What have we really learned about the nuclear equation of state from GW170817?

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Gravstar19, KITP May 15th 2019

Outline:

- What did we see?
- EM:
 - ejecta mass/velocity (how estimated, uncertainties, ...)
 - seeing colors (Ye, neutrinos, and remnant lifetime)
- What does it imply?
 - disk outflow dominates ejecta => rule out prompt-collapse (show Coughlin plot of disk mass as function of M/MTOV)
 - also high-Ye material => no prompt collapse
 - total energy => no long-lived NS

Outline:

- What did we see?
- Present "Vogt-Russel" theorem, but be cautious about it
- How well do we know Mtot?
 - show Mtot(q) plot
- High-spin???
 - Getting Mtot=3.3 requires q=0.315 => m1=2.51, m2=0.79Msun; population => despite N=1, Mchirp for 170817 amazingly consistent with Galactic distribution (it doesn't have to be). Would be very natural if so that q and spin also similar to Galactic distribution (a similar, dominant, stellar evolution pathway?). Chi_eff vs chi => both NSs should be rapidly spinning. How to form such a system?

What did we see?

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LIGO Virgo Collaboration (2017)





What did we see?



De et al. (2018)

What did we see?



Soares-Santos et al. (2017)

GW170817 DECam observation (>14 days post merger)





What does it imply?

• assume BNS and not BHNS

Merger Remnant:



schematics of a merger - outcome dependent on:

- binary mass
- NS EOS

Merger Remnant:



 $\sim (1.3 - 1.6) M_{\rm TOV}$ $\sim 1.2 M_{\rm TOV}$... *M*_{TOV}

Μ

(see also Bartos+13)









Multi-messenger EOS Constraints:







Do we really know Mtot?

• GW signal \Rightarrow total binary mass, M_{tot}

• $M_{\text{tot}} = M_{\text{chirp}} q^{-3/5} (1+q)^{6/5}$

merger outcome $\Leftrightarrow M_{tot}/M_{TOV}$

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• also if $M_{tot} > 2.9 M_{\odot}$ (only 6% higher) then q < 0.53 and $m_1 < 1 M_{\odot}$...

Remnant fate?

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 $\circ \leftrightarrow EM signature$

(Bauswein+13; Metzger&Fernandez14; Metzger&Piro14; Kasen+15; ...)

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BM & Metzger (2017)

Remnant fate?

• GW170817 ejecta likely dominated by disk outflows

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 disk mass increases sharply if remnant survives > couple ms

Radice et al. (2018)

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Coughlin, Dietrich, BM, Metzger (2018)

Remnant fate?

- GW170817 ejecta likely dominated by disk outflows
 - (e.g. Siegel & Metzger 2017)
- disk mass increases sharply if remnant survives > couple ms
- blue kilonova implies remnant survived for some time







0



remnant lifetime / stability

 \mathcal{M}_{c} (M_{\odot})

prompt-collapse

dynamical ejecta

q = 0.7

q = 1

1.4

1.5

BM & Metzger (2019)

0



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q = 0.7

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BM & Metzger (2019)

rich landscape 0 (bright future)



Future Outlook: multi-messenger të strong q dependence m_1 $m_1 + m_2$ $m_1 = M_{\text{TOV,min}}$ Ш $m_1 + m_2$ $M_{\rm rem} = \xi M_{\rm TOV,max}$ M_{TOV,max} $M_{\rm rem} = \xi M_{\rm TOV,min}$ $M_{\rm rem} = M_{\rm TOV,max}$ $M_{\rm rem} = M_{\rm TOV,min}$ П = max M_{th} rich landscape П 0 $M_{\rm rem}(\mathcal{M}_{\rm c})$ $= \min M_{\text{th}}$ (bright future) no jet/KN for BH-BH BH-BH, Ε NS-BH No red yes (؟) prompt-collapse D No EM signature **EOS** learning blue red / **HMNS** opportunities high **SMNS** В uo (ځ) blue high stable NS A chirp chirp n $M_{\rm ej}$ 6a 6b 9 1 2 7 8 jet Σ $v_{
m ej}$ 3 5 4 mass GW signature **BM** & Metzger (2019)

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Future Outlook: multi-messenger B strong q dependence m_1 $m_1 + m_2$ $m_1 = M_{\text{TOV,min}}$ Mrem M_{TOV,max} $M_{\rm rem} = \xi M_{\rm TOV,min}$ $M_{\rm rem} = M_{\rm TOV,max}$ $M_{\rm rem} = M_{\rm TOV,min}$ m_2 rich landscape max M 0 $M_{\rm rem}(\mathcal{M}_{\rm c})$ min (bright future) $M_{\rm th}$ no jet/KN for BH-BH BH-BH Ε NS-BH No red yes (؟) apse pr m D No EM signature **EOS** learning red / blue opportunities high SMNS & В uo (ځ) blue high predictions! stable NS Α chirp 6 $M_{\rm ej}$ 5 6b 8 chir 9 2 7 jet Σ $v_{
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Future Outlook:

 for Galactic distribution of binary NSs (Kiziltan+13)

EOS learning opportunities & predictions!



BM & Metzger (2019)





BM & Metzger (2019)

 for Galactic distribution of binary NSs (Kiziltan+13)
 EOS learning

opportunities & predictions!



Summary of EOS Constraints:

 multi-messenger methods complementary to GW-only constraints

(tidal deformability, postmerger signals, ...)

future multi-messenger
 observations can further
 constrain EOS



Radius (km)

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Radius (km)

Ozel & Freire (2016)

3.0 Summary of EOS Constraints: ALF1 BM & Metzger 17 -ALF2 4P1-2 multi-messenger methods 2.5 0 AP3 AP4 Inside Pri complementary to GW-only BSK19 Bauswein+17 BSK20 constraints BSK21 2.0 ENG LIGO 18 GNH3 Mass (M_☉) GS1 (tidal deformability, post-**H**4 1.5 MPA1 merger signals, ...) MS1 MS1b NJL 1.0 QMC Coughlin+/ SLY future multi-messenger 0 SQM1-3 De+18 PAL6 observations can further WWF1 0.5 WWF2 **GW-only** constrain EOS WWF3 multi-messenger 0.08 10 12 16 18 6 14

Ozel & Freire (2016)

Radius (km)

Backup Slides

GW spin-down:

- 0
- GW spindown unlikely:
 - requires unstable $B_t \gtrsim 100B_d$ (Braithwaite09)
 - $\circ~\tau_{\rm sd} \sim 100 {\rm s}$, in tension with GRB
 - GW spindown not detected by LIGO (though not constraining)



M_{TOV} Upper Limit:

- analytic estimate of result:
 - $M^{\rm b} \approx M^{\rm g} + 0.075 (M^{\rm g})^2$ (Timmes+96)

 $\Rightarrow M_{\rm remnant}^{\rm b} \lesssim M_{\rm tot}^{\rm b} \lesssim 3.06 M_{\odot}$

•
$$M_{\rm smns}^{\rm b} \approx \xi M_{\rm TOV}^{\rm b}$$
, where $\xi \approx 1.18$ (Lassotta+98)

• **demand:** $M_{\text{smns}}^{\text{b}} \leq M_{\text{remnant}}^{\text{b}}$

$$\Rightarrow M_{\rm TOV}^{\rm g} \lesssim \frac{1}{0.15} \left(\sqrt{1 + 0.3\xi^{-1} M_{\rm remnant}^b} - 1 \right) \lesssim 2.2 {\rm M}_{\odot}$$

EOS Constraints using only GWs:

 traditional paradigm: measure finite size corrections to GW waveform

 $[k_2 \approx 0.05 - 0.15, Q_{ij} = -\Lambda \varepsilon_{ij}]$

additionally - post-merger GW signals

