Notes on the Li & Pacziński "kilonova paper"

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In this short handout I provide a quick derivation of some equations in the Li & Pacziński paper[1]

- LP denote the speed with V, but we also need a symbol for volume, so here I use v for speed and V for volume.
- Here I use the standard convention that U is the energy and u is the energy density.
- LP denote the entropy per unit mass with the symbol S; following the standard conventions I use S for entropy and S/M for the entropy per unit mass.
- From the equations for the energy density of blackbody radiation it can be shown that the energy density is

$$u = 3P = aT^4 \tag{1}$$

where P is the pressure, T is the temperature of the photon gas, and

$$a = \frac{8\pi^5 k_B^4}{15h^3c^3} \approx 7.56 \times 10^{-16}\ \mathrm{J\ K^{-4} m^{-3}}. \tag{2}$$

The parameter a is related to the Stefan-Boltzmann constant: $\sigma = ac/4$.

It can also be shown that the entropy is

$$S = \frac{4}{3} aVT^3 \tag{3}$$

Then, the internal energy change per unit mass in the LP paper (equation 3 in the paper) is

$$\frac{TdS}{M} = \frac{dU}{M} = d\left(\frac{U/V}{M/V}\right) = d\left(\frac{u}{\rho}\right) = \frac{du}{\rho} + u\, d\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right). \tag{4}$$

Using equation 1 in the paper

$$\rho = \frac{3M}{4\pi v^3} t^{-3},$$

we find

$$\frac{dU}{M} = \frac{4\pi v^3}{3M}\left(t^3 du + 3ut^2 dt\right). \tag{5}$$

[1] L.–X. Li and B. Pacziński, *Transient events from neutron star mergers*, ApJ **507** (1998) L59. (LP)

- Equation 5 for radioactive heating in LP, is obtained as follows, using the rate $\lambda_{\rm rad} = t_{\rm rad}^{-1}$ instead of $t_{\rm rad}$. A uniform distribution of $\ln t_{\rm rad}$ corresponds to a power law distribution of t which which corresponds to the probability

$$\sim t^{-1}dt = \lambda \left| d\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \right| = \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = d\ln\lambda, \tag{6}$$

i.e., we obtain a uniform distribution in $\ln\lambda$. Then we have to compute the integral

$$fc^2 \int_{\lambda_{\rm min}}^{\lambda_{\rm max}} \lambda e^{-\lambda t}\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{fc^2}{t}e^{-\lambda t}\bigg|_{\lambda_{\rm min}}^{\lambda_{\rm max}} \approx \frac{fc^2}{t} \tag{7}$$

- Substituting the expressions for u, $R = vt$ and σ in the expression $L = 4\pi R^2 F$ we find the heat loss

$$L = 4\pi R^2 F = 4\pi R^2 \frac{\sigma T^4}{\kappa\rho R} = 4\pi R^2 \frac{acT^4}{4\kappa R}\frac{4\pi v^3 t^3}{3M} = \frac{4\pi^2 c}{3\kappa M}(aT^4)(v^4t^4) = \frac{4\pi^2 cv^4}{3\kappa M}ut^4 \tag{8}$$

which is equation 6 in LP.

- If $\kappa\rho R = 1$, then we obtain equation 7 in LP as follows:

$$R = vt_c = \frac{1}{\kappa\rho} = \frac{4\pi v^3 t_c^3}{3\kappa M}, \tag{9}$$

i.e.,

$$t_c = \left(\frac{3\kappa M}{4\pi v^2}\right)^{1/2}. \tag{10}$$

- Starting from the heat balance

$$\frac{L}{M} = \epsilon - T\frac{d(S/M)}{dt} \tag{11}$$

we find

$$\frac{1}{M}\left(\frac{4\pi^2 cv^4}{3\kappa M}ut^4\right) = \epsilon - \left(\frac{4\pi v^3}{3M}\right)\left(t^3\frac{du}{dt} + 3ut^2\right) \tag{12}$$

and finally

$$t^3\frac{du}{dt} + 3ut^2 = \left(\frac{3M}{4\pi v^3}\right)\epsilon - \left(\frac{\pi cv}{\kappa M}\right)ut^4 \tag{13}$$