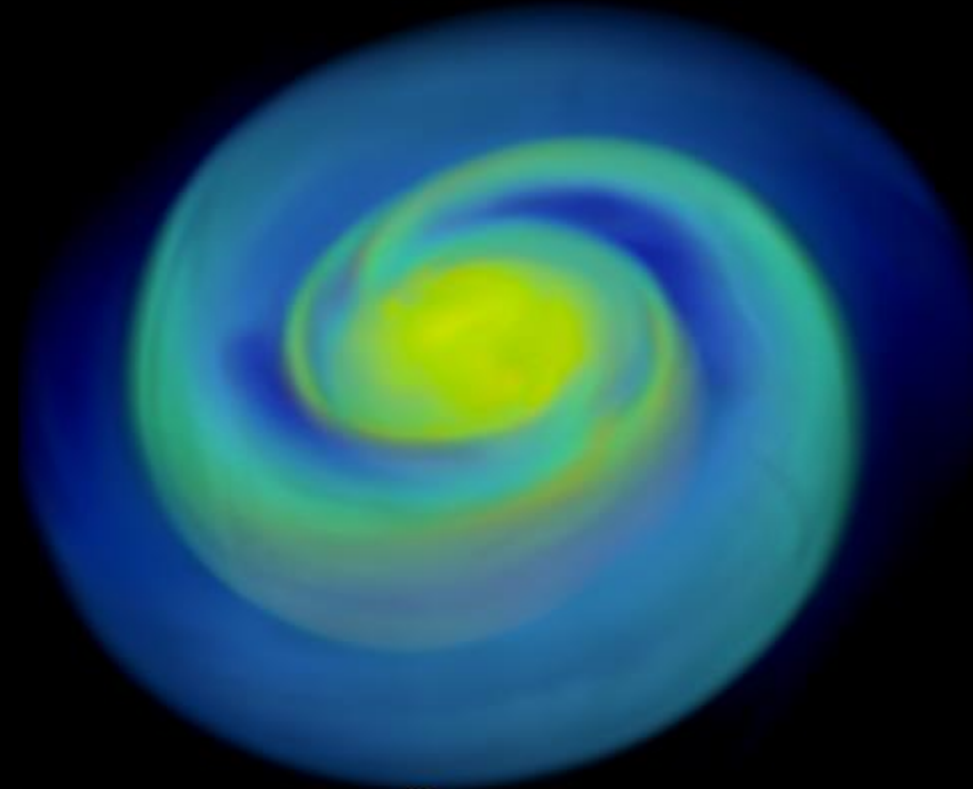


Simulations of Compact Binary Mergers

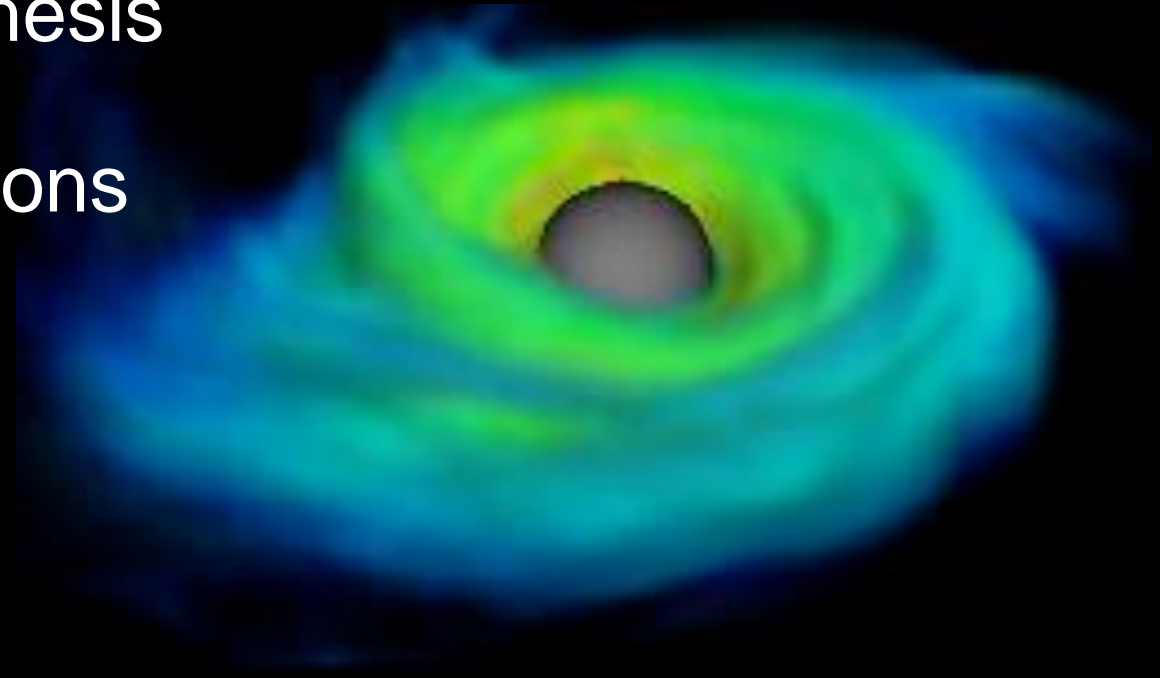
From Gravity to Particles and Nuclear Physics

Part II

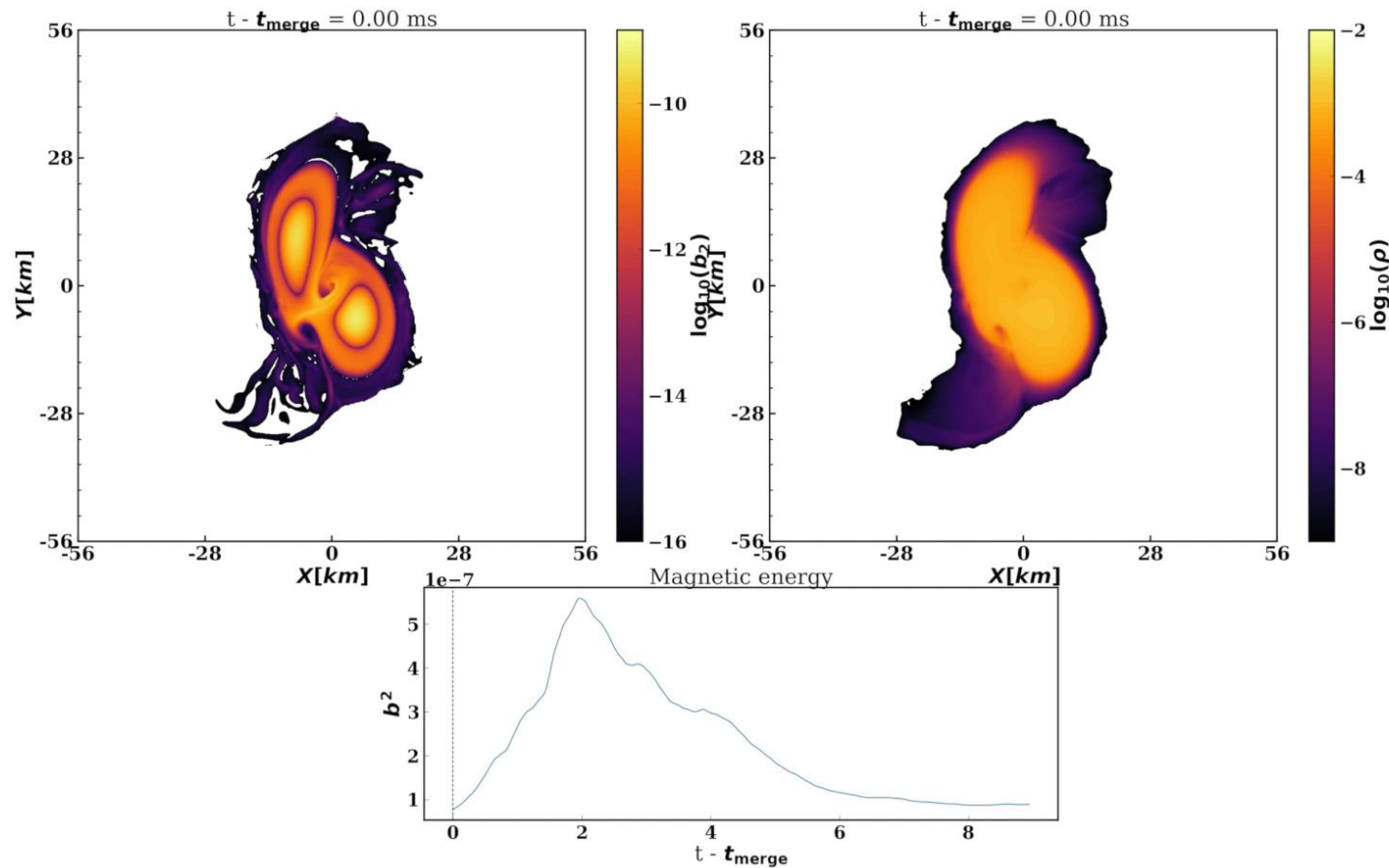


Overview

- Kilonovae and r-process nucleosynthesis
- NS merger and post-merger simulations
 - Matter outflows
 - Neutrino physics in mergers
 - General relativistic neutrino transport



Neutron Star-Neutron Star Mergers



Movie: Sasha Chernoglazov

Neutron Star Binaries: Electromagnetic Signals

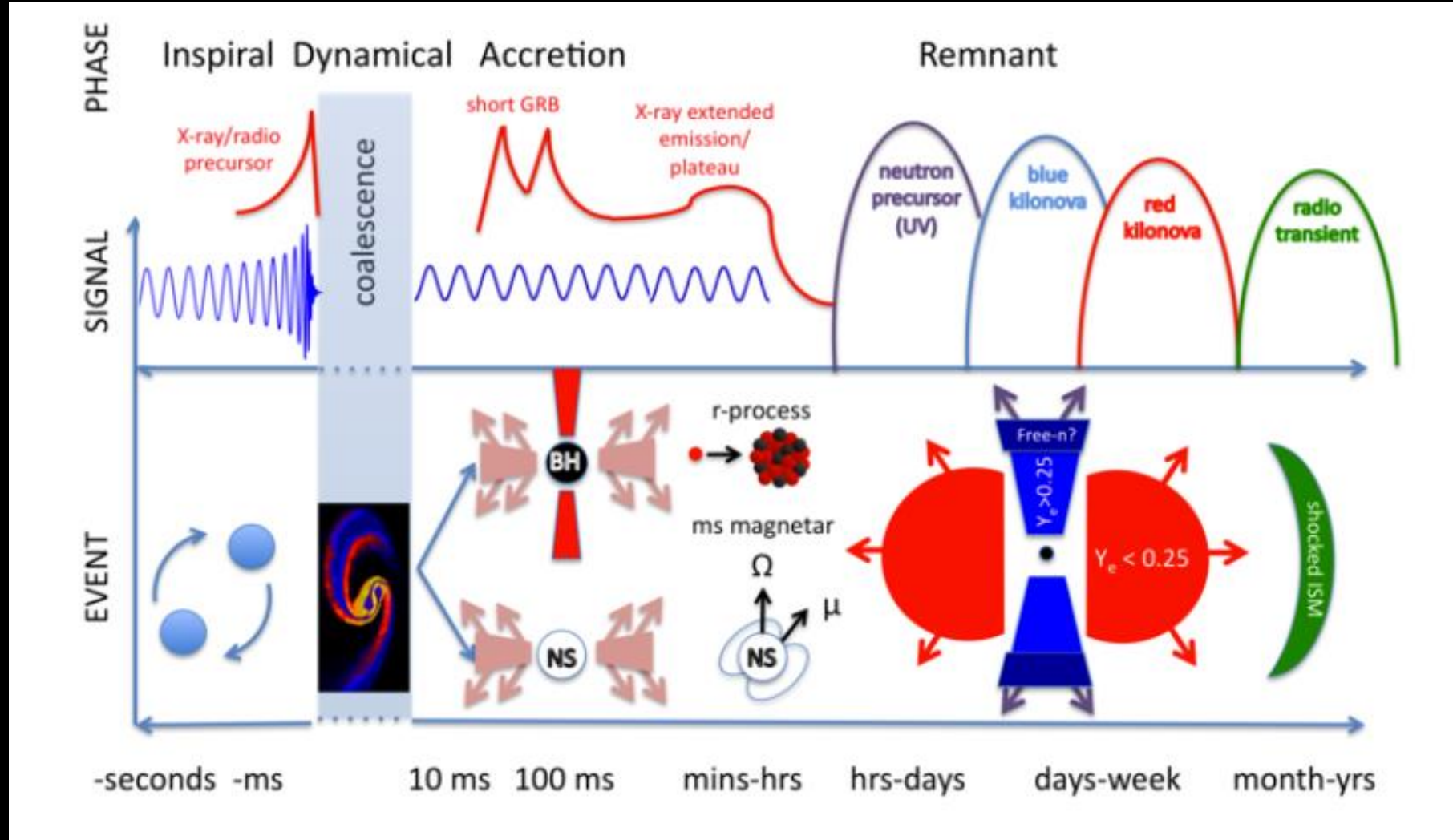
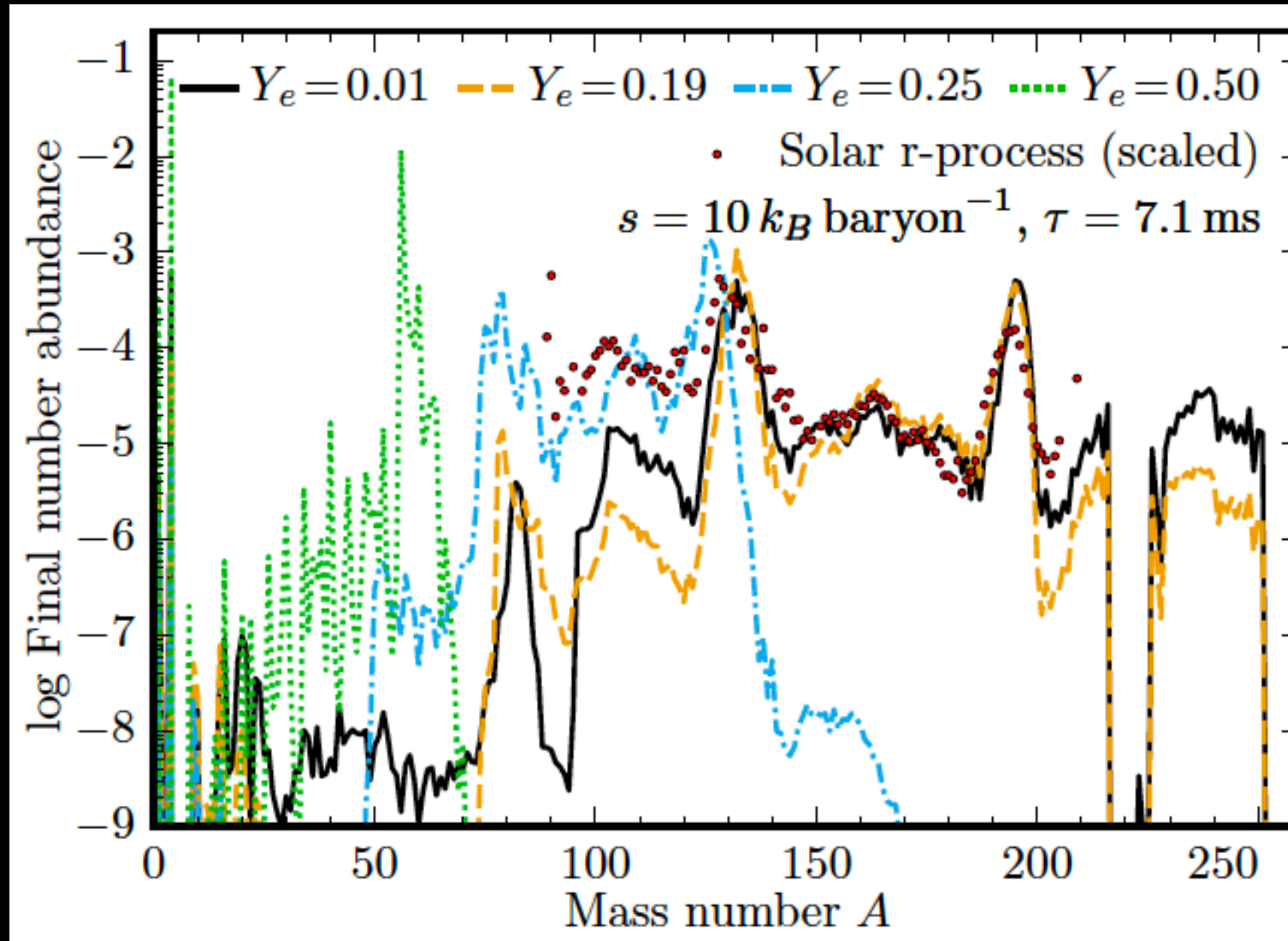


Image: Fernandez & Metzger 2016

R-Process nucleosynthesis



Y_e = Electron Fraction
= (#protons)/(#nucleons)

Image: Lippuner & Roberts 2015

Kilonovae lightcurves

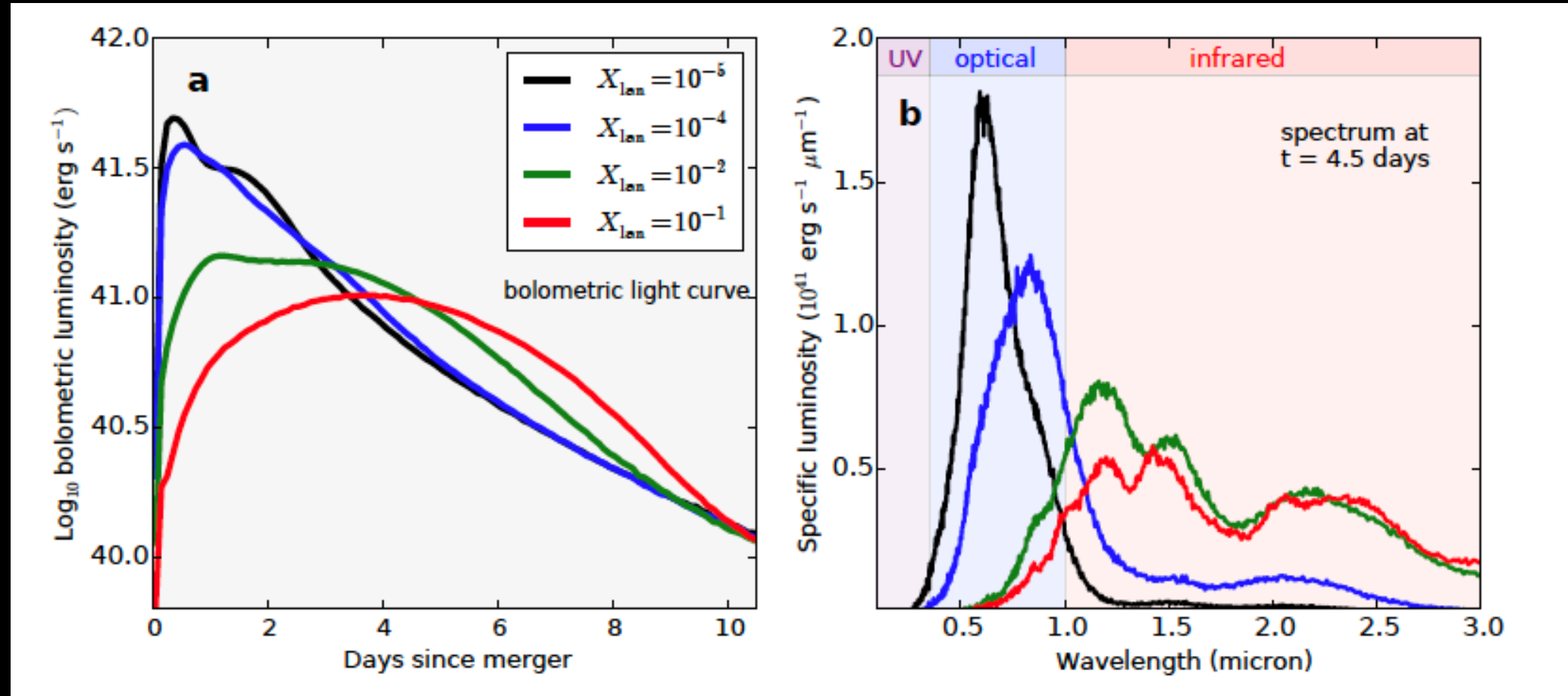


Image: Kasen *et al* 2017

Matter outflows in NSNS/BHNS Mergers

Matter Outflows

Decent *qualitative* understanding of outflow processes

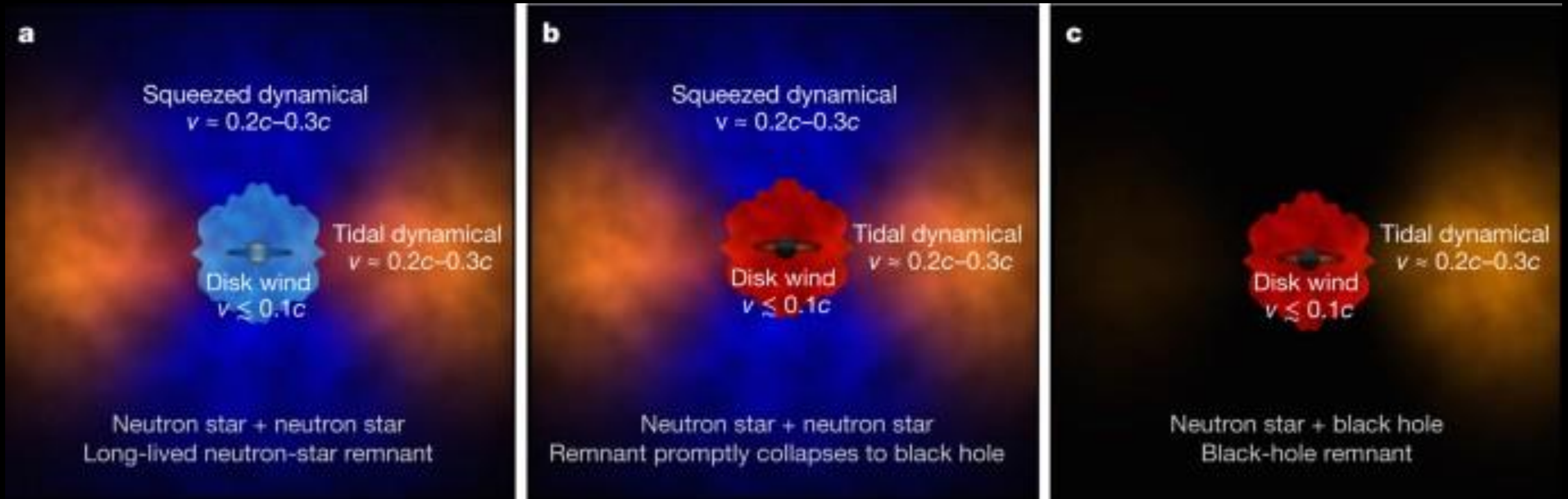
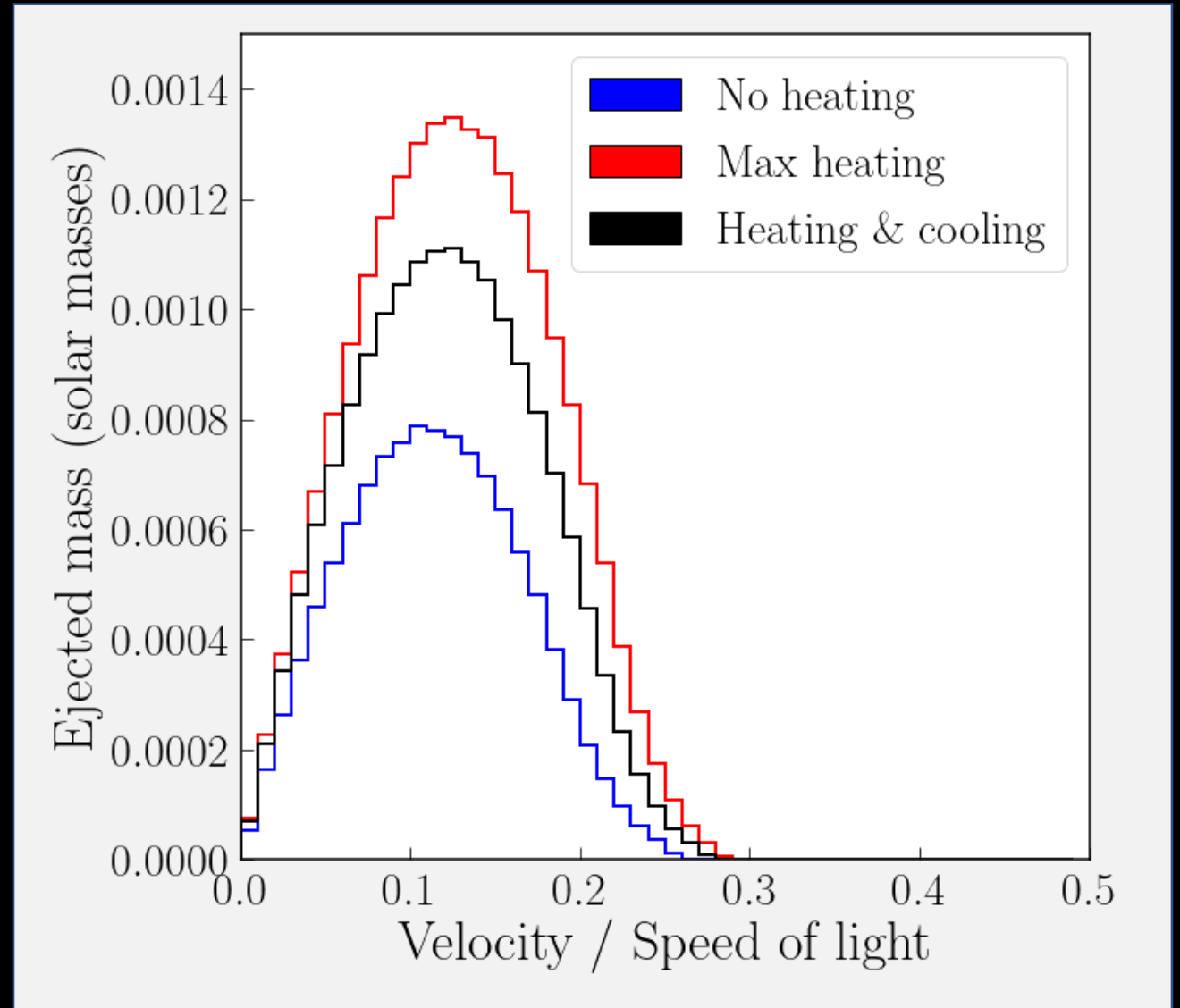


Image: Kasen *et al* 2017

Matter Outflows – Dynamical Ejecta

Difficulties:

- **What happens after simulations end?**
- Energy gain/loss from r-process / neutrinos
 - Example: mass ejected in an asymmetric NSNS merger (see Fig), Foucart+ in prep.



Matter Outflows – Post-Merger Ejecta

Difficulties:

- No reliable predictions for disk properties determining mass ejection (B-field, compactness)
- Approximate neutrino transport
- Very few long, 3D post-merger simulations

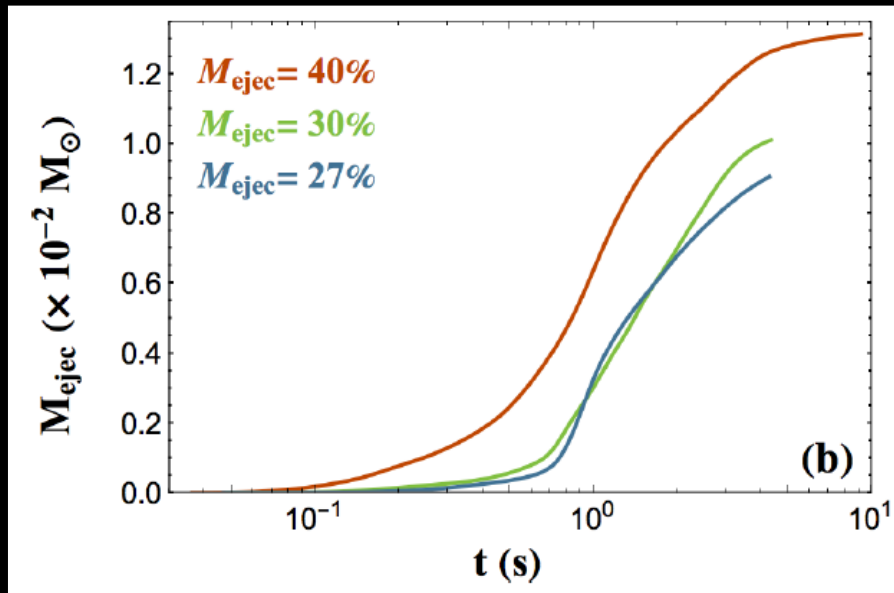


Image: Christie+ 2019

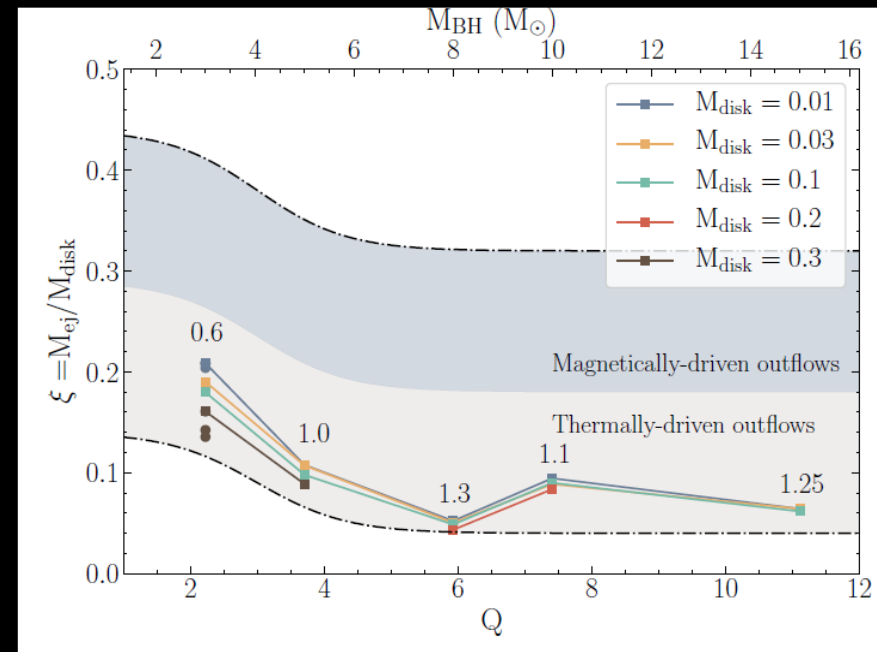


Image: Raaijmakers+2022

Matter Outflows: Modeling

Difficulties:

- Large disagreement between models fitted to numerical simulations, depending on the chosen functional form of the model (Henkel+ in prep), and the microphysics of calibration simulations (Nedora+2020)!

Predicted disk mass for system with GW170817's chirp mass

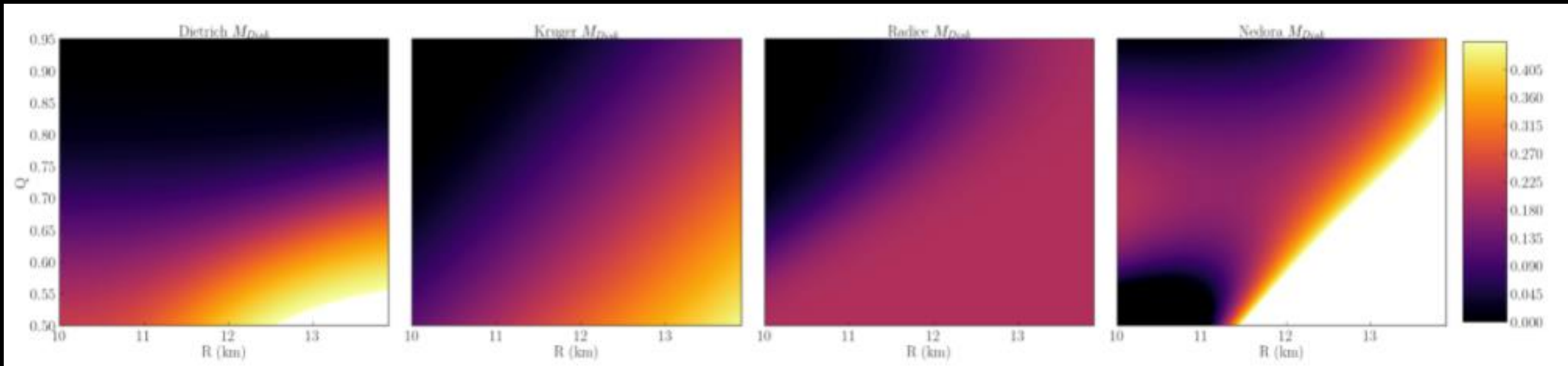
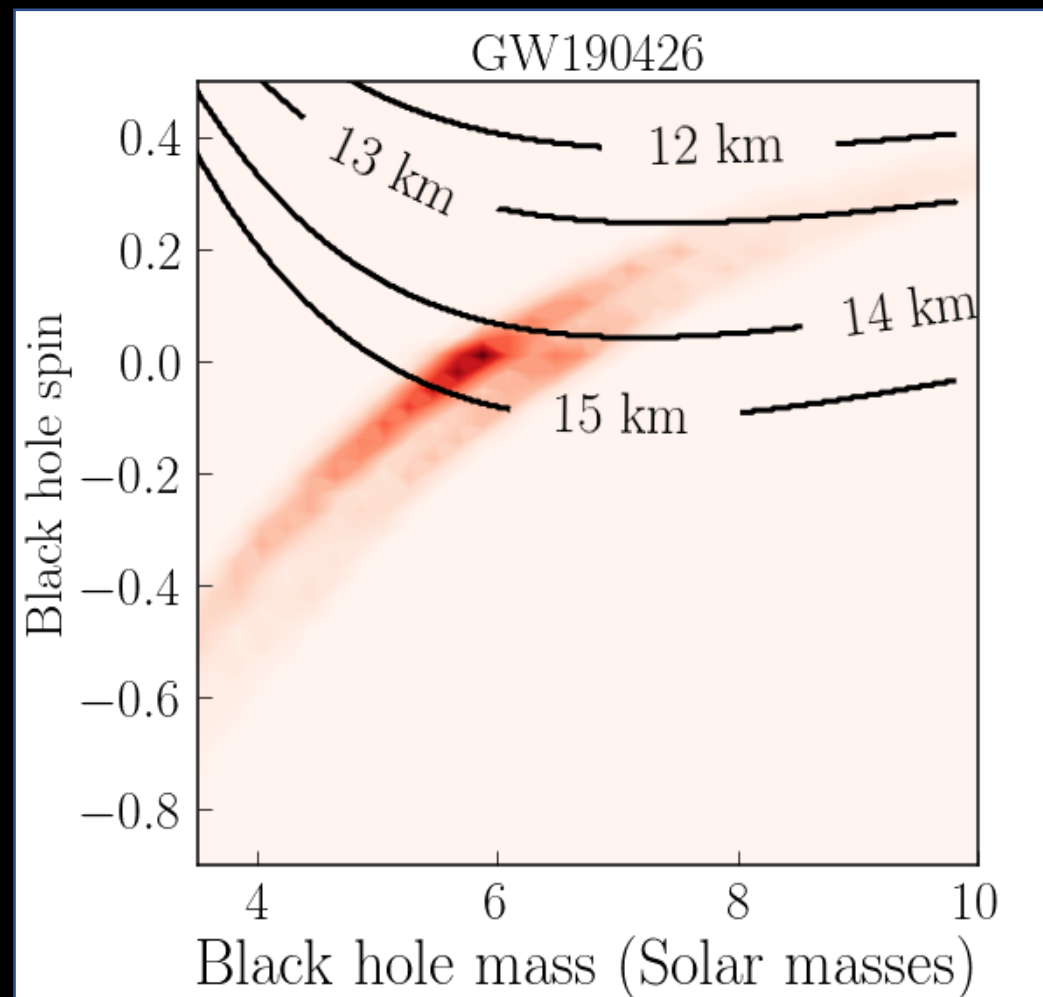
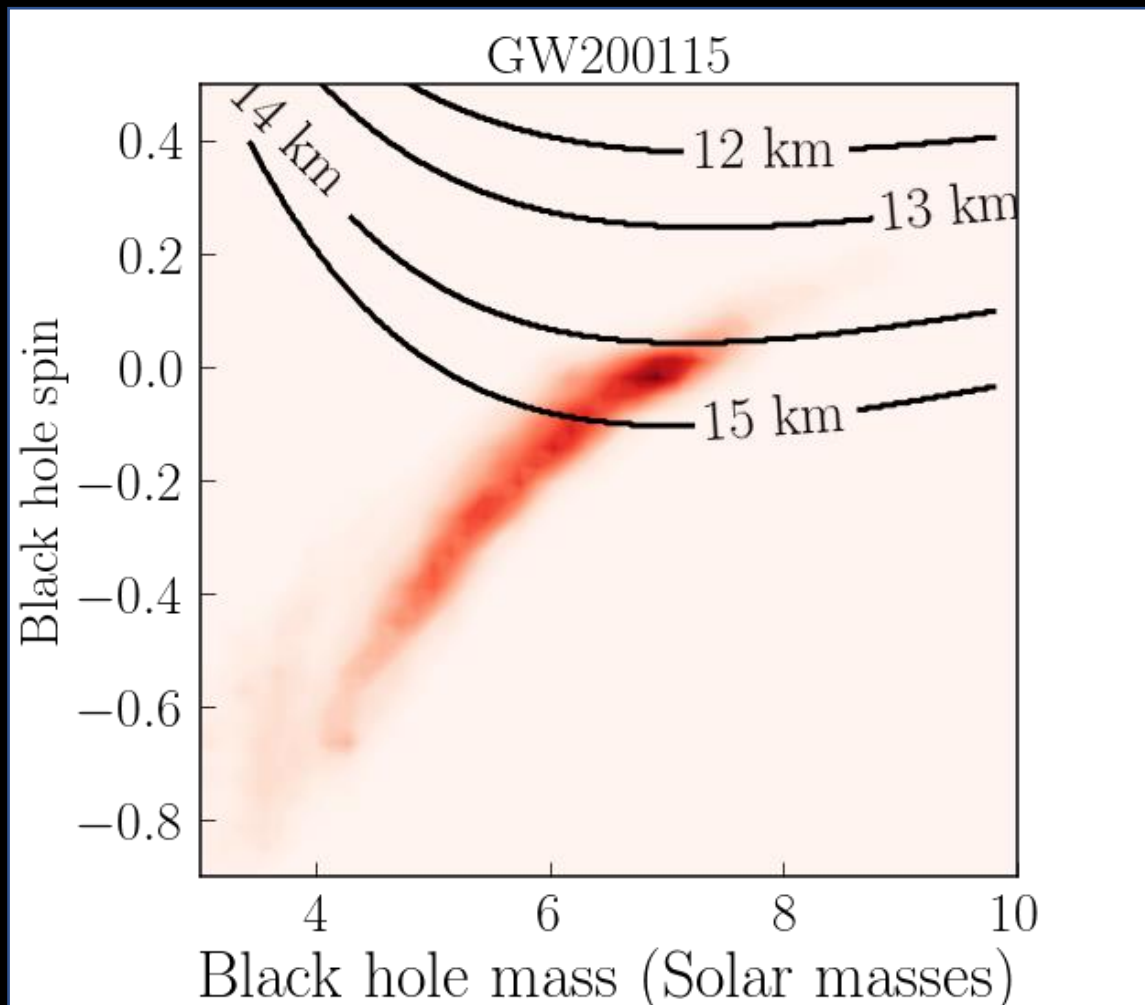


Image: Amelia Henkel, UNH

BHNS: Better understood... but less useful?

Minimum radius required for tidal disruption



Combining public data from the LVC with results from Foucart+2018

Conclusions #1

- Decent *qualitative* understanding of outflows and relevant physics
- NSNS systems difficult to model *quantitatively* with acceptable accuracy
 - We can only rely on our results in `physically obvious' corners of the parameter space
 - **Much remains to be done to reliably predict mass & composition of outflows for both merger and post-merger ejecta!**
- Tidal ejecta and disk formation reasonably well modeled for BHNS systems
 - ... but most BHNS merger may not eject any matter ☹️
 - And post-merger outflows are still difficult to model

Neutrino transport in NSNS/BHNS Mergers

Role of neutrinos in mergers

- *Cool* post-merger remnants
- *Heat outflows* in post-merger remnants
- Drive *changes of composition* in matter
- Deposit energy in polar regions

Crucial to understand kilonovae, r-process nucleosynthesis, and maybe GRBs

Neutrino Transport Problem

Difficulties:

- Solve (6+1)D Boltzmann equation for distribution function $f_{(\nu)}(t, x^i, p^\mu)$ for each neutrino species
- Coupling between different momenta (scattering), different species (pair annihilation, oscillations)
- Stiff coupling to fluid properties (temperature, composition)

Current strategies

Approximate methods: Cooling function, Leakage, Moments

(Towards) full transport: Monte-Carlo, Spectral, Finite Difference

Methods mostly borrowed from SNe & Accretion disk communities

Moment Schemes: Formalism

Main Idea:

- Evolve moments of $f(v)$, e.g. energy density, momentum density.
- Boltzmann's equations \Rightarrow *Conservative* system of equations for the moments
 - Very similar to conservative equations for MHD system!

Challenges:

- Choice of closure for higher-order moments not evolved
- For grey schemes, choice of energy spectrum
- Implicit timestepping needed for stiff fluid-neutrino coupling (Foucart+), or hybrid moment-leakage schemes (Sekiguchi+, Radice+)

Moment Schemes: Results

- *Main Result*: Much broader composition for hot outflows
 - Absorption of neutrinos in outflows from NSNS collision and/or MHD-driven wind allows for high- Y_e ejecta, optical kilonovae, and low-mass r-process elements

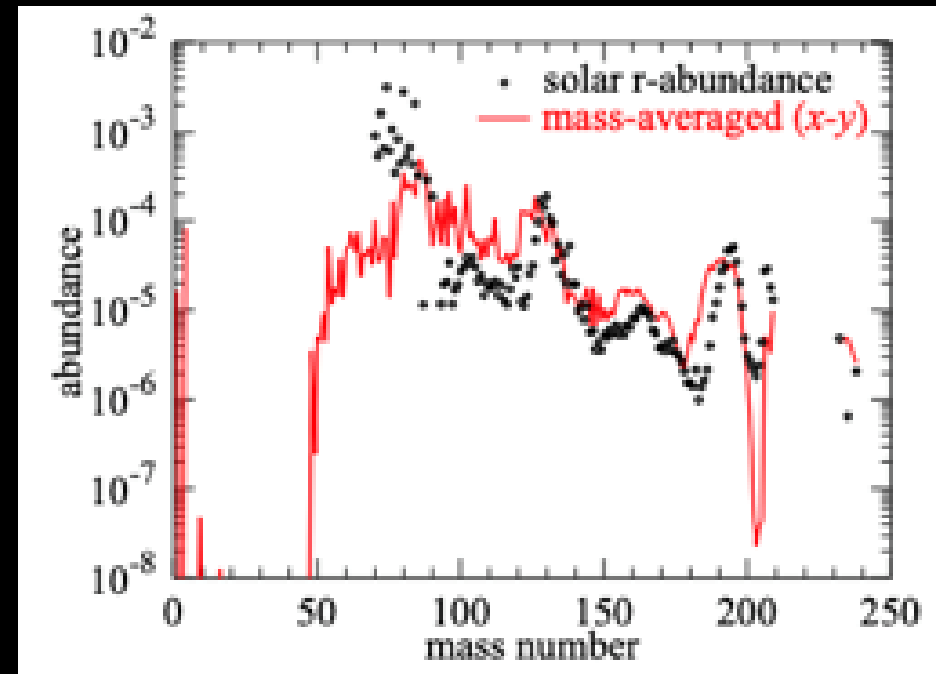
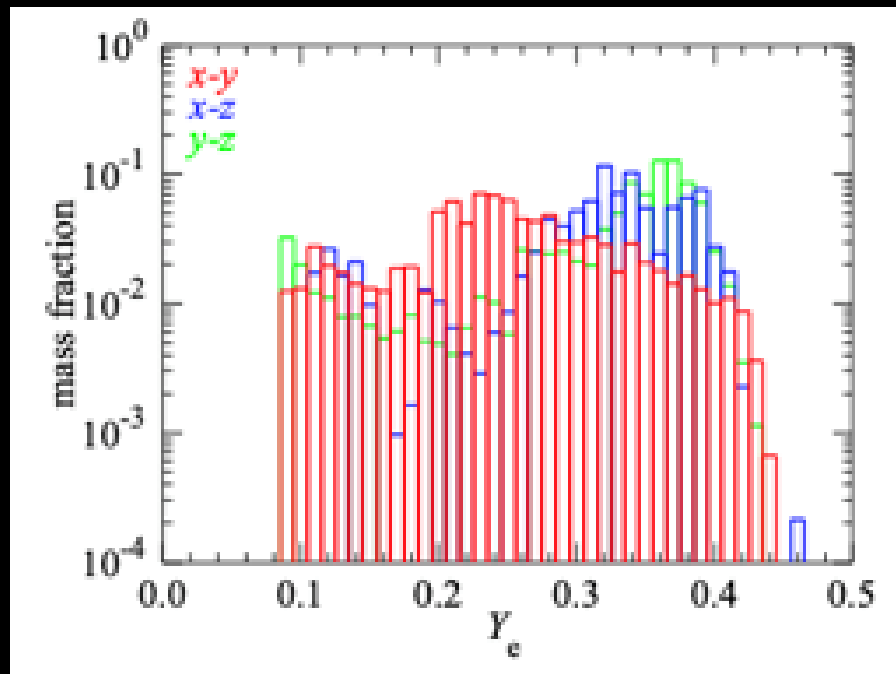


Image: Wanajo *et al* (2014)

Moment Schemes: Limitations

Standard pressure closure unable to handle crossing neutrinos

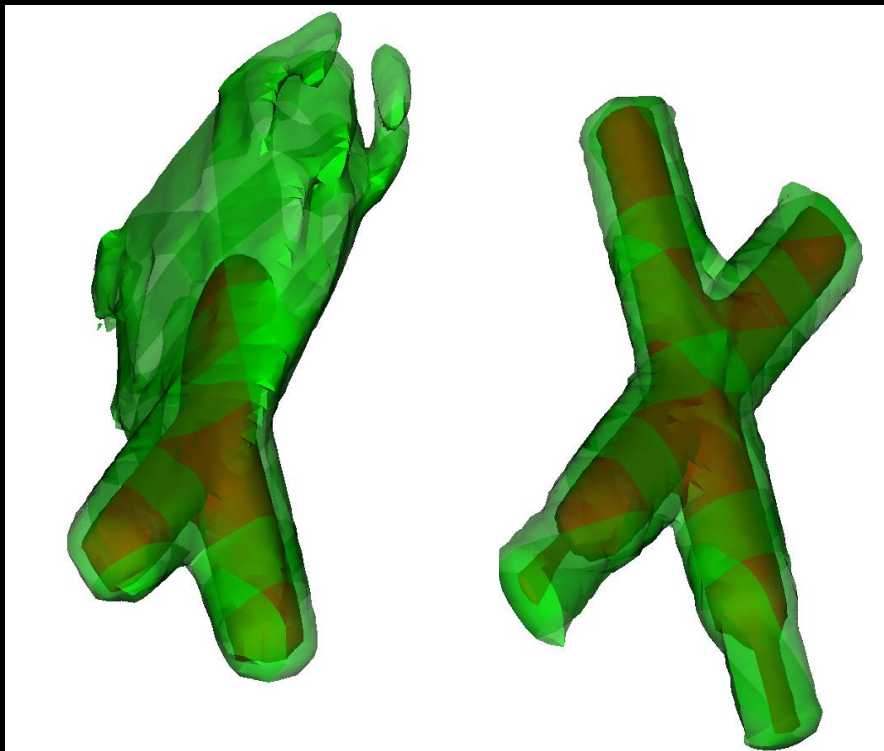


Image: Foucart *et al* (2018)

Energy closure leads to inaccurate outflow composition

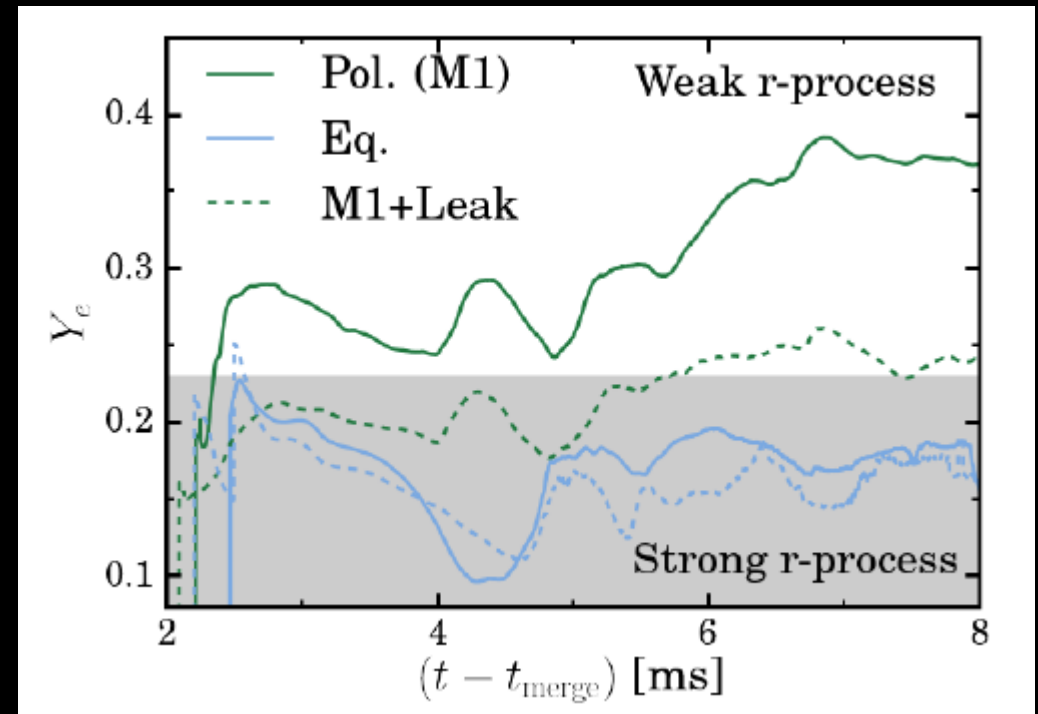


Image: Foucart *et al* (2017)

Monte-Carlo Transport: Formalism

- Sample distribution $f(\nu)$ using superparticles / packets.
- Packets are emitted / transported / scattered / absorbed as individual neutrinos
- Very efficient method *at low-resolution in high-dimensional spaces*

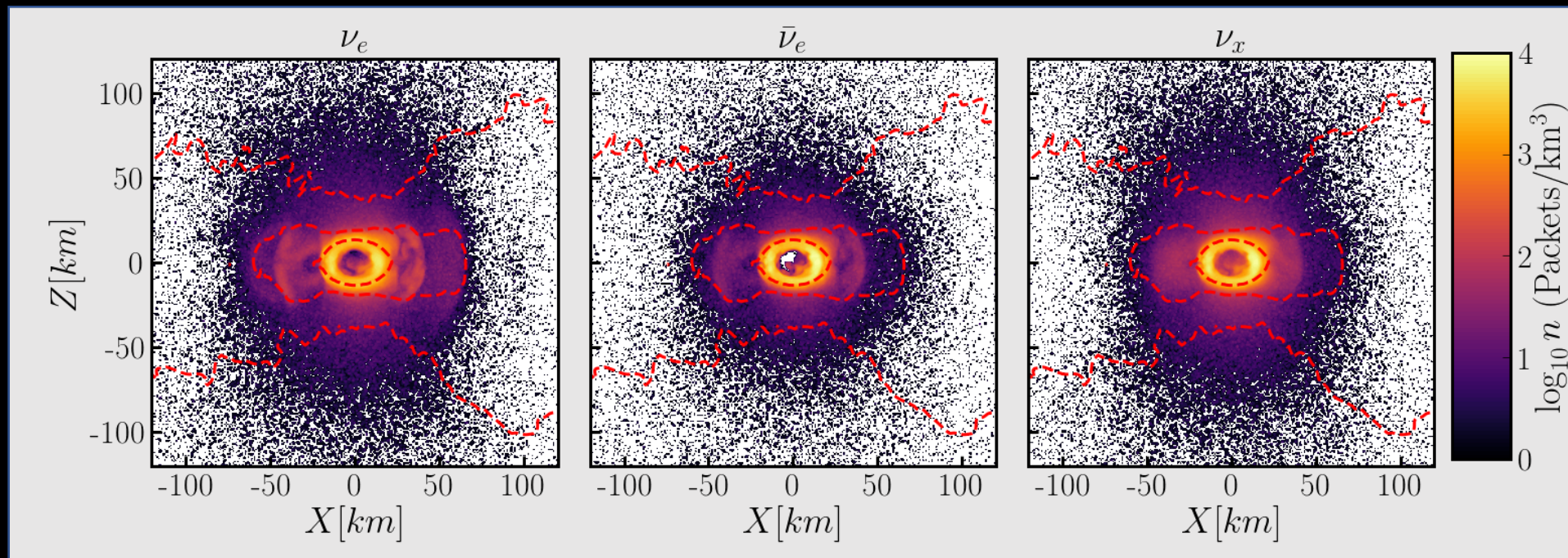


Image: Foucart *et al* (2020)

Monte-Carlo: Implementation Issues

High absorption / scattering opacities expensive to handle without corrections.

SpEC choices:

- High scattering opacity as diffusion instead of many individual scatterings
- High absorption opacity using implicit Monte-Carlo

Stiff coupling to fluid in high opacity regions: also fixed by use of implicit MC

Parallelization difficult due to inhomogeneous distribution of packets

For details see our code papers:

Foucart 2018 (MNRAS 475:4186) and Foucart+ 2021 (ApJ 920:82)

Monte-Carlo Transport: Results

Difference between M1 and MC methods : 10% relative errors (10^8 packets)

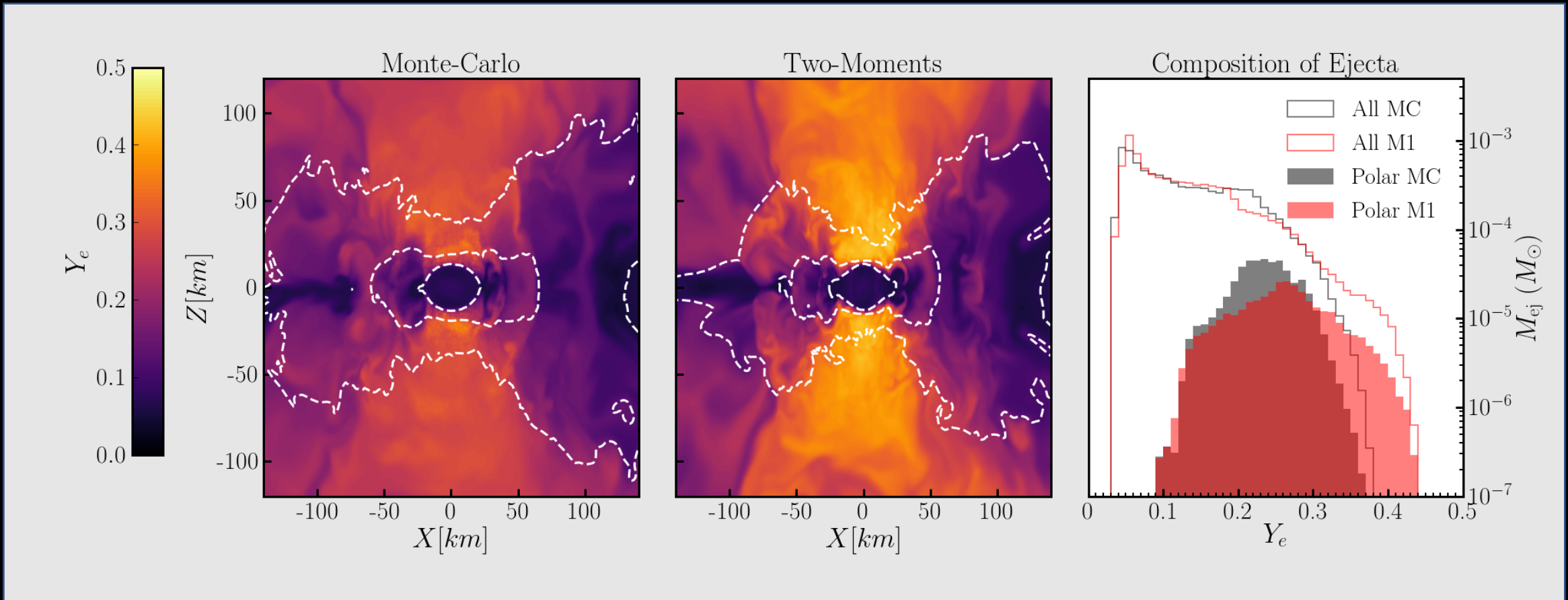


Image: Foucart *et al* (2020)

Collapsing NSNS mergers

Low-luminosity system => Stable evolution with just 10^6 packets per species!

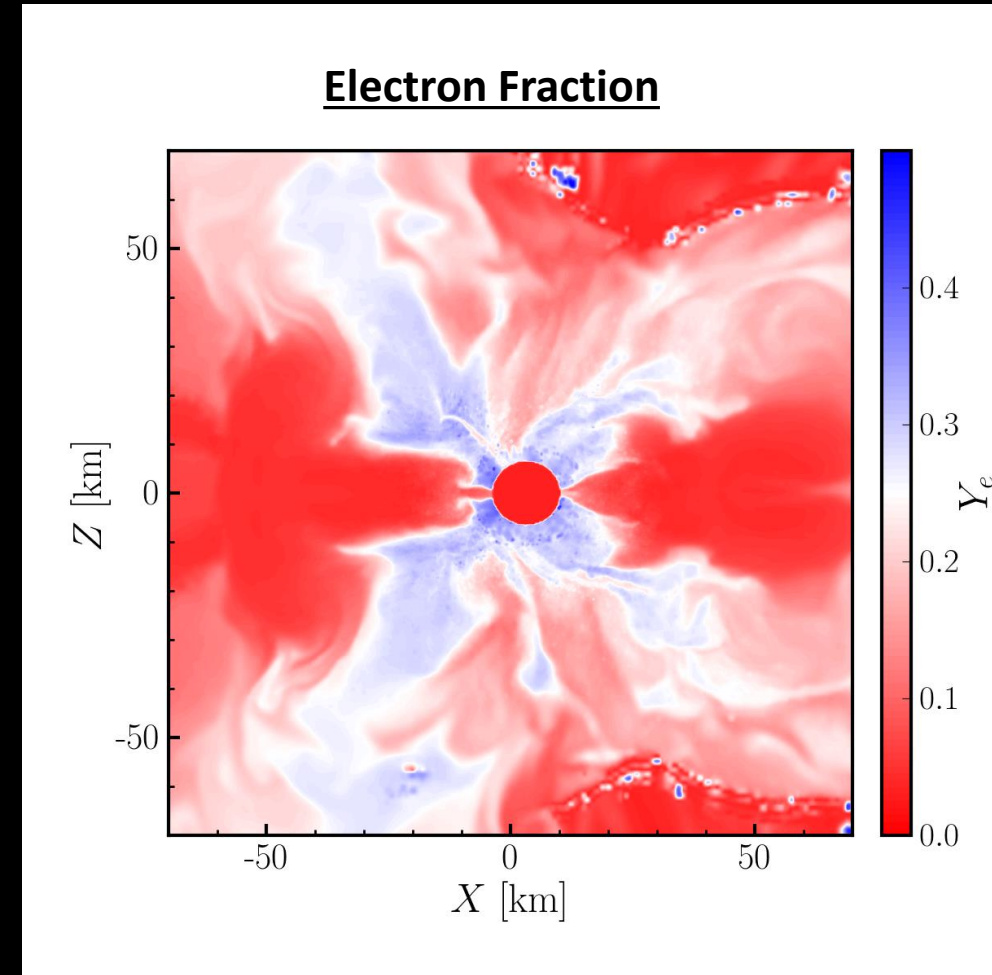
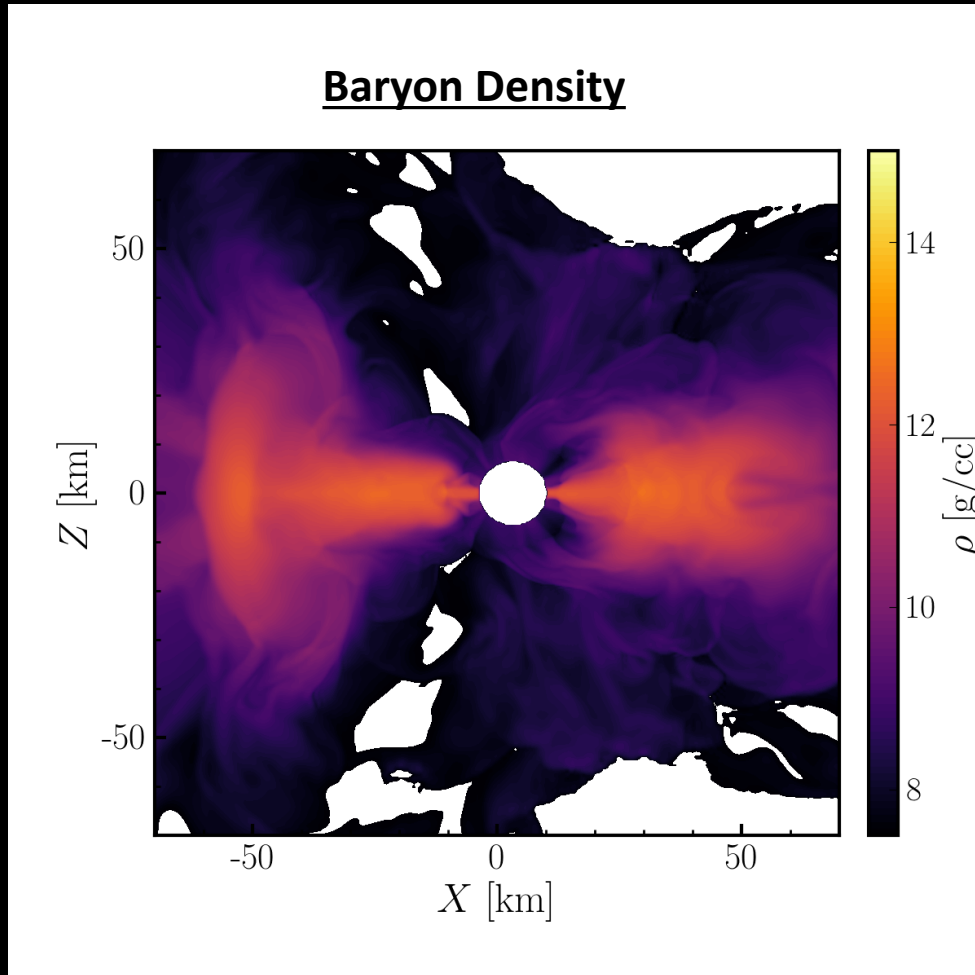


Image: Foucart *et al* (in prep); 6ms post-collapse for $q=1.7$ LS220

Conclusions #2

- Rapid progress in neutrino transport over the last decade
 - Moment methods (Sekiguchi+, Foucart+, Radice+)
 - Monte-Carlo methods (Foucart+, Miller+)
- What do we still need to do?
 - Oscillations only accessible in post-processing (with difficulties...), pair annihilation still largely untested
 - Dependence in the choice of included reactions, neutrino physics,... remain poorly studied
 - Parameter space coverage for BHNS / NSNS (In progress)