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Abstract:

Long-period pulsars may be old normal pulsars or young magnetars. Timing to a long-period pulsar can help us know if it is a magnetars, and how close it is to the deathline in the  $P$ - $\dot{P}$  diagram. So we propose to conduct timing observations for the 48 newly-discovered long-period pulsars by the GPPS survey. Totally, we need about 268.2 hours to determine their precise parameters.