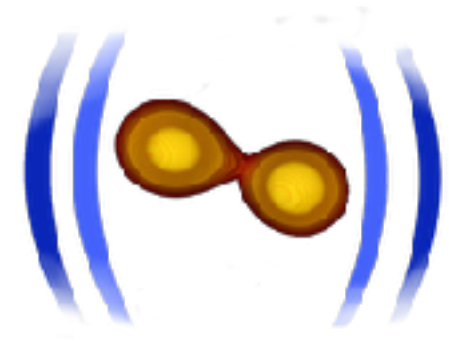




NSF Focus Research Hub

Nuclear Physics from Multi-Messenger Mergers

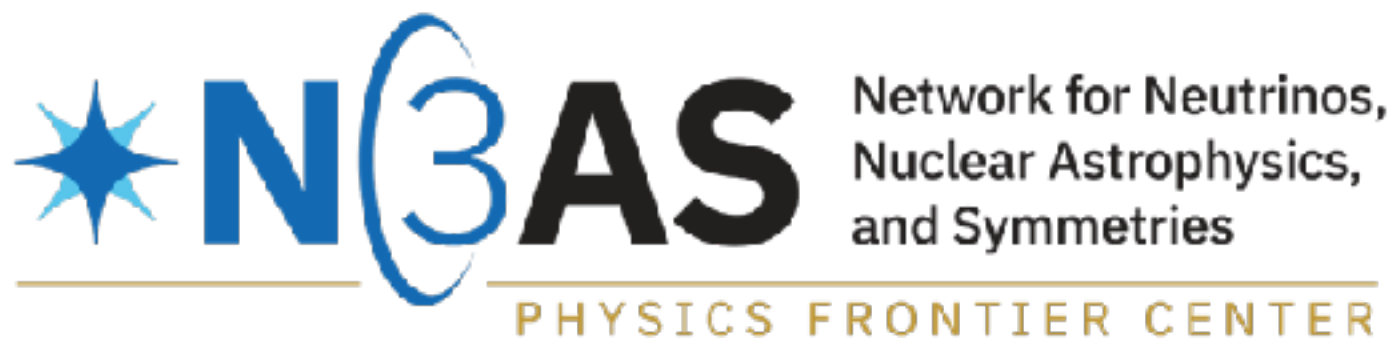


www.computational-relativity.org

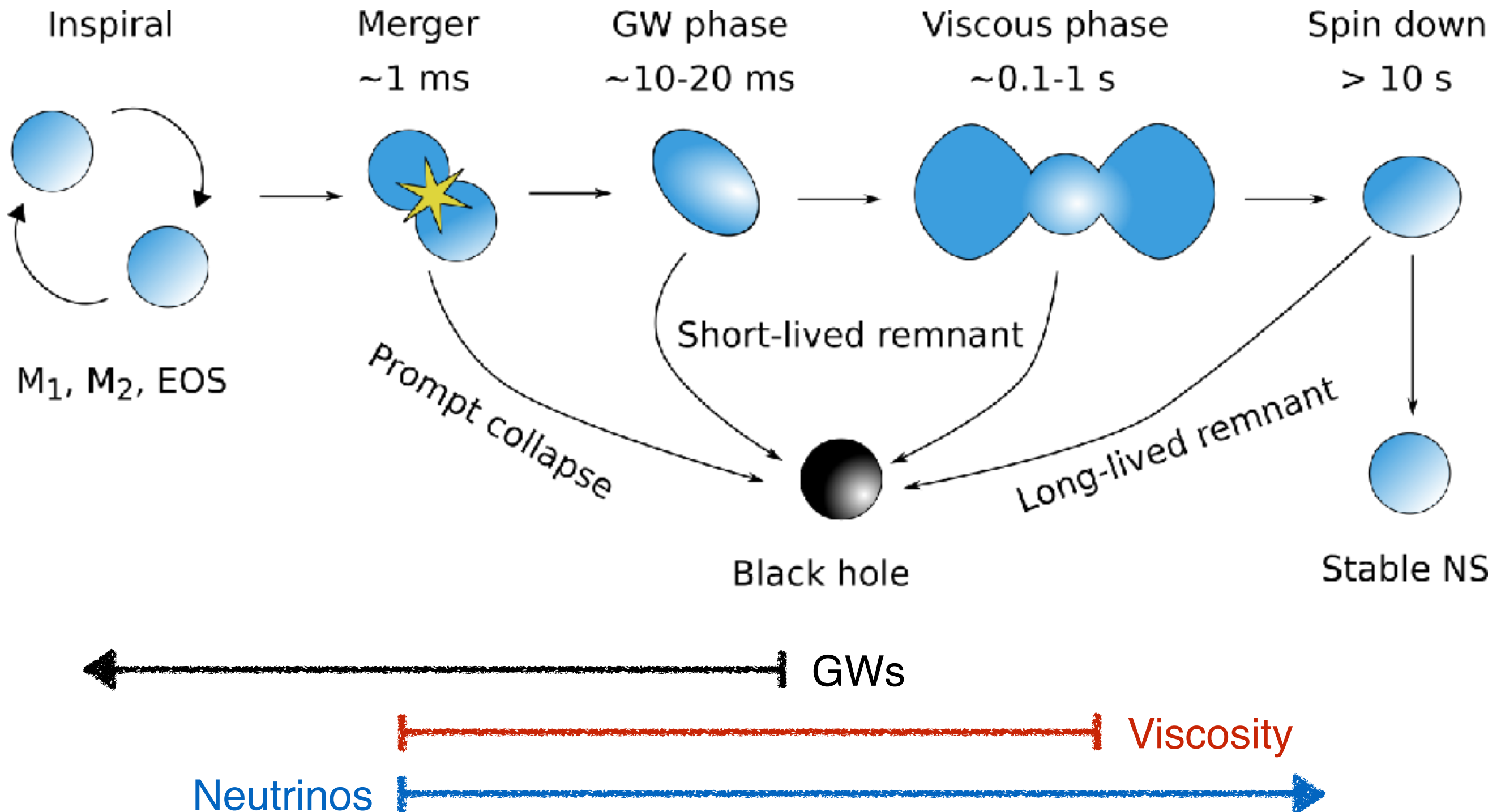
Neutron Star Mergers

David Radice (PSU) — Sept. 2, 2021

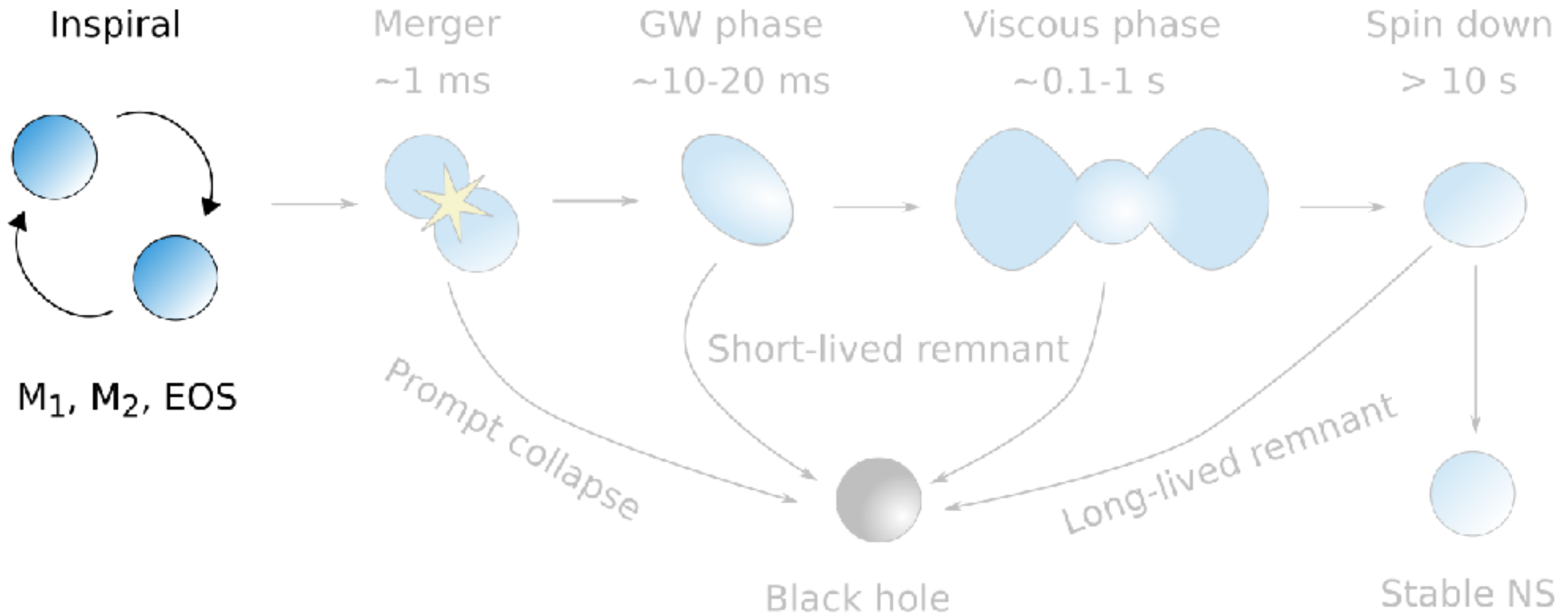
[arXiv:2002.03863](https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.03863)



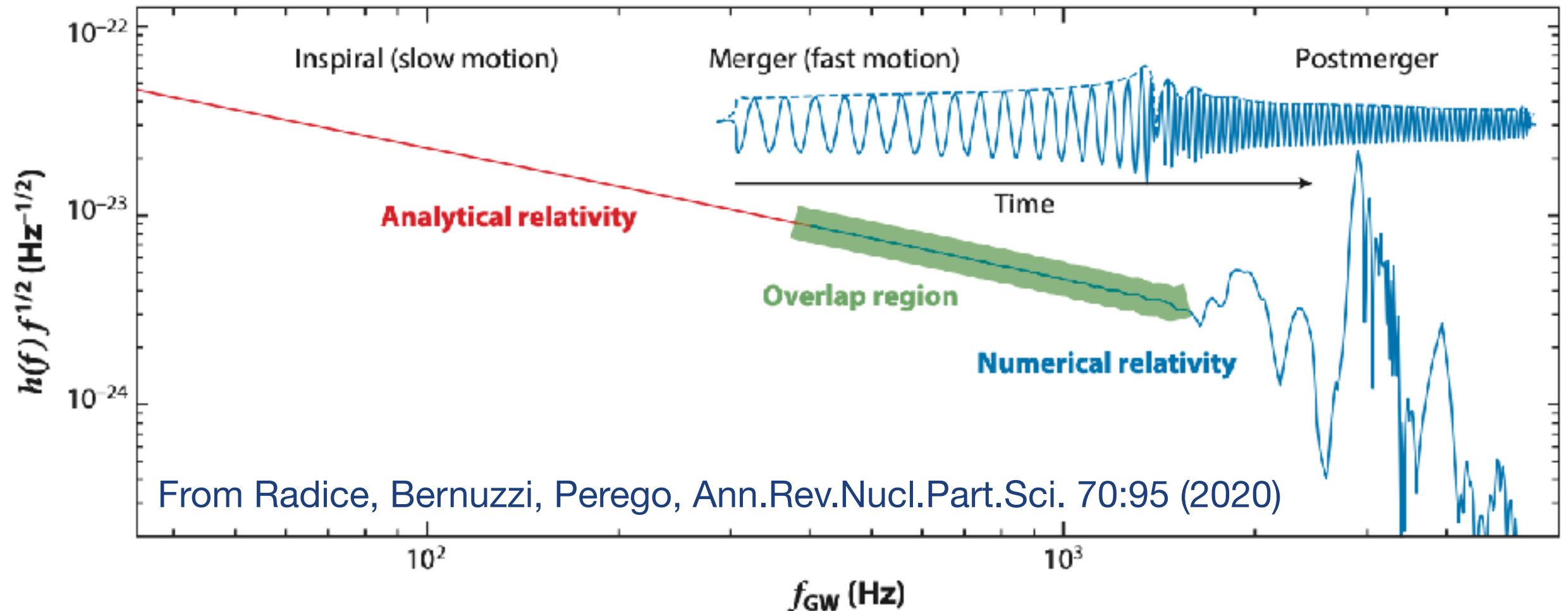
Neutron star merger evolution



Binary NS inspiral



GWs from BNS mergers



- Inspiral: 0 - ~1.5 kHz
- Postmerger: 1.5 kHz - 4 kHz
- Most of the SNR is in the inspiral
- Analytical techniques valid at low frequencies
- Last ~10-20 orbits, merger, and postmerger: **need NR**

Tidally interacting NSs

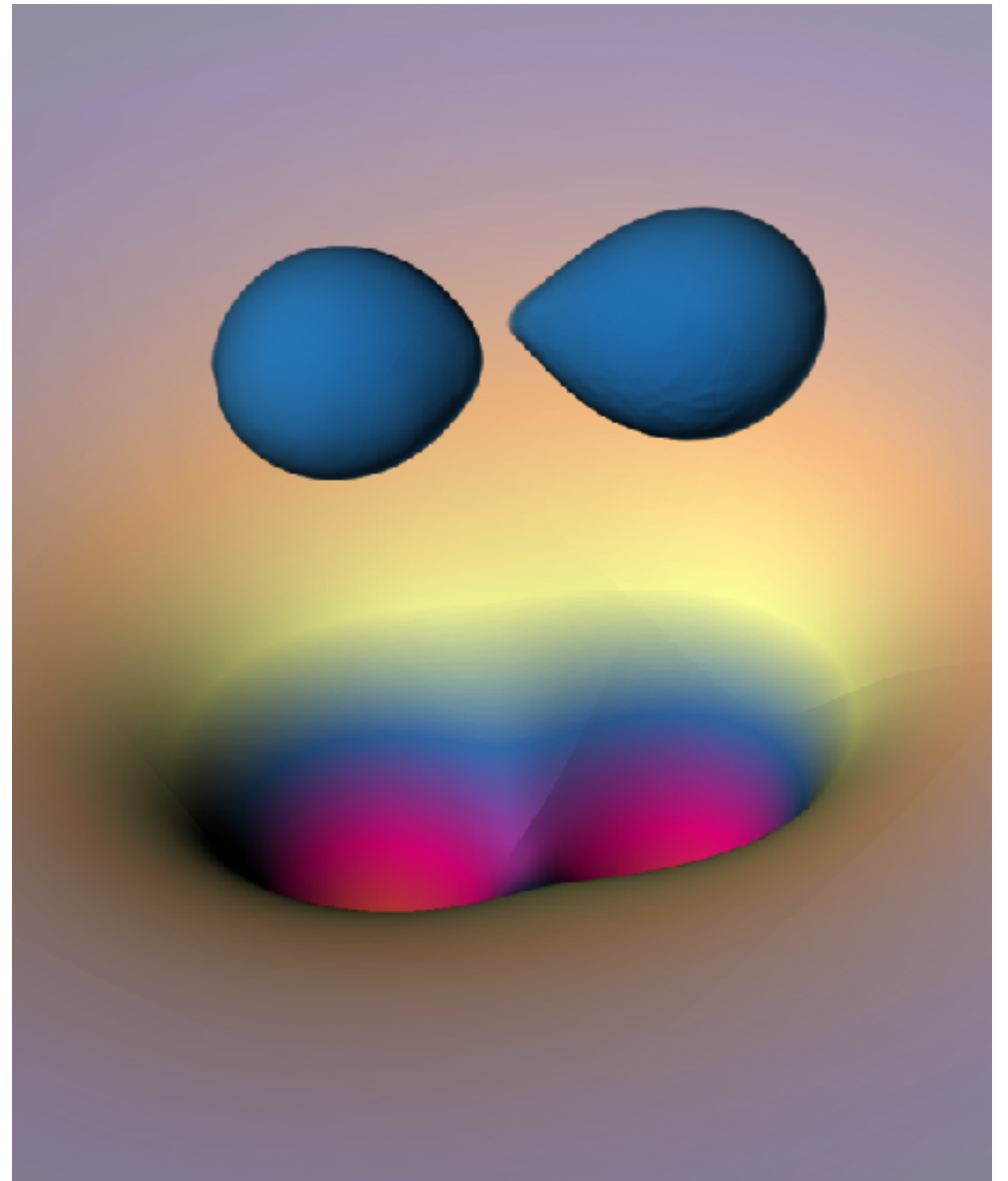
- The impact of tides
 1. The potential is modified and becomes more attractive:

$$U^T \sim -\frac{\tilde{\Lambda}}{r^6}$$

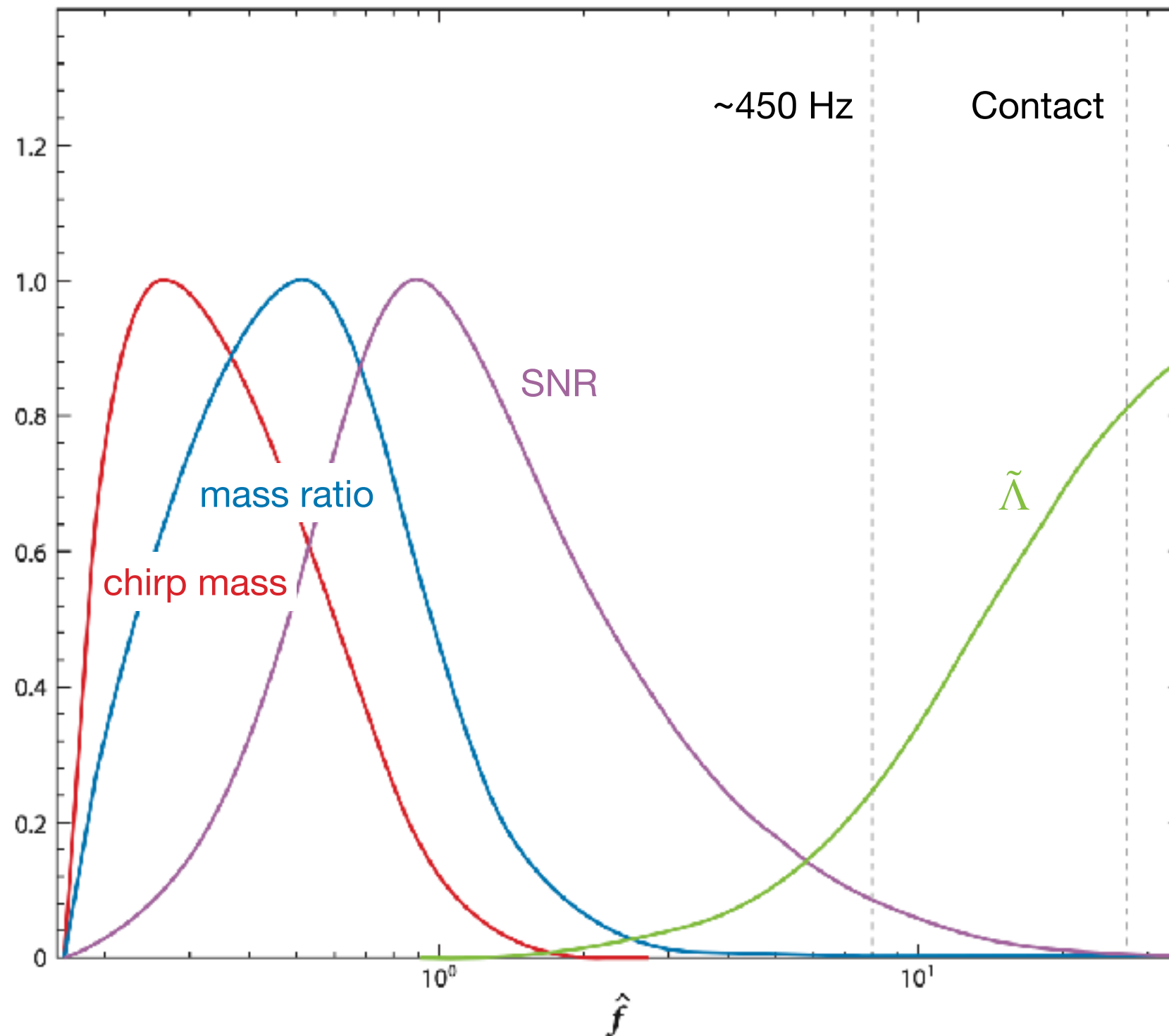
2. The tidal bulge contribute to the GW emission:

$$L_{\text{GW}}^T = \frac{G}{5c^5} \langle \ddot{Q}_{ij}^T \ddot{Q}_{ij}^T \rangle$$

- The inspiral is accelerated compared to that of two BHs with the same parameters as the BNS
- Read off tidal information from the **dephasing of the wave**

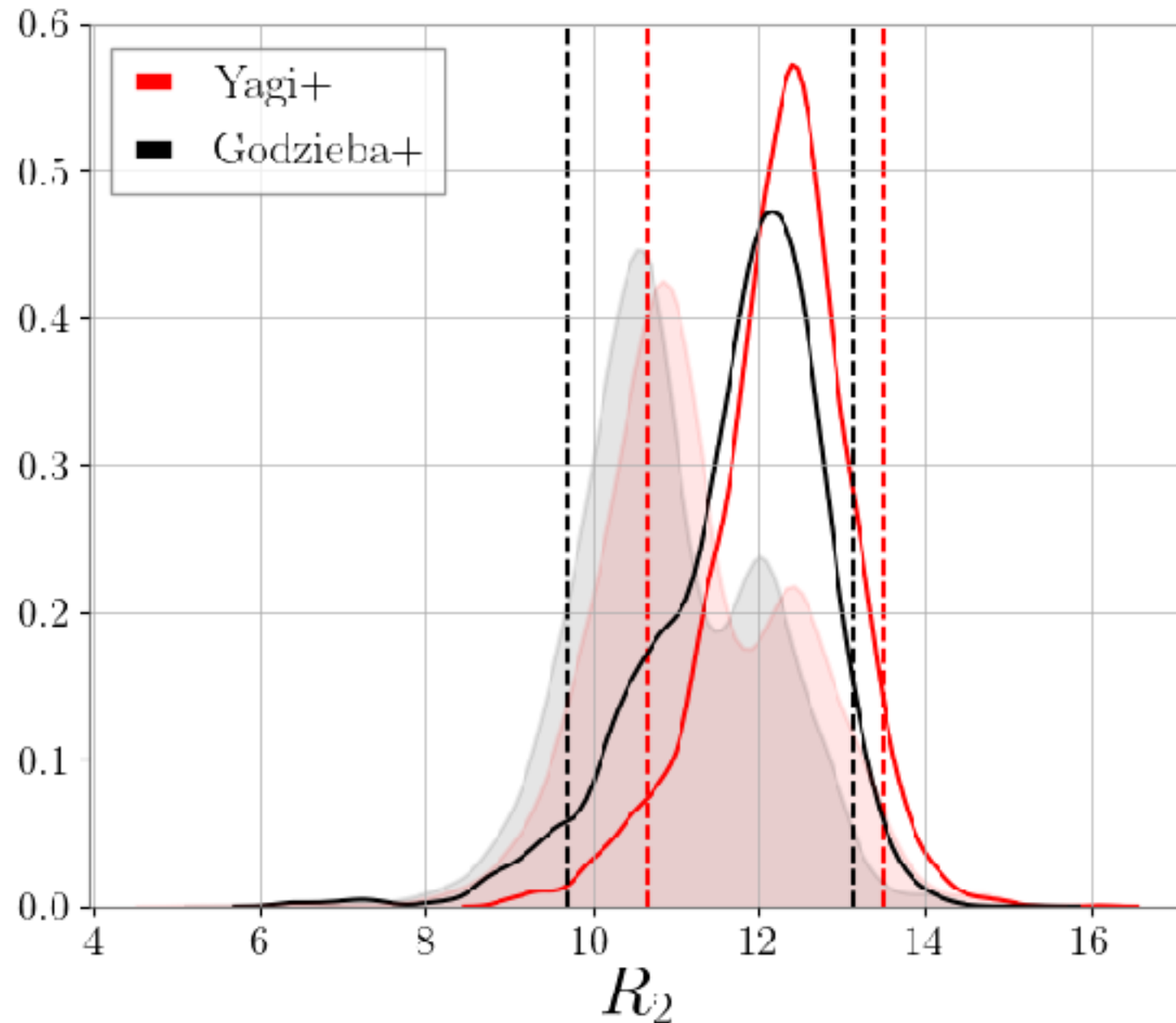


GW parameter estimation



Adapted from Damour & Nagar 2012

GW170817

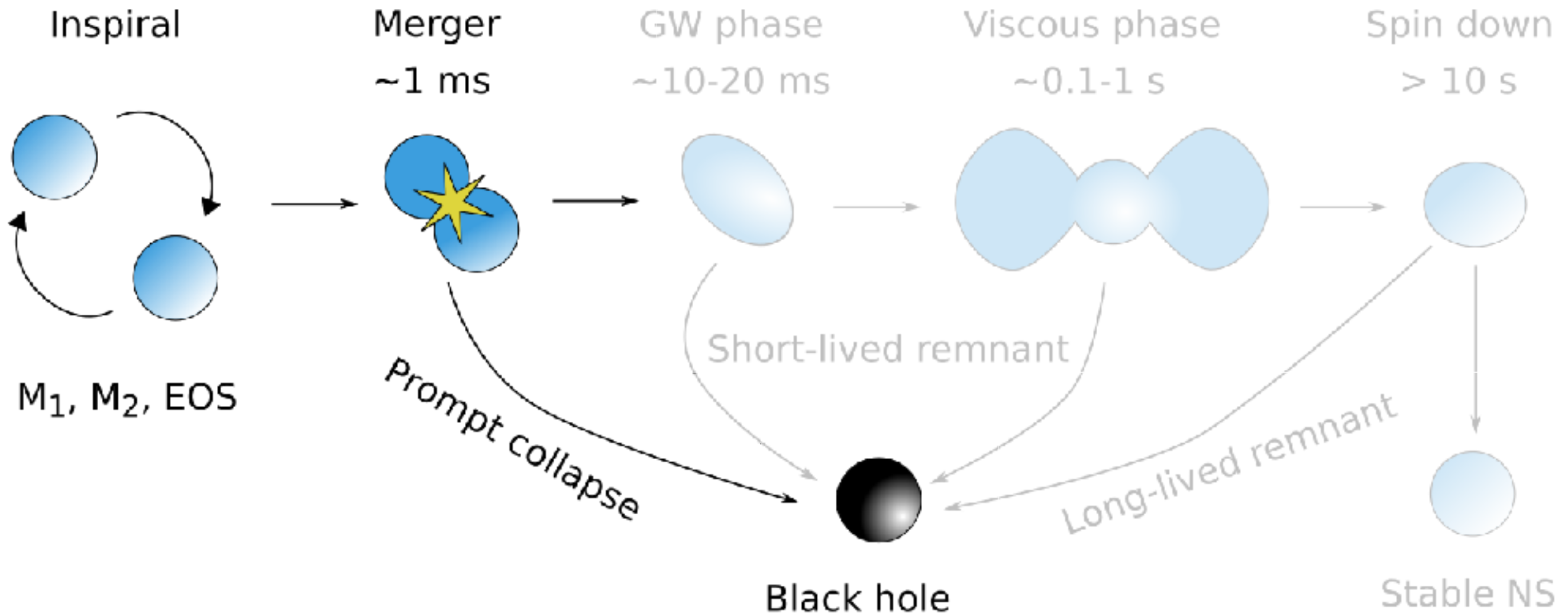


From Godzieba+ Phys. Rev. D 103, 063036 (2021)

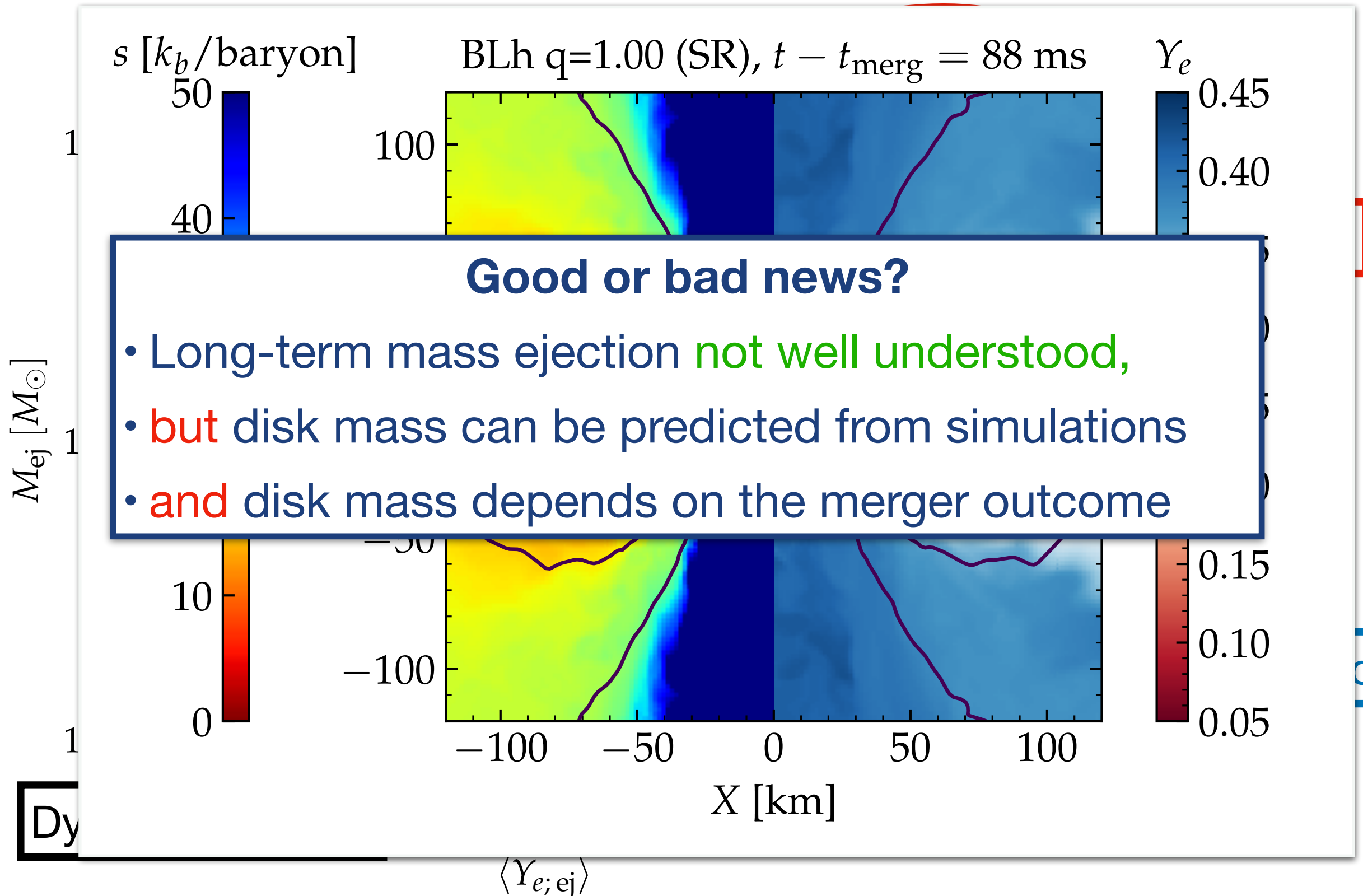
- Robust upper limits $\tilde{\Lambda} < 800$
- Very stiff EOS are ruled out at high confidence
- Lower limits: dependency on details of the analysis, waveform model, etc.
- Probing the EOS on the soft side more challenging: **we need multimessenger observations**

See also: LVC 2017, De+ 2018, LVC 2018, Radice+2018, Capano+ 2019, Gamba+ 2020, ...

Binary NS merger



Theory vs observations



GW170817

- Kilonova is powered by the radioactive decay of outflows from the merger and disk winds
- What happens if the stars form a BH promptly? For comparable mass BNS systems prompt-BH implies EM quiet
- Bright kilonova: no prompt BH formation **or** large mass ratio
- How to distinguish these two cases? Kilonova afterglow?
Detailed EM modeling?

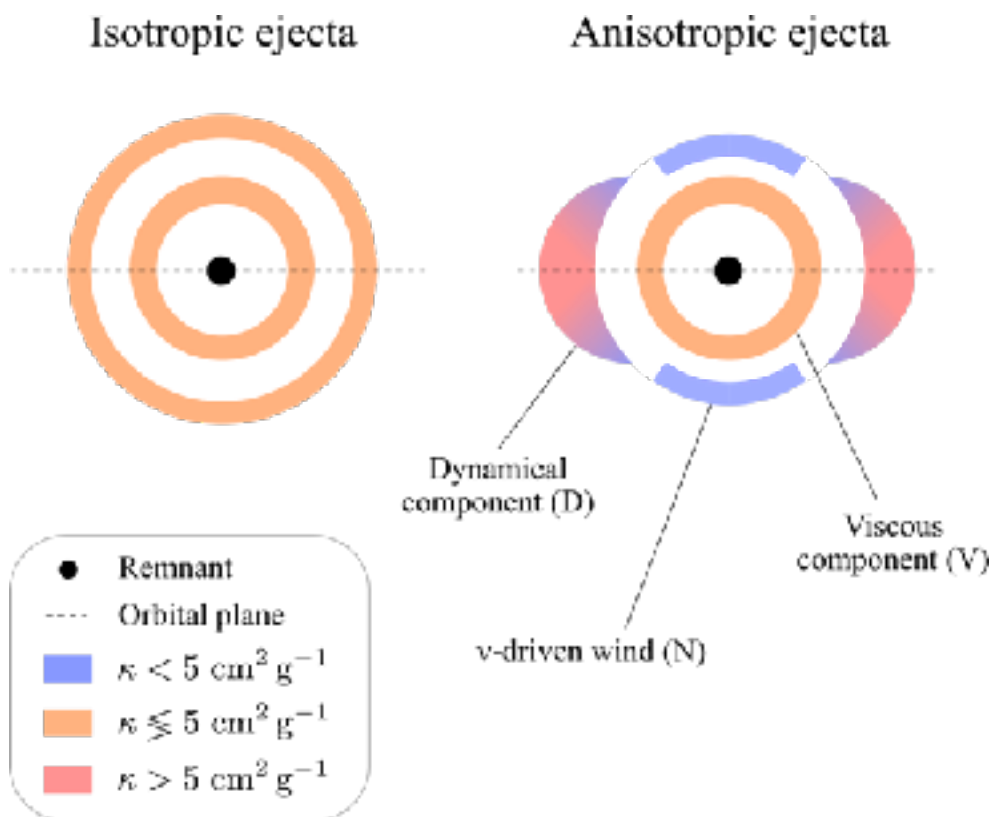
Multimessenger PE

$$P[\theta|d]$$

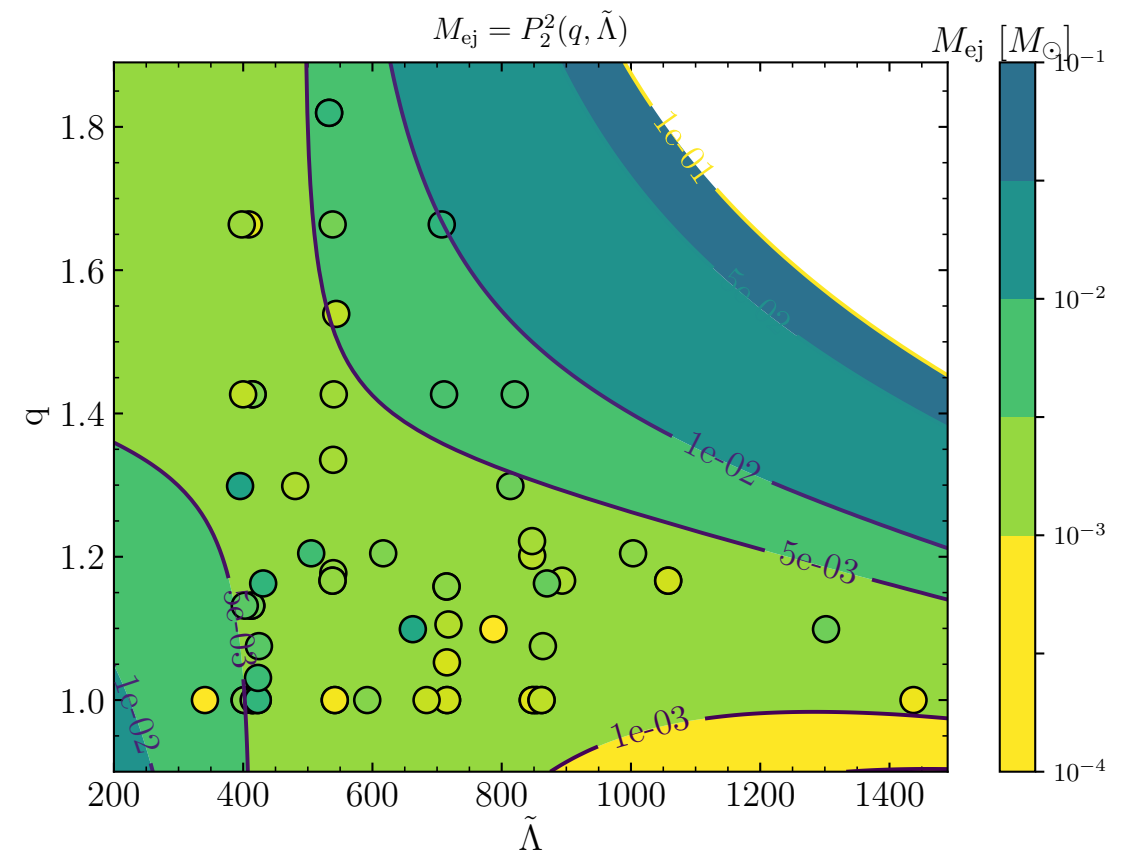
GW modeling
and data analysis

kilonova modeling

NR simulations

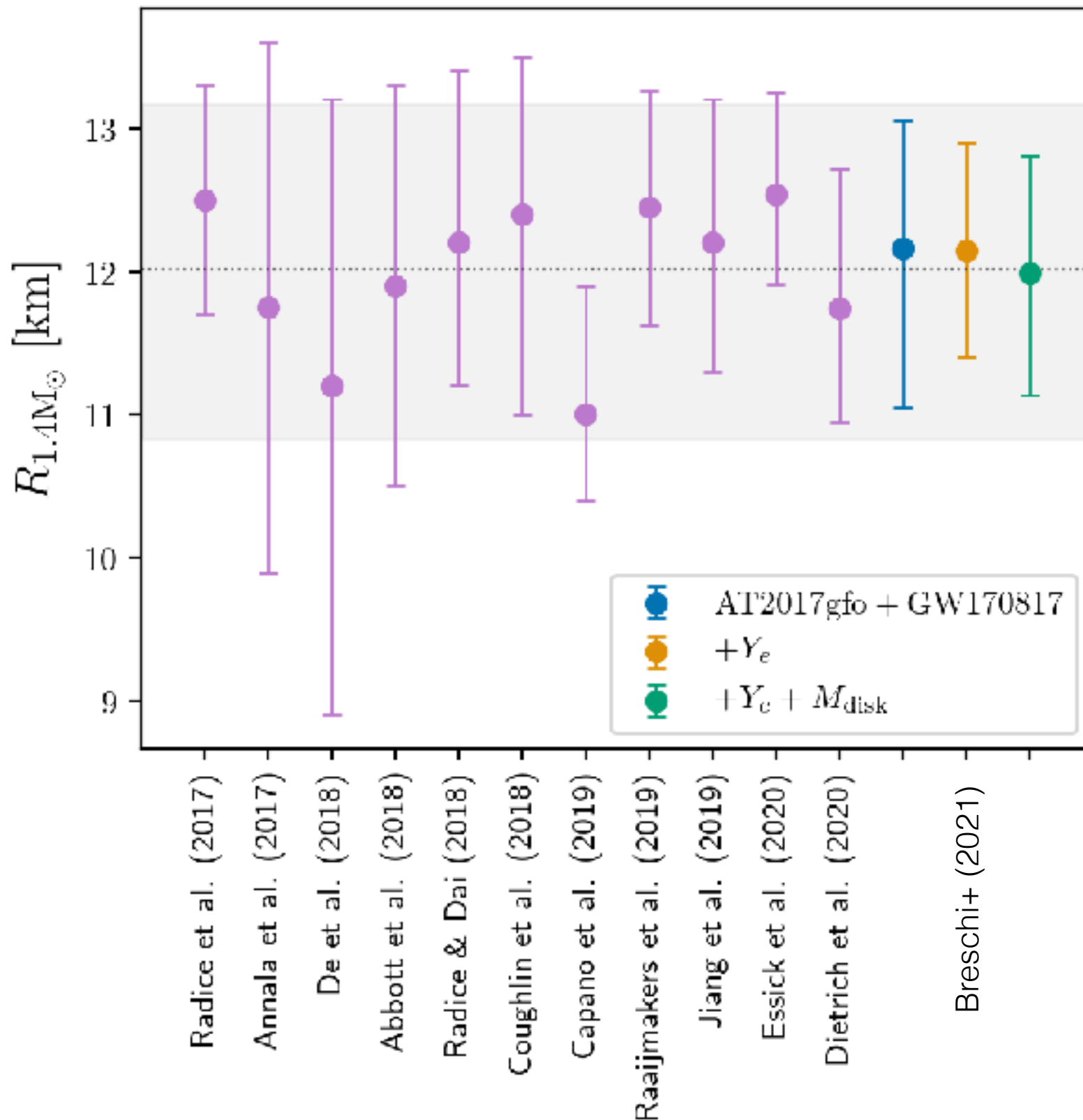


Breschi+ 2021, 2101.01201



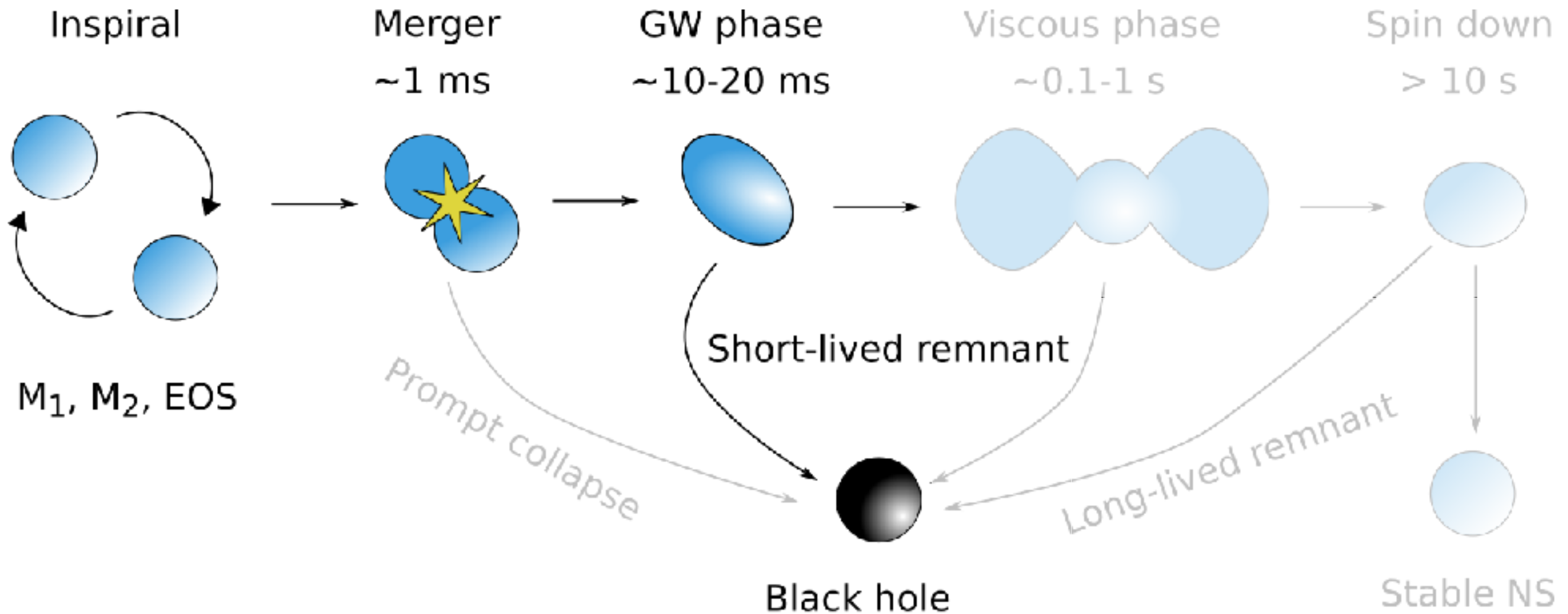
Nedora+ 2020, 2011.11110

NS radii from GW170817

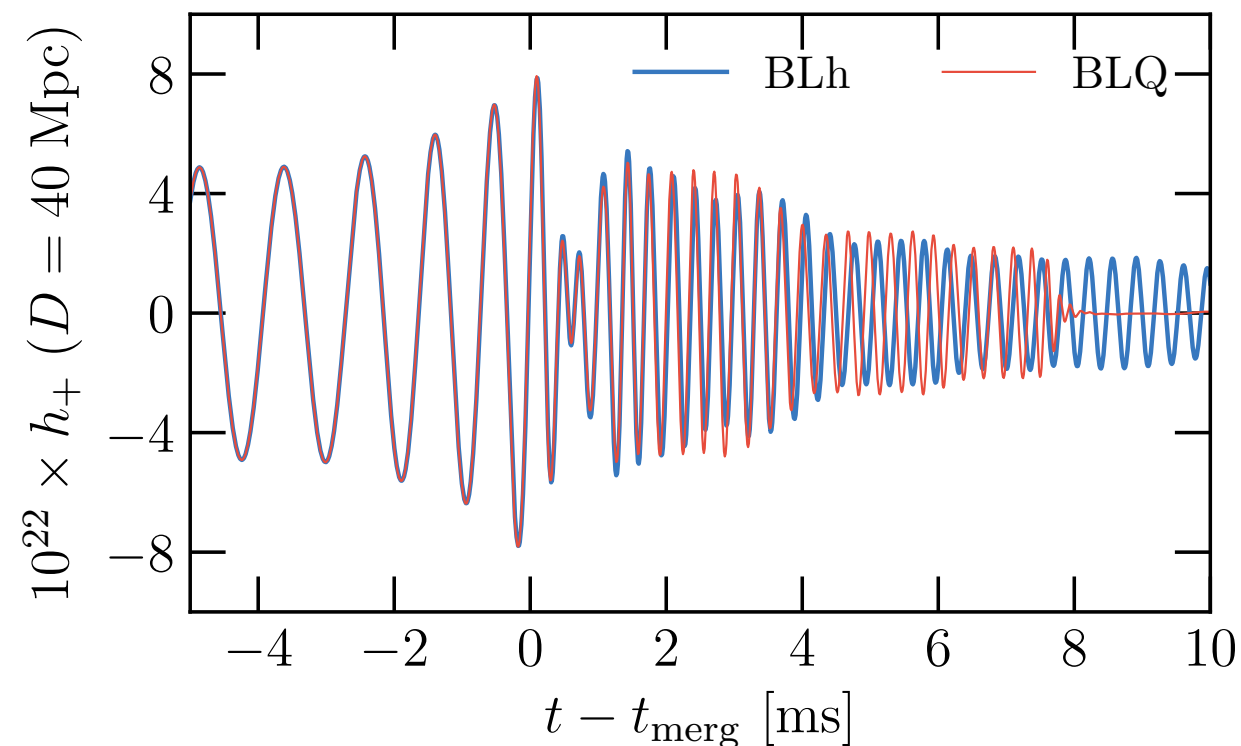
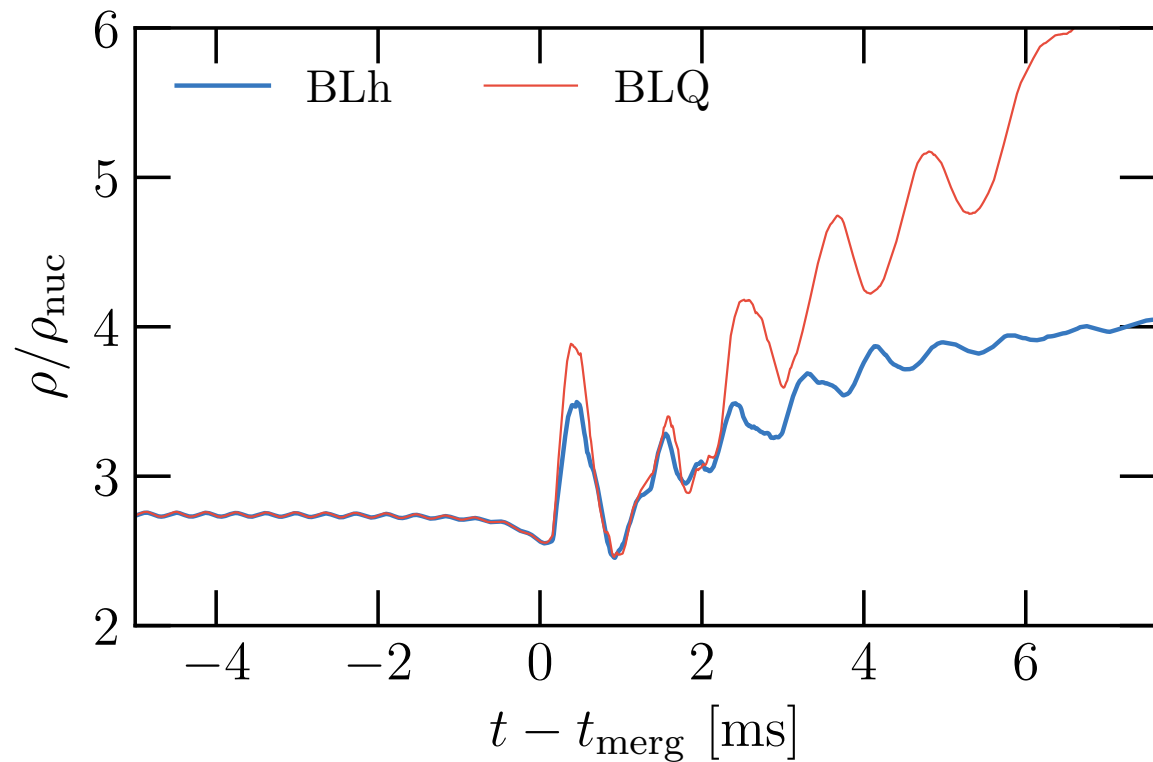


- Potential to constrain the EOS and/or q : the basic physics is understood and included in the simulations
- Modeling uncertainties appear to be under control
- Systematic errors still dominant
- Need to explore the parameter space: EOS, mass ratios, etc.

BNS postmerger: GW phase



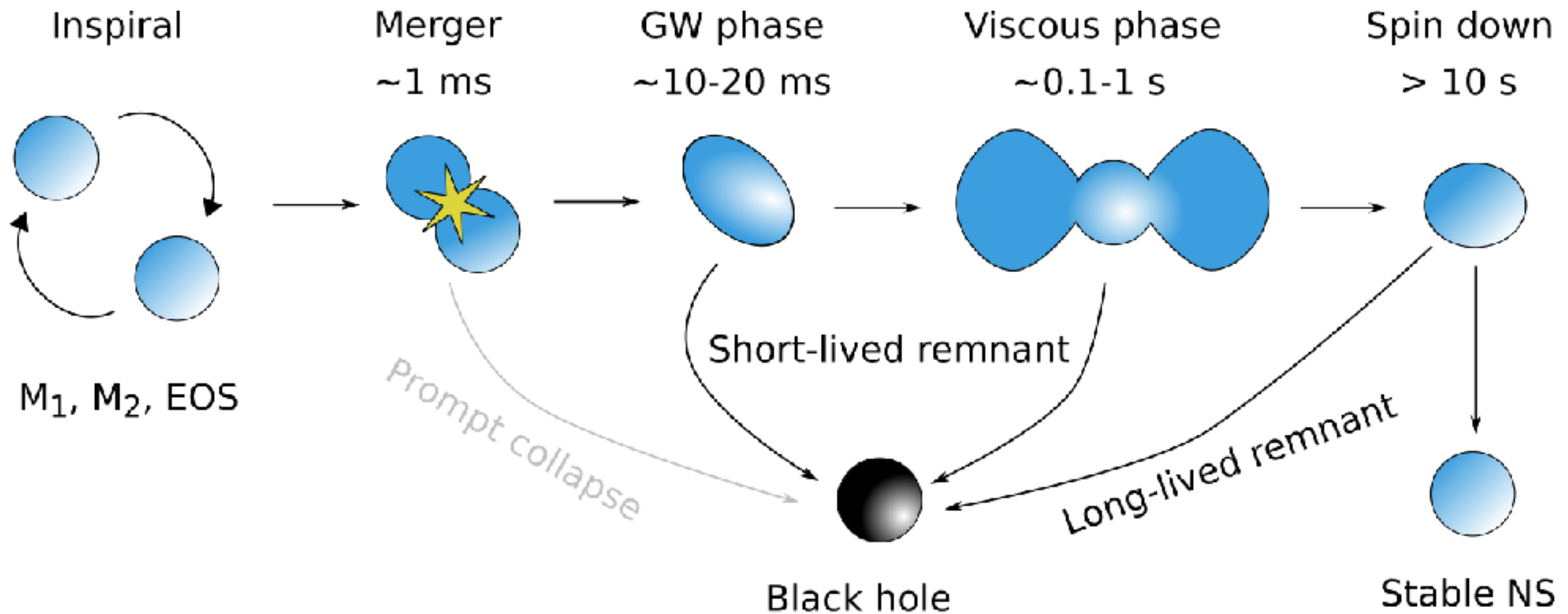
QCD phase transition



Aviral Prakash (PSU)

- NICER data suggests that if there is a phase transition, then it is at very high density
- Phase transitions cannot be detected with LIGO GW data alone
- Merger shock and postmerger GW data with next gen. detectors could reveal the presence of a phase transition
- Caveat: QCD phase transition potentially degenerate with other physics (e.g., hyperons, kaons, etc.)

Long-term evolution



Viscous evolution

Common wisdom

- The remnant is supported by differential rotation
- Viscosity will bring the system to solid body rotation
- If $M > M_{\text{rot}}$, then the remnant collapses to BH (HMNS), otherwise the remnant survives for long time (SMNS)

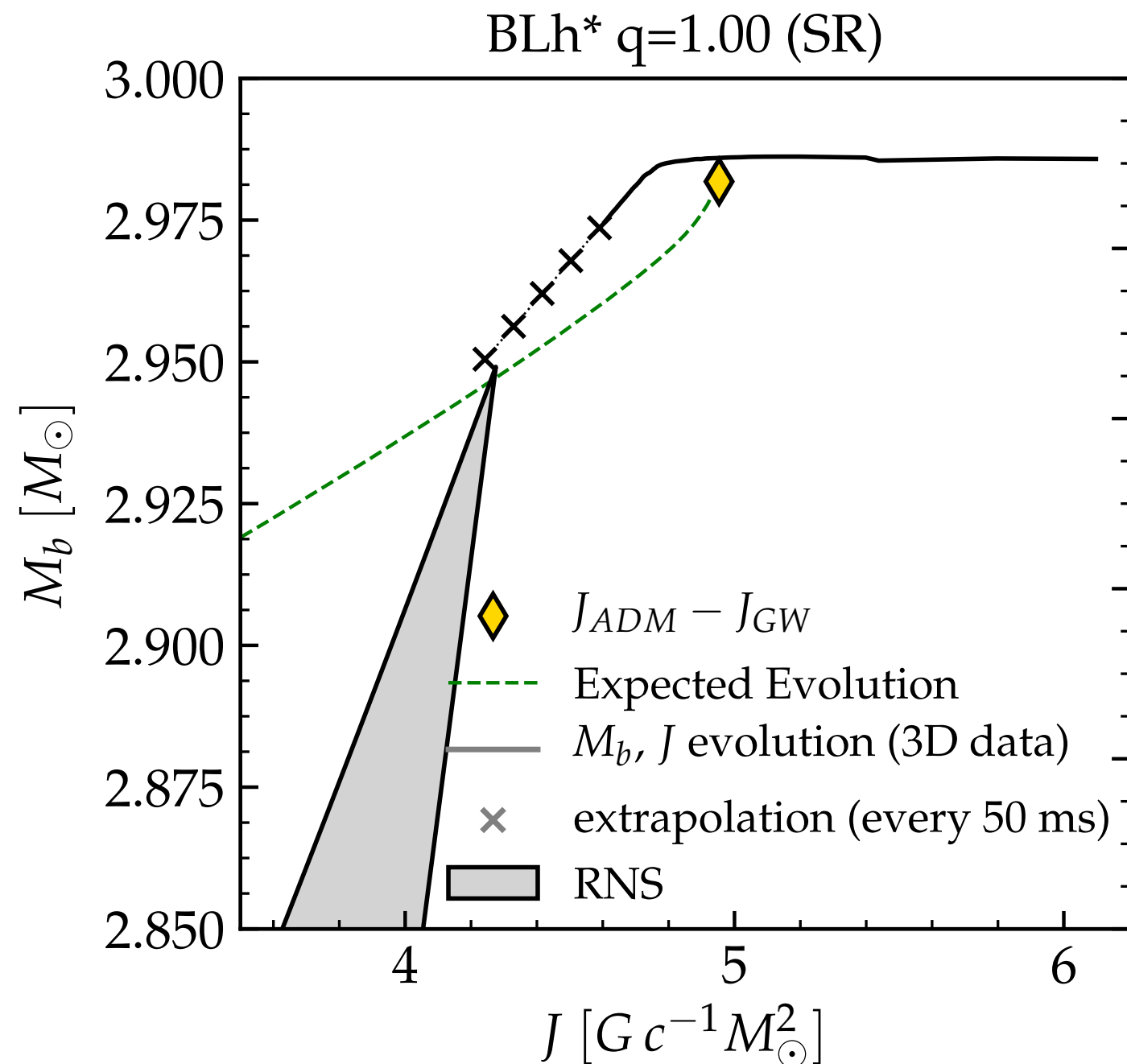
This picture is **wrong***

* or at the very least incomplete

Viscous evolution

Current findings

- Viscosity also drives mass ejection \rightarrow stabilizing effect
- Thermal effects lead to softening of the EOS \rightarrow destabilizing effect
- Only constrain from GW170817 is no long lived remnant **with a strong ordered field**. Simulations, find tangled B-field...
- What about phase transitions, pions, viscosity? Much confusion in the literature [see 2108.08649 for a nice review]
- What about the non thermal counterpart? What can that tell us?
- Lots of work to do here



Hot topics

- EOS and binary parameter space explorations
- Microphysics effects in the late inspiral and merger
- Neutrino trapping and weak reactions
- Neutrino irradiation of the ejecta, neutrino oscillations
- MHD effects
- Full-physics, long-term simulations