

Newborn magnetars from the merger of neutron star binaries

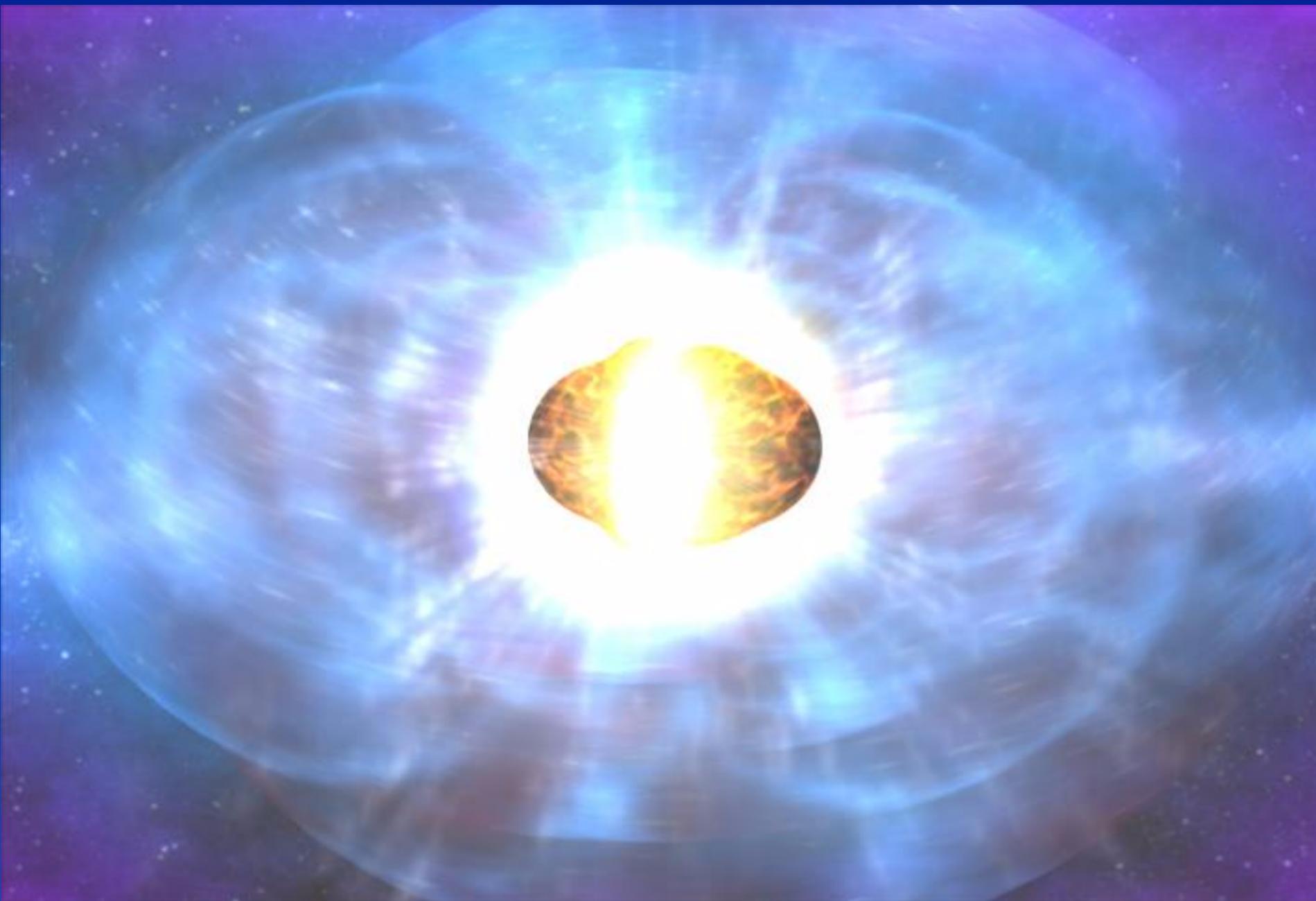


Image credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center

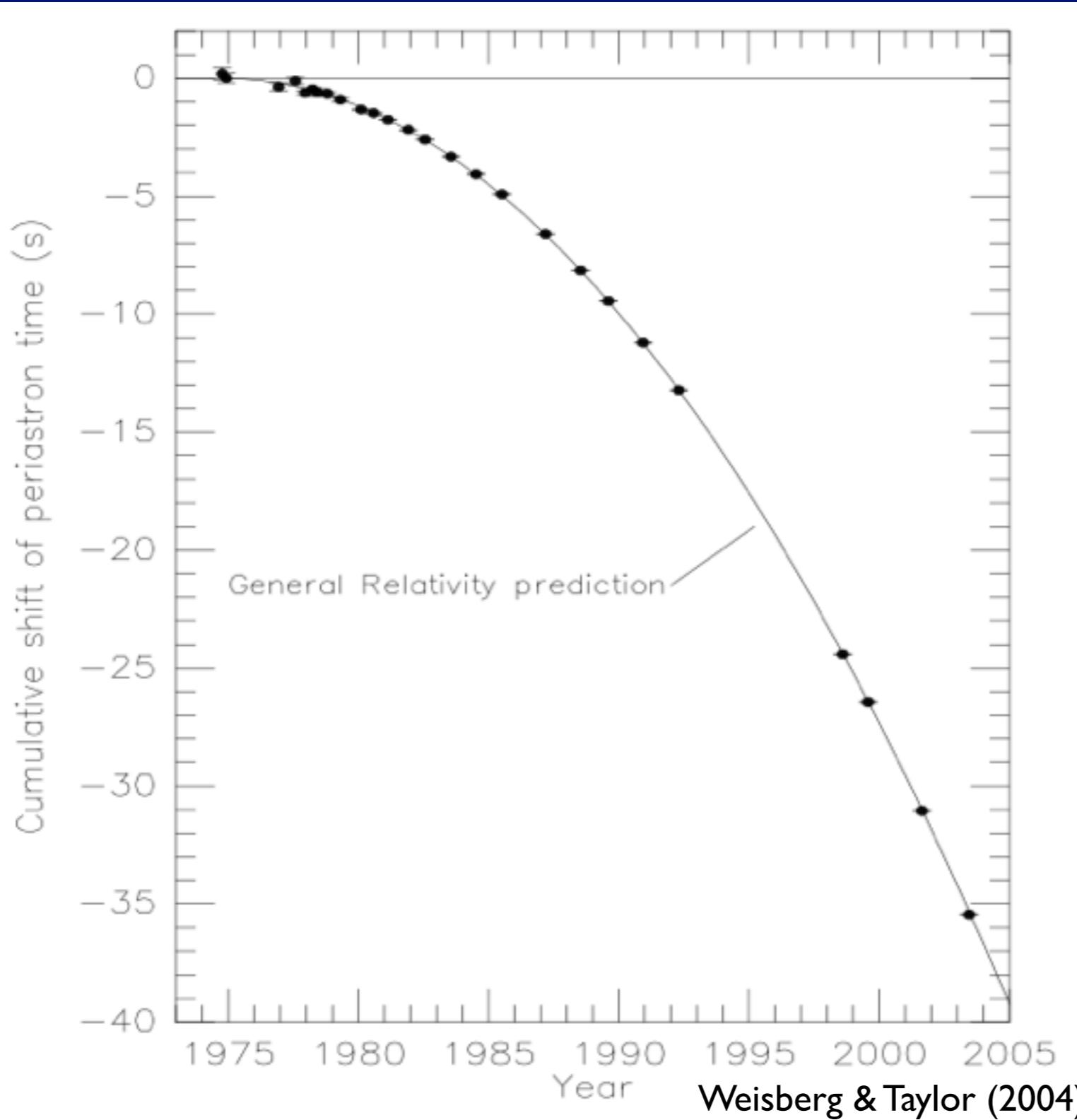
Antonia Rowlinson

29th November 2013



Summary:

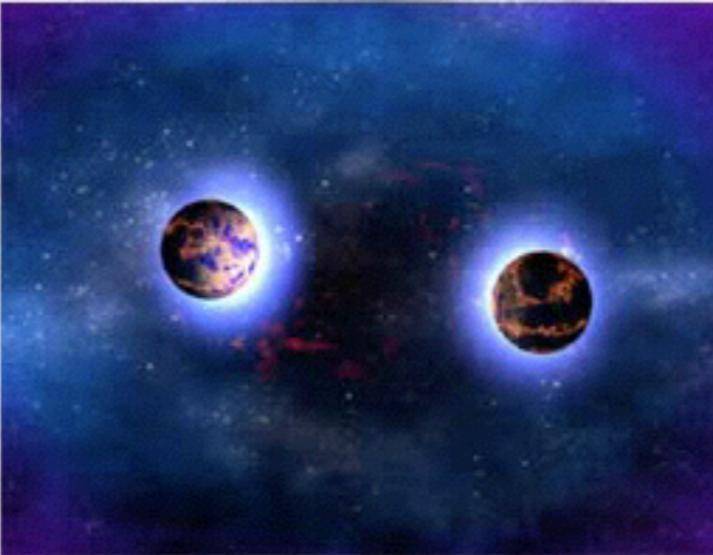
- ⦿ Electromagnetic counterparts to neutron star binary mergers
- ⦿ Recent observational developments
- ⦿ Nature of the remnant following the merger
- ⦿ Looking to the future



- First binary neutron star system discovered in 1974: Hulse-Taylor binary pulsar system
- Timing analysis of orbit proved existence of gravitational waves
- This binary will merge in \sim 300 million years

What will happen then?

**SWIFT NEUTRON STAR
COLLISION V. 2**



**ANIMATION: DANA BERRY
310-441-1735**

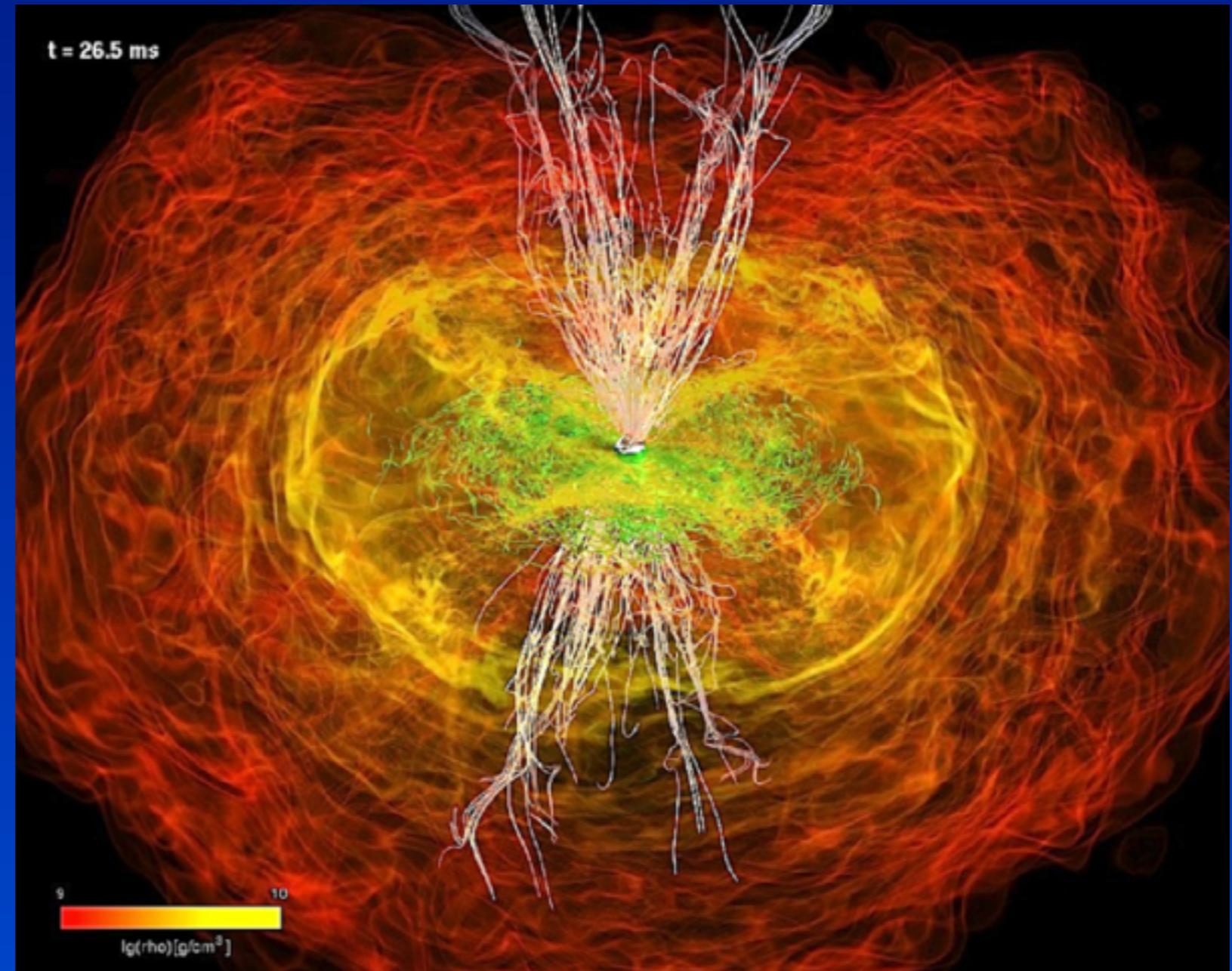
PRODUCED BY ERICA DREZEK

**Electromagnetic
signals**

**Gravitational wave
burst**

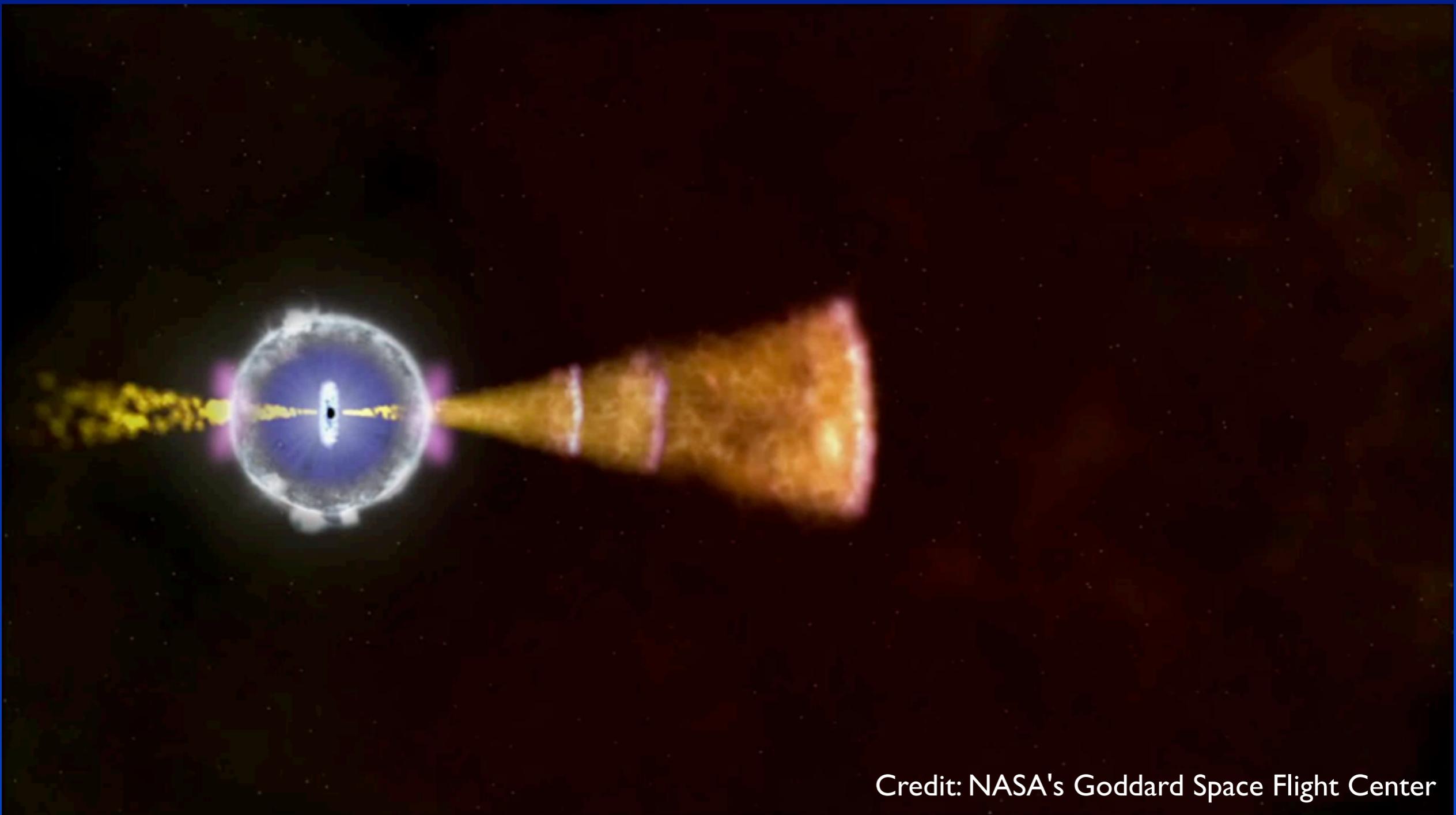
Expected signals: Short GRB

- Short GRBs are predicted to form via the merger of a compact binary system such as 2 neutron stars or a neutron star and a black hole (Lattimer & Schramm 1976, Eichler et al. 1989, Narayan et al. 1992)
- Accretion takes $\ll 2$ s



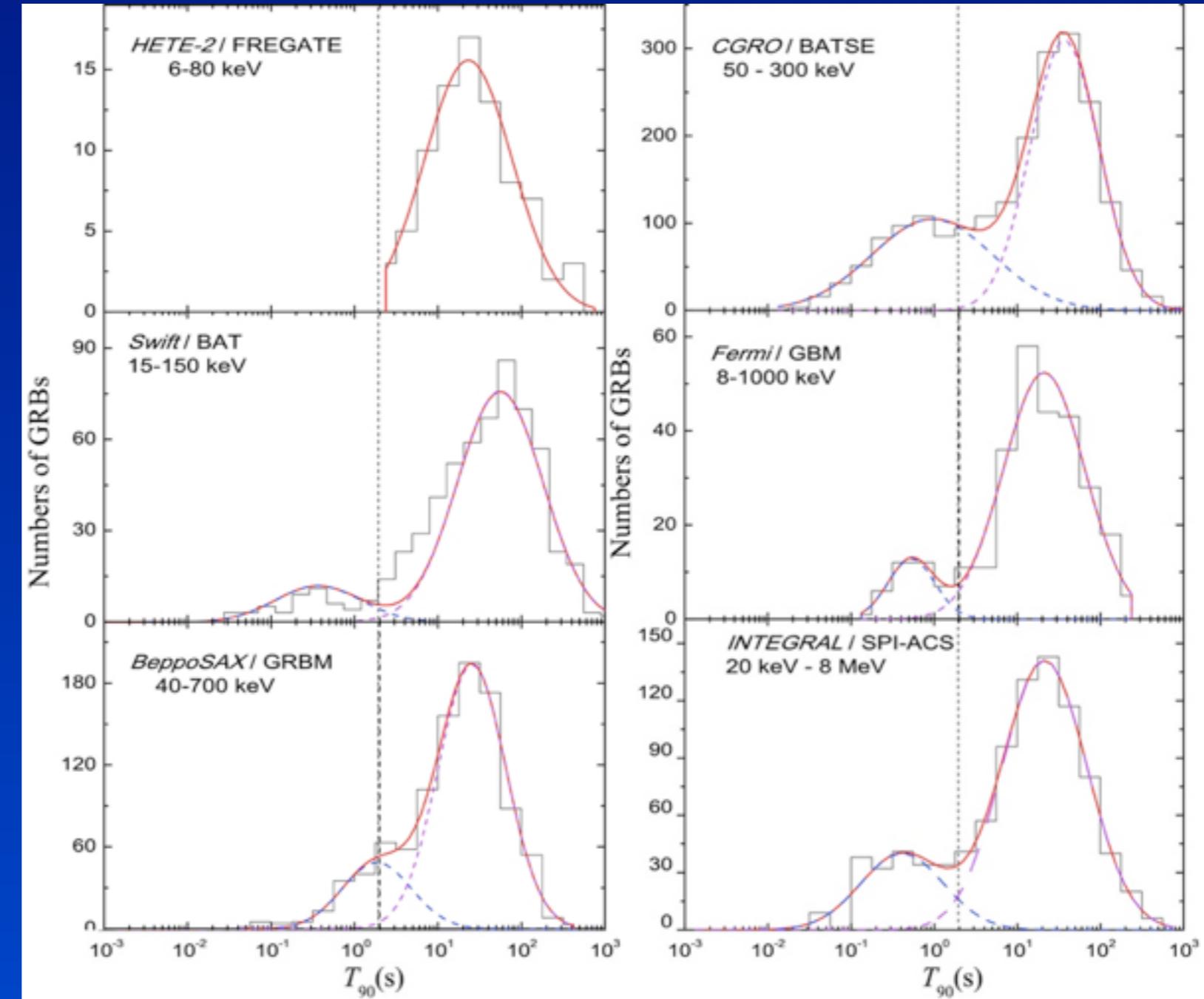
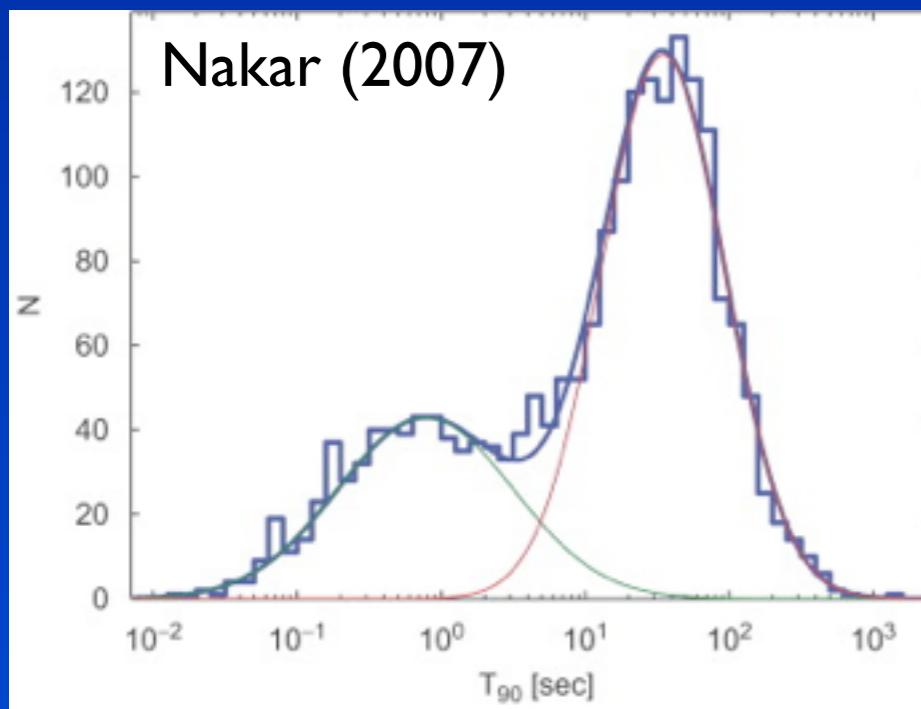
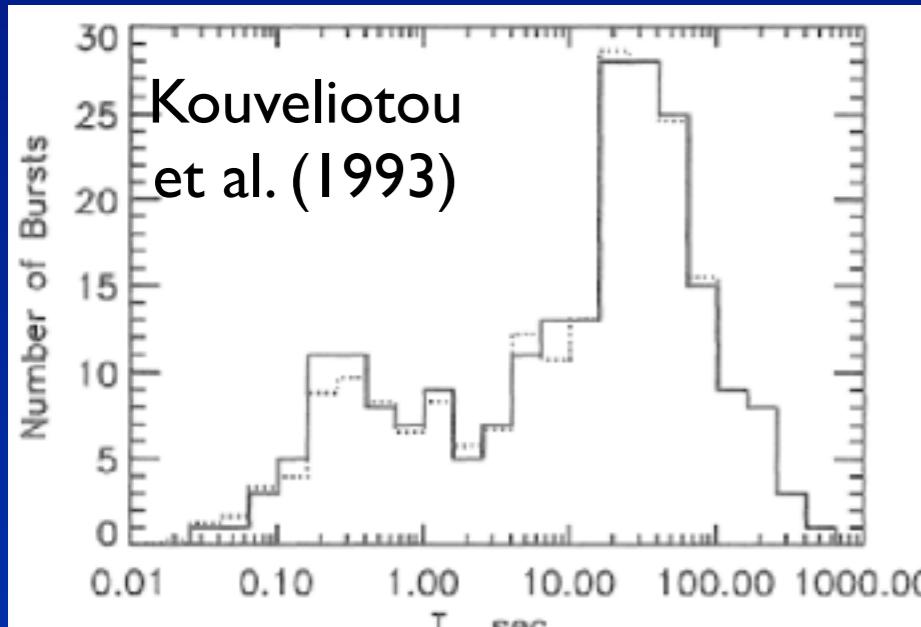
Rezzolla et al. (2011)

GRB Fireball Model



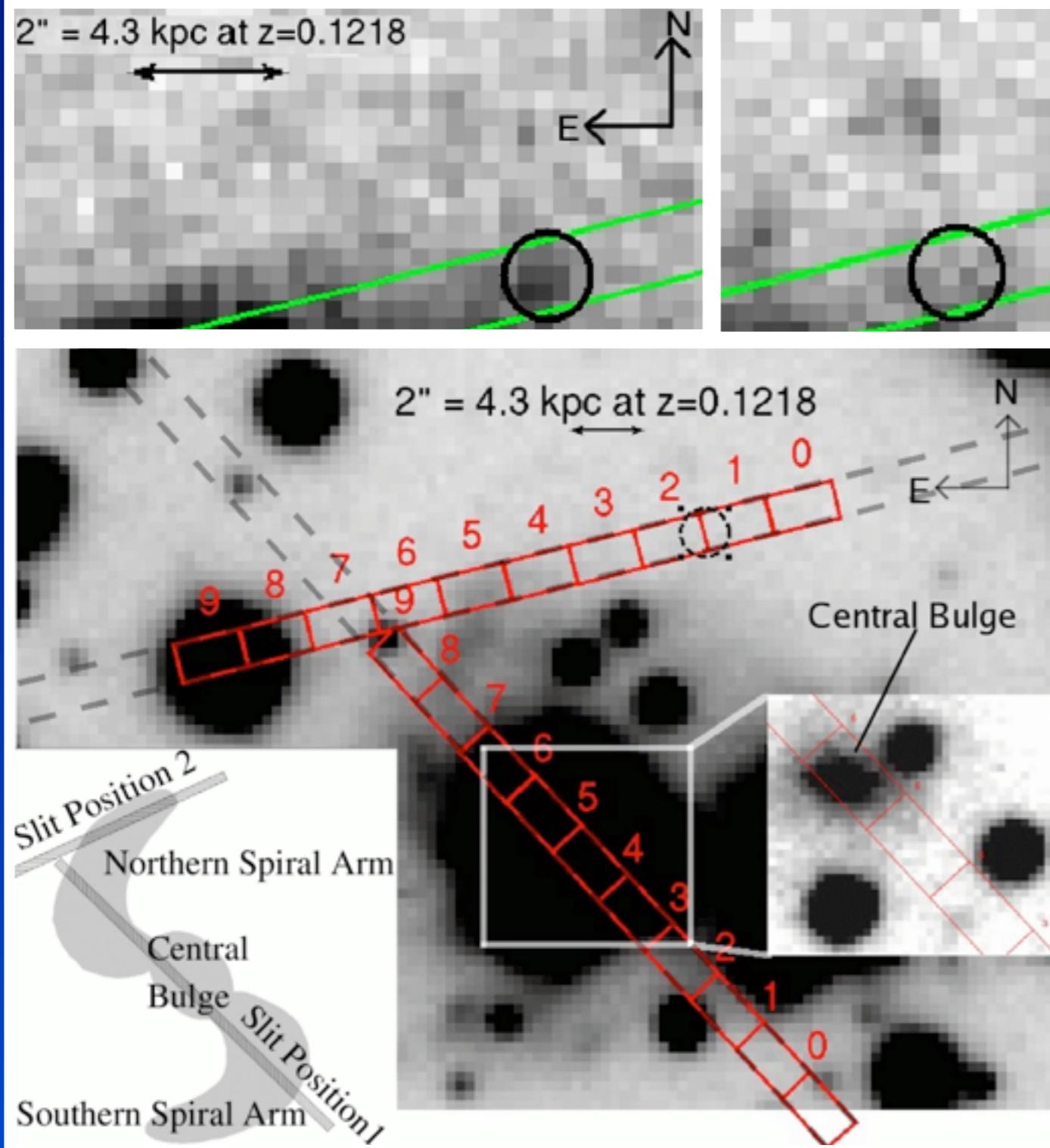
Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Identification of Short GRBs



Qin et al. (2013) (see also work by Bromberg et al. 2013)

Kicked out of birth place?

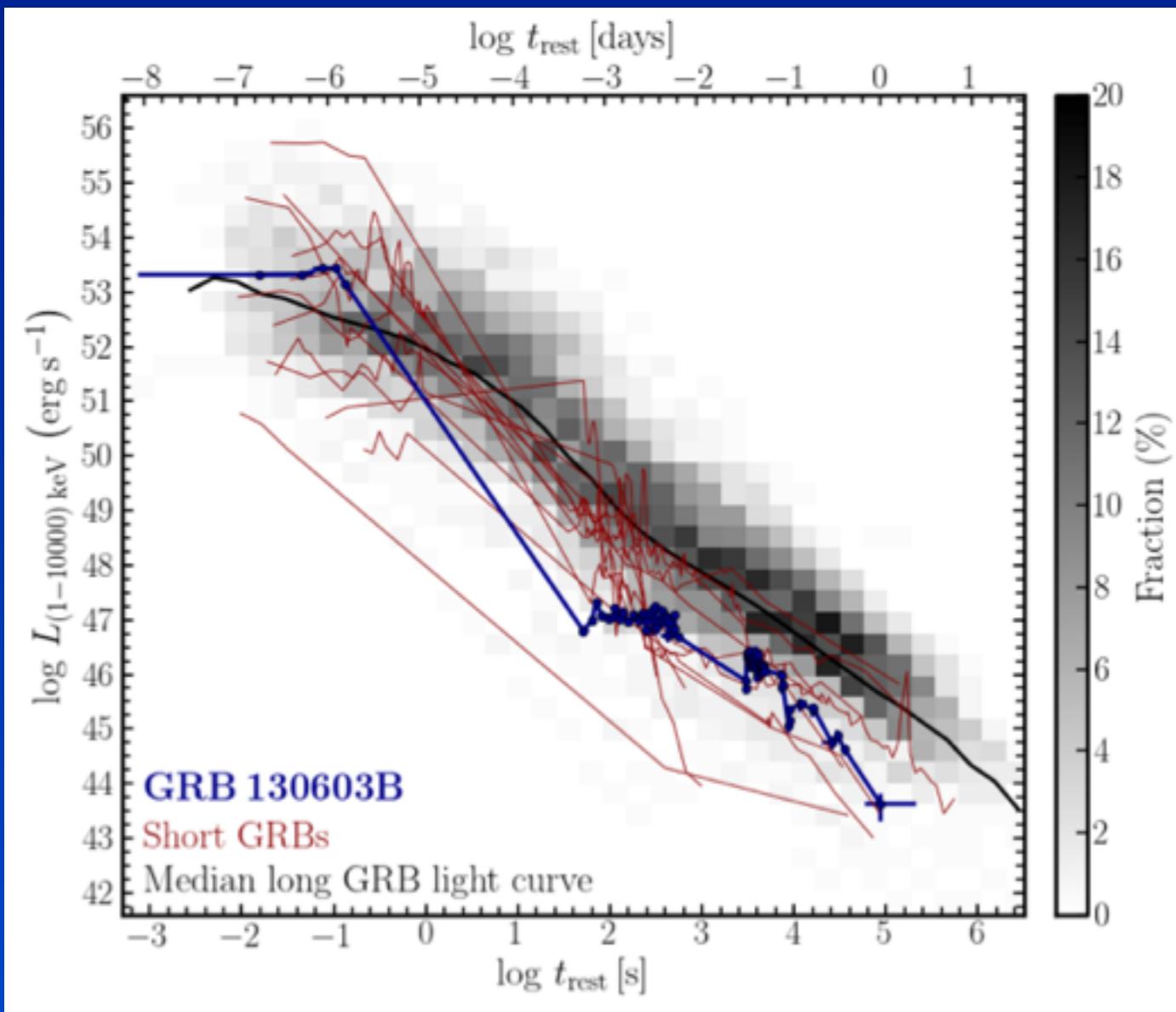


- Neutron stars get a ‘kick’ when formed - binary gets a kick (e.g. 100 kms^{-1})
- Binaries can take $\sim 10^8$ years to merge
- GRB 080905A was 9'' (18 kpc) offset from host

Rowlinson et al. (2010a)

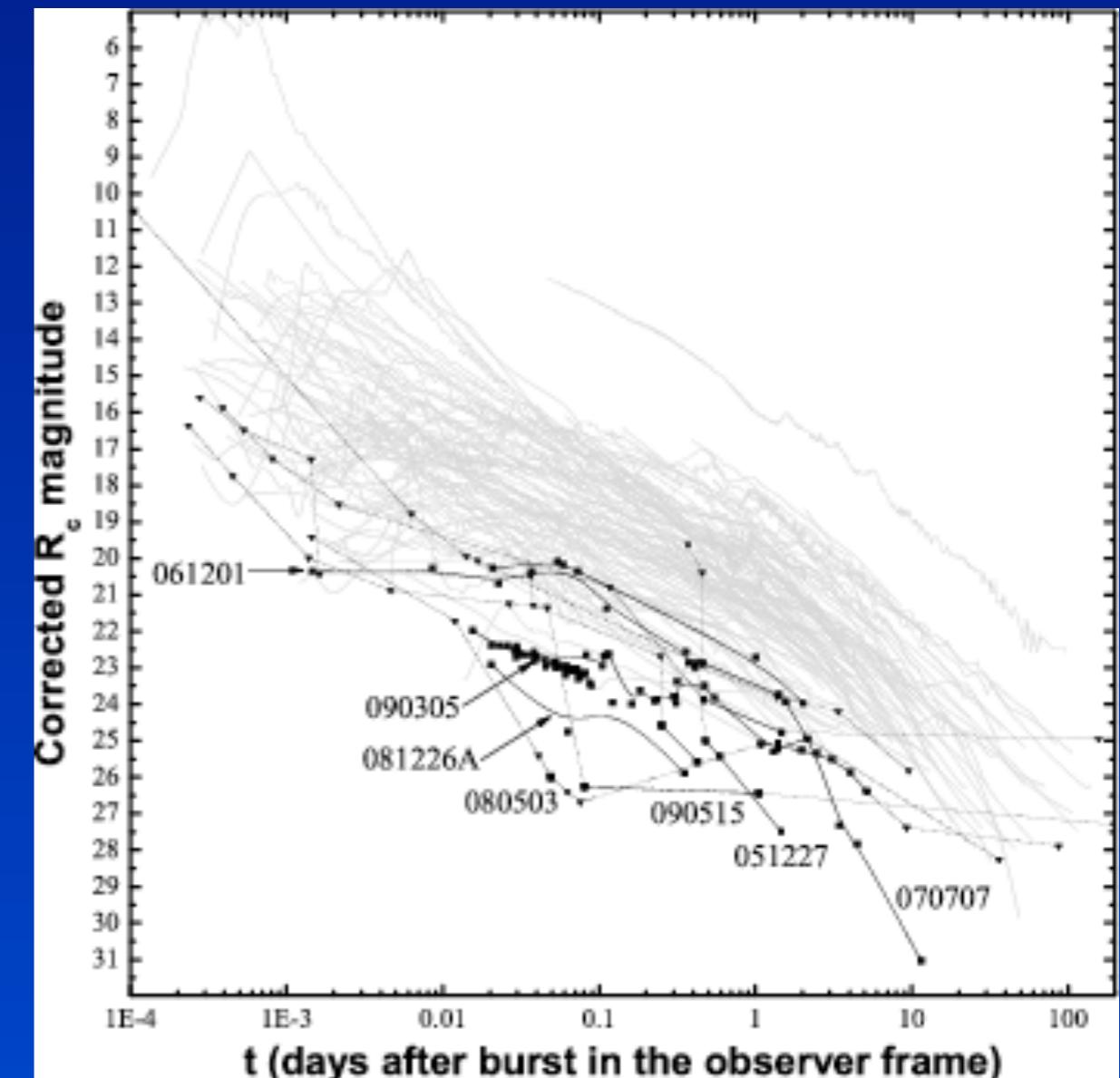
Expected signals: Faint Afterglow

X-ray



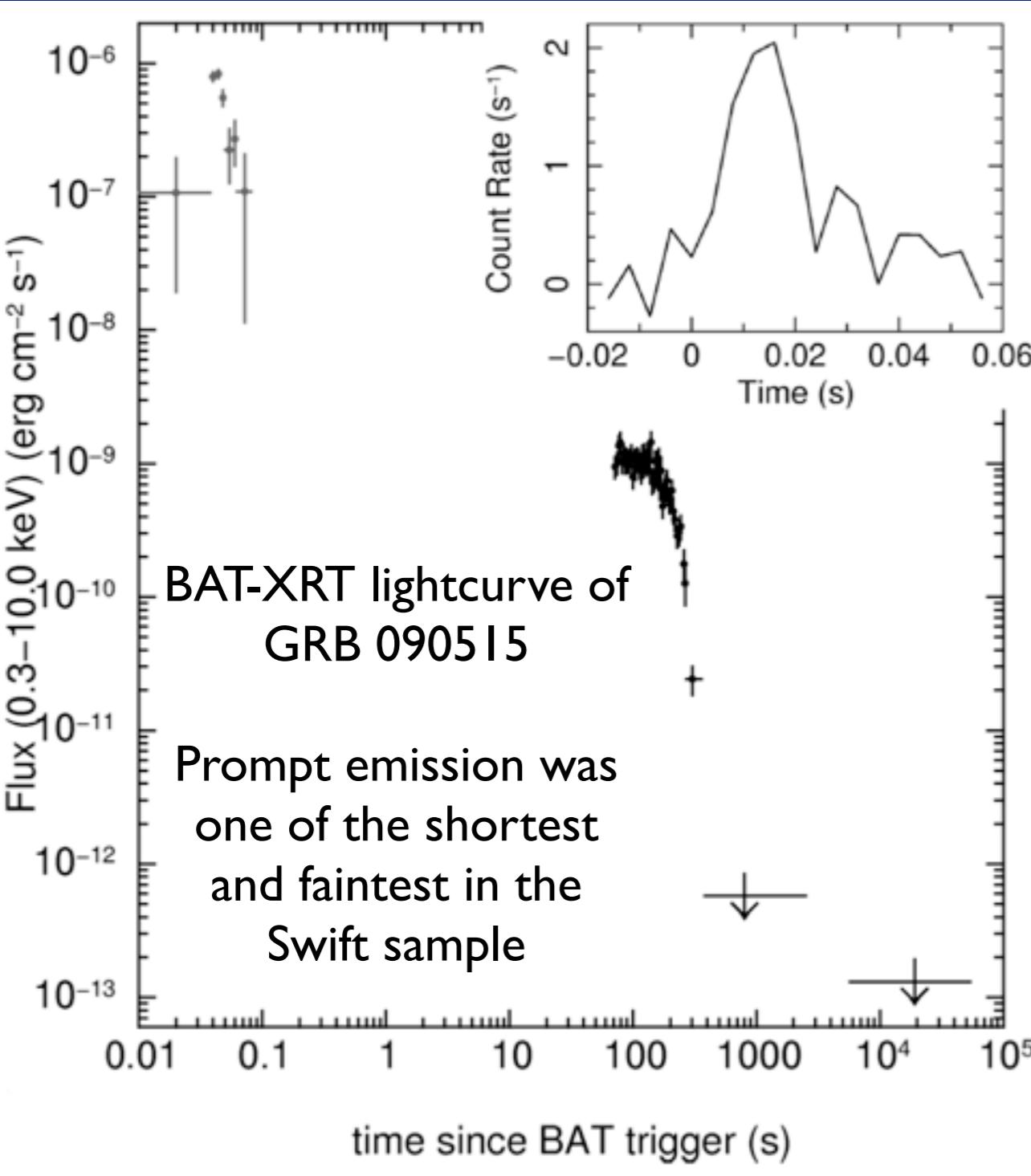
de Ugarte Postigo et al. (2013)

Optical

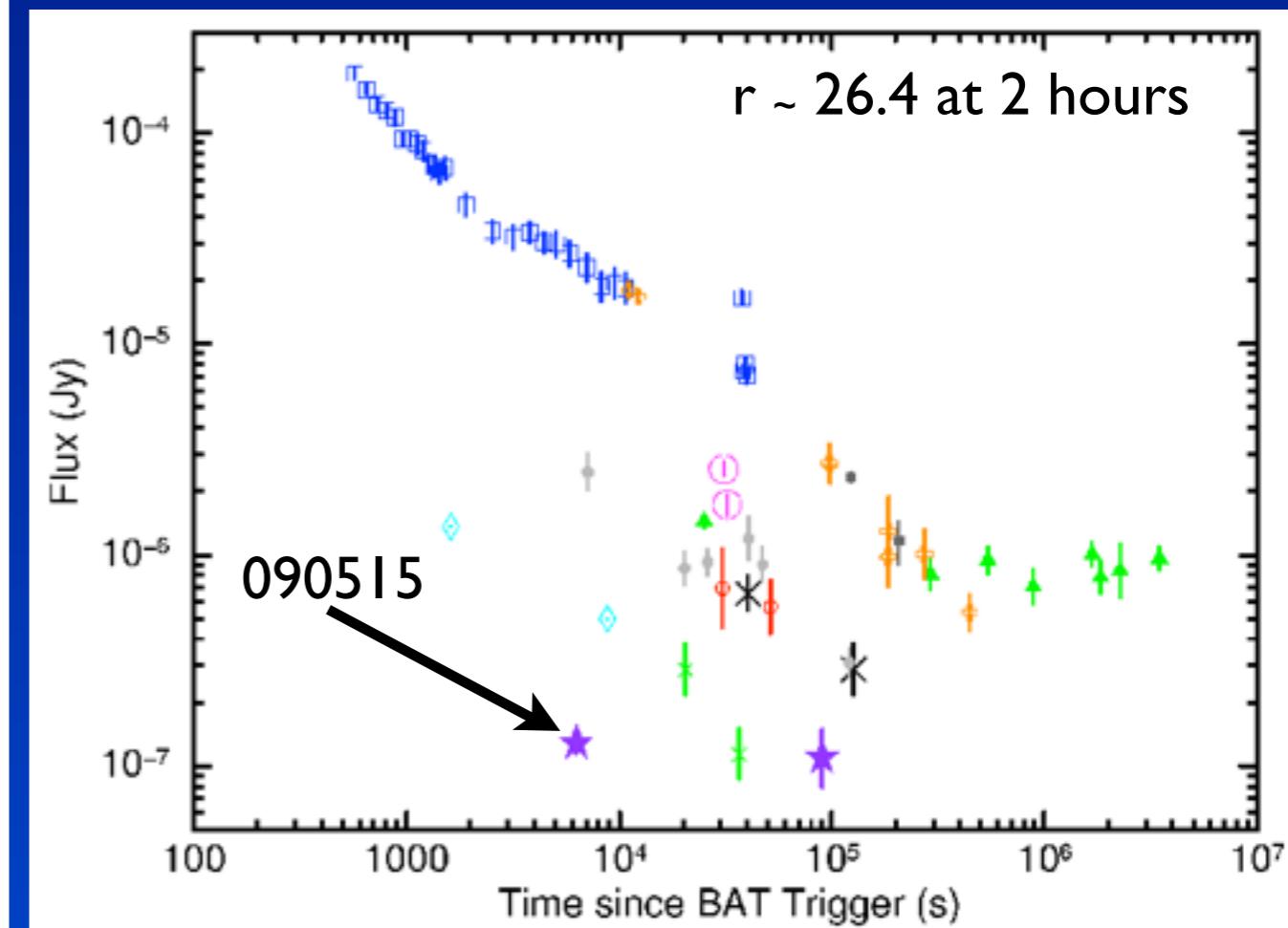


Kann et al. (2011)

GRB 090515: An unusual short GRB?



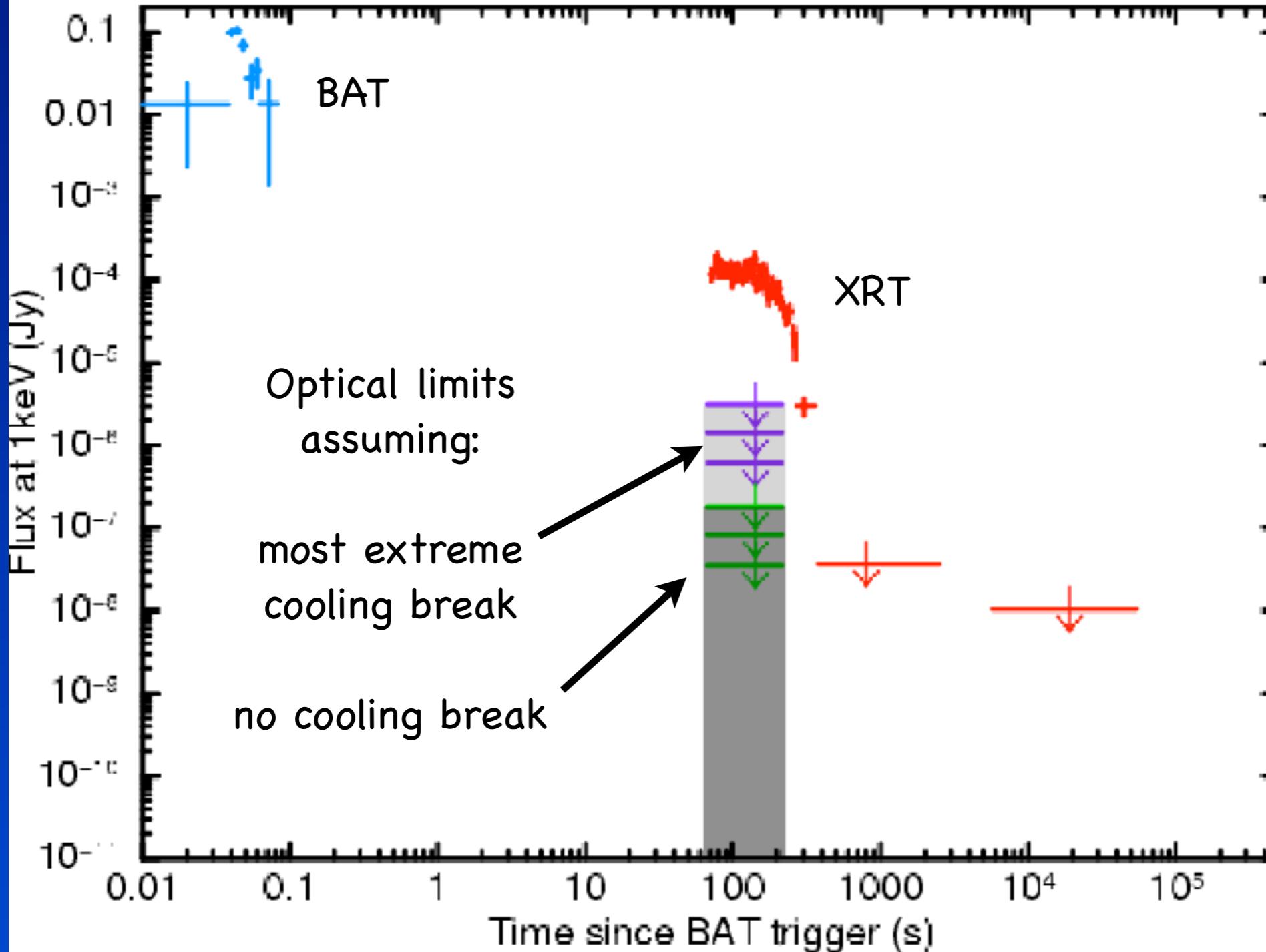
Optical afterglows of short GRBs



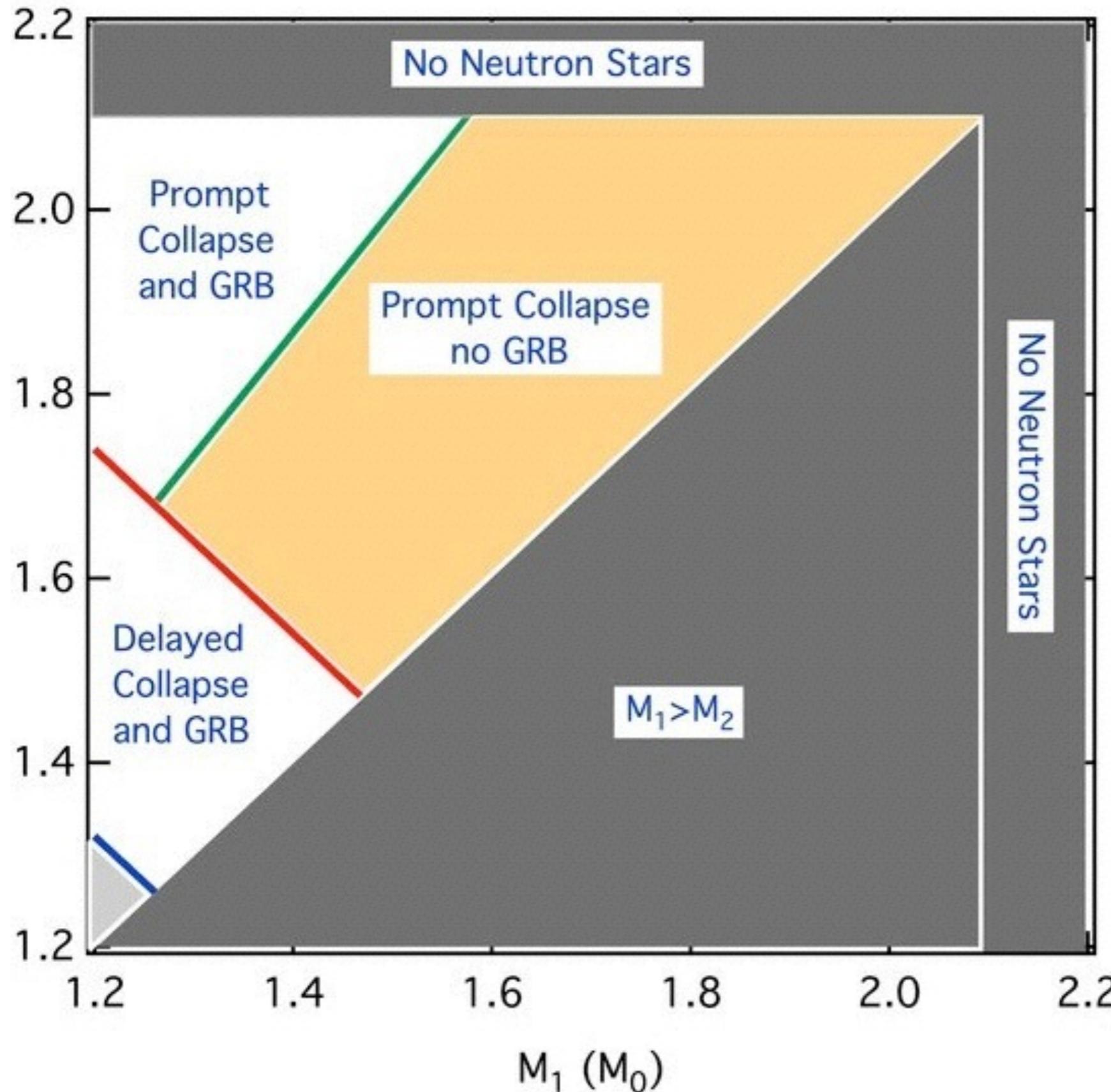
Rowlinson et al. (2010b)

Optical Afterglow

090515



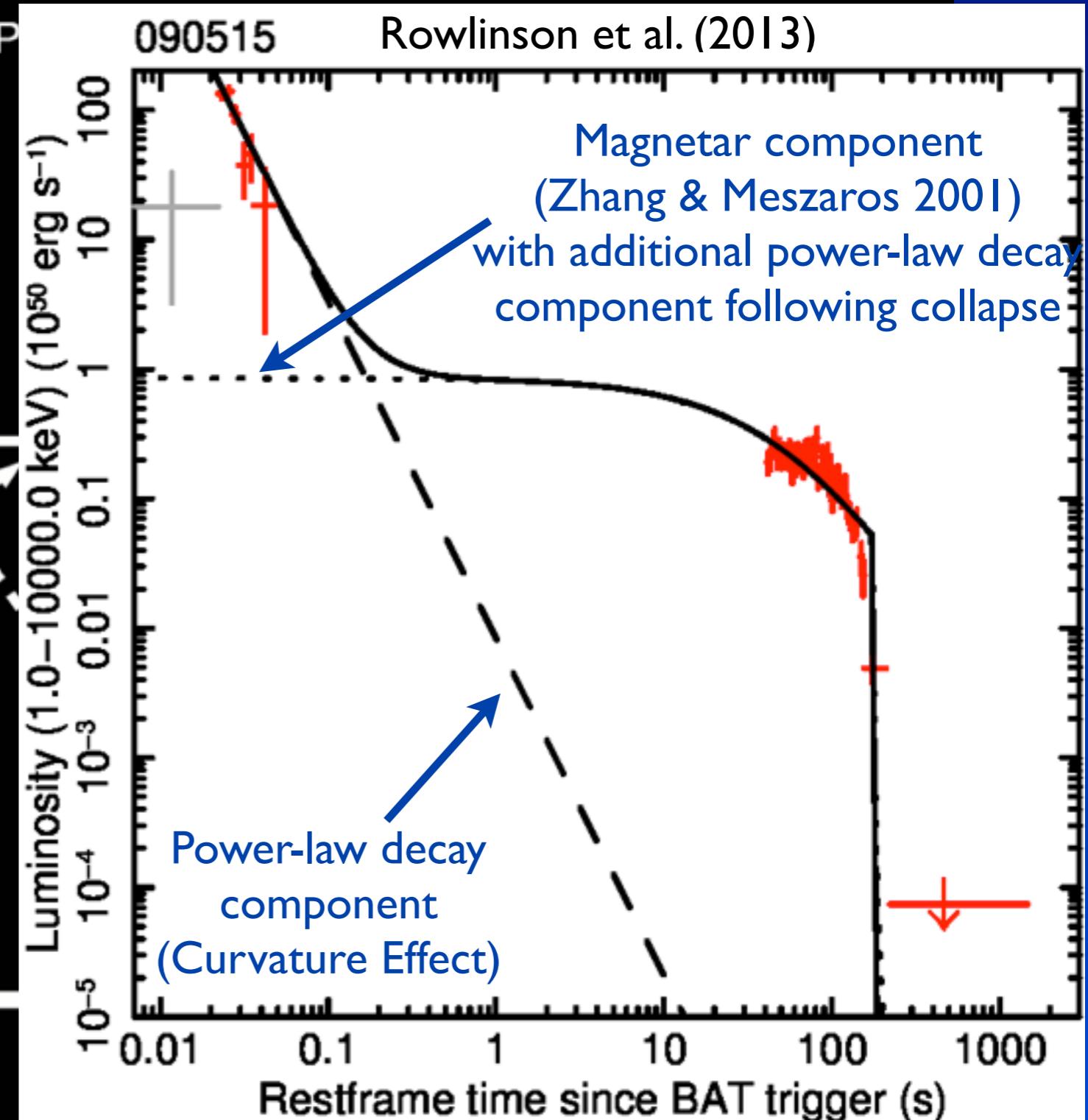
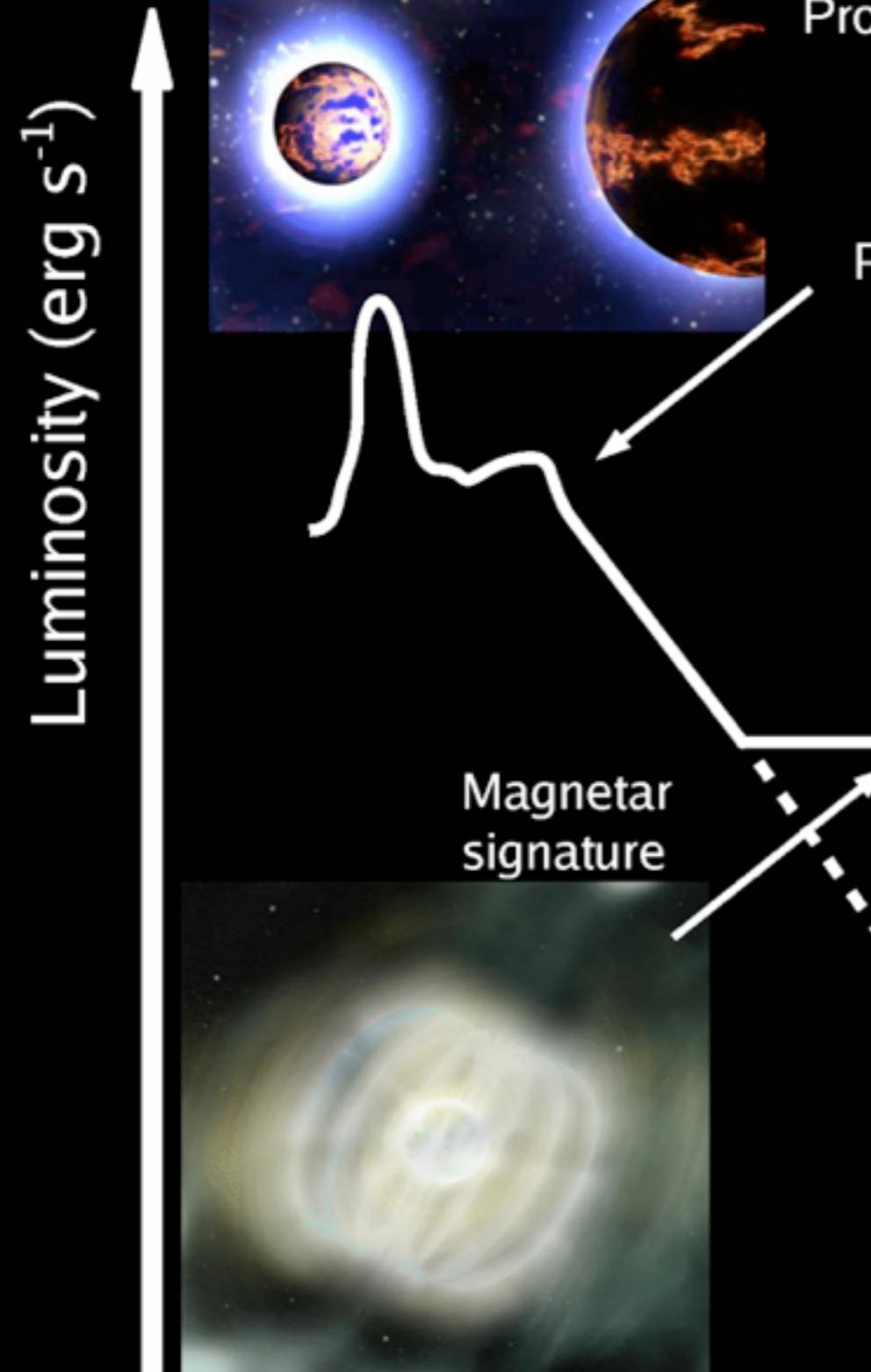
Rowlinson et al. (2013)



The outcome of a
binary merger of
2 Neutron Stars
assuming the
maximum stable
Neutron Star
mass is
 $\sim 2.1M_\odot$

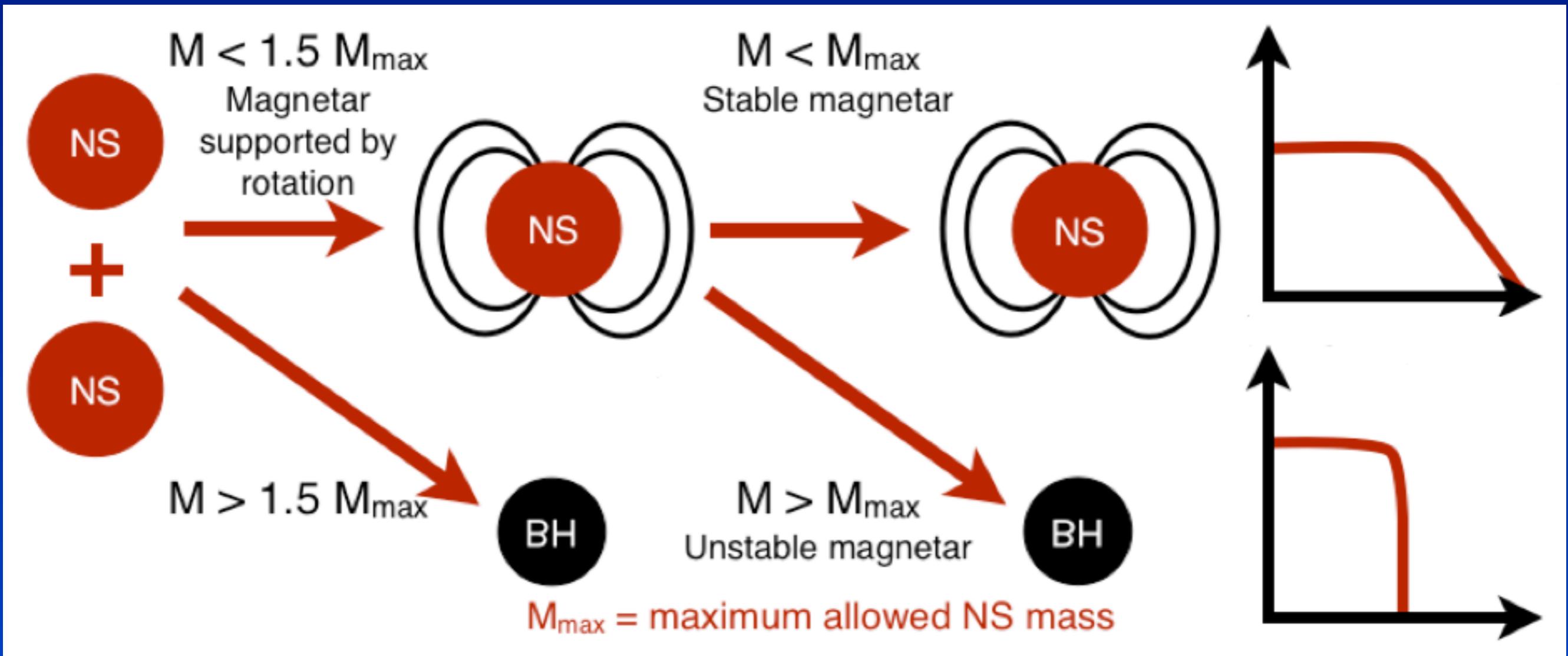
Demorest et al. (2010)
Ozel et al. (2010)

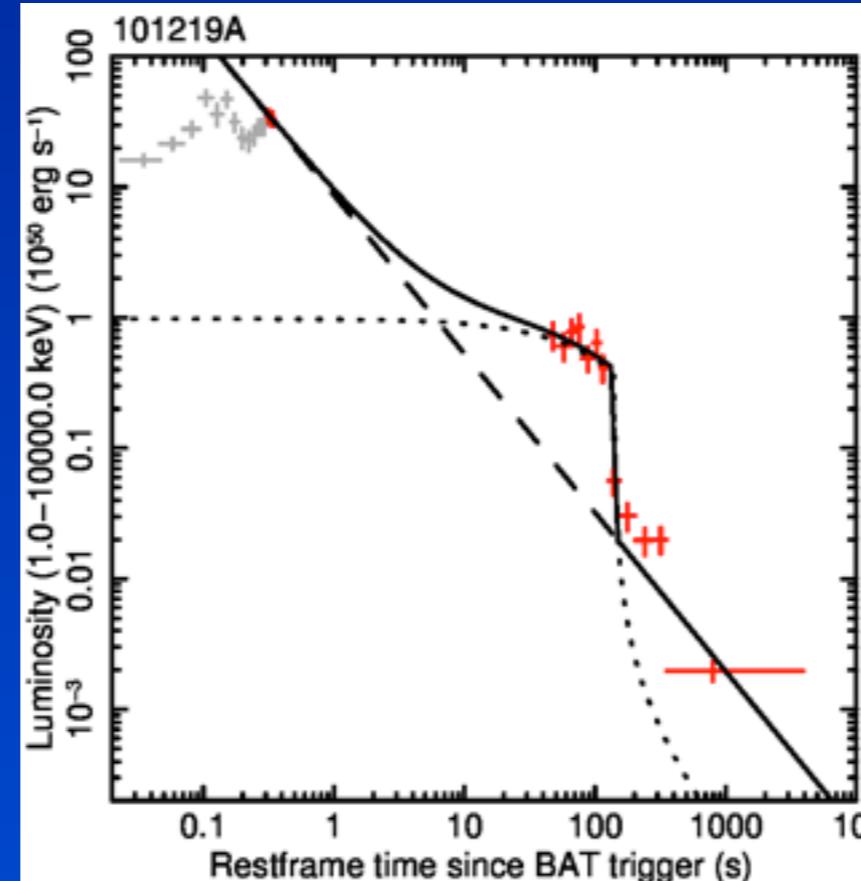
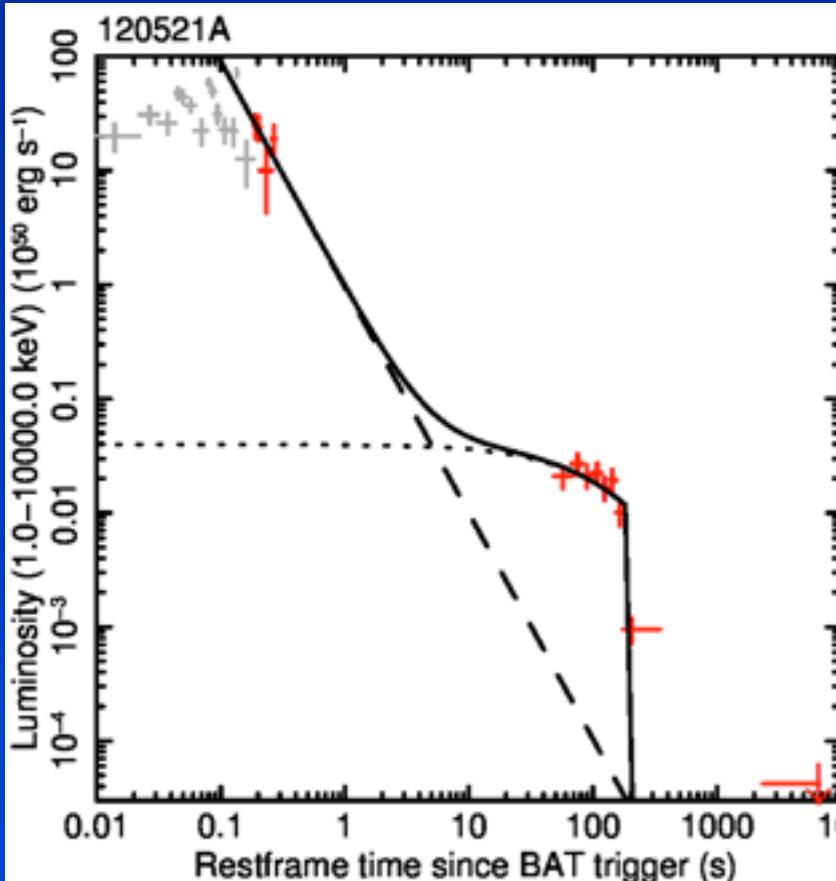
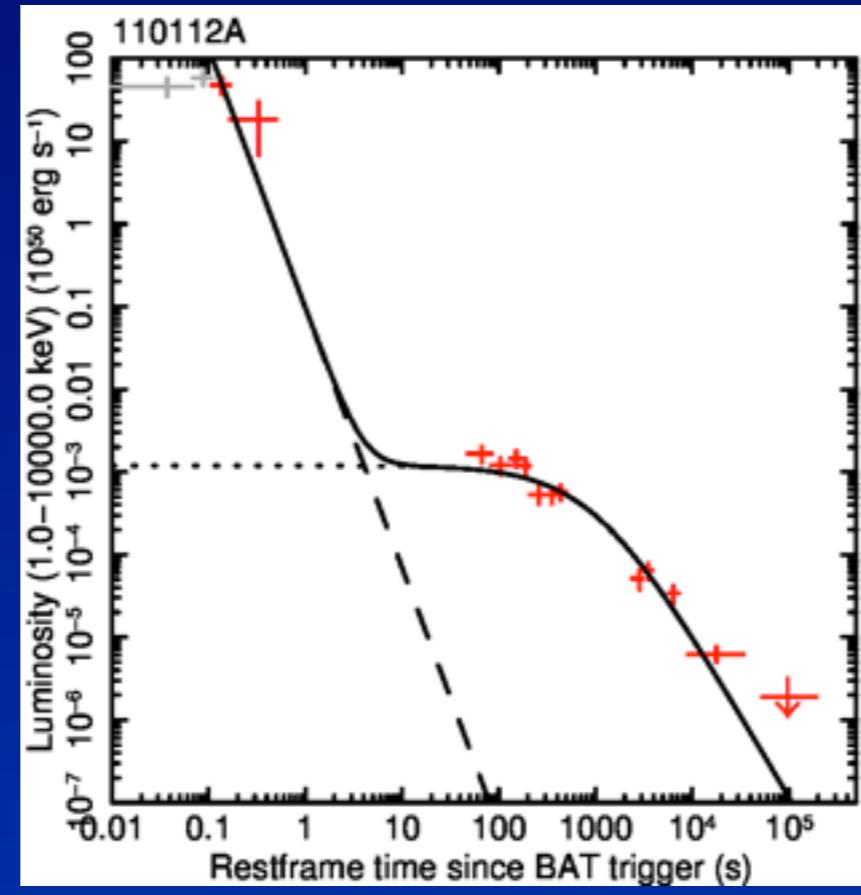
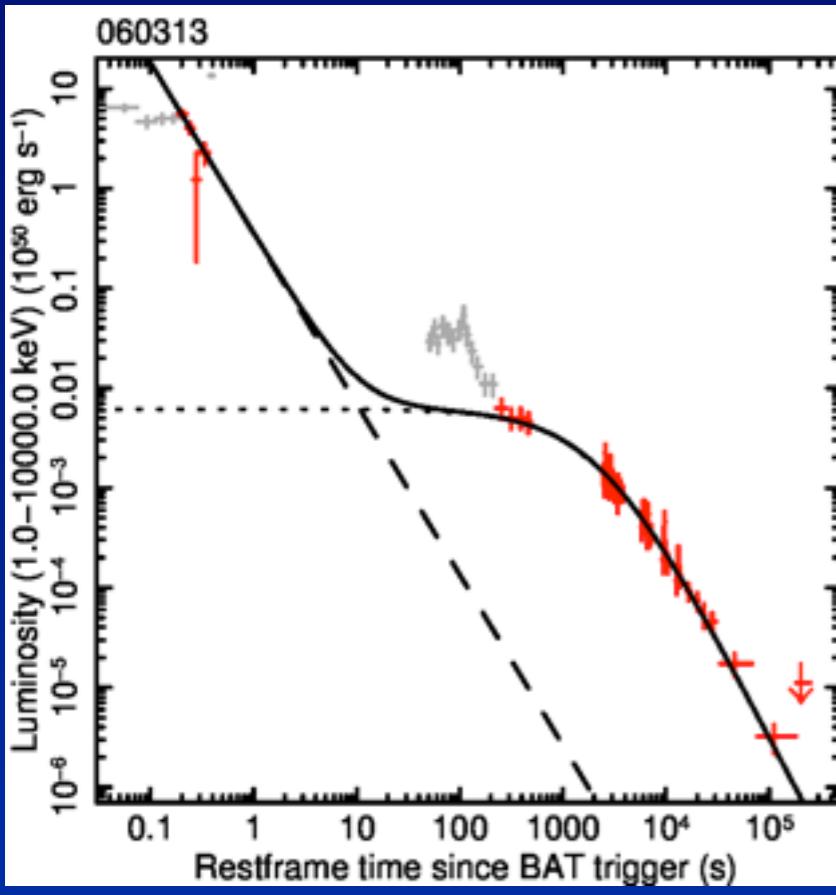
Progenitor system: Merger of two neutron stars



Usov (1992)
Dai & Lu (1997)
Dai et al. (1997)
Huang et al. (2002)
Gompertz et al. (2003)
Fan, Wu et al. (2005)

Outcomes from merging neutron stars



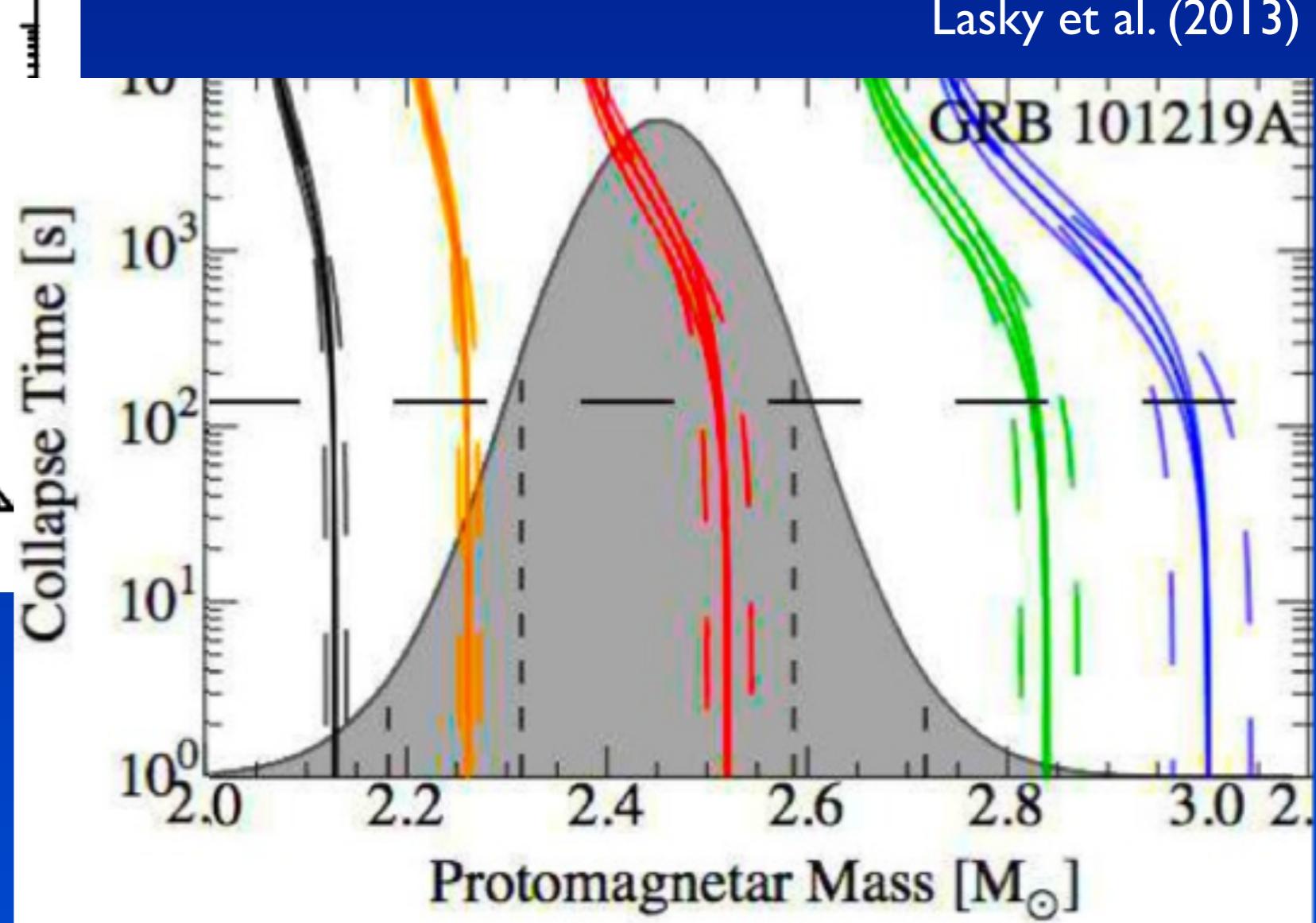
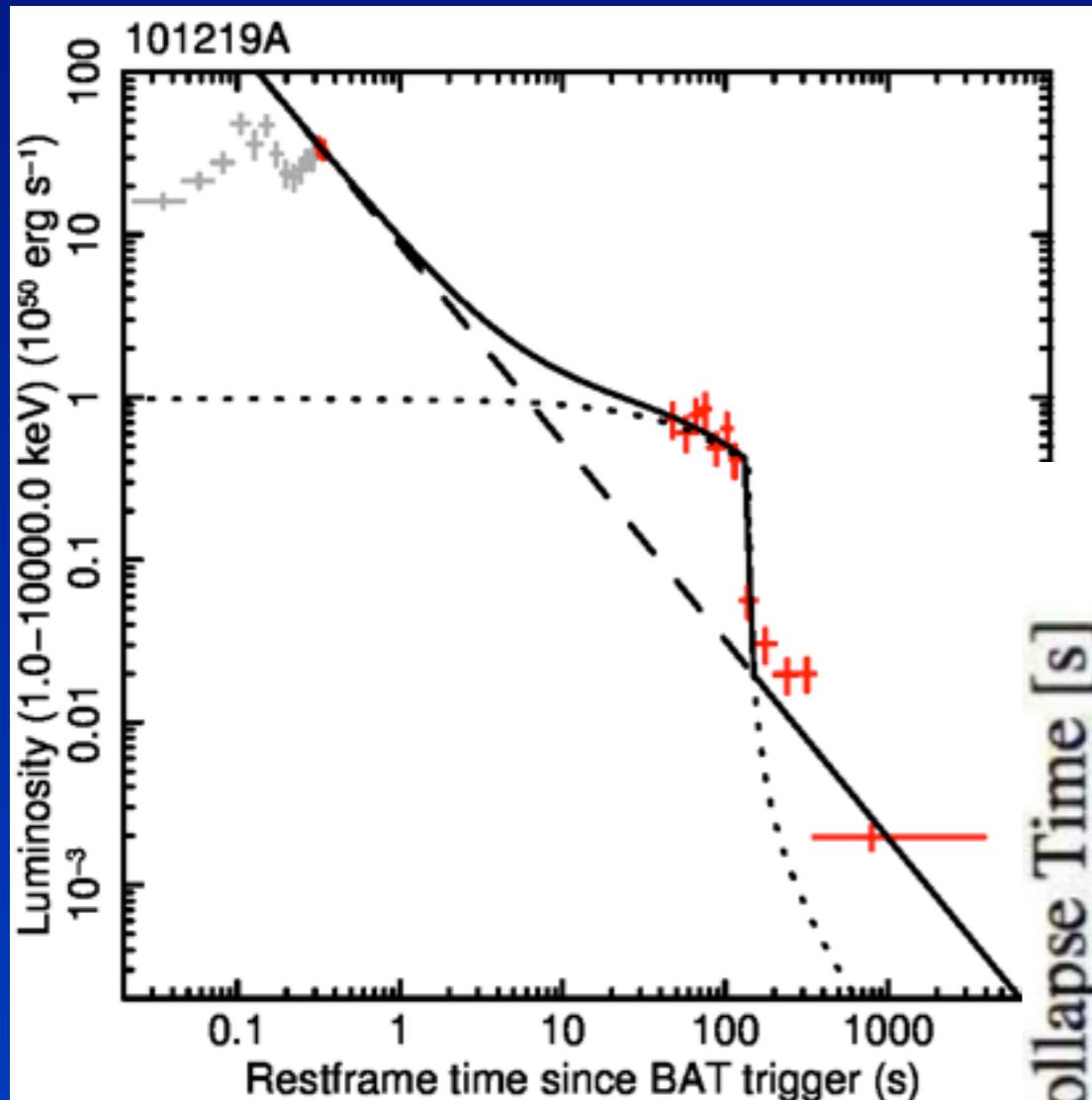


Stable

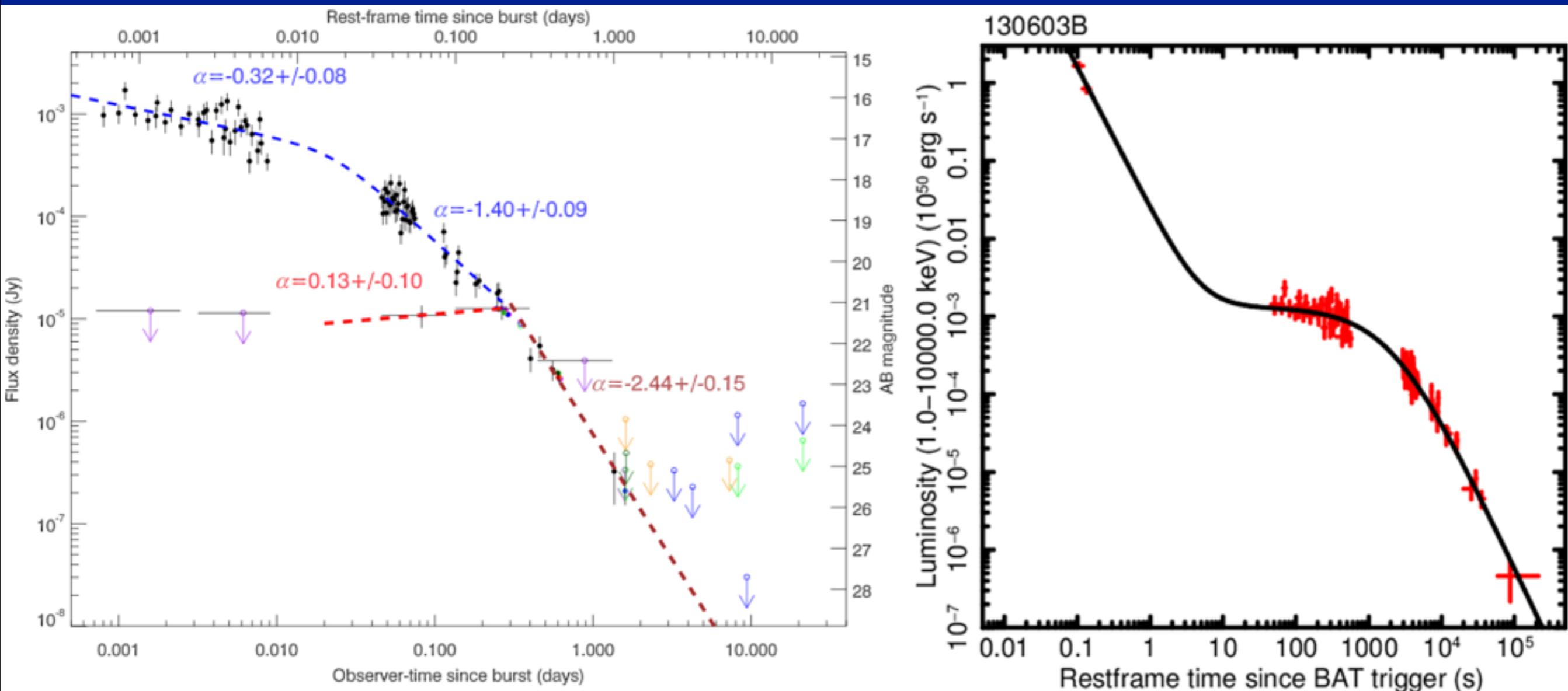
Unstable

Rowlinson et al. (2013)

Constraining equation of state

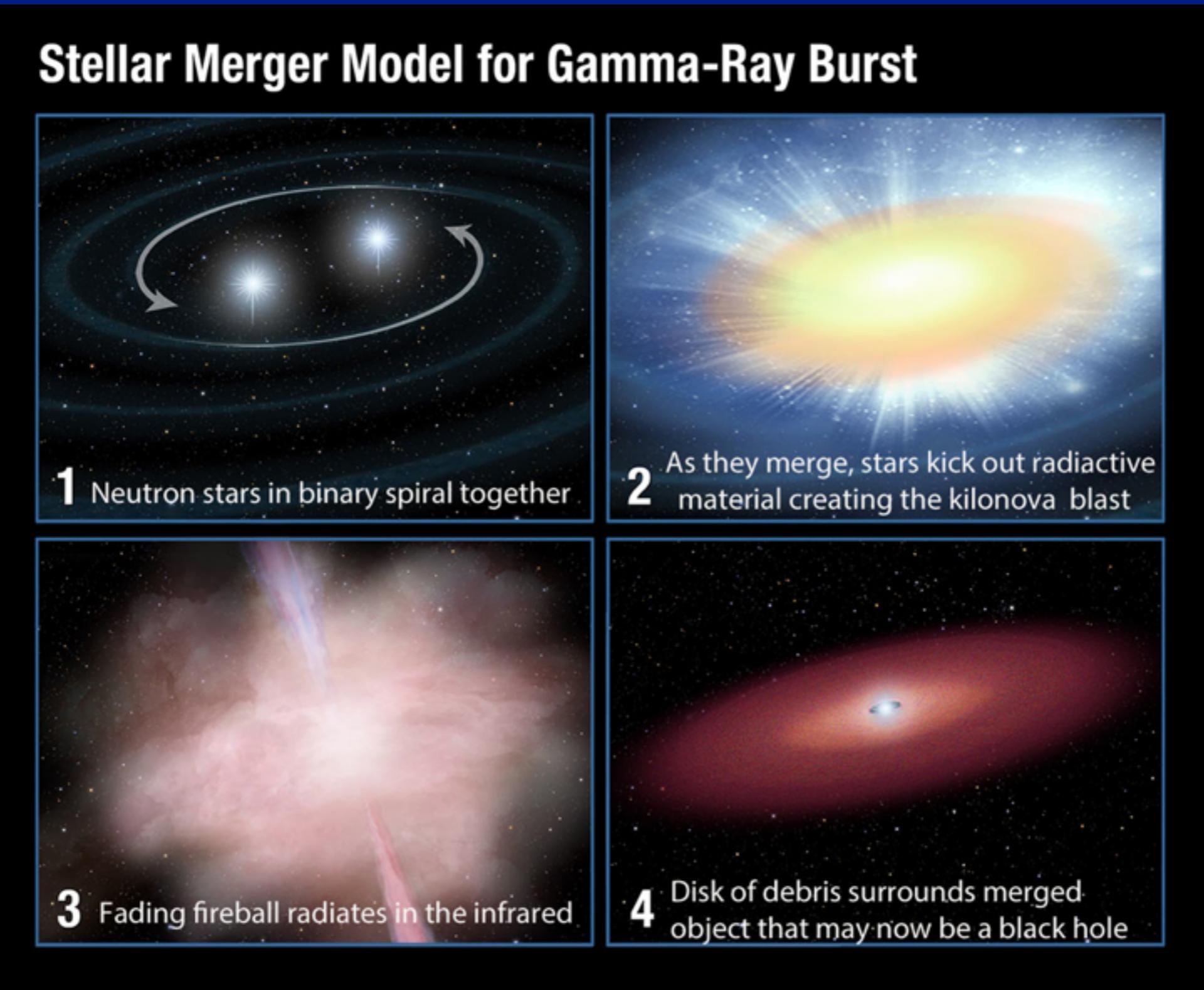


GRB 130603B: an unambiguously short GRB at a known redshift

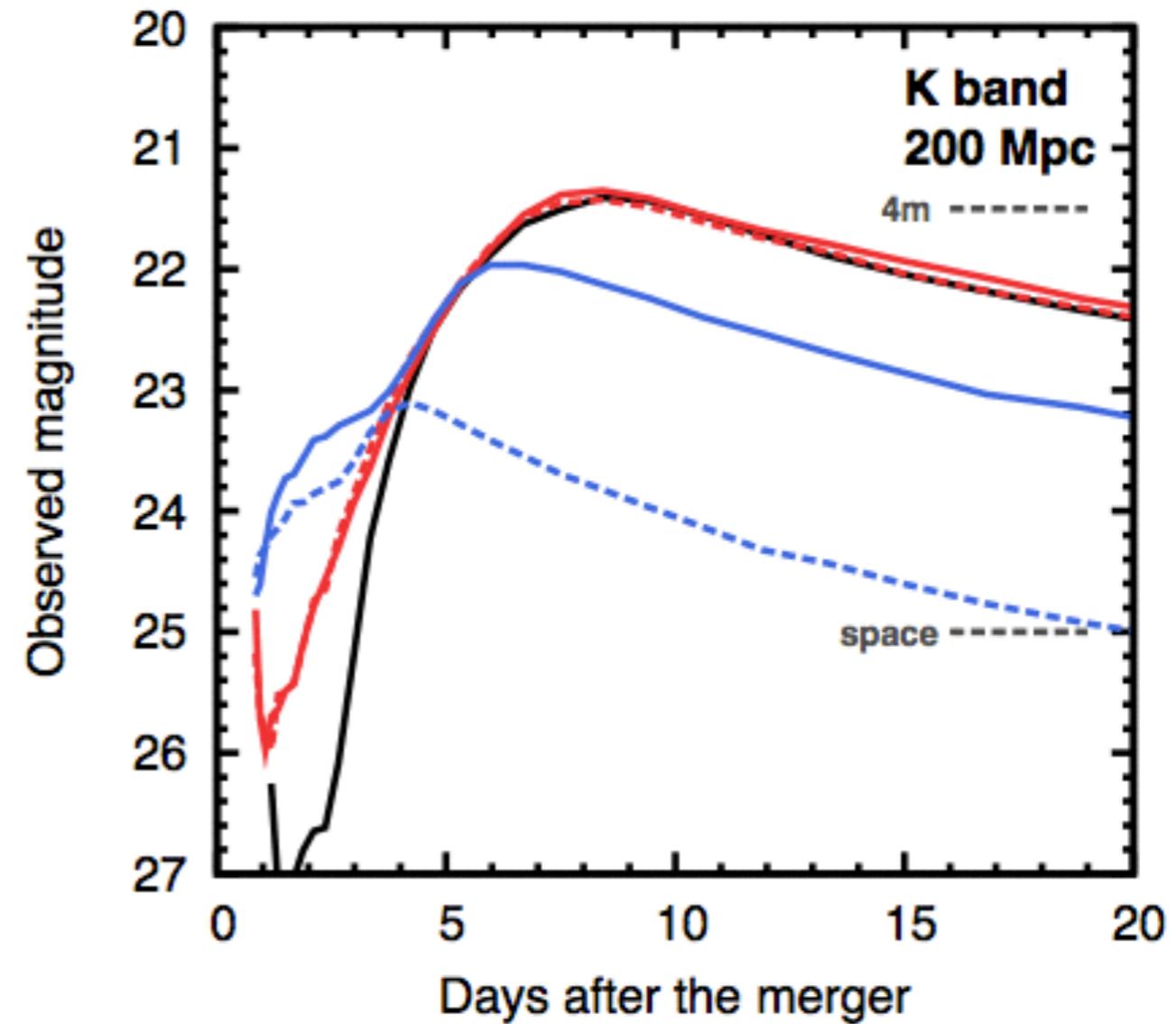
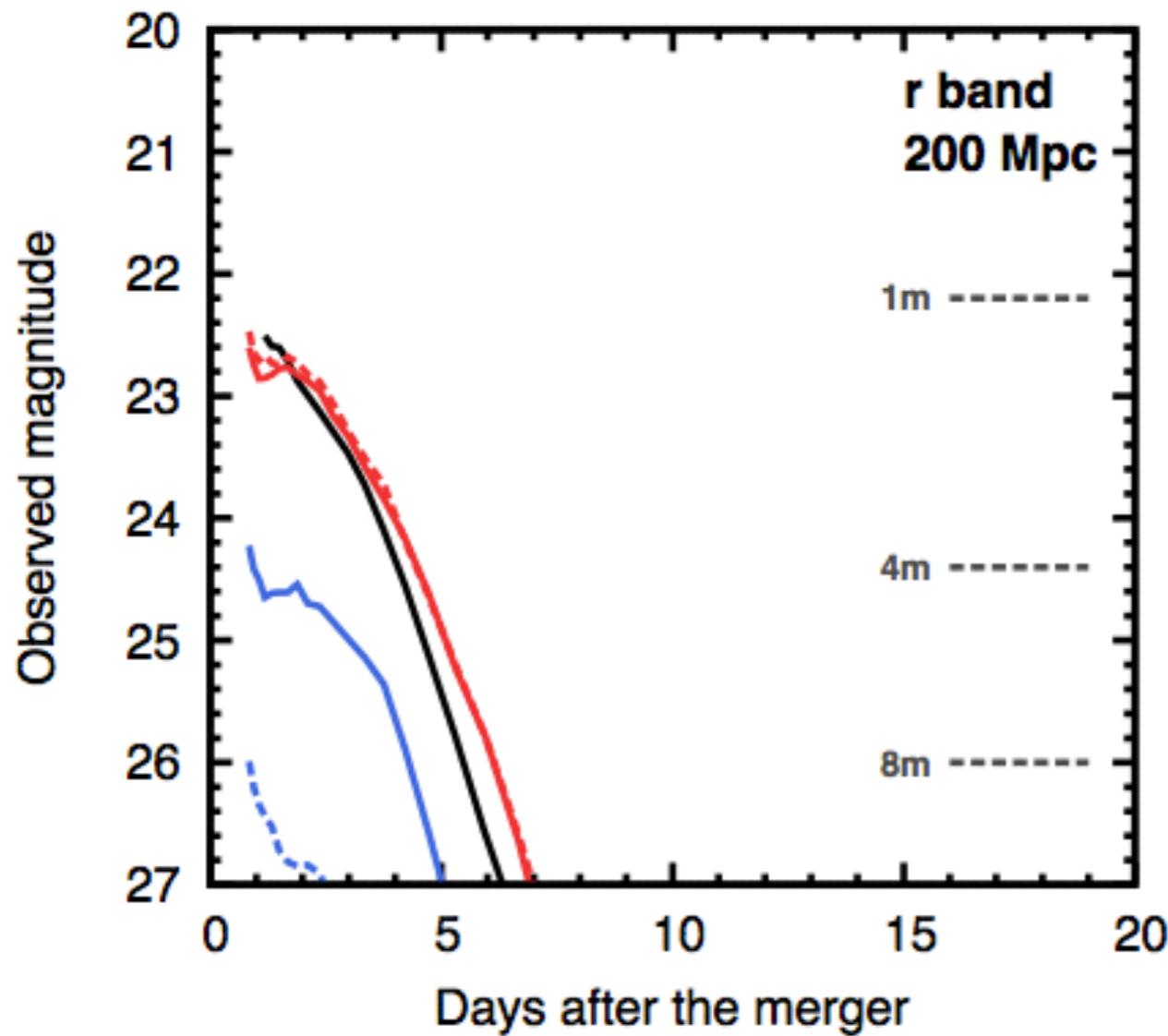


de Ugarte Postigo et al. (2013)

Kilonovae: (a.k.a. Macronova, Mini-Supernova)

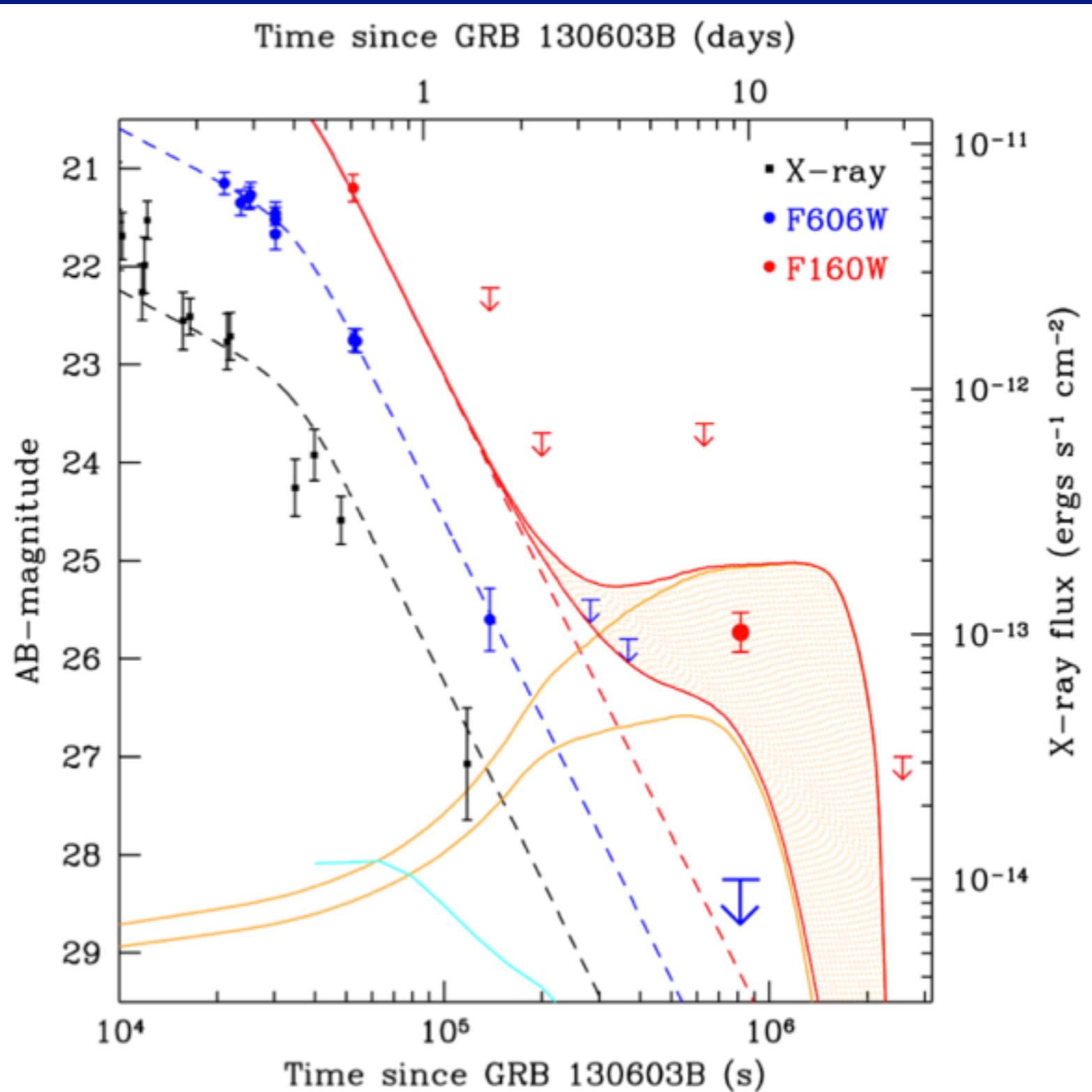


Kilonova Predictions:



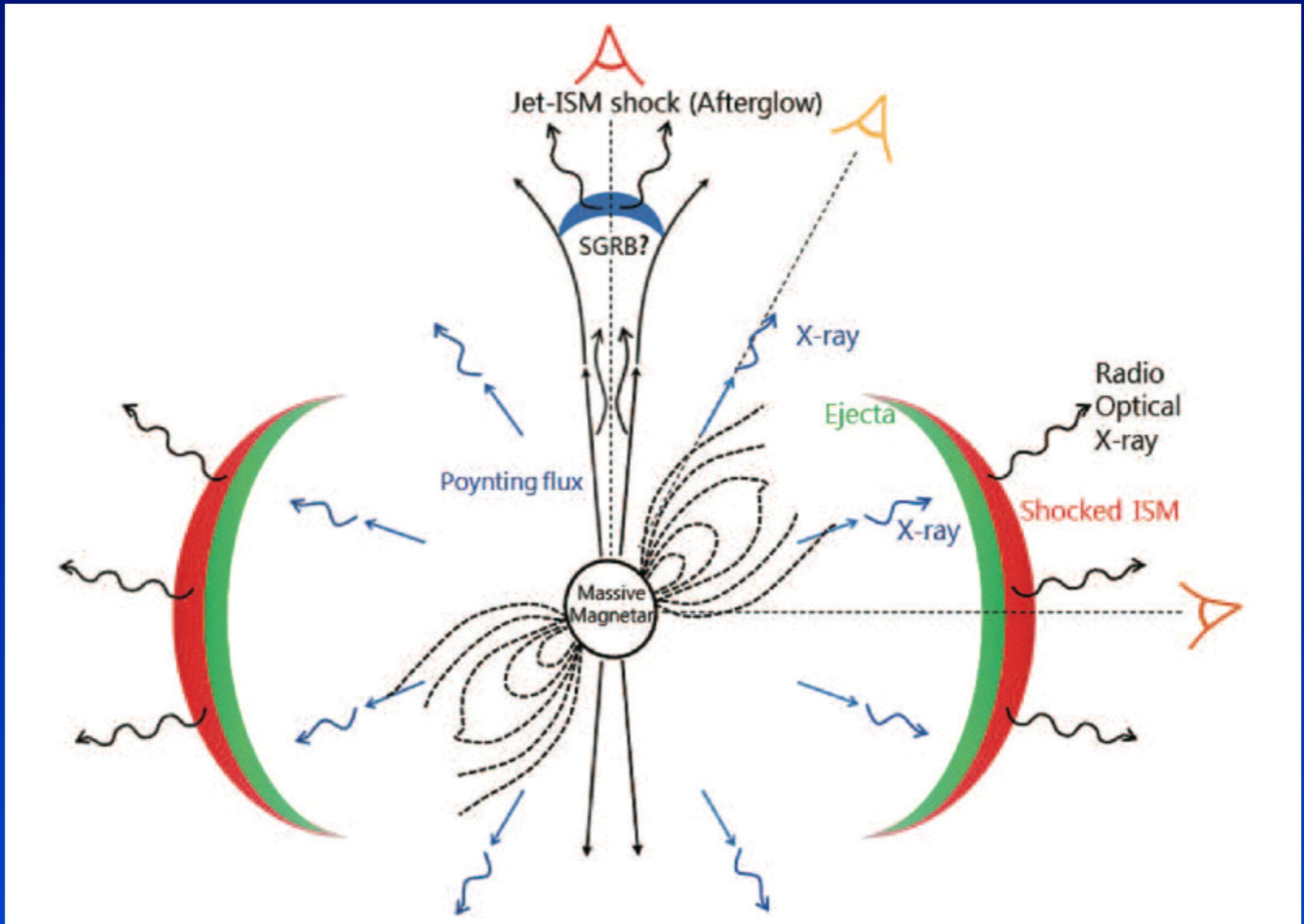
Tanaka & Hotokezaka 2013

GRB I30603B - Kilonova detection



Ejected mass obtained from model: 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} solar masses
(Tanvir et al. 2013)

If there is energy injection from a magnetar central engine, this signal could be boosted - requiring less ejected mass (e.g Metzger & Piro 2013,)

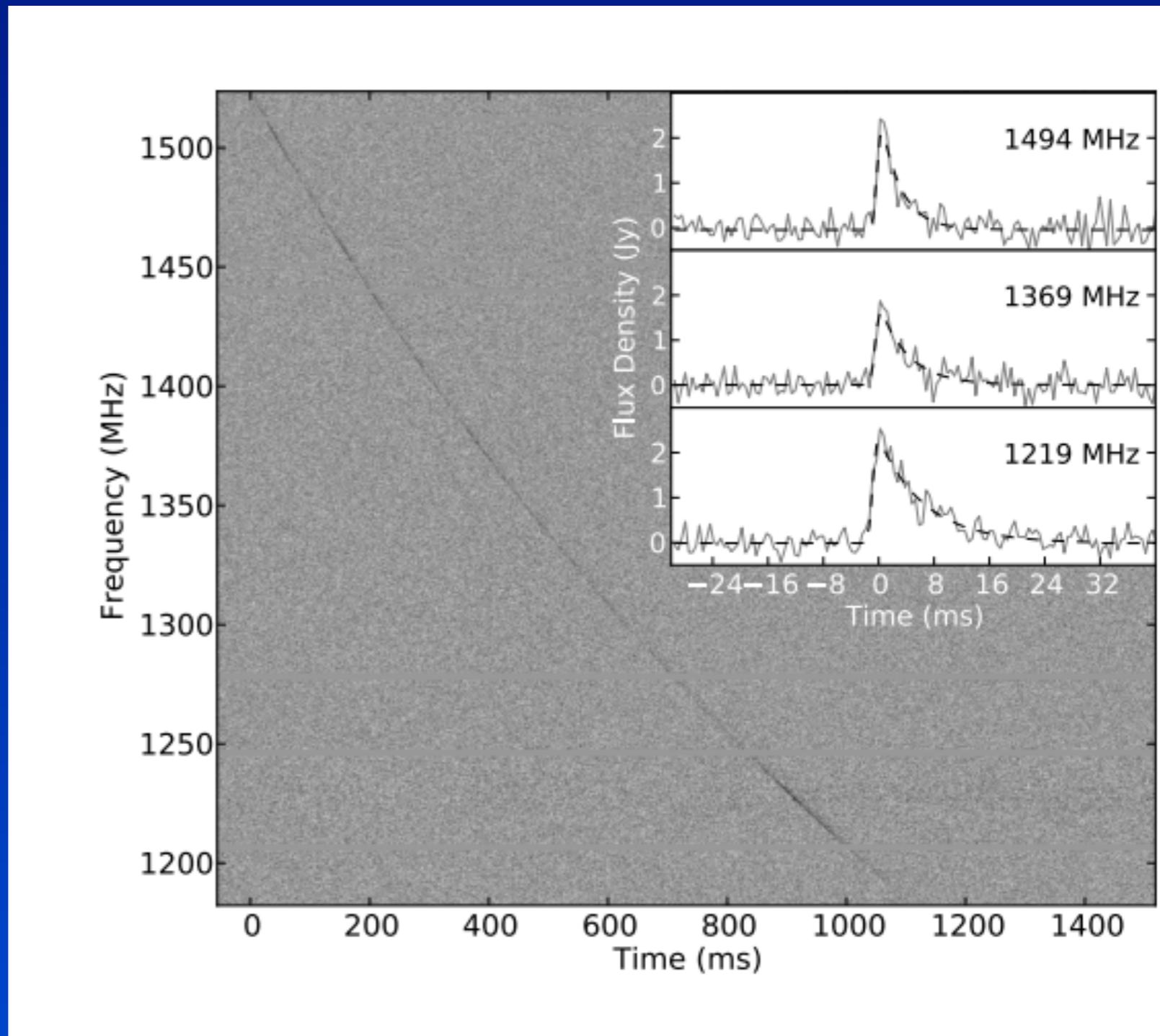


Gao et al. (2013)

Fast Radio Bursts

Thornton et al. 2013

- A cosmological population of radio transients
- 6 detected to date (Lorimer et al. 2007, Keane et al. 2011, Thornton et al. 2013)
- Very short in duration and high energy (10^{31} - 10^{33} erg)
- Rate: $1000 \text{ sky}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$



Theories aplenty

- ⦿ Merger of neutron stars with misaligned magnetic fields
(e.g. Totani 2013, Lyutikov 2013)
- ⦿ Collapse of a magnetar (e.g. Falcke & Rezzolla 2013, Zhang 2013)
- ⦿ Merger of magnetised white dwarves (e.g. Kashiyama et al. 2013)
- ⦿ Magnetar flares (e.g. Popov & Postnov 2013)
- ⦿ ...

LOFAR Stations Across Europe



Low Band Antennae: (15)30-80 MHz

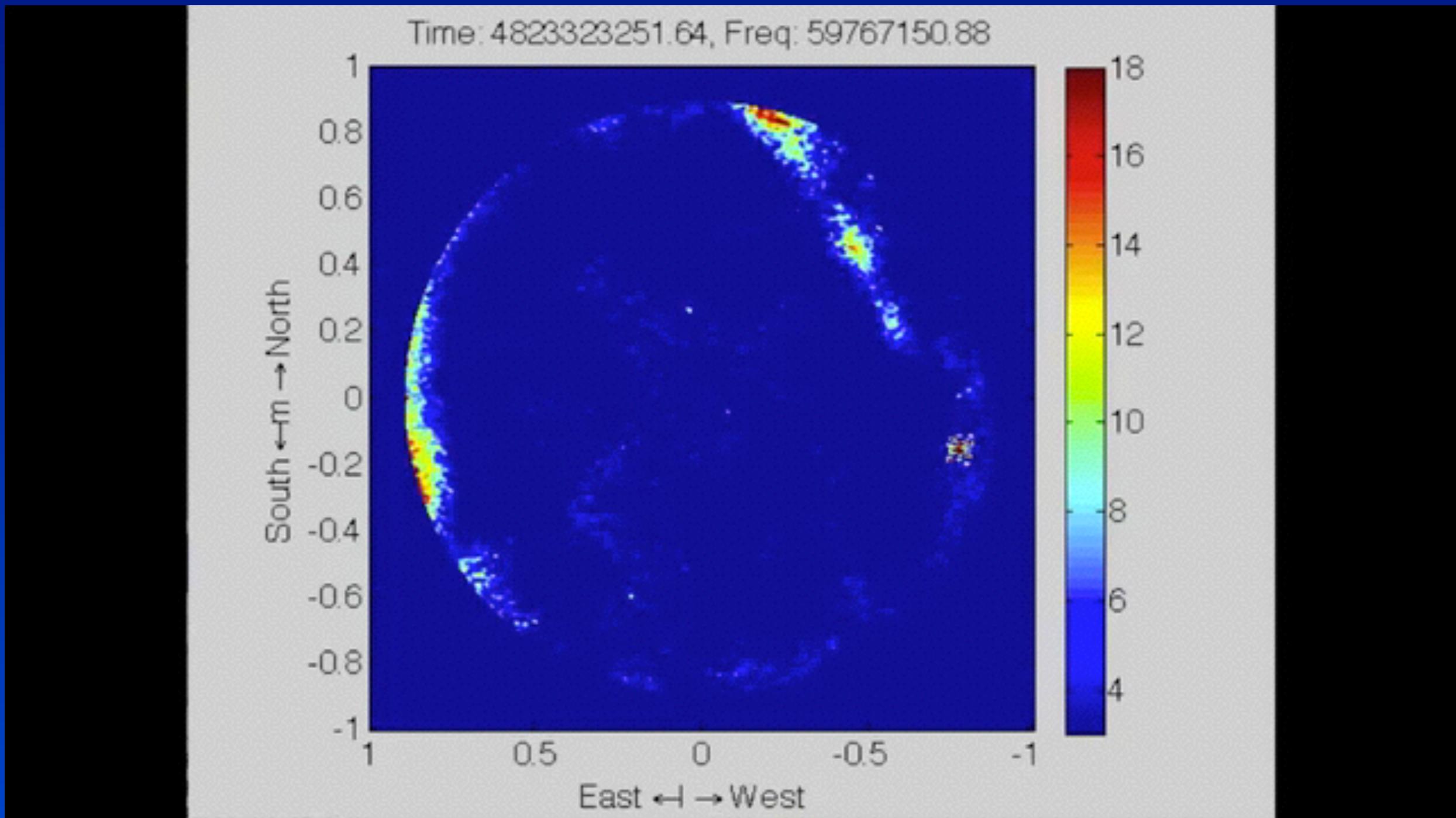


High Band Antennae: 120-240 MHz



High Band Antennae: 120-240 MHz

AARTFAAC: A whole sky monitor



Summary:

- ⦿ Neutron star binary mergers are multi-messenger events
- ⦿ More data = more questions
- ⦿ The next 5 years look very exciting (Advanced-LIGO, Kilonovae, Fast Radio Bursts...)

“We were playing a detective game,
gathering clues and solving logical
puzzles as they presented themselves.”

Joseph Taylor, Nobel Banquet, December 10, 1993