

# *I-Love-Q*, but $\delta M$ too

Eneko Aranguren with the collaboration of

José Antonio Font, Nicolas Sanchis-Gual, Raül Vera

# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

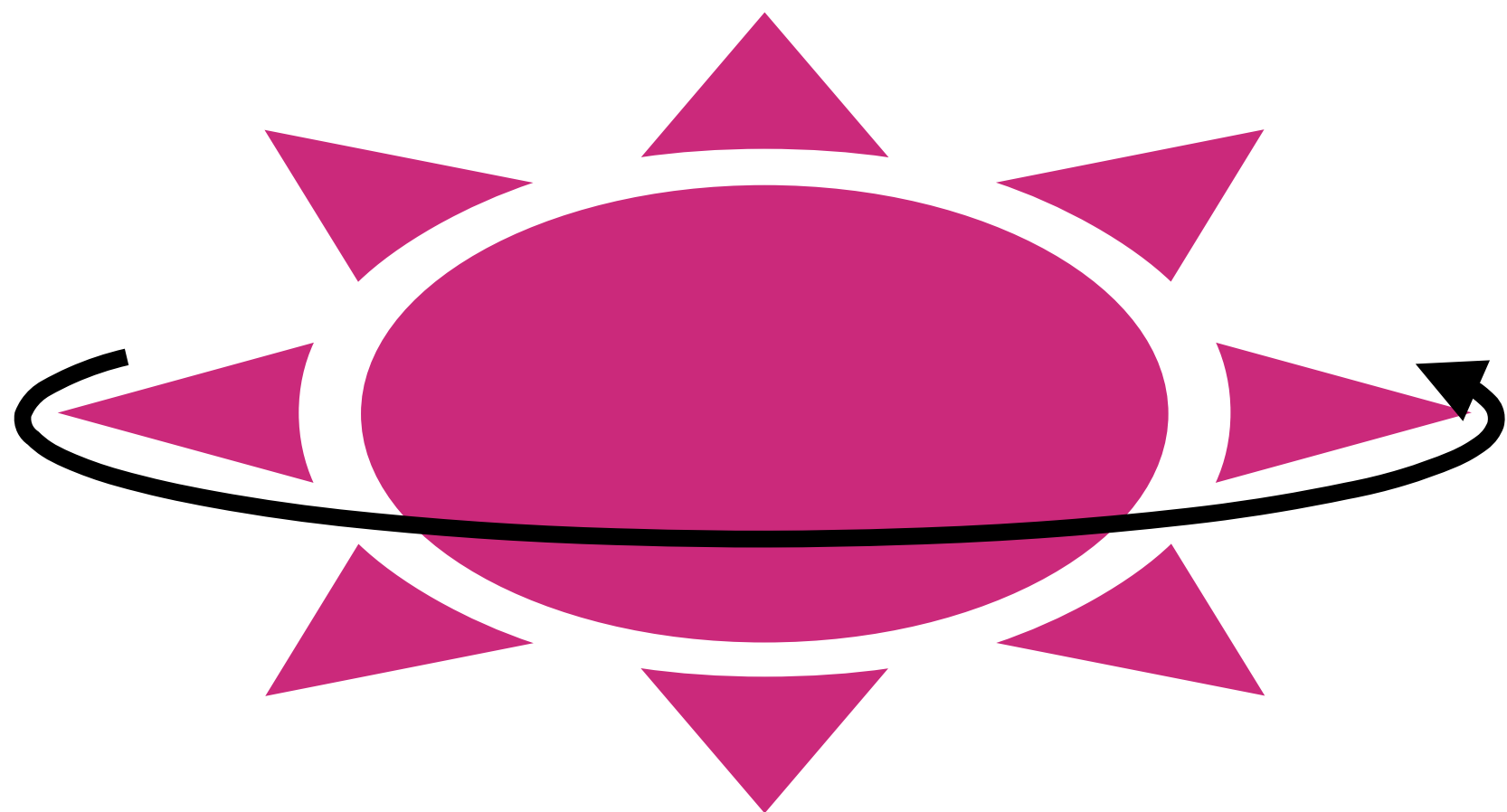
We consider two scenarios:

# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

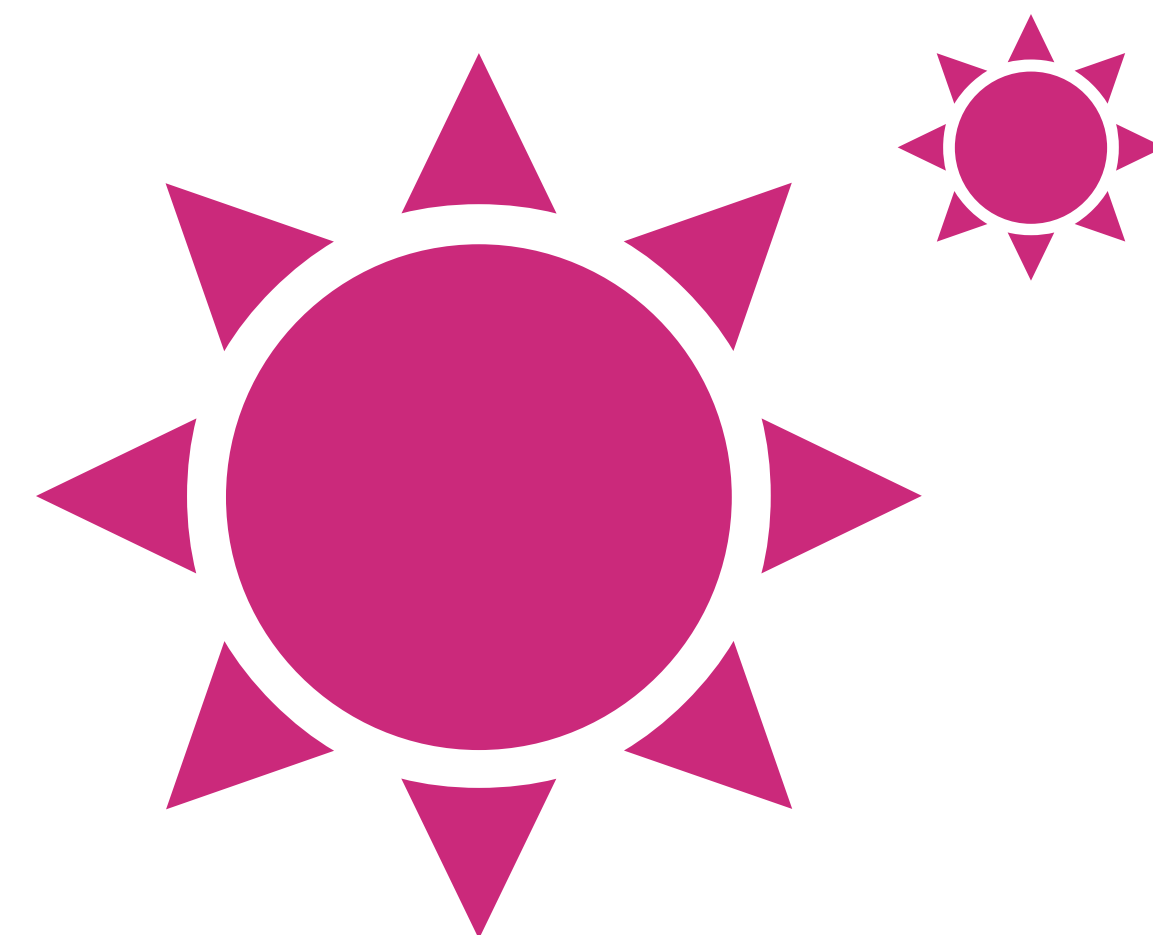
Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating to 2<sup>nd</sup> order



Tidal Field to 1<sup>st</sup> order

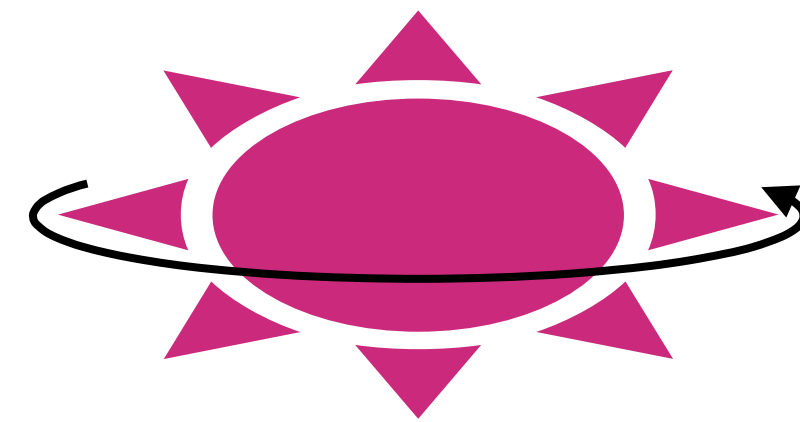


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating

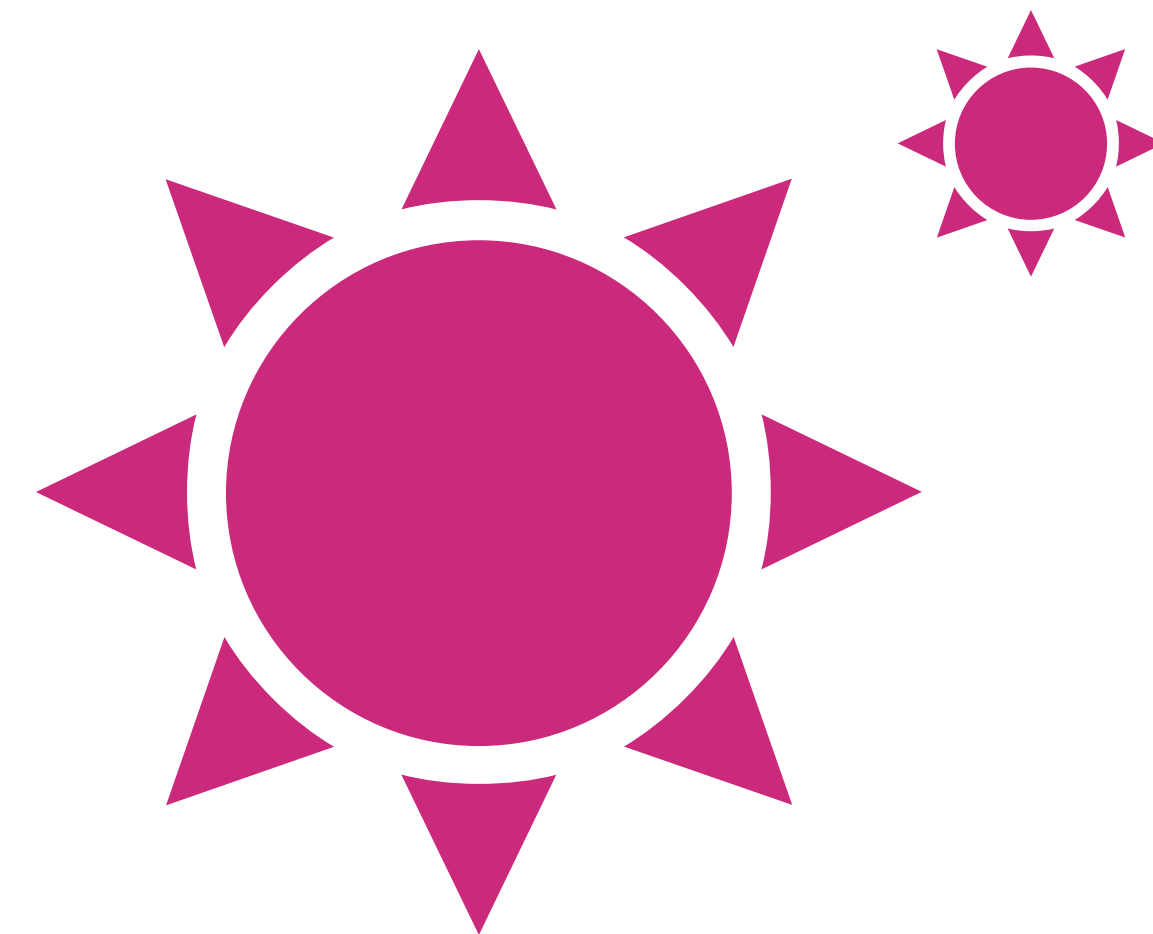


$M_0$

(Background)

Tidal Field

to 1<sup>st</sup> order

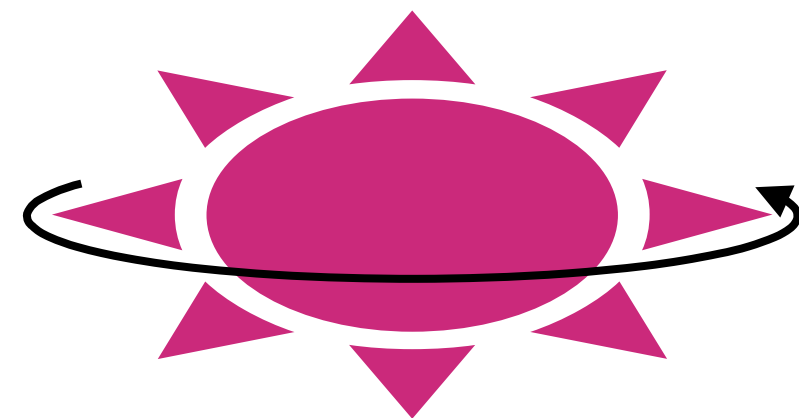


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating



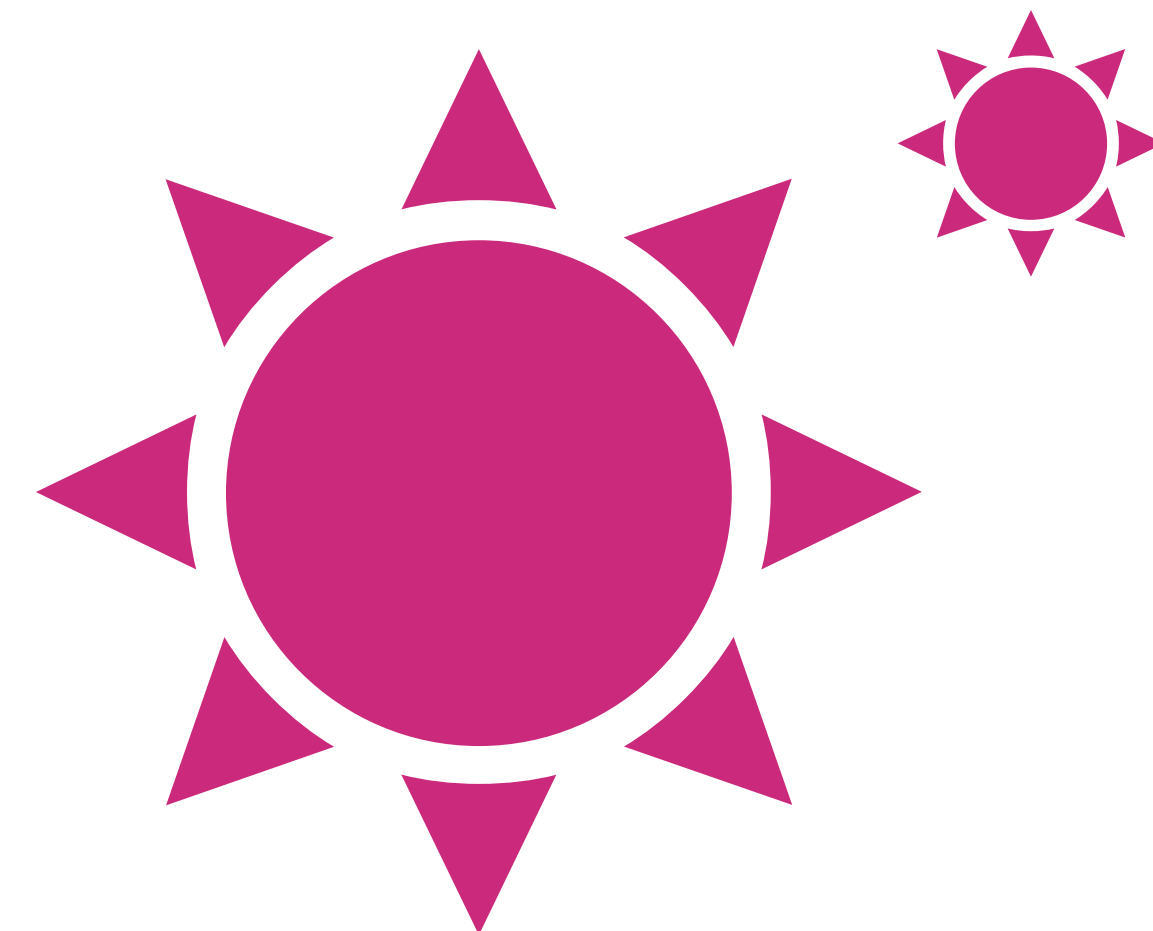
$M_0$

$I_S$

(1<sup>st</sup> order)

Tidal Field

to 1<sup>st</sup> order

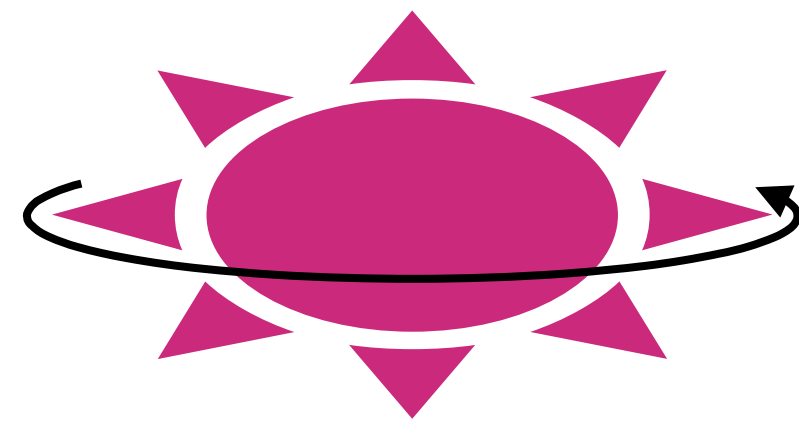


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating



$M_0$

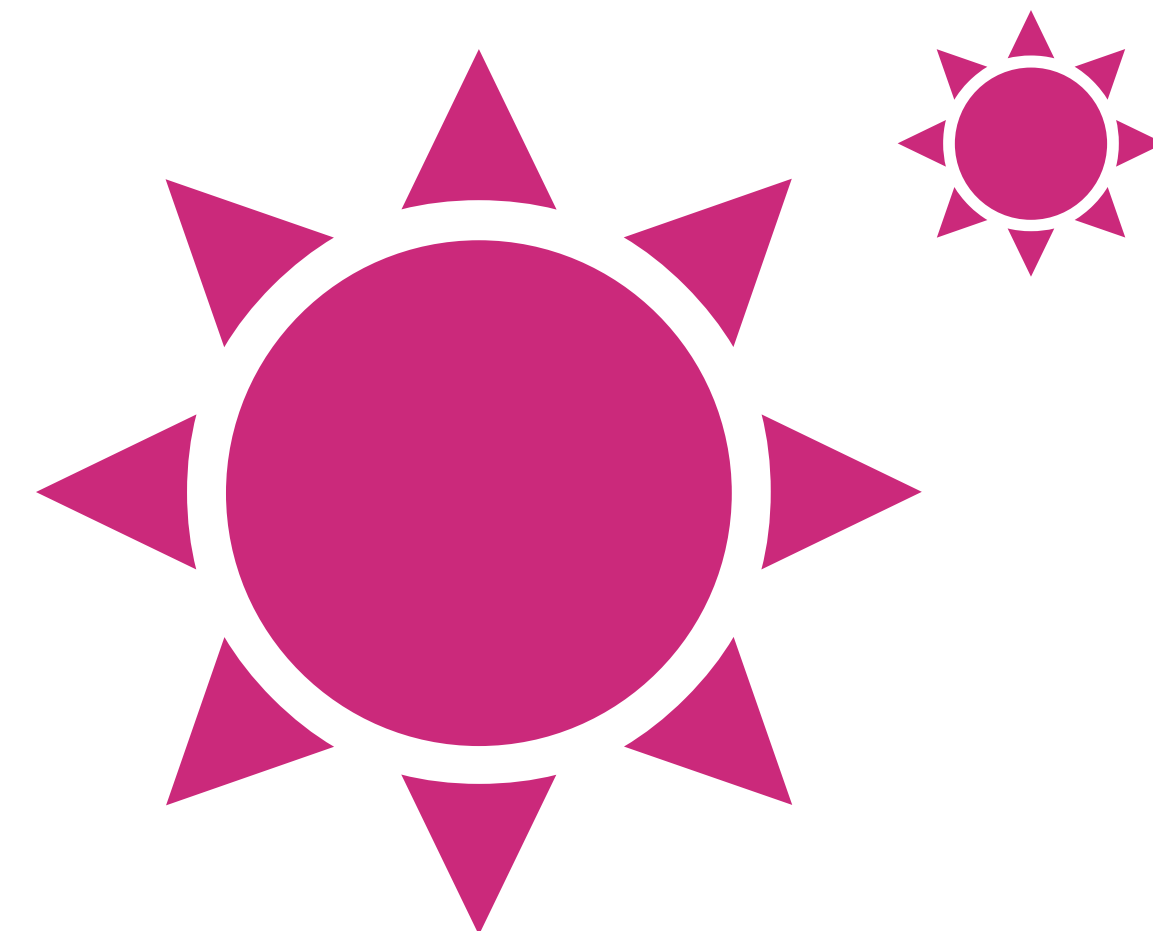
$\delta M$

(2<sup>nd</sup> order)

$I_S$

Tidal Field

to 1<sup>st</sup> order

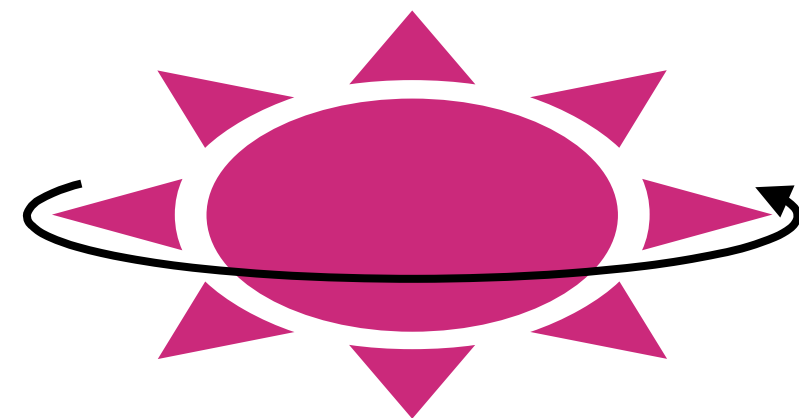


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating

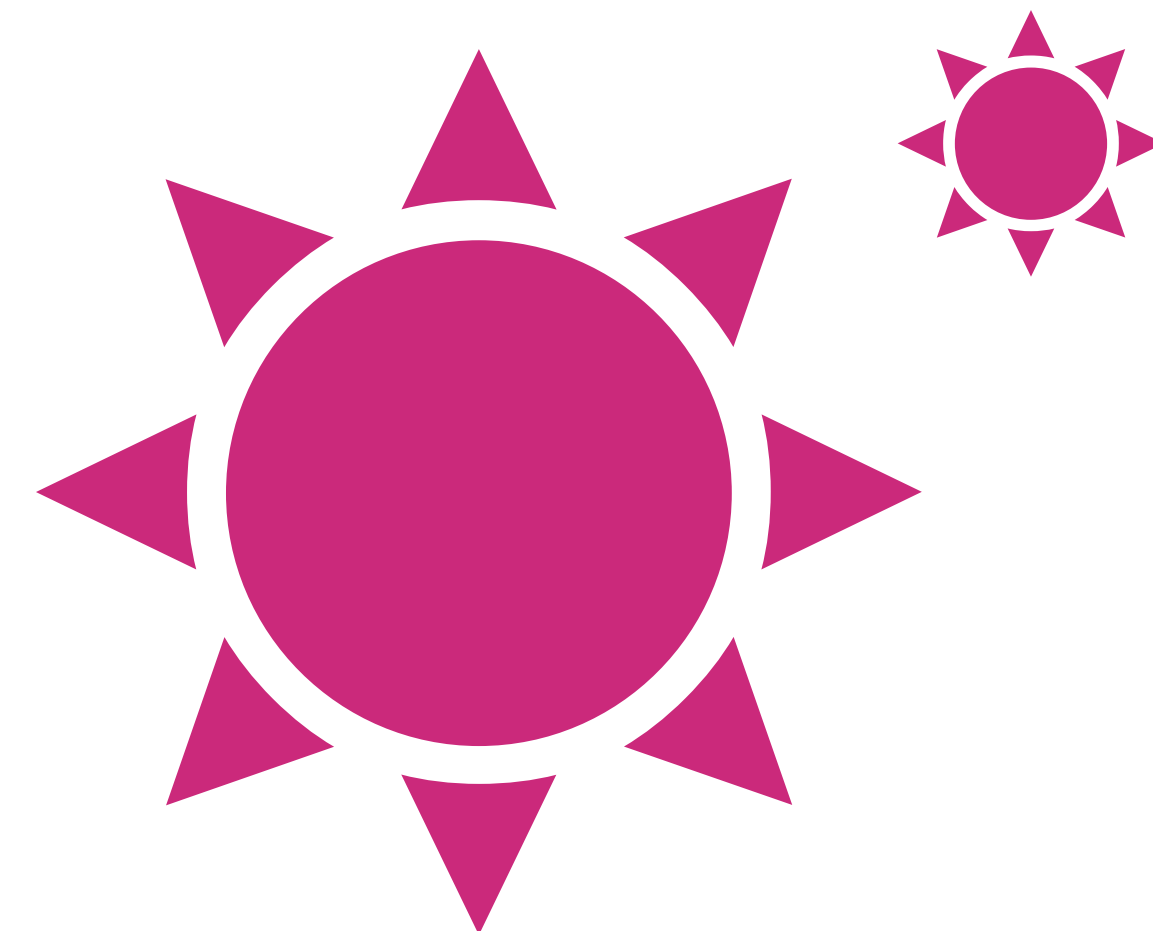


$$M_S = M_0 + \Omega_S^2 \delta M \quad (2^{\text{nd}} \text{ order})$$

$I_S$

Tidal Field

to 1<sup>st</sup> order

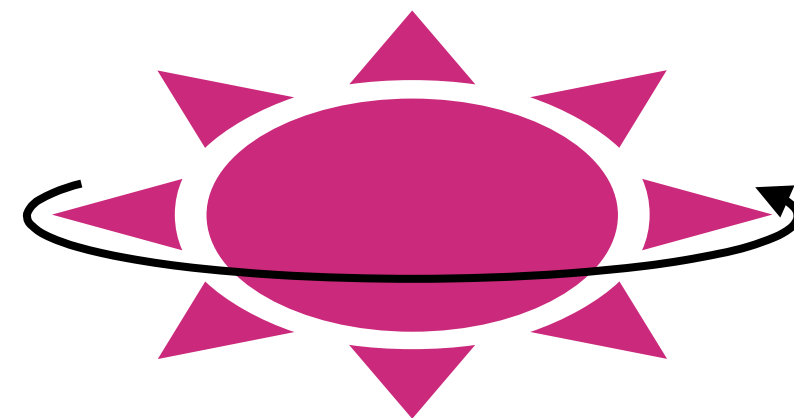


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating



$$M_S = M_0 + \Omega_S^2 \delta M$$

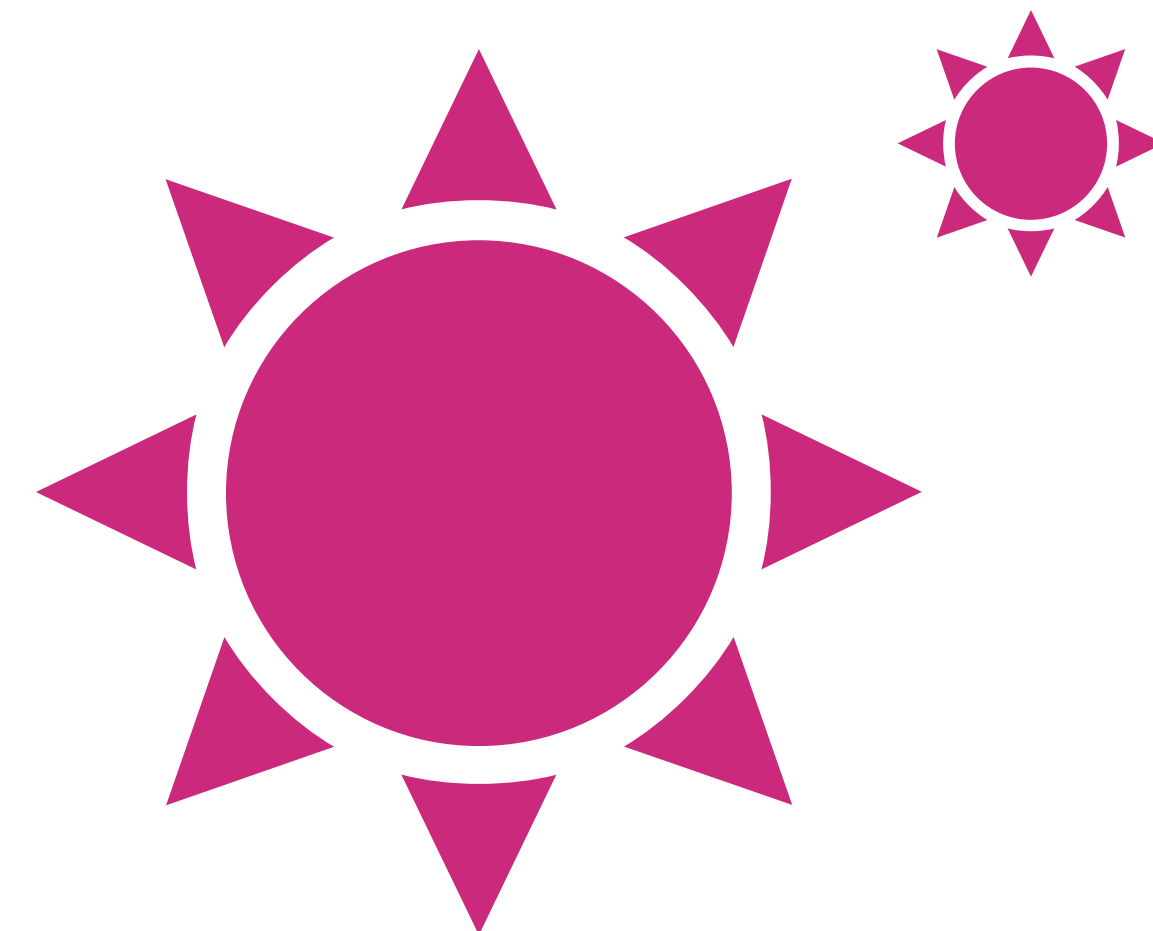
$I_S$

$Q_S$

(2<sup>nd</sup> order)

Tidal Field

to 1<sup>st</sup> order



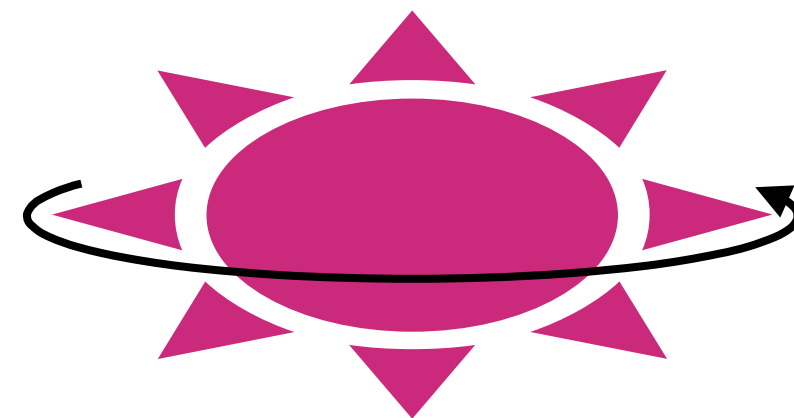


# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating

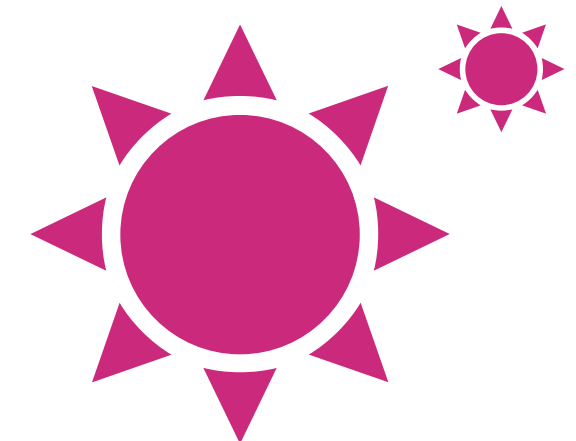


$$M_S = M_0 + \Omega_S^2 \delta M$$

$I_S$

$Q_S$

Tidal Field



$M_0$

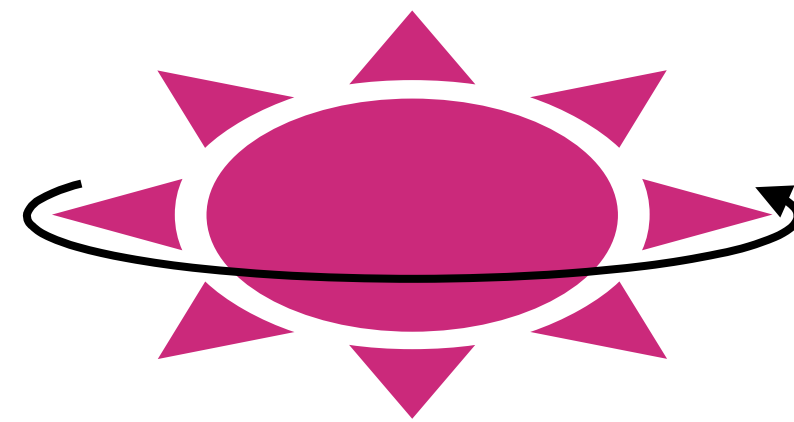
(Background)

# Semi-analytical perturbative approach

Background configuration + Perturbations

We consider two scenarios:

Isolated & Rotating

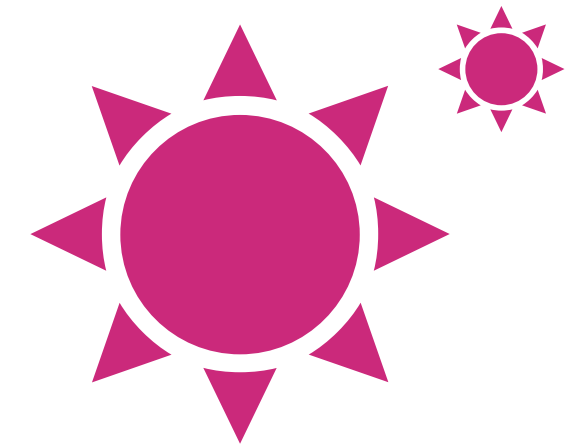


$$M_S = M_0 + \Omega_S^2 \delta M$$

$I_S$

$Q_S$

Tidal Field



$M_0$

$\lambda_S$

(1<sup>st</sup> order)

# Standard $I$ -Love- $Q$ relations

$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

# Standard $I$ -Love- $Q$ relations

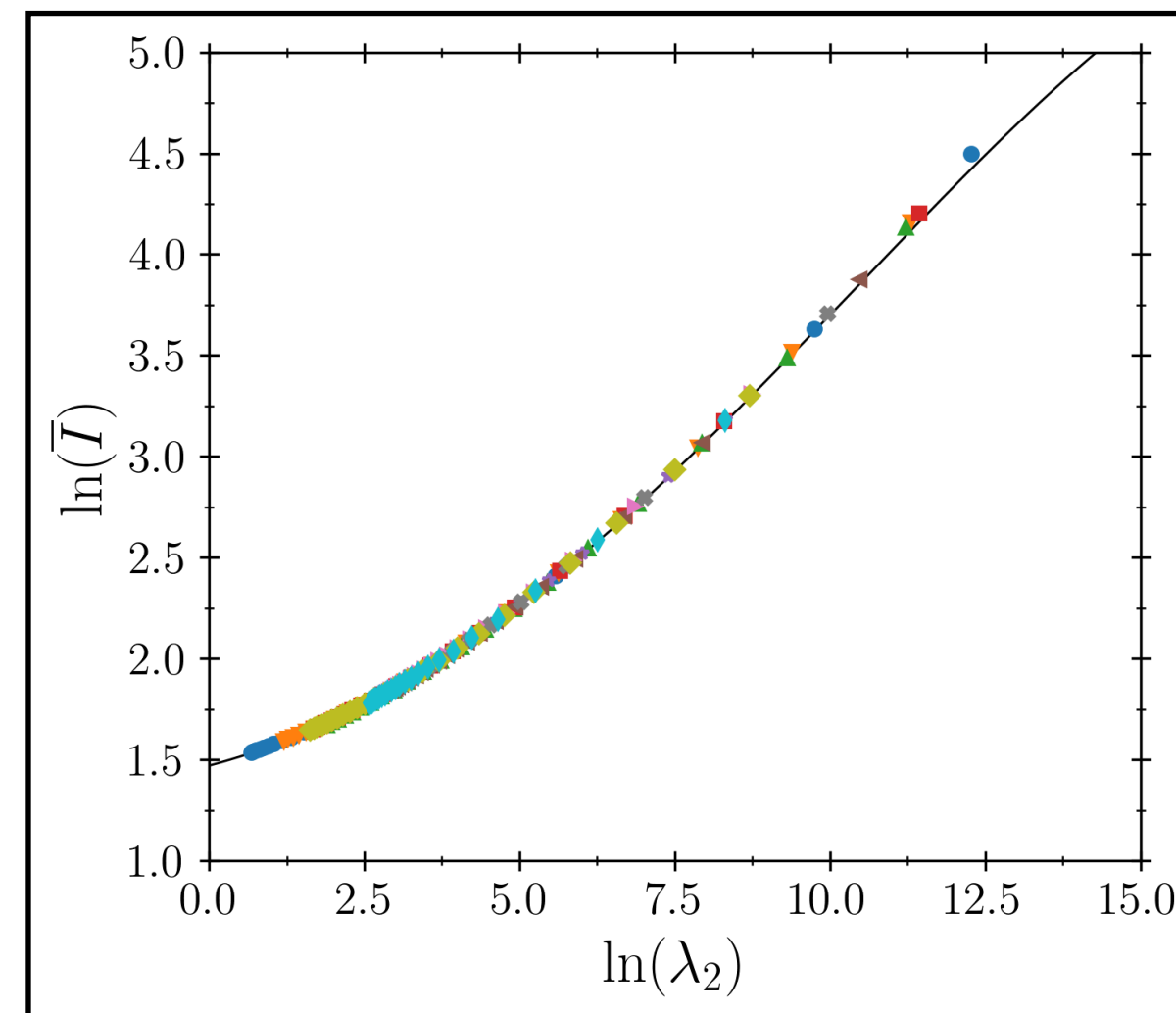
$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

“Universal”  $I$ -Love- $Q$  relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]



# Standard $I$ -Love- $Q$ relations

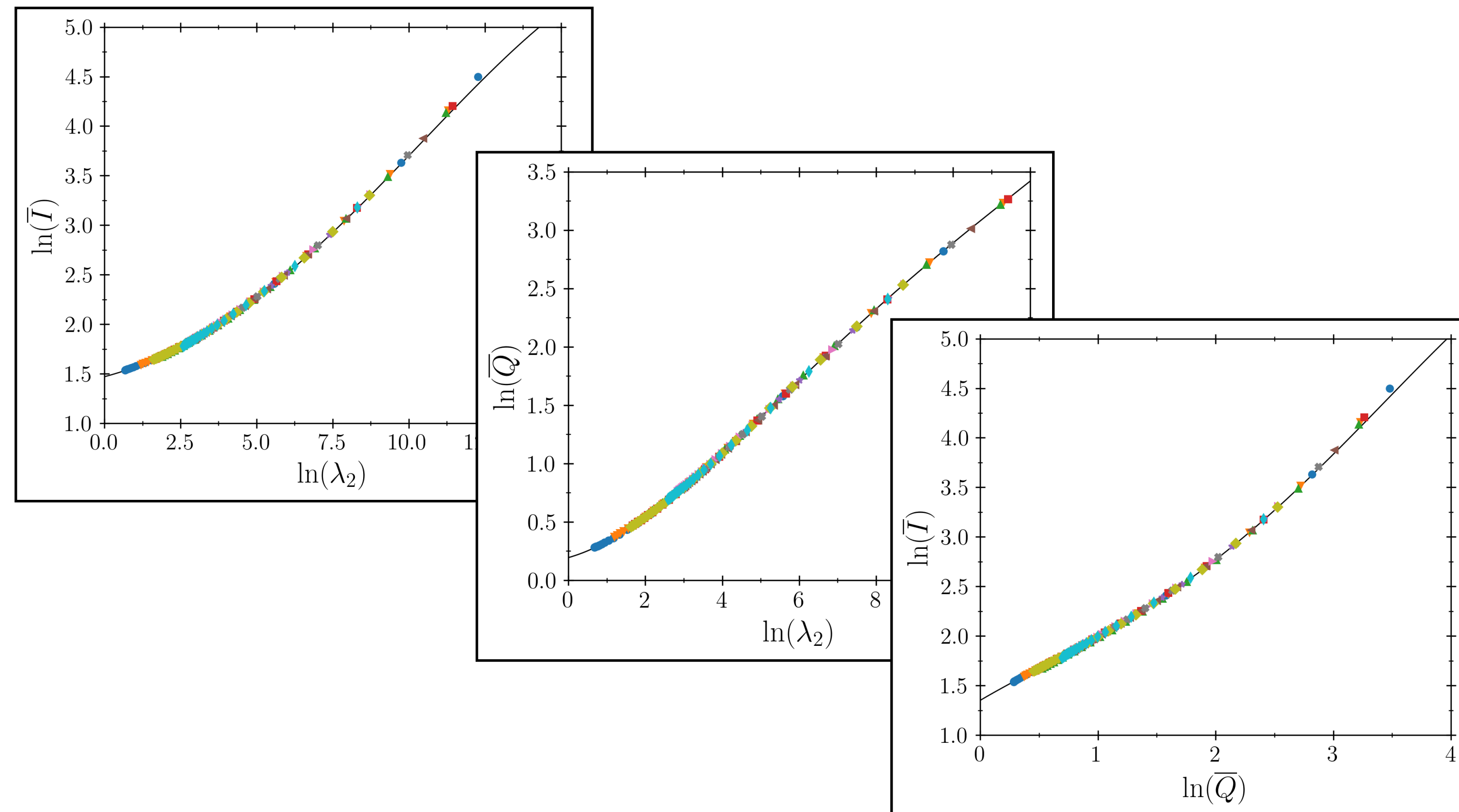
$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

“Universal”  $I$ -Love- $Q$  relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]



# Standard *I*-Love-*Q* relations

$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

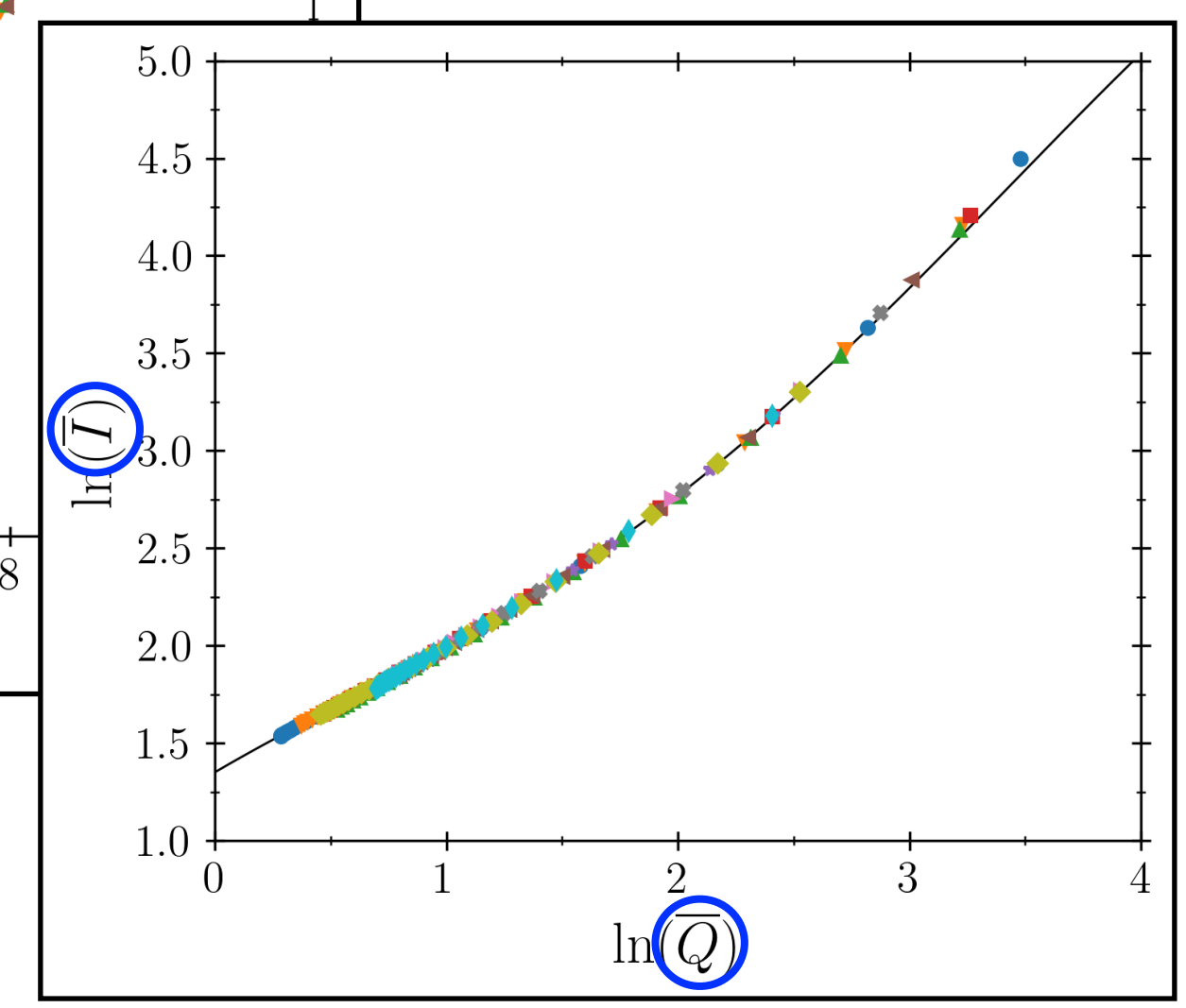
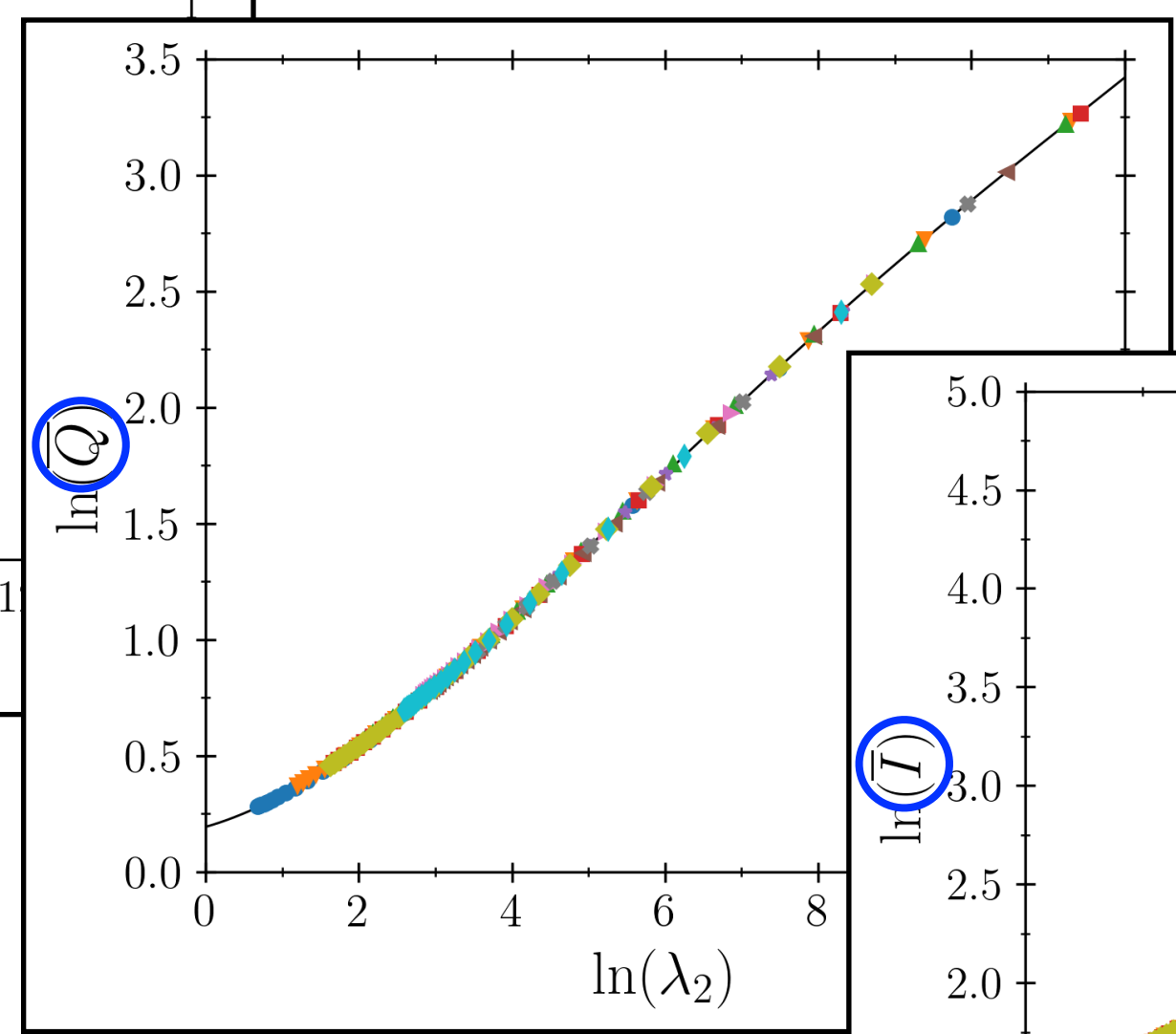
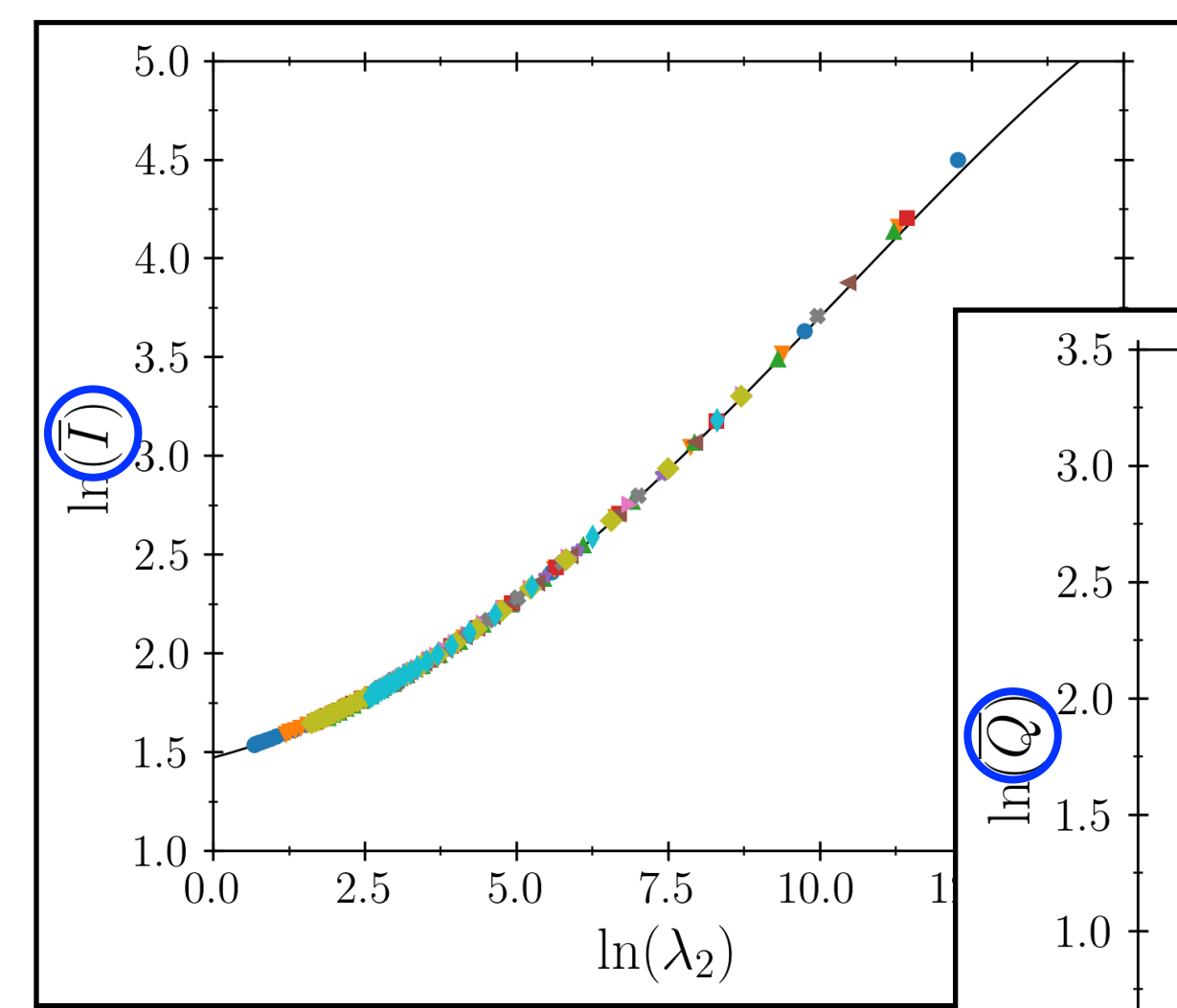
$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

“Universal” *I*-Love-*Q* relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]

Extract “barred” quantities



# Standard $I$ -Love- $Q$ relations

“Universal”  $I$ -Love- $Q$  relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]

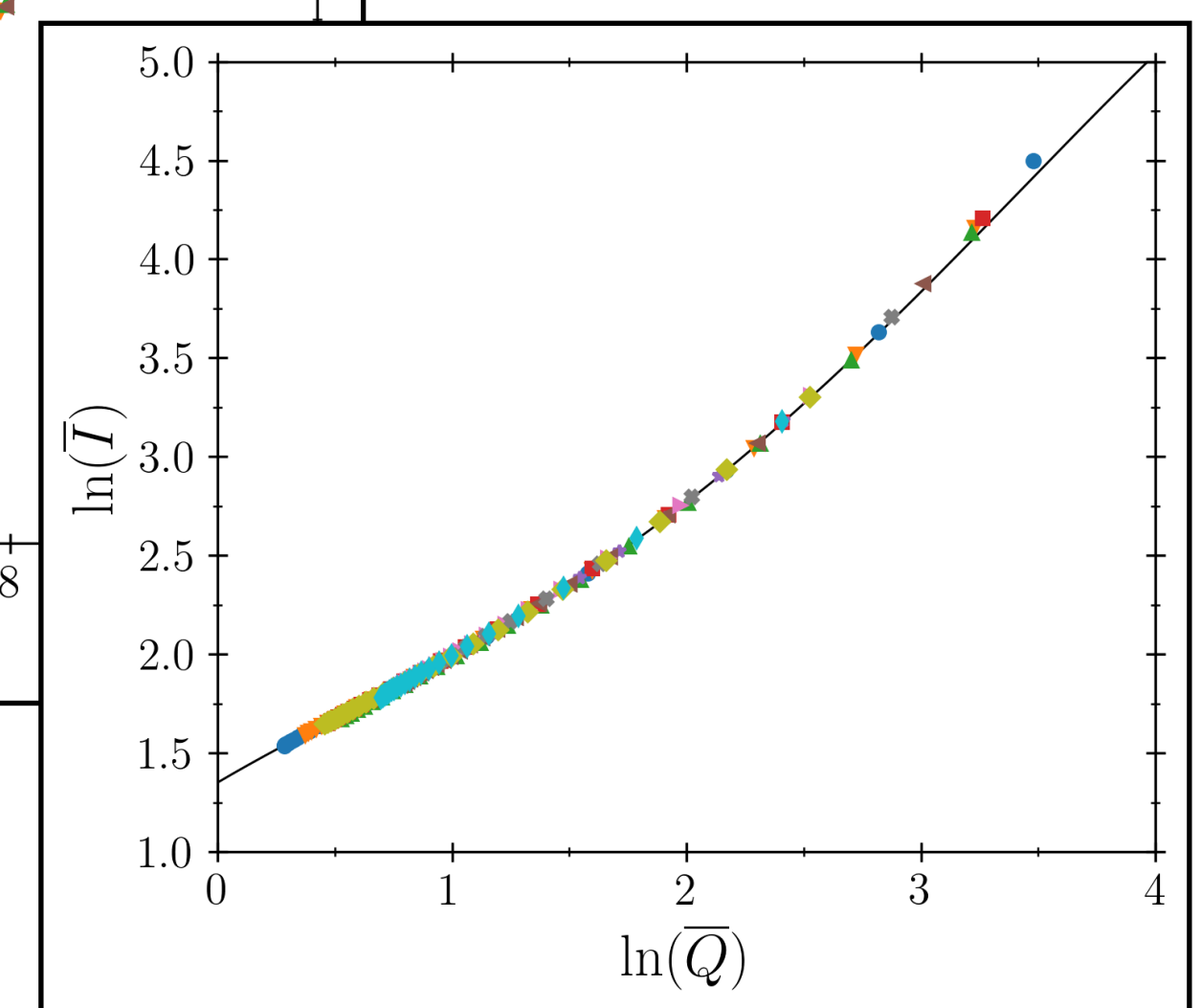
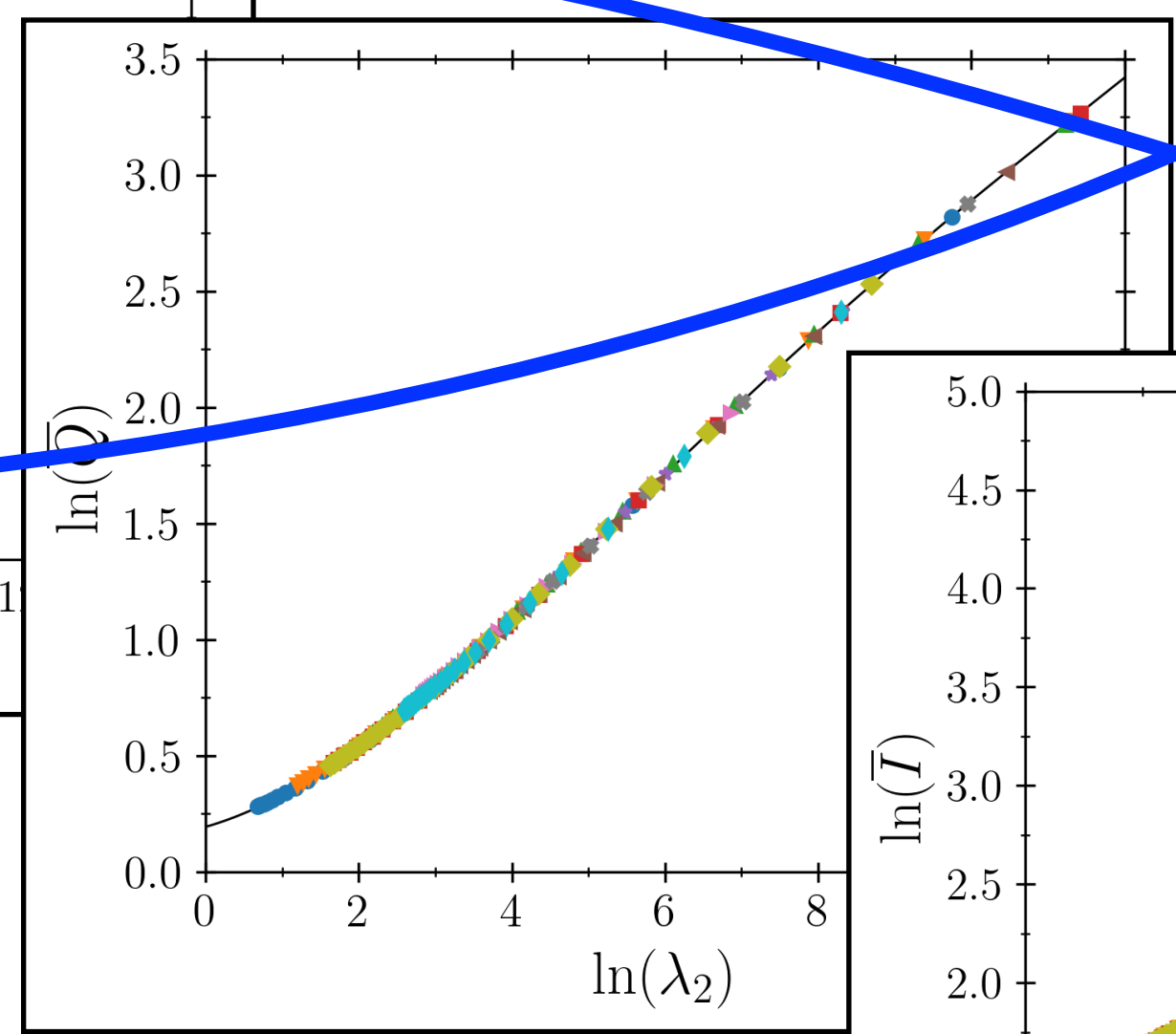
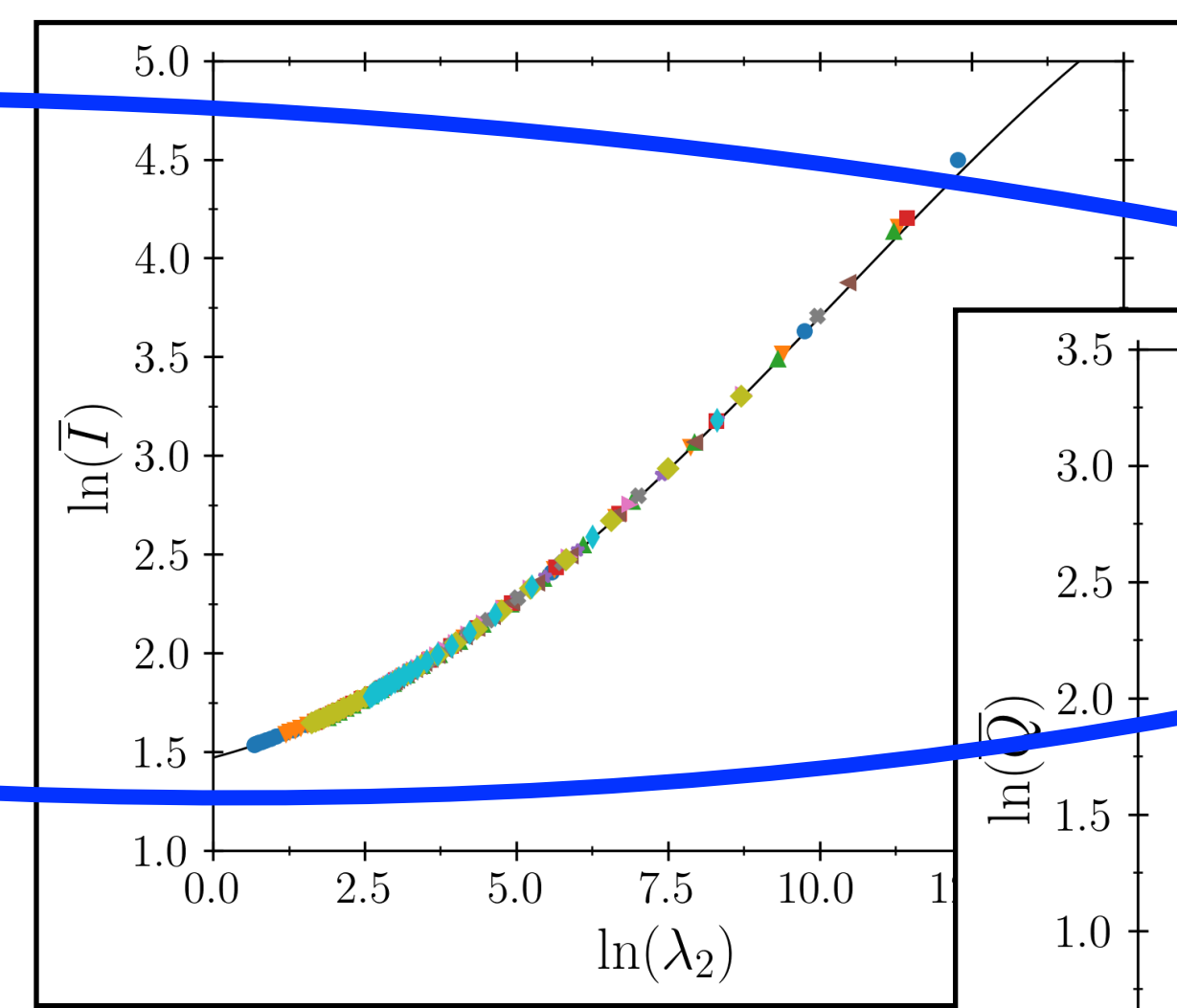
$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

Extract “barred” quantities

To get the non-barred quantities we need  $M_0$



# Standard $I$ -Love- $Q$ relations

“Universal”  $I$ -Love- $Q$  relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]

$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

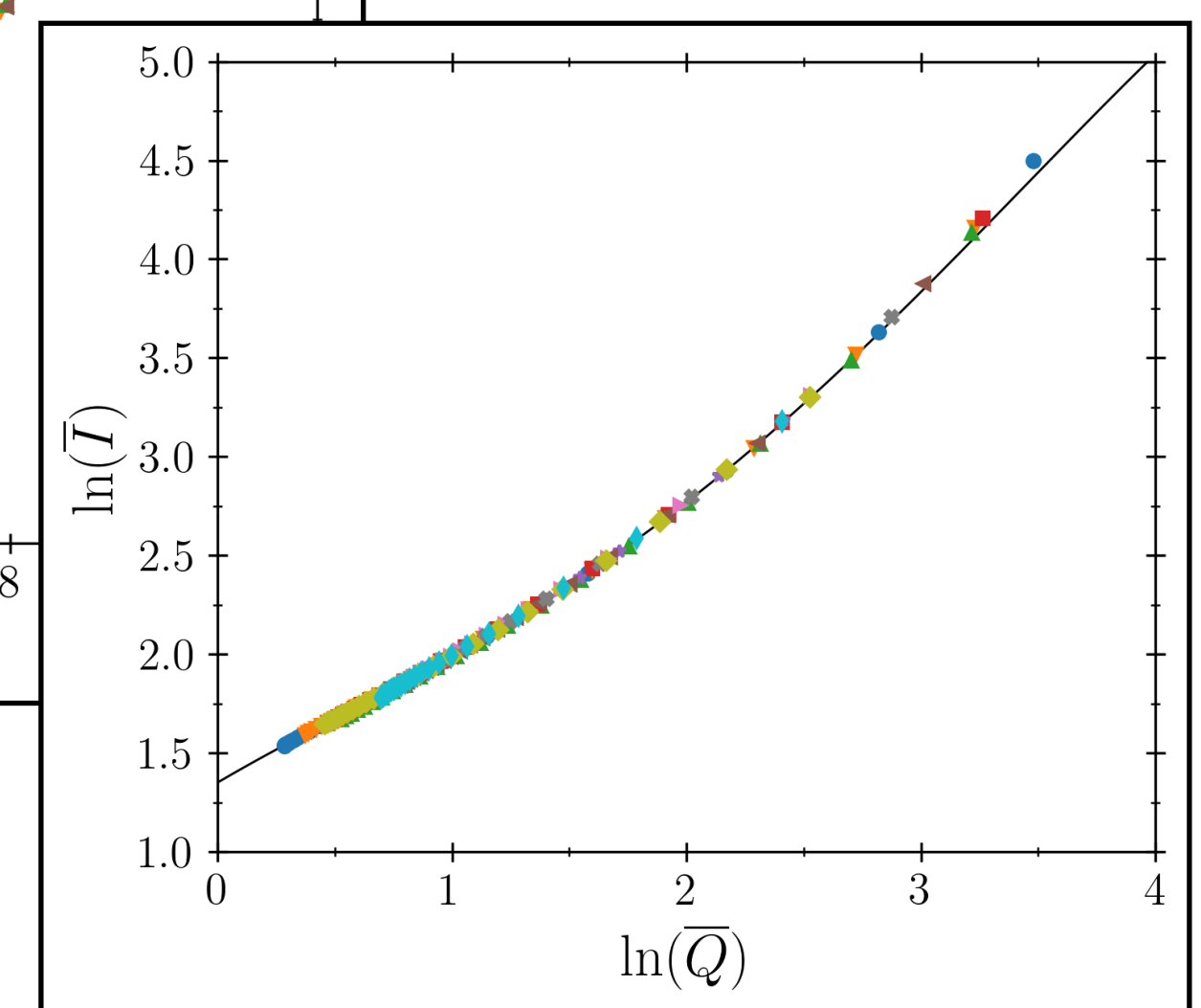
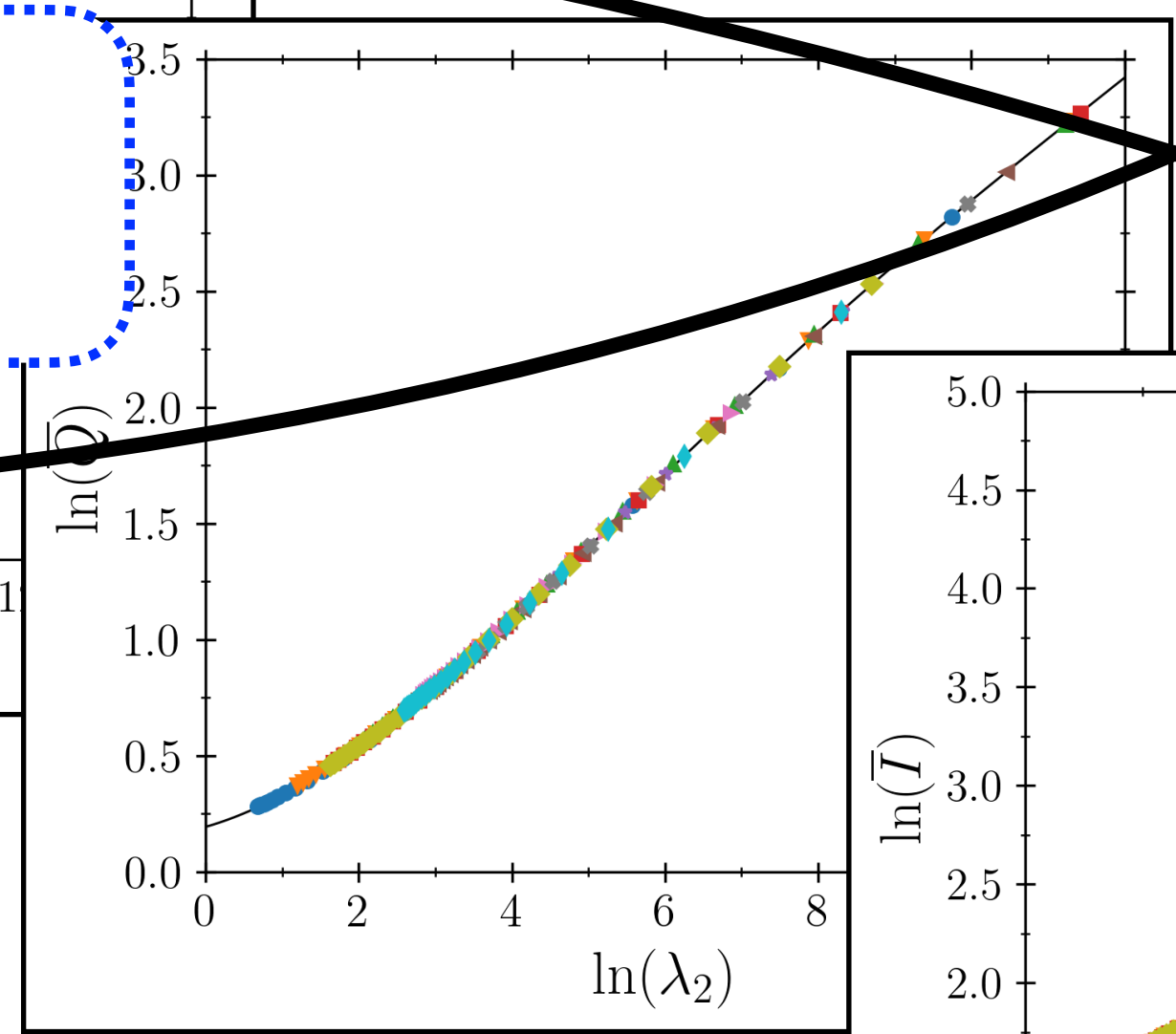
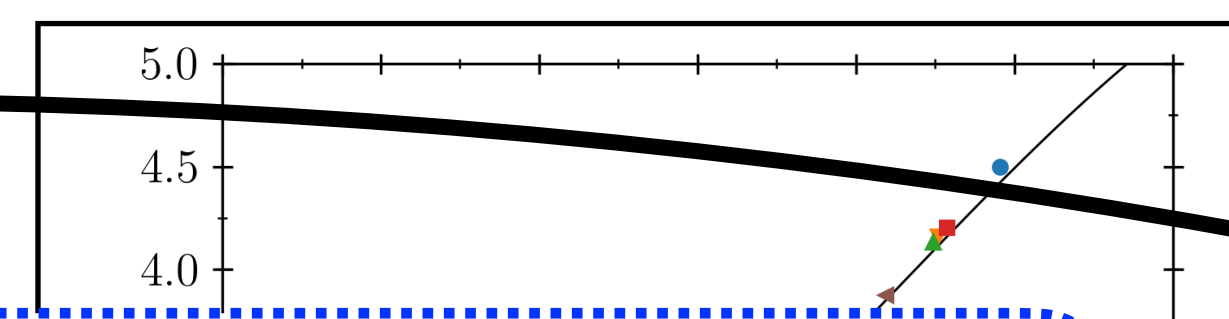
$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

Extract “barred” quantities

To get the non-barred quantities we need  $M_0$

**Not an observable!**





# Standard *I-Love-Q* relations

“Universal” *I-Love-Q* relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]

$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

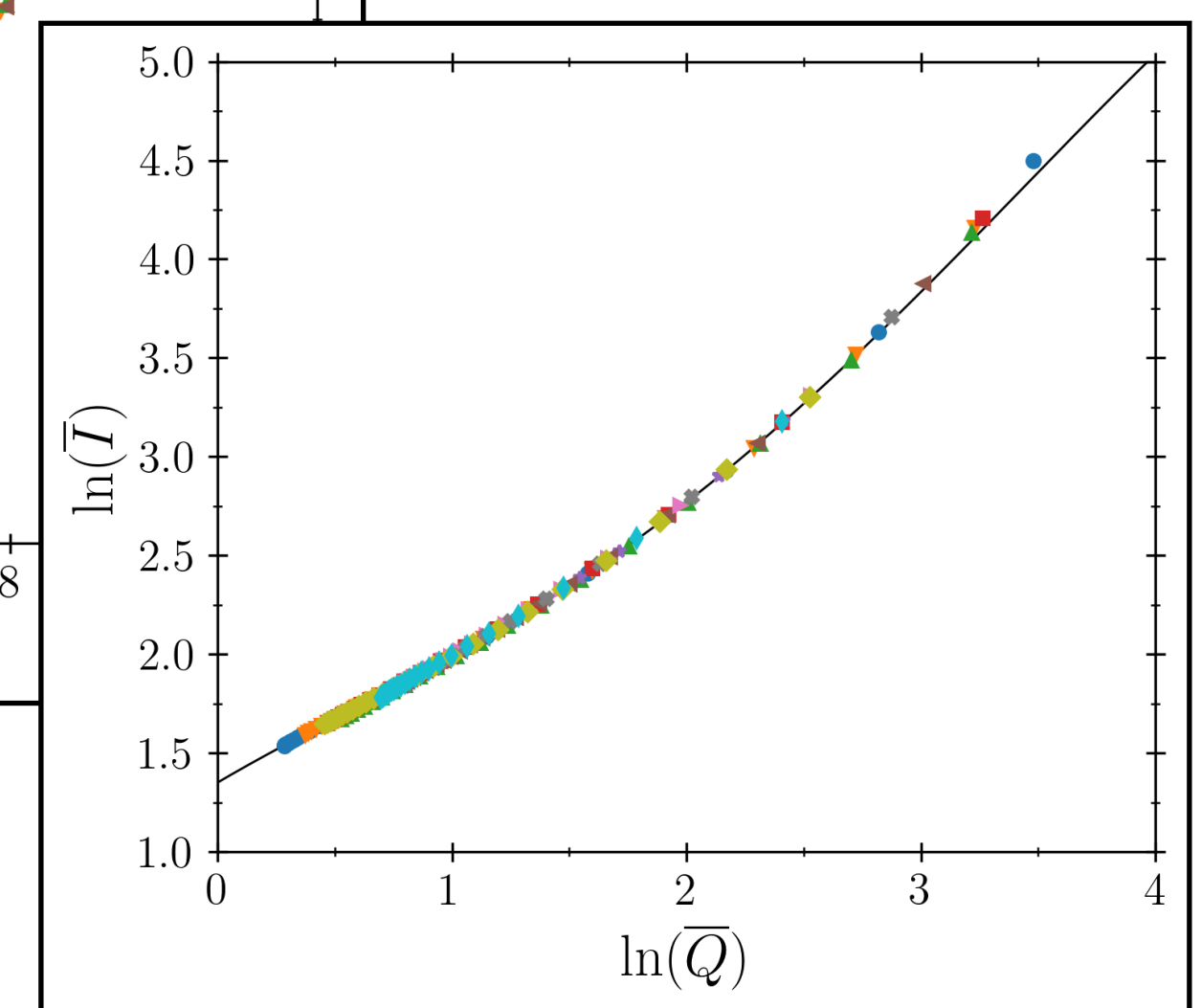
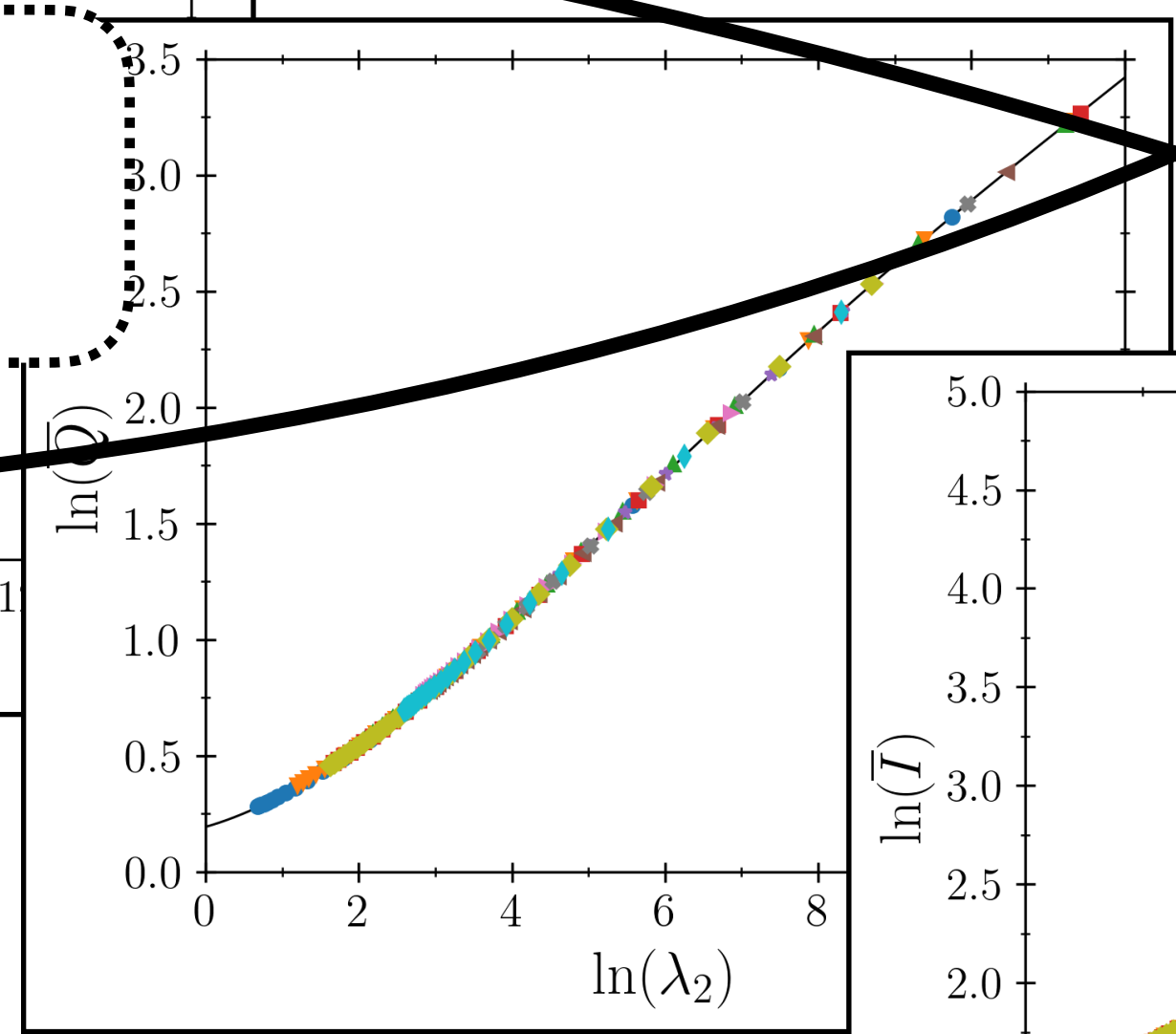
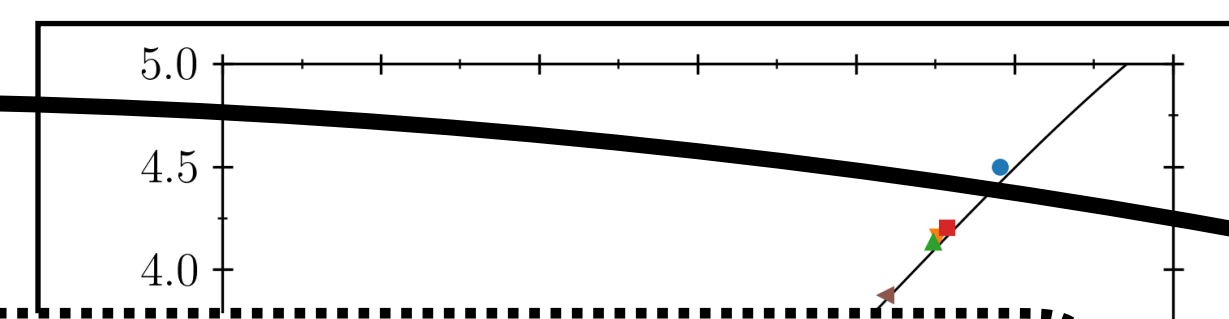
$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

Extract “barred” quantities

To get the non-barred quantities we need  $M_0$

**Not an observable!**



**Standard approach:  $M_0 = M_S$**

# Standard *I*-Love-*Q* relations

“Universal” *I*-Love-*Q* relations

[Yagi & Yunes (2014), ...]

$$\bar{I} := \frac{I_S}{M_0^3}$$

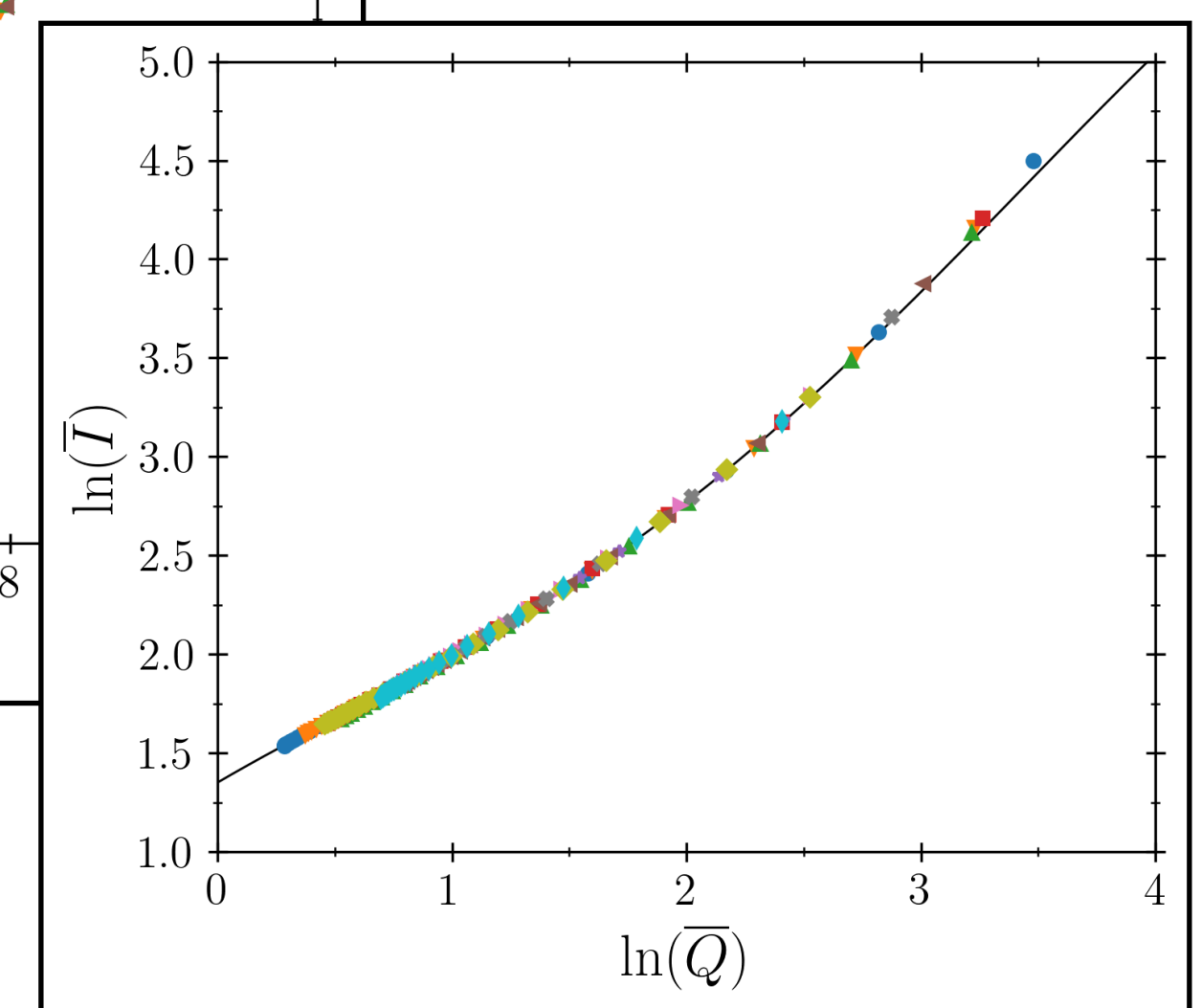
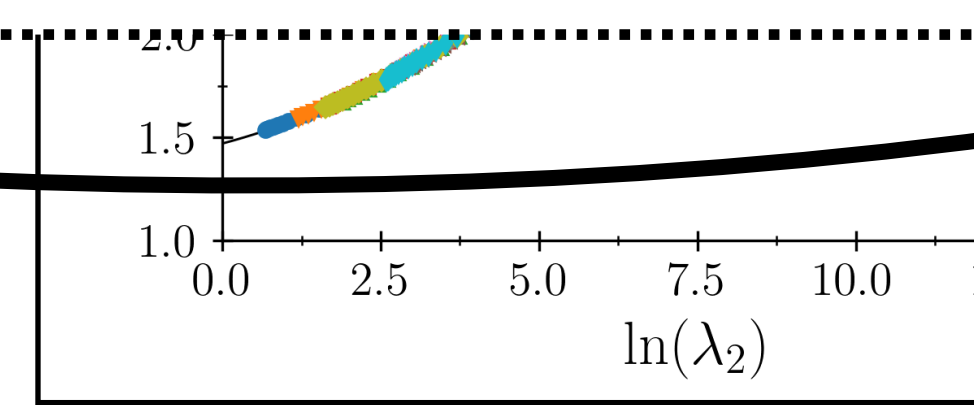
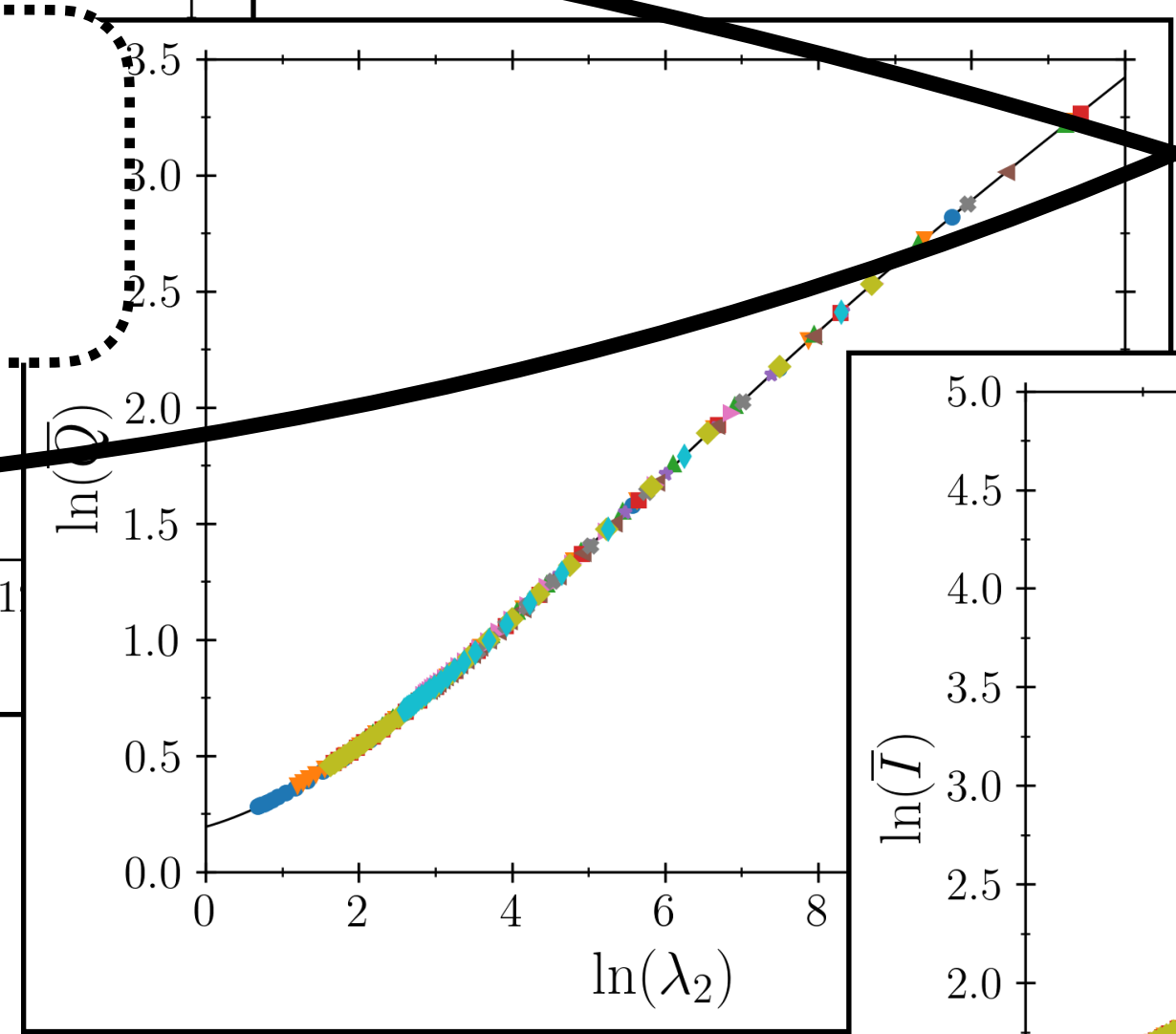
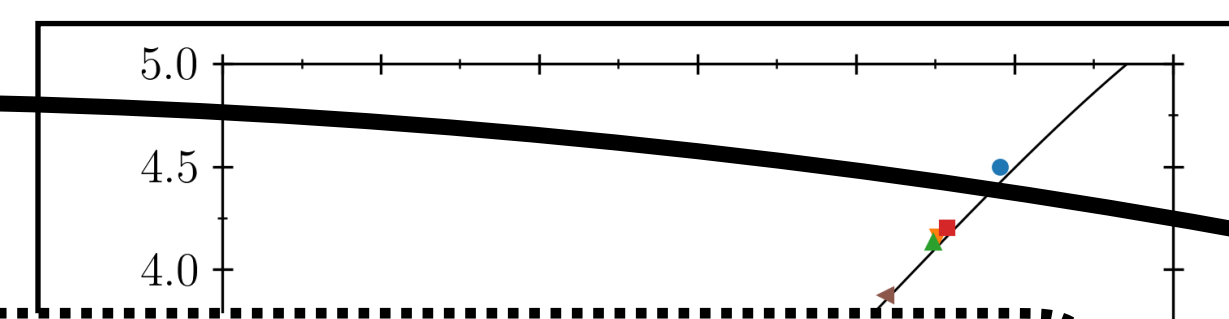
$$\bar{\lambda}_S := \lambda_S$$

$$\bar{Q} := \frac{Q_S M_0}{\Omega_S^2 I^2}$$

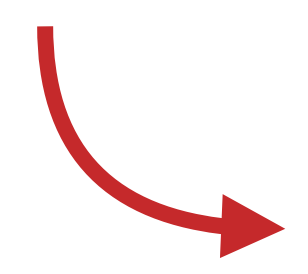
Extract “barred” quantities

To get the non-barred quantities we need  $M_0$

**Not an observable!**



**Standard approach:  $M_0 = M_S$**



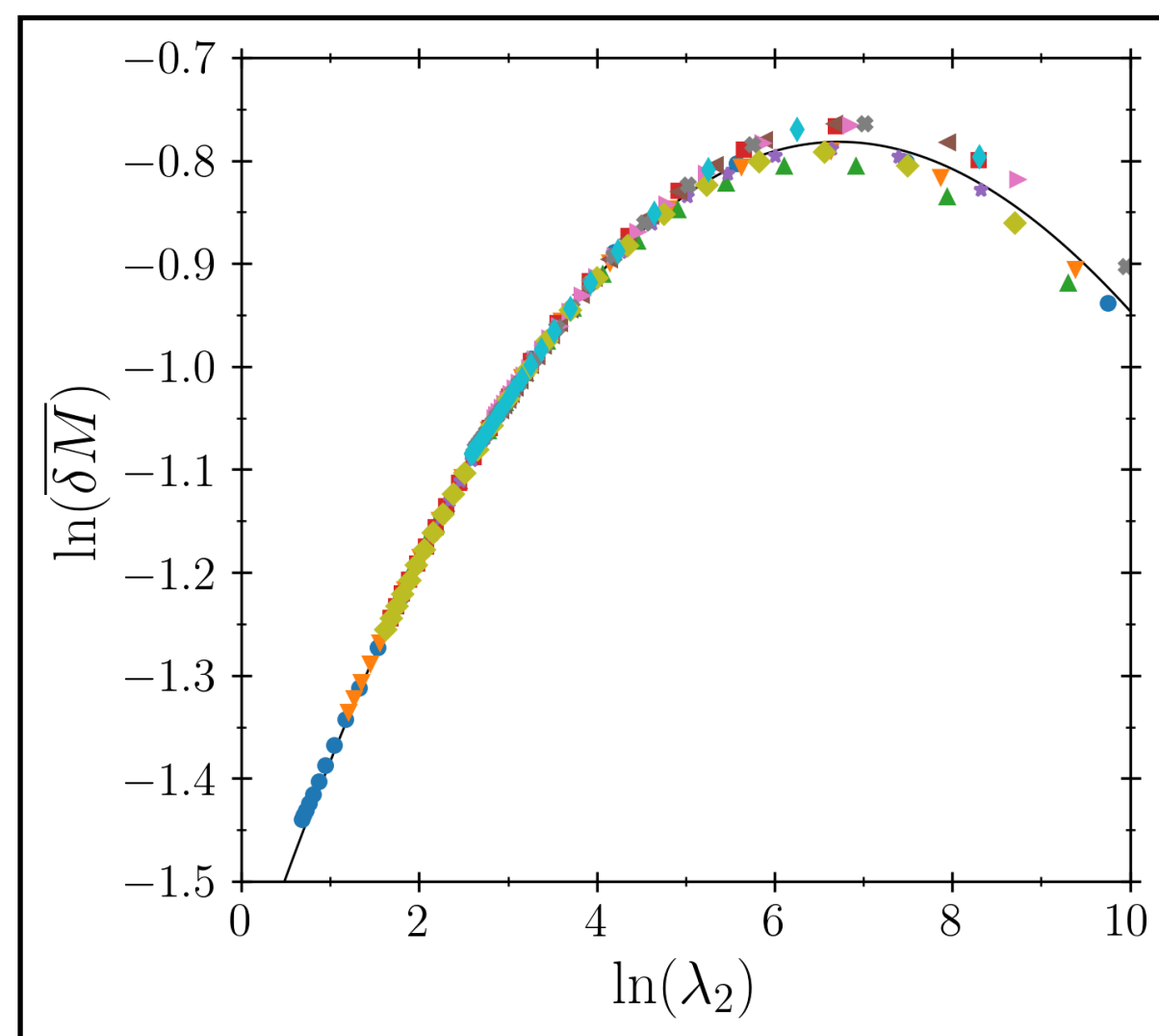
Breaks universality

[Doneva et al. (2014)]

# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

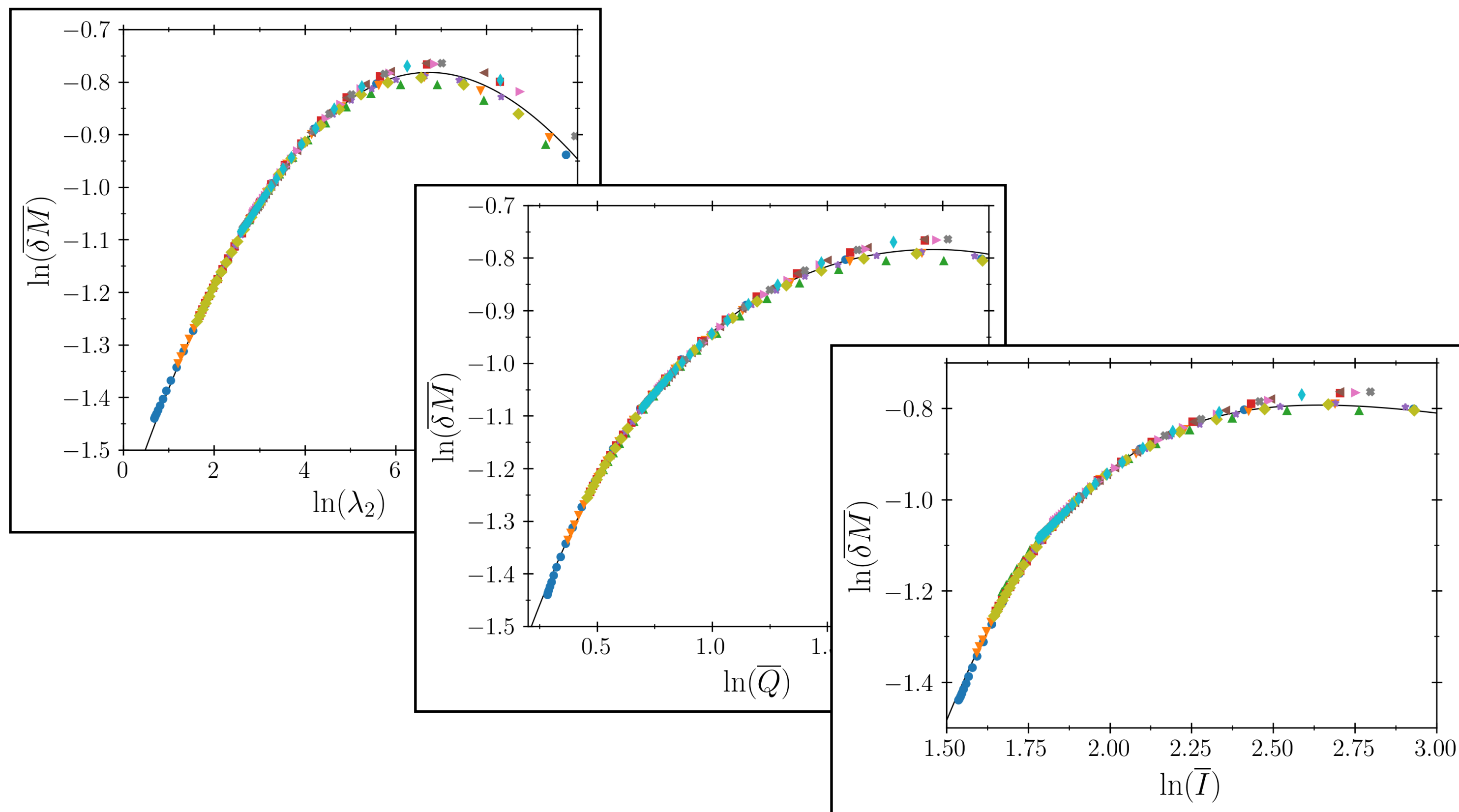
[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

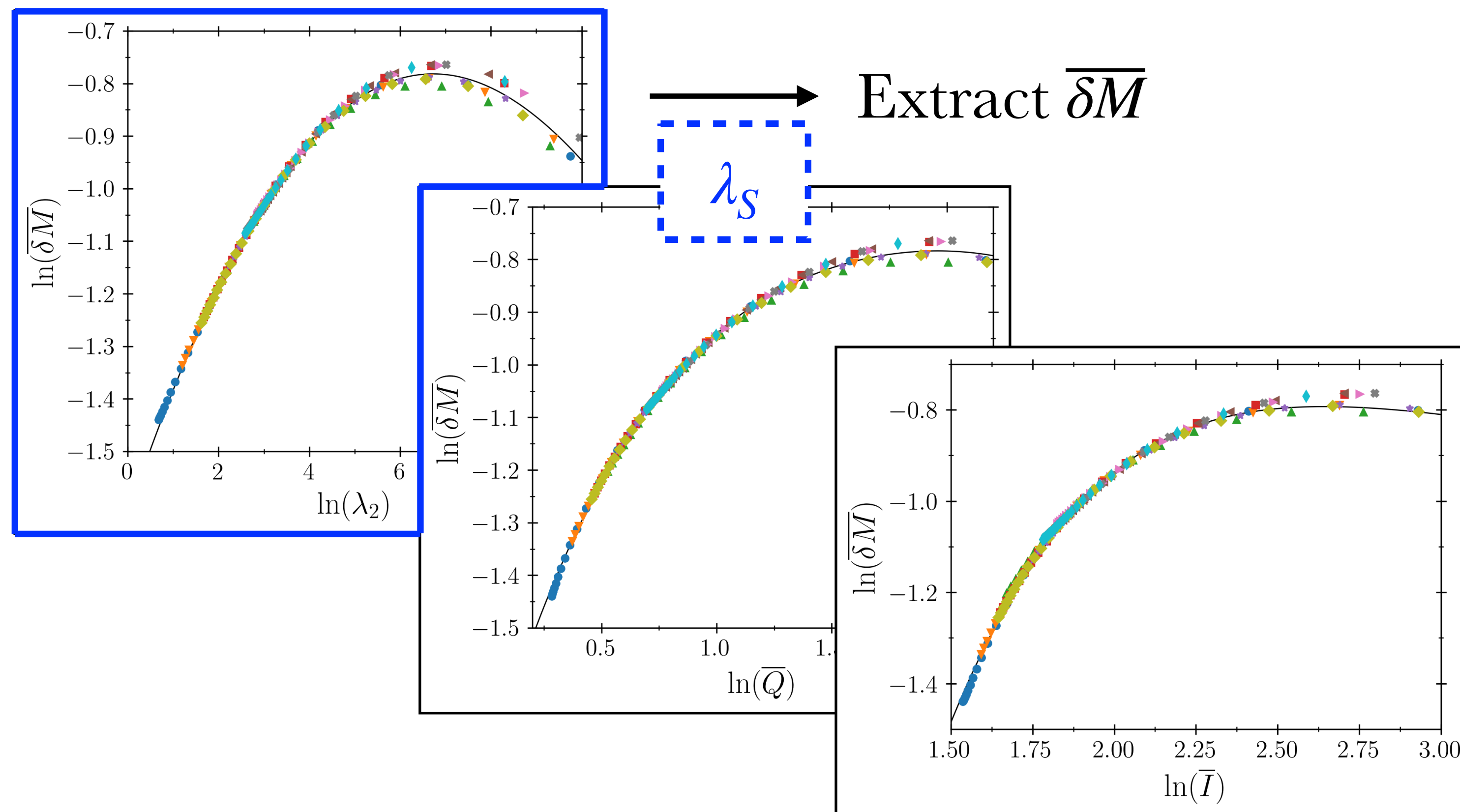
[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

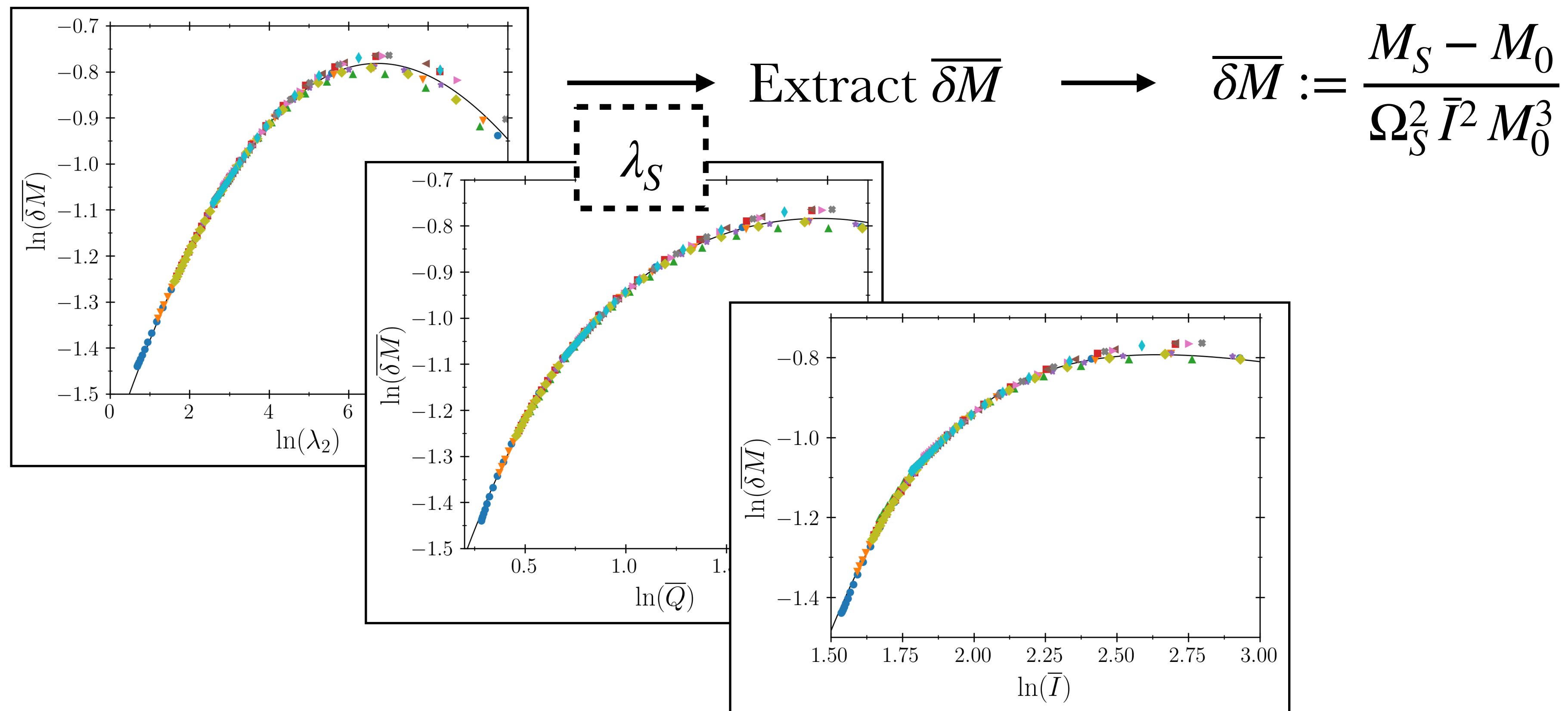
[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

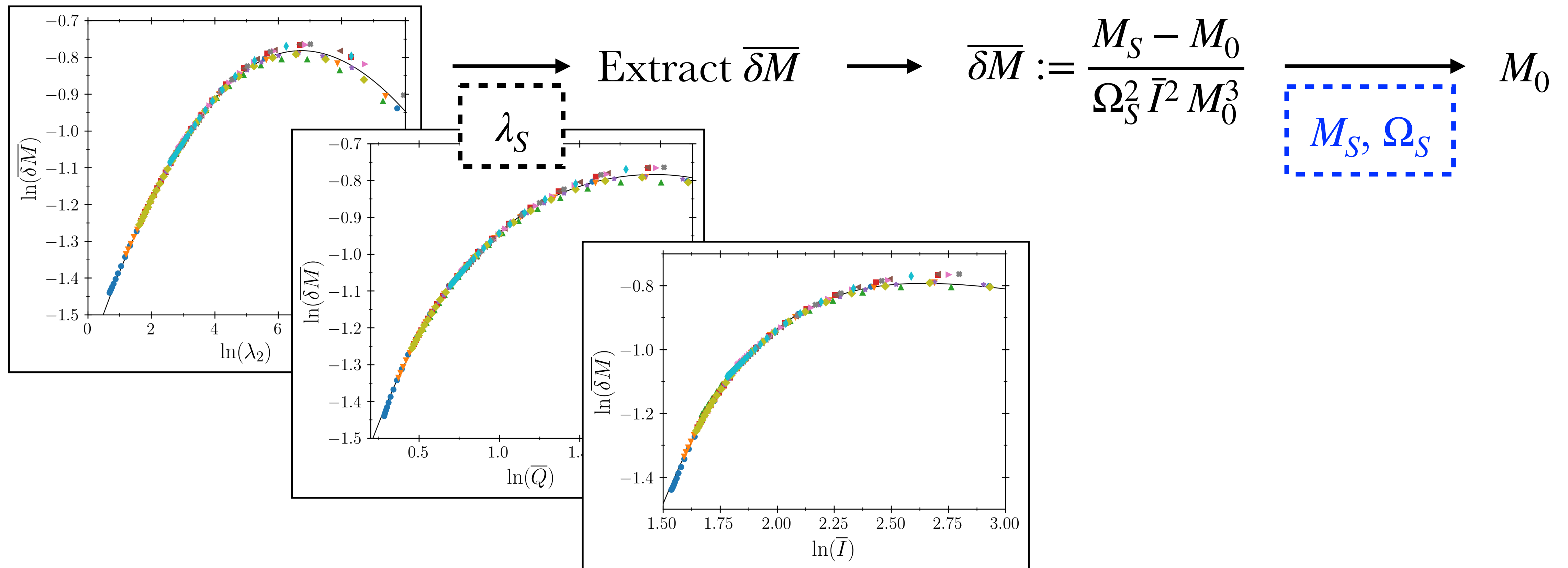
[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

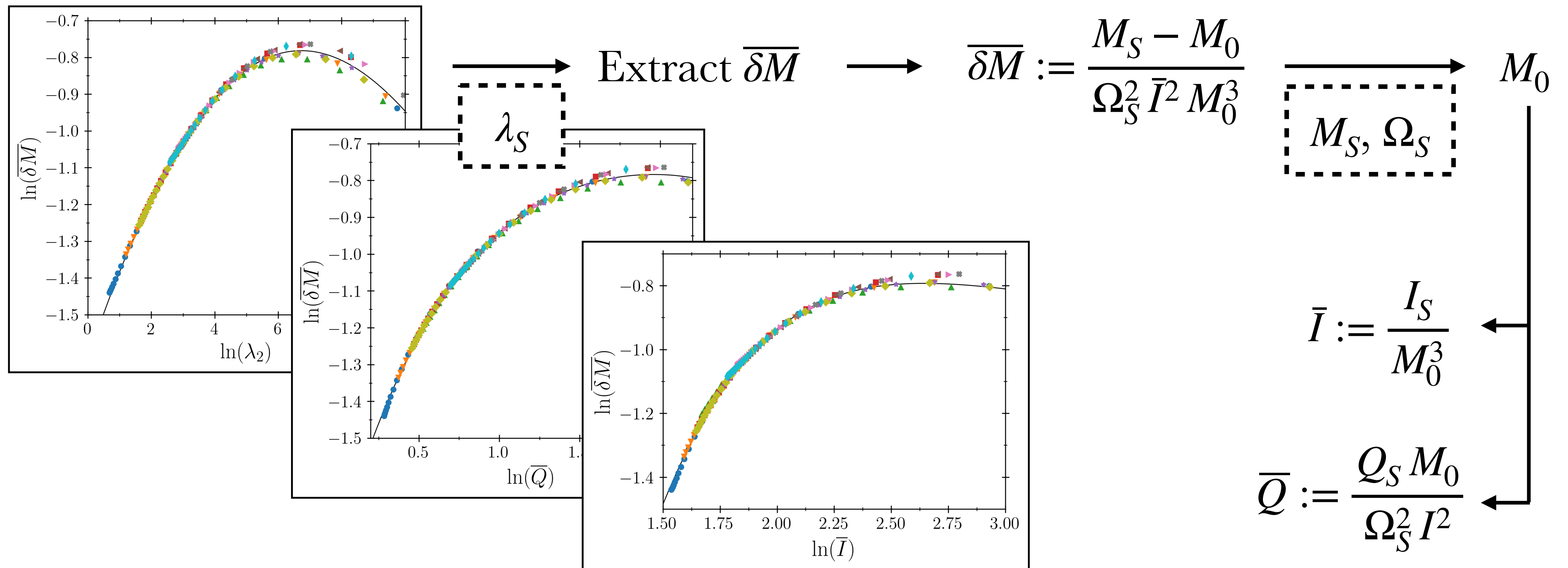
[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]

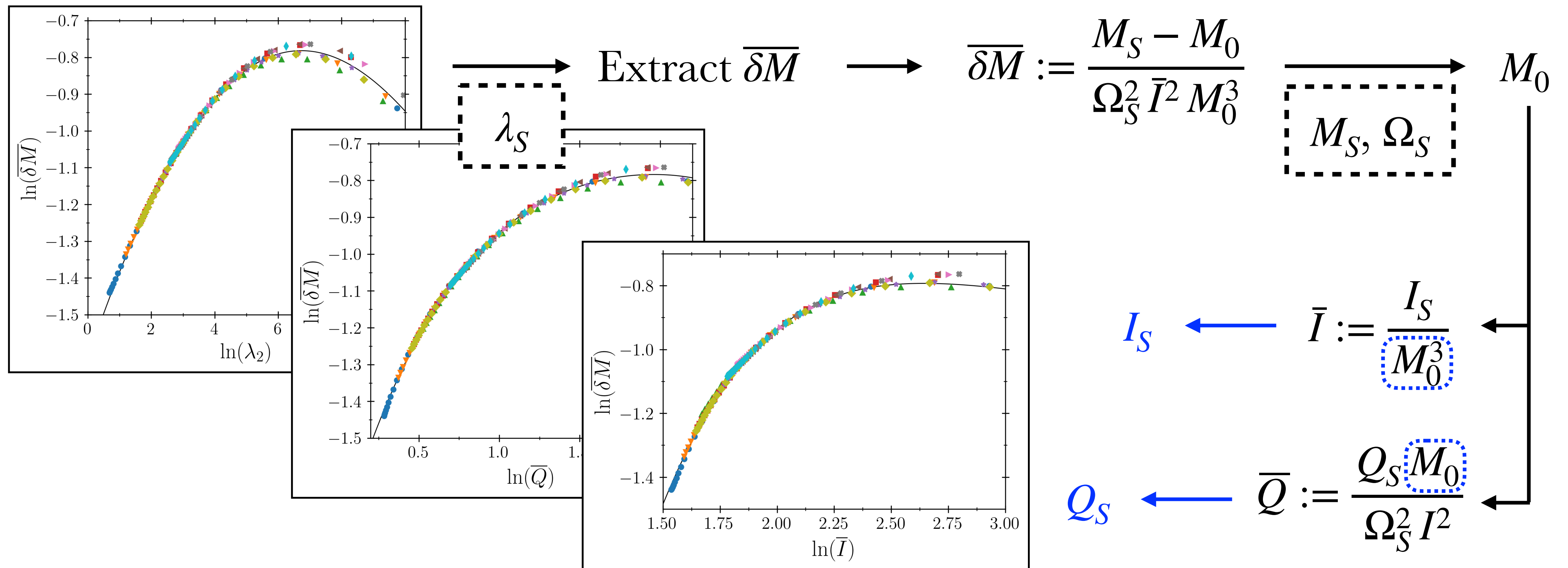




# Extension: $I$ -Love- $Q$ - $\delta M$

“Universal” relations for  $\overline{\delta M}$

[Reina, Sanchis-Gual, Vera, Font (2017)]



# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

# Extended vs Standard

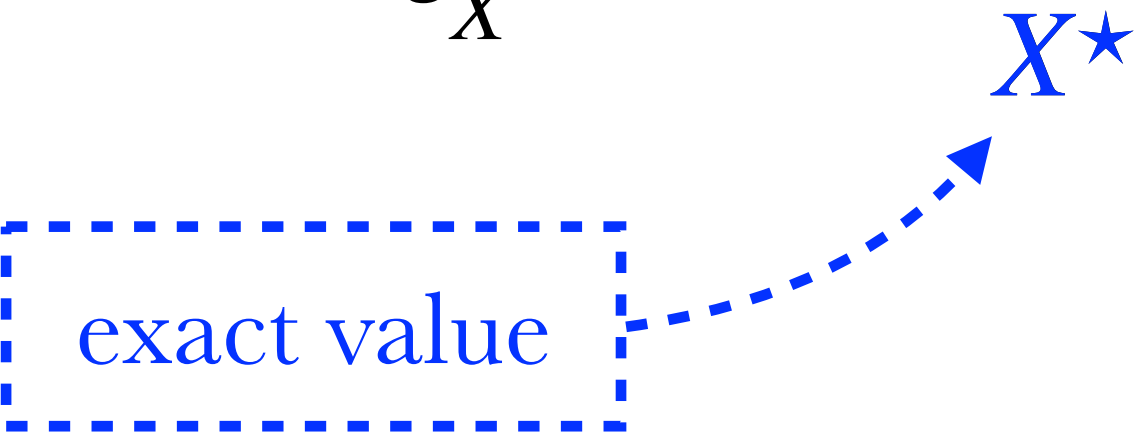
The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

1) Compare the relative errors:  $\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$        $\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

1) Compare the relative errors:  $\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$        $\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$



The diagram illustrates the relationship between the exact value and the error formulas. A dashed blue box labeled "exact value" is positioned below the first formula. A dashed blue arrow points from this box to the  $X^*$  term in the denominator of the extended error formula,  $\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$ . This indicates that  $X^*$  represents the exact value used as the reference for both error calculations.

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - x^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*} \quad \epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*  universal relations

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

extracted from the *I-Love-Q*  
universal relations

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*} \quad \epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*   
universal relations

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

extracted from the *I-Love-Q*  
universal relations

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$$

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*   
universal relations

2) Infer the EoS and compare

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

extracted from the *I-Love-Q*  
universal relations

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$$

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*   
universal relations

2) Infer the EoS and compare



# Errors

Polytropic EoS:

$$P = K\rho^\gamma$$

Spin-parameter:

$$\chi_S := \frac{I_S \Omega_S}{M_0^2}$$

# Errors

$$K = 100 \quad \gamma = 2$$

Vary  $P_c$   $\chi_S$

Polytropic EoS:

$$P = K\rho^\gamma$$

Spin-parameter:

$$\chi_S := \frac{I_S \Omega_S}{M_0^2}$$

# Errors

$K = 100 \quad \gamma = 2$

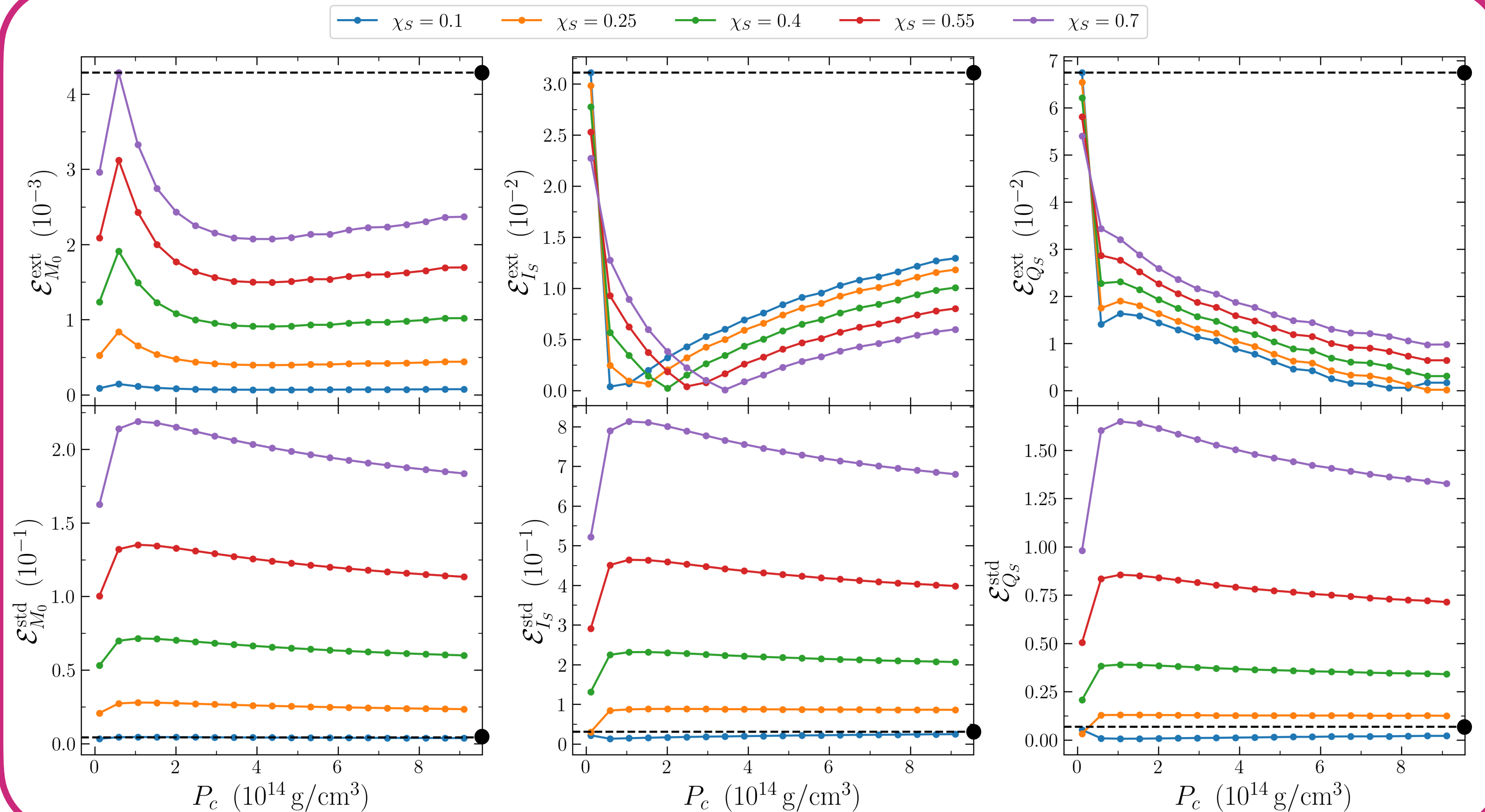
Vary  $P_c \quad \chi_S$

Polytropic EoS:

$$P = K\rho^\gamma$$

Spin-parameter:

$$\chi_S := \frac{I_S \Omega_S}{M_0^2}$$



# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

extracted from the *I-Love-Q*  
universal relations

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$$

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*   
universal relations

2) Infer the EoS and compare

# Extended vs Standard

The extended approach is more precise, but... how much?

extracted from the *I-Love-Q*  
universal relations

1) Compare the relative errors:

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{ext}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{ext}}|}{X^*}$$

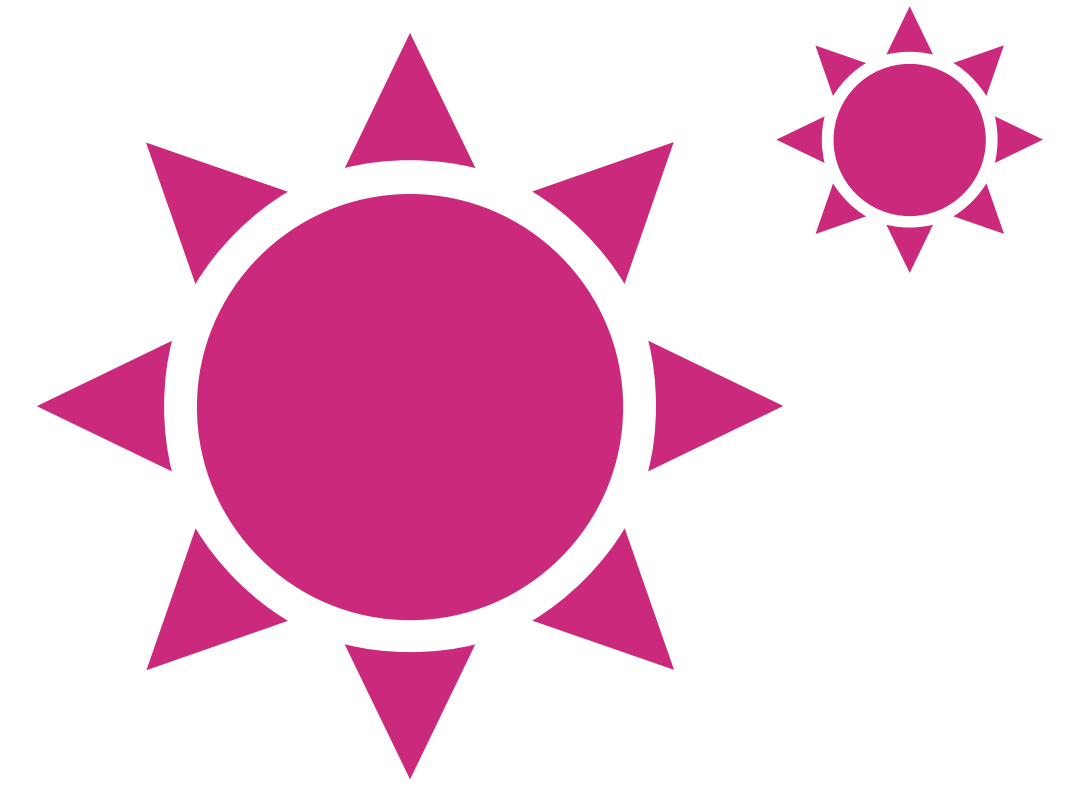
$$\epsilon_X^{\text{std}} = \frac{|X^* - X^{\text{std}}|}{X^*}$$

exact value

extracted from the *I-Love-Q- $\delta M$*   
universal relations

2) Infer the EoS and compare

# Inferring the EoS



1) Assume the observed star has a polytropic EoS

2) Measure  $\lambda_S$ ,  $M_S$  and  $\Omega_S$

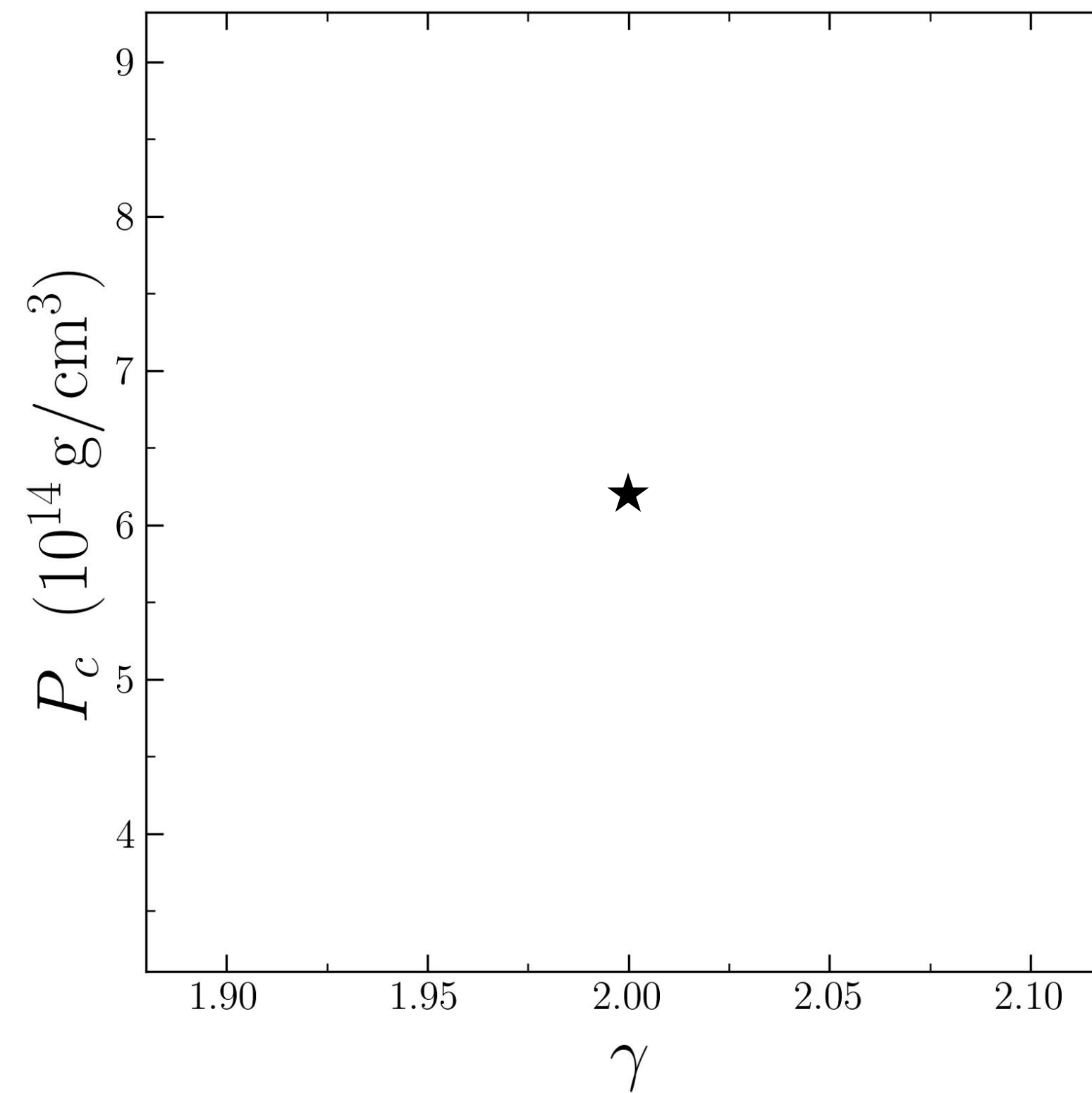
3) Extract  $I_S$ ,  $M_0$  and  $Q_S$  using the universal relations

4) See which combinations of  $P_c$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $K$  provide  
 $M_S, \lambda_S + I_S, M_0, Q_S$

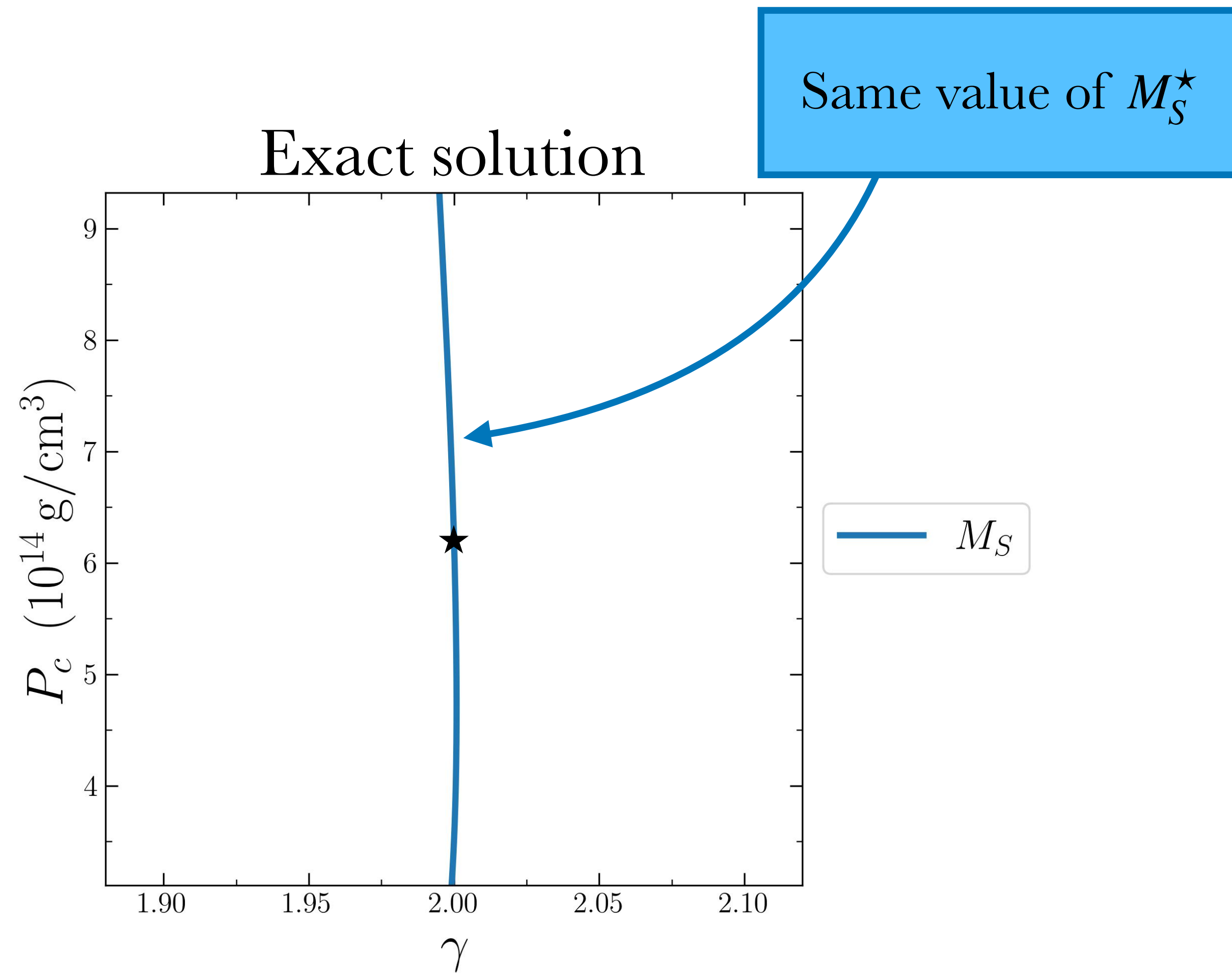


# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.3$   Free $\gamma$ $P_c$

Exact solution

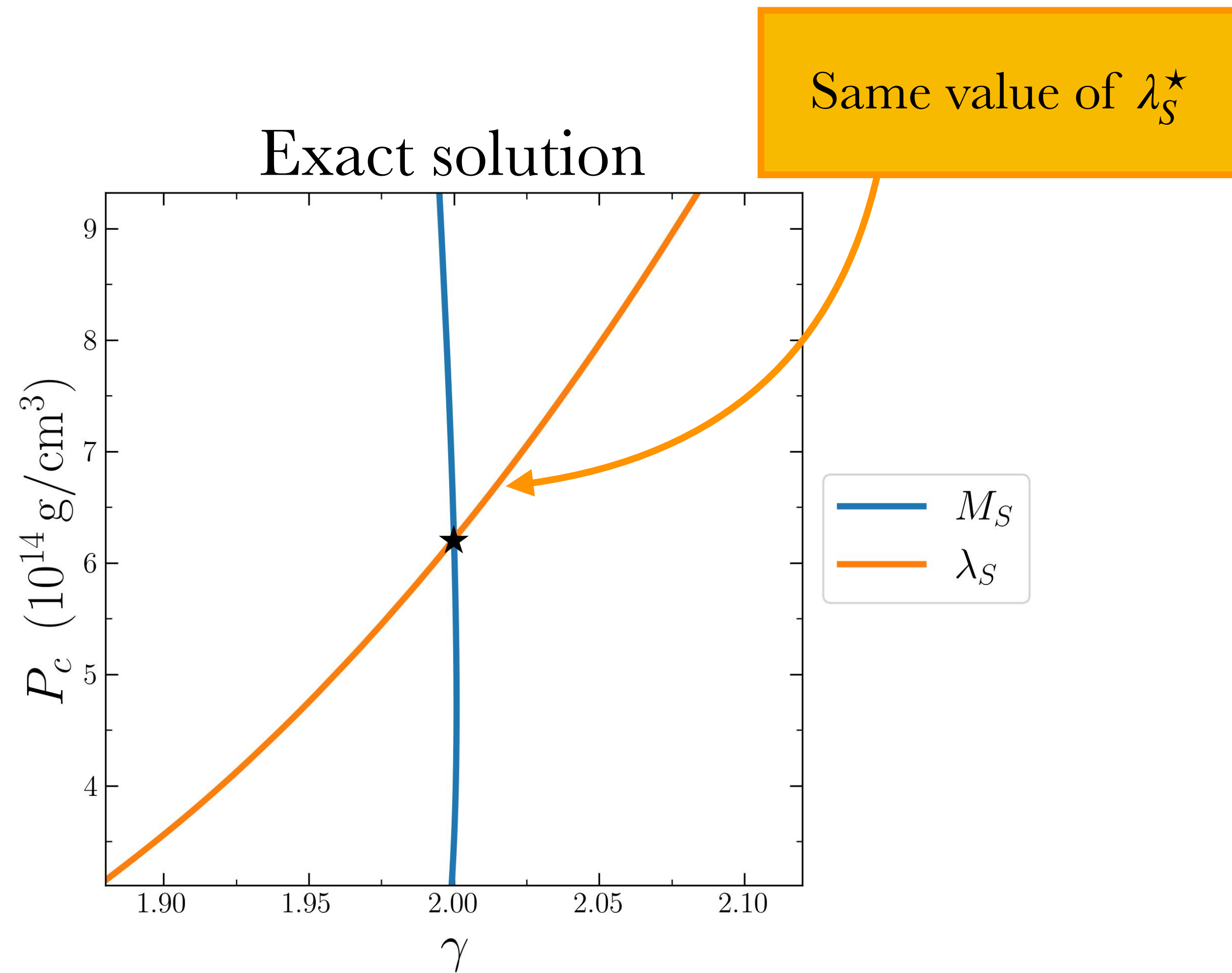


# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.3$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$

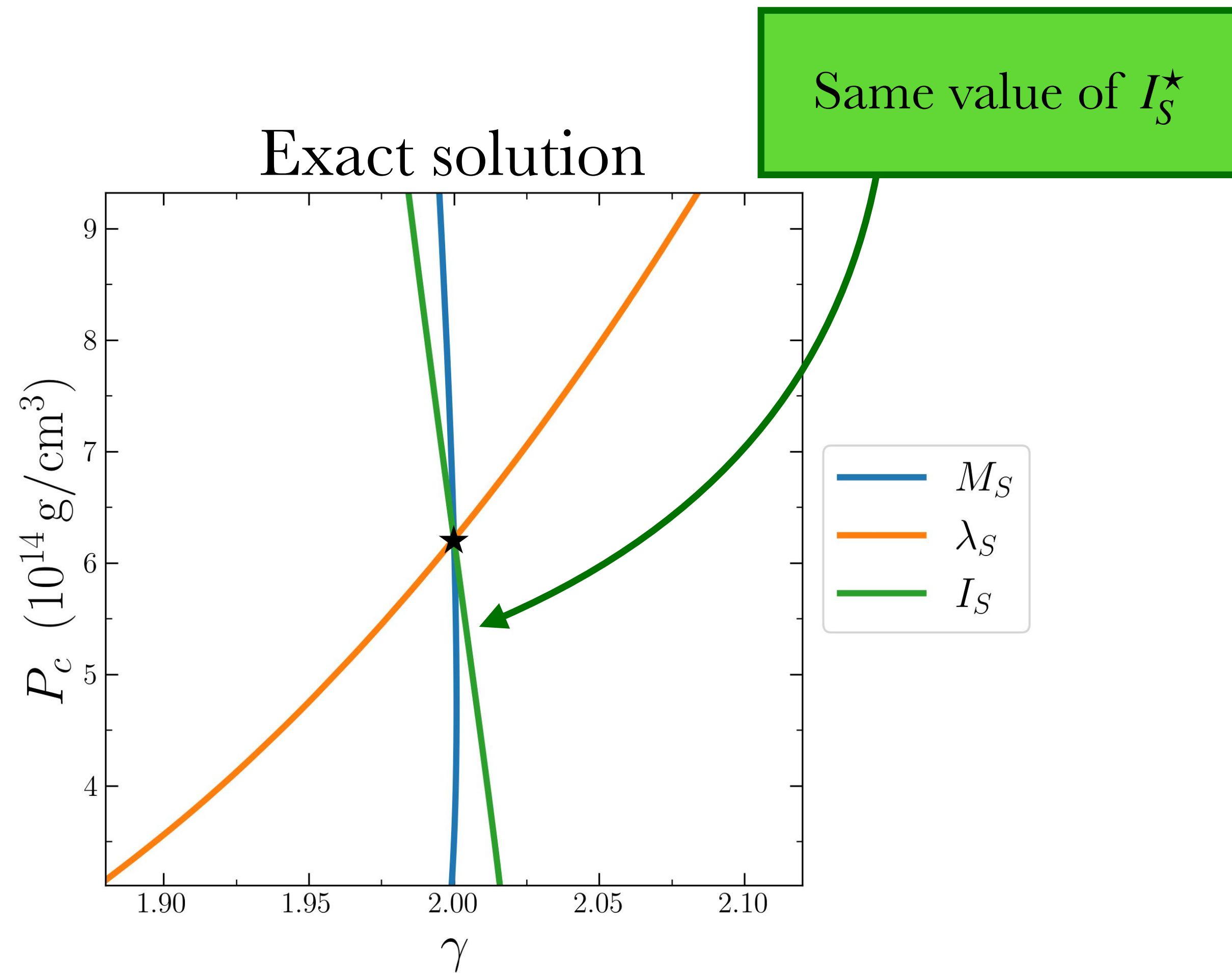




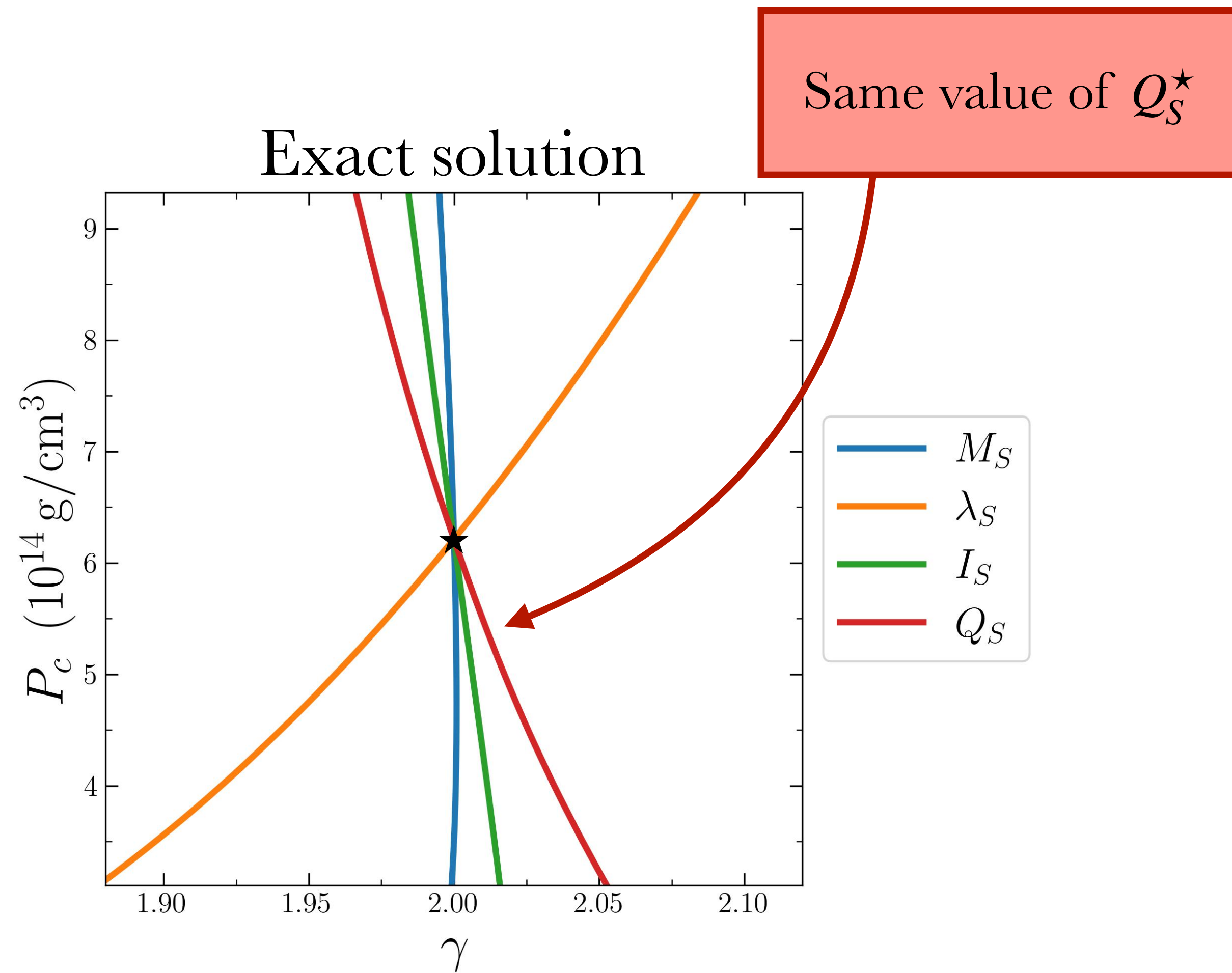
# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.3$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



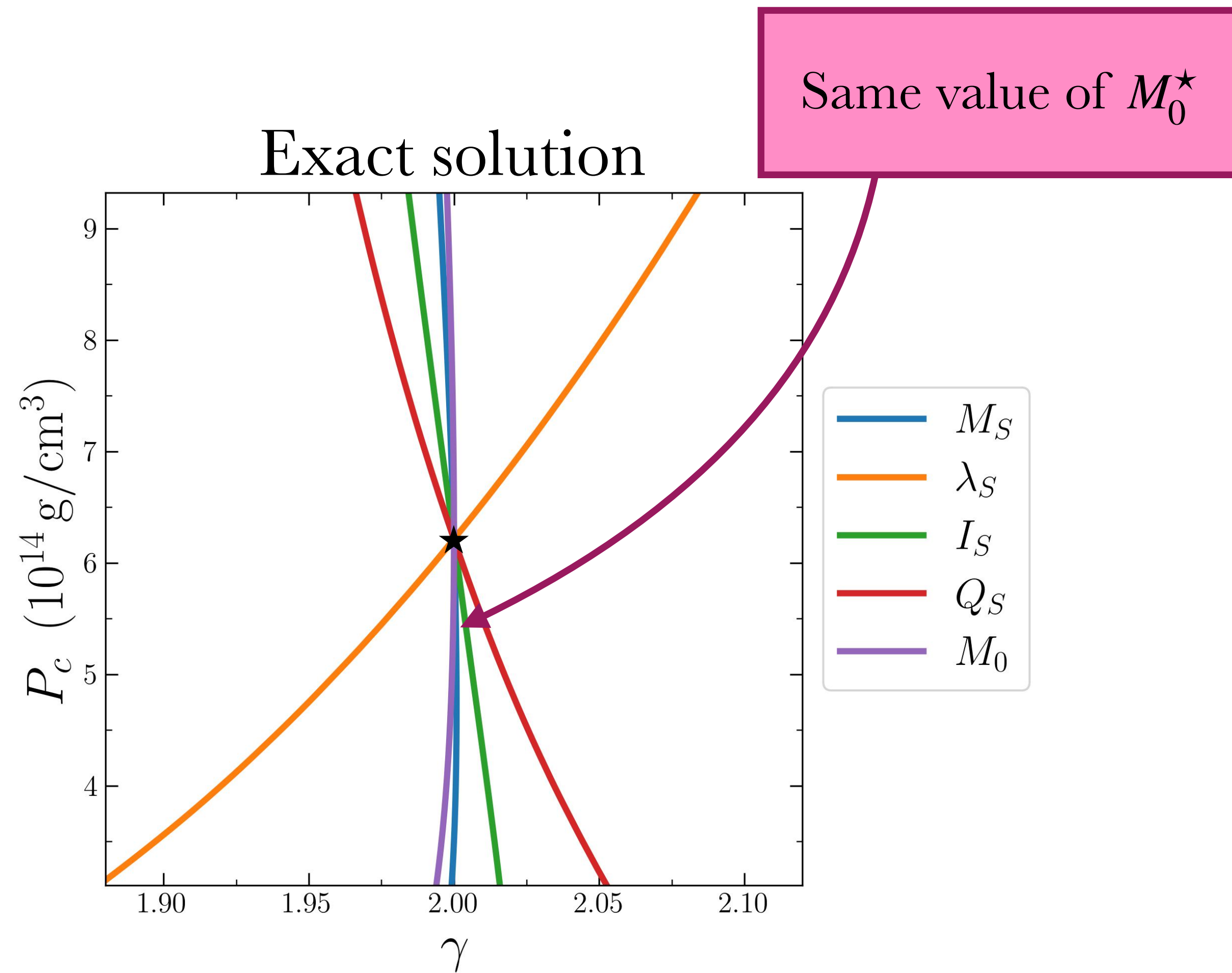
# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.3$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.3$   Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.3$   Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



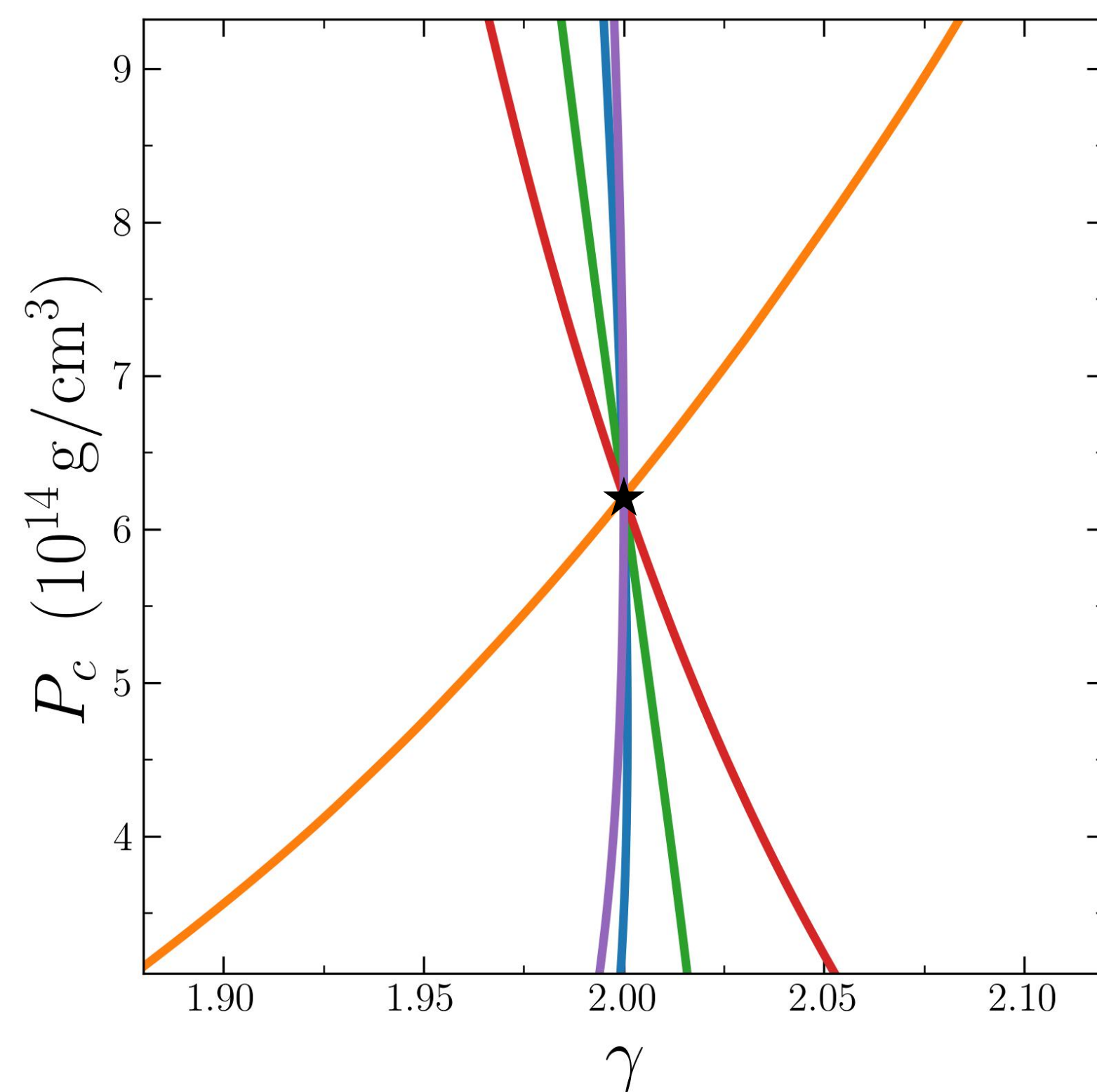
# Inferring the EoS

$$K = 100$$

$$\chi_S = 0.3$$

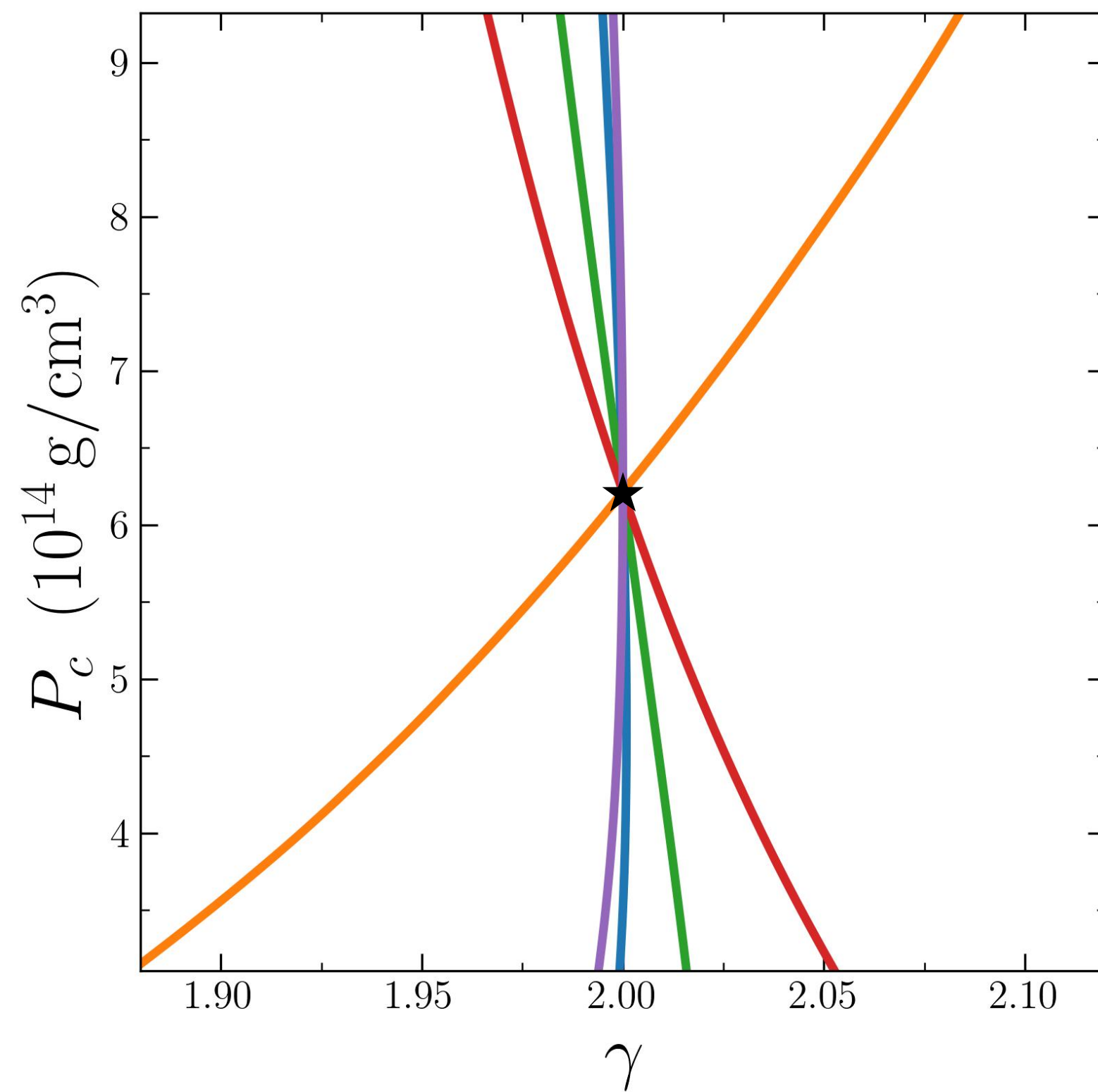
Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

Exact solution

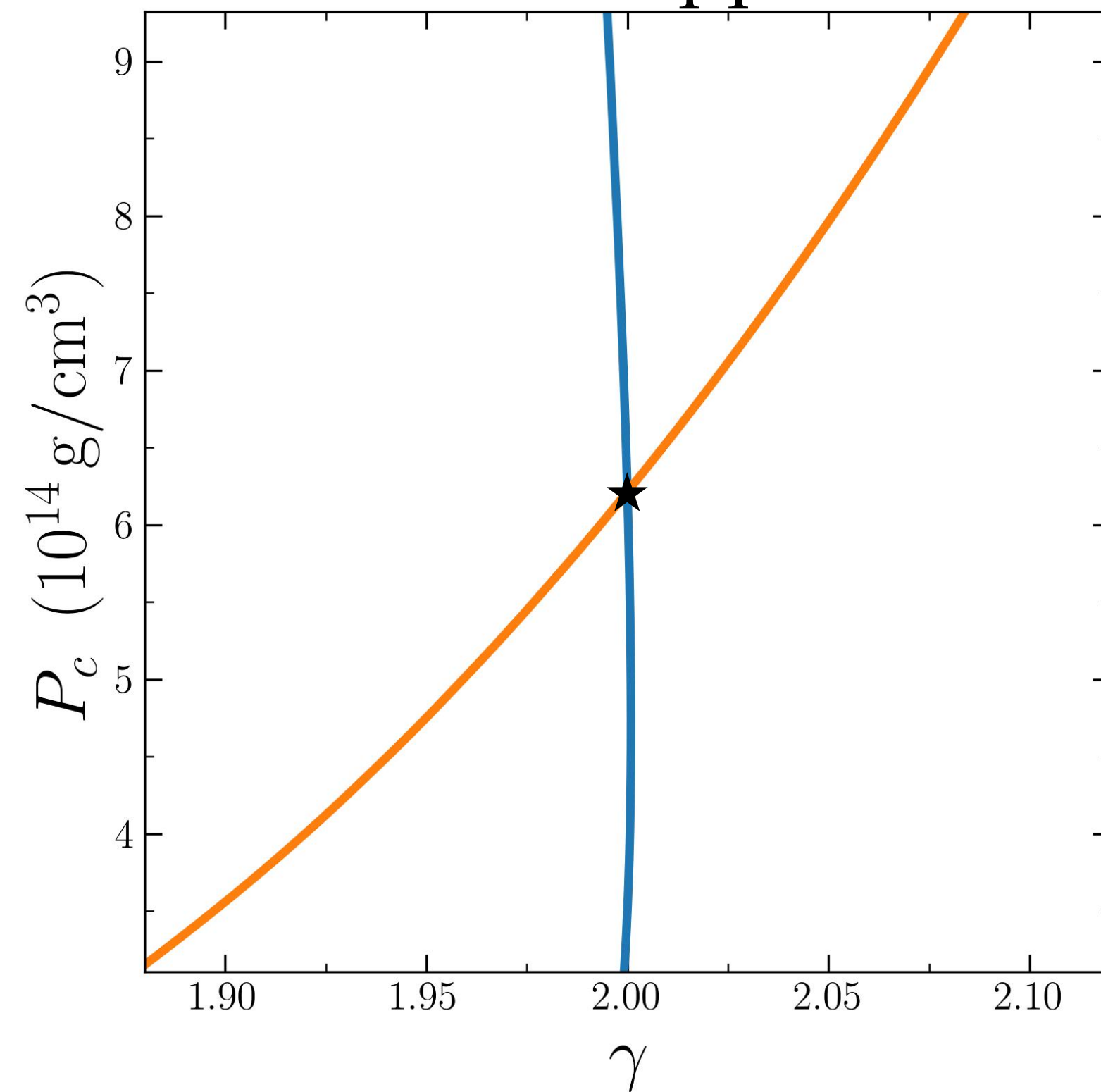


# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.3$   Free $\gamma$   $P_c$

Exact solution



Standard approach



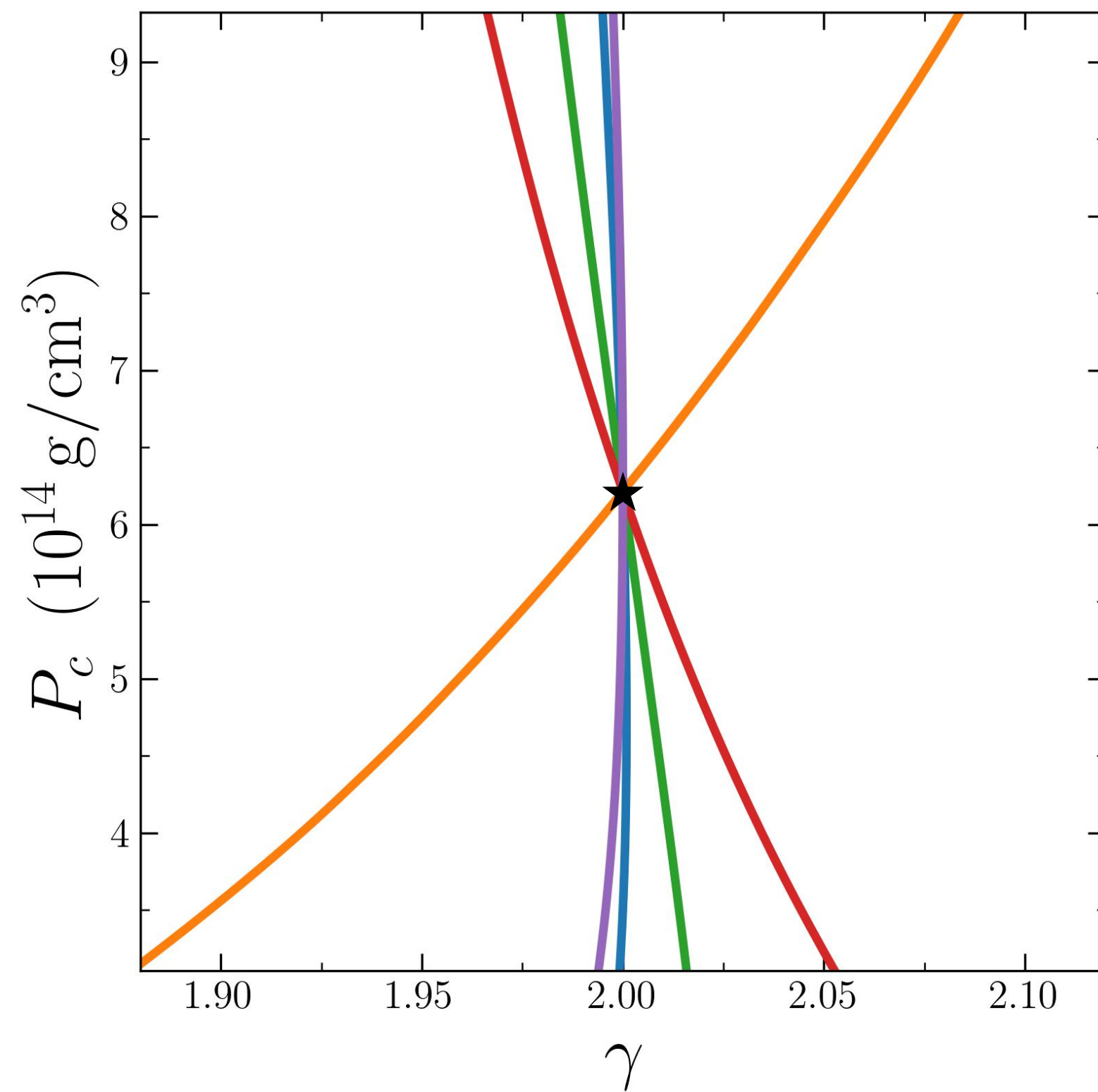
# Inferring the EoS

$$K = 100$$

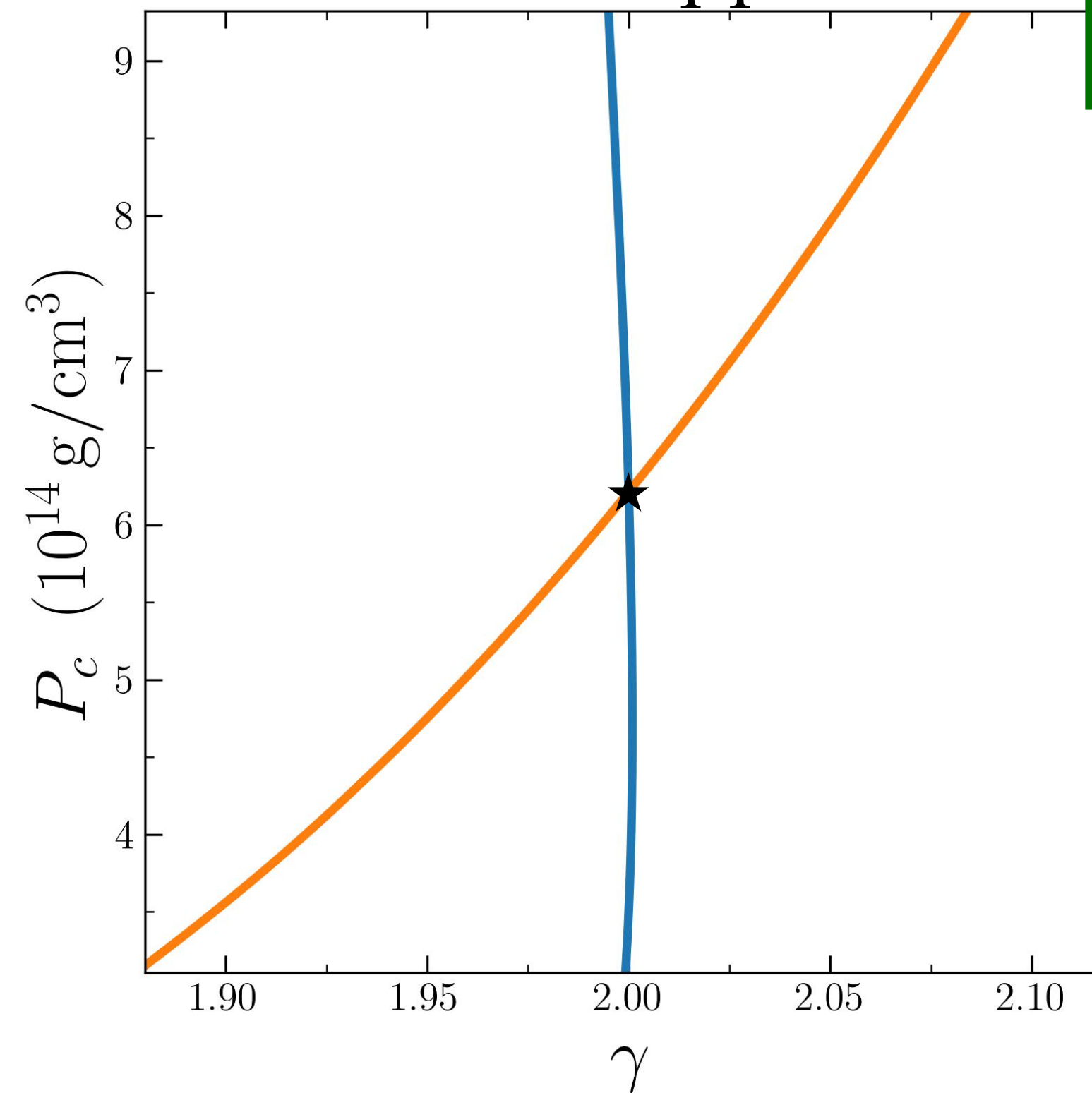
$$\chi_S = 0.3$$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

Exact solution



Standard approach



Using *I-Love-Q*:

$$I_S^{\text{std}}$$



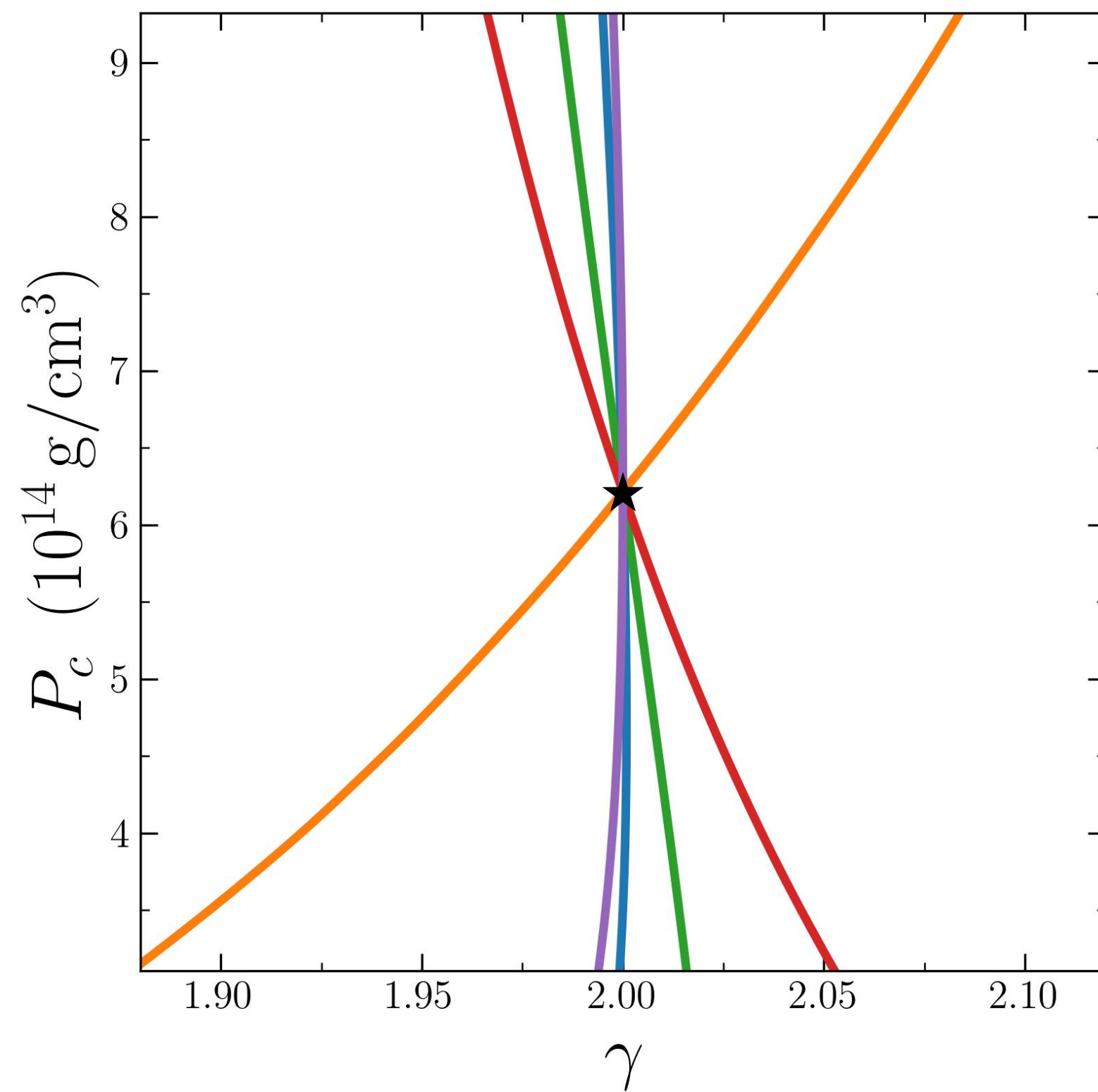
# Inferring the EoS

$$K = 100$$

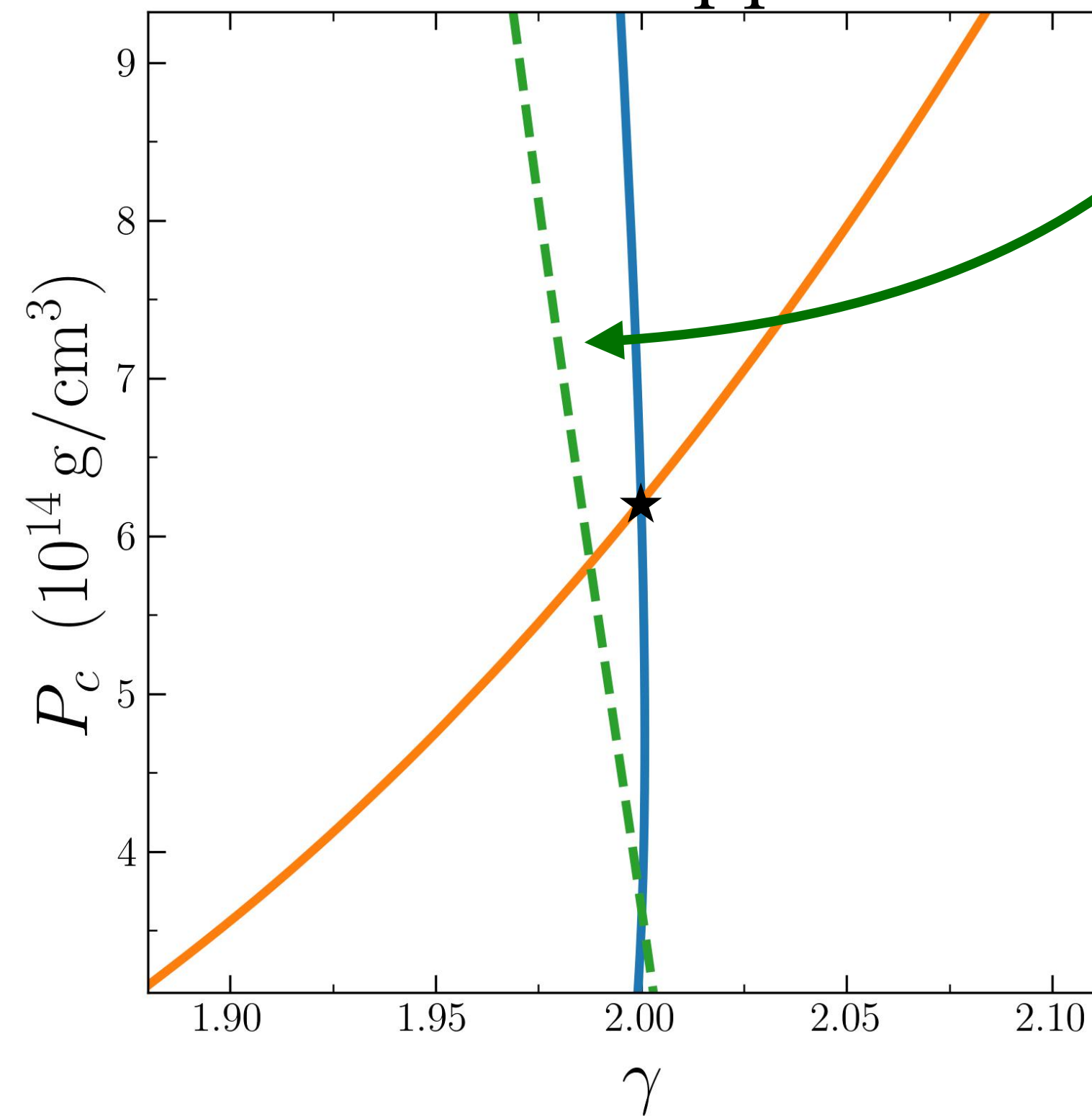
$$\chi_S = 0.3$$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

Exact solution

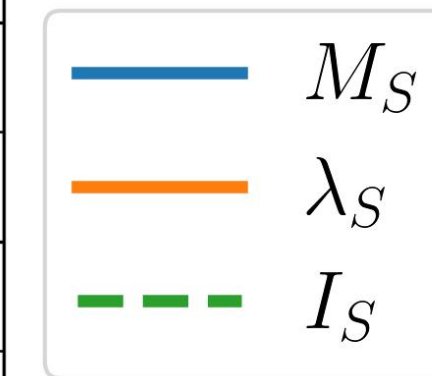


Standard approach



Using *I-Love-Q*:

$$I_S^{\text{std}}$$





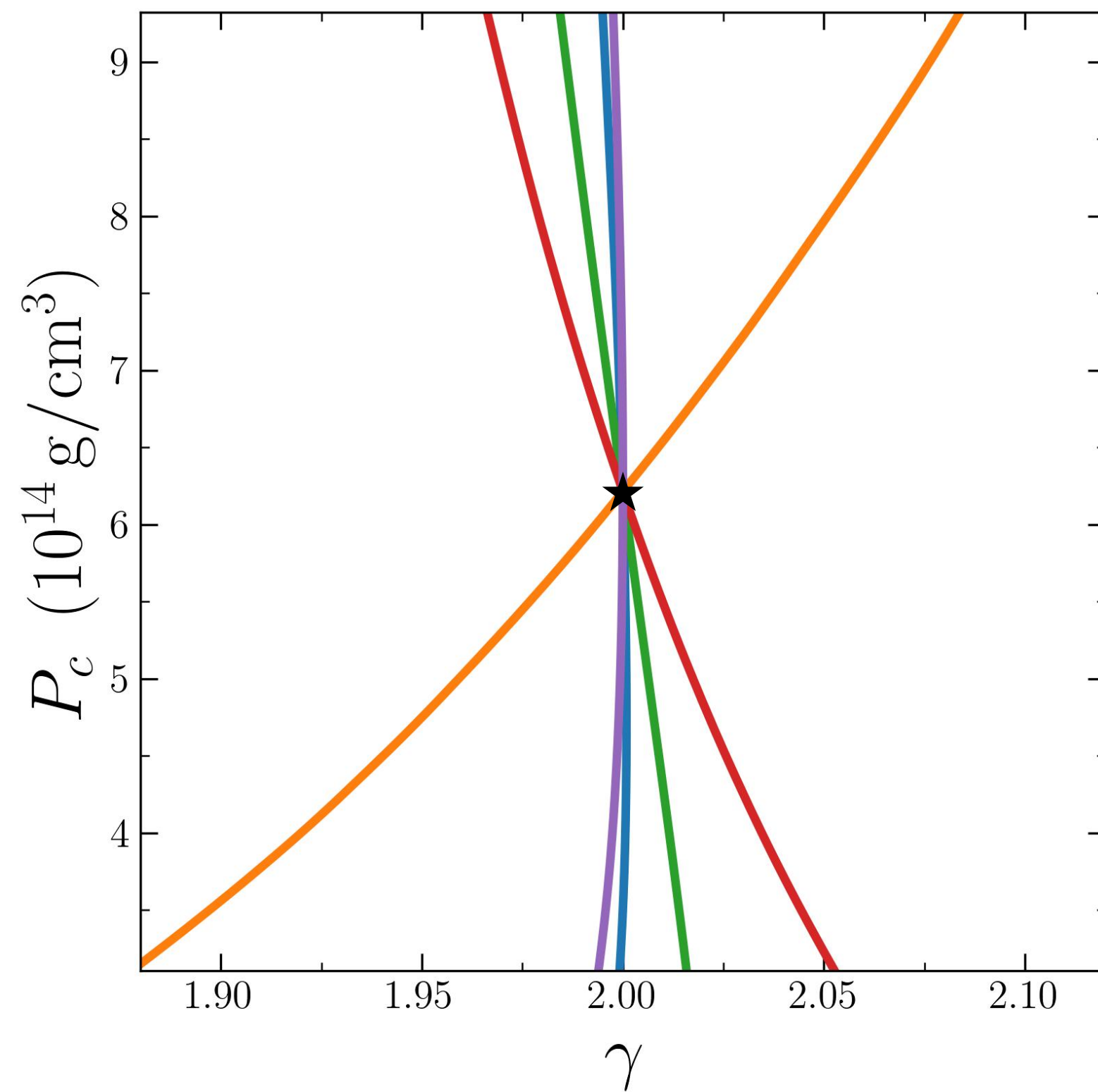
# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

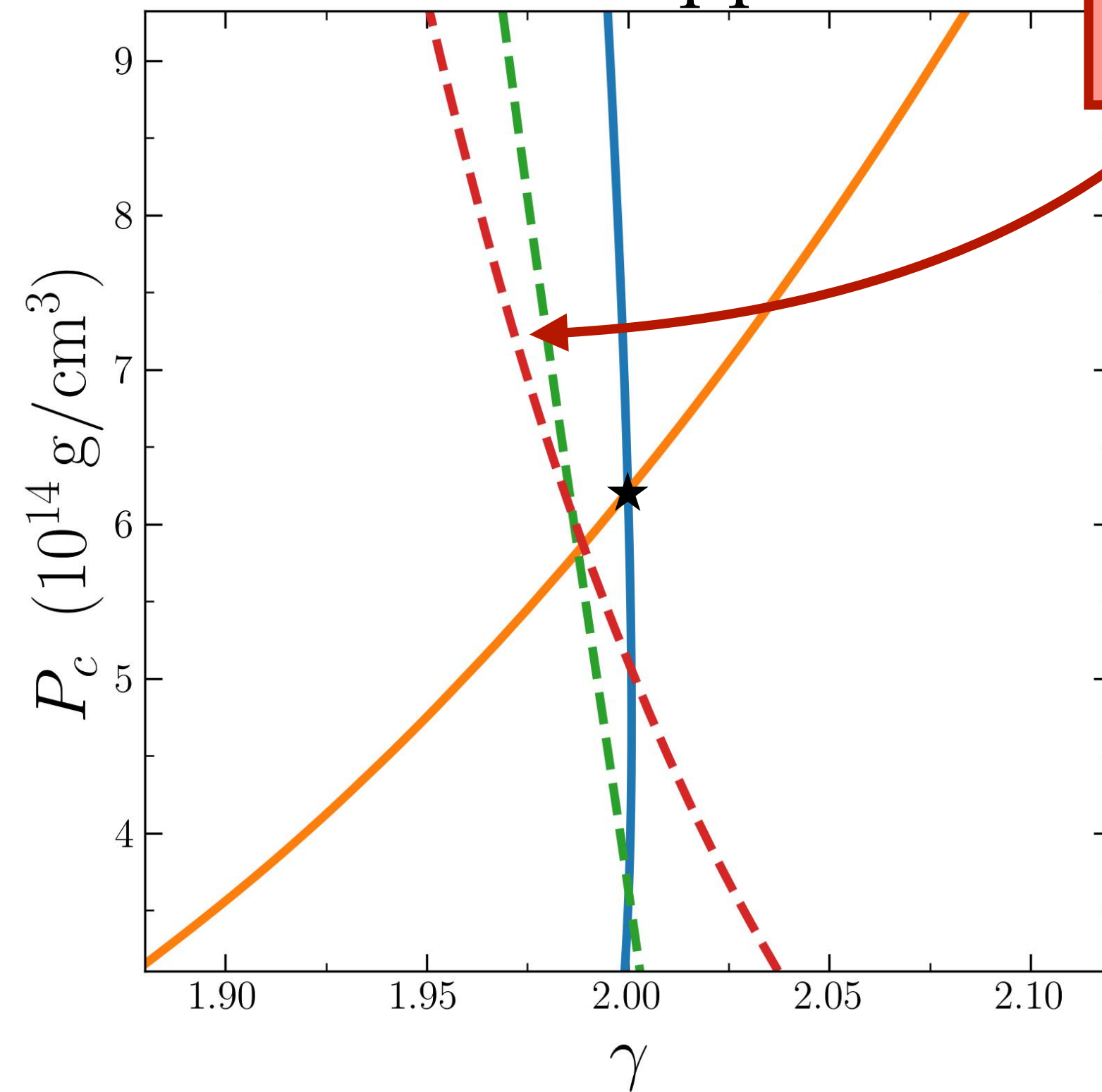
$\chi_S = 0.3$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$ 

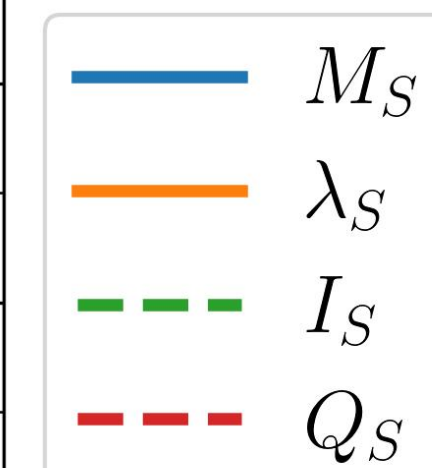
Exact solution



Standard approach

Using *I-Love-Q*:

$Q_S^{\text{std}}$



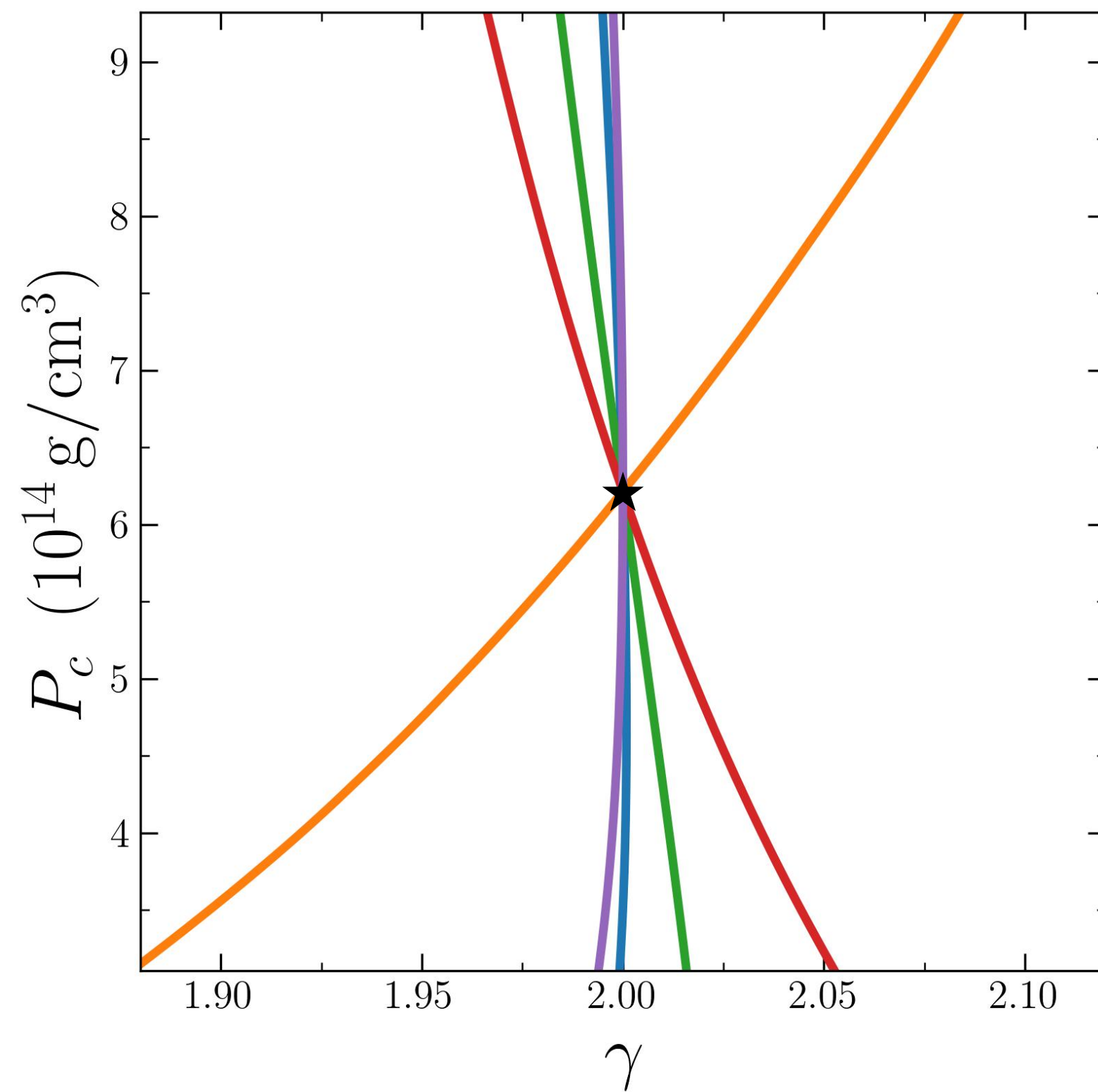
# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

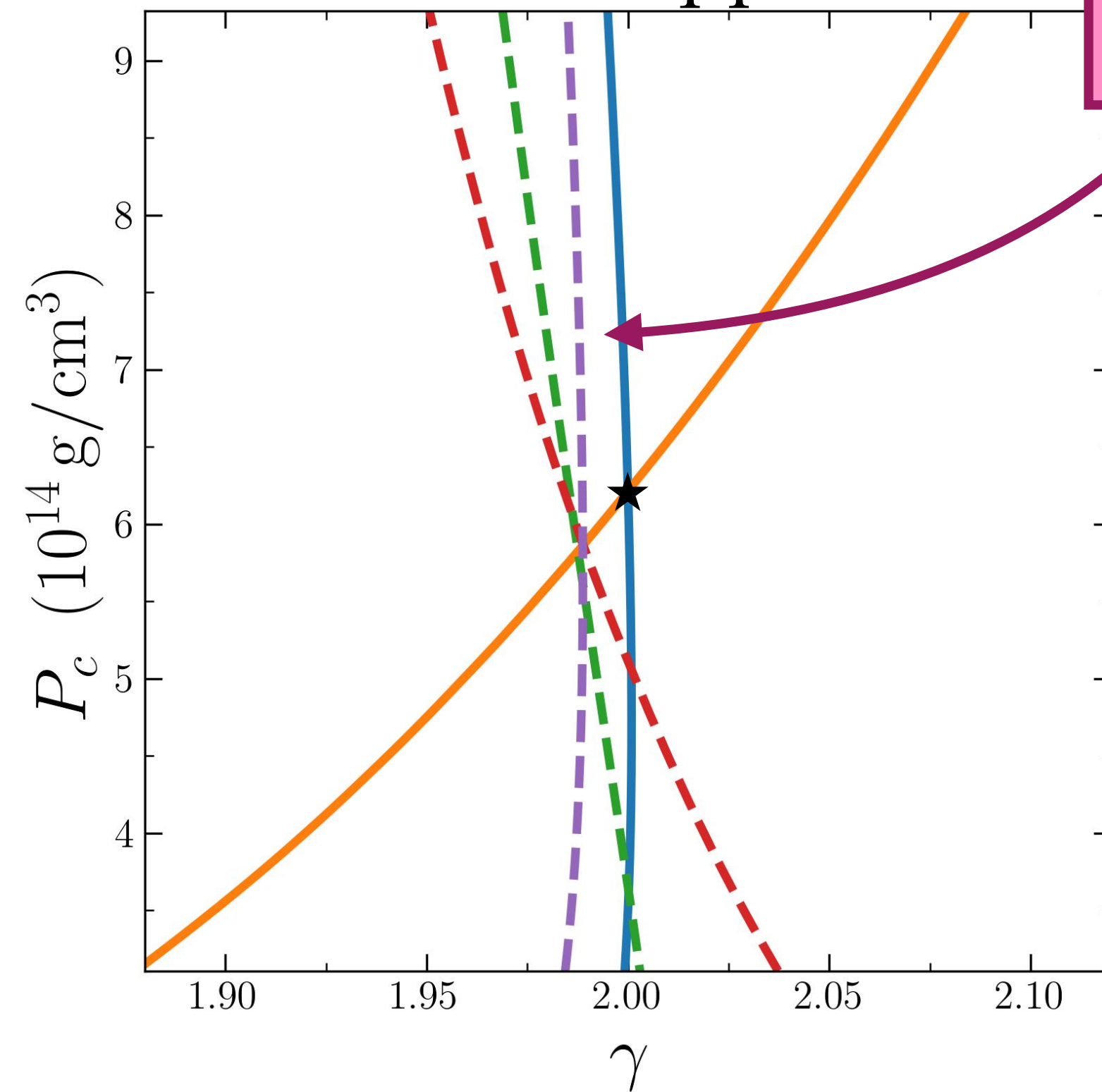
$\chi_S = 0.3$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$ 

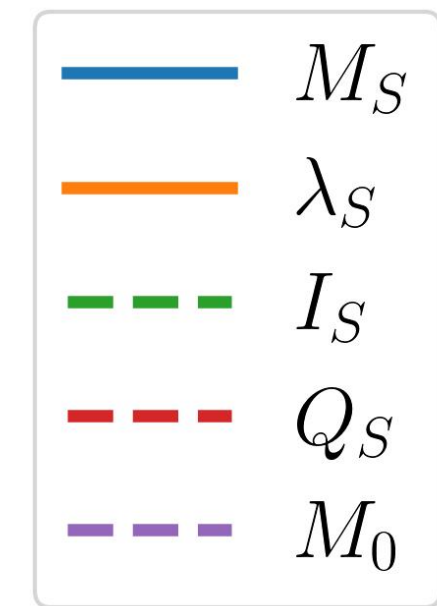
Exact solution



Standard approach

Using *I-Love-Q*:

$M_0^{\text{std}}$



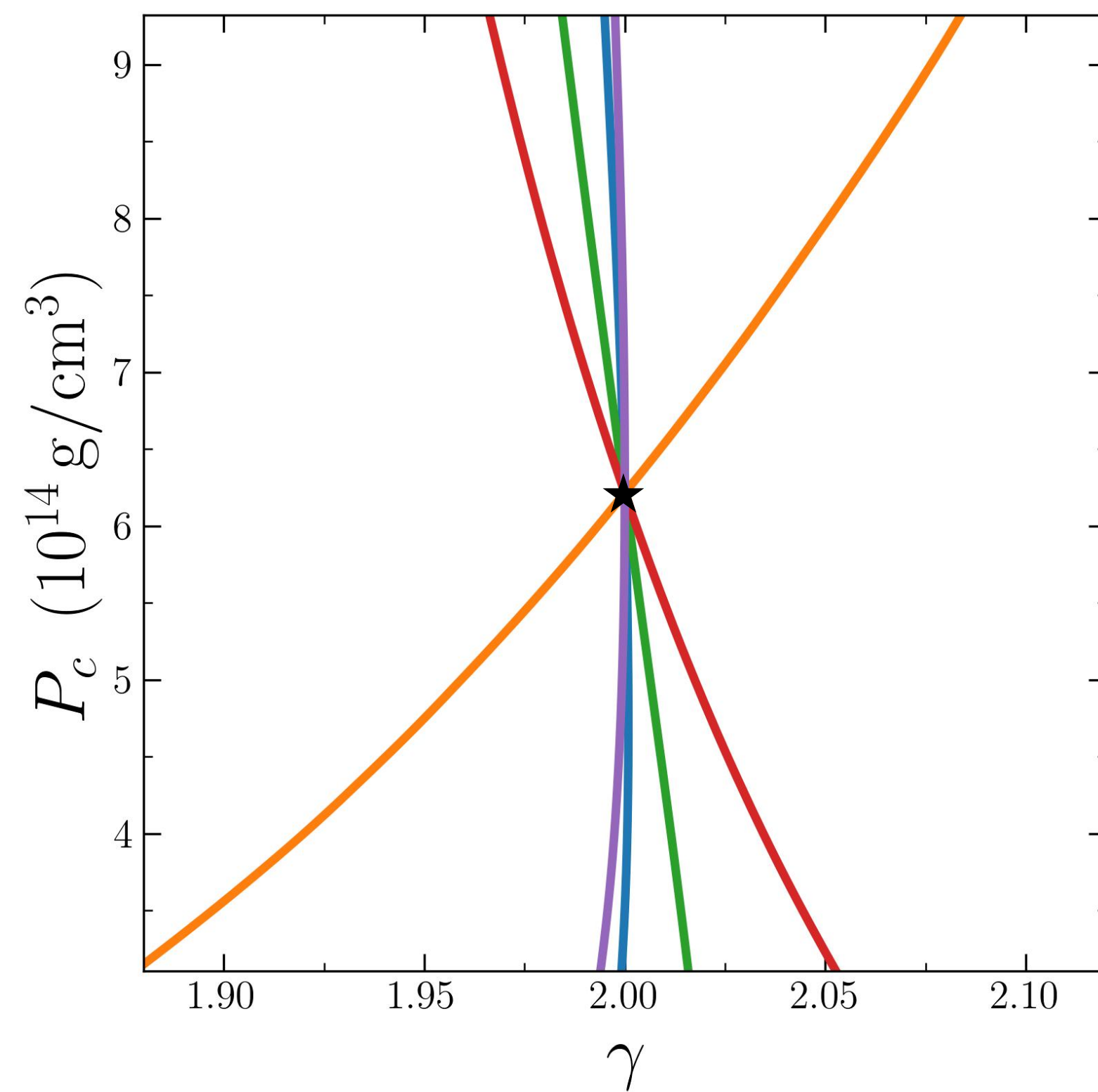
# Inferring the EoS

$$K = 100$$

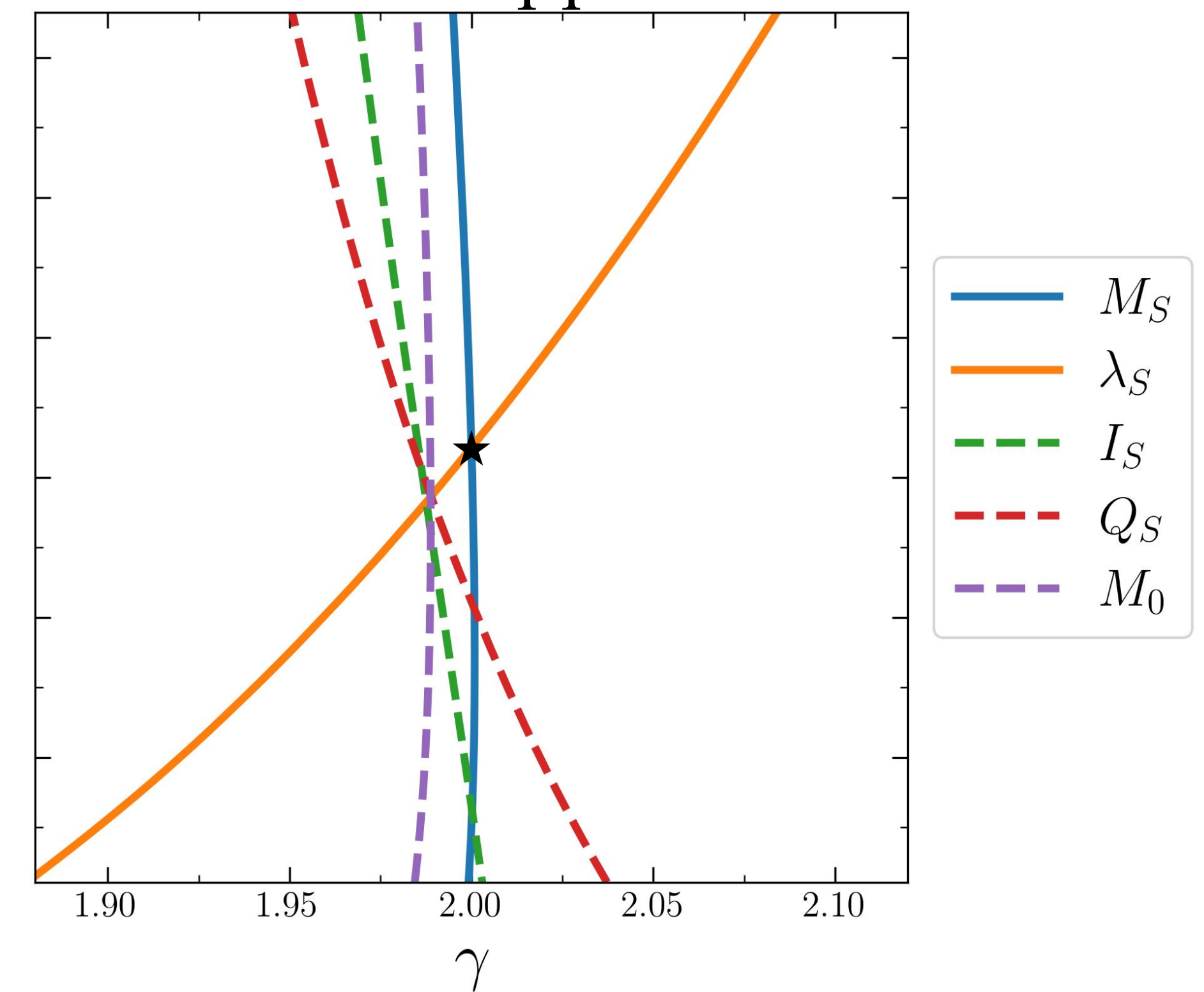
$$\chi_S = 0.3$$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

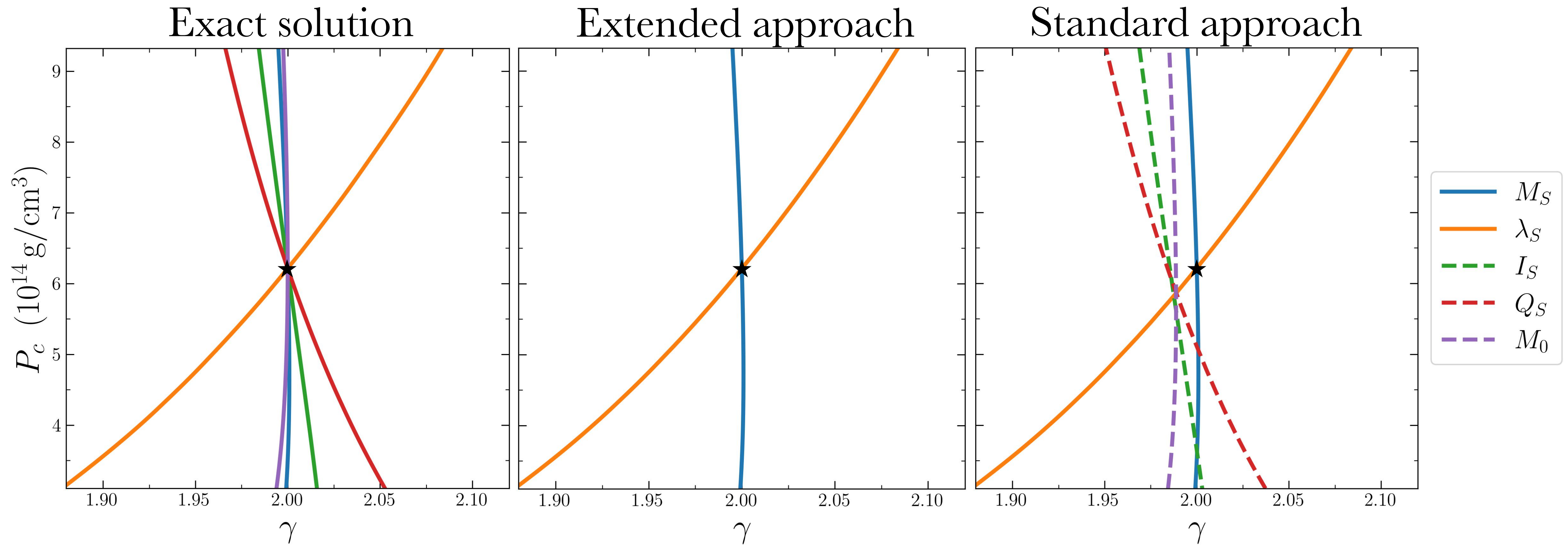
Exact solution



Standard approach



# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.3$   Free $\gamma$   $P_c$

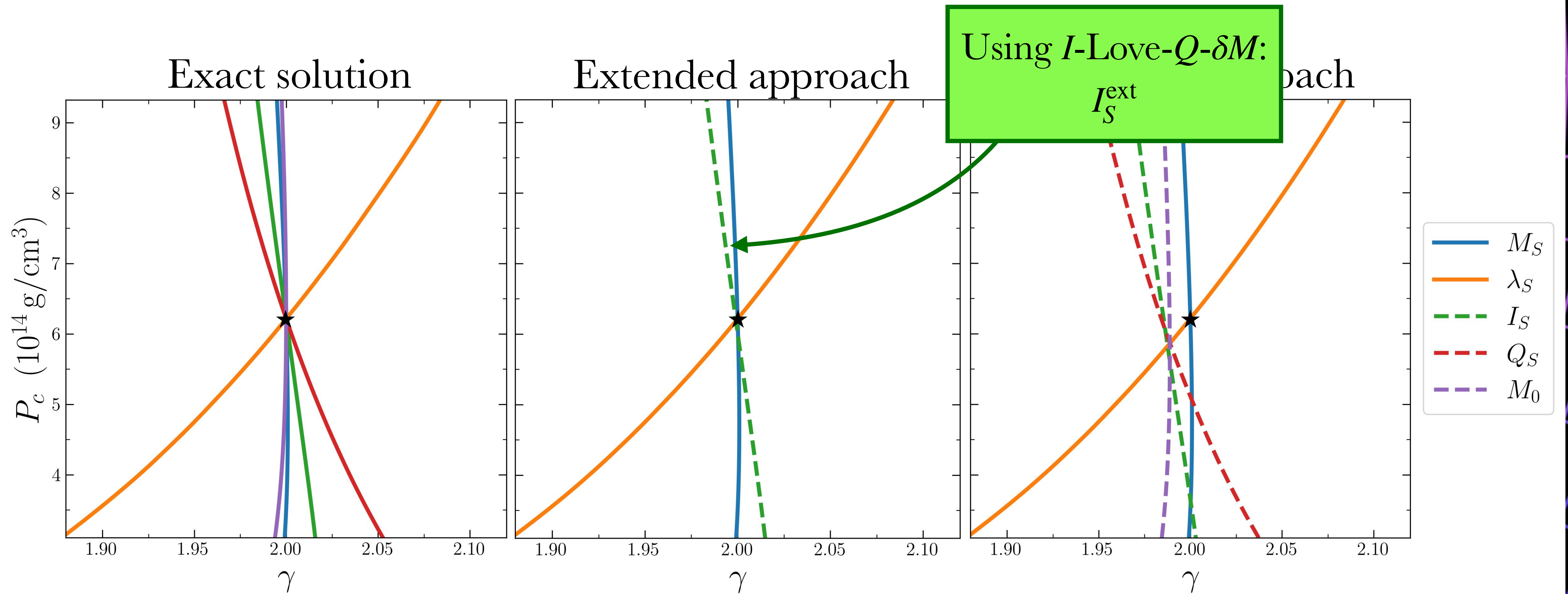


# Inferring the EoS

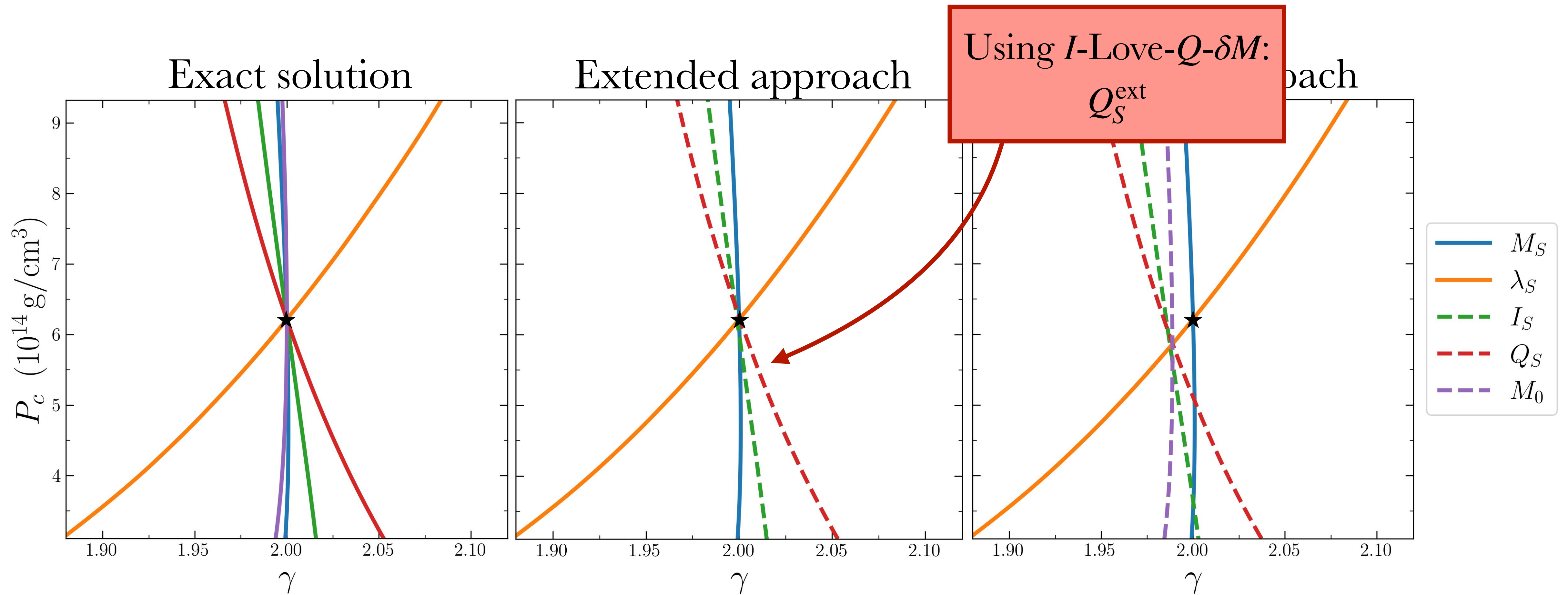
$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.3$

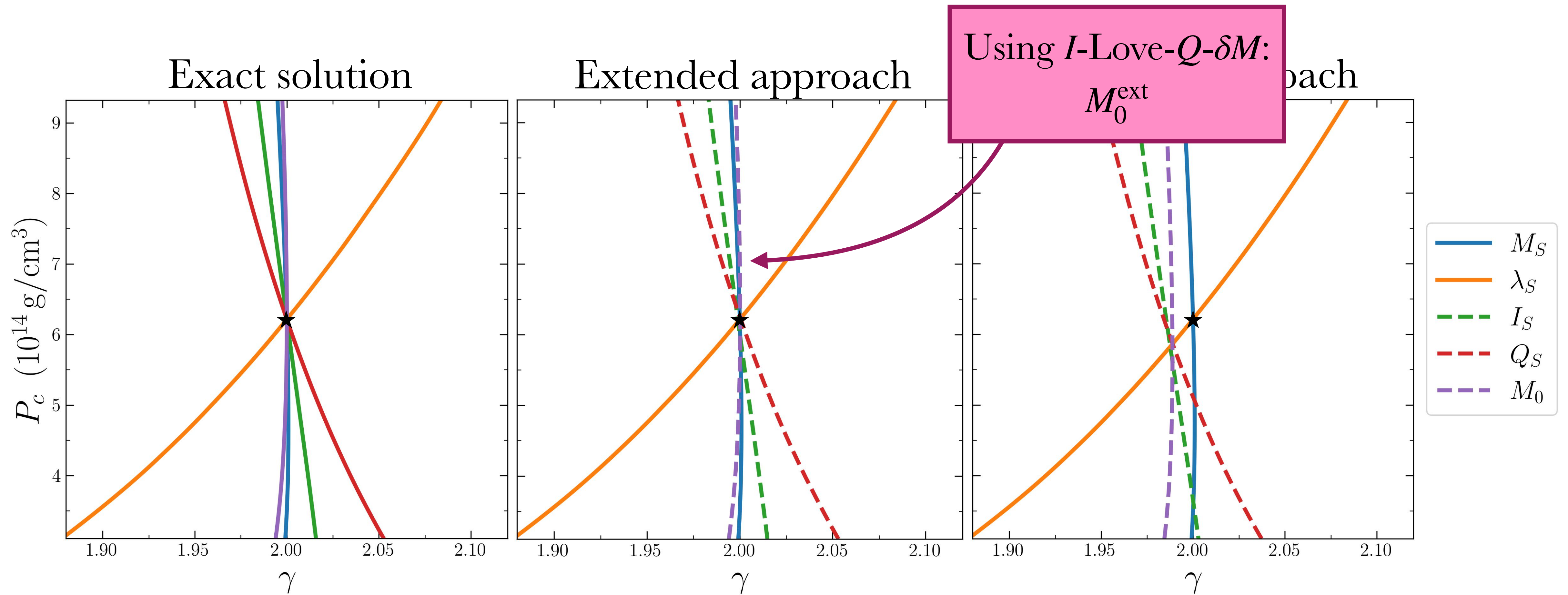
Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.3$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.3$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



Inferring the EoS

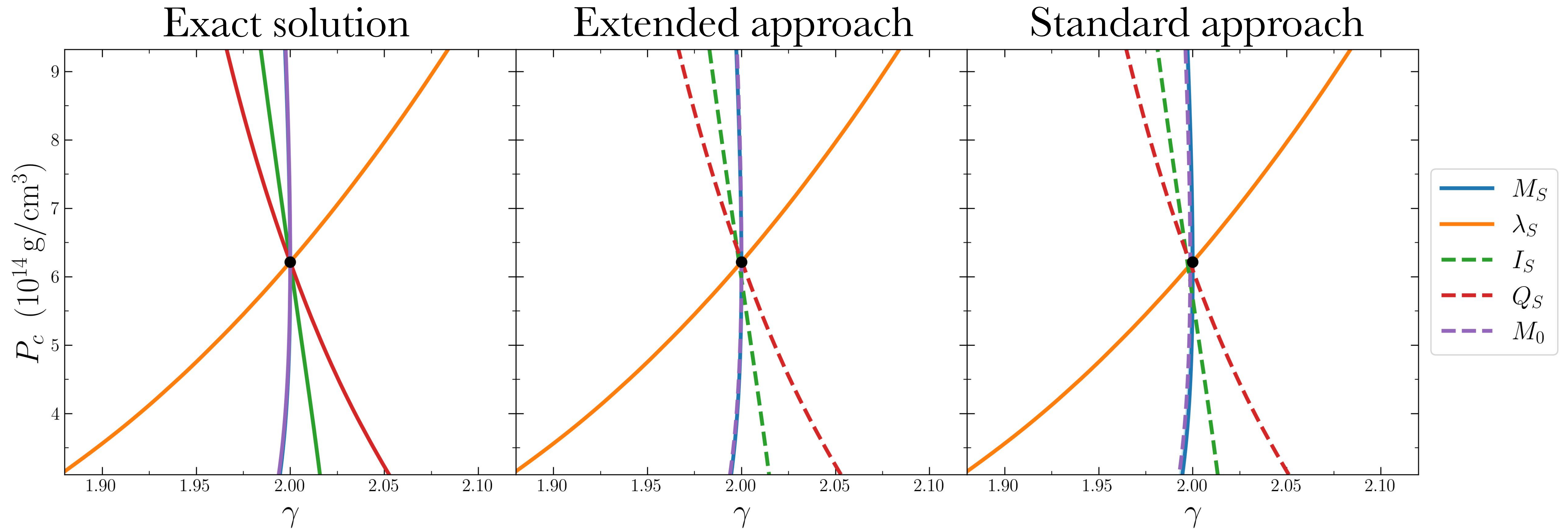
$K = 100$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



Inferring the EoS     $K = 100$      $\chi_S = 0.1$     Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.1$   Free $\gamma$   $P_c$

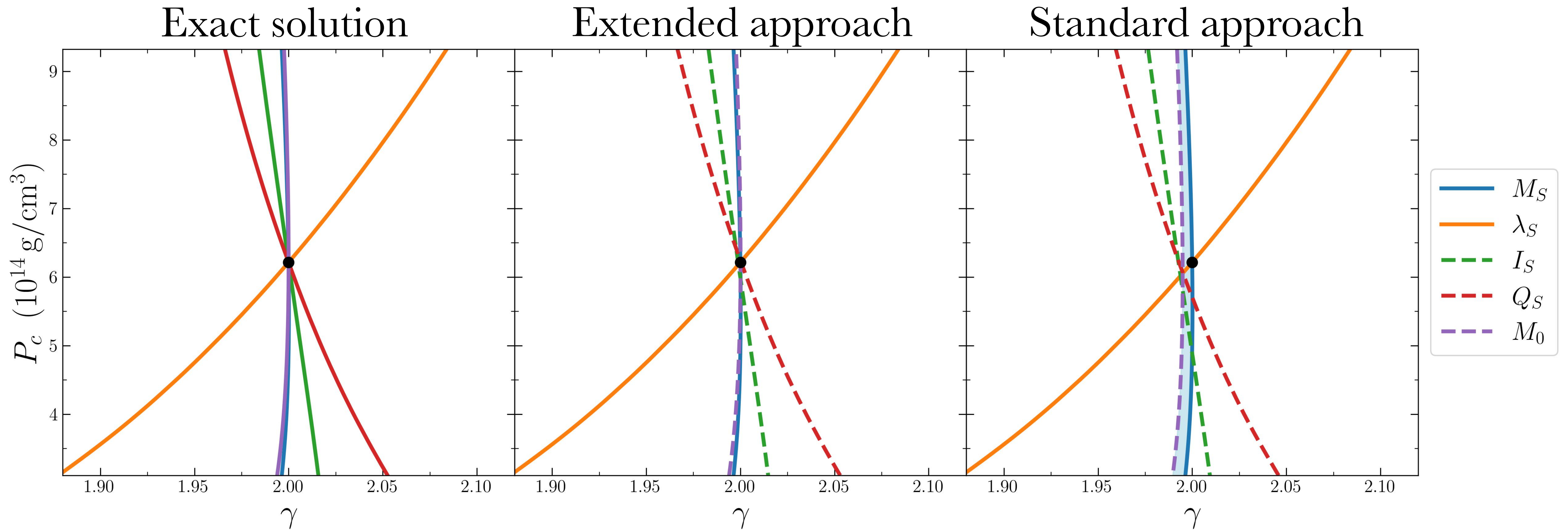


# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.2$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

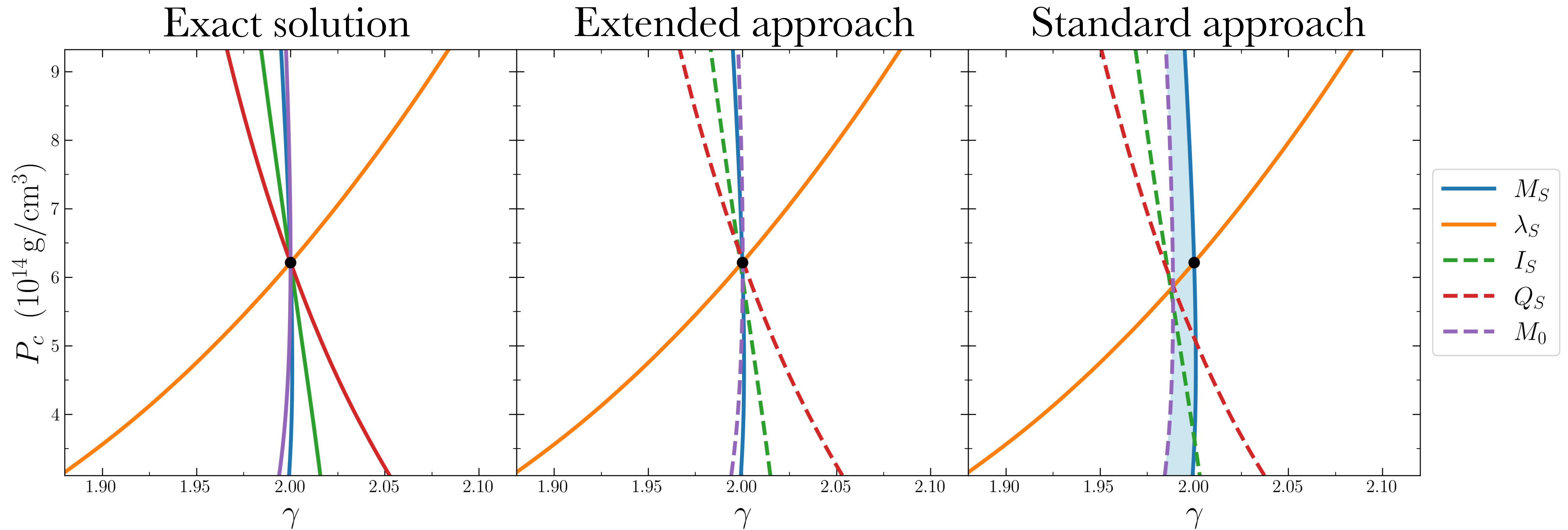


# Inferring the EoS

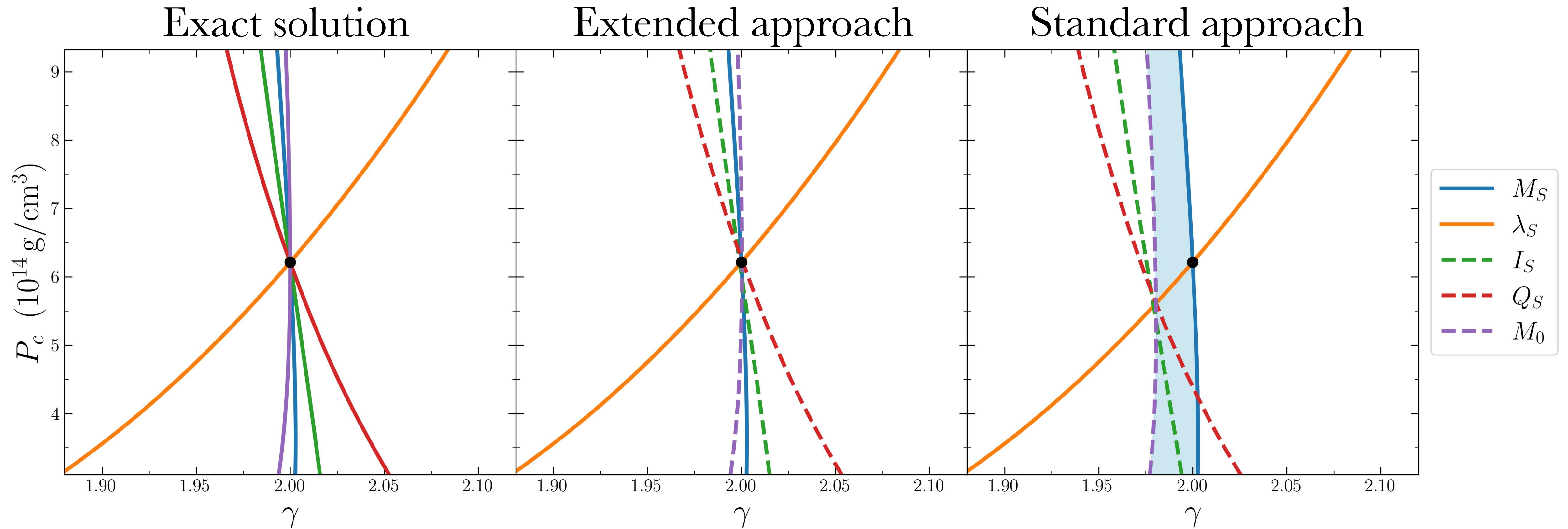
$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.3$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS    $K = 100$    $\chi_S = 0.4$    Free $\gamma$ $P_c$

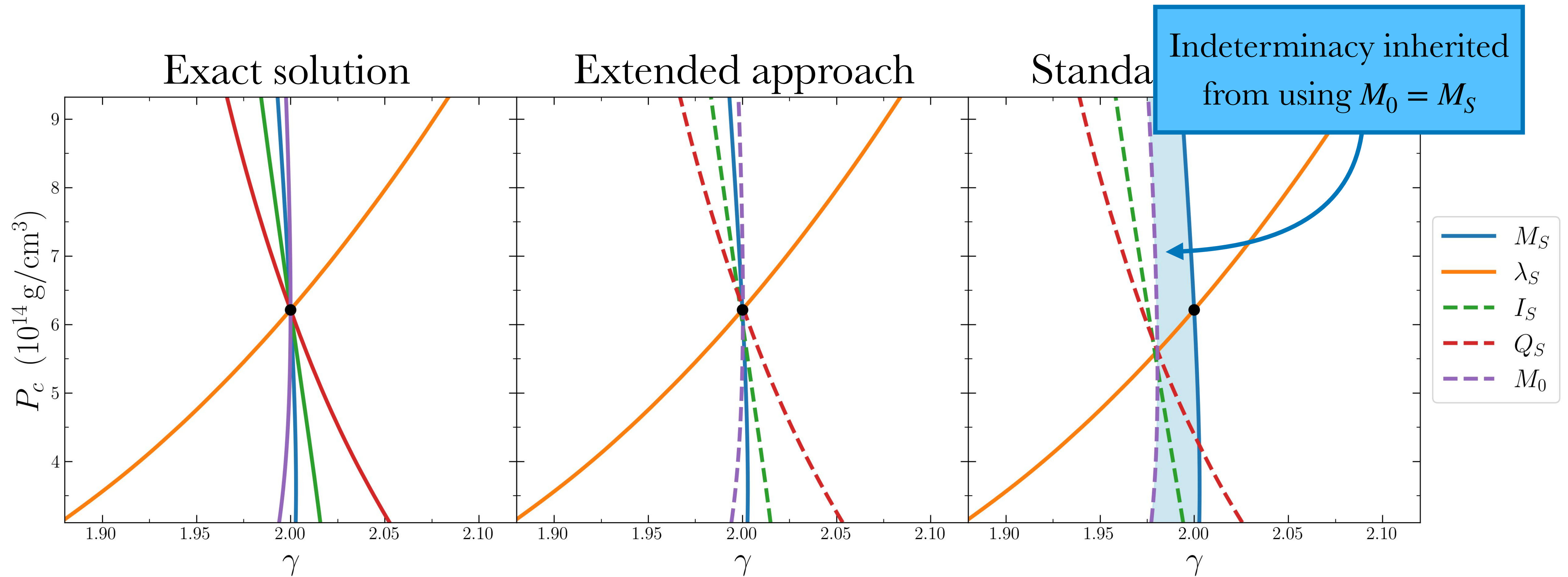


# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.4$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

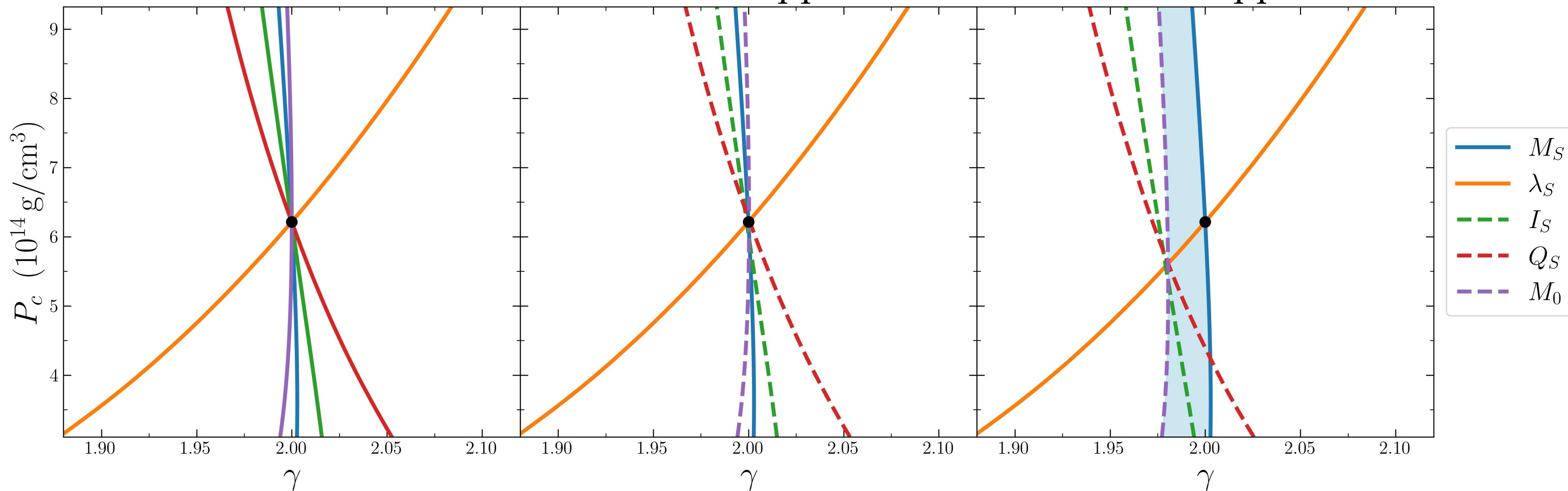
$\chi_S = 0.4$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$

Exact solution

Extended approach

Standard approach

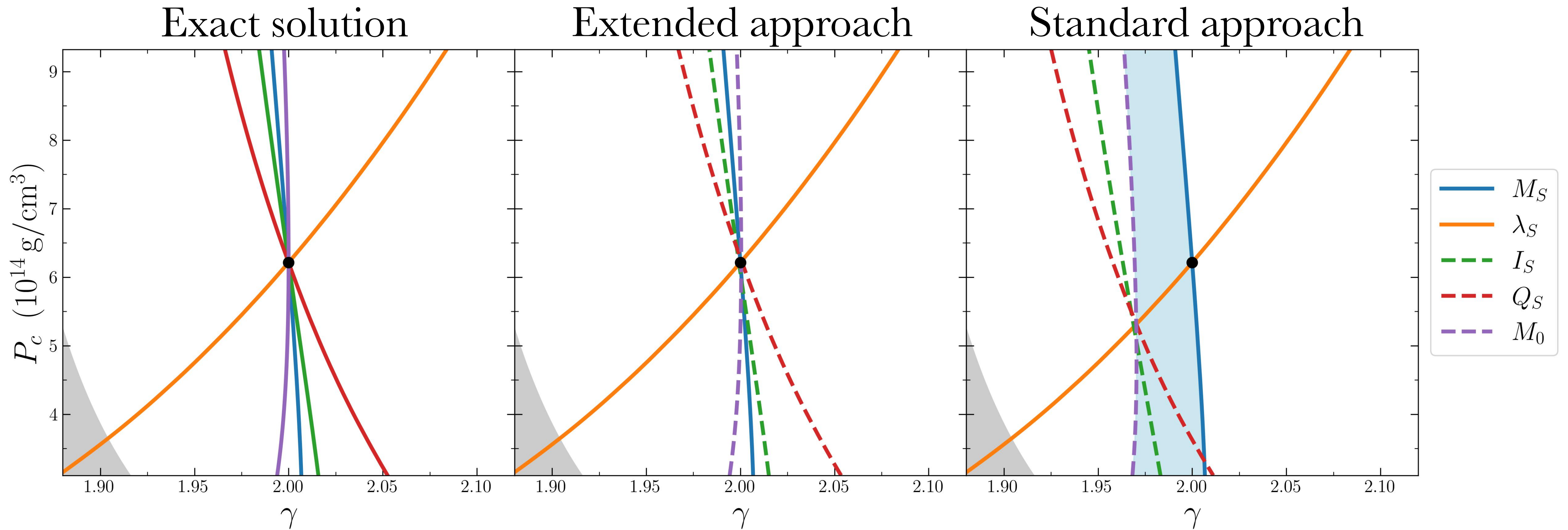


# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.5$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



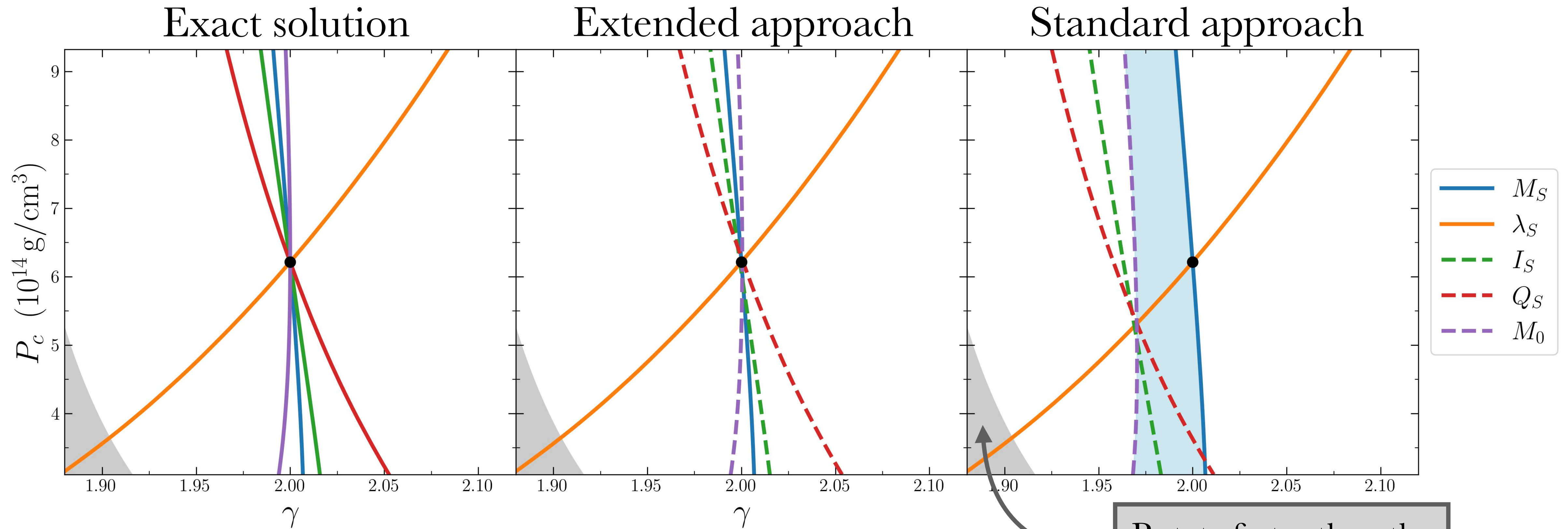


# Inferring the EoS

$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.5$

Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



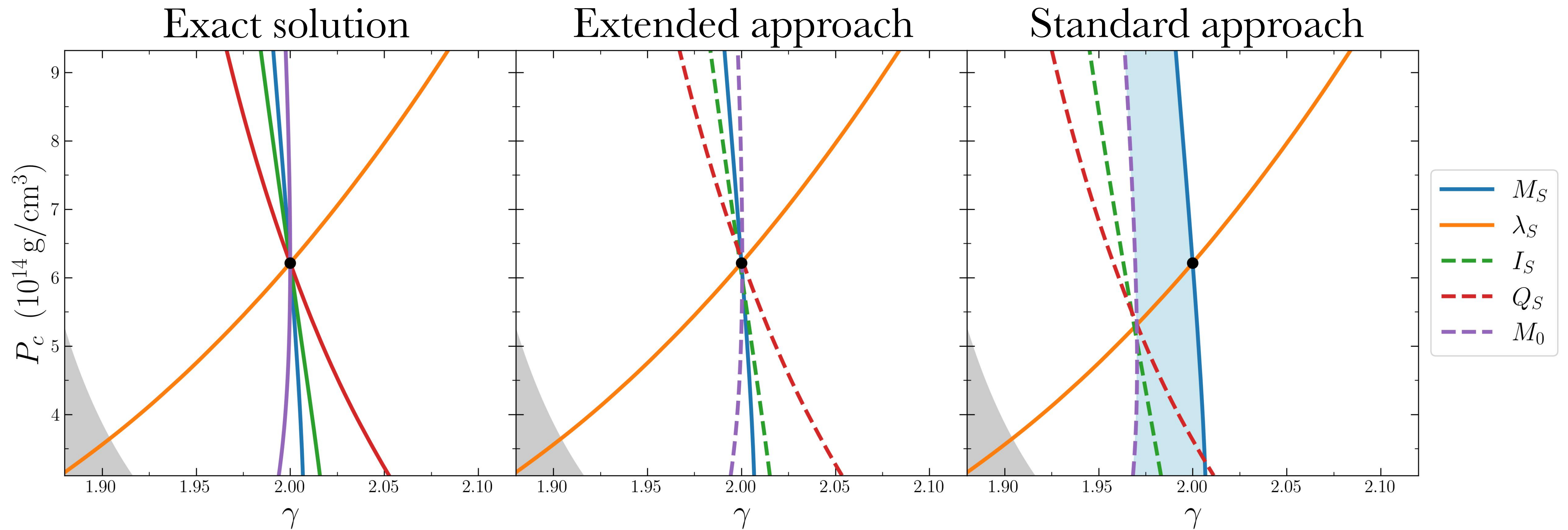
Rotate faster than the mass shedding limit

# Inferring the EoS

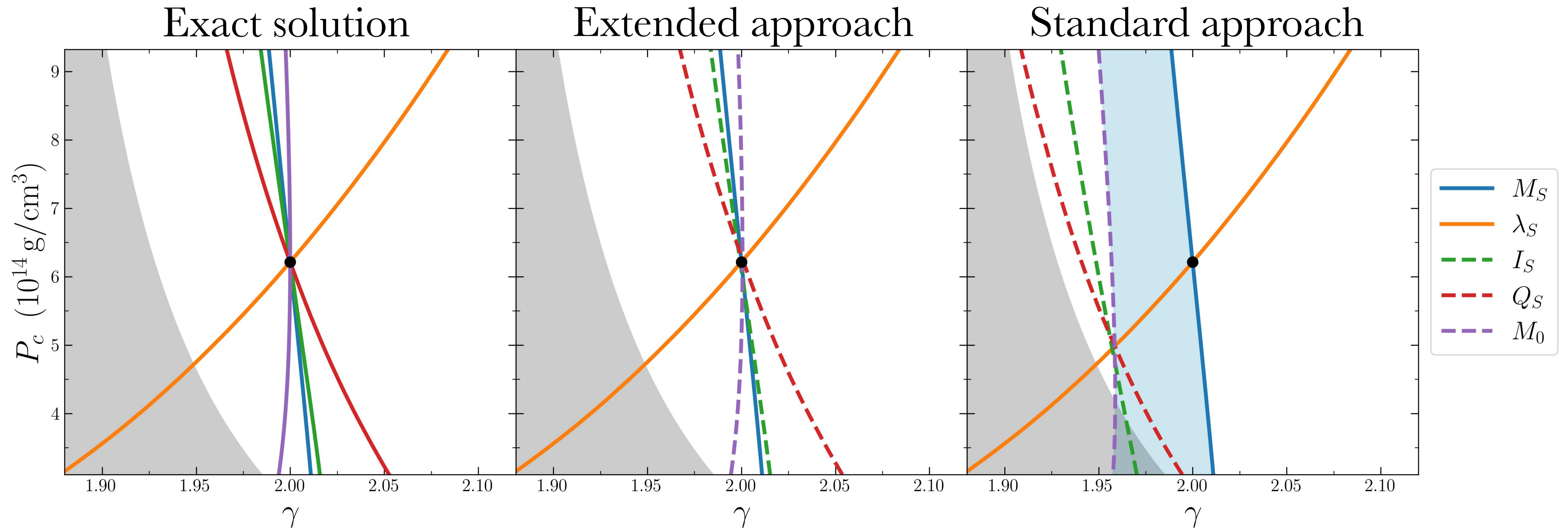
$K = 100$

$\chi_S = 0.5$

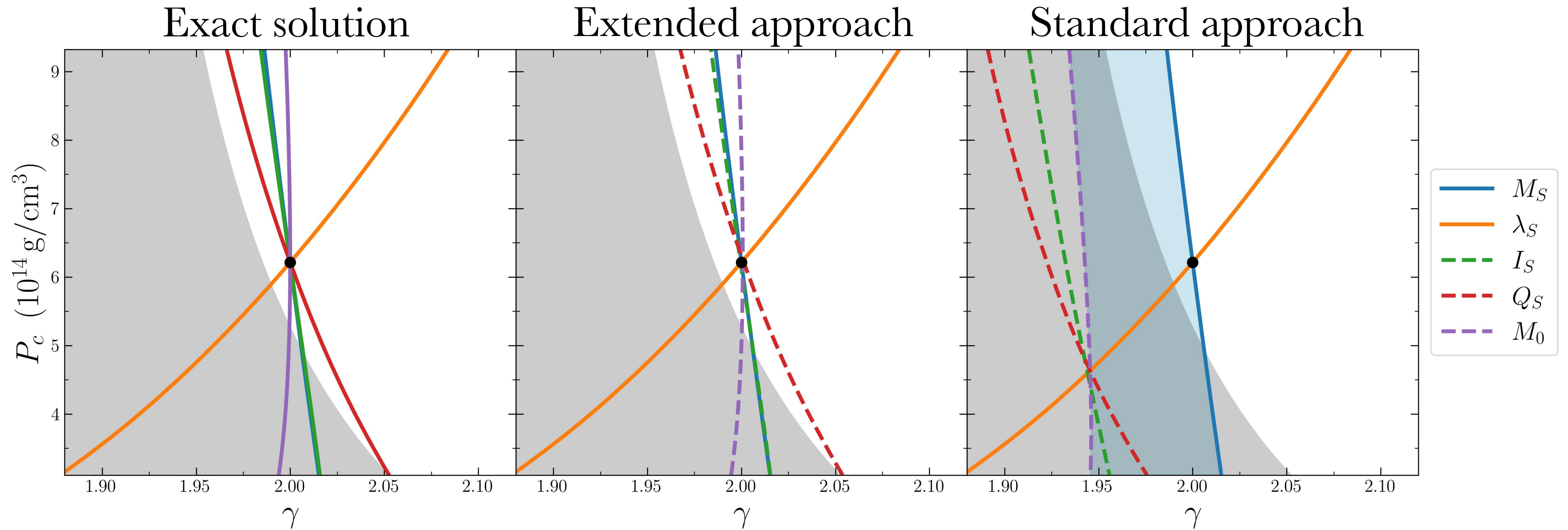
Free  $\gamma$   $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.6$   Free $\gamma$ $P_c$

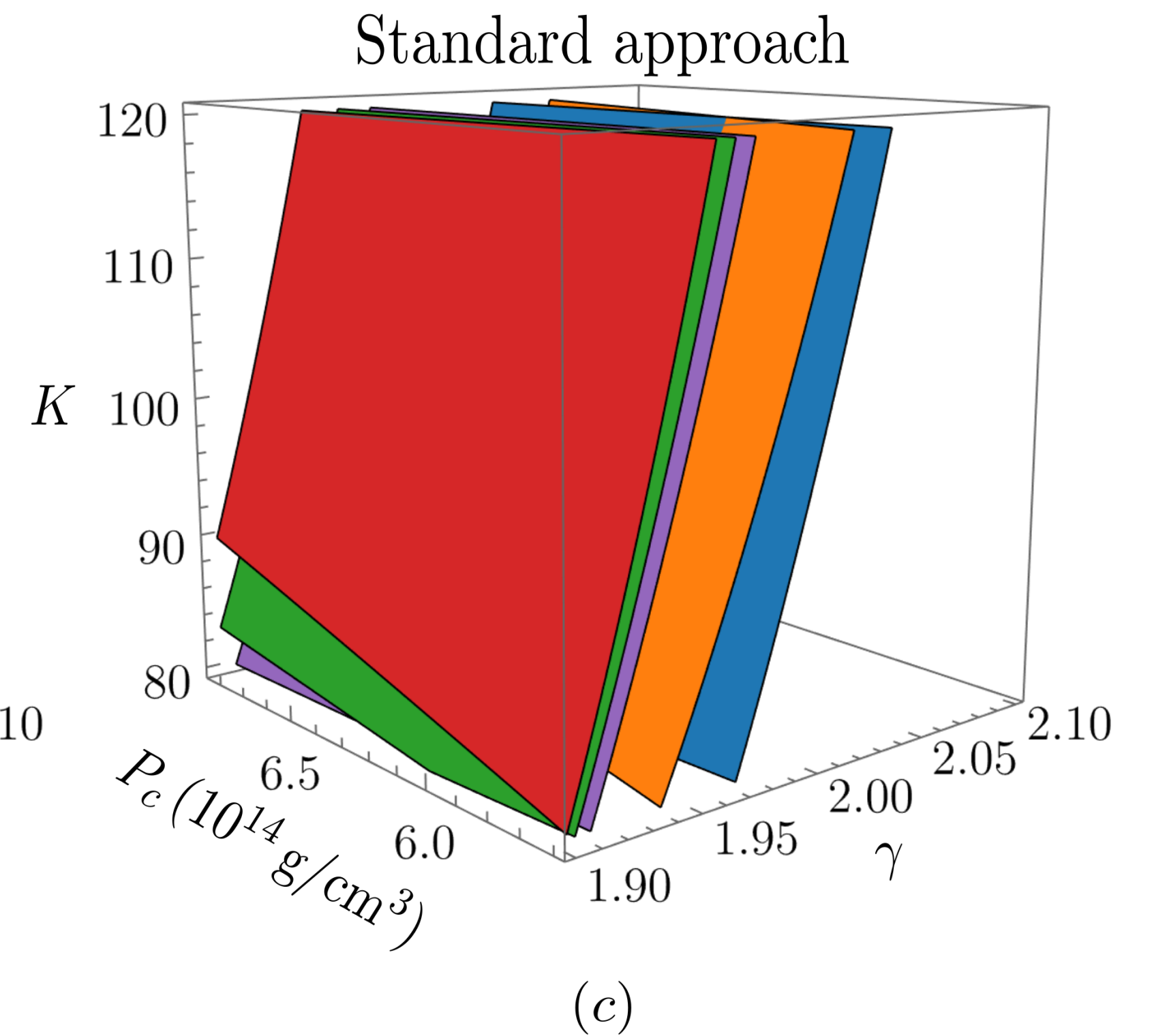
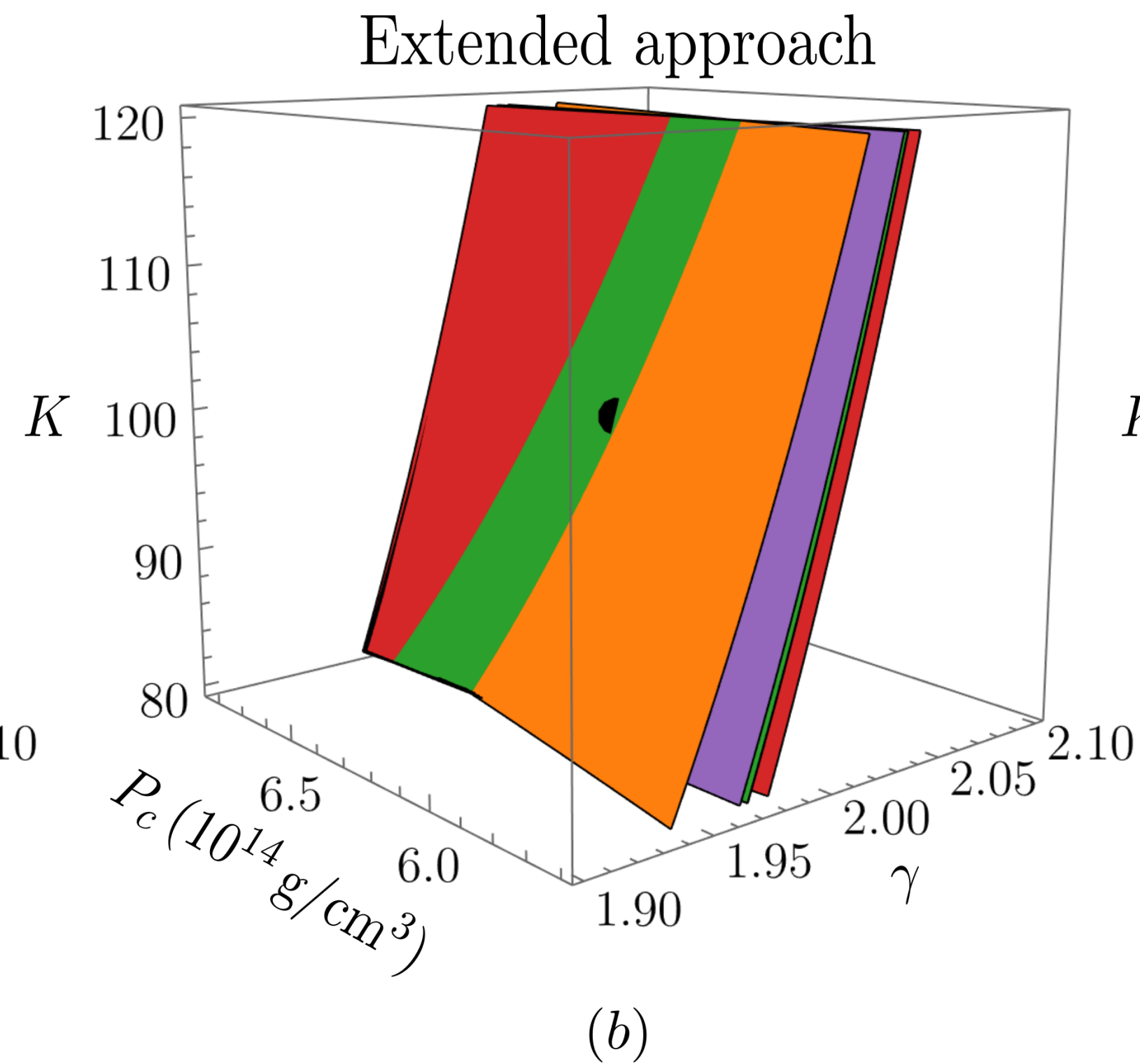
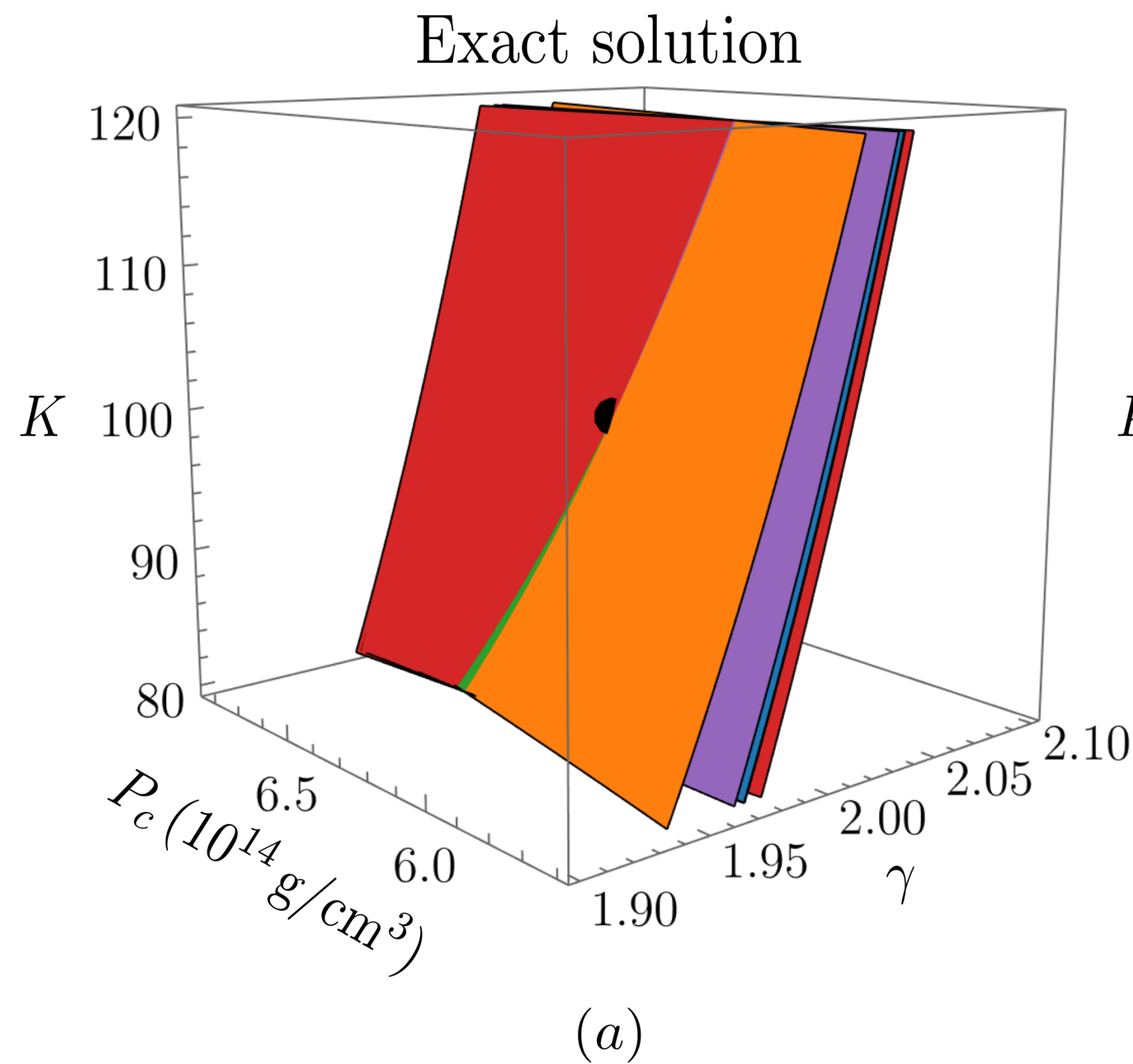


# Inferring the EoS   $K = 100$   $\chi_S = 0.7$   Free $\gamma$ $P_c$



# Inferring the EoS $\chi_S = 0.7$ Free $\gamma$ $P_c$ $K$

■  $M_S$  ■  $\lambda_S$  ■  $I_S$  ■  $Q_S$  ■  $M_0$

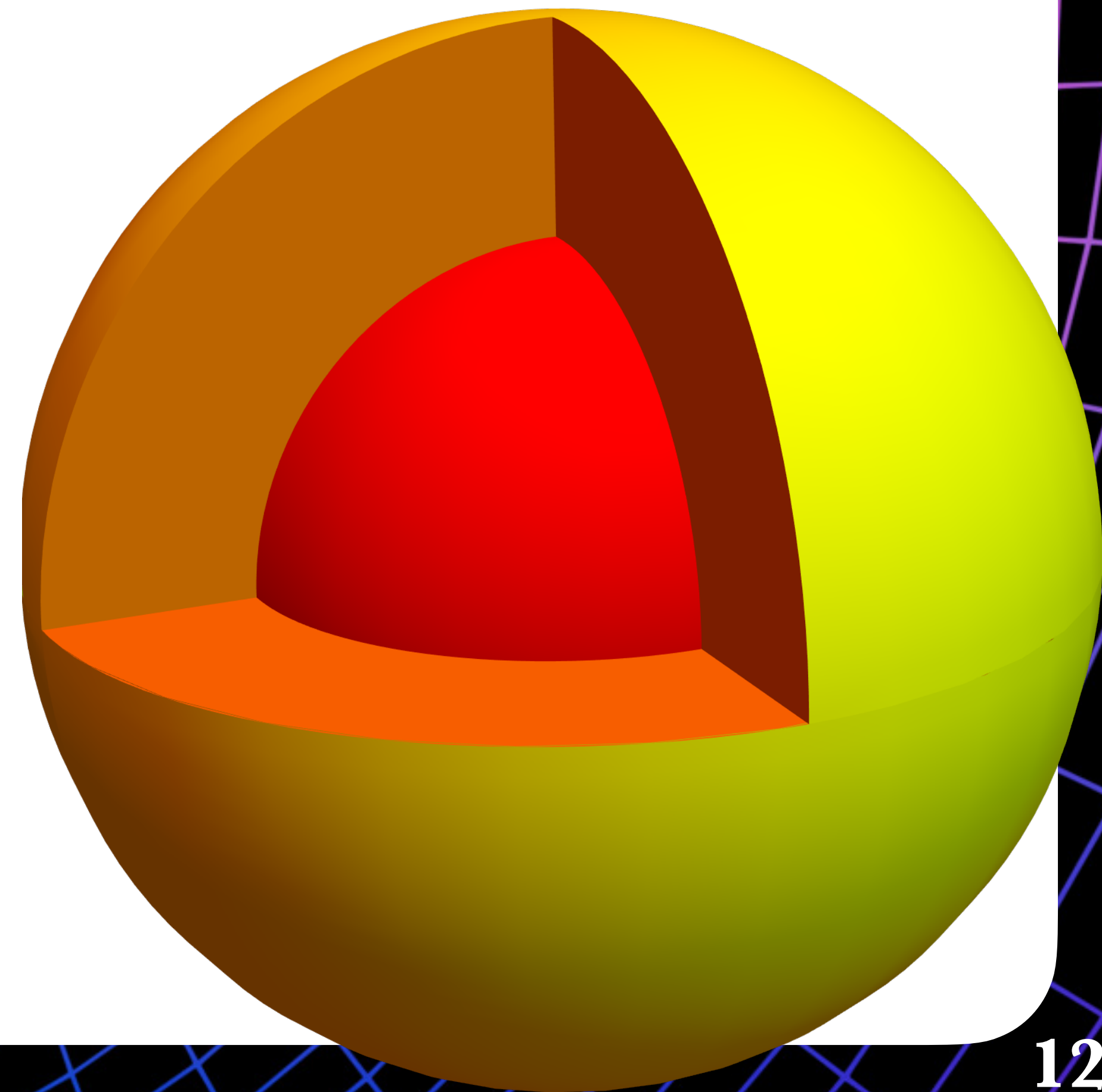


# Conclusions

1. The inclusion of  $\delta M$  paves the way into a more accurate inference of stellar properties, including the EoS
2. The extended approach enables the inference of 5 (not only 4) quantities of the EoS

# Conclusions

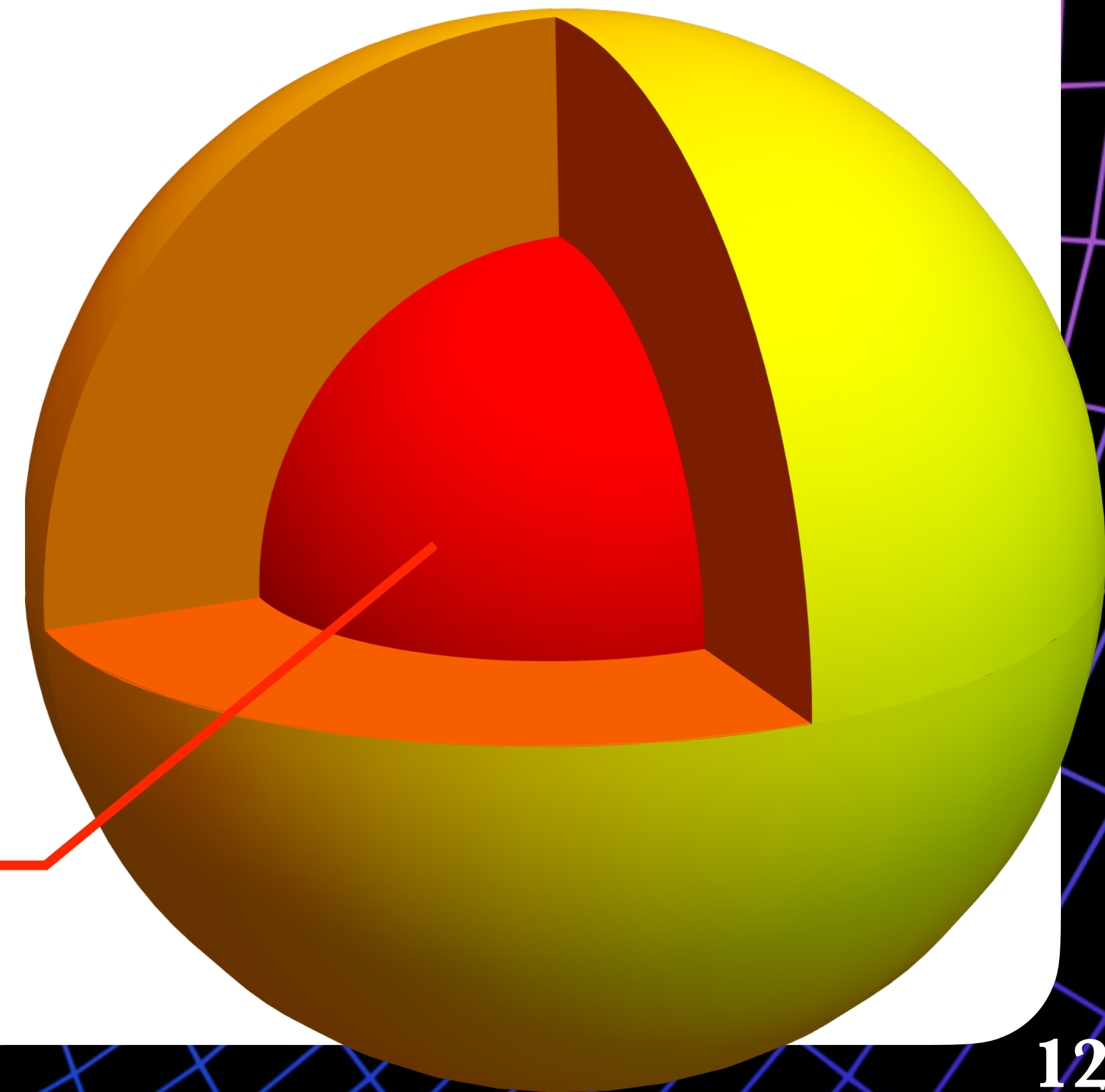
1. The inclusion of  $\delta M$  paves the way into a more accurate inference of stellar properties, including the EoS
2. The extended approach enables the inference of 5 (not only 4) quantities of the EoS  
    ↪ Example:  
    Piecewise polytropic stellar configurations with two regions



# Conclusions

1. The inclusion of  $\delta M$  paves the way into a more accurate inference of stellar properties, including the EoS
2. The extended approach enables the inference of 5 (not only 4) quantities of the EoS  
    Example:  
    Piecewise polytropic stellar configurations with two regions

$P_c, K_1, \gamma_1$





# Conclusions

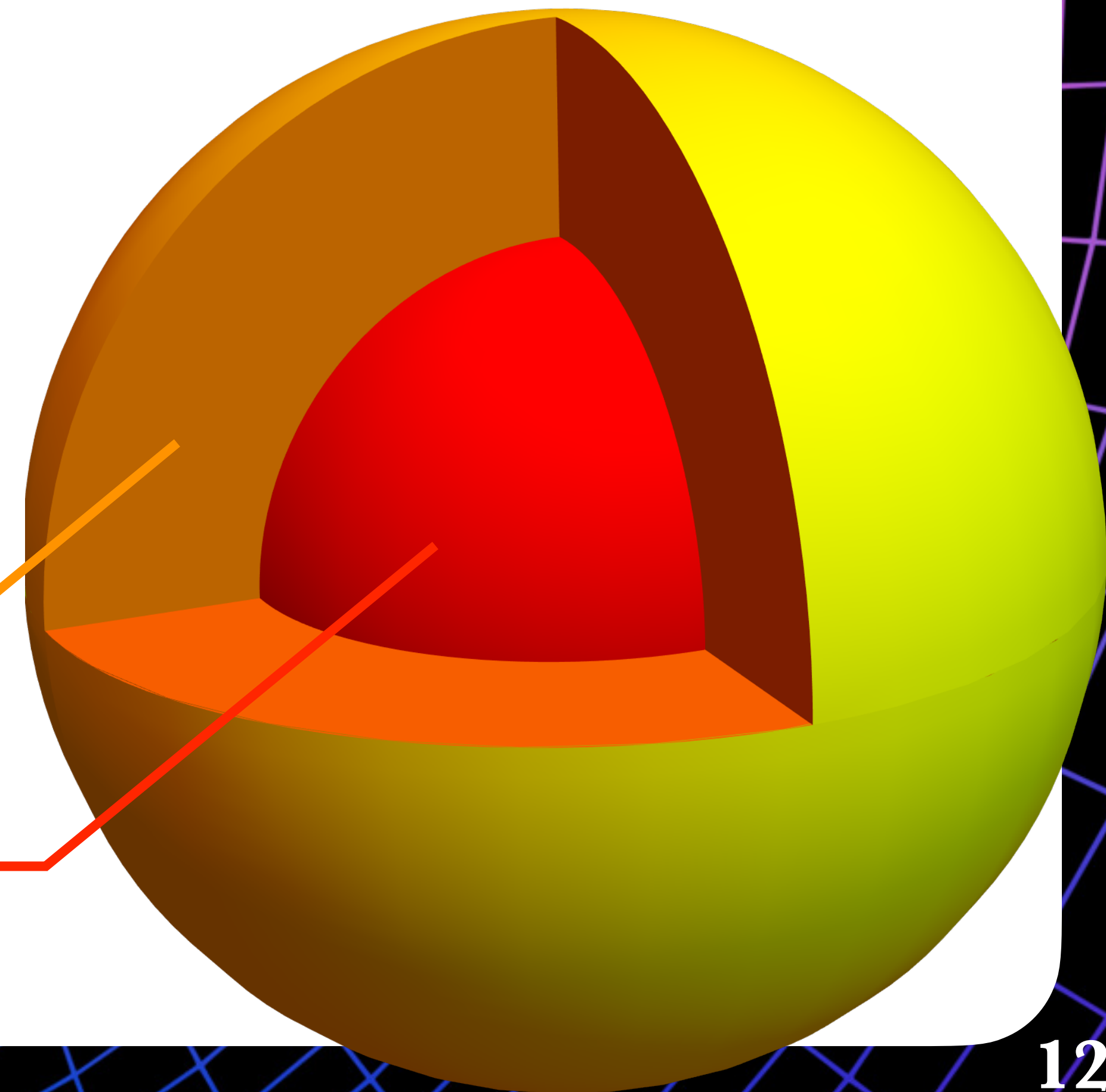
1. The inclusion of  $\delta M$  paves the way into a more accurate inference of stellar properties, including the EoS
2. The extended approach enables the inference of 5 (not only 4) quantities of the EoS

↪ Example:

Piecewise polytropic stellar configurations with two regions

$K_2, \gamma_2$

$P_c, K_1, \gamma_1$



# Conclusions

1. The inclusion of  $\delta M$  paves the way into a more accurate inference of stellar properties, including the EoS
2. The extended approach enables the inference of 5 (not only 4) quantities of the EoS

↪ Example:

Piecewise polytropic stellar configurations with two regions

Standard:  $(\lambda_2^\star, M_S^\star) + (I_S^{\text{std}}, Q_S^{\text{std}})$

Extended:  $(\lambda_2^\star, M_S^\star) + (I_S^{\text{ext}}, Q_S^{\text{ext}}, M_0^{\text{ext}})$

$K_2, \gamma_2$

$P_c, K_1, \gamma_1$

