



A Decline in the X-Ray through Radio Emission from GW170817 Continues to Support an Off-axis Structured Jet

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Abstract

We present new observations of the binary neutron star merger GW170817 at $\Delta t \approx 220$ –290 days post-merger, at radio (Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array; VLA), X-ray (*Chandra X-ray Observatory*), and optical (*Hubble Space Telescope*; *HST*) wavelengths. These observations provide the first evidence for a turnover in the X-ray light curve, mirroring a decline in the radio emission at $\gtrsim 5\sigma$ significance. The radio-to-X-ray spectral energy distribution exhibits no evolution into the declining phase. Our full multi-wavelength data set is consistent with the predicted behavior of our previously published models of a successful structured jet expanding into a low-density circumbinary medium, but pure cocoon models with a choked jet cannot be ruled out. If future observations continue to track our predictions, we expect that the radio and X-ray emission will remain detectable until ~ 1000 days post-merger.

Key words: gravitational waves – relativistic processes

1. Introduction

The discovery of broadband synchrotron emission associated with the binary neutron star merger, GW170817 (Abbott et al. 2017b, 2017c), together with the prompt low-luminosity gamma-ray emission (Abbott et al. 2017a) provided the first direct evidence for the production of relativistic ejecta in such a system (Alexander et al. 2017; Granot et al. 2017; Haggard et al. 2017; Hallinan et al. 2017; Kasliwal et al. 2017; Margutti et al. 2017, 2018; Murguía-Berthier et al. 2017; Troja et al. 2017; Kathirgamaraju et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b). Several lines of evidence suggest that short gamma-ray bursts (SGRBs) are produced by binary neutron star mergers viewed on-axis (Berger 2014), and observations of SGRB afterglows have provided a measure of the kinetic energies, collimation angles, and circumbinary densities (Fong et al. 2015). These observations provide a basis for comparison with GW170817, suggesting that viewing angle effects are the dominant cause of observed differences between GW170817 and these events (e.g., Fong et al. 2017).

In GW170817 the radio and X-ray emission were observed to rise gradually for the first ~ 160 days, with a single spectral power law, $f_\nu \propto \nu^\beta$ with $\beta \approx -0.6$, spanning $\sim 10^9$ – 10^{18} Hz (Alexander et al. 2017; Hallinan et al. 2017; Kim et al. 2017; D’Avanzo et al. 2018; Margutti et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b; Pooley et al. 2018; Resmi et al. 2018; Ruan et al. 2018; Troja et al. 2018). This emission was accompanied by optical detections well after the radioactive “kilonova” component had faded away (Lyman et al. 2018; Margutti et al. 2018). These

observed properties can be explained in the context of two primary models. First is a “successful structured jet” with properties similar to those inferred in SGRBs but viewed at an angle $\theta_{\text{obs}} \approx 20^\circ$ – 30° off-axis (Lamb & Kobayashi 2017; Lazzati et al. 2018; Margutti et al. 2018; Xie et al. 2018). Successful structured jets consist of an initially highly relativistic collimated core surrounded by wings of mildly relativistic material at larger angles (e.g., Rossi et al. 2002; Kumar & Granot 2003); they are also sometimes called “successful jets with cocoons” in the literature (e.g., Nakar & Piran 2018). The alternative is that no successful jet was produced and the emission is quasi-isotropic. In this case, either a choked jet deposits all of its energy into a mildly relativistic cocoon that dominates the emission (referred to as a “pure cocoon” model in this Letter; Kasliwal et al. 2017; Gottlieb et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b) or the emission arises from the fastest component of the dynamical ejecta expelled during the merger (Hotokezaka et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b). We note that independent of the radio/X-ray data, a recent joint analysis of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO)/Virgo gravitational wave data and the electromagnetic observations indicates that the inclination angle of the binary is 32^{+10}_{-13} deg (Finstad et al. 2018), in agreement with the viewing angle inferred from the successful structured jet model. Recently reported very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) observations of GW170817 also support the existence of a successful jet with a viewing angle of $20^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ (Mooley et al. 2018a).

A possible way to distinguish the origin of the relativistic ejecta is to measure the long-term behavior of the post-peak emission (e.g., Gill & Granot 2018; Margutti et al. 2018;

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Table 1
New Observations of GW170817

Observatory	UT Date (UT)	Δt (days)	Mean Freq. (Hz)	Freq. Range/ Filter	Exp. Time (hr)	Flux Density (μ Jy)	Image rms (μ Jy)
VLA	2018 Mar 22	216.91	3.0×10^9	2–4 GHz	0.6	69 ± 15	10
VLA	2018 Mar 22	216.88	6.0×10^9	4–8 GHz	0.7	39 ± 9	6
VLA	2018 Mar 22	216.85	10.0×10^9	8–12 GHz	0.7	28 ± 7	5
VLA	2018 Mar 22	216.80	15.0×10^9	12–18 GHz	1.8	21 ± 5	4
VLA	2018 May 1	256.76	3.0×10^9	2–4 GHz	0.7	55 ± 12	9
VLA	2018 May 17	272.67	3.0×10^9	2–4 GHz	1.3	44 ± 11	8
VLA	2018 May 17	272.61	6.0×10^9	4–8 GHz	1.3	36 ± 7	5
VLA	2018 Jun 2	288.61	3.0×10^9	2–4 GHz	1.3	46 ± 11	8
VLA	2018 Jun 2	288.55	6.0×10^9	4–8 GHz	1.3	35 ± 7	5
<i>HST</i>	2018 Mar 23	218.37	5.07×10^{14}	F606W	0.58	$<0.070^a$	0.023
<i>Chandra</i>	2018 May 3–5	259.99	2.4×10^{17}	0.3–10 keV	27.2	$1.22^{+0.25}_{-0.15} \times 10^{-3}$...

Note.

^a Corrected for Galactic extinction.

Nakar & Piran 2018; Troja et al. 2018). Recently, a turnover in the radio light curve at ≈ 200 days was reported (Dobie et al. 2018), while *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* observations extending to ≈ 160 days have been suggestive of a flattening in the X-ray light curve (D’Avanzo et al. 2018; Margutti et al. 2018). Here, we report new radio, optical, and X-ray observations at ≈ 220 –290 days that unambiguously show a decline at both X-ray and radio wavelengths, as well as a possible decline in the optical band. The declining behavior is fully consistent with the predicted behavior of our successful structured jet models (Margutti et al. 2018; Xie et al. 2018). Uncertainties are 1σ confidence intervals unless otherwise specified.

2. Observations

We present new radio, optical, and X-ray observations of GW170817, and analyze those jointly with all previous observations from our work and from the literature (Alexander et al. 2017; Haggard et al. 2017; Margutti et al. 2017, 2018; D’Avanzo et al. 2018; Dobie et al. 2018; Lyman et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b).

2.1. VLA Observations

We observed GW170817 with the VLA on 2018 March 22 UT in the A configuration, with nearly continuous frequency coverage at 2–18 GHz (apart from small gaps introduced by radio frequency interference (RFI) and correlator setup), on May 1 UT at 2–4 GHz, and on May 17 UT and June 2 UT at 2–8 GHz. We analyzed the data with CASA (McMullin et al. 2007) using 3C286 as the bandpass calibrator and J1258–2219 as the phase calibrator. We imaged the data using standard CASA routines, using a bandwidth of 2, 4, or 6 GHz for each image, and determined the flux density by fitting a point source model using the *imtool* program within the *pwkit* package (Williams et al. 2017). Our March 22 3 GHz observation was impacted by unusually strong RFI, resulting in elevated noise in the image produced after our initial data reduction. We therefore reprocessed the data using a thorough independent manual flagging procedure. The final flux density values are provided in Table 1.

We also measure the flux density of the compact background source at (R.A., decl.) = $13^{\text{h}}9^{\text{m}}53^{\text{s}}.911$, $-23^{\circ}21'34''.49$ (J2000) noted by Dobie et al. (2018) and find that it remains constant in comparison to our previous observations of this field. For the new data presented here, we obtain $F_\nu = 599 \pm 5 \mu\text{Jy}$ at 3 GHz, $F_\nu = 370 \pm 5 \mu\text{Jy}$ at 6 GHz, $F_\nu = 146 \pm 8 \mu\text{Jy}$ at 10 GHz, and $F_\nu = 57 \pm 5 \mu\text{Jy}$ at 15 GHz, where the first two measurements are average values and the second two come from our observations at 217 days.

2.2. HST Observations

We obtained one orbit of *HST* observations with the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) Wide Field Camera on 2018 March 23 UT using the F606W filter (PID: 15329; PI: Berger). We analyze the data in the same manner as our 2018 January observation described in Margutti et al. (2018). We do not detect a source at the position of GW170817 and determine the limiting magnitude by injecting point sources of varying luminosities at the position of GW170817 and then performing galaxy subtraction using *GALFIT* v3.0.5 (Peng et al. 2010) to model and remove the large-scale surface brightness profile of NGC 4993. We measure a 3σ limit of $m_{\text{F606W}} \gtrsim 27.1$ mag, calibrated to the ACS/F606W AB magnitude zeropoint provided by STScI. After correcting for a Galactic extinction of $E(B - V) = 0.105$ mag (Schlafly & Finkbeiner 2011), this corresponds to $m_{\text{F606W}} \gtrsim 26.8$ mag. Relative to our detection in 2018 January with $m_{\text{F606W}} = 26.60 \pm 0.25$ mag (Margutti et al. 2018), and the 2017 December detection from Lyman et al. (2018) with $m_{\text{F606W}} = 26.44 \pm 0.14$ mag, the new limit is indicative of declining or flat optical brightness.

We also subtracted the 2018 January and March images using the *HOTPANTS* package (Becker 2015). After performing forced aperture photometry at the position of GW170817, the residual flux in the subtracted image does not differ significantly from zero. This is consistent with the March upper limit derived above and does not preclude a fading source, but a definitive decline in the optical brightness relative to the January detection cannot be claimed.

2.3. Chandra Observations

The *Chandra* X-Ray Observatory (CXO) started observing GW170817 on 2018 May 03, starting at 10:41:26 UT ($t \approx 259$ days after merger) for a total exposure time of 50.8 ks (PI: Wilkes; program 19408644; observation ID 21080). *Chandra* Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer (ACIS)-S data were reduced with the CIAO software package (v4.9) and relative calibration files, applying standard ACIS data filtering. An X-ray source is clearly detected with *wavdetect* at the location of GW170817 with significance of 13.8σ and count-rate $(7.75 \pm 1.28) \times 10^{-4} \text{ c s}^{-1}$ in the 0.5–8 keV energy band. A second *Chandra* observation was acquired on 2018 May 05, 01:25:30 UT (ID 21090, exposure time of 46.0 ks). GW170817 is detected with confidence of 14.75σ and 0.5–8 keV count-rate of $(8.31 \pm 1.37) \times 10^{-4} \text{ c s}^{-1}$.

For each observation we extract a spectrum using a source region of $1''.5$ and a background region of $22''$. We employ Cash statistics and fit the joint spectrum with Xspec with an absorbed power-law model with index Γ and Galactic neutral hydrogen column density $N_{\text{H,mw}} = 0.0784 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Kalberla et al. 2005). Using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling to constrain the spectral parameters we find $\Gamma = 1.51^{+0.26}_{-0.27}$ and no statistical evidence for intrinsic neutral hydrogen absorption ($N_{\text{H,int}} < 1.2 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at 3σ c.l.). For these parameters, the 0.3–10 keV flux is $(11.3\text{--}15.6) \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (1σ c.l.), and the unabsorbed flux is $(12.3\text{--}16.9) \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Finally, we investigate the presence of temporal variability on short timescales and conclude that there is no evidence for statistically significant temporal variability on timescales ≥ 1 ks.

3. Results and Comparison to Models

The X-ray, optical, and 3 and 6 GHz radio light curves are shown in Figure 1, together with our successful structured jet models previously presented in Margutti et al. (2018) and Xie et al. (2018). Both radio light curves show clear evidence of a decline at $\gtrsim 200$ days; the 3 GHz flux density at 289 days is about a factor of 3 times fainter than its peak brightness at 163 days. To quantify the significance of this turnover, we scale all radio data from Table 1 and previous results (Alexander et al. 2017; Hallinan et al. 2017; Dobie et al. 2018; Margutti et al. 2018; Mooley et al. 2018b) to a common frequency of 5.5 GHz using a spectral index of $\beta = -0.585$ (Margutti et al. 2018) and fit the resulting light curve with a smoothed broken power law

$$F_\nu(t) = F_{\nu,b} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{t_b} \right)^{-s\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{t_b} \right)^{-s\alpha_2} \right]^{-1/s}, \quad (1)$$

where α_1 and α_2 are the temporal indices before and after the break time, t_b , respectively, $F_{\nu,b}$ is the flux density at the time of the break, and s defines the sharpness of the transition. We additionally model possible calibration differences between observations taken at different facilities and reduced by different groups as an extra fractional uncertainty, f , on all data points.¹⁰ We use emcee (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013) to perform a MCMC analysis to determine the posteriors of the model parameters. We use a logarithmic flat prior on s

¹⁰ We use this statistically robust approach instead of assuming a fixed fractional uncertainty of 3%–5% at each frequency as done by Dobie et al. (2018).

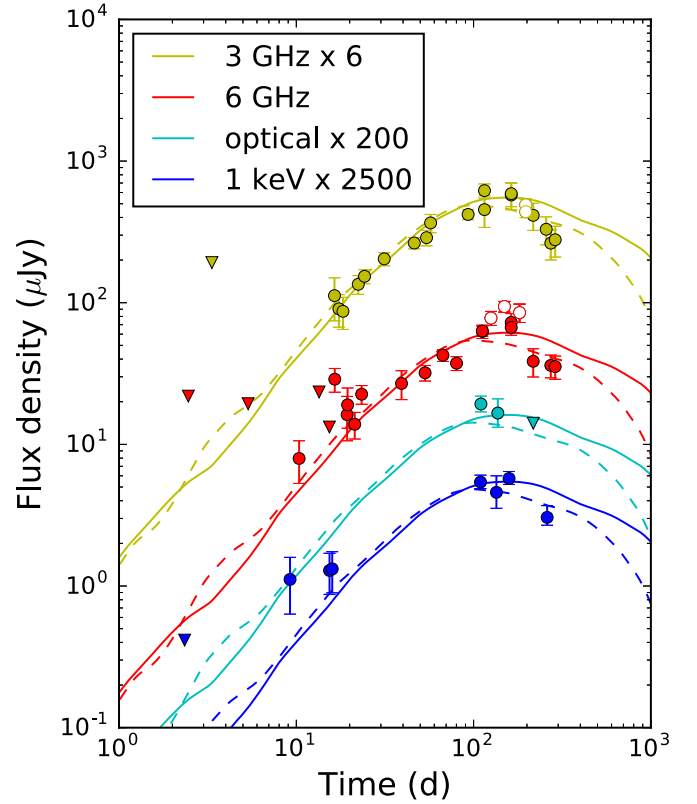


Figure 1. Up-to-date X-ray, optical, and radio light curves of GW170817 (solid circles; open circles are the new data presented in Dobie et al. 2018). The data are clearly indicative of a decline at $\gtrsim 200$ days. Also shown are our structured jet models from Margutti et al. (2018); see Xie et al. (2018) for full details of the simulations. Both jets have an ultra-relativistic core with $E_{\text{K,iso}} = 6 \times 10^{52} \text{ erg}$ within an opening angle $\theta_{\text{jet}} = 9^\circ$. The solid lines are for a model with $n = 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\theta_{\text{obs}} = 17^\circ$, $\epsilon_e = 0.1$, and $\epsilon_B = 0.0005$, while the dashed lines are for $n = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\theta_{\text{obs}} = 20^\circ$, $\epsilon_e = 0.02$, and $\epsilon_B = 0.001$. Our new radio, optical, and X-ray observations continue to support these models.

($-1.5 < \log s < 1.5$) because by definition s must be positive and the data do not provide any constraints once s becomes sufficiently large (corresponding to a sharp break that occurs over a time interval much smaller than our sampling time). We use flat linear priors on all other parameters: $10 < t_b < 1000$ days, $1 < F_{\nu,b} < 1000 \mu\text{Jy}$, $-20 < \alpha_1$, $\alpha_2 < 20$, and $0 < f < 1$.

We find $\alpha_1 = 0.86^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ and $\alpha_2 = -1.6^{+0.2}_{-0.3}$, with $t_b = 150^{+7}_{-6}$ days, indicative of a clear transition from a rising to a declining light curve; see Figure 2. We can reject a non-declining light curve (i.e., $\alpha_2 \geq 0$) at 7σ confidence level. These results are consistent¹¹ with the analysis of Dobie et al. (2018), but provide a much stronger indication of a break due to the longer time baseline of our observations. Both successful structured jet models and pure cocoon models are consistent with the observed α_1 . Unlike the simplest analytic models, which predict $\alpha_2 \approx -2.2$ (Sari et al. 1999; Nakar & Piran 2018), the Xie et al. (2018) successful structured jet simulations predict a shallower initial post-peak decline (Figure 1). Therefore, our derived α_2 does not strongly discriminate between successful structured jet and pure cocoon or dynamical ejecta models,

¹¹ We repeat our MCMC analysis for the subset of radio data presented in Dobie et al. (2018), with α_1 , α_2 , t_b , $F_{\nu,b}$, s , and f as free parameters, and find that t_b and α_2 are more loosely constrained: $t_b = 190 \pm 30$ days and $\alpha_2 = -6^{+5}_{-8}$. A value of $\alpha_2 \geq 0$ can be ruled out at 3.0σ confidence level.

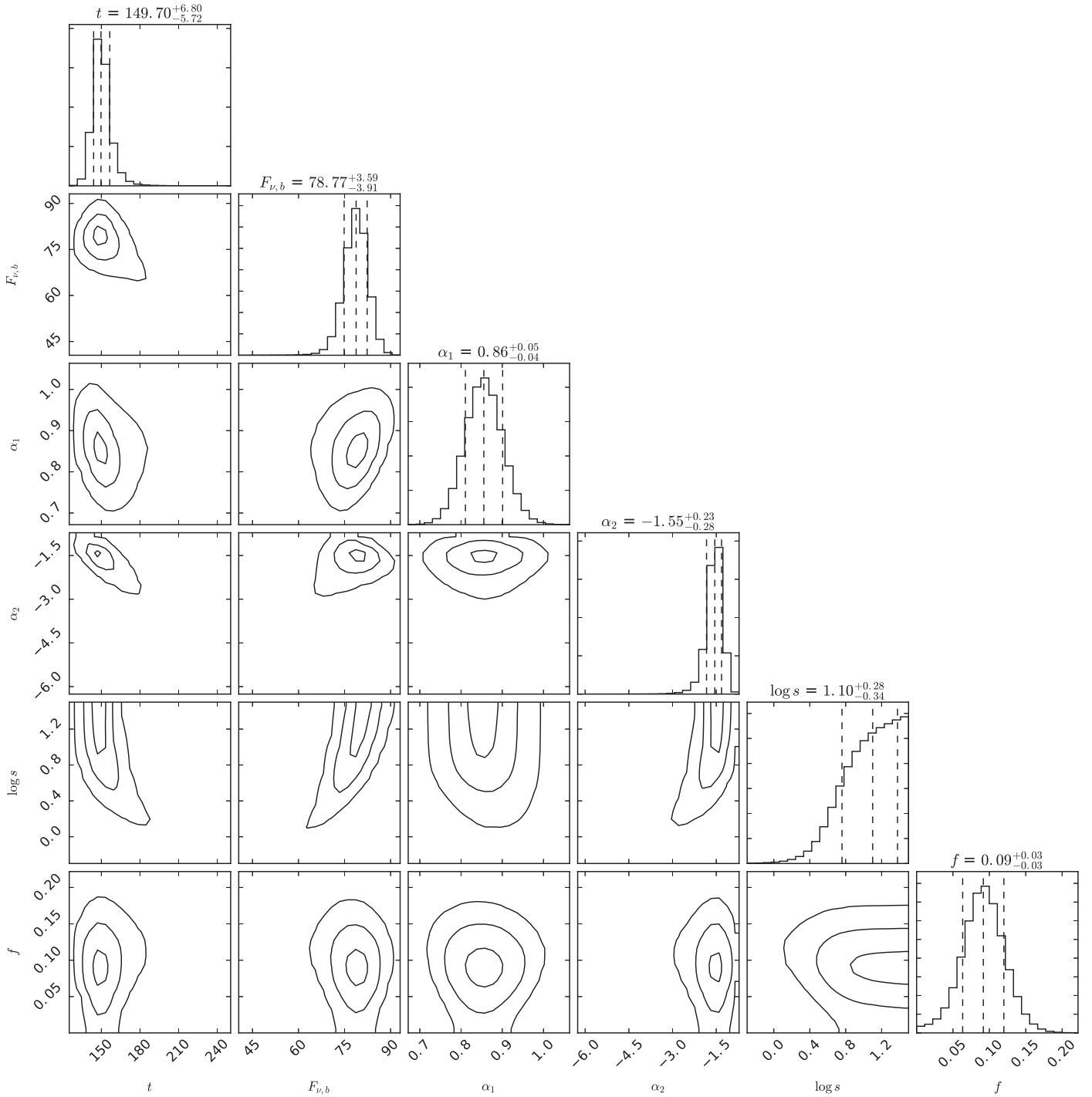


Figure 2. Posterior distributions from our MCMC analysis of the radio data. Contours are 1, 2, and 3σ . The data clearly prefer a sharp break, but cannot discriminate between values of $s \gtrsim 10$ because this corresponds to a break much sharper than our sampling time.

although the latter are mildly disfavored (Lamb et al. 2018). Of the two Xie et al. (2018) models shown in Figure 1, our most recent data at 273 days and 289 days mildly favor the dashed model, which in comparison to the solid model implies a higher circumbinary density of 10^{-4} cm^{-3} , a lower fraction of the shock energy imparted to electrons ($\epsilon_e = 0.02$), and an observer viewing angle of 20° . The model light curves diverge more at later times, so future observations will allow us to place tighter constraints on these parameters. We note that the data require $f = 0.09 \pm 0.03$, which is broadly consistent with the combination of the calibration

uncertainties reported by Dobie et al. (2018) and the known typical flux density calibration accuracy of radio observations at the VLA (5%).

The new X-ray data independently support the evidence for temporally decaying emission from GW170817. Comparing to the previous epoch of *Chandra* observations at ≈ 160 days, and applying a simple binomial test, we find a probability of $P \sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$ that the observed decrease in count-rate arises from a random statistical fluctuation. We can thus reject the hypothesis of a random fluctuation with $\sim 4.8\sigma$ confidence, and

conclude that these *Chandra* observations provide the first statistically significant evidence for fading X-ray emission from GW170817.¹²

Notably, the X-ray spectral index $\beta_x \equiv 1 - \Gamma = -0.51^{+0.26}_{-0.27}$ is consistent with previously reported values (e.g., $\beta_x = -0.61 \pm 0.17$ at ~ 160 days; Haggard et al. 2017; Margutti et al. 2017, 2018; Troja et al. 2017, 2018; Ruan et al. 2018). We observe no evidence for a steepening of the X-ray spectral index from β_x to $\beta_x + 0.5$, predicted when the synchrotron cooling frequency passes below the X-ray band (Granot & Sari 2002). This behavior is consistent with our successfully structured jet models, which predict that the cooling frequency will remain above the X-ray band until $\gtrsim 10^4$ days (Margutti et al. 2018), but rules out some dynamical ejecta models, which predict an earlier passage of the cooling break (e.g., Hotokezaka et al. 2018; Nakar & Piran 2018). The radio-to-X-ray spectral index is $\beta_{\text{XR}} = -0.583 \pm 0.013$ at $t \sim 260$ days, confirming that the radio and X-ray bands still lie on the same spectral segment. This is fully consistent with the radio-to-X-ray spectral index of $\beta_{\text{XR}} = -0.584 \pm 0.006$ reported at $t \sim 160$ days (Margutti et al. 2018), indicating no spectral evolution across the peak. The radio-only spectral index at 217 days is $\beta_R = -0.74 \pm 0.20$, consistent with this value. Finally, our *HST* observations are also consistent with the observed X-ray and radio decline.

4. Summary

We present new X-ray, optical, and radio observations of GW170817 at ≈ 220 –290 days. Our new broadband measurements show that the synchrotron emission from GW170817 has passed its peak brightness and has begun to decline. We find that the data continue to be well described by a single power law extending over $\approx 10^9$ – 10^{18} Hz, with no sign of the spectral index change in the X-rays that would signify the passage of the synchrotron cooling break. We find clear evidence ($\gtrsim 5\sigma$) for a turnover in the radio and X-ray light curves, and full agreement with the predicted evolution of our previously published successful structured jet models (Margutti et al. 2018; Xie et al. 2018). The steep decline rate seen in our new radio and X-ray data is characteristic of all published successful structured jet models (Lazzati et al. 2018; Xie et al. 2018), and mildly disfavors some dynamical ejecta and pure cocoon models (e.g., Hotokezaka et al. 2018; Nakar & Piran 2018; Troja et al. 2018). Continued observations will allow us to better constrain the post-peak decline rate, providing further insights into the ejecta structure. If the emission continues to decay as predicted by the successful structured jet models, GW170817 should remain detectable with current radio and X-ray facilities until ~ 1000 days post-merger.














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Facilities: VLA, *HST*, CXO.

Software: CASA, emcee, Numpy, pwkit.

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¹² Repeating our MCMC analysis for the X-ray light curve alone, we find that the X-ray emission is consistent with a smoothed broken power law with $\alpha_2 < 0$ at 4.4σ .

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