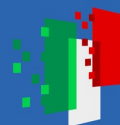




Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



INAF
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI ASTROFISICA
Osservatorio Astronomico d'Abruzzo

Perspectives for kilonovae multimessenger detection from BNS mergers with next-generation GW detectors

Eleonora Loffredo

On behalf of

N. Hazra, U. Dupletsa, M. Branchesi, A. Perego, S. Ronchini, F. Santoliquido,



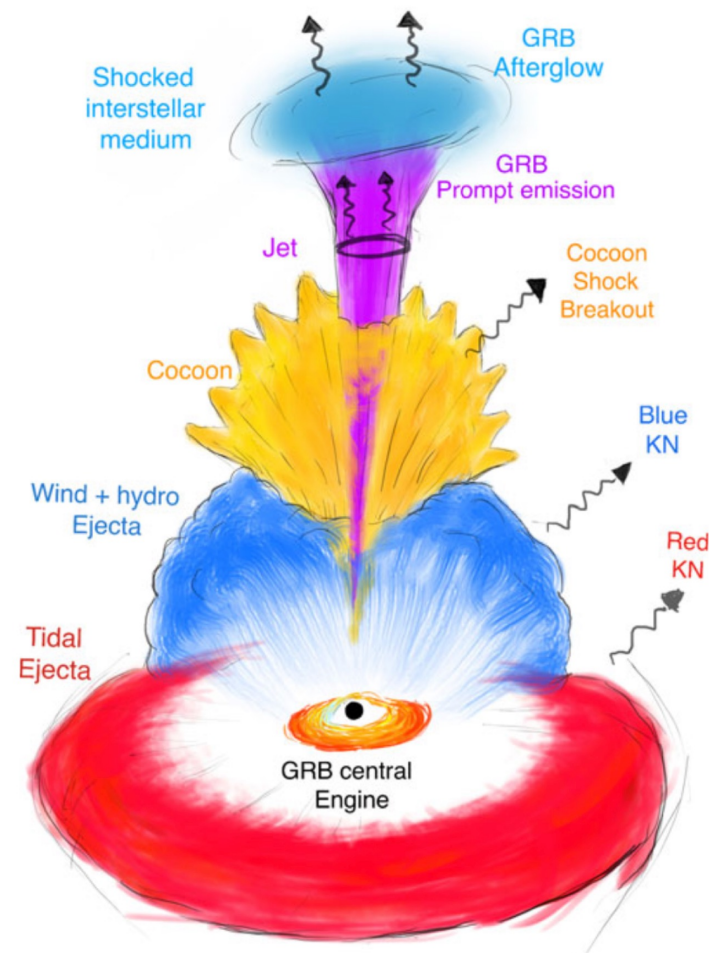
INAF
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI ASTROFISICA





The kilonova

- Ejection of neutron rich matter
- Heavy elements nucleosynthesis via rapid neutron capture
- Thermal EM emission powered by nuclear decay of freshly synthesized heavy elements (*Li & Paczynski 98, Metzger+10*)
- UV/optical/IR signal, faint & rapidly evolving (one week)
- Sky-localisation from GW signals key parameter for the follow-up with optical telescopes (*Branchesi+23*)





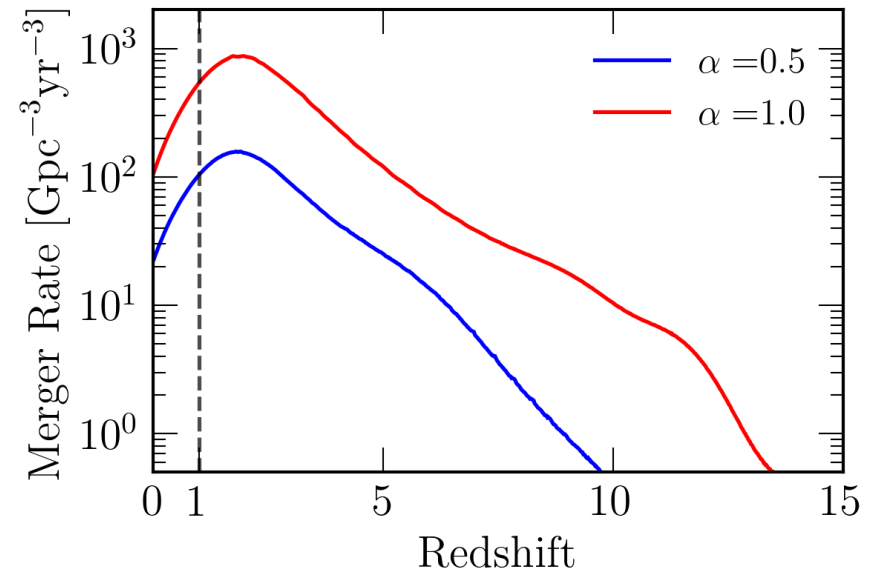
Prospects for GW/KN joint detections from BNS mergers

- LVK → expected to detect **a few** BNS mergers in O4 (*Abbott+20, Colombo+22*)
- ET and CE will detect **$\sim 10^5$** BNS mergers per year up to redshift $\sim 5 - 10$ (*Ronchini+22, Branchesi+23*)
- ET → **hundreds** BNS with sky-loc $\Delta\Omega < 100 \text{ deg}^2$ and ET+CE → **thousands** BNS with sky-loc $\Delta\Omega < 10 \text{ deg}^2$
- Assessing perspectives for GW/KN **joint detections** with ET (alone or in a network) and the Vera Rubin Observatory
- Evaluating the impact of ET **configuration** on KN science
- Quantifying uncertainties due to BNS **merger rate**, NS mass distribution and **Equation of State**



Method – BNS merger populations

- Populations from population synthesis code with local merger rate $[23, 107] \text{Gpc}^{-3} \text{yr}^{-1}$ (Iorio+23)
- NS mass distribution: Gaussian and uniform
- NS EOS: APR4 (larger compactness) and BLh (smaller compactness)
- Total: 8 BNS merger populations
- For each population: 10 years of mergers randomly distributed in sky up to redshift 1



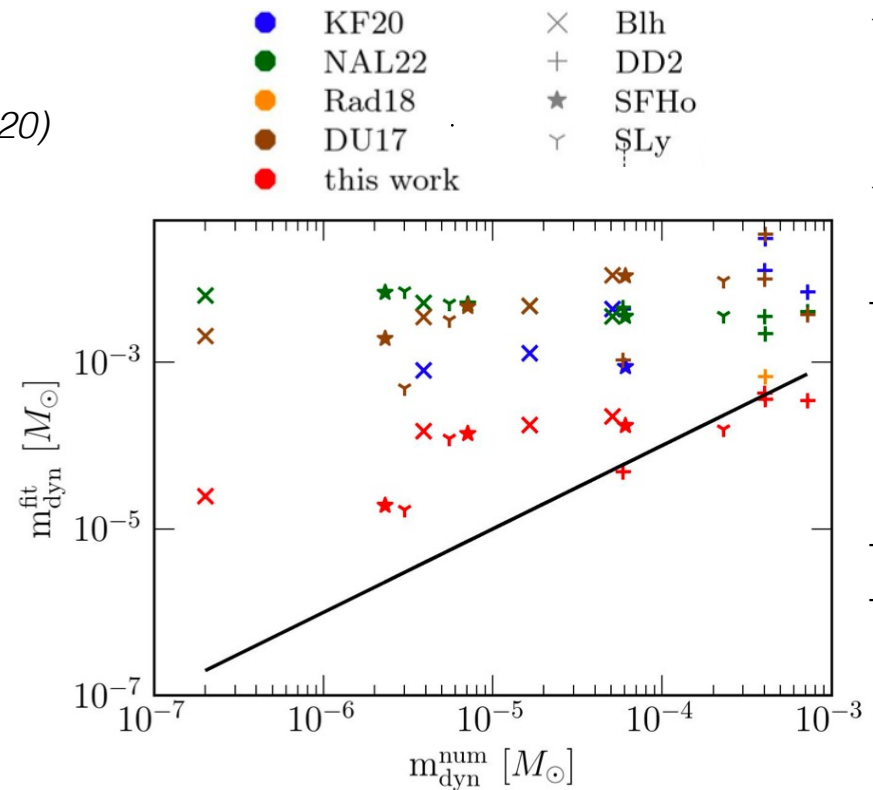


Method – GW simulations

- For each merger, inject GW signal approximant (IMRPhenomD_NRTidalv2)
- 2 ET configurations: **Delta** (10 km cryo) and **2L** (15 km cryo)
- GW networks → ET, ET+LVKI, ET+1CE (40 km), ET+2CE (USA, Australia)
- Number of detected mergers and source parameters estimate with Fisher matrix approach – GWFish code (*Dupletsa+23*)
- 64 simulations for **10 years** of mergers

Method – KN modelling

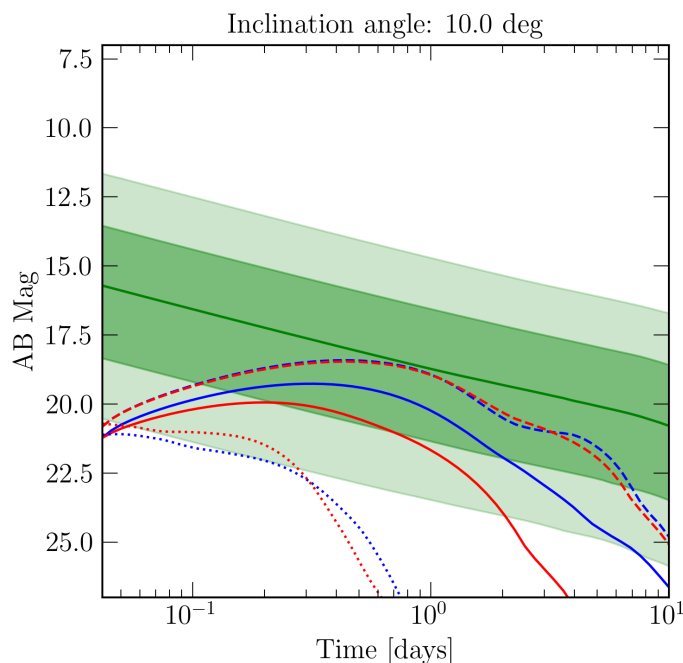
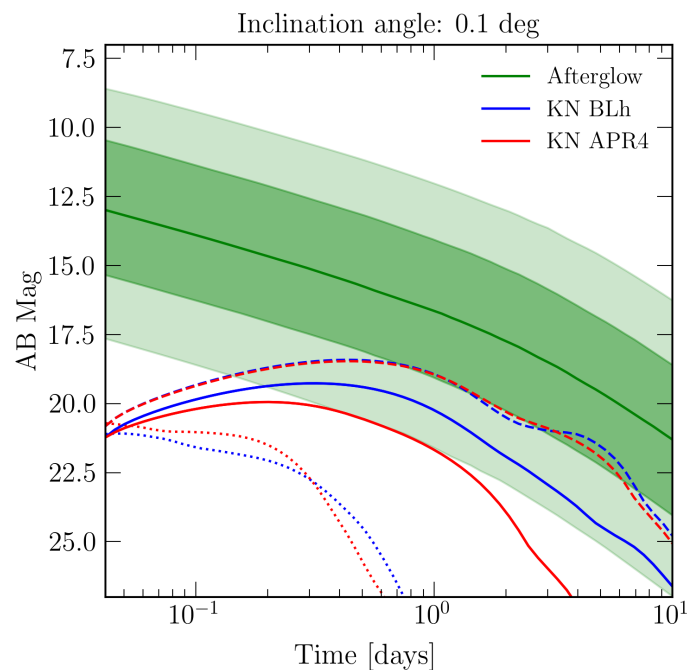
- BNS masses and EOS \rightarrow KN ejecta properties via numerical-relativity (NR) informed fits (*e.g. Radice+18, Krüger & Foucart 20*)
- State-of-the-art fitting formulas disagree outside of calibration region, limited to GW170817 (*Henkel+23*)
- Develop new fits calibrated on GW190425 targeted NR simulations (*Camilletti+22*)
- For each merger, compute prompt collapse mass threshold (*Perego+22*)



- Below **prompt-collapse**: state-of-the-art fitting formulas calibrated on **GW170817**
- Above **prompt-collapse**: our new fitting formulas calibrated on **GW190425**



Method – GRB optical afterglow



- GRB optical afterglow distribution compared to KN lightcurves
- Luminosity distance: 100 Mpc



Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



Observational Strategy with Vera Rubin Obs.

- Consider events in a sky-region accessible to Rubin and localized better than a certain threshold $\Delta\Omega$
- Correct KN light curves for galactic extinction
- KN follow-up in *g* (lim mag 26.53) and *i* (lim mag 25.59) bands by scanning the error region divided into a mosaic (600s for each pointing)
- Two epochs of observations over two/three nights (11-hour nightly window)
- Compute time required for observations (including filter swapping and slewing time)



Results - GW detections

- ET alone → up to **25k** detections per year ($z < 1$). Increase by 70-90% for ET+1-2 CEs
- Uncertainties: population normalization (factor 5), NS mass distribution (20-25%), NS EOS (max 5%)
- ET2L → **30%** more detections than ETT
- ET+LVKI → up to **10k** events per year within 100deg^2
- ET+1CE (2CE) → up to **2k** (**17k**) events per year within **10deg^2** up to redshift 0.9 – 1
- ET2L → **2.4** more events than ETT localised within 100deg^2

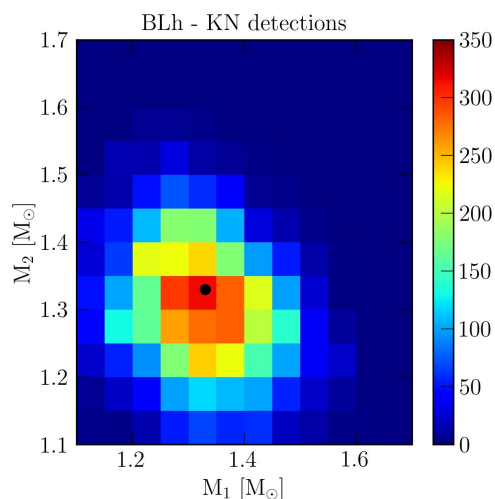
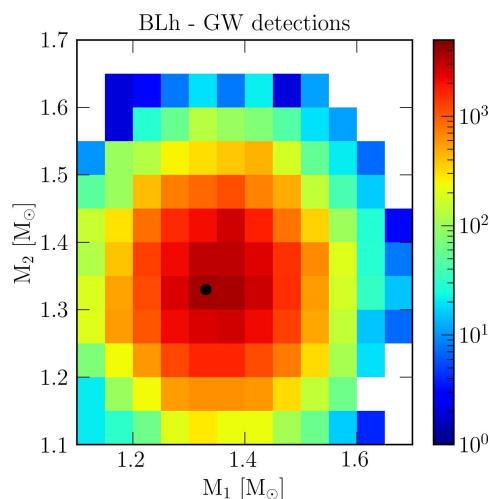
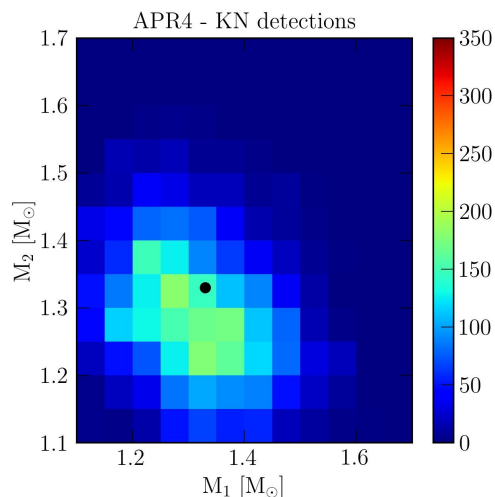
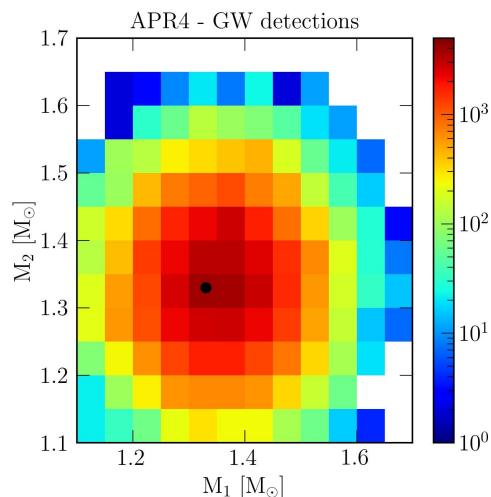


Results – Joint GW/KN detections

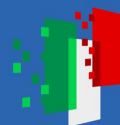
- ET alone → 10 – 100 KN detections per year
- ET2L outperforms ETT when operating as a single observatory or with LVKI. Not significant difference when operating with CE
- Uncertainty dominated by merger rate (factor 5), then ET configuration, then NS mass distribution and EOS
- If Gaussian NS mass distr. → BLh yields 20-60% more detections than APR4
- If uniform NS mass distr. → APR4 yields 10-20% more detections than BLh
- ET in a network → several hundreds joint detections per year
- If GRB afterglow included → 5-30% (10-50%) increase in the number of detections for the fiducial (pessimistic) population

Gaussian mass distribution

GW
detections

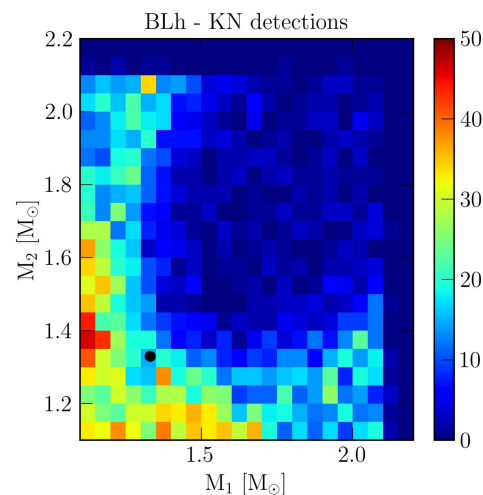
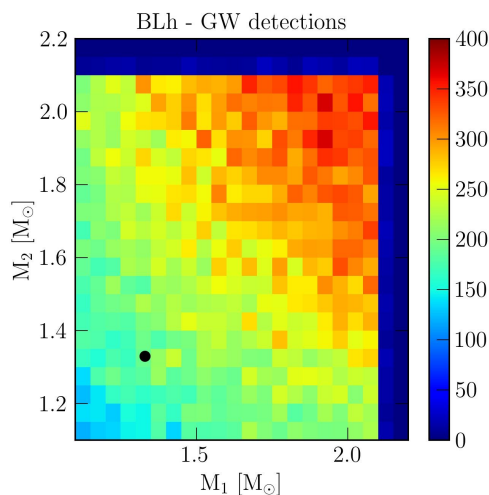
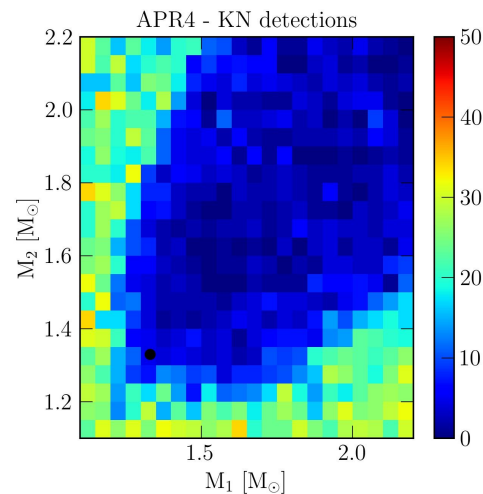
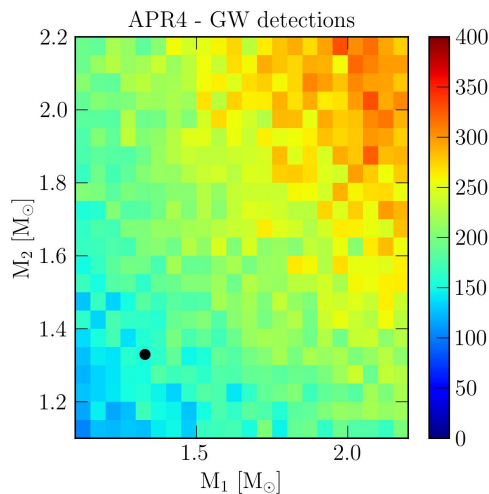


GW/KN
joint
detections



Uniform mass distribution

GW
detections



GW/KN
joint
detections



Conclusions

- ET as single observatory allows the joint detection of **10 – 100** KNe per year
- ET in a network of current and next-generation detectors will reach **from a few to several hundred** KNe detections per year
- For KN science, ET2L outperforms ETT if operating as single observatory or with LVKI
- Uncertainties on number of detections dominated by **merger rate**, followed by NS mass distribution and EOS
- Perspectives for KNe from Black Hole – Neutron Star mergers? → **Colombo's** talk
- Implications for spectroscopy? → **Bisero's** talk