

## Research Note

# Is Hercules X-1 a strange star?

Jes Madsen

Institute of Physics and Astronomy, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Århus C, Denmark

Received 16 November 1995 / Accepted 3 July 1996

**Abstract.** The possible identification of Her X-1 with a strange star (Li et al. 1995) is shown to be incorrect.

**Key words:** equation of state – stars: neutron – pulsars: individual: Her X-1

---

A recent *Letter* by Li et al. (1995) estimates a semiempirical mass-radius relation for the X-ray pulsar Her X-1 and compares it with models for neutron stars and strange stars. Based on this comparison, the authors conclude that “the strange star model is more consistent with Her X-1”, and therefore “suggest it is a strange star”.

Unfortunately this interesting conclusion is incorrect. As demonstrated by the authors, the concordance between the strange star models and the Her X-1 data occurs for a choice of bag constant  $B^{1/4}$  in the range from 175–200 MeV, whereas a lower choice of bag constant gives models that are as inconsistent with the data as are the neutron star models used. However, strange quark matter is *unstable* for this range of parameters. For massless quarks and negligible strong coupling (as assumed by the authors), stability only occurs for  $B^{1/4}$  in the range from 145–164 MeV (Farhi & Jaffe, 1984; Madsen, 1994). This means, that strange stars *cannot exist* for bag constants above 164 MeV, as erroneously assumed by the authors.

Using more realistic assumptions (like finite strange quark mass and non-zero strong coupling constant) will not improve the situation. A non-zero strong coupling constant,  $\alpha_s$ , effectively corresponds to a lowering of the bag constant and keeping  $\alpha_s = 0$ . This would reduce all the numbers quoted for  $B^{1/4}$  above, but there would still be a gap of more than 10 MeV between the lowest value of  $B^{1/4}$  fitting Her X-1 and the highest value consistent with strange quark matter stability. A non-zero strange quark mass makes things even worse, because it leads to an even narrower interval of  $B^{1/4}$  for stability (and possible strange star existence).

If the semiempirical mass-radius relation for Her X-1 derived by Li et al. is correct, there is indeed an interesting problem in interpreting it in terms of standard neutron star equations of state. But a strange star model does not fit either.

## References

- Farhi E., Jaffe R.L., 1984, Phys. Rev. D 30, 2379  
 Li X.-D., Dai Z.-G., Wang Z.-R., 1995, A&A 303, L1  
 Madsen J., 1994, Physics and Astrophysics of Strange Quark Matter.  
 In: Sinha B., Viyogi Y.P., Raha S. (eds.) Physics and Astrophysics of Quark-Gluon Plasma. World Scientific, Singapore, p. 186