

GRAND in the gravitational wave astronomy era

LIGO: GW170817+EM170817 (including GRB 170817A)
multi-messenger astrophysics w. GWs has started!!!

By ~2030

- GW detector network is available (A+/Voyager, LIGO-I, aVirgo, KAGRA)
- LSST and powerful EM networks
- Even 3rd generation detectors (e.g., Einstein Telescope)

ET sensitivity is better by ~10

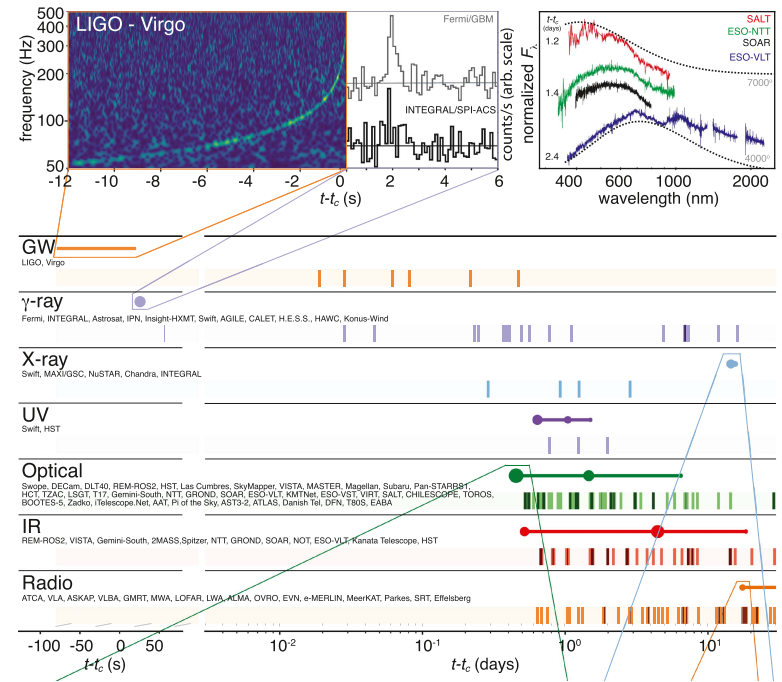
-> NS-NS can be detected up to ~2 Gpc

-> detection rate increases by ~1000

Good news for GRAND-like detectors

e.g., GW alerted EM & neutrino searches

GW-driven stacking analyses



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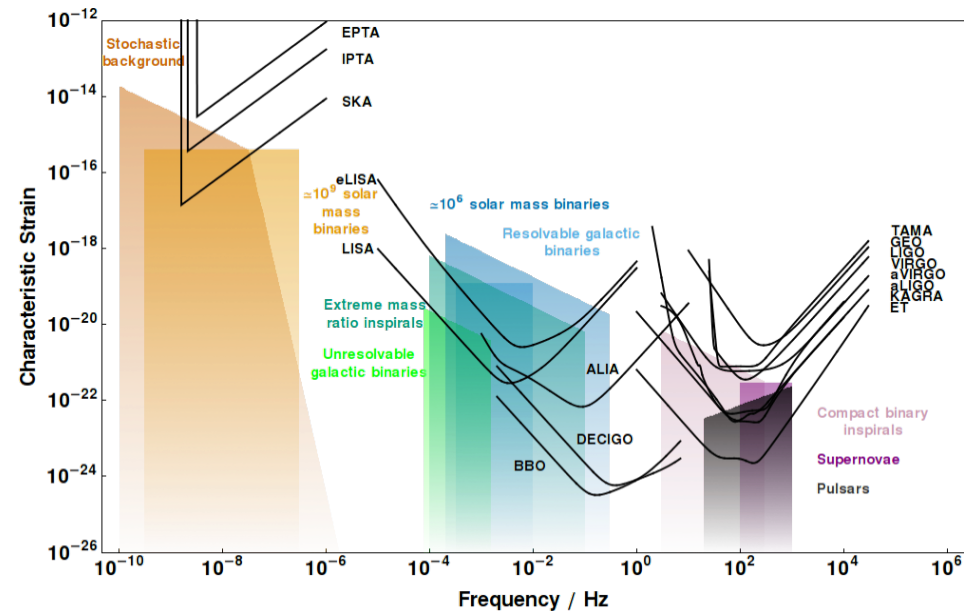
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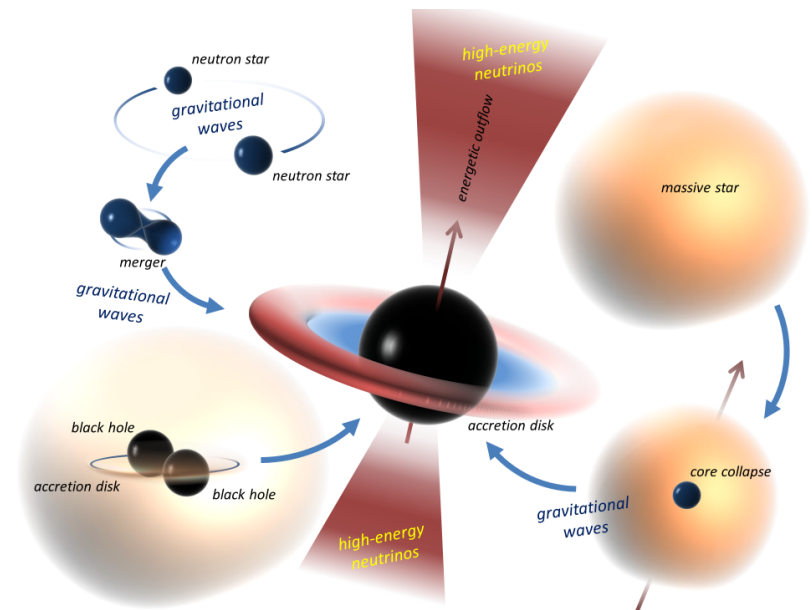
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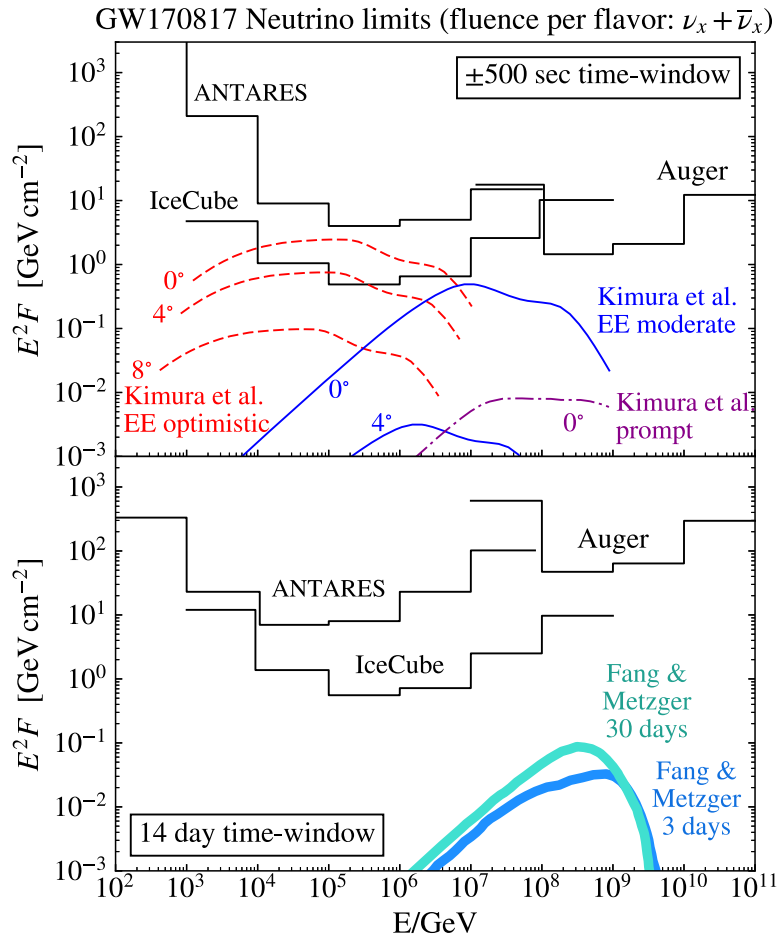
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Example 2: High-Energy Neutrino and Gamma-Ray Transients from Compact Mergers



Short GRBs (face-on)

- GRBs detectable at cosmological distances
local rate: $\sim 10 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Coincident GW detection is promising
($\sim 300 \text{ Mpc}$ by aLIGO designed, $\sim 3 \text{ Gpc}$ by ET)
- 1/4-1/3 have long-lasting X-ray emission
promising high-energy neutrino sources (~ 0.1 -1 d)
(~ 30 -80 Mpc by GRAND if right direction)

Long-lived magnetars from low-mass NS-NS

- Can be edge-on but ruled out for GW170817
- Possible $\sim 0.1 \text{ EeV}$ neutrino sources (~ 1 -30 d)
(~ 30 -80 Mpc by GRAND)

NS-NS mergers? NS-BH mergers? BH-BH mergers?

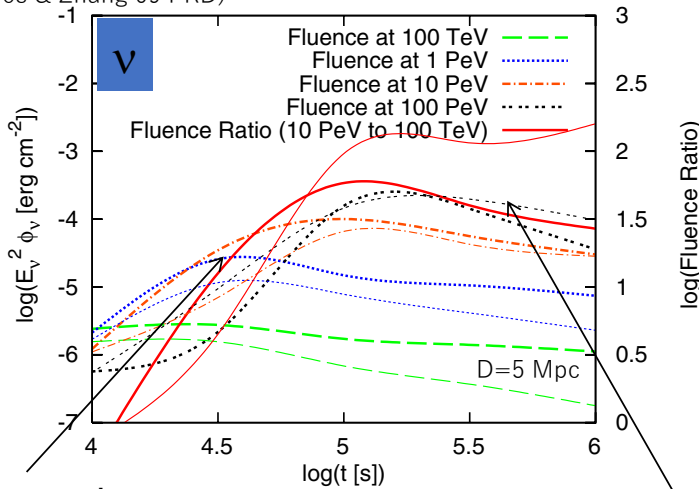
- Theory predictions have large uncertainties
- Experimental searches should be done anyway

Horizon distances of neutrino detectors are **shorter** than those of 2nd and 3rd GW detectors

Example 2: High-Energy Neutrino and Gamma-Ray Transients from Luminous Supernovae

- Superluminous supernovae/gamma-ray bursts could be driven by fast-spinning neutron stars
- Fast-spinning neutron stars are promising gravitational waves though model-dependent (e.g., $\sim 10\text{-}20$ Mpc by aLIGO designed, $\sim 100\text{-}200$ Mpc by ET; rotational instabilities/distortion)
- Newborn pulsars are suggested as the origin of UHECRs (Fang, Kotera & Olinto 12, Fang, Kotera, KM & Olinto 14)
- Possible ~ 0.1 EeV neutrino sources ($\sim 1\text{-}10$ d; $\sim 30\text{-}80$ Mpc by GRAND) (KM, Meszaros & Zhang 09 PRD)
- EM counterparts should exist and LSST, ZTF etc. will give us information on supernovae types

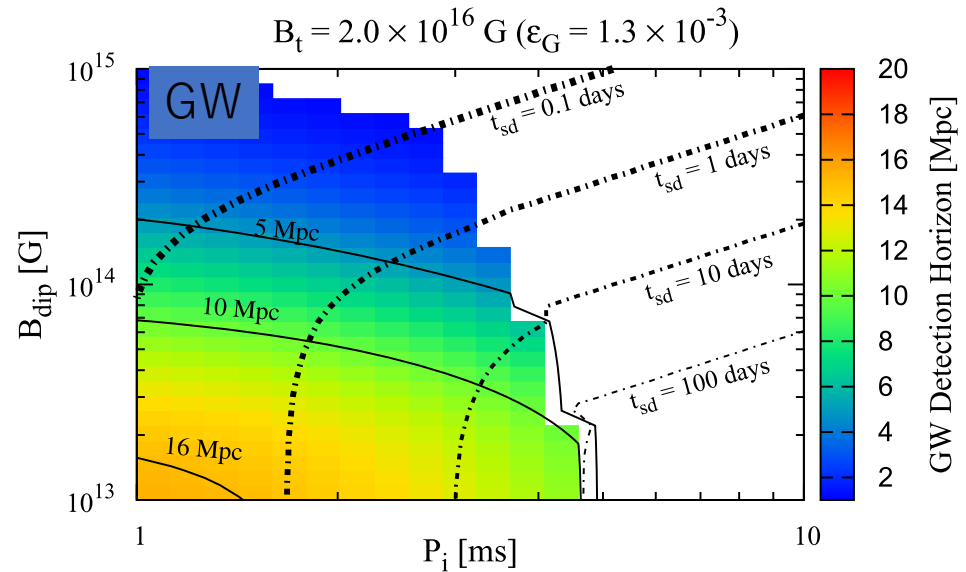
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flux suppression
due to hadronic
cooling of mesons

v earlier!

day-to-year
v transients



(Kashiyama, KM et al. 16 ApJ)