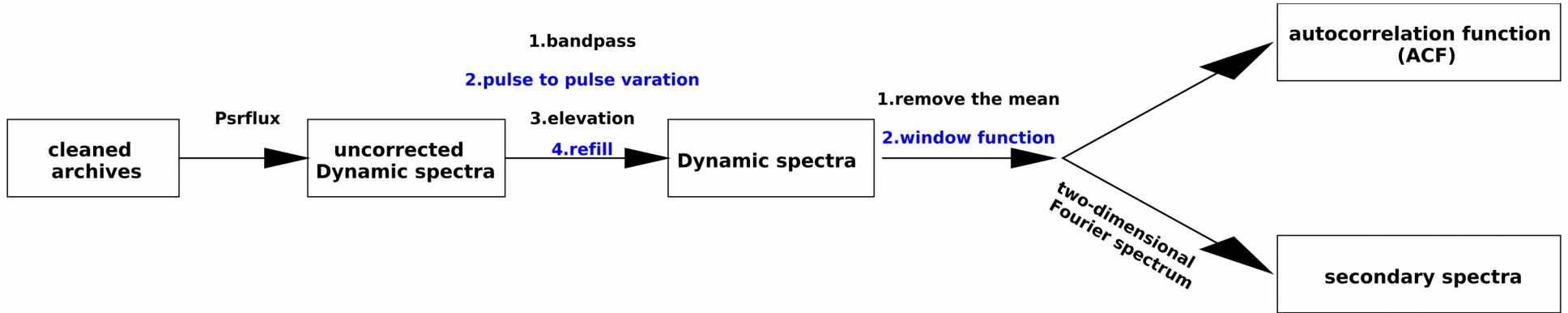


My pipeline



Scintillation Census or How to select pulsars

- Scintillation Bandwidth

 - A. bandwidth vs DM

 - B. bandwidth vs frequency ($f_d \propto \text{freq}^{4.4}$)

 - > My suggestions: For FR606: DM < 30.0 ?; For NenuFAR: DM < 25? or 10?.

- Scintillation time-scale (> 10 s)

- S/N and number of phase bin

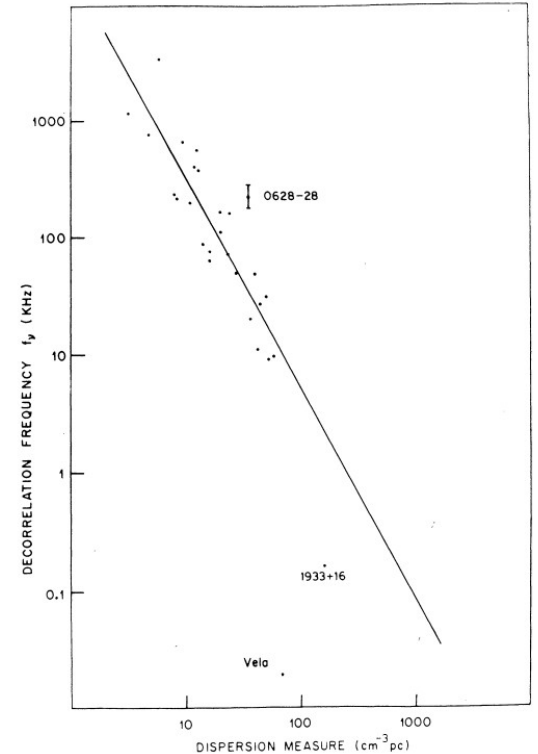
 - if $df = 5\text{kHz}$, then $dt = 1/df = 0.2\text{ms}$.

 - if we need 128 nbin at least,

 - the pulsar period $> 0.2 \times 128 = 25.6\text{ ms}$.

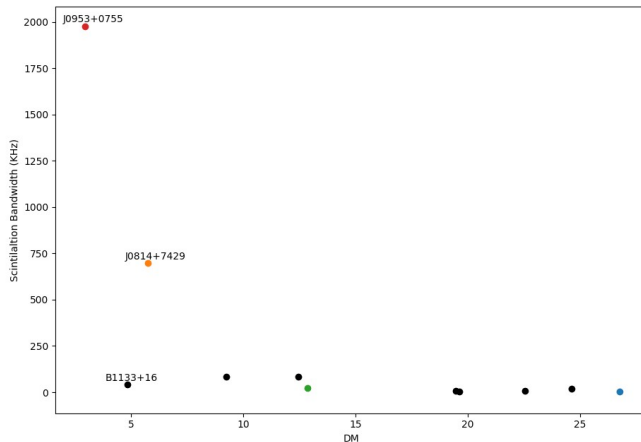
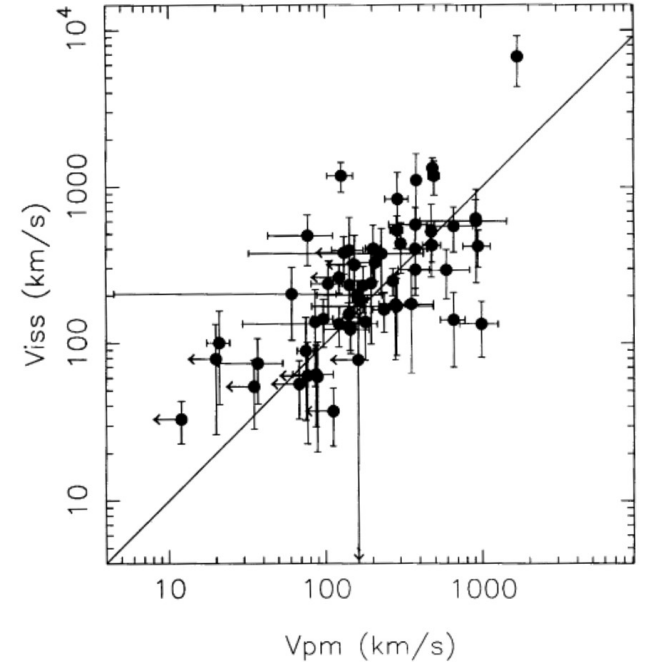
 - For example: J0636+5128 ($P_0 = 2.86895289\text{ ms}$):

 - $n_{\text{bin}} = P_0 / 0.2\text{ms} = 14.344$, so our data $n_{\text{bin}} = 8$.



What we can do with Scintillation Census

- Interstellar holography of arc source; Walker et al.2005,2008
- Proper motion
 - > unknown 100 pulsars (DM<30, decj > -30)
- Scintillation as a probe of ISM structures
 - > identify and locate specific structures like the edge of the local or interstellar clouds etc.



Who already did: Bhat et al.1998
Local Bubble: Lallement et al. (2003)

What we can do with long term Scintillation Monitoring

- The location of the scattering screen
- Binary system
- Scintillation as a source of timing noise
- to understand ISM scattering theory

