

Late-time Activity During Compact Object Mergers (+ a little bit of AIC)

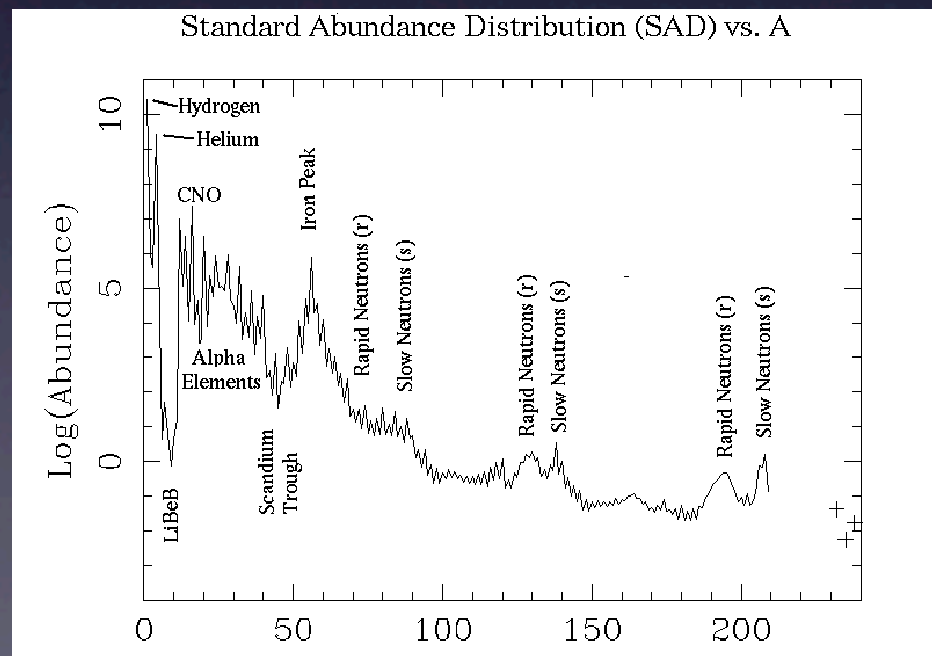
Eliot Quataert (UC Berkeley)

w/ **Brian Metzger**, Tony Piro, Almudena Arcones, Gabriel Martinez-Pinedo



Overview

- Compact-Object Mergers & Short-Duration GRBs
 - The Puzzle of **Late-time Activity** in Short-Hard GRBs
 - The Disk: Accretion Physics at $\sim M_{\odot} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - Interlude: Similar Physics in AIC
 - The Tidal Debris: Fallback Accretion & Nucleosynthesis



Compact Object Mergers

(Paczynski 1986; Goodman 1986; Eichler et al. 1989; Narayan et al. 1992)

NS-NS Merger

Primary Target for km-scale gravitational wave observatories (e.g., Advanced LIGO)

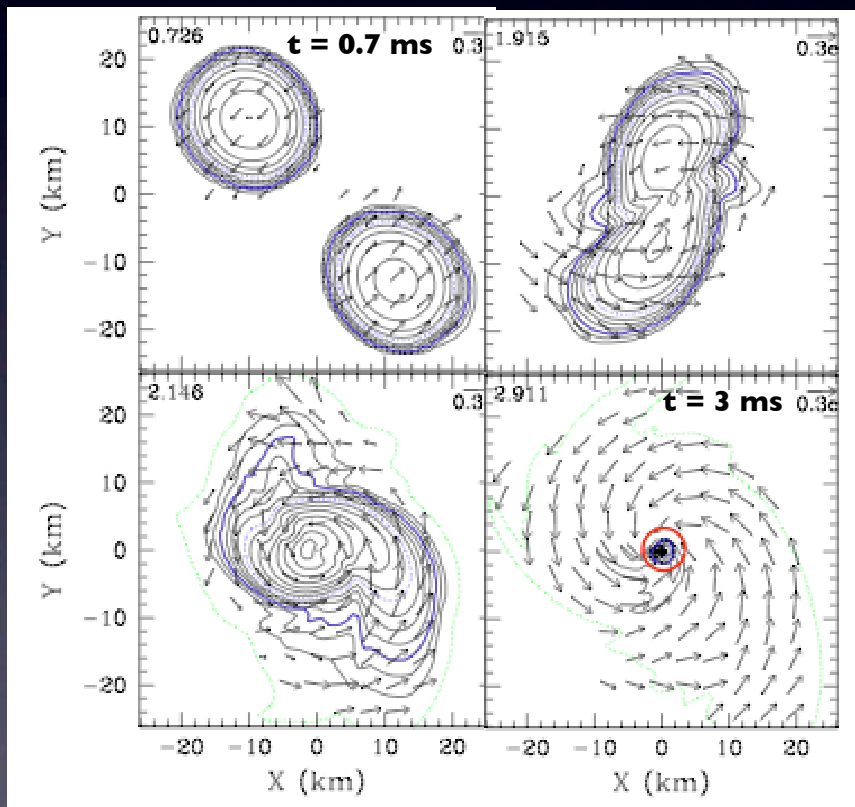
Leaves Behind Disk $\sim 10^{-3}$ - $0.1 M_{\odot}$

$$t_{\text{visc}} \sim 0.1 \left(\frac{\alpha}{0.1} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{r}{100 \text{ km}} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{h/r}{0.5} \right)^{-2} \text{ sec}$$

consistent w/ short GRB durations

$$\dot{M} \sim M_{\odot} \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \tau_{\text{photons}} \gg 1; \quad \tau_{\nu} \sim 1$$

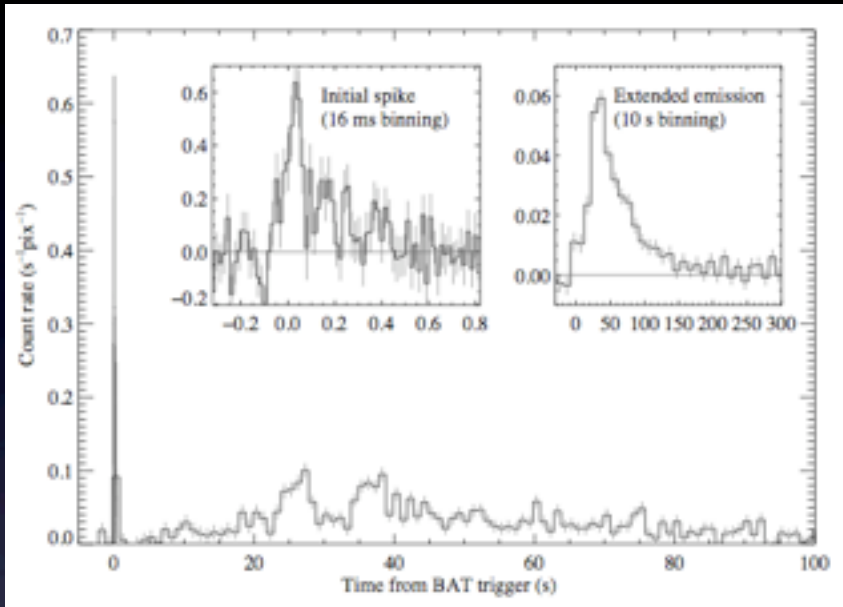
→ disk cooled by neutrinos



density contours & velocity vectors

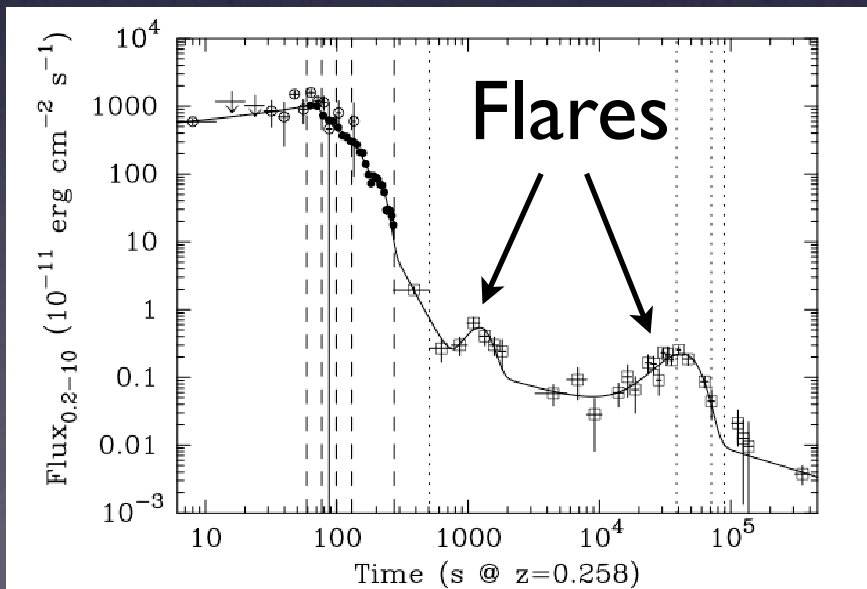
New Puzzles

Swift Bursts

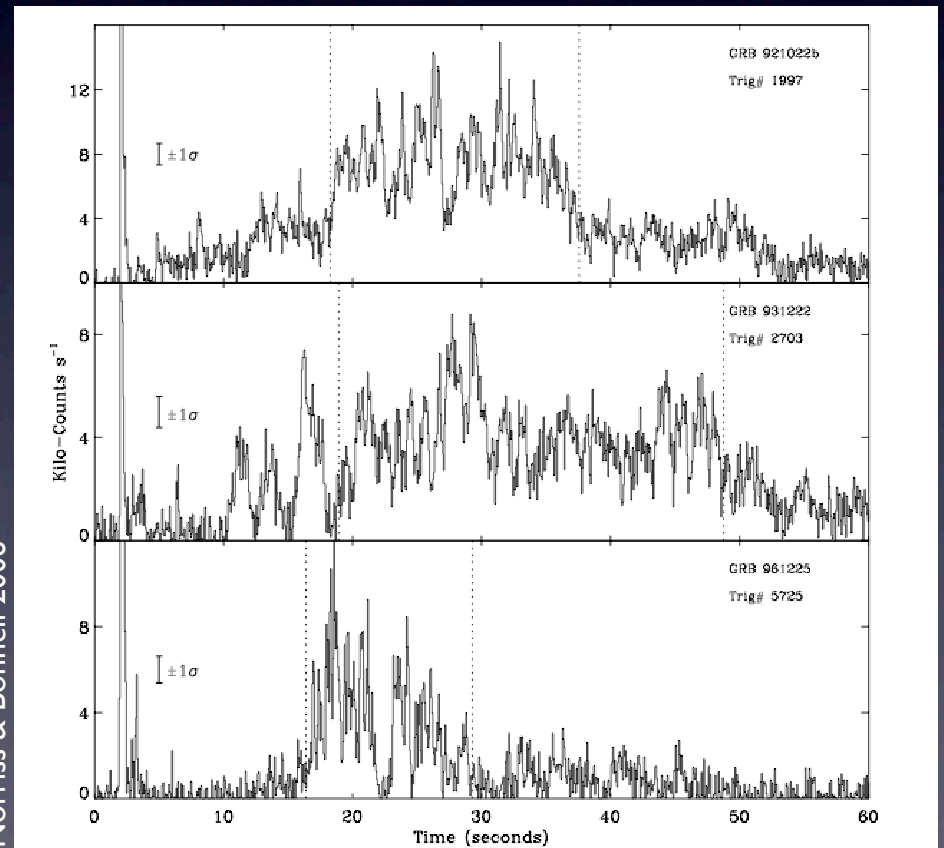


Perley et al. 2009

In ~ 25% of Swift Bursts
 Extended Emission ~ 30-100 sec
 Flares on yet longer Timescales
 Energy up to ~ 10 x Initial Burst
 nontrivial: $t_{\text{dyn}} \sim \text{ms}; t_{\text{visc}} \sim 0.1\text{-}1 \text{ sec}$



Campana et al. 2005

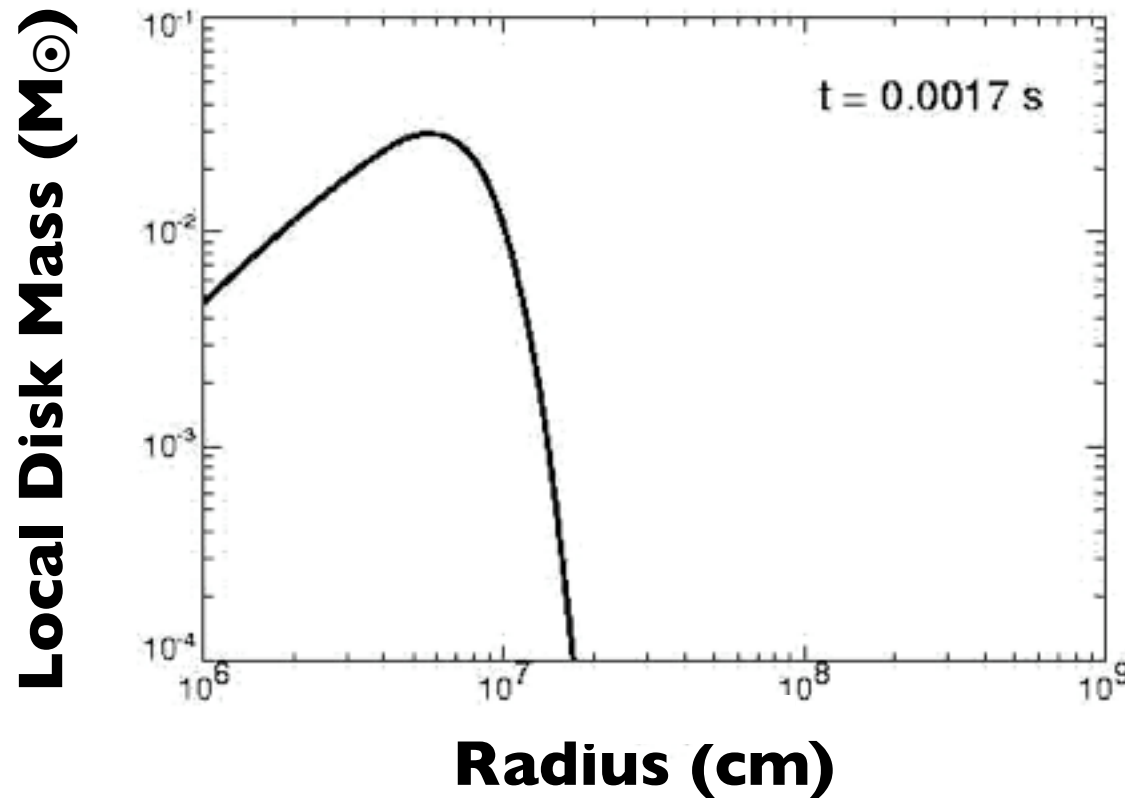


Norriss & Bonnell 2006

BATSE Examples

The Evolution of the Remnant Disk

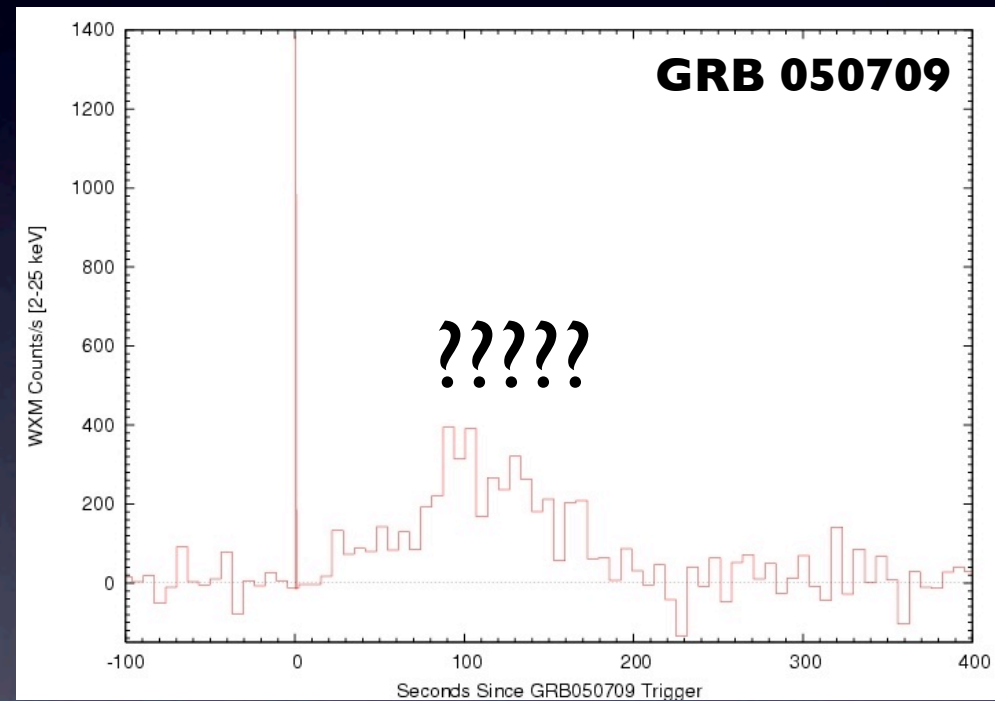
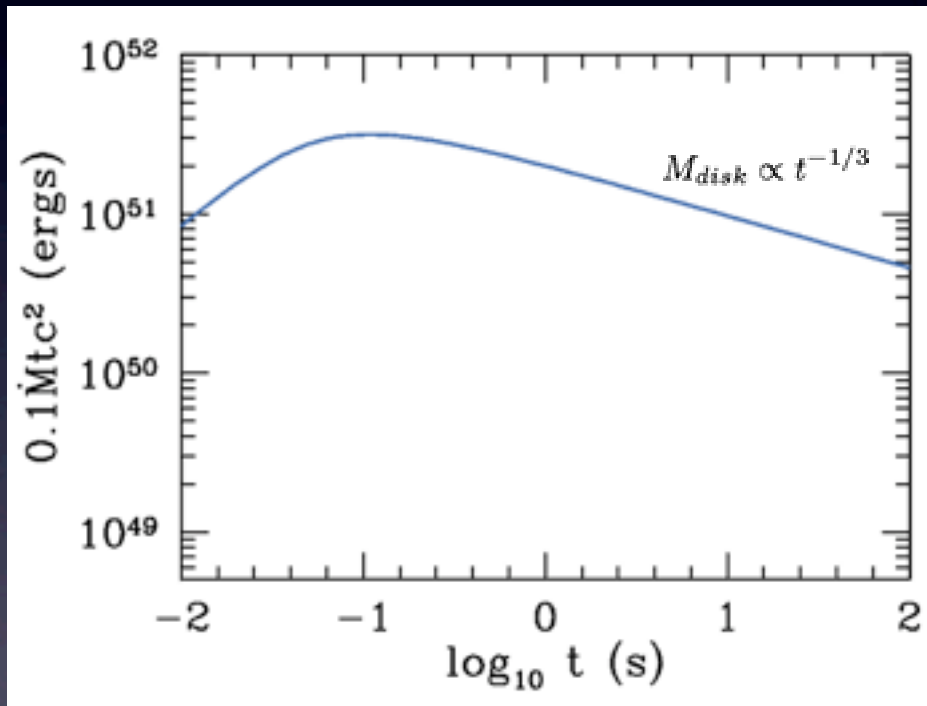
ang momentum conservation \rightarrow disk spreads (& cools)



1D time-dependent Models
(α -viscosity; realistic ν -cooling)

Late-time Activity From Late-time Accretion?

Initial Disk: $0.1 M_{\odot}$ & 100 km

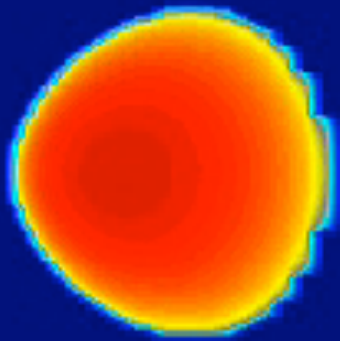


Appears to be Ample Accretion
Energy Available at Late Times ...

Late-time Disk Winds

The Late-time Advective Disk Unbinds
Most of the Remaining Mass; aided
by fusion to He once $T \lesssim 0.5$ MeV

Hawley (MHD Simulations)



red = high density
blue = low density

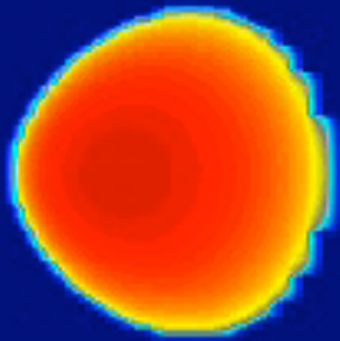
Ejected Mass $\sim 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$

Neutron-rich: $Y_e \sim 0.35$

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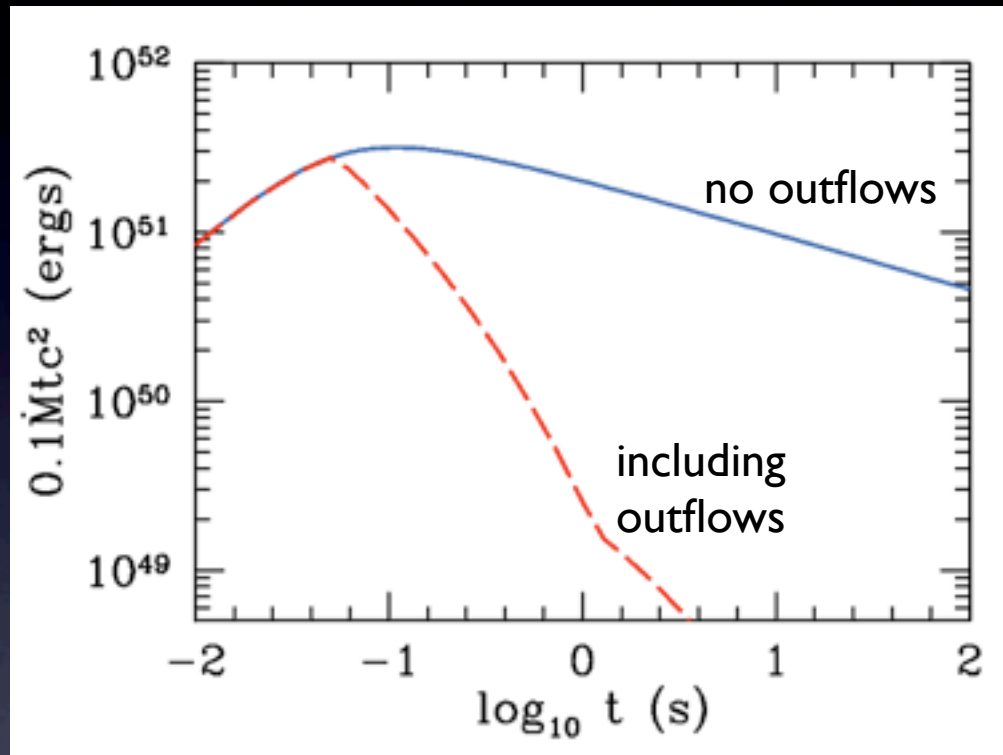
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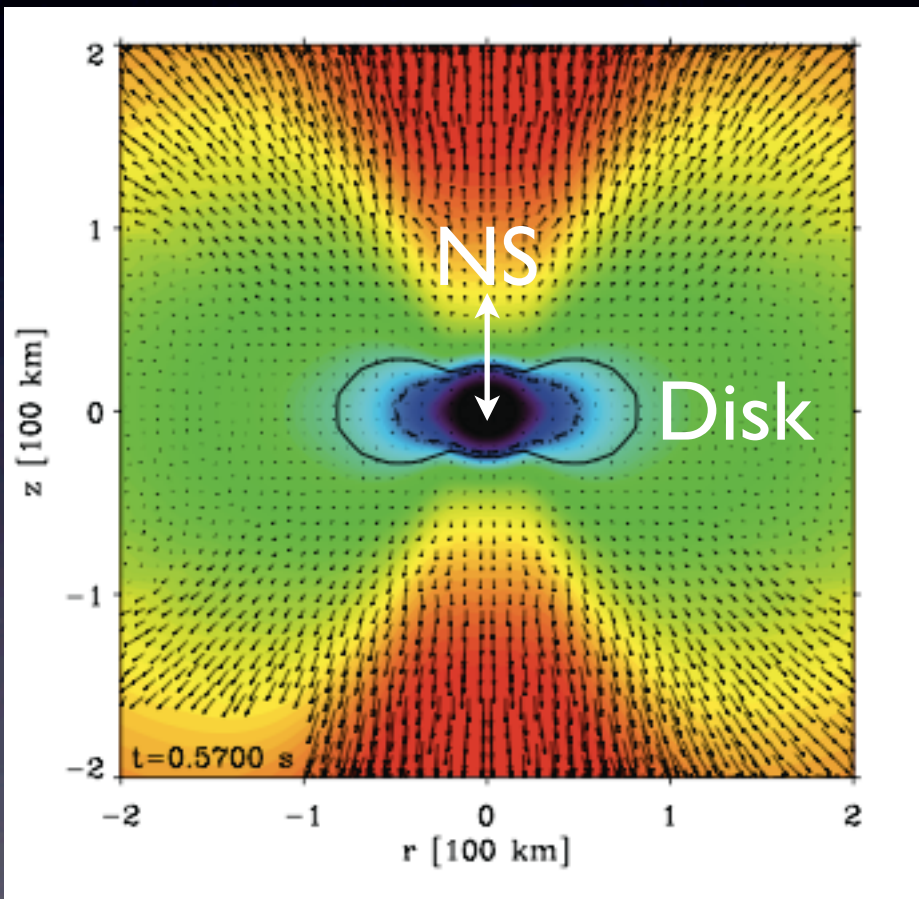


Metzger et al. 2008

Accretion of the Initial Disk Cannot Power Late Time Activity in SGRBs
(unless $\alpha \sim 10^{-3}$)

Interlude: Accretion-Induced Collapse of a WD to a NS

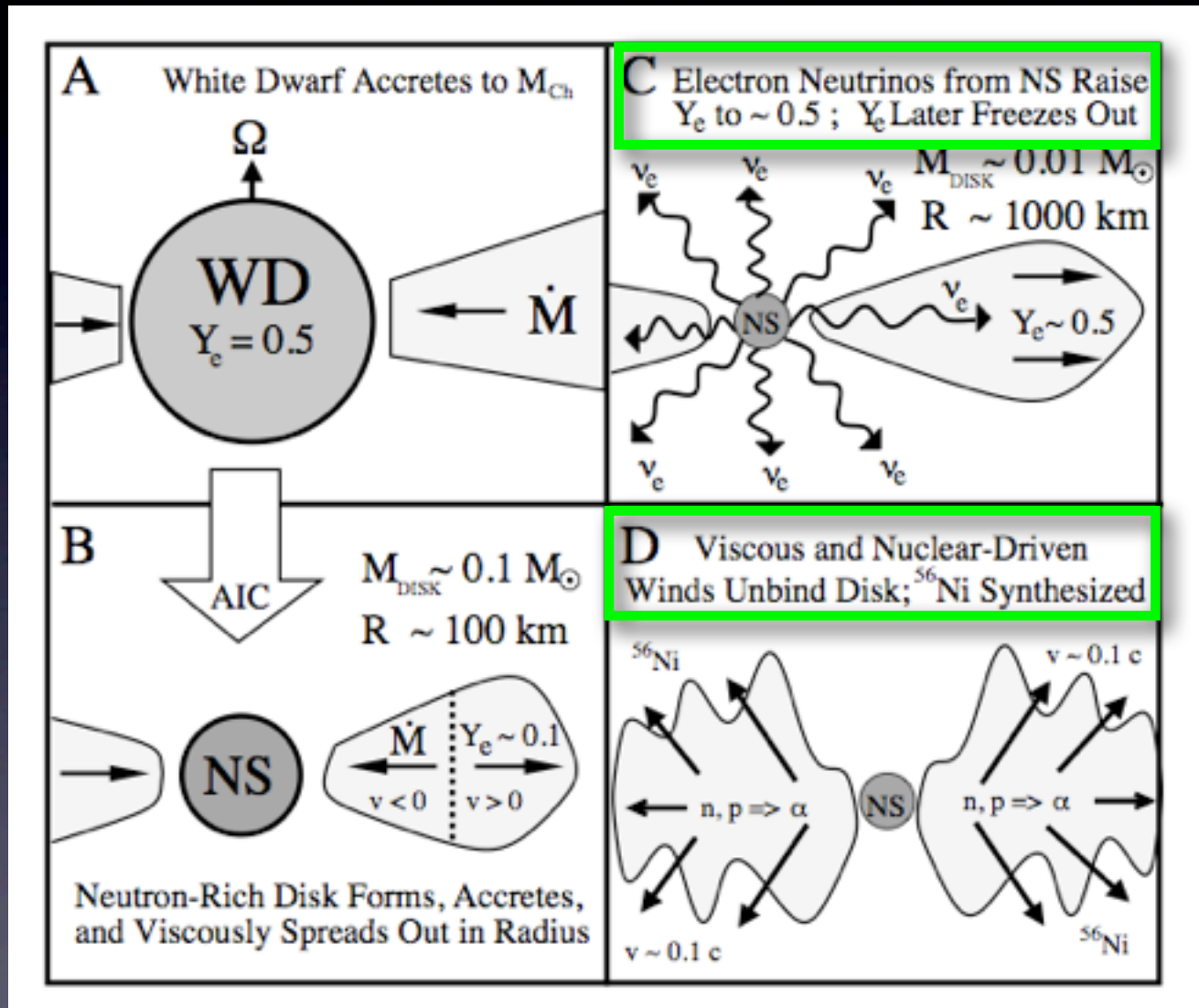
Interlude: Accretion-Induced Collapse of a WD to a NS



color=density

- AIC rate uncertain; perhaps $\sim 10^{-2}$ Ia?
- weak explosion: $\sim 3 \times 10^{49}$ ergs; $< 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$ Ni
Dessart et al. 2006
- collapse of rapidly rotating WD \rightarrow
disk around PNS: $M_{\text{disk}} \sim 0.01-0.3 M_{\odot}$
- evolution similar to that of SGRB disks
- $\sim 1/2$ of the disk material ejected

SNe from Disk Ejecta in AIC



$\sim 10^{-3} - 0.02 M_{\odot}$
Ni synthesized
unusual n-rich
elements:

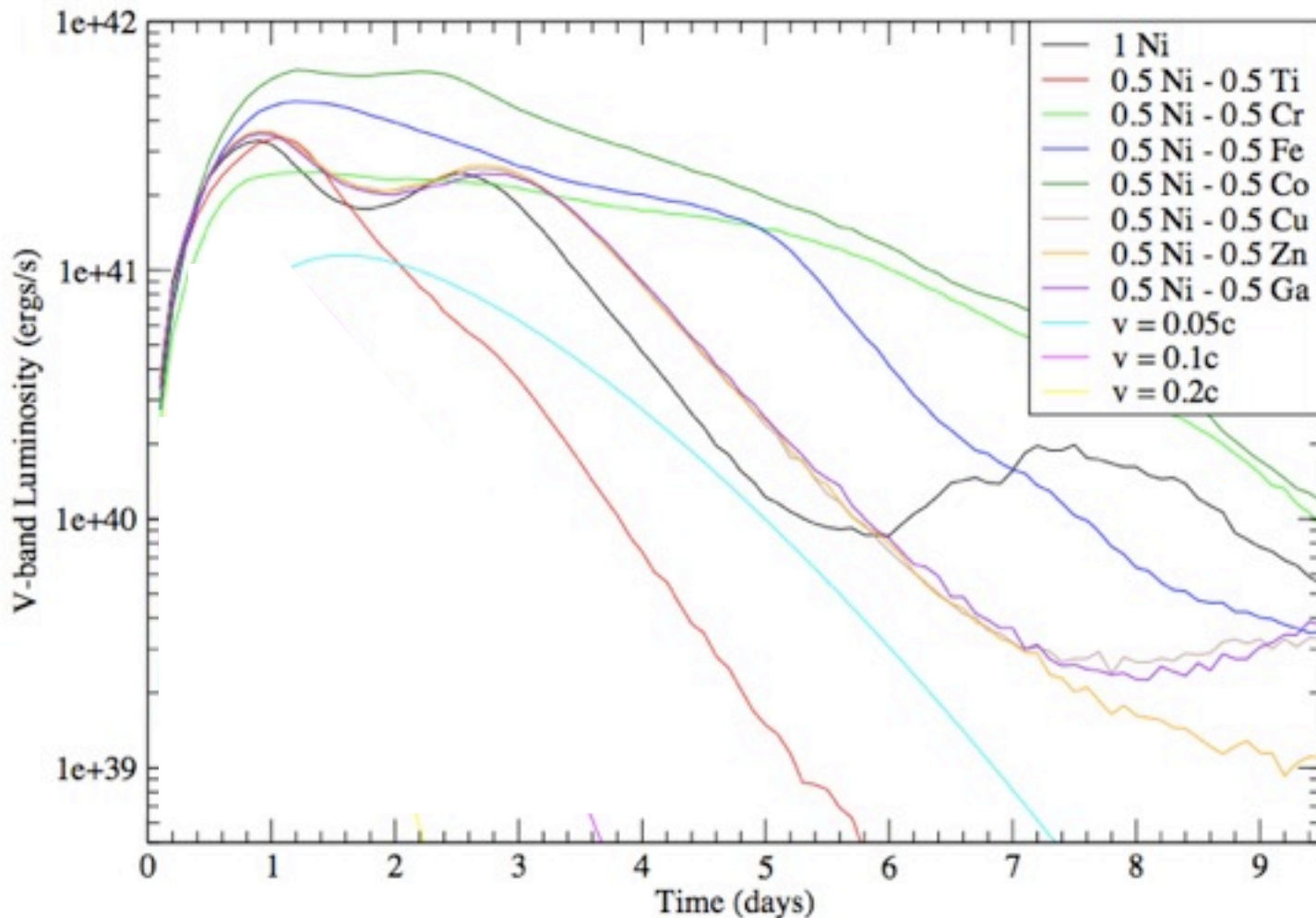
Se, Br, Zn, Kr, Cr,
Rb, Ti, Sr, Ga, ...

Emission likely
dominated by disk
ejecta, not WD
explosion

Metzger et al. 2009

Preliminary AIC Lightcurves

V-band Lightcurves



$$M_{\text{Ni}} \sim 0.01 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{tot}} \sim 0.02 M_{\odot}$$

$$v \sim 0.1 c$$

(can slow down
due to interaction
w/ SNe/debris)

$L \sim 3 \times 10^{41}$ erg/s
rise time \sim day
duration \sim 3 days

perhaps relevant
to 'peculiar' SNe
such as 2005e
(Gal-Yam talk)

Interlude Over ...

Back to Compact
Object Mergers

New Puzzles in SGRBs

Swift Bursts

~ 25% of Swift Bursts

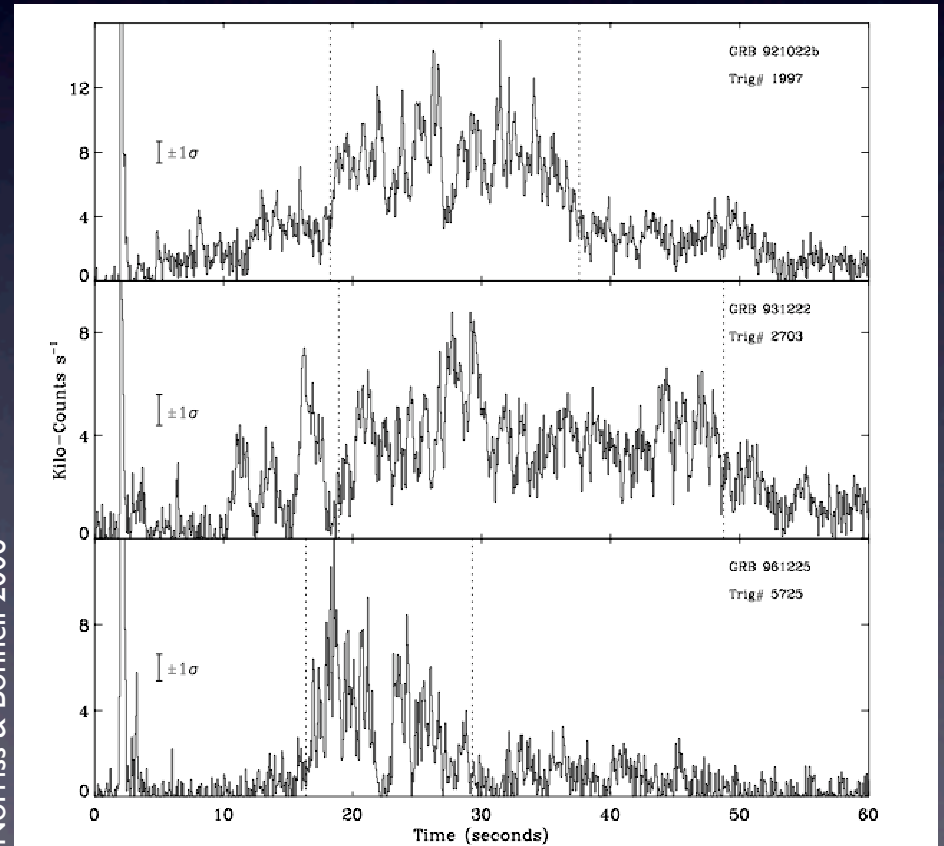
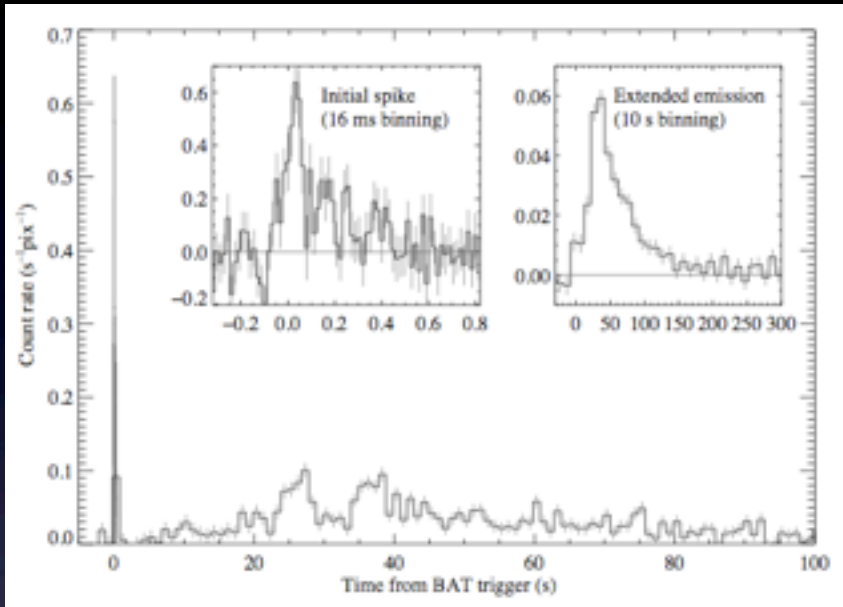
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Flares on yet longer Timescales

Energy up to ~ 10 x Initial Burst

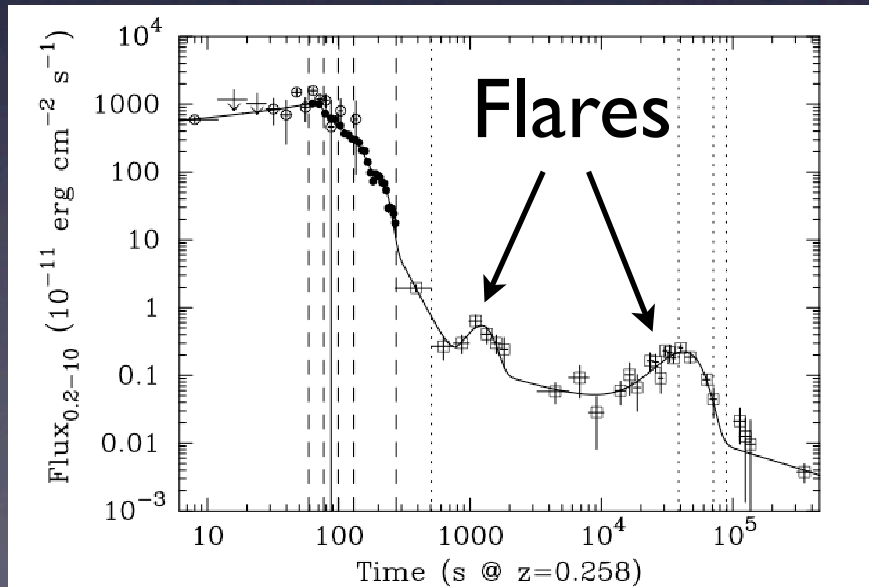
nontrivial: $t_{\text{dyn}} \sim \text{ms}$; $t_{\text{visc}} \sim 0.1\text{-}1 \text{ sec}$

Perley et al. 2009



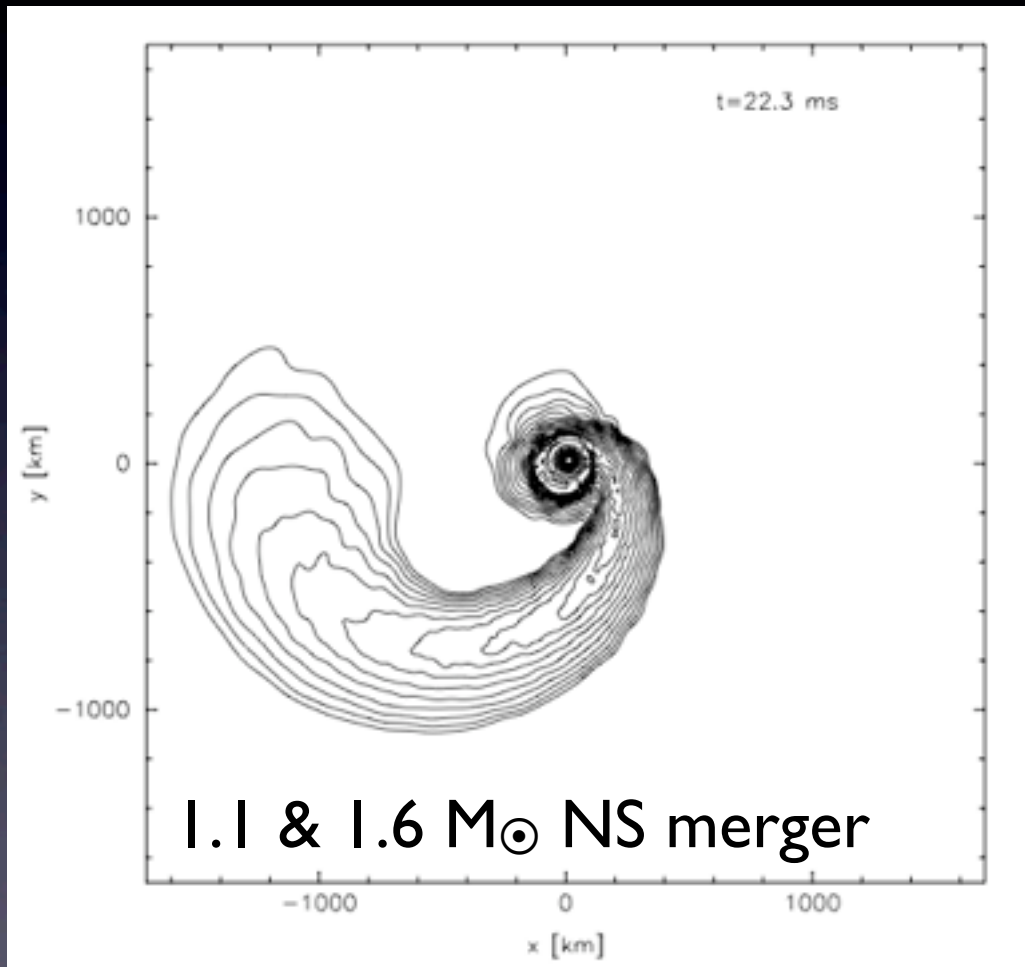
Norriss & Bonnell 2006

BATSE Examples



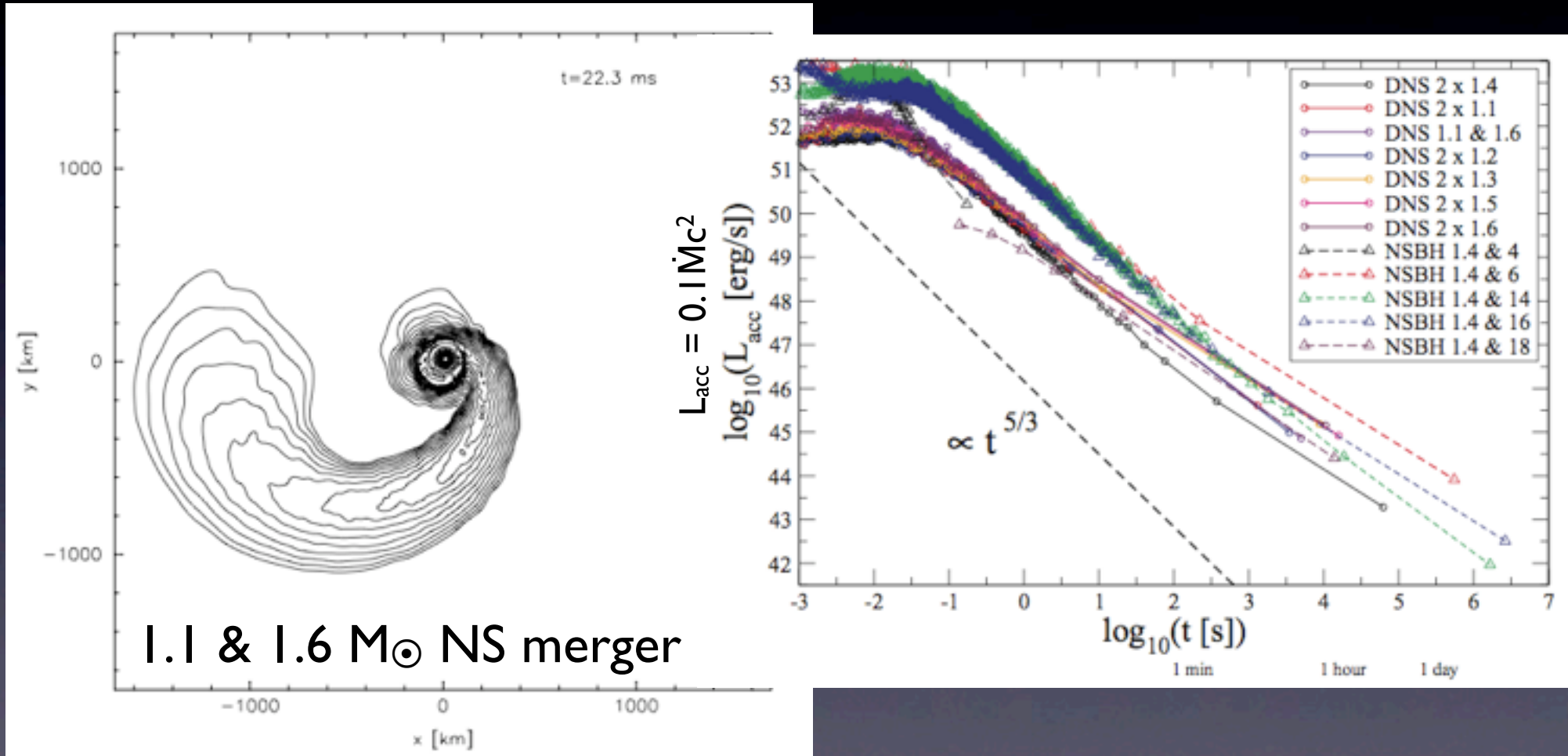
Campana et al. 2005

Late-Time Activity from Fall-back Accretion?



Rosswog 2007

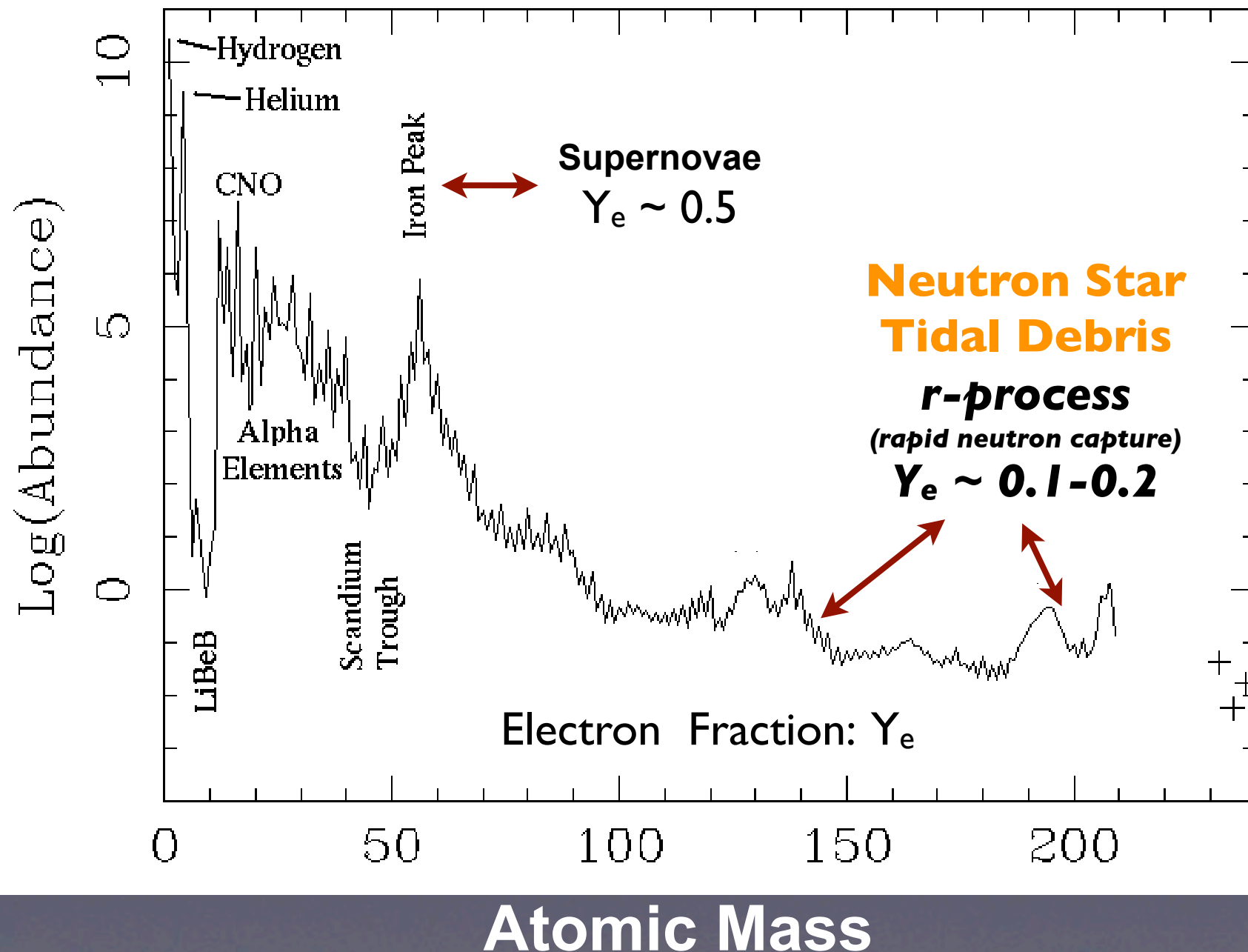
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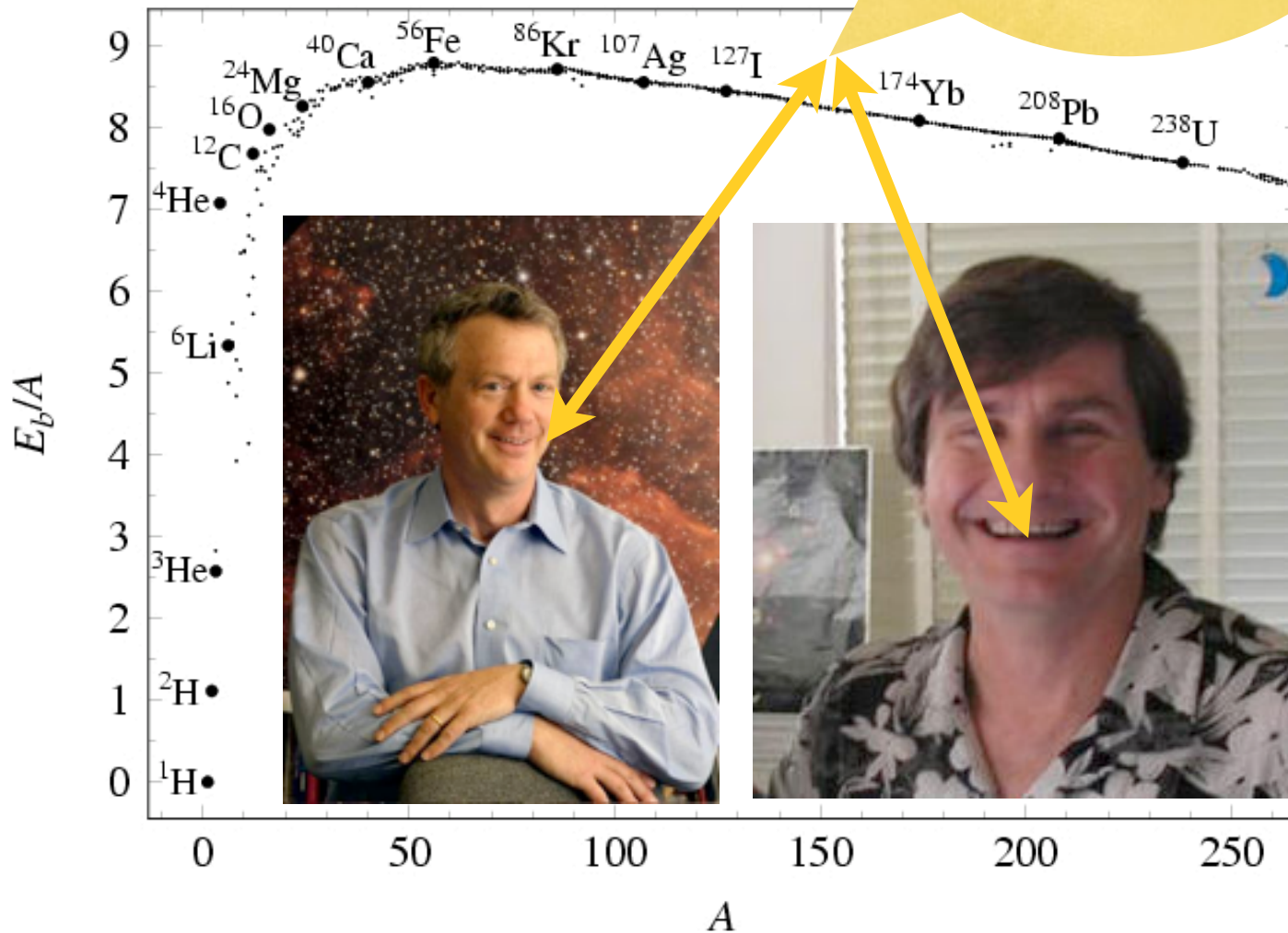
Dynamical Consequences of Nucleosynthesis in Bound Ejecta

Natural Abundance of Elements



(mis)Leading Generations of Undergraduates

“Nucleosynthesis above the Iron Peak is Endothermic”
(big word for Harvard undergrads)



r-process: free n's + seed nuclei → n-rich elements

$\Delta E_r \sim 1\text{-}3 \text{ MeV/nucl}$: beta-decays (+ some fission)

$$E_{bind} \simeq 1 \left(\frac{t_{orb}}{1 \text{ sec}} \right)^{-2/3} \text{ MeV/nucl}$$

[not in current
merger or
fallback sims]

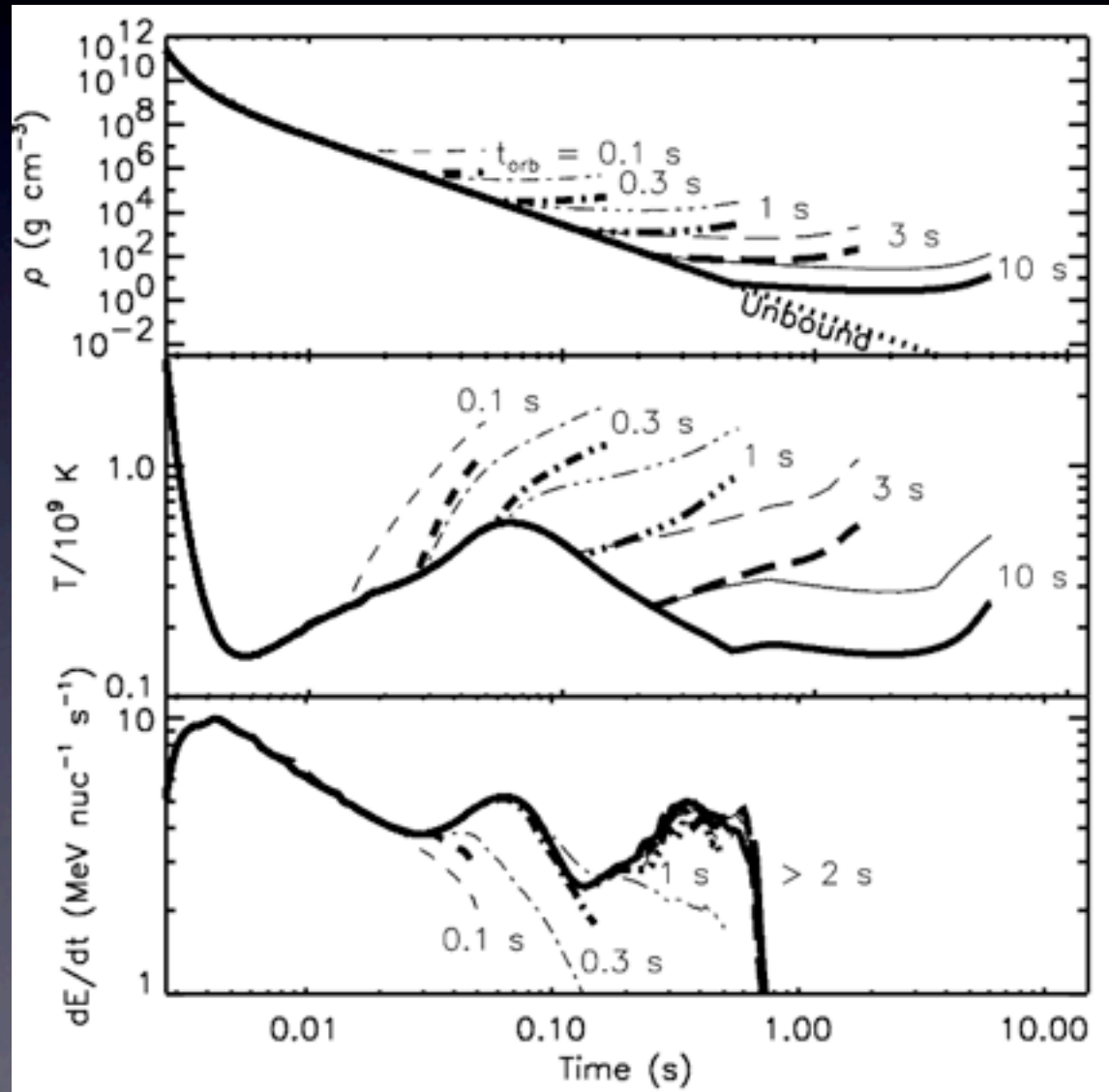
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Density



Temperature

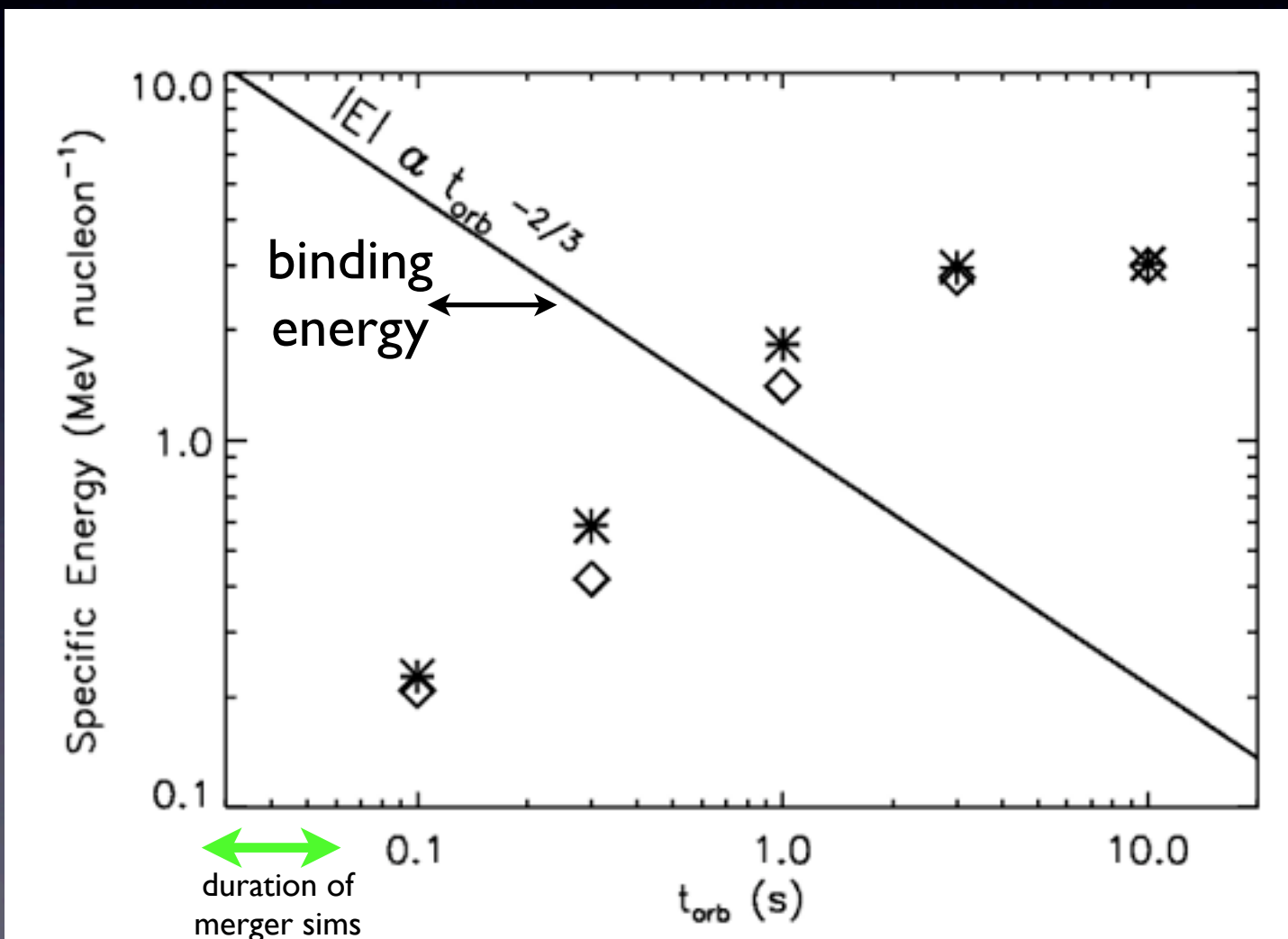
R-process \dot{E}

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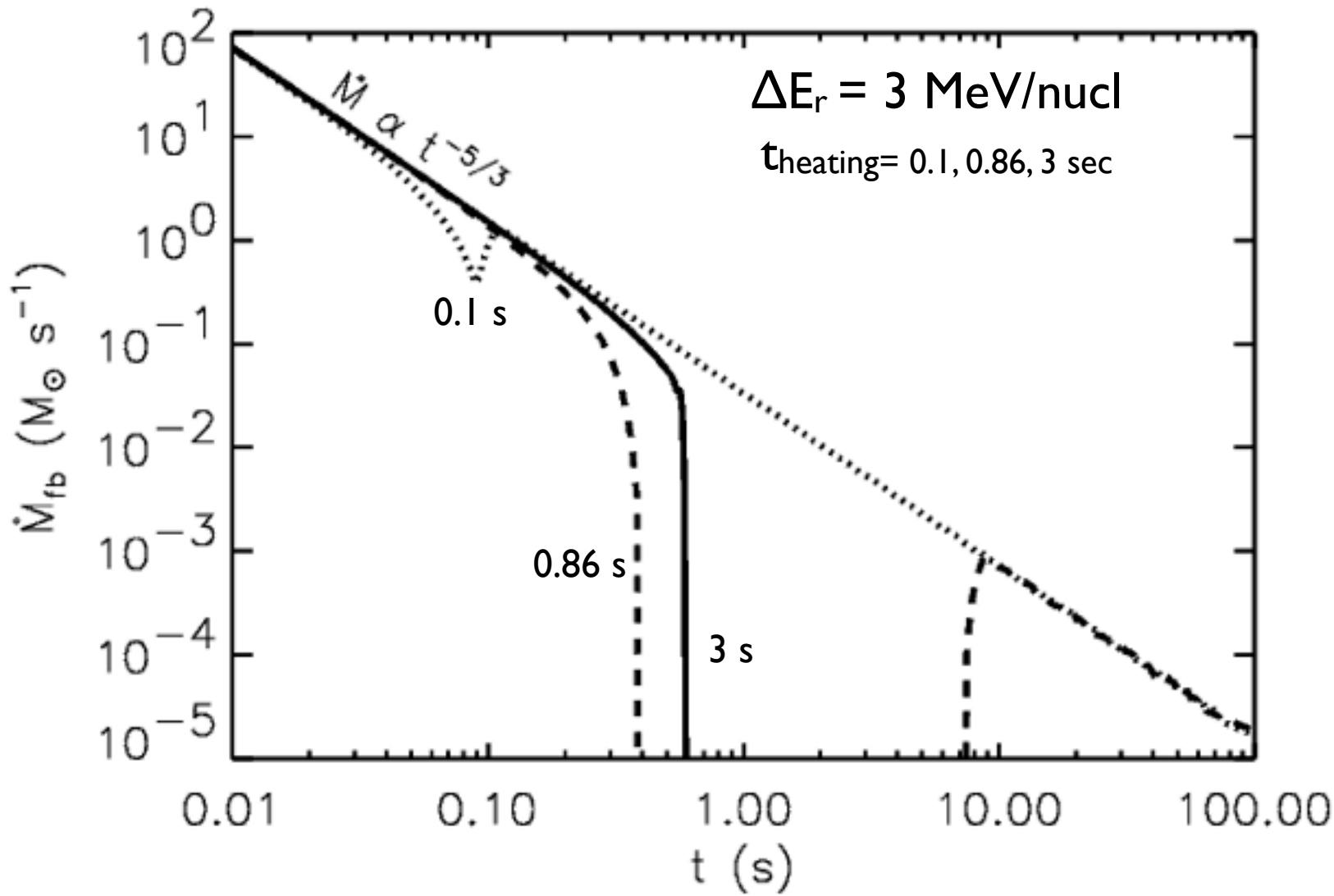
Total Energy Supplied by R-process (Mev/nucl)



complete suppression of fallback accretion?

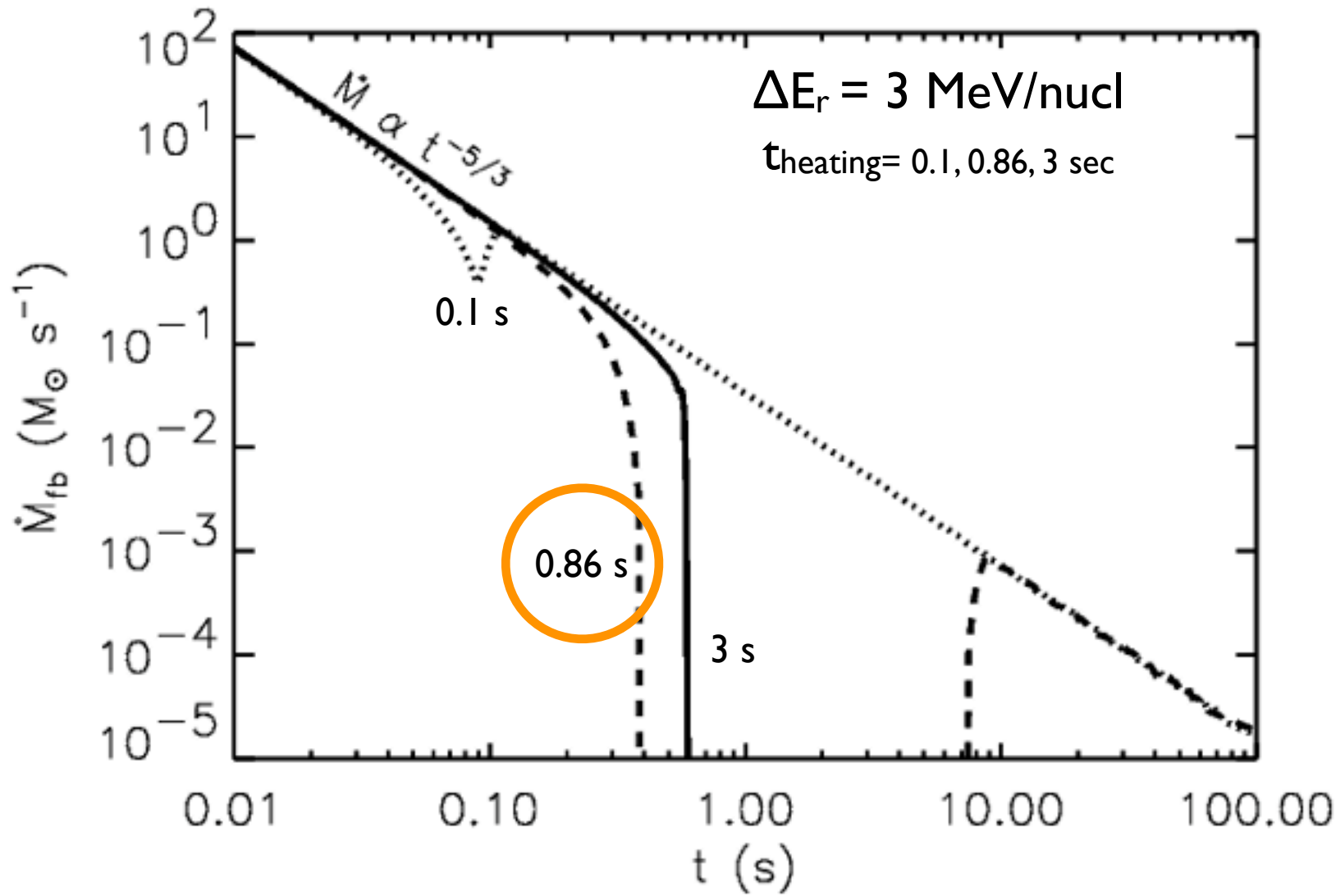
initial orbital period (sec)

Effect of R-process Htg on \dot{M}_{fb} (Toy Model)



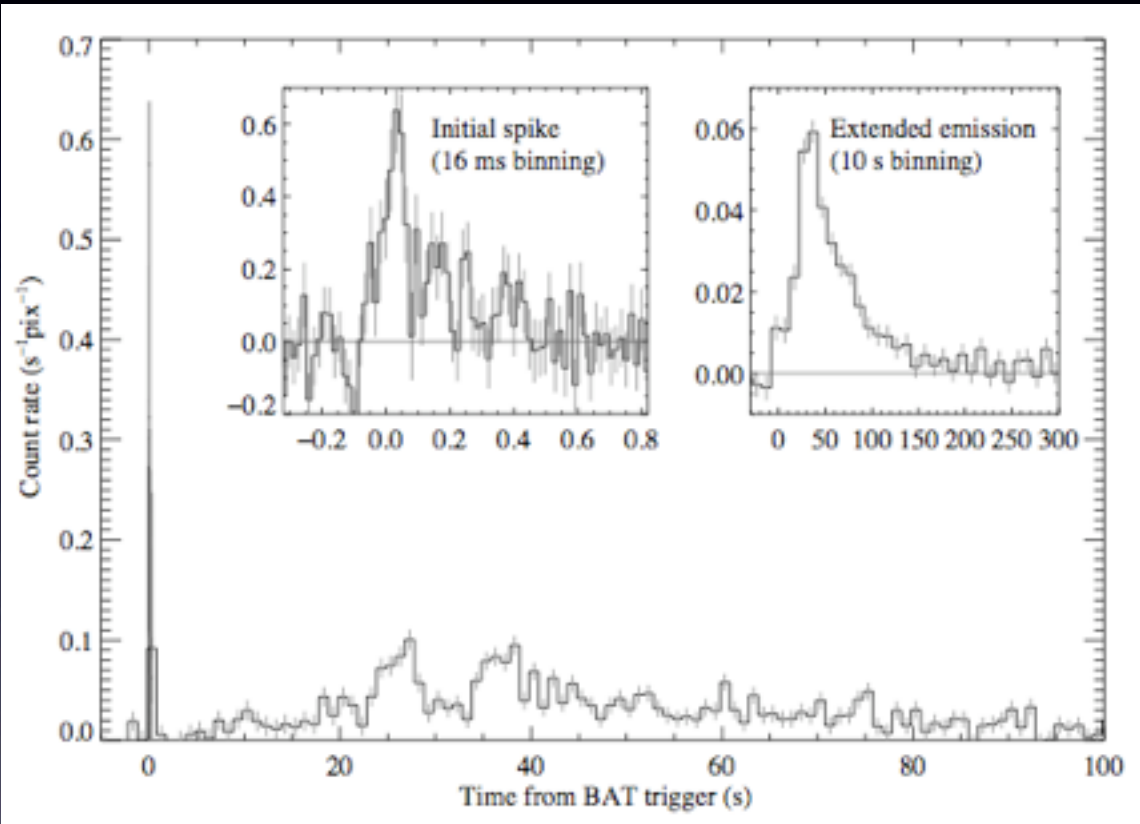
Qualitative
diff. btw. effects
of short (0.1 s)
and long (1-3 s)
duration heating
→
must capture
temporally
extended htg

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Can this help explain the “Extended Emission”?



Perley et al. 2009

✓ timescale reasonable

✗ fine-tuning (but see ✓)

✗ extended power >

prompt hard to explain

(but \exists HUGE uncertainties in beaming, jet production, emission physics, ... & large dispersion in observed prompt/extended)

hydro calcs of fallback w/
r-process htg required

Alternatives:

$$\alpha < 10^{-3}$$

diff. progenitor

????

Summary

- At least 25% (& perhaps the majority) of short GRBs show energetically significant emission on timescales ~ 100 sec
 - Origin in Compact Object Mergers?
 - X Initial Disk: blown apart after ~ 1 sec (neutron rich ejecta)
 - ?? Fallback: severely disrupted by r-process heating
(may account for 'gap' btw prompt & extended emission; more detailed calcs reqd)
- **AIC**: Rapidly rotating WD $\rightarrow 0.01-0.3 M_{\odot}$ disk around the NS
 - evolution similar to compact object merger disks
 - NS irradiation $\rightarrow 10^{-3}-10^{-2} M_{\odot}$ Ni ejected
 - $L \sim \text{few } 10^{41}$ ergs/s; rise time \sim day; duration $\sim 3+$ days
 - accompanied by unusual n-rich ejecta