

# Multi-component Ejecta and Time-Evolving Elemental Abundances in the GW170817 Kilonova with SPARK

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and D. Haggard)

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# I'll be focusing on results from this paper (SPARK II):

*[Submitted on 31 Aug 2023]*

## **Spectroscopic r-Process Abundance Retrieval for Kilonovae II: Lanthanides in the Inferred Abundance Patterns of Multi- Component Ejecta from the GW170817 Kilonova**

Nicholas Vieira, John J. Ruan, Daryl Haggard, Nicole M. Ford, Maria R. Drout, Rodrigo Fernández

arXiv:

[2308.16796](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16796)

## **But also see SPARK I:**

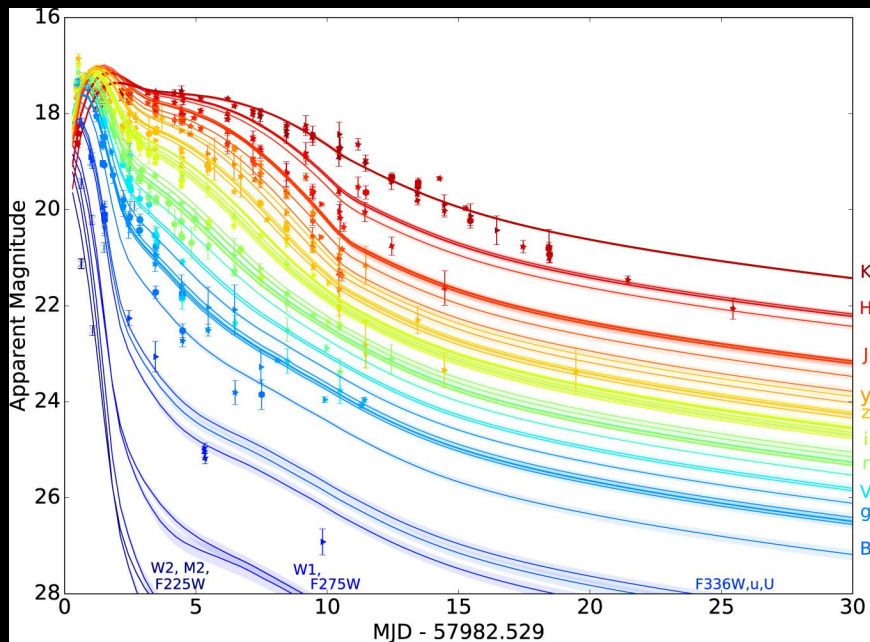
## **Spectroscopic r-Process Abundance Retrieval for Kilonovae I: The Inferred Abundance Pattern of Early Emission from GW170817**

Nicholas Vieira, John J. Ruan, Daryl Haggard, Nicole Ford, Maria R. Drout, Rodrigo Fernández, N. R. Badnell

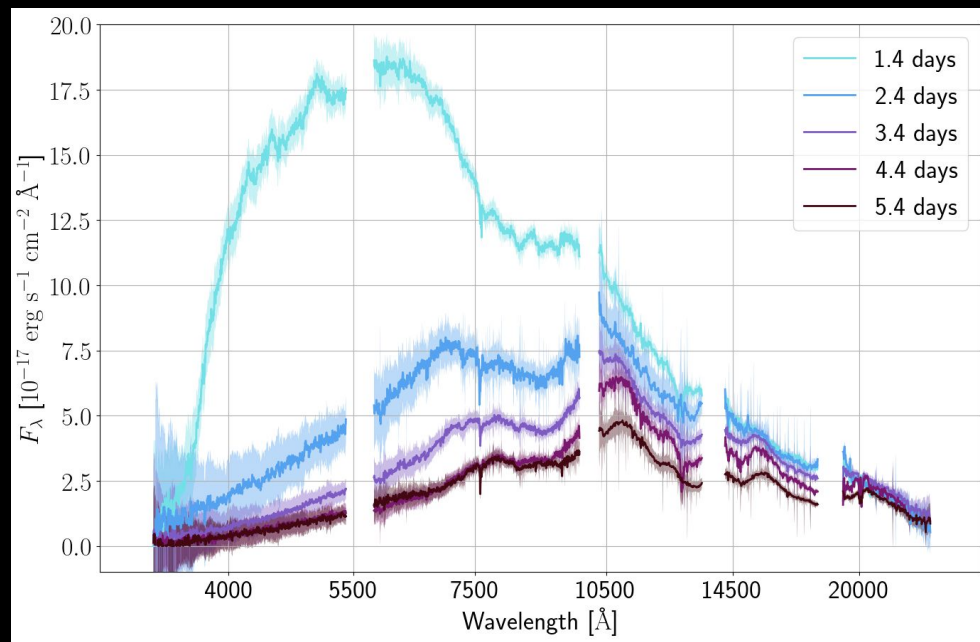
[ApJ, 944,](https://doi.org/10.1086/944)

[123](https://doi.org/10.1086/944)

# GW170817's kilonova



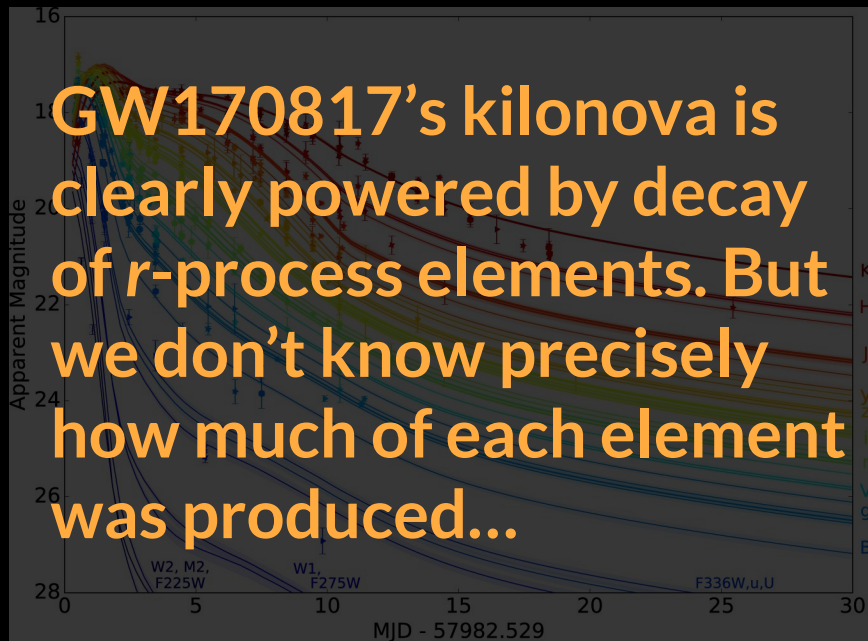
Villar+17



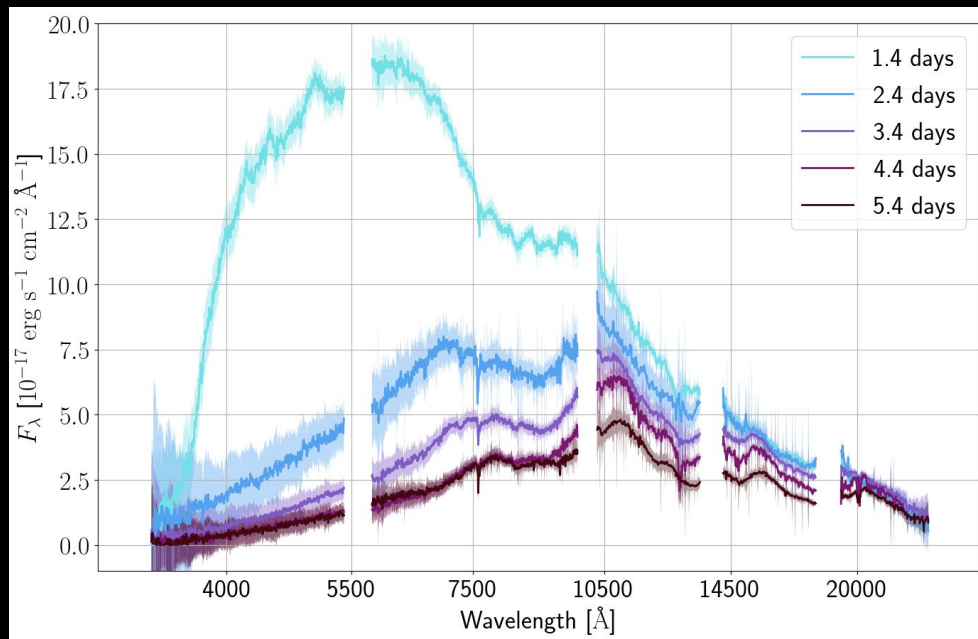
Data: Pian+17, Smartt+17

# GW170817's kilonova

GW170817's kilonova is clearly powered by decay of *r*-process elements. But we don't know precisely how much of each element was produced...



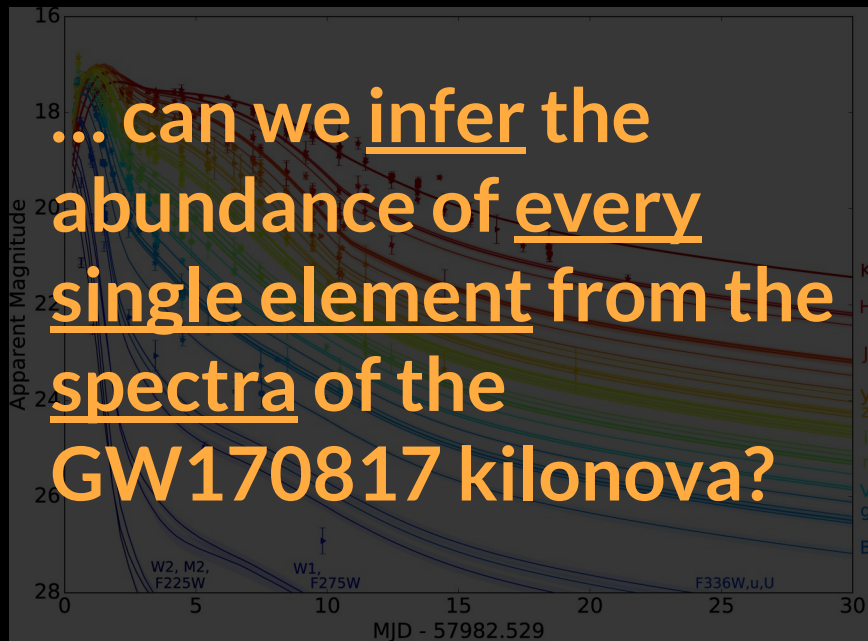
Villar+17



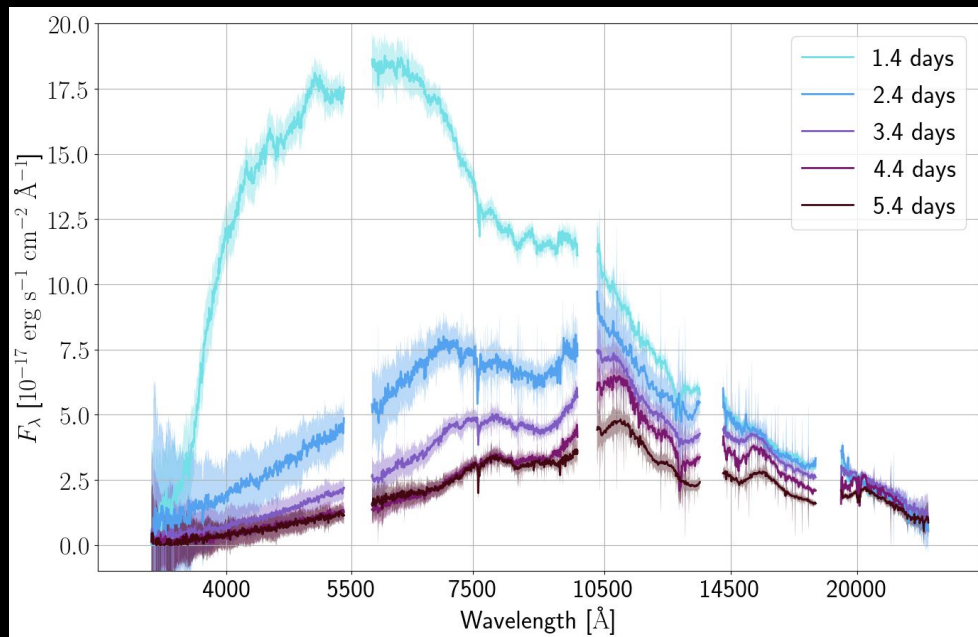
Data: Pian+17, Smartt+17

# GW170817's kilonova

... can we infer the abundance of every single element from the spectra of the GW170817 kilonova?



Villar+17



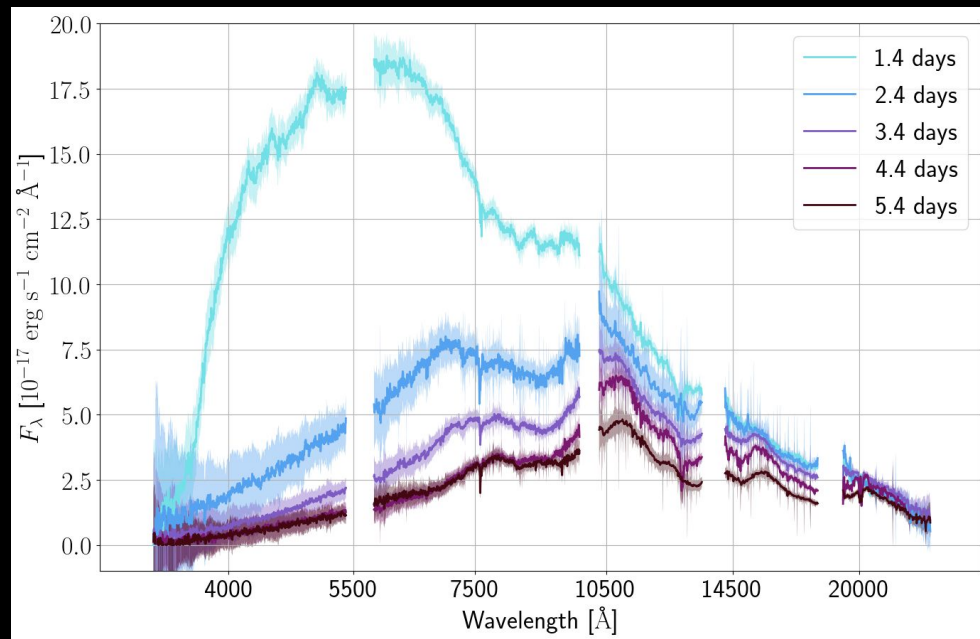
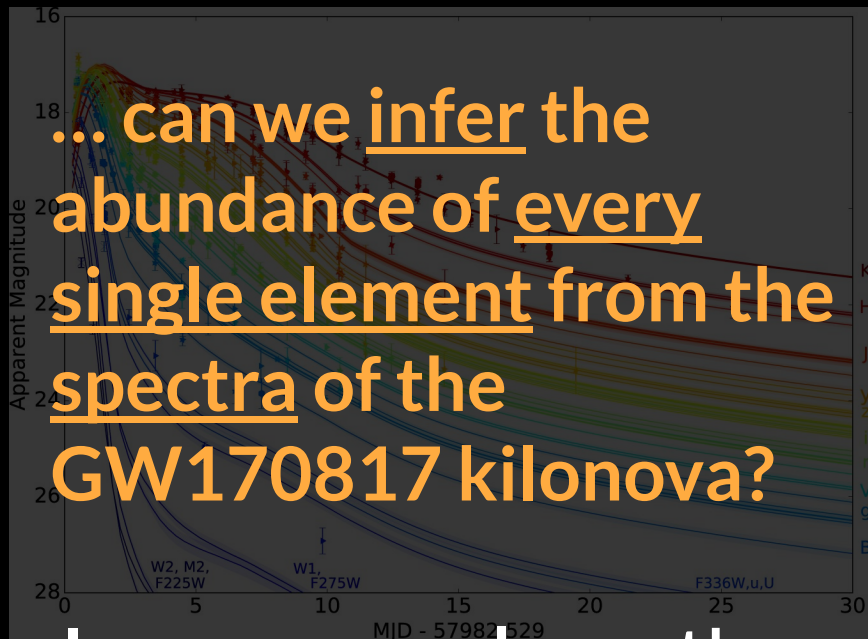
Data: Pian+17, Smartt+17

# GW170817's kilonova

## Bayesian inference, with uncertainties

... can we infer the abundance of every single element from the spectra of the GW170817 kilonova?

I mean every element!



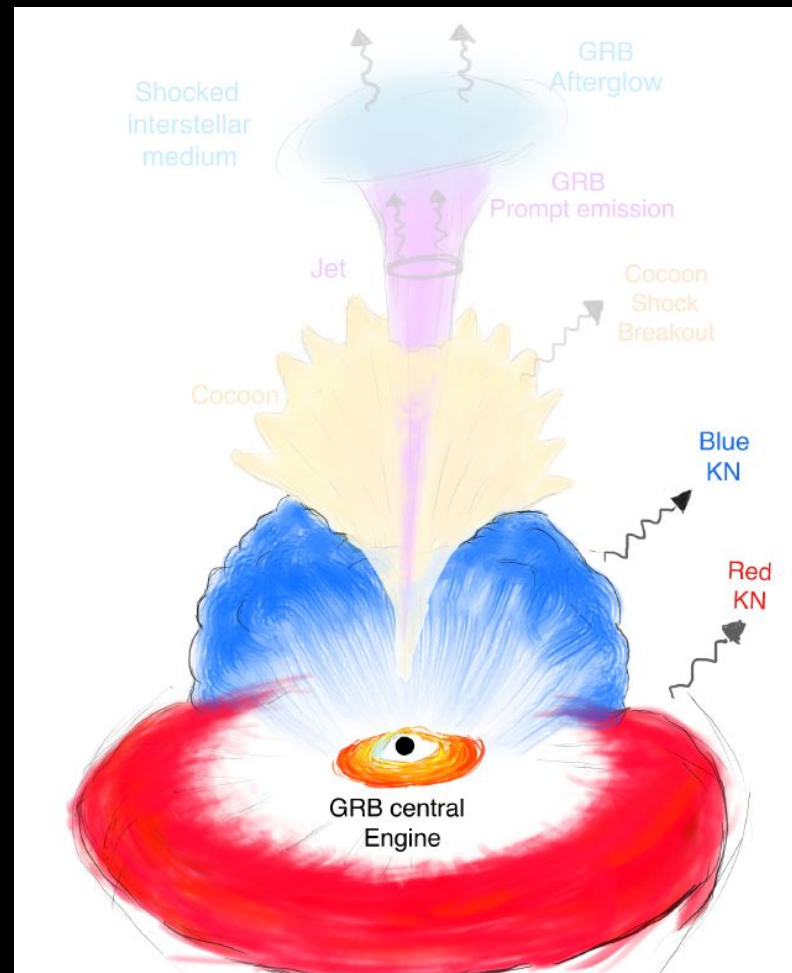
Data: Pian+17, Smartt+17

## Ambitions

Does the inferred abundance pattern **evolve with time**?

I'll focus on the spectra from 1.4, 2.4, and 3.4 days post-merger (optically thick, LTE)

Do we need **multi-component** ejecta models to fit any of these epochs?



## SPARK: Spectroscopic r-Process Abundance Retrieval for Kilonovae

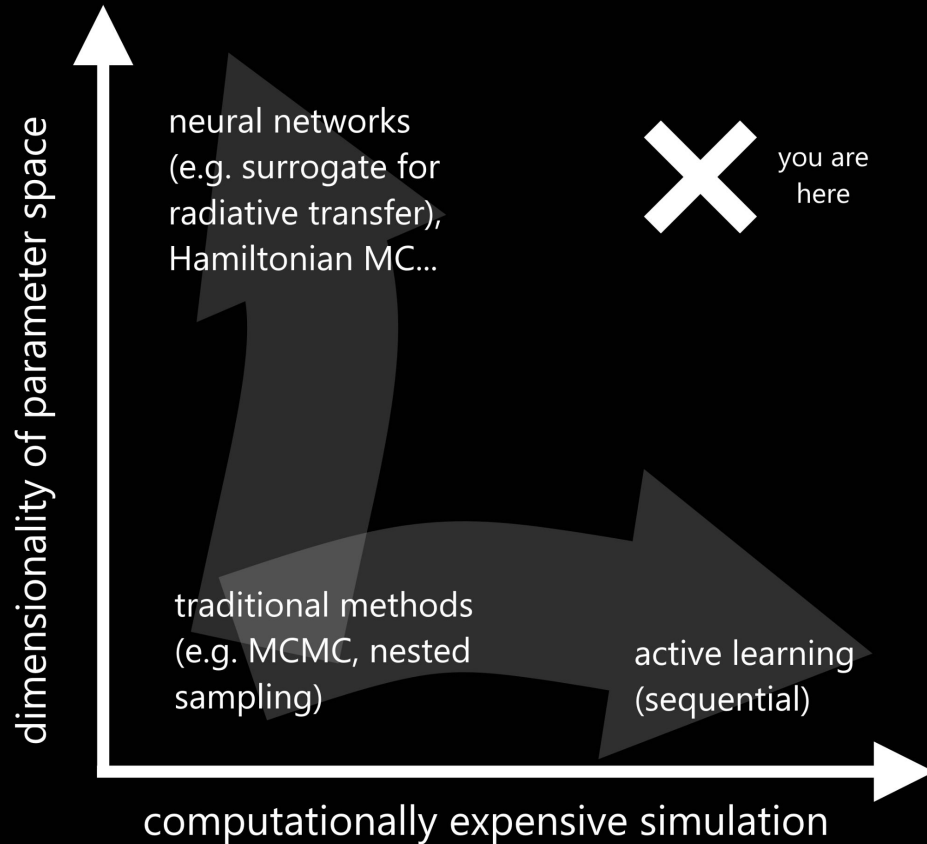
*Idea:* Generate many synthetic spectra and compare them to observations → Fit for the *r*-process elemental abundance pattern of GW170817 (“*spectral retrieval*”)

### *Problems:*

1. many elements → high dimensionality if we naively fit for each abundance individually
2. simulations are computationally expensive



# Inference regimes



## SPARK: Spectroscopic r-Process Abundance Retrieval for Kilonovae

*Idea:* Generate many synthetic spectra and compare them to observations → Fit for the *r*-process elemental abundance pattern of GW170817 (“*spectral retrieval*”)

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2. simulations are computationally expensive

# Parametrizing the abundances

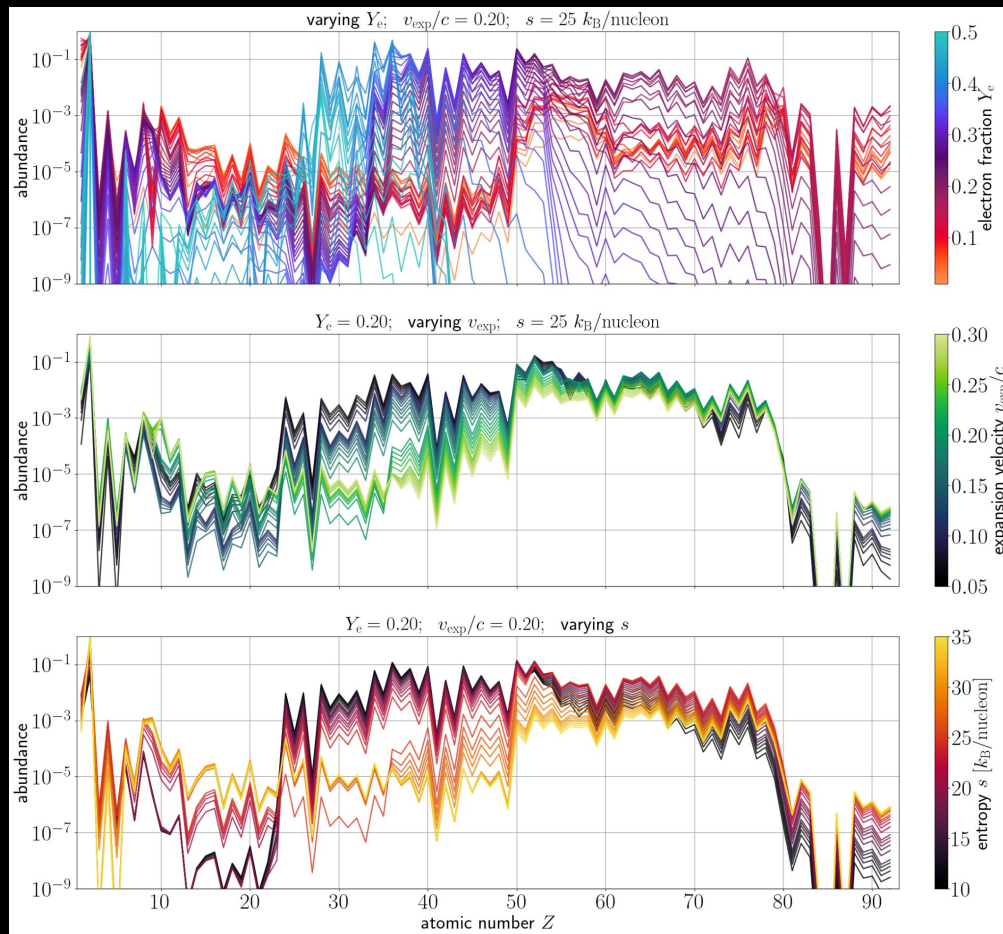
- Parametrize using electron fraction, expansion velocity, and entropy

$$Y_e, v_{\text{exp}}, s$$

- Constrain fundamental conditions of the  $r$ -process + physical ejection mechanisms

Vieira+23a (SPARK I)

Reaction network: Wanajo 18



# Parametrizing the abundances

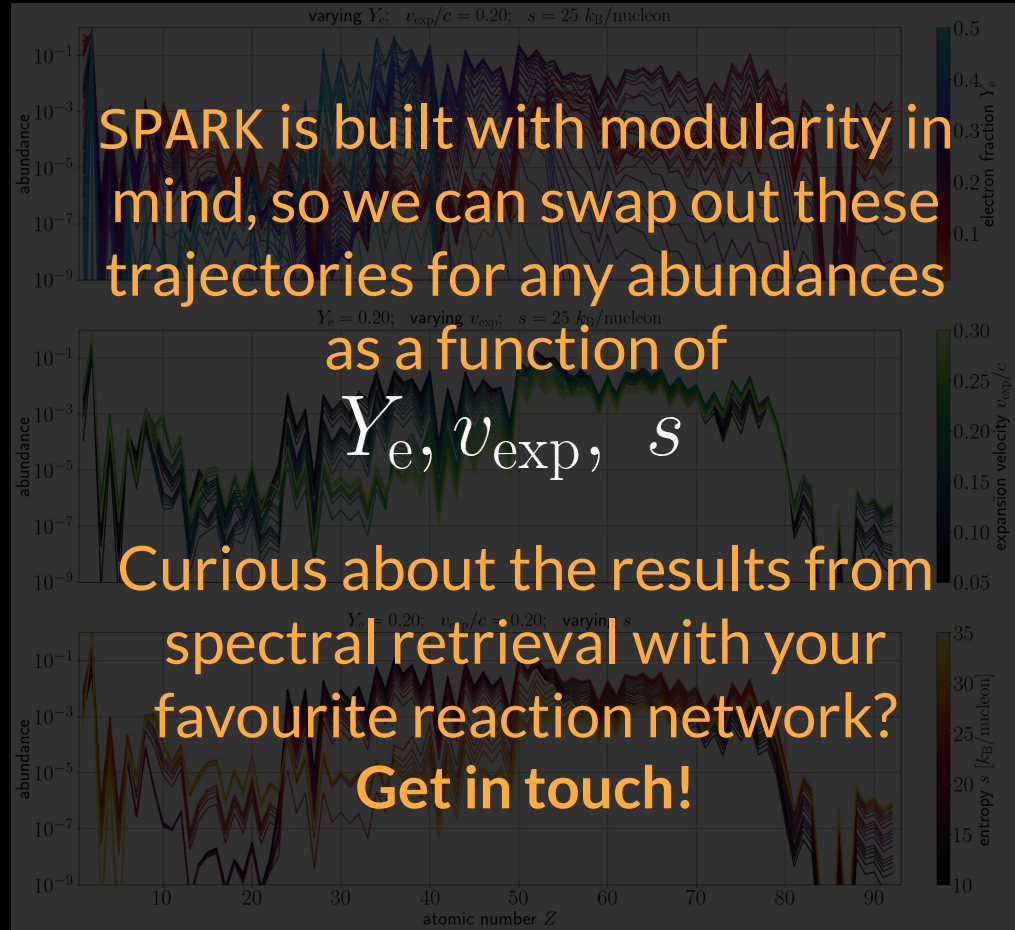
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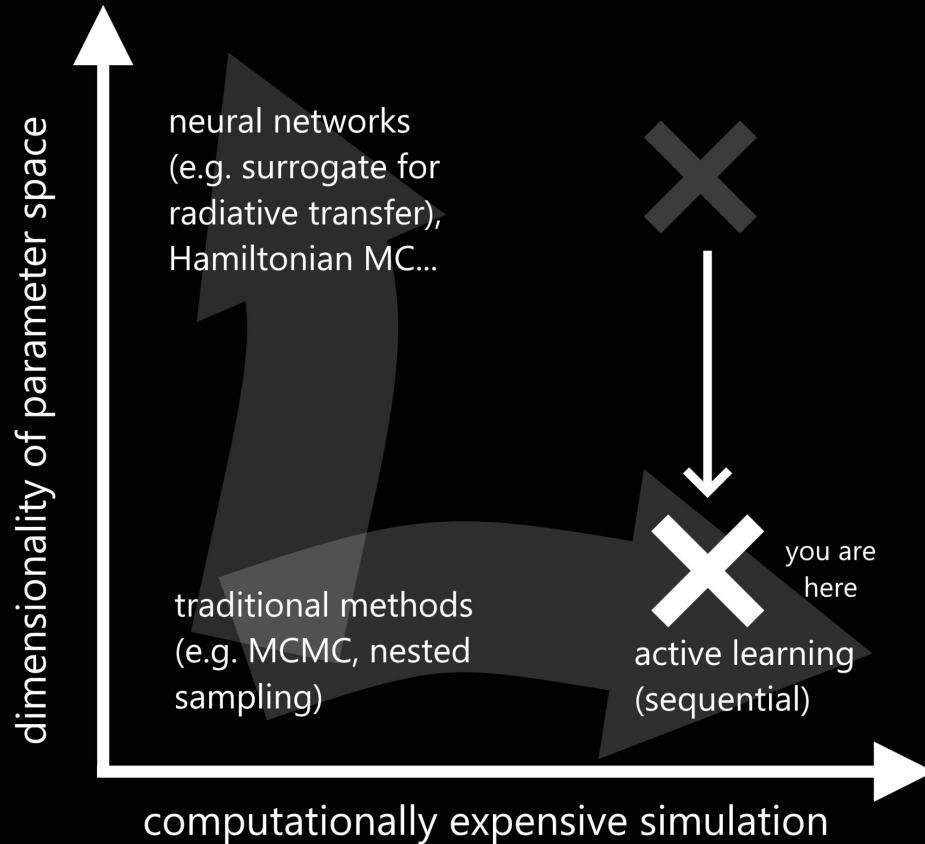
- Constrain fundamental conditions of the *r*-process

Vieira+23a (SPARK I)

Reaction network: Wanajo 18



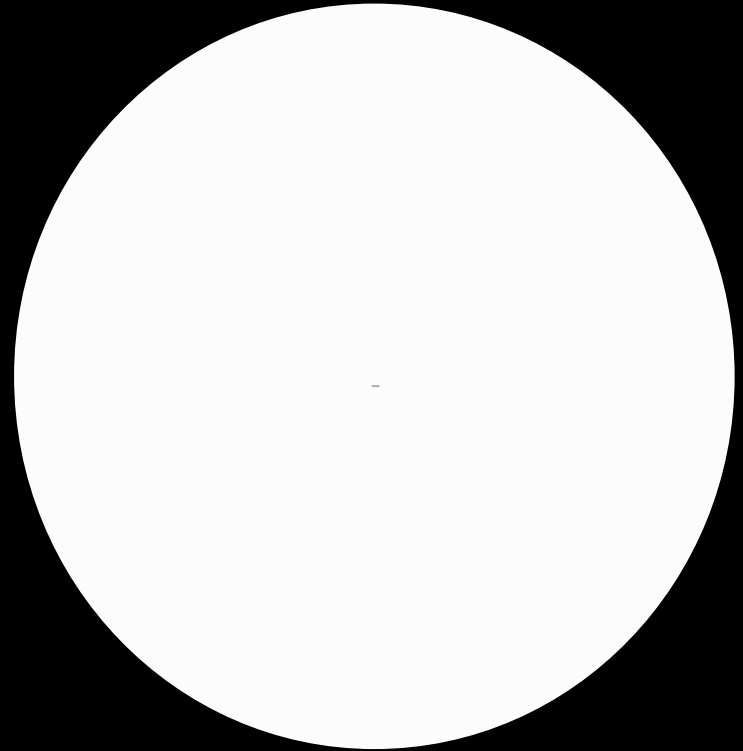
# Inference regimes



# Radiative transfer with TARDIS



- 1D, spherically symmetric Monte Carlo
- Stratified medium under homologous expansion
- Synthetic spectrum at a single point in time
- **(Expansion) opacities computed on the fly given composition of the ejecta → computationally expensive**



## SPARK: Spectroscopic r-Process Abundance Retrieval for Kilonovae

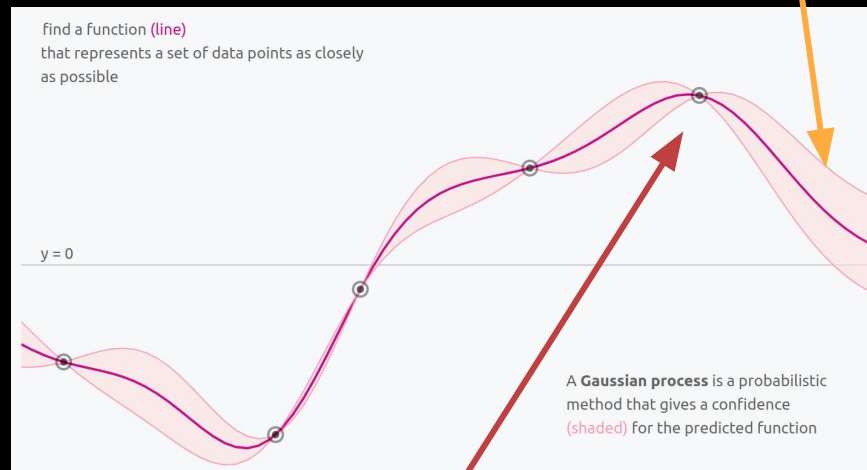
*Idea:* Generate many synthetic spectra and compare them to observations → Fit for the *r*-process elemental abundance pattern of GW170817 (“*spectral retrieval*”)

*Problems:*

1. many elements → high dimensionality if we naively fit for each abundance individually **parametrize abundances**
2. simulations are computationally expensive **active learning**

# Active learning

- Approximate the posterior  $p(\theta|X)$  with a **Gaussian Process**
  - Advantage: GPs have both a mean and a variance
- **Bayesian Active Posterior Estimation (BAPE)**: Select points in parameter space which optimize both high posterior probability and large uncertainty in the posterior
  - Dramatically reduce the number of forward model evaluations needed for inference



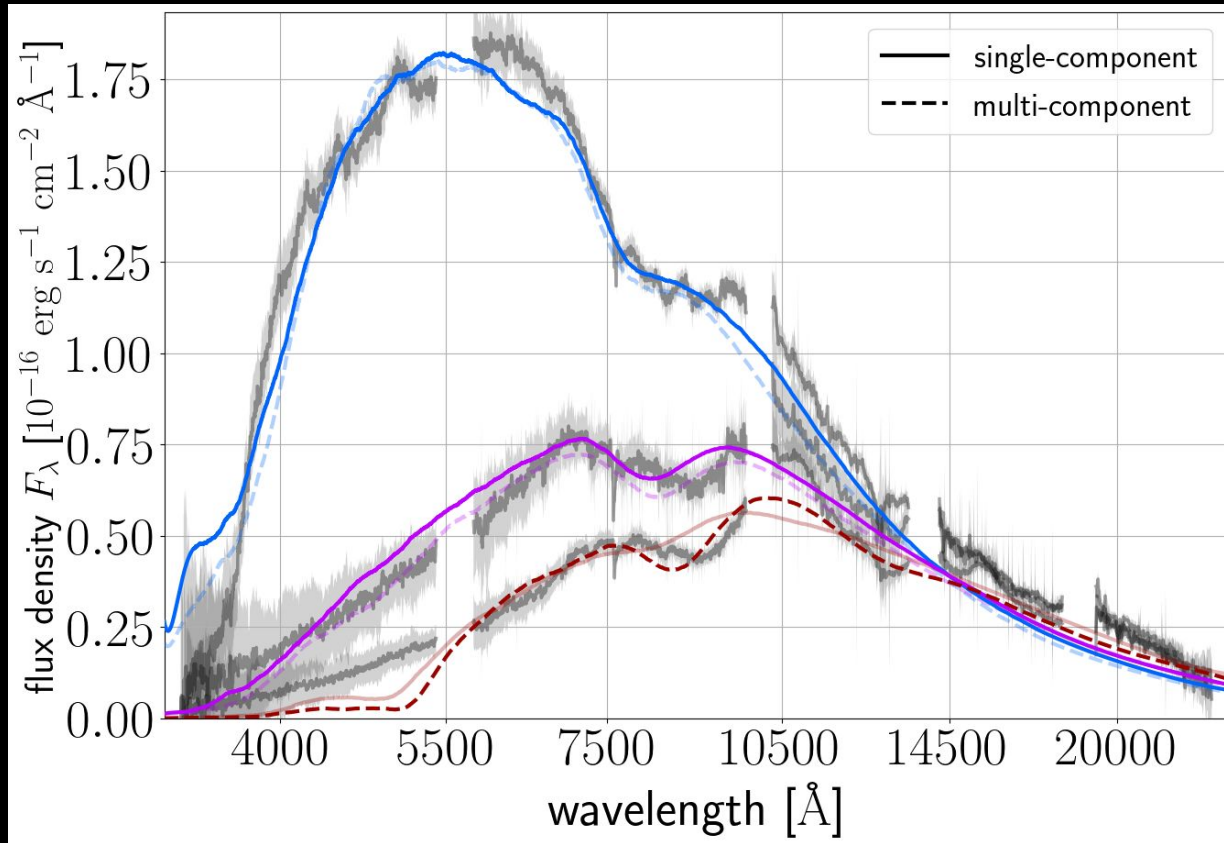
explore regions of high  $\sigma$

exploit regions of high  $\mu$

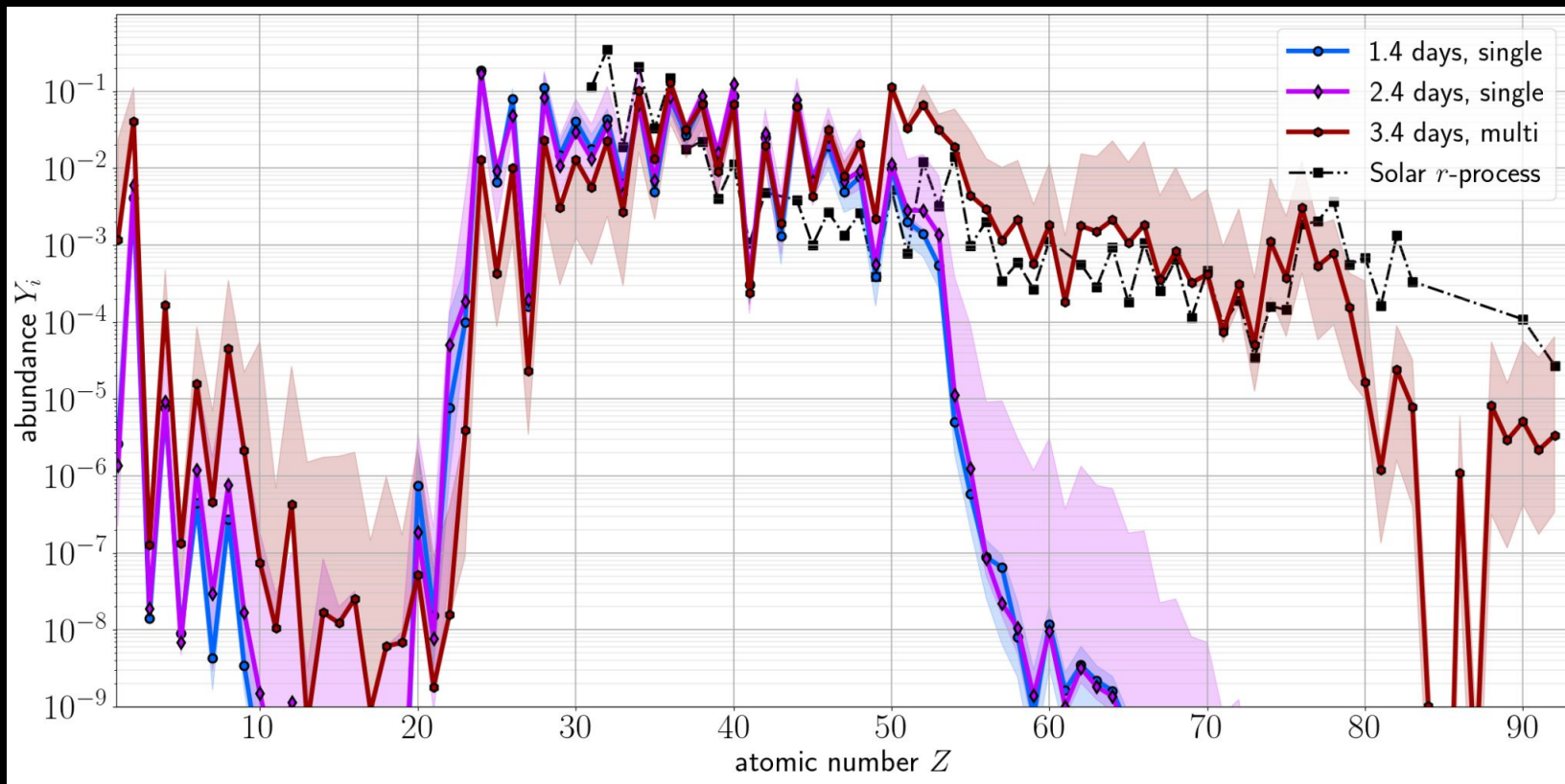


**Let's fit the 1.4, 2.4, and 3.4 day optical spectra of the GW170817 kilonova with both single- and multi-component models, and see what fits best.**

# Favoured models

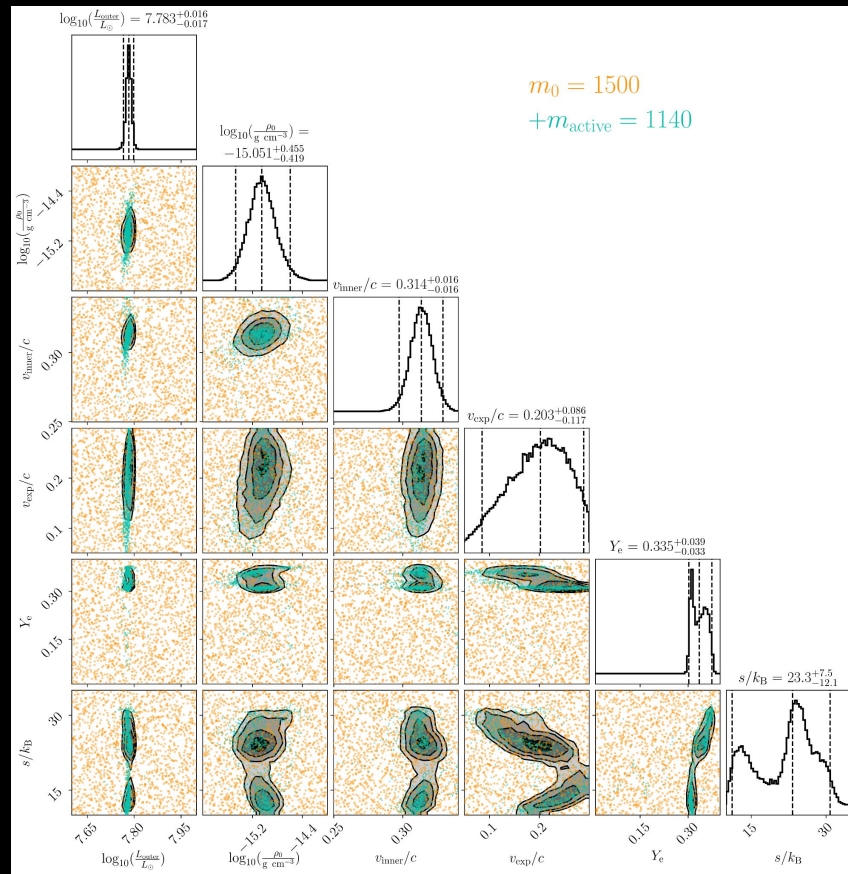
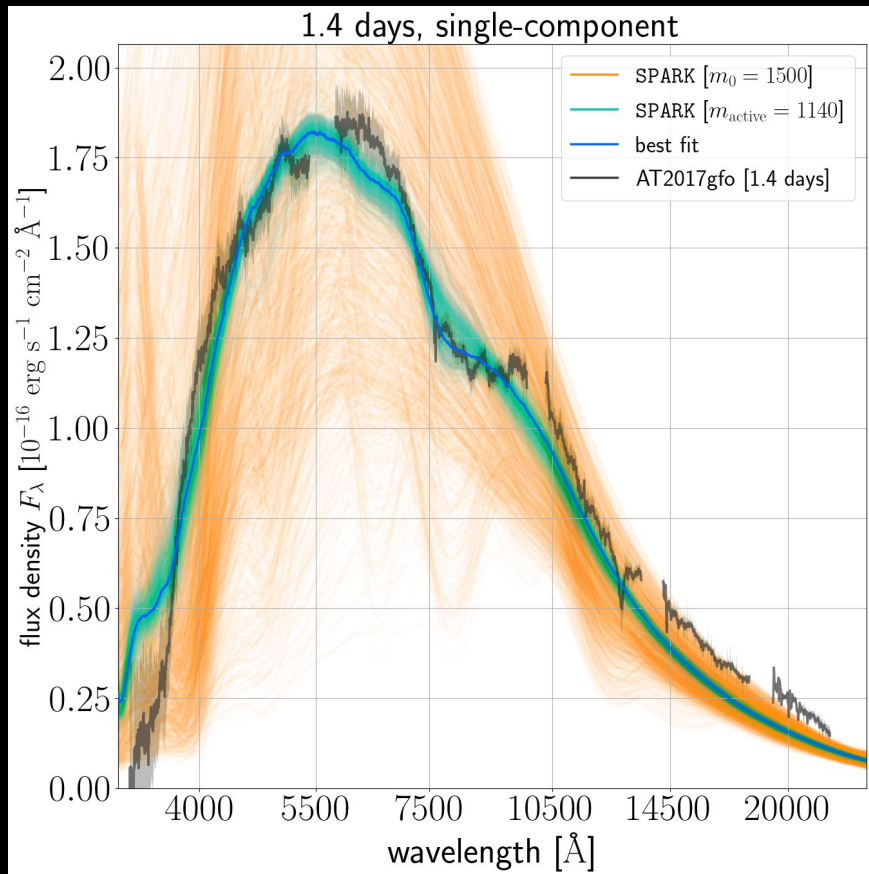


# Abundances

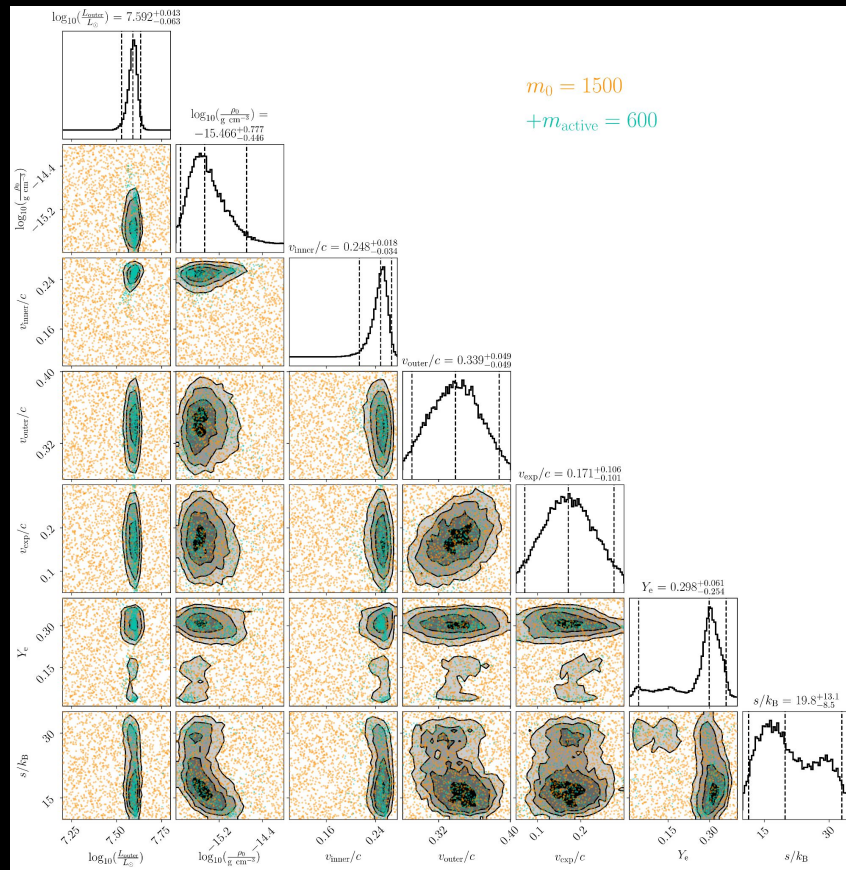
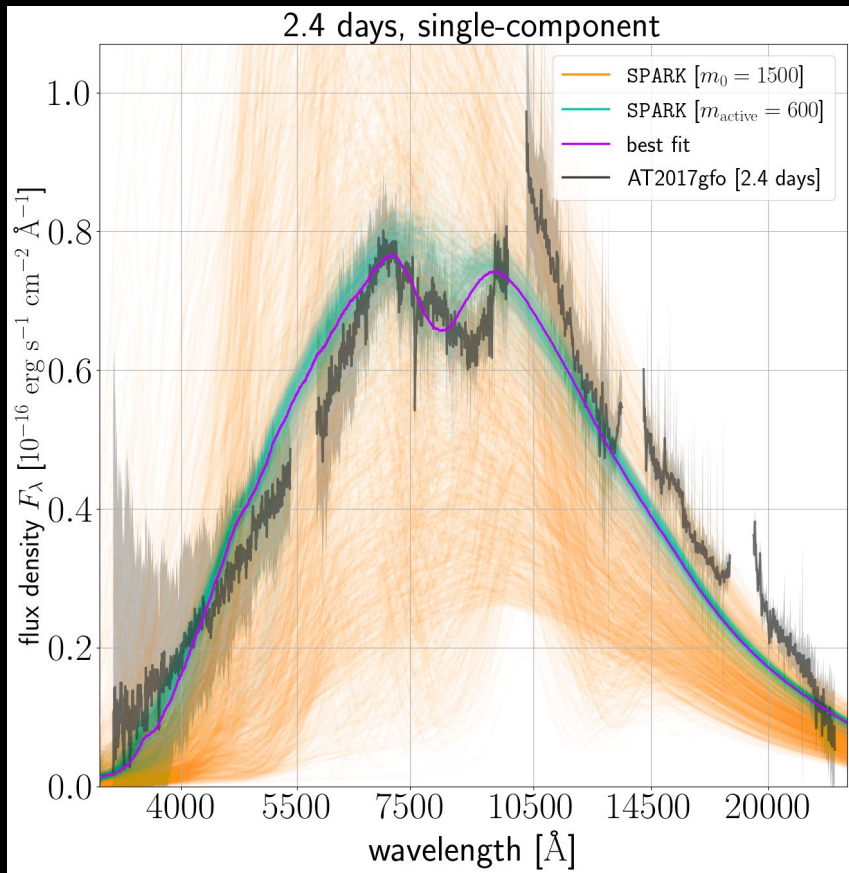


Vieira+23b (SPARK II) arXiv: [2308.16796](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.16796)  
Solar  $r$ -process: Lodders 09 & Bisterzo+14

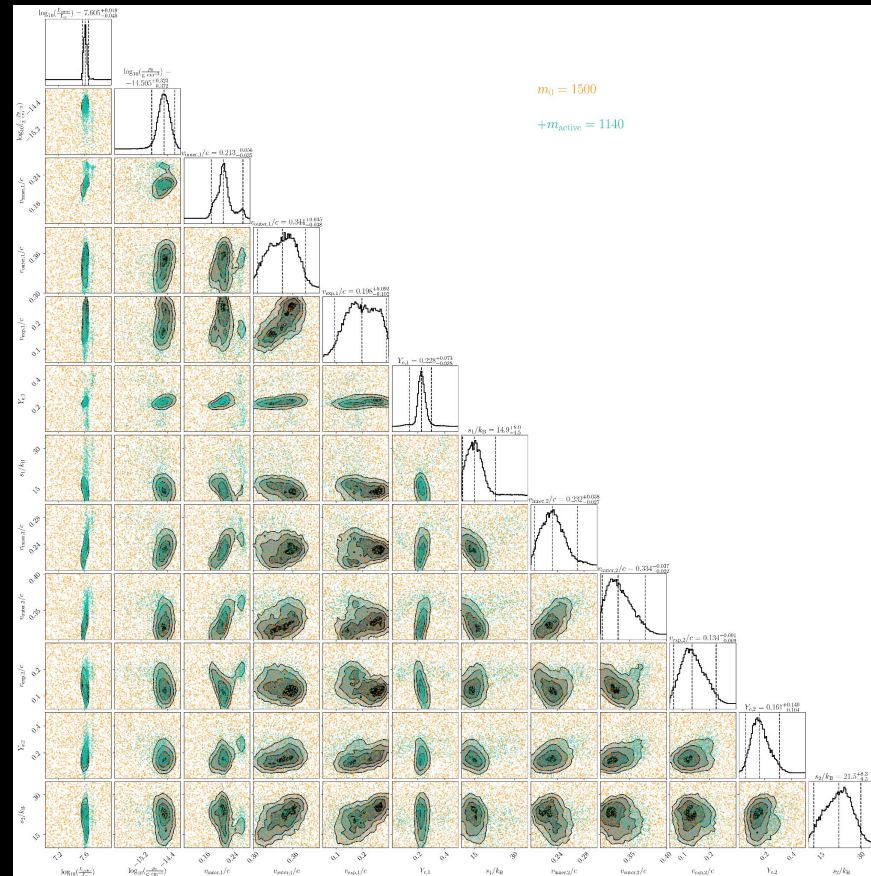
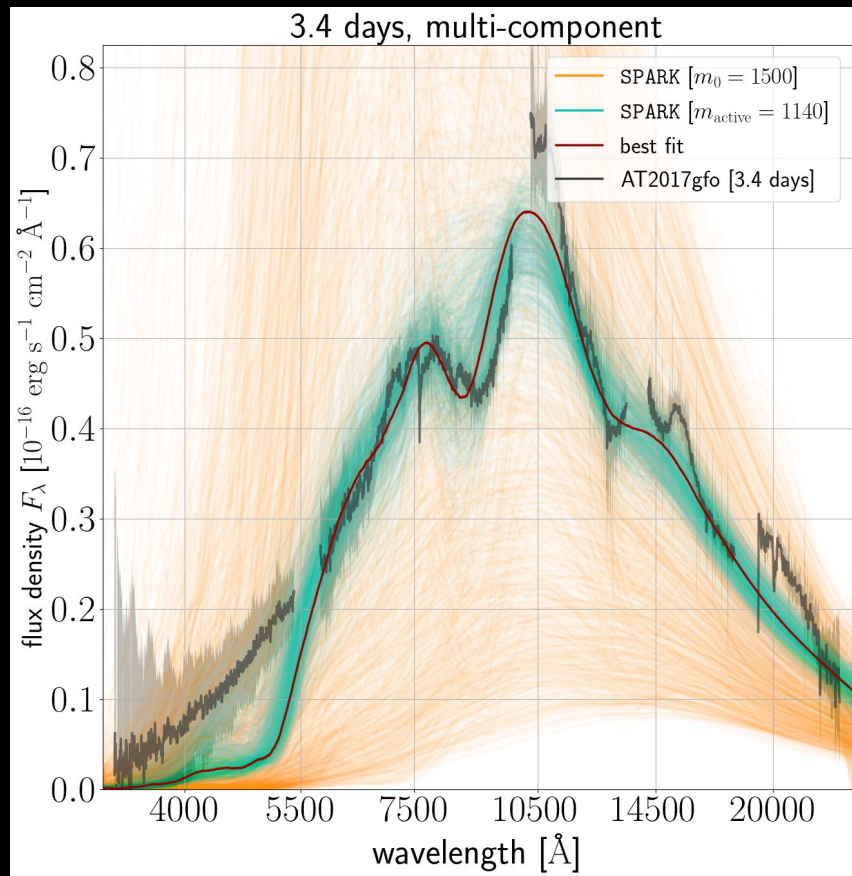
# 1.4 days, single-component



# 2.4 days, single-component

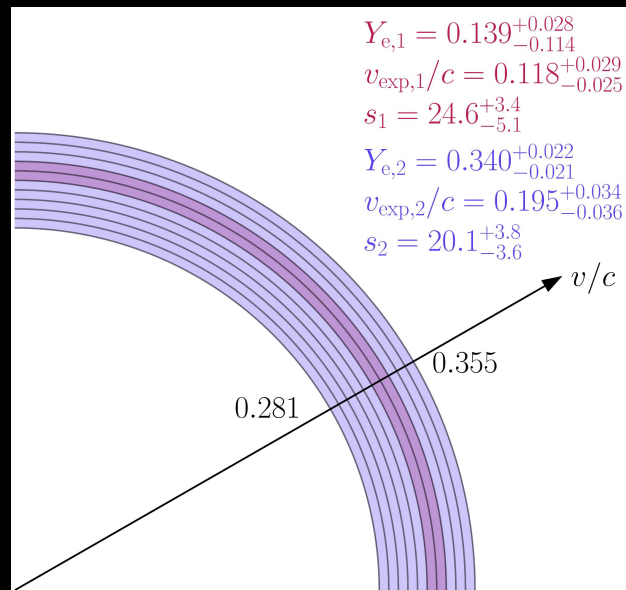


# 3.4 days, multi-component

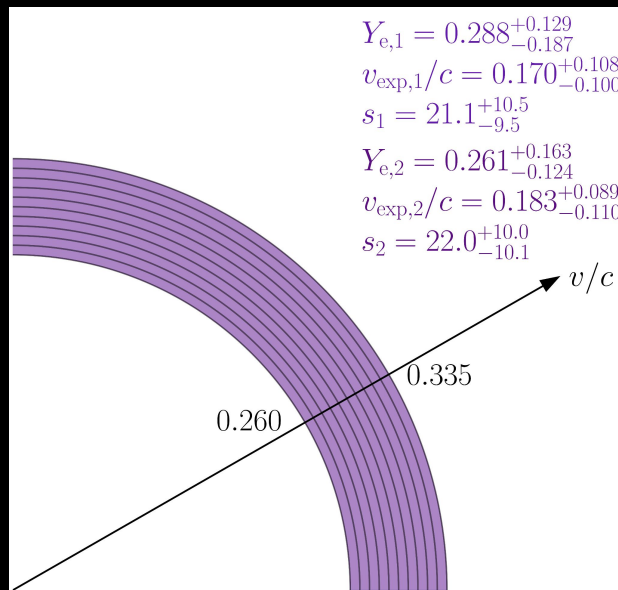


# Multi-component ejecta geometries

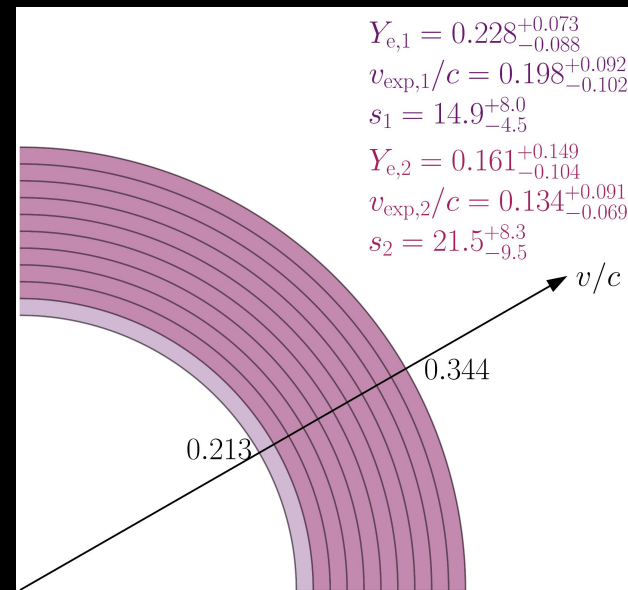
1.4 days



2.4 days



3.4 days

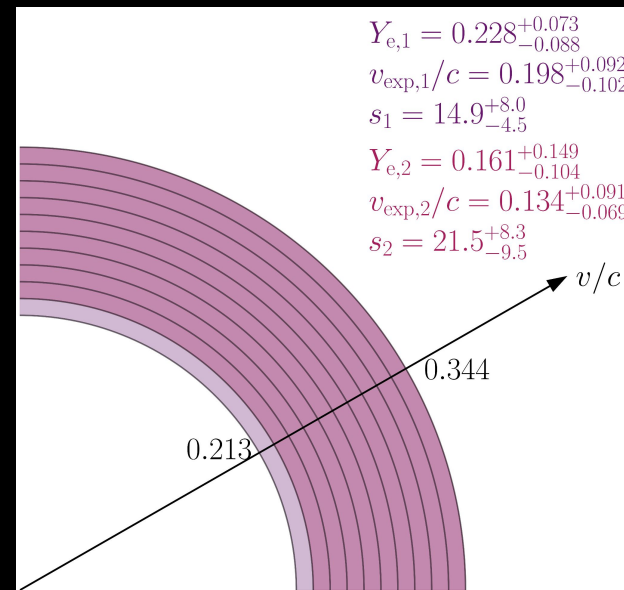
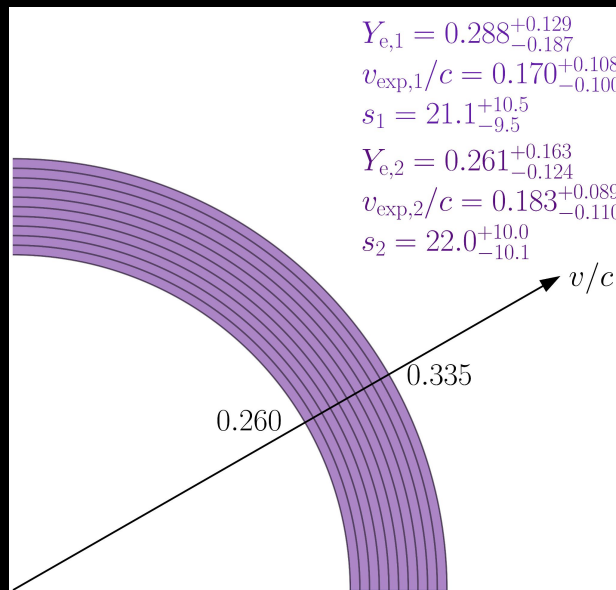
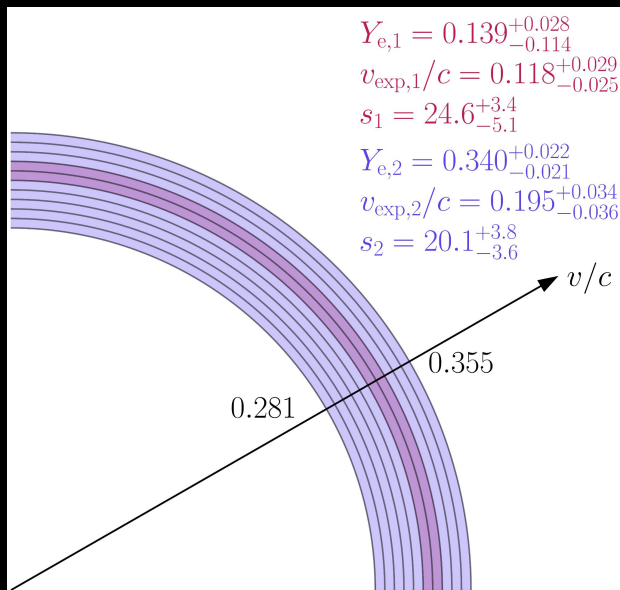


# Multi-component ejecta geometries

1.4 days

2.4 days

3.4 days

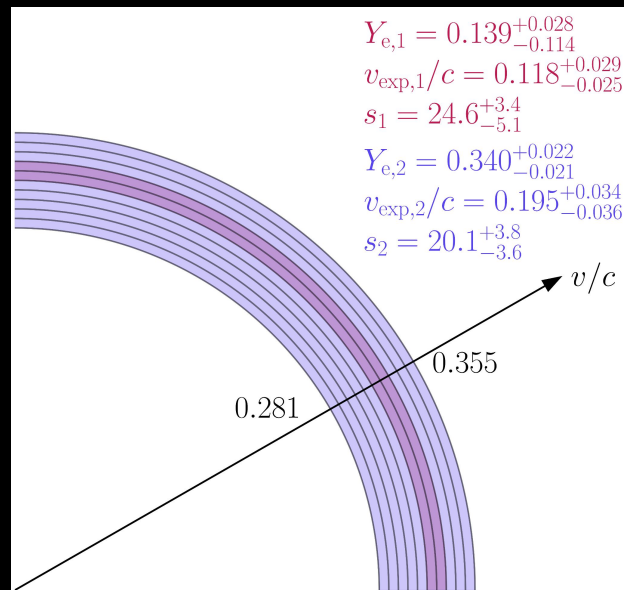


presence of red is negligible



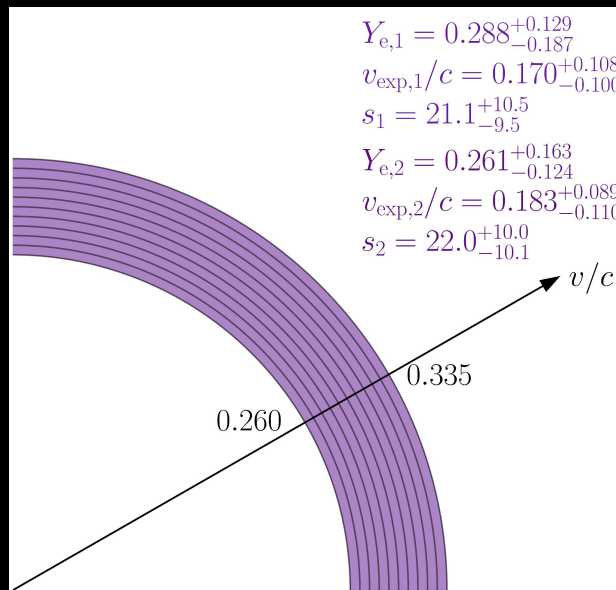
# Multi-component ejecta geometries

1.4 days



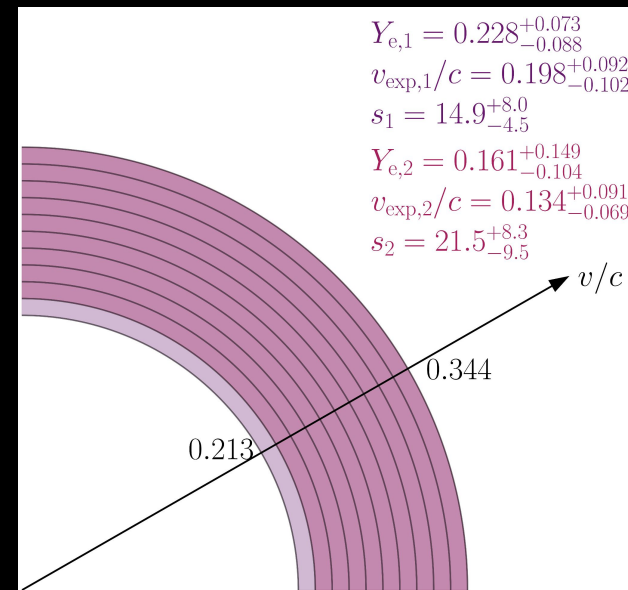
presence of red is negligible

2.4 days

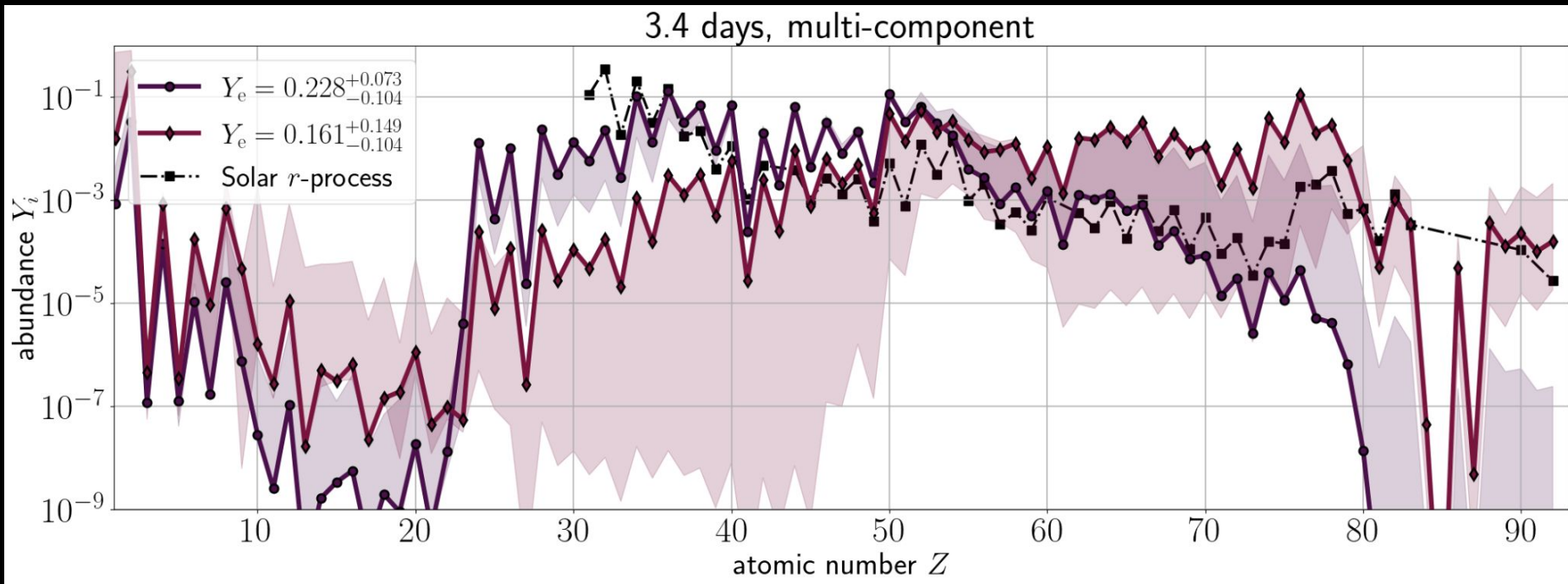


complete overlap; similar compositions

3.4 days



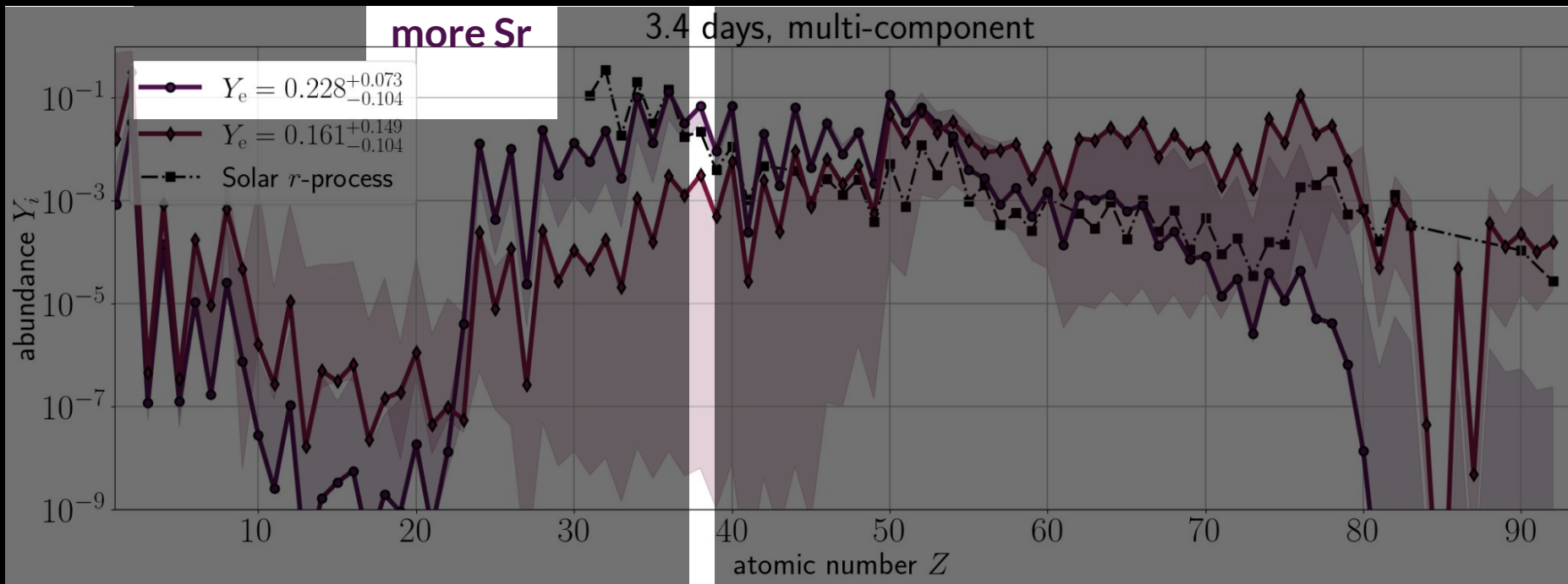
# Compare components' abundances @ 3.4 days



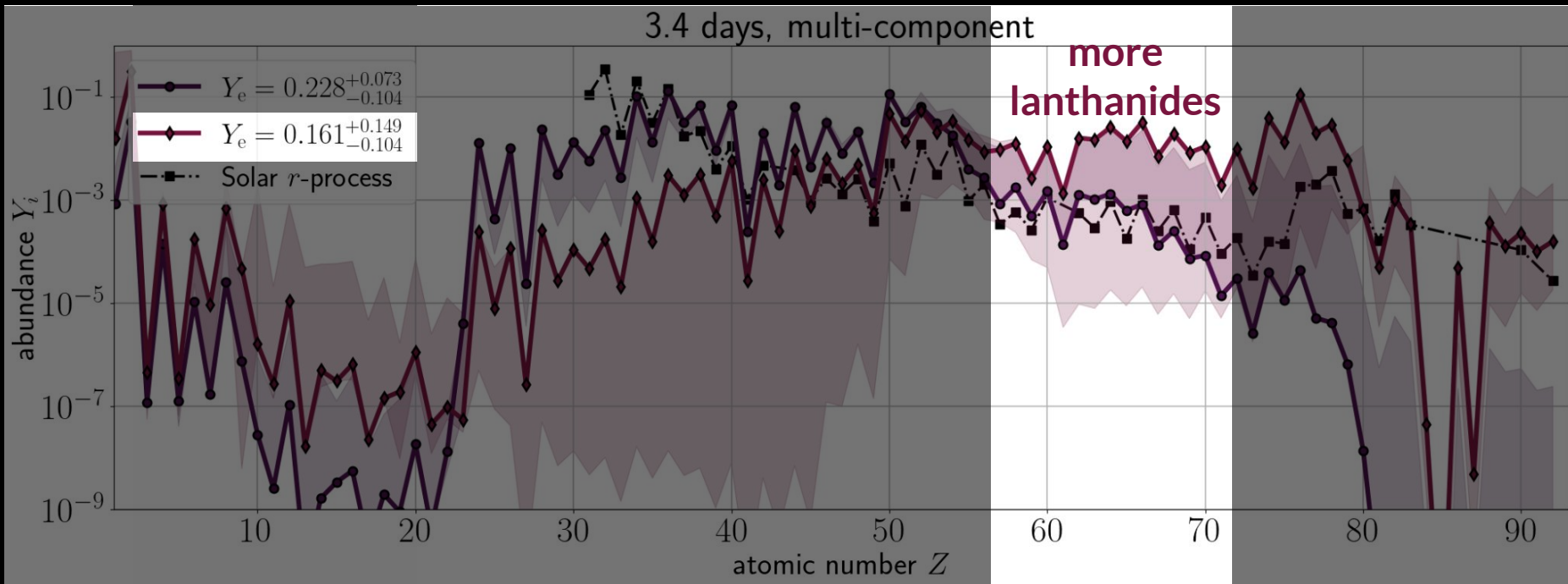
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Solar  $r$ -process: Lodders 09 & Bisterzo+14

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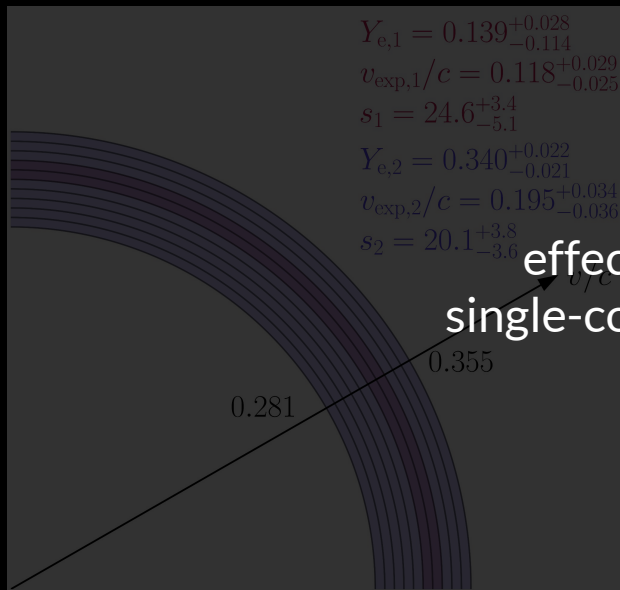
# Multi-component ejecta geometries

genuinely multi-component!

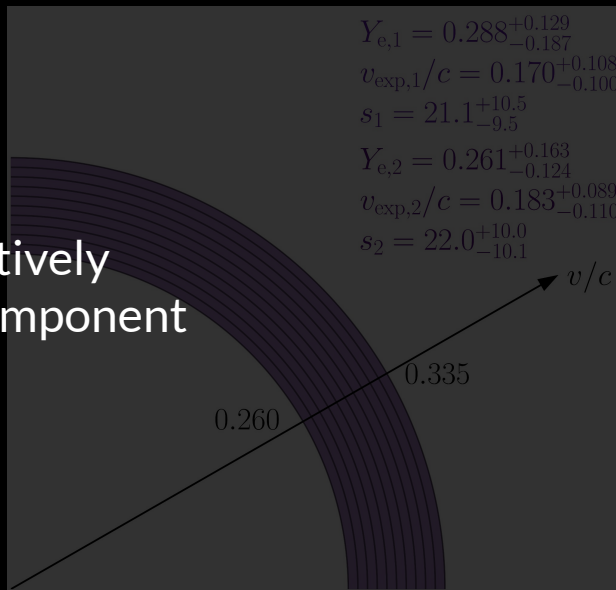
1.4 days

2.4 days

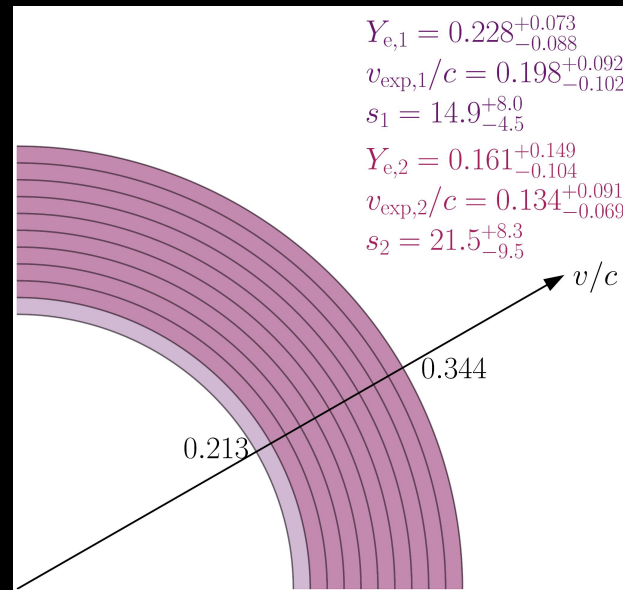
3.4 days



effectively  
single-component



complete overlap; similar  
compositions



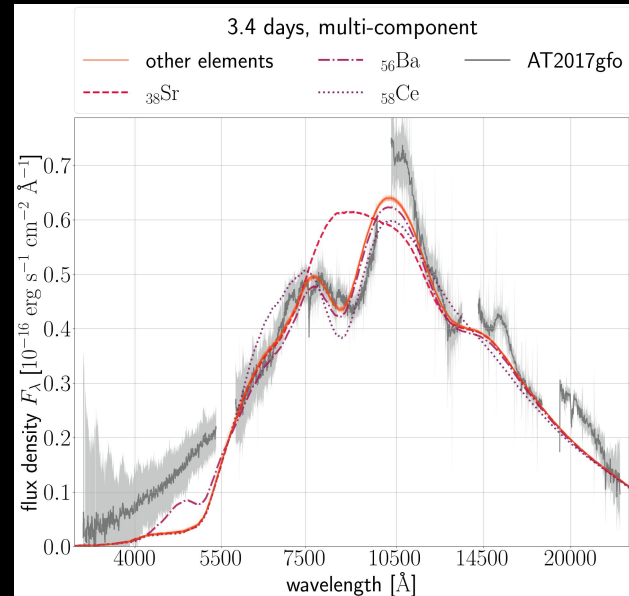
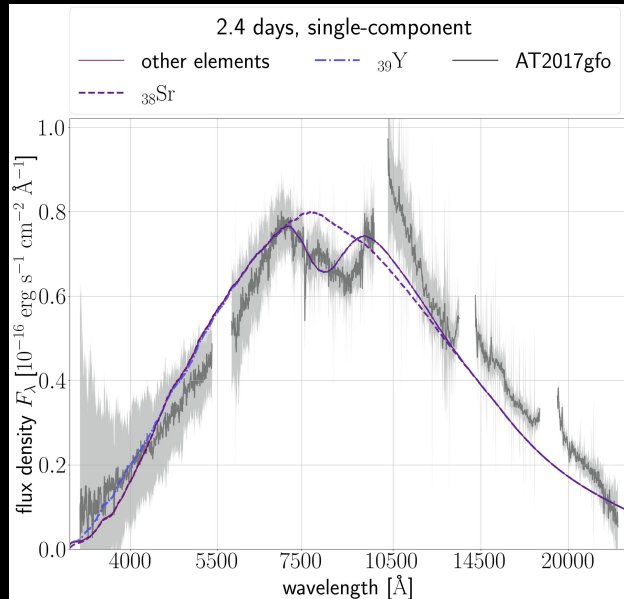
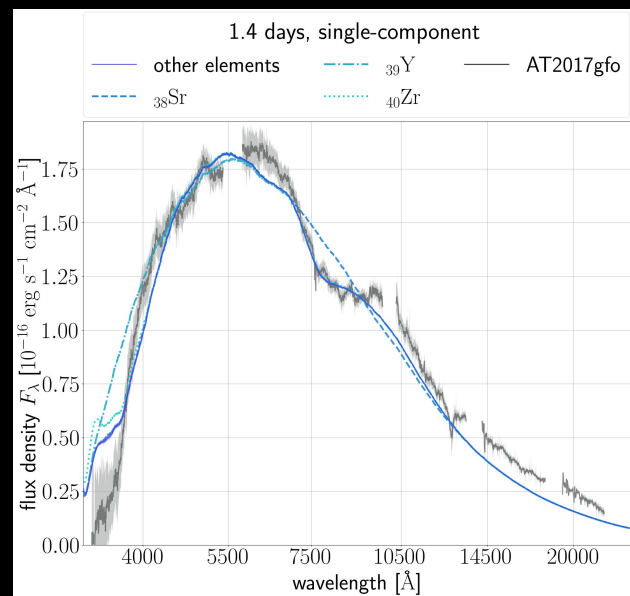
~complete overlap;  
different compositions

# Leave-one-out for favoured models

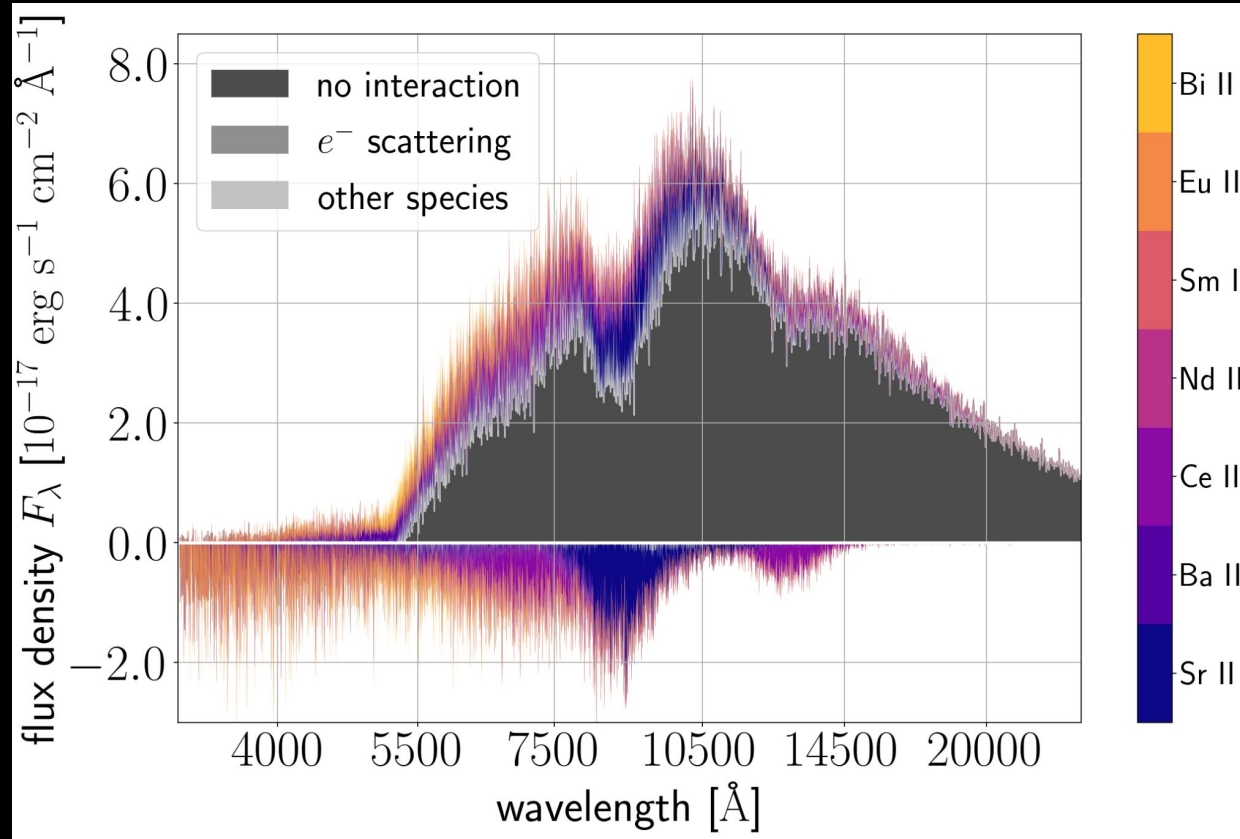
single-component

single-component

multi-component



# Spectral DECompositions @ 3.4 days, multi-component



Sr II remains important

Y II, Zr II are swamped out by a new ensemble of lanthanides: Ce II, Nd II, Sm II, Eu II

Ce II contributes 27.5% of absorption (compare to 30.3% from Sr II)

# Conclusions & looking forward

- Same single blue component describes 1.4, 2.4 days
- 3.4 days is better described by multi-component
- New redder, lanthanide-bearing component at 3.4 days
- Physical origins of the ejecta?
  - Blue at 1.4, 2.4: consistent with neutrino-reprocessed accretion disk wind
  - Red at 3.4: consistent with neutron-rich accretion disk wind and/or dynamical ejecta
- What happens at 4.4 days and beyond?
- What are the abundances of the next kilonova?

