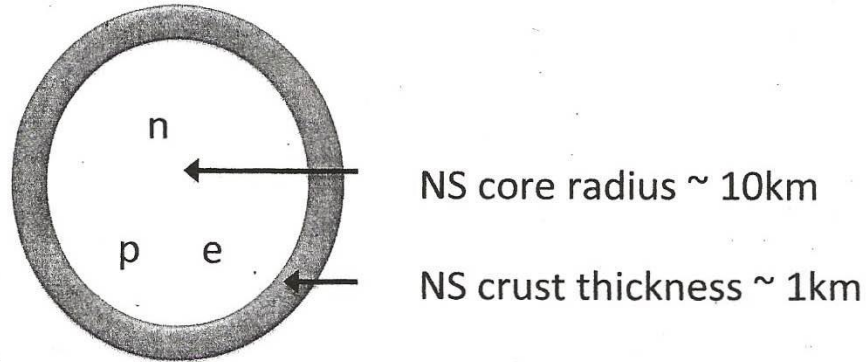


Superatomic Physics:
Millisecond pulsars

Henley Conference, INT, Univ. of Washington
Sept. 10-11 (2018)

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and
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1% of the stellar mass in our Galaxy is in superfluid neutrons and superconducting protons of neutron stars (pulsars)

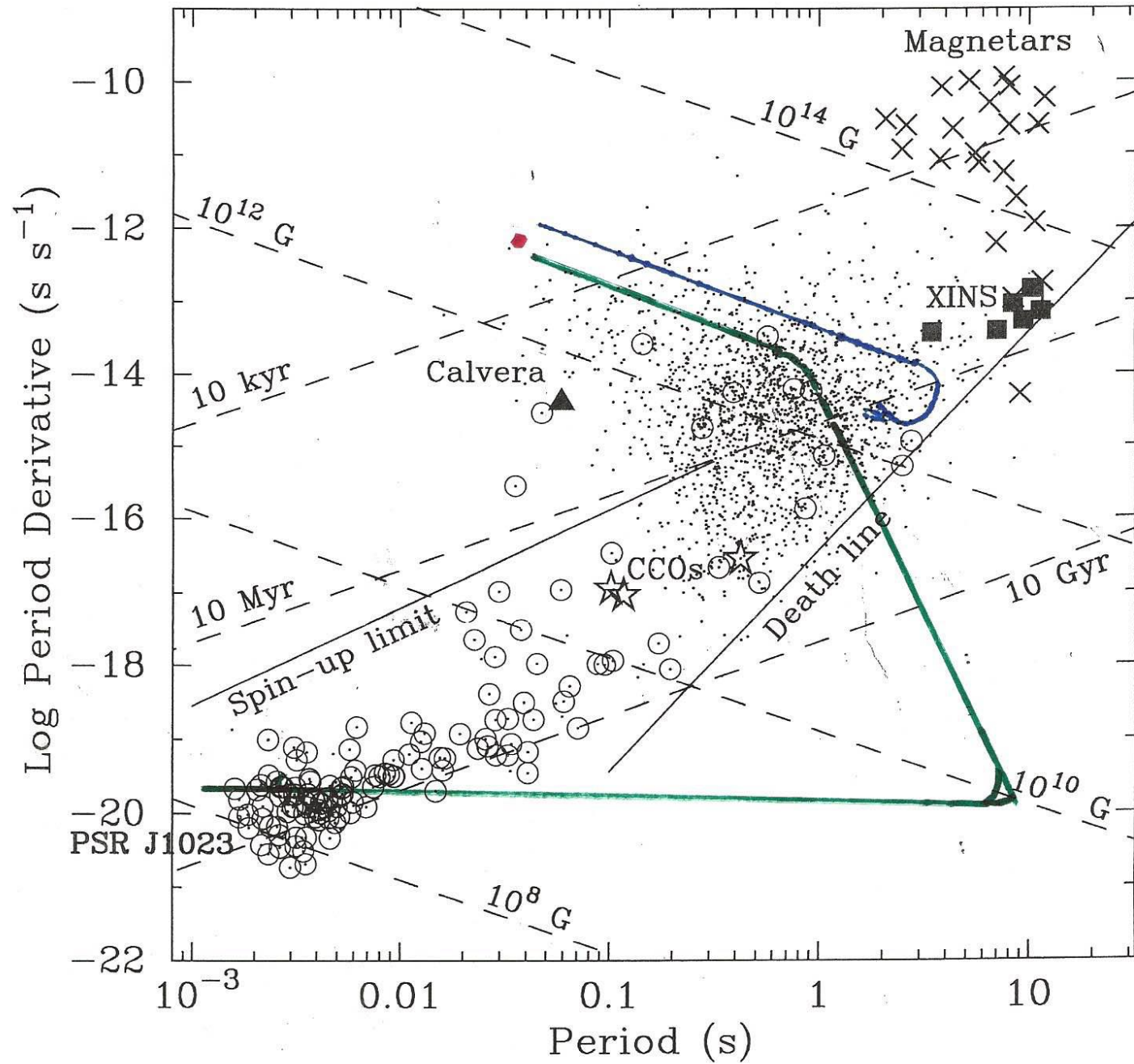


NS is a giant (solar mass) atomic nucleus with $N_n \sim 10^{57}$

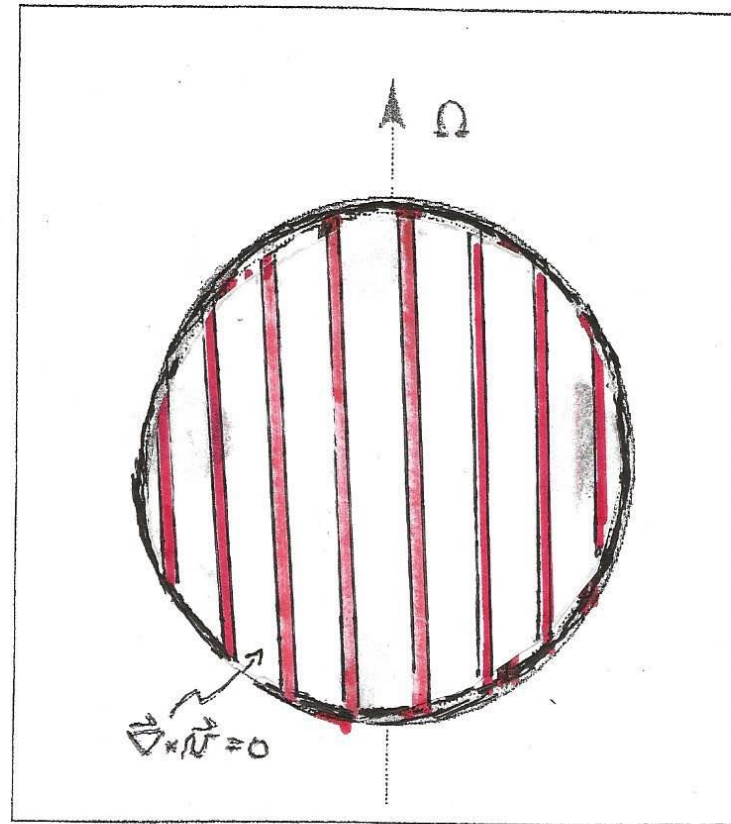
Initial spin period $P_0 \sim 10^{-2}$ sec

Initial magnetic dipole $B_d \sim 3 \times 10^{12}$ G

(angular momentum and flux conservation from ancestor)

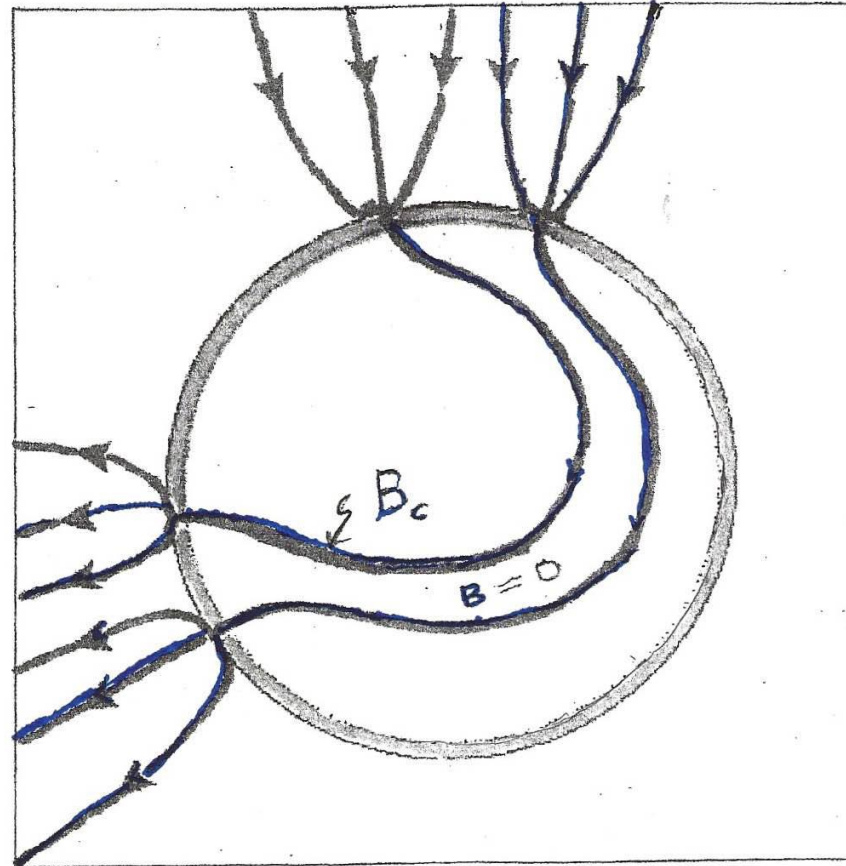


“Uniformly” rotating neutron superfluid core

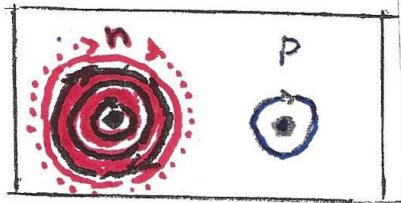
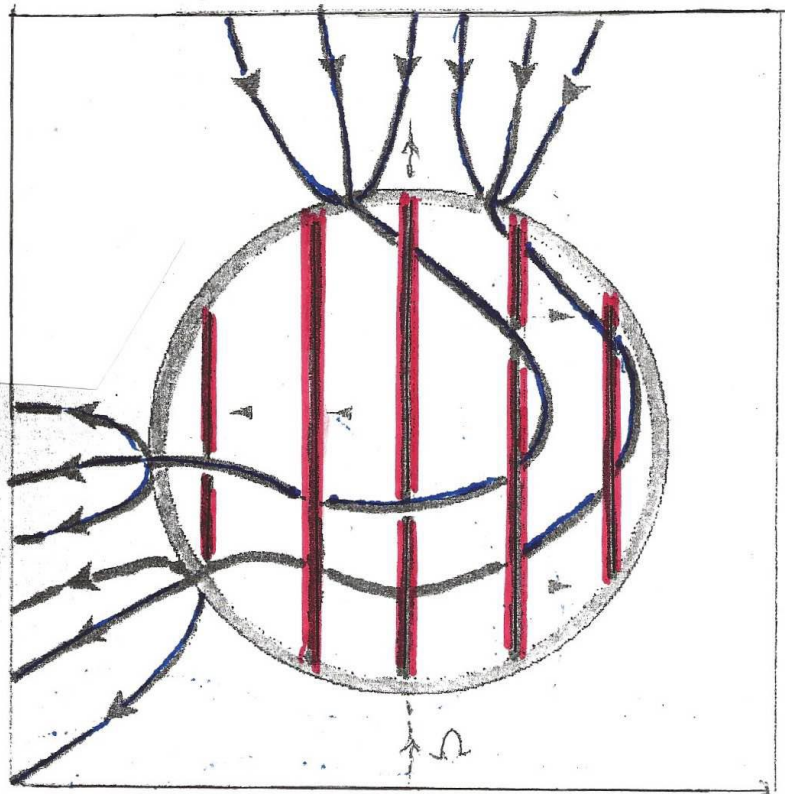


$$n_v = \frac{2m_n \Omega}{\pi \hbar} = \left(\frac{10^4}{P(\text{sec})} \text{cm}^{-2} \right)$$

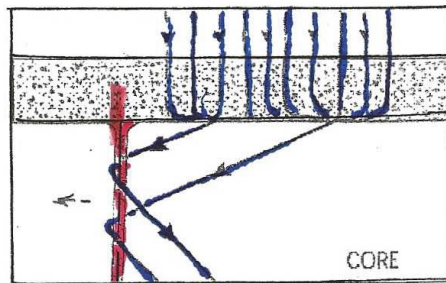
Magnetic field in (type II) proton superconductor core



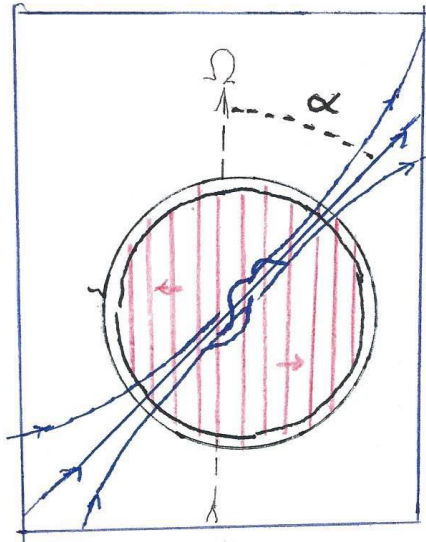
$$B_c \sim 10^{15} \text{ Gauss} \quad (n_{\Phi} \sim \bar{B}_{13} \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2})$$
$$\Phi_0 = h c / 4 e$$



\longleftrightarrow
 10^{-11} cm.



crust
 Horowitz
 et al (2018)



$$\sin^2 \alpha \sim \frac{\hat{\Omega}}{\Omega}$$

$$I \dot{\Omega} = -\frac{\mu^2}{c^3} (1 + \sin^2 \alpha) \Omega^3$$

$$\mu \equiv B_d R^3$$

GRUZINOV (2005)
SPITKOVSKY (2008)

Adolescent pulsar: $t \sim 10^3 - 10^4$ yrs : $\sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow 1$

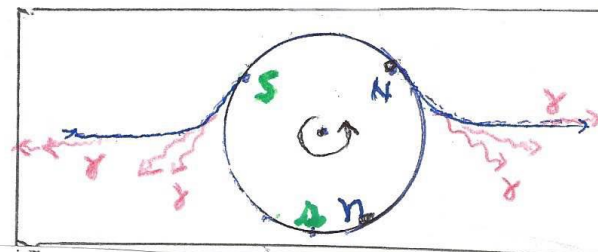
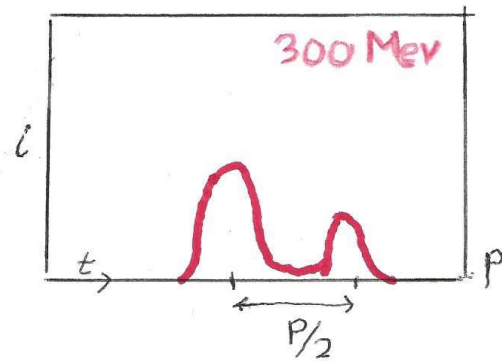
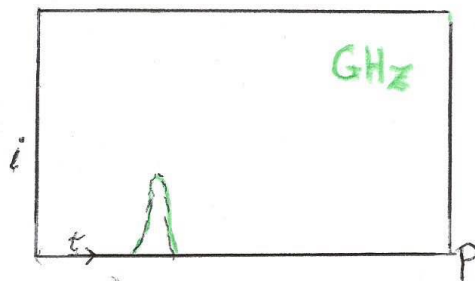
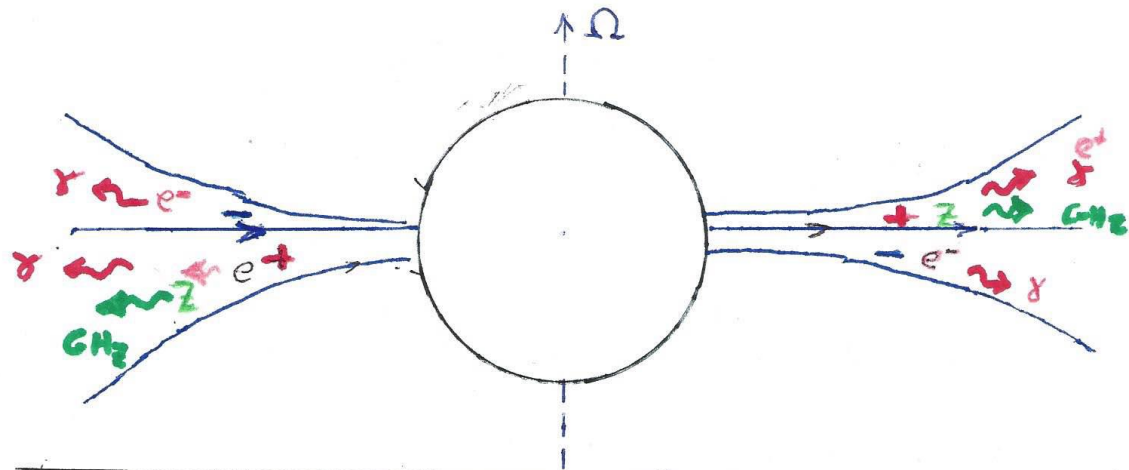
$$2.5 < \frac{\ddot{\Omega} \Omega}{\dot{\Omega}^2} \equiv n < 3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2.9 & 2.8 & 2.5 \\ 2.2 & 2.1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

(2 < $\Omega < \hat{\Omega}$)

Senior citizen: $t \gtrsim$ crust Eddy current decay time (10^6 yrs)

$B_d \sim \left(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_0}\right) B_0 \Rightarrow n = 5$	Cordes + Chernoff (1998)
$n = 4.5 \pm 0.8$	

Mature pulsar : $10^4 - 10^6$ years ($\sin^2 \alpha \sim 1$)



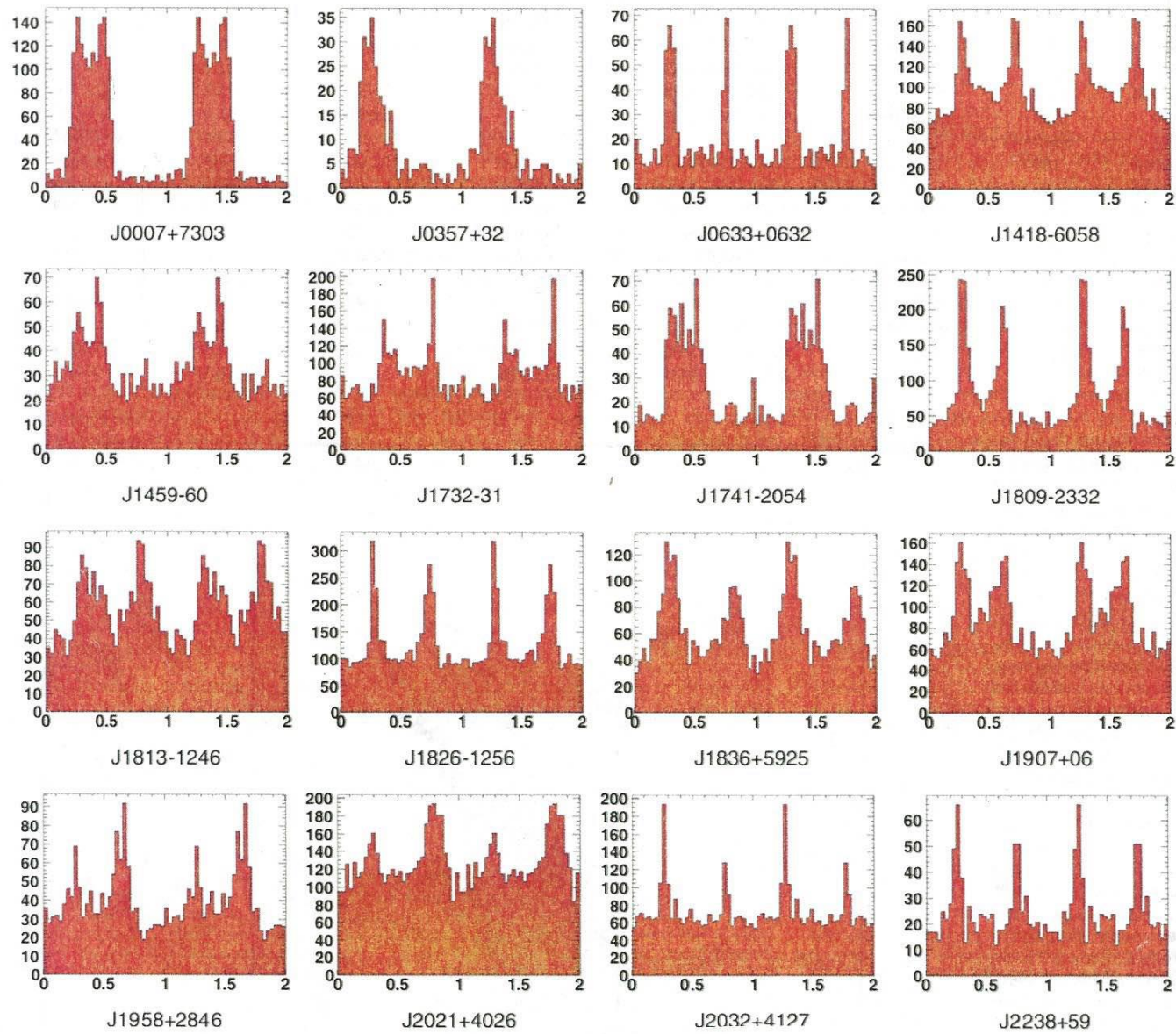
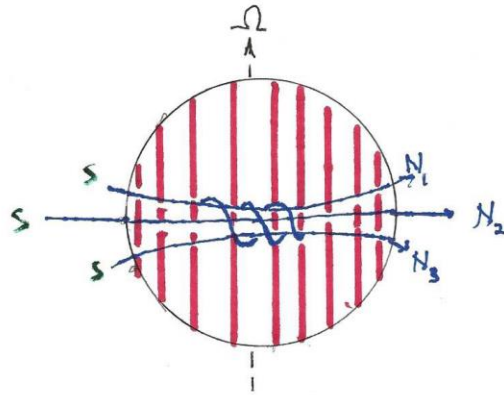


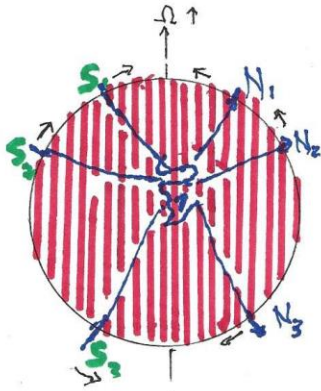
Fig. 2. Folded light curves, with a resolution of 32 phase bins per period, of the 16 pulsars discovered with the Fermi LAT, using 5 months of data with $E > 300$ MeV,

Neutron Star Spin-up

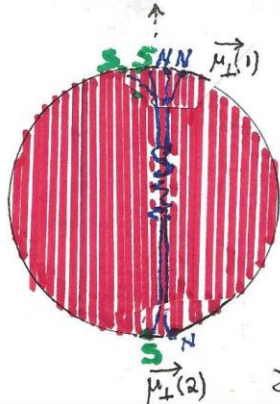


$$\dot{\Omega} = 0$$

(Ω spin-up)

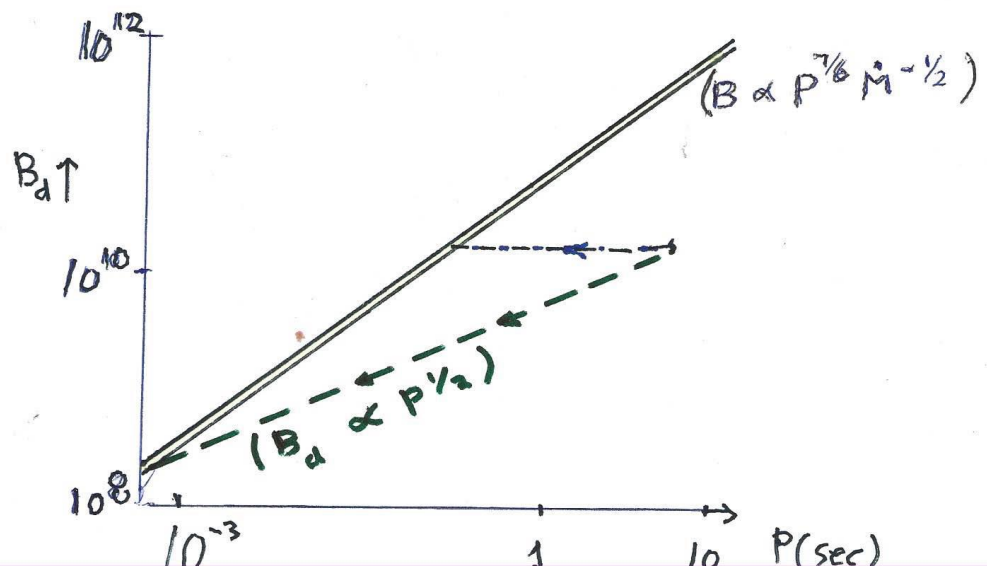
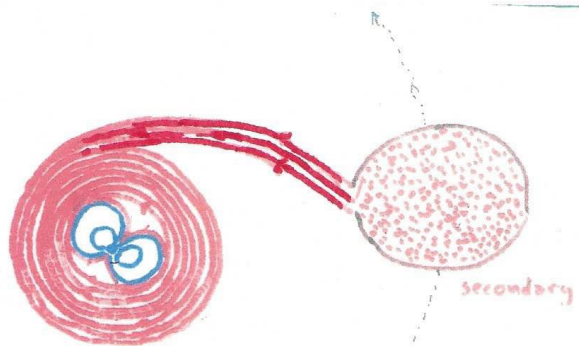
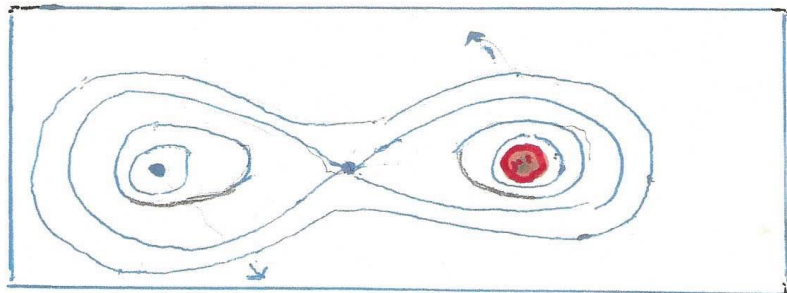


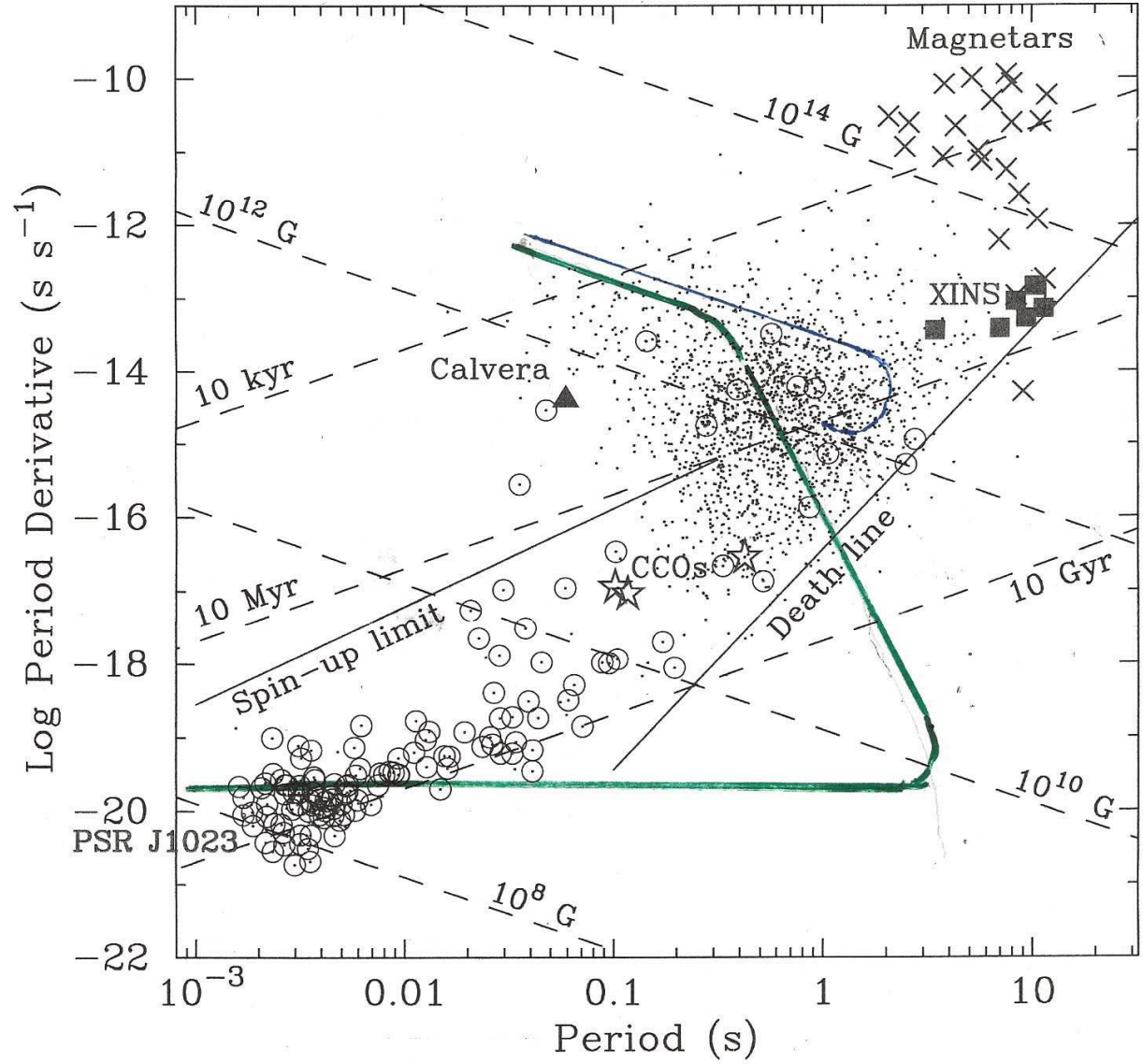
$$\dot{\Omega} > 0$$

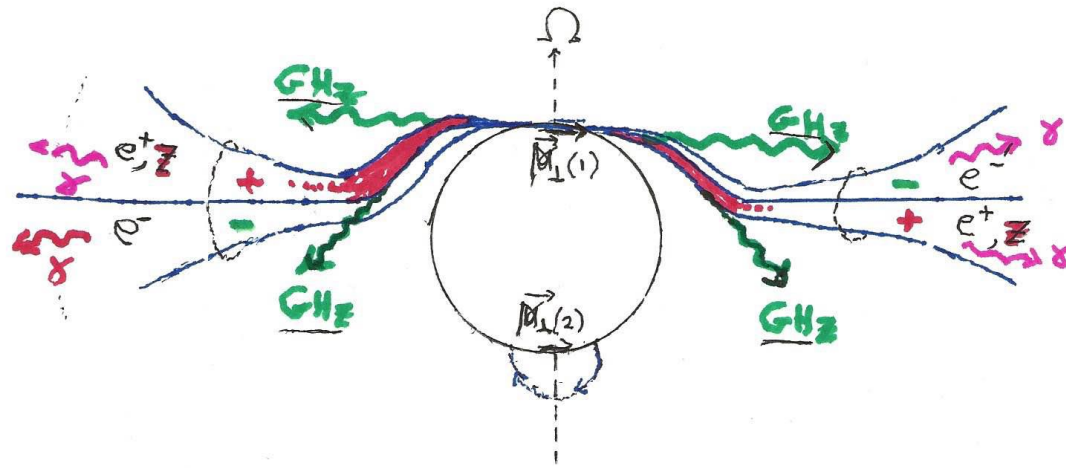


$$\Omega = \Omega_{MSP}$$

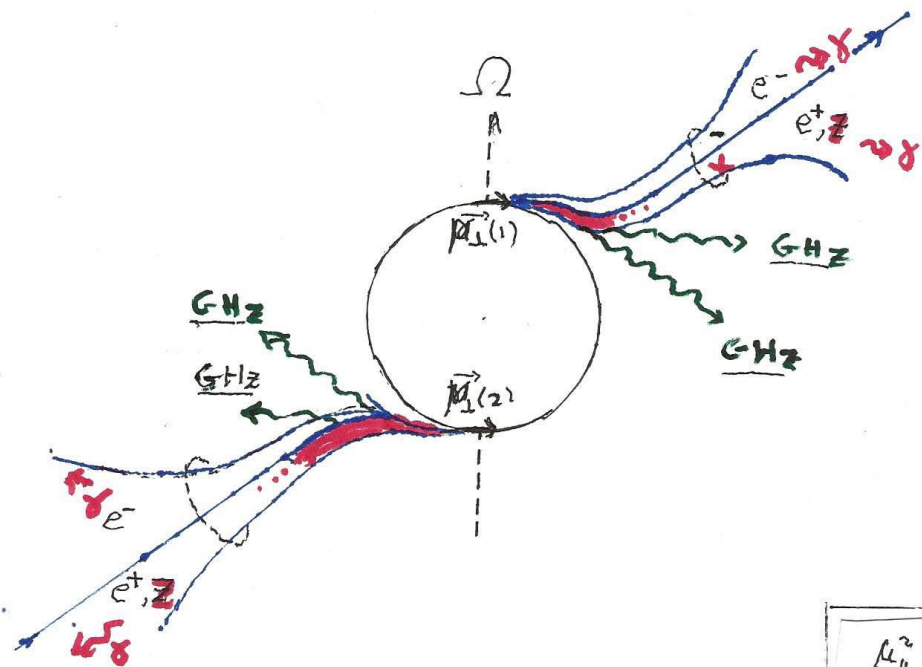
$$r \sim R \left(\frac{\Omega_{MSP}}{\Omega} \right)^{1/2} \sim 10^{-2} R$$



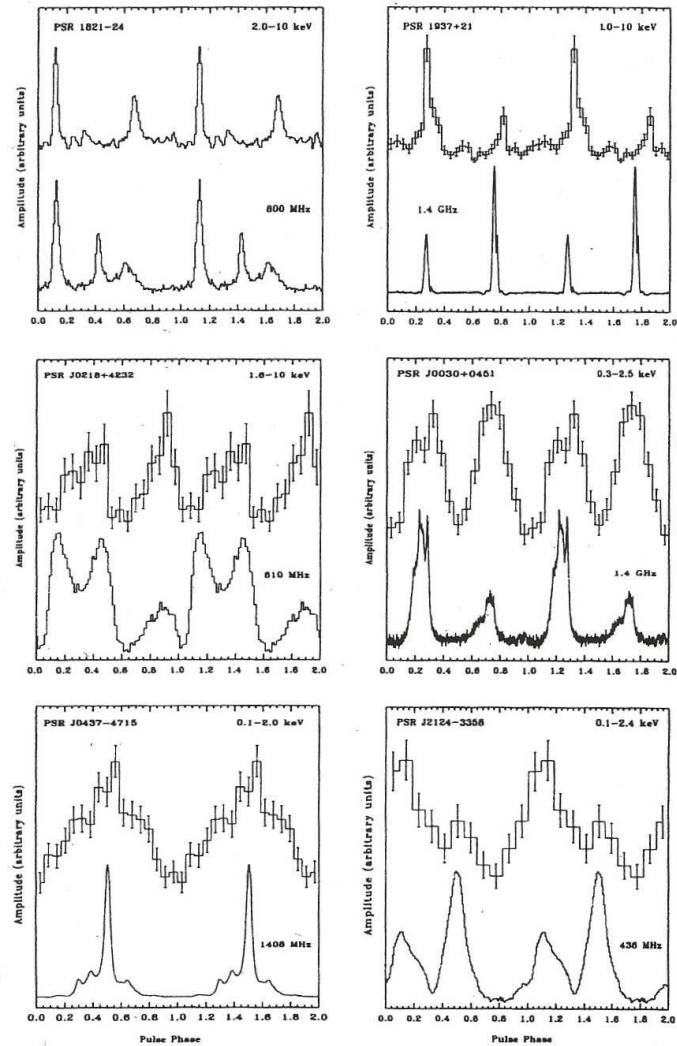




$$\mu_0 < \mu_1(1) - \mu_1(2)$$



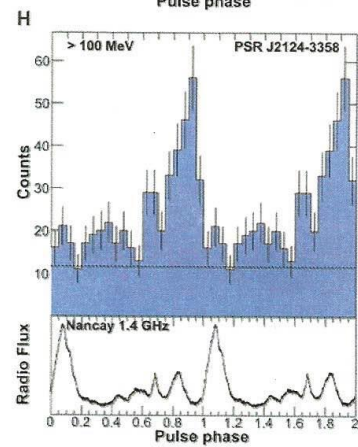
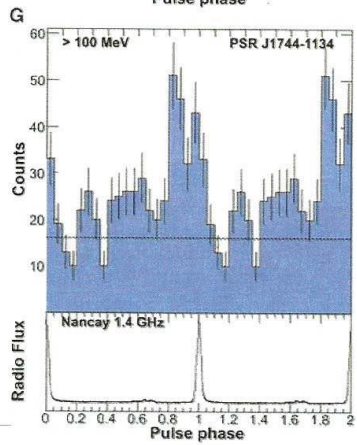
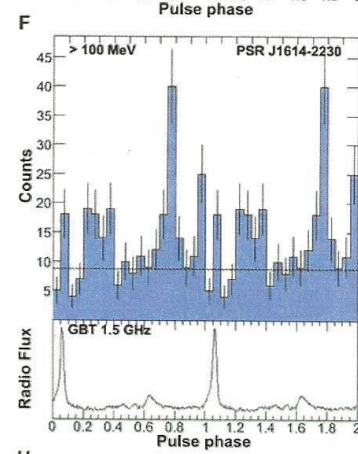
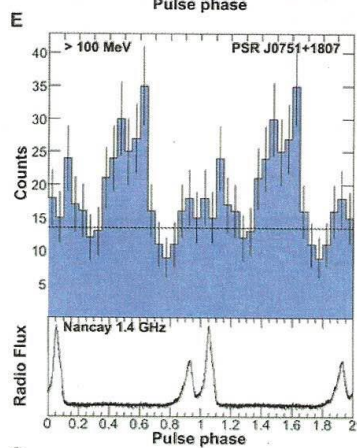
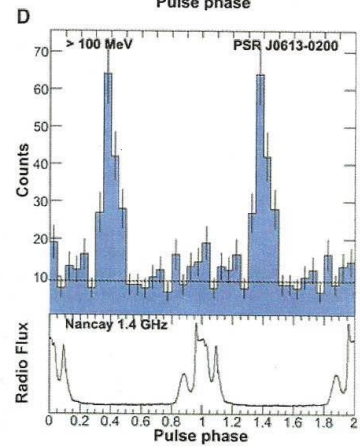
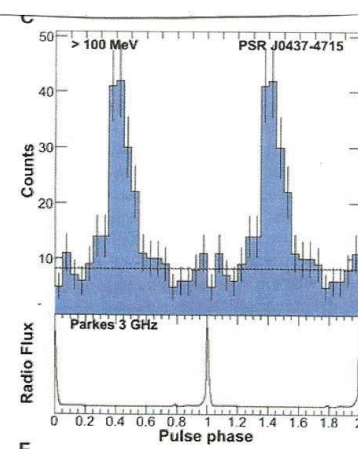
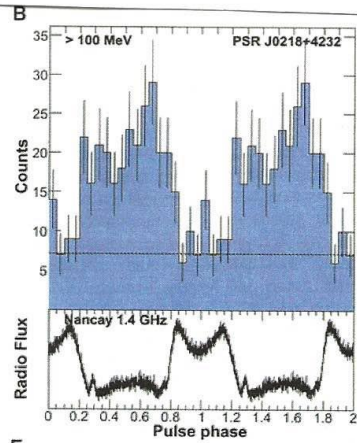
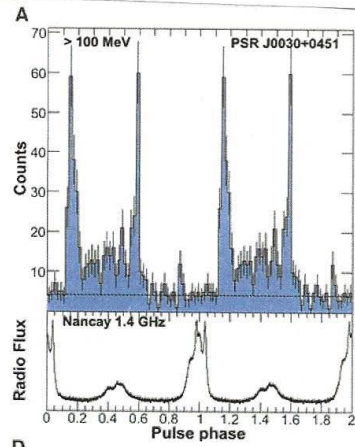
$$\mu_0 > \mu_1(1) - \mu_1(2)$$

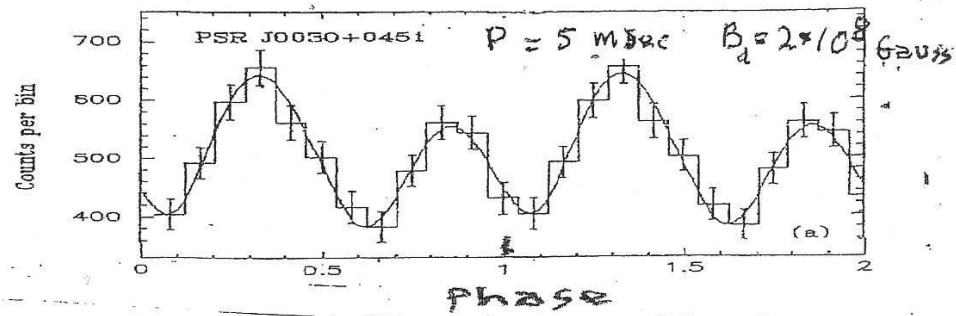
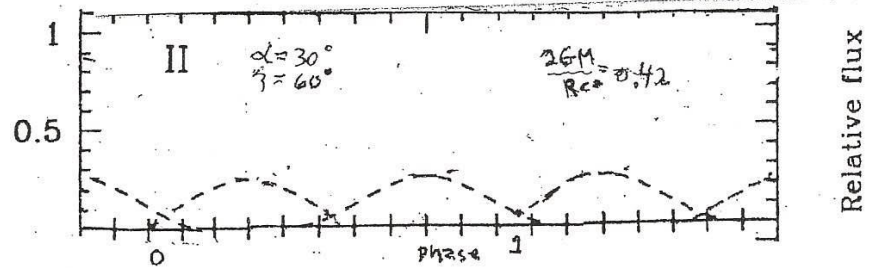
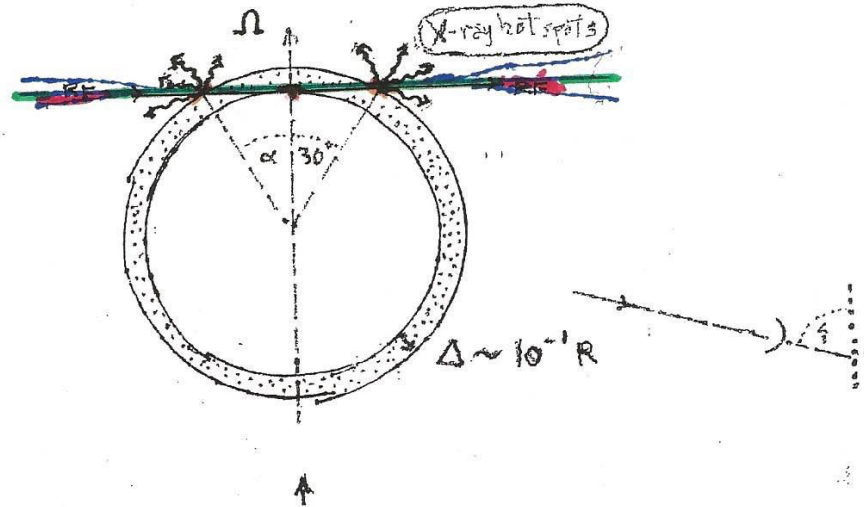


X-ray and radio pulse profiles for the six brightest ms-pulsars.

BECKER (2009)

Two full pulse cycles are shown for clarity. The relative phase between the radio and X-ray pulses is only known for PSR 1821-24, B1937+21, 0218+4232 and PSR J0437-4715 with sufficient accuracy. The phase alignment in all other cases is arbitrary

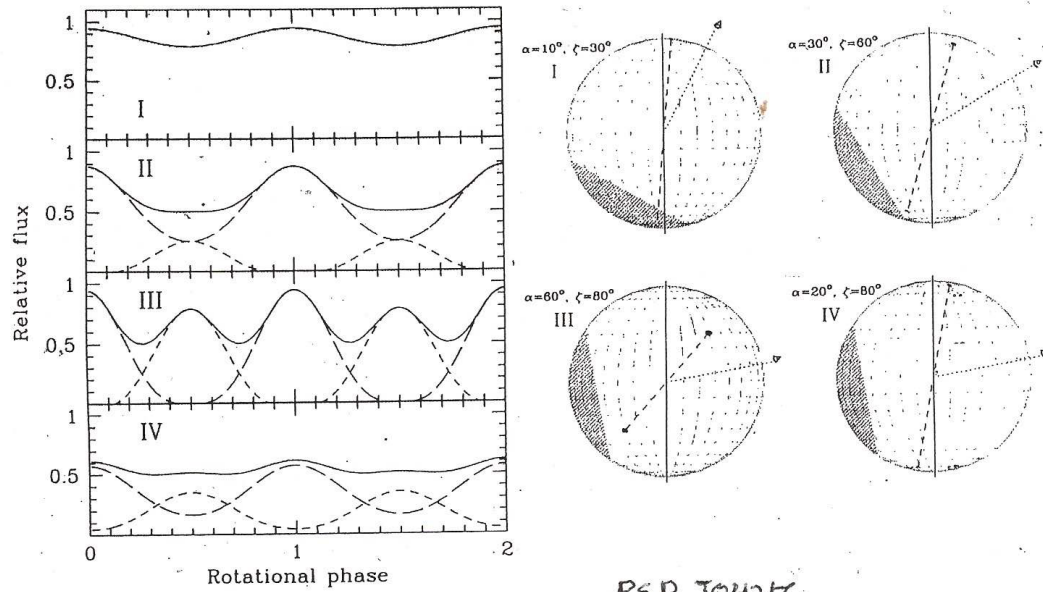
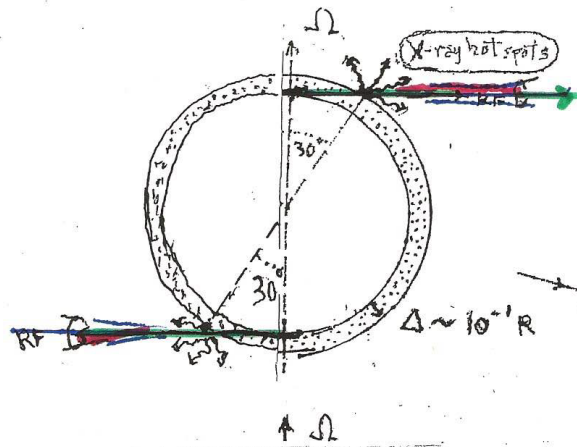




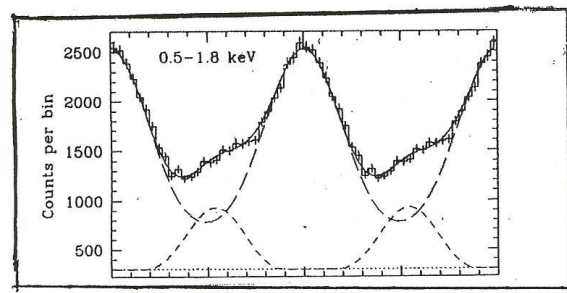
$\frac{R}{R_\odot} = 10^{-10} \text{ yrs}$

BOGDANOV, GRINDLAY, & RYBICKI

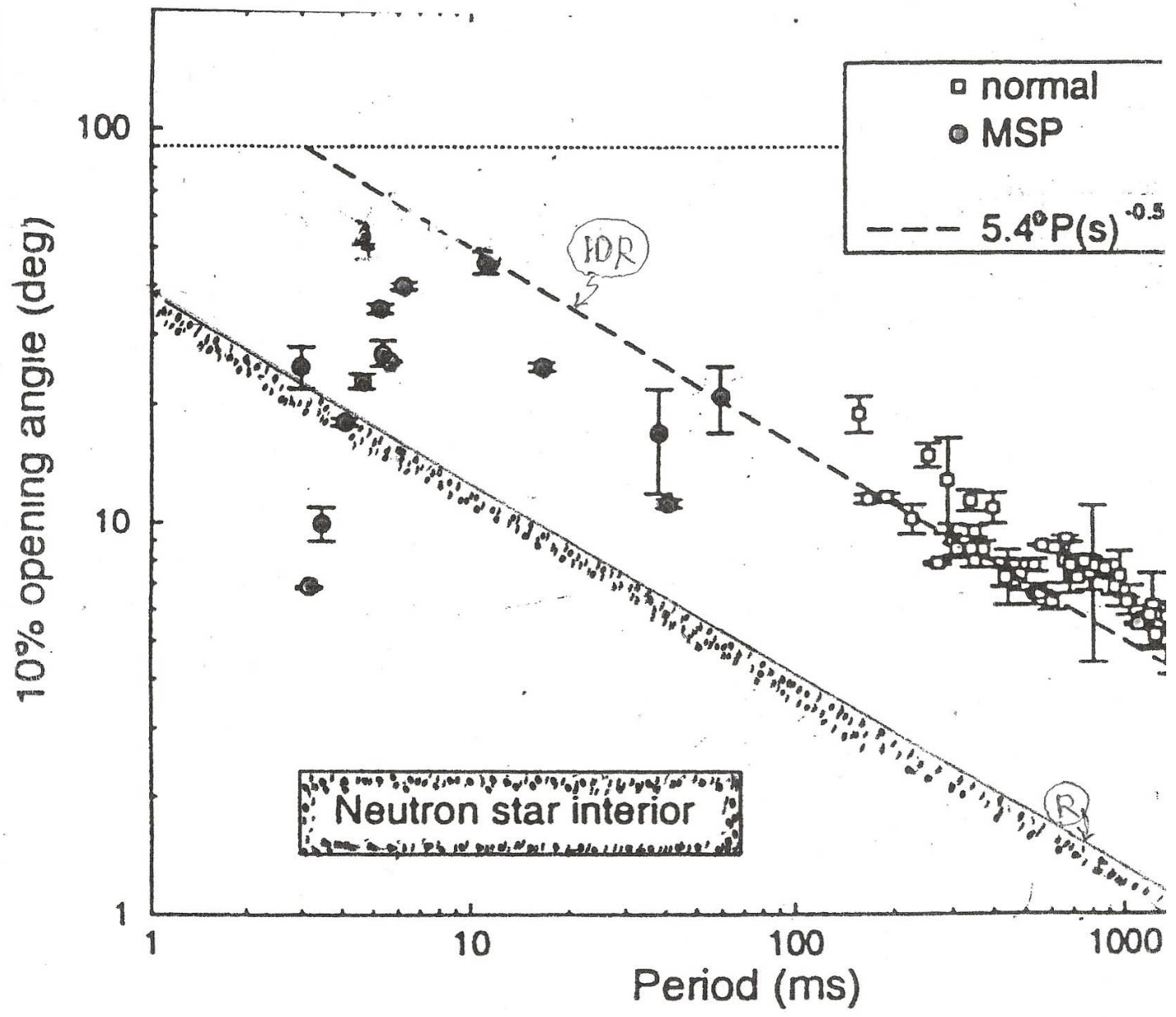
(2008)



PSR J0437



Bogdanov
(2013)



PSR J0437

