# Nearby, Thermally Emitting Isolated Neutron Stars

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Physics of Neutron Stars St. Petersburg July 15, 2011

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Trying to get to NS2011...
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#### Passenger bound and gagged and flight diverted after violent clash on United Airlines plane

 Passengers said they found wires in bathroom after man refused to come out

By RACHEL QUIGLEY
Last updated at 4:05 PM on 10th July 2011
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By then three men were already wrestling with him and they managed to handcuff him and tie up his feet. Then he started spitting and swearing.



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f Like

- Exploit neutron stars to learn about matter:
  - extreme densities
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- Exploit neutron stars to learn about matter:
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- Exploit soft X-rays to learn about neutron stars
- Cooling: need distances, ages
- Radius measurements: need ages
- Both need real understanding of surfaces!

#### The Problem With Pulsars



### The Problem With Pulsars

- Strong, complicated
   non-thermal emission
   -2
  - Makes radius estimation difficult
  - Also heats surface: cooling compromised
  - Need a new sample



### The Problem With Pulsars

- Strong, complicated non-thermal emission 2
  - Makes radius estimation difficult
  - Also heats surface: cooling compromised
  - Need a new sample
  - Look in Soft X-rays:
    - All neutron stars cool











- Bright, cool X-ray sources w/ very faint optical counterparts
- Currently 7 (review: Kaplan 2008, arXiv:0801.1143)
- Properties:
  - temperatures ~ I million degrees (peak at ~100 eV=124 Å)
  - spin periods 3-10 sec.
  - no confirmed radio (bursts or continuous: limits sub-mJy)
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- Why this sample?
  - Nearby  $\rightarrow$  bright
  - Relatively young  $\rightarrow$  can use for cooling curves
  - Emission is thermal  $\rightarrow$  comes only from surface



43); Kaplan and van Kerkwijk (2009, ApJ, 705, 798); et al. (2011, MNRAS, 410, 2428) Kaplan (arXiv:0801 Zane

=no radio

## What We Know from X-rays

- ROSAT All-Sky Survey (>0.05 count/sec):
  - Soft X-rays (0.1-2.4 keV)
  - Efficient way to find young/energetic/nearby neutron stars

	Pulsars (non-thermal, P<400 ms)	INS (thermal, P>3 s)
	v. young! Crab (48.4 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX J1856.5-3754 (3.64 s <sup>-1</sup> )
	Vela (3.4 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX J0720.4-3125 (1.64 s <sup>-1</sup> )
	PSR B0656+14 (1.92 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX J1605.3+3249 (0.90 s <sup>-1</sup> )
	Geminga (0.54 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX J0806.4-4123 (0.38 s <sup>-1</sup> )
	PSR B1055-52 (0.35 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX JI308.6+2127 (0.29 s <sup>-1</sup> )
	old! PSR J0437-4715 (0.20 s <sup>-1</sup> )	RX J2143.0+0654 (0.18 s <sup>-1</sup> )
d or young? Calvera (0.08 s <sup>-1</sup> )		RX <u> 0420.0-5022 (0.14</u> s <sup>-1</sup> )
	PSR J0538+2817 (0.06 s <sup>-1</sup> )	No Beaming!
	PSR B1951+32 (0.07 s <sup>-1</sup> )	

Friday, July 15, 2011

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## **Optical Counterparts**







¥ ૐ & vK '09,09b; K et al. '05a,b; vK & K 2008; K ¥ 8



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& K 2008; K

**'05a,b;** vK

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## Is Emission Thermal?

- Compare:
  - X-ray luminosity L<sub>X</sub>=4πd<sup>2</sup>F<sub>X</sub>
  - Spin-down luminosity  $\dot{E}=d(\frac{1}{2}I\Omega^{2})/dt$
- Radio pulsars:



• Much non-thermal emission



- $L_X/\dot{E} \sim (10^{32}/10^{30}) \sim 100$
- Little non-thermal emission





## RX J1856: Optical to X-rays



(Drake et al. '02; Pons et al. '02; Burwitz et al. '03; Kaplan et al. 2002, 2003, 2003b)

## RX J1856: Optical to X-rays



(Drake et al. '02; Pons et al. '02; Burwitz et al. '03; Kaplan et al. 2002, 2003, 2003b)

### Puzzles

- X-ray blackbody does not match O/UV
- O/UV not the same across objects (talk by Kamble)
- Spectra are not blackbodies (talk by Potekhin)
- Magnetic field is high: standard atmosphere models not valid, might decay (talk by Popov)
- Hα nebula from RX J1856
- Variability

#### a more realistic model



(Ho, Kaplan et al. 2007; Ho 2007; also see Motch et al. '03, Zane et al. '04)

#### a more realistic model



- Thin (~I g/cm<sup>2</sup>) layer
   of partially ionized H
- On top of condensed surface

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## **Spectral Absorption Features**



## **Complex Absorption**

- A number of objects:
- absorption is complex, not a single line
- multiple lines?
- harmonic relation between line energies (1:2, 2:3, ?)



## What Causes Features?

- Cyclotron (proton)
- Neutral hydrogen
- Molecular H
- He (neutral, ionized, molecular,...)
- Other species
- See Haberl (2007)
- Need to consider:

•vacuum resonance suppression (Ho & Lai 2003)

- high B: absorption weaker
- •role of condensation (Medin & Lai 2007)
  - high B/low T: solid surface
- •Multiple lines in some sources

Cyclotron harmonics not possible (Potekhin; Suleimanov+ '10)












- Temperature represents at least most of surface, blackbody model
- For > I Myr, most pulsars have polar cap and/or PL
- Systematic offset: τ(INS)~I0\*τ(PSR) for same kT
- What about composition? Radio?
- ISM "bias": cooler sources not visible



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  - Either has extra energy source
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  - see: Colpi+ '00; Pons & Geppert '07; Pons+ '07; Popov+ '10



## **Orientation Effects?**

- Contopoulos & Spitkovsky (2006):
  - Orientation changes spin-down law, appears like field decay
- Could explain lack of radio for INS (orientation bias)?
- <u>But</u>: timescales do not work:
  - spin-down deviations only for ≥10<sup>7</sup> yrs (n=3) with B~10<sup>13</sup> G
  - this age is even less likely than 10<sup>6</sup> yrs for INS (kT would be even weirder)
- Higher  $B \rightarrow$  faster
  - Then decay would <u>still</u> happen



integrate  $\dot{P}(\theta)$  for  $B=3\times10^{13}$  G,  $P_0=0.1$  s

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also see: Turolla et al. (2004), Pons et al. (2007)

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  0806, 2143 contradict?
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- <u>But</u>, new data on 0420 (K
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Originally in 3 sources 8 **PSR J1718** 0806, 2143 contradict? orientation? Dipole Magnetic Field (10<sup>13</sup> G) cBut, new data on 0420 (K & vK 'II) support **RRAT J1819** Cooling sequence? **PSR J1119** Prob. not: 1856 younger than 0720 (Kaplan et al. '07; Tetzlaff et al. '11) Surface physics? Medin & Lai (2007) New source agrees? Radio pulsar w/ B=3x10<sup>13</sup> G 250 300 50 100 150 200 But only some high-B Effective Temperature (eV) pulsars

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## PSR J0726-2612: Proto-INS?

- Radio pulsar (Burgay et al. 2005)
  - $P=3.4s, B=3\times10^{13} \text{ G}, \tau=2\times10^{5} \text{ y}$
- New Chandra observation
  - purely thermal, kT≈90 eV (cooler than RX J0720, but younger)
  - Blackbody consistent with data, not H atmosphere
  - Sinusoidal pulsations at 2\*P
  - A lot like a young INS!
  - L<sub>X</sub>/Ė≈0.5 d<sub>kpc</sub><sup>2</sup>
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also see talk by Vicky Kaspi

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 $B_{\rm p}$  (G)

irrotational (slow) mode (Heyl & Kulkarni '98)

Age (yr)

- Magnetar: neutron star with energy supplied by *B*, not  $\Omega$
- INS: X-ray emission from cooling
- Were the INS magnetars, with cooling augmented by *B* decay? (Heyl & Kulkarni '98)



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  - Simple model of field decay
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  - How does SGR 0418+5729 fit?
  - Page+ '07; Aguilera+ '07; Braithwaite '08; Pons+ '08



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  - Ohmic decay resistors in crust
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- Assumption: smooth dipole B, leads to dipole T
- Phase-resolved spectra/energyresolved pulsations map the surface (e.g., Zane & Turolla 2006; Gotthelf et al. 2010)
  - See different parts as the NS rotates
- Could help understand origin of spectral features (more absorption → more B?)



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#### Conclusions

- Goal is real physics, but not there yet
- Lots of interesting astrophysics
- Evidence for *B* decay over 10<sup>5</sup> yrs, explains:
  - Apparent ages of neutron stars
  - Overabundance of high-B objects nearby (factor of ~2? Popov et al.)
- Still need to understand how decay happens
  - Continuum of decay?
- Can we reconcile surface emission with atmospheric physics?
  - H models do not work
  - proton cyclotron models do not work
  - where next?
  - phase-resolved spectroscopy even more puzzling
- Complicated magnetospheres?
- Find more objects (Pires, Rutledge, etc.)! Eventually eRosita
- Puzzles remain: 0720 variability, 1856 Hα, ...

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(Solar Dynamics Observatory)

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	kT	Ρ	Þ	Eabs	ACIS	$P_{frac}$	В	μ
	(keV)	(s)	(s/s)	(keV)	(c/s)	(%)	(mag)	(mas/yr)
1856	60	7.06	3E-14		2.1	I	25.8	333
0720	85	8.39	7E-14	0.3	1.4	Ш	26.5	108
1605	93	6.88?		0.5	1.0	<3	26.9	144
1308	90	10.31	1E-13	0.3	0.5	18	28.5	200
2143	101	9.44	4E-14	0.7	0.6	4	26.3	?
0806	96	11.37	9E-15	0.5	0.5	6	27.9	?
0420	45	3.45	3E-14	0.3	0.05	13	27.9	?

Kaplan, Kamble et al. 'I I

#### **Optical In Detail**









- Hα nebulae around pulsars: usually "bowshocks"
  Size R<sub>0</sub> comes from pressure balance:
  ISM ram pressure = pulsar wind pressure *Q*ISM VNS<sup>2</sup> = Ė/4πcR<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup>
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Interstellar Medium "flowing at" NS



(van Kerkwijk & Kulkarni 2001; van Kerkwijk & Kaplan 2008)

NS

wind







van Kerkwijk, Kaplan et al. '07



van Kerkwijk, Kaplan et al. '07



van Kerkwijk, Kaplan et al. '07

- Spectrum changed over ~months (de Vries et al. '04)
- Same with pulse profile, phase
- Affected ~40% of surface
- Still working on nature of change:
  - Free precession?
  - Glitch related to coupling of superfluid core to crust via B?
  - Change in <u>B</u> topology or currents?
  - Accretion of debris/dust?
- Also see Hohle et al. 2009

van Kerkwijk, Kaplan et al. '07





- INS are significant fraction (up to 50%) of nearby sources
- But no PSRs resemble INS
- Radio quiet:
  - Old pulsar: nonthermal emission has shut off?
  - Expect narrow radio beams for long P
- Extends B dist'n upward (as with pulsars; Vranesevic et al., Faucher-Giguère & Kaspi)



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