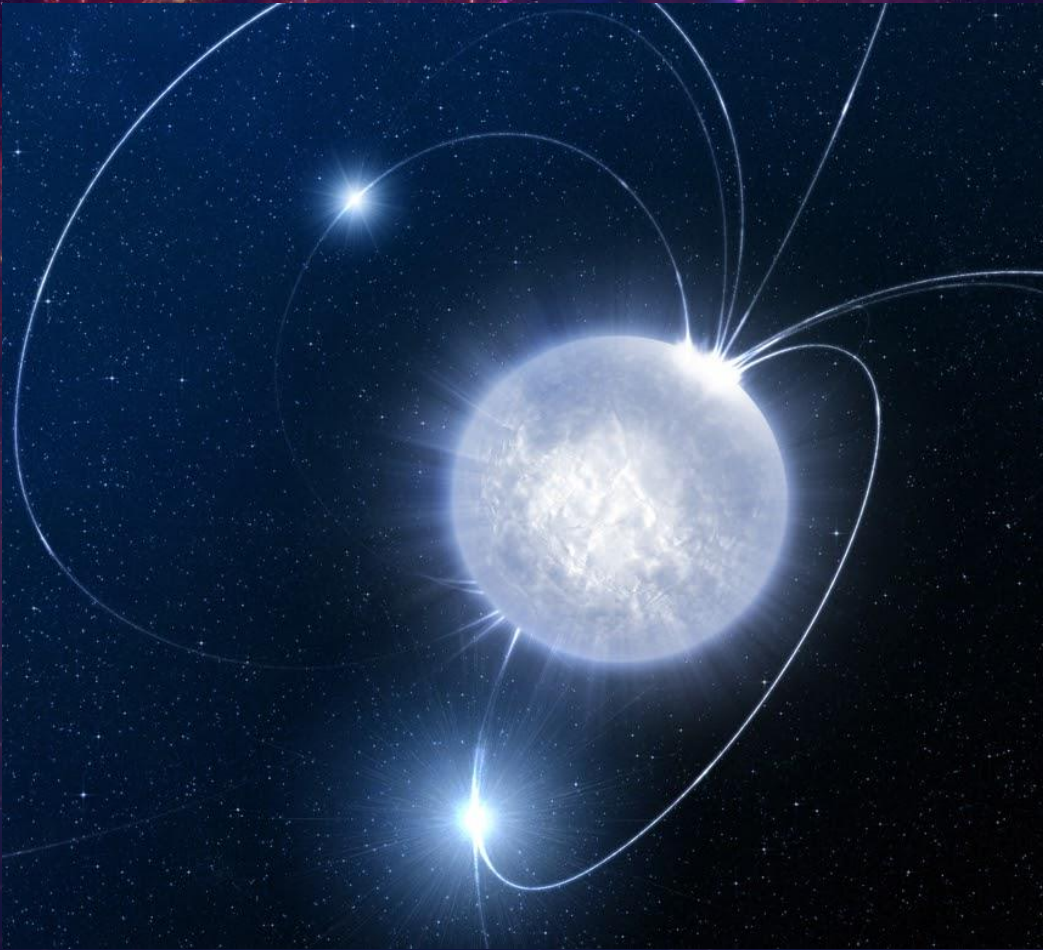


Neutron Stars - The Strongest Magnets in the Universe



Dr. Vanessa Graber

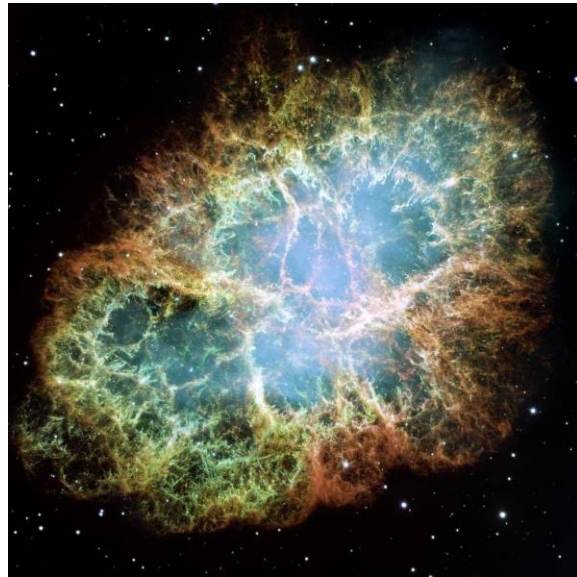
Institute of Space Sciences
(ICE-CSIC), Barcelona



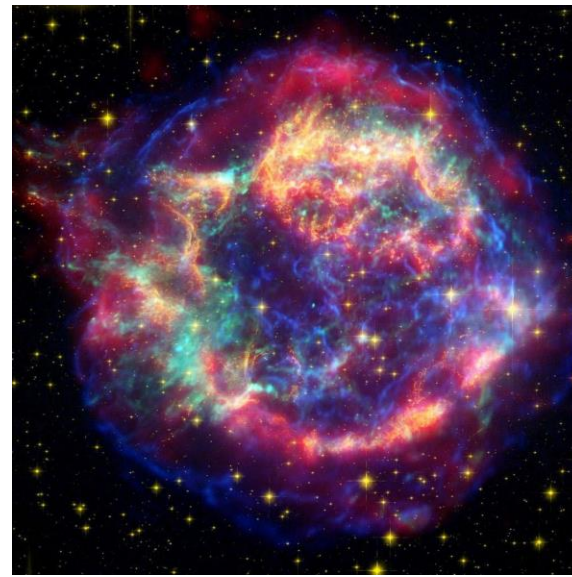
Neutron Star Formation

- At the end of their lives, very **massive stars** explode in so-called **supernovae**, leaving behind gigantic remnants.

Crab
Nebula,
1054



Credit: NASA, ESA, J. Hester, A. Loll (ASU)



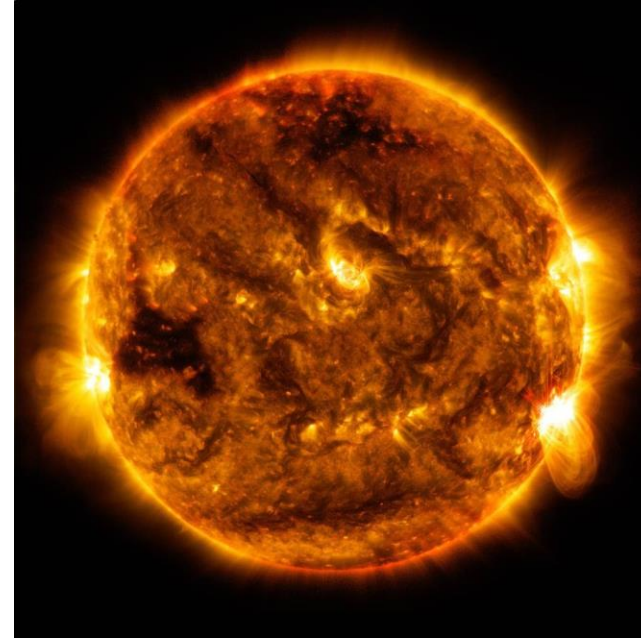
Cassiopeia A,
~1670

Credit: NASA, JPL-Caltech, STScI, CXC, SAO

Neutron Star Sizes and Masses

- Neutron stars have **sizes** that are comparable to a **city**.

Credit:
Google,
ESO, L. Calçada



Credit:
NASA, SDO

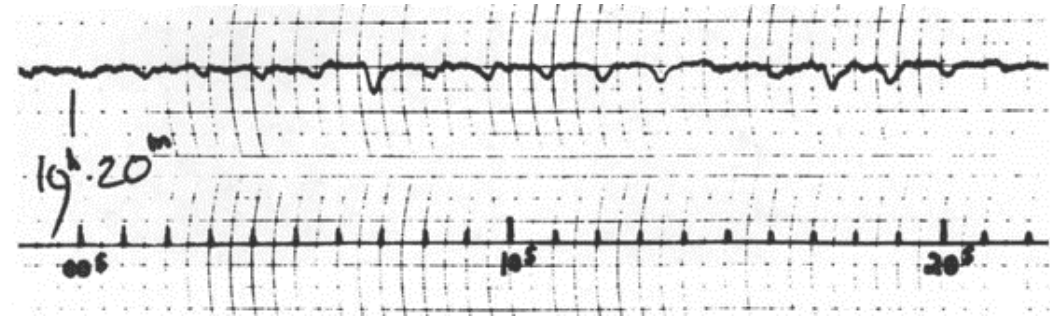
- Their **masses** are comparable to that of the **Sun**.

Neutron Star Discovery

- They were first observed by Jocelyn Bell Burnell in **1967**.



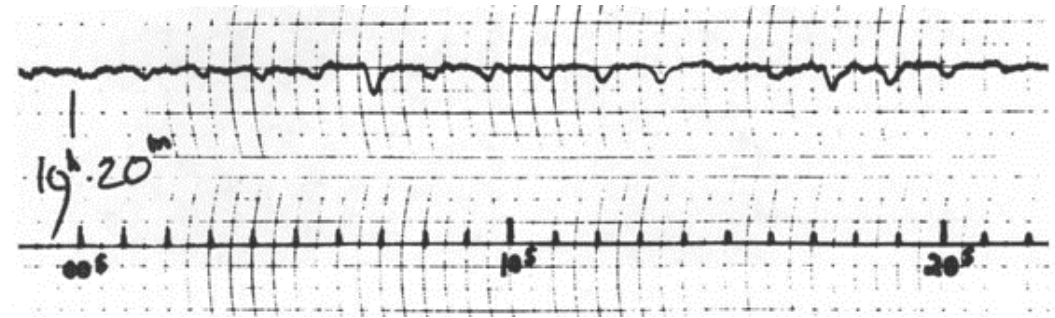
Credit: J. Bell Burnell



- The source, which repeated regularly at a **period** of **1.3s**, was (jokingly) called **LGM-1**.

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Neutron Star Rotation

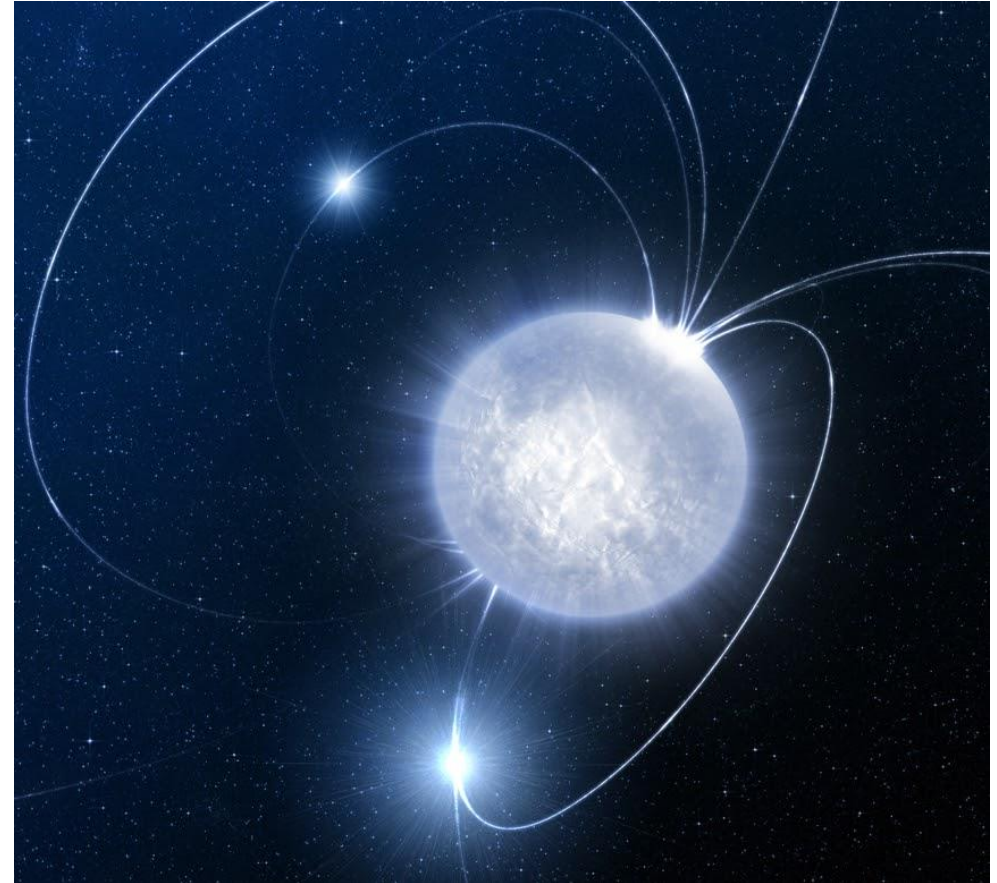
- These regular signals arise due to **fast rotation** and extremely strong magnetic fields.



- Neutron stars **spin** up to **~700 times** per second.

Neutron Star Magnetic Fields

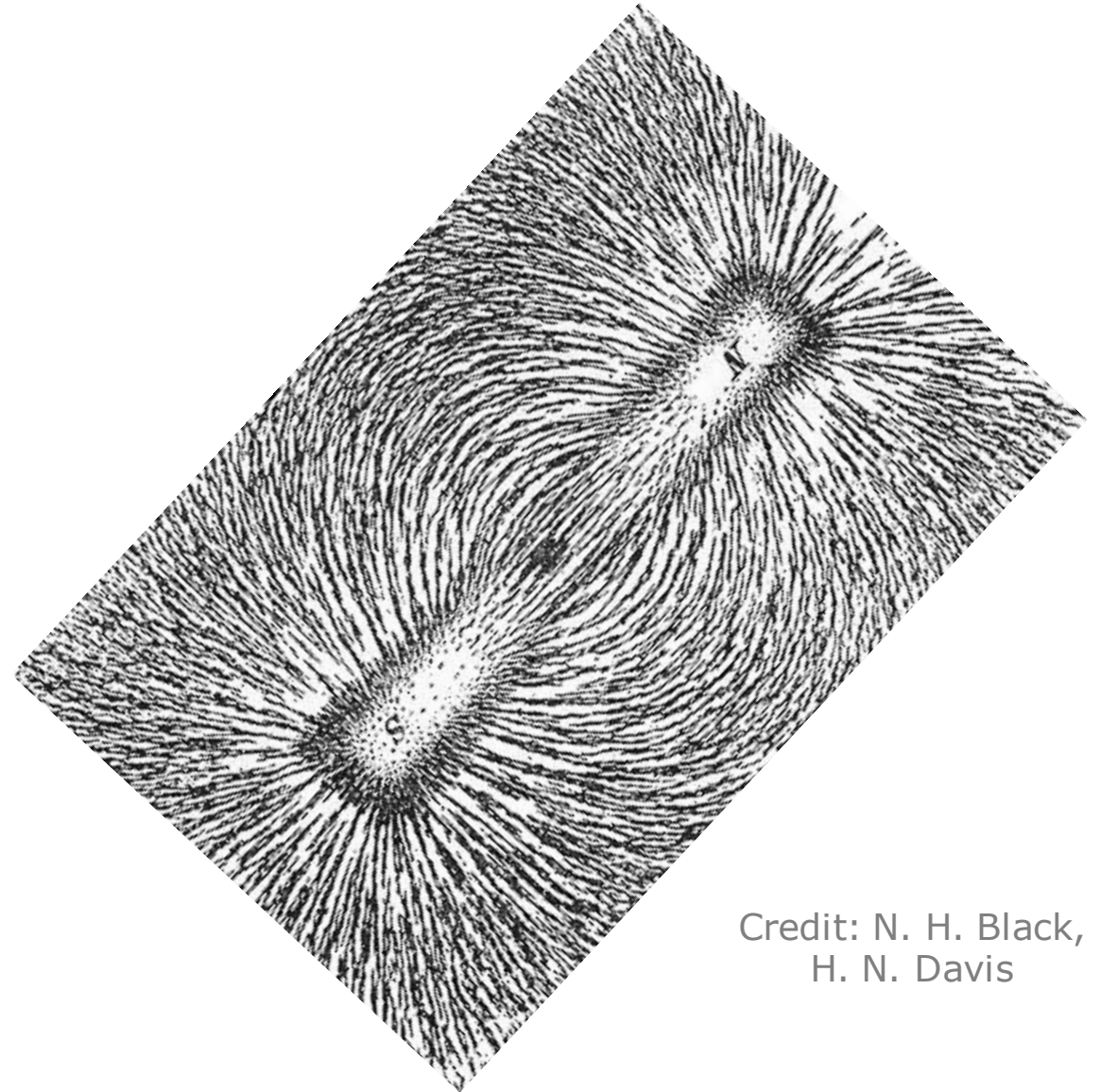
- Neutron stars are the **strongest magnets** in the Universe.
- Their fields are a **trillion times stronger** than the Earth's magnetic field.



Credit: ESO, L. Calçada

Neutron Star Magnetic Fields

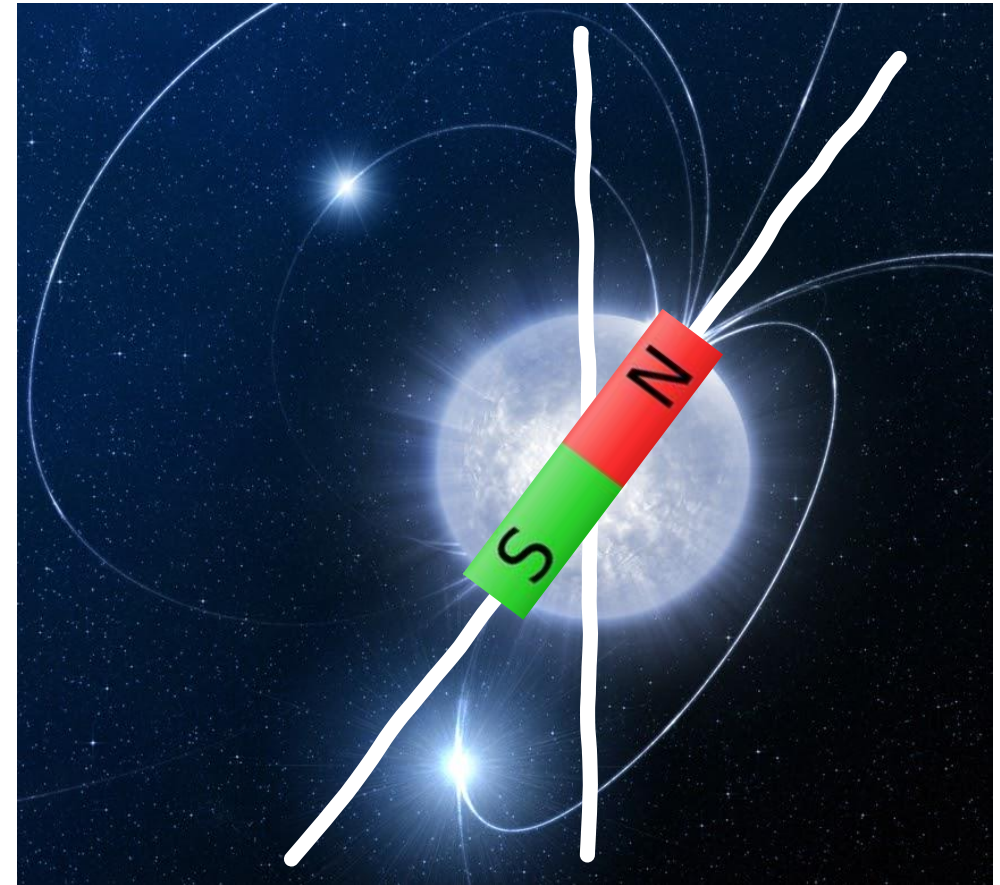
- The magnetic field on large scales is dominated by its **dipolar nature**.
- The field lines resemble those of **magnets** with a **north** and **south pole**.



Credit: N. H. Black,
H. N. Davis

Neutron Star Magnetic Fields

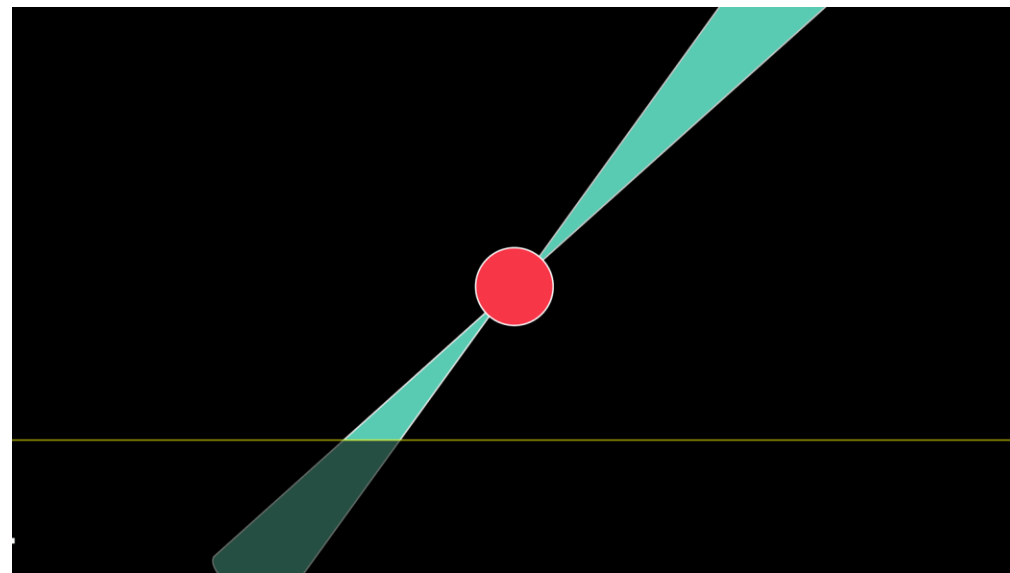
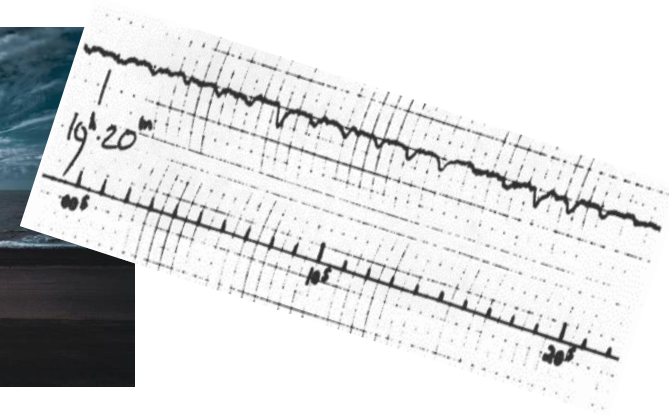
- **Particles** are accelerated along the open field lines and **emit radiation**.
- The rotation and magnetic field **axes** do not coincide but **form an angle**.



Credit: ESO, L. Calçada

Neutron Star Magnetic Fields

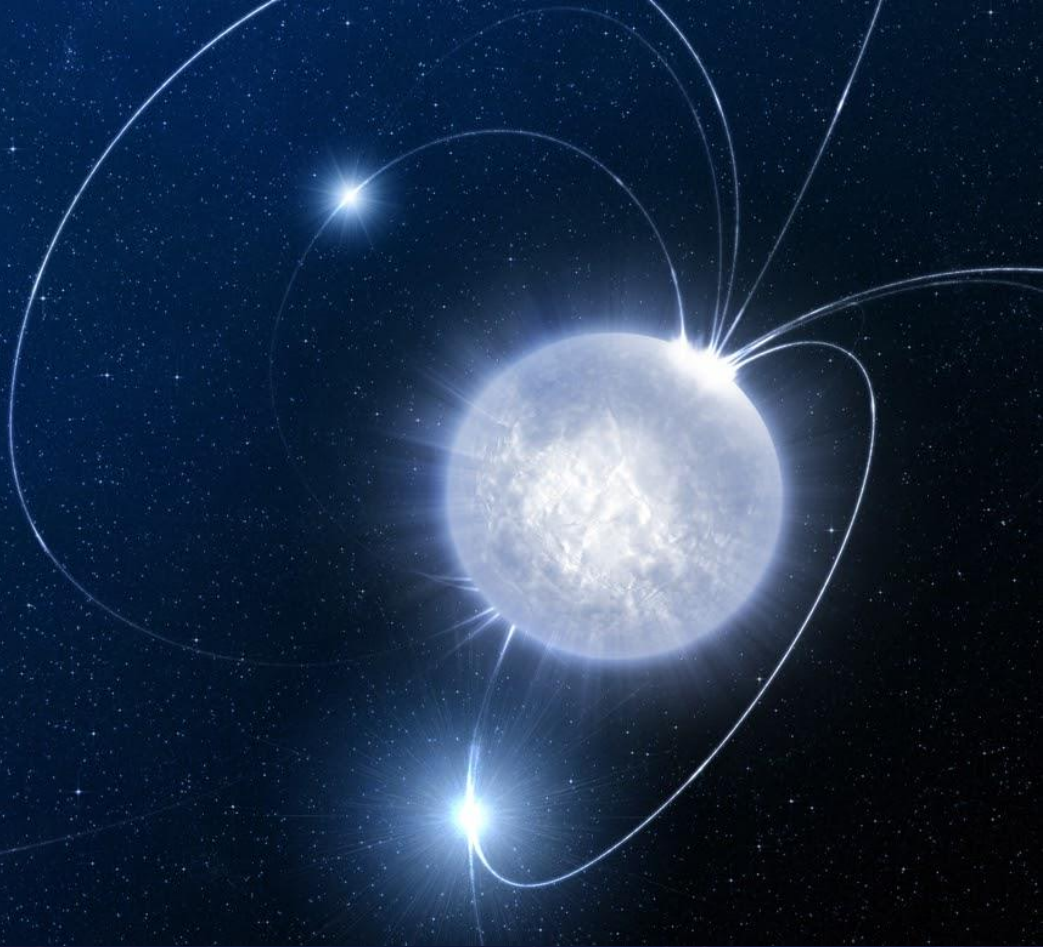
- Neutron stars emit radio waves similar to the way a **lighthouse** emits its light.
- This causes **regular radio emission** of many neutron stars, so-called **pulsars**.



Pulses as Diagnostic Tools

- By studying **pulse shapes**, we can e.g. learn more about the emission cone's structure and the magnetic field itself.
- The **difference in arrival time** between two pulses teaches us about **internal mechanisms** that affect the neutron star rotation.



A central image of a neutron star, a small, dense, white sphere with a textured surface. It is surrounded by a complex, glowing blue and white magnetic field structure consisting of several loops and arcs. Two bright, star-like points of light are visible on the field lines, one above and one below the star. The background is a dark, starry space with a colorful nebula in shades of red, orange, and blue.

Neutron stars are the strongest magnets in the Universe and the perfect laboratory to study matter under extreme conditions.