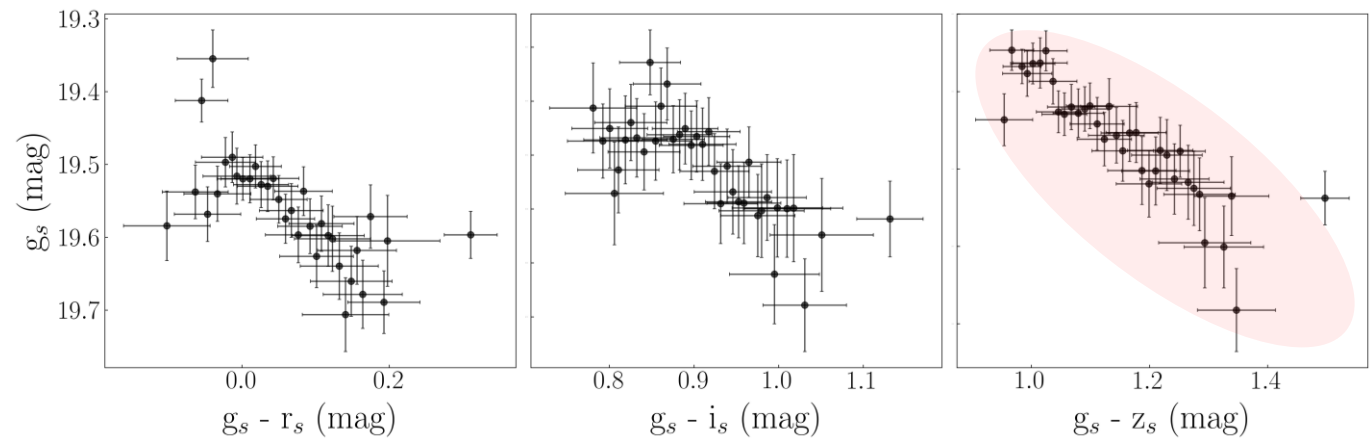


# GTC/HiPERCAM observation in five different filters

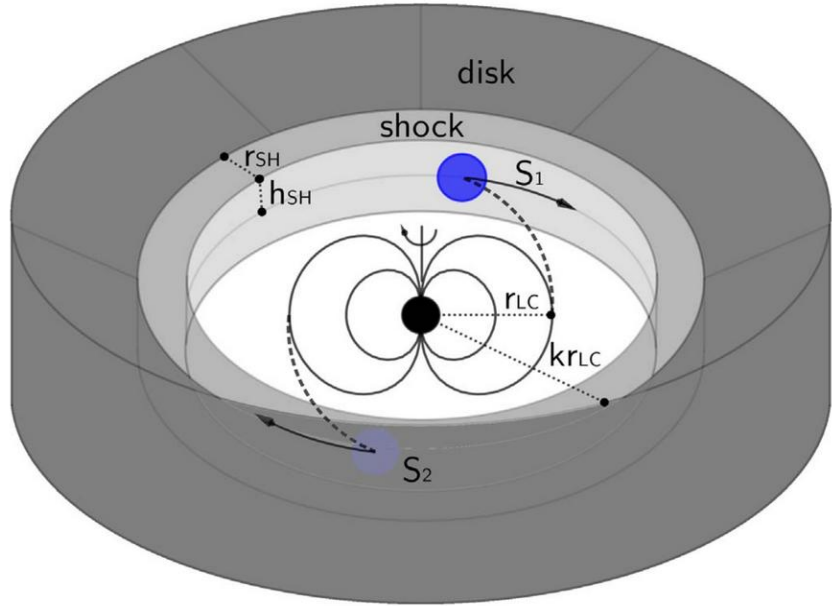


[Illiano, Coti Zelati+, in prep.]

# Optical/X-ray emissions from the inner accretion flow

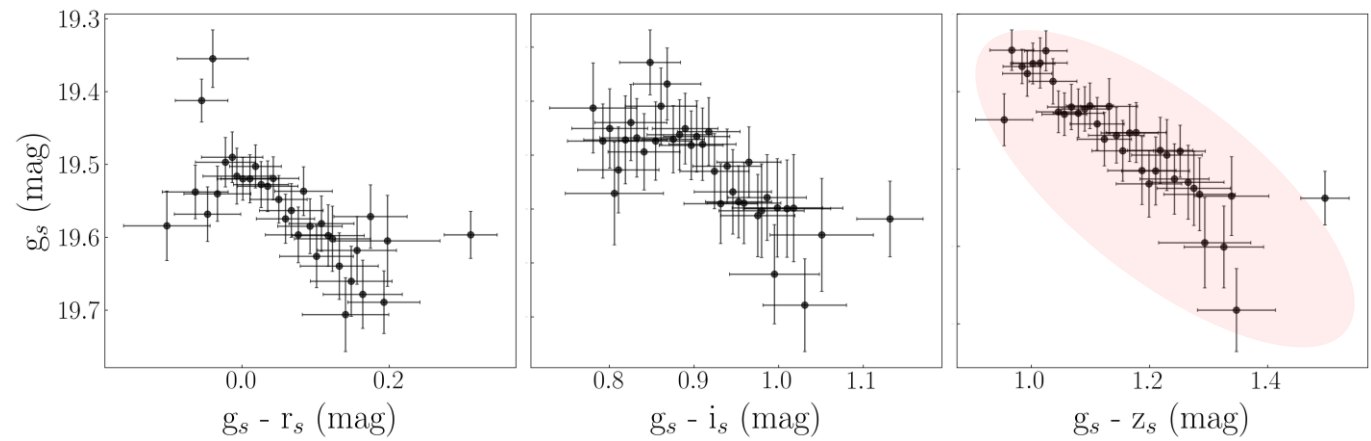


[Illiano+, in prep; see also Coti Zelati+ 2024]



[Papitto+ 2019; see also Veledina+ 2019]

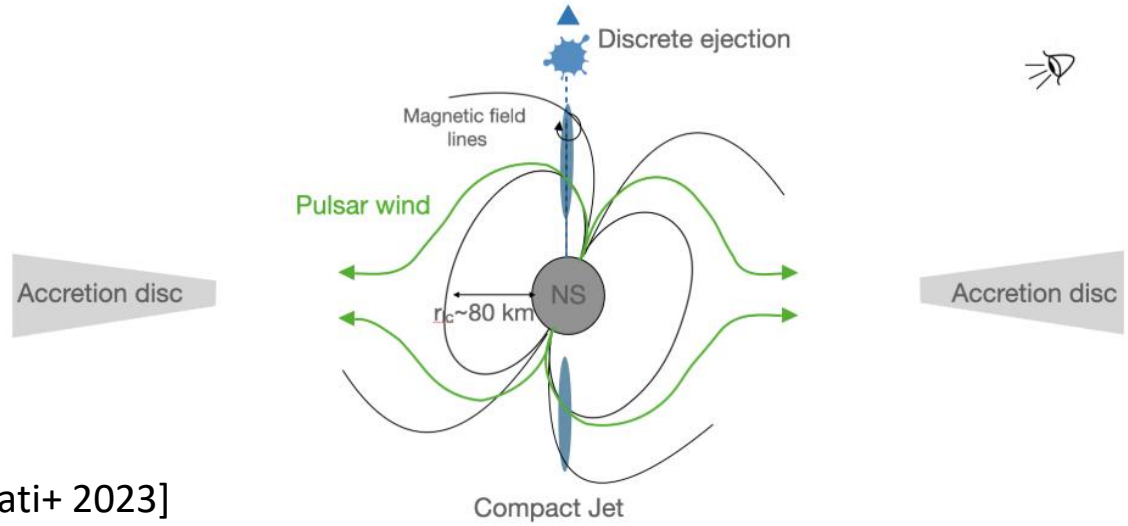
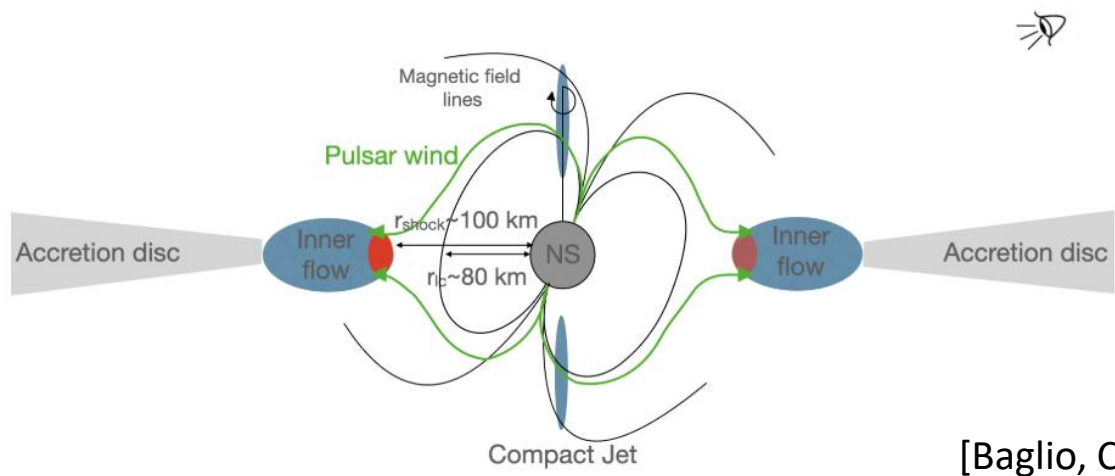
# Optical/X-ray emissions from the inner accretion flow



[Illiano+, in prep; see also Coti Zelati+ 2024]

## HIGH MODE

## LOW MODE



[Baglio, Coti Zelati+ 2023]

## Optical/X-ray emissions at the shock front between the pulsar wind and the accretion disk

[see also Papitto+ 2019; Veledina+ 2019; Campana+ 2019]

# Summary & Open Questions

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- **Transitional MSPs in the sub-luminous disk state are bright gamma-ray sources**
- Need more confirmed/candidate sources → searches from unidentified Fermi-LAT sources and using machine learning  
**See A. Manca and C. Rodríguez García's contributions**
- Multi-wavelength campaigns to test the model with a **rotation-powered pulsar active despite the accretion disk**
- Do these transitional MSPs pulse in the gamma rays?
- Do accreting MSPs shine in the gamma rays (→ transition to rotation-powered state during quiescence)?

