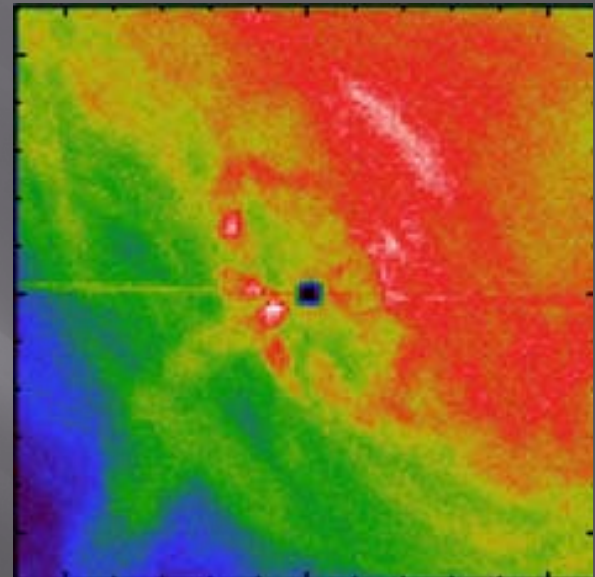


# OBSERVATIONS OF THE CRAB NEBULA WITH THE CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

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NASA/MSFC



An INTEGRAL view of the high-energy sky (the first  
10 years)

Paris, France October 15-19, 2012

# Performed in collaboration with

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# Topics

The geometry of the system

The pulsar might not be where you thought it was

Pulse phased spectroscopy

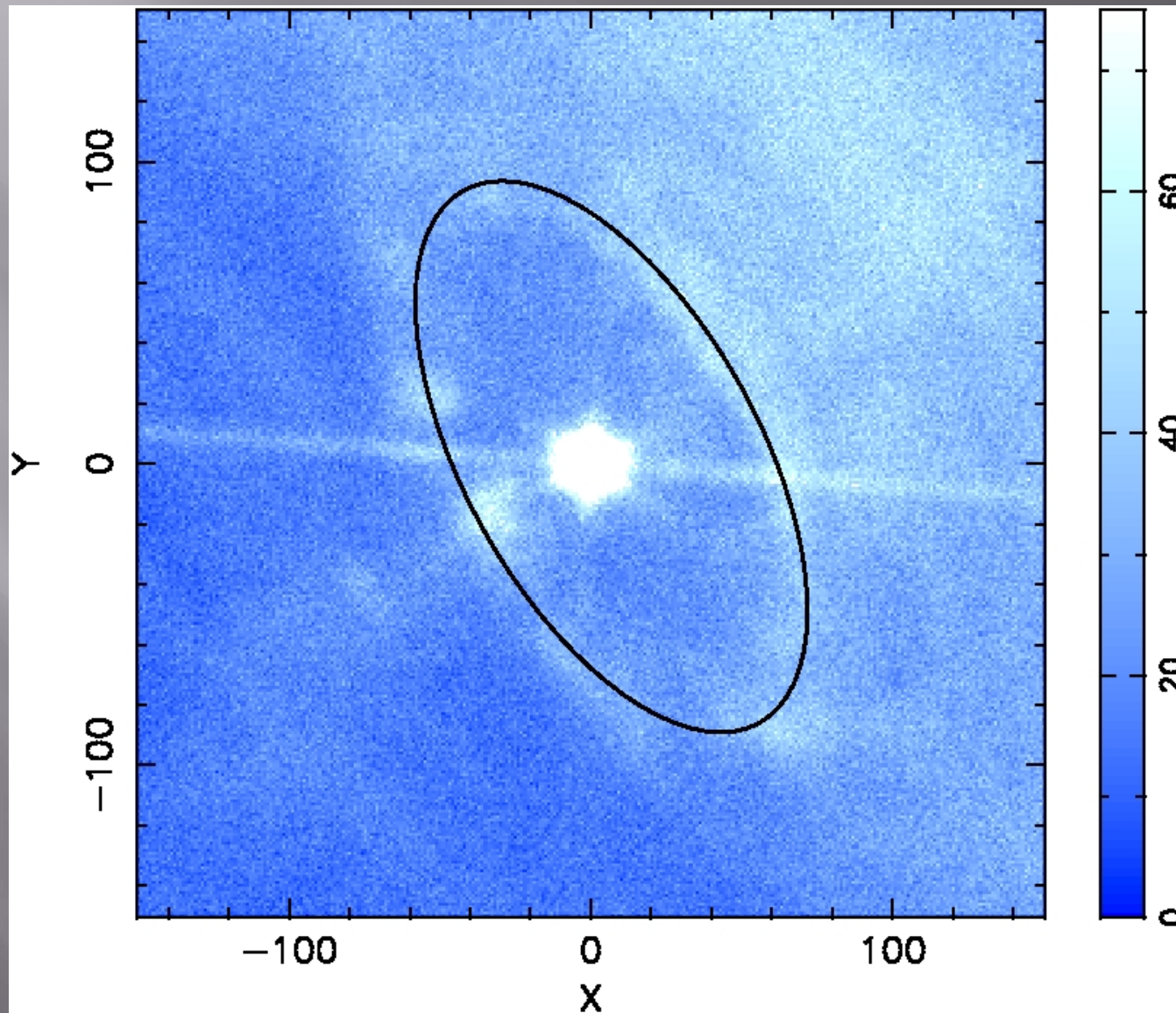
A challenge for the theorists

Correlations with the gamma-ray flaring

Where is the beef?



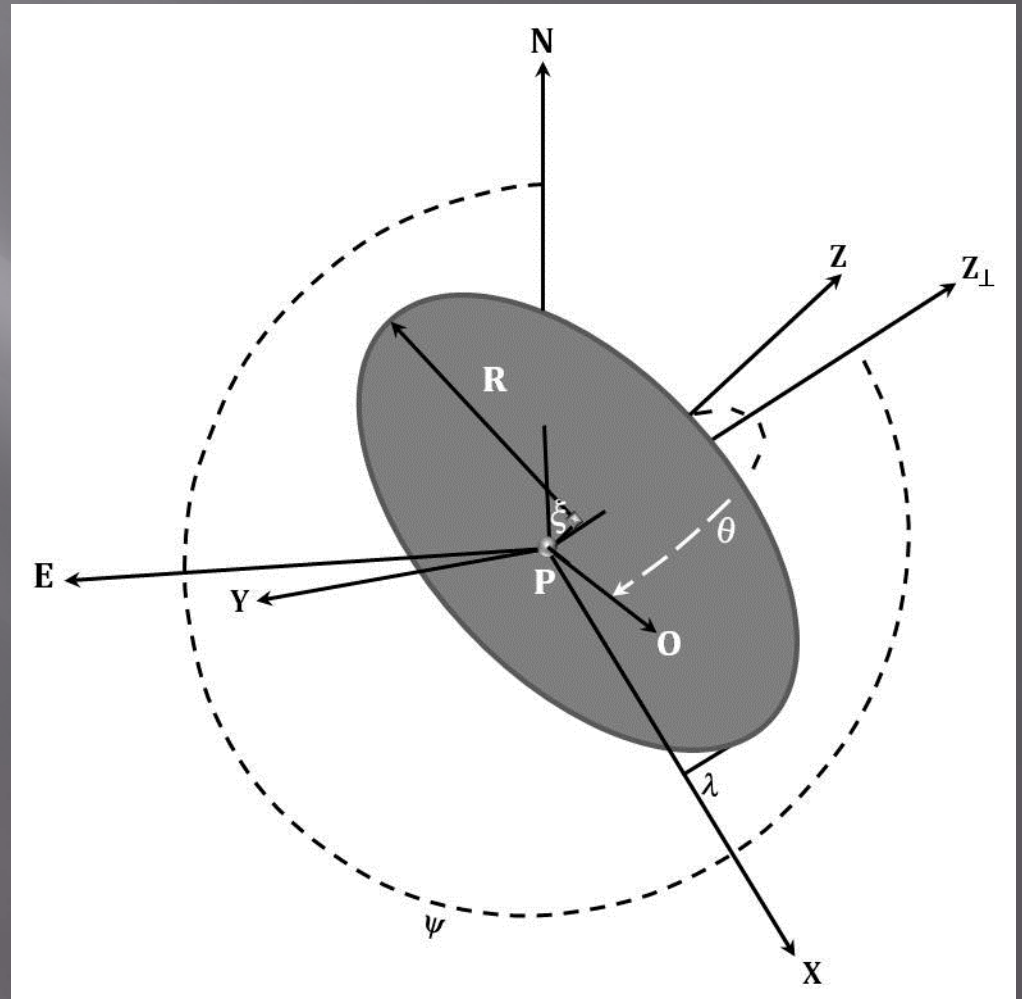
The pulsar is not at the center  
of the “inner ring”





# A simple geometrical model

Displace the pulsar  
along the spin axis  
away from the ring



# The parameters

Deprojected values

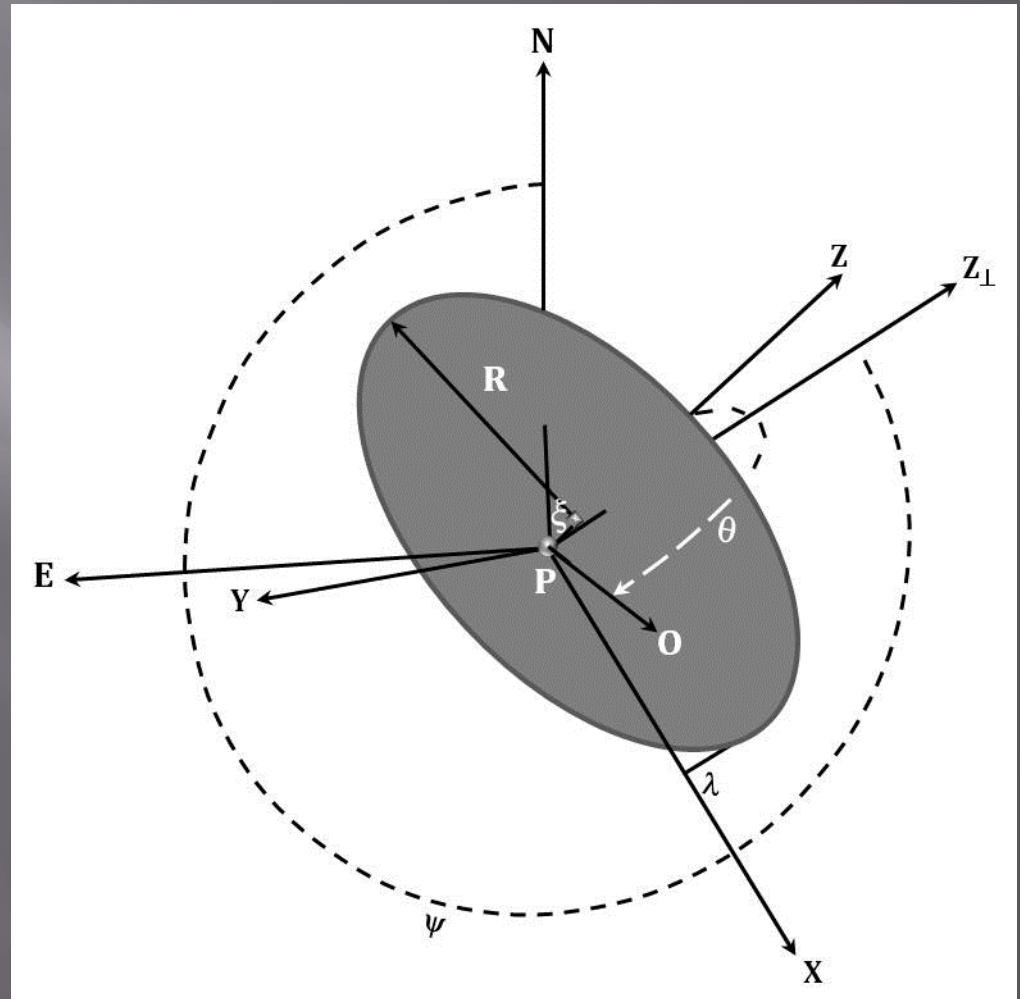
$R=13.3''$  (0.12 pc)

$\theta=119.1^\circ$

$\psi=298.4^\circ$

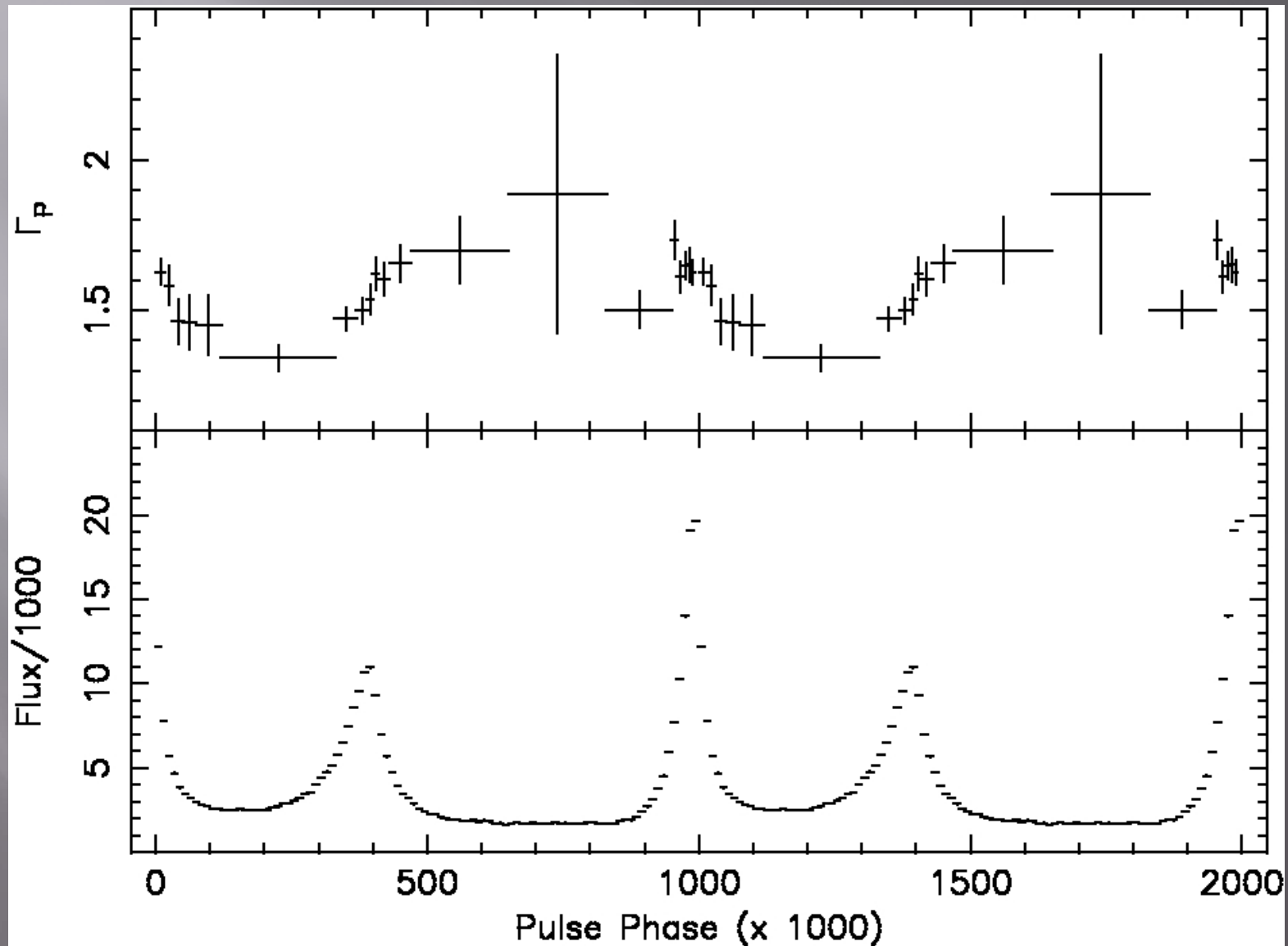
$\xi=1.04''$  (0.01 pc)

$\lambda=4.5^\circ$



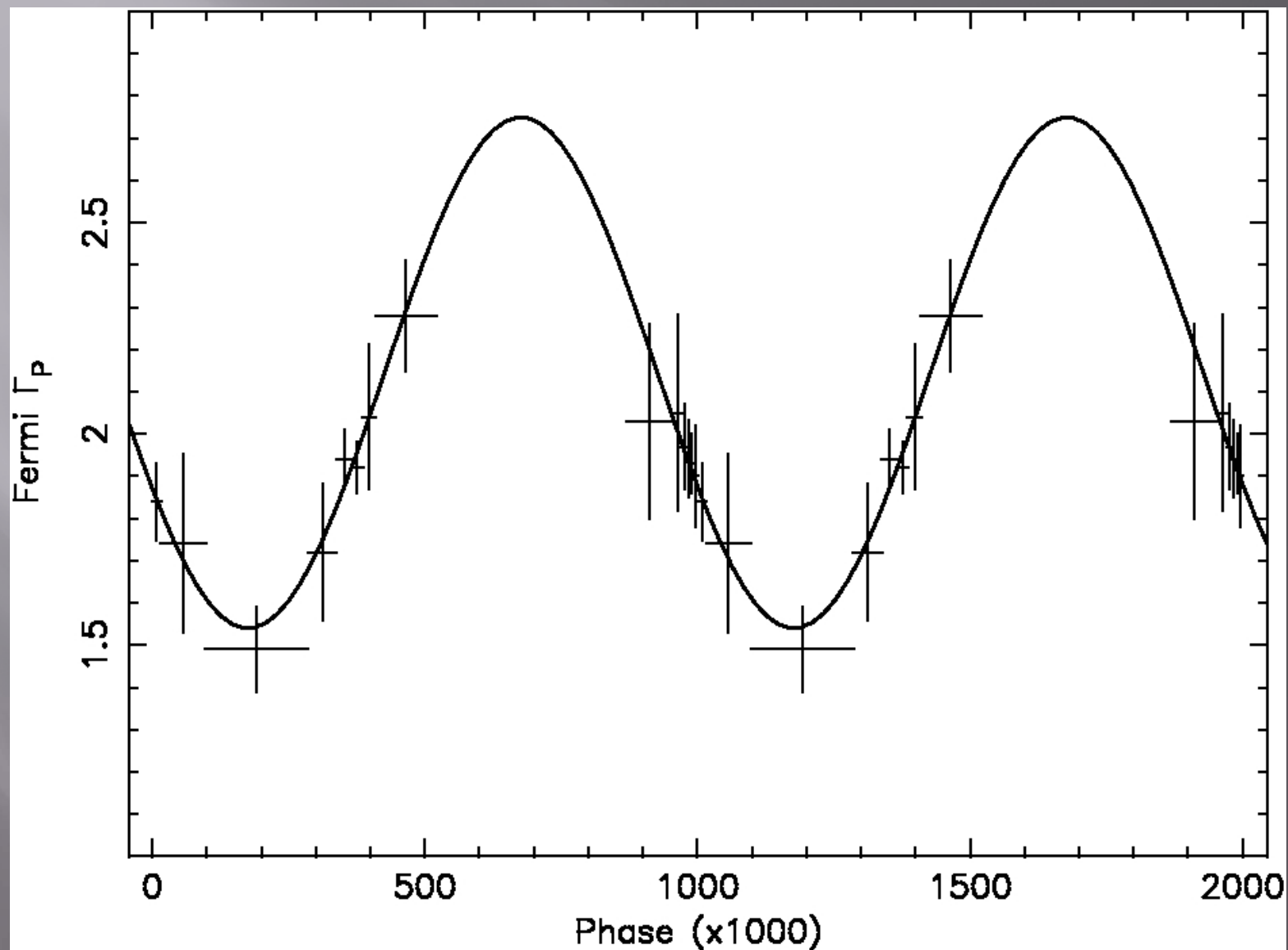
The model is by no means unique!

# Phase resolved spectroscopy of the pulsar at all phases

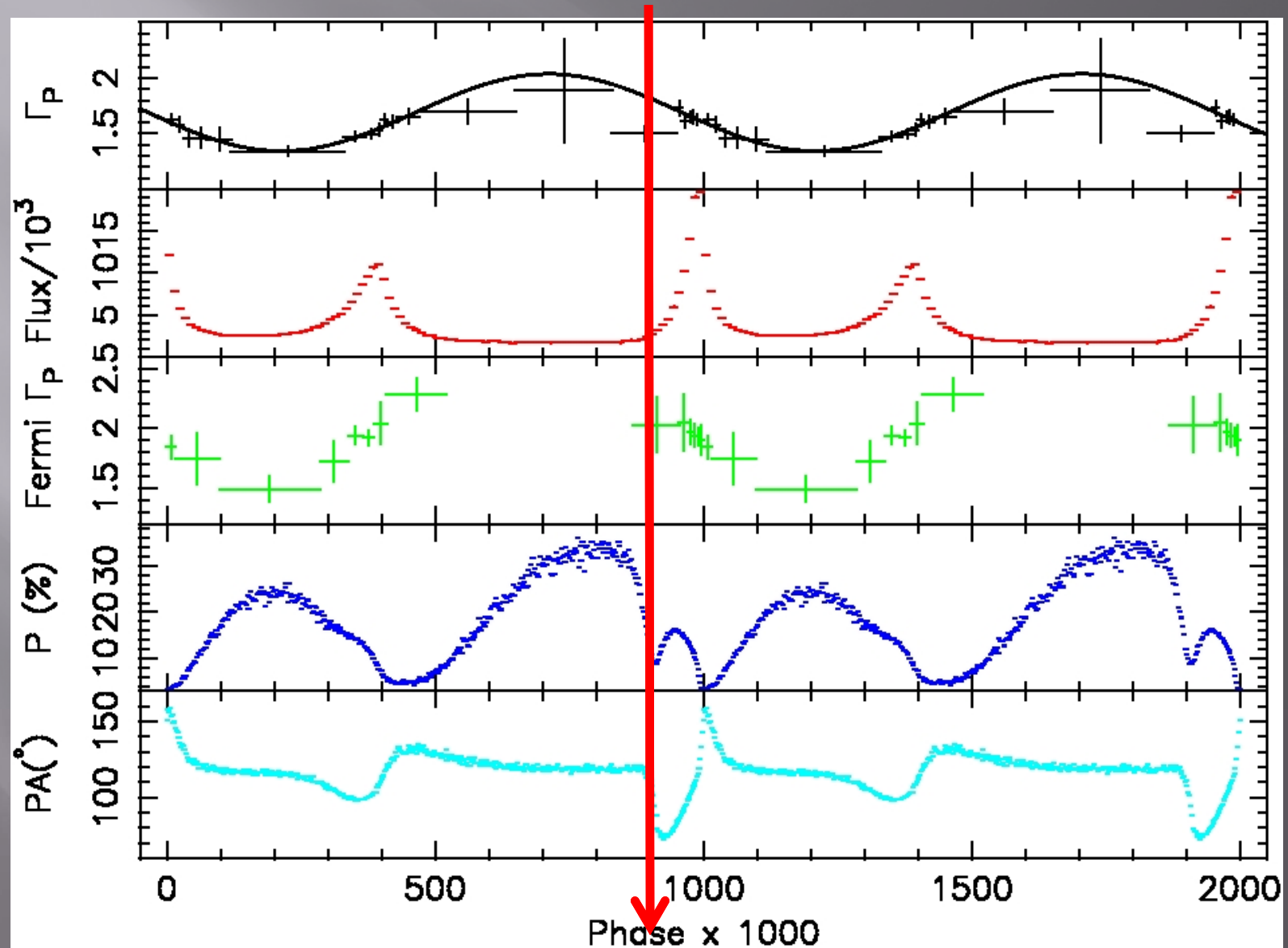




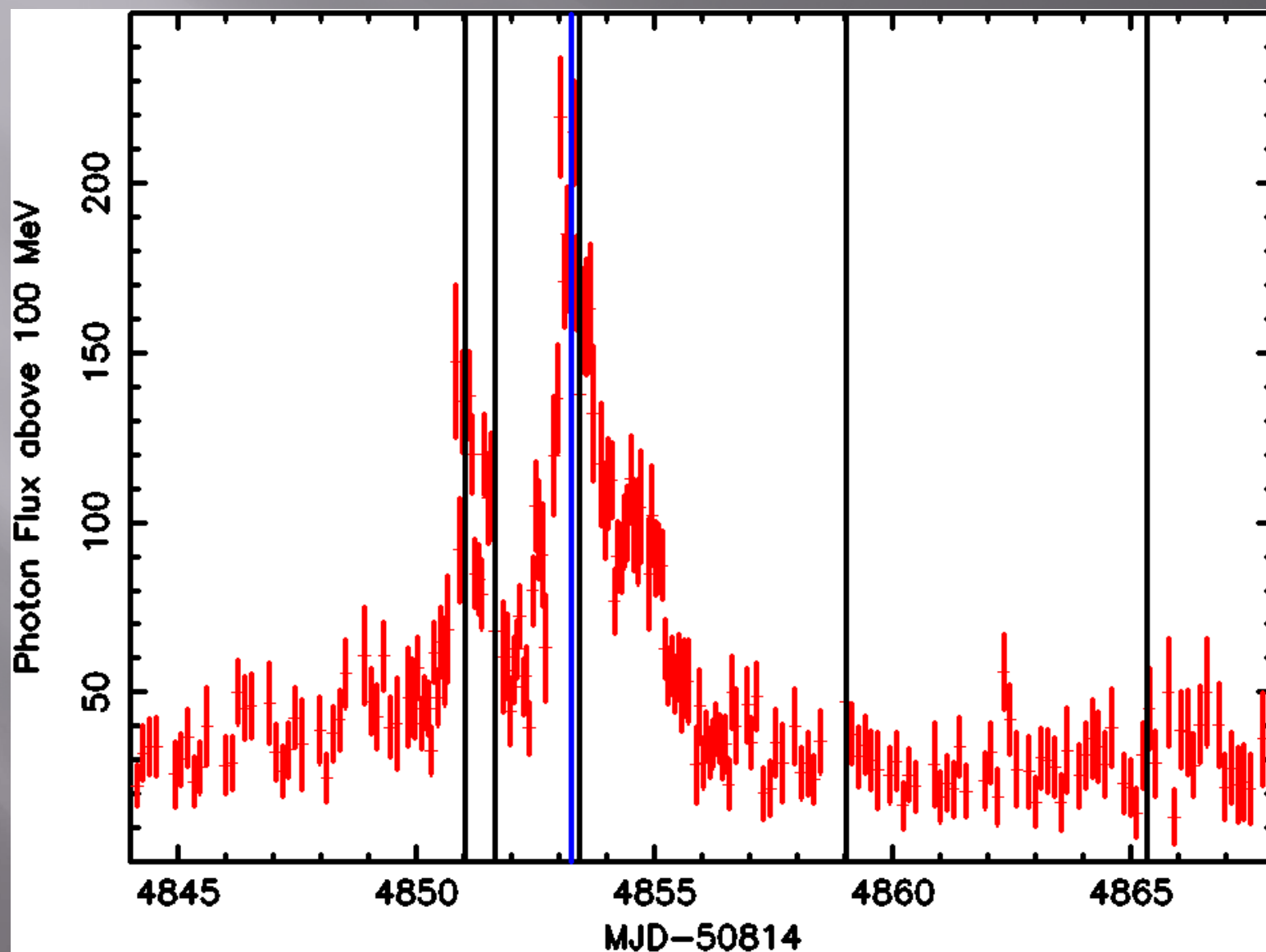
# Variation of the powerlaw index



# A challenge to the theorists

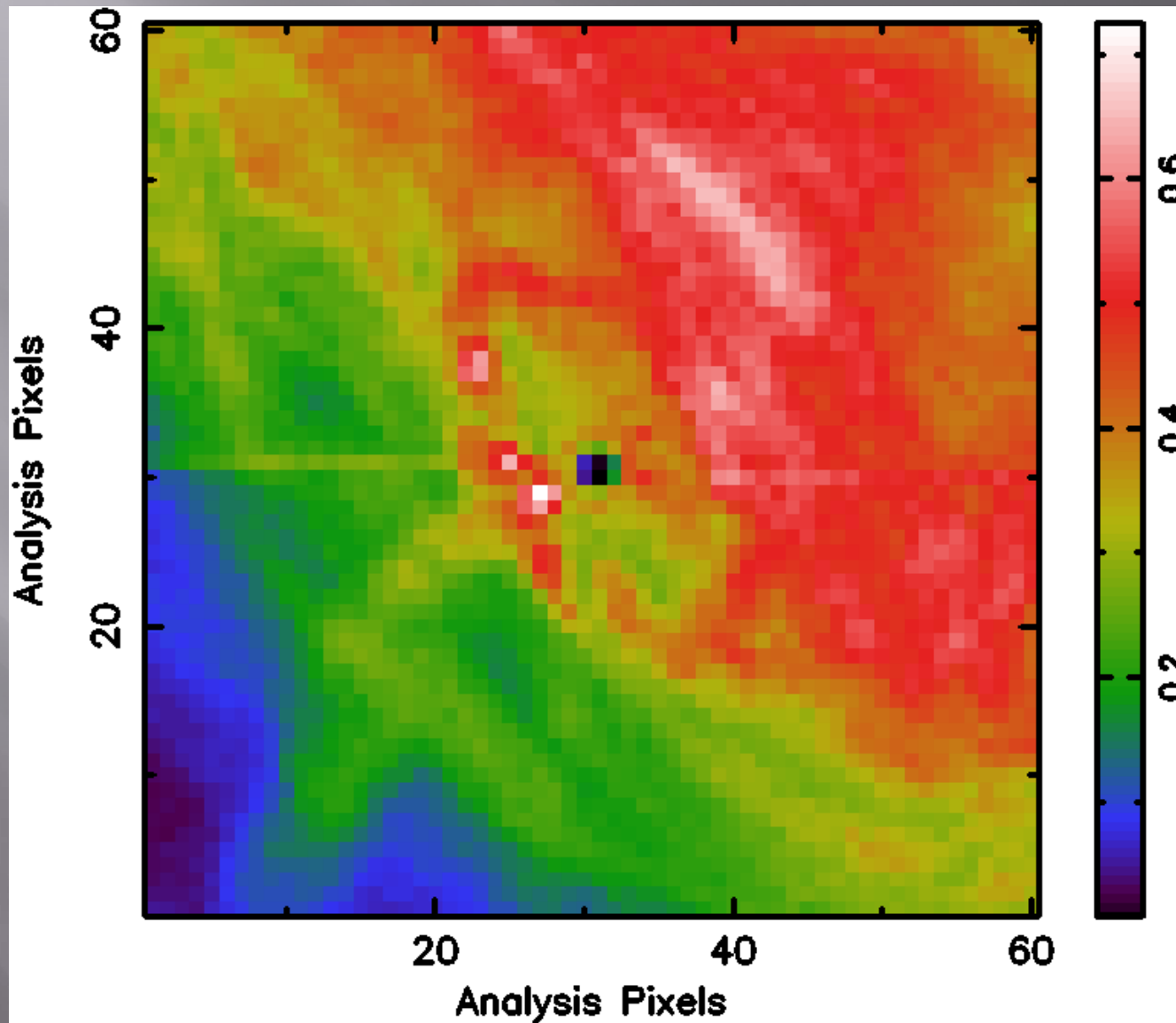


# The $\gamma$ -ray flare of April 2011





# Average Chandra image 2011 April



# Search for the origin of the $\gamma$ -ray flares is tricky I

The rise in X-ray flux may slightly lead  $\gamma$ -ray flaring

Acceleration typically reach X-ray energies first

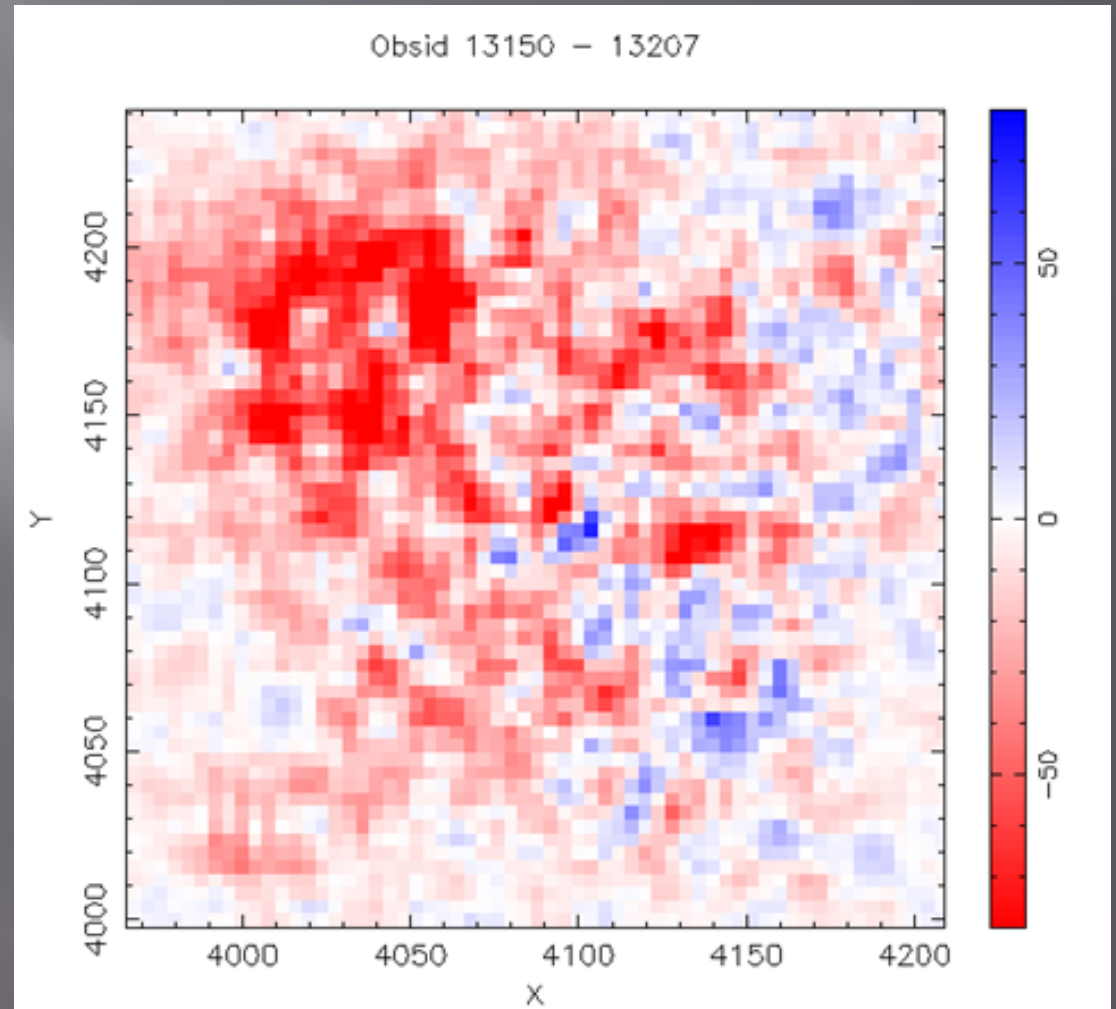
Synchrotron losses will probably cause the  $\gamma$ -ray flux to decline first

The observed count rate is altered due to pileup

# Searching for variations is tricky II

Huge swath of  
nebular faded in 33  
hours?

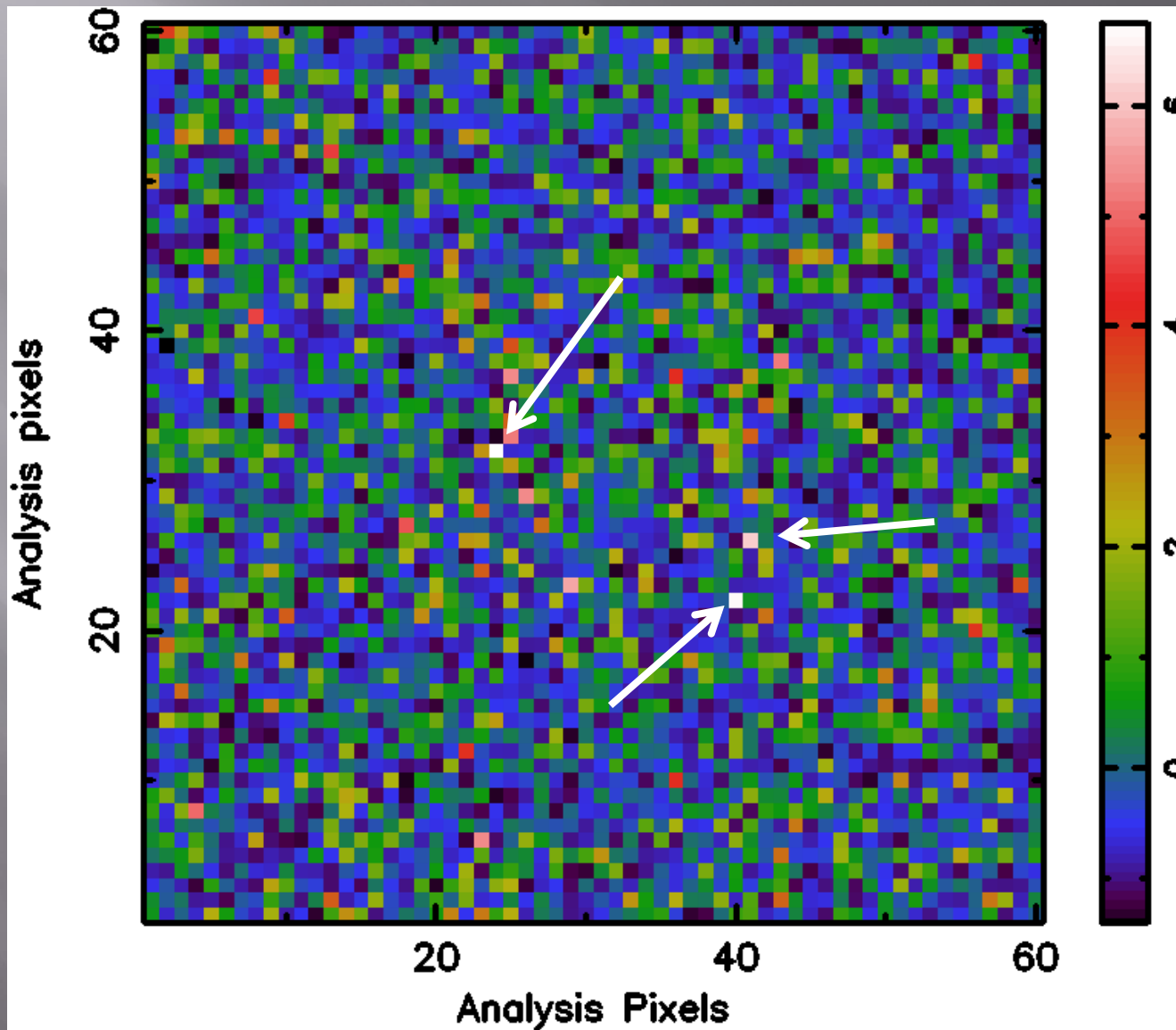
No!



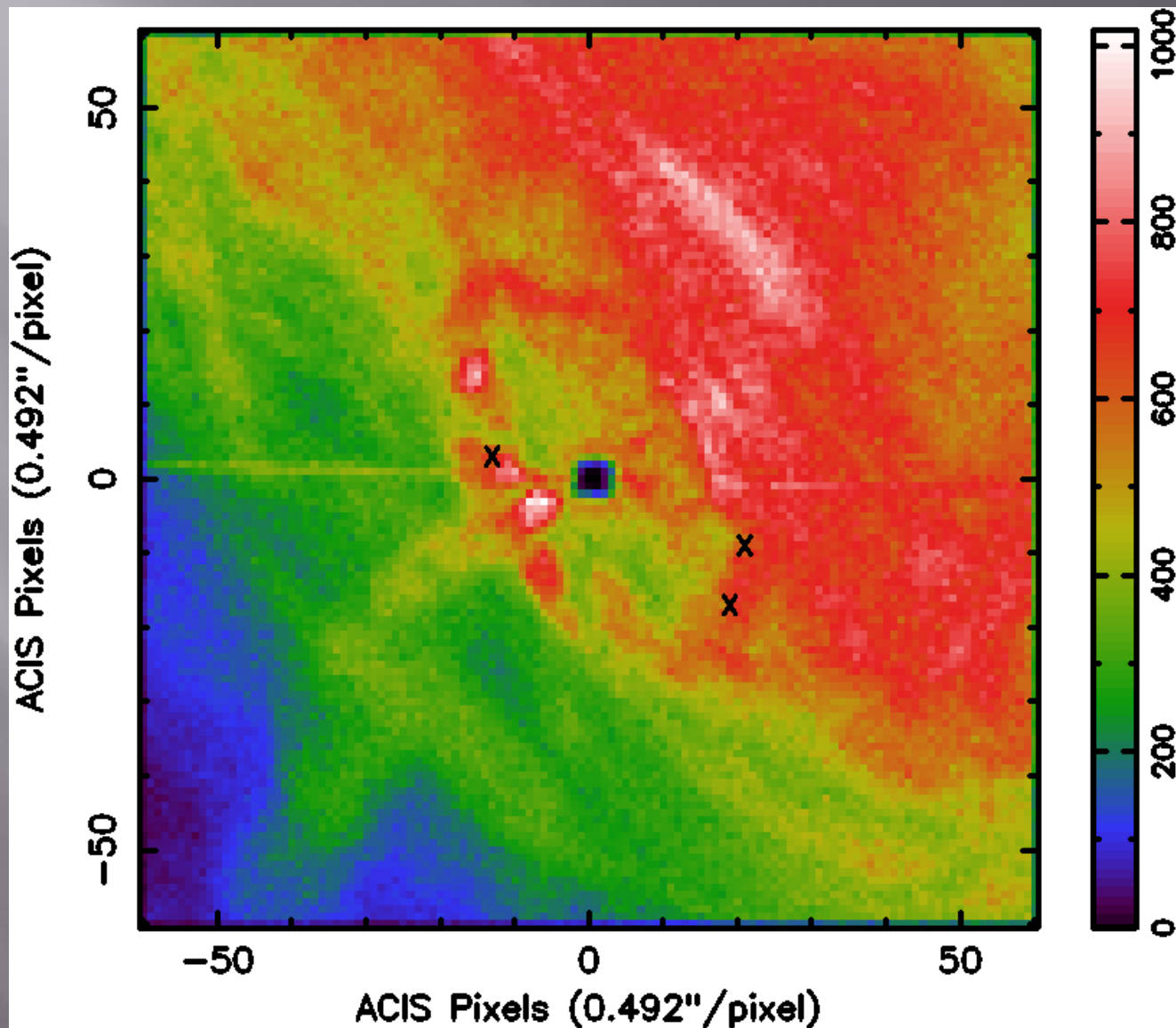
One image is closer to the edge of the detector  
where the contamination layer is thicker



# Is there variability amongst the 5 Chandra images?



# The “most significant” variations



# The significance image

Are these detections?

We have 3 events with  $s \geq 6$

We have 3600 chances to find something

11% probability that there are three or more events with  $s > 6$

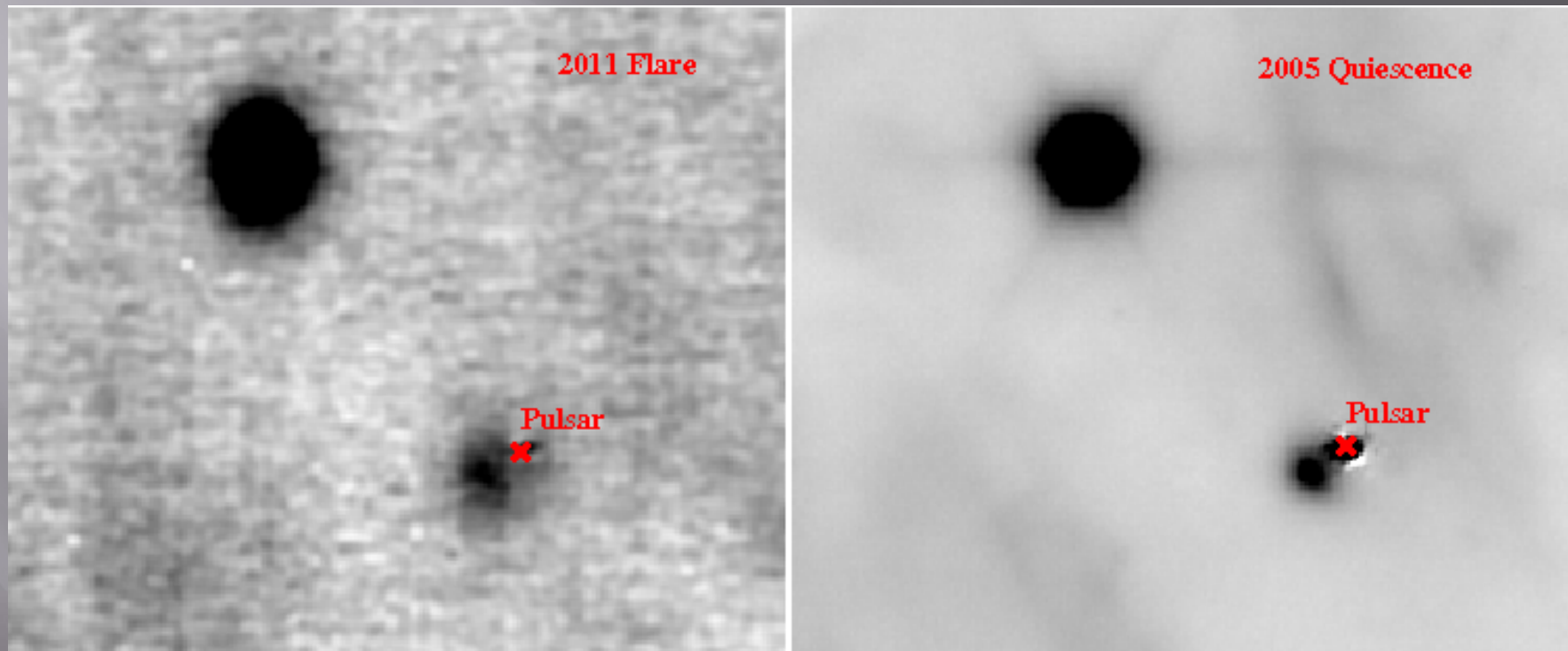


# Short term x-ray variations

We also looked for time variability within each observation, hence time scales  $< 10,000$  seconds

Once again we found no solid evidence for variability

# The Keck infrared observation



# The spectral energy distribution

