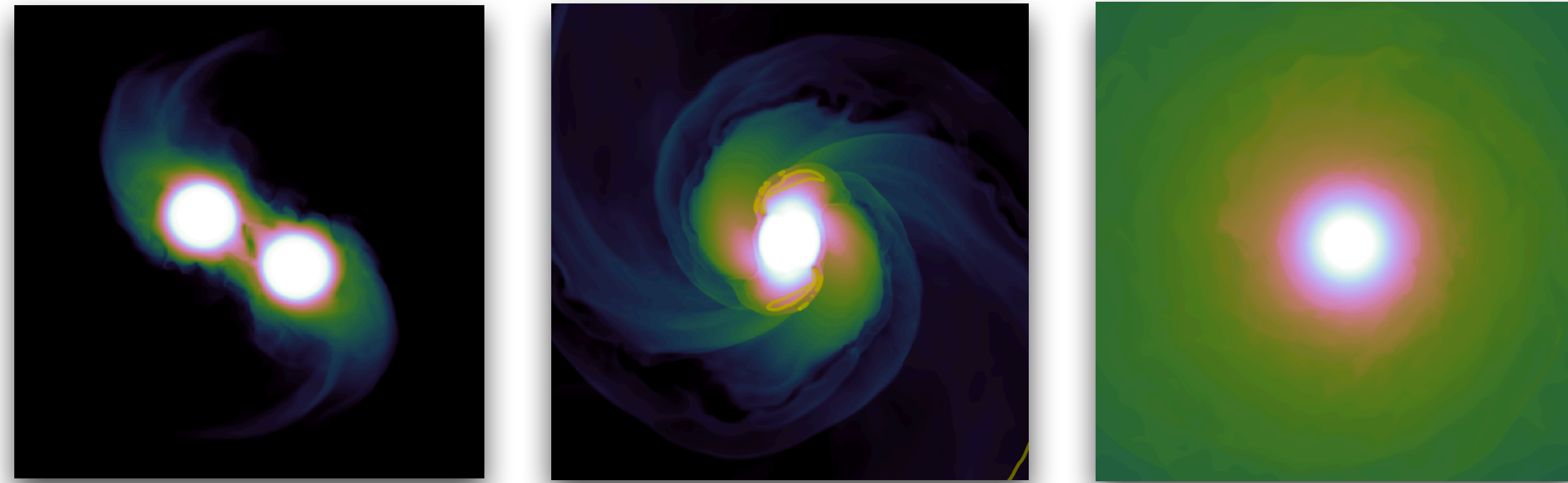


# GRMHD Simulations of Binary Neutron Star Mergers



**Jay V. Kalinani**

*Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy  
INFN, Padova, Italy*

in collaboration with

R.Ciolfi, W. Kastaun, B. Giacomazzo, F. Cipolletta, L. Ennoggi, A. Pavan, B. Guidici, L. Sala, E. Giangrandi, A. Ghedin

# Binary Neutron Star Mergers

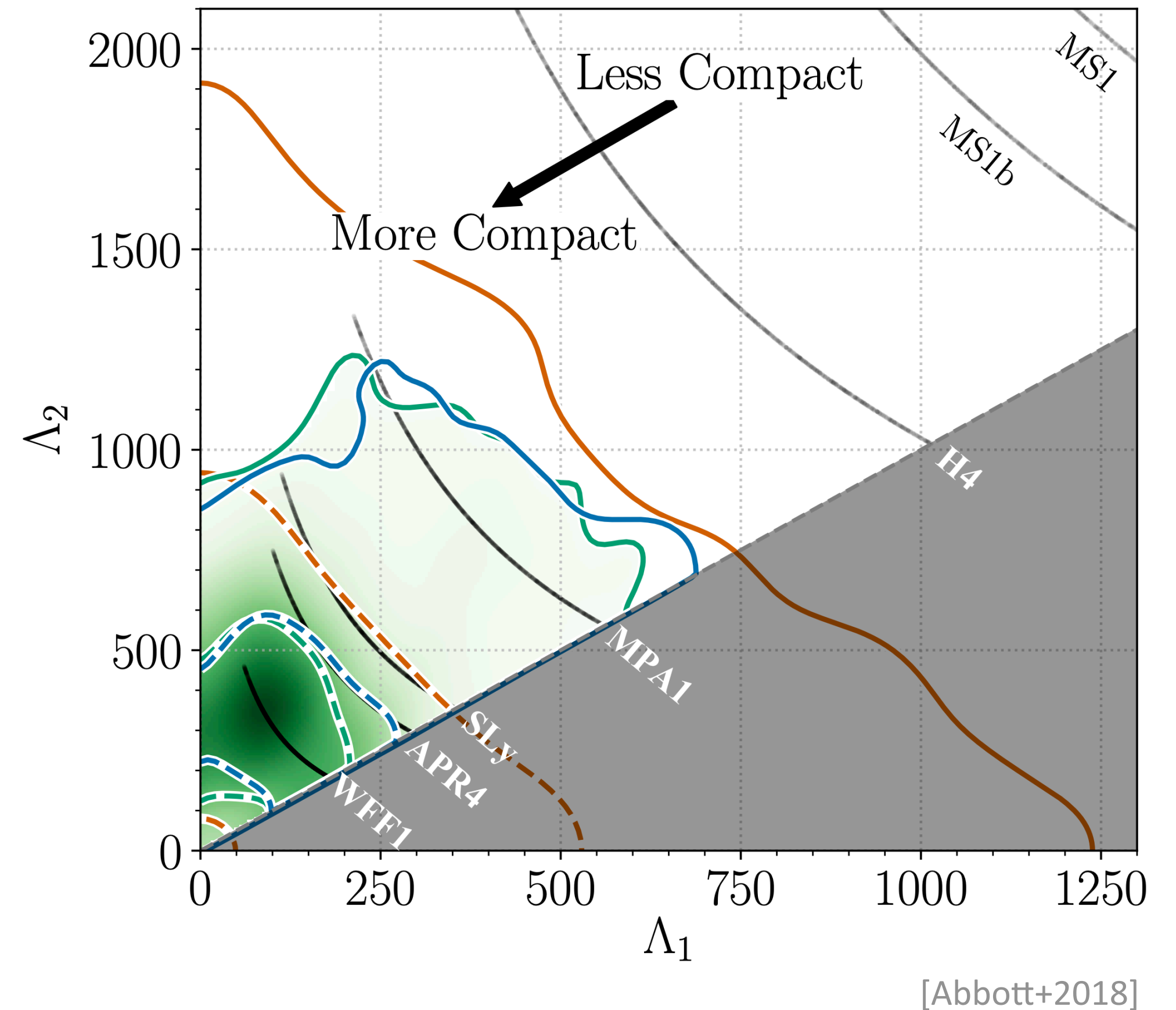
Powerful sources of:

- Gravitational waves
- Short gamma-ray bursts
- Radioactively powered kilonovae

Ideal probes to extract information on NS EOS

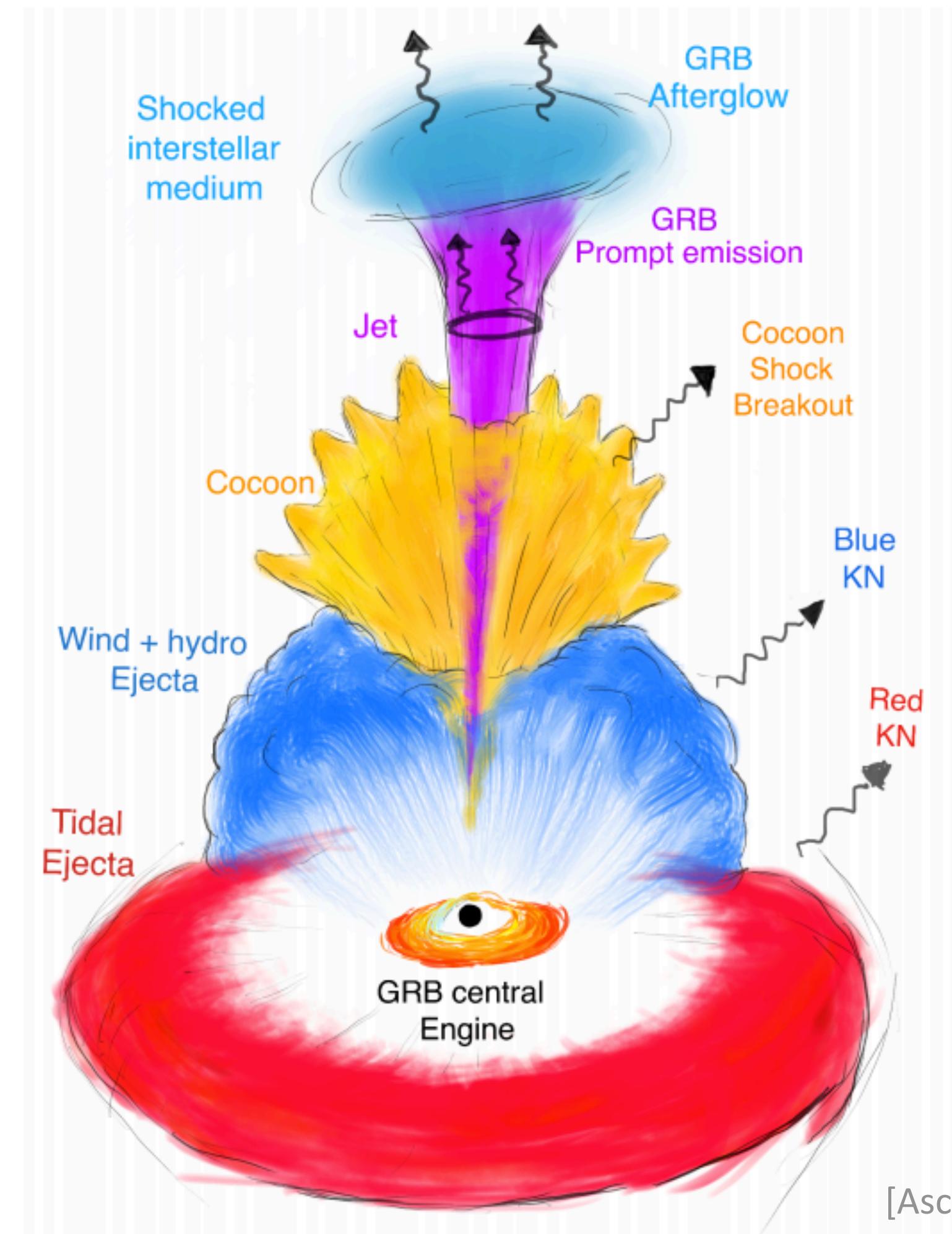
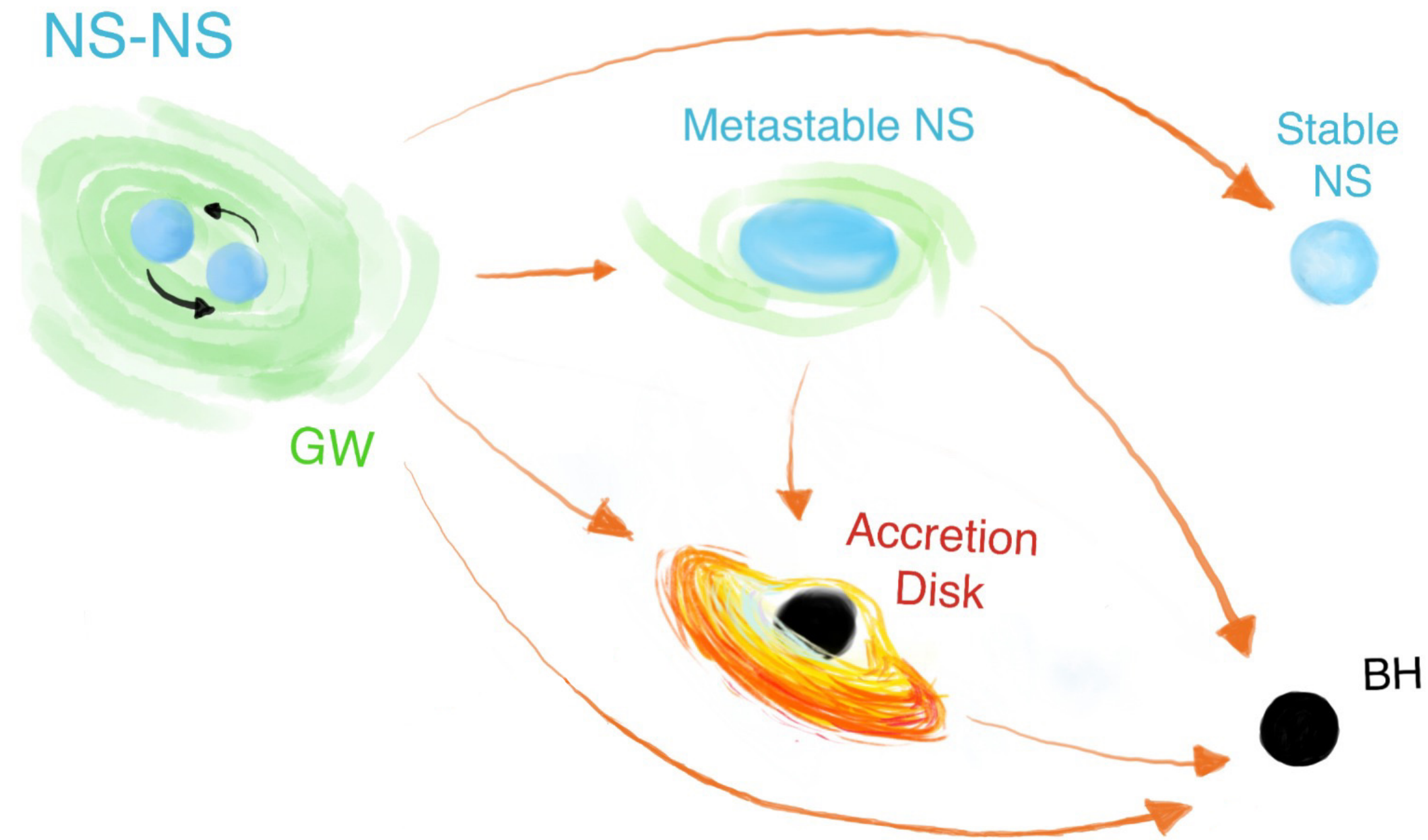
GW170817 | GRB170817A | AT2017gfo

- Smoking gun evidence connecting BNS with SGRBs
- Refined constraints on NS EOS via GWs and EM counterparts (see earlier talk by Prof. Bernuzzi)



A complete description requires finite temperature composition-dependent EOS and neutrino radiation, but also magnetic fields

# SGRB Central Engines and Kilonova

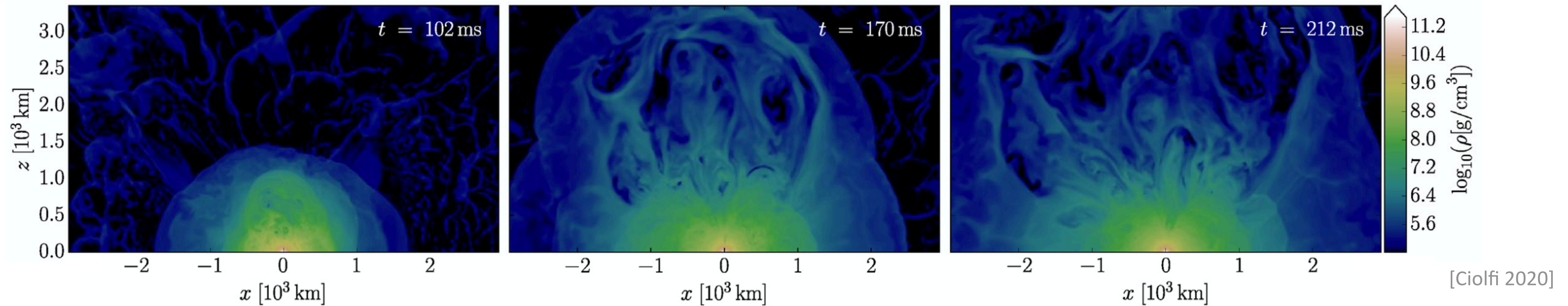
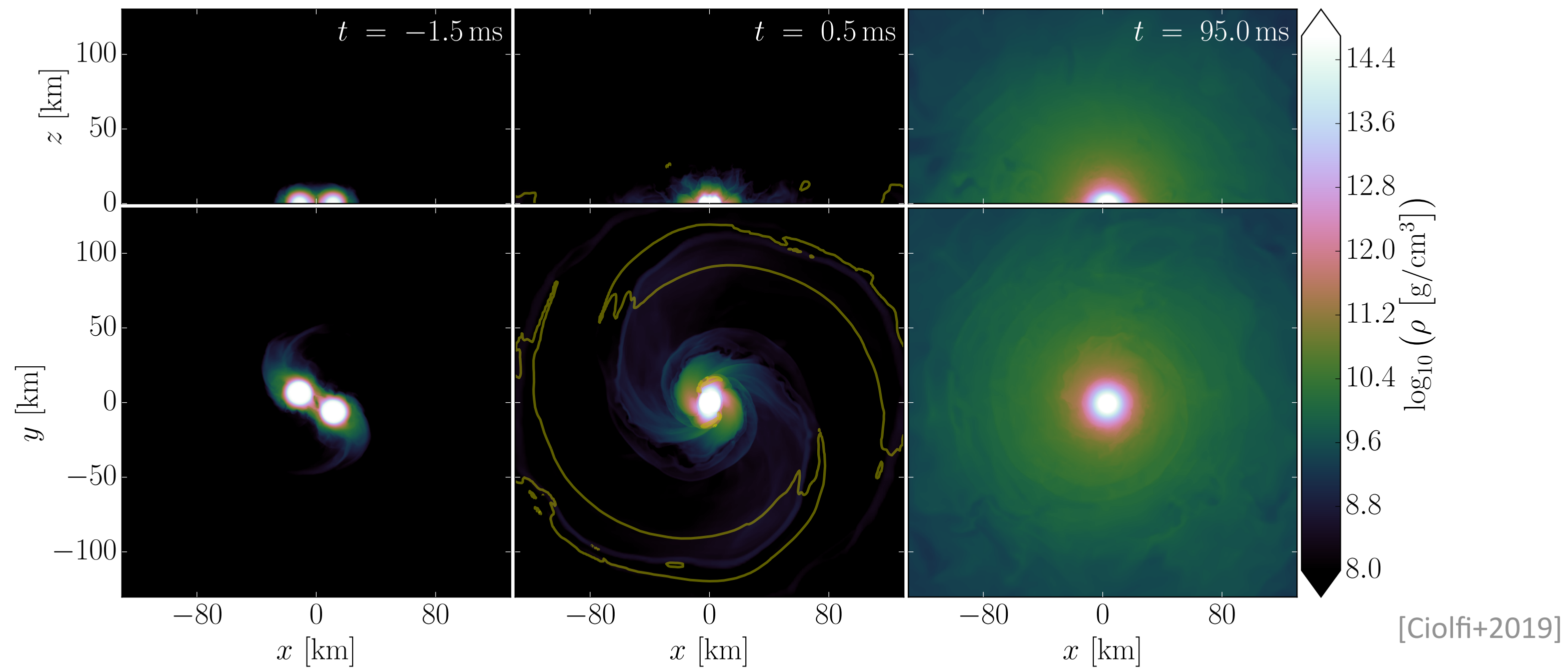


## Open Questions:

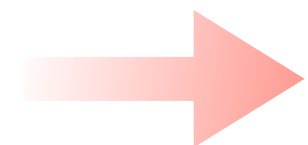
- Can a MNS/magnetar power an SGRB jet?
- What is the structure of an SGRB jet?
- Can the magnetically driven post-merger ejecta from MNS remnant act as a source of *blue* kilonova?

# BNS Simulations with Long Post-Merger Evolution

Merger produces a differentially rotating, metastable SMNS



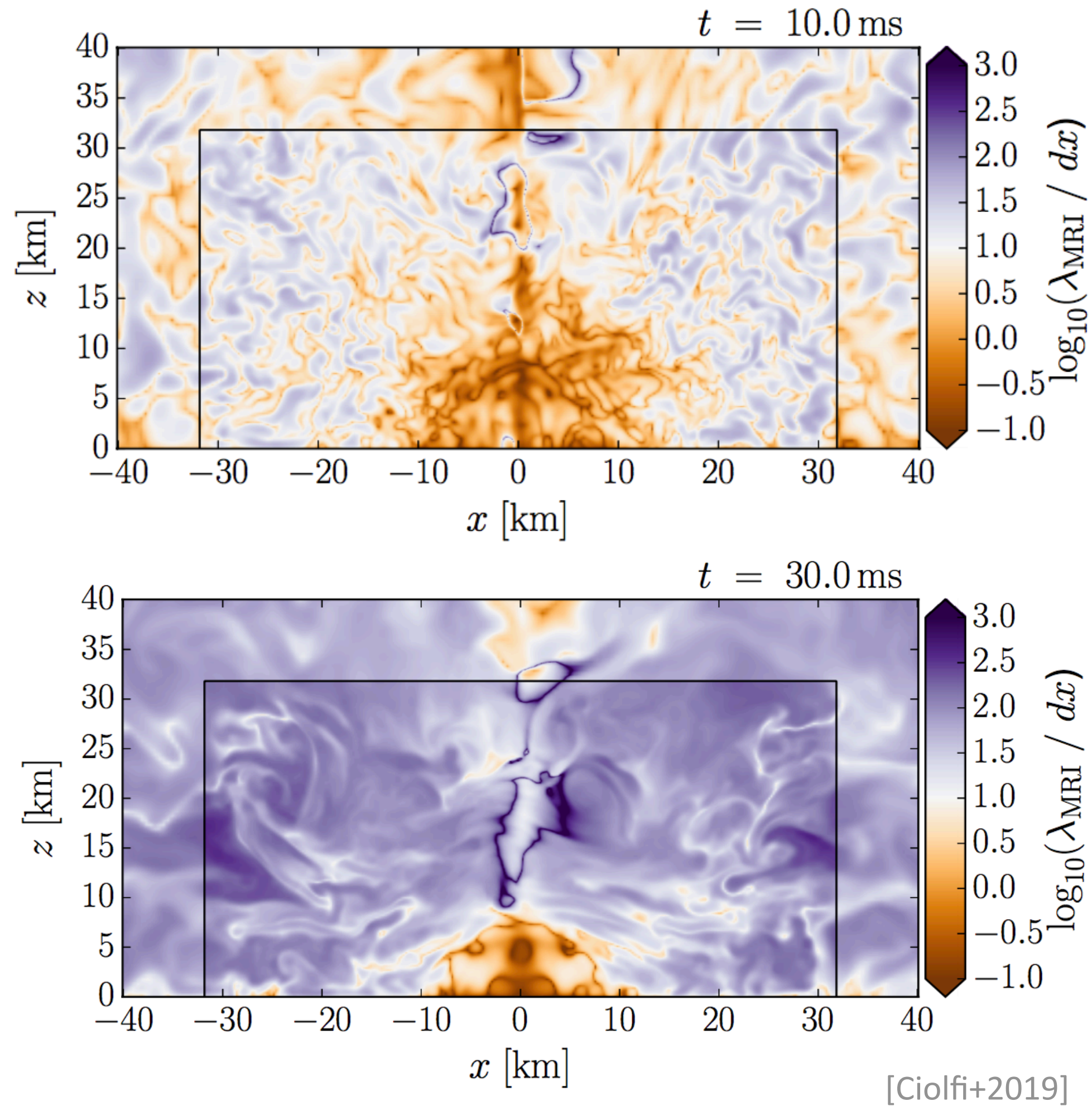
**We cover unexplored timescales**



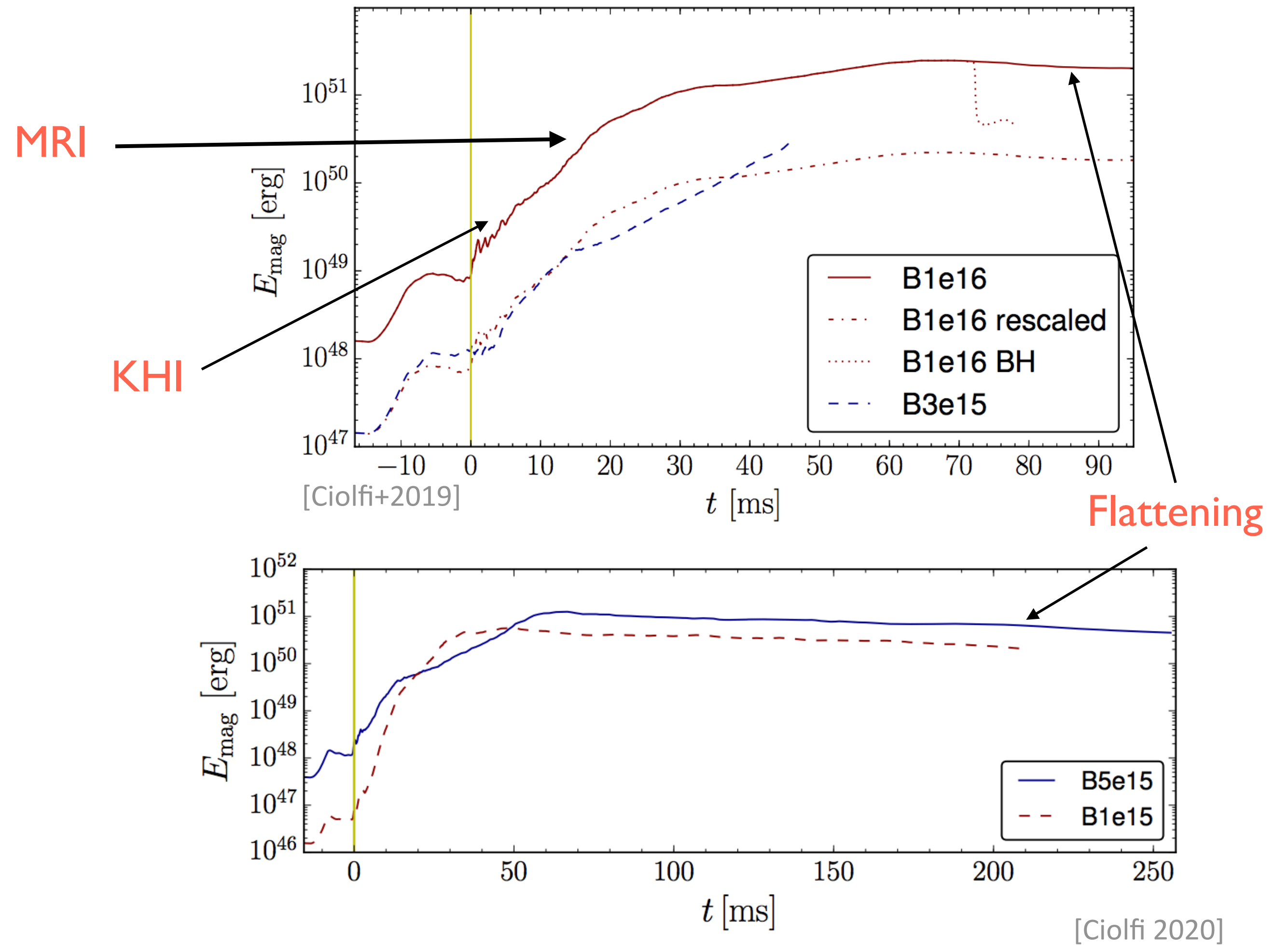
Novel insights on how the magnetic field evolves and its effects on the system

# Magnetic Field Amplification

## Magneto-Rotational Instability (MRI)

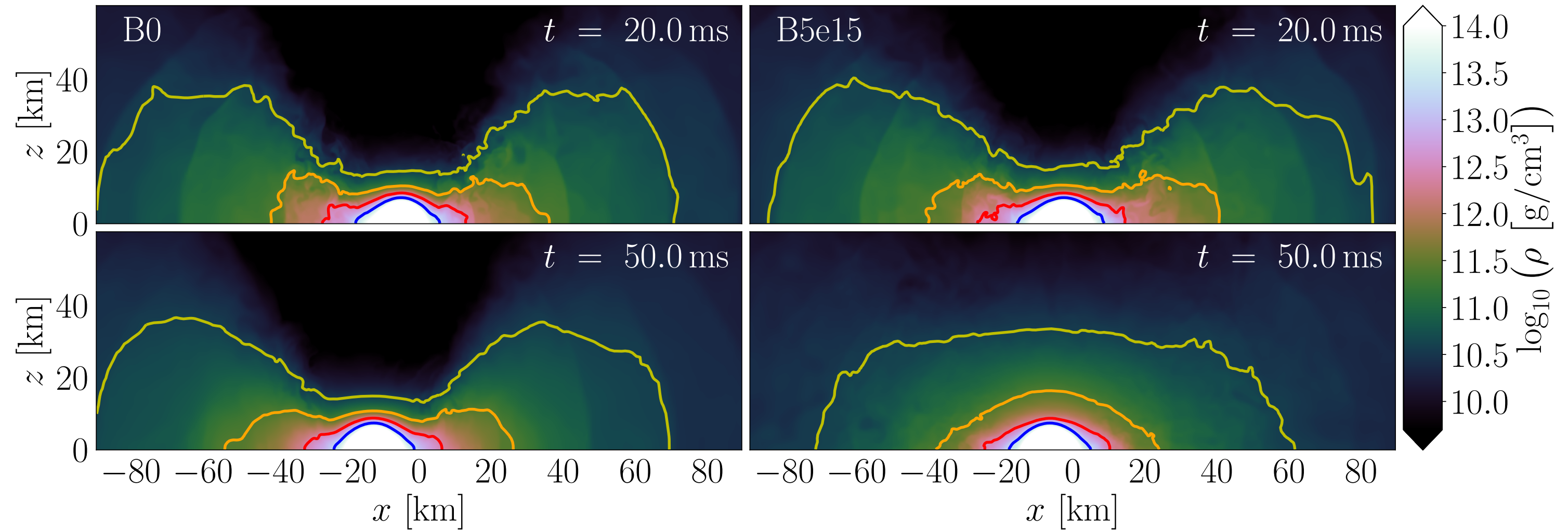
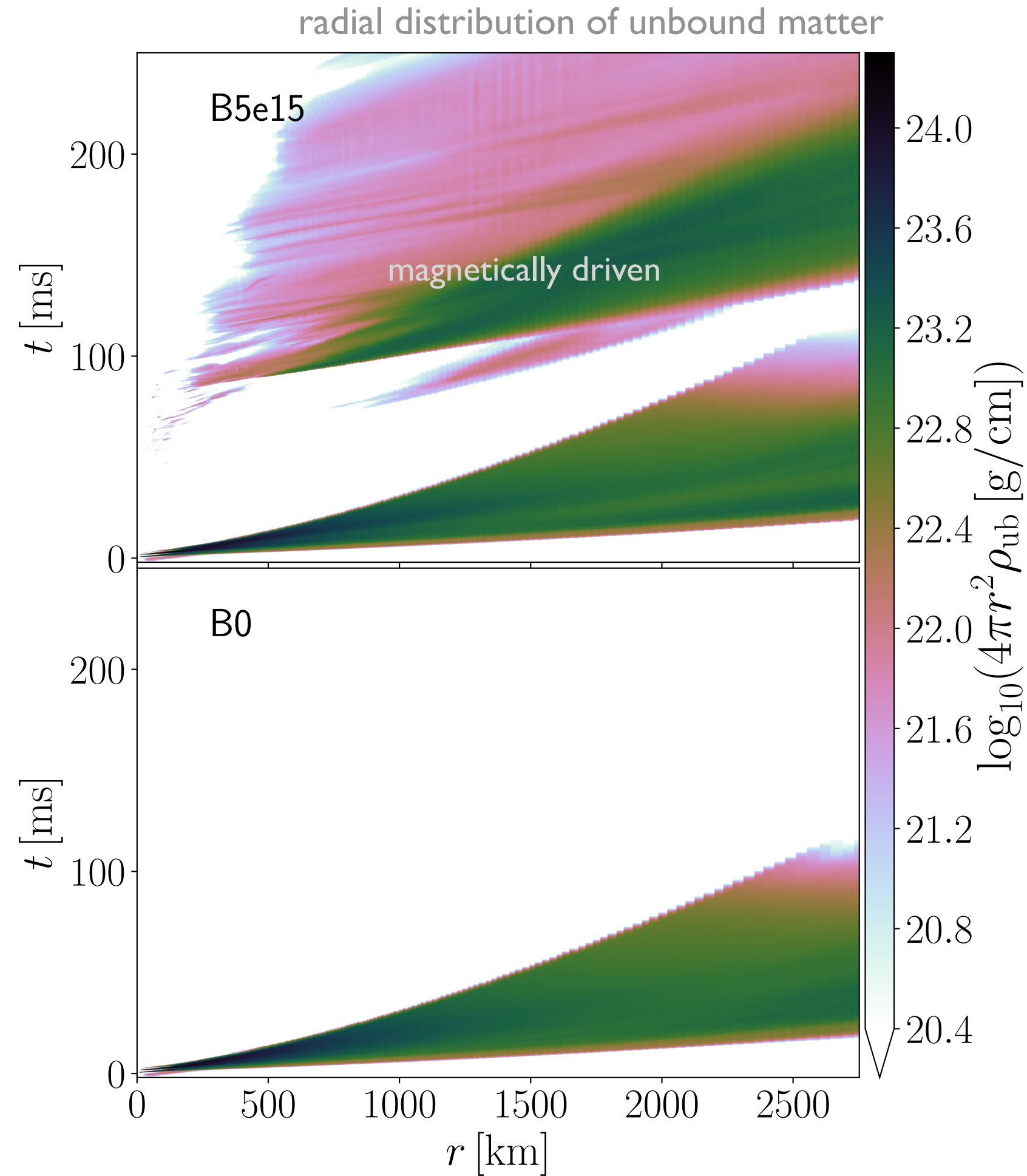


## Magnetic Energy Evolution



**Absolute upper limit for magnetisation of a long-lived NS**

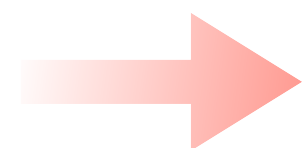
# Mass Outflows & Remnant Structure



- Magnetically enhanced and isotropic mass outflow

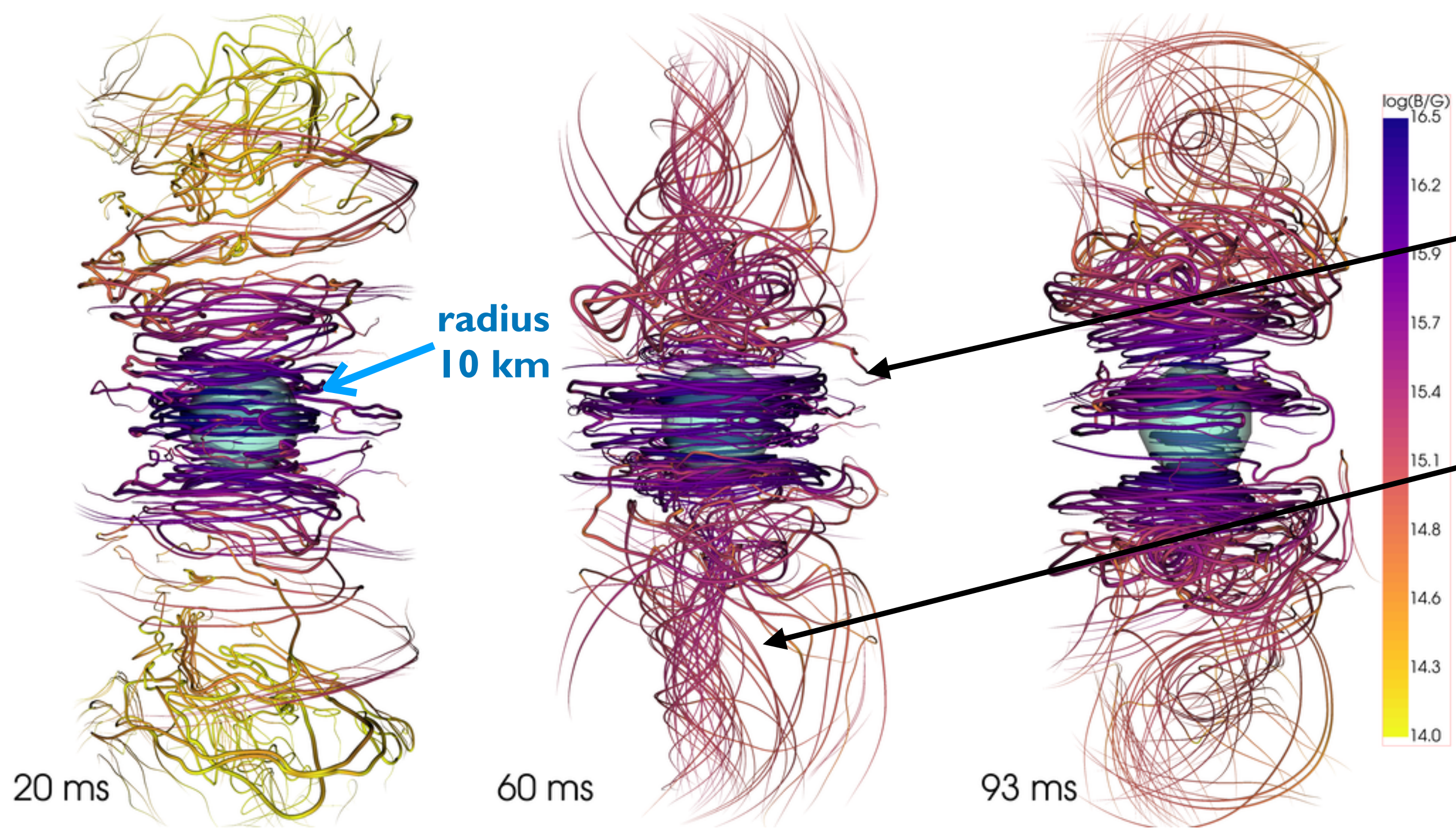
- **Around 20ms post-merger:** nearly spherical core attached to a torus shaped outer envelope
- **At later times:** for magnetised case, more isotropic distribution

**Baryon pollution problem**



Magnetically driven ejecta can act as an obstacle for jet formation

# Magnetic Field Geometry

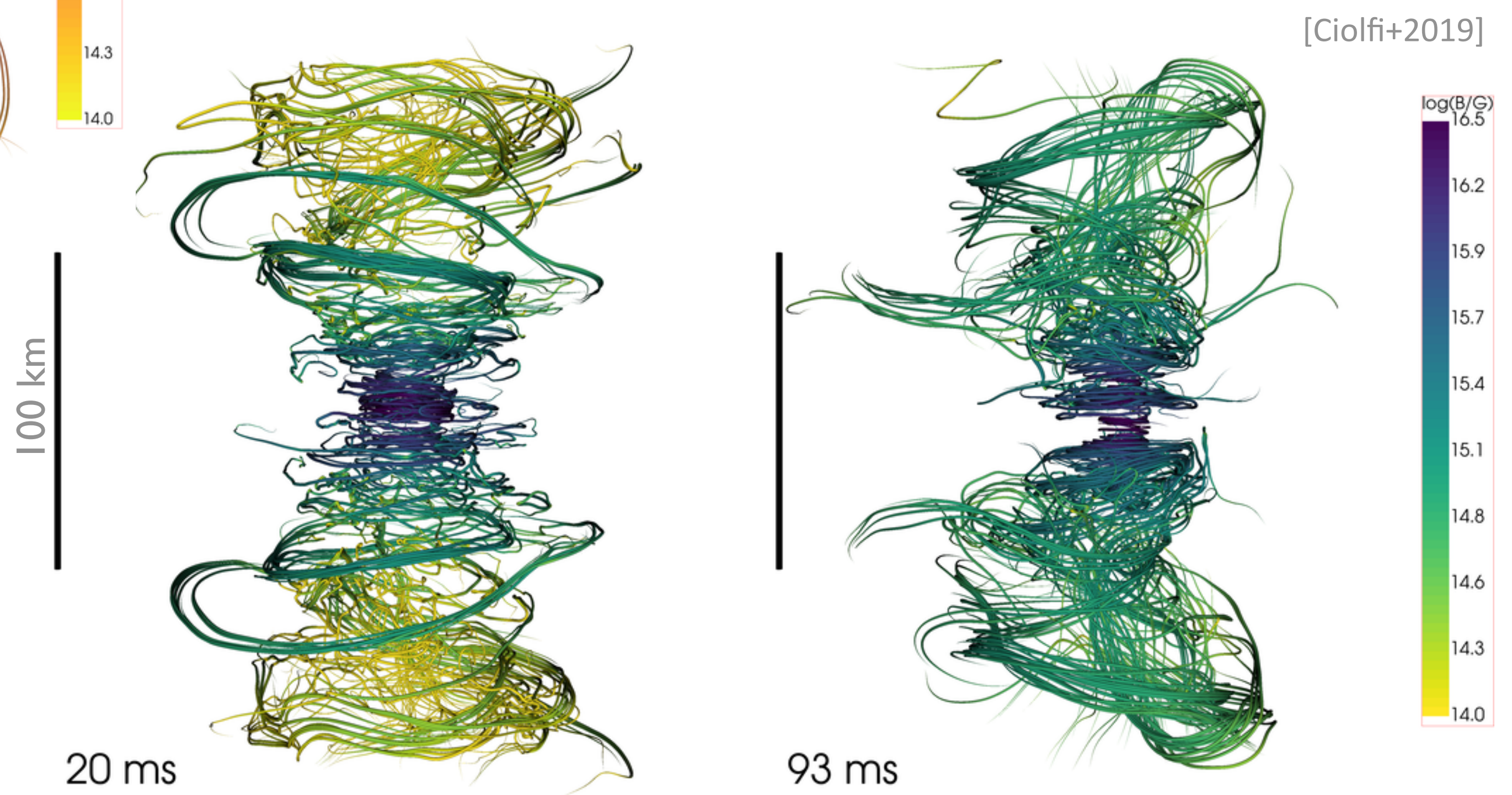


**Toroidal field:** Strong amplification, mostly equatorial

**Poloidal field:** Transient helical structures along spin-axis

- Large-scale field lines extending up to more than 100 km

Hints of emerging global magnetic field



# BNS Beyond 100 ms

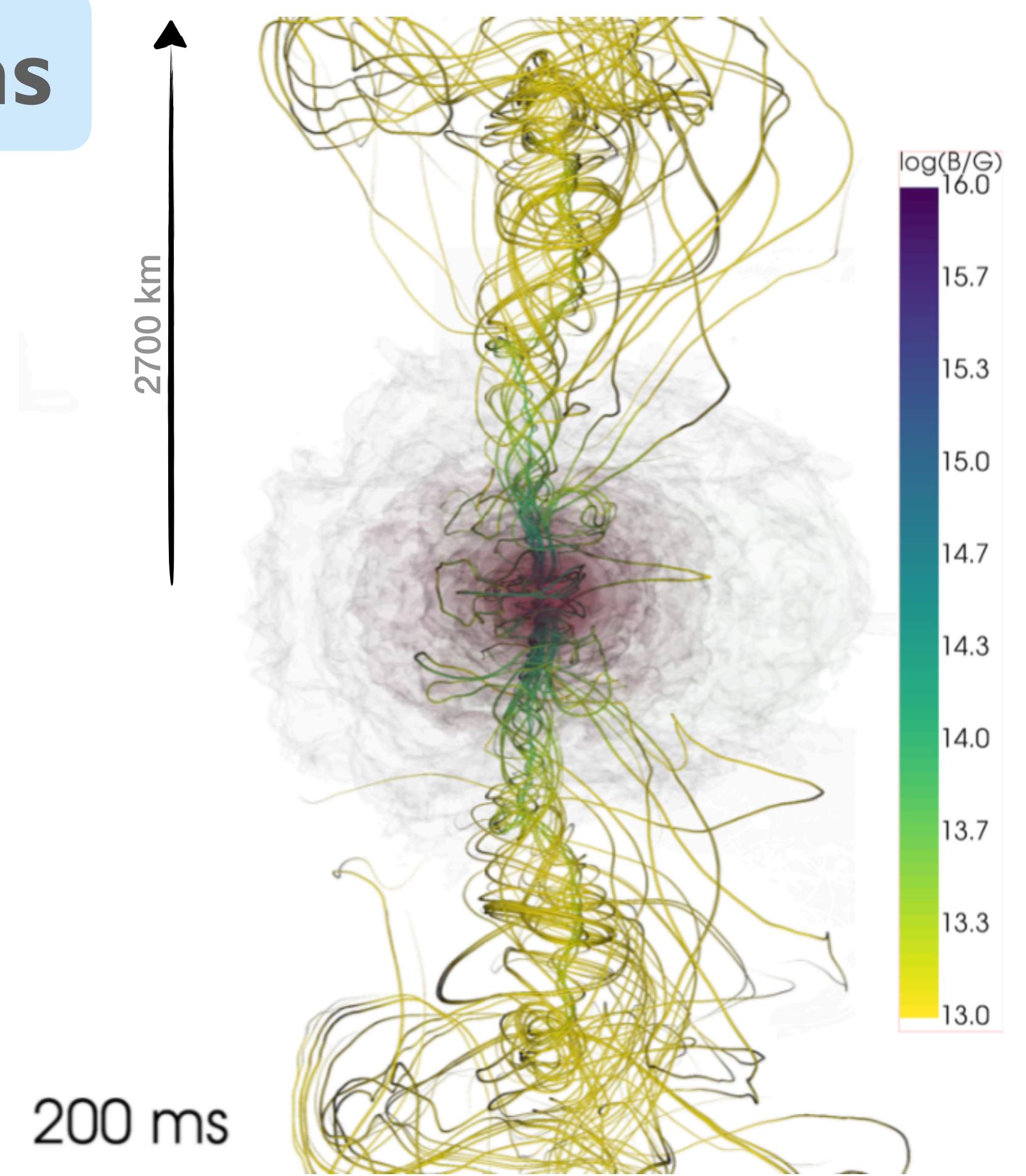
- Jet-like helical structure emerges
- Isotropic matter distribution (no accretion disk)

## Collimated outflow

- Breaking out around 170 ms
- Radial velocities reach 0.2-0.3c

## Compatibility with GRB 170817A

- Not enough jet core energy
- Outflow too heavy

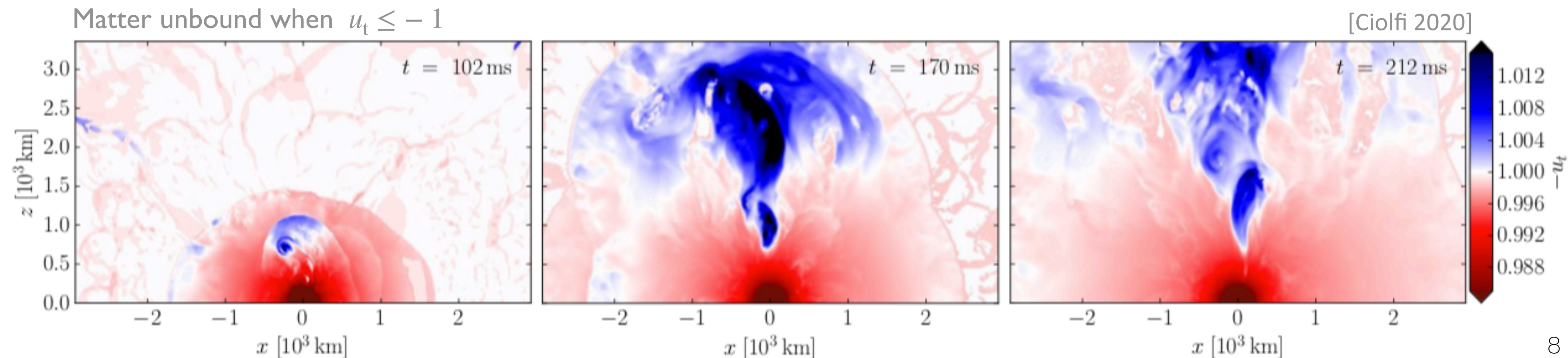


### what it has

$$\Gamma \lesssim 1.05, v \lesssim 0.3c$$

### what it needs

$$\Gamma \gtrsim 10, v \gtrsim 0.995c$$





# BNS Beyond 100 ms

- Jet-like helical structure emerges
- Isotropic matter distribution (no accretion disk)

## Collimated outflow

- Breaking out around 170 ms
- Radial velocities reach 0.2-0.3c

## Compatibility with GRB 170817A

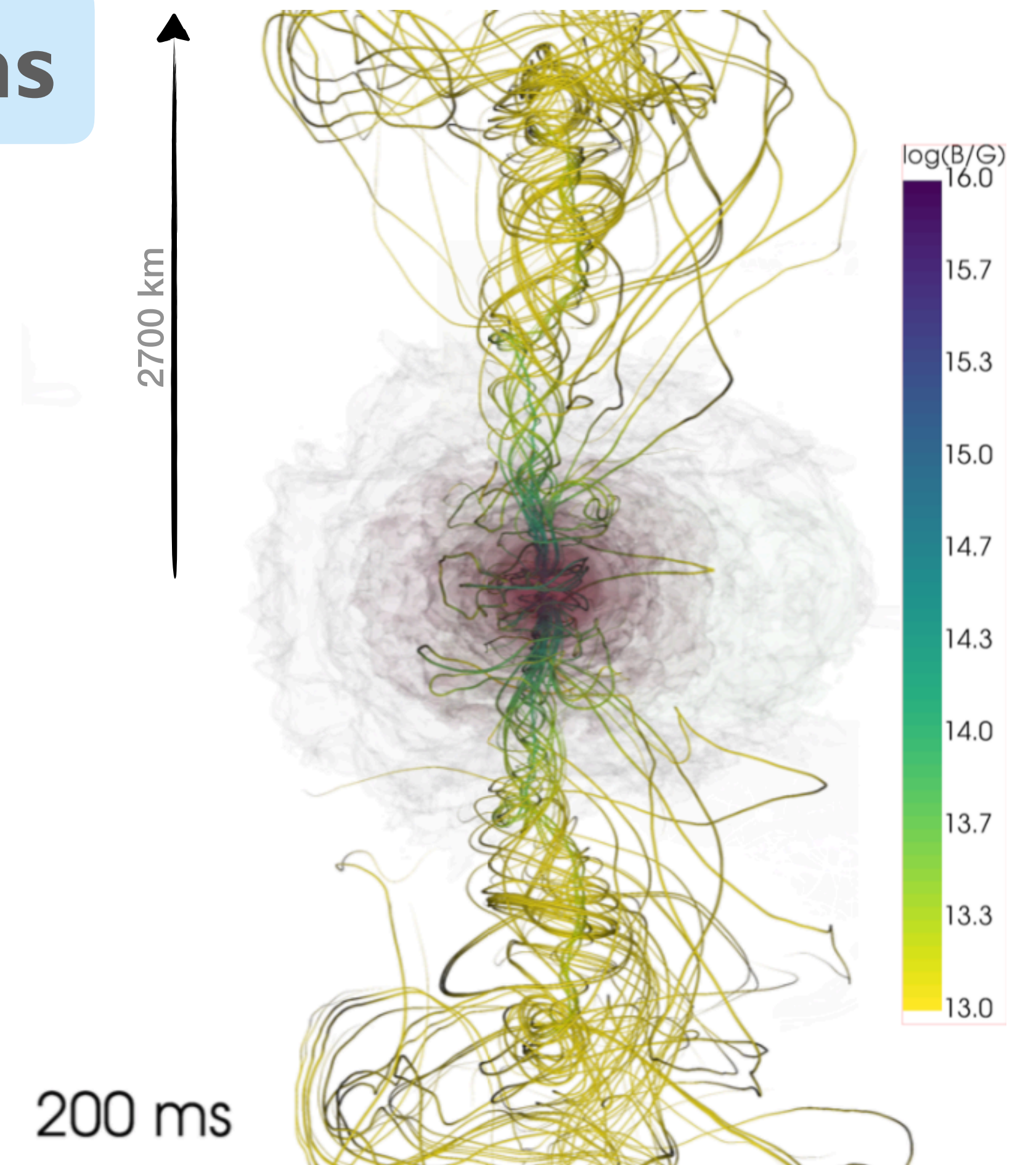
- Not enough jet core energy
- Outflow too heavy

### what it has

$$\Gamma \lesssim 1.05, v \lesssim 0.3c$$

### what it needs

$$\Gamma \gtrsim 10, v \gtrsim 0.995c$$



[Ciolfi 2020]

**Magnetar scenario disfavoured  
for producing a SGRB jet**

# SGRBs in BNS Merger Environments

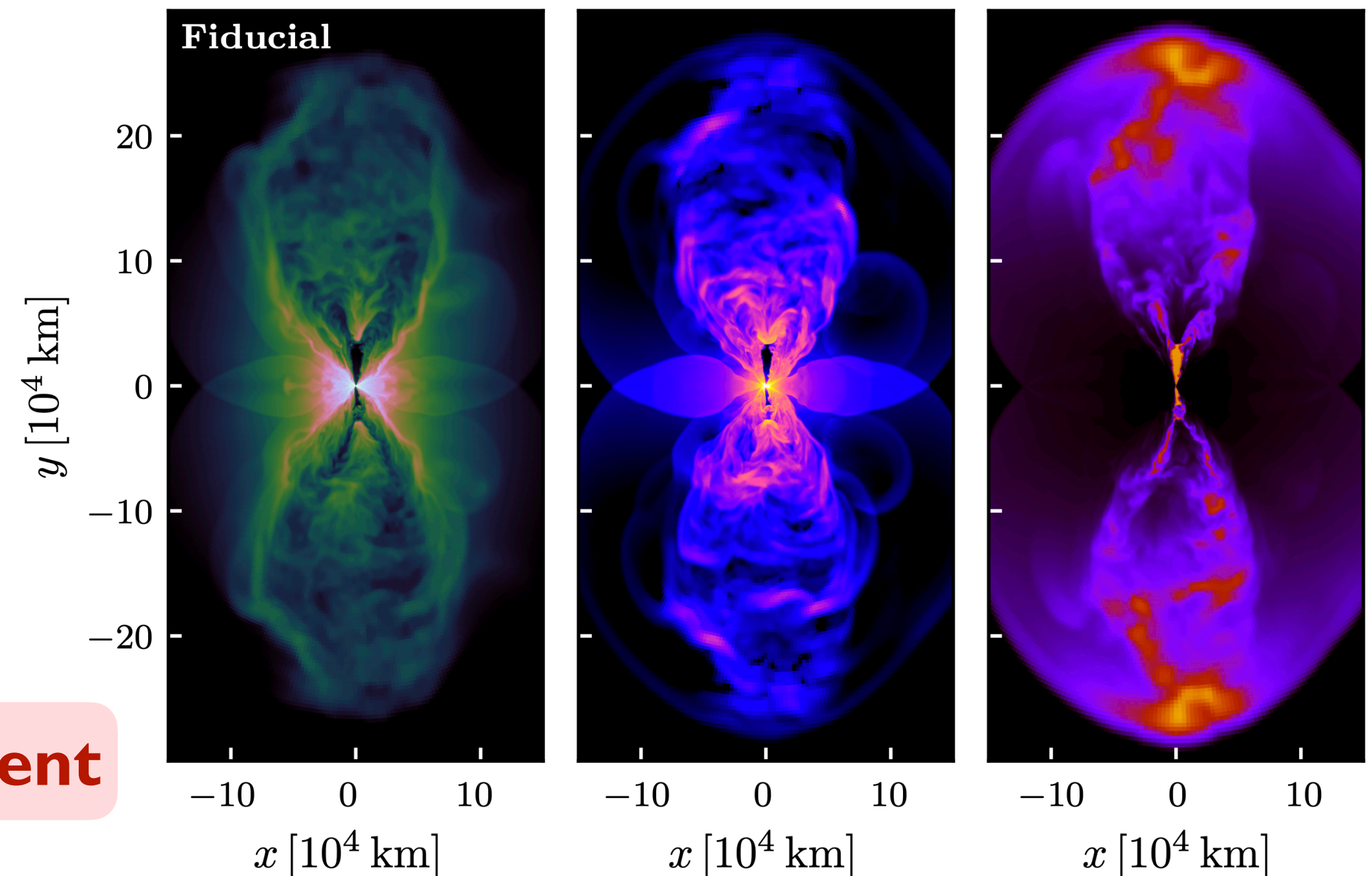
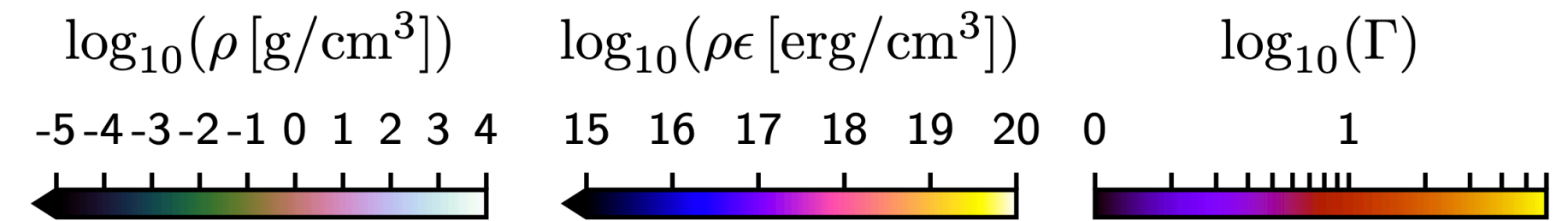
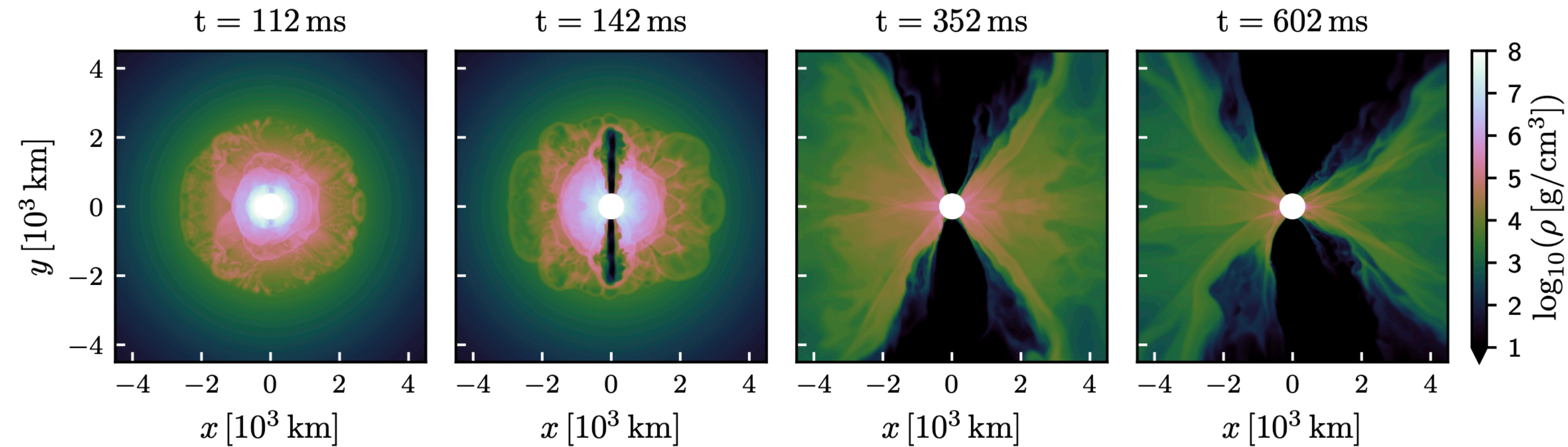
[Pavan+2021]

## Physical setup:

- RHD jet simulations in PLUTO
- Importing ID from BNS merger simulation
- ‘Top hat’ jet injection
- Taub EOS for evolution
- Newtonian gravity included

## Key results:

- Gravitational pull: important effect
- Realistic BNS merger environment impacts the final jet properties (compared to simpler hand-made environment)
- Dependence on jet launching time



**First SGRB jet simulations in a BNS merger environment**

# Magnetically Driven Baryon Winds and **Blue** Kilonova

- GW170817 accompanied by electromagnetic transient AT2017gfo
- **Smoking gun evidence: BNS mergers produce radioactively powered kilonovae**

AT2017gfo shows at least two distinct components

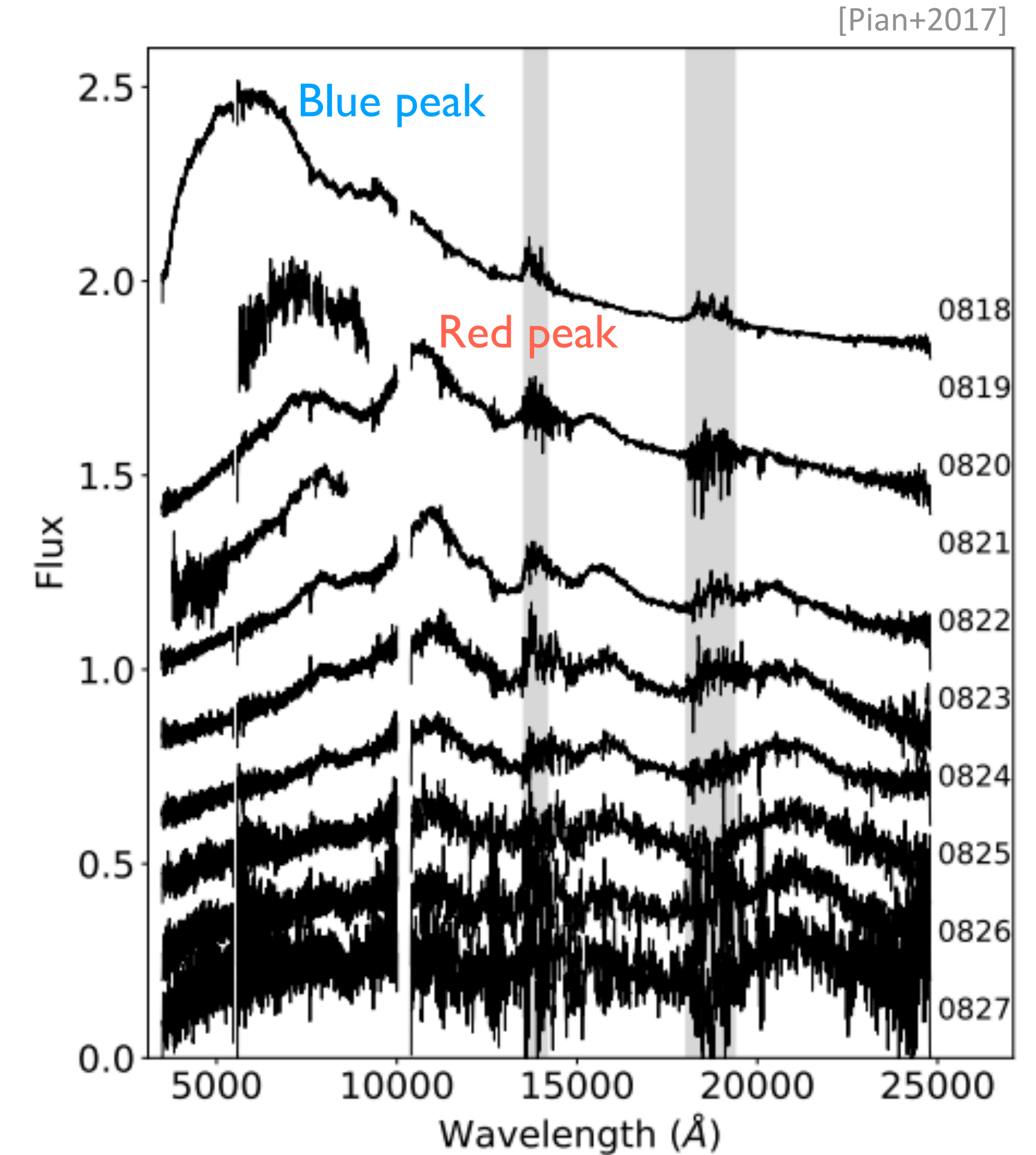
## Blue component

- peaks about 1 day after merger
- lanthanide poor (lower opacities)
- ejecta velocities: about **0.2-0.3c**
- ejecta mass: about **0.015-0.025  $M_{\text{sun}}$**
- source: **magnetically driven MNS winds?**

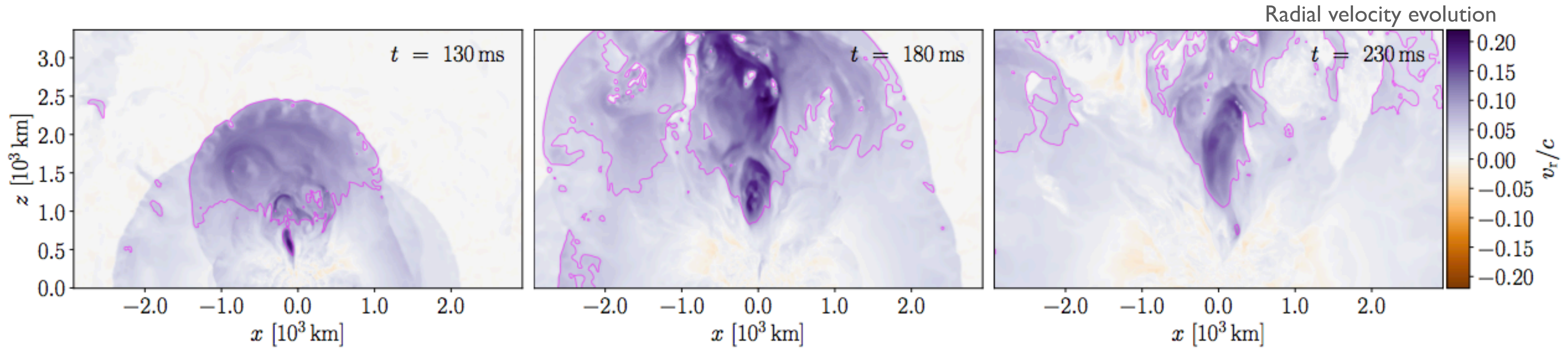
## Red component

- peaks several days after merger
- lanthanide rich (higher opacities)
- ejecta velocities: about **0.1c**
- ejecta mass: about **0.05  $M_{\text{sun}}$**
- source: post-merger disk winds

[Perego+2014, Siegel & Metzger 2017a,b,...]



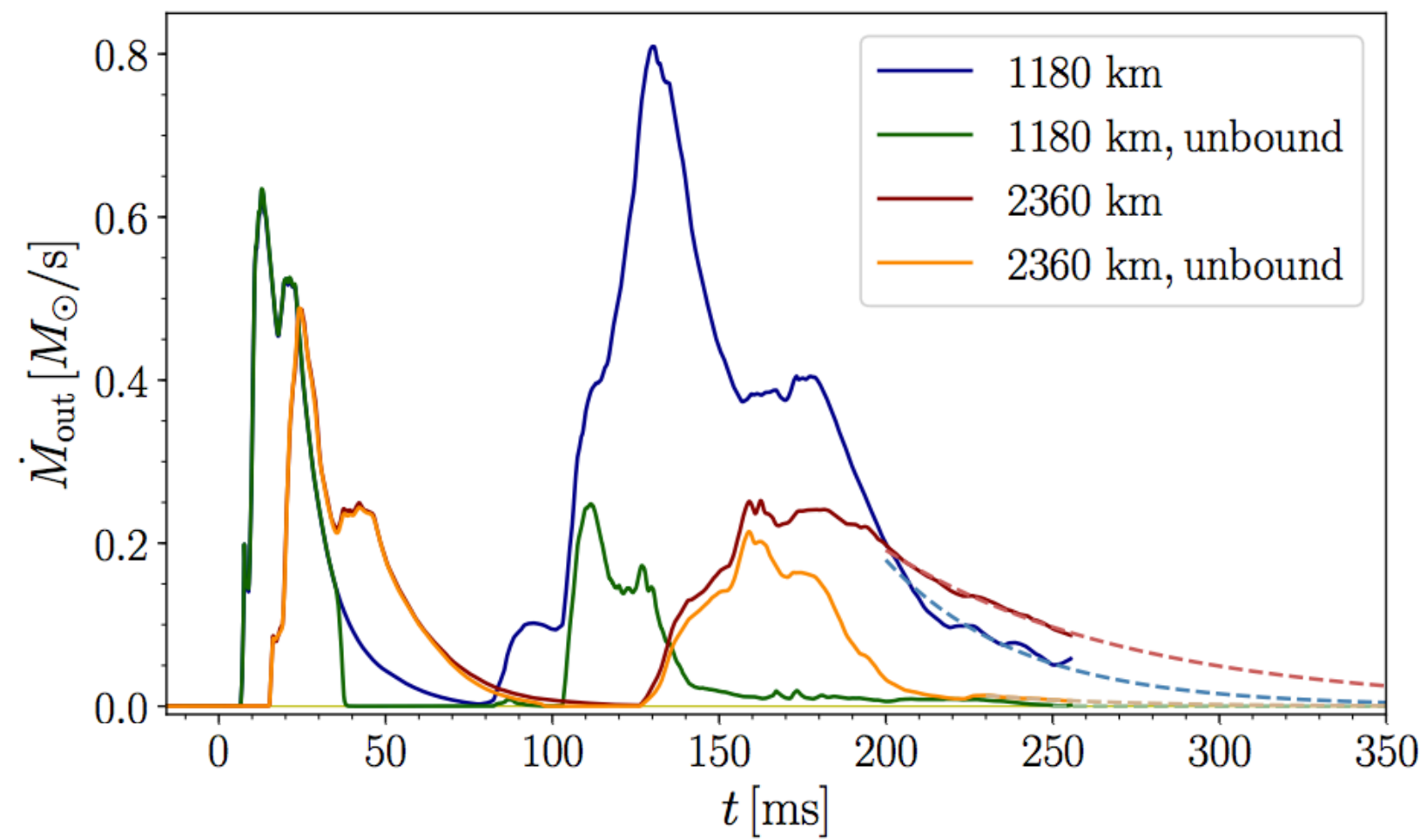
Time-evolution of AT2017gfo spectra



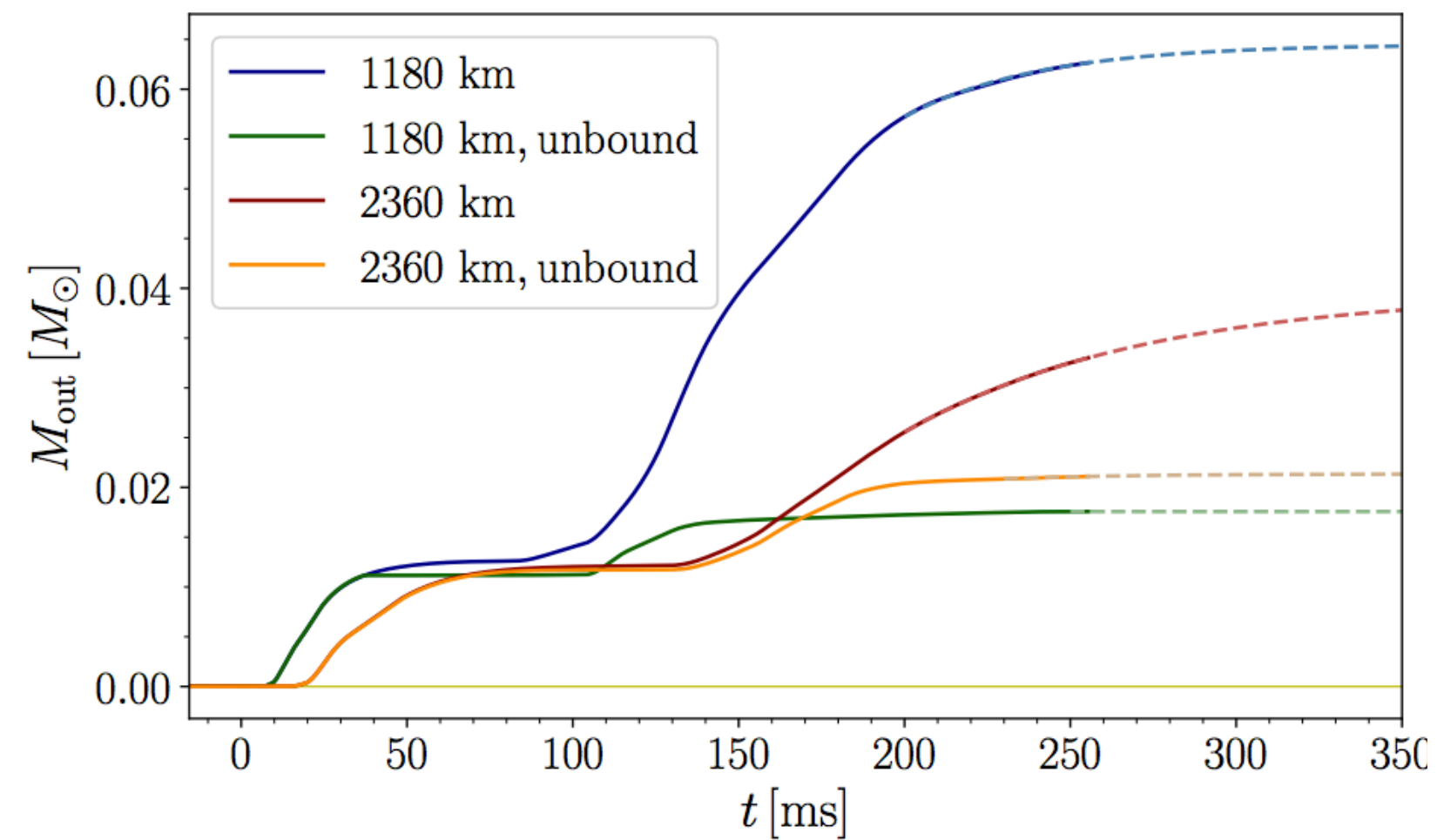
ejecta velocities reach about **0.2-0.22c**

[Ciolfi, Kalinani 2020]

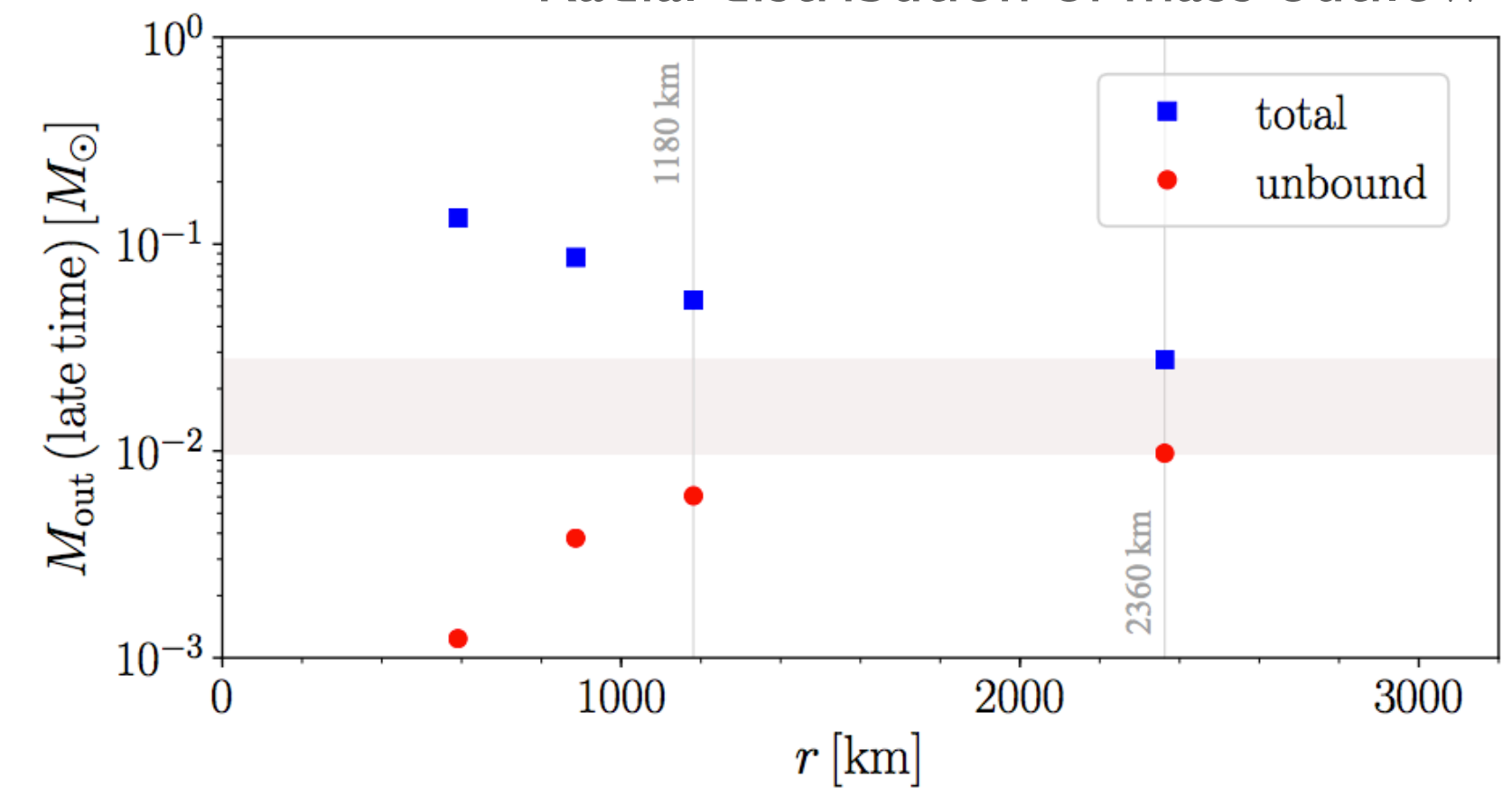
Mass outflow rate evolution



Mass outflow evolution



Radial distribution of mass outflow



total unbound ejecta mass reaches about **0.01-0.028  $M_{\text{sun}}$**

**Ejecta velocities and mass consistent with the blue component of the kilonova**

# The Spritz code: GRMHD with Neutrino Leakage



## Version 1.0:

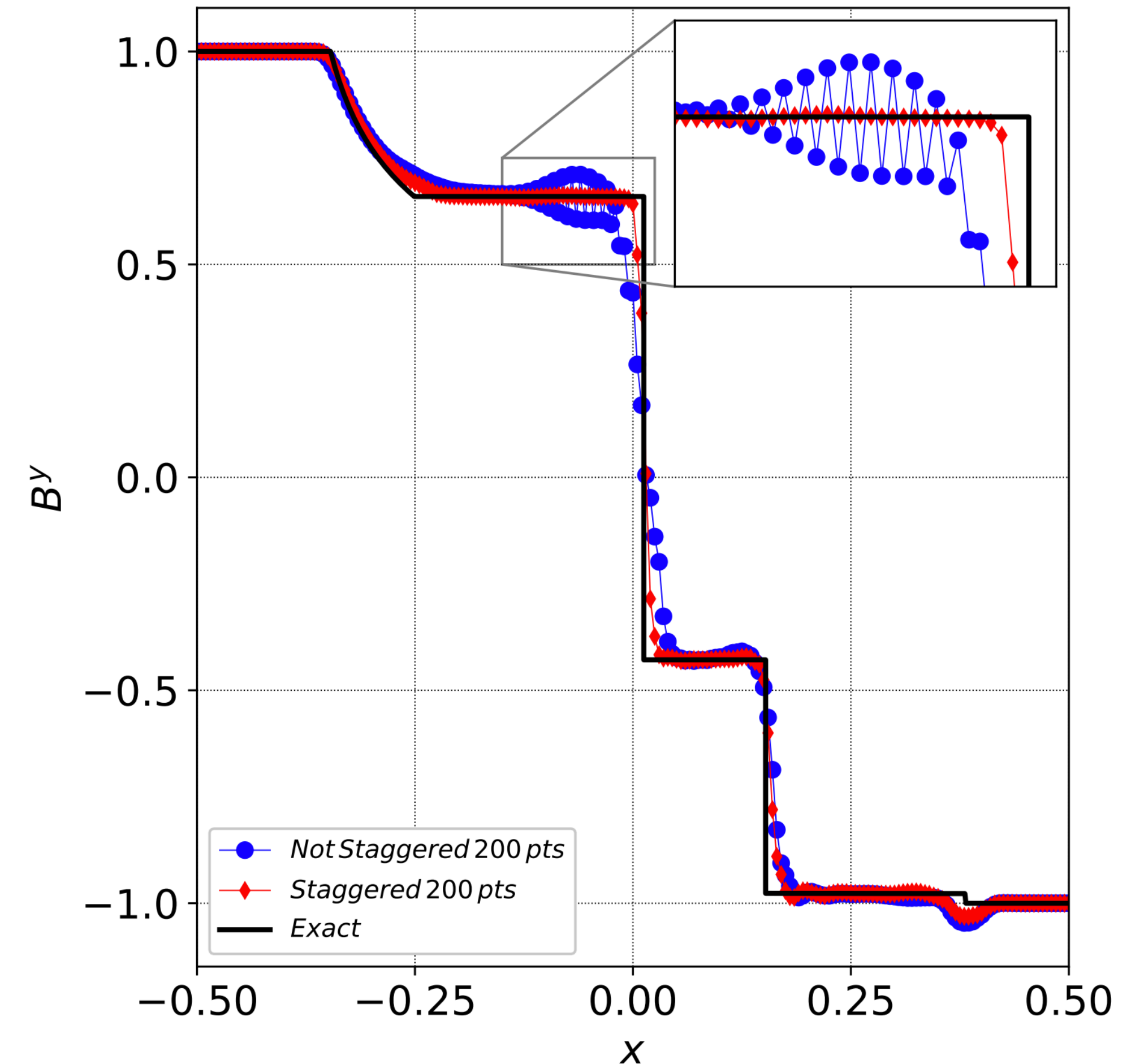
- Vector potential staggered evolution
- Designed to work within Einstein Toolkit framework
- Support for ideal gas and polytropic EOSs via EOS\_Omni
- Undergone extensive 1D, 2D and 3D testing



## Version 2.0:

- Support for composition-dependent finite temperature EOS
- ZelmaniLeak neutrino leakage scheme [Ott+2012]
- Evolution equation of electron fraction
- 1D Palenzuela C2P scheme
- Higher order schemes: WENOZ with HLLE4 and HLLE6
- Publicly available on Zenodo: [10.5281/zenodo.4350072](https://zenodo.org/record/4350072)

[Cipolletta+2020, Cipolletta+2021]

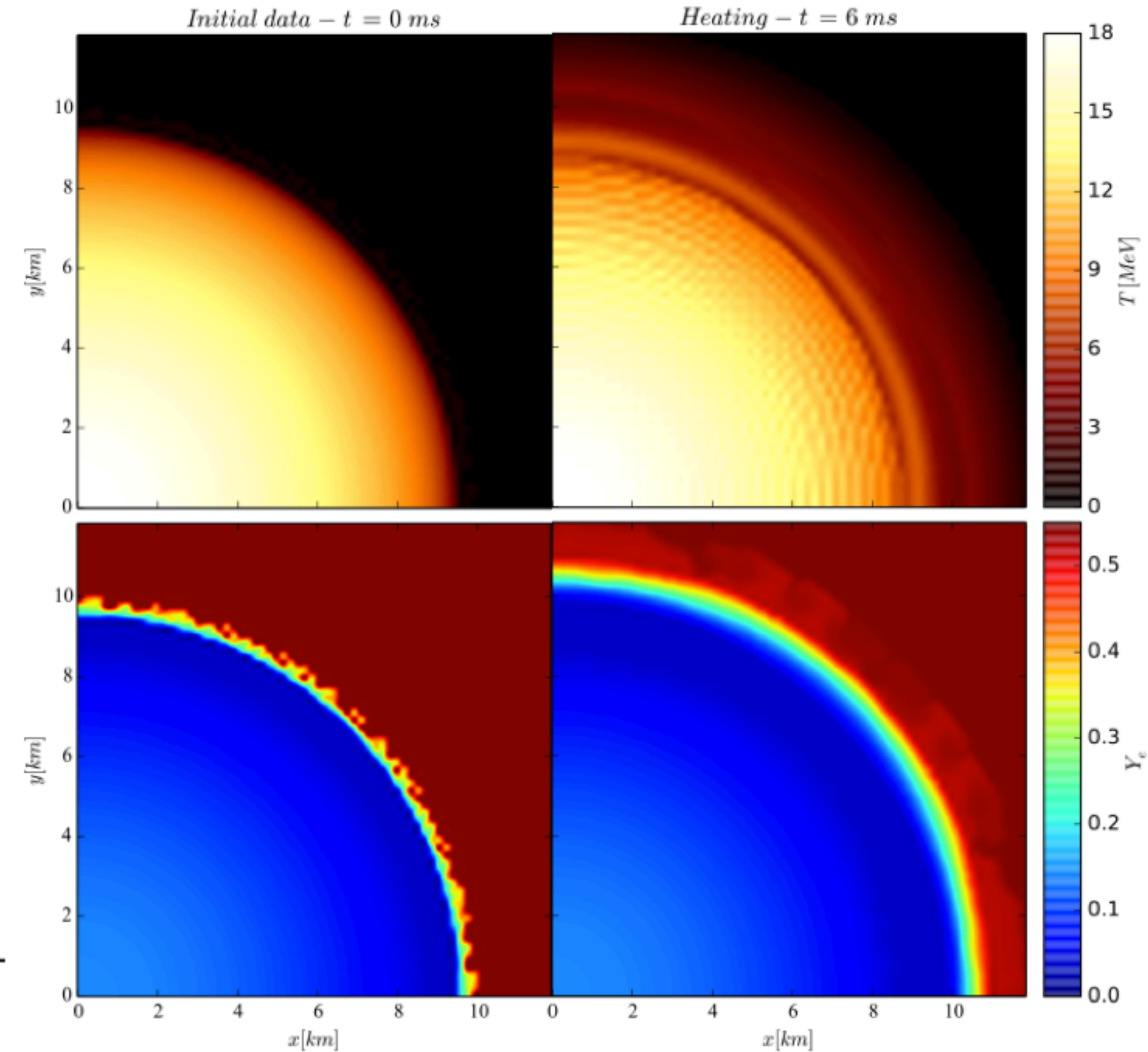


Balsara I shocktube test: staggered vs non-staggered vector potential evolution

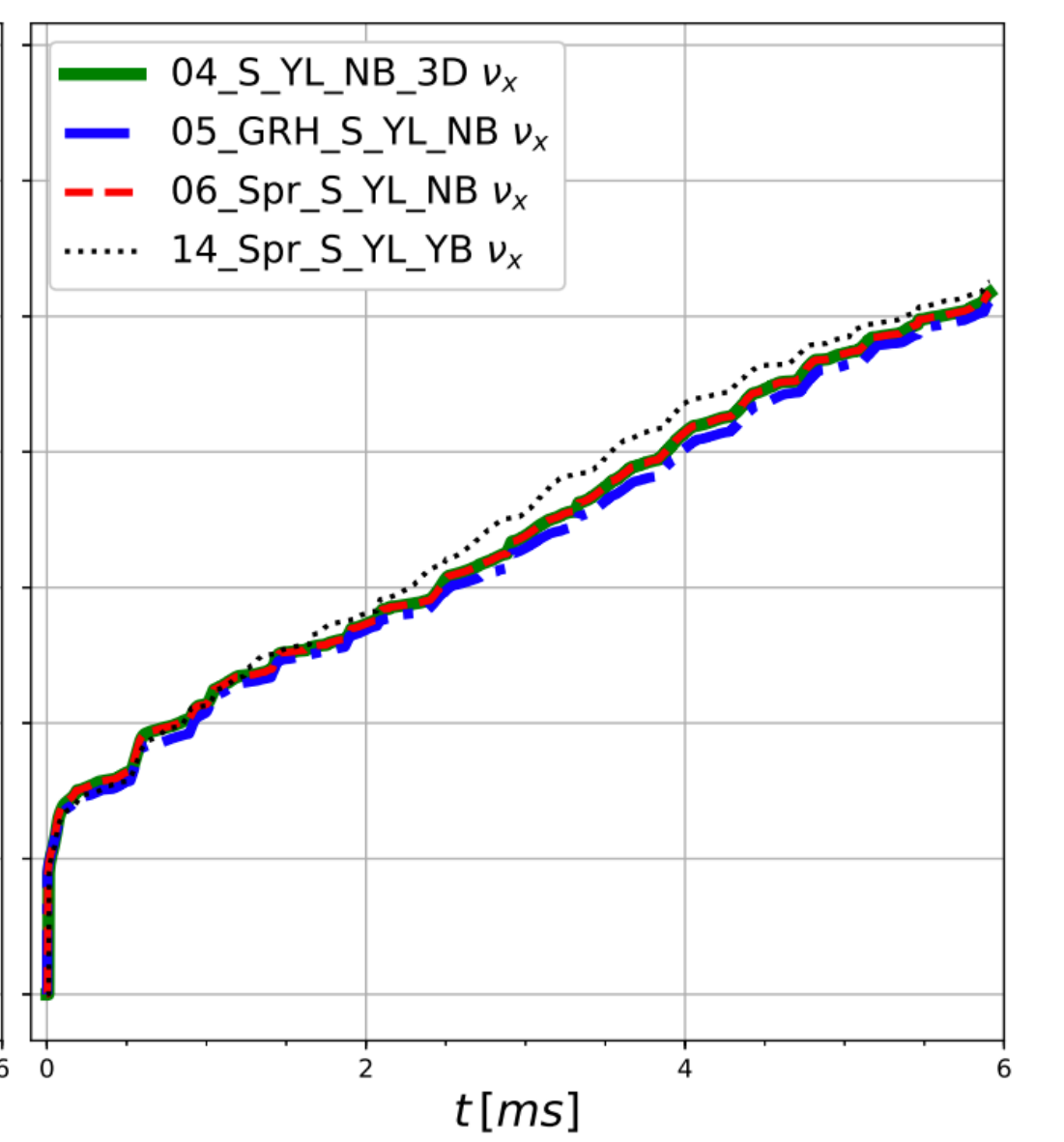
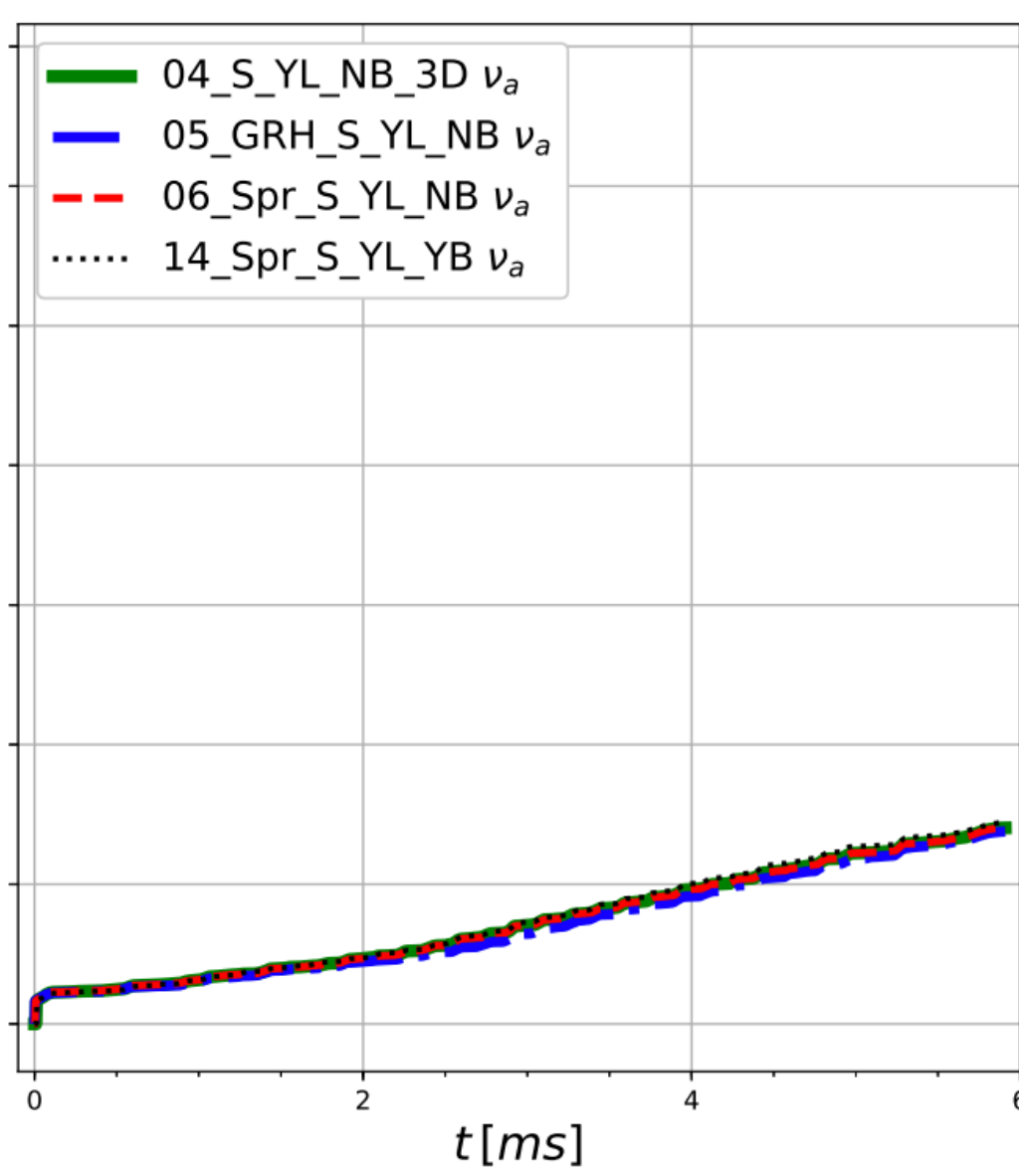
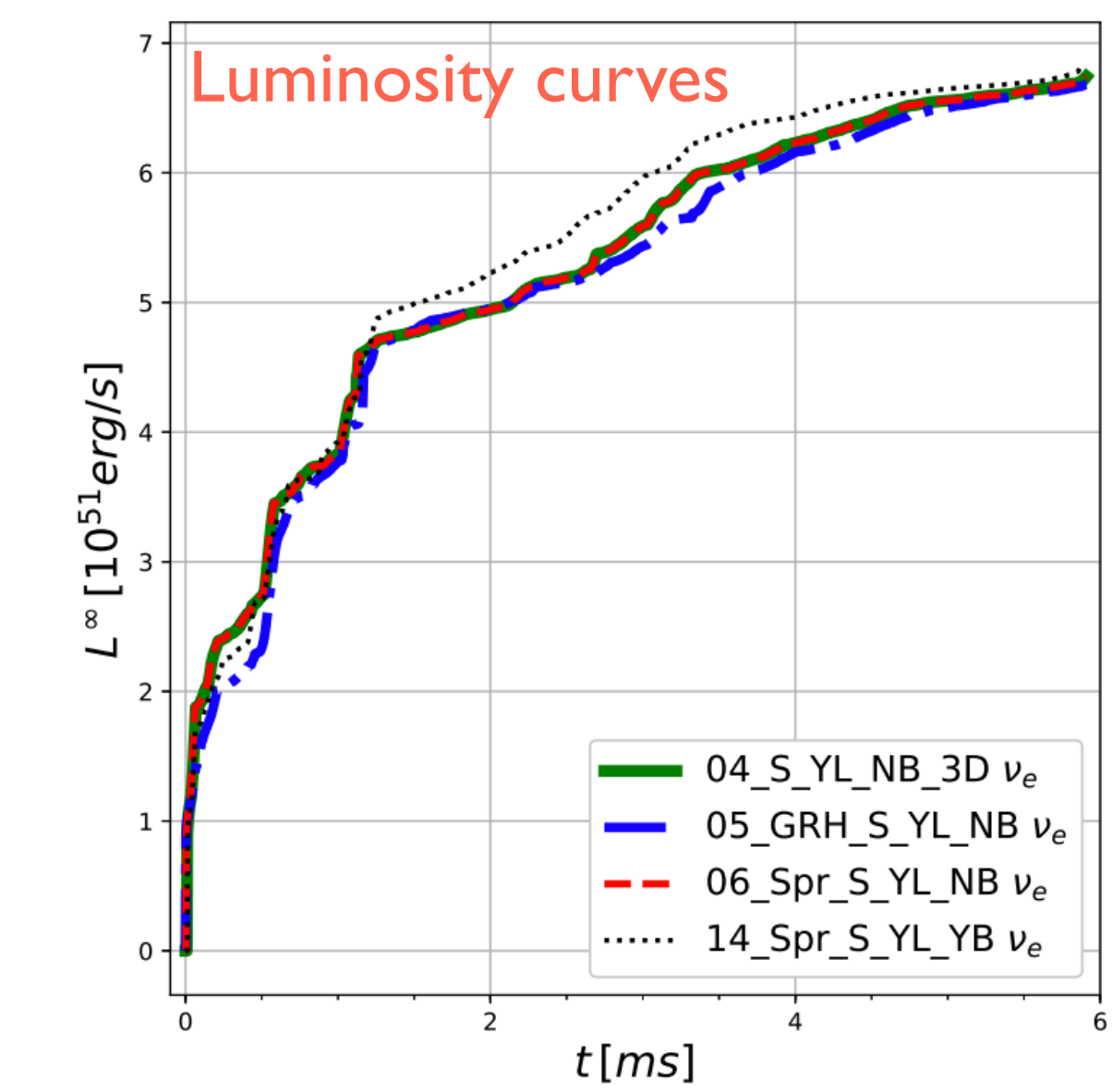
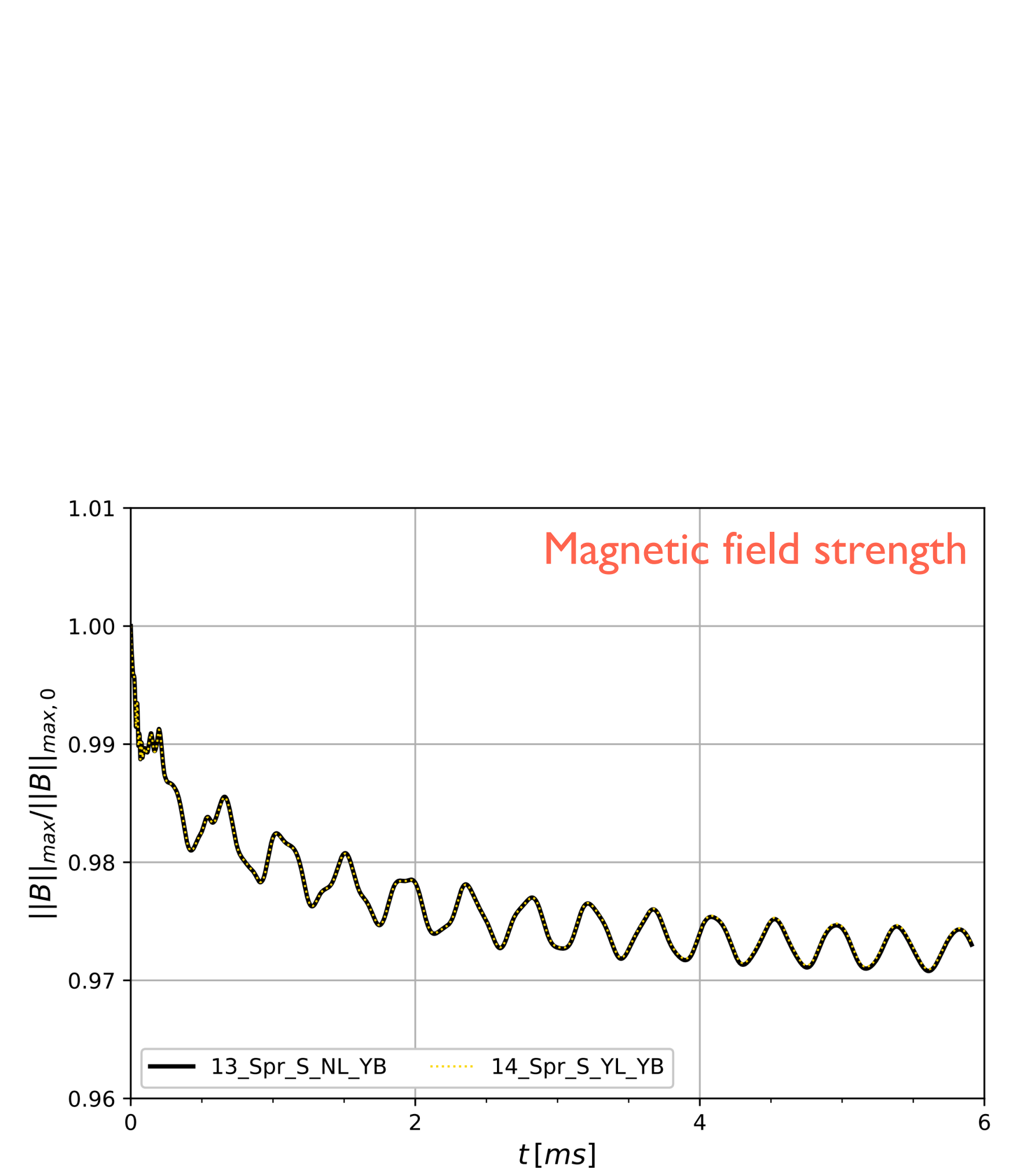
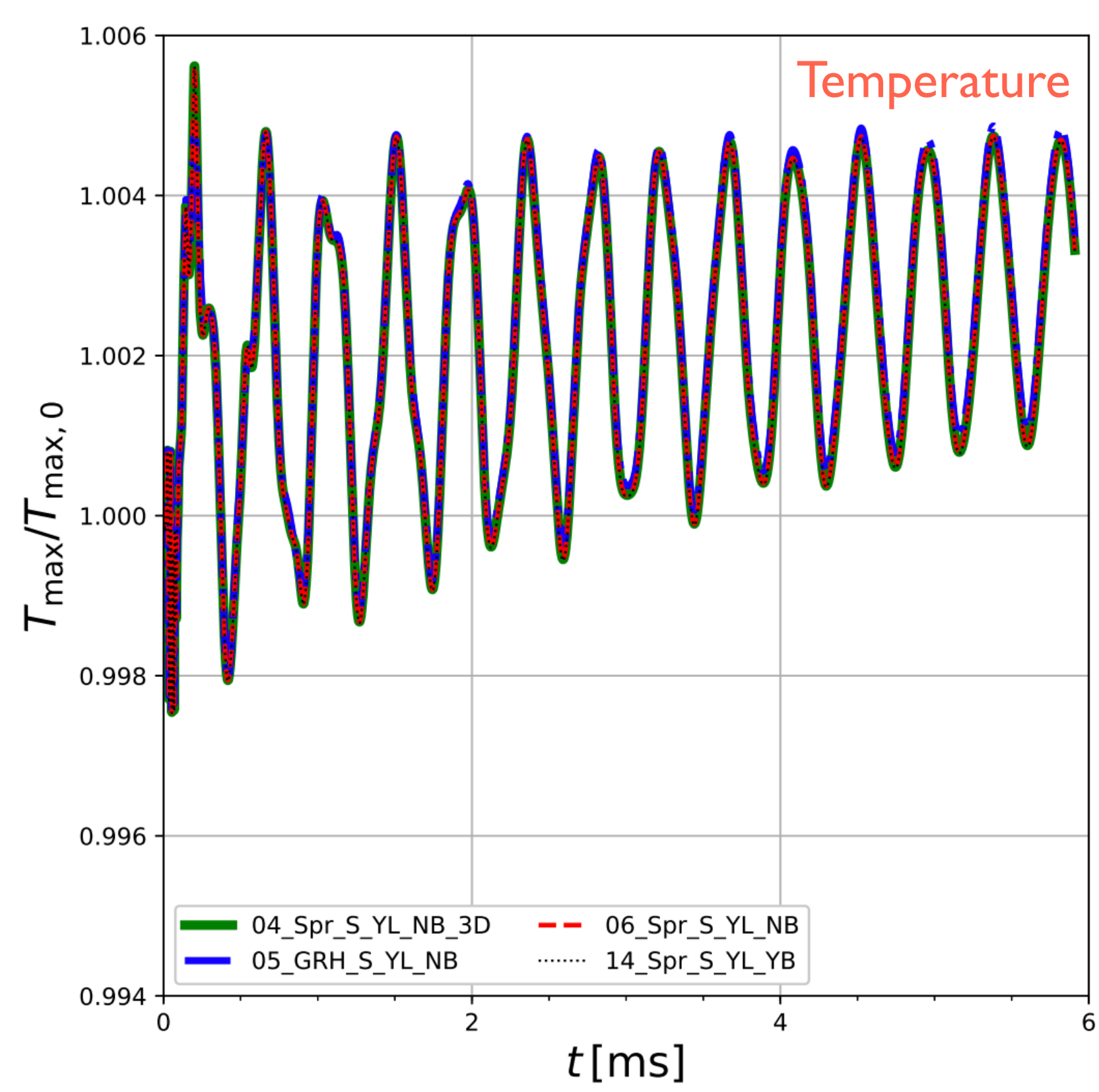
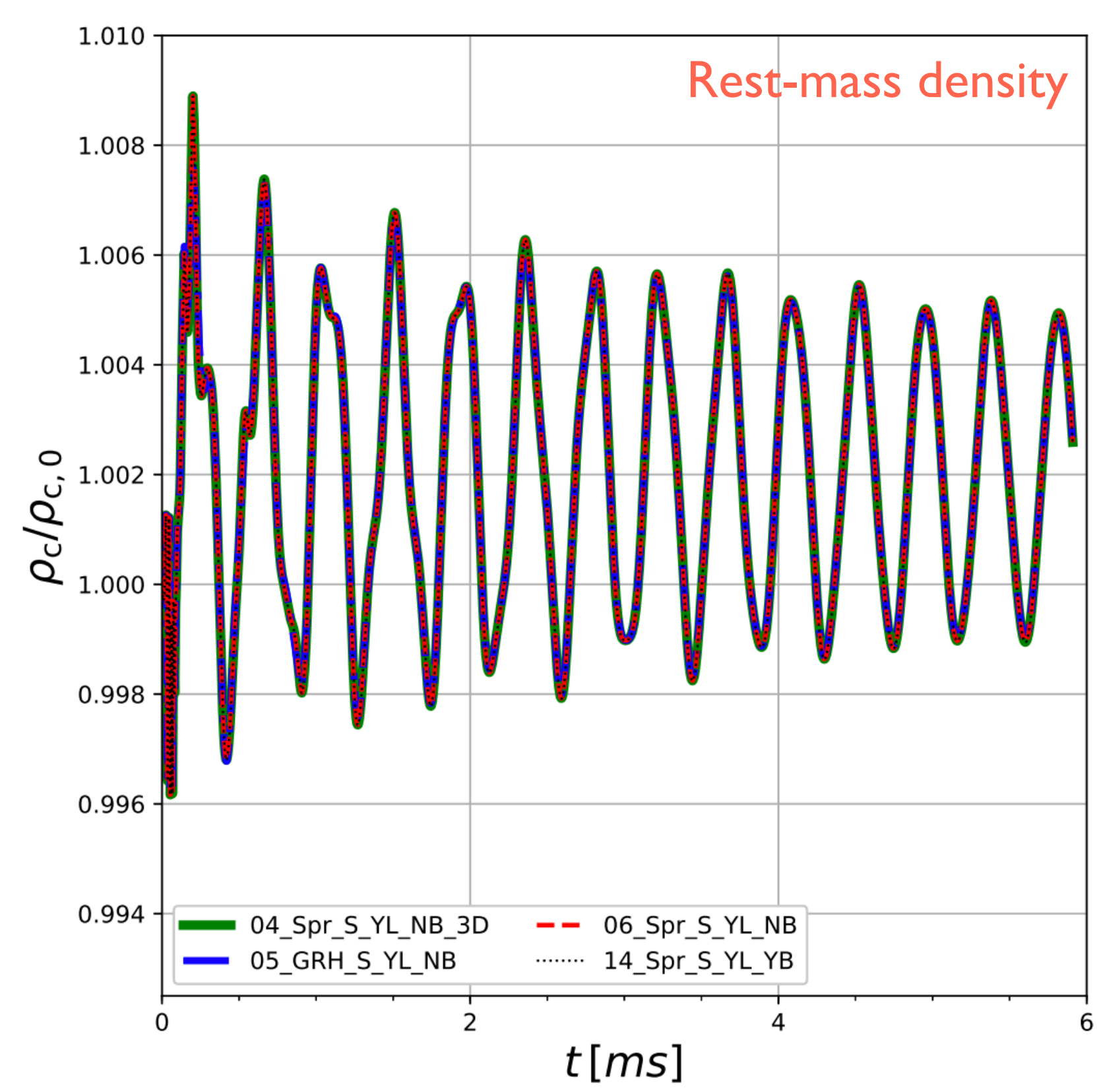
# 3D TOV tests

List of TOV simulations with different configurations

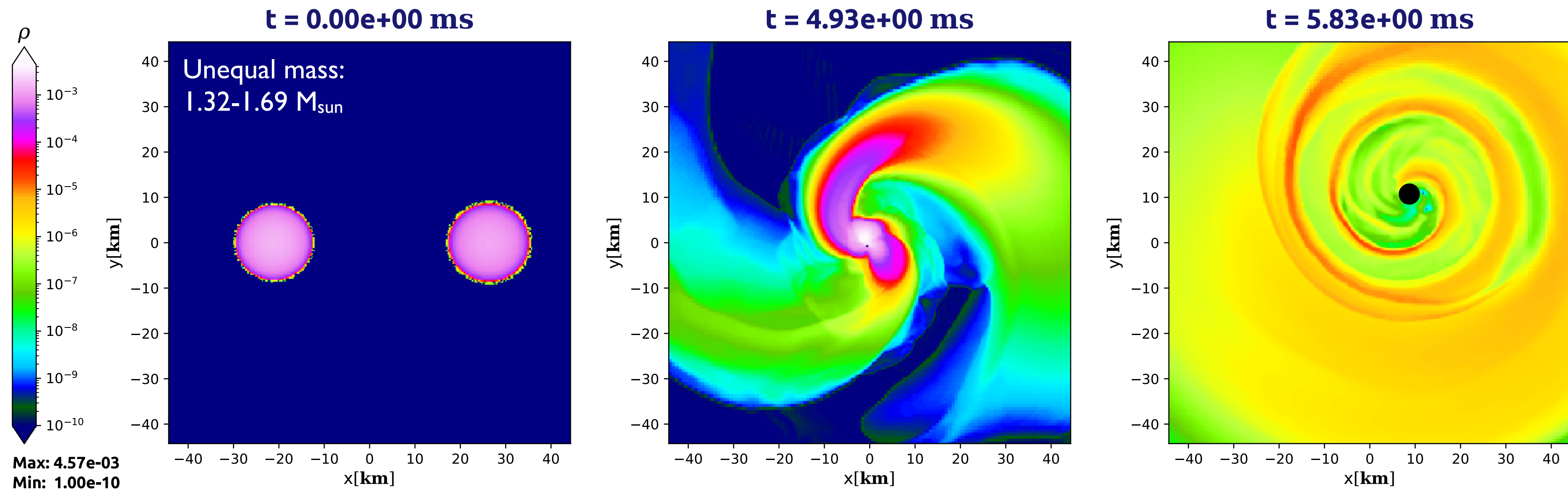
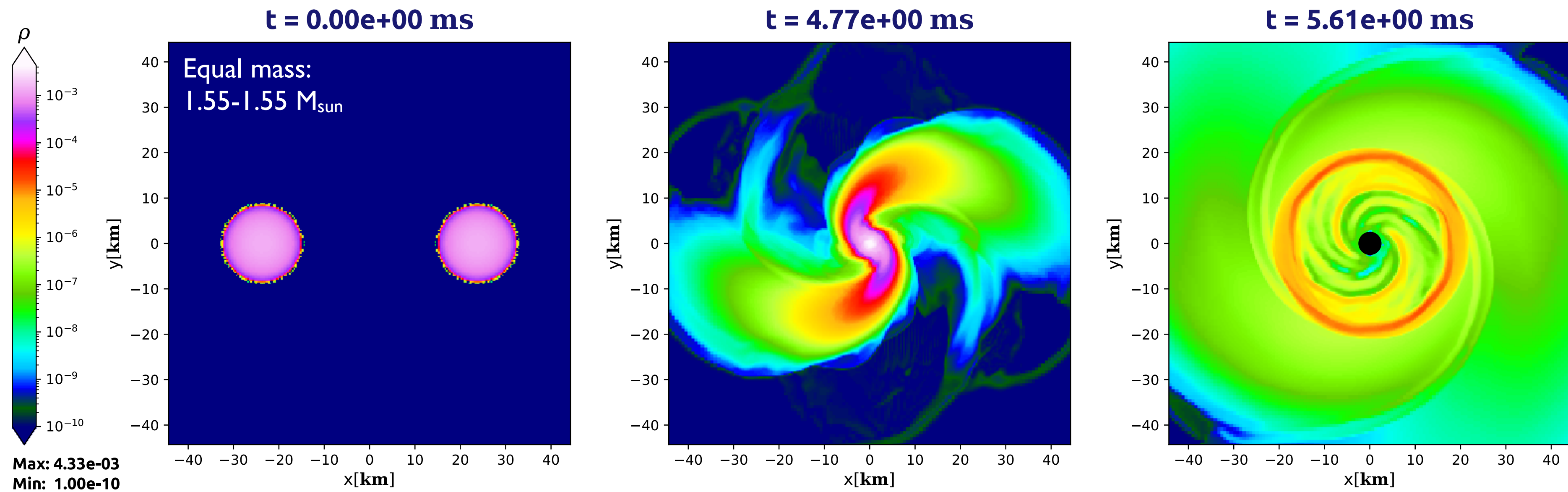
ID	Test Name	$\beta$ -eq. Initial Data	$\nu$ Leakage	$T$ evolution
01	Spr_S_NL_NB_3D	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Disabled	Yes
02	GRH_S_NL_NB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Disabled	Yes
03	Spr_S_NL_NB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Disabled	Yes
04	Spr_S_YL_NB_3D	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Enabled	Yes
05	GRH_S_YL_NB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Enabled	Yes
06	Spr_S_YL_NB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Enabled	Yes
07	GRH_T_NL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Disabled	Yes
08	Spr_T_NL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Disabled	Yes
09	Spr_T1_NL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Disabled	Yes ( $t = 2$ ms)
10	GRH_T_YL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Enabled	Yes
11	Spr_T_YL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Enabled	Yes
12	Spr_T1_YL_NB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Enabled ( $t = 3$ ms)	Yes ( $t = 2$ ms)
13	Spr_S_NL_YB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Disabled	Yes
14	Spr_S_YL_YB	S-slice $1k_b$ /bar	Enabled	Yes
15	Spr_T1_NL_YB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Disabled	Yes (after $t = 2$ ms)
16	Spr_T1_YL_YB	T-slice 0.01 MeV	Enabled ( $t = 3$ ms)	Yes (after $t = 2$ ms)



Results of simulation 06. Image courtesy: E. Giangrandi



# Preliminary BNS tests with SLy4 EOS





# RePrimAnd C2P scheme in Spritz

## Scheme features: [Kastaun+2021]

- Uses root-bracketing scheme
- Always converges to a unique solution (mathematical proof)
- Strong error policy: guarantees to find invalid evolved variables and applies harmless corrections, if necessary
- EOS-agnostic
- Publicly available code along with an EOS-framework on Zenodo: [wokast/RePrimAnd](https://zenodo.org/record/5444441)

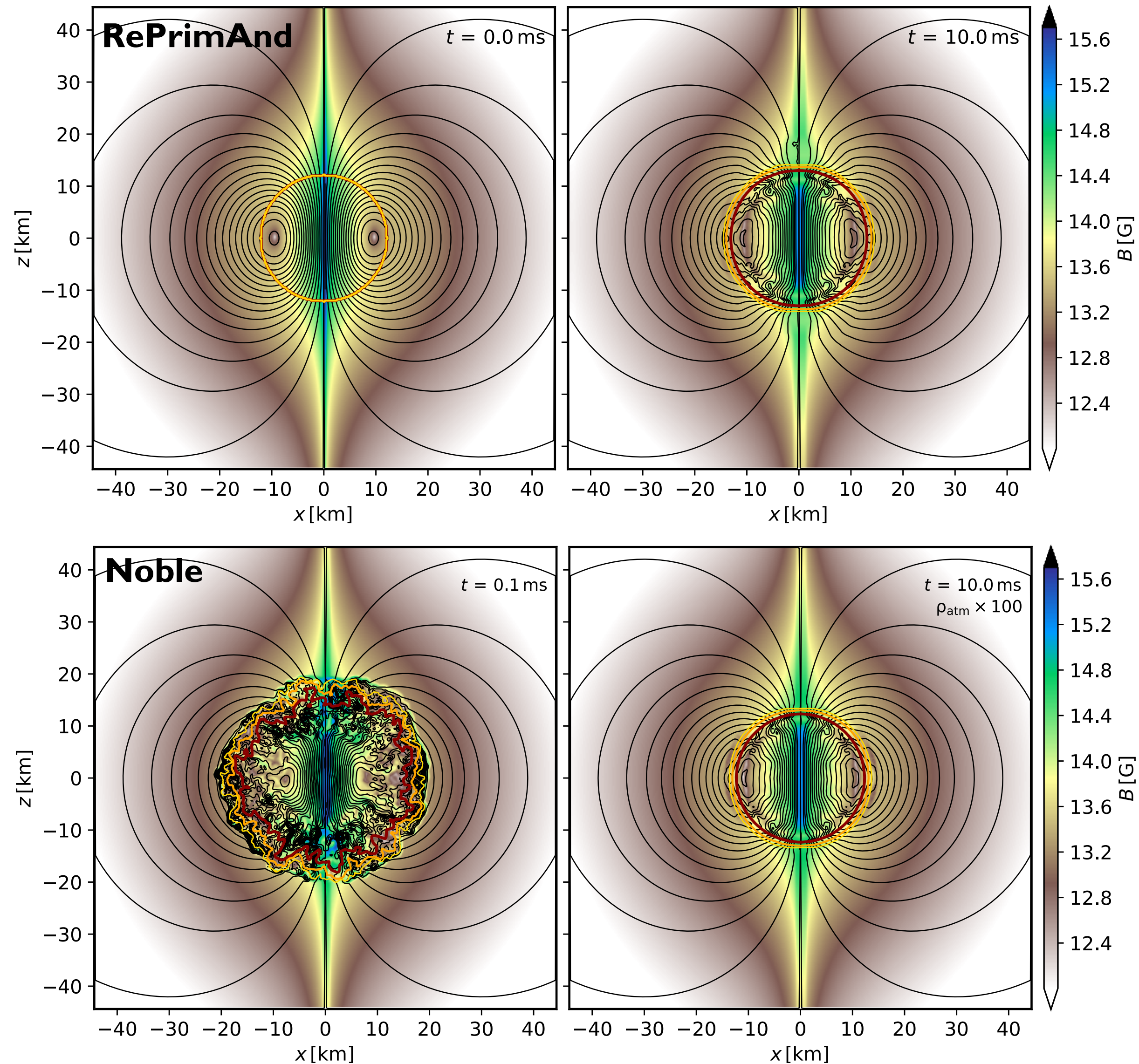
## Implementation in Spritz: [Kalinani+ in prep]

- Integrated RePrimAnd library into Einstein Toolkit
- Added option in Spritz to use C2P from RePrimAnd
- Defines and enforces validity range for EOS
- Option to use different error policy within BHs
- Support for fully tabulated EOS underway

## List of 3D tests:

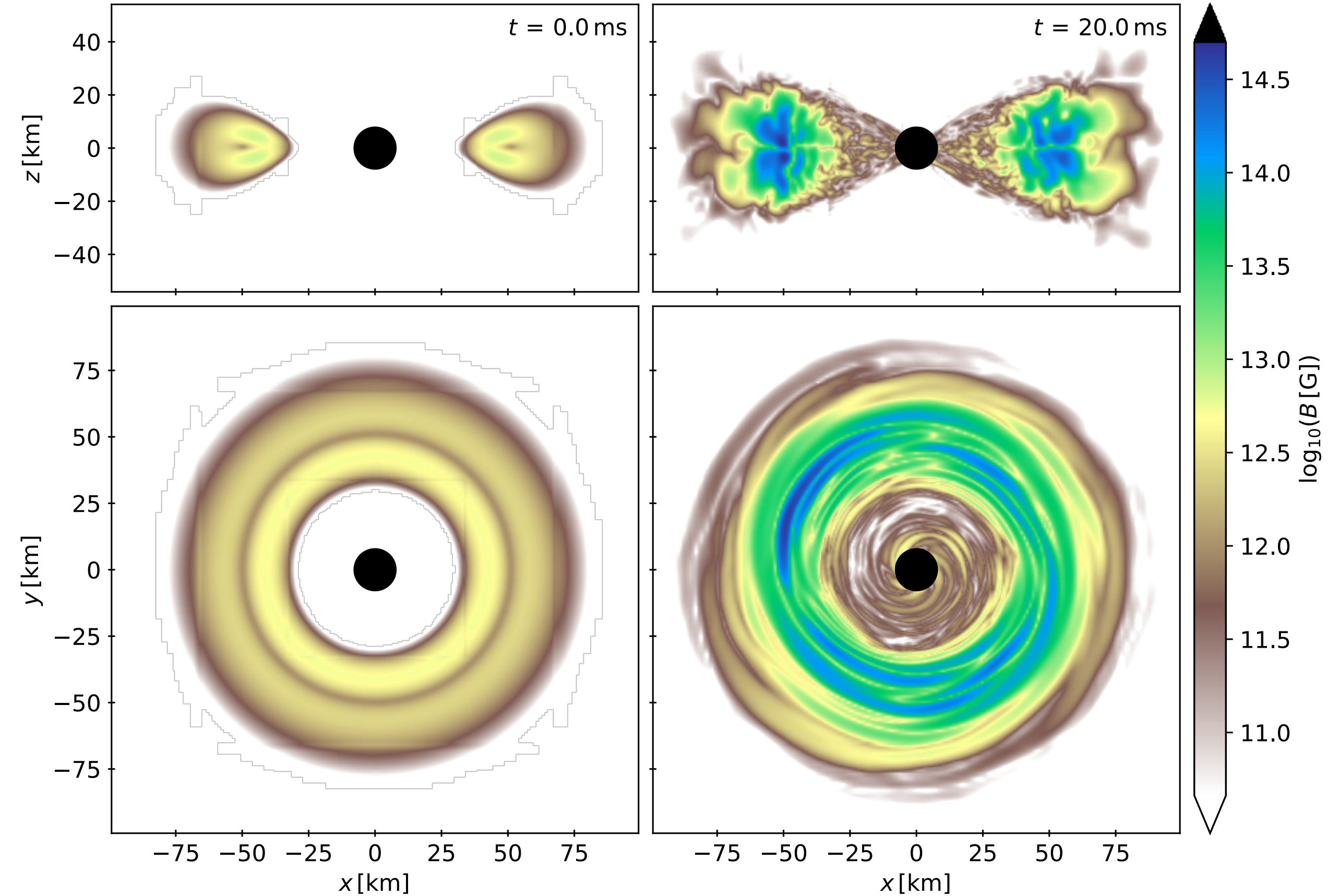
- TOV star with internal magnetic field
- NS with external dipolar magnetic field
- Rotating magnetised NS
- Rotating magnetised NS collapse to BH
- Fishbone-Moncrief BH-accretion disk

## NS with extended dipolar field



Magnetic field strength

## Fishbone-Moncrief BH-accretion disk



- **RePrimAnd outperforms Noble scheme when handling highly magnetised, low density regimes**
- **RePrimAnd able to handle highly magnetised BH environments**

# Summary

## Take-home message:

- GRMHD simulations of BNS mergers represent a necessary tool to study the physical properties and mechanisms of NSs, SGRBs and kilonovae
- Magnetar scenario disfavoured as SGRB jet central engine
- Magnetically driven outflows: potential driver behind the blue component of the kilonova
- The Spritz code: a necessary step forward to perform GRMHD simulations with neutrinos
- RePrimAnd C2P: a promising robust, accurate and efficient C2P scheme

## Future exploration:

- Temperature and composition dependent EOSs
- Neutrino radiation
- Initial B-fields extending to the exterior (force-free implementation)
- NS spins

**Thank you for your attention!**