

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990001495130403321
Autore	Ekeland, Ivar
Titolo	A caso : la sorte, la scienza e il mondo / Ivar Ekeland ; traduzione di Libero Sosio
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Torino : Bollati Boringhieri, 1992
ISBN	88-339-0714-7
Descrizione fisica	156 p. : ill. ; 22 cm
Collana	Saggi scientifici
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910437975303321
Autore	Kyutoku Koutarou
Titolo	The black hole-neutron star binary merger in full general relativity // Koutarou Kyutoku
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tokyo ; ; London, : Springer, 2013
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Equations of State of Neutron Star Matter -- Computing Initial Conditions -- Methods of Simulations -- Diagnostics for Numerical Simulations -- The Merger of Nonspinning Black Hole-Neutron Star Binaries -- The Merger of Spinning Black Hole-Neutron Star Binaries.
Sommario/riassunto	This thesis presents a systematic study of the orbital evolution, gravitational wave radiation, and merger remnant of the black hole–neutron star binary merger in full general relativity for the first time. Numerical-relativity simulations are performed using an adaptive mesh refinement code, SimulAstor for Compact objects in Relativistic Astrophysics (SACRA), which adopts a wide variety of zero-temperature equations of state for the neutron star matter. Gravitational waves provide us with quantitative information on the neutron star compactness and equation of state via the cutoff frequency in the spectra, if tidal disruption of the neutron star occurs before the binary merges. The cutoff frequency will be observed by next-generation laser interferometric ground-based gravitational wave detectors, such as Advanced LIGO, Advanced VIRGO, and KAGRA. The author has also determined that the mass of remnant disks are sufficient for the remnant black hole accretion disk to become a progenitor of short-

hard gamma ray bursts accompanied by tidal disruptions and suggests that overspinning black holes may not be formed after the merger of even an extremely spinning black hole and an irrotational neutron star.
