

Piecing Together the Neutron Star Puzzle: A Multi-Messenger Exploration of Extreme Matter

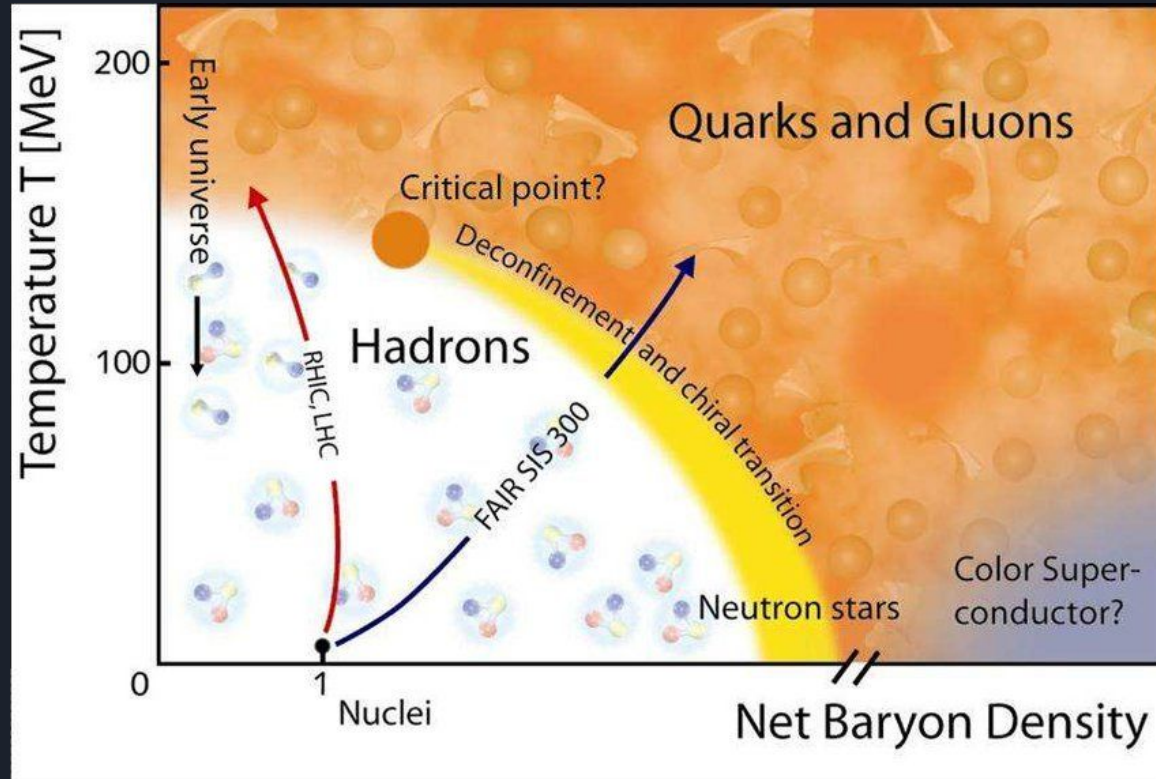
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What is a neutron star?



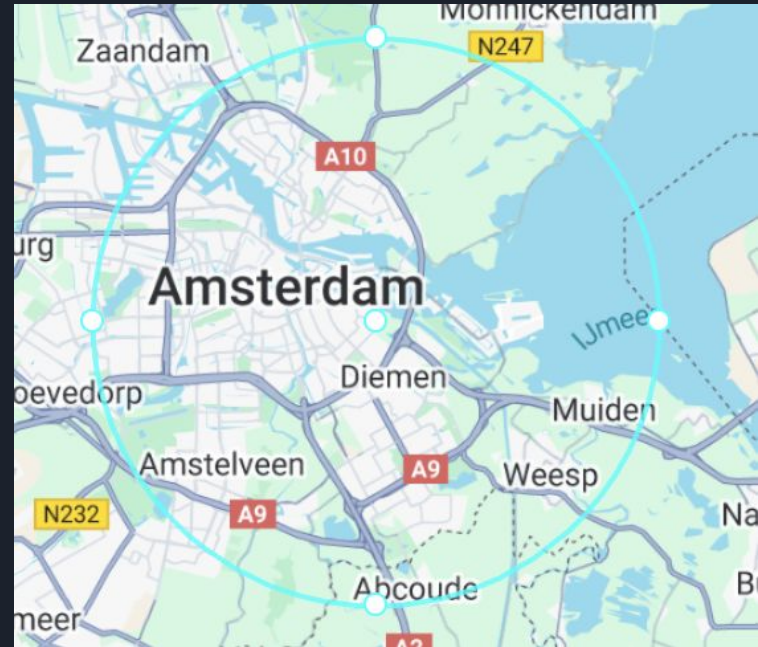
What is a neutron star?

- When a star of 8 - 20 solar masses exhausts its fuel
 - Undergoes a supernova
- The star's core collapses under gravity, and protons and electrons combine to form neutrons.
- Neutron star is on the edge of collapsing into a black hole



What is a neutron star?

- **Incredibly dense**
 - A neutron star packs the Sun's mass into a sphere about 15 km across
 - Supranuclear matter that full of mystery
- **Strong gravity**
 - Most compact object other than black hole
 - Escape velocity up to ~50% of c
- **Not replicable on Earth**

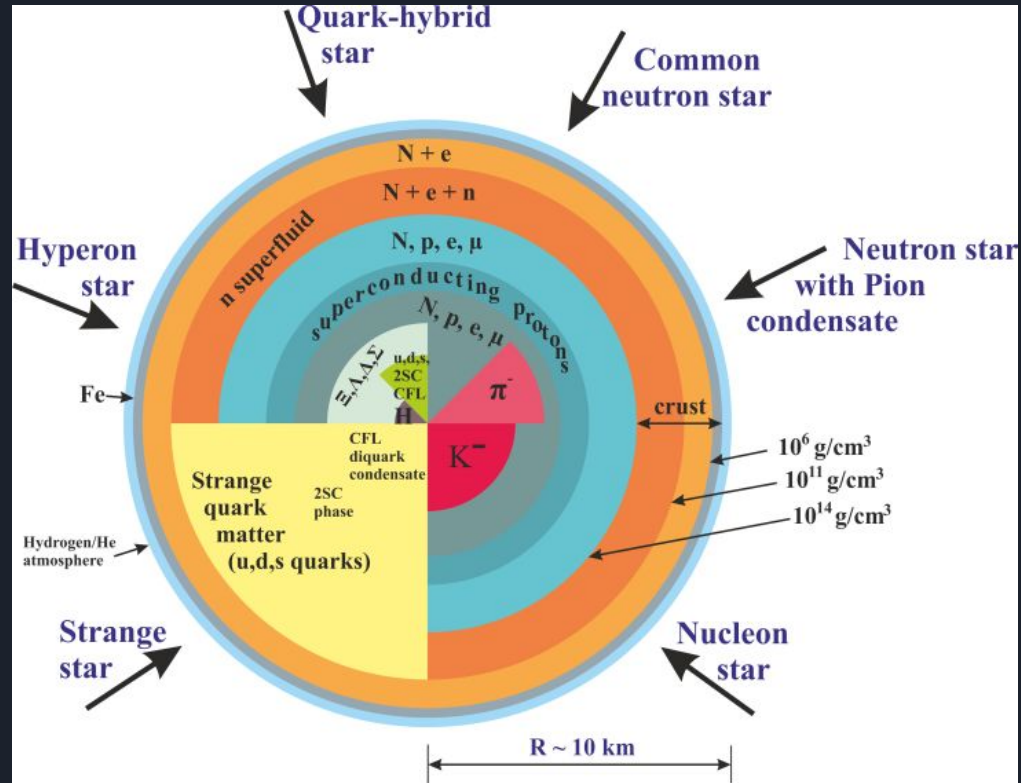


What is a neutron star?

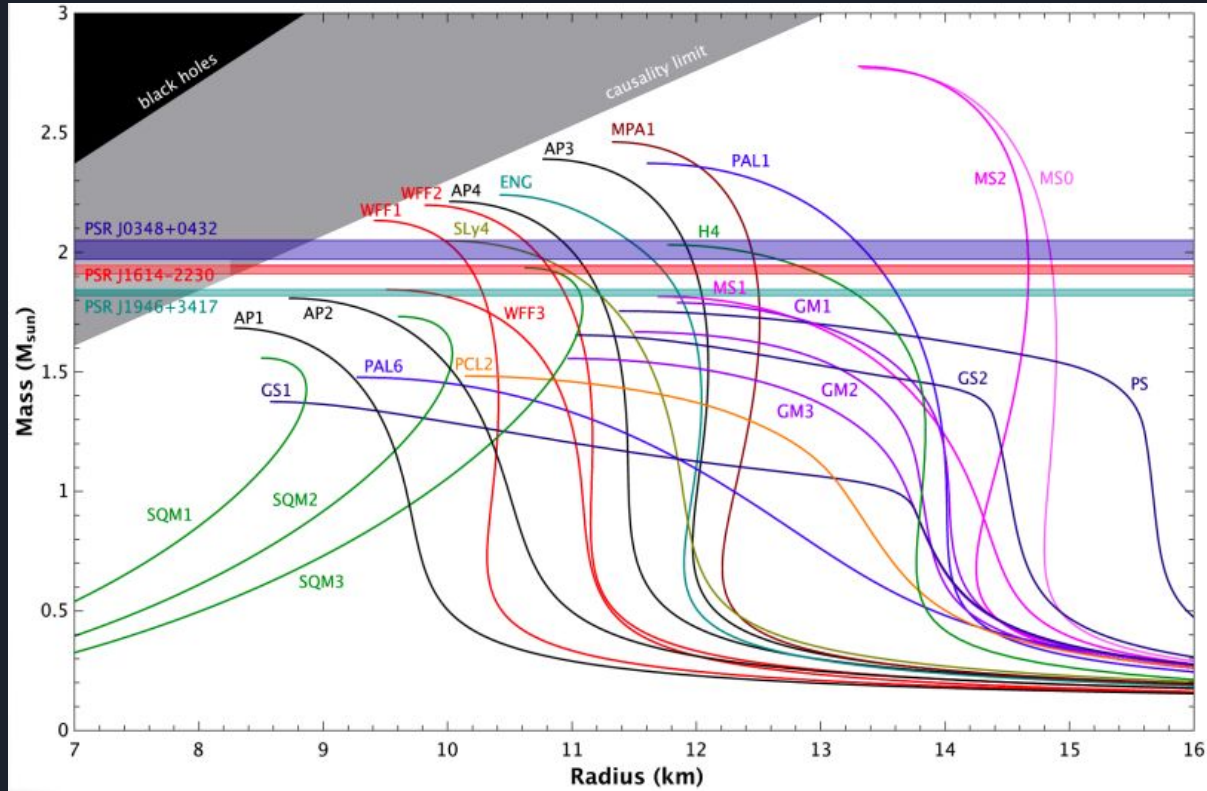
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What is a neutron star?



What is a neutron star made of?



Solving the neutron star puzzle





Common ground

- What is Bayesian statistics?
- What is an equation of state?
- What are the Tolman-Oppenheimer–Volkoff equations



Bayesian statistics

Posterior \propto Likelihood \times
Prior



Bayesian statistics

Posterior \propto Likelihood \times
Prior

- Astrophysical observations
- Experimental results
- Theoretical calculations



Bayesian statistics

Posterior \propto Likelihood

\times

Prior

- Encode prior information / knowledge
- As generic as possible



Bayesian statistics

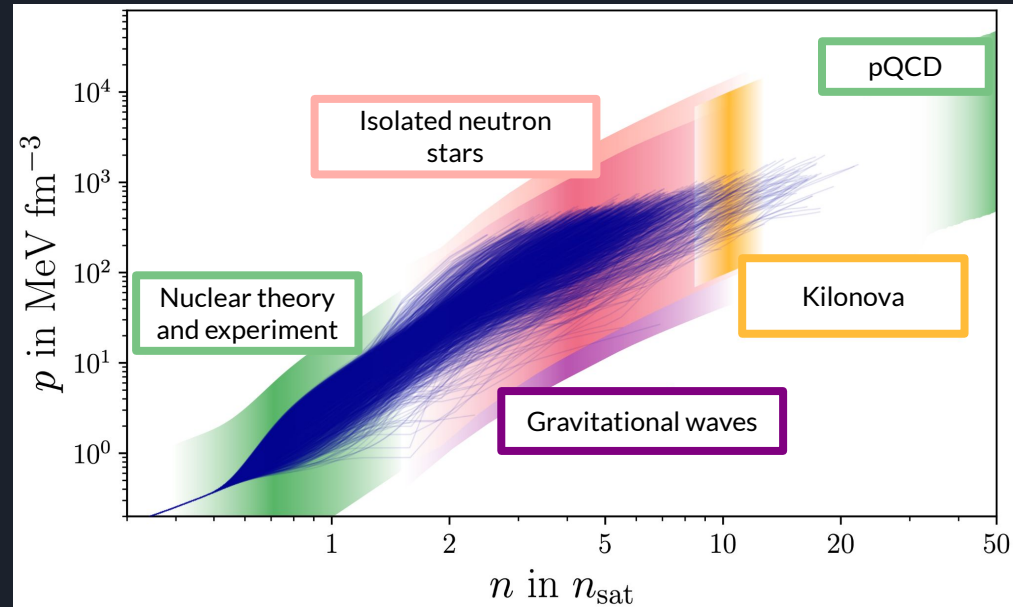
$$\text{Posterior} \propto \text{Likelihood} \times$$

Prior

What we know about the neutron star (so far)

Equation of state

- Thermodynamic equation relating state variables
- Relating pressure and density at zero temperature
- Described by Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)
- Direct calculation is very difficult



Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

- Relativistic hydrostatic equation
- Assuming a spherical star
- Additional input of $p(\epsilon)$
- Maximum allowed mass

$$\frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon$$

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{m}{r^2} \epsilon \frac{\left(1 + \frac{p}{\epsilon}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 p}{m}\right)}{1 - \frac{2m}{r}}$$

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$$\frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon$$

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \underbrace{\left(-\frac{m}{r^2} \right)}_{\text{Newtonian hydrostatic}} \epsilon \frac{\left(1 + \frac{p}{\epsilon} \right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 p}{m} \right)}{1 - \frac{2m}{r}}$$

Newtonian
hydrostatic

Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

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$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{m}{r^2} \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{p}{\epsilon}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 p}{m}\right)}{1 - \frac{2m}{r}}$$

Relativistic corrections

Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

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Pressure also experience gravity

Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

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Pressure also generate gravity

Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

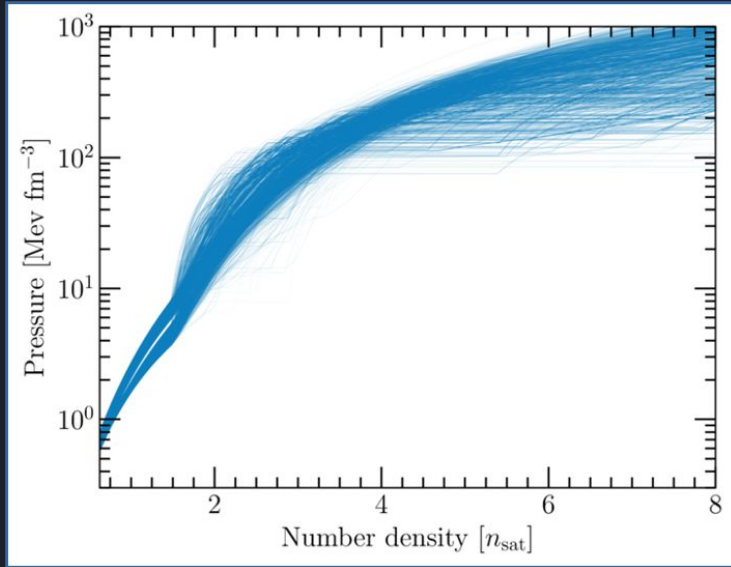
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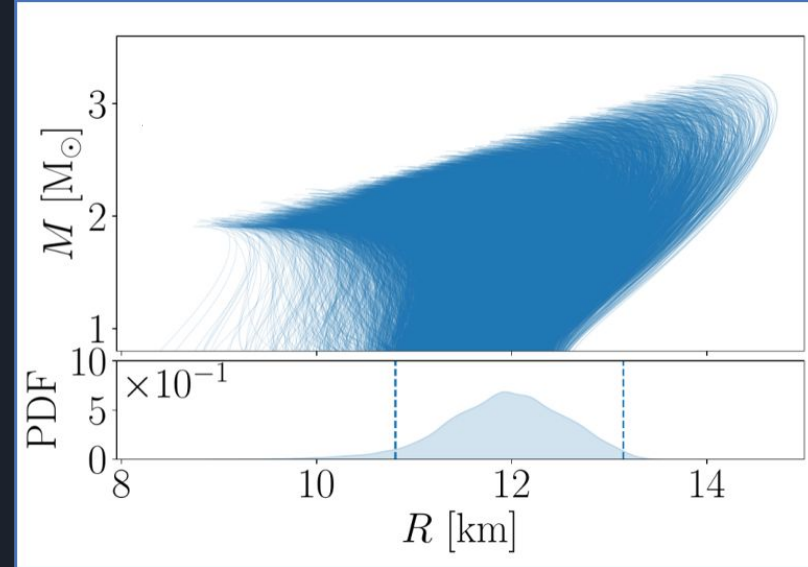
$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{m}{r^2} \epsilon \frac{\left(1 + \frac{p}{\epsilon}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 p}{m}\right)}{\boxed{1 - \frac{2m}{r}}}$$

Metric correction due to gravity

Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

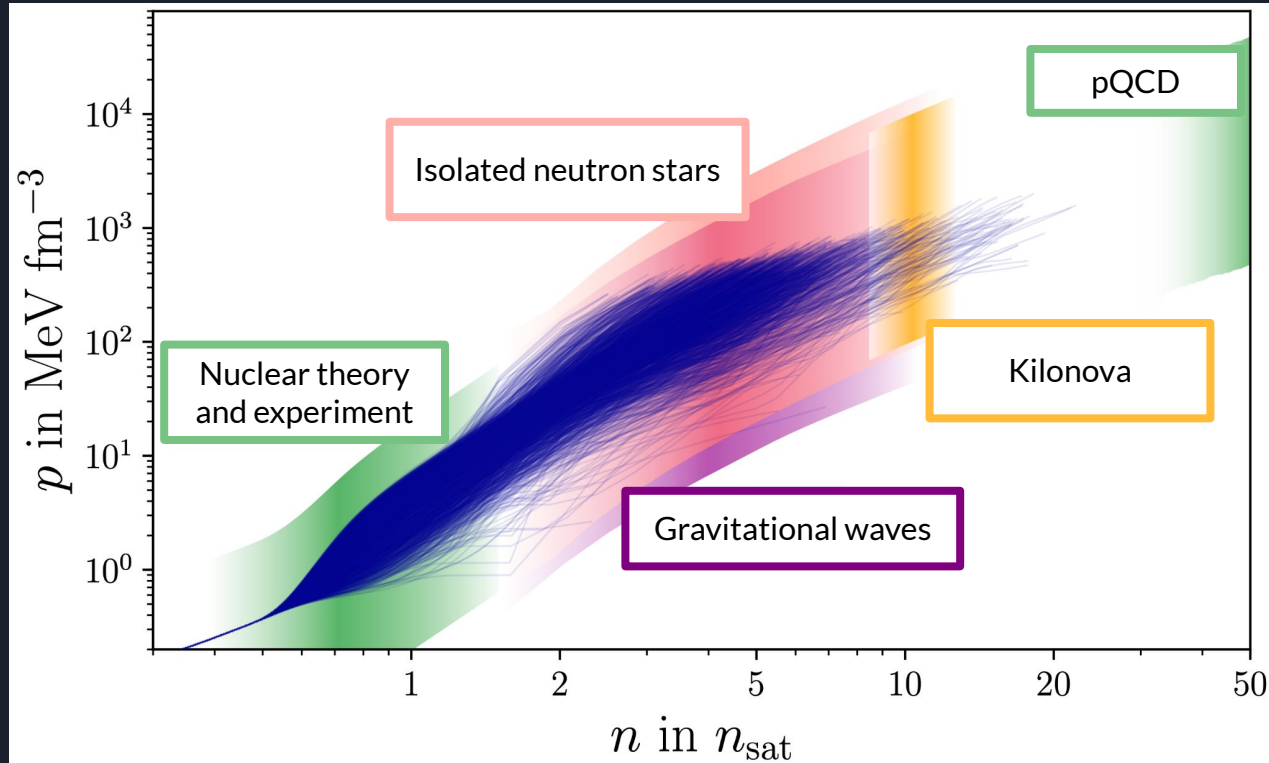


TOV equation

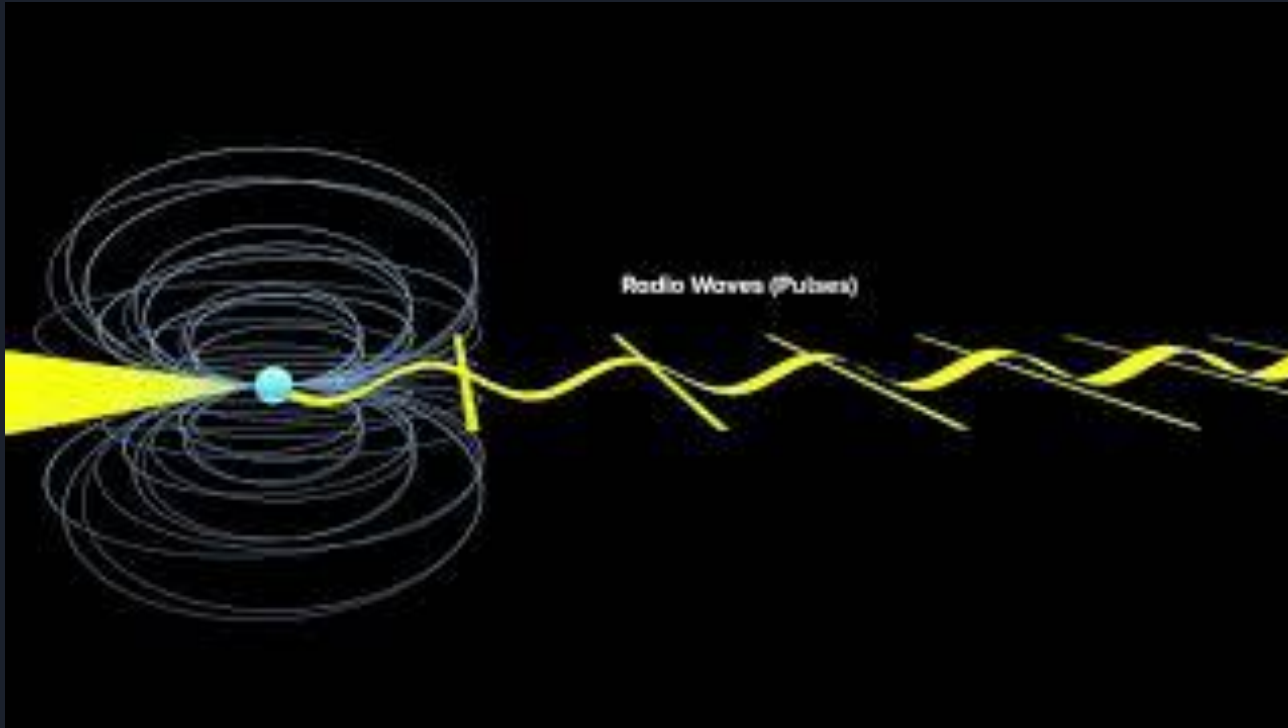


Relating the microscopic properties of neutron star matter to the macroscopic feature of a neutron star

Neutron star puzzle pieces

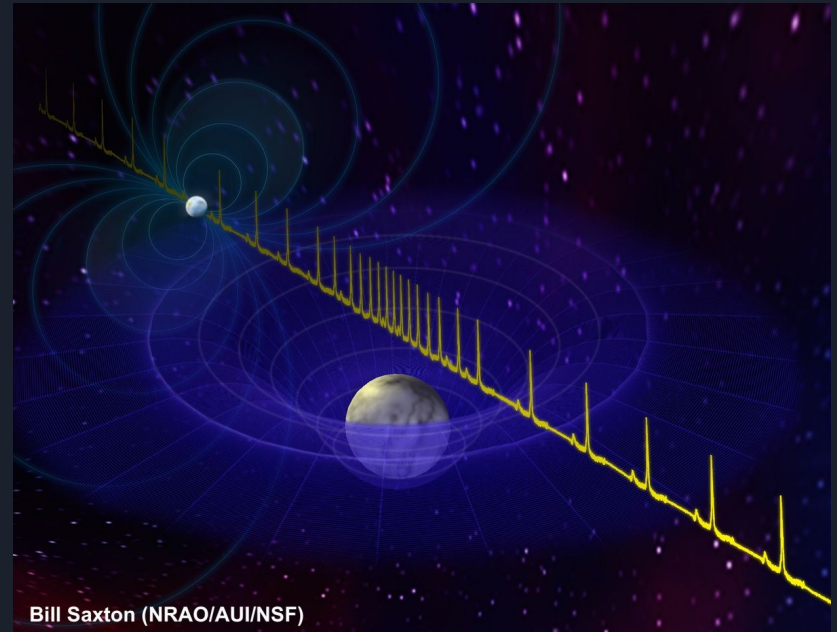


Radio timing



Radio timing

- Measuring the radio signal
 - Shapiro time delay
 - Mass of the neutron star
- Unlike Newtonian gravity
 - Maximum allowed mass
 - Inform us about the neutron star matter

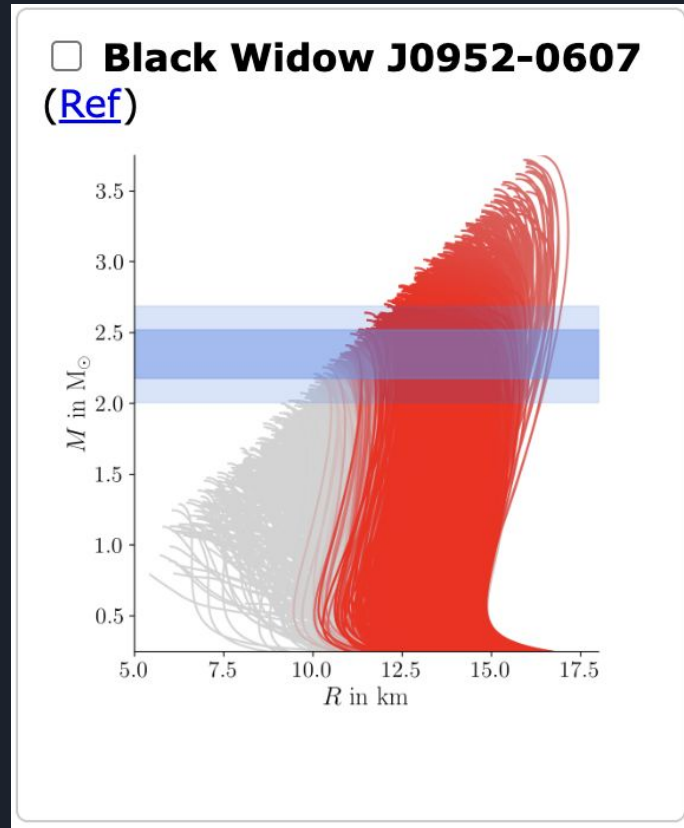


Black widow J0952-0607

- Most massive neutron star ever observed
- Low-mass companion's outer atmosphere is evaporated by the pulsar's radiation.
- Uncertainties from heat transport and temperature variations on the companion's surface



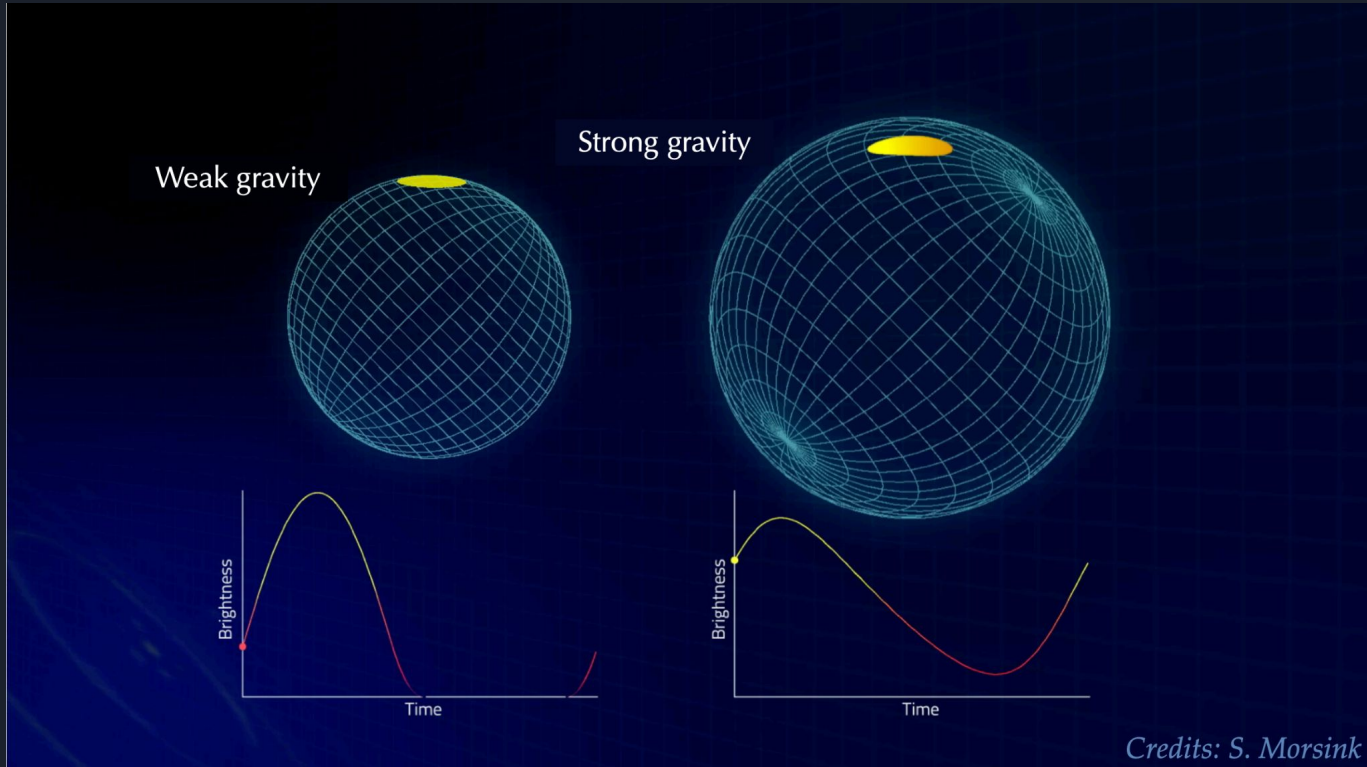
Black widow J0952-0607



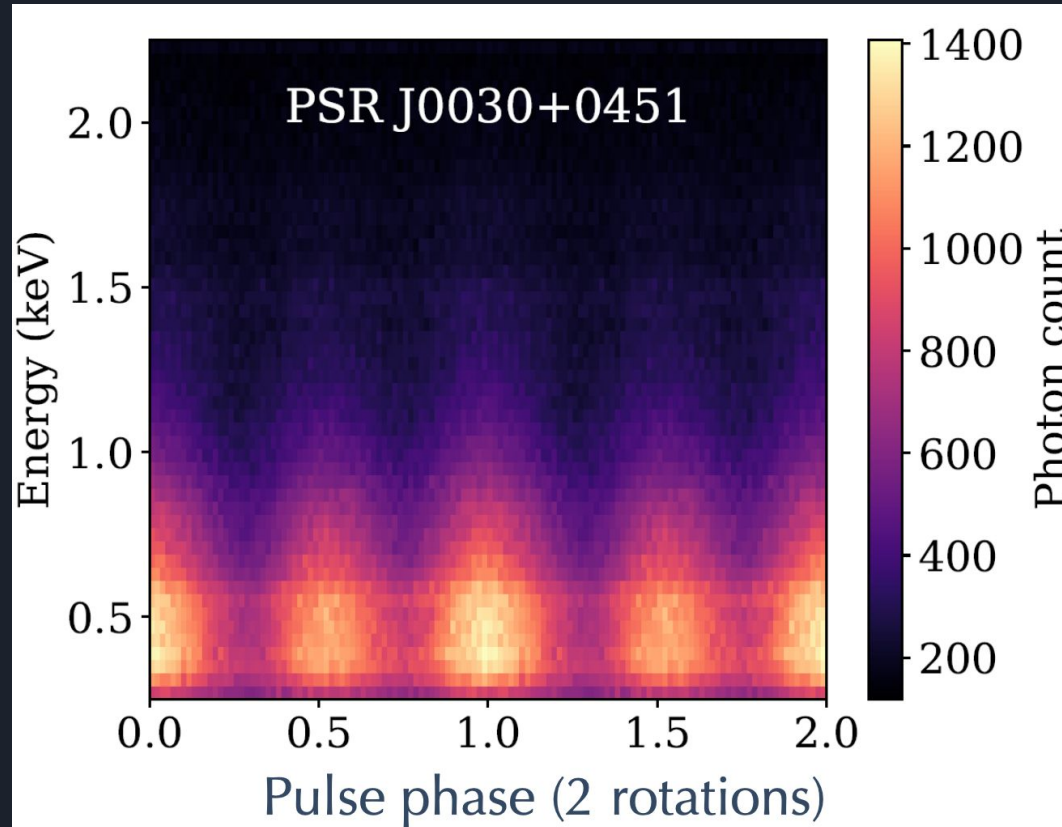
The Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer Mission



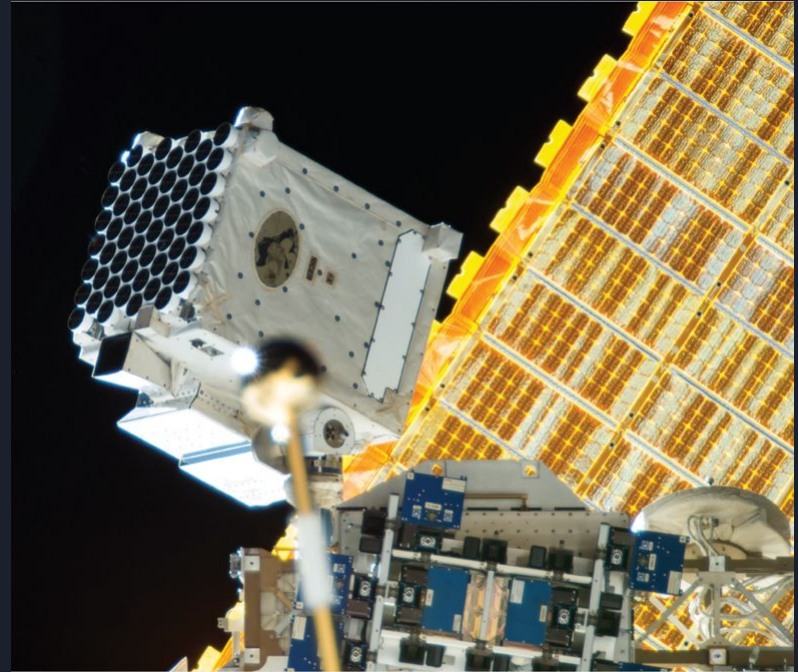
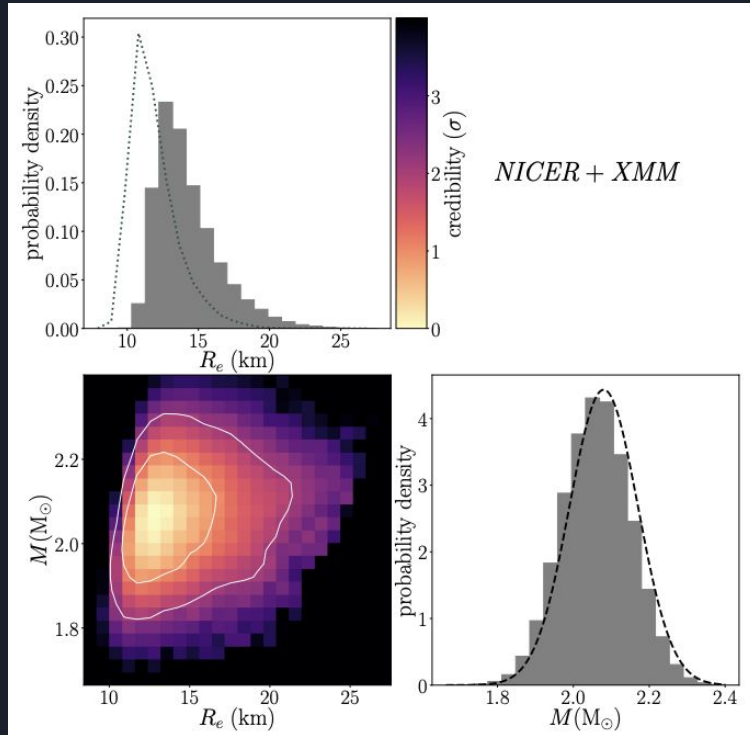
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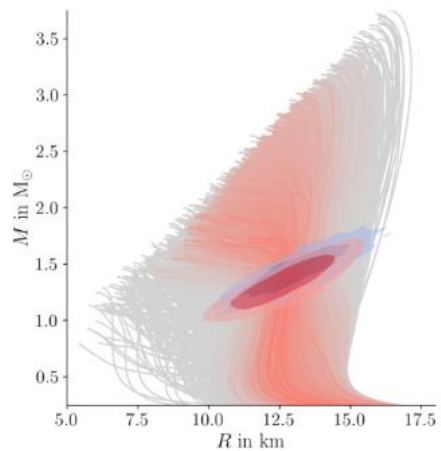


The Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer Mission

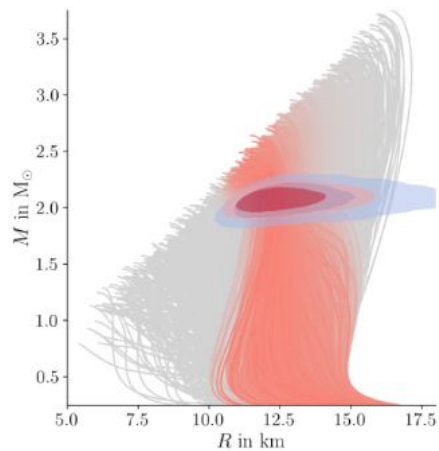


NICER

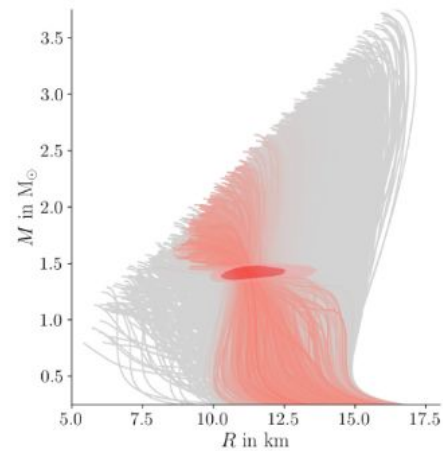
□ **NICER J0030+0451** ([Ref](#),
[Ref](#))



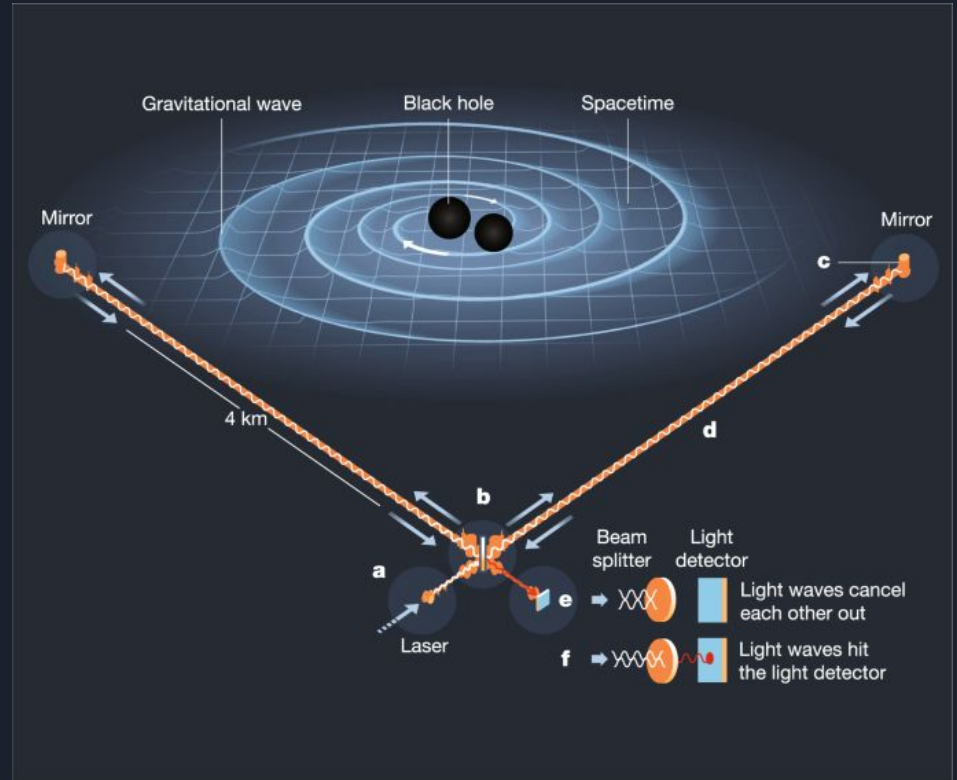
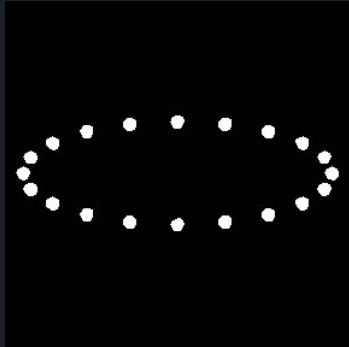
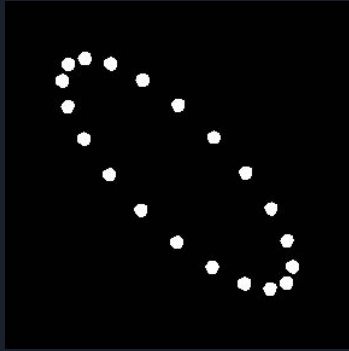
□ **NICER J0740+6620** ([Ref](#),
[Ref](#))



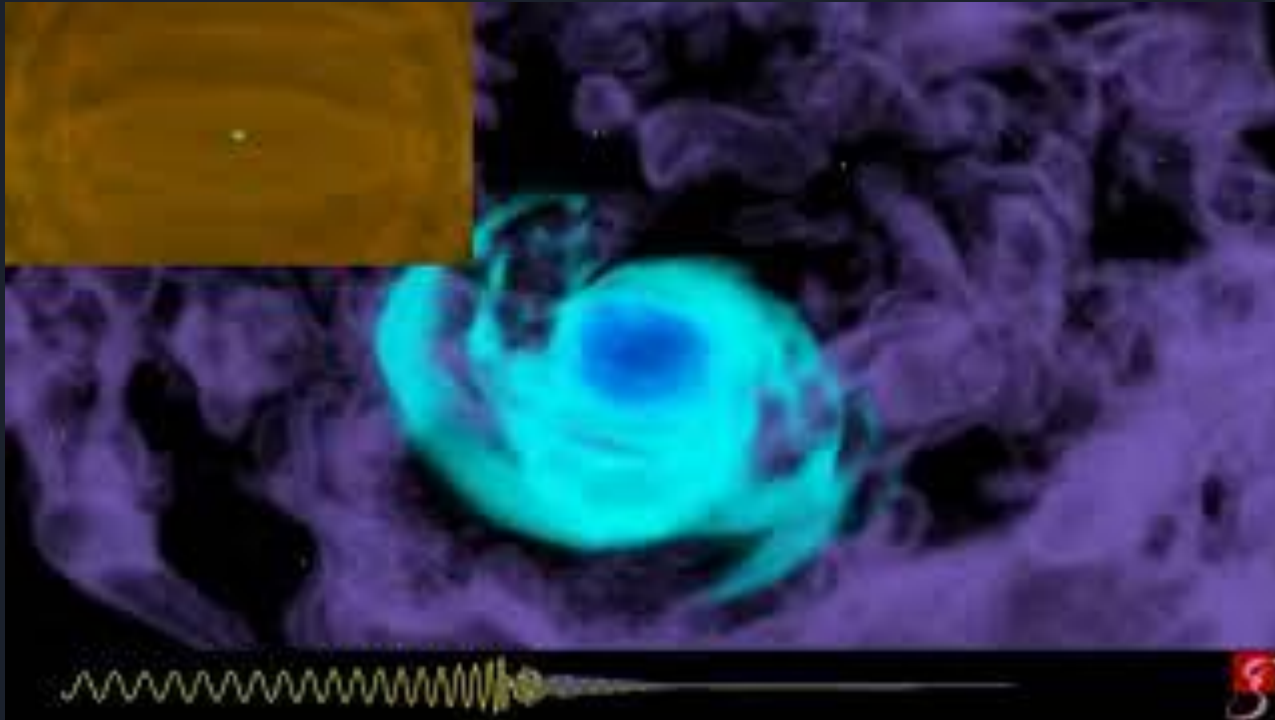
□ **NICER J0437-4715** ([Ref](#))



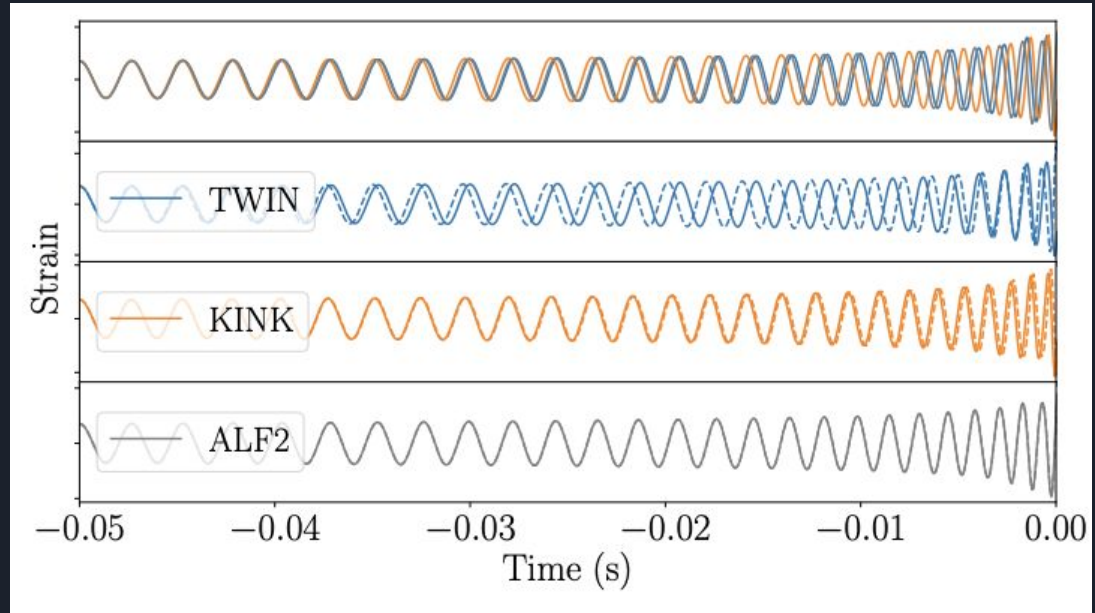
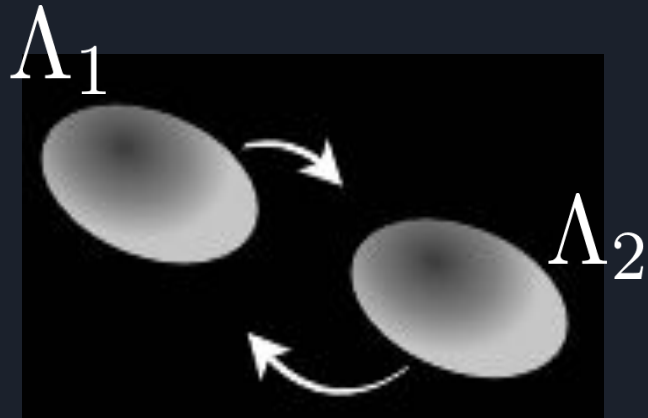
Gravitational waves



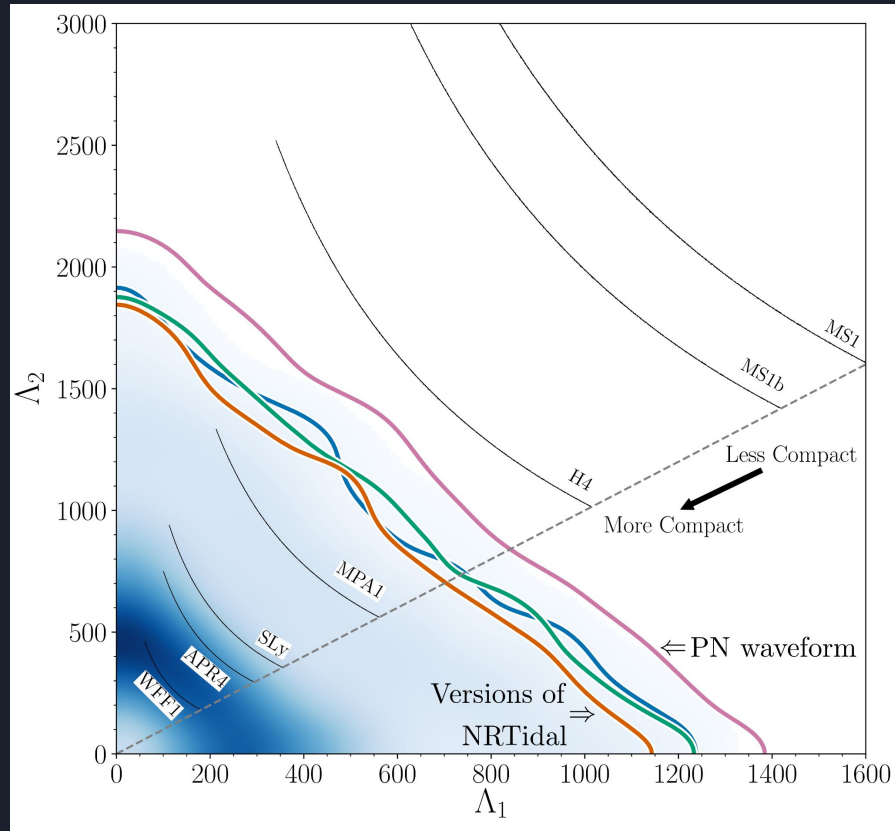
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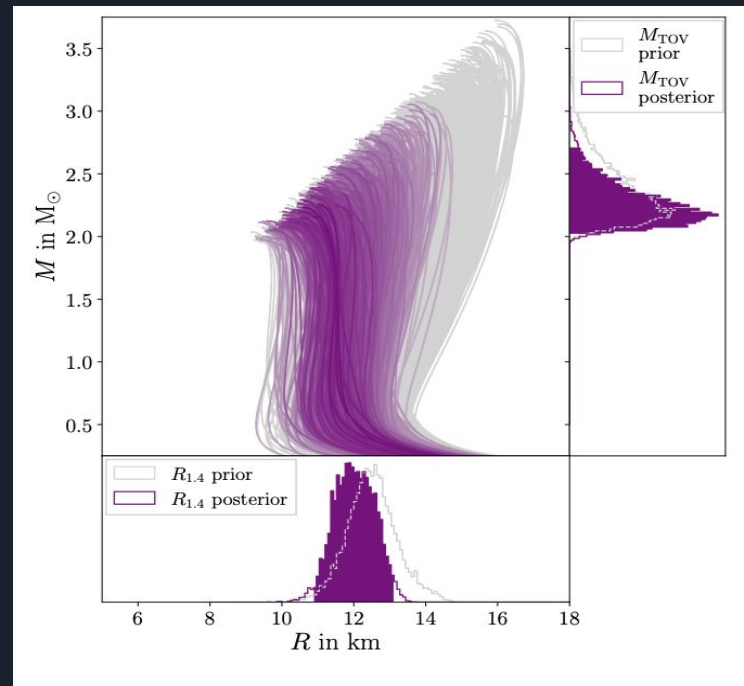
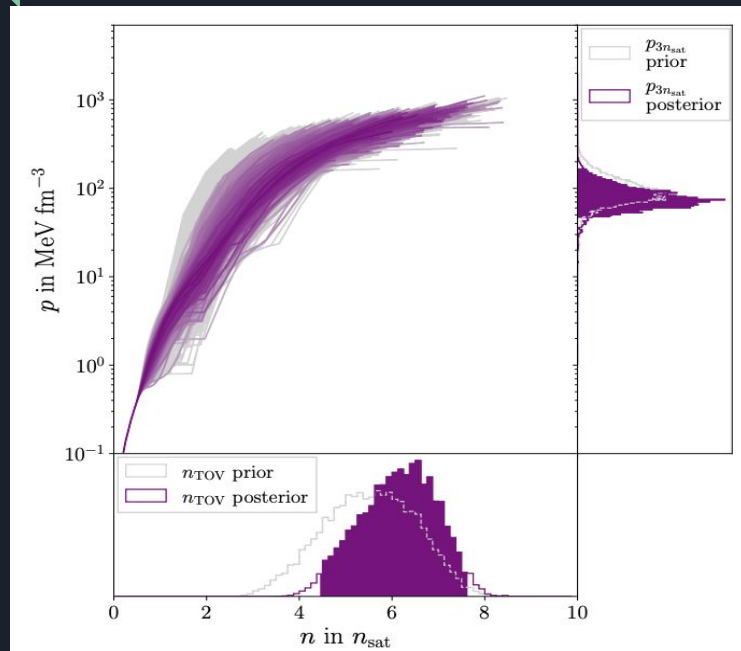
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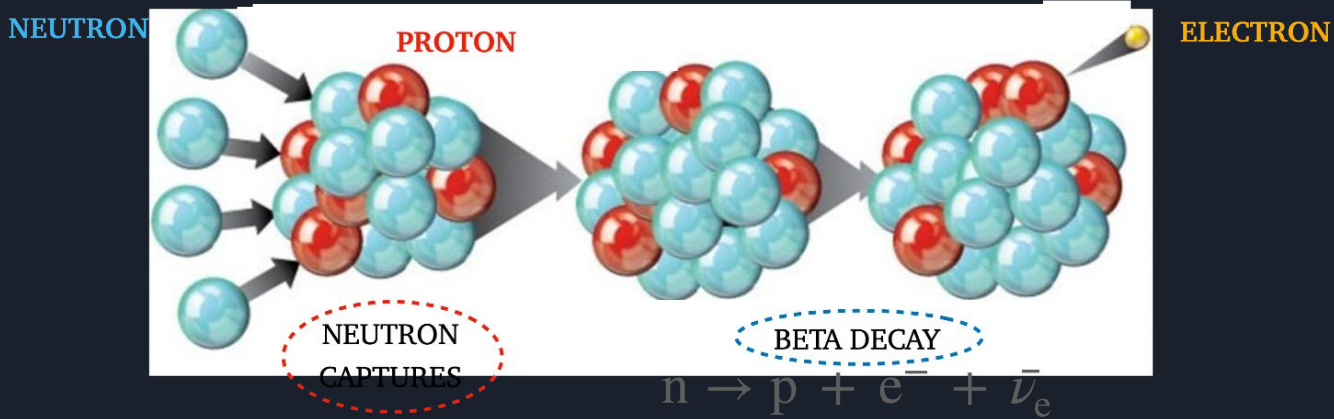
Gravitational waves



Kilonova



r-process



Number of protons Z

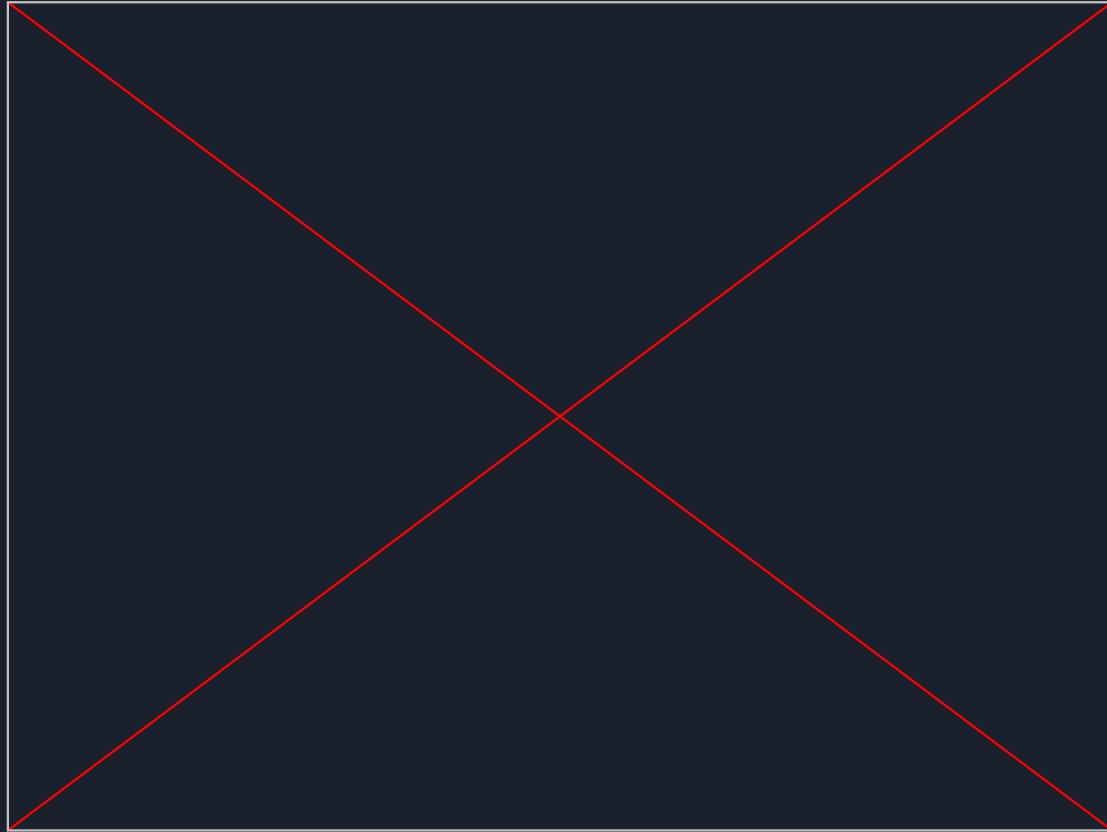


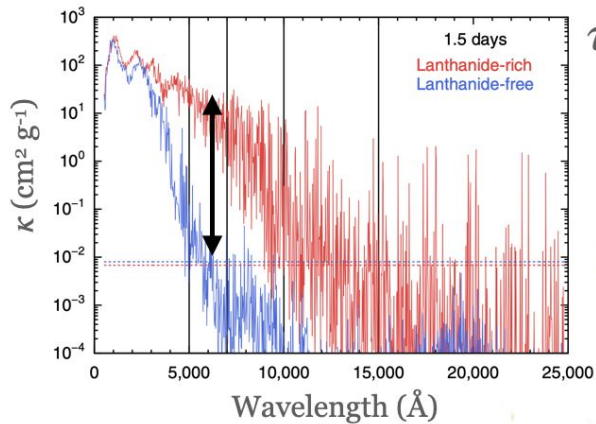
Table of nuclides

Number of neutrons N

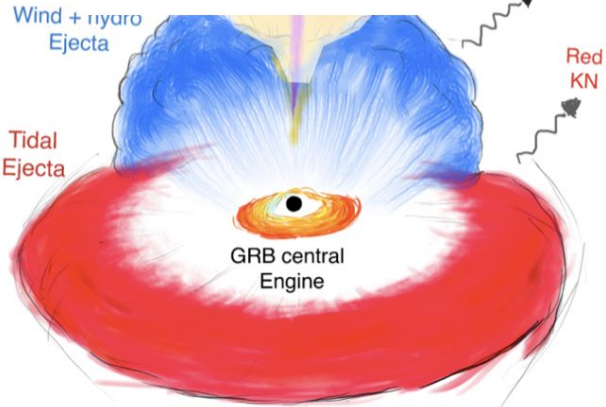
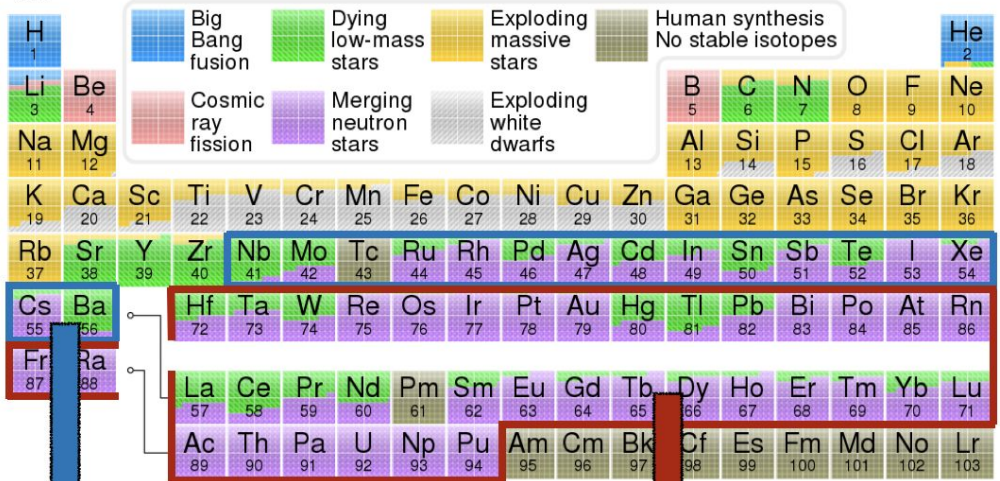


r-process





$$\tau = \int \kappa \rho dr$$

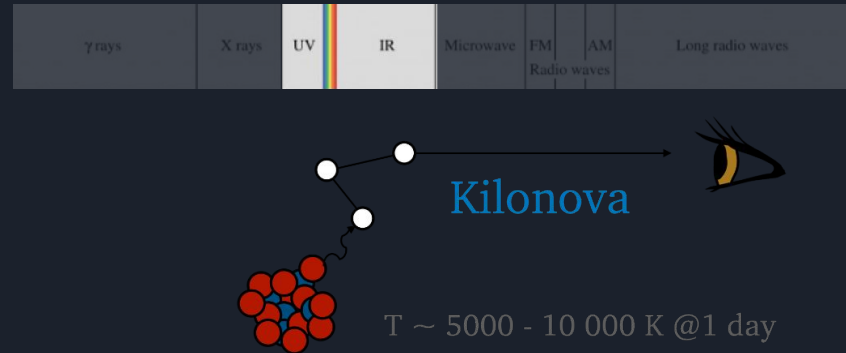


$Y_e \gtrsim 0.25$
 Low opacities
 Blue KN

$Y_e \lesssim 0.25$
 High opacities
 Red KN

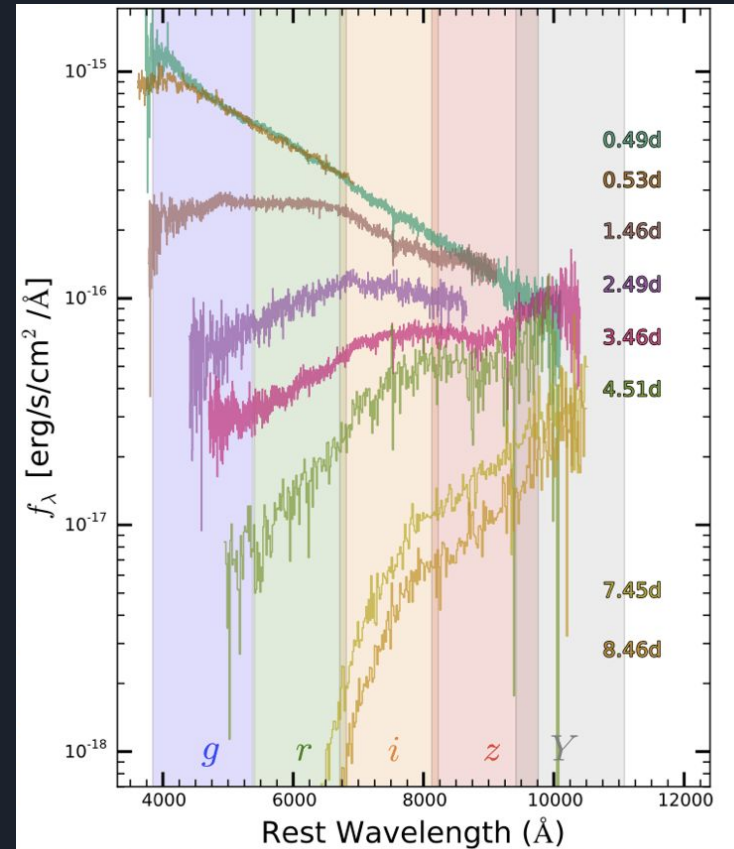
Kilonova

- Transient events that last from days to weeks
- They similar profile as supernovae but shorter
- Powered by the radioactive decay of heavy, neutron-rich elements
- These elements are synthesized in the expanding ejecta from a neutron star merger though r-process



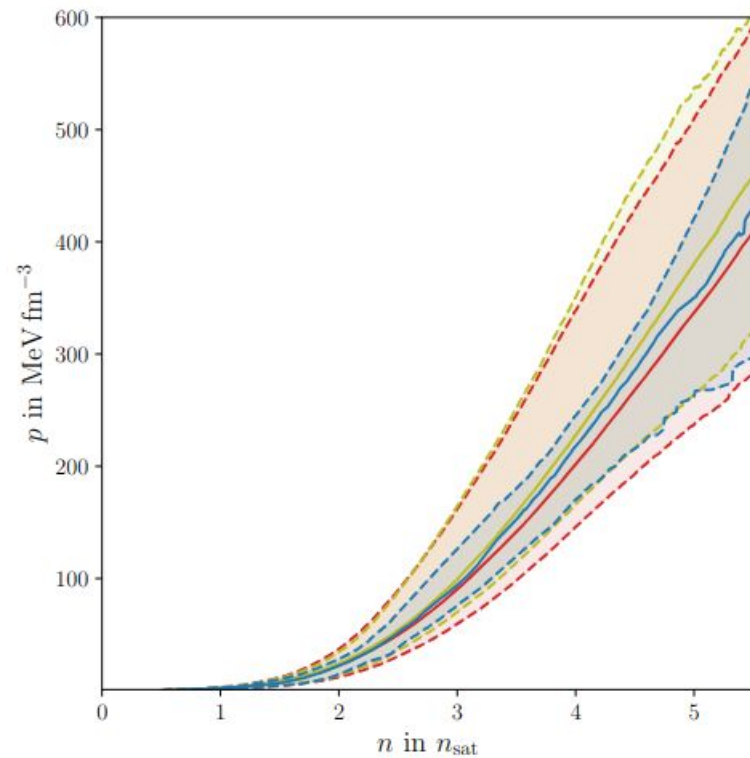
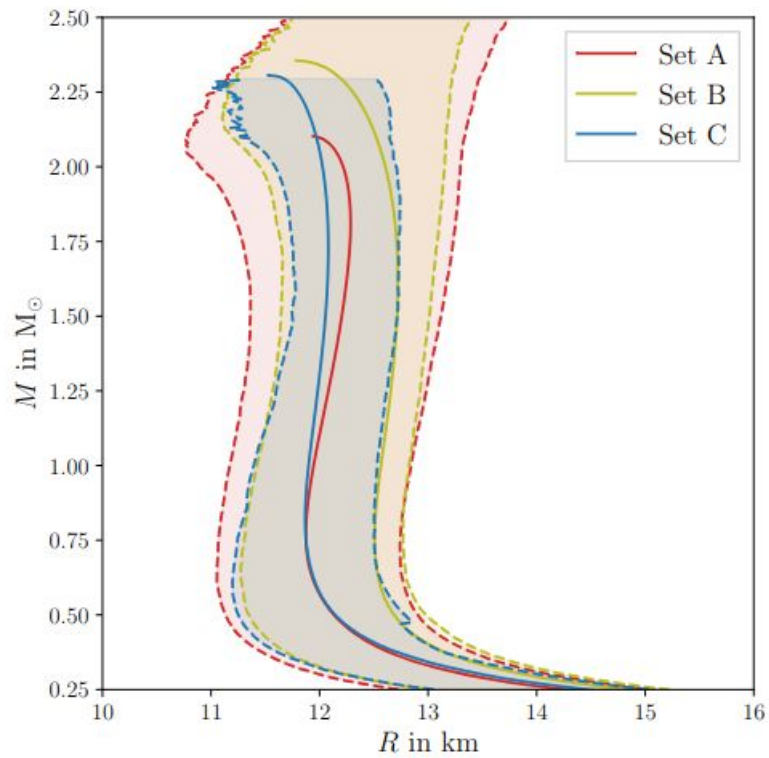
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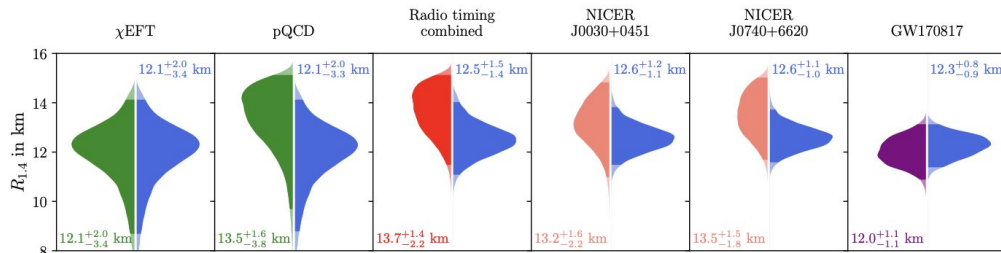


Neutron star puzzle pieces

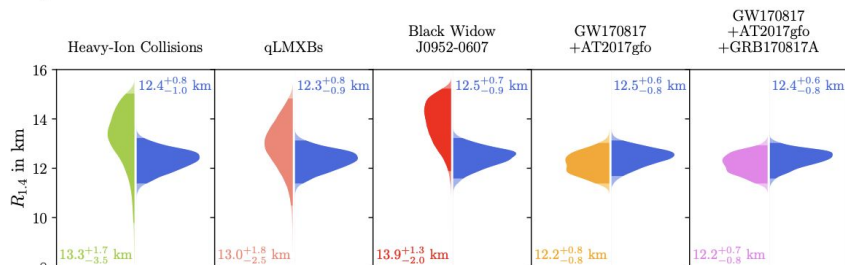
Nuclear experiment / theory	Isolated neutron star	Binary neutron star
Chiral EFT	Radio timing	GW170817 + AT2017gfo + GRB170817A
pQCD	NICER	
PREX-II	Black widow	GW190425
CREX	qLMXBs	GRB211211A
Heavy ion collision	Thermonuclear accretion bursts	Post-merger of GW170817



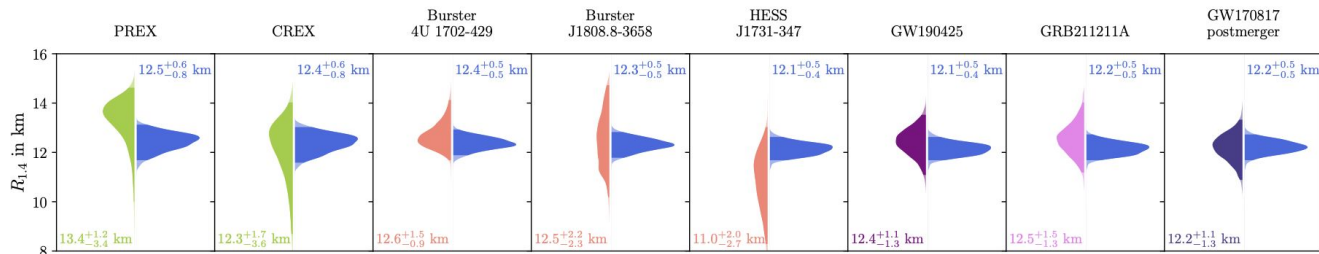
Set A



Set B



Set C



Set	A	B	C
$R_{1.4}$ in km	$12.27^{+0.83}_{-0.94}$	$12.43^{+0.56}_{-0.8}$	$12.20^{+0.53}_{-0.50}$
M_{TOV} in M_{\odot}	$2.26^{+0.45}_{-0.22}$	$2.37^{+0.36}_{-0.24}$	$2.31^{+0.08}_{-0.20}$
$p_{3n_{\text{sat}}}$ in MeV fm^{-3}	92^{+78}_{-33}	104^{+70}_{-34}	97^{+29}_{-22}
n_{TOV} in n_{sat}	$5.88^{+1.39}_{-1.41}$	$5.55^{+1.15}_{-1.05}$	$5.71^{+0.95}_{-0.80}$

Conclusion

- Multi-messenger approach on studying neutron star
- Some of the most interesting yet challenging puzzle
- Each pieces of information compliment each other
- Arrived the state-of-the-art understanding
- More work to be done...

