

Gamma-ray Pulsar Timing Array GPTA



About me...

- EPTA and GPTA member
- Defended my PhD at AEI Hannover (Germany) last September
- Now a postdoc at MPIfR (Bonn, Germany) + Astron

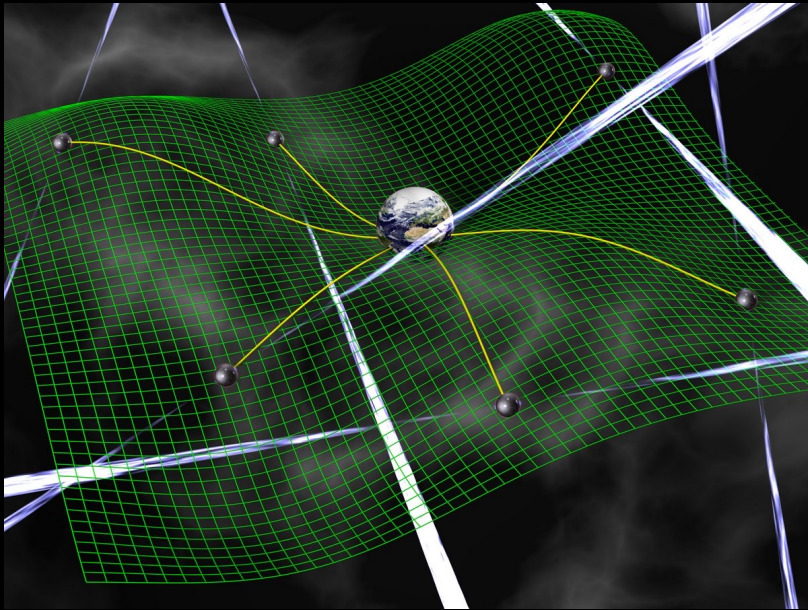


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Radio PTAs

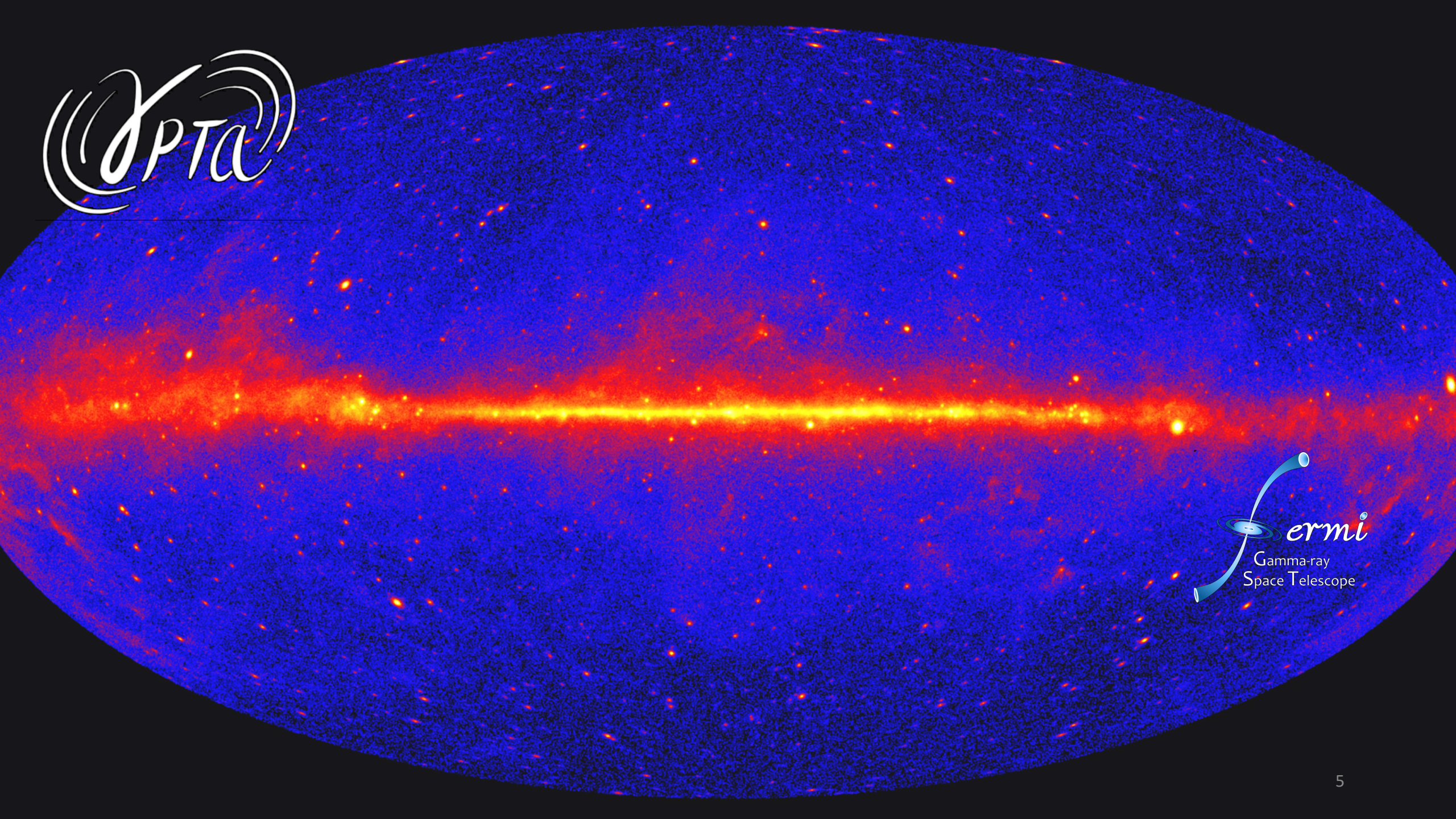


[Figure credit: David Champion]



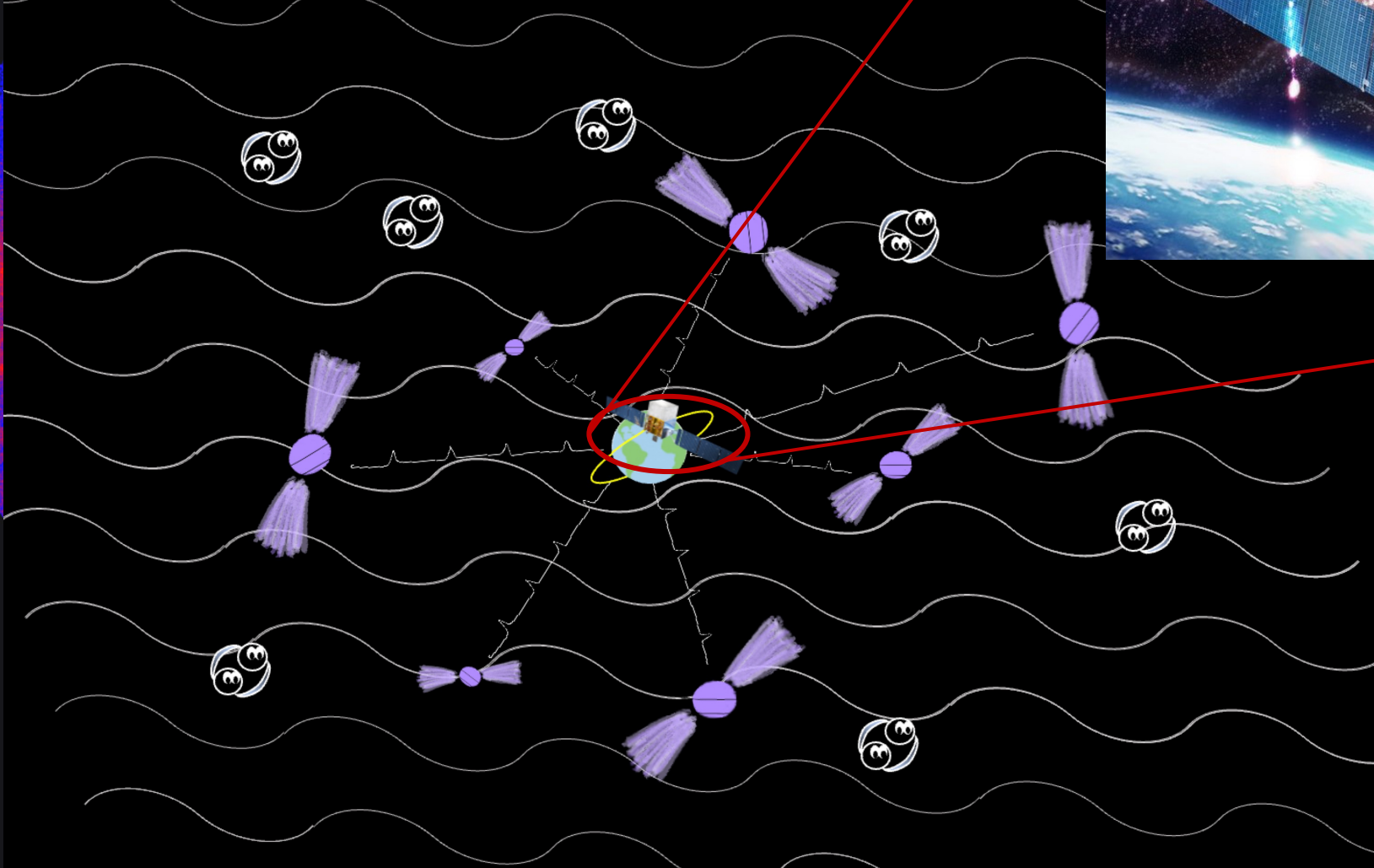
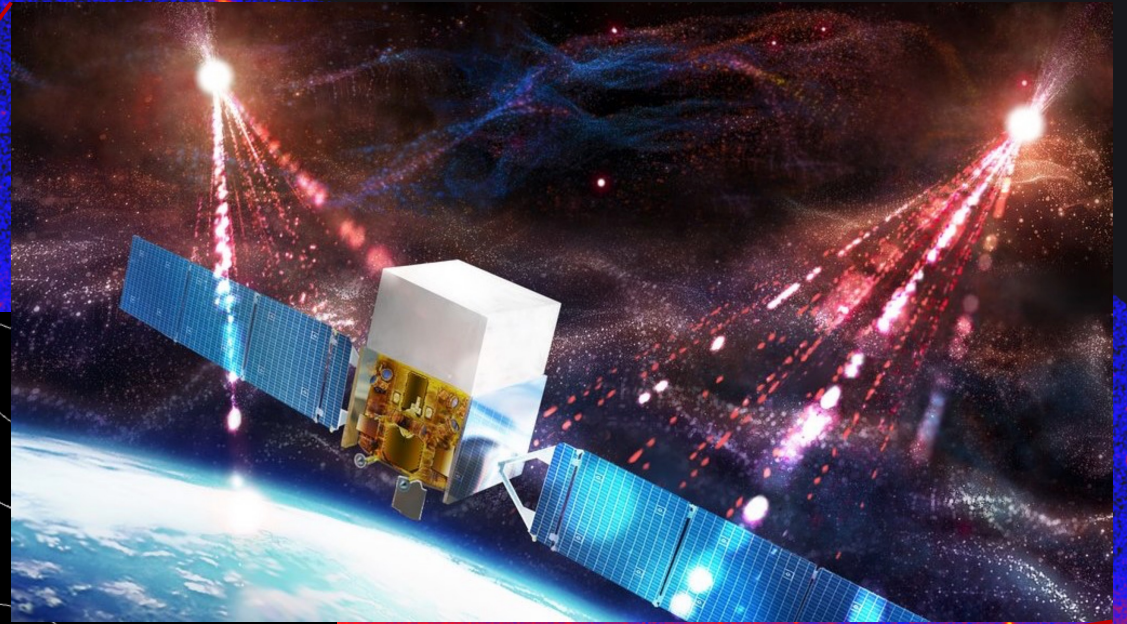
[Figure credit: Thankful Cromartie]

OPTA



fermi
Gamma-ray
Space Telescope

OPTA

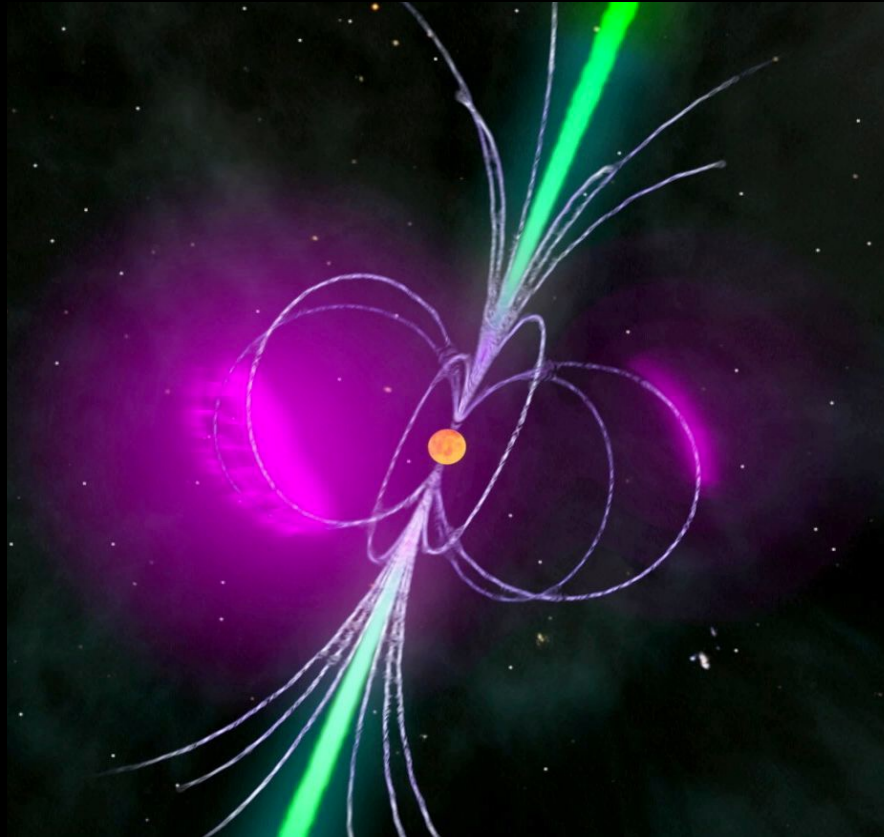


fermi
Gamma-ray
Space Telescope

Pulsar emission

Gamma-ray emission

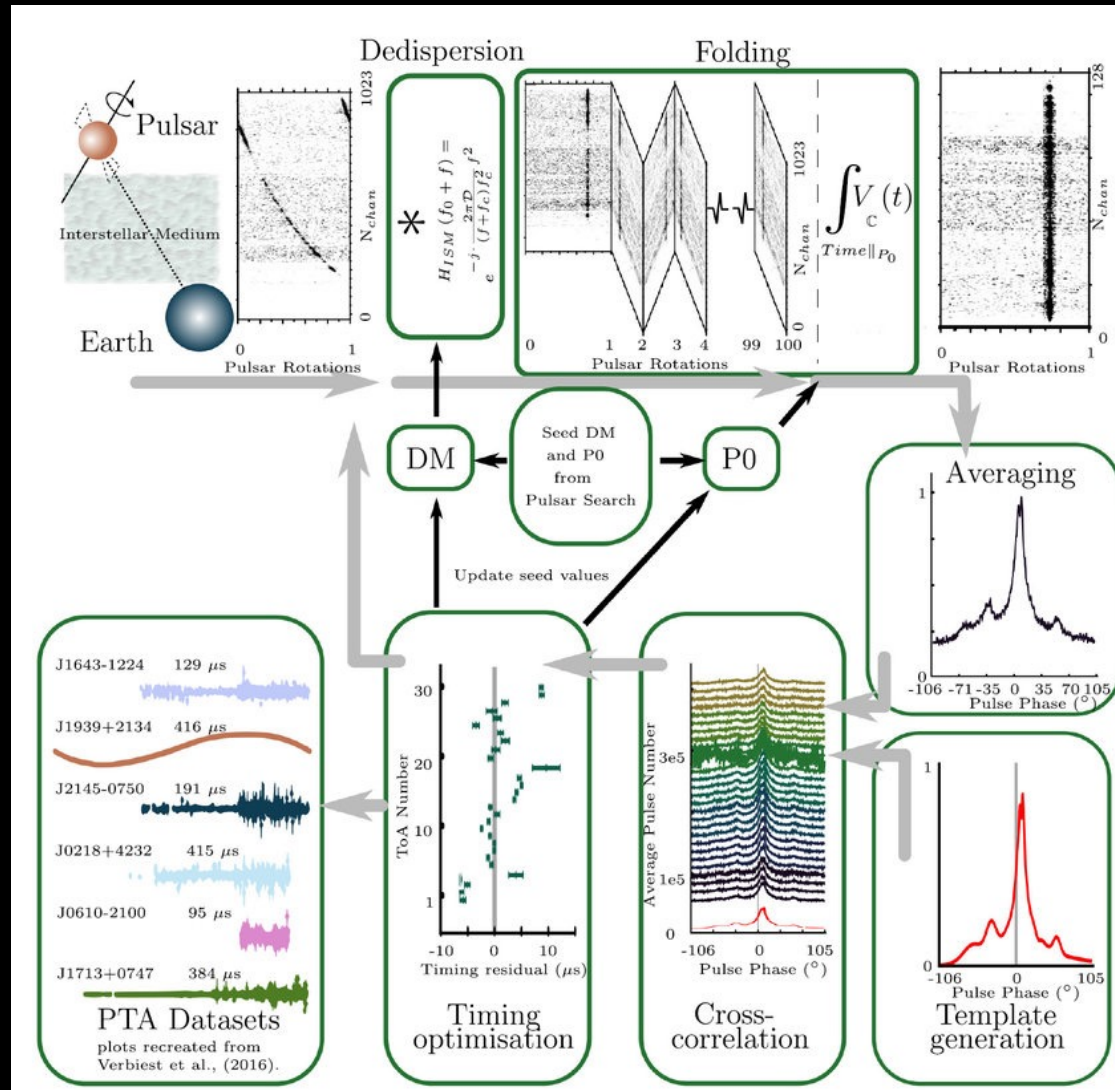
Formed high in the magnetosphere, likely through curvature radiation from relativistic charged particles



Radio emission

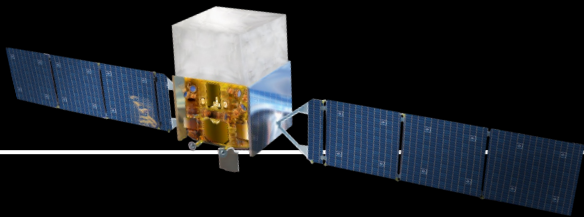
Generated closer to the stellar surface, in the polar cap region from dense pair plasma

Radio PTAs

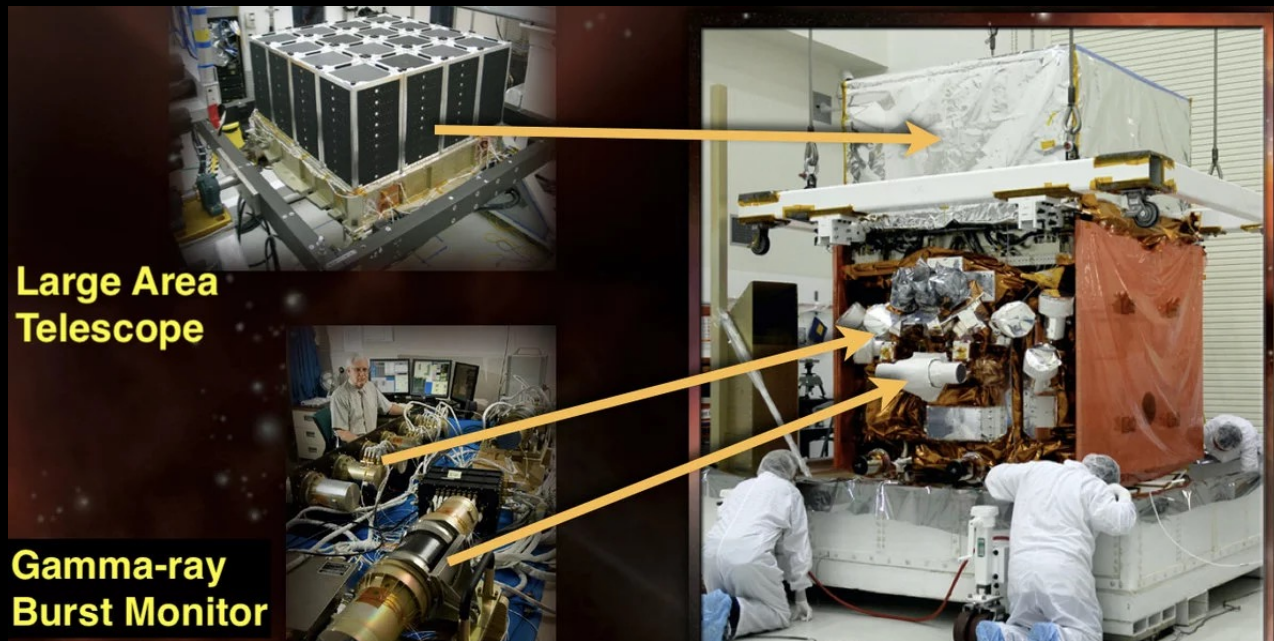


Data Products:
TOAs and timing
residuals

Gaussian statistic

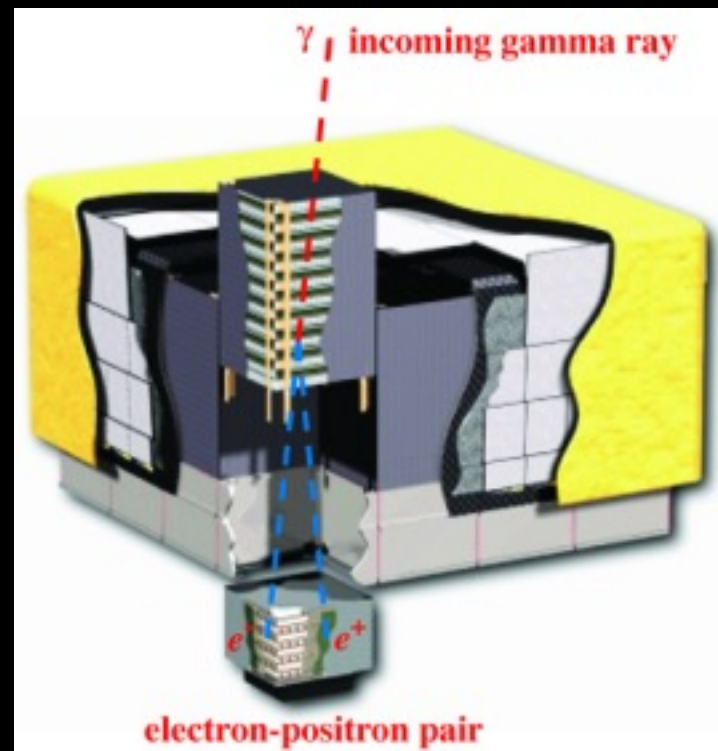


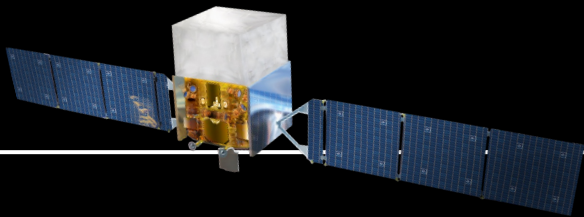
Gamma-ray PTA



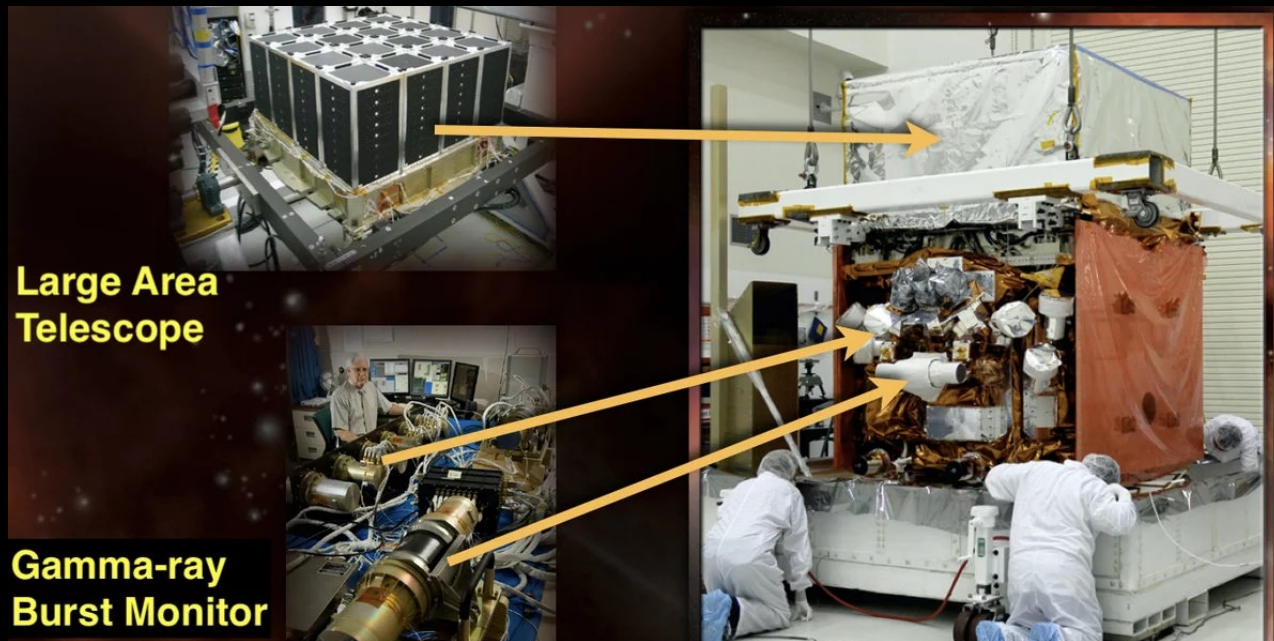
Large Area
Telescope

Gamma-ray
Burst Monitor



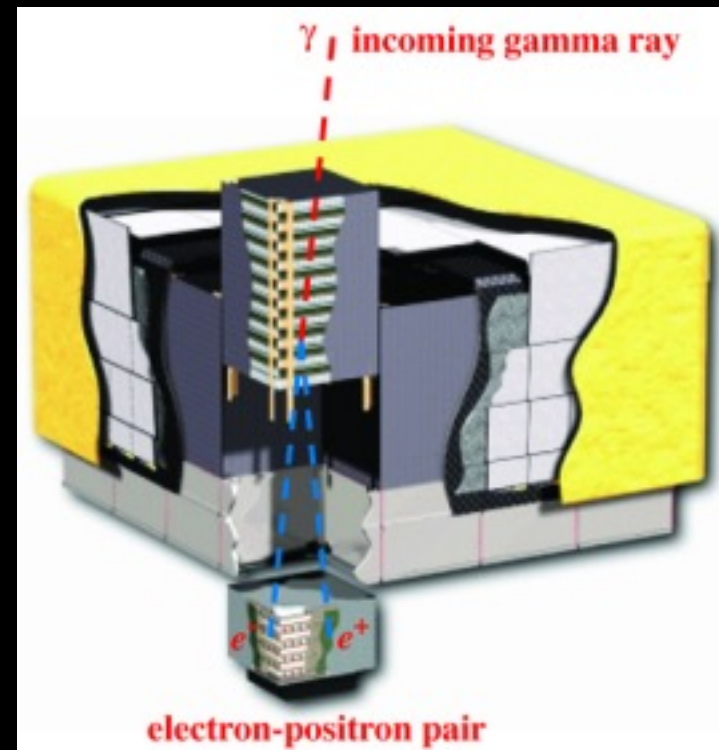


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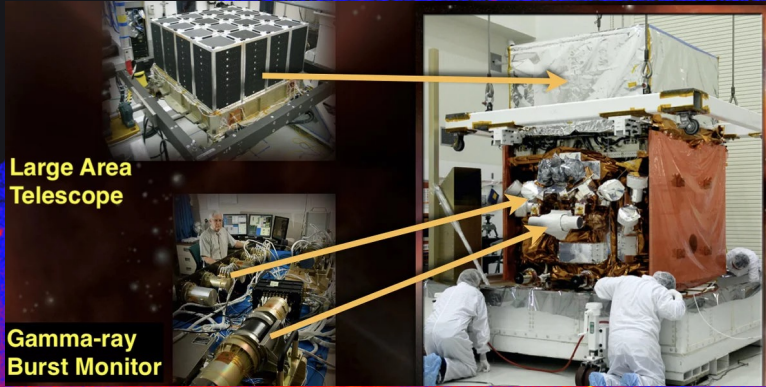
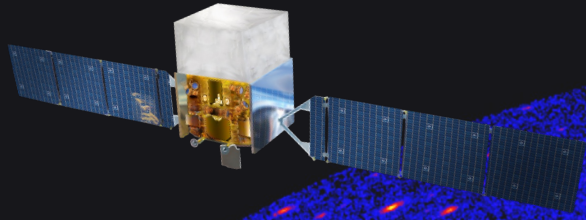
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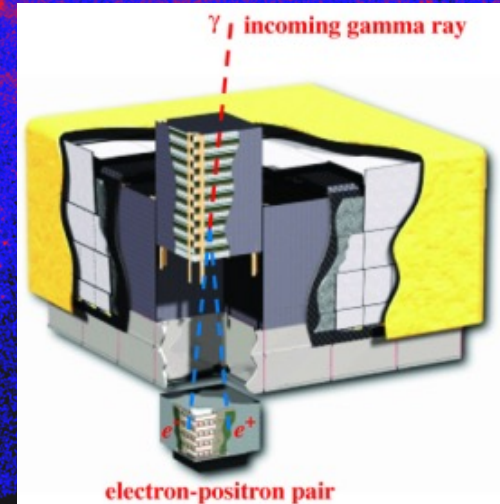


For most pulsars we see 1 single photon every few days...

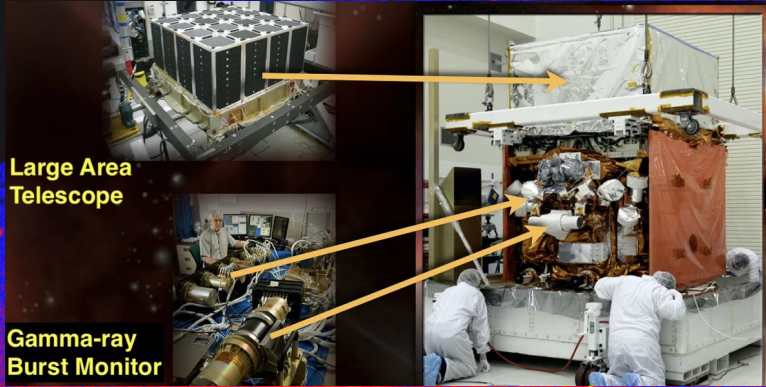
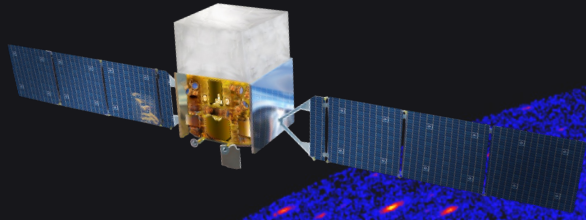
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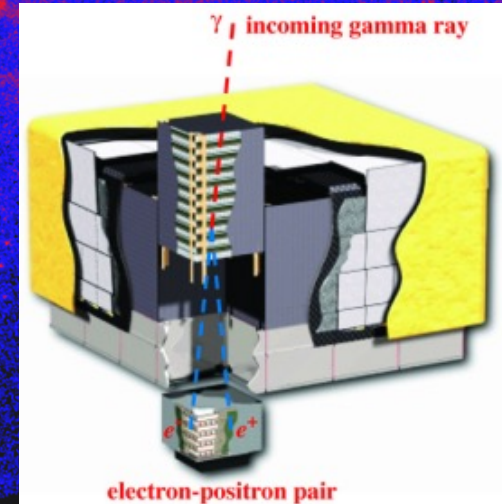


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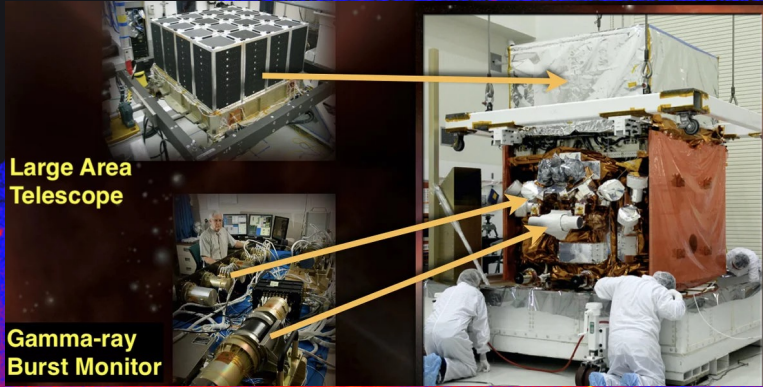
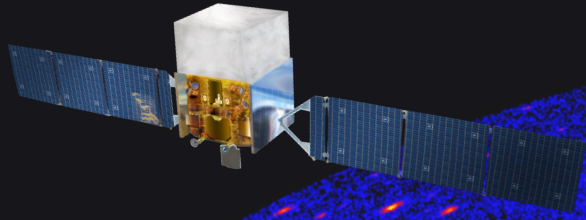
Gamma-ray
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For most pulsars we see 1 single photon every few days...
... and we are not even sure it comes from the pulsar

[Figure credit: Fermi LAT collaboration]



Gamma-ray PTA



Large Area
Telescope

Gamma-ray
Burst Monitor

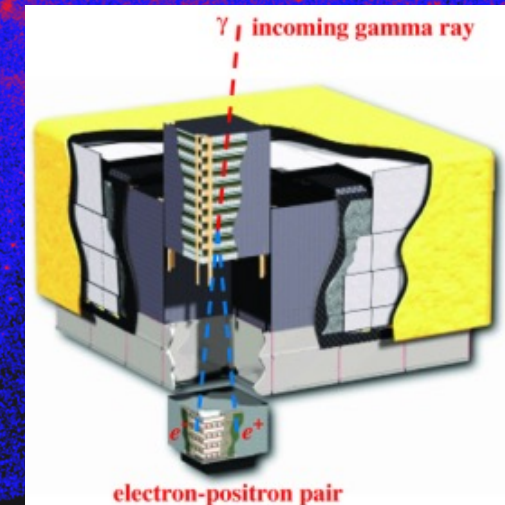
Data Products:
Individual photon
observations: (E, n, t)

Poissonian statistic

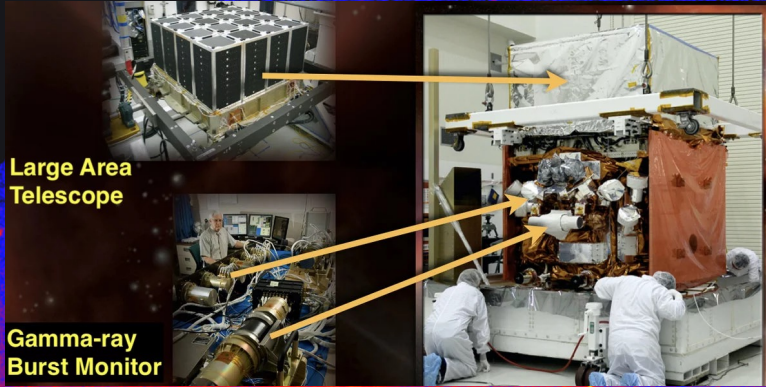
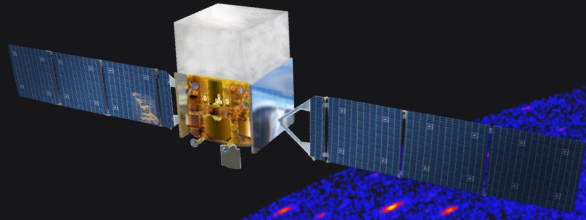
Folding observations into
TOAs is problematic

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Gamma-ray PTA



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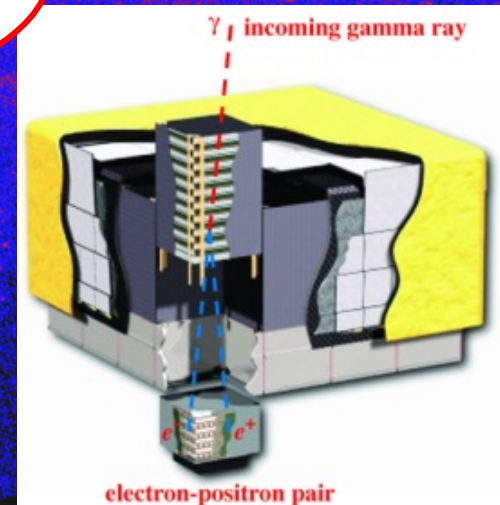
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Folding observations into
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Without TOAs you can't use
tempo2, enterprise, discovery
etc...☹

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... and we are not even sure it comes from the pulsar



PTA Experiments

Radio PTAs



Strengths

Challenges

Gamma-ray PTA



[Figure credit: Danielle Futselaar]

PTA Experiments

Radio PTAs



Gamma-ray PTA



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Strengths

- High signal-to-noise

Challenges

- Combining data between different telescopes
- Data gaps
- DM modelling, solar wind, ISM etc.

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Gamma-ray PTA



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- Unaffected by interstellar medium -> easy noise models
- Continuous dataset in time and space
- Same instrumental setup for all observations

- Low signal-to-noise
- Limited sky resolution

PTA Experiments

Radio PTAs



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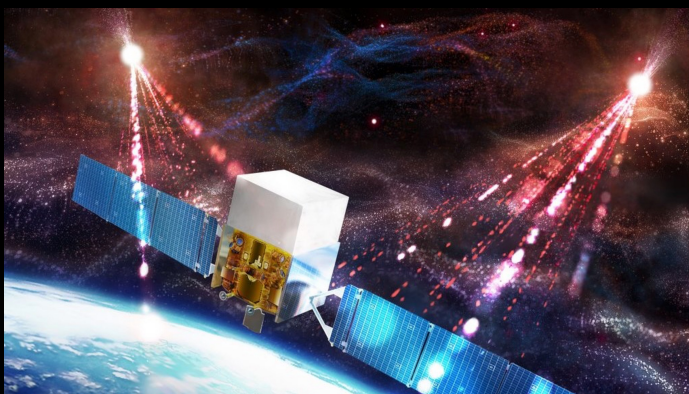
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GPTA in action!

A Gamma-ray Pulsar Timing Array Constrains the
Nanohertz Gravitational Wave Background

The Fermi-LAT Collaboration^{*,†}

2022

DR1: 35 pulsars, 12.5 years

First GWB upper limit for the GPTA
(contact M. Kerr, A. Parthasarathy)





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2025/2026

New sampling scheme for photon
timing (shoogle)



Timing Gamma-ray Pulsars with Gibbs Sampling

C. J. Clark, S. Valtolina, L. Nieder, and R. van Haasteren,

Likelihood in Fourier domain
(methods paper)



**Regularizing the pulsar timing array likelihood:
A path toward Fourier space**

Serena Valtolina^{*} and Rutger van Haasteren[†]

Updated GWB limit from
GPTA DR1



**An updated constraint for the Gravitational Wave Background from the
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Second data release in preparation!
Stay tuned

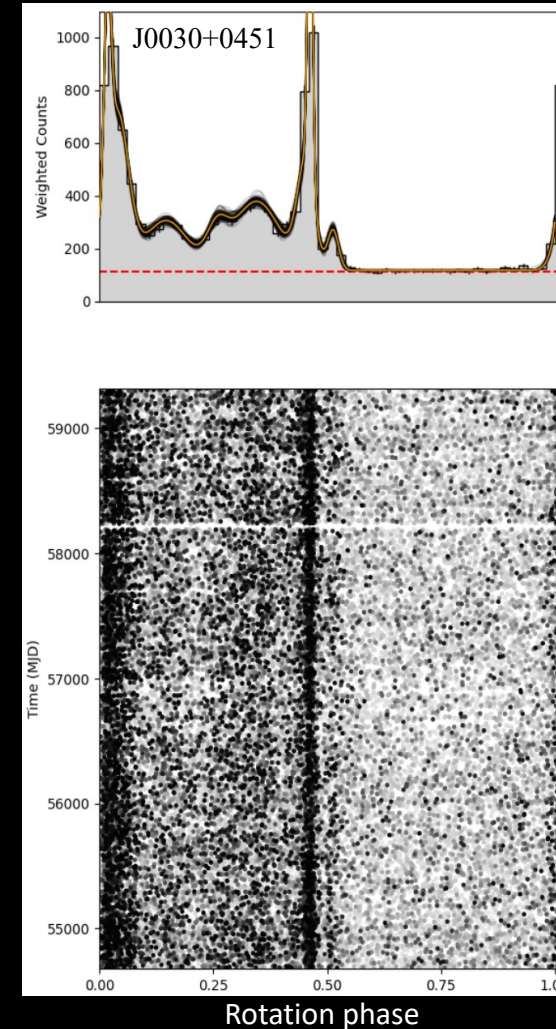
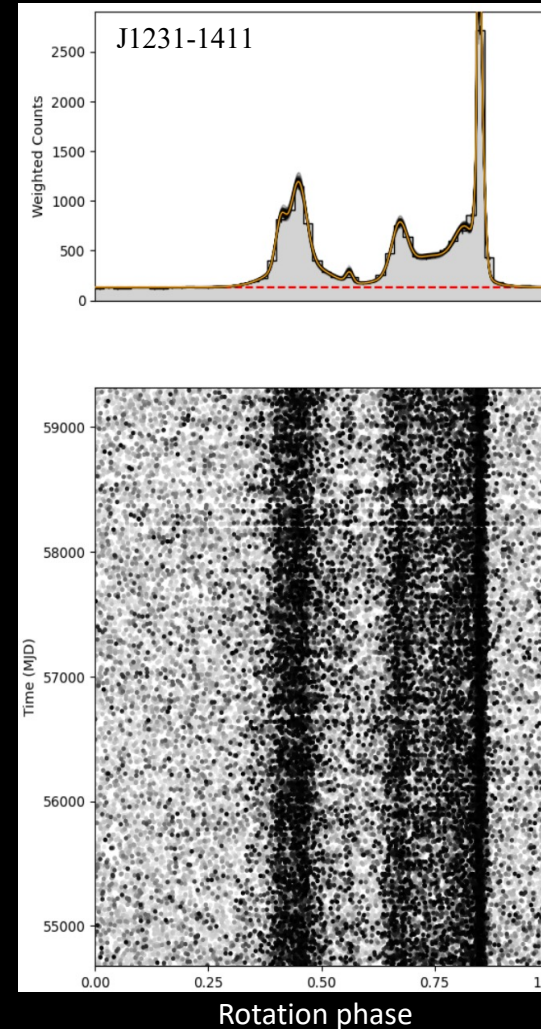
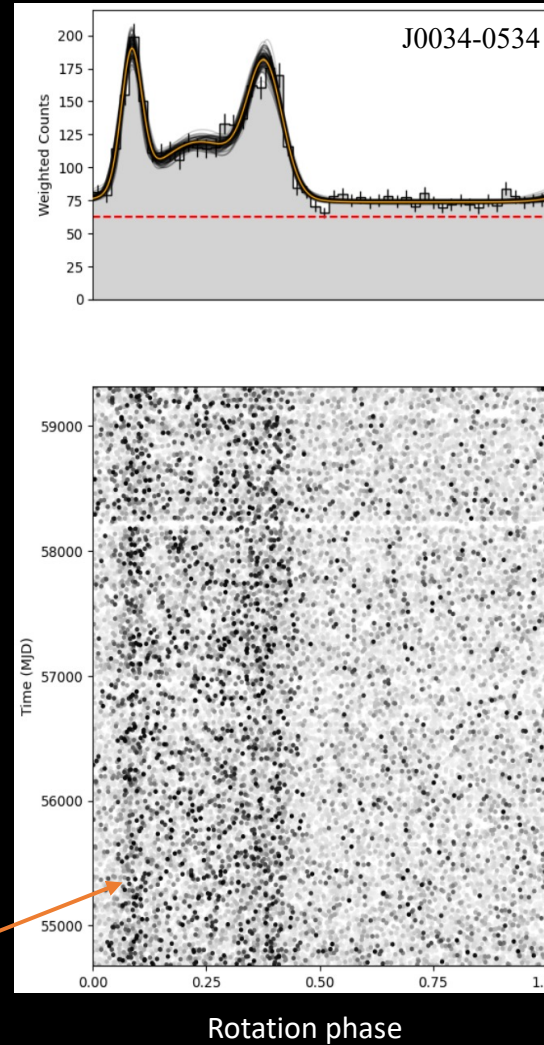
DR2: >70 pulsars, 17 years

Photon timing

Parameters to evaluate:

- Timing model parameters
- Template parameters
- Timing noise parameters and hyperparameters
- Orbital period variations (for spider pulsars)

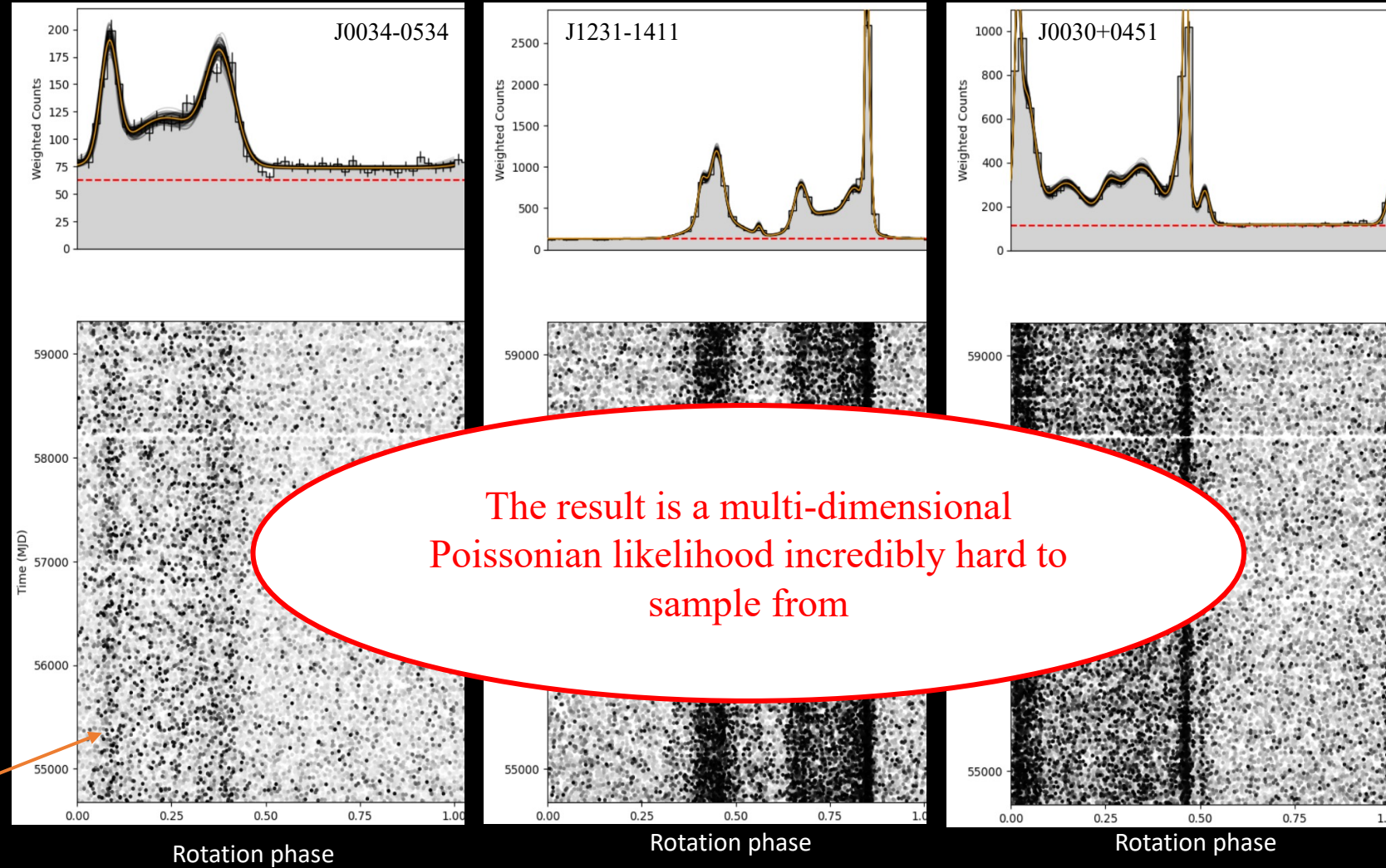
Probabilities
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Photon timing

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Probabilities
(Poissonian statistic)

Gibbs sampling

Instead of sampling both parameters A and B from the full distribution: $p(A, B|d)$

You sample from the conditional probabilities in loop: $p(A|B, d)$ and $p(B|A, d)$

Photon timing with shoogle

Parameters to evaluate:

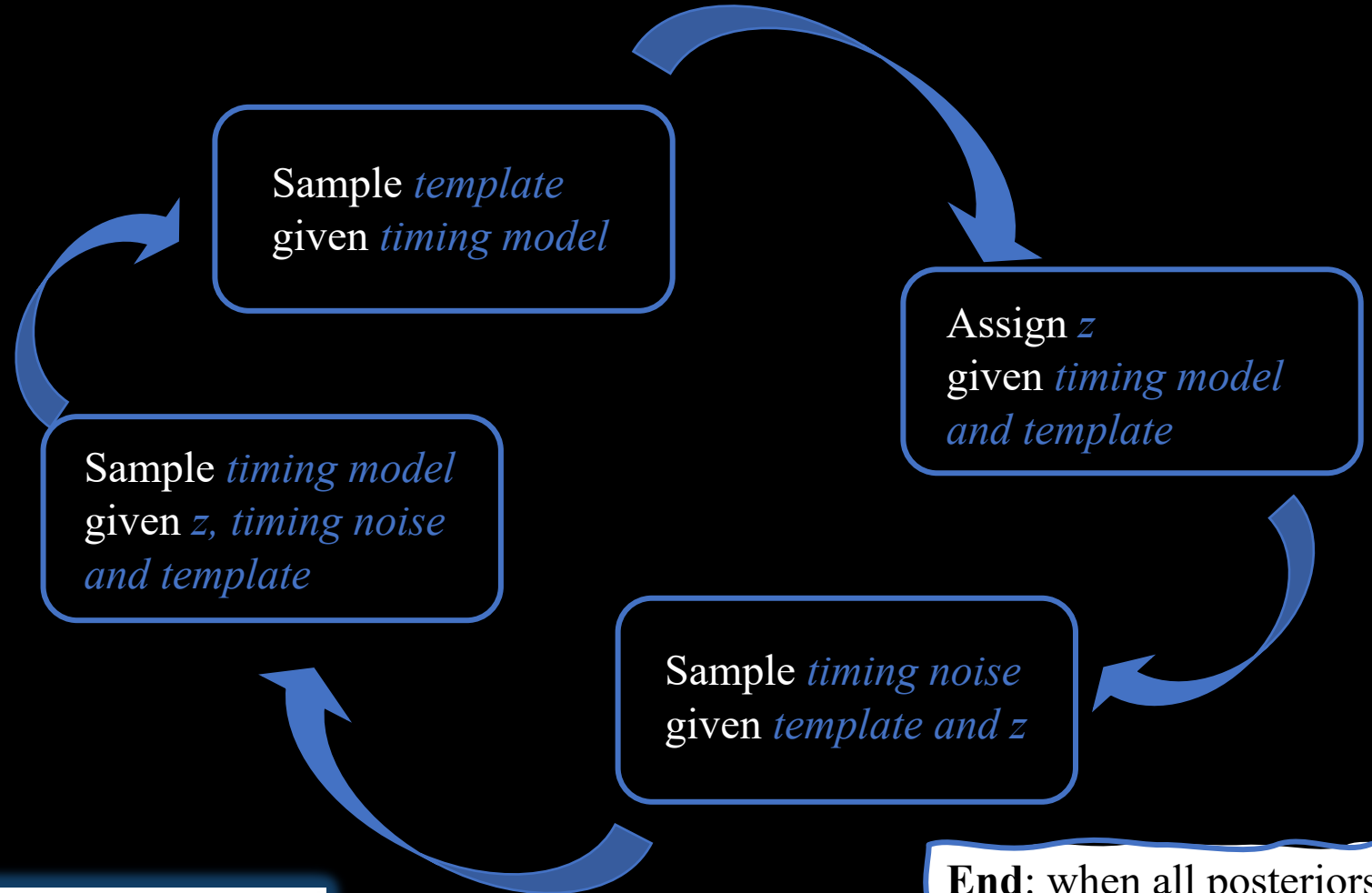
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Latent variable (z):
pulse template peak assignment



Gibbs sampling scheme

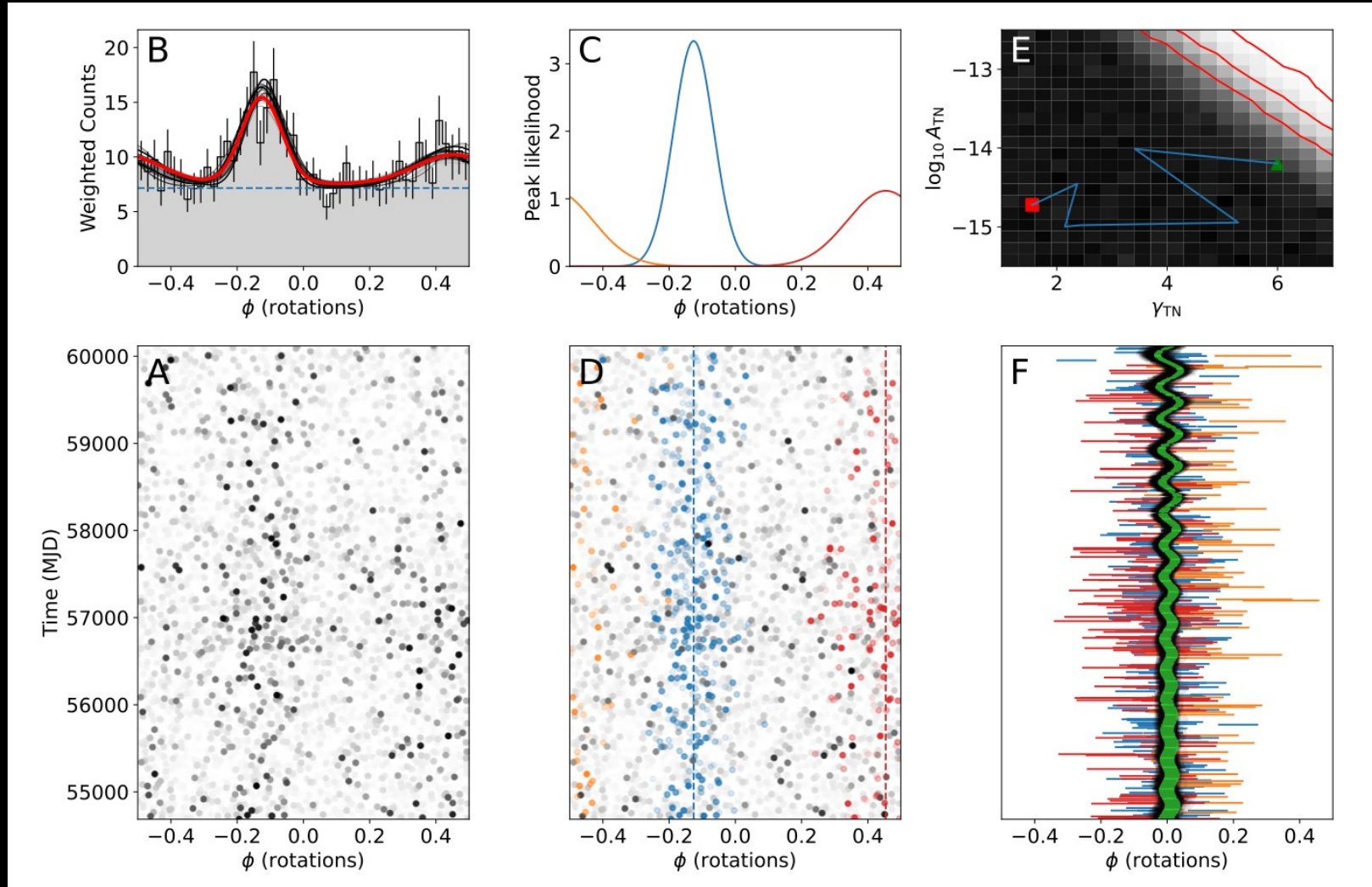


End: when all posteriors reached convergence

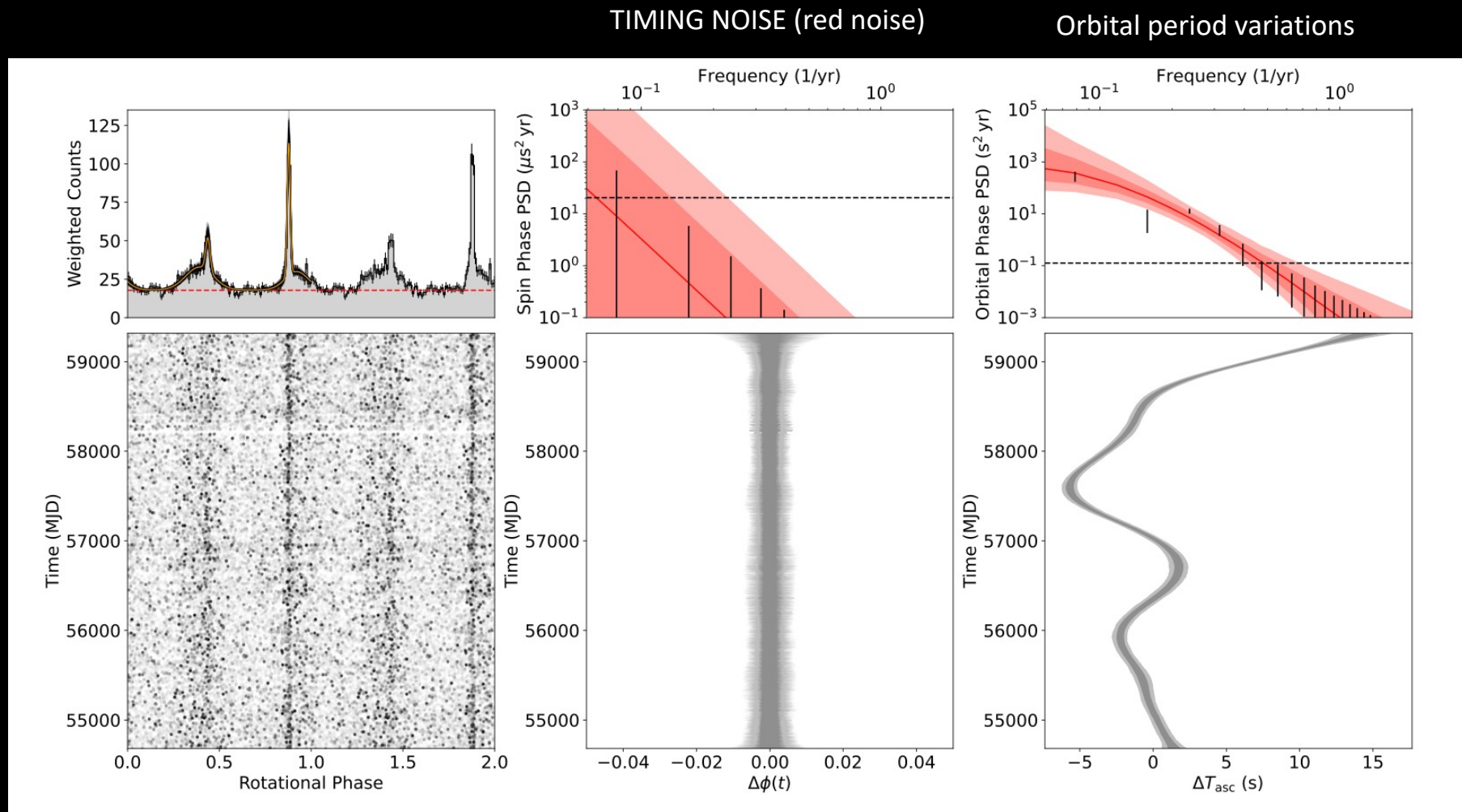
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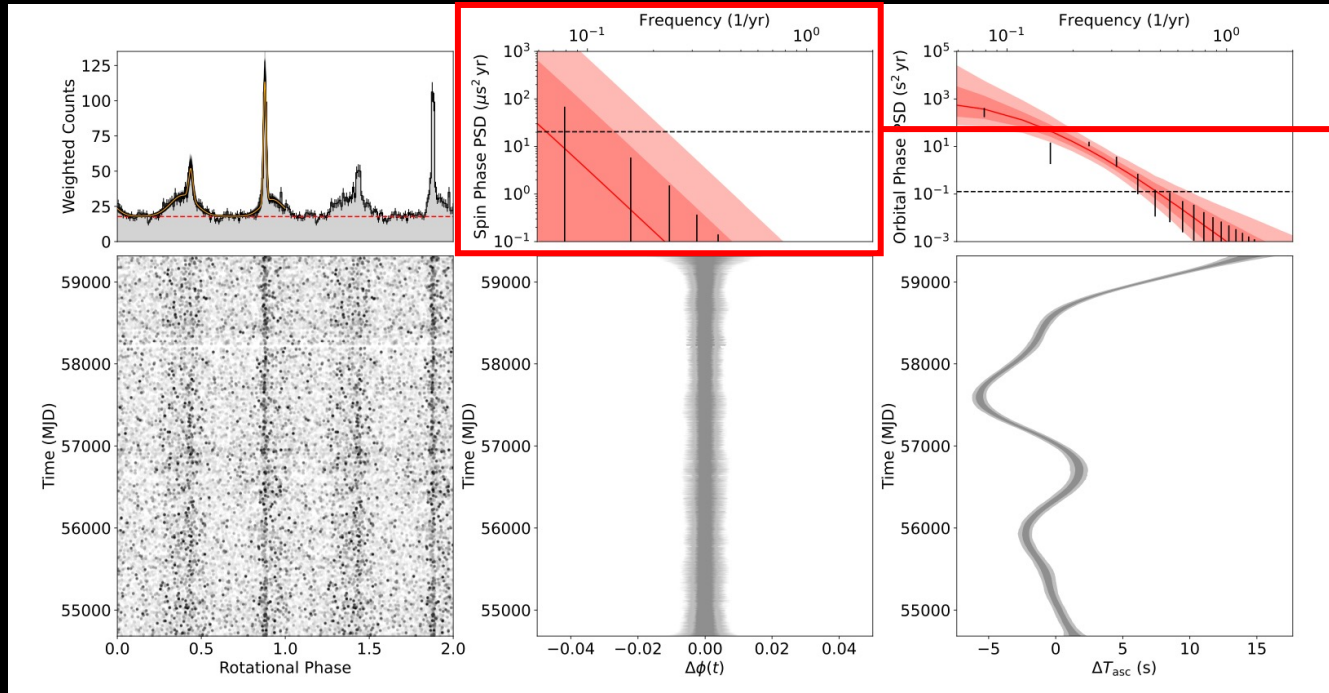


Photon timing with shoogle



Pulsar J1959+2048, C. Clark et al. 2026

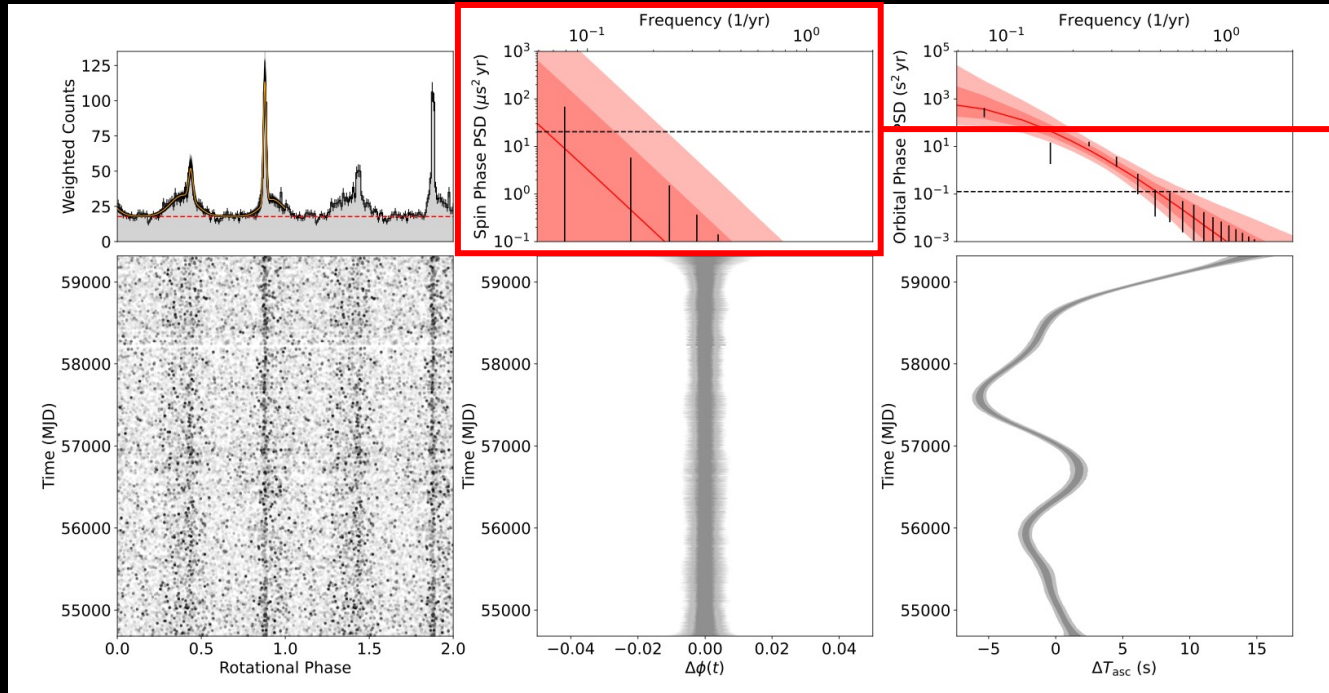
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Timing noise (red noise) modelled as a Gaussian process at frequencies k/T_{obs}

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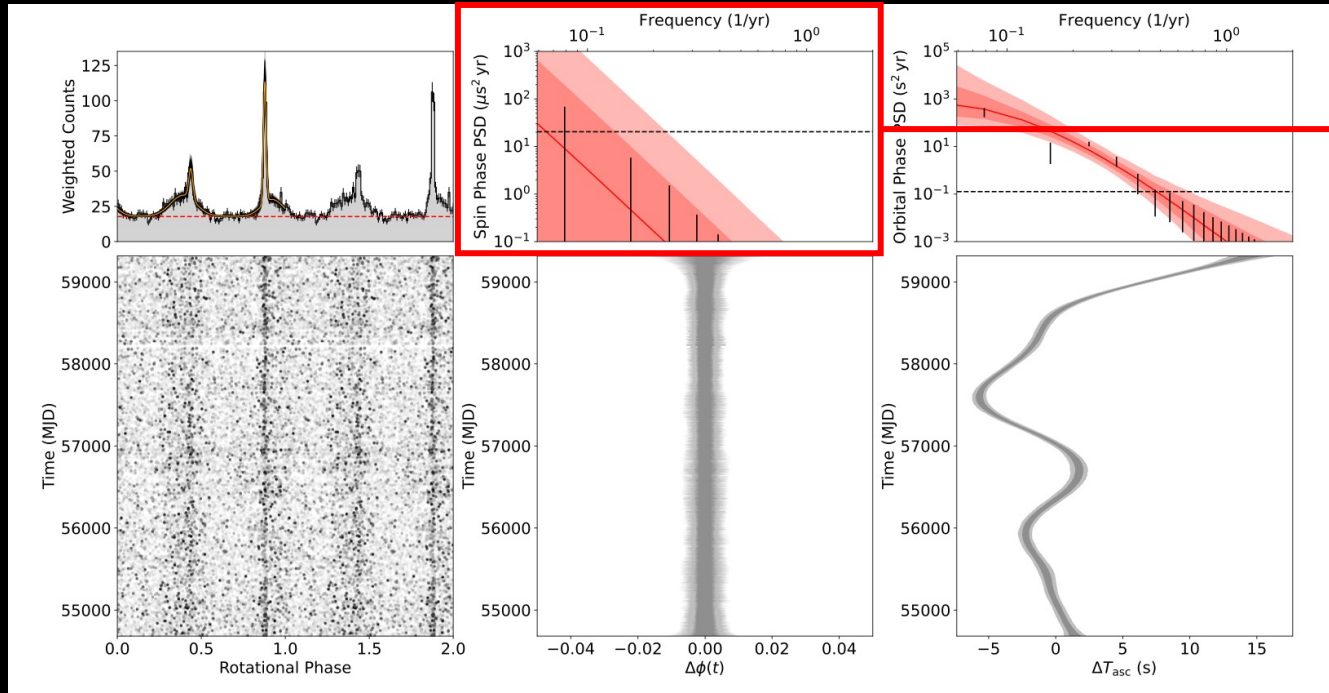
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Timing noise (red noise) modelled as a Gaussian process at frequencies k/Tobs

$$\delta t = \sum a_k \cos(2\pi f_k t) + b_k \sin(2\pi f_k t)$$

Photon observations are not TOAs!!!

Photon timing with shoogle

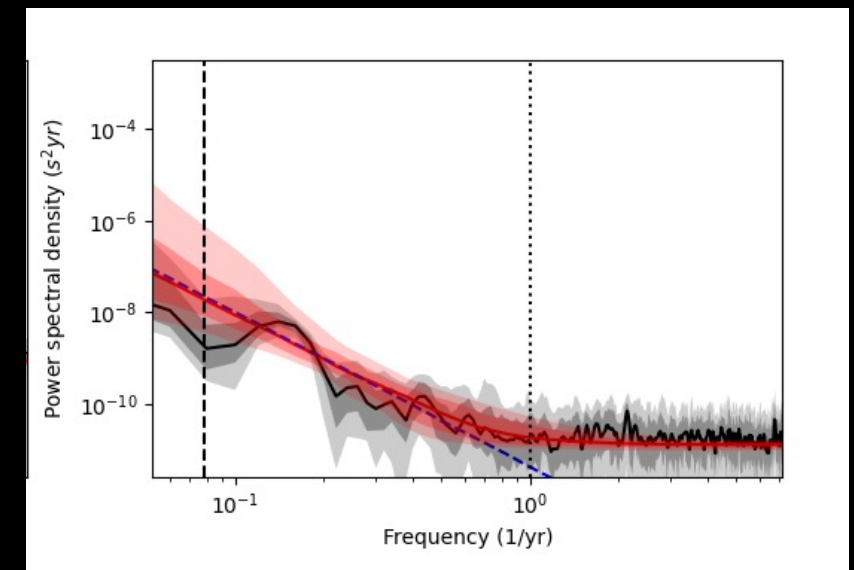


Pulsar J1959+2048, C. Clark et al. 2026

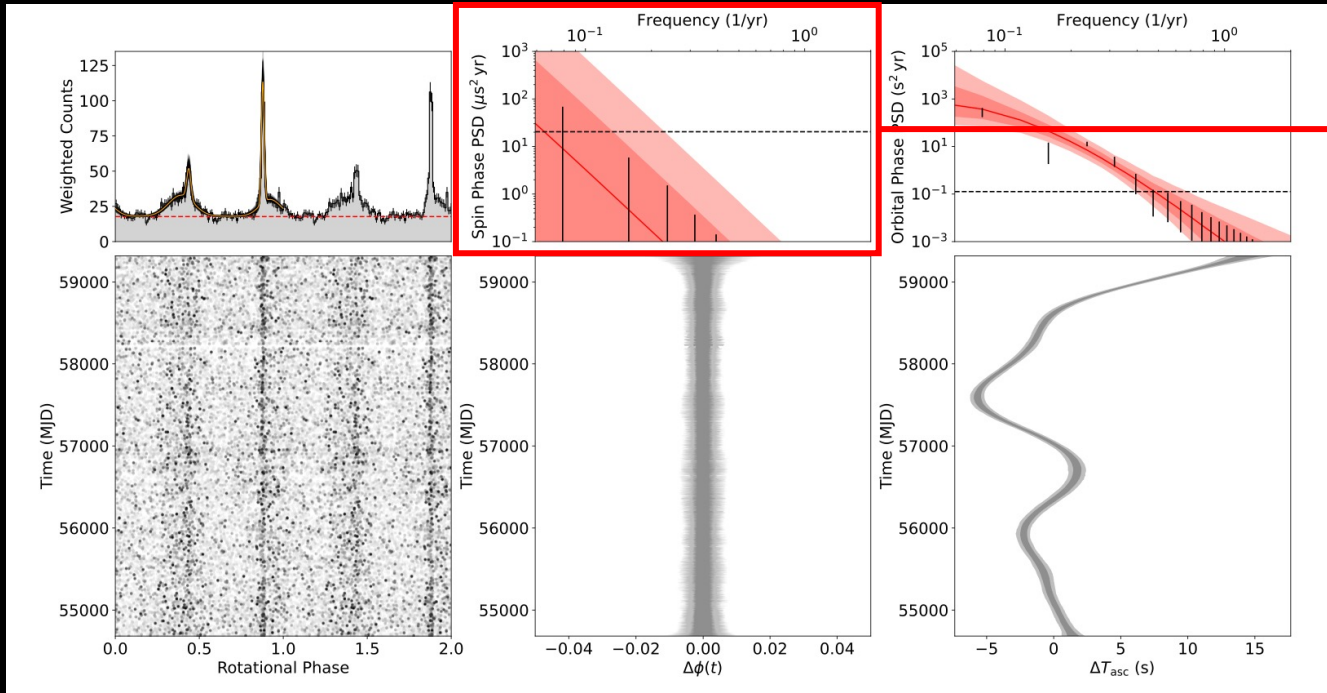
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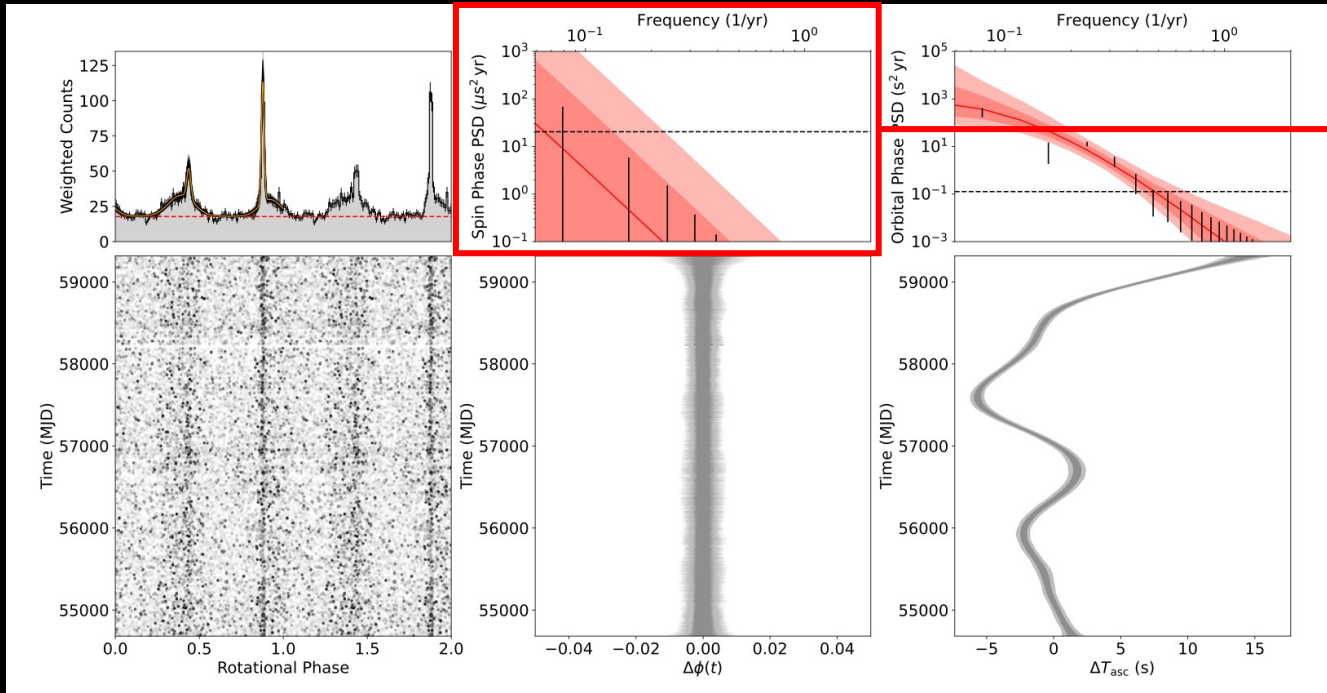
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Individual photon
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Multinormal posterior
distribution of Fourier
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Regularizing the pulsar timing array likelihood:
A path toward Fourier space

Serena Valtolina^{*} and Rutger van Haasteren[†]

Input for

Data Products:
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A new PTA likelihood in Fourier domain

Regularizing the pulsar timing array likelihood:
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➤ It allows us to divide the PTA analysis in 2 steps:

1. analyze each pulsar *individually*

focus on signals NOT covariant with the GWB

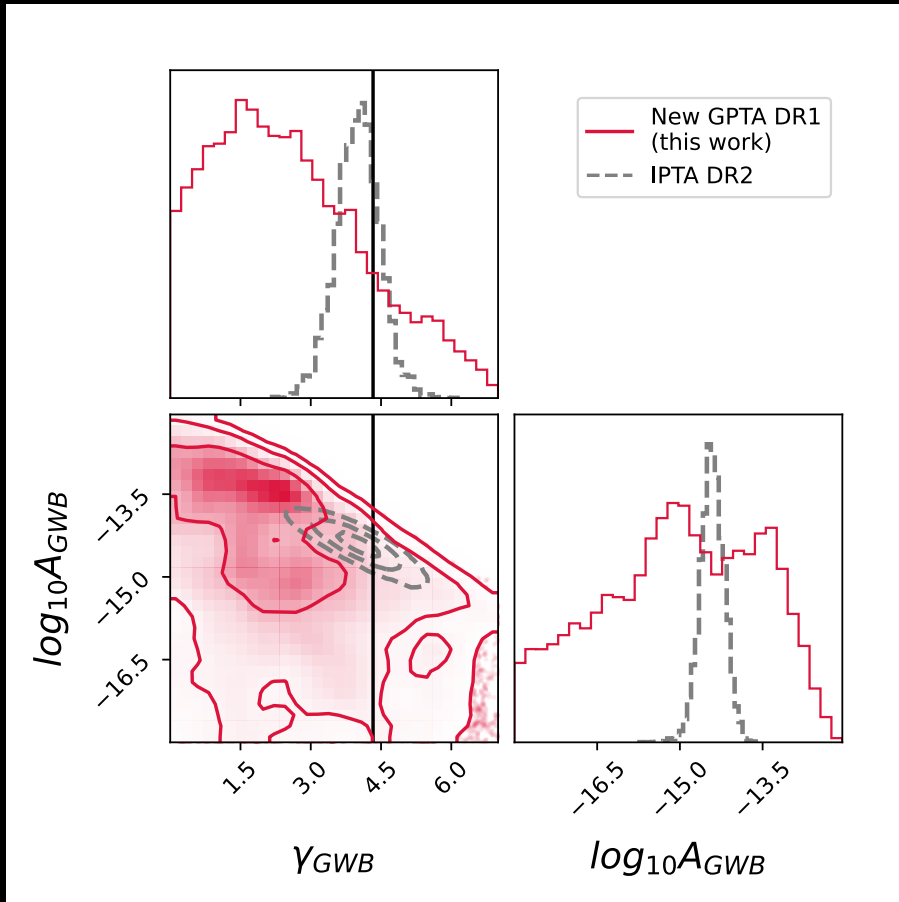
*Posterior of the Fourier coefficients describing the
signals covariant with GWB*

2. analyze the *full array* of pulsars

focus on the GWB and the signals covariant with it (RN, DMvar ...)

➤ It can be applied to both **Gamma-ray PTA** and radio PTA data!

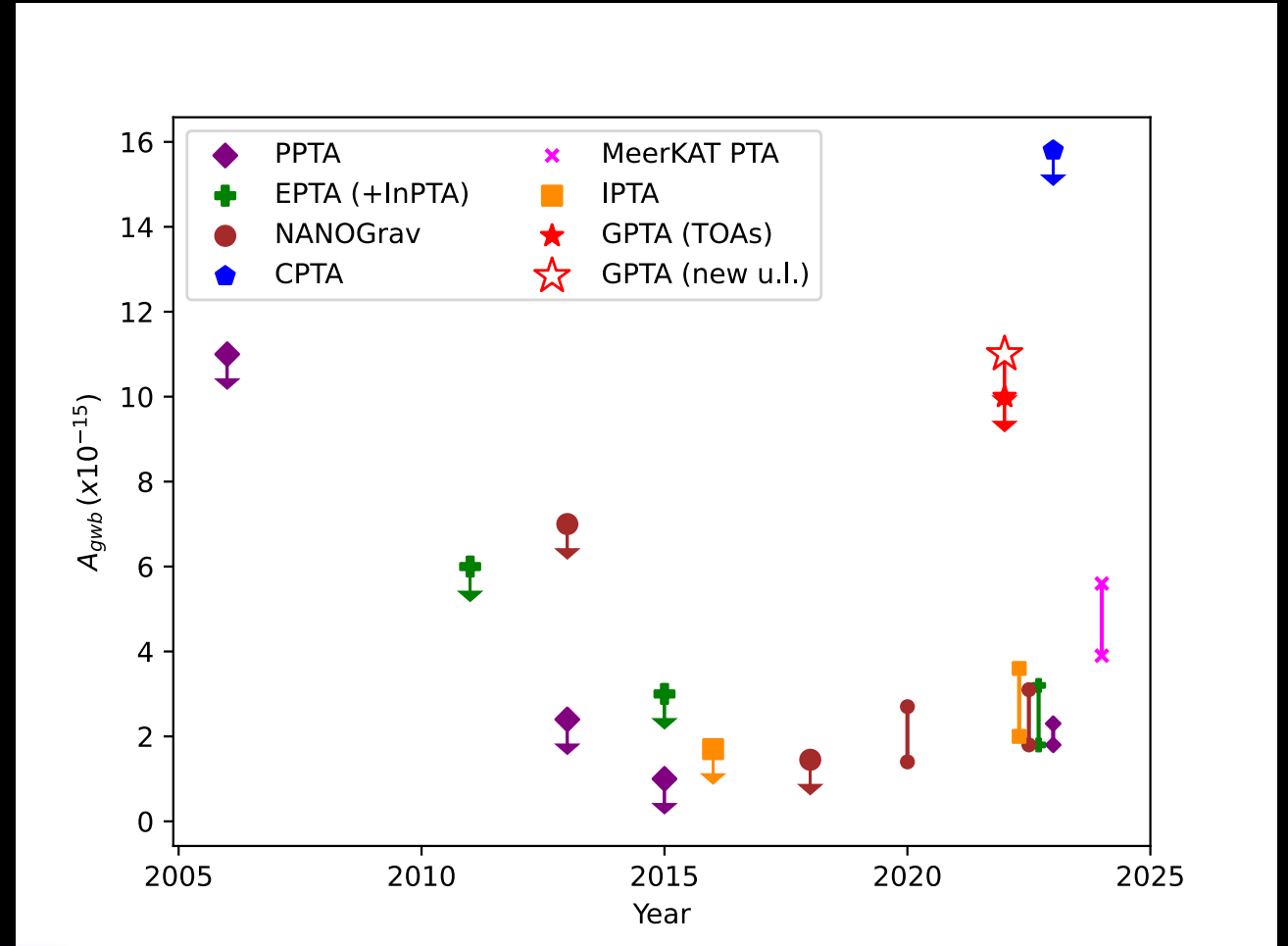
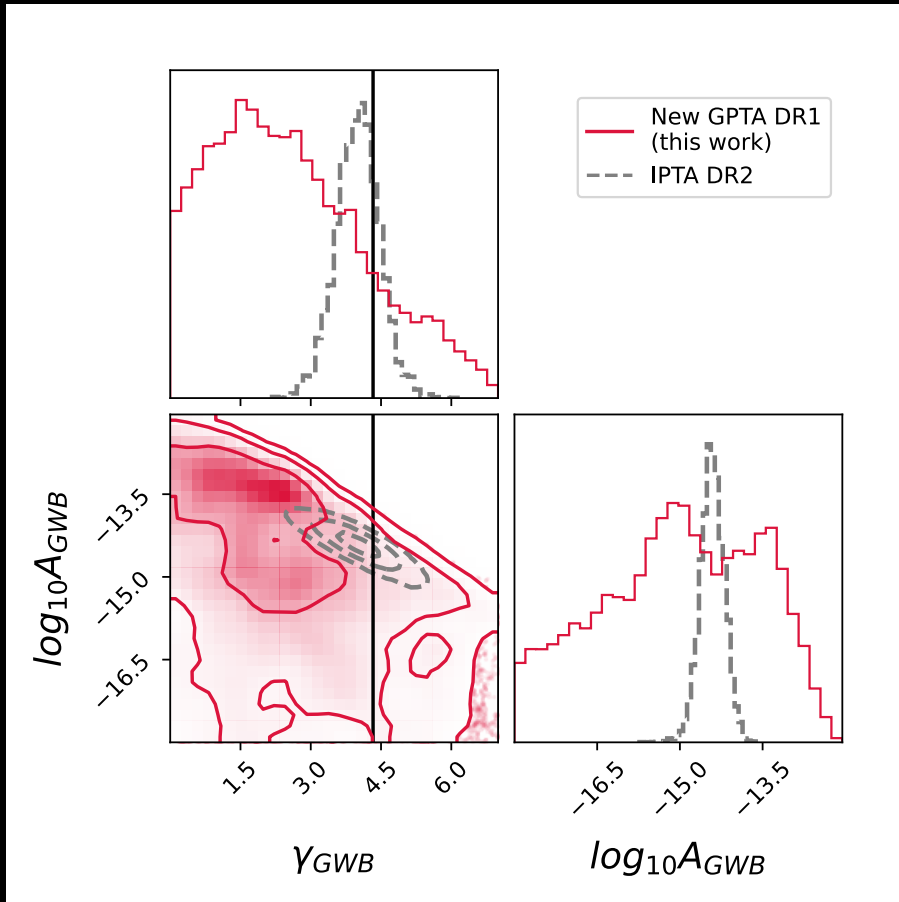
Updated GWB constraint from the GPTA



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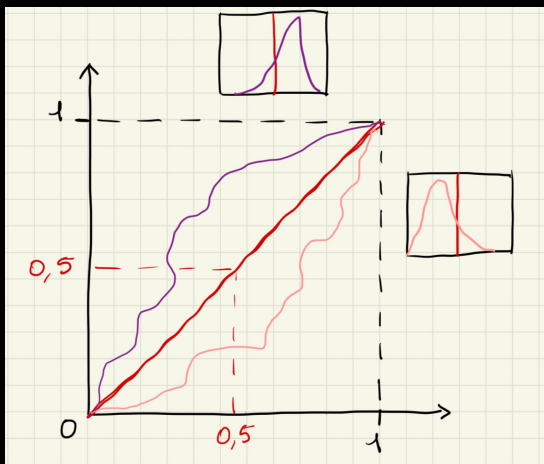
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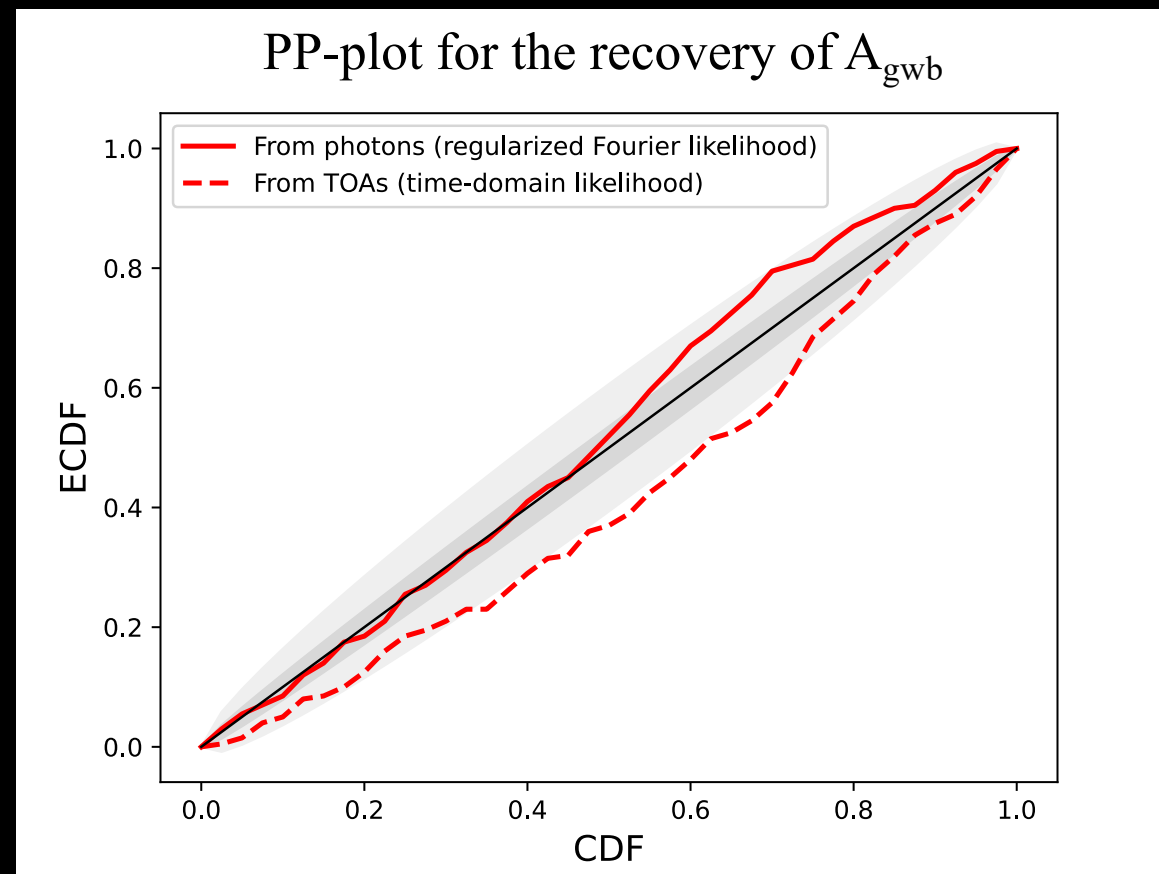
Updated upper limit: $A_{\text{gwb}} < 1.2 \times 10^{-14}$

TOAs vs photons: simulations

200 simulated GPTA datasets: 35 pulsars and 12,5 years of observations



Photons + regularized likelihood method resulted *statistically more robust* than the TOAs method.



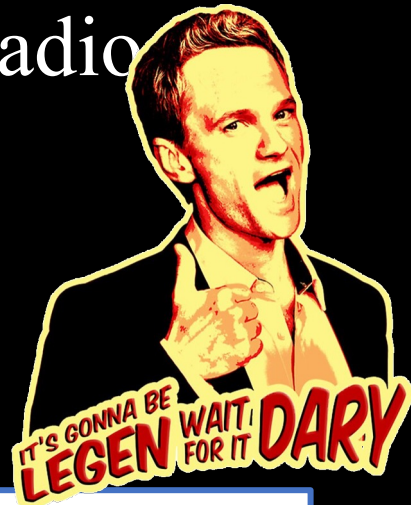
Valtolina et al. 2026

Why Gamma-ray PTA?

- ❖ Fully independent proof of the GWB
- ❖ No interaction with the interstellar medium -> better noise models -> better timing noise constraints for radio experiments
- ❖ Uniform sky coverage and observation baseline
- ❖ Inclusion of spider pulsars

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