

Weak r-process in the blue-kilonova of double NS mergers

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in Collaboration with

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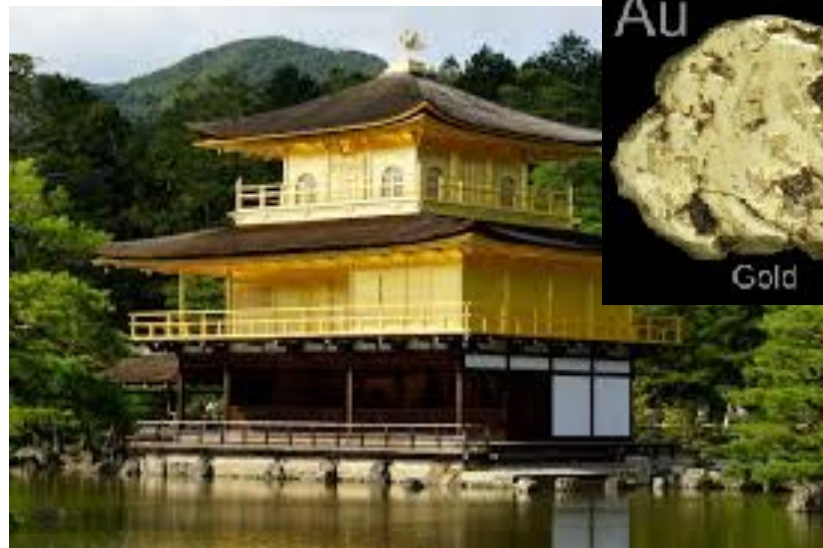
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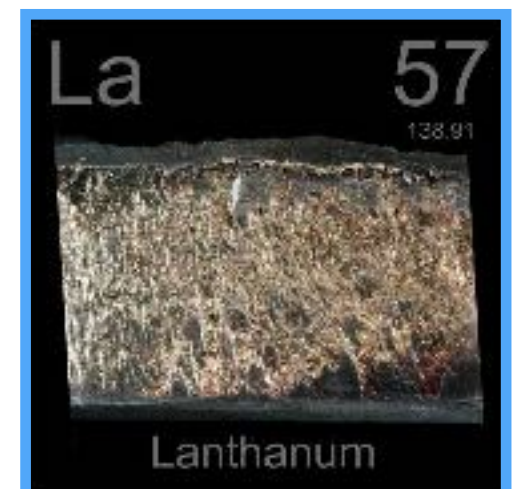
- Fujibayashi+NN+2018 ApJ 860 64
- NN+2018 (in prep.)

- Introduction
 - “weak r-process” as origin of blue-kilonovae
 - r-process nucleosynthesis in post-merger ejecta
 - weak r-process in post-merger evolution
 - general feature of (weak) r-process nucleosynthesis
 - remaining physical uncertainty
 - beta-decay of $N = 82$ neutron magic nuclei

Gold



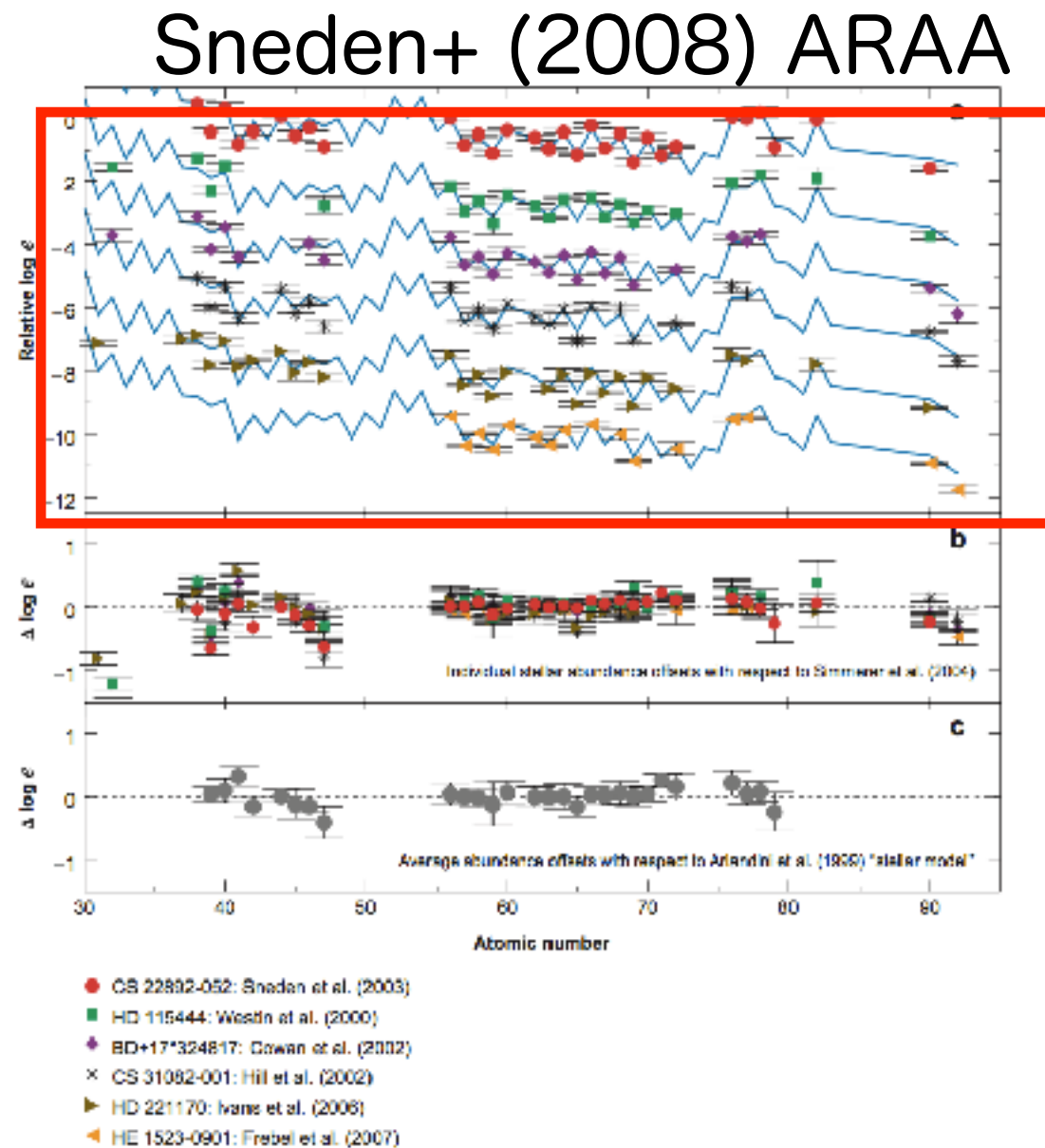
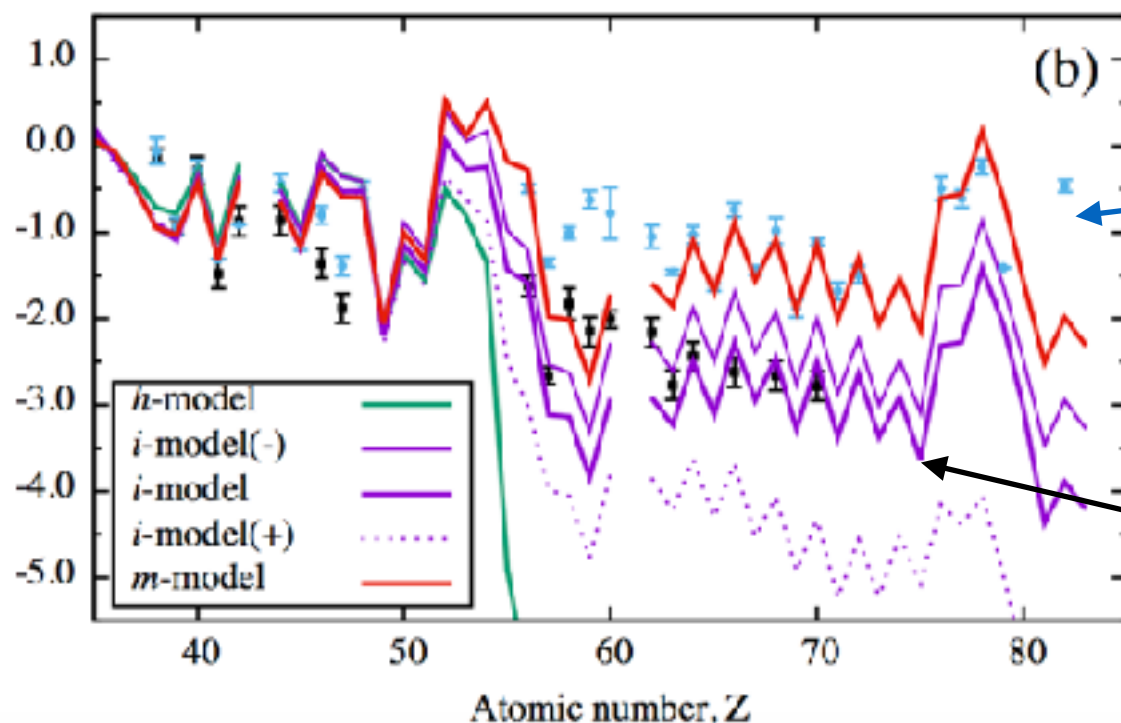
Silver



Weak r-process in metal-poor stars?

- many r-rich Galactic halo stars show the solar-like r-pattern
- r-process has happened from the early Galaxy
- astrophysical models reproduce this common pattern ($Z > 40$; $A > 90$)

Nishimura+2017 (poster #73)



“solar” pattern

“intermediate” r-process??

“weak” heavy r pattern
HD122563 (Honda+2006)

The “kilonova/macronova” with GW

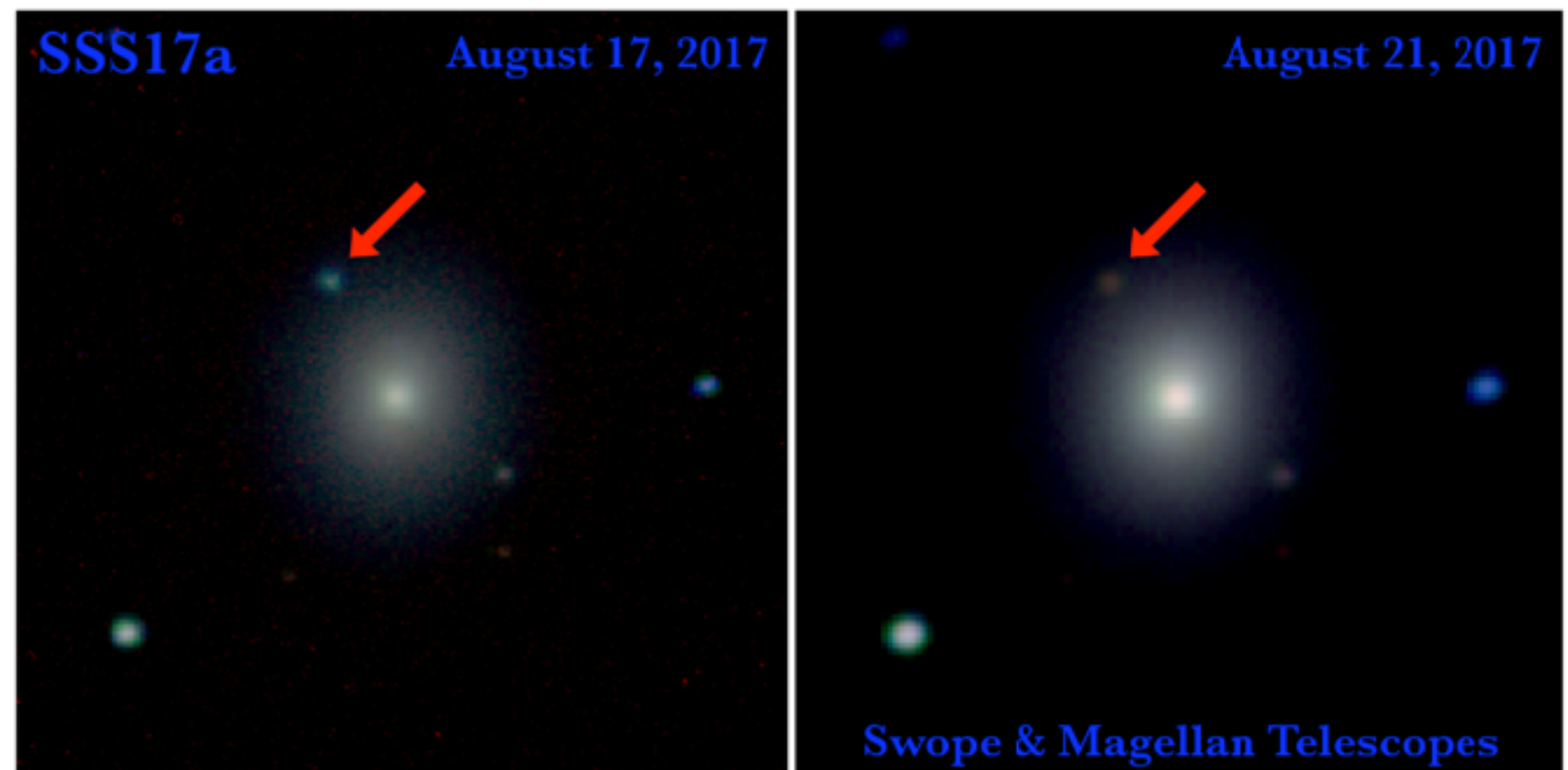
The electromagnetic counter part of GW170817

(17. Aug. 2017)

Energy source?

—> radioactive decay (e.g, β , α & fission etc.) of neutron-rich matter during r-process nucleosynthesis

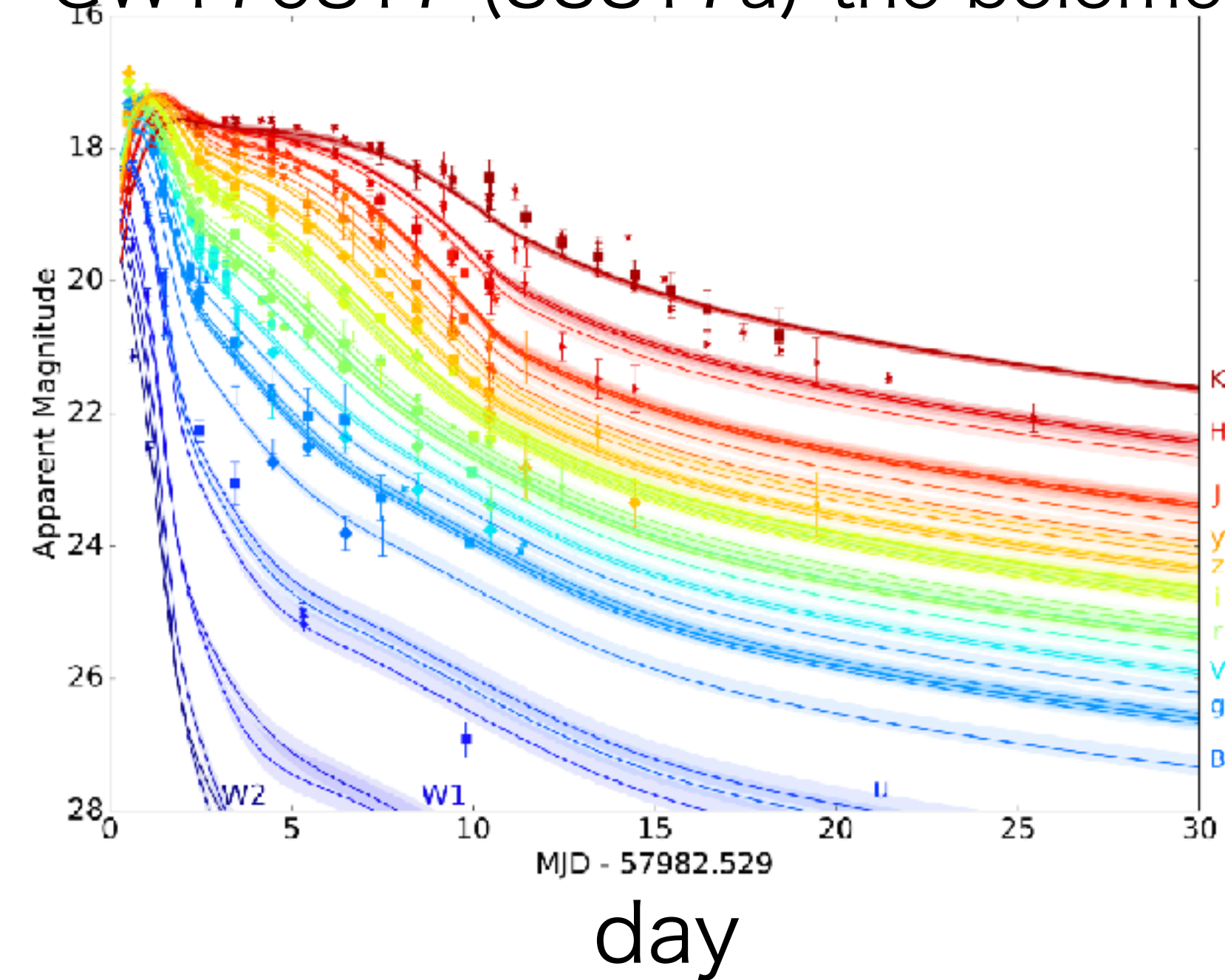
NGC4993 (39.5Mpc)



By Magellan telescope; Drout+2017, Science

Kilonova observation

GW170817 (SSS17a) the bolometric light curve



Villar+2017

Light curves, based on
625 flux measurements
(38 instruments)

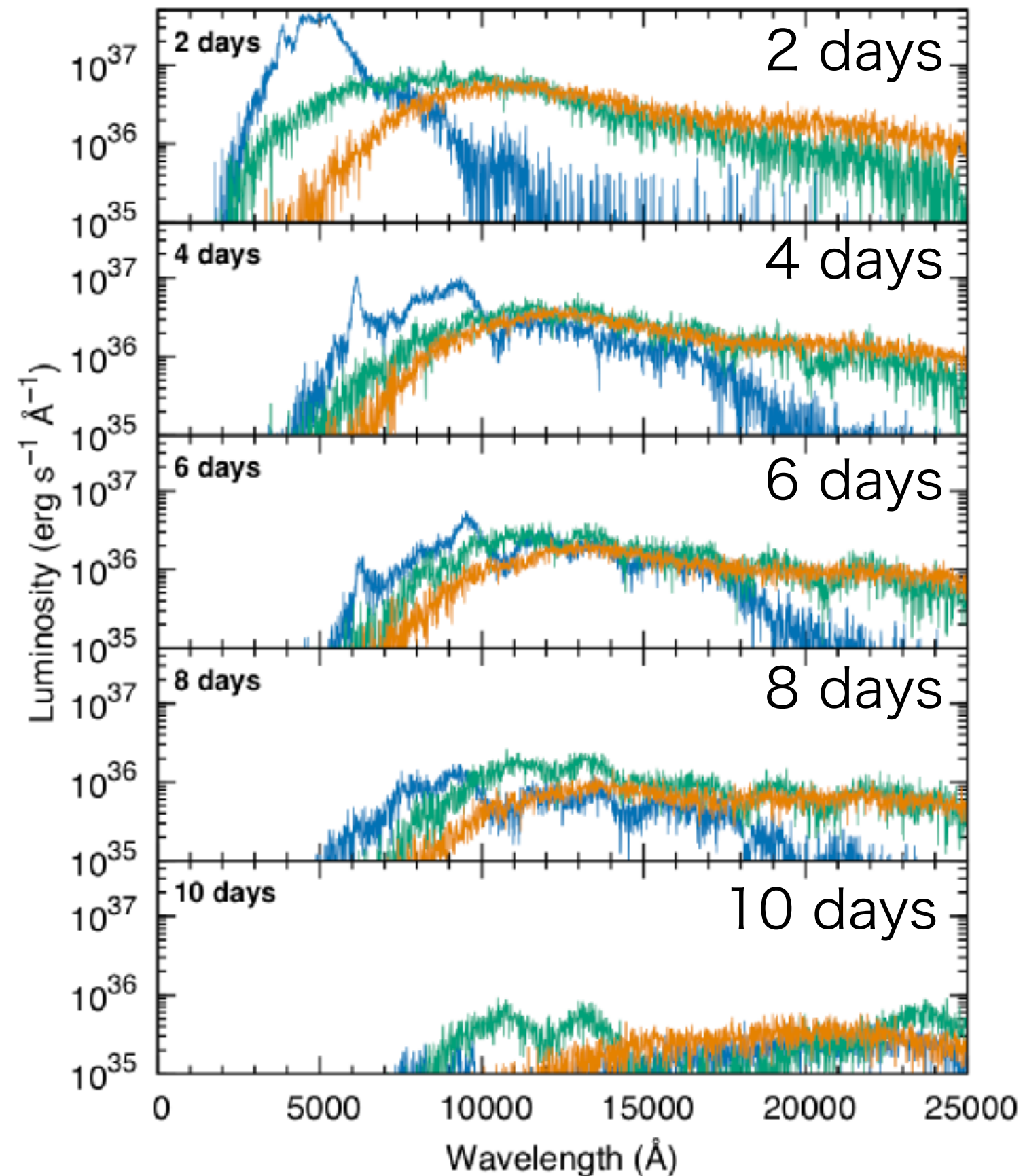
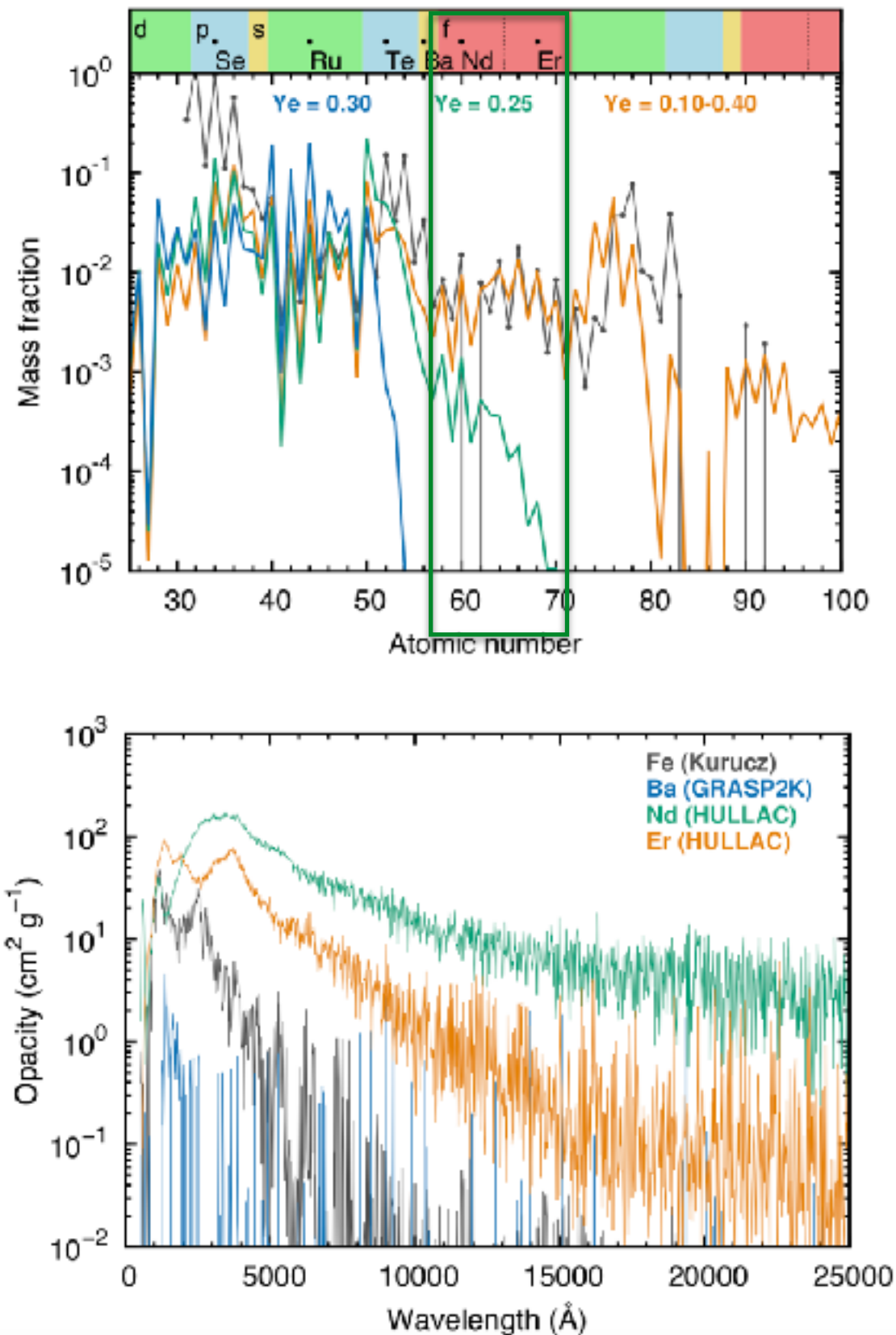
Hydrodynamical calculations are needed to explain this feature.

- Realistic set-up
- Log-term evolution ($t = 0.1 - 1$ s)

Kilonova prediction

(also, Kasen+2013, Tanaka & Hotokezaka 2013)

Tanaka+2018

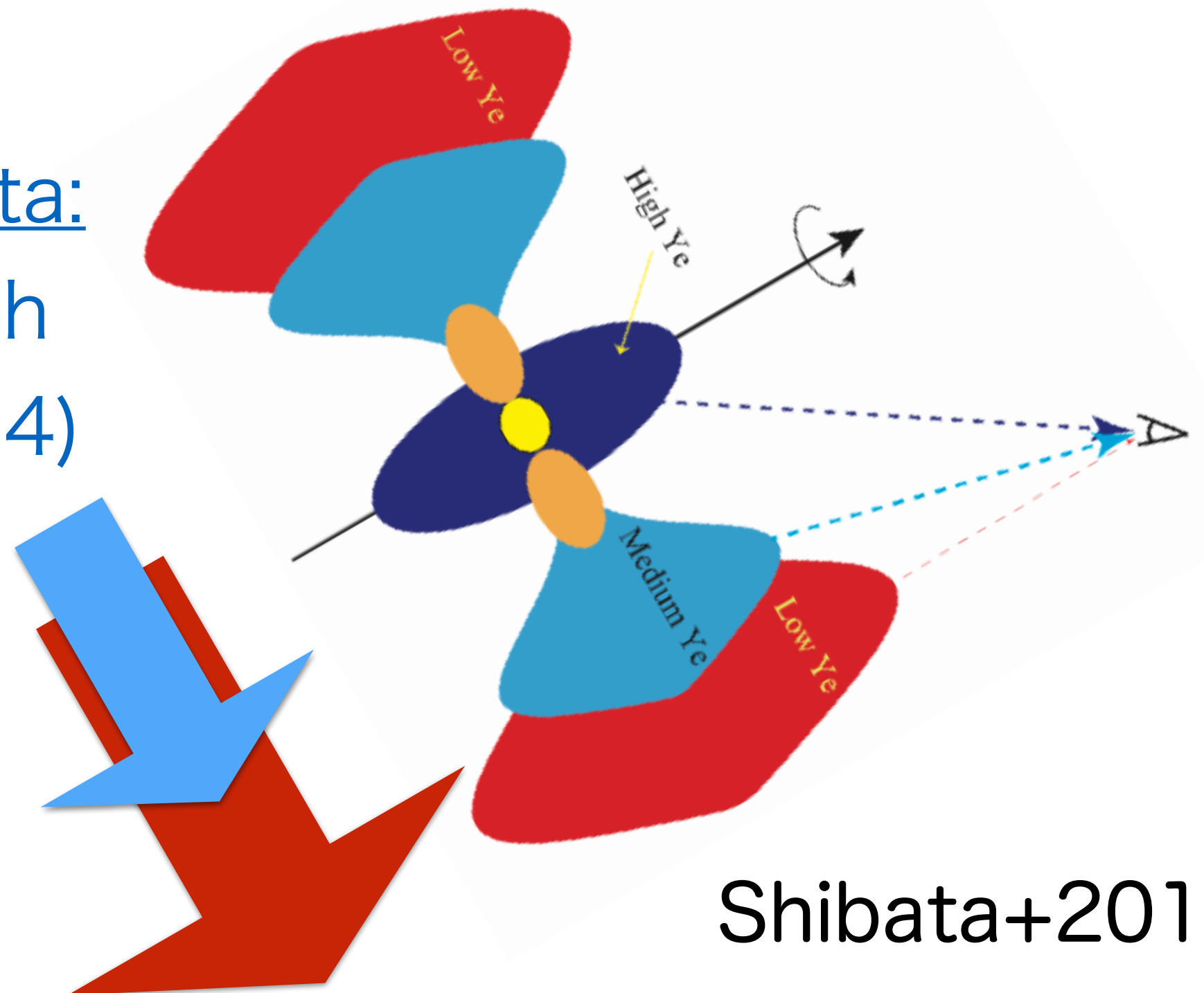


Kilonova model (scenario)

Optical observation in several wave-lengths reveals detailed structure of the NS-NS merger remnant

Later ejecta:
mild n-rich
($0.2 < Y_e < 0.4$)

Early ejecta:
very n-rich
($Y_e < 0.2$)



Shibata+2017

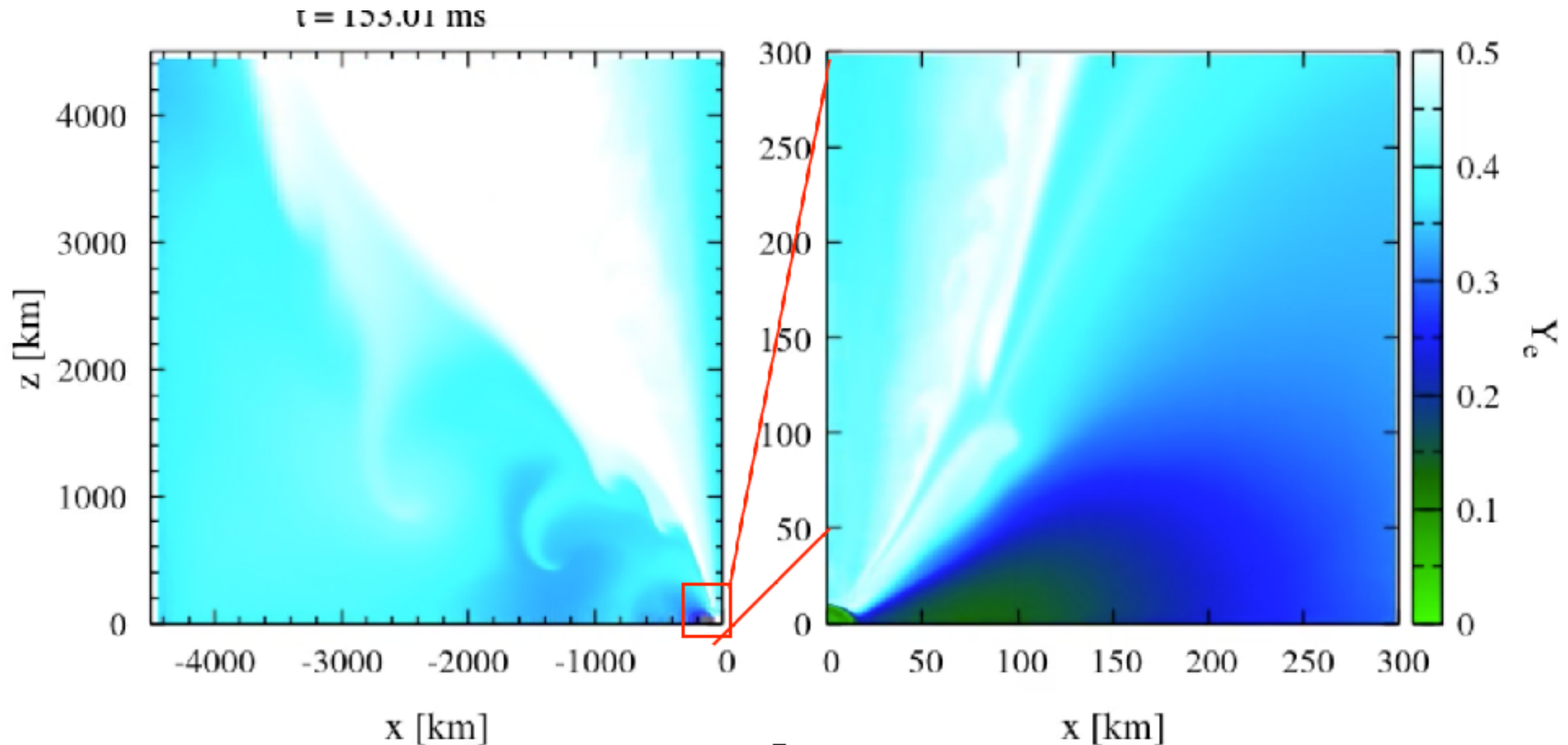
NS-NS merger: post-merger evolution

GR-radiation hydrodynamics (Fujibayashi+NN+2018)

the early phase of NS-NS merger (Sekiguchi+2015)

→ post-merger (in axi-symmetry) from 50 ms after the merger

Ye: electron fraction (green: heavy nuclei; blue : lighter nuclei)



R-process flows

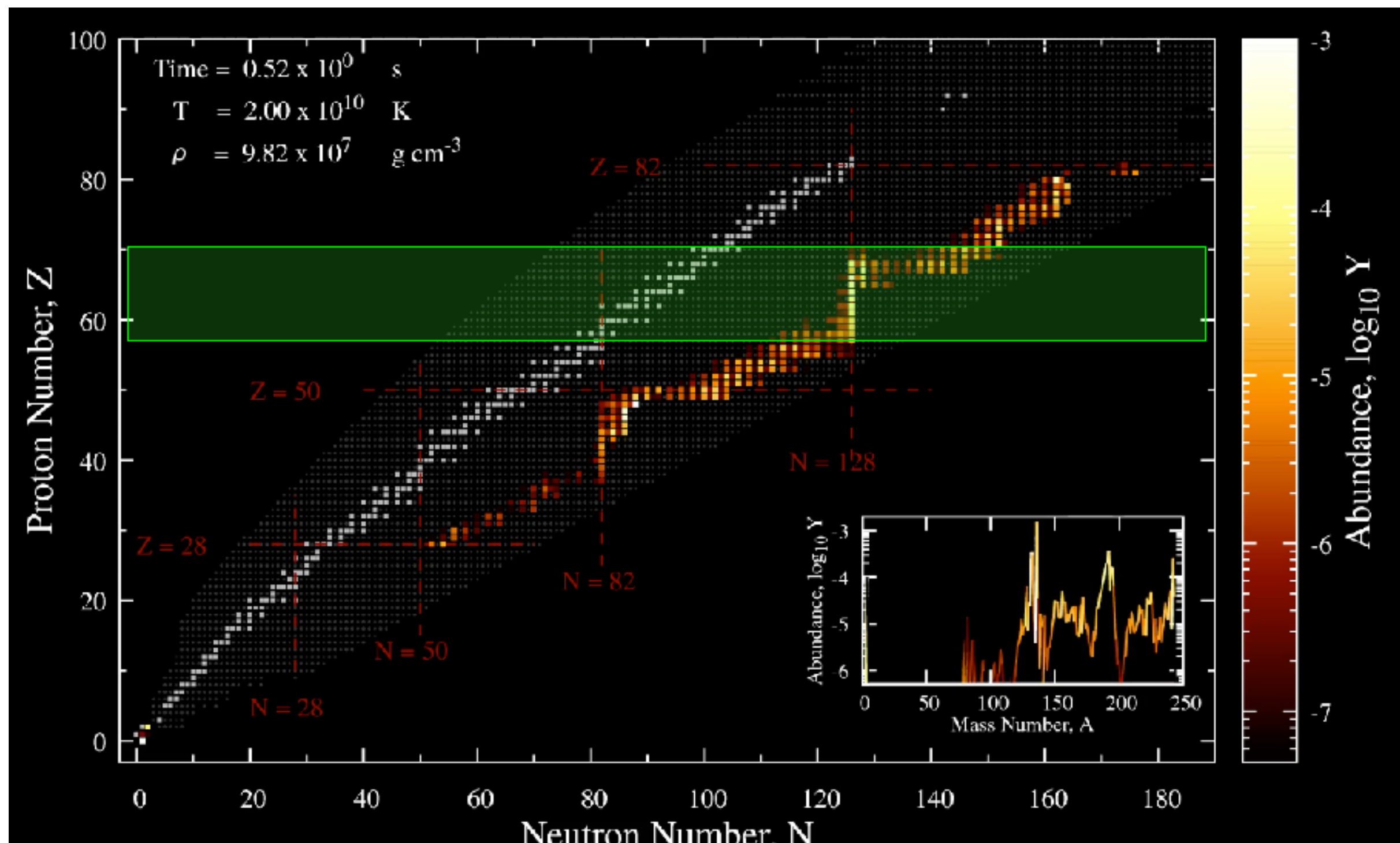
lanthanides

$Z = 57-71$

Very n-rich ($Y_e = 0.1$)

In dynamical ejecta

→ lanthanide-rich



R-process flows

lanthanides

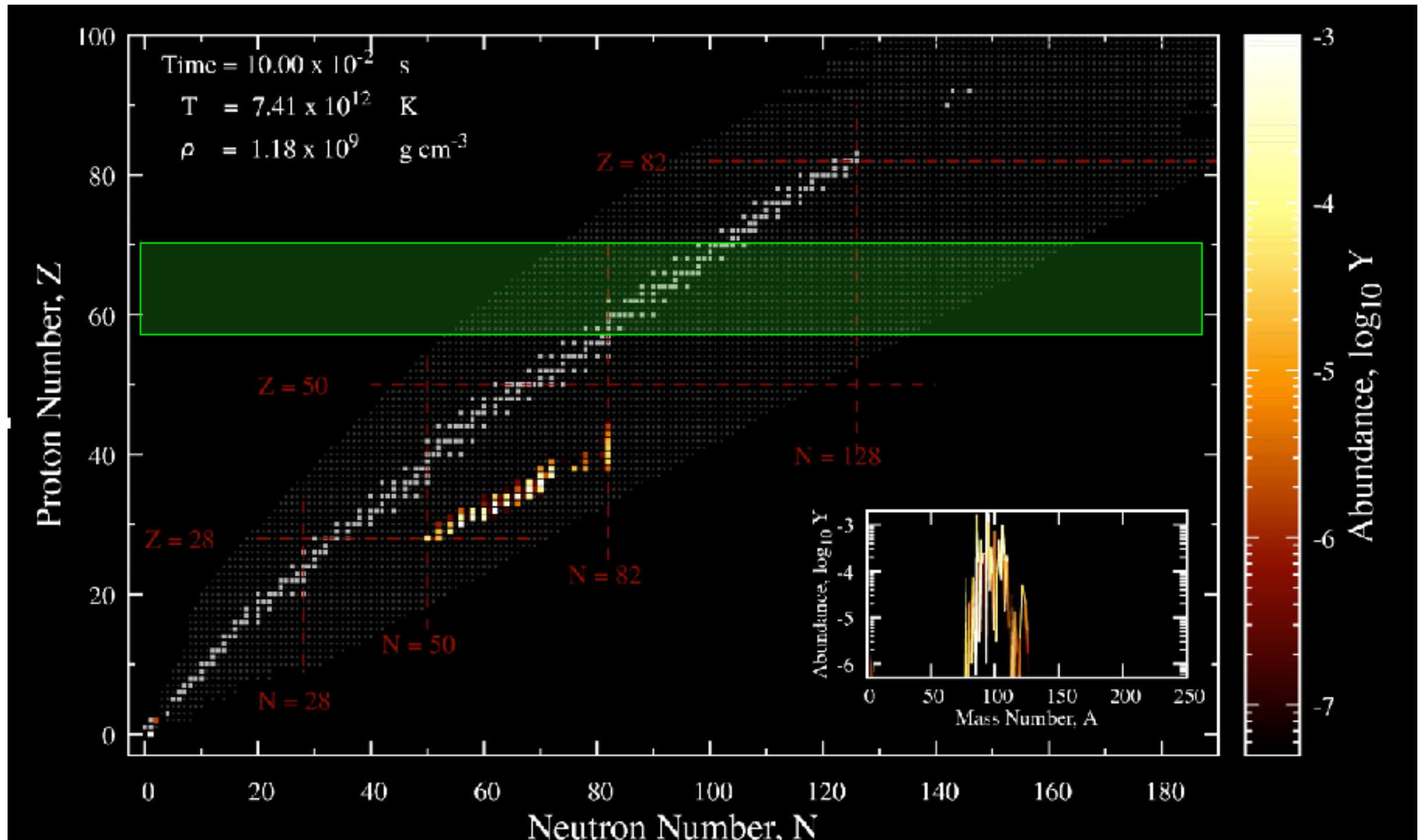
$Z = 57-71$

Less n-rich ($Y_e = 0.35$)

viscous winds

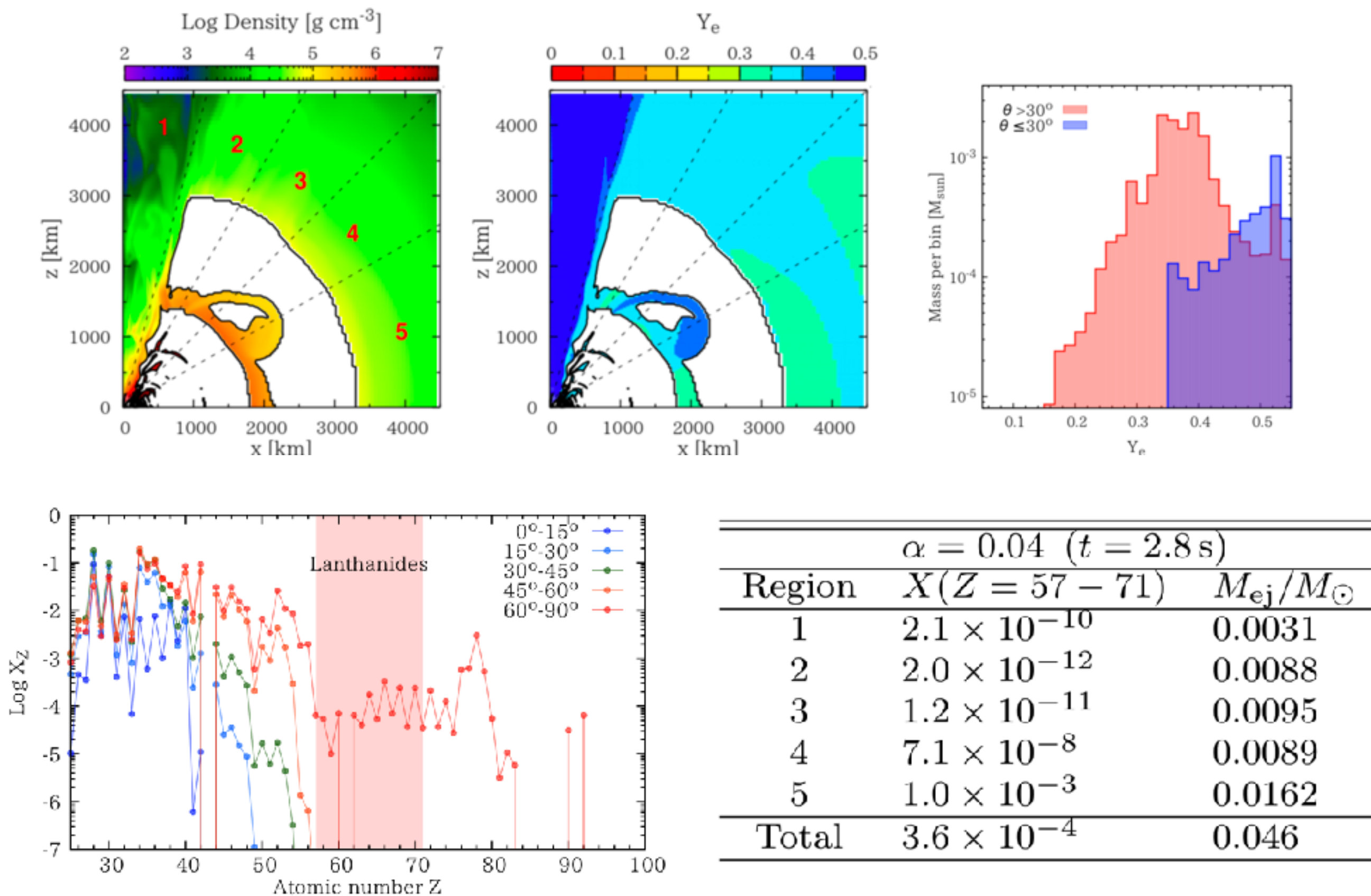
Fujibayashi+2017

→ lanthanide-free



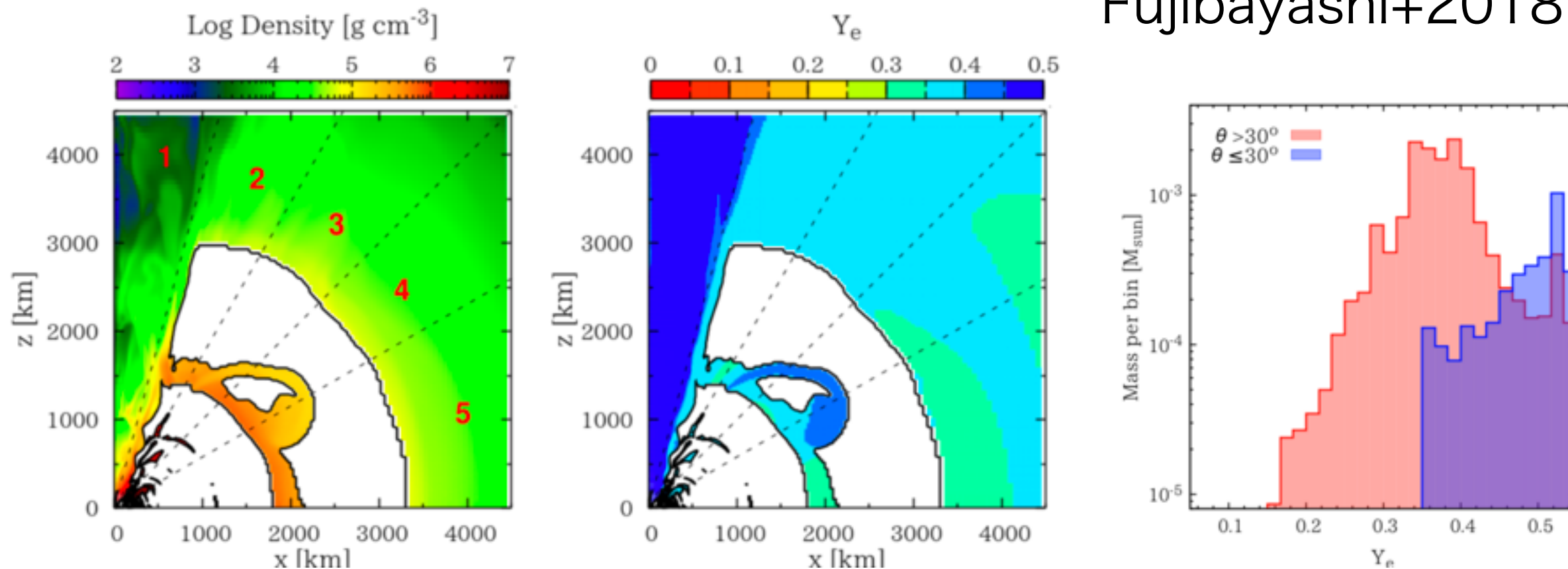
NS-NS merger (post-merger)

post-merger ejecta (Fujibayashi+2017)



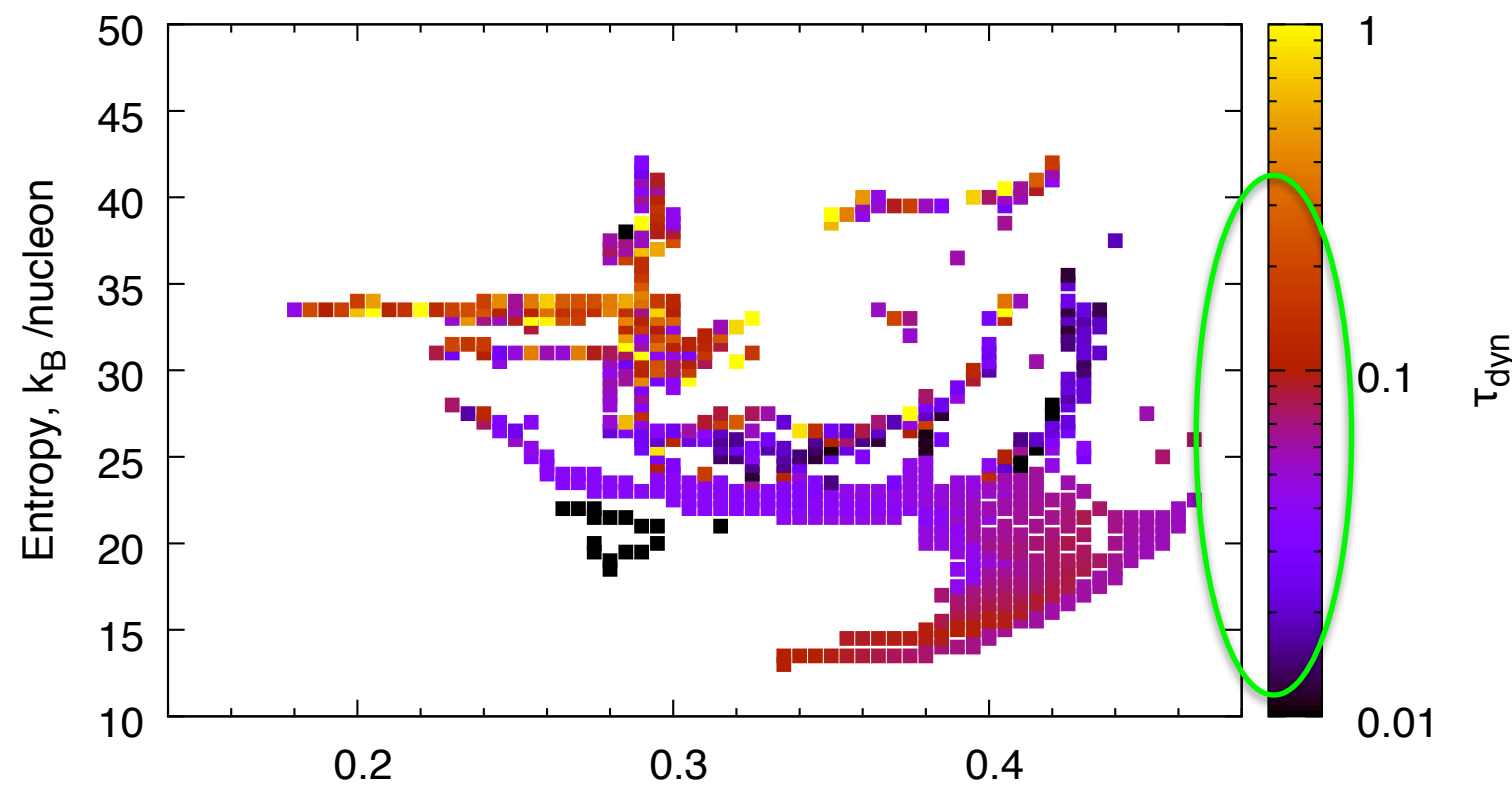
A set of r-process calculations

Fujibayashi+2018



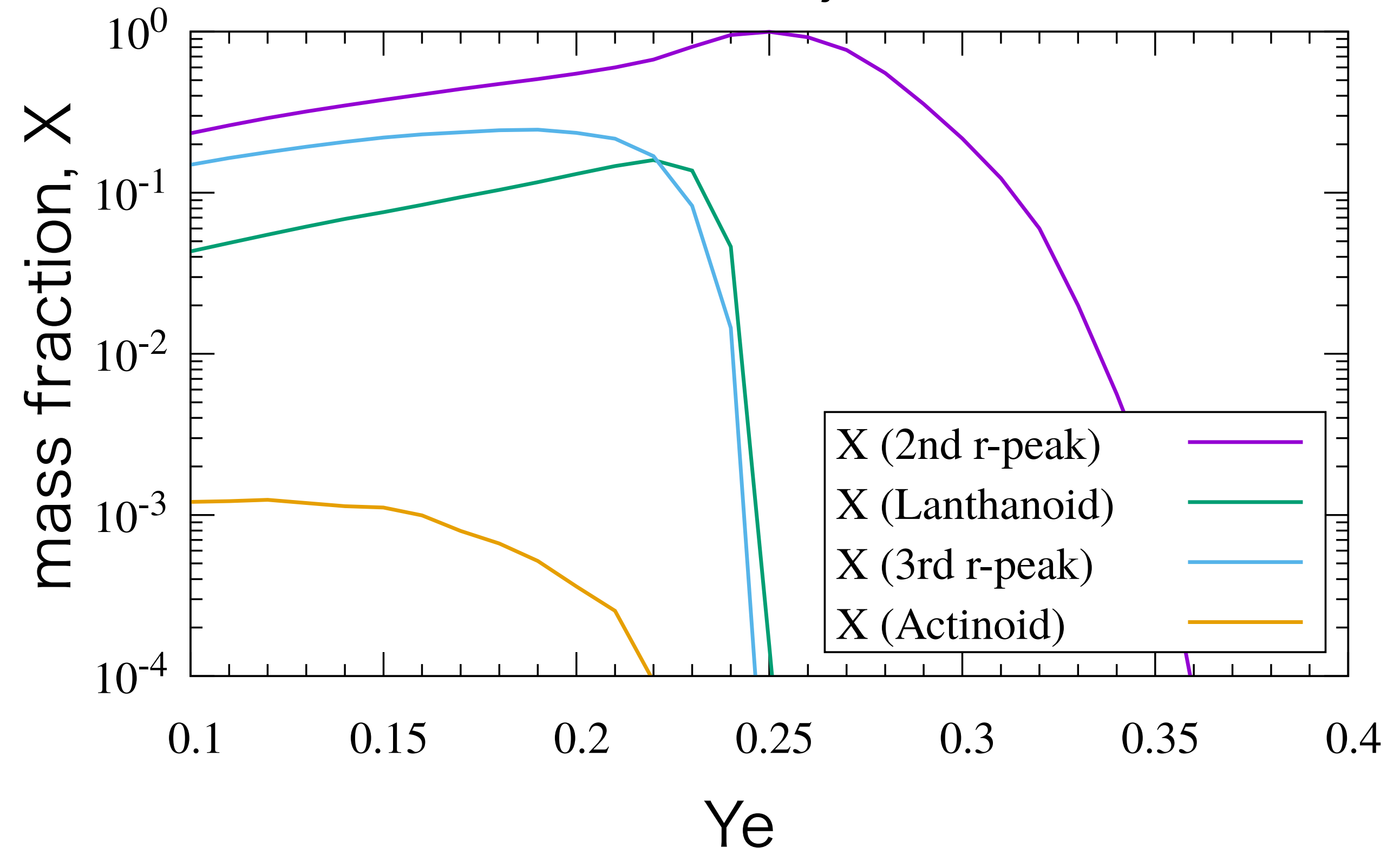
based on Fujibayashi+(2018)

τ_{dyn} : time
duration of ejecta
 $T = 9 \rightarrow 2.5 \text{ GK}$
(seed formation)



A set of r-process calculations

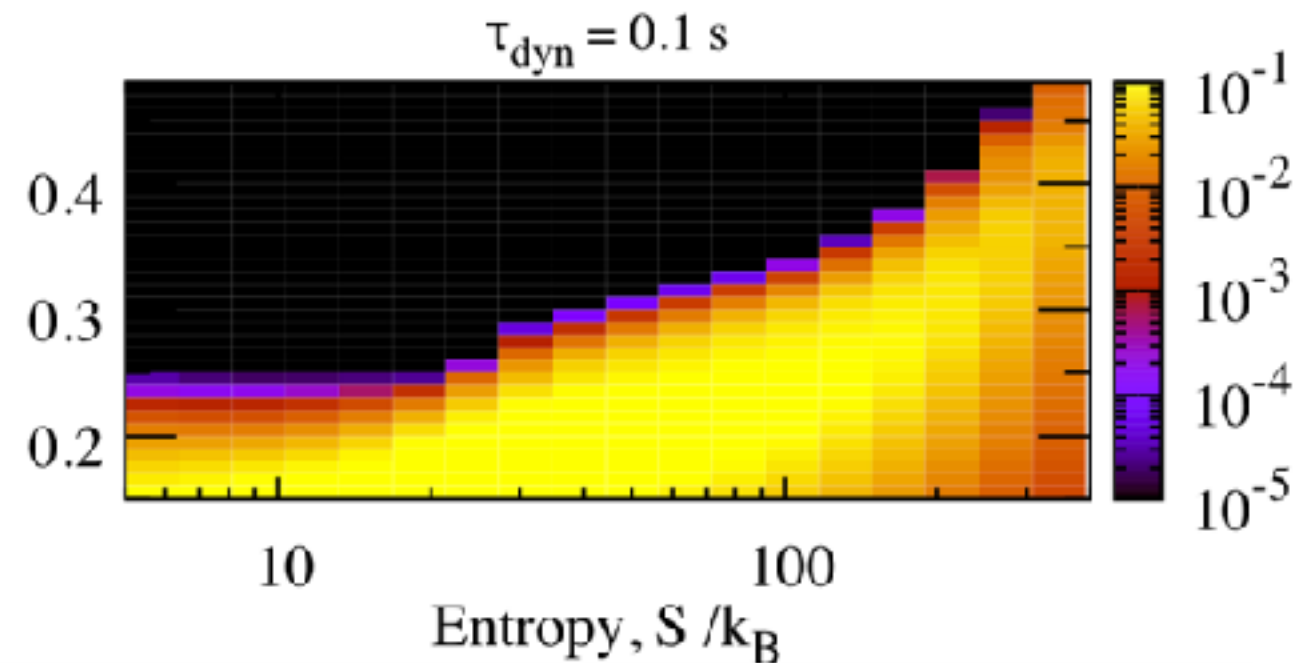
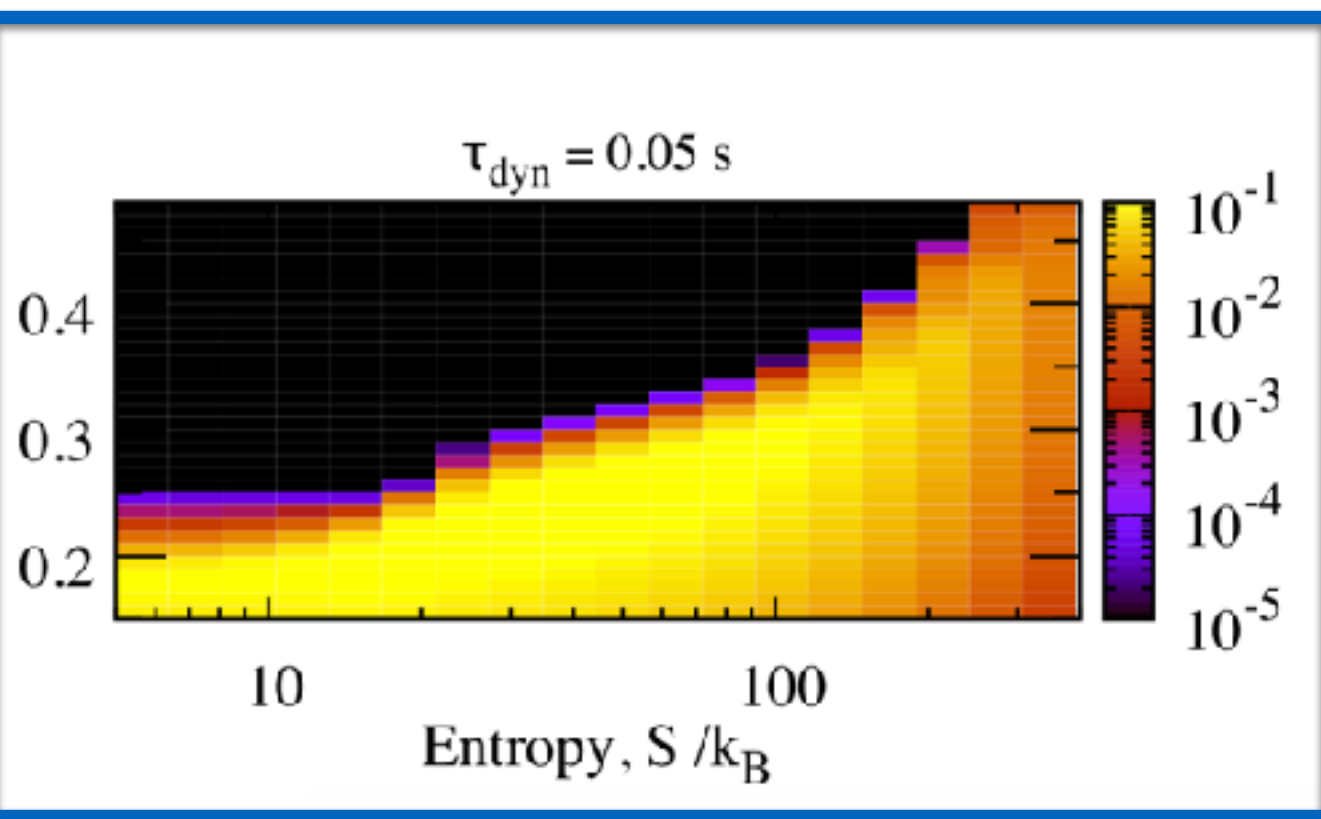
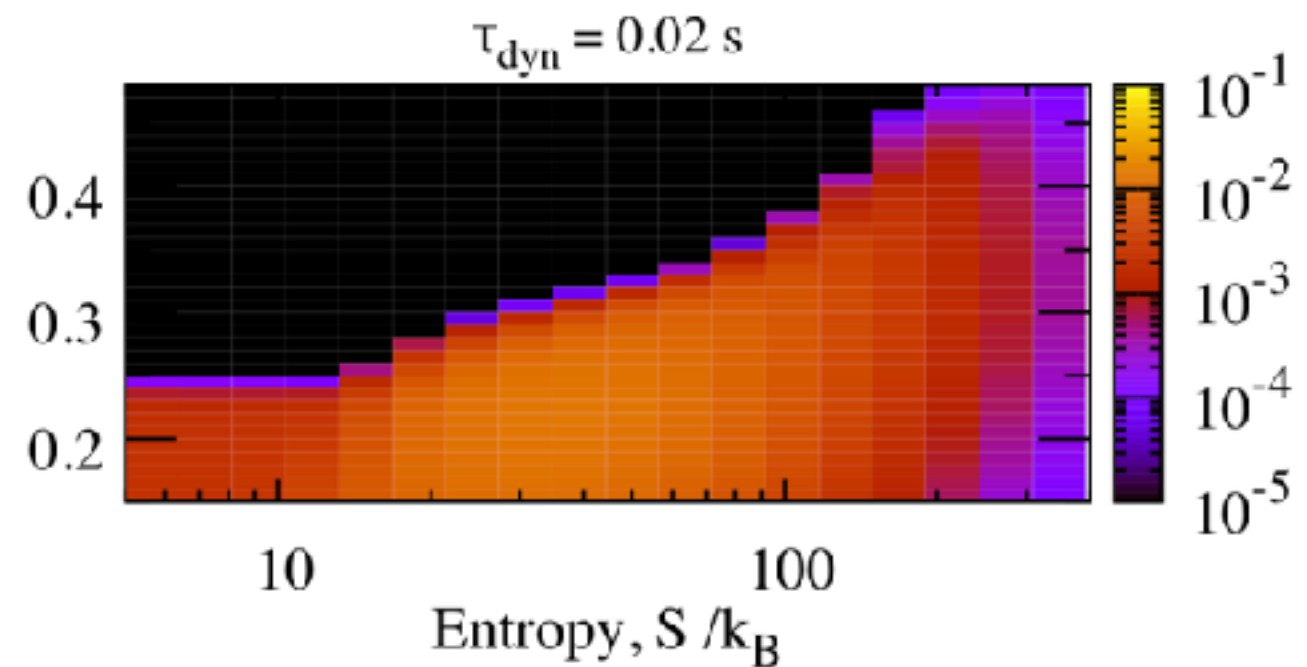
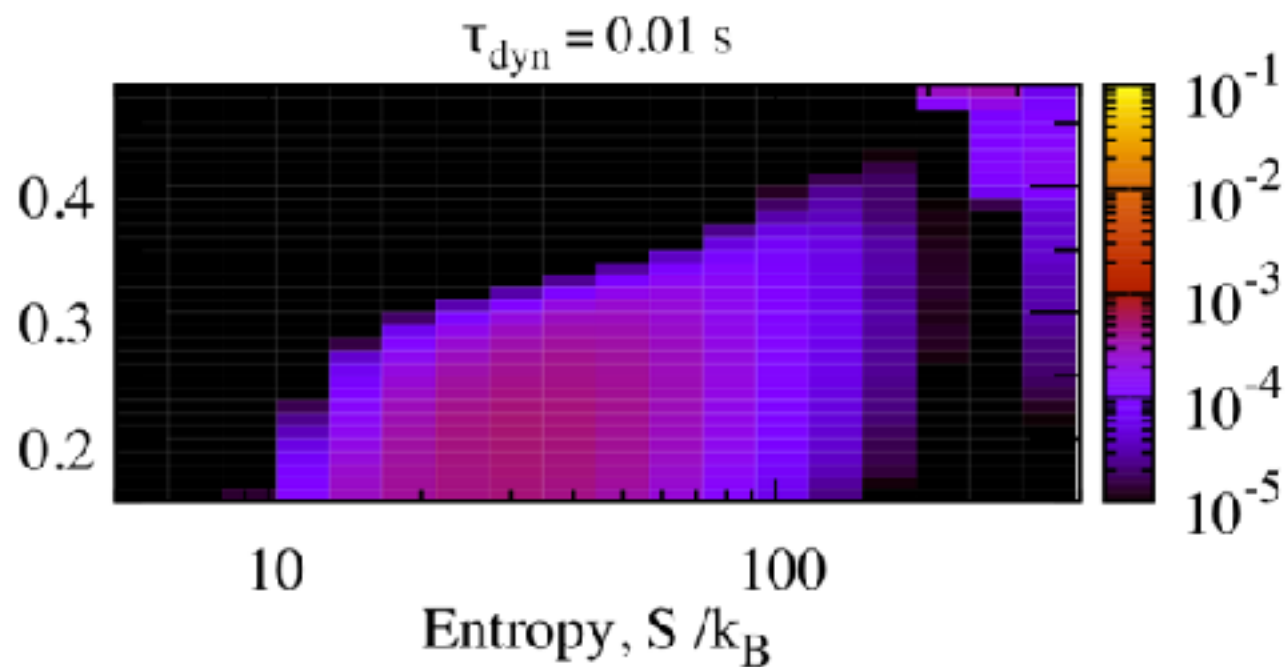
$t_{\text{dyn}} = 0.1; s = 21 \text{ k}_B$



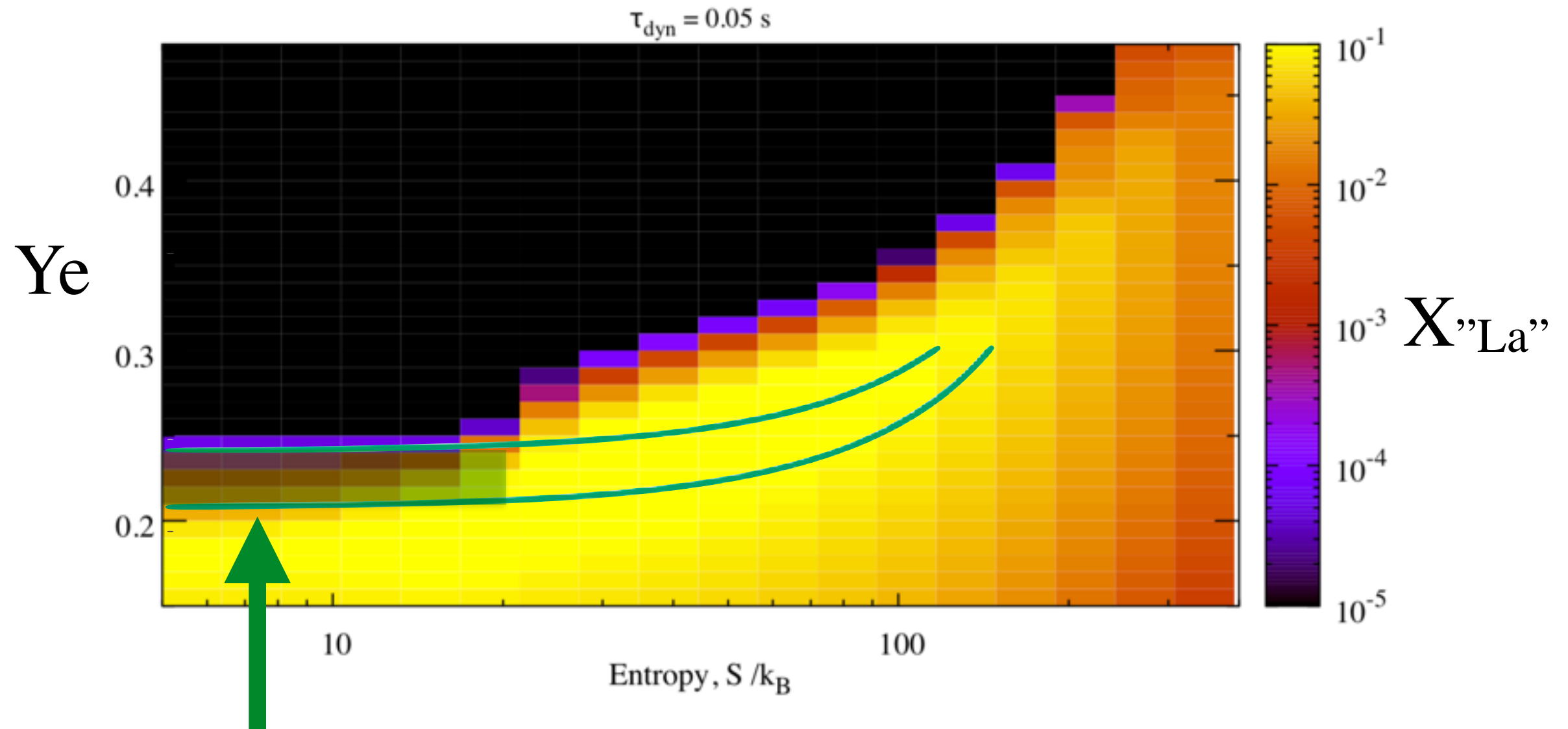
A set of r-process calculations

see, also Lippuner & Roberts (2015)

mass fraction of Lanthanide elements: X_{La}



A set of r-process calculations

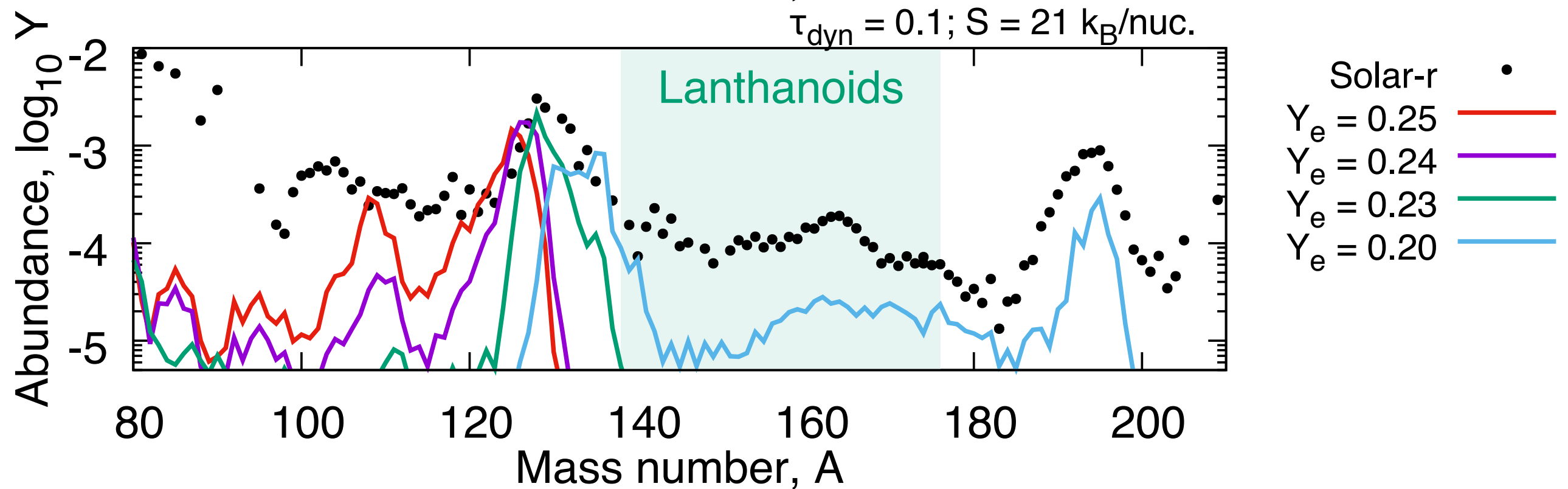
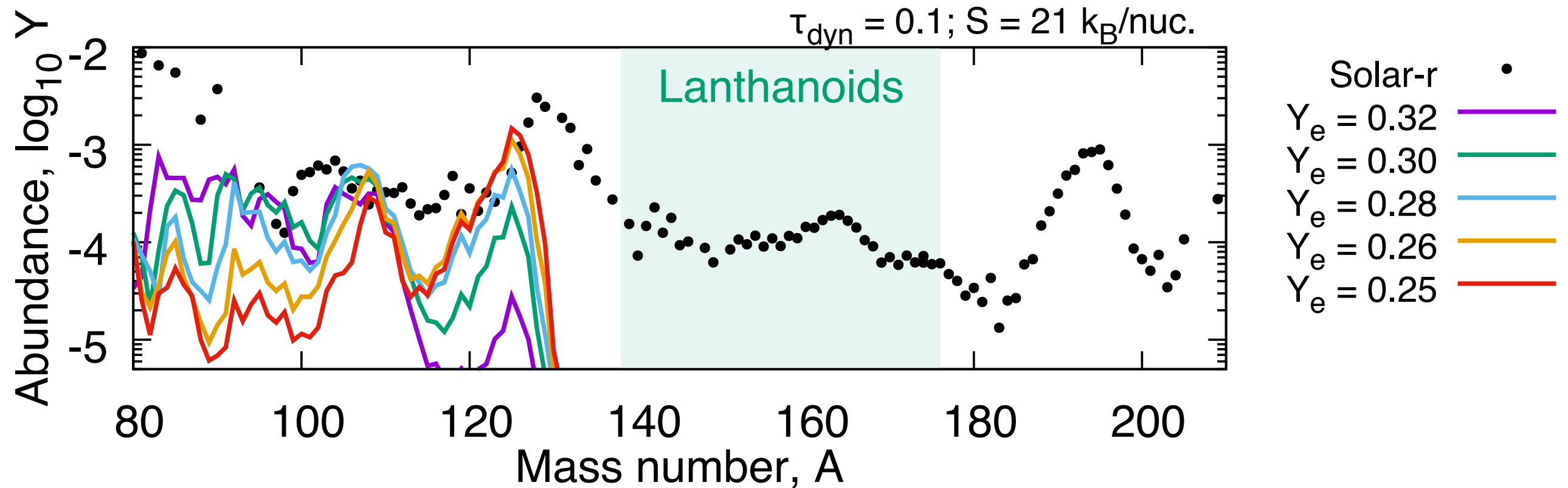


r-process production condition (Hoffman+1997)
for $A = 140\text{--}160$

$$S \approx \left\{ \frac{4 \times 10^7 \bar{Z}(1 - 2Y_{e,i})}{[(1/2 - \bar{Z}/A)/(Y_{e,i} - \bar{Z}/A)]^2 - (1/2 Y_{e,i})^2} \left(\frac{\tau_{\text{dyn}}}{\text{s}} \right) \right\}^{1/3}$$

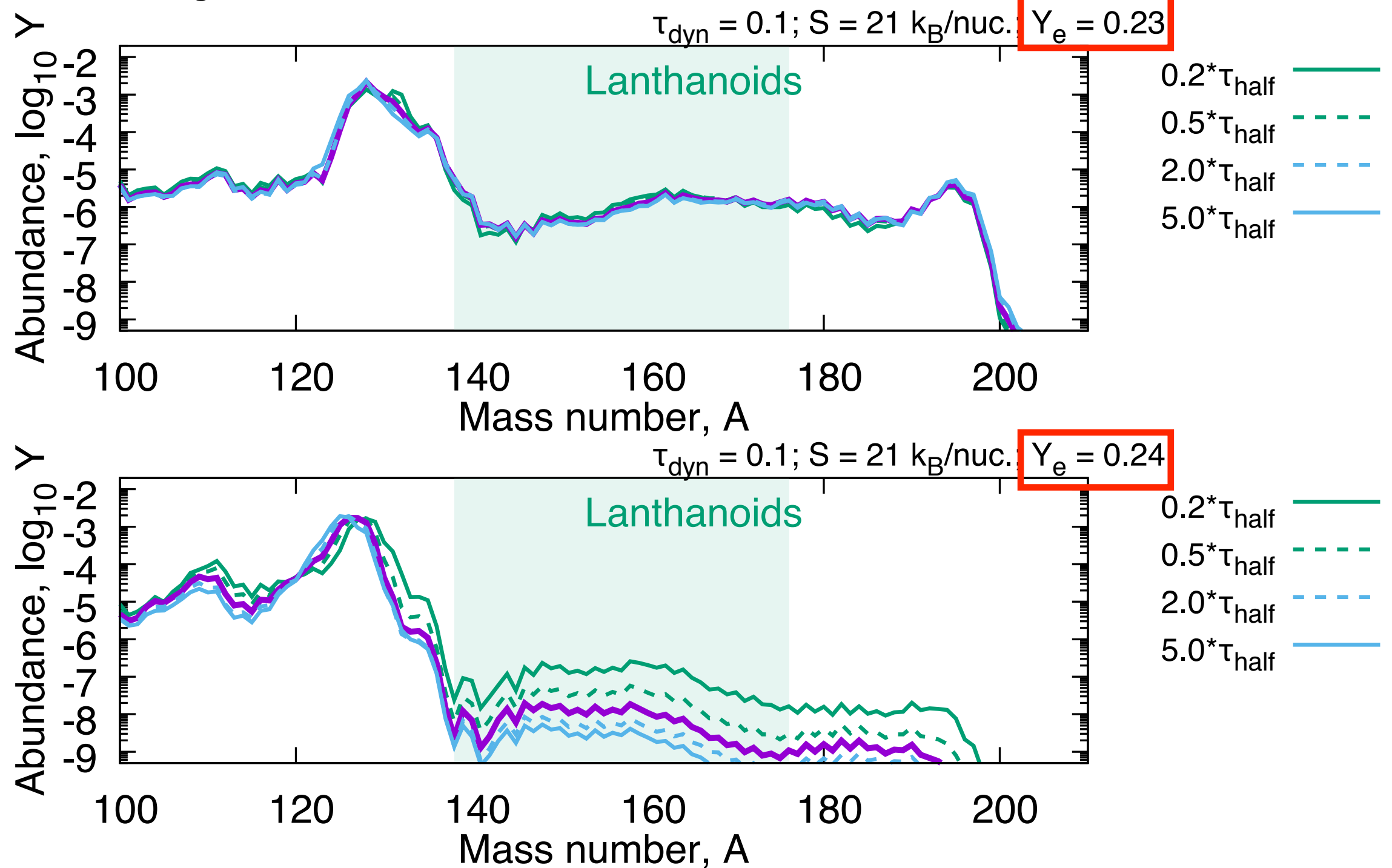
for $Y_{e,i} < \frac{\bar{Z}}{\bar{A}},$

A set of r-process calculations



Impacts of beta-decay uncertainty

uncertainty factor: 2 and 5 on N=82 isotone



$Y_e = 0.23$: $X(\text{Lanthanoids}) = 6.35 \times 10^{-3}$ ($\sim 10\%$ uncertainty)

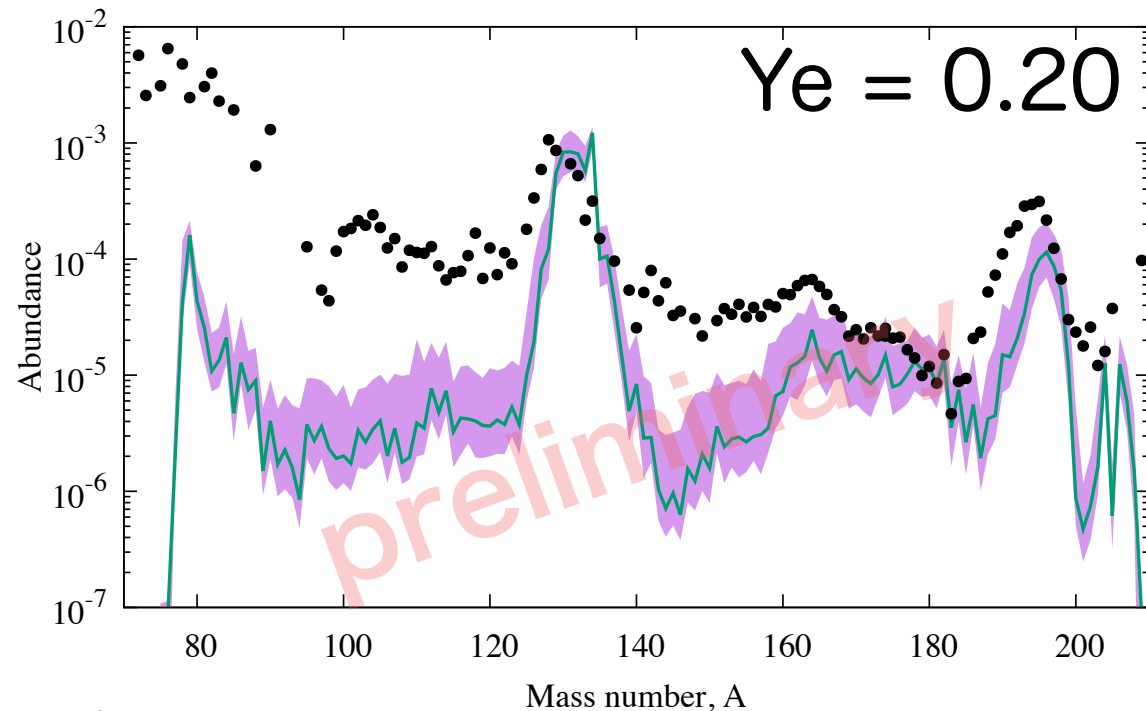
$Y_e = 0.24$: $X(\text{Lanthanoids}) = \frac{1.19 \times 10^{-5}}{\text{lower}} - \frac{4.81 \times 10^{-5}}{\text{standard}} - \frac{6.41 \times 10^{-4}}{\text{upper}}$

Comprehensive uncertainty analysis

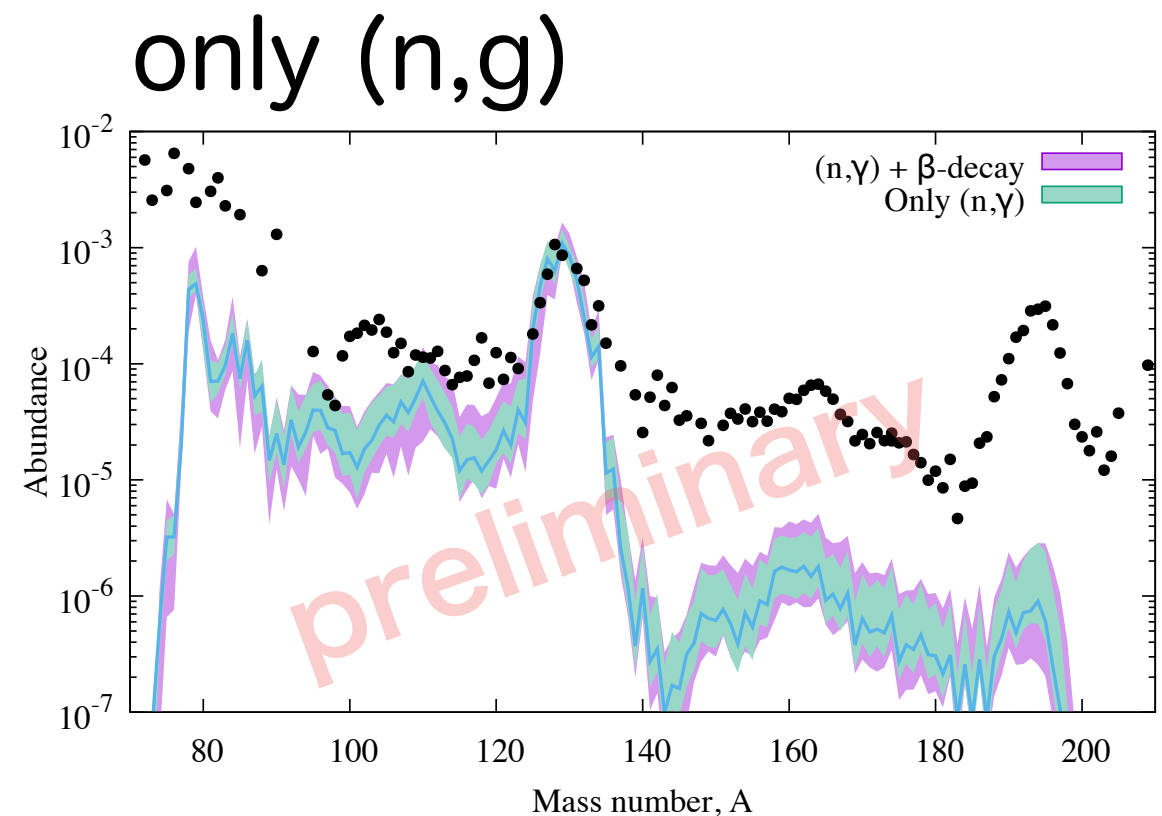
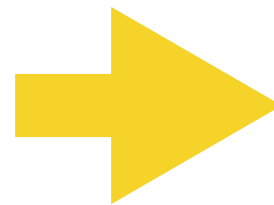
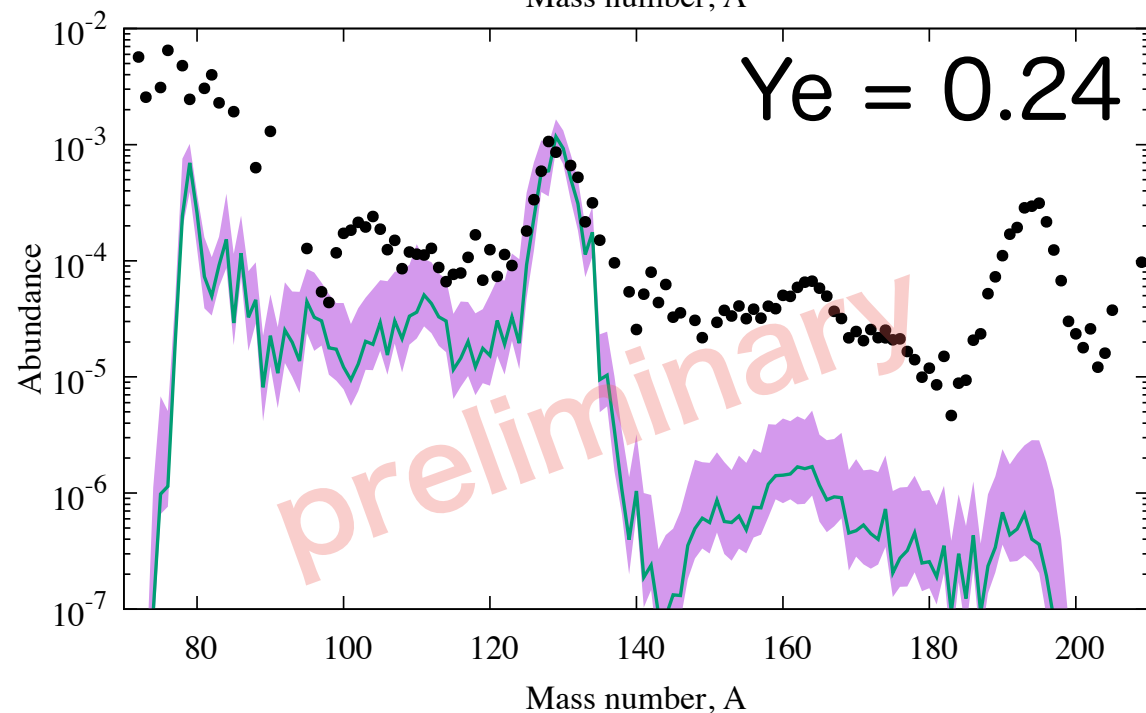
PizBuin MC driver (Rauscher); for details, see posters

#11 (s-process; Cescutti); #72 (ν p-process; Nishimura)

#82 (gamma-process; Rauscher)



- (n,g) factor 5
 - β -decay factor 5
 - no variation for mass; e.g., Q_n
- can be very optimistic



Summary

- Weak r-process in blue-kilonova
 - GR hydrodynamics simulations indicate “lanthanide-poor” component in post-merger ejecta
—> the “blue”-kilonova component of GW170817
- Production mechanism/uncertainty
 - lanthanide poor if $Y_e > 0.25$
 - strong dependency on Y_e (←post-merger models)
- Nuclear-physics uncertainty (e.g. β -decay)
 - has impacts on the weak r-process
 - possibly much more uncertainty for the n-rich r-process “path” region

—> needs much studies to consider the both of hydro-uncertainties and nuclear-physics uncertainties