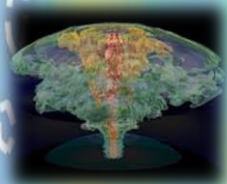


The global EVN view of the radio counterpart of GW170817



Giancarlo Ghirlanda

INAF – Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera
University Milano Bicocca

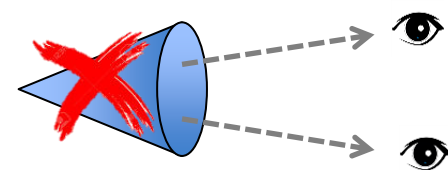
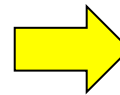
*(Re)solving the jet/cocoon riddle of the first gravitational wave
electromagnetic counterpart*

arXiv:18081.00469

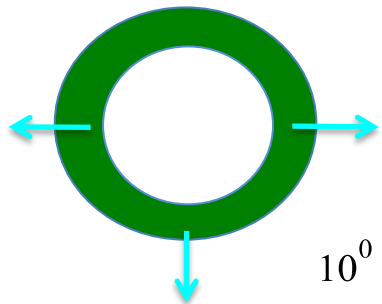
Ghirlanda, Salafia, Paragi, Giroletti, Yang, Marcote, Blanchard, Agudo, An, Bernardini, Beswick, Branchesi, Campana, Casadio, Chassande–Mottin, Colpi, Covino, D’Avanzo, D’Elia, Frey, Gawronski, Ghisellini, Gurvits, Jonker, van Langevelde, Melandri, Moldon, Nava, Perego, Perez-Torres, Reynolds, Salvaterra, Tagliaferri, Venturi, Vergani, Zhang

If GW/GRB 170817 had a standard jet ($\vartheta_{\text{jet}} \sim 10$ deg)

$$P(< \theta_{\text{jet}} = 10^\circ) = 1.5\%$$



Isotropic blast wave



Alternatives

Solve the probability

issue
Account for the
low luminosity

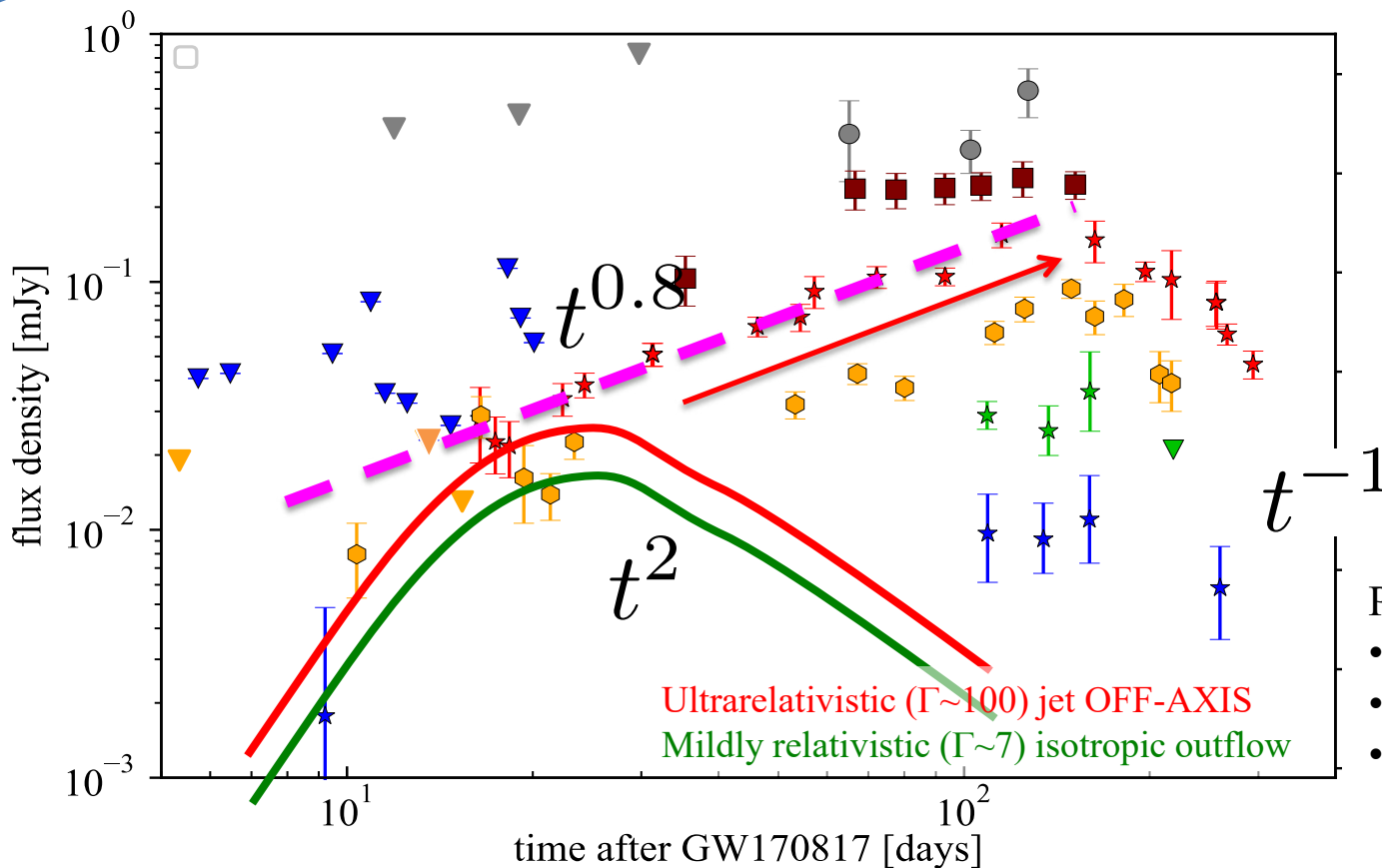
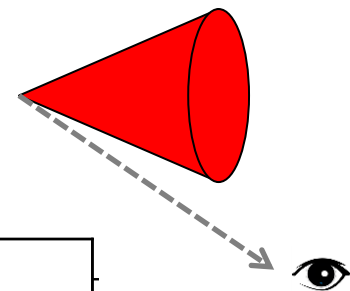
$$\Gamma \leq 10$$



Debeaming

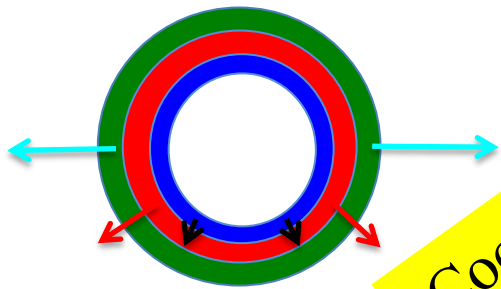


Off-axis jet



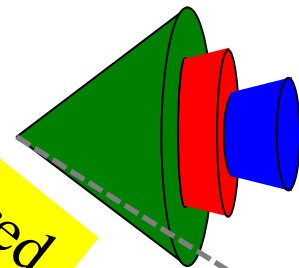
- Peak position:
- Dynamics,
 - Geometry
 - Orientation

Isotropic blast wave



Alternatives + Modifications

Off-axis jet



Cocoon

Structured jet

Solve the probability issue
Account for the low luminosity

+ radial structure

Shallow rise phase as $t^{0.8}$

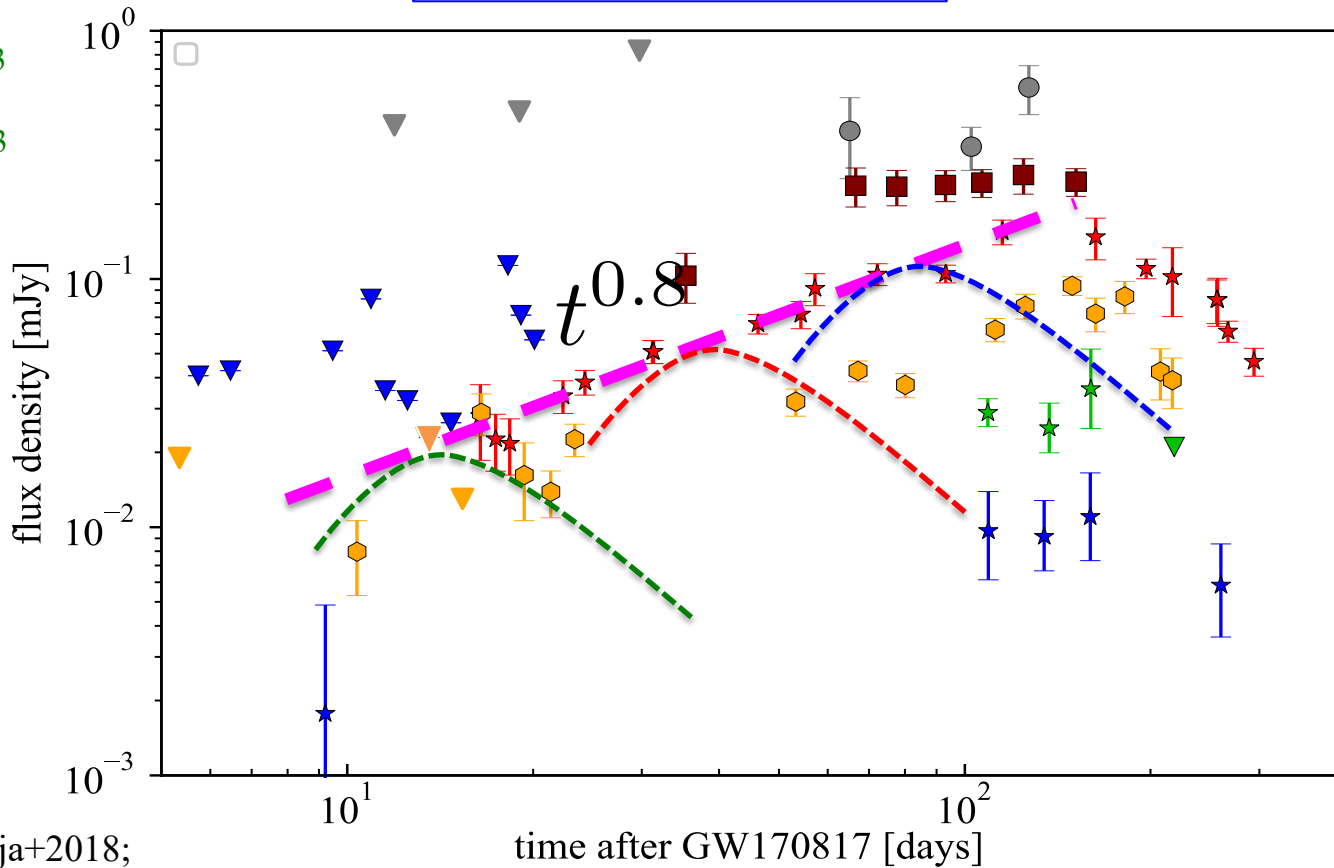
+ angular structure

$$\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_3$$

$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$

$$\Gamma_1 > \Gamma_2 > \Gamma_3$$

$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$

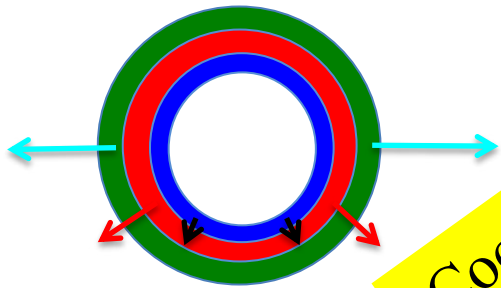


The first 20 days

One year of (mostly radio) observations

Mooley+2018;
Nakar+2018; Troja+2018;
Margutti+2018; Xie+2018;
D'Avanzo+2018 ...

Isotropic blast wave



+ radial structure

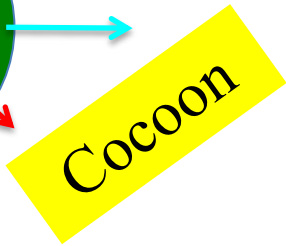
$$\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_3$$

$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$

$$E_{jet} < E_{ejecta}$$

Choked jet
(not successful)

with some degree of anisotropy

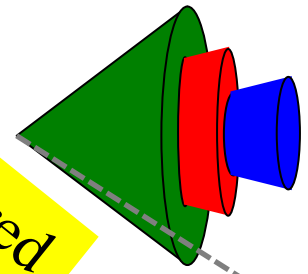


Origin of structure

Solve the probability issue
Account for the low luminosity

$$\text{Shallow rise phase as } t^{0.8}$$

Off-axis jet



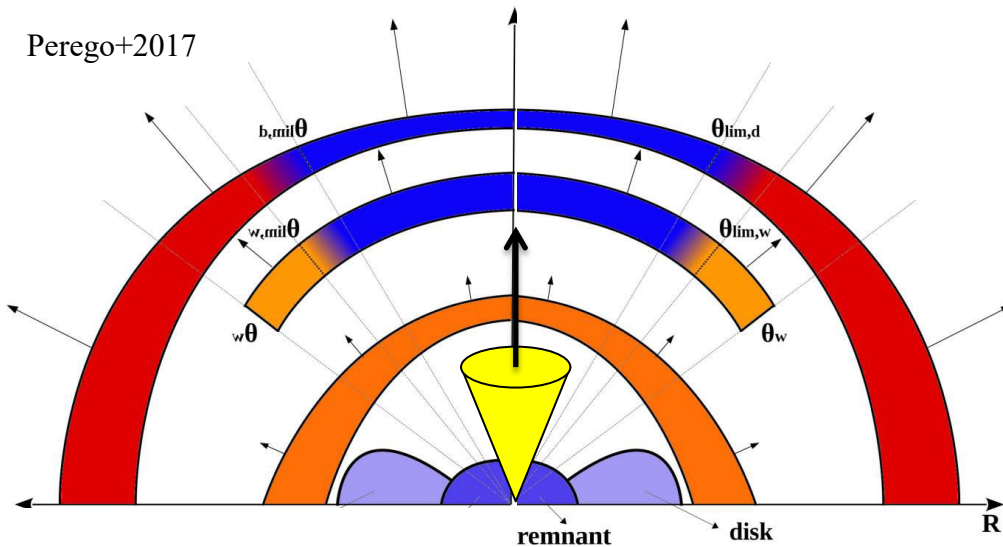
+ angular structure

$$\Gamma_1 > \Gamma_2 > \Gamma_3$$

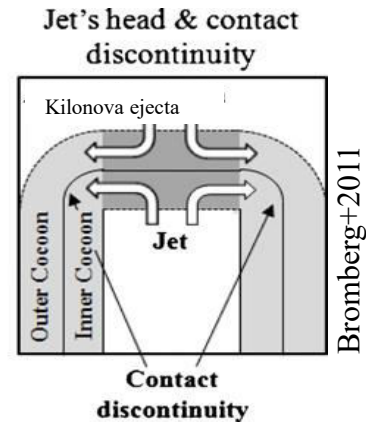
$$E_1 > E_2 > E_3$$

$$E_{jet} < E_{ejecta}$$

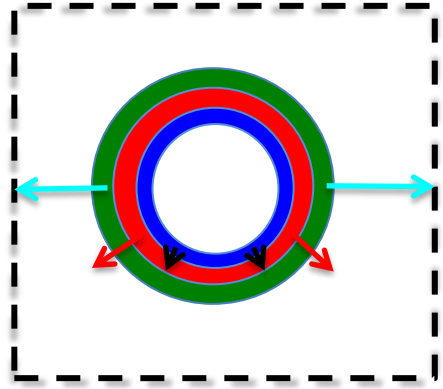
Structured Jet
(successful)



In both cases the radial or angular structure may be due to the interaction of the jet head with the merger ejecta



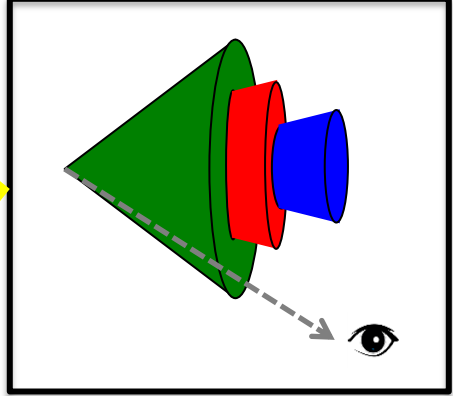
Bromberg+2011



Cocoon



Structured jet



$$E(> \Gamma\beta) = E_0(\Gamma\beta)^{-\alpha}$$

$$E_0 = 1.5 \times 10^{52} \text{ erg}$$

$$\alpha = 6$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{max}} = 6$$

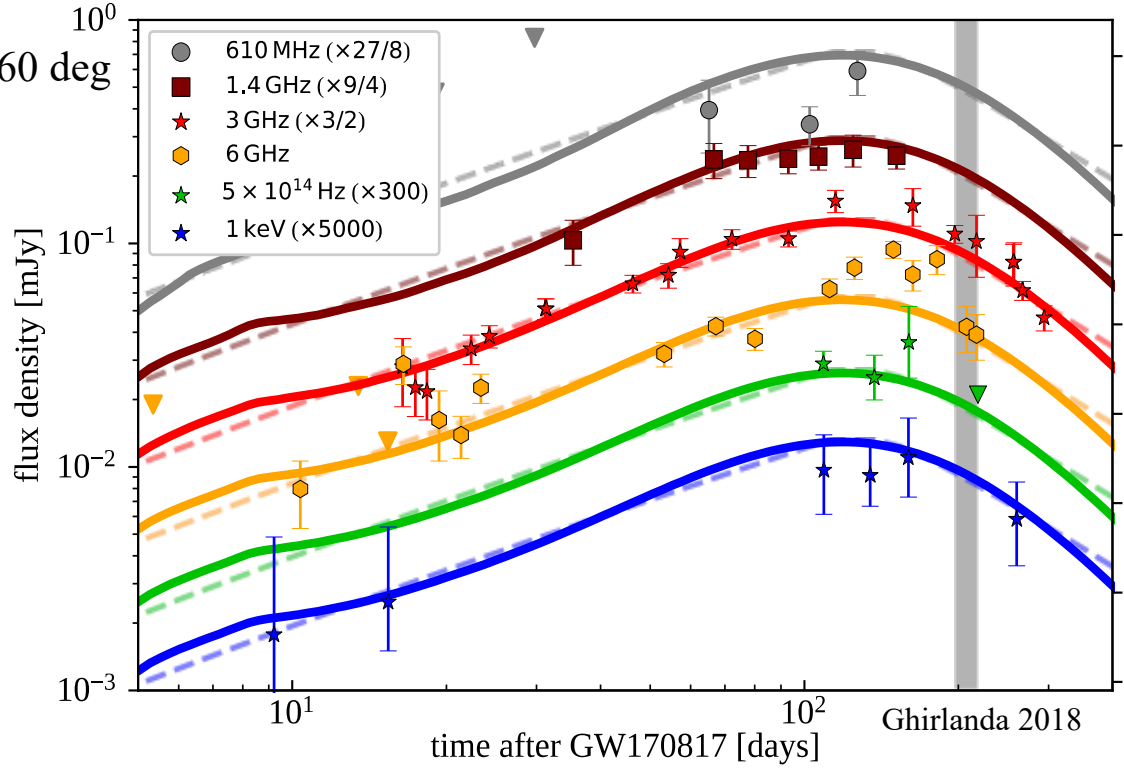
$$\Theta = 30, 45, 60 \text{ deg}$$

$$p=2.15; \epsilon_e=0.1; \epsilon_B=10^{-4}$$

$$E_{\text{core}} = 2.5 \times 10^{52} \text{ erg}; s_1 = 5.5;$$

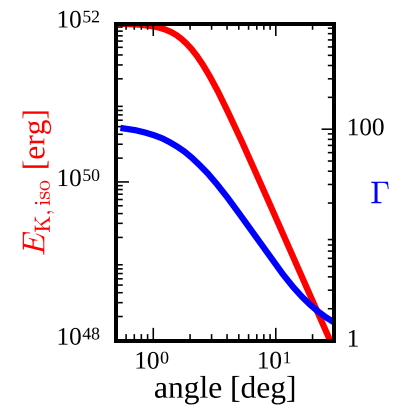
$$\Gamma_c = 250; s_2 = 3.5; \vartheta_{\text{core}} = 3.4 \text{ deg}$$

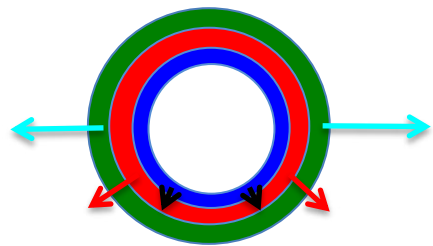
$$n_{\text{ism}} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}; \vartheta_{\text{view}} = 15 \text{ deg}$$



$$E_{k,\text{iso}}(\theta) = \frac{E_{\text{core}}}{1 - (\theta/\theta_{\text{core}})^{s_1}}$$

$$\Gamma(\theta) = 1 + \frac{\Gamma_{\text{core}} - 1}{1 + (\theta/\theta_{\text{core}})^{s_2}}$$

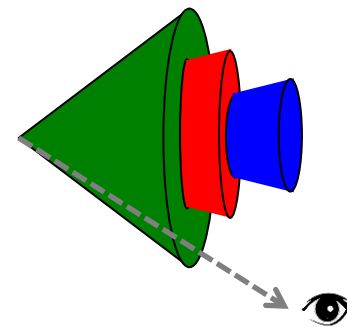




Cocoon

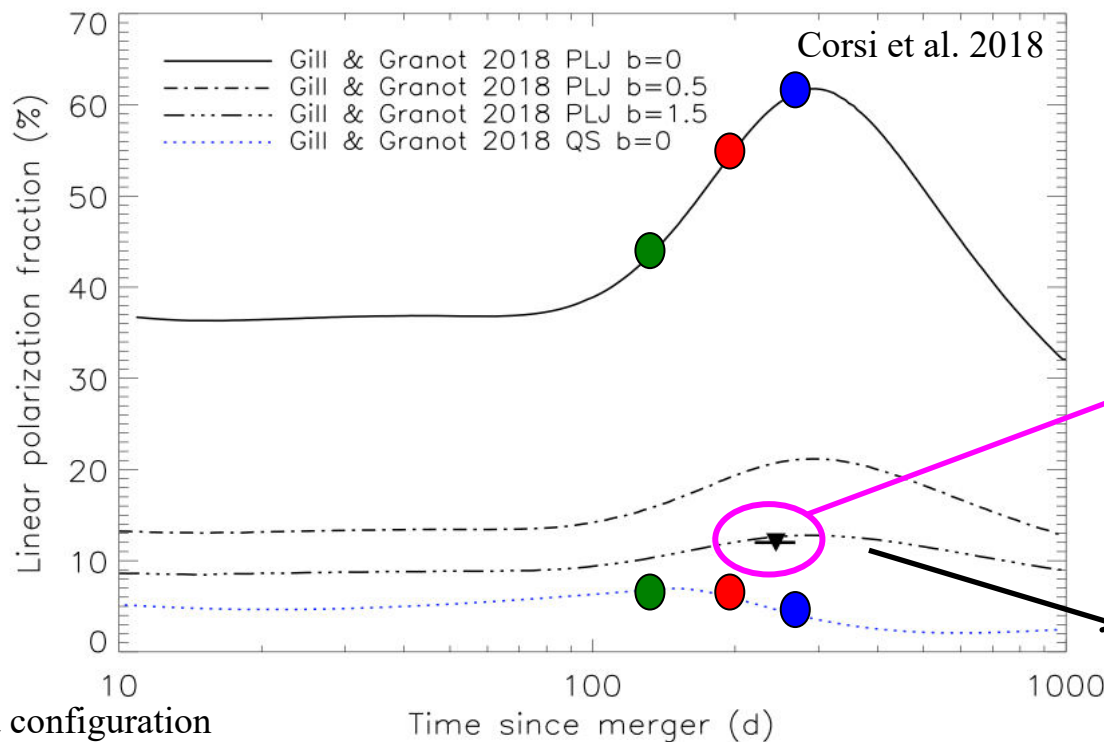


Structured jet



Polarization

[Rossi+2004 ... Gill & Granot 2018; Nakar+2018; Lazzati+2018]



JVLA @ 244d, 2.8 GHz

$\Pi < 12\%$ (90%)

Corsi et al. 2018

Still compatible with a structured jet with B component perp. shock

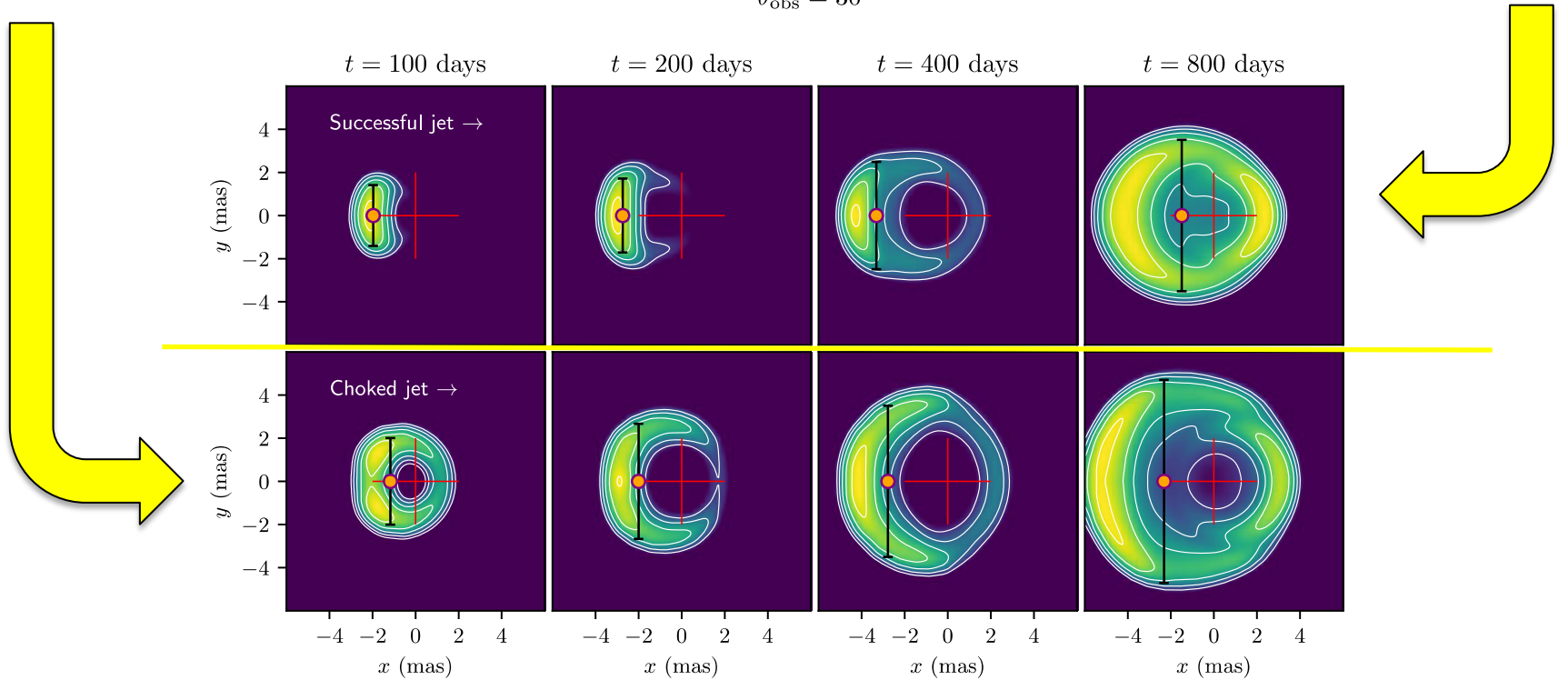
Contribute:

- 1) Magnetic field configuration (randomness & compression)
- 2) Γ
- 3) Geometry (ϑ_{jet} ; ϑ_{view})
- 4) Emission mechanism



[Gill & Granot 2018; Nakar+2018; Zrake+2018; Mooley+2018; Ghirlanda+2018]

$$\theta_{\text{obs}} = 30^\circ$$



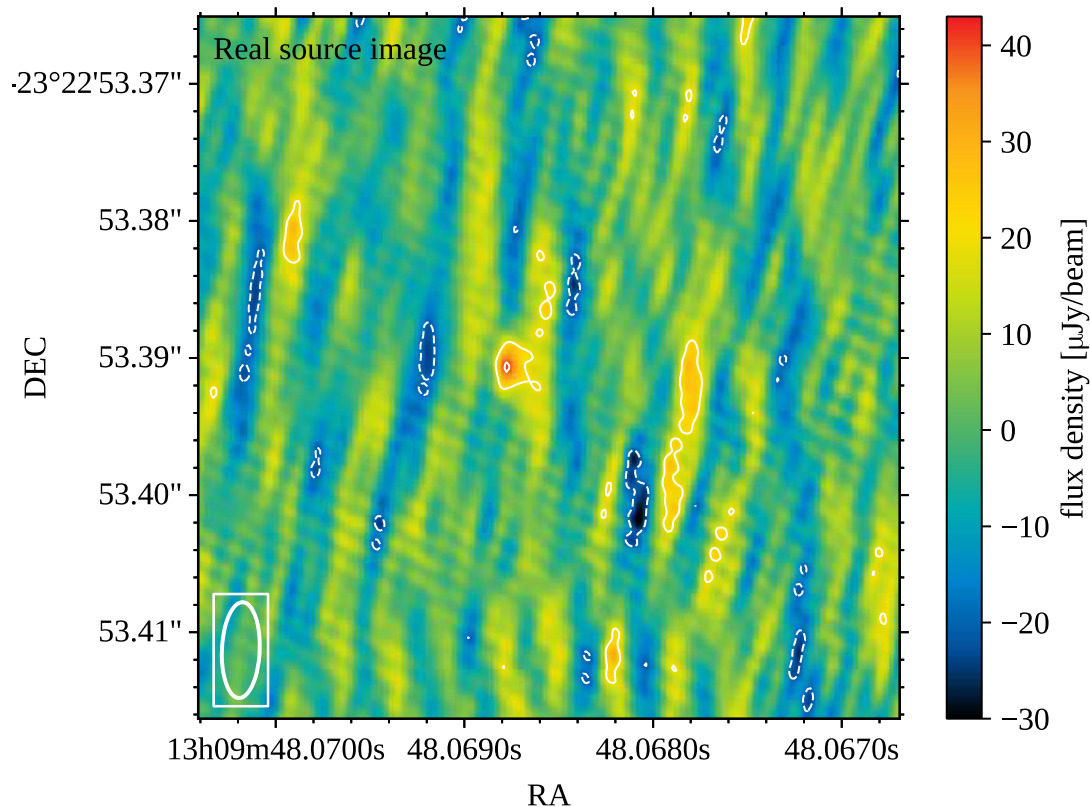
Structured jet has larger displacement and smaller size than cocoon



(I) Size constraint [Ghirlanda+2018 arXiv:18081.00469]

Global-VLBI EVN project (GG084) +
eMERLIN (CY6213) {+ EVN (RG009)}

12-13 March 2018 = 204.7 days @ 5 GHz (32 ant. but VLA)



8 $\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$ rms

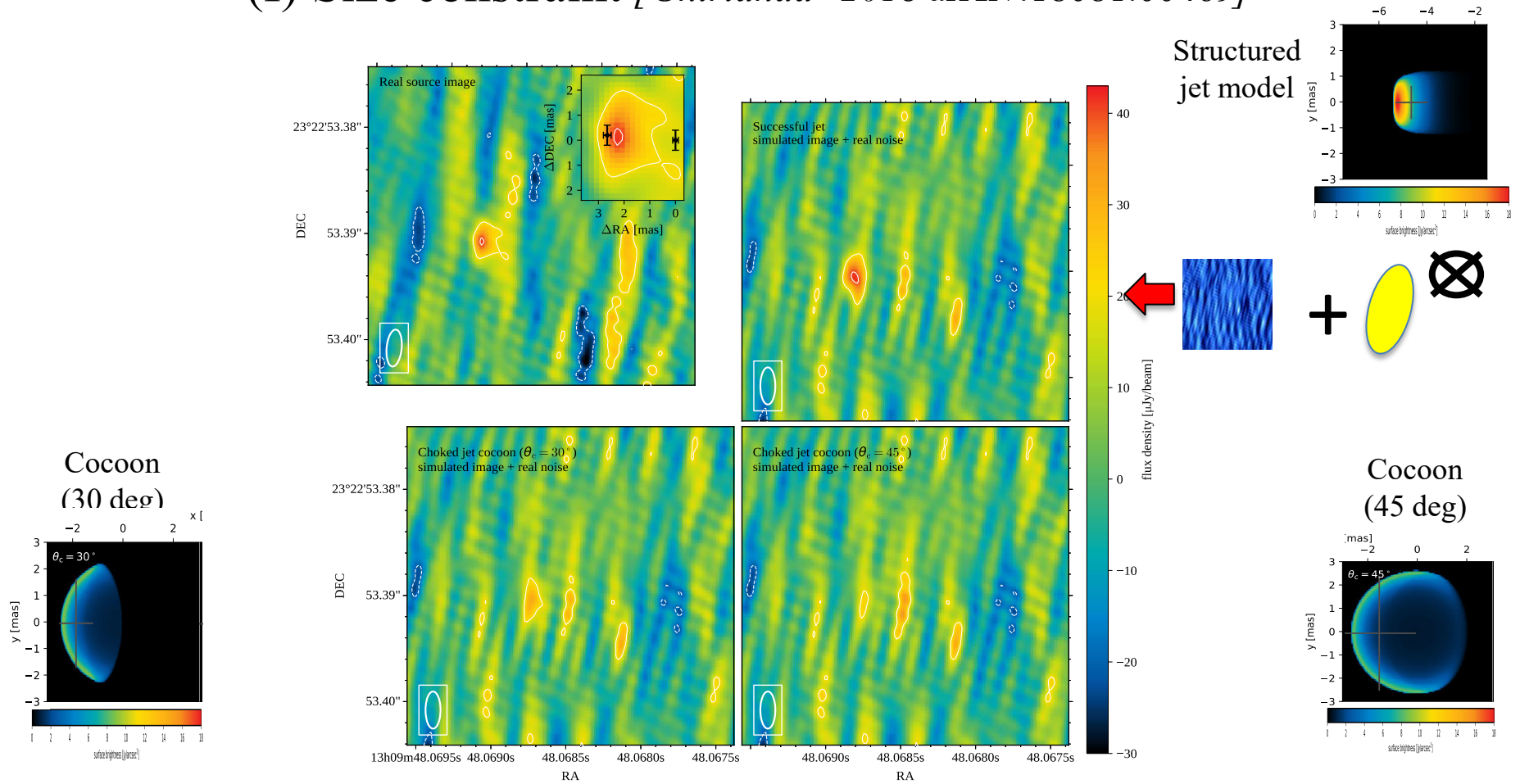
Peak brightness $42 \pm 8 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$
[cnst. interpolating closest JVLA $F=47 \pm 9 \mu\text{Jy}$]

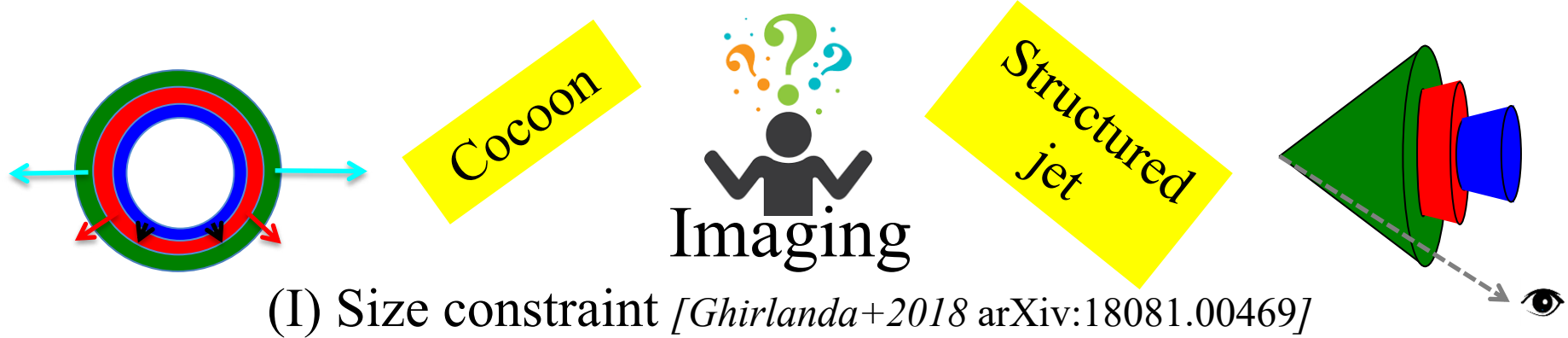
8-22 March (12 runs) eMERLIN
 $F_p < 60 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$

beam = 3.5×1.5 mas; PA = -6 deg
S = 2.9 mas (1DGaussian fit but $F=93 \mu\text{Jy}$)
S = 1.3 ± 0.6 mas (2DGaussian fit with $F=47 \mu\text{Jy}$)



(I) Size constraint [Ghirlanda+2018 arXiv:18081.00469]





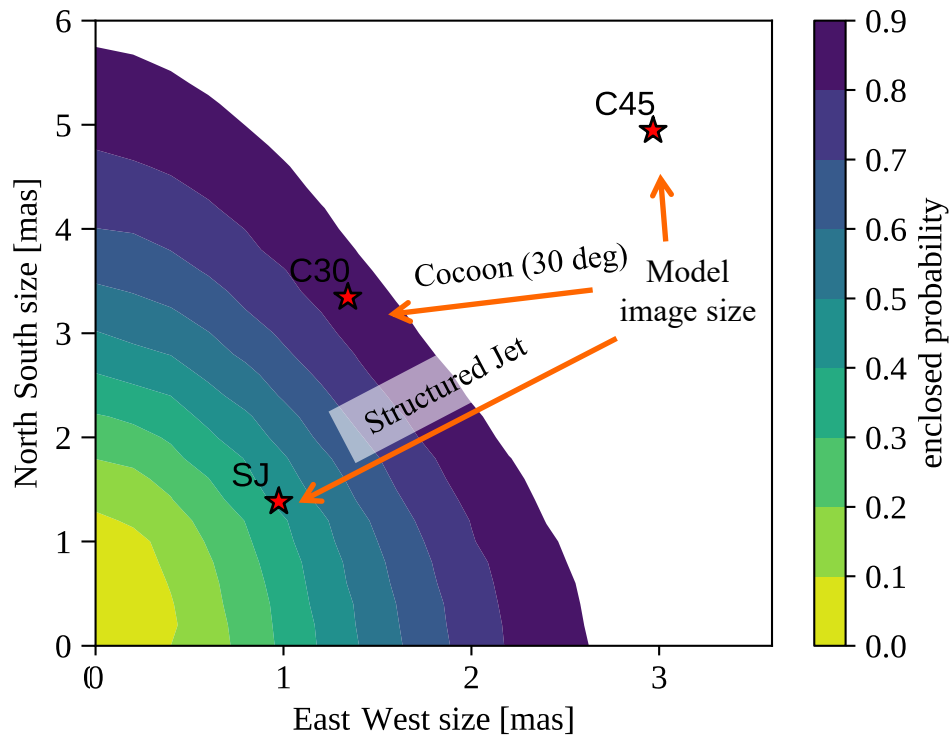
Bayesian approach (MonteCarlo implementation)

Gauss prior ($47 \pm 9 \mu\text{Jy}$)

Flat prior

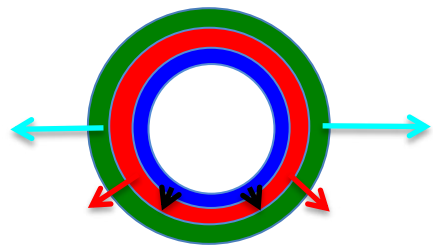
$$P(\sigma_x, \sigma_y, F | F_p) = \frac{P(F_p | \sigma_x, \sigma_y, F) P(F) P(\sigma_x, \sigma_y)}{P(F_p)}$$

$$P(\sigma_x, \sigma_y | F_p) = \int \frac{P(F_p | \sigma_x, \sigma_y, F) P(F) P(\sigma_x, \sigma_y)}{P(F_p)} dF$$



Probability of excluding a size ($\sigma_x \sigma_y$) given that we measure a peak brightness of $42 \pm 8 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$

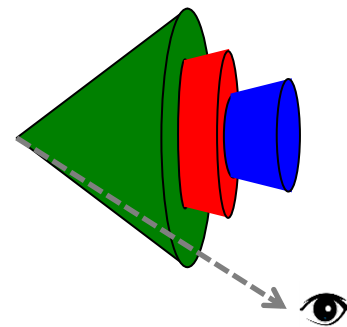
Size (Bayesian) test \rightarrow
Structured Jet $P=70\%$



Cocoon



Structured jet



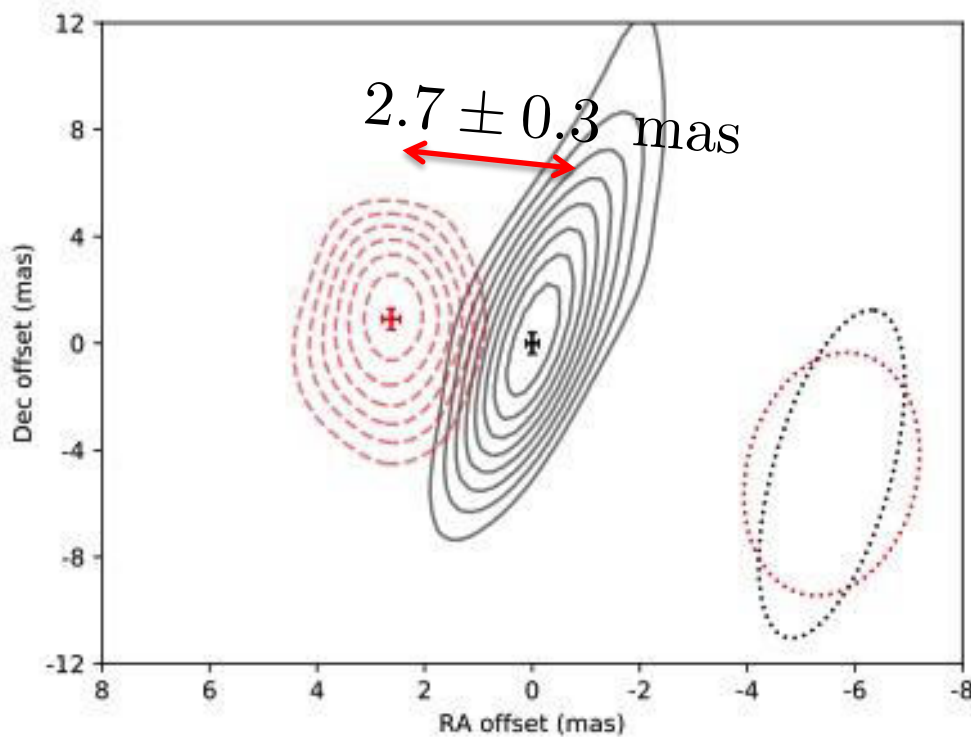
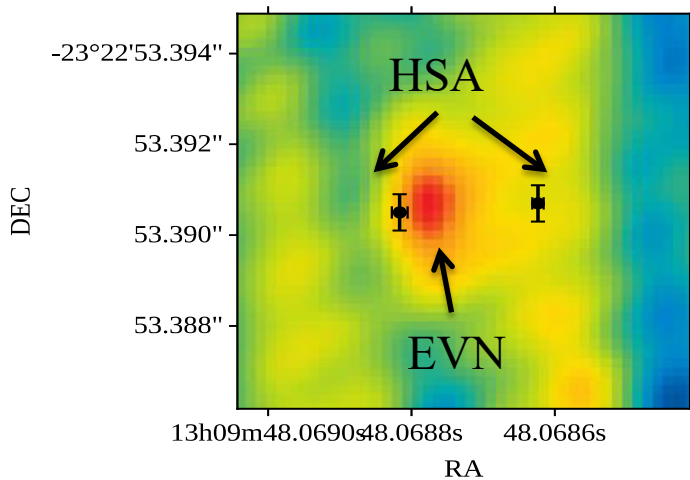
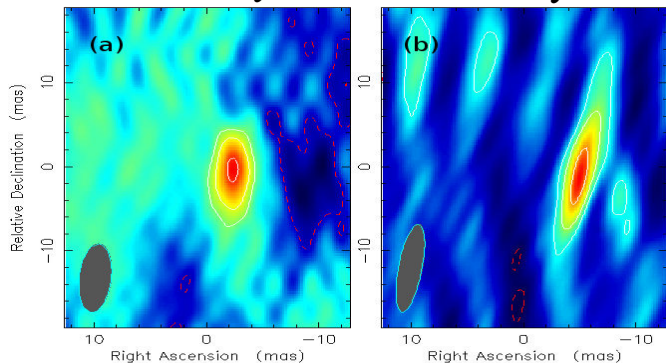
Imaging

(II) apparent motion [Mooley+2018]

VLBA + VLA + GBT: 2/4 epochs (Sept 2017 – Apr. 2018, L,S,C,C) @ <75d> and <230d> (4.5 GHz)

230 days

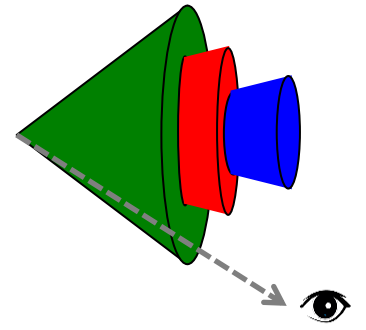
75 days



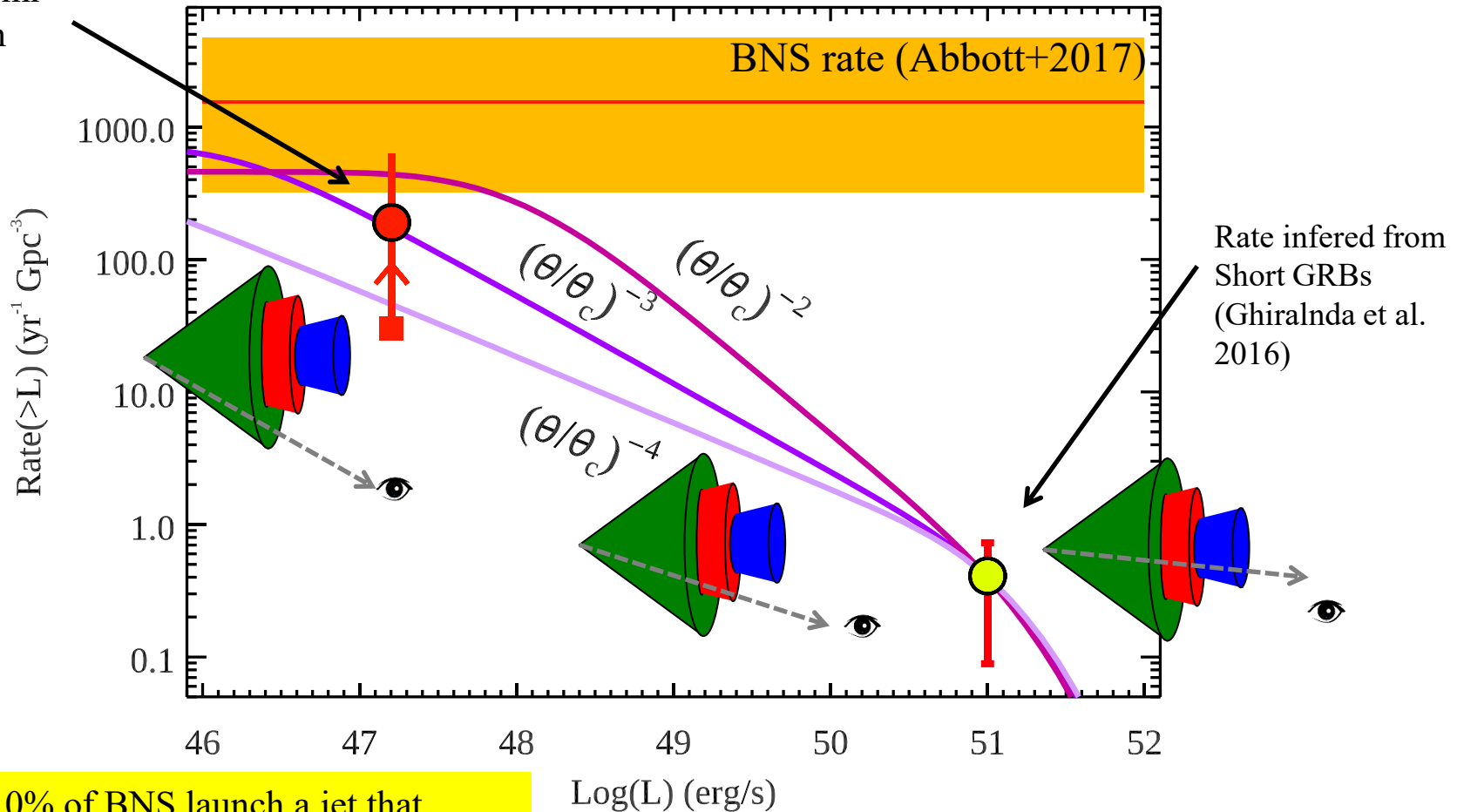
Jets and rates

Structured jet model (universal structure) \rightarrow Luminosity function
(Pescalli et al. 2015; Salafia et al. 2015)

Structured
jet




Rate inferred
from Fermi
detection



At least 10% of BNS launch a jet that successfully breaks out of the merger ejecta

Conclusions

G. Ghirlanda – EVN Symposium 8-12 Oct. 2018

- GW/GRB170817: did a relativistic narrow jet or a cocoon produce the (non-thermal) long lived afterglow emission?
 - Multi-wavelength modeling of $L(t)$ (10-240 days) cannot tell apart the two scenarios.
 - High resolution radio observations:
[Polarization (<12% but geometry or B?)]
 - ✓ Imaging:
 1. Size < 3 mas (95%) @ 204.7 days (EVN global VLBI)
 2. Proper motion 2.7 mas @ 75-230 days (HSA)
-  Relativistic structured jet
- At least 10% of BNS might produce a jet that breaks out of the polar ejecta. Jet structure due to interaction with merger ejecta.
-

Thank you EVN!

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