



A technical ecosystem to enable multi-messenger astrophysics



Michael W. Coughlin

August 5, 2022



Alternative Title:

**Ask not what nuclear physics can do for you –
ask what I can (possibly) do for nuclear physics**

A visualization of a gravitational well, showing a bright central core surrounded by a swirling, grid-like structure of light and dark lines, representing the curvature of spacetime.

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Why observe neutron stars if I care about Nuclear Physics?



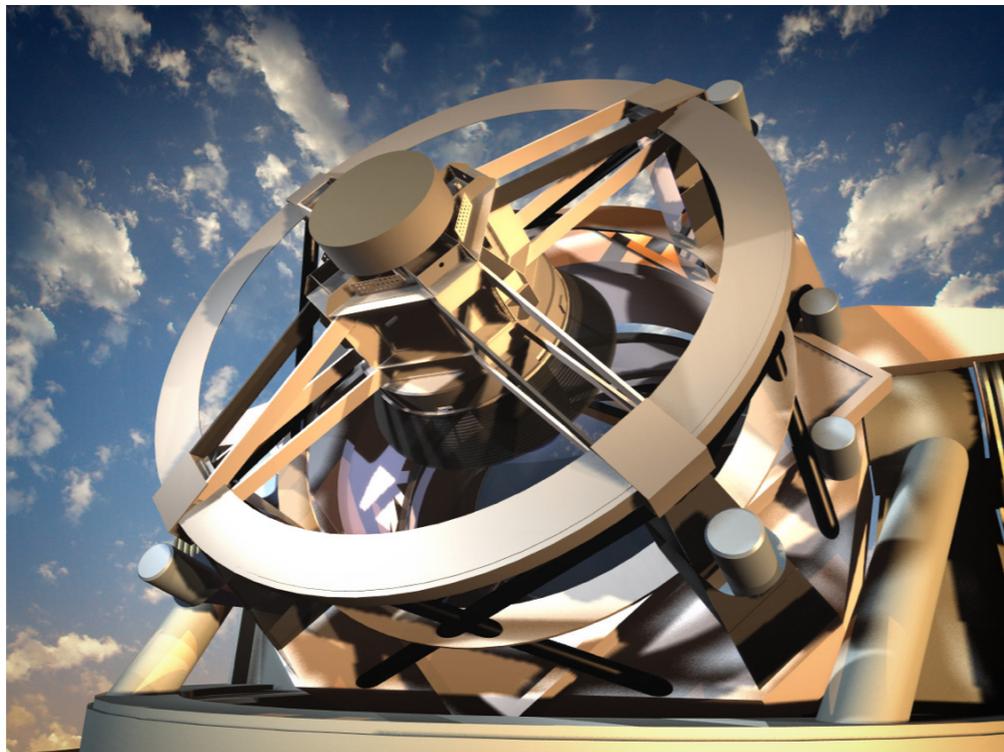
Heavy-ion collisions on Earth probe dense matter at densities up to 1-2x nuclear saturation density (FRIB or FAIR will explore densities of 3-4x)

Neutron stars that do not have a companion star probe dense matter at densities up to 5 x, while mergers can reach 8x.

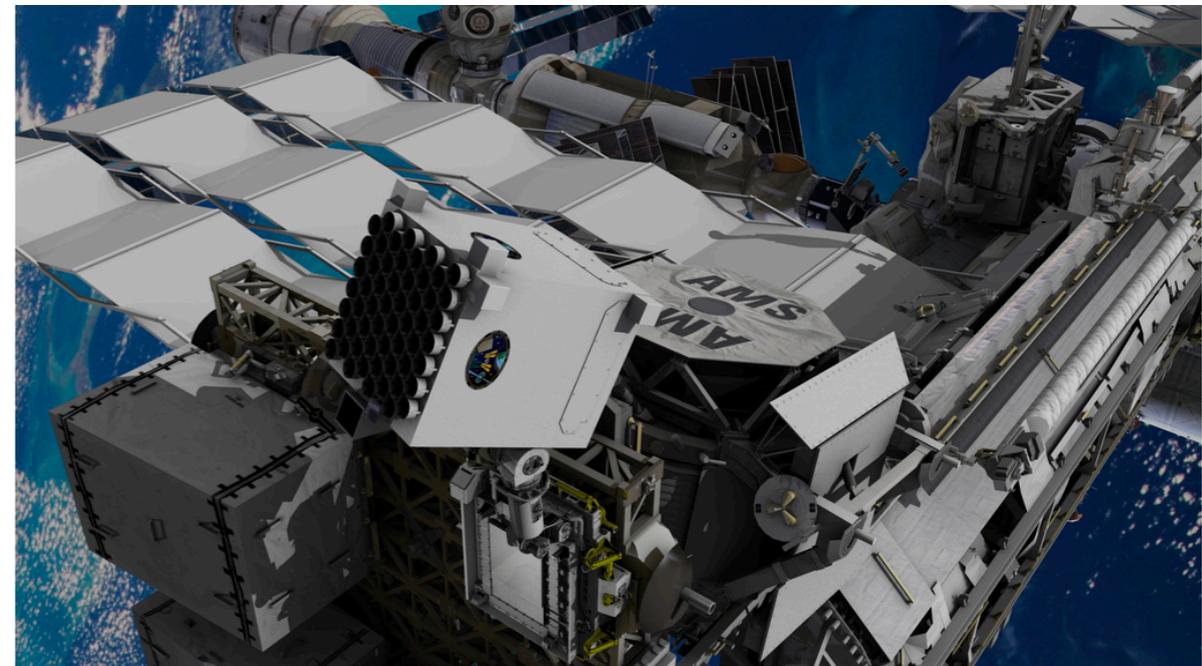


A Golden Era for (Nuclear) Astrophysics

Optical Time Domain: kilonovae



NICER: X-ray measurements of pulsars



LIGO/Virgo: gravitational-wave measurements of NS mergers



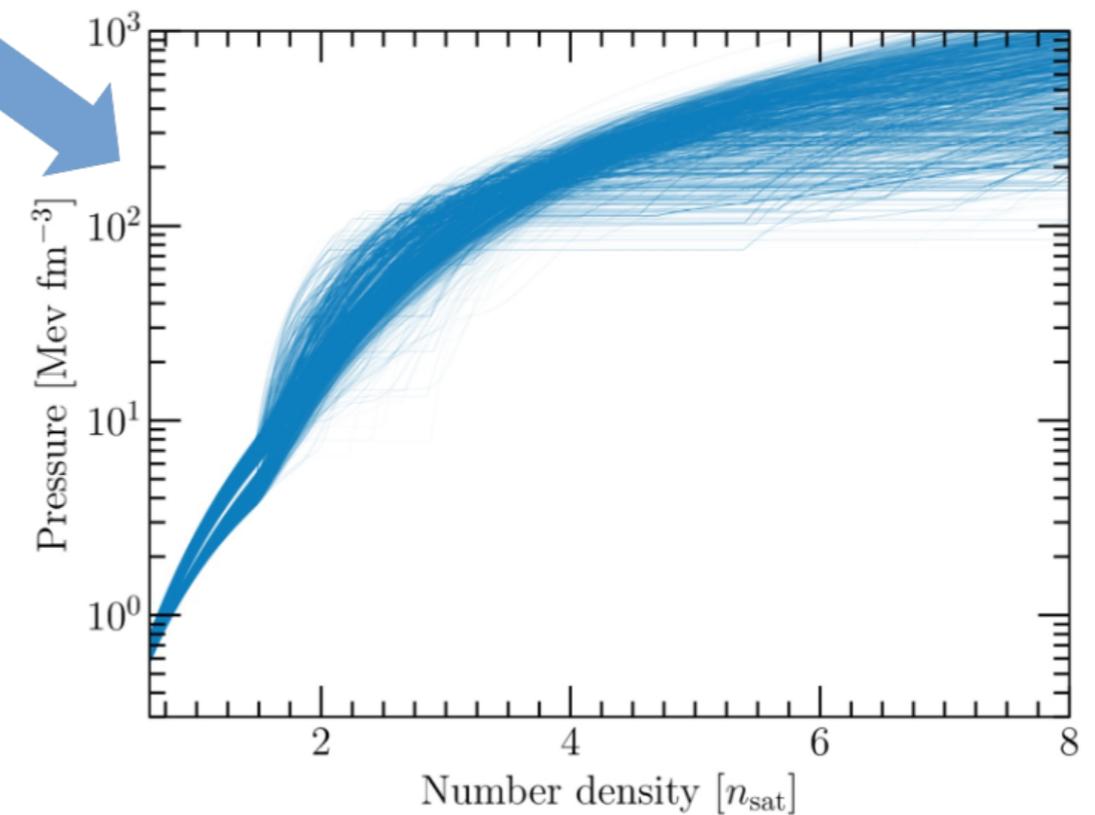
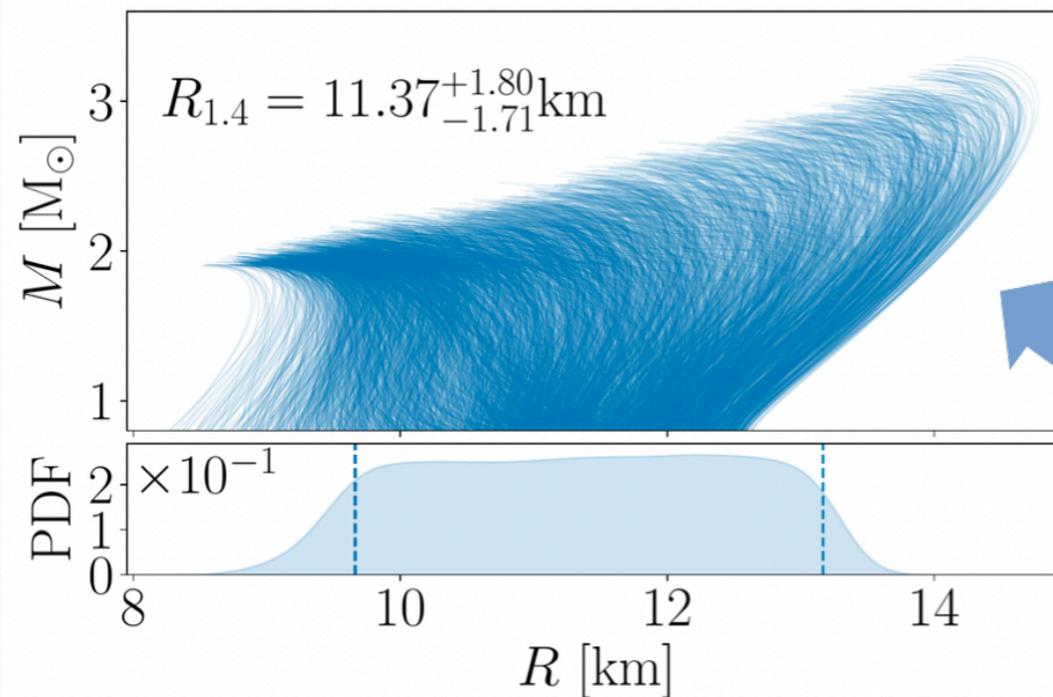
IceCube: neutrinos from a galactic supernova?





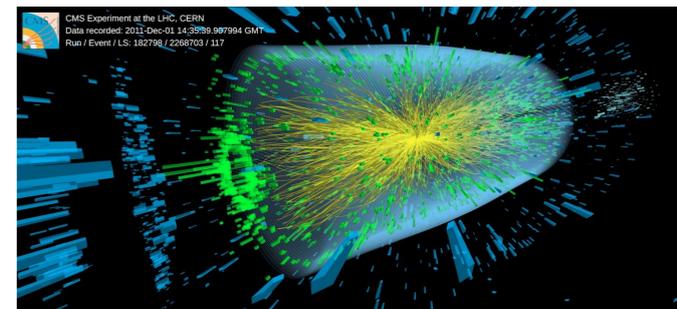
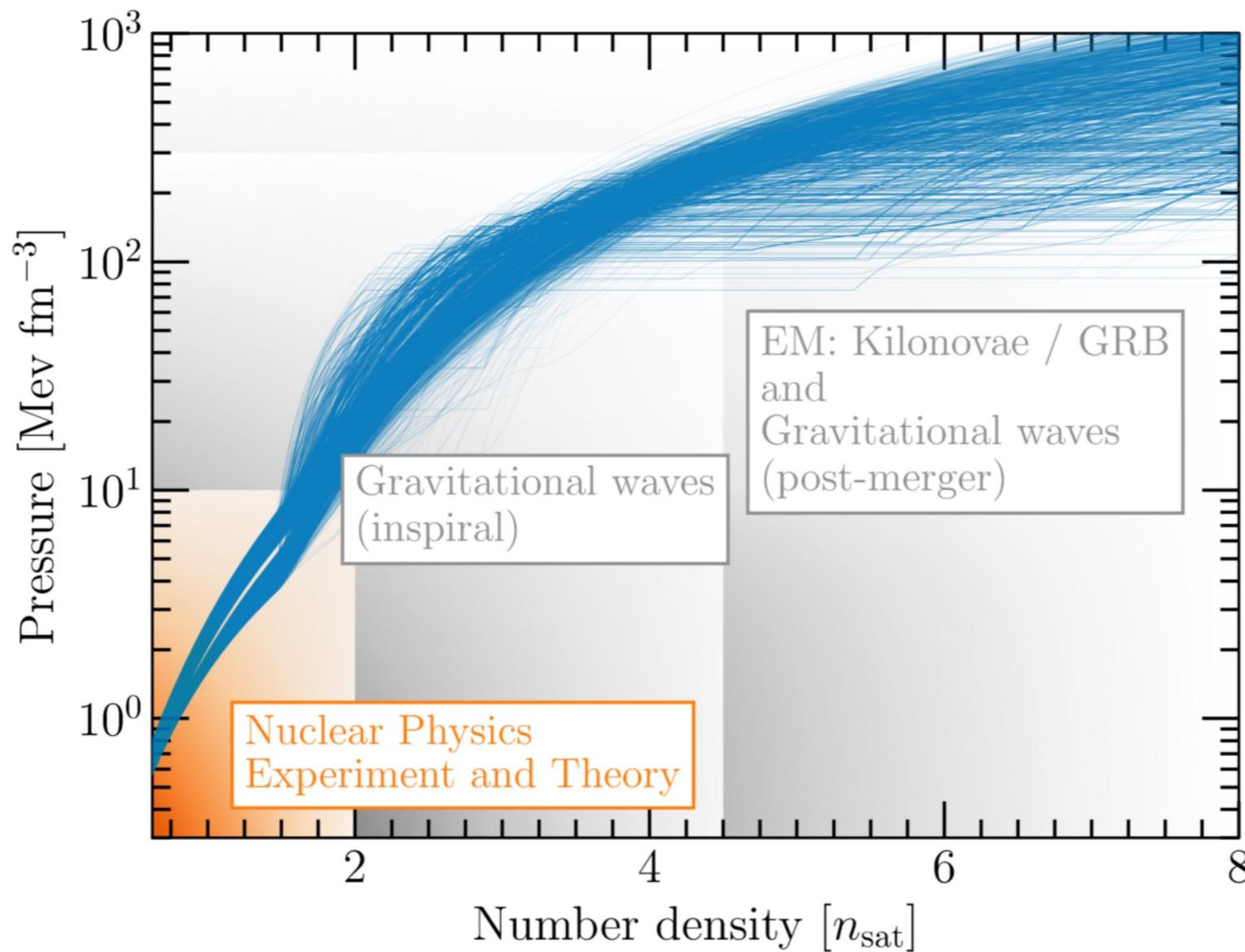
The “Nuclear Physics Theory” ... Messenger? Chiral EFT

(A) Chiral effective field theory:
EOS derived with the chiral EFT
framework





The Experimental Messengers - HIC

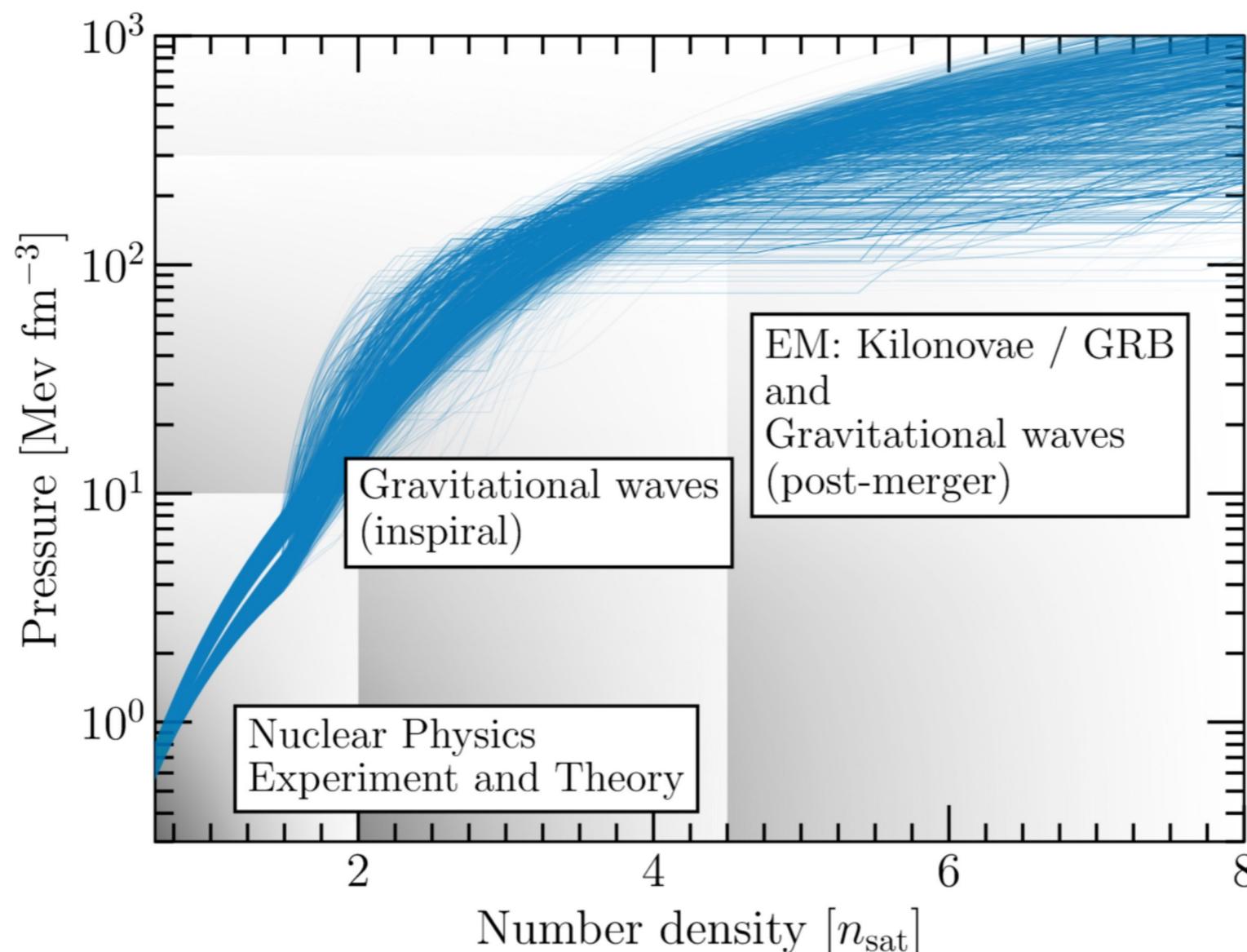


	NN	3N	4N
LO $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)$ (2 LECs)	X H	-	-
NLO $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)$ (7 LECs)	X H K X H	-	-
N ² LO $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)$ (2 LECs: 3N)	H K	H H H X	-
N ³ LO $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)$ (15 LECs)	X H K +...	H K H X +...	H H +...

Huth et al., Nature 606 (2022) 276-280



The Experimental Messengers - Astronomical



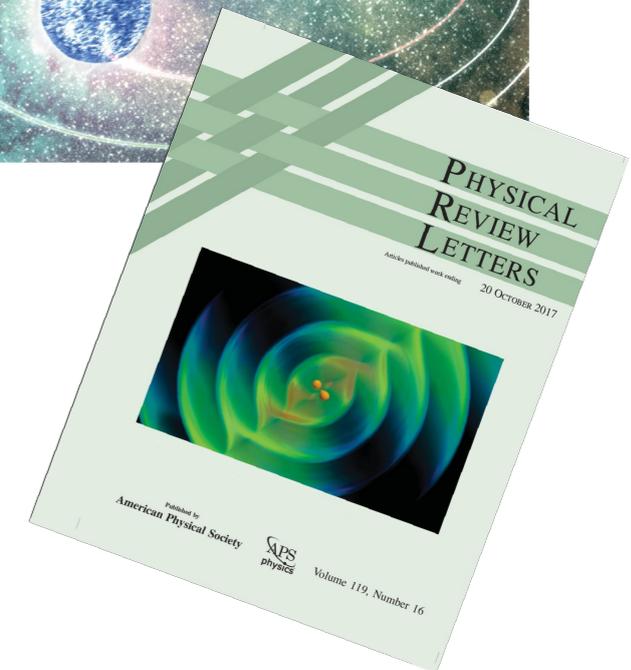
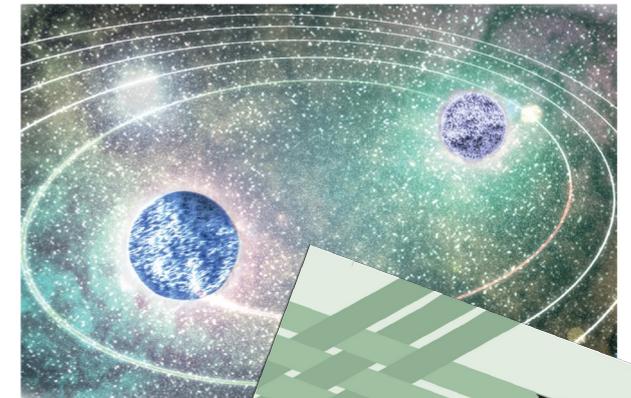
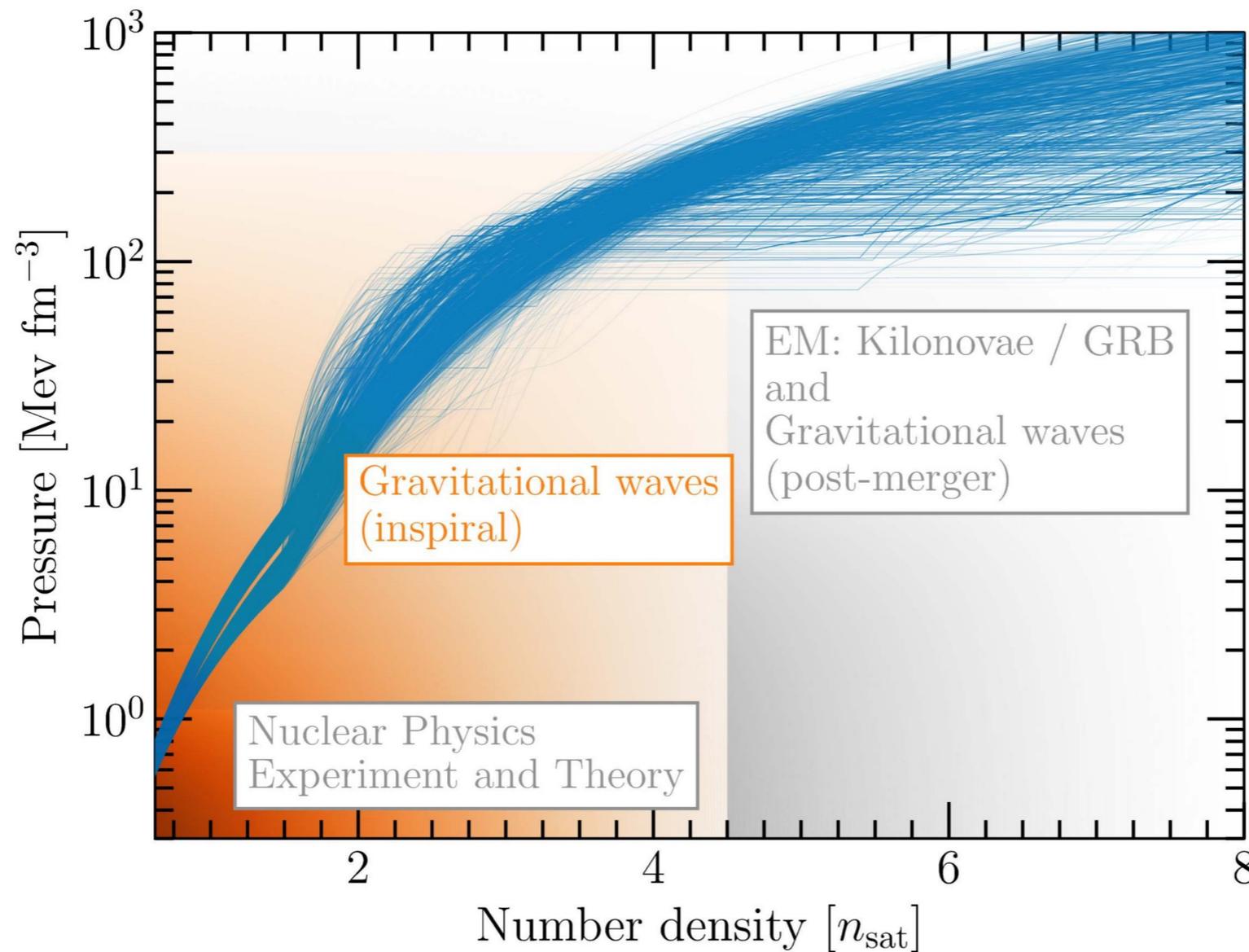
Pulsars (NICER):
measures the X-ray pulse-profile of fast rotating NSs and models the emission to extract structure information on the observed NSs.

GWs (IGWN): measures changes in phase due to tidal deformation

Kilonovae (UV-O-IR Telescopes):
R-process nucleosynthesis induced ultraviolet-near infrared transient (stiffer EOS -> brighter transient)



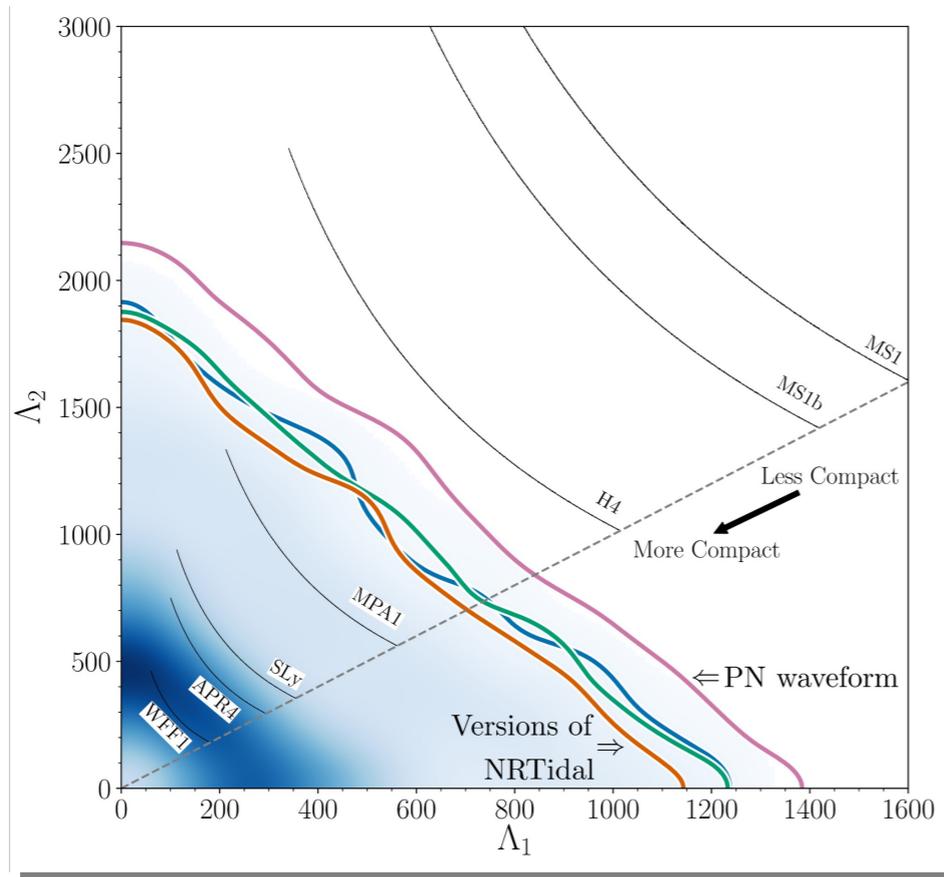
The Experimental Messengers - GWs



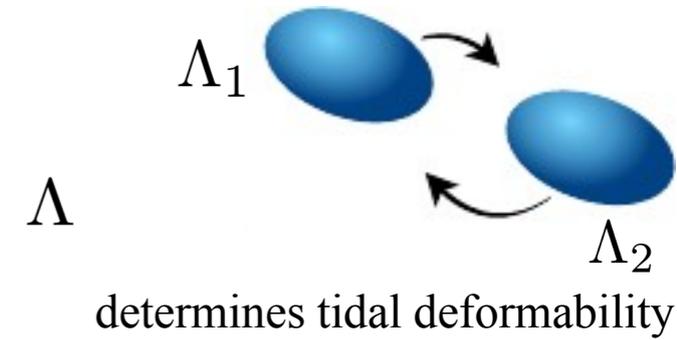


GW170817 - Tidal Effects

Determine the Equation of State: GW observations favor NSs with smaller radii

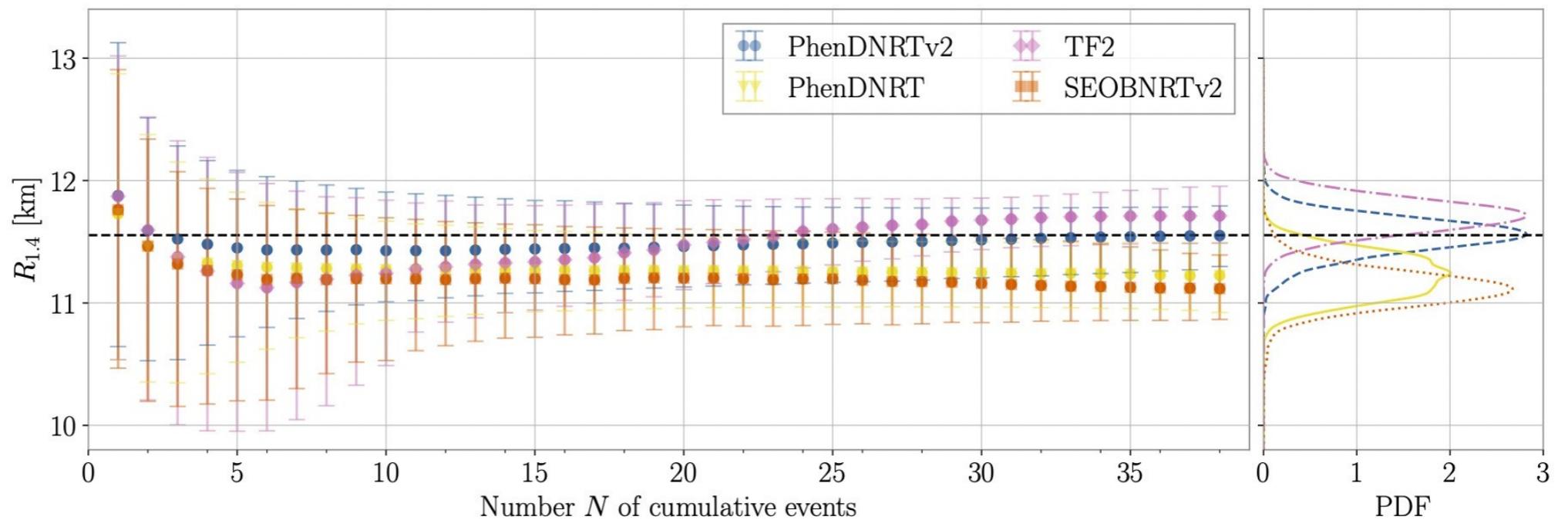


→ no assumption about the type of the compact object



Phys.Rev. X9 (2019) 011001

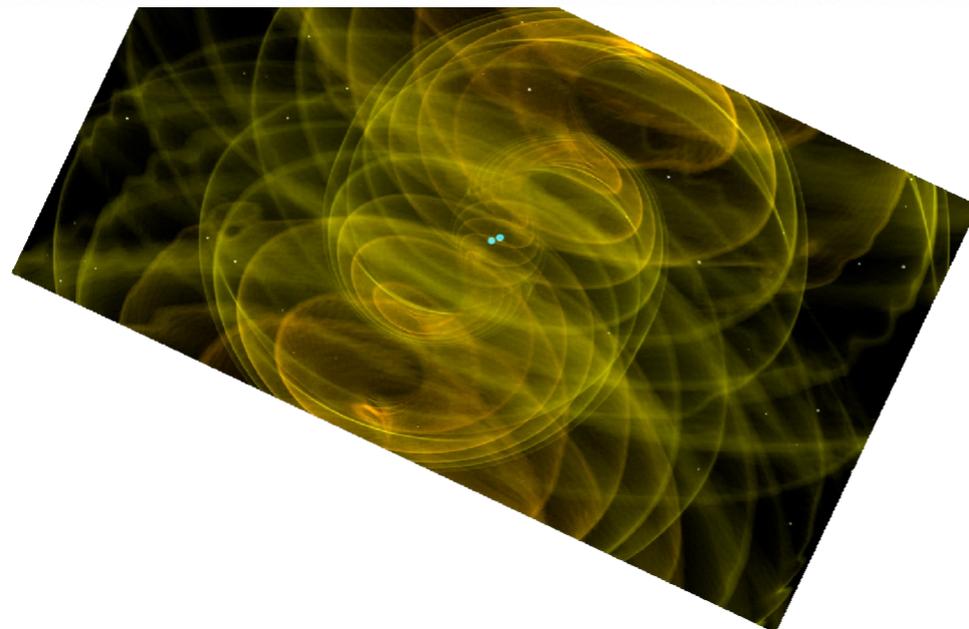
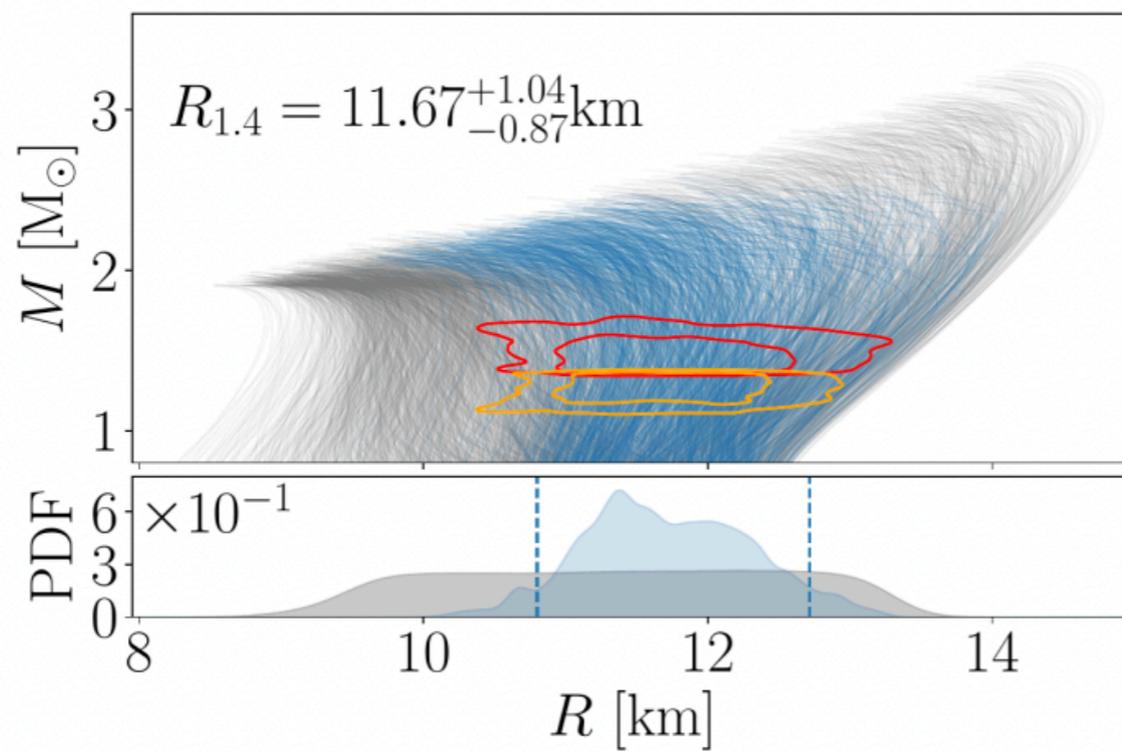
N.Kunert et al., PRD105 (2022) 6, L061301



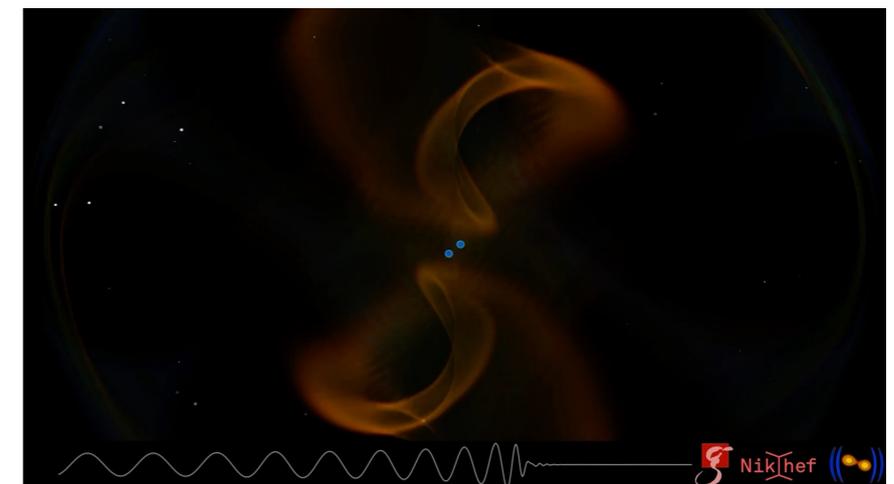
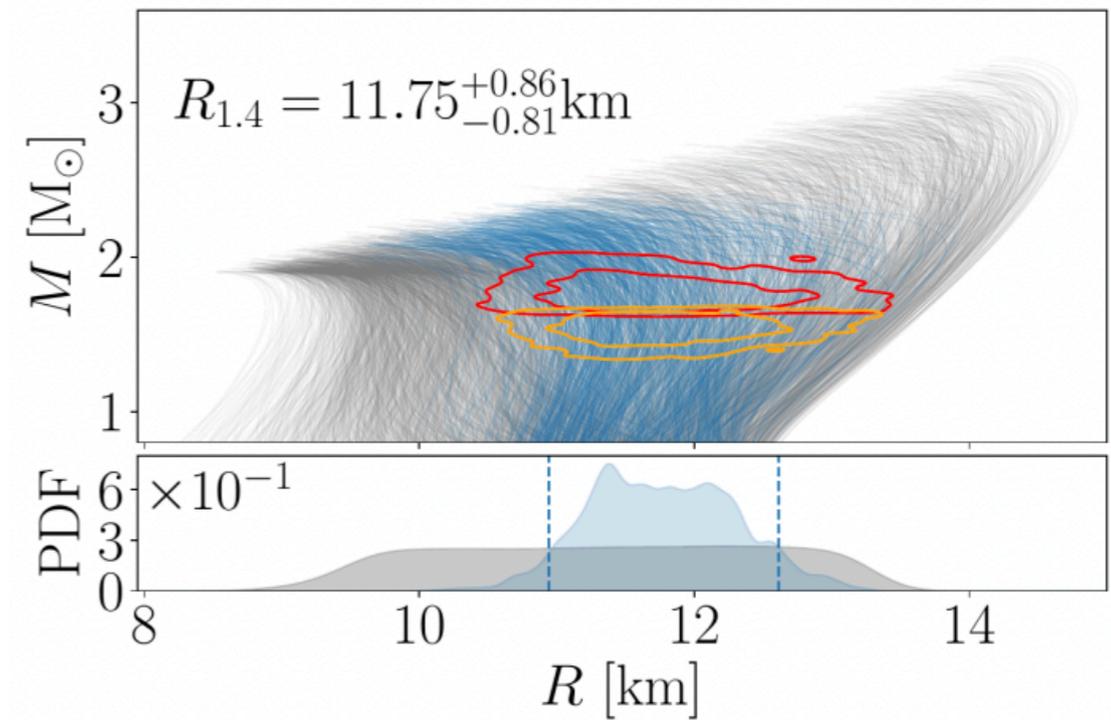


Gravitational-wave constraints

(D) GW170817:
reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2

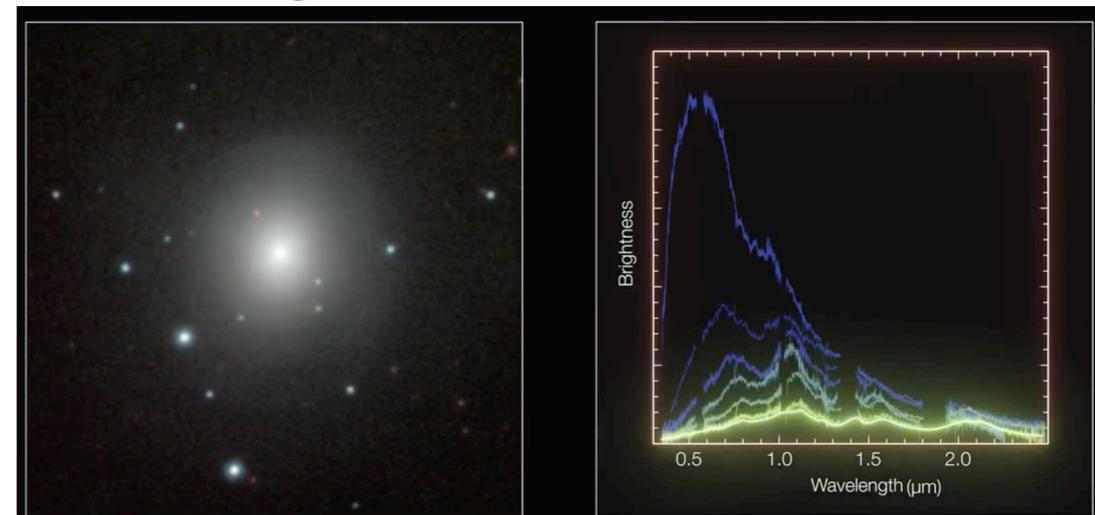
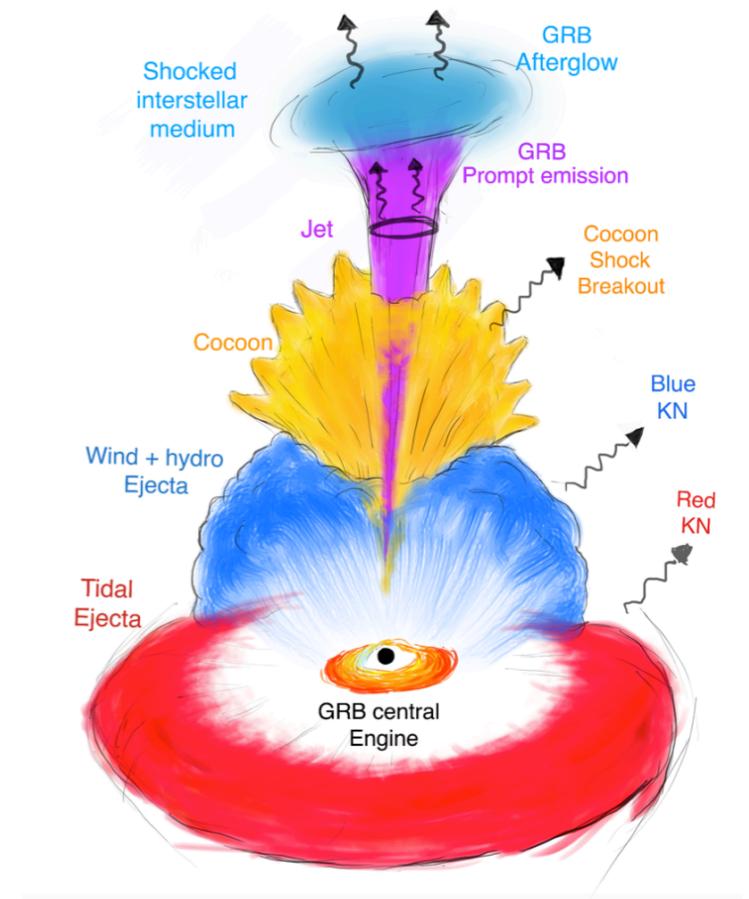
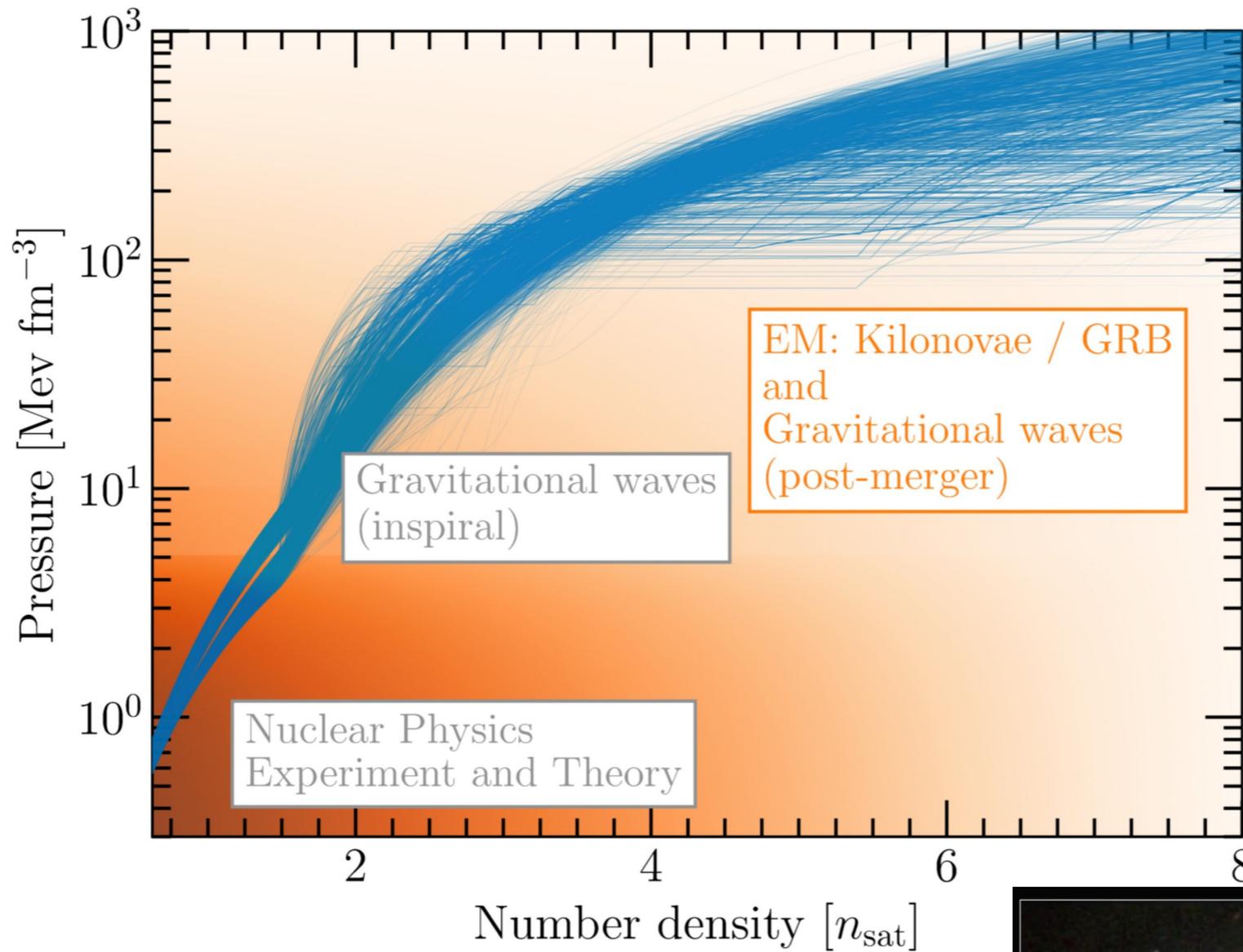


(F) GW190425:
reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2



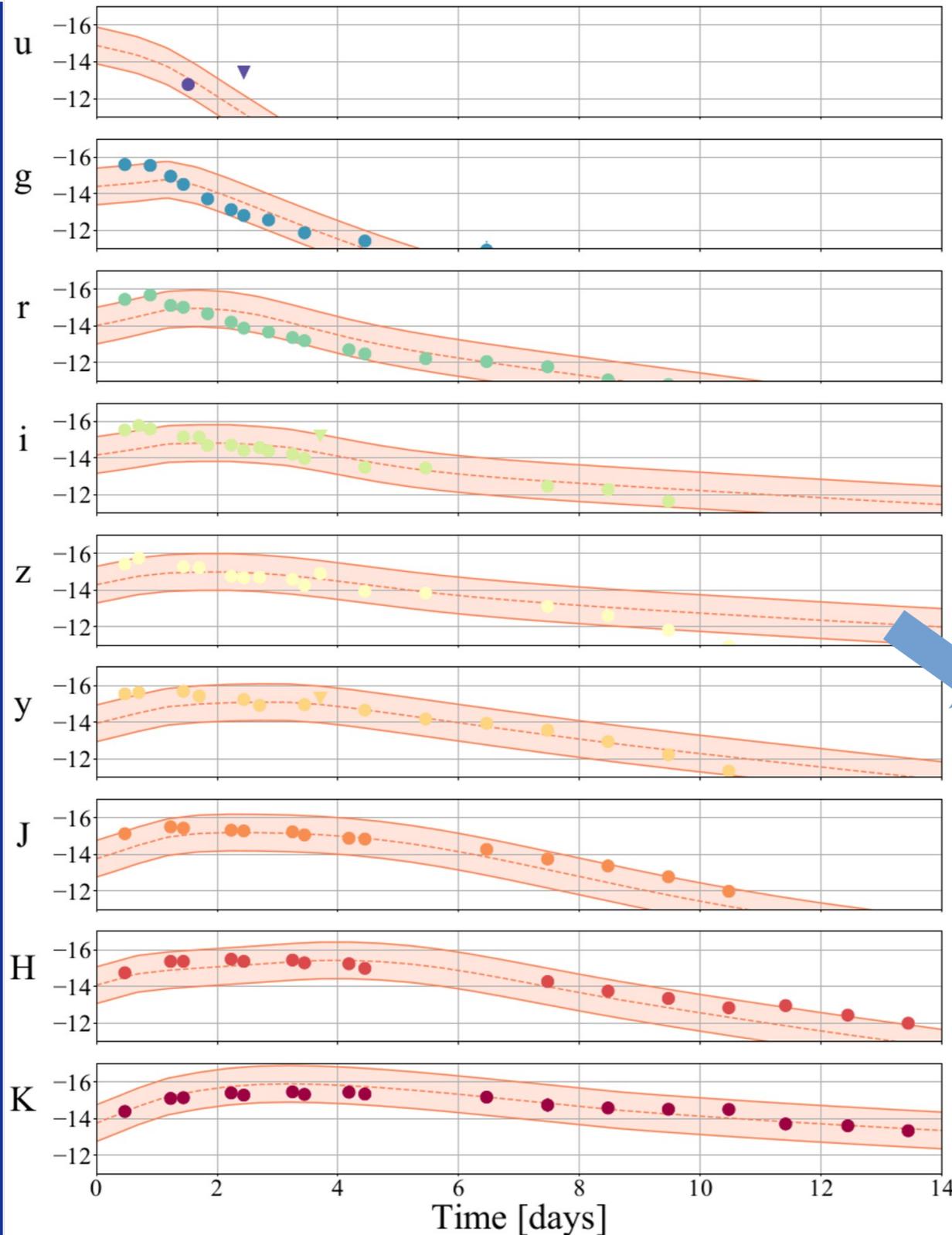


The Experimental Messengers - EM



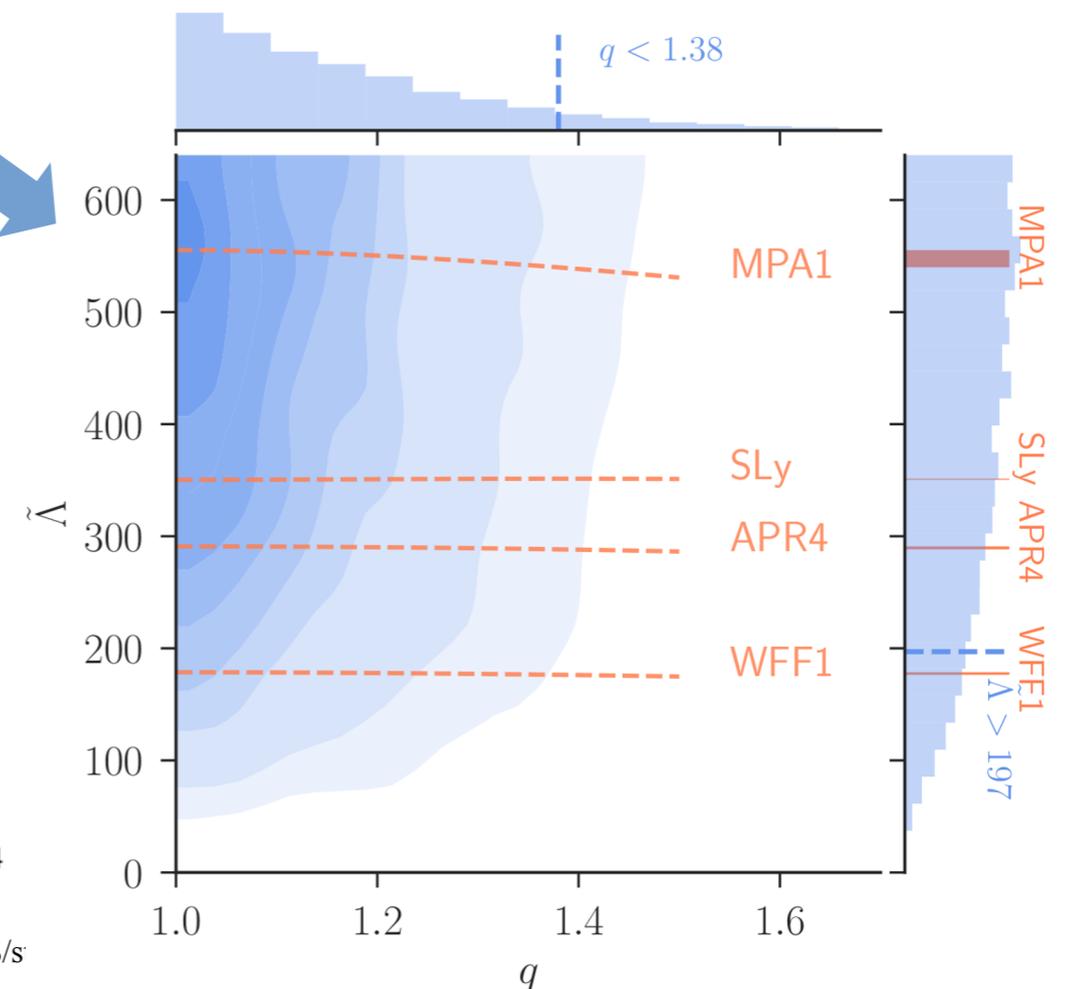


Electromagnetic Signals - Kilonova



Coughlin, TD, et al., MNRAS/s

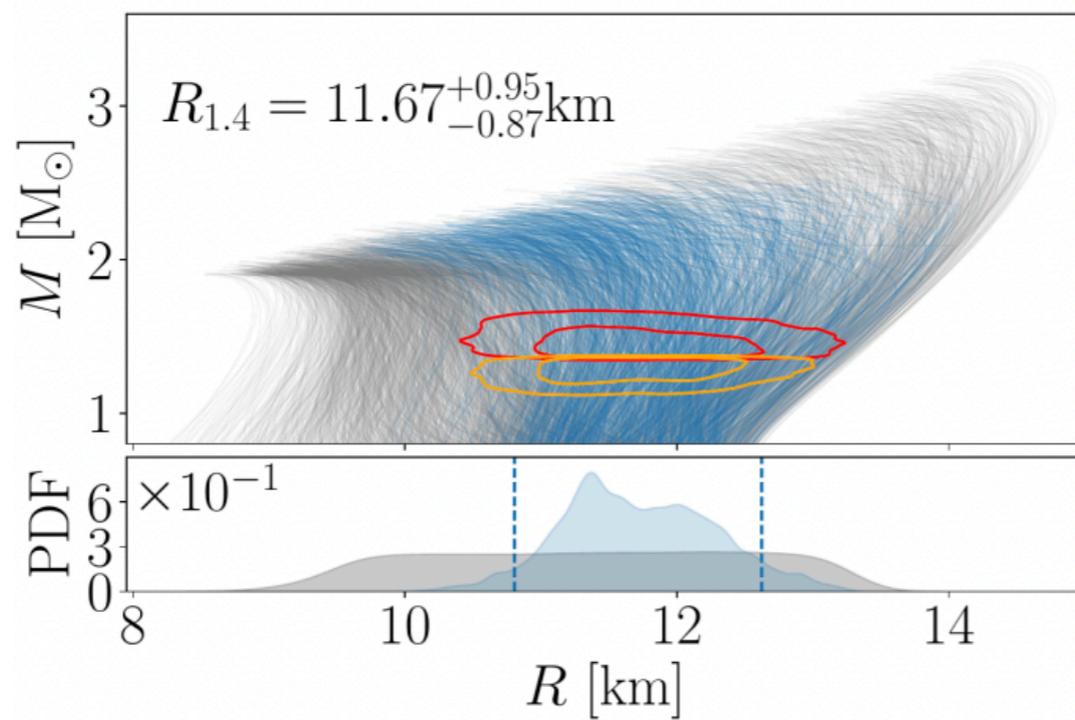
- 1.) compute lightcurves for a set (grid) of ejecta properties
- 2.) interpolate within this grid through Gaussian Process Regression or a Neural Network
- 3.) link ejecta properties through numerical-relativity predictions to the binary properties



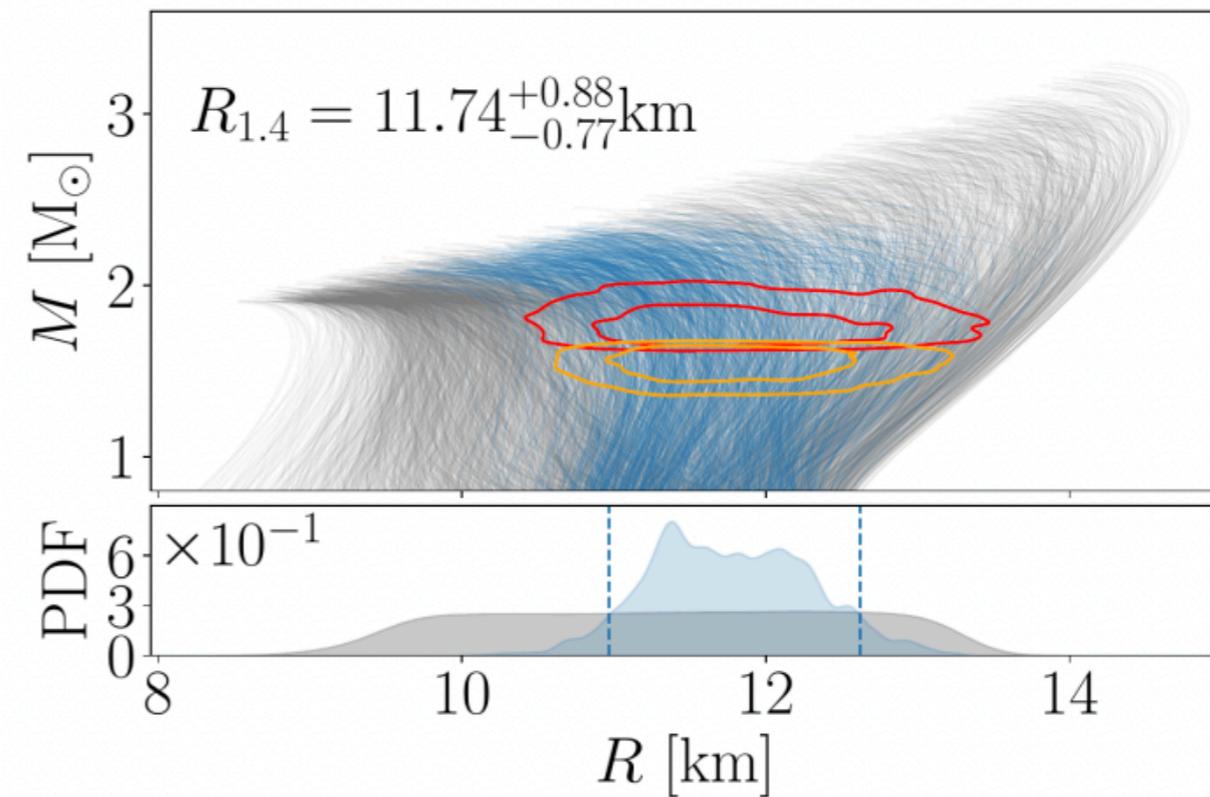


Electromagnetic Signals - Kilonova

(E) AT2017gfo:
analysis of the observed lightcurves

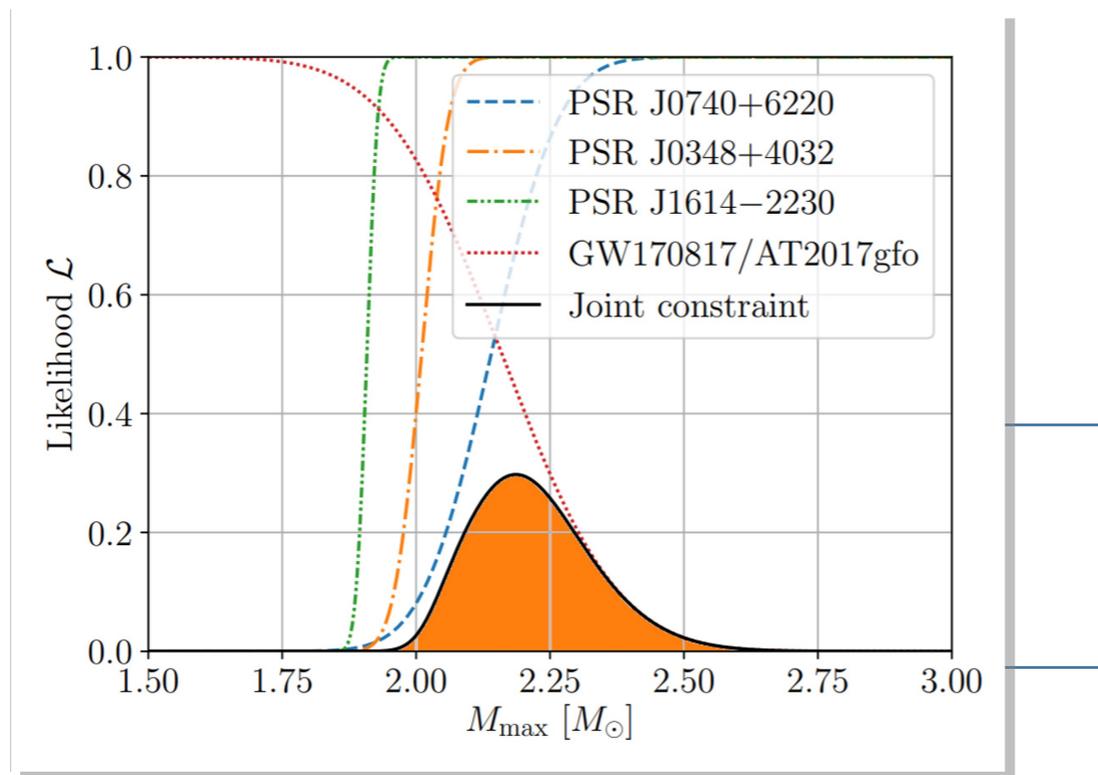


(G) No EM detection for GW190425:





Electromagnetic Signals - Mass Measurements



Lower bound on the maximum mass through measurement of heavy pulsars (Shapiro Delay)

PSR J0740+6620

H. T. Cromartie, et al., Nature Astron. 4, 72 (2019).
updatd in: Fonseca, E., et al. 2021,
arXiv:2104.00880

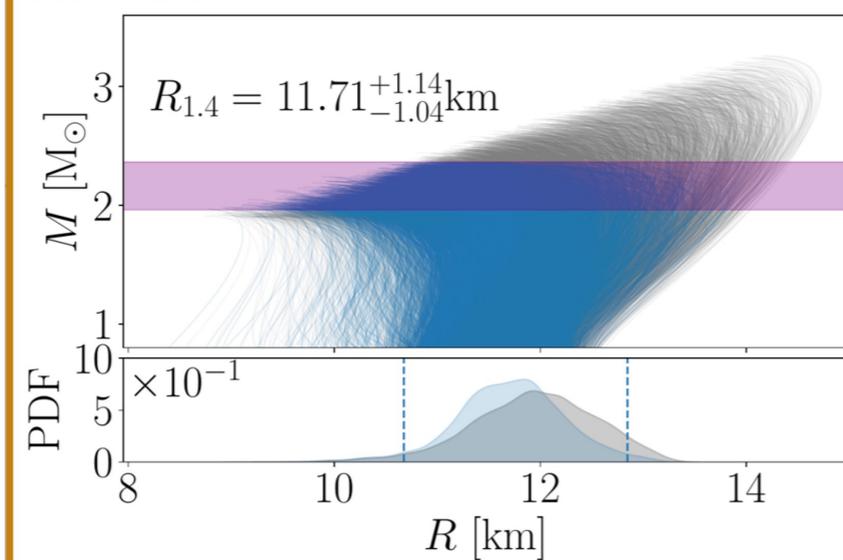
PSR J0348+4032

J. Antoniadis, et al., Science 340, 6131 (2013).

PSR J1614-2230

Z. Arzoumanian, et al., Astrophys. J. Suppl. 235, 37 (2018)

(B) Maximum Mass Constraints: PSR J0348+4032/PSR J1614-2230 and GW170817/AT2017gfo remnant classification



Possible upper bound comes from the assumption that GW170817 formed a black hole

e.g.

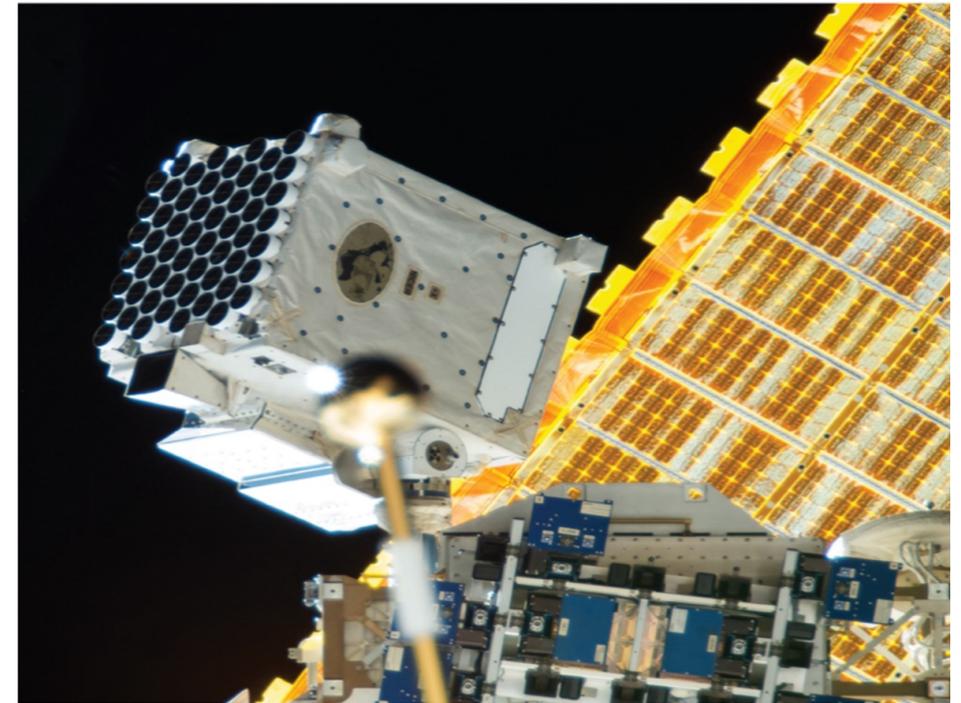
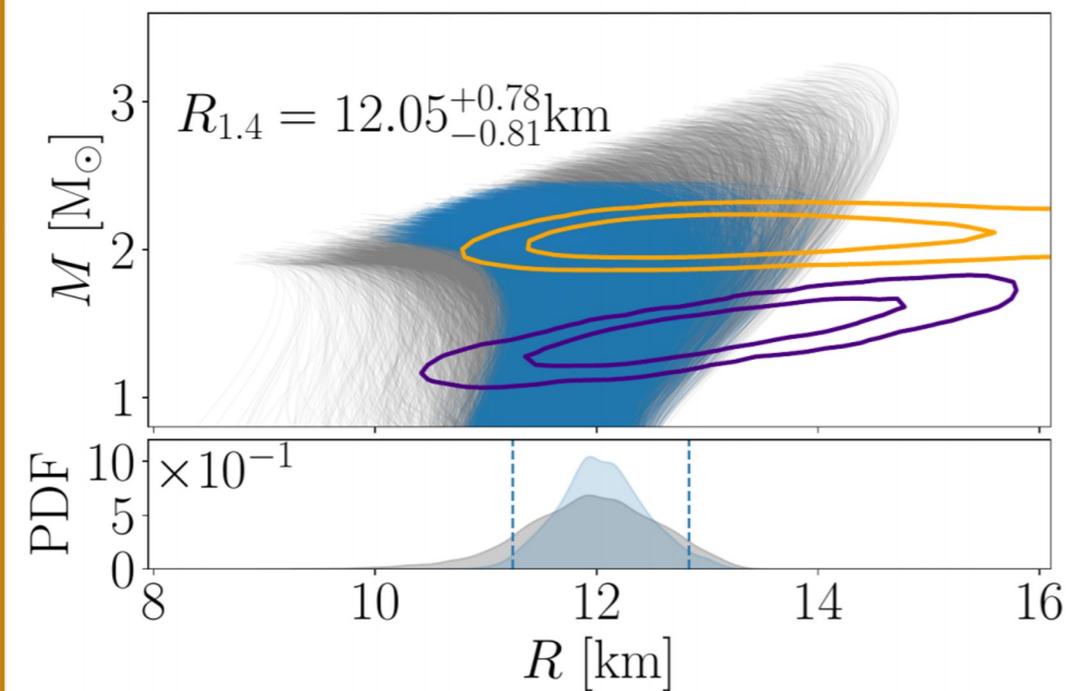
Margalit & Metzger, APJL 850 (2017) 2, L19,
Ruiz et al., PRD 97 (2018) 2, 021501
Rezzolla et al., APJL 852 (2018) 2, L25
Shibata et al., PRD 100 (2019) 2, 023015



Electromagnetic Signals - NICER Mass-Radius

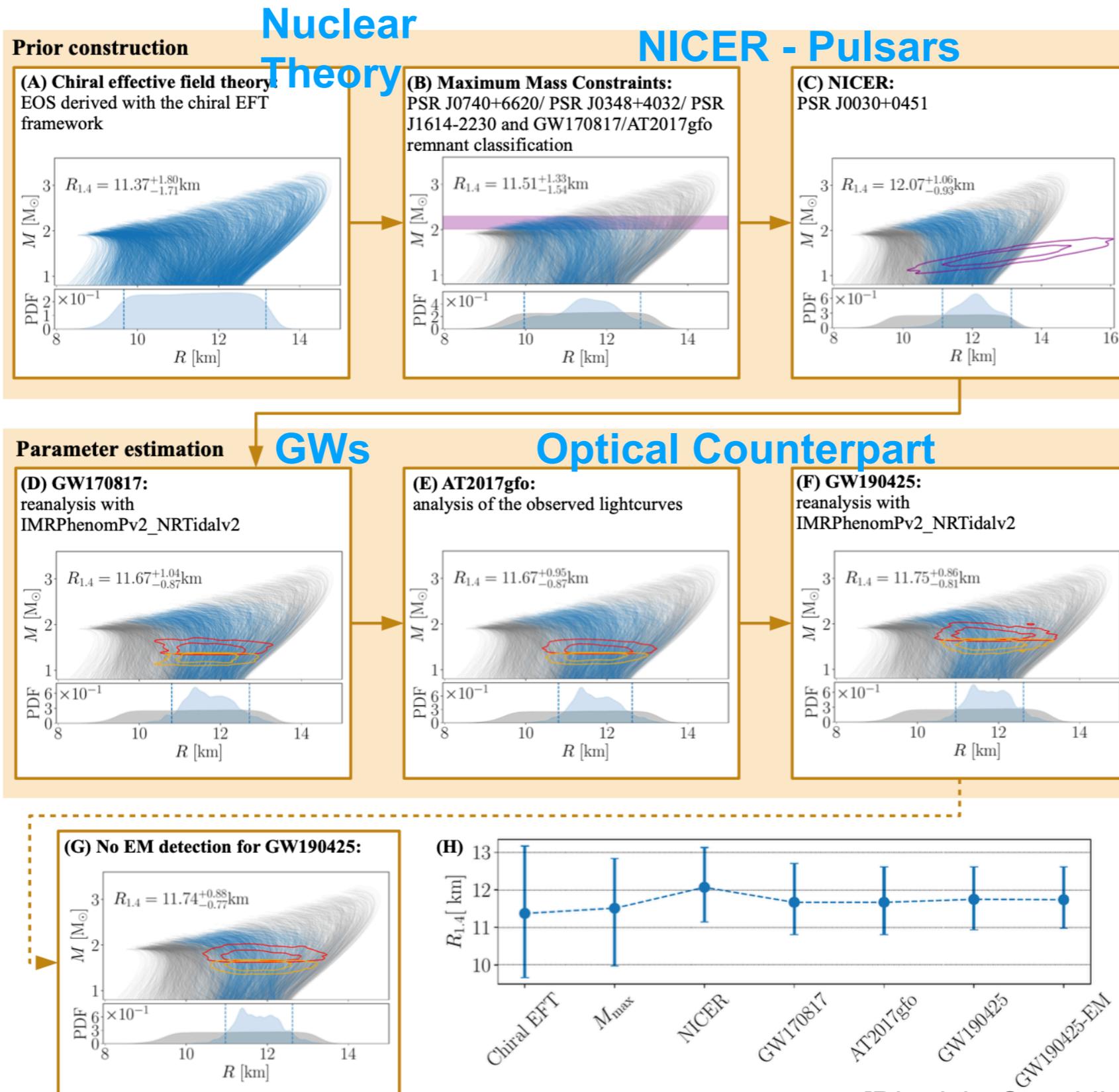
(C) NICER:

PSR J0030+0451 and PSR J0740+6620





MMA Equation of State Constraints



Also many others!

- Breschi et al., PRD 104 (2021) 4, 042001

- Raaijmakers et al., APJ 922 (2021) 2, 269

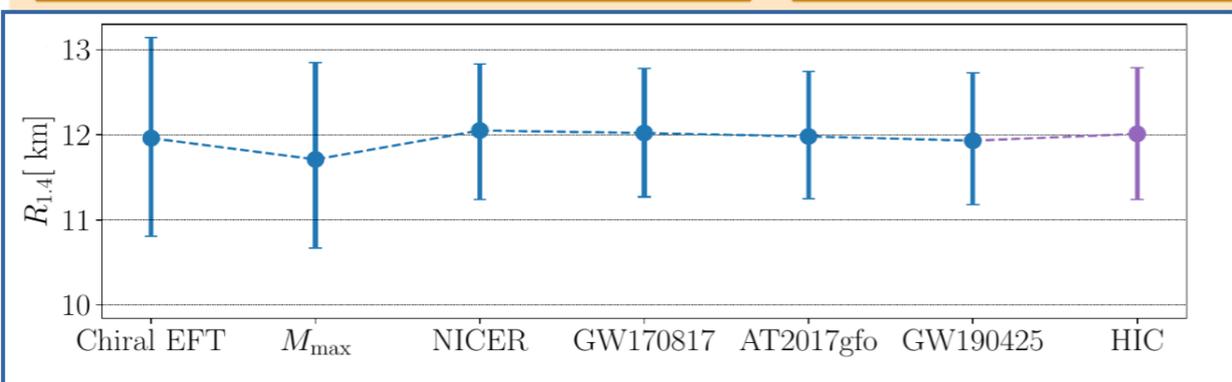
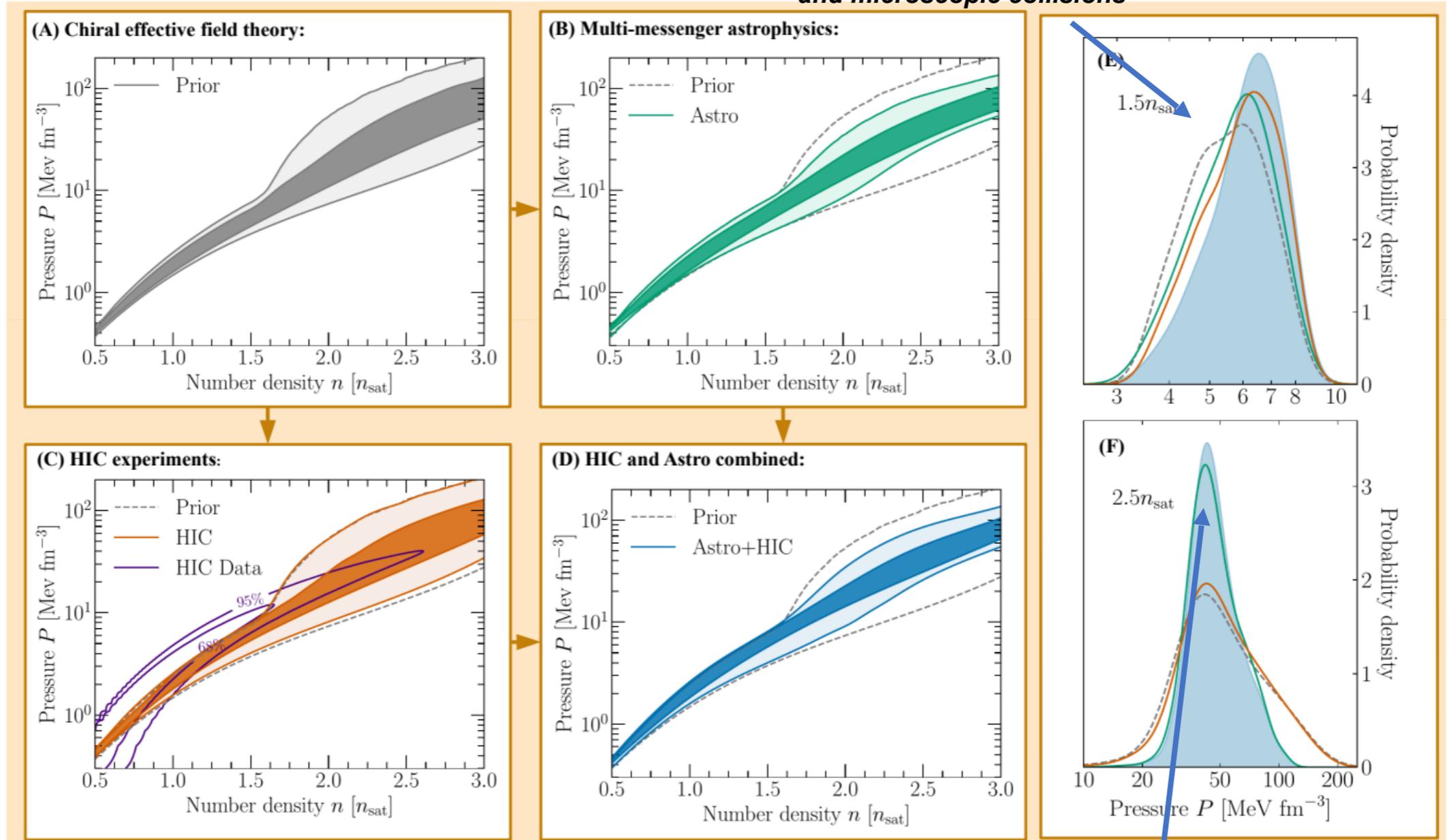
- Nicholl et al., MNRAS 505 (2021) 2, 3016-3032

- Gosh et al., Front.Astron.Space Sci. 9 (2022) 864294



Equation of State - Inclusion of HIC

Good agreement between macroscopic and microscopic collisions



high-density information from astrophysical studies



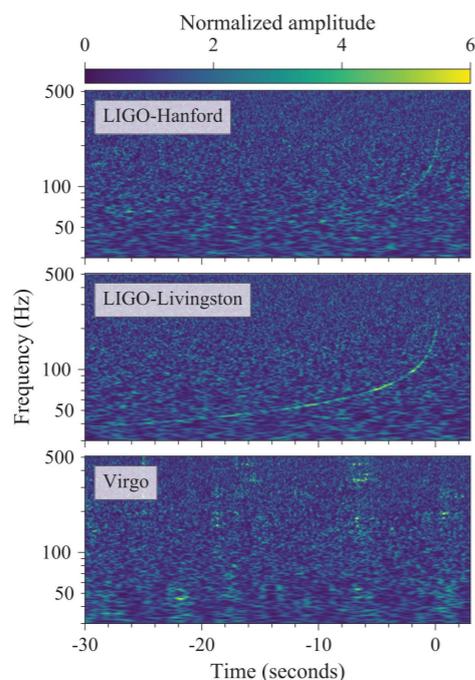
A nuclear physics and multi-messenger framework (NMMA)

github.com/nuclear-multimessenger-astronomy

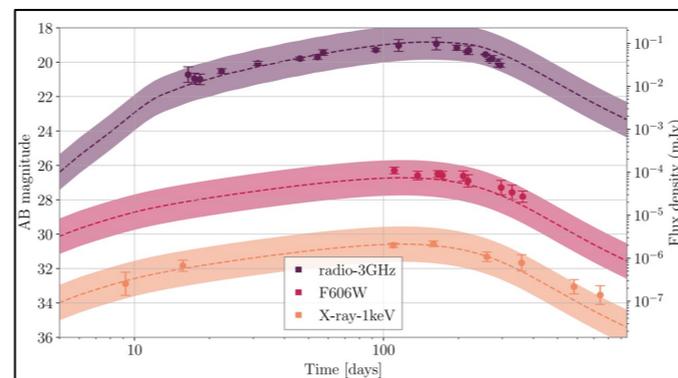
The screenshot shows the GitHub organization page for "Nuclear Multimessenger Astronomy". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Product, Team, Enterprise, Explore, Marketplace, and Pricing, along with a search bar and "Sign in" and "Sign up" buttons. The organization's profile includes a teal logo, the name "Nuclear Multimessenger Astronomy", and an email address. Below this is a navigation menu with "Overview", "Repositories" (2), "Projects", "Packages", and "People". The "Pinned" section features a repository named "nmma" (Public), described as a pythonic library for nuclear physics and cosmology analysis, with 5 stars and 13 forks. The "Repositories" section has a search bar and filters for Type, Language, and Sort. It lists two repositories: "nmma" (Public), a pythonic library for nuclear physics and cosmology analysis, with 5 stars, MIT affiliation, 13 forks, 8 commits, 3 issues, and updated 12 days ago; and "nuclear-multimessenger-astronomy" (Public), config files for the GitHub profile, with 0 stars, 0 forks, 0 commits, 0 issues, and updated on 2 Feb. On the right side, the "People" section states that the organization has no public members, and the "Top languages" section shows Python as the primary language.



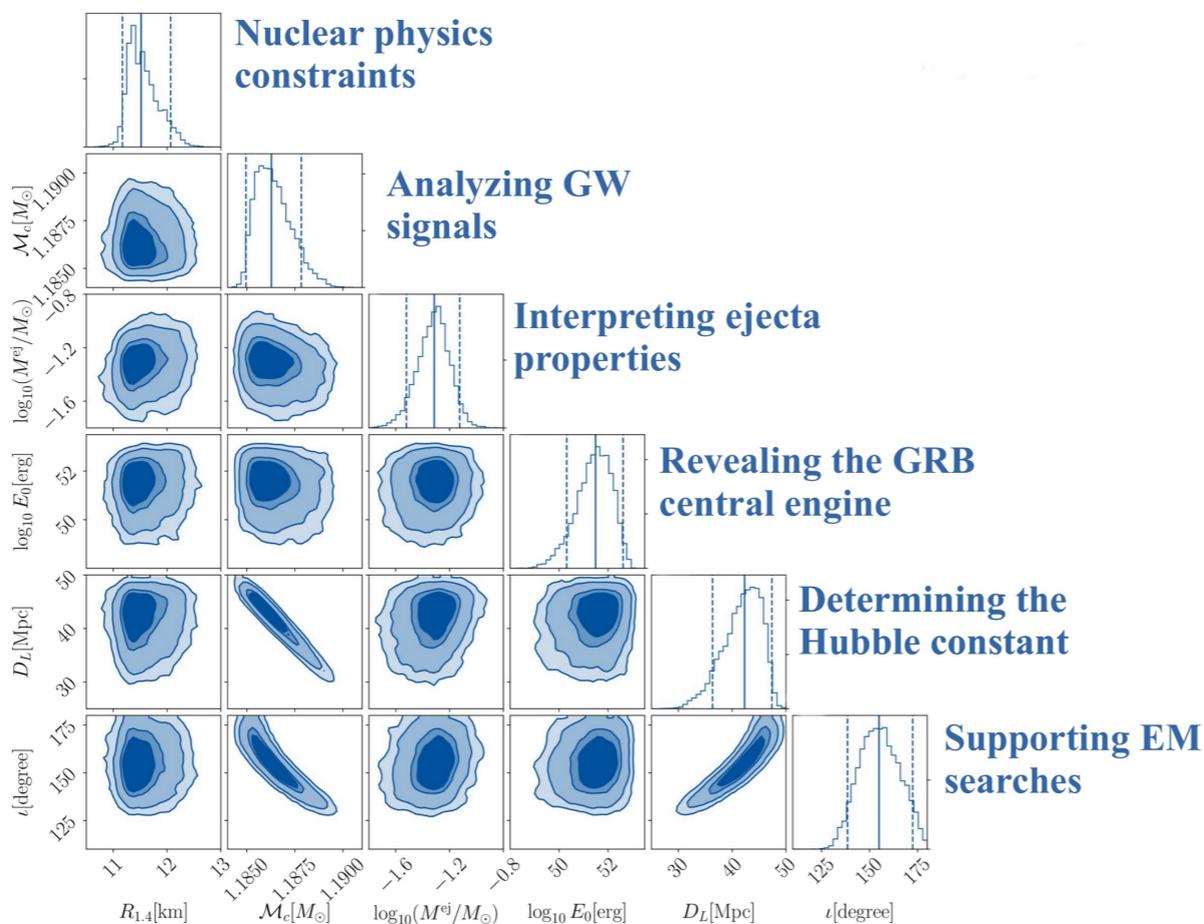
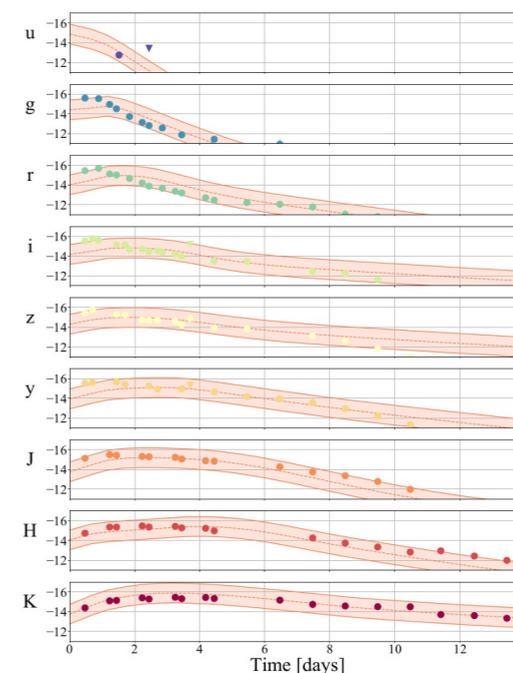
NMMA - Consider using it!



+



+

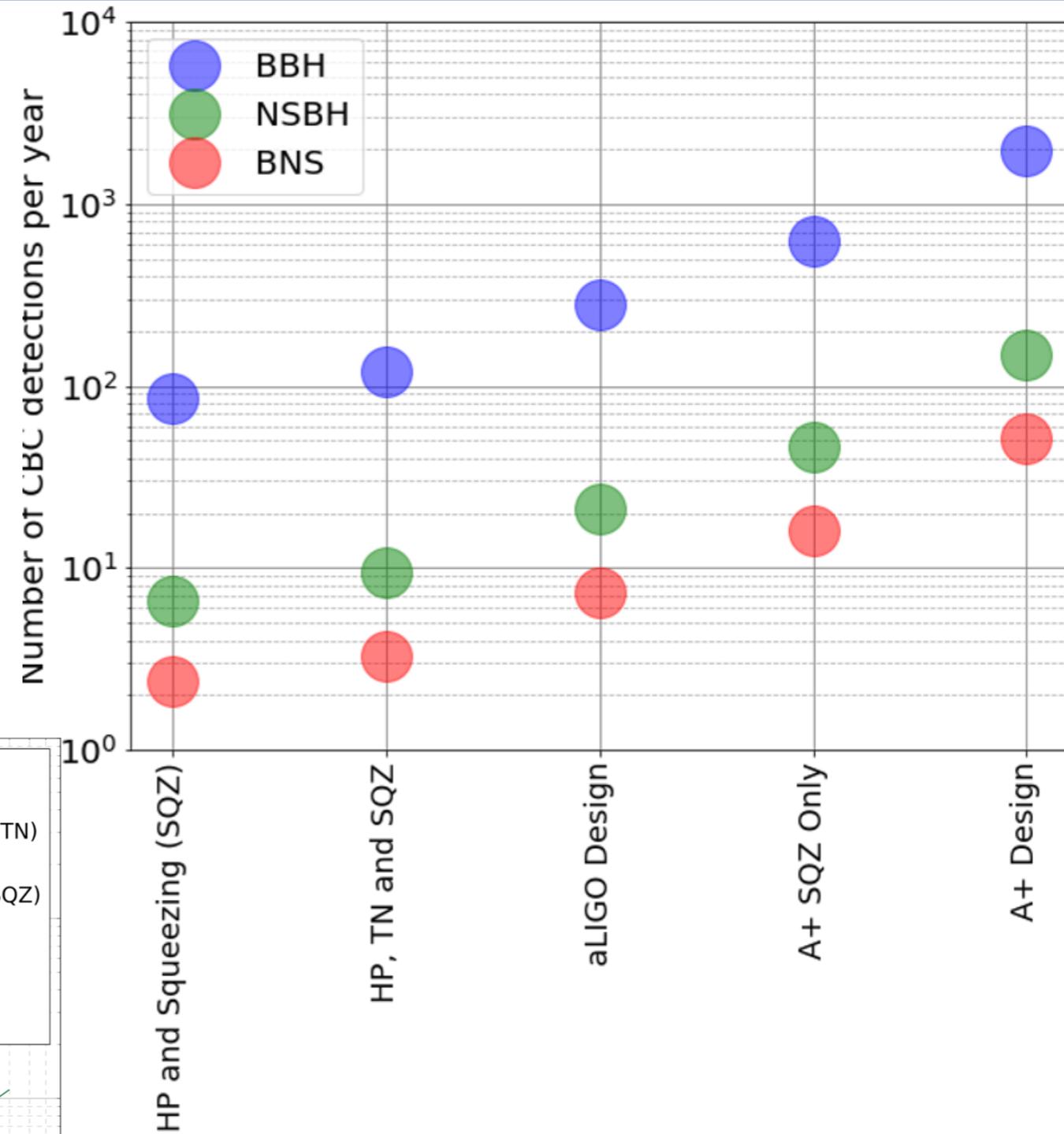
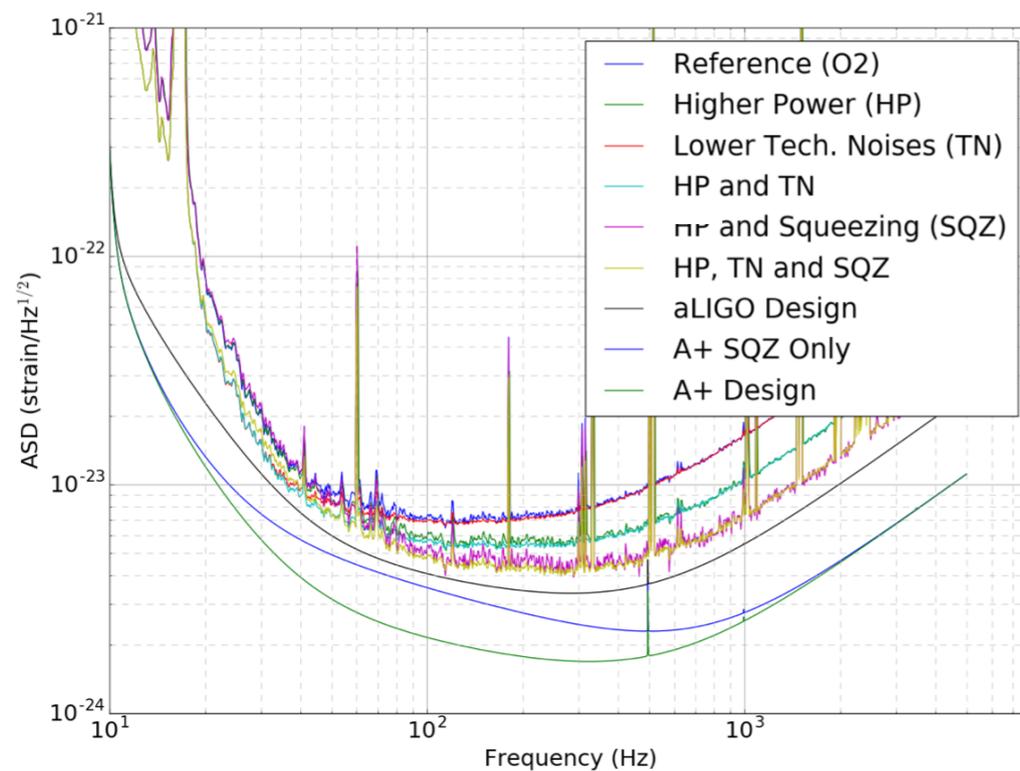


- incorporation of nuclear-physics information
- simultaneous analysis of GW, kilonova, and GRB afterglow
- (some) unit testing and (growing) documentation!
- Used in online kilonova searches
- HPC facilities needed



A New Era

Many detections are coming

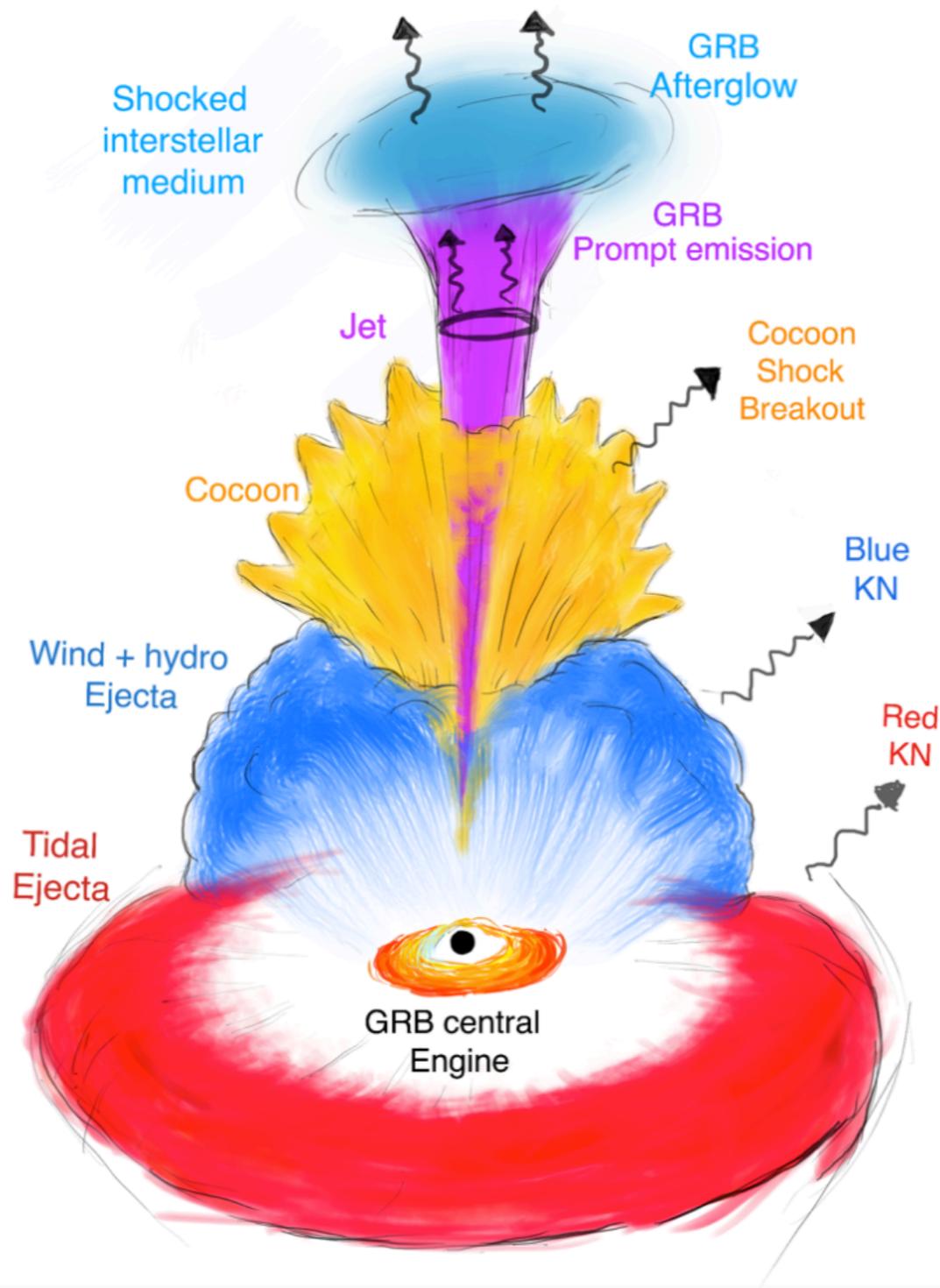




Thank you!

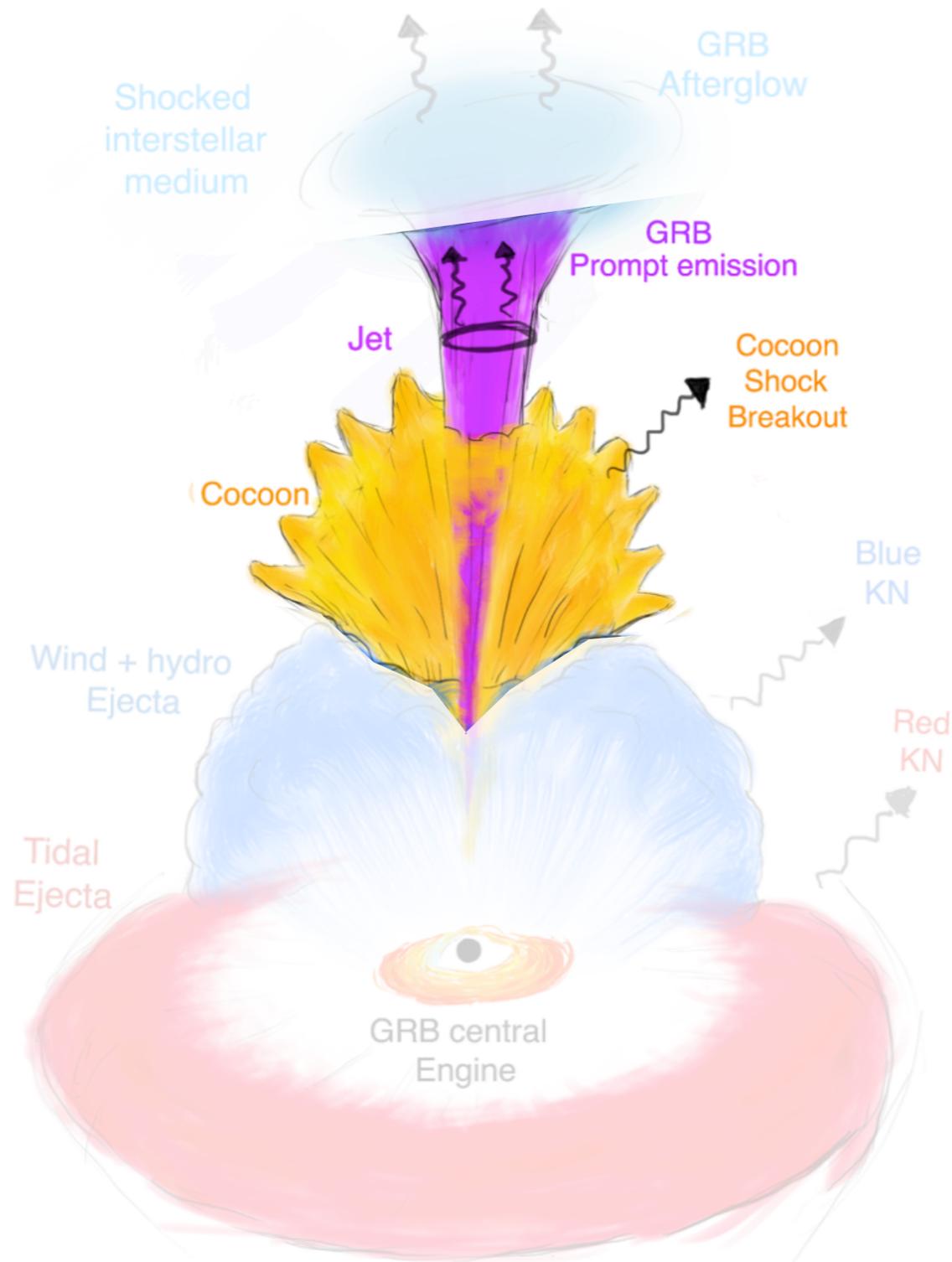


Compact Binary Coalescences

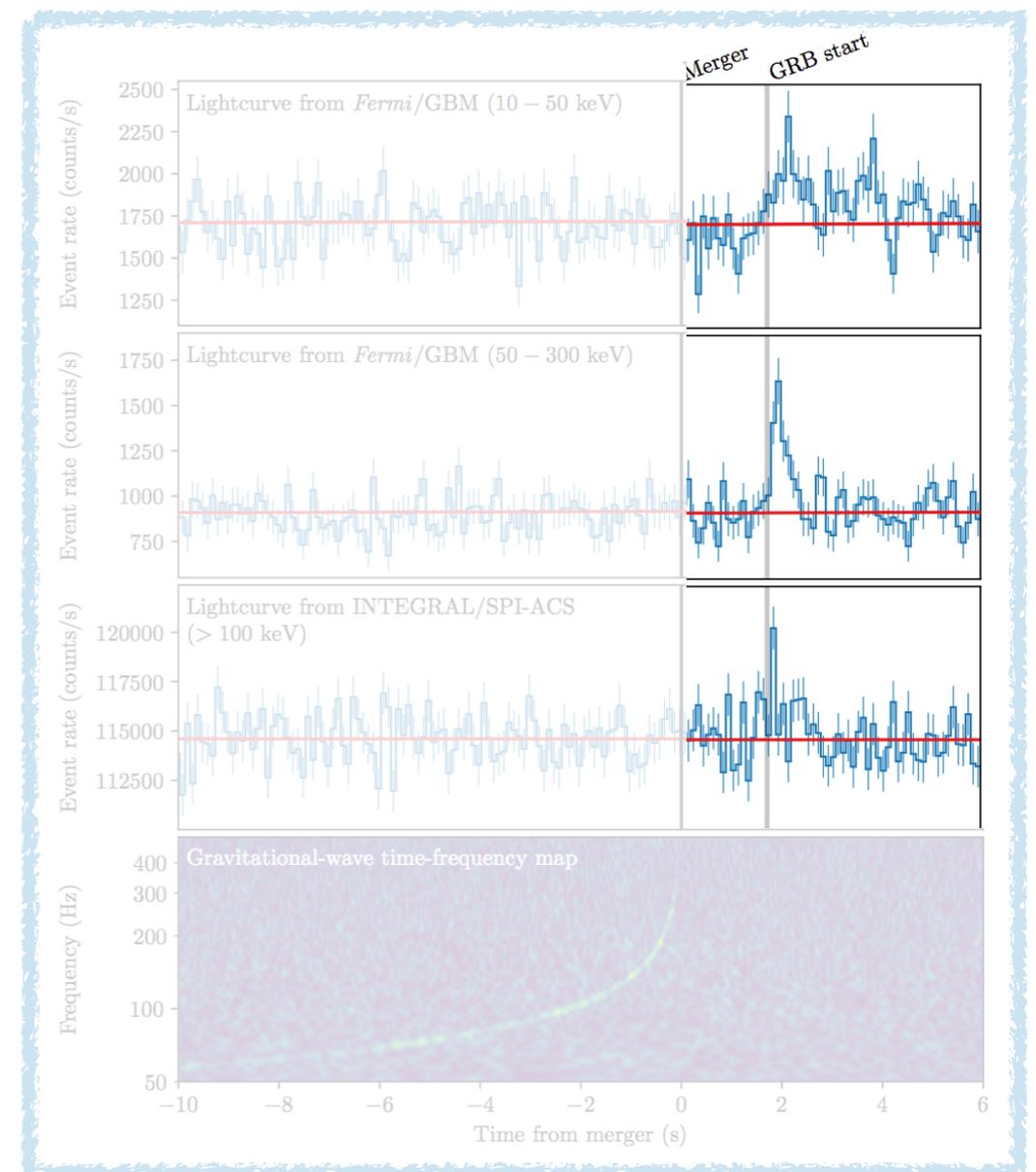




Compact Binary Coalescences

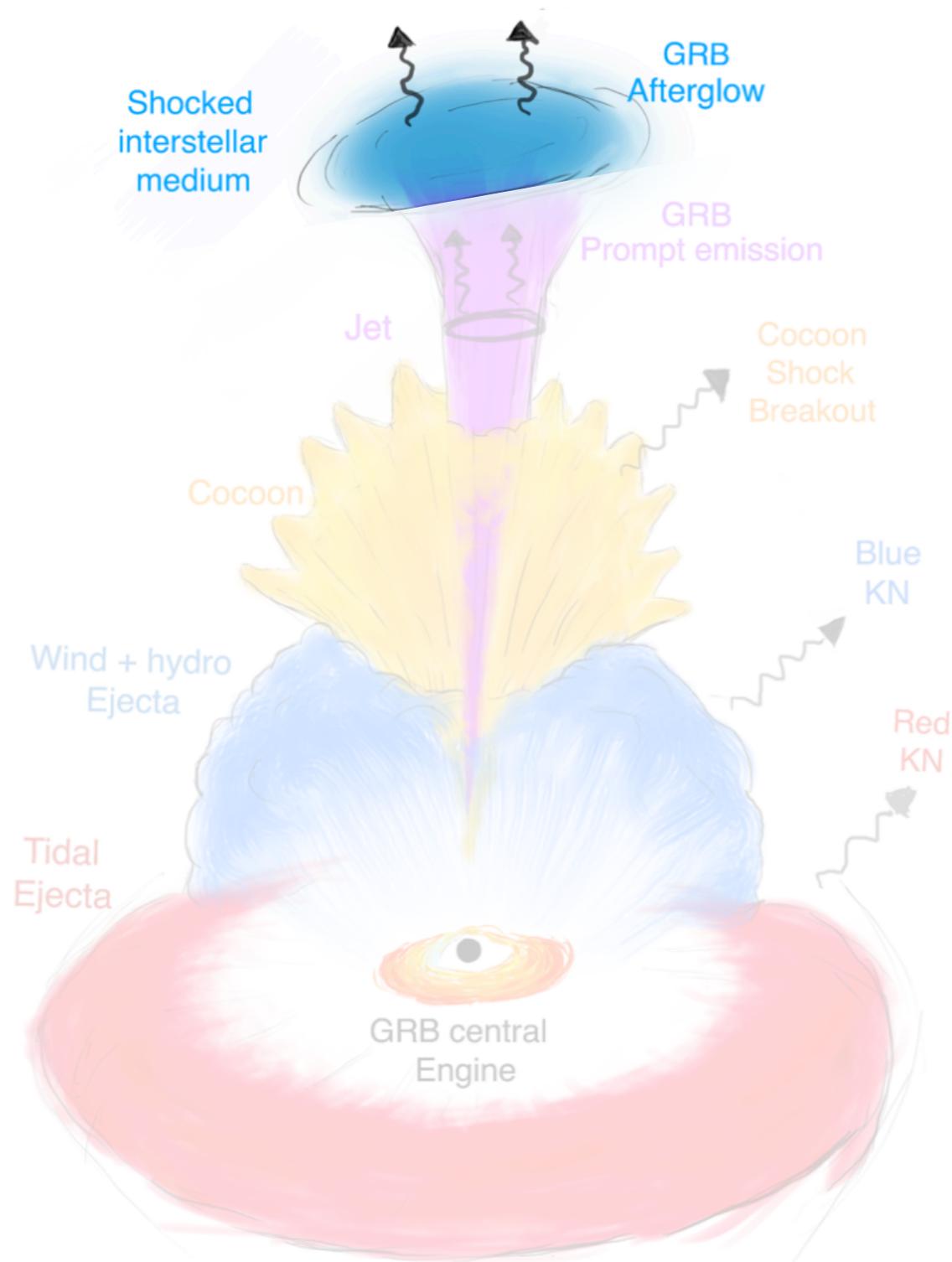


Gamma Ray Burst (GRB)

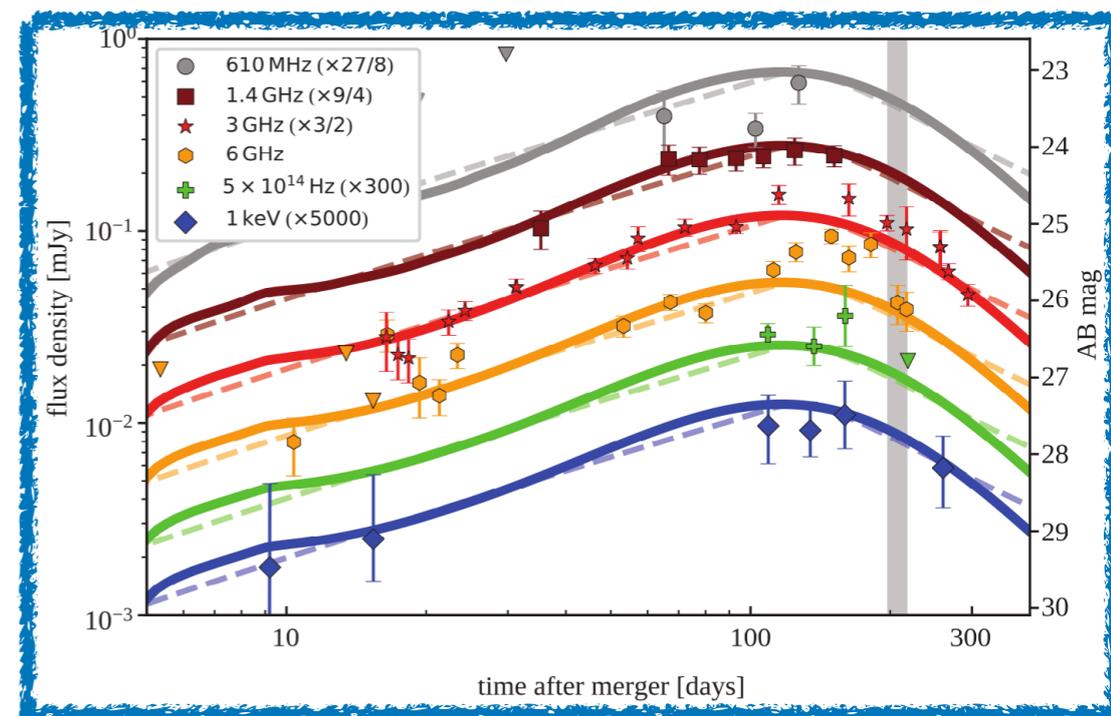




Compact Binary Coalescences

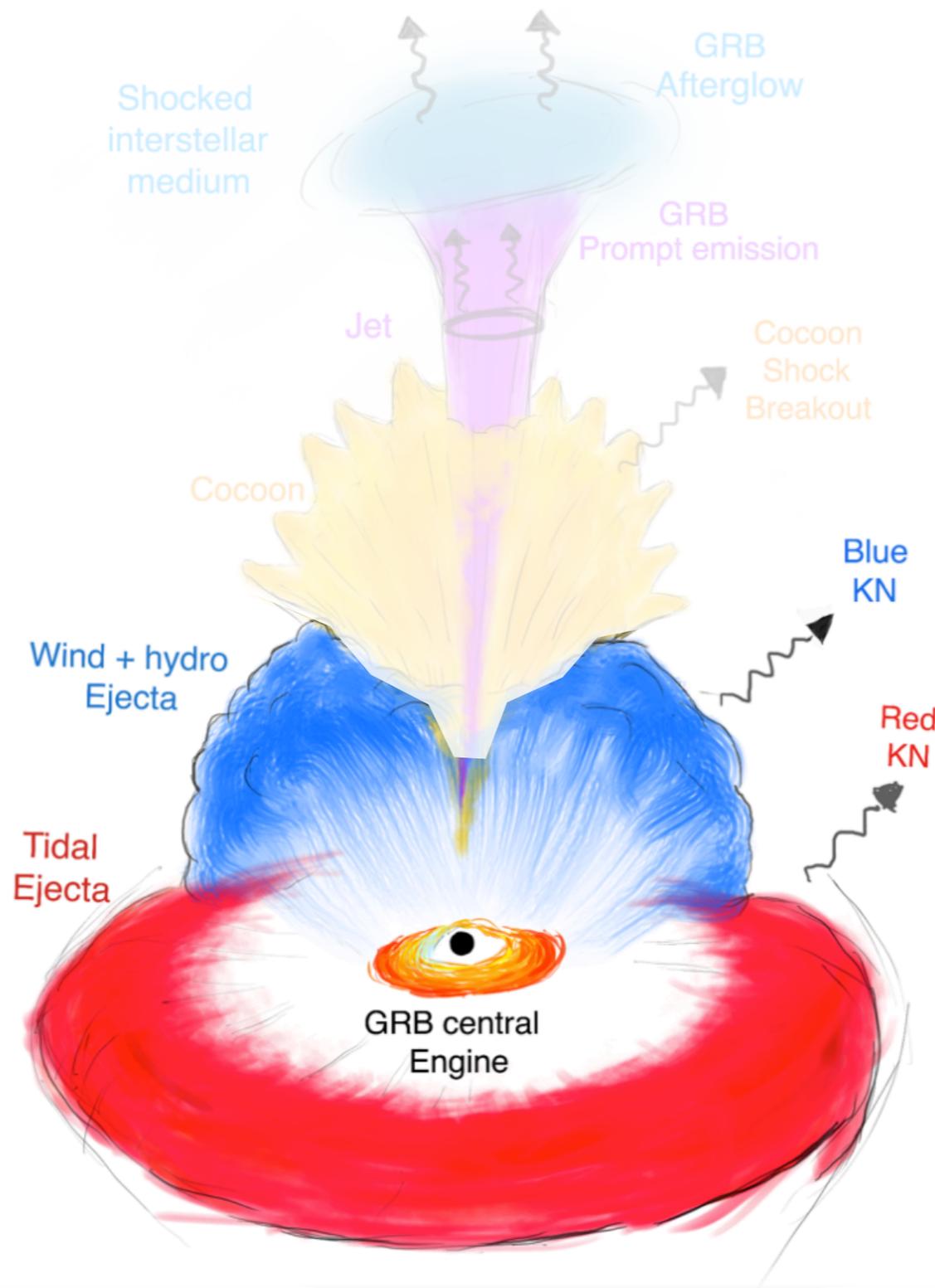


GRB Afterglow

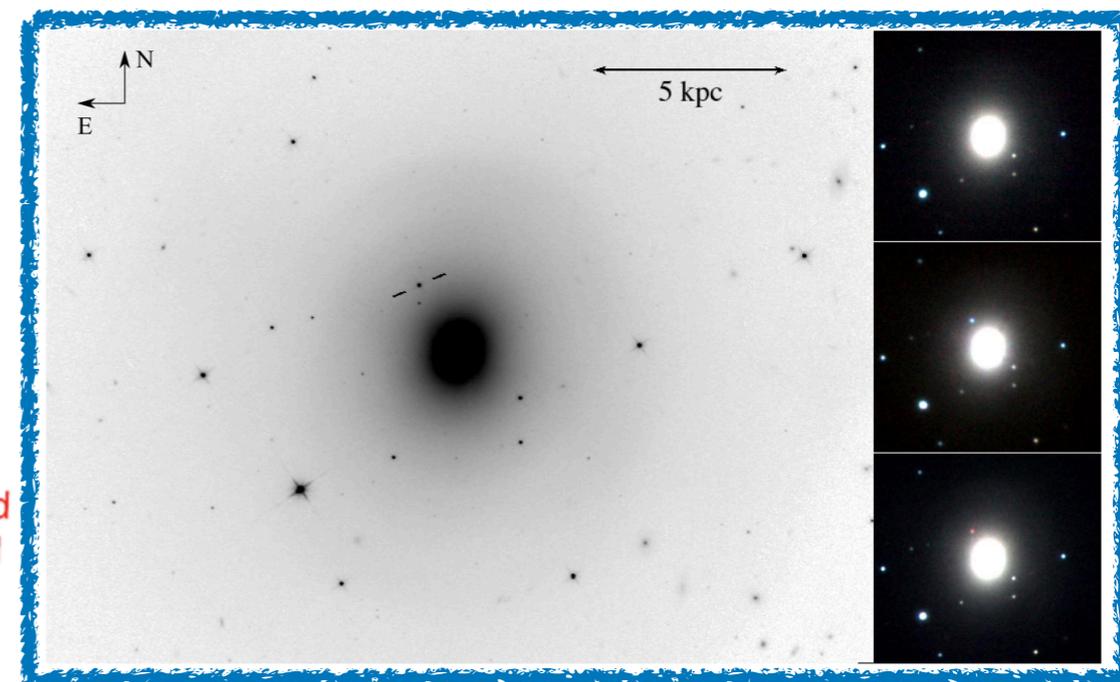




Compact Binary Coalescences



Kilonova



[Tanvir+2017, ApJ]

[Ascenzi+, arXiv:2011.04001]



Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

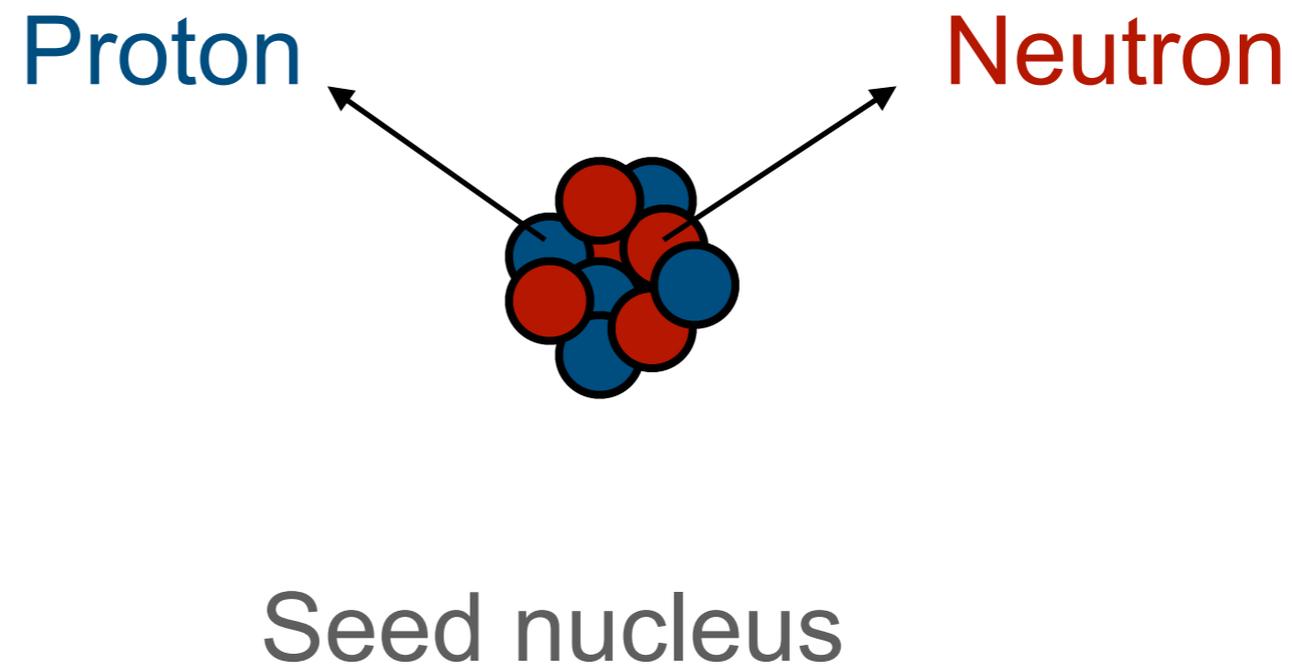
[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]



Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]

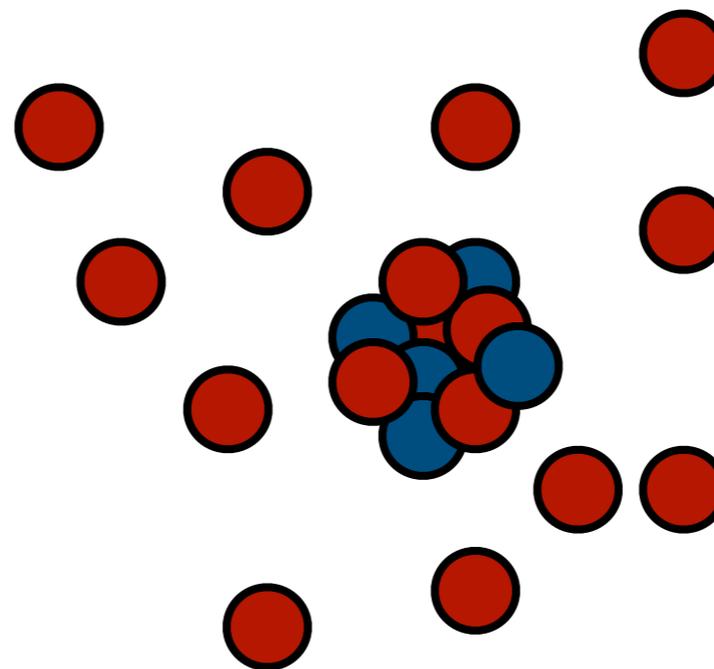




Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]

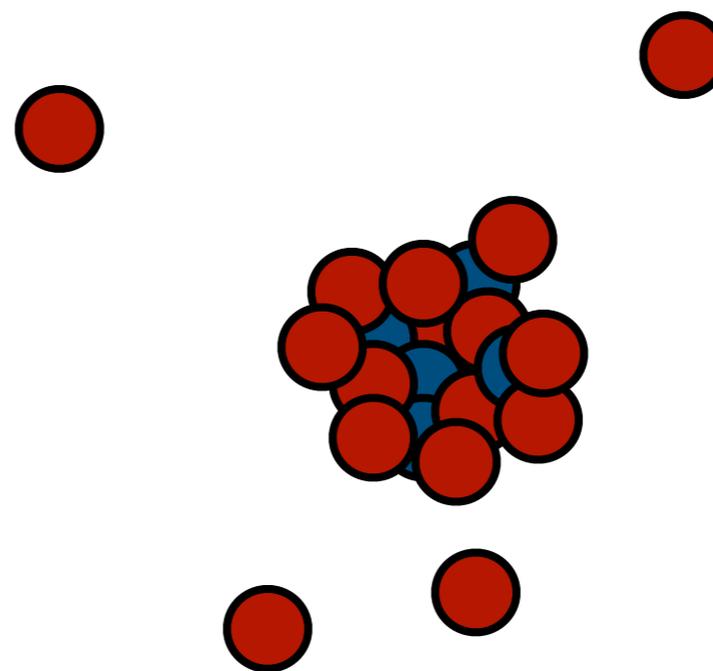




Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]



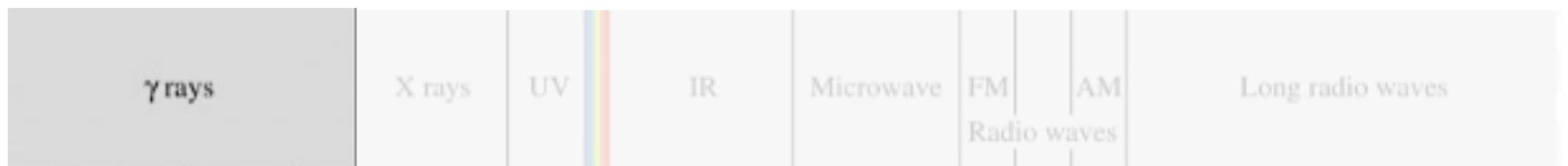
Neutron capture
via r-process



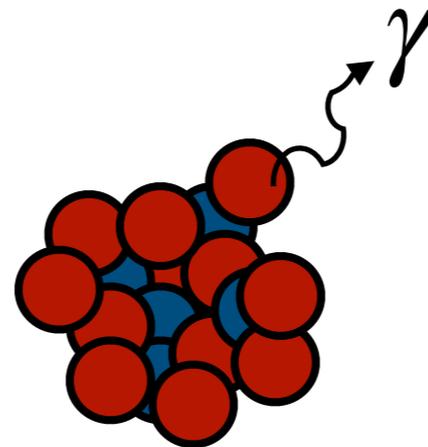
Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]



—> Increasing wavelength



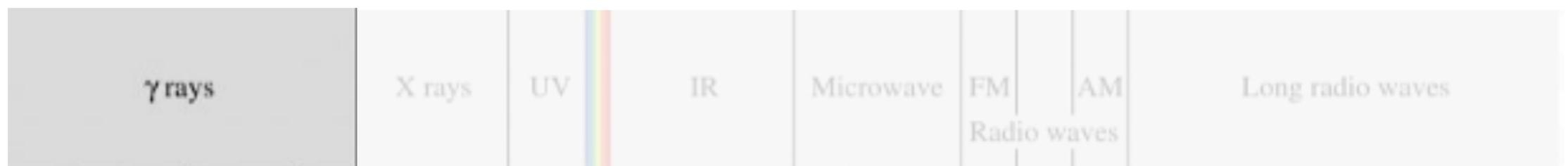
Unstable nuclei -> radioactive decay -> γ photons



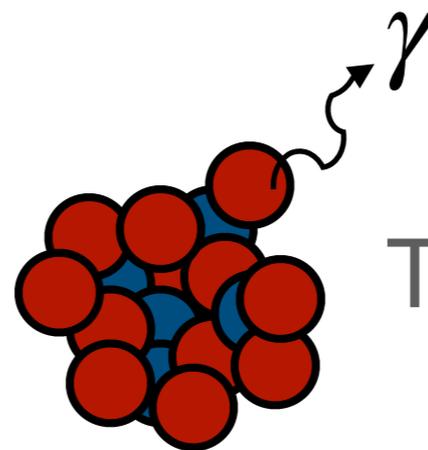
Kilonovae

“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]



—> Increasing wavelength



$T \sim 10\,000\text{ K @ 1 day}$

γ photons thermalize within the dense ejected material

->

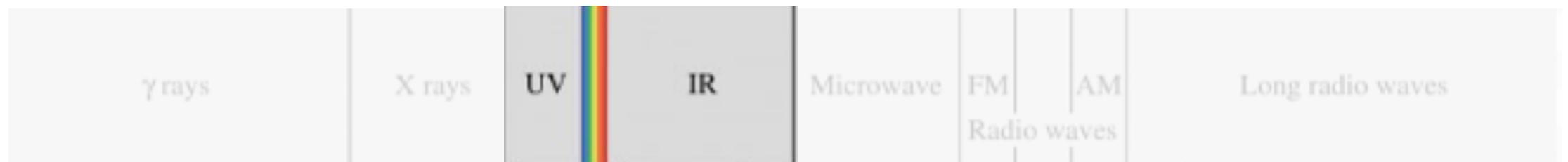
setting the temperature



Kilonovae

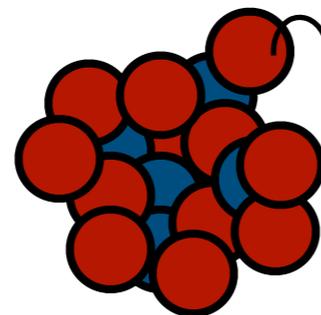
“Electromagnetic counterparts of compact object mergers powered by the radioactive decay of r-process nuclei”

[Metzger+2010, MNRAS]



—> Increasing wavelength

Kilonova emission

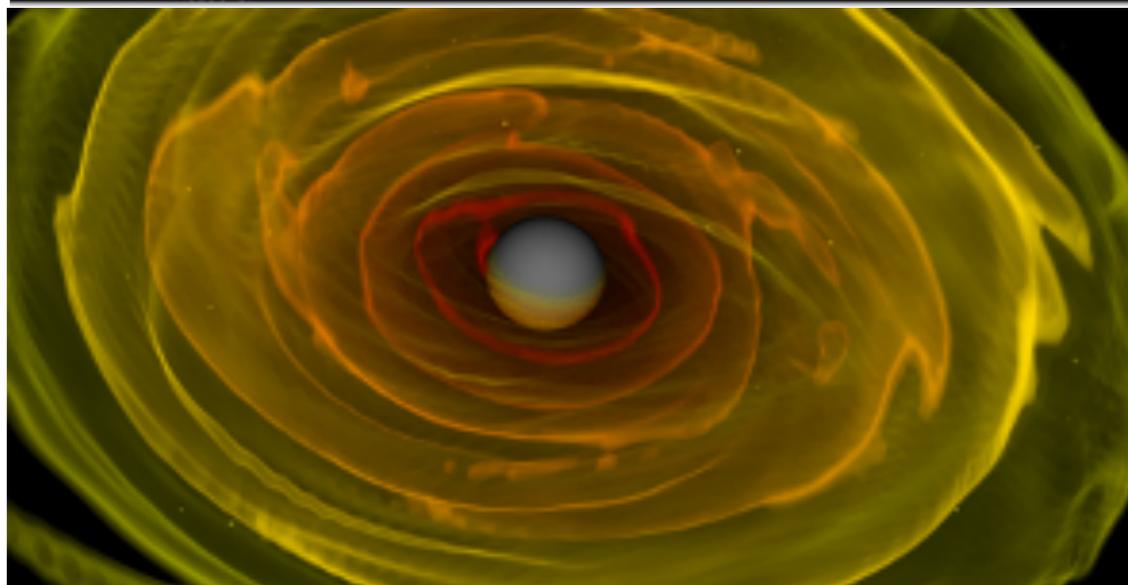


Thermal emission at longer wavelengths
(ultraviolet-optical-infrared)

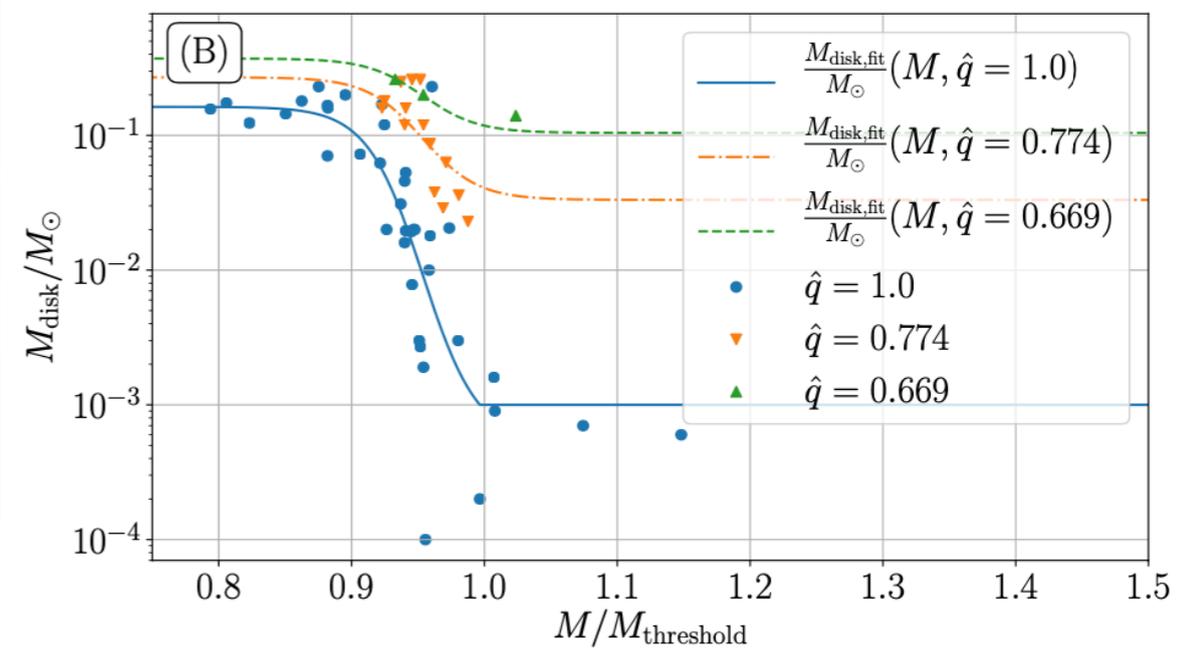
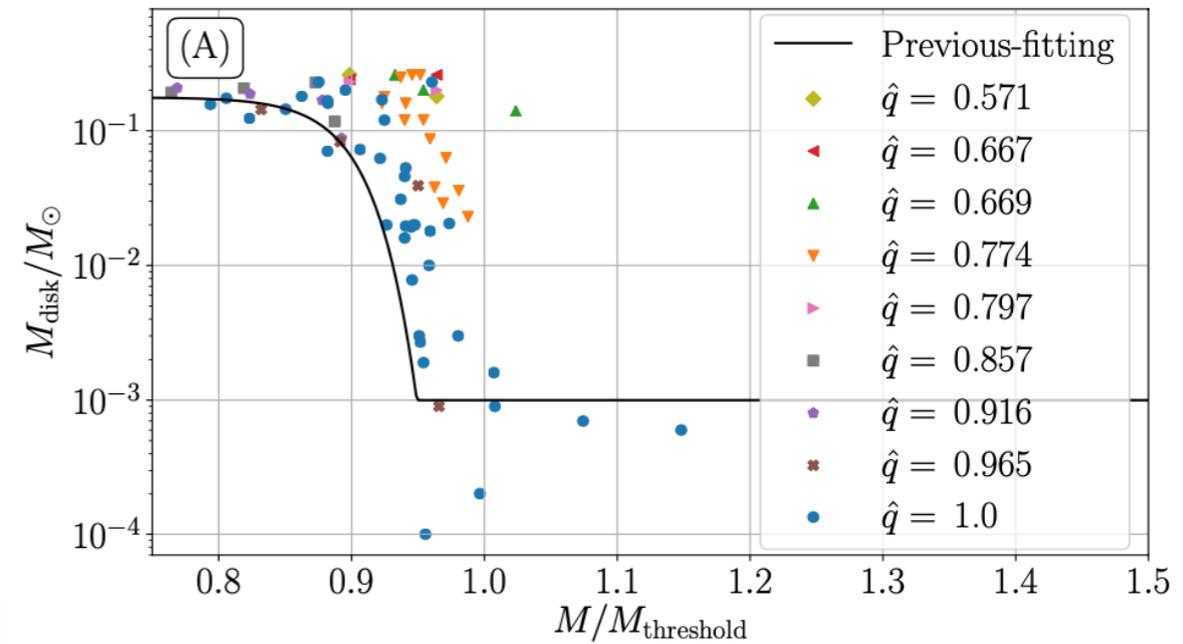


Matter and GW Simulations

Dynamical Ejecta

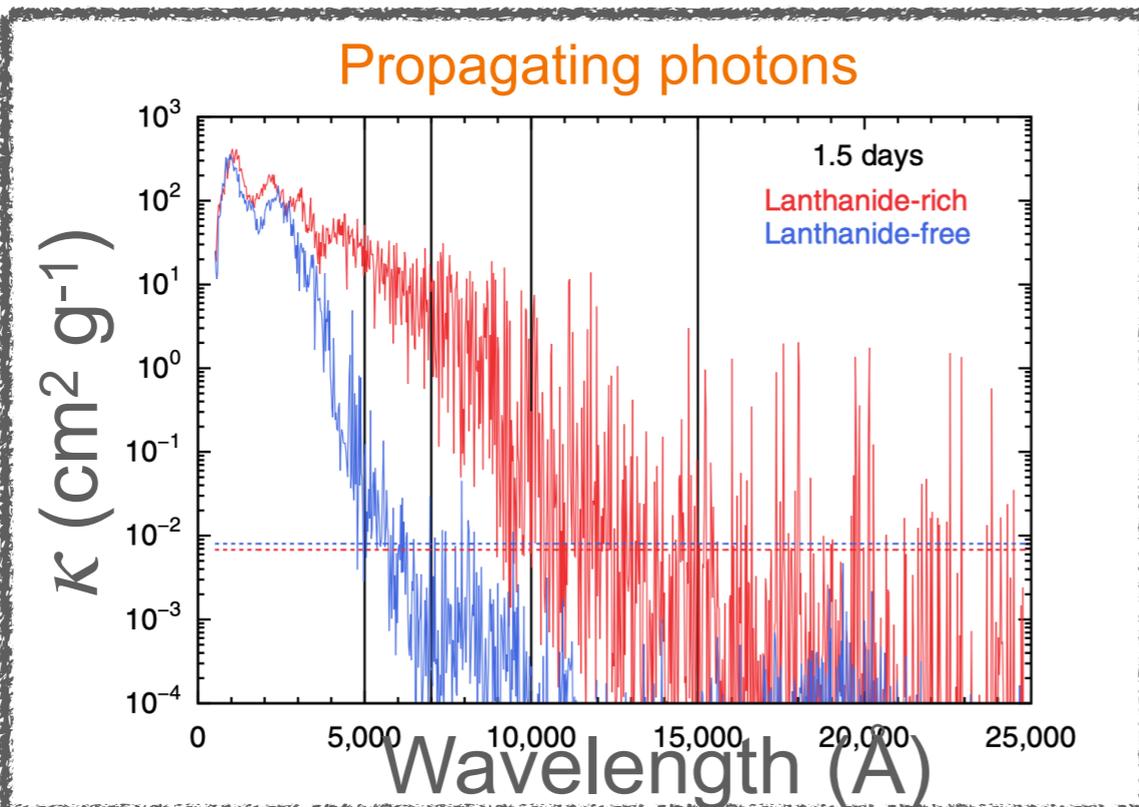
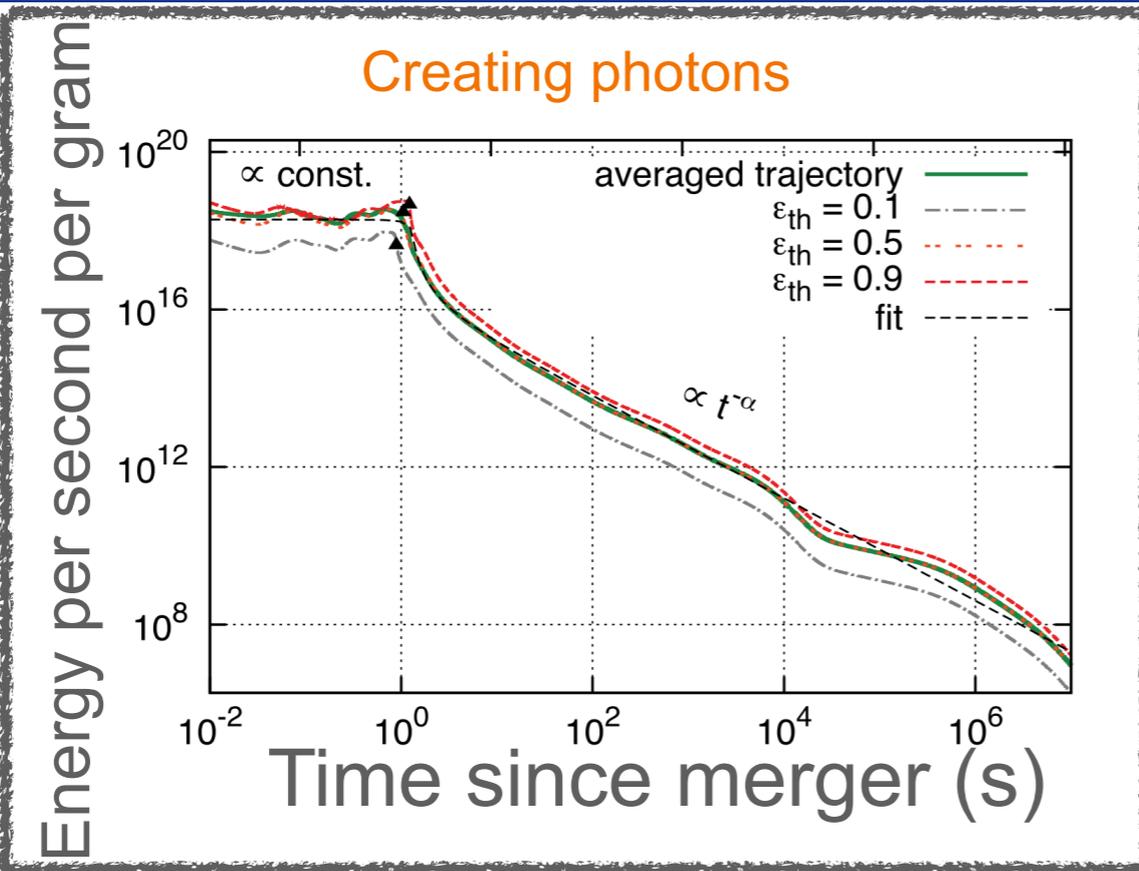


Disk Winds



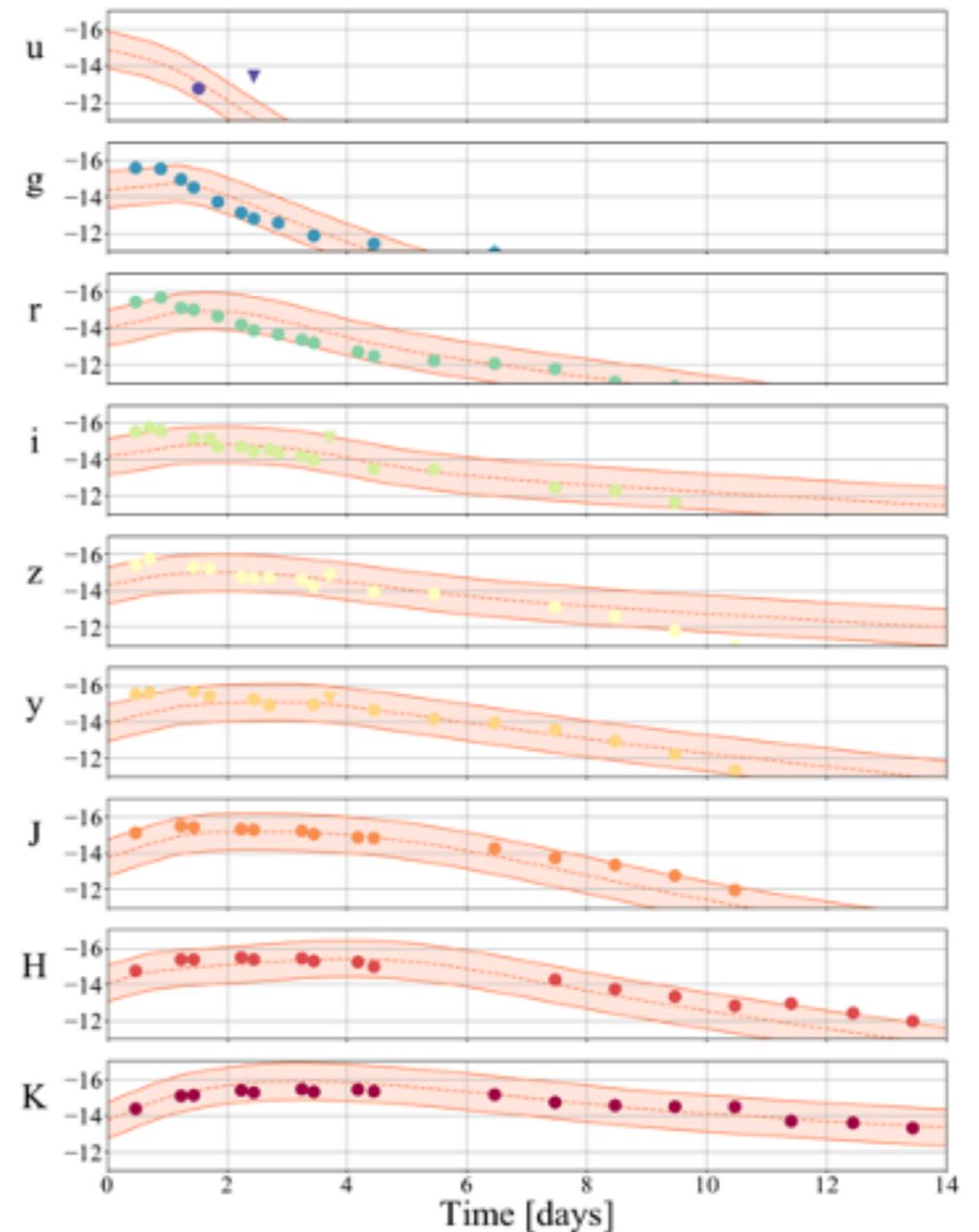


Combine Predictions with Radiative Transfer



[Coughlin+2018, MNRAS]

Gaussian Process Regression to cover parameter space



[Possis 2019, MNRAS]