Ensemble of galactic rotating neutron stars as a source of gravitational background for ET

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INNOVATIVE ECONOMY
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Parameters of a neutron star

Population model

In our calculations we use a realistic model of population that sets **the supernova birth every 100yr, the initial values of the kick velocities, the rotation periods (10ms) and the magnetic fields (log(B/Gauss)$\sim$12)**. Then it is evolved in time. The change of the period of each neutron star is calculated from the dipole formula assuming constant B. Position and velocity is calculated from gravitational potential of the Galaxy. Finally we obtain population of, for example, **10000 stars with age below 1Myr**.

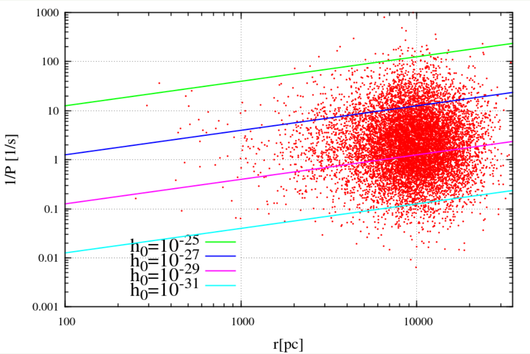
Parameters of a neutron star

When a neutron star is rotating and has some distortion it generates gravitational waves. The model parameters are:
P (rotation period),
r (distance),
B (magnetic field, constant-$10^{12} G$),
I (moment of inertia, constant - $10^{38} kg\, m^2$),
ϵ (distortion value, constant - 10^{-5}),
α (angle between rotation axis and distortion axis, $0^o - 90^o$),
i (inclination from $asin(0.0 - 1.0)$).
We may determine some characteristic value for any pulsar:

$$h_0 = -\frac{16\pi^2 G}{c^4} \frac{I\epsilon}{P^2 r}$$

Neutron stars may have ellipsoidal distortion due to magnetic field. The shorter rotation period the stronger emission is. When distortion axis is aligned with rotation axis there is no emission.

Population of the neutron stars



Frequency versus distance of an object for a population of 10000 neutron stars. Lines with constant values of h_0.

Signal from a single neutron star

We use the equations from Bonazzola, Gourgouhlon (1996):

$$h_+ = h_0 \sin(\alpha)[\frac{1}{2}\cos(\alpha)\sin(i)\cos(i)\cos(\Omega(t-t_0)) - \sin(\alpha)\frac{1+\cos^2(i)}{2}\cos(2\Omega(t-t_0))] \quad (1)$$

$$h_\times = h_0 \sin(\alpha)[\frac{1}{2}\cos(\alpha)\sin(i)\sin(\Omega(t-t_0)) - \sin(\alpha)\cos(i)\sin(2\Omega(t-t_0))] \quad (2)$$

Signal from an ensemble of the neutrons stars

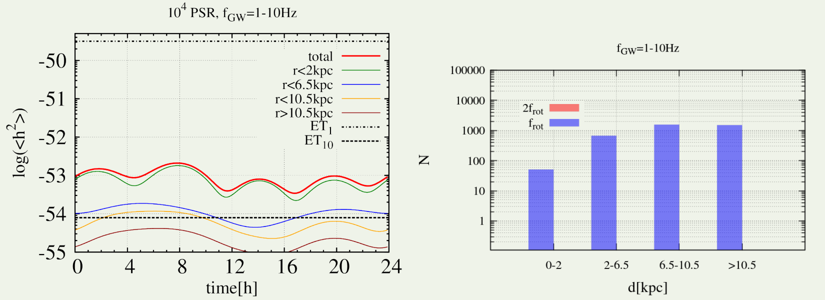
Assumptions

signal **not coherent** so we take a sum of $h^2(t)$ instead of $h(t)$
signal calculated on a **time intervals** $P \ll \tau \ll day$
Earth rotation changes relative position of the object and the detector, described by functions $F(t)$

Average squared signal calculated by the formula:

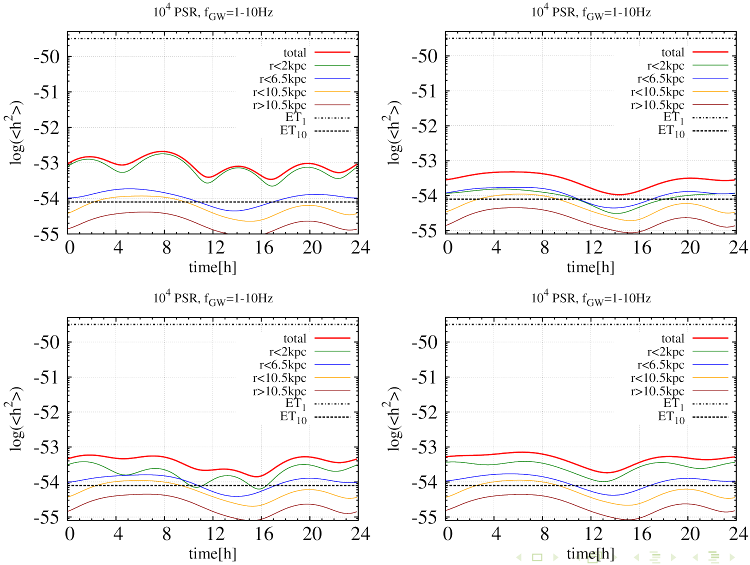
$$< h^2(t) >= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{[F_+^i(t)]^2}{\tau} \left(\int_t^{t+\tau} [h_{1+}^i(t')]^2 dt' + \int_t^{t+\tau} [h_{2+}^i(t')]^2 dt' \right)$$
$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{[F_\times^i(t)]^2}{\tau} \left(\int_t^{t+\tau} [h_{1\times}^i(t')]^2 dt + \int_t^{t+\tau} [h_{2\times}^i(t')]^2 dt \right)' \quad (3)$$

Frequency range 1-10Hz

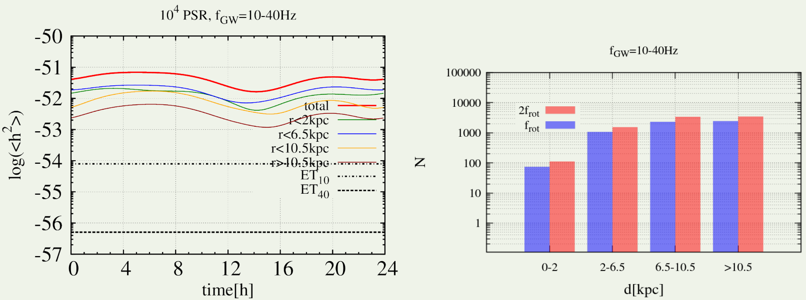


Squared signal for population of neutron stars with rotation frequency 1-10Hz. There is total signal and components for different distance ranges.

Frequency range 1-10Hz

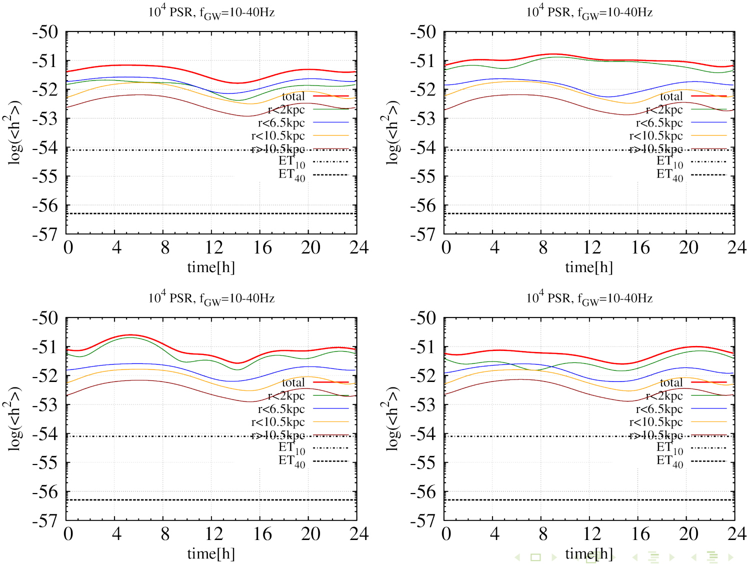


Frequency range 10-40Hz

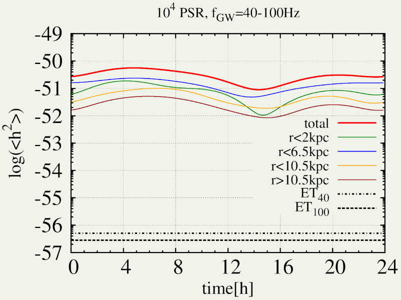


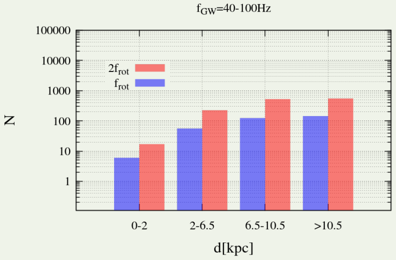
Squared signal for a population of 10000 neutron stars with rotation frequency 10-30Hz. There is total signal and components for different distance ranges.

Frequency range 10-40Hz



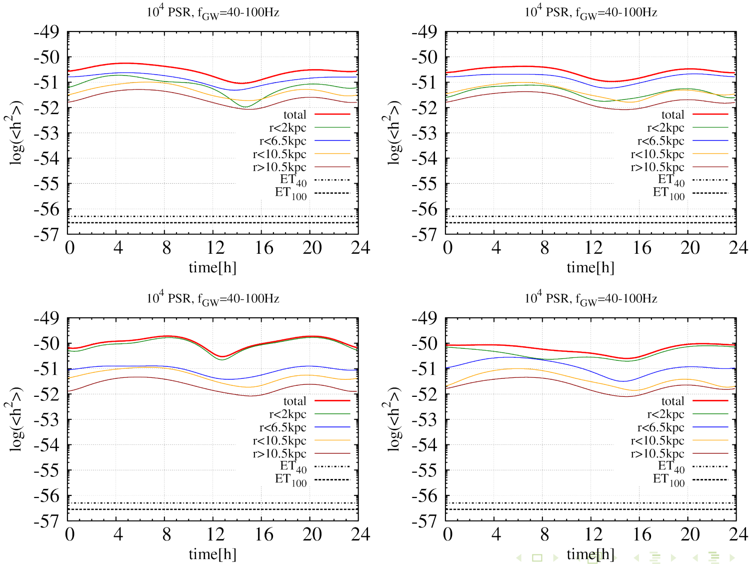
Frequency range 40-100Hz



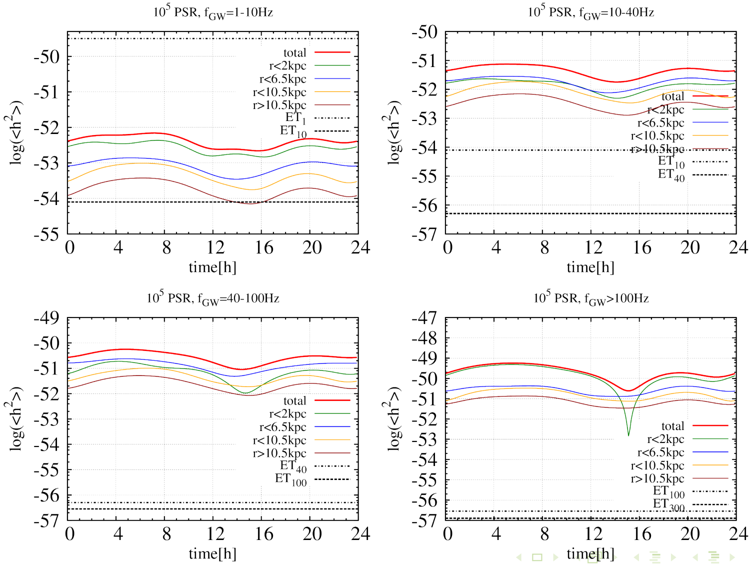


Squared signal for a population of 10000 neutron stars with rotation frequency 40-100Hz.

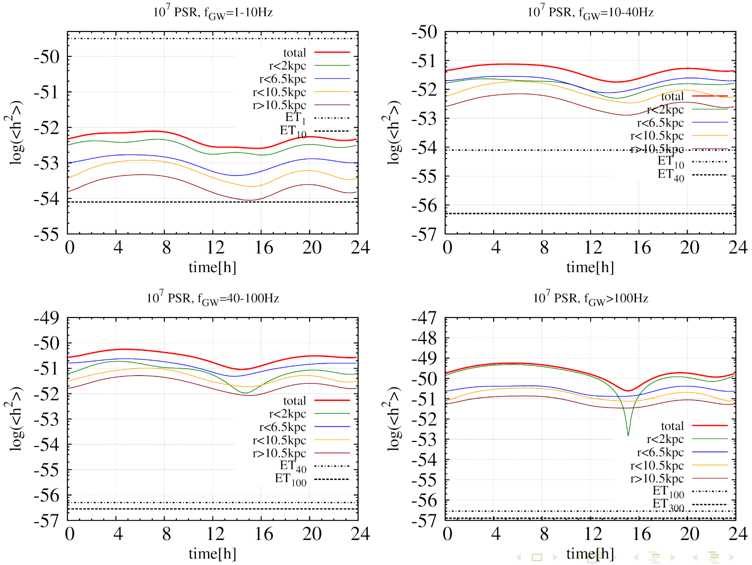
Frequency range 40-100Hz



Population 10^5 PSR



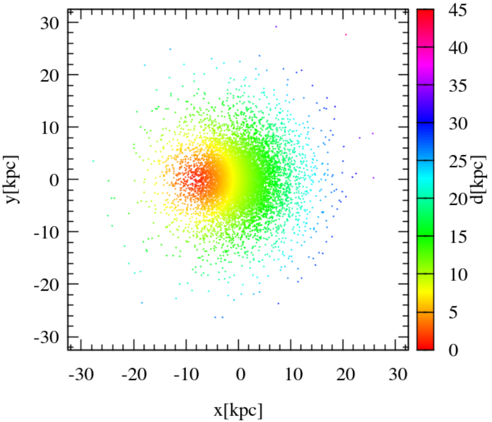
Population 10^7 PSR



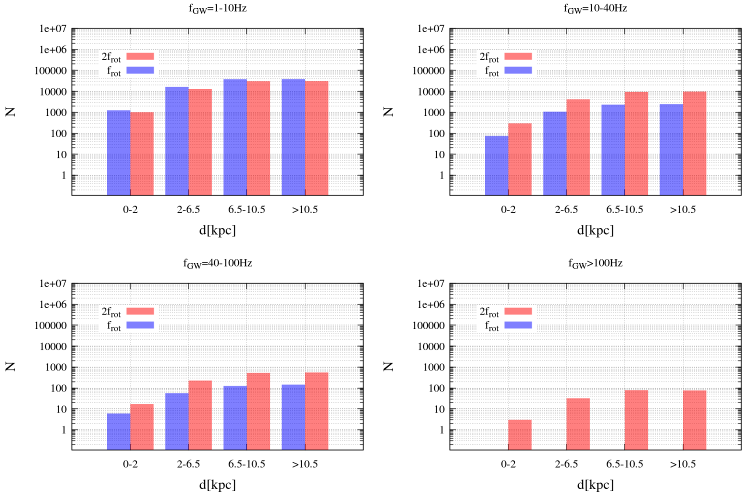
Conclusions

- close objects or/and with high frequency, in most cases dominate the total signal
- for close objects the signal varies between the realizations and depends on the number of the neutron stars that happen to be close
- for larger distances and lower frequencies, the profile of the signal is similar within the realization, only with changed level of the signal,
- for larger distances the signal doesn't vary significantly between the realizations for smaller frequencies,
- when we consider larger number of the neutron stars the profile of the signal almost don't change, for ranges with few/tens objects the signal vary between the different realizations

Positions of the pulsars



Distribution 10^5



Distribution 10^7