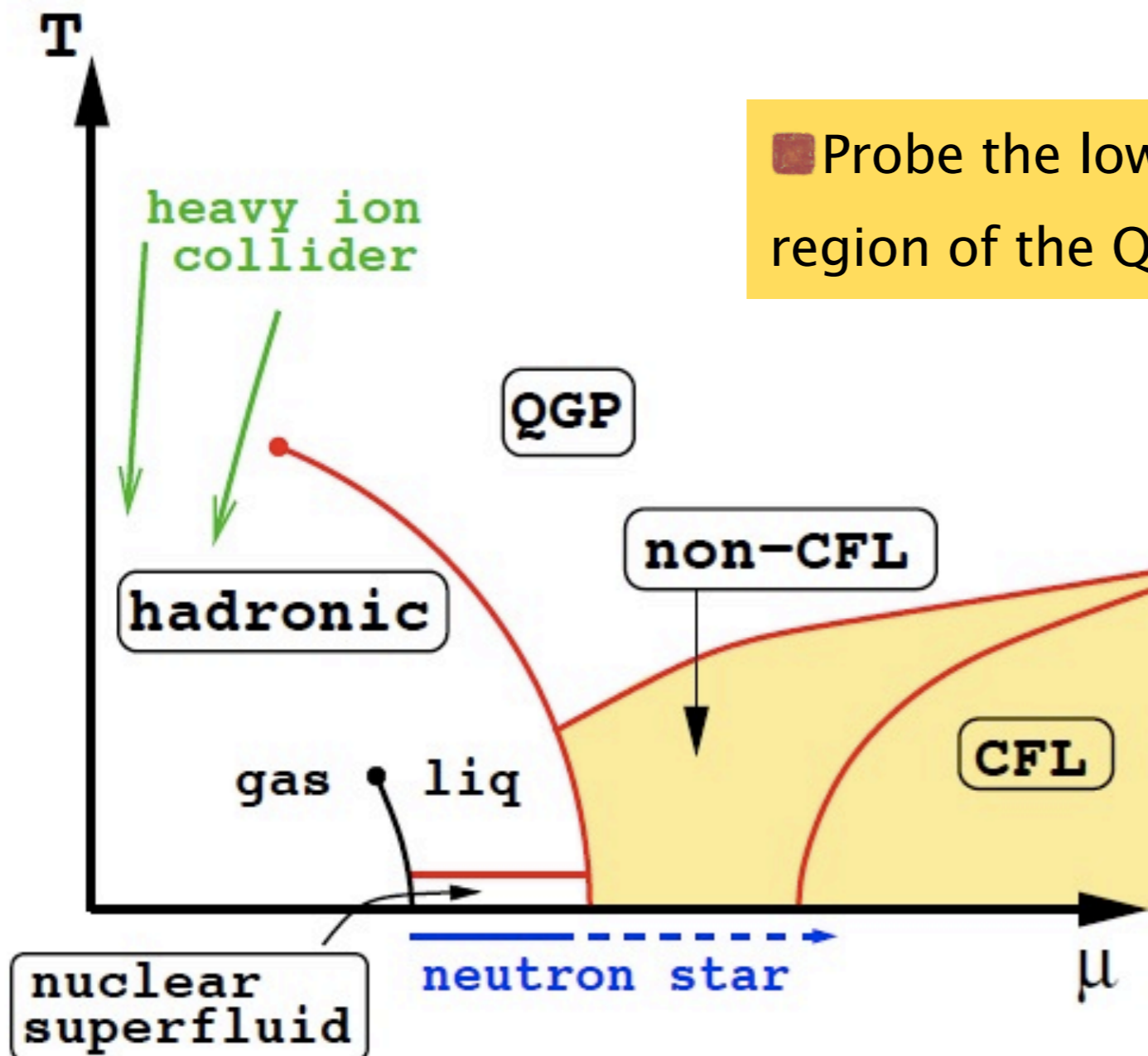


Constraining the physics of matter at high densities with the r-mode instability

Brynmor Haskell



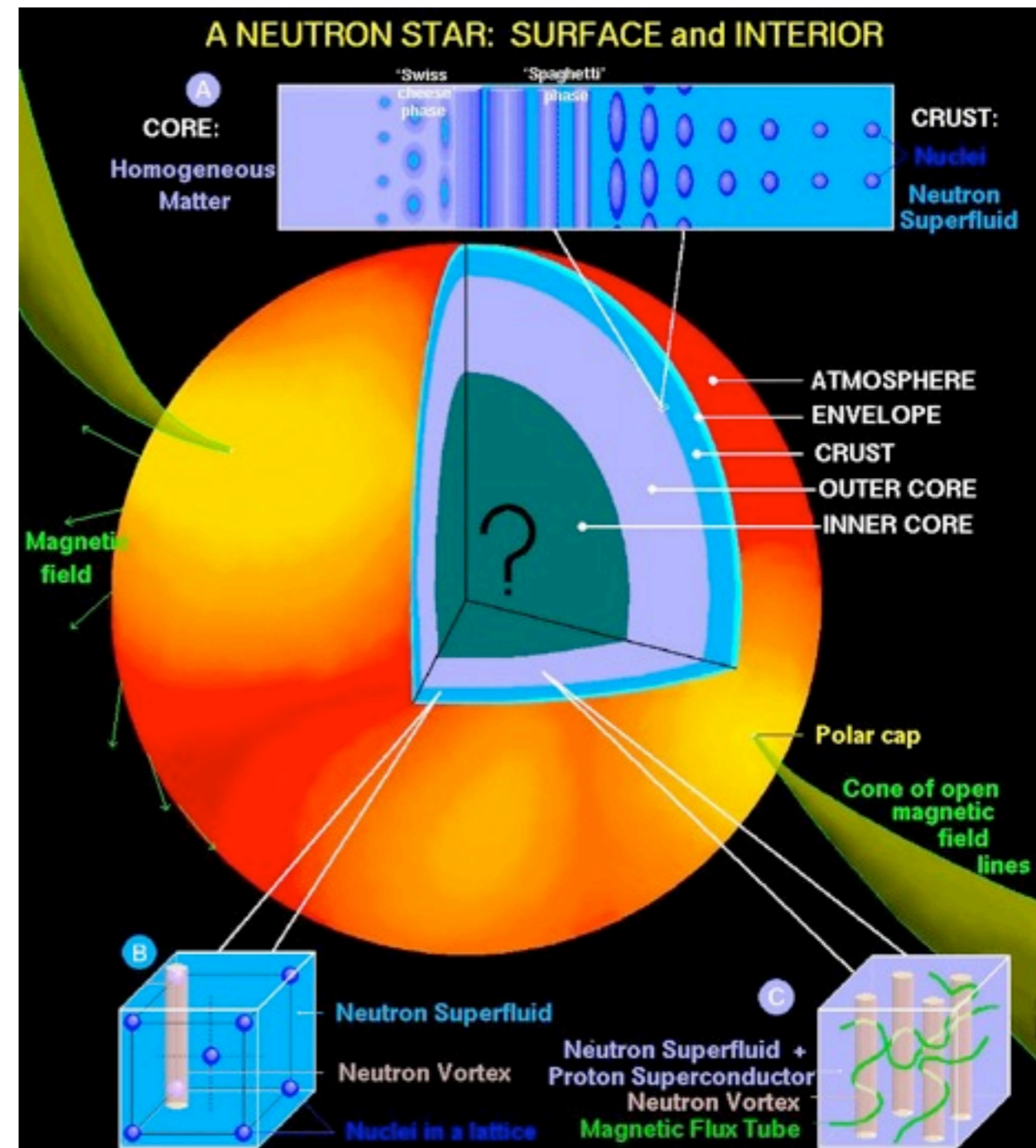
Neutron Stars: theoretical relevance



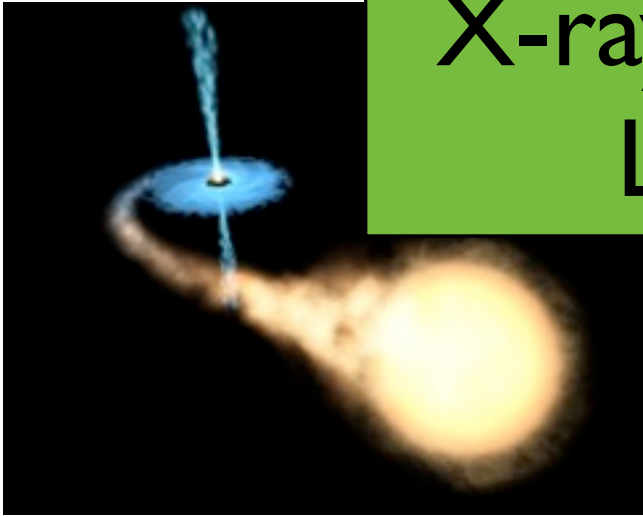
■ Probe the low-temperature high-density region of the QCD phase diagram!

Neutron Star structure

- Elastic crust
- Superfluid neutrons and superconducting (type II) protons
- Exotic particles in the inner core
- Large magnetic fields
- Rapid rotation



Astrophysical relevance



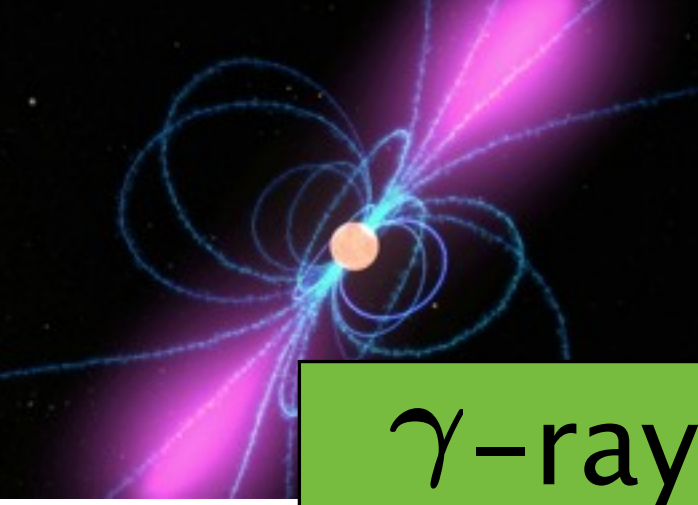
X-ray (Magnetars,
LMXBs...)



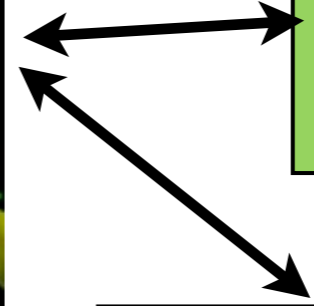
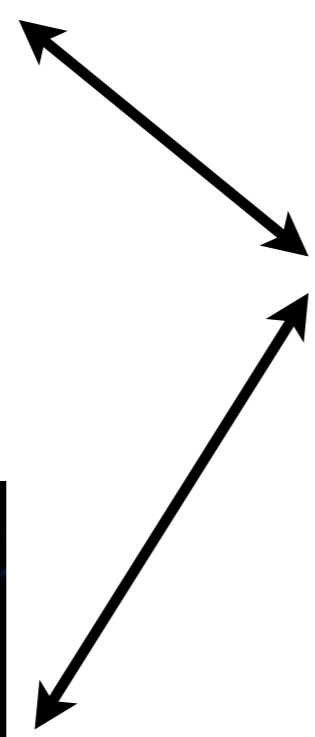
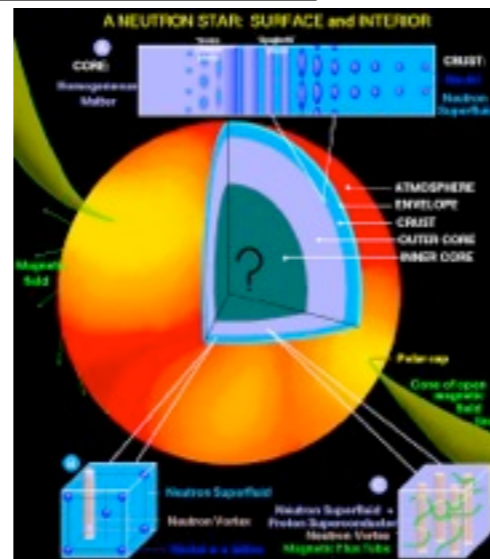
Radio
(Pulsars)



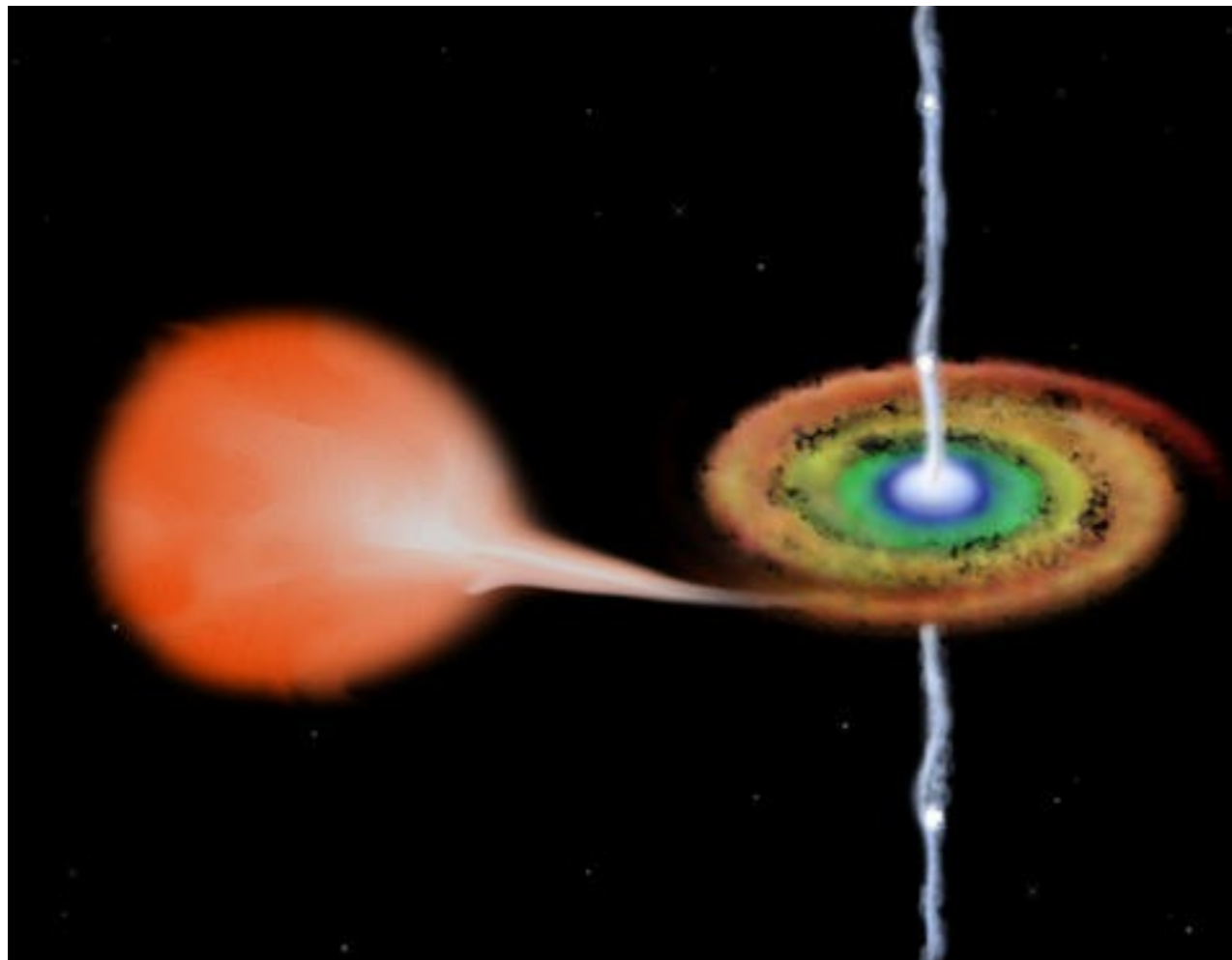
Gravitational
waves



γ -ray, optical..
(Pulsars, bursts..)

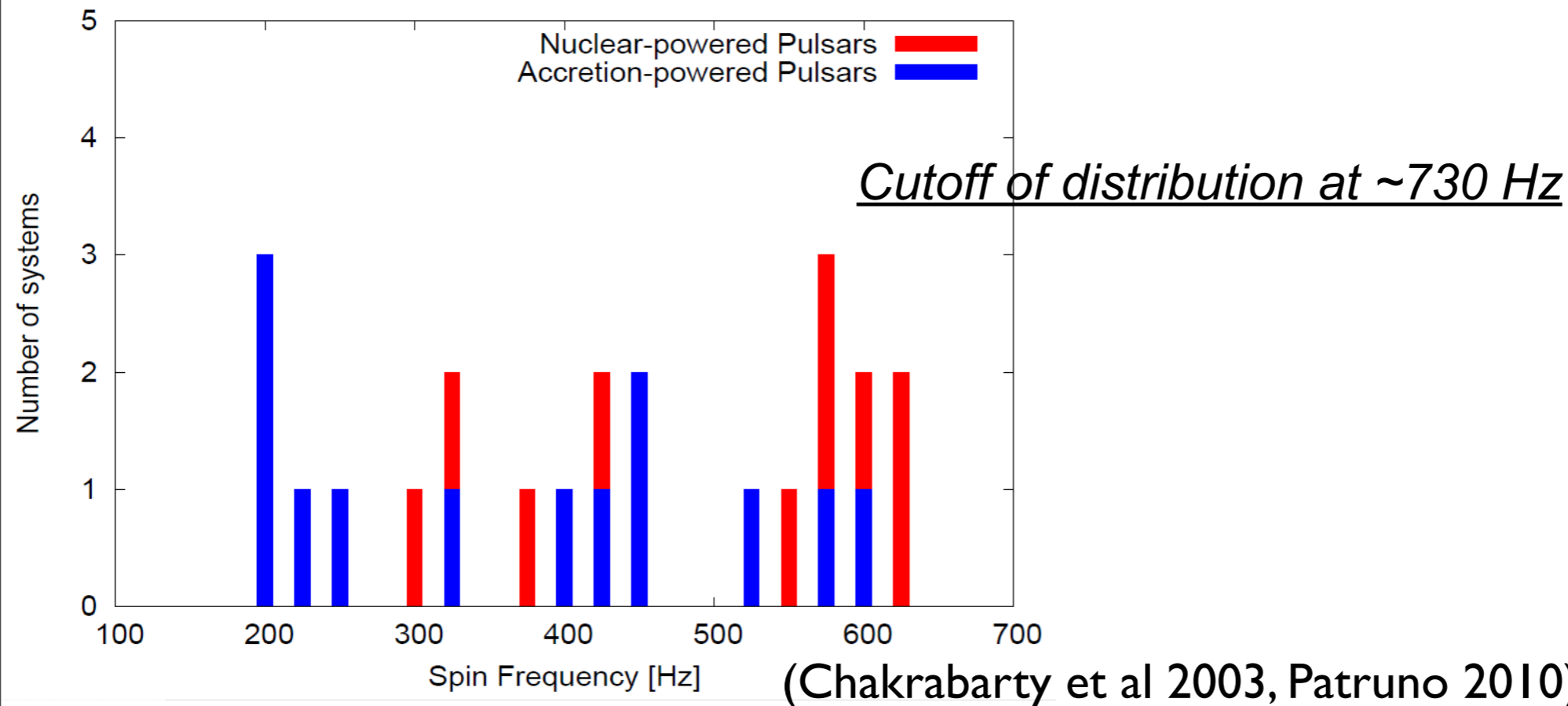


Low Mass X-ray Binaries



- 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

GWs from Low Mass X-ray Binaries



- Spin up halted well before breakup frequency

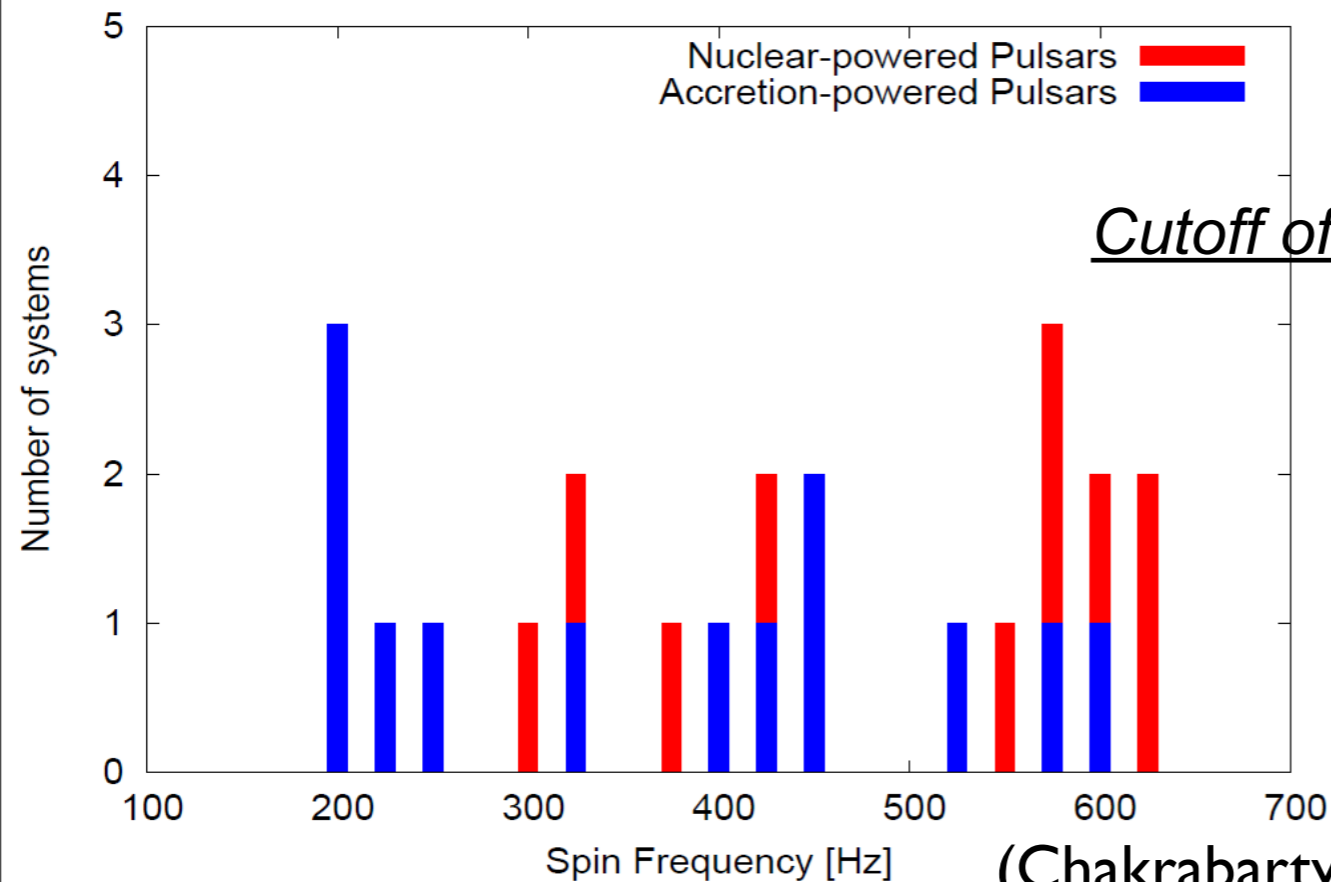
- Disk/magnetosphere interaction?

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

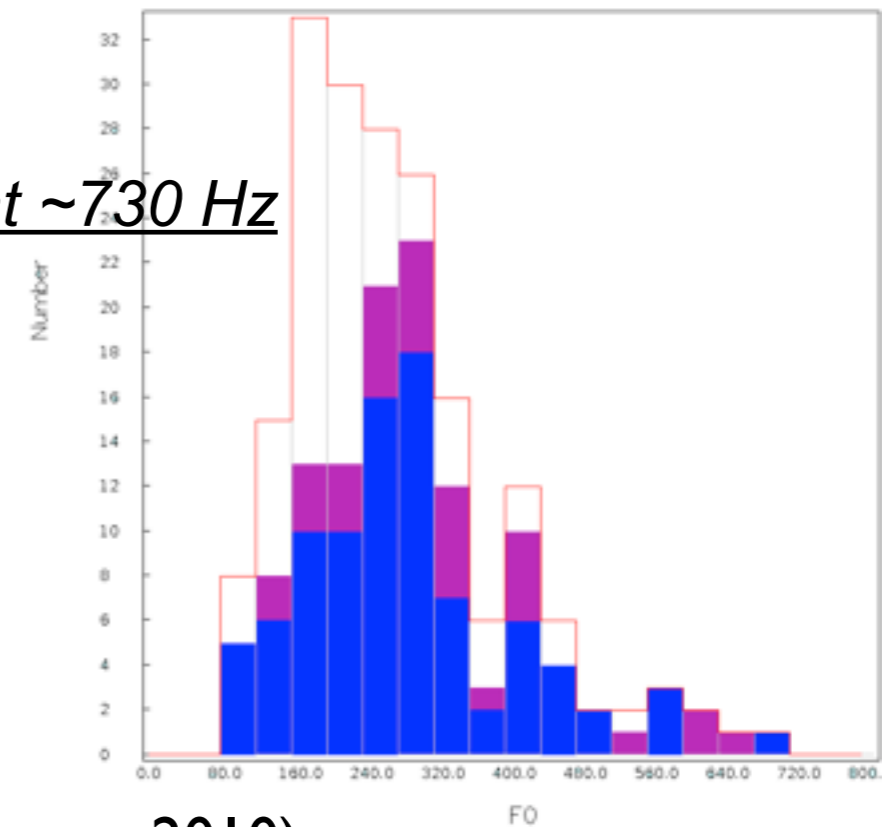
- GWs!: “mountains”, unstable modes, magnetic deformations

(Bildsten 1998, Andersson 1998, Cutler 2002, BH et al. 06, Payne & Melatos 07, BH et al. 08)

GWs from Low Mass X-ray Binaries



(Chakrabarty et al 2003, Patruno 2010)



- Spin up halted well before breakup frequency

- Disk/magnetosphere interaction?

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

- GWs!: “mountains”, unstable modes, magnetic deformations

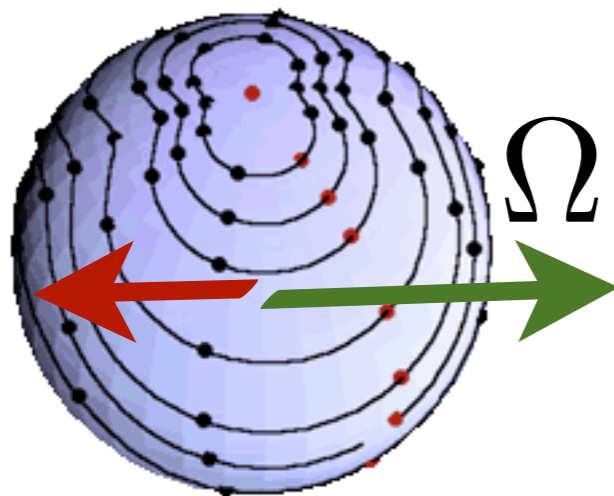
(Bildsten 1998, Andersson 1998, Cutler 2002, BH et al. 06, Payne & Melatos 07, BH et al. 08)

r-mode instability

(Animation by Ben Owen)



Rotating observer



Inertial observer

- r-mode generically unstable to GW emission

- Emission at $\omega \approx \frac{4}{3}\Omega$

- Viscosity damps the mode except in a window of temperatures and frequencies

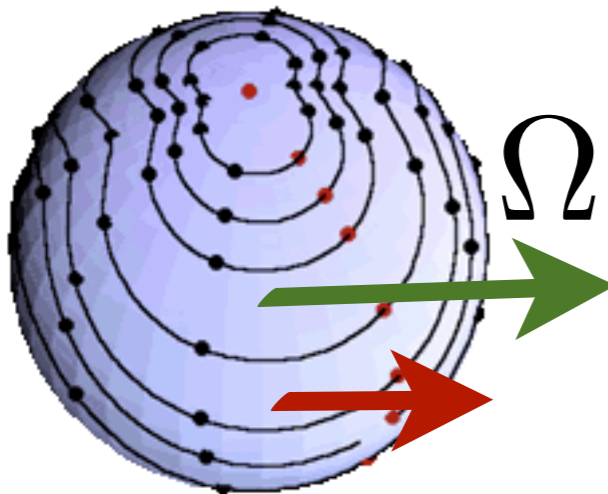
(Andersson 1998)

r-mode instability

(Animation by Ben Owen)



Rotating observer



Inertial observer

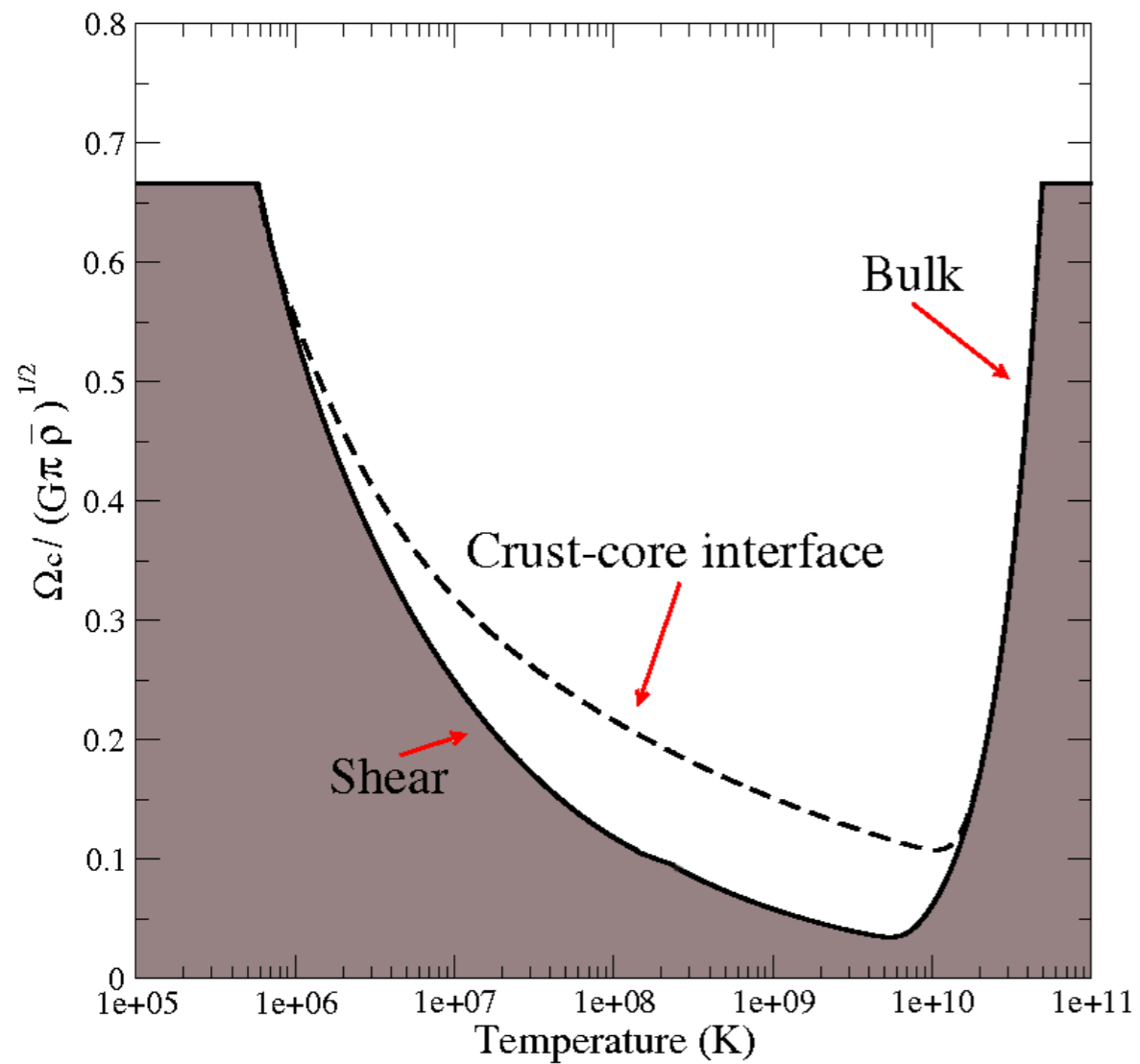
- r-mode generically unstable to GW emission

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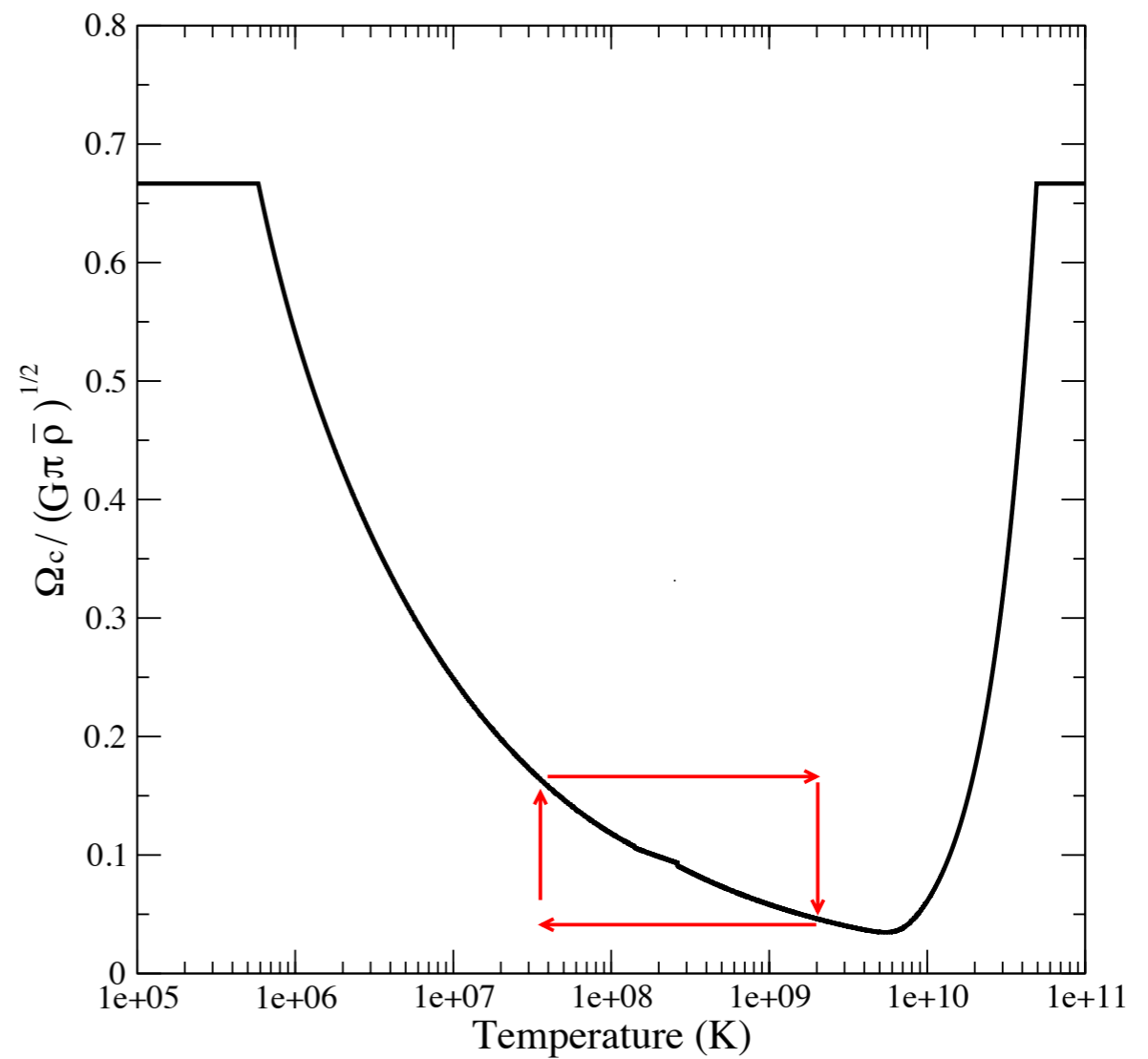
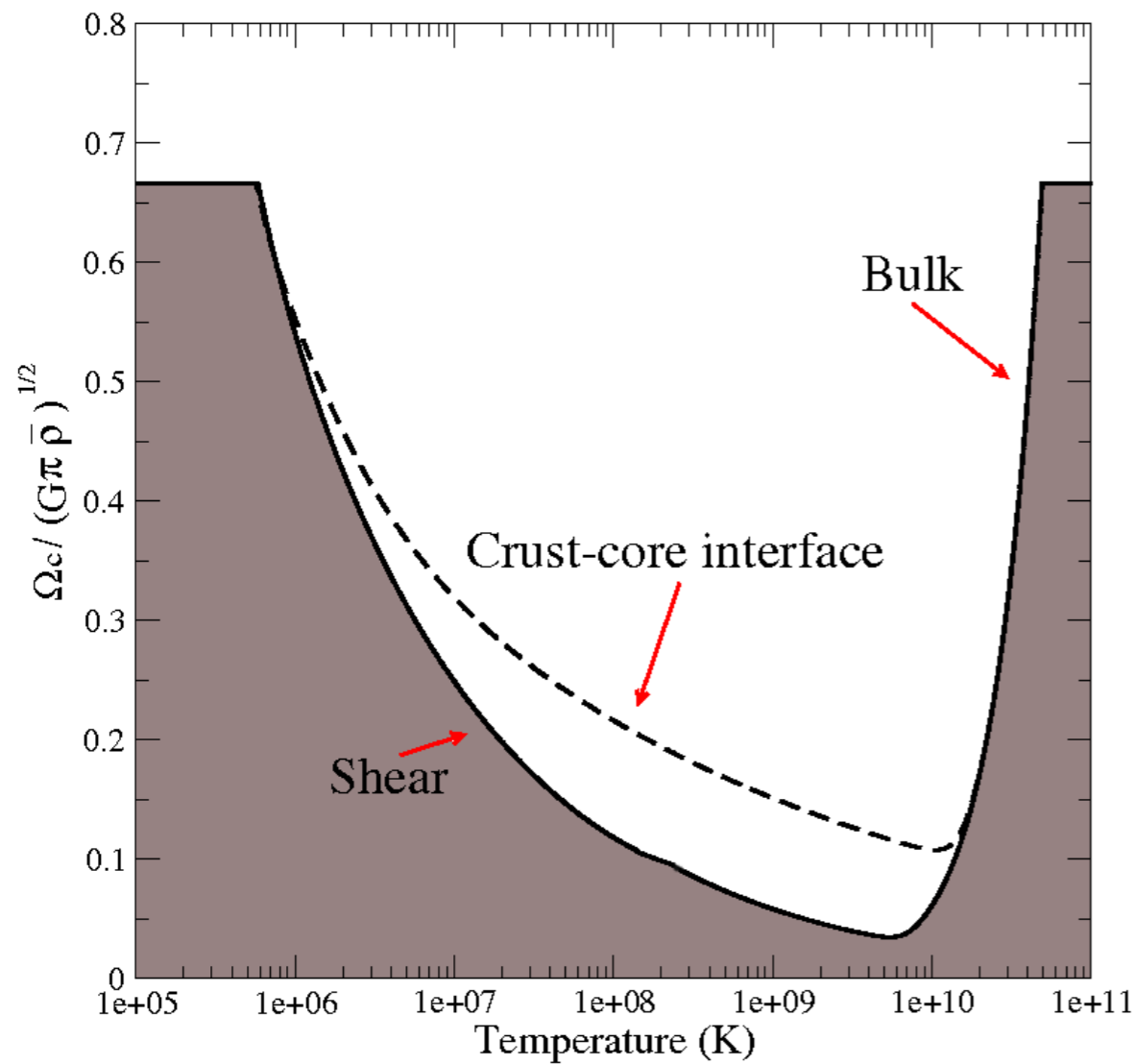
- Viscosity damps the mode except in a window of temperatures and frequencies

(Andersson 1998)

r-mode instability window - I



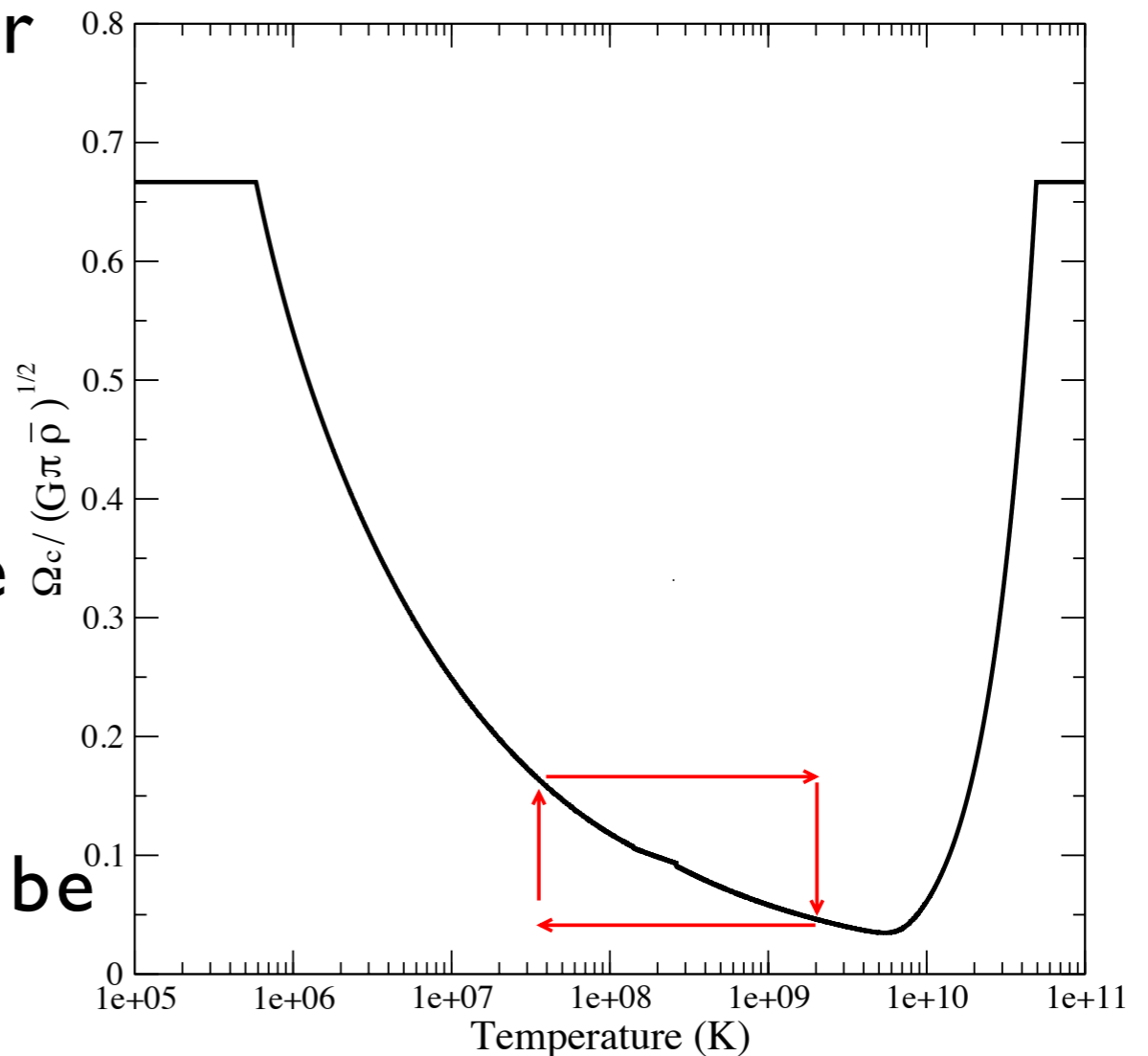
r-mode instability window - I



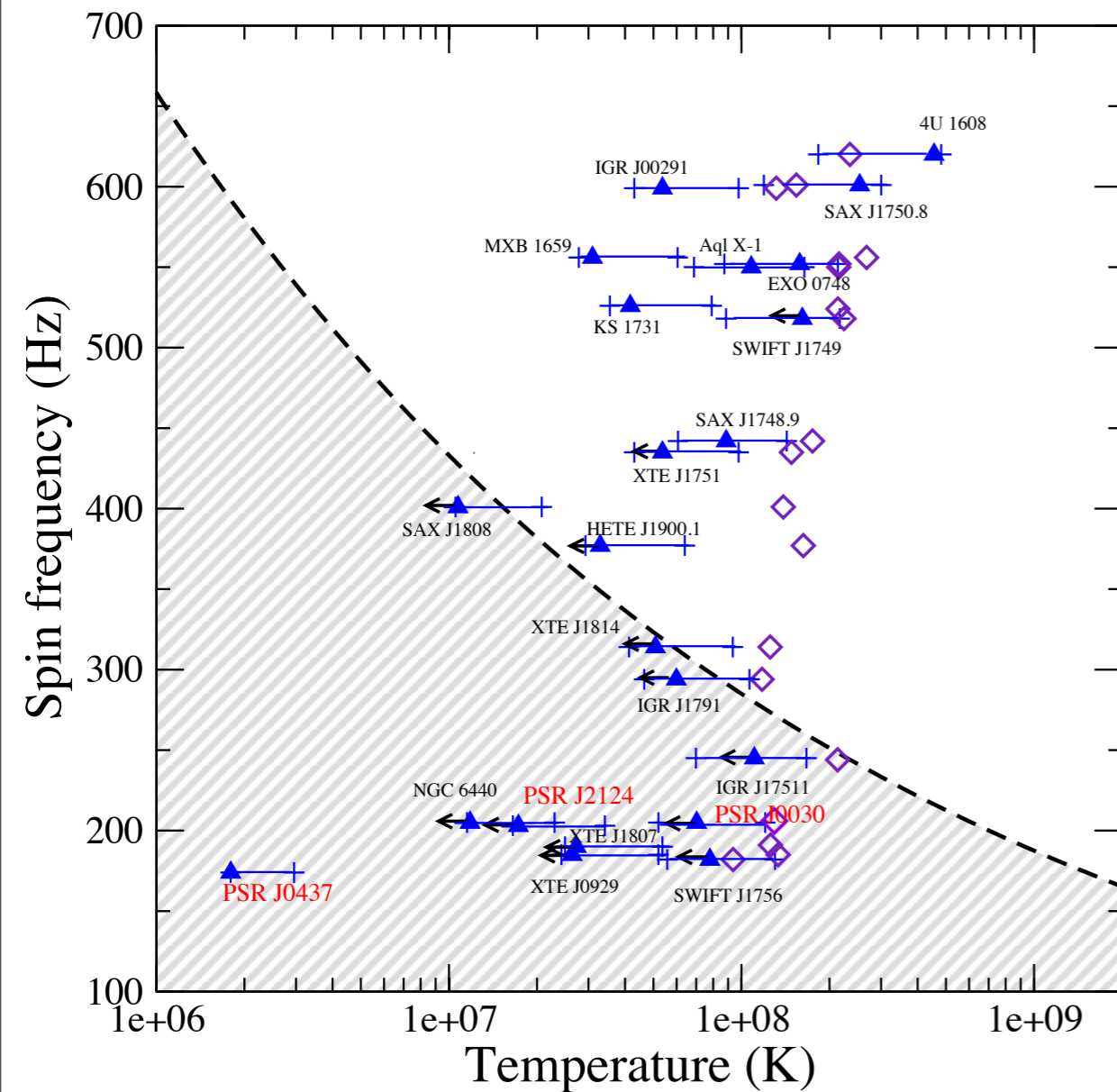
r-mode instability window - I

- “Minimal” model - no exotica or superfluid mutual friction
- Duty cycle short (1% or less)
- Do not expect systems IN the window
- Saturation amplitude likely to be small (Bondarescu et al 2007)

$$\alpha_s \approx 10^{-5}$$



Spin equilibrium



■ Is GW emission from an r-mode dictating spin equilibrium?

■ Systems in the unstable region?

■ But what if the saturation amplitude is VERY small? Then systems can live in the instability window...need $\alpha \approx 10^{-6} - 10^{-9}$

[Bondarescu & Wasserman (2013)]

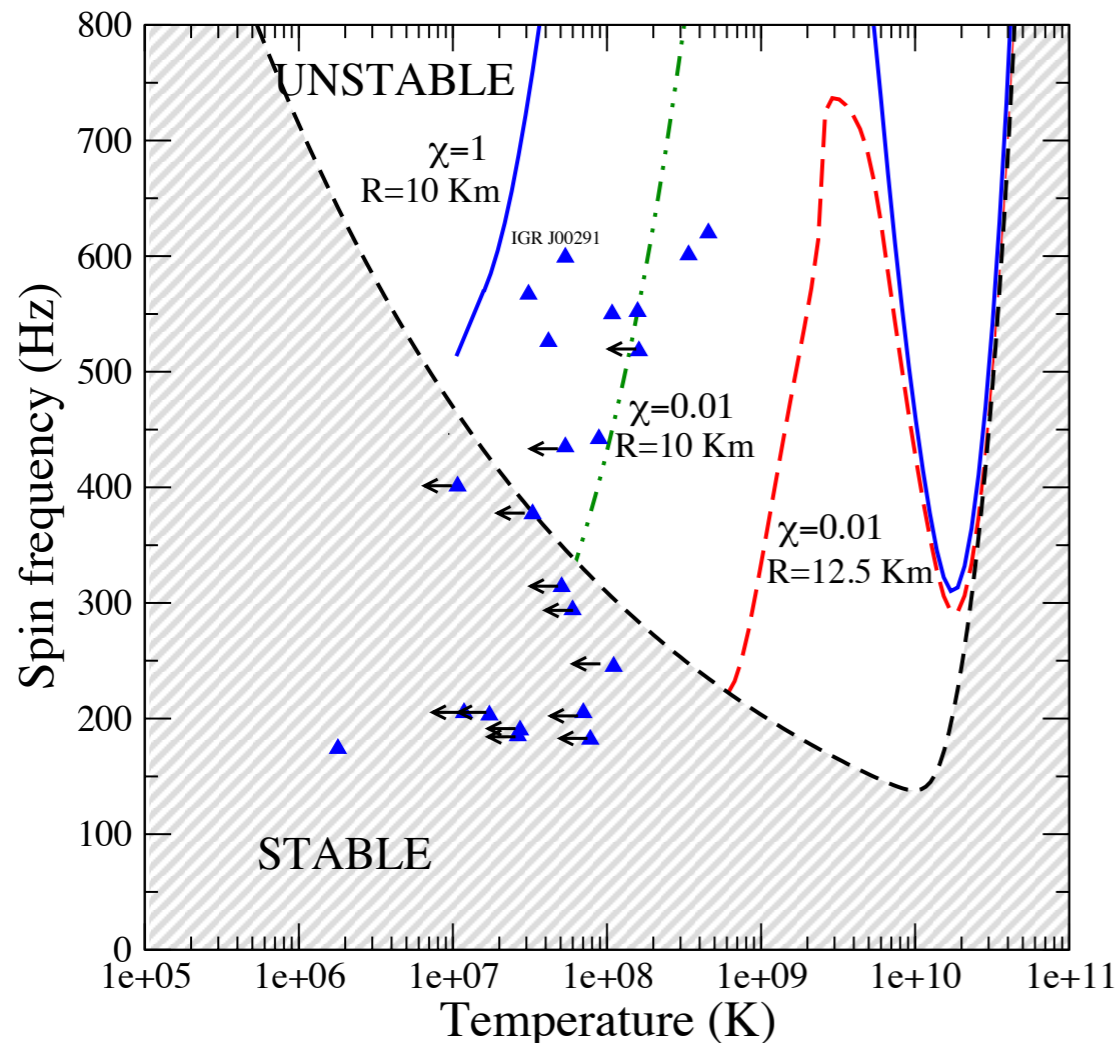
[BH, Degenaar & Ho (2012), Mahmoodifar & Strohmayer (2013)]

Enhanced viscosity

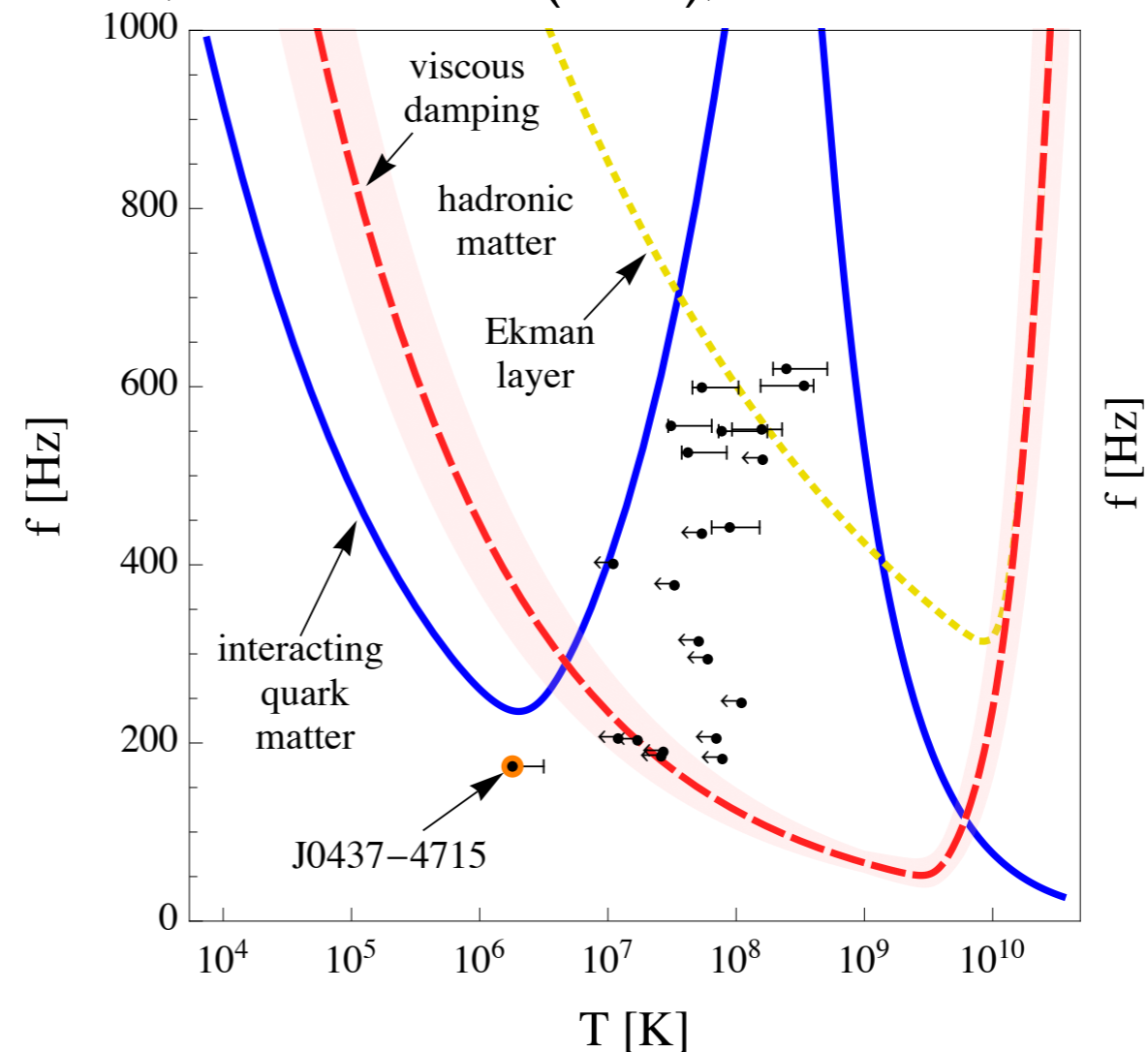
■ **Hyperon Bulk viscosity - active at lower T**

■ **Ungapped quarks - effect much weaker with pairing**

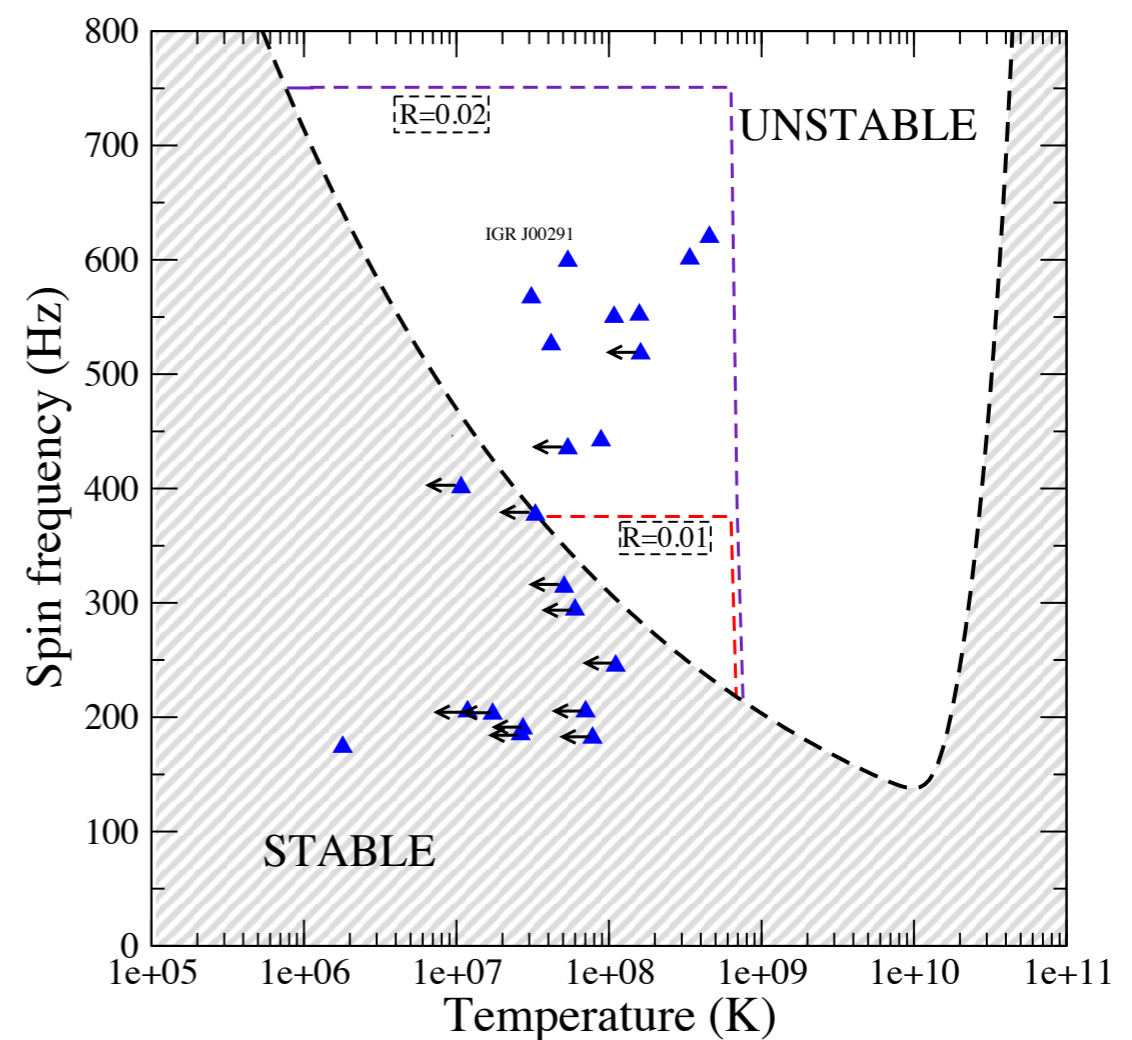
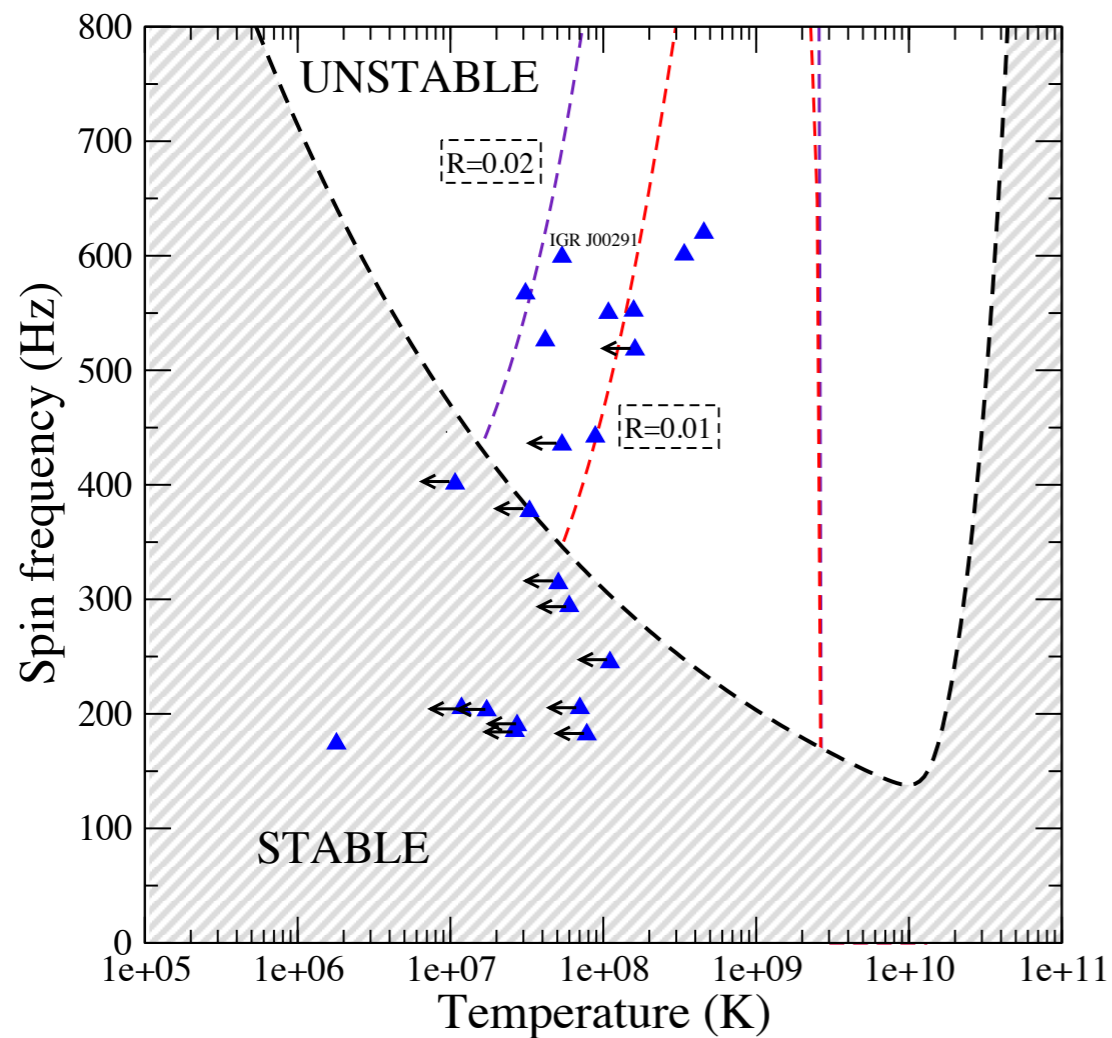
[BH & Andersson (2010)]



[Andersson, BH & Comer (2010), Alford & Schwenzer (2014)]



Strong Mutual Friction - vortex/flux tube cutting?



[BH, Degenaar & Ho (2012) - Ho, Andersson & BH (2011) - BH, Glampedakis & Andersson (2014)]

Saturation amplitude

- Vortices can pin to flux tubes, but large counter-moving motion can lead to unpinning

$$w_{\text{pin}} \approx \frac{f_{\text{pin}}}{\rho_n \kappa} \approx 1.5 \times 10^4 \rho_{14}^{-1} B_{12}^{1/2} \text{ cm/s}$$

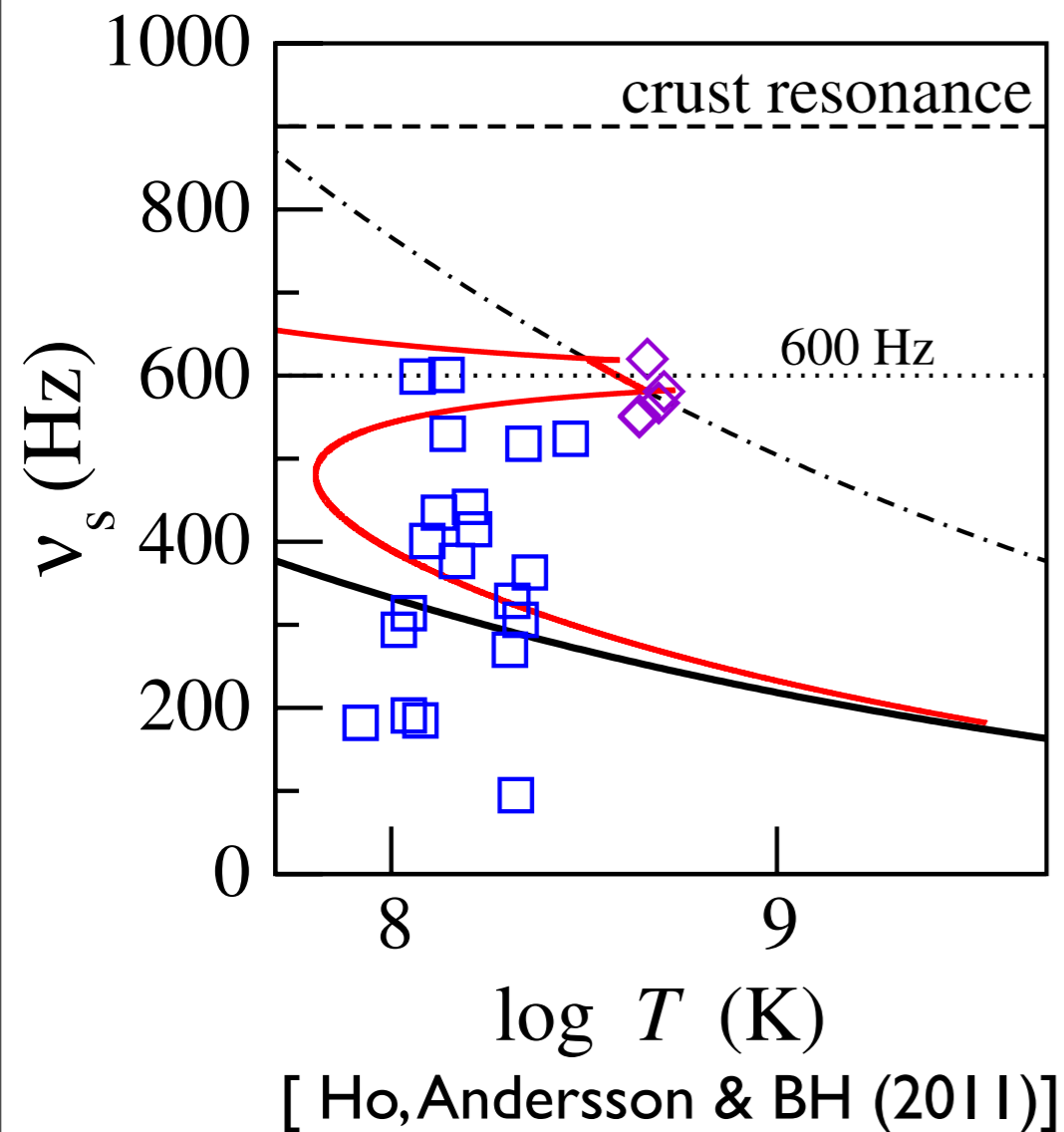
- If vortices unpin strong MF due to cutting will limit the growth of the mode

[BH, Glampedakis & Andersson (2014)] $\alpha_c \approx 10^{-6}$

- Phase conversion in hybrid stars may lead to saturation

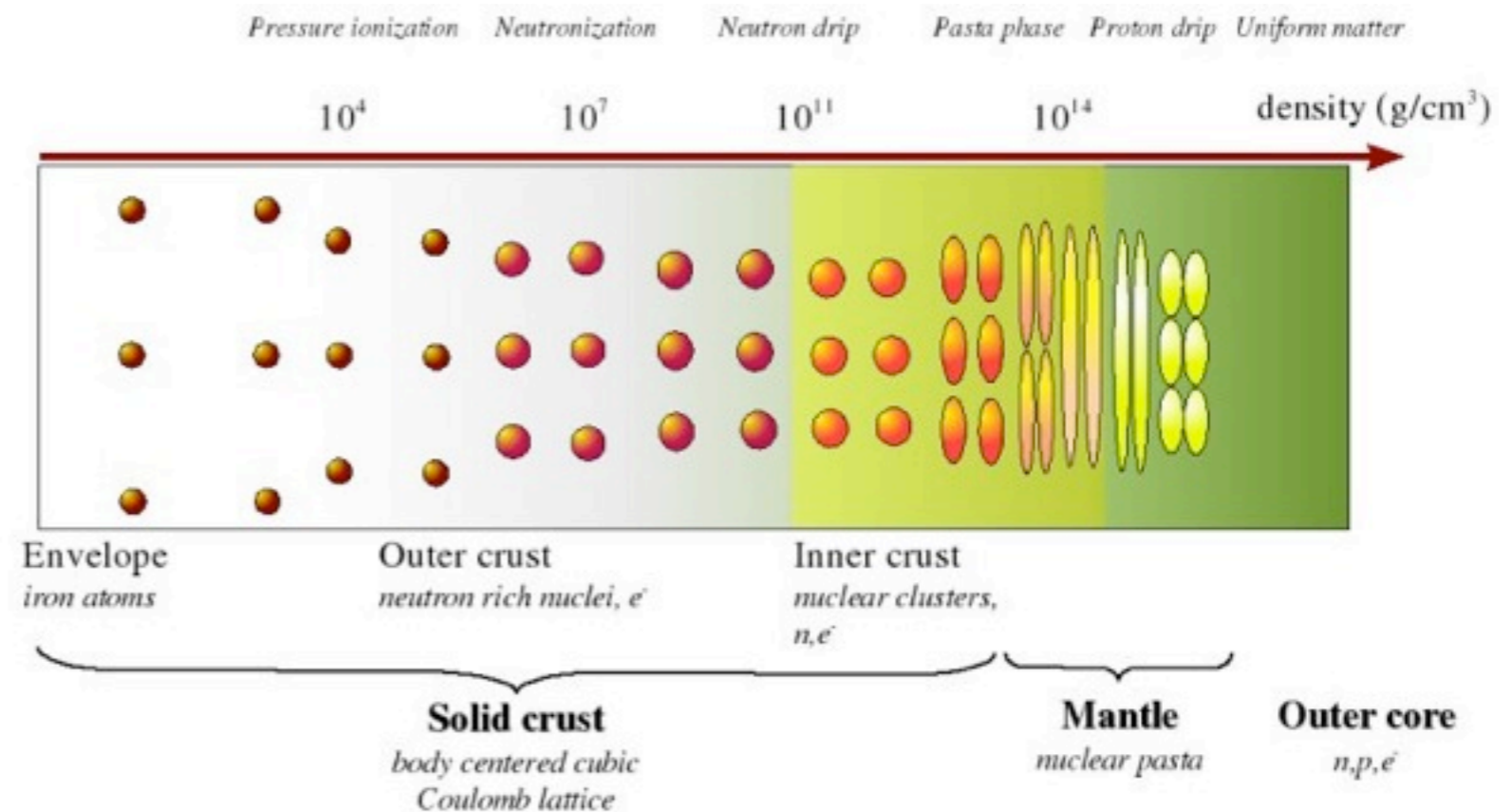
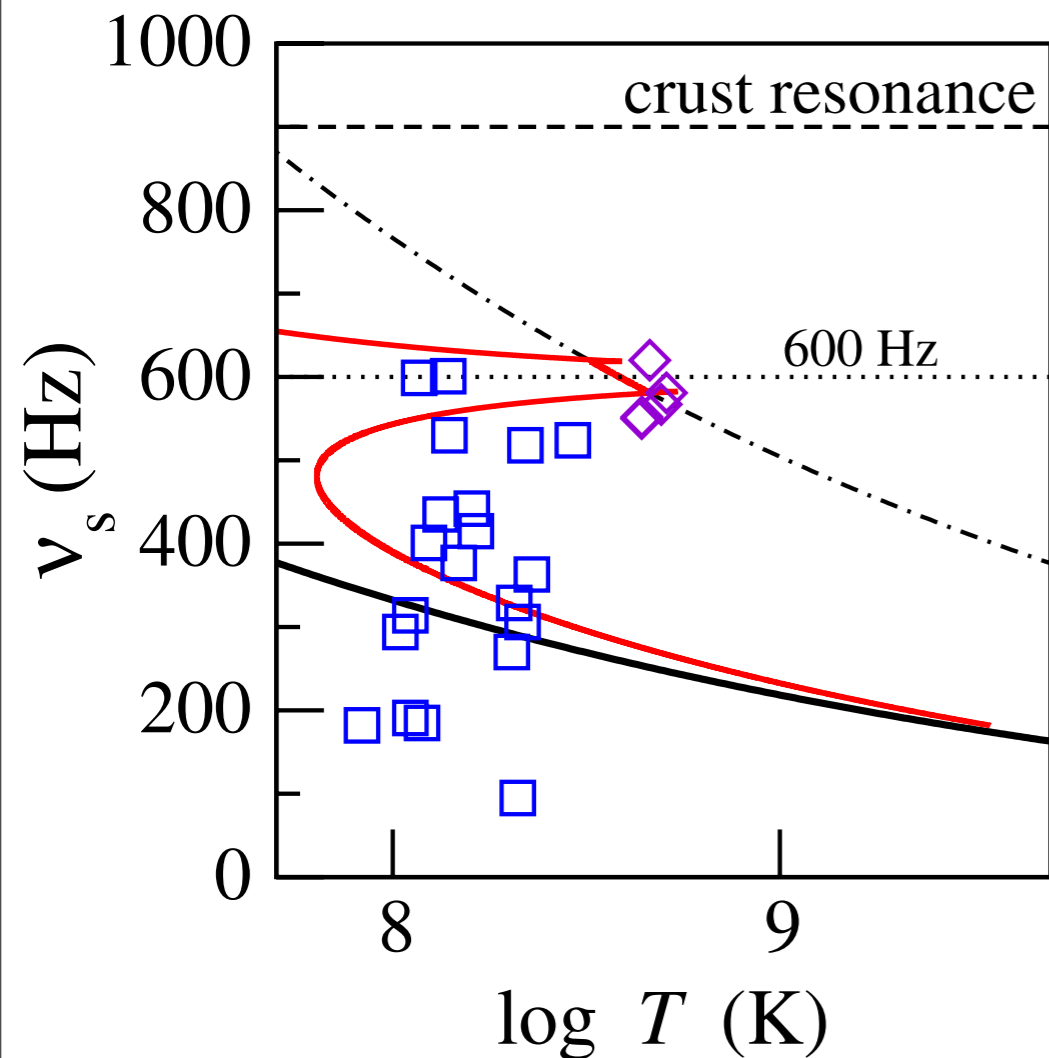
[Alford, Han & Schwenzer (2014)] $\alpha_c \approx 10^{-5}$

Crust core interface?



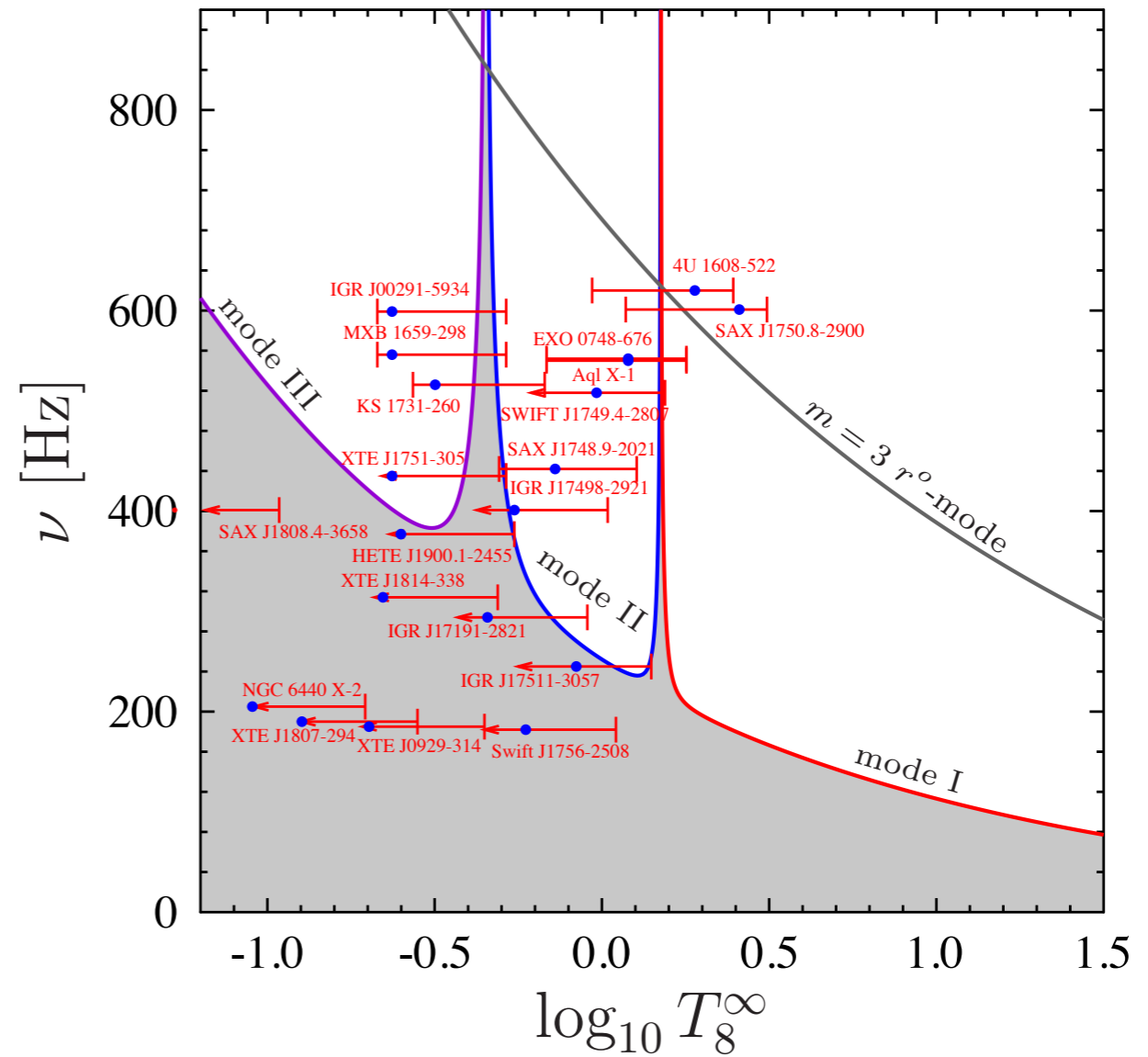
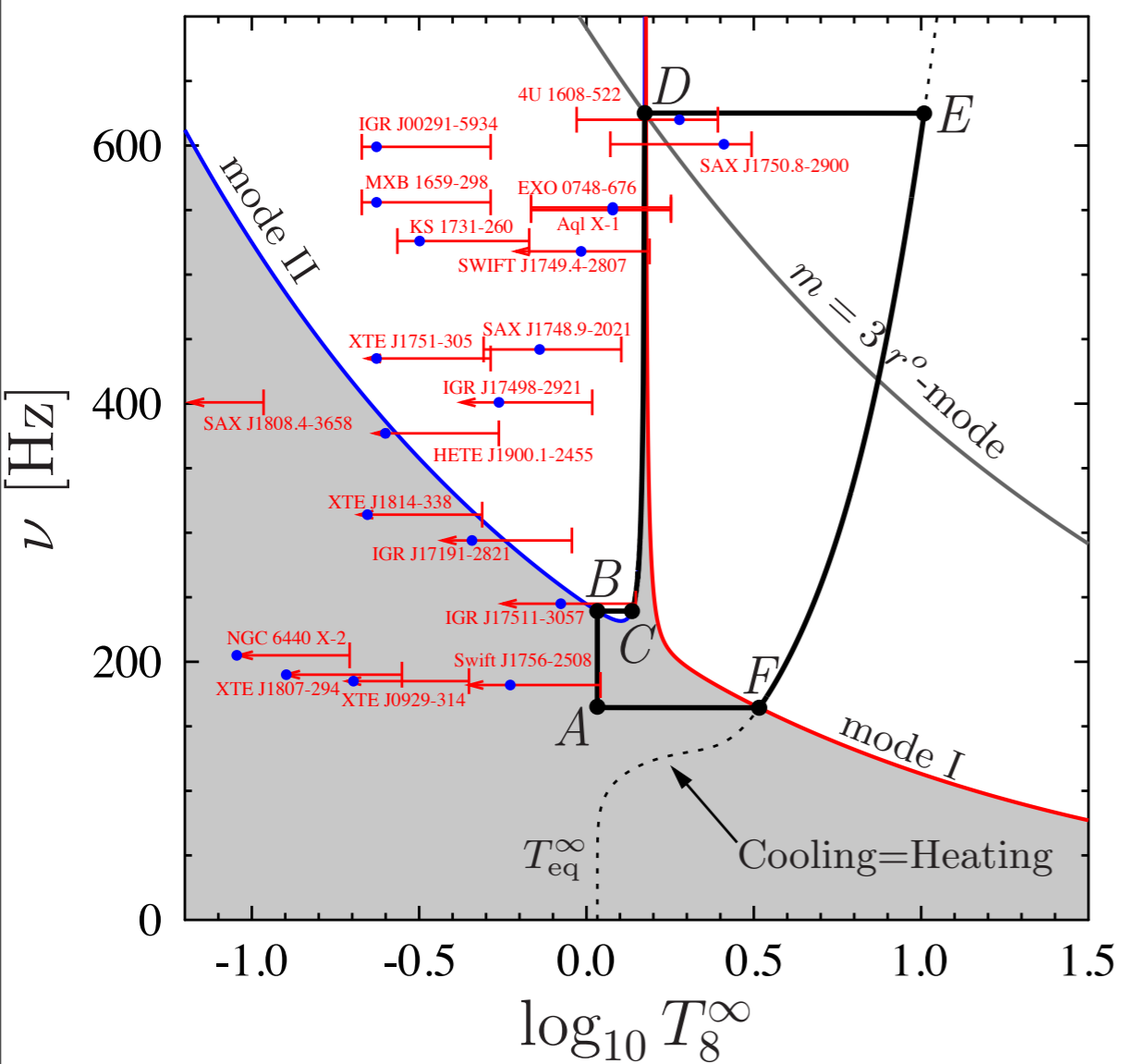
- Ekman pumping at crust/core interface
- Crust does not respond 'rigidly' at all frequencies
- Resonances between crustal modes and the r-mode are possible

Crust core interface?



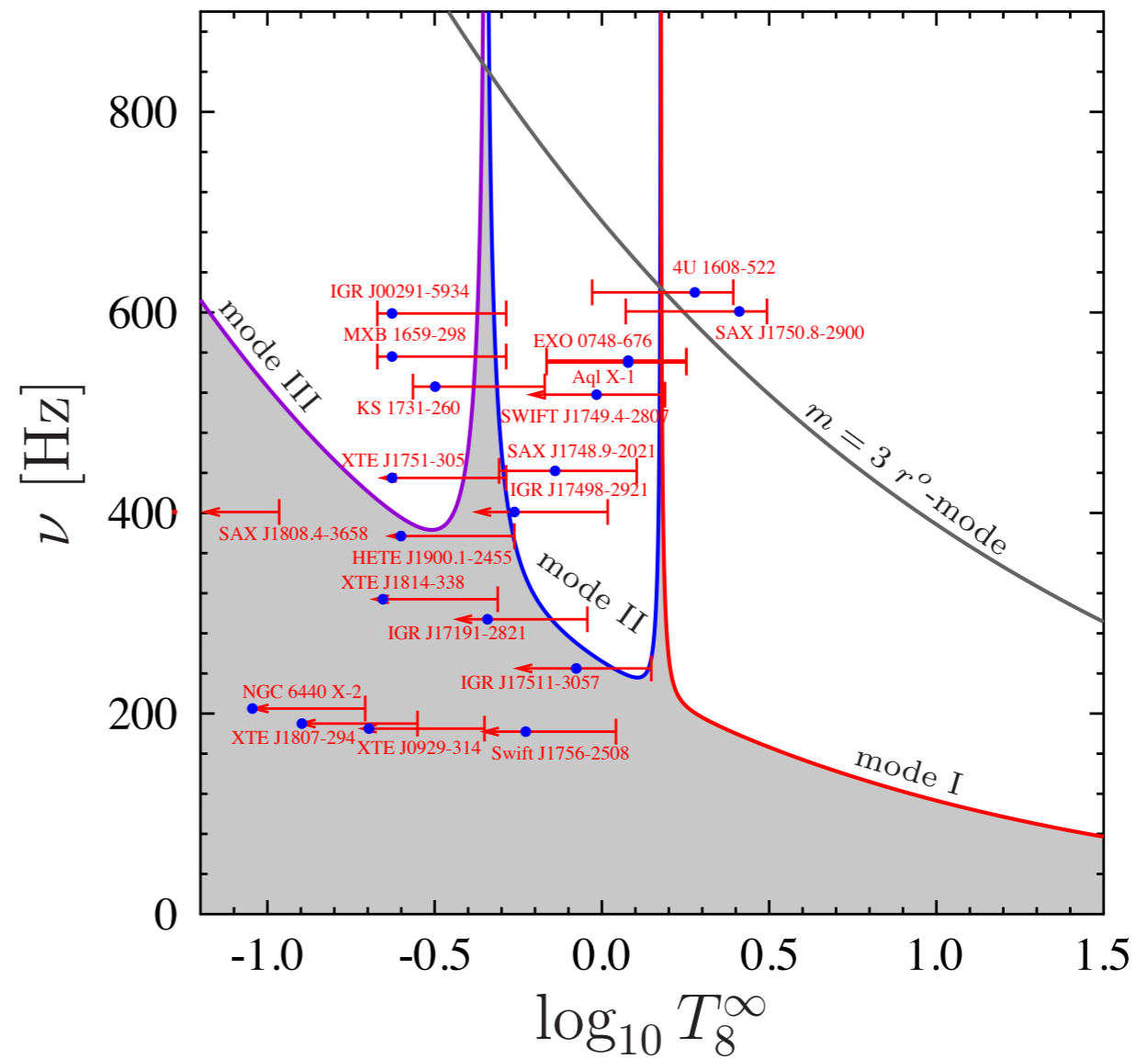
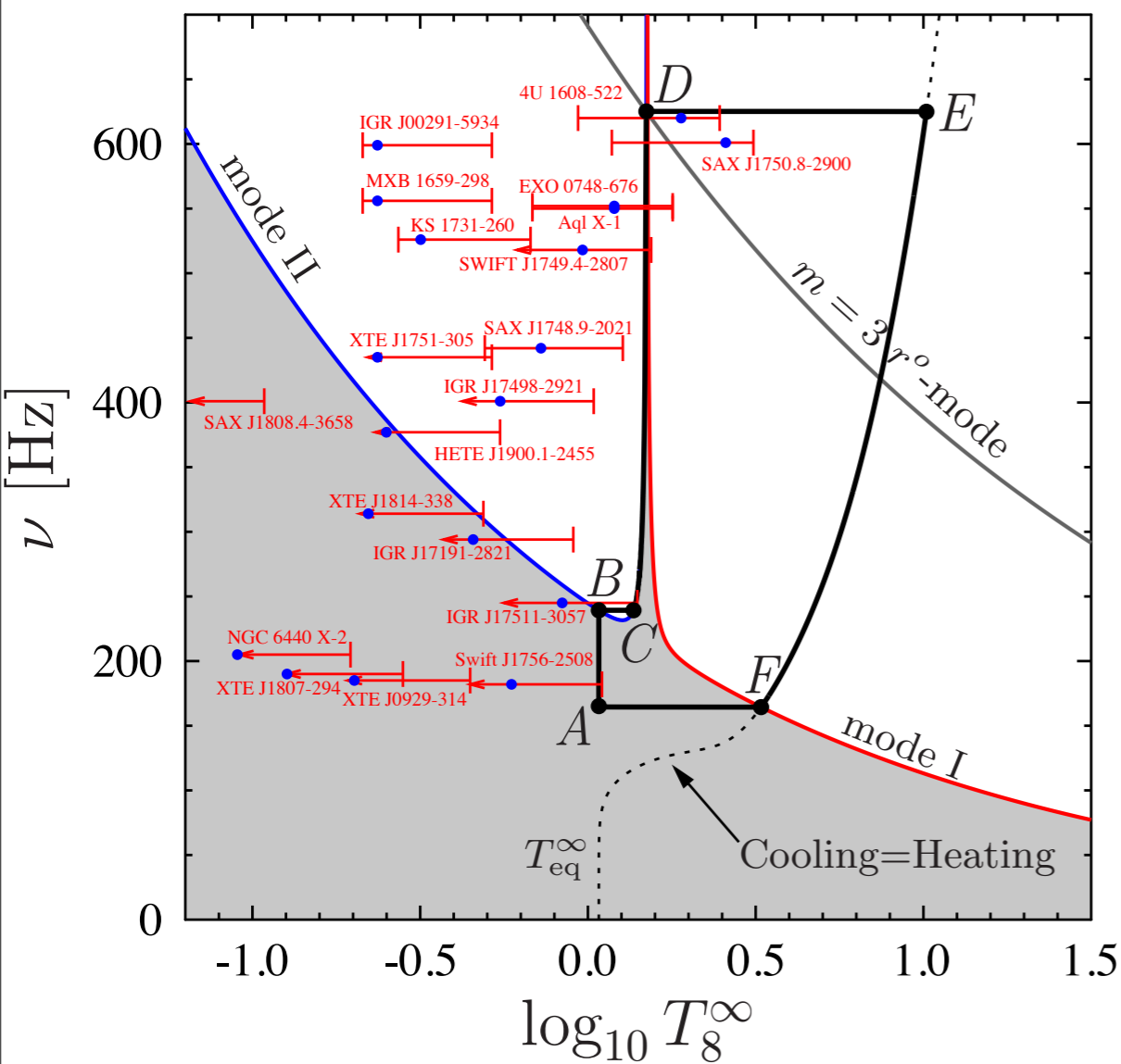
■ Pasta phases? May lead to low saturation amplitude (Bondarescu & Wasserman 2013)

Coupling to inertial modes



[Gusakov, Chugunov & Kantor (2014a,b)]

Coupling to inertial modes



■ Predicts new class of ‘hot’ old neutron stars (HOFNARs) [Gusakov, Chugunov & Kantor (2014a,b)]

Conclusions

- We can still obtain important information about the r-mode instability window and NS physics even **before** GW detection
- Extra physics is needed to explain the observations - ungapped quark matter a contender for stellar interiors
- More theory needed - and more data! GWs will open a new window

Orange Pulsar Meeting



Melbourne: 26-28 November 2014

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