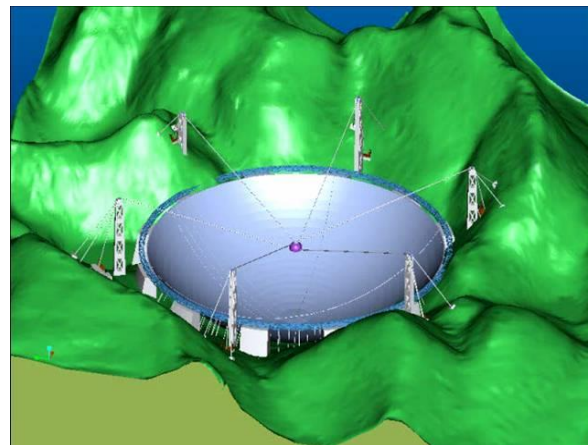
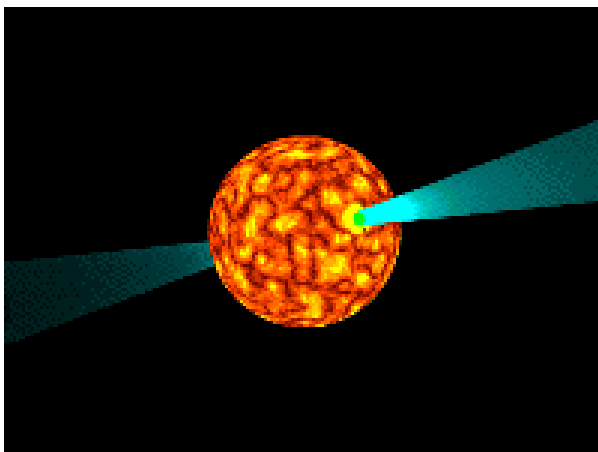


脉冲星发现50年—重要进展与那些往事



张承民 **FAST - NAOC, 2017**

报告内容简述

2017年是脉冲星发现50周年，作为二十世纪重大天文学发现之一，脉冲星在哪些方面延伸了我们关于宇宙的知识？双星脉冲星验证引力波和爱因斯坦广义相对论的进展如何？自1967年乔瑟琳·贝尔 (Jocelyn Bell) 发现脉冲星以来，此领域两获诺贝尔奖，那么错失殊荣的贝尔女士经历了哪些难言的苦衷？借助多波段探索，从地面射电望远镜到空间高能探测器，天文学家发现了约2700颗各种类型的脉冲星（中子星），它们塑造认识致密天体的多方面视角，其涵盖的极端物理环境令人感叹，包括超级磁场、超级致密物质密度、超强引力场、高能辐射过程、恒星演化和超新星爆发过程等等，这为核物理、粒子物理、天体物理、爱因斯坦理论和宇宙学的检验提供天然实验室，其研究开拓了我们全景宇宙的视野。我国已经建成五百米口径射电望远镜（FAST），未来如何加入脉冲星新一轮大发现进程，报告也将细数道来。

1054年我国宋朝天文学家记录的超新星 爆发SUPERNOVA EXPLOSION

Chinese Astronomer recorded Crab Nebula in 1054 AD,
Song Dynasty.; **It is a great glory of Chinese Ancient**



After SUPERNOVA EXPLOSION – Crab Pulsar P=33ms

1054 Song Dynasty

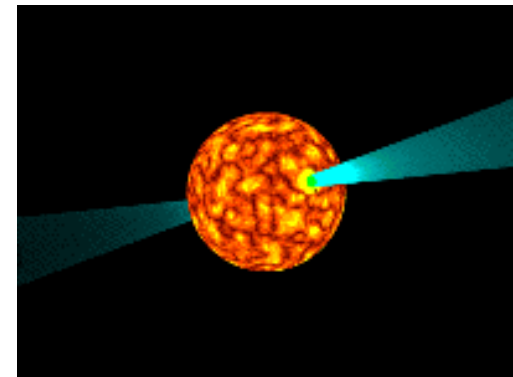
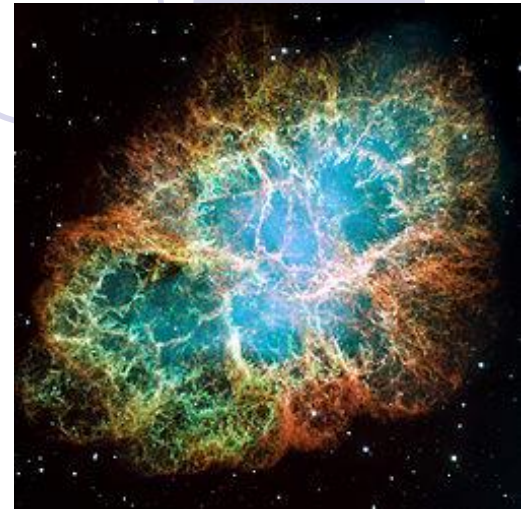
凡十一日没三年三月乙巳出東南方大中祥符四年正月丁丑見南斗魁前天禧五年四月丙辰出軒轅前星西北大如桃速行經軒轅太星入太微垣掩右執法犯次將歷屏星西北凡七十五日入濁没明道元年六月乙巳出東北方近濁有芒彗至丁巳凡十三日没至和元年五月己丑出天關東南可數寸歲餘稍没熙寧二年六月丙辰出箕度中至七月丁卯犯箕乃散三年十一月丁未出天因元祐六年十一月辛亥出參度中犯掩側星壬子犯九游星十二月癸酉入奎至七年三月辛亥乃散紹興八年五月守婁

Chinese records of SN 1054

- 公元1054年7月4日（宋仁宗至和元年五月二十六日）《宋史·天文志》记载：“客星出天关东南可数寸，岁余稍末”；《宋会要》中记载：“嘉佑元年三月，司天监言：‘客星没，客去之兆也’。初，至和元年五月，晨出东方，守天关，昼见如太白，芒角四出，色赤白，凡见二十三日”。这是关于一颗超新星的记载，它的残骸，就是我们现在看到的蟹状星云，中心是一颗脉冲星。

Crab Pulsar – SNR 1054

● 根据我国历史记载，在现在蟹状星云的位置上，曾经有过超新星爆发，即1054年7月4日出现的特亮的金牛座“天关客星”。它爆发过程中抛射出来的气体云，就应该是现在看到的蟹状星云。1942年，荷兰天文学家奥尔特以其令人信服的论证，确认蟹状星云就是1054年超新星爆发后形成的。(PSR B0531+21, 1968 discovery)





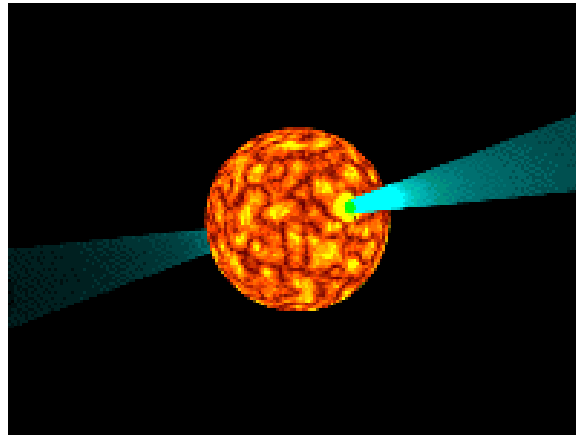
1054年， Crab全球记录---

1967年， 贝尔发现脉冲星

2017年， FAST

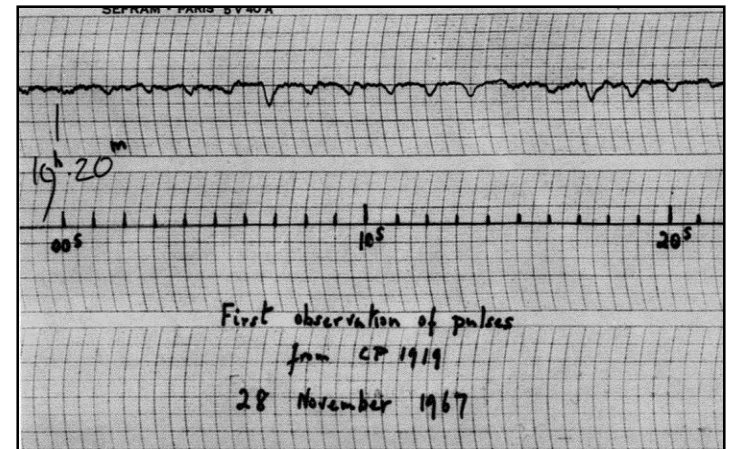
- Pulsar discovery of 50 years
- 脉冲星与引力波验证
- FAST Telescope & pulsar Survey

Part 1. Pulsar - 50 years



脉冲星发现 Pulsar Discovery - 1967

In 1967 剑桥大学博士研究生 **Jocelyn Bell 贝尔** observed a strange radio pulse, a period of 1.33 s



脉冲星-行星际闪烁

Interplanetary scintillation (IPS)

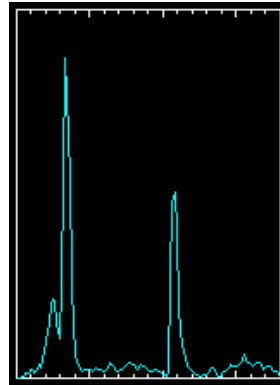
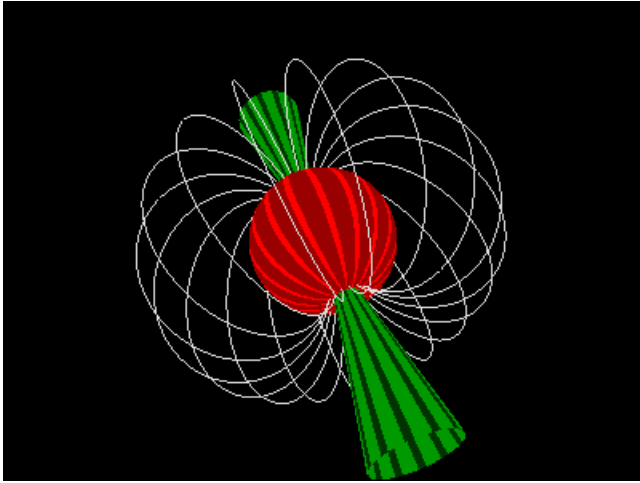
- 周期信号来源
(origin of periodic signal)?
IPS-min; point;
Scott & Collins telescope 2; Pilkington –
dispersion, distance
- LGM? Little Green Men
another pulse
- 天体? 那一种? What
object? Spin stable & fast



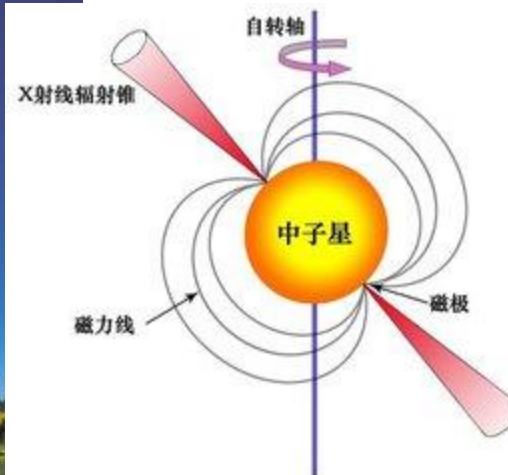
Cambridge Radio Astron Lab

脉冲星认证=转动中子星 Rotating Neutron Star

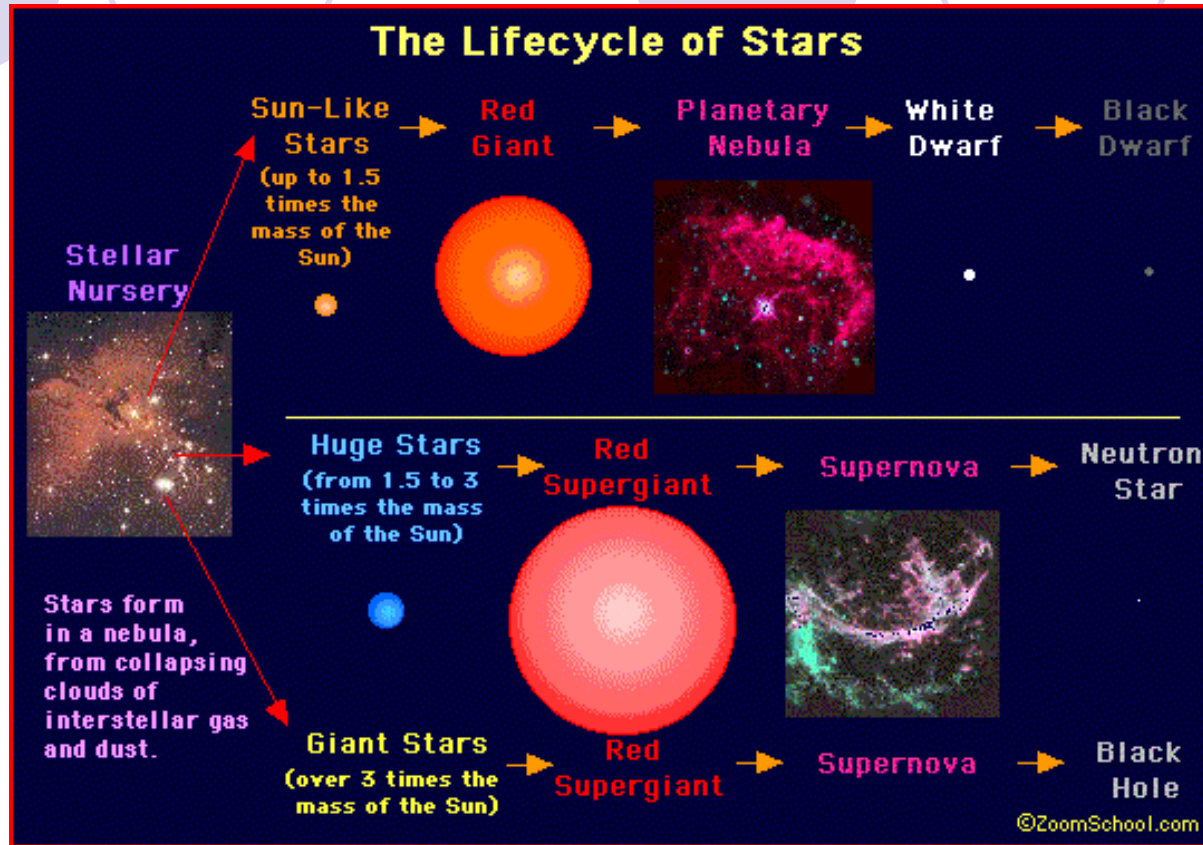
The 1st pulsar PSR 1919+21 discovered by J. Bell, in 1967, --A Pulsar Mother



脉冲星辐射：磁场极冠
Pulsar Beacon



脉冲星形成：大质量恒星-超新星爆发-中子星



地球观测：银河系6-10万颗脉冲星，大部分中子星看不到

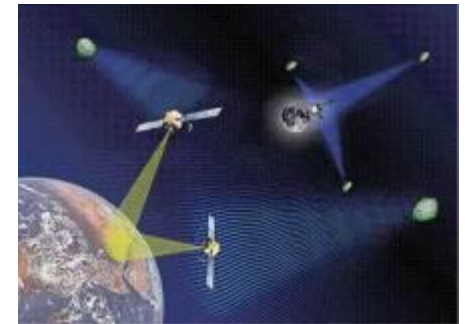
脉冲星特性：稳定转动 – 脉冲星导航

Pulsars as clock

- Pulsar periods are incredibly stable and measured precisely:
常规脉冲星百万年慢一秒（~氢原子钟），毫秒脉冲星
MSP10亿年慢一秒（~铯原子钟）， e.g., PSR J0437-
4715 自转周期P:

$$P = \mathbf{5.757451831072007 \pm 0.00000000000000008 \text{ ms}}$$

- 磁偶极辐射 Pulsars lose energy & spin down:
- $dP/dt = 10^{**} (-15)$ for normal pulsars
- $dP/dt = 10^{**} (-20)$ for MSPs



中子星历史简述 Brief History of NS

- 1932 Sir J Chadwick - 发现中子 discover neutron
- 1932 L Landau 预言中子星 NS 恒星的演化
- 1933 W Baade & F Zwicky: NS-supernova
- 1939 J. Oppenheimer & G. Volkoff, $>$ 质量半径 NS
- 1967 J Bell & A Hewish, 发现radio 脉冲星
- 1971 R Giacconi, Cen X-3, 自转周期 $P=4.84s$,
1st X-ray 脉冲星 (PSR)

中子星尺度：太阳压缩到北京四环内
 $2R \sim 20 \text{ km}$; $M \sim M_{\text{sun}}$



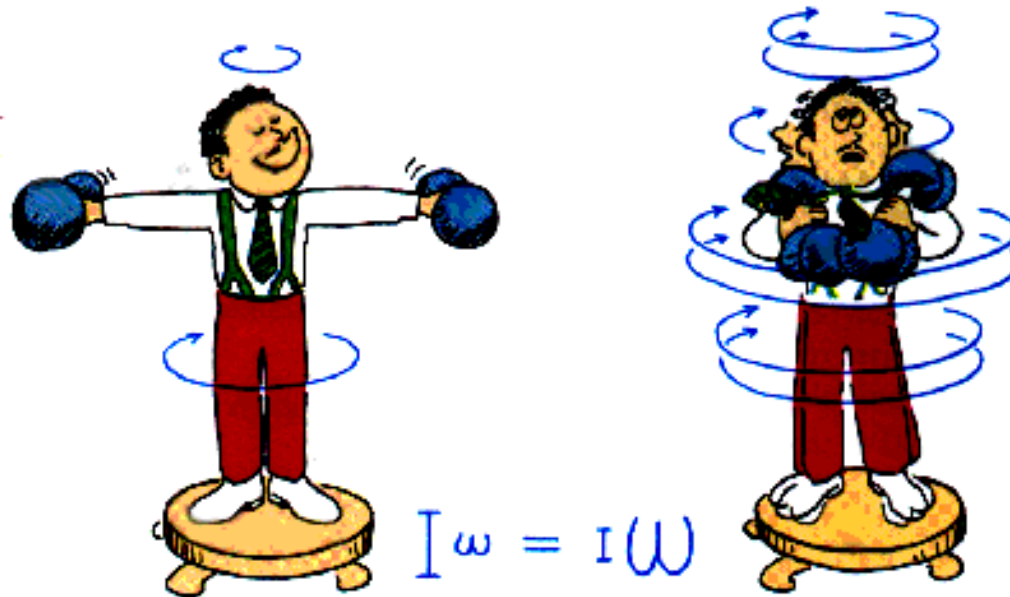
NS: Beijing City area

Football ? Soccer ?

脉冲星自转：角动量守恒

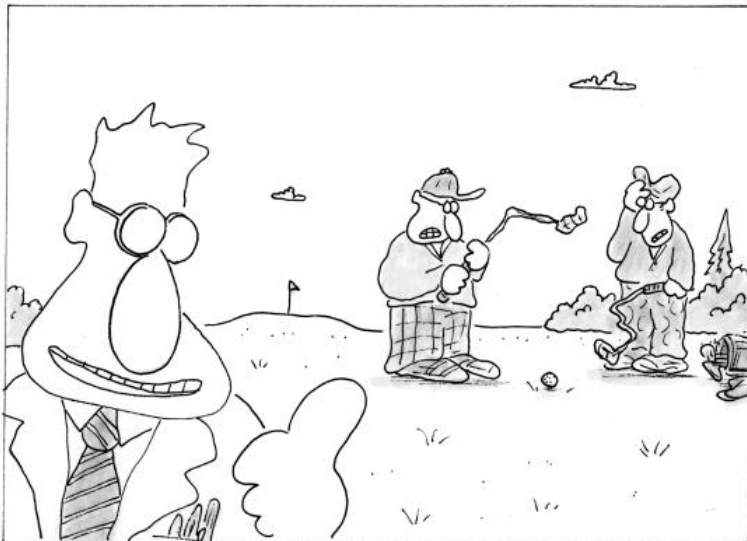
- Radius ~ 10 km
- Period $\sim 0.001\text{s} - 10.0$ s

Sun collapsing to ~ 10 km would rotate 700 times per second

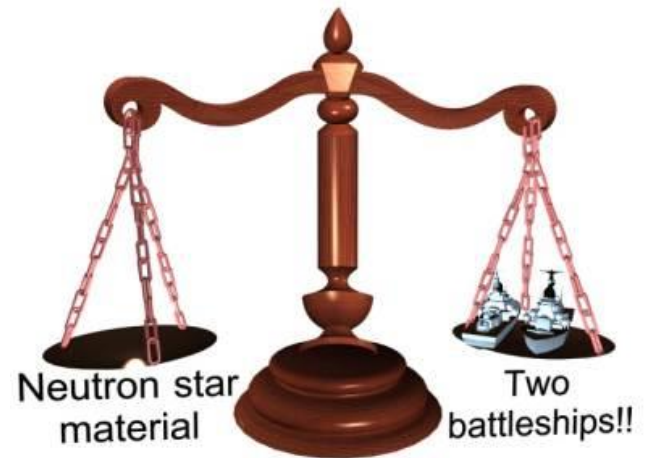


脉冲星的质量密度

- Radius ~ 10 km
- Period $\sim 0.001\text{s} - 10.0$ s
- Density $\sim 10^{14}\text{g/cc}$; 10^{14} times higher than that on Earth



"These golfers don't know it yet, but we've replaced their usual ball with one made from the core material of a neutron star."



脉冲星磁场：磁通守恒

NS Magnetic field $\sim 10^{12}$ Gauss

Magnetic field of SUN ~ 100 G $\gg \gg$ NS $\sim 10^{12}$ G

磁通量守恒 magnetic flux conservation

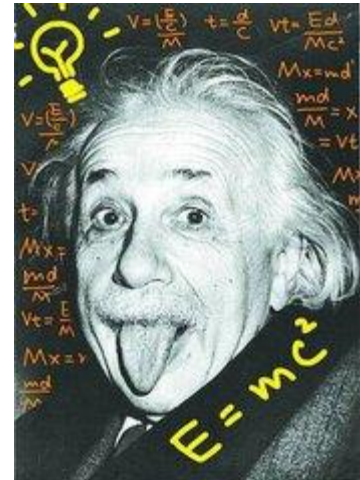
$$BR^2 = \text{Const}$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)^2$$

脉冲星引力场强度：超强=地球百亿倍

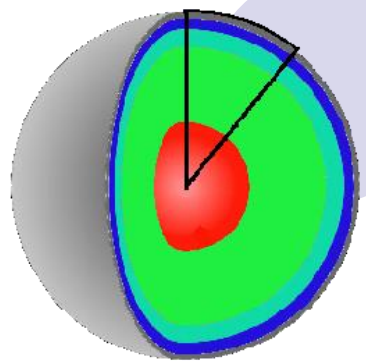
- $GM/R \sim 0.3$
- $GM/R_{\text{sun}} \sim 10^{**}(-6)$
- $GM/R_{\text{earth}} \sim 10^{**}(-11)$

谱线引力红移, $z=0.23$ (2002)

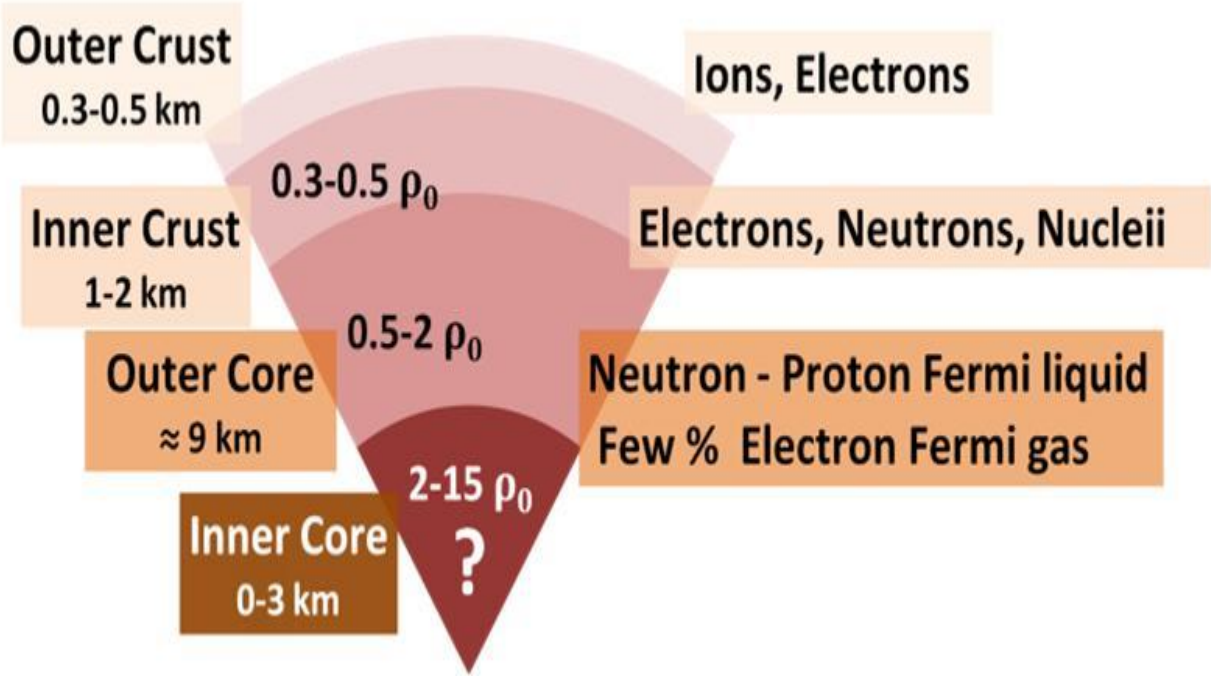


验证爱因斯坦广义相对论：强引力场

中子星物质结构



表面大气: H, Fe
外壳: 离子、电子
内壳: 中子超流
外核: 中子质子电子
内核: 夸克 ?

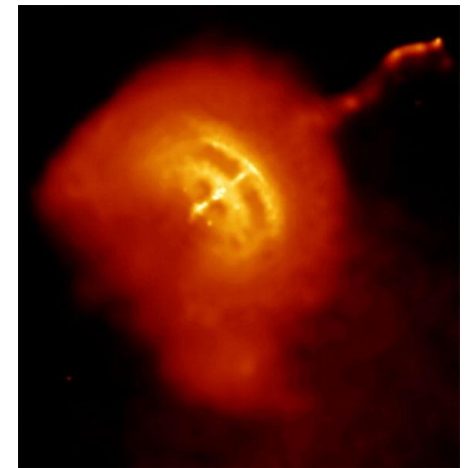
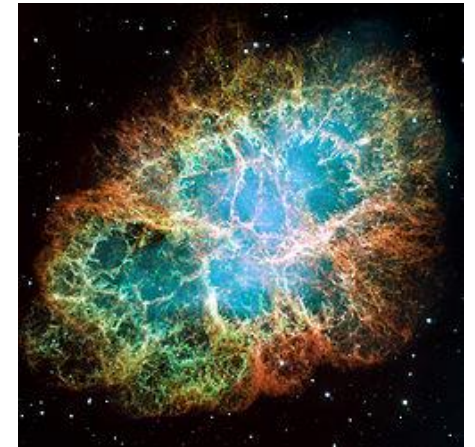


Nuclear Density $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{14}$ g/cc

Supernova remnant and PSR

脉冲星与超新星遗迹

- 蟹状星云Crab Nebula 1054
PSR, $P=0.033\text{s}$
 - Vela Nebula 1968发现
PSR, $P=0.059\text{s}$
- 脉冲星运动 – SNR遗迹关系
- SNR 1987A – NO pulsar
- Pulsar motion

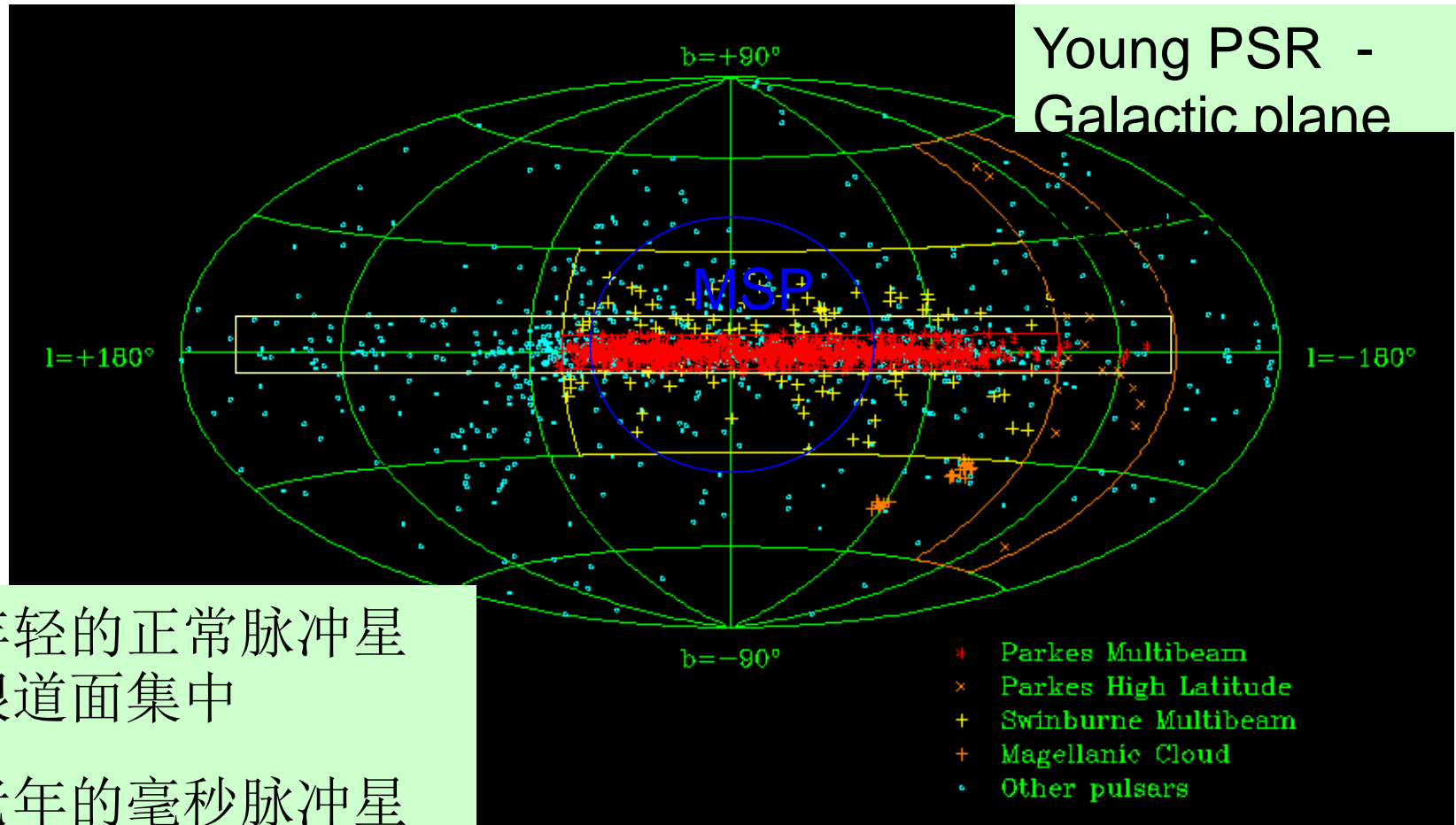


Galactic Distribution of Pulsars

脉冲星空间分布 - 自行运动

速度 $V \sim 400-500 \text{ km/s}$

Young PSR -
Galactic plane



年轻的正常脉冲星
银道面集中

老年的毫秒脉冲星
银心区集中



双星脉冲星 Binary PSR

脉冲星拥有行星的发现虽然看起来显得意外，在这方面还有更加意外的发现，那就是双星脉冲星。

赫尔斯(Hulse)是研究生，他被当作泰勒(Taylor)的助手派往波多黎各的阿雷西博，用大射电望远镜观测脉冲星，那是当时最好的射电望远镜，他发现了一种奇怪的电波，离第一颗脉冲星的发现仅仅过了七年，人们对脉冲星的了解还很肤浅，当时赫尔斯还不能立刻确信他所看到的周期变化就是事实，经过反复观测后，他才确定该系统是双体。他把这个消息电告泰勒，泰勒立刻赶往阿雷西博，他们进一步研究后认为这是一个双脉冲星，并且一起确定了双星的周期和两颗天体之间的距离。

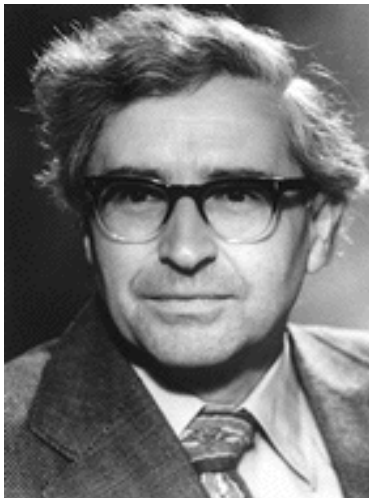
于是，第一颗双脉冲星就是这样被发现了，这个发现在1993年被授予诺贝尔奖，这样有关脉冲星的发现就有了两项诺贝尔奖。

脉冲星与诺贝尔奖: Nobel Prize = No Bell Prize

- 1974, A. Hewish; **First Pulsar discovered by J. Bell**
- 1993, R. Hulse, J. Taylor, Binary Pulsar, **PSR 1913+16, Gravitational Radiation**
- 2002, Riccardo Giacconi, X-ray source, X-ray Pulsar

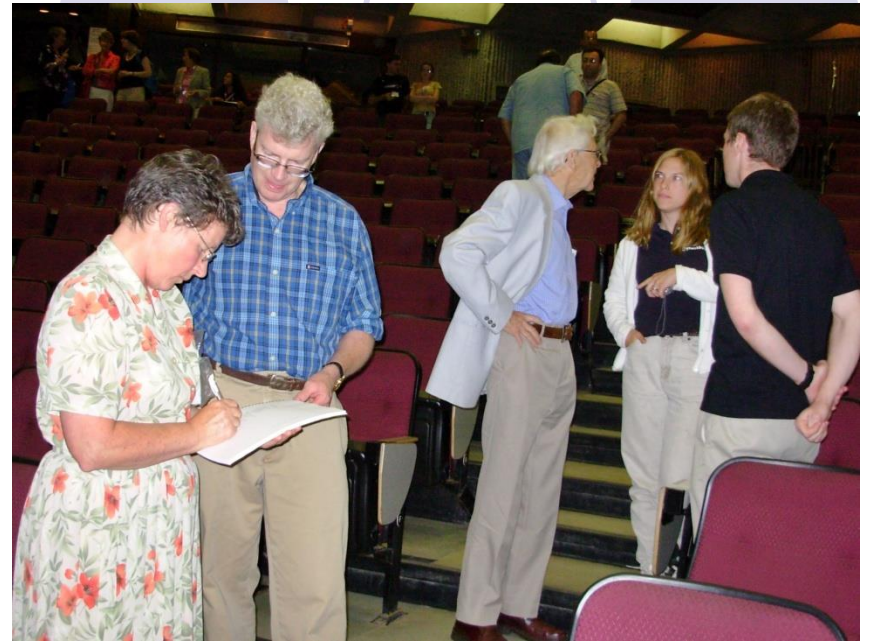


Jocelyn Susan Bell Burnell



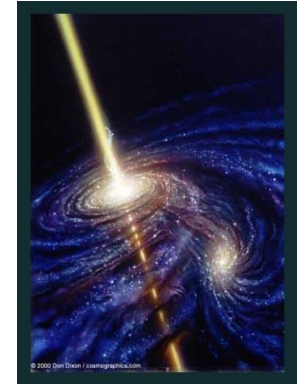
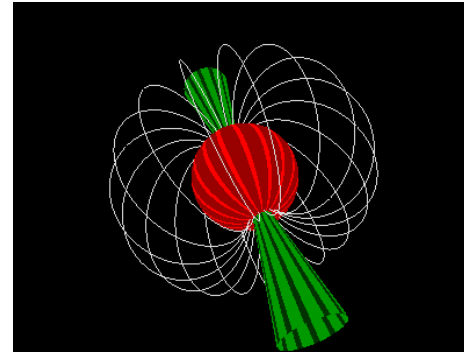
两位脉冲星发现者 再次相遇 2007

PSR discoverers
meet again

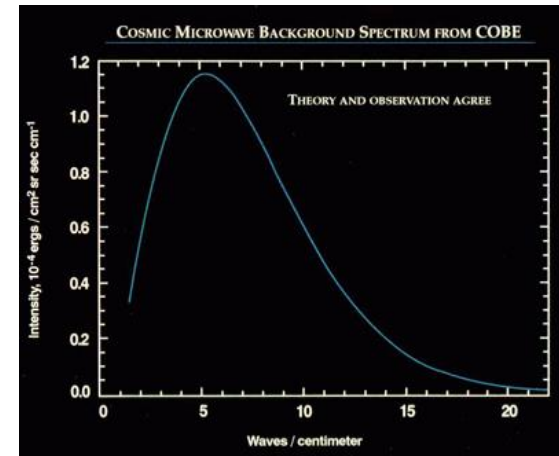


20世纪： four astronomy big discoveries

- 脉冲星 pulsar
- 类星体 quasar
- 星际分子 interstellar molecule
- 微波背景辐射 microwave background radiation

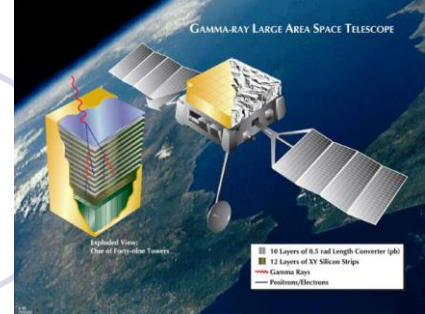


1963年测到了星际羟基(OH)、之后水汽(H₂O)、氨(NH₃)和甲醛(H₂CO)分子，

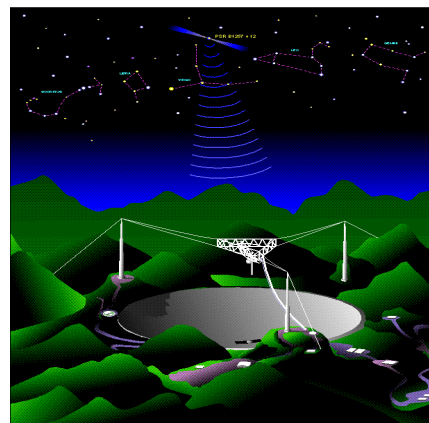




脉冲星进展 1967-2017



Ground-Space, \sim 2700颗脉冲星
X-ray (RXTE Accreting NS >100 ?),
Gamma - ray (FERMI > 200)
地面射电观测-空间高能卫星观测,
波段: 射电、X-射线、伽马射线



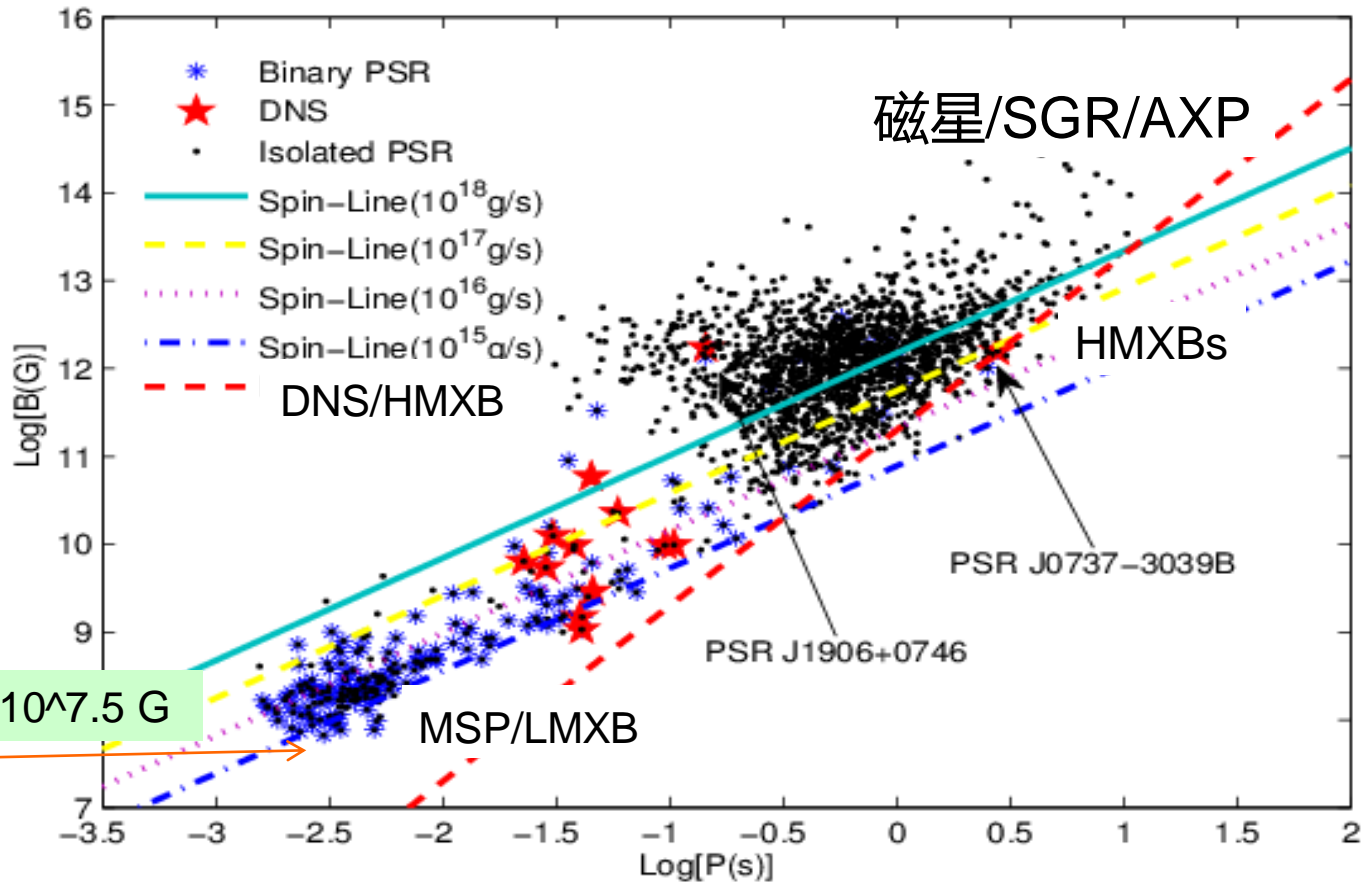
脉冲星发现50周年 1967-2017



- Pulsar: ~ 2700 (radio) + ~ 200 (X/G-ray)
- PSR Binary: ~ 272, NS/WD/Planet
- MSP: ~ 303, $P < 10\text{ms}$, 60% binary
- Mag Field: $\sim 10^{7.5-15}\text{ G}$; $\langle B \rangle \sim 10^{12}\text{ G}$
- Spin period: 1.4 ms—8.5s 射电, $\langle P \rangle = 0.5\text{s}$
- 波段: Radio, Optical, X-ray, Gamma-ray

First MSP in 1982 (670 Hz); Fastest MSP (716 Hz)

脉冲星磁场-周期图 B-P diagram

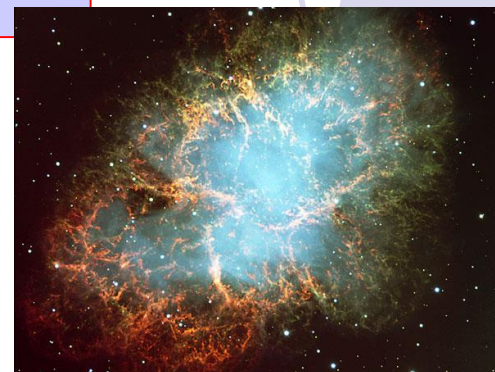


PSR-Millisecond Pulsar=MSP

two types

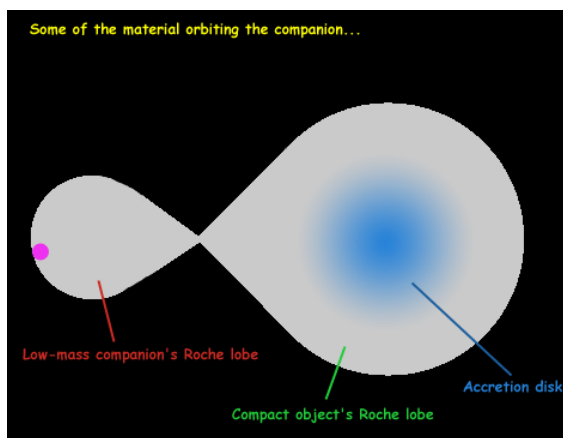
Normal Pulsars: SNR 超新星爆发

- Formed in supernova
- Periods between 0.03 and 10 s
- Relatively young (< 10⁷ years)
- Mostly single (non-binary)



MSP: 双星系中NS吸积加速

- MSPs are very old (~10⁹ years).
- Mostly binary; B-P low 低
- ‘recycled’ by accretion from binary
- accretion spins up NS to **milliseconds**
- During the accretion **X-ray binary**

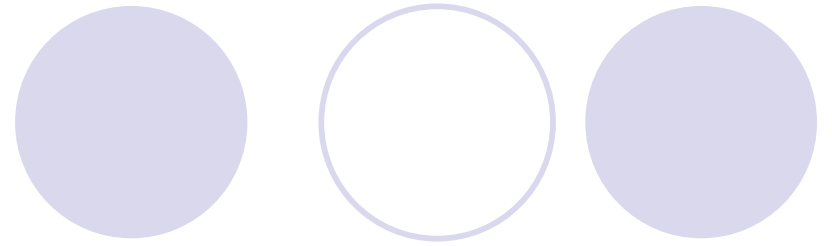
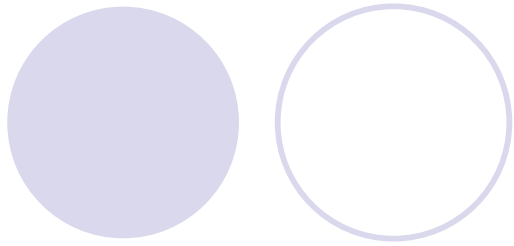


双星系中子星X射线源-毫秒MSP

那些脉冲星重要观测 1967-2017

- 1st Pulsar: 1967
- Glitch: 1968
- Crab-SNR: 1968
- 1st Binary: 1974,
- M, GW, GR
- 1st Ac X-ray: 1974
- 1st Cyclotron: 1978
- 1st MSP: 1982
- 1st Rot X-ray: 1970
- 1st Gam: 1980
- XINS: 1990
- PSR+planet 1990

- GC: 1990
- RXTE: AMXP 1996
- AMXP-MSP 2000
- Giant Glitch 2000
- Double PSR 2003
- 6.67 HR, 2006
- RRAT: 2006
- CCo 2007
- FERMI 2008
- SGR+RADIO 2012
- ULX-NS 2014



Part 2. 脉冲星与引力波

脉冲星和引力波：双星 PSR B1913+16

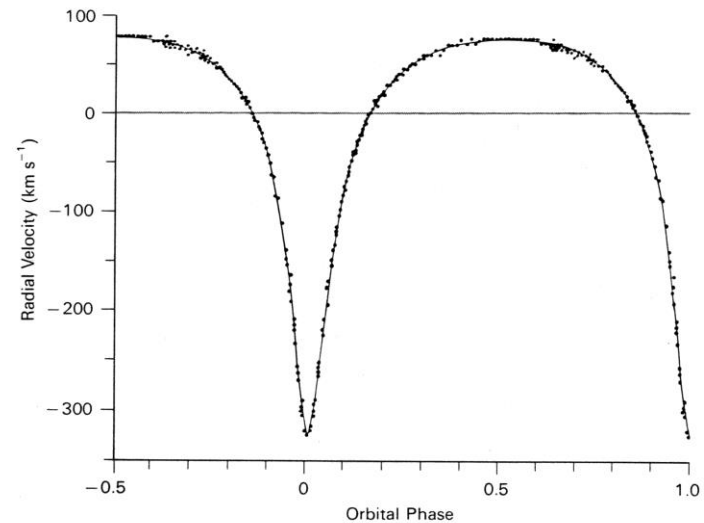
Discovered by Hulse & Taylor in 1974

Pulse period: 59 ms

Orbital Period: 7h 45m

Double NS system 双中子星系统

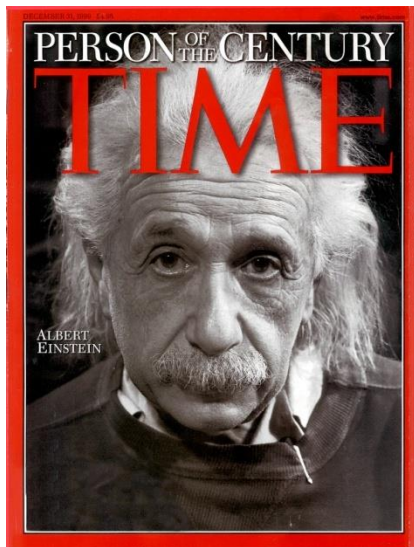
periastron velocity:
~ 0.001 c (光速/1000)



Arecibo 305-meter Radio Telescope

脉冲星-广义相对论验证

Century Person



GR, 1915

Red-shift 红移

Precession (LT?) 进动

Deflection 光线偏折

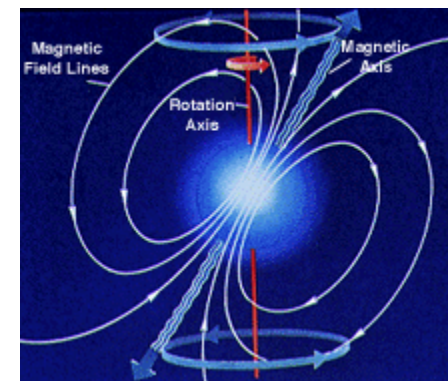
Shapiro Delay 时间延迟

Grav. wave ? 引力波

Black Hole ? 黑洞

COSMOLOGY ? 宇宙

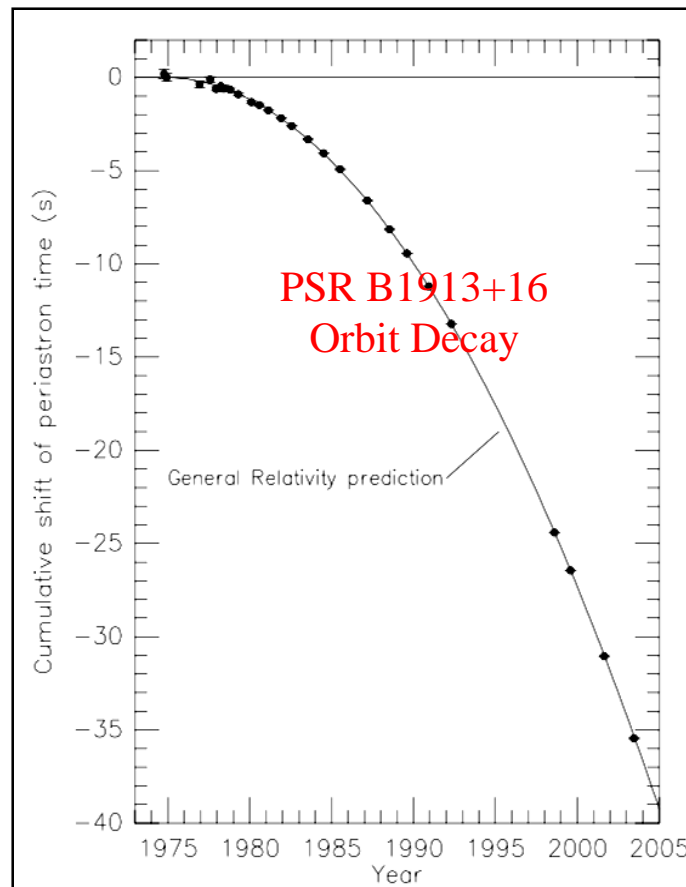
致密星体-强引力场，相对论引力理论实验室



引力波验证——脉冲星双星轨道收缩

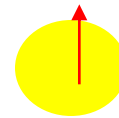
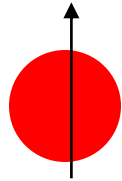
- orbital motion of two stars in PSR B1913+16 generates gravitational waves
- Energy loss causes decrease of orbital period
- 轨道收缩每年~6厘米

证实广义相对论；间接证实引力波



Double Pulsars PSRJ0737-3039

双脉冲星系统-再次检验引力波



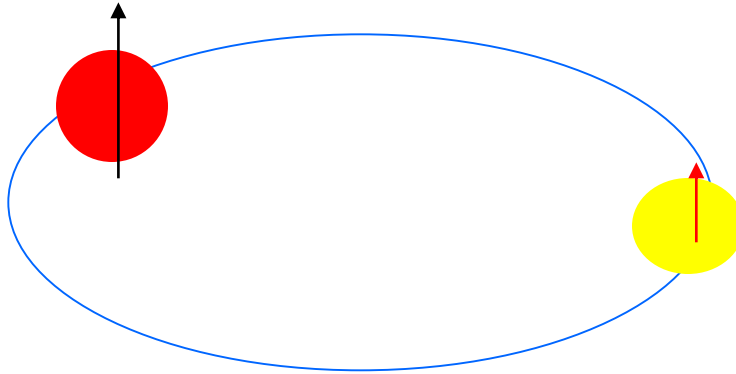
MSP is firstly formed, $P_{orb}=2.4$ hr
 $P=22.7$ ms, $B\sim 109$ Gauss, $1.34 M_{\odot}$
 $P=2.8$ s, $B\sim 1012$ Gauss, $1.25 M_{\odot}$

脉冲星双星系-引力波导致轨道收缩

Binary Pulsar PSR1913+16

Double Pulsars PSRJ0737-3039

Parke: Lyne et al 2004; Burgay et al. 2003, van den Heuvel 2004



Firstly formed PSR,

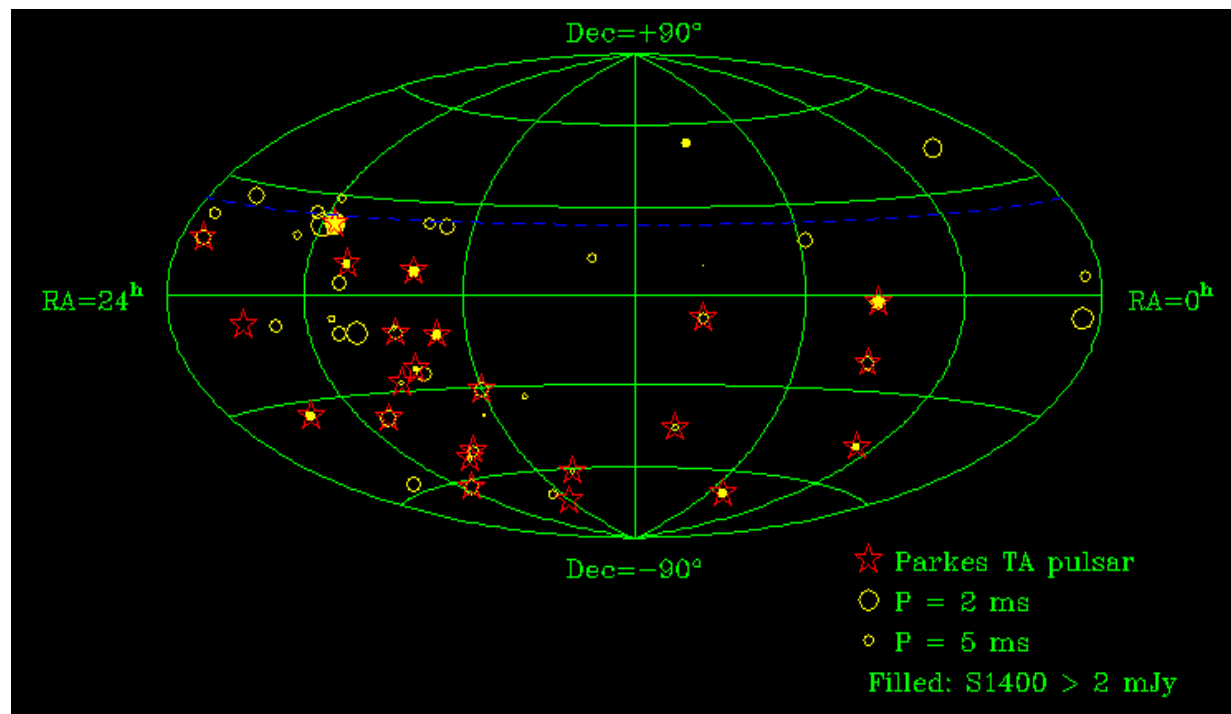
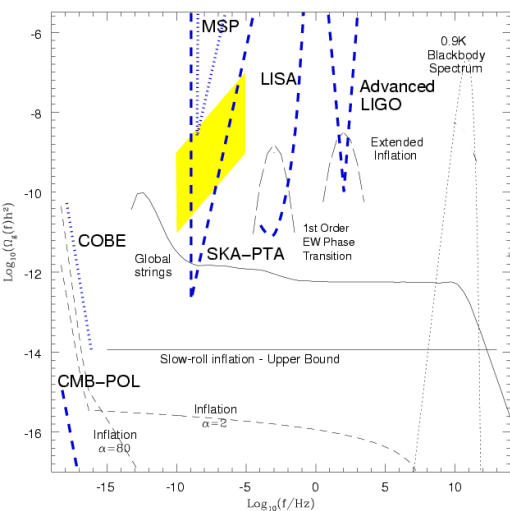
$P=22.7$ ms, $B\sim 109$ Gauss, $1.34 M_{\odot}$

$P=2.8$ s, $B\sim 1012$ Gauss, $1.25 M_{\odot}$



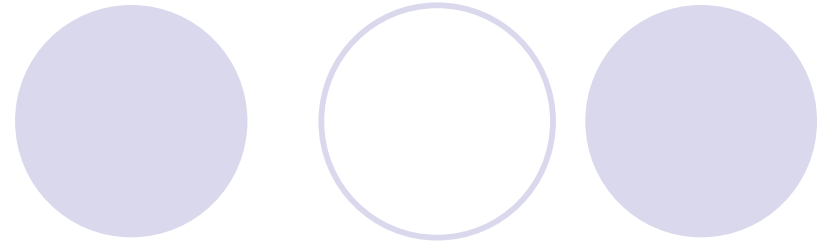
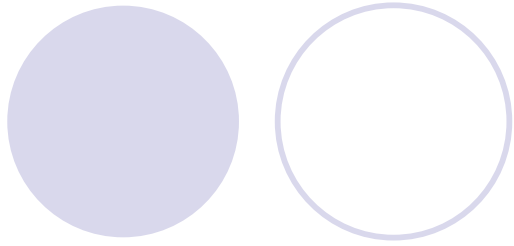
引力波直接探测：毫秒脉冲星阵列

GW: Millisecond Pulsar Array

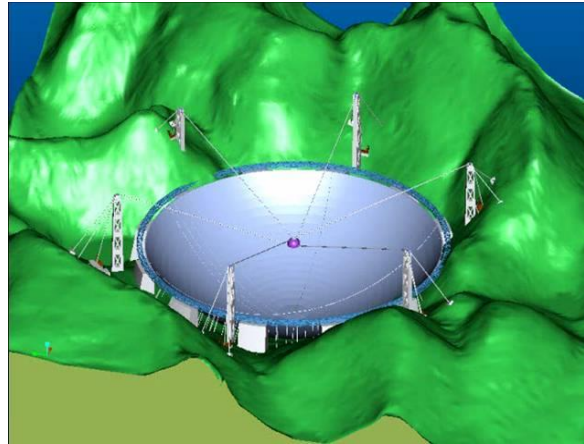


40 顆MSP, $P < 20$ ms; Nano-second, TOA

Parkes + Arecibo: 灵敏度? FAST: 灵敏度!



Part 3. FAST telescope & Pulsar



Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST)



GBT 100 m



Arecibo 300 m

- Unique Karst depression as the site
- Active main reflector
- Cable - parallel robot feed support



FAST 500 m 口径球面射电望远镜

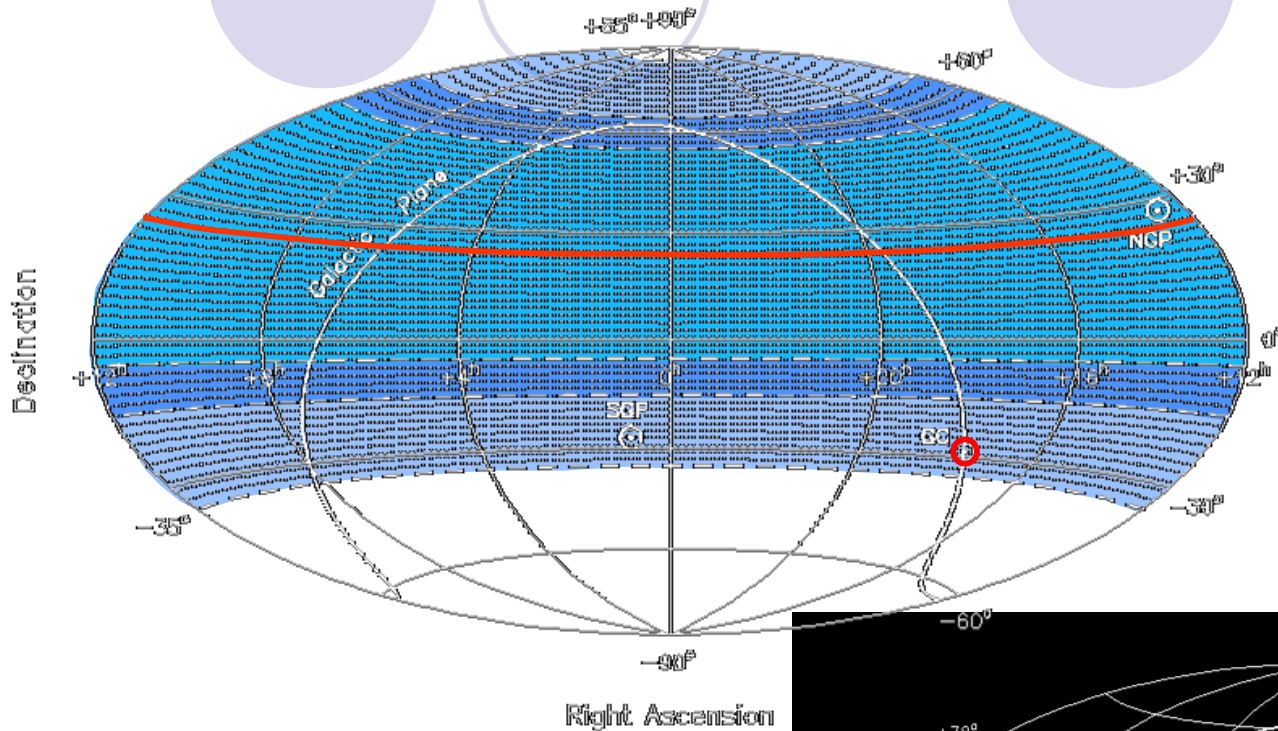
FAST Site: south of China, Guizhou



Location: $N25.647222^{\circ}$ $E106.85583^{\circ}$

Karst

Opening angle – FAST sky coverage



Sky coverage



ZA 30 deg



ZA 40 deg

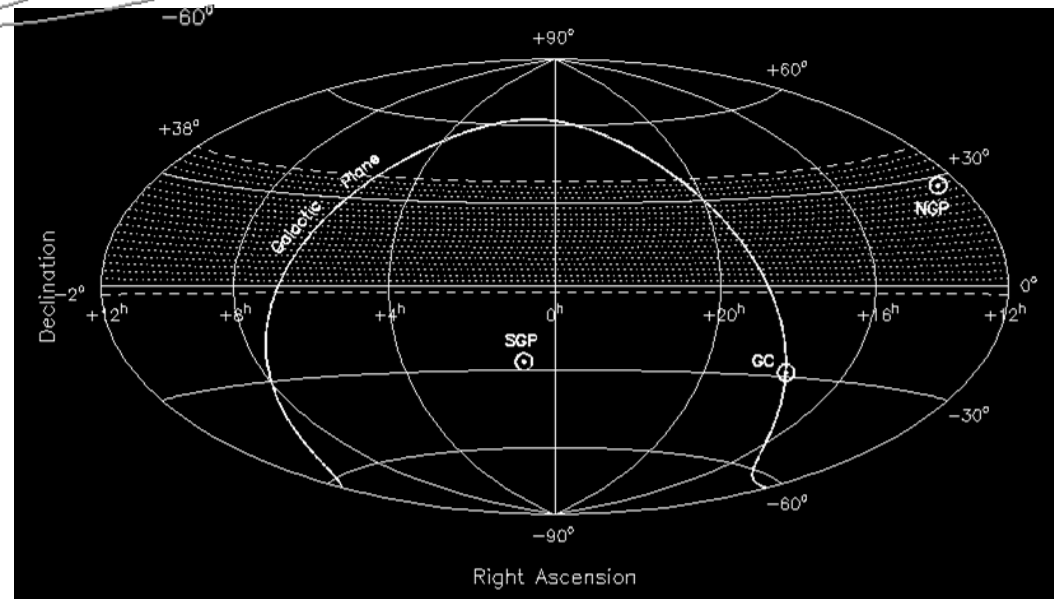


ZA 60 deg



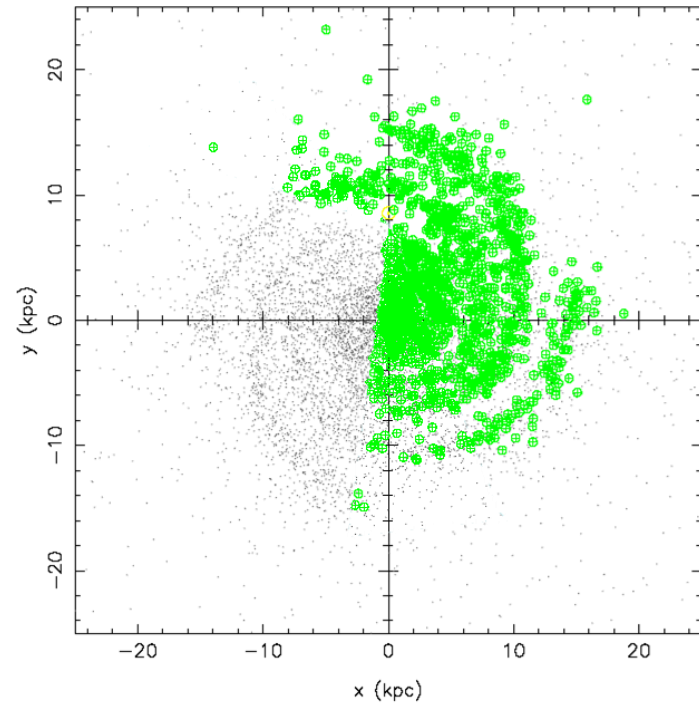
FAST Zenith

Sky coverage: zenith angle 40°



FAST Pulsar Survey

~ 60,000 detectable pulsars in Galaxy, half in FAST view



FAST ~ 4000 PSRs (Nan et al. 2011; Smits et al. 2010)

Rare objects:

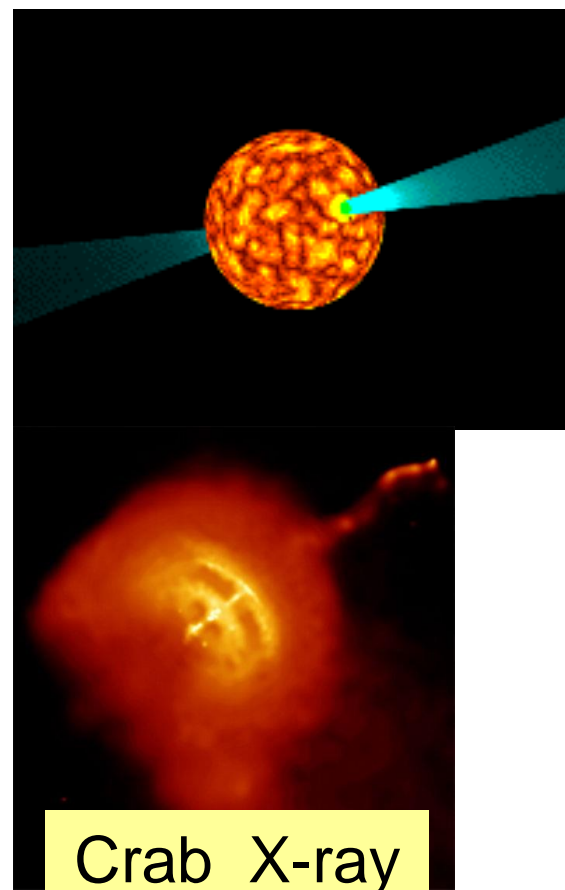
**MSP; < 1 ms submillisecond - QS;
Double Pulsar-binary; PSR+Black hole
Low magnetic field MSP; SGR - radio
Long spin period PSR; etc.**

FAST首选目标： Crab Pulsar (1054年)

- Crab Pulsar is one of most luminous PSRs in FAST view
- Supernova Remnant PSR, 年龄已知
- FAST initial operating, monitor, test system, standrad
- FAST 试运行, 监测, 定标

FAST高灵敏度、北天区； 高亮度；
多波段观测PSR；

数据丰富； 1054-遗迹年代清楚



Crab X-ray

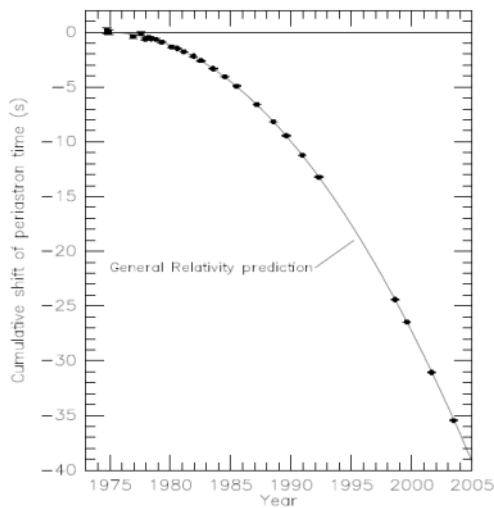
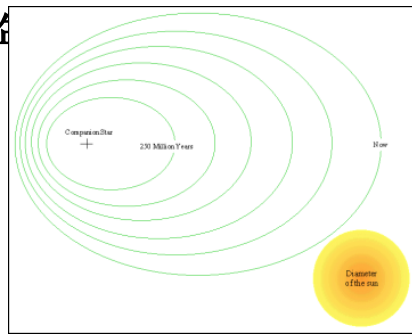
X 射线图片

FAST重要目标1: 脉冲星-黑洞双星

Pulsar-Neutron Star
(1974) PSR B1913+16

间接验证引力波
在0.2%精度检验相对论

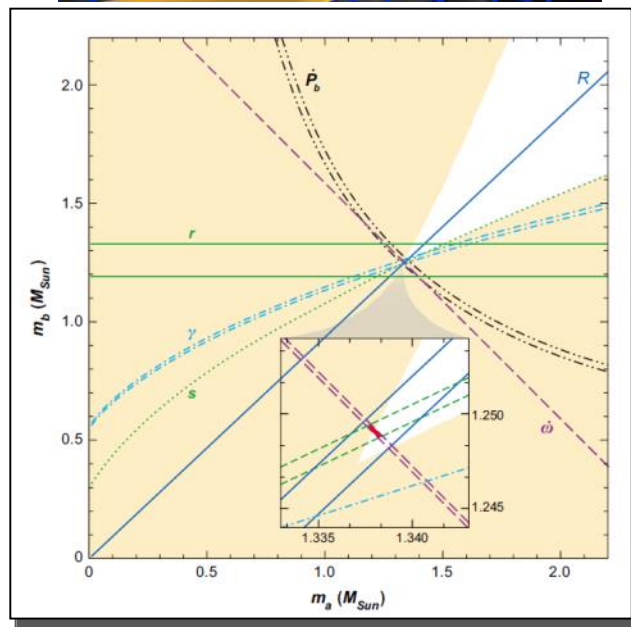
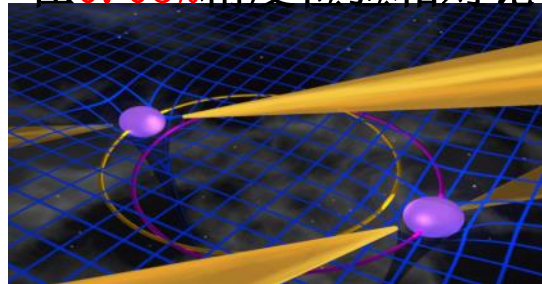
1993年



Pulsar-Pulsar (2004)

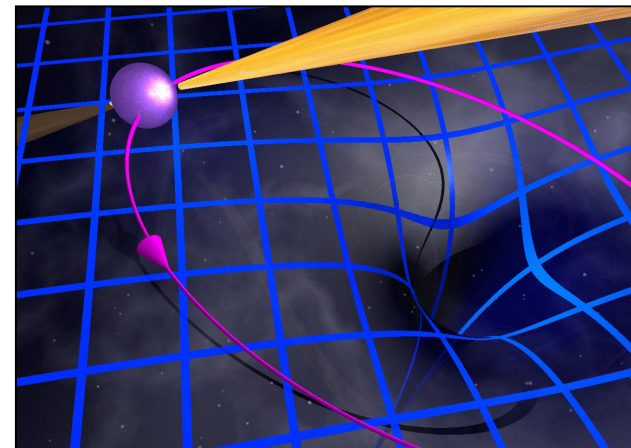
PSR J0737-3039A/B

在0.05%精度检验相对论



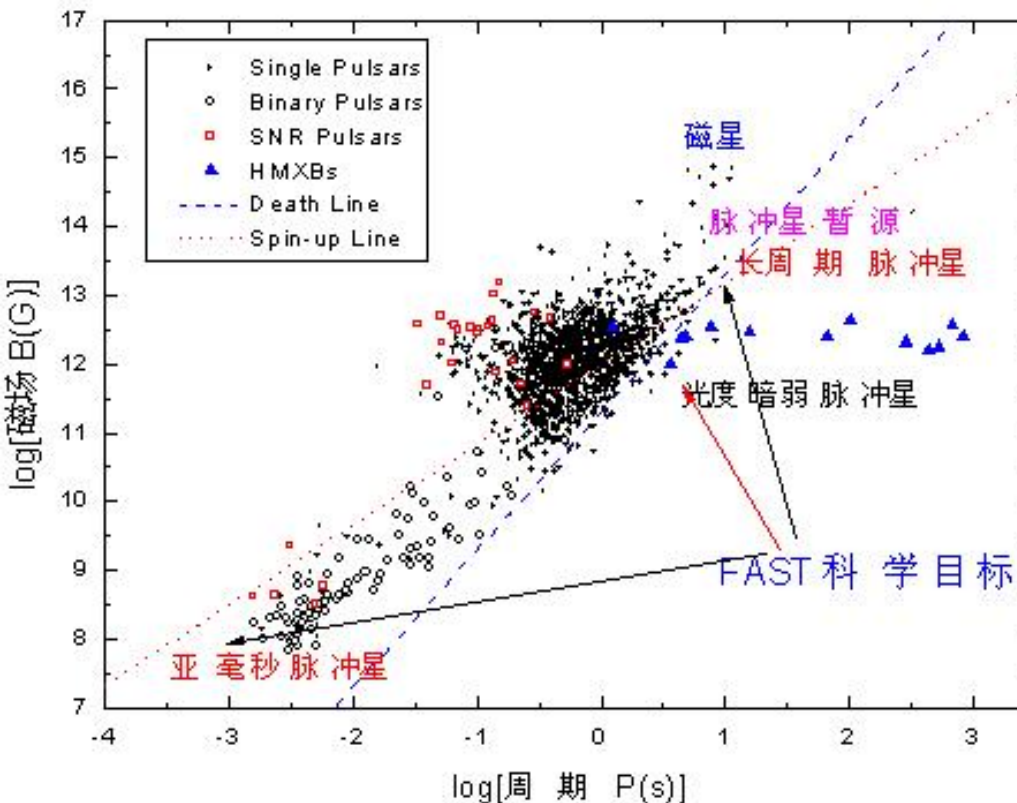
Pulsar-BH

BH physics and precise measurement of GR effects, 引力波验证



How to search?

FAST重要目标 2



脉冲星 磁场自旋周期图

长周期脉冲星: $P > 10s$

暗弱脉冲星: Radio quiet

射电-高能转换MSP

亚毫秒脉冲星 $P < 1ms$

低磁场MSP: $B = 10^7 G$

FERMI 费米radio quiet

河外与球状星团脉冲星
afterglow: SGR /GRB

脉冲星50年总结与展望

- 脉冲星延伸我们关于宇宙认识:
- 恒星演化过程, 约束超新星;
- 物理学天然实验室, 具有极端天体环境, 超强磁场, 等离子体物理应用, 高能射电辐射机制, 核物理, 爱因斯坦相对论验证, 引力波检验; 高温高压过程, 粒子物理过程。
- 紧密双星吸积与演化过程;
- 宇宙最精准的钟-导航 ;
- 新物理学与各种常数检验;
- 提升天文学观测设备能力。

From Crab to FAST ---- pulsar link

FAST Observation: Binary Pulsars in Globular Clusters

Total number of pulsars: 144, in 28 globular clusters, most are MSP 毫秒脉冲星

Formation :

1. Star density high
 - More binaries
2. Capture events
 - Significant mechanism of binary formation

