

# The equation of state of neutron star matter and gravitational waves

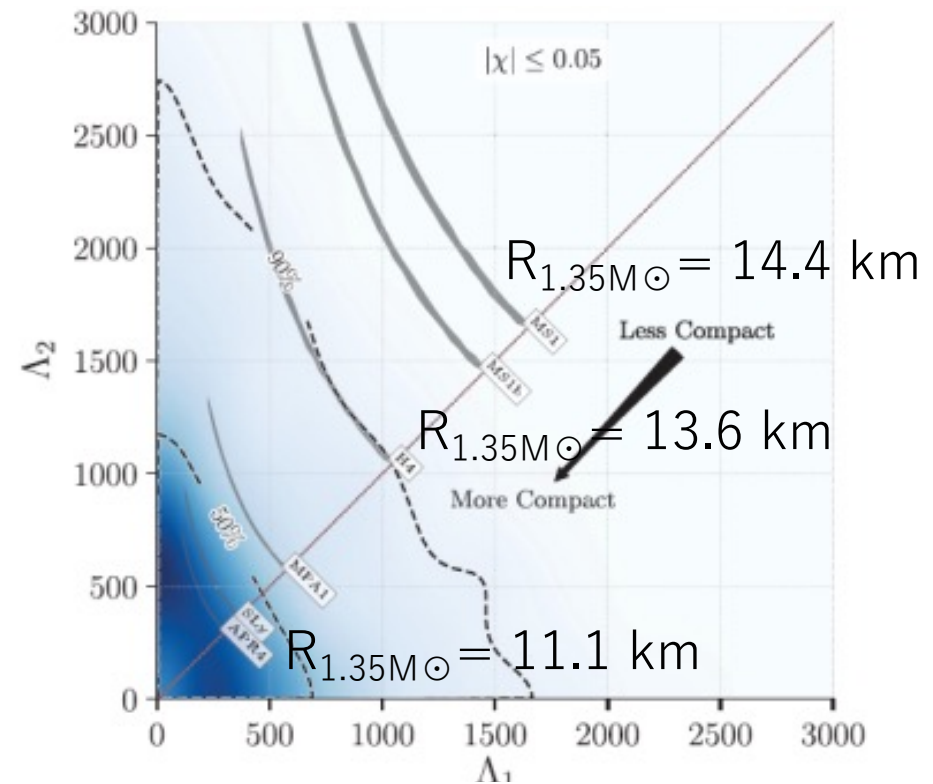
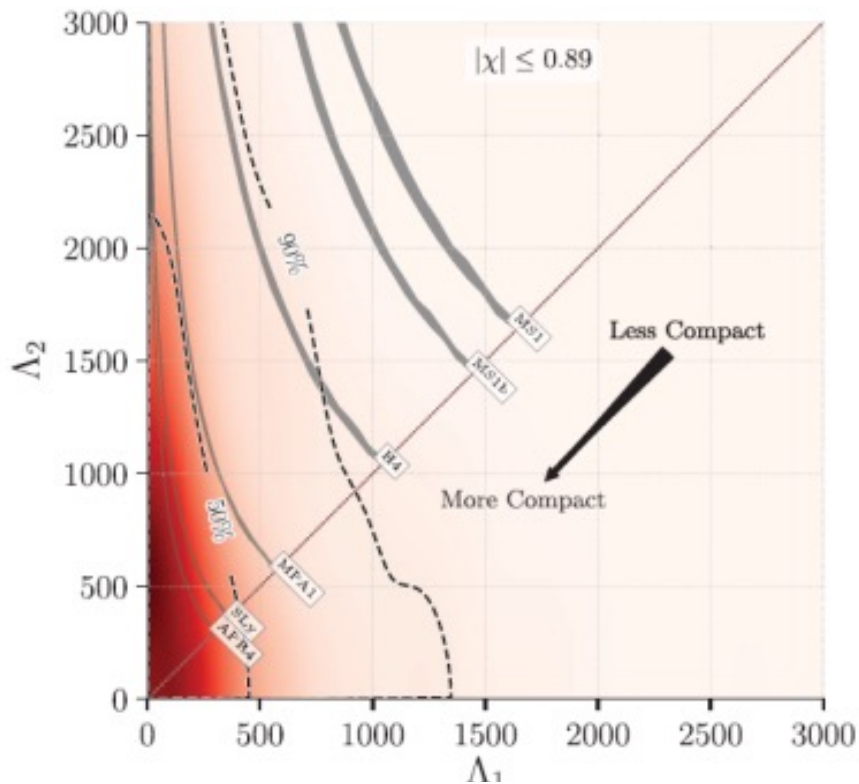
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# Tidal deformability measurement of NSs

LSC and Virgo collaboration PRL 119, 161101 (2017)

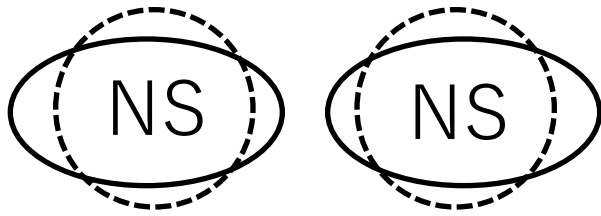


- ▶ Tidal deformation  $\Lambda$  is related to a NS radius  $\Rightarrow$  Information of the NS equation of state.
- ▶ Soft EOS is favored ( $\Lambda \leq 800$ )

# From inspiral to late inspiral phase

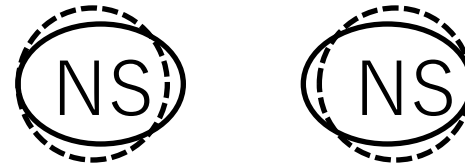
## Tidal deformation

Stiff EOS (large  $R$ )



Easily tidally deformed

Soft EOS (small  $R$ )



Hard to be tidally deformed

Tidal deformability depends on NS EOSs

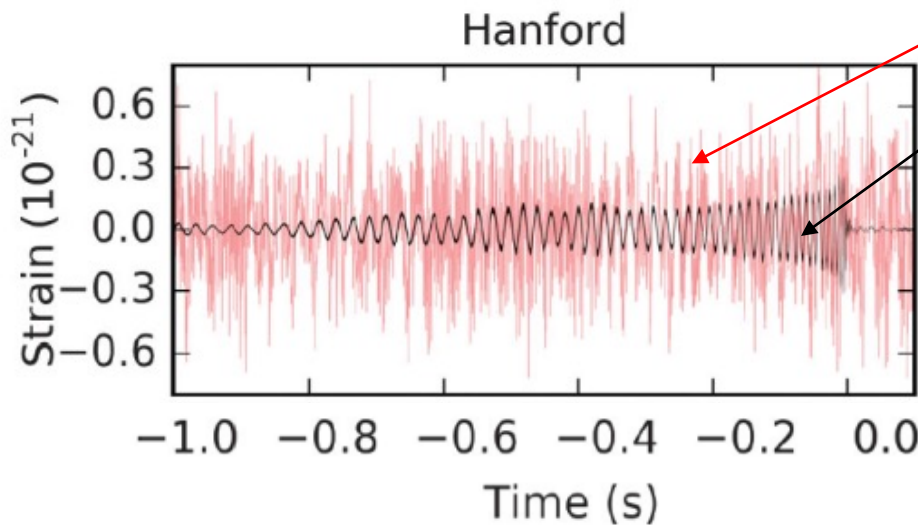
# Tidal deformability imprinted in GWs

$$h = \underbrace{A(t)}_{\text{Amplitude}} e^{i \underbrace{\Phi(t)}_{\text{Phase}}}$$

Tidal force is attractive force  $\Rightarrow$

Tidal deformation accelerates the phase evolution

Theoretical template of GWs

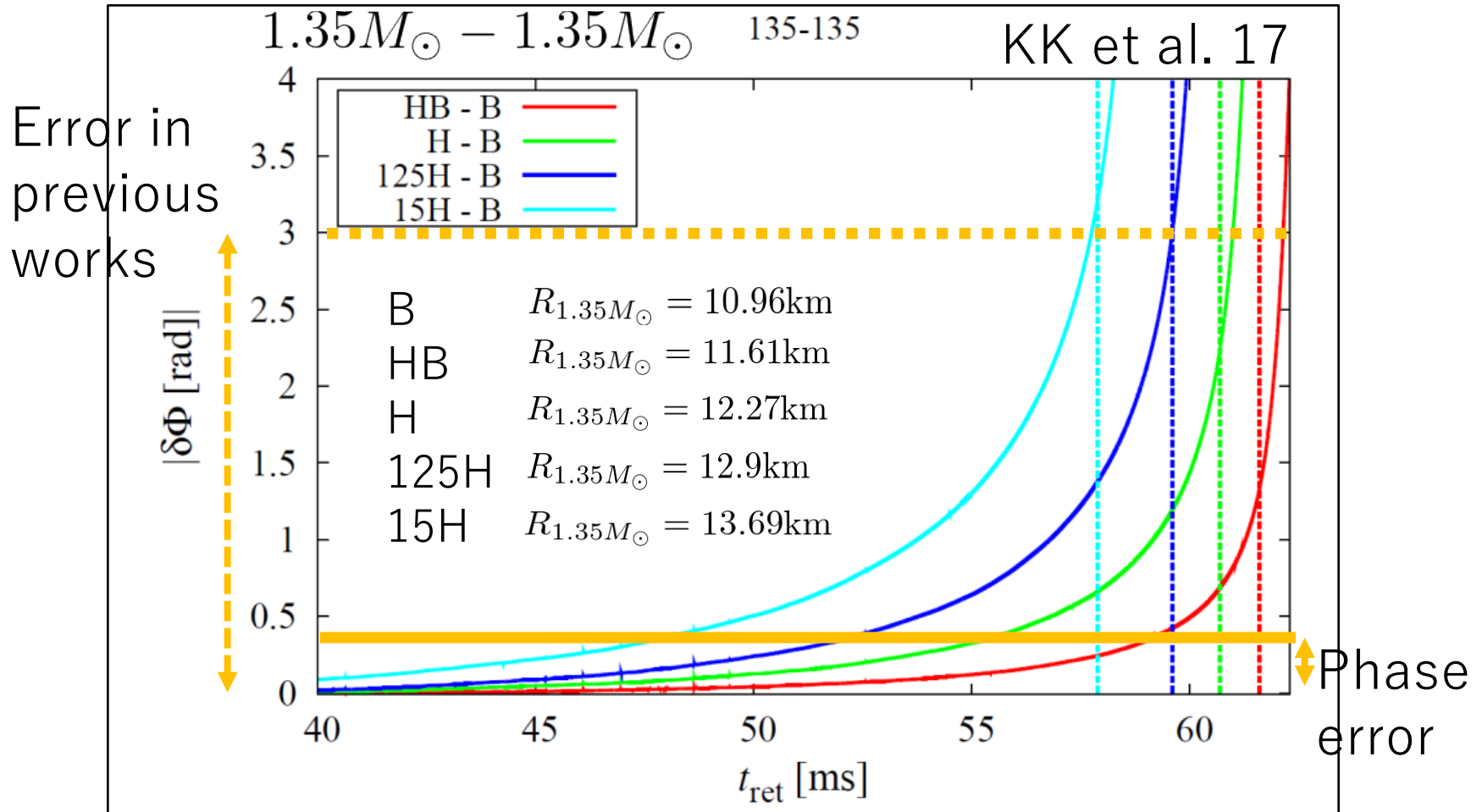


Data + noise

Template

The phase error in a numerical simulation should be small enough.  $\Delta\Phi_{\text{error}} \ll \Delta\Phi_{\text{tidal}}$

# Toward a theoretical template bank



- Phase error is significantly suppressed.  
c.f. 3-4 radian (Hotokezaka et al. 13) , 0.5-1.5 rad.  
(Dietrich et al. 17)

# Kyoto template (Kawatuchi, KK et al 18)

## GW phase

$$\Phi_{\text{GW}} = \underbrace{\Phi_{\text{point particle}}}_{\nearrow} + \Phi_{\text{tidal}}$$

Modeling in binary black hole systems (Nagar et al. 16)

## Tidal part (Damour et al 12)

$$\Phi_{\text{tidal}}^{2.5PN} = \frac{3}{32} \left( -\frac{39}{2} \Lambda (1 + a\Lambda^{2/3} x^p) \right) x^{5/2} \\ \times \left( 1 + \frac{3115}{1248} x - \pi x^{3/2} + \frac{28024205}{3302208} x^2 - \frac{4283}{1092} \pi x^{5/2} \right)$$

$\Lambda$  : Tidal deformability

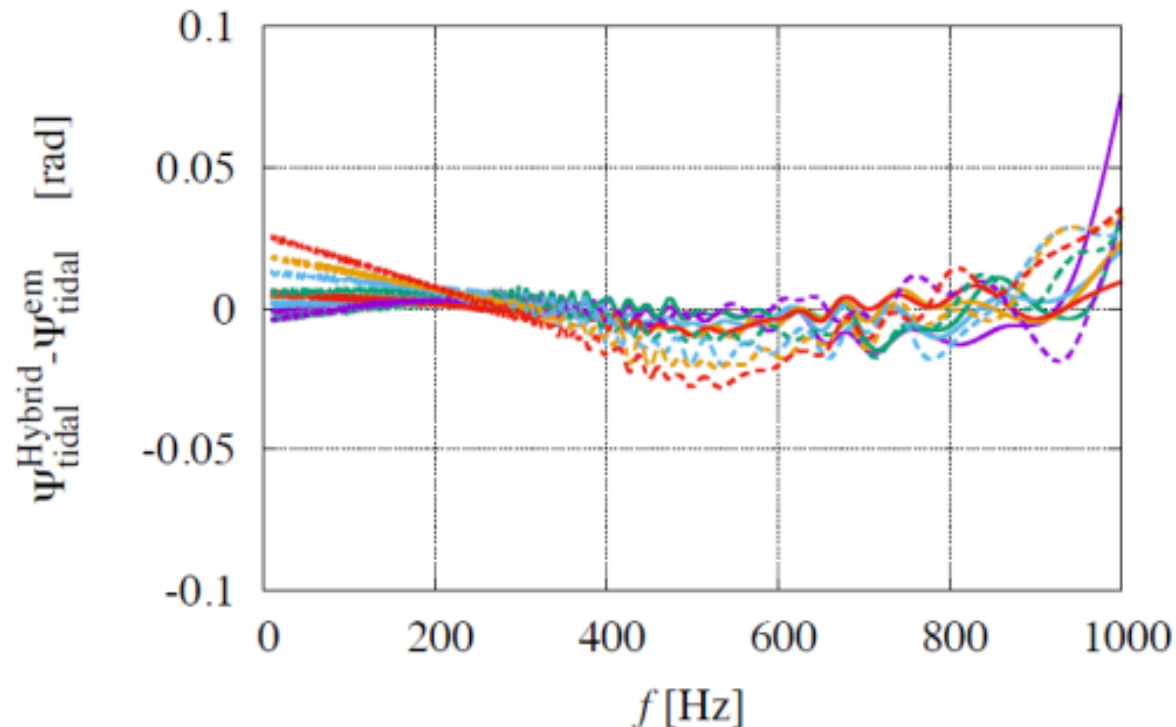
$x = (\pi m_0 f)^{3/2}$  : Post-Newtonian parameter

# Kyoto template (Kawaguchi, KK et al 18)

$$\Phi_{\text{tidal}}^{2.5PN} = \frac{3}{32} \left( -\frac{39}{2} \Lambda (1 + a \Lambda^{2/3} x^p) x^{5/2} \times \dots \right)$$

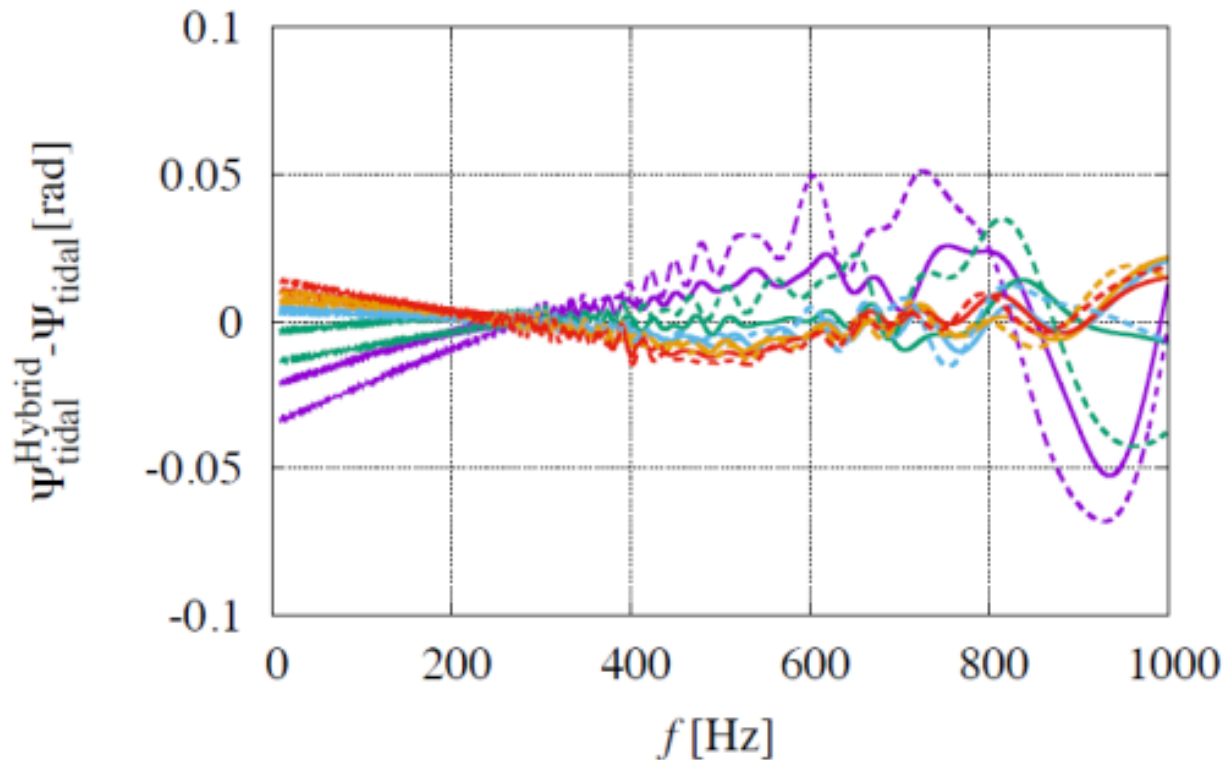
Fitting by a NR simulation  $a = 12.55, p = 4.24$

$1.25M_{\odot} - 1.25M_{\odot}, 1.35M_{\odot} - 1.35M_{\odot}$  with 5 EOSs



# Kyoto template (Kawaguchi, KK et al 18)

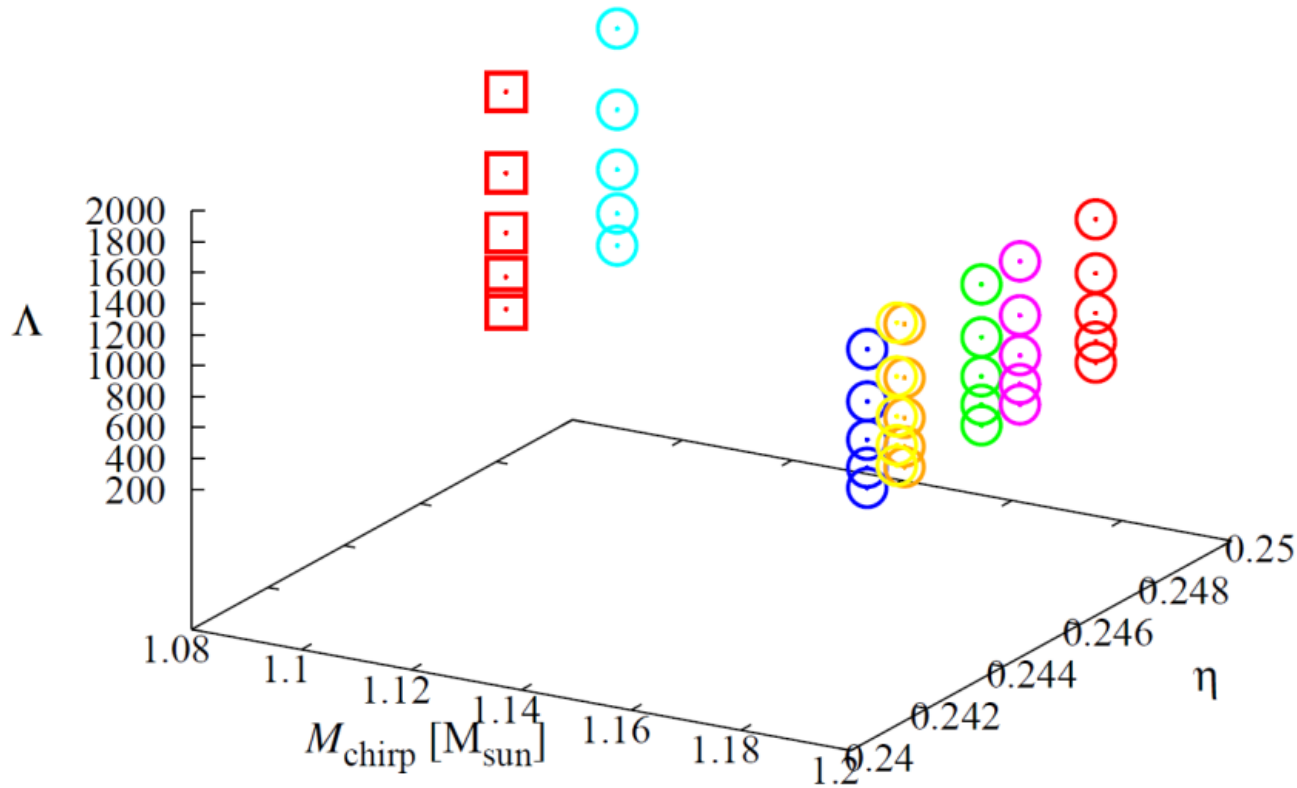
$1.21M_{\odot}-1.51M_{\odot}$ ,  $1.16M_{\odot} -1.58M_{\odot}$  with 5 EOSs



- ▶ Systematic error is less than 0.1 rad  
⇒ Independent analysis of adv. LIGO data  
(Narikawa et al in prep)



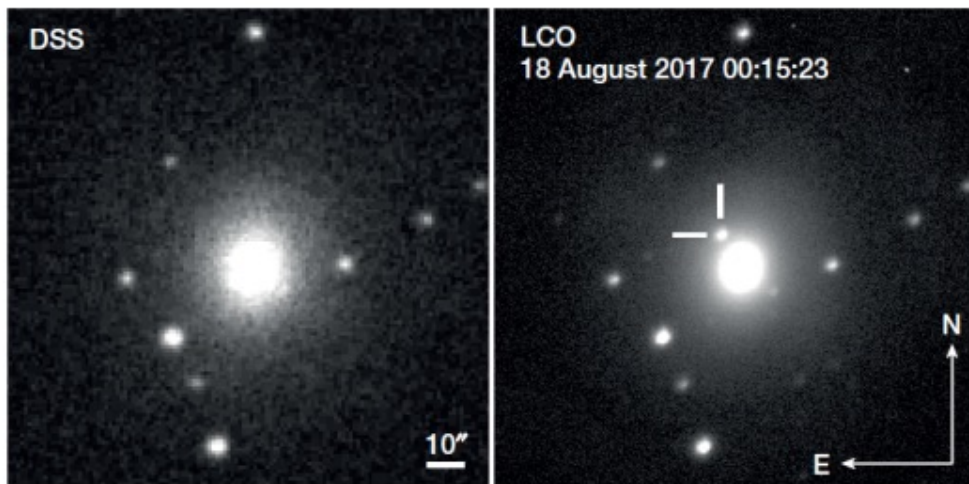
# Toward a theoretical template bank



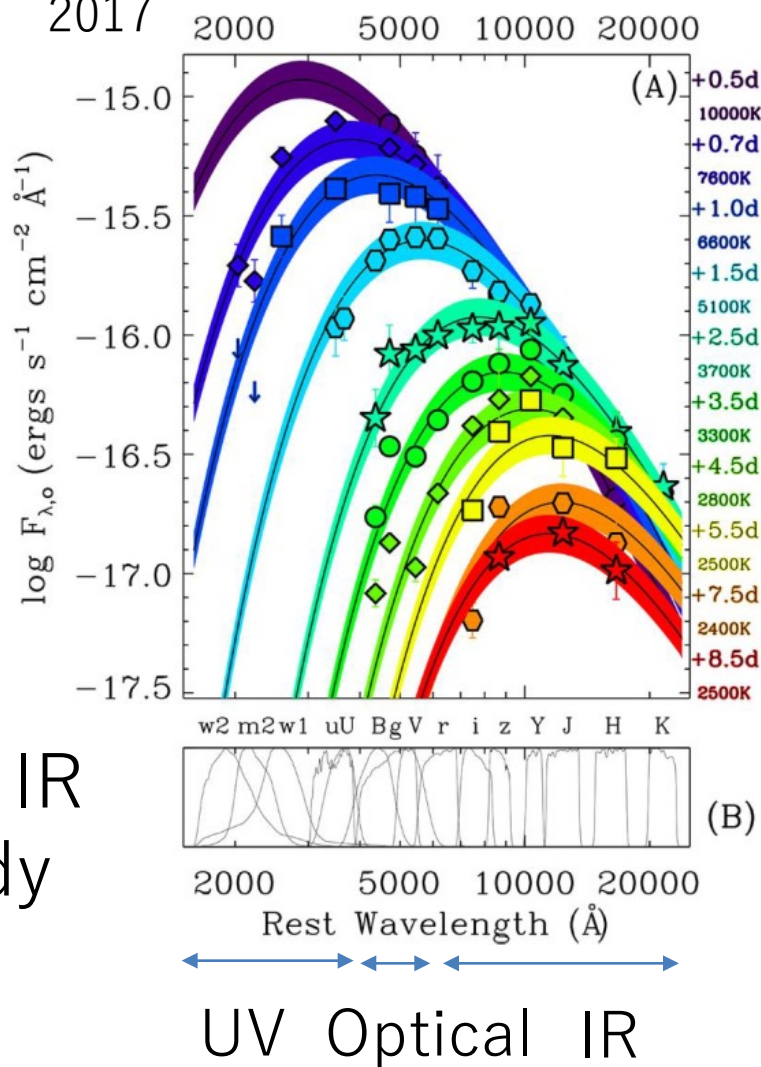
► Parameter space we've simulated so far.  
On each grid point, we require phase error of  $O(0.1)$  rad.

# Detected UV-Optical-Infrared emission

Arcavi et al. Nature 24291, 2017



Drout et al. Science (aaq0049)  
2017

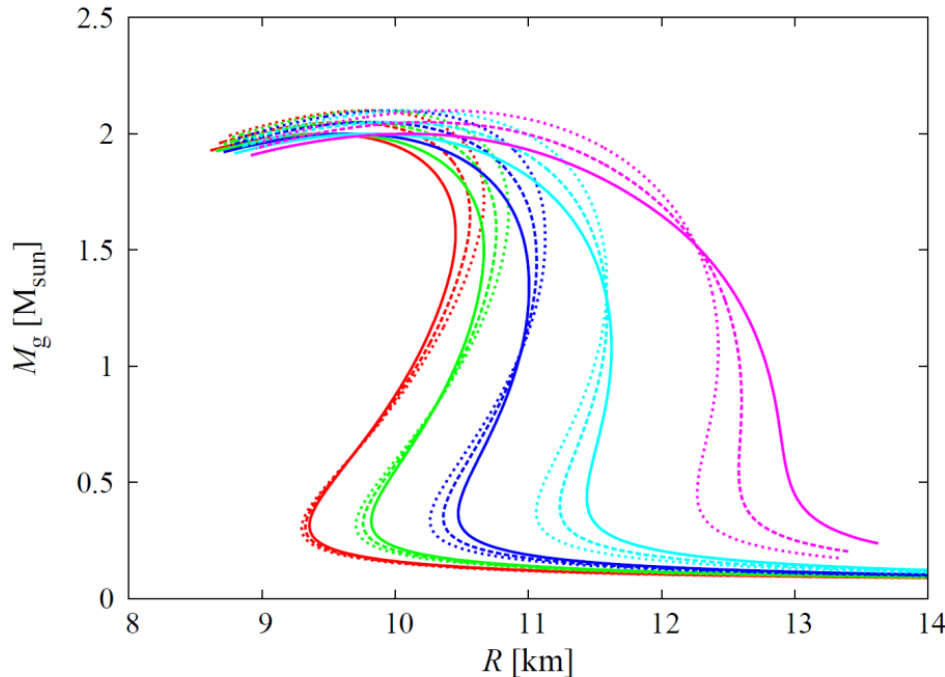


- ▶ Rapid reddening from UV to IR
- ▶ Spectrum is quasi-black body
- ▶ Long-duration IR component ( $\sim 0.03M_{\odot}$ )
- & short-duration UV-Optical component ( $\sim 0.02M_{\odot}$ )

# Prompt BH formation is unlikely

If  $M_{\text{total}} > M_{\text{thresh}} = 1.2-1.7 M_{\text{TOV,max}}$ , a merger remnant collapses to a BH within a dynamical timescale (Shibata & Taniguchi 06).

- ▶ Ejecta in prompt BH formation could be small.
- ⇒ Constraining EOS

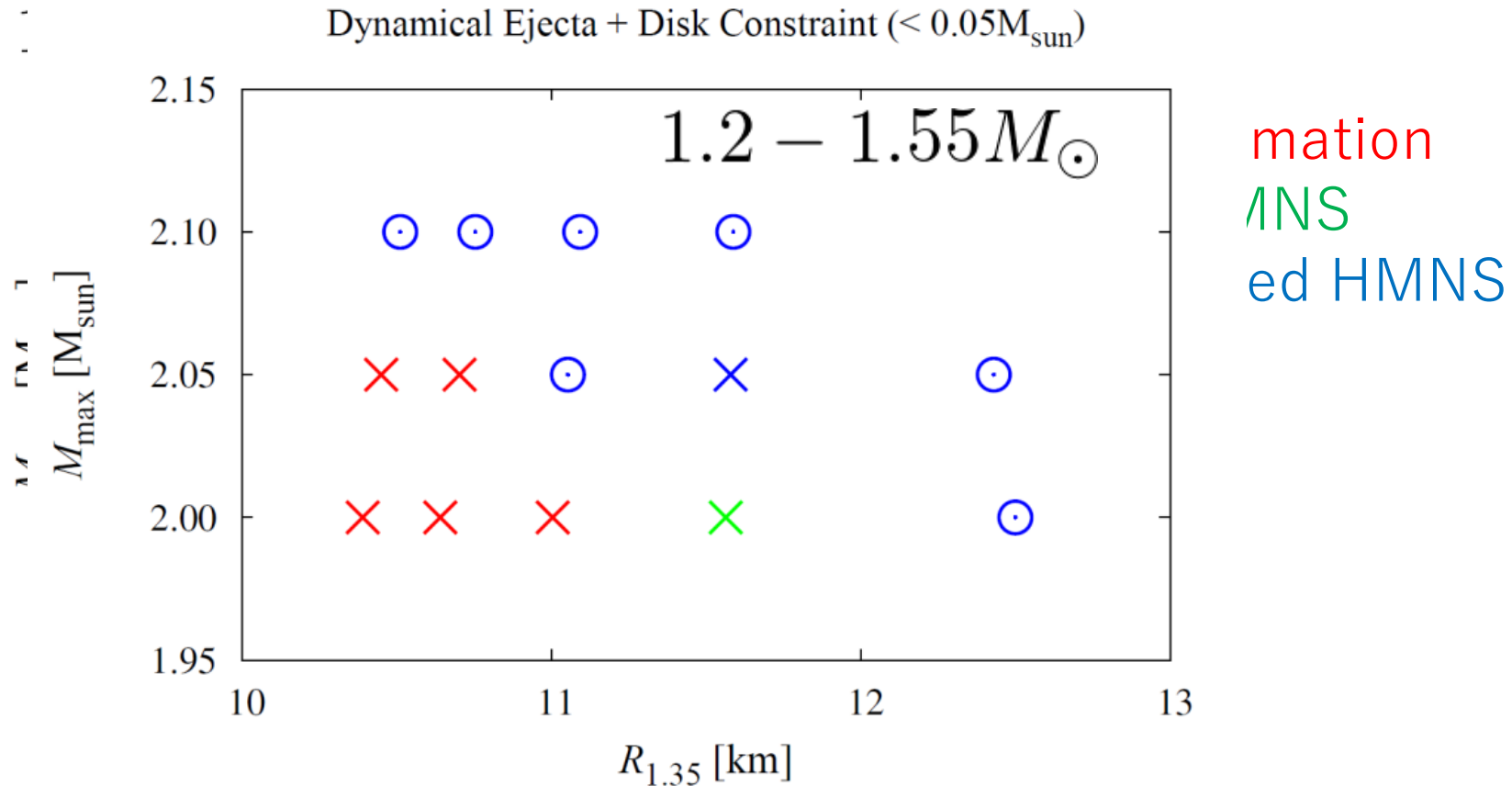


## PWP framework

- ▶  $M_{\text{max}} = 2.00-2.10 M_{\odot}$
- ▶  $R_{135} \approx 10.4-12.4 \text{ km}$

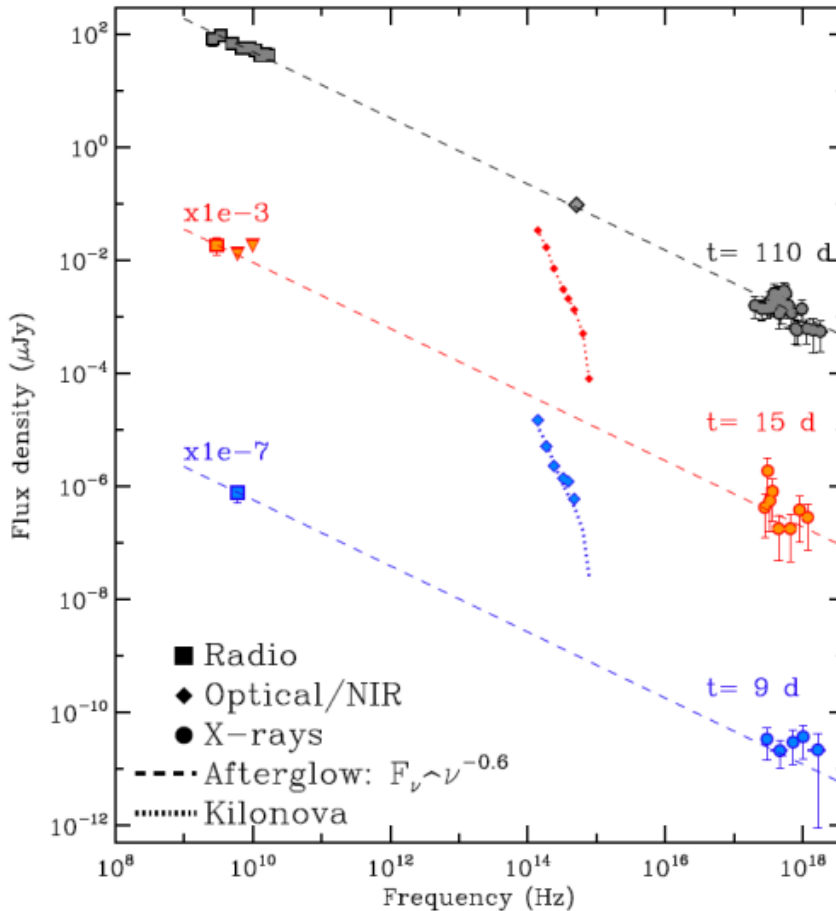
# NS radius constraint from a prompt BH formation (KK et al. 18 in prep)

1.375 – :



- × : Dynamical Ejecta + 50 % of disk mass  $< 0.05 M_{\odot}$
- : Dynamical Ejecta + 50 % of disk mass  $> 0.05 M_{\odot}$

# About 100 days observation @ Radio, X-ray observation after the merger



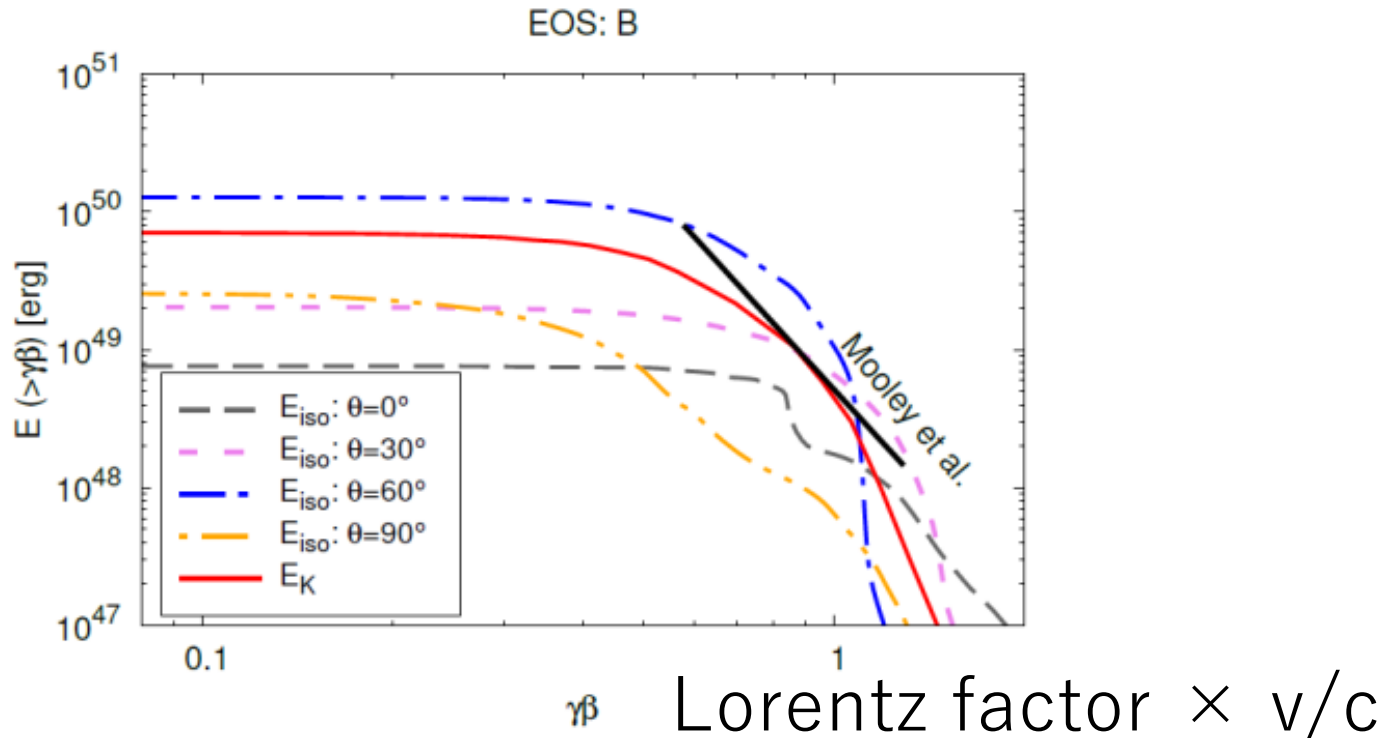
Margutti et al. 18  
Mooley et al. 17  
Troja et al. 17  
Hallinan et al. 17

► Dynamical ejecta? Structured Jet? Cocoon emission? (Margutti et al. 17, Gottlieb et al. 17)

# Long-term radio, X-ray, optical observations (Hotokezaka, KK et al. 18)

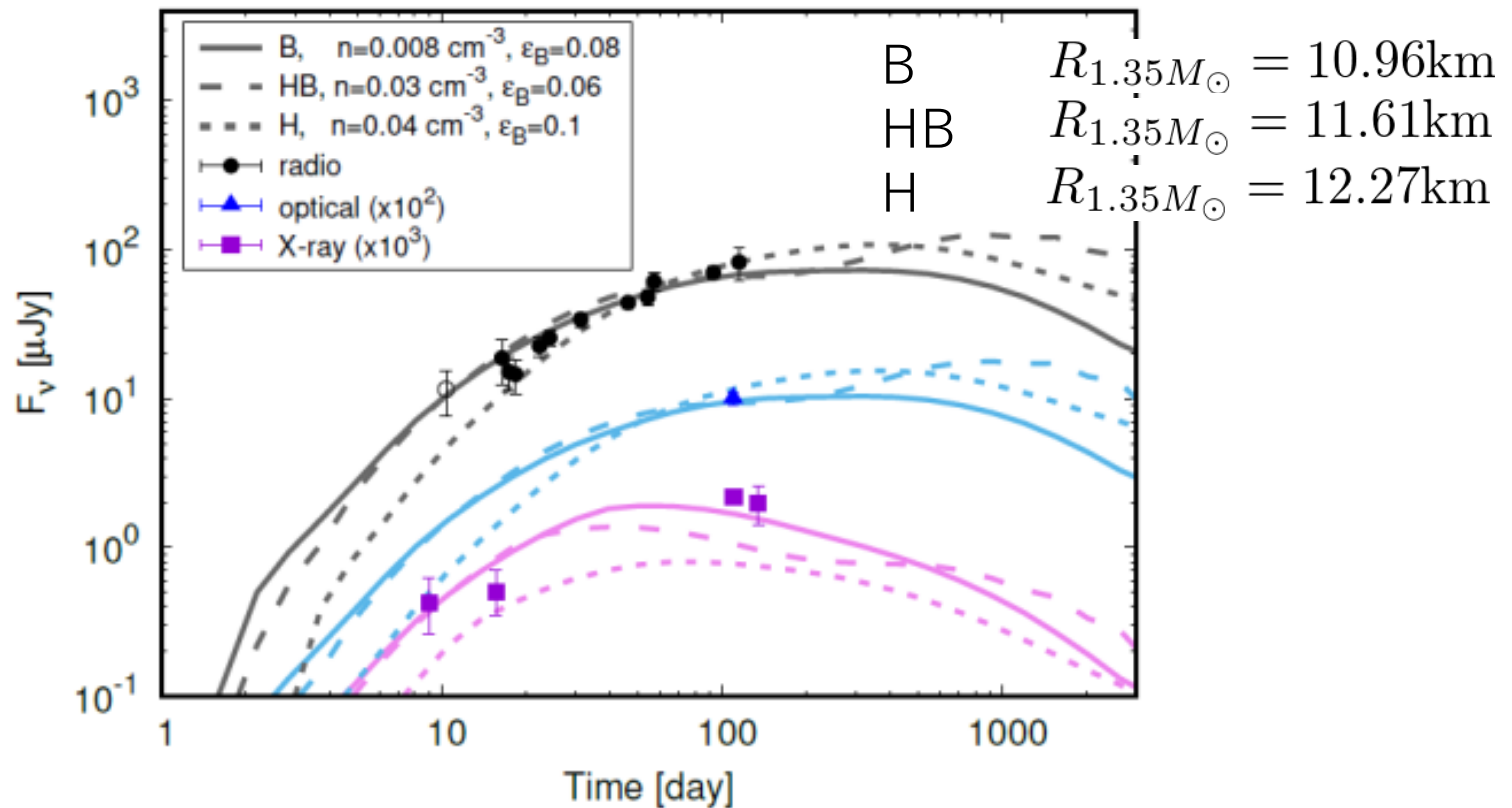
## Mildly relativistic dynamical ejecta

kinetic energy above  $\gamma\beta$



- Fast component coming from a contact interface  
⇒ Mildly relativistic component  $\beta = v/c \sim 0.6$

# Long-term radio, X-ray, optical observations (Hotokezaka, KK et al. 18)



- ▶ Our model can fit radio, X-ray, optical data
- ▶ Prediction : X-ray starts to decline around  $t \sim 100 \text{ days}$

# Summary

- ▶ Opening of the real multi messenger astronomy of compact binary merger (rich information!)
- ▶ Equation of state of neutron star matter (tidal deformability) is constrained for the first time.  
⇒ We build a template band based on NR simulations and the data analysis is on going.
- ▶ Prompt BH formation is unlikely in GW170817 ⇒ lower bounds in NR radius
- ▶ Long-term observation in radio, X-ray, and optical signal can be explained by a mildly dynamical ejecta  
⇒ Soft EOS is favored.