

Pulsar glitches in a strangeon star model

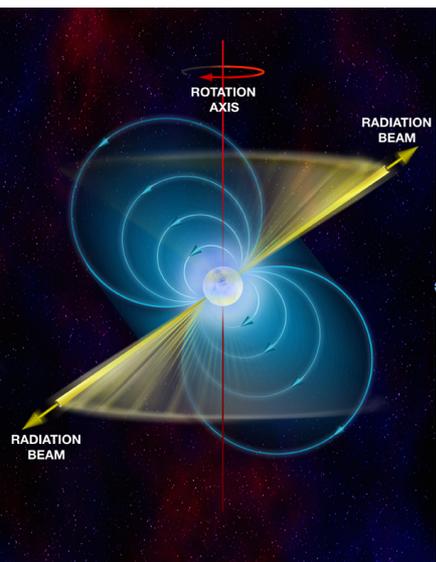
来小禹

湖北第二师范学院

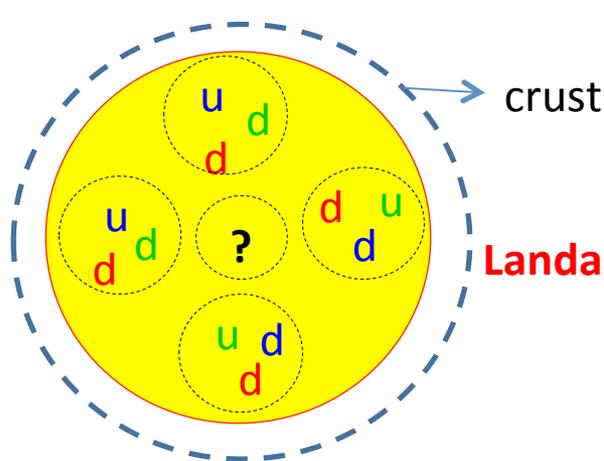
FPS VII in Guangzhou

2018/07/06

脉冲星的本质?

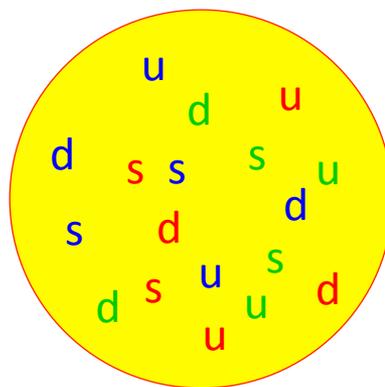


Neutron Stars



Landau的巨大原子核+壳层

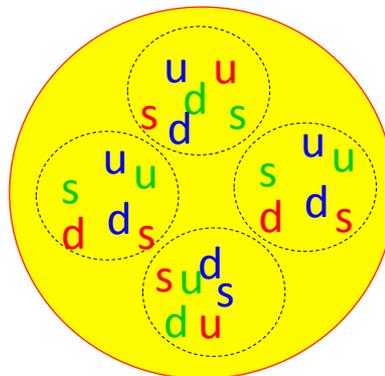
Quark Stars



Witten猜想:
三味(u+d+s)夸克物质可能
比两味(u+d)物质更稳定

巨大的强子

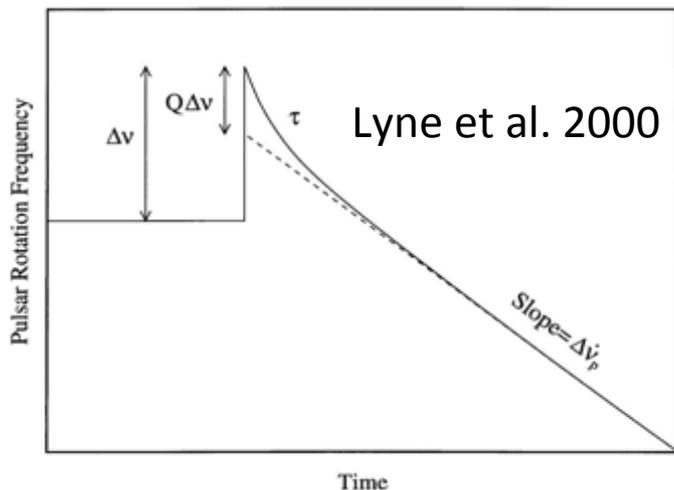
Strangeon Stars



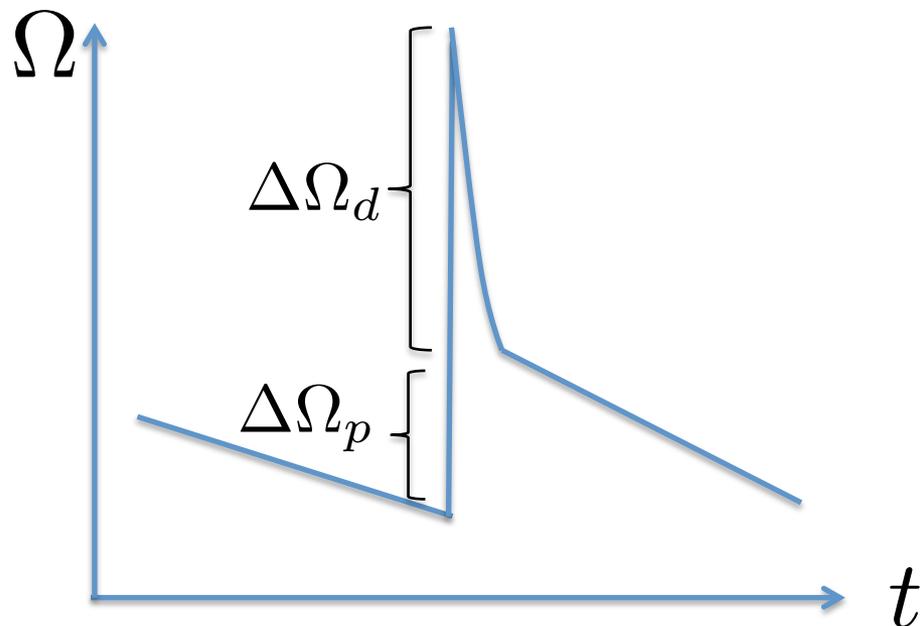
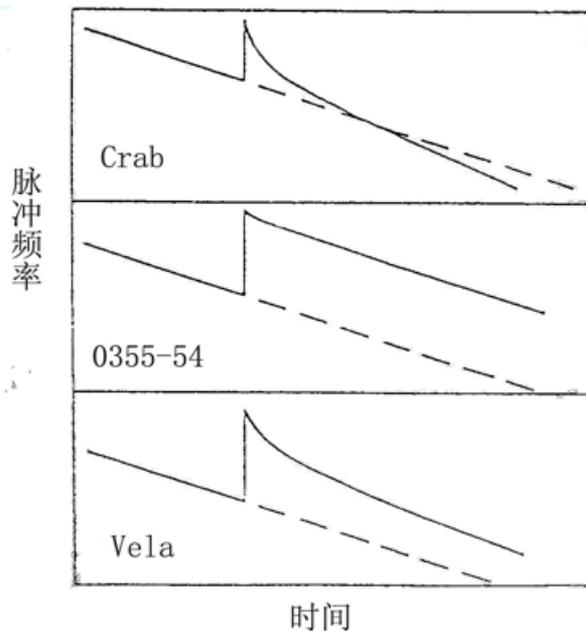
非微扰QCD效应
→ 三味夸克禁闭在奇子中

巨大的奇异原子核
(固态?)

Pulsar glitches



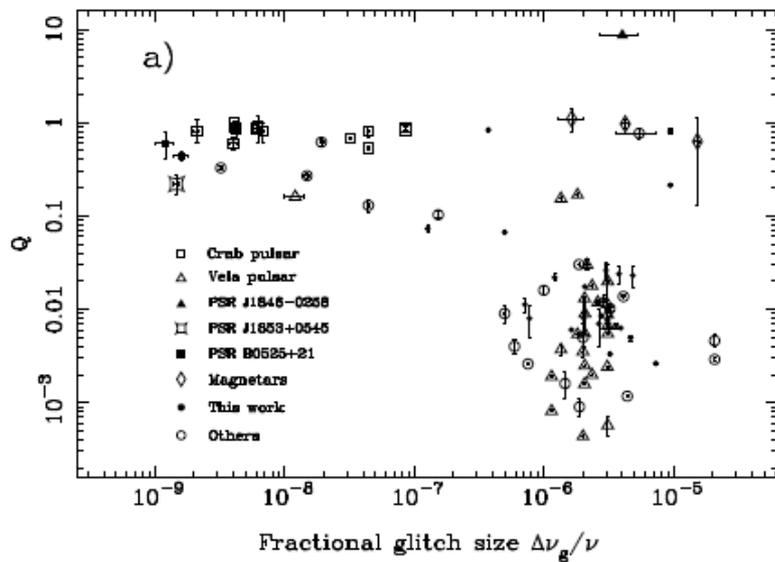
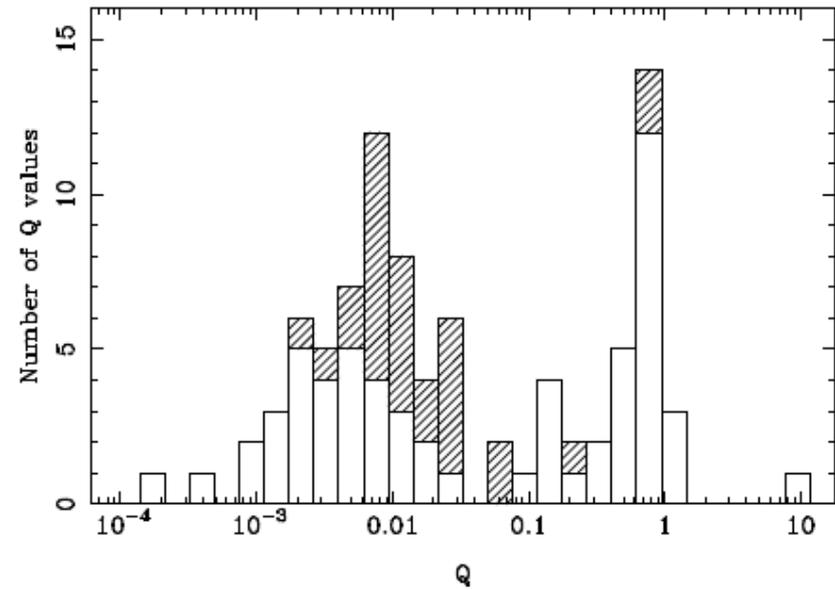
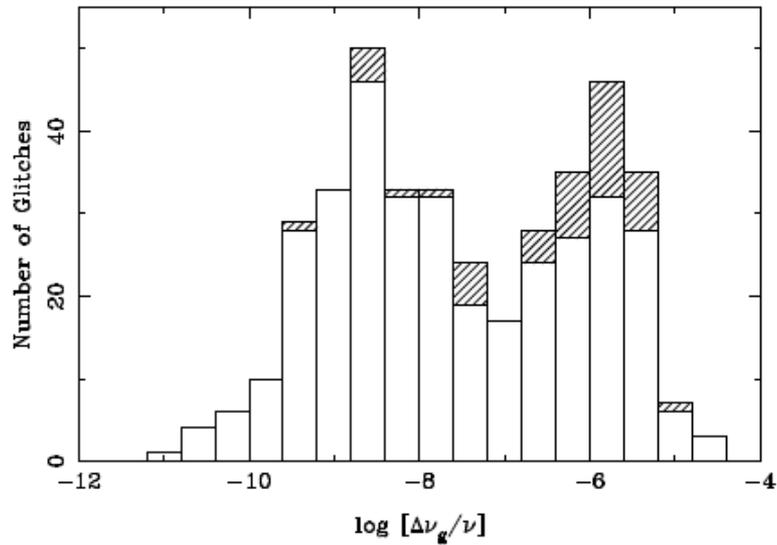
跃变后的恢复过程



$$\Delta\Omega_g = \Delta\Omega_d + \Delta\Omega_p$$

$$Q = \Delta\Omega_d / \Delta\Omega_g$$

Pulsar glitches



Espinoza et al. 2011
Yu et al. 2013

Glitches of neutron stars

- Starquake produced by rearrangements of an oblate crust (Baym et al. 1969)
- Rapid transfer of angular momentum from inner superfluid to the crust (Anderson & Itoh 1975)

Glitches of strange/quark stars

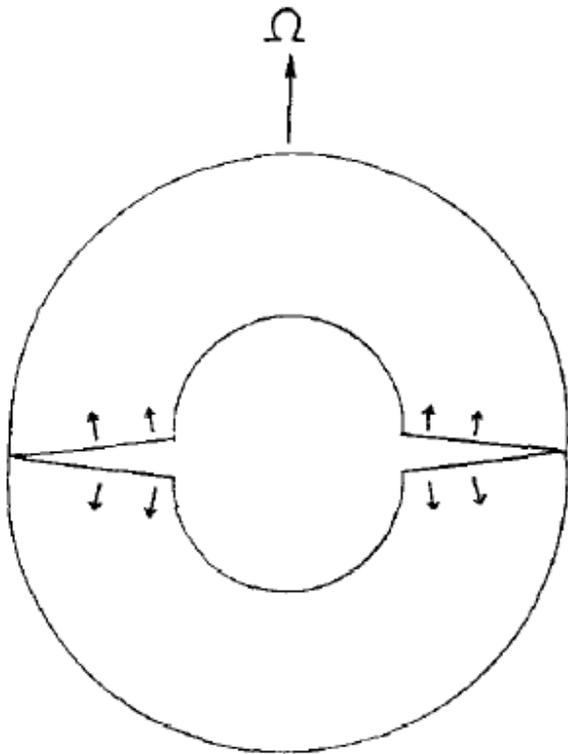
- ?

Glitches of strangeon stars

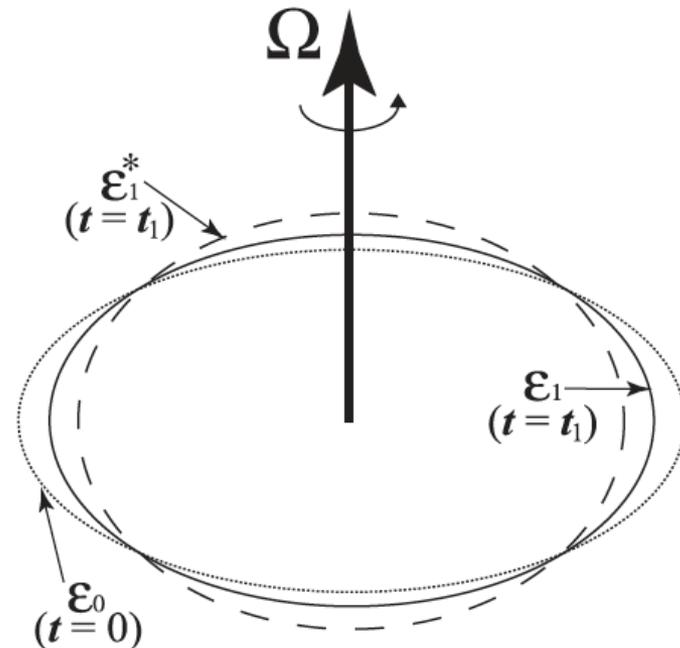
- Solid strangeon stars → starquakes (星震)

The starquake scenario

- For neutron stars
 - Baym & Pines 1971



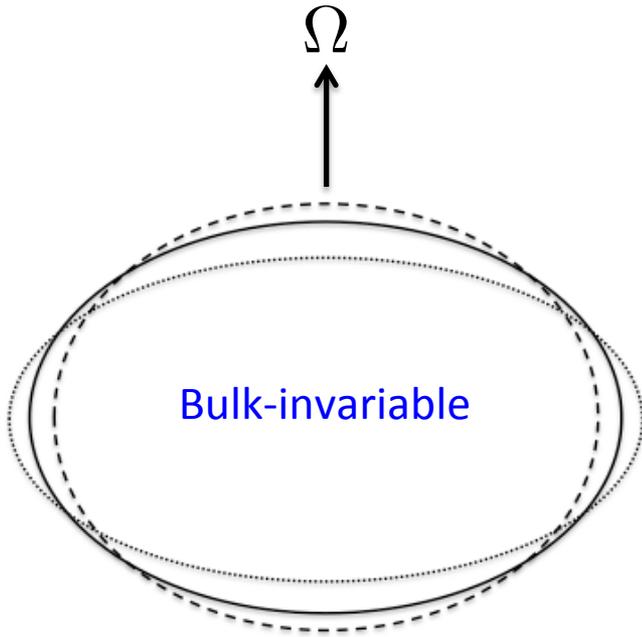
- For strangeon stars
 - Zhou et al. 2004
 - Peng & Xu 2008
 - Zhou et al. 2014



Two types of starquakes

(Zhou et al. 2014)

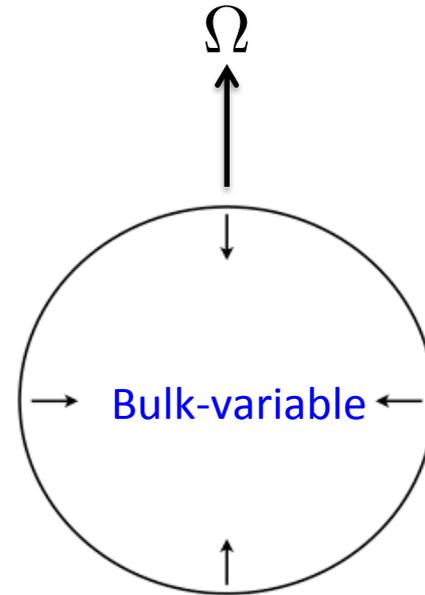
Two ways to change $I = I_0(1 + \epsilon)$



ϵ changes



No significant energy release



I_0 changes



Significant energy release
(AXP/SGRs)

Two types of starquakes

Zhou et al. 2014

- Bulk-invariable

$$\Delta E \sim 4 \times 10^{36} \text{ erg} \left(\frac{t}{10^6 \text{ s}} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta\Omega}{\Omega} / 10^{-6} \right)$$

- For glitches without significant energy release

- Bulk-variable

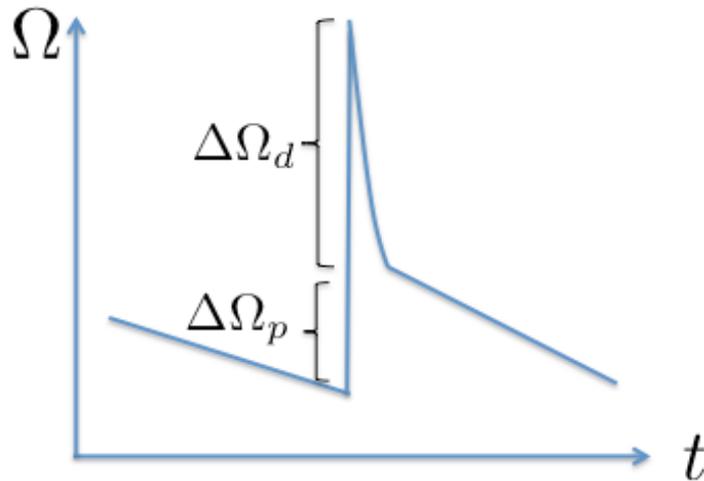
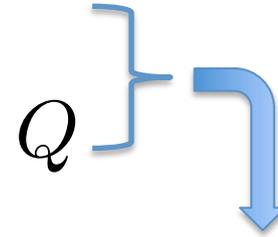
$$\Delta E \sim 10^{47} \text{ erg} \left(\frac{M}{1.4 M_{\odot}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{R}{10^6 \text{ cm}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta\Omega}{\Omega} / 10^{-6} \right)$$

- For glitches in AXP/SGRs

Improvement of bulk-invariable starquakes

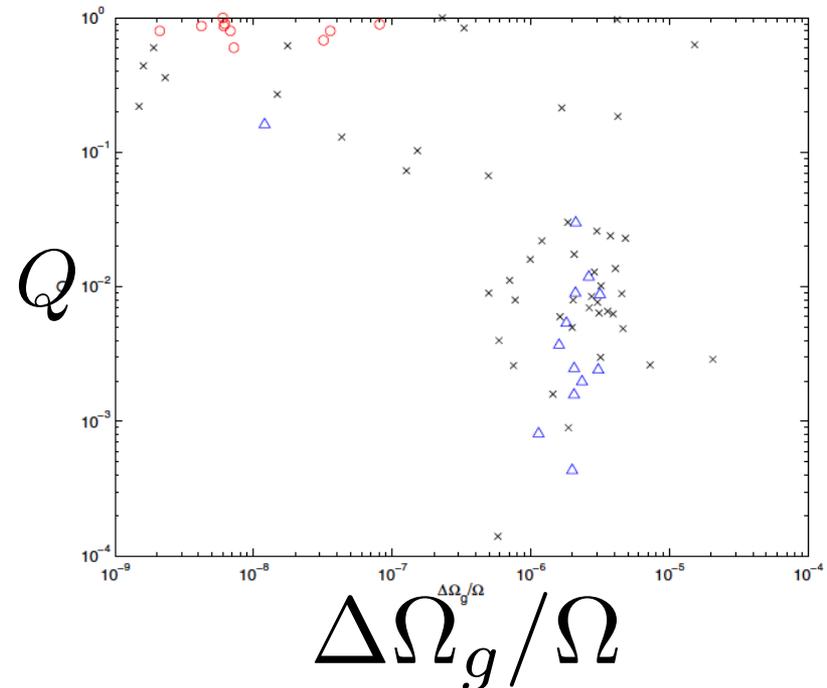
Motivation

- Different values of glitch size $\Delta\Omega_g/\Omega$
- Different values of recovery coefficient Q



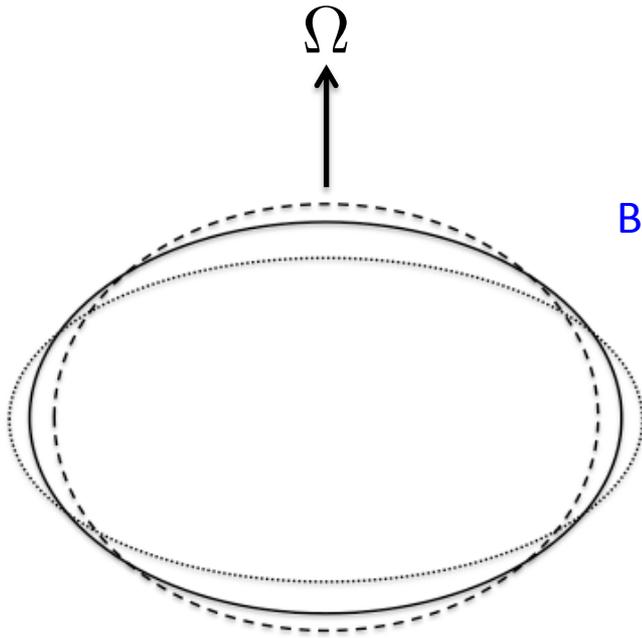
$$\Delta\Omega_g = \Delta\Omega_d + \Delta\Omega_p$$

$$Q = \Delta\Omega_d / \Delta\Omega_g$$

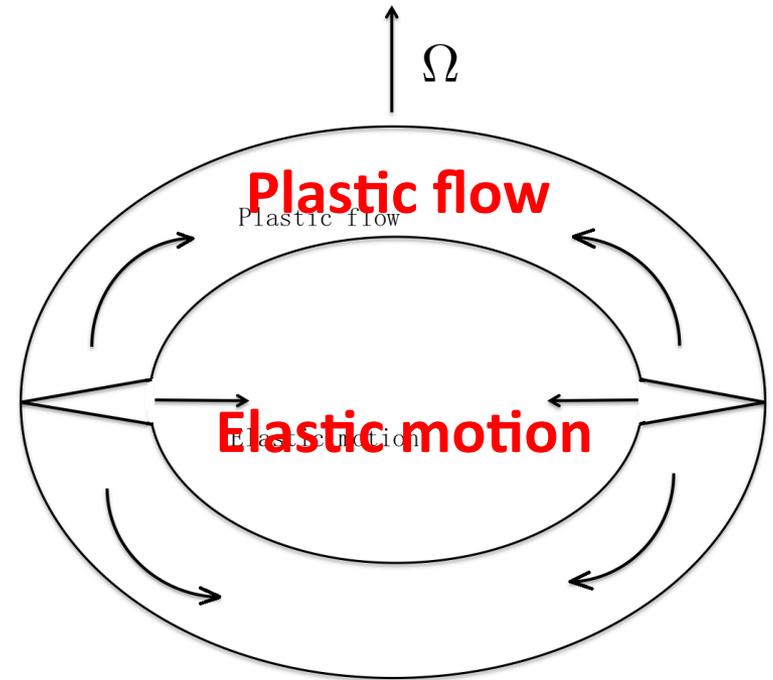


Dada: Jodrell Bank glitch table (without error bars)

$$I = I_0(1 + \epsilon)(1 + \eta)$$



ϵ changes



η changes

plastic flow + elastic motion

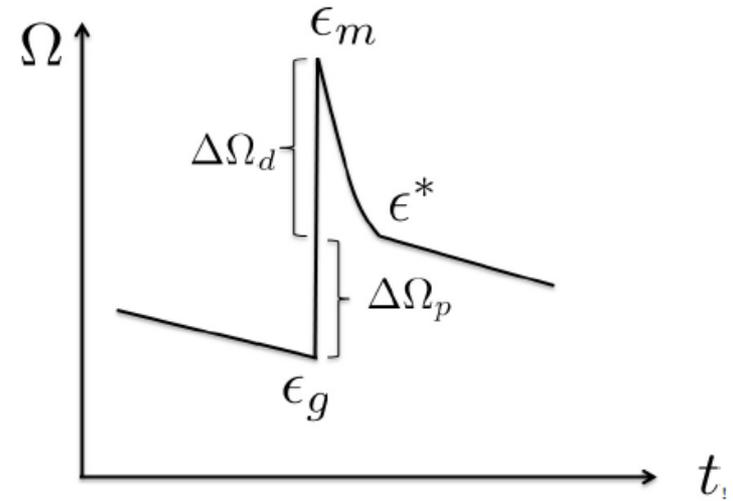


does not recovery

recover

Recovery coefficient

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta\Omega_g}{\Omega} &= -(\epsilon_m - \epsilon_g) - \Delta\eta \\ \frac{\Delta\Omega_p}{\Omega} &= -(\epsilon^* - \epsilon_g) - \Delta\eta \\ Q &= \Delta\Omega_d / \Delta\Omega_g \end{aligned} \right.$$



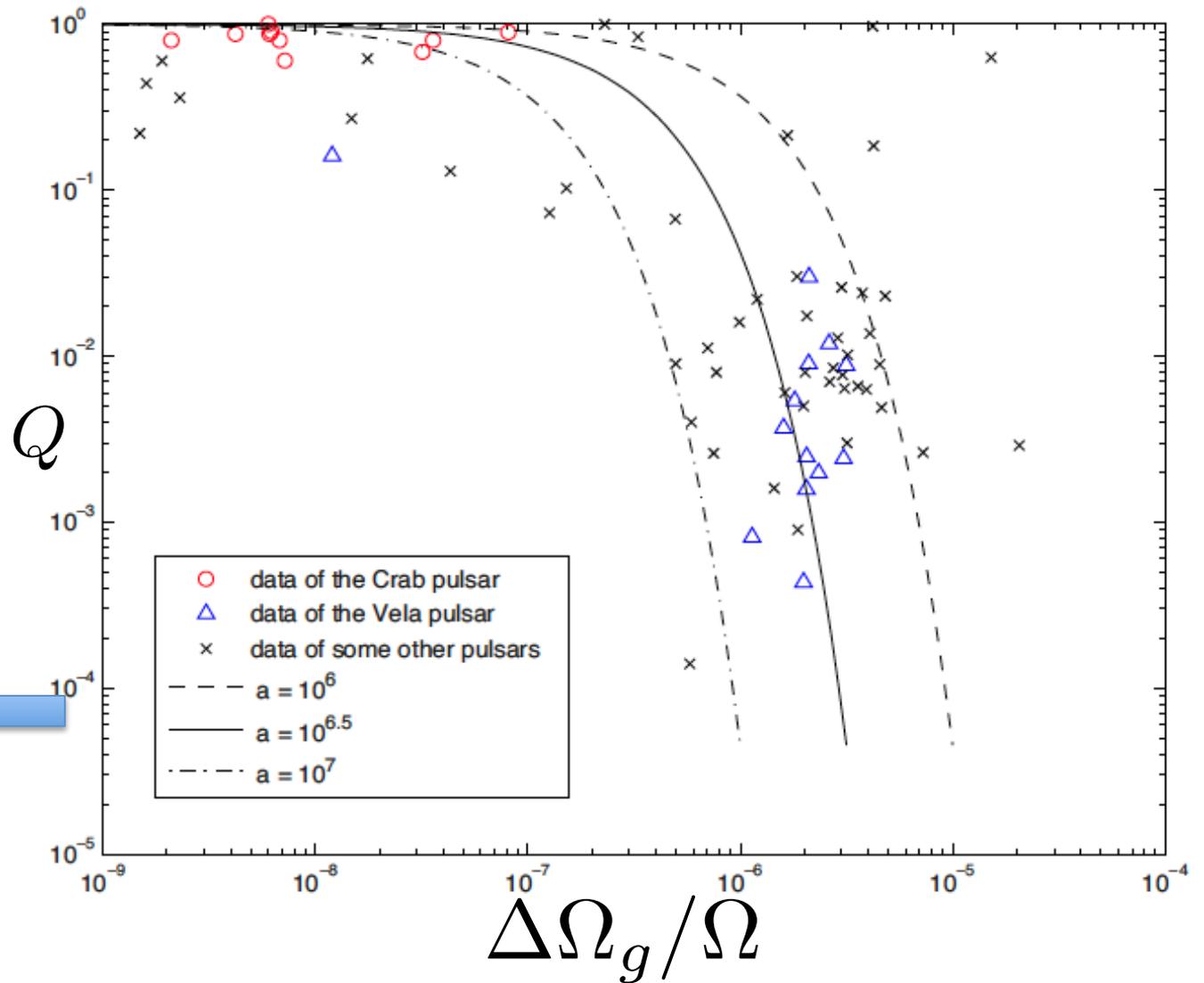
$$\longrightarrow Q = \frac{\epsilon^* - \epsilon_m}{\Delta\Omega_g / \Omega}$$

$$\epsilon^* - \epsilon_m = \frac{\Delta\Omega_g}{\Omega} \exp\left(-a \frac{\Delta\Omega_g}{\Omega}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow Q = \exp\left(-a \frac{\Delta\Omega_g}{\Omega}\right)$$

$$Q = \exp\left(-a \frac{\Delta\Omega_g}{\Omega}\right)$$

(Lai et al. 2018)



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



Data: Jodrell Bank glitch table

Conclusions

- Starquake process:

plastic flow + **elastic motion**



does not recover



recovery

- Recovery coefficient

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

