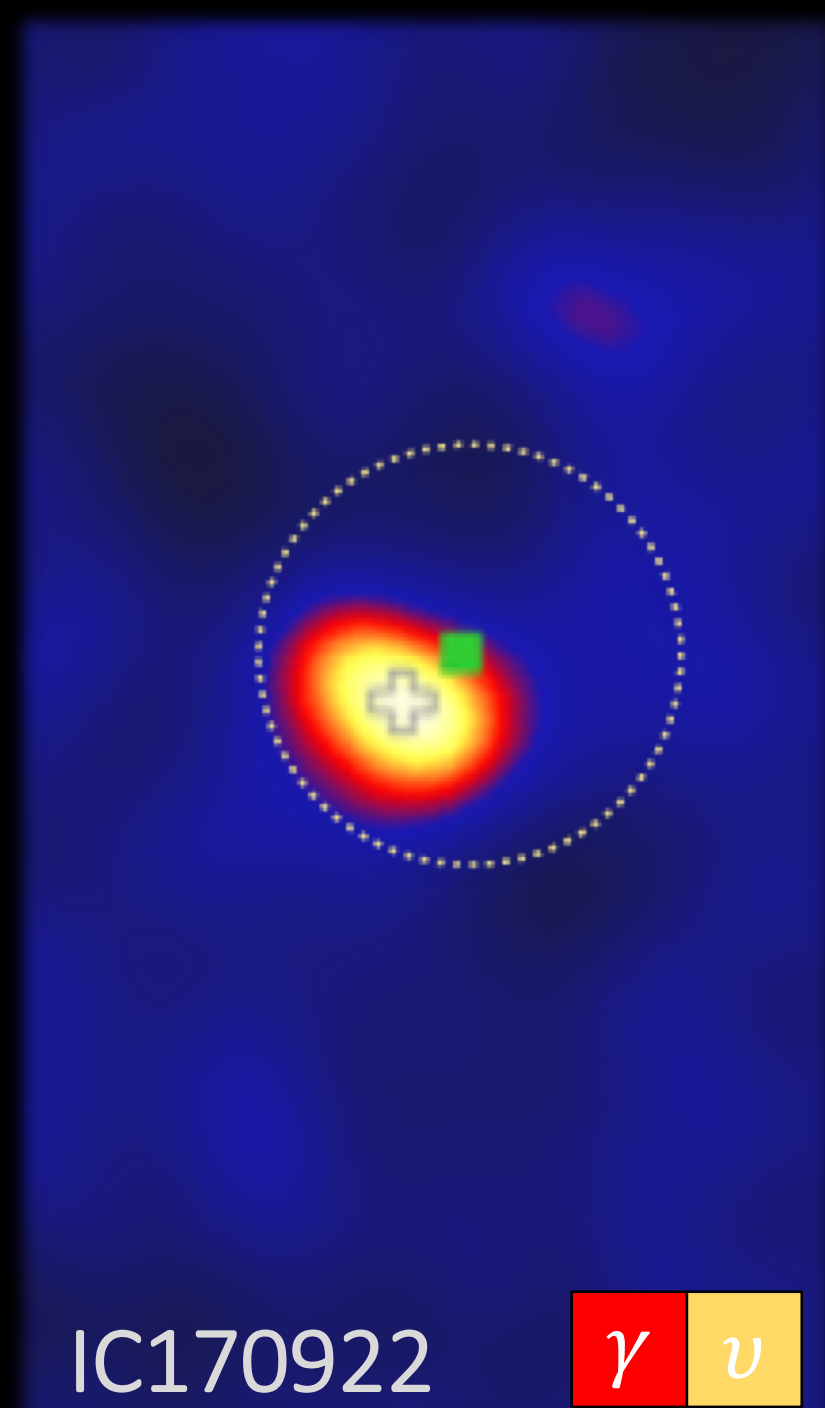
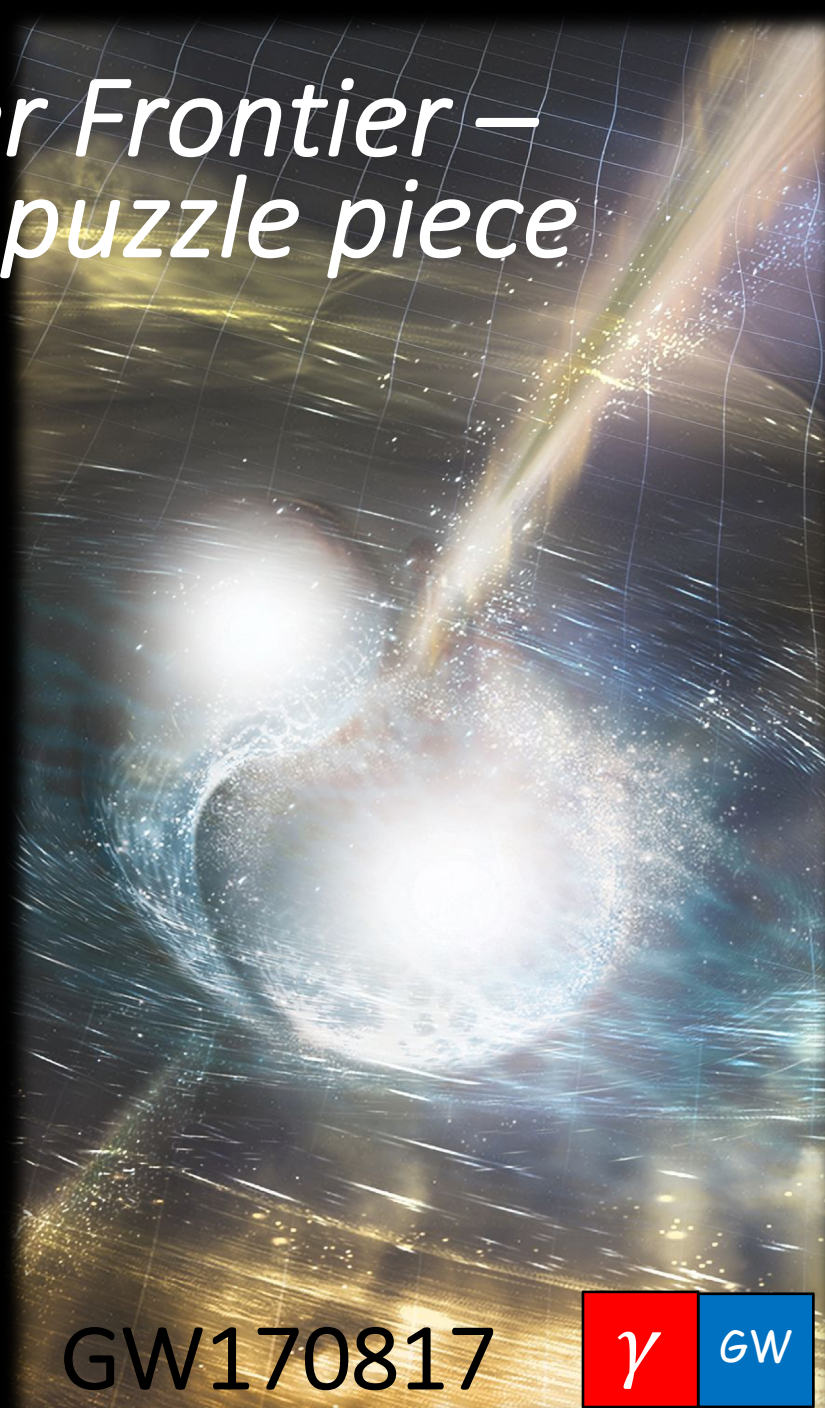


Multi-messenger Astrophysics with Gravitational waves: surprises so far

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University of Florida

UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA

Multimessenger Frontier – the last missing puzzle piece



Multimessenger astrophysics

Gravitational waves:

- Compact object formation / evolution

EM radiation:

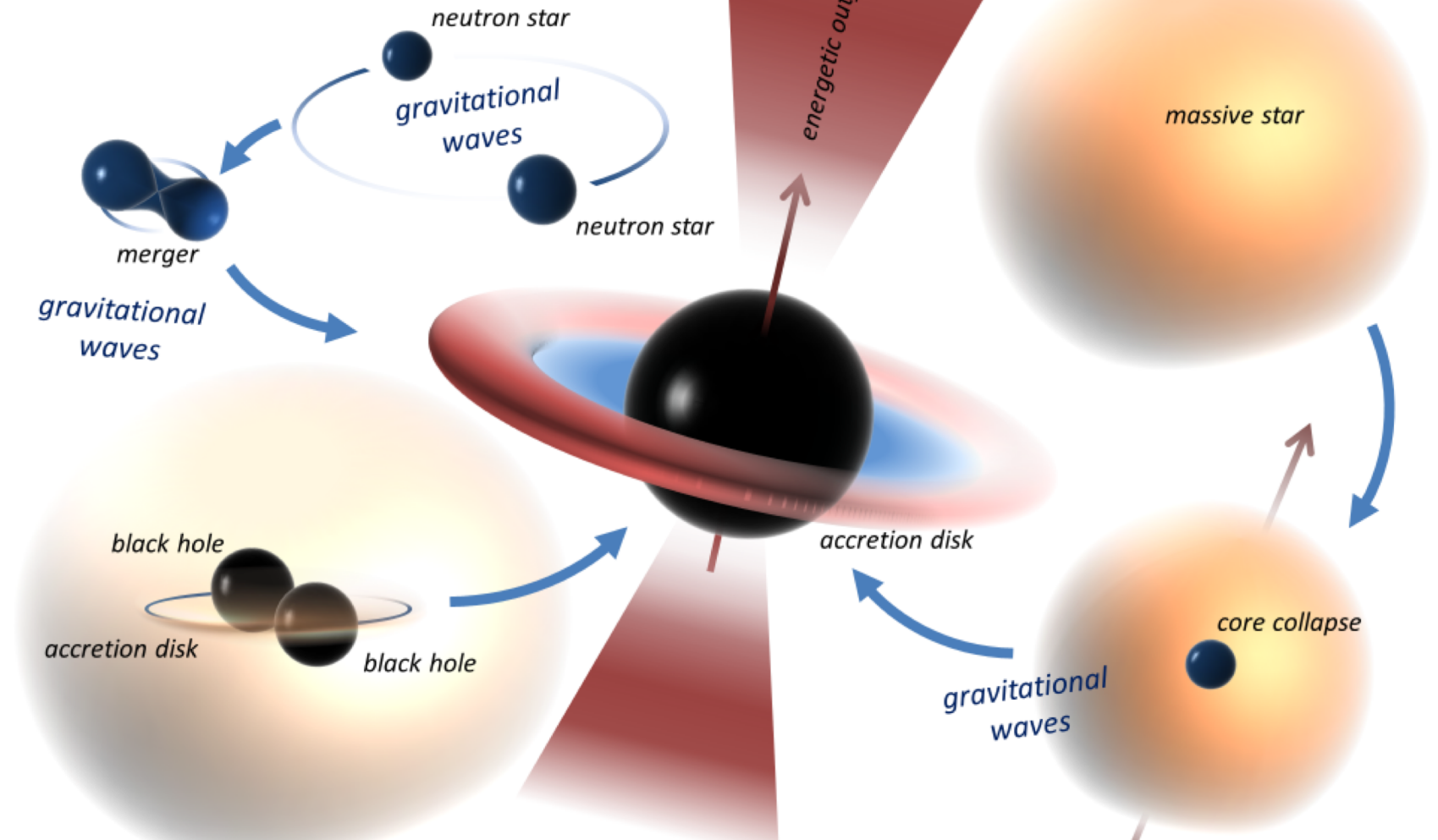
- Particle acceleration
- Environment

Neutrinos:

- Stellar core / structure
- Particle acceleration

Cosmic rays:

- Particle acceleration
- Environment



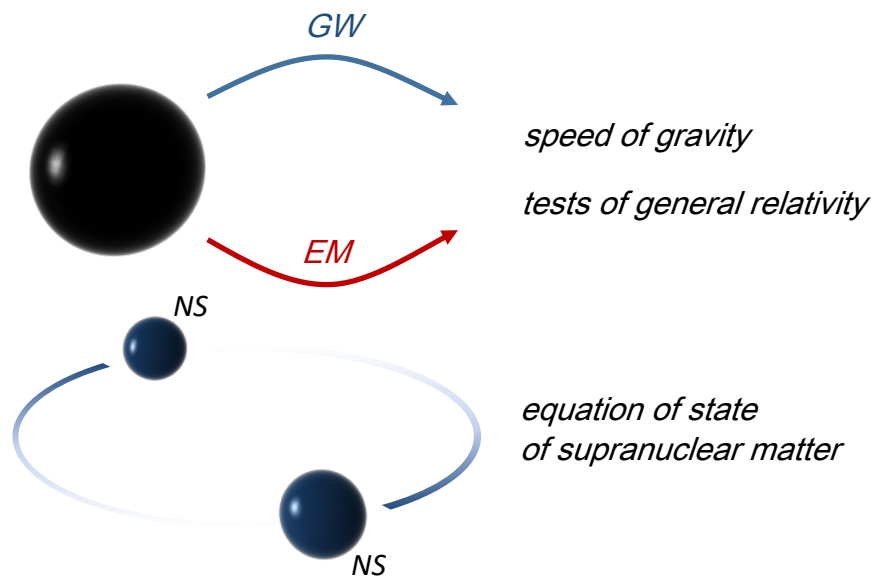
Powerful transients:

1. compact binary merger
2. stellar core collapse

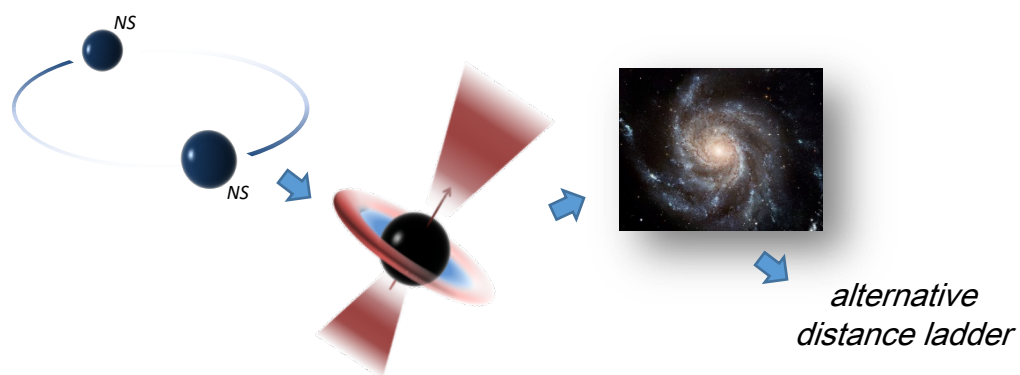
Goals:

1. Learn more
2. Detect more

Fundamental physics

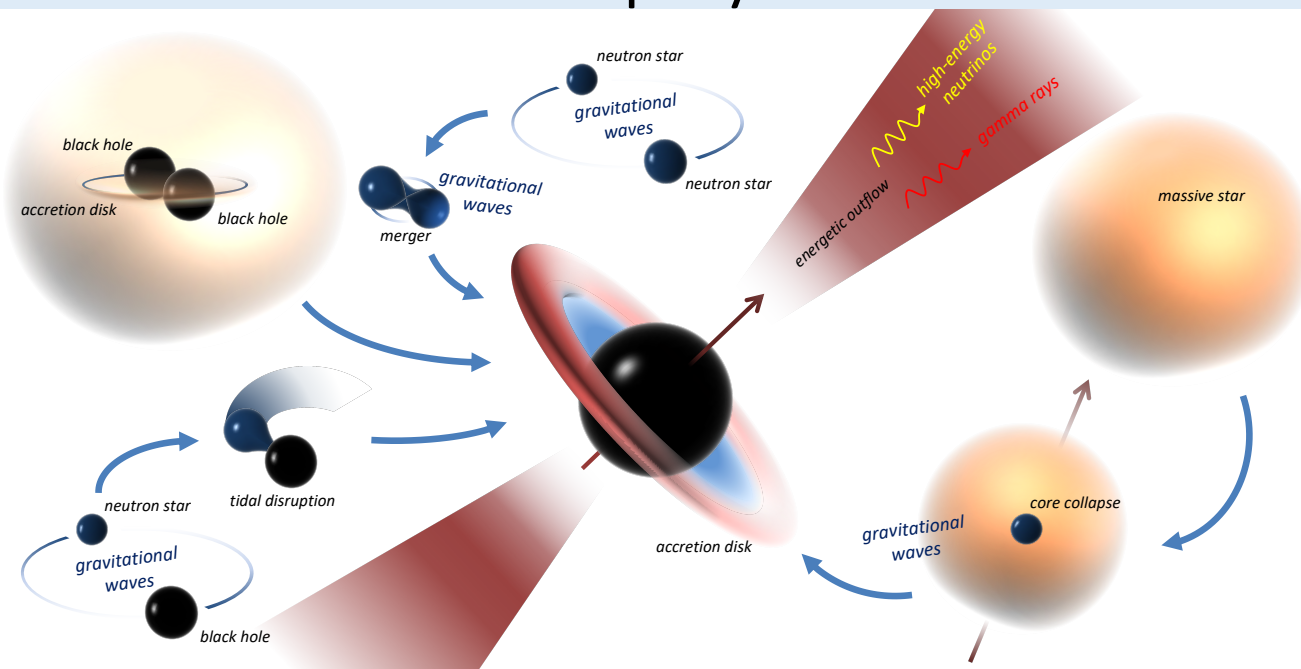


Cosmology



Science targets

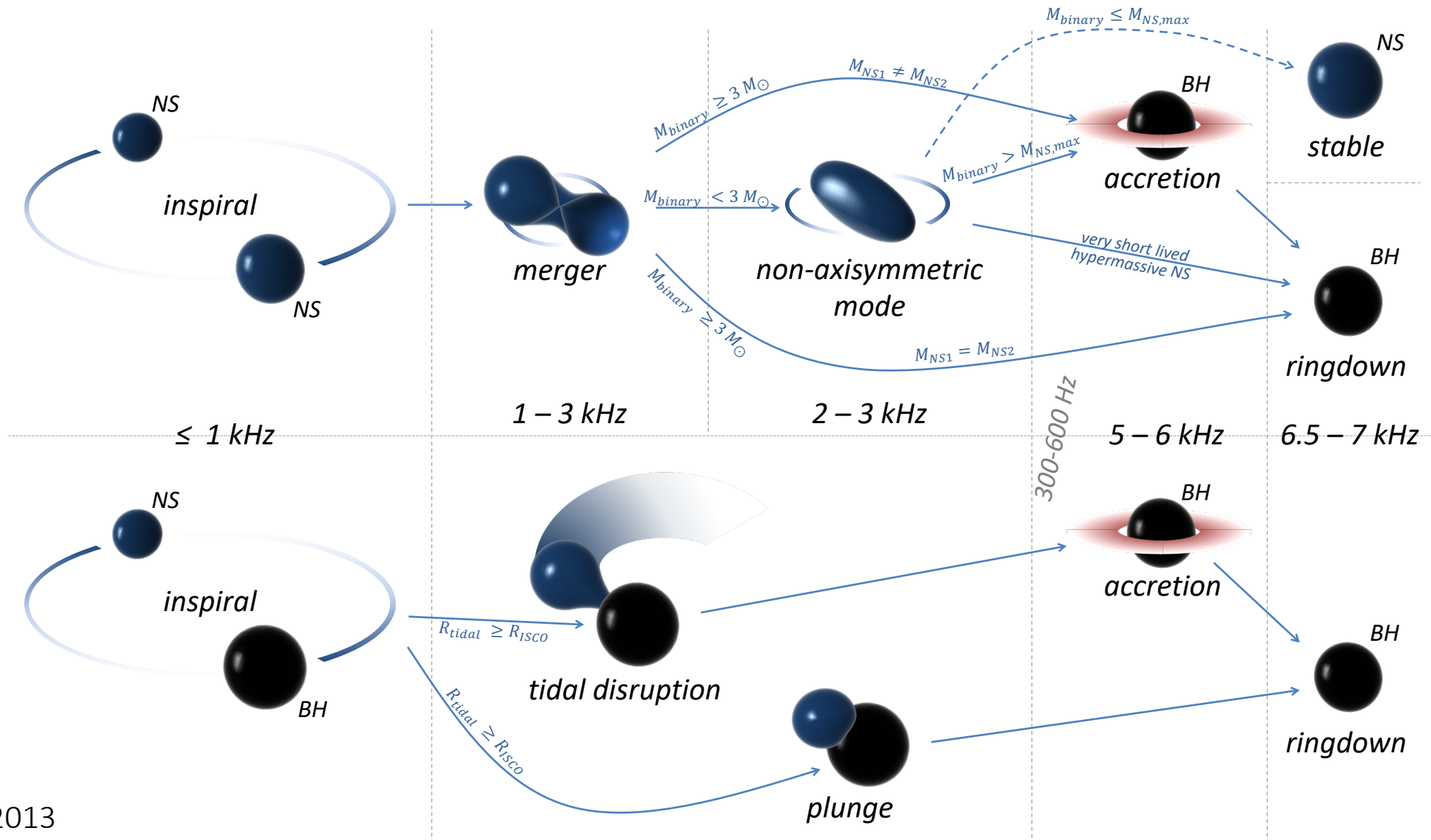
Astrophysics



- *Cosmic particle acceleration*
- *Black hole accretion*
- *Stellar core collapse*
- *Compact binary formation channels*
- *Intermediate mass black holes*

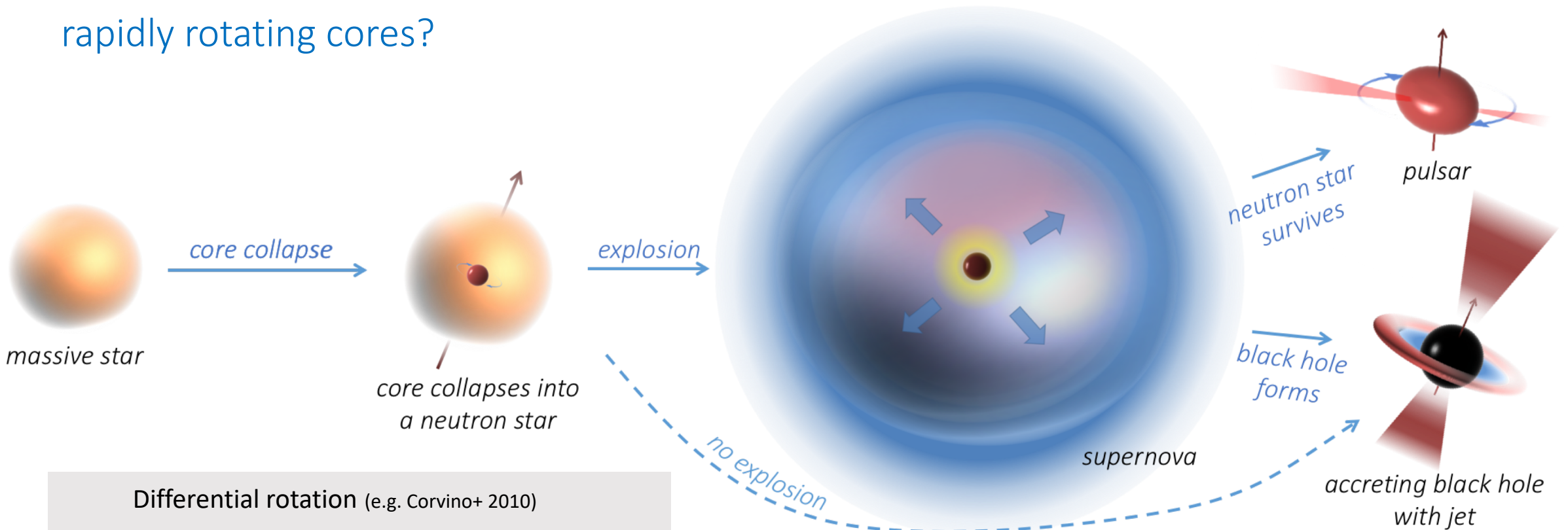
- *Origin of heavy elements*
- *Environment in galactic nuclei*
- *Relativistic outflows*
- ...

Compact binary mergers



Stellar core collapse

Gravitational waves from rapidly rotating cores?

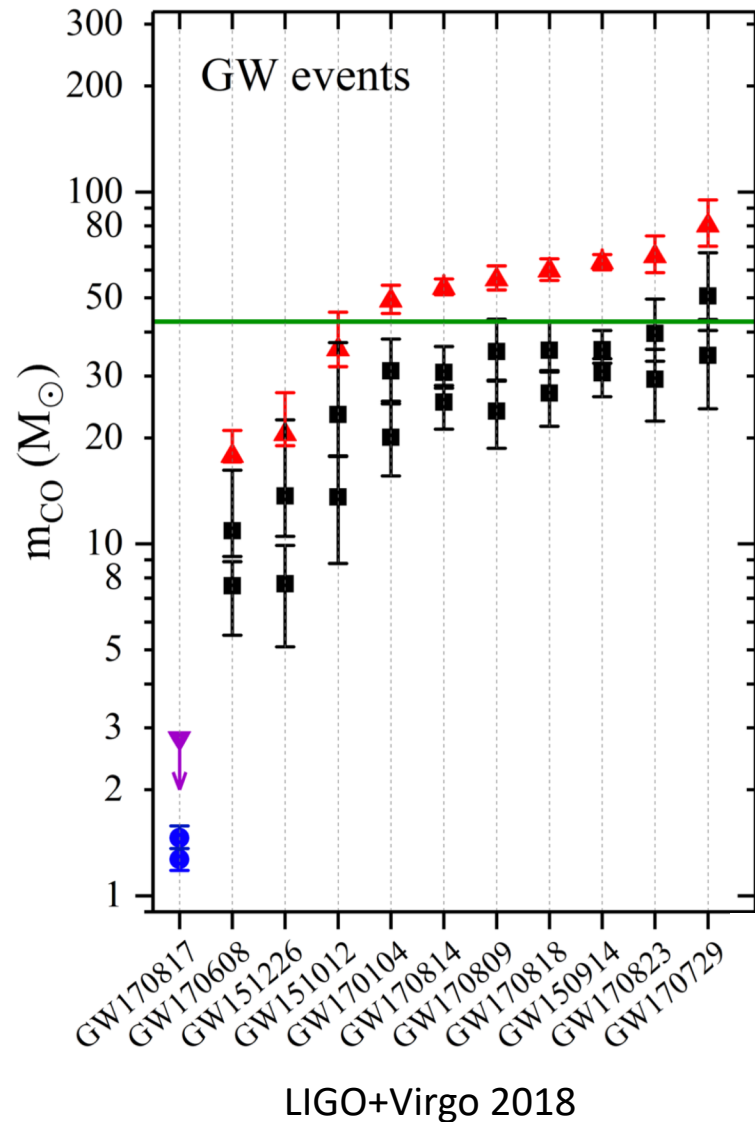


Differential rotation (e.g. Corvino+ 2010)

- **Dynamical instabilities** (*shorter time scale*)
- **Secular instabilities** (*longer time scale*)
- **Magnetic distortion**

Fallback accretion? (Piro & Thrane, 2012)

Binary black holes



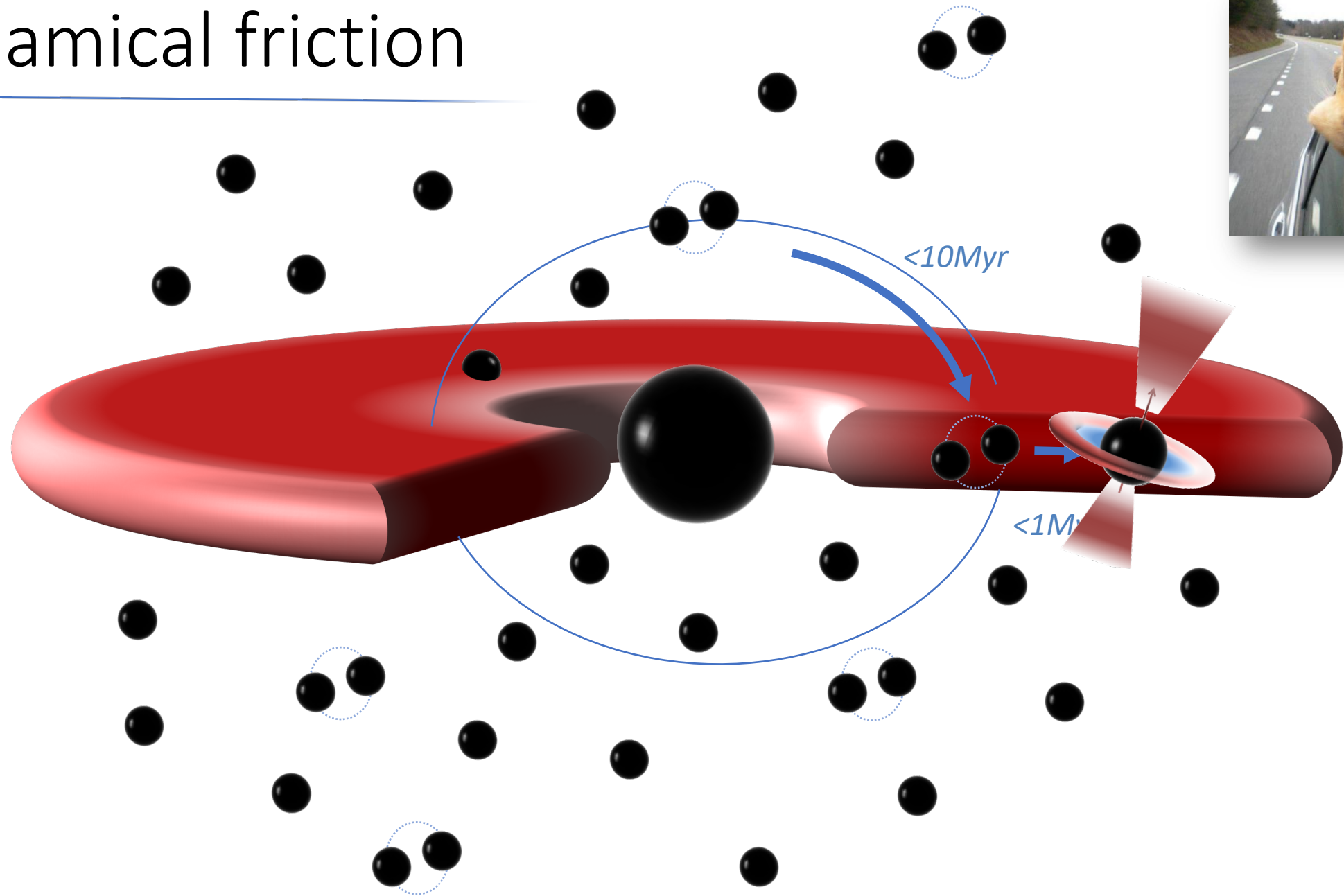
- Mass/spin distribution
- Orbital eccentricity
- Multi-messenger emission?

*isolated stellar binaries
(field binaries)*

*dense stellar systems
(dynamical encounter)*

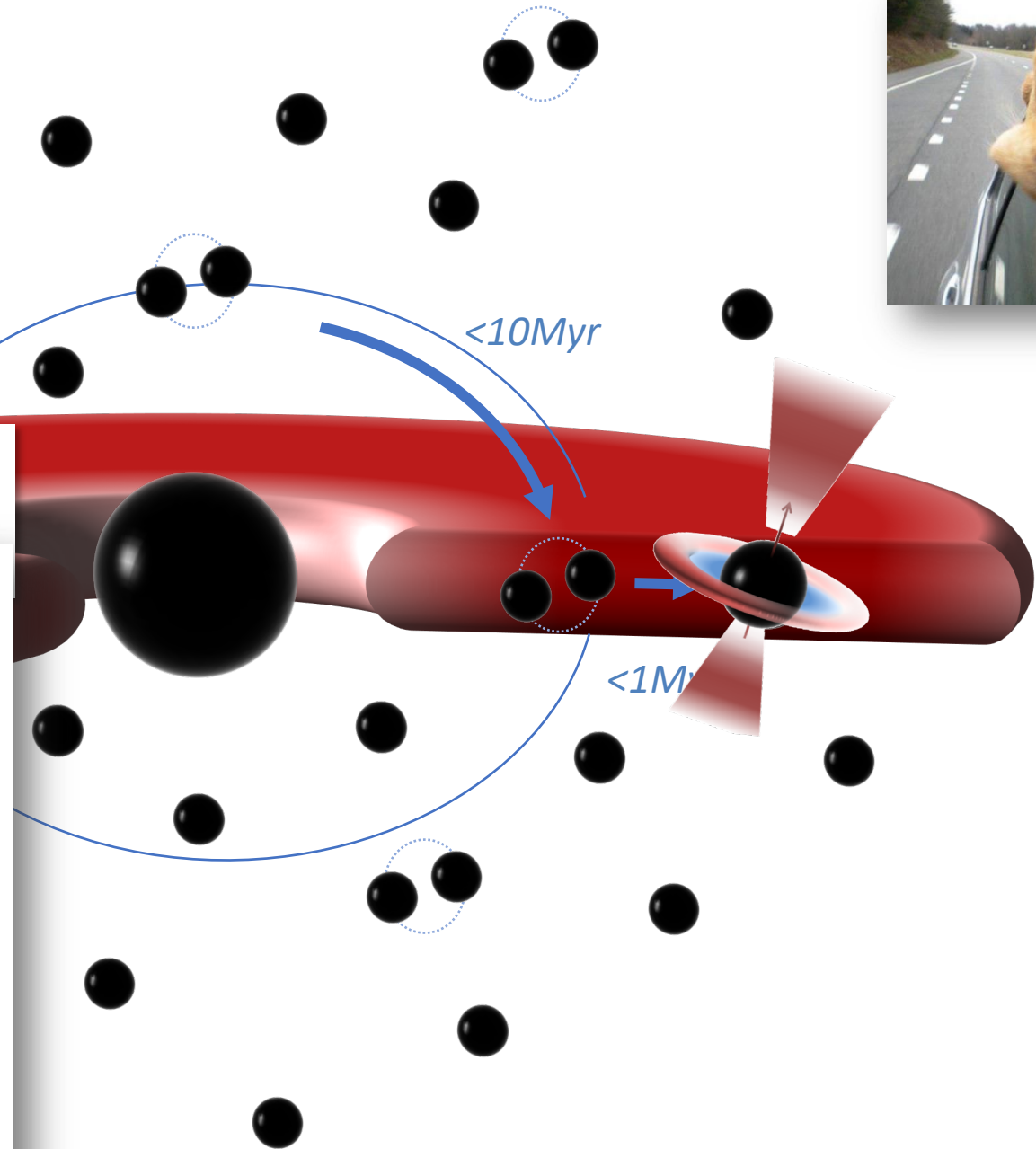
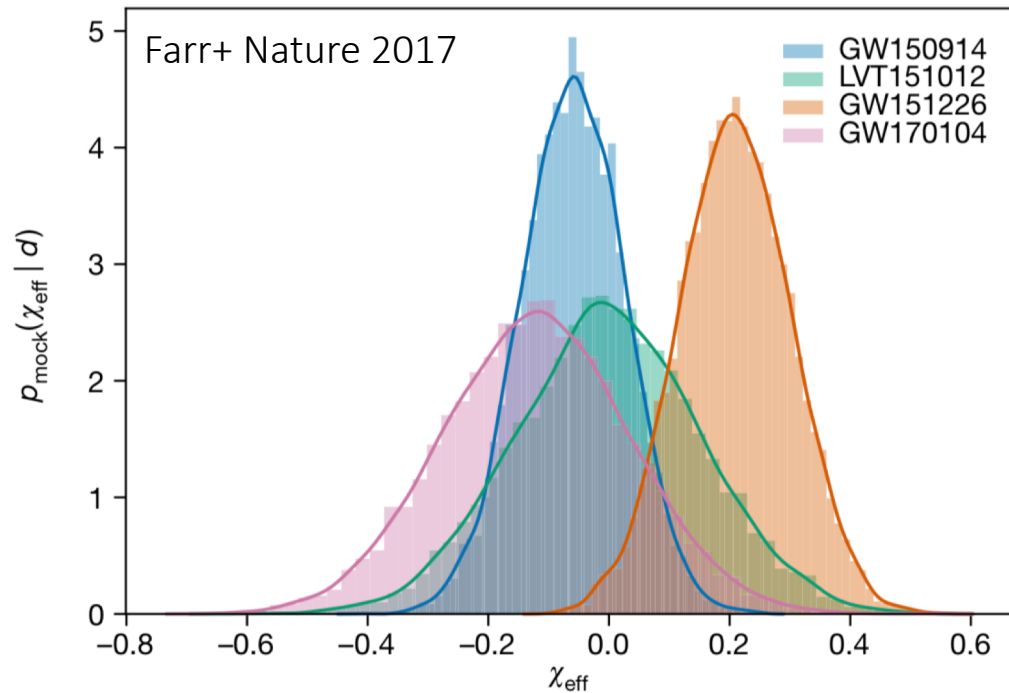
primordial black holes

Dynamical friction

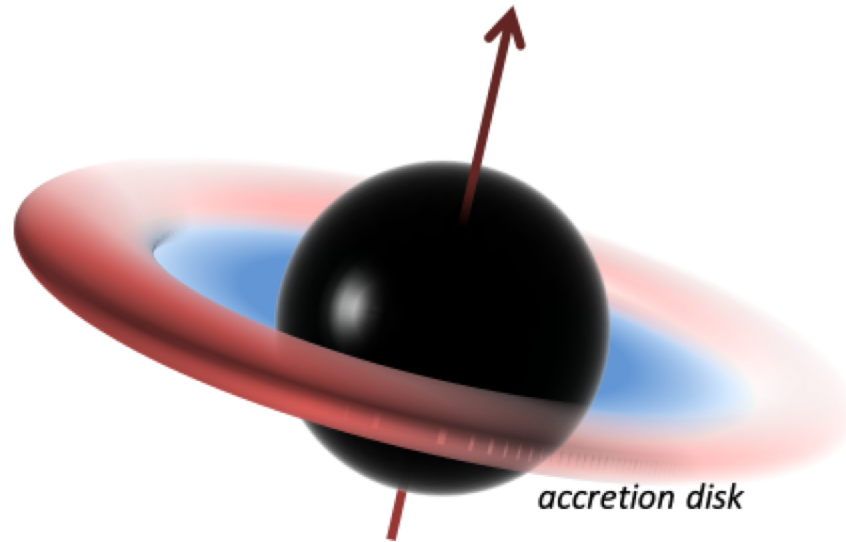


Dynamical friction

Black hole spin distribution consistent with “chance-encounter” origin.

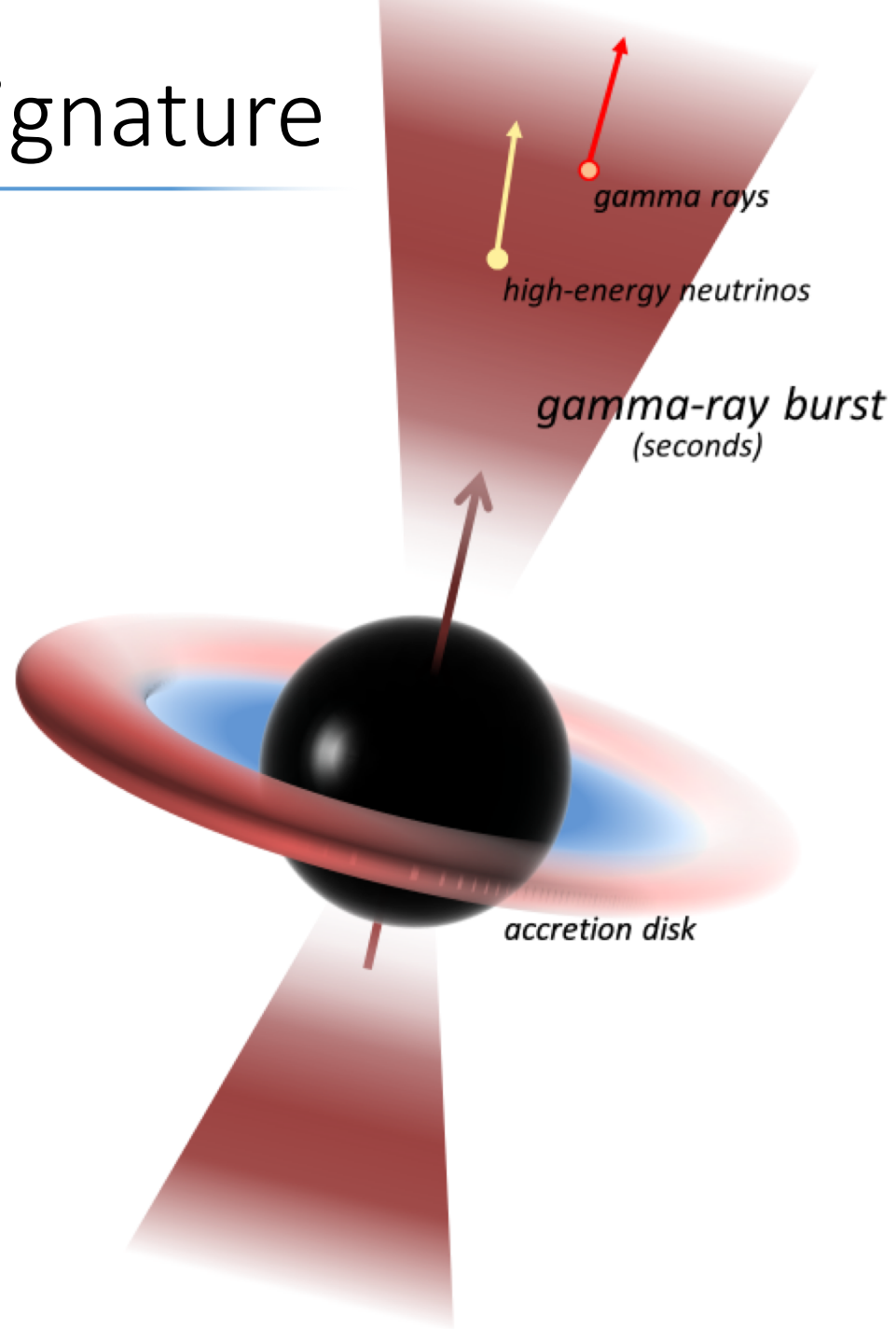


Electromagnetic signature



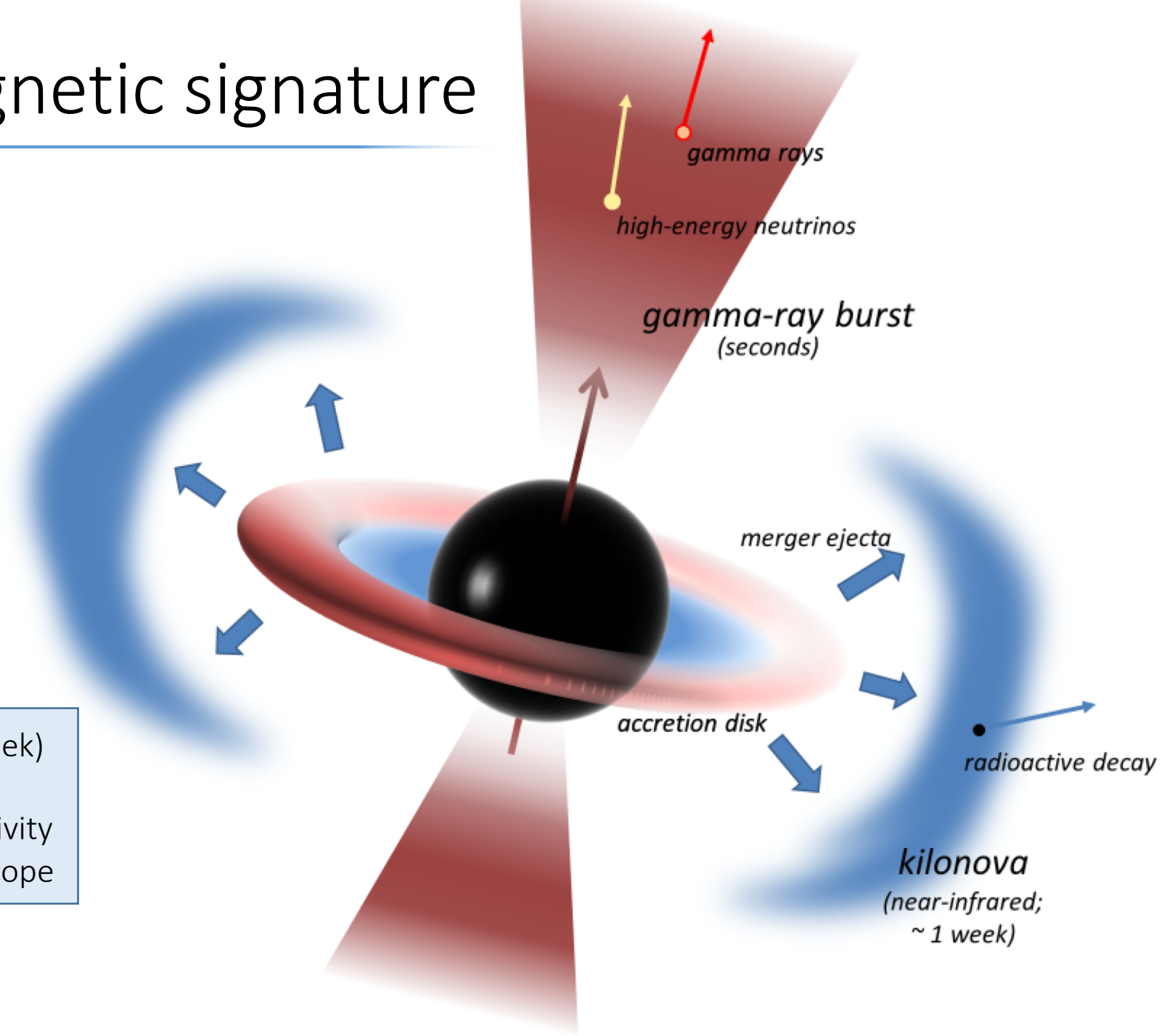
Electromagnetic signature

- Beamed
- Good gamma-ray FoV
- Limited localization
(difficult to follow-up)

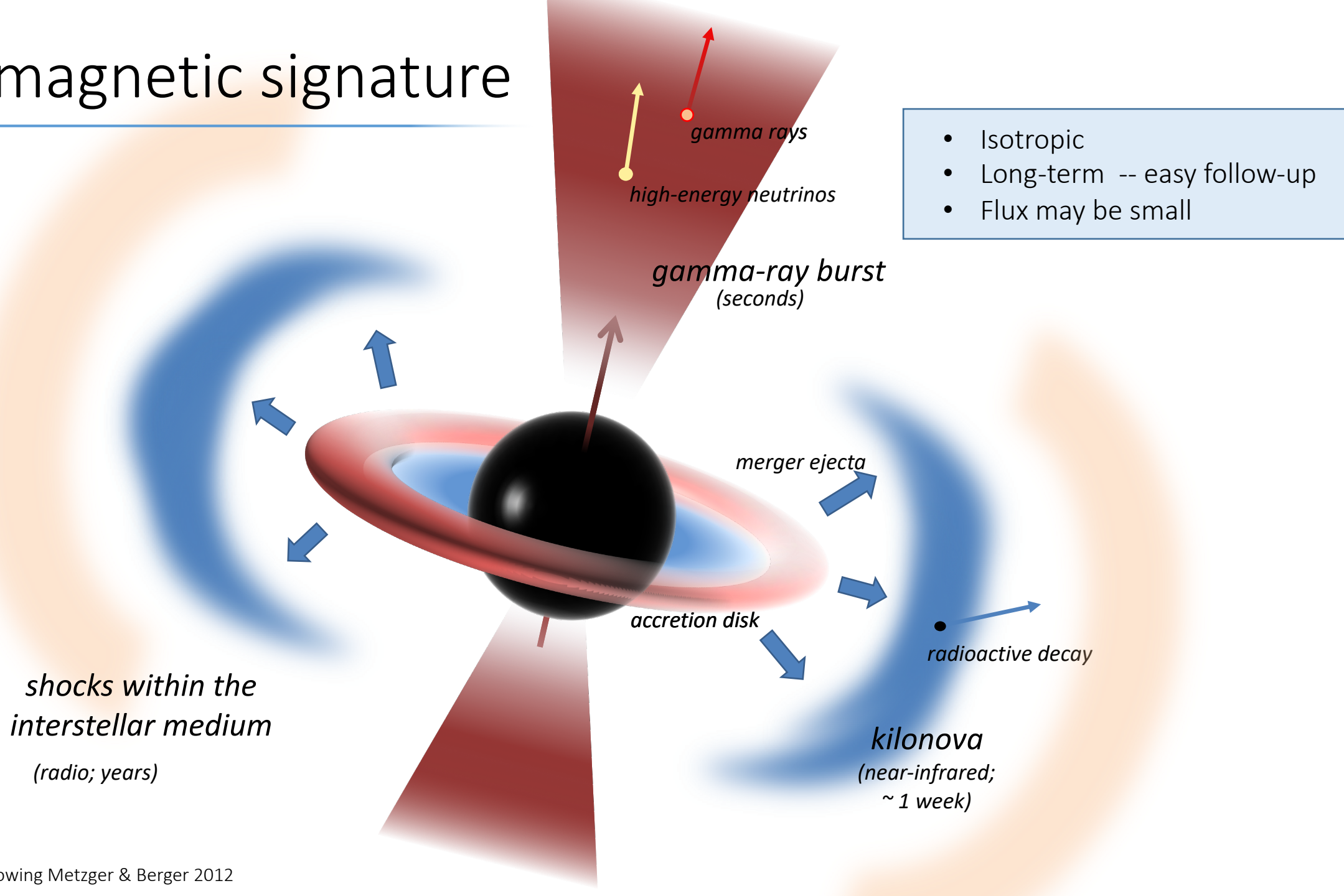


Electromagnetic signature

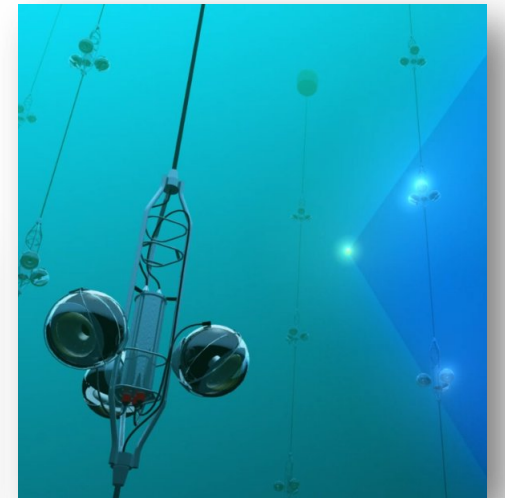
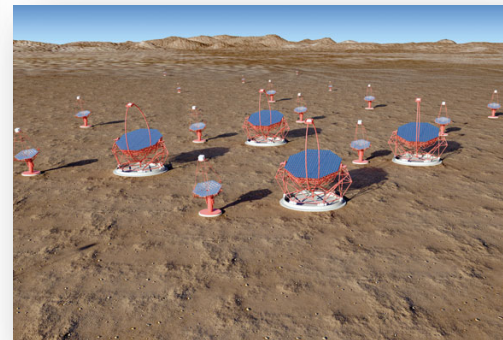
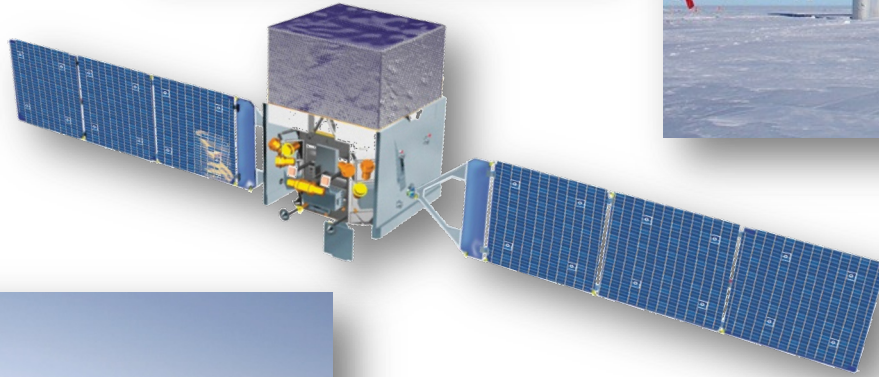
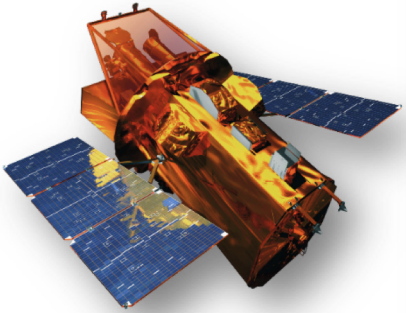
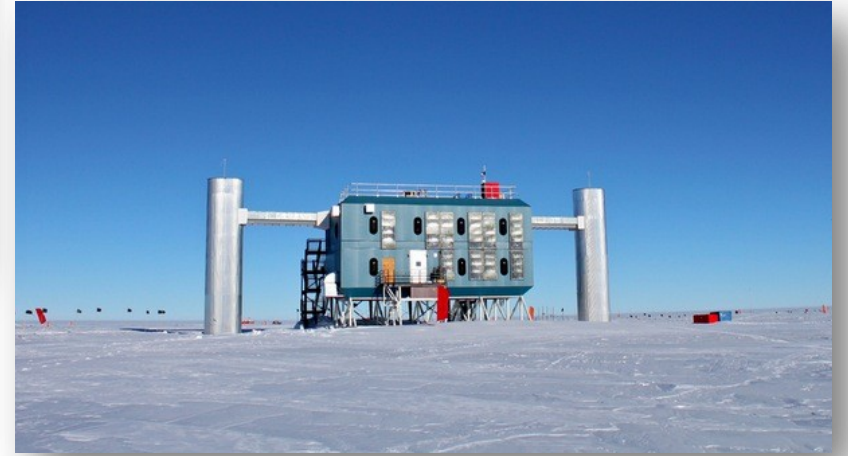
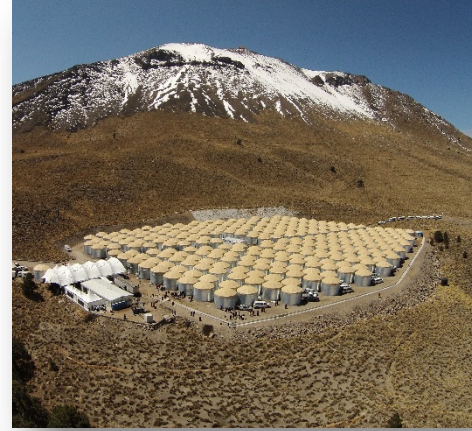
- Good time frame (~week)
- ~Isotropic
- Limited IR FoV / sensitivity
→ not for every telescope



Electromagnetic signature



friends 80+



Earth

Space



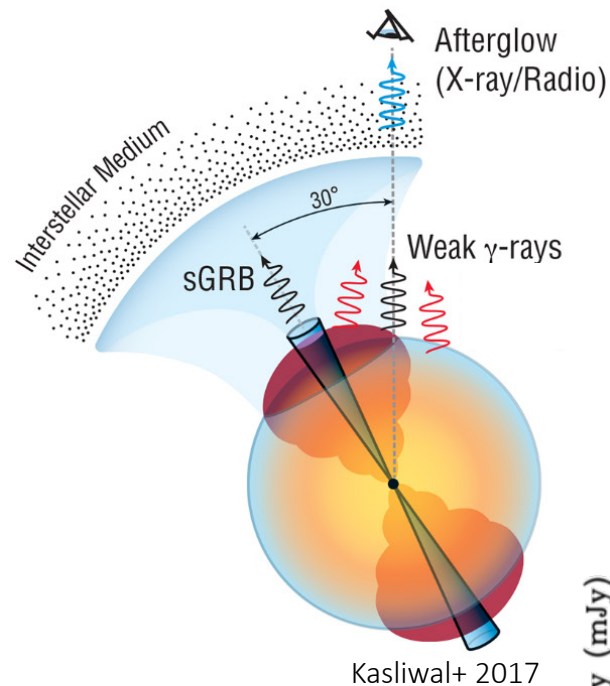
- *Annually improving detectors*
- *More detectors → better localization*

	LIGO		Virgo		KAGRA	
	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc
Early	40 – 80	415 – 775	20 – 65	220 – 615	8 – 25	80 – 250
Mid	80 – 120	775 – 1110	65 – 85	615 – 790	25 – 40	250 – 405
Late	120 – 170	1110 – 1490	65 – 115	610 – 1030	40 – 140	405 – 1270
Design	190	1640	125	1130	140	1270

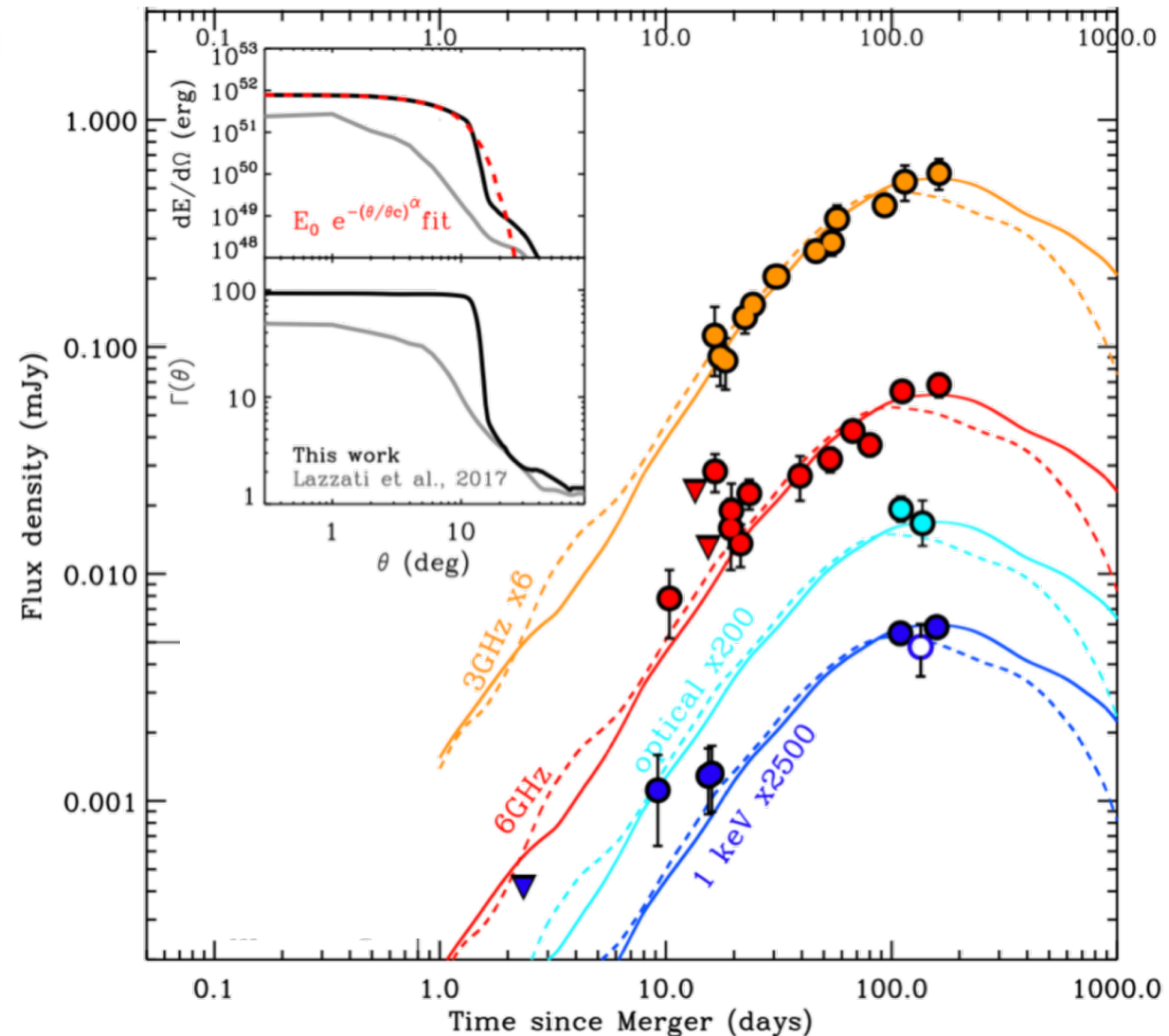
Abbott+ Living Reviews in Relativity, (2017)

GW170817

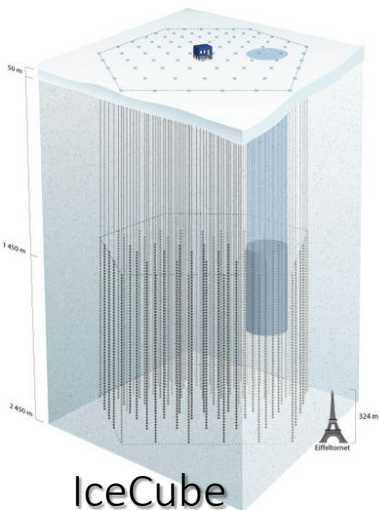
an off-axis GRB



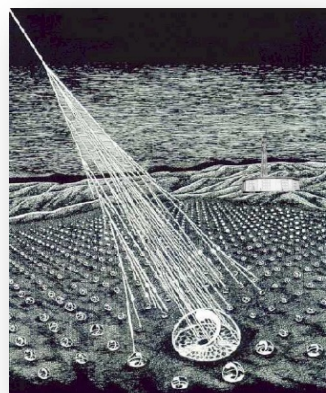
- First GW+high-energy discovery
 - Already very informative
- Afterglow observations point to structured jet.
(Margutti, Ghirlanda, Lazzati, Mooley, ...)
 - $\sim 30\%$ of GWs from BNS will have GRB counterpart.
 - Significant fraction (10%) of GRBs should be nearby.
(Gupte & Bartos 2018)
- How does TeV emission look like at large viewing angles?
 - Fermi-LAT did not detect this event.
 - Can help differentiate between emission mechanisms.
 - This will be central to whether CTA will see LIGO/Virgo sources.



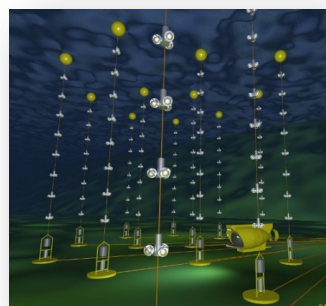
Ultra-high energy emission from neutron star mergers?



IceCube

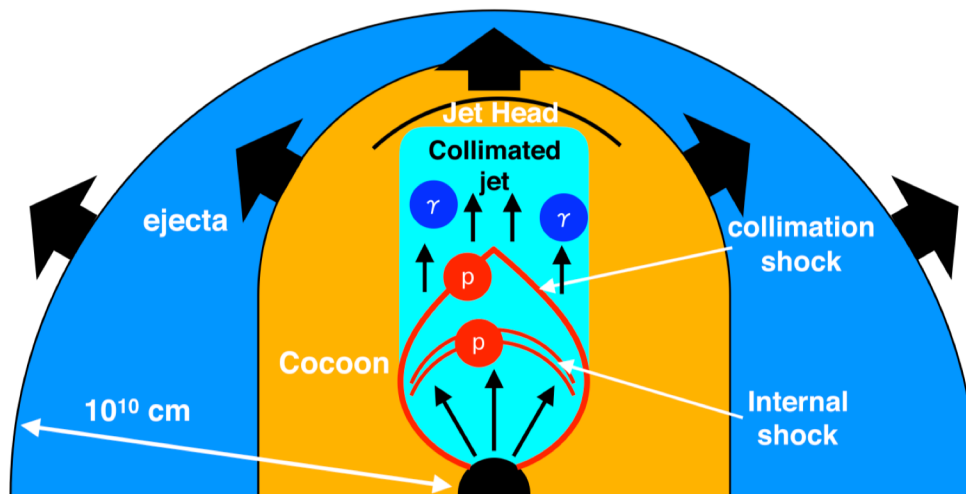


Pierre Auger

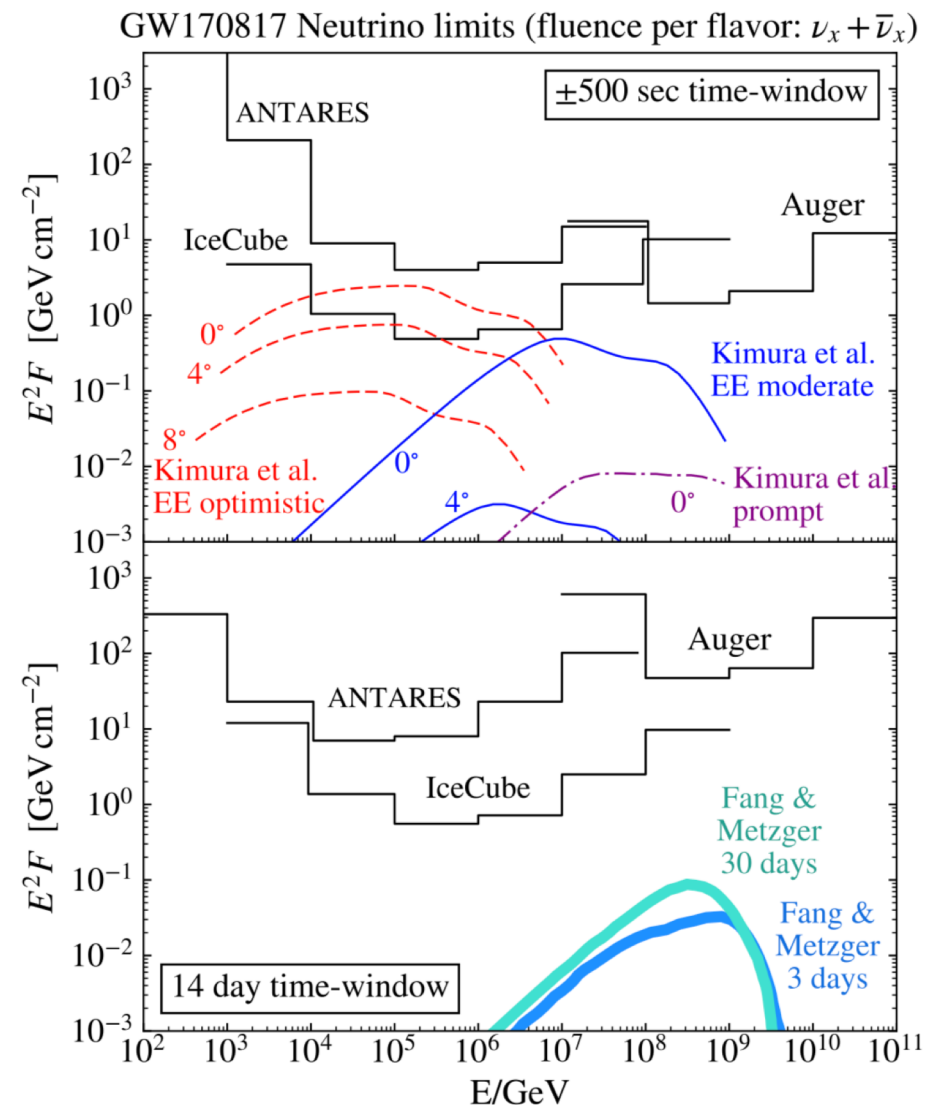


ANTARES

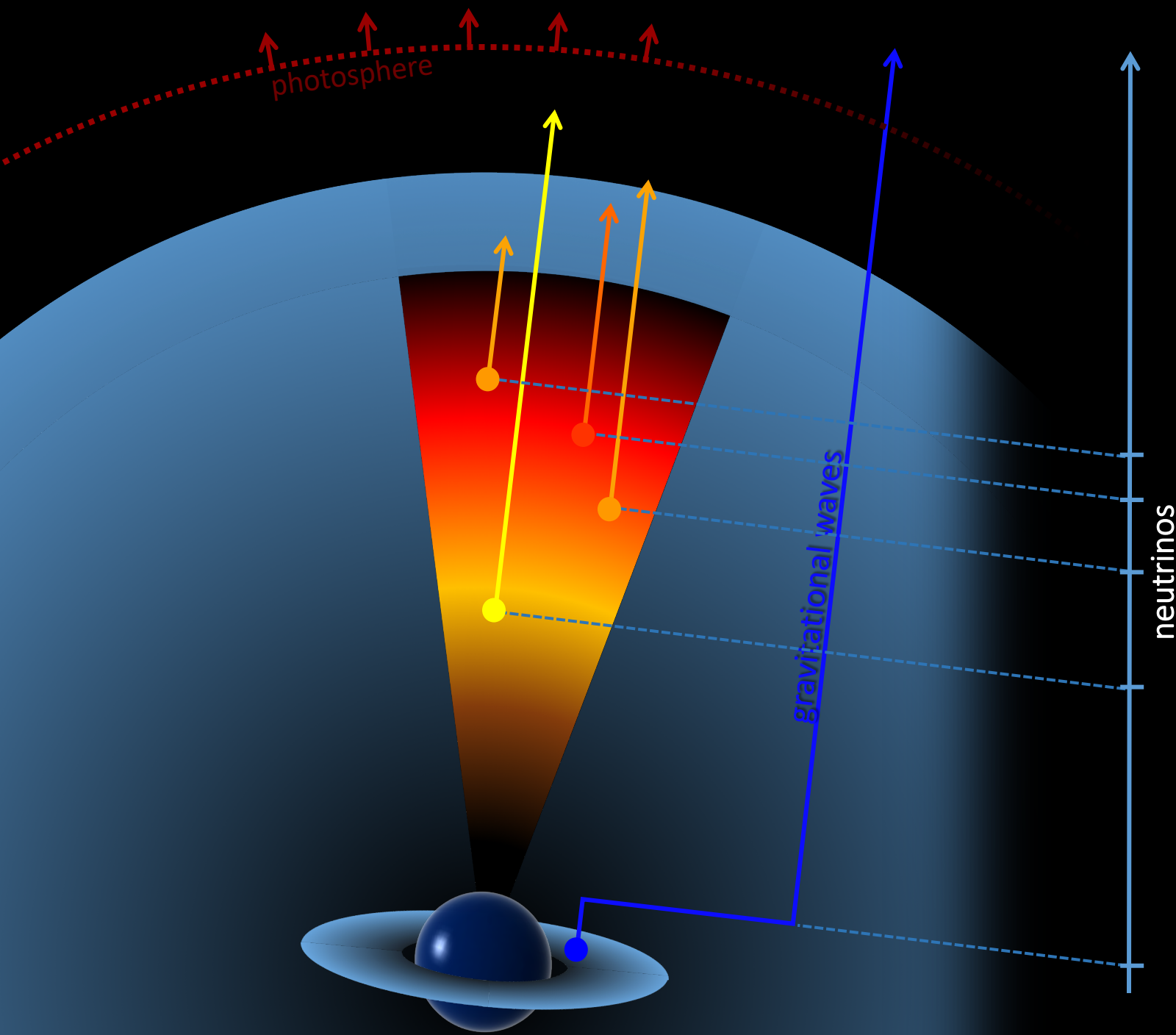
- High-energy neutrinos:
 - Probe PeV+ particle acceleration
 - All-sky detectors --- rapidly provide precise location
 - ν 's can escape environments γ -rays cannot
- High-energy (TeV-PeV) neutrinos could have been detected for on-axis GW170817.
- Relativistic outflow will interact with slower ejecta
 - alter neutrino emission
 - can probe jet structure.



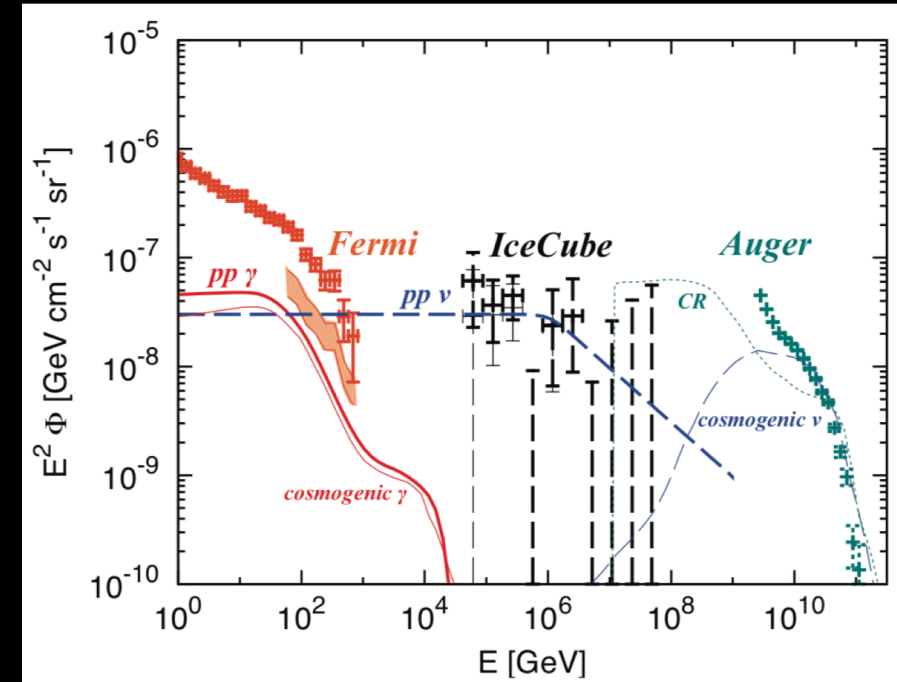
Kimura, Murase, Bartos, Ioka, Heng, Meszaros 2018



ANTARES, IceCube, Pierre Auger, LIGO, Virgo 2017



Hidden cosmic accelerators?



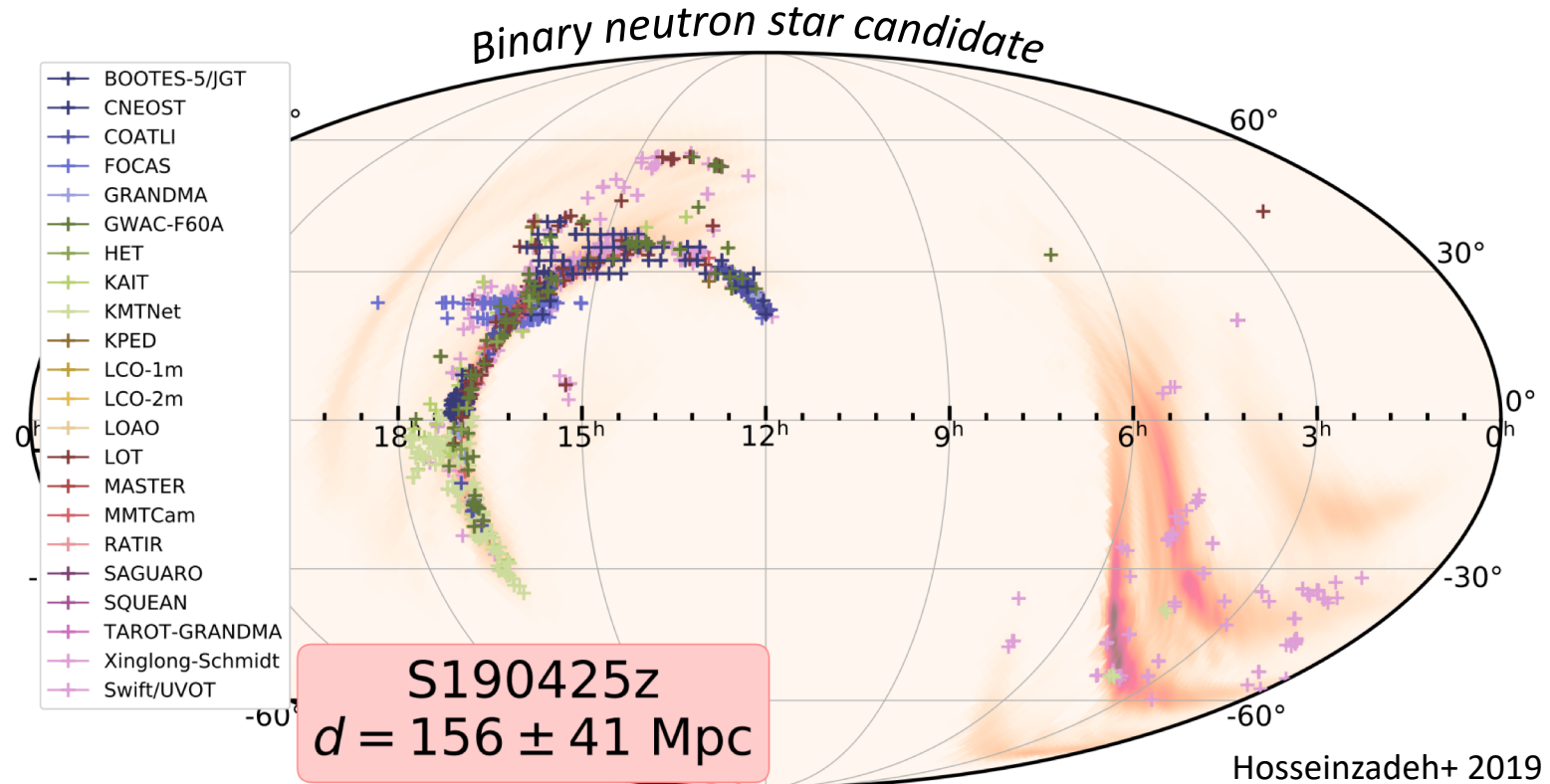
Murase & Waxman 2016

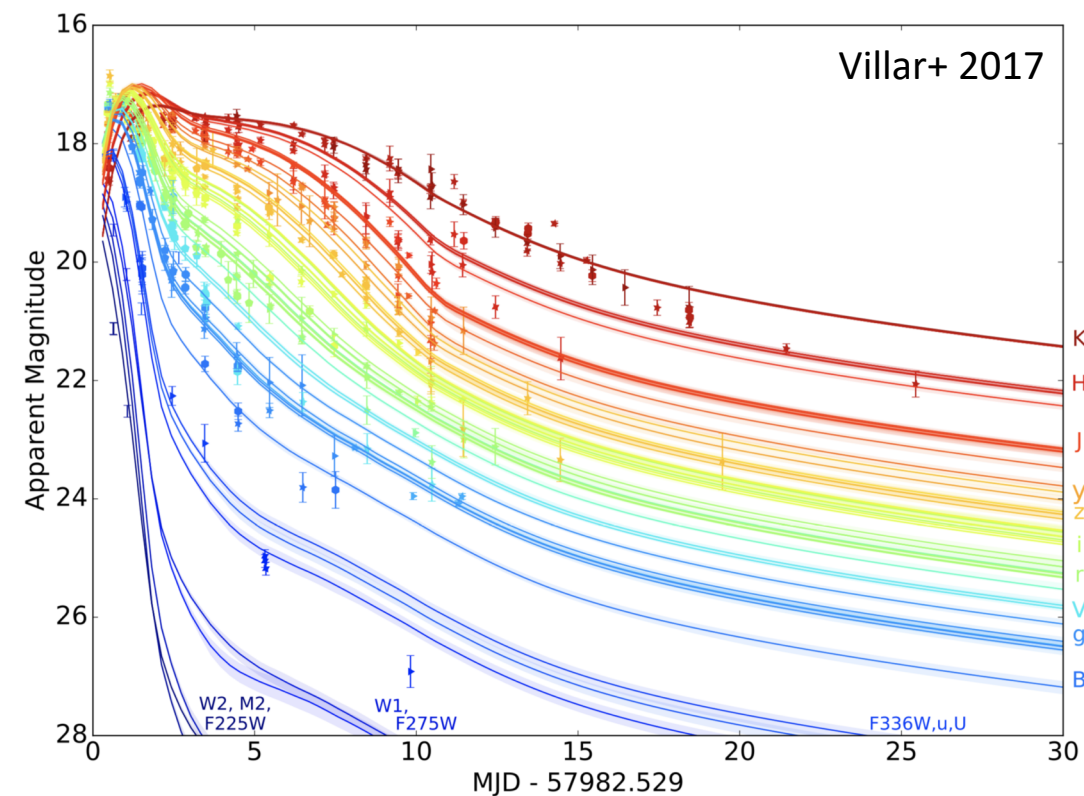
gravitational waves

Razzaque+ 2003
Bartos+ 2012
Murase+ 2013, 2015

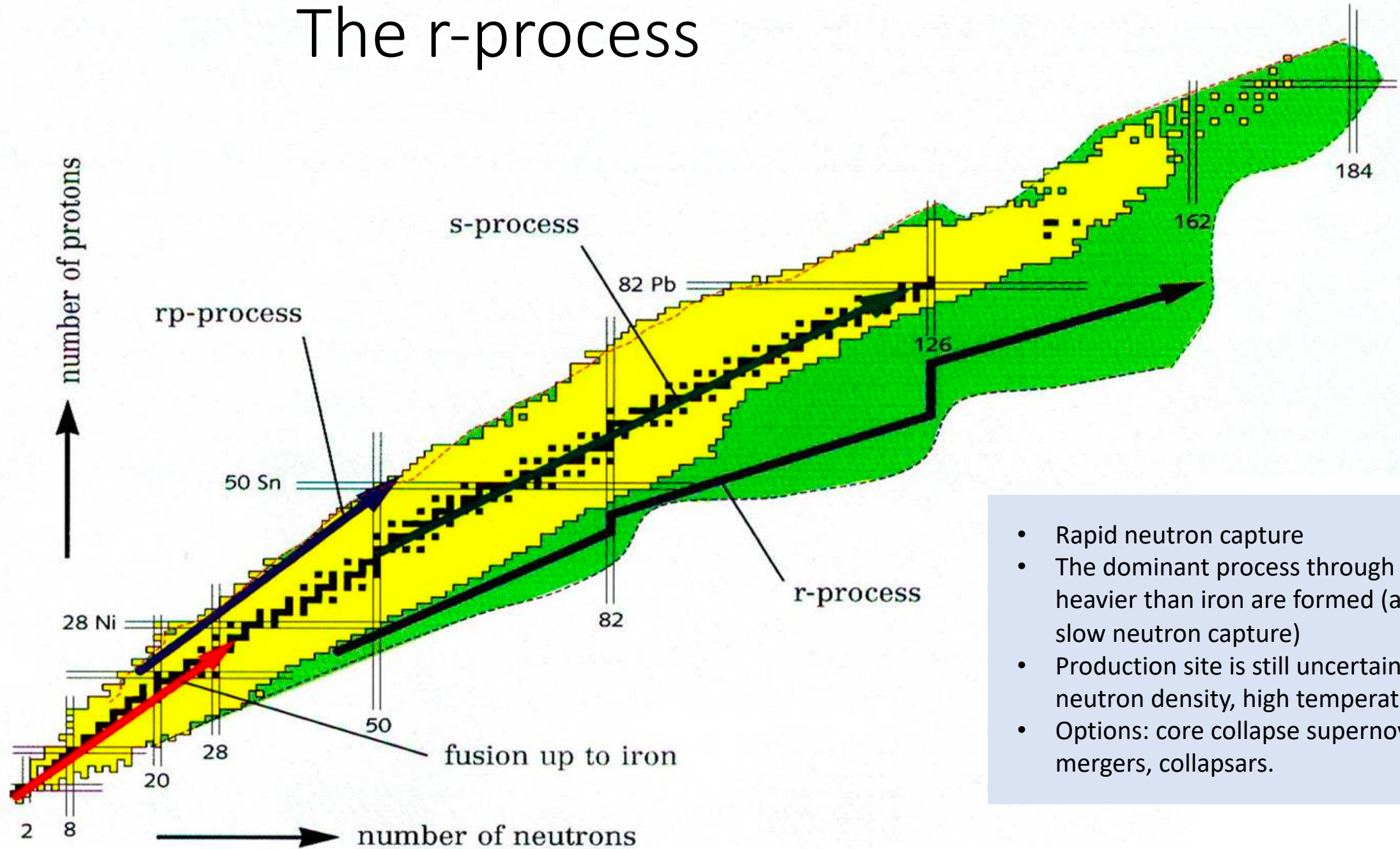
EM follow-up is difficult

- First NS-NS candidate during O3 already detected (along with many new BH-BH mergers).
- Poor localization – Hanford was off.
- No GRB / high-energy neutrino counterpart.
- Dozens of observatories, 100s of observations (>230 GCN circulars).
- Extensive observation campaign only covered ~50% of volume.
- Many false positives.
- Galaxy targeted searches --- < 1% covered.



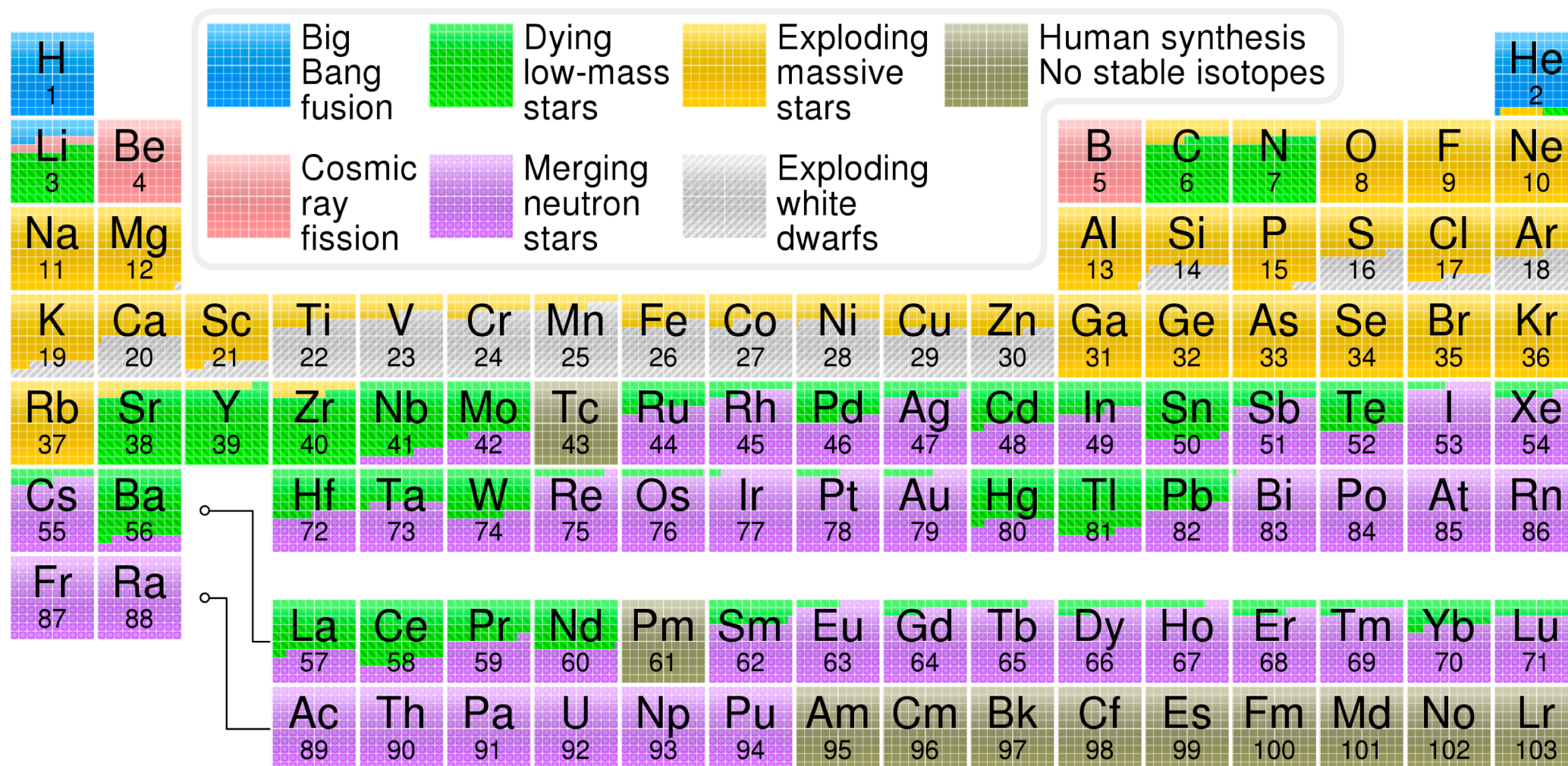


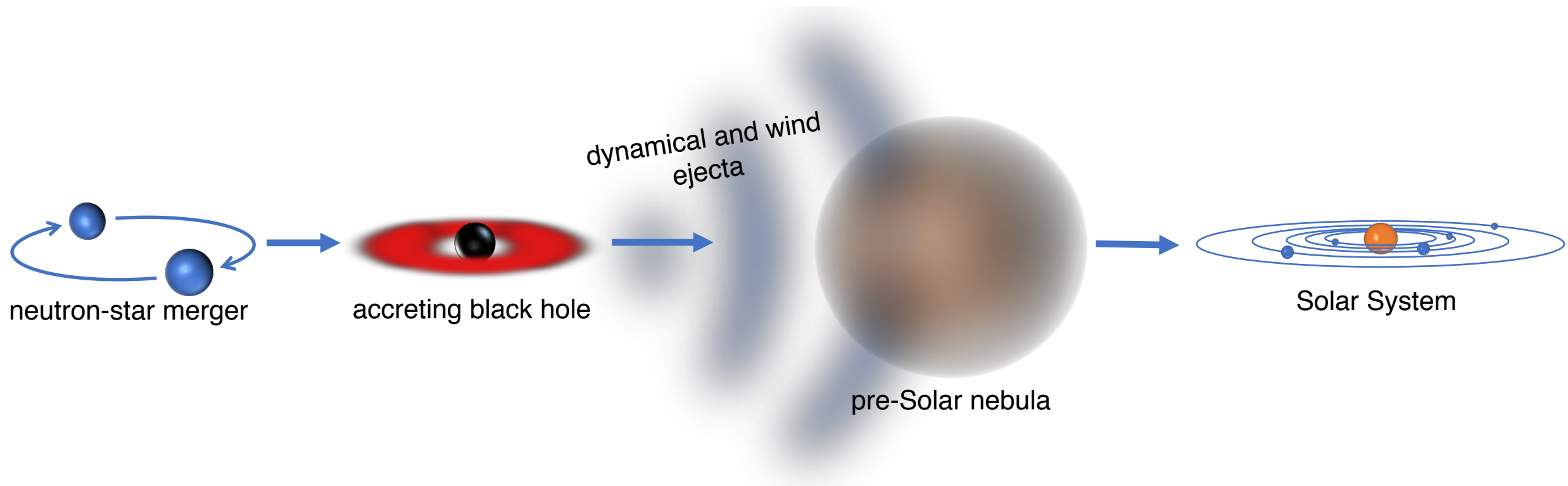
The r-process



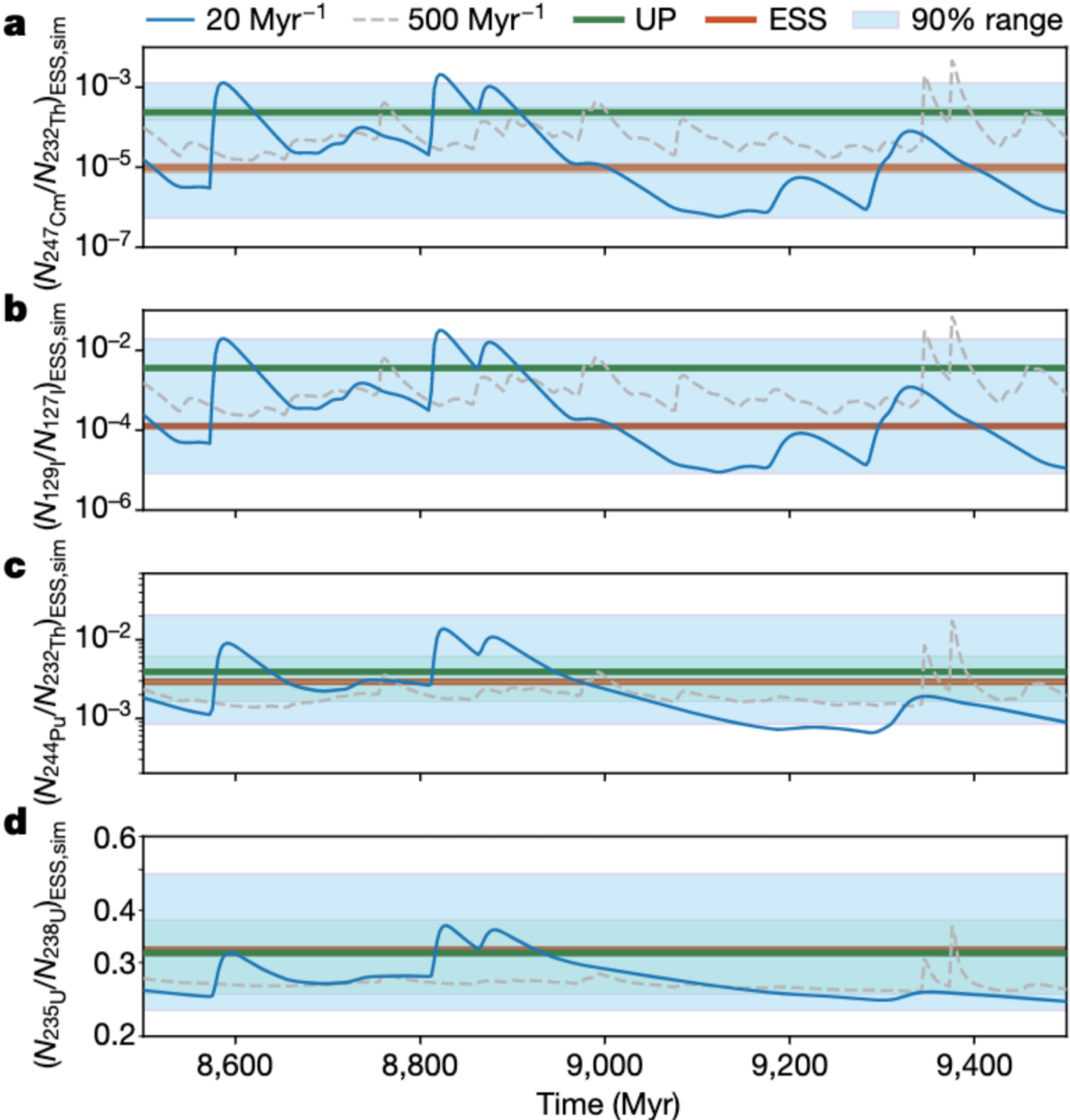
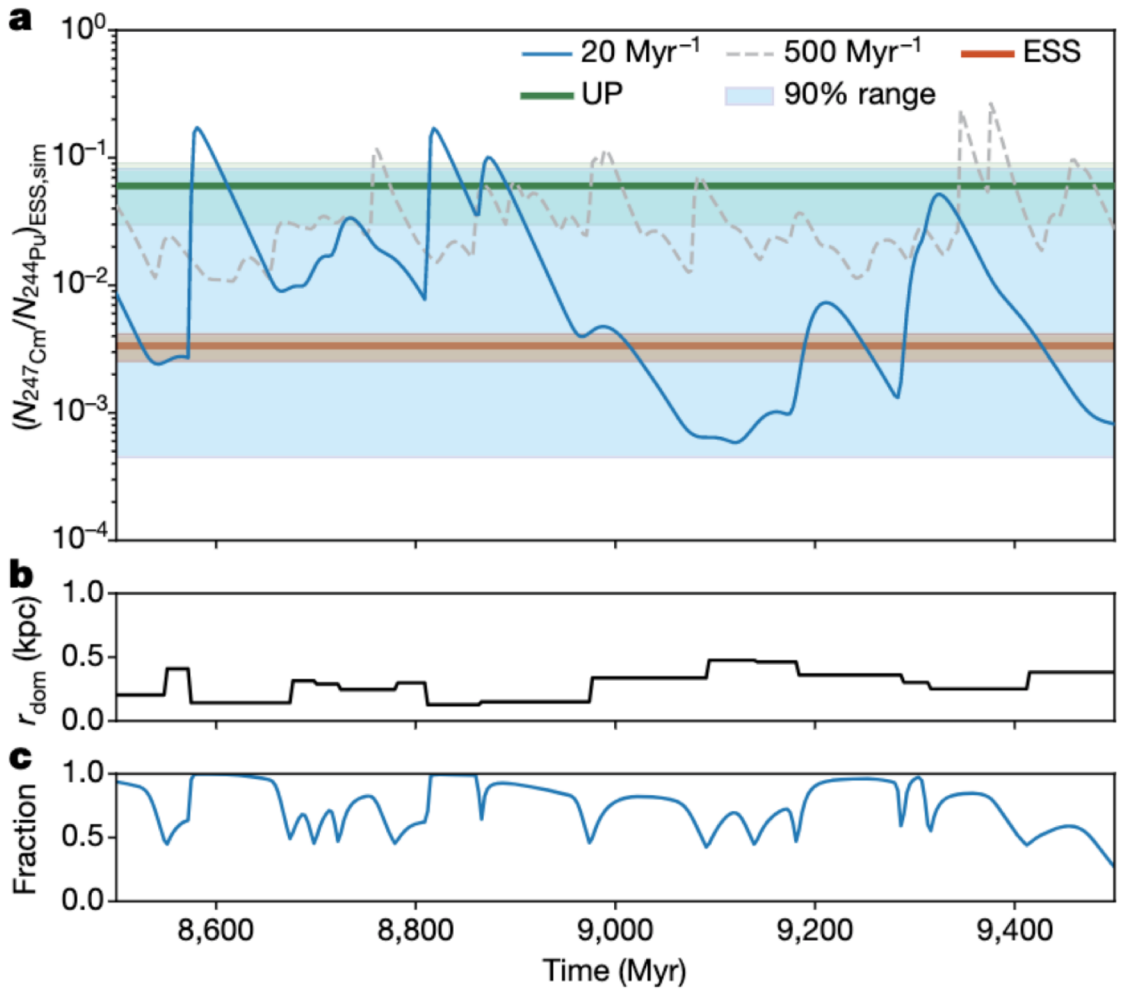
- Rapid neutron capture
- The dominant process through which elements heavier than iron are formed (also s-process or slow neutron capture)
- Production site is still uncertain. Requires high neutron density, high temperature.
- Options: core collapse supernovae, neutron star mergers, collapsars.

The origin of elements





Numerical simulations of abundances in the ISM near the pre-Solar nebula

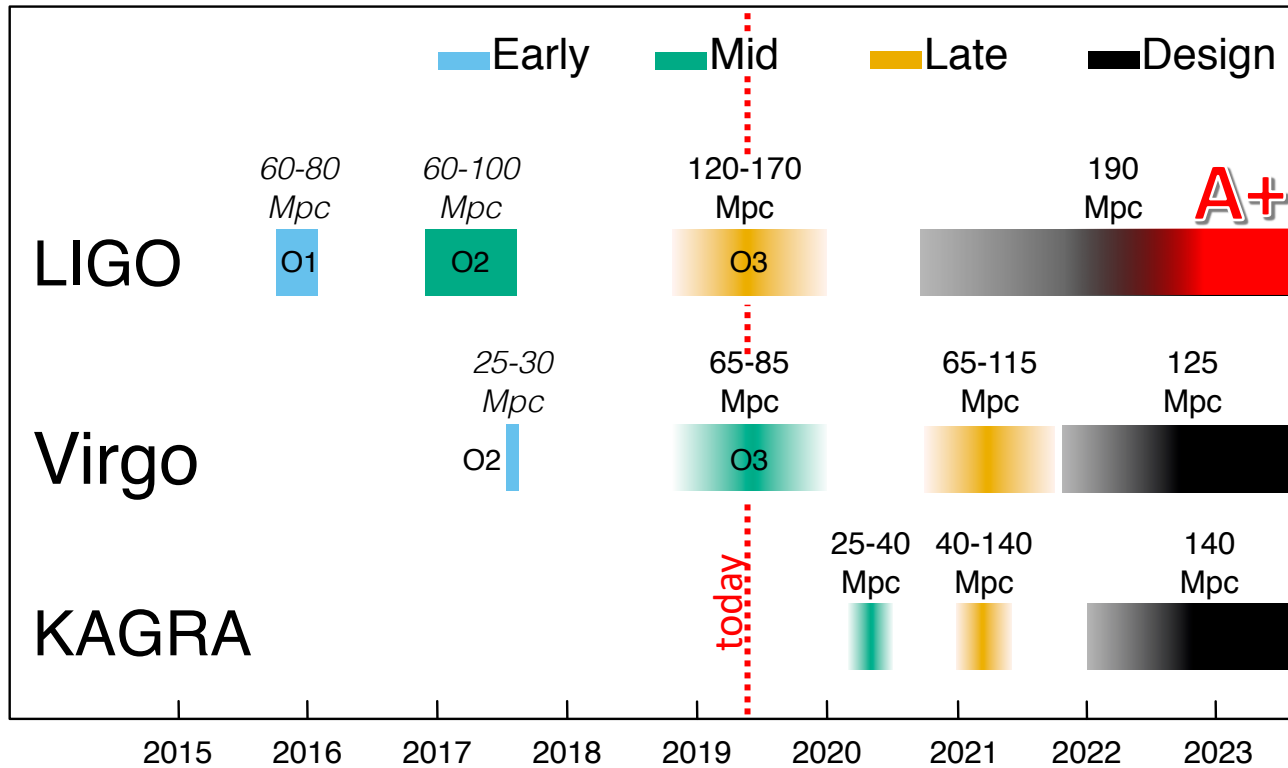


Single nearby event?

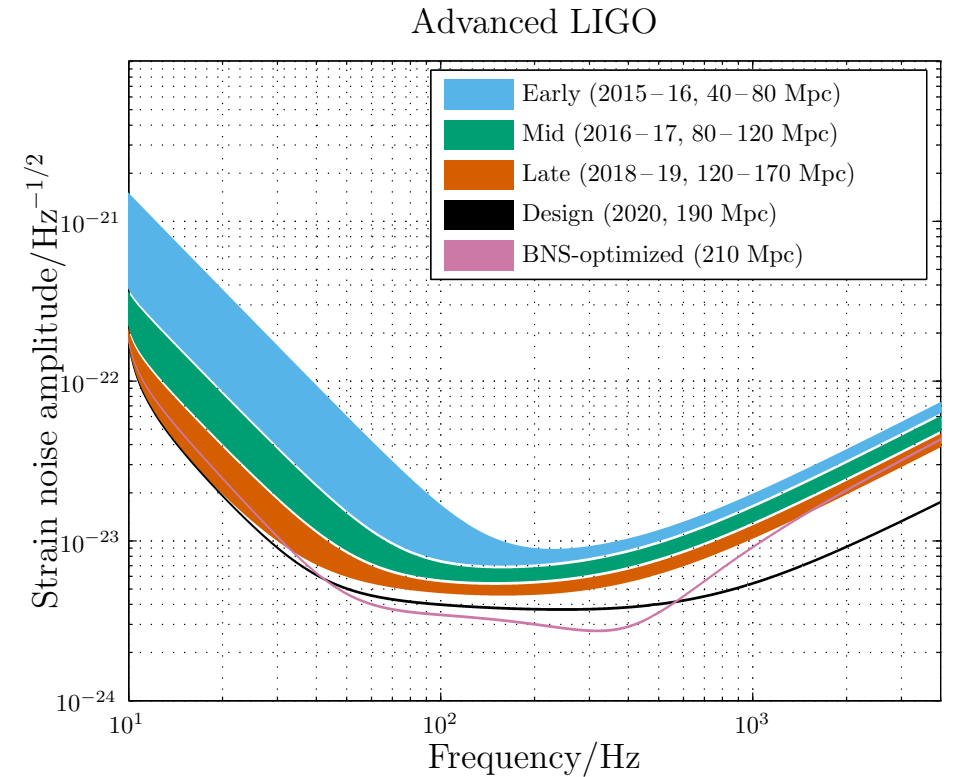
- Neutron star mergers are rare $\sim 20 \text{ Myr}^{-1}$ in the Milky Way
- For short lived isotopes only the most recent, nearby events will be relevant
 - Isotope will decay for older events
 - Isotope will not make it to the pre-Solar nebula in time for more distant events
- Contribution of single event was likely significant
 - Majority of isotopes with half lives $< \sim 15 \text{ Myr}$ (e.g, Curium)
 - Large fraction of isotopes with half lives $< \sim 100 \text{ Myr}$ (e.g. Plutonium)
 - Expected distance from pre-Solar nebula: 300 pc
 - Expected time before formation of Solar System: 100 Myr



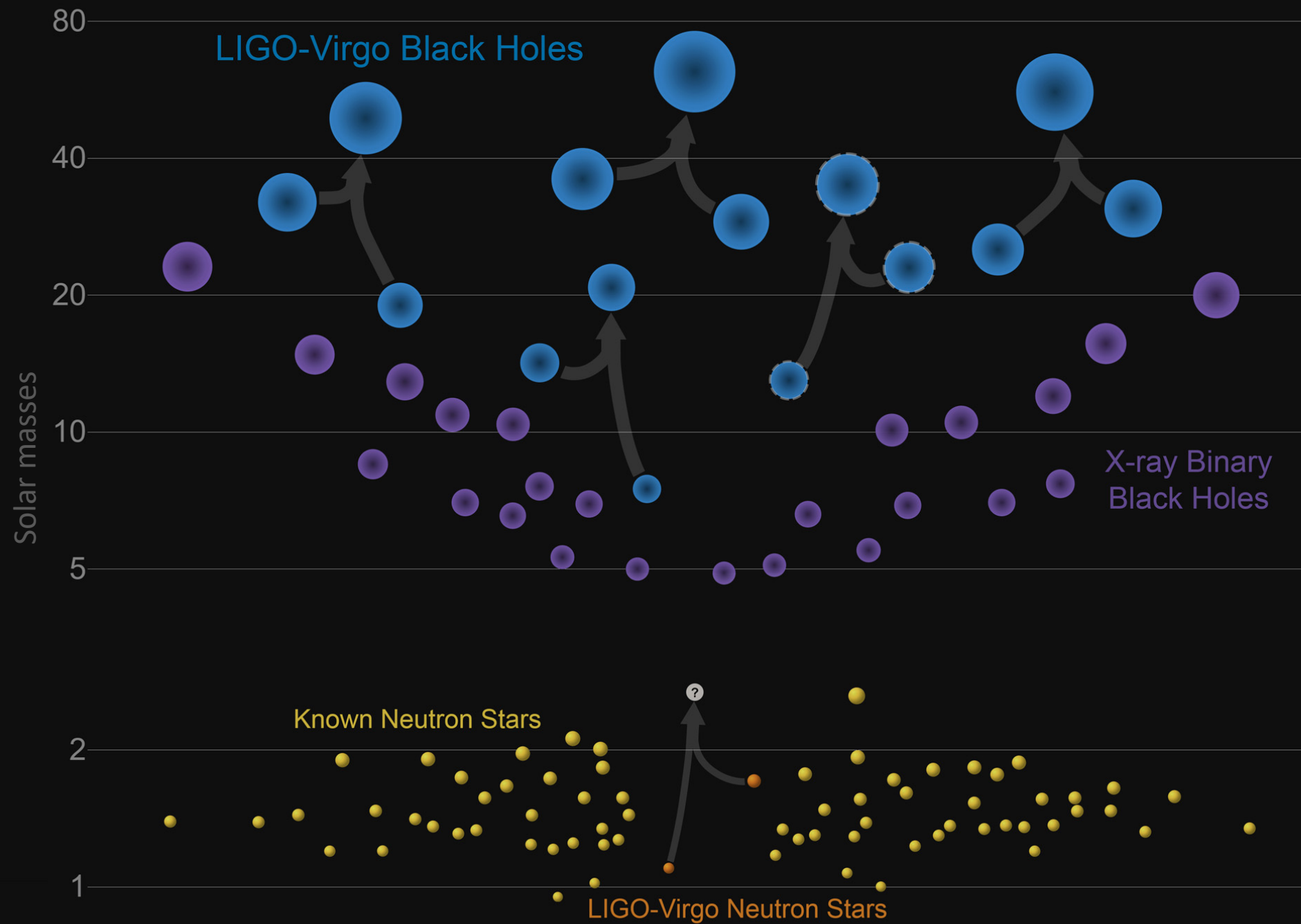
sensitivity timeline



	LIGO		Virgo		KAGRA	
	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc	BNS range/Mpc	BBH range/Mpc
Early	40 – 80	415 – 775	20 – 65	220 – 615	8 – 25	80 – 250
Mid	80 – 120	775 – 1110	65 – 85	615 – 790	25 – 40	250 – 405
Late	120 – 170	1110 – 1490	65 – 115	610 – 1030	40 – 140	405 – 1270
Design	190	1640	125	1130	140	1270
A+	325	2600				



- Currently: ~1 BBH / week
~1 BNS / month

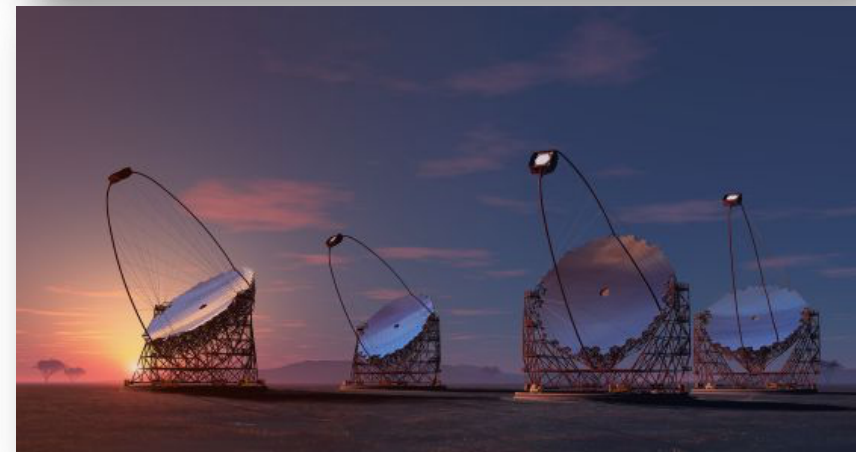


Too many detections?!

- LIGO A+ (325 Mpc range; Barsotti+ 2018), Virgo+
- + neglect LIGO/Virgo duty cycle
- + 100-4000 Gpc⁻³ yr⁻¹ NS-NS detections (Abbott+ 2018)
 - 10 – 600 NS-NS merger detections / year
 - for beaming with $\theta_{\text{jet}} = 30^\circ$: 2 – 80 detections / year
 - for beaming with $\theta_{\text{jet}} = 10^\circ$: 0.2 – 10 detections / year
 - for beaming with $\theta_{\text{jet}} = 5^\circ$: 0 – 2 detections / year

(NS merger rate estimate will quickly improve with O3)

- Black hole – black hole
 - Range: ~ 2.5 Gpc with LIGO A+ (Barsotti+ 2018)
 - Rate: 10 – 100 Gpc⁻³ yr⁻¹ (Abbott+ 2018)
 - detection rate: 600 – 6000 / year.
 - 10x more time would be needed than NS-NS...
- Neutron star – black hole: ?
- Sub-threshold events: ?



Summary

- ✓ Many new discoveries expected for O3
 - We will need to prioritize interpretation / EM follow-up
 - Statistics will be more difficult (large trial factor)
- ✓ First discoveries: Can we build on previous results or have to rethink everything?
- ✓ Incorporate astrophysical information in search and interpretation (e.g. GW waveforms)
- ✓ Coming large-scale instruments will completely change what is possible (CTA, LSST, SKA, DESI, IceCube-Gen2, Km3NET..., also LISA, ET, LIGO-CE)
- ✓ Need to prepare for this transformation now
(both as a community and as individual groups)

