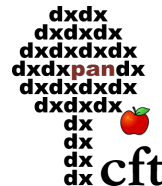


# GRMHD Simulations of Accretion Disk Winds:

## Implications for Kilonova Emission and r-Process Element Formation

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# Short Gamma ray burst; SGRBs

- Short intense flashes of high energy radiation detected in gamma rays
- Transient event that originates from the merger of compact objects; NS-NS; NS-BH (<2s)

## Two stages of emission

1. Prompt emission (gamma rays)
2. Afterglow emission: (Multi wavelength)

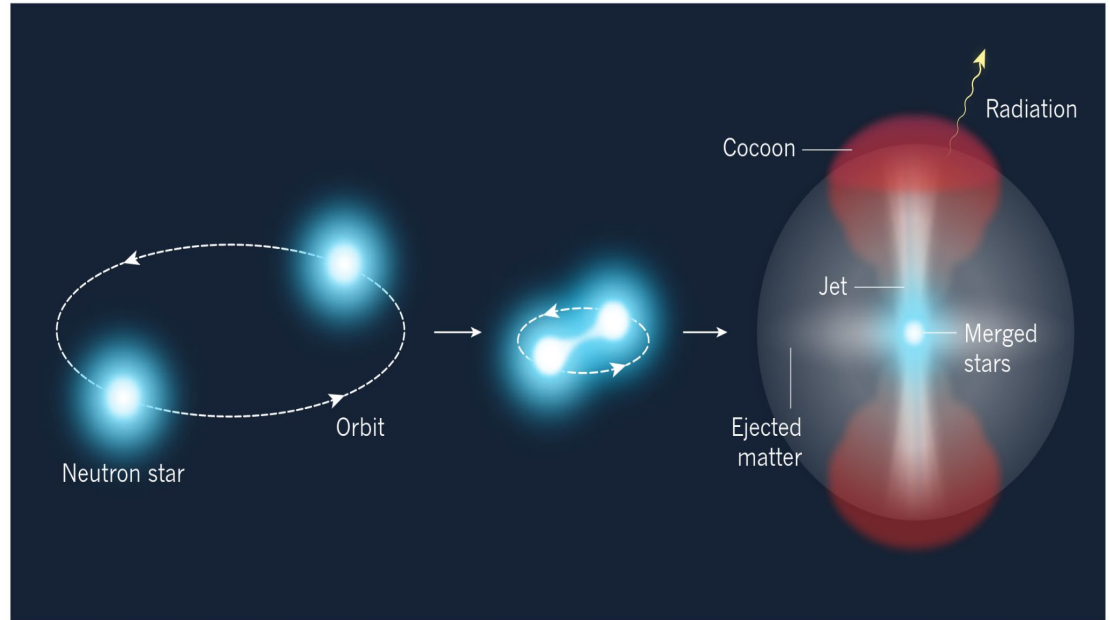
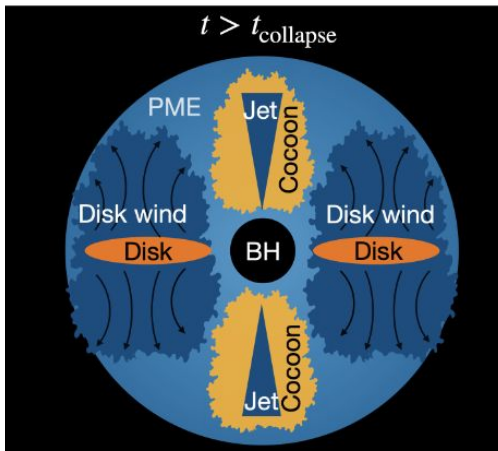


Illustration showing origin of short GRBs.

Nature 554, 178-179 (2018)

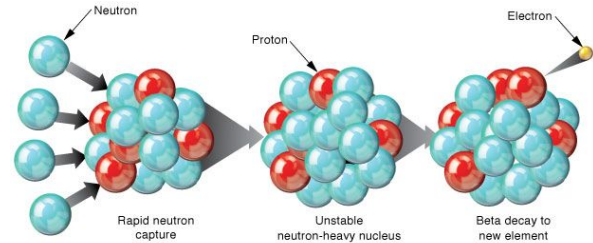
# Kilonova

Bright transient astronomical event powered by the **radioactive decay of heavy elements** synthesized in the ejecta of NS Mergers



A non scaled cartoon of a post binary NSNS (or BHNS) merger.  
Credits: Urrutia G. et al, 2024, Preprint Arxiv:2401.10094

- Merger events eject neutron-rich material at high velocities ( $0.1 - 0.3c$ ), providing conditions for **rapid neutron capture** (r-process nucleosynthesis) to occur.
- **R-Process Nucleosynthesis:**



Free neutrons rapidly absorbed by nucleus  $\rightarrow$  Formation of neutron rich unstable Nuclei  $\rightarrow$  beta decay + Heavy elements

$$Y_e = \frac{n_{e^-} - n_{e^+}}{n_b}$$

Ejecta composition of Kilonova

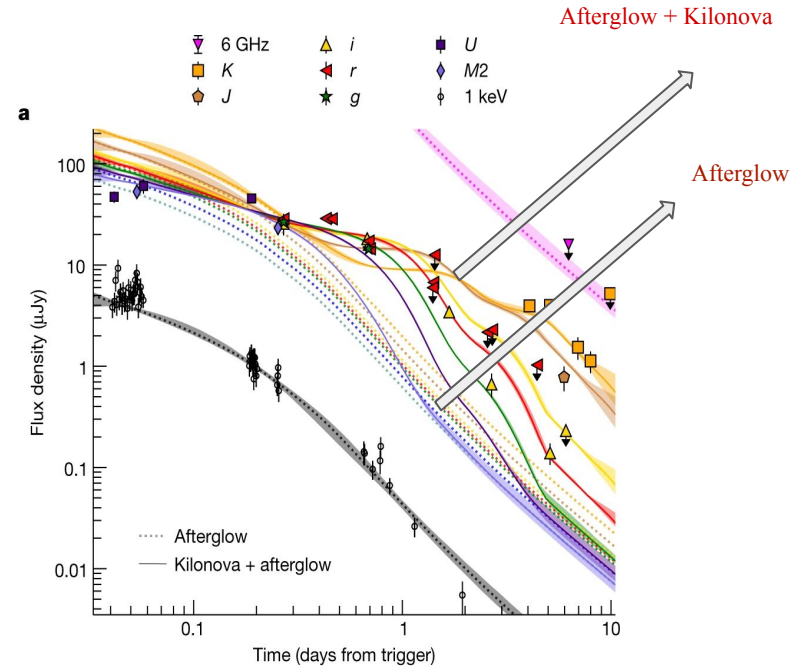
- ✓ **Dynamicl ejecta** ( $Y_e < 0.2$ ,  $v \sim 0.1c$ )  $\rightarrow$  Neutron-rich, heavy r-process elements (lanthanides, actinides)
- ✓ **Disk wind ejecta** ( $0.2 < Y_e < 0.4$ ,  $v \sim 0.05 - 0.15c$ )  $\rightarrow$  Moderately neutron-rich, light r-process elements

# Kilonova observation; GRB 211211A

Kilonova emission appear as an excess in Optical-NIR light curves of GRB afterglow

The afterglow model is well constrained by the radio and X-ray light curves and provides a good fit to the optical data at  $\lesssim 0.1$  day post-burst.

The **NIR detections are approximately four magnitudes brighter** than that **predicted by the afterglow model** and require a kilonova component to fit.



Multiwavelength lightcurve of GRB211211A afterglow.  
Excess in Optical-IR band is the kilonova emission

Source: Rastinejad, J.C., Gompertz, B.P., Levan, A.J. *et al.* (2022).

- ◆ By analyzing different multiwavelength bands, we can track the evolution of kilonova and infer the composition of the ejecta.

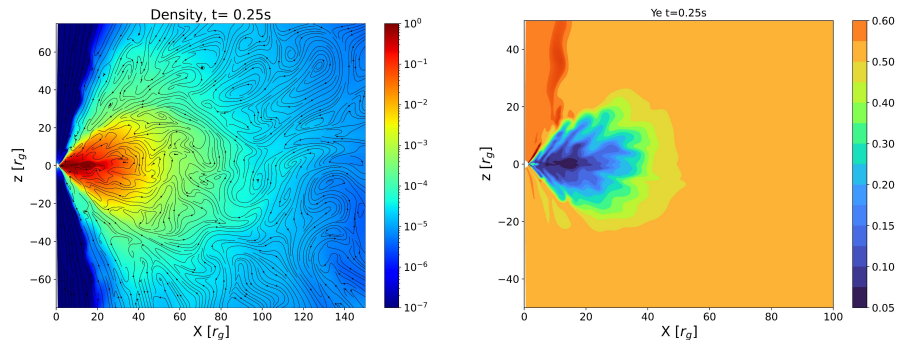
# GRMHD Results → Kilonova Modeling

## Numerical Framework

- **General Relativistic MagnetoHydroDynamic** simulations **Code:** HARM\_EOS - Developed in CFT-PAN

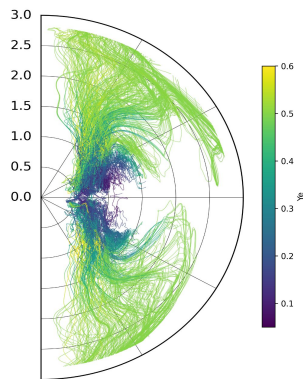
## Wind Outflows and Ejecta Dynamics

- **Disk winds** — outflows of matter propelled outward by magnetic and thermal forces from the disk
- **Tracer Particles**  
Track disk winds — **coordinates, time, density, temperature, and electron fraction.**

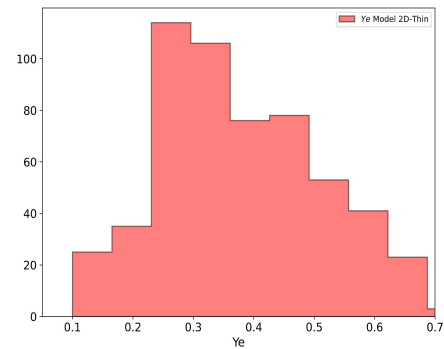


Left Panel: Density and magnetic field streamlines in the innermost regions of the central engine.

Right Panel: electron fraction map in the GRB central engine, for the same model.



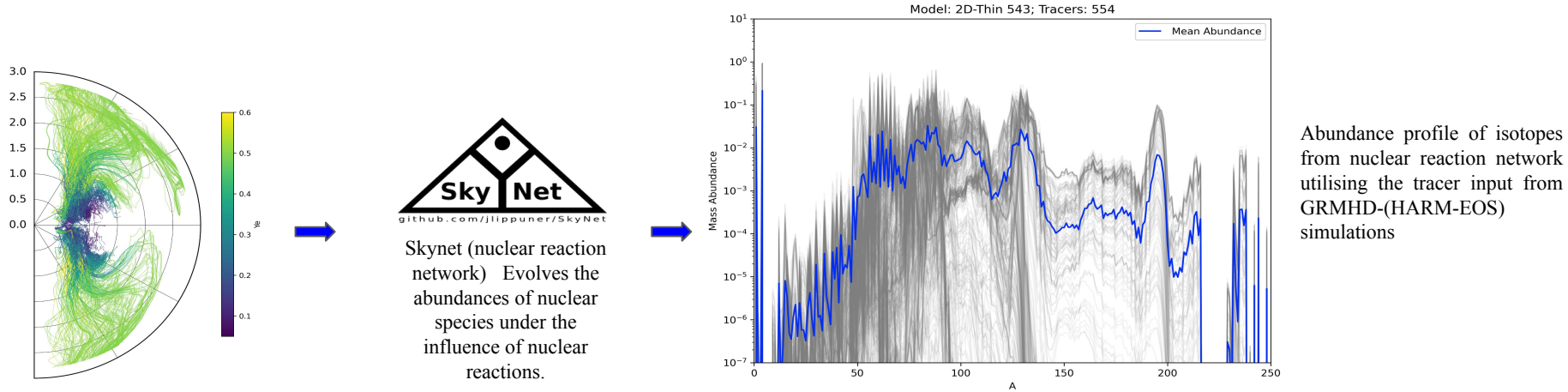
Trajectories of disk wind particles;  
colorbar represent  $Y_e$



Electron fraction distribution from tracers

# Post Processing & NRN Results

GRMHD → Nuclear Reaction Network → Radiation transport → Kilonova (Spectrum+Light Curves)



- The elemental abundance profile depend heavily on the multiple parameters → Accretion Disk Composition, Mass Ejection, Magnetic Fields, Jet Interaction, Neutrino Irradiation etc.
- Abundances + radiation transport (SuperNU, MOSFiT) → Spectrum & Light Curves

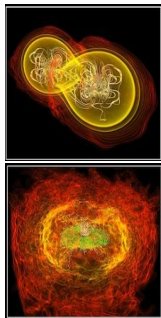
**Thank You**

# Dynamic Ejecta + Disk Winds : Combined results

Fujibayashi et al. 2023

## BNS-Merger

Inspiral phase till formation  
of compact object

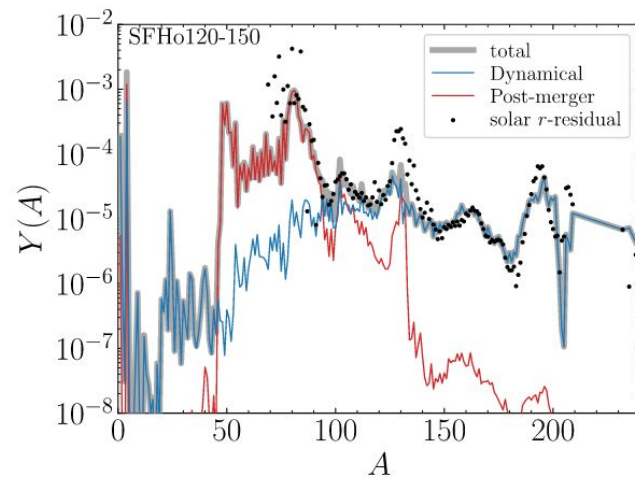
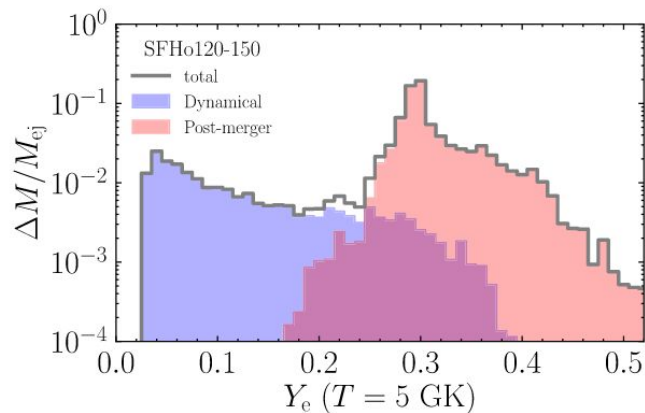


Numerical relativity  
Timescales:  $\mu_s$  to s  
Codes: [Einstein Toolkit](#)  
(ET), [SpEC](#), etc.

## Accretion disk + GRB



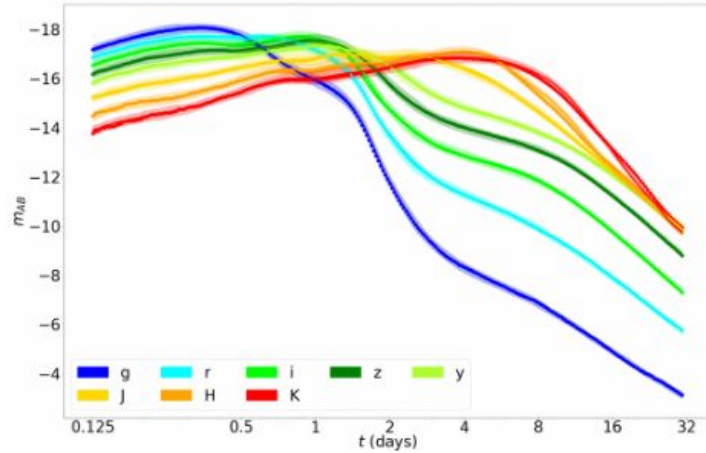
GRMHD  
Timescales: ms to s  
Code: [HARM\\_EOS](#),  
[nubhlight](#)



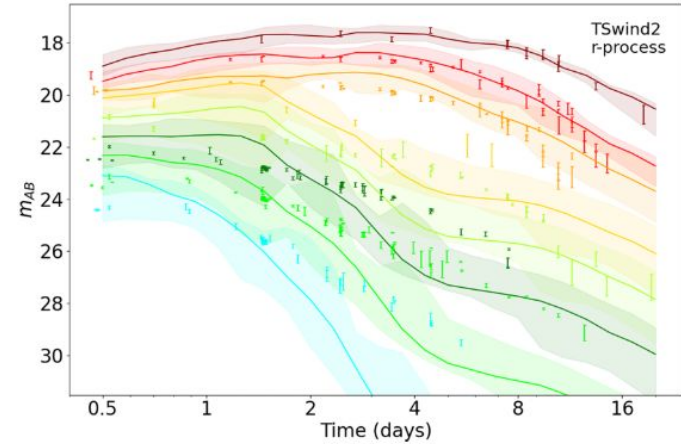


# SuperNU - light curves

Kedia et al. 2022



Simulated Light Curves of kilonova emission.  
Different colors denote different filter bands



predicted LCs for AT2017gfo, compared with  
AT2017gfo observations. Points and error bars  
denote the observations,