

Simulations of neutron star mergers: Status and prospects

David Radice^{1,2}

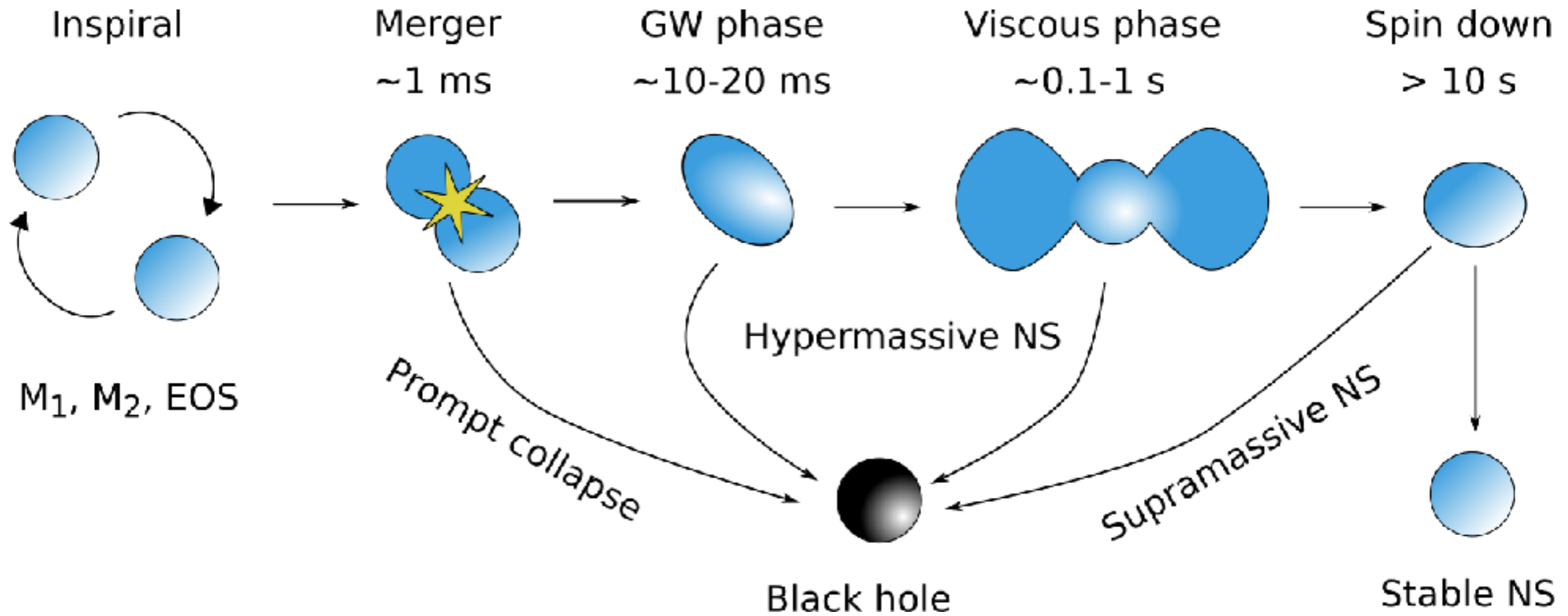


¹ Research Associate, Princeton University

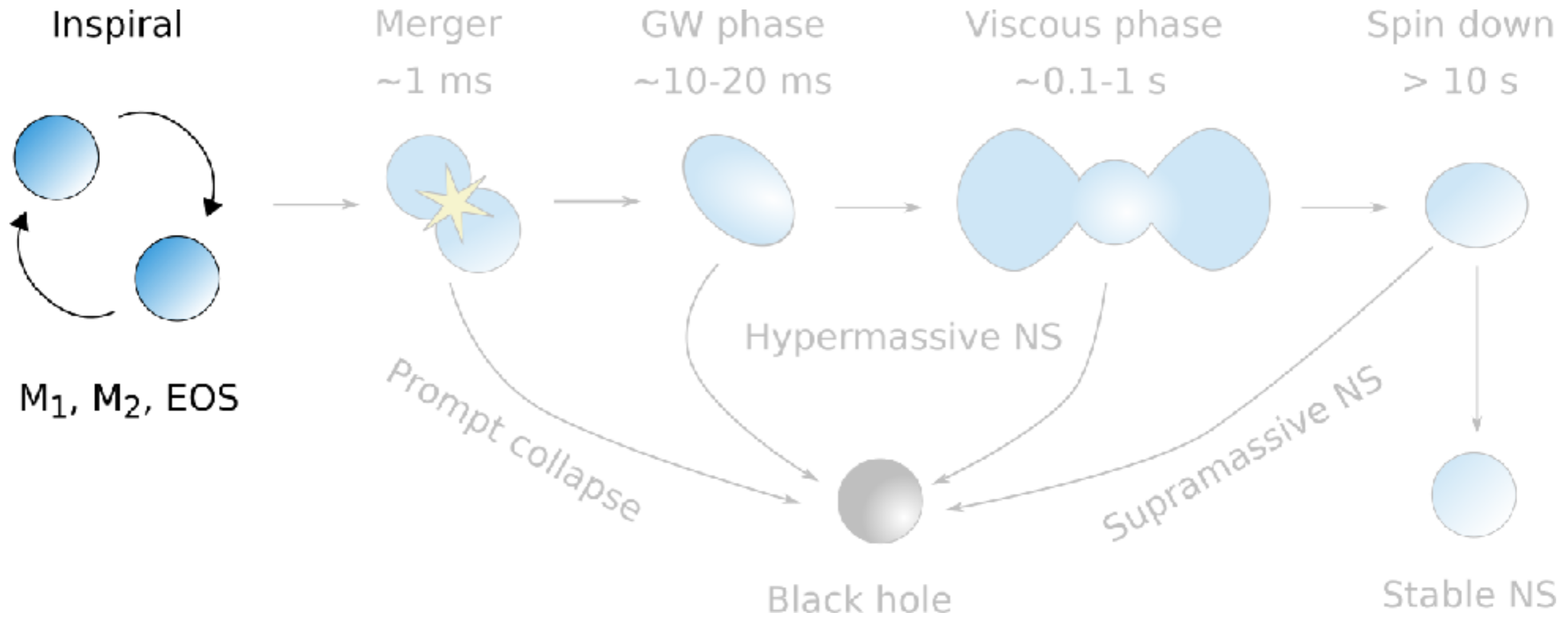
² Taplin Member, Institute for Advanced Study

First multi-messenger observations of a neutron star merger
and its implications for nuclear physics — INT 18-72R — March 13, 2018

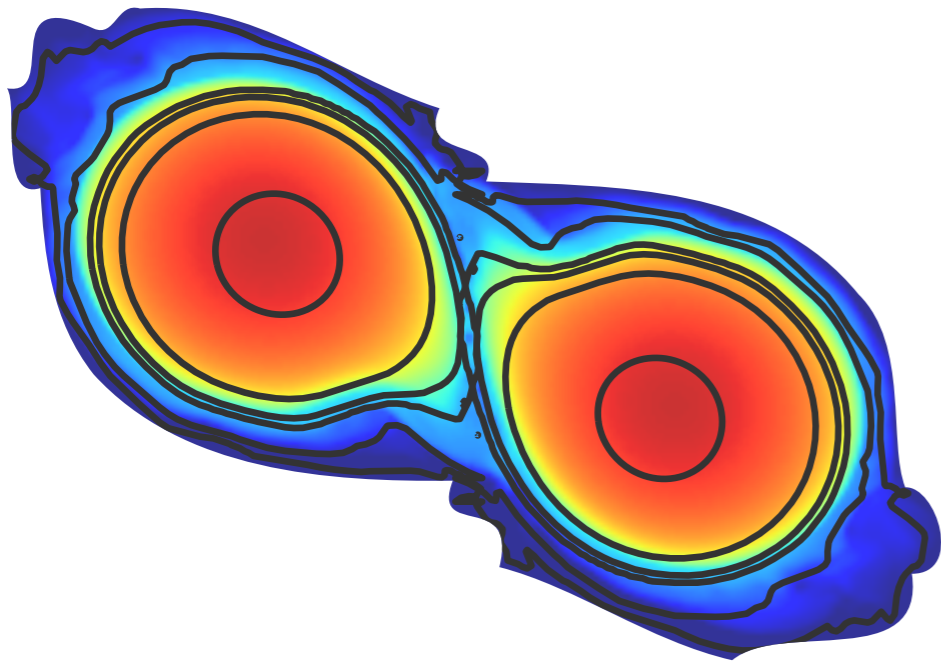
NS merger: roadmap



Binary NS inspiral



Tidal effects in NS mergers



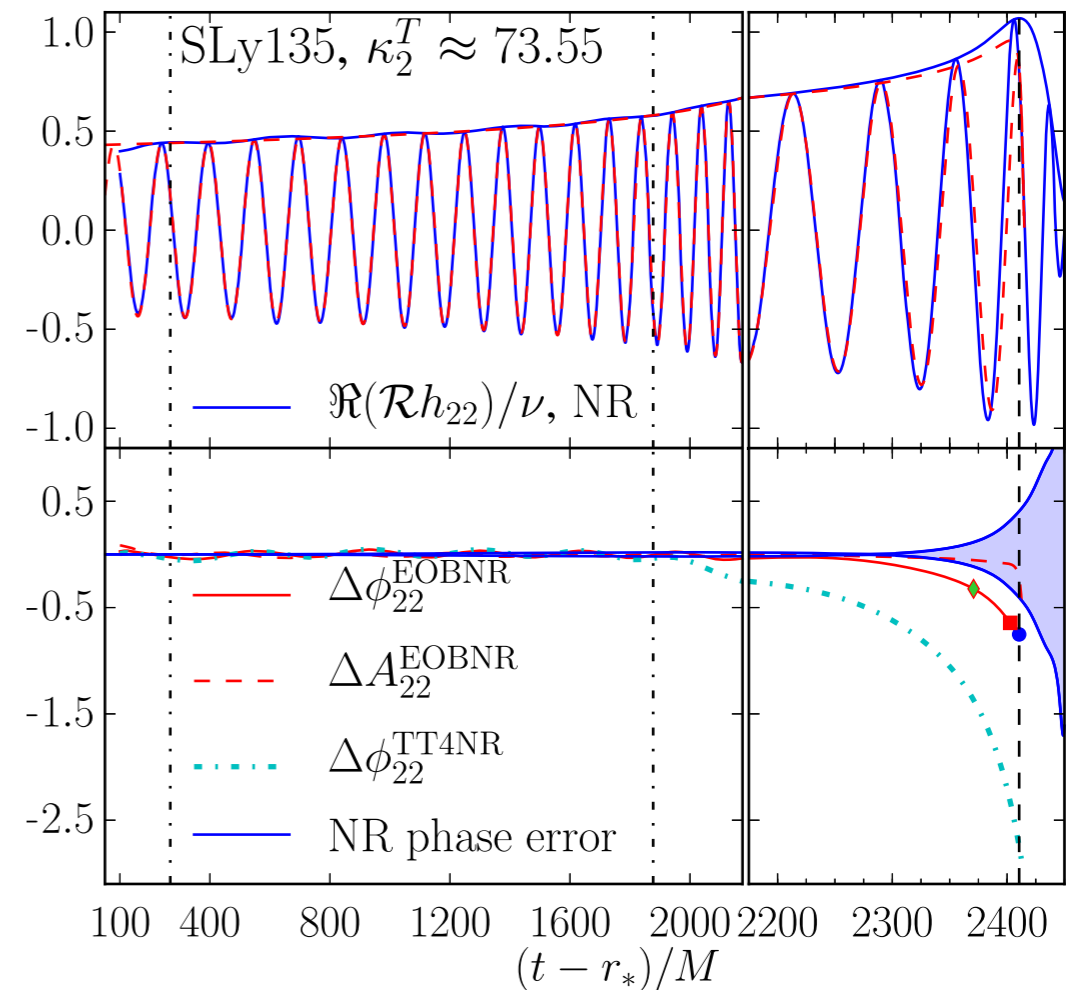
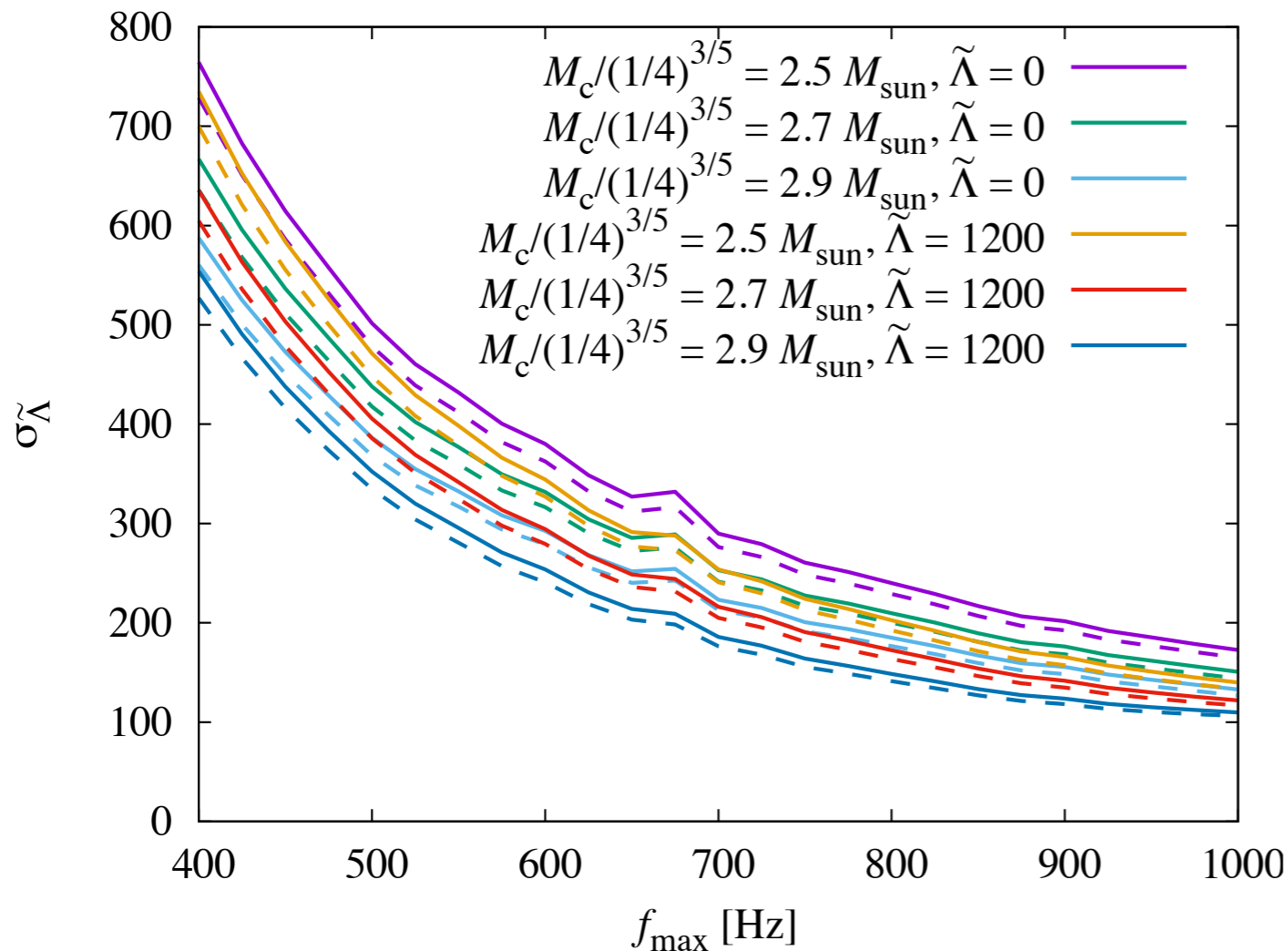
$$Q_{ij} = -\Lambda_2 \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

- Part of the orbital energy goes into tidal deformation
- Accelerated inspiral
- Imprinted on the gravitational waves
- Constrains dimensionless tidal parameter

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_2 = \frac{\Lambda_2}{M^5} \sim \frac{R^5}{M^5}$$

Inspiral modeling

$$f_{\min} = 10\text{Hz}, \rho = 50$$

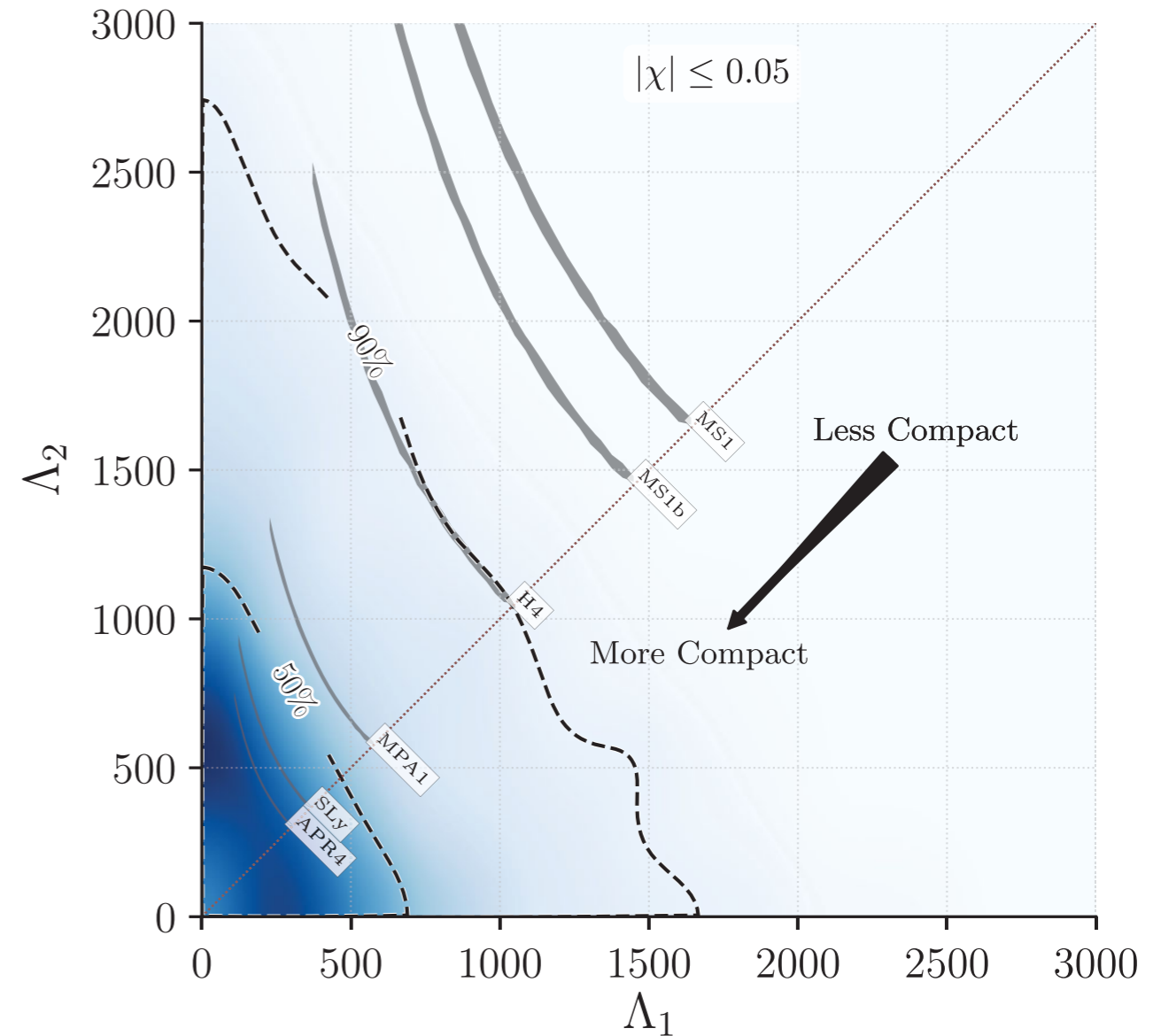
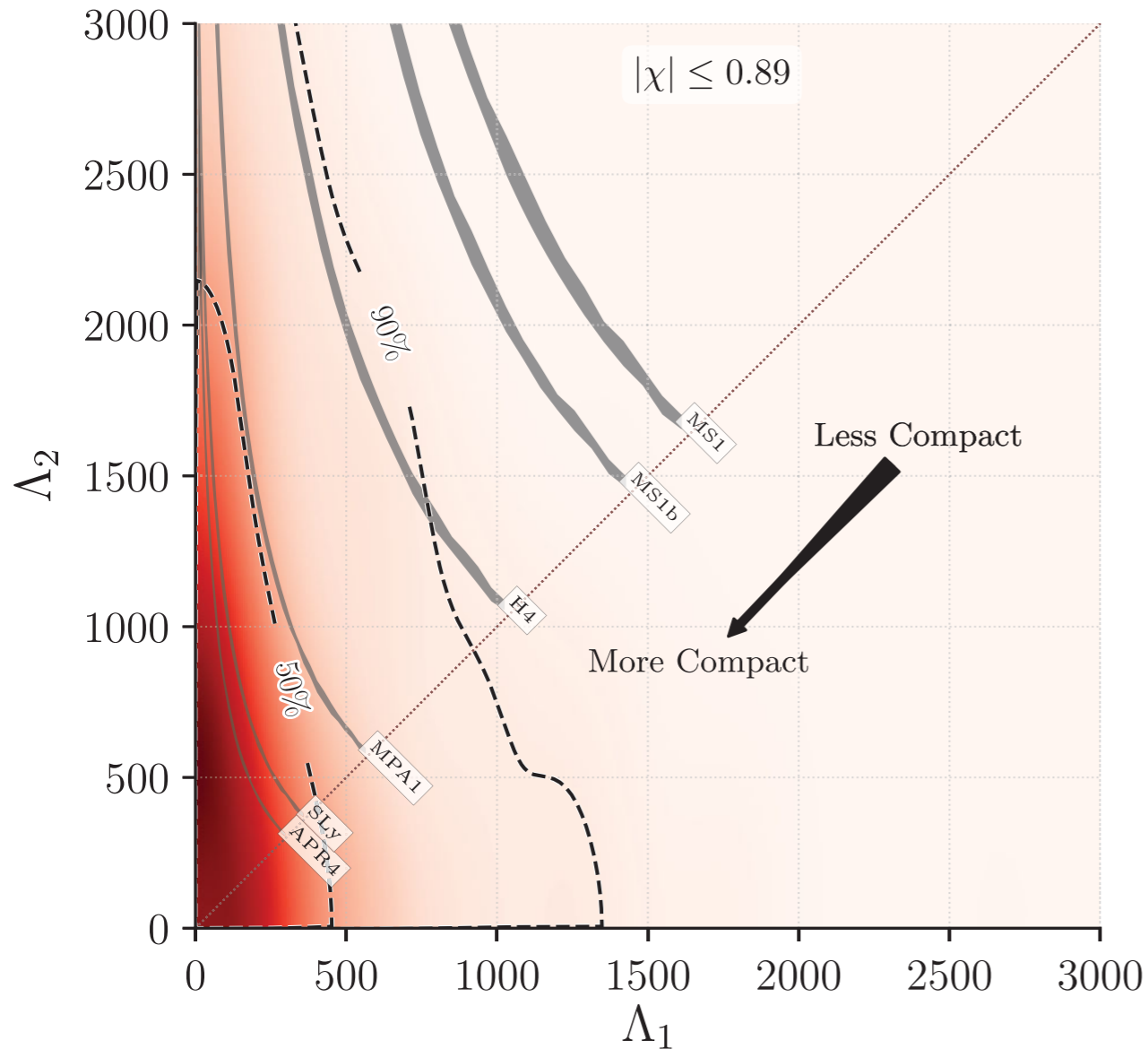


From Kawaguchi, Kiuchi+ (2017)

From Bernuzzi+ (2015)

- Precision modeling over many orbits, see also Hinderer+ (2016), Dietrich+ (2017), Kiuchi+ (2017)
- Open issues: **spin**, **last GW cycles** before merger

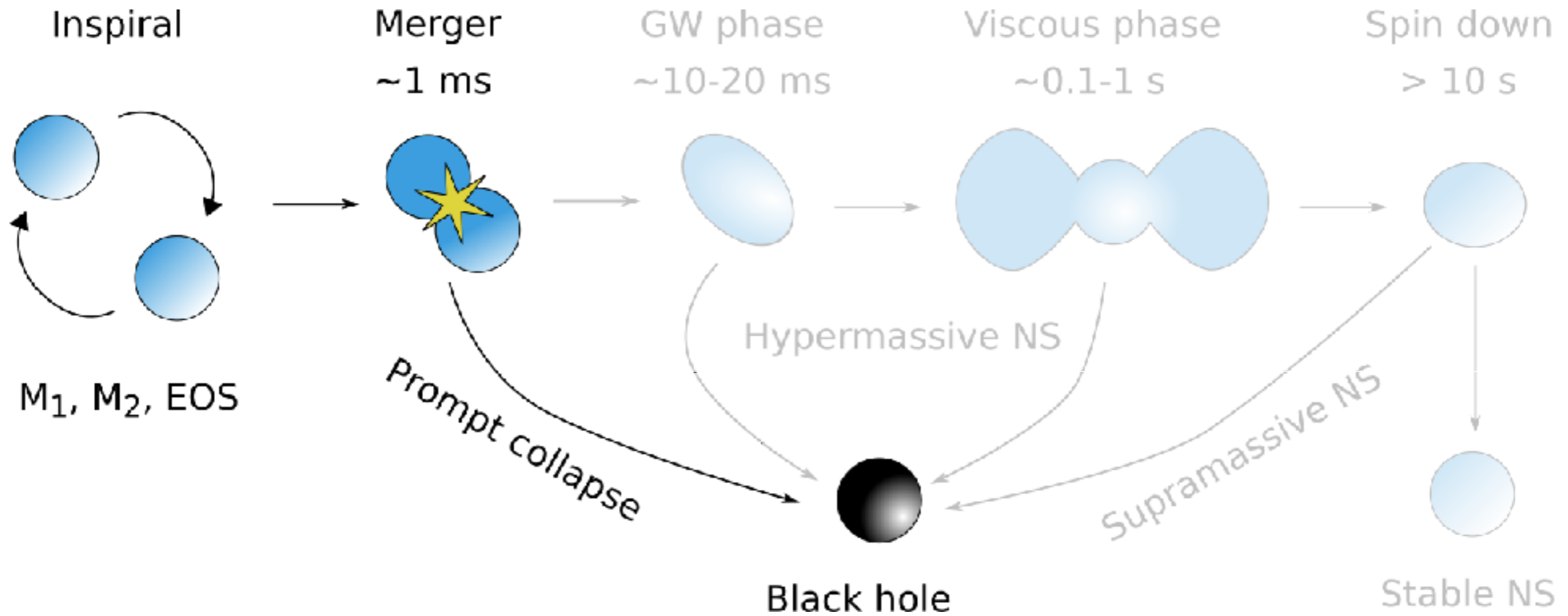
Constraints from GW170817



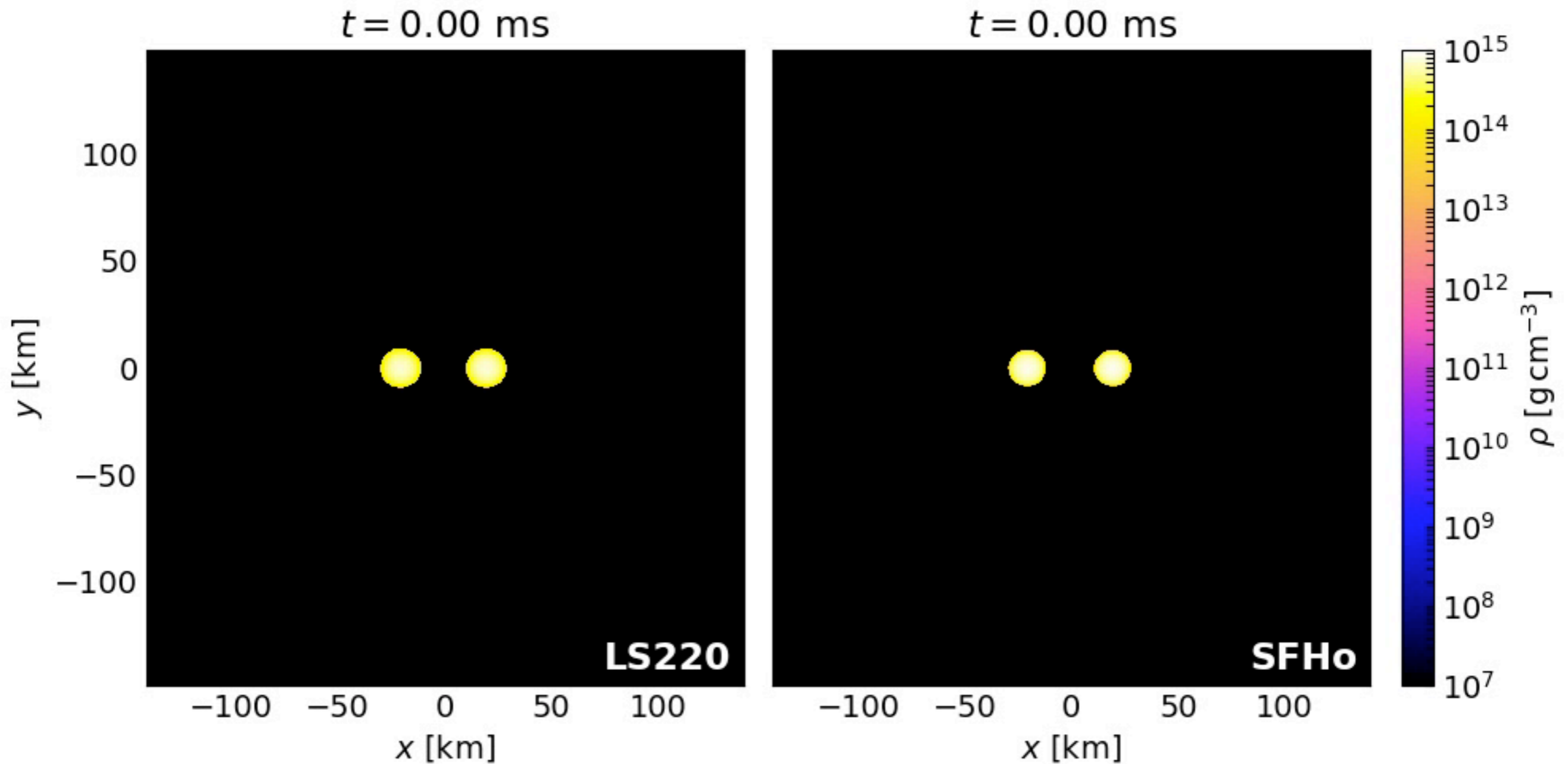
$$\frac{\bar{R}^5}{\bar{M}^5} \sim \tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{16}{13} \left[\frac{(M_A + 12M_B)M_A^4 \tilde{\Lambda}_2^{(A)}}{(M_A + M_B)^5} + (A \leftrightarrow B) \right] \leq 800$$

From LIGO/Virgo collaboration, PRL 119, 161101 (2017)

Prompt-BH formation

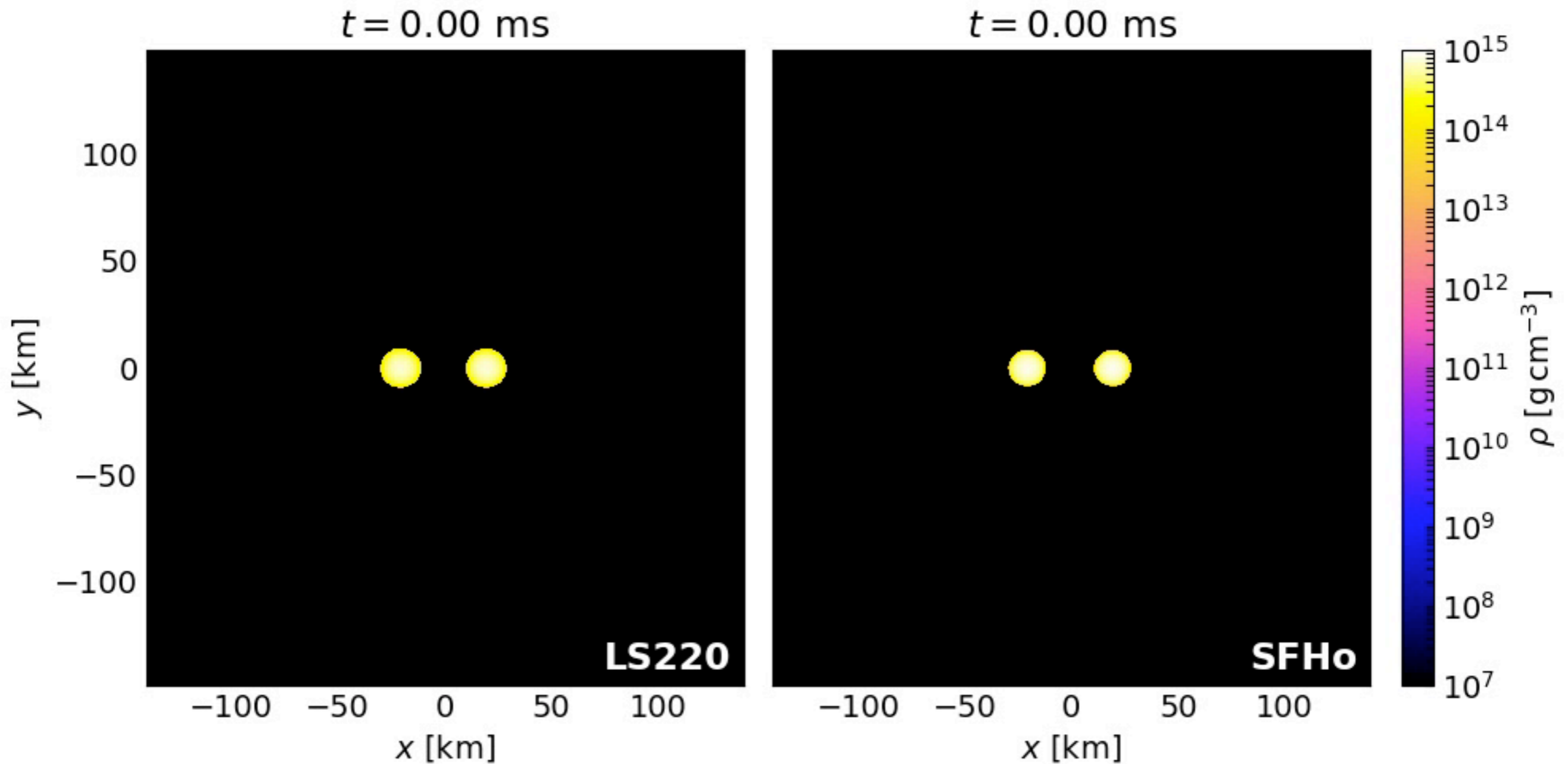


Simulation results



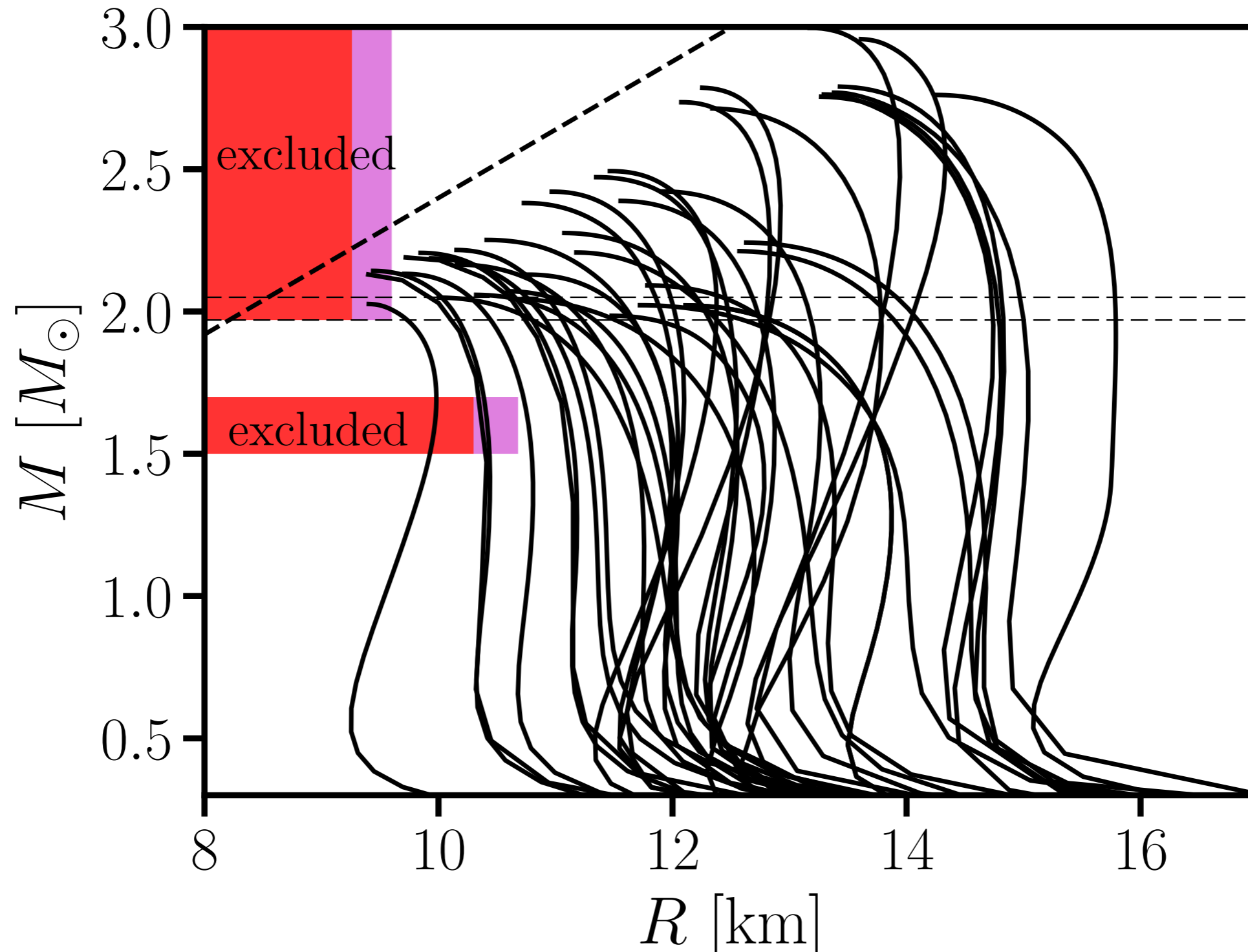
$(1.44 + 1.39) M_{\odot} - \text{B1913} + 13$

Simulation results



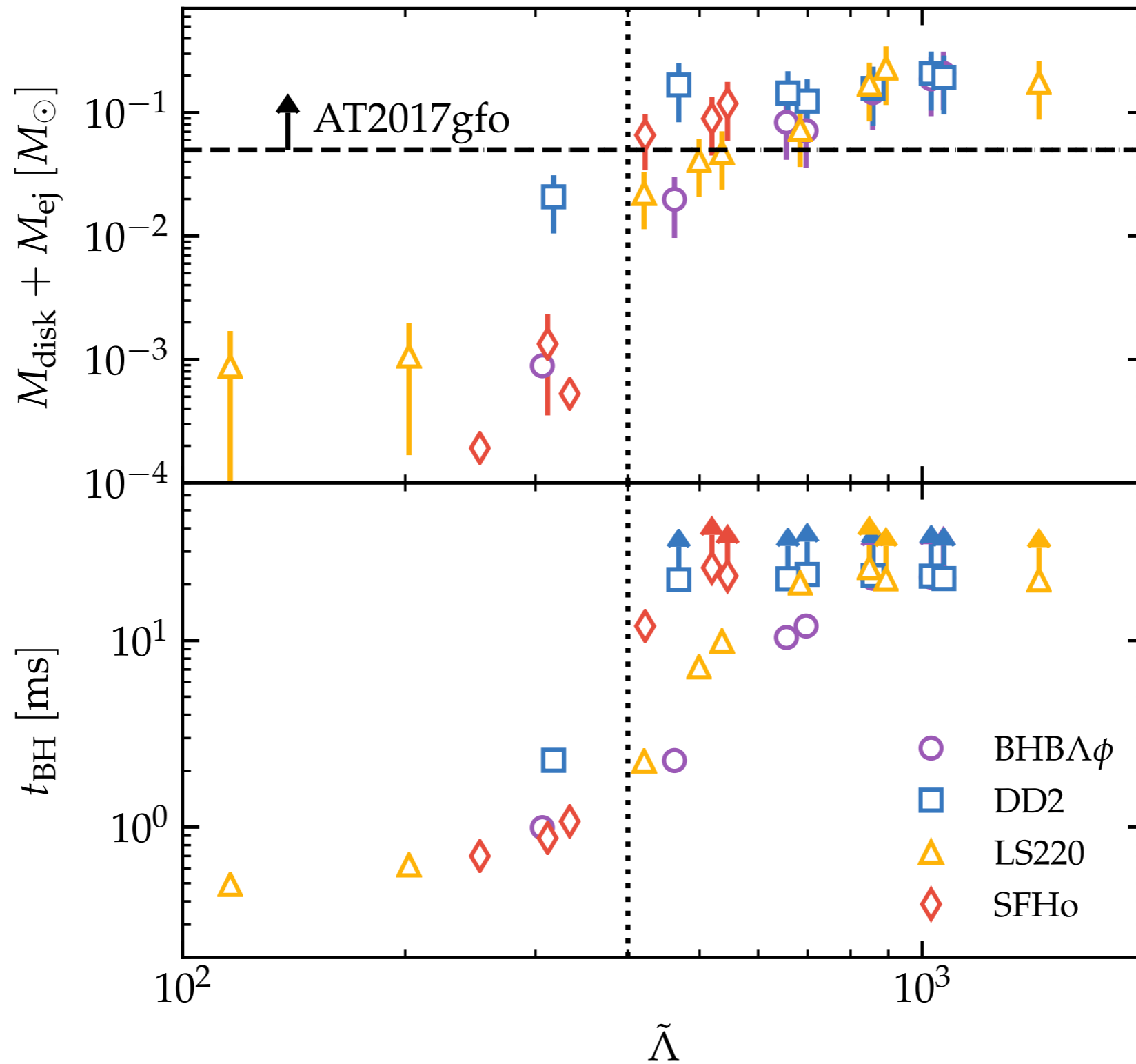
$(1.44 + 1.39) M_{\odot} - \text{B1913} + 13$

EOS constraints (I)

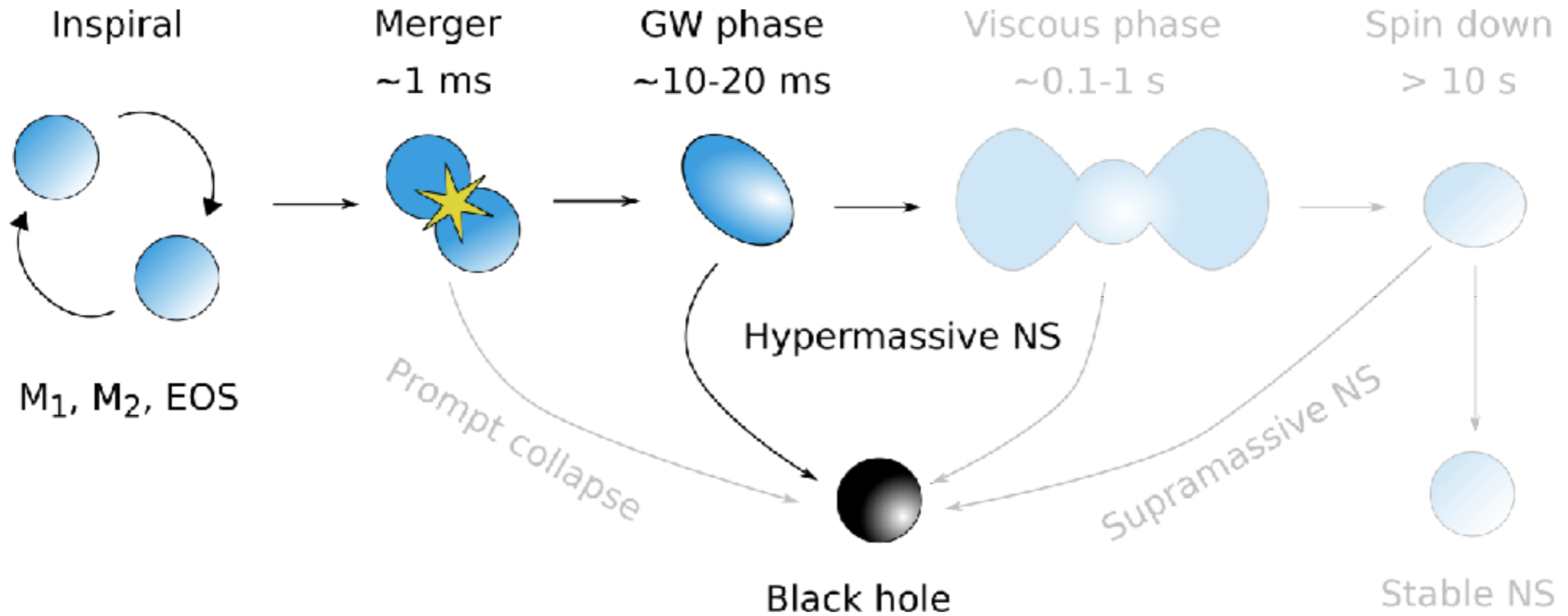


From Bauswein, Just+ (2017)

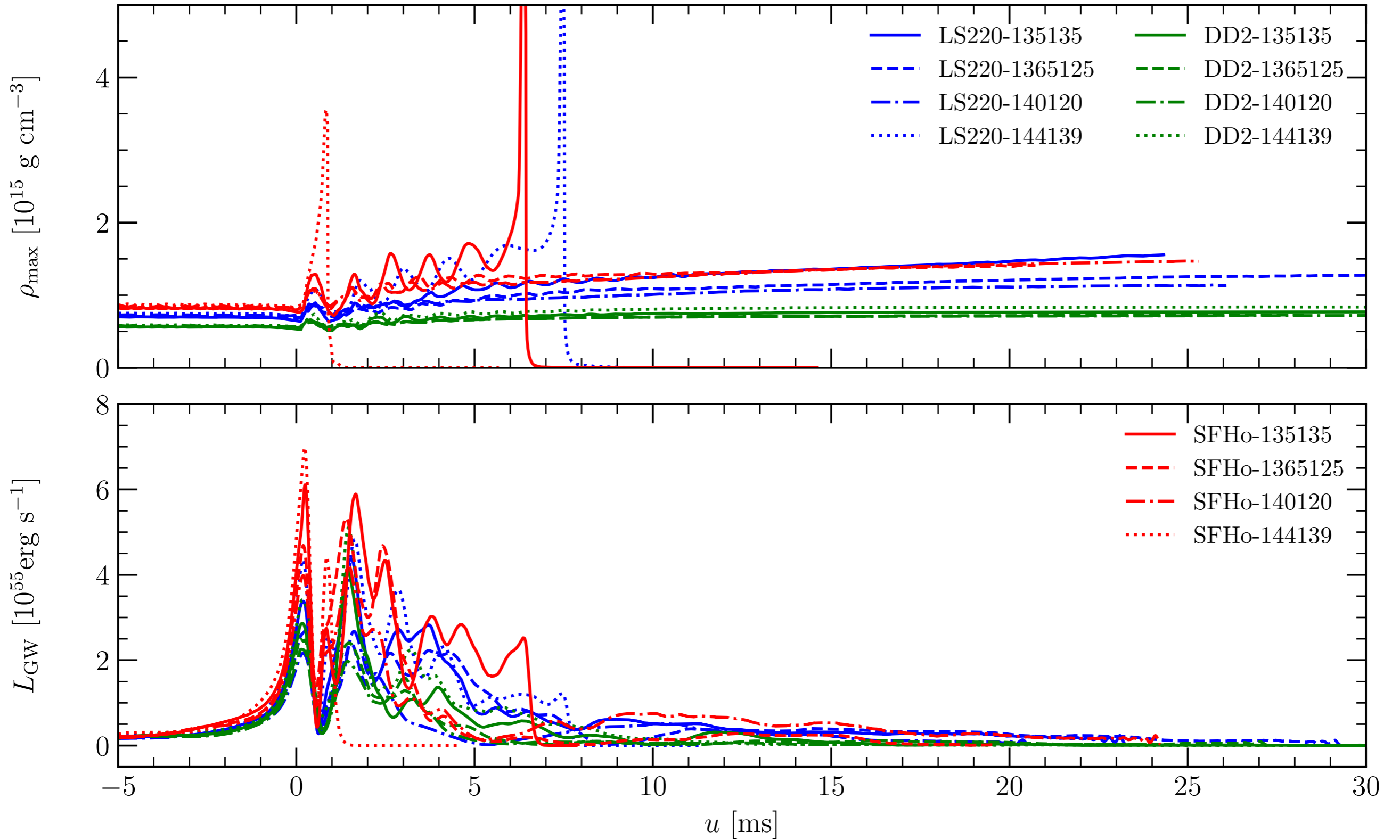
EOS constraints (II)



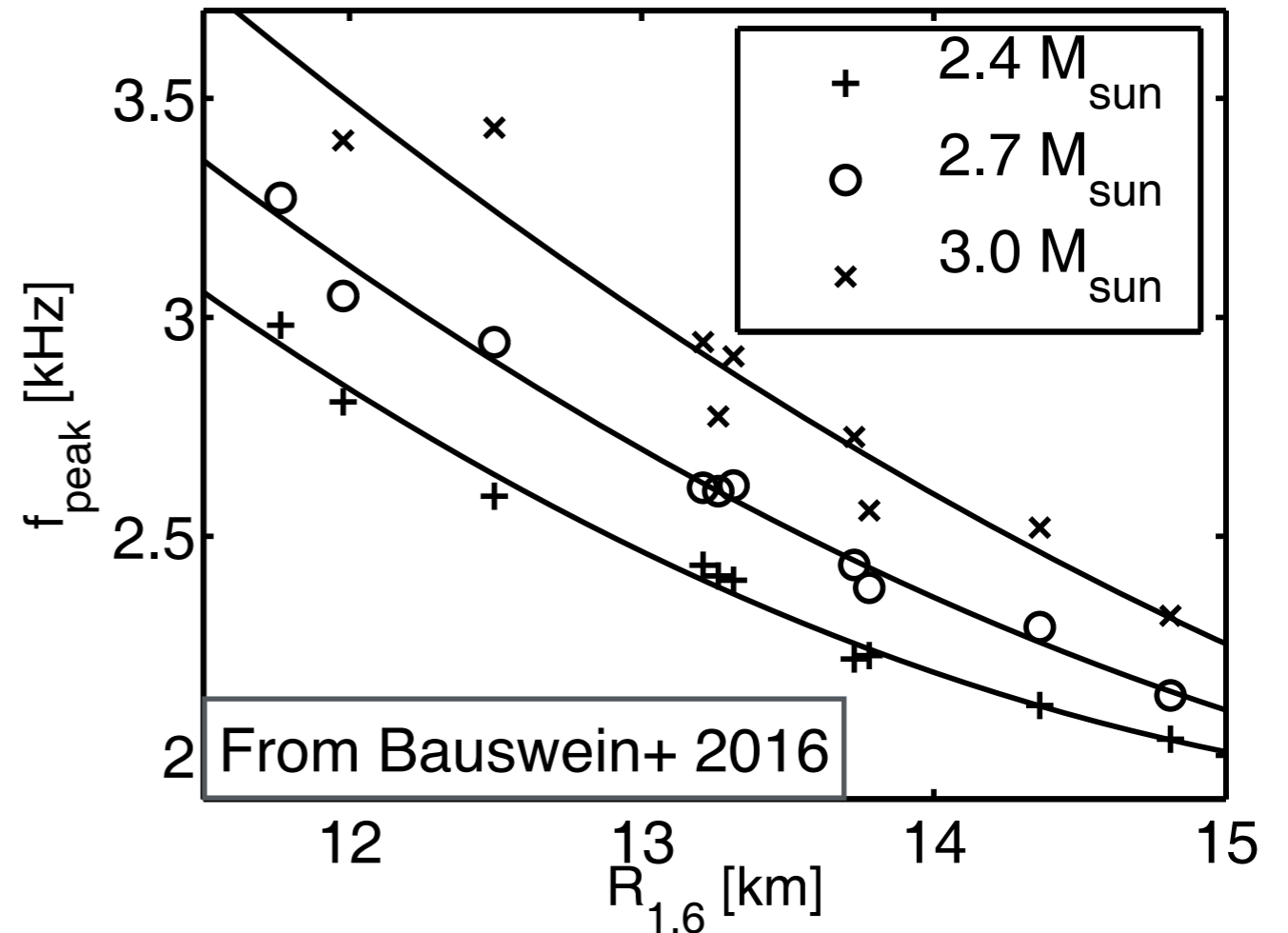
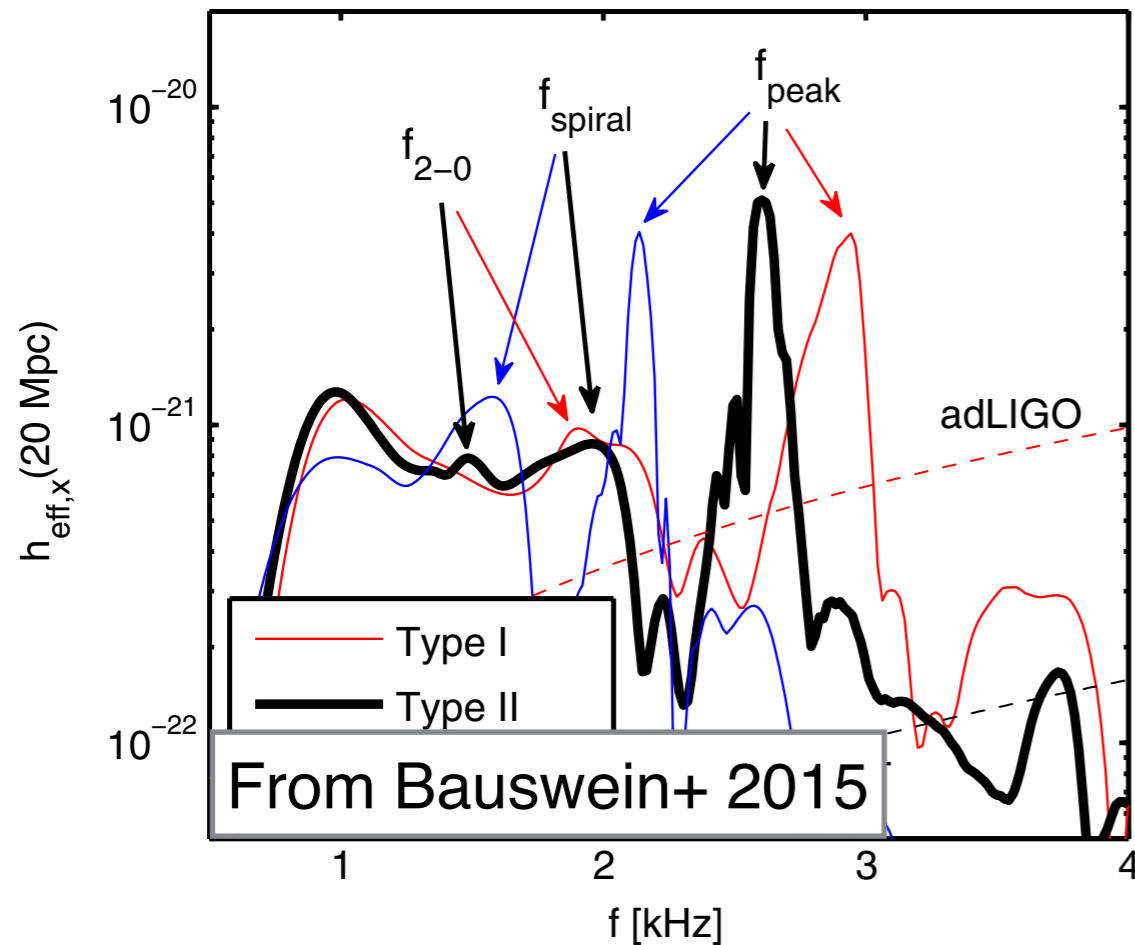
Hypermassive NSs



GW-driven phase



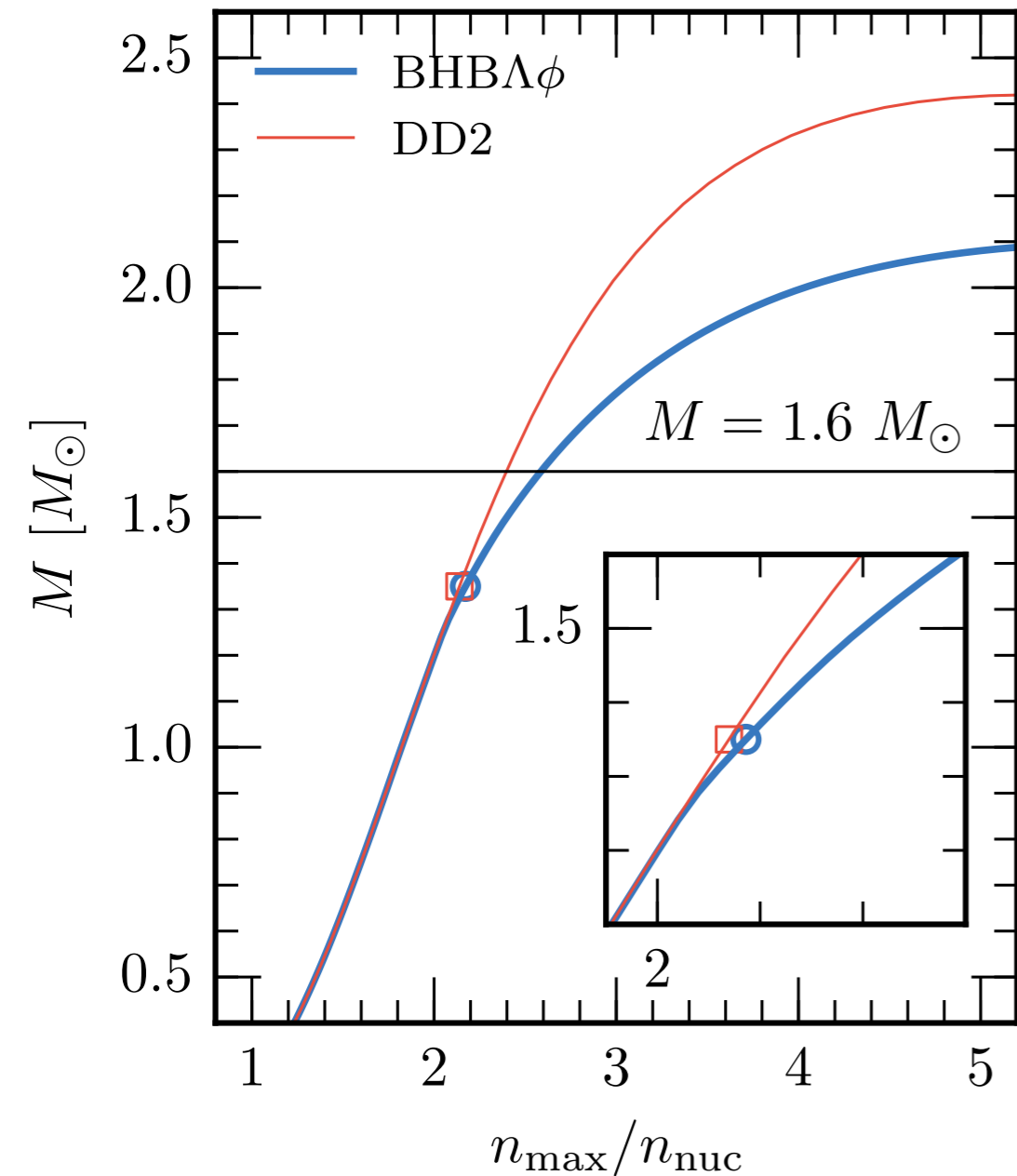
Postmerger peak frequency



- Post-merger signal has a **characteristic peak frequency**
- f_{peak} correlates with the NS radius
- **Small statistical uncertainty, systematics not understood yet**

See also Takami+ 2014; Rezzolla & Takami 2016; Dietrich+ 2016; Bose+ 2017

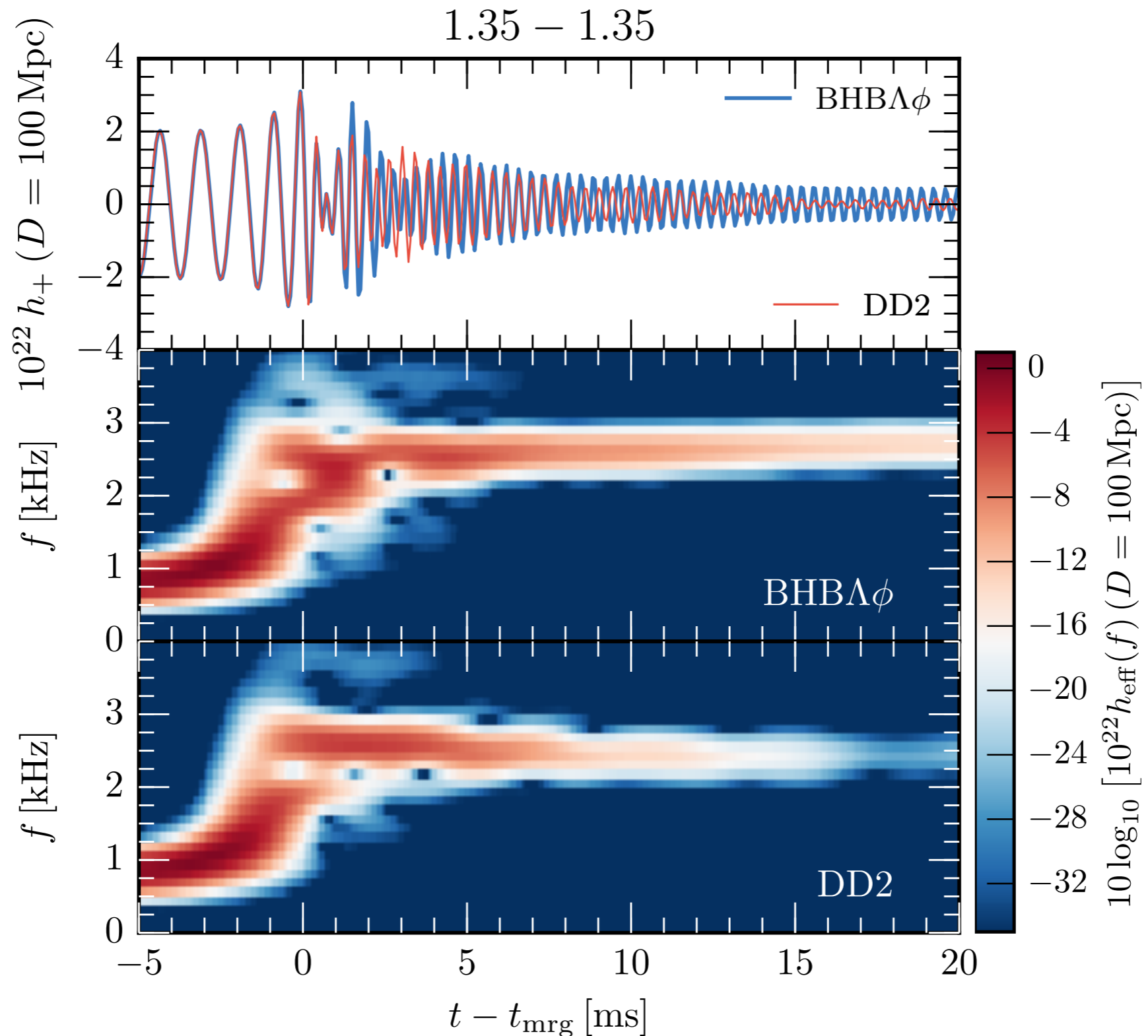
Extreme-density physics



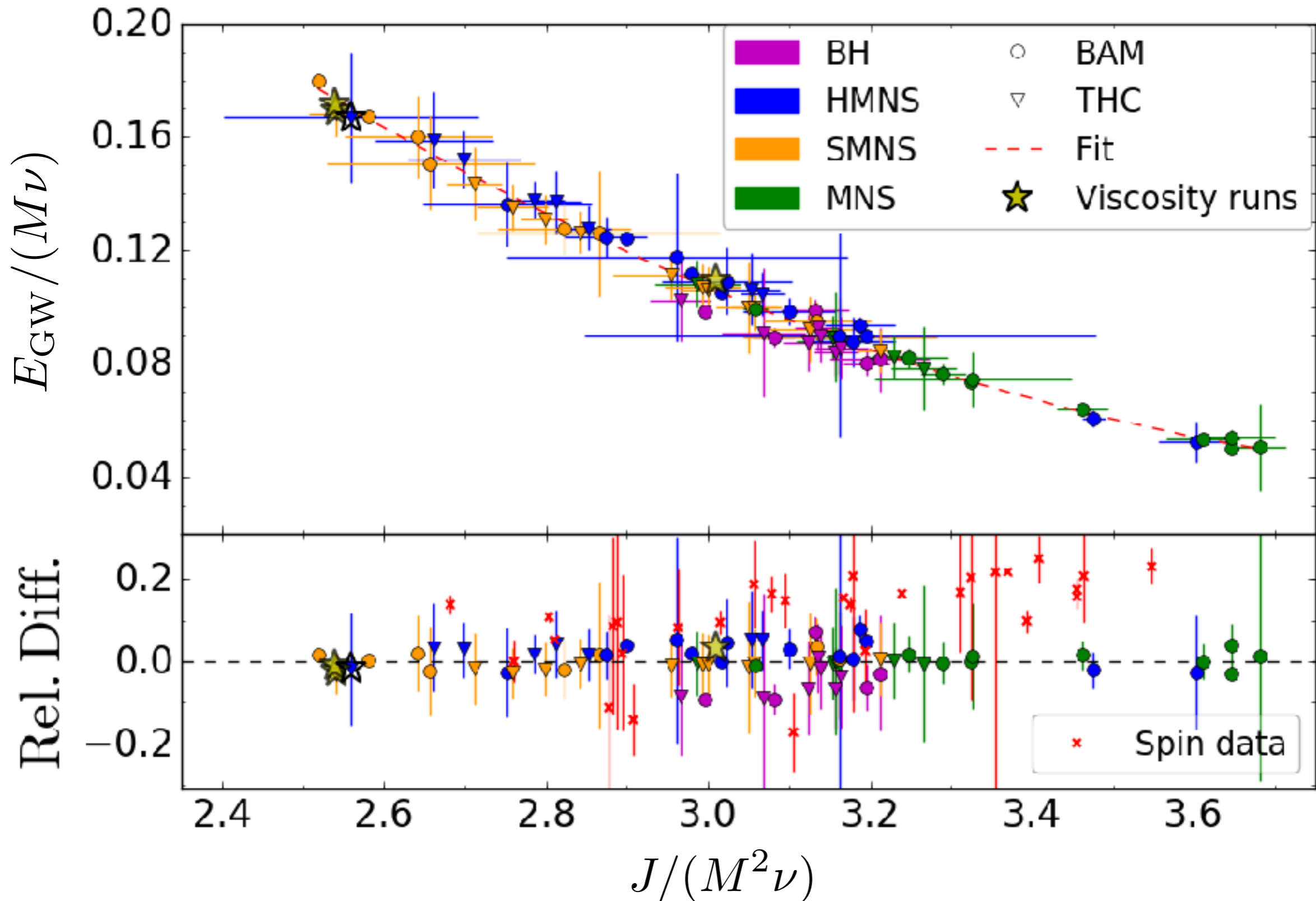
- Neutron stars in binaries have masses clustered around $\sim 1.35 M_{\odot}$
- Phase transition at high-density not constrained by the inspiral
- Can we probe the **equation of state** of nuclear matter at the highest densities?
- **Yes**, with the **postmerger signal**

See also Bauswein+ 2011, 2013, 2015, Read+ 2013, Hotokezaka+ 2013, Takami+ 2014, Bernuzzi+ 2015, Clark+ 2014, 2016, Bose+ 2017, Chatziioannou 2017, ...

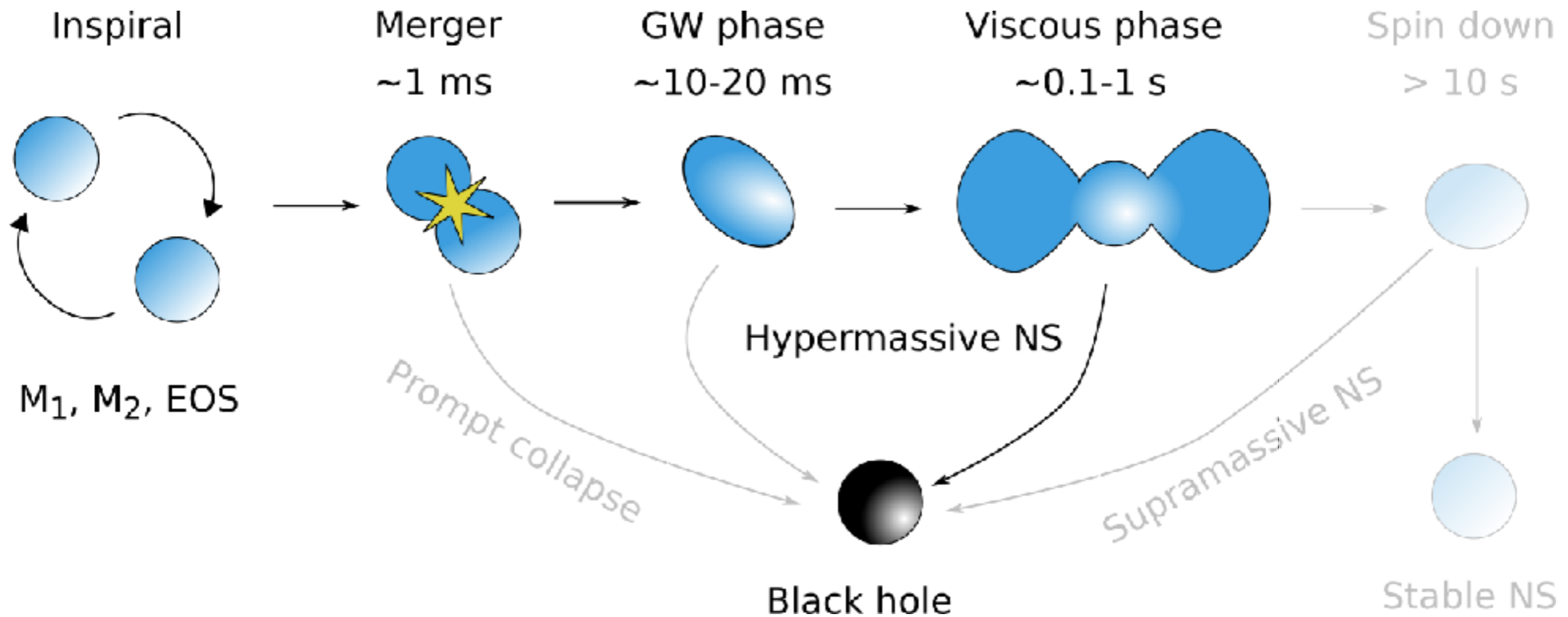
Gravitational waveform



End of GW-driven phase



Viscous evolution to collapse

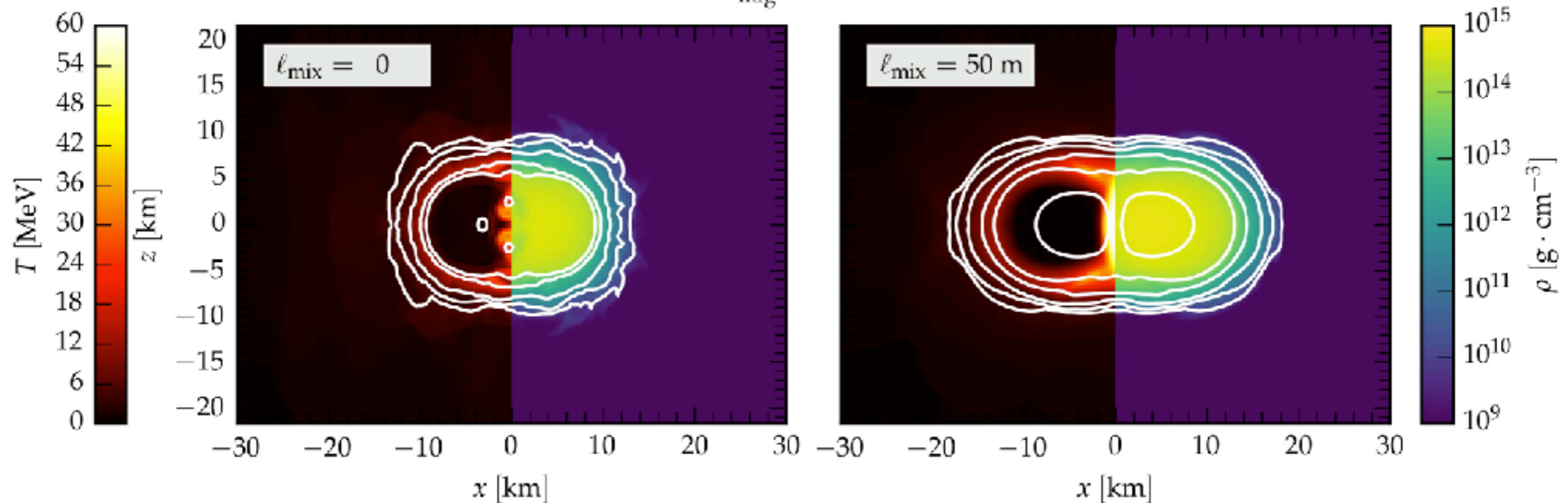


Angular momentum transport

$$t_{\text{visc}} = \infty$$

$$t_{\text{visc}} \sim 15 \text{ ms}$$

$$t - t_{\text{mrg}} \simeq 0.1 \text{ ms}$$

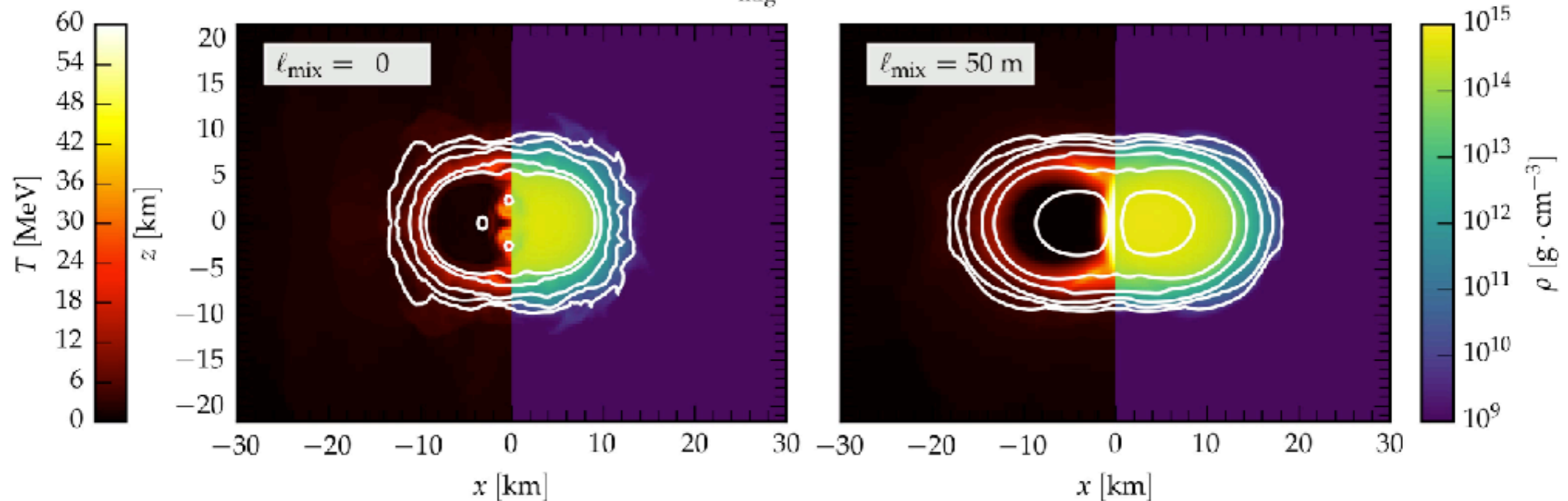


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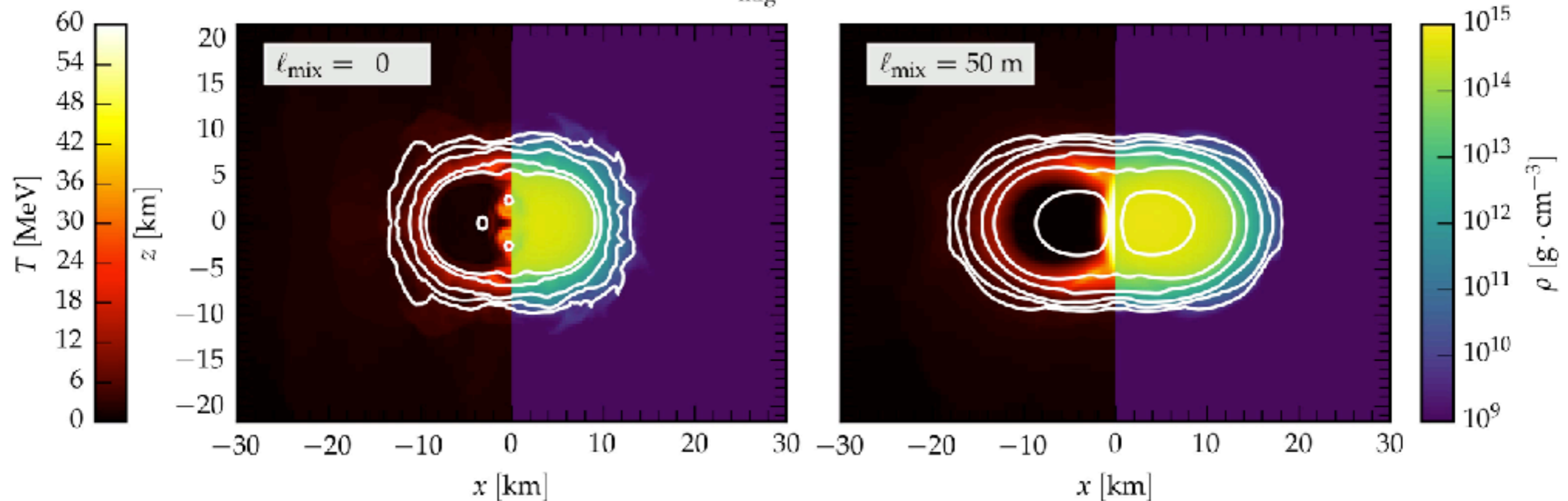


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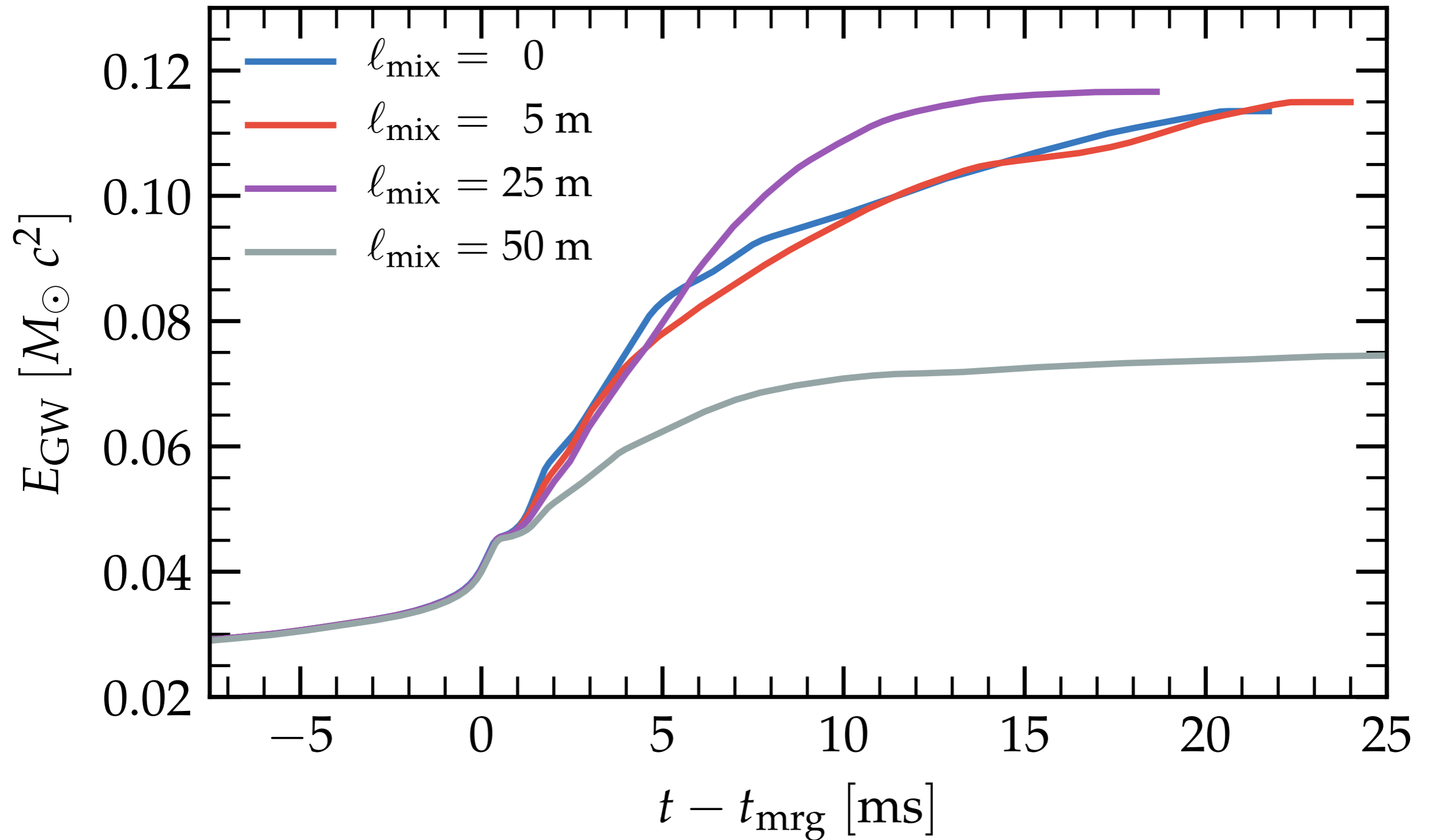
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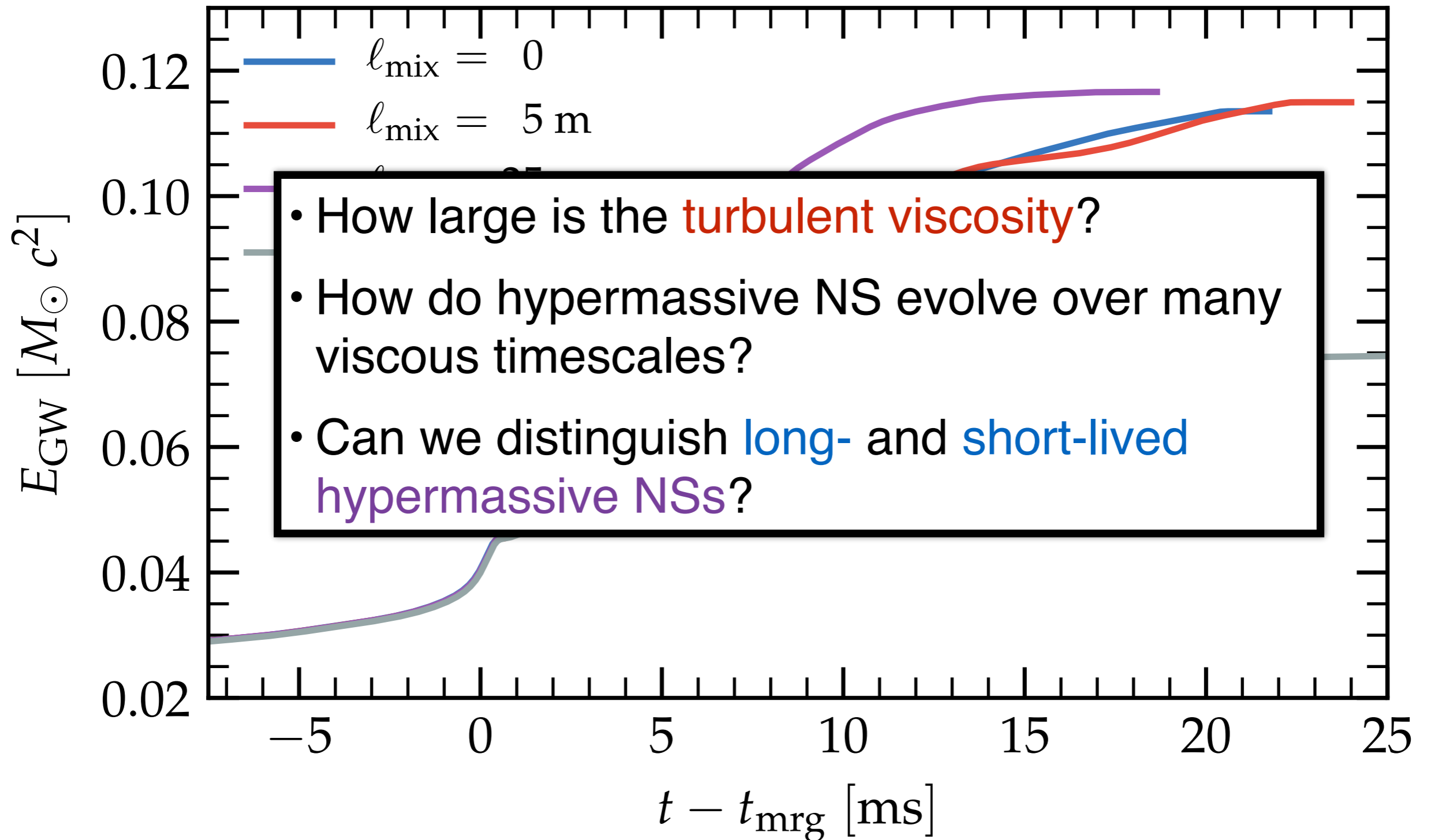


Delayed collapse!

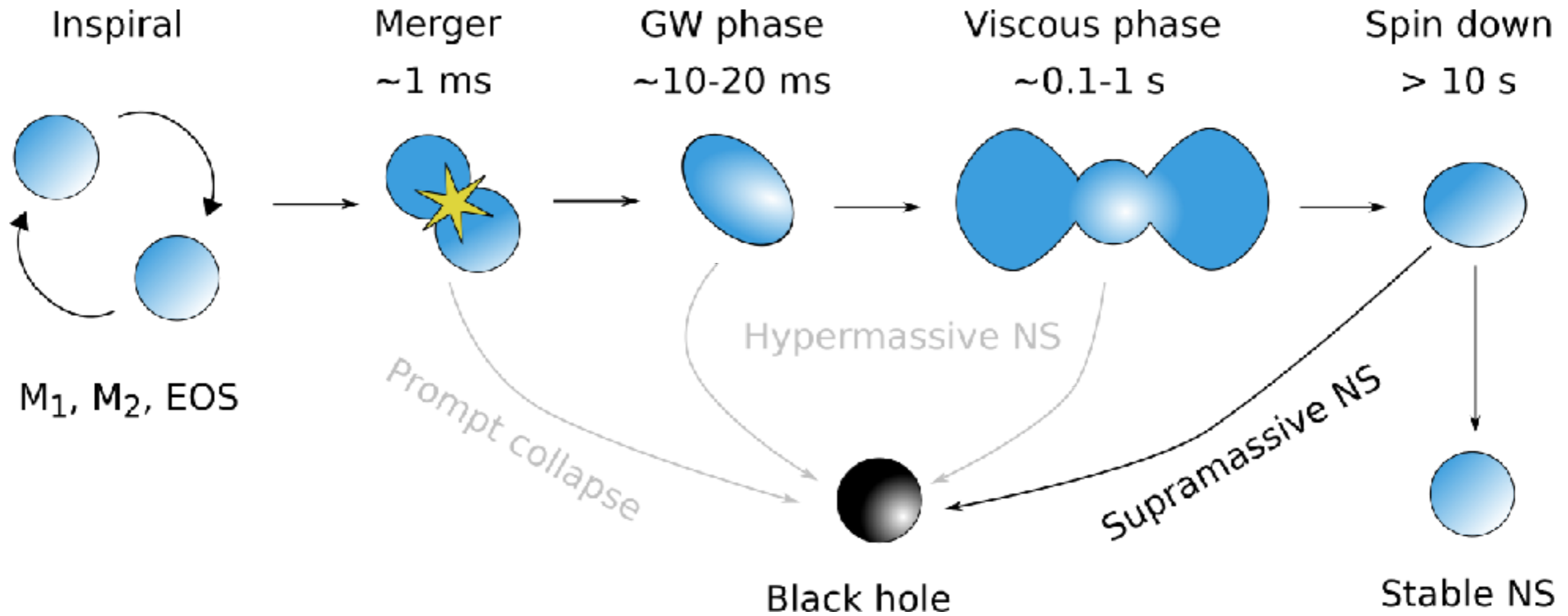
Gravitational waves



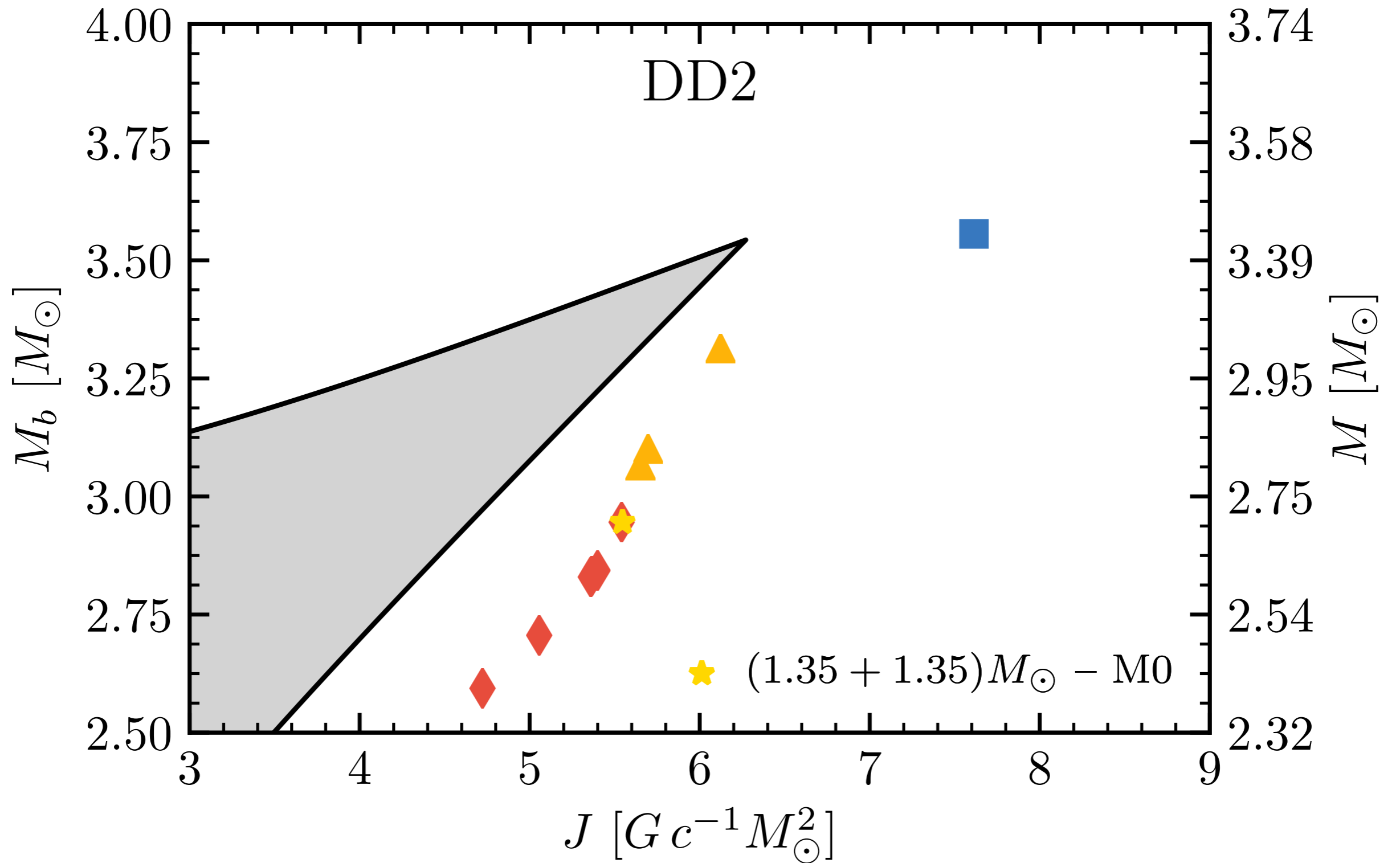
Gravitational waves



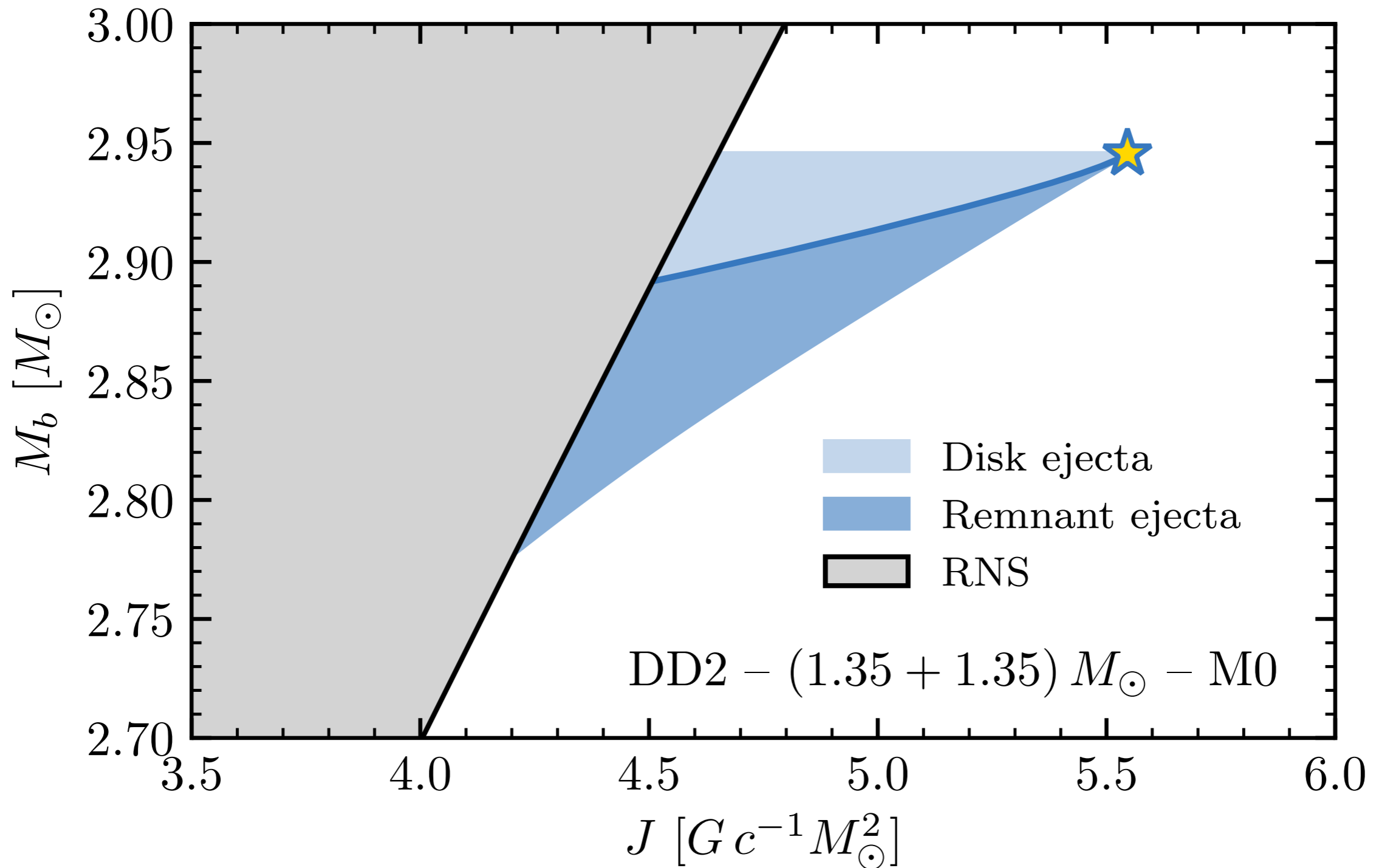
Viscous evolution to equilibrium



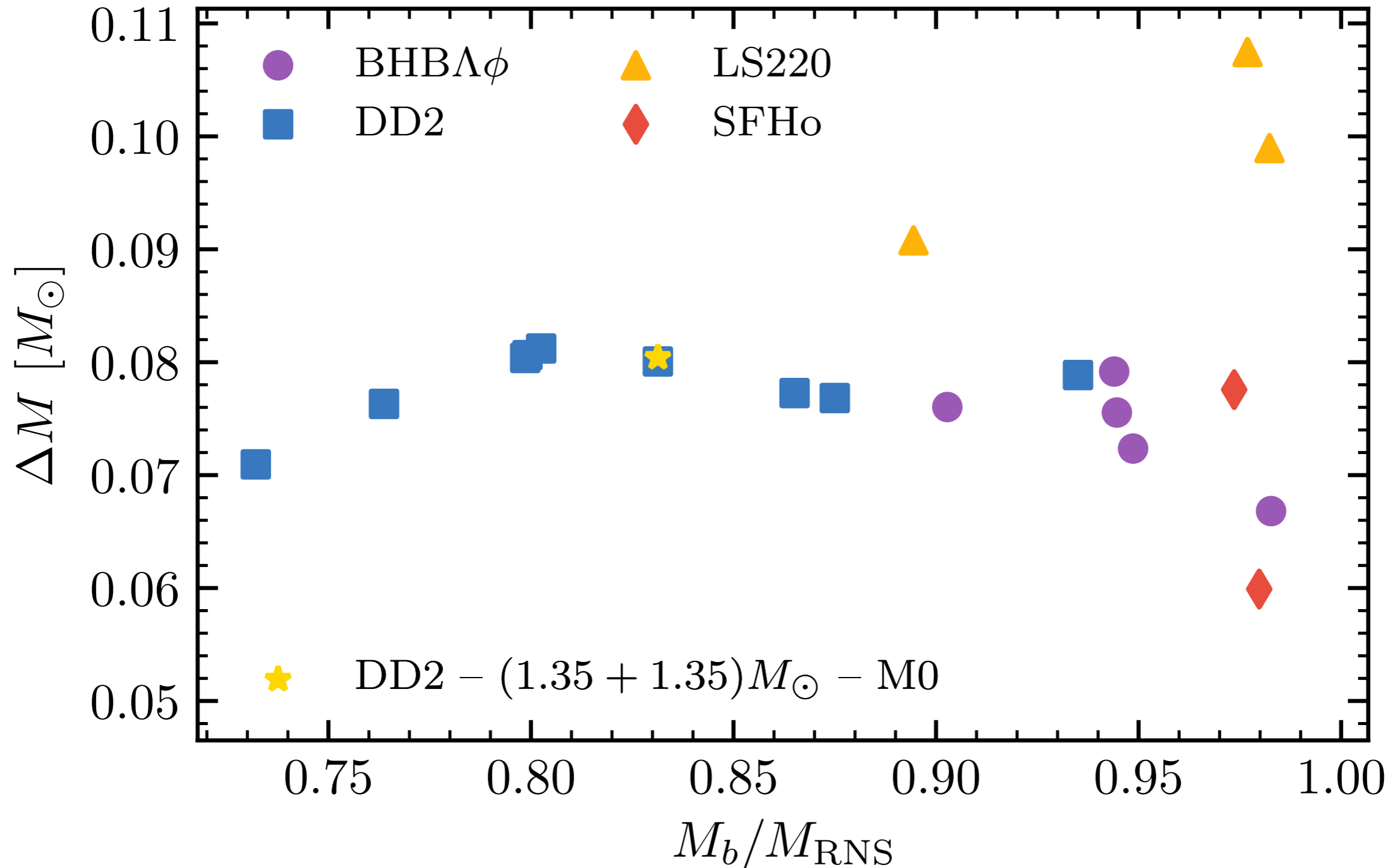
Long-lived remnants



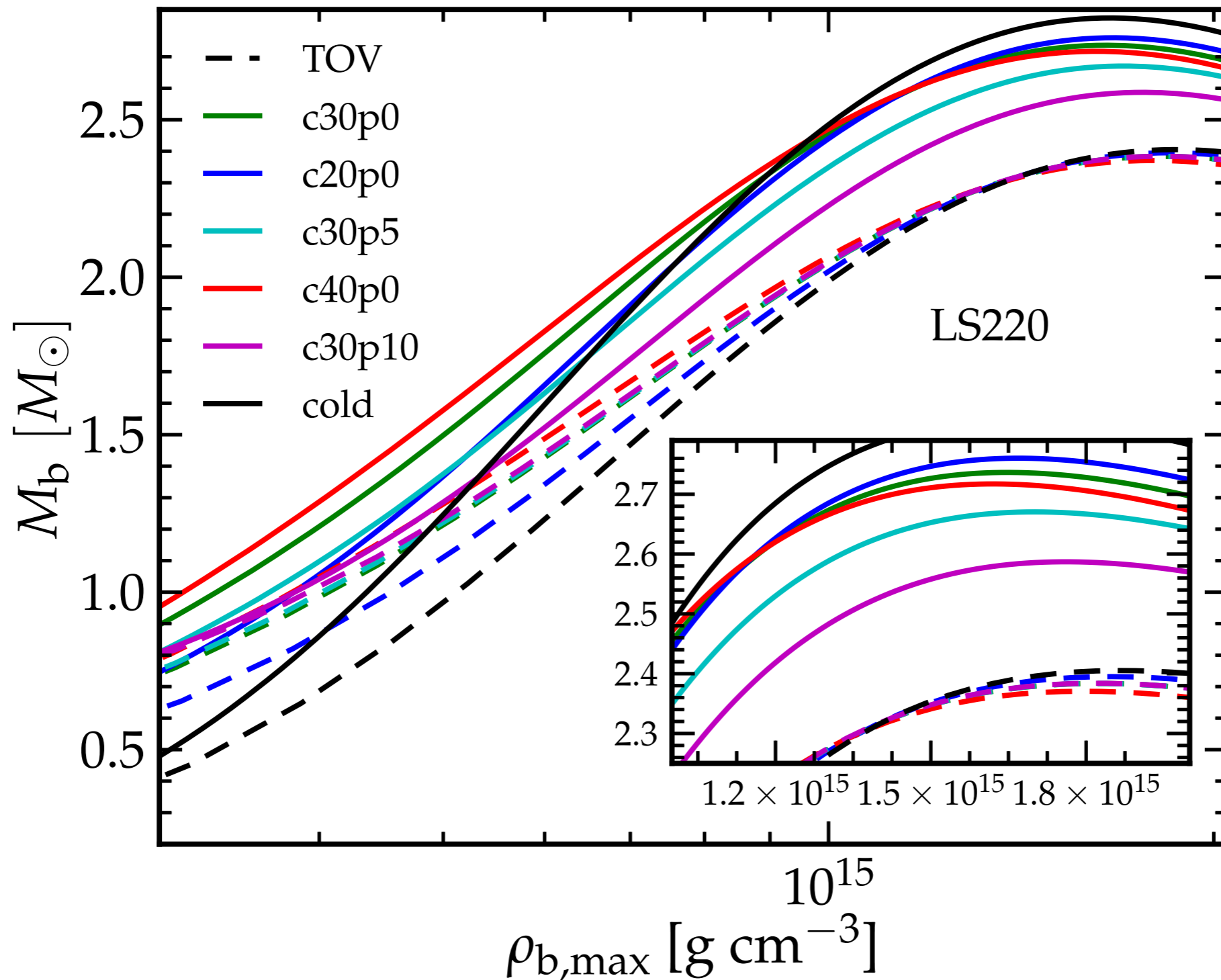
Viscous evolution



Excess gravitational mass

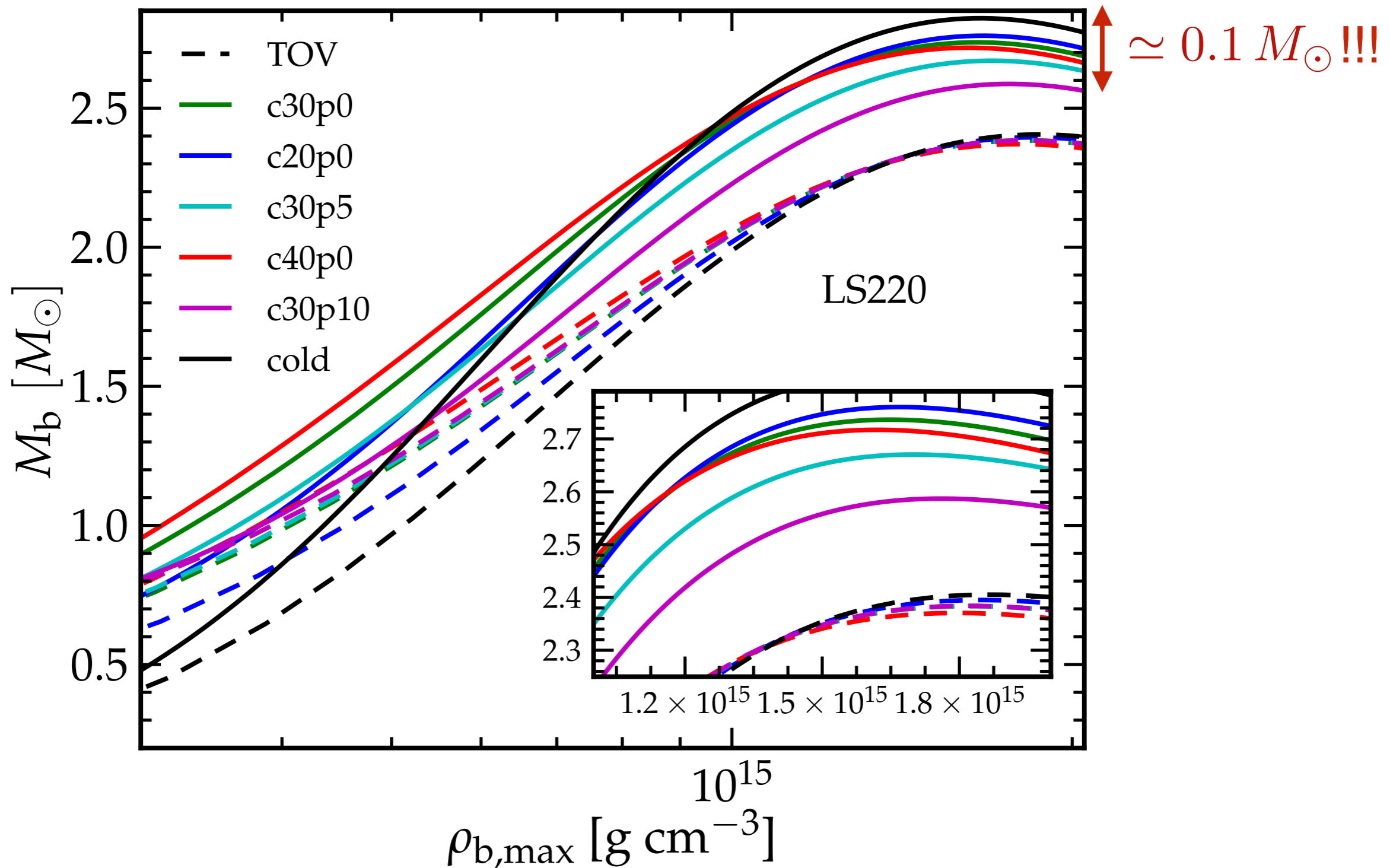


Stable or unstable?



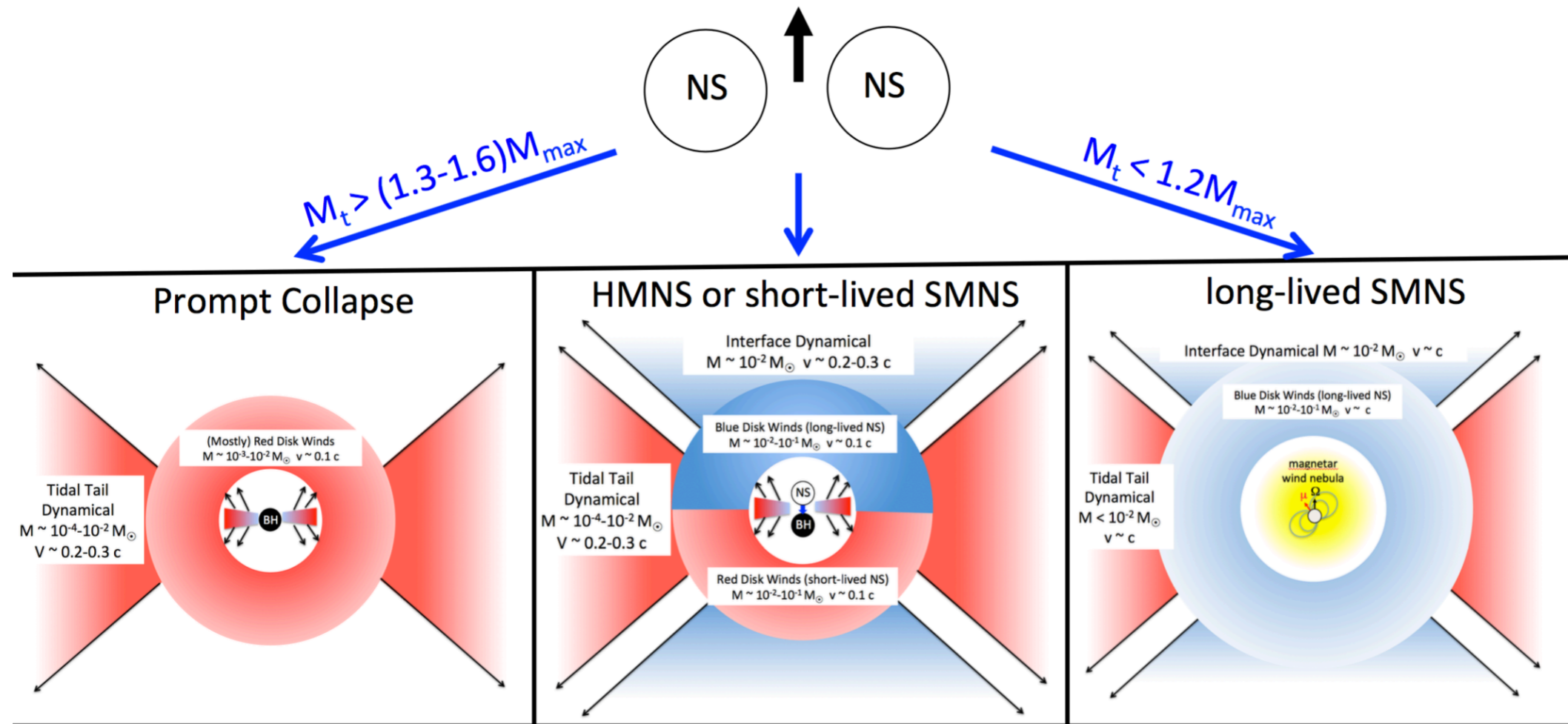
From Kaplan, Ott, O'Connor+ (2014)

Stable or unstable?



From Kaplan, Ott, O'Connor+ (2014)

The remnant of GW170817

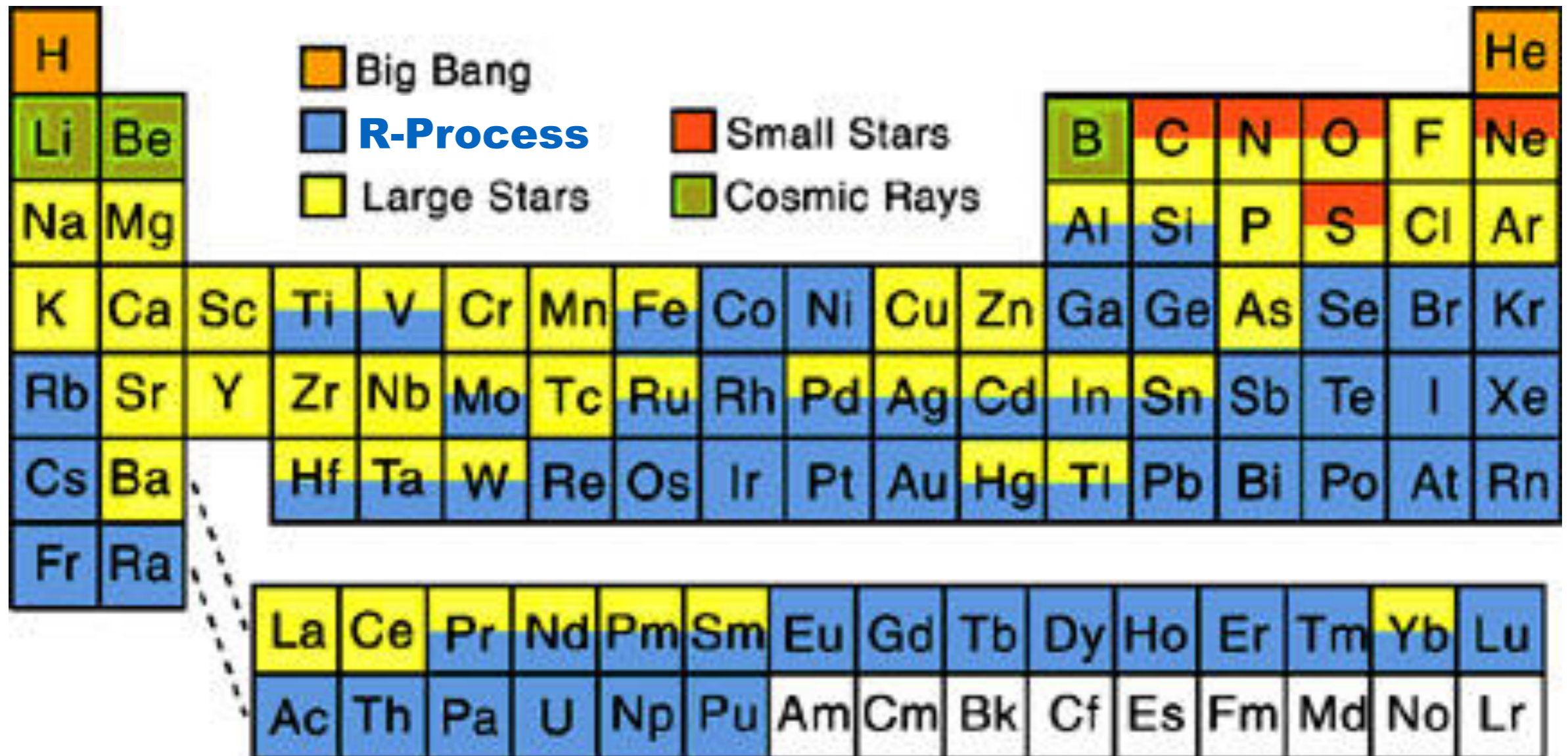


From Margalit & Metzger 2017

Long-lived SMNS unlikely \rightarrow limit on the maximum NS mass

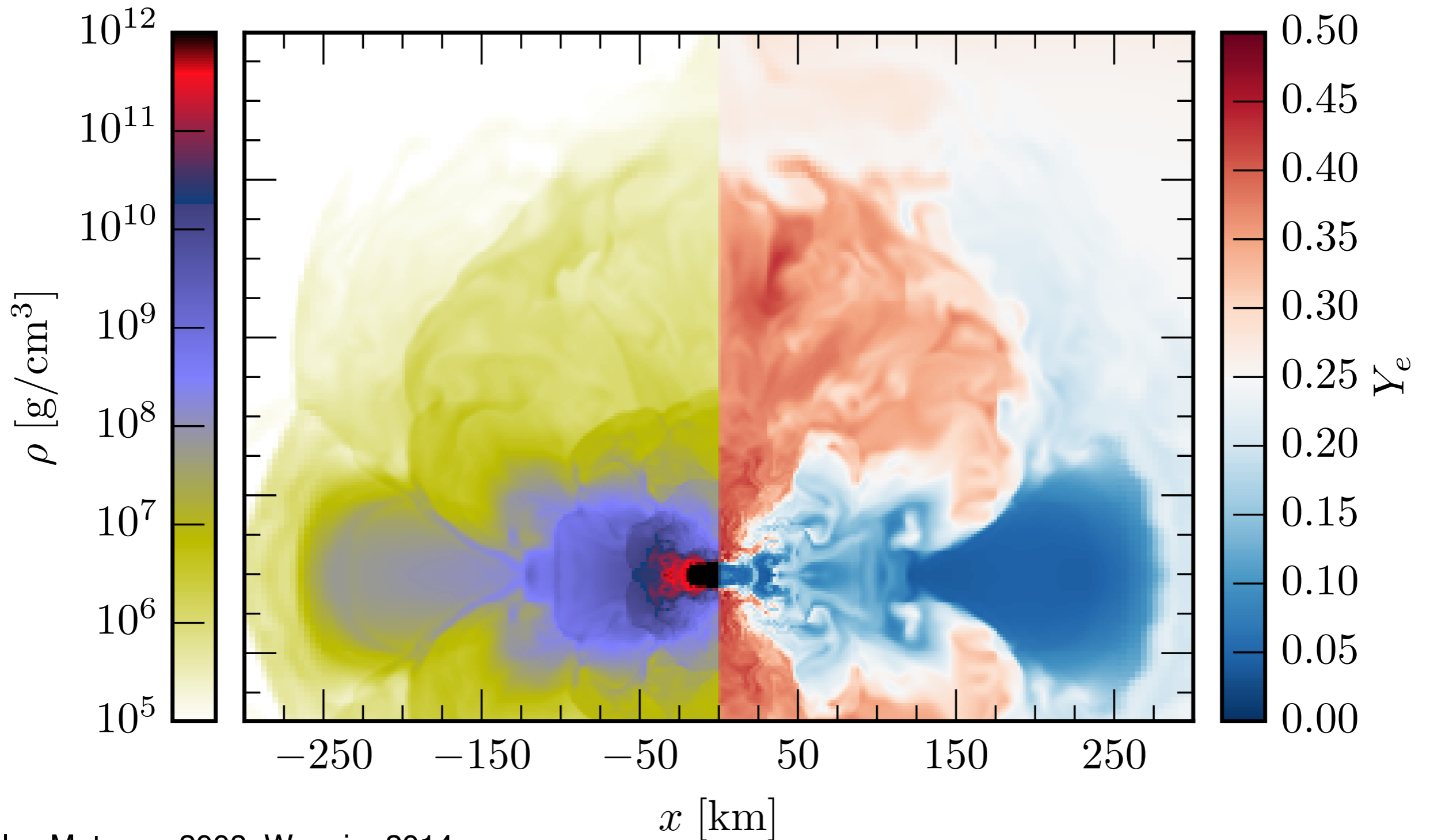
See also Rezzolla+, Shibata+, Ruiz+ (2017)

The origin of the elements



Are neutron star mergers the site of the r-process?

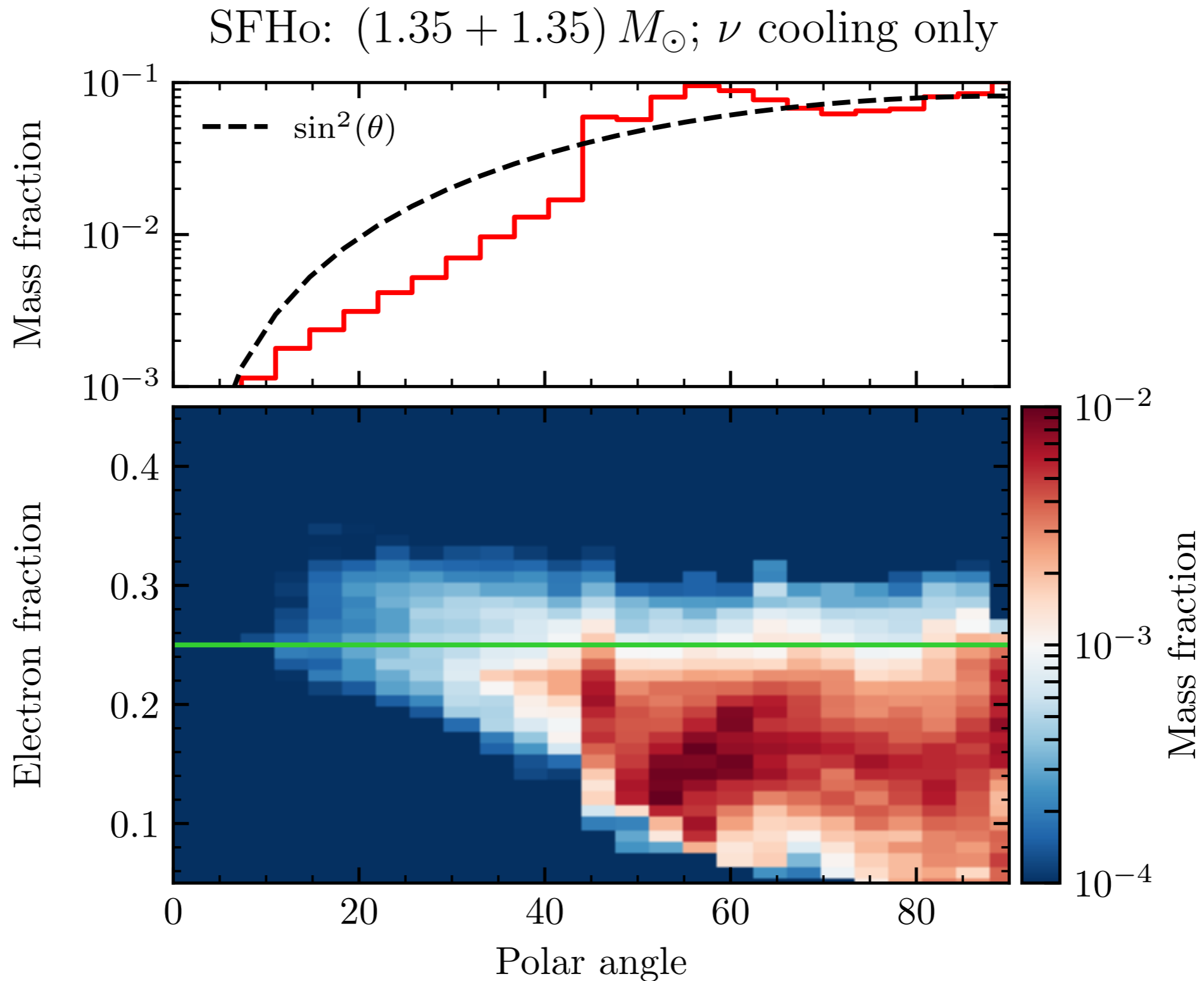
Ejection mechanisms



See also Metzger+2008; Wanajo+2014;
Fernandez+2014; Metzger+2014; Perego+2014;
Martin+2015; Sekiguchi+2015,2016; Foucart+2016; Siegel+2017

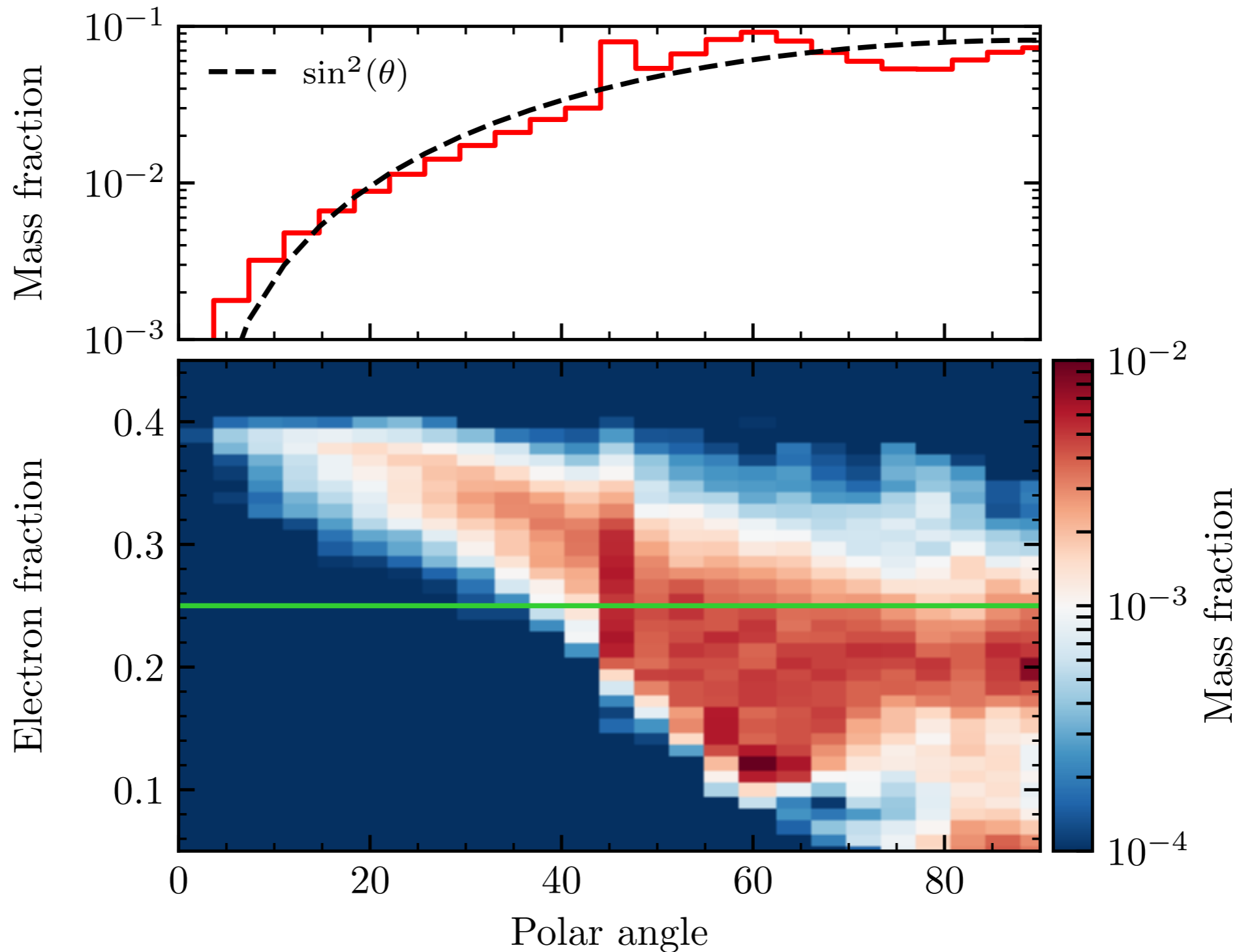
DR, Galeazzi+ MNRAS 460:3255 (2016)

Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos



Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos

SFHo: $(1.35 + 1.35) M_{\odot}$; ν cooling and heating



Conclusions

- **Numerical relativity** is essential in the age of **multimessenger astronomy**
- Do we really understand the **outcome of NS mergers**?
- **Neutrinos** play a crucial role for **nucleosynthesis** and **EM counterparts**

The image features two blue, semi-transparent globes, each with a thin blue border, positioned diagonally from the top-left to the bottom-right. They are surrounded by a vibrant, yellow, wispy energy field that resembles fire or plasma. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the space between the two globes.

Thank you!