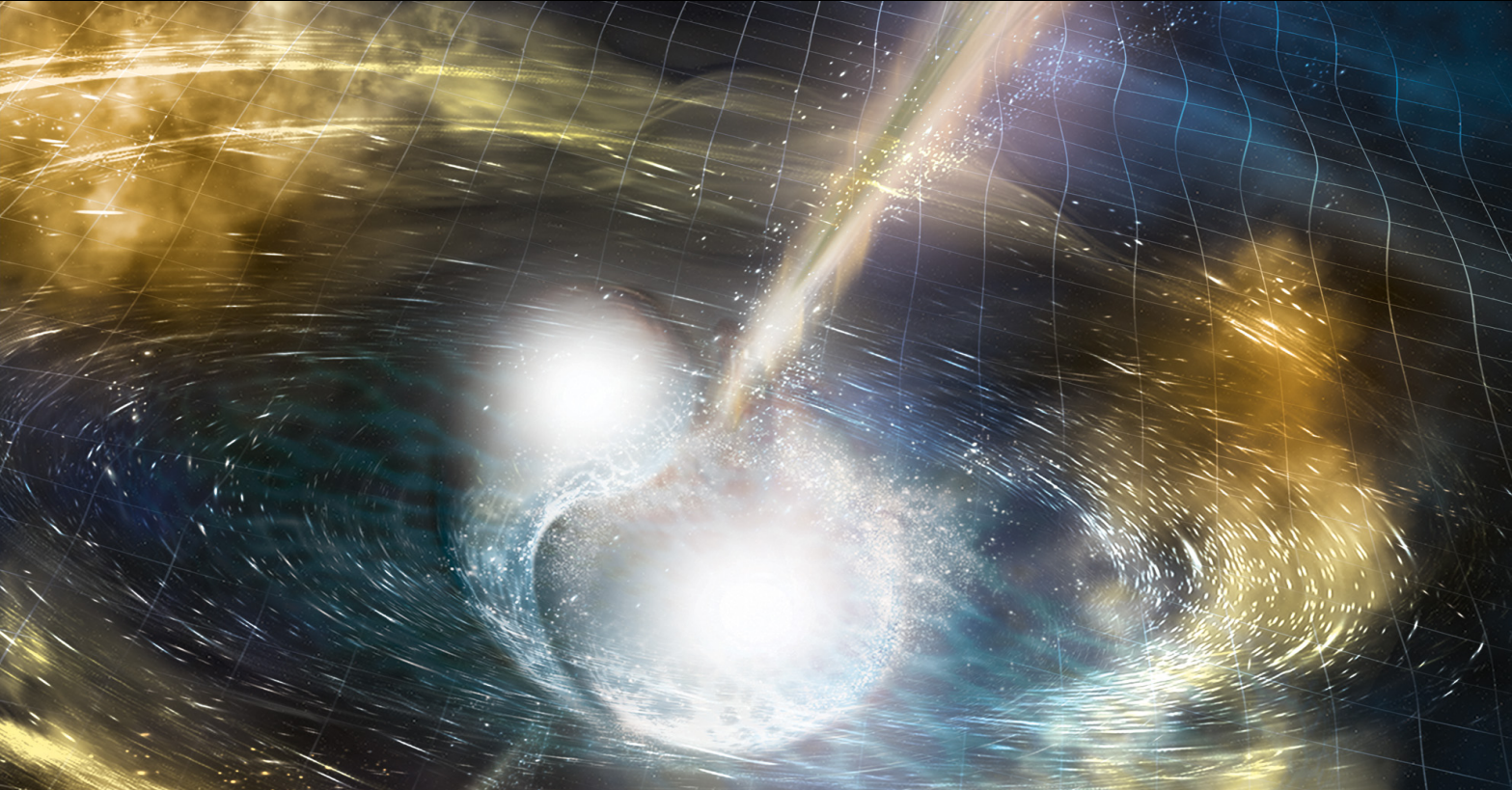
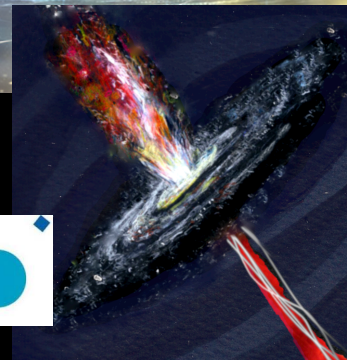


Multi-messenger Astrophysics and Gravitational Waves



M. Branchesi

***Gran Sasso Science Institute
INFN/LNGS and INAF***



**Multi
messenger
Astrophysics**

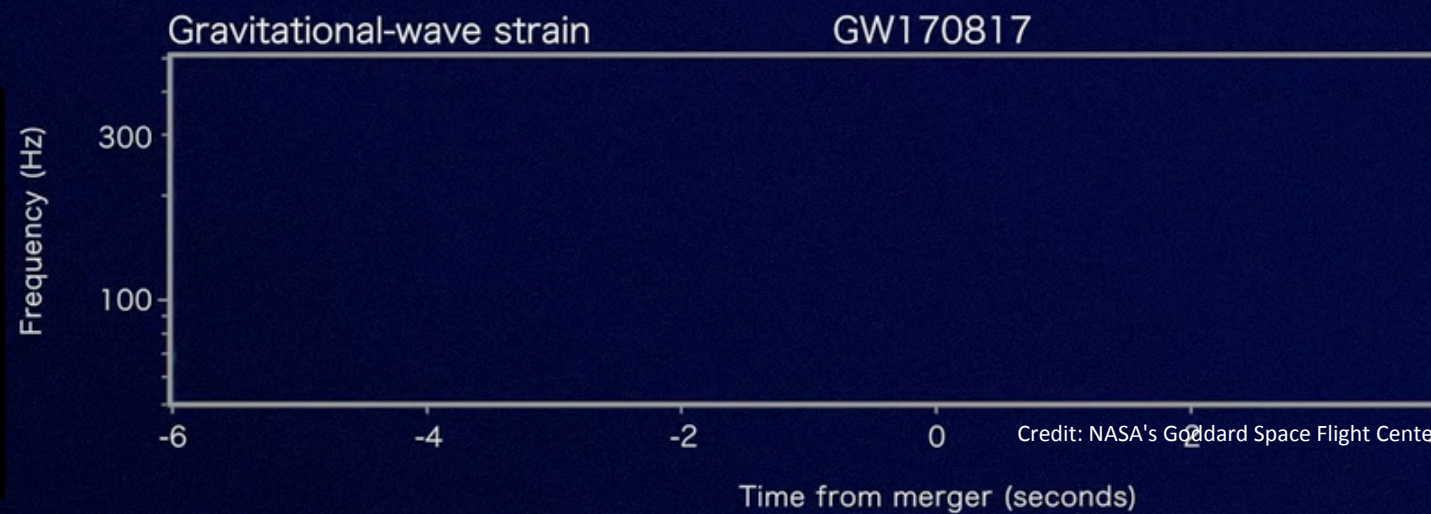
**1st International School on Physics of the Universe
14-23 January 2020 - Asiago, Italy**

University of Padua
Department of Physics and Astronomy "G. Galilei"

17 August 2017, 12:41:04 UT

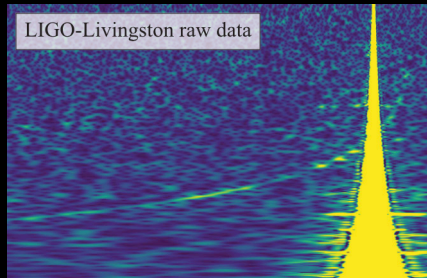


Credit: University of Warwick/Mark Garlick

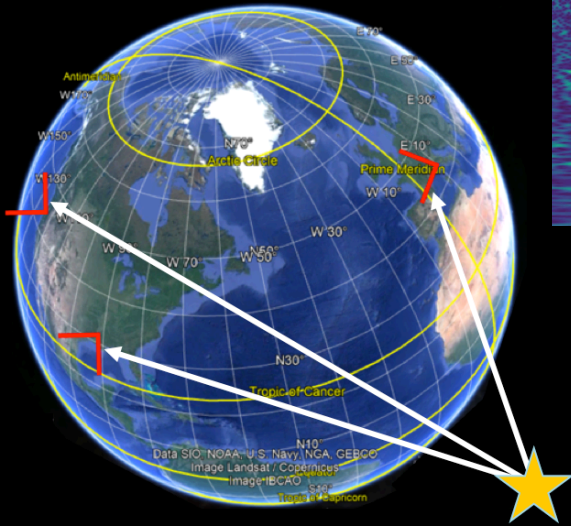


Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/CI Lab

17 August 2017, 12:41:04 UT

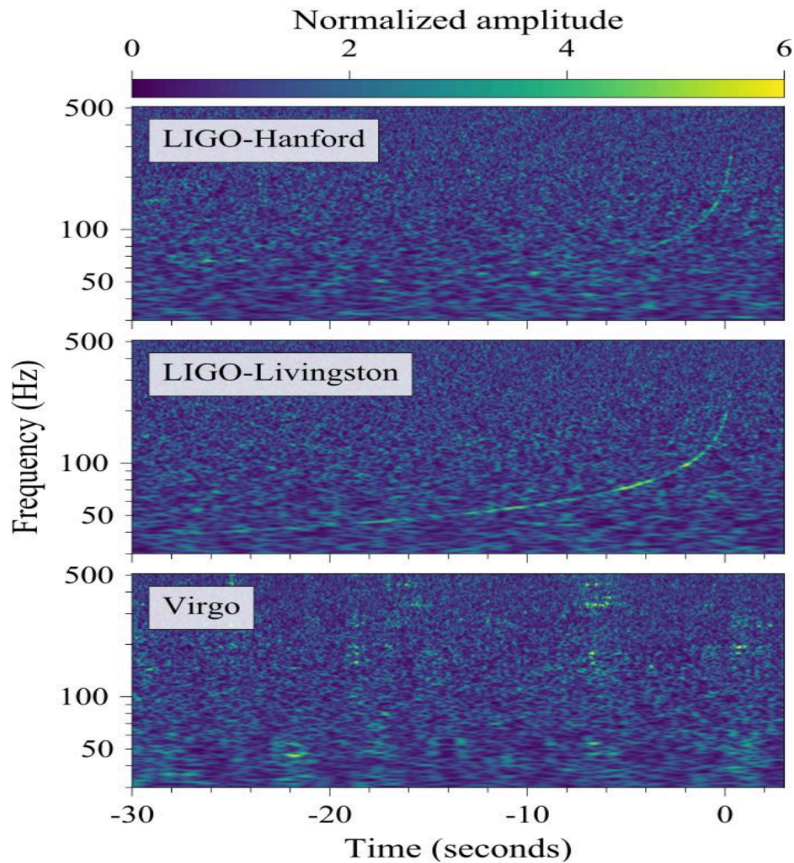


→ 17:54:51

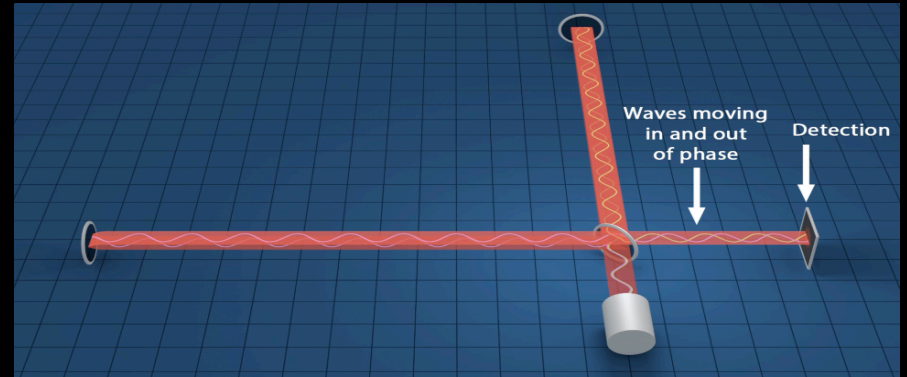


Credit: LIGO/Virgo/NASA/Leo Singer

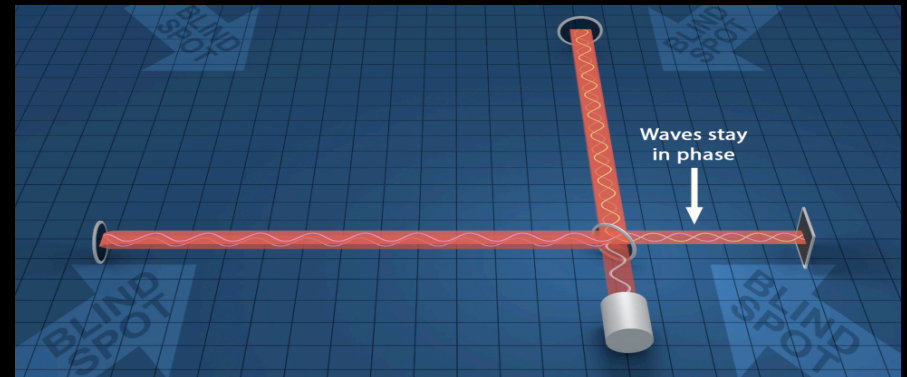
GW170817



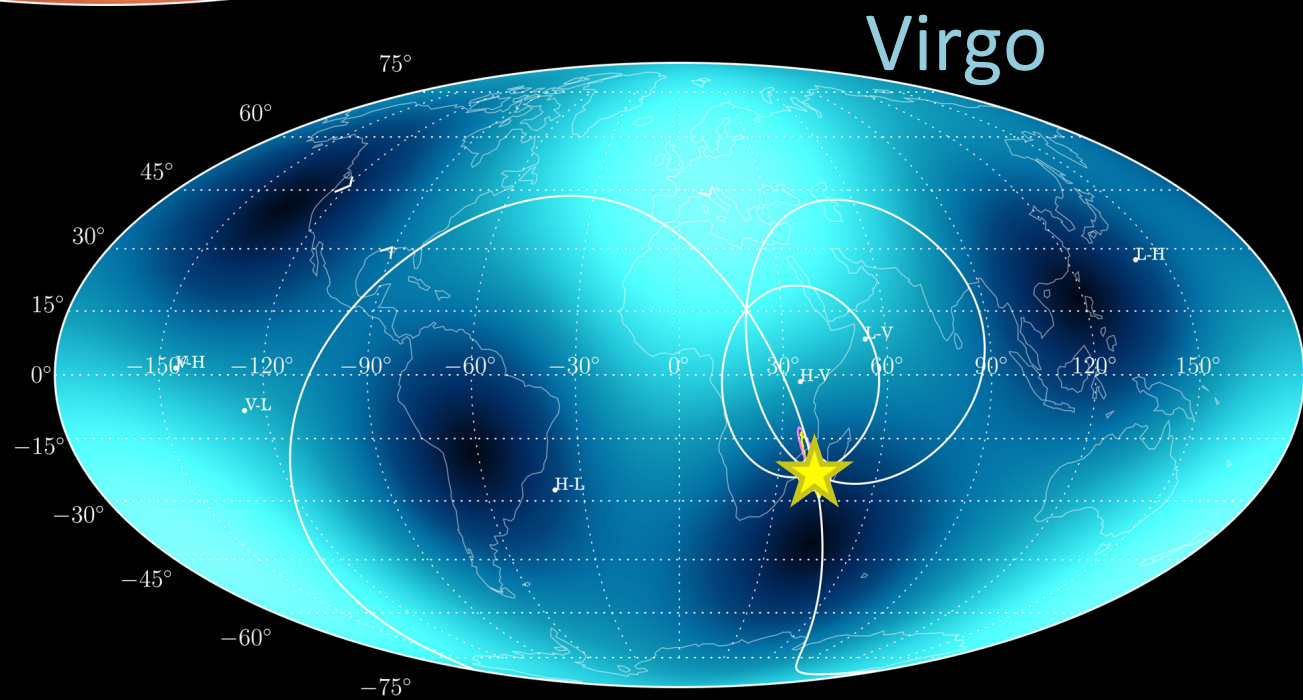
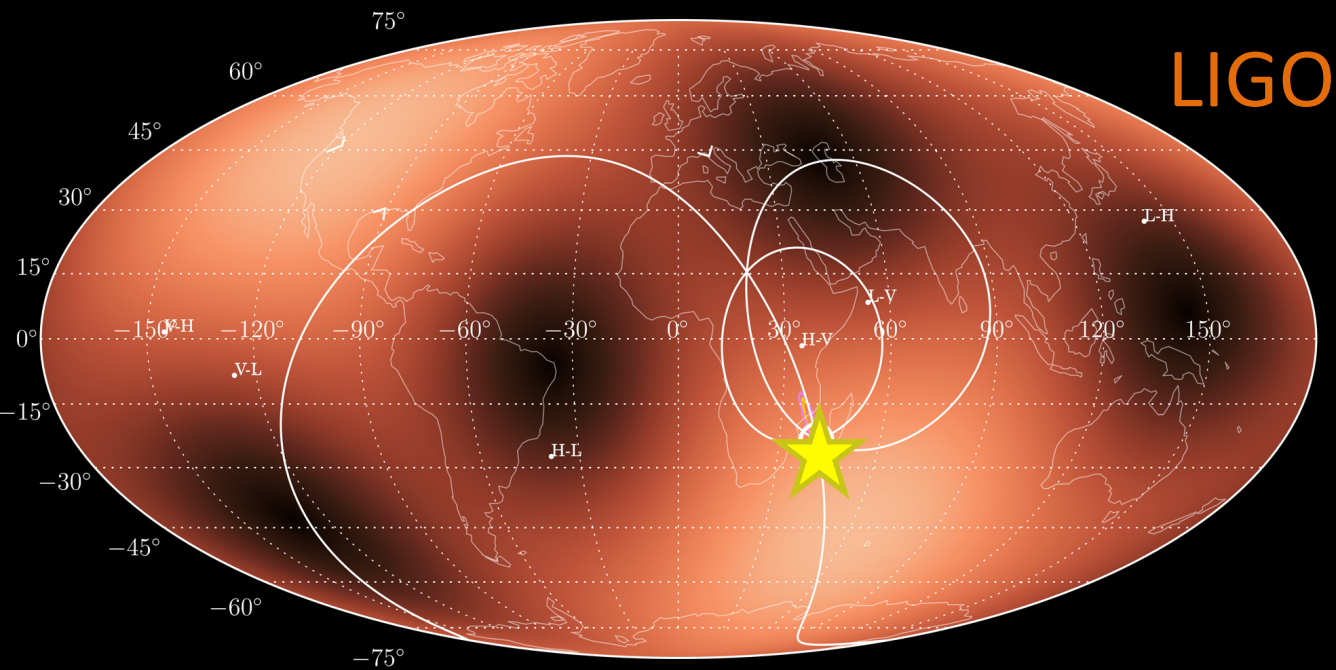
Combined signal-to-noise ratio of 32.4



The signal comes from “blind spot”



The low signal amplitude observed in Virgo significantly constrained the sky position

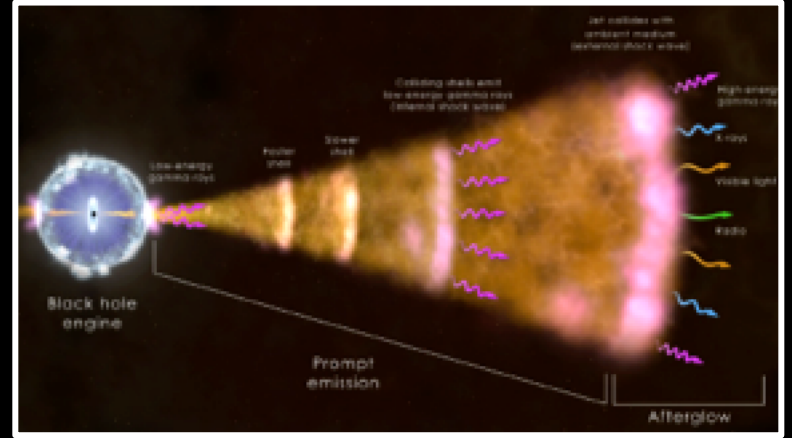
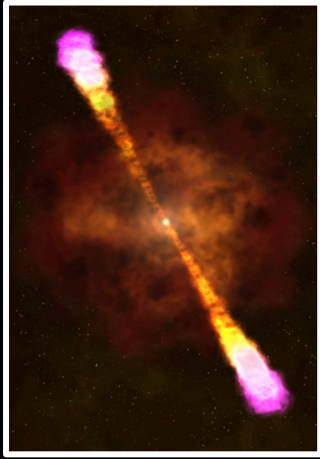
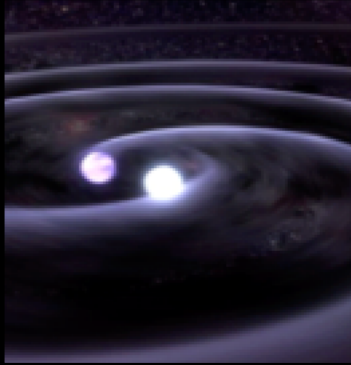


The most extensive observing campaign ever....

Earth

Space





NS merger

Short GRB

X-ray

Radio afterglow



t_0

1.7s

+5.23hrs

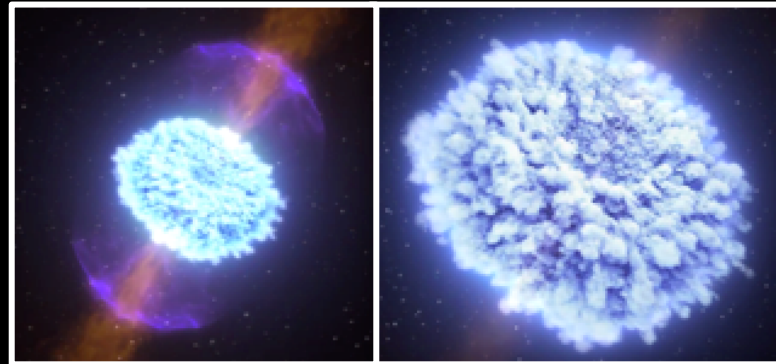
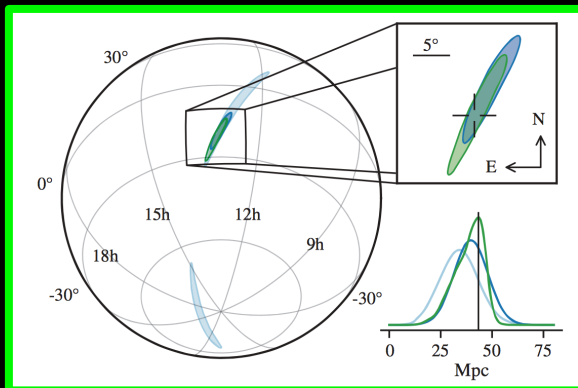
+10.87 hrs

+9 days

+16 days

LHV sky localization

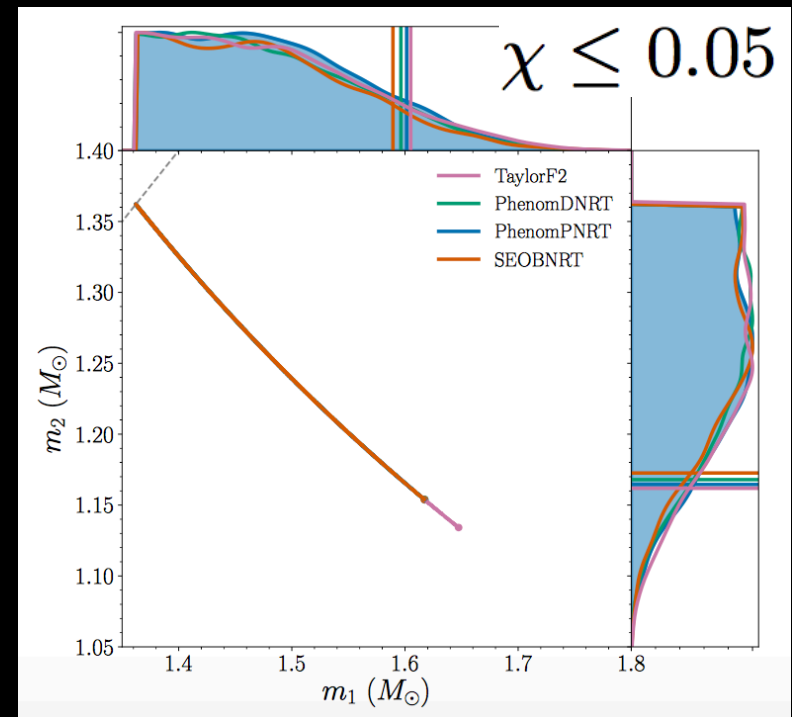
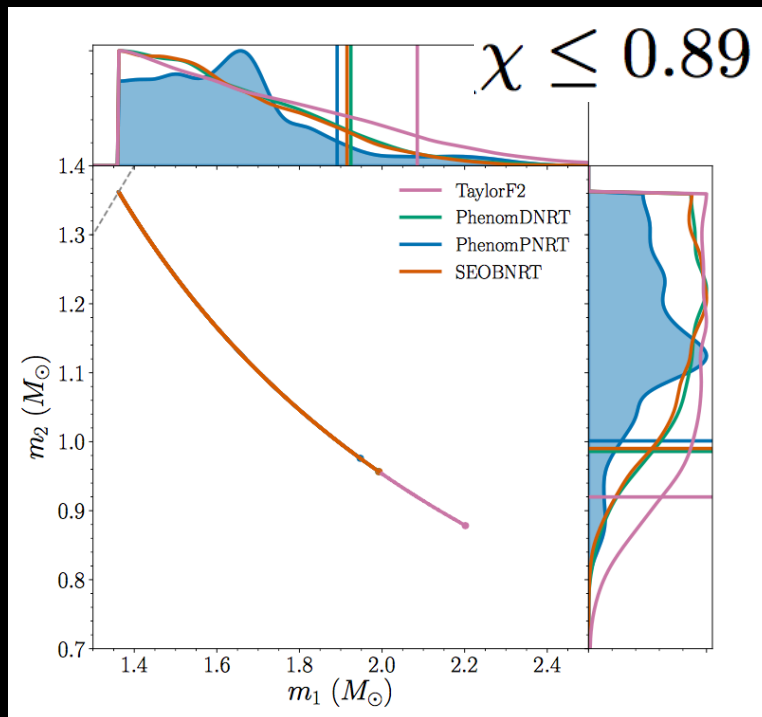
UV/Optical/NIR Kilonova



LVC + astronomers, ApJL, 848, L12

GW observables

GW170817: PARAMETERS OF THE SOURCE



$23 < f/\text{Hz} < 2048$

Analysis uses source location from EM

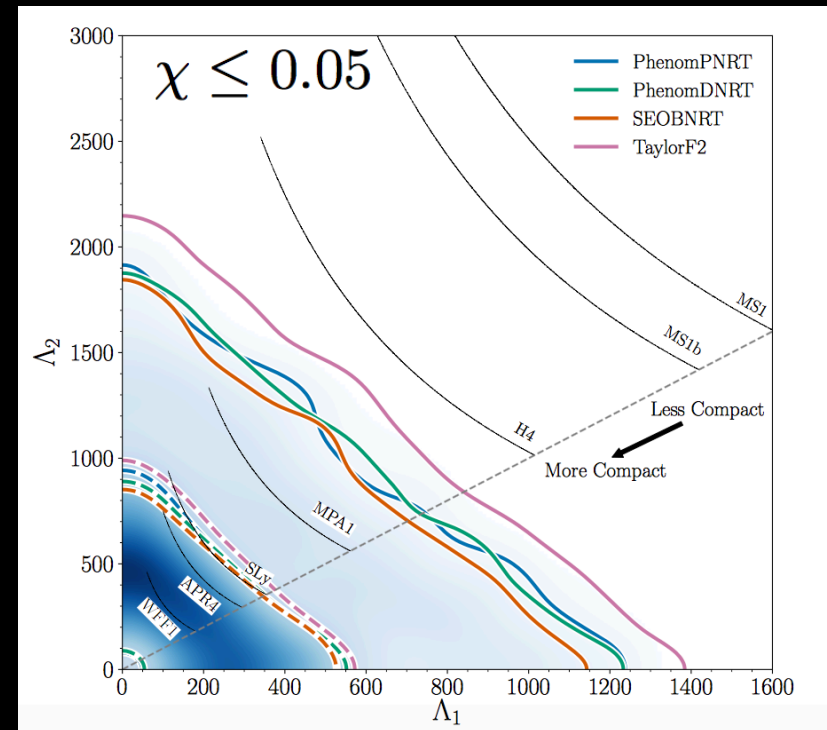
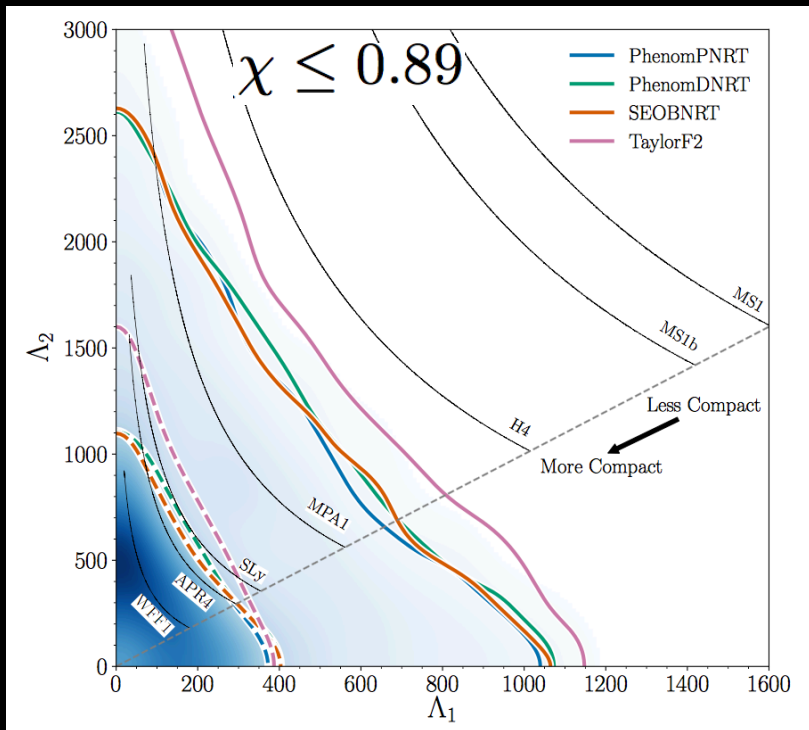
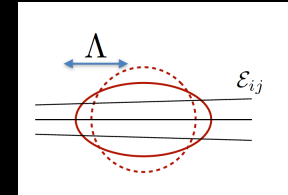
- Mass range **1.0 – 1.89 M_\odot**
1.16 – 1.60 M_\odot low spin

**Masses are consistent with the masses
of all known neutron stars!**

NS LABORATORY FOR STUDYING SUPER-DENSE MATTER

TIDAL DEFORMABILITY

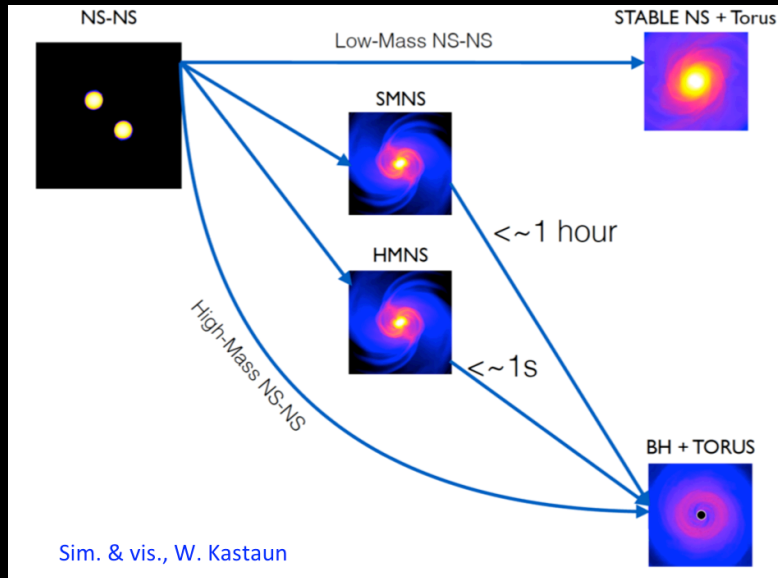
$$\Lambda = (2/3)k_2[(c^2/G)(R/m)]^5$$



From only GWs we cannot say both components of the binary were NS

Post merger remnant?

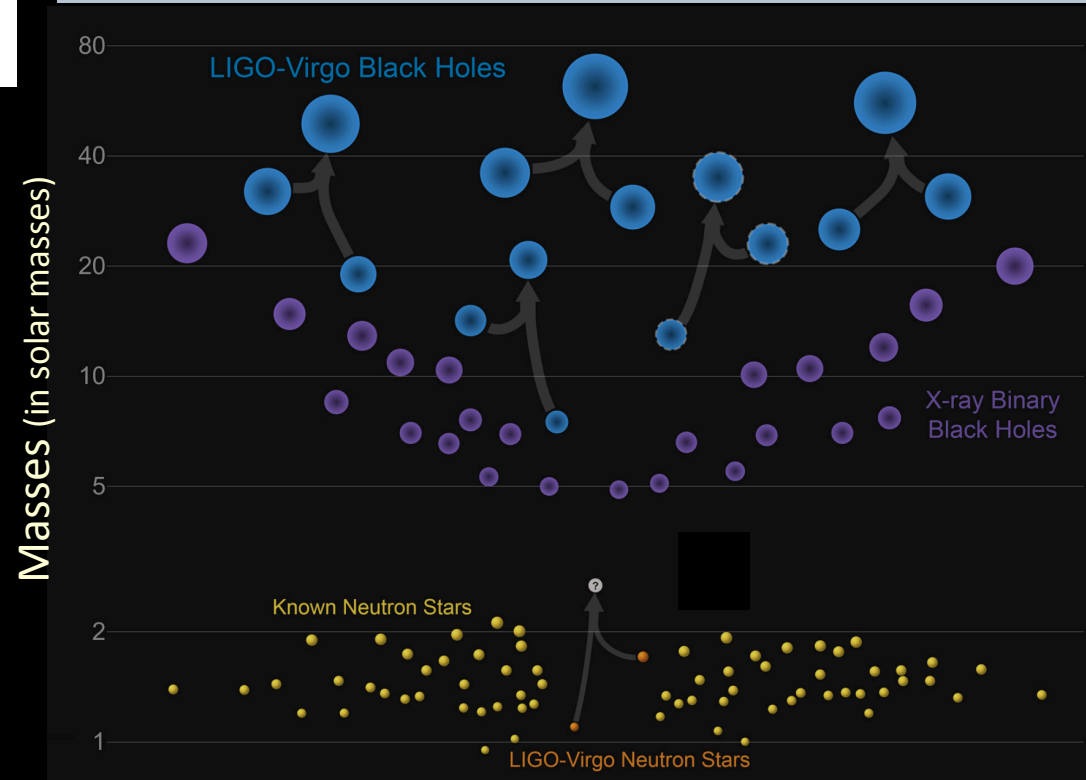
Abbott et al. 2017, ApJL,851



GW search:

- **ringdown of BH** around 6 kHz
→ LIGO/Virgo response strongly reduced
- **short (tens of ms) and intermediate duration (≤ 500 s) GW signals** up to 4 kHz
→ no evidence of postmerger signals, but it cannot rule out short- or long-lived NS

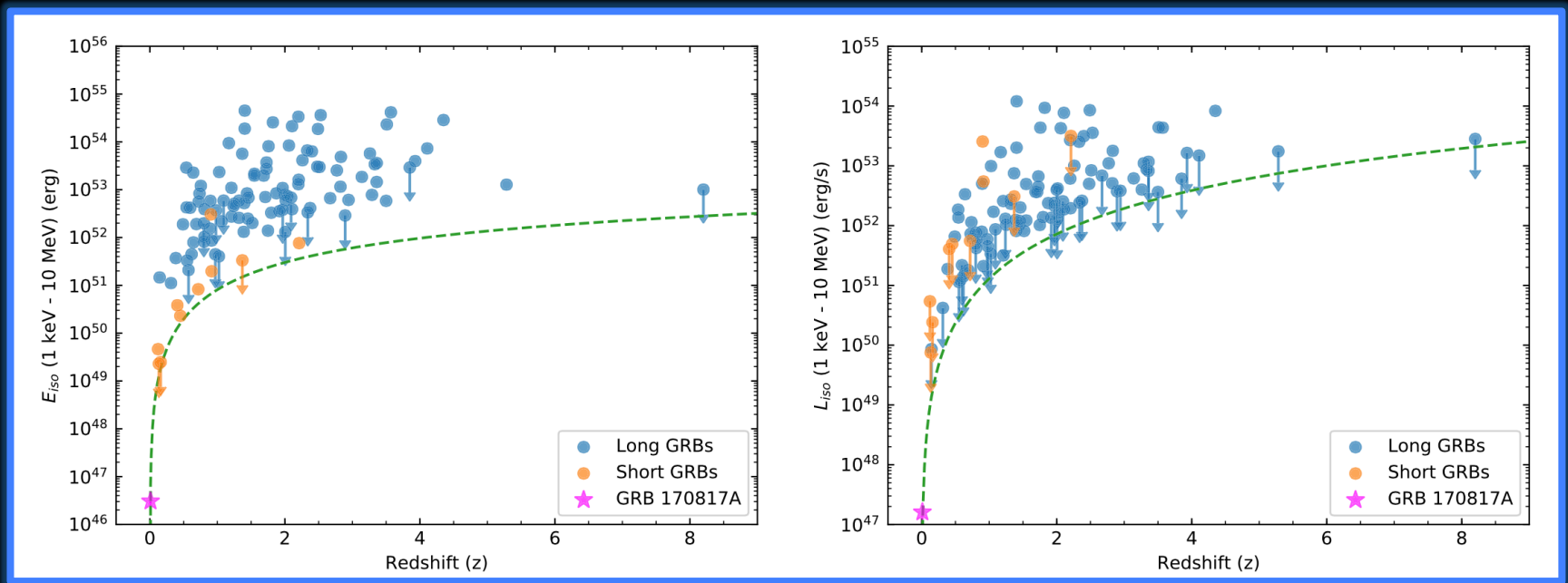
*Heaviest NS
or lightest BH known?*



EM non-thermal emission

GRB 170817A

- 100 times closer than typical GRBs observed by Fermi-GBM
- it is also "subluminous" compared to the population of long/short GRBs
- $10^2 - 10^6$ less energetic than other short GRBs

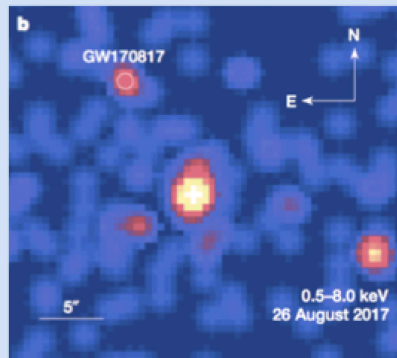


Abbott et al. 2017, APJL, 848, L13

Intrinsically sub-luminous event
or a classical short GRB viewed off-axis?

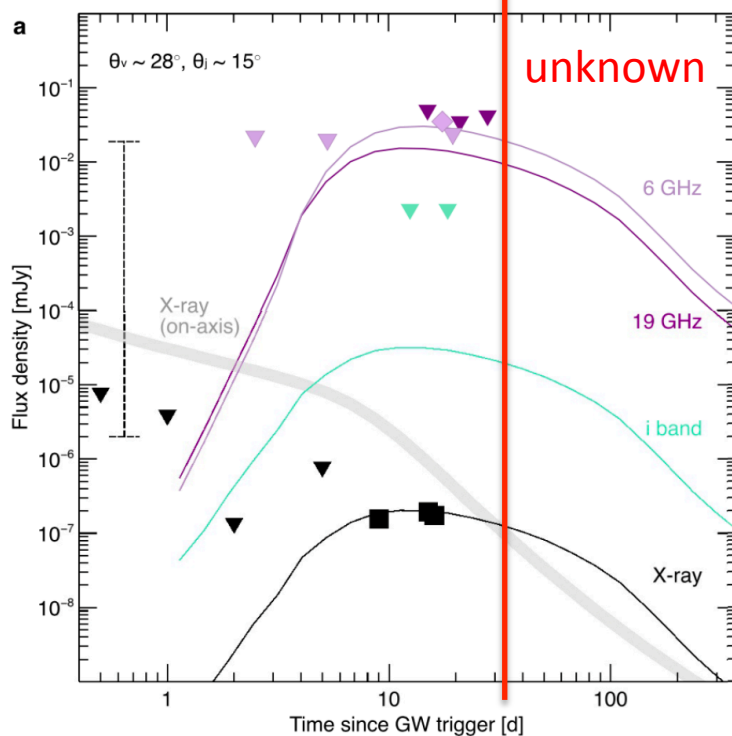
X-ray and radio emissions 9 and 16 days after the merger

Chandra observation

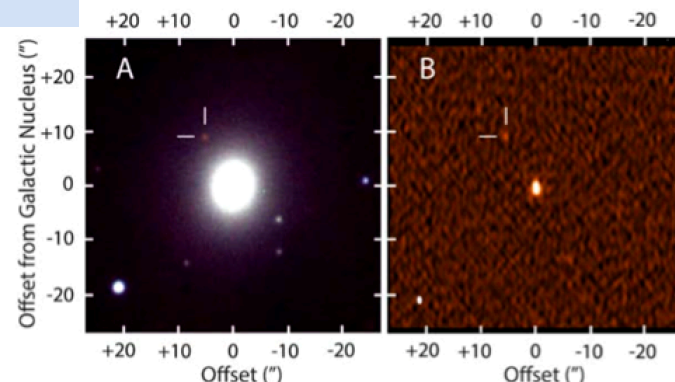


"..Our observations are instead consistent with the onset of an off axis afterglow from the GRB jet. This would explain the low luminosity of the observed gamma-ray emission, and the lack of early afterglow detections."

Troja, et al. Nature 2017



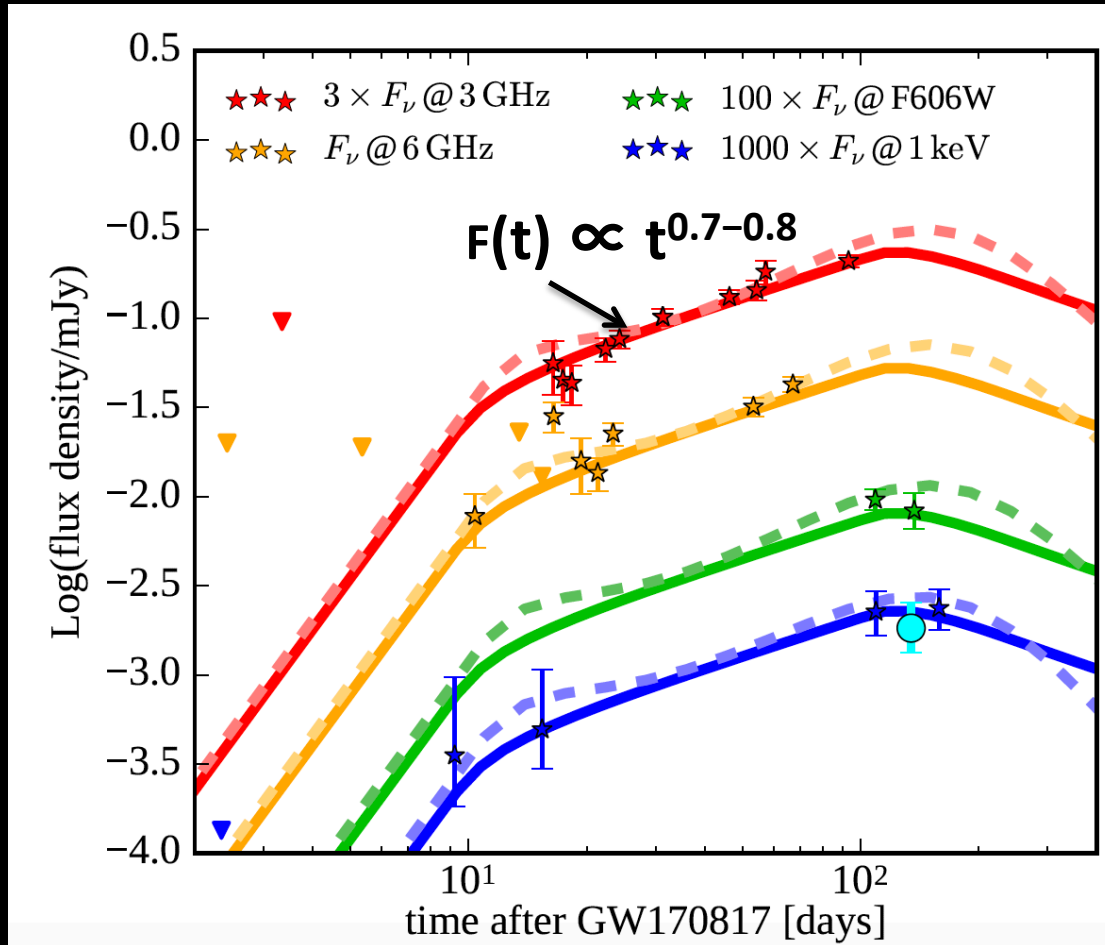
VLA observation



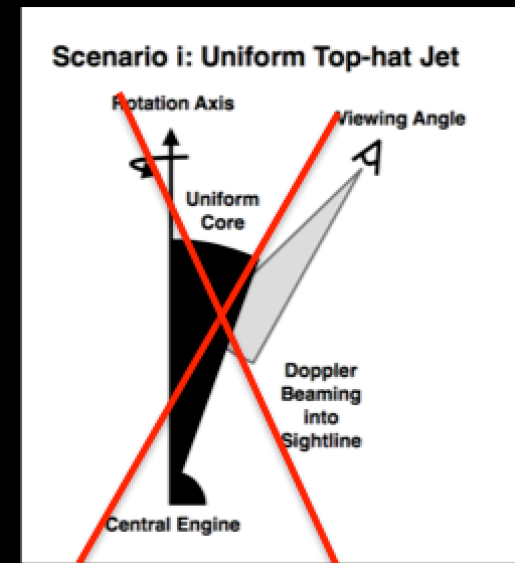
Hallinan et al. Science, 2017

First GRB observed off-axis?

After 150 days from the BNS merger...



*..unexpected slow
achromatic flux-rise
until ~ 150 days!*



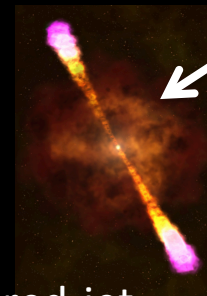
D'Avanzo et al. 2017, A&A

Power-law spectrum extending
for eight orders of magnitude
in frequency

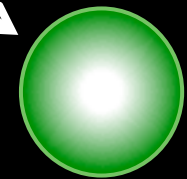


Non-thermal synchrotron emission
radiation from **mildly relativistic**
ejecta with $\Gamma \sim 3 - 10$

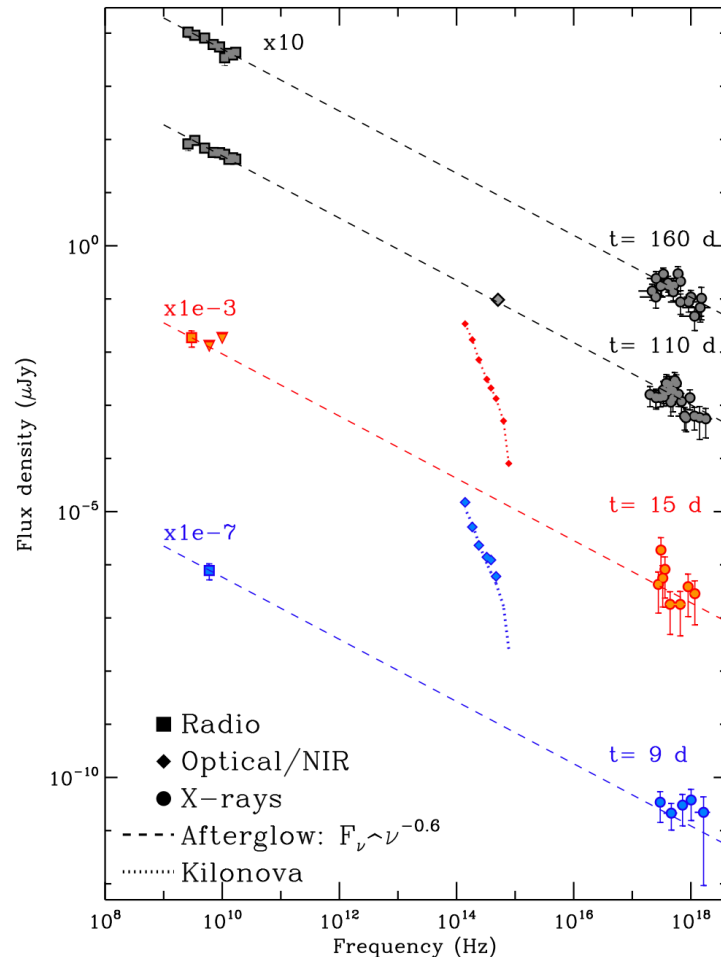
What is the nature of the
mildly relativistic ejecta?



Structured-jet
viewed off-axis



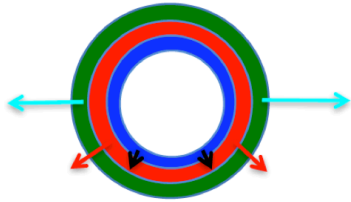
Isotropic outflow:
choked jet or jet-less



Margutti et al. 2018, ApJL

[see e.g. Rossi et al. 2002, Zhang et al. 2002, Ramirez-Ruiz et al. 2002, Nakar & Piran 2018, Lazzati et al. 2018, Gottlieb et al. 2018, Kasliwal 2017, Mooley et al. 2017, Salafia et al. 2017]

Isotropic blast wave



+ radial structure

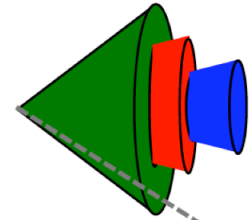
$$\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_3$$

$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$

Account for the
low luminosity

Shallow rise phase as $t^{-0.8}$

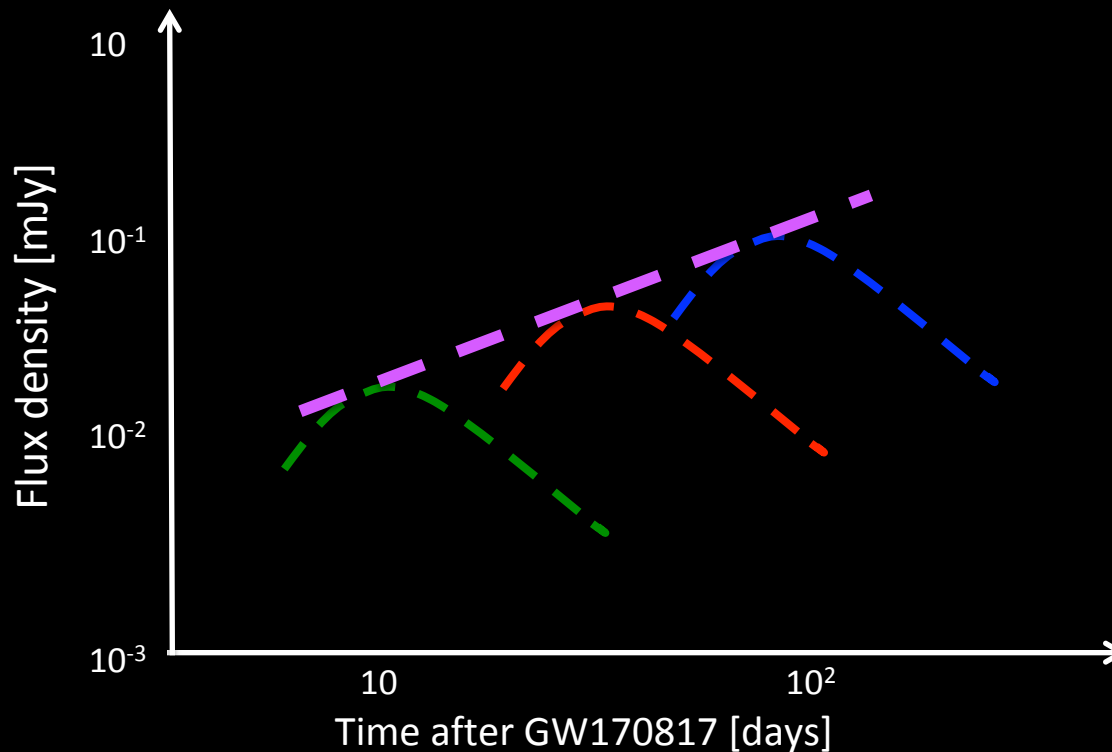
Off-axis jet



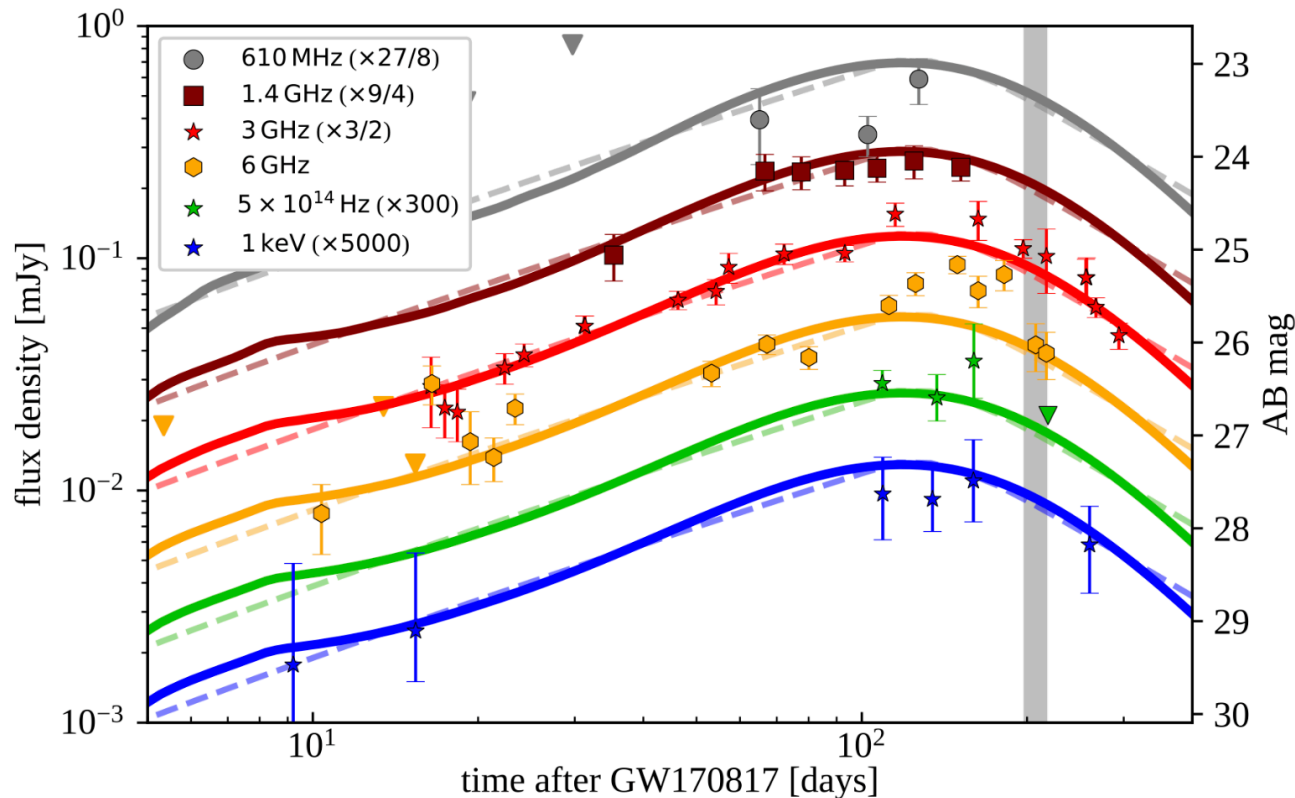
+ angular structure

$$\Gamma_1 > \Gamma_2 > \Gamma_3$$

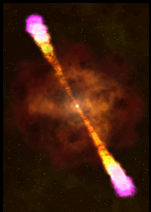
$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$



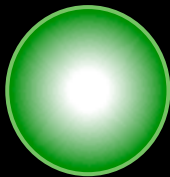
After 150 days from the BNS merger...decaying phase!



Ghirlanda et al. 2018



Solid lines

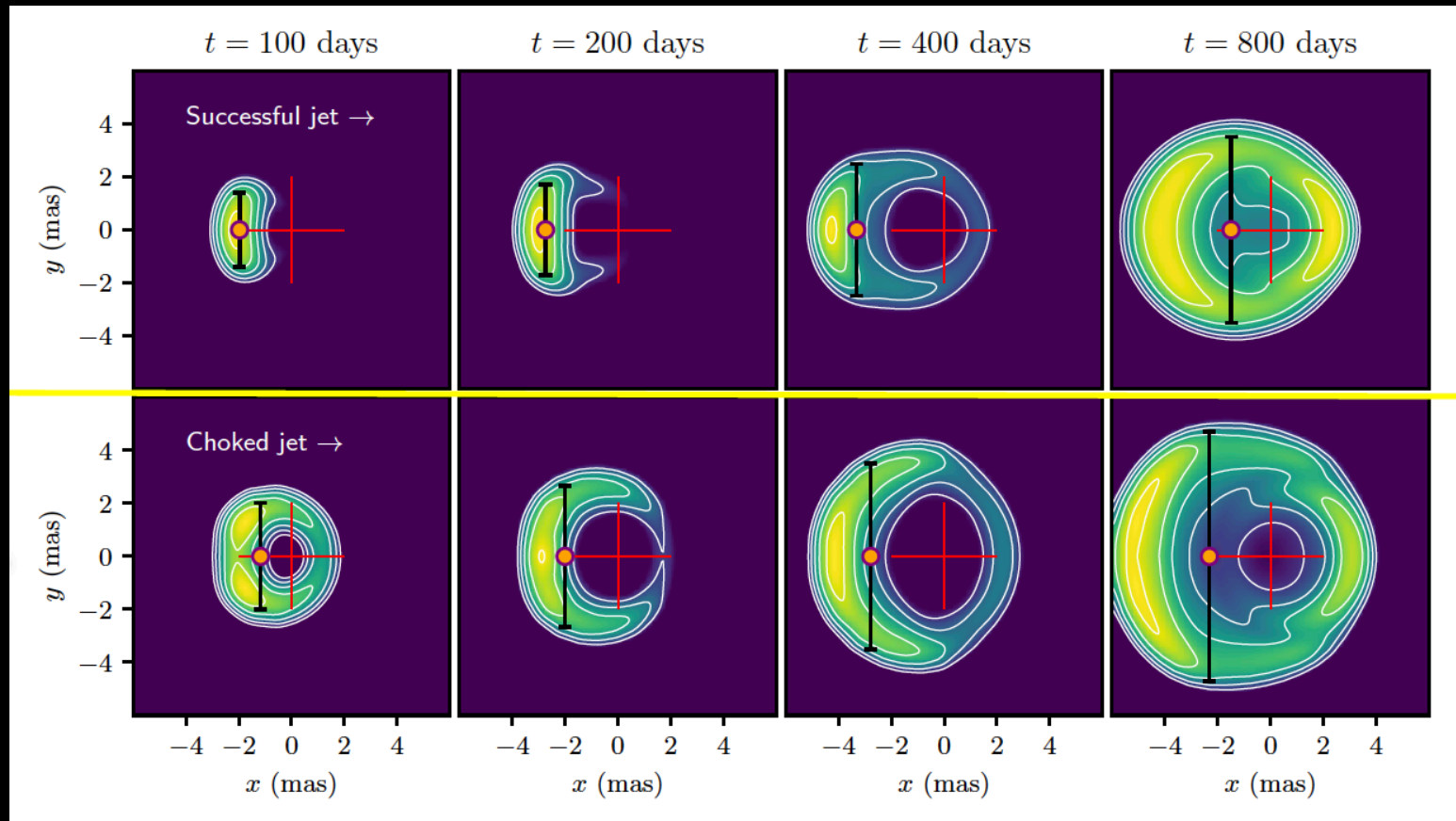


Dashed lines

**MULTI-WAVELENGTH LIGHT CURVES CANNOT
DISENTANGLE THE TWO SCENARIOS!**

[Margutti, et al. 2018, Troja, et al. 2018, D'Avanzo et al. 2018, Dobie et al. 2018, Alexander et al. 2018, Mooley et al. 2018, Ghirlanda et al. 2018]

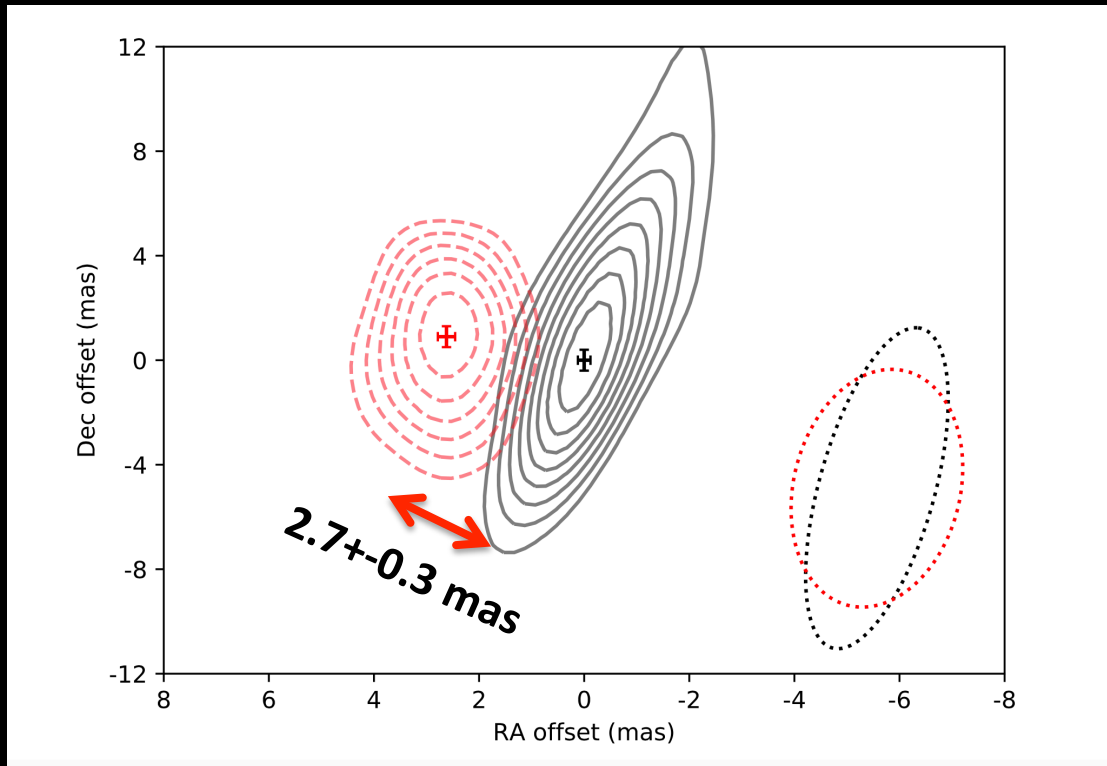
RADIO HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGING



At the same epoch: structured jet has LARGER DISPLACEMENT and SMALLER SIZE than isotropic mildly relativistic outflow!

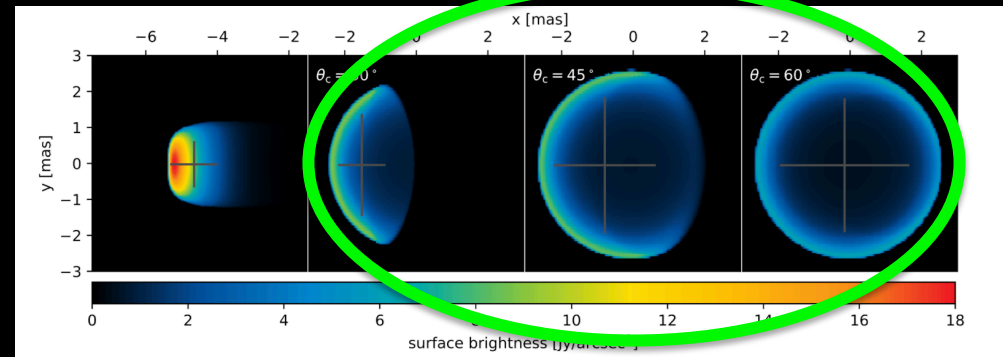
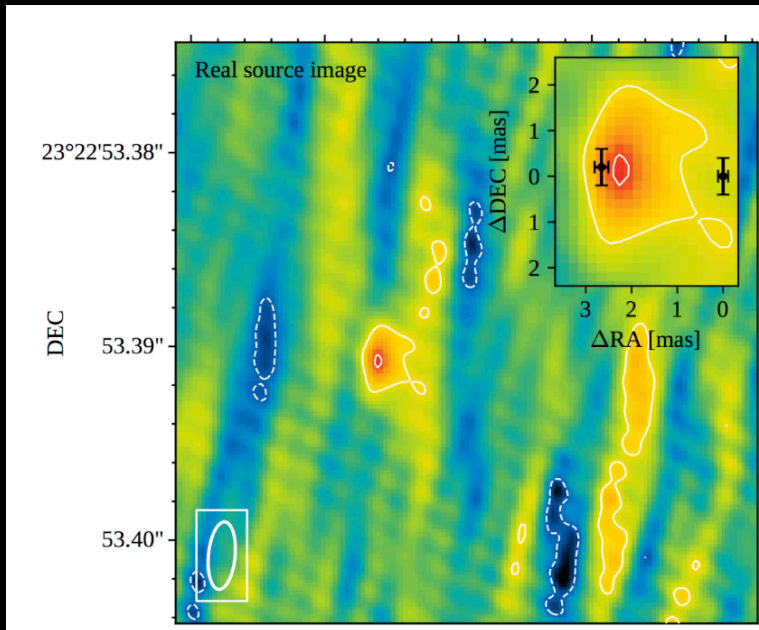
Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) observations

Mooley, Deller, Gottlieb et al. 2018



→ *Superluminal proper motion of the radio counterpart from centroid offset positions 75 and 230 days post-merger*

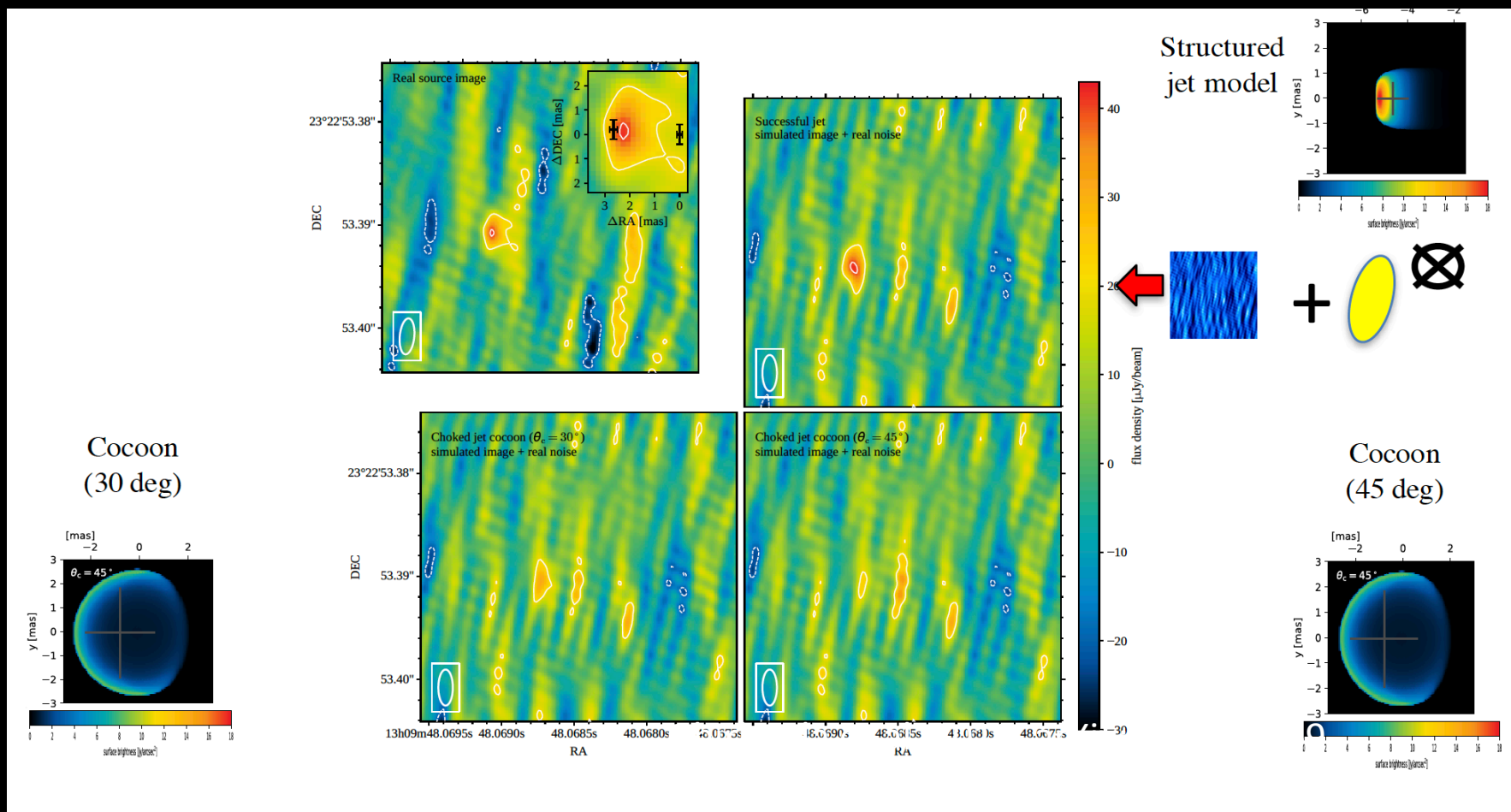
Observations 207.4 days after BNS merger by global VLBI network of 32 radio telescopes over five continents constrain SOURCE SIZE < 2 mas



Ghirlanda et al. 2018, arXiv:1808.00469

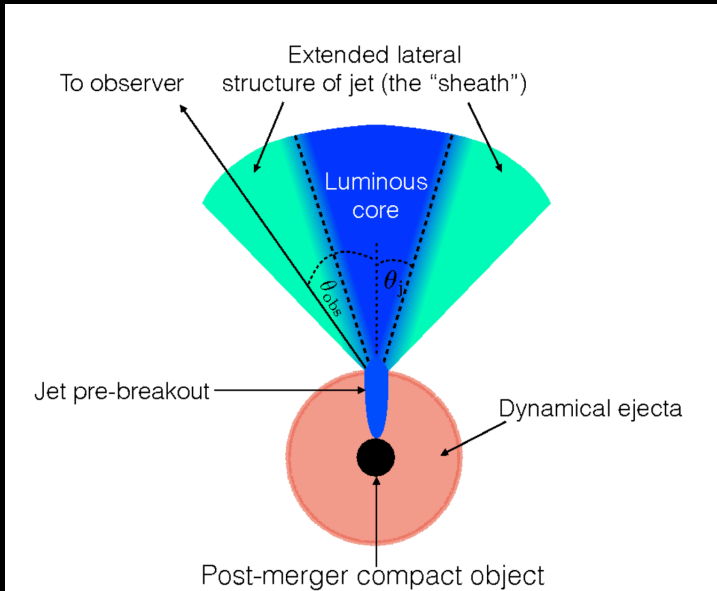
SIZE CONSTRAINTS

Ghirlanda et al. 2018, arXiv:1808.00469



Ruled out nearly isotropic, mildly relativistic outflow ,
which predicts proper motion close to zero and
size > 3 mas after 6 months of expansion

A relativistic energetic and narrowly-collimated jet successfully emerged from neutron star merger GW170817!



Kathirgamaraju et al., MNRAS 2018

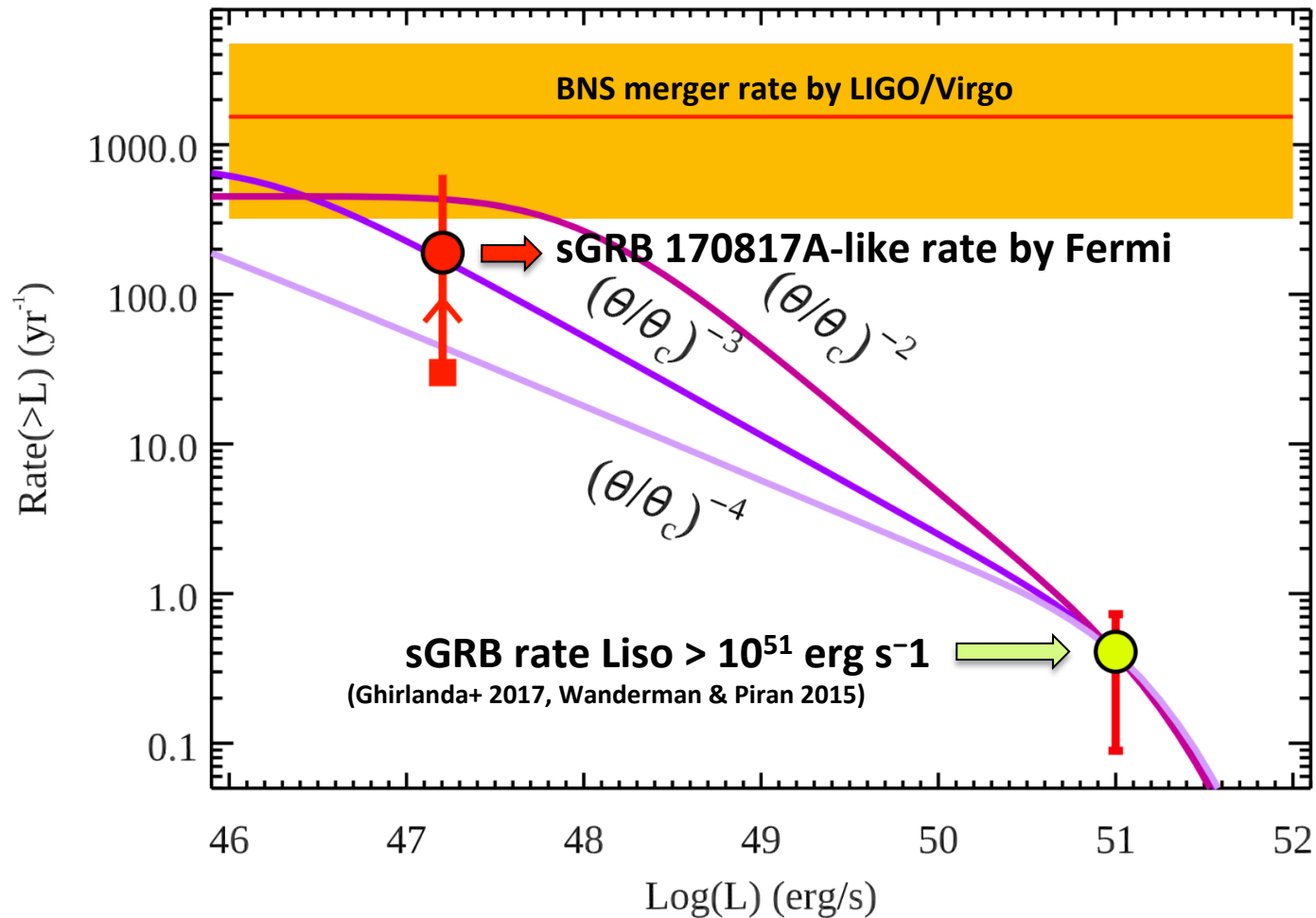
- Structured jet with a narrow ($\theta_c = 3.4$) and energetic core (10^{52} erg) seen under a viewing angle of ~ 15 degrees

arising from the slower part of the jet or cocoon shock breakout?

- Multi-wavelength slowly rising emission by the deceleration of parts of the sheath progressively closer to the core;
- Flattening and peak mark the time after which emission is dominated by the jet core.

Ghirlanda et al. 2018, arXiv:1808.00469

If such a jet observed on-axis \rightarrow isotropic equivalent luminosity $\geq 10^{51}$ erg s $^{-1}$



GW170817/GRB170817A

FERMI/GBM RATE for event like GRB170817A

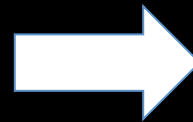
$L_{\text{iso}} \sim 10^{47} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

$$N_{sGRB}(GBM) = \frac{\Omega_{GBM} T_{GBM}}{4\pi} \rho_{0.SGRB} V_{\text{max}}$$

$$\Omega_{GBM} \approx 4\pi$$

$$T_{GBM} = 9\text{yr} * 0.5 \text{ (duty cycle)}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 65 \text{ Mpc}$$



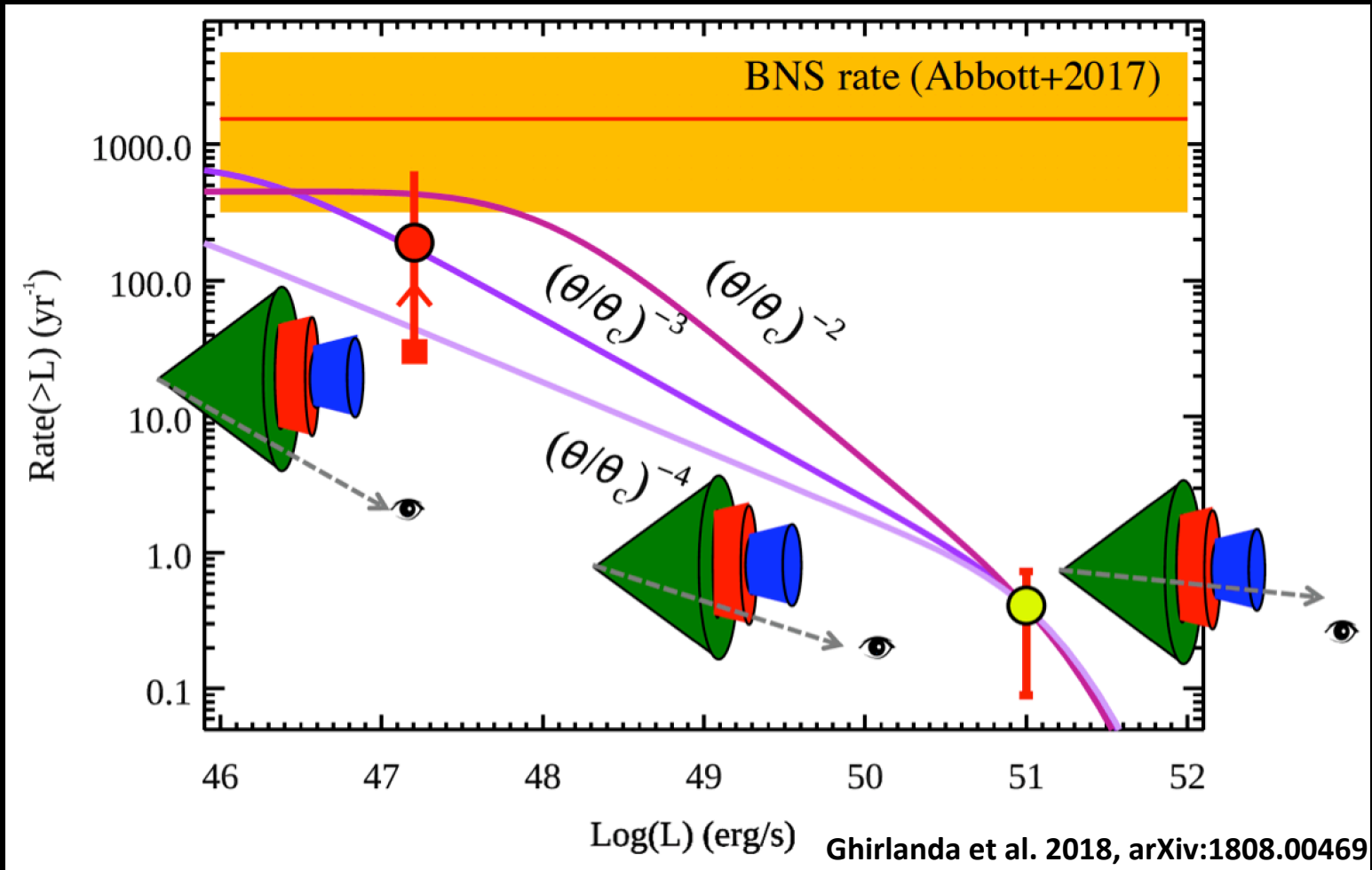
$$190^{+440}_{-160} \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$



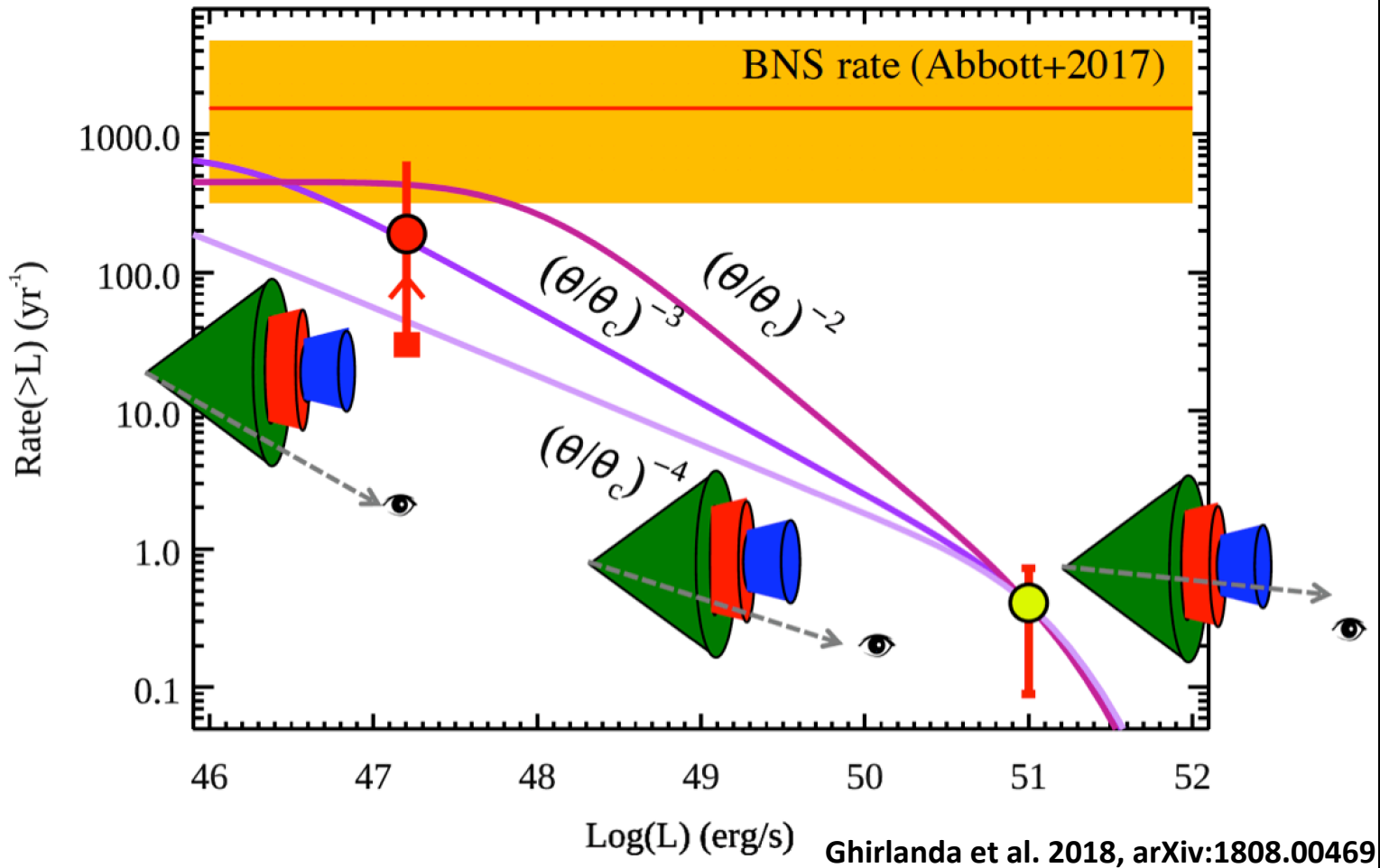
Zhang, B.B et al. 2018, Nature Com
Ghirlanda et al. 2018, Science 2019

Assuming all sGRB are similar to GW170817, and sGRB with $L_{\text{iso}} > 10^{51} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ produced by jets whose core points to us:

→ number of lower luminosity events increases according to the jet structure



The rate of GRBs with luminosity as low as GRB 170817A is consistent with the luminosity function of structured jets!



Comparison with LIGO and Virgo BNS rate → at least 10% of NS- NS mergers launch a jet which successfully breaks out of the merger ejecta