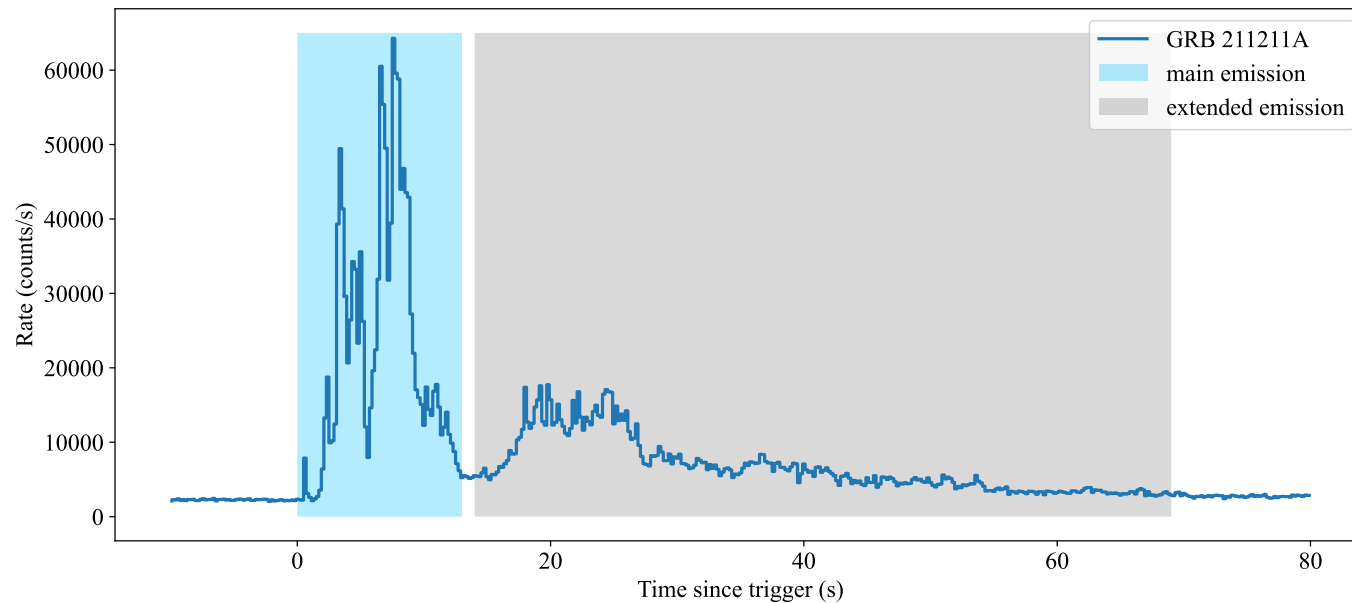


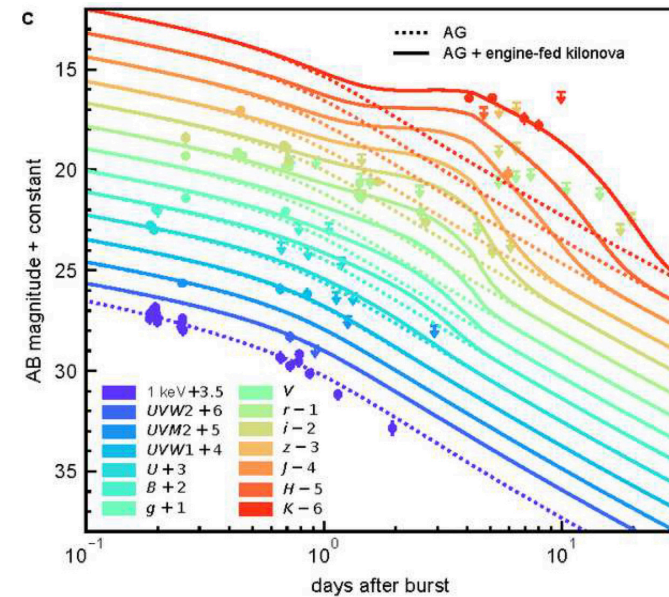
GRB 211211A-like Events
and
How Gravitational Waves May Tell Their Origins

Yi-Han Yin, Nanjing University

The Peculiar GRB 211211A



long duration



(Jun Yang et al. 2022)

kilonova evidence

NS-NS? NS-BH? NS-WD? Collapsar? ...?

The Peculiar GRB 211211A

NS-BH interpretation

(Jin-Ping Zhu et al. 2022)

- a $\sim 1.23 M_{\odot}$ NS
- a $\sim 8.21 M_{\odot}$ BH
- an aligned spin of $\chi_{\text{BH}} \sim 0.62$
- formed an NS-first-born NSBH

NS-WD interpretation

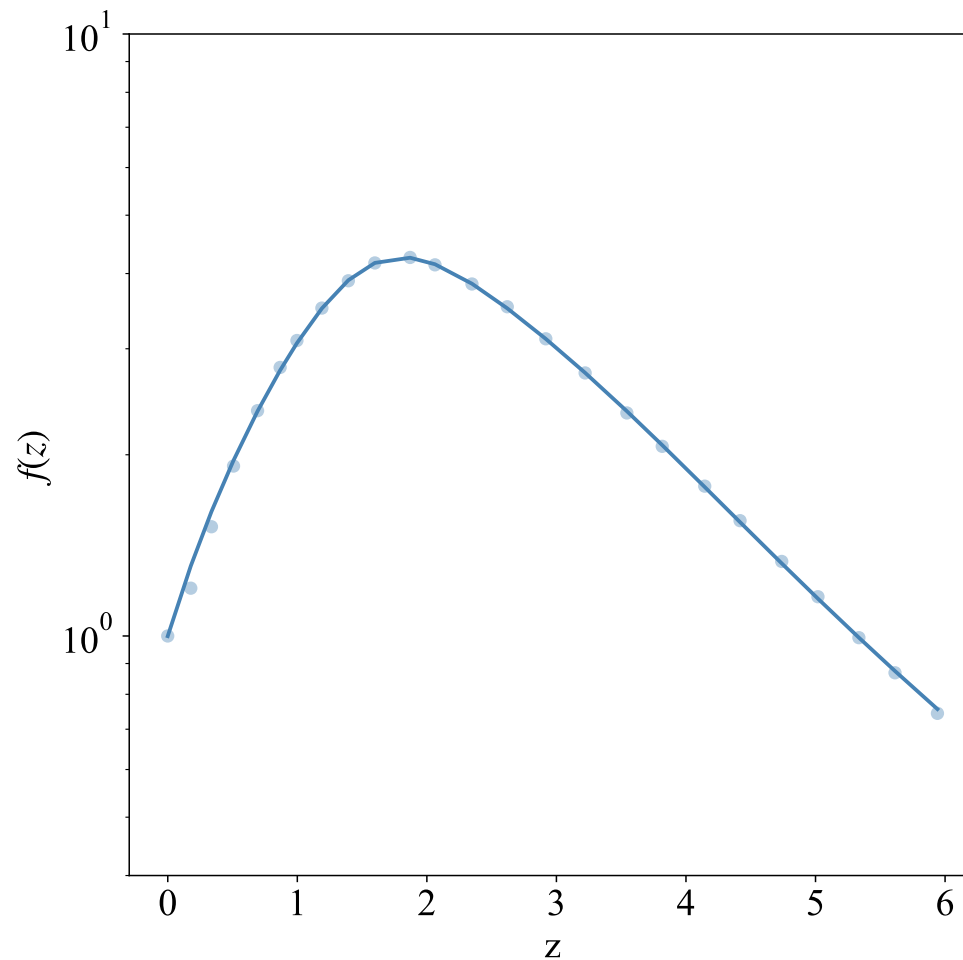
(Jun Yang et al. 2022)

- comparable masses
- WD close to the Chandrasekhar limit
- a millisecond post-merger magnetar engine
- WD $\sim 1.3 M_{\odot}$ and NS $\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$

How Rare is GRB 211211A?

$$\frac{\overset{\simeq 8 \text{ sr}}{\Omega_{GBM}} \overset{\simeq 7 \text{ yrs}}{T_{GBM}}}{4\pi} \underline{\rho_{0, \text{GRB 211211A}} V_{max}} = N \geq 1$$

$$V_{max} = \int_0^{z_{max}} \frac{\boxed{f(z)}}{1+z} \frac{dV(z)}{dz} dz$$

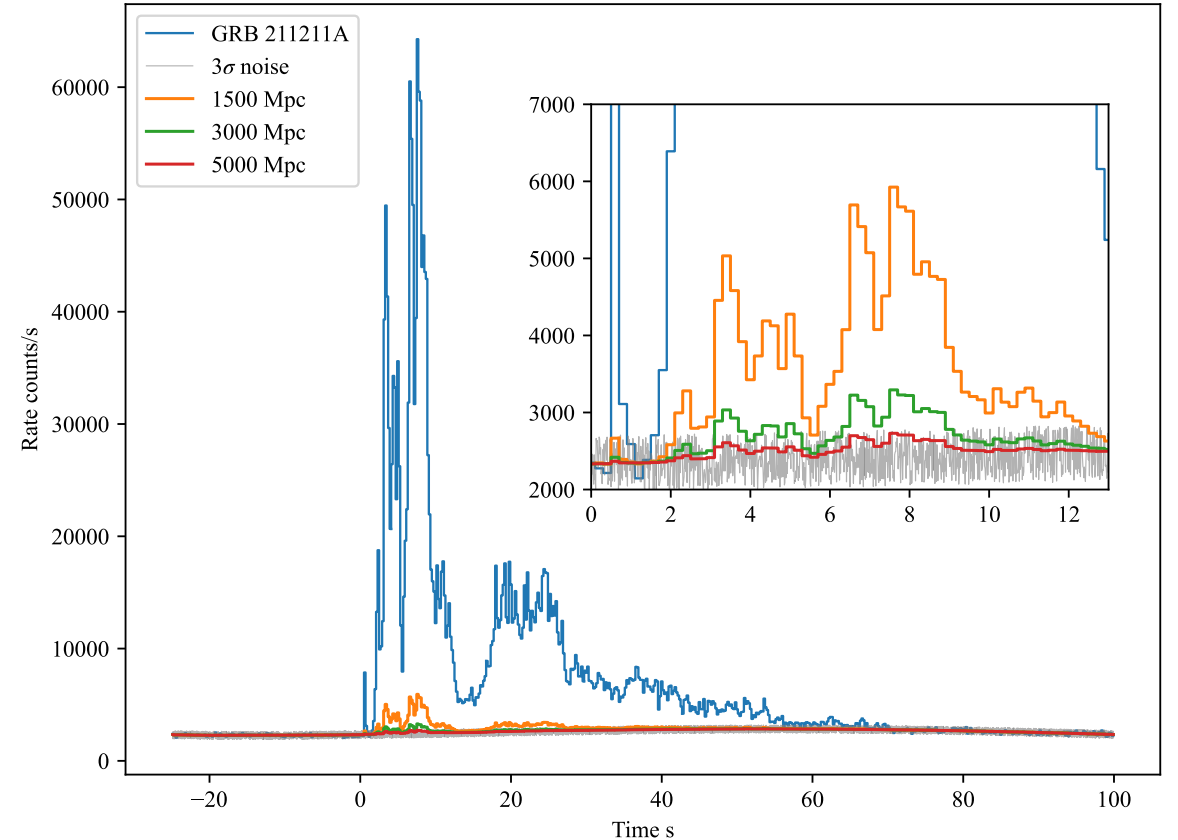


(derived from Eldridge et al. 2019)

How Rare is GRB 211211A?

$$\frac{\overset{\simeq 8 \text{ sr}}{\Omega_{GBM}} \overset{\simeq 7 \text{ yrs}}{T_{GBM}}}{4\pi} \rho_{0, \text{GRB 211211A}} V_{max} = N \geq 1$$

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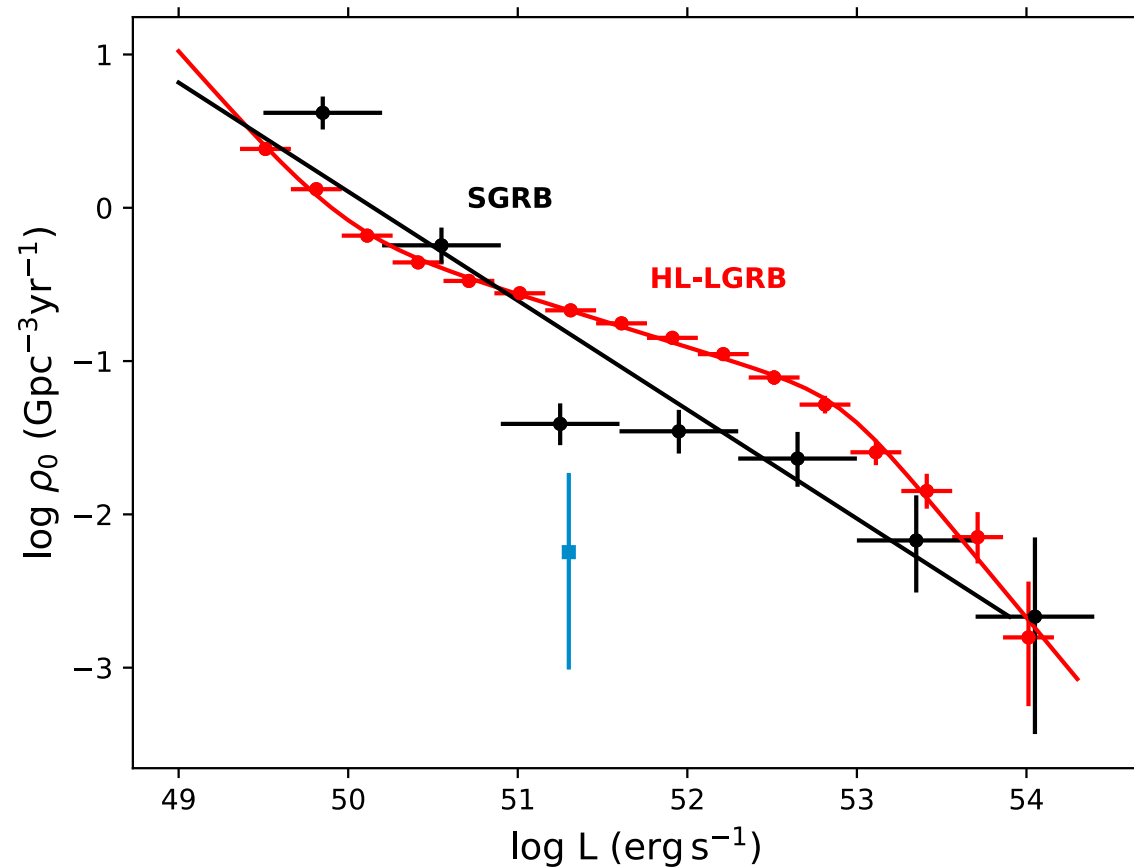


How Rare is GRB 211211A?

$$\frac{\overset{\simeq 8 \text{ sr}}{\Omega_{GBM}} \overset{\simeq 7 \text{ yrs}}{T_{GBM}}}{4\pi} \rho_{0, \text{GRB 211211A}} V_{max} = N \geq 1$$

$$V_{max} = \int_0^{z_{max}} \frac{f(z)}{1+z} \frac{dV(z)}{dz} dz$$

$$\rho_{0, \text{GRB 211211A}} \simeq 5.67 \times 10^{-3} N \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$



How Rare is GRB 211211A?

From galactic source: BNS ~ 5000 , NSWD ~ 6700

====> get a relative rate density factor $k \sim 1.34$

From SGRB data

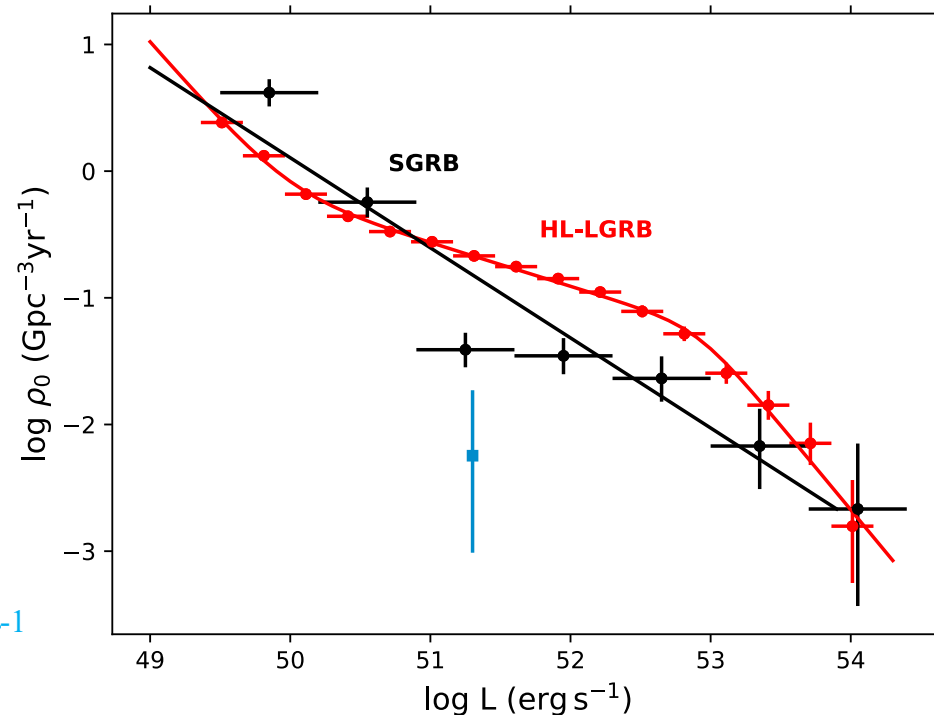
====> get beamed BNS event rate density ρ_{BNS}

Assuming same beaming factor

====> NSWD event rate density $\rho_{\text{NSWD}} = k \times \rho_{\text{BNS}} = 1.3 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

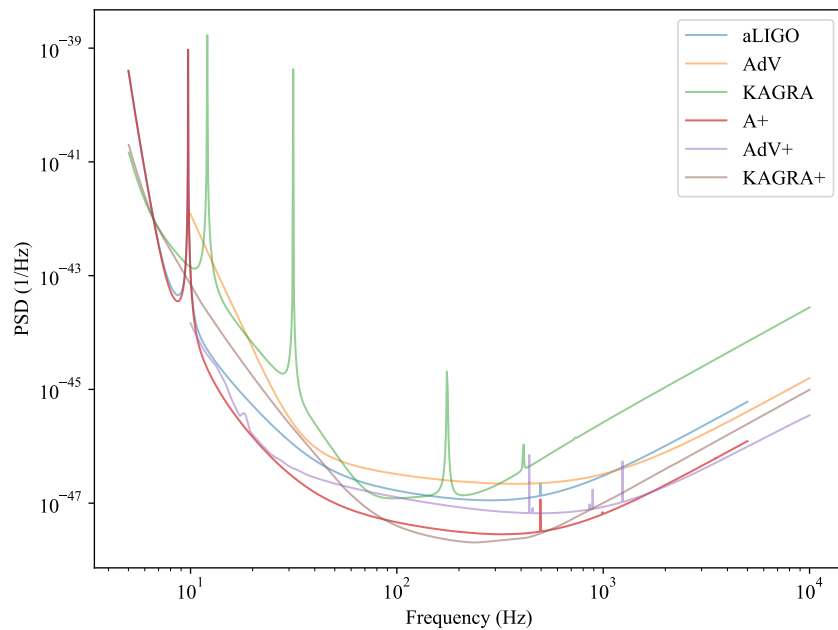
Fraction $f = \rho_{0,\text{GRB211211A}} / \rho_{\text{NSWD}} \sim N/307 \sim 3.26N \%$

====> **only a few out of 307 NS-WD merger can make such a GRB**

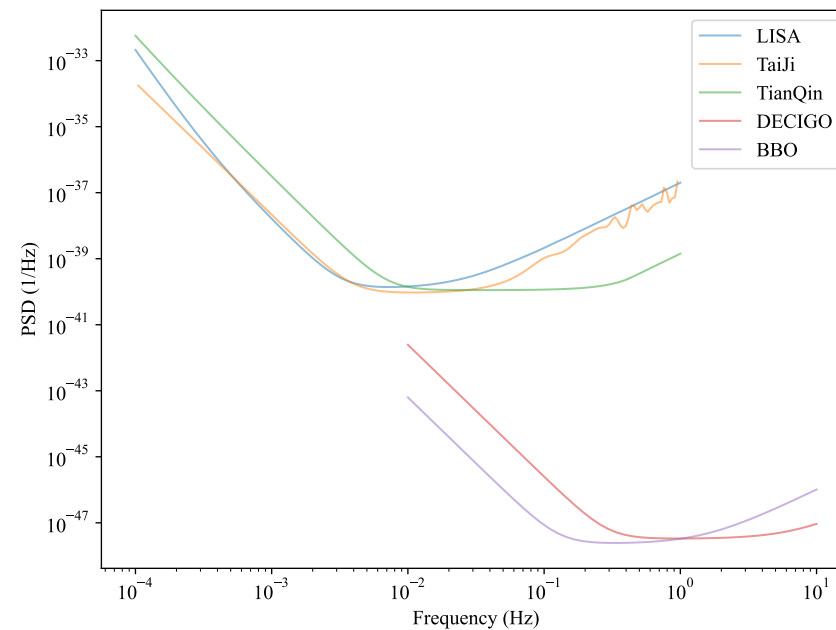


Distinguish between GW Signals

Ground-based Detectors



Space-borne Detectors



Distinguish between GW Signals

NS-BH

inspiral phase (*TaylorF2*)



inspiral-merger-ringdown

(*IMRPhenomNSBH*)

NS-WD

inspiral phase (*TaylorF2*)



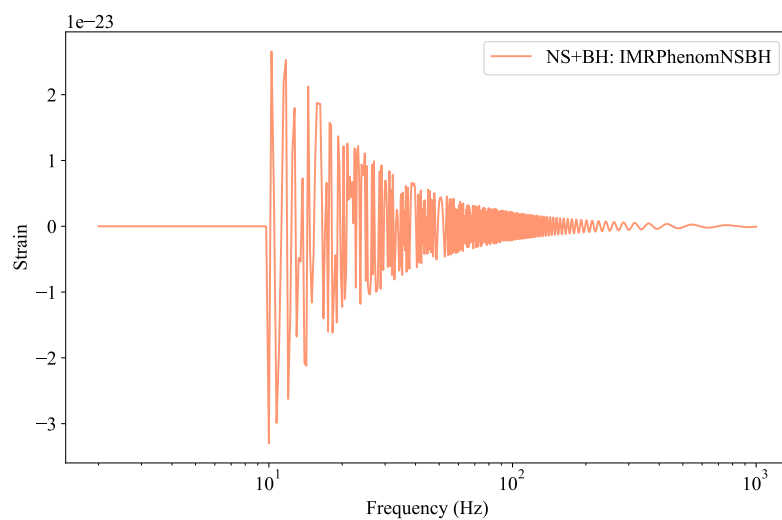
merger point (frequency)



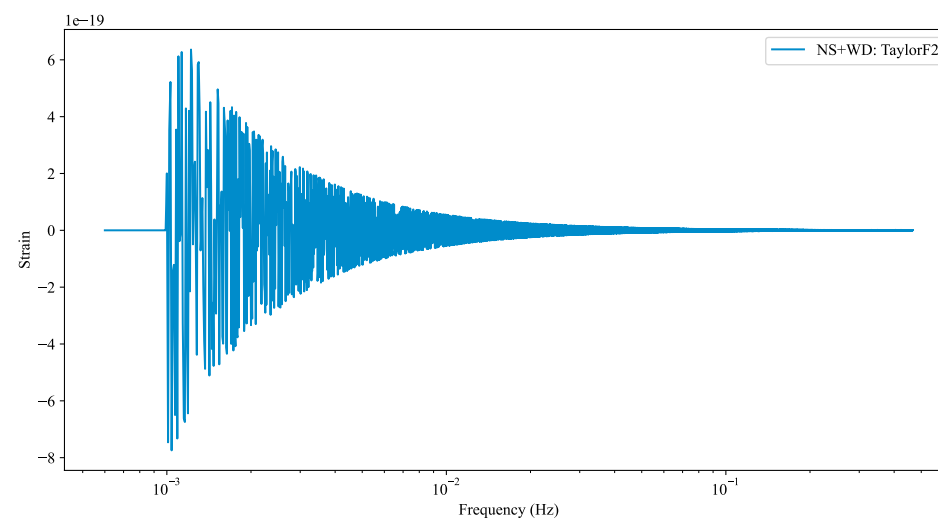
merger phase (unknown)

Distinguish between GW Signals

NS-BH



NS-WD



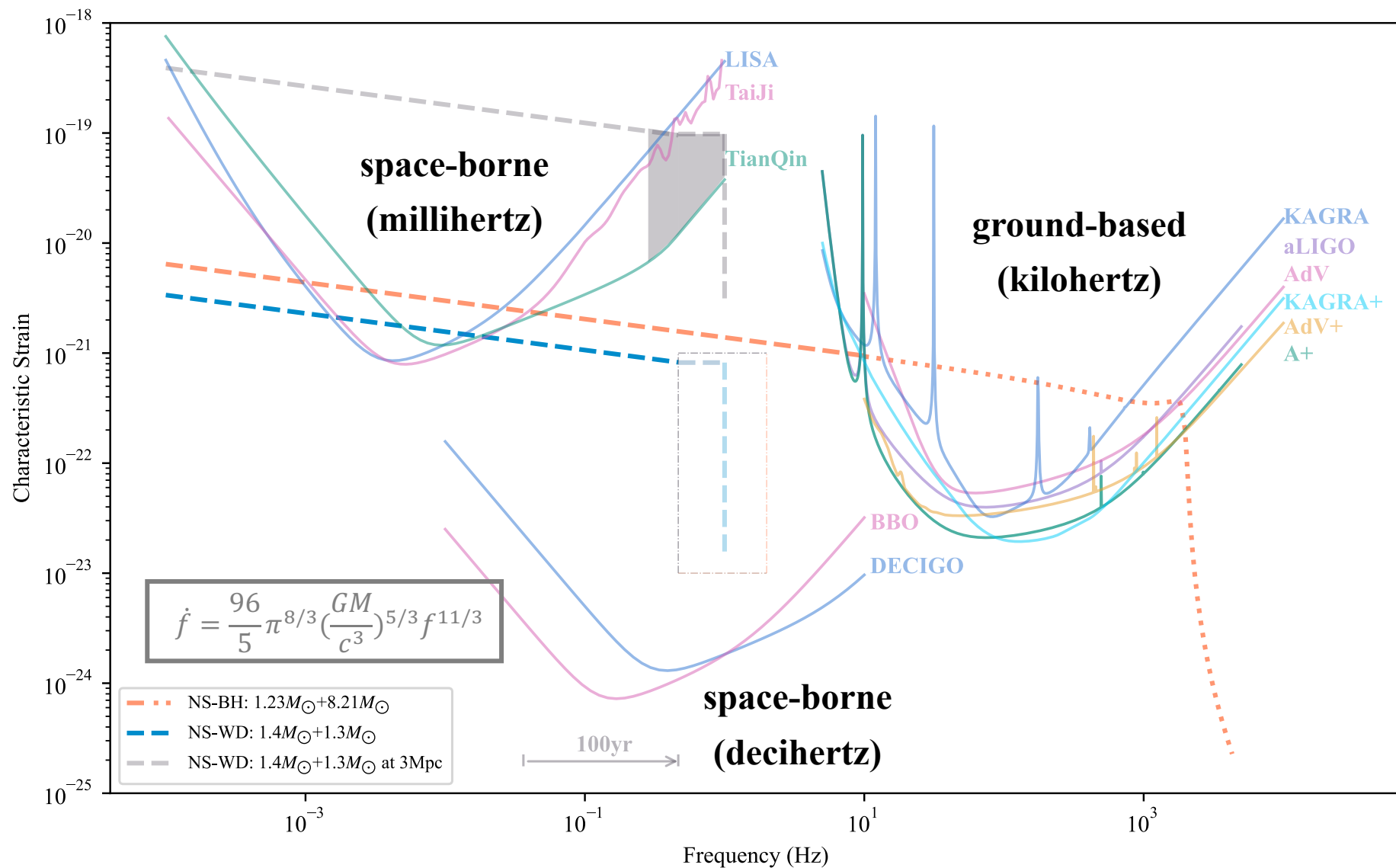
Detectability

obtain optimal signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) through matched filtering



$$\rho = 2 \sqrt{\int_{f_{low}}^{f_{high}} \frac{|\tilde{h}(f)|^2}{S_n(f)} df} \quad \xrightarrow[\substack{h_c(f) = 2f|\tilde{h}(f)| \\ h_n(f) = \sqrt{fS_n(f)}}]{} \quad \rho = \sqrt{\int_{f_{low}}^{f_{high}} \left[\frac{h_c(f)}{h_n(f)} \right]^2 d(\log f)}$$

in visualization: the area between the source and the detector curves on a log-log scale

Detectability

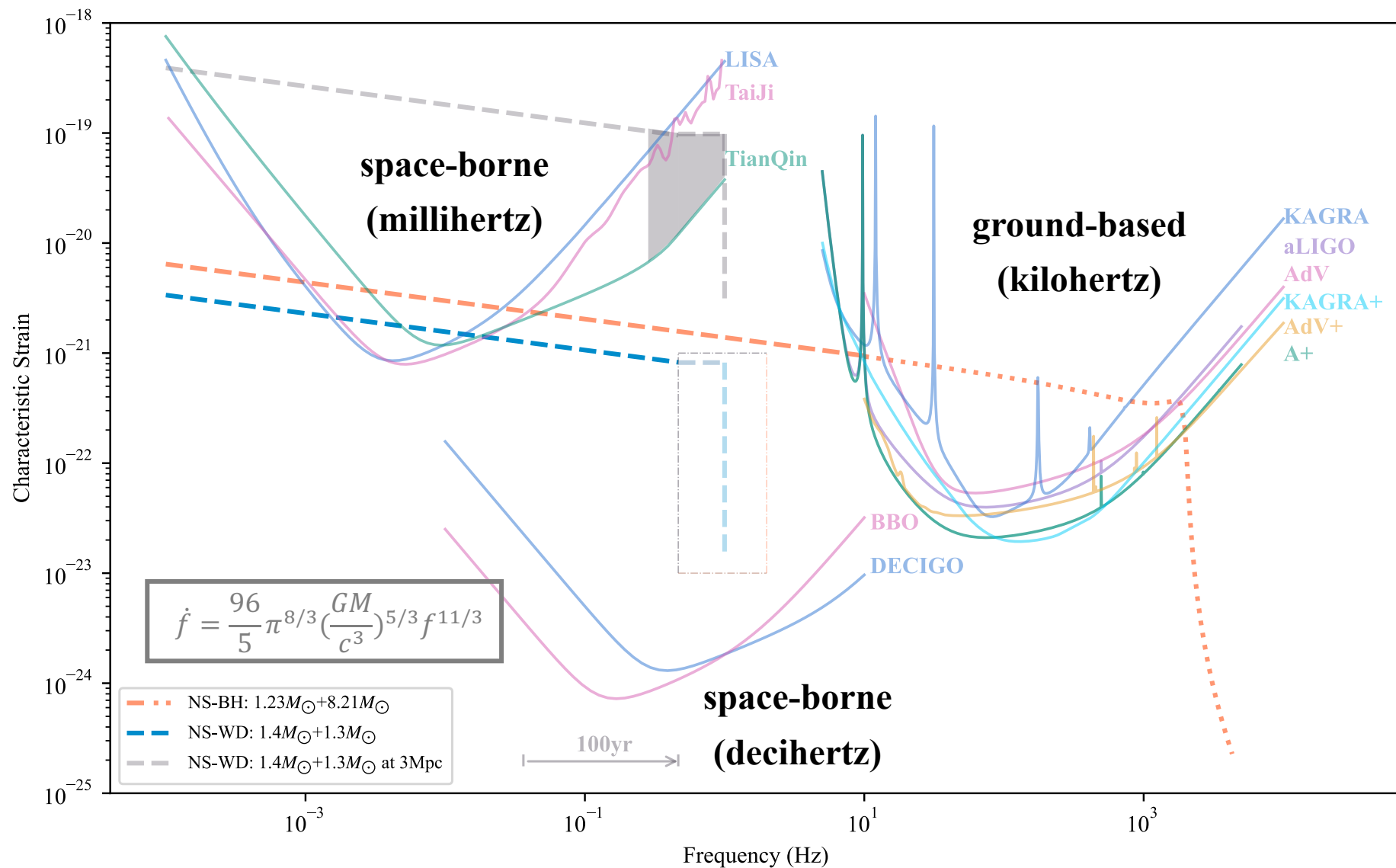


Detectability

Merger System	Detectors	Longevity	Distance (Mpc)	Range (Hz)	ρ	PSD Ref.
NS-BH	aLIGO	-	347.8	20-512	22.62	LIGO-T1800044-v5 ^a
	AdV	-	347.8	20-512	16.15	LIGO-P1200087-v48 ^b
	KAGRA	-	347.8	20-512	 19.54	JGW-T1707038-v9 ^c
	A+	-	347.8	20-512	43.35	LIGO-T1800042-v5 ^d
	AdV+	-	347.8	20-512	29.52	LIGO-P1200087-v48 ^e
	KAGRA+	-	347.8	20-512	38.27	JGW-T1809537-v6 ^f
NS-WD	BBO	~ 5 years	347.8	$(1.03 - 4.66) \times 10^{-1}$	 1432.36	Yagi & Seto (2011)
	DECIGO	~ 5 years	347.8	$(1.03 - 4.66) \times 10^{-1}$	635.62	
	LISA	~ 4 years	347.8	$(3.63 - 3.70) \times 10^{-2}$	4.55×10^{-2}	Robson et al. (2019)
			1.98		8	
	TaiJi	~ 5 years	347.8	$(4.58 - 4.79) \times 10^{-2}$	8.92×10^{-2}	Ruan et al. (2020)
			3.83		8	
	TianQin	$2 \times (3 \text{ months})$ each year	347.8	$(2.84 - 4.66) \times 10^{-1}$	7.18×10^{-2}	Hu et al. (2018)
			3.10		8	

For millihertz space-borne detectors to detect the signal, GRB 211211A would have to be much closer, e.g., at a distance of around **3 Mpc**.

Detectability



THANK YOU