

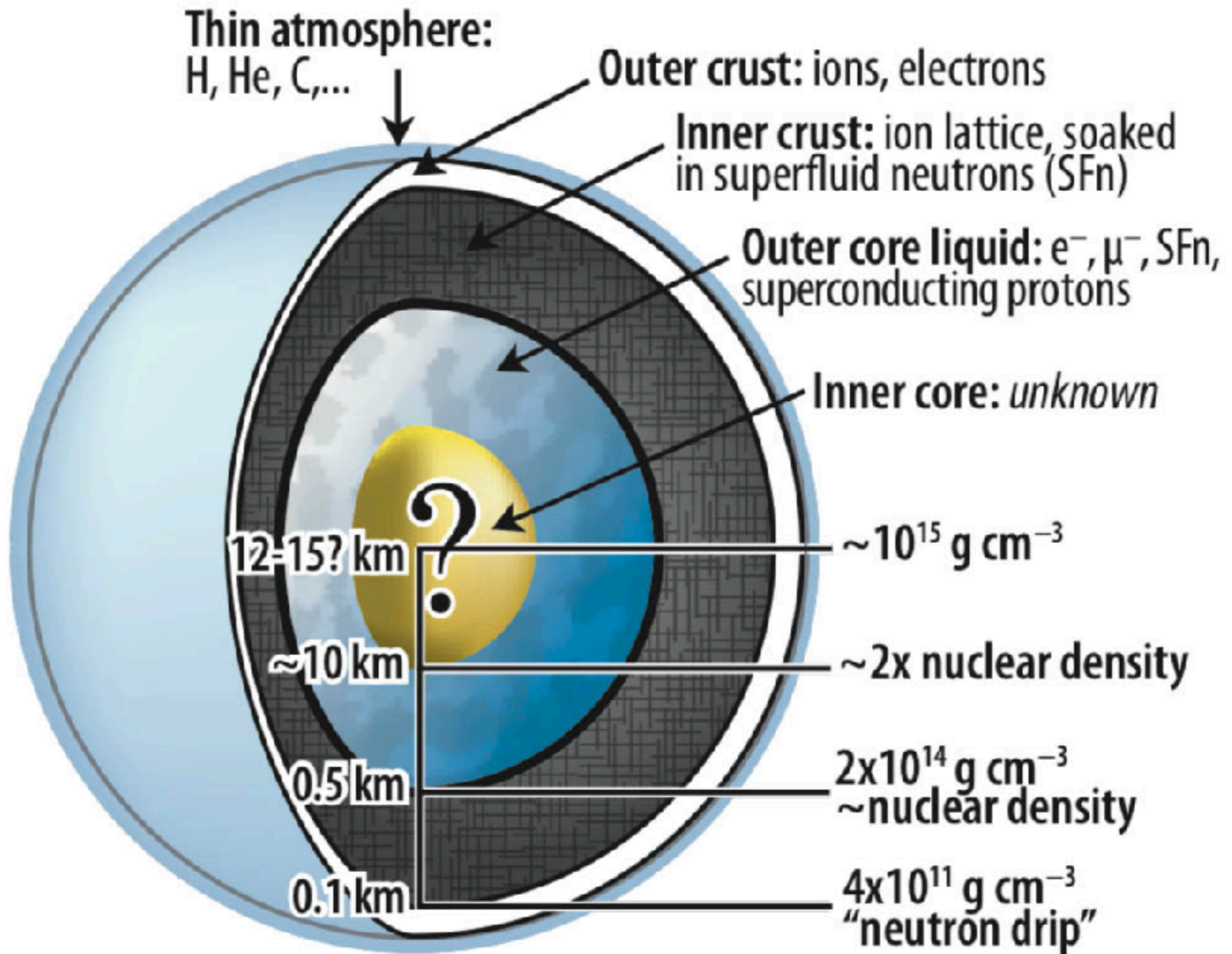
# Numerical Modeling of Binary Neutron Star Mergers

David Radice<sup>1,2</sup>

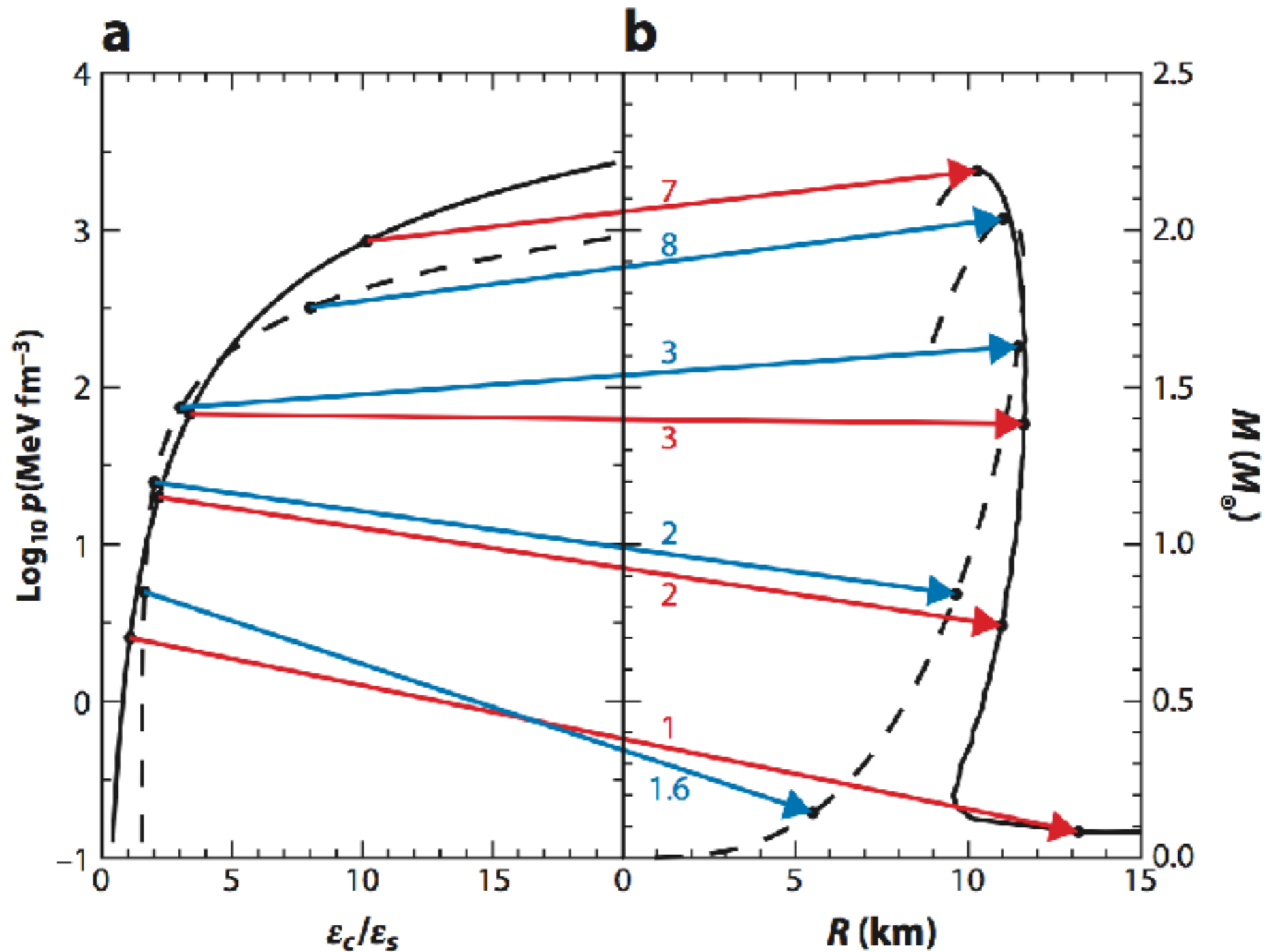


<sup>1</sup> Research Associate, Princeton University

<sup>2</sup> Taplin Member, Institute for Advanced Study

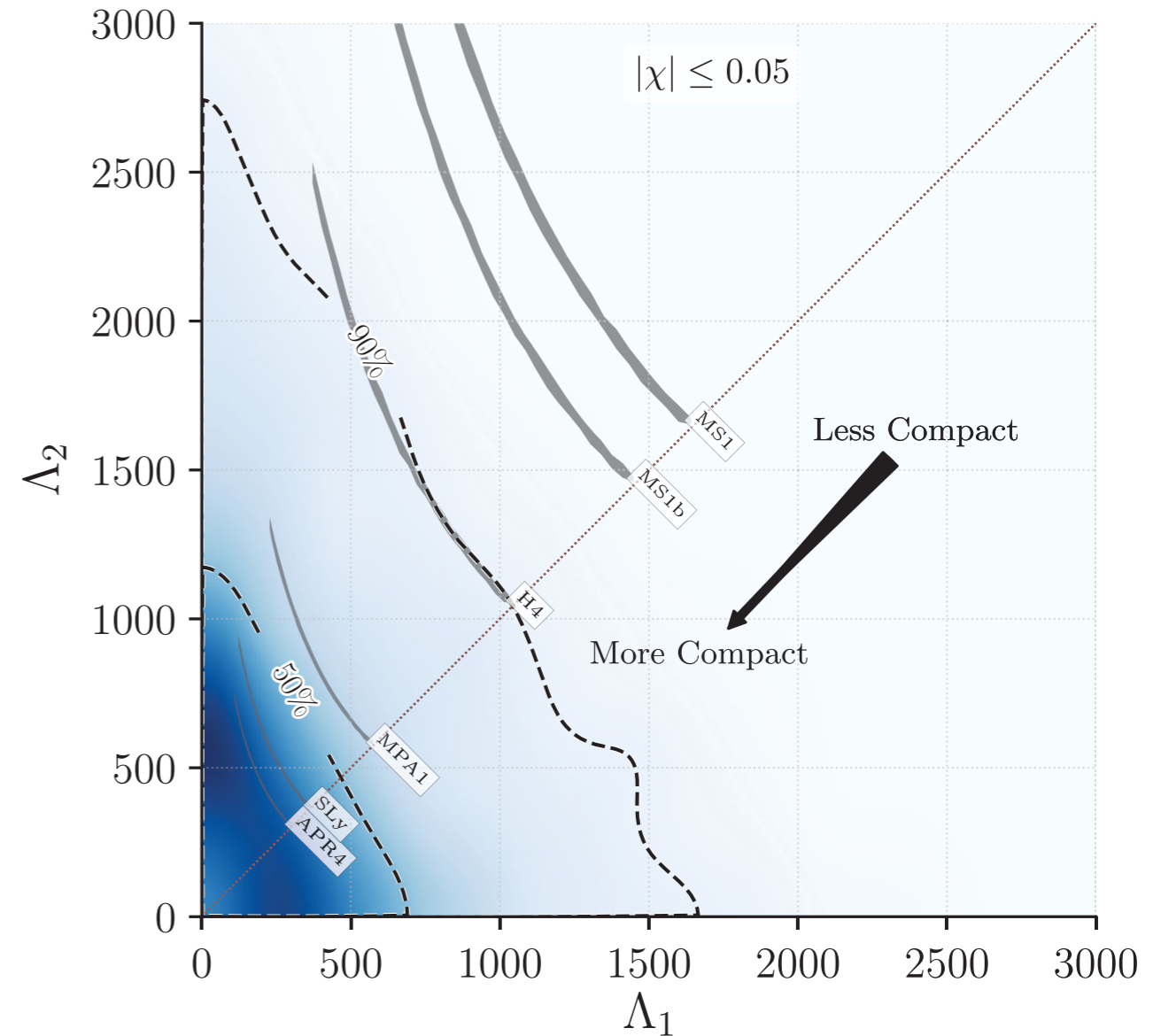
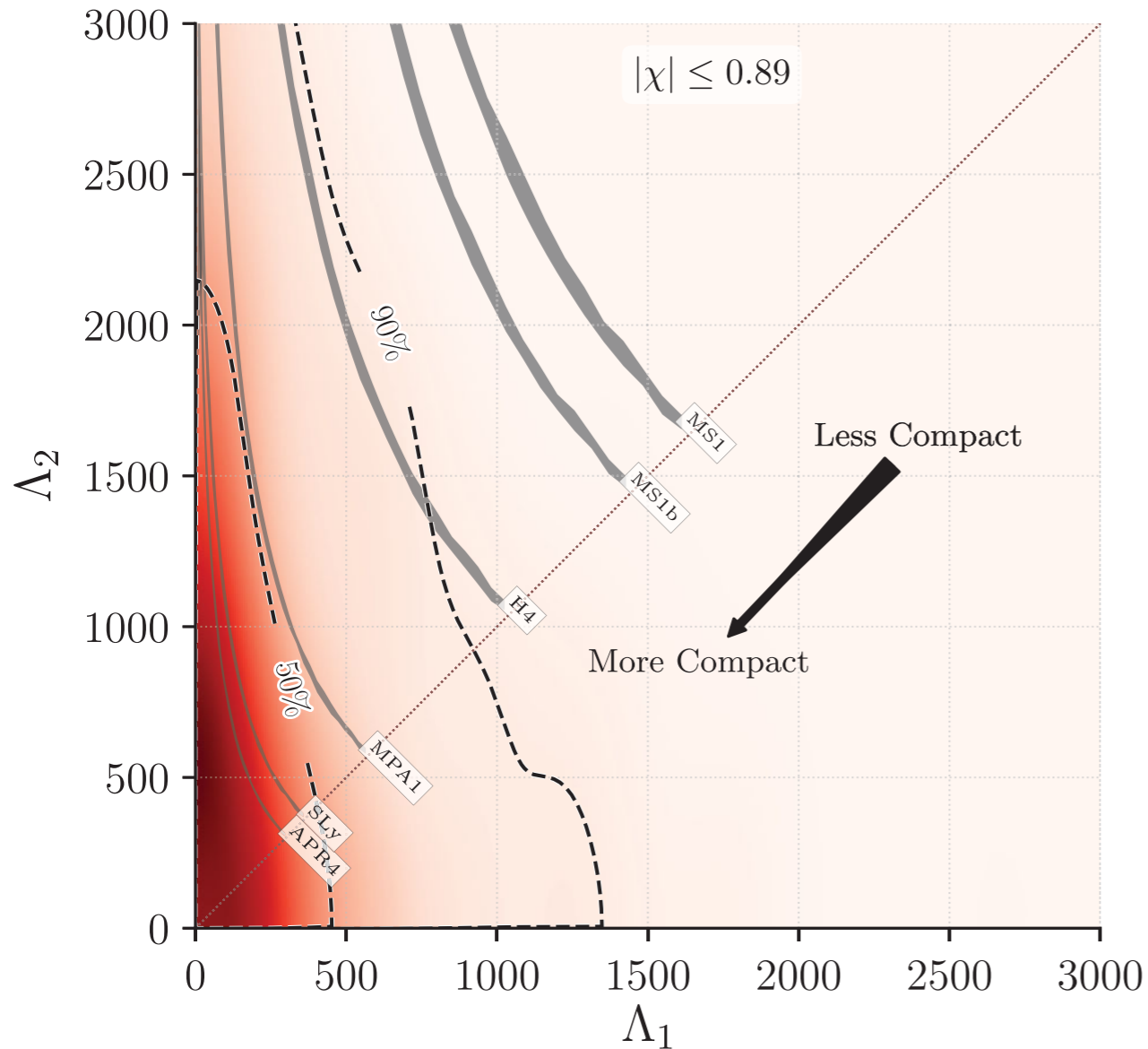


# Neutron star equation of state



From Lattimer 2012

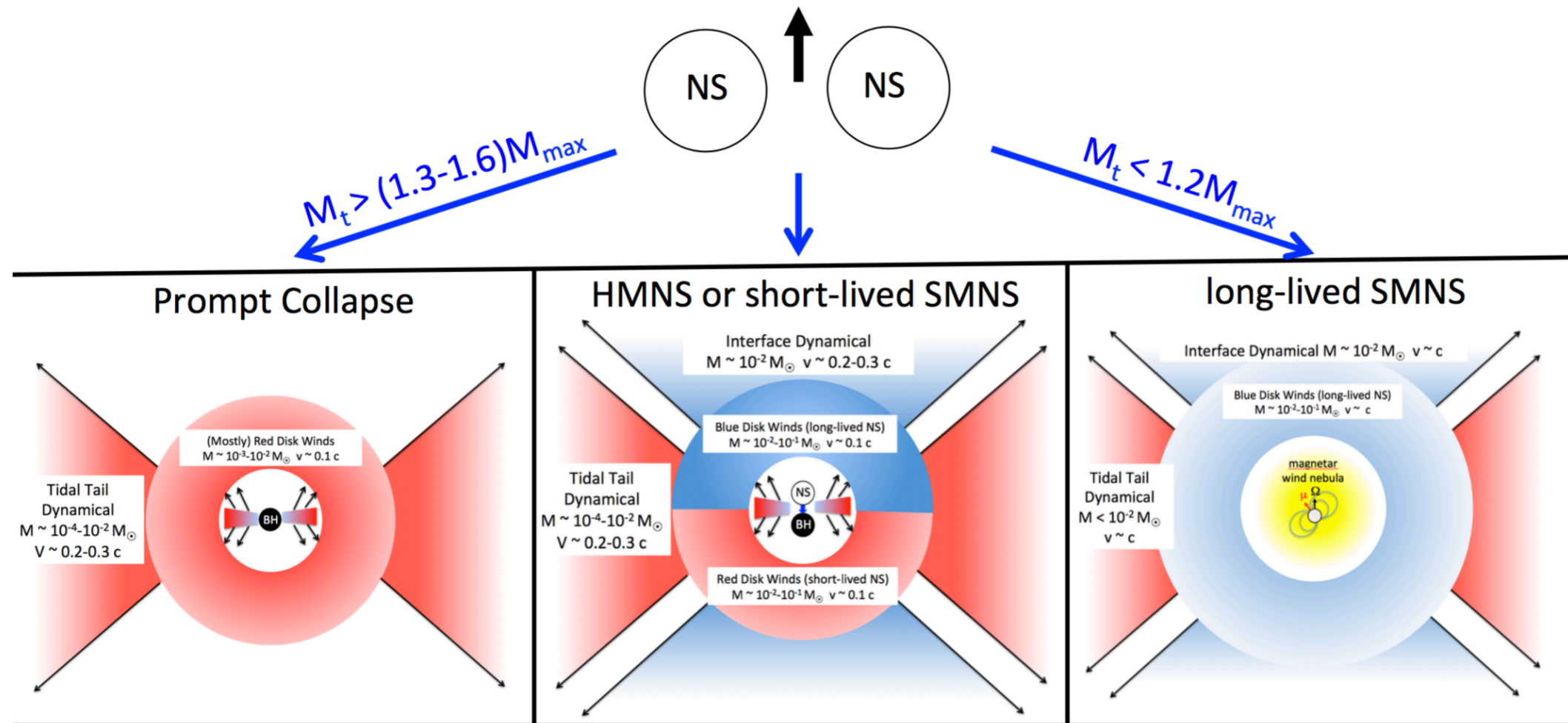
# EOS constraints from GWs



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



# EOS constraints from GW+EM



From Margalit & Metzger 2017

**Assumption:** no prompt BH formation  $\rightarrow$  EOS must be **stiff enough**

**Assumption:** no stable remnant  $\rightarrow$  EOS must **soft enough**

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

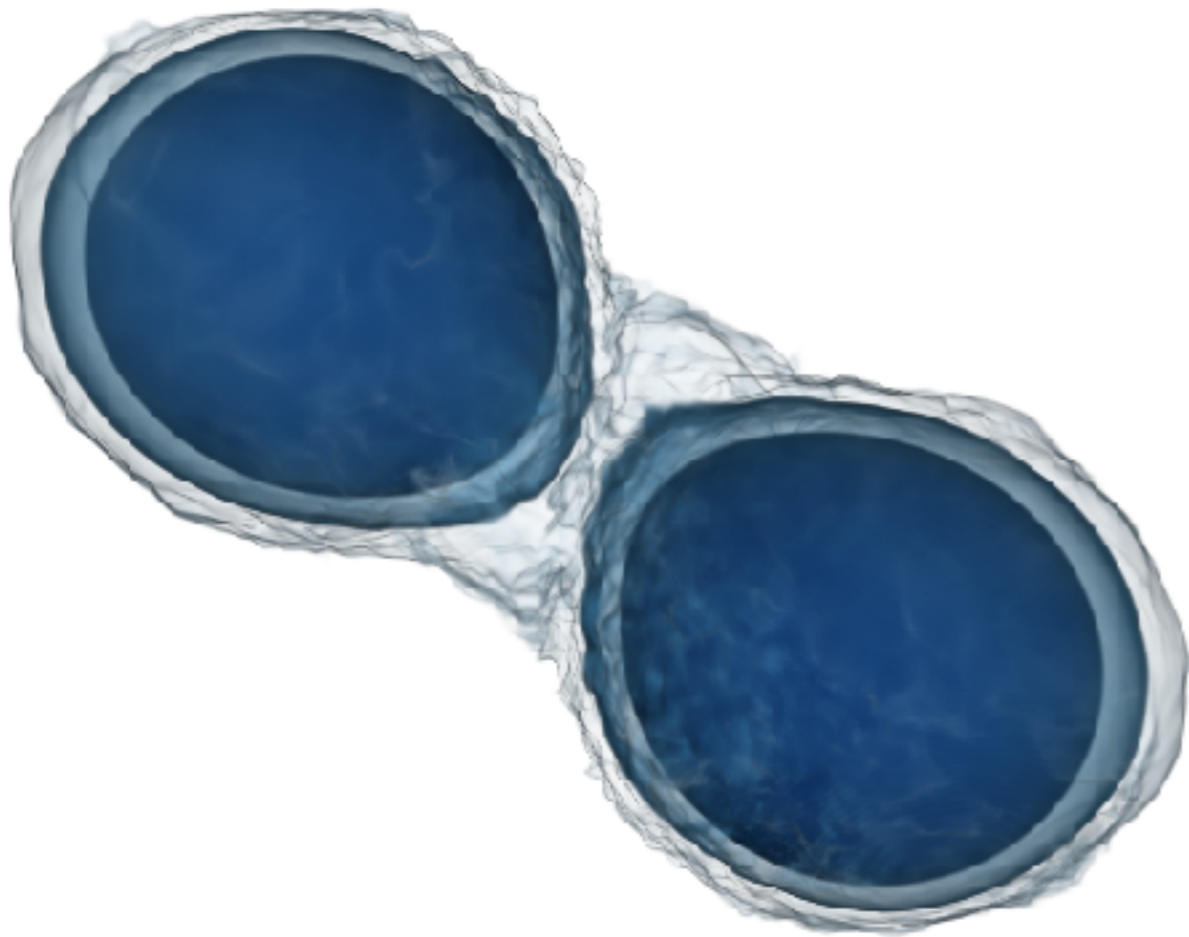
Combine

EM+GW data with

simulations

# WhiskyTHC

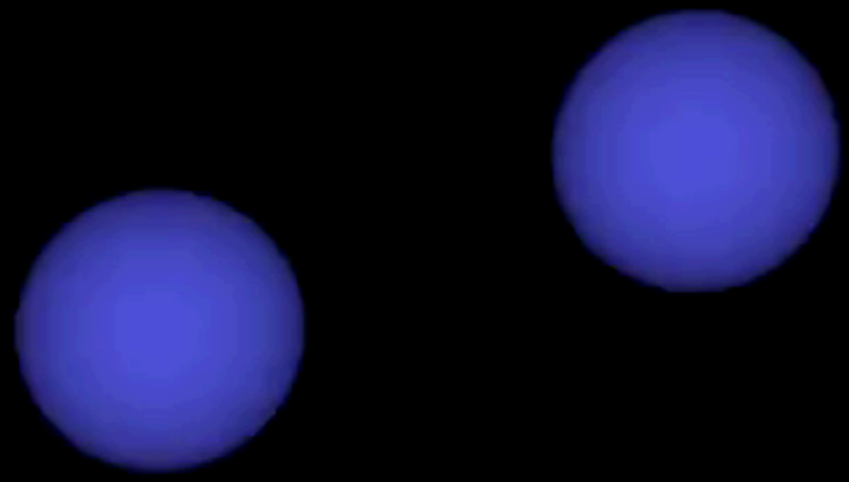
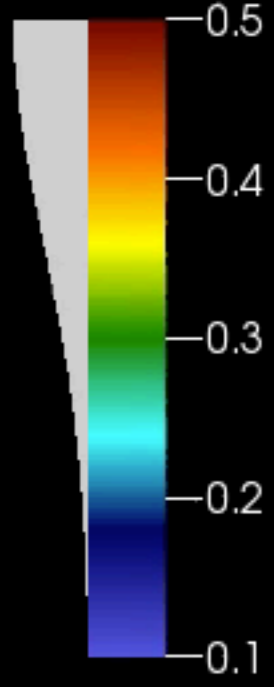
<http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~dradice/whiskythc.html>



- Full-GR, dynamical spacetime\*
- Nuclear EOS
- Effective neutrino treatment
- High-order hydrodynamics
- Open source!

\* using the Einstein Toolkit metric solvers

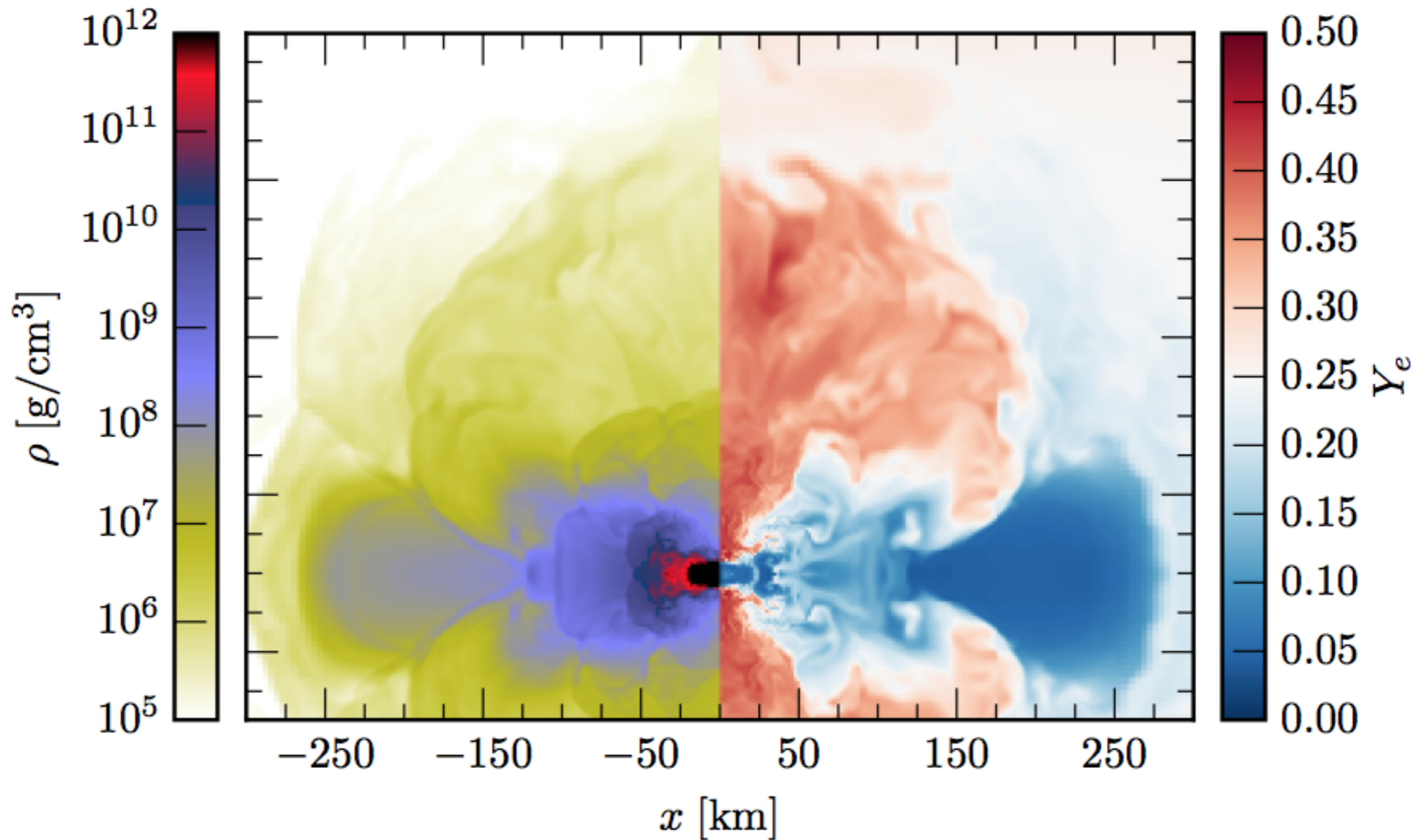
Volume  
Var: HYDROBASE-Y\_e



Time = 0 ms



# Neutron rich outflows

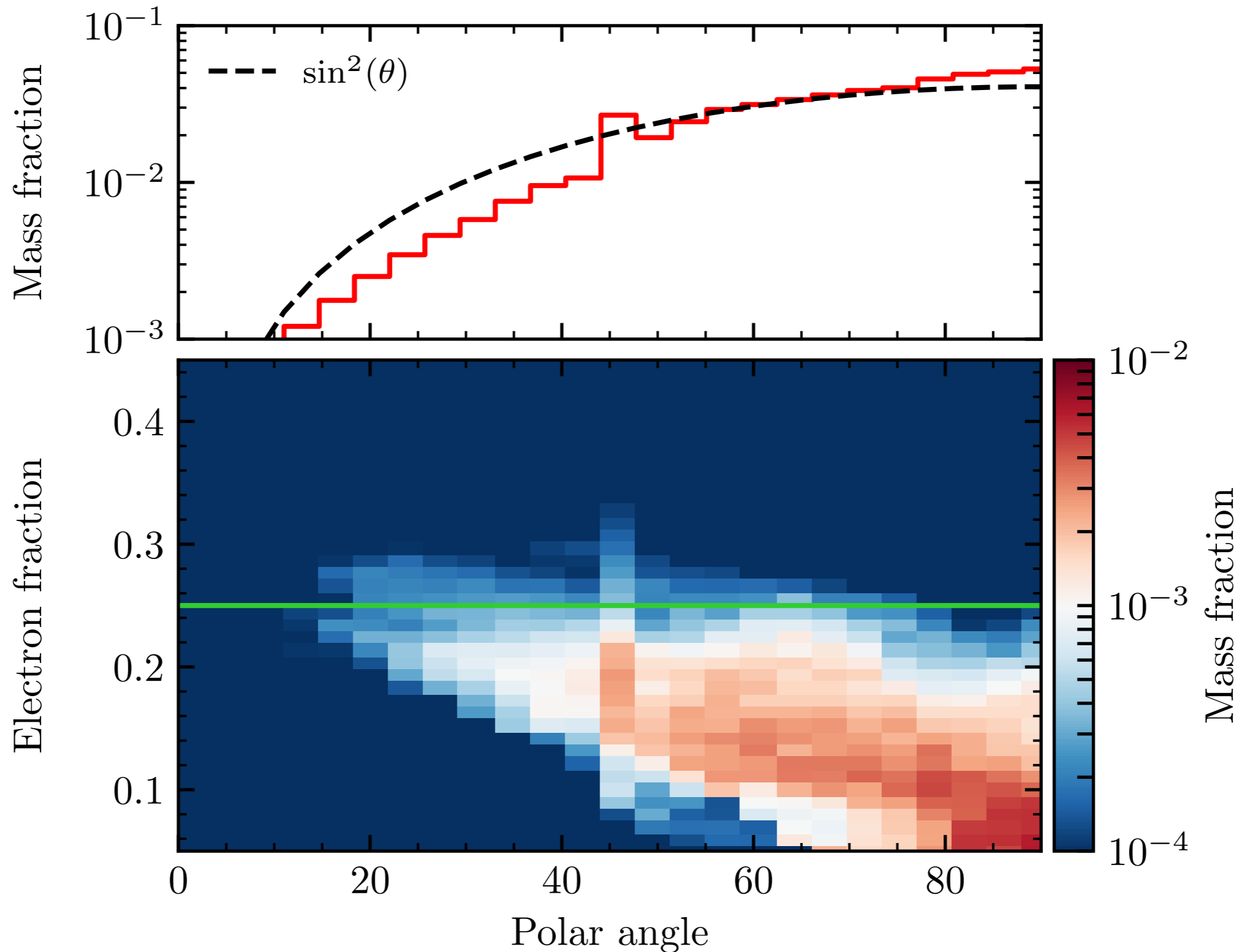


See also Wanajo+ 2014,  
Sekiguchi+ 2015, 2016, Foucart+ 2016

DR, Galeazzi+ MNRAS 460:3255 (2016)

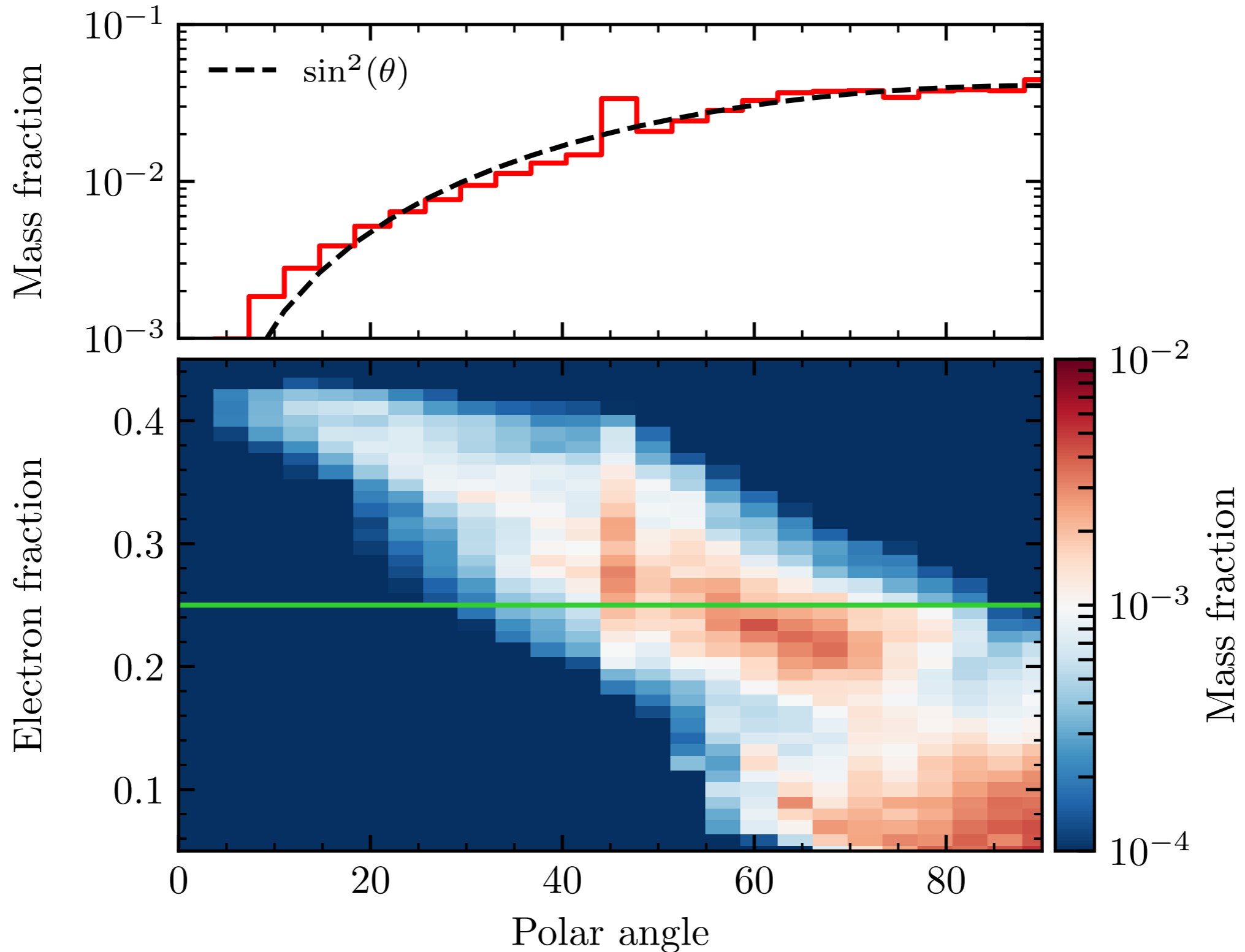
# Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos

SFHo:  $(1.4 + 1.2) M_{\odot}$ ;  $\nu$  cooling only

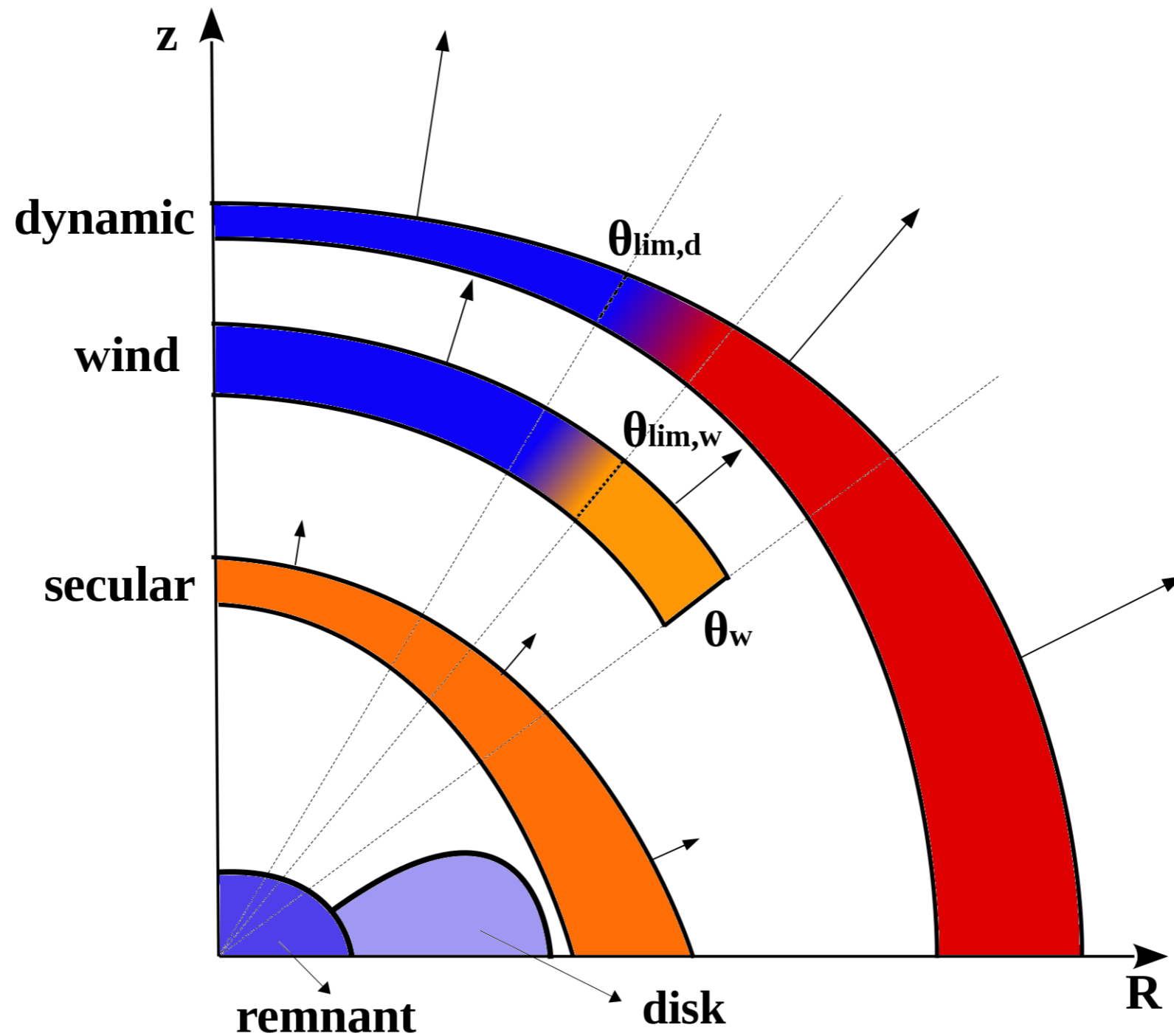


# Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos

SFH<sub>0</sub>:  $(1.4 + 1.2) M_{\odot}$ ;  $\nu$  cooling and heating

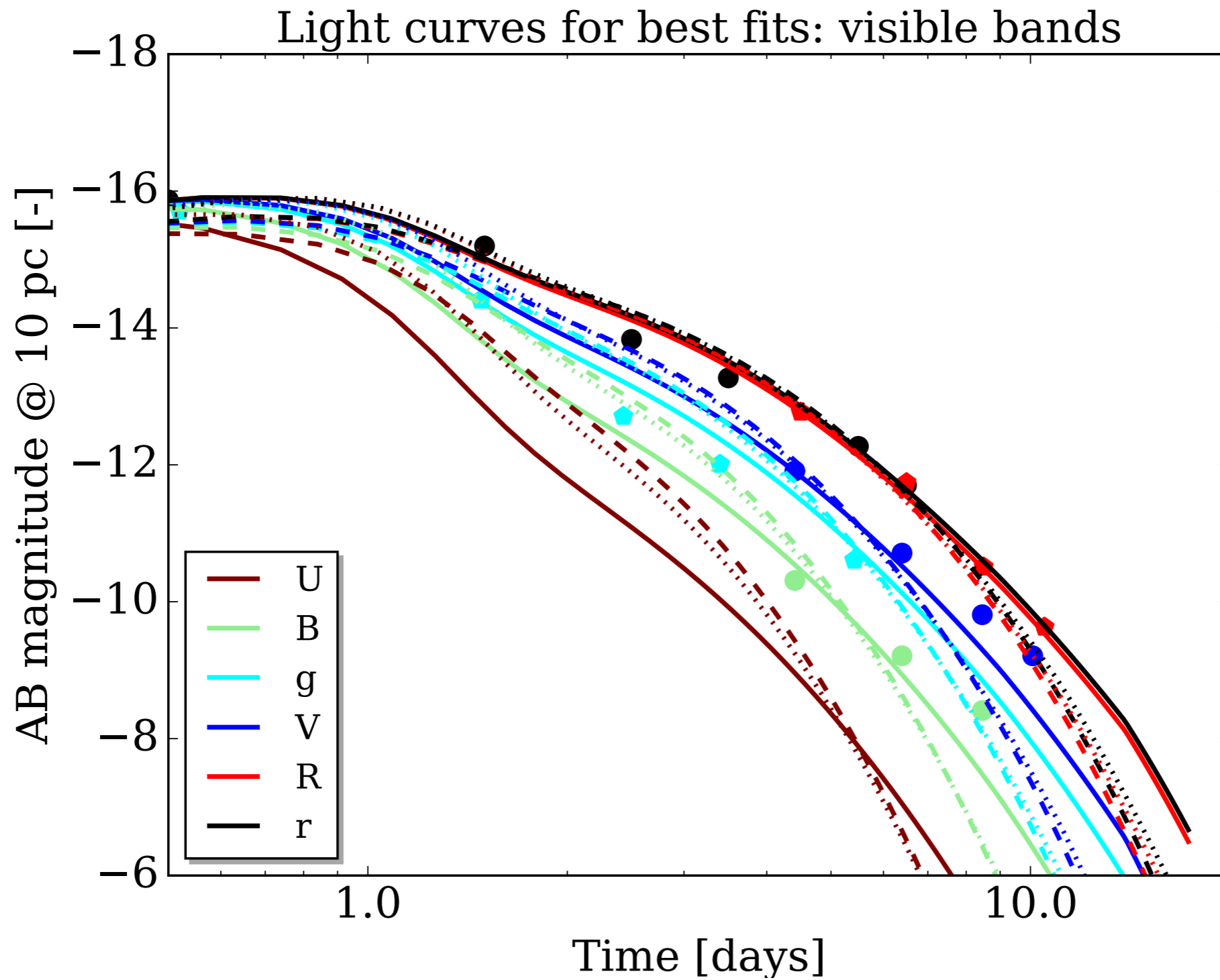


# Neutron rich outflows: model





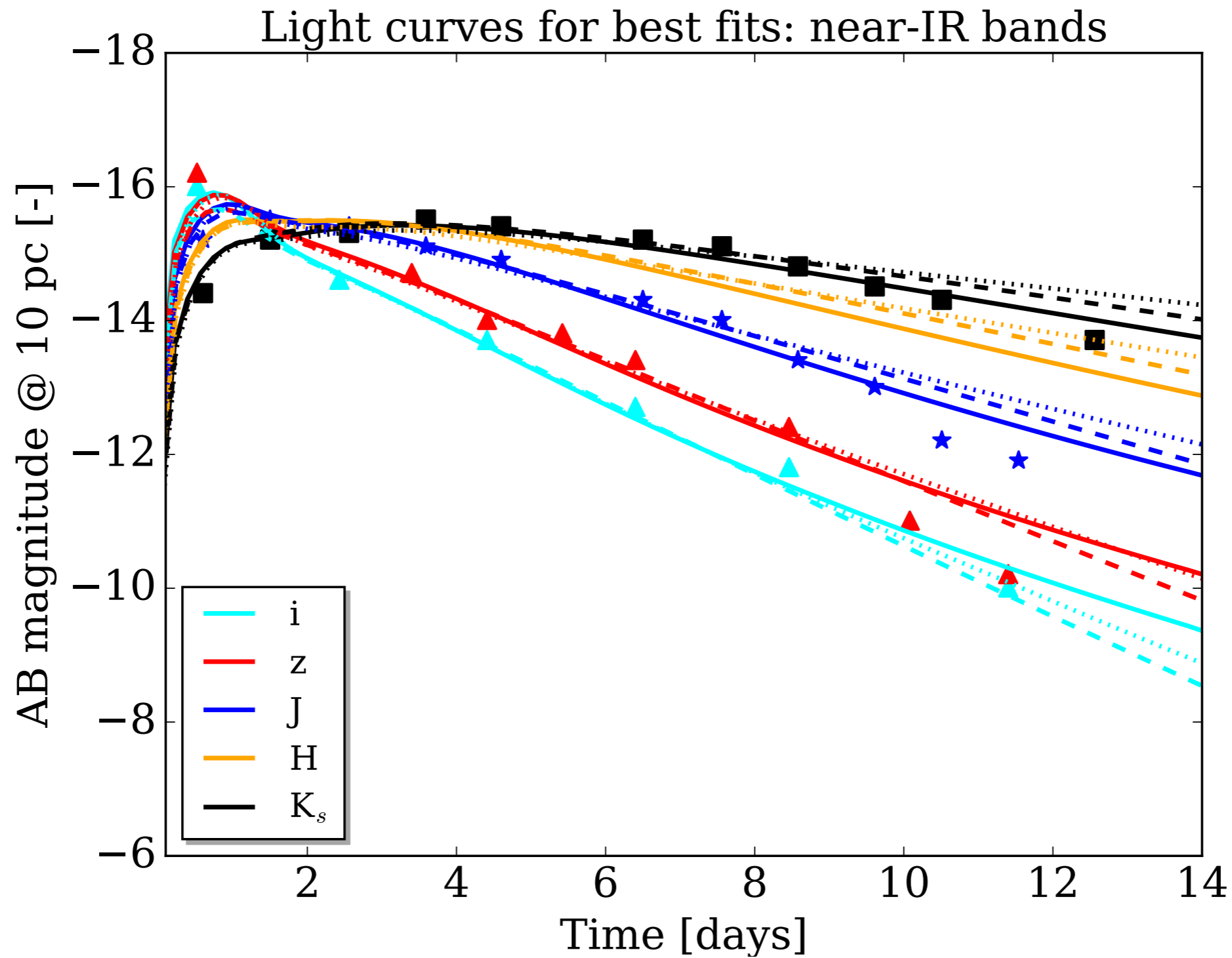
# Kilonova modeling (I)



See also: Chornock et al. 2017; Cowperthwaite et al. 2017;  
Drout et al. 2017; Nicholl et al. 2017; Rosswog et al. 2017;  
Tanaka et al. 2017; Tanvir et al. 2017; Villar et al. 2017

Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

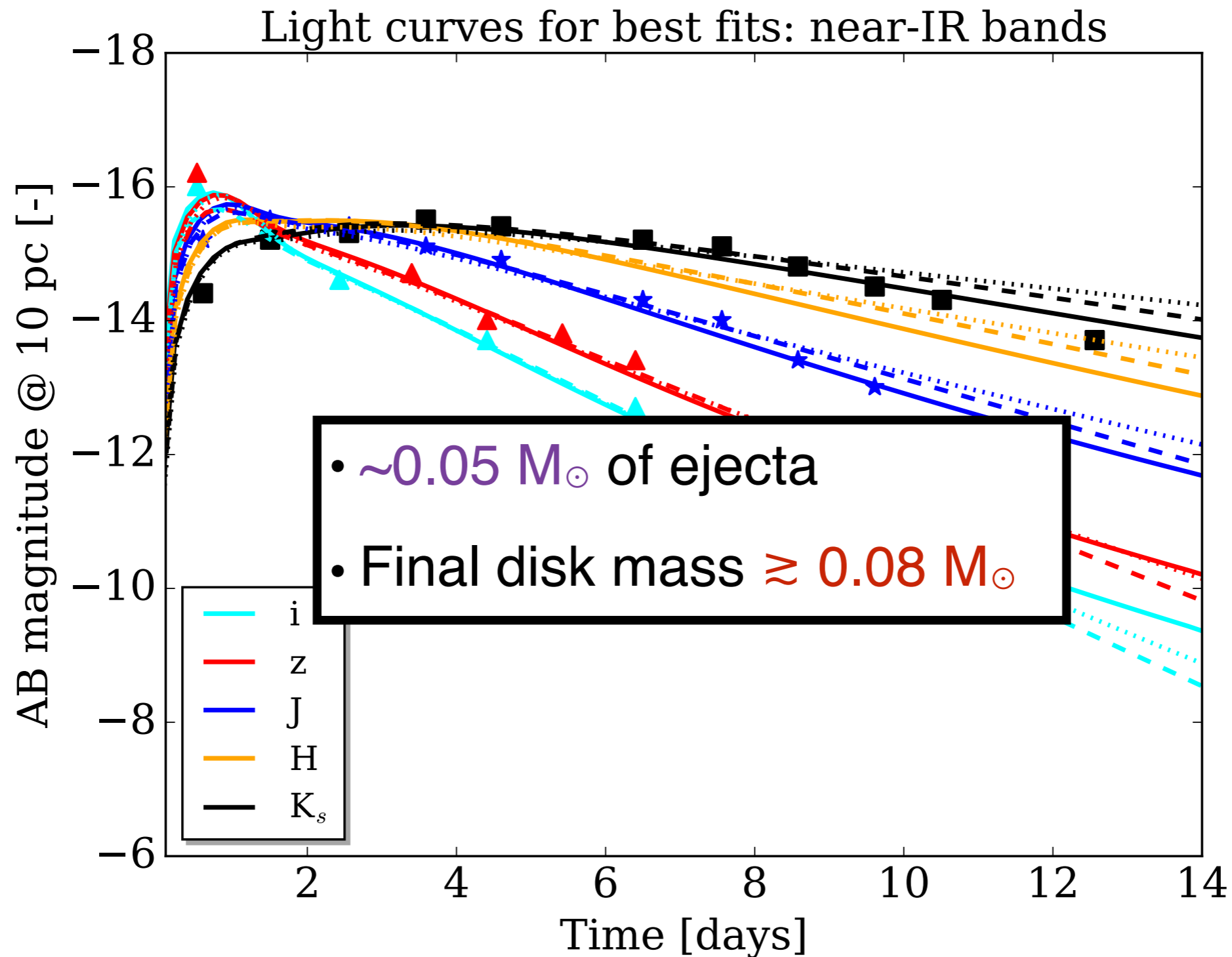
# Kilonova modeling (II)



See also: Chornock et al. 2017; Cowperthwaite et al. 2017;  
Drout et al. 2017; Nicholl et al. 2017; Rosswog et al. 2017;  
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Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

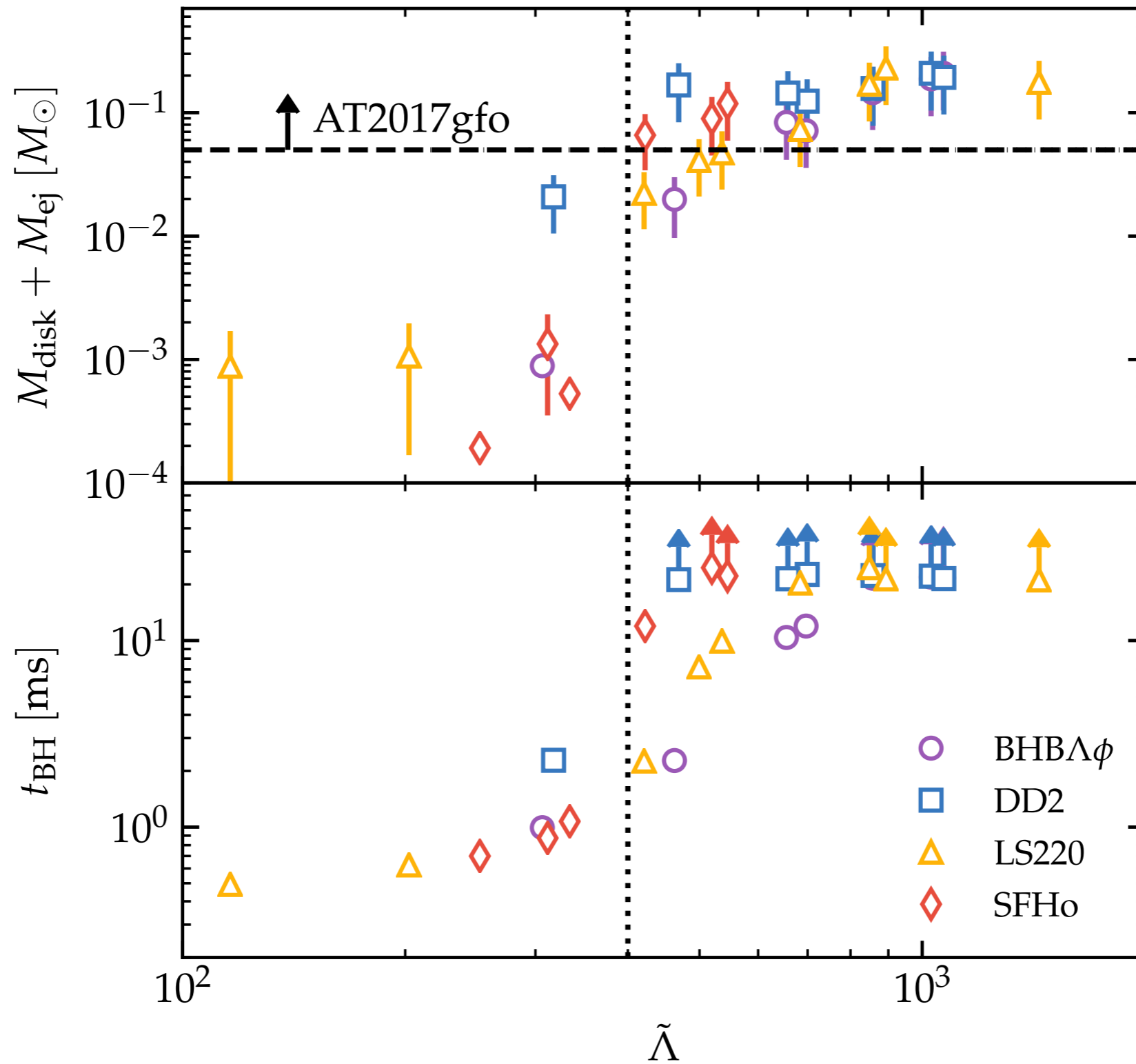
# Kilonova modeling (II)



See also: Chornock et al. 2017; Cowperthwaite et al. 2017;  
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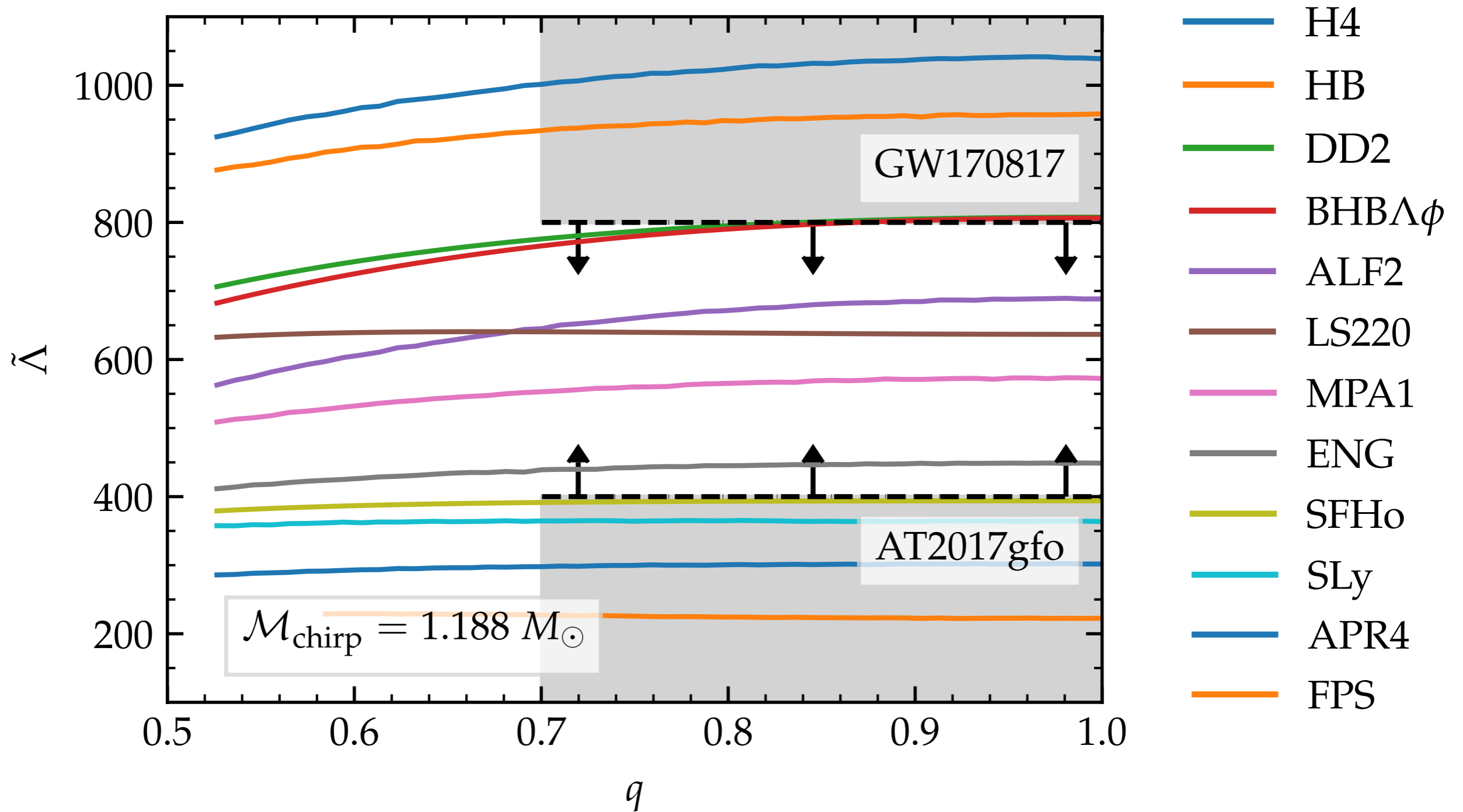
Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

# Simulation results

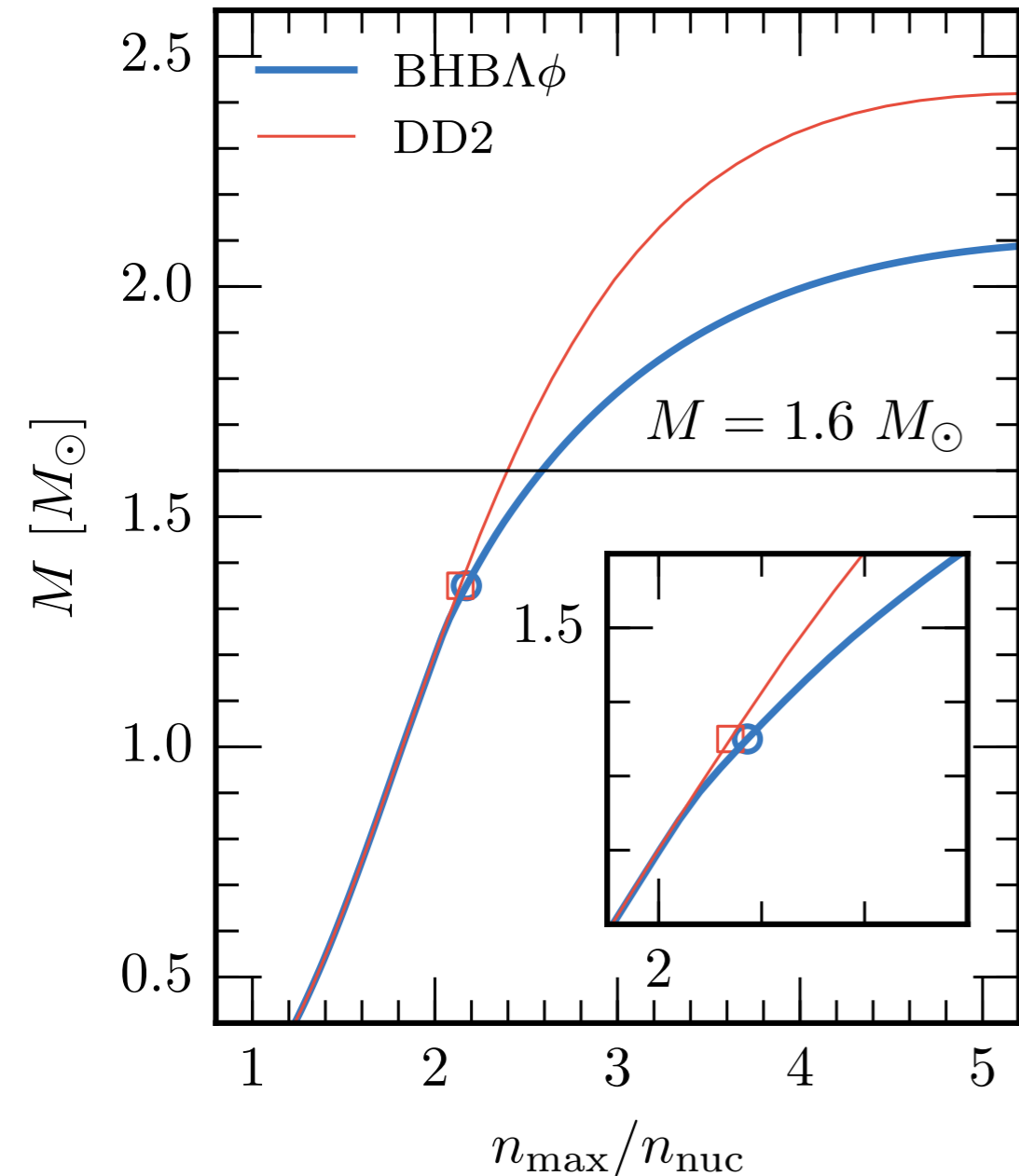




# NS EOS constraints



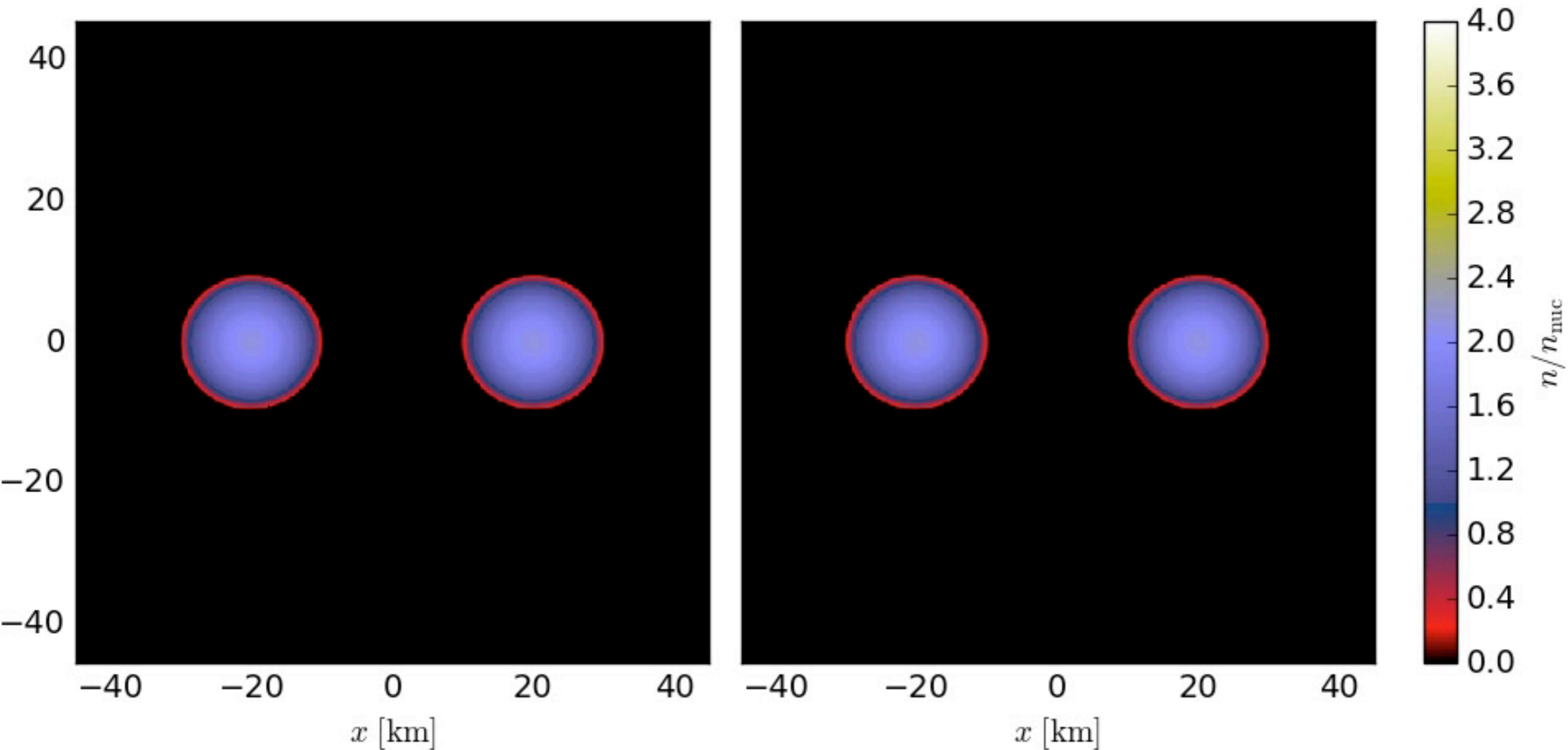
# Extreme-density physics



- Same EOS at low density; softening at high density
- Typical binaries have **the same  $\tilde{\Lambda}$ !**
- Different **compactness**, **collapse time** of remnant
- Can we tell them apart?  
Yes with the **postmerger!**

# Effect on the evolution

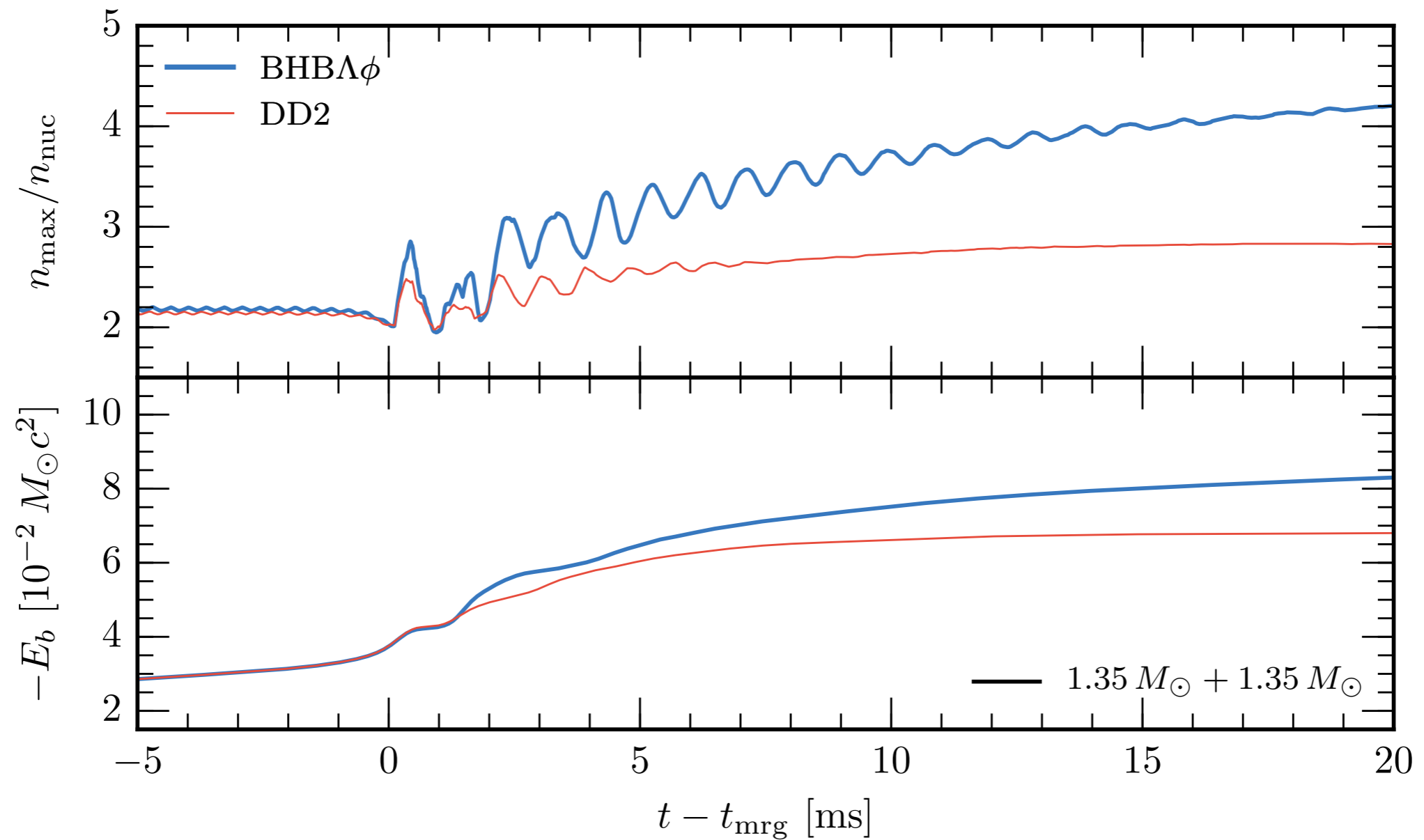
$t = 0.00$  ms



Hyperons

No Hyperons

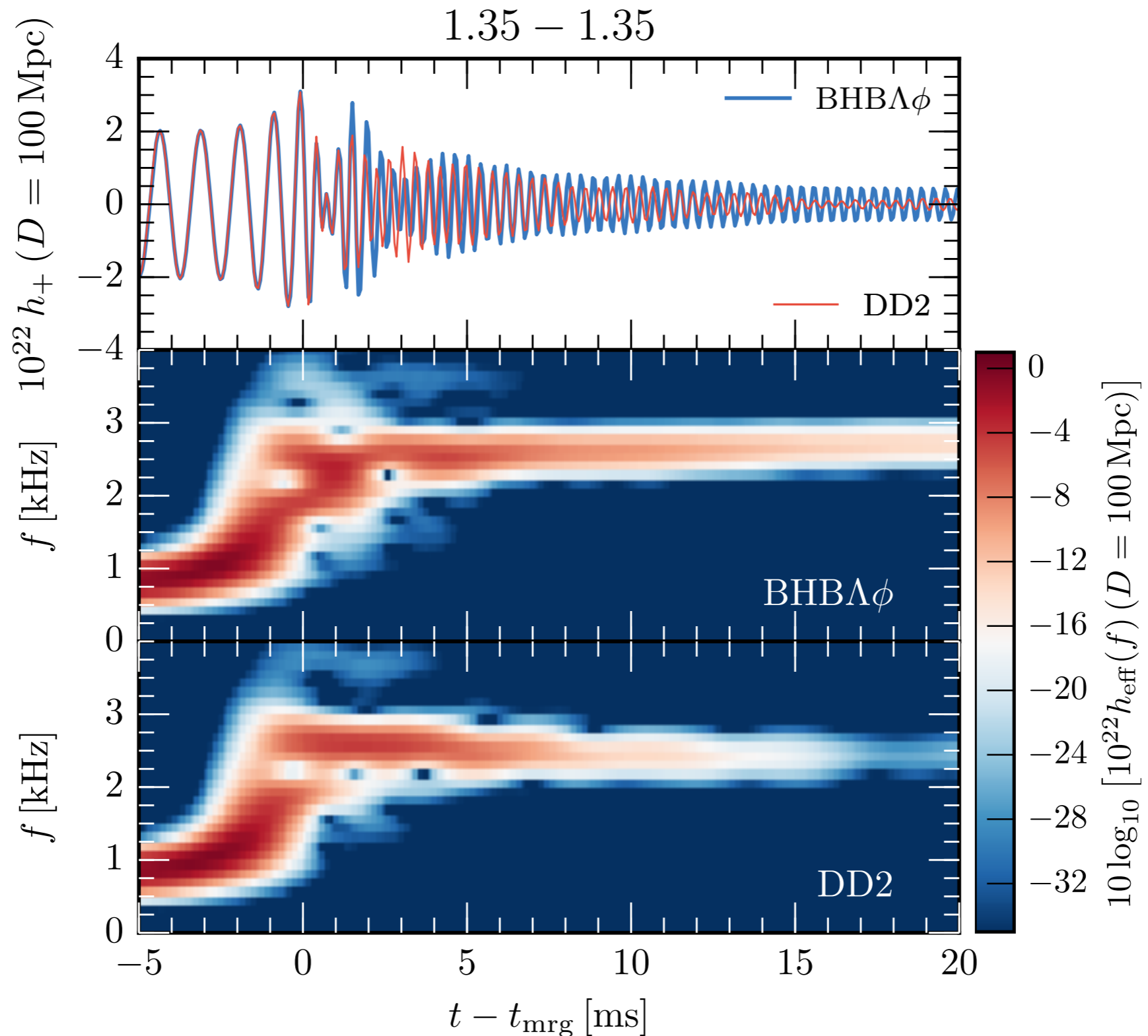
# Binding energy



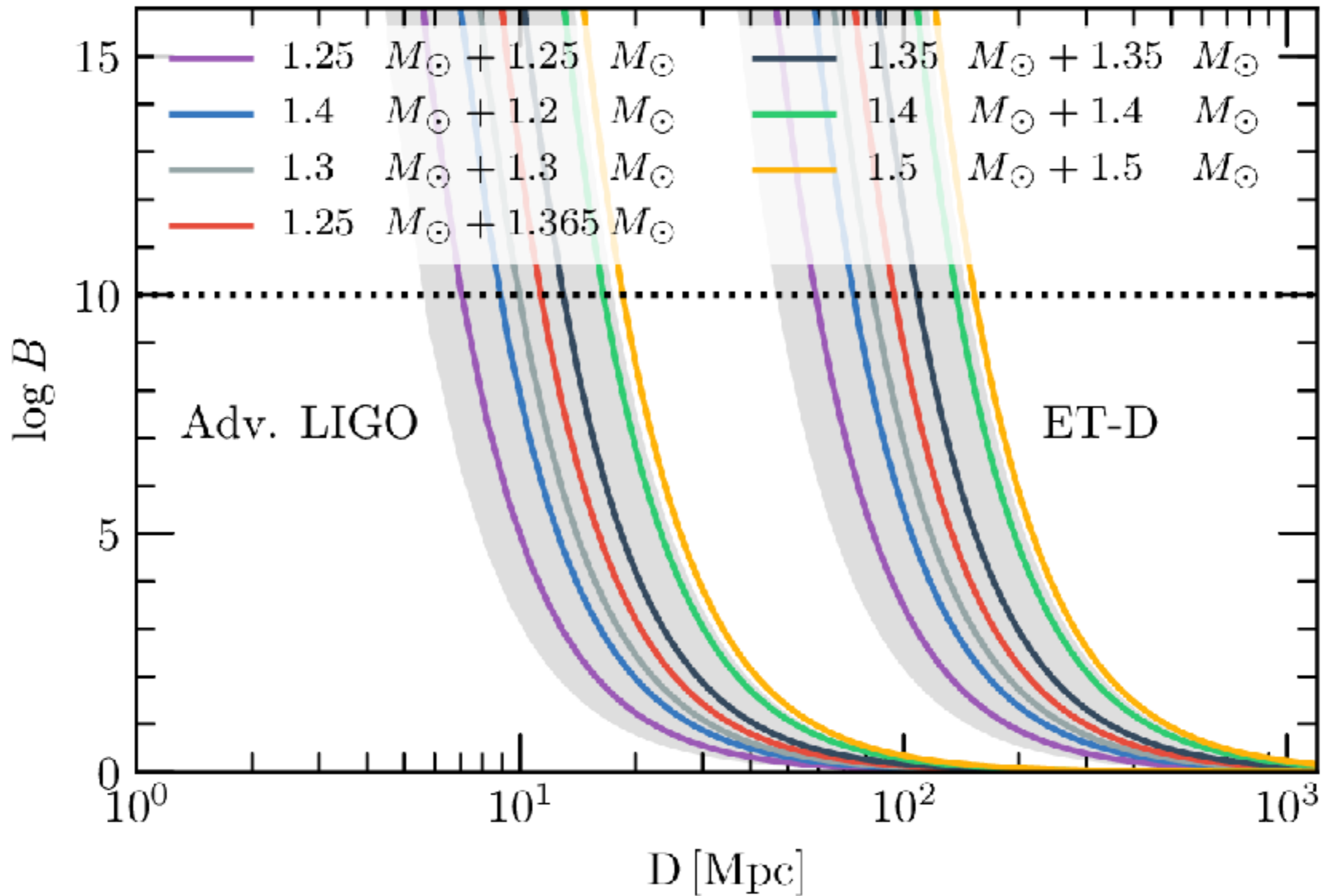
High-density EOS encoded in the **binding energy**



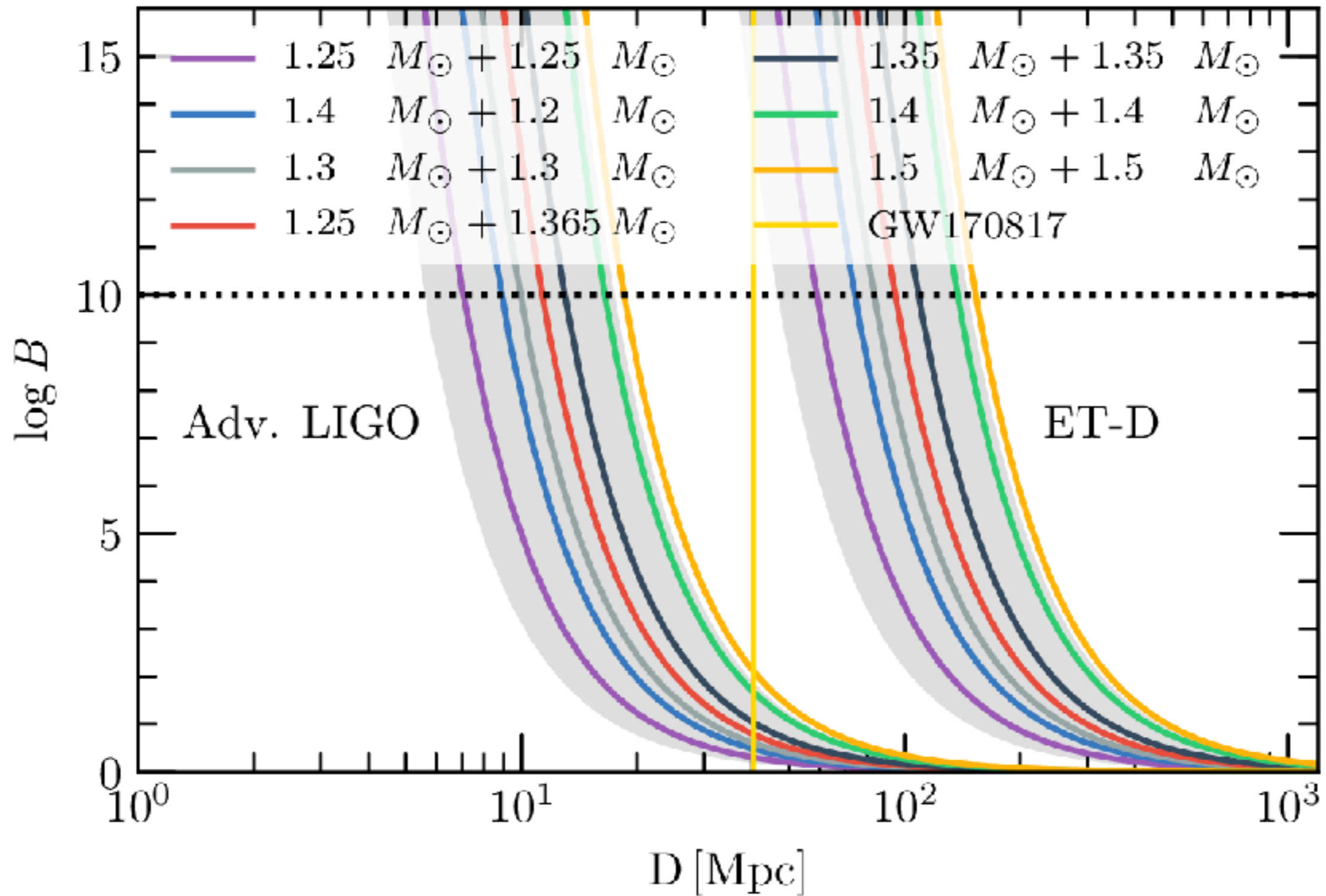
# Gravitational waveform



# Detectability



# Detectability



# Conclusions & outlook

- **Simulations** can bridge **GW** and **EM** observations
- First results: constraints on the NS EOS
- Going forward: **better neutrino transport**, **MHD**, and **longer simulations** are needed
- Hope for the future: detection of the postmerger signal