

More than the sum of its parts: combining parameterized tests of extreme gravity

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We connect two formalisms that describe deformations away from general relativity, one valid in the strong-field regime of neutrons stars and another valid in the radiative regime of gravitational waves: the post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff and the parametrized-post-Einsteinian formalisms respectively. We find that post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff deformations of the exterior metric of an isolated neutron star induce deformations in the orbital binding energy of a neutron star binary. Such a modification to the binding energy then percolates into the gravitational waves emitted by such a binary, with the leading-order post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff modifications introducing a second post-Newtonian order correction to the gravitational wave phase. The lack of support in gravitational wave data for General Relativity deformations at this post-Newtonian order can then be used to place constraints post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff parameters. As an application, we use the binary neutron star merger event GW170817 to place the constraint $-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44$ (at 90% credibility) on a combination of post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff parameters. We also explore the implications of this result to the possible deformations of the mass-radius relation of neutron stars allowed within this formalism. This work opens the path towards theory-independent tests of gravity, combining astronomical observations of neutron stars and gravitational wave observations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Neutron stars are one of the prime objects in Nature for confronting our understanding of fundamental physical interactions against observations [1–3]. Their small size (radius around ≈ 12 km) and large mass ($\approx 1.4 M_\odot$) result in densities at their core that can exceed that of nuclear saturation density, at which hadronic matter can transmute into exotic forms, by ten orders of magnitude [4]. Neutron stars are also extreme gravity objects, second only to black holes in the strength of their gravitational potential and spacetime curvature, with fields that exceed those that we experience in the neighborhood of our Solar System by nine orders of magnitude. The strong-field regime of neutron stars, critical in determining their structure and stability [5–7], demands the use of relativistic gravity to describe these stars, with Einstein’s general relativity (GR) as our canonical theory for doing so. Moreover, neutron stars unlike black holes, allow us to probe how matter couples with the very fabric of spacetime in the strong-field regime [8].

The piercing power of neutron stars as tools to test our understanding of Nature is amplified when they are found in binaries. From the discovery of the very first binary pulsar [9] and the confirmation that its orbital period decays in agreement with GR predictions, through the emission of gravitational waves [10], to the spectacular detection of the first binary neutron star merger event GW170817 [11] by the LIGO/Virgo Collaboration (LVC), neutron stars binaries have been in the forefront of ex-

perimental gravity in astronomical settings with implications to cosmology included [12–16]

Experimental tests of relativistic gravity have a long history [17, 18] and can basically be carried out in two ways. In the first approach, one assumes a particular theory, whose predictions are worked out and then tested against observations. In the second approach, one introduces deformations to the predictions or solutions of GR, in a particular regime of the theory, and one then works out the observational consequences of these deformations to confront them against observations. Both approaches have been successful in aiding our understanding of the nature of gravity. An example of the first approach is the ruling out of Nordström’s theory of gravity (a predecessor to GR), which for example fails to predict the deflection of light by the Sun [19–21]. An example of the second approach is the parametrized post-Newtonian framework (ppN) [22–24], which allowed us to test GR against a myriad of new Solar System tests starting in the 60s, although early ideas date back to Eddington [25].

Can we combine parametrized tests of gravity that involve observations of the strong-field gravity created by isolated neutron stars with those that involve the radiative and dynamical fields generated in the coalescence of neutron star binaries? The purpose of this paper is to build a bridge between two parameterizations for tests of GR: the parametrized post-Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff (post-TOV) formalism [26, 27] (which parametrizes deviations to the stellar structure of isolated neutrons stars) and the parametrized-post-Einsteinian (ppE) formalism [28, 29] (which parametrizes deviations to GR in the inspiral, merger and ringdown of compact binary coalescence). This bridge provides a theory-independent framework to combine constraints on deviations to GR from the observation of the bulk proper-

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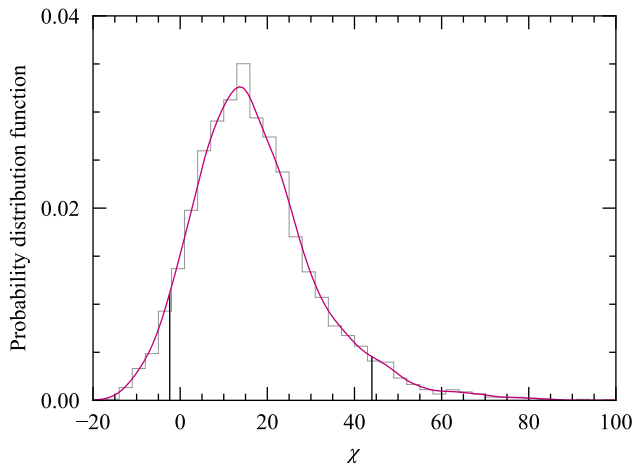


FIG. 1. Marginalized posterior distribution for the χ post-TOV parameter, obtained from the Markov-Chain-Monte-Carlo (MCMC) samples released by the LVC for the GW170817 event. The 90% credible interval bound on χ is $-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44$, as indicated by the vertical lines. The lower support at zero is not an evidence of a deviation from GR as explained in the text, but rather it reflects a similarly skewed posterior distribution for $\delta\phi_4$, which peaks away from zero due to degeneracies between the various binary parameters and non-stationarity of the detectors noise. The long tail of the distribution is produced by a similar tail in the marginalized posterior for $\delta\phi_4$, the parameter that encodes deformations in the gravitational wave Fourier phase at 2PN order (see Fig. 1 in Ref. [30]).

ties of neutron stars and from the generation and propagation of gravitational waves produced in the coalescence of binary neutron stars.

The connection between both formalisms is only possible by realizing that the modified exterior spacetime of neutron stars in the post-TOV formalisms affects the binding energy of a neutron star binary [27], and thus, the gravitational waves that such a binary emits [28]. This modification to the binding energy or the gravitational waves emitted can be mapped onto the ppE framework, which we have extended here to encompass a wider set of modifications to the conservative sector of the binary's Hamiltonian. This allows a particular combination of post-TOV parameters χ [defined in Eq. (6)] to be mapped to the ppE modification to the gravitational wave Fourier phase $\delta\psi_{\text{ppE}}$ [cf. Eqs. (24) and (29)]. We find that χ modifies the gravitational wave evolution at second post-Newtonian order (2PN)¹.

The lack of support in gravitational wave data for a GR deformation then allows for constraints on deformations of the exterior metric of isolated neutron stars. In

particular, the constraints on GR modifications obtained by the LVC [30] for the binary-neutron star gravitational wave event GW170817 [32] can be used to place the first observational constraint on χ , namely $-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44$ at 90% credibility (see Fig. 1). This result strengthens the case for compact binary mergers as laboratories to test GR, something which would otherwise be very hard (if not impossible) with *only* mass and radius measurements of isolated neutron stars due to strong degeneracies between matter and strong-field gravity. We provide explicit examples of this degeneracy by computing the post-TOV deformations to the mass-radius curves within $-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44$ for a fixed equation of state.

The remainder of the paper presents the details that led to the results summarized above and it is organized as follows. In Sec. I we briefly overview the post-TOV and ppE formalisms, establishing the connection between the two. Next, in Sec. III we use the public data on tests of GR with GW170817 released by LVC to place constraints on a combination of post-TOV parameters. In Sec. IV we discuss the allowed deformation on the mass-radius curves of neutron stars under this constraint, discussing in details the degeneracies between matter and strong-gravity. In Sec. V, we present our conclusions and outline some directions for which our work can be extended. Throughout this work we use geometric units $G = 1 = c$ and use a mostly plus metric signature.

II. FROM POST-TOV TO PPE

Let us start by briefly reviewing the post-TOV formalism developed in Refs. [26, 27] and the ppE formalism introduced in Ref. [28] and expanded in [33].

A. Overview of the post-TOV formalism

The idea behind the post-TOV formalism is quite simple. The formalism is based on the observation that the structure of static, spherically symmetric stars in GR is determined by only two differential equations:

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dr}\right)_{\text{GR}} = -\frac{(\epsilon + p)}{r^2} \frac{(m + 4\pi r^3 p)}{1 - 2m/r}, \quad (1a)$$

$$\left(\frac{dm}{dr}\right)_{\text{GR}} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon, \quad (1b)$$

that respectively govern the pressure and mass gradients within the star. Here, r is the circumferential radius, m the mass function, p the pressure and ϵ the total energy density. The latter two variables are assumed to be related through a barotropic equation of state (EoS), i.e. $p = p(\epsilon)$. For later convenience we recall that ϵ can be written as $\epsilon = \rho(1 + \Pi)$, where ρ is the baryonic rest-mass density and Π the internal energy per unit baryonic mass.

¹ The PN formalism is one in which the field equations are solved perturbatively as an expansion in weak fields and small velocities. A term of NPN order is of $\mathcal{O}(v^{2N}/c^{2N})$ relative to the leading-order term, with v the orbital speed and c the speed of light [31]

The post-TOV formalism augments these equations to the form

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \left(\frac{dp}{dr} \right)_{\text{GR}} - \frac{\rho m}{r^2} (\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2) \quad (2a)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dr} = \left(\frac{dm}{dr} \right)_{\text{GR}} + 4\pi r^2 \rho (\mathcal{M}_1 + \mathcal{M}_2) \quad (2b)$$

where the first set of post-TOV corrections is

$$\mathcal{P}_1 \equiv \delta_1 \frac{m}{r} + 4\pi\delta_2 \frac{pr^3}{m}, \quad (3a)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_1 \equiv \delta_3 \frac{m}{r} + \delta_4 \Pi, \quad (3b)$$

and the second set is

$$\mathcal{P}_2 \equiv \pi_1 \frac{m^2}{\rho r^5} + \pi_2 \frac{m^2}{r^2} + \pi_3 pr^2 + \pi_4 \frac{\Pi p}{\rho}, \quad (4a)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_2 \equiv \mu_1 \frac{m^2}{\rho r^5} + \mu_2 \frac{m^2}{r^2} + \mu_3 pr^2 + \mu_4 \frac{\Pi p}{\rho} + \mu_5 \Pi^3 \frac{r}{m}, \quad (4b)$$

where δ_i , π_i and μ_i are all dimensionless constants.

The first set (\mathcal{P}_1 , \mathcal{M}_1) arises from the ppN stellar structure equations [26, 34–36]. These non-GR terms in the post-Newtonian regime were then added to the full GR equations to capture effects of modifications to GR. Indeed, the parameters δ_i are all related to the usual ppN parameters via $\delta_1 \equiv 3(1 + \gamma) - 6\beta + \zeta_2$, $\delta_2 \equiv \gamma - 1 + \zeta_4$, $\delta_3 \equiv -(1/2)(11 + \gamma - 12\beta + \zeta_2 - 2\zeta_4)$ and $\delta_4 \equiv \zeta_3$. Solar System constraints impose $|\delta_i| \ll 1$, yielding $\mathcal{P}_1 \ll 1$ and $\mathcal{M}_1 \ll 1$ in Eqs. (2), and thus, we will here only study the second set of post-TOV corrections.

The second set (\mathcal{P}_2 , \mathcal{M}_2) represents 2PN corrections which can be written in terms of fluid and metric variables. As explained in detail in Ref. [26], the 2PN terms which can be constructed from these primitive quantities can be gathered in five “families”, each with an infinite number of terms and with each family yielding a distinctive change to the mass-radius relation of neutron stars. Fortunately, 2PN terms belonging to each family exhibit qualitatively the same radial profiles inside a star. This translates into terms belonging to the same family affecting the mass-radius relations in a self-similar manner (cf. [26], Figs. 3, 6 and 7). This fact allows one to choose a *single representative* member from each family to be included to the TOV equations. The criteria used in [26] to make this choice was that of overall magnitude of the modification (relative to other terms in the same family) and simplicity of the analytic form of the term.

Equation (2) is sufficient to determine the *interior* of the star and its bulk properties i.e. the (Schwarzschild) enclosed mass $\mathfrak{M} [\equiv m(R)]$ and the radius $R [\equiv p(R) = 0]$. In [27], the *exterior* problem was addressed and it was found that the post-TOV equations result in a *post-*

Schwarzschild exterior metric given by

$$g_{tt} = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1} - 4\pi\mu_1 \left(\frac{M}{r} \right)^3, \quad (5a)$$

$$g_{rr} = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right) + \frac{2\chi}{3} \left(\frac{M}{r} \right)^3, \quad (5b)$$

where

$$\chi \equiv \pi_2 - \mu_2 - 2\pi\mu_1. \quad (6)$$

is a combination of the post-TOV parameters and

$$M = \mathfrak{M} \left[1 + 2\pi\mu_1 \left(\frac{\mathfrak{M}}{R} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (7)$$

is the Arnowitz-Misner-Deser (ADM) mass of the star. Eq. (7) was obtained under the restriction that $\mu_1 \in [-1.0, 0.1]$, outside of which the calculation of M requires solving a transcendental equation and for which the exterior metric cannot be written analytically in the simpler form (5).

The fact that $M \neq \mathfrak{M}$ is not unusual in modified theories of gravity (see e.g. [37]). In theories beyond GR, contributions to the star’s mass due to the presence of new degrees of freedom, such as scalar or vector fields arise, although this is not always the case [38]. We stress that it is M , not \mathfrak{M} , which would be observationally inferred, e.g. by using Kepler’s law.

In dynamical situations, such as in the motion of a neutron star binary, these additional degrees of freedom can be excited, and thus, they can open new radiative channels for the system to lose energy, modifying the binary’s dynamic. As formulated, the post-TOV formalism cannot account for the presence of extra fields and hence the radiative losses of the binary will be the same as in GR. On the other hand, since the exterior spacetime is different from that of Schwarzschild, the conservative sector of the binary motion will be different.

As we will see next, the ppE formalism aims to capture generic deviations from GR to both sectors. This will allow us to obtain a mapping between the parameters (that control these deviations) in both formalisms.

B. Overview of the ppE formalism

The ppE formalism was developed to capture generic deviations from GR in the gravitational waves emitted by a binary system [28]. These deviations can be separated into those that affect the conservative sector (e.g. the binding energy of the orbit) and the dissipative sector (e.g. the flux of energy). In previous work, the conservative sector was modified in a rather cavalier way, making some assumptions about the structure of the deformations. Let us then here relax some of these assumptions and rederive the modifications.

We begin with the Hamiltonian for a two-body system in the center of mass frame, working to leading order in the post-Newtonian approximation and to leading order in the GR deformation:

$$H = p_\alpha p^\alpha = \frac{p_r^2}{2\mu} (1 + \delta p_r) + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2\mu r^2} (1 + \delta p_\phi) - \frac{\mu m}{r} (1 + \delta U), \quad (8)$$

where r is the relative separation of the binary, $\mu = m_1 m_2 / m$ is the reduced mass, with $m_{1,2}$ the component masses and $m = m_1 + m_2$ the total mass, and p_r and p_ϕ are the generalized momenta conjugate to the radial and azimuthal coordinates.

The functions $(\delta U, \delta p_r, \delta p_\phi)$ characterize the deformation to the standard Newtonian Hamiltonian. For the purposes of this work, we will parameterize these deformations as

$$\delta U = A \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^a, \quad \delta p_r = B \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^b, \quad \delta p_\phi = C \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^c, \quad (9)$$

where (A, B, C) control the magnitude of the deformation (assumed small here), while (a, b, c) control the character of the deformation. We will also here assume that $a = b = c$, meaning that all deformations enter at the same post-Newtonian order, and we will discuss later how to relax this assumption. Physically, we can think of $(\delta U, \delta p_r, \delta p_\phi)$ as modifying the (t, t) , (r, r) and (ϕ, ϕ) components of the metric respectively. Notice also that if $\delta p_\phi \neq 0$, then the radius r and the angle ϕ are not your usual circumferential radius and azimuthal angle (though they are related to them via a coordinate transformation).

With this at hand, we can now derive the constants of the motion and the field equations. Assuming the Hamilton equations hold, there are two constants of the motion associated with time translation and azimuthal-angle translation invariance. The former is simply the Hamiltonian itself, which for a binary is the binding energy E_b . The latter is the angular momentum of the orbit, which we can define as $L \equiv p_\phi / \mu$. The azimuthal component of the generalized momenta can be obtained from

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\phi} = \frac{p_\phi}{\mu r^2} (1 + \delta p_\phi) + \frac{p_\phi^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\partial \delta p_\phi}{\partial p_\phi}, \quad (10)$$

which then leads to

$$L = \omega r^2 (1 - \delta p_\phi), \quad (11)$$

where we have used the definition $\omega \equiv \dot{\phi}$, and because δp_ϕ was assumed to be independent of p_ϕ by Eq. (9).

With this at hand, we can now derive the radial equation of motion in reduced order form. We begin by evaluating \dot{r} , which by Hamilton's equation is simply

$(p_r / \mu)(1 + \delta p_r)$, where again we have used that δp_r was assumed to be independent of p_r from Eq. (9). We can then rewrite Eq. (8) as

$$\frac{\dot{r}^2}{2} (1 - \delta p_r) = \frac{E_b}{\mu} + \frac{m}{r} (1 + \delta U) - \frac{L^2}{2r^2} (1 - \delta p_\phi) \equiv V_{\text{eff}}. \quad (12)$$

Note that δp_r , which is associated with a deformation of the (r, r) -component of the metric does not affect the location in phase space where $\dot{r} = 0$ (or equivalently where $V_{\text{eff}} = 0$).

Before we can find what the binding energy of the orbit is as a function of the orbital angular frequency, we must determine what the energy and the angular momentum of a circular orbit in this perturbed spacetime is. We can do so by setting $V_{\text{eff}} = 0$ and $dV_{\text{eff}}/dr = 0$ and solving for E_b and L , which yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E_b}{\mu} &= -\frac{m}{2r} \left[1 + A(1-a) \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^a - C \frac{c}{2} \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^c \right], \\ L &= \sqrt{mr} \left[1 + \frac{A}{2} (1+a) \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^a + \frac{C}{2} \left(1 + \frac{c}{2}\right) \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^c \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

From the above expression for L , we can solve for $\omega(r)$ as well as $r(\omega)$ (i.e. the modification to Kepler's third law) to find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m}{r} &= (m\omega)^{2/3} \left[1 - \frac{A}{3} (1+a) (m\omega)^{2a/3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{C}{3} \left(3 + \frac{c}{2}\right) (m\omega)^{2c/3} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Using this in Eq. (13), we then find the final expression

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E_b}{\mu} &= -\frac{1}{2} (m\omega)^{2/3} \left[1 + \frac{2A}{3} (1-2a) (m\omega)^{2a/3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{C}{3} (3+2c) (m\omega)^{2c/3} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Reference [33] carried out a similar calculation, except that in their calculation, the whole Newtonian effective potential was modified by the same term, namely

$$V_{\text{eff}}^{[33]} = \left(-\frac{m}{r} + \frac{L^2}{2r^2} \right) \left[1 + A^{[33]} \left(\frac{m}{r}\right)^p \right]. \quad (17)$$

Such a modification lead to a binding energy of the form [33].

$$\frac{E_b^{[33]}}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2} (m\omega)^{2/3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} A^{[33]} (2p-3) (m\omega)^{2p/3} \right]. \quad (18)$$

From this, Ref. [33] showed that the gravitational waves emitted by a binary, assuming the dissipative sector is not modified (i.e the flux of energy is the same as that in

GR), and assuming gravitational wave contain the same two polarizations as in GR, lead to a Fourier detector response (in the stationary phase approximation) of the form

$$\tilde{h} = \mathcal{A}(f)e^{i\Psi(f)}, \quad (19)$$

where \mathcal{A} is the Fourier amplitude and Ψ is the Fourier phase. The latter can be decomposed into $\Psi = \Psi_{\text{GR}} + \delta\psi$, where Ψ_{GR} is the Fourier phase in GR, while the GR deformation is

$$\delta\psi = \frac{5}{32} A^{[33]} \frac{(2p^2 - 2p - 3)}{(4-p)(5-2p)} \eta^{-2p/5} u^{2p-5}, \quad (20)$$

where

$$u = (\pi \mathcal{M} f)^{1/3}, \quad (21)$$

and f is the gravitational wave frequency.

Given the similarities in the calculations, the easiest way forward is to map the results of Ref. [33] to the modifications we are considering here. Comparing the binding energies in Eqs. (18) and (16), we see that

$$A^{[33]} = 2A \frac{1-2a}{3-2a} - C \frac{3+2a}{3-2a}, \quad (22)$$

and where we have used that $a = c = p$. We then see clearly that the change in the Fourier phase is

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\psi &= \frac{5}{32} \left(2A \frac{1-2a}{3-2a} - C \frac{3+2a}{3-2a} \right) \\ &\times \frac{(2a^2 - 2a - 3)}{(4-a)(5-2a)} \eta^{-2a/5} u^{2a-5}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

This deformation arising from a GR correction to the binding energy can be mapped to the ppE waveform as follows. Noting that the ppE phase is [29]

$$\delta\psi_{\text{ppE}} = \beta (\pi \mathcal{M} f)^{b/3}, \quad (24)$$

we then realize that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{5}{32} \left(2A \frac{1-2a}{3-2a} - C \frac{3+2a}{3-2a} \right) \\ &\times \frac{(2a^2 - 2a - 3)}{(4-a)(5-2a)} \eta^{-2a/5}, \end{aligned} \quad (25a)$$

$$b = 2a - 5. \quad (25b)$$

Therefore, a ppE constraint on β for a given value of b given a gravitational wave observation that is consistent with GR can be straightforwardly mapped to a constraint on A given a value of a .

C. Relating the parameters in both formalisms

Several paths are possible to relate the post-TOV and the ppE formalisms. The path we choose here is to compare the binding energy and angular momentum of a binary system composed of neutron stars whose metrics in

isolation would take the form of Eq. (5). This can be achieved by transforming from the two-body problem to an effective one body problem, in which a test particle of mass $\mu = m_1 m_2 / m$ moves in a background of mass $m = m_1 + m_2$. Let us then consider the geodesic motion of a test particle in a generic (but still stationary and spherically symmetric) background.

Consider the line element

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + h(r)dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2), \quad (26)$$

where the metric functions f and h are decomposed as $f(r) = f_0(r) + \varepsilon f_1(r)$ and $h(r) = f_0^{-1}(r) + \varepsilon h_1(r)$, and where ε is a small bookkeeping parameter. In Appendix A we present a detailed analysis of geodesic circular motion in such a perturbed metric, and we compute the change to the binding energy E and the angular momentum L of the orbit. Identifying $f_0 = 1 - 2M/r$, $f_1 = -(2\chi/3)(M/r)^3$, substituting these expressions into Eqs. (A16) and (A17), and expanding both in $\varepsilon \ll 1$ and in $M/r \ll 1$, we find

$$\frac{E_b}{\mu} \equiv \frac{E - 1}{\mu} = -\frac{m}{2r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \chi \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right), \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{L}{\mu} = \sqrt{mr} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \chi \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right), \quad (28)$$

where χ is a post-TOV parameter.

We can now compare Eq. (27) to Eq. (13) and Eq. (28) to (14) to find what A , C and a are in the post-TOV formalism. Doing so, we find that $A = \chi/3$, $C = 0$ and $a = 2$. In fact, we could have predicted that C had to vanish, because the radial coordinate in the post-TOV formalism is the circumferential radius. With this in hand, the ppE parameters are then simply

$$\beta = \frac{5}{32} \chi \eta^{-4/5}, \quad b = -1. \quad (29)$$

This is one of the main results of this paper, since a constraint on β can now straightforwardly be mapped to a constraint on χ and vice-versa. Note that one could also use the mapping between $(A, C, a) \rightarrow \chi$ to compute the modification to Kepler's third law through Eq. (15) or the binding energy as a function of the orbital frequency through Eq. (16), but this is not needed here.

In the limit $\chi = 0$ the evolution of a neutron star binary in GR and in the post-TOV formalism become identical. However, we emphasize that this limit *does not necessarily* correspond to the limit in which the post-TOV equation reduces to the usual GR TOV equations. Indeed, $\chi = 0$ only places a constraint on the combination of some of the post-TOV parameters. Therefore, one can have the situation in which a neutron star binary inspiral is identical to GR, yet the structure of the individual stars is different from GR either because $\pi_2 - \mu_2 - 2\pi\mu_1 = 0$ and/or because the nonzero post-TOV parameters are the ones which do not affect the exterior space. Thus, we will refer to the case $\chi = 0$ as the *coincident limit*.

III. CONSTRAINTS ON THE POST-TOV PARAMETERS FROM GW170817

The LVC released constraints on model-independent deviations from GR to examine the consistency of the GW170817 event with GR predictions [30, 39]. The constraints were obtained using a variant of IMRPhenomPv2 [40–43], which improves upon IMRPhenomD [43, 44] by phenomenologically including some aspects of spin precession and tidal effects [45, 46]. In this variant, deviations from GR are described through relative shifts in the GR PN coefficients of the Fourier phase of IMRPhenomPv2

$$\phi_i \rightarrow \phi_i (1 + \delta\phi_i), \quad (30)$$

where $\delta\phi_i$ are additional free parameters in the model.

The parametrization used by LVC is an implementation of the ppE formalism as explained in [29], with β and $\delta\phi_4$ being related as

$$\beta = \frac{3}{128} \phi_4 \delta\phi_4 \eta^{-4/5}, \quad (31)$$

where ϕ_4 is the GR coefficient of the Fourier phase at 2PN order (cf. Appendix B in [44]). Comparing Eqs. (29) and (31) we obtain

$$\chi = \frac{3}{20} \phi_4 \delta\phi_4, \quad (32)$$

which establishes the relation between $\delta\phi_4$ with χ .

We can now translate the posterior distribution of $\delta\phi_4$ into one for χ by using the MCMC samples available in [39], where, for each step, we calculate the corresponding value of χ using Eq. (32). The resulting probability density is shown in Fig. 1 with the 90% credible region corresponding to

$$-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44. \quad (33)$$

This is the first constraint on (a combination of) post-TOV parameters and another one of the main results of this paper.

The fact that the posterior of χ has a peak outside of zero (the coincident limit) is perplexing at first sight and may be misinterpreted as evidence for a deviation from GR, but *this is not to be the case*. Rather, it reflects the qualitative behavior of the posterior distribution of $\delta\phi_4$ (see Fig. 1 in [30]), which also does not exhibit a peak at $\delta\phi_4 = 0$ and it is skewed to positive values. Both distributions, however, clearly do have a significant amount of support at zero, and thus, they do not indicate an inconsistency with GR. The skewness in the posterior for $\delta\phi_4$ probably results from the marginalization process over the various parameters that describe the model, the degeneracies between these parameters, and the non-stationarity of the noise in the detectors.

The similarity between the posteriors for χ and $\delta\phi_4$ can be understood from the following argument. The

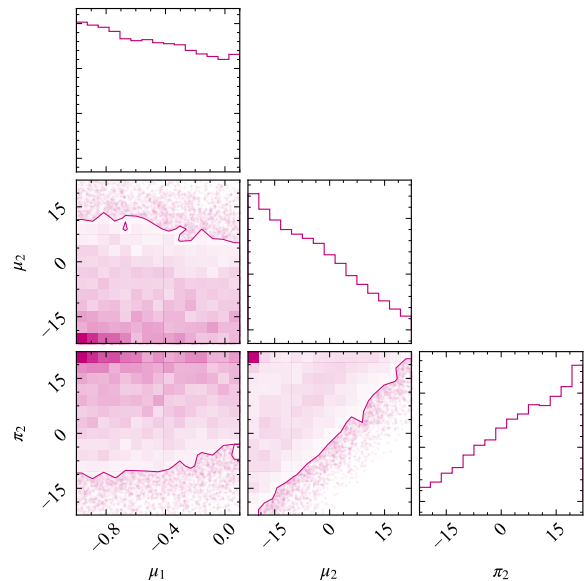


FIG. 2. Corner plot showing the posterior for (μ_1, μ_2, π_2) , as well as the allowed 90% credible regions (solid contour lines in the off-diagonal panels). We see that whereas μ_1 is essentially unconstrained, values of μ_2 (π_2) which are smaller (larger) are favored with peaks located at the boundary of our prior ranges. The strong degeneracy between these parameters follows from the fact that the constraints derive from an under-constrained system, only requiring to satisfy Eq. (6).

two posteriors, $P(\chi)$ and $P(\delta\phi_4)$, are related by $P(\chi) = P(\delta\phi_4)(d\delta\phi_4/d\chi)$. The Jacobian of the transformation ($d\delta\phi_4/d\chi$) can be calculated from Eq. (32), where ϕ_4 is independent of $\delta\phi_4$. From the MCMC samples we find that the mean value of the prefactor is $(3/20) \times \phi_4 \approx 12.6$ and thus $P(\chi) \approx P(12.6 \times \delta\phi_4)/12.6$. We then come to the conclusion that $P(\chi)$ is nothing but a rescaled version (by the same scale factor) in height and width of $P(\delta\phi_4)$. In fact, this simple argument results in a posterior for χ that is very similar to that shown in Fig. 1.

Having obtained a constraint on χ , is it possible to translate it into constraints on the three-dimensional parameter space spanned by μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 ? The first step to do this, is to fix the prior ranges for these parameters. We take $\mu_1 \in [-1.0, 0.1]$ (for the reasons discussed in Sec. II A) and assume μ_2 and π_2 are in the ranges $[-22, 22]$. The latter domains are chosen such as to include the GR limit and to be large enough to include moderately large values of μ_2 and π_2 to encompass the upper bound $\chi = 44$. We then draw samples from the probability density function $P(\chi)$ (shown in Fig. 1), and given a value χ_i , we then draw samples of μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 until Eq. (6) is satisfied.

Figure 2 shows the result of this calculation. The diagonal panels in this corner plot show the marginalized posteriors on μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 , while the off-diagonal panels show two-dimensional joint posteriors with the 90%

credible contours delimited by the solid lines. The constraint on χ leaves μ_1 essentially unconstrained, while the favored values for μ_2 and π_2 are set by the bound of our priors. This occurs due to the strong degeneracy between these parameters arising from Eq. (6), which, together with Eq. (33), constrains $\pi_2 - (\mu_2 + 4\pi\mu_1) < \text{const.}$ Thus, if the prior ranges of μ_2 and π_2 were extended, the marginalized posteriors in Fig. 2 would retain their qualitative shapes, with peaks at edge of their priors, as $\pi_2 - \mu_2 = \text{const}$ has an infinite number of solutions.

IV. DEGENERACIES BETWEEN MATTER AND GRAVITY MODELS

In the previous section we have constrained the magnitude of the post-TOV parameter χ , as well as μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 . How does these results impact the allowed deformations away from a GR mass-radius curve as allowed by the post-TOV formalism? Could one, for example, use these deformed mass-radius regions, together with observations of the mass and radius of isolated neutron stars, to place further constraints on post-TOV parameters? We will show in this section explicitly that this is not possible due to degeneracies between post-TOV deformations and the EOS.

To answer this question, we construct mass-radius curves with a *restricted* set of post-TOV equations and a fixed set of representative EOSs. The set of post-TOV equations is obtained from Eqs. (2) by fixing all parameters to zero other than μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 , and we make this choice because these three parameters are the only ones that can be directly probed by electromagnetic or gravitational wave phenomena. The set of EOSs consists of the SLy [47] and APRb [48] EOSs, which are favored by the tidal deformability measurements of the constituents of GW170817 [49] in GR and the observation of two solar masses neutron stars [50–52]. With this set of post-TOV equations and EOSs, we then construct one thousand mass-radius curves each with a difference choice of post-TOV parameters that lay within the bound of Eq. (33). The value of these parameters were selected as follows. First, we drew random samples from the probability distribution function $P(\chi)$, only accepting values that satisfy (33). Next, we drew samples of μ_1 , μ_2 and π_2 (as in Sec. III) until Eq. (6) is met.

The results of these integrations are shown in Fig. 3 for EOS APRb; the results for EOS SLy being very similar, so we do not show them here. In this figure, the vertical hatched (yellow) region contains all the mass-radius curves that are consistent with the post-TOV constraints derived in this paper, all truncated at the the maximum mass of the (stable) sequence. As is evident, the post-TOV formalism is capable of capturing a wide variety of curves that span a large region of the mass-radius plane, including exotic types, which e.g. have a very low maximum masses $M_{\text{max}} \approx 1.5 M_\odot$ (despite both EOSs supporting $\gtrsim 2 M_\odot$ stars in GR). Other curves can enter the

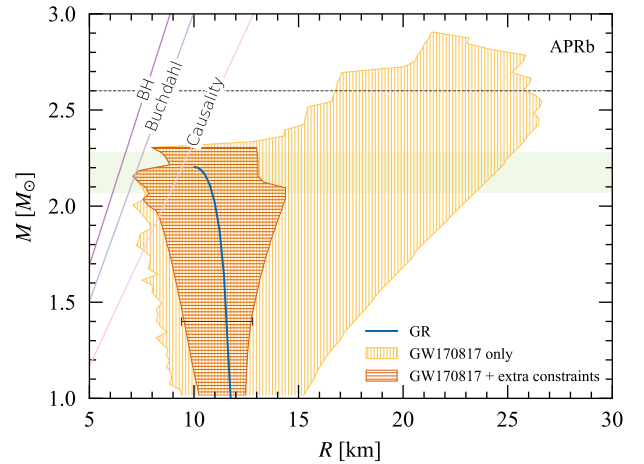


FIG. 3. Allowed modifications to the mass-radius relation of neutron stars under the constraint $-2.4 \leq \chi \leq 44$, for EOS APRb [48] (the case for SLy is qualitatively similar). The vertically hatched regions represent the allowed post-TOV deformations to GR the GW170817 constraint on χ only, while the solid line represents the GR result. Requiring that additional constraints to be satisfied, such as the mass measurement of MSP J0740+6620 [52] ($M = 2.17^{+0.11}_{-0.10} M_\odot$, shaded region) and the radius of canonical neutron stars [53] ($R_{1.4} = 10.9^{+1.9}_{-1.5}$ km, horizontal solid-line) the allowed region is reduced to the horizontally hatched region. For reference, we also included in the limit set by Schwarzschild BHs ($R = 2M$), Buchdahl’s limit ($R = 9M/8$), the limit set by causality ($R = 2.9M$) [54, 55] in GR and the cut-off mass (dotted-line) $M = 2.6 M_\odot$ inferred from the mass distribution of compact binaries containing neutron stars [56].

region in the mass-radius plane that is excluded in GR (the “causality” curve), which is derived by requiring only a very minimal set of assumptions on the underlying unknown EOS [54, 55], with some even extending close to Buchdahl’s limit². Further exotica include mass-radius curves that do not have an extrema at M_{max} . These generically allow for very large radii ($\gtrsim 15$ km), even when the mass is $1.4 M_\odot$. More common curves are only small deformations away from the GR result.

Although the region of the mass-radius plane allowed by Eq. (33) *alone* is rather large, it can be reduced by combining other sources of information on the masses and radii of neutron stars. For instance, by imposing that the mass-radius curves are consistent with (i) the existence of neutron stars with masses $M = 2.17^{+0.11}_{-0.10} M_\odot$ [52] and (ii) the canonical radius bound $R_{1.4} = 10.9^{+1.9}_{-1.5}$ km [53], then 99.3% (for SLy) and 96.3% (for APRb) of the curves

² This high-compactness stars are supported in the post-TOV formalism due to the fact that the \mathcal{P}_2 modification can be associated to *pressure anisotropy*, with the difference between radial and tangential pressures being $p_r - p_t = \rho m \mathcal{P}_2 / (2r)$ [see Eq. (4)]. Pressure anisotropy has long been known to support ultracompact stars [57].

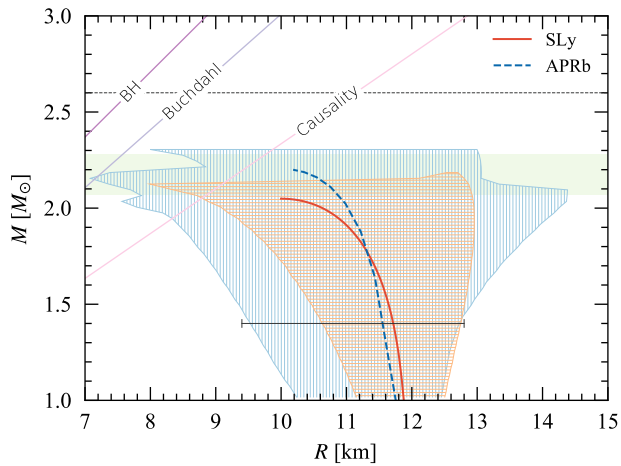


FIG. 4. Similar to Fig. 3, however only showing the more restrictive regions for both EOSs, APRb and SLy. This figure explicitly shows the degeneracies between EOSs assuming a theory of gravity to be known (see the solid and dashed curves) and theory of gravity assuming that the EOS is known a priori (individual hatched regions). Varying both EOS and theory of gravity increases further the degeneracy between matter and gravity models – a degeneracy due to the fact that neutron stars are relativistic objects.

investigated are excluded. The resulting tighter contour due to the surviving mass-radius curves is shown by the horizontally hatched (red) regions in Fig. 3.

Figure 4 vividly shows several difficulties in testing extreme gravity with observations of isolated neutron stars that yield mass and radius measurements alone. First, even in GR, our ignorance on the underlying neutron star EOS gives rise to mass-radius curves that can overlap (see the intersection of the SLy and APRb curves in Fig. 4). Second, even in the event of the EOS being tightly constrained in the future (under the assumption of neutron stars are described by GR), a measurement of χ still leads to degeneracies between the post-TOV parameters μ_1 , μ_2 and π_1 , as shown in the previous section. Each value of (μ_1, μ_2, π_1) should correspond to a specific theory of gravity, and this degeneracy prevents us from singling one out. Third, the fact that the contours in Fig. 4 change as we change the EOS signals makes the degeneracy between EOS and theory of gravity explicit. This degeneracy arises in the post-TOV formalism in a very explicit way: the post-TOV equations (with $\mathcal{P}_1 = \mathcal{M}_1 = 0$) can be mapped into an effective barotropic EOS, with $p = p(\varepsilon_{\text{eff}})$ and $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} \equiv \varepsilon + \rho \mathcal{M}_2$ [26]. Therefore, observations of isolated neutron stars that yield mass and radius measurements alone cannot really be used to test gravity, unless more information is contained in the data, which can be folded into the models to test GR.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

Neutron star observations, both through electromagnetic and gravitational-wave astronomy, offer us an unique look into the fundamental interactions of Nature. For gravity (in particular) it allows us to probe both the strong-field regime of neutron star interiors and the radiative aspects of gravity, when these object are found in binary systems. To be able to carry theory-independent tests of gravity through neutron star observations, we have combined the post-TOV and ppE formalisms, constructing a single, unified framework for which tests of gravity can be performed from the radiative level down to the level of stellar structure.

This framework is particularly relevant in light of ongoing events on the observational front. For instance, the *Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer* (NICER) mission [58–60] will soon release the mass and radius measurements of a number of neutron stars within 10% precision and probes the effects of spacetime curvature on the motion of photons. Moreover, LIGO/Virgo is currently on its third scientific observing run, with a binary neutron star merger candidate already observed and tens of events expected to be seen in the next years. It would be interesting to combine these upcoming observational results to further explore the resulting constraints on the post-TOV parameters and thereby constrain modifications to GR in a theory-independent way.

For instance, the contours in Fig. 4 reveal that the largest variability occurs for massive stars with $M \gtrsim 1.8 M_\odot$. One of NICER’s targets (PSR J1614–2230) has a mass of $1.93 M_\odot$ [61, 62] and a radius measurement of it would constraint this region of the mass-radius plane. In turn, these constraints could also be used to probe deviations from GR in a number of astrophysical scenarios, for instance in the quasi-periodic oscillations on matter disks in accreting neutron stars [27], or in the pulse profiles emitted by hotspots on the surface of rotating neutron stars (complementary to constraints on scalar-tensor gravity [63]). We have here only taken a first step on using this new framework and hope to explore further its applications in the near future.

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Appendix A: Derivation of the binding energy

In this appendix, we derive general formulas for the changes to the energy and angular momentum of point particles orbiting in the static, spherically symmetric spacetime of an object of mass M .

1. Particle motion in perturbed spacetimes

Consider the line element

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + h(r)dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2), \quad (\text{A1})$$

in Schwarzschild coordinates, on which a massive particle follows geodesic motion, with trajectory $x^\alpha(\tau)$, where τ is the proper time. Let $u^\alpha \equiv dx^\alpha/d\tau$ be the particle's four-velocity, constrained by $g_{\alpha\beta}u^\alpha u^\beta = -1$.

As usual, the spacetime symmetries imply the existence of two Killing vector fields which result in two conserved quantities

$$E \equiv -g_{tt}\dot{t}, \quad L \equiv g_{\phi\phi}\dot{\phi}, \quad (\text{A2})$$

respectively, the energy and angular momentum (per unit mass) of the particle.

Due to the conserved angular momentum, orbits are confined to a single plane, which we take, without loss of generality to be the one for which $\theta = \pi/2$. Using these result we find that

$$\frac{1}{2}E^2 = \frac{1}{2}f(r)h(r)\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}f(r)\left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} + 1\right). \quad (\text{A3})$$

Let us consider spacetimes with metric \mathbf{g} , which are a small deformations to a static, spherically symmetric background \mathbf{g}_0 . More specifically, let us write the metric functions f and h as

$$f(r) \equiv f_0(r) + \varepsilon f_1(r), \quad h(r) \equiv f_0^{-1}(r) + \varepsilon h_1(r), \quad (\text{A4})$$

where (on this Appendix only) ε denotes a small book-keeping parameter. For convenience, we omit hereafter the dependence on r of the functions introduced above. Using these decompositions of f and h , into Eq. (A3) and then solving for \dot{r}^2 , we find to leading order in ε :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\dot{r}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}f_0\left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} + 1\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon f_0 h_1 \left[E^2 - f_0 \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} + 1 \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^2 f_1 f_0^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

Eq. (A5) suggests the definition of a zeroth-order effective potential V_{eff}^0

$$V_{\text{eff}}^0 \equiv \frac{1}{2}E^2 - \frac{1}{2}f_0\left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} + 1\right), \quad (\text{A6})$$

and a leading-order correction V_{eff}^1 :

$$V_{\text{eff}}^1 \equiv -\frac{1}{2}E^2 f_1 f_0^{-1} - f_0 h_1 V_{\text{eff}}^0, \quad (\text{A7})$$

such that Eq. (A5) becomes

$$\frac{1}{2}\dot{r} = V_{\text{eff}}^0 + \varepsilon V_{\text{eff}}^1. \quad (\text{A8})$$

2. Properties of particles in circular orbits

Now let us focus on the properties of particles in (not necessarily stable) circular orbits that we denote by r_* . These orbits satisfy the conditions

$$\dot{r} = 0, \quad dV_{\text{eff}}/dr = 0, \quad (\text{A9})$$

where $V_{\text{eff}} \equiv V_{\text{eff}}^0 + \varepsilon V_{\text{eff}}^1$.

As a warm-up exercise, let us consider the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and obtain general formulas of the (zeroth-order) energy E_0 and angular momentum L_0 of particles in circular orbits on \mathbf{g}_0 . This calculation is particularly simple, because L_0 can be easily isolated from the dV_{eff}/dr equation. With a little algebra we can obtain the general formulas

$$L_0^2 = -\left(\frac{df_0}{dr}\right) \left[\frac{d(f_0 r^{-2})}{dr} \right]^2 \bigg|_{r=r_*}. \quad (\text{A10})$$

$$E_0^2 = f_0(r_*) \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{d(f_0 r^{-2})}{dr} \right]^2 \right\} \bigg|_{r=r_*}. \quad (\text{A11})$$

Observe that E_0, L_0 are oblivious to h_0 . In the particular limit of the Schwarzschild spacetime ($f_0 = 1 - 2M/r$) we readily obtain the familiar results

$$L_0^2 = \frac{Mr_*}{1 - 3M/r_*}, \quad E_0^2 = \frac{(1 - 2M/r_*)^2}{1 - 3M/r_*}. \quad (\text{A12})$$

Now, let us consider the general problem and obtain the corrections to E_0 and L_0 due to the perturbation V_{eff}^1 in Eq. (A5). To do this, we first solve Eqs. (A9) for E^2 and L^2 . Next, we expand the resulting expressions to leading order in ε . The outcome of this exercise, is that E and L can be written as

$$E^2 = E_0^2 + \varepsilon E_1^2, \quad L^2 = L_0^2 + \varepsilon L_1^2, \quad (\text{A13})$$

where the corrections to the zeroth-order energy and angular momentum [cf. Eqs. (A10) and (A11)] are

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^2 &= \frac{2f_0}{r^6} \left(2f_0 f_1 - 2r f_1 \frac{df_0}{dr} + r f_0 \frac{df_1}{dr} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left[\frac{d(f_0 r^{-2})}{dr} \right]^{-2} \bigg|_{r=r_*}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A14})$$

and

$$L_1^2 = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{d(f_0 f_1)}{dr} \left[\frac{d(f_0 r^{-2})}{dr} \right]^{-2} \bigg|_{r=r_*}, \quad (\text{A15})$$

These expressions are the main result of this Appendix. It is interesting that neither h_0 nor h_1 appear in these expressions.

Finally, we can solve for E and L and write

$$E = E_0 + \delta E \equiv E_0 + \varepsilon \frac{E_1^2}{2E_0}, \quad (\text{A16})$$

$$L = L_0 + \delta L \equiv L_0 + \varepsilon \frac{L_1^2}{2L_0}, \quad (\text{A17})$$

our final results.

We emphasize that although the formulas obtained here were applied for the post-Schwarzschild metric, our results can be used to *any* perturbed spacetime – as long as its line element can be written in the form of (A1) – and then connected to the ppE formalism through Eqs. (25).

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