

Pulsares

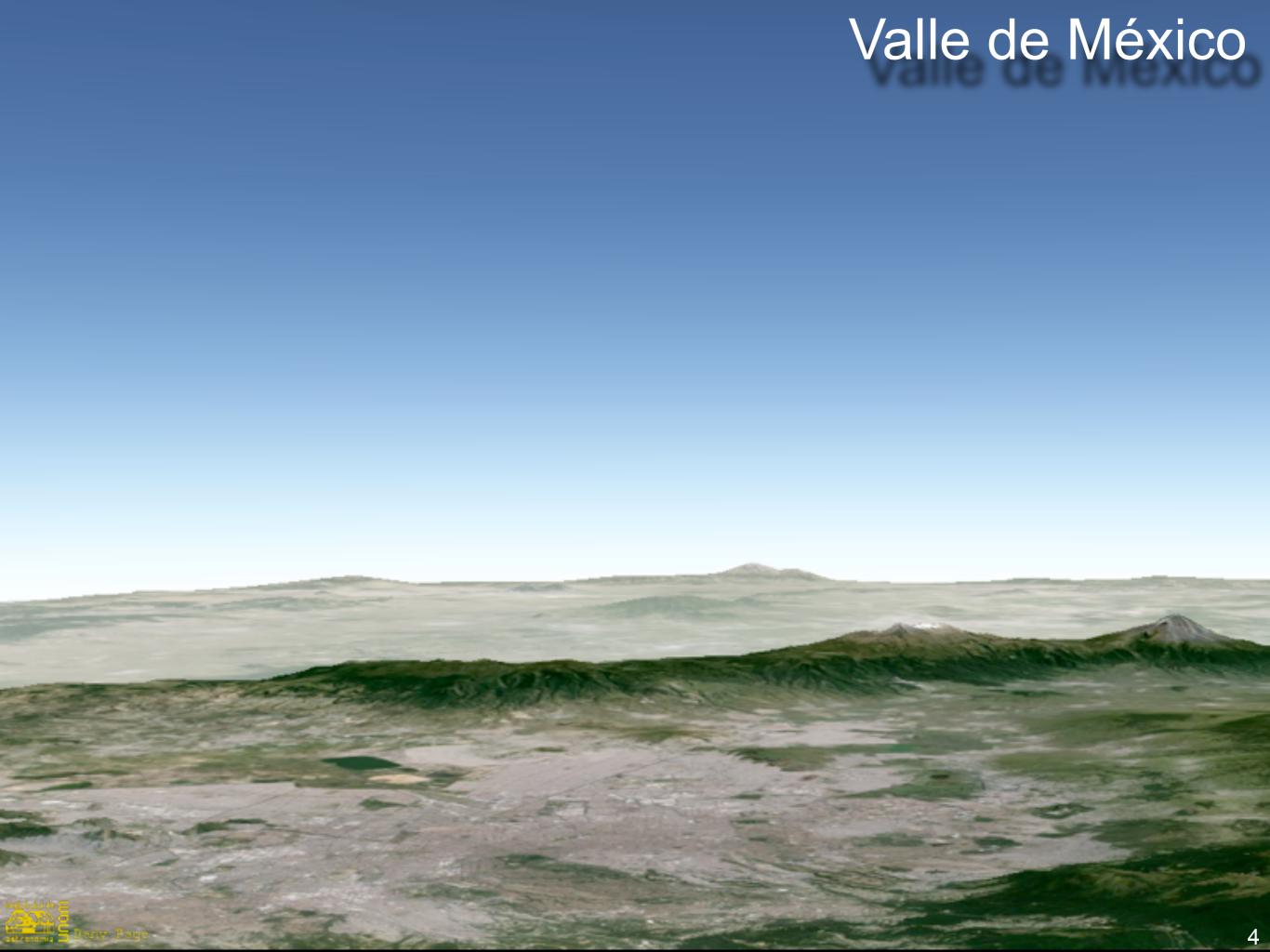
Estrellas de Neutrones

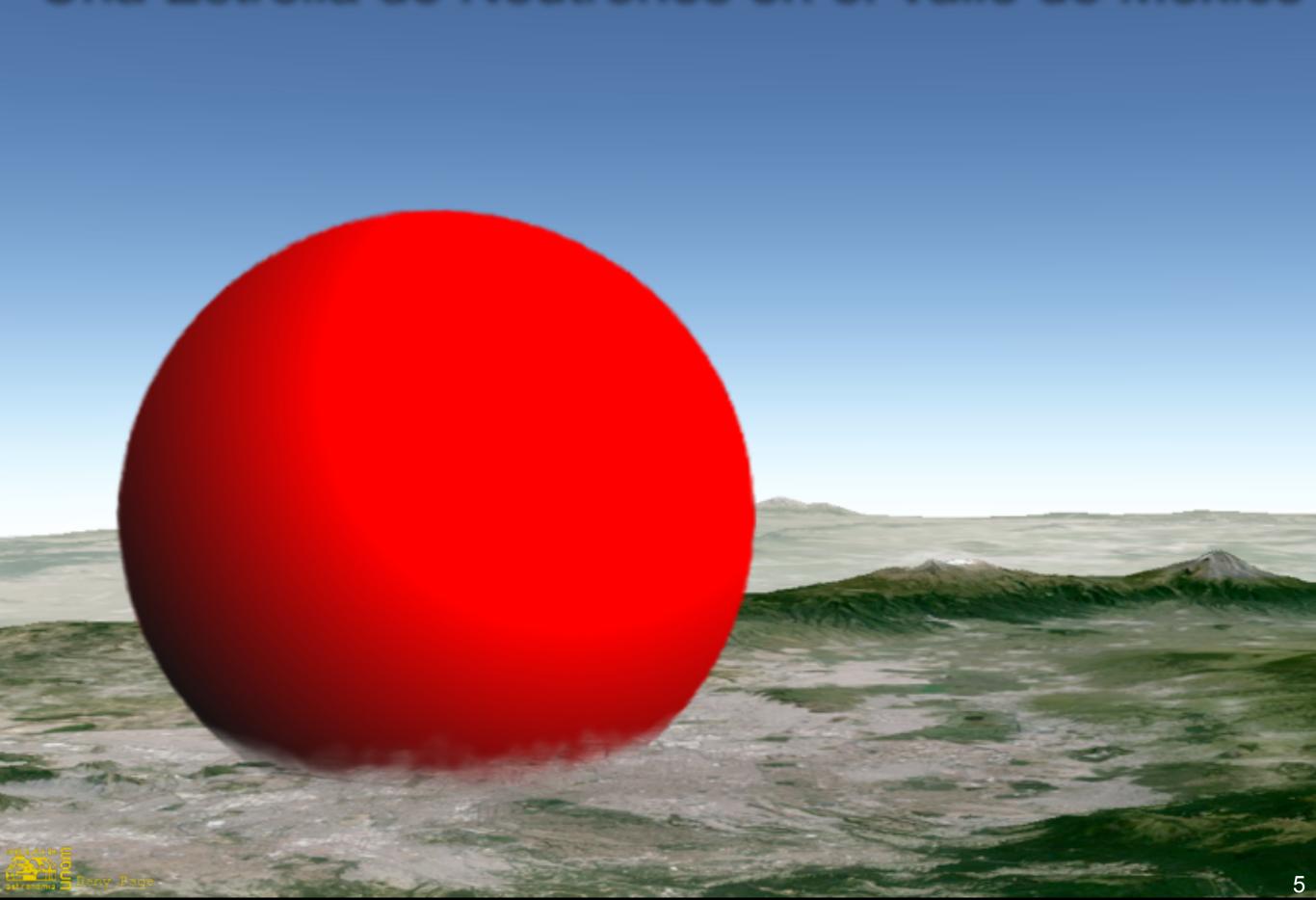
Dany Page

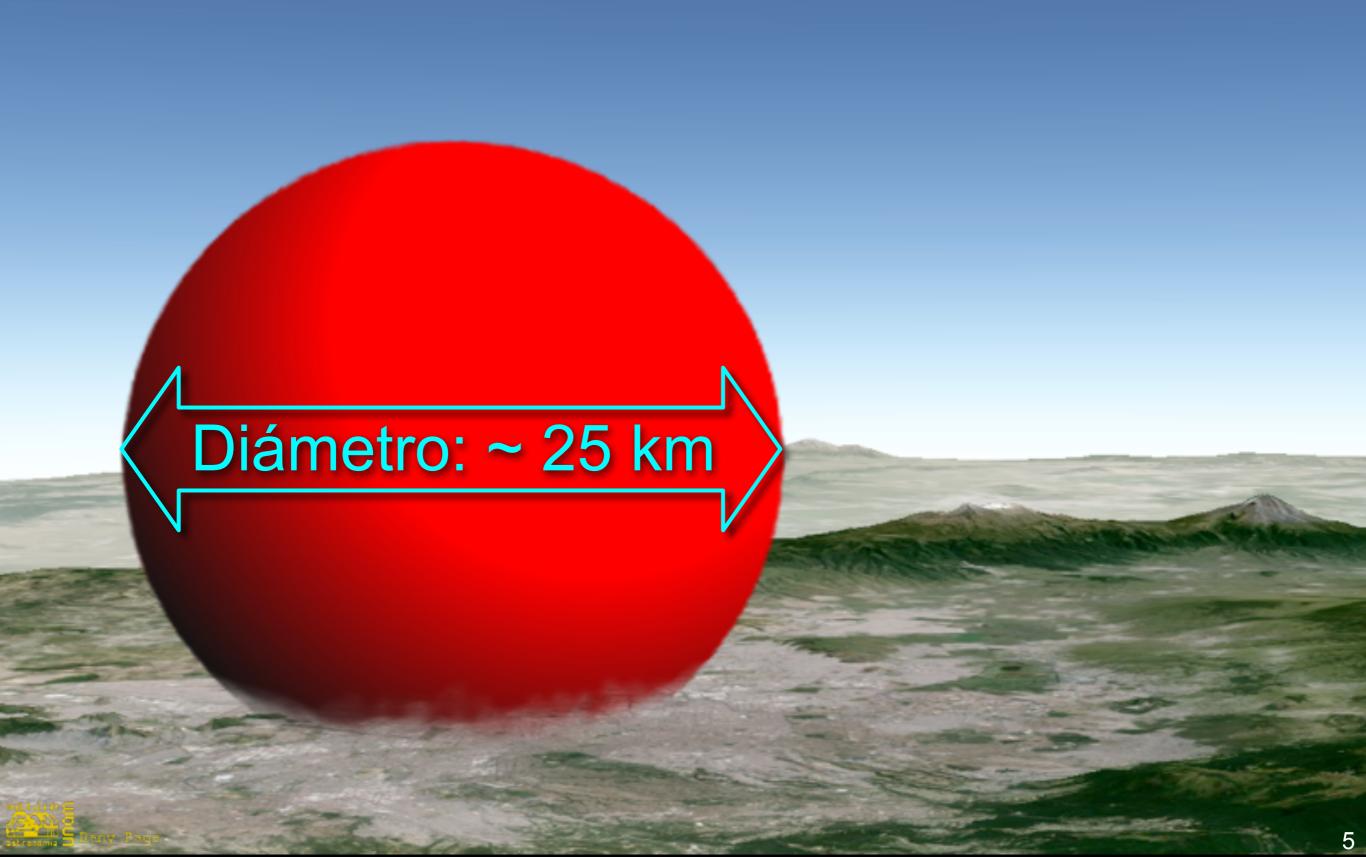
Instituto de Astronomía
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

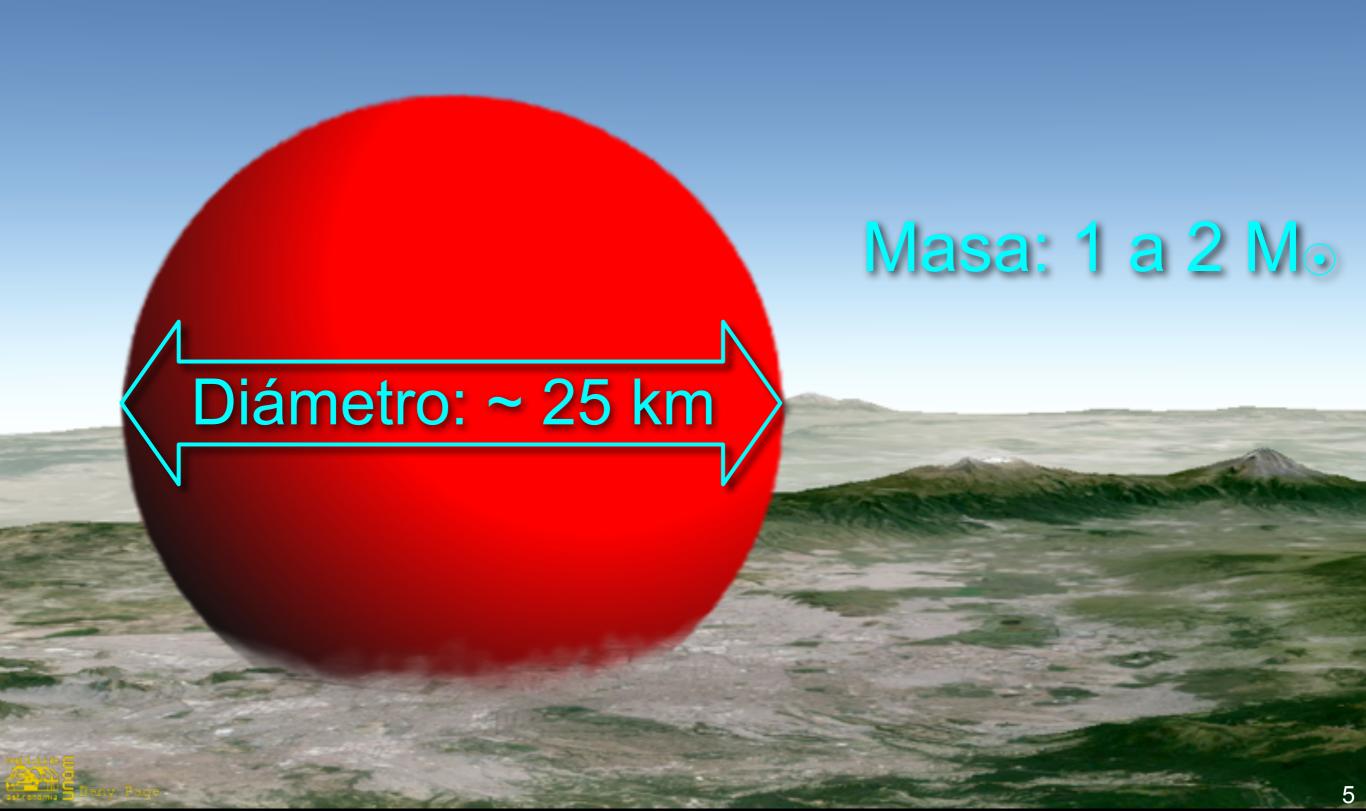
- Estrellas de Neutrones
- Pulsares
- Supernovas
- Campos Magnéticos
- Binarias de Rayos X

Estrellas de Neutrones

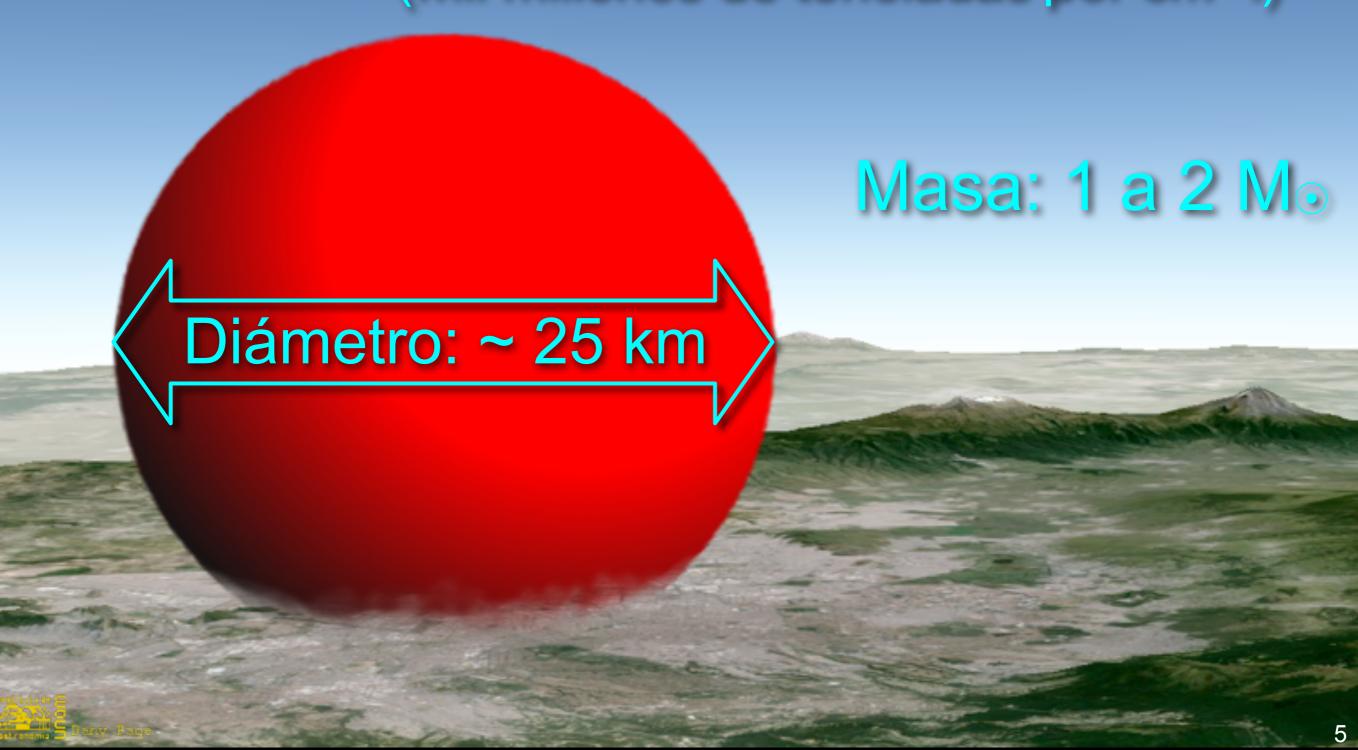












Densidad central: ~ 10¹⁵ g cm⁻³ (mil millones de toneladas por cm³!)















... va camino hacia la UNAM Atmósfera y Oceano Corteza metálica (~ 1 km) Carozo: $\rho > \rho_{nuc}$ $(\rho_{\text{nuc}} = 2.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ g cm}^{-3})$ Superfluido Superfluido en estrellas de neutrones: postulado en 1959 por A. Migdal Primera evidencia observacional: enfriamiento de "Cas A"

Las Estrellas de Neutrones Existen

Consideremos el pulsar mas rápido conocido: PSR J1748.2448aD en Terzan 5: periodo rotacional P=1.39 ms

Velocidad en el equador < velocidad de la luz:

$$v_{\rm equator} = \Omega R = \frac{2\pi R}{P} < c \Longrightarrow R < 2\pi cP = 65 \,\mathrm{km}$$

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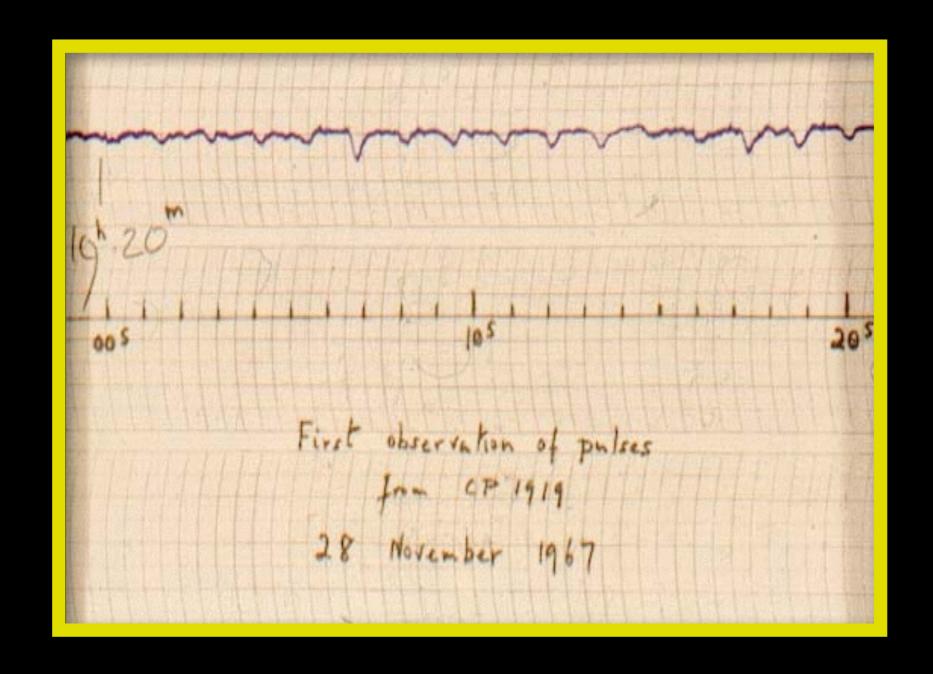
Acceleración gravitacional: agravedad > acentrifuga en el equador:

$$a_{\text{gravity}} = \frac{GM}{R^2} > a_{\text{centrifugal}} = \Omega^2 R = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{P^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{M}{R^3} > \frac{4\pi^2}{GP^2}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \overline{\rho} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} > 8 \times 10^{13} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

Pulsares

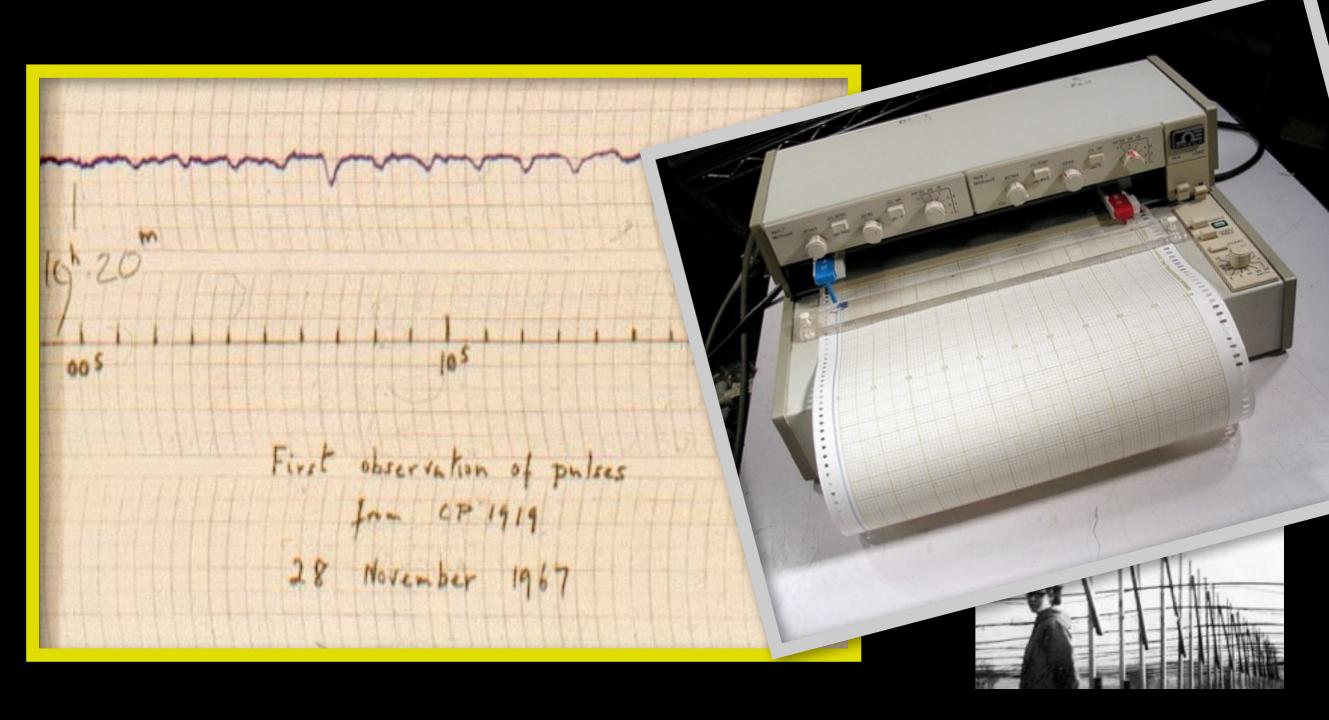
El Descubrimiento del Primer Pulsar (1967)





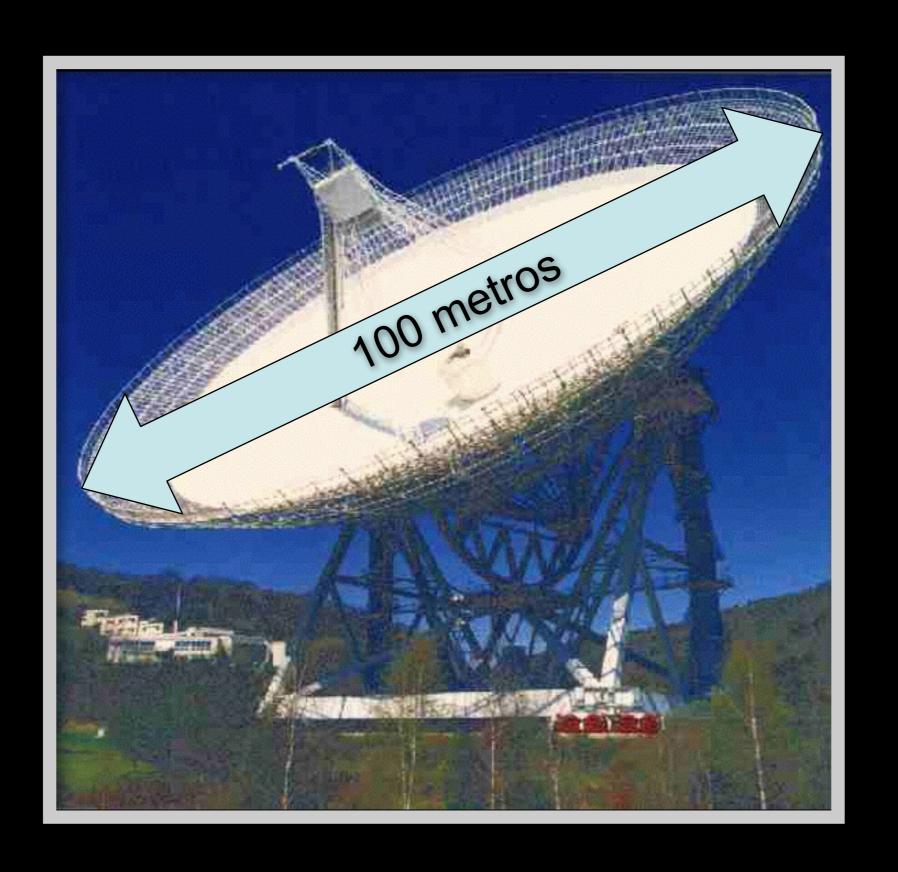
Jocelyn Bell

El Descubrimiento del Primer Pulsar (1967)



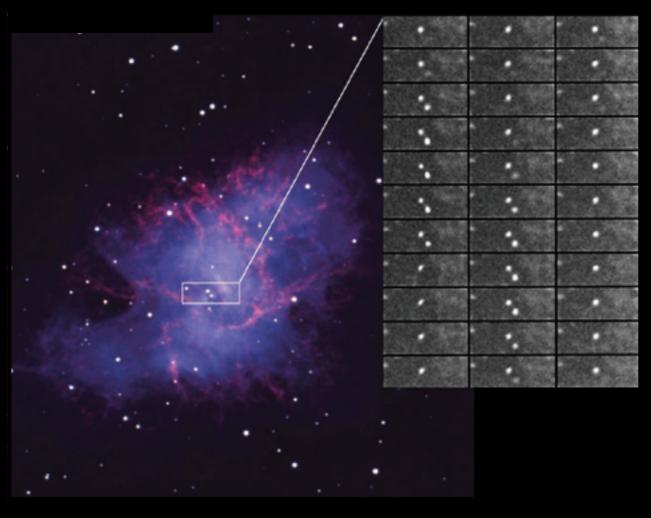
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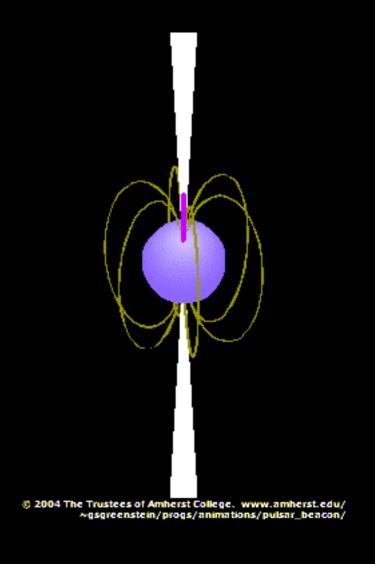
El Radio-Telescopio de Effelsberg (Bonn)



El Pulsar del Cangrejo

Periodo de rotación: 33 milisegundos

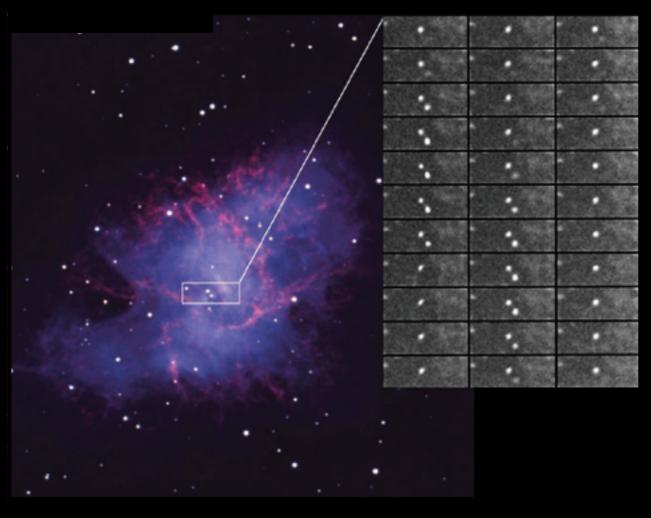


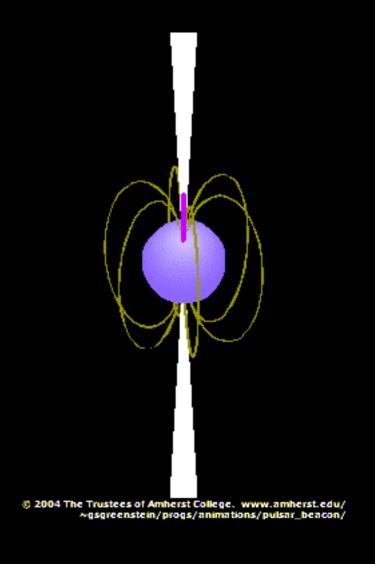


Solo un pugnado de pulsares se ven en el óptico: la gran mayoría se had descubierto en ondas radio

El Pulsar del Cangrejo

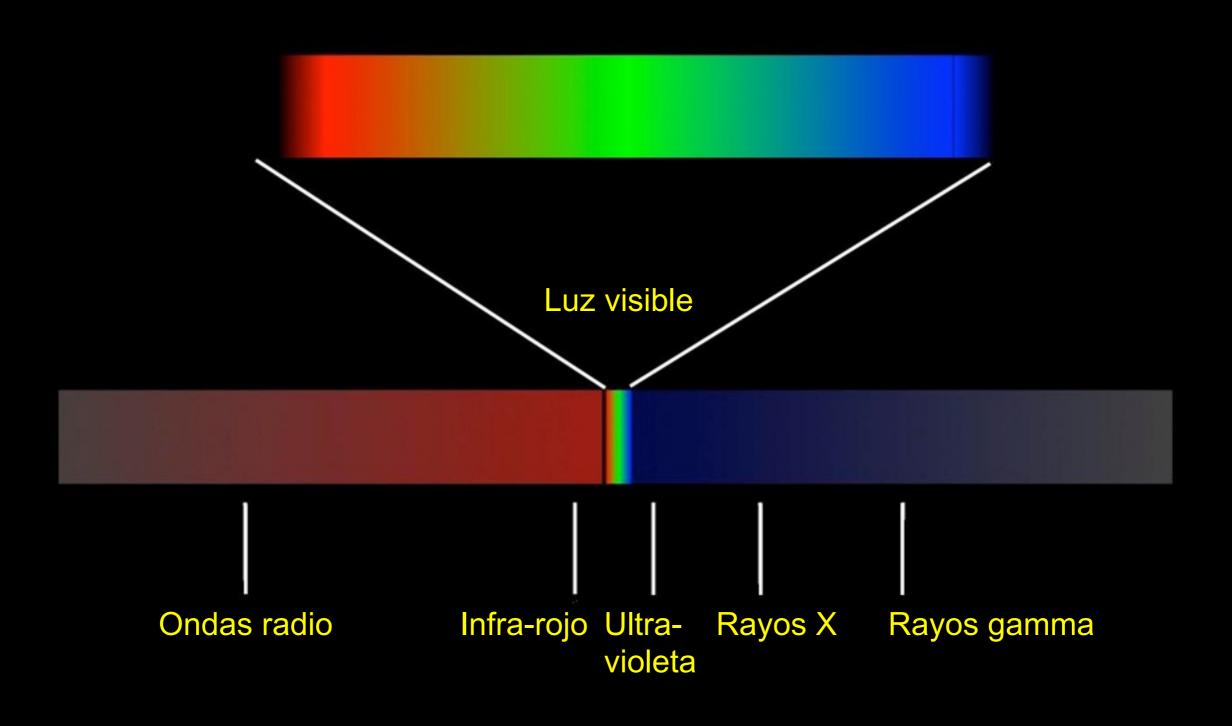
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El Espectro Electromagnético





Un pulsar, "PSR", es una ESTRELLA de NEUTRONES con un periodo de rotación o "espín", P, medido Es todo.

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Es todo.

Un PSR puede ser un

- Pulsar radio
- Pulsar óptico
- Pulsar de rayos X
- Pulsar de rayos gamma

...

- Pulsar de neutrinos
- Pulsar de ondas gravitacionales

¡ Todavía no detectados!

y puede ser aislado o binario.

En un sistema binario puede estar acretando, o no acretando o puede a veces estar acretando y luego ya no, ...

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La inmensa mayoría de las estrellas de neutrones no son pulsares.

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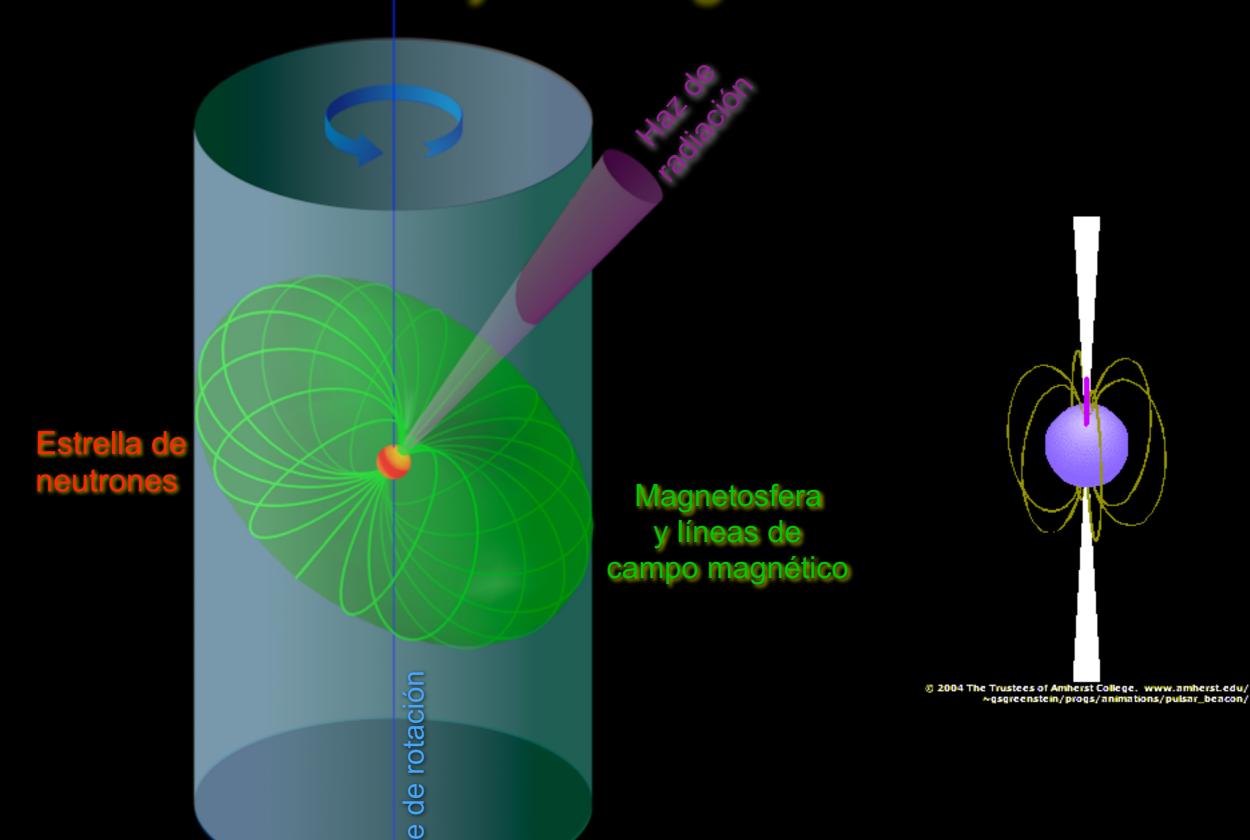
Es toda

La inmensa mayoría de las estrellas de neutrones no son pulsares.

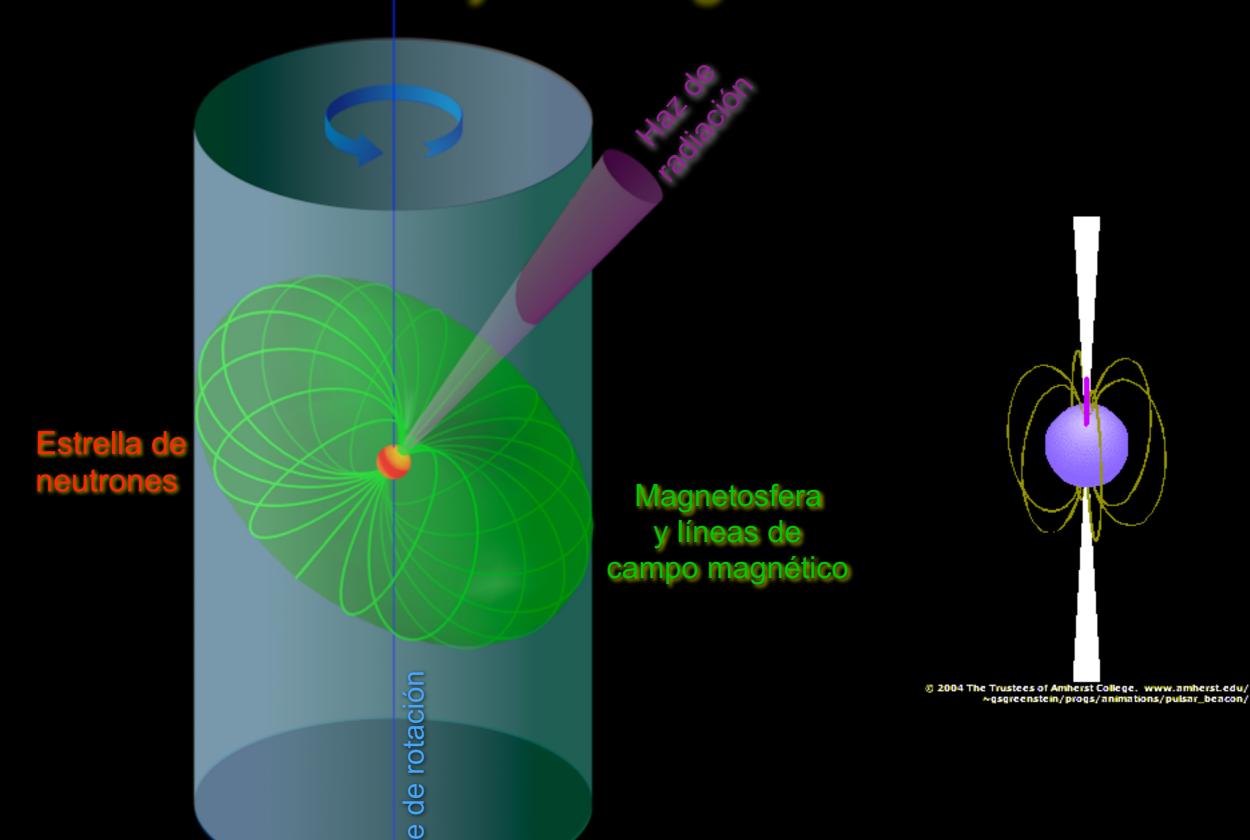
La mayoría de las estrellas de neutrones conocidas son pulsares.

Hay unas 10¹¹ estrellas en la Vía Láctea y un 1% de ellas (108-109) son estrellas de neutrones 0.1% de ellas (10⁴-10⁵) han de ser pulsares de los cuales unos 2000 han sido detectados.

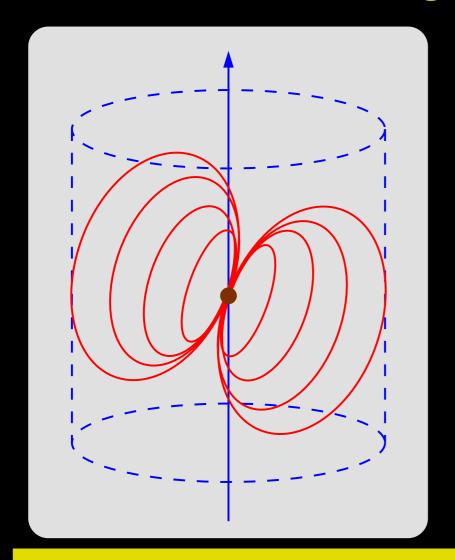
Un Pulsar y su Magnetosfera



Un Pulsar y su Magnetosfera



El Modelo Magneto-Dipolar de Frenado I



$$R_{lc} = \frac{c}{\Omega} = \frac{cP}{2\pi} \simeq 50 \,\mathrm{km} \times P_{\mathrm{millisec}}.$$

$$B_{lc} \cong B_0 \left(\frac{R}{R_{lc}}\right)^3 = \frac{B_0 R^3}{c^3} \Omega^3$$

$$E_{m,lc} = \frac{B_{lc}^2}{4\pi} = \frac{B_0^2 R^6}{4\pi c^6} \Omega^6$$

$$\dot{E}_{\rm md} \sim -A_{lc} E_{m,lc} c \simeq \frac{B_0^2 R^6}{c^3} \Omega^4$$
 con $A_{lc} \simeq 4\pi R_{lc}^2$

$$con A_{lc} \simeq 4\pi R_{lc}^2$$

Radiación en el vacío:

Radiación magneto-dipolar
$$\dot{E}_{
m md}^{
m vac.}=-rac{B_p^2R^6\Omega^4}{c^3} imesrac{1}{6}\sin^2\alpha$$

El Modelo Magneto-Dipolar de Frenado II

Energía cinética de rotación
$$E_{
m rot}=rac{1}{2}I\Omega^2 \implies \dot{E}_{
m rot}=I\Omega\dot{\Omega}$$

Ecuación de frenado magneto-dipolar: $\dot{E}_{
m rot} = -\dot{E}_{
m md}$

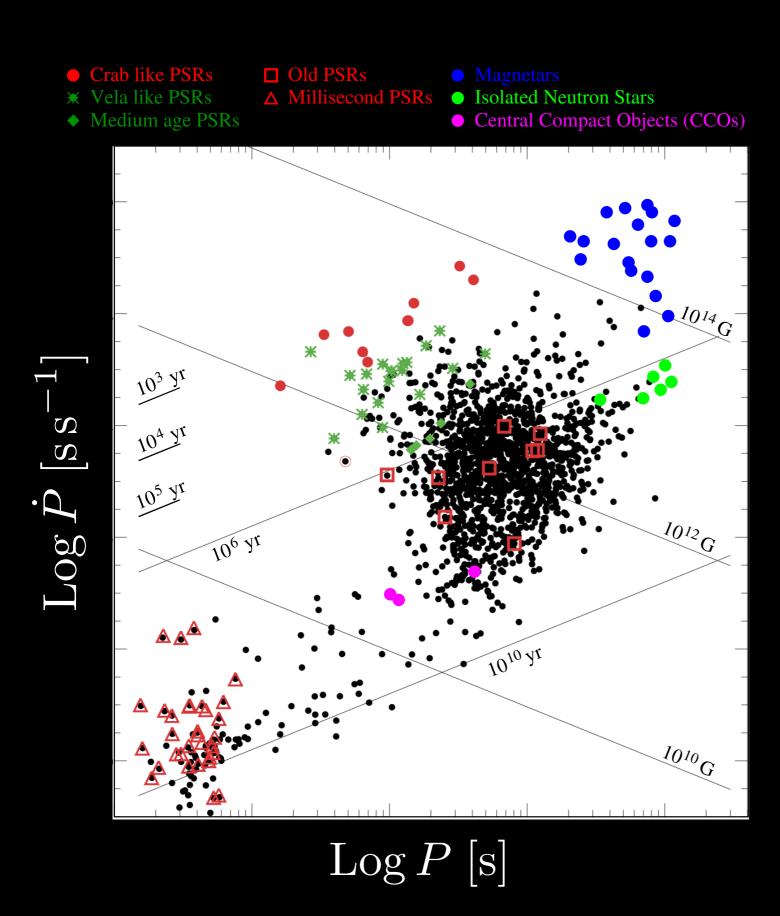
nos da:
$$\dot{\Omega}=-k\frac{B_0^2R^6}{c^3I}\Omega^3 \quad (k\simeq 1)$$

Campo magnético superficial:

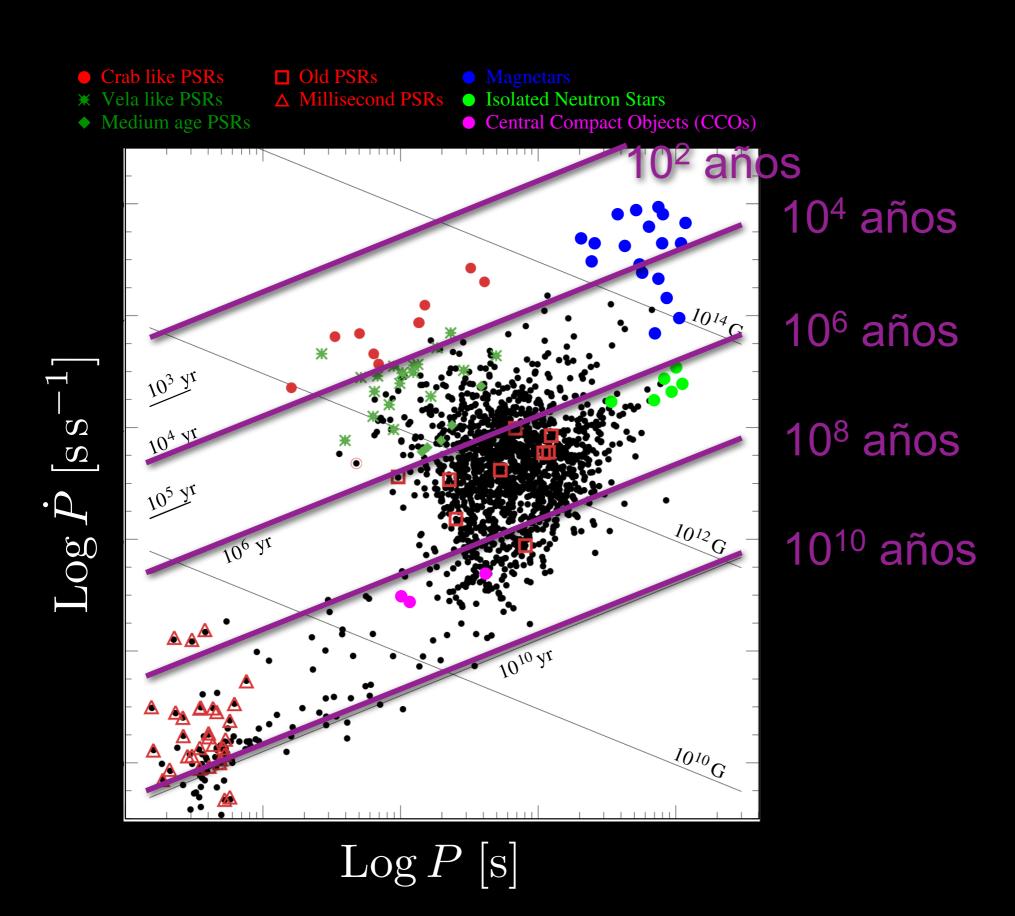
$$B_p \simeq \sqrt{\frac{c^3 |\dot{\Omega}|}{\Omega^3 I R^6}}$$

$$\simeq 3.2 \times 10^{19} (P\dot{P})^{1/2} \text{ G} \simeq 1.5 \times 10^{12} \frac{P}{0.01\text{s}} \left(\frac{1000 \text{ yr}}{\tau_c}\right)^{1/2} \text{ G}$$

El diagrama P-P

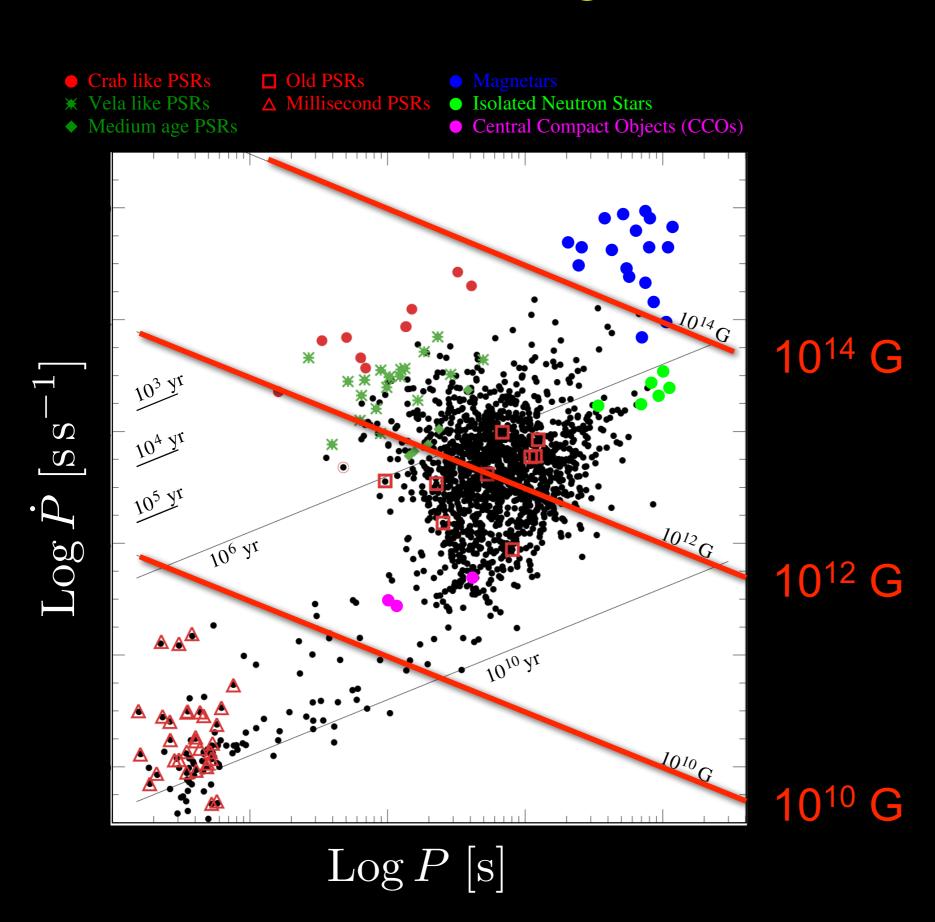


El diagrama P-P



Ineas de edad dinámica

El diagrama P-P



Chandra: rayos X





Hubble: óptico

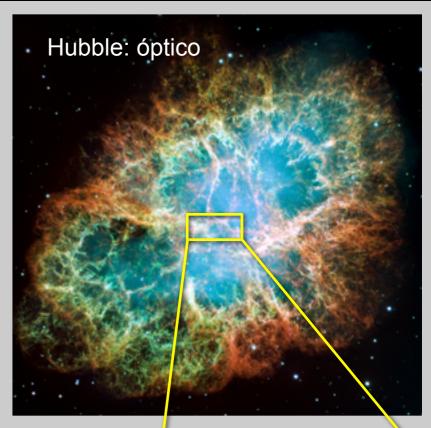
El Pulsar del Cangrejo



Chandra: rayos X



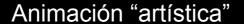


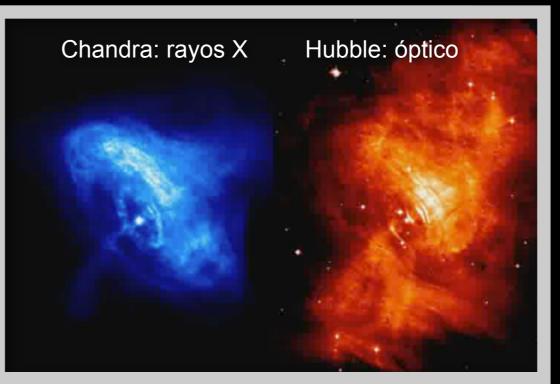


El Pulsar del Cangrejo y su maquinaria en acción







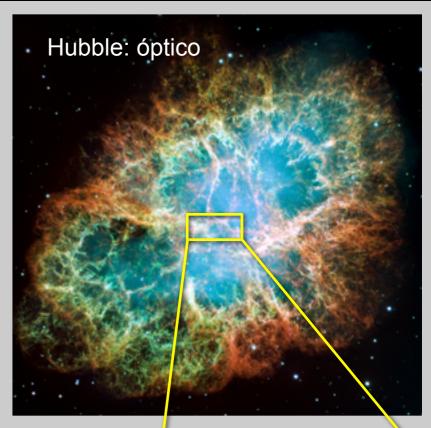


La animación usa observaciones realizadas en unos 7 meses

Chandra: rayos X



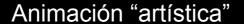


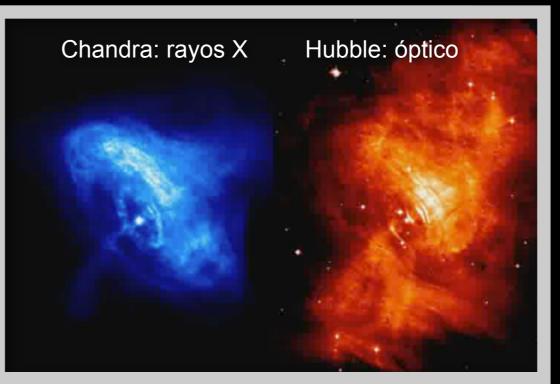


El Pulsar del Cangrejo y su maquinaria en acción









La animación usa observaciones realizadas en unos 7 meses



Supernovas

Betelgeuse una estrella masiva a punto de explotar

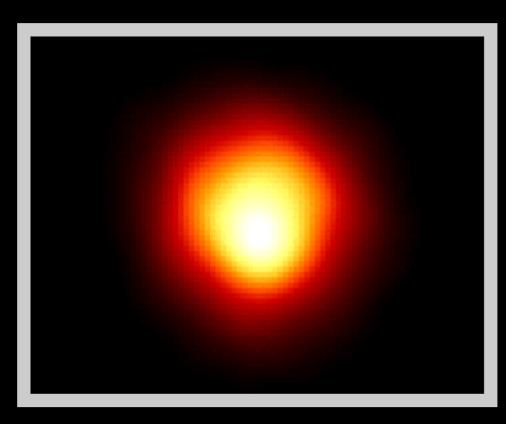
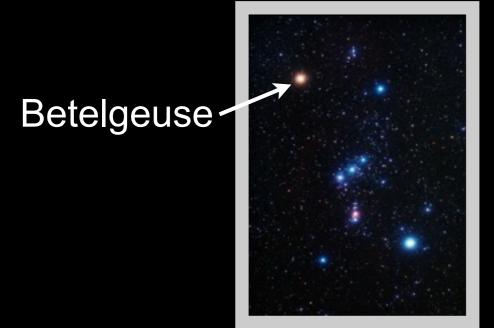
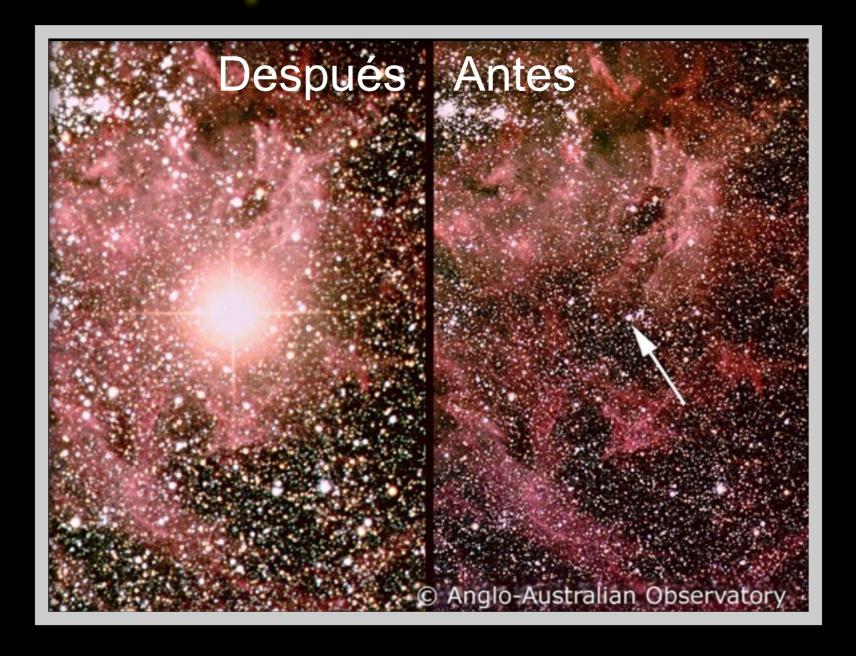


Imagen del Telescopio Espacial (HST)





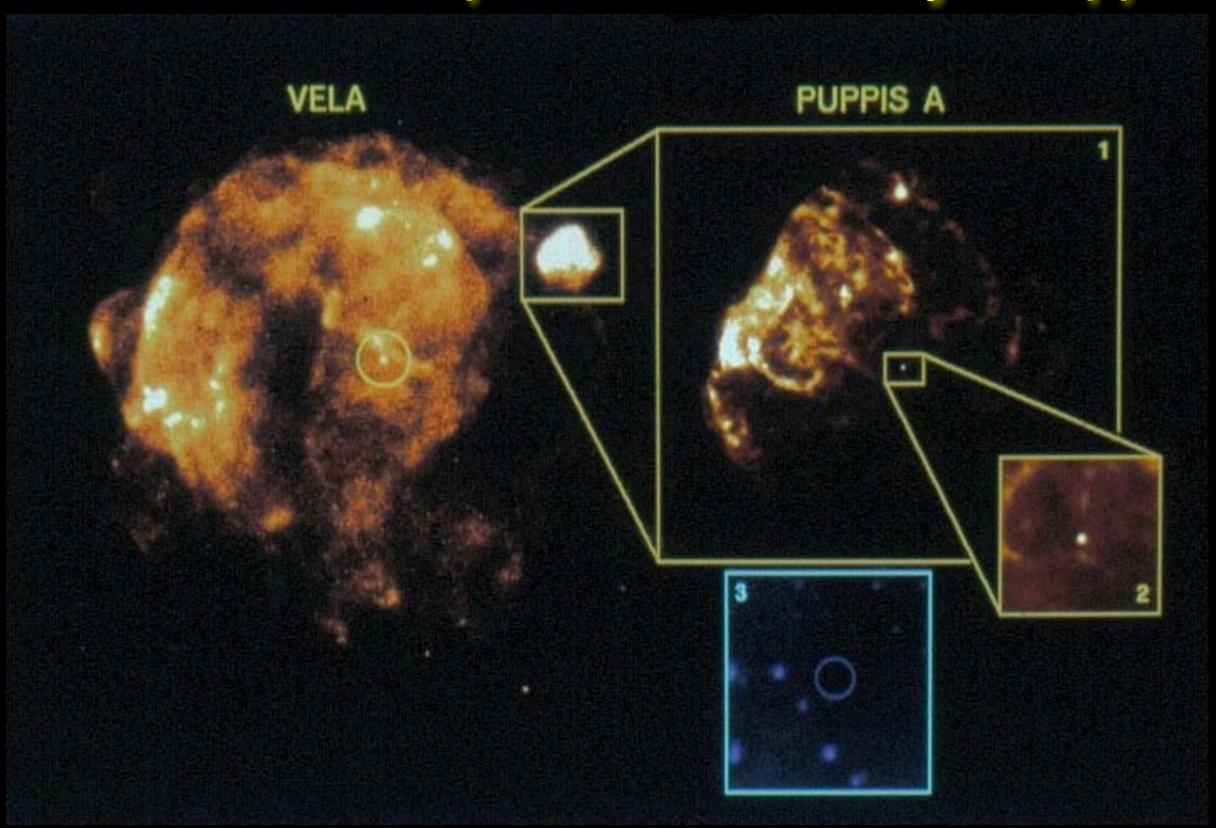
La Supernova SN 1987A



Descubierta el 23 de febrero de 1987 por lan Shelton (Observatorio Las Campanas, Chile)

Una supernova emita mas luz (durante unos días) que toda un galaxia.

Remanentes de Supernovas "Vela" y "Puppis A"



Imágenes de satélite de rayos X Rosat



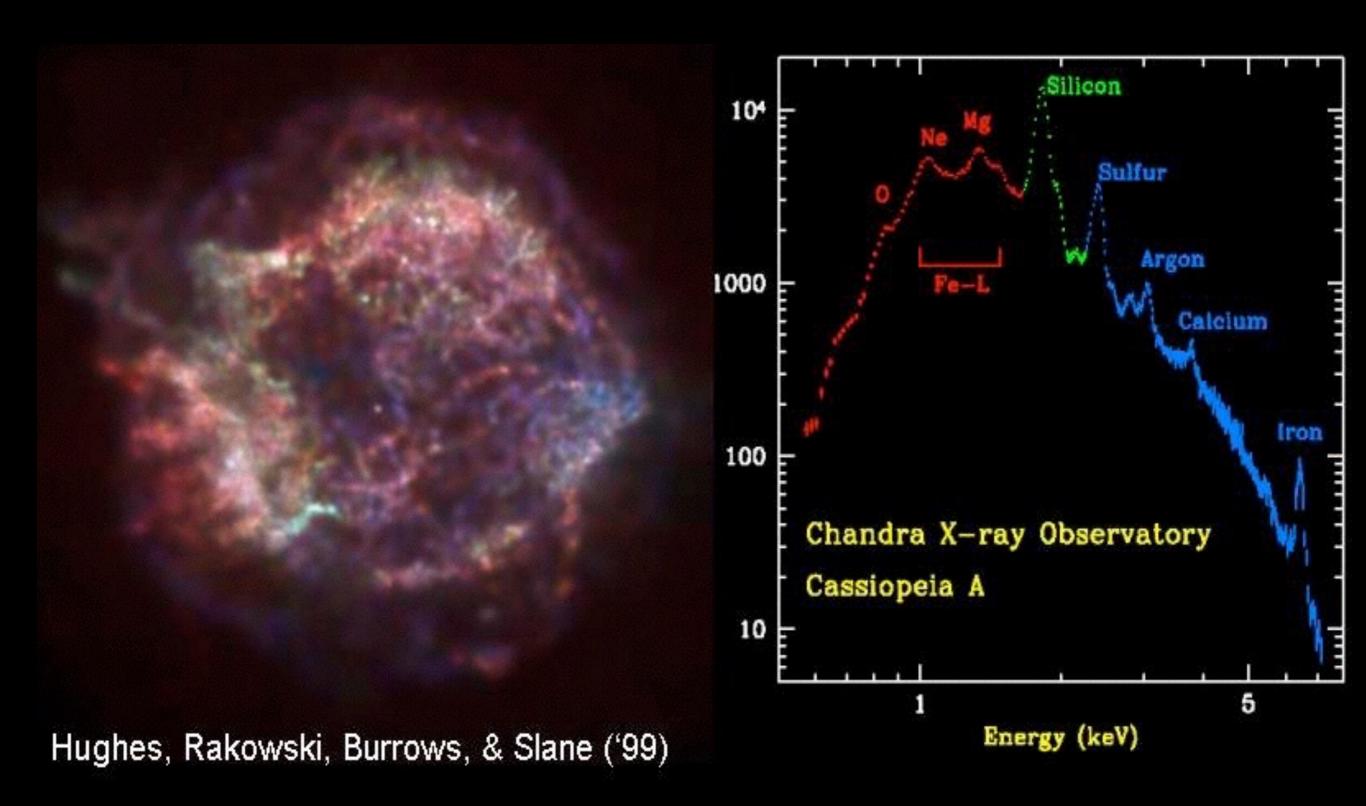
Remanente de Supernova "Cassiopeia A" Optico (Hubble Space Telescope) Cassiopeia A Image Credit: NASA and The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA) Acknowledgment: R. Fesen (Dartmouth) and J. Morse (Univ. of Colorado 33

Remanente de Supernova "Cassiopeia A" Optico (Hubble Space Telescope)



- Remanente mas joven conocido: expansión da ~300 años
- Supernova probablemente observada por J. Flamsteed en 1680
- Proviene de la explosión de una estrella de unas 20-25 M₀

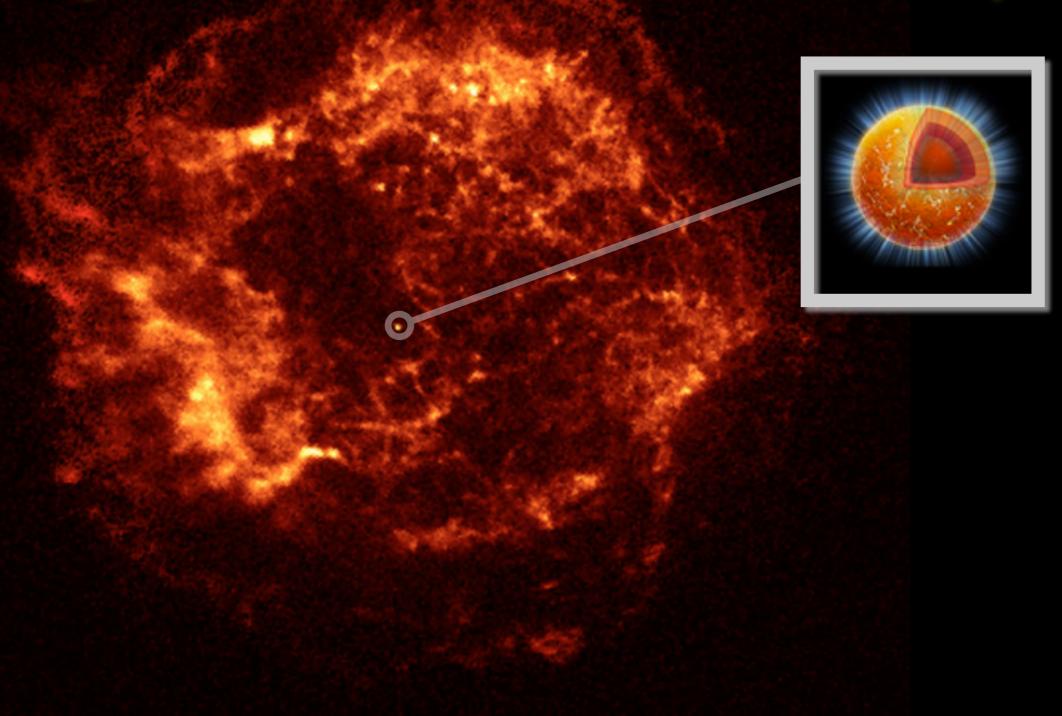
Cassiopeia A: primera luz de Chandra



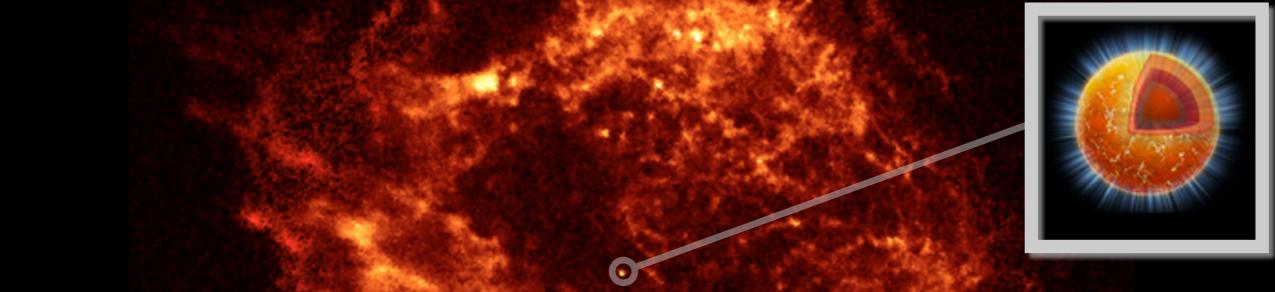
Remanente de Supernova "Cassiopeia A" Rayos X ("Primera luz" de Chandra, 1999)



Remanente de Supernova "Cassiopeia A" Rayos X ("Primera luz" de Chandra, 1999)



Remanente de Supernova "Cassiopeia A" Rayos X ("Primera luz" de Chandra, 1999)



- Estrella de neutrones mas joven conocida.
- 12 años de observaciones por Chandra: T_e bajó un 5%!
- Enfriamiento rápido debido a emisión de neutrinos por la transición de fase de sus neutrones al estado superfluido.
- Superfluido mas denso conocido (10¹⁵ g cm⁻³) a la fecha y temperatura crítica mas alta: T_c ~ 500,000,000 K

Campos Magnéticos

Campo magnético terrestre	0.6 Gauss
Iman de refrigerador	100 G
Electro-iman de IRMN Manchas solares	10,000 G = 10 ⁴ G
Campo persistente mas fuerte producido por electro-imanes	5x10 ⁵ G
Campo mas fuerte producido en laboratorio	10 ⁶ - 10 ⁷ G
Enanas blancas ultra-magnetizadas	10 ⁹ G
Campo magnético en pulsares muy viejos	10 ⁸ -10 ⁹ G
Campo magnético de un pulsar típico	10 ¹² G
Campo magnetico de un magnetar	10 ¹⁵ G
Máximo campo magnético teoricamente posible (efectos cuánticos)	10 ²⁴ G

Campo magnético terrestre

Iman de refrigerador

Electro-iman de IRMN | Mand

Campo persistente mas fuerte

Campo mas fuerte producido e

Enanas blancas ultra-magnetiz

Campo magnético en pulsares may viejos

0.6 Gauss

100 G

 $10,000 G = 10^4 G$

5x10⁵ G

 $10^6 - 10^7 \, \text{G}$

10⁹ G

10⁸-10⁹ G

 $10^{12} \, \mathrm{G}$

 $10^{15} \, \mathrm{G}$

 $10^{24} \, \text{G}$

Campo magnético de un pulsar típico

Campo magnetico de un magnetar

Máximo campo magnético teoricamente posible (efectos cuánticos)

and ignore it.

Campo magnético terrestre

Iman de refrigerador

Electro-iman de IRMN | Mancha

Campo persistente mas fuerte pro

Campo mas fuerte producido en la

Enanas blancas ultra-magnetizadas

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Electro-iman de IRMN | Manchas solares

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Campo persiste

Campo mas fue

Enanas blancas

Campo magnéti

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Campo mas fuerte producid
Enanas blancas ultra-magne
Campo magnético en pulsar
Campo magnético de un pu
Campo magnetico de un ma
Máximo campo magnético te



Campo magnético terrestre

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0.6 Gauss

Iman de refrigerador

100 G

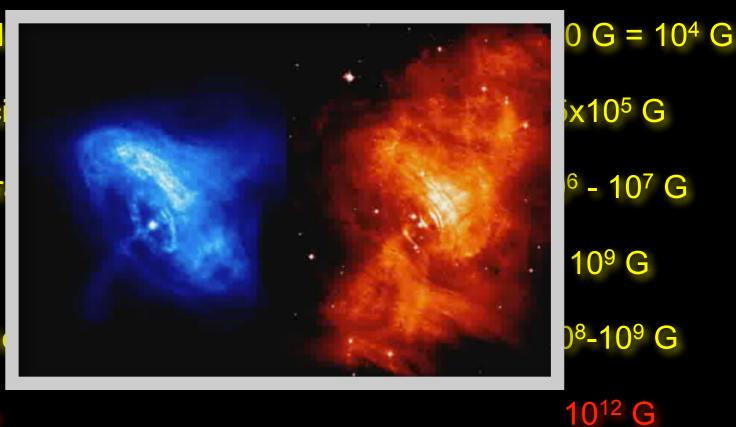
Electro-iman de IRMN | Manchas sol

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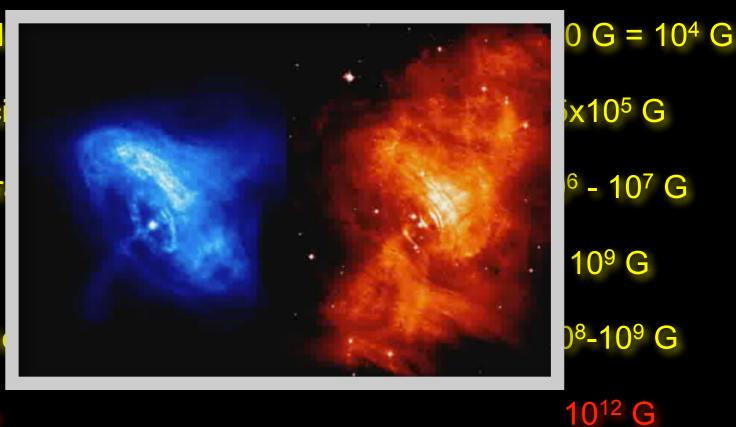
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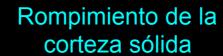
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Máximo campo magnético teoricamente posible (efectos cuánticos)

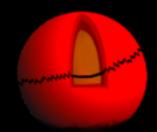
 $10^{24} \, \text{G}$

Magnetares: destellos de rayos γ

Tensión magnética interna

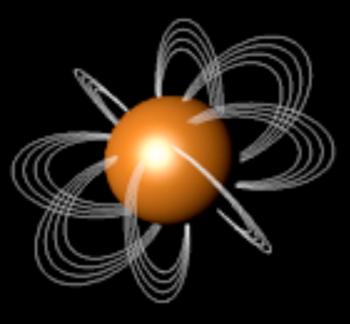


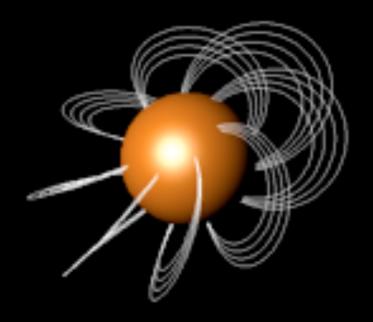


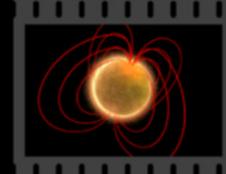


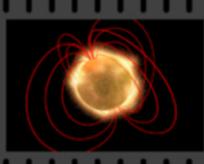
Campo magnético dipolar

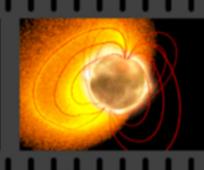
Campo magnético torcido

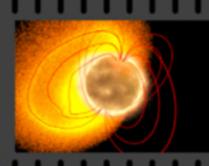


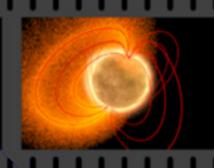


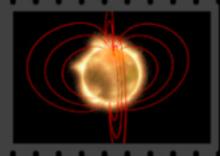




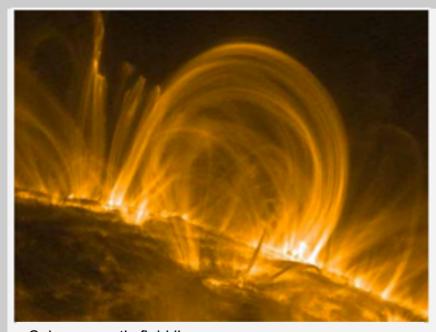




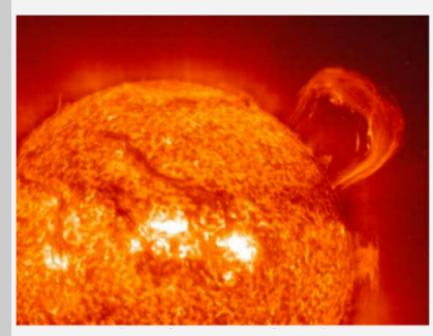




Magnetares: destellos de rayos γ

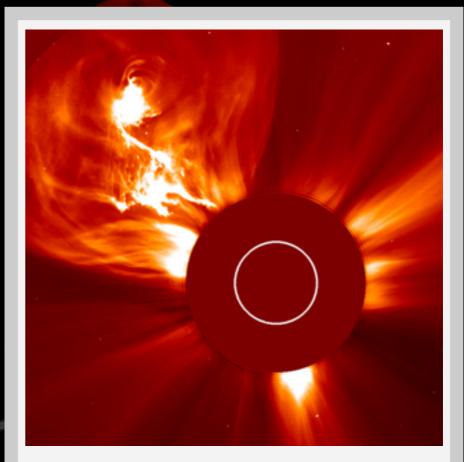


Solar magnetic field lines. Credit: Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences)



Sun protuberance.
Credit: Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Rompimiento de la corteza sólida



Coronal mass ejection.
Credit: NASA/ESA SOHO, Instrument LASCO on SOHO
(Large Angle and Spectrometric COronagraph)

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Electro-iman de IRMN Manchas solares	10,000 G = 10 ⁴ G
Campo persistente mas fuerte producido por electro-imanes	5x10 ⁵ G
Campo mas fuerte producido en laboratorio	10 ⁶ - 10 ⁷ G
Enanas blancas ultra-magnetizadas	10 ⁹ G
Campo magnético en pulsares muy viejos	10 ⁸ -10 ⁹ G
Campo magnético de un pulsar típico	10 ¹² G
Campo magnetico de un magnetar	10 ¹⁵ G
Máximo campo magnético teoricamente posible (efectos cuánticos)	10 ²⁴ G

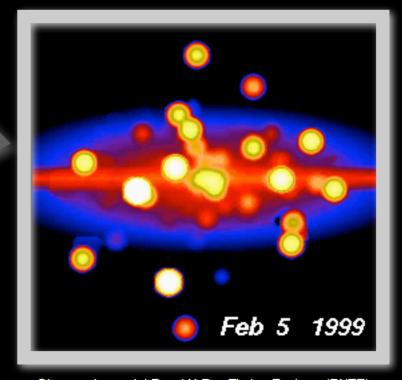
Binarias de Rayos X

Binarias de Rayos X: Región del Centro Galáctico



La Vía Láctea desde San Pedro Mártir (Stéphane Guisard)

Binarias de Rayos X en el Centro Galáctico



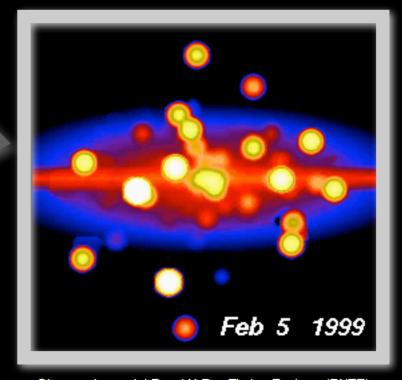
Observaciones del Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer (RXTE)

Binarias de Rayos X: Región del Centro Galáctico



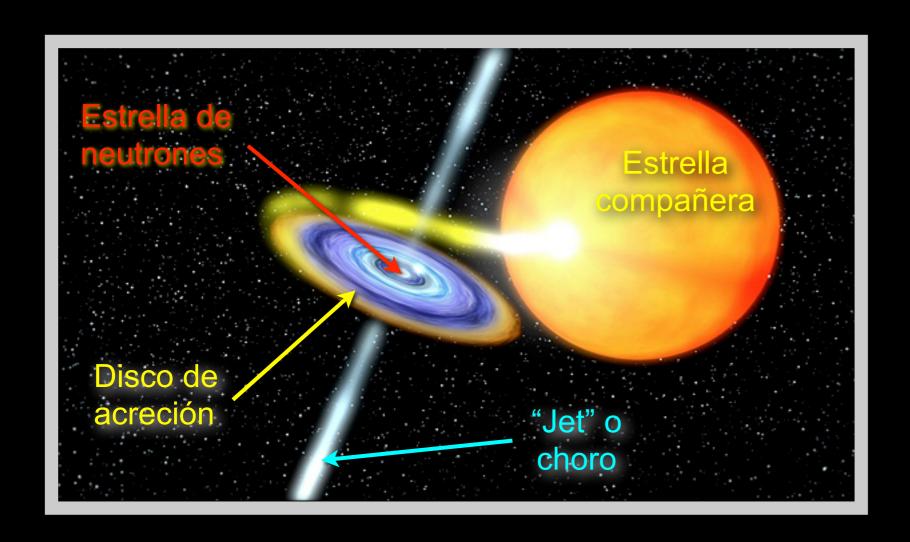
La Vía Láctea desde San Pedro Mártir (Stéphane Guisard)

Binarias de Rayos X en el Centro Galáctico



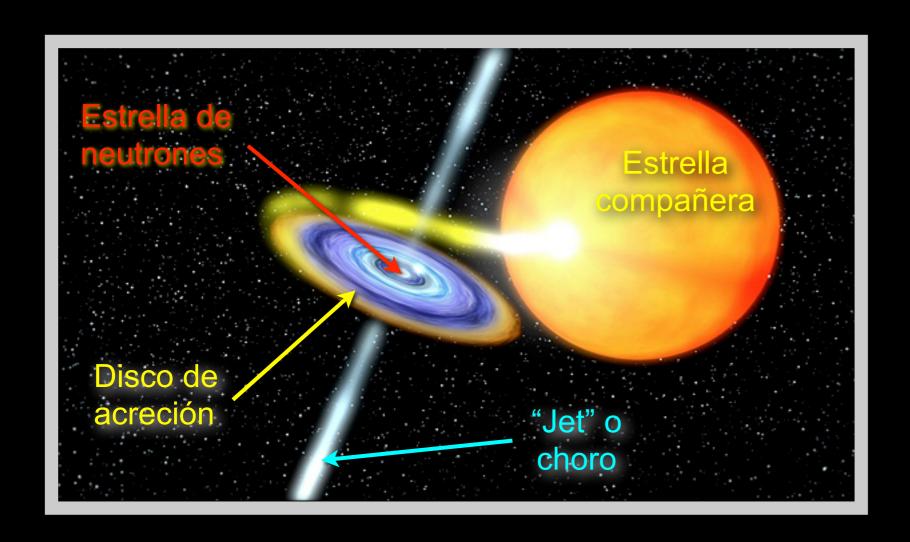
Observaciones del Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer (RXTE)

Simulaciones de binarias con acreción



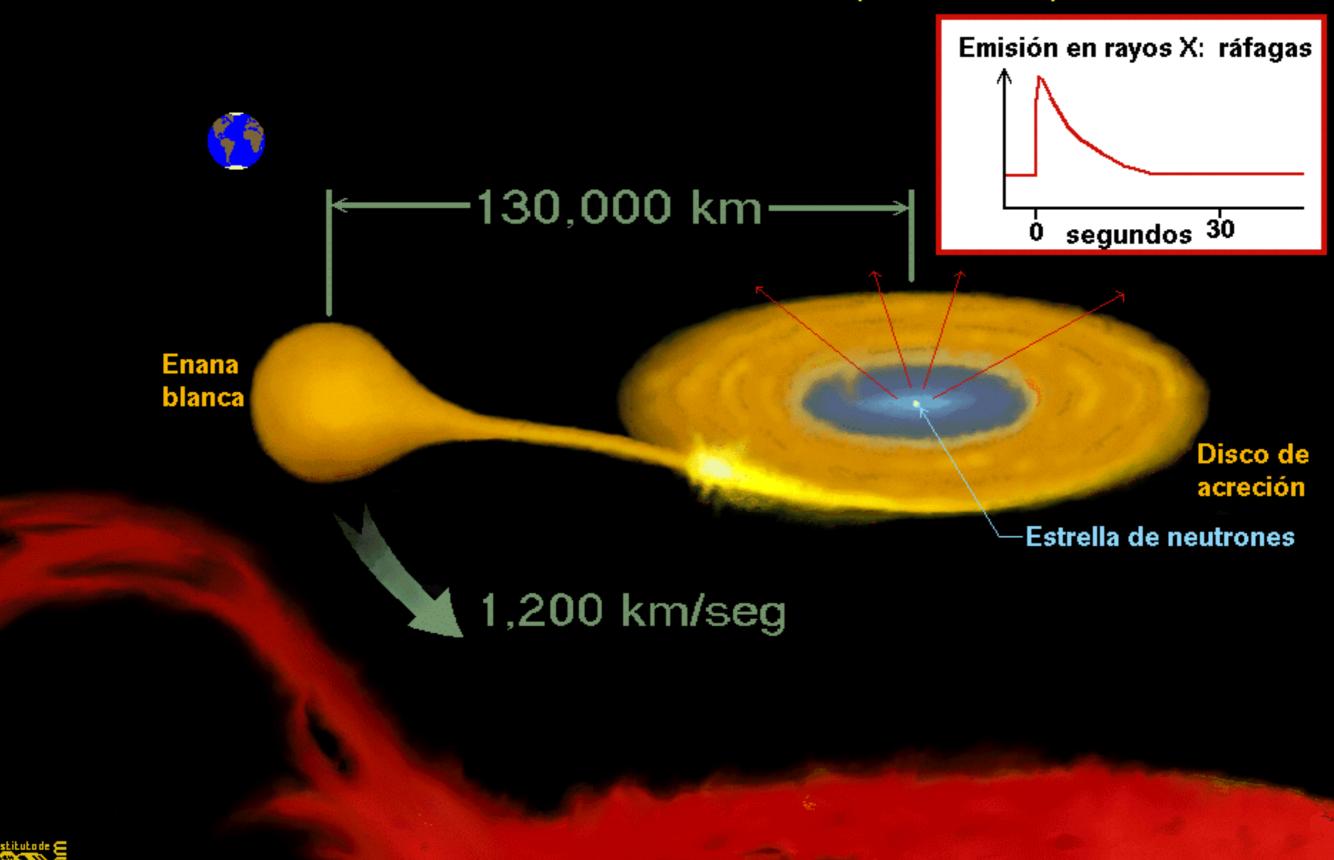


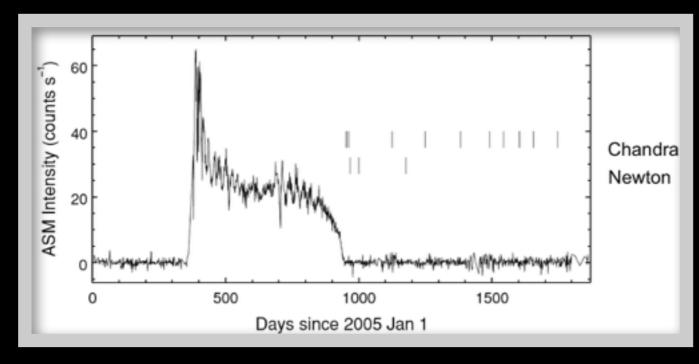
Simulaciones de binarias con acreción



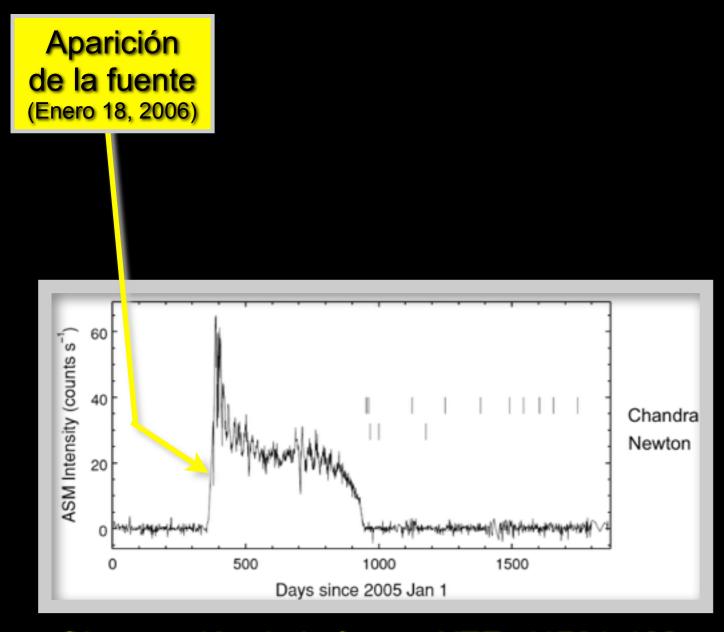


BINARIA de RAYOS X de MASA BAJA (4U 1820-30)

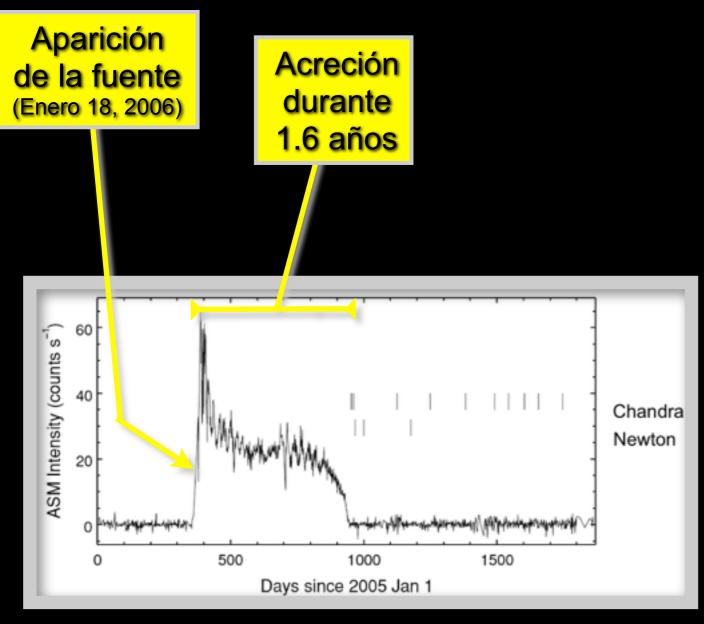




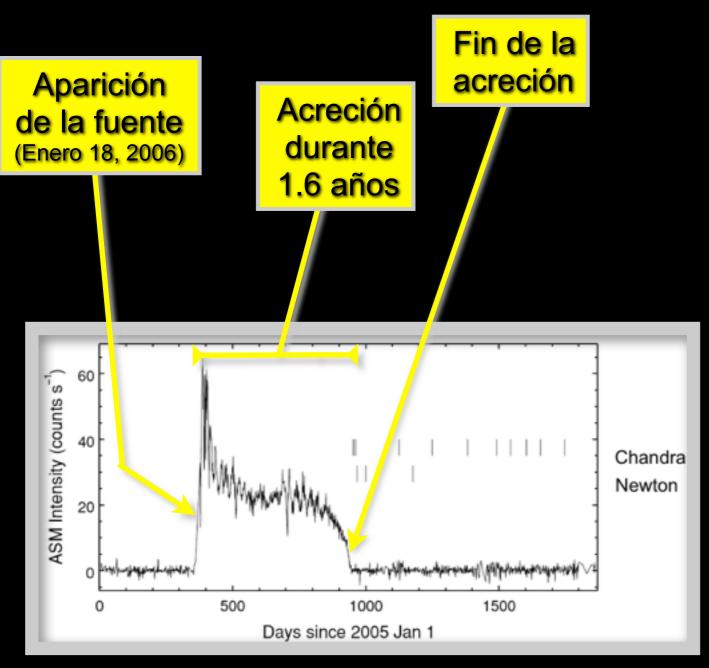
Observación de la fuente XTE J1701-462 por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE



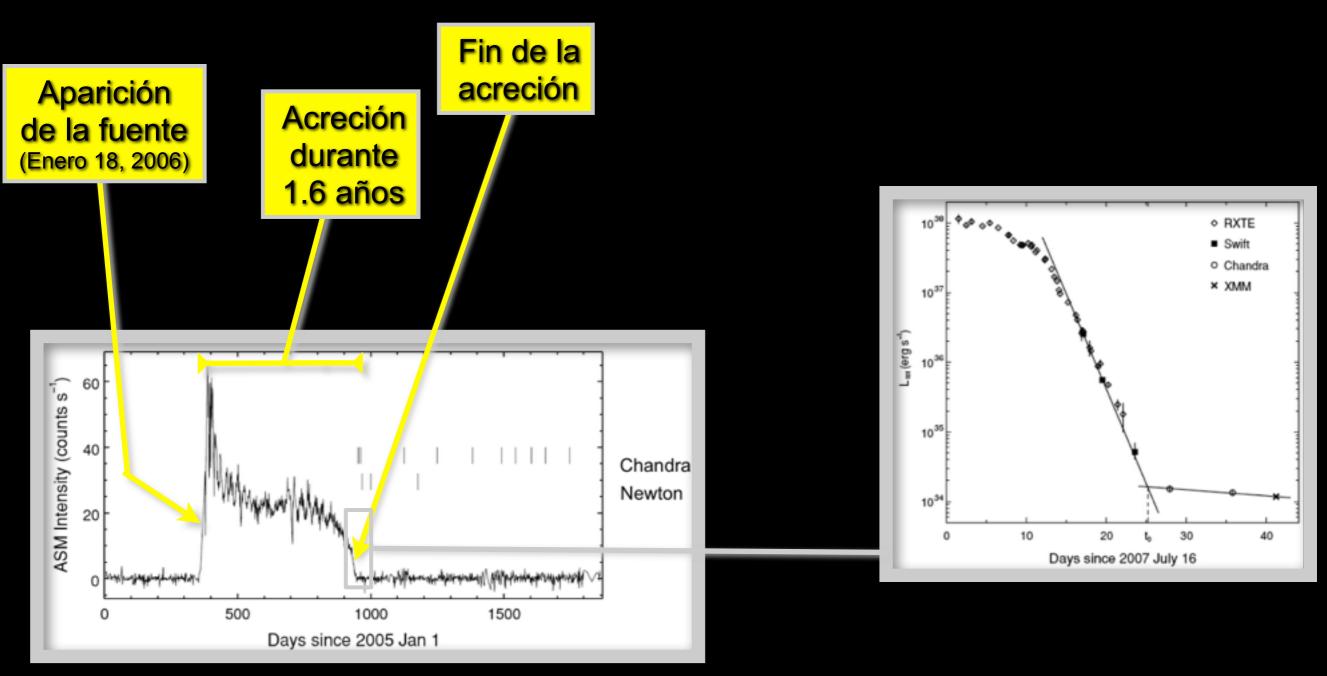
Observación de la fuente XTE J1701-462 por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE



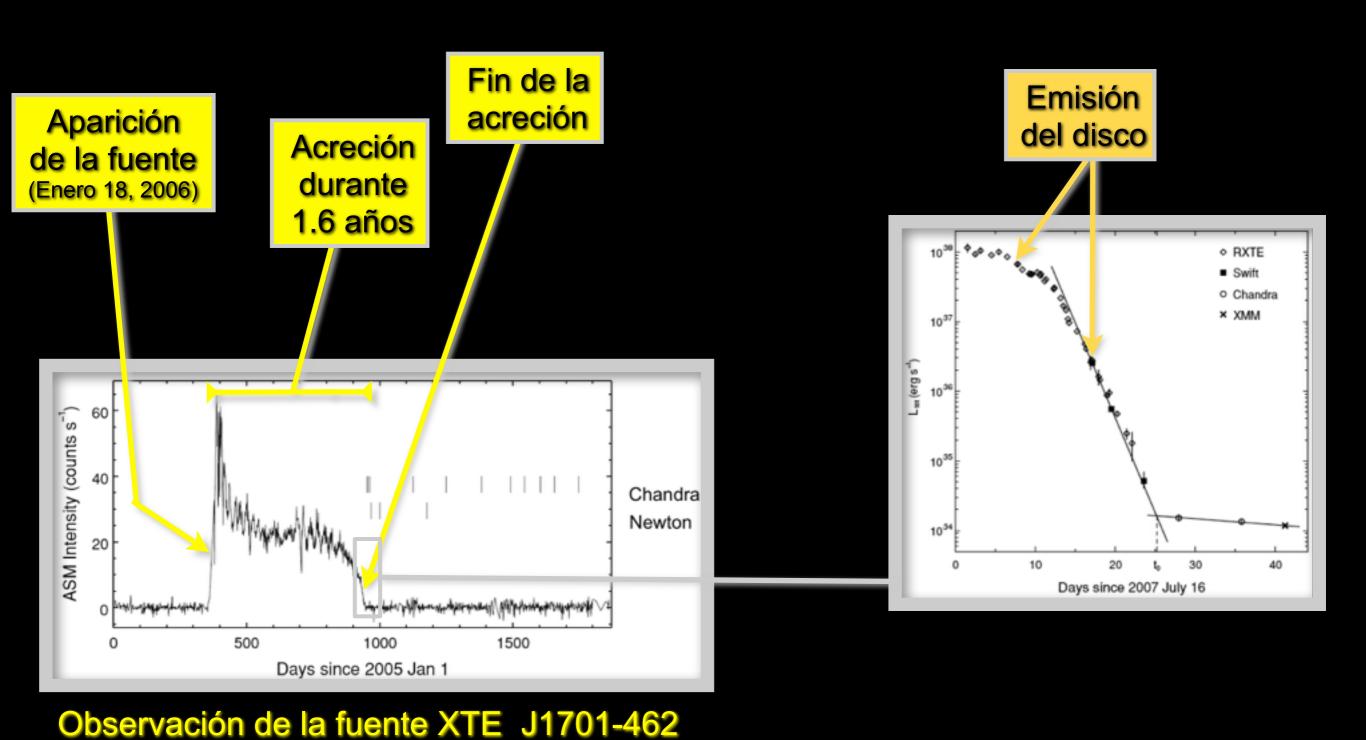
Observación de la fuente XTE J1701-462 por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE



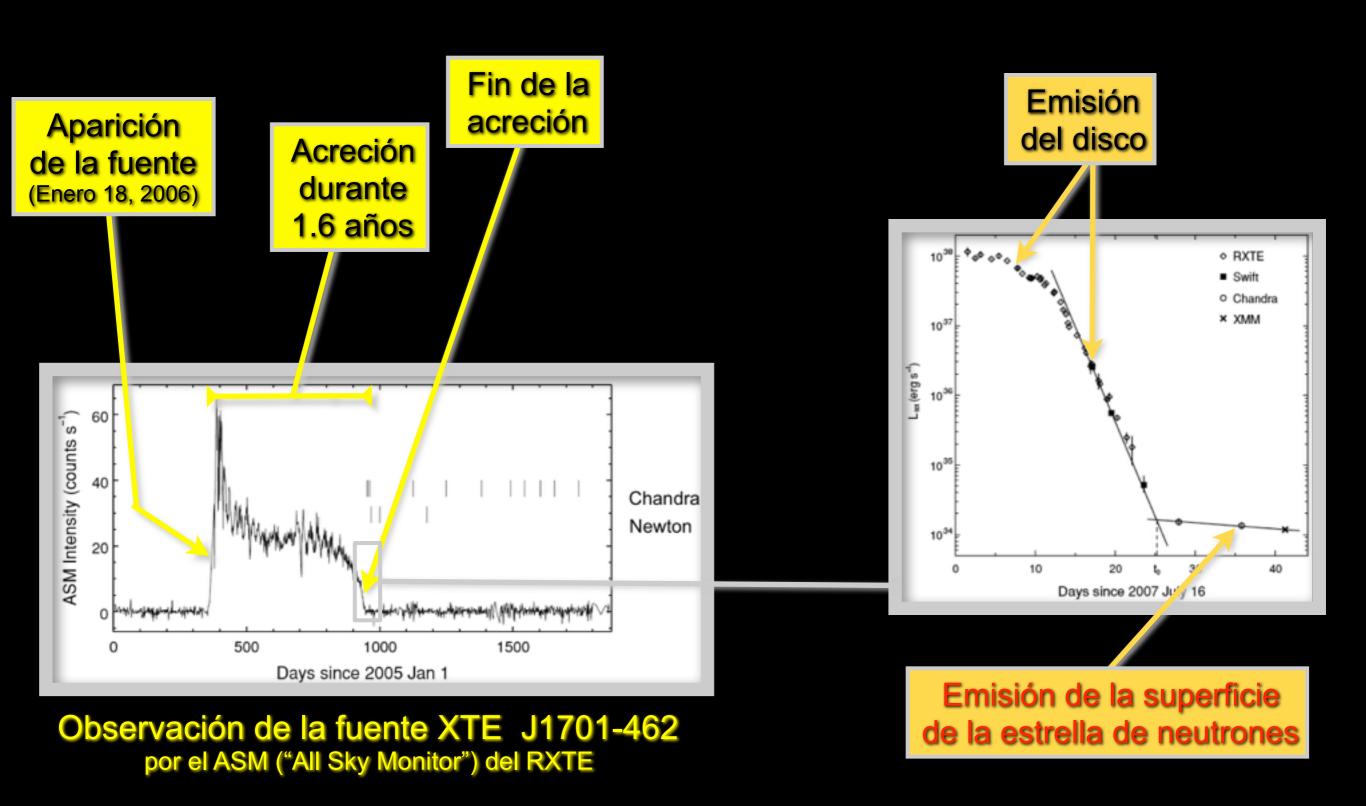
Observación de la fuente XTE J1701-462 por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE

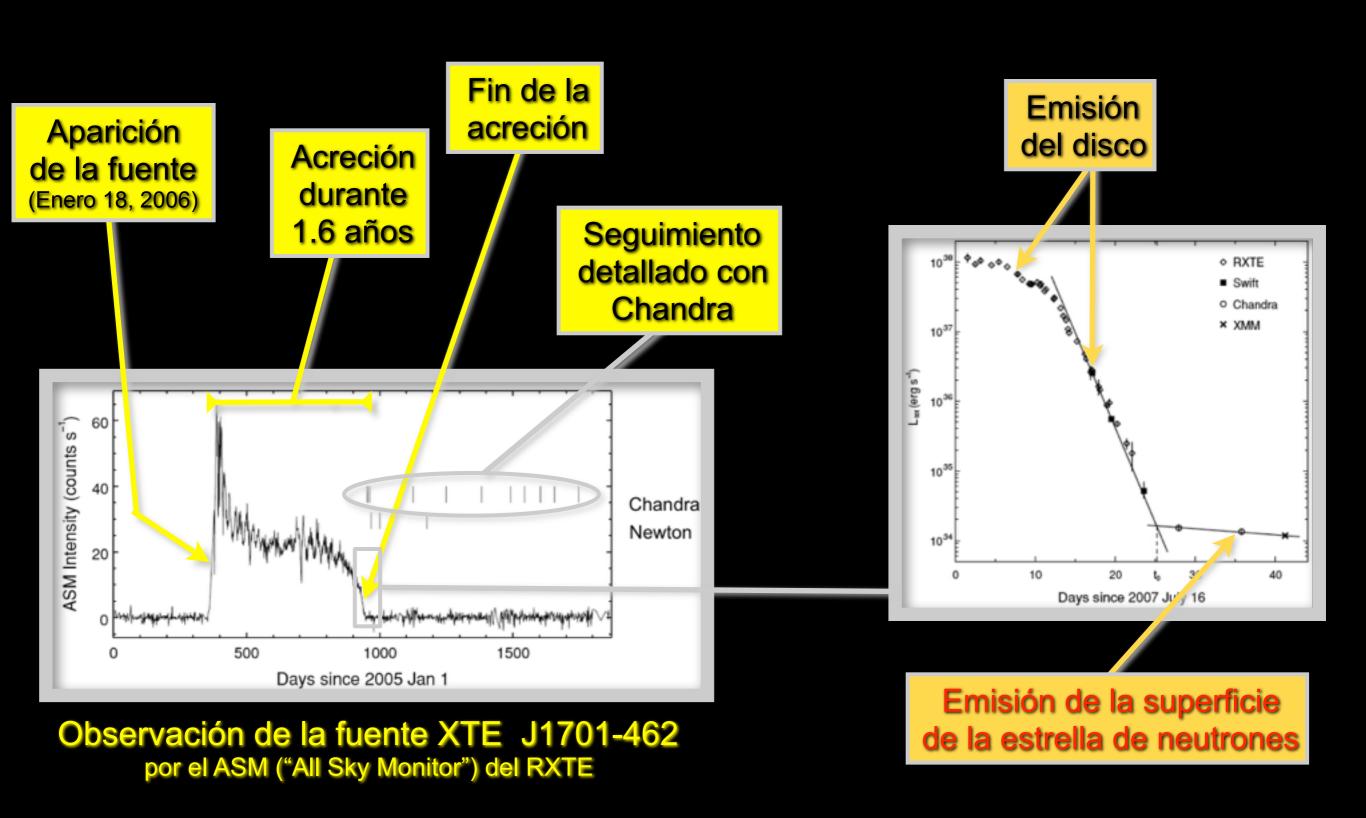


Observación de la fuente XTE J1701-462 por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE



por el ASM ("All Sky Monitor") del RXTE





Estrellas de Neutrones

Transitoria



(Ene

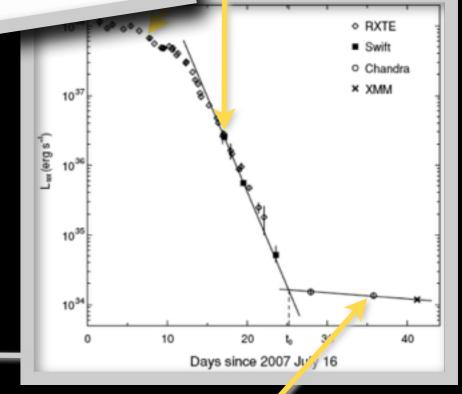
Probing Deep into the Neutron Star Crust with Transient Neutron-Star Low-Mass X-Ray Binaries Neutron Star Crust Team:

Welcome to the home page for the ISSI InternationalTeam on Probing Deep into the Neutron Star Crust with Transient Neutron-Star Low-Mass X-Ray Binaries. Abstract: The outer region of a neutron star, called the crust, is predicted to host novel states of matter containing exotic neutron-rich nuclei (which in the inner crust are highly deformed). relativistic electrons, and a superfluid of neutrons. Recently, transiently accretion neutron-star. Abstract: The outer region of a neutron star, called the crust, is predicted to host novel states of matter containing exotic neutron-rich nuclei

(which in the inner crust are highly deformed), relativistic electrons, and a superfluid of neutrons. Recently, transiently accreting neutron
(which in the inner crust are highly deformed), relativistic electrons, and a superfluid of neutrons in these extreme environments and transport processes in these extreme environments and transport processes in these extreme environments. Binaries.

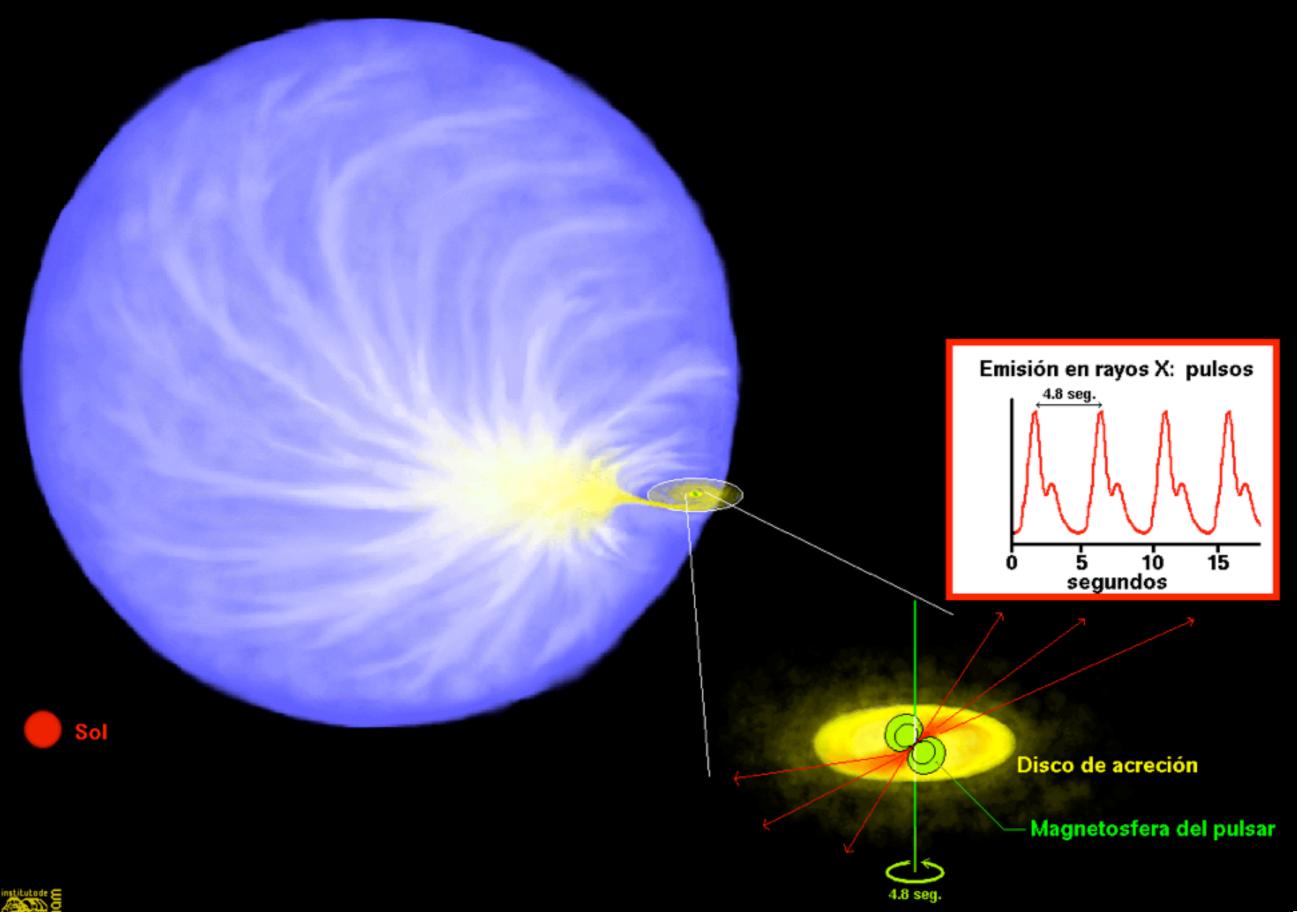
(which in the inner crust are highly deformed), relativistic electrons, and a superfluid of neutrons. Recently, transiently accreting neutron-star low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments and low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments and low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments and low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments and low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extremes are laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in the crust is heated out of the crust. During a lone period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of the crust. low-mass X-ray binaries have emerged as unique laboratories to study thermal and transport processes in these extreme environments and phases encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of thermal equilibrium with the phases encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of thermal equilibrium with the phase encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of thermal equilibrium with the phases encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of thermal equilibrium with the phases encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, and has been observed in detail. Modeling these extreme environments and phases encountered in the crust. During a long period of accretion, years to decades, the crust is heated out of thermal equilibrium with the stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has been stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Interesting physics of heat stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been about the interesting physics of heat stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been about the interesting physics of heat stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of heat stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends, the interesting physics of the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been accretion ends accreti stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. When accretion ends, the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events has to stellar core. The subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events have a subsequent the subsequent thermal relaxation can, and has been, observed in detail. Modeling these events have a subsequent the s tainy successful, but with the introduction of "fudge parameters" which mask our current ignorance about the interesting physics of Name and Standard Standa transport, nuclear reactions, and neutron superfluidity at these fairly extreme densities. It is now timely to bring together a team of X-ray observers, theoretical astrophysicists, and theoretical physicists to interpret and guide observations of thermal relaxation with a view to learn observers, theoretical astrophysicists, and theoretical physicists to interpret and guide observations of thermal relaxation with a view to learn observers, theoretical astrophysicists, and theoretical physicists to interpret and guide observations of thermal relaxation with a view to learn observers, theoretical astrophysicists, and theoretical physicists at these extreme densities. observers, meoretical astrophysicists, and meoretical physicists to interpret and guide observers about fundamental processes and phases of matter encountered at these extreme densities.

Atmósfera y Oceano Corteza metálica (~ 1 km) Superfluido



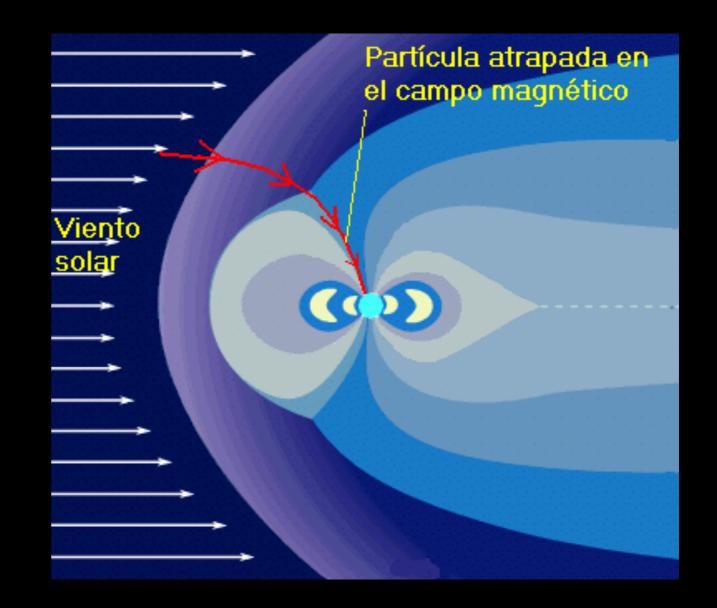
Emisión de la superficie de la estrella de neutrones

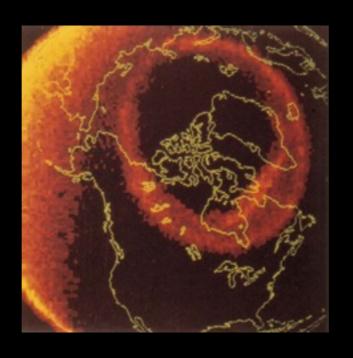
BINARIA de RAYOS X de MASA ALTA (CENTAURO X-3)



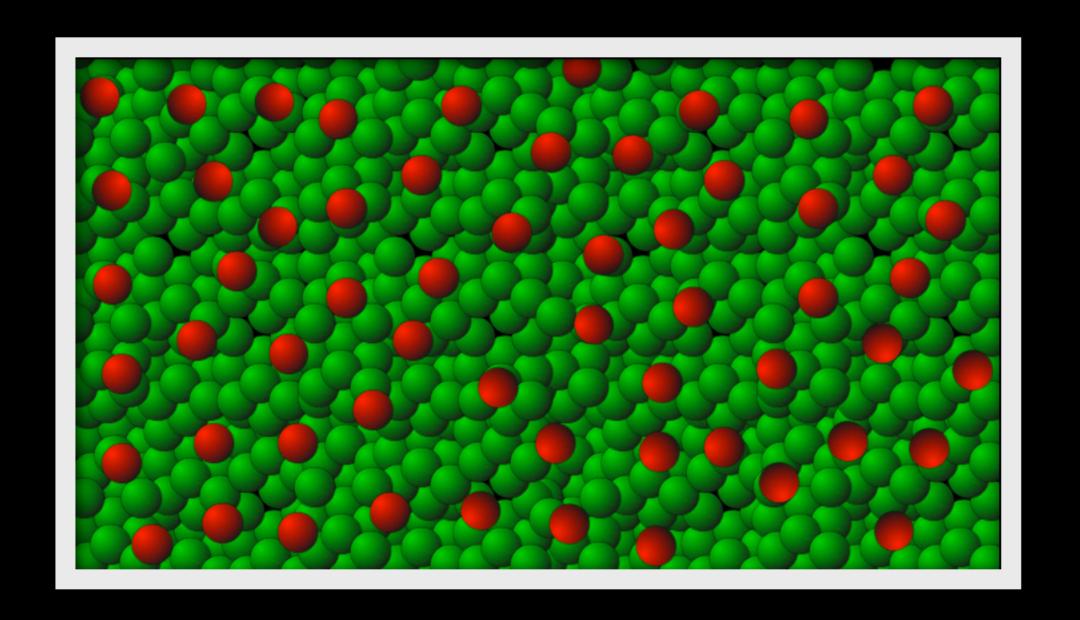
Aurora Boreal





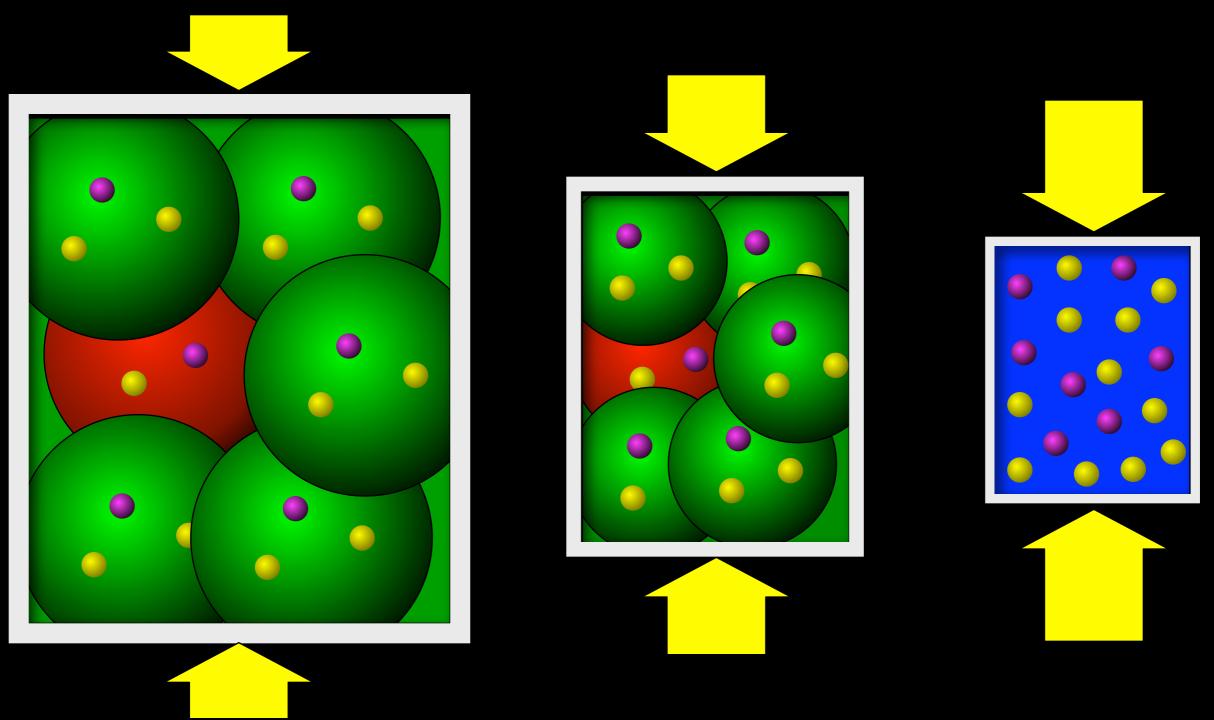


El interior de una estrella de neutrones



Contiene un 90% de neutrones y un 10% de protones

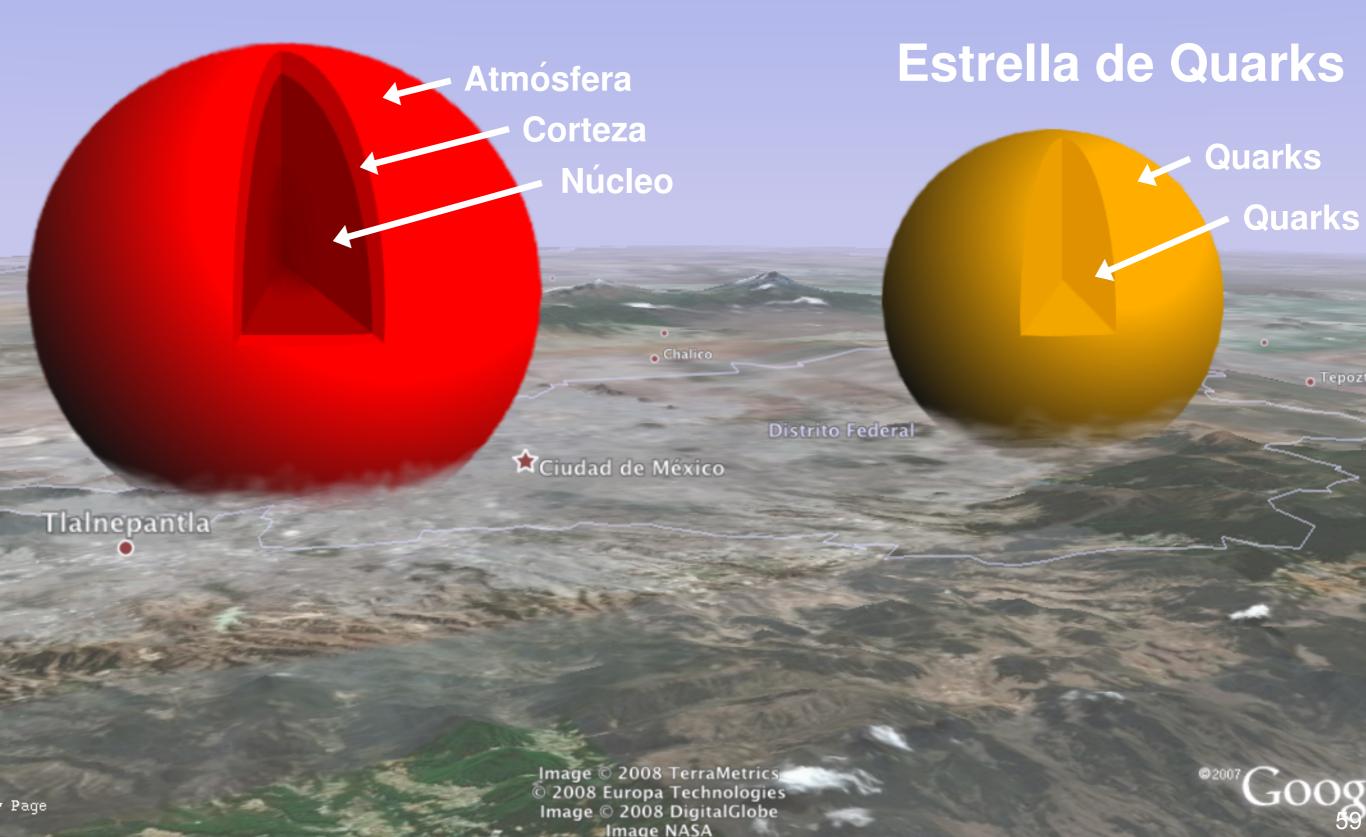
¿ De nucleones a quarks?



El aumento de presión por la gravedad en el centro puede llevar al desconfinamiento de los quarks



Estrella de Neutrones





Estrella de Neutrones



¿ Que Chin.... pasa cuando el D.F. cae en una cucharita ?

