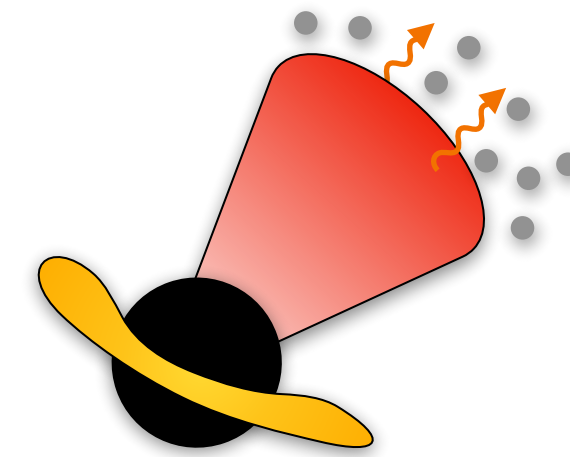
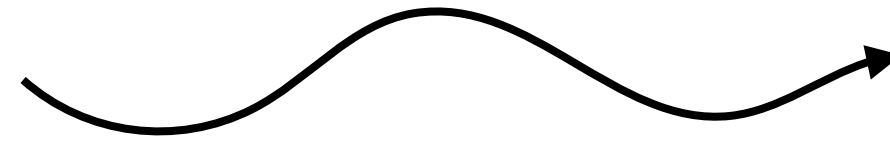
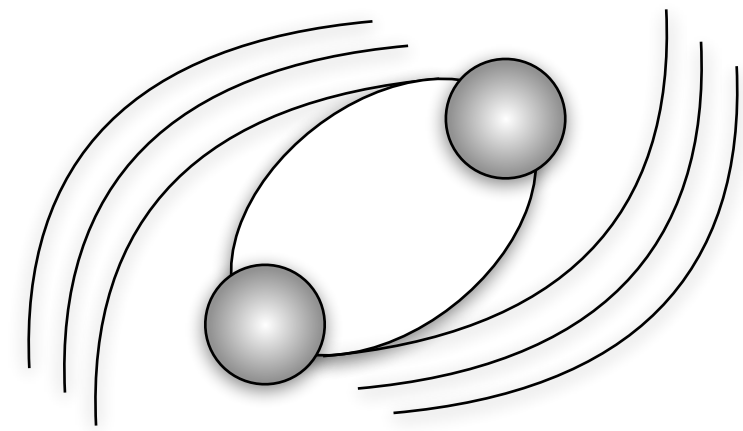


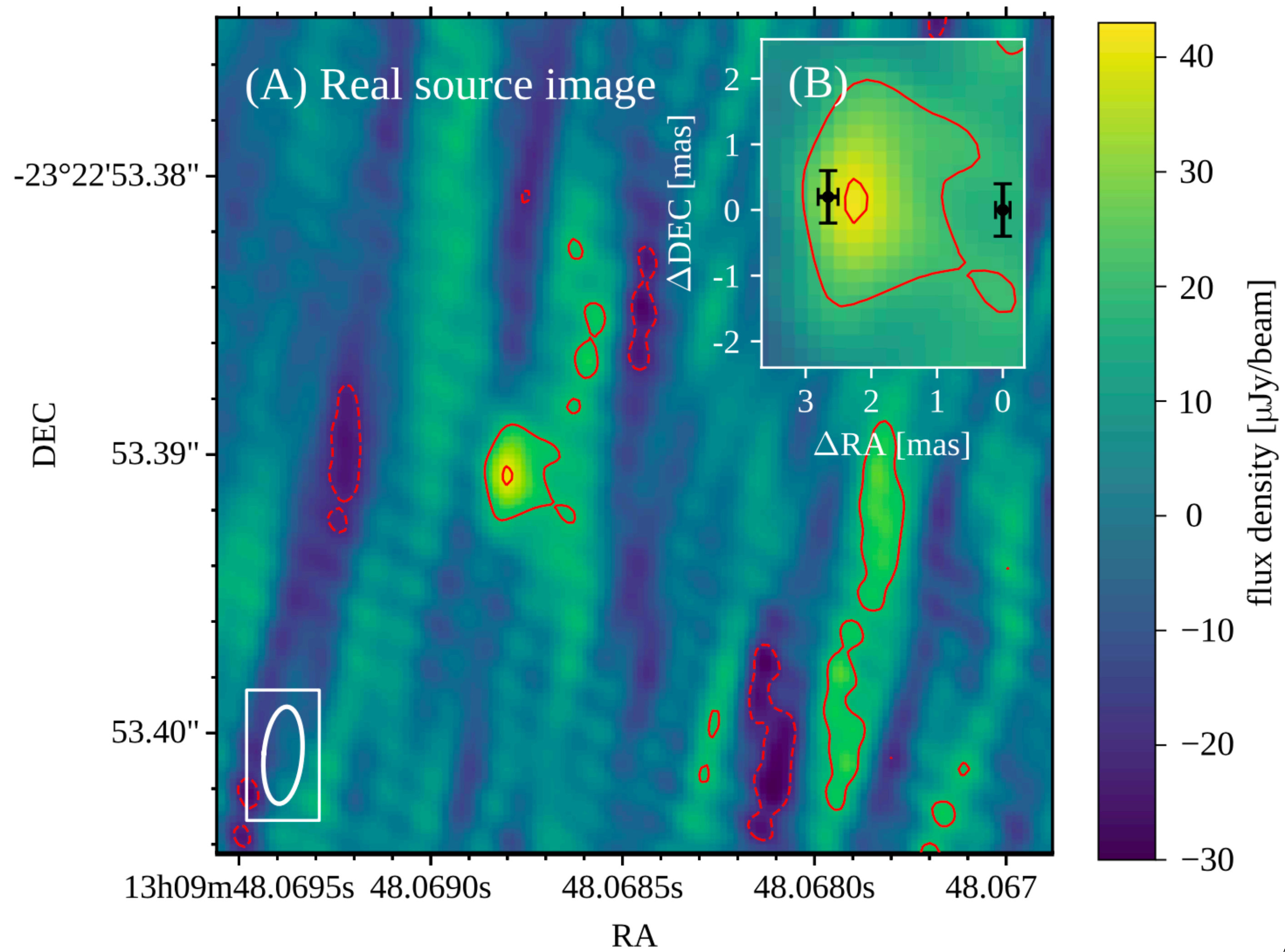
Constraints on the binary neutron star mass distribution and equation of state based on the incidence of jets in the population



Om Sharan Salafia, Alberto Colombo, Francesco Gabrielli, Ilya Mandel

Astronomy & Astrophysics (2022), arXiv:2202.01656

GW170817 had a successful jet



Ghirlanda et al. (2019)
See also Mooley+18

Jet fraction from observations

Jet fraction from observations

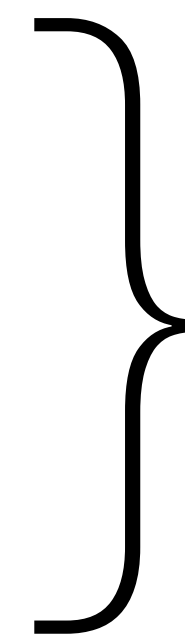
+

Modeling the jet launch

Jet fraction from observations

+

Modeling the jet launch



Constraining the BNS
mass distribution and EoS

Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$


Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$

single event success probability

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$

single event success probability

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

GW170817:

$$n = 1, k = 1$$

Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$

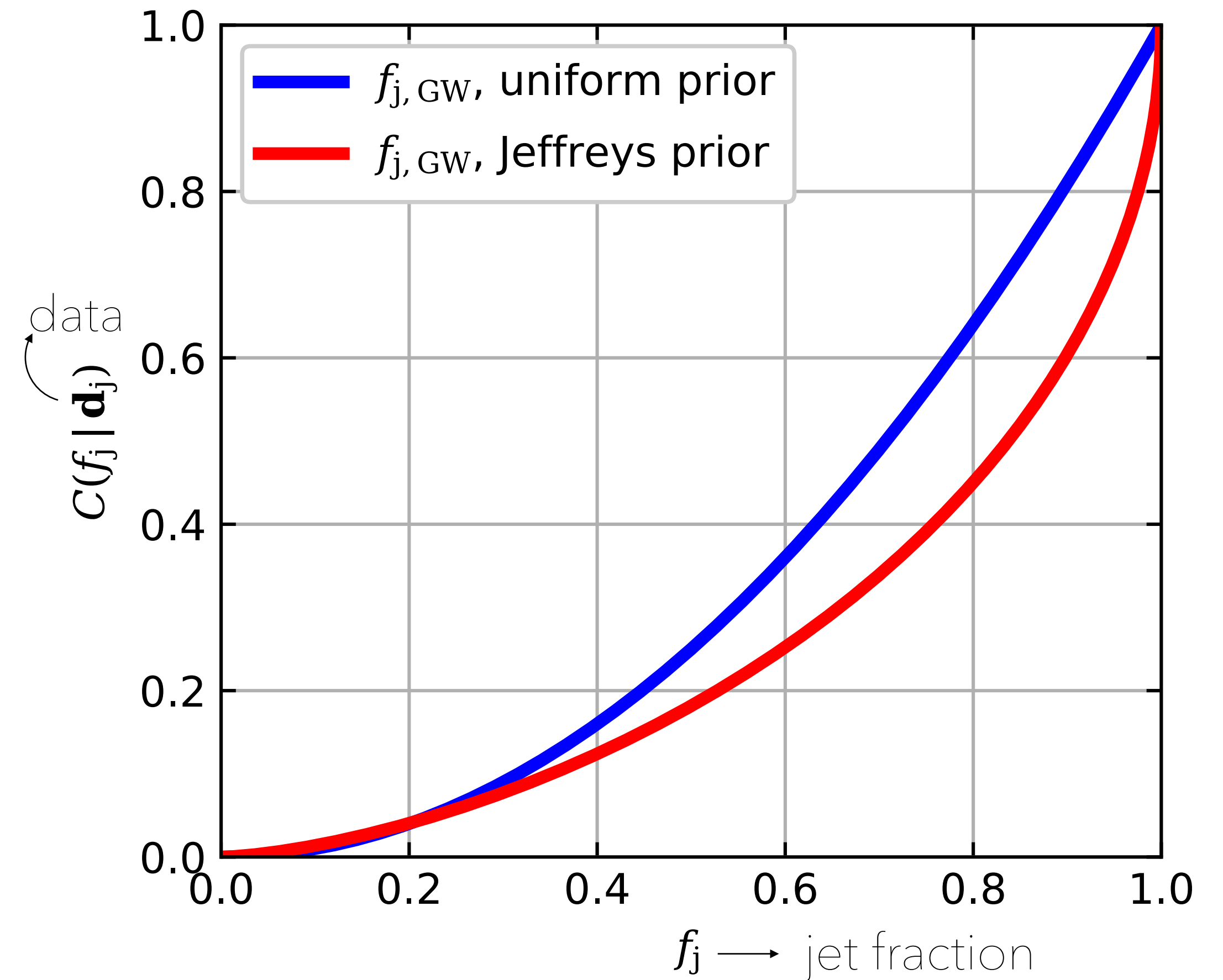
single event success probability

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

GW170817:

$$n = 1, k = 1$$



Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$

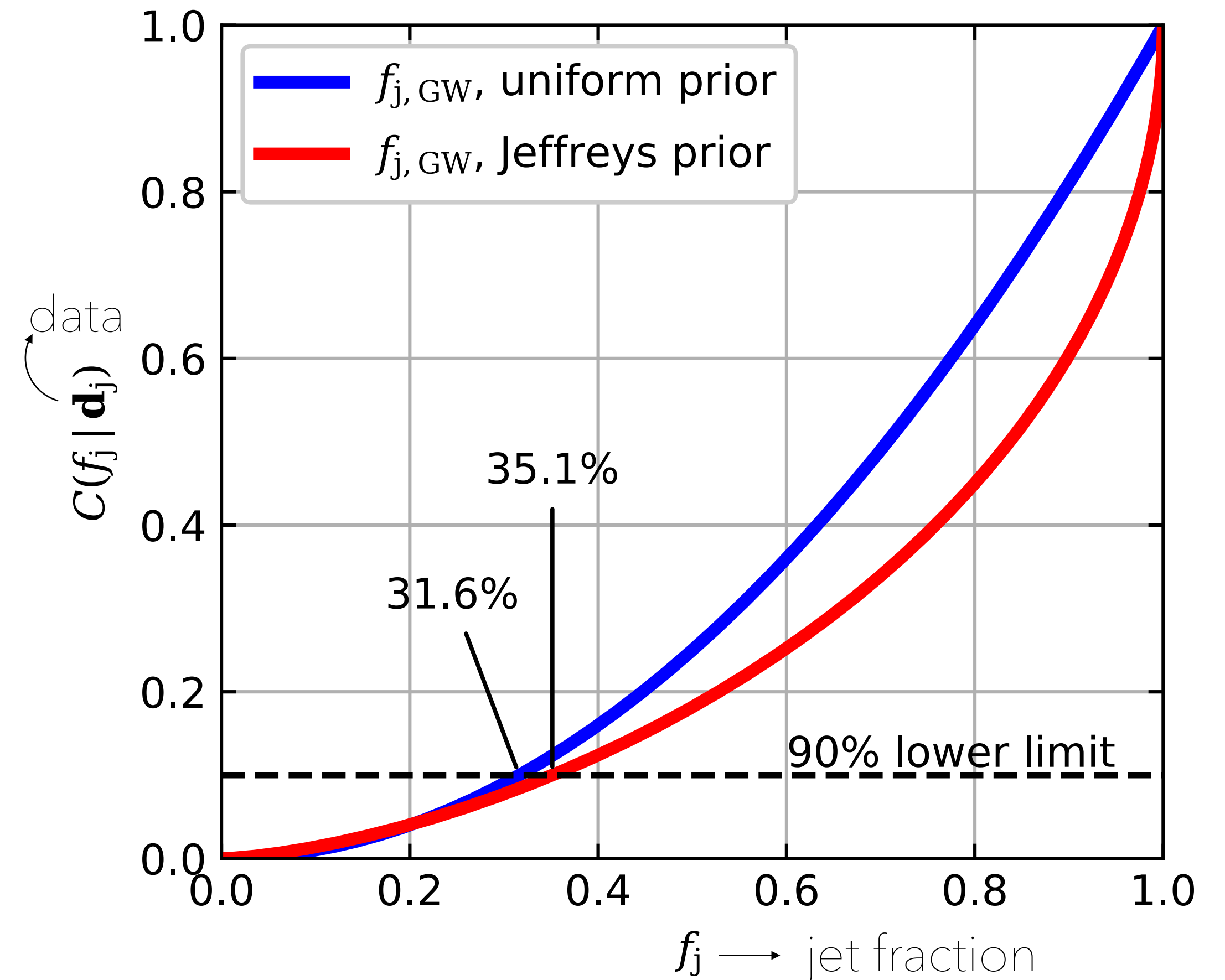
single event success probability

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

GW170817:

$$n = 1, k = 1$$



Jet fraction in the GW-detectable BNS population

Binomial likelihood:

$$P(k | n, f_{j,\text{GW}}) = f_{j,\text{GW}}^k (1 - f_{j,\text{GW}})^{n-k}$$

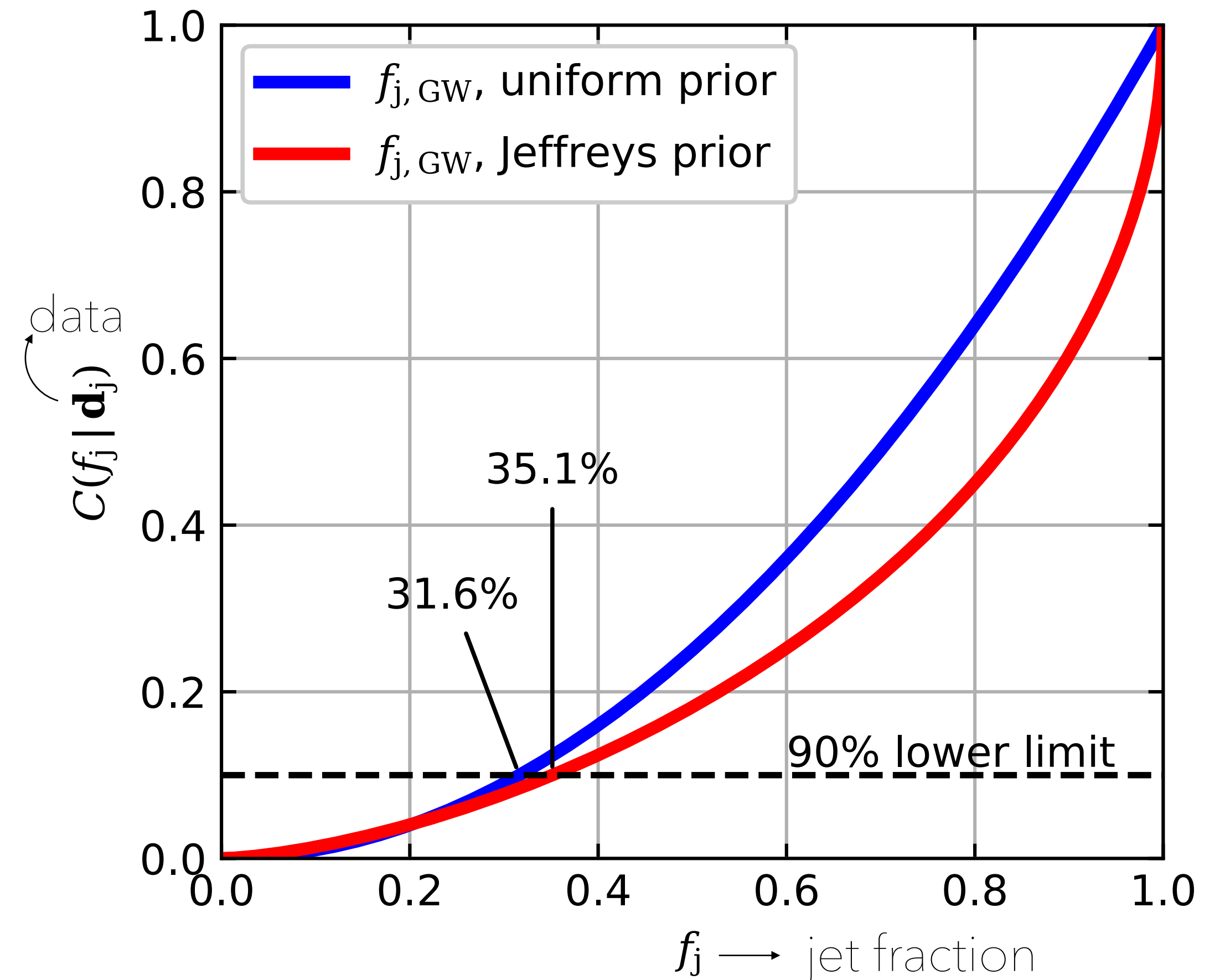
single event success probability

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(f_{j,\text{GW}} | k, n) \propto P(k, n | f_{j,\text{GW}}) \pi(f_{j,\text{GW}})$$

GW170817:

$$n = 1, k = 1$$

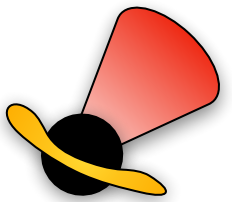



At least the 30% should have a jet!

Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

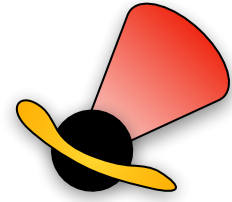
$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$

local rate of SGRB 

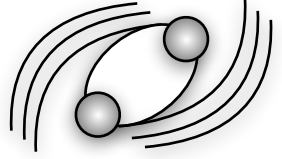
local rate of BNS mergers 

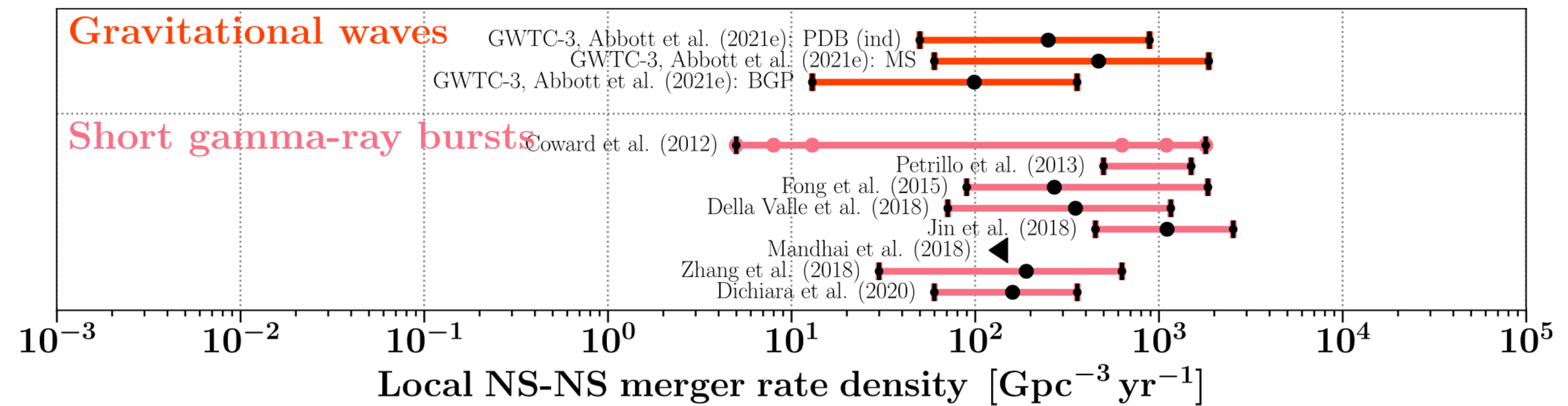
The diagram illustrates the formula for the jet fraction f_j . The numerator $R_{0,\text{SGRB}}$ is associated with the 'local rate of SGRB' and a red jet icon. The denominator $R_{0,\text{BNS}}$ is associated with the 'local rate of BNS mergers' and a grey binary merger icon. Arrows point from the text labels to their respective terms in the equation.

Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

local rate of SGRB 

$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$

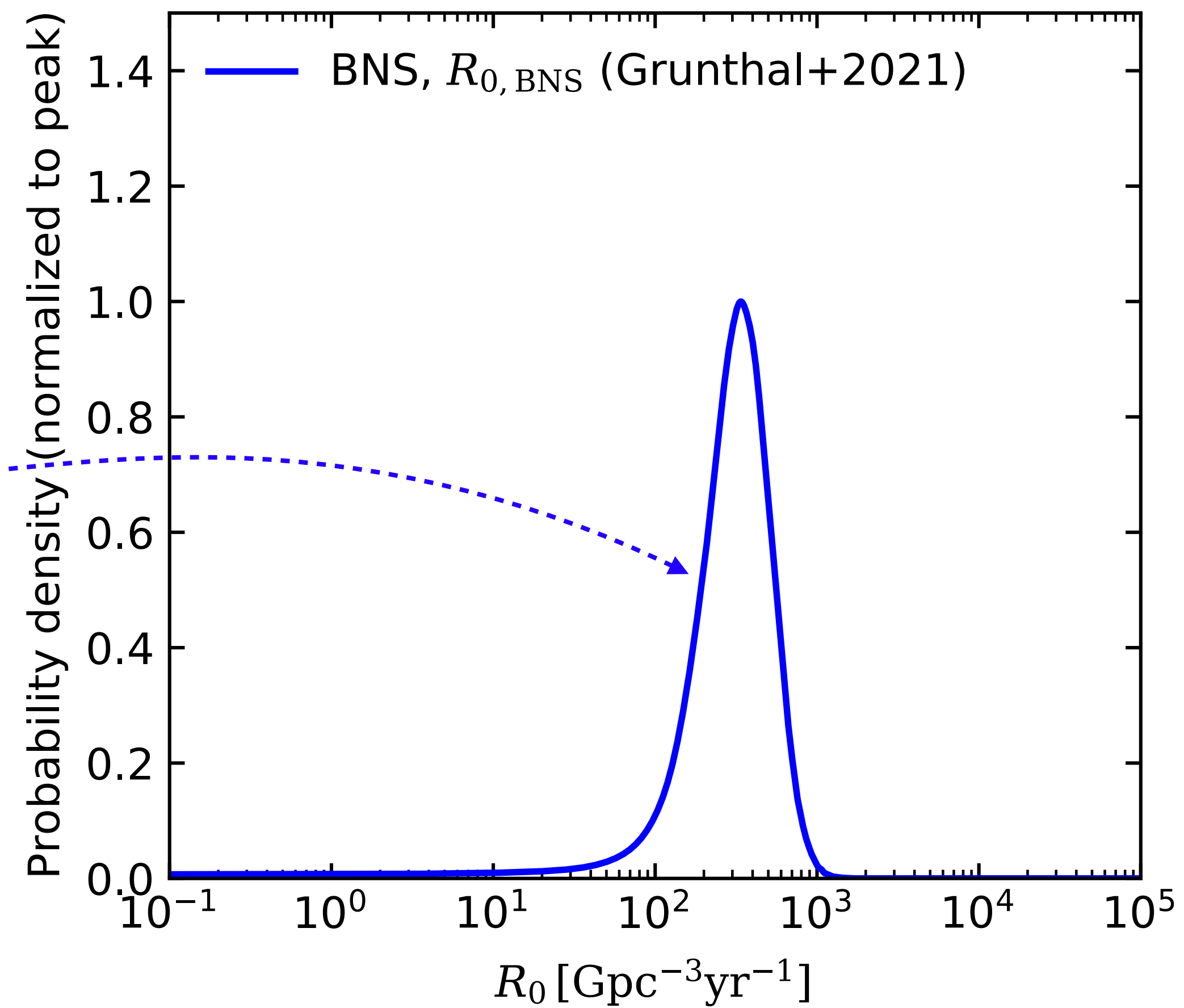
local rate of BNS mergers 



Mandel&Broekgaarden(2021)

Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$



Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$

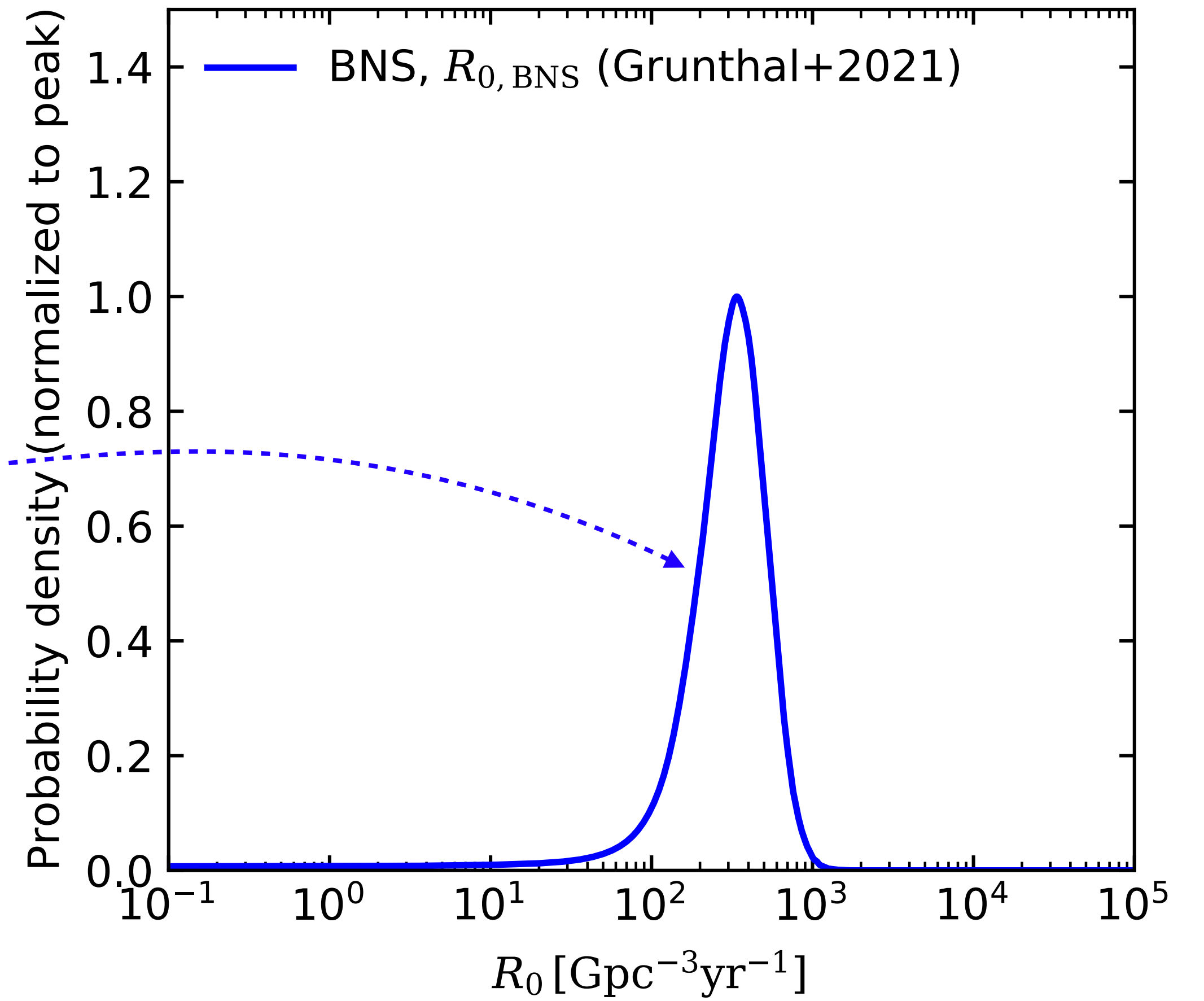
Fermi/GBM sensitivity model



Single-event rate of GRB170817A



Strict lower limit to SGRB rate



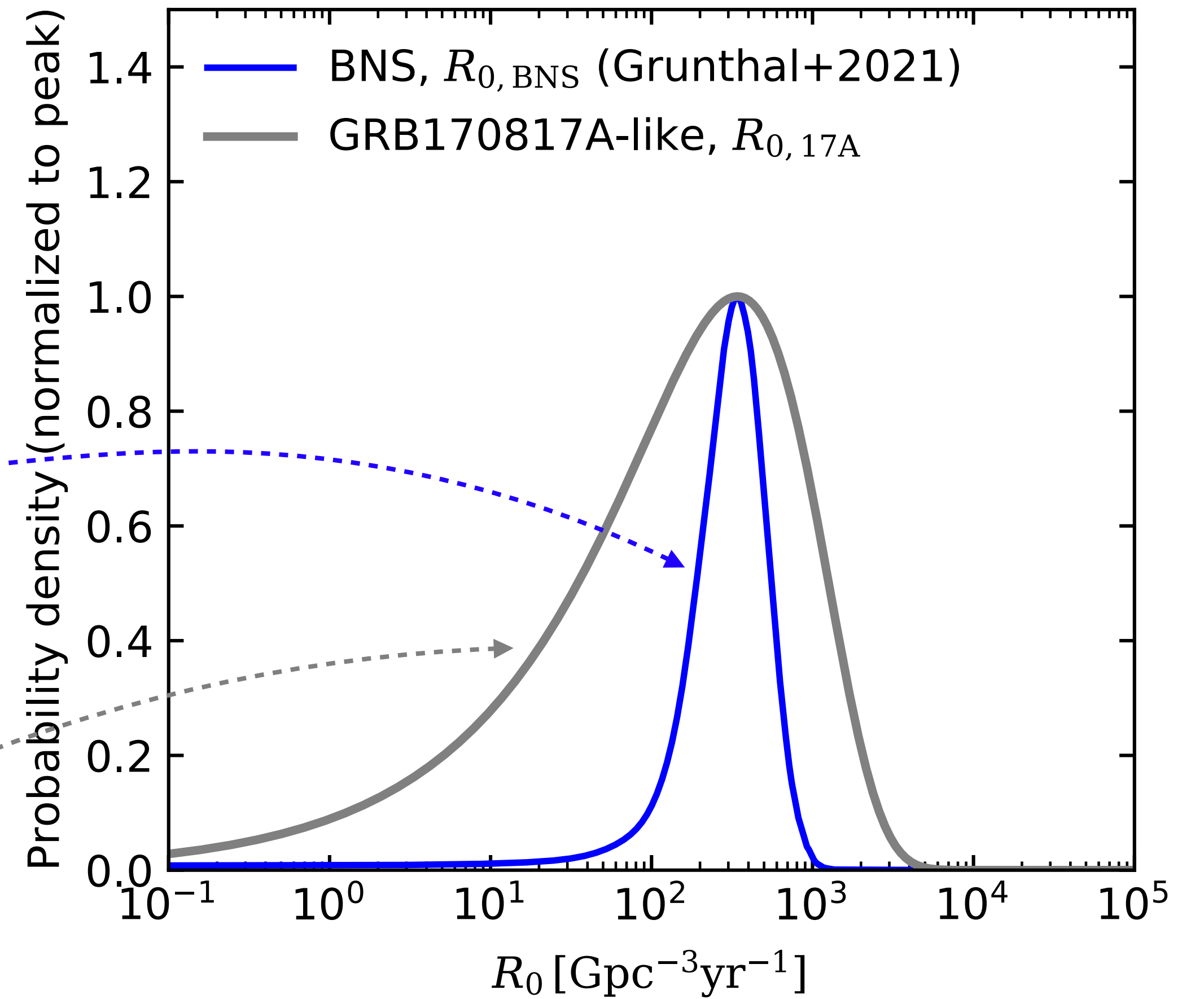
Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$

Fermi/GBM sensitivity model

Single-event rate of GRB170817A

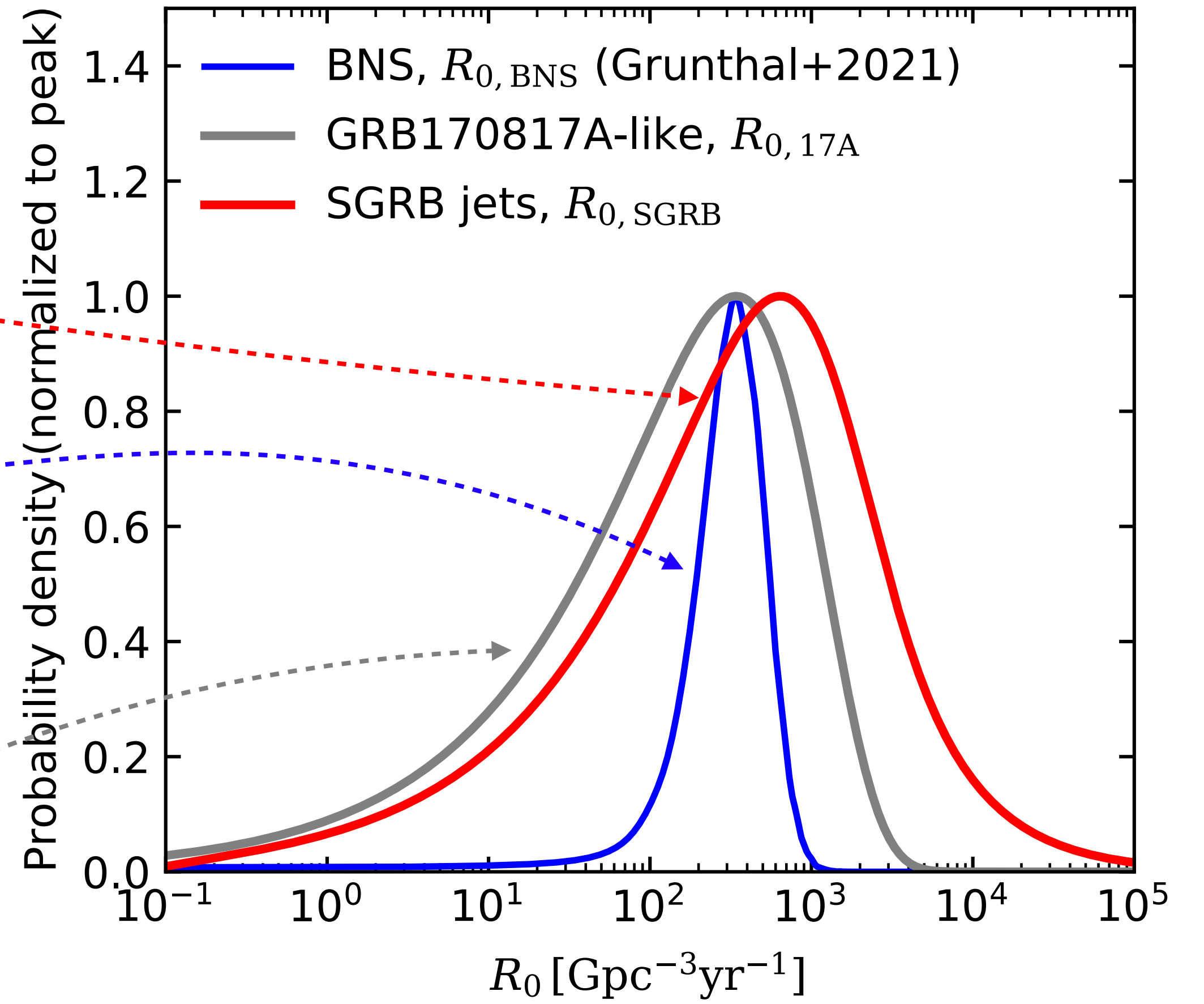
Strict lower limit to SGRB rate



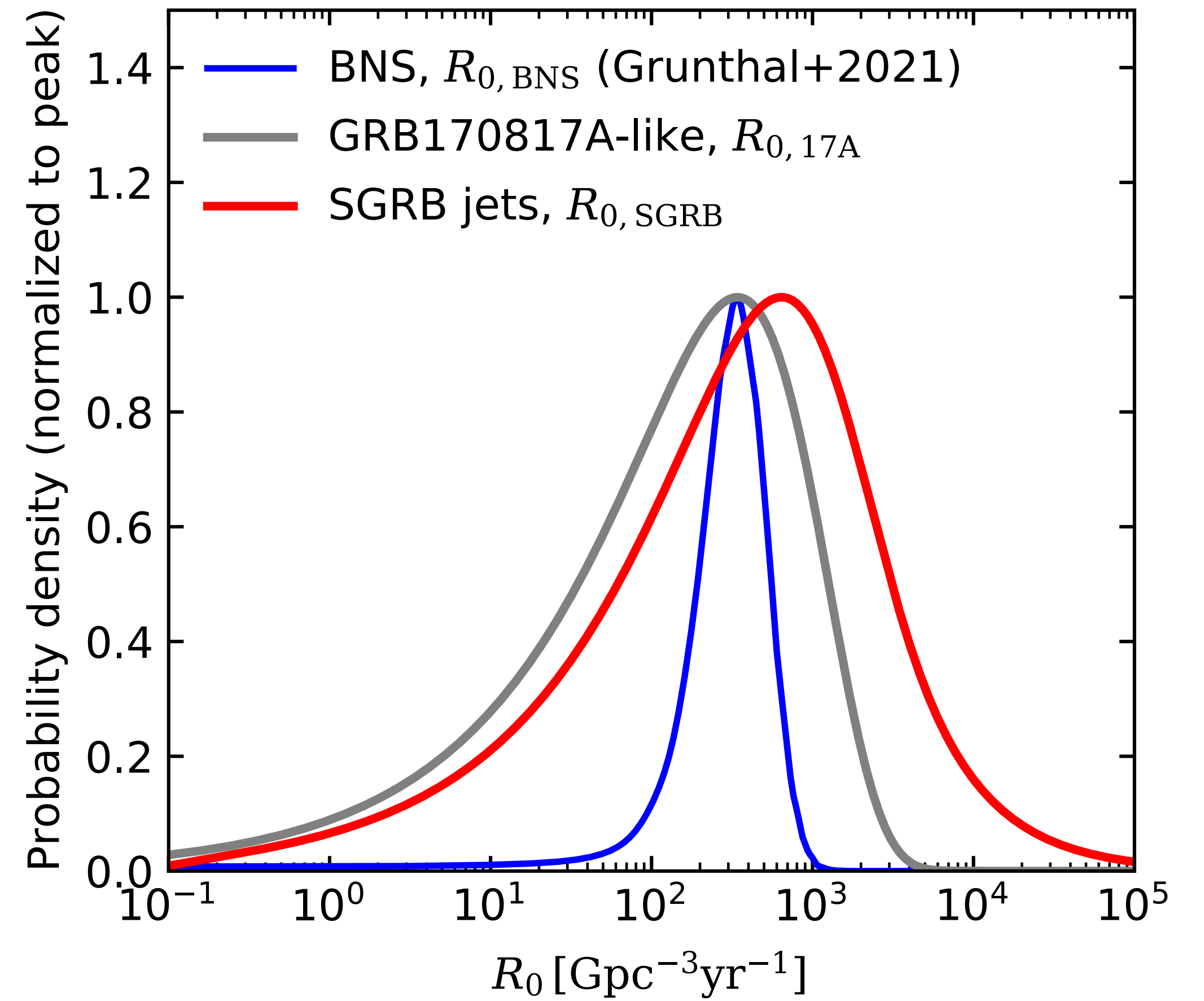
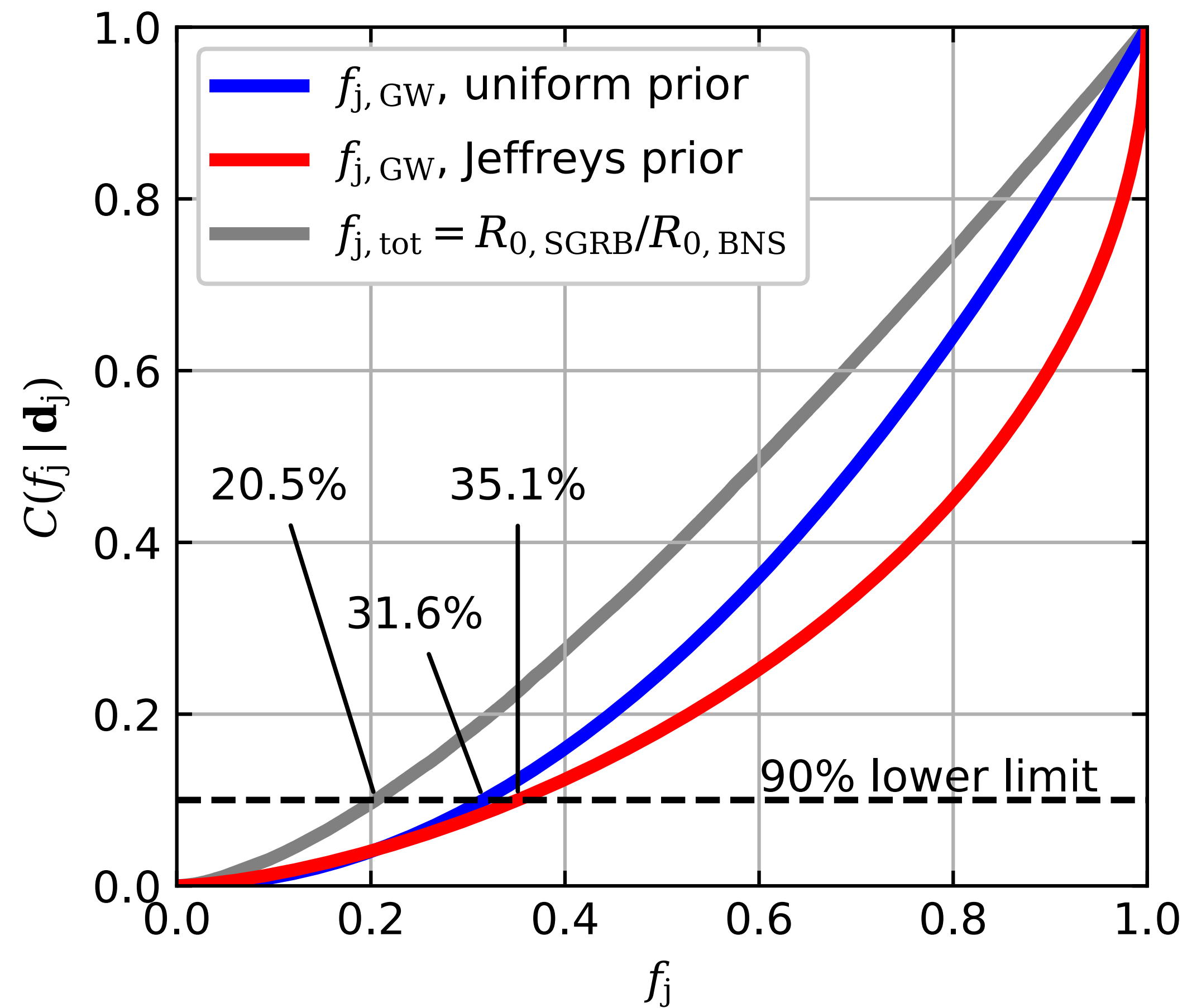
Jet fraction in whole the BNS population

$$f_j = R_{0,\text{SGRB}} / R_{0,\text{BNS}}$$

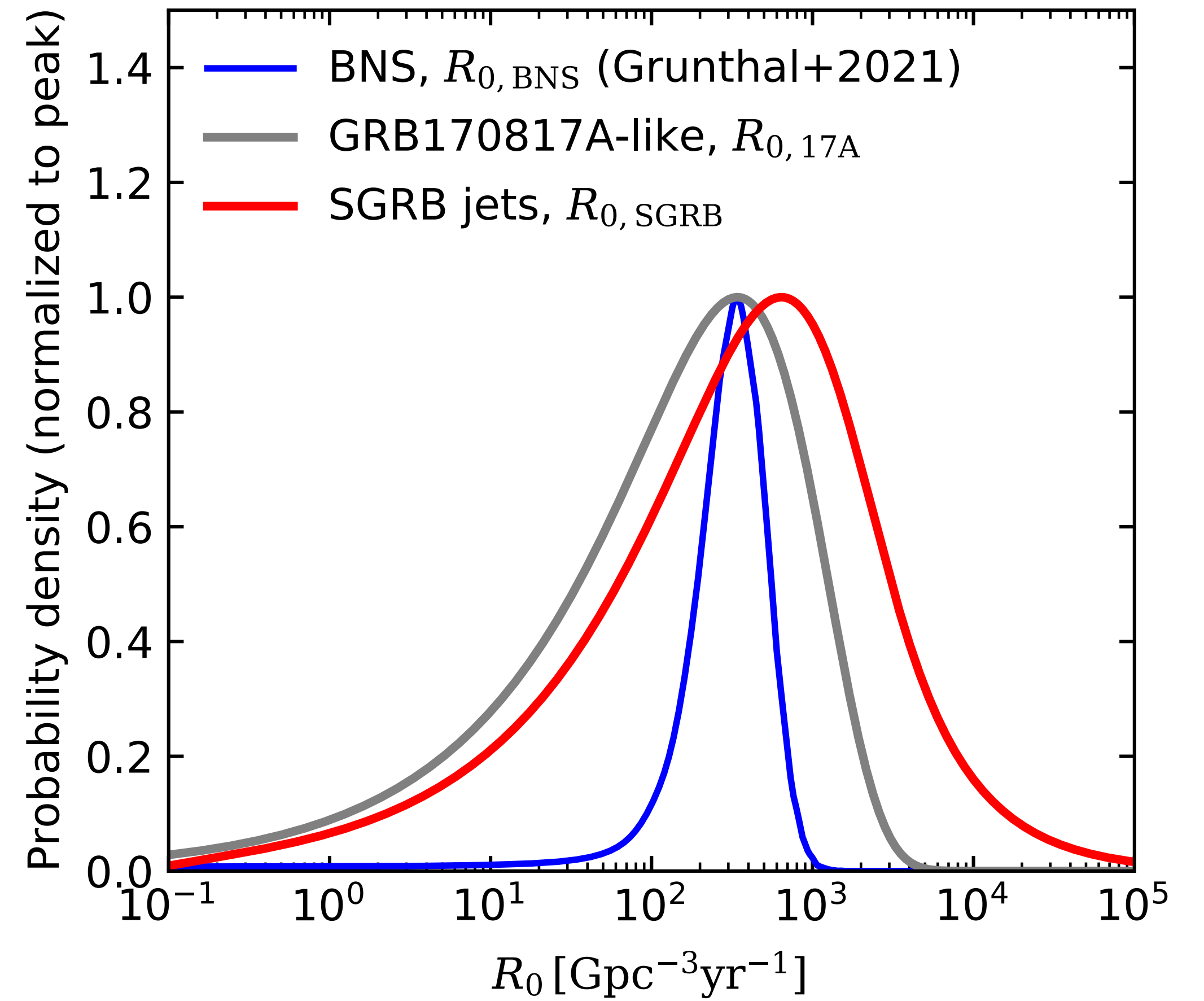
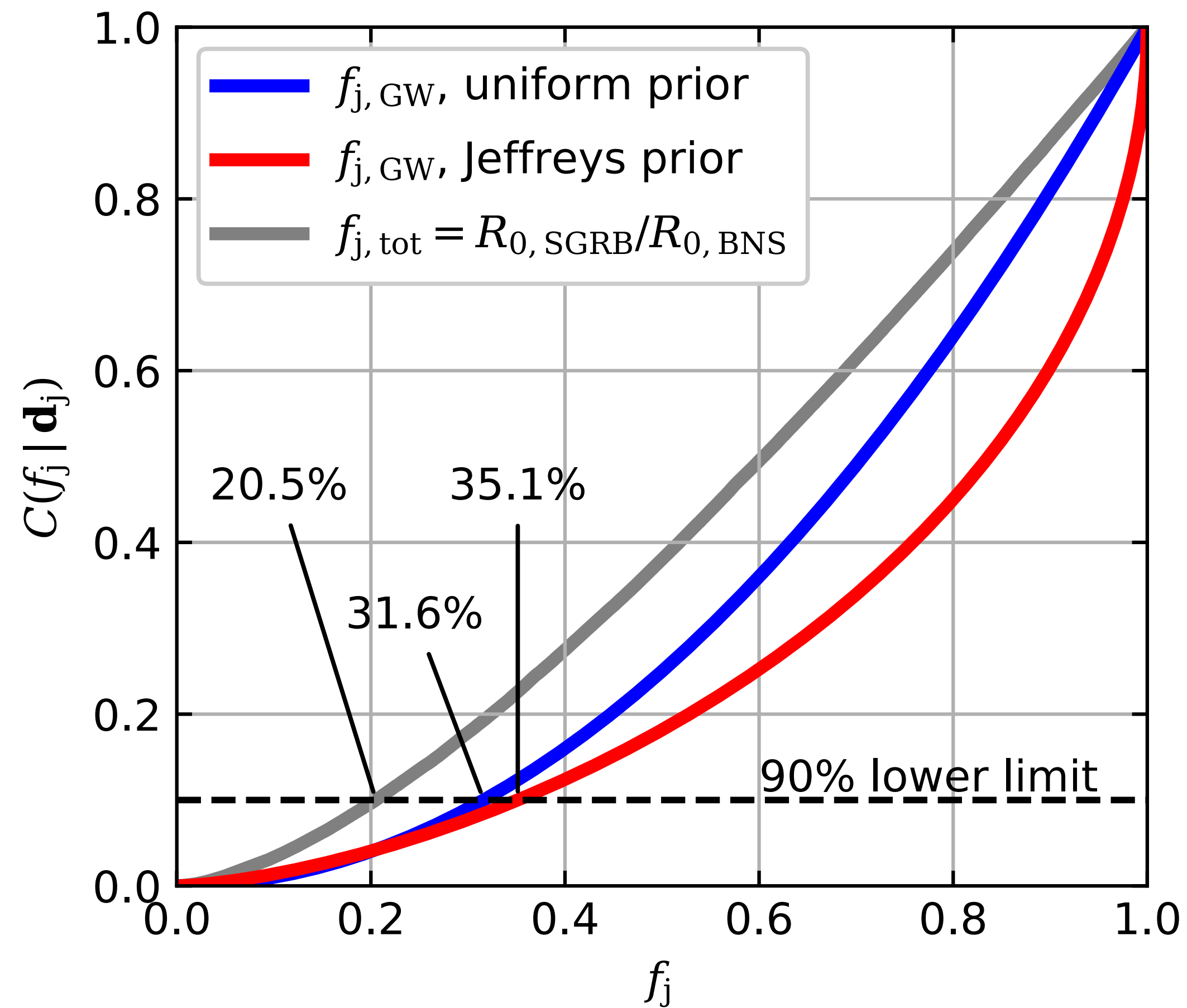
Fermi/GBM sensitivity model
↓
Single-event rate of GRB170817A
↓
Strict lower limit to SGRB rate



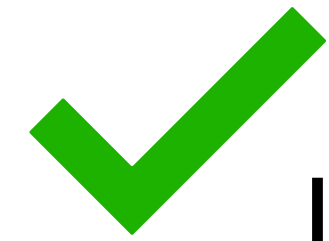
Jet fraction in whole the BNS population



Jet fraction in whole the BNS population



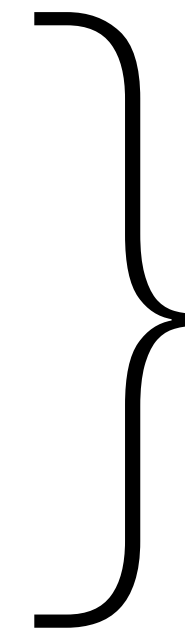
At least the 20% should have a jet!



Jet fraction from observations

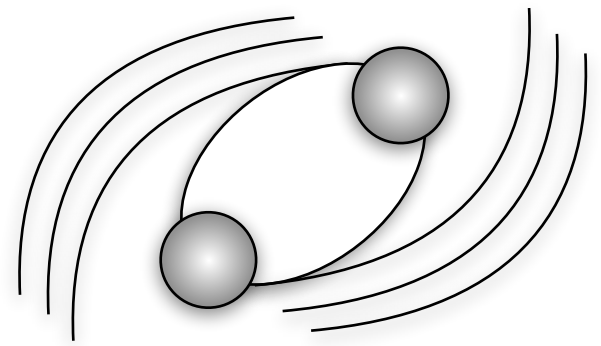
+

Modeling the jet launch

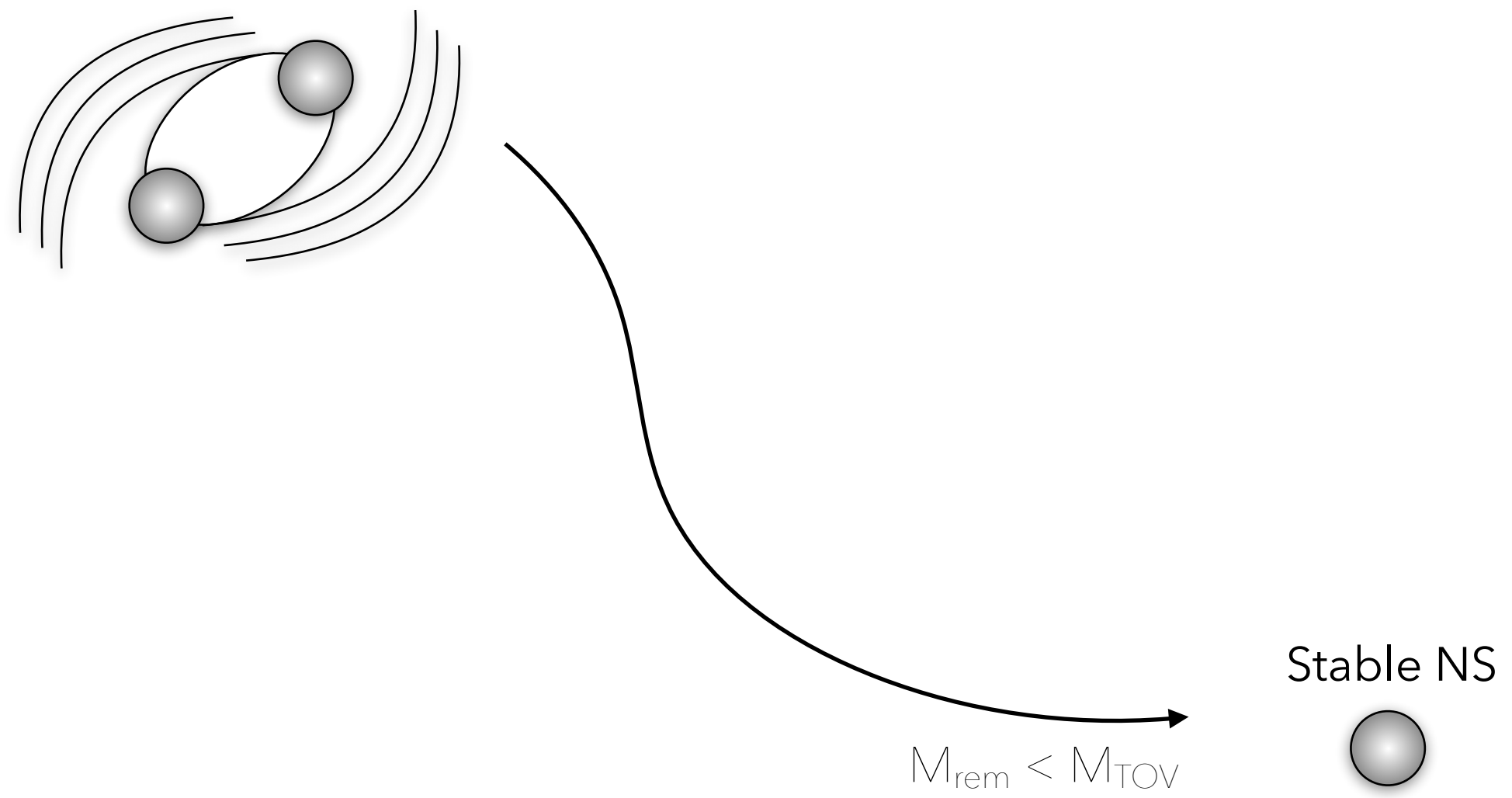


Constraining the BNS
mass distribution and EoS

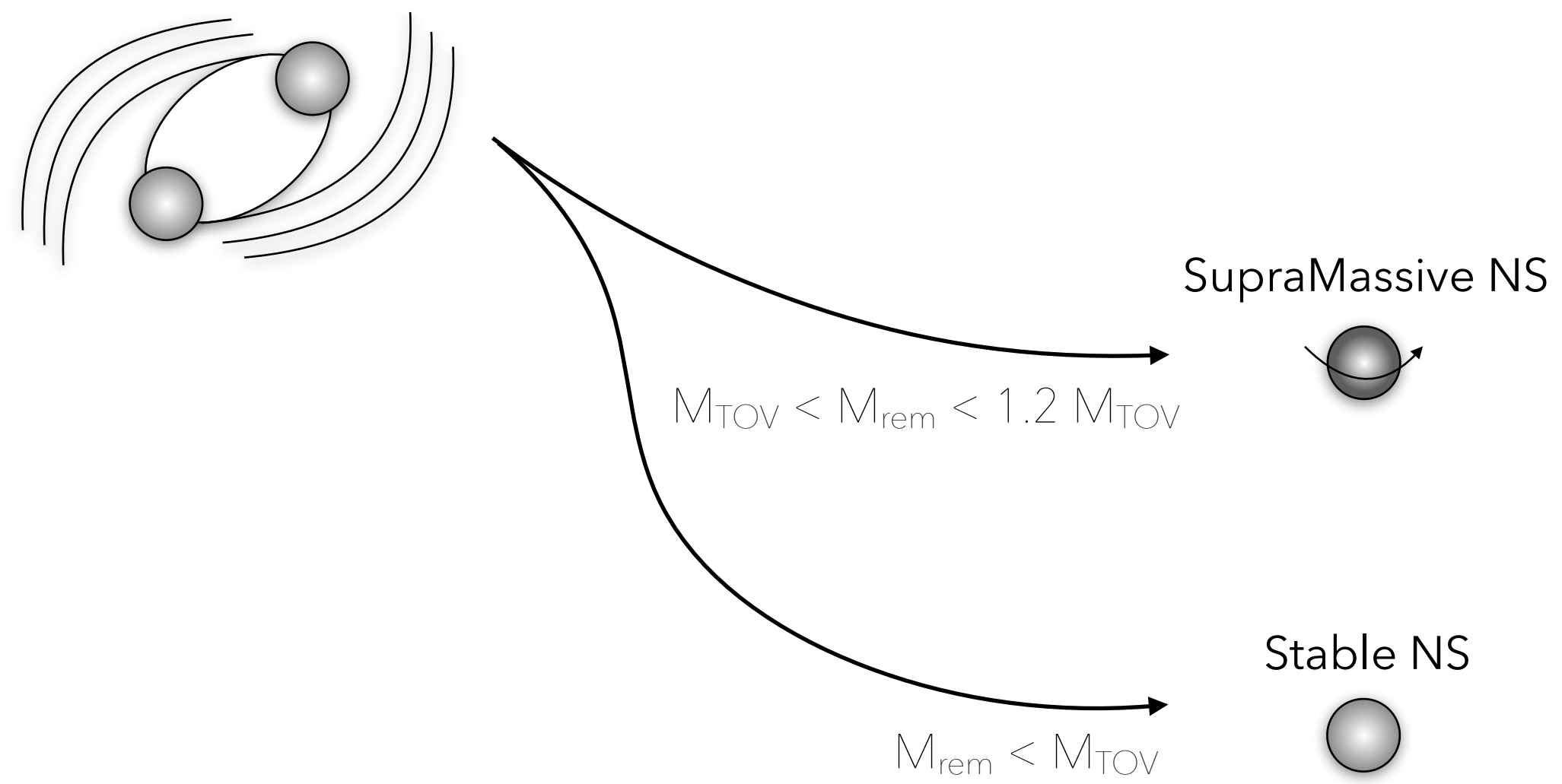
The launch of a relativistic jet



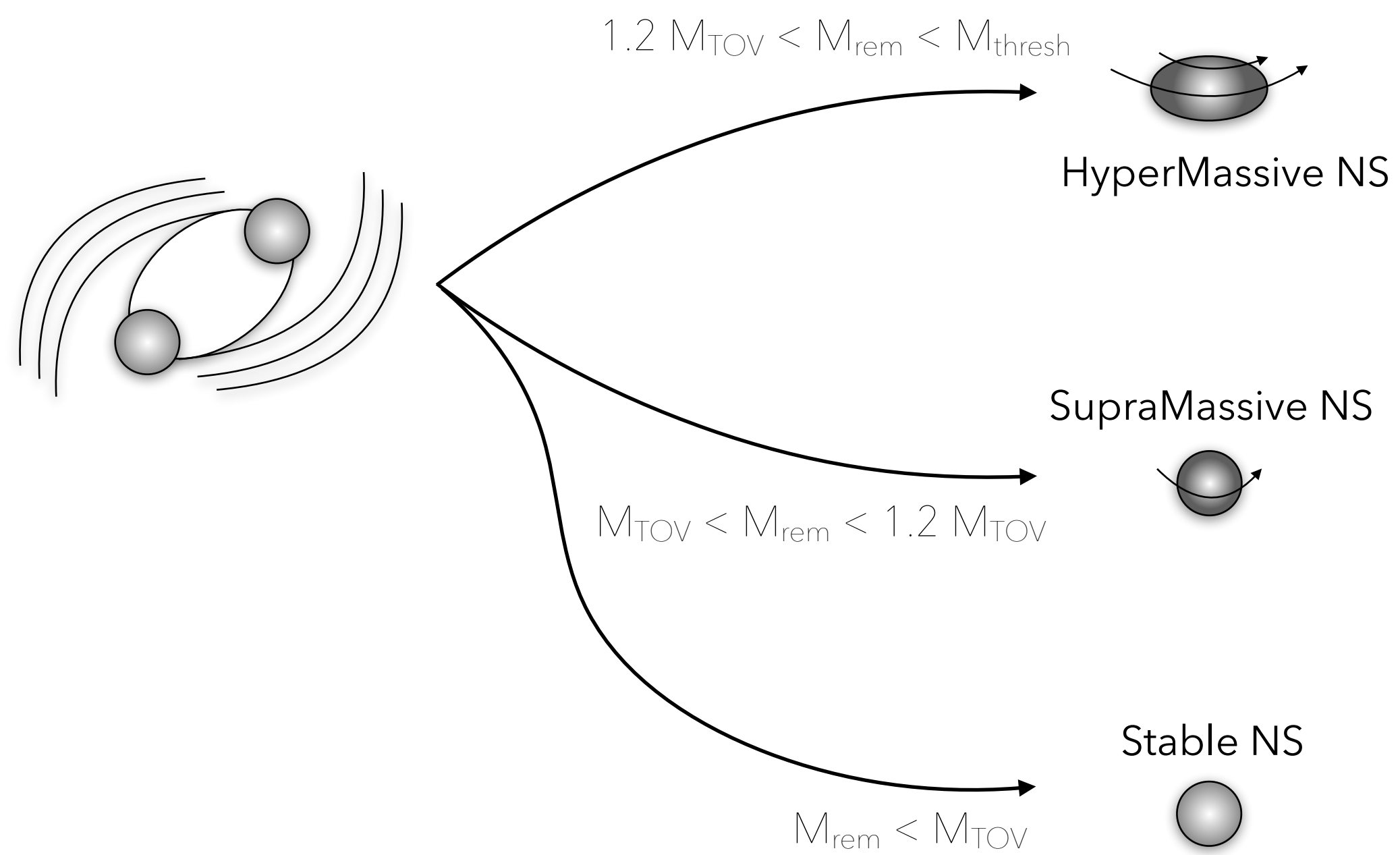
The launch of a relativistic jet



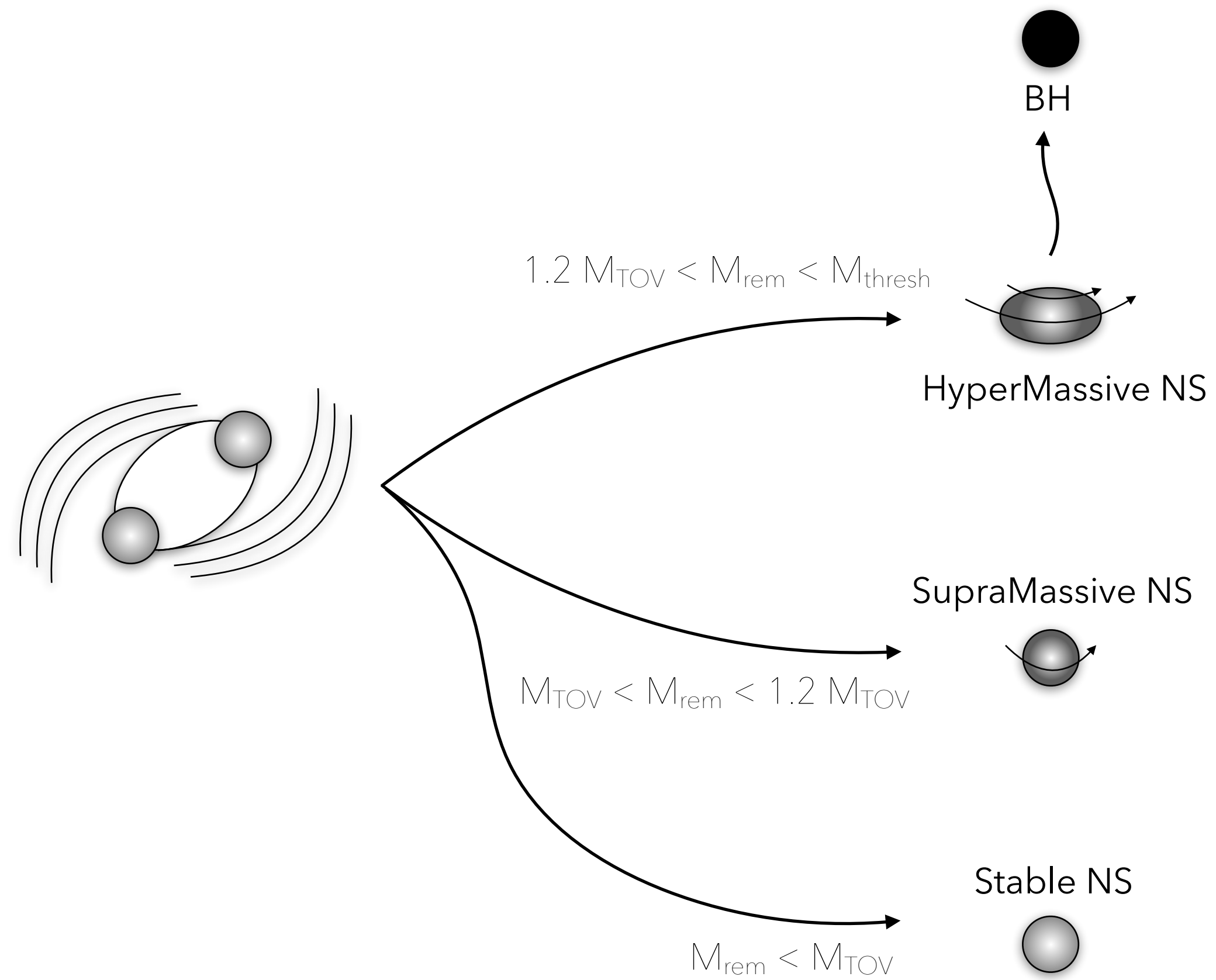
The launch of a relativistic jet



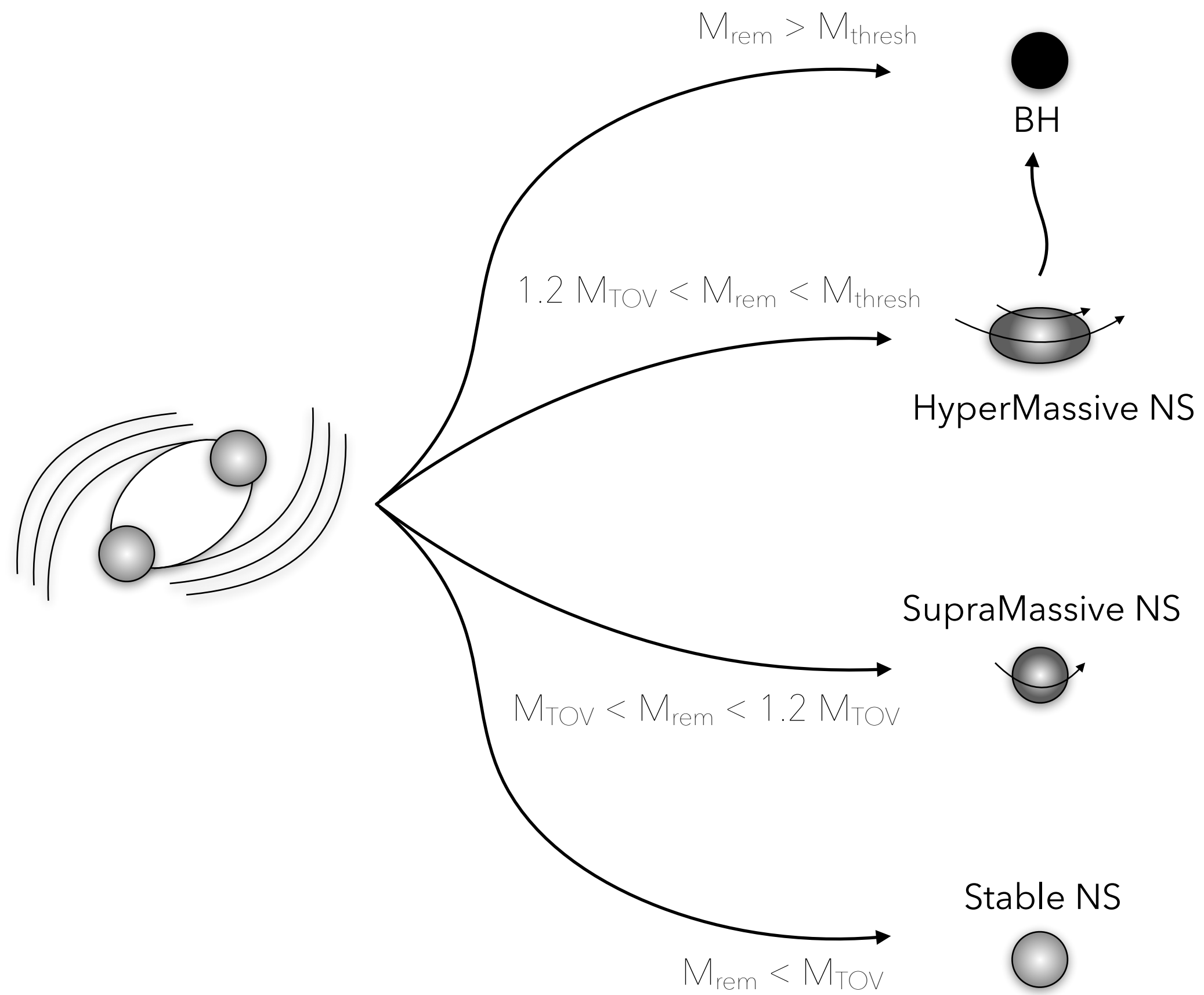
The launch of a relativistic jet



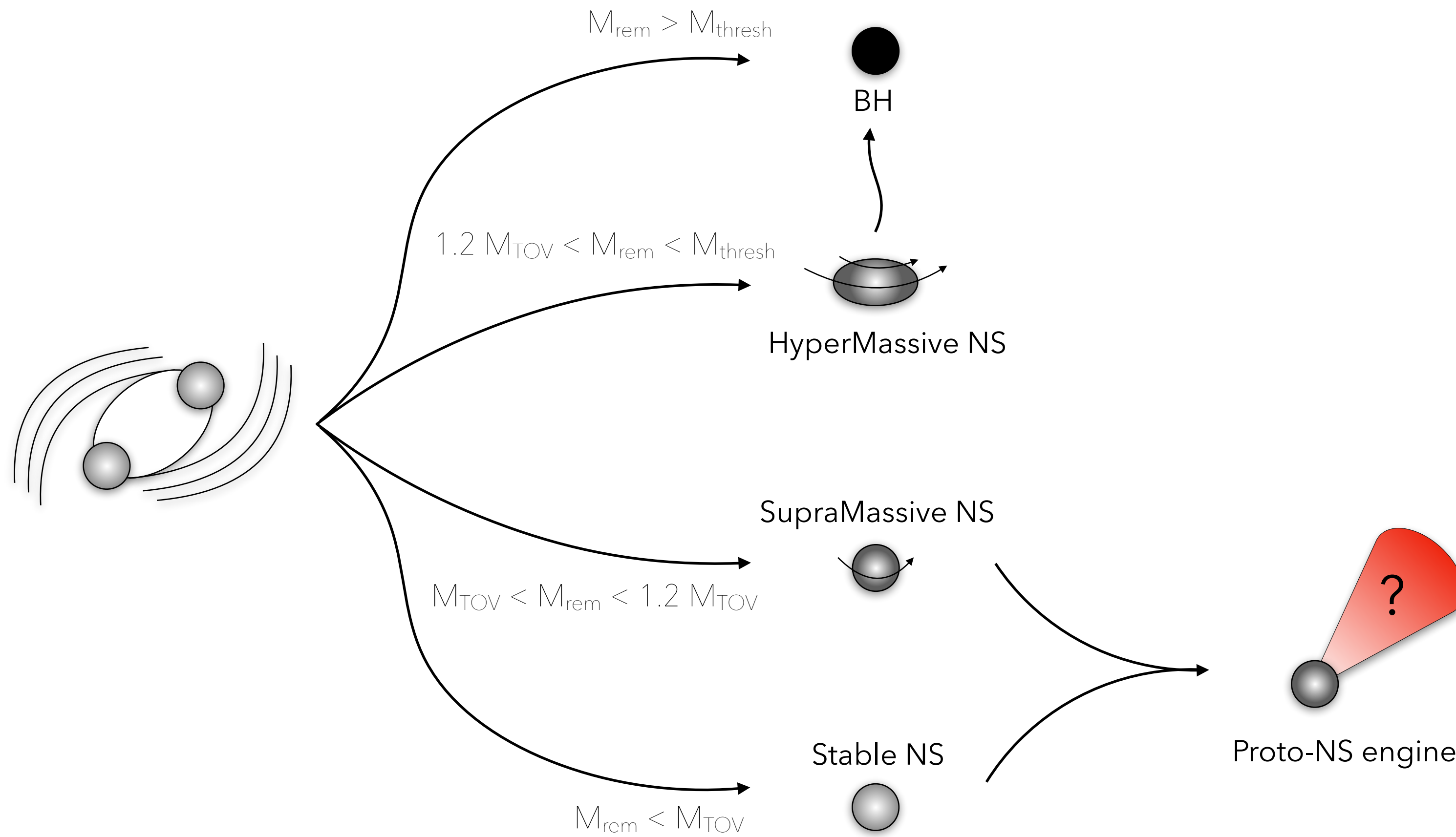
The launch of a relativistic jet



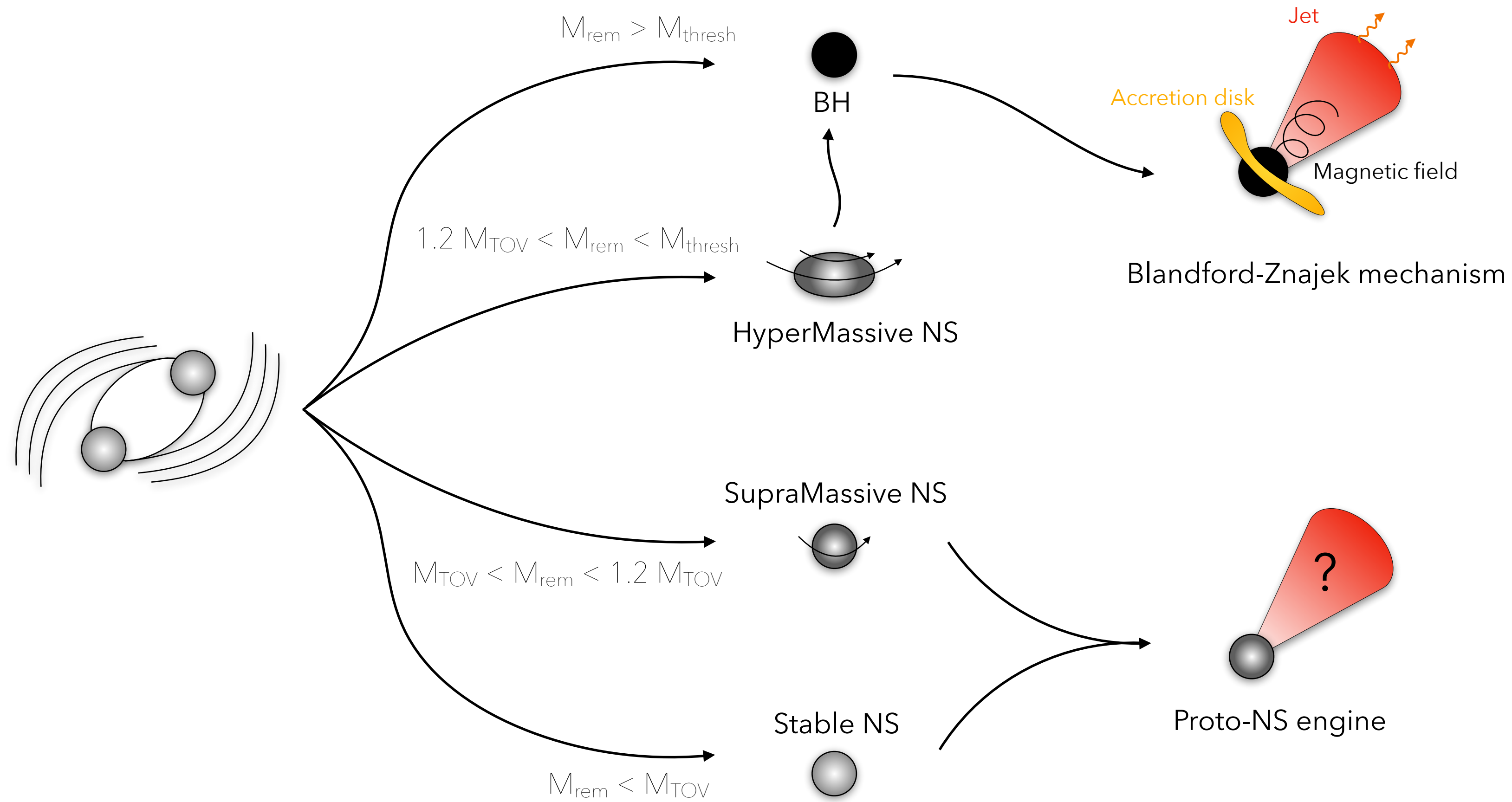
The launch of a relativistic jet



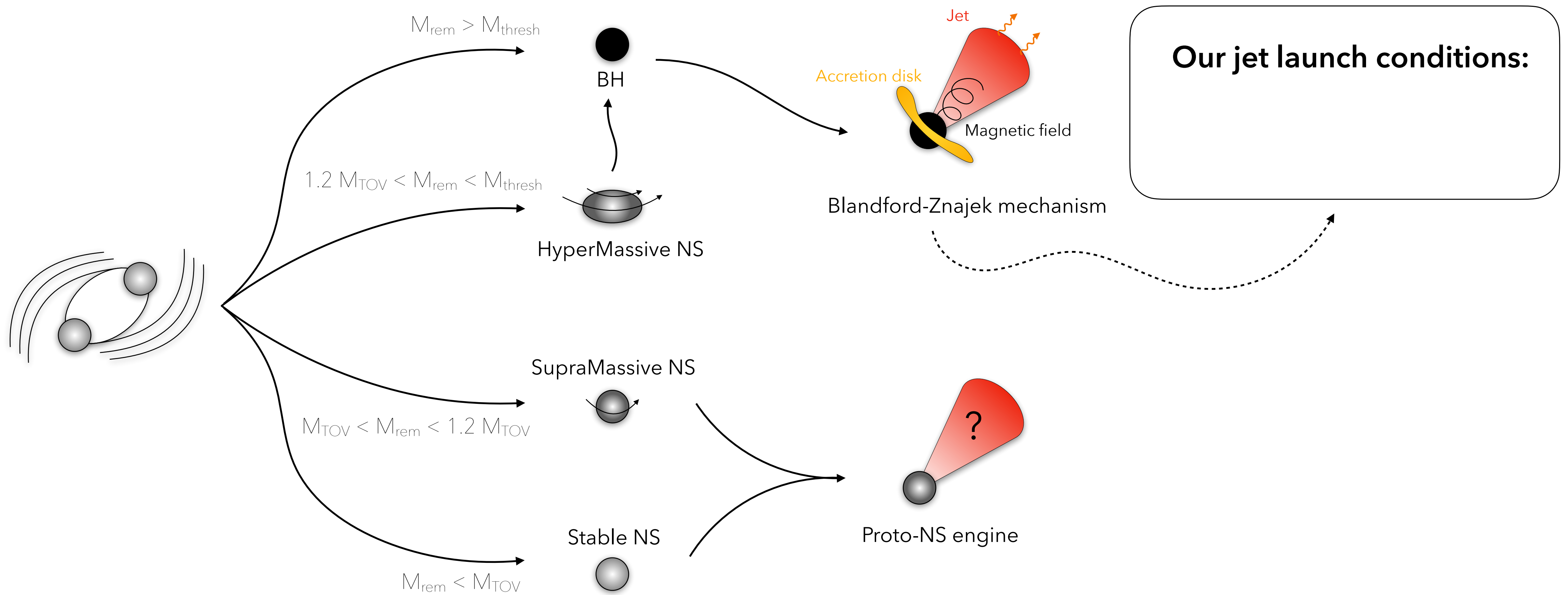
The launch of a relativistic jet



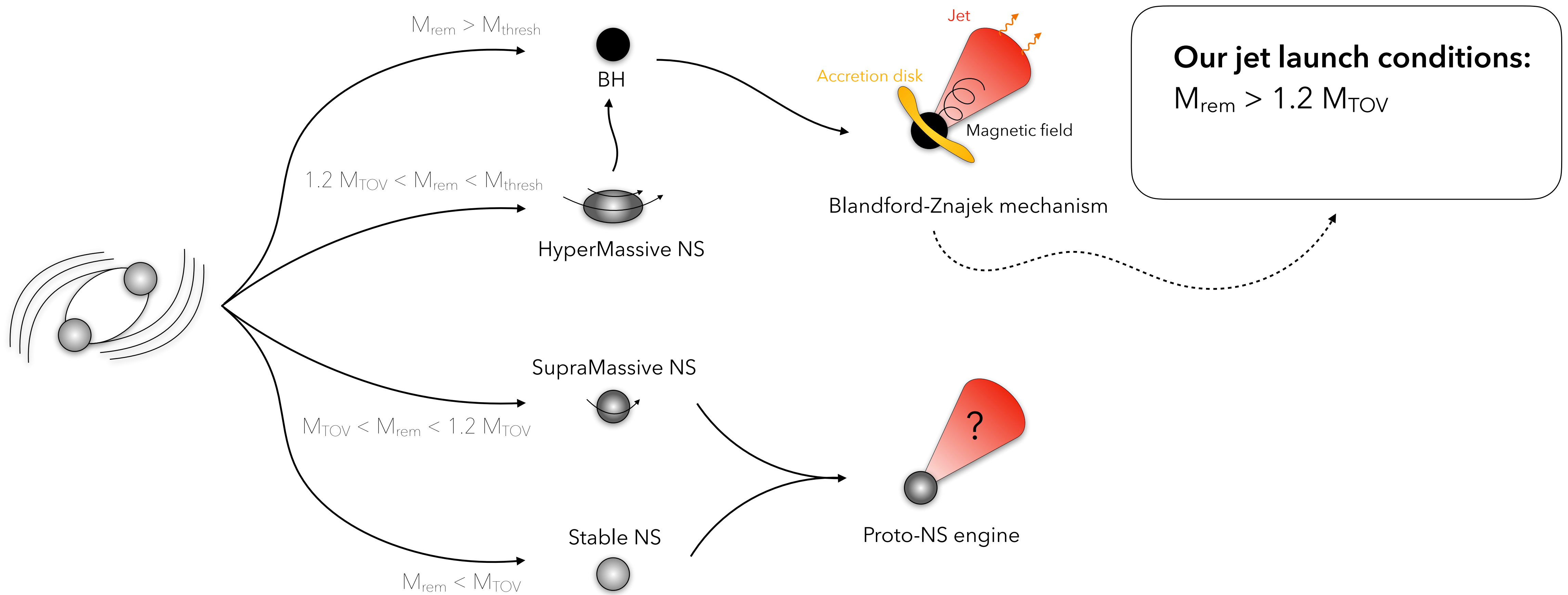
The launch of a relativistic jet



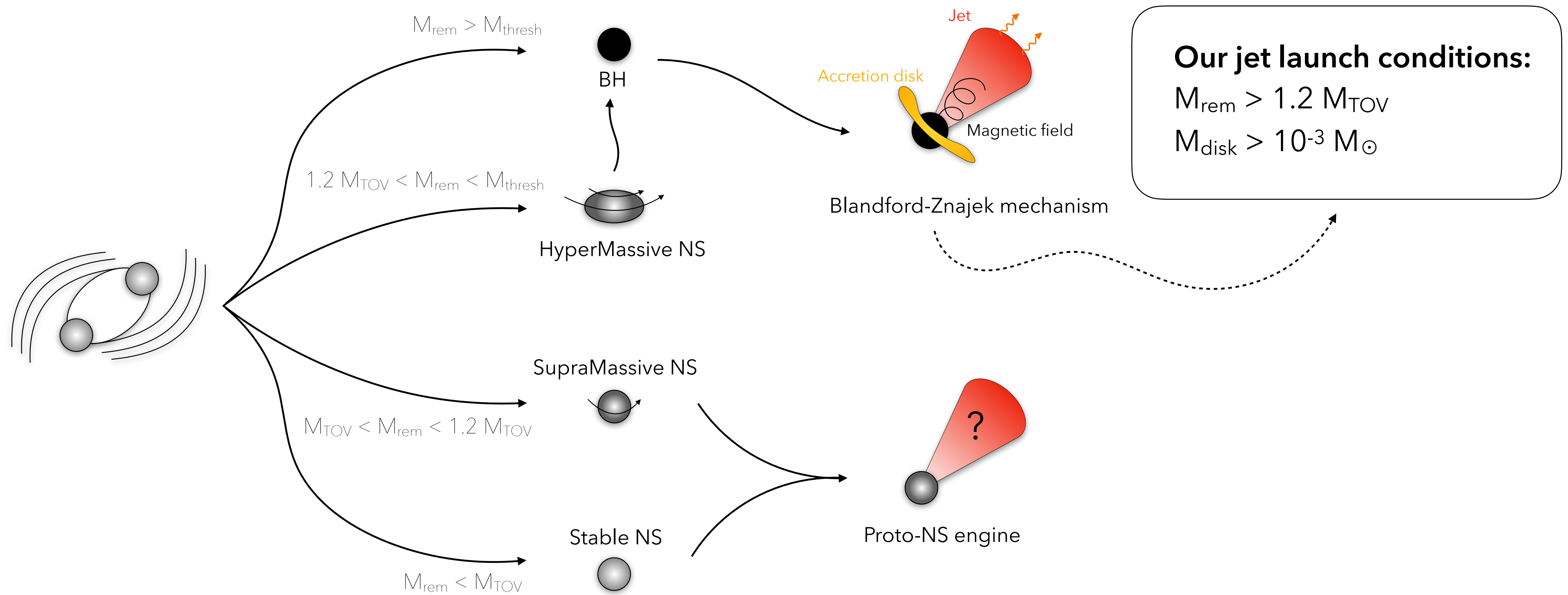
The launch of a relativistic jet



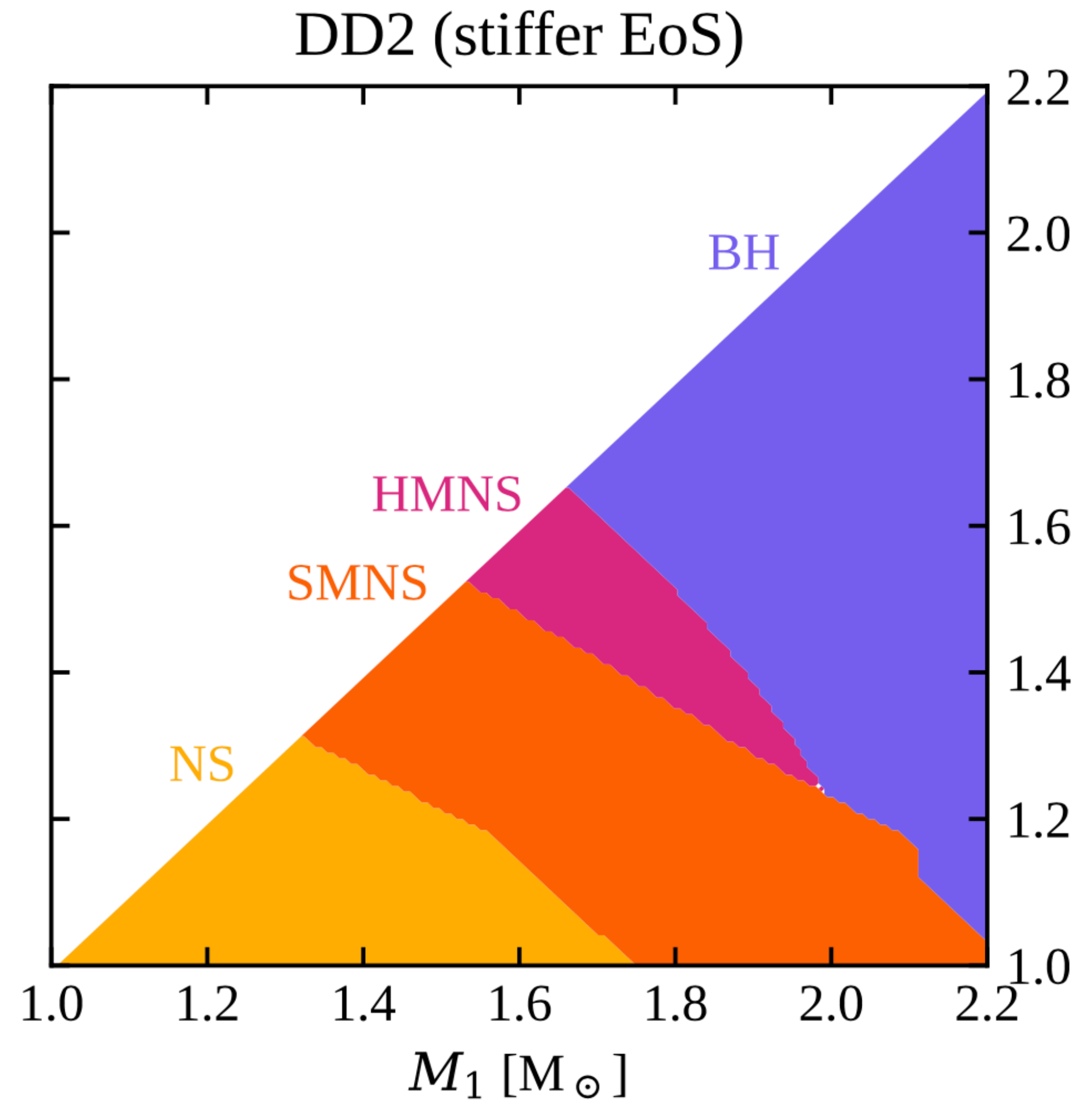
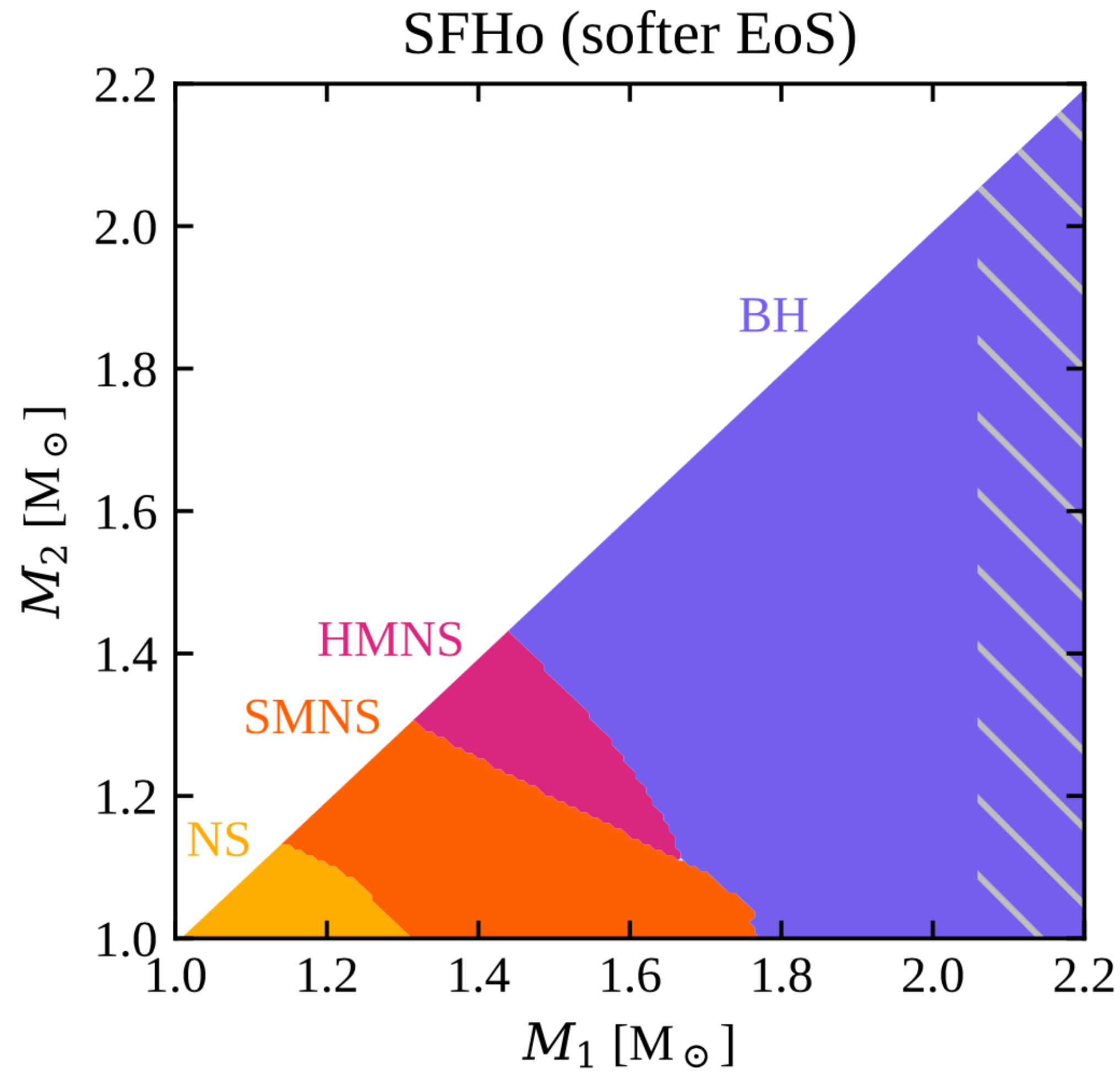
The launch of a relativistic jet



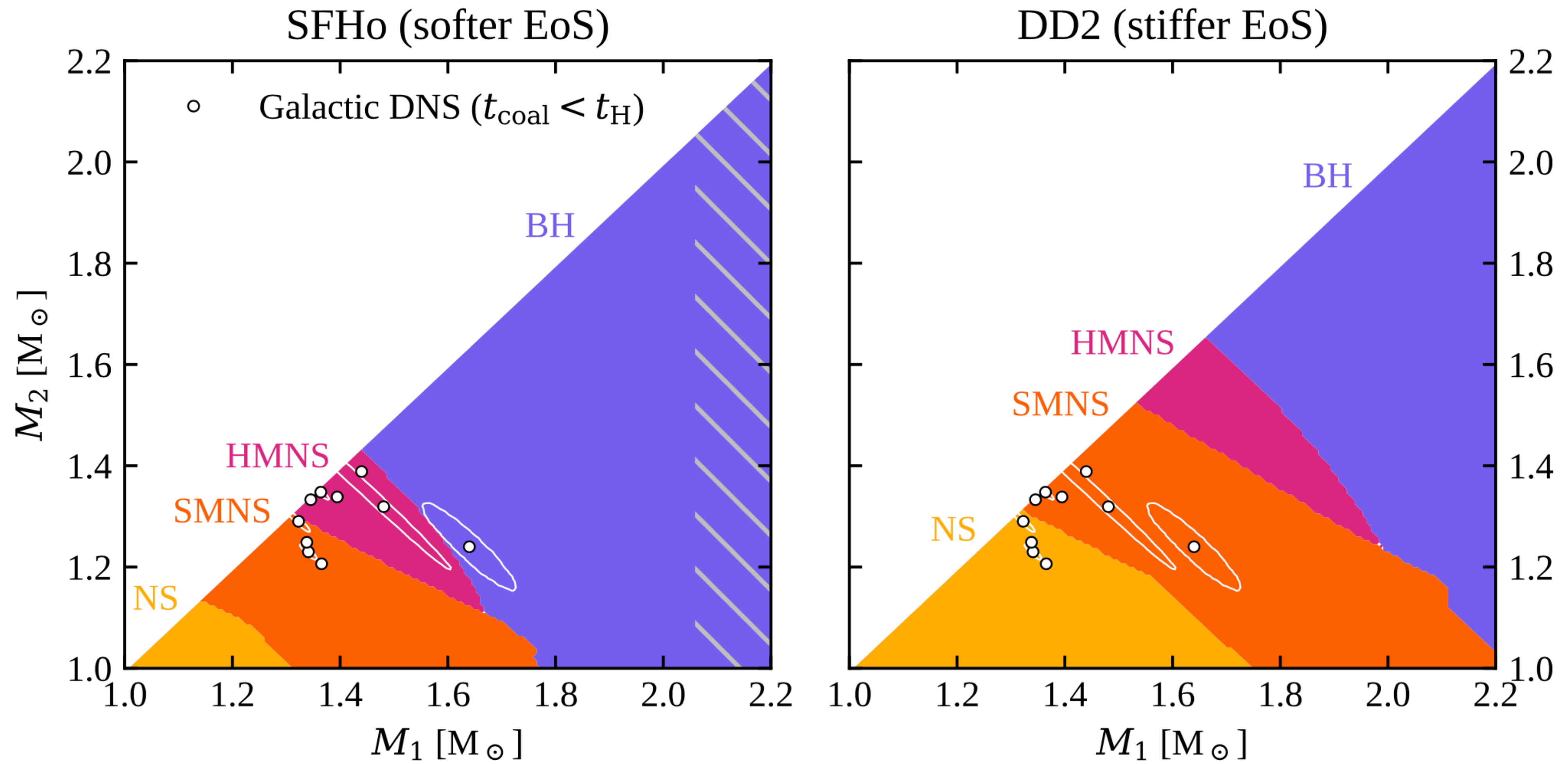
The launch of a relativistic jet



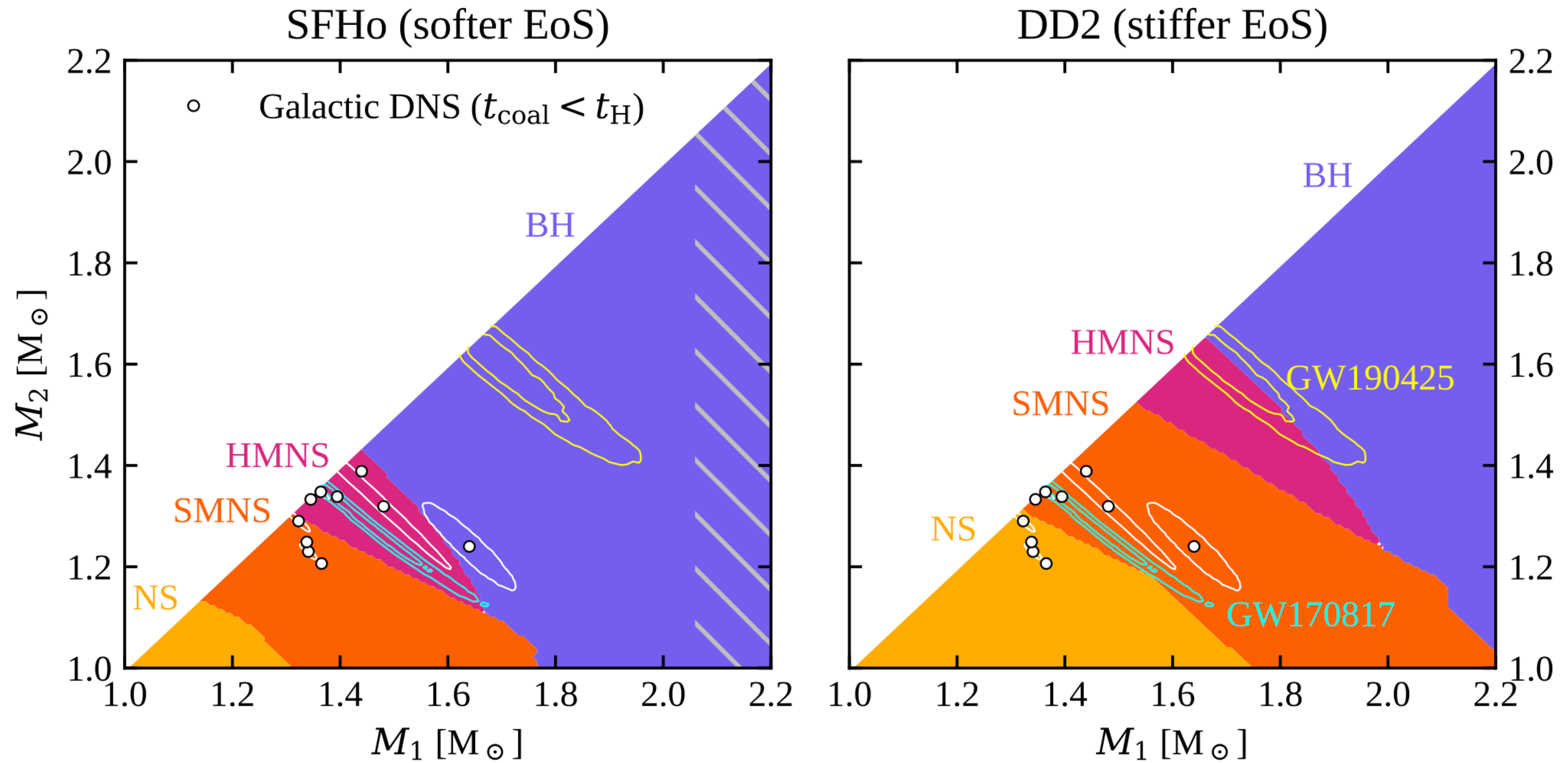
BNS merger remnants



BNS merger remnants

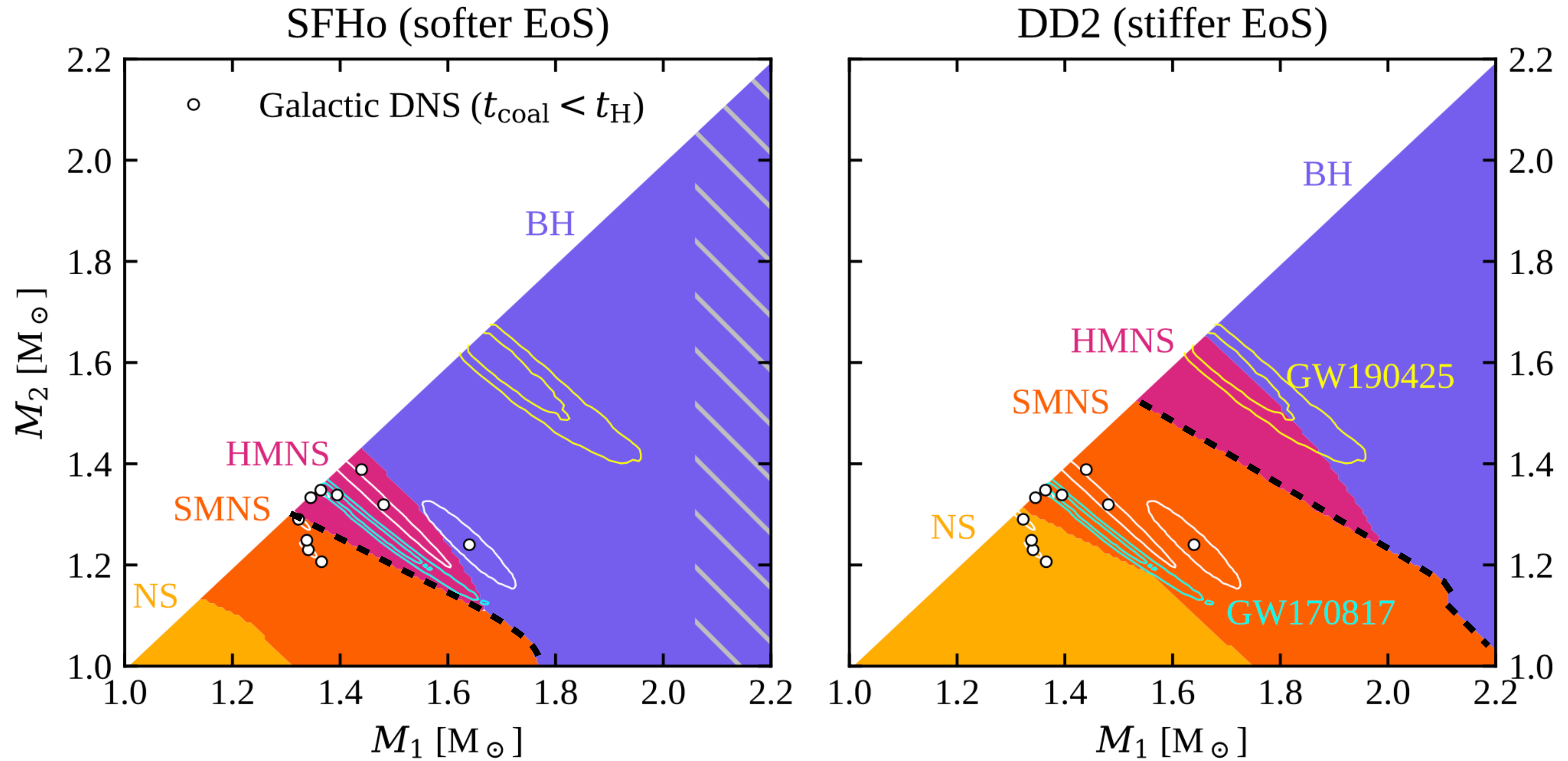


BNS merger remnants



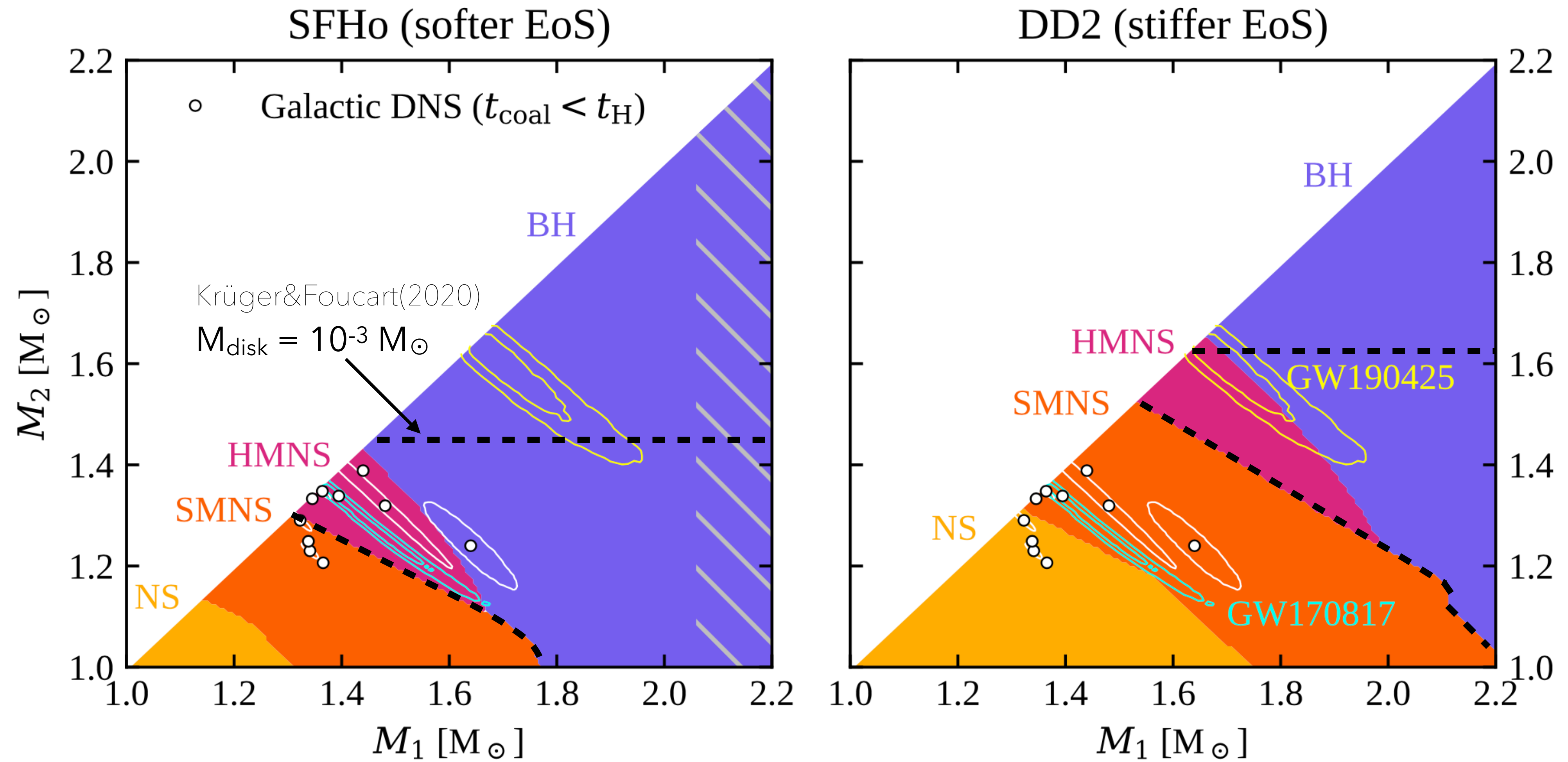
Farrow+19; Abbott+19,20

BNS merger remnants



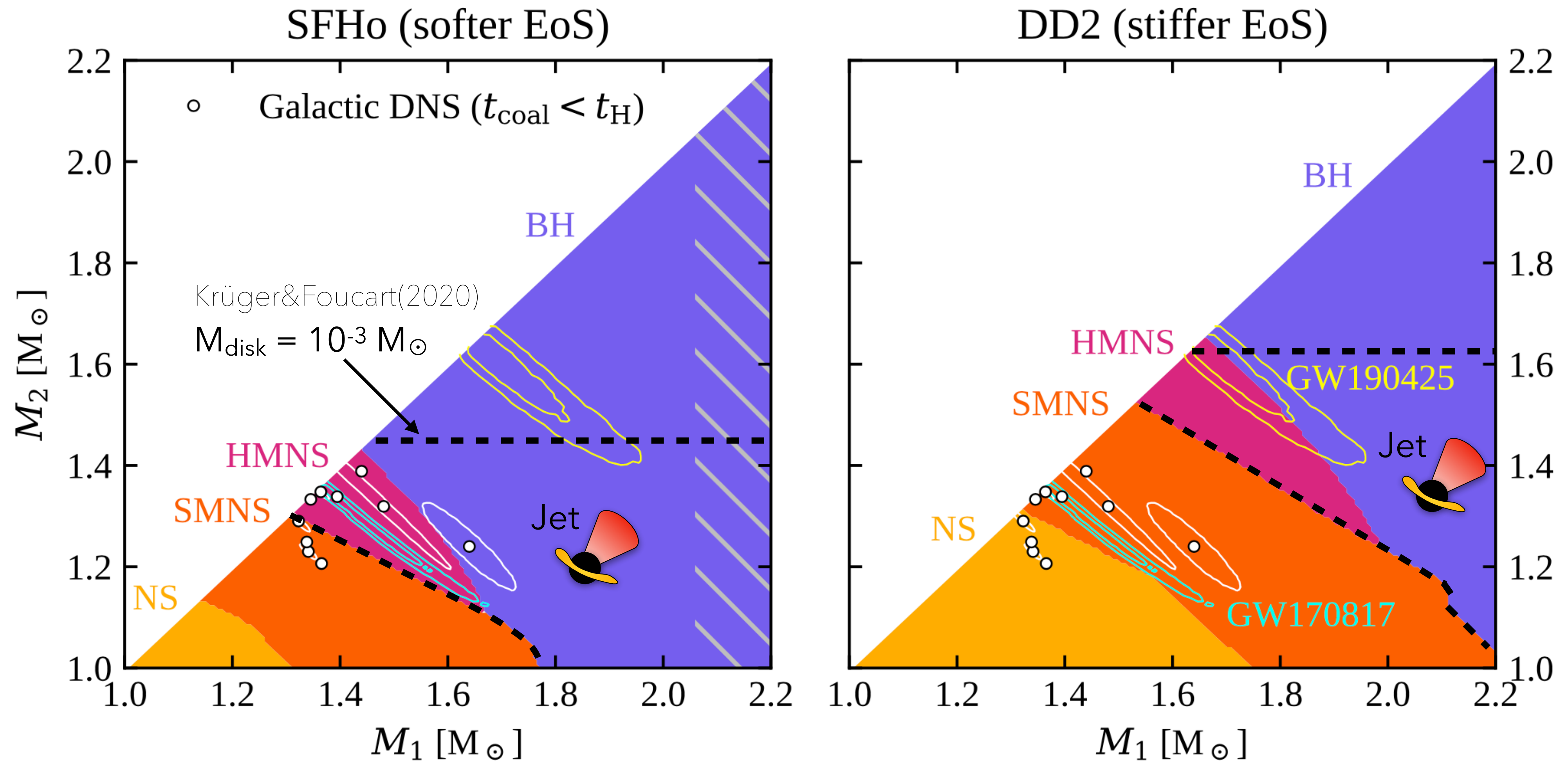
Farrow+19; Abbott+19,20

BNS merger remnants



Farrow+19; Abbott+19,20

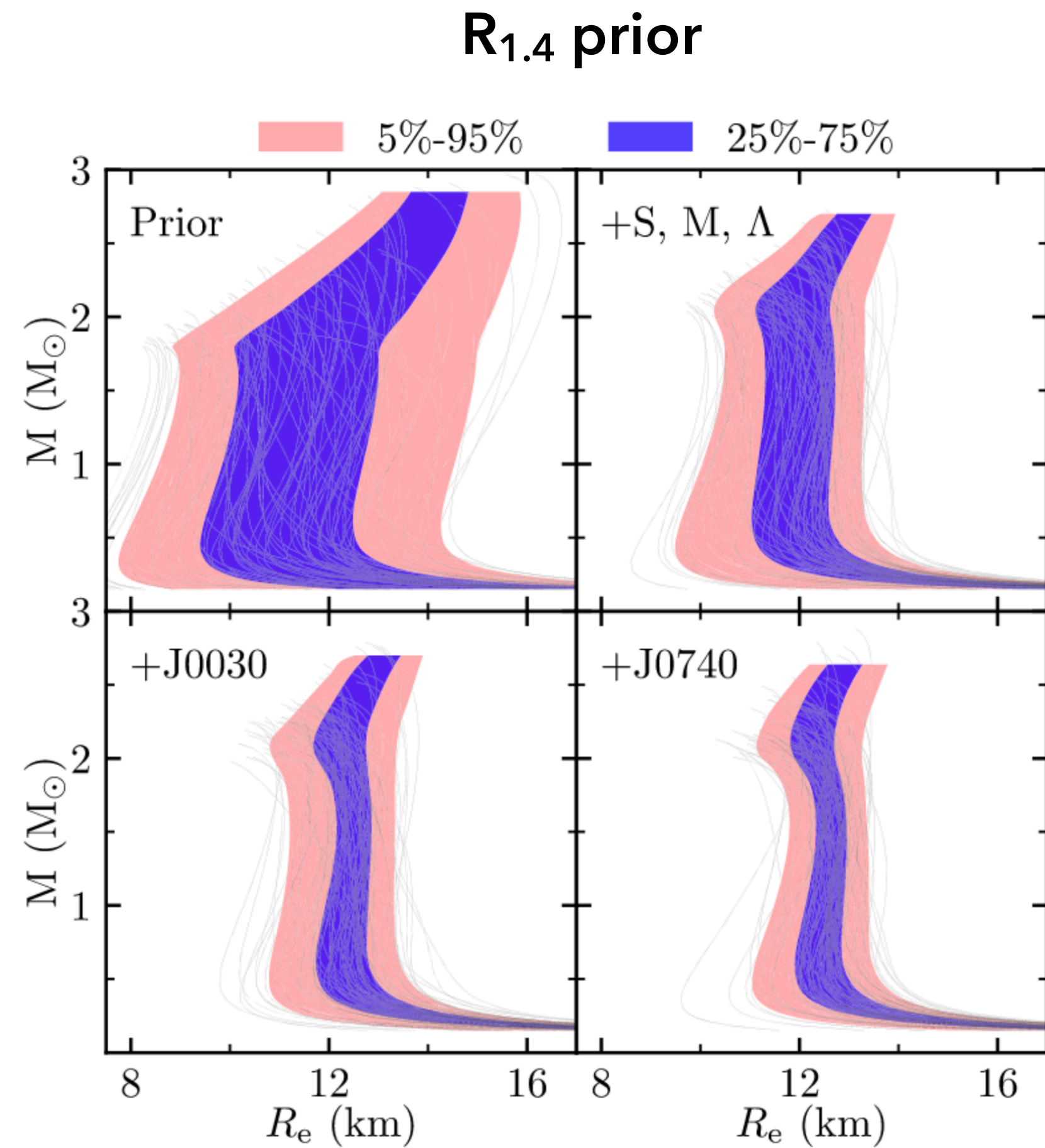
BNS merger remnants



Farrow+19; Abbott+19,20

Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}

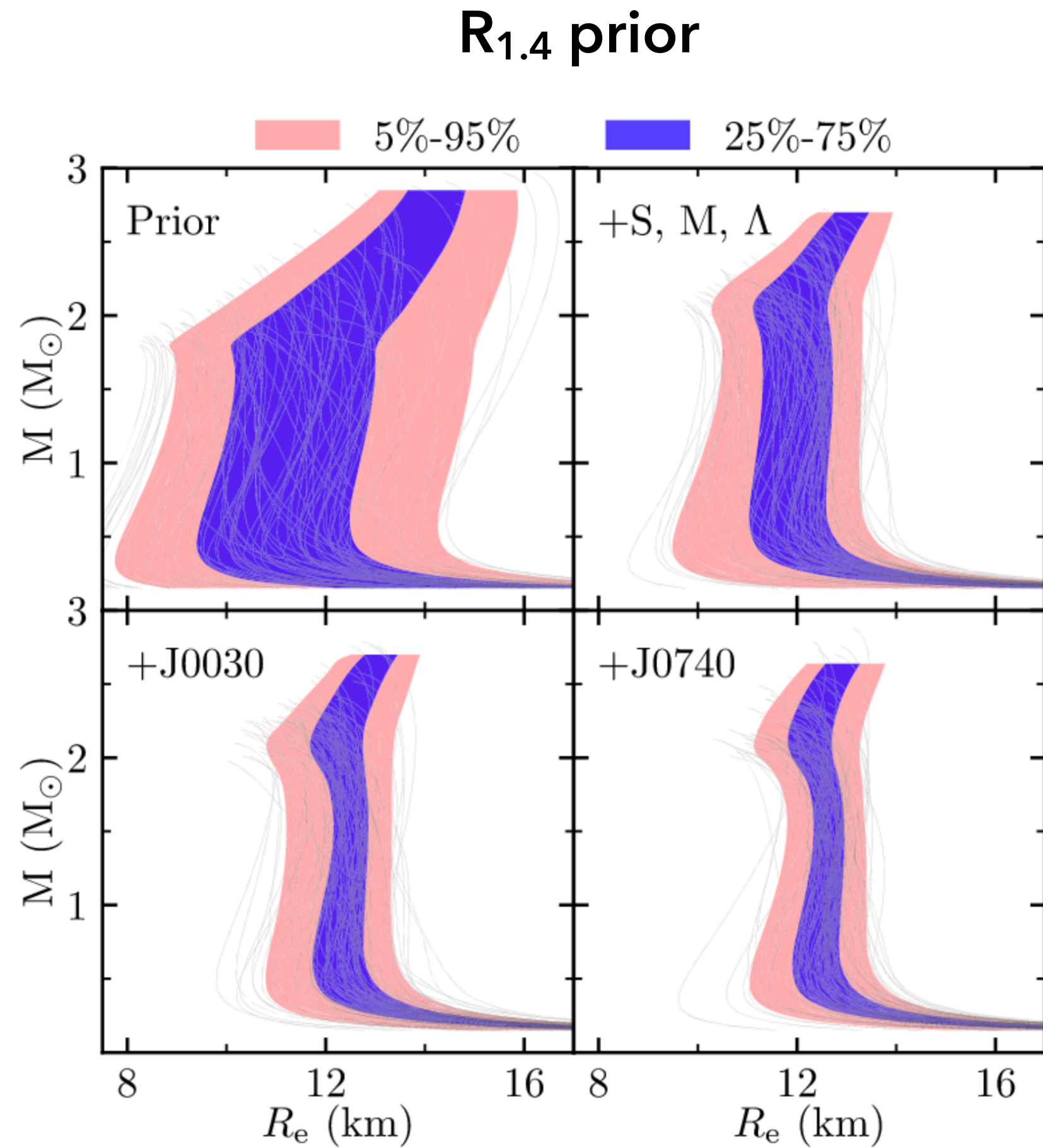
Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}



$$R_{1.4} = 12.45 \pm 0.65 \text{ km}$$

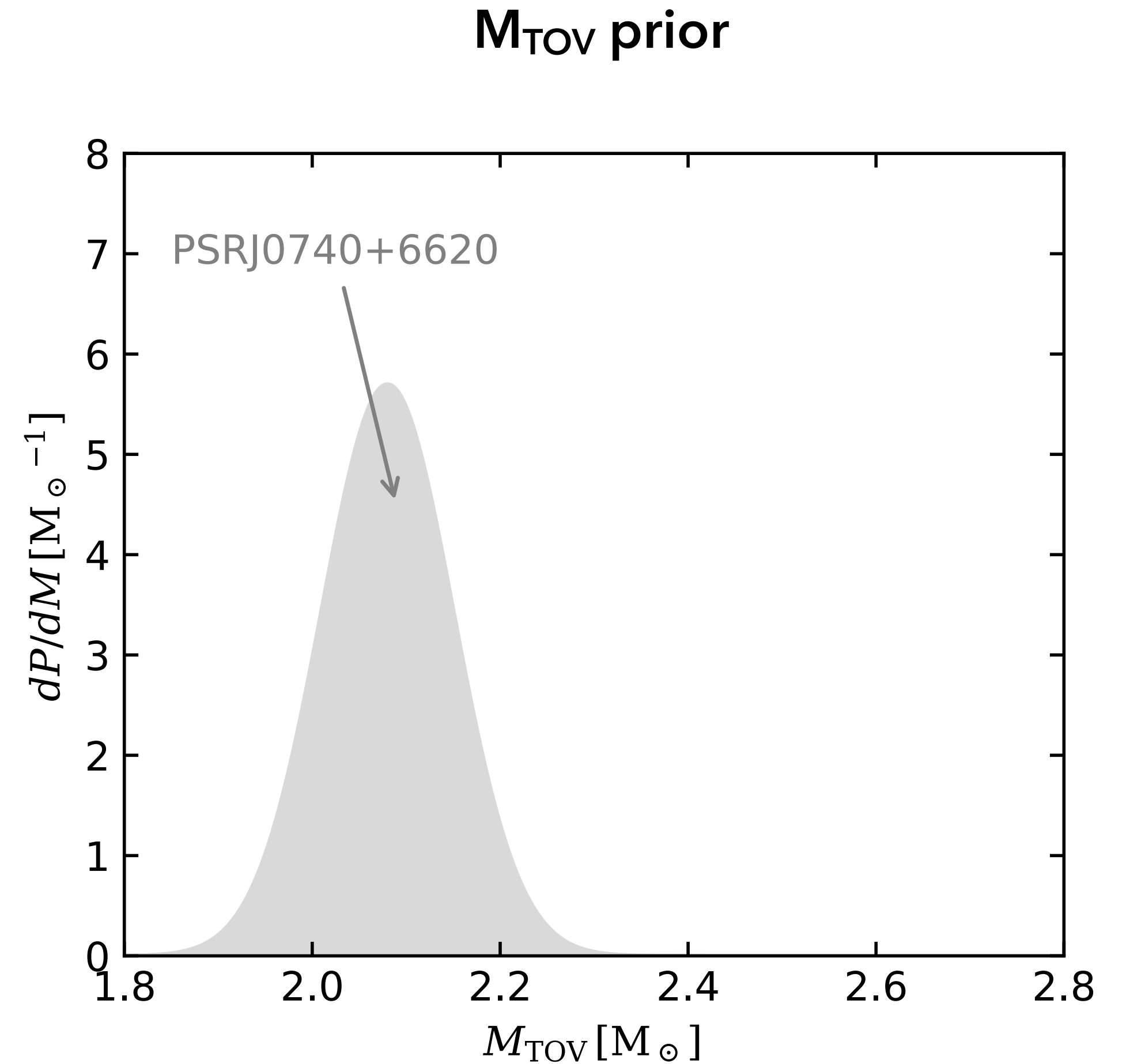
Miller+21

Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}

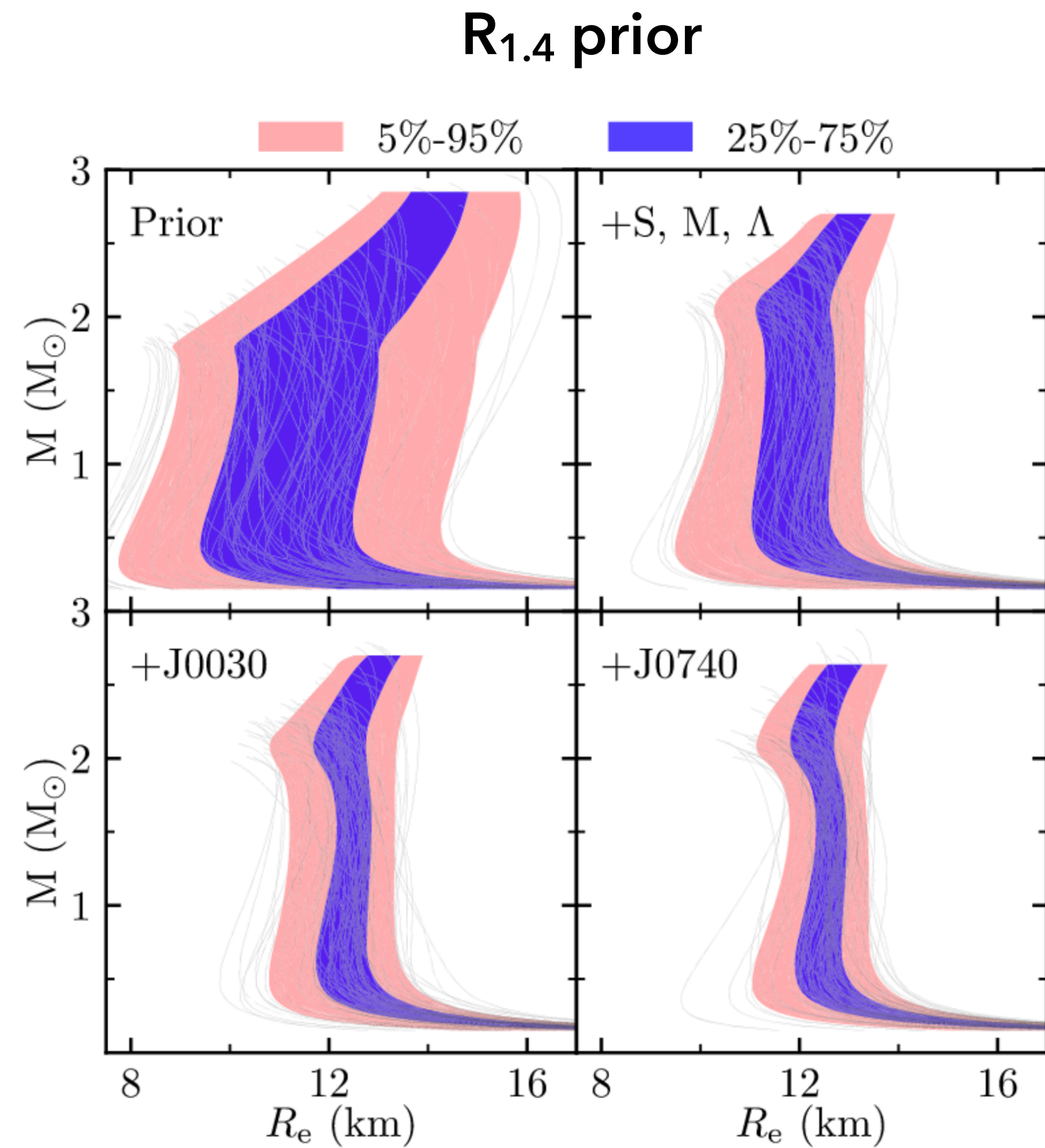


$$R_{1.4} = 12.45 \pm 0.65 \text{ km}$$

Miller+21

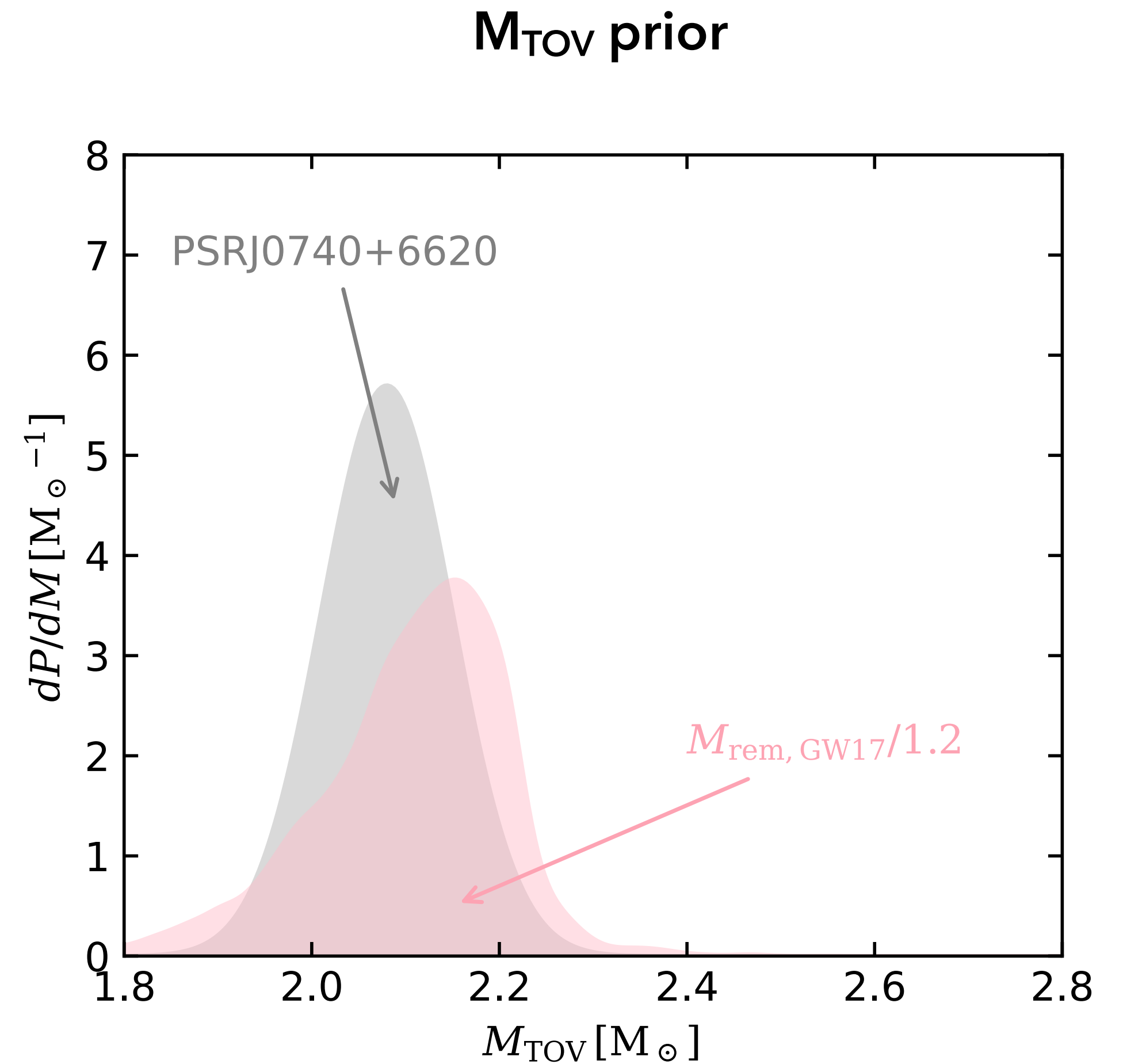


Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}

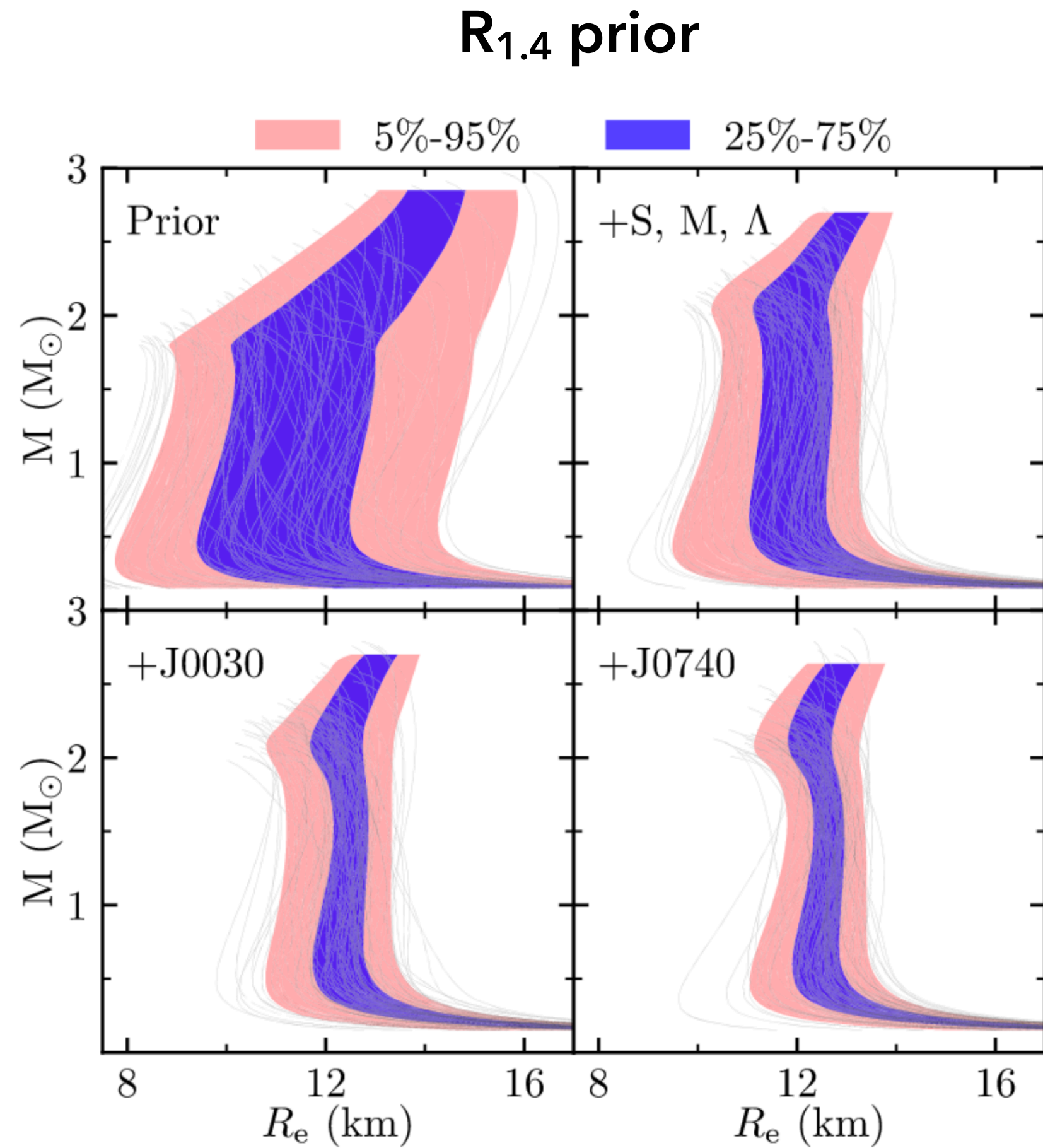


$$R_{1.4} = 12.45 \pm 0.65 \text{ km}$$

Miller+21

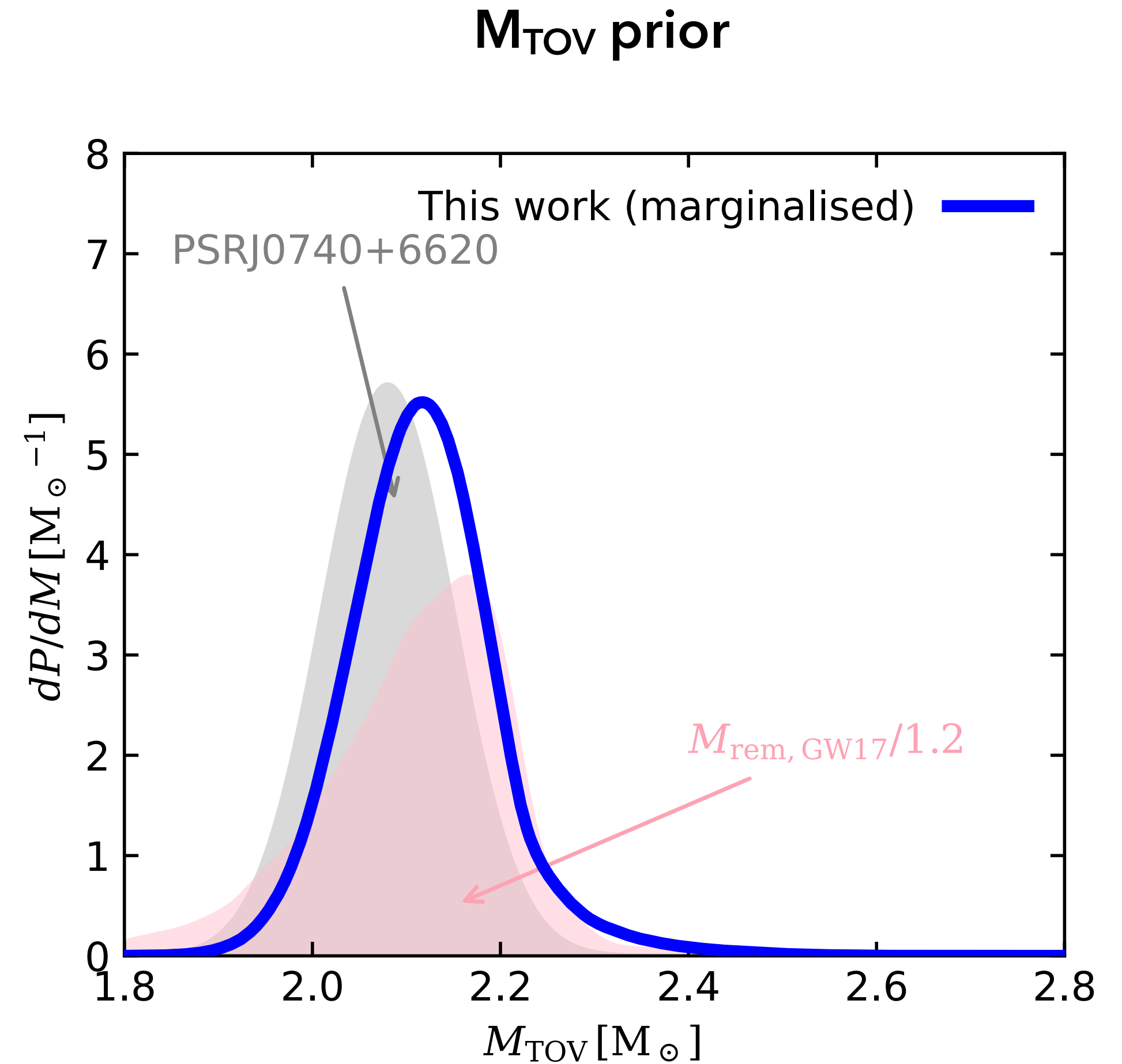


Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}



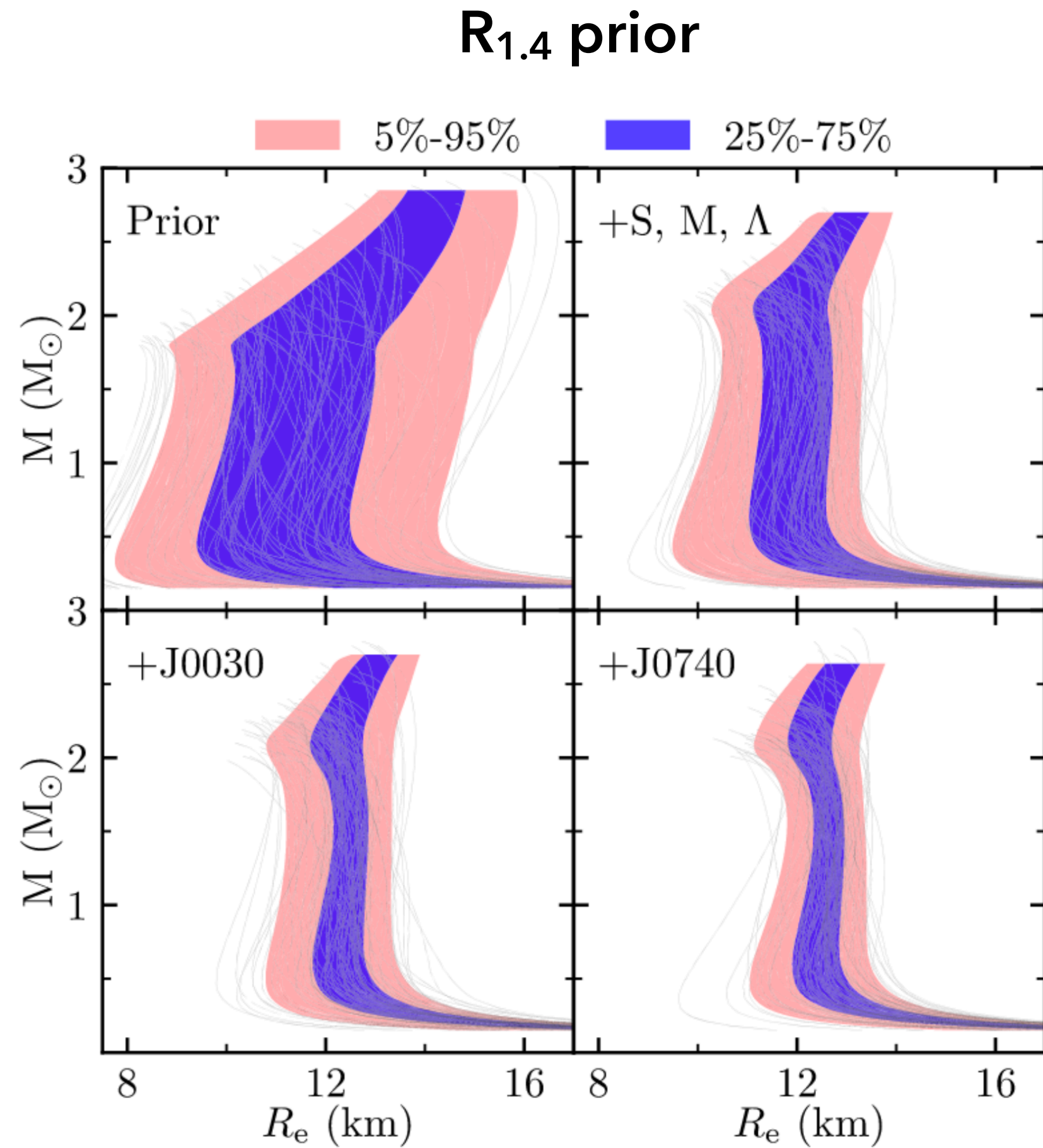
$$R_{1.4} = 12.45 \pm 0.65 \text{ km}$$

Miller+21

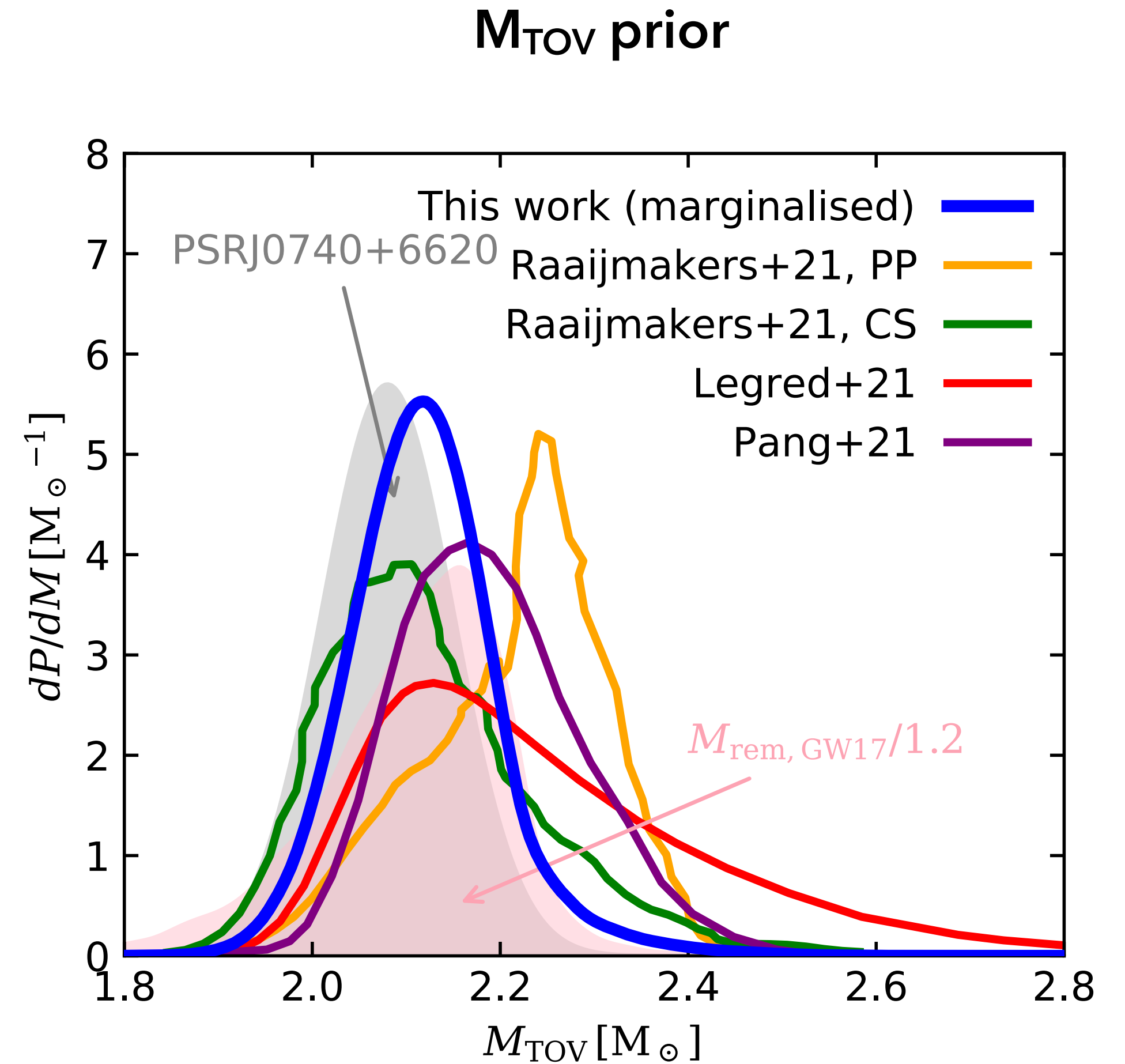


$$M_{\text{TOV}} > M_{\text{PSR}} \ \& \ 1.2M_{\text{TOV}} < M_{\text{rem, GW170817}}$$

Simplified EoS dependence: $R_{1.4}$ and M_{TOV}

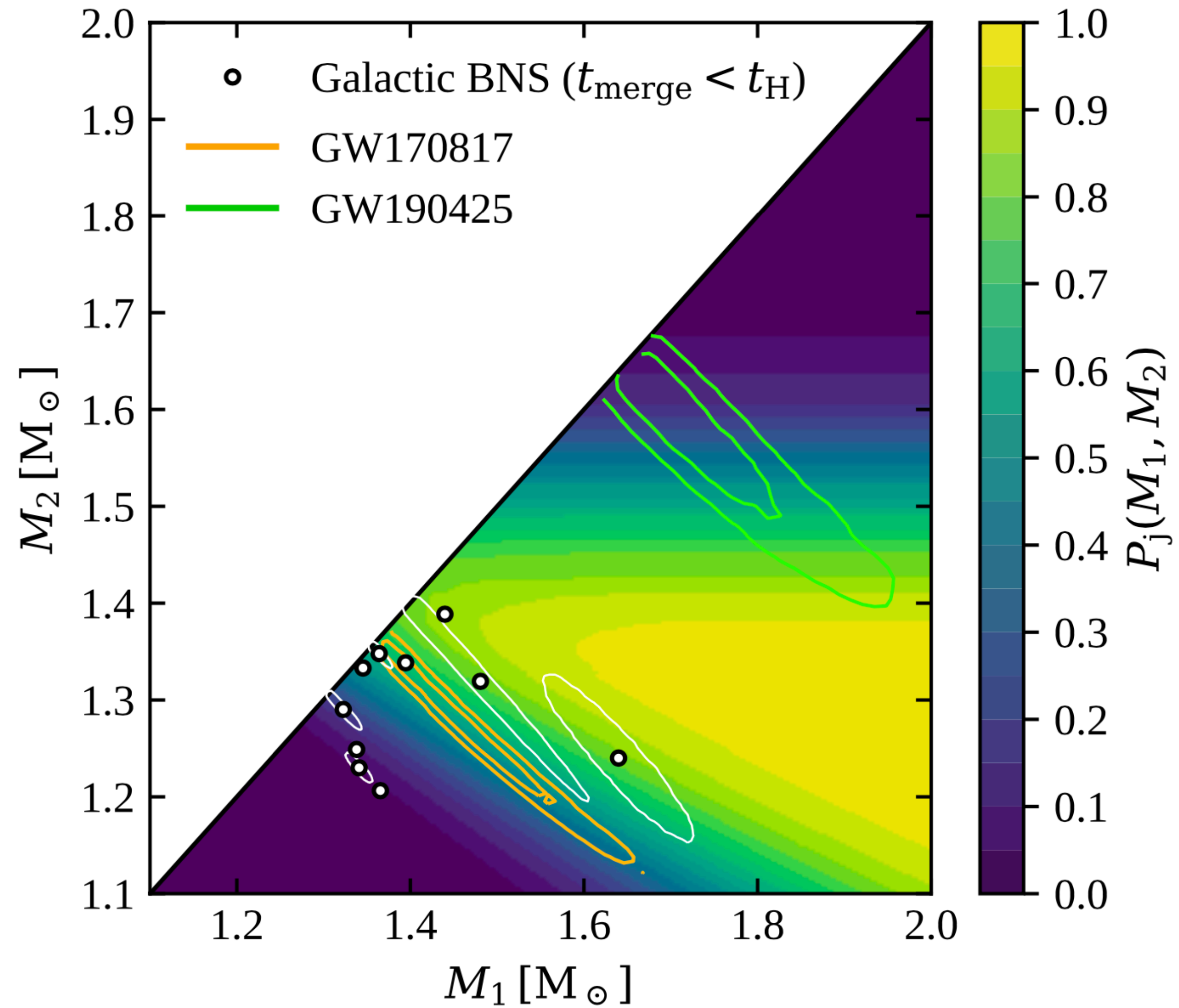


$R_{1.4} = 12.45 \pm 0.65 \text{ km}$
 Miller+21



$M_{\text{TOV}} > M_{\text{PSR}} \ \& \ 1.2M_{\text{TOV}} < M_{\text{rem, GW170817}}$

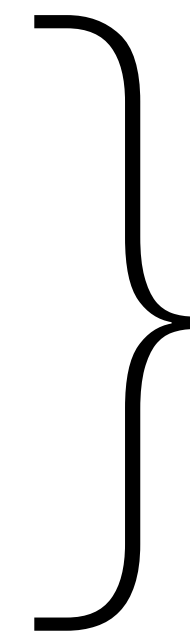
Jet-launching probability (EoS-marginalised)



✓ Jet fraction from observations

+

✓ Modeling the jet launch



Constraining the BNS
mass distribution and EoS

Mass distribution and EoS constraint from jet fraction

mass dis. params
EoS params
obs. data

$$P(\vec{\theta}_m, \vec{\theta}_{\text{EoS}} | d) \propto P(f = \tilde{f}(\vec{\theta}_m, \vec{\theta}_{\text{EoS}}) | d) \pi(\vec{\theta}_m, \vec{\theta}_{\text{EoS}})$$

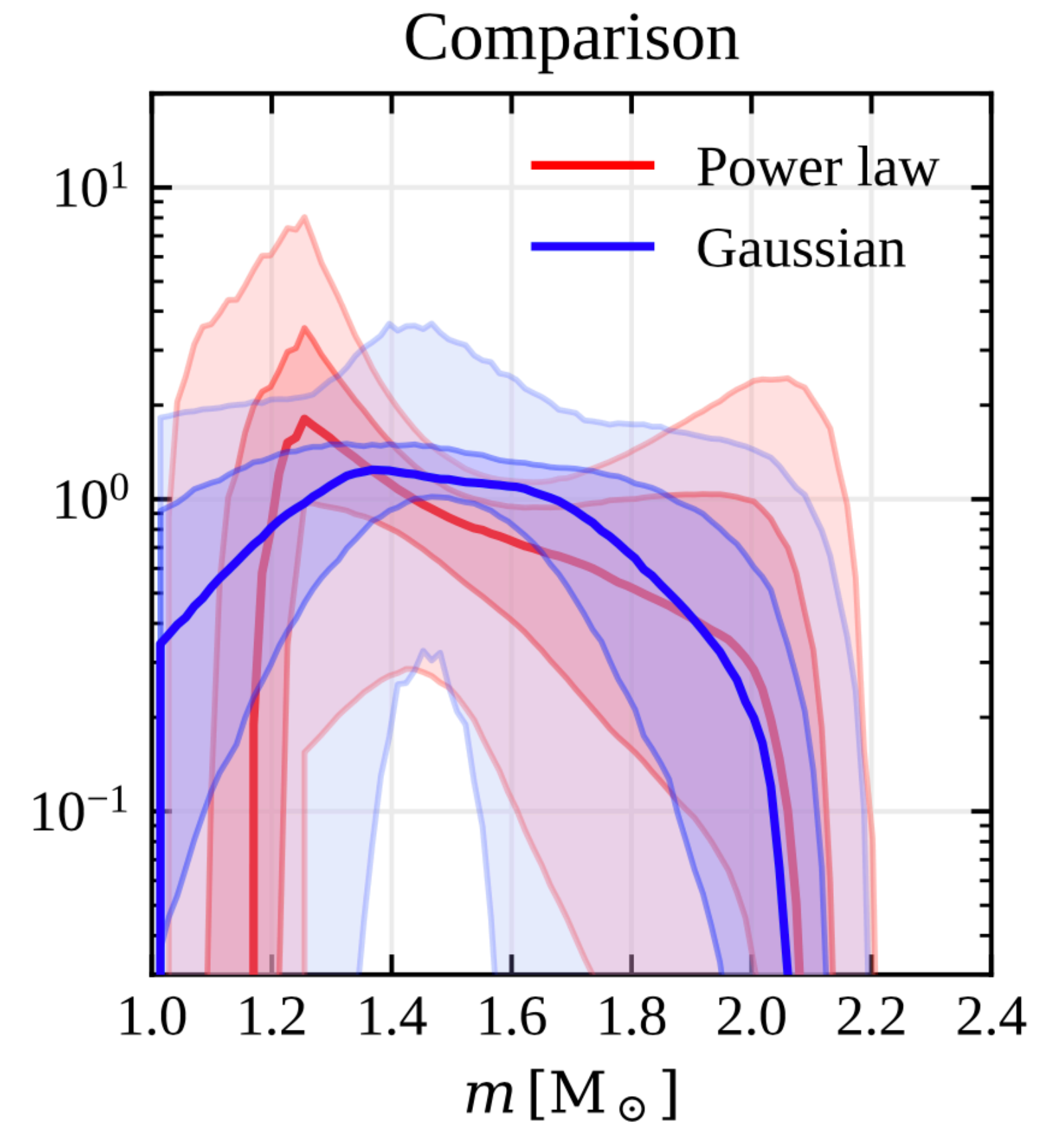
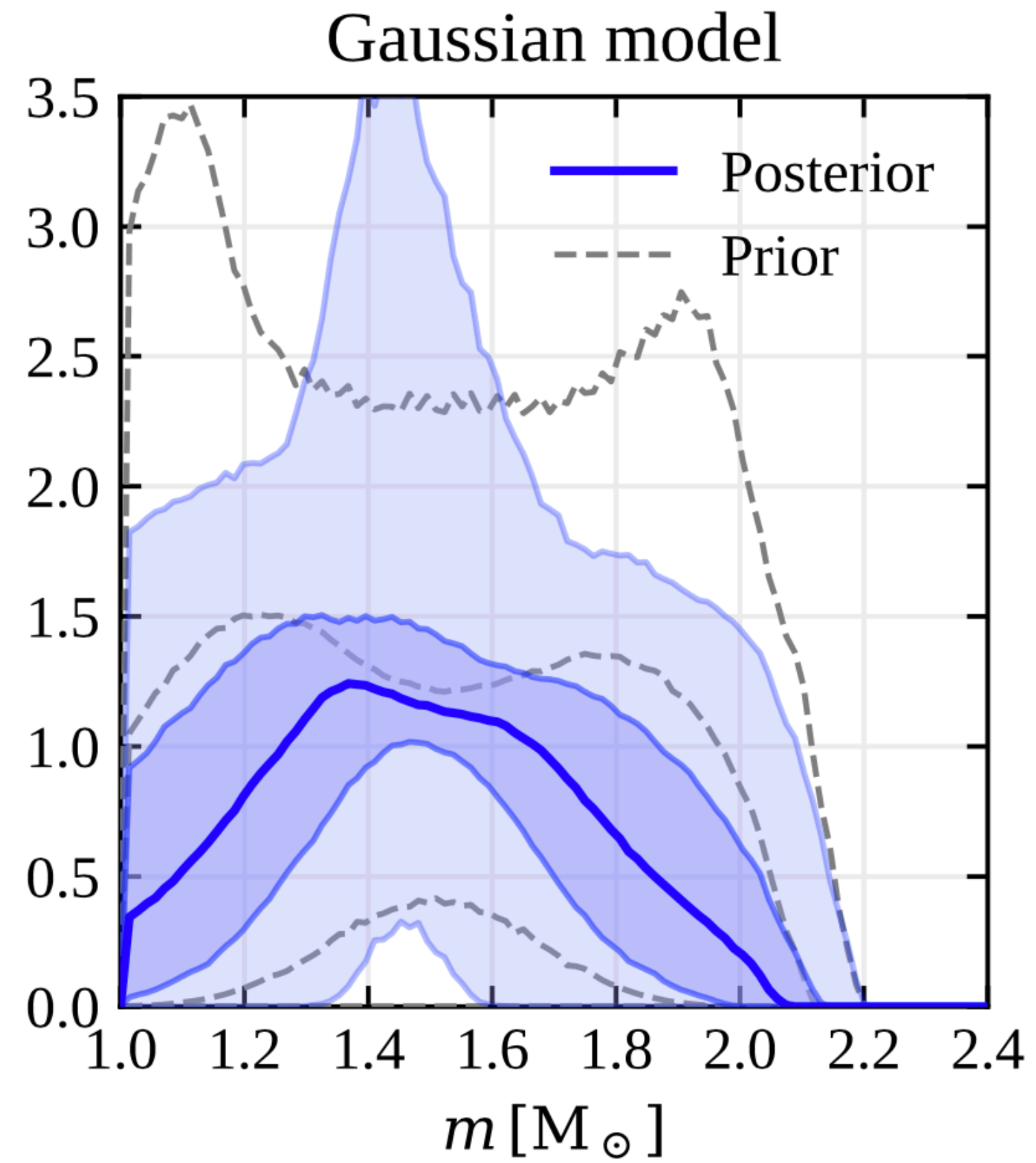
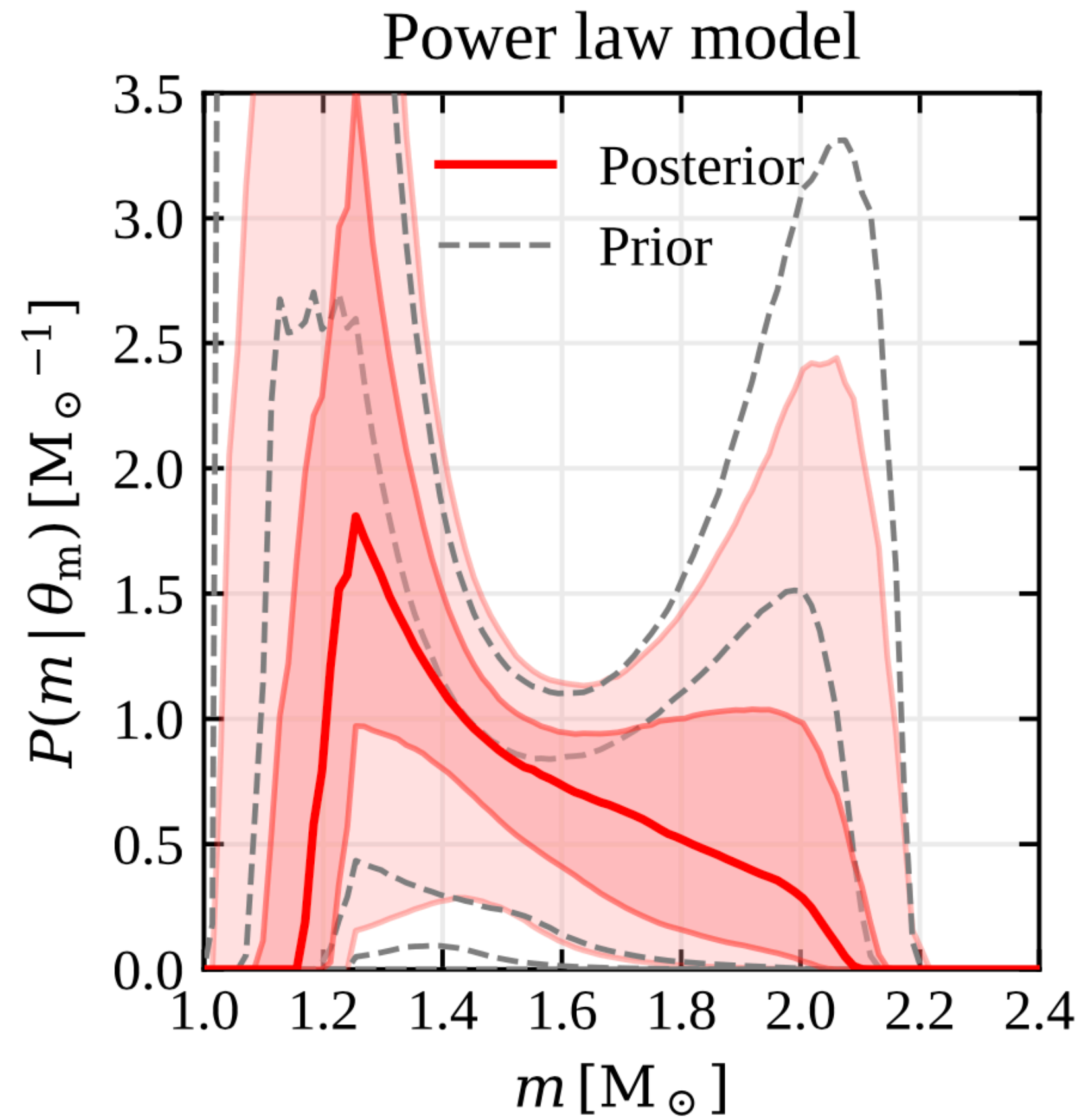
$$\tilde{f}_j = \int \int \frac{d^2 P}{dM_1 dM_2} \Theta_j dM_1 dM_2$$

Jet fraction

$$\Theta_j = \Theta(M_{\text{rem}} - 1.2M_{\text{TOV}}) \Theta(M_{\text{disc}} - M_{\text{disc, min}})$$

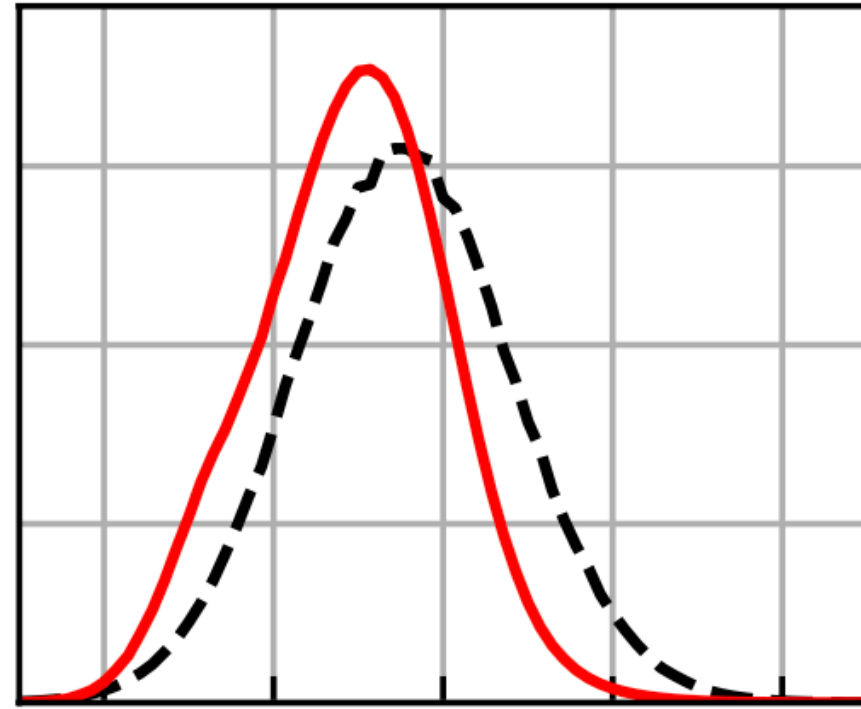
Jet-launching conditions

Mass distribution constraints



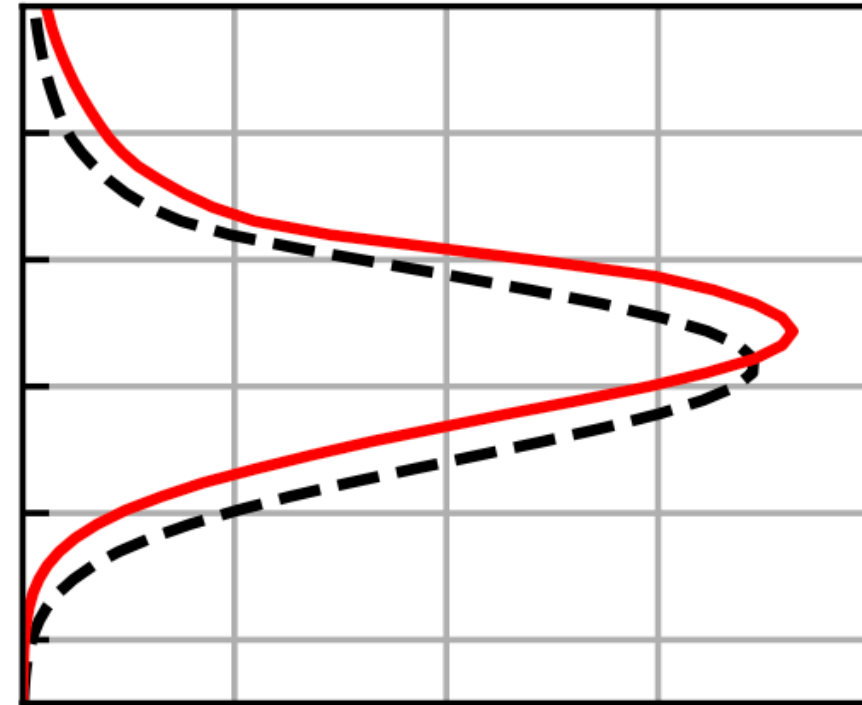
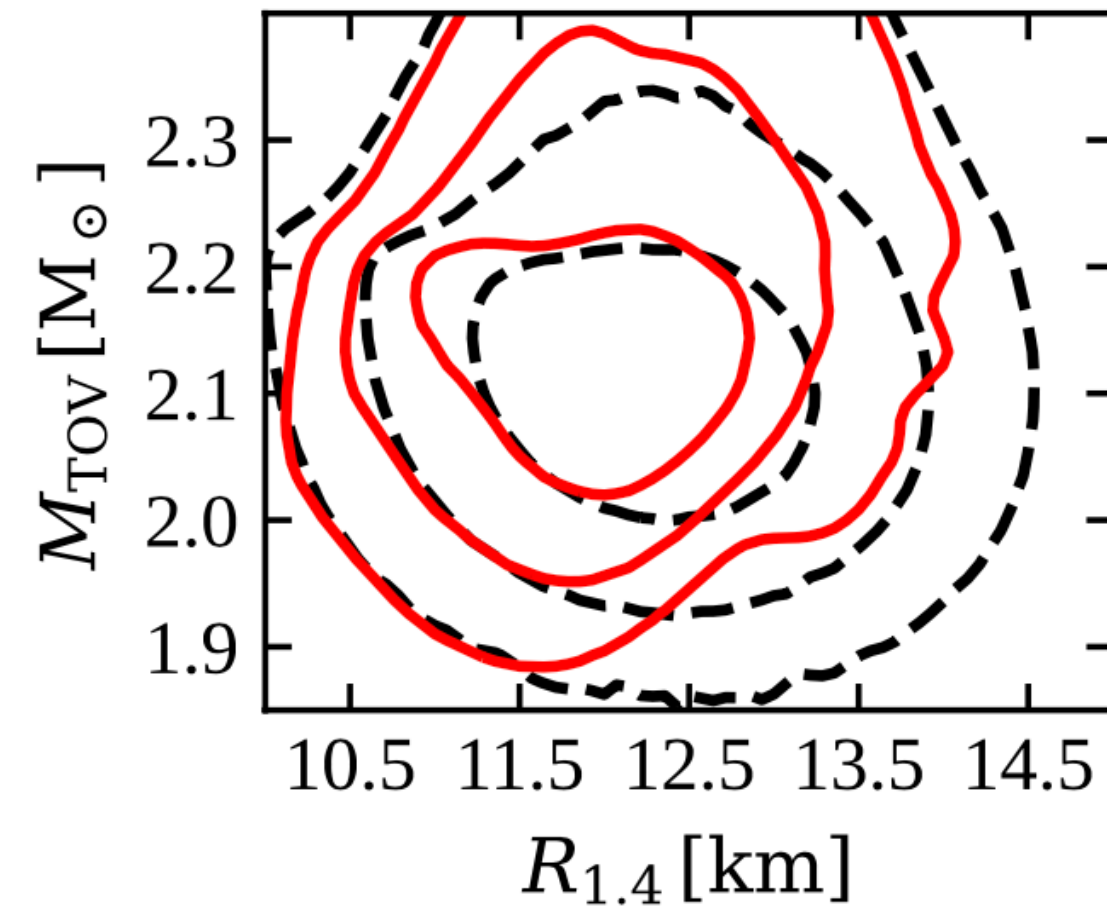
EoS constraints

EoS constraints



Power law model
 $-9 < \alpha < 3.3$
 $1.1 < M_{\text{min}}/M_{\odot} < 1.3$
 $f_{\text{j, GW}} = 0.25 \pm 0.05$

--- prior
— posterior



EoS constraints



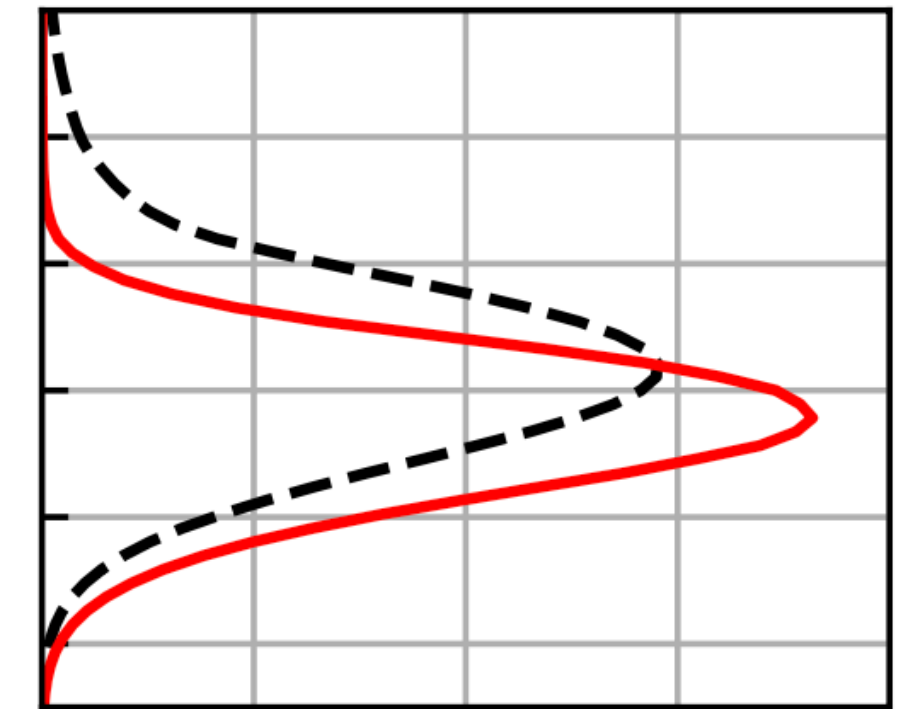
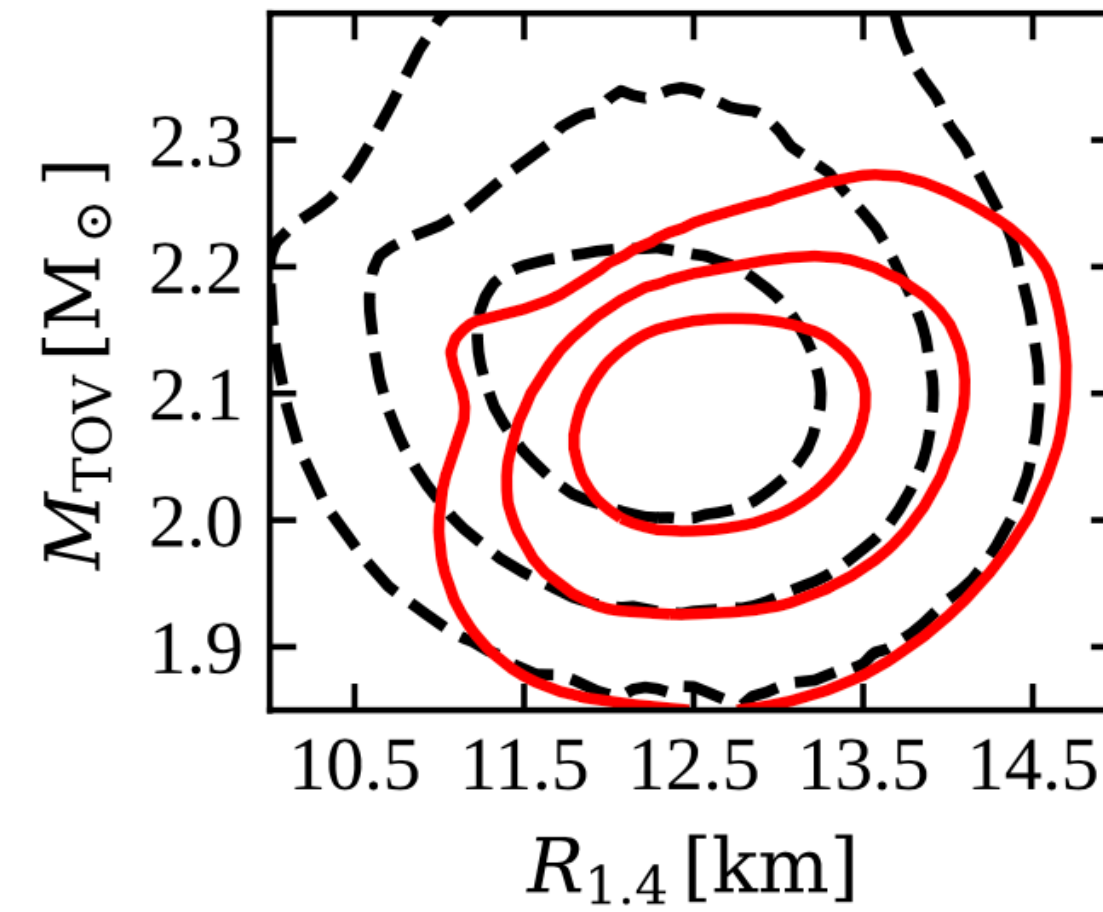
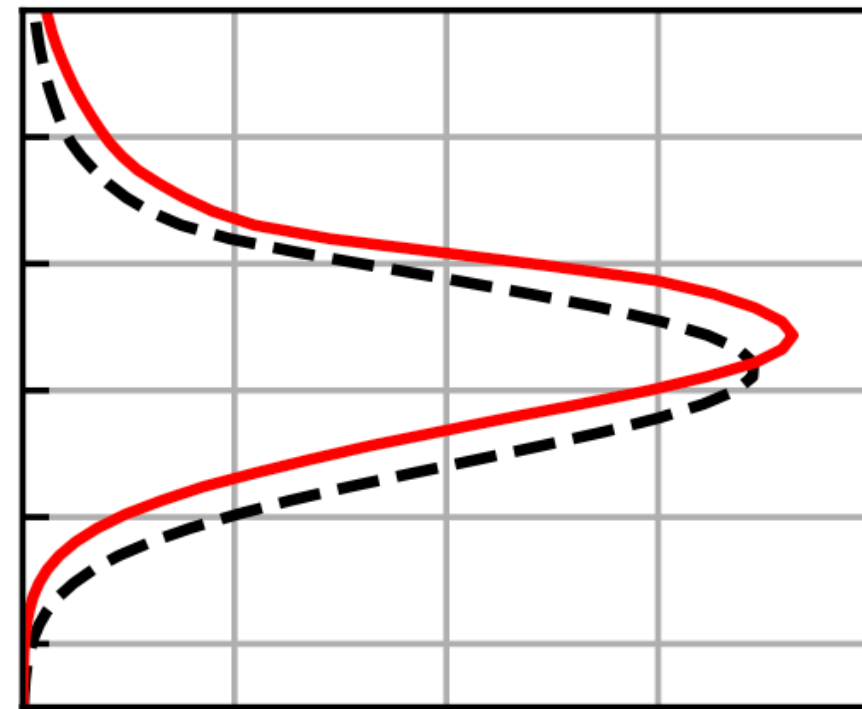
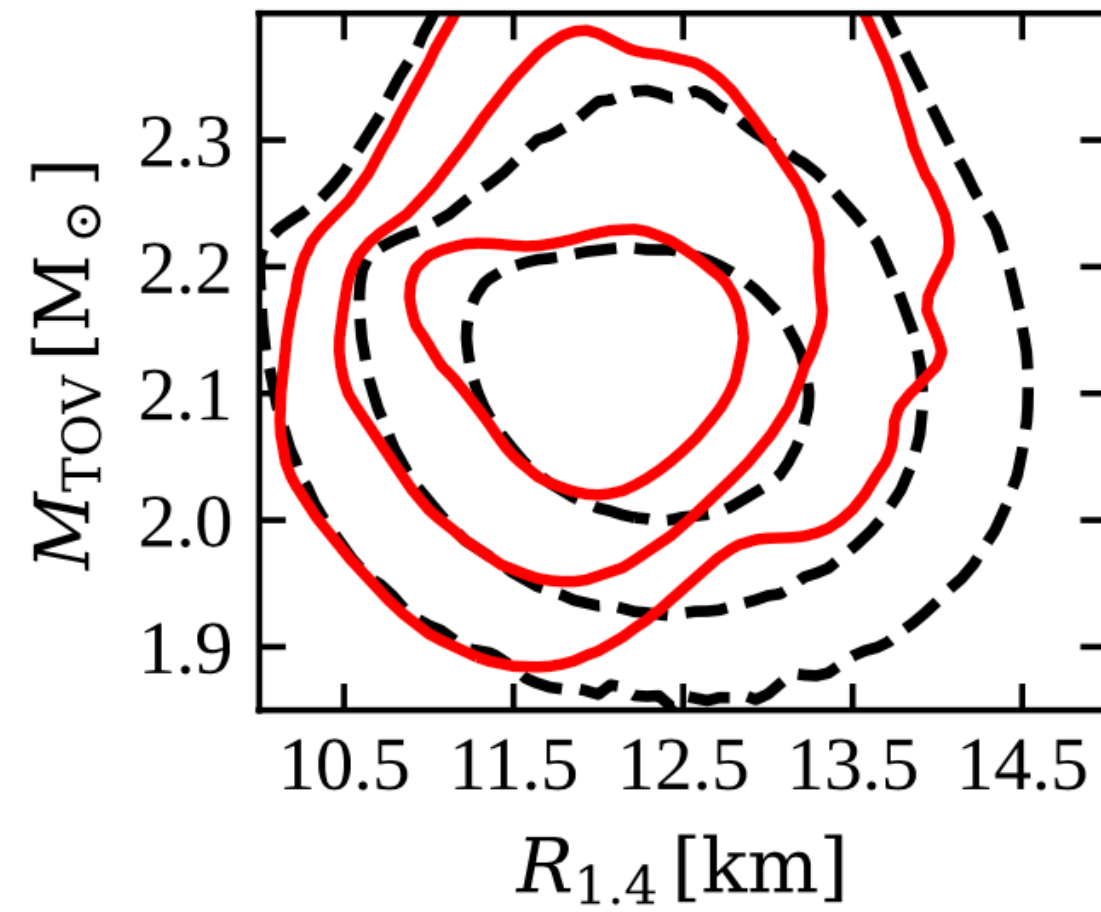
Power law model
 $-9 < \alpha < 3.3$
 $1.1 < M_{\text{min}}/M_{\odot} < 1.3$
 $f_{j, \text{GW}} = 0.25 \pm 0.05$

--- prior
— posterior



Power law model
 $-9 < \alpha < 3.3$
 $1.1 < M_{\text{min}}/M_{\odot} < 1.3$
 $f_{j, \text{GW}} = 0.75 \pm 0.05$

--- prior
— posterior



Summary

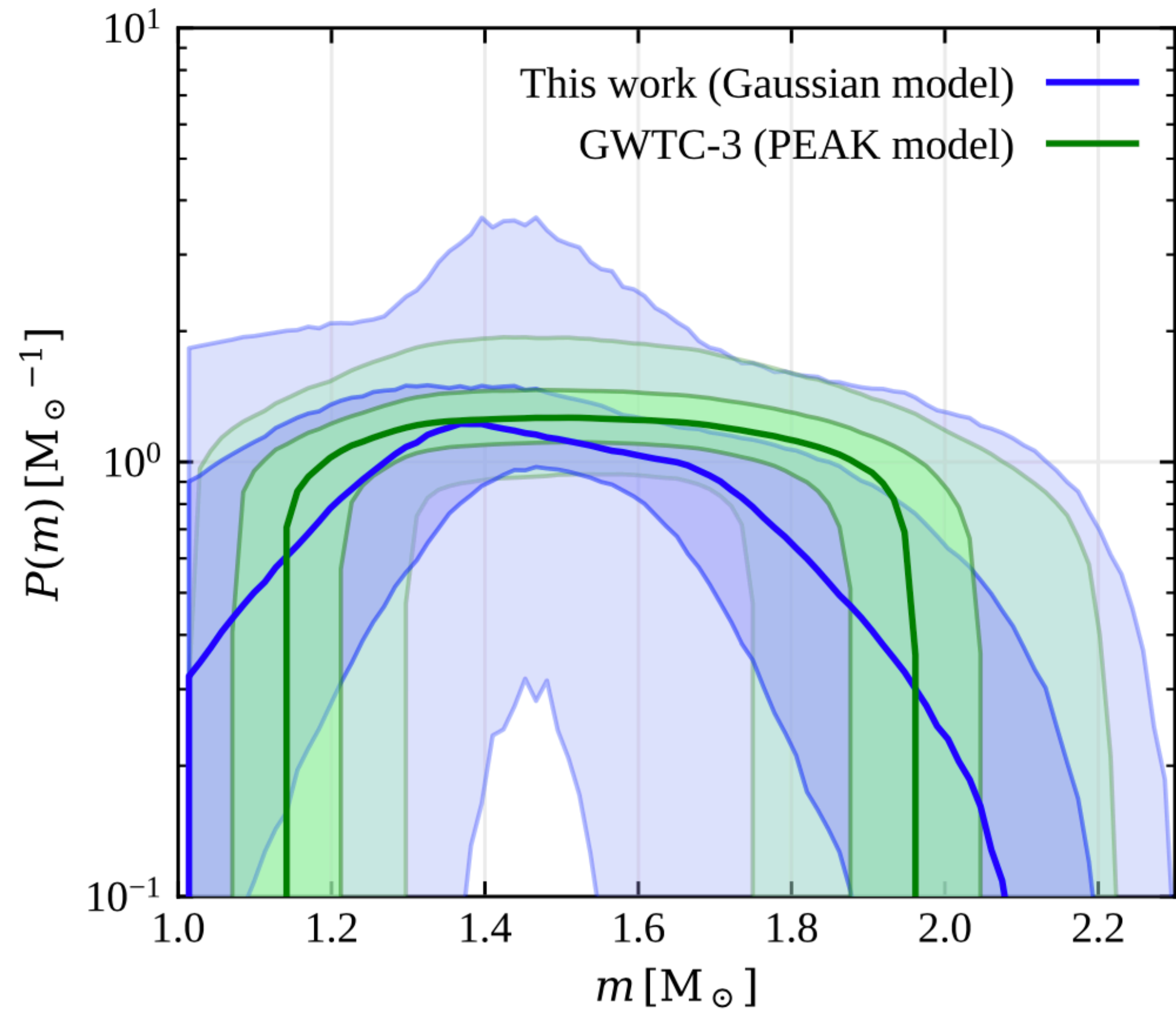
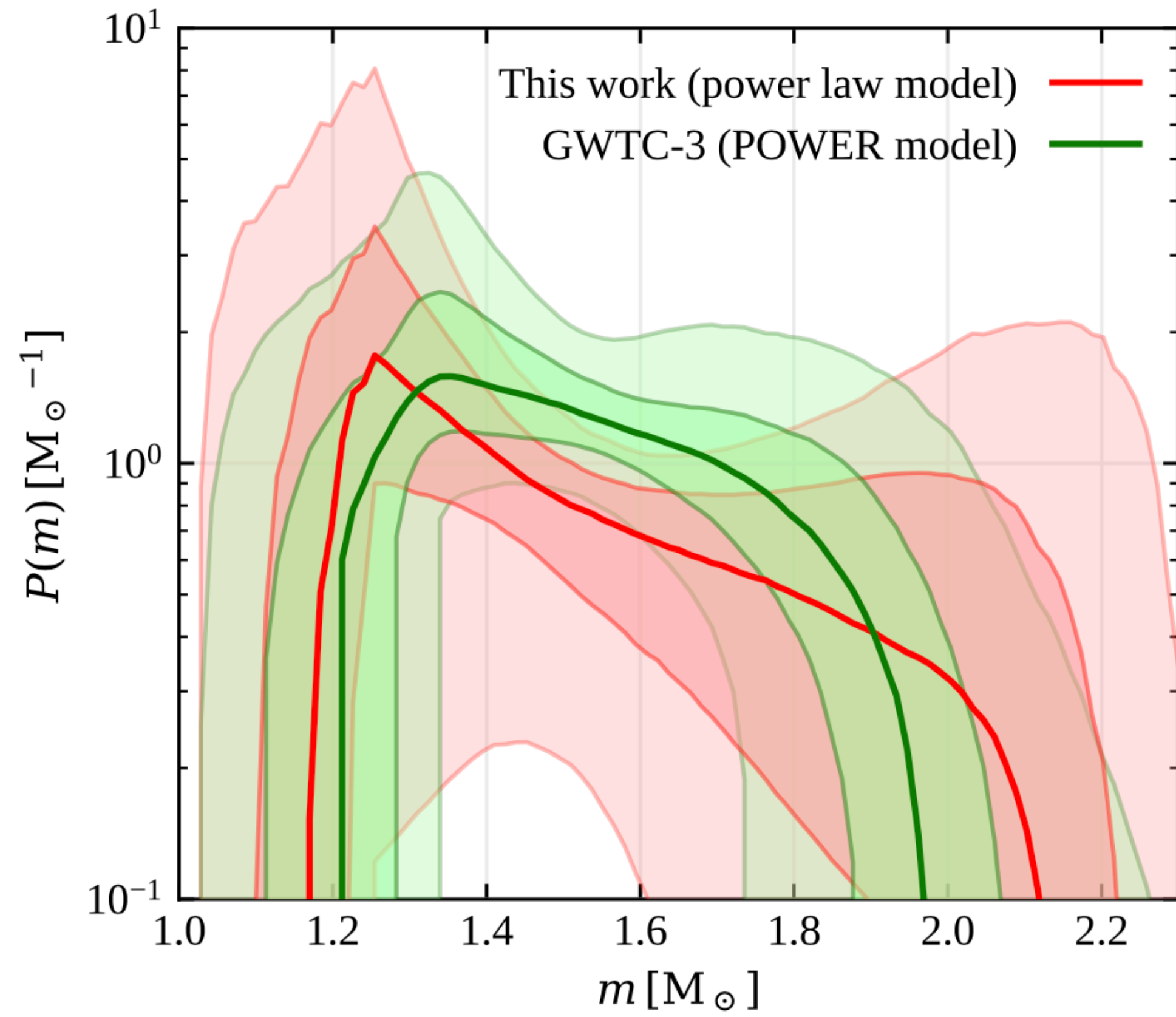
- ◆ One jet in one well-localised BNS: **jets cannot be** (very) **rare**
- ◆ Jet fraction from observation: at least **20-30%** of BNS **should have a jet**
- ◆ Modeling the **jet launch** assuming the Blandford-Znajek mechanism
- ◆ **Mass distribution** constraints already **informative**: broad distribution, masses between 1.3-1.6 M_{\odot}
- ◆ **EoS constraints** currently too **shallow**, but good prospects
- ◆ Method can be extended to **more events**, but need many events to pinpoint jet incidence
- ◆ Including **jet-launching conditions** in hierarchical Bayesian population studies likely a better approach
- ◆ See also Sarin et al. (2022)

Have a look at the paper

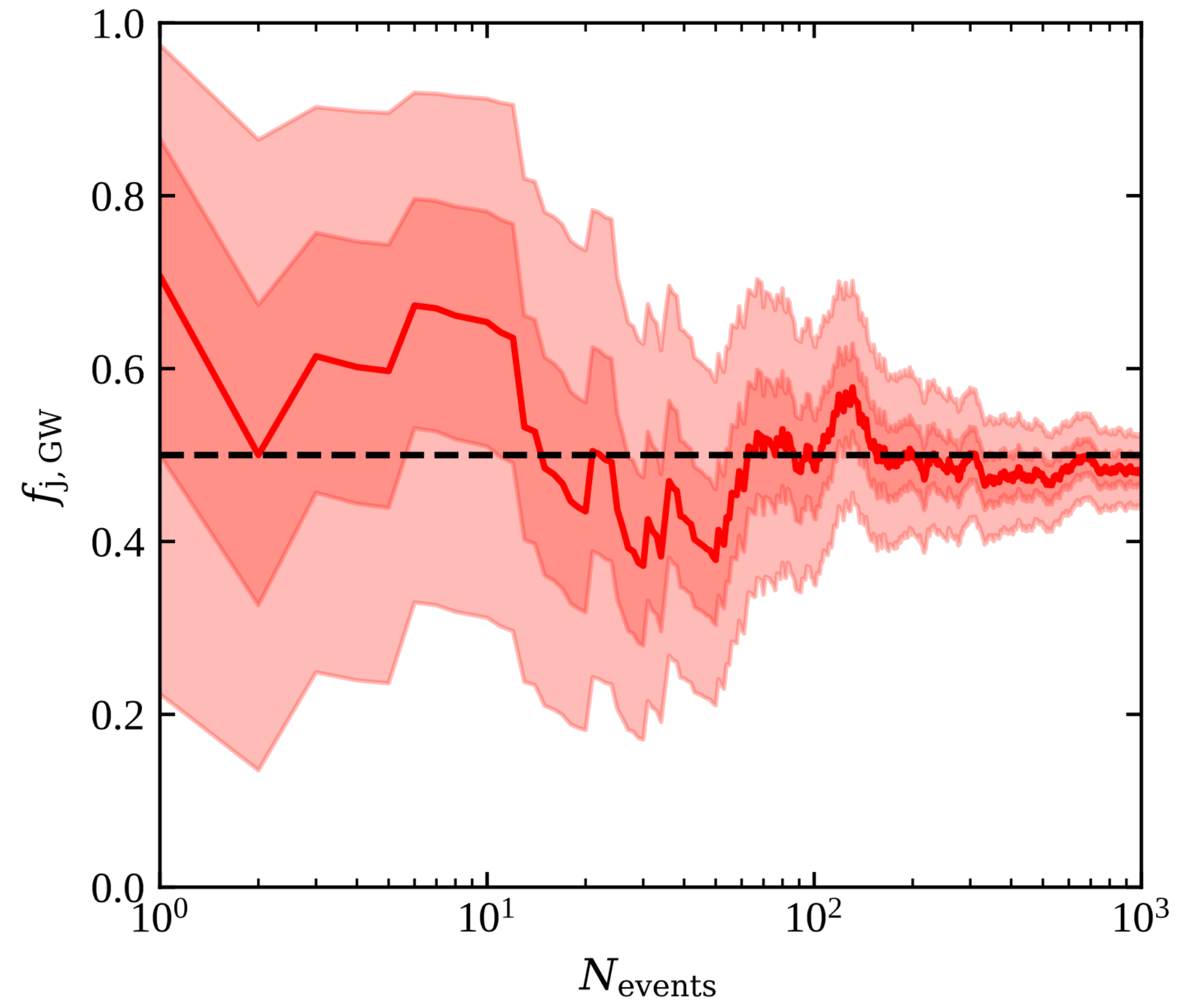


Back up

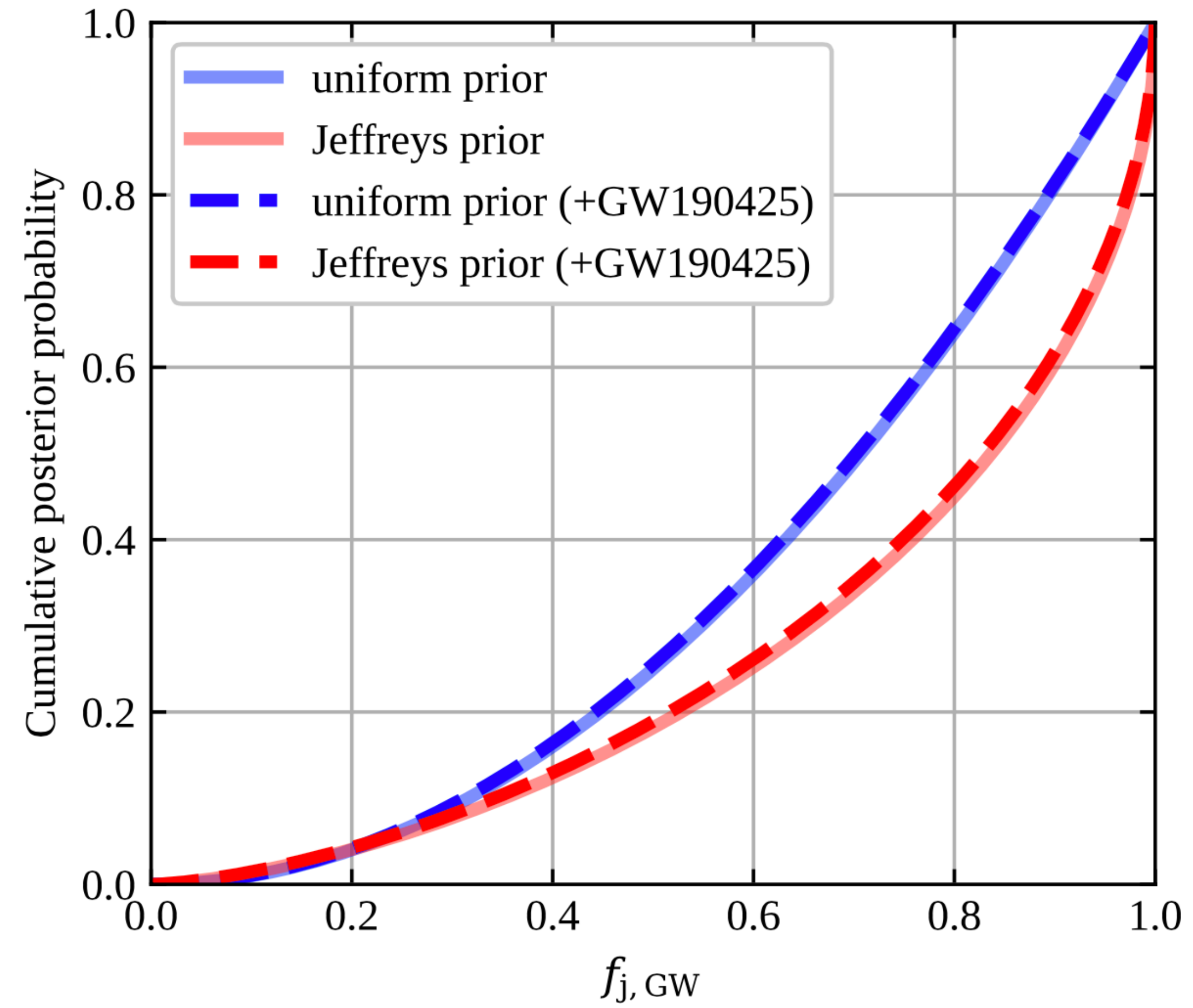
Mass distribution constraints: comparison with GWTC-3



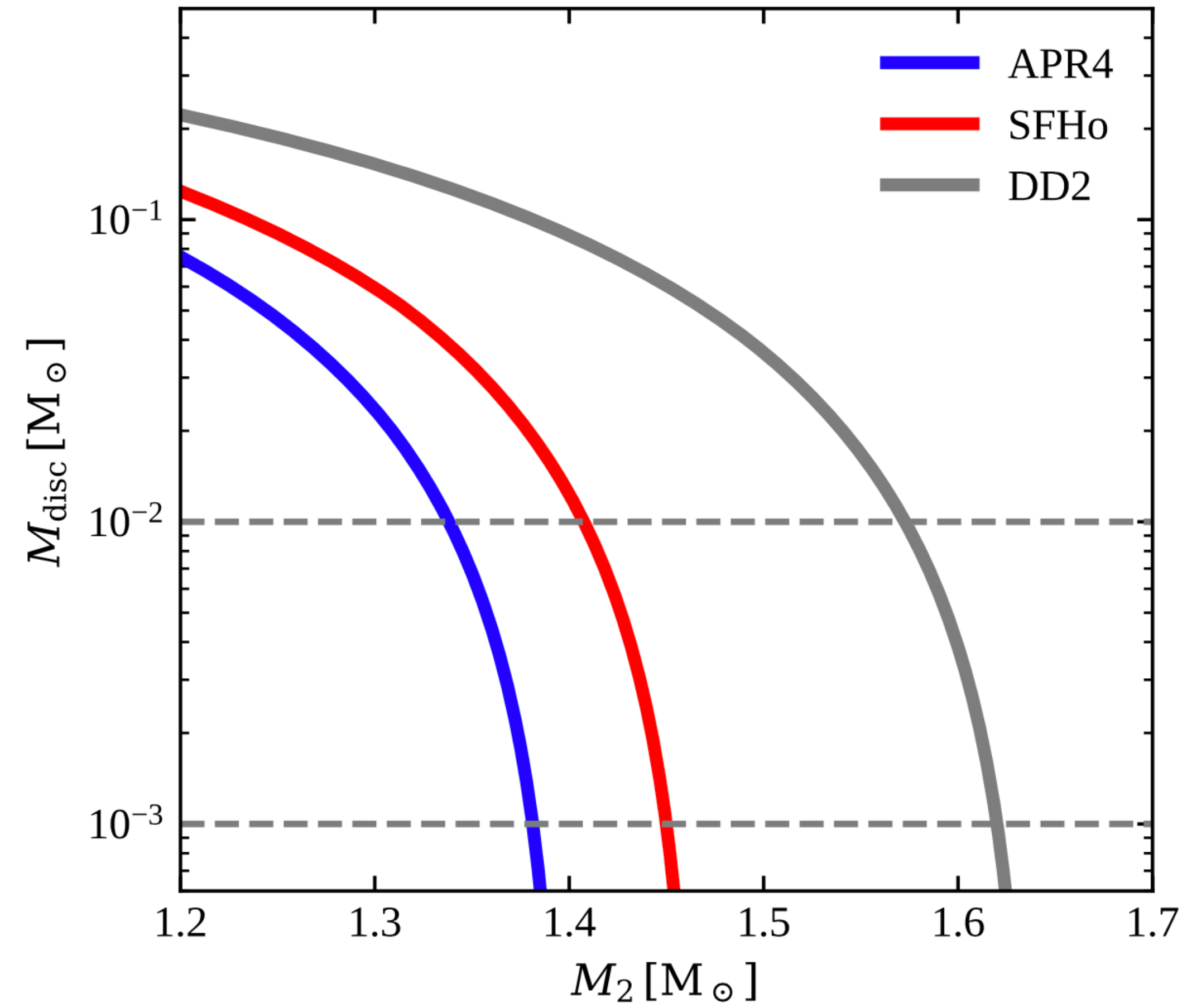
Future GW events



GW190425



Disk mass dependence on M_2



Computing M_{rem}

$$Mc^2 = M_{\text{rem}}c^2 + E_{\text{GW}} + E_{\text{disc}} + E_{\text{ej}} + E_{\nu}$$

