

Abstract Submitted  
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**Pulsar explanation a law** HAN YONGQUAN, 15611860790, MENG ZHAOQIANG, 13691563688 — The true visible range of the celestial body is:  $C / \omega$ , where  $C$  is the speed of light and  $\omega$  is the angular velocity of the celestial body's rotation. Analyze the formation of a pulsar, star collapses to form a pulsar — according to the law of conservation of angular momentum, the  $\omega$  must increase sharply. The celestial body's visual range instantly shrinks so that only the two poles can radiate, forming pulsars, white dwarfs and even black holes. Visible from the scope of celestial bodies know: when  $C / \omega$  is equal to the celestial body radius, the celestial body only two poles of radiation. The usual pulsar  $C / \omega$  is still greater than the radius of the celestial body, the black hole  $C / \omega$  is less than the radius of the celestial body, the two poles still radiate. Pulsar magnetic axis and rotation axis do not coincide, the rotation of the magnetic field generated by radio waves and other radiation may be Alternating light and dark to the Earth. the black hole is coincident with the magnetic axis and the rotation axis pulsar, the visual range Smaller, so black holes harder to find.

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