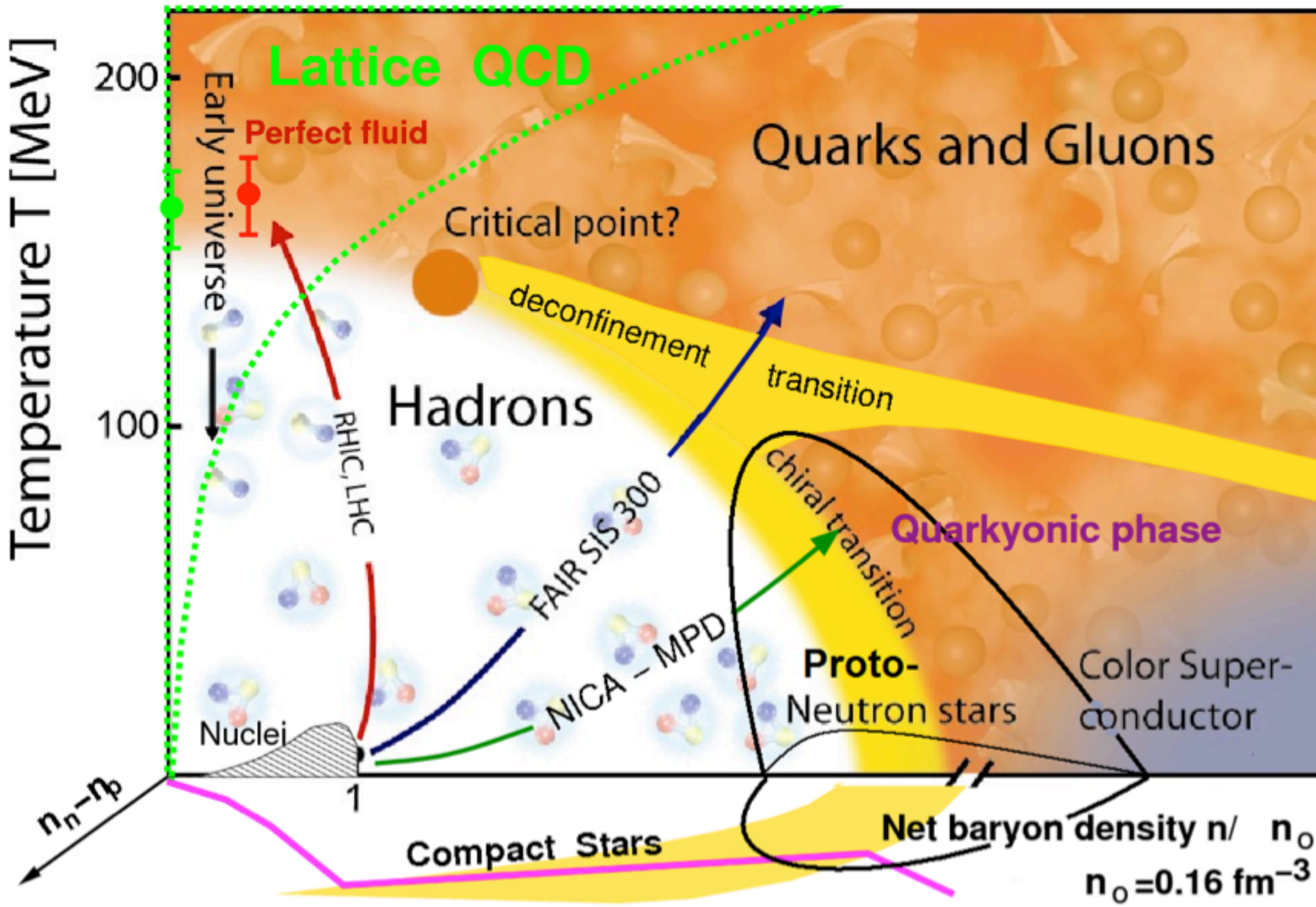




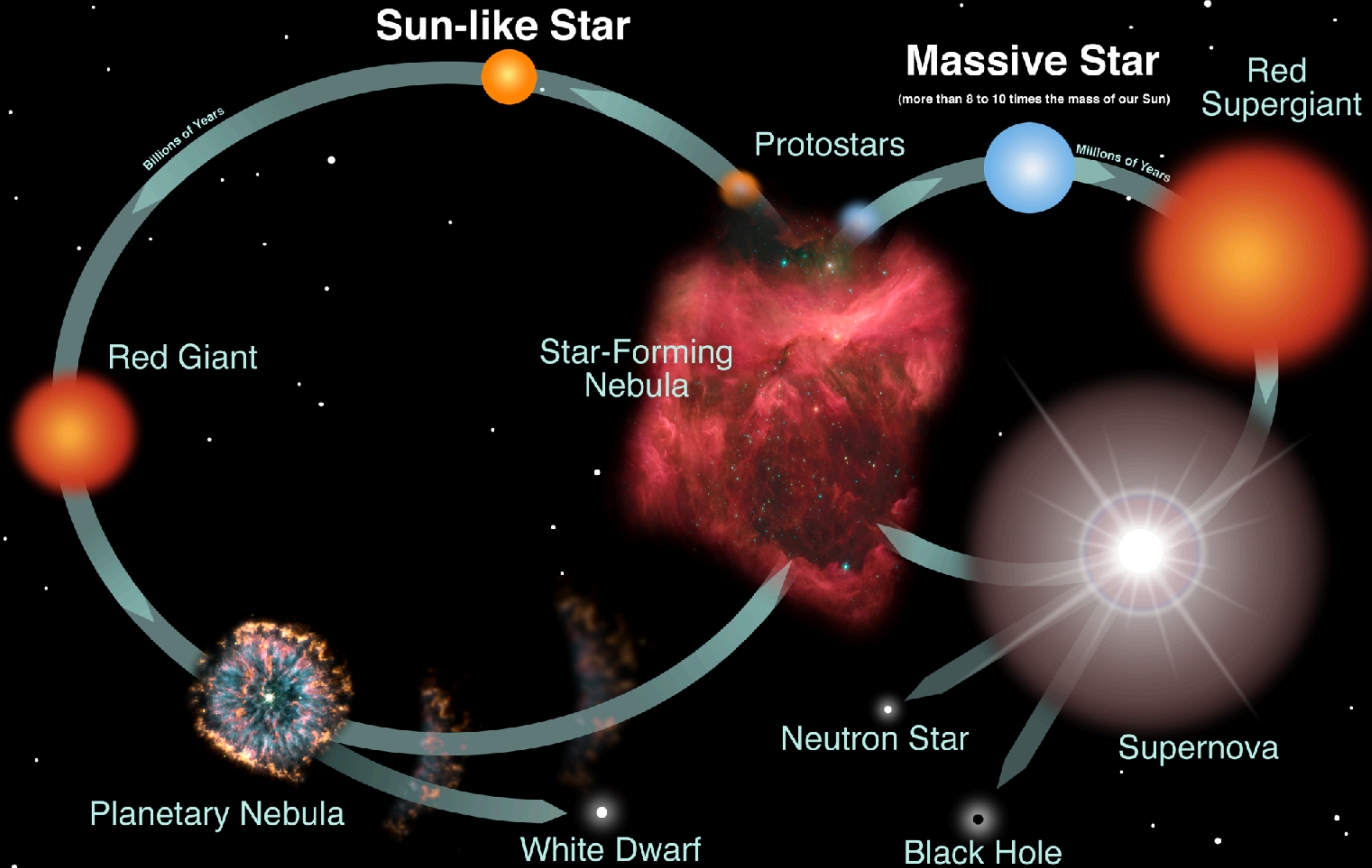
Constraining the EOS and Symmetry Energy with Neutron Star Mergers

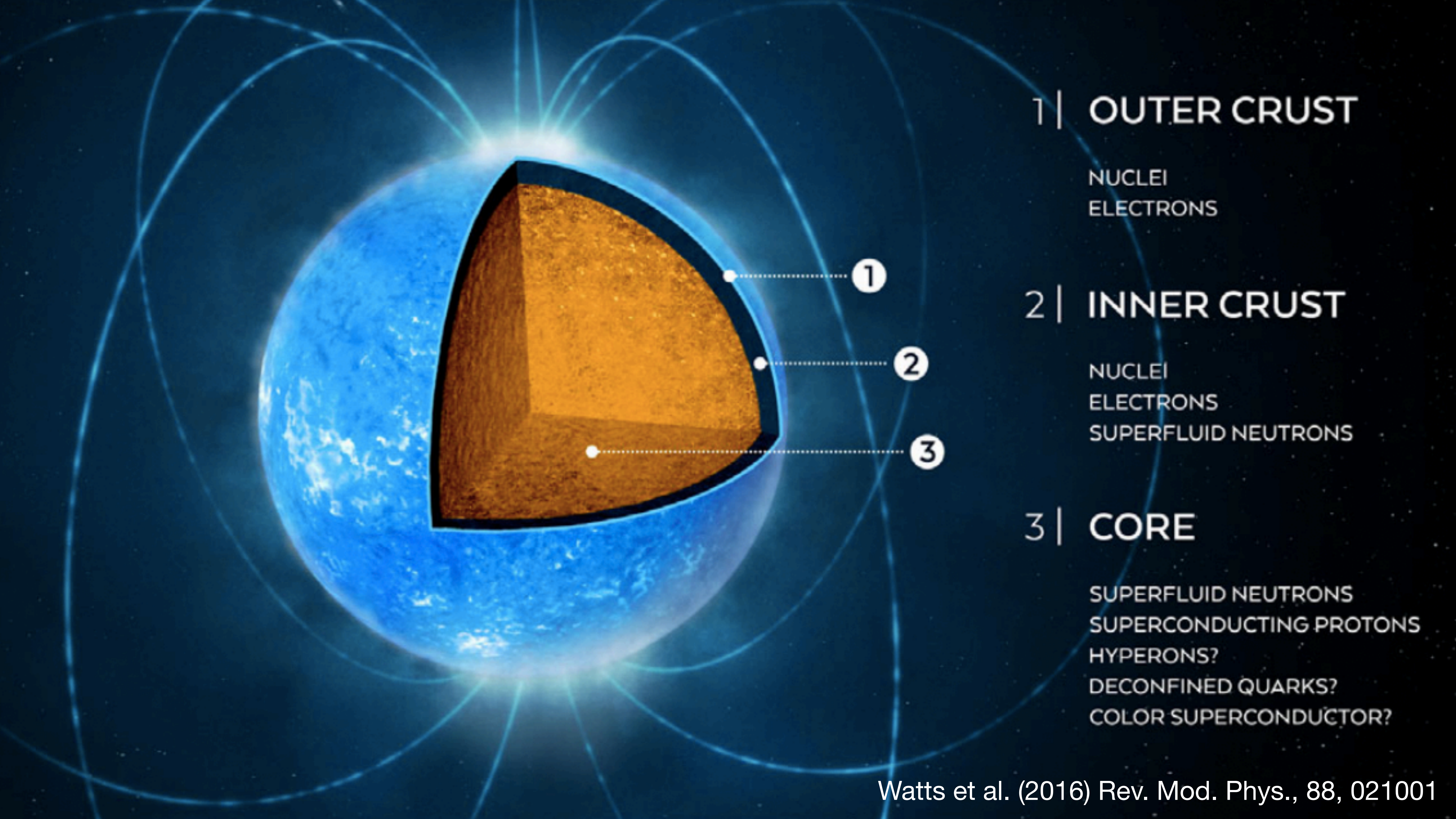
NuSym2024, Caen France
Sept 10, 2024

David Tsang, University of Bath



<https://web.infn.it/CSN4/IS/Linea3/STRENGTH/>





1 | OUTER CRUST

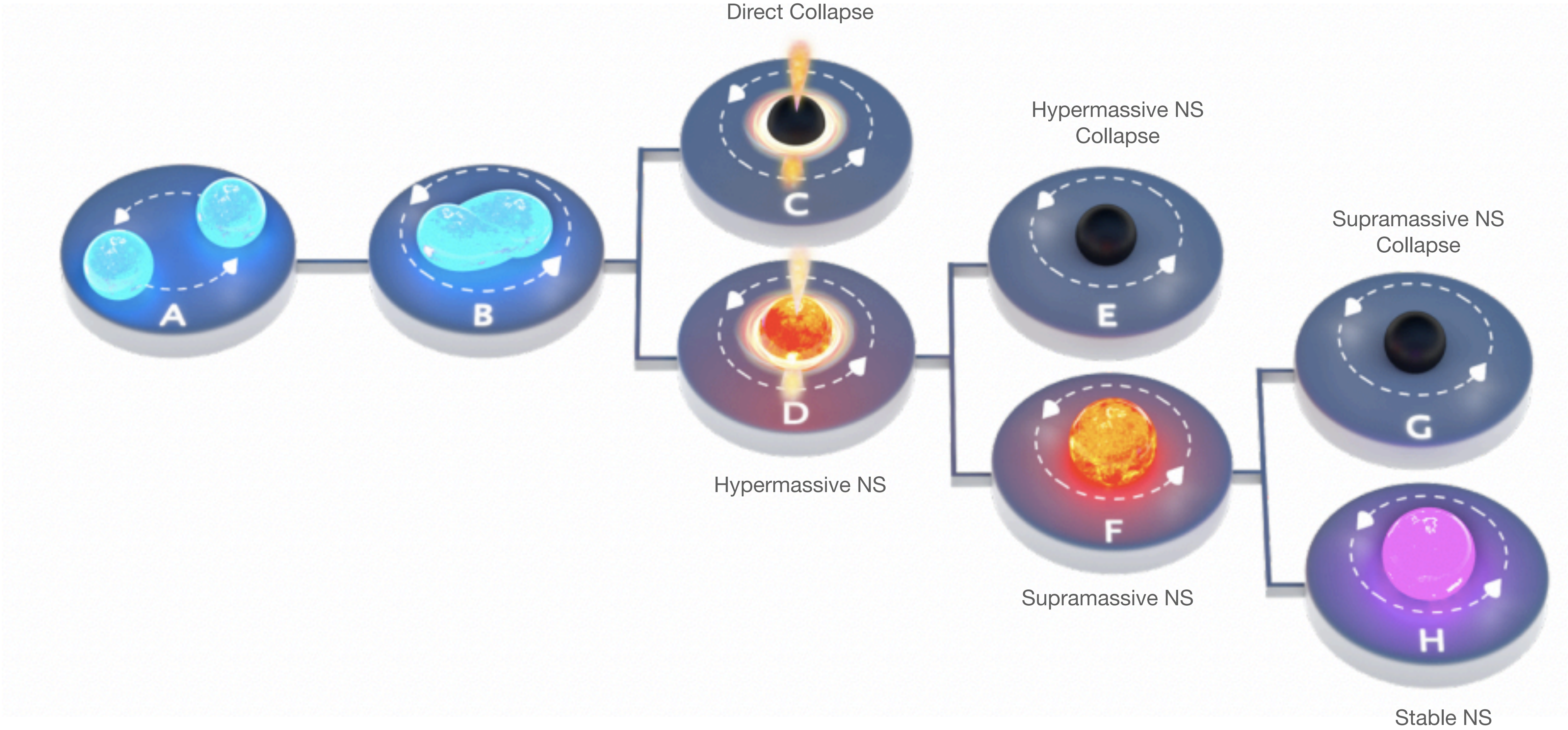
NUCLEI
ELECTRONS

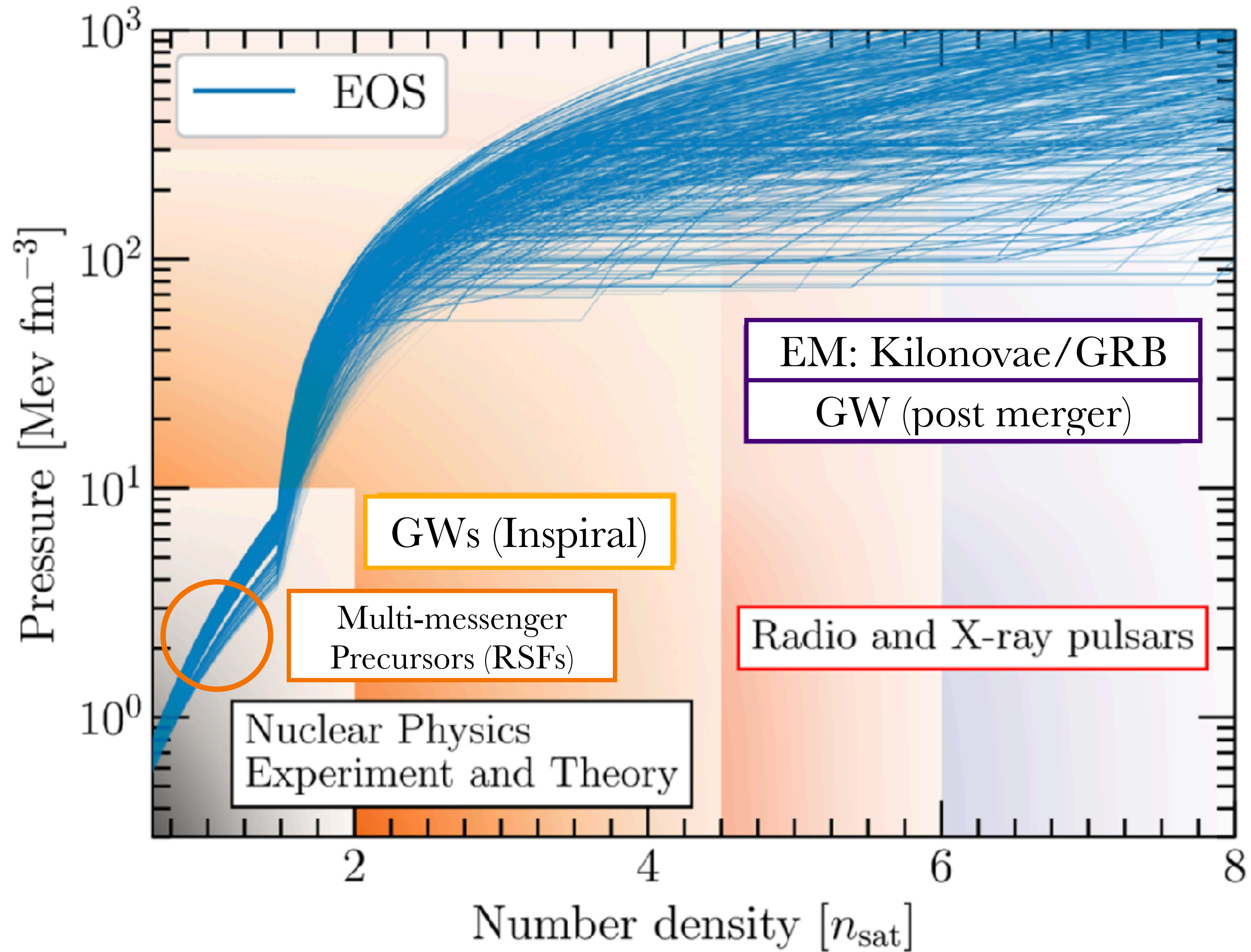
2 | INNER CRUST

NUCLEI
ELECTRONS
SUPERFLUID NEUTRONS

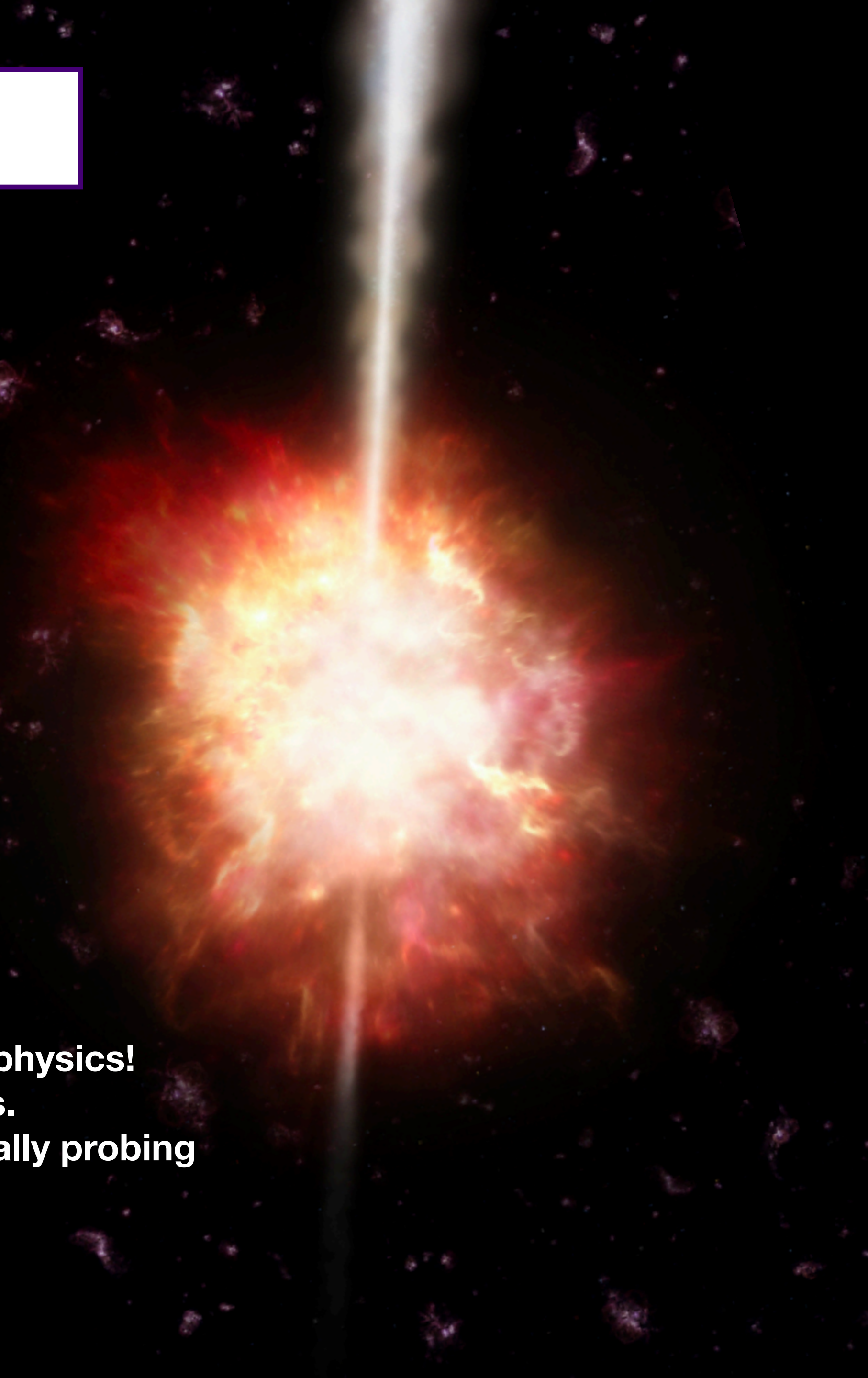
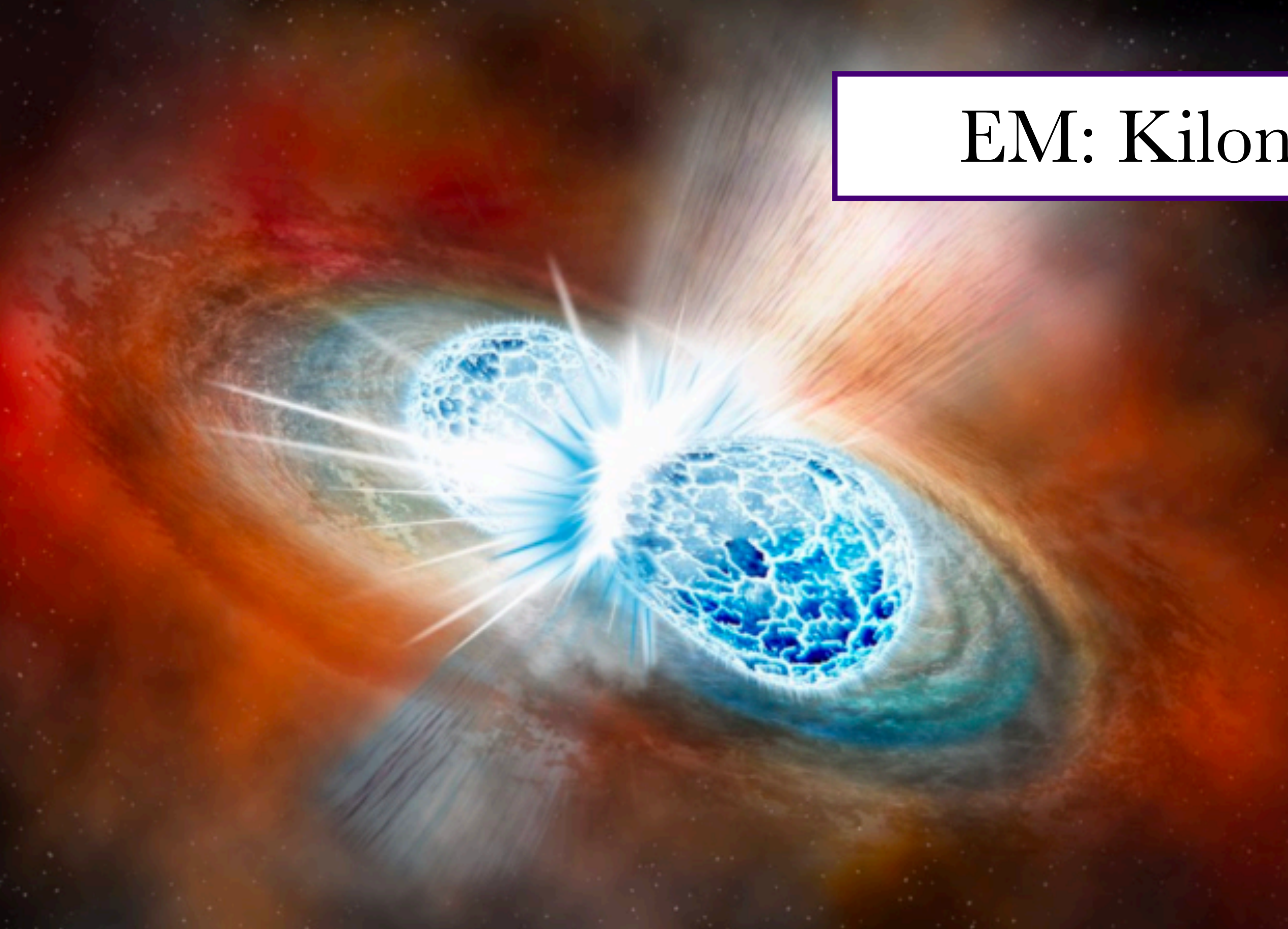
3 | CORE

SUPERFLUID NEUTRONS
SUPERCONDUCTING PROTONS
HYPERONS?
DECONFINED QUARKS?
COLOR SUPERCONDUCTOR?



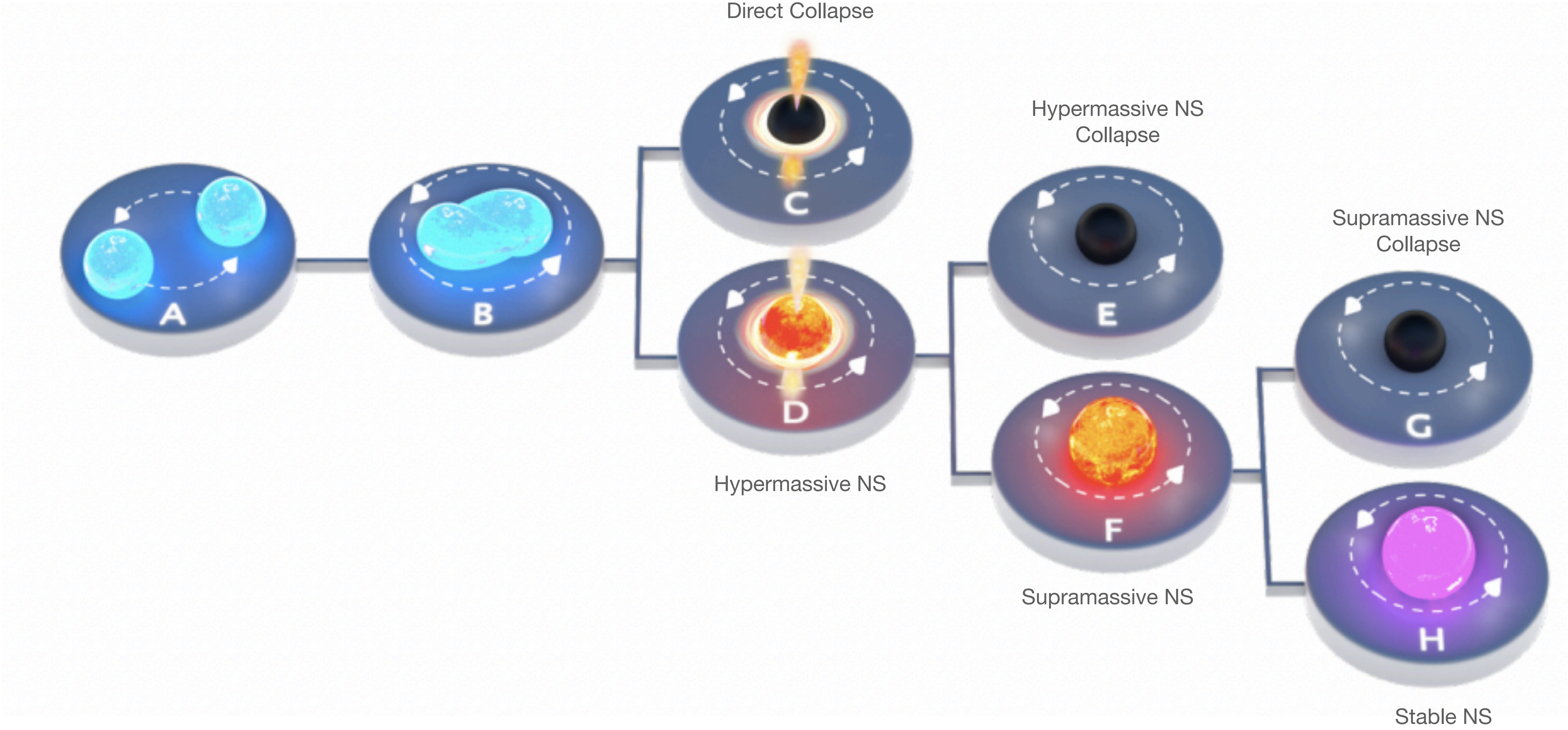


EM: Kilonovae/GRB

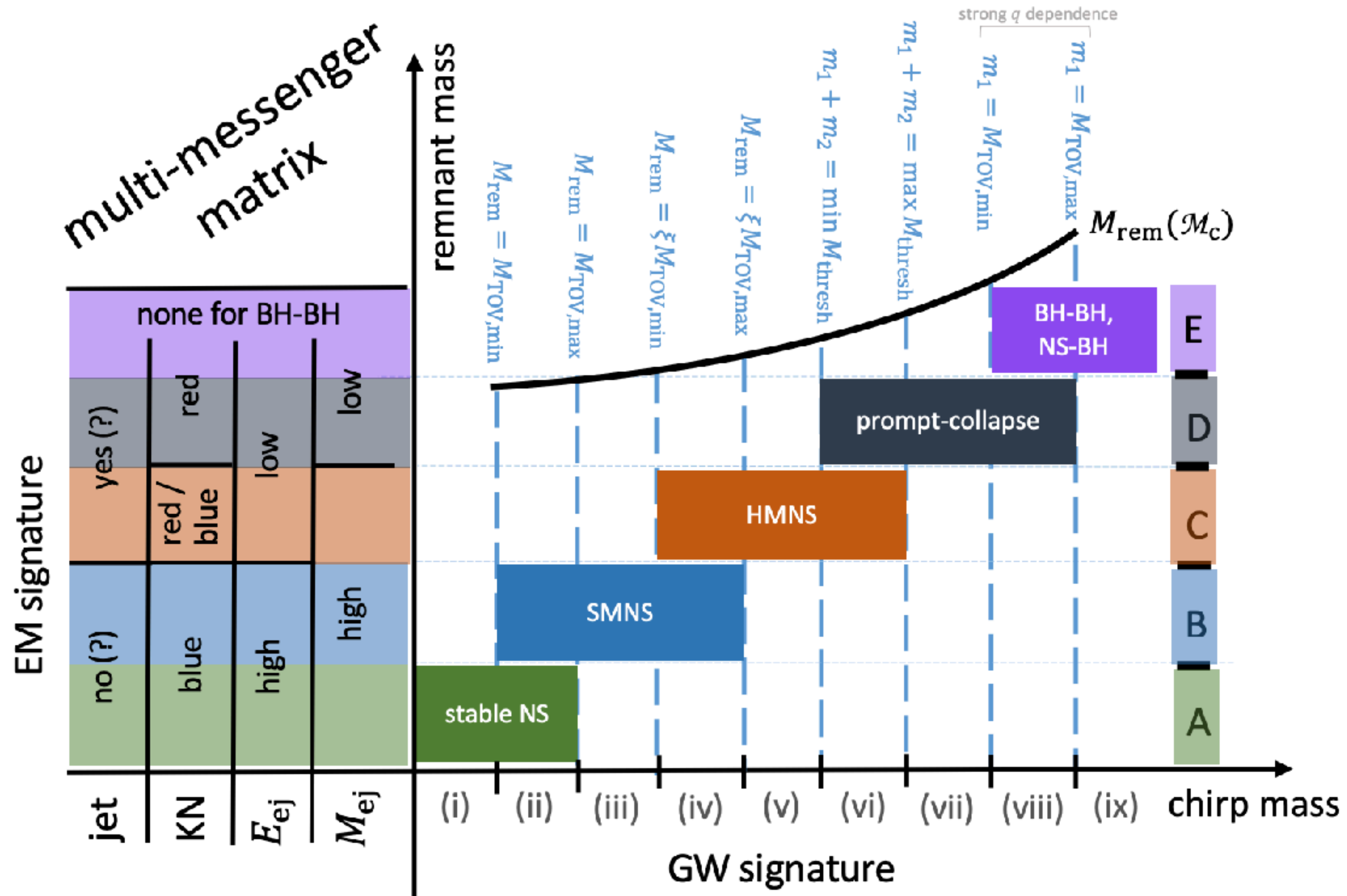


**Kilonovae and Short Gamma Ray Bursts tell us a lot about the messy post-merger physics!
But it's difficult to extract info about the neutron star progenitors themselves.
However, they can provide some (qualitative) information on merger remnants, potentially probing
the even higher density cores of HMNSs/SMNSs.**

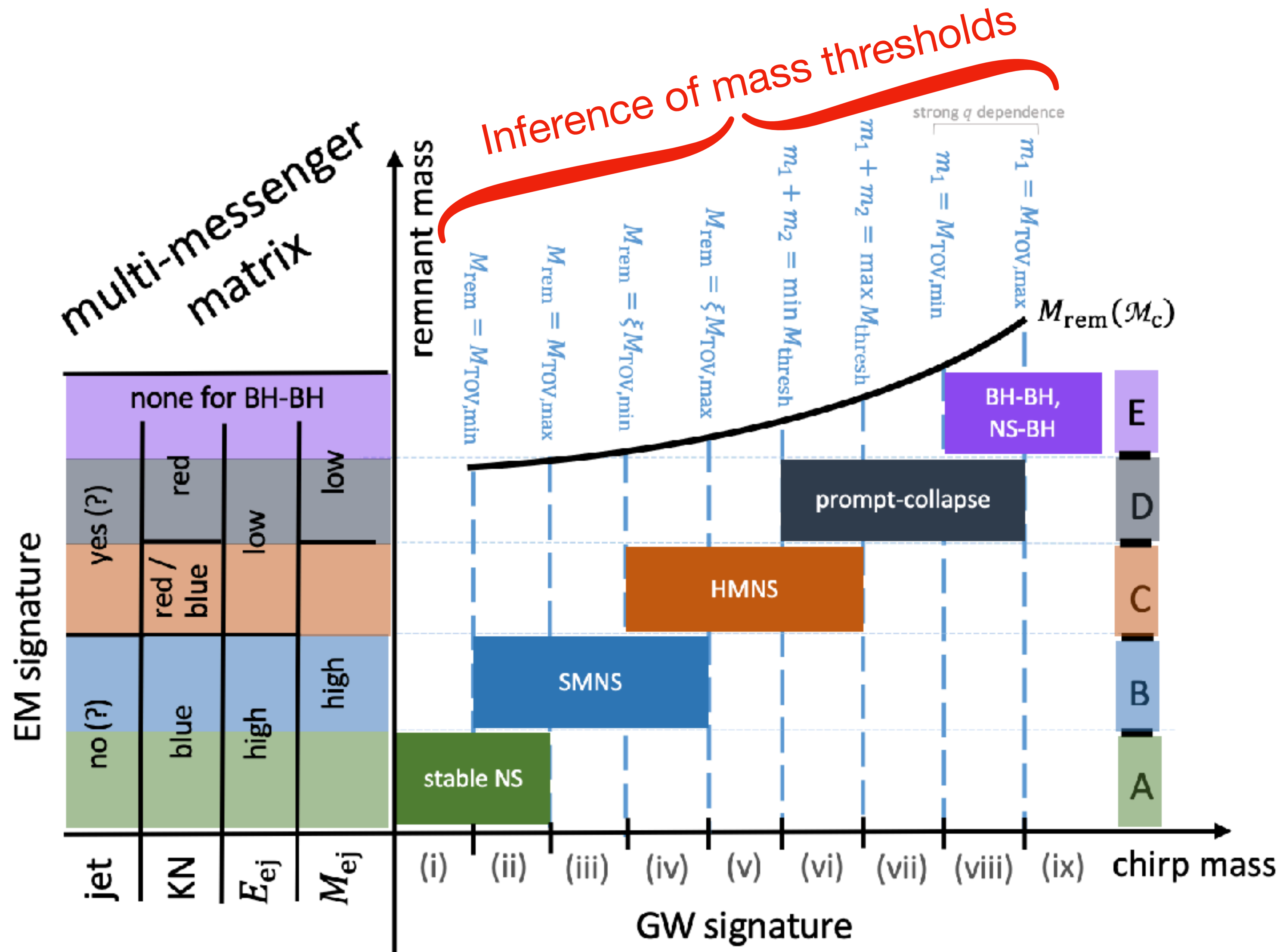
EM: Kilonovae/GRB



EM: Kilonovae/GRB

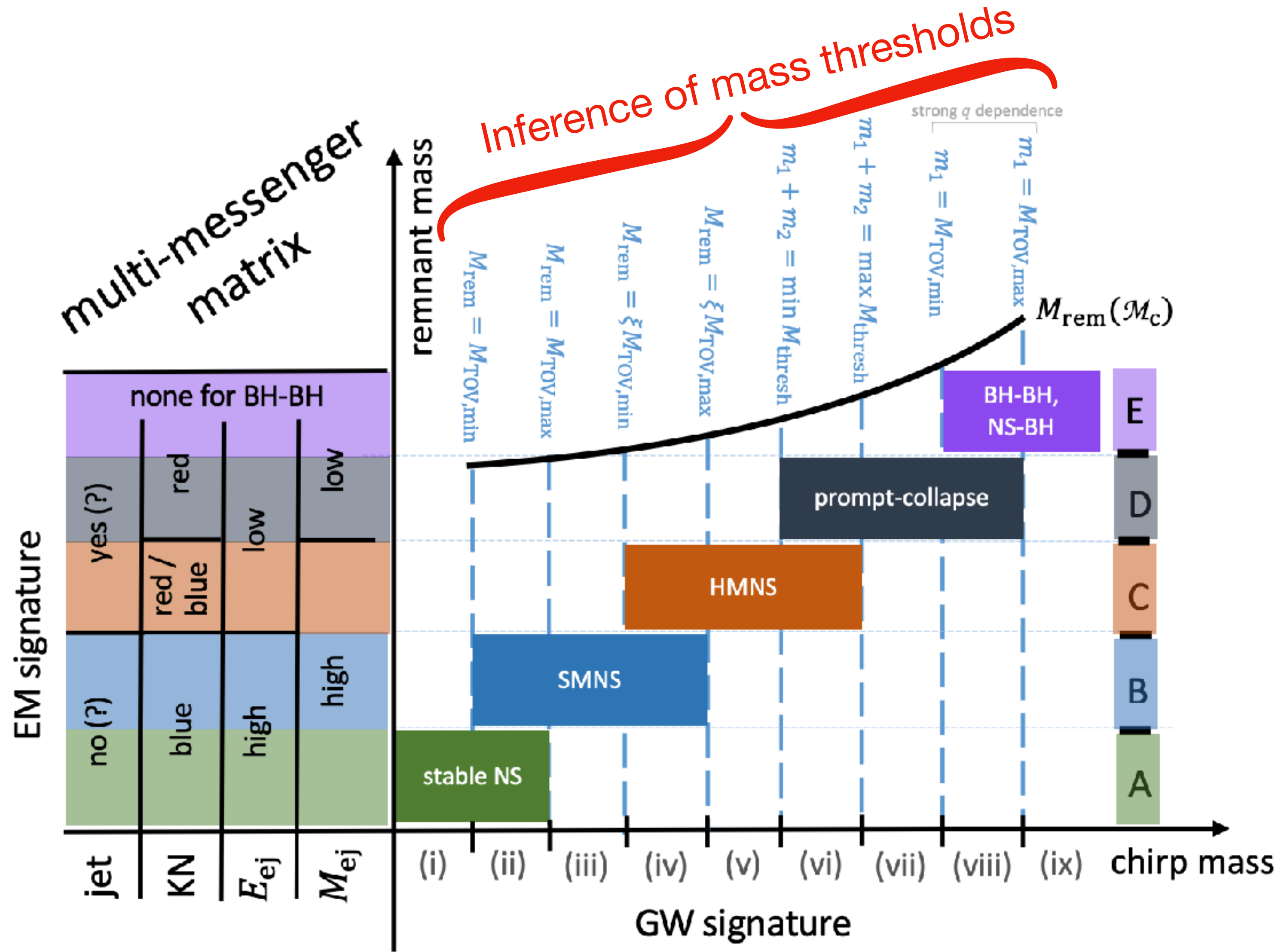


EM: Kilonovae/GRB



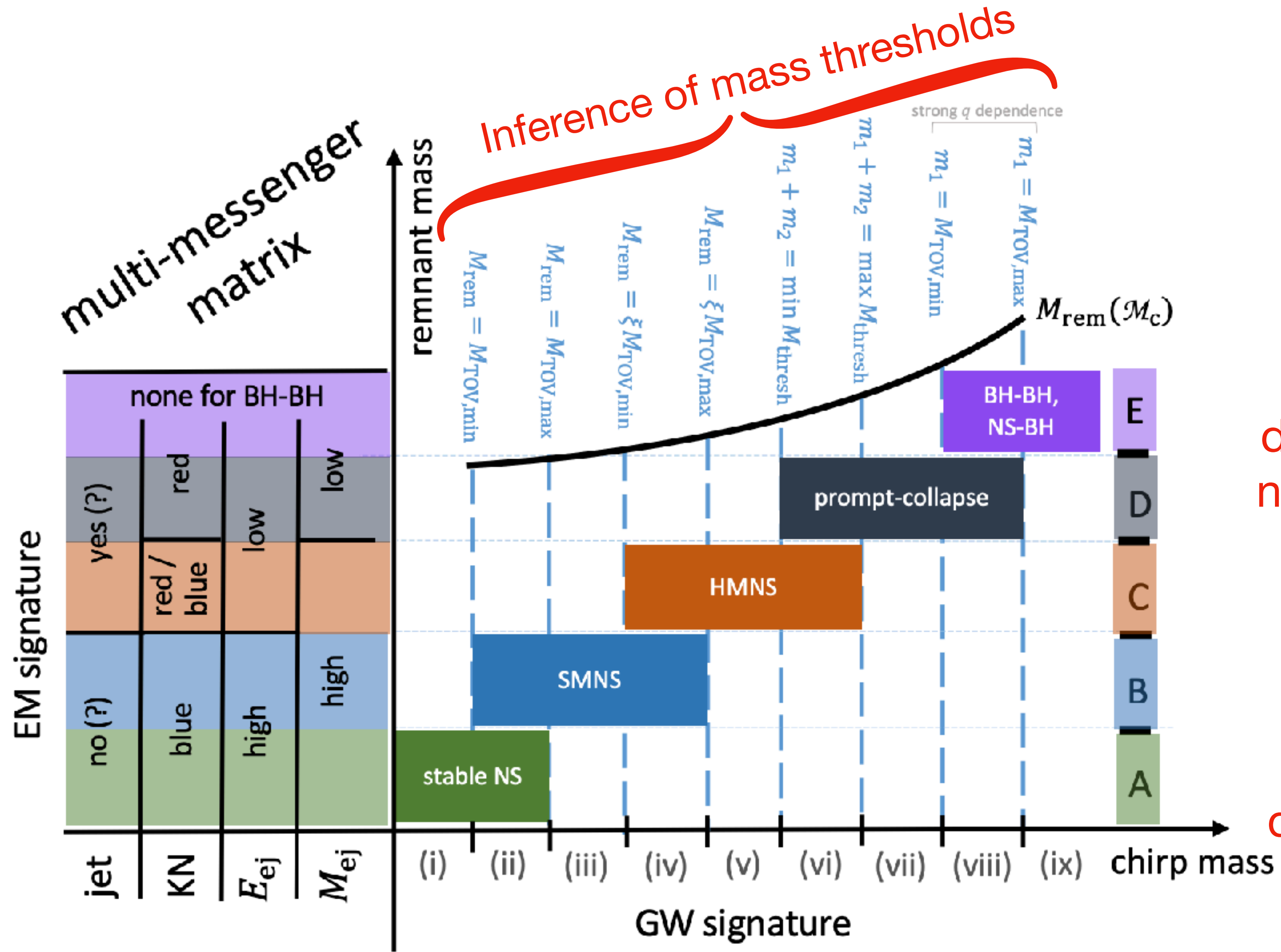
EM: Kilonovae/GRB

Qualitative Interpretation To Determine Type



EM: Kilonovae/GRB

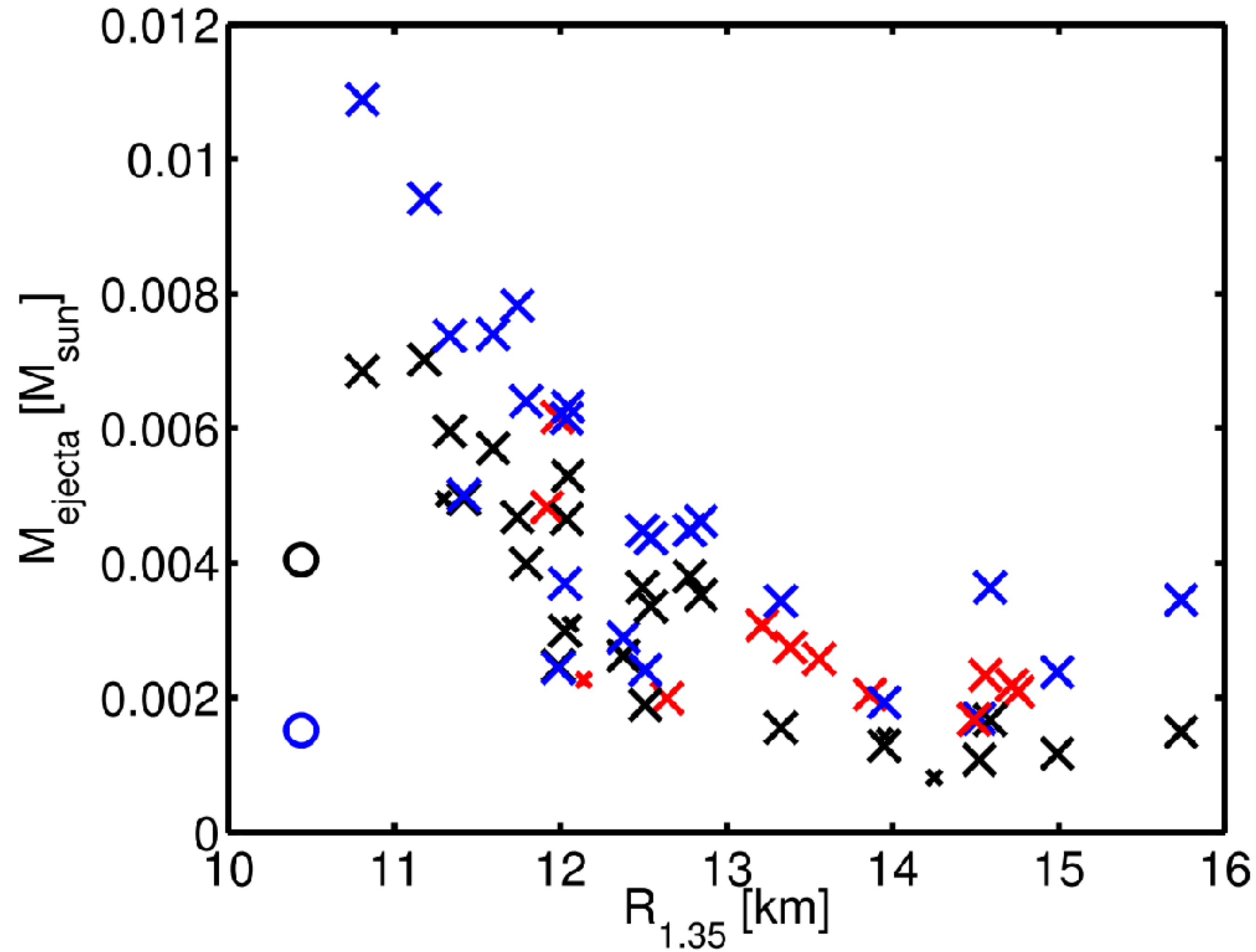
Qualitative Interpretation To Determine Type



Huge uncertainties due to systematics in numerical simulations and choice of EOS

Perhaps more solid once you have many events of qualitatively different types

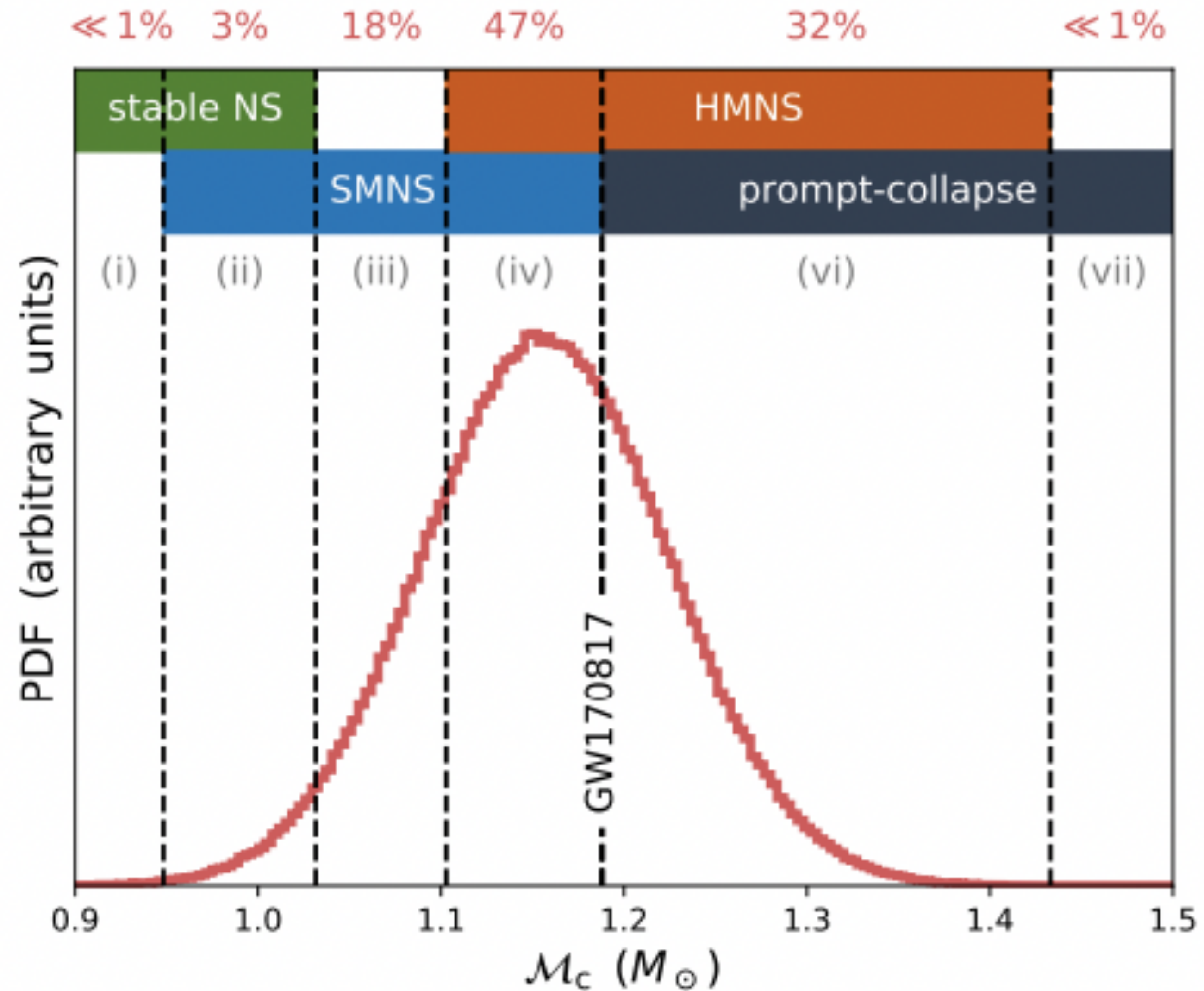
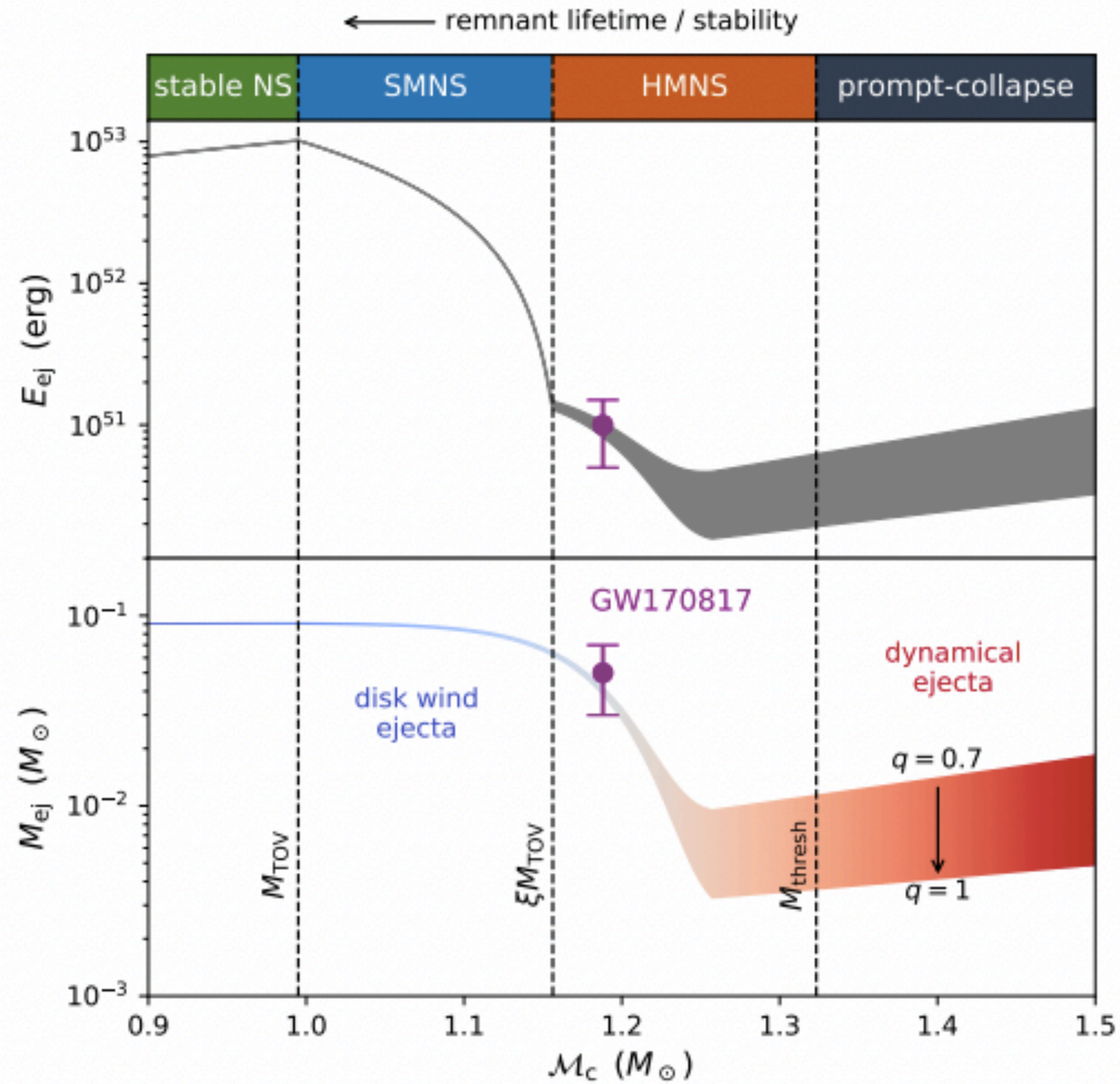
EM: Kilonovae/GRB



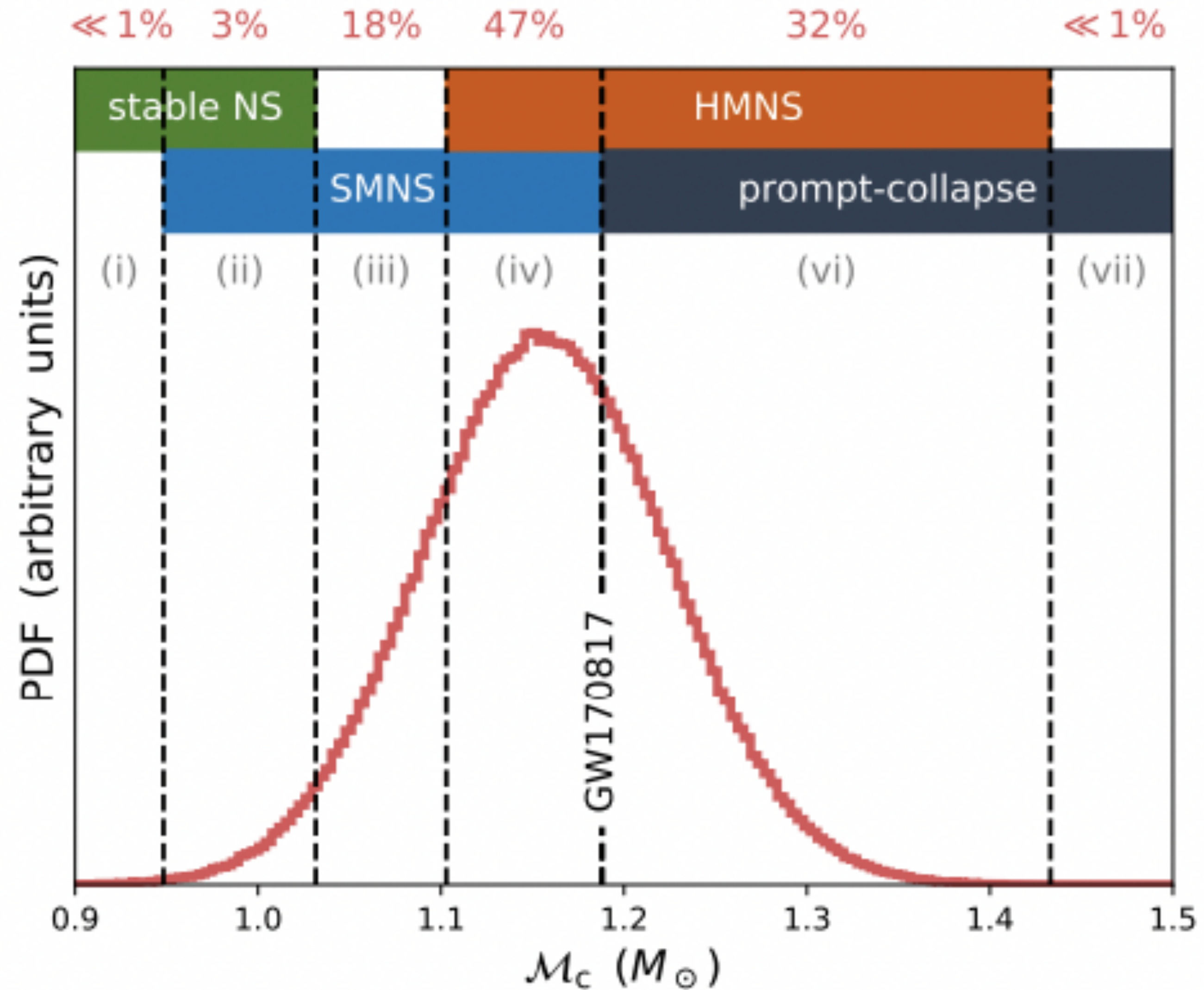
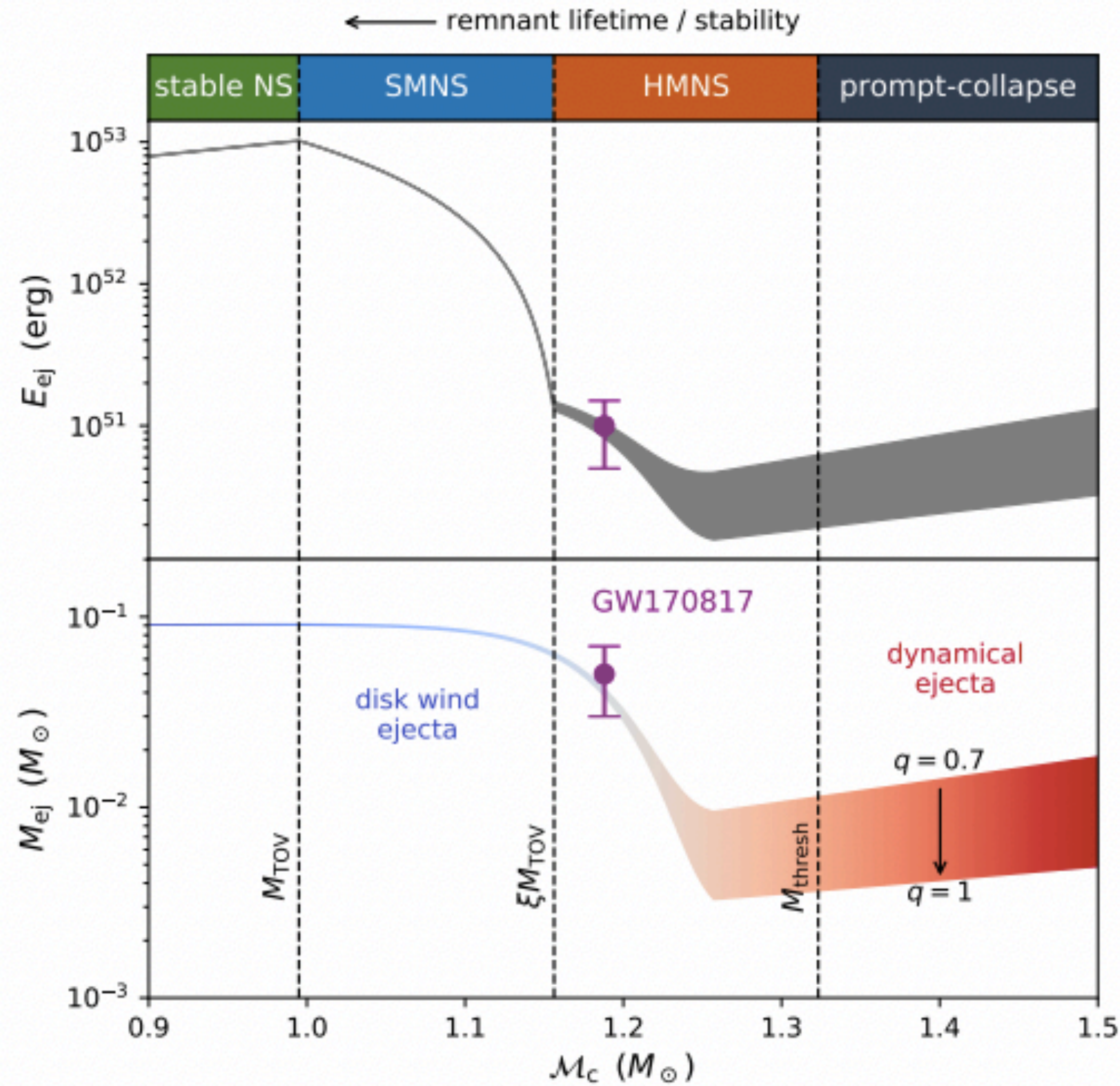
20-50% mass error
100% vej error
(Due to thermalisation or nuclear model)

Brethauer, Kasen, Margutti,
& Chernock, arXiv:2408.02731

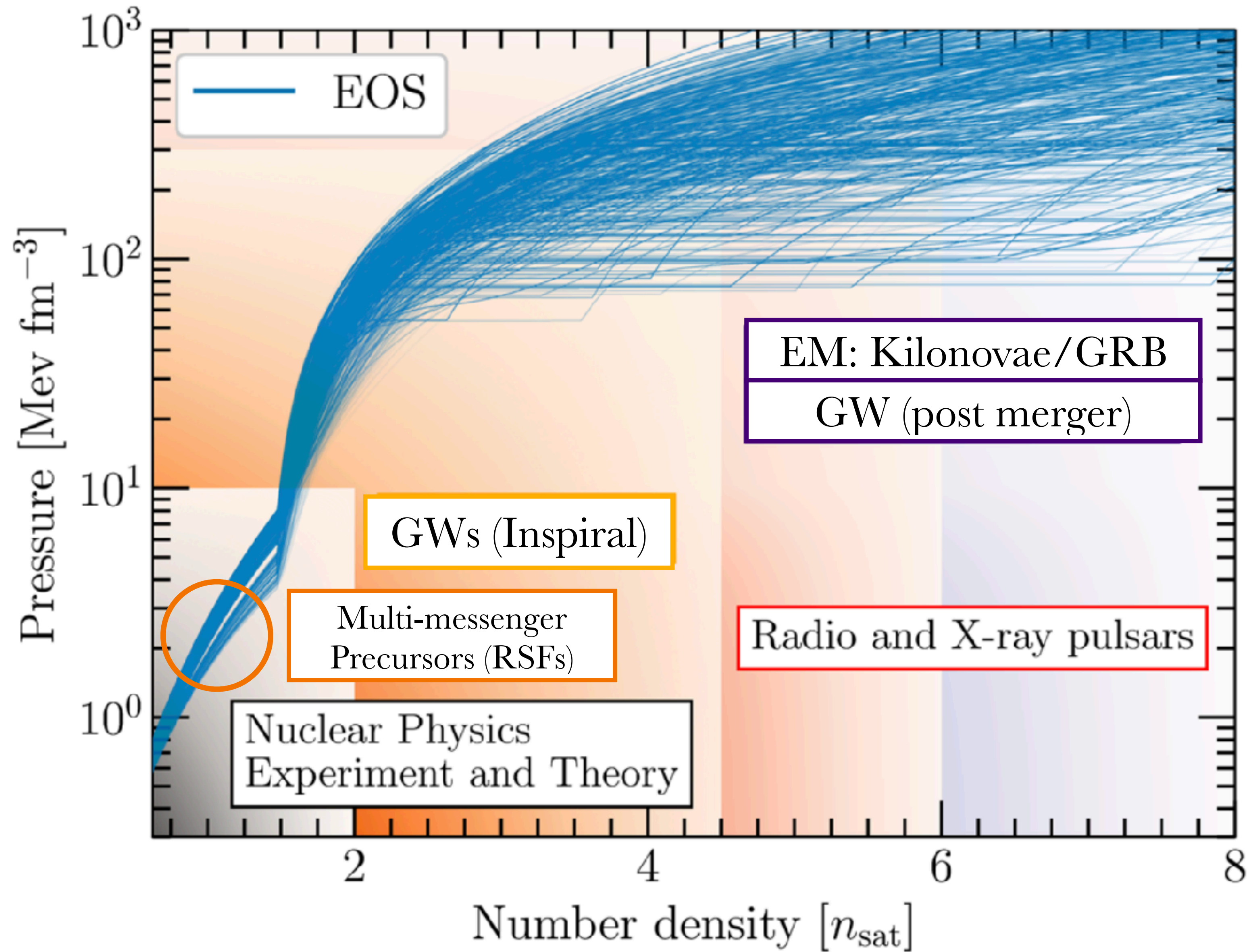
EM: Kilonovae/GRB



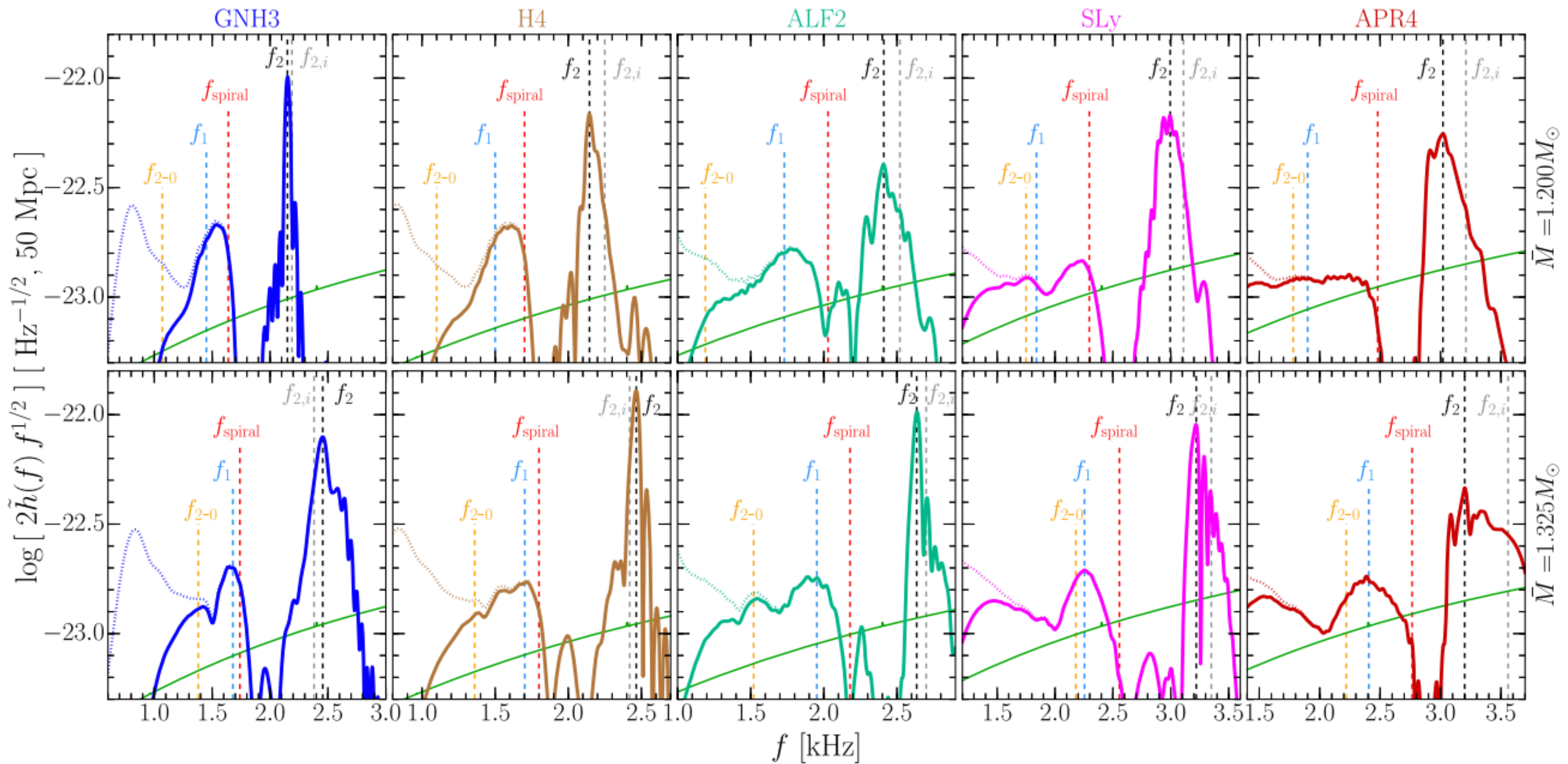
EM: Kilonovae/GRB



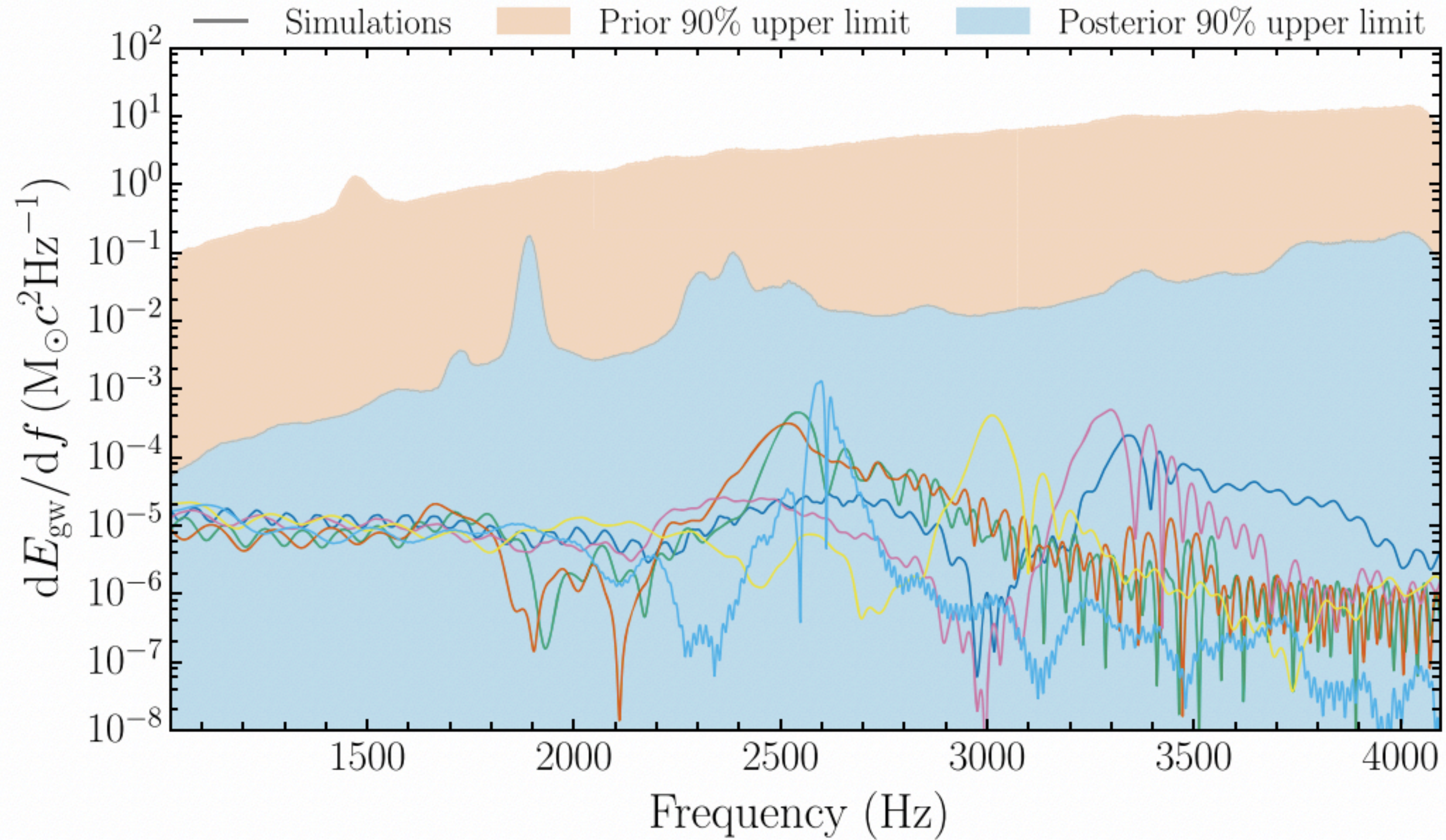
Huge systematics for individual events/interpretations!



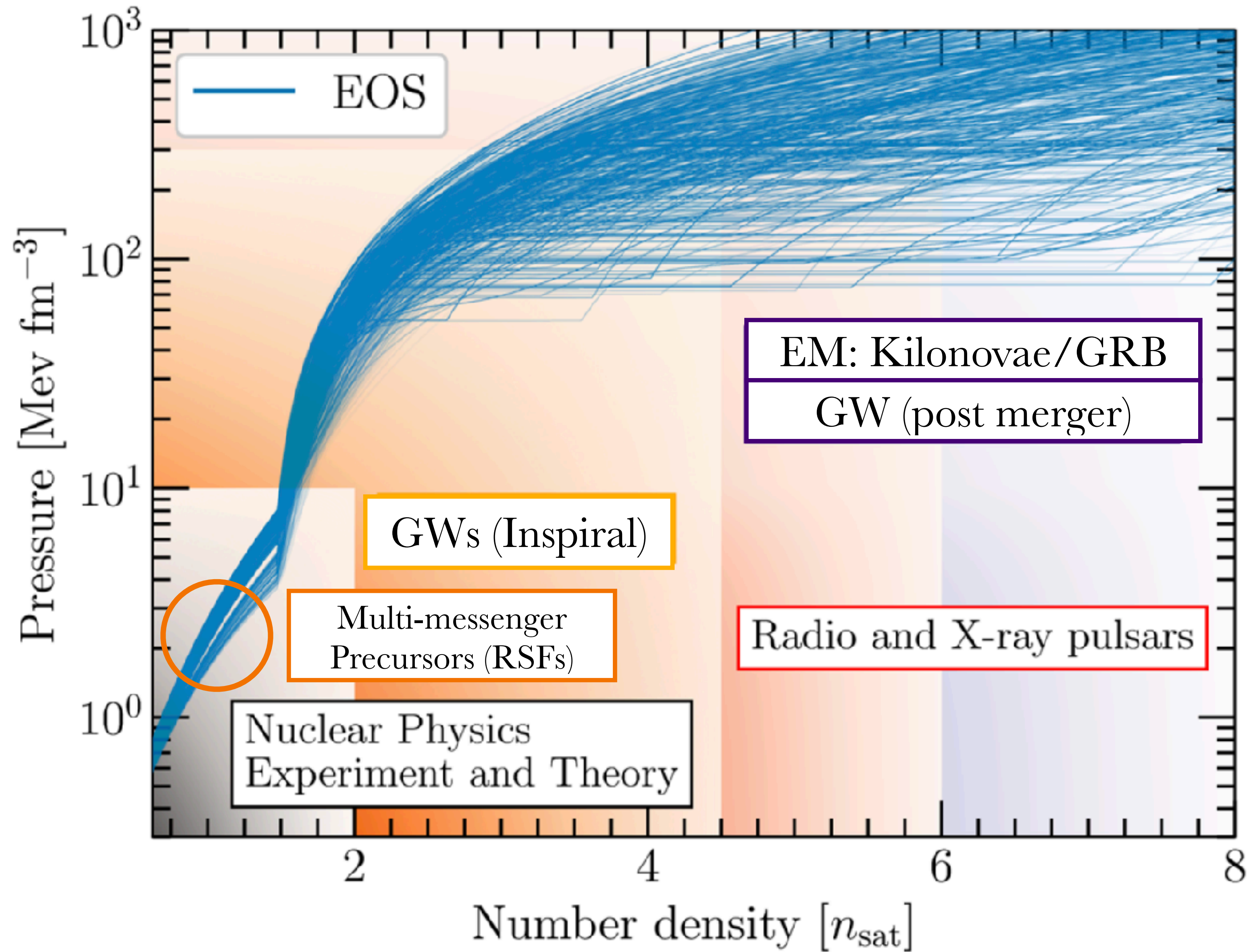
GW (post merger)



GW (post merger)



Post Merger Ringing of SMNS/HMNS. Not detectable with this generation - but likely with 3G



GWs (Inspiral)

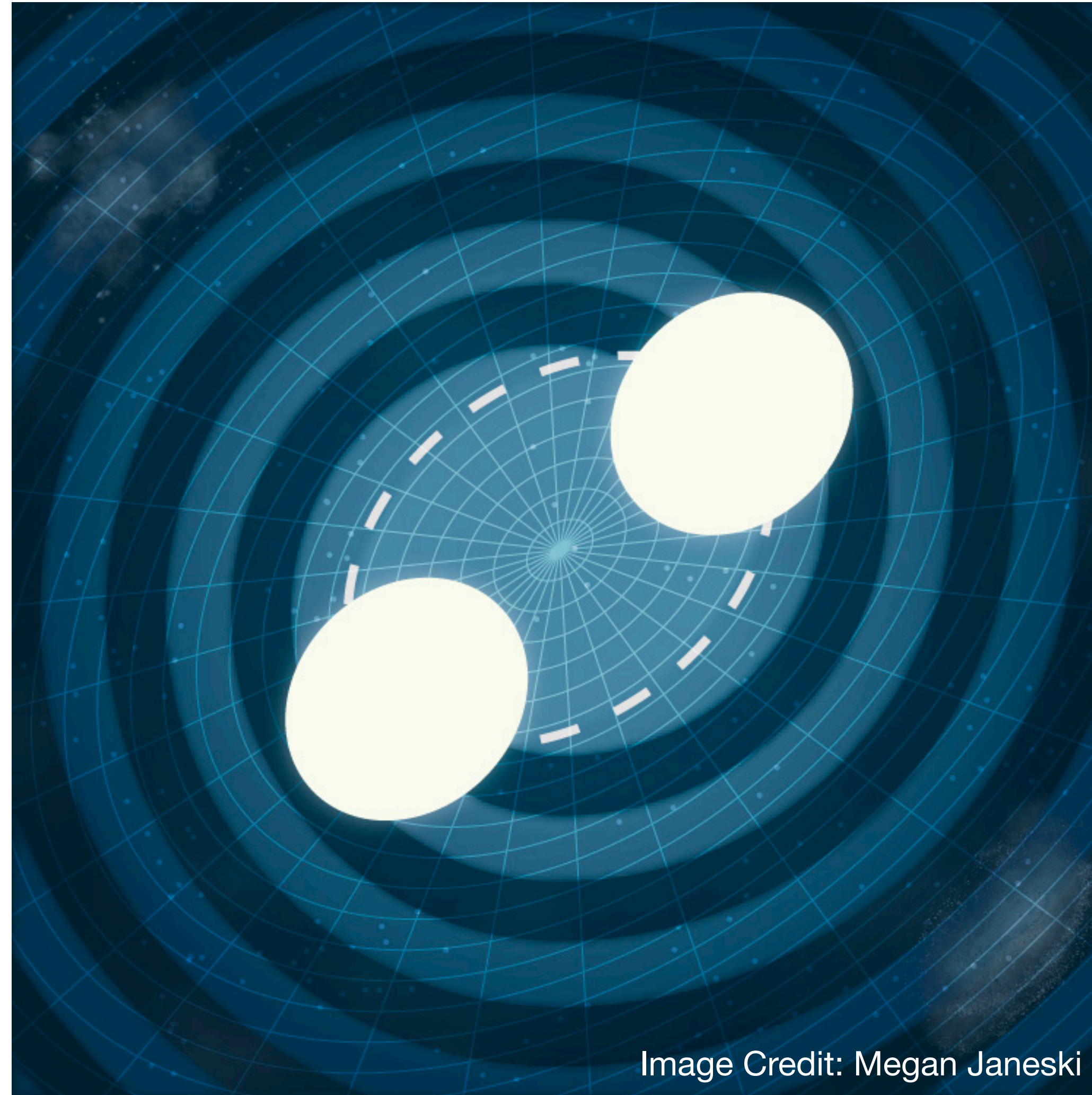


Image Credit: Megan Janeski

$$Q_{ij} = -\Lambda \frac{\partial \Phi_{\text{ext}}}{\partial x^i \partial x^j}$$

GWs (Inspirals)

The lowest order at which the EOS contributes to the GW waveform is through the “tidal deformability” Λ
(Quadrupolar polarizability?)

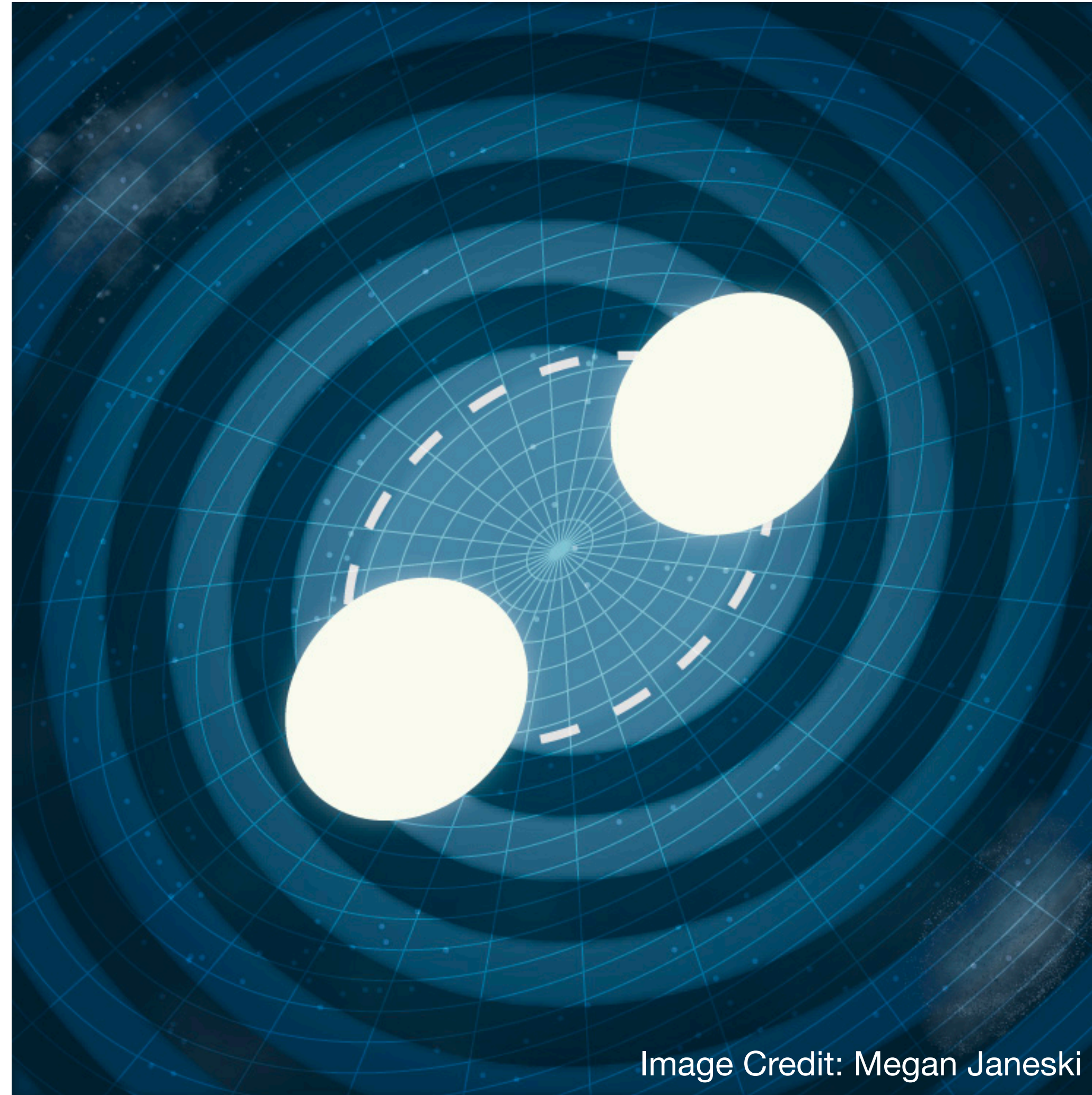
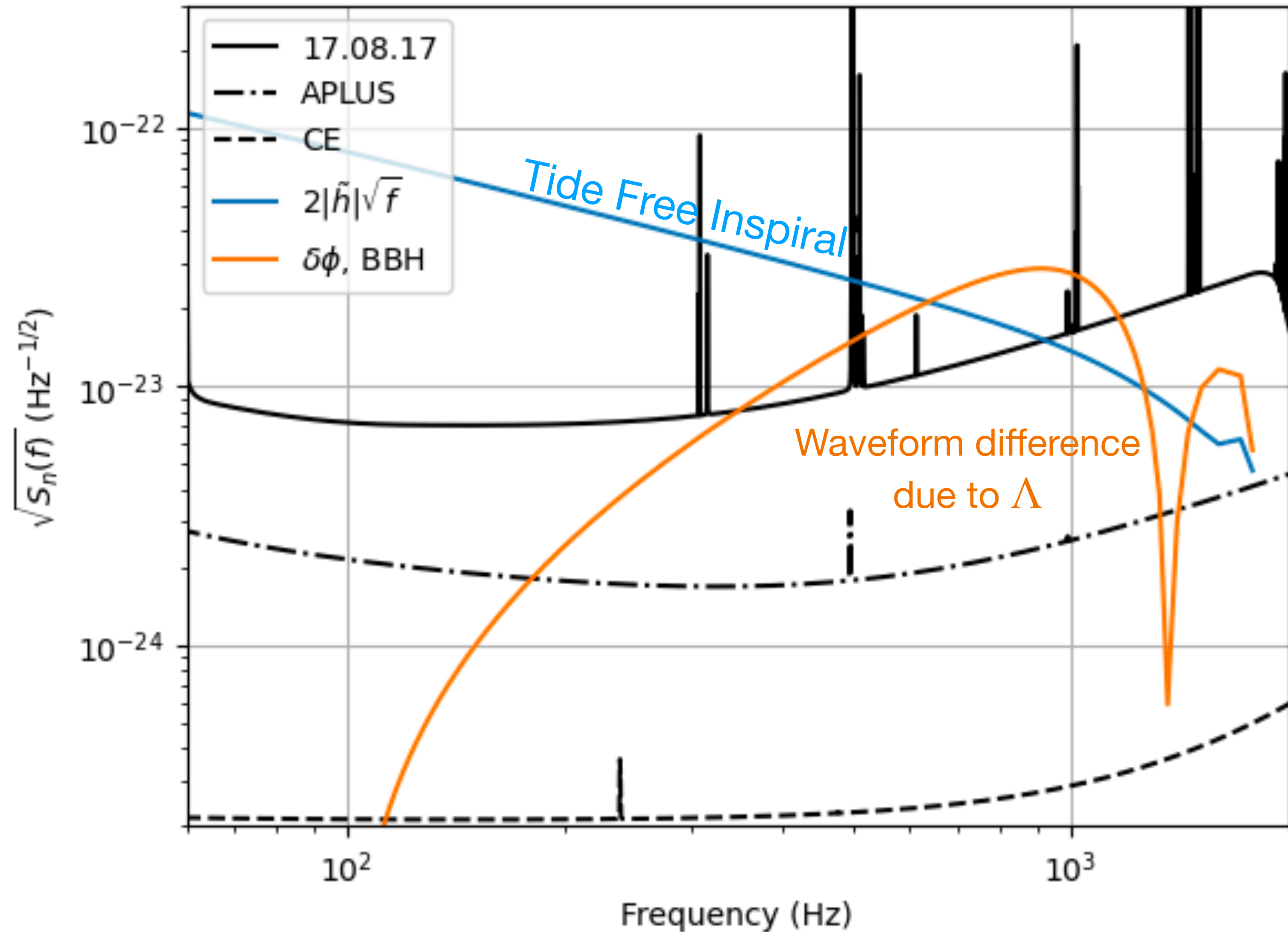


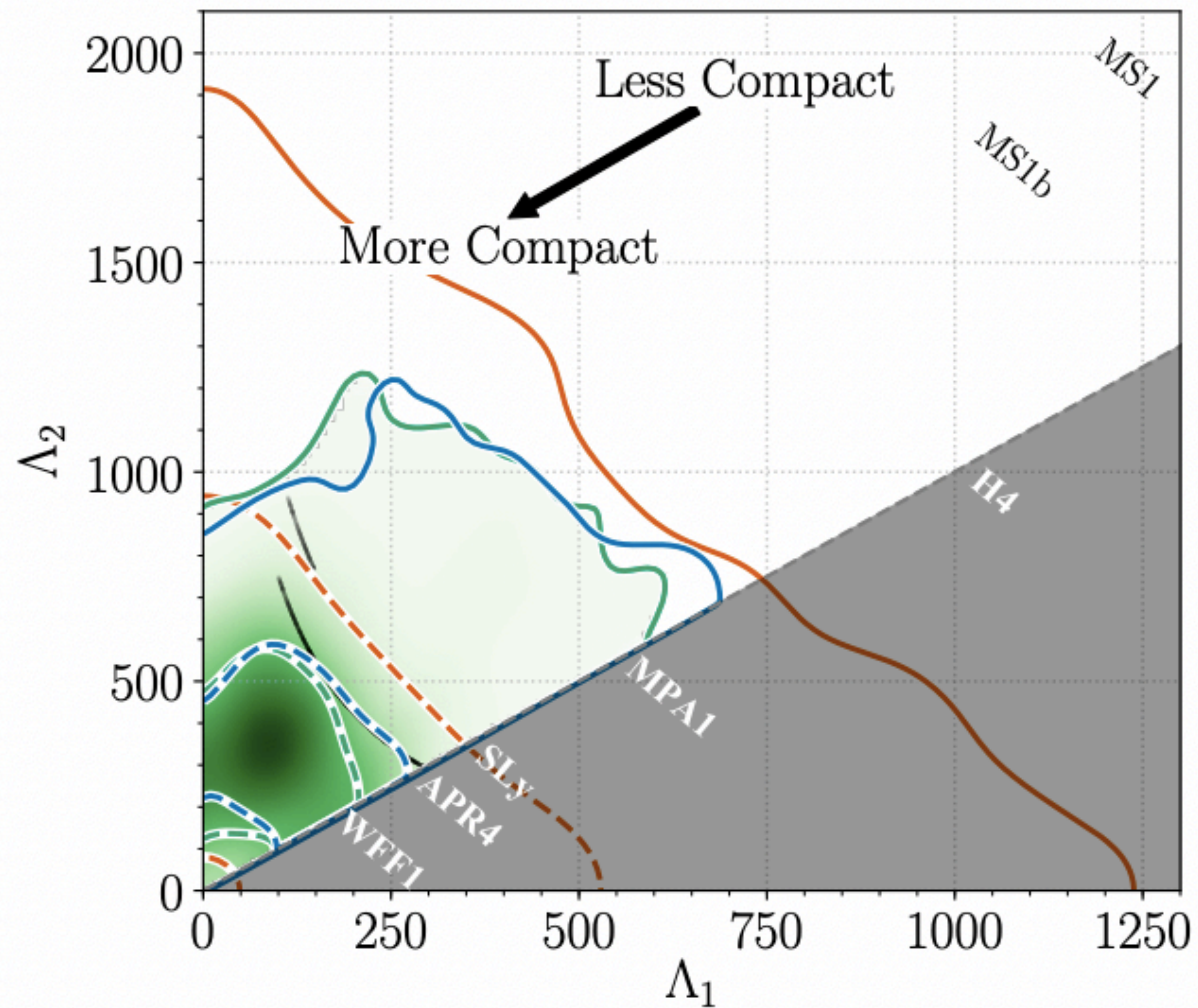
Image Credit: Megan Janeski

$$Q_{ij} = -\Lambda \frac{\partial \Phi_{\text{ext}}}{\partial x^i \partial x^j}$$

GWs (Inspiral)



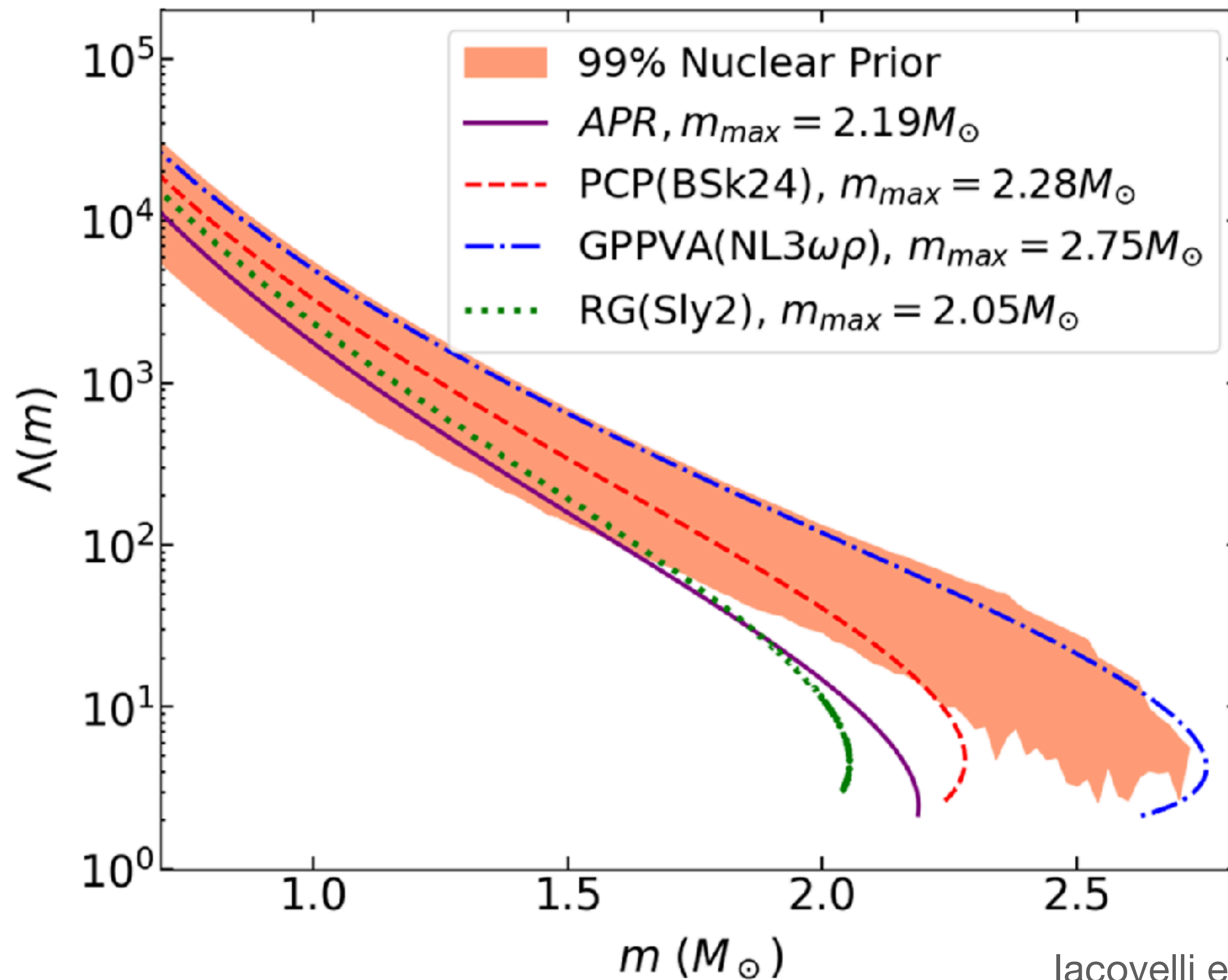
GWs (Inspiral)

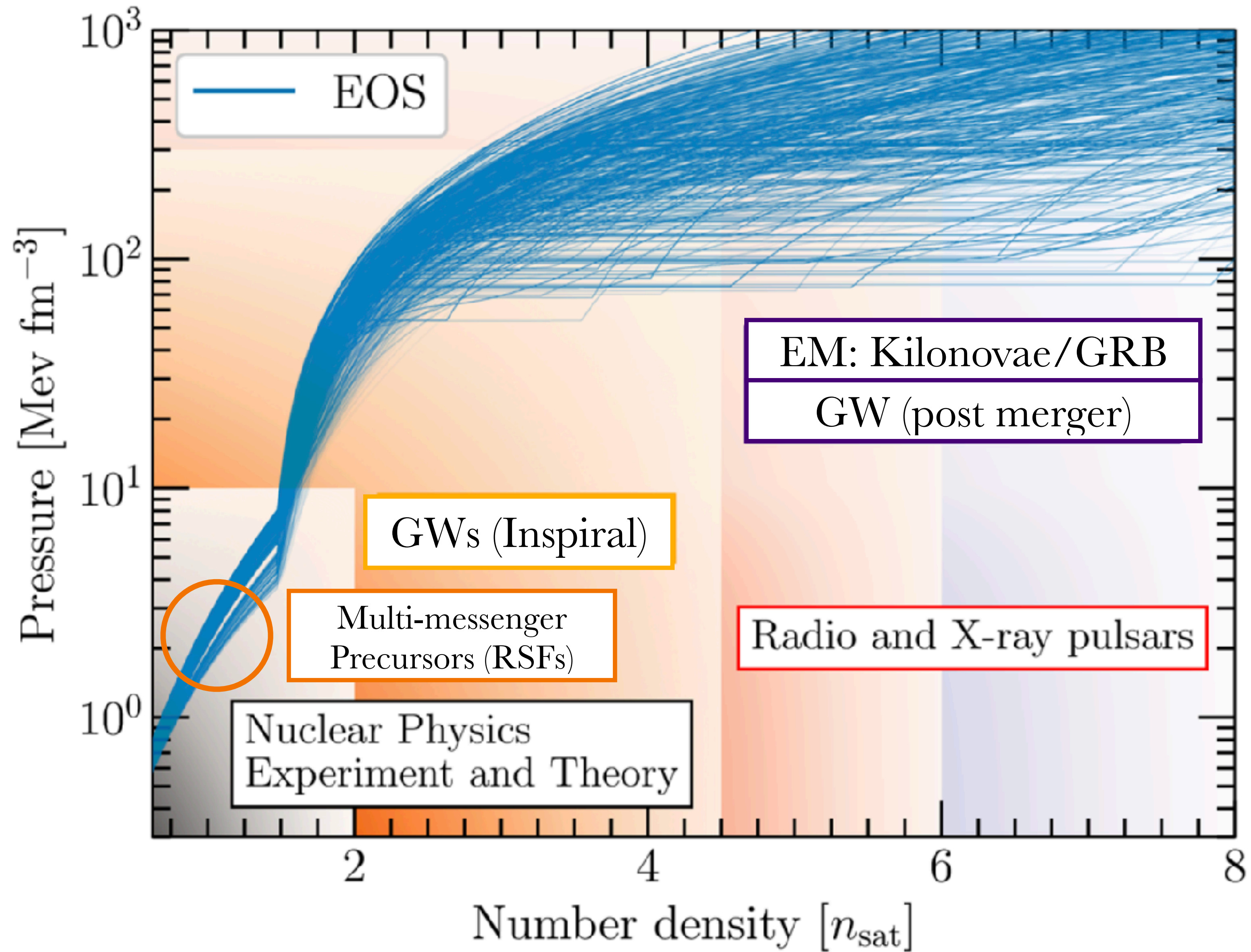


GW170817

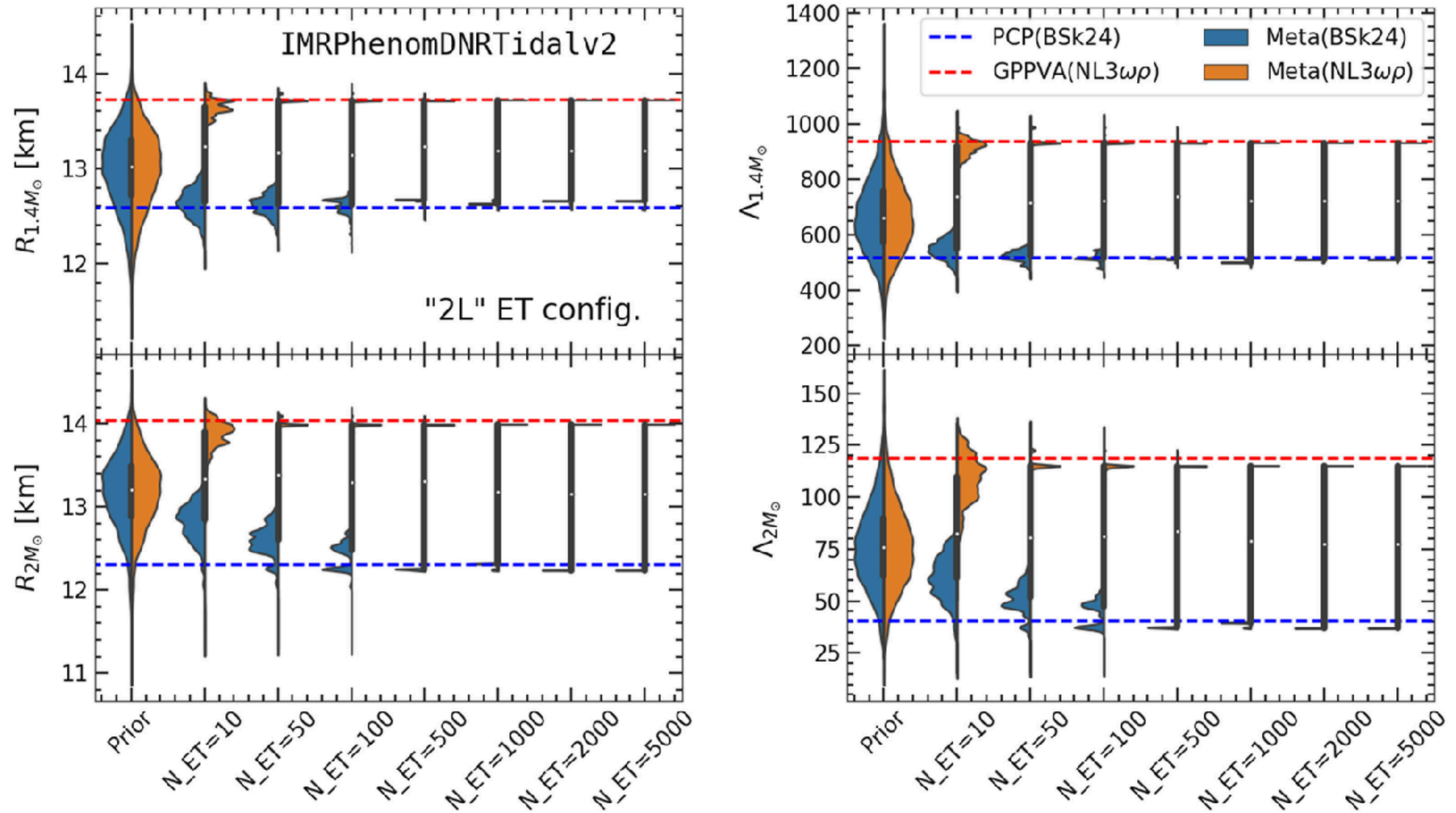
LVC (2018), PRL, 121, 161101

GWs (Inspiral)



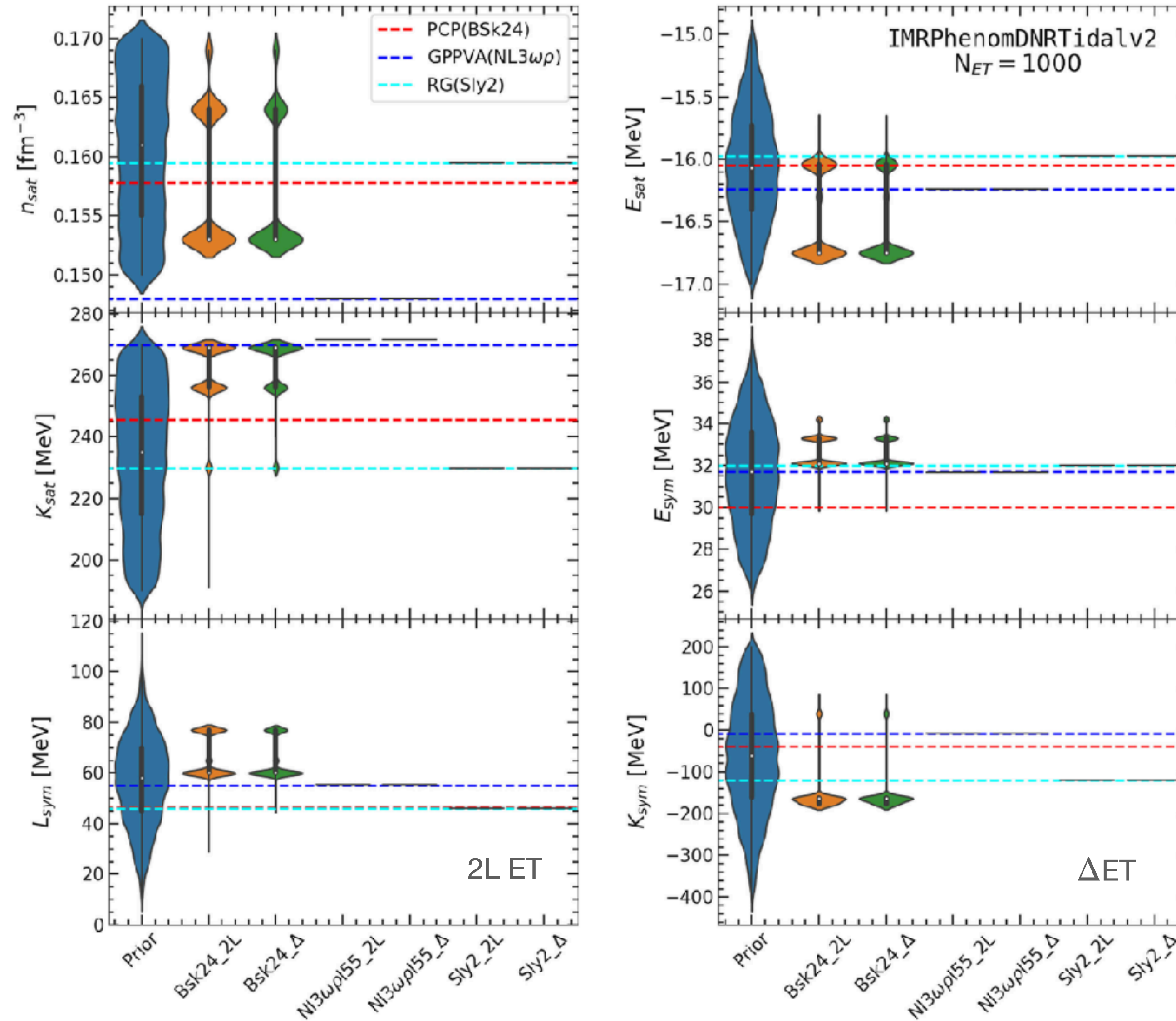


GWs (Inspiral)



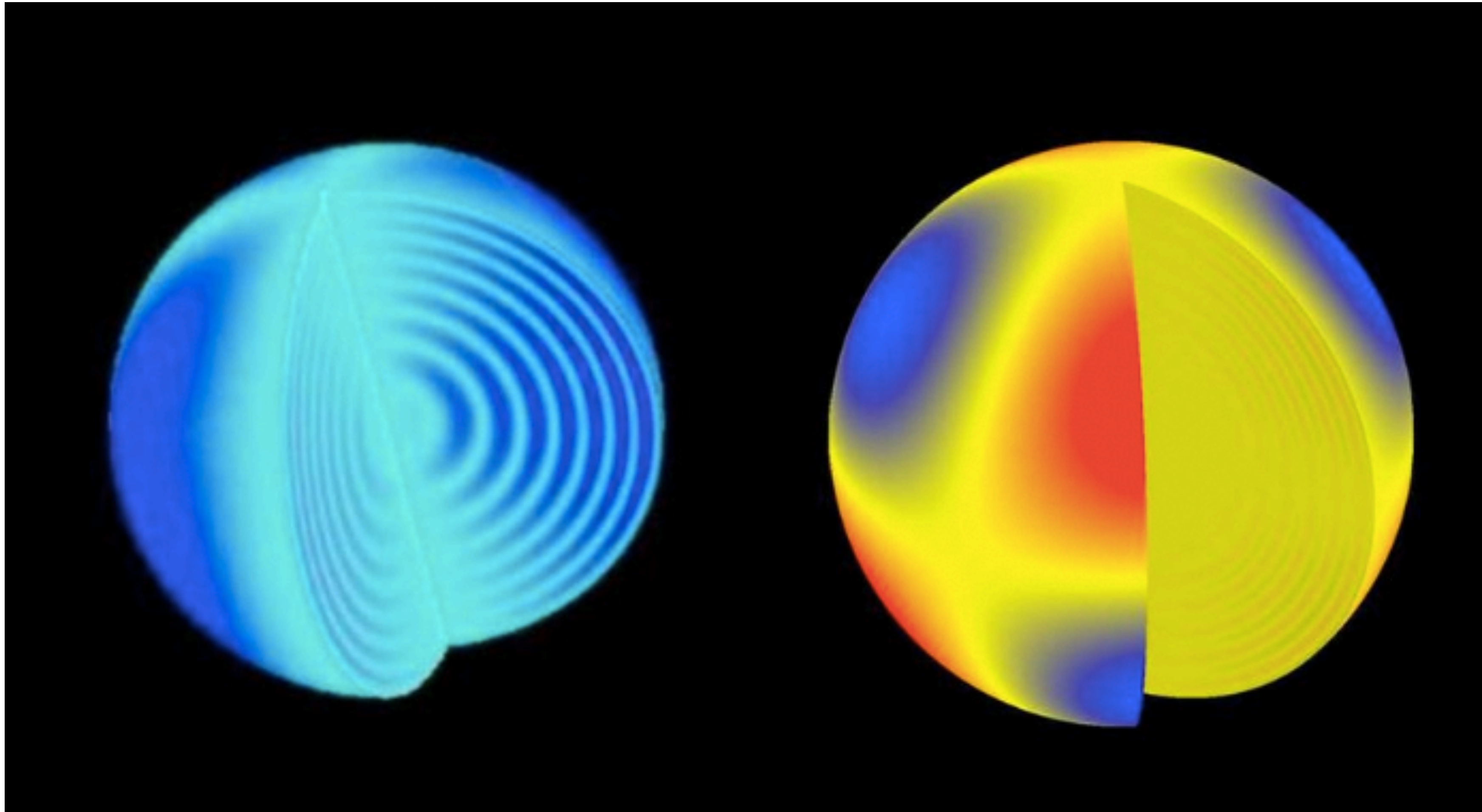
GWs (Inspiral)

Assuming the star is nucleonic constraints can be placed on the isovector/isoscalar parameters



GWs (Inspiral)

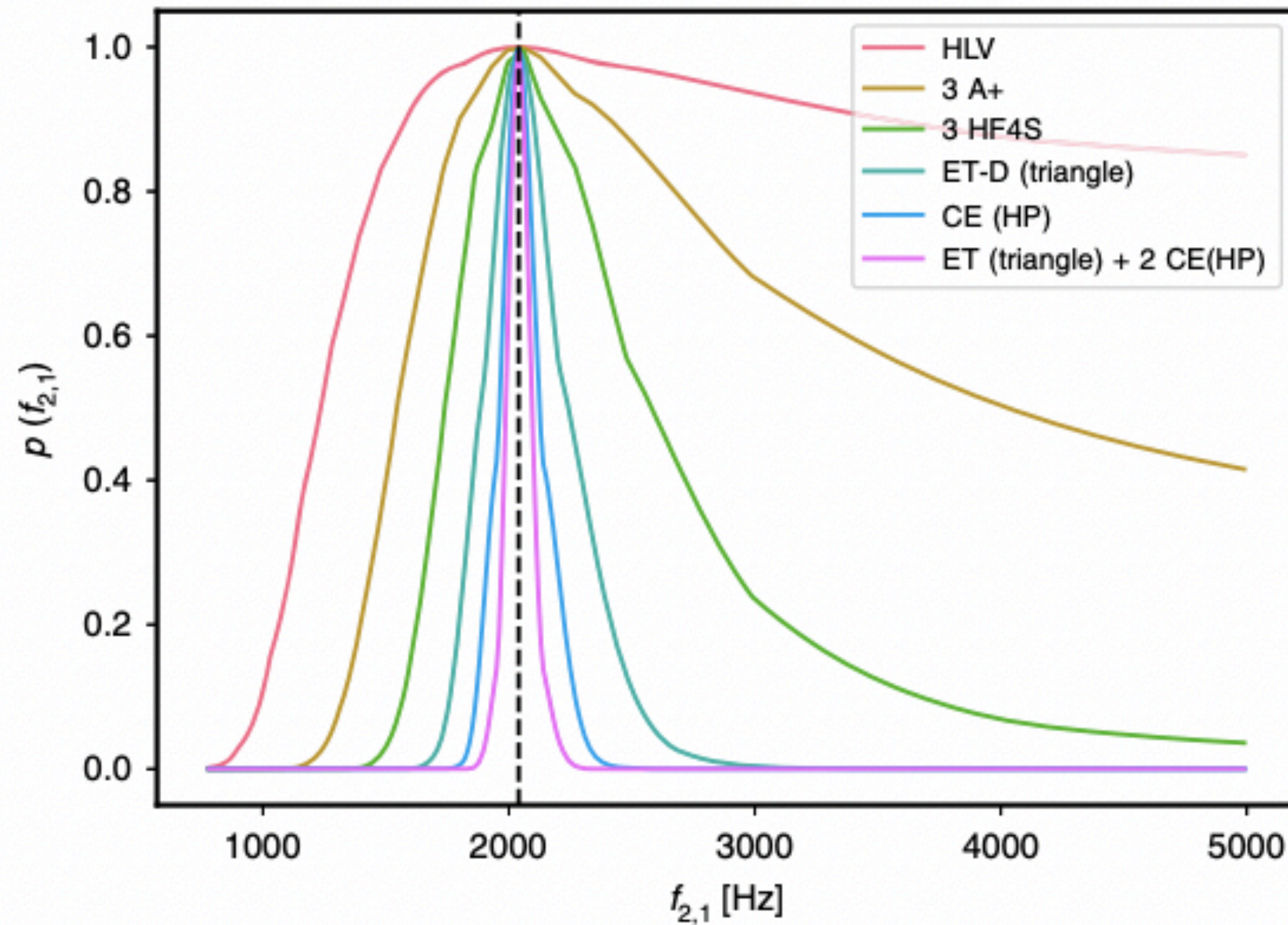
Asteroseismology!



Modes probe the structure where their eigenfunctions are concentrated

GWs (Inspiral)

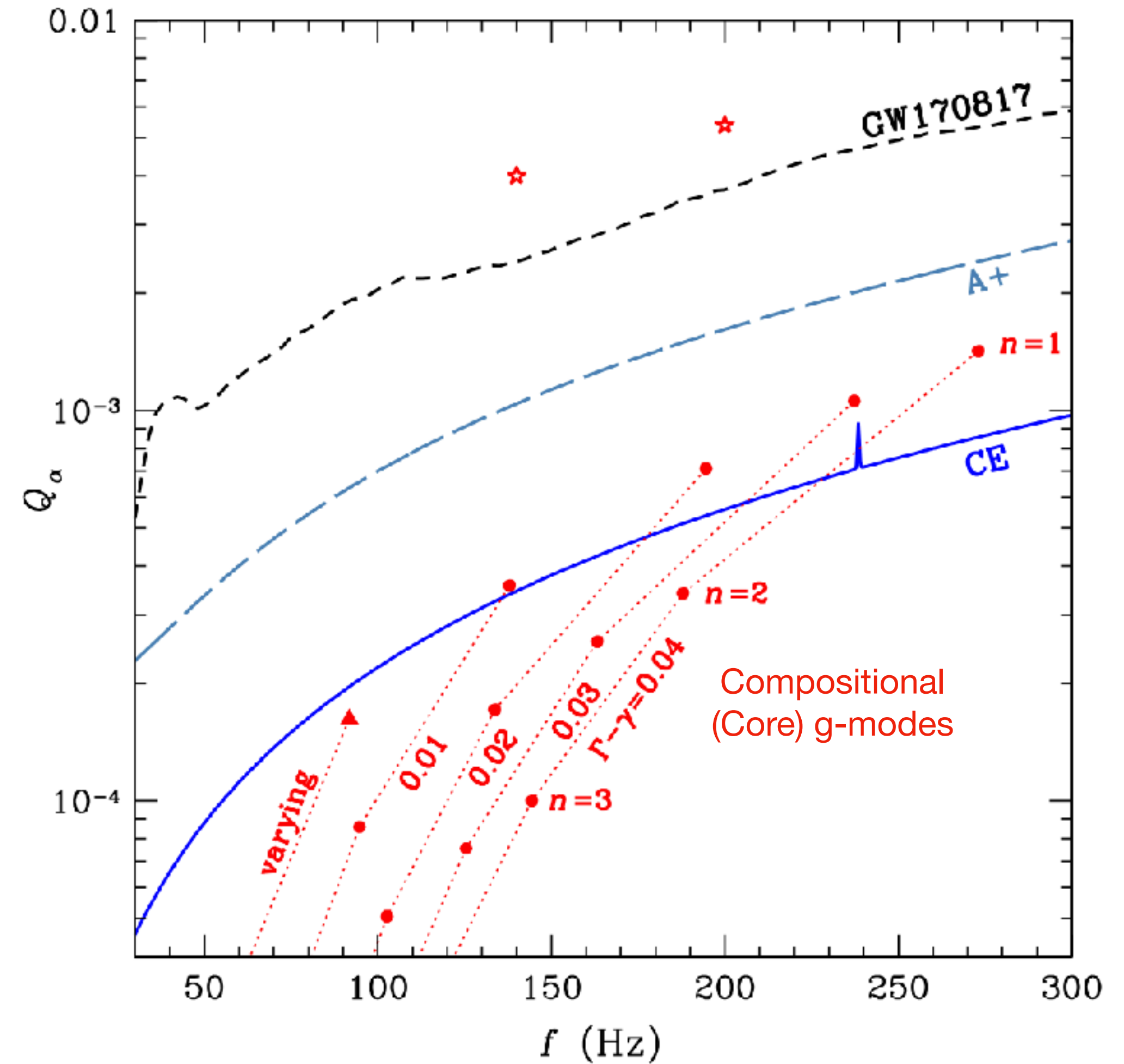
Asteroseismology!



Fundamental modes (same EOS info as Λ)
(non-resonant during inspiral)

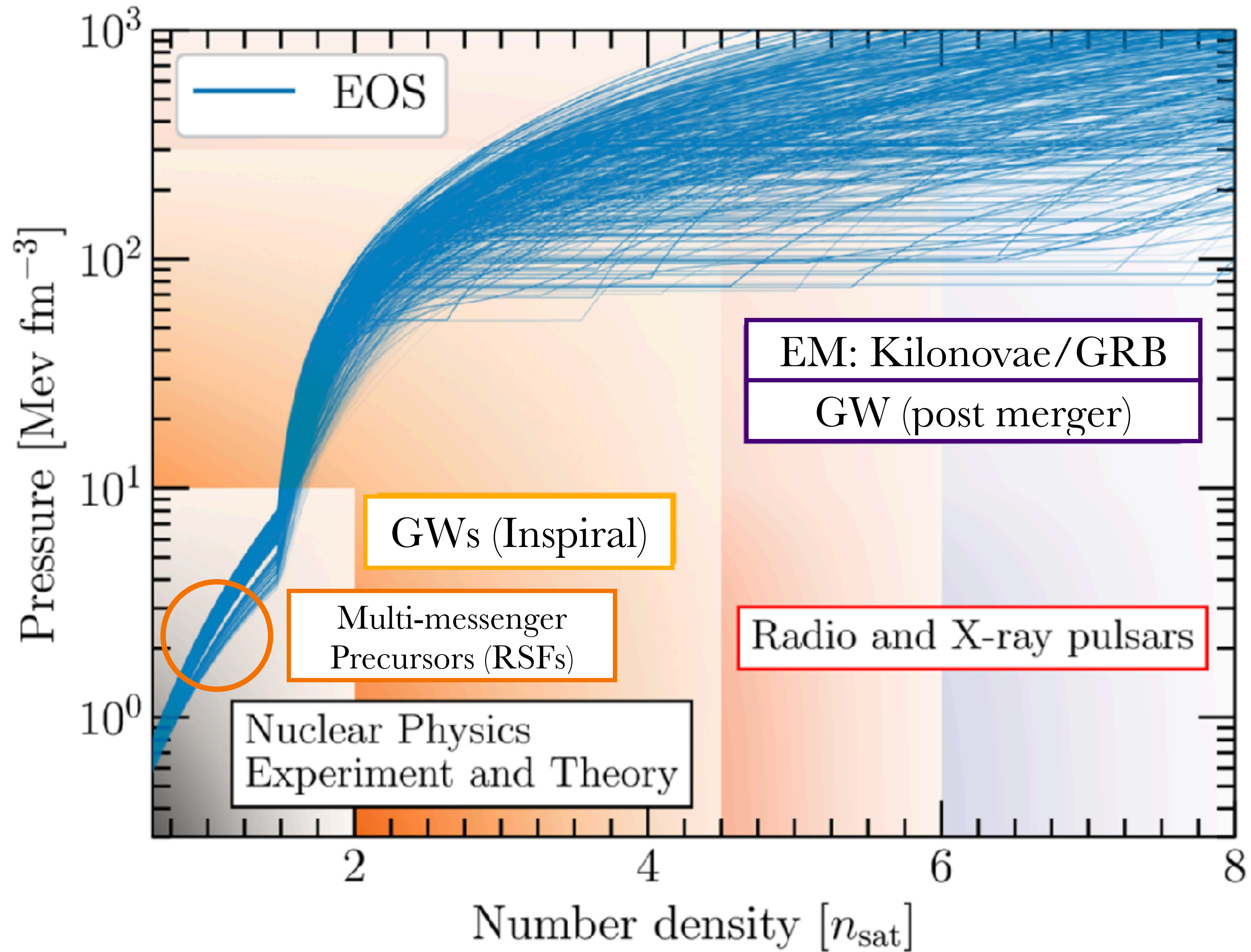
Giant Quadrupole Resonance?

Pratten, Schmidt, & Hinderer (2020) Nature Comm., 11, 2553

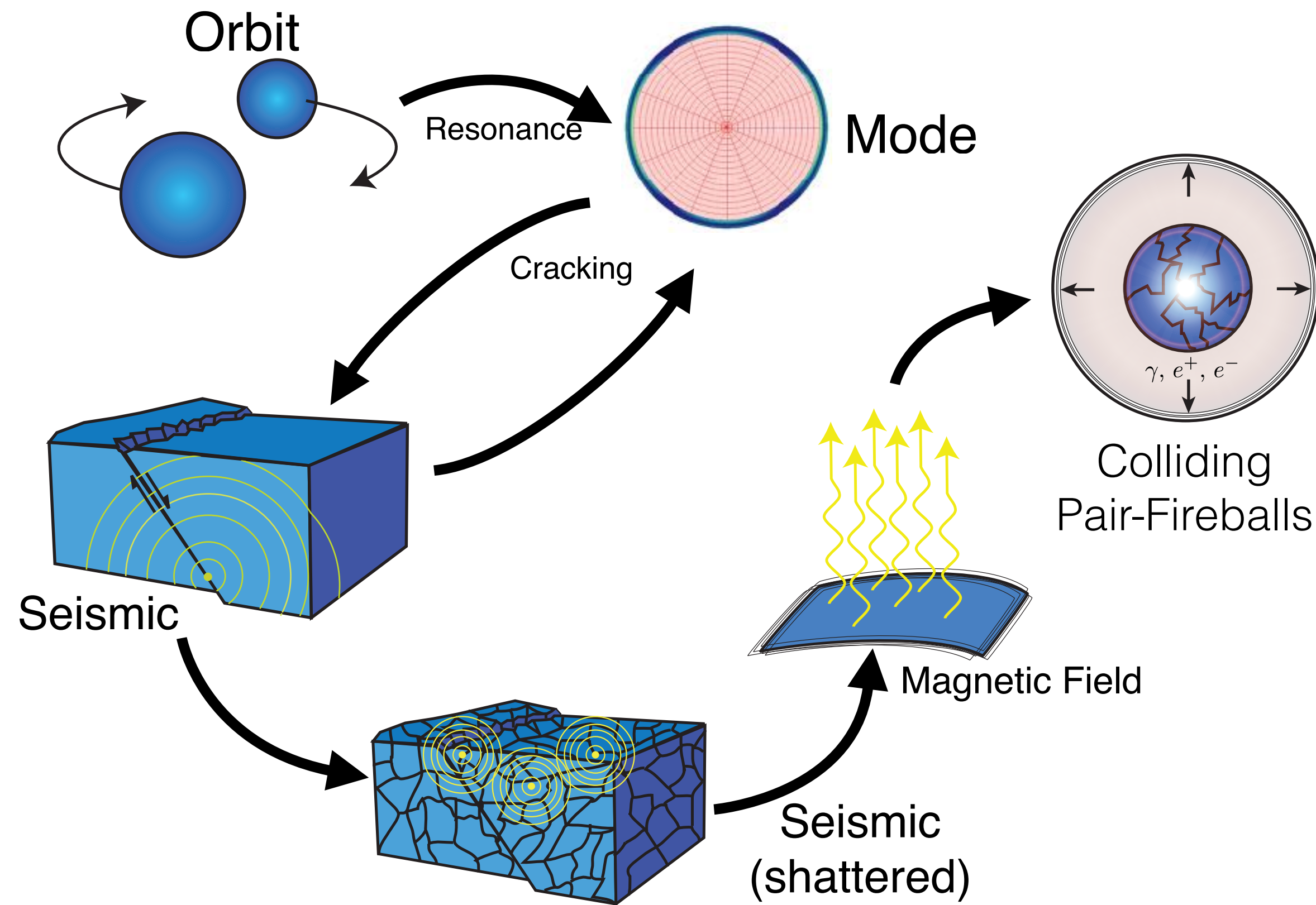


Other asteroseismic modes
(resonant during inspiral)

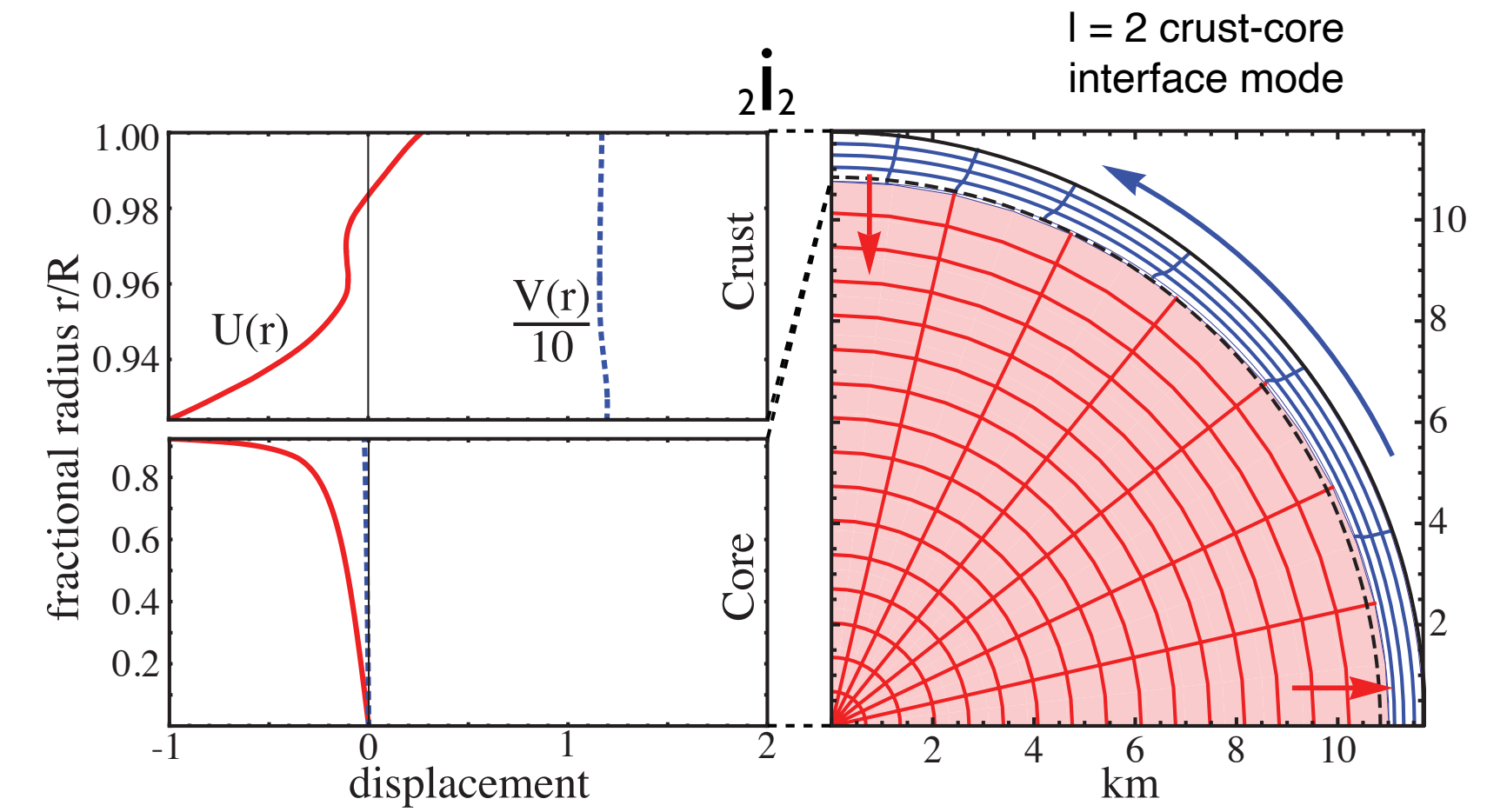
Ho & Andersson (2023), PRD 108, 043003



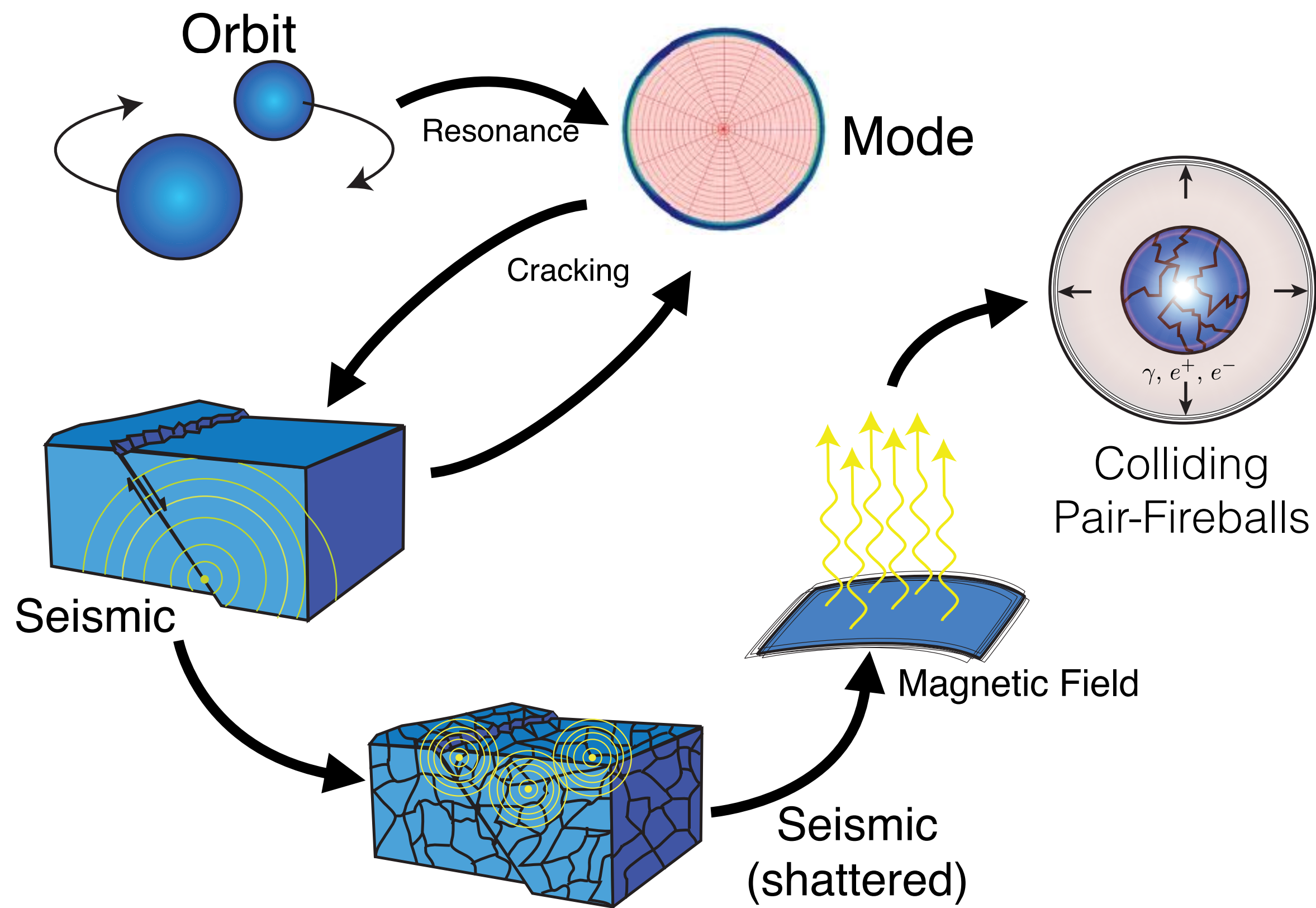
Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)



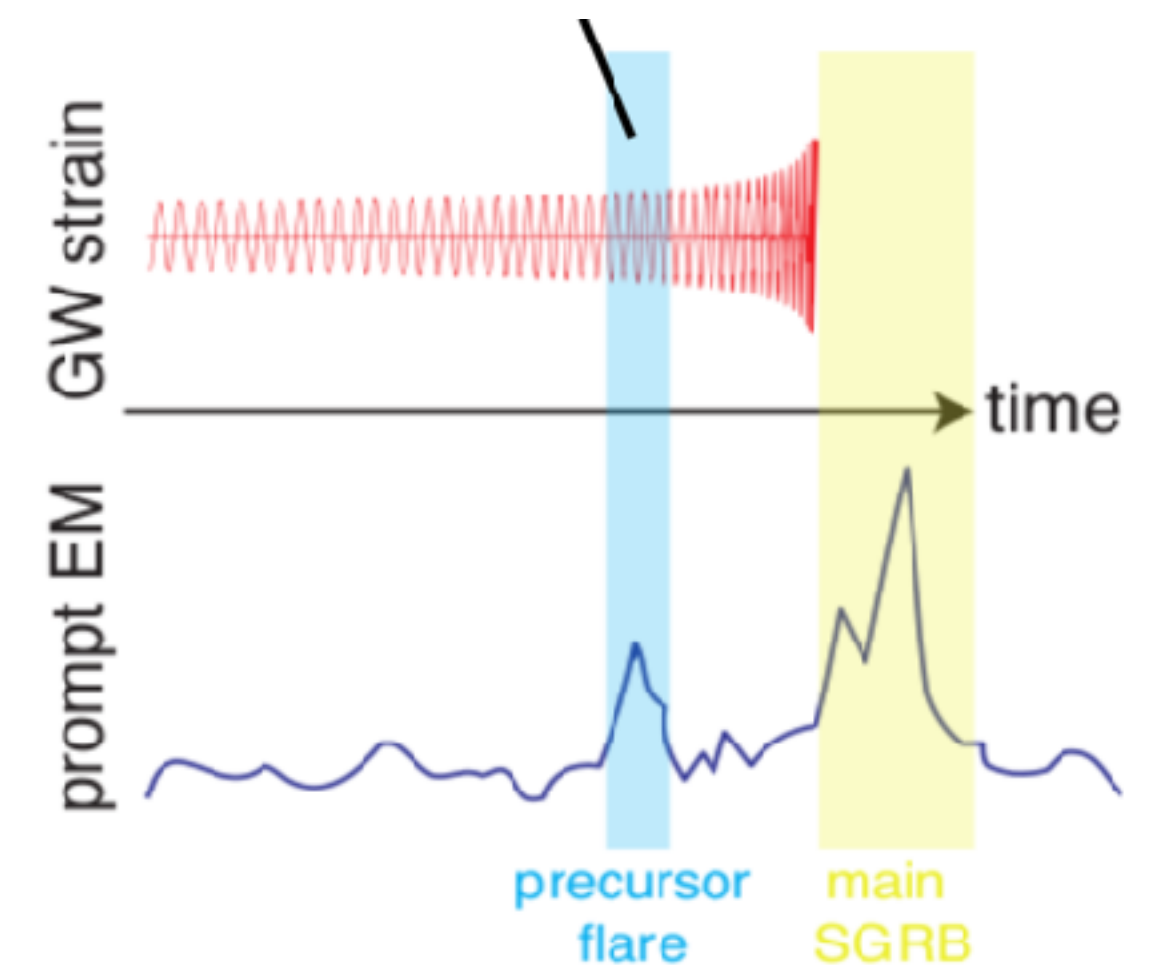
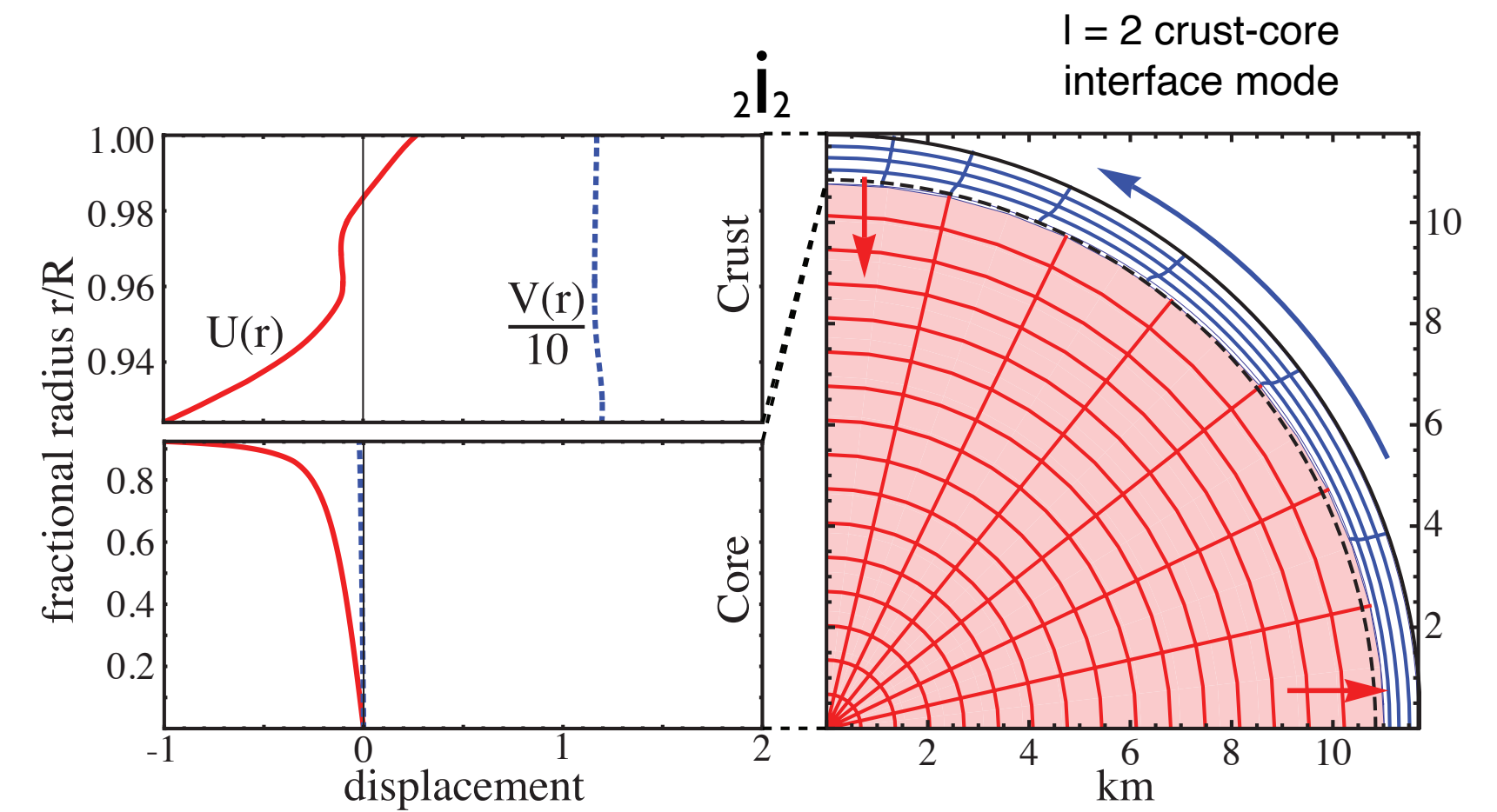
Pygmy Quadrupole Resonance?



Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)



Pygmy Quadrupole Resonance?

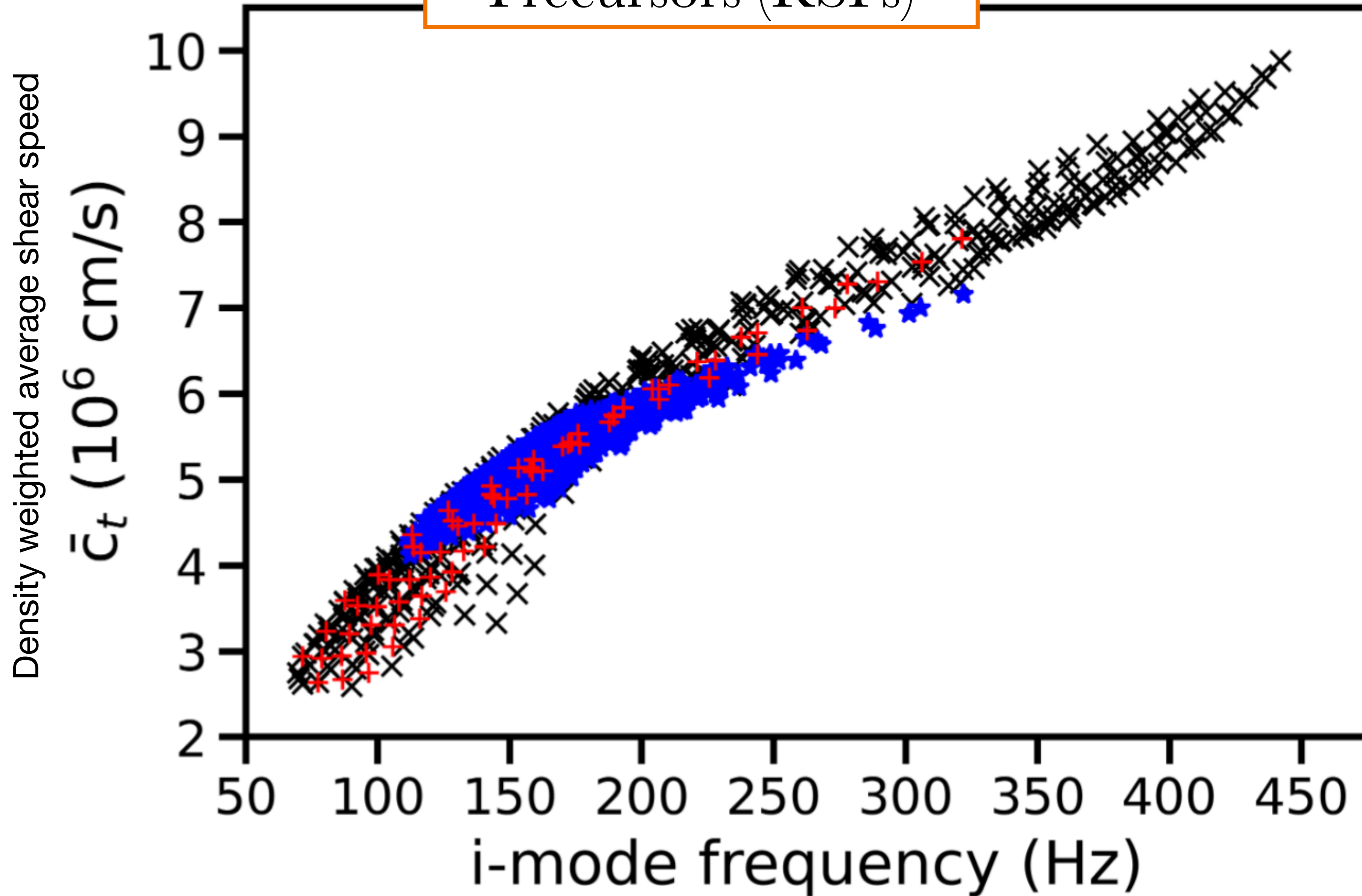


DT, et al. (2012) PRL 108, 011102

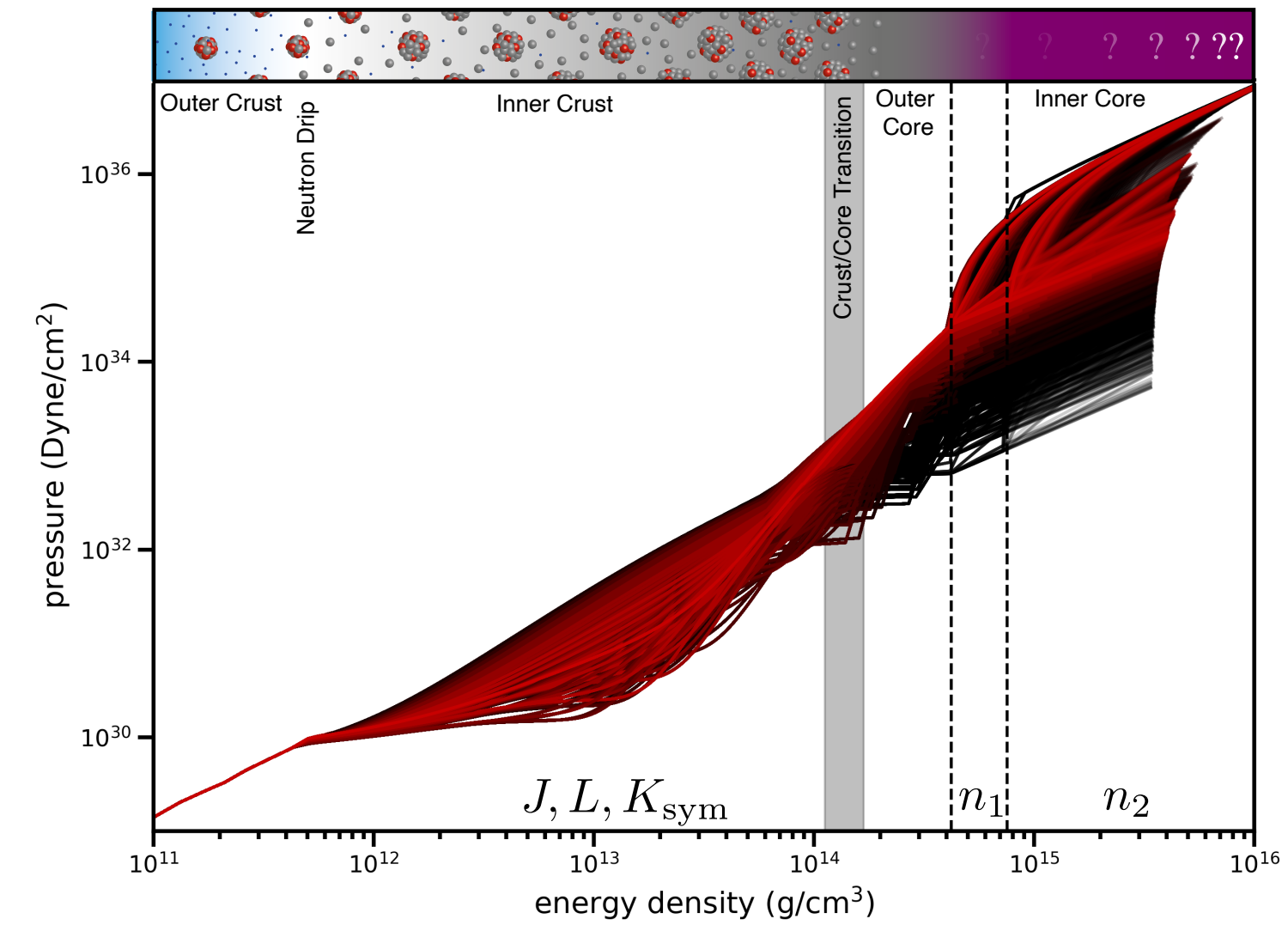
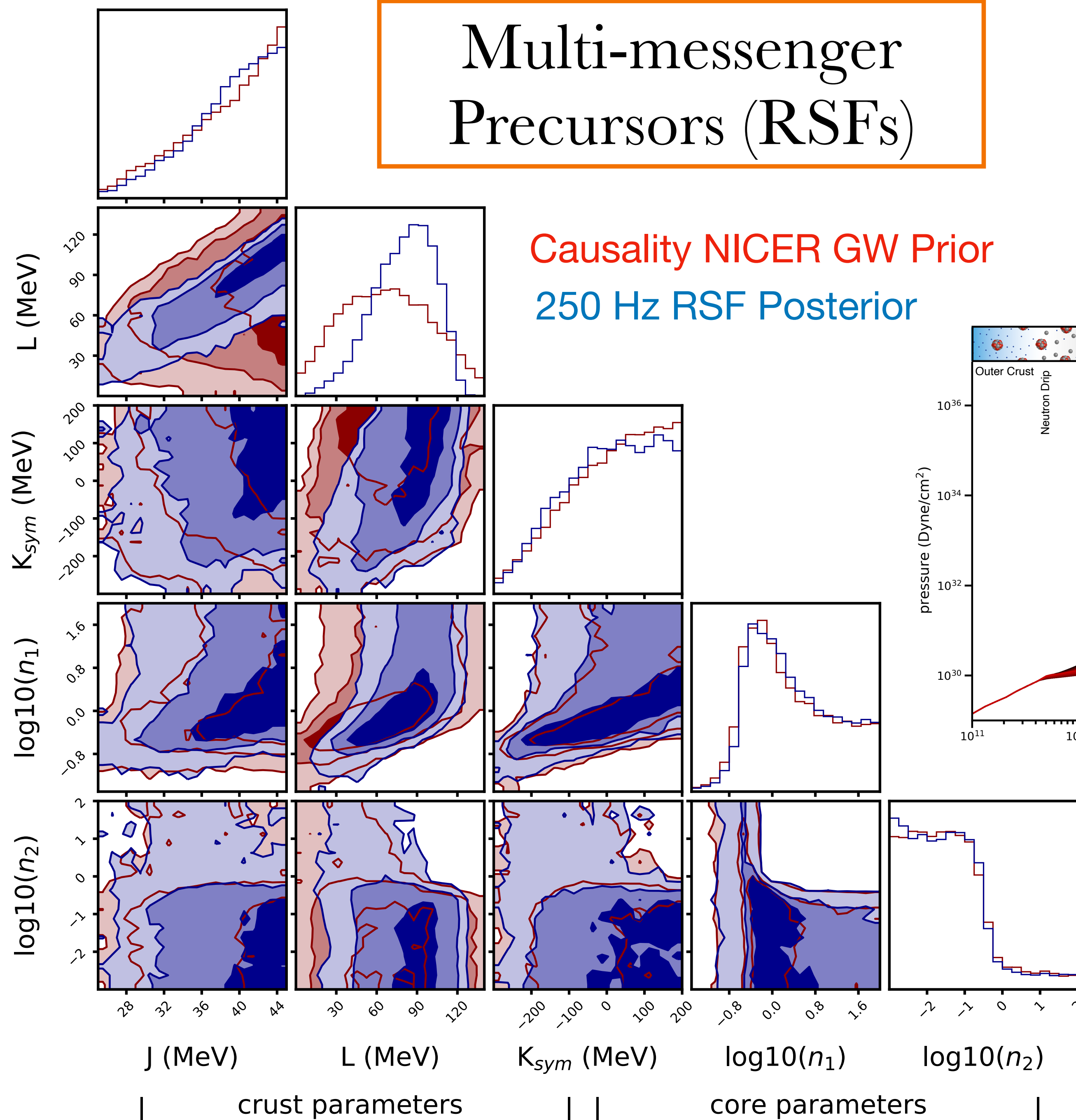
DT (2013) ApJ 777, 103

Neill, DT, Van Eerten, Ryan, & Newton (2022) MNRAS, 514, 4

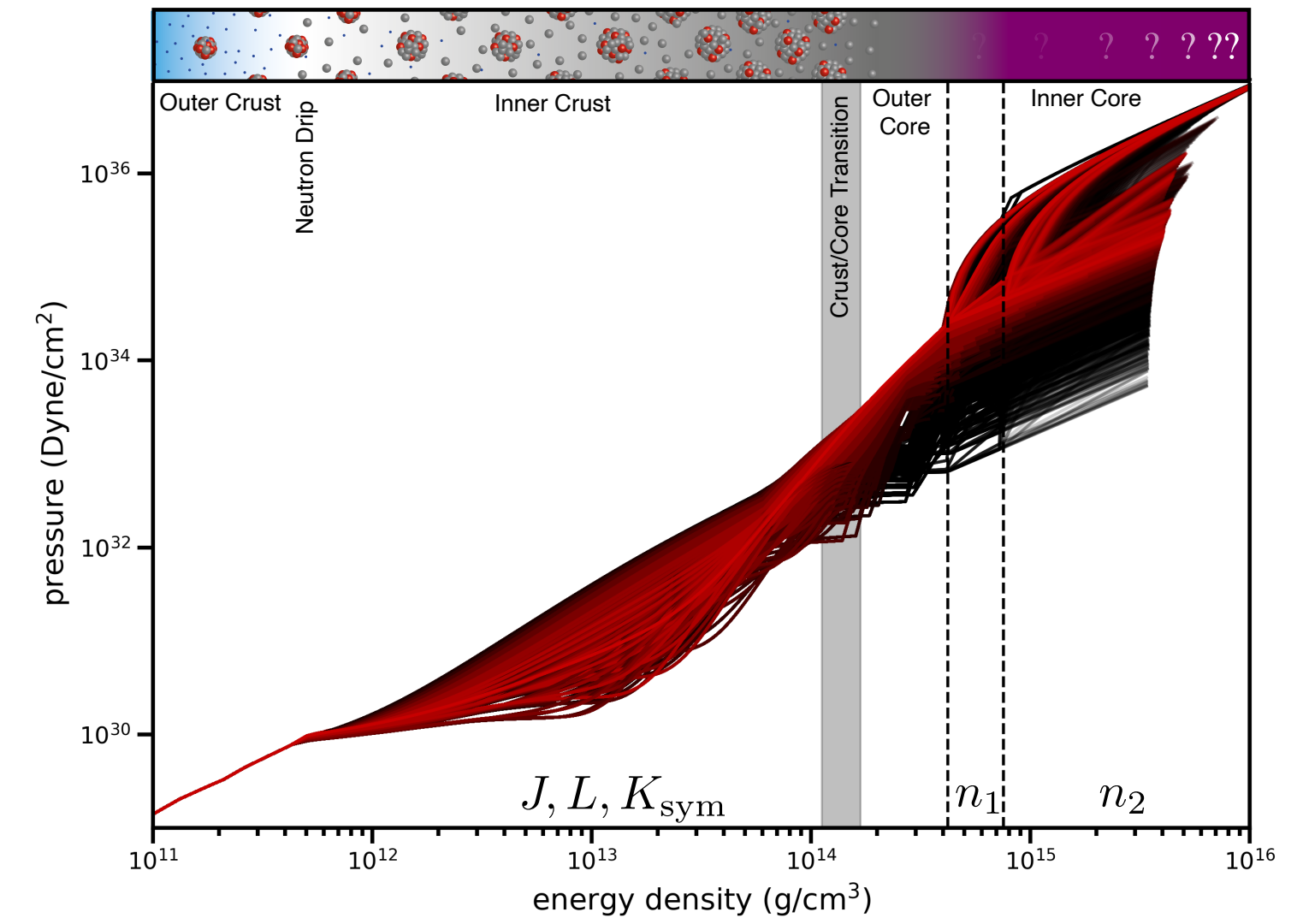
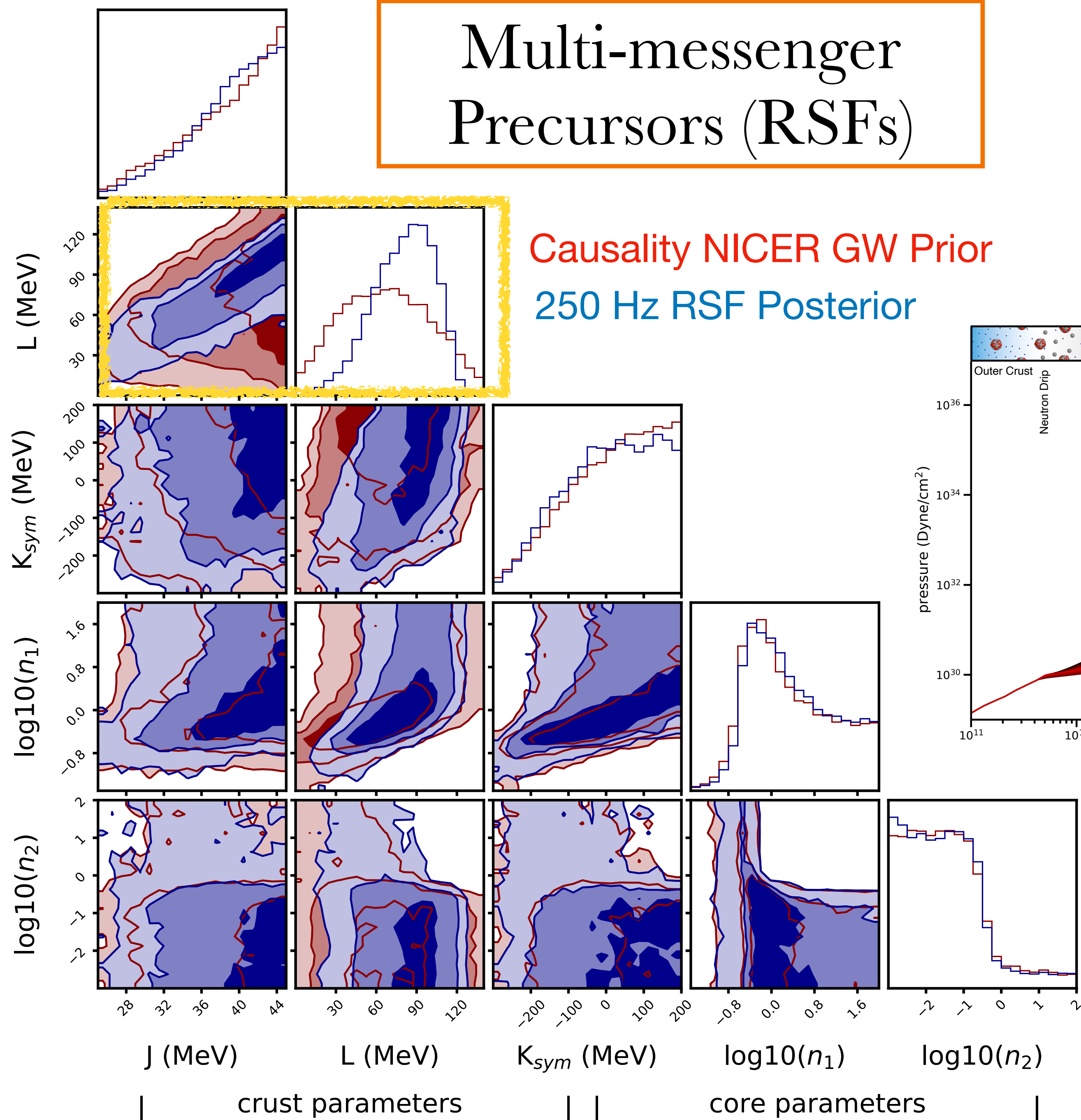
Multi-messenger
Precursors (RSFs)



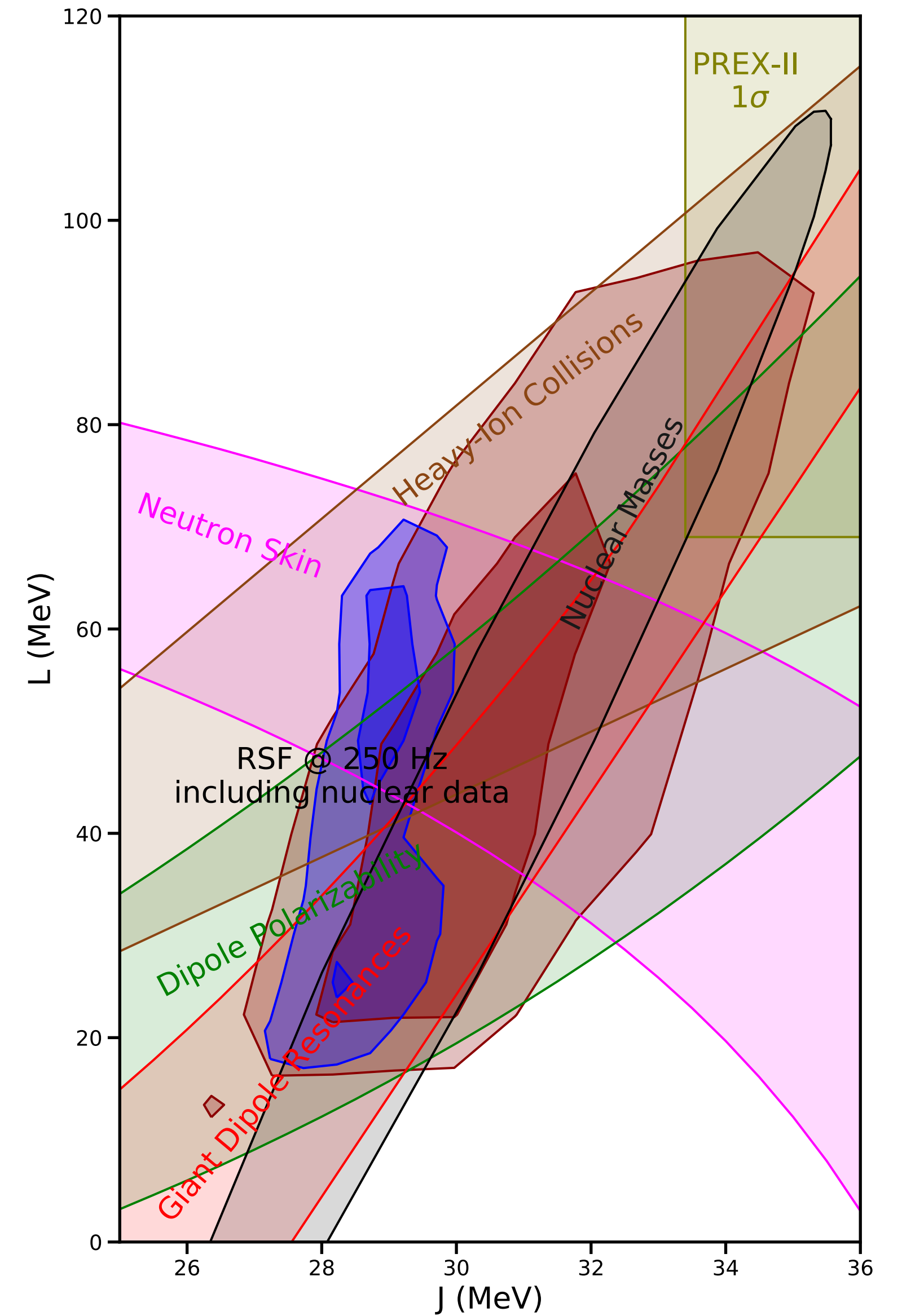
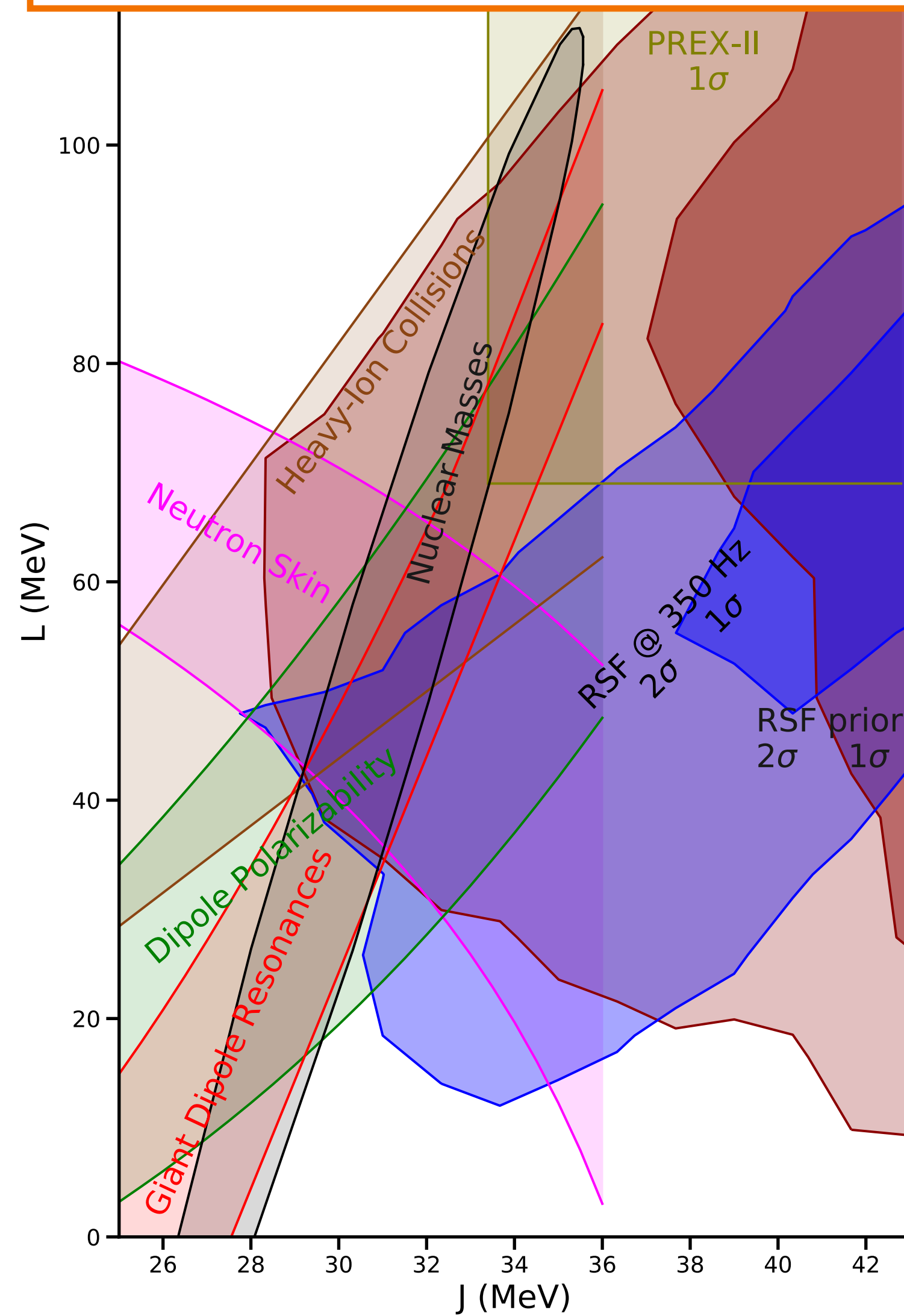
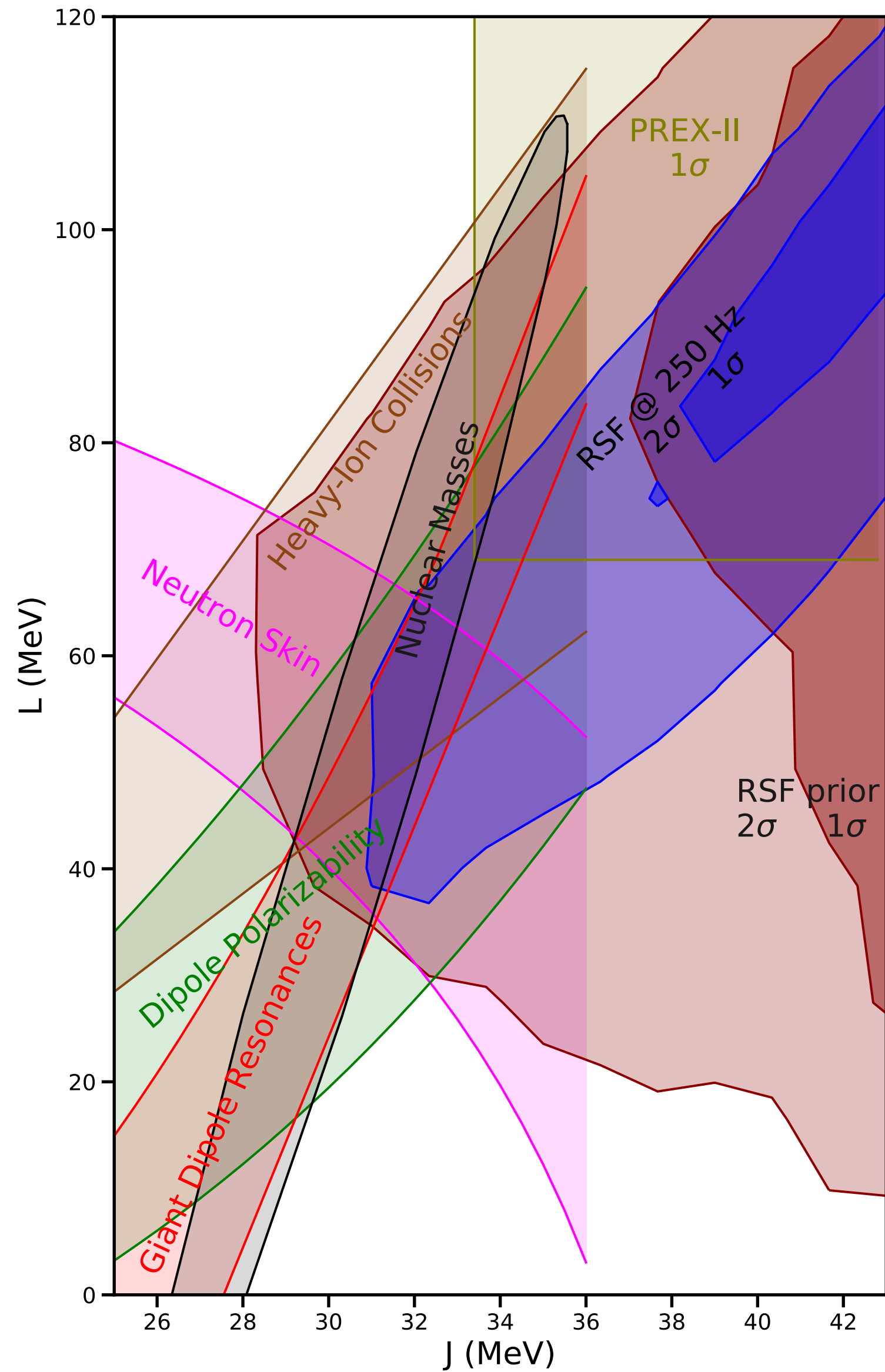
Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)



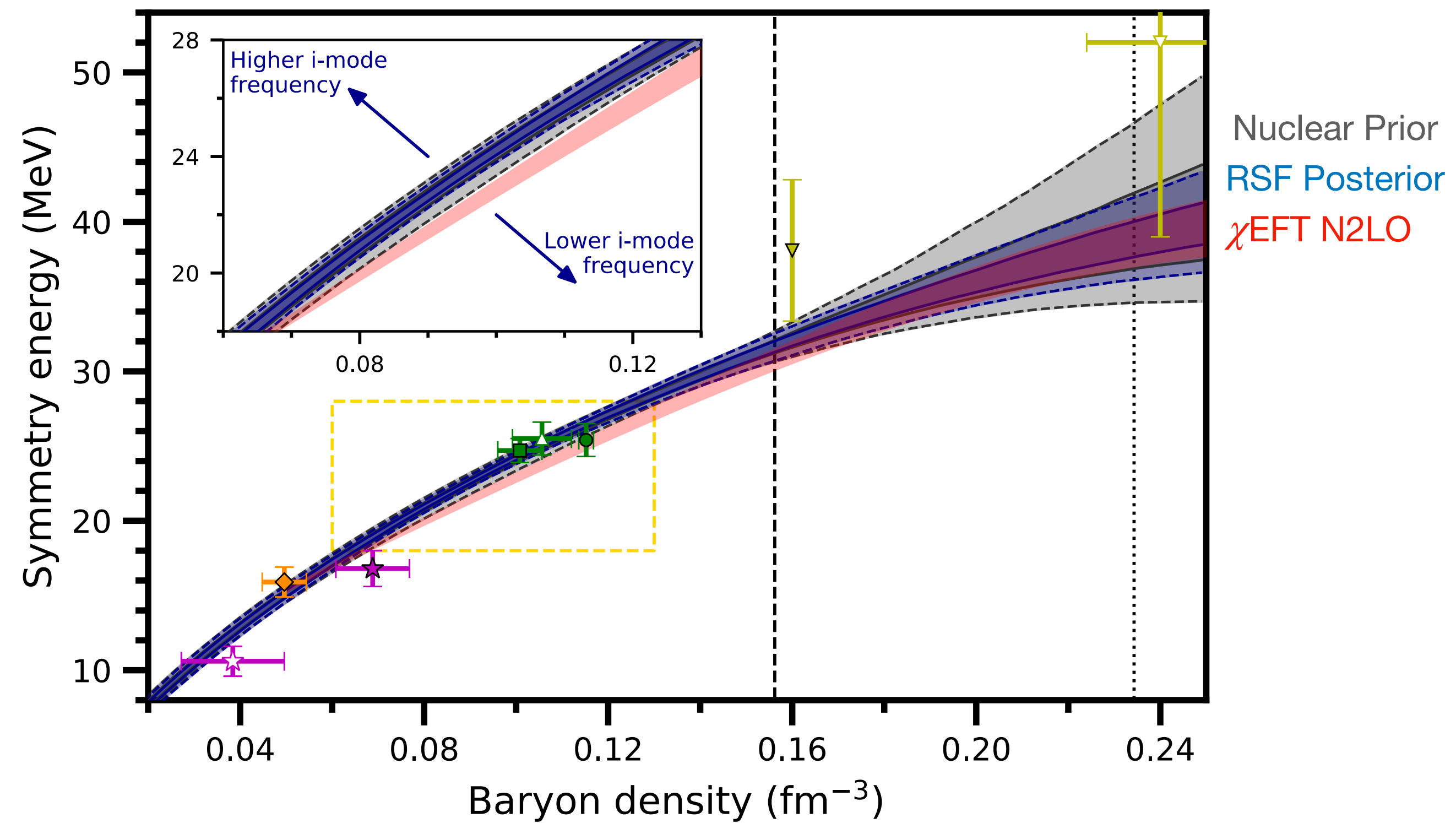
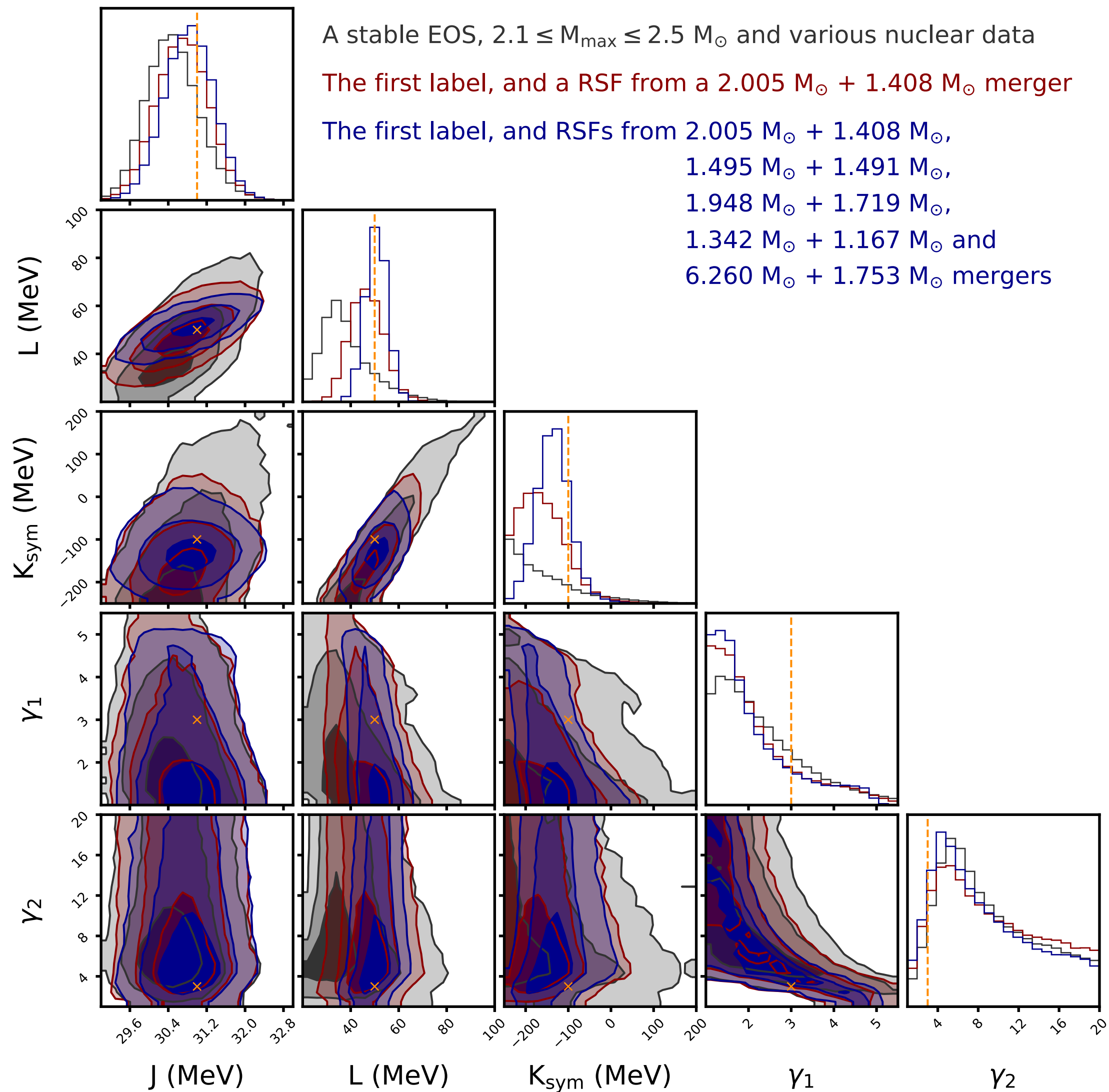
Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)



Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)

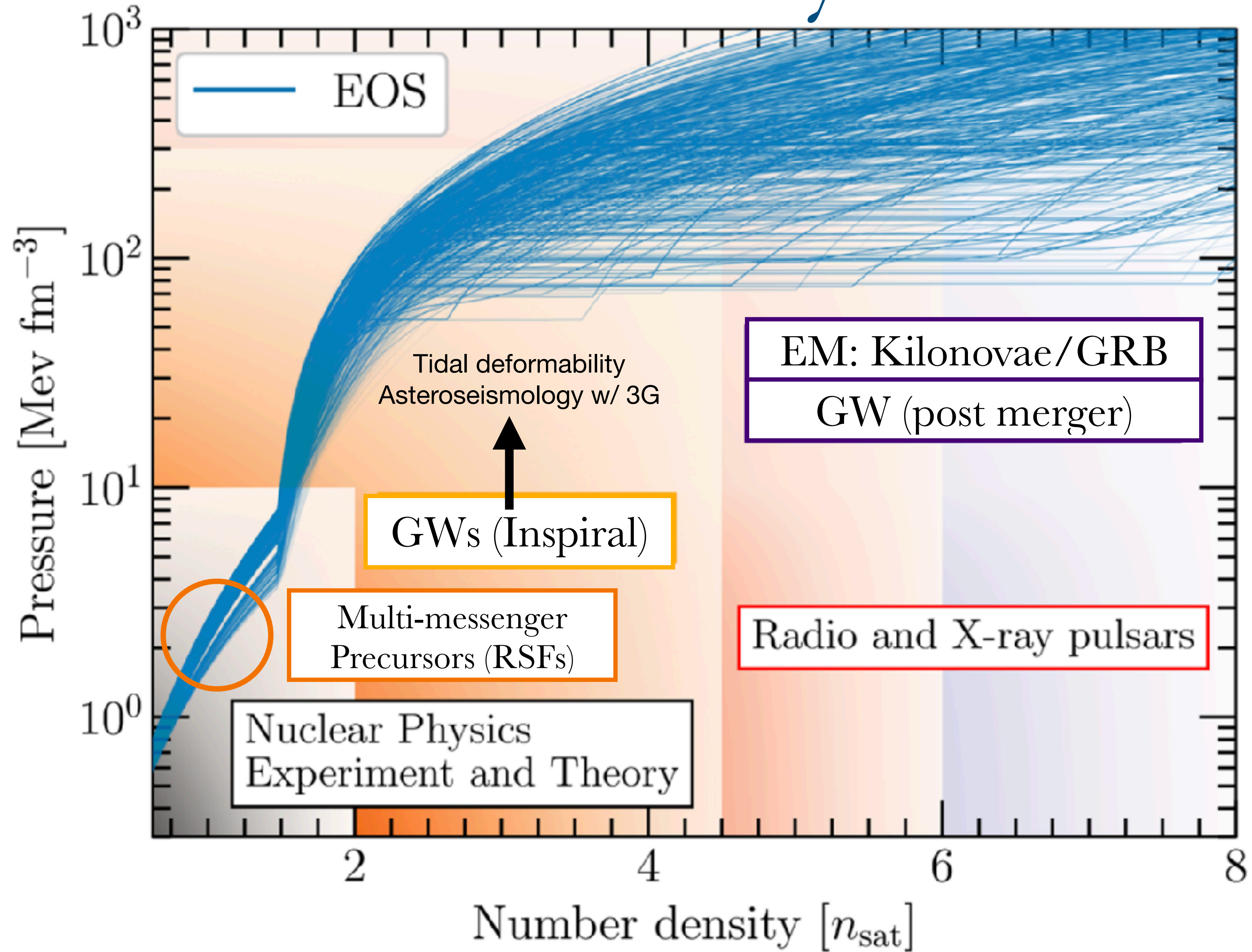


Multi-messenger Precursors (RSFs)

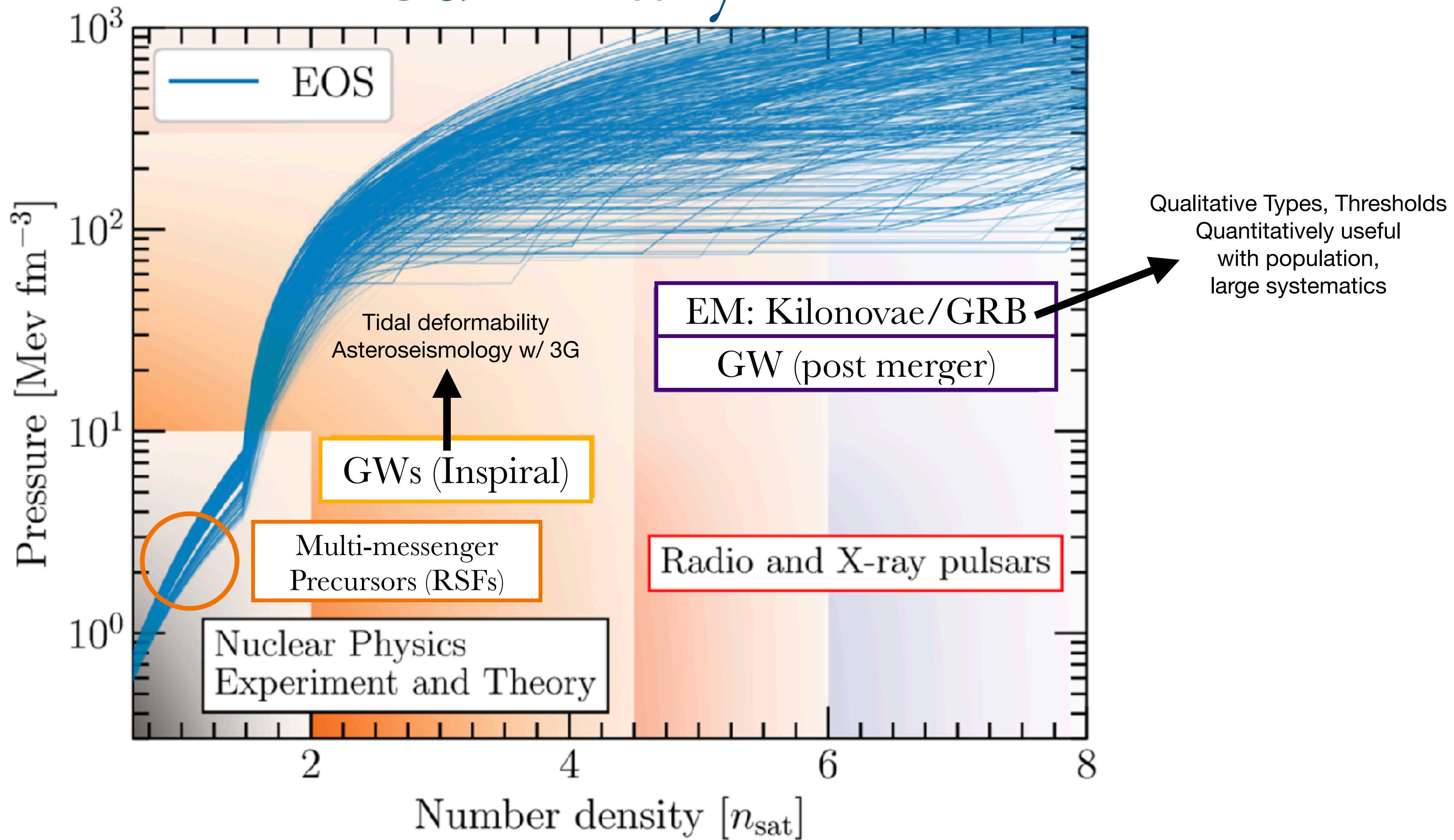


See talk by Duncan Neill on Thursday

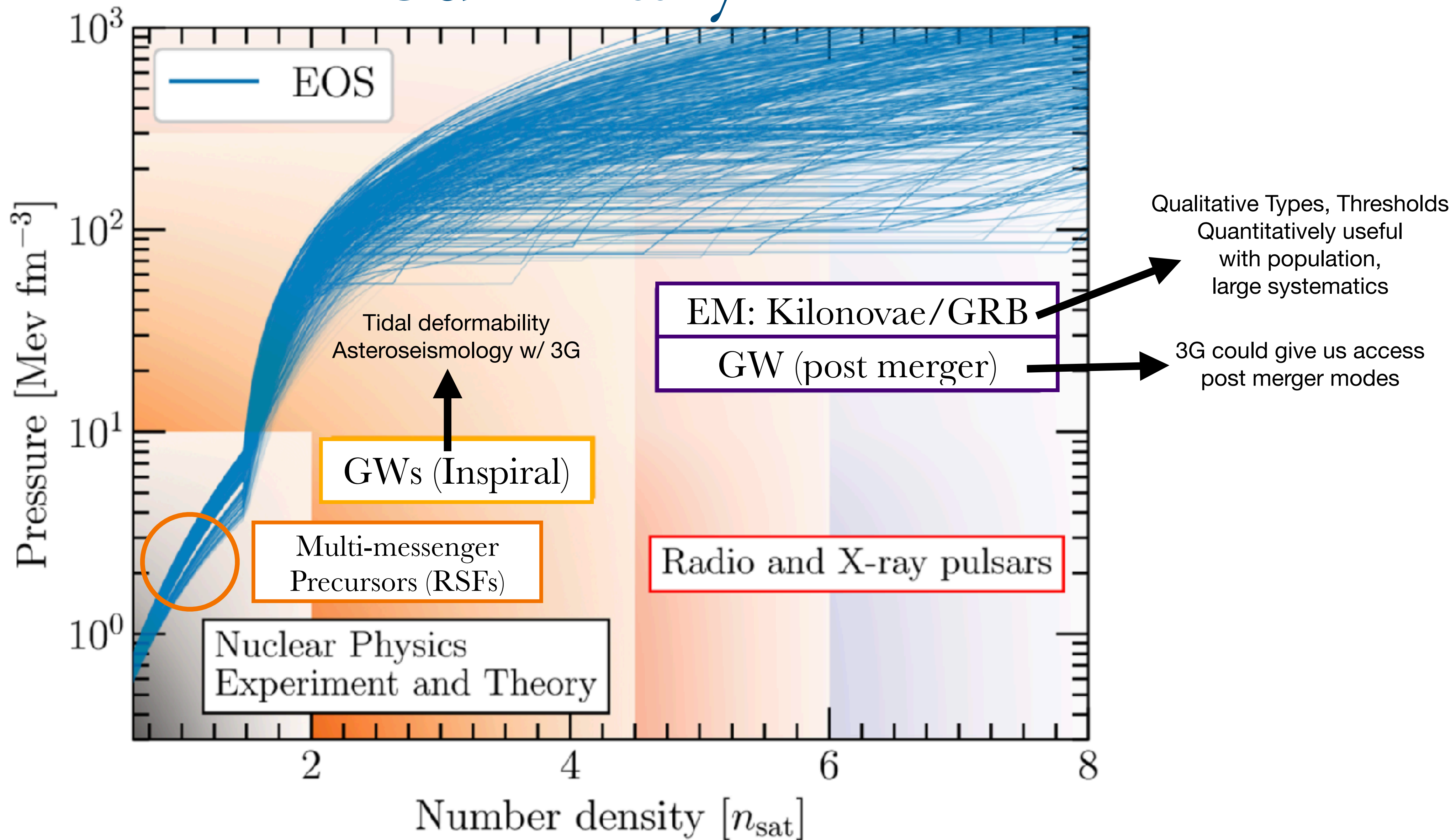
Summary



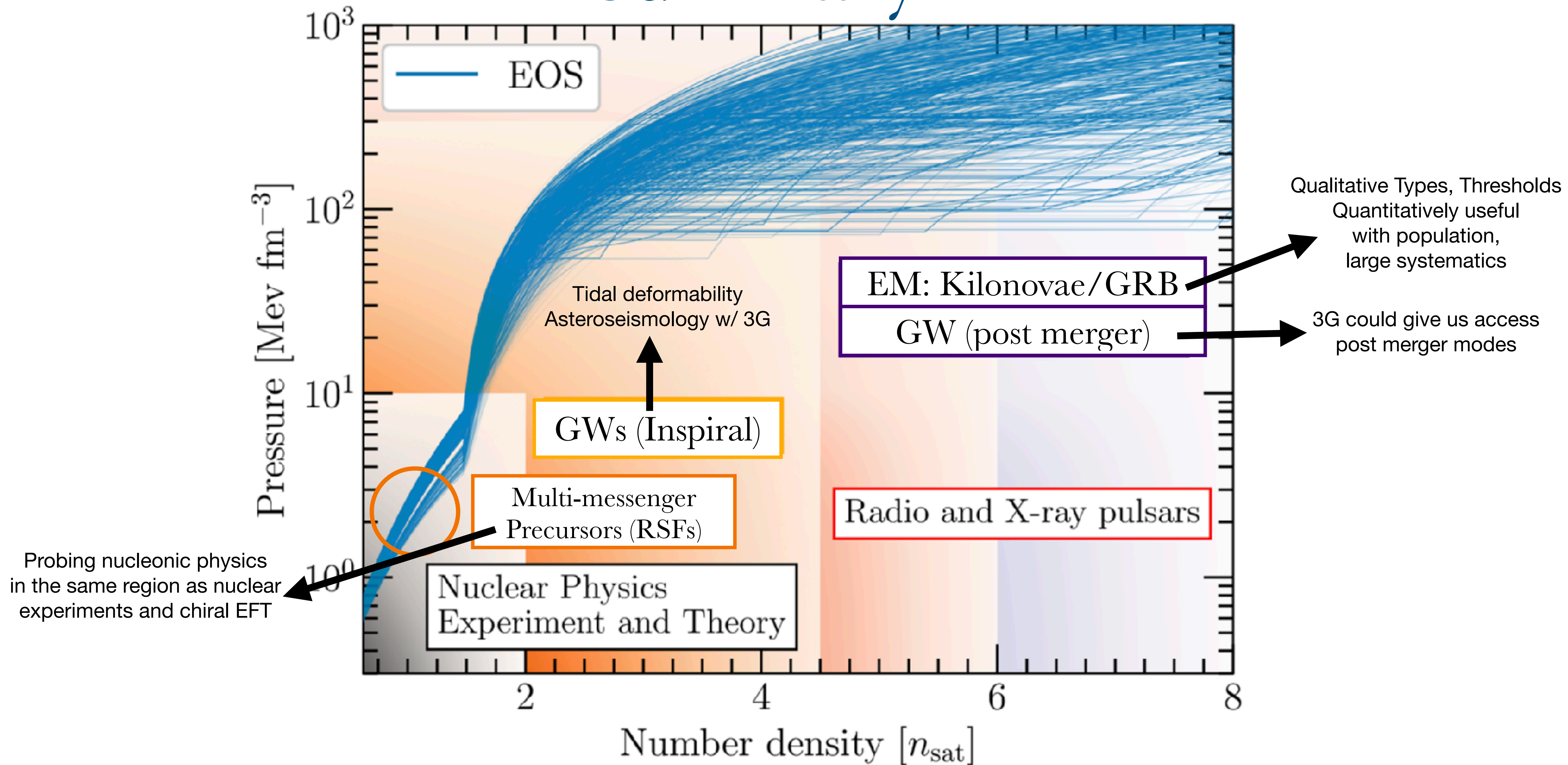
Summary



Summary



Summary



Advertisements:



Observables & Metadata Database

COMING SOON!



eXtreme Matter in eXtreme Stars

Lorentz Center, Netherlands

Sept 23-27, 2024