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Wide-band, low-frequency pulse profiles of 100 radio pulsars with LOFAR[★]

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ABSTRACT

Context. LOFAR offers the unique capability of observing pulsars across the 10–240 MHz frequency range with a fractional bandwidth of roughly 50%. This spectral range is well suited for studying the frequency evolution of pulse profile morphology caused by both intrinsic and extrinsic effects such as changing emission altitude in the pulsar magnetosphere or scatter broadening by the interstellar medium, respectively.

Aims. The magnitude of most of these effects increases rapidly towards low frequencies. LOFAR can thus address a number of open questions about the nature of radio pulsar emission and its propagation through the interstellar medium.

Methods. We present the average pulse profiles of 100 pulsars observed in the two LOFAR frequency bands: high band (120–167 MHz, 100 profiles) and low band (15–62 MHz, 26 profiles). We compare them with Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope (WSRT) and Lovell Telescope observations at higher frequencies (350 and 1400 MHz) to study the profile evolution. The profiles were aligned in absolute phase by folding with a new set of timing solutions from the Lovell Telescope, which we present along with precise dispersion measures obtained with LOFAR.

Results. We find that the profile evolution with decreasing radio frequency does not follow a specific trend; depending on the geometry of the pulsar, new components can enter into or be hidden from view. Nonetheless, in general our observations confirm the widening of pulsar profiles at low frequencies, as expected from radius-to-frequency mapping or birefringence theories.

Key words. stars: neutron – pulsars: general

1. Introduction

The cumulative (i.e. average) pulse profiles of radio pulsars are the sum of hundreds to thousands of individual pulses, and are, loosely speaking, a unique signature of each pulsar (Lorimer 2008). They are normally stable in their morphology and are reproducible, although several types of variation have been observed both for non-recycled pulsars (see Helfand et al. 1975; Weisberg et al. 1989; Rathnasree & Rankin 1995 and Lyne et al. 2010) and for millisecond pulsars (Liu et al. 2012). For most pulsars, this cumulative pulse profile morphology often varies (sometimes drastically, sometimes subtly) as a function of observing frequency because of a number of intrinsic effects (e.g. emission location in the pulsar magnetosphere) and extrinsic

effects (i.e. due to propagation in the interstellar medium; ISM), see for instance Cordes (1978). As Fig. 1 shows, pulse profile evolution can become increasingly evident at the lowest observing frequencies (<200 MHz).

Mapping profile evolution over a wide range of frequencies can aid in modelling the pulsar radio emission mechanism itself (see e.g. Rankin 1993 and related papers of the series) and constraining properties of the ISM (e.g. Hassall et al. 2012). Since many of the processes that affect the pulse shape strongly depend on the observing frequency, observations at low frequencies provide valuable insights on them. The Low-Frequency ARray (LOFAR) is the first telescope capable of observing nearly the entire radio spectrum in the 10–240 MHz frequency range, the lowest 4.5 octaves of the “radio window” (van Haarlem et al. 2013) and (Stappers et al. 2011).

Low-frequency pulsar observations have previously been conducted by a number of telescopes, (e.g. Gauribidanur Radio

[★] We offer this catalogue of low-frequency pulsar profiles in a user friendly way via the EPN Database of Pulsar Profiles, <http://www.epta.eu.org/epndb/>

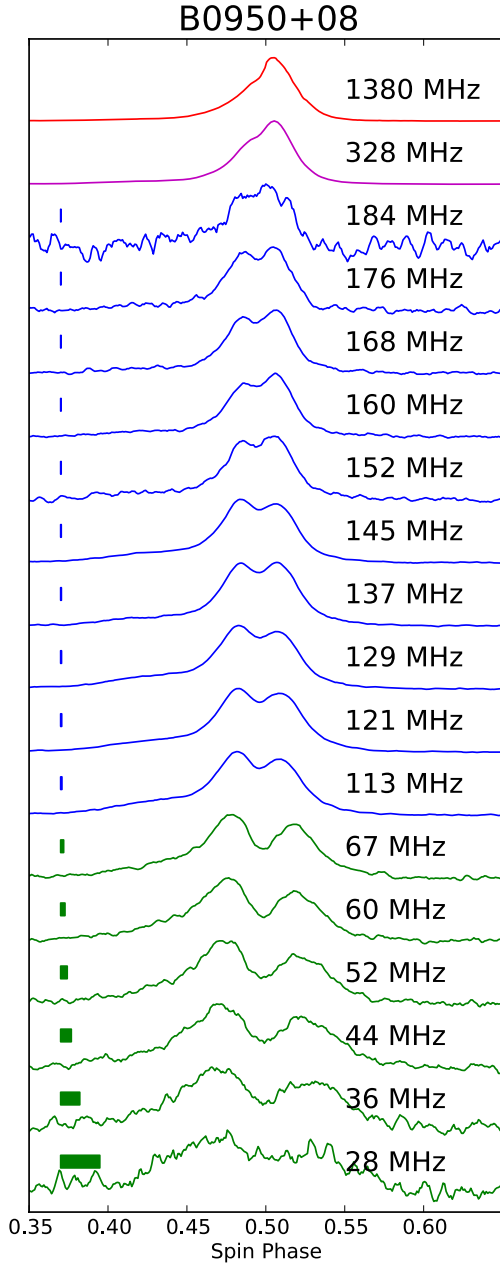


Fig. 1. Example of pulsar profile evolution for PSR B0950+08, from 1400 MHz down to 30 MHz. It becomes more rapid at low frequencies. The bars on the left represent the intra-channel smearing due to uncorrected DM delay within a channel at each frequency. The profiles were aligned using a timing ephemeris (see text for details).

Telescope (GEETEE): [Asgekar & Deshpande 1999](#); Large Phased Array Radio Telescope, Puschino: [Kuzmin et al. \(1998\)](#), [Malov & Malofeev 2010](#); Arecibo: [Hankins & Rankin 2010](#); Ukrainian T-shaped Radio telescope, second modification (UTR-2): [Zakharenko et al. 2013](#)), and simultaneous efforts are being undertaken by other groups in parallel (e.g. Long Wavelength Array (LWA): [Stovall et al. 2015](#), Murchison Widefield Array (MWA): [Tremblay et al. 2015](#)). Nevertheless, LOFAR offers several advantages over the previous studies. Firstly, the large bandwidth that can be recorded at any given time (48 MHz in 16-bit mode and 96 MHz in 8-bit mode) allows for continuous wide-band studies of the pulse profile evolution, compared to studies using a number of widely separated, narrow bands (e.g. the 5×32 and 20×32 kHz bands used at 102 MHz in

[Kuzmin et al. 1998](#)). Secondly, LOFAR’s ability to track sources is also an advantage, as many pulses can be collected in a single observing session instead of having to combine several short observations in the case of transit instruments (e.g. [Izvekova et al. 1989](#)). This eliminates systematic errors in the profile that are due to imprecise alignment of the data from several observing sessions. Thirdly, LOFAR can achieve greater sensitivity by coherently adding the signals received by individual stations, giving a collecting area equivalent to the sum of the collecting area of all stations (up to 57 000 m² at HBAs and 75 200 m² at LBAs, see [Stappers et al. 2011](#)). Finally, LOFAR offers excellent frequency and time resolution. This is necessary for dedispersing the data to resolve narrow features in the profile. LOFAR is also capable of coherently dedispersing the data, although that mode was not employed here.

As mentioned above, there are two types of effects that LOFAR will allow us to study with great precision. One of these are extrinsic effects related to the ISM. Specifically, the ISM causes scattering and dispersion. Mean scatter-broadening (assuming a Kolmogorov distribution of the turbulence in the ISM) scales with observing frequency as $\nu^{-4.4}$. The scattering causes delays in the arrival time of the emission at Earth, which can be modelled as having an exponentially decreasing probability of being scattered back into our line-of-sight: this means that the intensity of the pulse is spread in an exponentially decreasing tail. Dispersion scales as ν^{-2} and is mostly corrected for by channelising and dedispersing the data (see e.g. [Lorimer & Kramer 2004](#)). Nonetheless, for filterbank (channelised) data some residual dispersive smearing persists within each channel:

$$t_{\text{DM}} = 8.3 \cdot \text{DM} \frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu^3} \mu\text{s}, \quad (1)$$

where DM is the dispersion measure in cm⁻³ pc, $\Delta\nu$ is the channel width in MHz, and ν the central observing frequency in GHz. This does not significantly affect the profiles that we present here (at least not at frequencies above ~50 MHz) because the pulsars studied have low DMs and the data are channelised in narrow frequency channels (see Sect. 2). Second-order effects in the ISM may also be present, but have yet to be confirmed. For instance, previous claims of “super-dispersion”, meaning a deviation from the ν^{-2} scaling law (see e.g. [Kuz’min et al. 2008](#) and references therein), were not observed by [Hassall et al. \(2012\)](#), with an upper limit of $\lesssim 50$ ns at a reference frequency of 1400 MHz.

The second type of effects under investigation are those intrinsic to the pulsar. One of the most well-known intrinsic effects are pulse broadening at low frequencies, which has been observed in many pulsars (e.g. [Hankins & Rickett 1986](#) and [Mitra & Rankin 2002](#)), while others show no evidence of this (e.g. [Hassall et al. 2012](#)). One of the theories explaining this effect is radius-to-frequency mapping (RFM, [Cordes 1978](#)): it postulates that the origin of the radio emission in the pulsar’s magnetosphere increases in altitude above the magnetic poles towards lower frequencies. RFM predicts that the pulse profile will increase in width towards lower observing frequency, since emission will be directed tangentially to the diverging magnetic field lines of the magnetosphere that corotates with the pulsar. An alternative interpretation ([McKinnon 1997](#)) proposes birefringence of the plasma above the polar caps as the cause for broadening: the two propagation modes split at low frequencies, causing the broadening, while they stay closer together at high frequencies, causing depolarisation (this is investigated in the LOFAR work on pulsar polarisation, see [Noutsos et al. 2015](#)).

In this paper, we present the average pulse profiles of 100 pulsars observed in two LOFAR frequency ranges: high

band (119–167 MHz, 100 profiles) and low band (15–62 MHz, 26 out of the 100 profiles). We compare the pulse profile morphologies with those obtained around 350 and 1400 MHz with the WSRT and Lovell telescopes, respectively, to study their evolution with respect to a magnetospheric origin and DM-induced variations. We do not discuss here profile evolution due to the effects of scattering in the ISM, which will be the target of a future work (Zagkouris et al., in prep.). In Sect. 2 we describe the LOFAR observational setup and parameters. In Sect. 3 we describe the analysis. In Sect. 4 we discuss the results, and in Sect. 5 we conclude with some discussion on future extensions of this work.

2. Observations

The observed sample of pulsars was loosely based on a selection of the brightest objects in the LOFAR-visible sky (declination $> -30^\circ$), using the ATNF Pulsar Catalog¹ (Manchester et al. 2005) for guidance. Because pulsar flux and spectral indices are typically measured at higher frequencies, we also based our selection on the previously published data at low frequencies (Malov & Malofeev 2010). Since the LOFAR dipoles have a sensitivity that decreases as a function of the zenith angle, all sources were observed as close to transit as possible, and only the very brightest sources south of the celestial equator were observed.

We observed 100 pulsars using the high-band antennas (HBAs) in the six central “Superterp” stations (CS002–CS007) of the LOFAR core². The observations were performed in tied-array mode, that is, a coherent sum of the station signals using appropriate geometrical and instrumental phase and time delays (see Stappers et al. 2011 for a detailed description of LOFAR’s pulsar observing modes and van Haarlem et al. 2013 for a general description of LOFAR). The 119–167-MHz frequency range was observed using 240 subbands of 195 kHz each, synthesised at the station level, where the individual HBA tiles were combined to form station beams. Using the LOFAR Blue Gene/P correlator, each subband was further channelised into 16 channels, formed into a tied-array beam. The linear polarisations were summed in quadrature (pseudo-Stokes I), and the signal intensity was written out as 245.76 μ s samples. The integration time of each observation was at least 1020 s. This was chosen to provide an adequate number of individual pulses, so as to average out the absolute scale of the variance associated with pulse-phase “jitter” to the cumulative profile. The jitter, also termed stochastic wide-band impulse modulated self-noise (SWIMS, as in Osłowski et al. 2011), is the variation in individual pulse intensity and position with respect to the average pulse profile (see also Cordes 1993 and Liu et al. 2012 and references therein). This variation does not significantly affect the measurements that have been carried out for the scope of this paper (i.e. pulse widths, peak heights), but we have checked that the resulting profile was stable on the considered time scales by dividing each observation into shorter sections and comparing the shapes of the resulting profiles with the overall profile. In the cases where stability was not achieved, we used longer integration times. Regardless, in almost all cases the profile evolution with observing frequency is a significantly stronger effect at low frequencies.

Twenty-six of the brightest pulsars were also observed using the Superterp low-band antennas (LBAs) in the frequency range 15–62 MHz. To mitigate the larger dispersive smearing of the profile in this band, 32 channels were synthesised for each of the 240 subbands. The sampling time was 491.52 μ s. The integration time of these observations was increased to at least 2220 s to somewhat compensate for the lower sensitivity at this frequency band (e.g. because of the higher sky temperature).

For some sources, 17-minute HBA observations with the Superterp were insufficient to achieve acceptable signal-to-noise (S/N) profiles. For these, longer integration times (or more stations) were needed. Hence, some of the pulsars presented here were later observed with 1 hr pointings as part of the LOFAR Tied-Array All-Sky Survey for pulsars and fast transients (LOTAAS³; see also Coenen et al. 2014), which commenced after the official commissioning period, during Cycle 0 of LOFAR scientific operations, and is currently ongoing. LOTAAS combines multiple tied-array beams (219 total) per pointing to observe both a survey grid as well as known pulsars within the primary field-of-view.

3. Analysis

The LOFAR HDF5⁴ (Hierarchical Data Format5, see e.g., Alexov et al. 2010) data were converted to PSRFITS format (Hotan et al. 2004) for further processing. Radio frequency interference (RFI) was excised by removing affected time intervals and frequency channels, using the tool `rfifind` from the PRESTO⁵ software suite (Ransom 2001). The data were dedispersed and folded using PRESTO and, in a first iteration, a rotational ephemeris from the ATNF pulsar catalogue, using the automatic LOFAR pulsar pipeline “PulP”. The number of bins across each profile was chosen so that each bin corresponds to approximately 1.5 ms.

The profiles obtained with the HBA and, where available, LBA bands were compared with the profiles obtained with the WSRT at ~ 350 MHz (from here onwards “P-band”) and at ~ 1400 MHz, or with the Lovell Telescope at the Jodrell Bank Observatory at ~ 1500 MHz (from here onwards “L-band”). The WSRT observations that we used were performed mostly between 2003 and 2004 (see Weltevrede et al. 2006, “WES” from here onwards, and Weltevrede et al. 2007 for details). The Lovell observations were all contemporary to LOFAR observations, therefore in the cases where both sets of observations were available, we chose the Lovell ones because they are closer to or overlap the epoch of the LOFAR observations. At L-band we used Lovell observations for all but three pulsars: B0136+57, B0450–18, and B0525+21. In a handful of cases, where no profile at P-band was available from WES, we used the data from the European Pulsar Network (EPN) database⁶.

To attempt to align the data absolutely, we generated ephemerides that spanned the epochs of the observations that were used. This did not include those from the EPN database, however. Ephemerides were generated from the regular monitoring observations made with the Lovell Telescope. The times of arrival were generated using data from an analogue filterbank (AFB) up until January 2009 and a digital filterbank (DFB) since then, with a typical observing cadence between 10 and 21 days. The observing bandwidth was 64 MHz at a central frequency

¹ <http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/>

² The full LOFAR Core can now be used for observations and provides four times the number of stations available on the Superterp (and a proportional increase in sensitivity).

³ <http://www.astron.nl/lotas/>

⁴ <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/>

⁵ <https://github.com/scotttransom/presto>

⁶ <http://www.epta.eu.org/epndb/>

of 1402 MHz and approximately 380 MHz at a central frequency of 1520 MHz for the AFB and DFB, respectively. The ephemerides were generated using a combination of PSRTIME⁷ and TEMPO, and in the case of those pulsars demonstrating a high degree of timing noise, up to five spin-frequency derivatives were fit to ensure white residuals and thus good phase alignment.

The L-band profiles were generated from DFB observations by forming the sum of up to a dozen observations, aligned using the same ephemerides used to align the multi-frequency data. We re-folded both the LOFAR and the high frequency data sets using this ephemeris. In general, where Lovell data were available, the ephemeris was created using about 100 days' worth of data. For the WSRT observations, an ephemeris was created spanning, in some cases, ten years of data and ending at the time of the LOFAR observations. The timing procedure was the same as for the shorter data spans, except that astrometric parameters were fit and typically more spin-frequency derivatives were required. The epoch of the WSRT observations is specified in Table B.1 in the *Notes* column. Given the method we used to align the profiles, the timing solution is less accurate over these longer time spans than those constructed to align the Lovell data, but this too represents a good model, with a standard deviation (rms) of the timing residuals $\lesssim 1$ ms. We aligned the profiles in absolute phase by calculating the phase shift between the reference epoch of the observations and the reference epoch of the ephemeris and applying this phase shift to each data set.

Some of the pulsar parameters derived from these ephemerides are presented in Table B.1. The first column lists the observed pulsars, the second and third columns list the spin period and period derivative of each pulsar, the fourth column is the reference epoch of the rotational ephemeris that was used to fold the data, and Cols. 5 and 6 list the epochs of the LOFAR HBA and LBA observations. In Cols. 7 and 8 two measurements for the DM are given: the first as originally used to dedisperse the observations at higher frequencies, and the second as the best DM obtained from the fit of the HBA LOFAR observations using PRESTO's `prepfold` (Ransom 2001). The next three columns provide the pulsar's spin-down age, magnetic field strength, and spin-down luminosity as derived from the rotational parameters according to standard approximations (see e.g. Lorimer & Kramer 2004):

$$\tau[s] = 0.5P/\dot{P}, \quad (2)$$

$$B[G] = 3.219 \times 10^{19} \sqrt{P\dot{P}}, \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{E}[\text{erg/s}] = 4\pi^2 \times 10^{45} \dot{P}/P^3, \quad (4)$$

where P is measured in s and \dot{P} in s s^{-1} . The resulting aligned profiles for the 100 pulsars are shown in Fig. B.1 in Appendix B. The star next to the name of the band (P-band in most cases, with the exception of B0136+57, where we used the P-band for absolute alignment) indicates that the corresponding band was aligned by eye based on the absolute alignment between the LOFAR data and the other high-frequency band. The alignment was made based only on the choice of a specific point along the rotational phase of the pulsar, at the reference epoch of the ephemeris, but unmodelled DM variations can be responsible for extra, albeit small, phase shifts (up to a few percent, see Table 1). Indeed, observations performed at different times, quite far apart, and at different frequencies, can possess quite different apparent DMs (up to some tenth of a percent, see Table 1).

⁷ <http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/~pulsar/observing/progs/psertime.html>

Table 1. Pulsars for which the absolute alignment was not achieved with the refolding using the same ephemeris (see text for details).

PSR Name	Extra DM shift/causes for misalignment
B0114+58	S
B0525+21	F4, S, g
B1633+24	F4, rms = 1.3, DM = -0.11, $\Delta\phi$ = 0.043
B1818-04	S
B1839+09	rms = 1.4, DM = -0.13, $\Delta\phi$ = 0.051
B1848+13	DM = -0.04, $\Delta\phi$ = 0.017
B1907+10	F3, S
B1915+13	S
B2148+63	S

Notes. The extra DM shift (in $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{pc}$) and corresponding phase shift ($\Delta\phi$) needed to align the profiles are indicated, or possibly other reasons for the observed shift, e.g., S for scattering, which notably alters the shape of the profile, g in case a glitch occurred during the range of the ephemeris, number of spin-frequency derivatives fitted to obtain a good ephemeris (i.e. $F\#$), or final rms (in ms) of the best timing solution.

DMs that are due to the ISM have, as expected, a time dependence (see You et al. 2007; Keith et al. 2013), and these differences can become quite relevant especially at the lowest LOFAR frequencies. We chose to re-dedisperse all the profiles, LOFAR and high-frequency ones, using the DM obtained as the best DM with `prepfold` for the HBA LOFAR observations. `prepfold` determines an optimum DM by sliding frequency subbands with respect to each other to maximise the S/N of the cumulative profile. The intra-channel smearing caused by DM over the bandwidth at the centre frequency is indicated by the filled rectangle next to each profile in Fig. B.1.

Only in a few cases, documented in Table 1, was the DM obtained from the LOFAR observations not used for the alignment. Those are the cases for which, also evident from Fig. B.1, the intra-channel smearing caused by DM is a substantial fraction of the profile width (similar to or higher than the on-pulse region), and therefore the quality of the measurement is lower than that obtained at a higher observing frequency. On the other hand, in some other cases (although rare, see Table B.1), even the LBA measurement was good enough to provide a DM measurement, and in these cases we were able to use that for the alignment. In this way we obtain the best alignments, in general, even though some residual offsets could still be observed in a handful of cases.

For those cases (listed in Table 1) where the remaining offset was noticeable by eye, we investigated the possible causes after refolding and applying the new DM. We checked whether the pulsars in our sample had undergone any glitch activity during the time spanned by our ephemerides. Sixteen out of our 100 pulsars have shown glitch activity at some time. Seven of them have experienced glitches relatively close to the epoch of our observations, but only two of them during the time spanned by our ephemerides. The relevant glitch epochs of these pulsars are presented in Table 2 and were taken from the Jodrell Bank glitch archive⁸ (Espinoza et al. 2011, 2012), integrated with the ATNF pulsar archive⁹. We note that while the glitch activity could have had an influence on the shift of PSR B0525+21, the recurrent activity of PSR B0355+54 did not cause as notable an

⁸ <http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/pulsar/glitches/gTable.html>

⁹ <http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/glitchTbl.html>

Table 2. Pulsars for which one or more glitches occurred during the range of the ephemerides used in this paper (above the horizontal line) or near the range of validity of our ephemerides (below the horizontal line).

PSR Name	Start [MJD]	End [MJD]	Glitch epoch [MJD]
B0355+54	51 364.6	56 262.2	51 679(15) ^[1] 51 969(1) ^[1] 52 943(3) ^[1] 53 209(2) ^[1]
B0525+21	52 274.9	56 641.1	52 296(1) ^[2,3] 53 379 ^[2] 53 980(12) ^[3]
B0919+06	55 555.2	56 557.5	55 152(6) ^[1]
B1530+27	51 607.0	56 535.6	49 732(3) ^[1]
B1822−09	54 876.5	56 571.8	54 114.96(3) ^[1]
B1907+00	54 984.1	56 556.9	53 546(2) ^[1]
B1907+10	54 924.5	56 535.1	54 050(350 [s]) ^[3]
B2224+65	55 359.7	56 570.1	54 266(14) ^[2,3]
B2334+61	54 635.4	56 507.3	53 642(13) ^[1,3]

Notes. The uncertainty of the glitch epoch is quoted in parentheses and it is expressed in days, except for the case of PSR B1907+10, where it is quoted in seconds. Sources: Jodrell Bank and ATNF glitch archives.

References. [1] Espinoza et al. (2011); [2] Janssen & Stappers (2006); [3] Yuan et al. (2010).

impact on the alignment. In some cases the profile is scattered in the LOFAR HBA band and rapidly becomes more scattered towards lower frequencies. This will affect the accuracy of the DM measurement, potentially causing an extra profile shift between bands. In some cases the ephemeris had a large rms timing residual, or it included higher order spin-frequency derivatives beyond the second, which is typical of unstable, “noisy” pulsars. All these cases are indicated in Table 1. In the other cases, we calculated that a DM difference $\leq 0.05 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$, compatible with the measurement uncertainties, would compensate for that shift. For this reason, we applied an extra shift to align these pulsars’ profiles by eye in Fig. B.1 and referenced this shift in Table 1.

Only a small number of pulsars in our sample show inter-pulses: B0823+26, B0950+08, B1822−09, B1929+10, and B2022+50. For these pulsars the profile longitude is shown in its entire phase range instead of in the phase interval 0.25–0.75, as was chosen for the other profiles. The phase-aligned profiles, which normally have their reference point at 0.5, have been shifted by +0.25 in these cases, to help the visualisation of the interpulse. A zoom-in of the interpulse region is shown in Fig. B.2 (LBA data were excluded because none of the inter-pulses were detected in that band). Our sample also contains a few moding pulsars (notably B0823+26 and B0943+10). For these pulsars we caution that the profile reflects only the mode observed in the particular observations presented here. A more detailed treatment of the low-frequency profiles of B0823+26 and B0943+10 can be found in Sobey et al. (2015) and Bilous et al. (2014), respectively. In yet other cases, for instance B1857−26, no moding behaviour has previously been documented, but notable changes in the profile are seen from high to low frequencies. These might reflect different modes of emission when the various

observations were taken. A more detailed discussion of some cases of peculiar profile evolution can be found in Sect. 5.3.

We fit the multi-band profiles of each pulsar using Gaussian components (see an example in Fig. 2), which are a good representation for the profiles of slow pulsars (see Kramer et al. 1994 and references therein). We used the program `pygaussfit.py`, of the PRESTO suite, which has the advantage of providing an interactive basis for the input parameters to the Gaussian fits. This program can be used to apply the same method as in Kramer et al. (1994; see e.g. Fig. 3 of their paper), as it provides post-fit residuals (for the discrepancy between the model and the data, see bottom half-plots of Fig. 2) that we required to have approximately the same distribution in the on-pulse as in the off-pulse region. The full rotational period, and not only the on-pulse region, was taken into account by the fit, also allowing for distinguishing interpulses or small peaks at different phases from the noise. The Gaussian components derived using this method were chosen to satisfy the condition of best fit with minimal redundancy, and no physical significance should be attributed to them. Hassall et al. (2012) have shown that it is possible to accurately model the evolution of the profile with frequency using Gaussian components, but a specific model has to be applied individually to each pulsar, requiring much careful consideration. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this paper. In the absence of a more comprehensive treatment of scattering for LOFAR profiles, which is envisaged for subsequent papers, the most evident scattering tails of the low-frequency profiles have not been modelled and the corresponding profiles components were not included in the table and are not used in any further analysis.

We used the mathematical description of the profiles in terms of the Gaussian components to calculate the widths and amplitudes of the observed peaks. For each profile we obtained the full width at half maximum (w_{50}) and the full width at 10% of the maximum, w_{10} . To calculate the errors on the widths, we simulated 1000 realisations of each profile, using the noiseless Gaussian-based template and adding noise with a standard deviation equal to that measured in the off-pulse region of the observed profile. By measuring the widths in these realisations, we obtained a distribution of allowed widths from which we determined their standard deviation. We note that these errors are statistical only and do not take into account the validity of our assumptions, that is, the reliability of the template used. To cross-check the width of the full profile, we tried different methods. An example of how these widths were calculated is described in Appendix A and is shown in Fig. A.1. In Table B.2, Cols. 2 and 3 show w_{50} and w_{10} in degrees at all frequencies, calculated using the Gaussian profiles and cross-checked using the on-pulse visual inspection. The last two columns represent the calculated spectral index δ of the evolution of these widths (w_{50} and w_{10}) with frequency as $w \propto \nu^\delta$. The table shows that this fit can be highly uncertain. We also note that for more data, the linear fit is not always the best representation of the real trend of the profile evolution (see Fig. 3 and a more detailed discussion in Sect. 5.1.1). Column 4 of Table B.2 lists the duty cycle of each pulsar, calculated as w_{10}/P , where P is the pulsar period.

4. Results

Here we present the results of LOFAR observations of 100 pulsars, considering their profile evolution with frequency and comparing them with observations at higher frequencies. In particular, we study how the number of profile peaks, their widths, and the relative pulse phases vary with frequency.

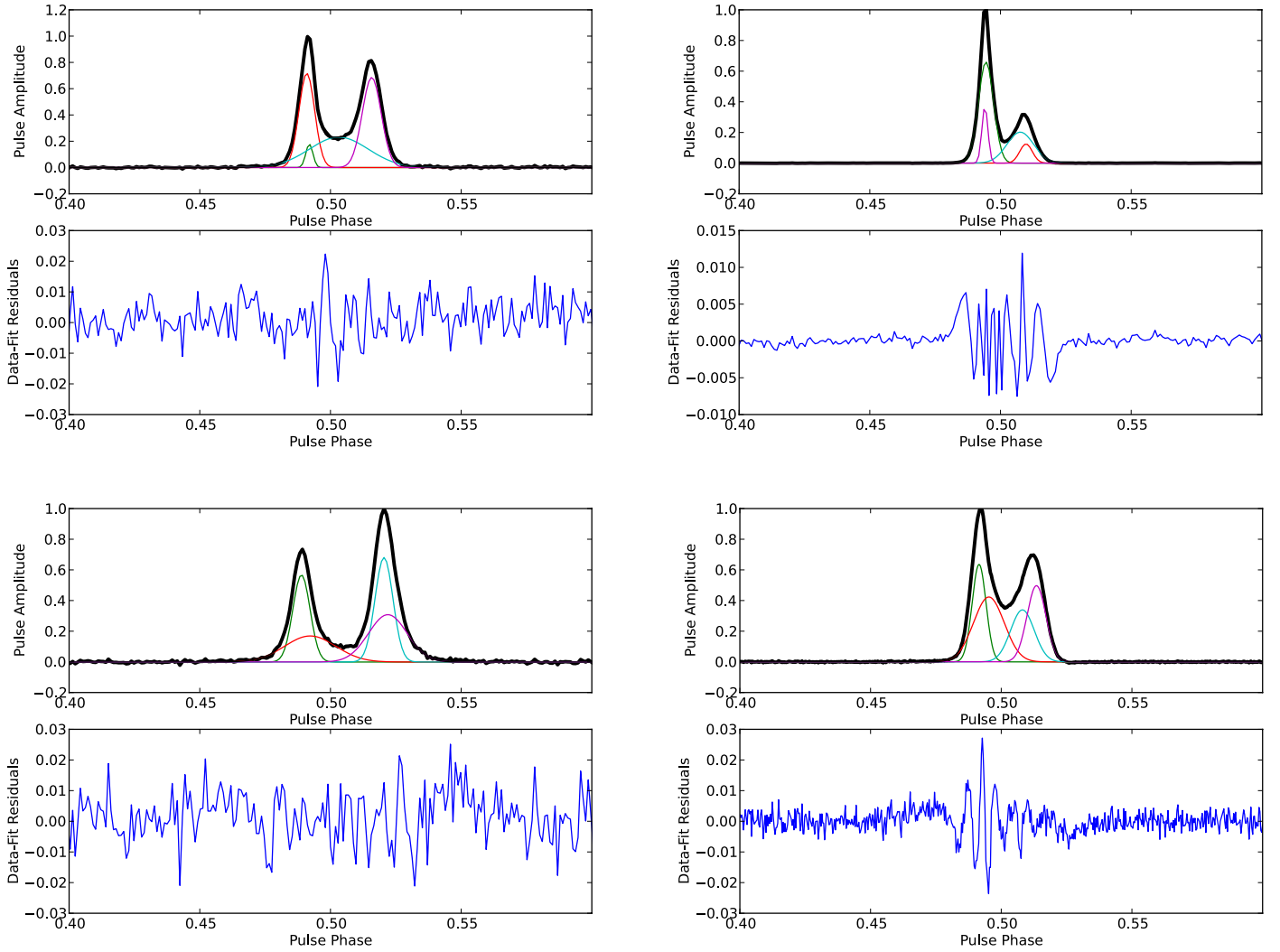


Fig. 2. Gaussian modelling and resulting fit residuals for the pulse profile of PSR B1133+16 at four frequencies, between 0.4–0.6 in pulse phase. *Top left:* LOFAR HBA. *Bottom left:* LOFAR LBA. *Top right:* 1.4 GHz. *Bottom right:* 350 MHz. The Gaussian components contributing to the fit are shown in colours, while in black, overlapping the profile contours, we show the best fit obtained from them. It is evident that this standard “double” profile (see Sect. 5.1) is not well fit by only two Gaussians. Even adopting a higher number of components, the scatter of the residuals is not at the same level as the off-pulse residuals (this is the criterion that was adopted for the determination of a good fit, following Kramer et al. 1994). Nonetheless, when the residuals on-pulse were discrepant at the level of only a few percent from the ones off-pulse, we chose not to add more free parameters to the fit.

4.1. Pulse widths

We calculated the evolution of the profile width across the frequency range covered by our observations. We chose w_{10} for our calculations and cross-checked using w_{op} , as it is better suited for multi-peaked profiles than w_{eff} and less affected by low S/N than w_{pow} (see Sect. A, Fig. A.1 and Table B.2). When the measurements disagreed, the Gaussian fit was refined after visual inspection of the obtained width.

We calculated the dependence of the width of the profiles on the pulse period, considering the different frequencies separately. We note that the pulse width is not a direct reflection of the beam size or diameter (i.e. 2ρ , where ρ is beam radius). For a visual representation of the geometry see for instance Maciesiak et al. (2011) and Bilous et al. (2014). In fact, only if the observer’s line of sight cuts the emission centrally for magnetic inclination angles, α , that are not too small (i.e. $\alpha \gg 60^\circ$), $w \approx 2\rho$. In such a case, when the emission beam is confined by dipolar

open field lines, we would expect a $P^{-1/2}$ dependence, which has indeed been observed when correcting for geometrical effects by transforming the pulse width into a beam radius measurement (see Rankin 1993; Gil & Krawczyk 1996; Maciesiak et al. 2012). For circular beams, profile width and beam radius are related by the relation first derived by Gil et al. (1984):

$$\rho_{10} = 2 \sin^{-1} \left[\sin \alpha \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin^2 \left(\frac{w_{10}}{4} \right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\beta}{2} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (5)$$

The angle β is the impact angle, measured at the fiducial phase, ϕ , which describes the closest approach of our line of sight to the magnetic axis. This equation is derived under the assumption that the beam is symmetric relative to the fiducial phase. Typically, widths are measured at a certain intensity level (e.g. 50% or 10%, as here), and ρ values are derived accordingly. In many cases, profiles are indeed often asymmetric relative to the chosen midpoint, or become so as they evolve with frequency. We note that for a central cut of the beam ($\beta = 0$)

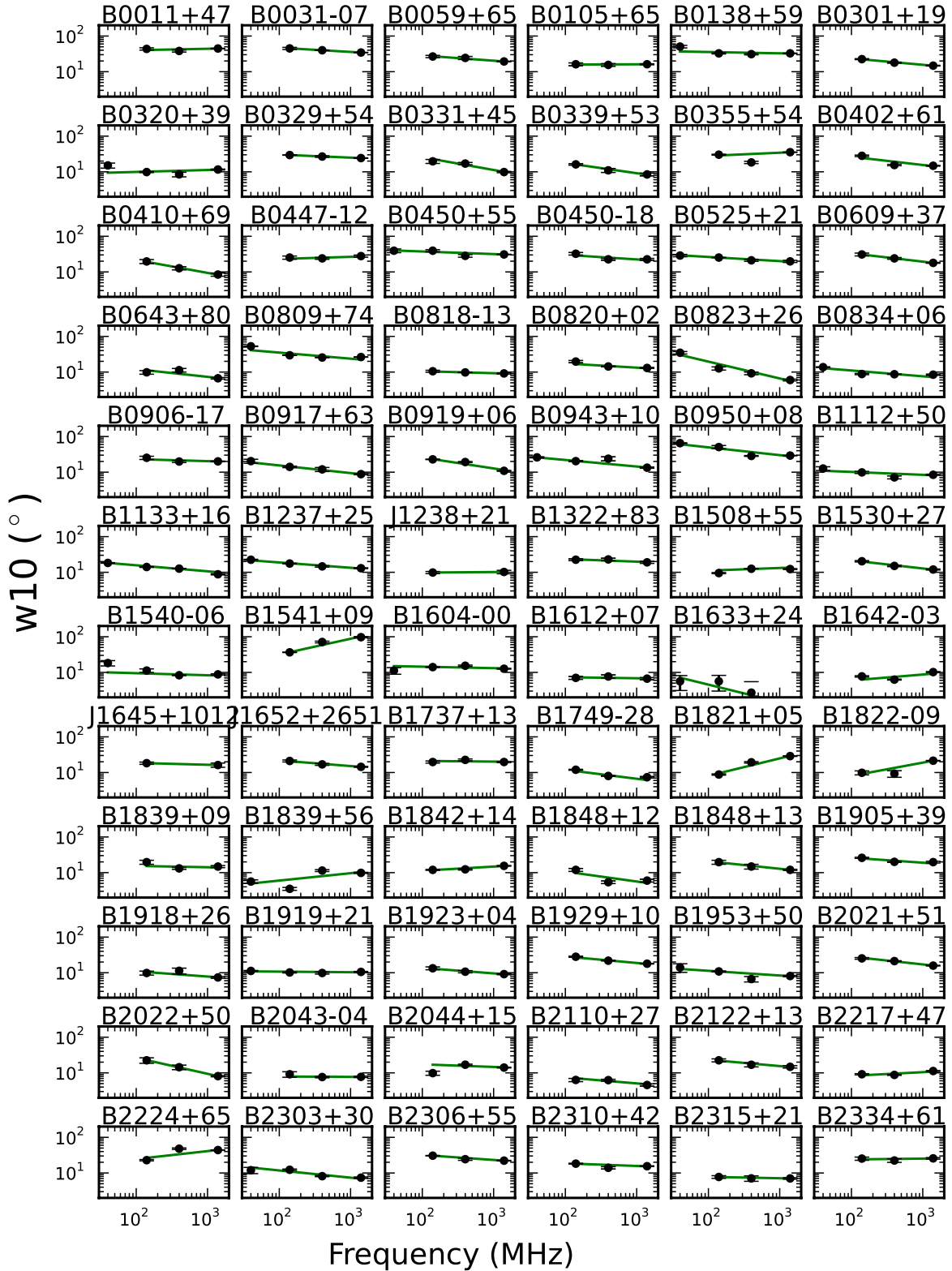


Fig. 3. Width at 10% of the maximum (w_{10}) encompassing the outer components of the profile, where present. The plot shows the evolution of w_{10} as a function of observing frequency for each pulsar.

and for an orthogonal rotator ($\alpha \sim 90^{\circ}$) the equation reduces to $\rho = w/2$ as expected, while in a more general case, where $\beta = 0$ and $\alpha \gg \rho$ the relation reduces to $\rho = (w/2) \sin \alpha$. In principle, it is possible to determine α and β with polarisation measurements. However, in reality the duty cycle of the pulse is often too small to obtain reliable estimates (see Lorimer & Kramer 2004).

Alternatively, at least for α , the relation reported by Rankin (1993) can be used:

$$w_{50, \text{core}}(1 \text{ GHz}) = 2.45^{\circ} \cdot P^{-0.5 \pm 0.2} / \sin(\alpha), \quad (6)$$

calculated from the observed width dependency on period for the core components of pulsars (see Sect. 5.1), which is intrinsically

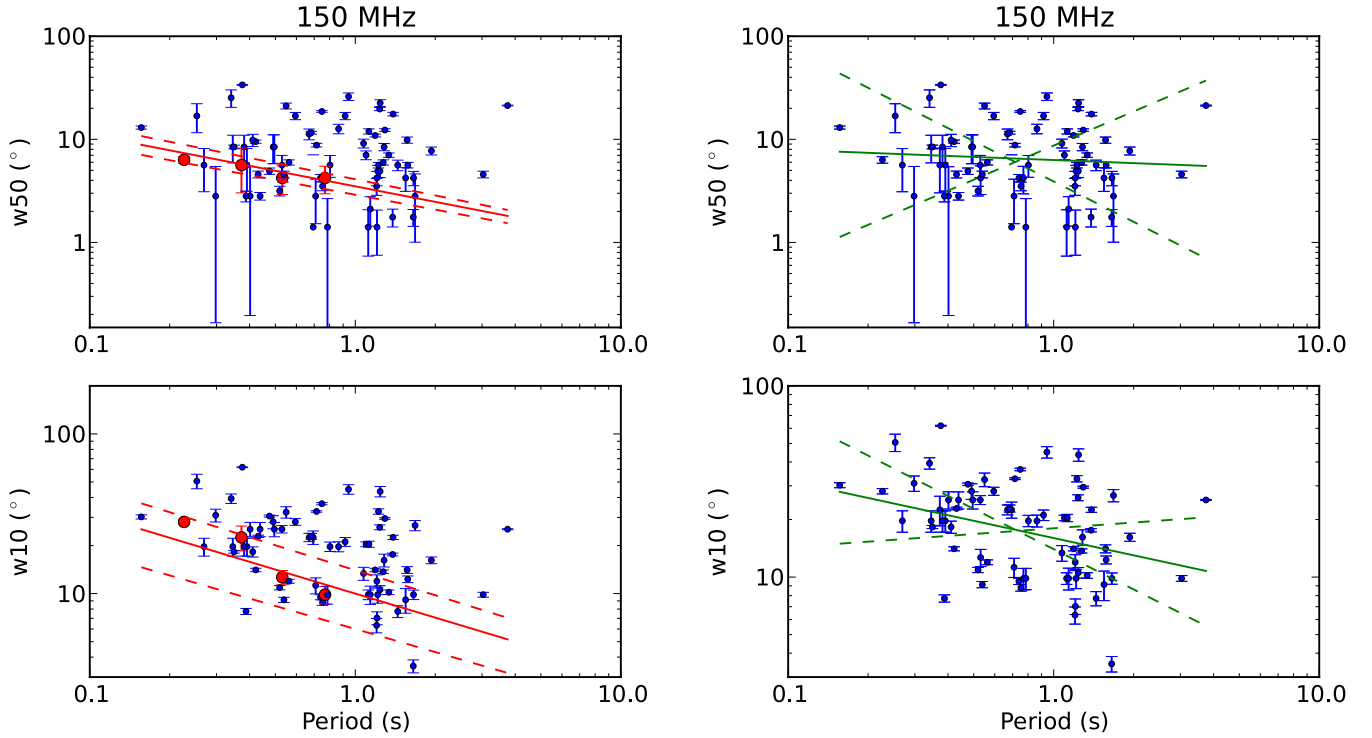


Fig. 4. HBA profile widths w_{50} (top) and w_{10} (bottom) as a function of spin period. *Left side:* the blue and red dots represent the data (red: interpulse pulsars, blue: other pulsars), while the red solid line represents the best fit (non-weighted) and the red dashed lines represent its 1σ dispersion for $w = A \cdot P^{-0.5}$. The fit is calculated using our interpulse pulsars, following Rankin (1990) and Maciesiak et al. (2011) (see discussion in the text). *Right side:* the blue dots represent the data, while the green solid line represents the best (non-weighted) fit for all the pulsars: $w = A \cdot P^{-n}$, and the green dashed lines represent its 1σ dispersion (see discussion in the text).

related to the polar cap geometry. Equation (6) is valid at 1 GHz, but can be applied at LOFAR frequencies, maintaining the same dependence, if the impact angle $\beta \ll \rho_{\text{core}}$; $\sin \alpha$ should be ignored for orthogonal rotators. Additionally, Rankin (1993), Gil et al. (1993), Kramer et al. (1994), Gould & Lyne (1998) suggested that “parallel” $\rho - P$ relations are found if the radio emission of the pulsar can be classified and separated into emission from “inner” and “outer” cones, which seem to show different spectral properties (see Sect. 5.1 for details).

Figure 4 represents the 50% and 10% widths of the profiles as a function of the pulsar period. We show the results for LOFAR data, using only the HBA data, for which we have the largest sample. In the left panel of Fig. 4, we adopted the assumptions from Rankin (1990), later followed by Maciesiak et al. (2011), and used our interpulse pulsars (overlapping their samples of “core-single” pulsars that show interulses) as our orthogonal rotators to calculate a minimum estimated width using a fixed dependence on the period as $P^{-1/2}$. The interpulse pulsars in our sample are plotted in red in Fig. 4 and are shown in Fig. B.2 and labelled IP in Table B.2. The red solid and dashed lines represent the best fit of the dependency of w_{50} and w_{10} on $P^{-1/2}$, which should constitute a lower limit to the distribution of pulse widths. We obtain

$$w_{50}(150 \text{ MHz}) = (3.5 \pm 0.6)^{\circ} \cdot P^{-0.50 \pm 0.02} \quad (7)$$

$$w_{10}(150 \text{ MHz}) = (10 \pm 4)^{\circ} \cdot P^{-0.50 \pm 0.02}, \quad (8)$$

where P is in seconds, the error is quoted at 1σ for the amplitude, and the error on the power-law index -0.50 was taken to be 0.02, following Maciesiak et al. (2011).

In the right panel of Fig. 4 we present a fit to the widths of our LOFAR sample as a function of pulse period. Because the scatter is much larger than the individual error bars, we performed a non-weighted fit. The lines represent the best fit to the data (solid line) and its 1σ dispersion (dashed lines). Here we calculated

$$w_{50}(150 \text{ MHz}) = (6.2 \pm 0.8)^{\circ} \cdot P^{-0.1 \pm 0.4} \quad (9)$$

$$w_{10}(150 \text{ MHz}) = (16 \pm 2)^{\circ} \cdot P^{-0.3 \pm 0.4}, \quad (10)$$

where the errors are 1σ .

The widths follow an inverse dependency with the pulsar period, consistent with previous analyses at higher frequencies (e.g. Rankin 1990; Maciesiak et al. 2011; but also Gil et al. 1993; Arzoumanian et al. 2002) and at these frequencies (Kuzmin & Losovsky 1999). In general, broadening by external effects may also be expected, even though not dominant: while we were careful to avoid evidently scattered profiles in our sample, DM smearing can also contaminate it. Finally, because our data are chosen according to detectability of the pulsars at low frequencies, a different bias in the observed sample compared with high frequencies cannot be excluded. In conclusion, our determination of the relationship between w_{50} or w_{10} and P is only a first step to determining the relation for the model-independent beam shape, which is to be determined when more polarisation measurements are available.

Figure 5 presents the duty cycle (w_{10}/P) of the pulsars in two bands: LOFAR HBA and L-band, for comparison, plotted against the period. The values of the duty cycle are reported in Col. 5 of Table B.2. The inverse correlation that is observed, implying that shorter period pulsars have larger beams, is also evident at LOFAR frequencies. It can be used to characterise pulsar

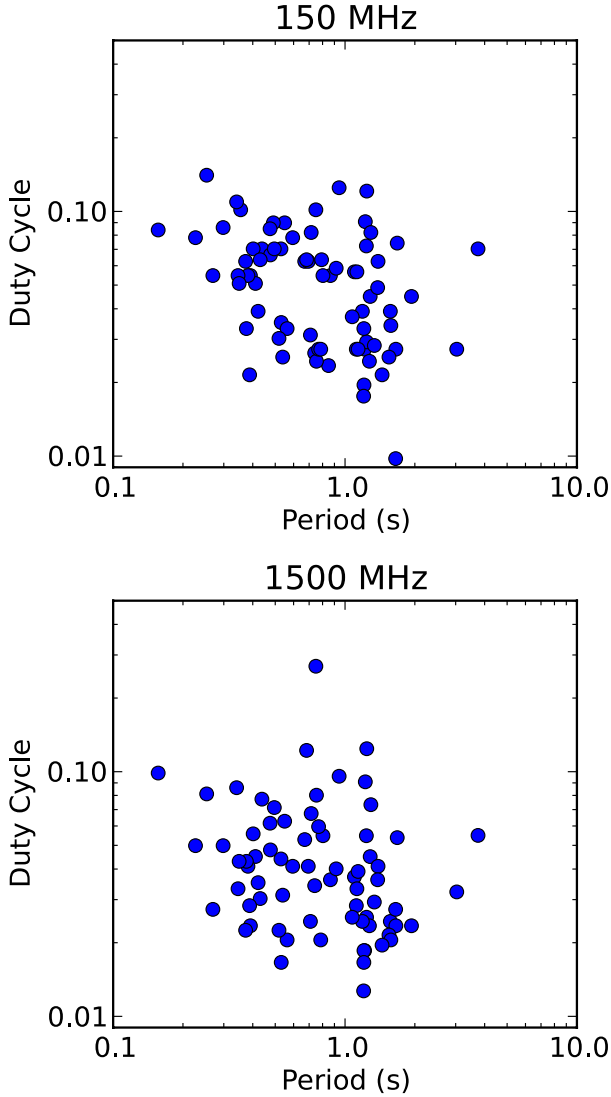


Fig. 5. Duty cycle (w_{10}/P) vs period of the pulse longitude at the two frequencies for which we have data for all the pulsars in our sample: HBA band from LOFAR and L-band, for comparison. The error bars are omitted, as in Lorimer et al. (1995), to more easily guide the eye on the trend.

beams and help create accurate beaming models for pulsars in the Milky Way, which would in turn constrain the Galactic population and its birth rates (Lorimer et al. 1995).

4.2. Spectral evolution of individual components

No absolute flux calibration of beam-formed LOFAR data was possible with the observing setup used for these observations. Therefore no spectral characterisation could be attempted yet. Nonetheless, we attempted a characterisation of the relative amplitudes of pulse profile components for pulsars with multiple peaks. In Table B.3 we list the pulsars for which double or multiple components can be observed and separated in at least two frequency bands. For these pulsars we selected the two most prominent peaks and calculated the evolution of the relative heights with observing frequency. We chose to select the peaks as the two most prominent maxima of the smoothed Gaussian profiles and verified by eye that we were consistently following

the same peak at all frequencies. We note that as a result of subtle profile evolution (see e.g. Hassall et al. 2012), shifts of the peaks in profile longitude cannot be excluded, which we did not track here. The profile evolution is in some cases quite complex and the profiles are sometimes noisy, therefore the profiles as presented in Fig. B.1 need to be reviewed before drawing any strong conclusions based on Fig. 6. We first attempted to apply a power-law fit to calculate how the ratio between the two peak amplitudes changes with observing frequency for all the pulsars: $[P2/P1](\nu) \propto \nu^\gamma$, where $P1$ is the peak at the earlier phase and $P2$ is the peak at the later phase. This fit presented large errors, and the distribution of the spectral indices was peaked close to 0, with an average of 0 ± 2 , indicating no systematic evolution despite the large scatter. A similar finding was obtained by Wang et al. (2001), who only selected conal double pulsars. They concluded that a steeper spectral index for the leading or trailing component are equally likely, arguing in favour of a same origin of the peaks in the magnetosphere, as expected if both components correspond to two sides of a conal beam. They also found a dominance of small spectral indices, with a quasi-Gaussian distribution, indicating no systematic evolutive trends. The different evolution of the peaks would then be due to geometric beaming effects. While in their case the pulsars were carefully selected so as to include only the conal doubles, in our case no such distinction was followed, so that the different relative spectral indices could also depend on a different origin of the emission regions (see also Sect. 5.3).

Given the large scatter of this result, and because our sample is heterogeneous (with double and multi-peaked pulsars), we investigated the ratios more closely. Figure 6 shows the evolution of the ratios with observing frequency for each of the pulsars used for this calculation. We ordered the pulsars into two groups, taking first the pulsars for which the profiles were already studied in previous works, and sorted by right ascension within the groups. In most cases it is apparent that the simple power law is not a good fit to the data and can be misleading if measurements are only possible at two frequencies.

Table B.3 provides a detailed summary of these measurements. We observe that the prominence of the peaks seems to shift from low to high frequencies with, in most cases, a net inversion in the dominance of $P1$ from LOFAR HBAs to L-band. The inversion point is also indicated in Fig. 6 by the blue horizontal line. In general, starting from LOFAR frequencies, there seems to be a trend that the peaks change from being more dissimilar amplitudes at low frequencies to becoming more similar at high frequencies. We note that Fig. 1 of Wang et al. (2001) shows that a linear trend of the peaks' ratio with frequency fits the data well in most cases, meaning that at higher frequencies the relative amplitude of the peaks will again depart from equality. Notable changes in the observed pulse profile properties at low frequencies with respect to high frequencies have previously been observed for instance by Hassall et al. (2012), Hankins & Rankin (2010), and Izvekova et al. (1993).

An observed feature that can contribute to this behaviour was discussed by Hassall et al. (2012): they modelled the profile evolution with Gaussian components that were free to evolve longitudinally in a dynamic template. The examples presented there (two of which are also in our sample: B0329+54 and B1133+16) showed that the components change amplitudes and move relative to one another.

Hardening of the spectrum of the second peak is observed in gamma-rays in the typical case of two prominent caustic peaks (Abdo et al. 2013) and is explained with the different paths that curvature-emitting photons follow in the leading and trailing

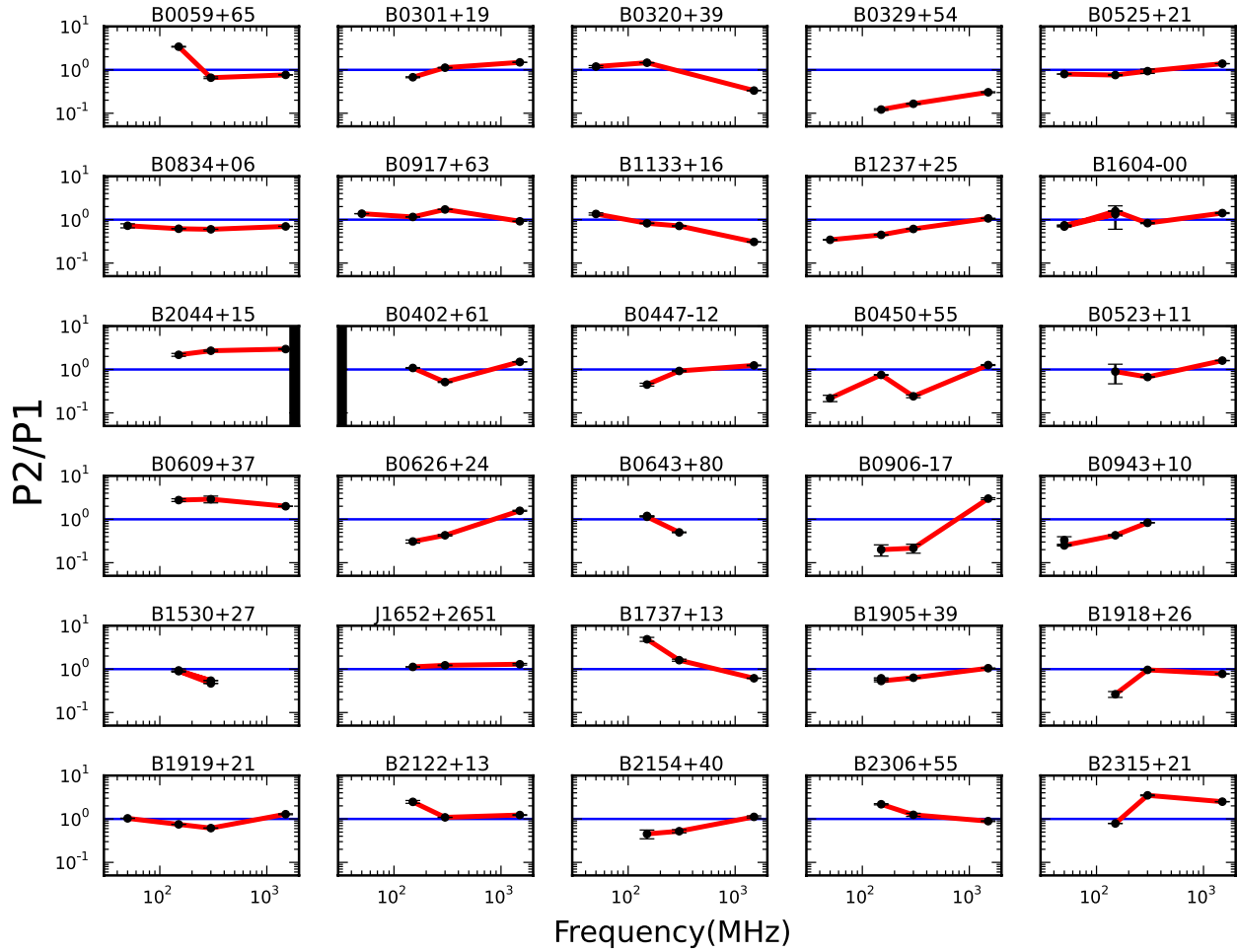


Fig. 6. Ratio of peak amplitudes for pulsars with multiple peaks as a function of observing frequency. The red line connects the dots (it is not representative of the power law used to fit an exponential dependence: $P2/P1(\nu) \propto \nu^\gamma$). It is evident that in most cases a power law does not represent the best fit for the frequency evolution of the peaks' ratio, although care should be taken as it is hard to reliably track the peak amplitudes in some cases and to follow the same P2 and P1 (see Sect. 5.1.1 for details). The blue line corresponds to the inversion point where the peaks have equal amplitude. It is evident that in a number of cases the relative amplitudes of the peaks invert as a function of frequency (see Sect. 5.1.1 for details). The black vertical lines in between plots 11 and 12 mark the change between previously studied cases and new (see text for details).

side of the profile (see e.g. [Hirotani 2011](#)), but it is not obvious that this should also follow for the radio emission.

5. Discussion

5.1. Phenomenological models for radio emission

Based on the findings discussed above, we drew some conclusions on the models that have been proposed to explain the observed properties of pulsar profiles and on some predicted effects such as radius-to-frequency mapping (RFM). These models have largely been developed based on observations performed at >200 MHz.

Rankin's model ([Rankin 1983a,b, 1986, 1990, 1993; Radhakrishnan & Rankin 1990; Mitra & Rankin 2002](#)) proposed that the emission comes from the field lines originating at the polar caps of the pulsar, forming two concentric hollow emission cones and a central, filled, core. There is a one-to-one relation between the emission height and the observing frequency, so that at different frequencies the profile evolves, as more components come into view or disappear. Rankin based her classification on the number of peaks and polarisation of the pulse profiles.

Profiles with up to five components are observed (although see [Kramer 1994](#) for a more detailed classification). The profiles can be single (S_t or S_d based on whether the profile will become triple or double at higher or lower frequencies, respectively), double (D), triple (T or cT), tentative quadruple (cQ), and quintuple (indicated as multiple M), where c represents the presumed core origin.

[Lyne & Manchester \(1988\)](#) found that their data agreed with the hollow cone model, and they also observed a distinction in spectral properties between core and cone emission, or at least inner and outer emission. However, based on asymmetries of the components relative to the midpoint of the profile and the presence of so-called partial-cone profiles, they proposed that a window function defines the profile shape, and within this, the locations of emission components can be randomly distributed.

A further step in this direction was made by [Karastergiou & Johnston \(2007\)](#), who assumed a single hollow cone structure without core emission but instead with patches of emission from the cone rims. Emission could come from different heights at the same observing frequency, but still following RFM; the number of patches changes with the age of the pulsar: up to ~ 10 patches,

but only at one (large) height for the young pulsars, and up to $\sim 4\text{--}5$ at ~ 4 different (lower) heights for the older pulsars. This also explains the narrowing of the profiles as the period increases (see Sect. 4.1), and their simulations successfully reproduce the observed number of profile components (i.e. typically $N_{\text{comp}} \lesssim 5$). The central components are then simply more internal and surrounded by the external ones coming from higher up in the magnetosphere: this is why they show single peak profiles and steeper spectra. Younger pulsars have been observed to have simpler profiles, but typically with longer duty cycles than those of older ones. Karastergiou & Johnston (2007) predicted that there should be a maximum height of emission of ~ 1000 km. The minimum height, on the other hand, is quite varied but is close to the maximum allowed for young pulsars, which then emit only from one or two patches. Because of the width depends on the period, the opening angle of the cone would then be comparatively larger at the same height for younger than for older pulsars.

5.1.1. Radius-to-frequency mapping

In the framework of the standard models for pulsar emission, where the radio emission is predicted to come from the polar caps of the pulsar, it has been hypothesised (e.g. Komesaroff 1970 and Ruderman & Sutherland 1975) and in some cases observed (Cordes 1978) that the emission cone widens as we observe it at lower frequencies because we are probing regions further away from the stellar surface where the opening angle of the closed magnetic field lines is broader. The phenomenon is more apparent at low frequencies (< 200 MHz) and is therefore ideal to study using LOFAR.

A limited observational sample has always biased the conclusions about RFM. Originally (e.g. Komesaroff 1970) it was thought that the RFM behaviour could be observed as a power-law dependence of the increase in peak separation with decreasing observing frequency, and asymptotically approaching a constant separation at high frequencies (> 1 GHz). It was therefore proposed that two power laws (i.e. two different mechanisms) regulated the evolution of the pulse profile, with a break frequency at approximately 1 GHz.

Thorsett (1991) analysed this dependency using a sample of pulsars observed at various frequencies. He concluded that no break frequency seemed to be necessary to model the evolution of the pulse profile. On the other hand, a simple power law (or a quadratic dependence, indiscernible with his data) and the additional constraint of a minimal emission width (or peak separation) could fit the data at all frequencies. He obtained the following functional dependence from a phenomenological model of component separation:

$$\Delta\theta = A \cdot \nu^\delta + \Delta\theta_{\text{min}}, \quad (11)$$

where $\Delta\theta$ is the component separation, δ is the separation power-law index of the components, and $\Delta\theta_{\text{min}}$ the constant value at high frequency that the pulse separation tends to. The predictions for δ are quite varied depending on the theoretical model (see Table 1 in Xilouris et al. 1996).

Mitra & Rankin (2002) also did extensive work on RFM. They assumed double profiles to derive from conal emission and therefore analysed a sample of ten bright pulsars showing prominent cone components. They found that inner cones are not affected by RFM and that their component separation does not vary with observing frequency, while outer cone components

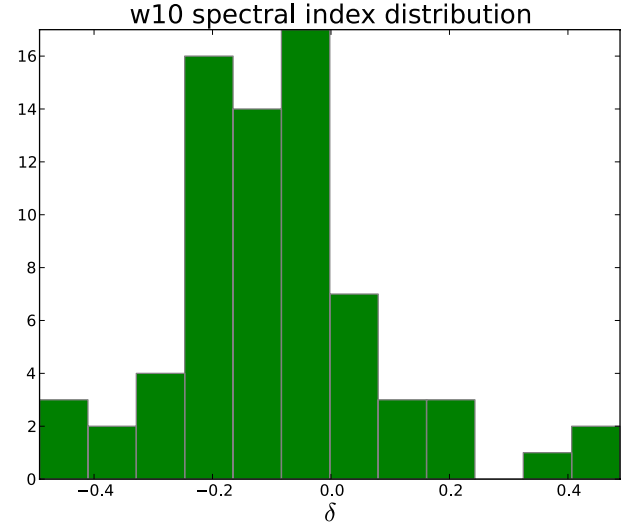


Fig. 7. Distribution of the indices δ of the power law used to compute the evolution of w_{10} across our frequency range as $w_{10}(\nu) \propto \nu^\delta$.

show RFM and increase their separation with decreasing observing frequency.

Hassall et al. (2012) have discussed that RFM does not seem to be at play for some pulsars observed with LOFAR. Here, with a more statistically significant sample, we can discuss the matter in more detail. Following Thorsett (1991) and in particular Mitra & Rankin (2002), we investigated double-peaked pulse profiles and their component separation (see peak phases in Cols. 5 and 6 of Table B.3).

Mitra & Rankin (2002) divided a group of double profile pulsars into three groups. The pulsars from groups A and B are associated with outer cone emission (the difference between the two being a fit with or without the constraint $\rho_0 = \rho_{\text{pc}}$, where ρ_0 is the constant equivalent to $\Delta\theta_{\text{min}}$ from Eq. 11, relative to the beam radius, and ρ_{pc} is the beam radius at the polar cap edge) while the pulsars from group C are associated with inner cone emission. Of the ten pulsars of Mitra & Rankin (2002), the pulsars from our sample that fall inside each group are

Group A: B0301+19, B0525+21, and B1237+25

Group B: B0329+54 and B1133+16

Group C: B0834+06, B1604–00, and B1919+21.

Mitra & Rankin (2002) reported that pulsars from groups A and B show RFM, while the pulsars from group C show almost no evolution at all. Although the profile in our sample evolves rapidly at low frequency, it seems that a similar behaviour can be observed (see single cases in Fig. B.1).

Figures 3 and 7 show a similar calculation using w_{10} . We plotted the evolution of w_{10} as a function of observing frequency for the single-peaked pulsars and the histogram of the spectral indices of this evolution. We excluded the LBA and HBA profiles that showed significant scattering. The errors were calculated from the Gaussian fit, taking into account both the noise contribution and any unaccounted scattering of the profile. Although the values in Fig. 3 seem to follow the power-law, the profile width in some cases effectively behaves in a non-linear way, as can be cross checked in Fig. B.1 for the single cases.

The weighted mean spectral index from Fig. 7 is $\delta = -0.1(2)$. Our results are compatible at 1σ with the predictions made by [Barnard & Arons \(1986\)](#): the component separation does not vary (no RFM, $\delta \sim 0.0$), but the distribution in Fig. 7 peaks at negative spectral indices, which is evidence for a weak widening of the profile at low frequencies. Following the predictions of [Gil & Krawczyk \(1996\)](#), the dependence of w_{10} with observing frequency based on their calculations should be $\delta = -0.21$ for RFM and conal beams. This is in support of their model, while the fact that we see a broad distribution and a flatter median index might be explained by a subdivision of pulsar behaviours according to the Rankin groups. For a future complete analysis, geometry should be taken into account to perform a study on the beam radii (ρ) rather than the pulse widths.

An alternative but complementary explanation to the observed widening of pulsar profiles with decreasing observing frequency can be found in the theory of birefringence of two different propagation modes of a magneto-active plasma ([McKinnon 1997](#)). These two modes of propagation follow a different path along the open field lines. The nature of birefringence is such that the two polarisations are spatially closer together at higher frequencies, and depolarisation will occur where they overlap. [Beskin et al. \(1988\)](#) predicted that the two modes of propagation would result in two different indices: $\delta = -0.14$ and $\delta = -0.29$ for the ordinary mode and $\delta = -0.5$ for the extraordinary mode. While our observations are compatible with either scenario or a combination of them, polarisation studies will help discern between the two interpretations of this phenomenon (see [Noutsos et al. 2015](#)).

5.1.2. Profile complexity

[Karastergiou & Johnston \(2007\)](#) searched for a relation between the number of peaks in the profile of a pulsar and some observed or derived parameters, such as its period, age, and rotational energy loss. As a general trend, they found that faster, younger, more energetic pulsars would typically show less complex profiles, which prompted them to assume that the regions of emission for these pulsars arise at higher altitudes in the magnetosphere and are, therefore, less numerous (see Sect. 5.1). Notably, an abrupt change in this respect can be observed at $P < 150$ ms, $\tau < 10^5$ yr and $\dot{E} > 10^{35}$ erg s $^{-1}$.

We calculated the same relations using our sample of 100 pulsars and made the comparisons using LOFAR HBA band and the L-band data. Figure 8 shows the relation between the period of the pulsar and its spin-down age τ for the two frequency bands. Each circle represents a pulsar, and its colour and diameter represent a different number of peaks of its profile. The circles are larger for growing number of peaks with frequency, and the number of peaks is ordered by colour, in the order white, red, green, blue, and purple. In the histograms we summed the pulsars separated by number of peaks in their profiles to search for trends as a function of either period or τ . No trends are evident in any of the histograms. Our sample does not cover the region of young energetic pulsars in a statistically significant way so that while the few cases might confirm the predictions of [Karastergiou & Johnston \(2007\)](#), nothing in favour or disfavour can be stated in this respect.

Comparing the histograms from the two plots it appears, in general, that the number of peaks changes from one band to the other. For more clarity, we plotted the trend of the number of peaks from HBAs to L-band in Fig. 9. Here the triangles pointing down (red) represent the pulsars that show fewer

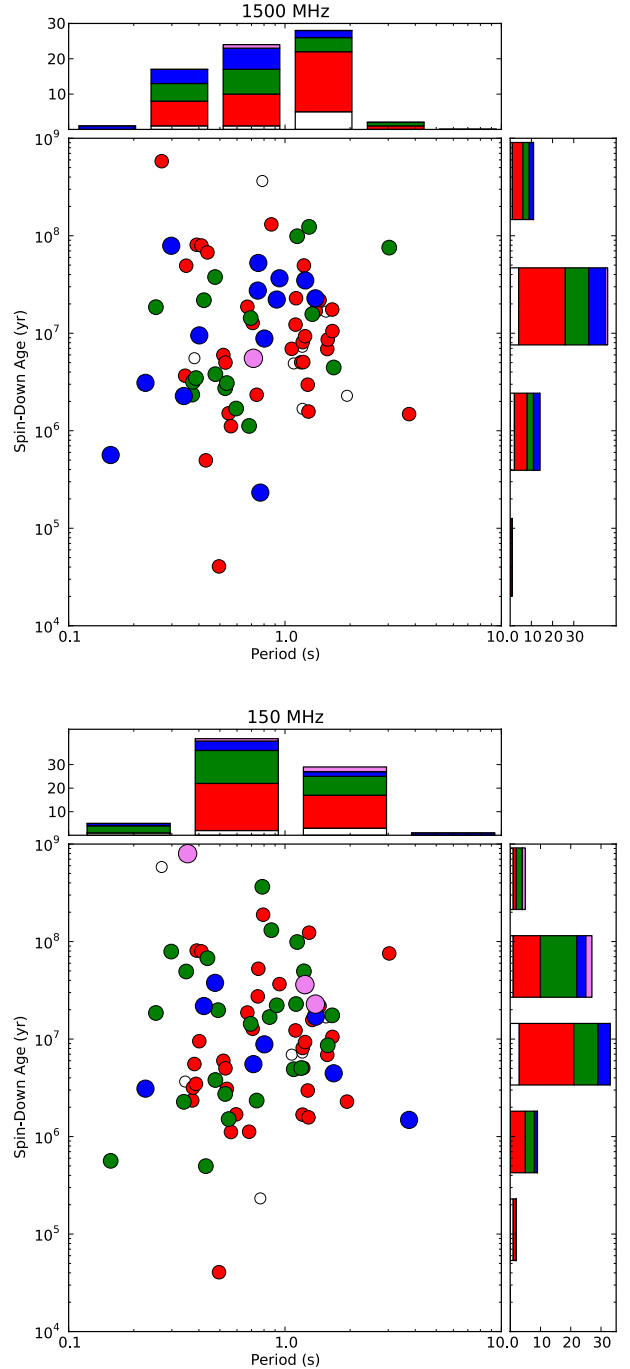


Fig. 8. Spin-down age vs. period in HBAs and at L-band for the pulsars whose profiles are not affected by scattering in HBAs. The colour (and symbol size) code for the number of peaks is white = 1, red = 2, green = 3, blue = 4, and violet >4. The histograms at the sides represent the distribution of these values as a function of spin-down age (*right-most histogram*) and of period (*top-most histogram*). From the plots no trend is visible in the number of peaks.

peaks at HBA frequencies than at L-band: a total of 30 pulsars; and the ones pointing up (blue) are those for which the number of peaks is higher at HBA frequencies than at L-band: 16 pulsars. The green triangles pointing right represent the pulsars whose number of peaks does not change between the two frequencies: 30 pulsars. There is a slight indication that faster-spinning pulsars have a higher number of peaks at L-band than at

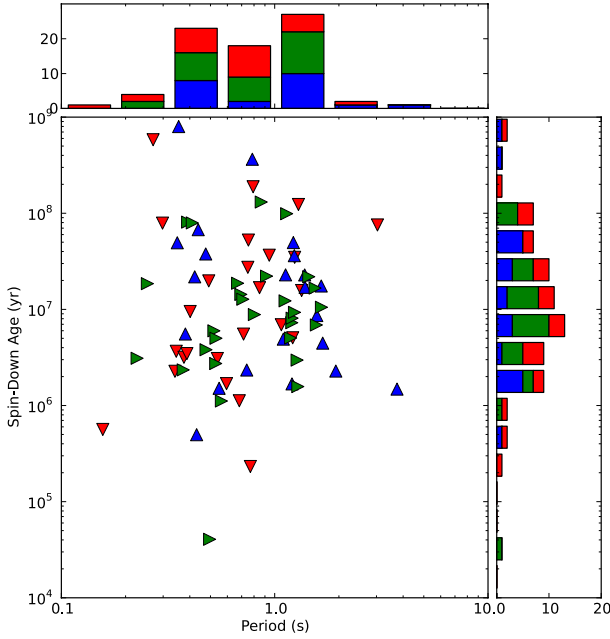


Fig. 9. Spin-down age vs period for the pulsars whose profiles are not affected by scattering in HBAs. Here the shape- and colour-coding represent the difference of the number of peaks for each pulsar between HBAs and L-band relative to the HBAs. In red (triangles down) are the pulsars for which the number of peaks becomes smaller at HBAs than it is in L-band, in blue (triangles up) are the pulsars for which the number of peaks becomes higher at HBAs than it is in L-band, and in green (triangles right) are the pulsars for which the number of peaks does not change. At the top and on the right-hand side the stacked histograms represent the trends of the number of peaks as a function of period and age of the pulsar, respectively.

HBA frequencies while the slower spinners have more peaks at HBA frequencies than at L-band. The younger pulsars in general have more peaks at L-band than HBAs; the older have fewer peaks at L-band than at HBAs. In both cases the null hypothesis probability that the two distributions are the same based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics cannot be rejected at the 20% confidence level. This, as pointed out by Lyne & Manchester (1988), might be a selection effect or a resolution effect (as fast pulsars tend to have wider pulses that can be resolved more easily), but given our statistics, we can also tentatively assume that our sample includes pulsars with different behaviours.

Additionally, a number of pulsars show an increase in the number of components at HBA compared to L-band, which may also be explained at HBA frequencies by the general expectation that a higher portion of the beam can come into view at lower frequencies, according to RFM. On the other hand, the fastest and youngest pulsars show an opposite trend, similar to what is also observed in millisecond pulsars (see Kondratiev et al. 2016), which are even faster and therefore have a wider duty-cycle (see Fig. 5). A similar finding was also reported by Hankins & Rickett (1986), who analysed the frequency dependence of pulsar profiles for 12 pulsars in the 135–2380 MHz frequency range. They argued that the occurrence of single profiles at low frequencies that become multiple at high frequencies can be explained in the framework of the “core and cones” models (in the formulation of Rankin 1993). In particular, this is expected to occur if we can only observe the core emission at low frequencies, which is observed to typically have a steeper spectrum, while the outriding

conal components only emerge at higher observing frequency (see Kramer et al. 1994 for arguments why this is caused by geometrical reasons and applies to inner and outer components regardless of their “nature” as core or cones). A word of caution is needed here, related to how the number of peaks was determined: it is possible that we achieved a good fit to the profile using a smaller number of Gaussians in HBAs relative to L-band because the quality of the profile is lower and so fewer components need be fit (for details on the method see Sect. 3, and the single cases can be studied by comparing Fig. B.1 and Table B.2).

5.2. External effects on profile evolution

The interstellar medium affects the pulse signal while it travels towards the observer, and it strongly depends on observing frequency, with observations at low frequencies being more strongly affected by scattering and dispersion delay (see also Zakharenko et al. 2013). We here did not correct the profiles presented for scattering effects that can smear out the signal especially at LBA frequencies, but we considered the effect of intra-channel dispersive smearing.

The DM represents the integrated column density of free electrons between the pulsar and the observer. It produces a time delay in the signal, between the observing frequency and infinite frequency, that can be approximated as

$$\Delta t_{\text{DM}} = \frac{\left[\frac{\text{DM}}{\text{cm}^{-3} \text{pc}} \right]}{2.41 \times 10^{-4} \left[\frac{\nu}{\text{MHz}} \right]^2} \text{ s}. \quad (12)$$

This approximation is valid if the plasma is tenuous and thus collisionless and if the observing frequency is much greater than the plasma frequency and the electron gyrofrequency. Signals at different frequencies will be delayed, with the lowest frequencies being delayed the most. These delays can change on timescales of some years, up to $10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$ (see e.g. Keith et al. 2013).

When aligning the profiles absolutely as we did, connecting the reference point of the profile to the reference epoch of the ephemeris, the DM delays had to be taken into account and all reference times converted to the corresponding times at infinite frequency to correct for dispersive delay. Hankins & Rickett (1986) described a way to measure DM variations based on the alignment of pulsar profiles at different frequencies. Hankins et al. (1991) and Hankins & Rankin (2010) followed this method using increasingly higher resolution profiles. They absolutely aligned the profiles spanning, where possible, all the octaves of radio frequency. Leaving the DM as the only free parameter, they identified a reference point in the profile and adjusted the DM value to compensate for the remaining misalignment of the profiles. The value of the best DM was obtained this way, its accuracy strongly depending on the lower frequency that can be used and on the precision with which the time difference of the misalignment can be measured.

All the pulsars from our sample were aligned by refolding their profiles at all frequencies using the same ephemeris. The DM that was adopted for the alignment was the one obtained from LOFAR HBA data: a first folding was performed with prepfold using the new ephemeris created from the Lovell data (see Sect. 3), but allowing for a search over DM values, and then the best DM obtained from this search was included in the ephemeris and the profile was dedispersed once more, without any search option. The same was done for the LBA

and the P- and L-band observations. Figure B1 shows that the multi-frequency profiles are aligned in most cases. There were some cases, discussed in Sect. 3, where the alignment is visibly incorrect or where we had to apply an extra adjustment to DM to compensate for a visible offset between the profiles (see Table 1).

One possible cause for the misalignment is the evolution of the profile across the frequencies, so that it is not possible to easily identify a fiducial point in the profile. In addition, pulsars strongly affected by scattering will not only have an exponential scattering tail, but also an absolute delay. Our profile alignment seemed to also be affected by the significantly different observing epochs (e.g. the WSRT observations were performed more than ten years before LOFAR observations). On one hand, this meant that we had to adopt a timing solution spanning a long period of time, where timing noise and other effects can become substantial. On the other hand, with observations so far apart, we might also be probing gradients in electron density.

In our case it is not yet possible to perform a systematic study of these variations, as was done by Keith et al. (2013). Nonetheless, LOFAR data can provide a new wealth of DM measurements to be compared with previous observations to map the evolution of the interstellar dispersion with time. A first conclusion that can be drawn from this, simply by comparing the DM values in Table B.1, is that there is no significant indication of DMs being systematically higher at low frequencies (at least at our measurement precision). Some authors (e.g. Shitov 1983) have postulated “superdispersion” due to the sweepback of field lines in the pulsar magnetosphere, which would be responsible for lower dispersion delays at low frequencies and could create an observed profile misalignment over a wide observing band. We find that the ratio $DM_{\text{HBA}}/DM_{\text{eph}}$ ranges from 0.97 to 1.06 (see Table B.1), thus differing by a significant percentage in some cases, but in both directions, thus not favouring superdispersion. This agrees with previous findings using LOFAR data (Hassall et al. 2012) and previous measurements (Hankins et al. 1991).

5.3. Some examples of unexpected profile evolution

It is not in the scope of this initial paper to enter into much detail about the profile evolution of specific pulsars. These will be the subject of future dedicated work. There are, however, several interesting cases of pulse evolution that are worth pointing out at this time.

Figures 3 and 7 showed that there are some cases (e.g. B1541+09, B1821+05, and B1822–09, B2224+65) where the width of the profile is observed to increase with increasing observing frequency. If we compare these results with the single profiles in Fig. B.1, we notice that in these cases this is caused by new peaks appearing in the profile at higher frequencies (e.g. the well-known “precursor” in the case of B1822–09). This is not common in the standard core and cones geometries, even though it is predicted that new components can come into view if our viewing angle changes with increasing observing frequency, thus allowing us to see deeper into the beam. While this would explain some of the cases, in some others the profile evolution can hardly be ascribed to a symmetric core and conal structure (see e.g. B0355+54, B0450+55, B1831–04, and B1857–26).

These narrowing profiles at low frequencies might be interpreted as evidence for fan beam models (Michel 1987). In fan

beam models by Dyks et al. (2010), Dyks & Rudak (2012, 2015), for instance, the emission comes from elongated broad-band streams that follow the magnetic field lines. The model, based on the cut angle at which the line of sight crosses the beam, can explain the lack of RFM, for example, if the stream is very narrow (also the case for millisecond pulsars), and it can also explain the “inverse” RFM if there is spectral non-uniformity along the azimuthal direction of the beam through which our line of sight cuts. The fan-beam formulation proposed by Wang et al. (2014) can even explain “regular” RFM by assuming that a fan beam composed of a (small) number of sub-beams will produce a so-called “limb-darkening pattern” that is caused by the decrease in intensity with beam radius of the emission at higher altitudes because the emission is farther from the magnetic pole. Their model, based on observations and simulations, predicts that the non-circularly bound beam (different in this from the beam predicted by the narrow-band models) can depart from the relation $w \propto P^{-1/2}$ (where w is the measured width of the profile, see Sect. 4.1).

Chen & Wang (2014), who recently analysed the pulse width evolution with frequency of 150 pulsars from the EPN database, reached a similar conclusion: the emission must be broad-band, and the observed behaviour of width at different frequencies is caused by spectral changes along the flux tube. They found that if the spectral index variation along pulse phase is symmetric, there can be either canonical RFM or anti-RFM, while in cases where there are substantial deviations from the symmetric case, then there can be the non-monotonic trends of w_{10} with ν , which we also observed. This is supported theoretically by the particle-in-cell simulations of pair production in the vacuum gaps (Timokhin 2010), which predict that the secondary plasma does not necessarily have a monotonic momentum spectrum.

These results, and in particular the fact that a wide stream is expected to produce spectral variations longitudinally in the profiles, could also explain the observed behaviour of the peak ratios shown in Fig. 6. Alternatively, the peak ratio changing with observing frequency and, in particular, its changing sign, might be related to the frequency dependence of the two modes of polarisation (ordinary, “O”, and extraordinary, “X”) (e.g., Smits et al. 2006) and to that they might be differently dominant in different peaks. While it is not possible to give a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon here, our studies on the polarised emission from pulsars with LOFAR (see Noutsos et al. 2015) address the questions related to the orthogonally polarised modes and the related jumps in the polarisation angle.

While in this section we have discussed some unexpected profile evolution, it remains the case that most pulsar profiles (cf. Sects. 4.1 and 5.1.1) are well described by RFM.

6. Summary and future work

We have presented the profiles of the first 100 pulsars observed by LOFAR in the frequency range 119–167 MHz. Twenty-six of them were also detected with 57 min integrations using LOFAR in the interval 15–63 MHz. All the LOFAR profiles presented in this work will be made available through the EPN database¹⁰. LOFAR observations were compared with archival WSRT or Lovell observations in P- and L-band, after first folding and aligning all profiles using an ephemeris spanning the full range of the observations. The rotational and derived parameters are

¹⁰ <http://www.epta.eu.org/epndb/>

presented in Table B.1. Two values of DM were presented as well: one obtained by the best timing fit and one from the best fit of LOFAR data. For each pulsar we aligned the profiles at different frequencies in absolute phase, using the latter DM value. The 100 profiles are presented in Fig. B.1.

Each profile of every pulsar was described using a multi-Gaussian fit following the approach of Kramer et al. (1994), so that in general more components were needed to fit the profiles than evident at first glance or traditionally considered (e.g. Rankin 1983b). The results of the Gaussian fit (the measurement of the widths at half and at 10% of the maximum of the profile and the spectral index of their evolution with observing frequency) are reported in Table B.2. Using the components' widths, we calculated the ratio of the peaks for pulsars with double or multiple peaks (the two most prominent, in the case of multiple peaks pulsars). We concluded that the ratio of the main peak to the second peak does not follow a unique trend, although we note that in most cases the dominant peak alternates with changing observing frequency. Using w_{10} , we followed the evolution of the width of the full profile with observing frequency. We concluded that while our average spectral index is compatible with no evolution of the pulse width, the distribution of the values is quite large and compatible with the presence of different behaviours for different pulsars, for example, based on inner or outer cone emission, as discussed by Mitra & Rankin (2002), or on different propagation modes in the magnetosphere (e.g. Beskin et al. 1988; Beskin & Philippov 2012).

Future work will be needed, and is in progress, to add more elements to complete this puzzle. Parallel to this work, a similar one is being conducted on the evolution of the profiles of millisecond pulsars at low frequencies (Kondratiev et al. 2016), and the spectral behaviour of the slow and recycled pulsars has been analysed (Hassall et al., in prep.). Complementary to our work is the study of the polarisation properties of pulsars (Noutsos et al. 2015): the study of the polarisation properties can give constraints on the geometry of the pulsar emission and therefore on its height and on the intrinsic opening angle of the beam of the emission. Additionally, polarisation can help distinguish between orthogonal polarisation modes and therefore determine whether the observed widening of the profiles is caused by birefringence.

To better constrain the width of the pulse, it is also important to be able to deconvolve the scattering tail, which in some cases becomes dominant at low frequencies, from the intrinsic width of the profile. Studies on the characterisation of scattering at low frequencies and modelling of the scattering tail are being conducted (Archibald et al. 2014; Zagkouris et al. in prep.). At the same time, the effects of the ISM on LOFAR profiles are being used to create an “ISM weather” database, where the DM variations, independently measured with LOFAR (Verbiest et al., in prep.), can be used for high-precision timing measurements from pulsar timing arrays (see Keith et al. 2013).

Finally, the observations presented in this work were from commissioning LOFAR data; as mentioned, LOFAR is currently performing the LOTAAS all-sky pulsar survey. When completed, it will provide an extraordinary database of 1.5 h coverage of the whole northern sky with 0.49 ms time resolution and down to a flux $S_{\min} \sim 6$ mJy at 135 MHz. At present we are able to use the full LOFAR core instead of only the “Superterp” and can cover a full 80 MHz bandwidth contiguously. Moreover, further improvements will include coherent dedispersion of the data and will enable single pulse studies to probe the “instantaneous” magnetosphere.

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Appendix A: Determination of pulse widths

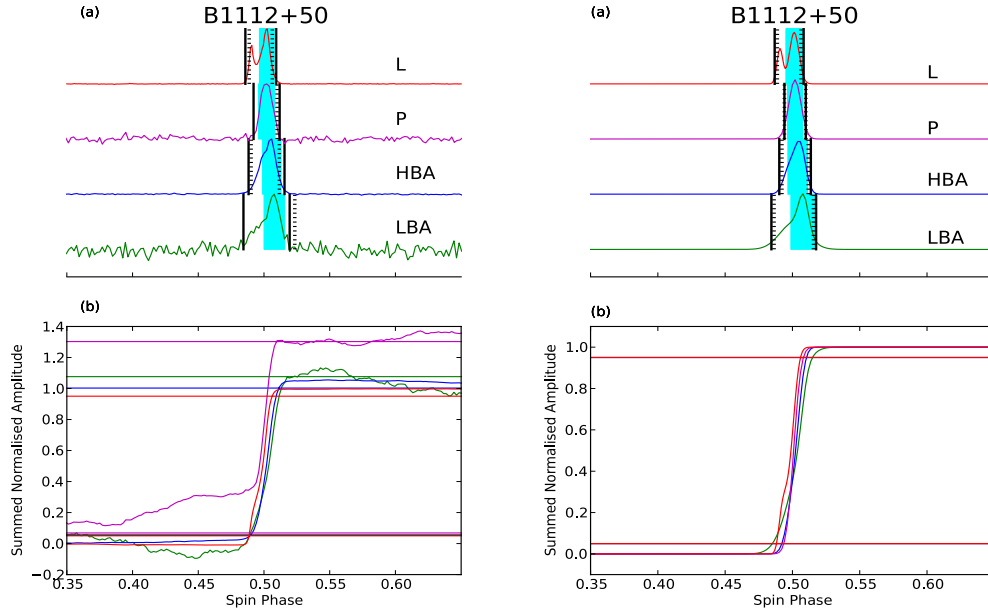


Fig. A.1. PSR B1112+50: example of how the widths of the full profile were calculated using the four methods described in the text. On the *left-hand side* is the real profile. On the *right-hand side*, for comparison, the noise-free profile obtained from the Gaussian fit. In panel **a**), the shaded cyan area represents w_{eff} . The dashed vertical lines represent w_{pow} , calculated as shown in panel **b**): the cumulative distribution of the normalised profile. The solid line demarcates w_{10} as obtained from the Gaussian smoothed profiles (which are shown in panel **a**), on the *right*). The measurement of w_{10} is consistent and overlapping with w_{op} (see text for details).

As discussed in the Sects. 3 and 4.1, the widths of the full profile that are to be used in the subsequent calculations were determined from the fit of Gaussian components to the profile shape. However, a number of alternative methods were also tested and, in one case, used to cross check the widths obtained from the Gaussian fits. Here we give a brief description of each of them.

We calculated the effective width, w_{eff} , as the integrated pulsed flux divided by the peak flux; this is represented by the cyan-shaded areas in Fig. A.1 centred at the main peak. This width metric typically does not represent all the profile components well, as is observed in the P- and L-band profiles. The method underestimates the width of the profile for multi-peaked profiles, which is the majority of profiles in this work, mainly characterising the width of the main peak in these cases.

The total-power width w_{pow} is calculated as the phase interval that includes 90% of the total pulse energy in the cumulative flux distribution of the normalised profile (see lower plots in Fig. A.1). We selected the phase included in the interval between 5% of the total flux and 95% of the total flux (indicated by the intersection of the summed profile with the horizontal lines in panel b of Fig. A.1). This distribution should start at 0

and increase monotonically to 1 if no noise is present (see the noise-free distribution on the right side of Fig. A.1). When noise is present (left-hand side of Fig. A.1), the sum does not grow smoothly, and sometimes negative terms in the off-pulse region add up quite substantially. In the real profiles (left-hand side of Fig. A.1), the horizontal lines should all overlap at 0.05 and 0.95, like they do in the case of the noise-free profiles (right-hand side of Fig. A.1), but they differ in some cases as they take into account that the highest and lowest value of a noisy cumulative distribution can be negative or greater than 1. As can be seen from the green (LBA) and magenta (P-band) curves, when the profile is noisier, this measurement is less stable because the cumulative distribution oscillates more, and the width can be consistently overestimated (in these cases the left-hand dashed line precedes the phase range shown in the Fig.). This method is represented by the dotted line in the upper plot of Fig. A.1, which, in the case of the LBA and P-band profiles, starts at phase 0.

The full-width at 10% of the maximum, w_{op} , represents the width of the full profile (including noise) at the 10% level of the outer components, including the full on-pulse region: it is coincident with the solid vertical lines in Fig. A.1. It was calculated as the on-pulse region with a flux above 10% of the main peak in the baseline-subtracted profile.

Appendix B: Multi-frequency profiles and tables of the derived profile properties.

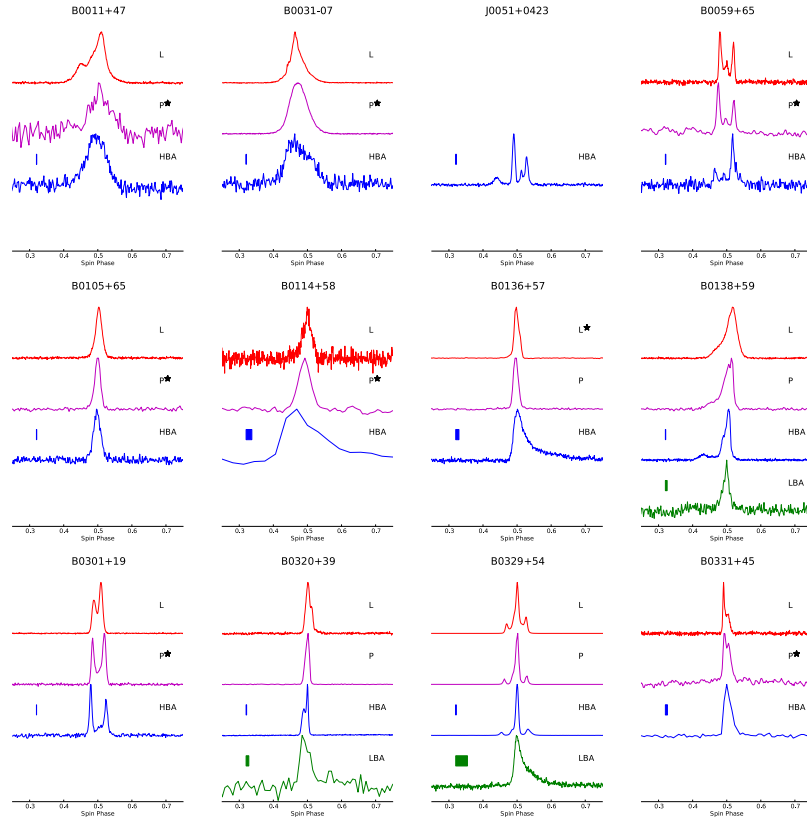


Fig. B.1. Pulse profiles of the 100 pulsars observed by LOFAR, showing from bottom to top LBA (green) and HBA (blue) profiles from LOFAR observations, 350 MHz (magenta) and 1400 MHz (red) profiles from WSRT and Lovell observations. We caution that the moding pulsars, for which only one mode of pulsation is represented by our observation, might not be the same for the profiles at different frequencies. The profile phase is zoomed-in on the interval 0.25–0.75 in all cases except for the pulsars with interpulses, where the full pulse phase is shown, and the profile is rotated by 0.25 in phase to shift the interpulse from phase 0. The star next to the band name indicates that the alignment for that band was made manually (see text for details).

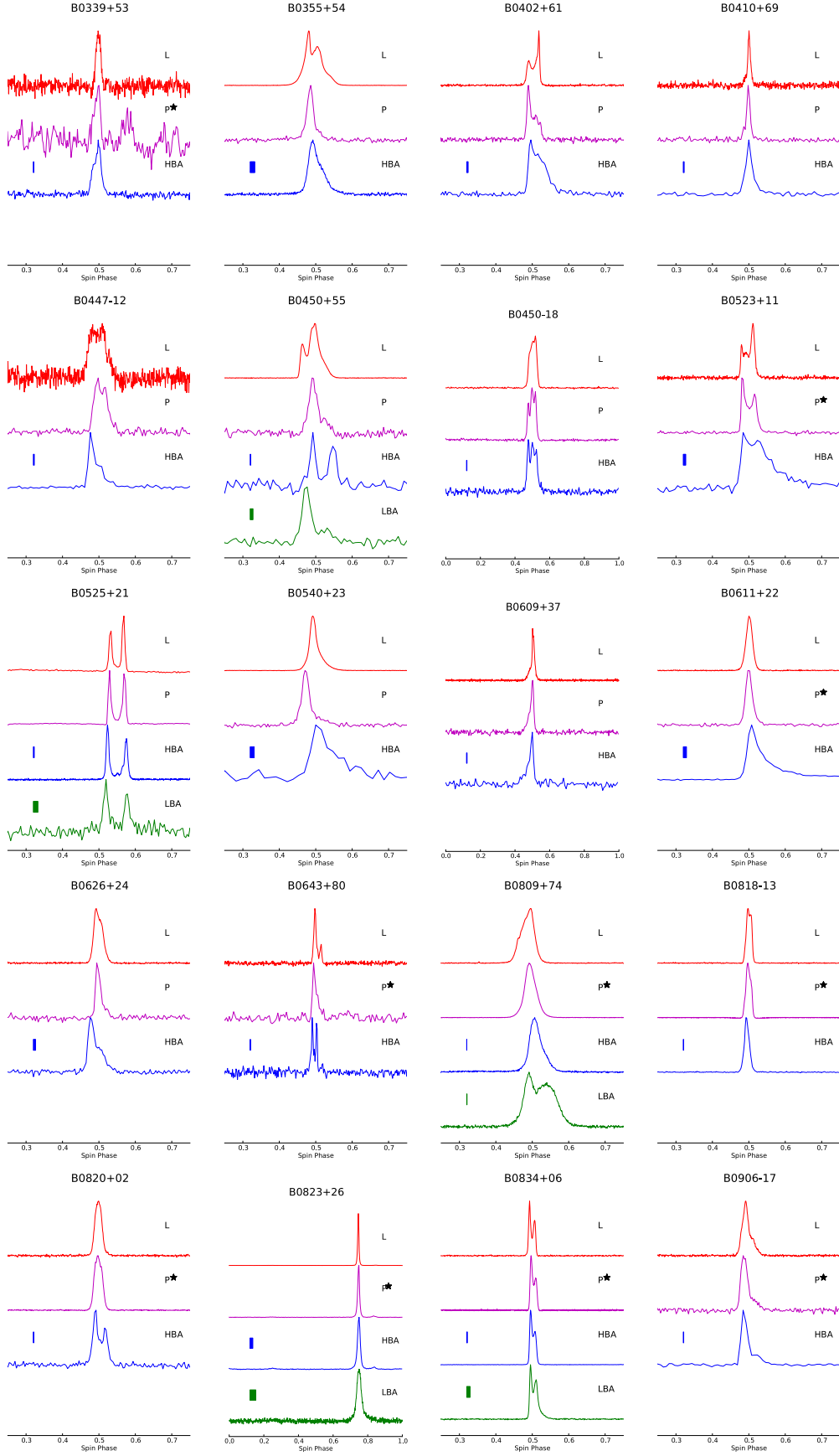


Fig. B.1. continued.

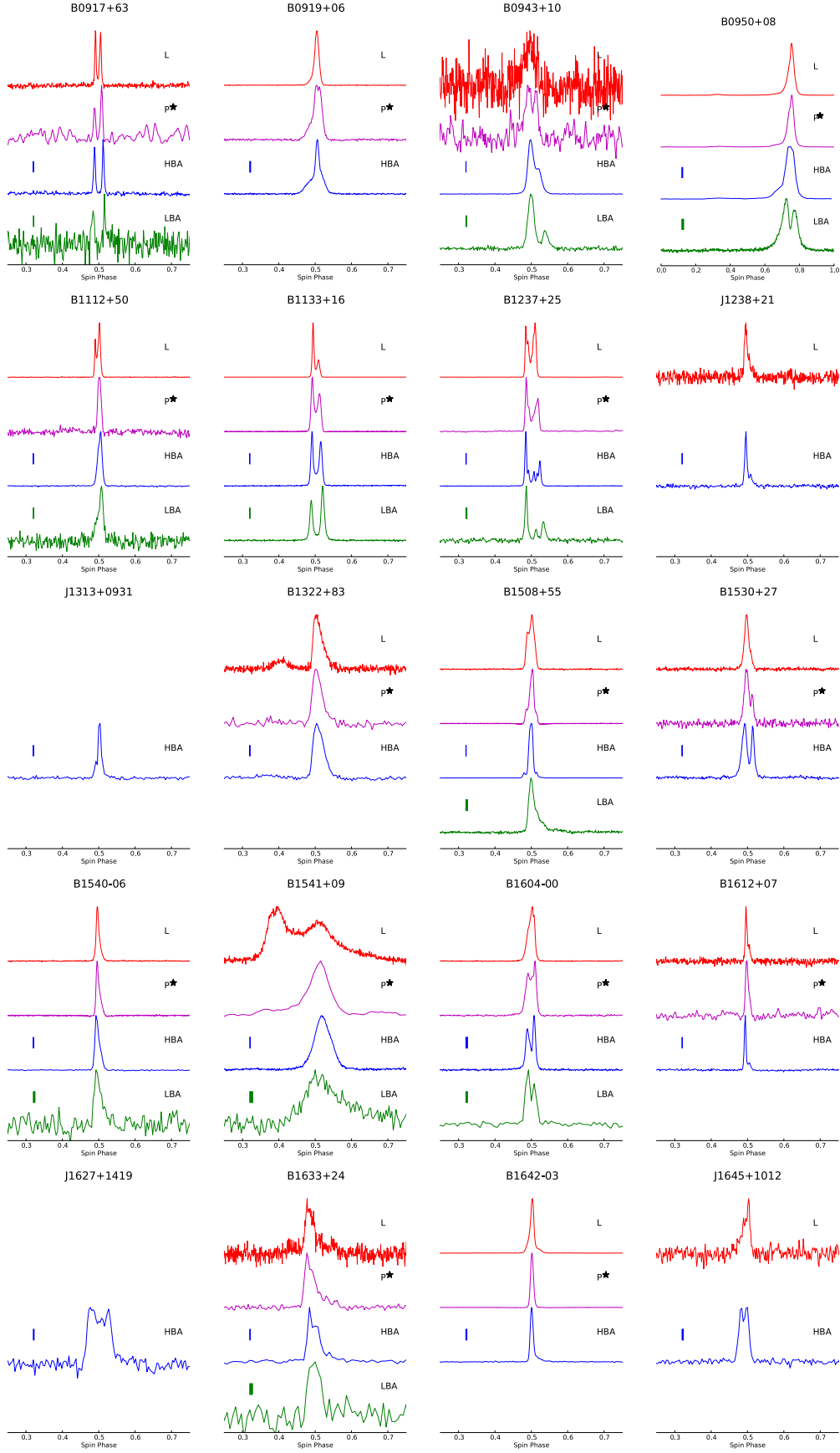


Fig. B.1. continued.

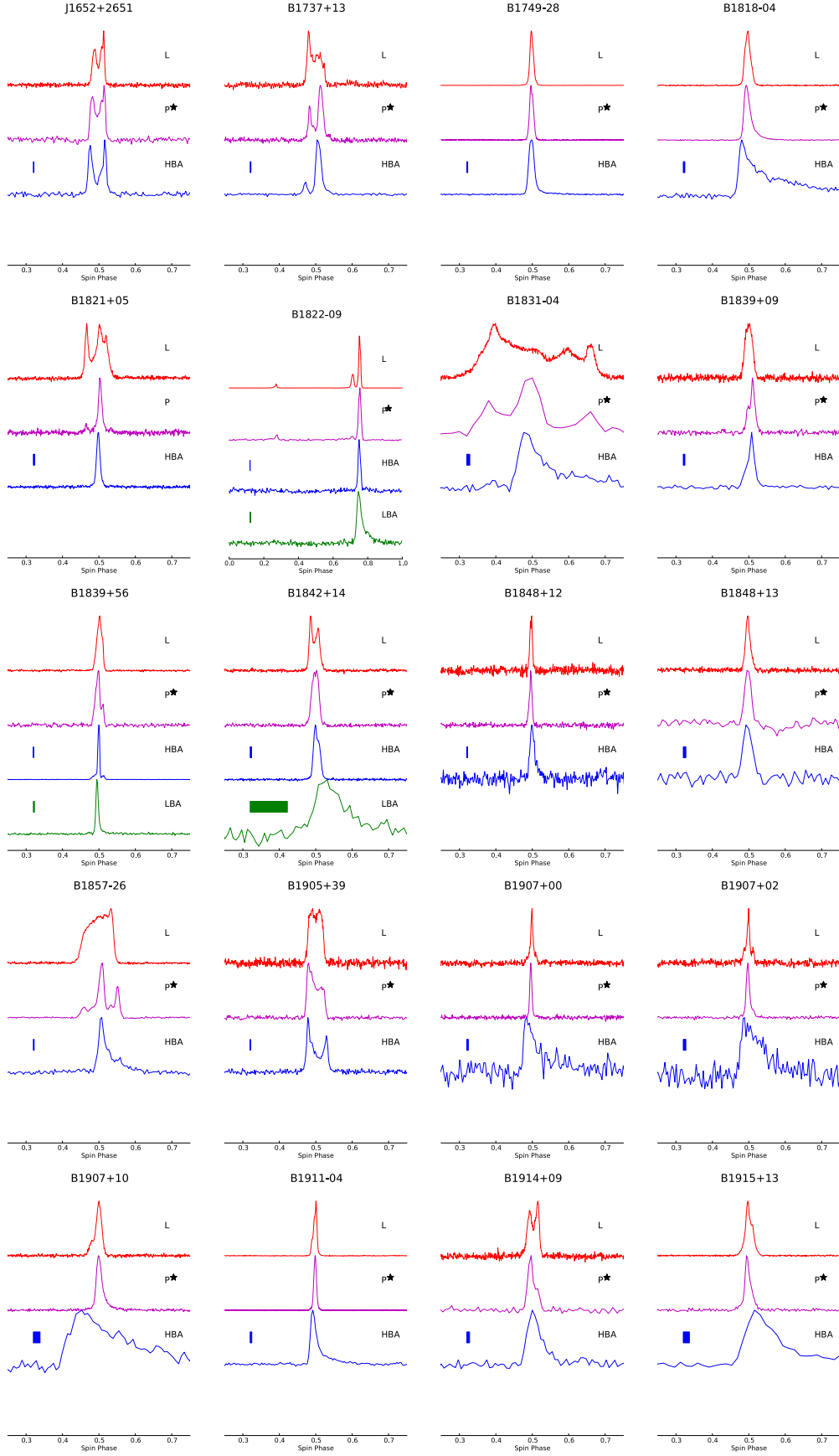


Fig. B.1. continued.

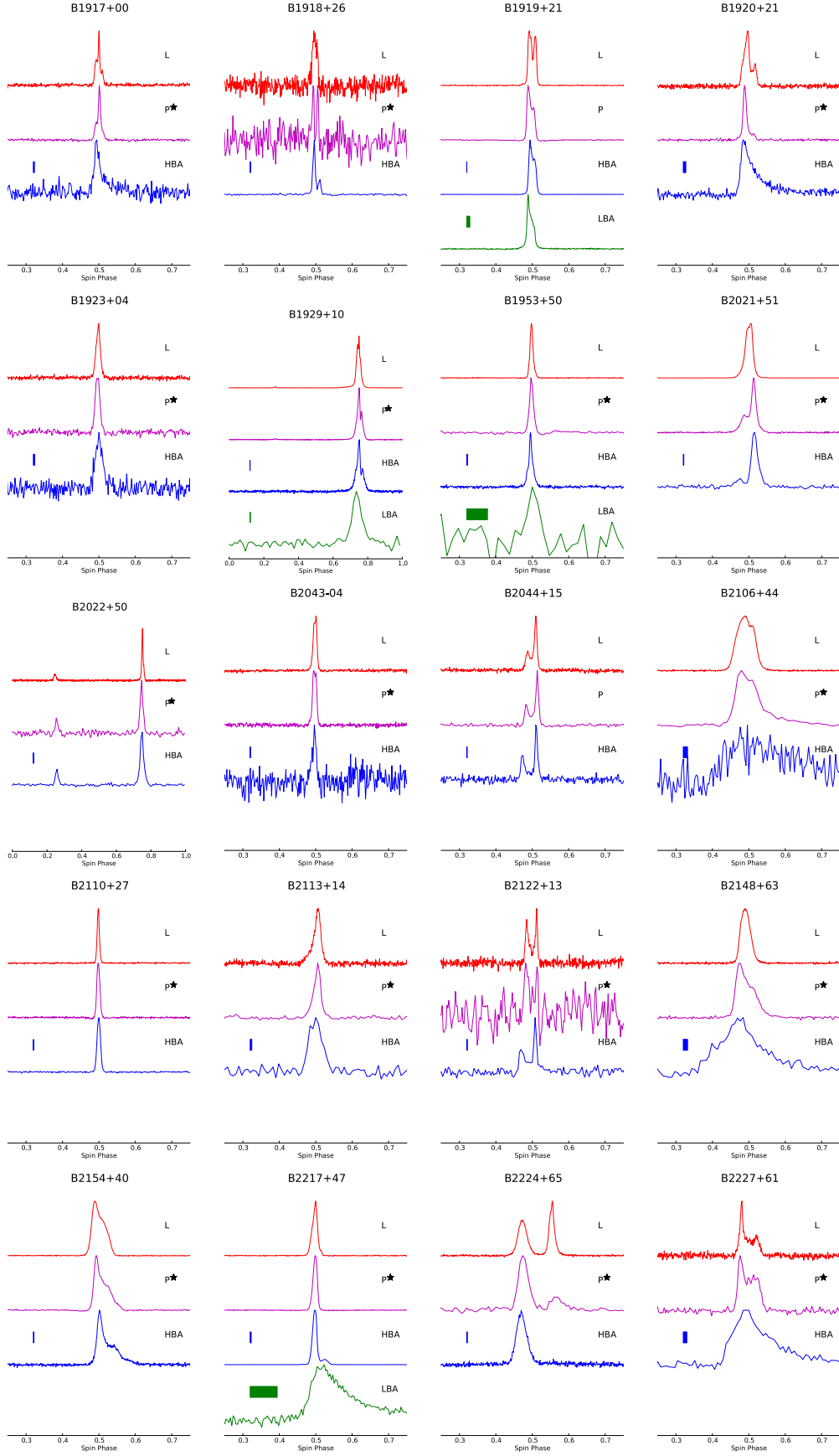


Fig. B.1. continued.

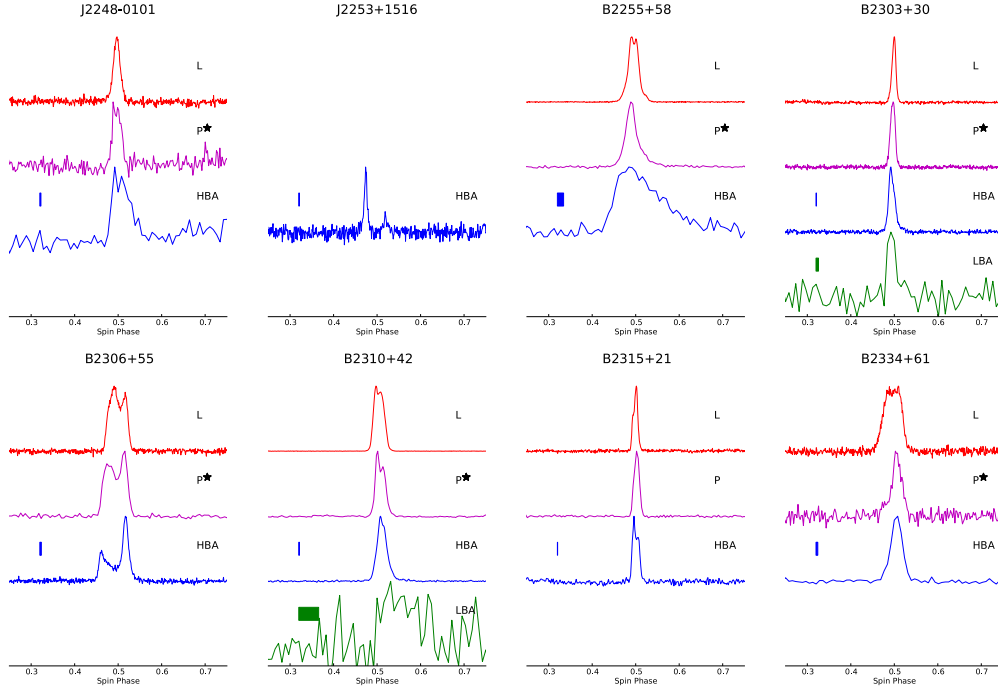


Fig. B.1. continued.

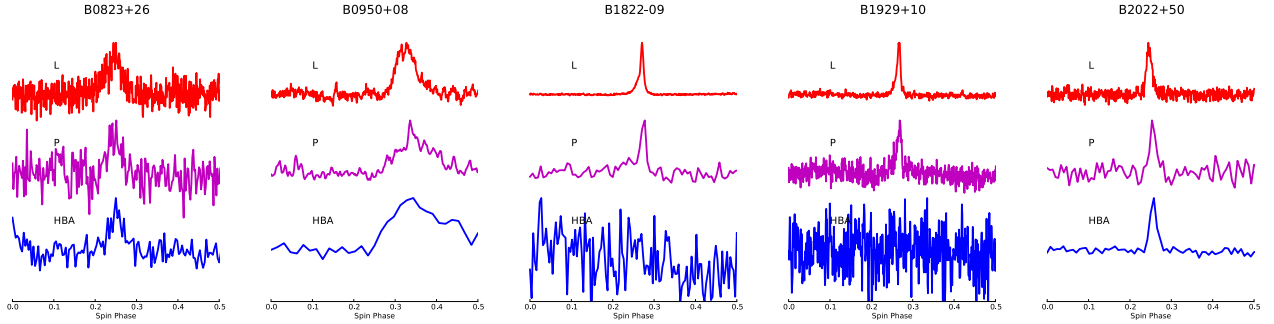


Fig. B.2. Zoom-in on the 0.0–0.5 phase longitude of the profile for the five pulsars in our sample that have interulses. The plots are scaled so that each profile has the same rms and are renormalised to the peak of the interpulse at each frequency. In all cases LBA profiles were removed, as their signal-to-noise ratio and their channel smearing did not enable any estimate of the interpulse. The reference phase of the main pulse has been shifted by 0.75, relative to the main plots, to place the interpulse at the centre of the plot.

Table B.1. List of the 100 pulsars and their rotational and derived parameters.

PSR Name	P [s]	\dot{P} [s s ⁻¹]	Epoch [MJD]	LBA Epoch [MJD]	HBA Epoch [MJD]	DM_{eph} [cm ⁻³ pc]	DM_{HBA} [cm ⁻³ pc]	$\log \tau$ [yr]	$\log B$ [G]	$\log \dot{E}$ [s ⁻¹ erg]	Notes
B0011+47	1.241	5.647e-16	55 316		55 858	30.67(7) ^[1]	30.3(5)	7.54	11.93	31.07	WES ^d
B0031-07	0.943	4.081e-16	55 857		56 630	11.28(8) ^[1]	10.9(4)	7.56	11.80	31.28	WES ^d
J0051+0423	0.355	7.047e-18	49 800		56 318	13.9(1) ^[2]	13.93(1)	8.90	10.70	30.79	LOTAAS ^b
B0059+65	1.679	5.970e-15	56 475		55 859	65.85(2) ^[1]	65.8(8)	6.65	12.51	31.70	EPN ^d
B0105+65	1.284	1.292e-14	54 578		55 859	30.6(5) ^[1]	30.6(2)	6.20	12.62	32.38	P- 2004 ^c
B0114+58	0.101	5.846e-15	55 829		55 859	49.462(4) ^[1]	49.42(1)	5.44	11.89	35.34	EPN ^d
B0136+57	0.272	1.069e-14	54 589		55 859	73.776(6) ^[1]	73.83(1)	5.61	12.24	34.32	P-, L- 2004 ^b
B0138+59	1.223	3.910e-16	54 266	55 924	55 859	34.74(1) ^[1]	34.92(2)	7.70	11.84	30.93	P- 2004 ^c
B0301+19	1.388	1.295e-15	55 743		55 859	15.851(9) ^[1]	15.65(4)	7.23	12.13	31.28	WES ^d
B0320+39	3.032	6.358e-16	54 125	55 924	55 859	25.99(3) ^[1]	26.19(1)	7.88	12.15	29.95	P- 2002 ^c
B0329+54	0.715	2.046e-15	53 850	55 859	55 859	26.7941(1) ^[3]	26.7653(<1)	6.74	12.09	32.35	P- 2000 ^c
B0331+45	0.269	7.331e-18	55 899		55 859	47.149(3) ^[1]	47.15(1)	8.76	10.65	31.17	EPN ^d
B0339+53	1.934	1.342e-14	55 804		55 859	67.28(6) ^[1]	67.5(2)	6.36	12.71	31.86	WES ^d
B0355+54	0.156	4.395e-15	53 813		55 859	57.1226(3) ^[4]	57.14(1)	5.75	11.92	34.66	P- 2003 ^c
B0402+61	0.595	5.576e-15	56 097		55 859	65.303(7) ^[1]	65.39(3)	6.23	12.27	33.02	
B0410+69	0.391	7.656e-17	54 418		55 859	27.471(4) ^[1]	27.44(1)	7.91	11.24	31.70	P- 2004 ^c
B0447-12	0.438	1.028e-16	55 203		56 568	37.04(1) ^[1]	37.01(1)	7.83	11.33	31.68	P- 2003 ^c
B0450+55	0.341	2.377e-15	54 139	55 924	55 861	14.483(7) ^[1]	14.59(7)	6.36	11.96	33.38	P-, L- 2004 ^c
B0450-18	0.549	5.755e-15	55 203		56 603	39.903(3) ^[1]	39.91(2)	6.18	12.25	33.14	P- 2004 ^c
B0523+11	0.354	7.362e-17	55 202		56 568	79.423(3) ^[1]	79.43(4)	7.88	11.21	31.81	P- 2006 ^c
B0525+21	3.746	4.004e-14	54 457	55 924	56 596	50.962(1) ^[1]	50.87(2)	6.17	13.09	31.48	P- 2003, L- 2004 ^c
B0540+23	0.246	1.542e-14	54 748		55 859	77.631(2) ^[1]	77.7(9)	5.40	12.29	34.61	P- 2006 ^c
B0609+37	0.298	5.980e-17	54 590		55 859	27.136(4) ^[1]	27.15(3)	7.90	11.13	31.95	P- 2006 ^c
B0611+22	0.335	5.911e-14	55 604		56 681	96.94(7) ^[1]	96.92(1)	4.95	12.65	34.79	WES ^d
B0626+24	0.477	1.985e-15	55 071		55 859	84.19(4) ^[1]	84.18(3)	6.58	11.99	32.86	P- 2004 ^c
B0643+80	1.214	3.799e-15	54 855		55 859	33.33(2) ^[1]	33.3(1)	6.70	12.34	31.92	P- 2004 ^c
B0809+74	1.292	1.660e-16	53 508	56 046	55 916	5.733(1) ^[3]	5.75(3)	8.09	11.67	30.48	WES ^d
B0818-13	1.238	2.105e-15	55 507		56 603	40.949(3) ^[1]	40.98(1)	6.97	12.21	31.64	WES ^d
B0820+02	0.865	1.047e-16	55 508		56 301	23.717(6) ^[1]	23.76(7)	8.12	11.48	30.81	WES ^d
B0823+26	0.531	1.679e-15	55 419	55 889	55 966	19.464(4) ^[1]	19.471(<1)	6.70	11.98	32.65	WES ^d
B0834+06	1.274	6.799e-15	55 507	55 883	55 881	12.891(6) ^[1]	12.8735(<1)	6.47	12.47	32.11	WES ^d
B0906-17	0.402	6.693e-16	54 887		56 603	15.885(3) ^[1]	15.87(1)	6.98	11.72	32.61	WES ^d
B0917+63	1.568	3.608e-15	53 883	55 925	55 860	13.21(2) ^[1]	13.14(2)	6.84	12.38	31.57	EPN ^d
B0919+06	0.431	1.372e-14	55 870		56 315	27.256(6) ^[1]	27.3(1)	5.70	12.39	33.83	WES ^d

Notes. ^(a) For each DM measurement and its error we quote the reference paper: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. ^(b) Observations from the LOTAAS survey (Coenen et al. 2014). ^(c) Year of the P- and/or L-band data from WSRT observations. L-band data were obtained from Lovell observations in all but the three cases where the year of the WSRT observations is indicated. All the L-band observations using the Lovell telescope were performed between October 2011 and November 2013. ^(d) Where P-band data were available from Weltevrede et al. (2005), but no absolute reference was available to align the data with LOFAR data, reference is made to their paper as WES and the corresponding profile in Fig. B.1 was aligned by eye. For completeness, where the pulsar was not in WES, then EPN indicates that the profile in P-band was obtained from the EPN pulsar database and was also only aligned by eye. In this latter case, the observations are not later than 2002. In the cases where nothing is specified, for the P-band the profile is either missing in all the databases used here or the Lovell data were used and the profile aligned with the standard procedure as described in the text.

References. (1) Hobbs et al. (2004); (2) Sayer et al. (1997); (3) Hassall et al. (2012); (4) Janssen & Stappers (2006); (5) Lommen et al. (2000); (6) Lewandowski et al. (2004); (7) Hamilton & Lyne (1987); (8) Camilo & Nice (1995).

Table B.1. continued.

PSR Name	P [s]	\dot{P} [s s ⁻¹]	Epoch [MJD]	LBA Epoch [MJD]	HBA Epoch [MJD]	DM_{eph} [cm ⁻³ pc]	DM_{HBA} [cm ⁻³ pc]	$\log \tau$ [yr]	$\log B$ [G]	$\log \dot{E}$ [s ⁻¹ erg]	Notes
B0943+10	1.098	3.546e-15	54 226	55 925	55 869	15.2(5) ^[1]	15.32(1)	6.69	12.30	32.02	EPN ^d
B0950+08	0.253	2.165e-16	51 541	55 889	56 603	2.961(3) ^[1]	2.9696(<1)	7.27	11.37	32.72	EPN ^d
B1112+50	1.656	2.493e-15	54 121	55 925	56 233	9.202(8) ^[1]	9.18(1)	7.02	12.31	31.34	WES ^d
B1133+16	1.188	3.733e-15	56 235	55 925	55 916	4.8611(1) ^[3]	4.8262(<1)	6.70	12.33	31.94	WES ^d
B1237+25	1.382	9.596e-16	46 498	55 925	55 860	9.254(6) ^[1]	9.2538(<1)	7.36	12.07	31.16	WES ^d
J1238+21	1.119	1.445e-15	55 507		55 860	17(2) ^[1]	17.97(3)	7.09	12.11	31.61	
J1313+0931	0.849	8.000e-16	50 984		55 860	12.0(1) ^[5]	12.05(2)	7.23	11.92	31.71	WES ^d
B1322+83	0.670	5.675e-16	53 763		55 860	13.3(2) ^[1]	13.31(3)	7.27	11.80	31.87	WES ^d
B1508+55	0.740	5.007e-15	55 168	55 906	55 860	19.59(2) ^[1]	19.6179(<1)	6.37	12.29	32.69	WES ^d
B1530+27	1.125	7.791e-16	56 508		55 859	14.76(2) ^[1]	14.7(2)	7.36	11.98	31.33	WES ^d
B1540-06	0.709	8.810e-16	55 962	55 892	56 605	18.403(4) ^[1]	18.3788(<1)	7.11	11.90	31.99	WES ^d
B1541+09	0.748	4.328e-16	55 508	55 892	55 859	35.24(3) ^[1]	34.97(3)	7.44	11.76	31.61	WES ^d
B1604-00	0.422	3.063e-16	54 696	55 892	56 346	10.687(5) ^[1]	10.69(1)	7.34	11.56	32.21	WES ^d
B1612+07	1.207	2.360e-15	55 508		56 354	21.39(3) ^[1]	21.41(1)	6.91	12.23	31.72	WES ^d
J1627+1419	0.491	3.930e-16	48 957		55 859	33.8(6) ^[6]	32.18(9)	7.30	11.65	32.12	
B1633+24	0.491	1.192e-16	55 508	56 517	55 859	24.33(4) ^[1]	24.27(1)	7.81	11.39	31.60	EPN ^d
B1642-03	0.388	1.770e-15	55 643		56 605	35.738(3) ^[1]	35.7556(<1)	6.54	11.92	33.08	WES ^d
J1645+1012	0.411	8.203e-17	52 814		56 276	36.4(6) ^[6]	36.18(3)	7.90	11.27	31.67	
J1652+2651	0.916	6.542e-16	55 507		55 860	41.0(2) ^[2]	40.79(2)	7.35	11.89	31.53	WES ^d
B1737+13	0.803	1.441e-15	55 507		55 870	48.672(4) ^[1]	48.67(1)	6.95	12.04	32.04	WES ^d
B1749-28	0.563	8.000e-15	54 111		56 606	50.39(8) ^[1]	50.38(1)	6.05	12.33	33.25	WES ^d
B1818-04	0.598	6.347e-15	56 445		56 606	84.42(2) ^[1]	84.34(3)	6.17	12.29	33.07	WES ^d
B1821+05	0.753	2.267e-16	55 508		56 286	66.777(3) ^[1]	66.79(2)	7.72	11.62	31.32	LOTAAS ^b
B1822-09	0.769	5.249e-14	56 183	55 892	56 605	19.36(4) ^[1]	19.36(2)	5.37	12.81	33.66	WES ^d
B1831-04	0.290	7.250e-17	55 508		56 605	79.302(8) ^[1]	79.39(4)	7.80	11.17	32.07	WES ^d
B1839+09	0.381	1.089e-15	55 541		55 870	49.145(8) ^[1]	49.1501(<1)	6.74	11.81	32.89	WES ^d
B1839+56	1.653	1.495e-15	55 508	55 892	55 870	26.71(1) ^[1]	26.7540(<1)	7.24	12.20	31.12	WES ^d
B1842+14	0.375	1.873e-15	55 817	55 864	55 870	41.512(4) ^[1]	41.48(1)	6.50	11.93	33.15	WES ^d
B1848+12	1.205	1.137e-14	55 835		56 276	70.61(2) ^[1]	70.6(8)	6.23	12.57	32.41	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1848+13	0.346	1.493e-15	55 508		56 276	60.149(8) ^[1]	60.1(1)	6.56	11.86	33.15	LOTAAS ^b , EPN ^d
B1857-26	0.612	2.050e-16	55 508		55 870	37.993(5) ^[1]	37.92(3)	7.68	11.55	31.55	WES ^d
B1905+39	1.236	5.408e-16	55 507		55 870	30.96(3) ^[1]	30.98(5)	7.56	11.92	31.05	WES ^d
B1907+00	1.017	5.513e-15	55 770		56 354	112.776(6) ^[1]	113(1)	6.47	12.38	32.32	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1907+02	0.990	5.492e-15	53 773		56 339	171.722(9) ^[1]	172(1)	6.46	12.37	32.35	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1907+10	0.284	2.644e-15	55 729		55 870	149.756(4) ^[1]	149.9(1)	6.23	11.94	33.66	WES ^d
B1911-04	0.826	4.069e-15	55 705		56 354	89.38(1) ^[1]	89.38(3)	6.51	12.27	32.46	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1914+09	0.270	2.518e-15	55 931		55 870	60.981(6) ^[1]	61.01(6)	6.23	11.92	33.70	WES ^d
B1915+13	0.195	7.194e-15	55 745		55 870	94.54(4) ^[1]	94.65(3)	5.63	12.08	34.59	WES ^d

Table B.1. continued.

PSR Name	P [s]	\dot{P} [s s ⁻¹]	Epoch [MJD]	LBA Epoch [MJD]	HBA Epoch [MJD]	DM_{eph} [cm ⁻³ pc]	DM_{HBA} [cm ⁻³ pc]	$\log \tau$ [yr]	$\log B$ [G]	$\log \dot{E}$ [s ⁻¹ erg]	Notes
B1917+00	1.272	7.675e-15	55 695		56 354	90.27(2) ^[1]	90(1)	6.42	12.50	32.17	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1918+26	0.786	3.414e-17	54 142		55 870	27.68(9) ^[1]	27.7(1)	8.56	11.22	30.44	EPN ^d
B1919+21	1.337	1.349e-15	55 969	55 860	55 859	12.4632(1) ^[3]	12.4453(<1)	7.20	12.13	31.35	WES ^d
B1920+21	1.078	8.169e-15	55 507		55 859	217.08(2) ^[1]	217.0(1)	6.32	12.48	32.41	WES ^d
B1923+04	1.074	2.459e-15	55 445		56 339	102.24(2) ^[1]	102.2(9)	6.84	12.22	31.89	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
B1929+10	0.227	1.157e-15	55 830	55 913	55 859	3.178(4) ^[1]	3.18(1)	6.49	11.71	33.59	WES ^d
B1953+50	0.519	1.374e-15	55 508	55 864	55 858	31.974(3) ^[1]	31.98(1)	6.78	11.93	32.59	EPN ^d
B2021+51	0.529	3.066e-15	55 889		55 858	22.634(6) ^[1]	22.55(1)	6.44	12.11	32.91	WES ^d
B2022+50	0.373	2.515e-15	55 507		55 859	33.036(3) ^[1]	33.0(2)	6.37	11.99	33.28	WES ^d
B2043-04	1.547	1.471e-15	55 311		56 324	35.81(1) ^[1]	36(1)	7.22	12.18	31.20	WES ^d
B2044+15	1.138	1.823e-16	55 507		56 293	39.86(1) ^[1]	39.8(1)	8.00	11.66	30.69	LOTAAS ^b , P-2004 ^c
B2106+44	0.415	8.606e-17	55 855		56 602	139.83(1) ^[1]	140(1)	7.88	11.28	31.68	WES ^d
B2110+27	1.203	2.623e-15	55 424		56 602	25.119(4) ^[1]	25.1(1)	6.86	12.25	31.77	WES ^d
B2113+14	0.440	2.895e-16	55 696		55 859	56.15(7) ^[1]	56.2(1)	7.38	11.56	32.13	WES ^d
B2122+13	0.694	7.677e-16	55 507		56 332	30.1(1) ^[1]	30.3(2)	7.16	11.87	31.96	LOTAAS ^b , EPN ^d
B2148+63	0.380	1.707e-16	55 769		55 858	129.704(1) ^[7]	129.7(2)	7.55	11.41	32.09	WES ^d
B2154+40	1.525	3.439e-15	55 334		55 858	70.86(1) ^[1]	71.14(6)	6.85	12.37	31.58	WES ^d
B2217+47	0.538	2.767e-15	56 228	55 860	55 858	43.49(1) ^[1]	43.4811(<1)	6.49	12.09	32.84	WES ^d
B2224+65	0.683	9.647e-15	55 964		55 858	36.08(9) ^[1]	36.33(5)	6.05	12.41	33.08	WES ^d
B2227+61	0.443	2.255e-15	55 859		55 858	124.62(2) ^[1]	124.7(1)	6.49	12.00	33.01	WES ^d
J2248-0101	0.477	6.596e-16	56 405		56 304	29.06(3) ^[1]	29.1(4)	7.06	11.75	32.38	LOTAAS ^b , WES ^d
J2253+1516	0.792	6.653e-17	49 079		56 354	29.182(9) ^[8]	29(1)	8.28	11.37	30.72	LOTAAS ^b
B2255+58	0.368	5.749e-15	55 671		55 858	151.082(6) ^[1]	151.2(1)	6.01	12.17	33.66	WES ^d
B2303+30	1.576	2.893e-15	54 584	55 892	55 858	49.56(2) ^[1]	49.58(5)	6.94	12.33	31.47	WES ^d
B2306+55	0.475	1.995e-16	55 384		55 858	46.535(8) ^[1]	46.54(2)	7.58	11.49	31.87	WES ^d
B2310+42	0.349	1.123e-16	54 363	55 860	56 606	17.274(1) ^[1]	17.27(1)	7.69	11.30	32.02	EPN ^d
B2315+21	1.445	1.047e-15	56 407		55 858	20.874(7) ^[1]	20.87(6)	7.34	12.10	31.14	P-2004 ^c
B2334+61	0.495	1.933e-13	55 508		55 858	58.41(2) ^[1]	58.43(3)	4.61	13.00	34.80	WES ^d

Table B.2. Width of the full profile and duty cycle.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B0011+47	HBA	22(1)	43(3)	12.1(9)	−0.16(8)	0.04(7)
	P	21(4)	38(2)	10.6(7)		
	L	15.8(3)	44.7(6)	12.4(1)		
B0031−07	HBA	26(2)	45(3)	12.5(8)	−0.46(6)	−0.12(3)
	P	21.1(4)	39.9(4)	11.1(1)		
	L	11.3(3)	34.5(3)	9.6(1)		
J0051+0423	HBA	15.5(3)	36.6(5)	10.2(1)	−(−)	−(−)
B0059+65	HBA	2(1)	26(1)	7.4(5)	−0.08(9)	−0.15(7)
	P	18.3(8)	24(2)	6.8(6)		
	L	16.2(3)	19.4(3)	5.38(9)		
B0105+65	HBA	8.4(6)	16(1)	4.5(4)	−0.07(9)	0.01(9)
	P	4(1)	15(1)	4.3(3)		
	L	7.0(3)	16.2(4)	4.5(1)		
B0114+58	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)
	P	10(2)	31(2)	8.8(6)		
	L	10(1)	16.5(7)	4.6(2)		
B0136+57	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)
	P	4(1)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
	L	4(1)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
B0138+59	LBA	5.6(7)	50(4)	14(1)	0.3(6)	−0.04(3)
	HBA	5.6(3)	32(1)	9.1(3)		
	P	8(1)	31(1)	8.6(3)		
	L	12.3(3)	32.7(5)	9.1(1)		
B0301+19	HBA	17.6(6)	22.5(6)	6.3(1)	−0.21(5)	−0.18(4)
	P	15.3(6)	15.5(6)	4.3(1)		
	L	10.9(3)	14.8(3)	4.11(9)		
B0320+39	LBA	8(2)	15(2)	4.2(6)	0.1(1)	0.05(4)
	HBA	4.6(3)	9.8(3)	2.73(9)		
	P	4(1)	8(1)	2.4(3)		
	L	6.7(8)	11.6(3)	3.23(9)		
B0329+54	LBA	scattered			0.1(1)	−0.09(2)
	HBA	8.8(3)	32.7(3)	9.08(9)		
	P	2(1)	29(1)	8.2(3)		
	L	1.4(3)	26.8(3)	7.45(9)		
B0331+45	HBA	5(2)	19(2)	5.5(7)	−0.9(3)	−0.4(1)
	P	7.6(9)	17(1)	4.7(3)		
	L	1.8(3)	9.9(4)	2.7(1)		
B0339+53	HBA	7.7(6)	16.2(7)	4.5(2)	−0.2(1)	−0.3(1)
	P	7(1)	11(1)	3.1(3)		
	L	5.3(5)	8.4(7)	2.3(2)		
B0355+54	HBA	13.0(4)	30.2(8)	8.4(2)	0.1(4)	0.09(3)
	P	5(1)	18(1)	5.1(3)		
	L	16.2(3)	35.5(3)	9.87(9)		
B0402+61	HBA	16(1)	28(1)	7.8(3)	−0.8(1)	−0.23(5)

Notes. For each pulsar (Col. 1) at each observing band (Col. 2), we list in Col. 3 the full width at half maximum, w_{50} , in Col. 4 the width of the full profile calculated as w_{10} (see text for details and Fig. A.1), and in Col. 5 is the duty cycle of the pulse, w_{10}/P , indicated as percent age of the total profile. In the last two columns we list the spectral indices δ of the evolution of w_{50} and w_{10} with observing frequency, modelled as $w(\nu) \propto \nu^\delta$. In all cases the statistical error is quoted in parentheses on the last digit. Pulsars with an interpulse are marked with the notation (IP) next to their names. Where scattering affects the HBA measurement, no spectrum was produced (see Fig. 3 for reference).

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B0410+69	P	3.5(9)	15.5(6)	4.3(1)	−0.4(4)	−0.4(1)
	L	2.8(3)	14.8(3)	4.11(9)		
	HBA	5(2)	19(2)	5.5(7)		
B0447−12	P	2(1)	12(1)	3.5(3)	0.8(1)	0.1(1)
	L	2.1(3)	8.4(8)	2.3(2)		
	HBA	2.8(2)	25(2)	7.0(7)		
B0450+55	P	12(1)	23(1)	6.7(3)	0.1(1)	−0.07(5)
	L	20(1)	27(1)	7.7(5)		
	HBA	25(4)	39(2)	10.9(7)		
B0450−18	P	8(1)	28(2)	7.8(6)	−0.1(1)	−0.1(1)
	L	17.9(3)	31.0(3)	8.6(9)		
	HBA	21(1)	32(2)	9.0(7)		
B0523+11	P	16(1)	22(1)	6.3(3)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	16(1)	22(1)	6.3(3)		
	HBA	scattered	21(1)	5.9(3)		
B0525+21	P	13.4(3)	17.2(3)	4.79(9)	−0.17(6)	−0.12(6)
	L	13.4(3)	17.2(3)	4.79(9)		
	HBA	25(1)	28(2)	8.0(6)		
B0540+23	P	21.3(1)	25.3(1)	7.03(4)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	16(1)	21(1)	5.9(3)		
	HBA	14(1)	19(1)	5.5(3)		
B0609+37	P	scattered	23(1)	6.7(3)	0.1(2)	−0.23(8)
	L	7.4(3)	24.6(3)	6.84(9)		
	HBA	2(2)	30(2)	8.6(7)		
B0611+22	P	4.5(3)	24(1)	6.7(3)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	4.9(3)	17.9(4)	5.0(1)		
	HBA	5(1)	14(1)	3.9(4)		
B0626+24	P	6.7(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	6.7(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
	HBA	7(1)	23(1)	6.6(4)		
B0643+80	P	5(1)	14(1)	3.9(3)	−0.3(1)	−0.2(1)
	L	9.9(3)	17.2(3)	4.79(9)		
	HBA	4.9(6)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
B0809+74	P	1(1)	11(1)	3.1(3)	−0.32(1)	−0.17(1)
	L	2.5(3)	6.7(3)	1.86(9)		
	HBA	33.4(3)	52.7(9)	14.6(2)		
B0818−13	P	12.3(3)	29.5(3)	8.2(1)	0.0(1)	−0.06(6)
	L	12.1(2)	25.6(2)	7.1(6)		
	HBA	14.4(3)	26.4(3)	7.33(9)		
B0820+02	P	4.9(6)	10.5(6)	2.9(1)	−0.17(9)	−0.12(6)
	L	6.2(1)	9.8(1)	2.71(3)		
	HBA	6.0(3)	9.1(3)	2.54(9)		
B0823+26 (IP)	P	12(1)	19(1)	5.5(3)	−0.39(8)	−0.47(6)
	L	9.2(3)	14.3(3)	3.98(9)		
	HBA	7.7(3)	13.0(3)	3.62(9)		
	P	10.5(3)	34(2)	9.7(7)		
	L	4(1)	12(1)	3.5(3)		
	HBA	3.3(7)	9.2(7)	2.6(2)		

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B0834+06	L	2.8(3)	6.0(3)	1.66(9)	−0.05(4)	−0.16(2)
	LBA	7.7(3)	15.5(3)	4.3(9)		
	HBA	6.0(3)	13.7(3)	3.81(9)		
	P	6.4(1)	8.8(1)	2.44(3)		
	L	6.7(3)	8.7(3)	2.41(9)		
B0906−17	L	6.7(3)	8.7(3)	2.41(9)	0.0(3)	−0.06(8)
	HBA	2(2)	25(2)	7.0(7)		
	P	6(1)	19(1)	5.5(3)		
	L	6.7(3)	20.1(4)	5.6(1)		
B0917+63	L	6.7(3)	20.1(4)	5.6(1)	−0.18(7)	−0.21(5)
	LBA	14(2)	20(2)	5.7(7)		
	HBA	9.8(6)	14.1(6)	3.9(1)		
	P	7(2)	11(1)	3.3(4)		
	L	6.7(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
B0919+06	L	6.7(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)	−0.0(1)	−0.31(3)
	HBA	4.6(3)	22.9(3)	6.35(9)		
	P	8.2(6)	19.2(6)	5.3(1)		
	L	4.2(3)	10.9(3)	3.03(9)		
B0943+10	L	4.2(3)	10.9(3)	3.03(9)	0.3(1)	−0.18(3)
	LBA	6.3(6)	26.0(8)	7.2(2)		
	HBA	7.0(6)	20.4(6)	5.7(1)		
	P	13(1)	23(3)	6.6(8)		
	L	7(2)	13.4(4)	3.7(1)		
B0950+08 (IP)	L	7(2)	13.4(4)	3.7(1)	−0.31(2)	−0.22(2)
	LBA	33.0(3)	65(1)	18.1(4)		
	HBA	16(5)	50(5)	14(1)		
	P	12.3(7)	28.5(7)	7.9(2)		
	L	11.6(3)	29.2(4)	8.1(1)		
B1112+50	L	11.6(3)	29.2(4)	8.1(1)	0.1(1)	−0.08(6)
	LBA	4.2(9)	12(1)	3.5(4)		
	HBA	4.2(6)	9.8(6)	2.7(1)		
	P	2.9(6)	7.1(6)	2.0(1)		
	L	5.3(3)	8.4(3)	2.35(9)		
B1133+16	L	5.3(3)	8.4(3)	2.35(9)	−0.16(3)	−0.17(2)
	LBA	14.1(3)	18.3(3)	5.08(9)		
	HBA	10.9(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
	P	9.8(1)	12.7(1)	3.52(3)		
	L	1.4(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
B1237+25	L	1.4(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)	0.2(1)	−0.15(2)
	LBA	14.1(3)	18.3(3)	5.08(9)		
	HBA	10.9(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
	P	9.8(1)	12.7(1)	3.52(3)		
	L	1.4(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
J1238+21	L	1.4(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)	0.4(4)	0.0(1)
	LBA	14.1(3)	18.3(3)	5.08(9)		
	HBA	10.9(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
	P	9.8(1)	12.7(1)	3.52(3)		
	L	1.4(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
J1313+0931	L	3.2(4)	10(1)	2.8(3)	−(−)	−(−)
	HBA	4(1)	8(1)	2.3(3)		
	L	3.2(4)	10(1)	2.8(3)		
B1322+83	L	3.2(4)	10(1)	2.8(3)	−0.0(1)	−0.07(9)
	HBA	4(1)	8(1)	2.3(3)		
	P	11(1)	22(1)	6.3(3)		
	L	8(1)	22(1)	6.4(5)		
B1508+55	L	10.2(5)	19(1)	5.3(3)	0.37(8)	0.07(4)
	LBA	scattered				
	HBA	4.2(3)	9.5(3)	2.64(9)		
	P	4.6(1)	12.6(1)	3.49(2)		
	L	8.1(3)	12.3(3)	3.42(9)		
B1530+27	L	8.1(3)	12.3(3)	3.42(9)	−0.42(9)	−0.23(5)
	HBA	12.0(6)	20.4(8)	5.7(2)		
	P	8(1)	15.1(7)	4.2(2)		
	L	4.6(3)	12.0(3)	3.3(1)		
B1540−06	L	4.6(3)	12.0(3)	3.3(1)	−0.2(1)	−0.06(7)
	LBA	7(1)	18(3)	5.1(8)		
	HBA	2(1)	11(1)	3.1(3)		

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B1541+09	P	3.3(2)	8.3(2)	2.31(5)	0.52(2)	0.44(4)
	L	2.8(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
	LBA	scattered				
	HBA	18.6(3)	36.6(5)	10.2(1)		
B1604−00	P	17(3)	71(3)	19(1)	−0.1(6)	−0.04(4)
	L	61(1)	97(3)	26(1)		
	LBA	8(2)	11(2)	3.1(6)		
	HBA	9.5(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
B1612+07	P	10.5(6)	15.4(6)	4.3(1)	−0.0(4)	−0.0(1)
	L	7.4(3)	12.7(3)	3.52(9)		
	HBA	1.4(6)	7.0(6)	2.0(1)		
	P	2.3(7)	7.7(8)	2.1(2)		
J1627+1419	L	1.8(3)	6.7(4)	1.9(1)	−(−)	−(−)
	HBA	23(1)	32(5)	8(1)		
B1633+24					−0.1(1)	−0.5(7)
	LBA	14(2)	18(2)	5.1(7)		
B1642−03	HBA	8(2)	28(2)	7.8(7)	0.1(1)	0.17(5)
	P	9(1)	33(2)	9.4(7)		
	L	9(1)	20.1(4)	5.6(1)		
	HBA	2.8(3)	7.7(3)	2.15(9)		
J1645+1012	P	3.0(1)	6.3(1)	1.74(5)	−0.2(2)	−0.1(1)
	L	3.5(3)	10.2(3)	2.83(9)		
	HBA	9(1)	18(1)	5.1(3)		
J1652+2651	L	6(1)	16(2)	4.5(6)	−0.17(8)	−0.16(7)
	HBA	16(1)	21(1)	5.9(3)		
B1737+13	P	14(1)	16(1)	4.7(2)	0.2(2)	−0.02(7)
	L	11.6(3)	14.4(4)	4.0(1)		
	HBA	5(1)	19(1)	5.5(3)		
B1749−28	P	13.8(5)	22(1)	6.3(3)	−0.3(1)	−0.25(5)
	L	13(1)	19.7(7)	5.5(2)		
	HBA	6.0(3)	12.0(3)	3.32(9)		
B1818−04	P	4.2(1)	8.0(1)	2.22(3)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	3.5(3)	7.4(3)	2.05(9)		
	HBA	5(1)	19(1)	5.5(3)		
B1821+05	P	5.9(7)	16.3(7)	4.5(1)	0.95(9)	0.49(4)
	L	6.0(3)	11.3(3)	3.13(9)		
	HBA	3.5(3)	8.8(3)	2.44(9)		
B1822−09 (IP)	P	3.2(3)	19.3(8)	5.4(2)	−0.2(1)	0.4(1)
	L	22.5(3)	28.9(5)	8.0(1)		
	HBA	4(1)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
B1831−04	P	4(1)	9(1)	2.6(5)	−(−)	−(−)
	L	4.2(3)	21.5(3)	5.96(9)		
	HBA	8(1)	33(2)	9.4(6)		
B1839+09	P	50(7)	122(15)	34(4)	0.3(2)	−0.0(1)
	L	108(2)	132.0(9)	36.7(2)		
	HBA	4(1)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
B1839+56	P	3.9(7)	13.2(8)	3.7(2)	0.4(1)	0.21(6)
	L	8.8(3)	14.8(9)	4.1(2)		
	LBA	2.1(6)	5.6(6)	1.6(1)		

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B1842+14	HBA	1.8(3)	3.5(3)	0.98(9)	0.19(6)	0.12(4)
	P	4.3(8)	11.4(6)	3.2(1)		
	L	6.3(3)	9.9(3)	2.74(9)		
	LBA	scattered				
	HBA	33.8(3)	61.9(3)	17.19(9)		
	P	6.7(5)	12.0(5)	3.3(1)		
B1848+12	L	7.7(3)	12.4(3)	3.44(9)	-0.2(2)	-0.3(1)
	HBA	4.2(6)	11(1)	3.3(3)		
	P	2.4(4)	5.4(4)	1.5(1)		
B1848+13	L	2.8(3)	6.0(5)	1.7(1)	-0.2(2)	-0.2(1)
	HBA	8(2)	19(2)	5.5(7)		
	P	5(1)	14(2)	4.1(6)		
B1857-26	L	4.9(3)	12.0(4)	3.3(1)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	19.3(9)	39.6(9)	11.0(2)		
B1905+39	L	30.3(3)	37.0(4)	10.3(1)	-0.11(4)	-0.14(6)
	HBA	19.7(6)	26.0(9)	7.2(2)		
	P	16.5(7)	20.1(7)	5.6(1)		
B1907+00	L	15.1(3)	19(1)	5.5(3)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	1.7(4)	3.9(4)	1.1(1)		
B1907+02	L	1.8(3)	8.8(7)	2.4(1)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	2.7(8)	9.9(8)	2.7(2)		
B1907+10	L	2.1(3)	12(1)	3.4(2)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	5.7(5)	15.6(5)	4.3(1)		
B1911-04	L	6.0(3)	16.9(3)	4.69(9)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	2.95(9)	5.71(9)	1.59(2)		
B1914+09	L	3.2(3)	7.0(3)	1.95(9)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	4(1)	13(1)	3.6(5)		
B1915+13	L	12.0(3)	16.9(9)	4.7(2)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	4(1)	14(1)	4.1(3)		
B1917+00	L	7.4(3)	15.5(3)	4.3(9)	-(-)	-(-)
	HBA	scattered				
	P	1.4(6)	9.1(6)	2.5(1)		
B1918+26	L	1.4(3)	10.2(3)	2.83(9)	-0.1(2)	-0.2(1)
	HBA	1(1)	9(1)	2.7(3)		
	P	7.5(7)	11(2)	3.1(5)		
B1919+21	L	6.0(6)	7.4(3)	2.1(1)	0.11(5)	-0.02(3)
	LBA	5.3(3)	11.3(3)	3.13(9)		
	HBA	7.0(3)	10.2(3)	2.83(9)		
B1920+21	P	7.0(6)	9.8(6)	2.7(1)	-(-)	-(-)
	L	8.4(3)	10.6(3)	2.93(9)		
	HBA	scattered				
	P	2.7(6)	13.0(6)	3.6(1)		
	L	5.3(3)	17.2(5)	4.8(1)		

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
B1923+04	HBA	9.1(9)	13(1)	3.7(3)	−0.3(1)	−0.15(9)
	P	4.9(7)	10.7(7)	3.0(2)		
	L	4.2(3)	9.1(3)	2.54(9)		
B1929+10 (IP)	LBA	11(5)	50(7)	14(2)	0.13(8)	−0.18(3)
	HBA	6.3(4)	28.1(9)	7.8(2)		
	P	9(1)	21.8(3)	6.06(9)		
	L	8.8(3)	17.9(3)	4.99(9)		
B1953+50	LBA	16(4)	14(3)	3(1)	−0.2(1)	−0.13(5)
	HBA	3.2(3)	10.9(3)	3.03(9)		
	P	2(1)	6(1)	1.9(3)		
	L	3.2(3)	8.1(3)	2.25(9)		
B2021+51	HBA	5(1)	25(1)	7.0(3)	0.3(1)	−0.22(5)
	P	4.5(5)	21.2(5)	5.9(1)		
	L	8.1(3)	15.8(3)	4.4(9)		
B2022+50 (IP)	HBA	5(2)	22(3)	6(1)	−0.4(4)	−0.5(1)
	P	4(2)	14(2)	4.0(5)		
	L	2.5(3)	8.1(3)	2.25(9)		
B2043−04	HBA	4(1)	9(1)	2.5(4)	−0.1(1)	−0.0(1)
	P	4.2(3)	7.6(3)	2.1(1)		
	L	3.9(3)	7.7(3)	2.15(9)		
B2044+15	HBA	2.1(6)	9(1)	2.7(3)	0.1(3)	−0.07(7)
	P	2.8(9)	16.9(6)	4.7(1)		
	L	2.8(3)	14.1(3)	3.91(9)		
B2106+44	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)
	P	18(3)	50(3)	14.0(9)		
	L	21.1(3)	31.7(3)	8.8(9)		
B2110+27	HBA	3.5(6)	6.3(6)	1.8(1)	−0.3(2)	−0.2(1)
	P	3.3(3)	6.3(3)	1.74(9)		
	L	1.8(3)	4.6(3)	1.27(9)		
B2113+14	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)
	P	6(1)	14(1)	3.9(5)		
	L	7.0(3)	19(1)	5.3(3)		
B2122+13	HBA	1(5)	22(2)	6.2(6)	−0.2(2)	−0.2(1)
	P	15(2)	16(2)	4.7(6)		
	L	11.6(3)	14(1)	4.1(3)		
B2148+63	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)
	P	18(1)	31(1)	8.8(3)		
	L	11.3(3)	19.0(3)	5.28(9)		
B2154+40	HBA	7.4(3)	33(1)	9.4(3)	−(−)	−(−)
	P	8.5(7)	26.4(7)	7.3(2)		
	L	14.8(3)	23.9(3)	6.65(9)		
B2217+47	LBA	scattered			0.1(1)	0.1(5)
	HBA	4.6(3)	9.1(3)	2.54(9)		
	P	4.7(2)	8.8(2)	2.44(7)		
	L	5.3(3)	11.3(3)	3.13(9)		
B2224+65	HBA	11.6(3)	22.9(9)	6.3(2)	0.48(3)	0.22(4)
	P	7(2)	48(2)	13.3(6)		
	L	34.5(3)	44.0(4)	12.2(1)		
B2227+61	HBA	scattered			−(−)	−(−)

Table B.2. continued.

PSR Name	Band	w_{50} [deg]	w_{10} [deg]	w_{10}/P %	δ_{50}	δ_{10}
J2248–0101	P	20(1)	26(1)	7.4(3)	–(–)	–(–)
	L	2.8(3)	23(1)	6.6(3)		
	HBA	scattered				
J2253+1516	P	7.4(8)	13(1)	3.6(3)	–(–)	–(–)
	L	6.3(3)	13(1)	3.7(2)		
	HBA	2.1(7)	22(2)	6.3(6)		
B2255+58	HBA	scattered			–(–)	–(–)
B2303+30	P	6(1)	24(1)	6.7(4)	–0.2(1)	–0.2(6)
	L	9.1(3)	20.4(3)	5.67(9)		
	HBA	5(2)	11(2)	3.3(6)		
B2306+55	HBA	5.6(3)	12.3(5)	3.4(1)	0.43(7)	–0.14(2)
	P	4.5(2)	8.1(2)	2.26(7)		
	L	3.2(3)	7.4(3)	2.05(9)		
	HBA	4.9(3)	30.6(4)	8.5(1)		
B2310+42	P	20(1)	24(1)	6.8(4)	0.07(5)	–0.07(3)
	L	16.9(3)	22.2(4)	6.2(1)		
	HBA	scattered				
B2315+21	HBA	8.4(3)	18.3(3)	5.08(9)	–0.1(1)	–0.0(1)
	P	8(1)	13(1)	3.9(2)		
	L	9.9(3)	15.5(3)	4.3(9)		
	HBA	5.6(6)	7.7(6)	2.1(1)		
B2334+61	P	2(1)	7(1)	2.0(3)	0.5(1)	0.0(1)
	L	4.2(3)	7.0(3)	1.96(9)		
	HBA	8(2)	25(2)	7.0(7)		
	P	8.1(8)	22(2)	6.2(7)		
	L	17.2(4)	25(1)	7.1(3)		

Table B.3. Peak ratios.

PSR Name	Band	$P1$	$P2$	ϕ_1	ϕ_2	$P2/P1$
B0059+65	HBA	0.28	0.96	0.47	0.52	3.41
	P	0.96	0.64	0.48	0.52	0.66
	L	0.99	0.75	0.48	0.52	0.77
B0301+19	HBA	1.00	0.67	0.48	0.52	0.68
	P	0.89	1.00	0.48	0.52	1.12
	L	0.66	0.98	0.49	0.51	1.49
B0320+39	LBA	0.57	0.68	0.48	0.50	1.19
	HBA	0.54	0.79	0.49	0.50	1.46
	L	0.95	0.32	0.50	0.51	0.33
B0329+54	HBA	1.00	0.12	0.50	0.53	0.12
	P	1.00	0.16	0.50	0.53	0.17
	L	0.99	0.30	0.50	0.52	0.30
B0525+21	LBA	0.87	0.70	0.52	0.58	0.80
	HBA	0.99	0.75	0.52	0.58	0.76
	P	0.98	0.92	0.53	0.57	0.93
B0834+06	L	0.73	1.01	0.53	0.57	1.39
	LBA	0.97	0.70	0.50	0.51	0.72
	HBA	1.01	0.62	0.50	0.51	0.62
B0917+63	P	1.00	0.60	0.50	0.51	0.60
	L	0.93	0.65	0.49	0.51	0.70
	LBA	0.62	0.85	0.48	0.52	1.37
B1133+16	HBA	0.83	0.95	0.49	0.51	1.15
	P	0.58	1.00	0.49	0.51	1.72
	L	1.01	0.93	0.49	0.50	0.92
	LBA	0.71	0.97	0.49	0.52	1.35
	HBA	0.98	0.81	0.49	0.52	0.82

Notes. For pulsars with double and multiple peaks (Col. 1), for each frequency band (Col. 2) the amplitudes of the two most prominent peaks normalised to the amplitude of the main peak of the profile are indicated (Cols. 3 and 4), ordered by spin phase ϕ (Cols. 5 and 6), and their ratio $P2/P1$ (Col. 7). The horizontal line in the table marks the change between previously studied cases and new (as in Fig. 6).

Table B.3. continued.

PSR Name	Band	$P1$	$P2$	ϕ_1	ϕ_2	$P2/P1$
B1237+25	P	0.98	0.71	0.49	0.51	0.72
	L	0.99	0.30	0.49	0.51	0.31
	LBA	0.99	0.34	0.49	0.53	0.34
	HBA	1.00	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.45
B1604−00	P	1.00	0.61	0.49	0.52	0.61
	L	0.91	0.98	0.48	0.51	1.07
	LBA	1.10	0.76	0.49	0.51	0.69
	HBA	0.52	0.82	0.49	0.51	1.57
B2044+15	P	0.73	0.61	0.49	0.51	0.83
	L	0.56	0.79	0.49	0.51	1.42
	HBA	0.45	0.97	0.47	0.51	2.18
	P	0.37	1.00	0.48	0.51	2.70
B0402+61	L	0.34	0.99	0.49	0.51	2.95
	HBA	0.66	0.71	0.49	0.52	1.08
	P	0.86	0.44	0.49	0.51	0.51
	L	0.48	0.71	0.51	0.52	1.50
B0447−12	HBA	0.95	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.45
	P	0.81	0.75	0.49	0.52	0.92
	L	0.70	0.87	0.48	0.51	1.24
	LBA	1.02	0.22	0.47	0.53	0.22
B0450+55	HBA	0.89	0.67	0.49	0.55	0.75
	P	0.99	0.24	0.49	0.53	0.24
	L	0.48	0.60	0.46	0.50	1.27
	HBA	0.94	0.84	0.48	0.52	0.89
B0523+11	P	1.00	0.67	0.48	0.52	0.67
	L	0.61	0.98	0.48	0.51	1.60
	HBA	0.36	1.01	0.48	0.50	2.77
	P	0.26	0.76	0.49	0.51	2.91
B0609+37	L	0.32	0.63	0.50	0.51	2.00
	HBA	0.89	0.27	0.48	0.50	0.31
	P	0.95	0.41	0.49	0.50	0.43
	L	0.48	0.75	0.49	0.50	1.57
B0643+80	HBA	0.83	0.95	0.49	0.50	1.14
	P	0.95	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50
	HBA	0.95	0.19	0.49	0.51	0.20
	P	0.95	0.21	0.49	0.51	0.22
B0906−17	L	0.32	0.95	0.48	0.49	3.00
	LBA	0.95	0.24	0.50	0.54	0.25
	HBA	0.95	0.41	0.50	0.52	0.43
	P	0.91	0.76	0.49	0.51	0.83
B1530+27	HBA	0.83	0.74	0.49	0.52	0.90
	P	1.02	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.47
	HBA	0.89	1.00	0.48	0.52	1.13
	P	0.82	1.01	0.48	0.51	1.23
B1737+13	L	0.65	0.84	0.49	0.51	1.30
	HBA	0.21	1.03	0.47	0.51	4.88
	P	0.63	1.01	0.48	0.51	1.61
	L	0.93	0.57	0.48	0.51	0.62
B1905+39	HBA	0.71	0.38	0.48	0.49	0.53
	P	0.95	0.60	0.48	0.51	0.63
	L	0.95	1.00	0.49	0.51	1.05
	HBA	1.00	0.26	0.50	0.51	0.26
B1918+26	P	1.07	1.03	0.49	0.51	0.96
	L	0.92	0.72	0.50	0.51	0.78
	LBA	0.57	0.59	0.49	0.50	1.03
	HBA	0.95	0.71	0.49	0.51	0.75
B1919+21	P	0.95	0.59	0.49	0.50	0.62
	L	0.74	0.95	0.50	0.51	1.29
	HBA	0.40	0.99	0.47	0.51	2.47
	P	0.89	0.96	0.48	0.51	1.09
B2122+13	L	0.74	0.91	0.48	0.51	1.23
	HBA	0.78	0.35	0.50	0.53	0.45
	P	0.89	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.52
	L	0.62	0.69	0.49	0.50	1.12
B2306+55	HBA	0.46	1.00	0.46	0.52	2.18
	P	0.79	0.98	0.47	0.52	1.24
	L	0.97	0.87	0.49	0.52	0.89
	HBA	0.85	0.67	0.50	0.51	0.79
B2315+21	P	0.32	1.11	0.49	0.50	3.50
	L	0.38	0.95	0.49	0.50	2.50