INTERNATIONAL X-RAY OBSERVATORY

EXTREME STATES OF MATTER

Frits Paerels/ Columbia University

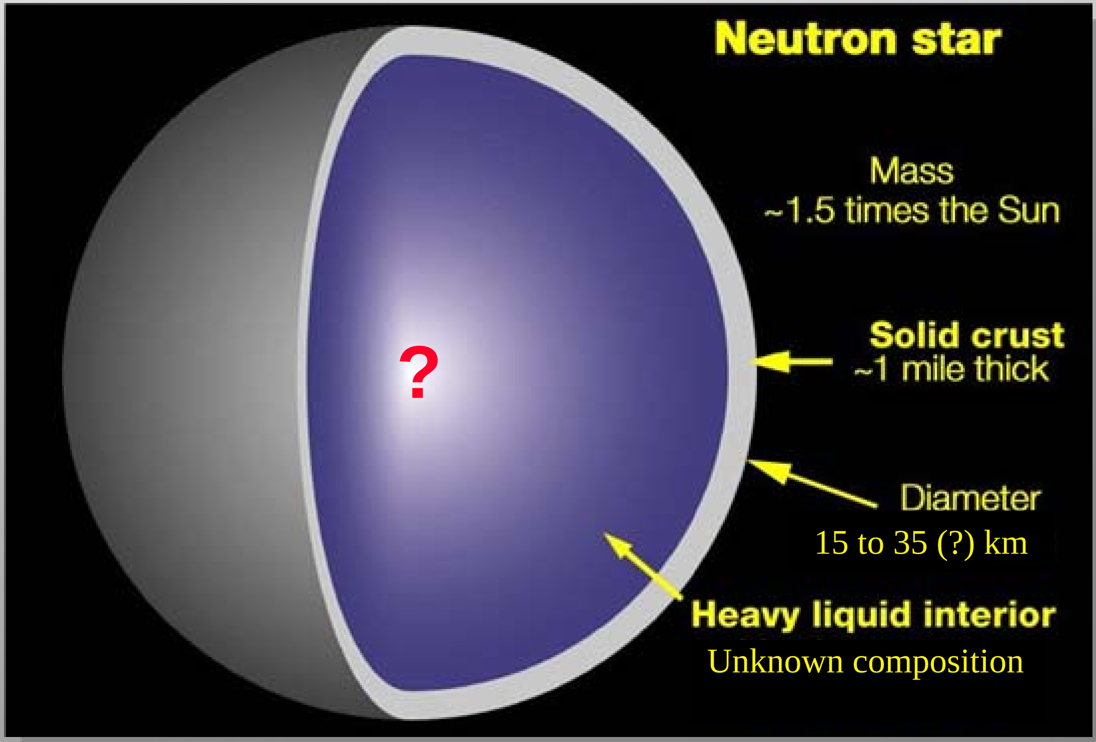
Sudip Bhattacharyya (Tata Institute), Ed Cackett (U. Michigan), Jean Cottam (GSFC), Derek Fox (PSU), Wynn Ho (Harvard), Peter Jonker (SRON), Adrienne Juett (NPP/GSFC), Oleg Kargaltsev (PSU), Mariano Mendez (Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, Netherlands), Feryal Özel (Arizona), George Pavlov (PSU), Bob Rutledge (McGill), Tod Strohmayer (GSFC); Mike Garcia (CfA)

IXO FST Meeting, GSFC, August 2008

Extreme States of Matter – Key Question

What is the equation of state of matter at supranuclear densities?

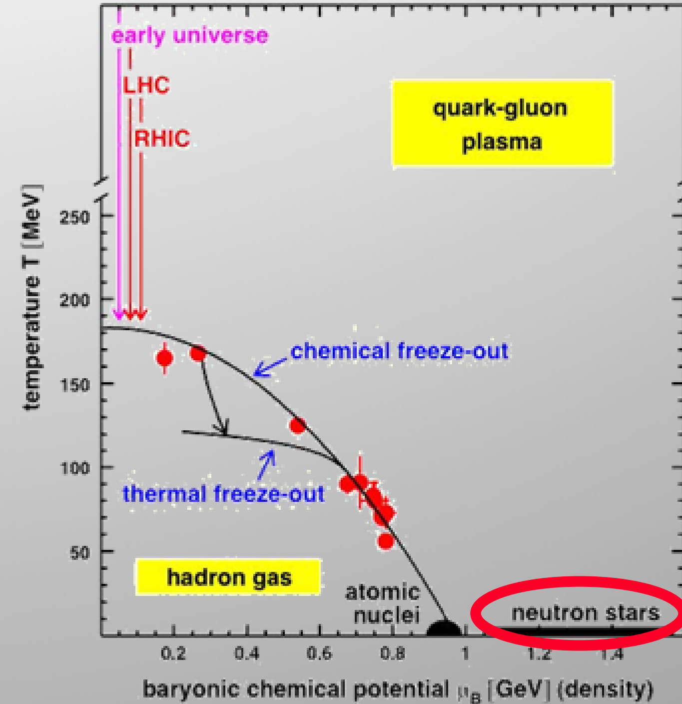
- Interiors of neutron stars present extremes of density not found anywhere else in the Universe
- Nature of matter in these conditions a deep mystery – entirely new states may be present
- Neutron star mass+radius measurements will test current models of QCD
- 40-year old problem that *IXO* may finally resolve

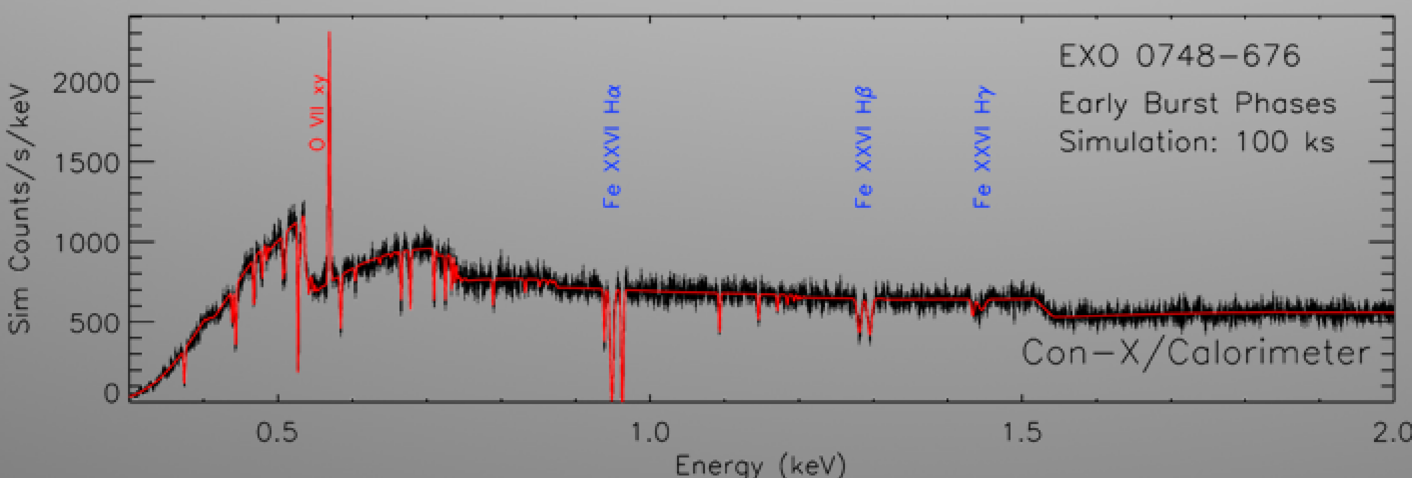


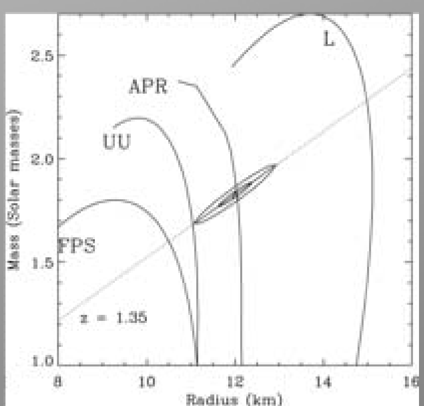
Where **?** could be: hyperon condensate, pion condensate, kaon condensate, strange quark matter, quark-gluon plasma…

Neutron Star Observations

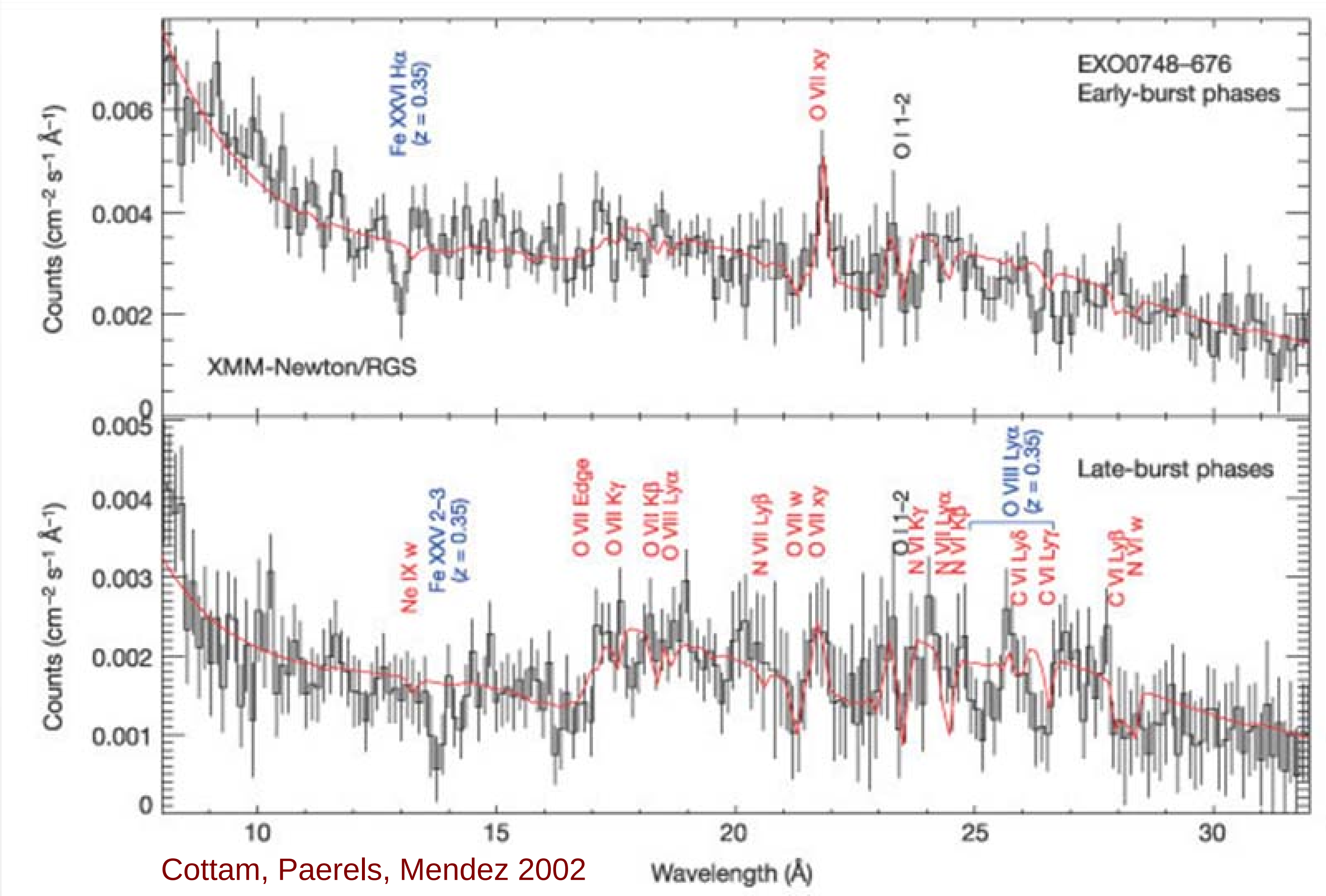
- Probe high-density, low-temperature regime inaccessible to particle experiments
- Joint **mass+radius** constraints are needed to test QCD – pulsar timing does not do it (c.f.: double pulsar's moment of inertia)
- *IXO* enables multiple independent approaches:
  - X-ray burst **spectroscopy** (simulation)
  - X-ray burst **pulse profiles**
  - **Continuum spectra** of NS @ known distance







Burst Spectroscopy



Pressure broadening (Stark effect) !
Measure *z* and *g*: *M* and *R*

Burst Spectroscopy with *IXO*:

Scale expected number of burst photons to EO0748-676:

At least a dozen good targets:

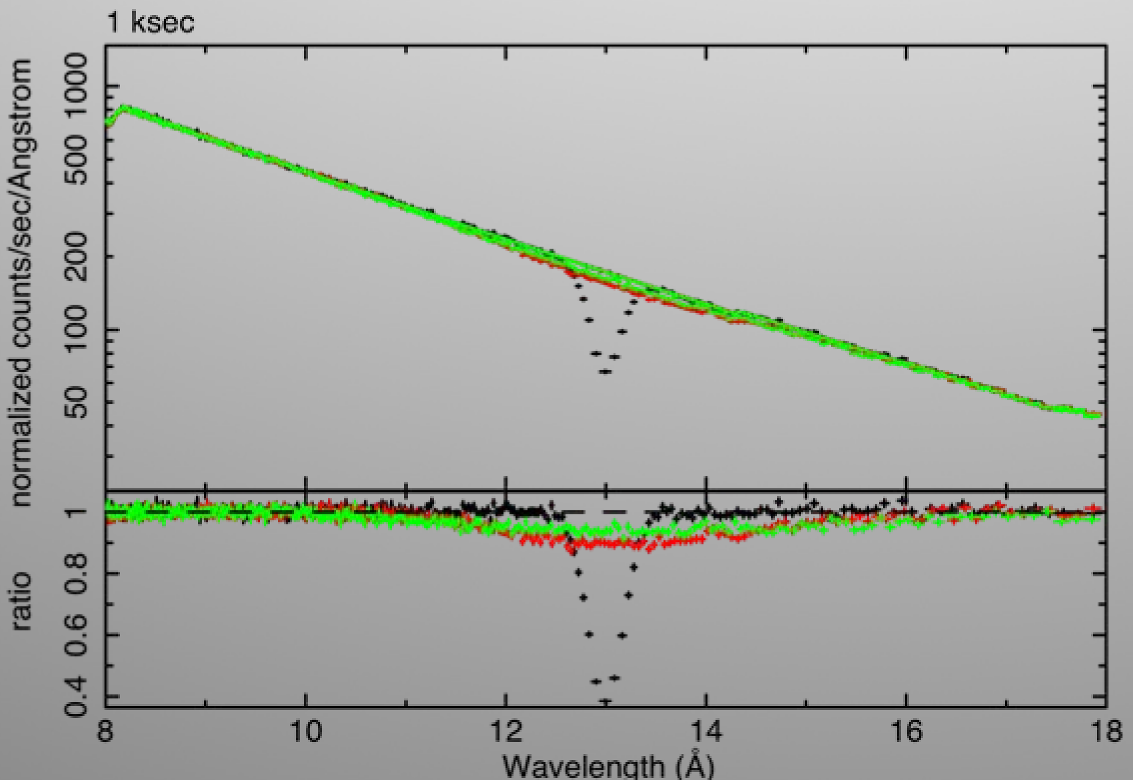
Source	FoM	Peak (C)	Wait (h)
1745-248	8.00	1.21	0.54
1826-24	3.55	1.04	3.98
1608-52	3.12	3.98	5.82
1748.9-2021	2.90	1.60	1.39
1731-26	2.90	1.60	2.89
GX_17+2	2.65	11.45	9.82
1705-44	2.34	1.44	1.31
1728-34	2.00	2.79	3.52
1636-536	1.90	2.56	2.50
0836-429	1.77	0.69	2.20
1735-44	1.21	1.30	1.18
1808-369	1.11	1.84	25.46
0748-676	1.00	1.60	2.54

Burst Spectroscopy with *IXO*: NS Spin

Absorption line profile broadens with increasing NS spin frequency:

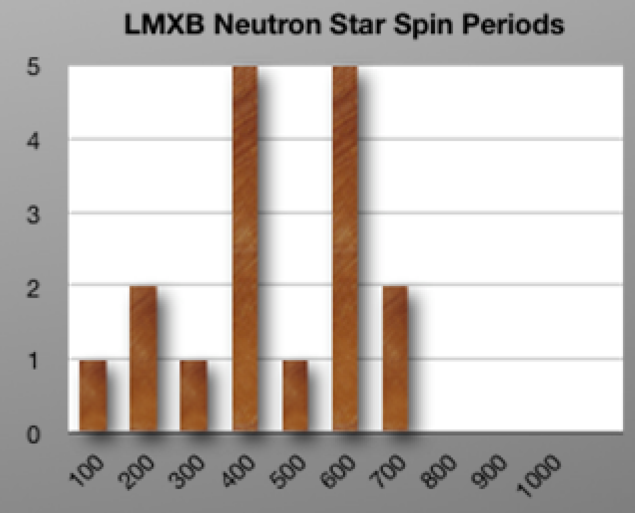
Both a bonus (profile shape gives R) and a drawback (reduced contrast);

Detection and profile measurement remain feasible up to ~ 500 Hz!!



Spin frequencies:
0, 300, 500 Hz

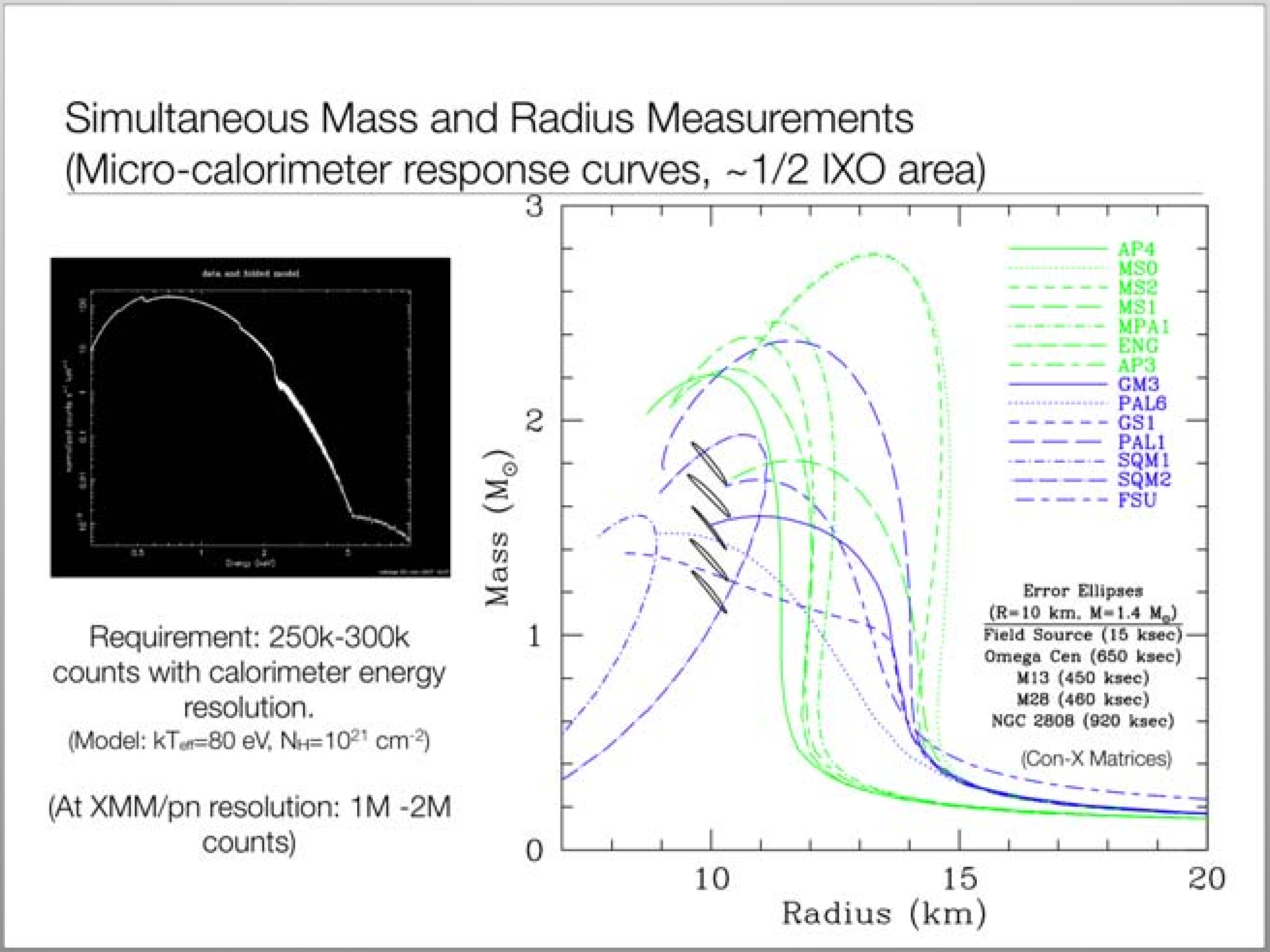
(75 deg inclination,
10 deg equatorial belt,
1.4 $M_{\odot}$, R = 11 km)



from Ed Cackett (Umich/ FST),
Sudip Bhattacharya (Tata/FST)

Neutron Stars at Known Distance: INS and qLMXB

Characteristic distortions of continuum (not BB) allow simultaneous redshift and T_{eff}; know *d*, get *R* and *M*



Courtesy Bob Rutledge (McGill/FST)

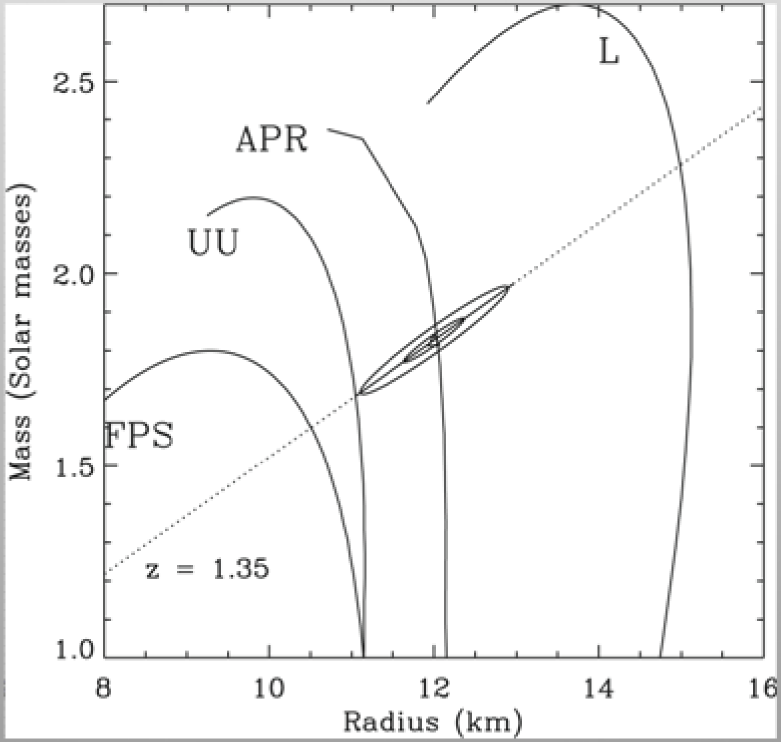
For now: qLMXB in GC

INS: Isolated Neutron Star; qLMXB: quiescent Low Mass X-ray Binary; GC: Globular Cluster

Pulse Shape of Burst Oscillations

known spin period and Doppler shift: *R*;

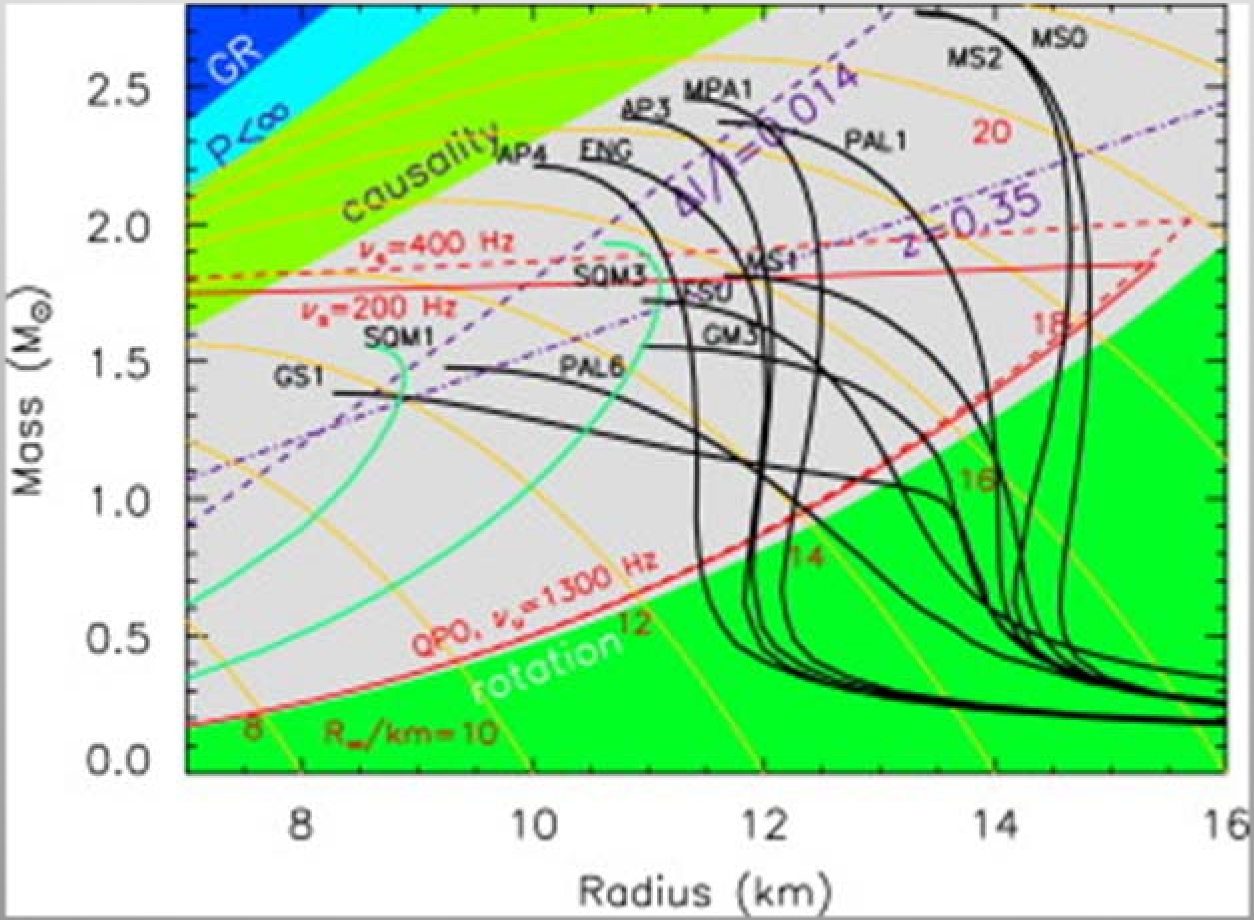
GR light bending: *z*; find *M* and *R*



Tod Strohmayer (GSFC/FST)

Need to carefully evaluate high count rate effects/limitations

Accreting NS versus Radiopulsars (binary pulsar): different masses



Lattimer & Prakash 2007

Constellation-X ➔*IXO* capabilities:

- larger effective area at 1 keV: **GOOD** (more objects and/or more time resolution in bursts)
- increased angular resolution: **PROBABLY NOT GOOD**
- increased Field of View: **NOT RELEVANT**
- sensitivity > 10 keV: **NOT RELEVANT**

To be determined:

trade off between count rate and energy resolution in XMS:

effect on burst spectroscopy and timing

Nobel Prizes in Physics, 1981-present
red indicates: directly or indirectly related to condensed matter physics, purple: AMO and astrophysics

2007 - *Albert Fert, Peter Grünberg*
Giant Magnetoresistance
2006 - *John C. Mather, George F. Smoot*
CMB anisotropy
2005 - *Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, Theodor W. Hänsch*
Quantum Optics
2004 - *David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, Frank Wilczek*
Asymptotic freedom in QCD
2003 - *Alexei A. Abrikosov, Vitaly L. Ginzburg, Anthony J. Leggett*
Superfluidity/Superconductivity
2002 - *Raymond Davis Jr., Masatoshi Koshiba, Riccardo Giacconi*
Neutrino/X-ray astronomies
2001 - *Eric A. Cornell, Wolfgang Ketterle, Carl E. Wieman*
Bose-Einstein
2000 - *Zhores I. Alferov, Herbert Kroemer, Jack S. Kilby*
Semiconductors/IC
1999 - *Gerardus 't Hooft, Martinus J.G. Veltman*
Electroweak renormalization
1998 - *Robert B. Laughlin, Horst L. Störmer, Daniel C. Tsui*
Fractional quantum Hall effect
1997 - *Steven Chu, Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, William D. Phillips*
Atom laser trapping and cooling
1996 - *David M. Lee, Douglas D. Osheroff, Robert C. Richardson*
He-3 superfluidity
1995 - *Martin L. Perl, Frederick Reines*
neutrino's, tau lepton
1994 - *Bertram N. Brockhouse, Clifford G. Shull*
neutron spectroscopy, diffraction
1993 - *Russell A. Hulse, Joseph H. Taylor Jr.*
Binary pulsar (GR gravitational wave emission)
1992 - *Georges Charpak*
particle detectors (multiwire PC)
1991 - *Pierre-Gilles de Gennes*
'glue'
1990 - *Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, Richard E. Taylor*
deep inelastic scattering
1989 - *Norman F. Ramsey, Hans G. Dehmelt, Wolfgang Paul*
high precision maser spectroscopy; atom trapping
1988 - *Leon M. Lederman, Melvin Schwartz, Jack Steinberger*
muon neutrino
1987 - *J. Georg Bednorz, K. Alex Müller*
high-Tc superconductivity
1986 - *Ernst Ruska, Gerd Binnig, Heinrich Rohrer*
electron microscope; STM
1985 - *Klaus von Klitzing*
Quantum Hall
1984 - *Carlo Rubbia, Simon van der Meer*
W and Z bosons
1983 - *Subramanyan Chandrasekhar, William A. Fowler*
Stellar structure, nuclear astrophysics
1982 - *Kenneth G. Wilson*
critical phenomena at phase transitions
1981 - *Nicolaas Bloembergen, Arthur L. Schawlow, Kai M. Siegbahn*
Laser and electron spectroscopy