

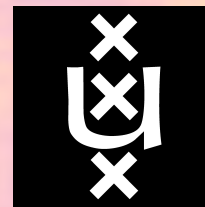


Neutron Star Pulse Profile Modeling

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University of Amsterdam

INT Seattle, 2023





Part 1/3: Introduction and overview

Introduction

Millisecond pulsars (MPs)

- Rotation powered (RMPs)
 - Spun up via accretion
 - X-ray emitting hot spots (e.g. Muslimov & Harding 2001)
- Accretion powered (AMPs)
 - This talk
- Type 1 X-ray burst oscillation sources
 - Yves' talk

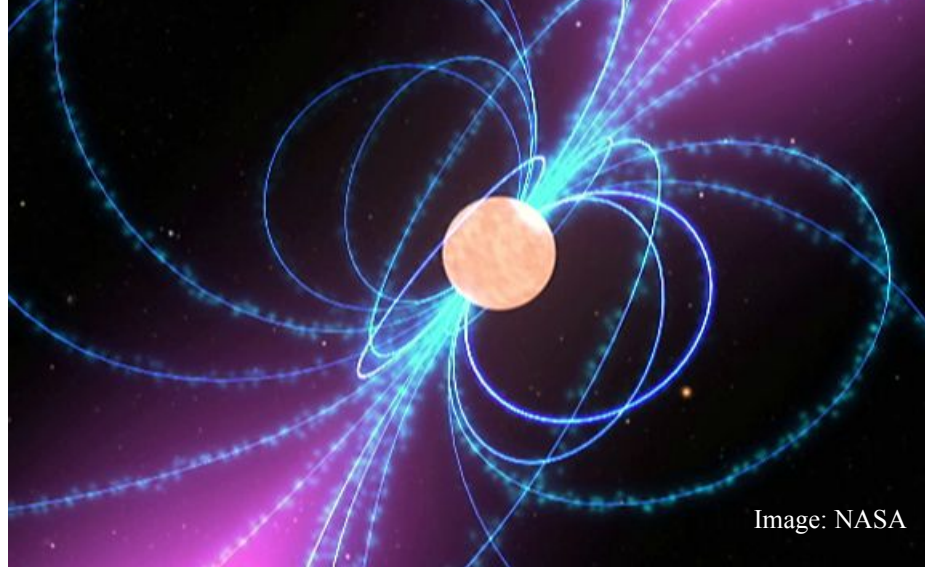


Image: NASA

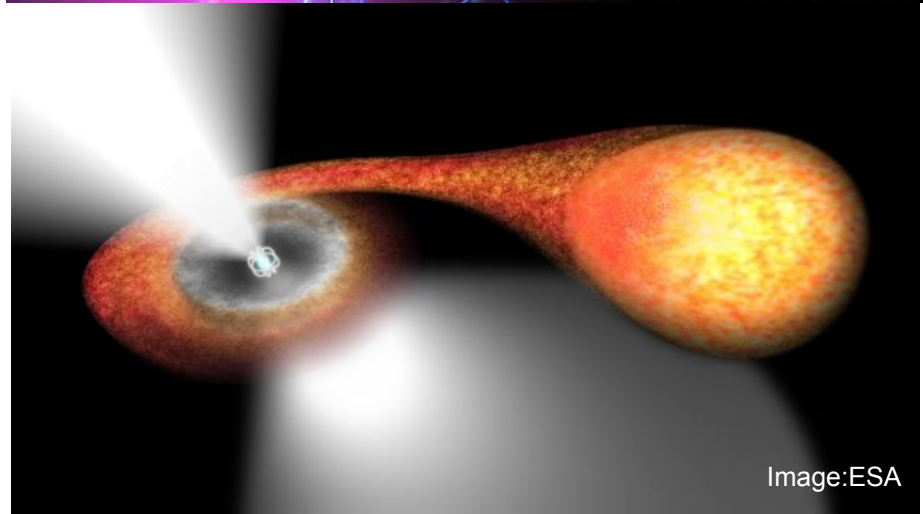
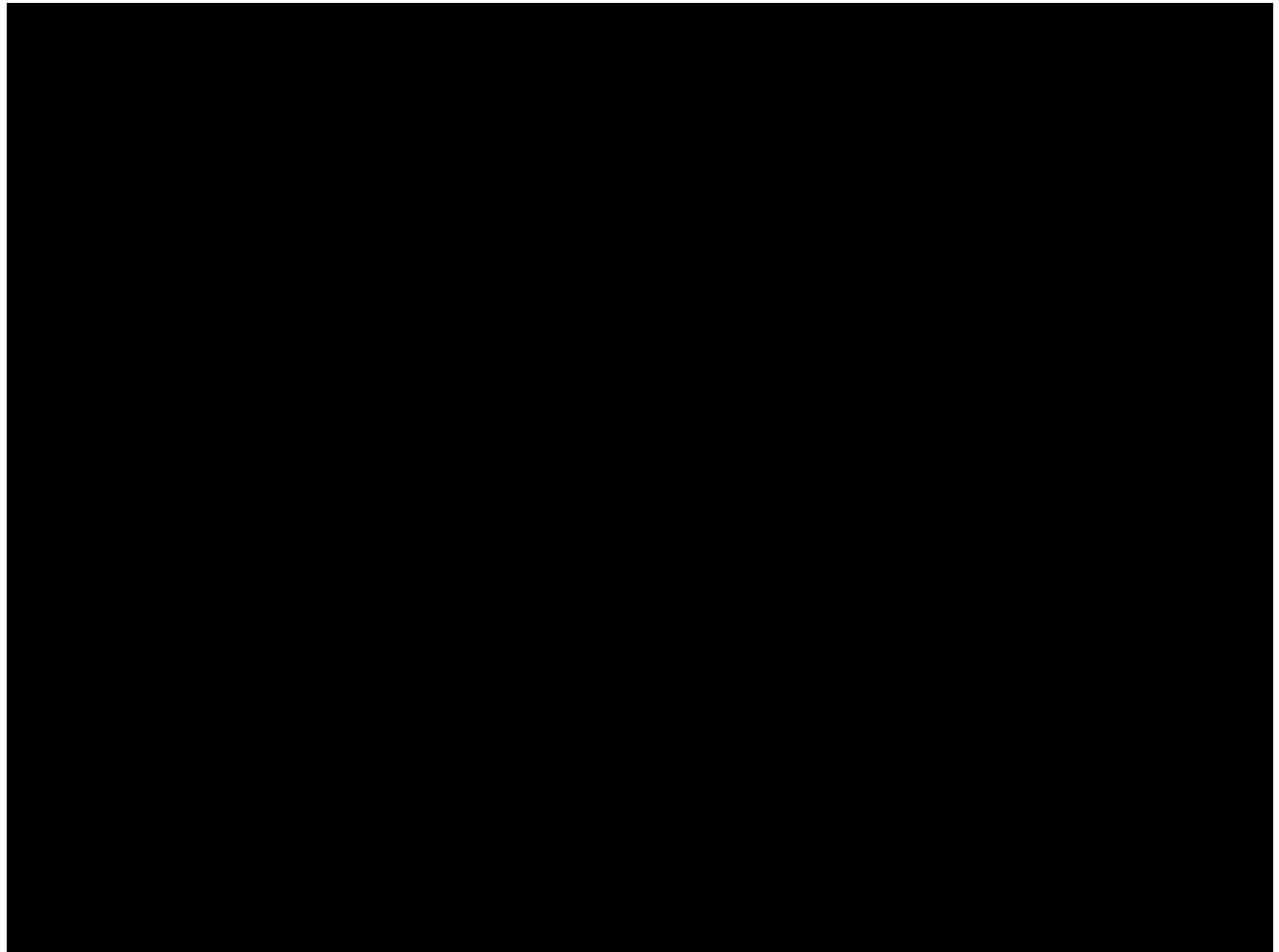


Image:ESA



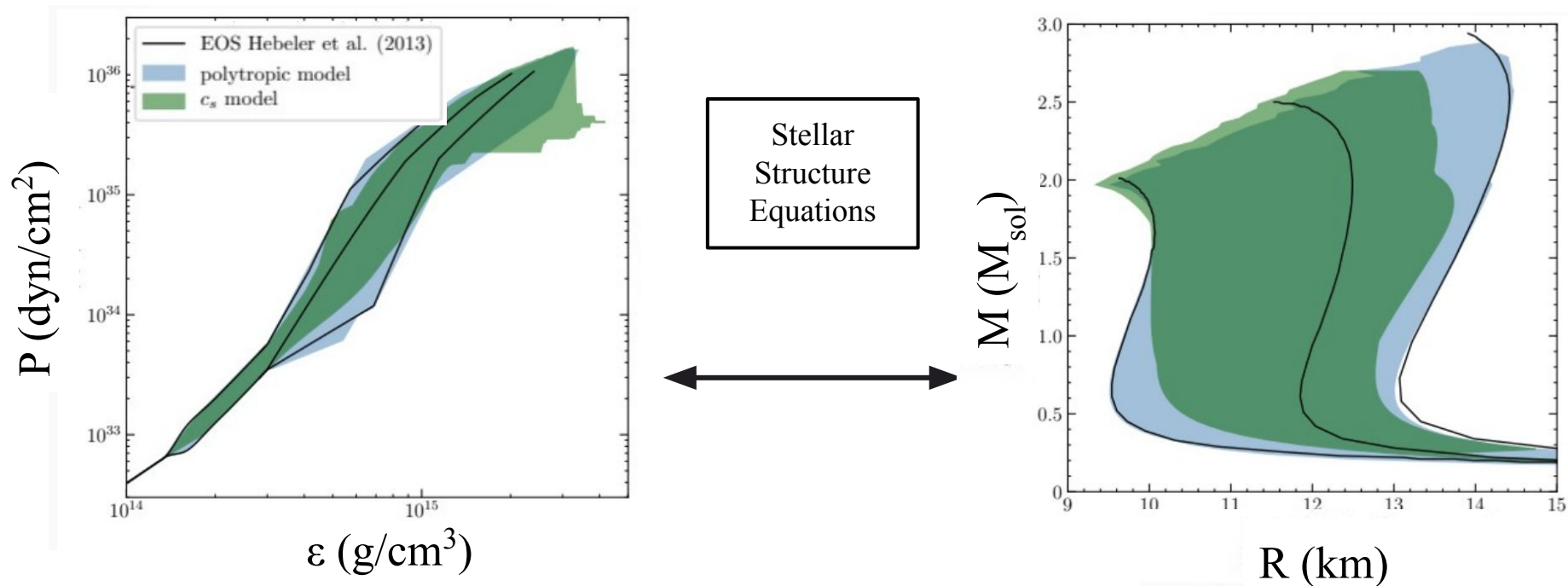
Pulse Profile Modeling (PPM)

Notice the GR
light bending
effect?

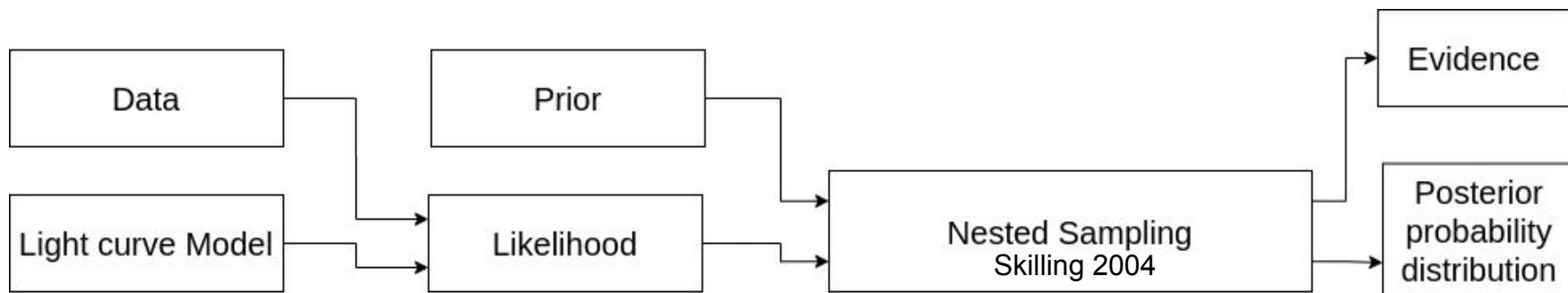


Goal: Constraining EoS alongside Mass and Radius

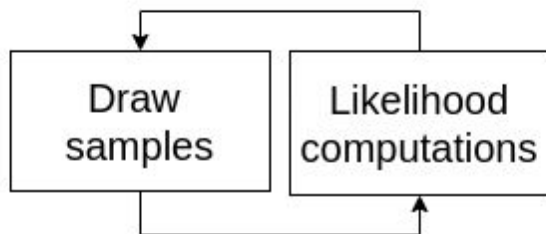
Figure: Greif+ 2019



Method: Bayesian analysis

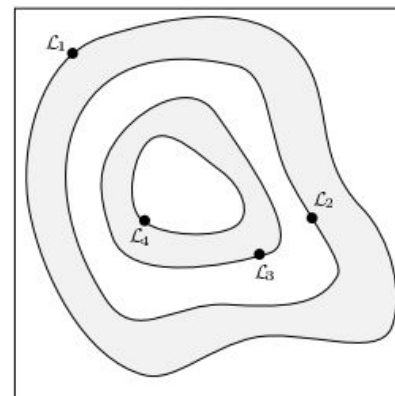


Model
Comparison



MultiNest

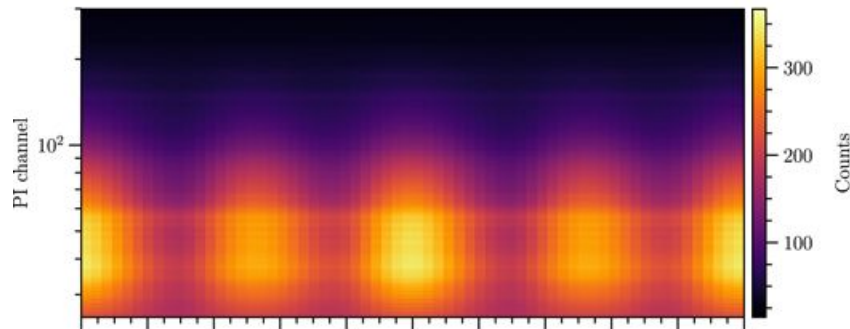
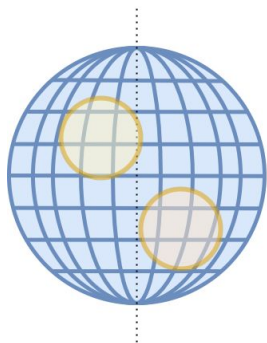
Feroz, Hobson, Bridges 2008



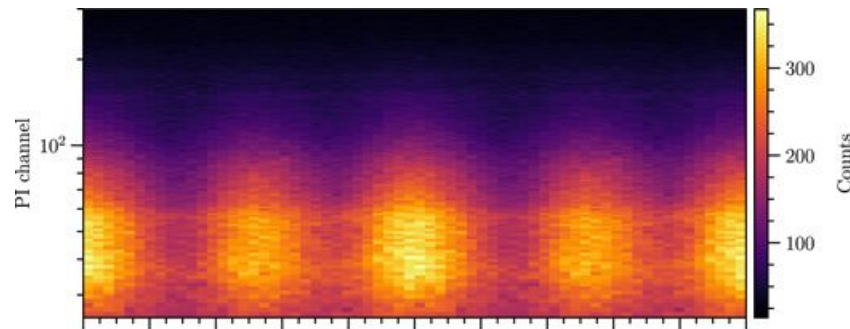
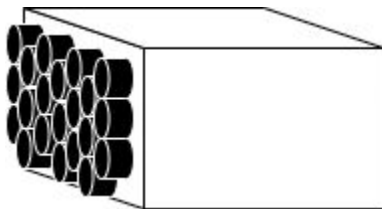
Parameter
Estimation

Constraining Mass and Radius from Pulse Profiles

- Relativistic effects constrain Mass and Radius (MPs are good)



- But then we need data: Time resolution ($< 10 \mu\text{s}$), pulsed photons ($\sim 10^6$)



Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER)

NICER sensitive in soft
X-rays ($\sim 0.2 - 12$ keV)

One of principal goals: Mass
& radius measurements of
RMPs.

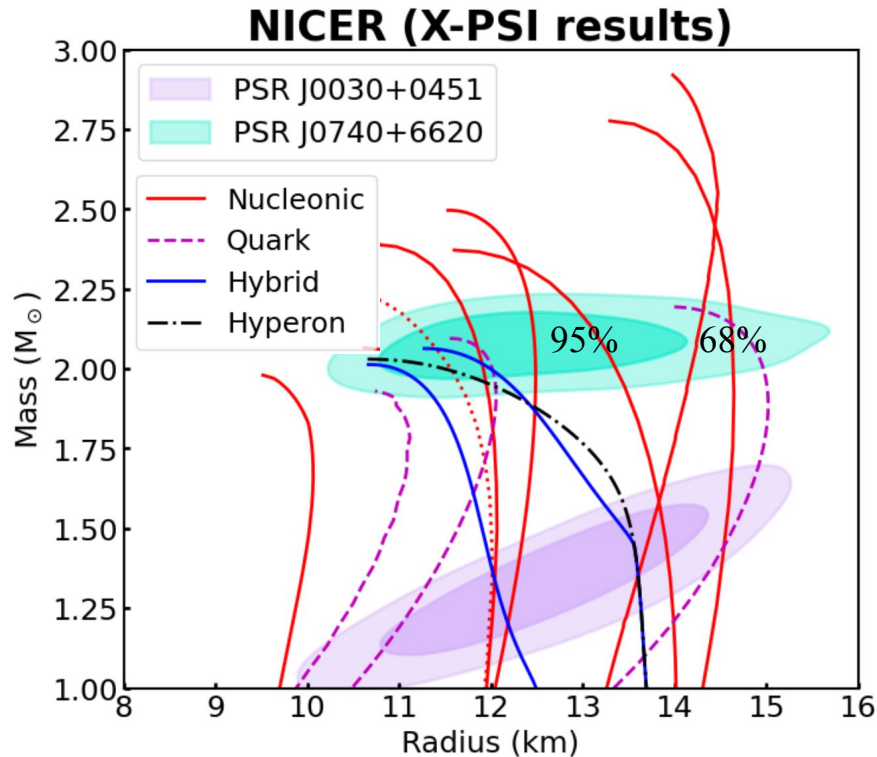
Within NICER Collab:
Amsterdam and
Maryland-Illinois doing PPM
with NICER data

This talk: X-PSI, other team
has independent analysis



Video: NASA/GSFC

Previous work, current PPM efforts (Bayesian inference)

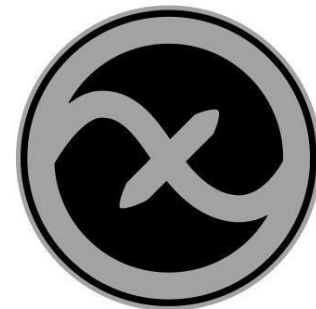


Current efforts:

- AMPs, J1808 (This talk)
- Reanalysis J0030 (Serena's talk)
- J0437 (Devarshi's talk)
- Atmospheric effects RMPs (Tuomo's talk)
- Bursters, J1814 (Yves' talk)
- J1614, J0614, J1231, J2124

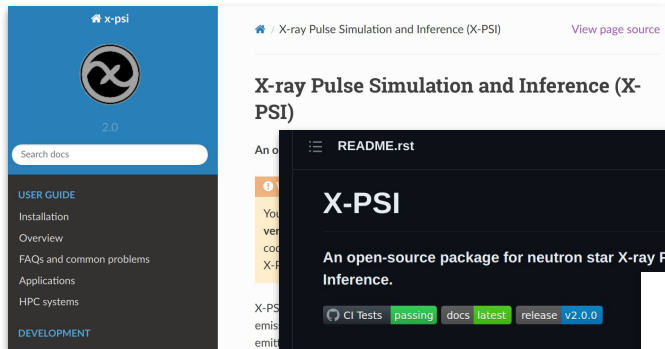


Part 2/3: How X-PSI Models Pulse Profiles



Well documented

X-PSI



Open Source

We even wrote a paper about it



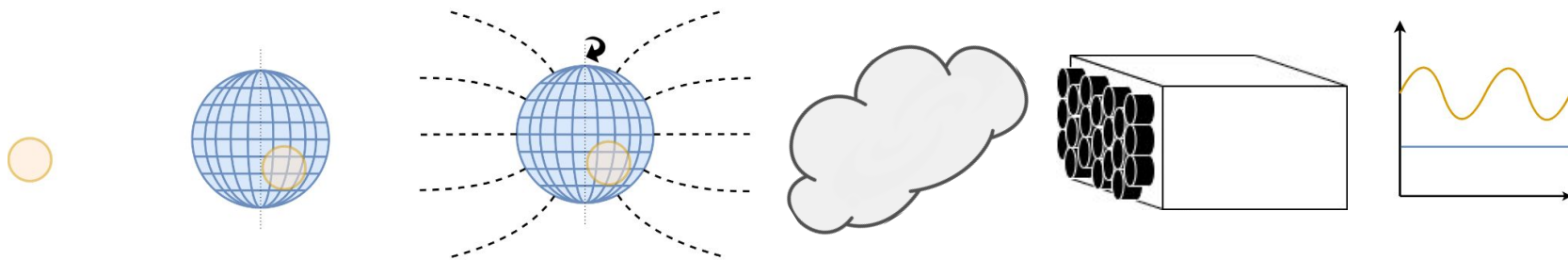
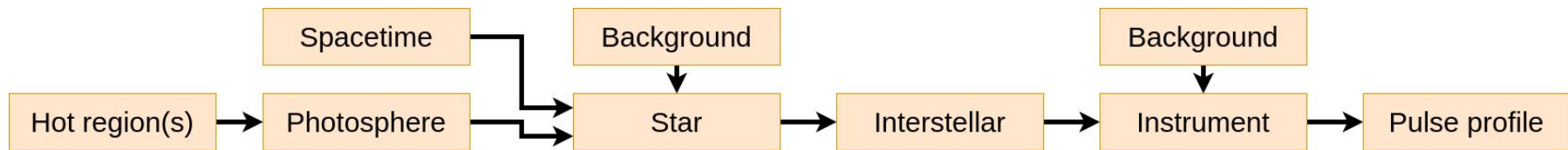
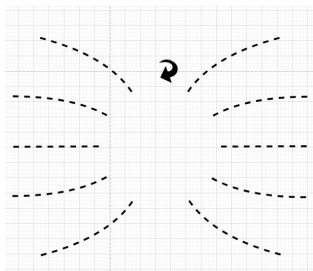
(Riley+ 2023)

X-PSI: A Python package for neutron star X-ray pulse simulation and inference

Thomas E. Riley¹, Devarshi Choudhury¹, Tuomo Salmi¹, Serena Vinciguerra¹, Yves Kini¹, Bas Dorsman¹, Anna L. Watts¹, Daniela Huppenkothen², and Sebastien Guillot³

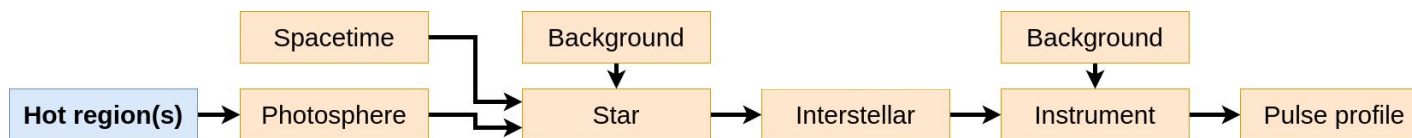
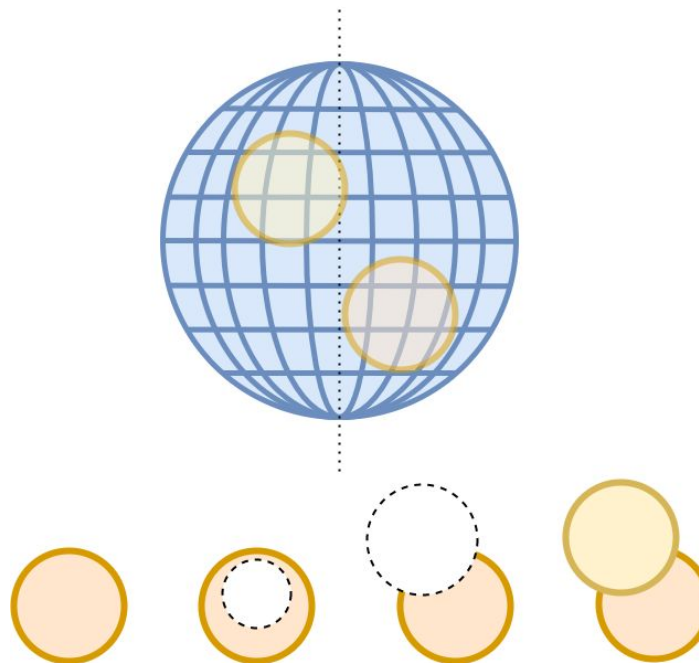
¹ Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam, Science Park 904, 1090GE Amsterdam, The Netherlands ² SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, Niels Bohrweg 4, NL-2333 CA Leiden, the Netherlands ³ Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie,

Modeling pulsed emission



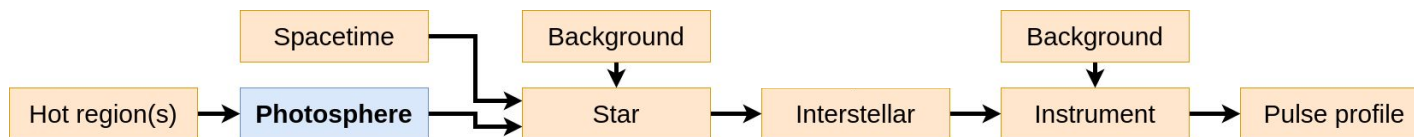
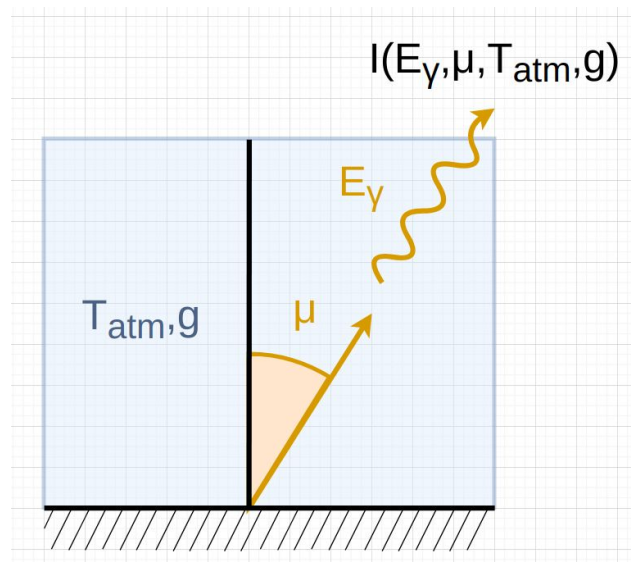
Hot region(s)

- Modeled geometries:
circles or composed of
circles
- *Serena's talk*



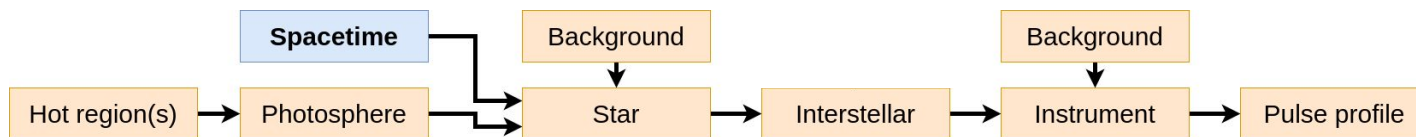
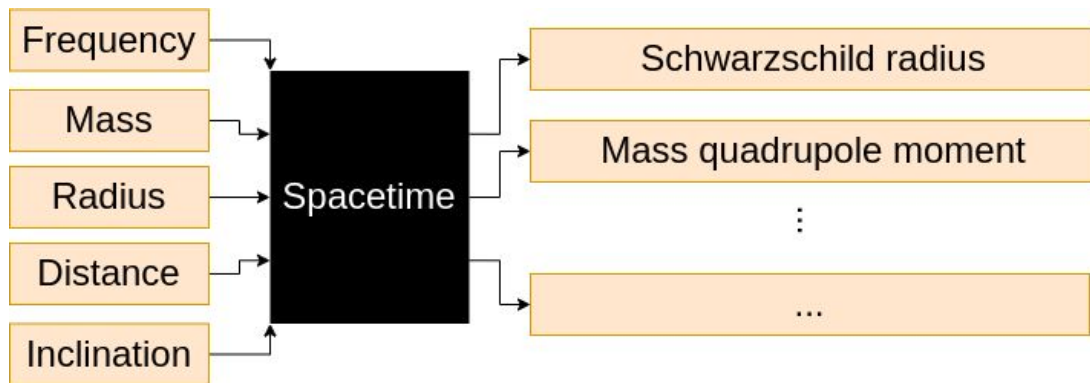
Photosphere

- Intensity via interpolation from atmosphere data table
- RMPs:
 - H/He, fully or partially ionized (e.g. Ho & Lai 2001)
 - Atmospheres: Tuomo's talk
- AMPs: later this talk



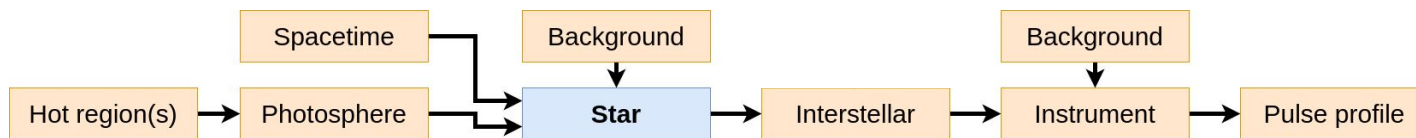
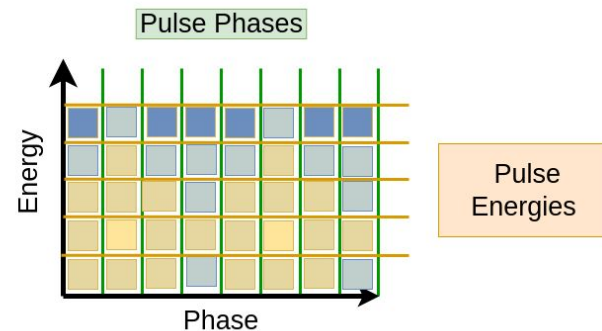
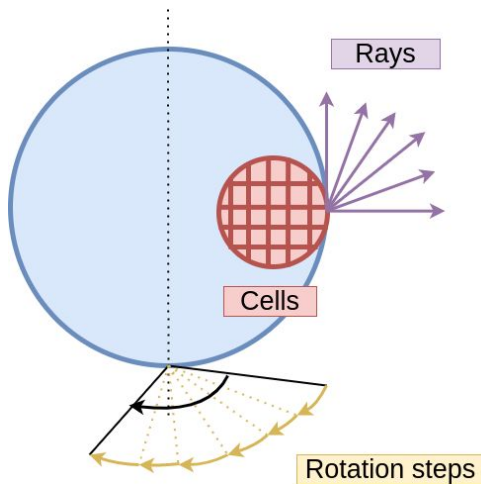
Spacetime

- Ideal: Ray tracing in numerically solved spacetime
- Faster: Oblate Star + Schwarzschild metric (Morsink+ 2007, AlGendy & Morsink 2014)



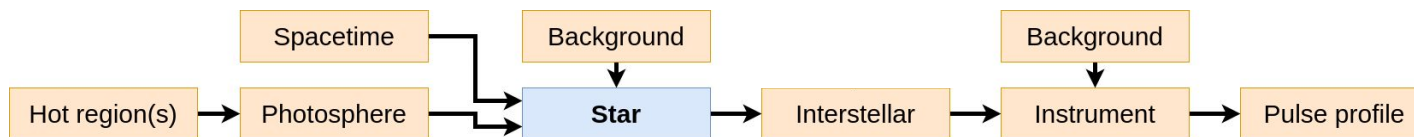
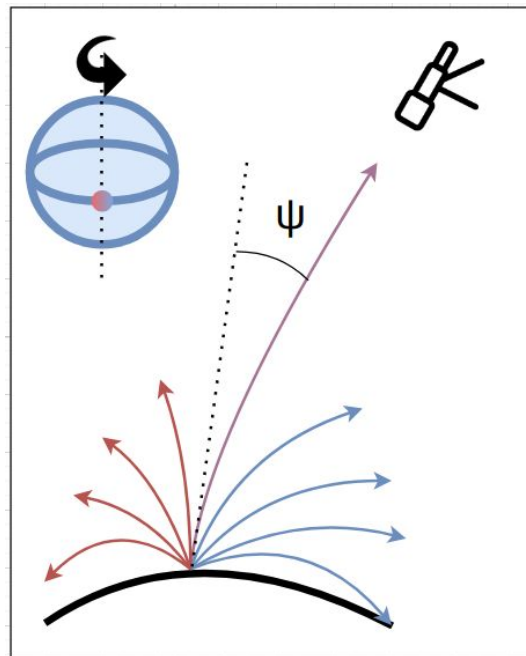
Star: discretizations

- Balance resolution and resources
- Discretizations:
 - Cells (hot spot)
 - Rays (ray-tracing)
 - Rotation steps
 - Pulse phases
 - Pulse Energies
- Backgrounds in field (e.g. **Devarshi's talk**)



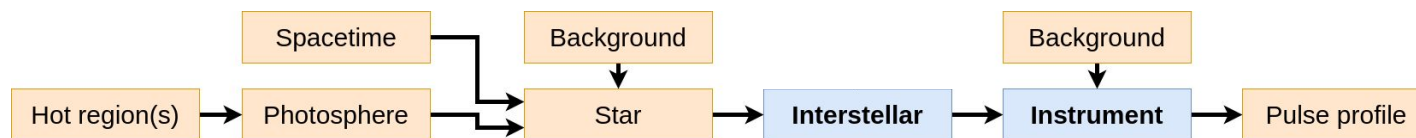
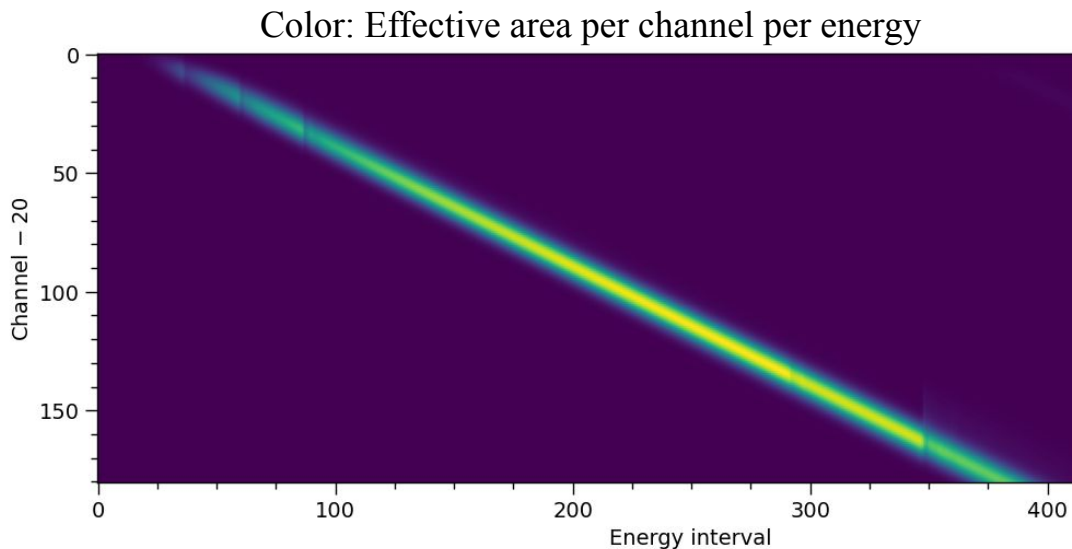
Star: Preparing ray grid

- Convert rays to observer frame
 - Doppler boost
 - Angle aberration
- Compute deflection angle ψ
 - GR light bending
 - GR redshift
- Compute time delays
- See also Bogdanov+ 2019b



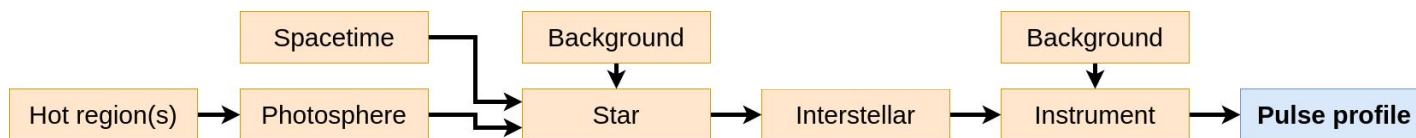
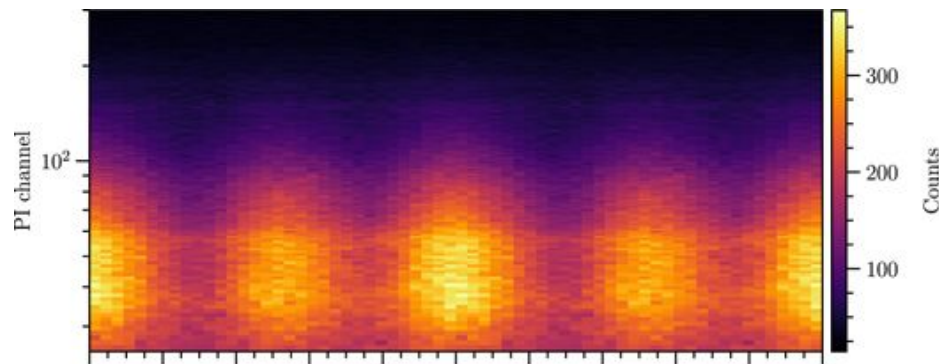
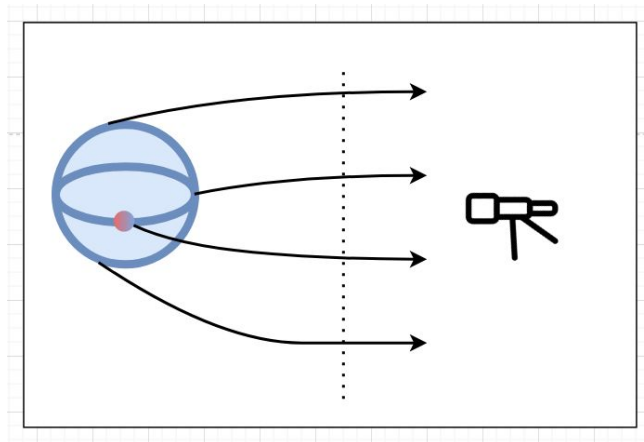
Interstellar, Instrument

- Interstellar: any attenuation of flux due to ISM
- Instrument:
 - X-ray response matrix
 - Background (e.g. optical loading)



Observation

- Ray grid interpolation: observer receives rays emitted towards observer
- Integrate for rays: discretized cellmesh, rotation steps
- Add (non-pulsed) backgrounds to counts
- Build pulse profile





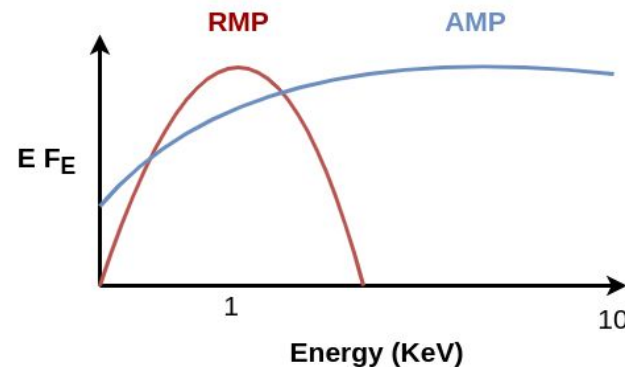
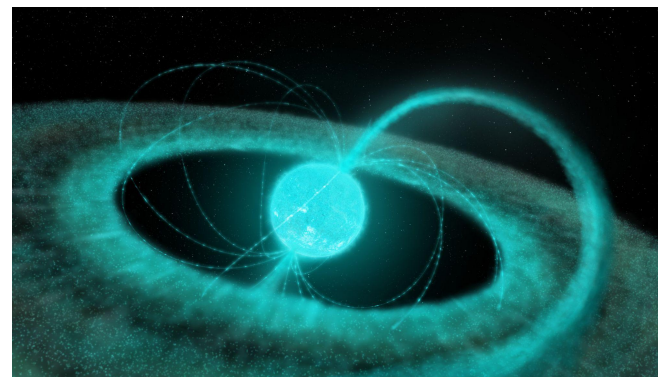
Part 3/3: PPM for AMPs

Accreting Millisecond Pulsars (AMPs)

Artist's impression
of AMP

AMPs:

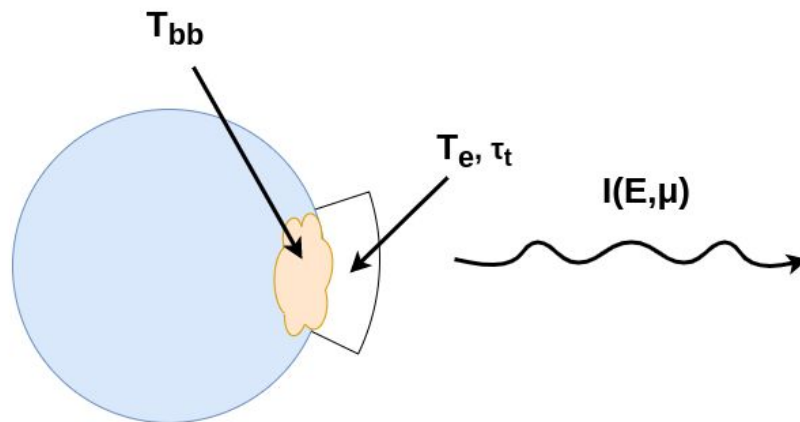
- Accretion onto magnetic poles
- Spectrum different from RMPs (e.g. Suleimanov+ 2018)
- Inverse compton, polarized emission (e.g. Salmi+ 2021)
- Environment more complex: Accretion column, disk



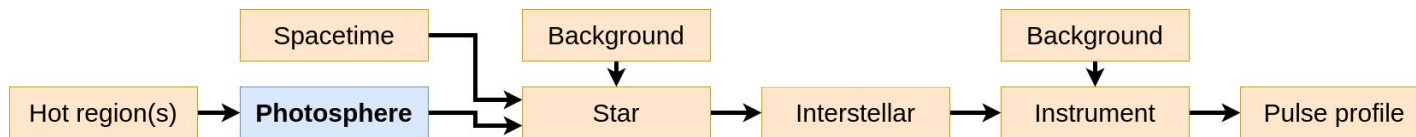
Compton slab model

Modeling approach: parametrized optically thin slab of hot electrons (Salmi+ 2021, Bobrikova+ submitted)

- T_{bb} (seed photons)
- Inverse compton, hot electrons: T_e (Temperature), τ_t (optical depth)
- Photon emission: E_γ, μ

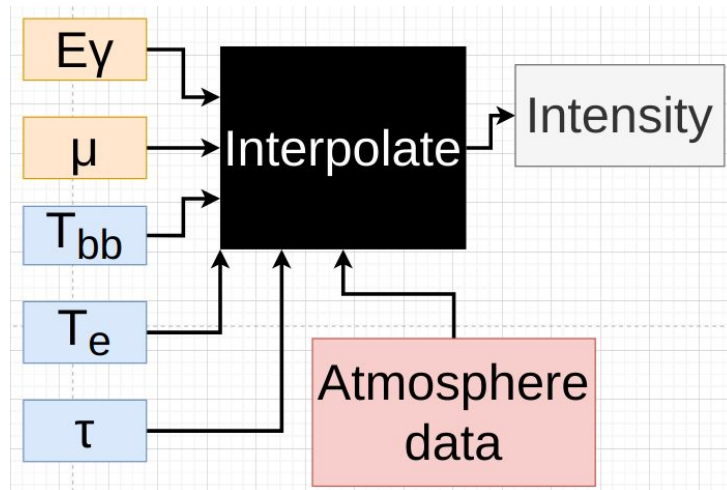


Previously 4, now 5 parameters!



Current status

- X-PSI Interpolation algorithm (Lagrangian polynomials) extended from 4 to 5 parameters
- But: Likelihood evaluation ~ 1 s to ~ 4 s
- Analyses already take days to weeks
- Efforts to optimize code (useful for RMPs and AMPs)

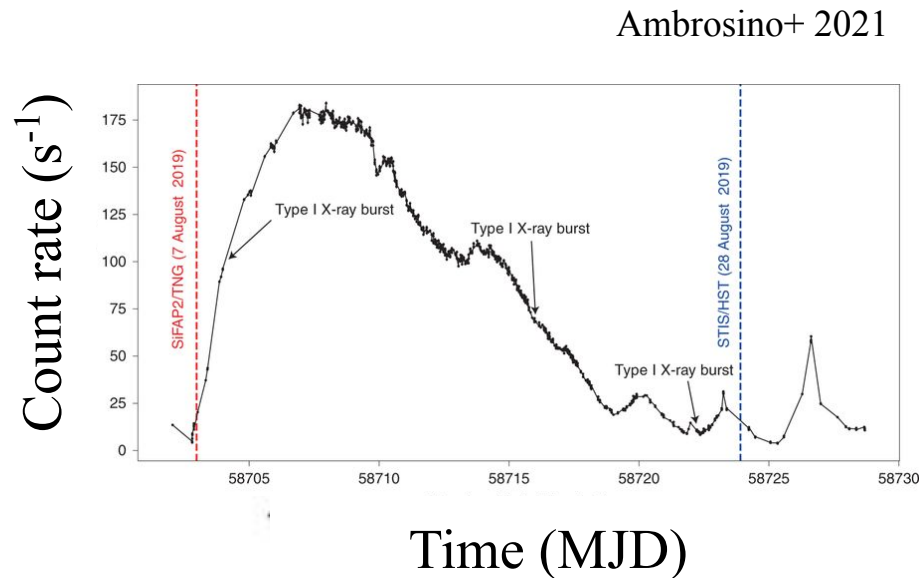


Code Optimization

- Identified atmosphere interpolation $> \sim 95\%$ of computation time \rightarrow optimize this part
- Work with HPC experts at Dutch IT cooperative (SURF):
 - Optimization at single node level
 - Optimization at parallelization level
 - Exploring options specialized hardware

Outlook for analysis of AMPs

- Test parameter recoverability with simulated data
- Analysis of J1808 NICER data from 2019 and 2022 outbursts
- If code well optimized, unlock more advanced models:
 - Accretion disk
 - Accretion column



Conclusions

- PPM has provided mass and radius constraints for J0030 and J0740, more in the works
- We discussed how PPM works in open source software X-PSI
- Next frontier: AMPs, but challenge due to accretion and complex environment
- Bottleneck is computational efficiency, working on code optimization



Thank you!

Special thanks to:

- Devarshi Choudhury
- Pushpita Das
- Satish Kamath
- Yves Kini
- Mason Ng
- Tuomo Salmi
- Serena Vinciguerra
- Prof. Dr. Anna Watts



EXTRA SLIDES

Reminder on Bayesian parameter inference

$$P(\theta|D, M) = \frac{\overset{\text{Likelihood}}{P(D|\theta, M)} \overset{\text{Prior}}{P(\theta|M)}}{\underset{\text{Evidence}}{P(D|M)}}$$

Posterior probability

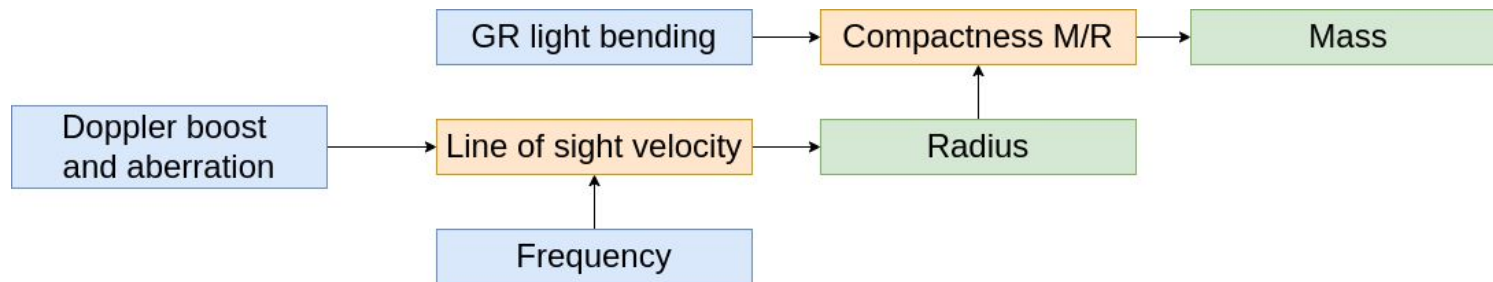
Deflection angle

$$\psi_{\text{P}}(R, \alpha) = \int_R^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2} \left[\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{R_{\text{S}}}{r} \right) \right]^{-1/2}, \quad (2.9)$$

where b is the impact parameter:

$$b = \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 - u}} \sin \alpha. \quad (2.10)$$

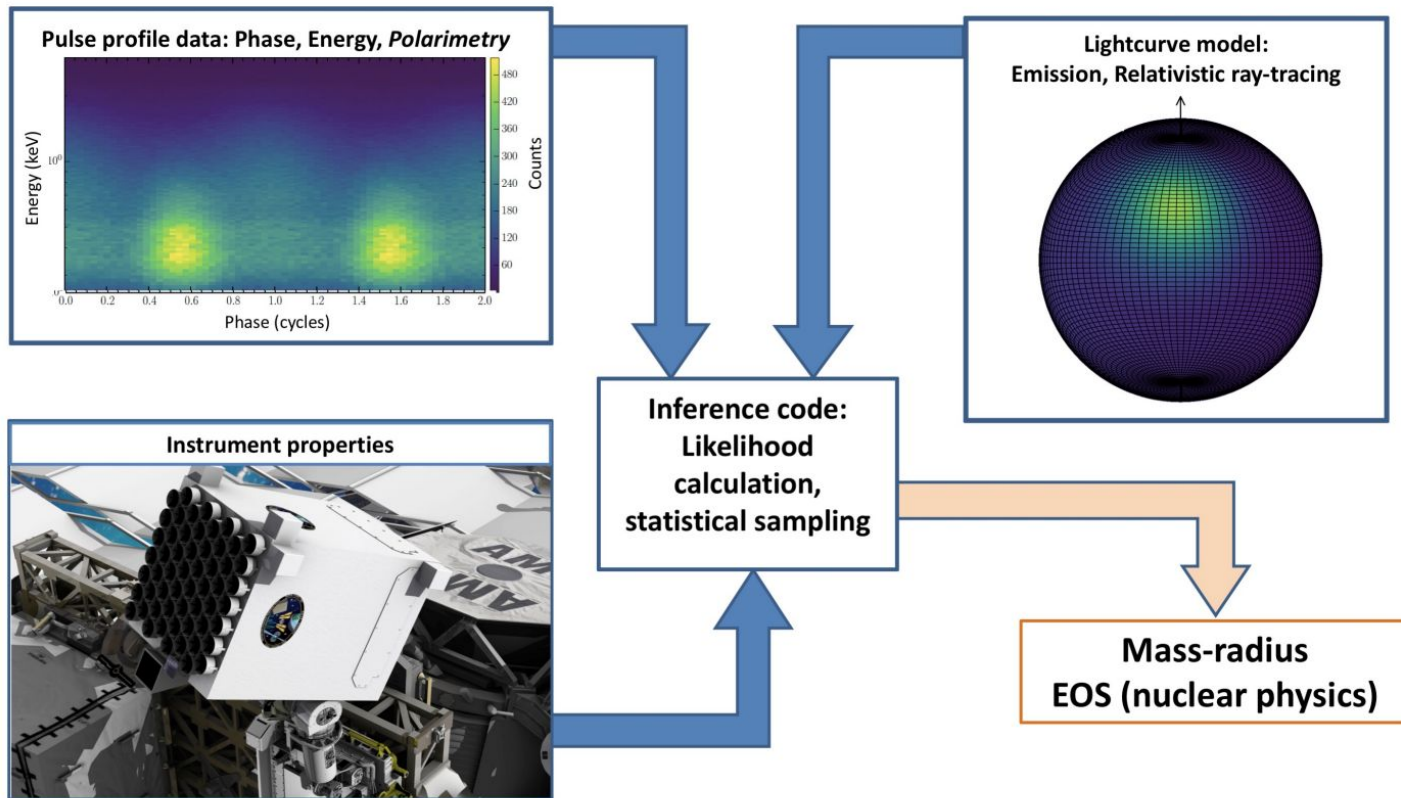
Pulse profile modeling: Constraining Mass and radius



Previous work, current PPM efforts (Bayesian inference)

Pulsar	J0030 (RMP)	J0740 (RMP)	J0437 (RMP, AGN background)	J1614, J0614, J1231, J2124 (RMPs)	J1814 (Bursting)	J1808 (AMP)
Previous work	Riley+ 2019 Miller+ 2019	Riley+ 2021, Miller+ 2021, Salmi+ 2022			Kini+ 2023	Salmi+ 2018
Current efforts	Serena's talk	Re-analysis with new NICER data	Devarshi's talk	Toulouse/Amsterdam/NRL/Columbia/IM	Yves' talk	This talk

Overview: Pulse profile modeling



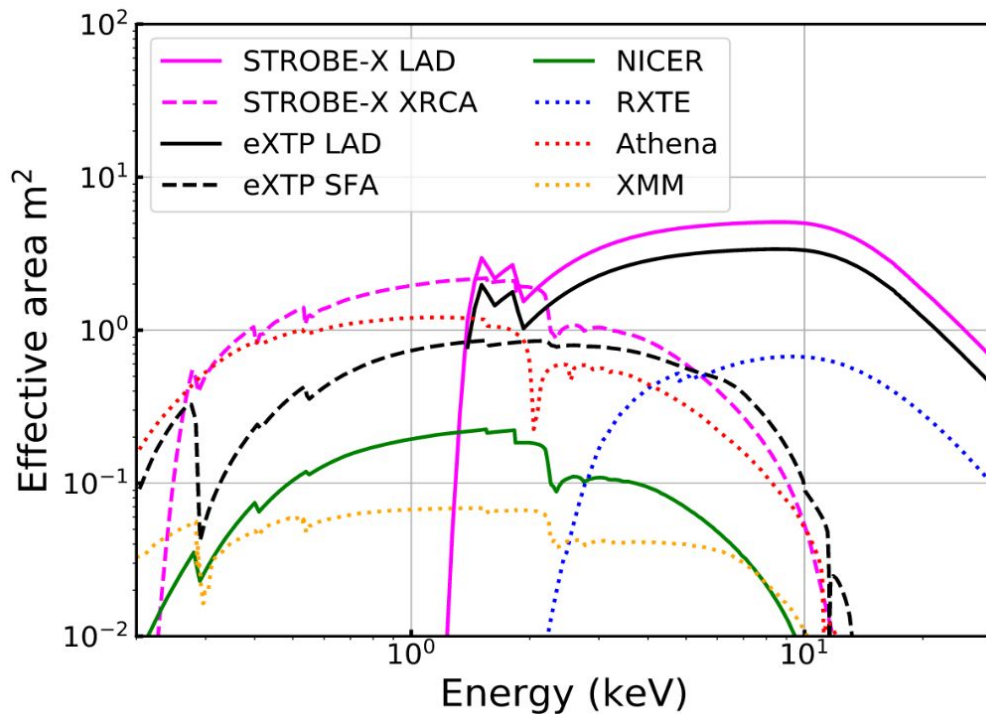
Instruments

Existing:

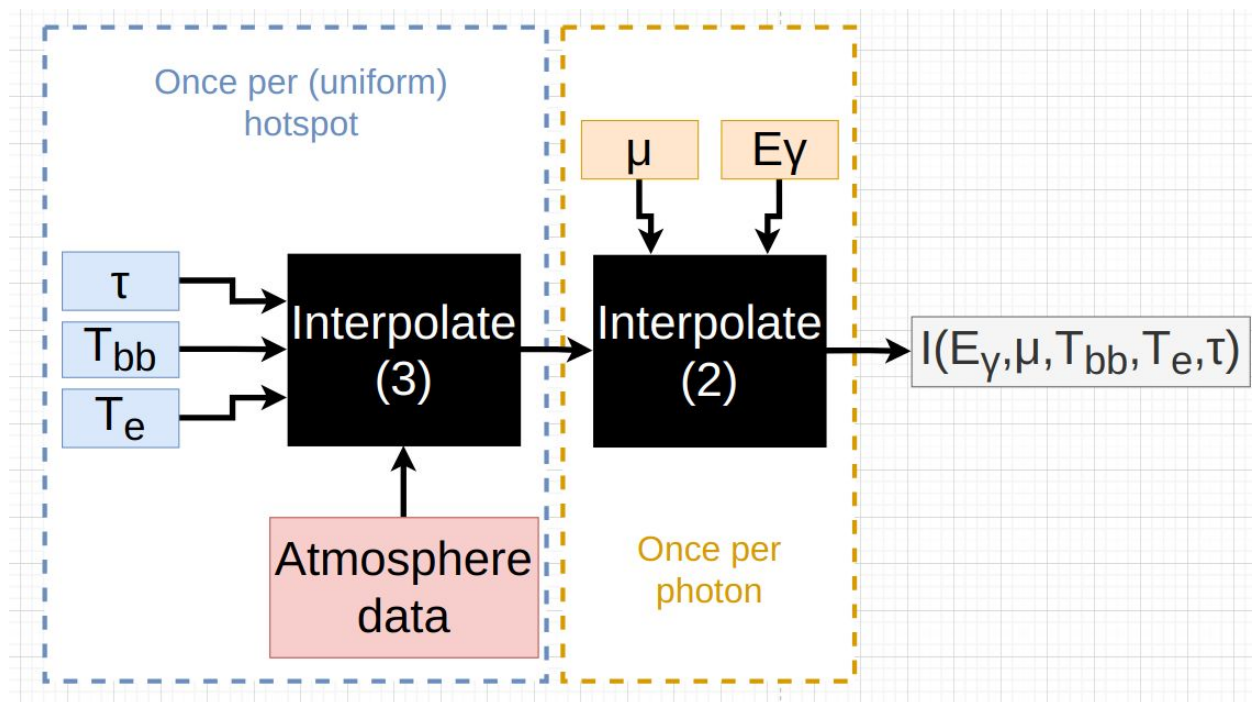
- RXTE, NICER, IXPE,

Planned/Proposed:

- Strobe-X, eXTP, Athena



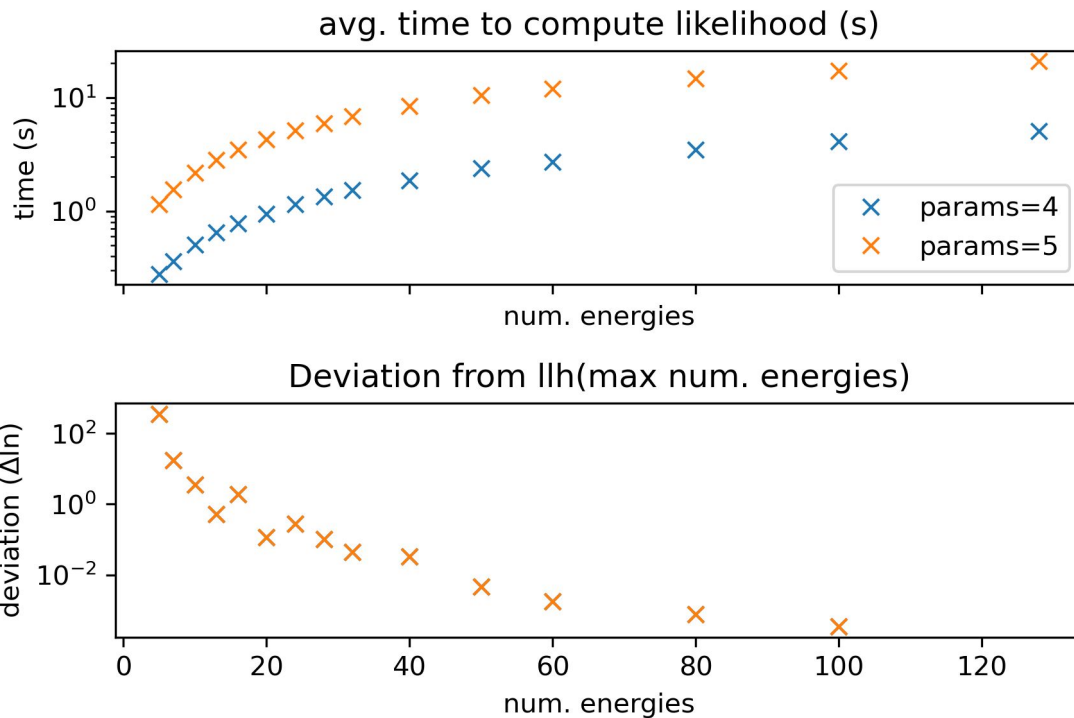
Code Optimization



Measuring neutron stars

	Pulsar timing	Spectral modeling (e.g. Natilla 2017)	Pulse profile modeling (e.g. Watts 2019)	NS mergers
Objects:	RMPs	Bursts/quiescent NSs in LMXBs	RMPs, AMPs, Bursters	B(H)NS binaries
Messenger:	Radio pulsations	X-ray Phase averaged spectra	X-ray pulsations	Gravitational waves, EM counterparts
Constrains:	Mass (binaries)	Mass-radius	Mass, Radius, Emitting geometry	Tidal deformability, EoS

Speed and accuracy



Model pulsed emission

Neutron Star

- Oblate spheroid in schwarzschild spacetime

Emission (pulsed)

- hot spots
- Elsewhere surface

Background (unpulsed)

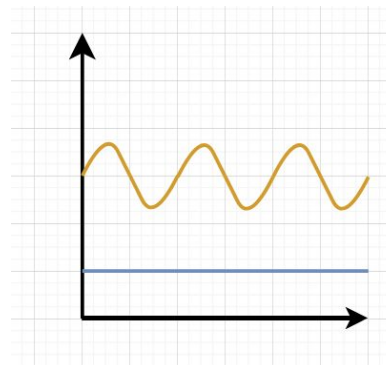
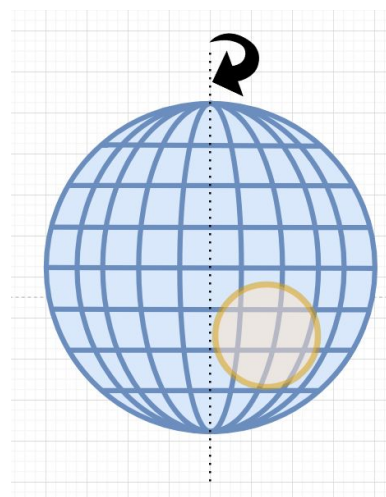
- Sometimes constraints, sometimes not

Radiative transfer

- Beaming pattern modulated by atmospheric effects
- Relativistic ray-tracing to observer

X-ray Photometry

- Energy channels, uncertainties



Introduction

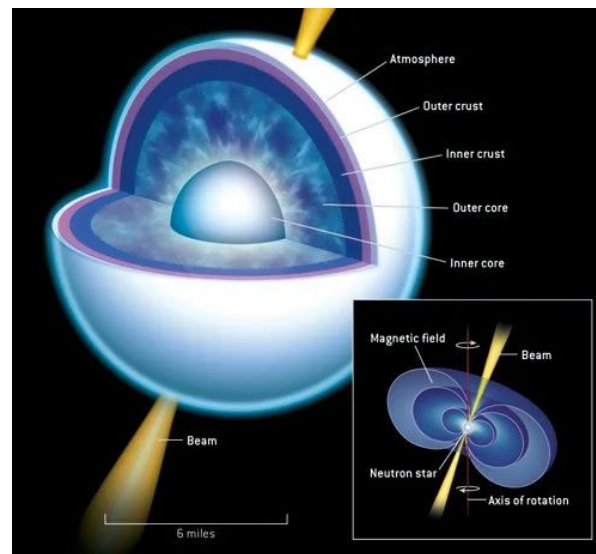
Neutron stars (NSs)

- Inner core uncertain: strange matter?
- Laboratories for equation of state (EoS) of cold dense matter

Millisecond pulsars (MPs)

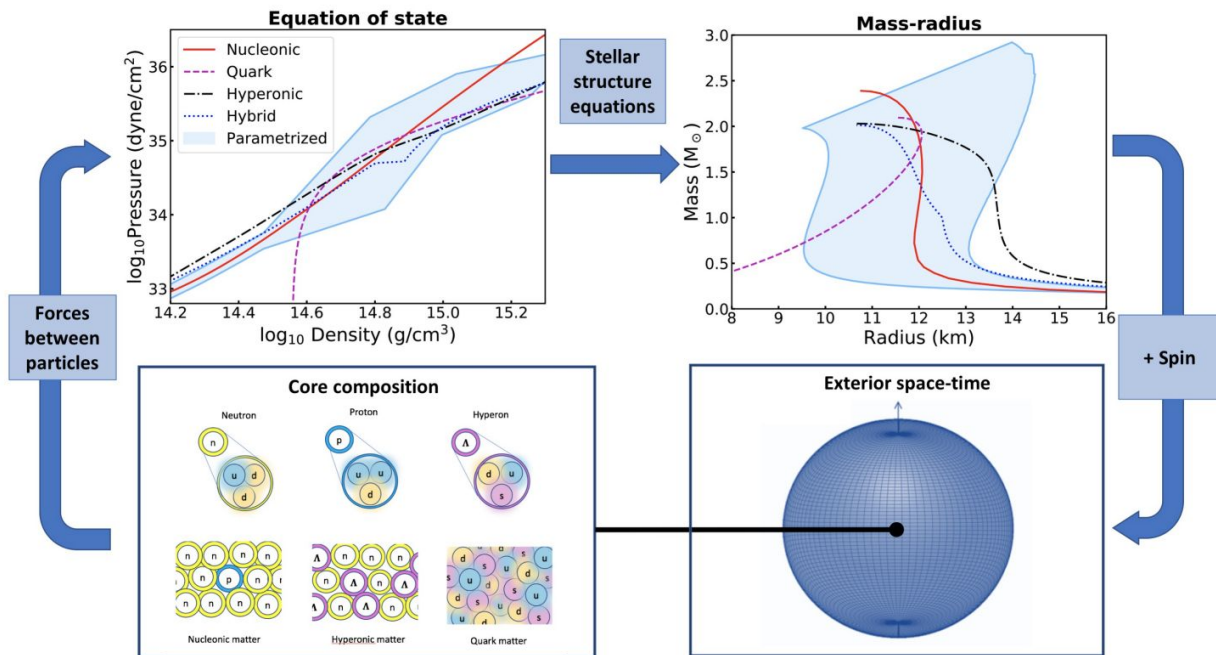
- Rotation powered
- Accretion powered

Type 1 X-ray burst oscillation sources



[Astronomy magazine, 2005](#)

Introduction



Accreting MSPs: current status, modeling intricacies

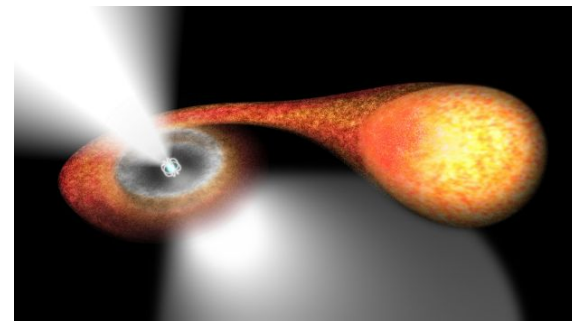
Discussion: Strobe-X whitepaper 2019,
EXTP white paper 2019)

Salmi+ 2018 parameter estimation RXTE

Salmi+ 2021 polarimetry simulations for
IXPE (Thomson scattering limit)

Complicating factors

- Accretion column
- Accretion disk
- plasma around the accretion disk



Artist's impression of Accreting
pulsar, ESA, 2019