

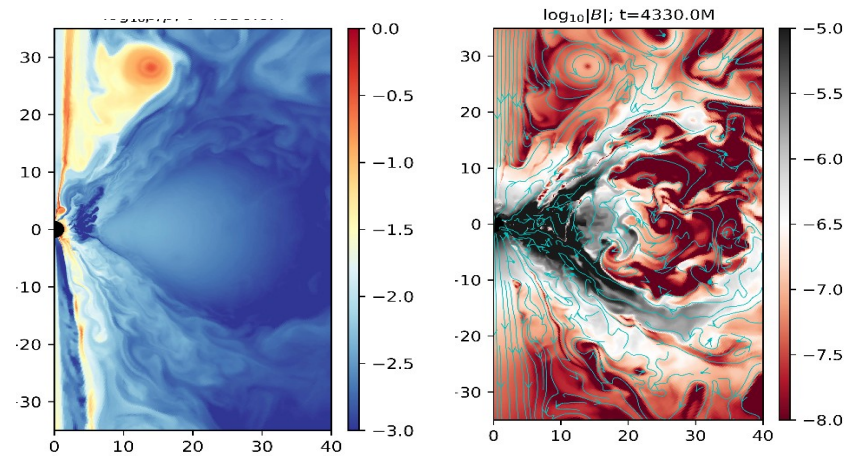
From gamma-ray bursts to fast radio bursts: simulations and thoughts

Antonios Nathanail

Institute for Theoretical Physics
Goethe University, Frankfurt

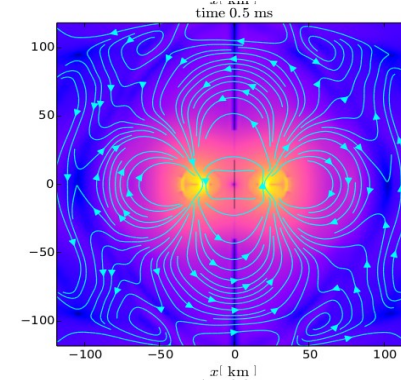
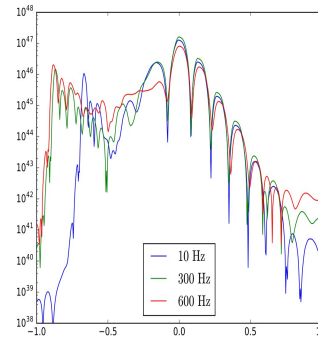
Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, track them and
light them up



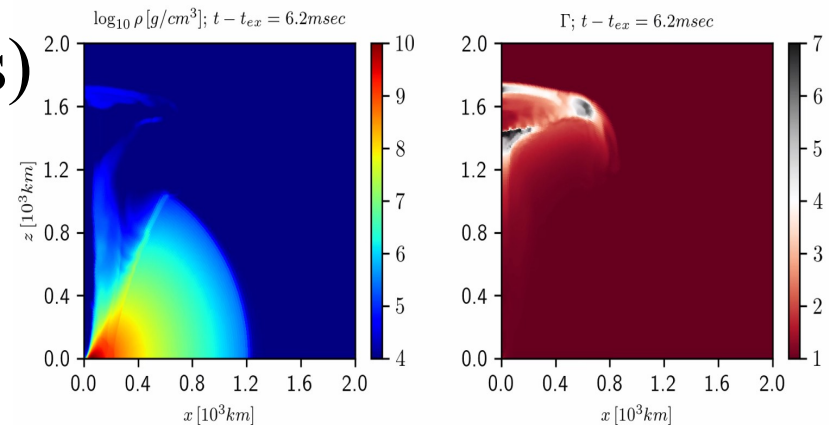
FRBs (timescale and energetics)

Blitzar model
Supramassive NS collapse
NS head on collision &
BNS prompt collapse



GRBs (short from BNS)

jet or no jet? (where it depends)
Collapse of the SMNS after
1 sec from merger

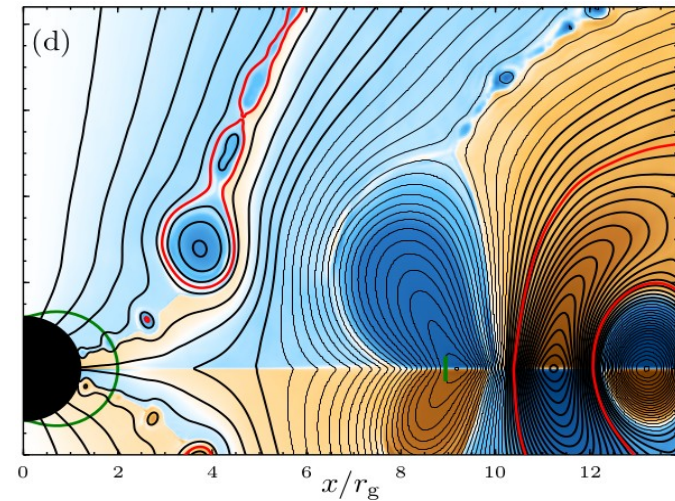
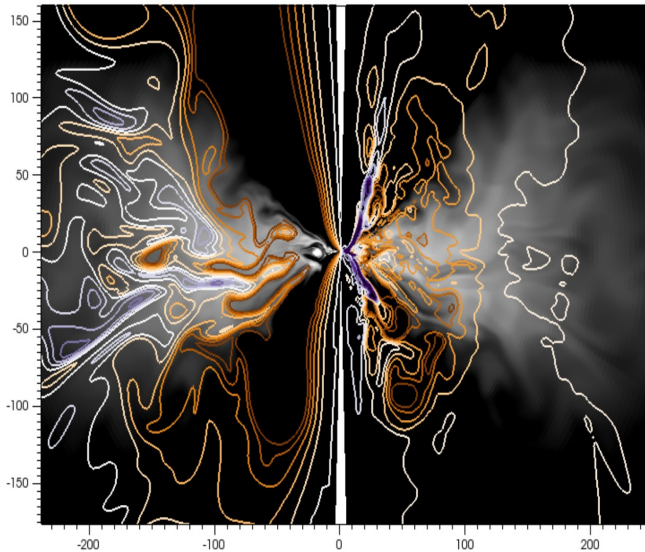


Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, track them and
light them up

Motivation

- Sgr a* flares
- relativistic reconnection
- models that naturally develop reconnection layers



Parfrey, Giannios & Beloborodov 2015

for example

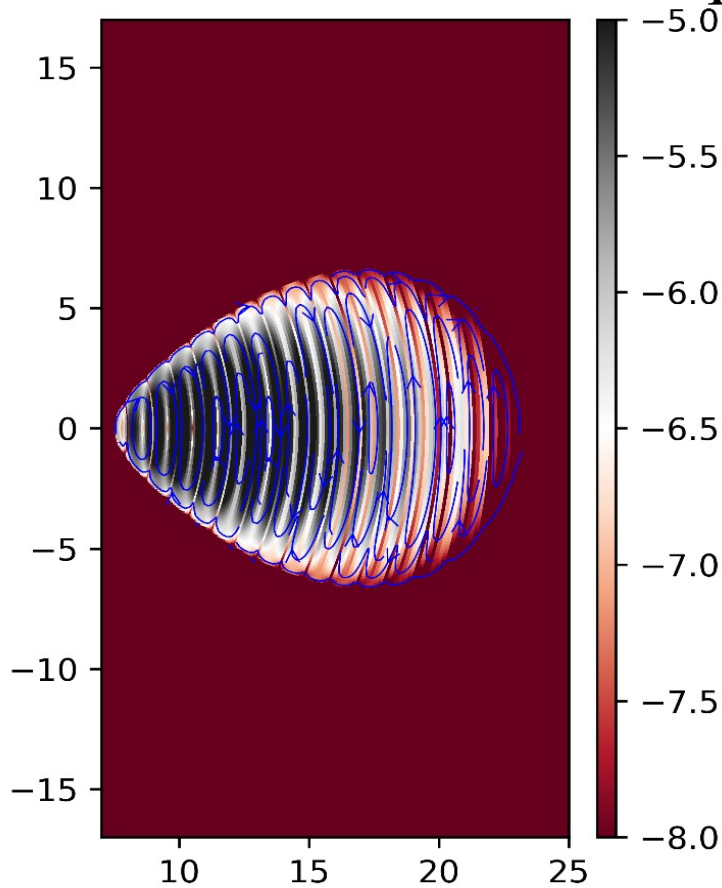
Contopoulos, Nathanail, Sadowski, Kazanas & Narayan 2018

Plasmoids in GRMHD

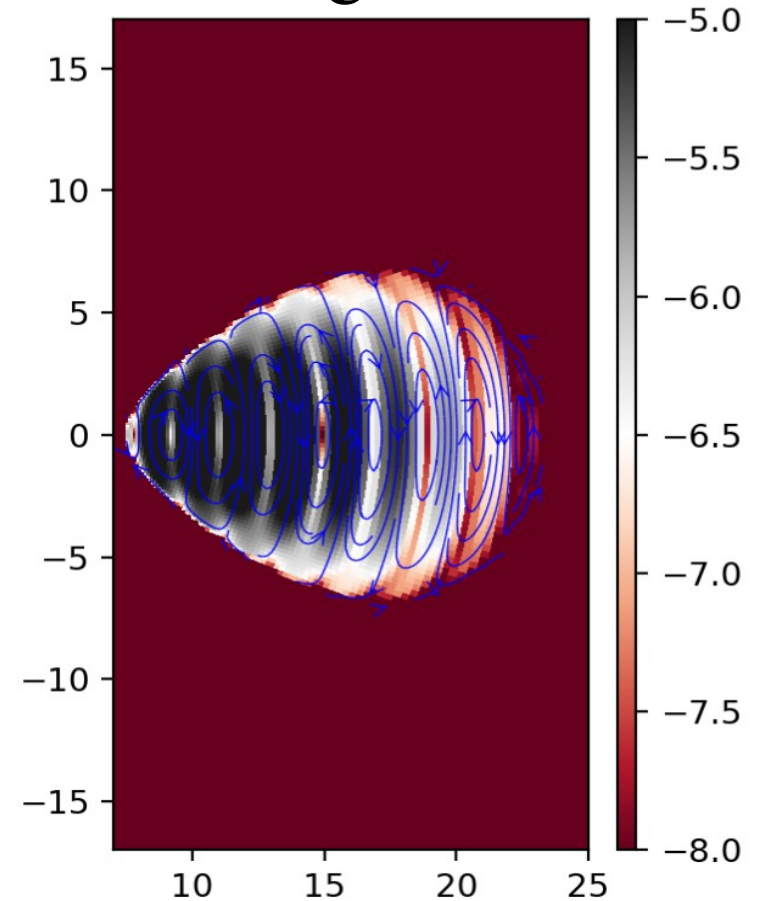
trace them, track them and
light them up

initial magnetic field configuration

Multi-loops, different widths and scalings



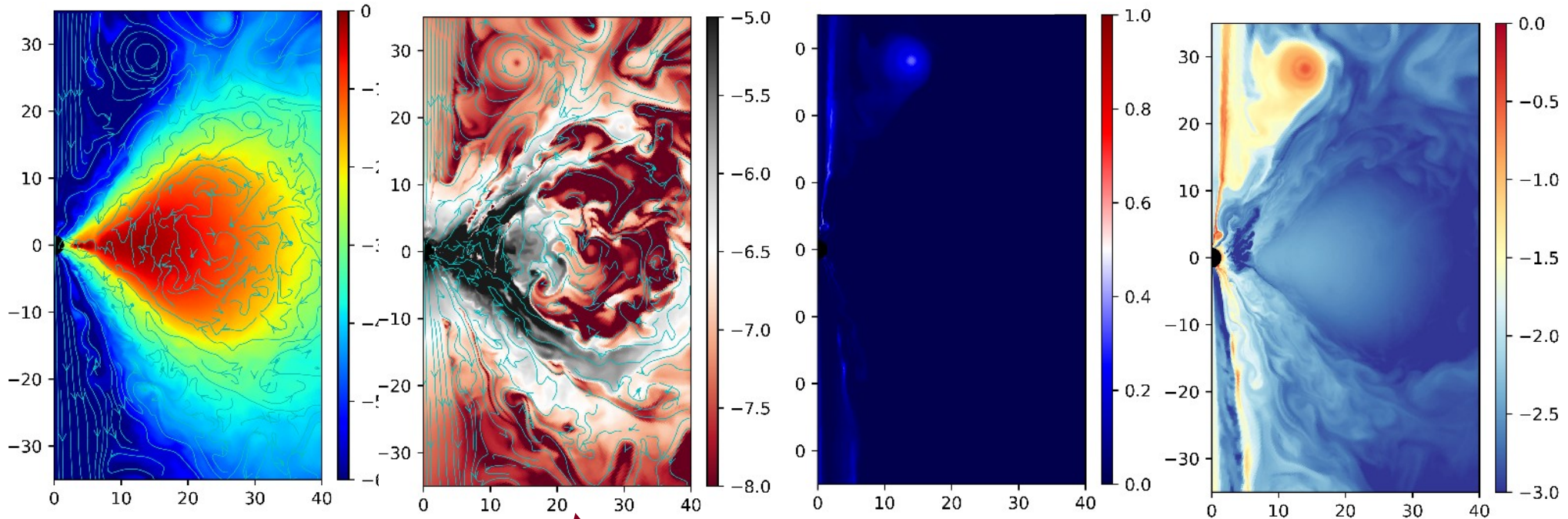
BHAC code:
GR Ideal MHD
Porth et al. 2017



Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, track them and
light them up

How to find them and isolate them?



density

magnetic field
strength

hut
unbound matter

temperature

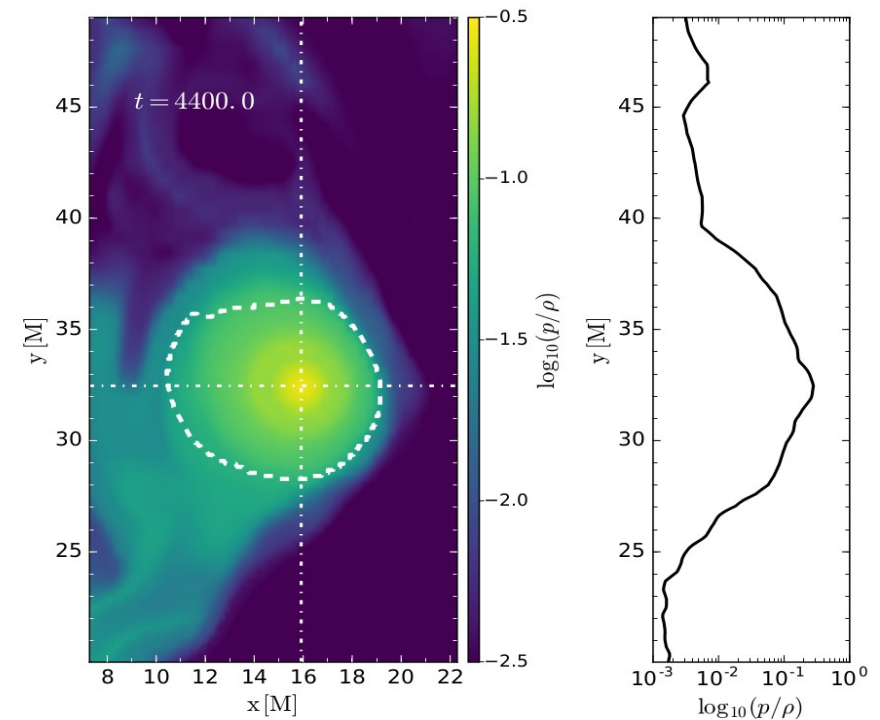
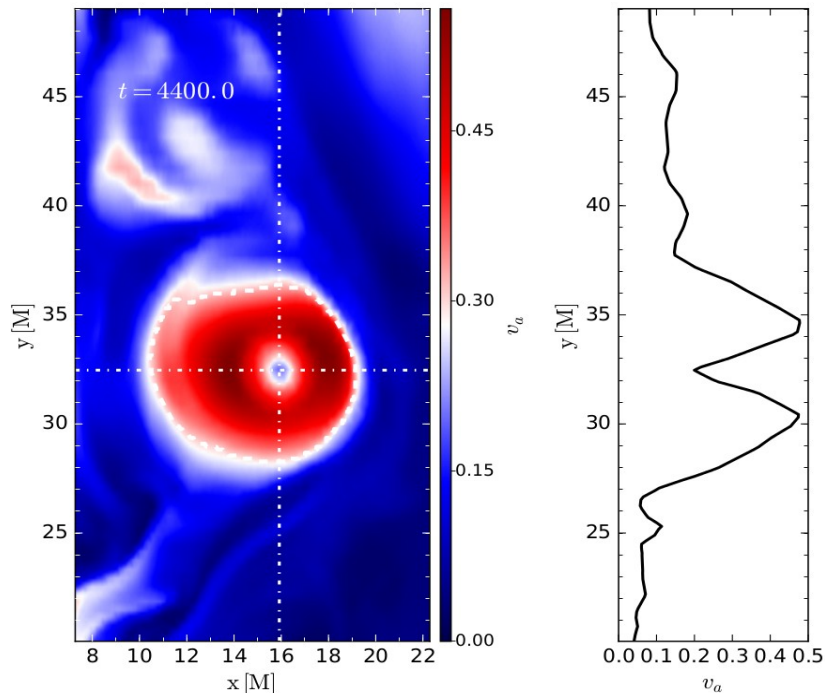
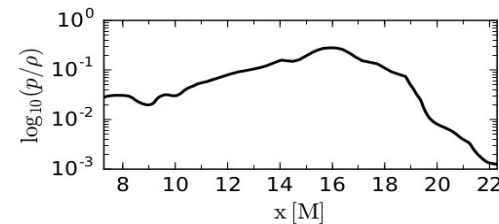
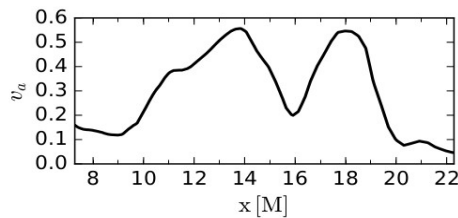
What is their radiation imprint?
Compare with the jet emission...

Nathanail et al. 2018 (in prep.)

Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, **track them** and
light them up

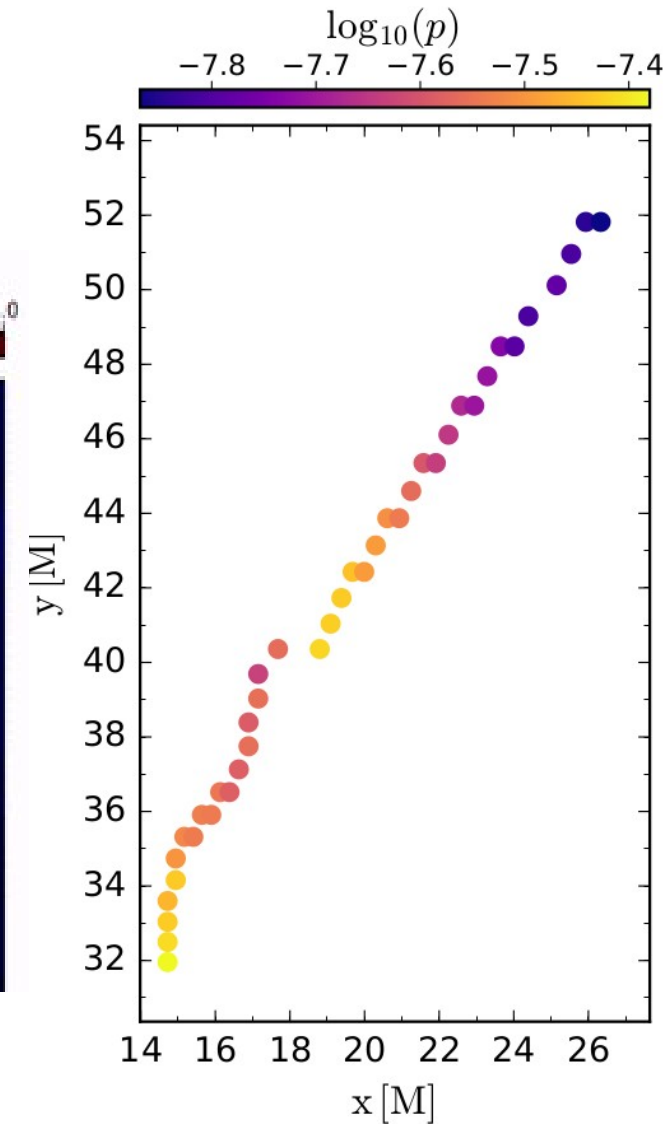
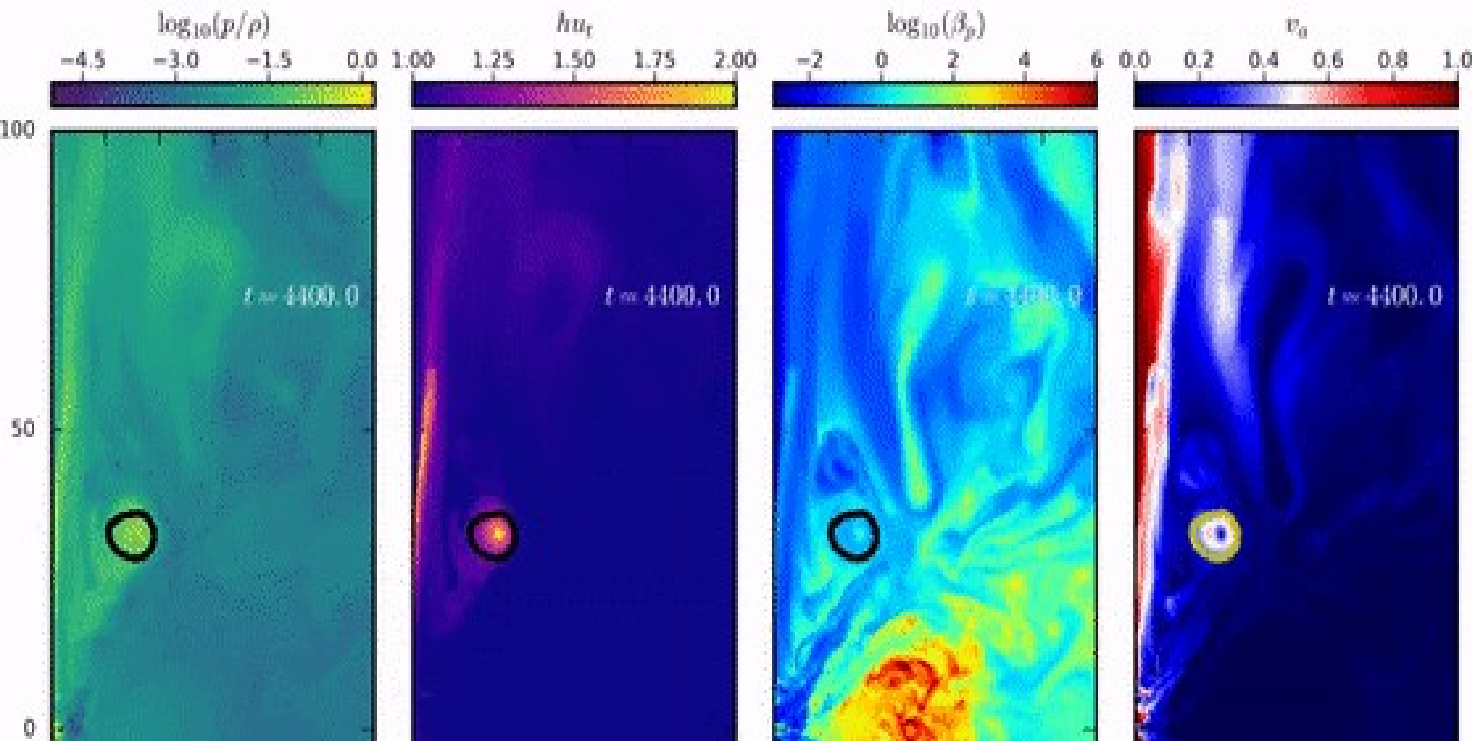
How to find them and isolate them?



Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, **track them** and
light them up

How to find them and isolate them?



Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, track them and
light them up

Particle pusher

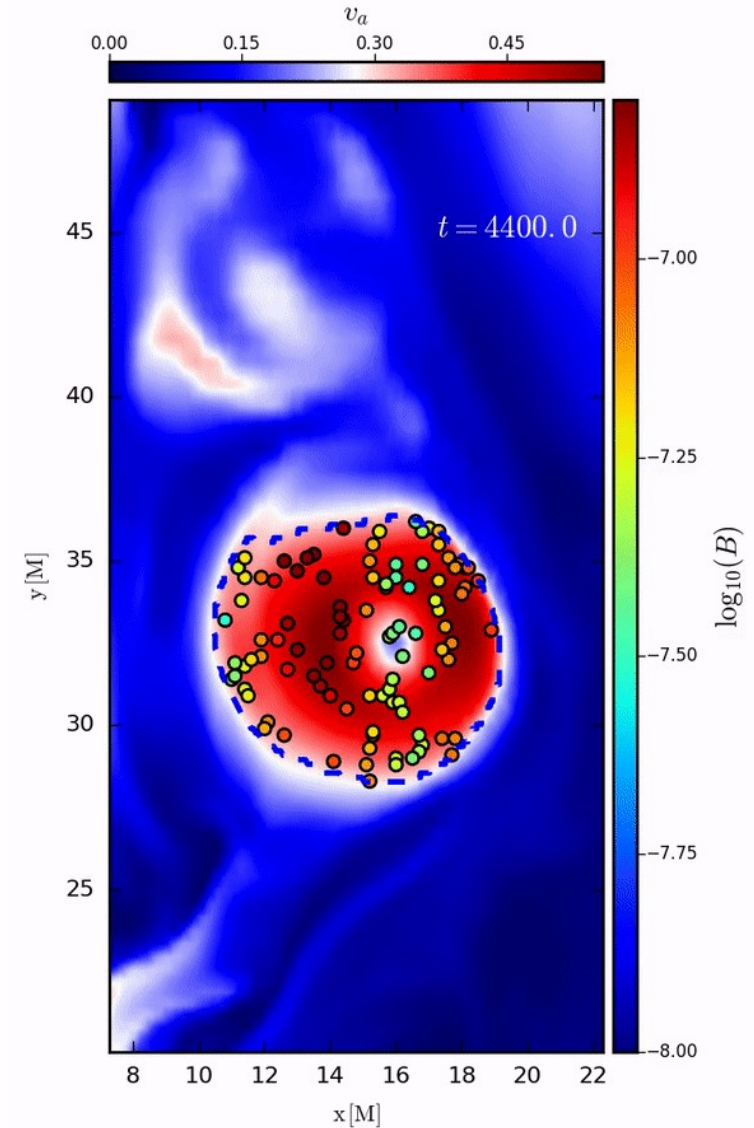
It expands....

It cools....

How do particles evolve?

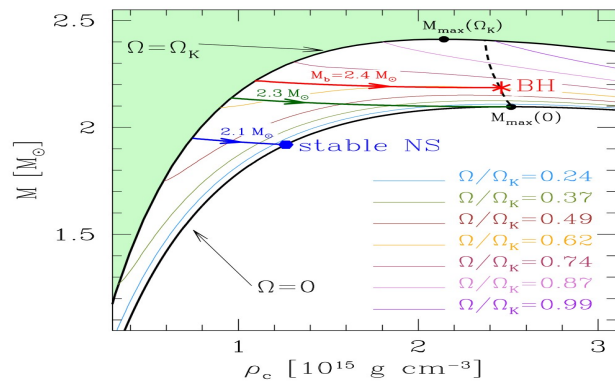
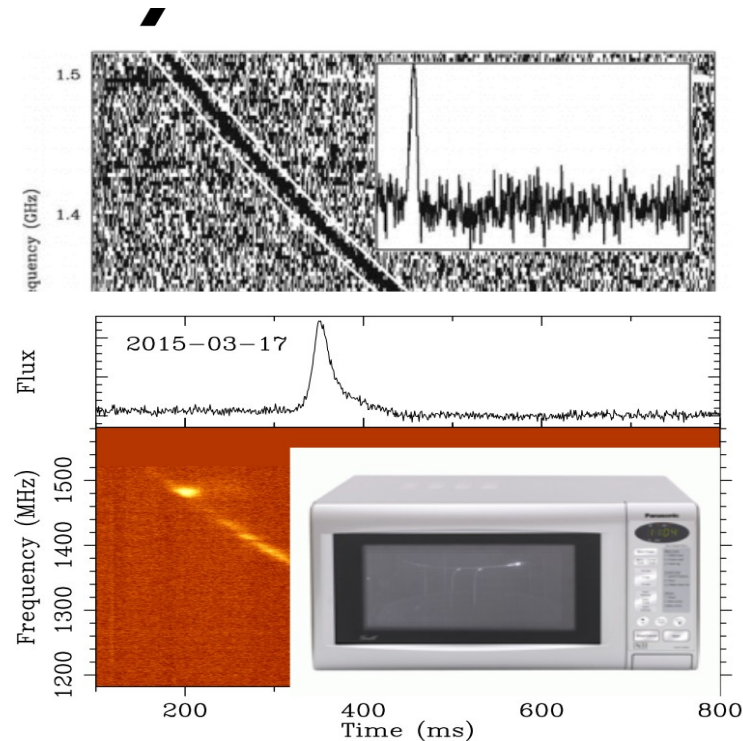
Which particles leave the plasmoid?

Which particles are trapped?



Fast Radio Bursts...

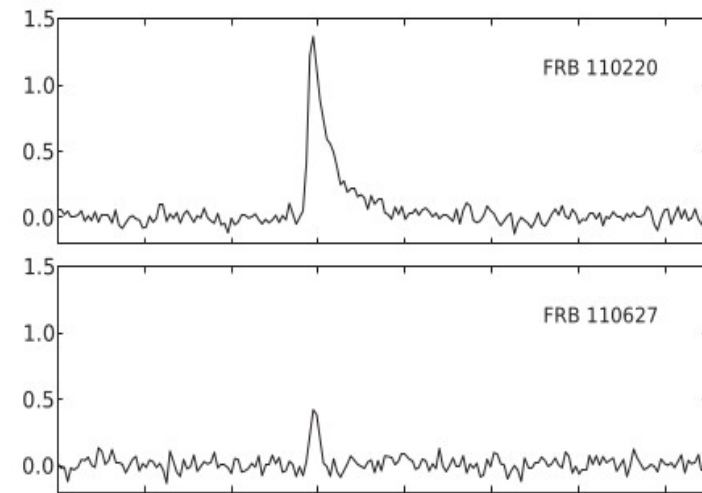
- 2007: First FRB discovered in data from 2001 (“Lorimer Burst”)
- 2010: Concern about strange interference (“perlytons”)
- 2013—2016: 25 more FRBs found in old and new data
 - 4 different telescopes
 - first real-time detection in 2014
 - first interferometric detection in 2016 (Molonglo) slide:Petroff



10^{40} erg $\sim 10^{33}$ J
millisecond scale

The “Blitzar” model for Fast Radio Bursts

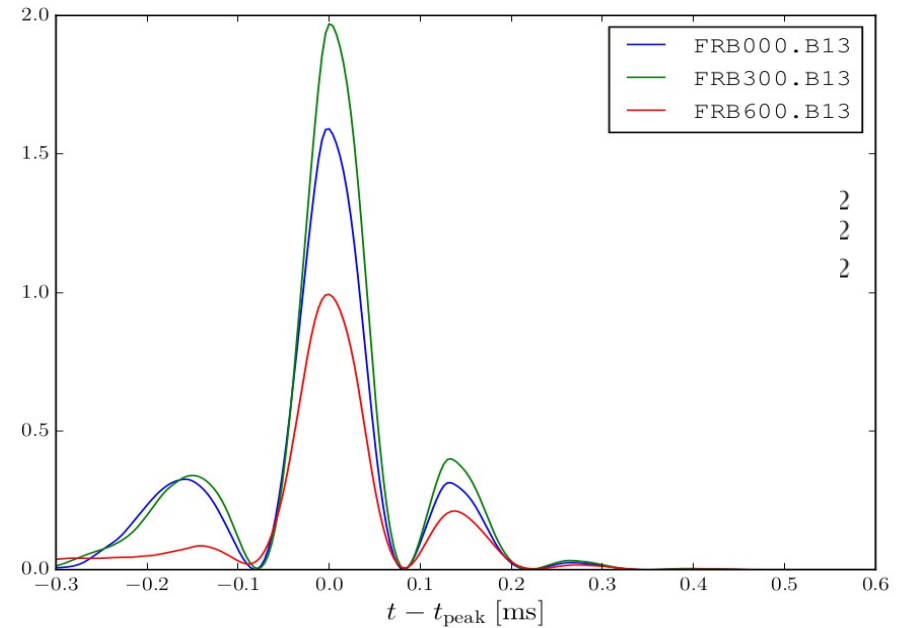
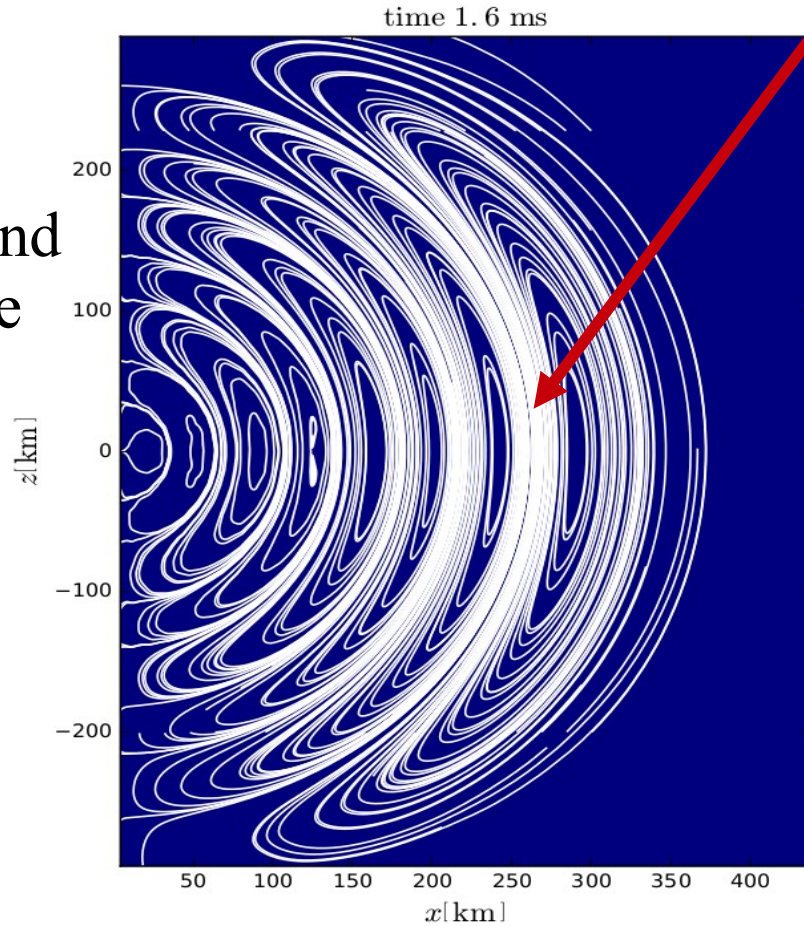
Falcke & Rezzolla 2014



The traveling pulses ...

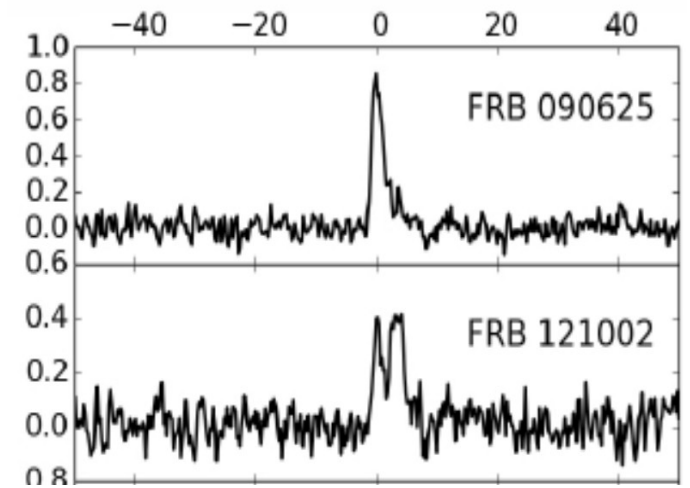
The big pulse

energy and
timescale
matches
FRBs...



WhiskyRMHD code:
GR resistive MHD (electrovacuum)
Dionysopoulou et al. 2013

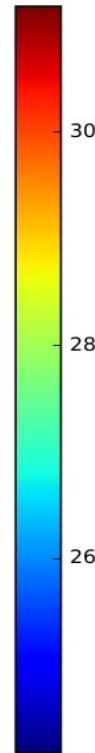
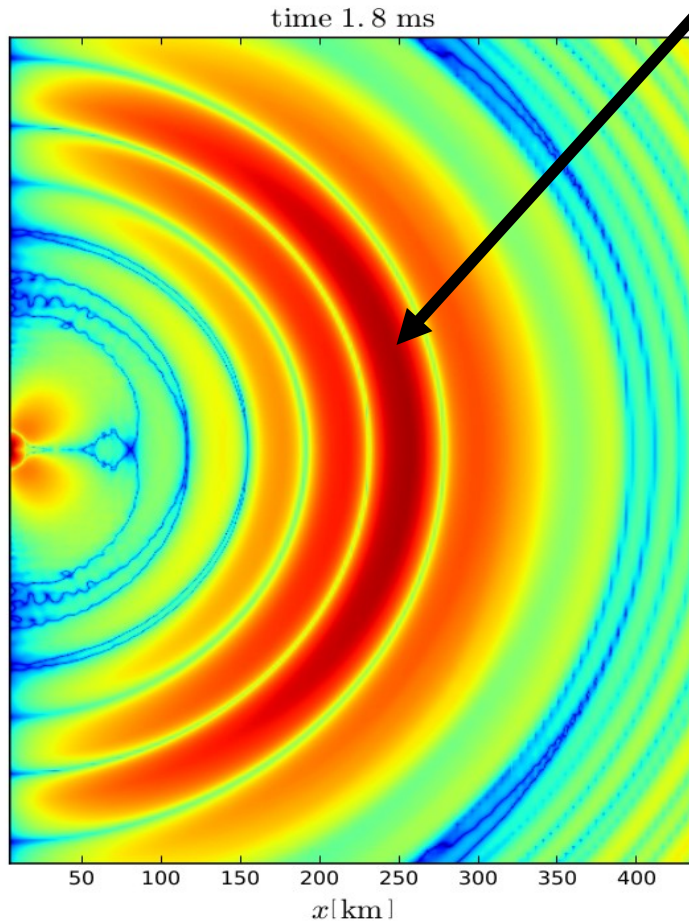
Most, Nathanail & Rezzolla 2018



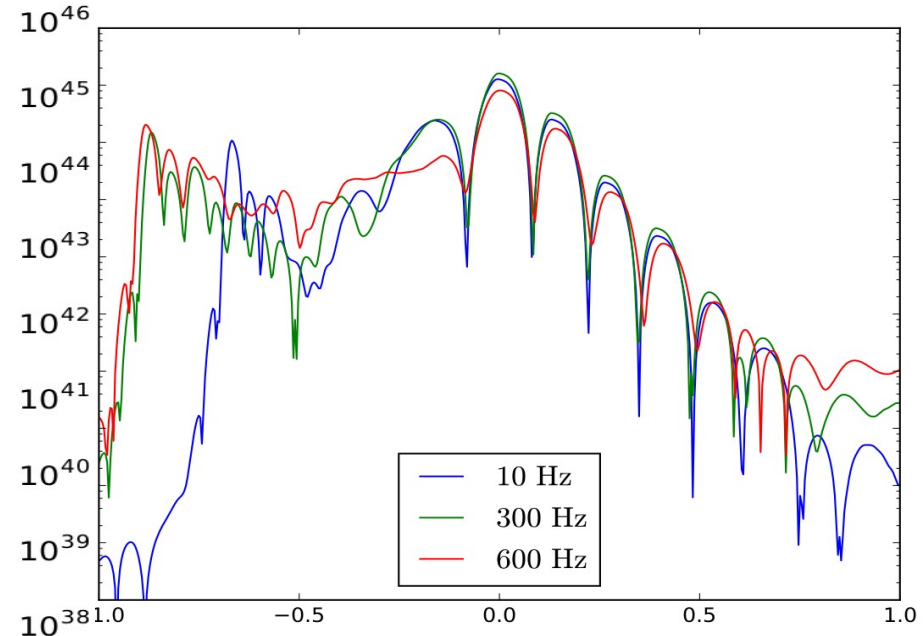
The traveling pulses ...

The big pulse

energy and
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FRBs...



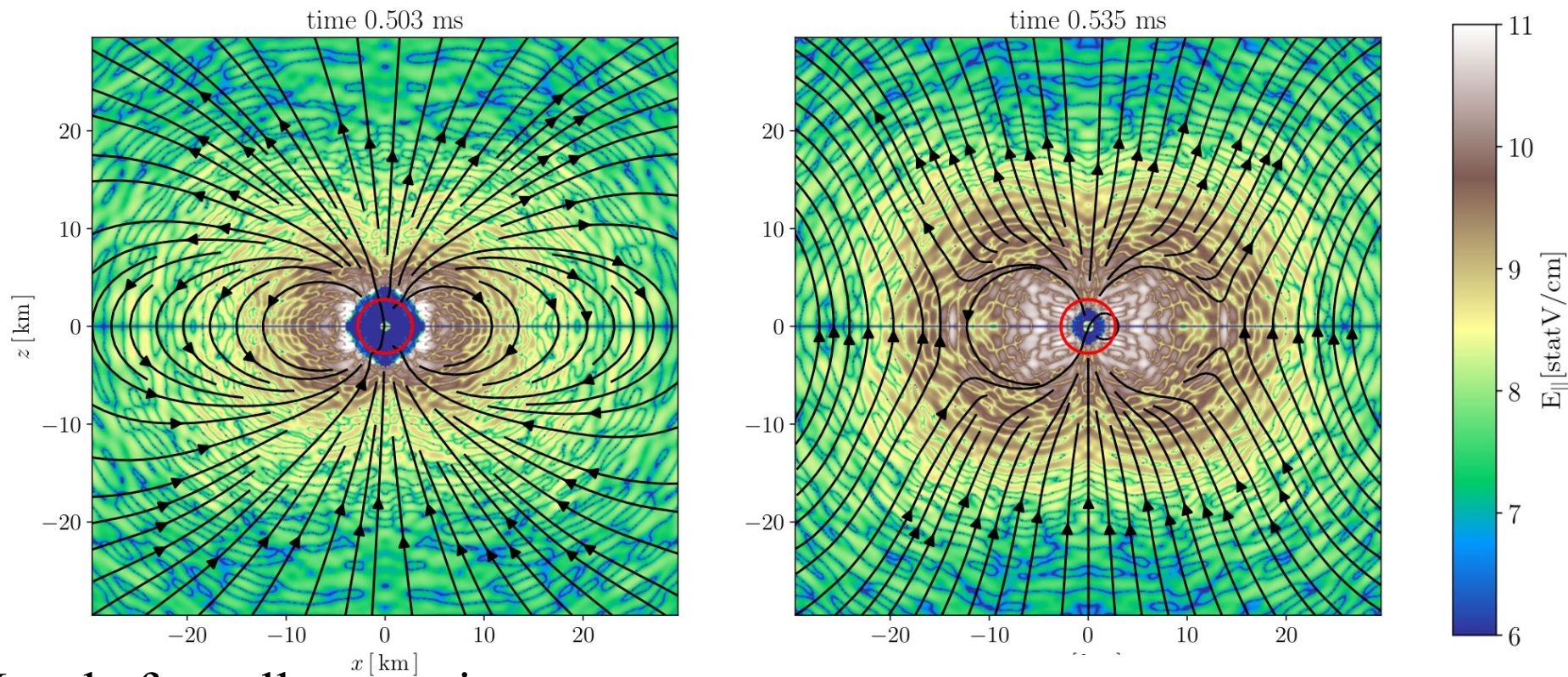
$\log_{10} \frac{\text{erg}}{\text{s cm}^2}$



WhiskyRMHD code:
GR resistive MHD (electrovacuum)
Dionysopoulou et al. 2013

Most, Nathanail & Rezzolla 2018

What about pair creation?



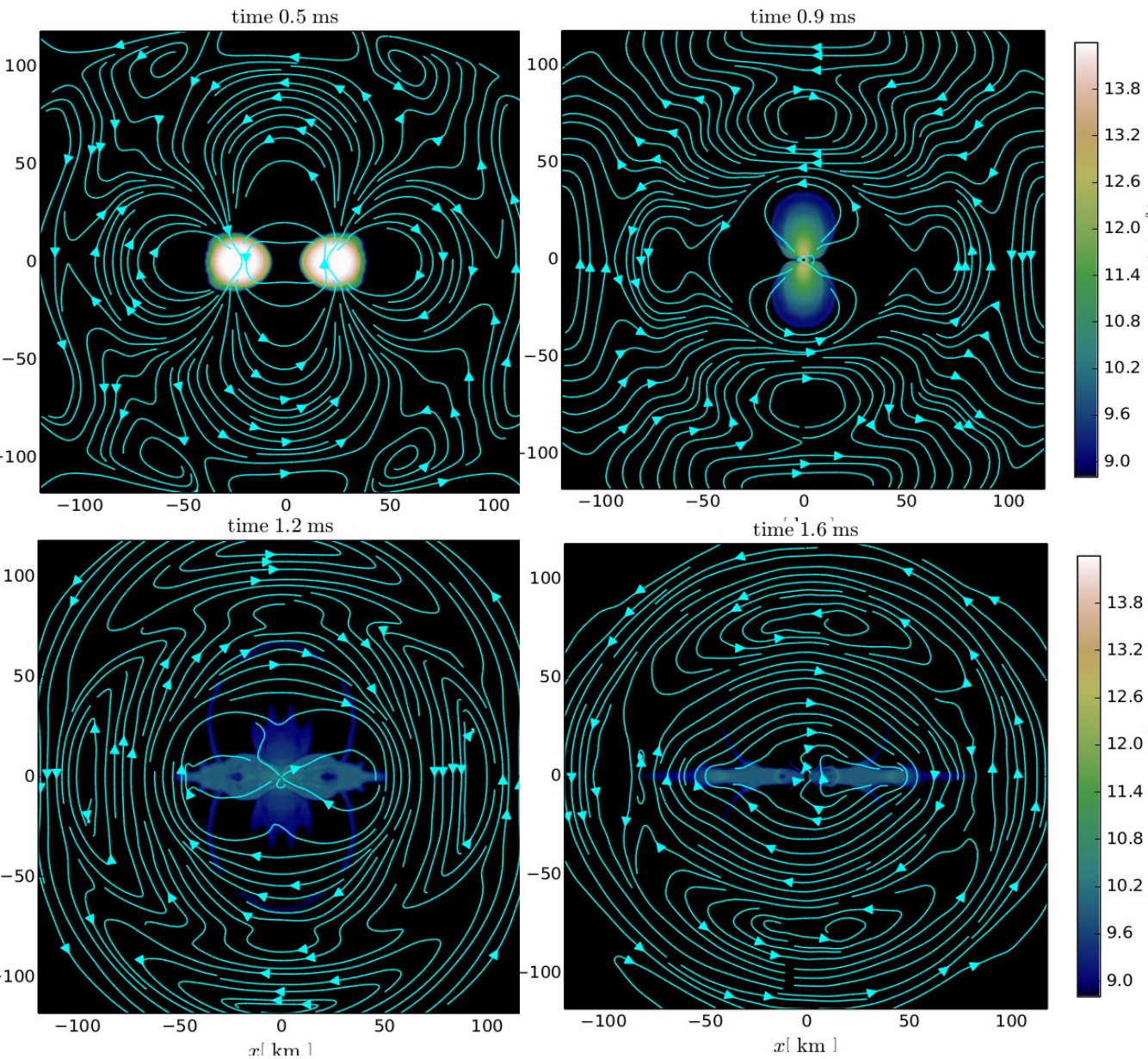
Just before all matter is
lost behind the horizon...

$$\Delta V \lesssim 10^{16} \text{ volts} \left(\frac{r_c}{5 \text{ km}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{B_{\text{local}}}{10^{10} \text{ G}} \right) \sin(\theta)$$

for an initial field of
and period of 1 sec $B_{\text{pol}} = 10^{12} \text{ G}$.

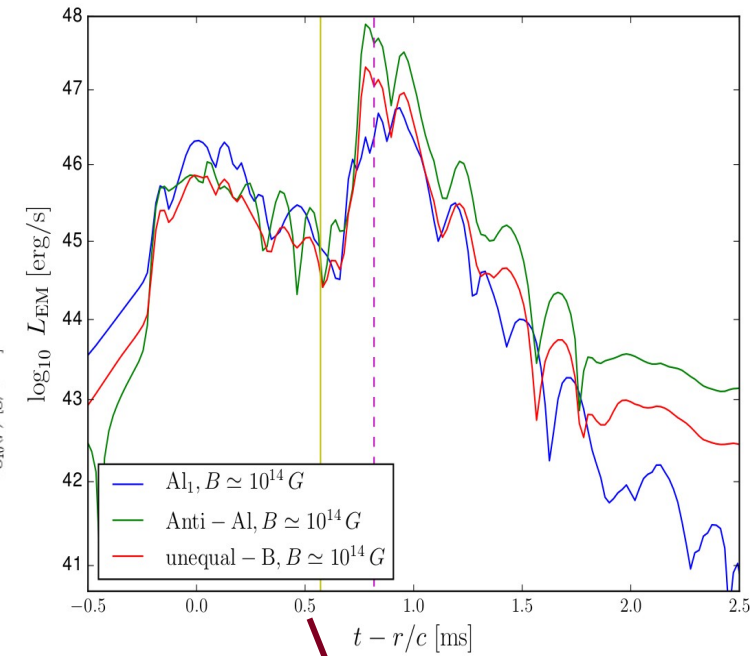
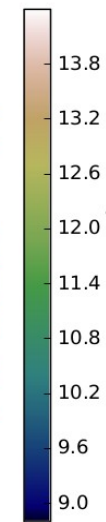
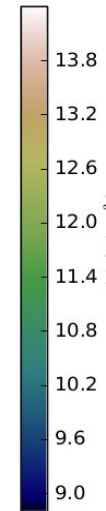
for $B_{\text{pol}} < 10^{12} \text{ G}$ \rightarrow $E_{\text{EM}} = P_{\text{MS}} \Delta t_{\text{EM}} \simeq 8.4 \times 10^{41} \eta_B b_{12}^2 r_{10}^3 \text{ erg}$

Fast Radio Bursts... from binary NS?



(head on collision)

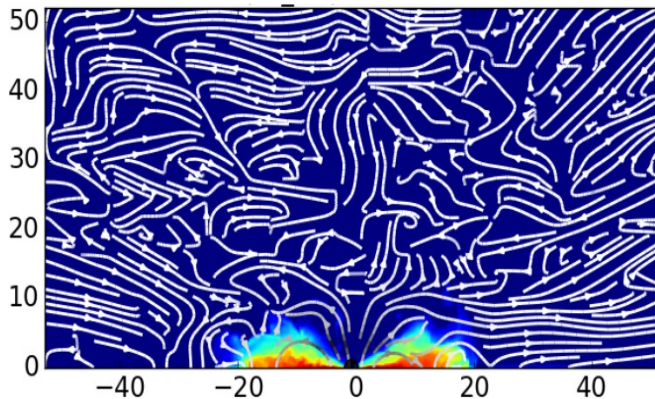
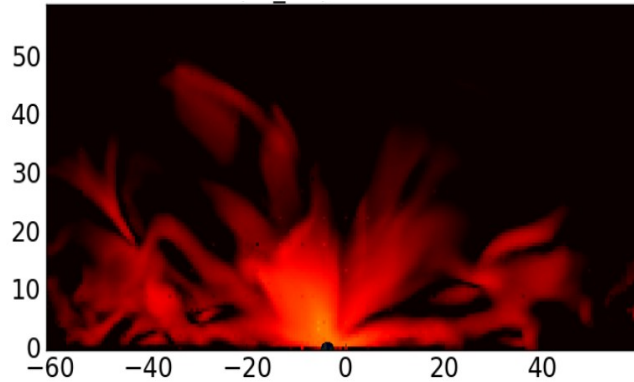
negligible amount of mass is left after merger, all matter is gone in some milliseconds, the magnetic field dissipates away...



Nathanail, Most & Rezzolla 2018 (to be sub.) $E_{EM} = P_{MS} \Delta t_{EM} \simeq 16.8 \times 10^{41} \eta_B b_{12}^2 \text{ erg}$

Fast Radio Bursts... from binary NS?

the case of prompt collapse



negligible amount of mass is left after merger, all matter is gone in some milliseconds, the magnetic field dissipates away...

“Following prompt black hole formation, there is no evidence of mass outflow or magnetic field collimation.”

EM from binary NS

Prompt collapse (in the first msec)

delayed collapse (after tens of msec)

further delayed collapse (~ 1 sec)

no collapse

Total mass of the binary in M_{\odot}

4

3.2

2.8

2.6

EOS is extremely important...

EM from binary NS

Prompt collapse (in the first msec)

delayed collapse (after tens of msec)

further delayed collapse (~ 1 sec)

no collapse

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FRB?

jet & short-GRB

no jet & short-GRB

stable NS
(outflow?)

EOS is extremely important...

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FRB?

GW170817

jet & short-GRB

no jet & short-GRB

stable NS

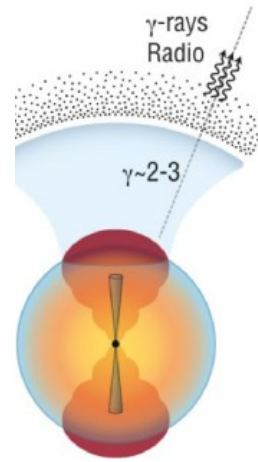
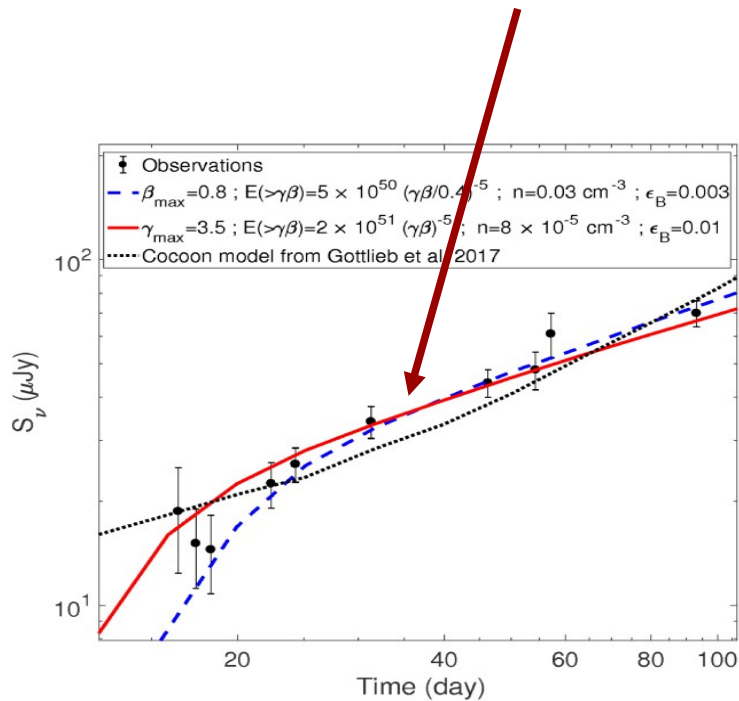
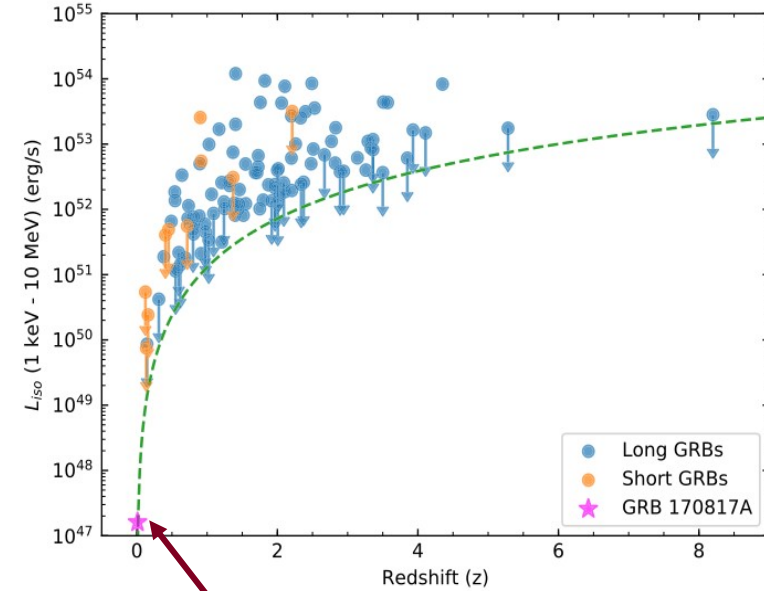
(outflow?)

EOS is extremely important...

Some things we saw from GW170817 BNS

Abbott et al.

“The radio light curve of GW170817 is inconsistent with numerical models of an offaxis jet afterglow and instead requires a quasispherical, mildly relativistic outflow [...] We find that most, if not all, of the jet energy is transferred to this cocoon and there is no direct evidence that the jet produced a classical SGRB.”

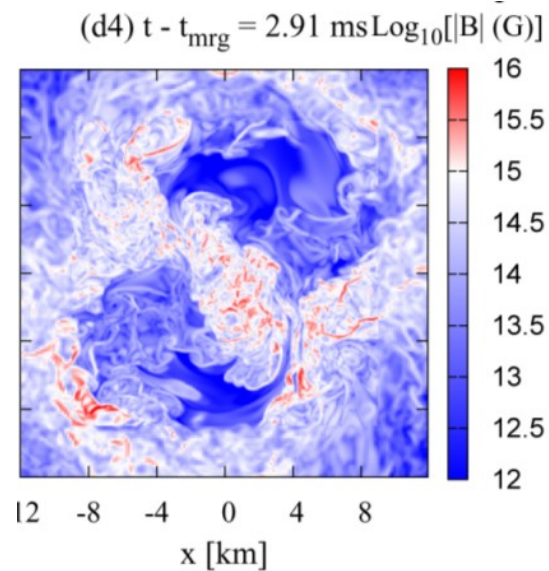


Mooley et. al 2018

GW170817

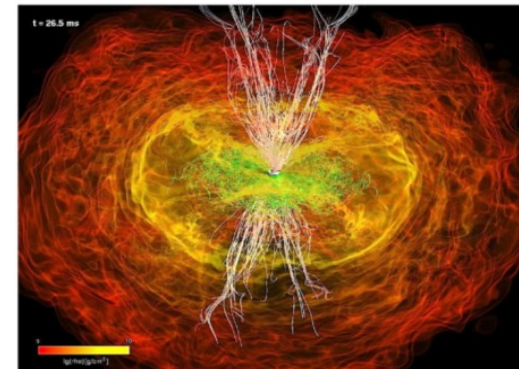
Things we know for binary NS...

Magnetic field amplification

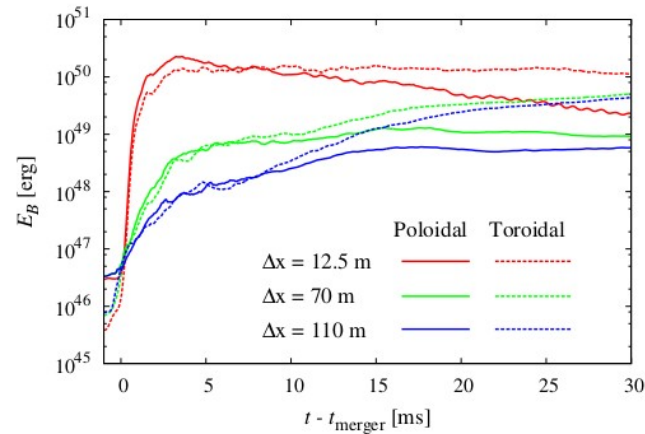


Kiuchi et al. 2015

Magnetic jet structure

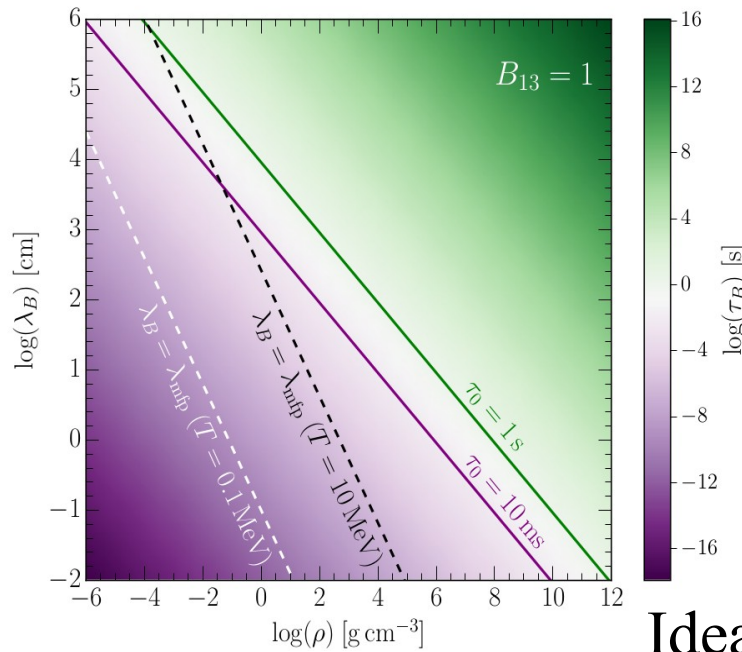


Rezzolla et. al 2011



Kiuchi et al. 2017

When does Electrical Resistivity becomes important in BNS

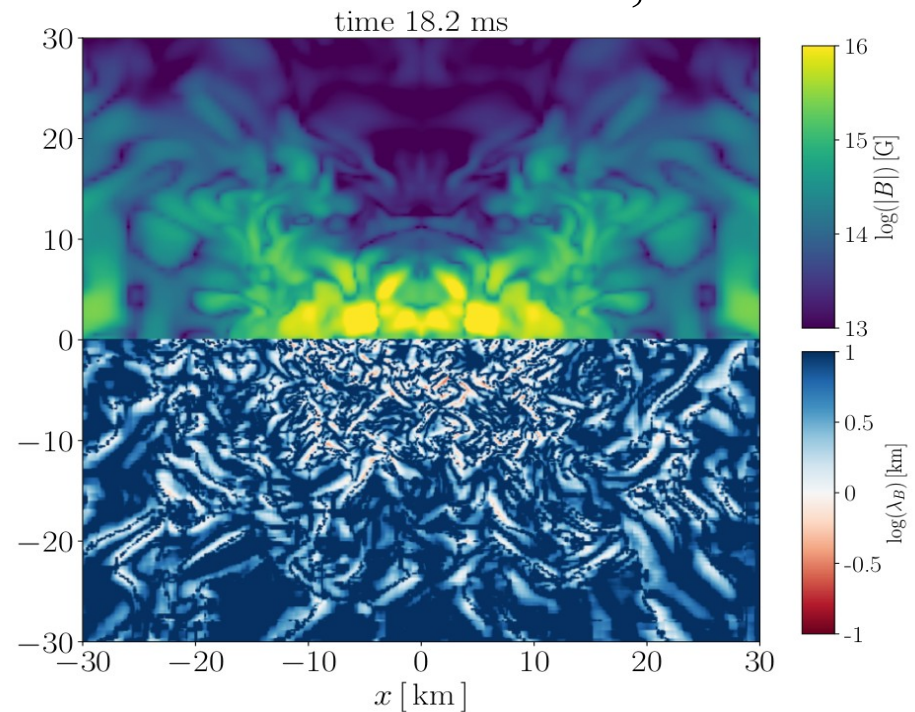
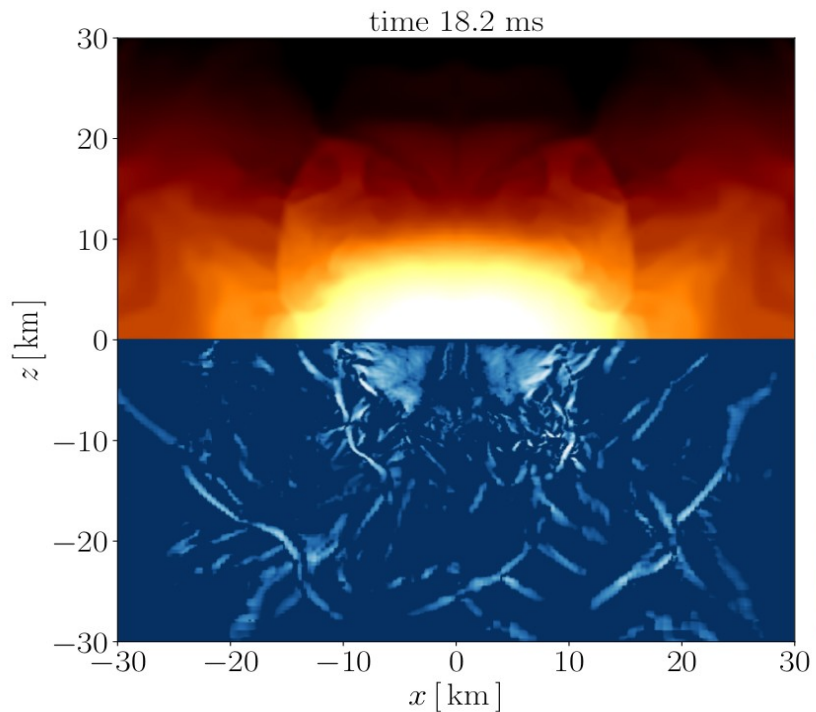


Ohmic dissipation $\tau_d \simeq \frac{4\pi\sigma\lambda_B^2}{c^2}$

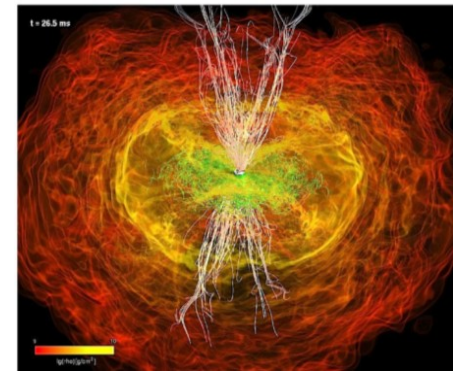
Hall $\tau_B := \frac{\tau_d}{\omega_c\tau} = \frac{4\pi n_e e \lambda_B^2}{cB} = \frac{4\pi e \rho \lambda_B^2}{cB} \frac{Z}{Am_n}$

$$\tau_B \simeq 1.2 \times 10^2 \times B_{13}^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda_B}{1 \text{ km}} \right)^2 \text{ s}$$

Idea-MHD is fine for simulations, but in reality...

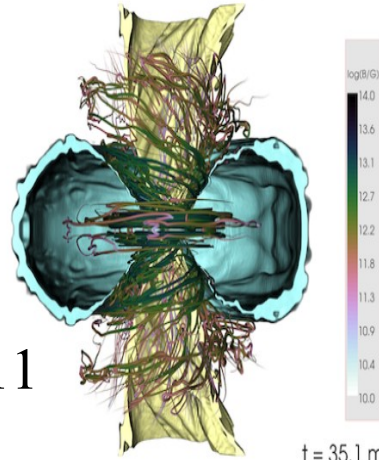


efforts have to be combined for binary NS...



Rezzolla et. al 2011

$$M_{\text{tor}} = 0.063 M_{\odot} \quad t_{\text{accr}} \simeq M_{\text{tor}}/M \simeq 0.3 \text{ s}$$



Kawamura et. al 2016

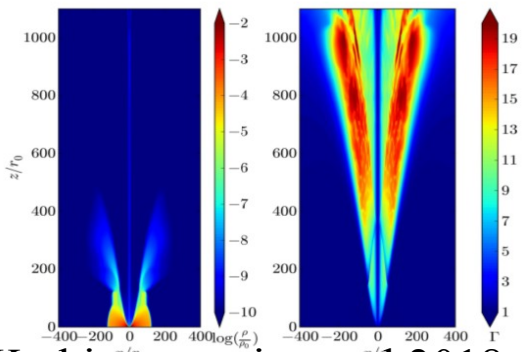
Numerical relativity
BNS

These are for the case of the delayed collapse
 $2.8 - 3.2 M_{\odot}$, collapse to BH after tens of msec

short-GRB
jet opening
angles
 $\theta \sim 3-10$
Fong et al. 2015

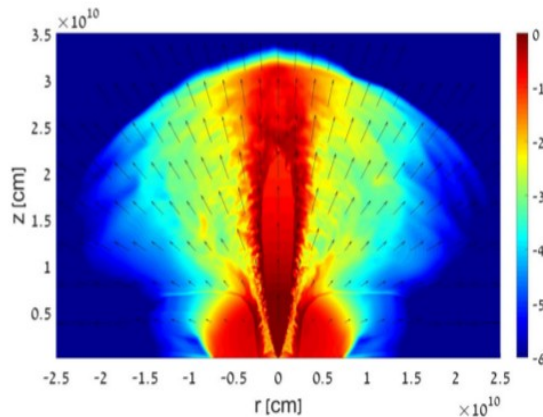
Off-axis sGRB jets

Off-axis GRBs from GW events 3



Kathirgamaraju et. al 2018

Cocoon



Gottlieb, E. Nakar and T. Piran 2018

short GRB
Jet simulations

collapse after 1 sec



no jet & short-GRB

Total mass of the binary in M_{\odot}

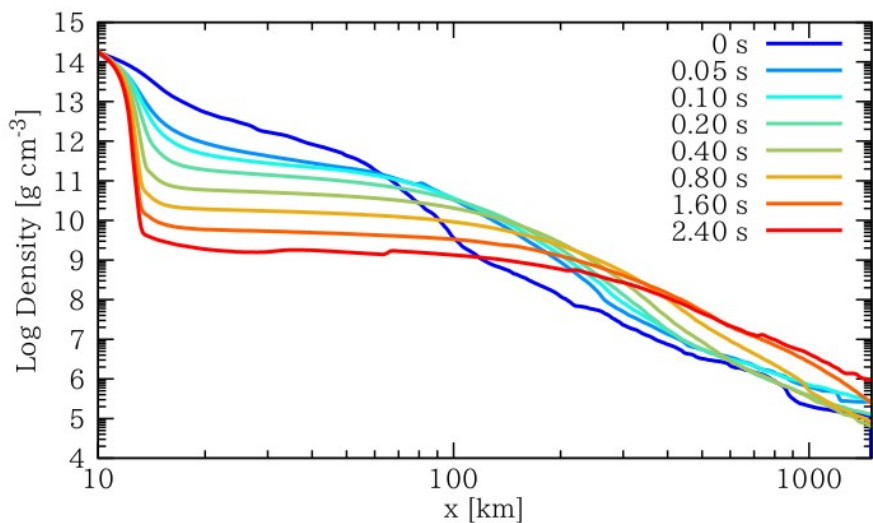
Nathanail 2018

4

3.2

2.8

2.6



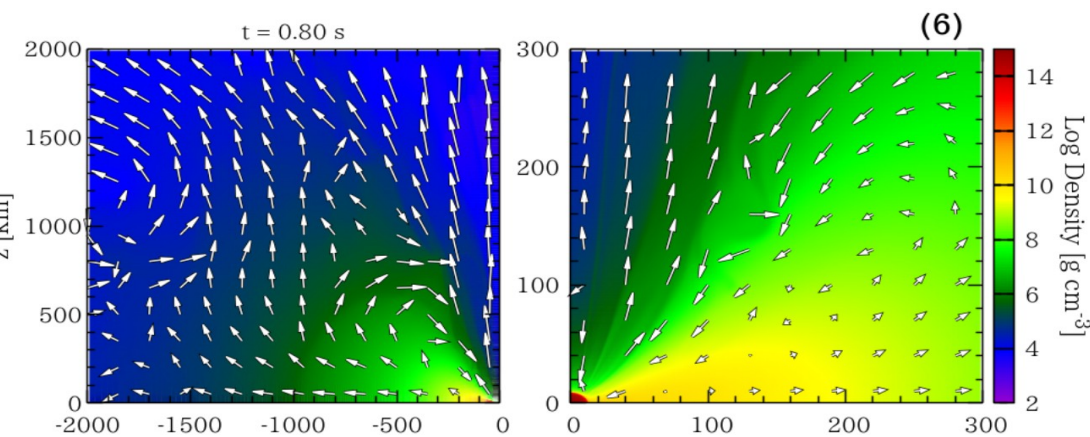
- neutrino cooling
- loss of thermal pressure
- mass accretion
- torus expansion

$$t_{\nu}^{diff} \simeq 3\tau_{\nu} \frac{\Delta R}{c} \sim 0.8 \text{ sec} \left(\frac{\tau_{\nu}}{10^3} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta R}{20 \text{ Km}} \right),$$

$$t_{accr} \simeq 1 \text{ sec} \left(\frac{R_T}{50 \text{ Km}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{H_T}{25 \text{ Km}} \right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{\alpha}{0.01} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{c_s}{0.1c} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\rho_T \simeq \frac{\dot{M}_T}{2H_T\pi R_T^2} \sim 9.2 \times 10^9 \text{ g/cm}^3 \left(\frac{\dot{M}_T}{0.08 M_{\odot}} \right) \times \left(\frac{R_T}{140 \text{ Km}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{H_T}{70 \text{ Km}} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\dot{M}_{HMNS} \simeq \frac{M_T}{t_{accr}} \sim 0.2 M_{\odot} s^{-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{0.01} \right) \left(\frac{M_T}{0.2 M_{\odot}} \right) \times \left(\frac{R_T}{50 \text{ Km}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{H_T}{25 \text{ Km}} \right),$$

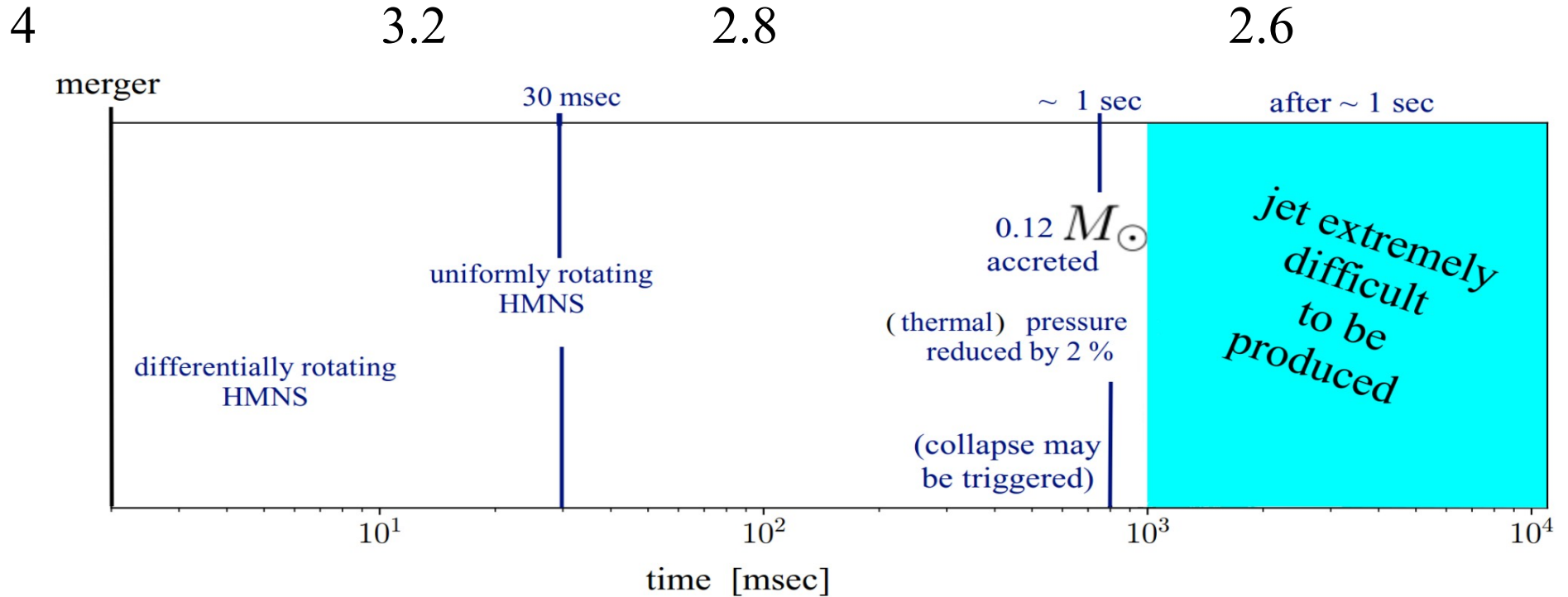


Fujibayashi et al. 2017

collapse after 1sec \longrightarrow no jet & short-GRB

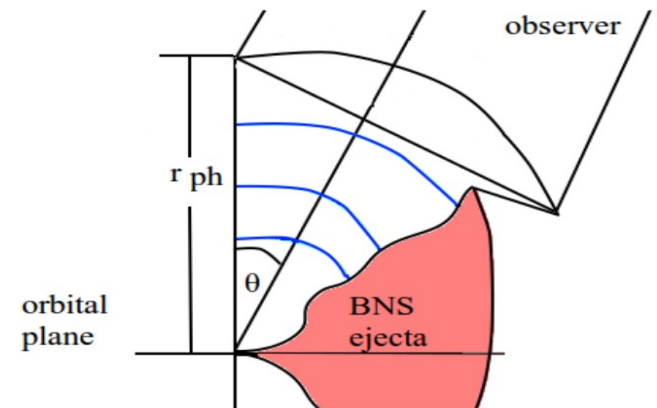
Total mass of the binary in M_{\odot}

Nathanail 2018



$$B_{HMNS}^2/8\pi \gg 2.6 \times 10^{28} \text{ dyn/cm}^2 \sim \dot{M}c/4\pi r_{BH}^2.$$

The collapse of the compact remnant powers an explosion.....



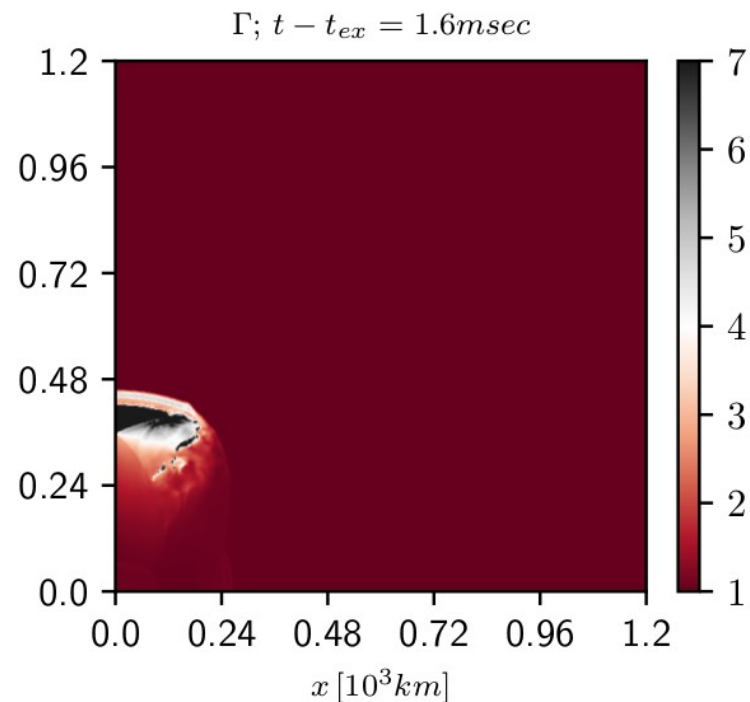
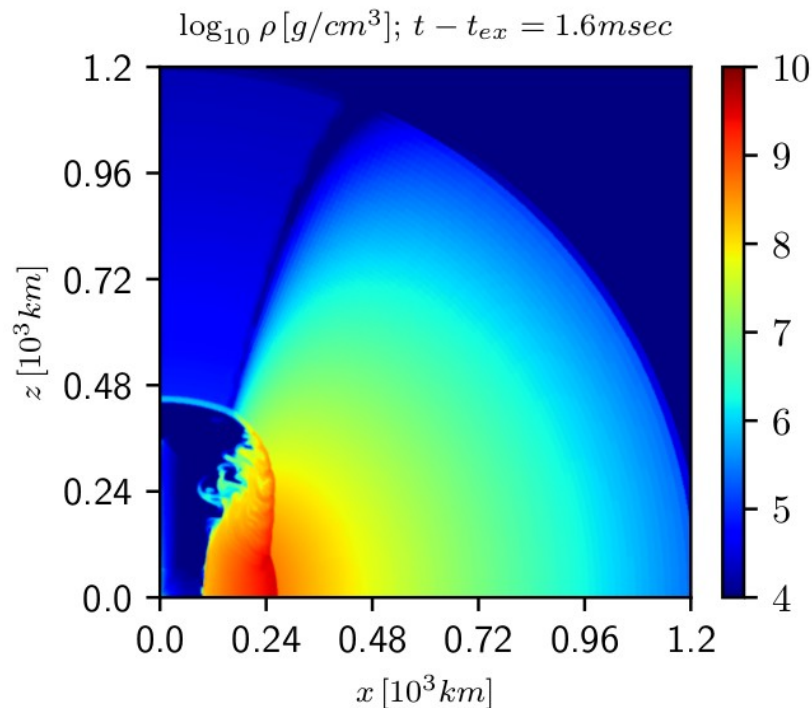
collapse after 1sec \longrightarrow a different outflow

a first simple Hydrodynamic model

Parameters: energy of the explosion
maximum density of the torus

all the energy is released in a shell
in the form of pressure

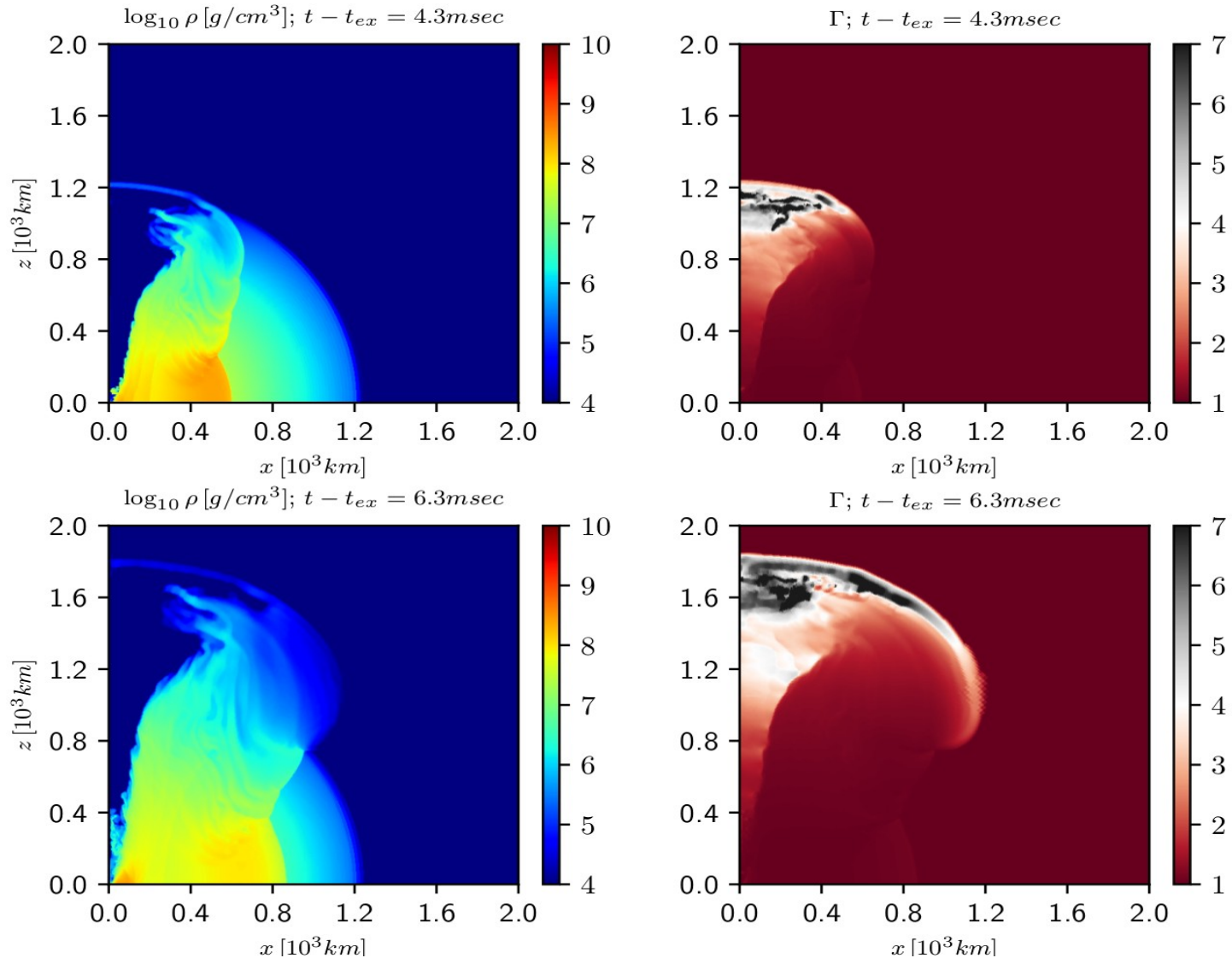
BHAC code:
GR Ideal MHD
Porth et al. 2017



Nathanail, Porth et al. 2018 (to be subm.)

collapse after 1sec \longrightarrow a different outflow

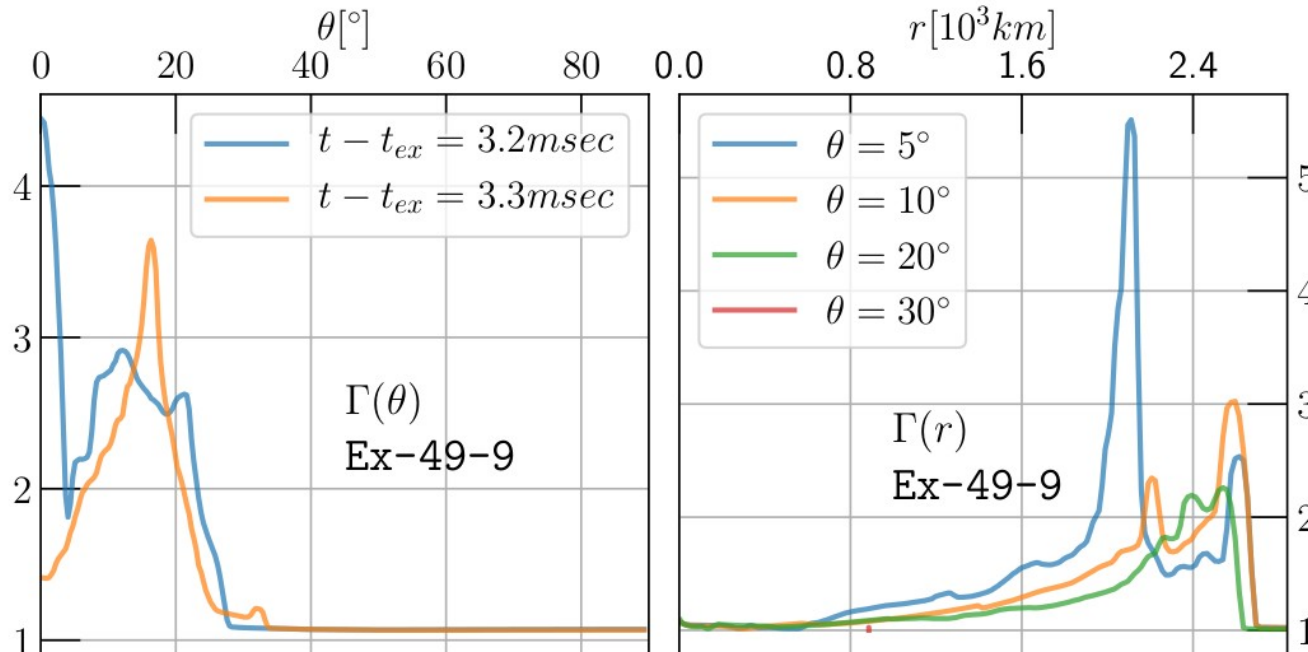
a first simple Hydrodynamic model



the outflow quickly surpasses the BNS ejecta and breaks out

collapse after 1sec \longrightarrow a different outflow

a first simple Hydrodynamic model



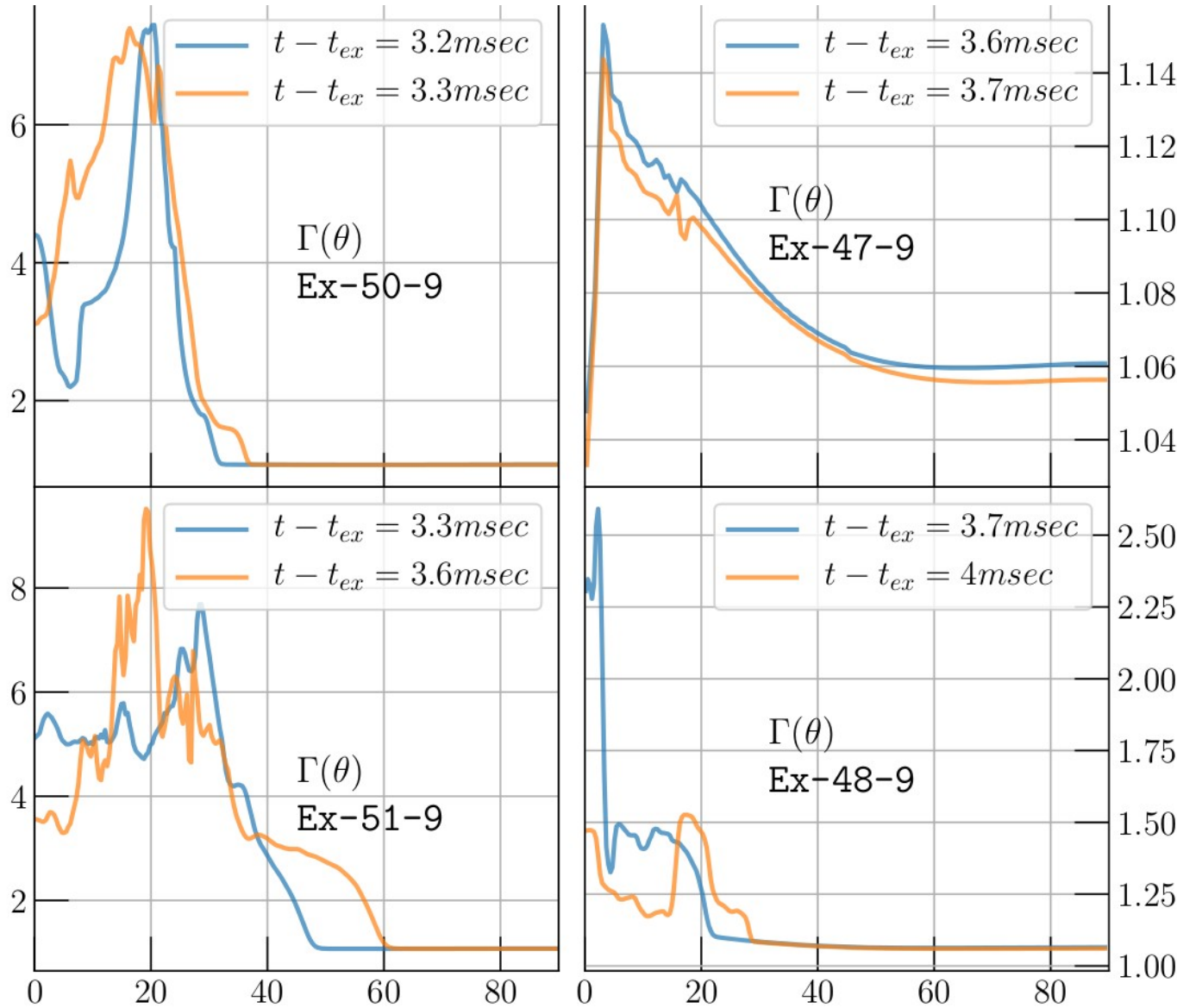
the outflow inherits
an angular and radial
structure

Model

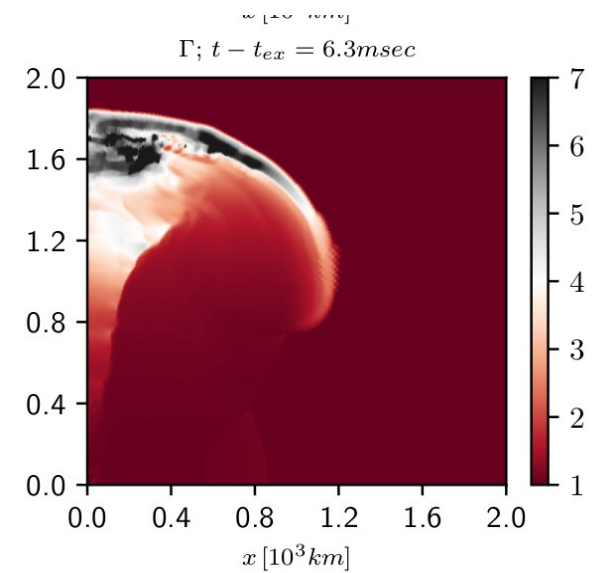
$$E \sim 10^{49} \text{ erg}$$
$$\rho_T \simeq 10^9 \text{ gcm}^3$$

collapse after 1sec \longrightarrow a different outflow

a first simple Hydrodynamic model



most models give a wide angle mildly relativistic outflow

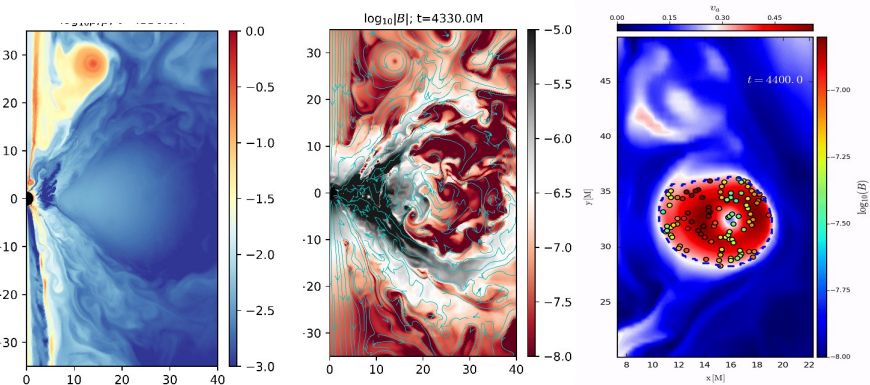
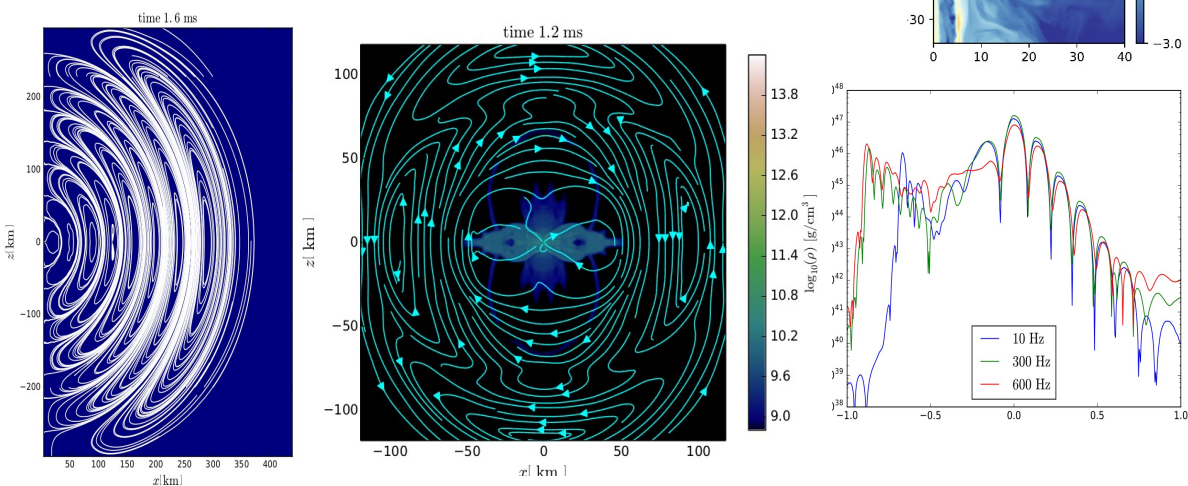


Nathanail, Porth et al. 2018 (to be subm.)

Key points

Plasmoids in GRMHD

trace them, track them and
light them up



FRBs

Supramassive NS collapse
NS head on collision &
BNS prompt collapse

GRBs (short from BNS)

jet or no jet? (where it depends)
Collapse of the SMNS after
1 sec from merger gives a
wide angle mildy relativistic
outflow

