

ISCO FREQUENCIES FOR ROTATING NEUTRON STARS - SIMPLE AND ACCURATE FORMULAE

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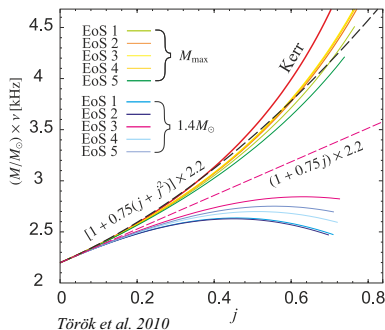
LINEAR APPROXIMATION

Linear approximation (*Kluzniak & Wagoner 1985*)

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} (1 + 0.75j).$$

Orbital frequency of free test particle and ISCO radius (*Abramowicz et al. 2003*)

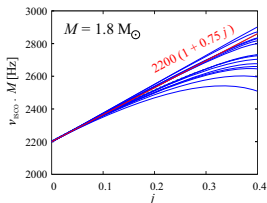
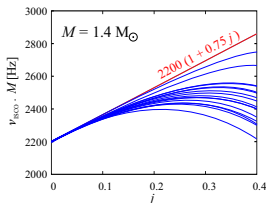
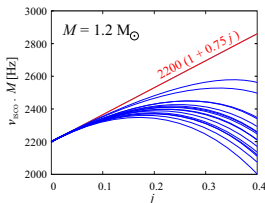
$$\nu_K = \frac{\mathcal{F}(M)}{r_{ISCO}^{3/2}} \left[1 - \frac{j}{r_{ISCO}^{3/2}} + j^2 F_1(r_{ISCO}) + q F_2(r_{ISCO}) \right], \quad r_{ISCO} = 6 (1 - ja_1 + j^2 a_2 + qa_3).$$



EQUATIONS OF STATE

Equations of state

- *SkT5, SkO, SkO', SLy4, Gs, SkI2, SkI5, SGI and SV* (Rikovska Stone et al. 2003),
- *UBS, nocross* (Urbanec et al. 2010),
- *APR* (Akmal et al. 1998),
- *AU* (Wiringa et al. 1988),
- *L, N, A* (Arnett & Bowers 1977).

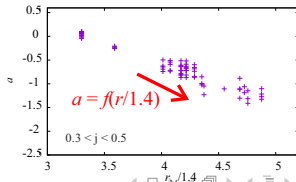
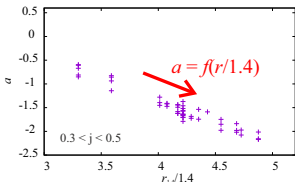
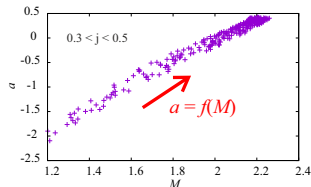
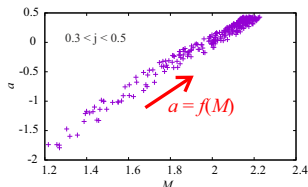


FINDING DEPENDENCY

Quadratic relation

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} (1 + 0.75j + aj^2), \quad a = \frac{\nu_{ISCO}(M, j, q)M}{2200j^2} - 1 - 0.75j.$$

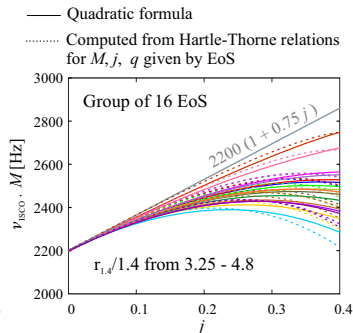
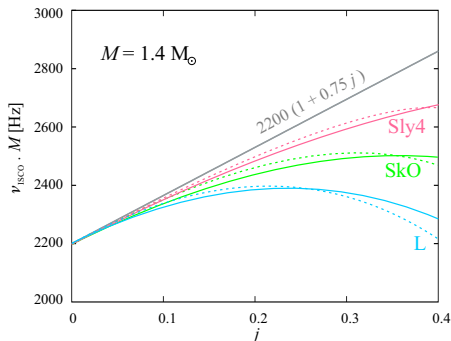
Dependency of a on NS mass (M) and EoS parameter ($r_{1.4}/1.4$, where $r_{1.4}$ is radius of nonrotating NS with $M = 1.4$ given by the EoS)



QUADRATIC FORMULA FOR THE ISCO FREQUENCY

Approximative quadratic formula (where $r_{1.4}$ is radius of nonrotating NS with $M = 1.4$ given by the EoS):

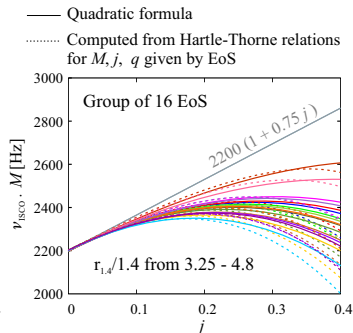
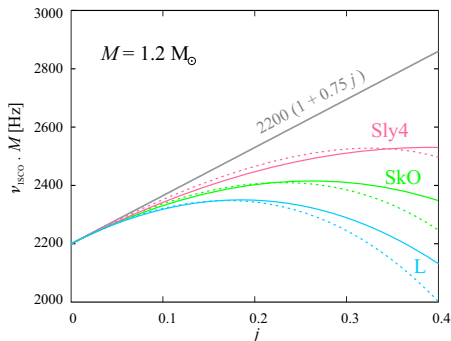
$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left(1 + 0.75j + (4.62\sqrt{M} - 0.73\frac{r_{1.4}}{1.4} - 3.37)j^2 \right).$$



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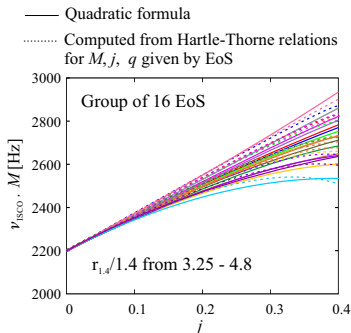
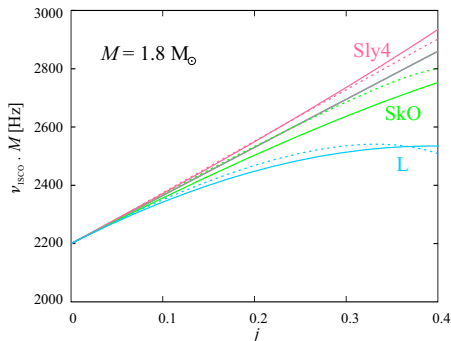
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DEPENDENCY ON COMPACTNESS, MASS AND SPIN

Orbital frequency of free test particle and ISCO radius (*Abramowicz et. al 2003*)

$$\nu_K = \frac{\mathcal{F}(M)}{r_{ISCO}^{3/2}} \left[1 - \frac{j}{r_{ISCO}^{3/2}} + j^2 F_1(r_{ISCO}) + q F_2(r_{ISCO}) \right], r_{ISCO} = 6 (1 - ja_1 + j^2 a_2 + qa_3).$$

ISCO frequency up to the second order

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} (1 + c_1 j + c_2 q + c_3 j^2),$$

q and j relations (*Urbanec et. al 2013*, $x_0 = 2.46$, $x = \frac{R}{2M_0}$):

$$x > x_0 : q = \left(d_1 \frac{R}{M} - d_2 \right) j^2, \quad x \leq x_0 : q = \left(d_3 \left(\frac{R}{M} \right)^2 - d_4 \frac{R}{M} + d_5 \right) j^2.$$

Implied quadratic formula(s)

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left[1 + \frac{11}{6\sqrt{6}} j + \left(-0.425 \frac{R}{M} + 2 \right) j^2 \right], \quad x > x_0.$$

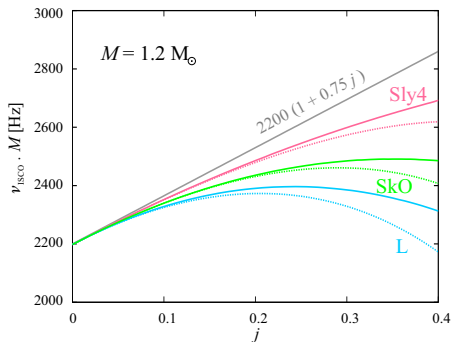
$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left[1 + \frac{11}{6\sqrt{6}} j + \left(-0.07 \left(\frac{R}{M} \right)^2 + 0.29 \frac{R}{M} + 0.25 \right) j^2 \right], \quad x \leq x_0.$$

QUADRATIC FORMULA FOR THE ISCO FREQUENCY

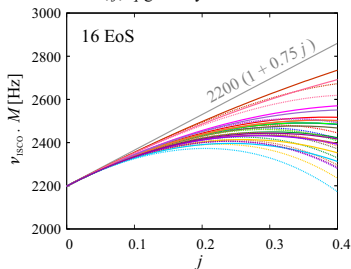
Approximative quadratic formula ($x_0 = 2.46$, $x = \frac{R}{2M_0}$):

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— Approximative formula
 Computed from Hartle-Thorne relations
 for M, j, q given by EoS

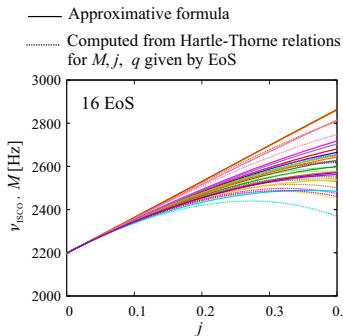
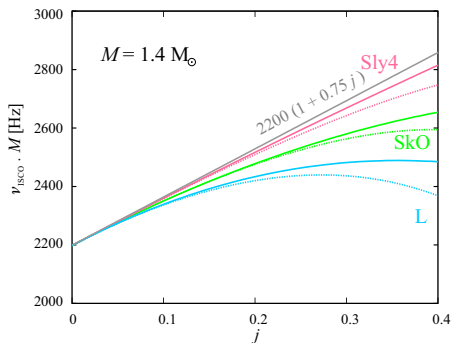


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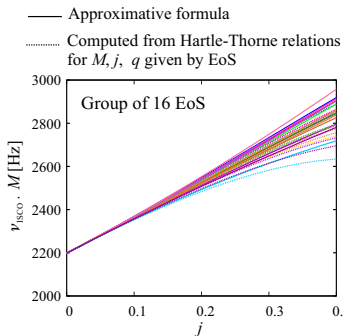
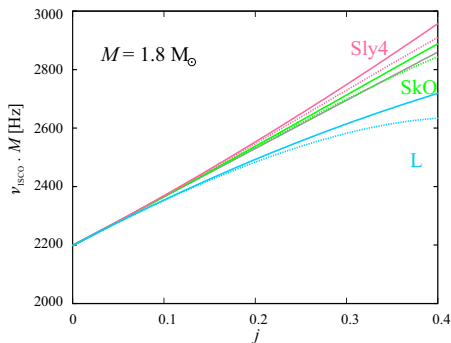


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SUMMARY

Approximative quadratic formulas:

- Dependency on equation of state, mass and spin Approximative quadratic formula (where $r_{1.4}$ is radius of nonrotating NS with $M = 1.4$ given by the EoS):

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left(1 + 0.75j + (4.62\sqrt{M} - 0.73\frac{r_{1.4}}{1.4} - 3.37)j^2 \right).$$

- Dependency on compactness, mass and spin ($x_0 = 2.46$, $x = \frac{R}{2M}$):

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left[1 + \frac{11}{6\sqrt{6}}j + \left(-0.425\frac{R}{M} + 2 \right) j^2 \right], \quad x > x_0.$$

$$\nu_{ISCO} = \frac{2200}{M} \left[1 + \frac{11}{6\sqrt{6}}j + \left(-0.07 \left(\frac{R}{M} \right)^2 + 0.29\frac{R}{M} + 0.25 \right) j^2 \right], \quad x \leq x_0.$$

***Thank you for your
attention***