Modelling crustal mountains in accreting systems

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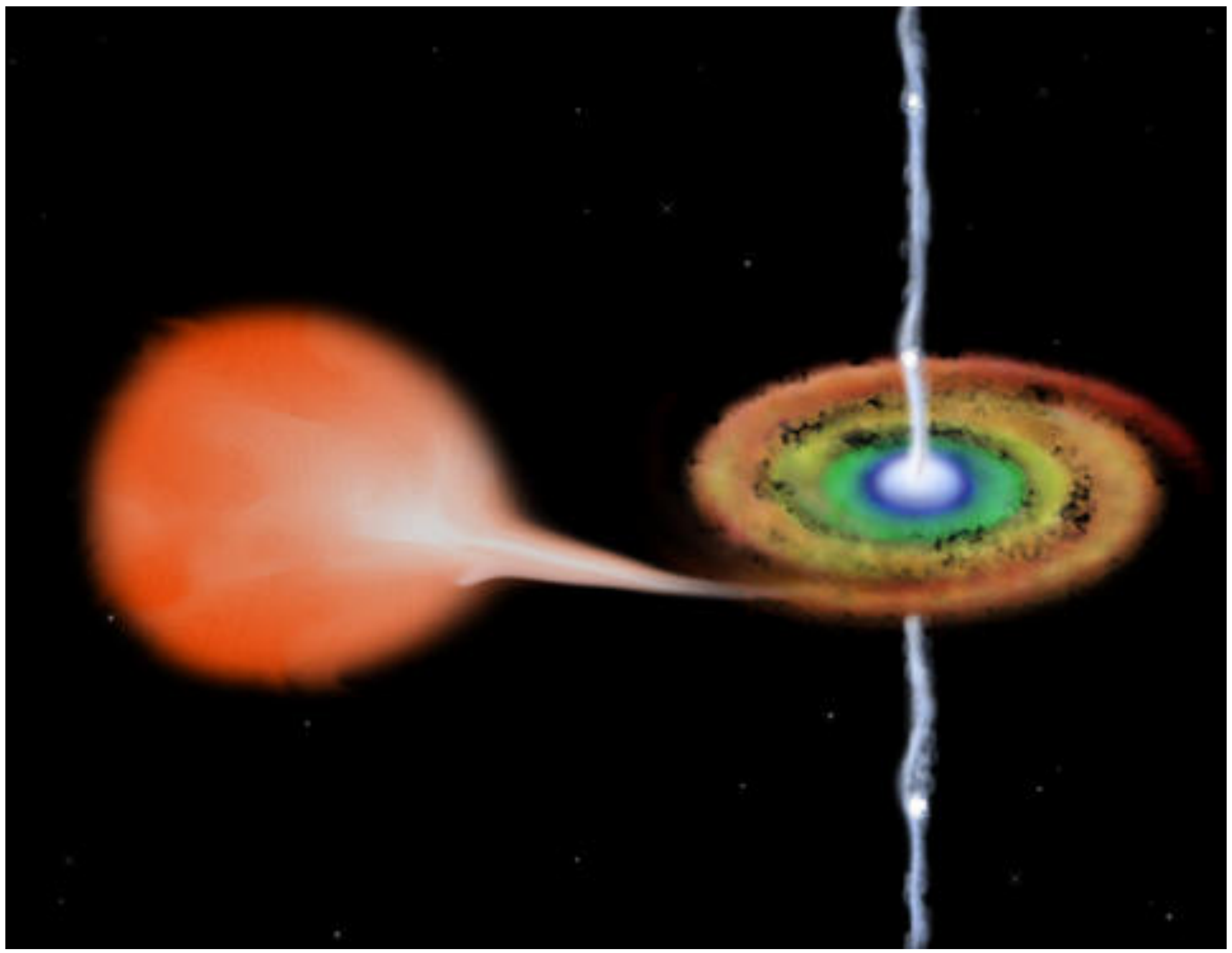
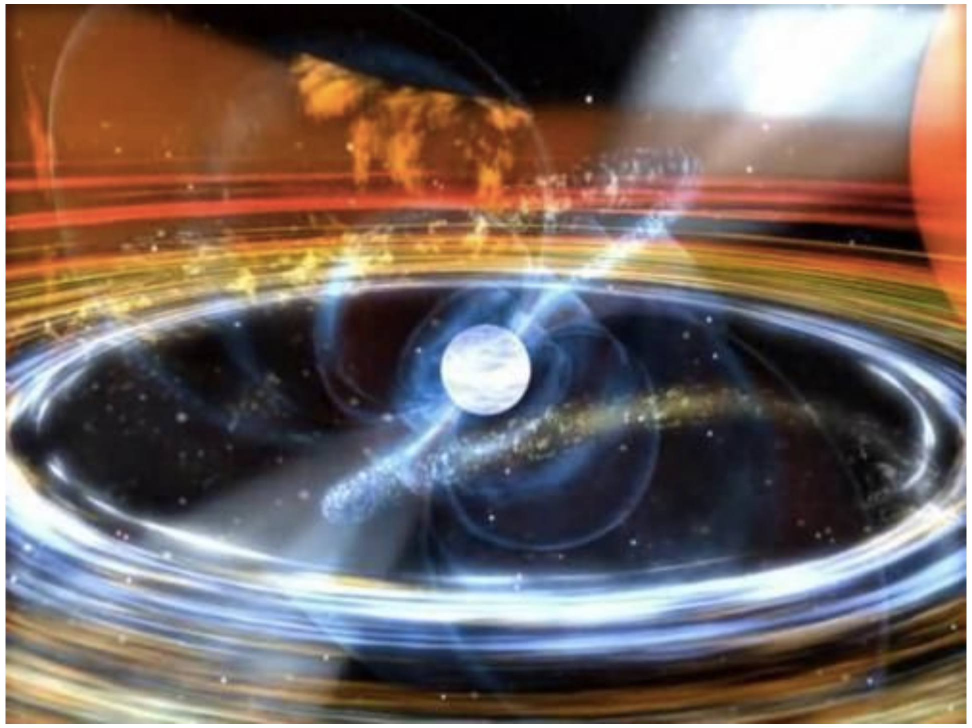
LIGO-G1800794-v2

Low Mass X-ray Binaries



- Mass is stripped from the donor
- Forms a disc and spirals in
- Interacts with the magnetic field
- Transfers angular momentum to the central NS, spinning it up
- Weak B fields $B \approx 10^8 \mathrm{G}$

GWs from Low Mass X-ray Binaries



Cutoff of distribution at ~ 730 Hz

Fastest Neutron Star: 719 Hz

(Chakrabarty et al 2003, Patruno 2010, Papitto et al. 2014, Patruno, BH and Andersson. 2017)

- Spin up halted well before breakup frequency

  (Theoretical lower limit on max breakup f ~1200 Hz - BH et al. in preparation)

- Disk/magnetosphere interaction?

  (White & Zhang 1997, Andersson, Glampedakis, BH & Watts 2006, BH & Patruno 2011, Patruno, D'Angelo & BH 2012, D'Angelo 2016, Bhattacharya & Chakrabarty 2017)

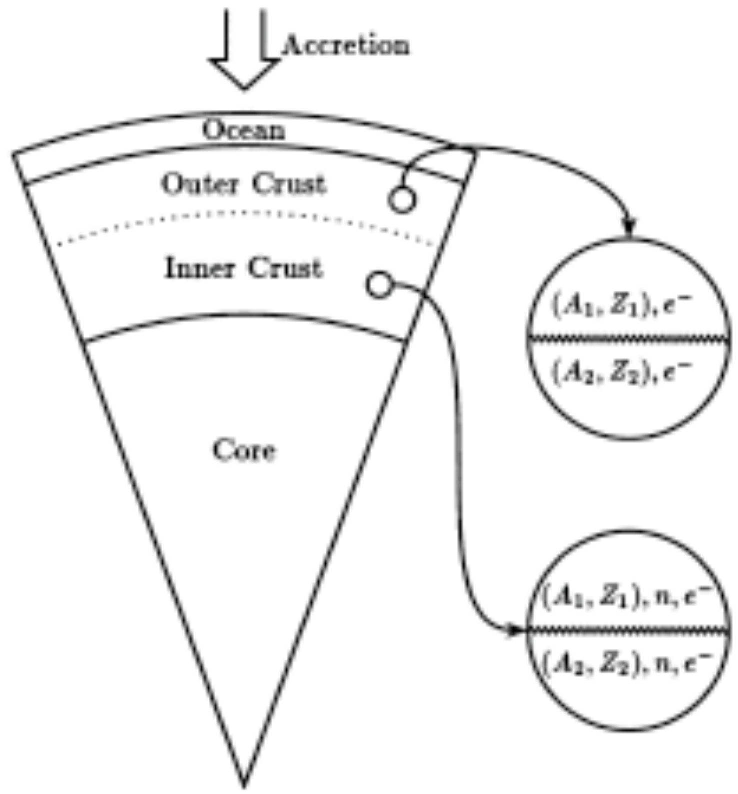
- GWs!: "mountains", unstable modes, magnetic deformations

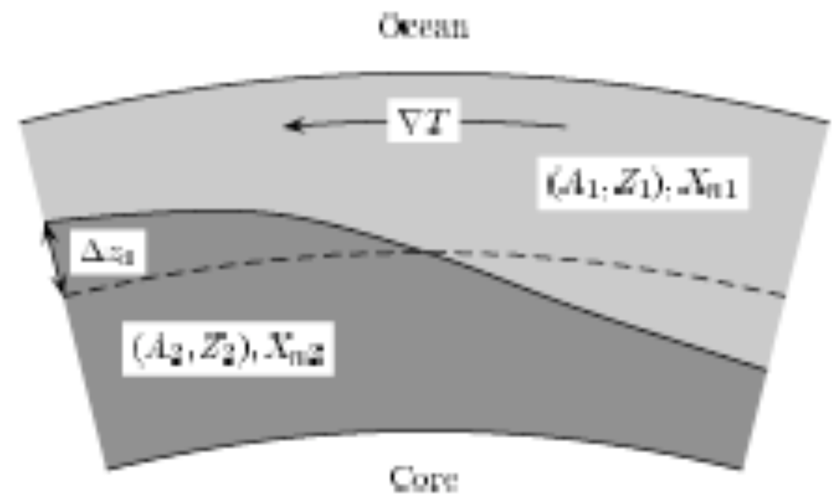
$$\epsilon \approx 10^{-7}$$

(Bildsten 1998, Andersson 1998, Cutler 2002, BH et al. 06, BH et al. 08, Payne & Melatos 05)

Thermal mountains

- Mountains from ‘wavy’ capture layers in crust



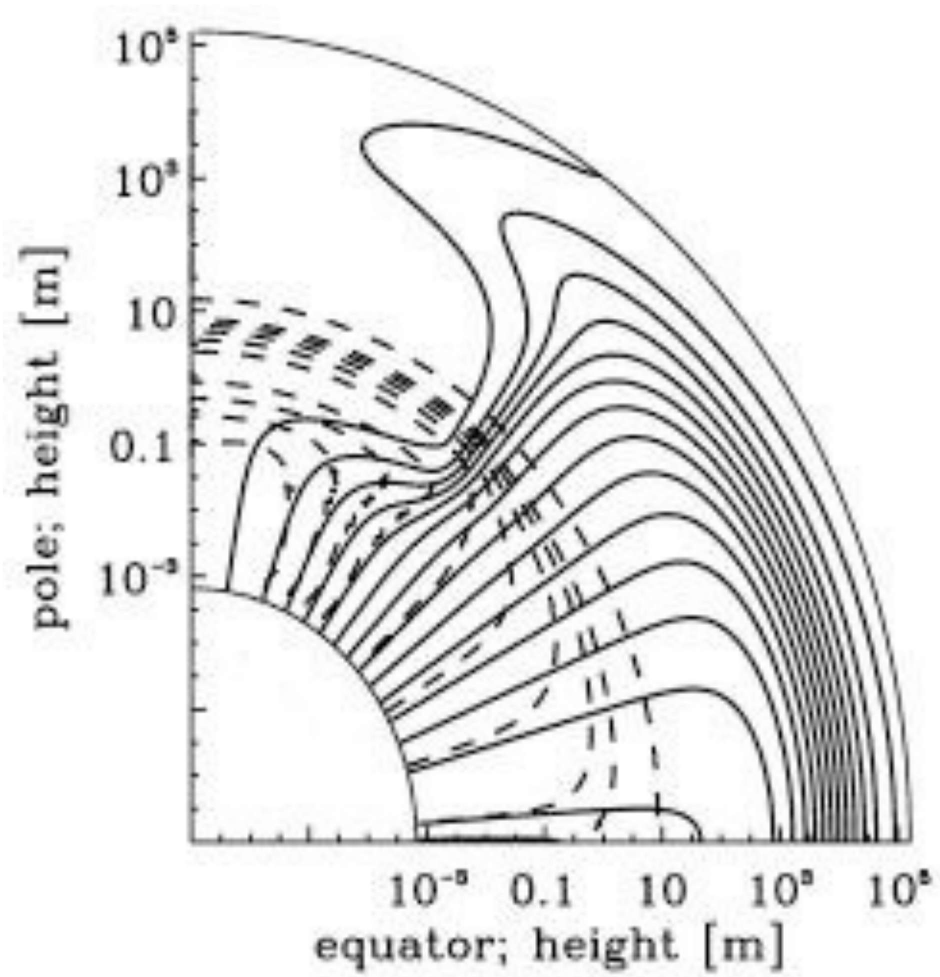


(Ushomirsky, Cutler, Bildsten 2000)

- Deep crustal heating ‘consistent’ with cooling observations from X-ray transients.

(Haensel & Zdunik 1998, 2008) (Degenaar et al 2015)

Magnetic mountains

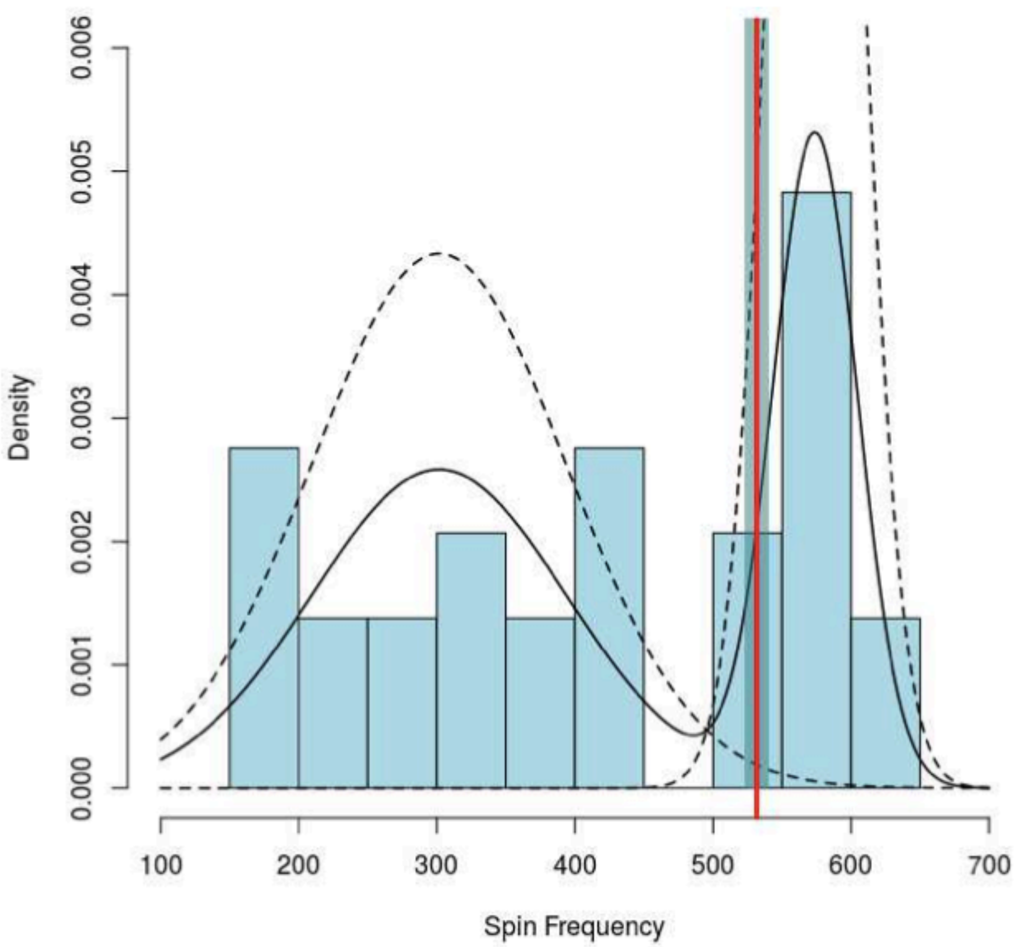


- In accreting systems Magnetic field distorted by the accretion flow
- Possibility of confining a 'mountain'

(Payne & Melatos 2005, Priymak et al. 2011, Mukherjee et al. 2012)

- Chuck's talk! (Fattoyev et al. 2018)
- r-modes: Ben's talk, Kai's talk

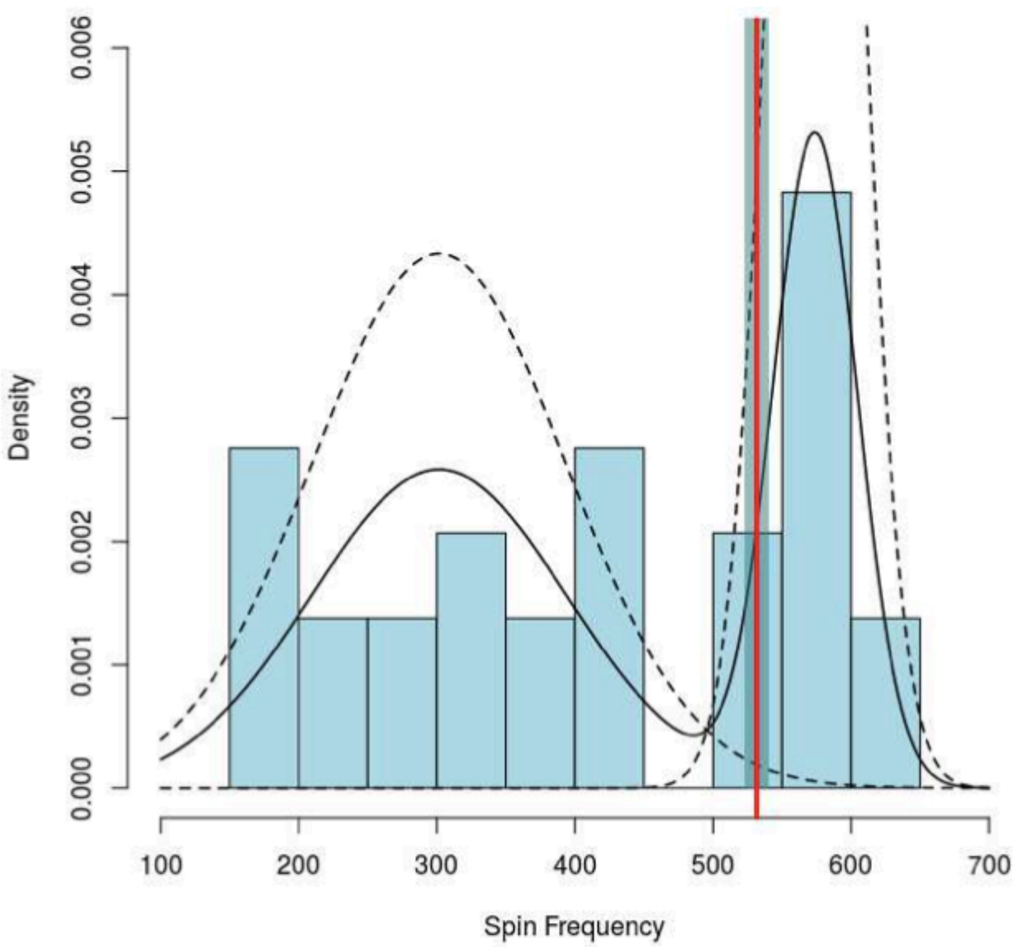
The spin of Low Mass X-ray Binaries

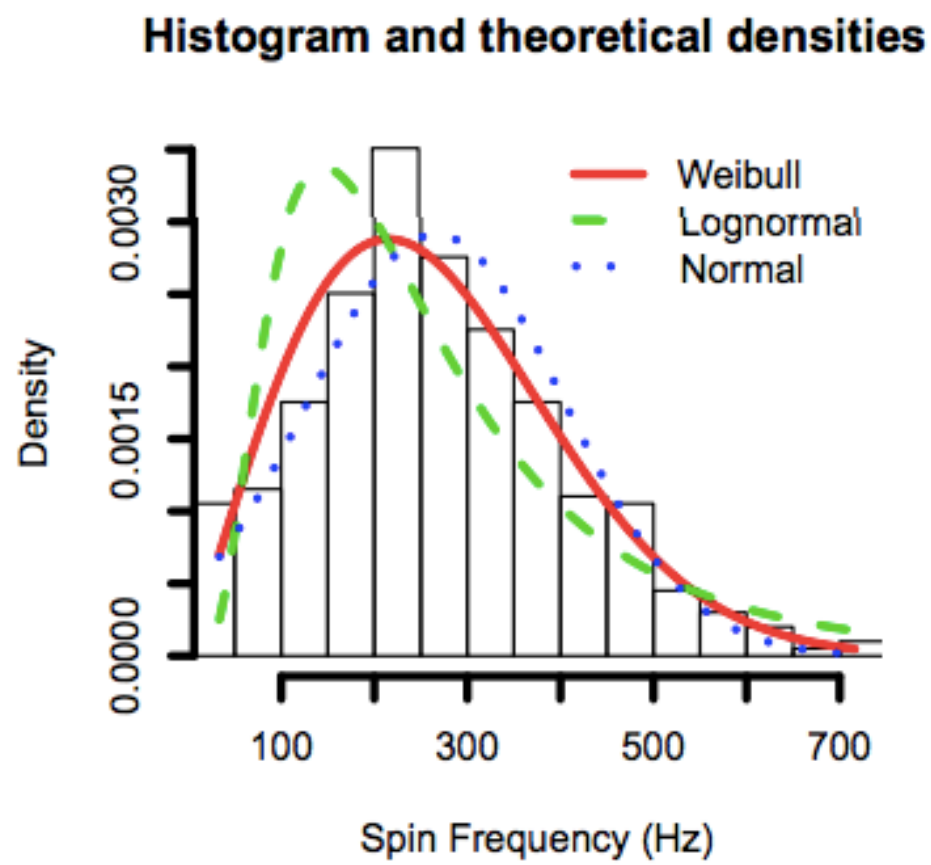


- Spin distribution is bimodal, with a cutoff around 540 Hz
- Slow population widely distributed around 300 Hz
- Ms Radio Pulsar distribution is NOT bimodal, but consistent with the slow population

(Patruno, BH & Andersson 2017)

The spin of Low Mass X-ray Binaries





- Ms Radio Pulsar distribution is NOT bimodal, but consistent with the slow population

(Patruno, BH & Andersson 2017)

Which are the fast pulsars?

- 6 NXPs, 4 AMXPs (30 in the full sample)
- Two ‘transitional’ pulsars
- one is J1023+0038: well monitored in radio and X-ray

$$\dot{\nu}_{\rm radio} = -2.3985 \times 10^{-15}\ \ {\rm Hz/s}$$

$$\dot{\nu}_{\rm xray} = -3.0413 \times 10^{-15}\ \ {\rm Hz/s}$$

27% faster!

- Problem for accretion torque models….

So what about GWs?

- Can GWs explain the additional spin-down?

$$\dot{\nu}_{\rm diff} = -6.428 \times 10^{-16} \;\; {\rm Hz/s}$$

(BH & Patruno 2017)

- Mountain:

$$Q_{22} \approx 4.4 \times 10^{35} \;\; {\rm g\ cm^2}$$

$$\varepsilon \approx 5 \times 10^{-10} \qquad h \approx 6 \times 10^{-28}$$

- r-mode

$$\alpha \approx 5 \times 10^{-8}$$

So what about GWs?

- Thermal Mountain:

$$Q_{22} \approx 3 \times 10^{35} \left(\frac{\delta T_q}{10^5 \text{ K}} \right) \left(\frac{E_{th}}{30 \text{ MeV}} \right)^3 \text{ g cm}^2$$

(Ushomirsky, Cutler & Bildsten 2000)

$$\delta T \approx 5 \times 10^6 \text{K} \;\; \text{after 1 month of accretion}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\delta T_q}{\delta T} \approx 0.03}$$

(BH & Patruno 2017)

Crustal (thermal and magnetic) mountains

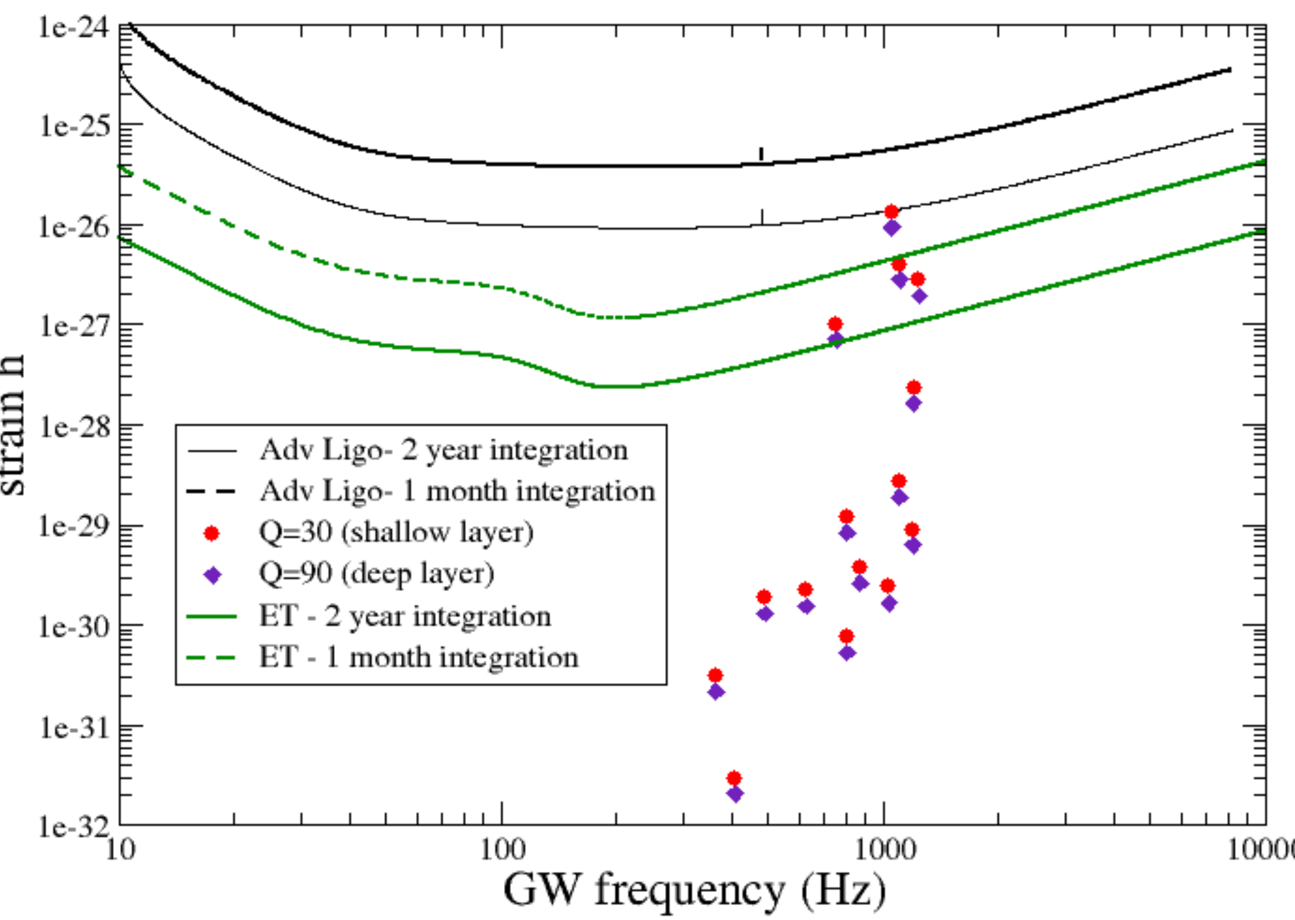
- Mountain accumulates during outbursts
- Does it dissipate between outbursts?

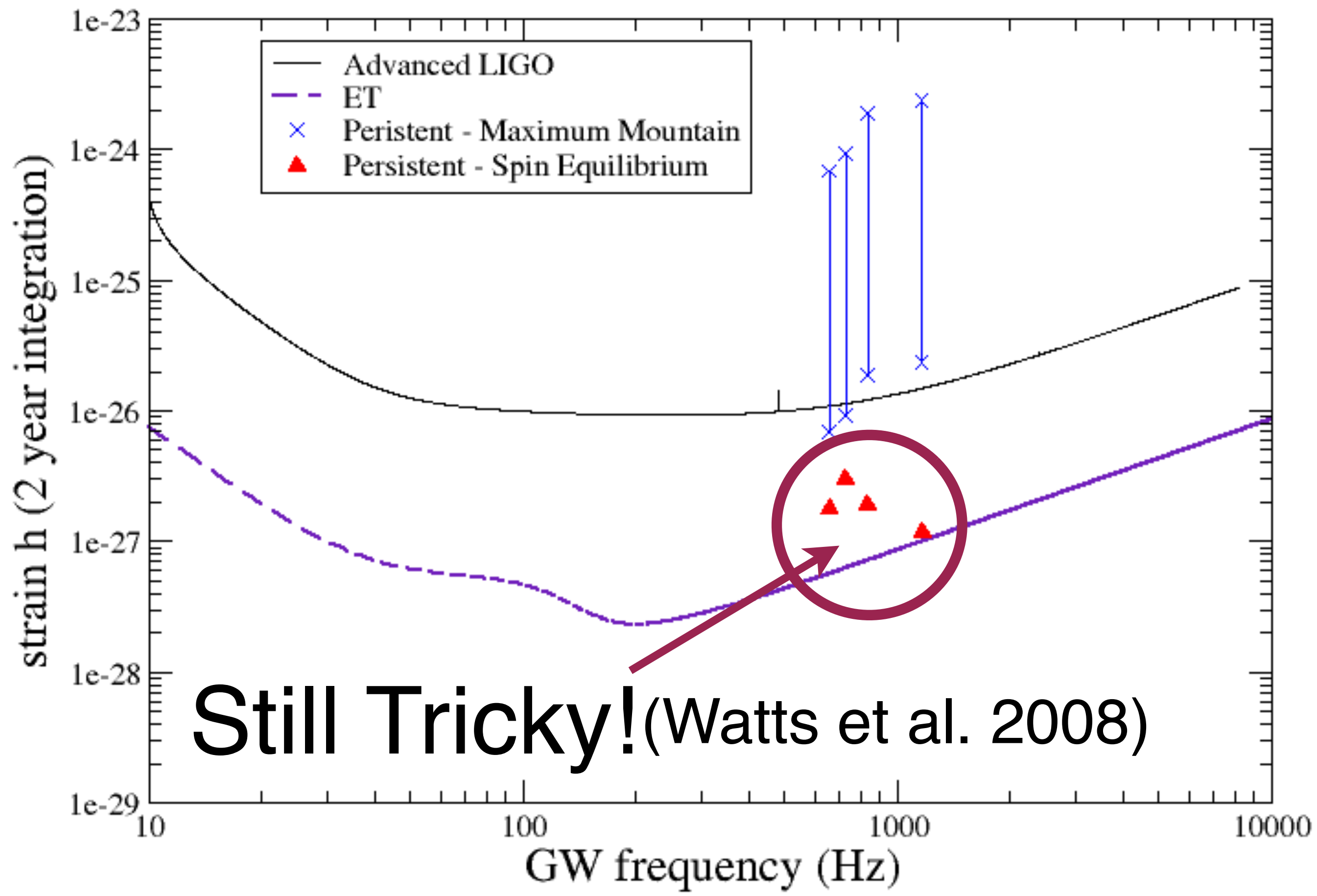
Source	ν (Hz)	d (kpc)	$\langle \dot{M} \rangle$ (10^{-10} $M_{\odot}$ yr^{-1})	Δt (d)	Ref.
SAX J1808.4–3658	401	3.5	4	30	Patruno et al. (2009)
XTE J1751–305	435	7.5	10	10	Miller et al. (2003)
XTE J1814–338	314	8	2	60	this work
IGR J00291+5934	599	5	6	14	Falanga et al. (2005)
HETE J1900.1–2455	377	5	8	3000	Papitto et al. (2013b)
Aql X-1	550	5	10	30	Güngör, Güver & Eksi (2011)
Swift J1756.9–2508	182.1	8	5	10	Krimm et al. (2007)
NGC 6440 X-2	204.8	8.5	1	4	this work
IGR J17511–3057	244.9	6.9	6	24	Falanga et al. (2011)
IGR J17498–2921	400.9	7.6	6	40	Falanga et al. (2012)
Swift J1749.4-2807	518	6.7	2	20	Ferrigno et al. (2011)
EXO 0748–676	552	5.9	3	8760	Degenaar et al. (2011)
4U 1608–52	620	3.6	20	700	Gierlinski & Done (2002)
KS 1731–260	526	7	11	4563	Narita, Grindlay & Barret (2001)
SAX J1750.8–2900	601	6.8	4	100	this work
4U 1636–536	581	5	30	pers.	this work
4U 1728–34	363	5	5	pers.	Egron et al. (2011)
4U 1702–429	329	5.5	23	pers.	this work
4U 0614+091	415	3.2	6	pers.	Piraino et al. (1999)

(BH, Priymak, Patruno, Oppenoorth, Melatos & Lasky 2015)

Thermal mountains

- If deformations of J1023+0038 are typical, persistent sources promising



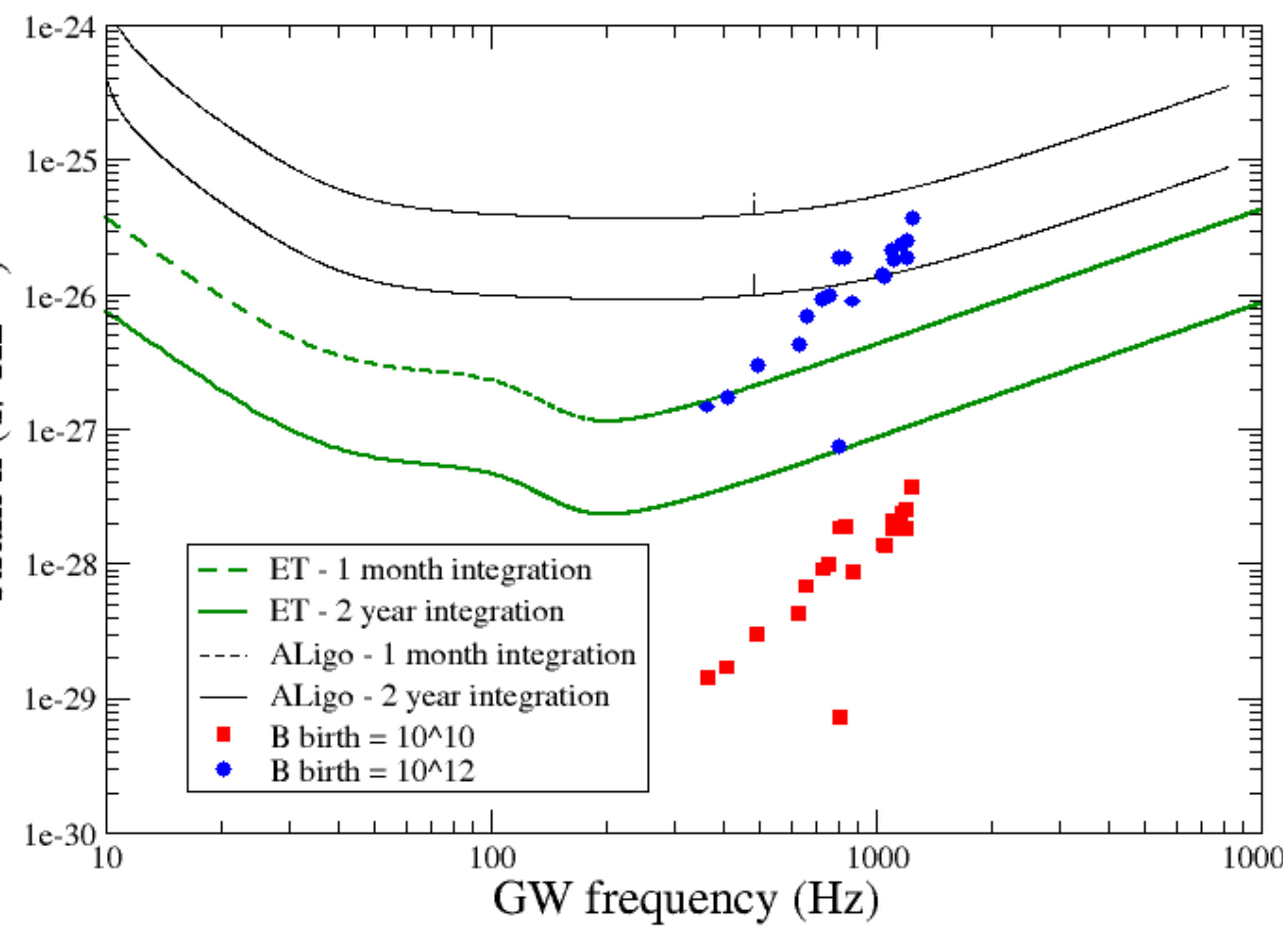


(BH, Priymak, Melatos, Lasky, Patruno & Oppenoorth, 2015)

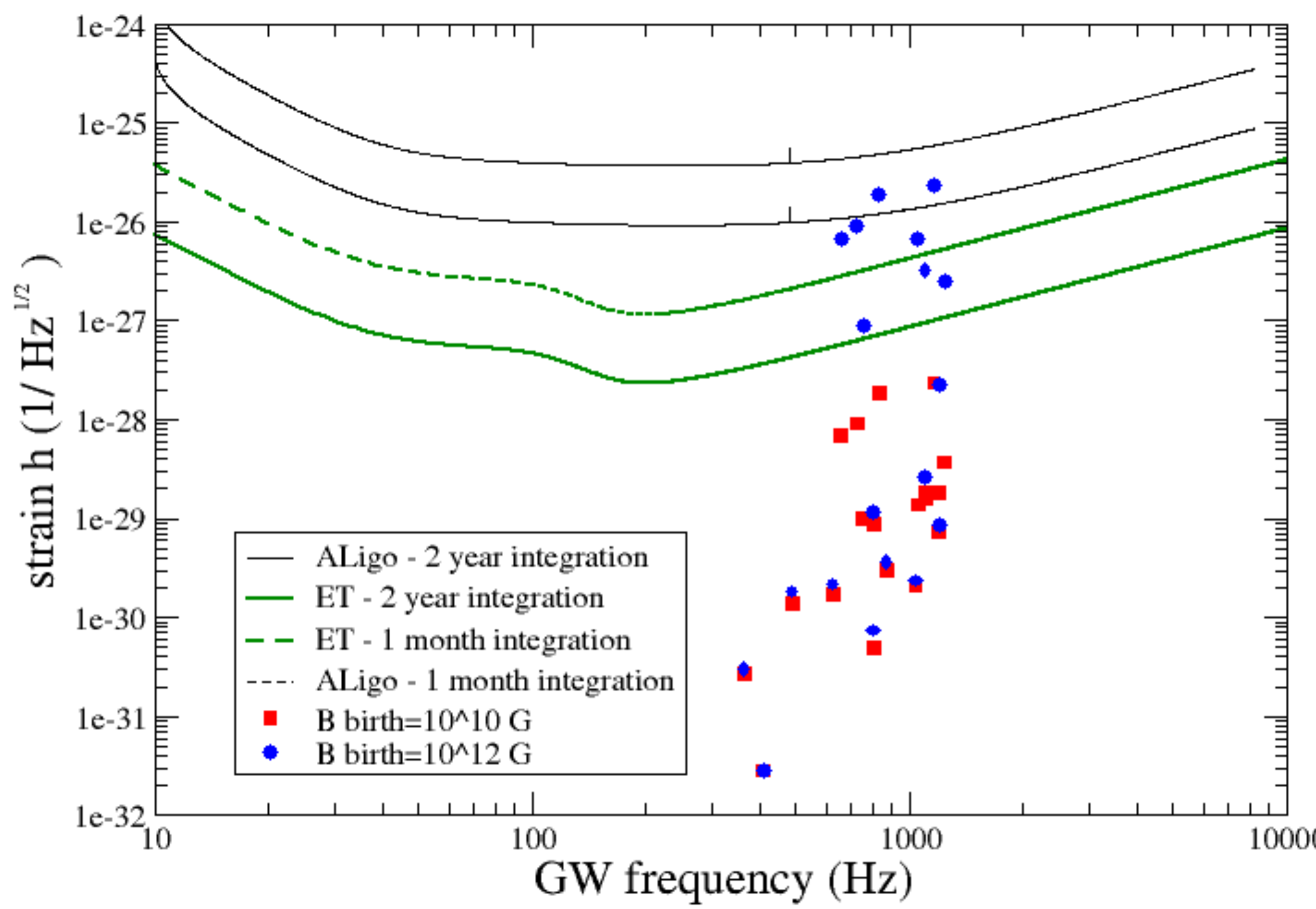
Magnetic mountains

- Only systems with strong buried fields detectable
- Possible cyclotron features

(BH, Priymak, Patruno, Oppenoorth, Melatos & Lasky 2015)



Maximum

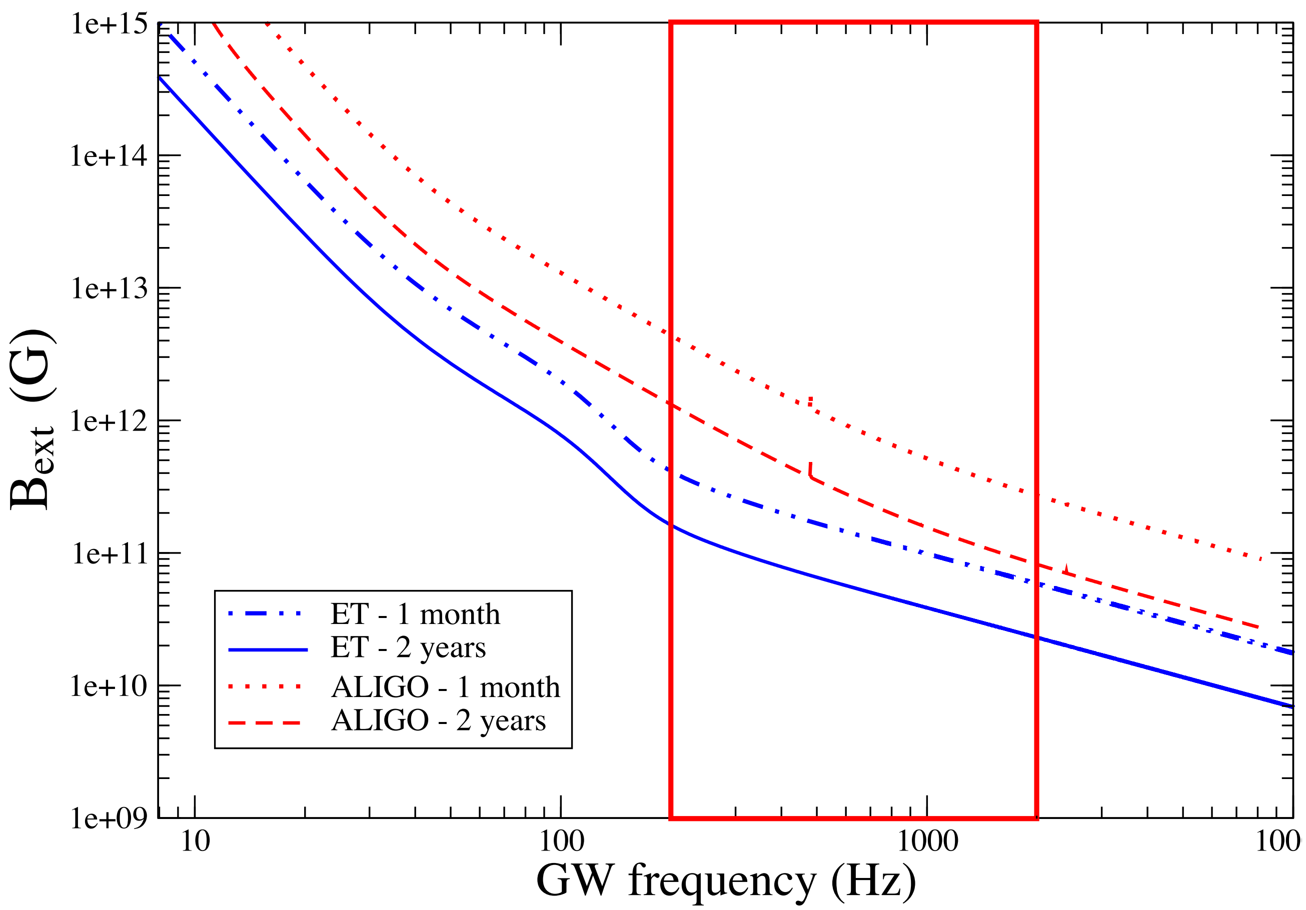


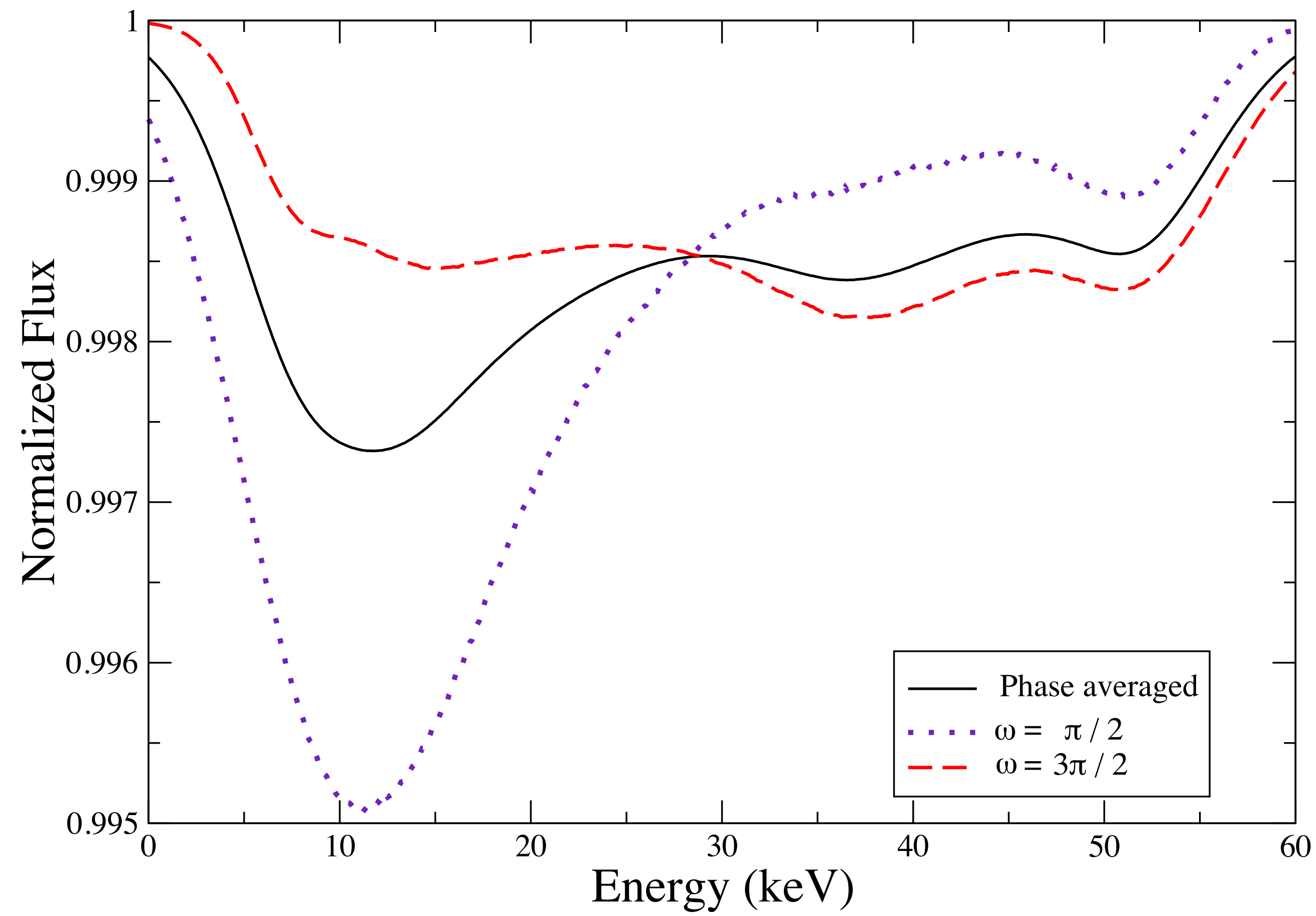
Transient

Magnetic mountains

- Only systems with strong fields detectable
- Possible cyclotron features

(BH, Priymak, Patruno, Oppenoorth, Melatos & Lasky 2015, Mukherjee et al. 2012)





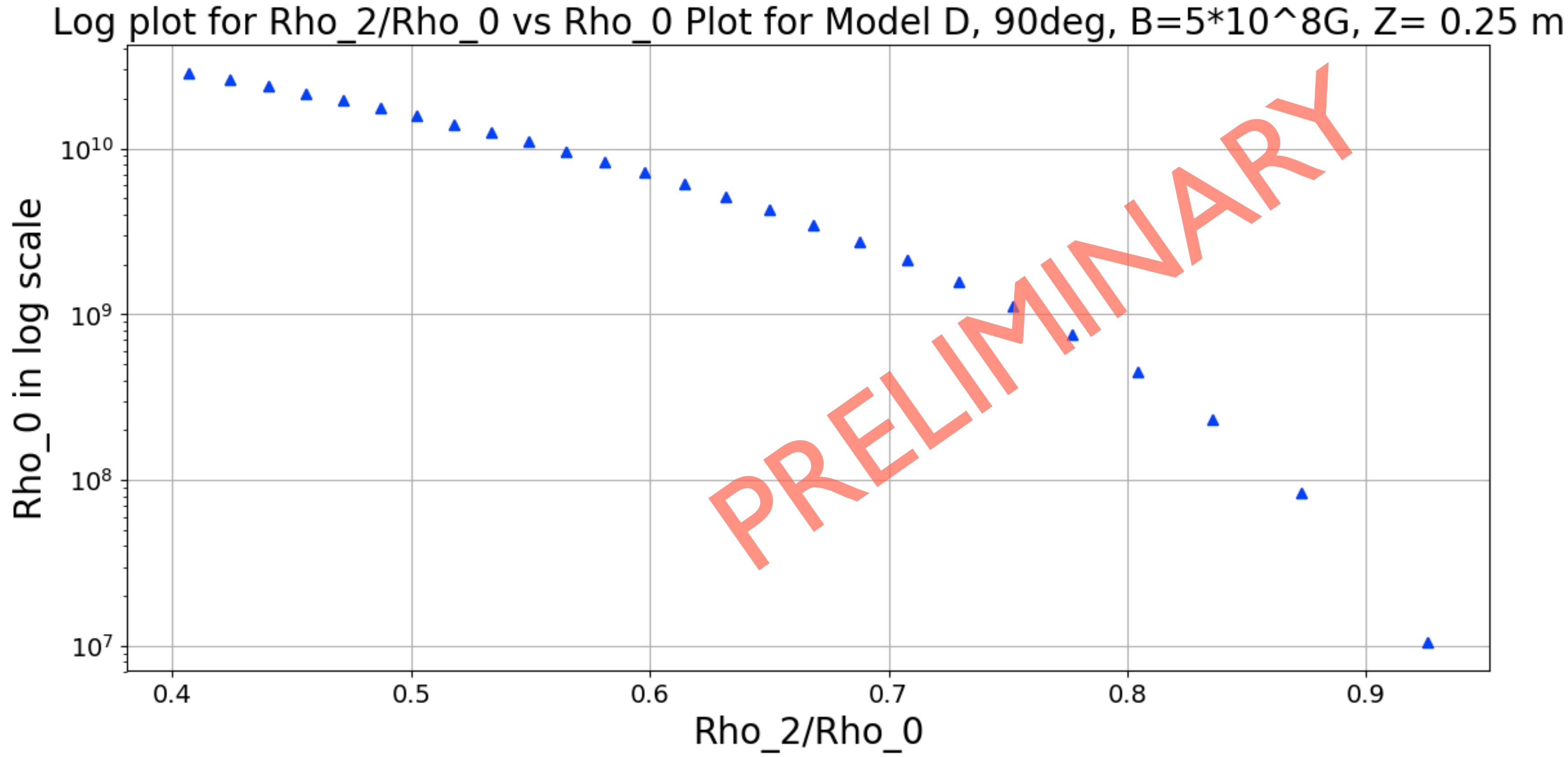
what is $\frac{\delta T_q}{\delta T}$?

- Solve for equilibria of accreted matter on a magnetised star (work by Neha Singh, Grad Shafranov code by Dipanjan Mukherjee)
- Assume capture layers are perturbed

$$\delta T_q = -10^2 C_k^{-1} p_{30}^{-1} \Gamma \left(\frac{\delta\rho_2}{\rho_0}\right) Q_M \Delta M_{21}$$

$$\frac{\delta T_q}{\delta T} = -\Gamma \frac{\delta\rho_2}{\rho_0}$$

Extrapolate linearly to neutron drip



$B = 5 \times 10^8 \mathrm{G}$

- For accretion on full 70 degree cap $\frac{\delta T_q}{\delta T_0} \approx 0.001$
- For accretion on a 10 degree cap $\frac{\delta T_q}{\delta T_0} \approx 0.1$

PRELIMINARY

work by ***Neha Singh*** <u>(University of Warsaw)</u>

Conclusions

- There is a ‘fast’ and a ‘slow’ population of LMXBs
- In the ‘fast’ population GW emission may be efficient
- PSR J1023 may be building a mountain and emitting GWs during accretion..the next transition to radio will help constrain the model
- If deformations persist at this level some of these systems may be interesting sources of GWs..especially those with long outbursts.
- Accretion geometry fundamental to determine quadrupolar deformations