



# Spiral-wave Wind for the Blue Kilonova (arXiv:1907.04872v2)

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Journal Club

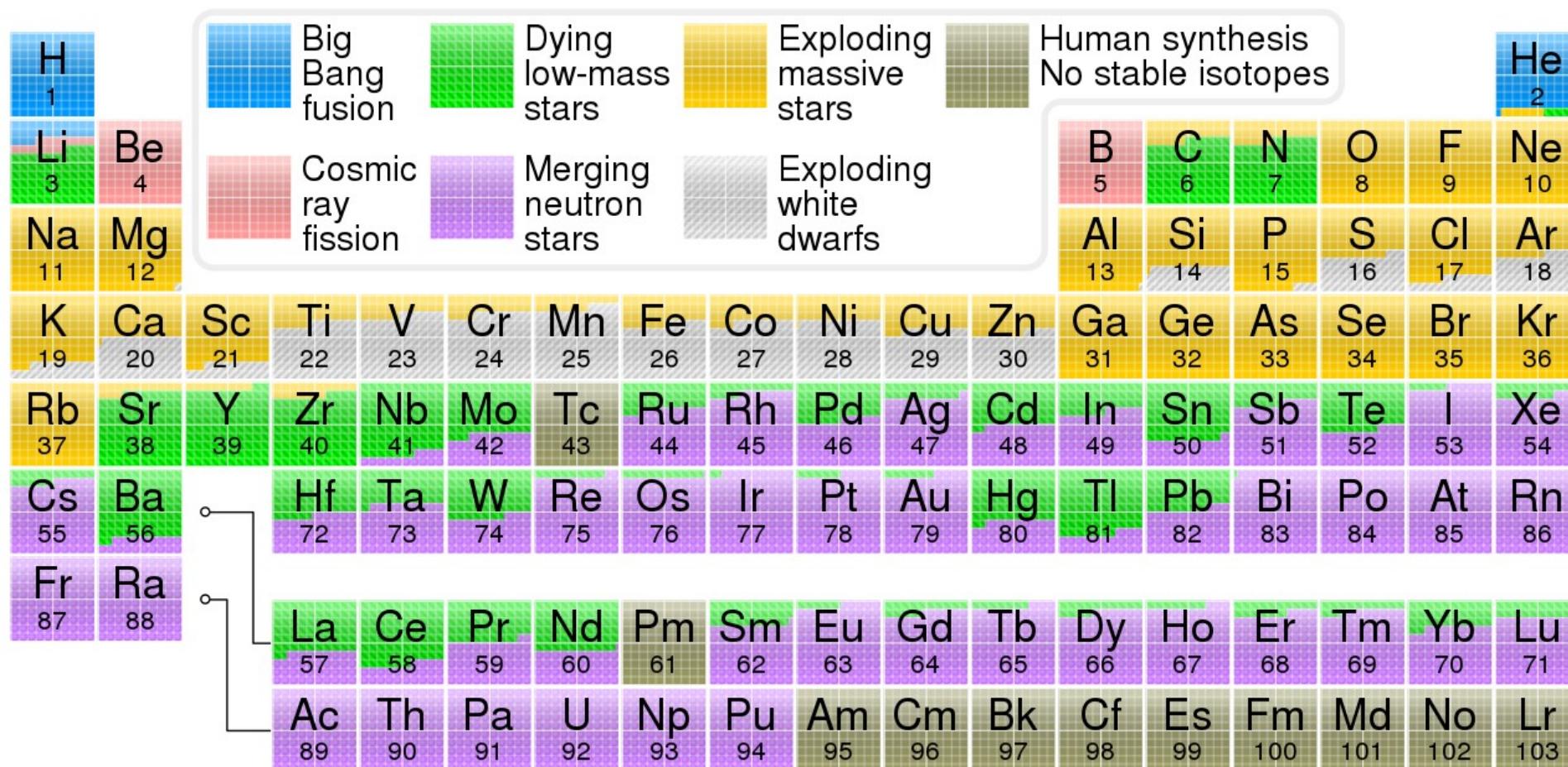
Presented By: A. H. Fernando

# Motivation

The motivation behind this paper is to make steps towards understanding the hydrodynamics that can power blue kilonova.

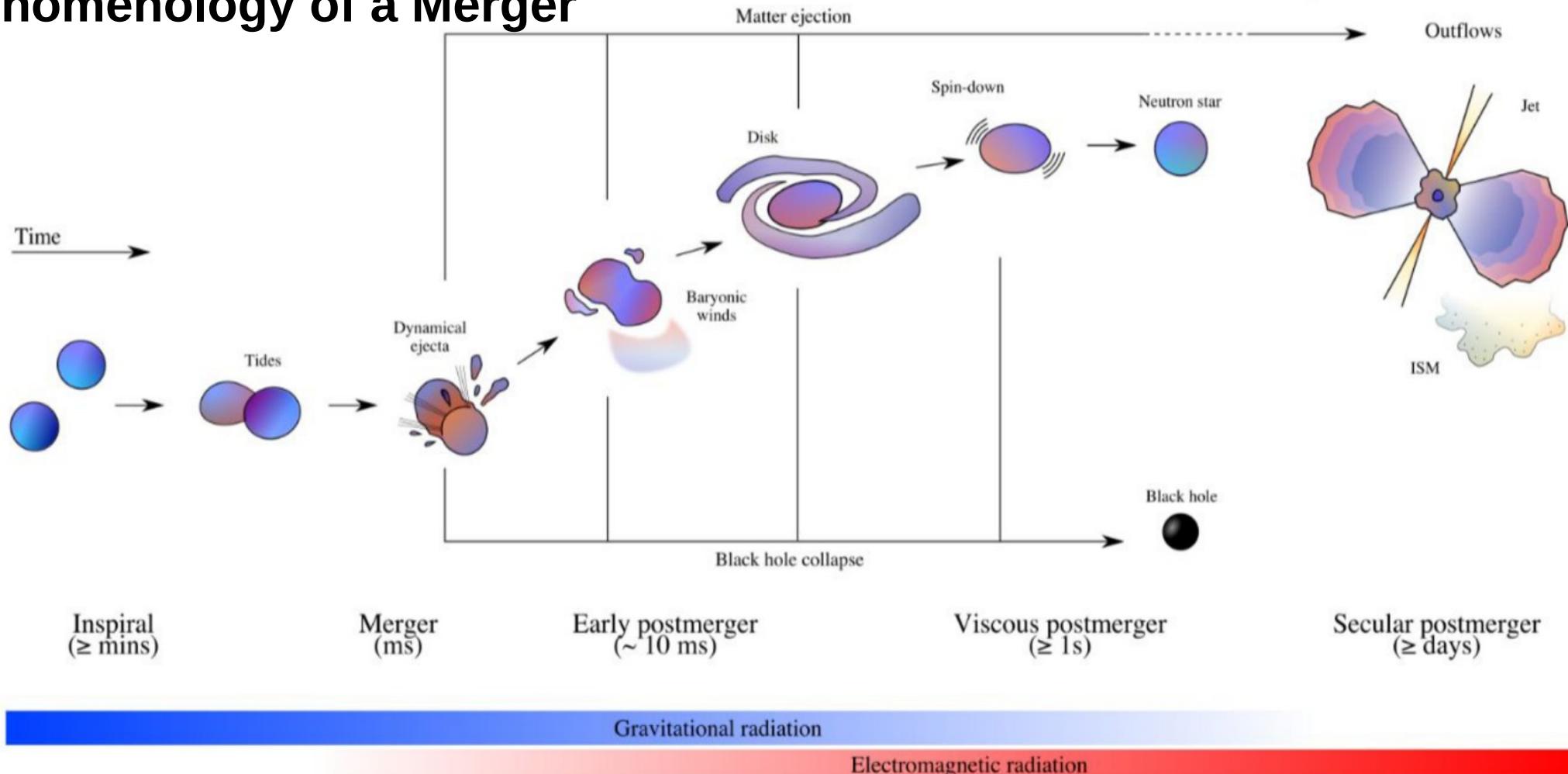
# Introduction

- Binary neutron star mergers: possible source of r-process



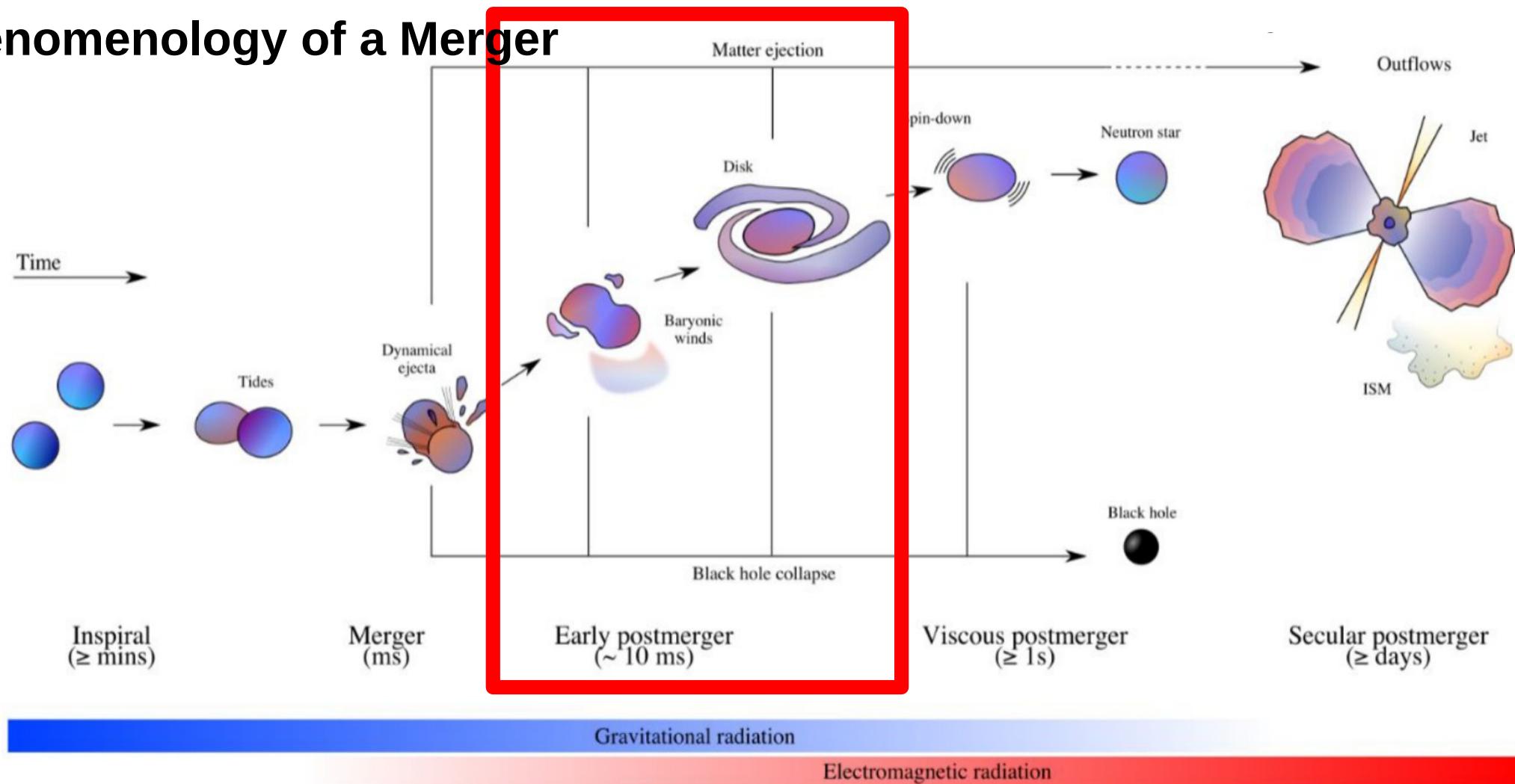
# Introduction

## ■ Phenomenology of a Merger



# Introduction

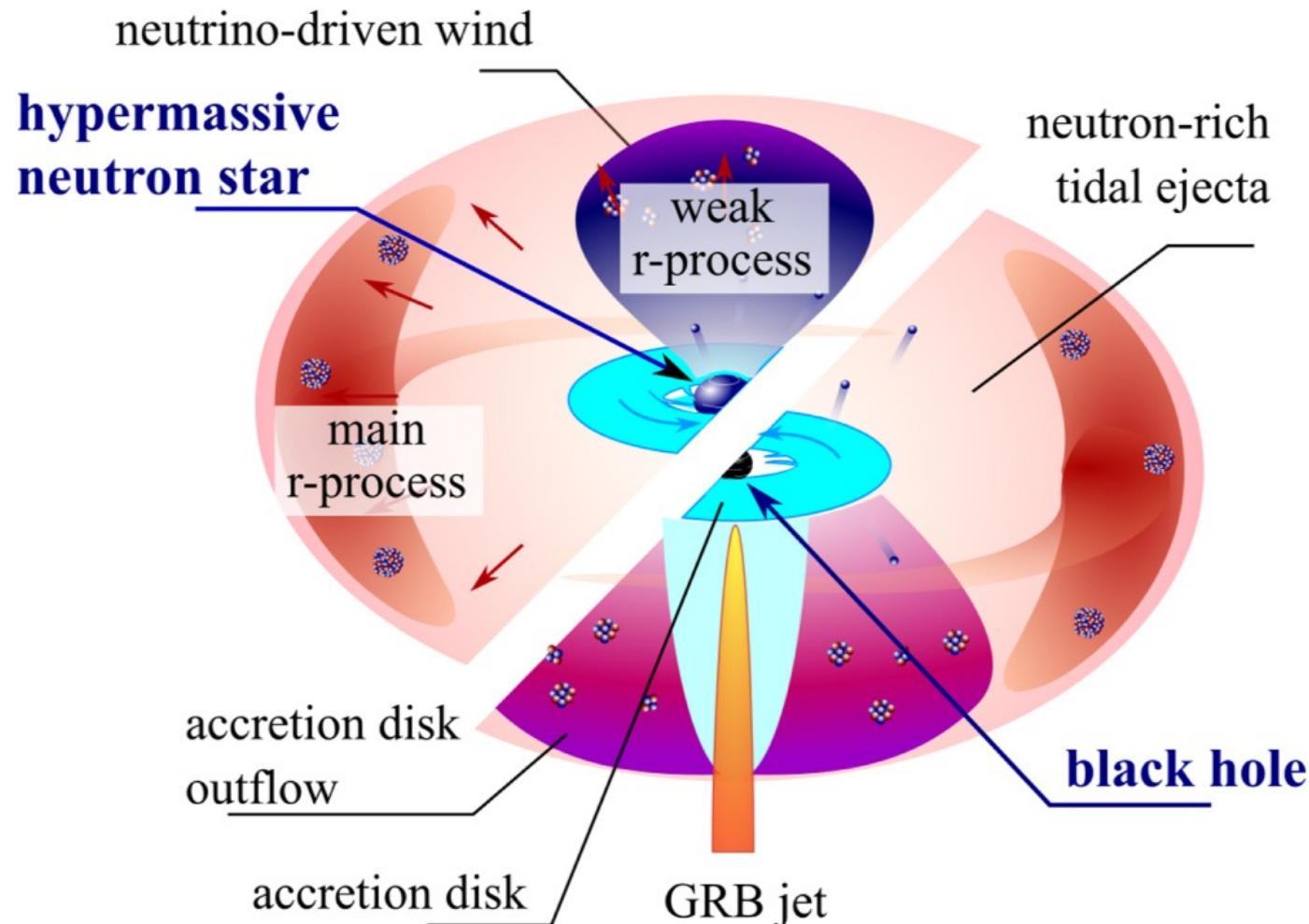
## ■ Phenomenology of a Merger



## Introduction

- Observation of the kilonova AT2017gfo + GW170817
  - compelling evidence for being a primary site for r-process nucleosynthesis (Lattimer and Schramm 1974)
- EM radiation in the UV, optical, and NIR wavelengths
  - Driven by the radioactive decay of newly synthesized elements

# Introduction



(Korobkin et al. 2021)

# Introduction

- KN light curve models need to account for
  - multiple ejecta (dynamical, wind, viscous, etc.),
  - the anisotropy of the ejecta composition,
  - the irradiation among the ejecta components
- Simulations largely agree with outflow properties inferred for AT2017gfo (Perego et al. 2017; Kawaguchi et al. 2018)
- The early blue kN however, remains a challenge
  - Simulations not producing ejecta with the large velocities and electron fraction (Fahlman and Fernández 2018)
- Authors propose a new generic hydrodynamics-driven mechanism – spiral-wave wind

## Question Being Addressed

**Provide a hydrodynamics-driven explanation for the blue kilonova phenomenon, focusing on the role of spiral arms in the remnant and their contribution to the observed light curves and nucleosynthesis processes.**

## Methodology

- Conducted 3+1 numerical relativity simulations
  - Binaries with masses of  $M = (1.364 + 1.364)M_{\odot}$
  - EOS:
    - HS(DD2) (Typel et al. 2010; Hempel and Schaffner-Bielich 2010)
    - LS220 (Lattimer and Swesty 1991)
  - Model evolution from 30 ms up to 100 ms

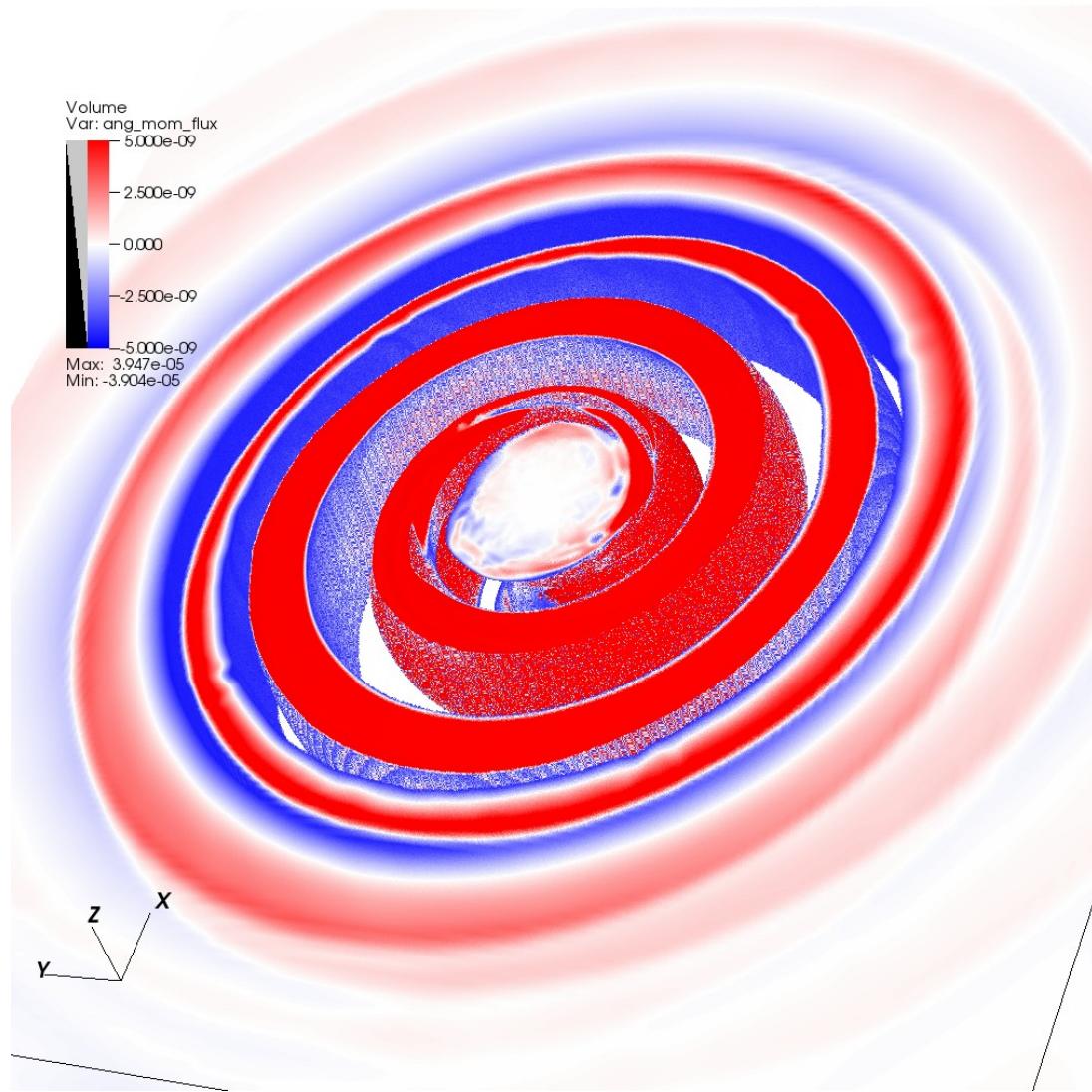
# Methodology

- Simulations performed using WhiskyTHC code (Radice and Rezzolla 2012; Radice et al. 2014a,b, 2018c)
- Allows for the treatment of turbulent viscosity using the general-relativistic large eddy simulations method (GRLES) (Radice 2017)

## Methodology

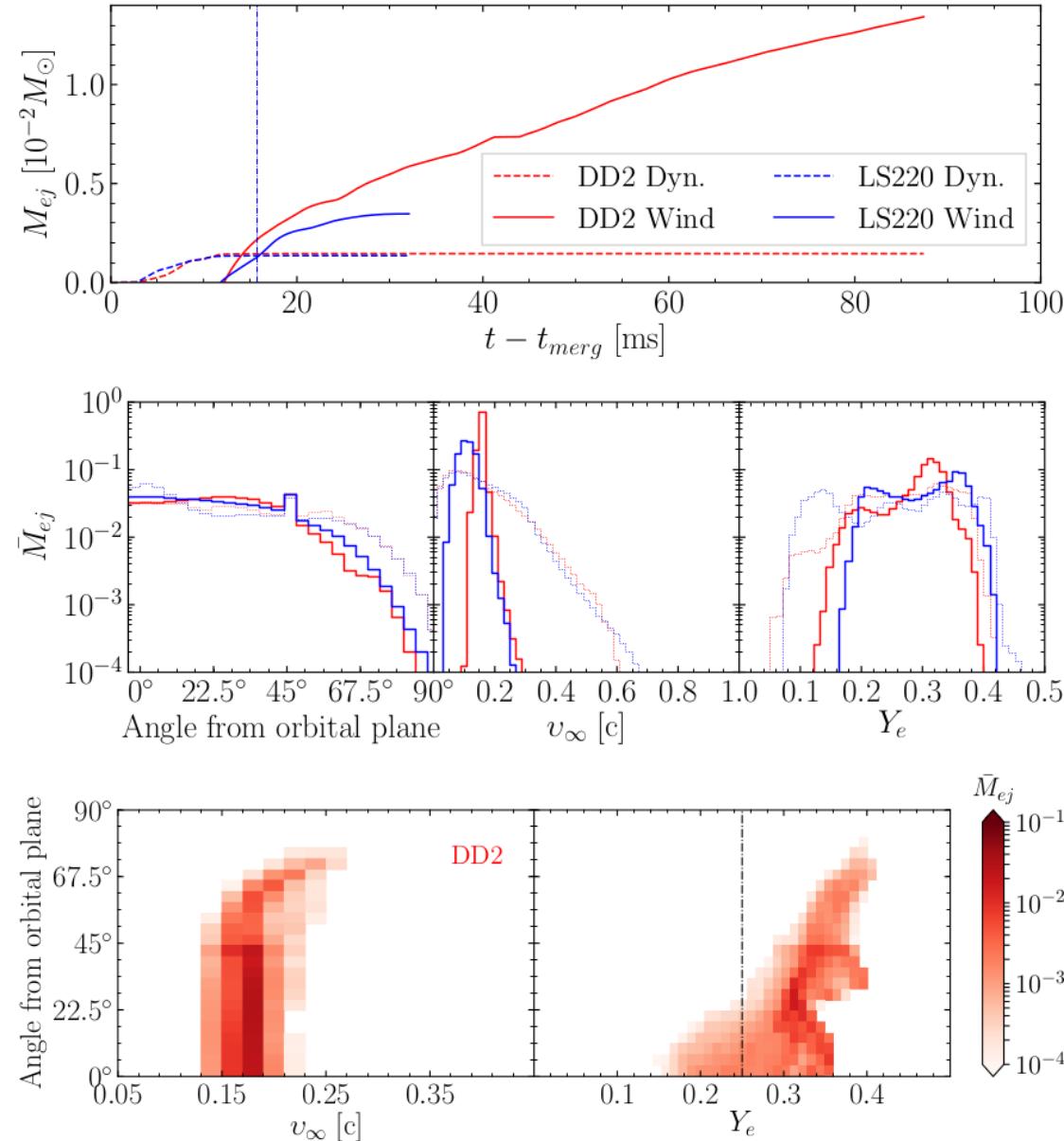
- Ejecta are calculated on coordinate spheres at  $r = 294$  km
  - Using the geodesic criterion for the dynamical ejecta (Radice et al. 2018a).
- Wind has steady-state flow,
  - Bernoulli criterion was used
- From the fluid's stress energy tensor, the angular momentum density flux was computed
- r-process nucleosynthesis yields were computed using method detailed in (Radice et al. 2018a).

# Results



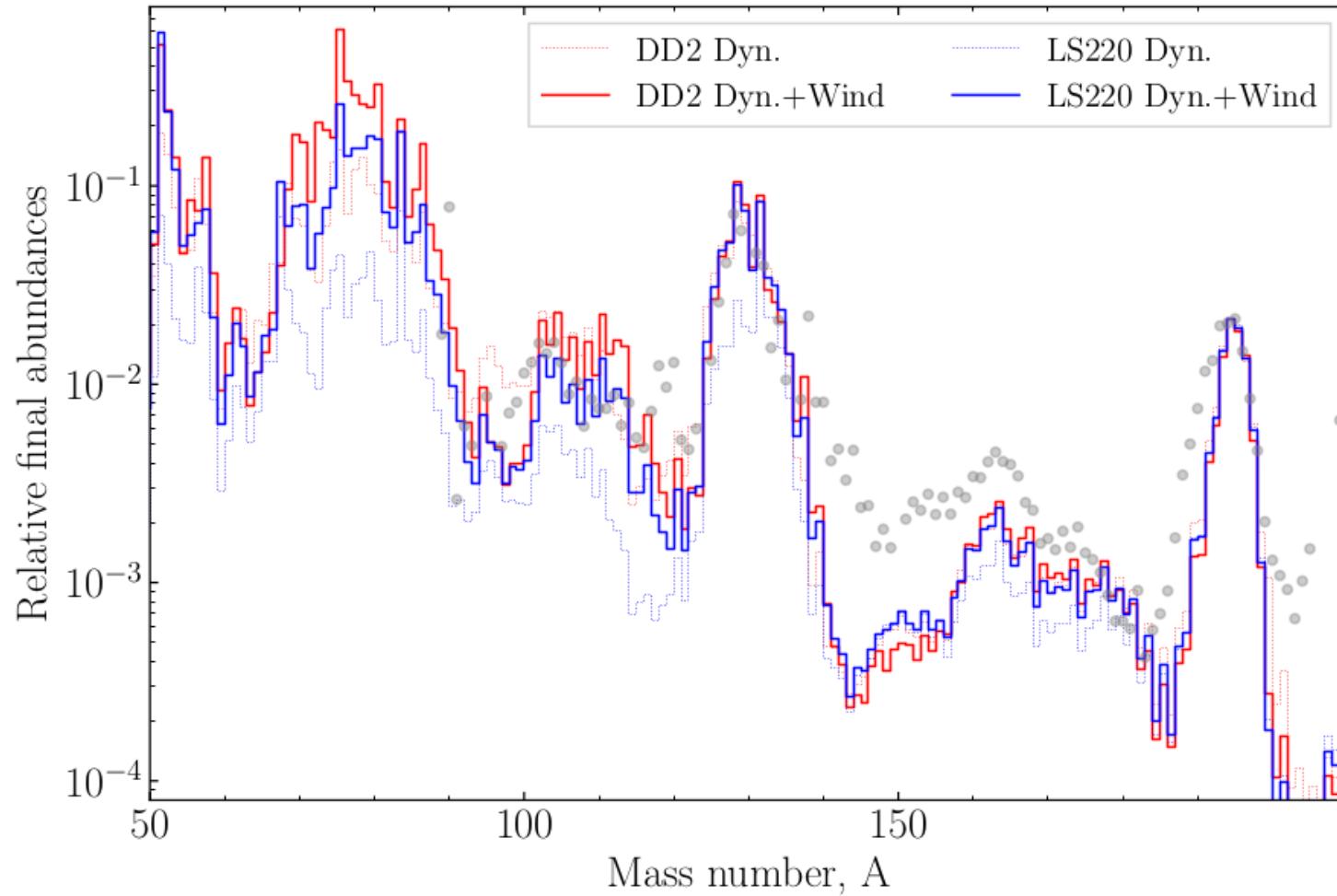
(Nedora et al. 2019)

# Results



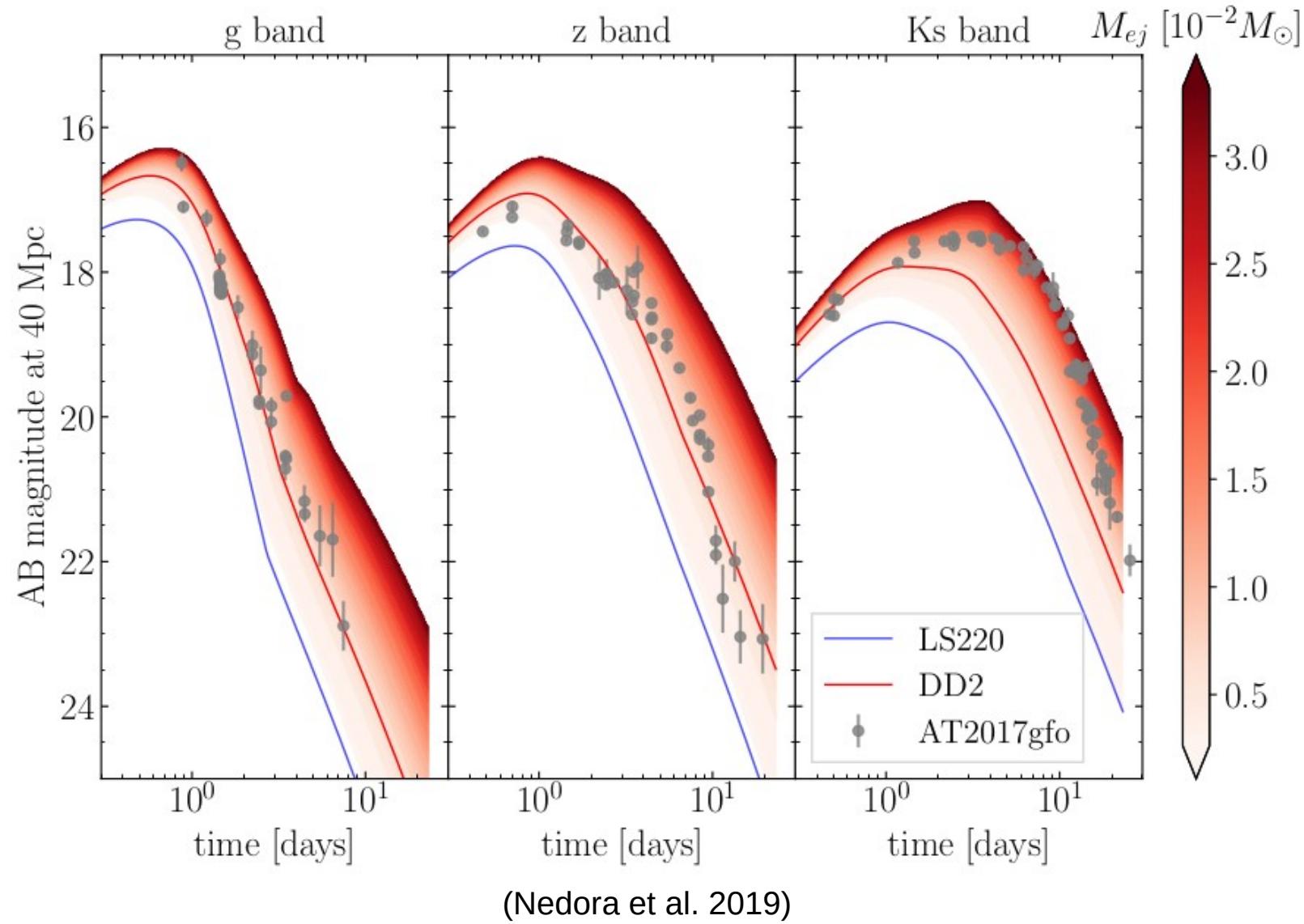
(Nedora et al.  
2019)

# Results



(Nedora et al. 2019)

# Results



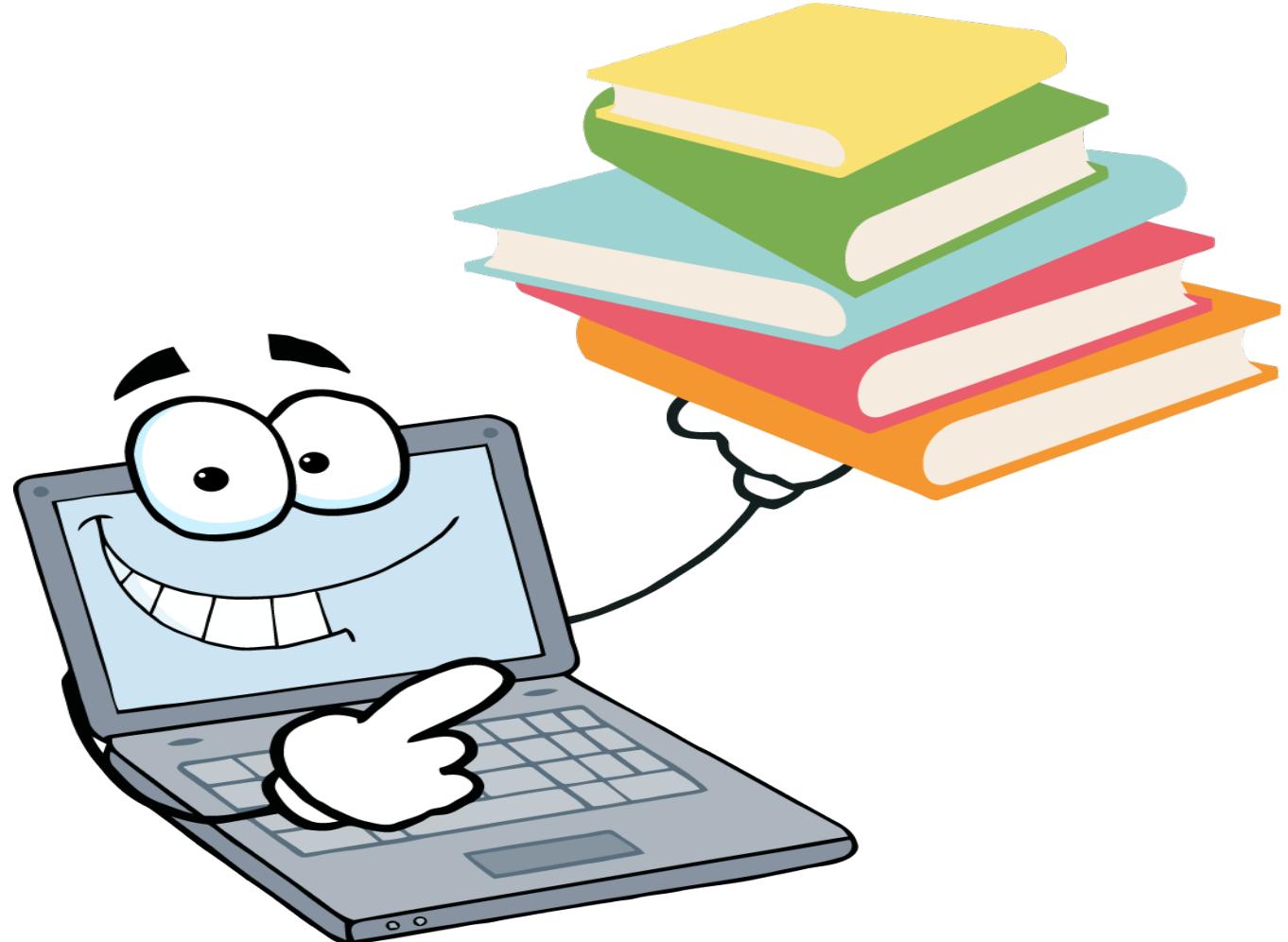
# Summary



# Summary

- Standard kilonova models applied to the early AT2017gfo light curve exhibit discrepancies with simulations
- Alternative explanations
  - contradict current simulations and observations (e.g. jets) (Bromberg et al. 2018; Duffell et al. 2018)
  - or necessitate the existence of extensive strong magnetic fields that may not be generated post-merger (Metzger et al. 2018; Fernández et al. 2019; Radice et al. 2018d; Ciolfi et al. 2019).
- The authors identified a robust dynamical mechanism for mass ejection that explains early-time observations without requiring any fine-tuning.
  - Nucleosynthesis is complete, produces all r-process elements in proportions similar to solar system abundances.
- Further work: include better neutrino-radiation transport and magnetohydrodynamic effects (Siegel and Metzger 2017; Fujibayashi et al. 2018; Radice et al. 2018c,a; Miller et al. 2019).

# References



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Thank you

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