

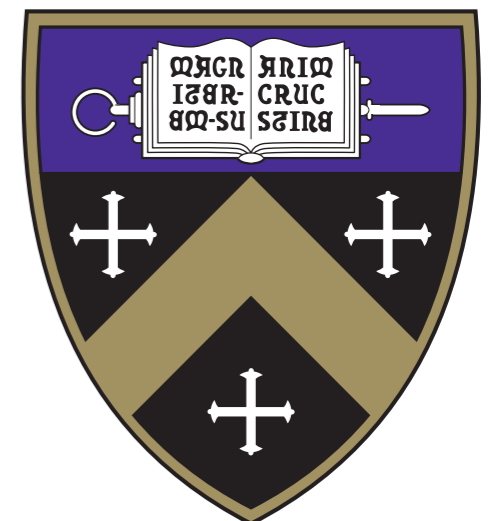


Measuring the neutron star equation of state with gravitational waves

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Kenyon College

LIGO Document G1801164

PASCOS 2018



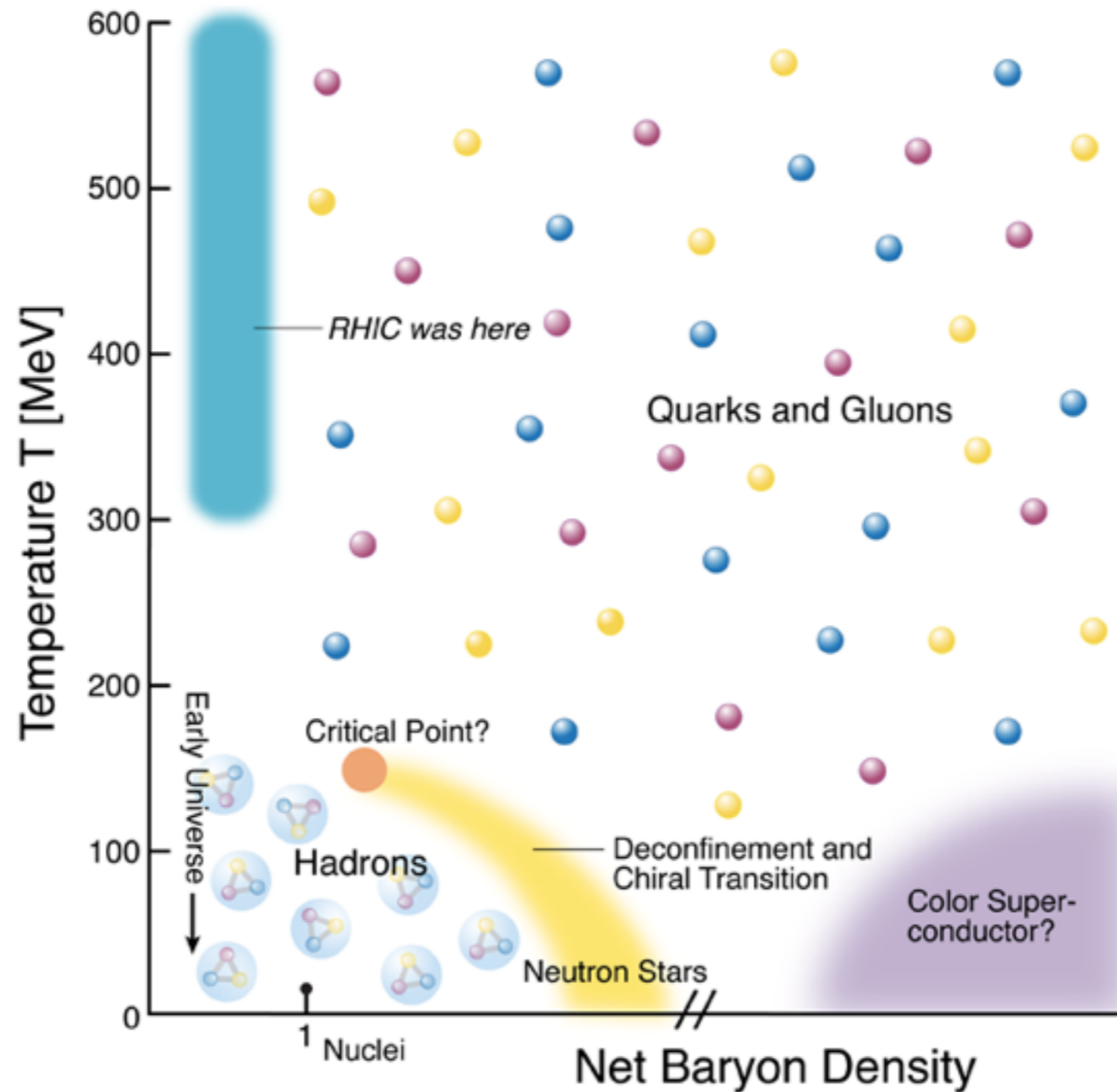
Outline

- Neutron stars as laboratories
- How neutron star matter effects gravitational waves
- First results from analysis of GW170817
- Updated results from recently released analyses of GW170817
- Future prospects

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Phases of nuclear matter



Candidate equation of states

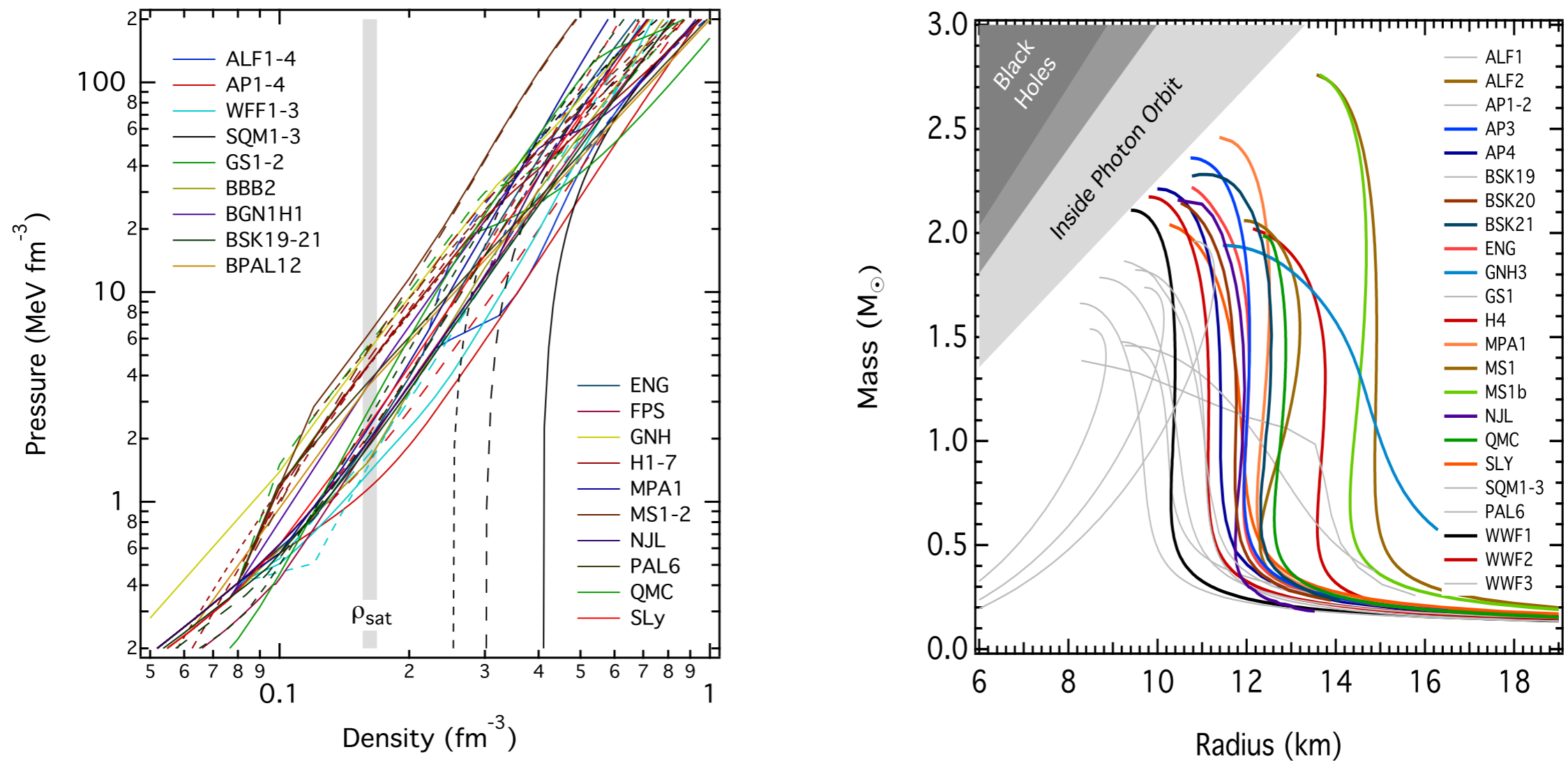
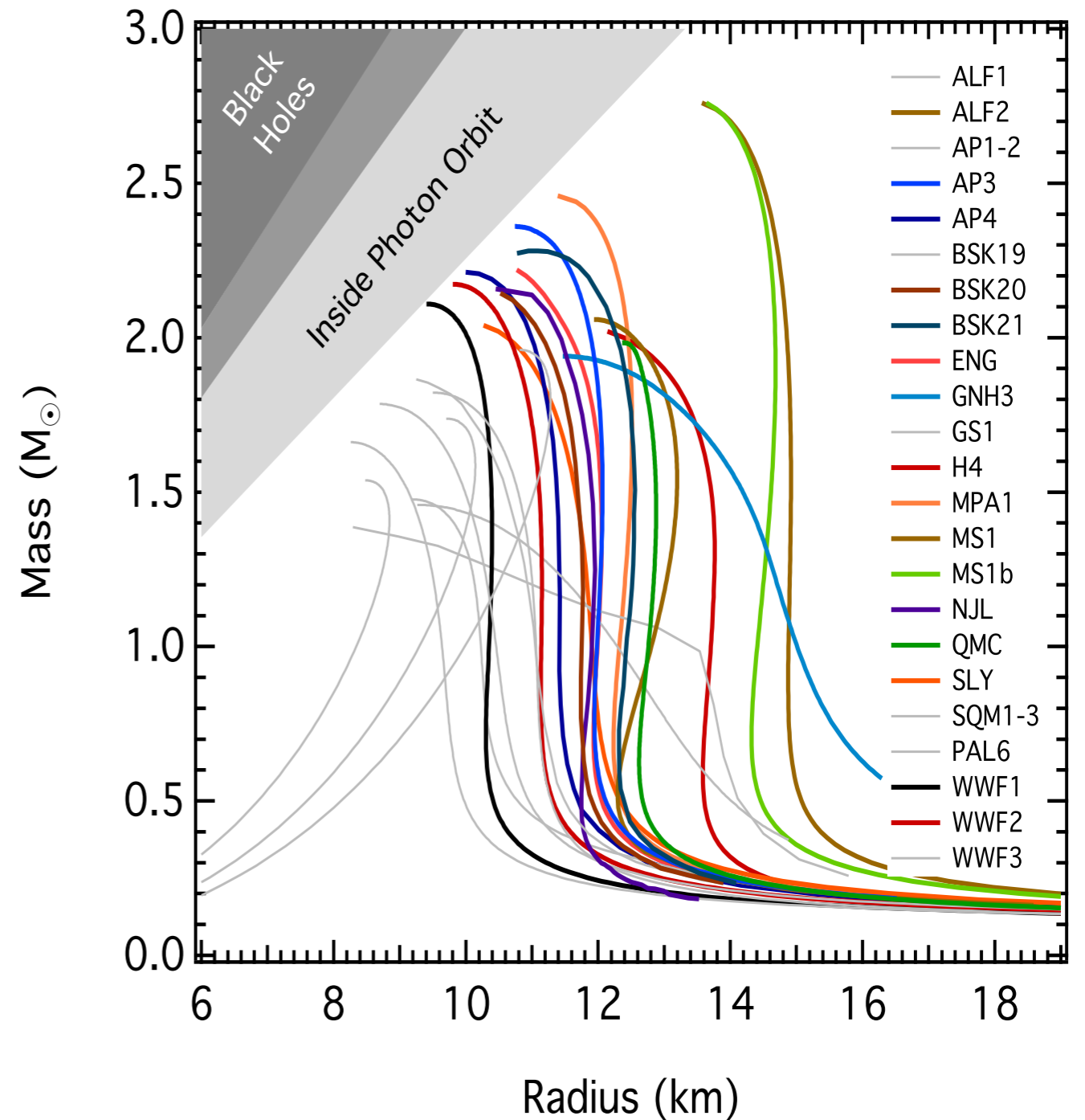
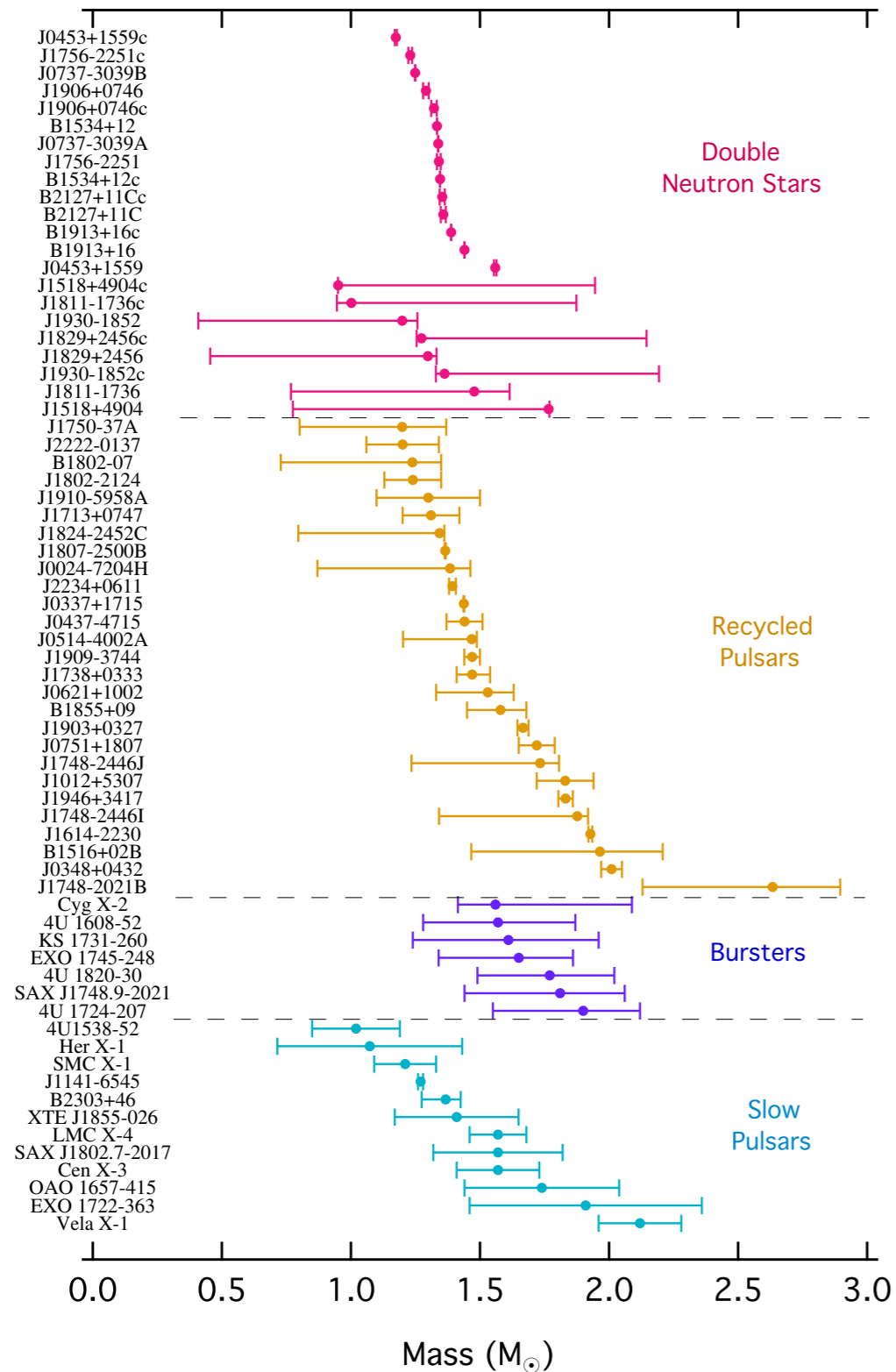


Figure 7

(Left) A large sample of proposed equations of state calculated under different physical assumptions and using a range of computational approaches. See the text for the descriptions of the equations of state, the acronyms, and the references. (Right) The mass-radius curves corresponding to the equations of state shown in the left panel.

Observational constraints



Observational constraints

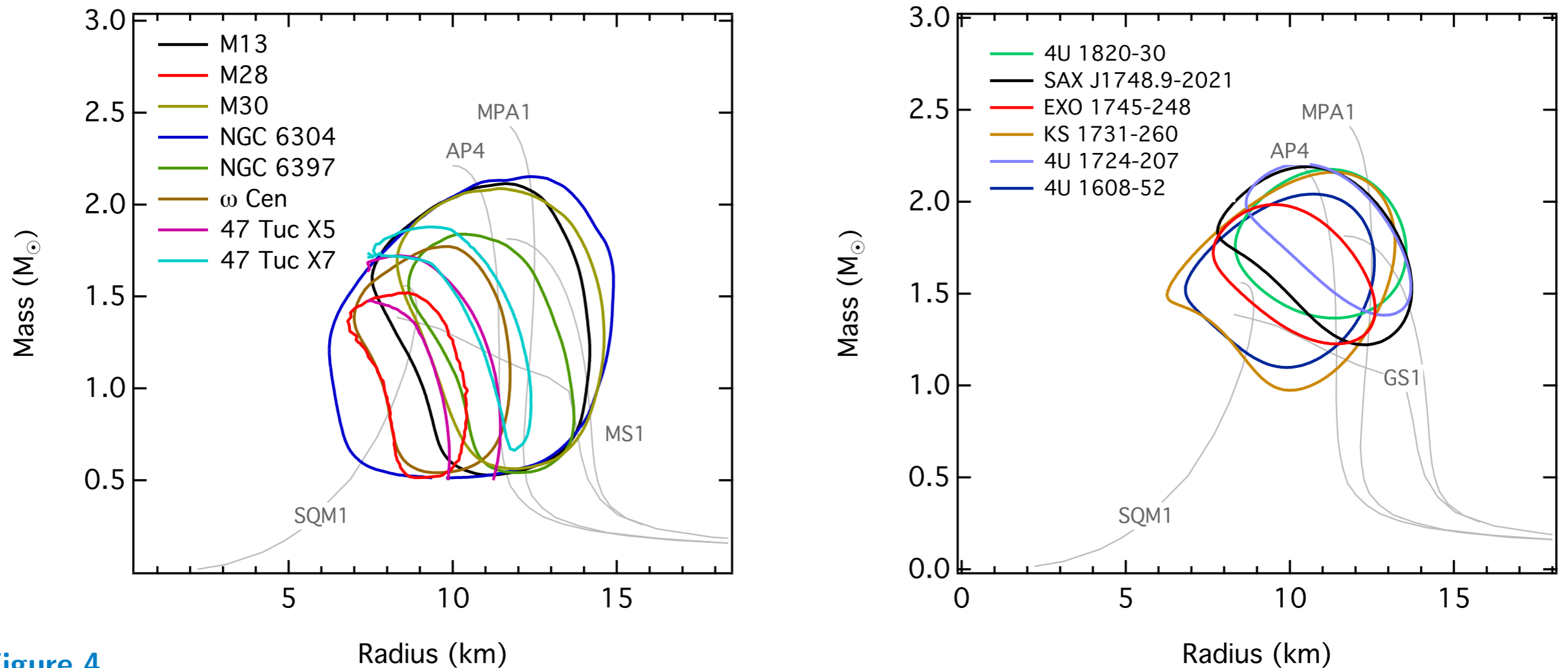


Figure 4

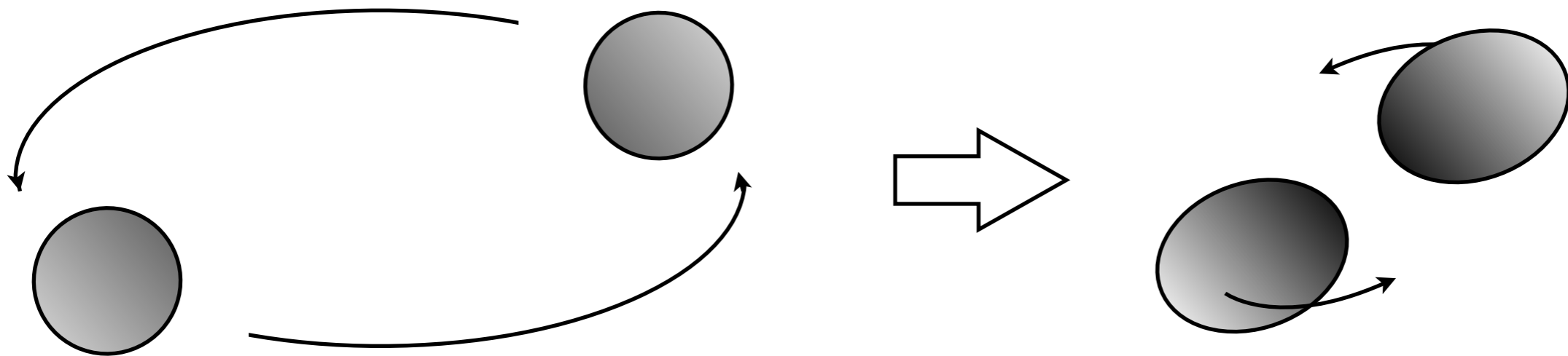
The combined constraints at the 68% confidence level over the neutron star mass and radius obtained from (Left) all neutron stars in low-mass X-ray binaries during quiescence (Right) all neutron stars with thermonuclear bursts. The light grey lines show mass-relations corresponding to a few representative equations of state (see Section 4.1 and Fig. 7 for detailed descriptions.)

Outline

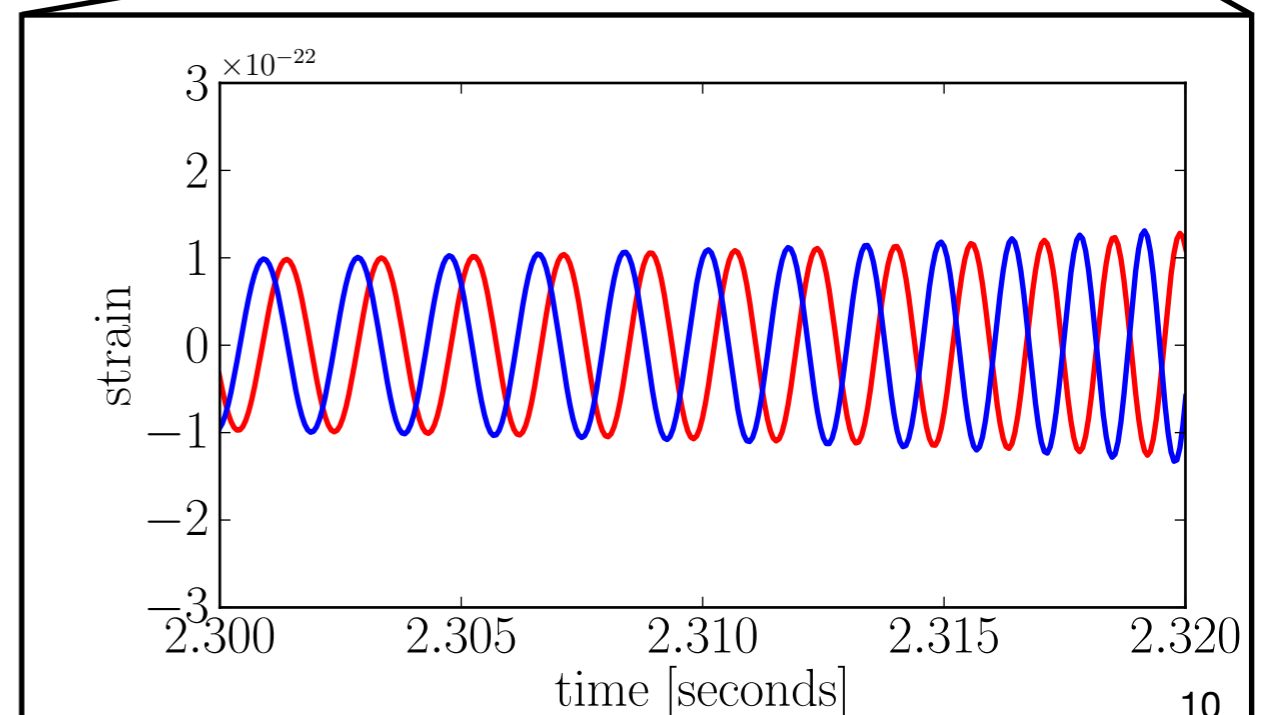
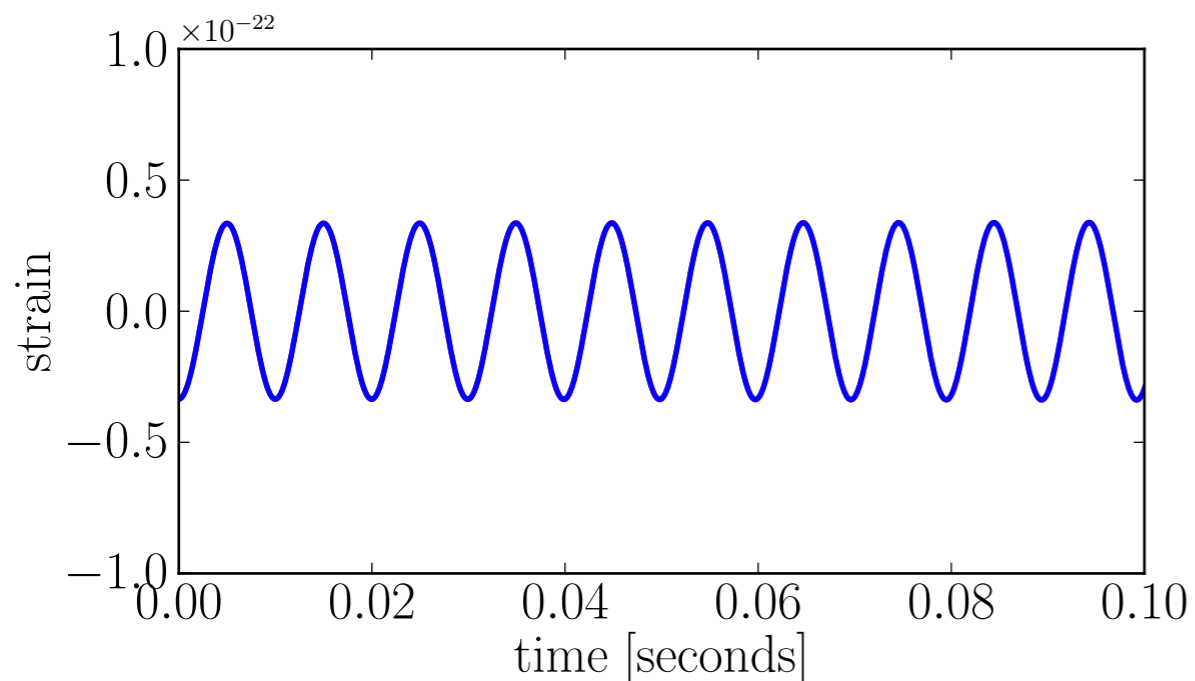
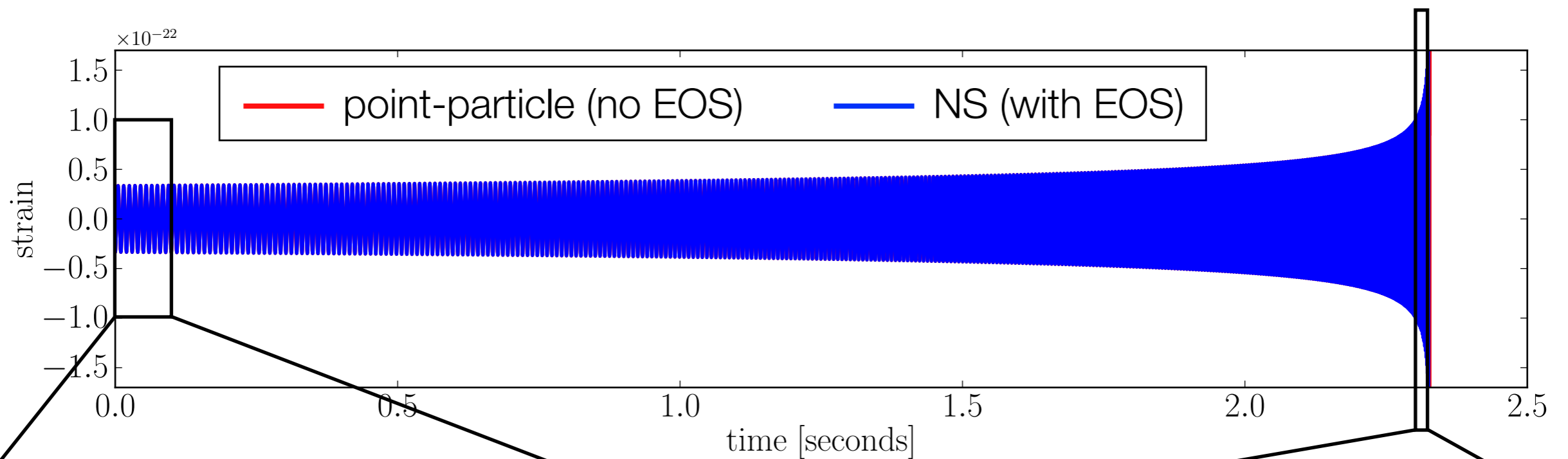
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Binary neutron star systems

- At large orbital separations, tidal field is weak
- As NSs near, gravitational gradient across NS diameter deforms the star

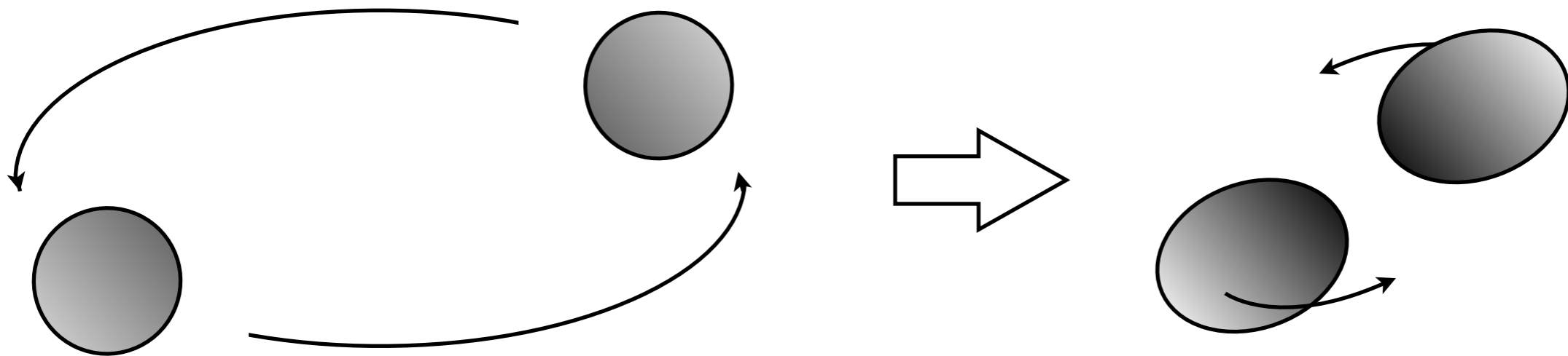


Tidal effects change phase and accelerate merger



Binary neutron star systems

- At large orbital separations, tidal field is weak
- As NSs near, gravitational gradient across NS diameter deforms the star
- The amount NS deforms is related to the EOS and radius



Binary neutron star systems

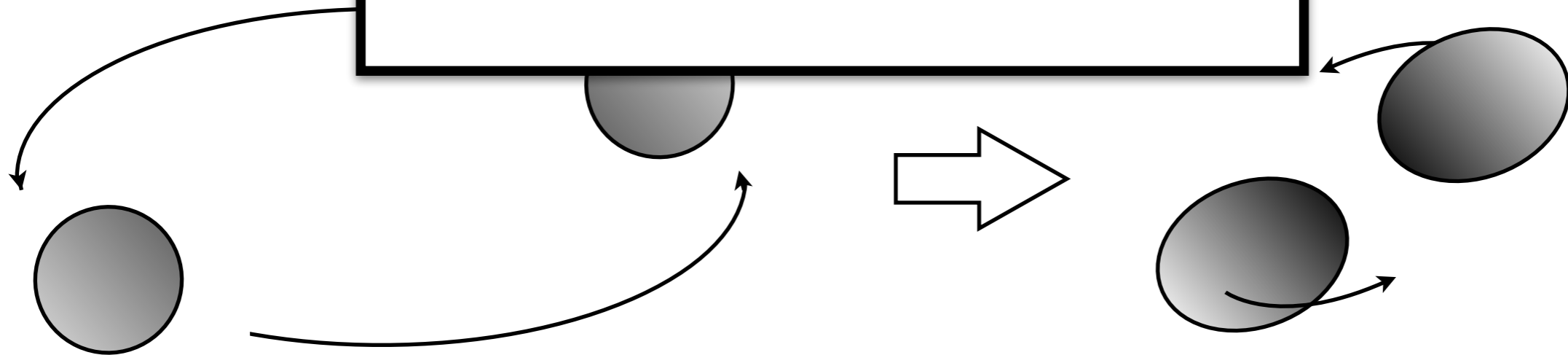
- At large orbital separations, tidal field is weak

- As NSs near, gravity deforms the star

- The amount of deformation is described by:

Deformability described by:

$$(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$$

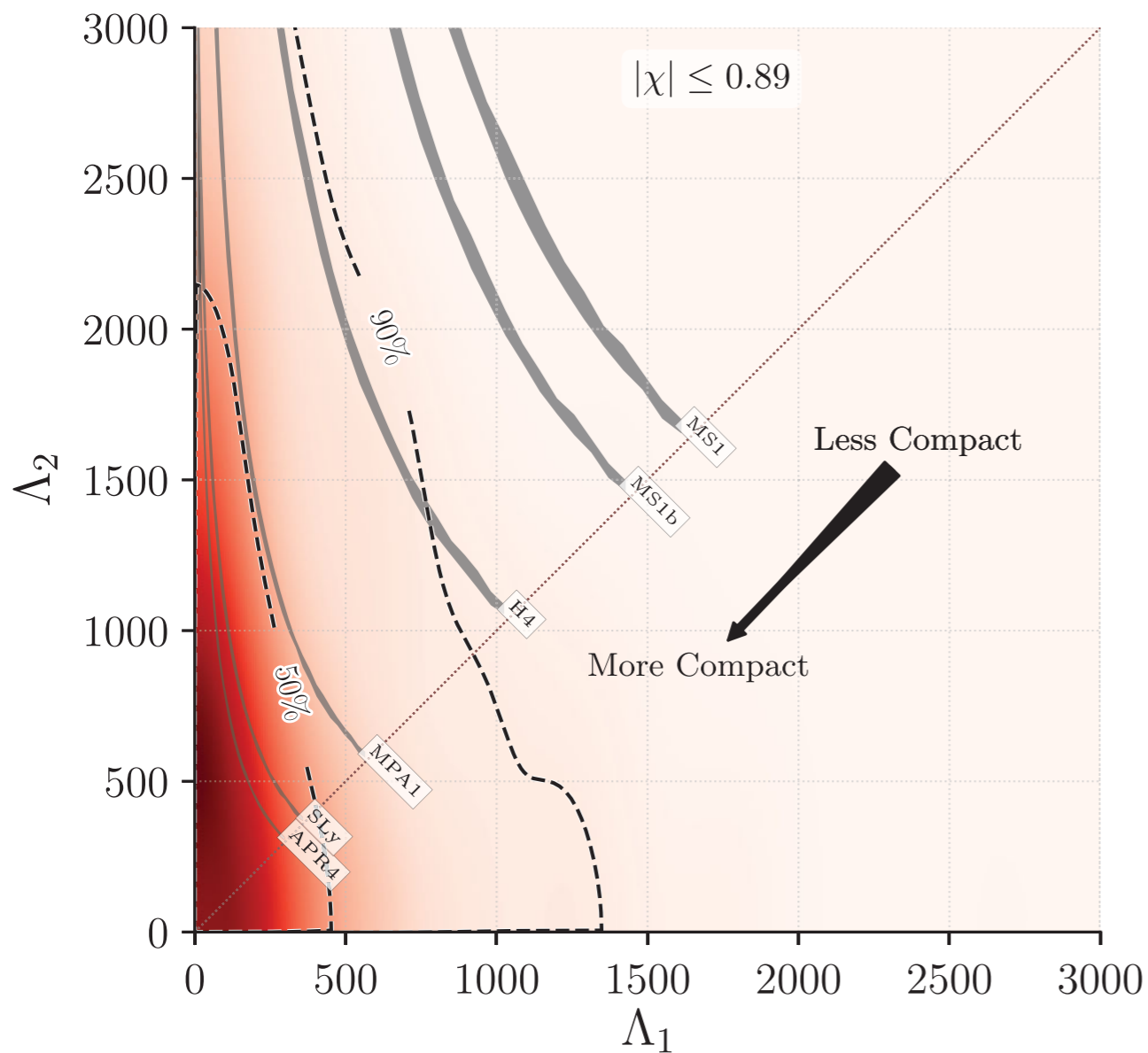


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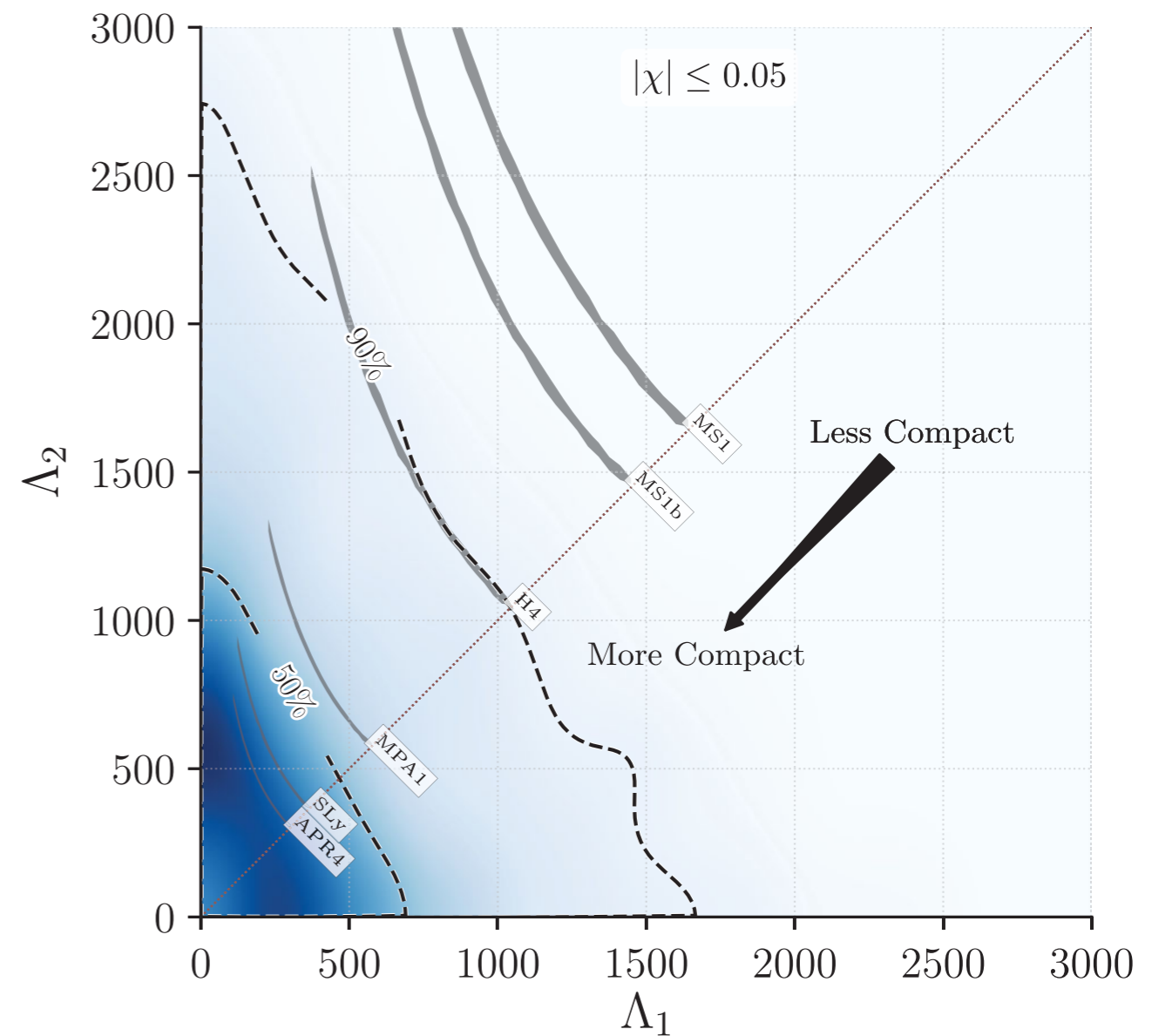
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Tidal effects measured in GW170817

- high-spin prior: $\chi \leq 0.89$



- low-spin prior: $\chi \leq 0.05$



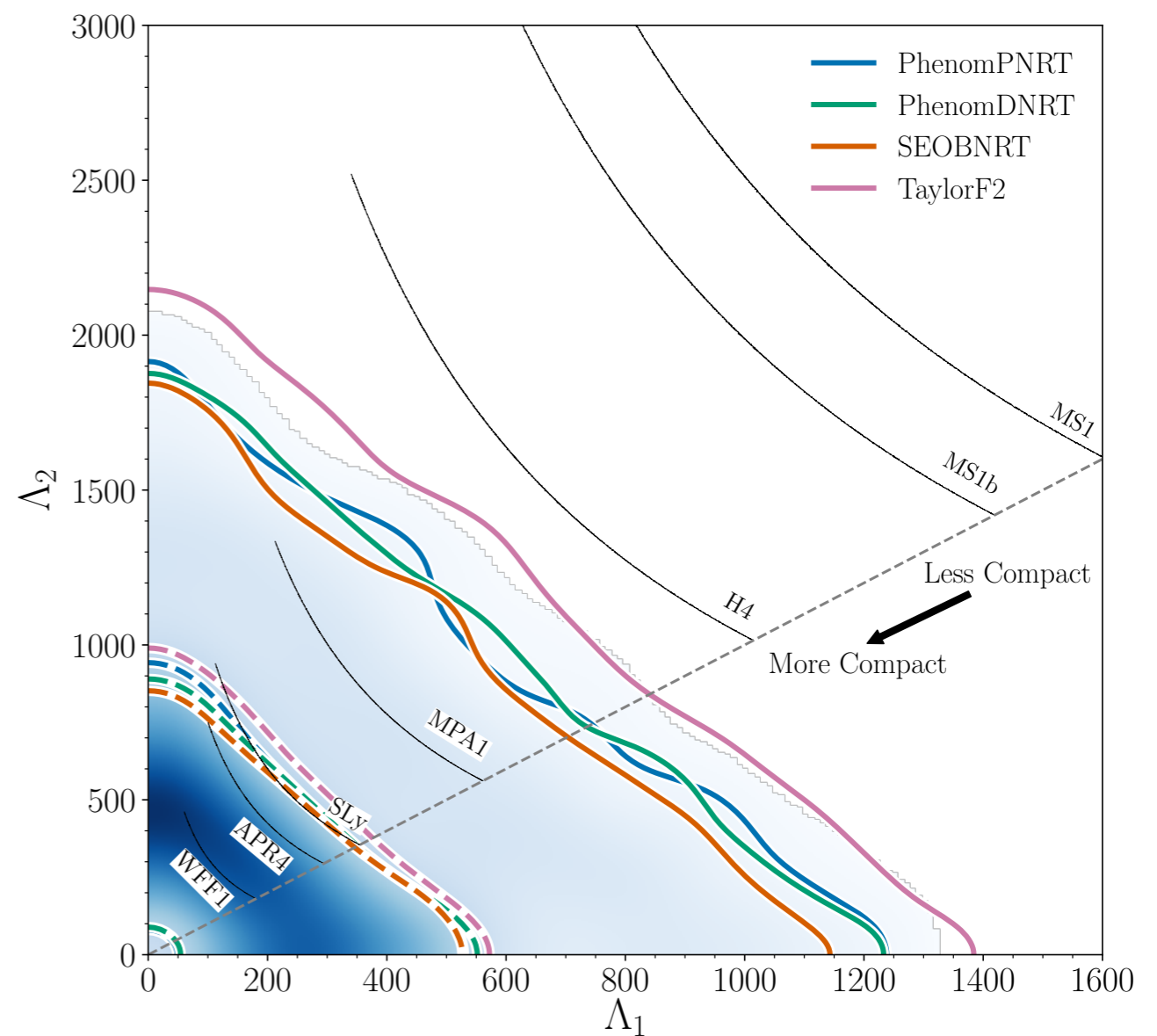
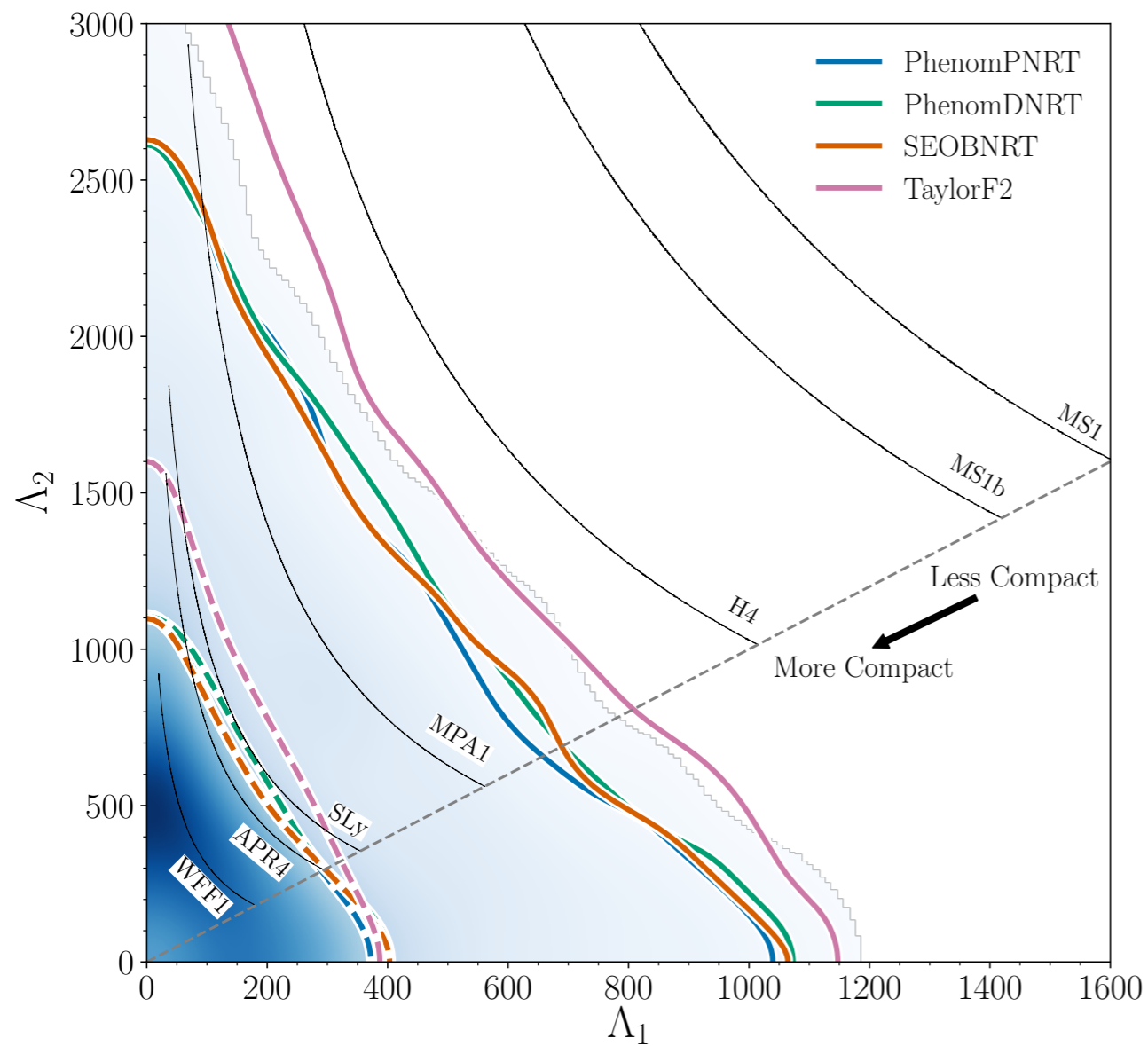
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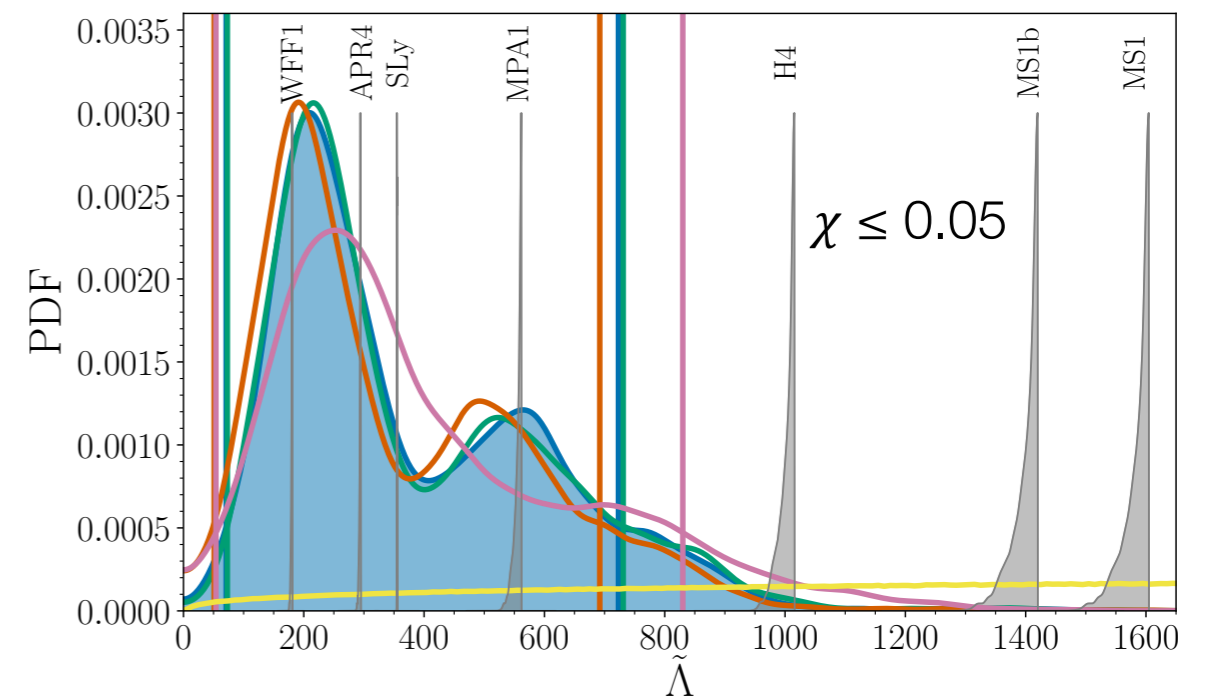
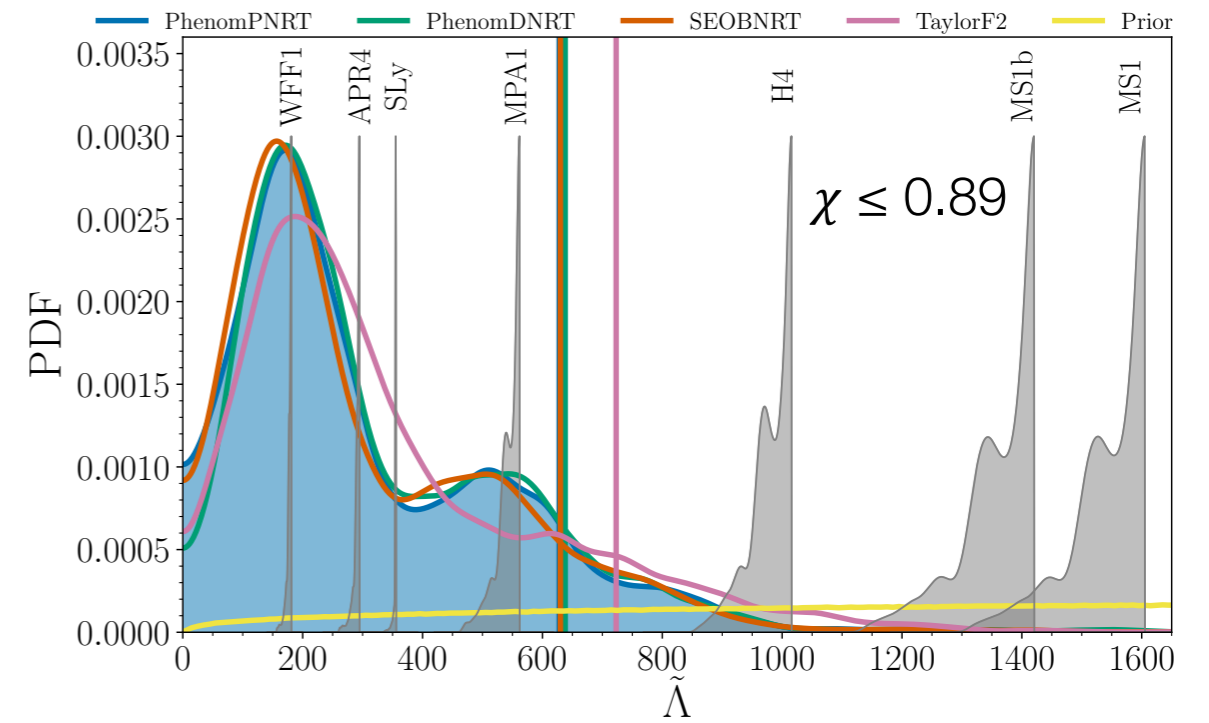
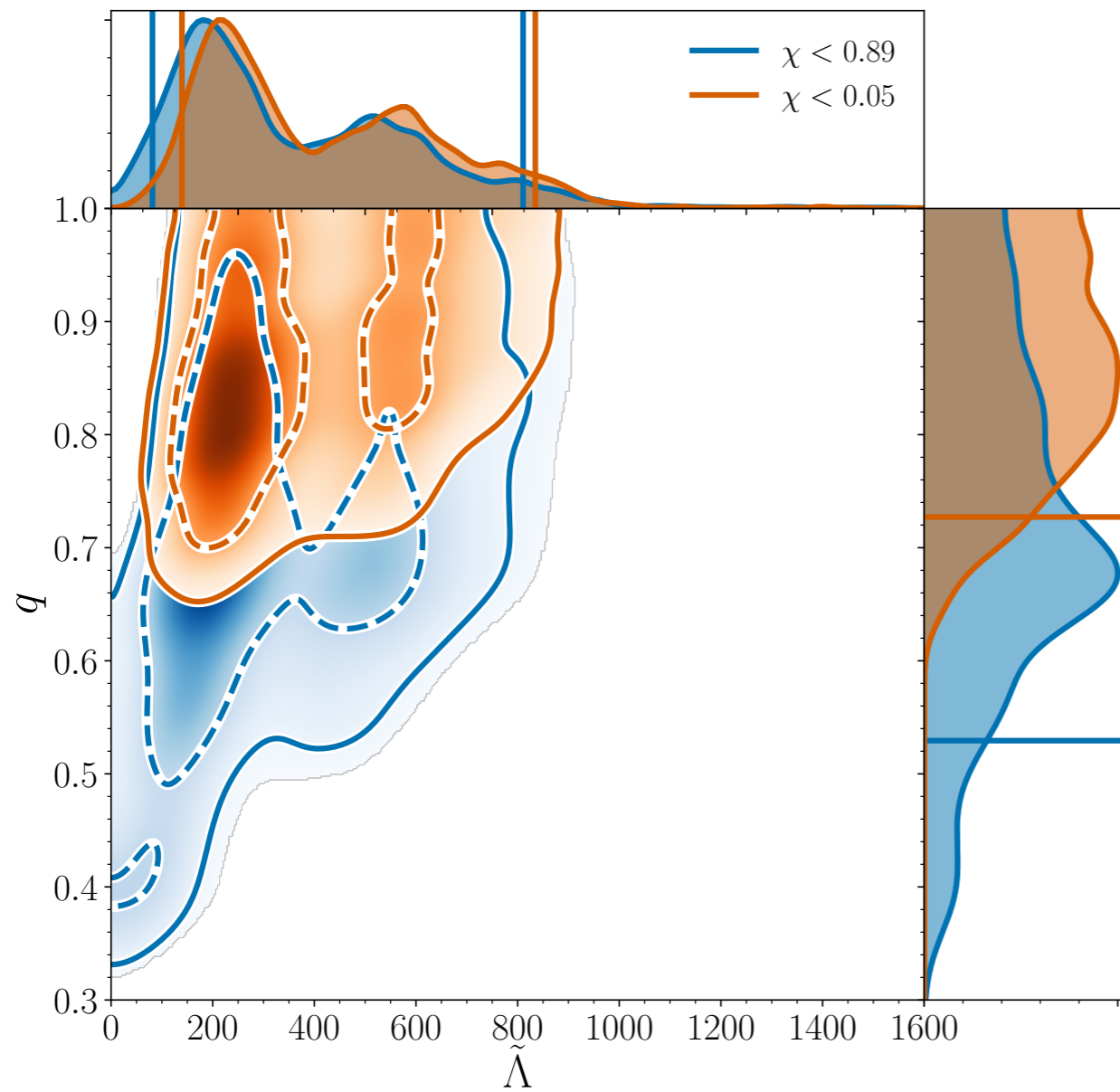
Tidal effects measured in GW170817

- high-spin prior: $\chi \leq 0.89$

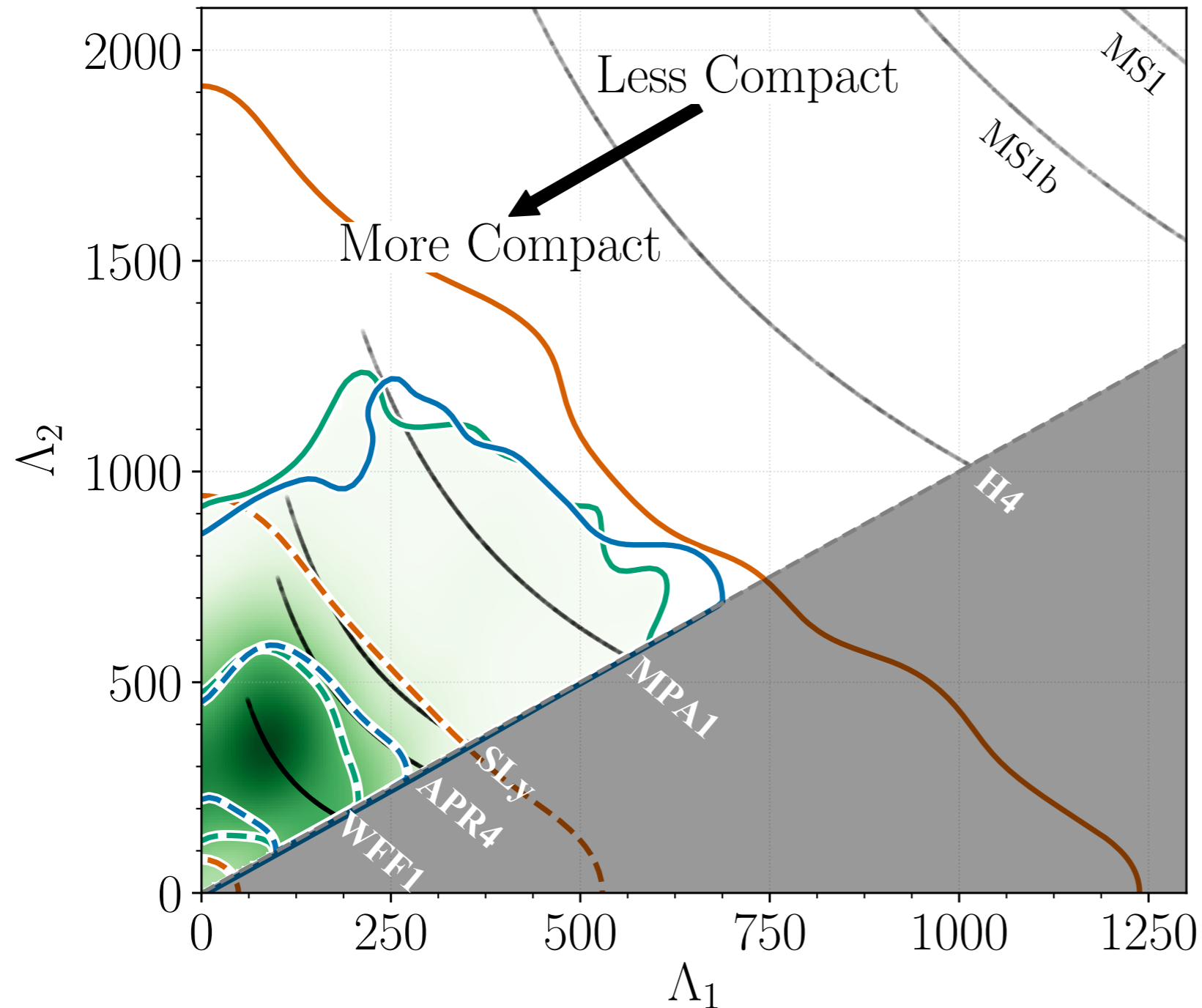
- low-spin prior: $\chi \leq 0.05$



Tidal effects measured in GW170817



Assuming common equation of state



- No assumptions relating Λ

LIGO, Virgo Collaboration: 1805.11579

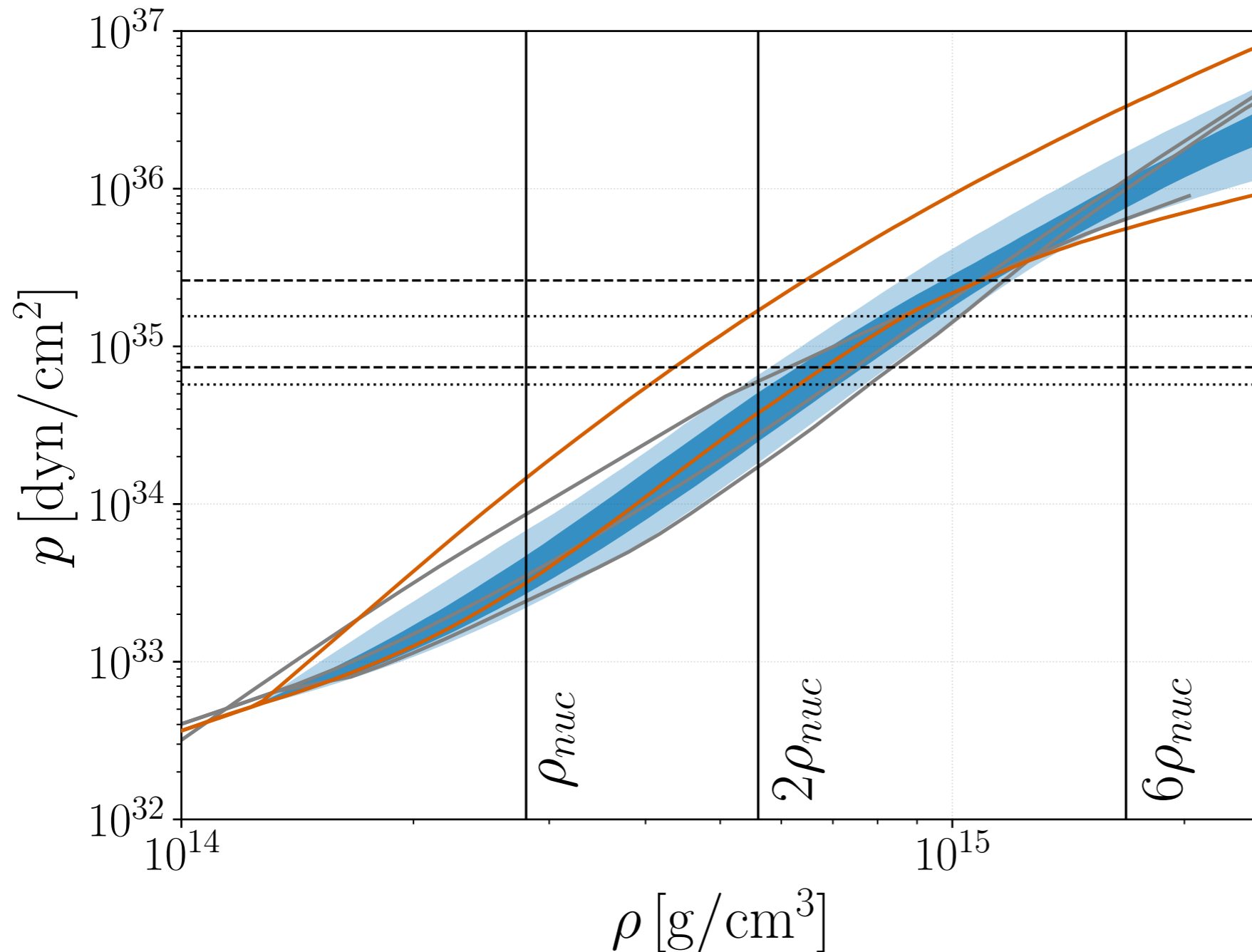
- Quasi-universal relations for Λ

Chatziioannou et al: 1804.03221

- Parameterized EoS (without max-mass constraint)

Carney et al: 1805.11217

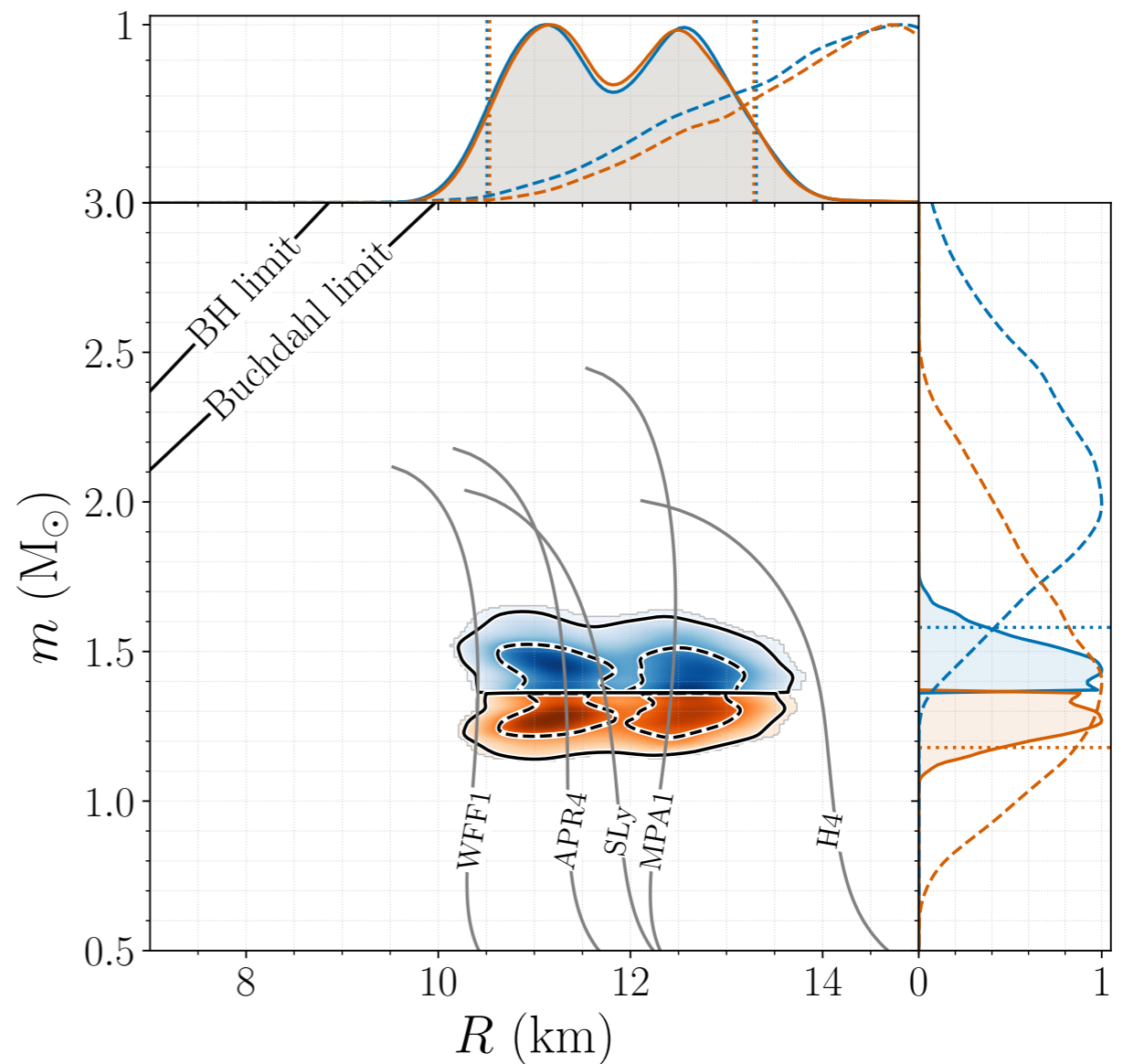
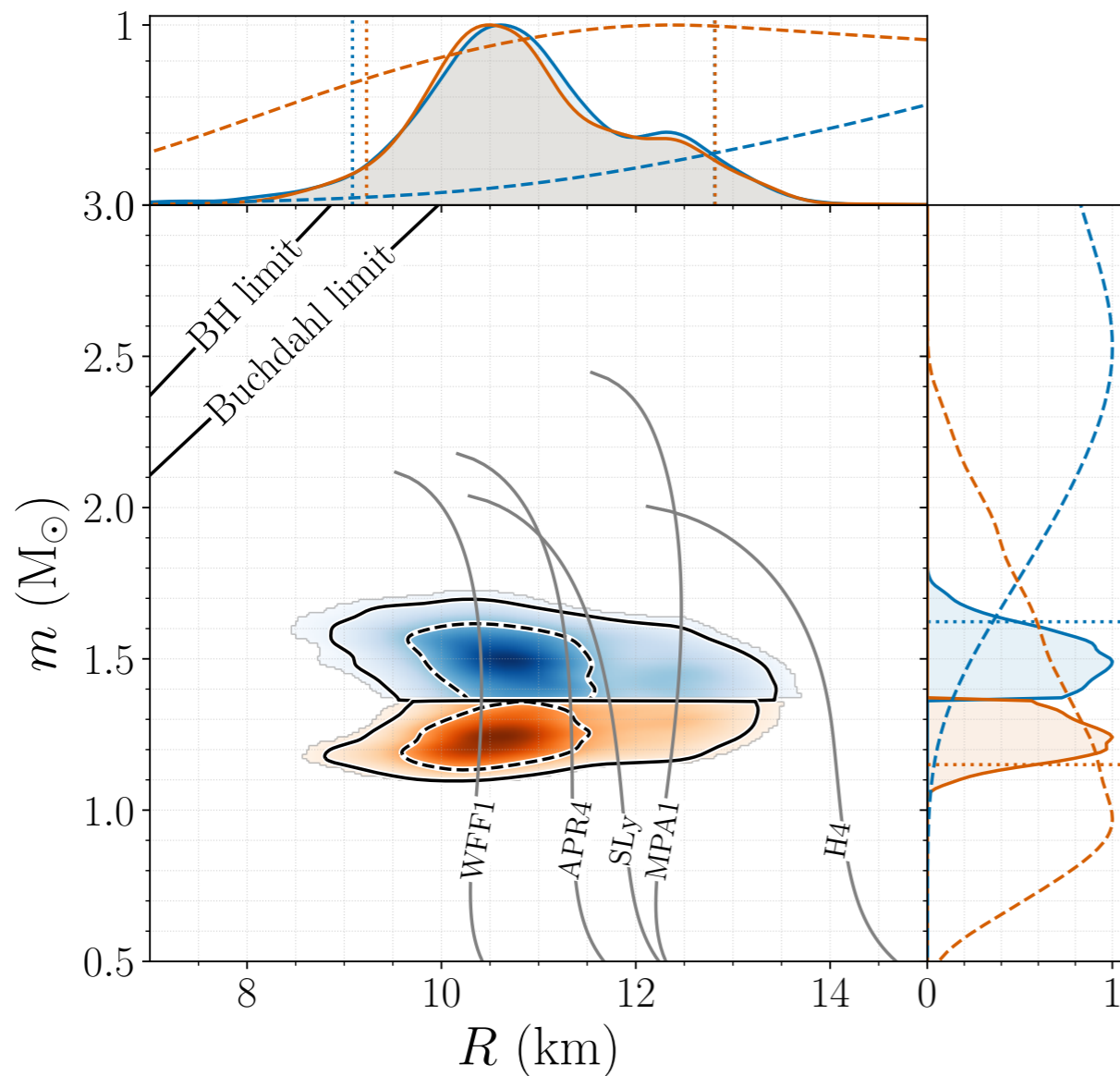
Assuming common equation of state



- With max mass constraint
- 90% credible levels for prior
- Candidate EoSs
- 50% and 90% credible levels for posterior

Common equation of state: mass vs radius

- quasi-universal relations
- Parameterized EoS with max-mass constraint



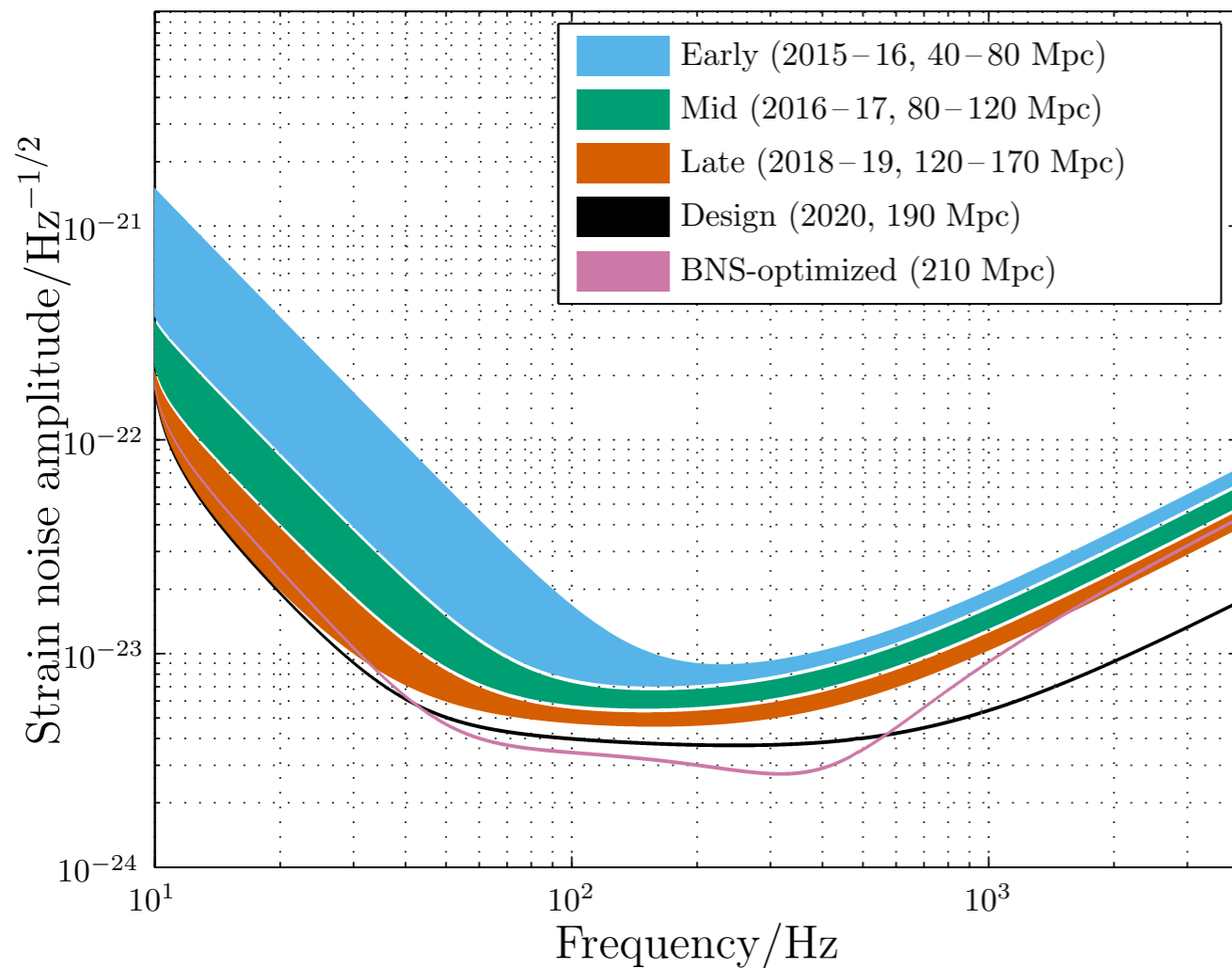
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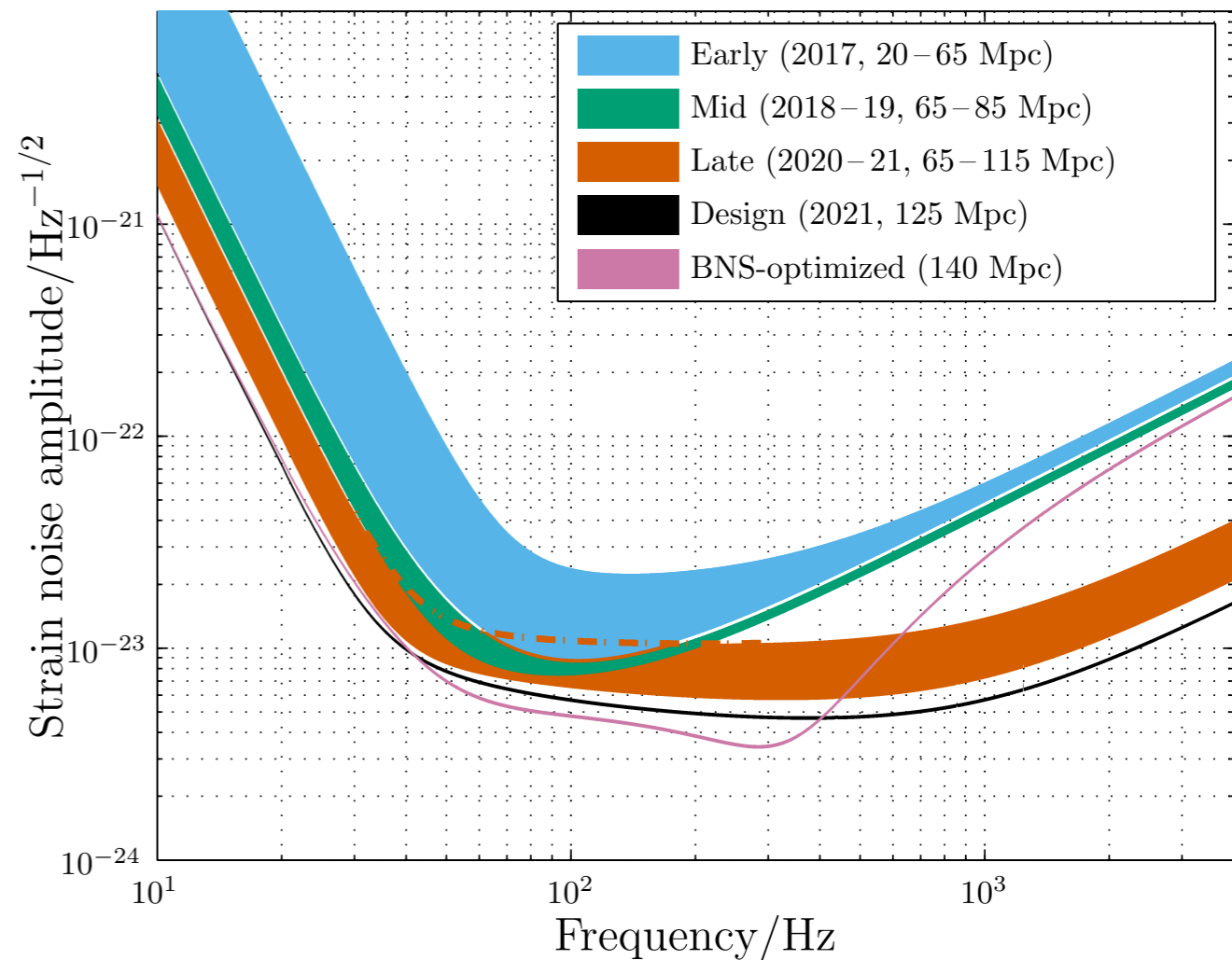
Increased sensitivity

- LIGO was operating "Mid"
- Virgo was operating "Early"

Advanced LIGO

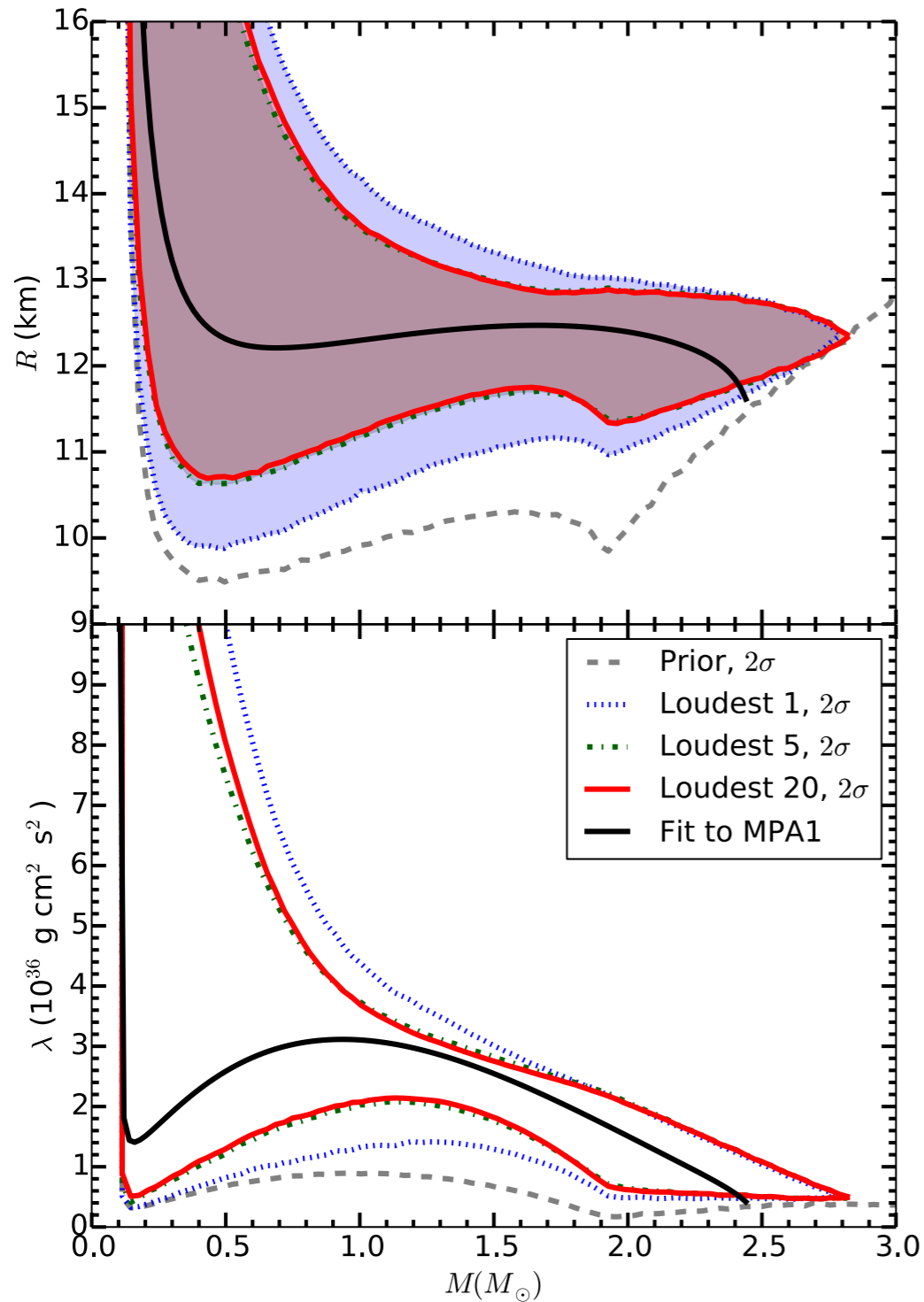


Advanced Virgo

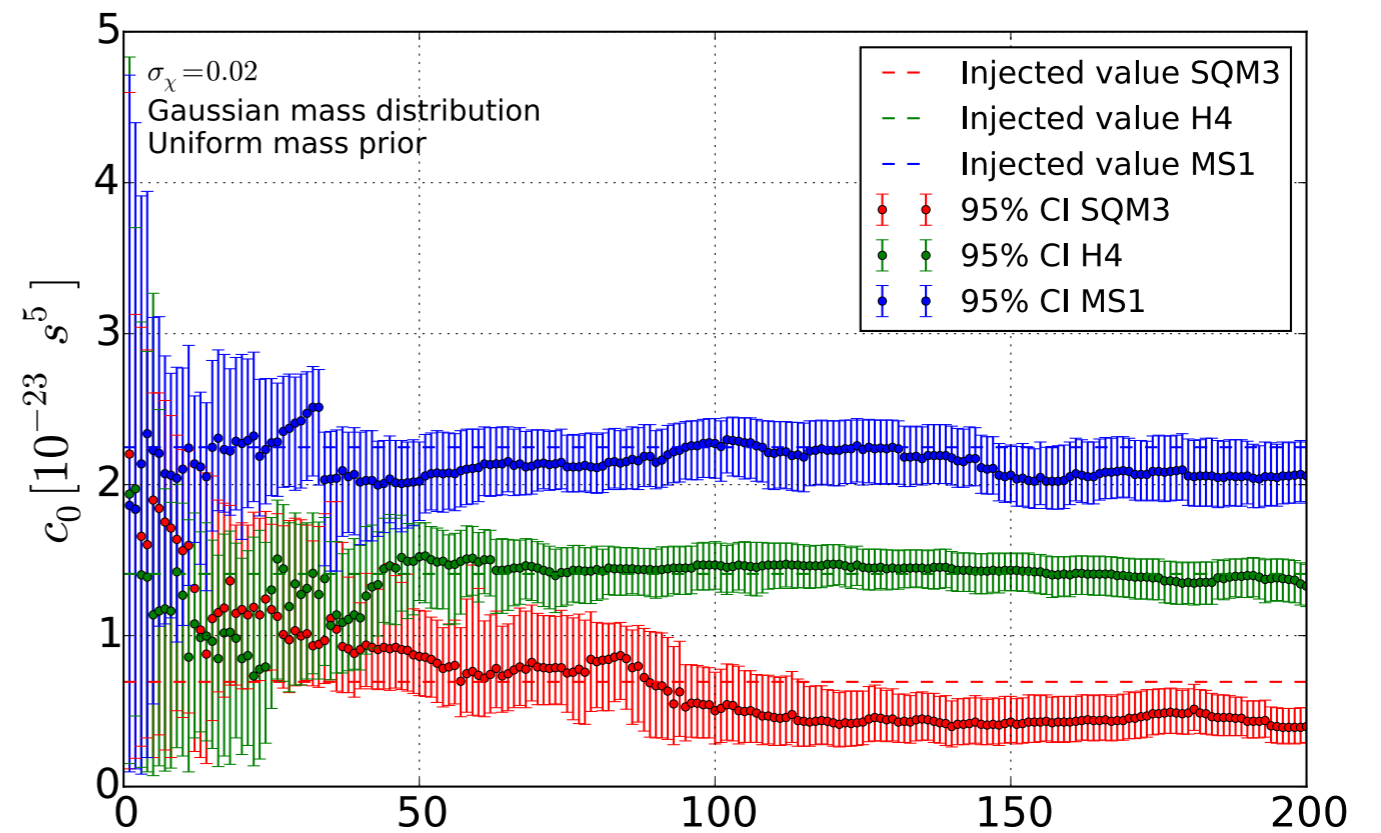


Joint constraints

Lackey, Wade: 1410.8866



Agathos, et al: 1503.05405



Thank you!

References

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Lackey, Wade: 1410.8866

Agathos, et al: 1503.05405