

PSR J0737-3039: An Extraordinary Double Neutron Star System

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- Pulsars and millisecond pulsars
- Formation of double neutron star binaries
- Properties of PSR J0737-3039
- Constraints on pre-SN binary parameters
- Most probable isotropic kick velocity
- (Preliminary) Summary
- Recent results/work in progress



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Pulsars and millisecond pulsars

Rapidly rotating neutron stars whose magnetic field axis is inclined with respect to their spin axis

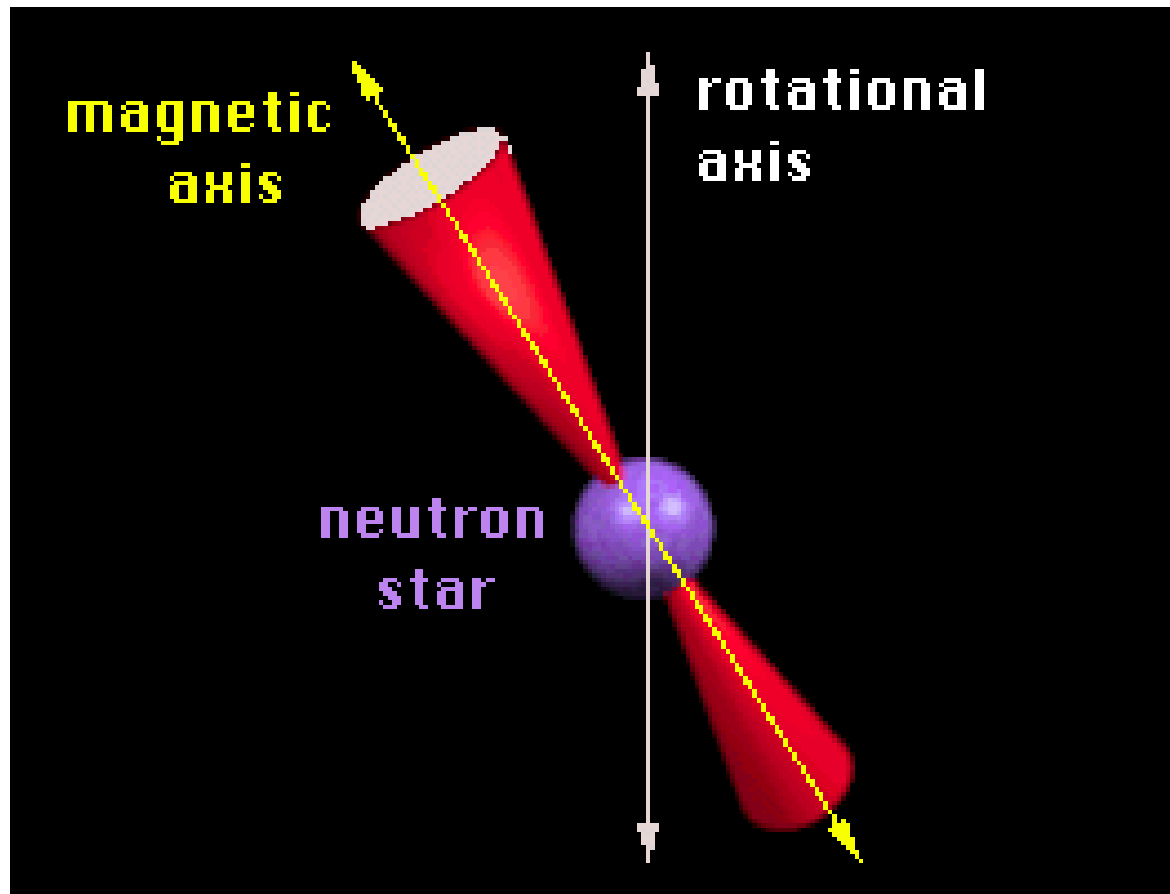


Figure credit: <http://science.nasa.gov/newhome/help/tutorials/pulsar.htm>



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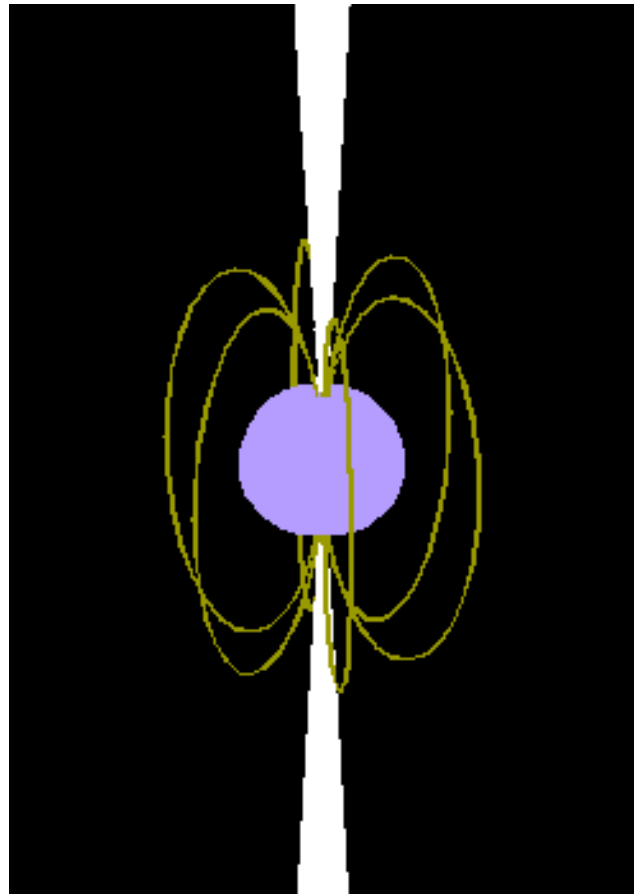


Figure credit: http://www.amherst.edu/~gsgreenstein/progs/animations/pulsar_beacon/



Formation of DNS binaries

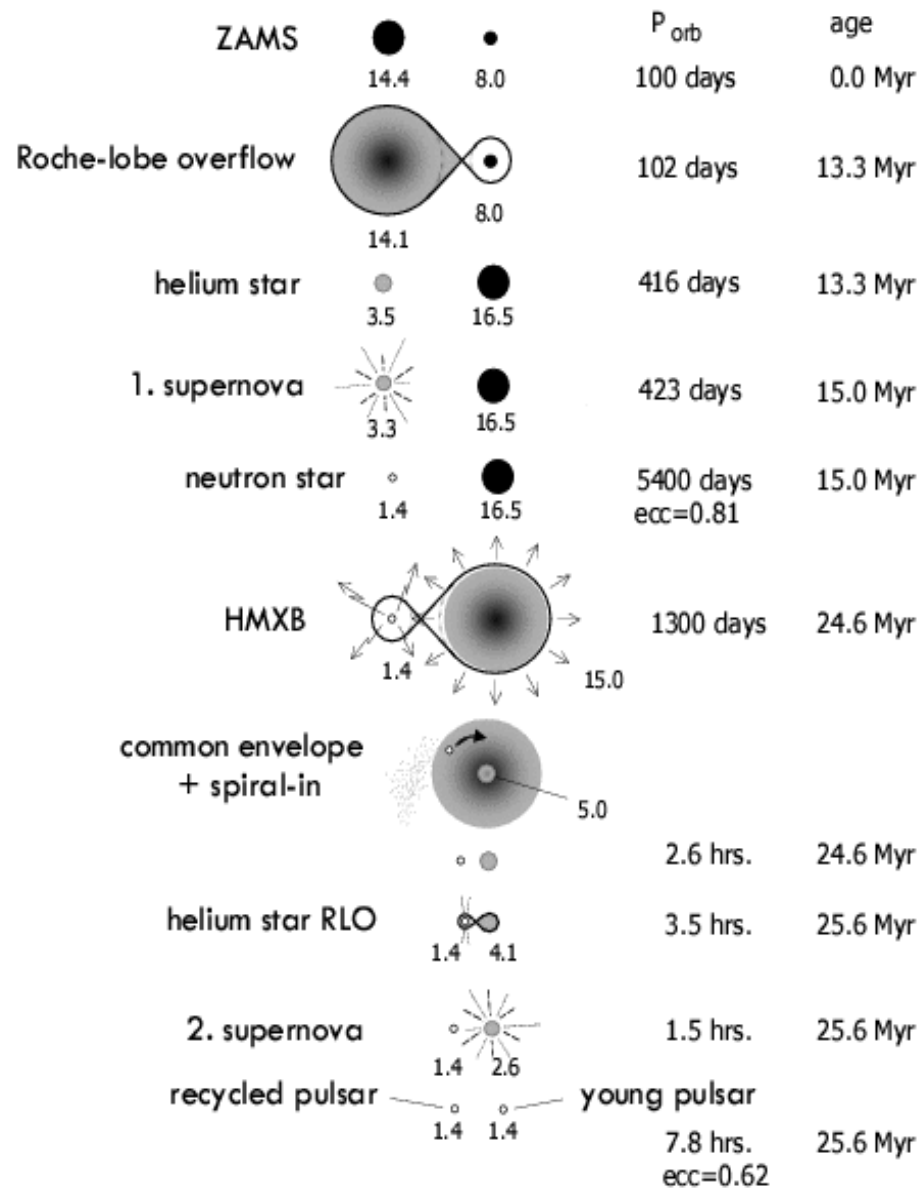
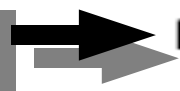


Figure credit: Tauris & van den Heuvel (2003)

NS Kick



NS Spin-up



DNS



Stage	Primary Mass (M _☉)	Secondary Mass (M _☉)	P _{orb}	Age
ZAMS	14.4	8.0	100 days	0.0 Myr
Roche-lobe overflow	14.1	8.0	102 days	13.3 Myr
helium star	3.5	16.5	416 days	13.3 Myr
1. supernova	3.3	16.5	423 days	15.0 Myr
neutron star	1.4	16.5	5400 days ecc=0.81	15.0 Myr
HMXB	1.4	15.0	1300 days	24.6 Myr
common envelope + spiral-in	-	5.0	2.6 hrs.	24.6 Myr
helium star RLO	1.4	4.1	3.5 hrs.	25.6 Myr
2. supernova	1.4	2.6	1.5 hrs.	25.6 Myr
recycled pulsar	1.4	1.4	7.8 hrs. ecc=0.62	25.6 Myr
young pulsar	-	-	7.8 hrs. ecc=0.62	25.6 Myr

Figure credit: Tauris & van den Heuvel (2003)



- First known DOUBLE PULSAR system
 - ✗ Pulsar A: 23ms (fastest known spin for a DNS pulsar)
 - ✗ Pulsar B: 2.8s
 - ✗ Orbital period: 2.4 hrs (closest known DNS orbit)
 - ✗ Eccentricity: 0.09 (least eccentric of all known DNS)
 - ✗ Periastron advance: 16.9° per yr (fastest of all known DNS)



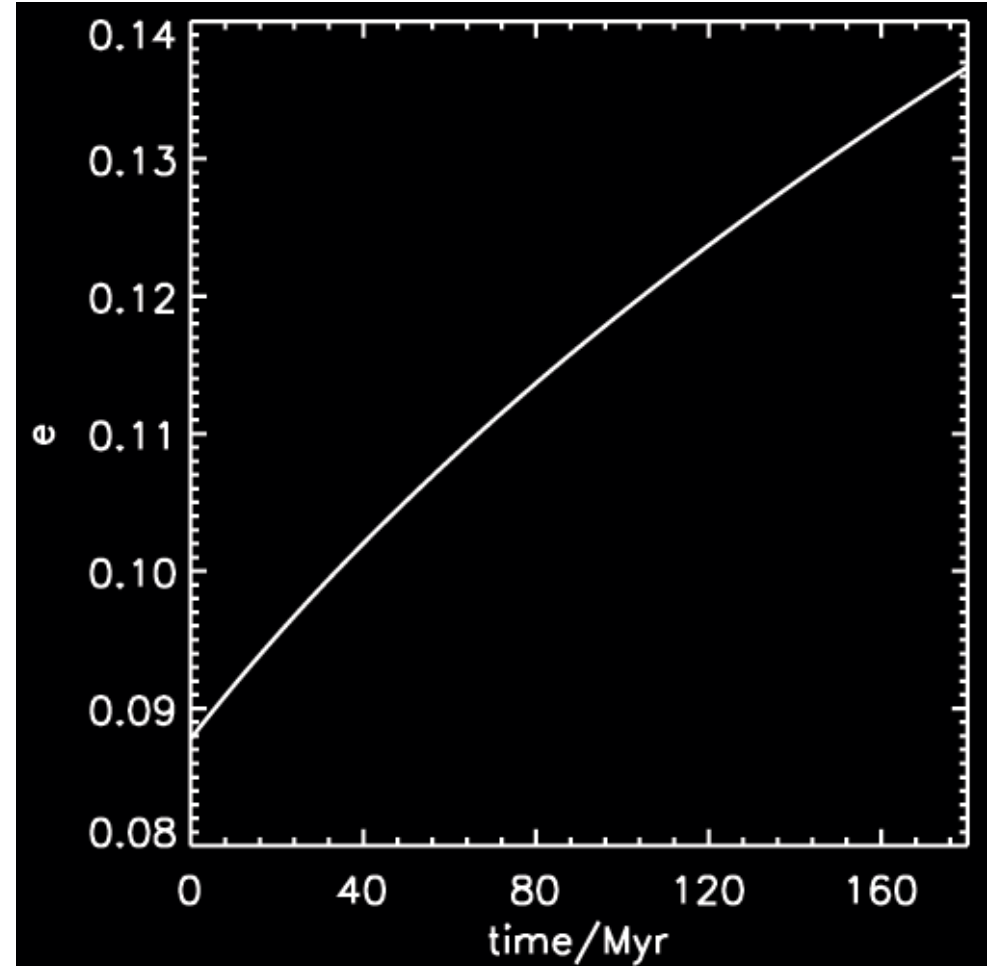
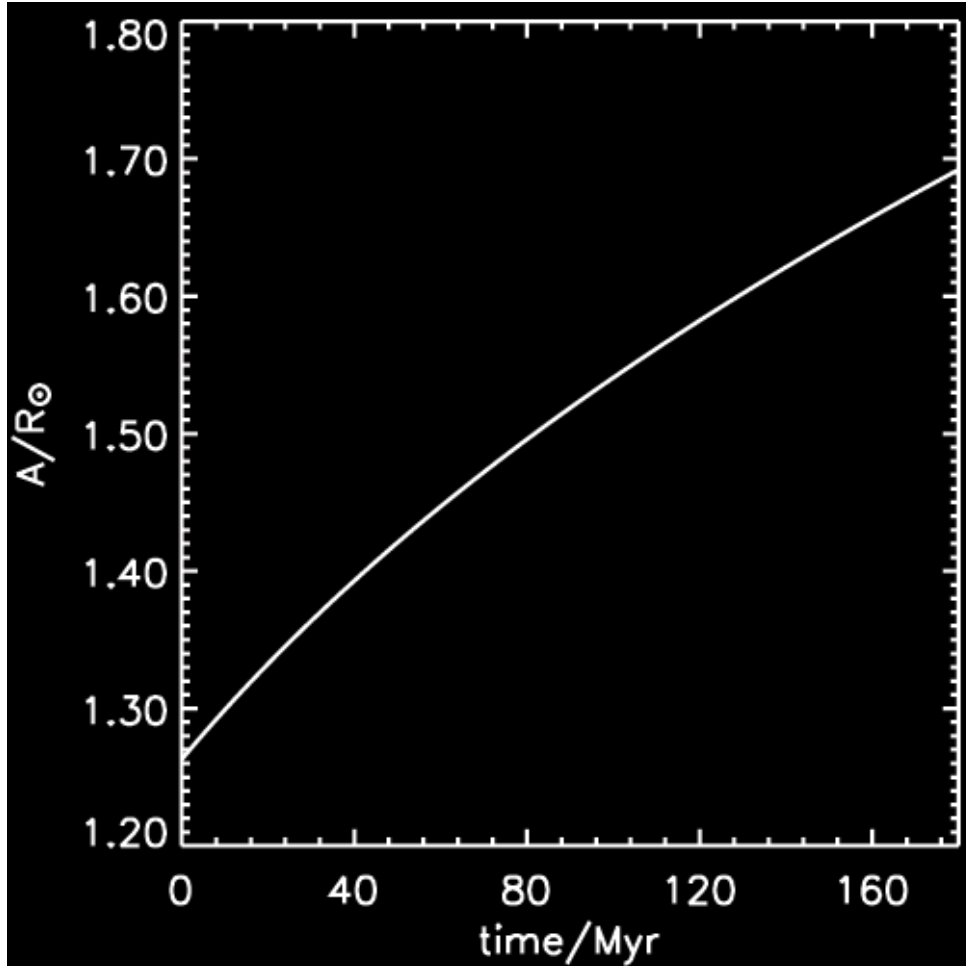
- Coalescence time: 85Myr (shortest of all known DNS)
 - ✗ drastic increase in estimates for gravitational wave detections by ground-based interferometers (Kalogera et al. 2004)
- Edge-on orbit \Rightarrow eclipses! (unique probe into pulsar winds and magnetospheres)
- Remarkable progenitor constraints (wait and see!)



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Post-SN Orbital Parameters

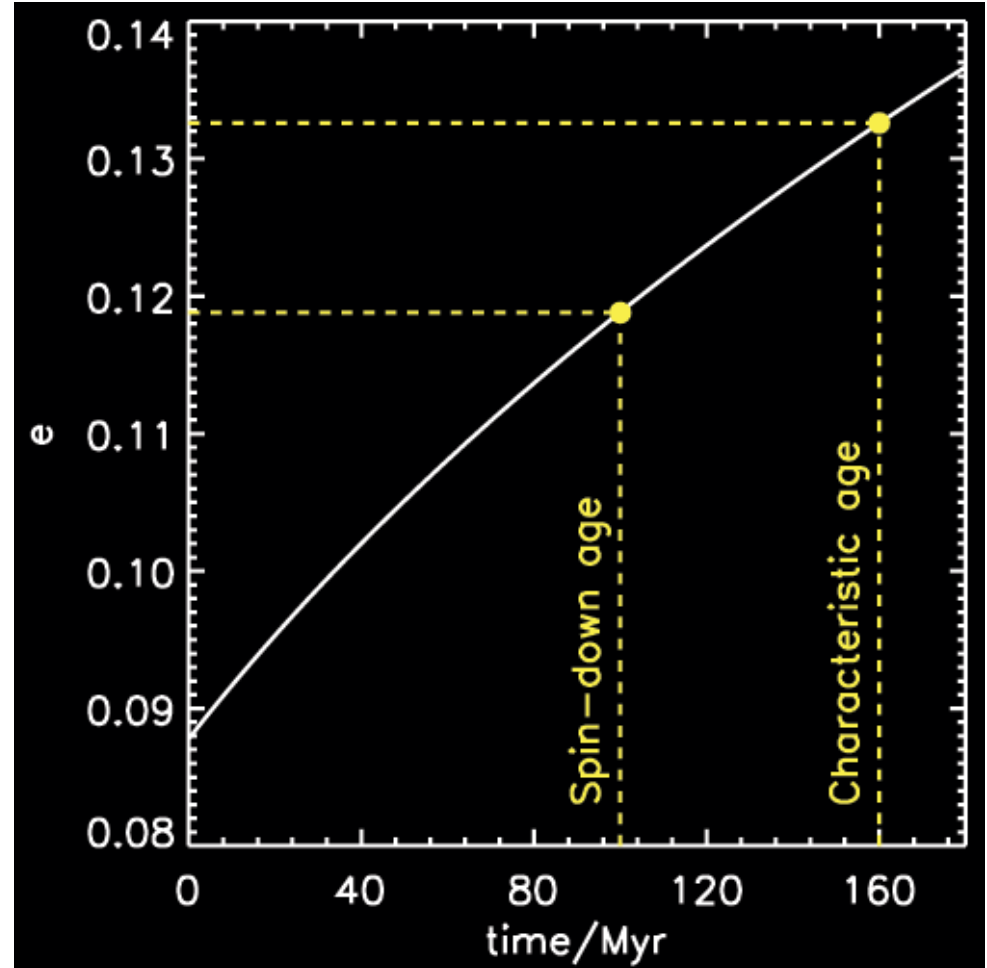
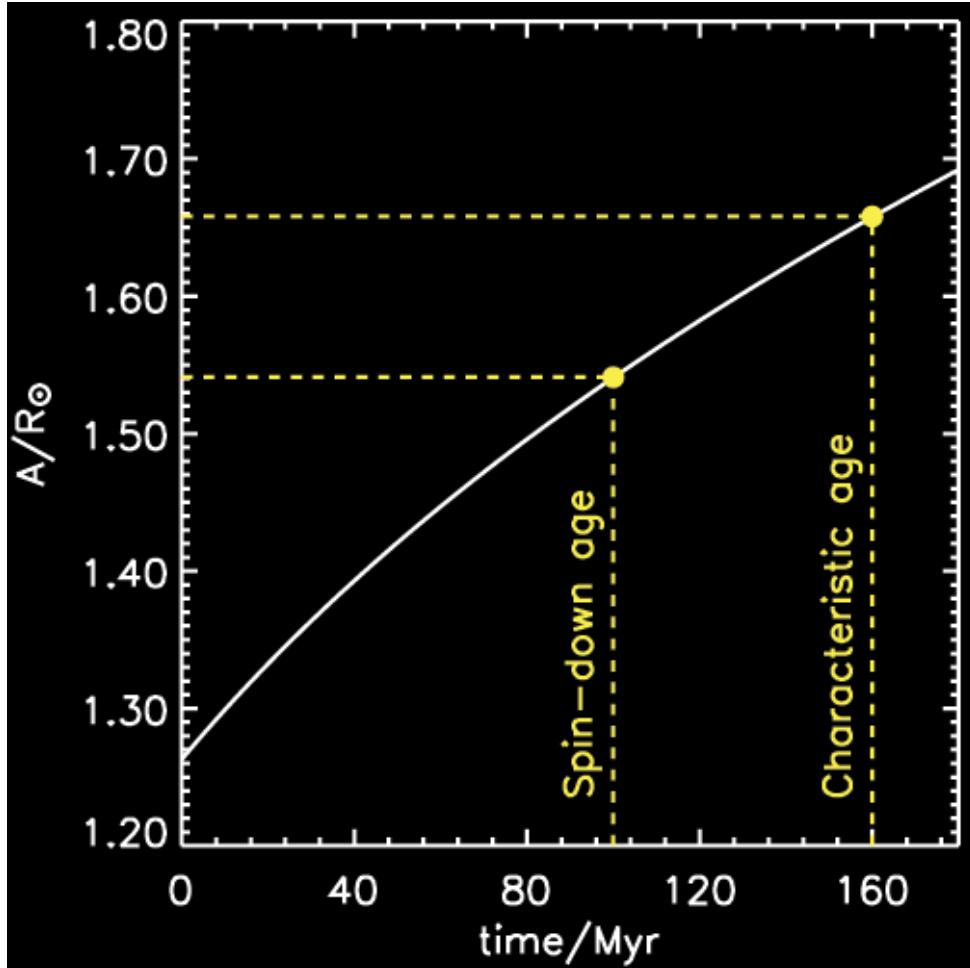
Integrate dA/dt and de/dt due to gravitational radiation backwards in time:





Post-SN Orbital Parameters

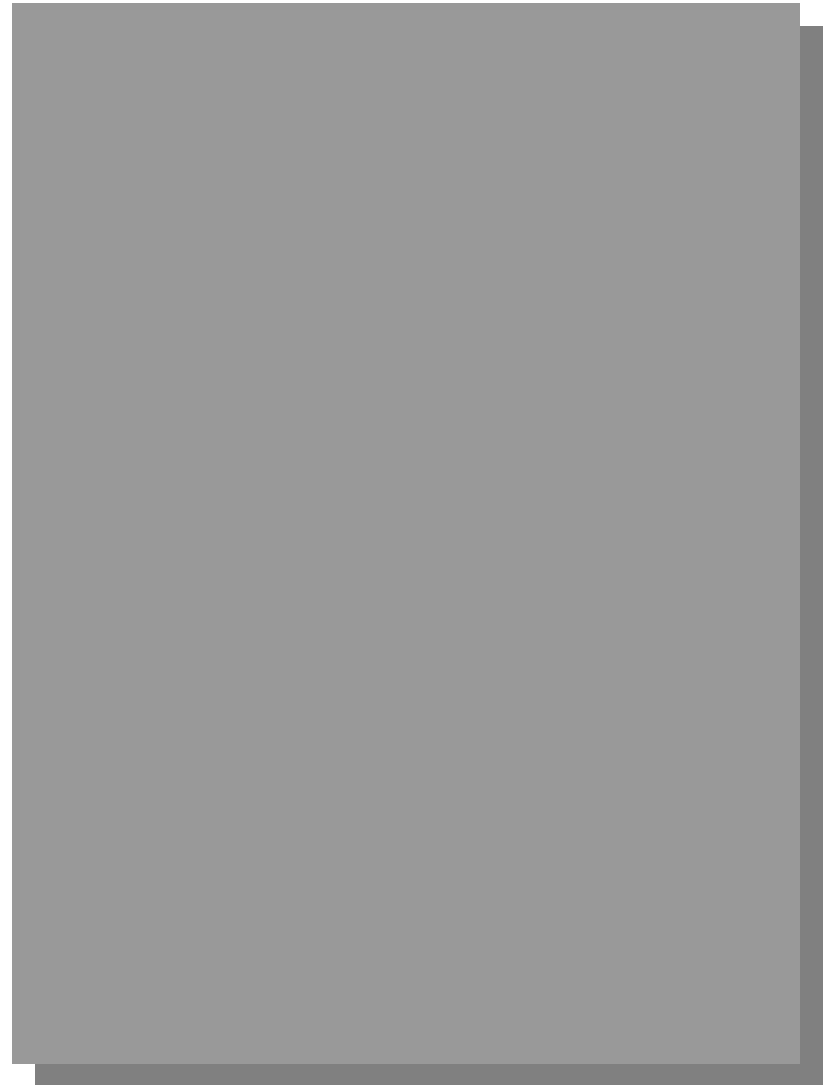
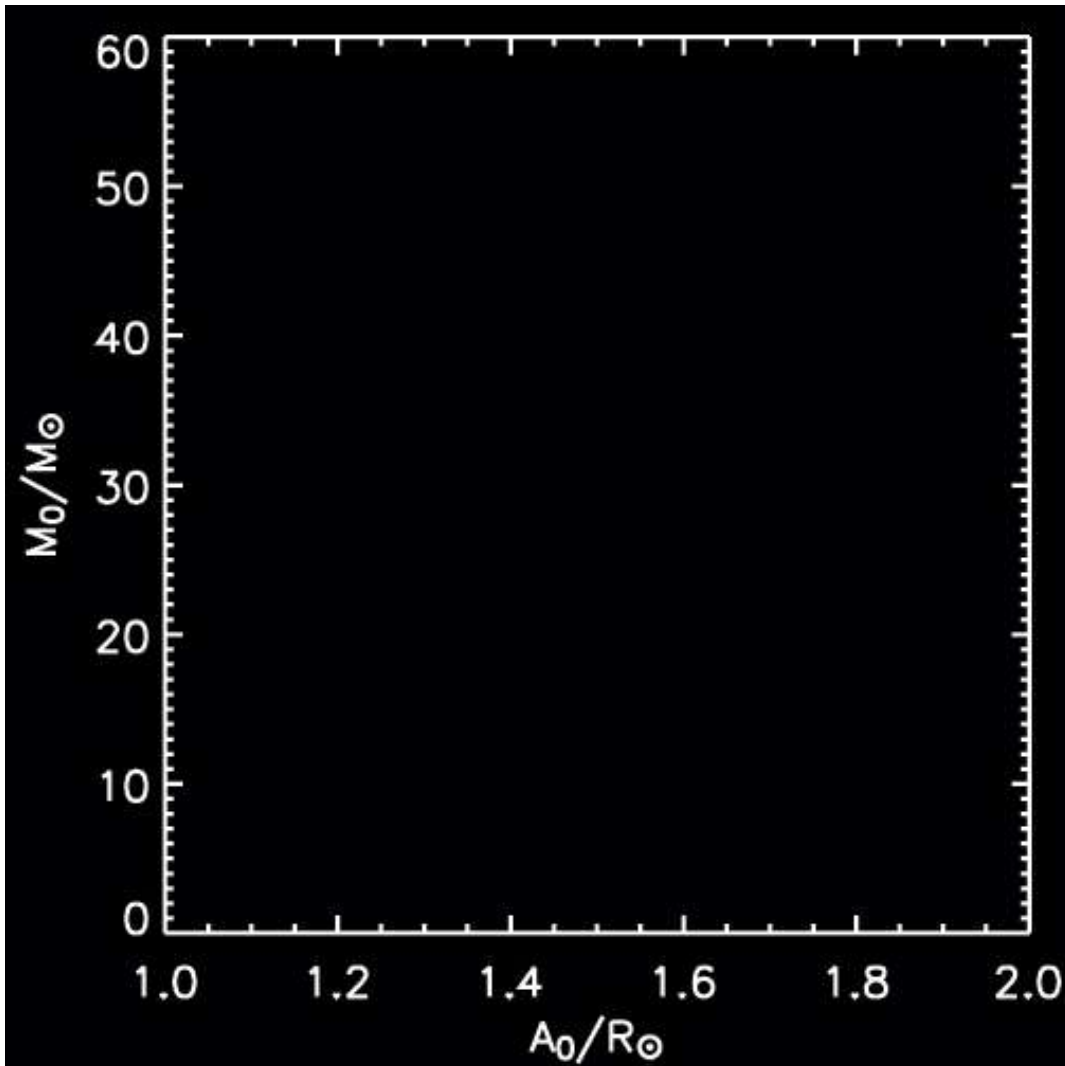
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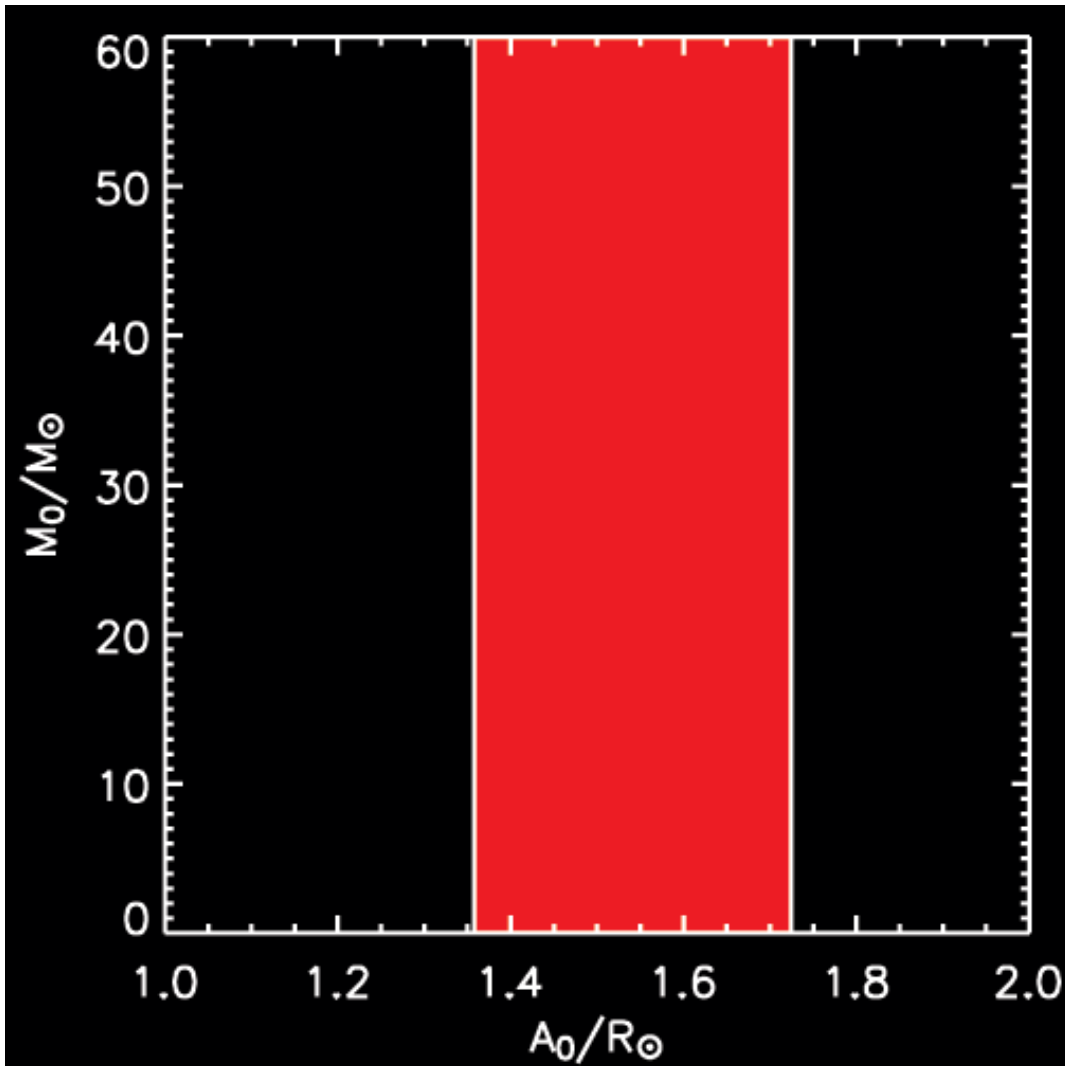
Constraints on Pre-SN Binary Parameters





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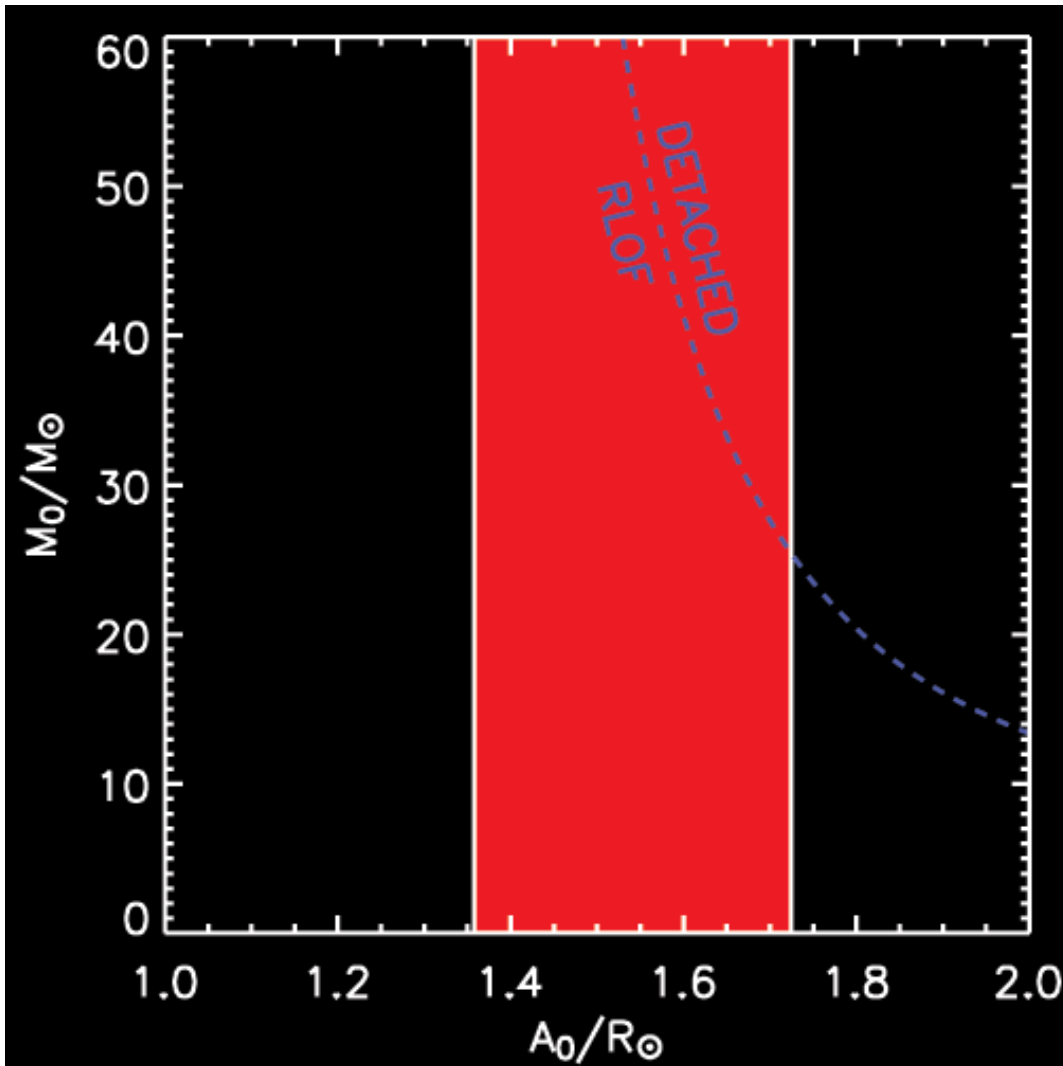
Constraints on Pre-SN Binary Parameters



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 $A(1-e) < A_0 < A(1+e)$
(Flannery & van den Heuvel 1975)



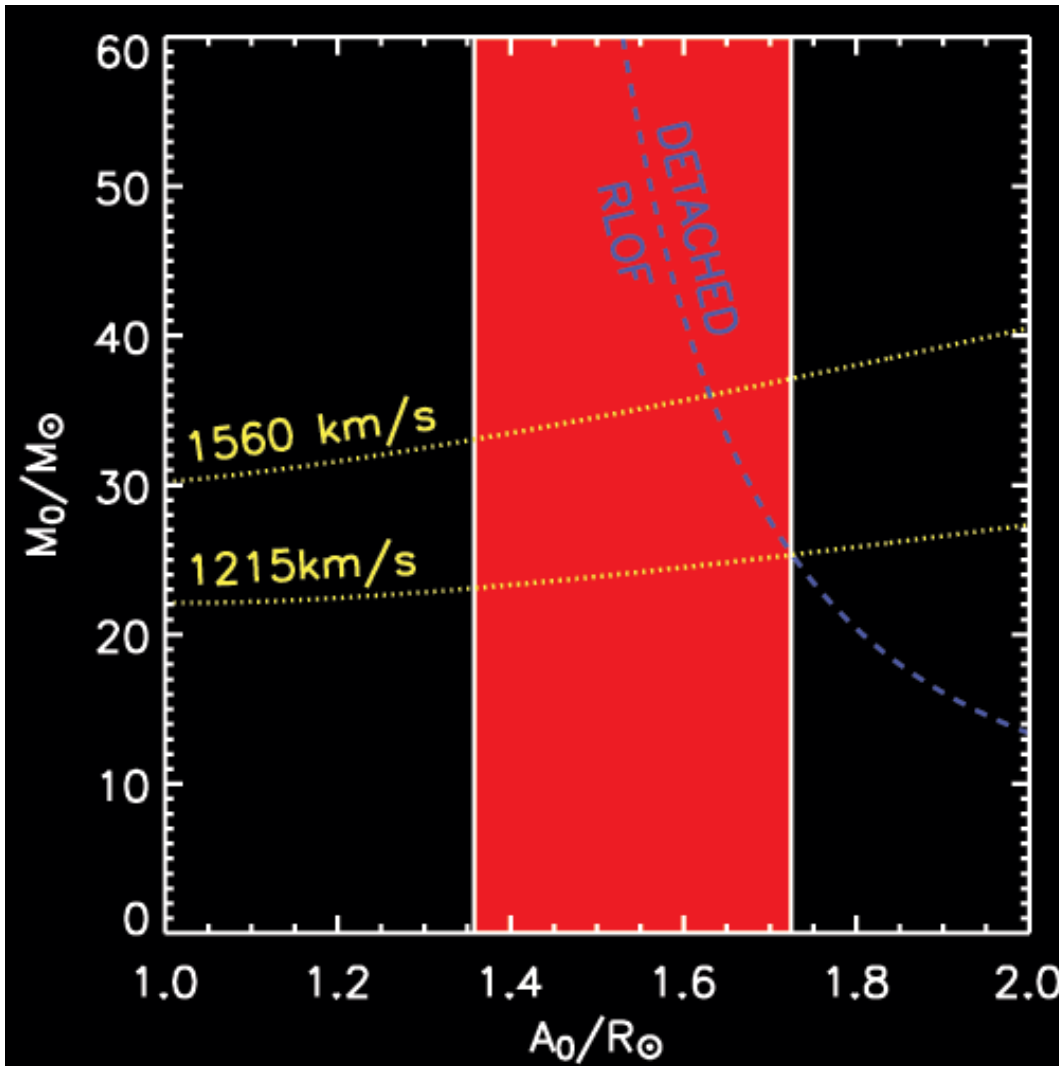
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 $A_0 > A_{0,\min} = f(M_0)$
(Fryer & Kalogera 1997)



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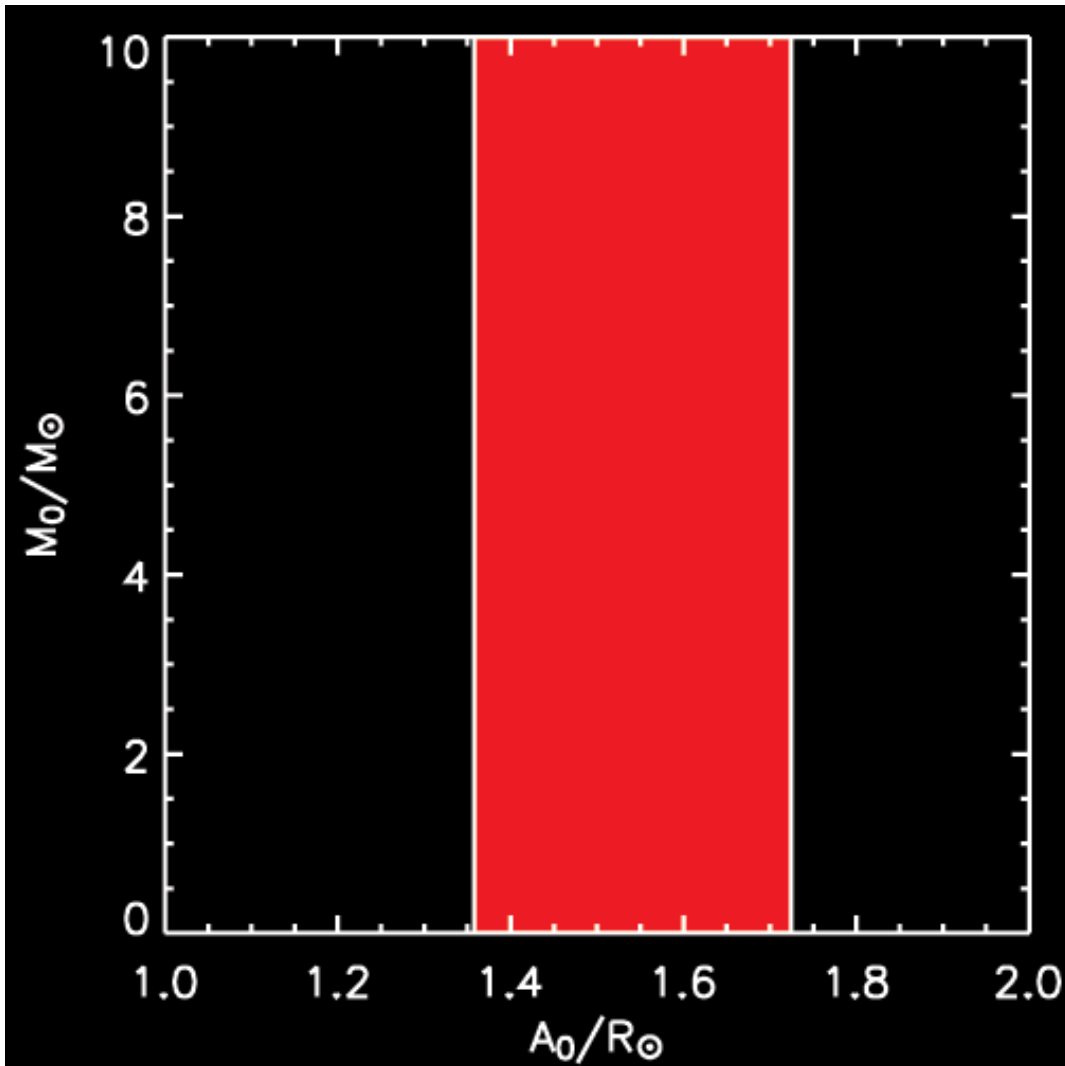


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- (3) Real kick direction:
 $M_0 \leq M_{0,\max} = f(V_k)$
(Fryer & Kalogera 1997)



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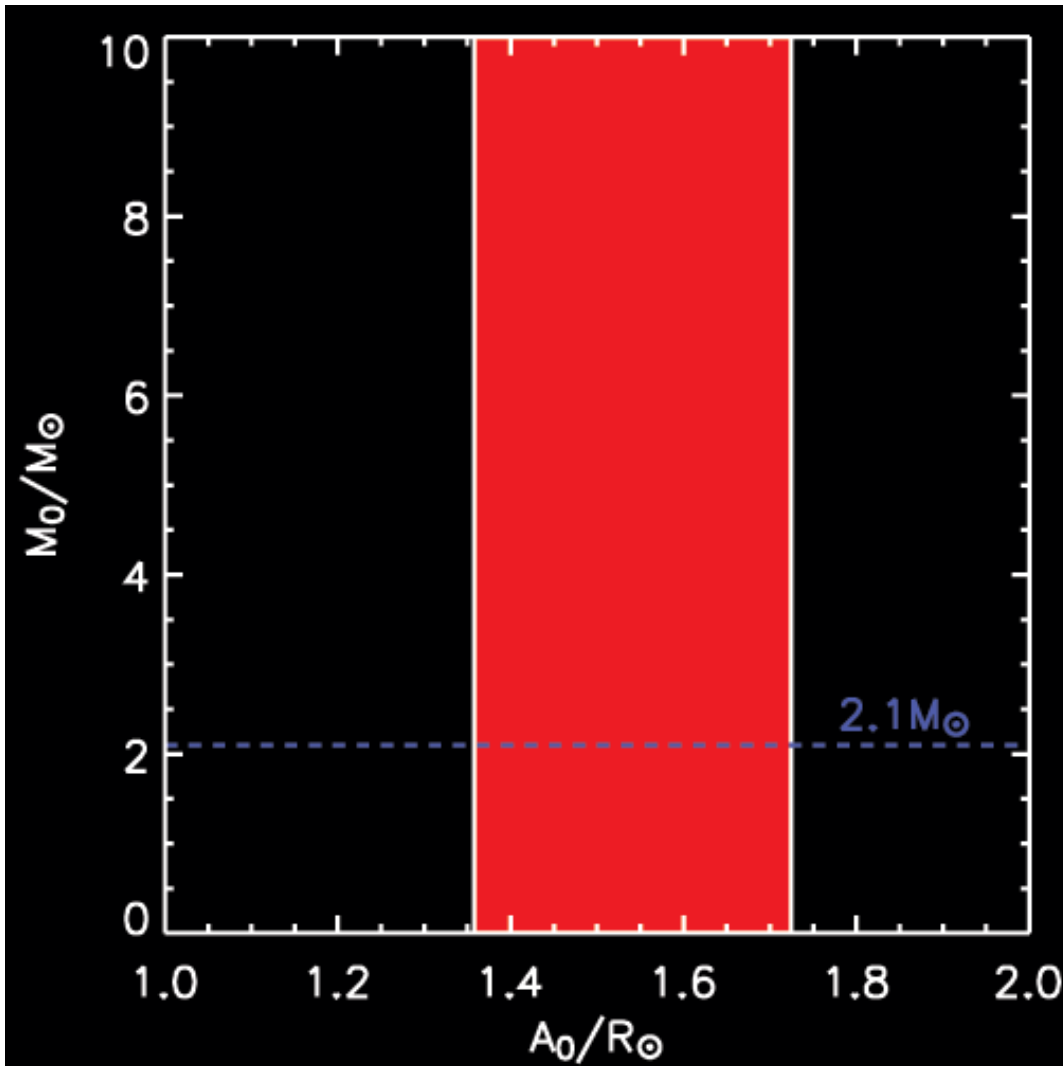
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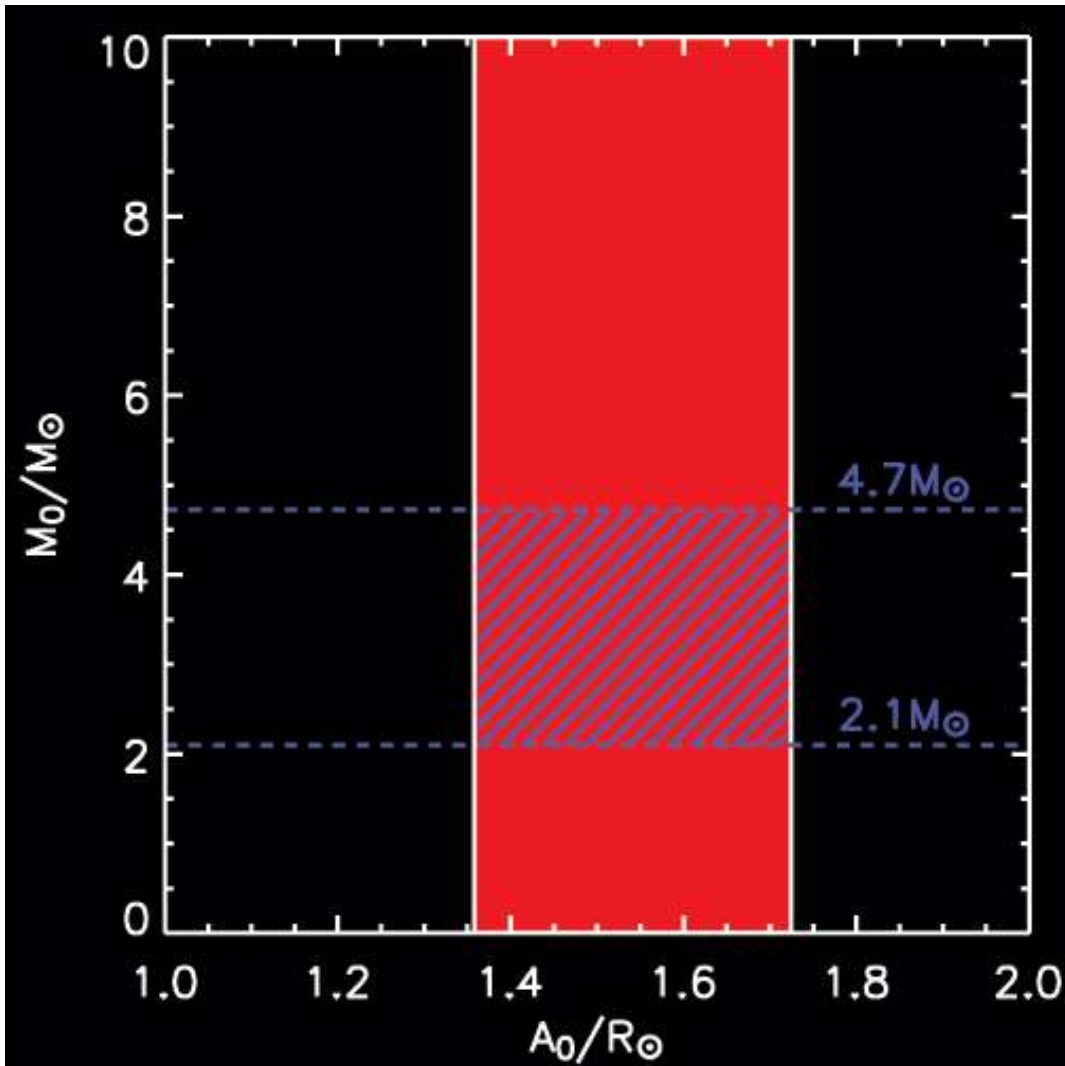
(2) To form a NS:

$$M_0 > 2.1 M_\odot$$

(Habets 1986)



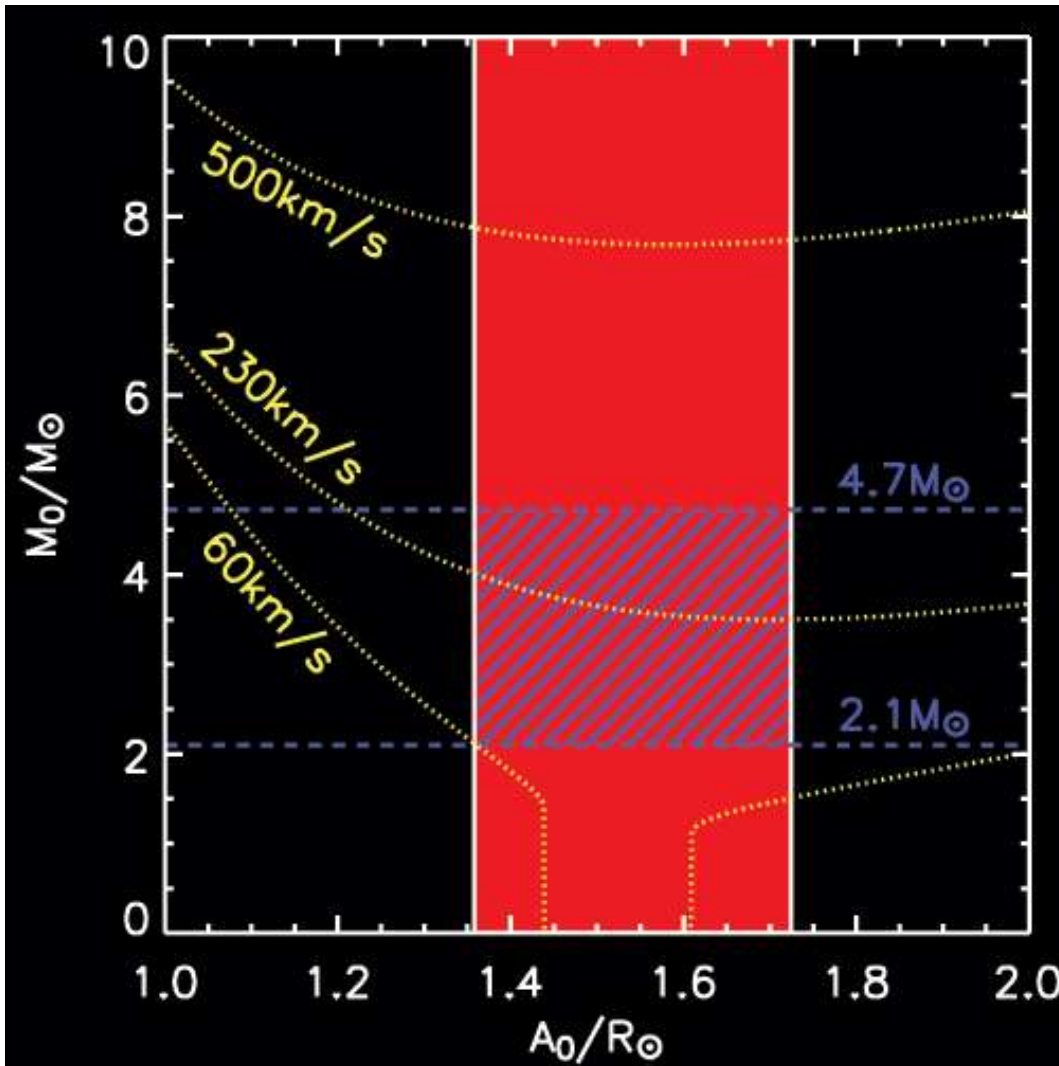
Constraints on Pre-SN Binary Parameters



- (1) Circular pre-SN orbit
- (2) $A(1-e) < A_0 < A(1+e)$
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- (4) To avoid a merger:
 $M_0 < 3.5 M_p = 4.7 M_\odot$
(Ivanova et al. 2003)



Constraints on Pre-SN Binary Parameters



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- (5) $M_0 \leq M_{0,\max} = f(V_k)$
 $60 \text{ km/s} \leq V_k \leq 1560 \text{ km/s}$

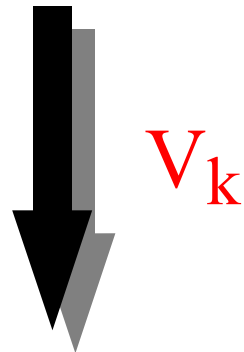


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The Most Probable Isotropic Kick Velocity

$$2.1M_{\odot} \leq M_0 \leq 4.7M_{\odot}$$

$$1.36R_{\odot} \leq A_0 \leq 1.72R_{\odot}$$



$$\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$$

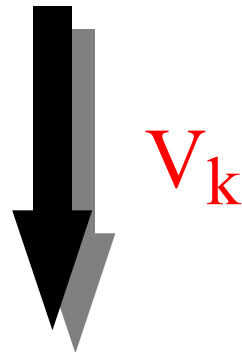
$$\phi_1 \leq \phi \leq \phi_2$$



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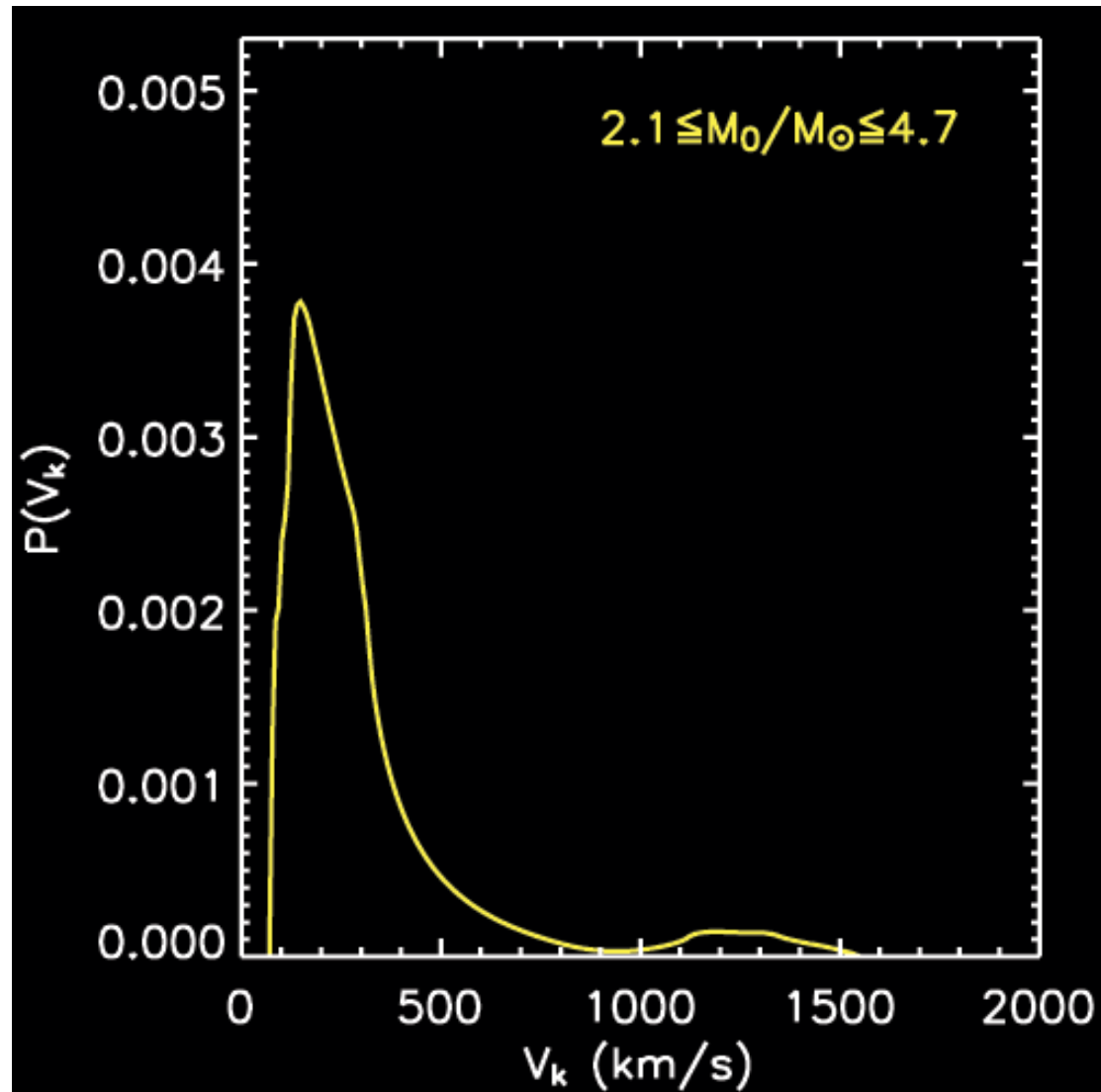
Isotropic kicks:

$$P(\theta, \phi) = \frac{\sin \theta}{4\pi}$$



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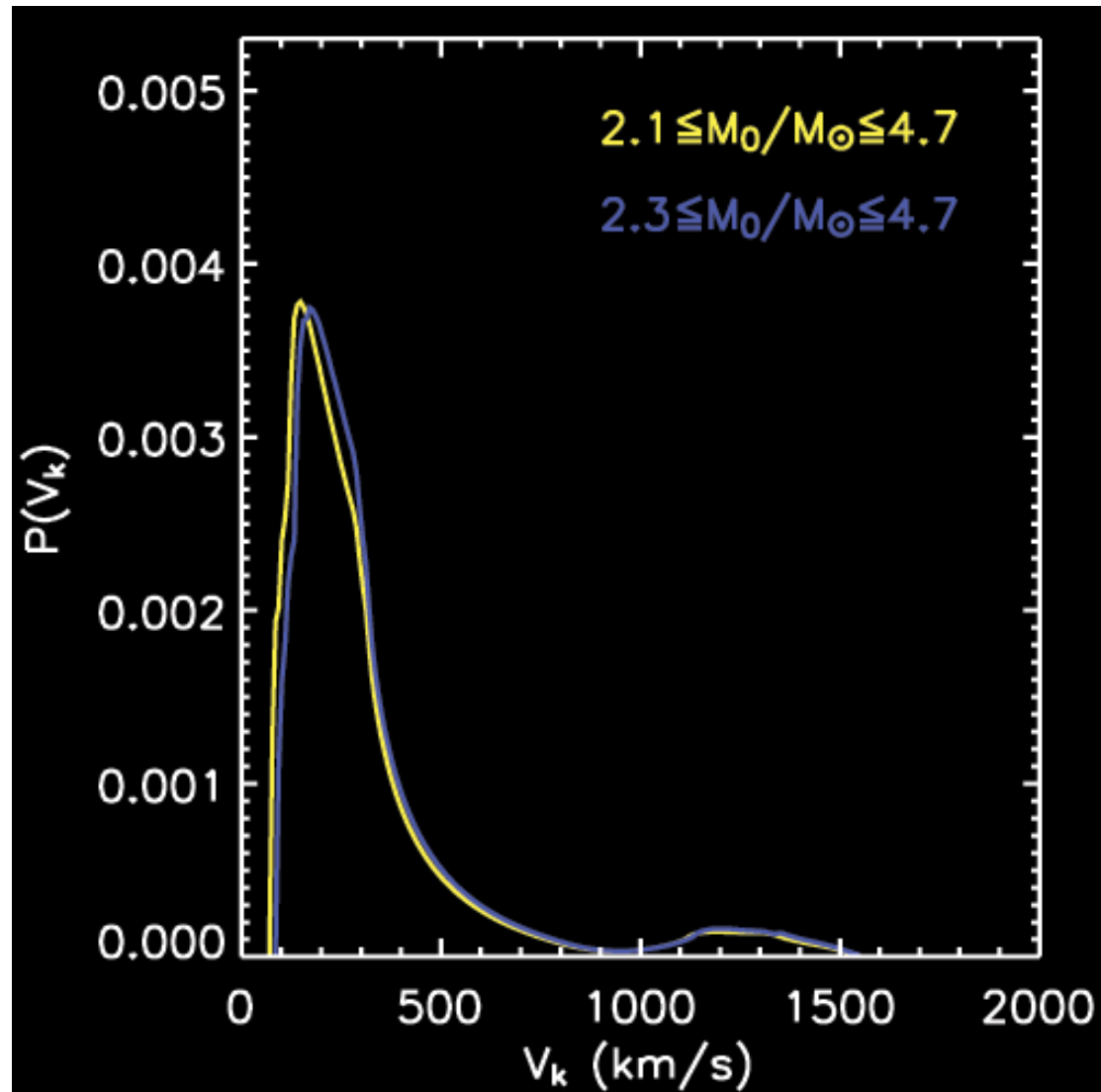
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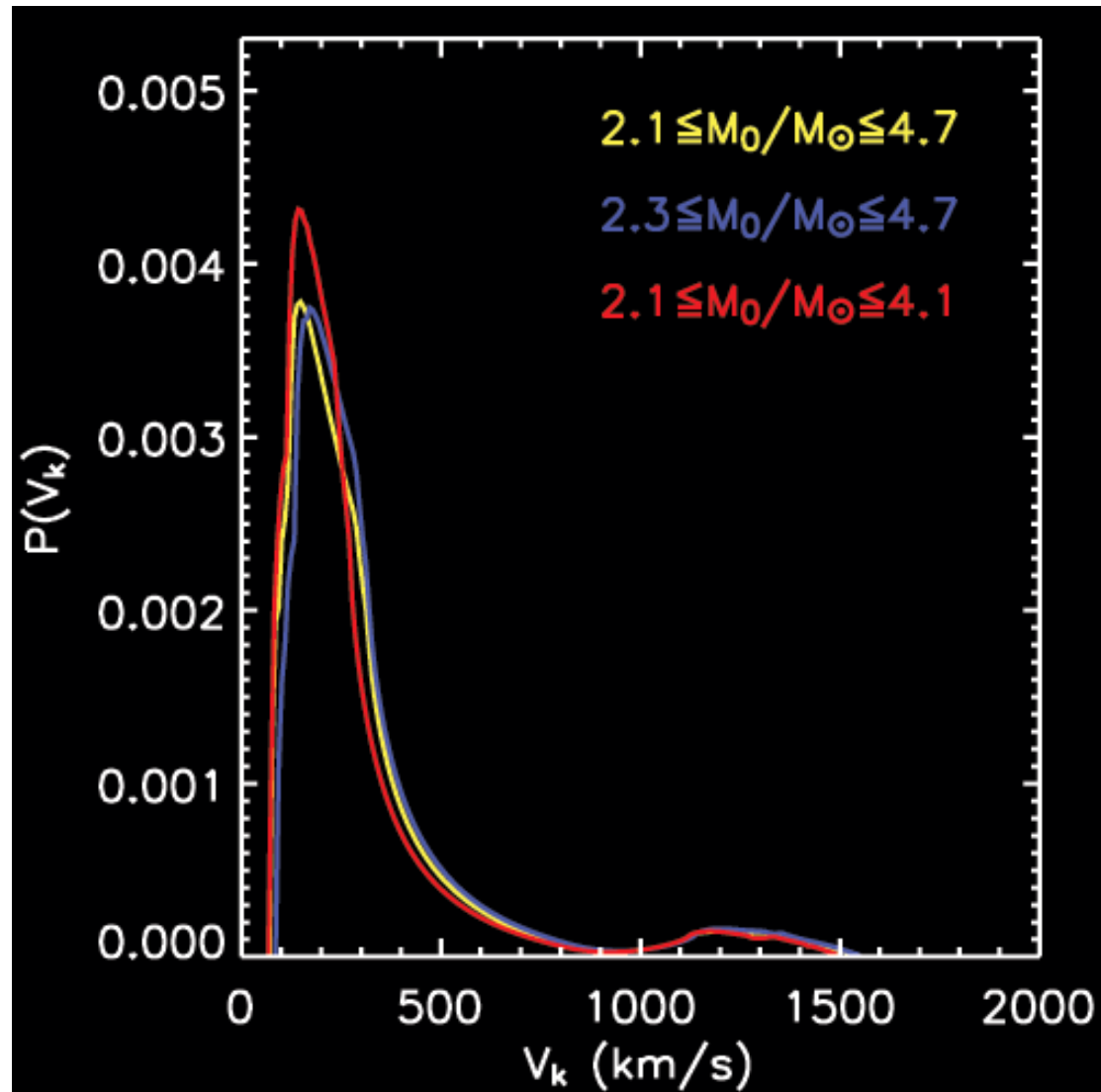
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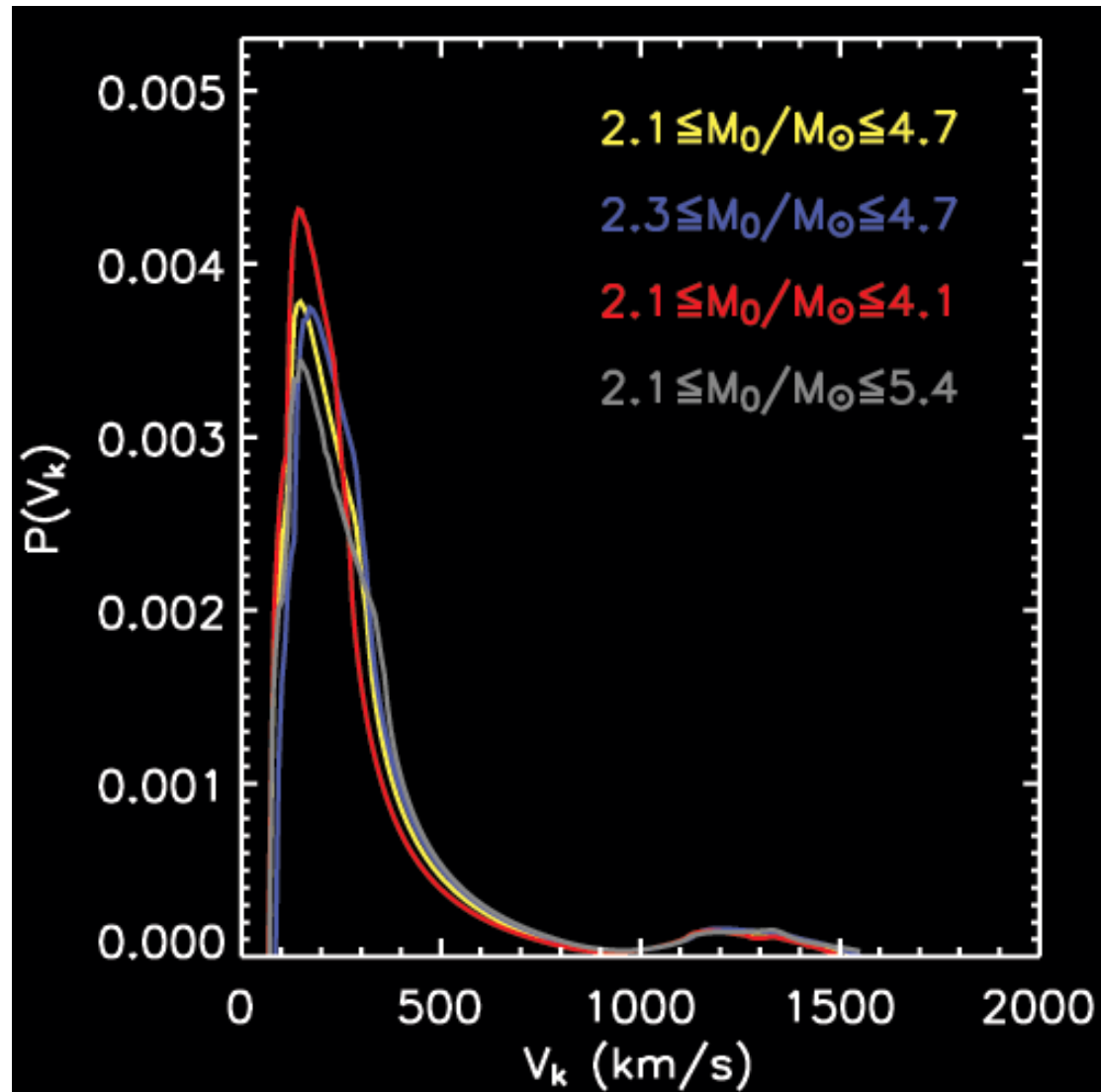
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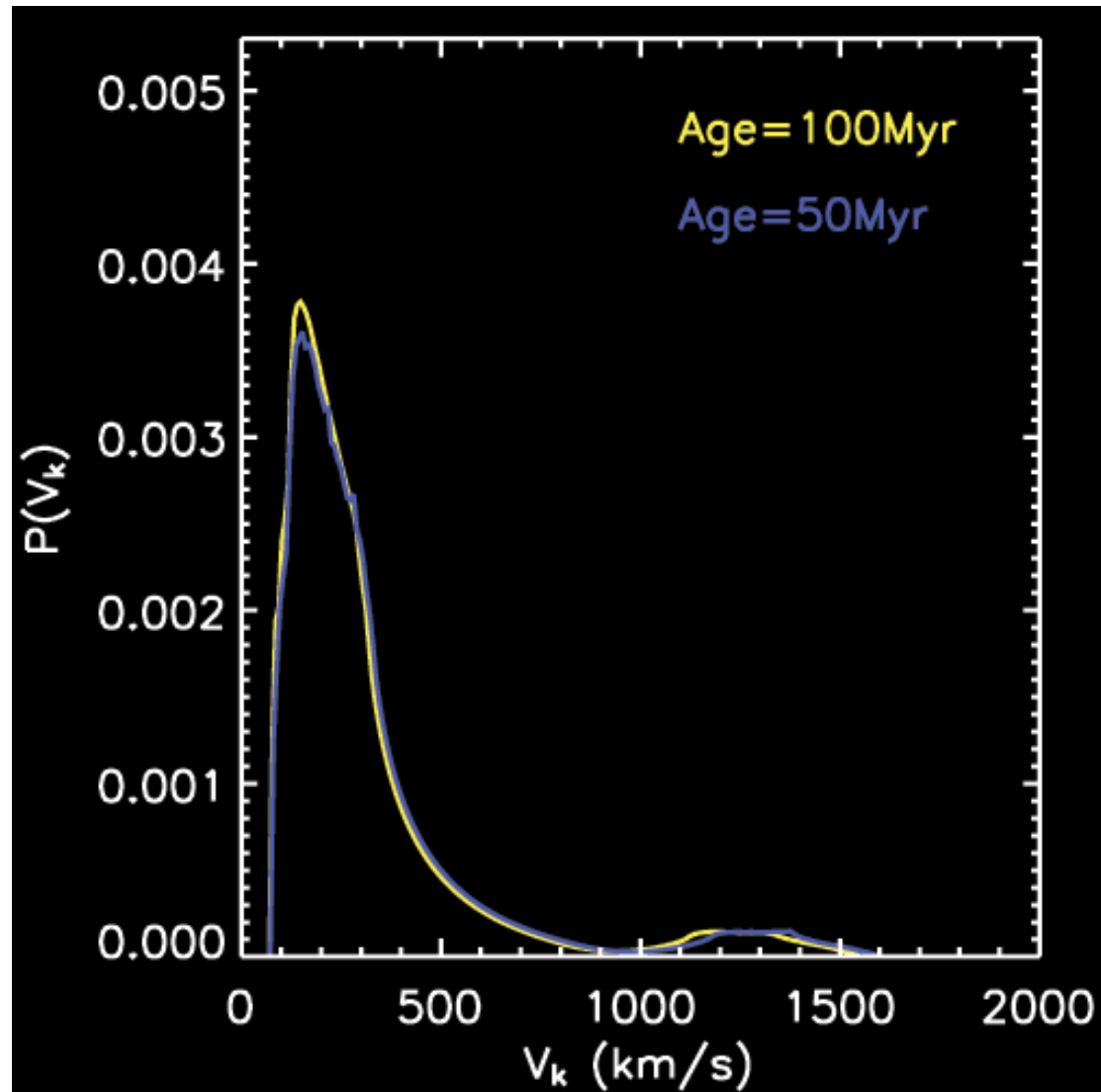
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The Most Probable Isotropic Kick Velocity





Progenitor constraints

- ✗ Pulsar B's helium star progenitor: $2.1M_{\odot} \leq M_0 \leq 4.7M_{\odot}$
- ✗ Pre-SN orbital separation: $1.36R_{\odot} \leq A_0 \leq 1.72R_{\odot}$
- ✗ Helium star is most likely transferring mass to the first-born NS at the time of the second SN explosion

Pulsar B kick velocity constraints

- ✗ Allowed range: $60 \text{ km/s} \leq V_{\text{kick}} \leq 1560 \text{ km/s}$
- ✗ Most probable isotropic kick velocity: $\simeq 150 \text{ km/s}$

See also Willems & Kalogera (2004, ApJ 603, L101)



- Additional constraints from velocity measurements
 - ✗ Knowledge of post-SN systemic velocity imposes additional constraints on progenitor and formation of PSR J0737-3039
 - ✗ But... post-SN systemic velocity \neq current systemic velocity
 - ➔ Galactic motion must be traced back to the time of the system's formation
 - ➔ Requires knowledge of 3D velocity



- Additional constraints from velocity measurements
 - ✗ Ransom et al. (2004): 2 velocity components in the plane perpendicular to the line-of-sight, but... orientation of the velocity vector is unknown
 - ✗ Third velocity component: radial velocity is also unknown

- Galactic motion depends on 2 unknown parameters



- Despite the 2 unknown parameters
 - ✗ Much tighter constraints on progenitor, kick velocity, and age(!) for many parameter combinations
 - ✗ Kick-velocity distribution only shows 1 peak, but the most probable value can range from $\simeq 100\text{km/s}$ to more than $\simeq 1500\text{km/s}$
 - ✗ Prediction for pulsar A spin-orbit misalignment



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The End

For the full story:

Astrophysics Theory Group Meeting:

13 May 2003, 11am, Dearborn 23

OR

Keep an eye on astro-ph for

“Pulsar kicks and spin tilts in the close double neutron stars PSR
J0737-3039, PSR B1534+12 and PSR 1913+16”

by Willems, Kalogera & Henninger!