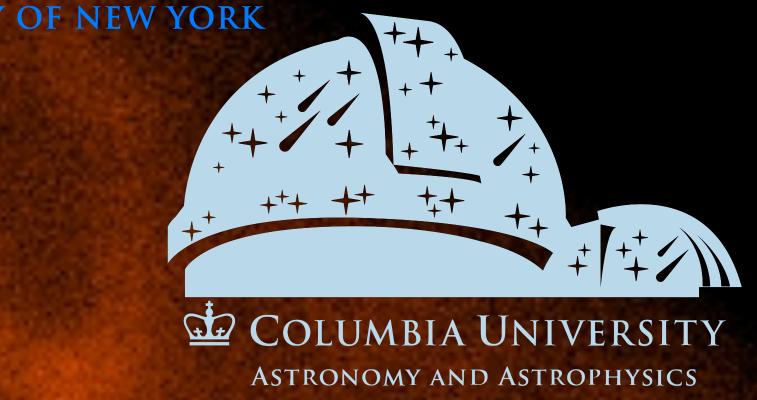
Evidence for Atomic Absorption Features in the High Resolution X-ray Spectrum of the Neutron Star in Puppis A **COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

Frits Paerels¹, John Groger², Slavko Bogdanov¹, Eric Gotthelf¹, Jules Halpern¹, David Helfand¹, Ivan Hubeny³, Thierry Lanz⁴, Thomas Gomez⁵

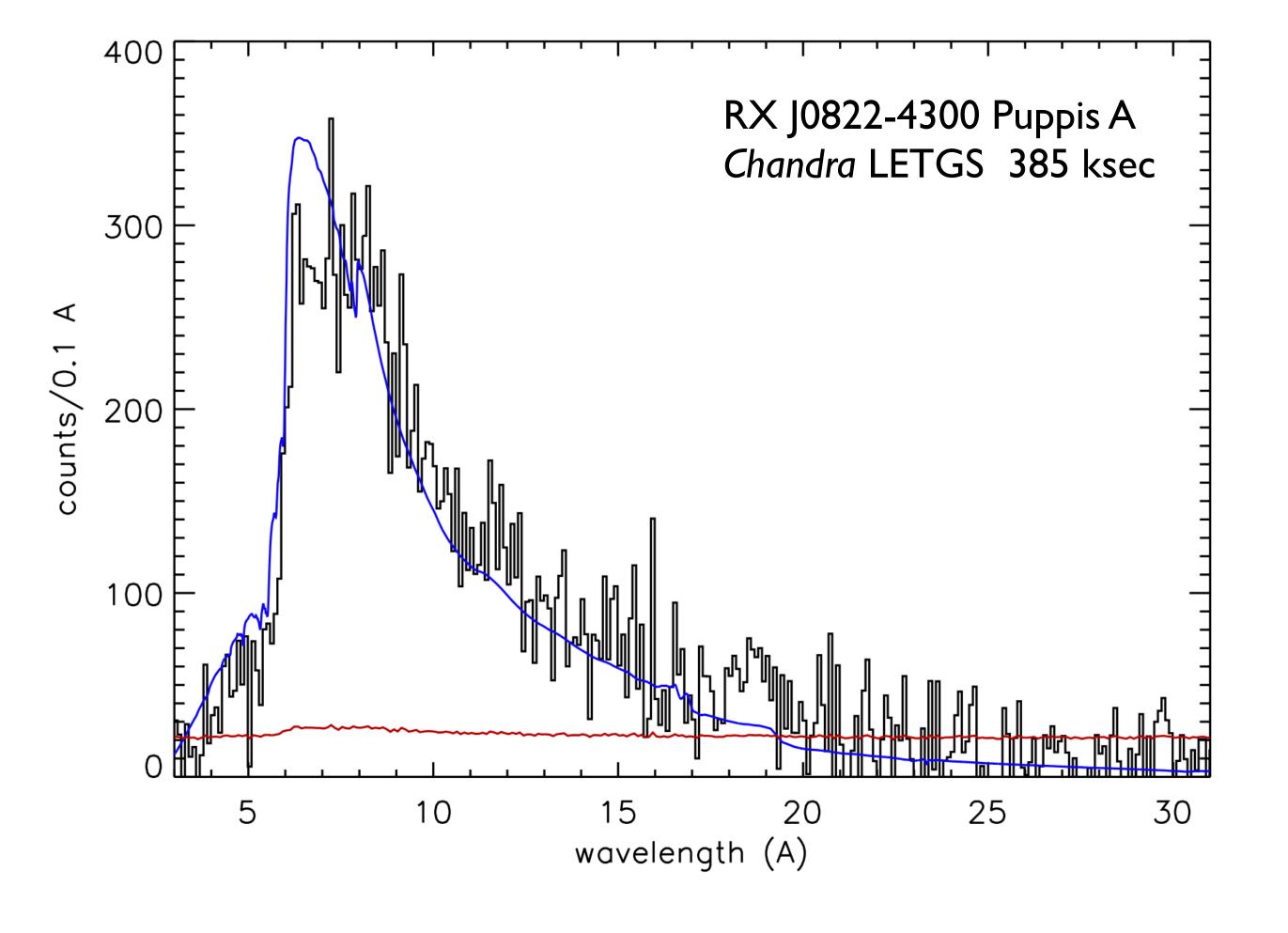


385 ksec exposure with Chandra LETG/HRC-S; 14 separate exposures in 2021

Abstract

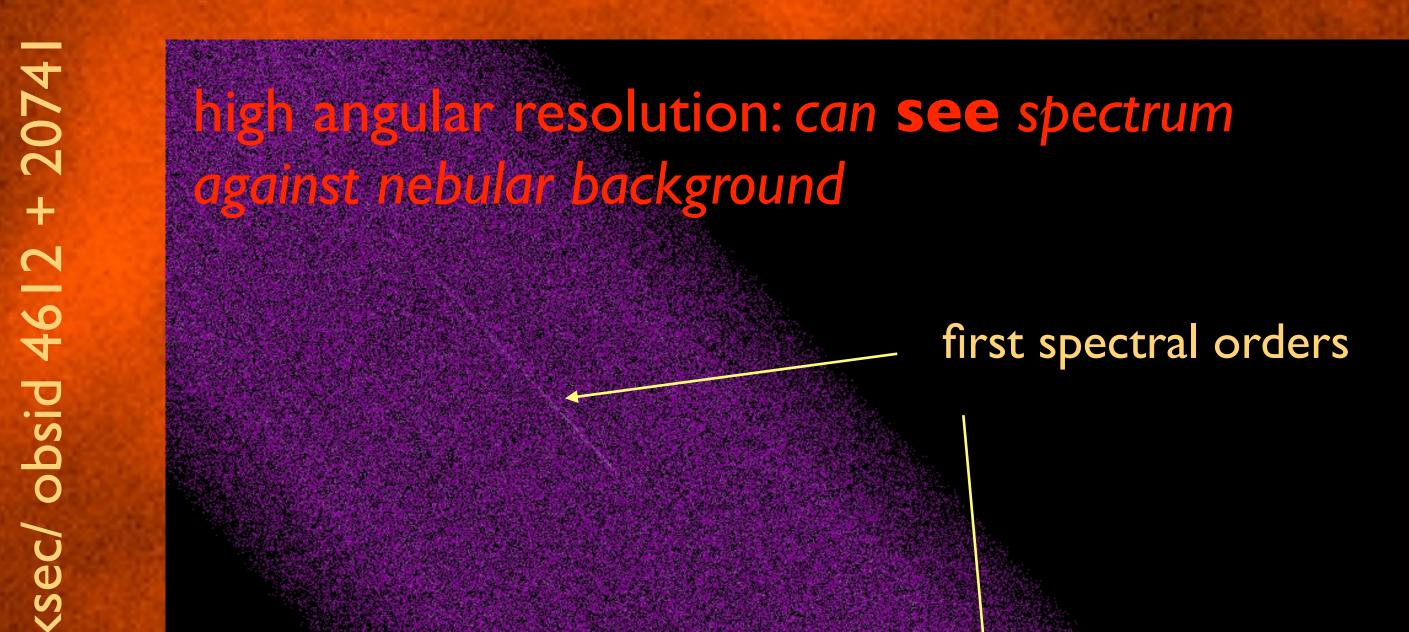
We present evidence for atomic absorption lines in the high-resolution 4-30 Å X-ray spectrum of the neutron star RX J0822-4300 in the supernova remnant Puppis A.

Comparison with model atmosphere calculations shows that features in the observed spectrum can be uniquely

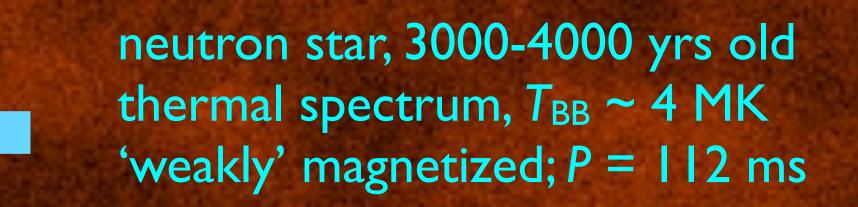


associated with redshifted and pressure-broadened transitions in highly ionized oxygen and neon. We also spectroscopically confirm the previously estimated strength of the surface magnetic dipole field; we detect both the linear and the quadratic Zeeman effect.

We derive values for both the gravitational redshift and the acceleration of gravity at the stellar surface, yielding the first purely spectroscopic estimates for the radius and mass of a neutron star.



blackbodies: too broad-band, too smooth



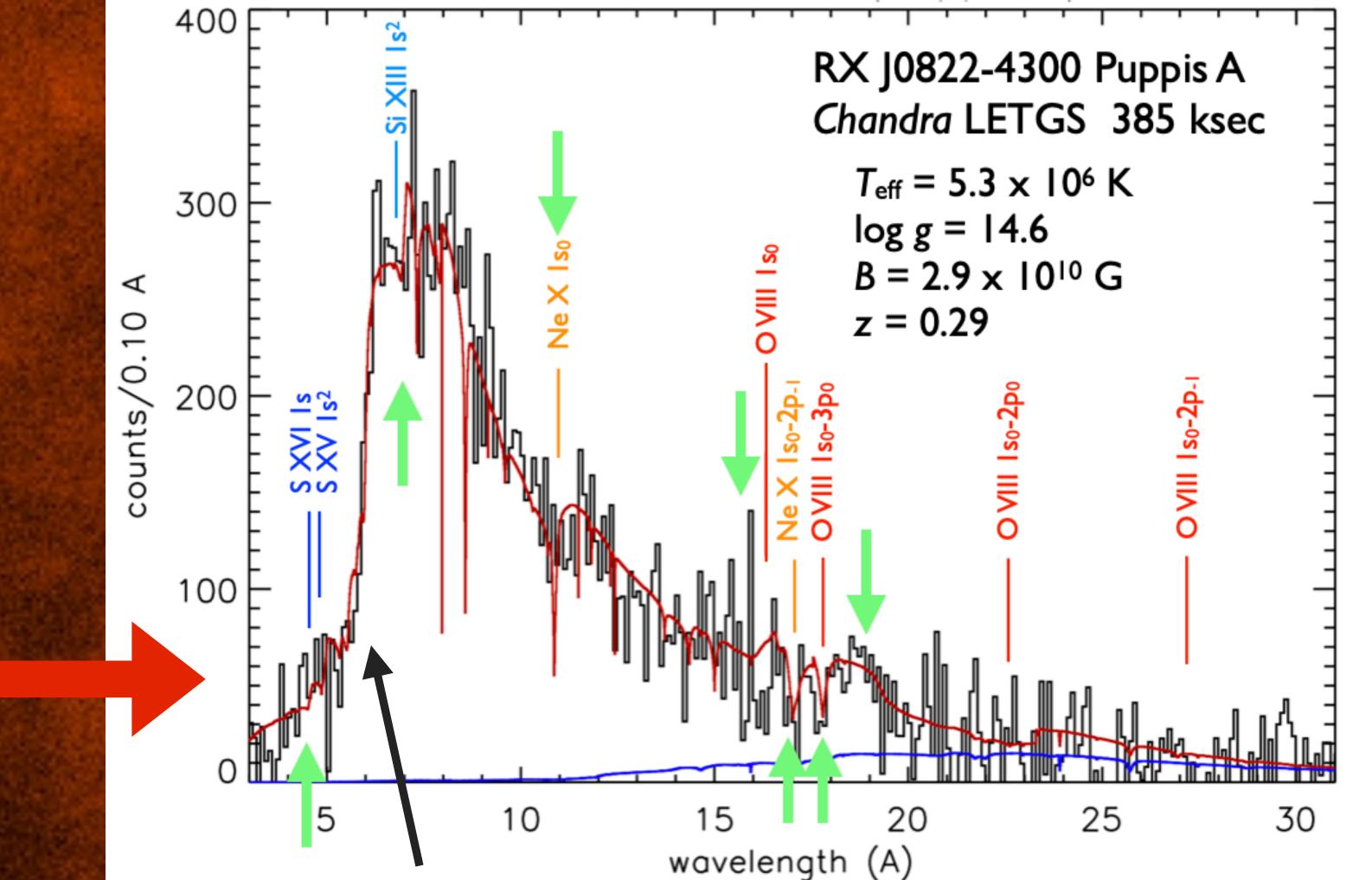
46

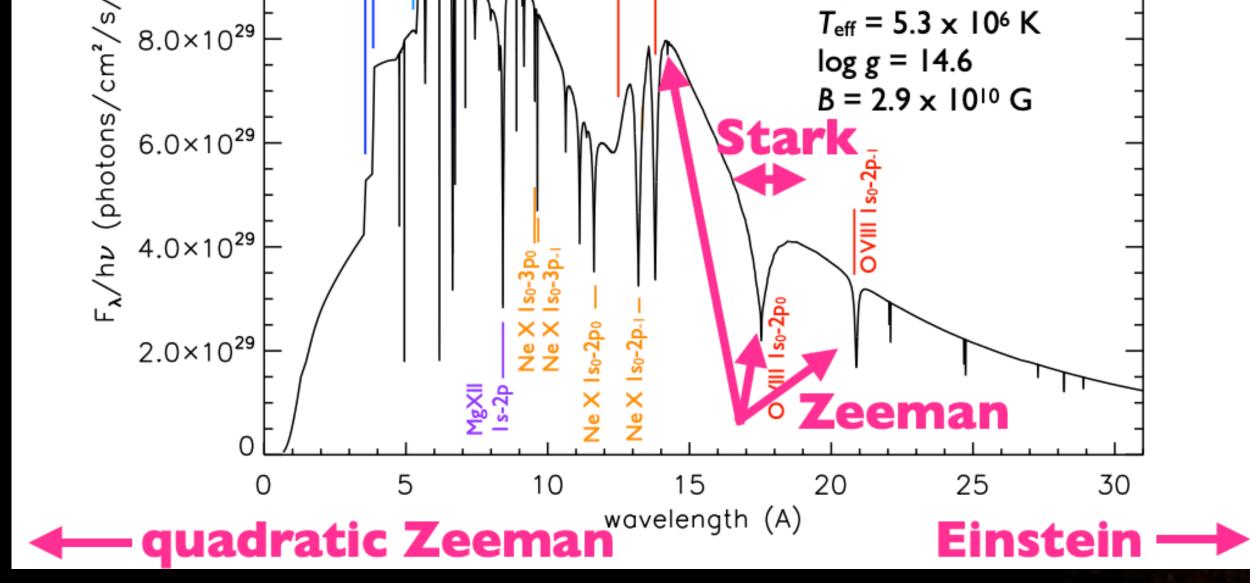
neutron star, zero spectral order image

> Hot Neutron Star X-ray Spectrum: Zeeman, Stark, and Einstein

 1.2×10^{3} O: 10⁶ solar Ne: 0.7 10⁶ solar 1.0×10³⁰ Mg: 0.1 10⁶ Solar A Si, S: 0.1 10⁶ Solar

gravitational redshift z = 0.29





¹ Columbia Astrophysics Laboratory, Columbia University ² Department of Physics, Washington University in St Louis

- ³ Department of Astronomy and Stewart Observatory, University of Arizona
- ⁴ Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, Nice
- ⁵ Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder; LASP, University of Colorado, Boulder; National Solar Observatory, University of Colorado, Boulder, and Department of Astronomy, University of Texas, Austin

spectroscopic mass and radius

instrument

