

Neutron Stars: The Basics and Beyond

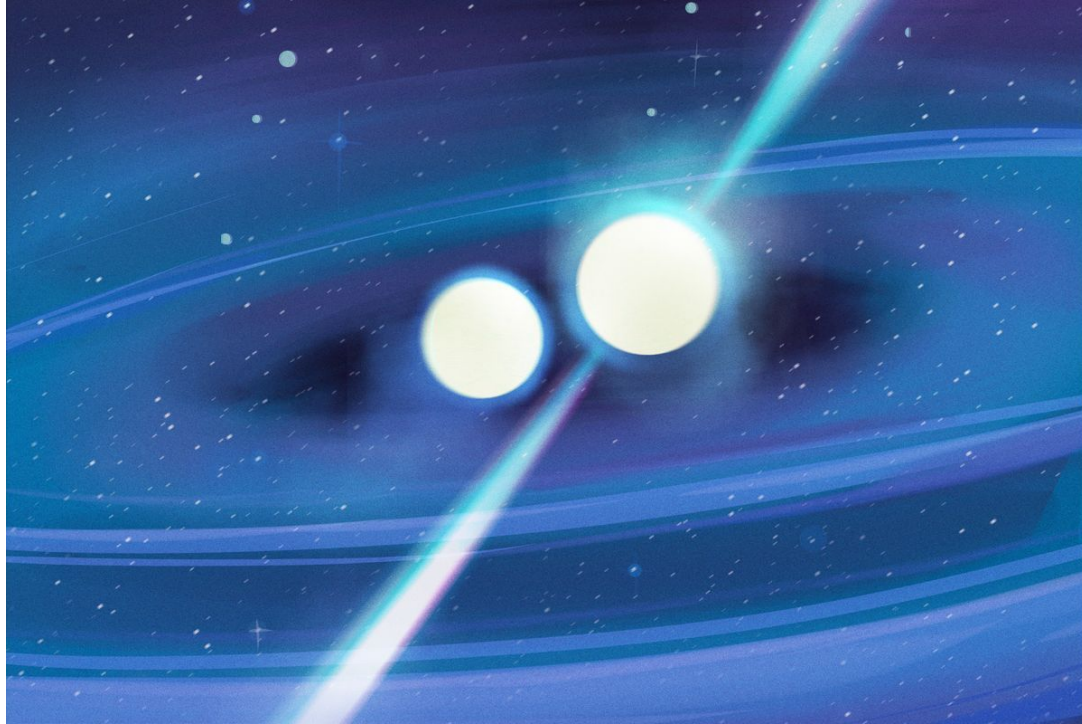


Figure 1: An artist's conception of a binary neutron star system. Retrieved from <https://www.psu.edu/news/research/story/seeing-light-neutron-star-collisions>

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History

First detected in 1967 by Jocelyn Bell and Antony Hewish (PBS, n.d).

Initially thought to be signals from extraterrestrial civilization, dubbed "Little Green Men" (Menezes, 2021).

By 1968, identified as a neutron star and later named Cambridge Pulsar (PBS, n.d.).



Figure 2: Bell and Hewish. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1038/547005b>

The Fate of a Star

A star's fate depends on its mass. It may become a white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole (Goddard Space Flight Center, 2015).

High-mass stars, with initial mass greater than 8 times the Sun, evolve into red supergiants, which undergo a supernova event (European Space Agency, n.d).

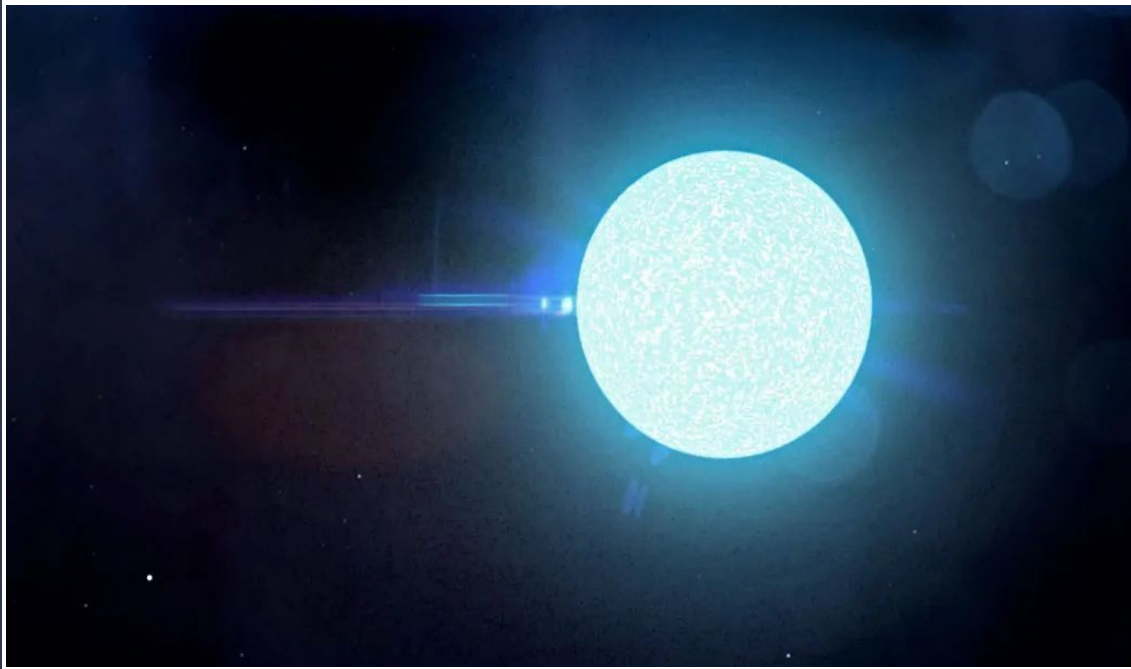
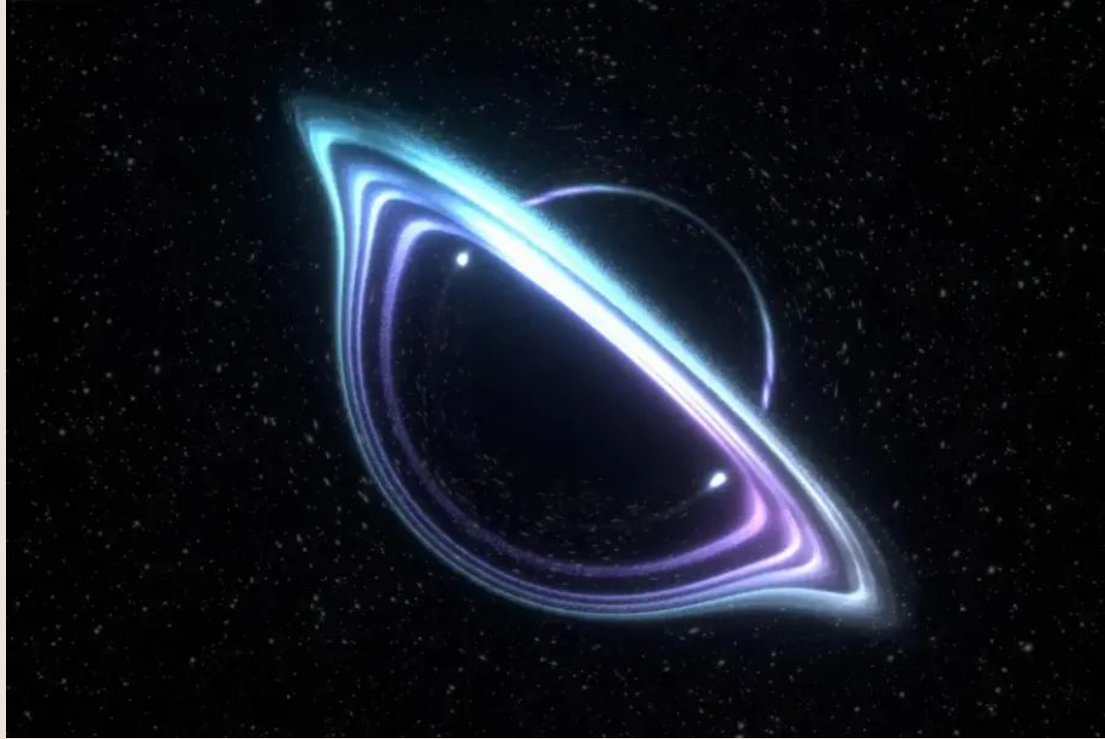


Figure 3: An artist's conception of a neutron star. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/neutron-stars-pulsar-density-diameter-matter>

The Fate of a Star, Cont.



If the core that is left is between 1 and 3 solar masses, it forms a neutron star; otherwise, it becomes a black hole (European Space Agency, n.d).

Figure 4: An artist's conception of a "New Black Neutron Star".
Retrieved from
<https://globalnews.ca/news/7102112/black-neutron-star-ligo-hole/>

Formation of a Proto-Neutron Star

Strong Nuclear Force:
Binds protons and neutrons and holds the nucleus together (Nobel Prize Outreach, 2025).

Weak Nuclear Force:
Enables proton-neutron conversions via radioactive decay (Sears & Zemanski, 2010, as cited in Donev et al., 2014).

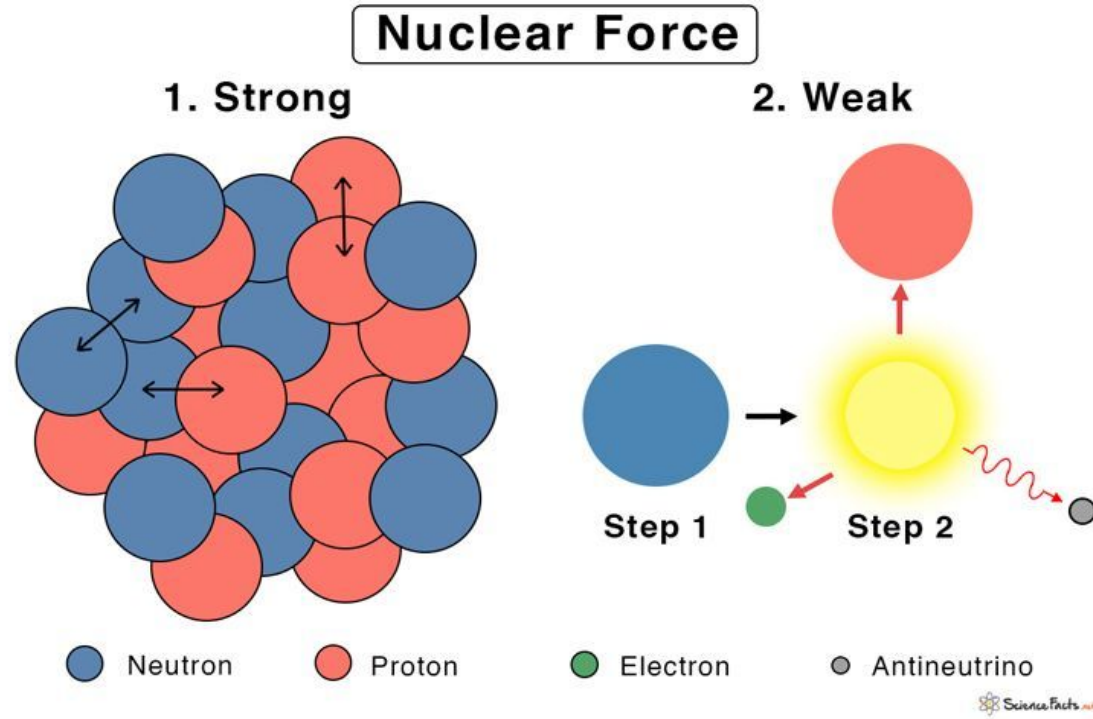


Figure 5: Illustration of the strong and weak forces. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencefacts.net/nuclear-force.html>

Formation of a Proto-Neutron Star, cont.

Timeline

Within 10 seconds of core collapse:
PNS forms, neutrino emissions, and rapid contraction. (Camelio, 2017)

After 10 seconds:
Becomes quasi-stationary with strong thermodynamic gradients and neutrino emissions (Martinion et al., 2014).

Contracts and cools

Forms into a full neutron star.

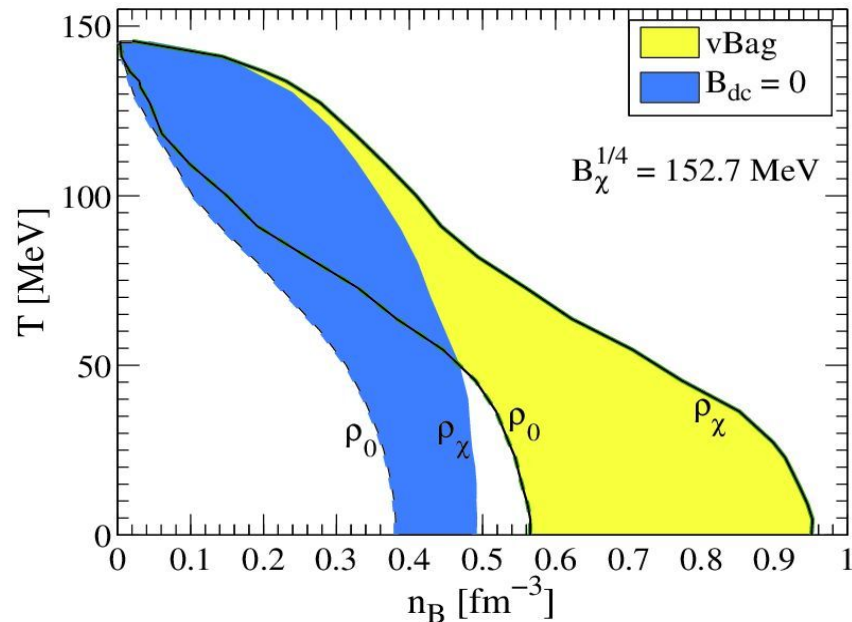


Figure 6: Illustration of a density vs. temperature graph for proto-neutron states. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/861/1/012026>

Physical Qualities of a Neutron Star

Density

Neutron stars are extremely compact, spanning just 10 – 20 km in diameter (Alfredo, 2023). They typically have a mass 1.1 to 2.3 times that of the Sun.

Temperature

The temperature of a proto-neutron star is measured to be between 10^{11} – 10^{12} Kelvin. Because of the neutrinos emissions, the temperature falls and settles to about 10^6 Kelvin (Camelio, 2017) for a neutron star.

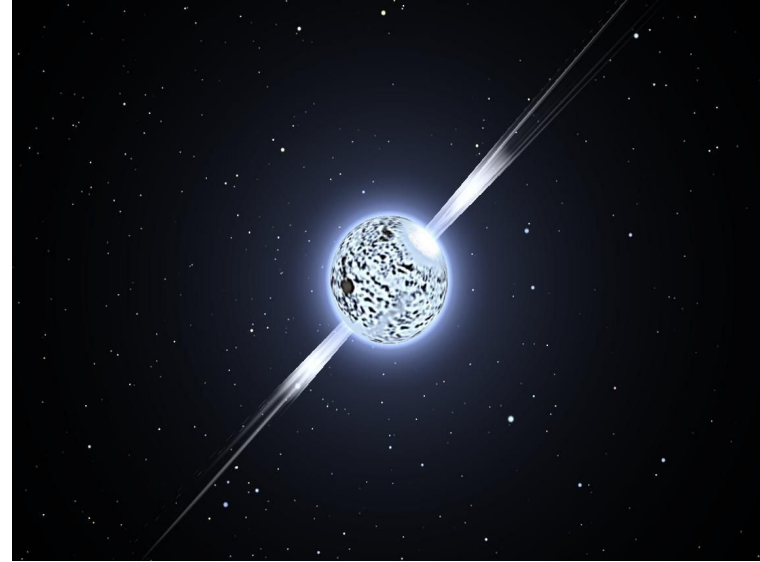


Figure 7: An artist's conception of a neutron star.
Retrieved from
<http://www.orionsarm.com/eg-article/46d4bf6c4e652>

Physical Qualities of a Neutron Star, Cont.

Magnetic Fields

Neutron stars have magnetic fields ranging from 10^8 to 10^{15} G (Reisenegger, 2001). These intense magnetic fields can emit bursts of radiation, influencing their surrounding environments (Vigano, 2013, as cited in Alfredo, 2023).

Rotation

Neutron stars can rotate up to hundreds of times per second due to angular momentum conversion during the core collapse of the previous star (Ordaz, 2019, as cited in Alfredo, 2023).

Interior Composition

Neutron stars contain superfluids and superconductors in their internal environment (Page et al., 2014, as cited in Chamel, 2017)

Main types: (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 2020)

- I. Magnetars
- II. Pulsars
- III. Isolated Neutron Stars

Pulsar Subtypes: (Center for Astrophysics: Harvard & Smithsonian, n.d.)

- I. Millisecond
- II. Ordinary

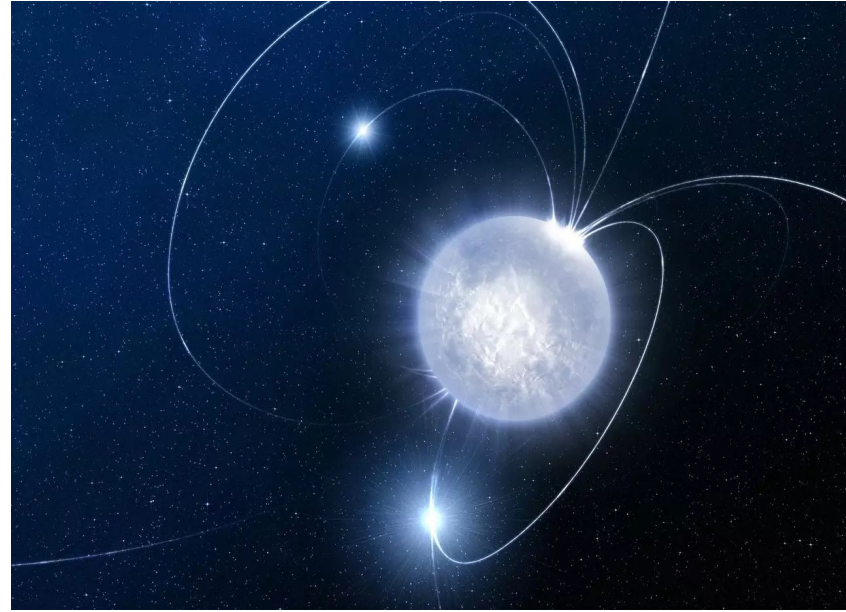


Figure 8: An artist's conception of neutron star.
Retrieved from
<https://rndmcanada.org/2023/12/11/neutron-star/>

Classifications

Clicker Question

What force is primarily responsible for holding a neutron star together?

A): Electromagnetic force

B): Weak nuclear force

C): Strong nuclear force

D): Gravitational force

Analyzing the Properties of Neutron Stars



Superconductivity allows for:

- Phones that never die (U.S Department of Energy, n.d.).
- Computers that never overheat (U.S Department of Energy, n.d.).

Superconductivity is a highly sought-after property for a material, but we've only achieved it at very low temperatures (Wu et al., 1987).

Well, Neutron Stars are superconductive, and certainly not at low temperatures...

Figure 9: An artist's conception of a neutron star. Retrieved from <https://www.cnet.com/science/this-astounding-neutron-star-spins-faster-than-a-blender/>

What if We Built a Computer Out of Neutron Stars?

- iPhone 15 Pro Max's chip has 19 billion transistors (CNET, n.d.)
- No sources on transistor volume, so let's say 1 cubic micrometer to keep things simple.
- 1 cubic micrometer times 19 billion gives us 0.019 cubic centimeters of materials we need to supplant with Neutron Star stuff. A single M&M is 33 times the size (Wolfram Alpha, n.d.)
- Now we have an electronic device that will never die!

Clicker Question

How Might You Realistically Befriend a Worm?

- A) Be a good conversationalist.
- B) BYOB!
- C) Forage huckleberries and blackberries from the mountain as a gift
- D) `err::MicrosoftInjectionError!` [Please log out of the program.]

Other Things We Could Do with Neutron Stars

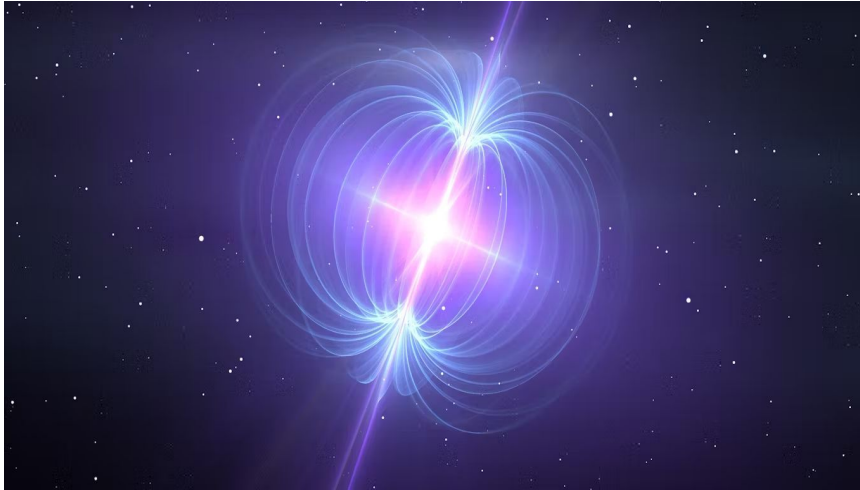


Figure 10: An artist's conception of a neutron star.
Retrieved from
<http://theconversation.com/this-newly-discovered-neutron-star-might-light-the-way-for-a-whole-new-class-of-stellar-object-184050>

Frictionless nature of neutron star material;

Frictionless high speed modes of travel?

Airliners, high-speed rail?

Possibly frictionless
airplanes?

Concorde reborn? But faster
and more efficient?

Maybe not burning 25,000 L
of fuel per hour? Mother
Nature rejoice!

Neutron Star Applications



Figure 11: The Concorde. Retrieved from
<https://www.popularmechanics.com/flight/airlines/a27206102/concorde-badass-plane/>

Why These Ideas Are Totally Infeasible

The nearest Neutron Star is 130 parsecs away, or 424 light years (Posselt et al., 2008).

Although we'd need only 1/33rd of an M&M's worth of material for an iPhone, it would weigh as much as the Great Pyramid of Giza (Wolfram Alpha, n.d.)

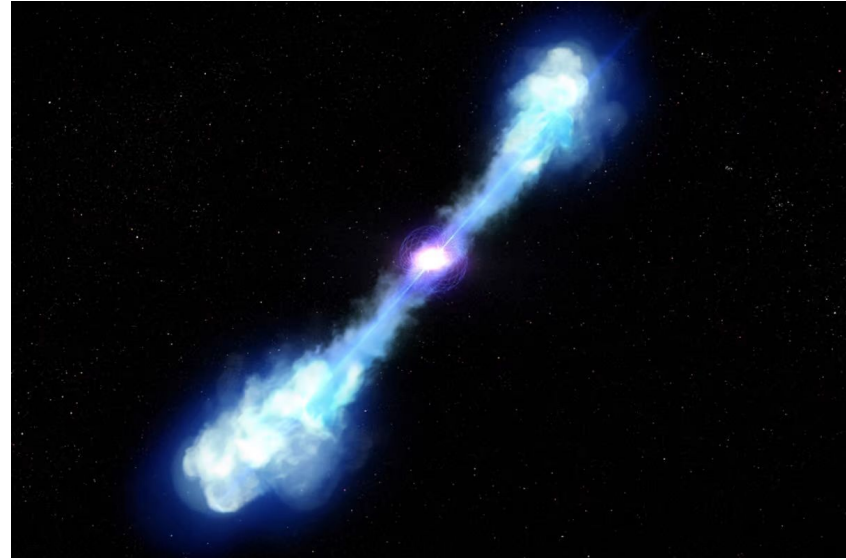
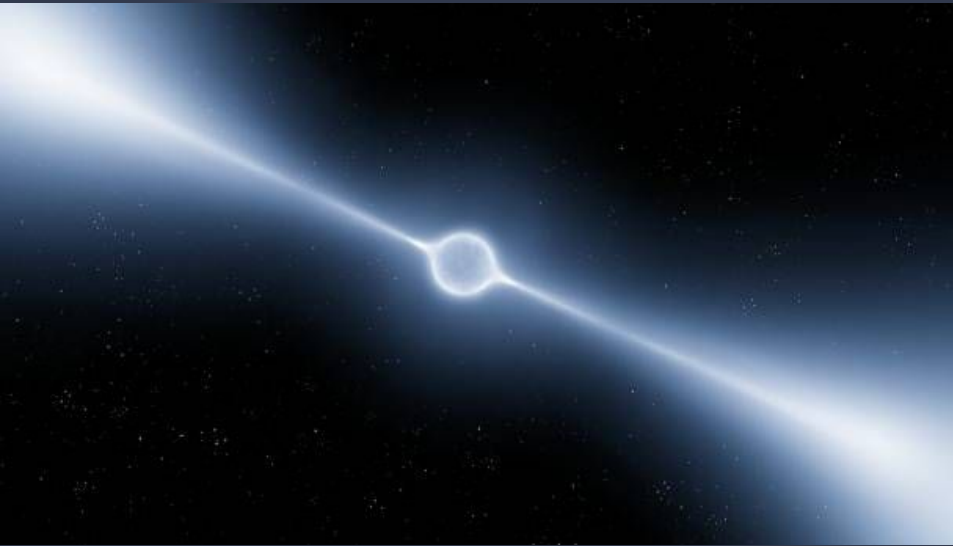


Figure 12: An artist's conception of gamma ray bursts from neutron stars. Retrieved from <https://newatlas.com/space/neutron-star-collision-short-gamma-ray-burst/>

Why It Is Not Happening, Cont.



Also, Neutron Stars only have these qualities (superfluidity, superconductivity) due to the immense pressure and temperature of their cores (Lombardo & Schulze, 2000).

Figure 13: Neutron star stock photo. Retrieved from <https://www.istockphoto.com/photos/neutron-star>

Image: Neutron Star Trajectory



Figure 14: Photo of a neutron star trajectory in visible light. Retrieved from <https://hubblesite.org/contents/news-releases/2000/news-2000-35.html>

Figure 15: A lone neutron star in space. About 28 km across. Retrieved from <https://esahubble.org/images/opo9732a/>

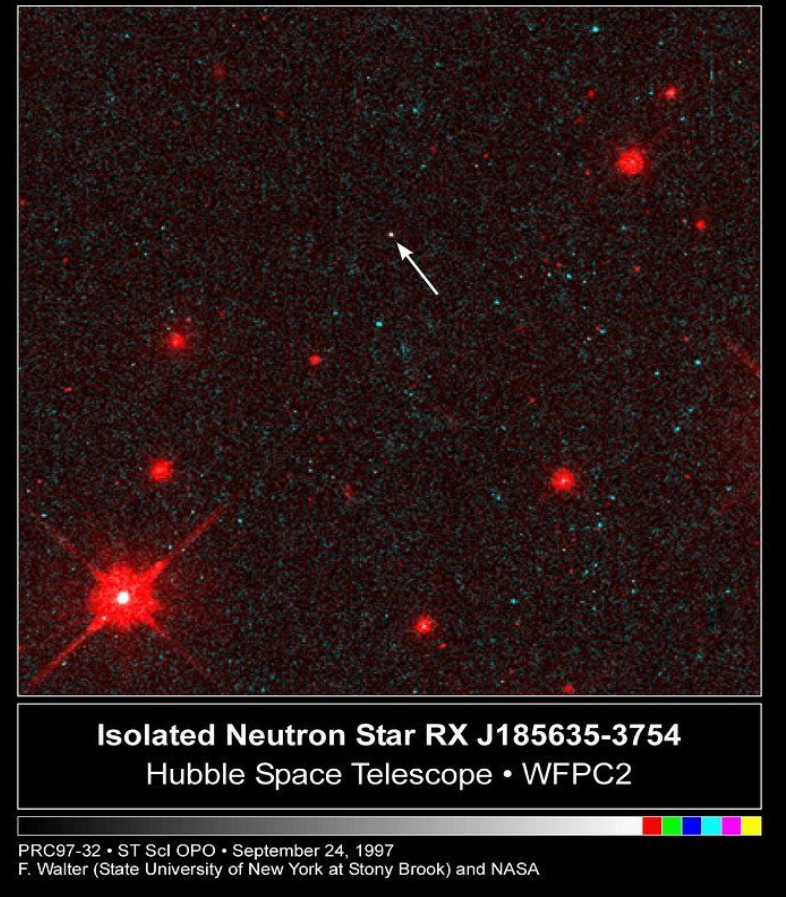


Image: Isolated Neutron Star

Clicker Question

What property of neutron star material would be beneficial for aircraft fuel efficiency?

A): Super Conduciveness

B): Superfluidity

C): Superconductivity

D): Super super super supper

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Image References

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Question Period

Please ask better questions than they do in the real Question Period in Parliament.

I beg of you

