

Title: Explorations in Numerical Relativity - Lecture 6

Date: Apr 11, 2011 09:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/11040047>

Abstract:

- Futurology: graves waves to be ‘heard’ this decade
- Detection/physics extraction: require at least some theoretical understanding of possible phenomenology
 - For binary black holes: status is pretty good [next week]
 - For bh-ns / ns-ns binaries: far from being so
 - Parameter space (physics ingredients) is quite messy/more difficult to explore. Still, rich pay off GW, NS eqn of state, probe of mag fields
 - *Exciting possibility: catch systems in both GW and EM bands*
 - Must understand different systems deep enough (to the extent possible) → Cosmology; Astrophysics; etc..
 - Aside of GravWaves. Plenty of systems where curvature

Goal:

Study systems likely to produce emission

- ‘indirectly’ by curvature affecting surrounding material: bh(s) + accretion disk
- ‘directly’ by the behavior of matter/plasmas in the system as affected by strong / highly dynamical curvature

Tall order: gravity + hydro + magnetic fields + ...

- Typically done in a piece meal way assuming different regimes
 - Inertia dominated : ideal MHD [e.g. stars..] ($j/\sigma \rightarrow 0$)
 - Plasma dominated: Force free [e.g. jets...] ($\rho_{EM} E + j_{EM} \times B = 0$)
 - Distant regions: Maxwell without currents

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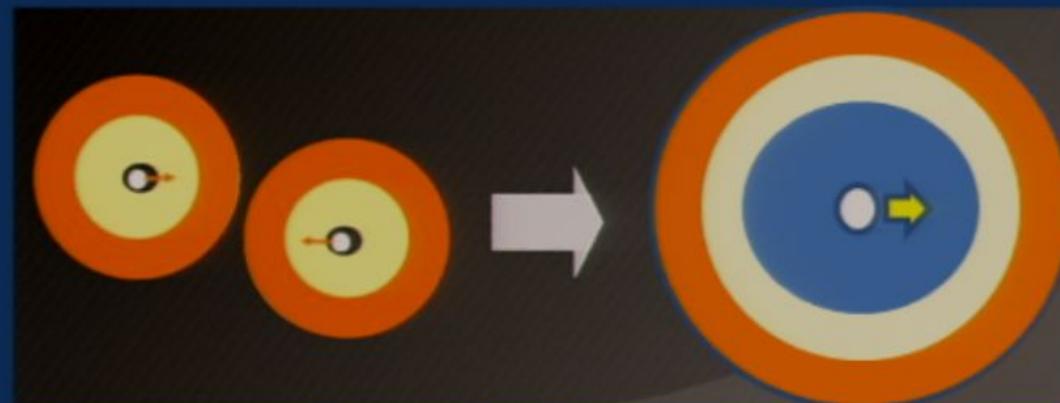
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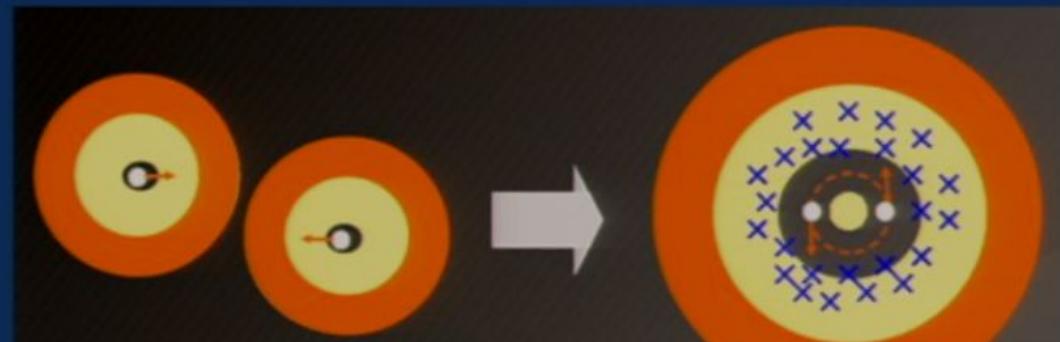
Binary black holes and emissions

- Different possible options.
 - Postmerger events from circumbinary disks around BHs



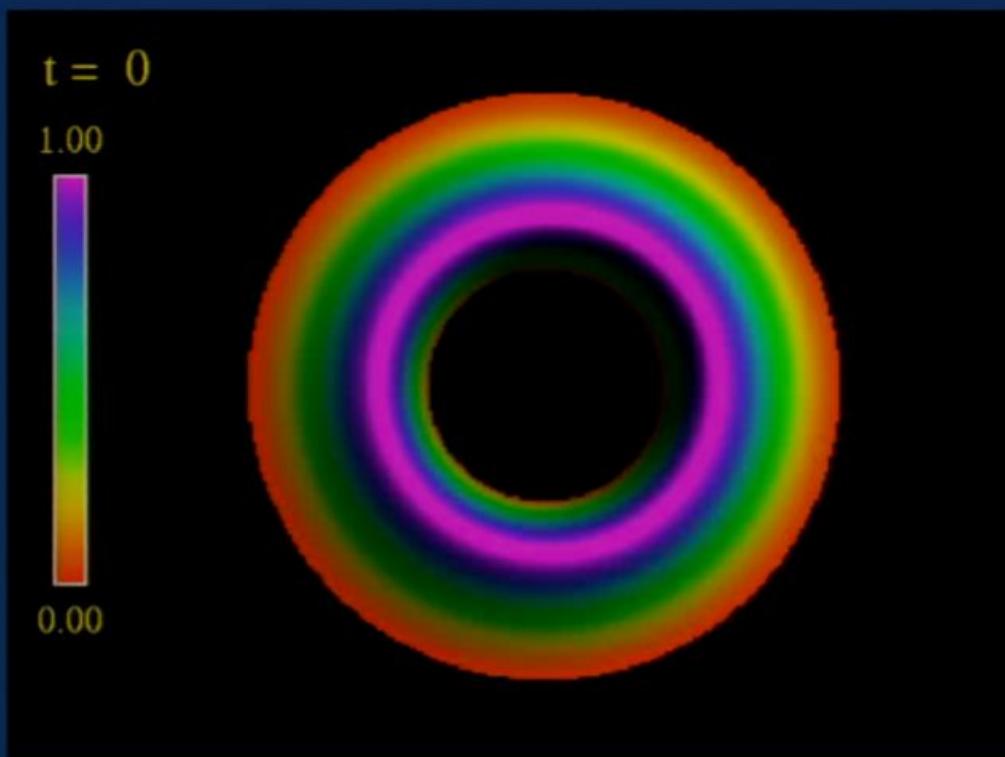
[Milosavljevic-Phinney;
Lipai-Loeb;
Lipai et.al,
Bonning et.al;
Bode et.al;
Megevand et.al]

- Pre/merger events from gas in between BHs / torques on dis



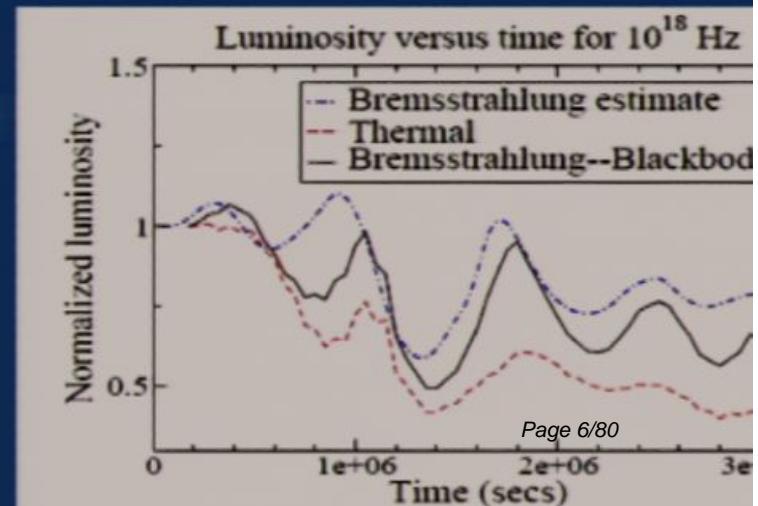
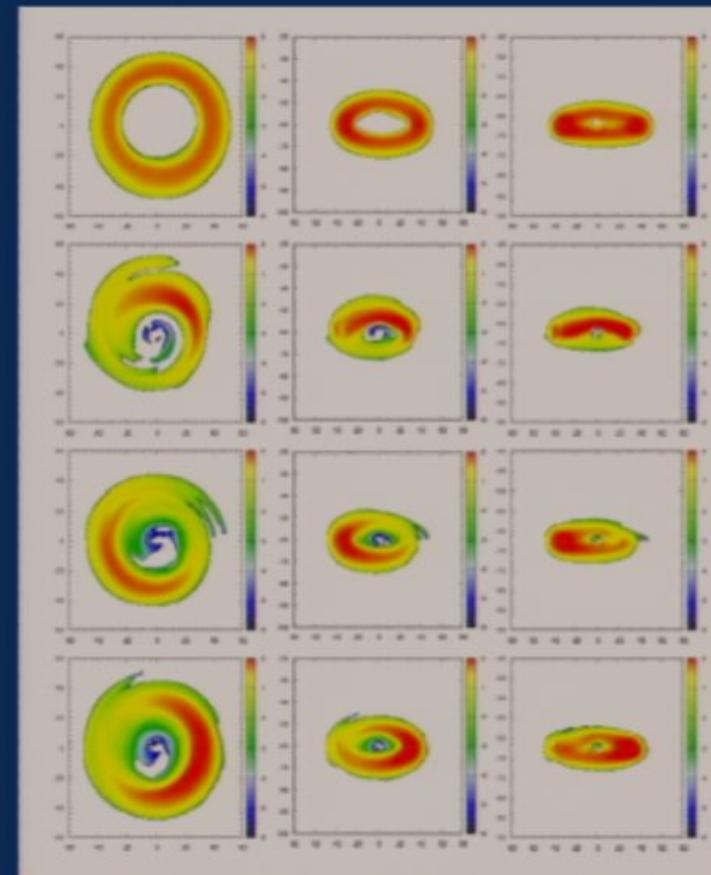
[Armitage et.al;
MacFadyen et.al.;
Dotti et.al;
Chang. et.al.,
Palenzuela et.al.]

Postmerger emission

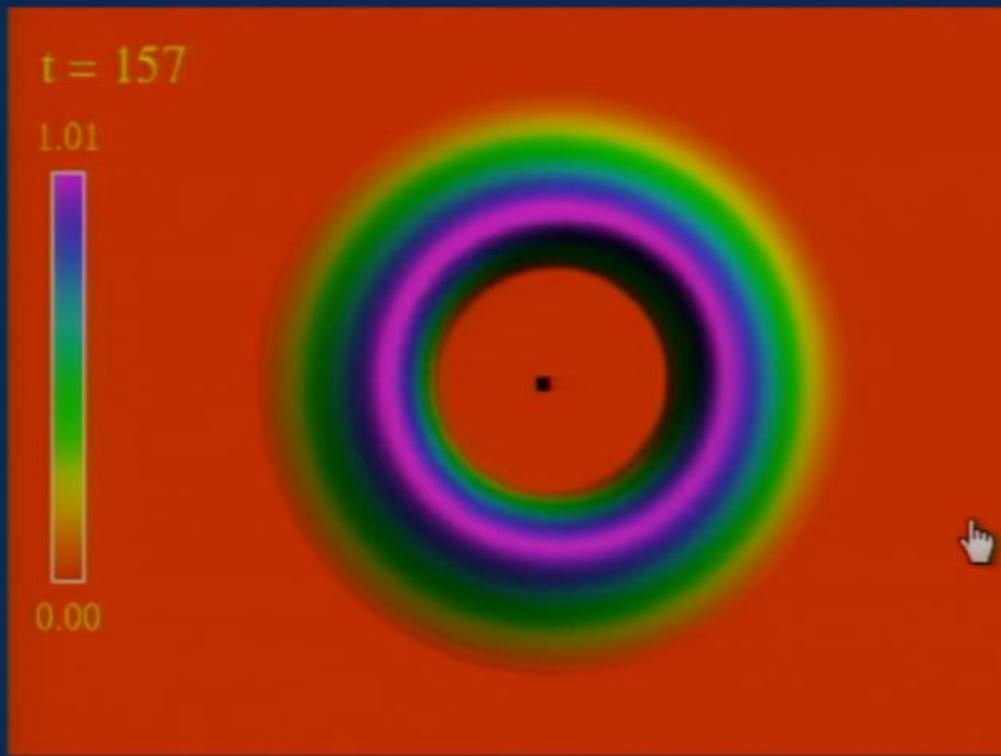


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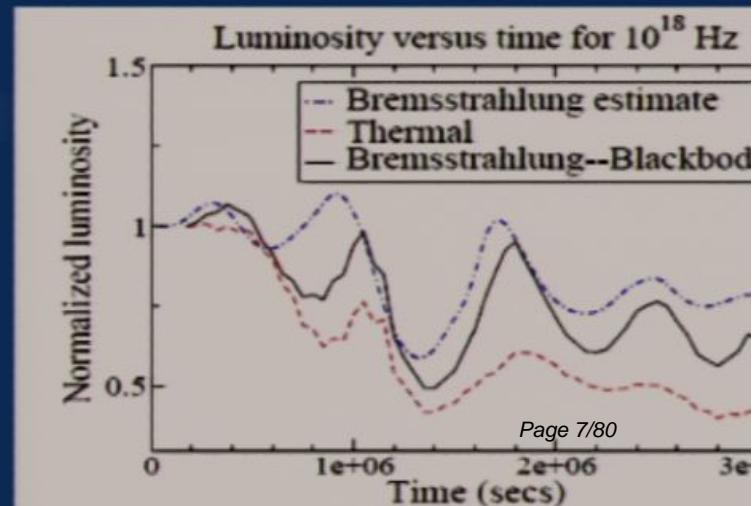
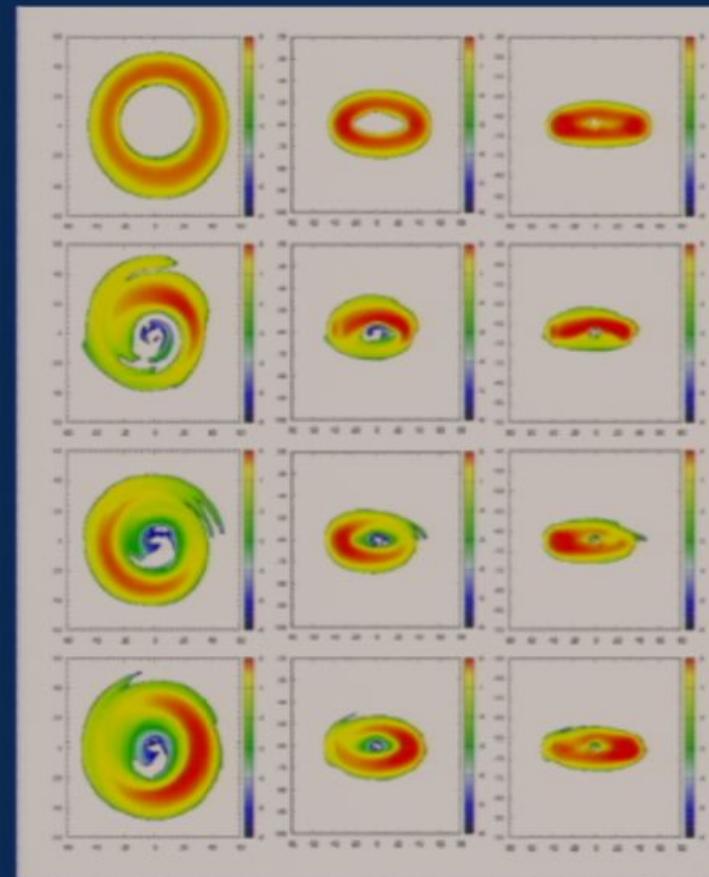


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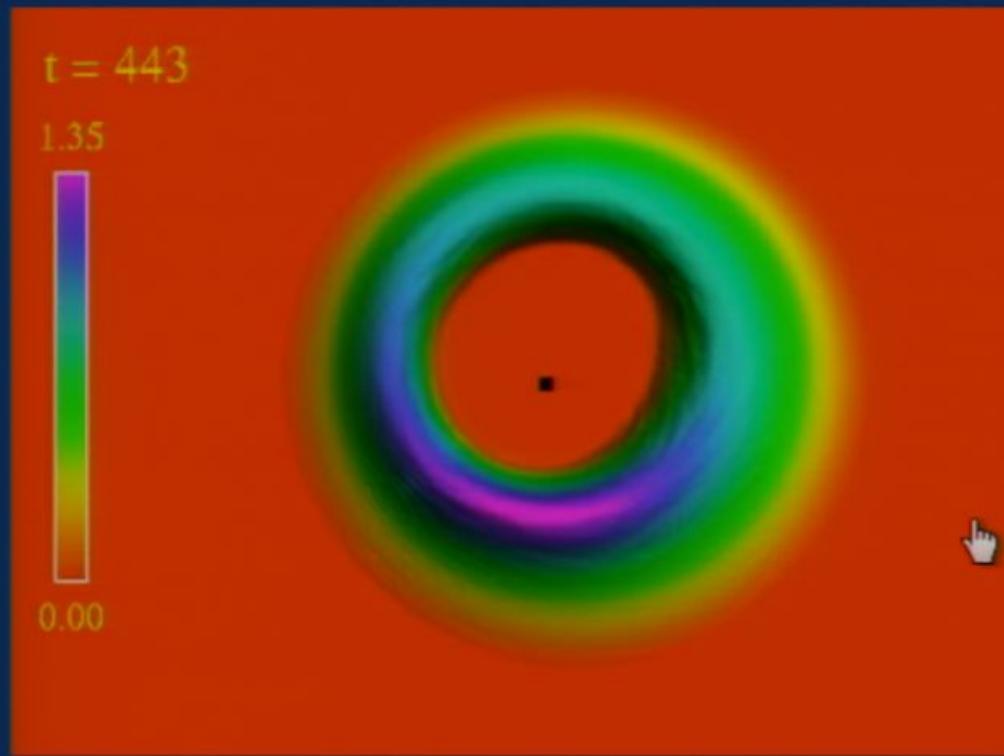


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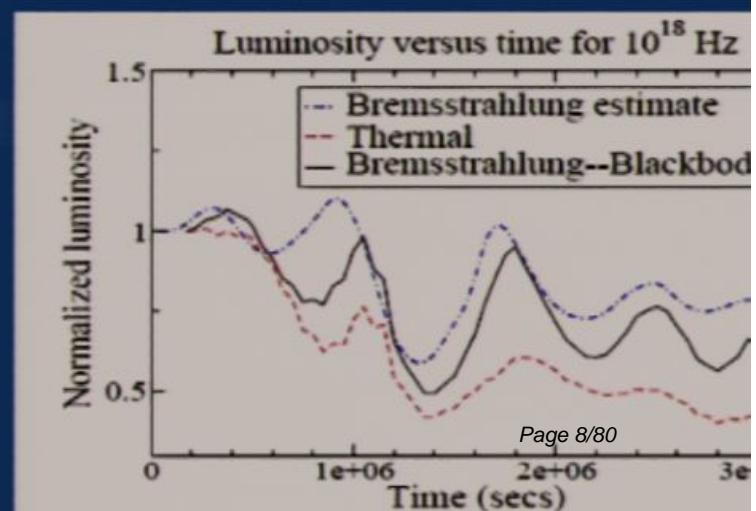
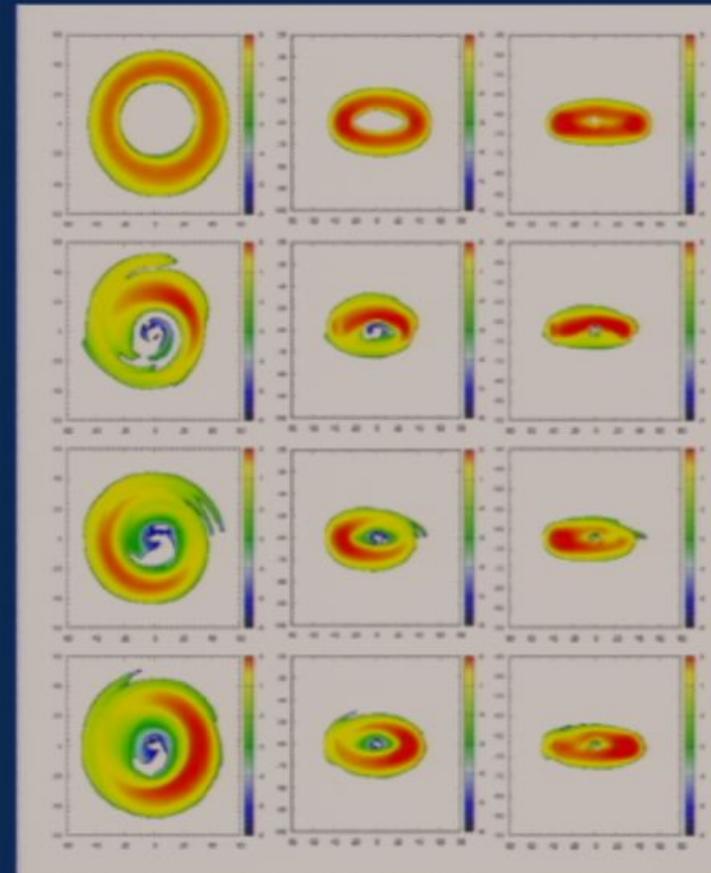


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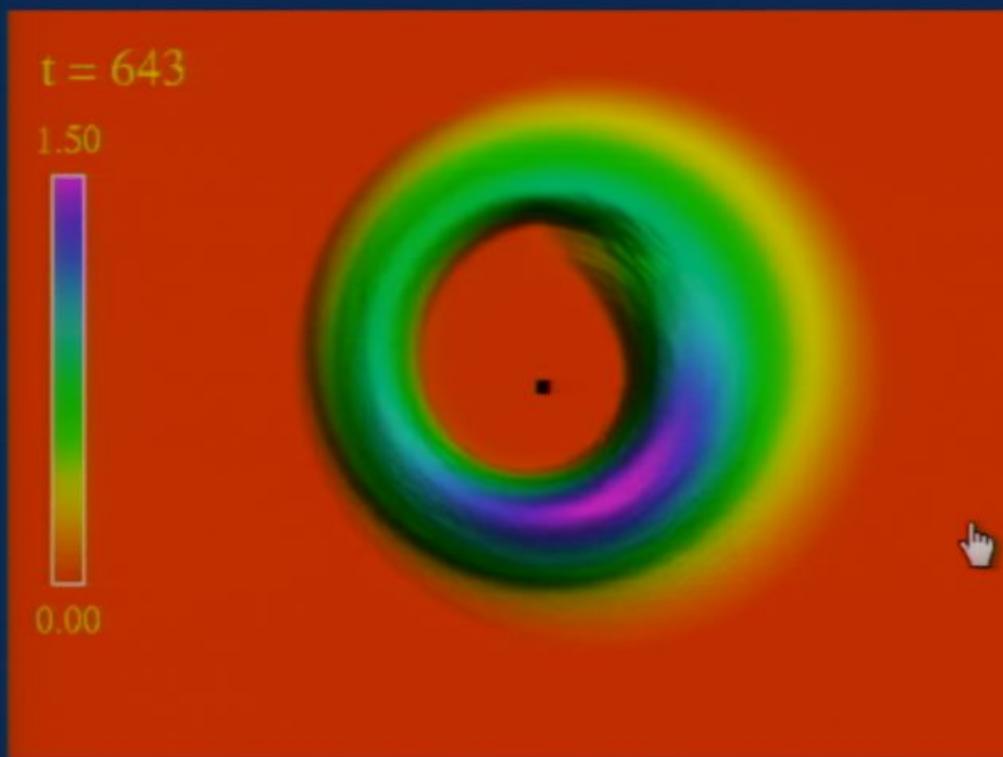


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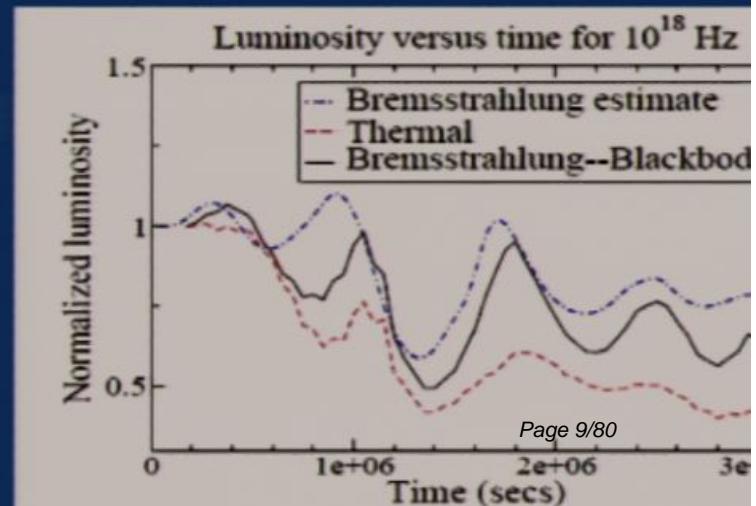
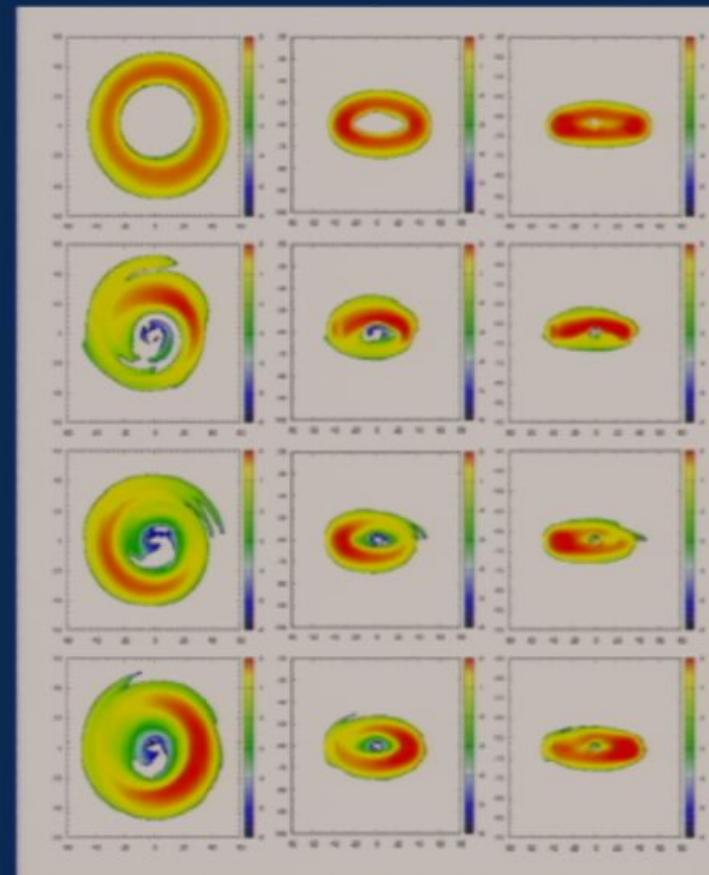


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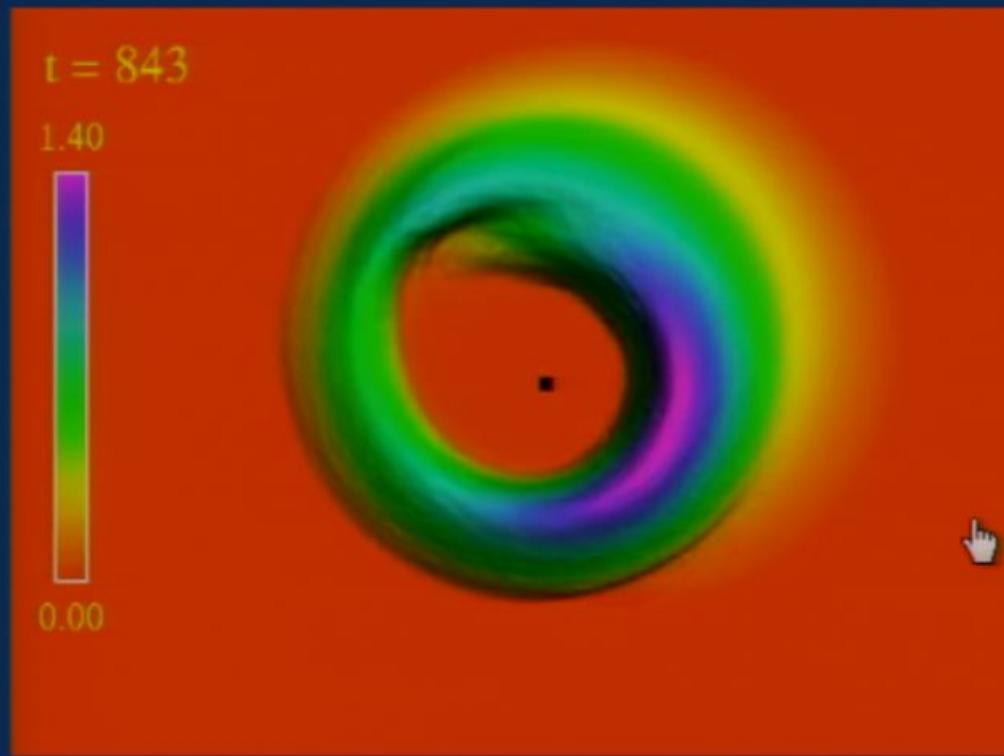


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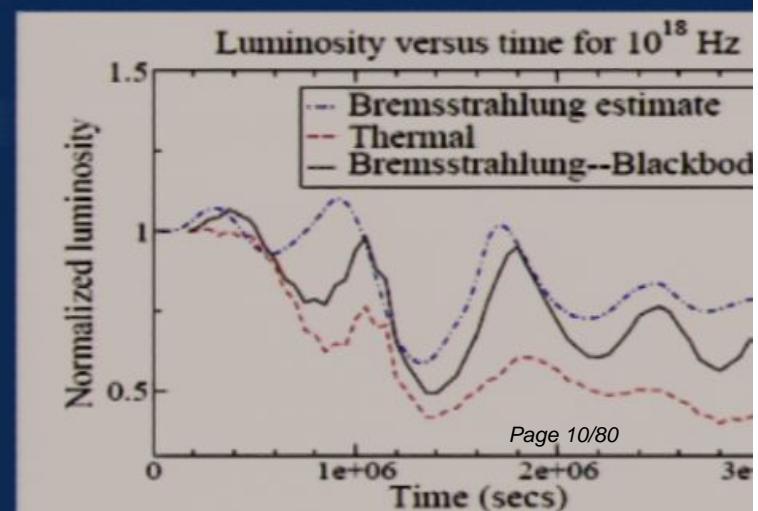
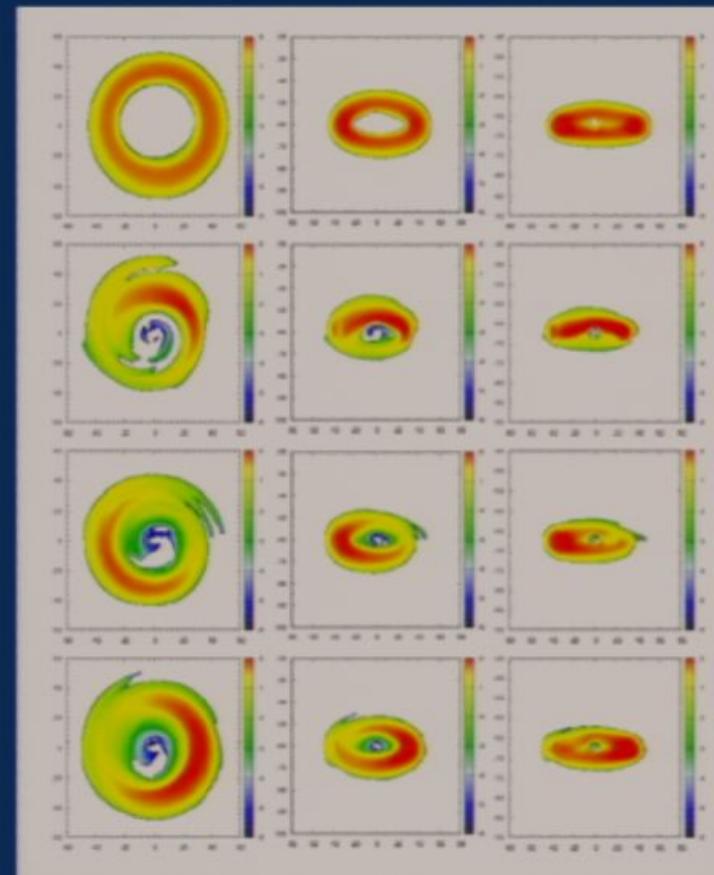


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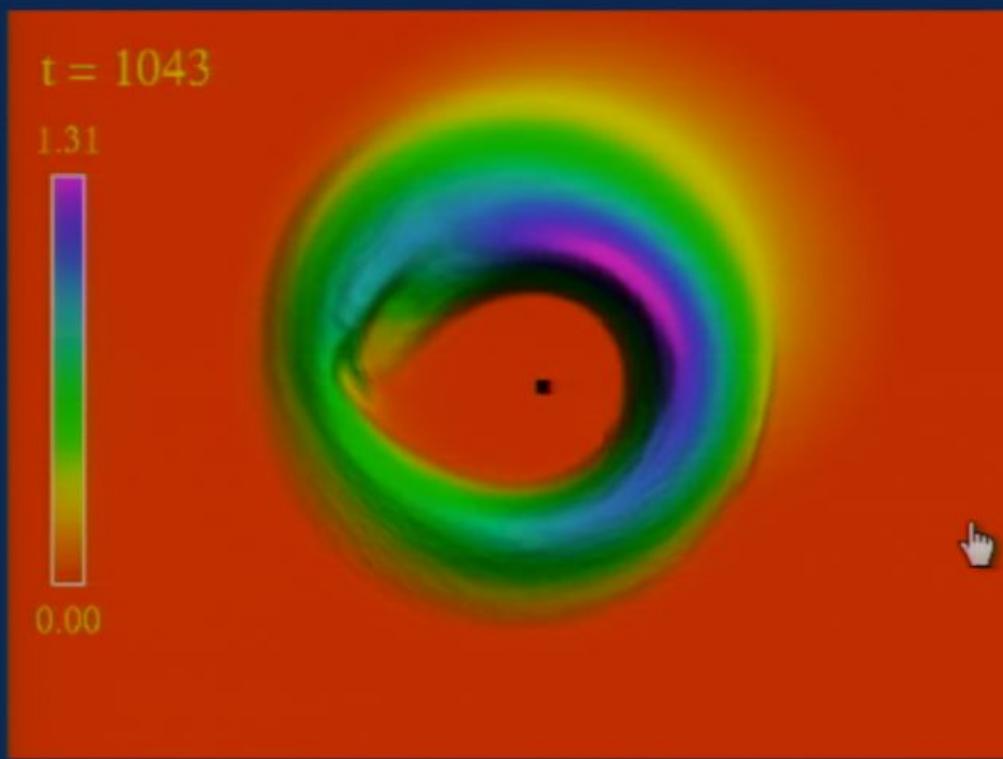


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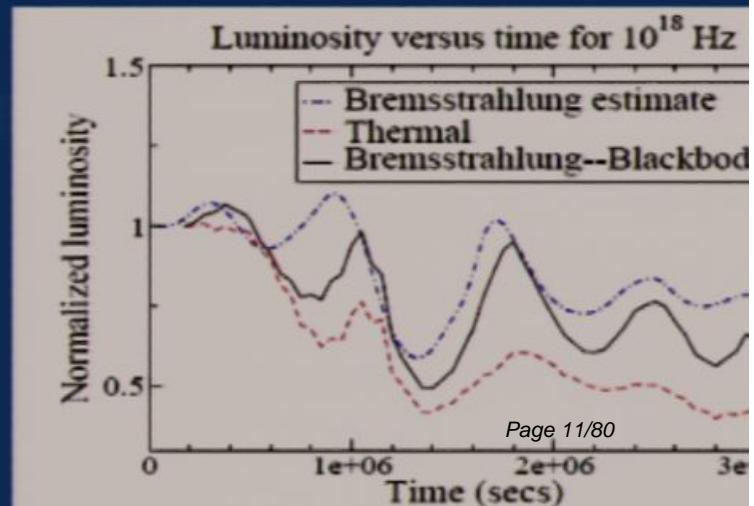
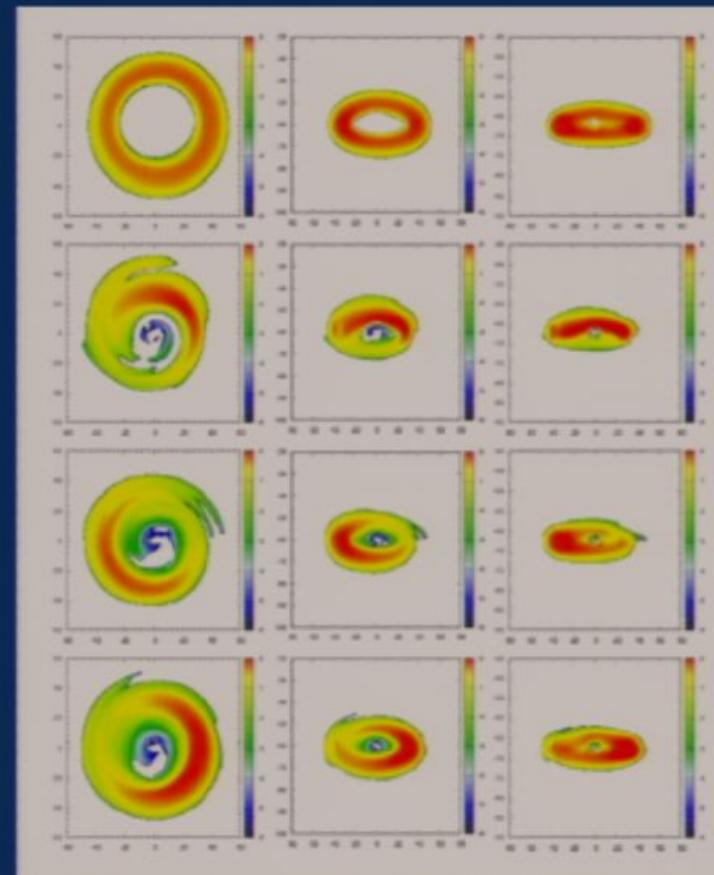


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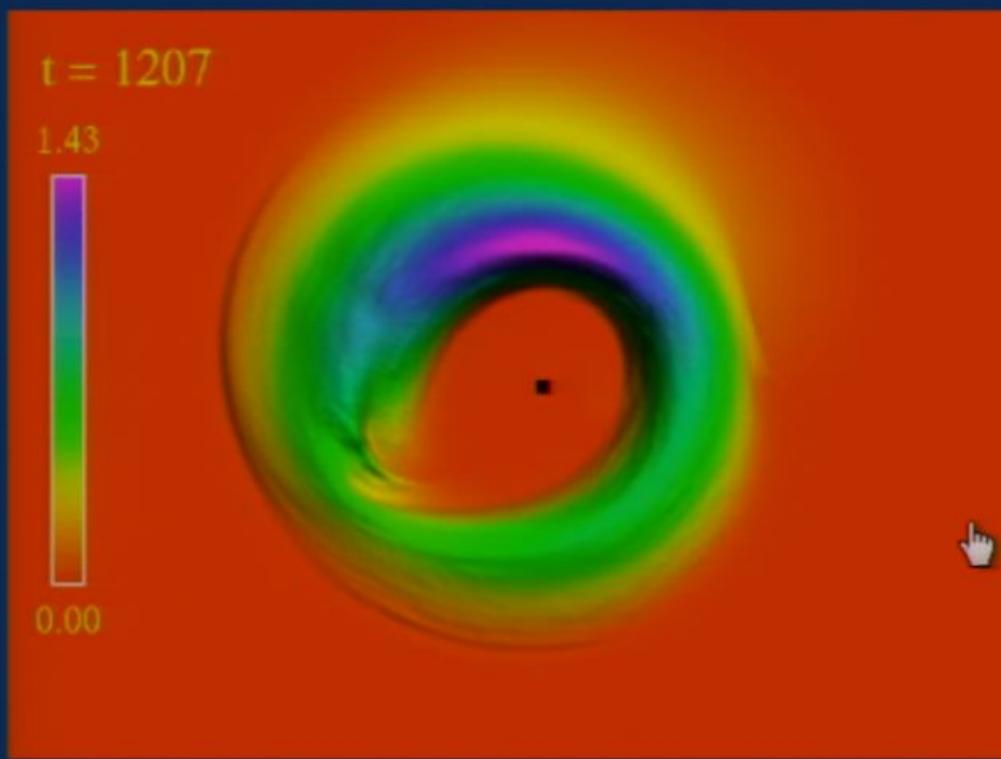


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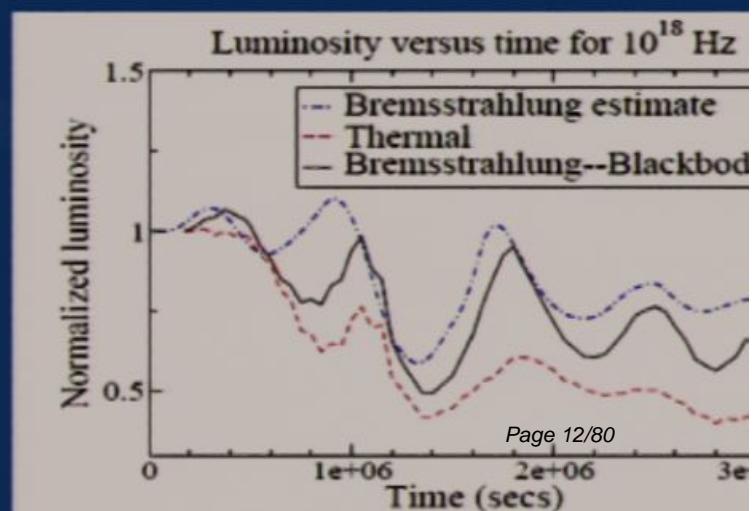
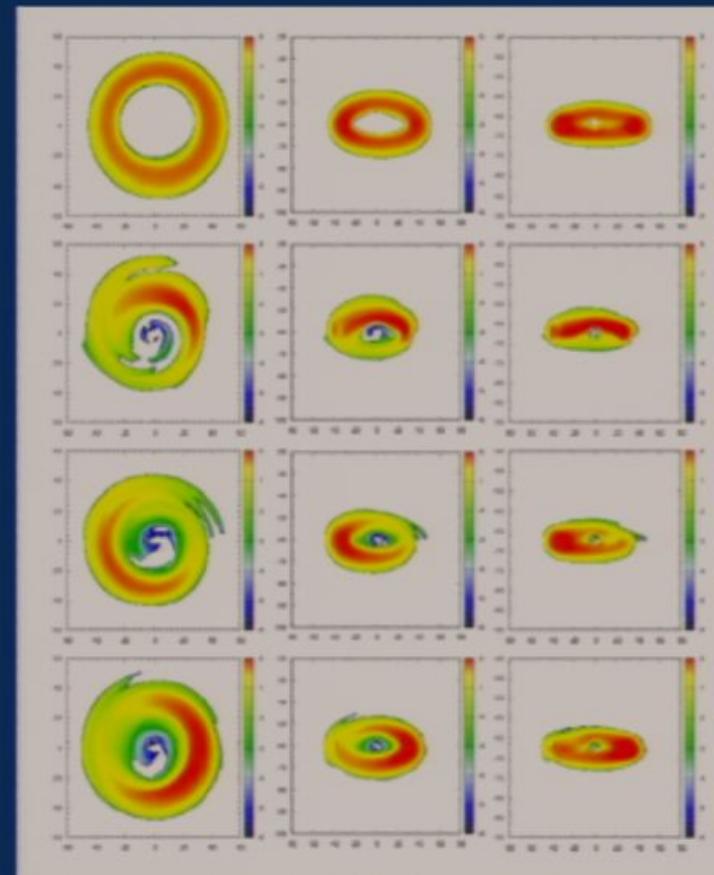


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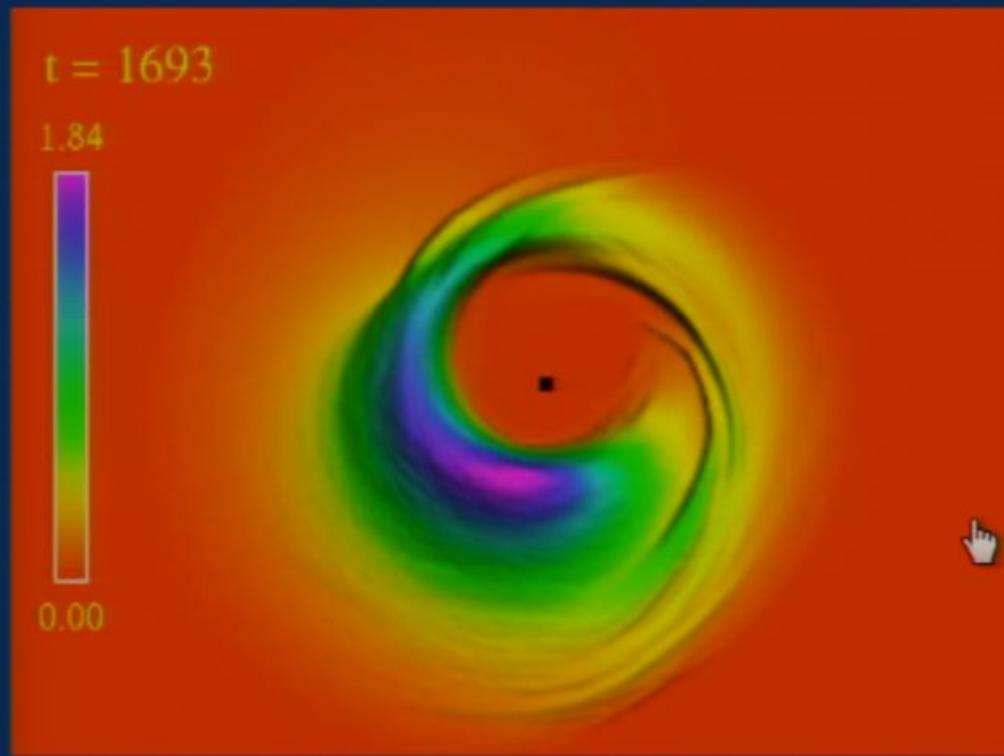


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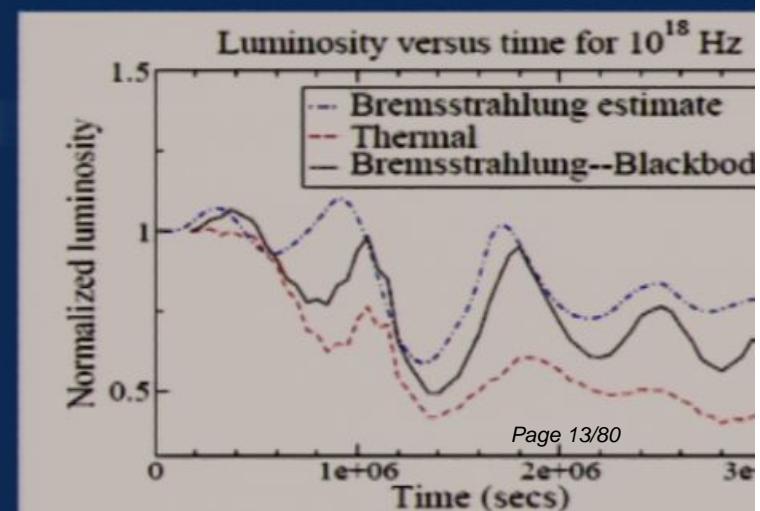
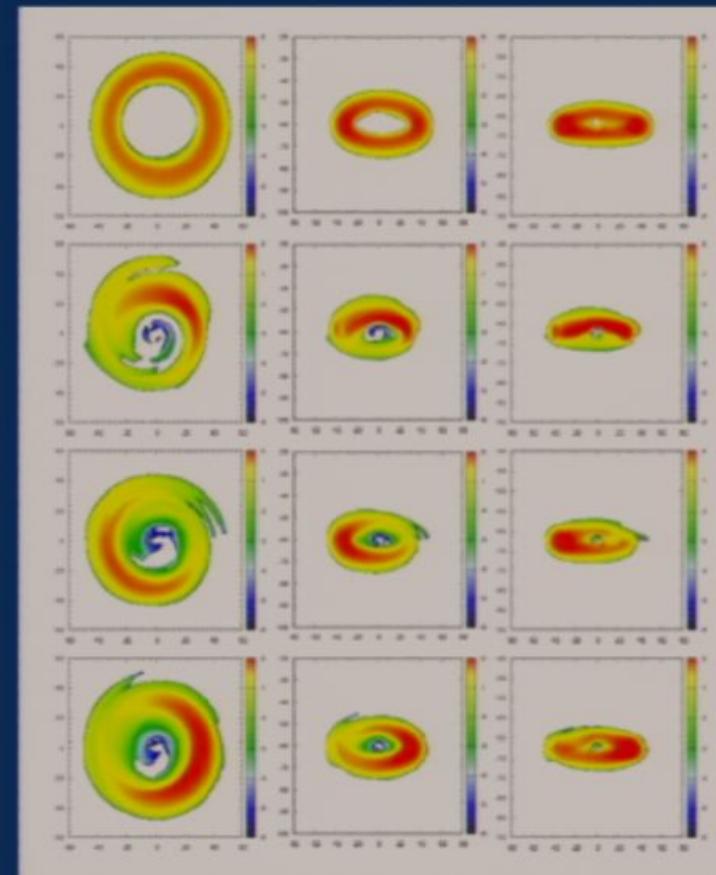


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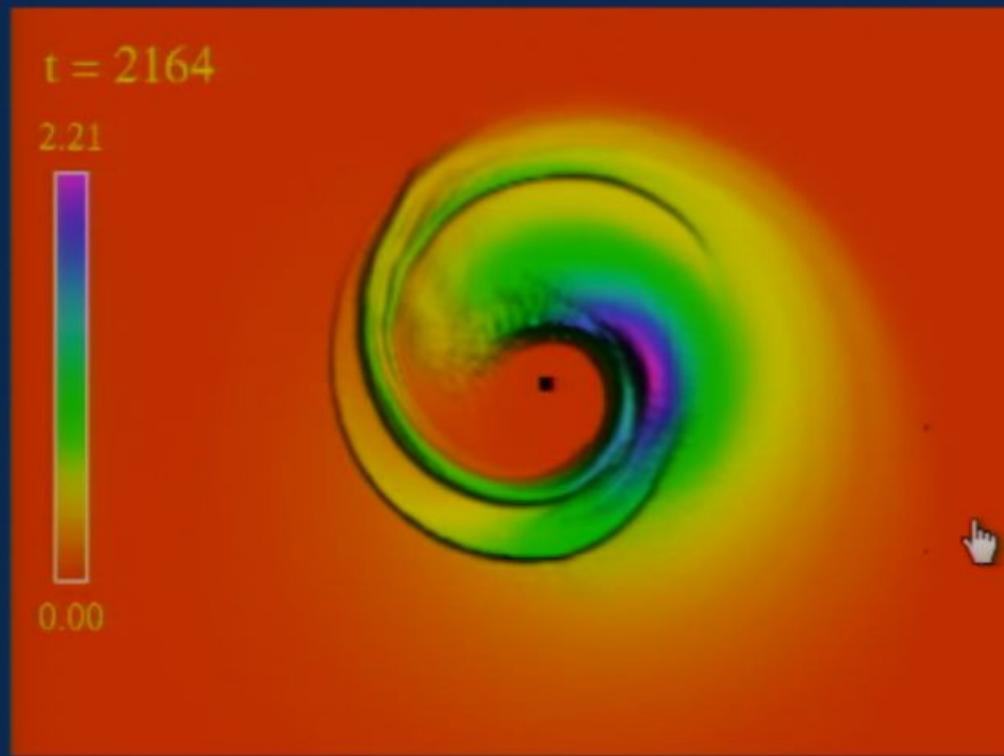


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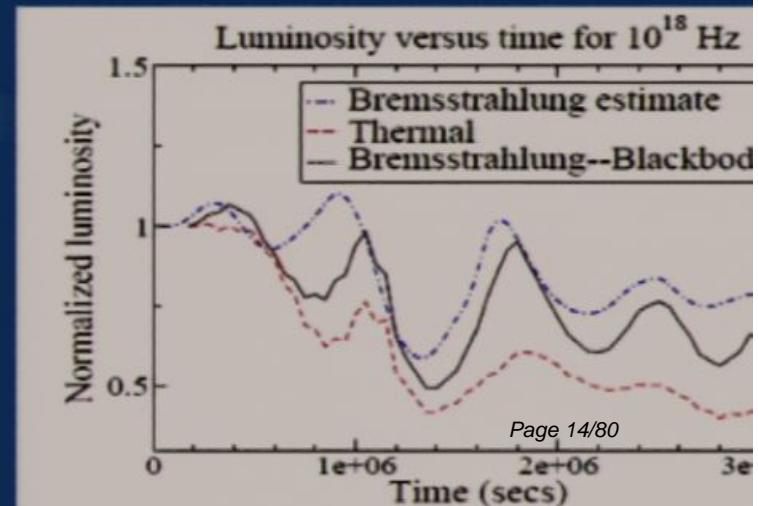
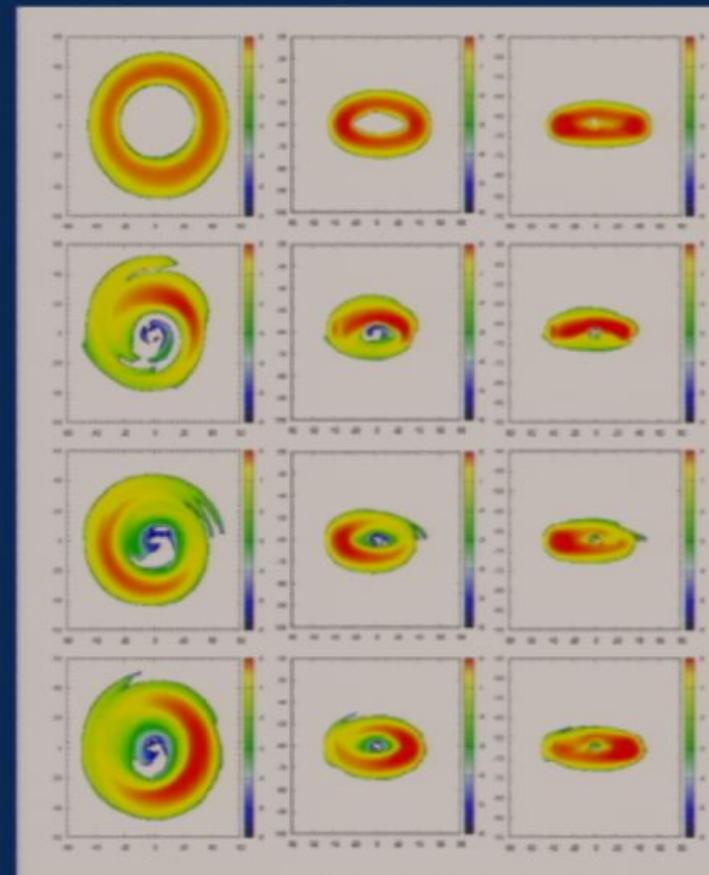


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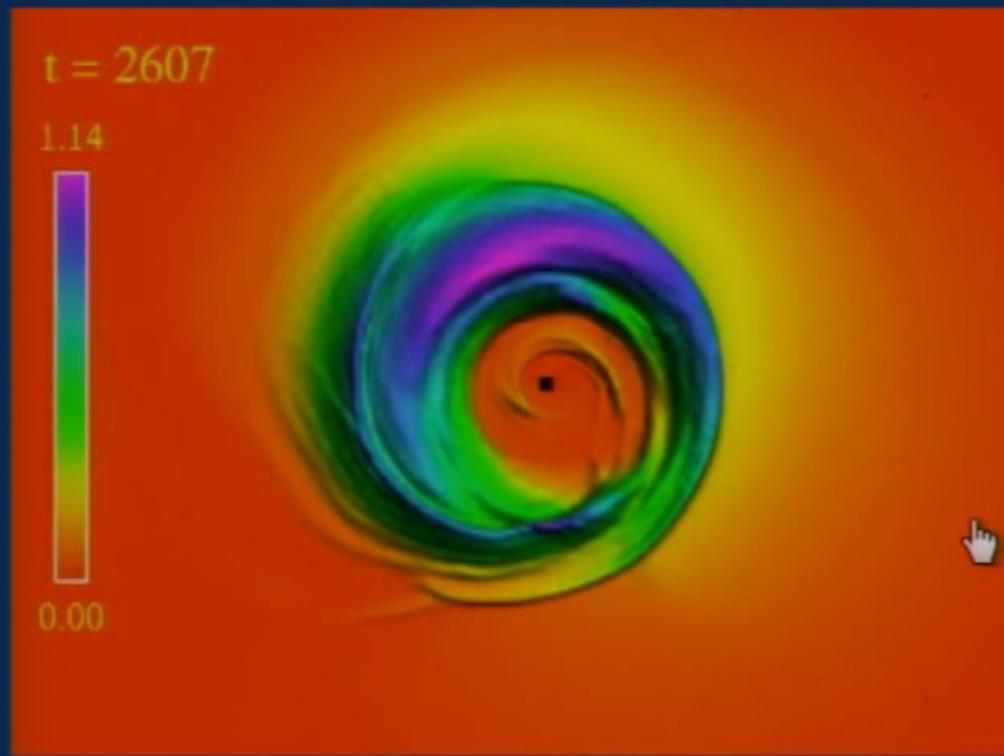


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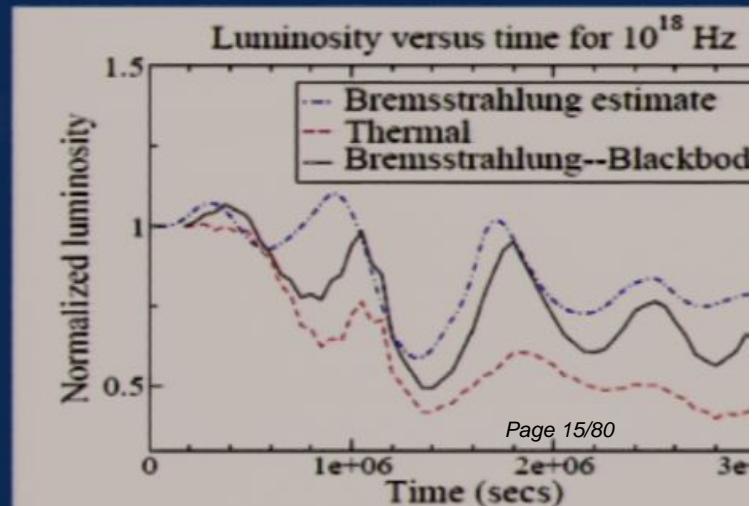
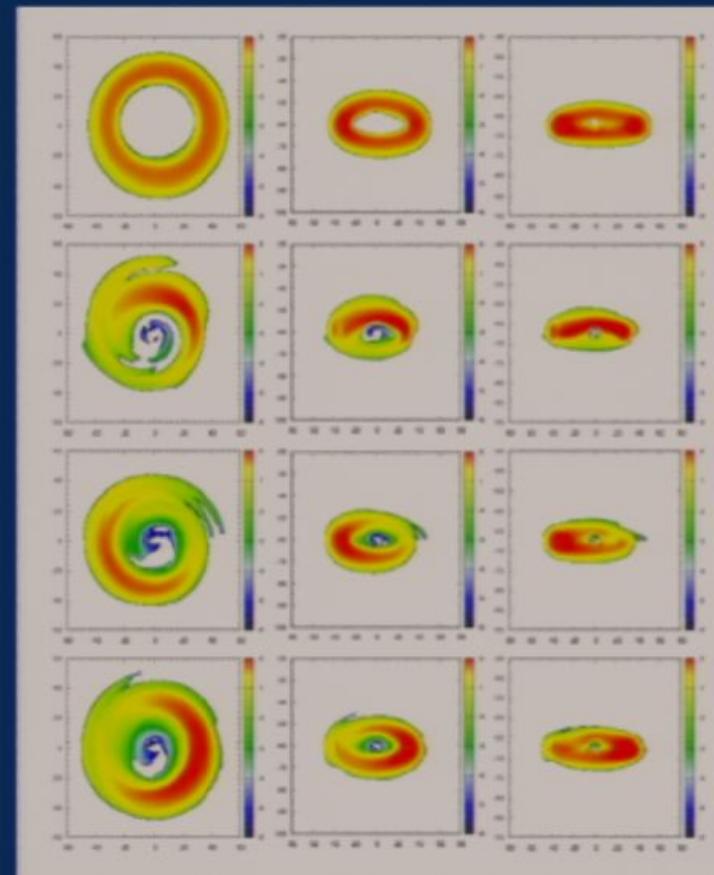


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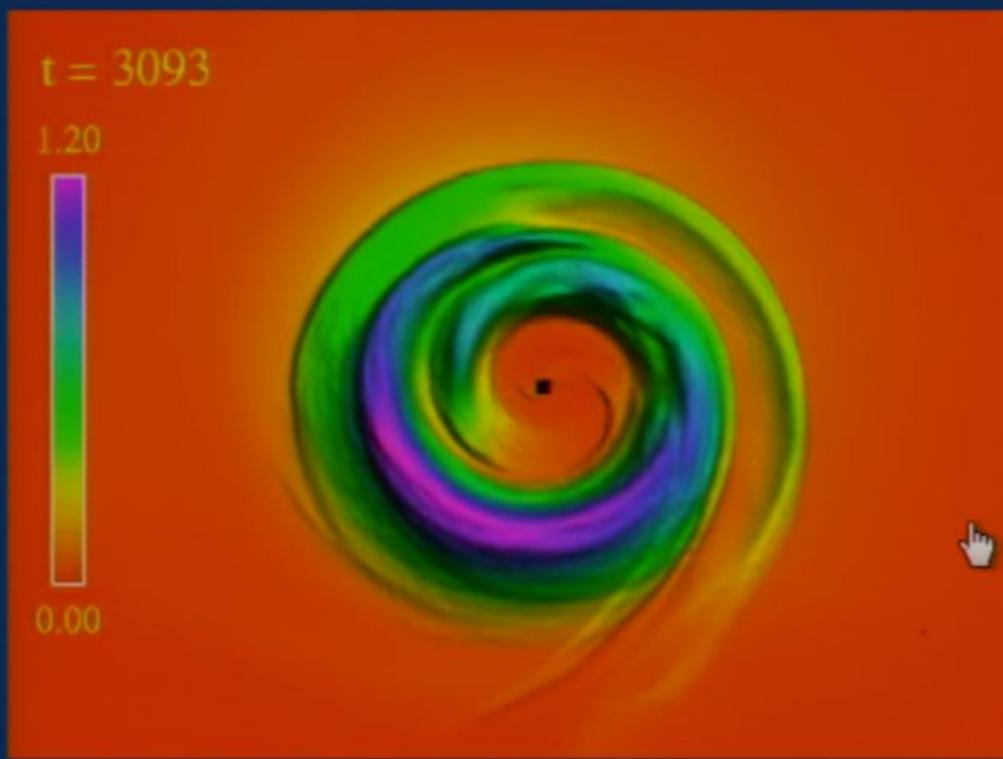


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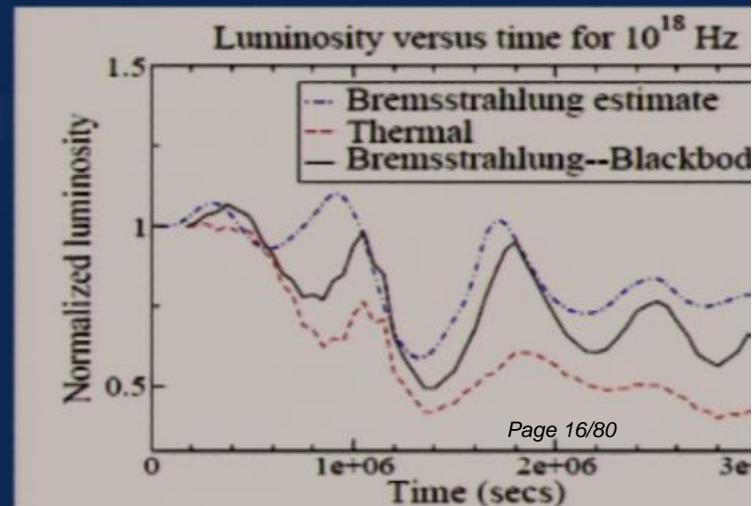
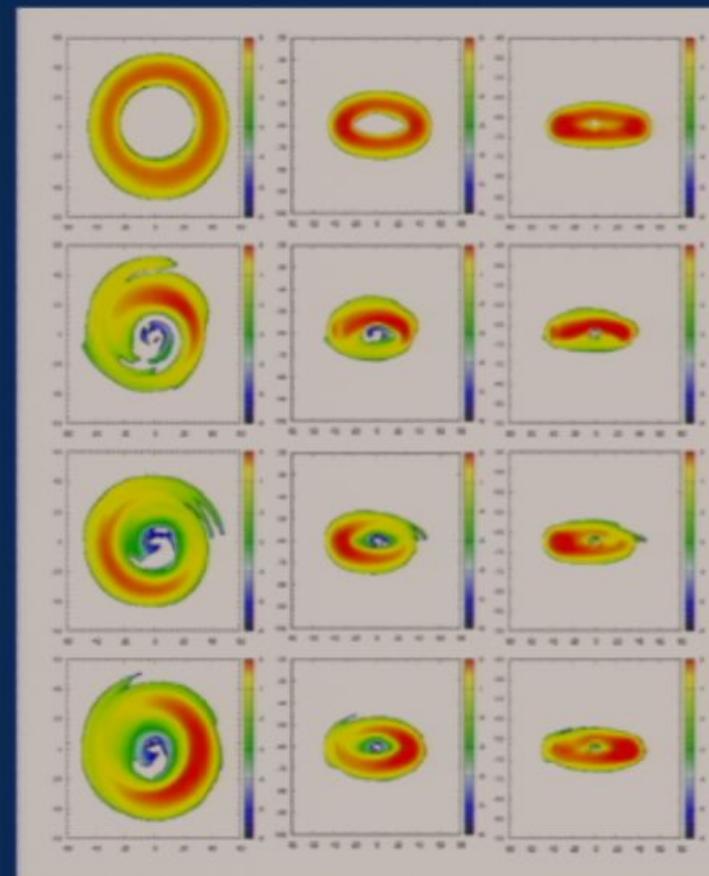


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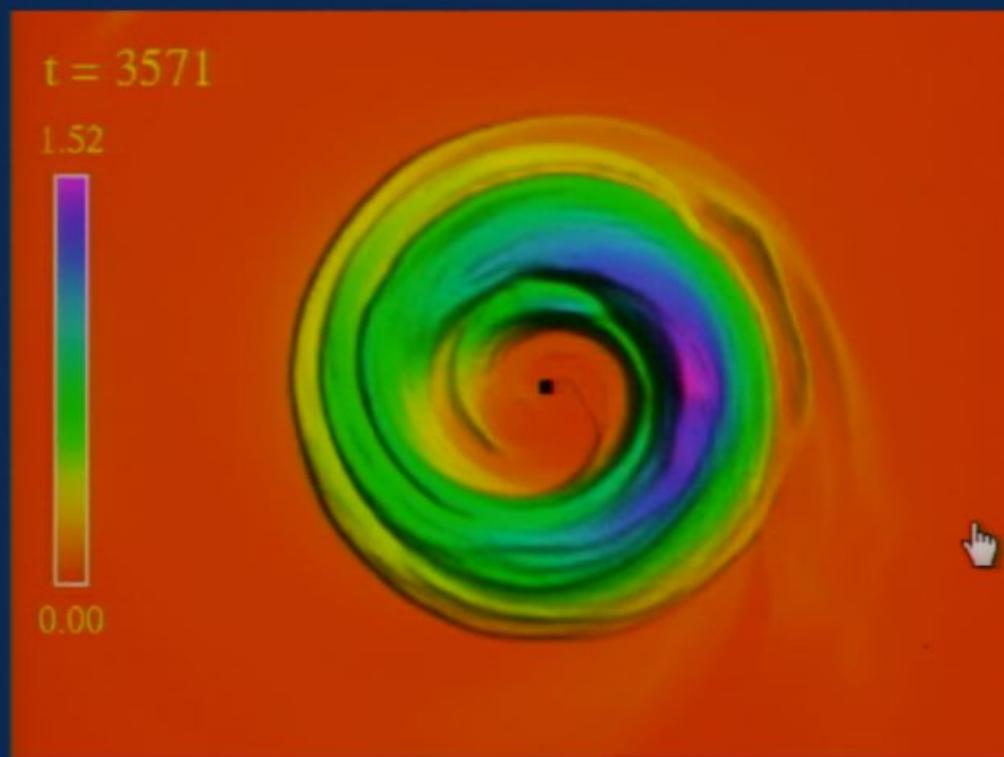


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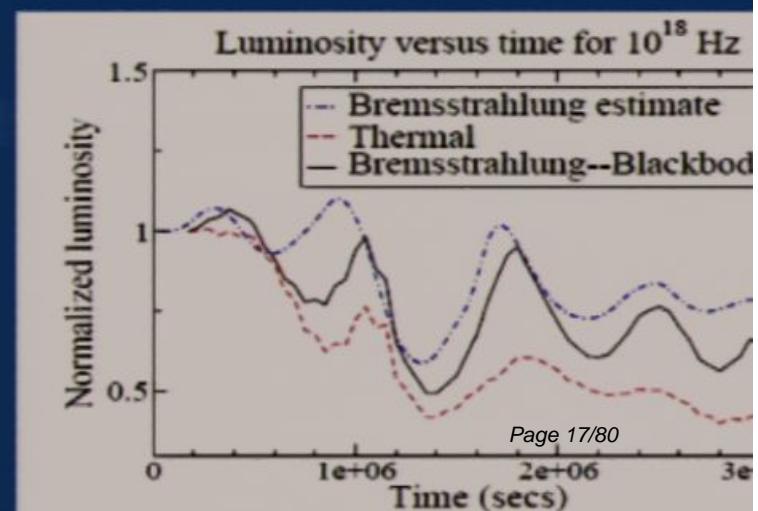
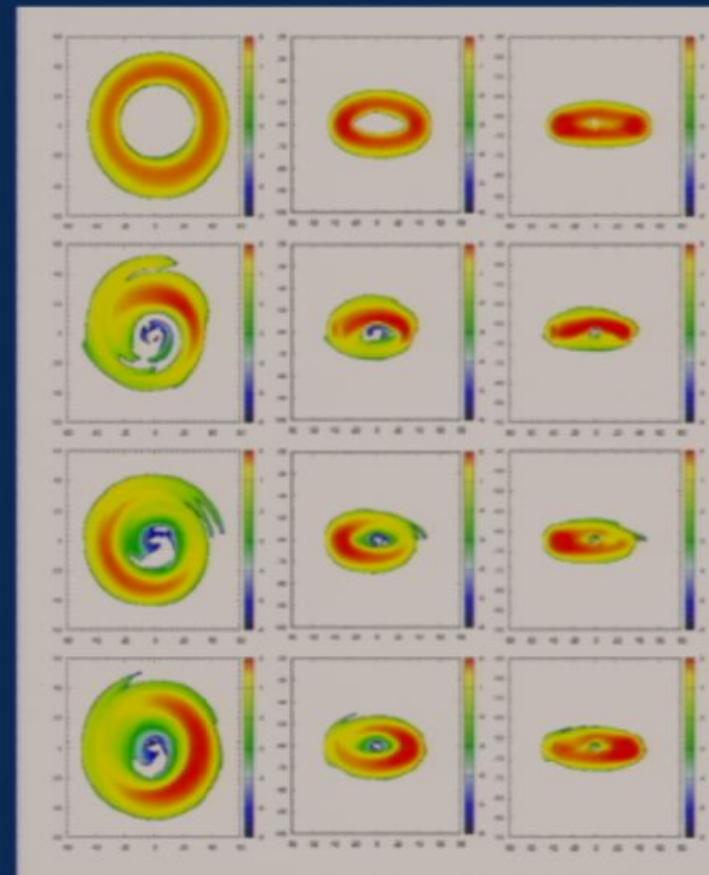


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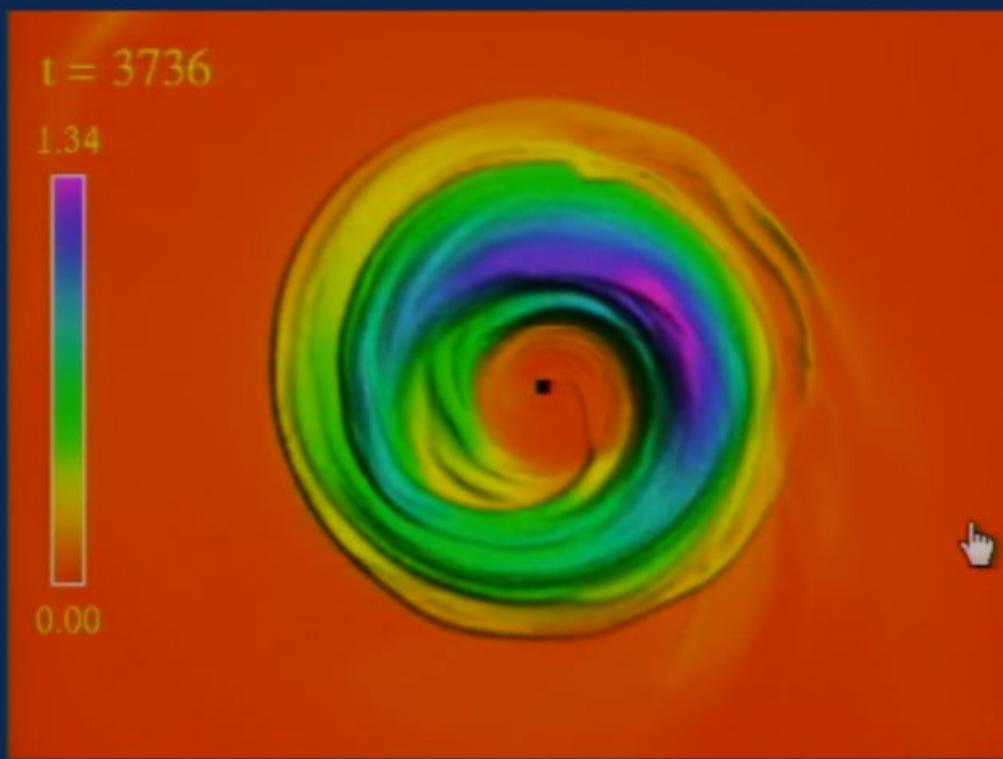


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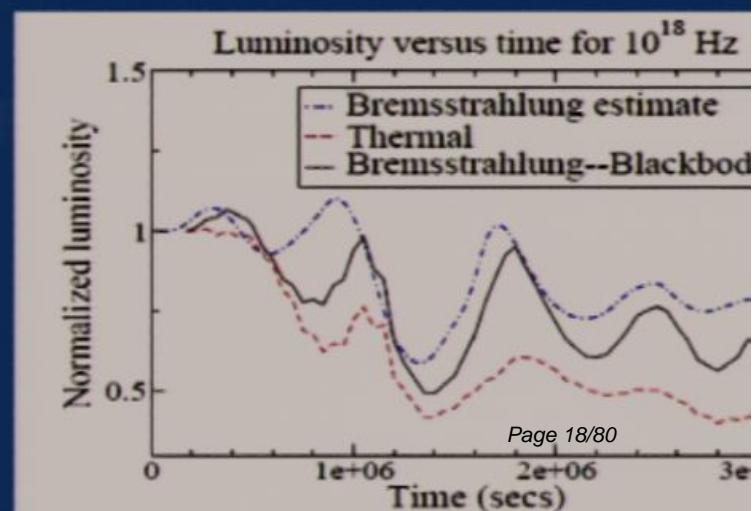
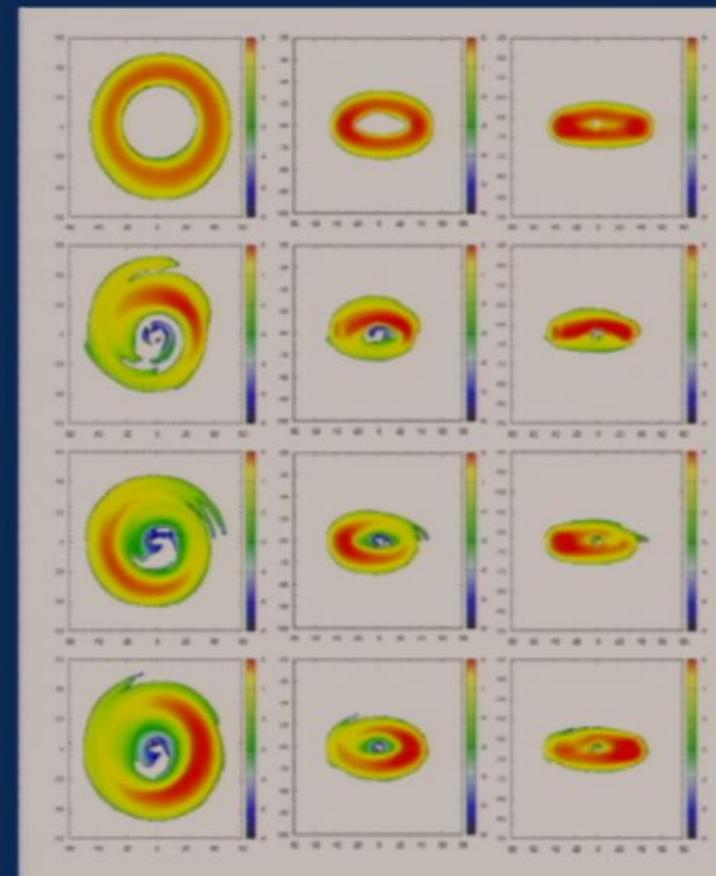


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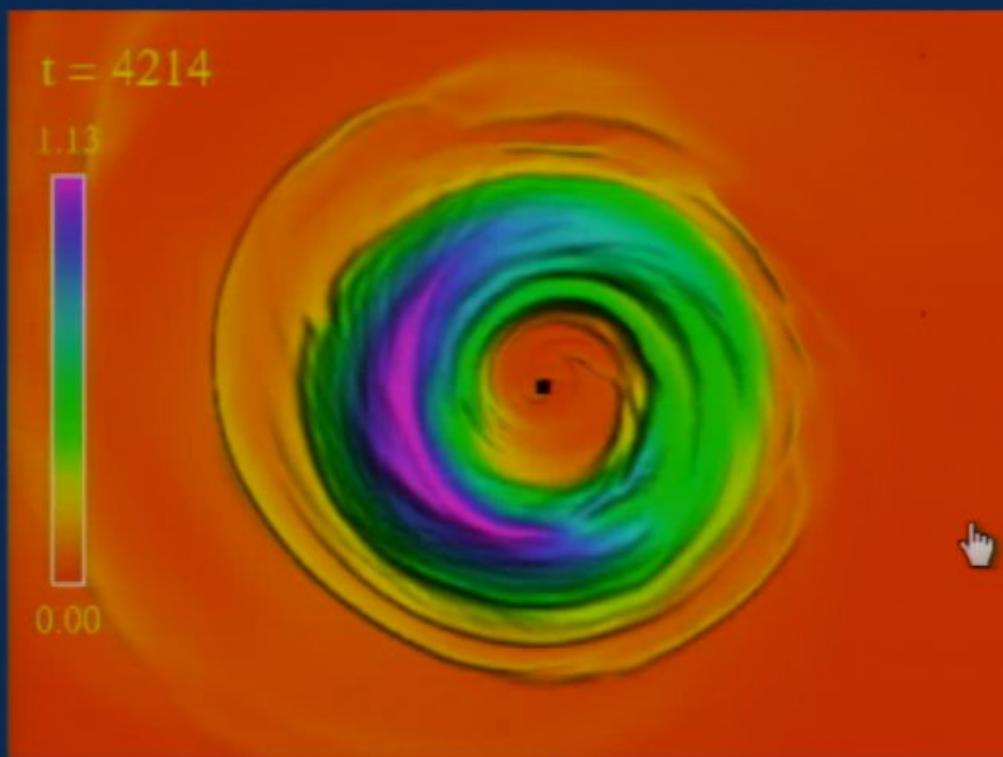


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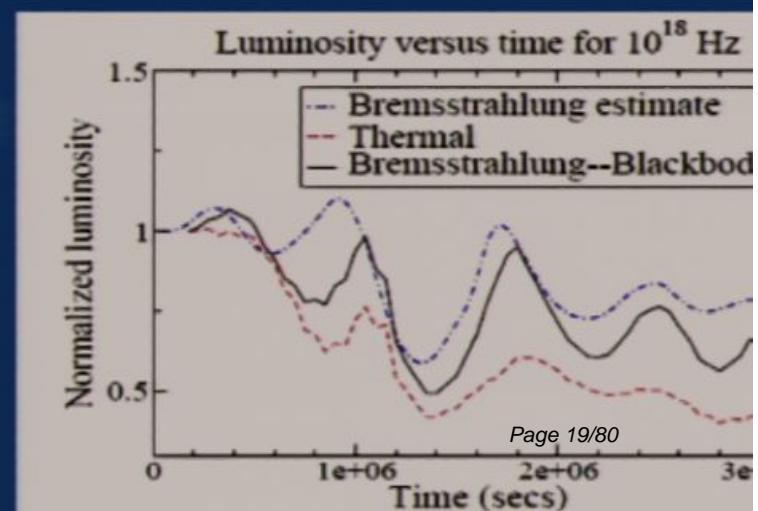
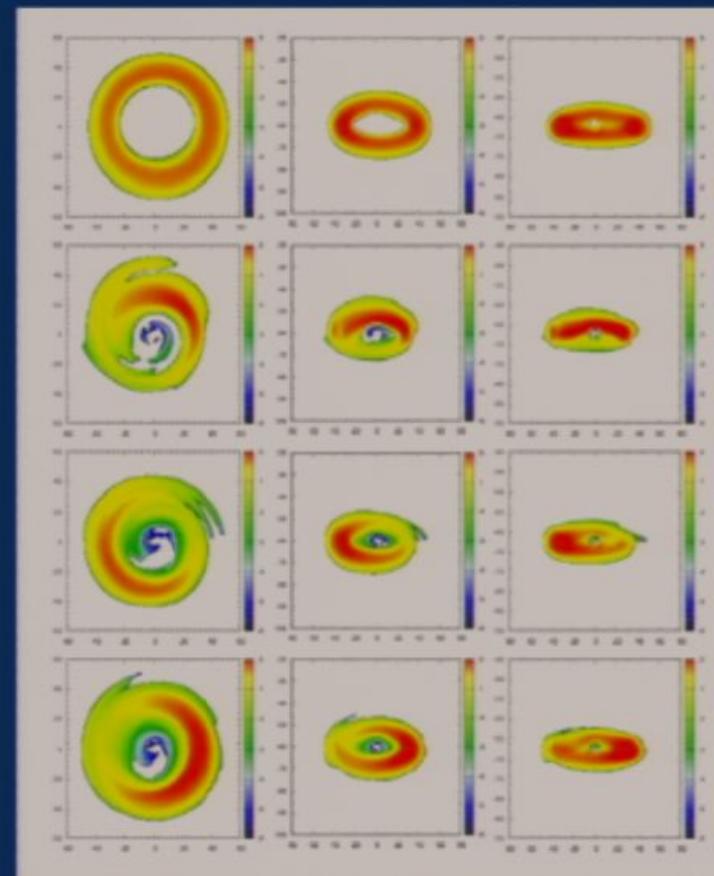


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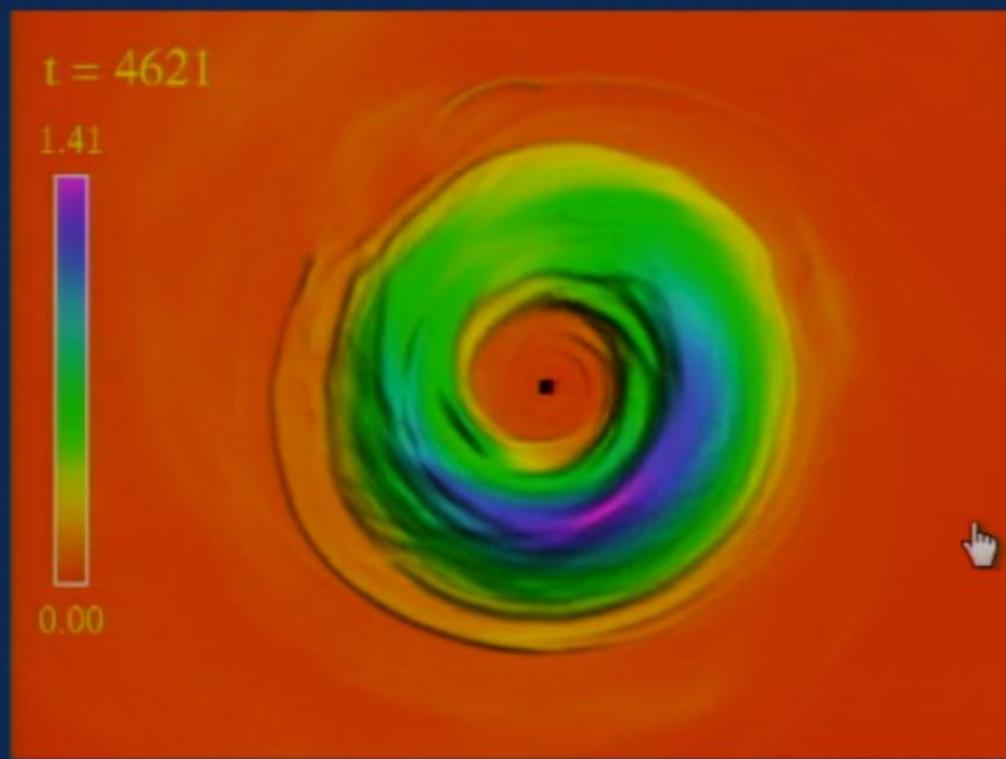


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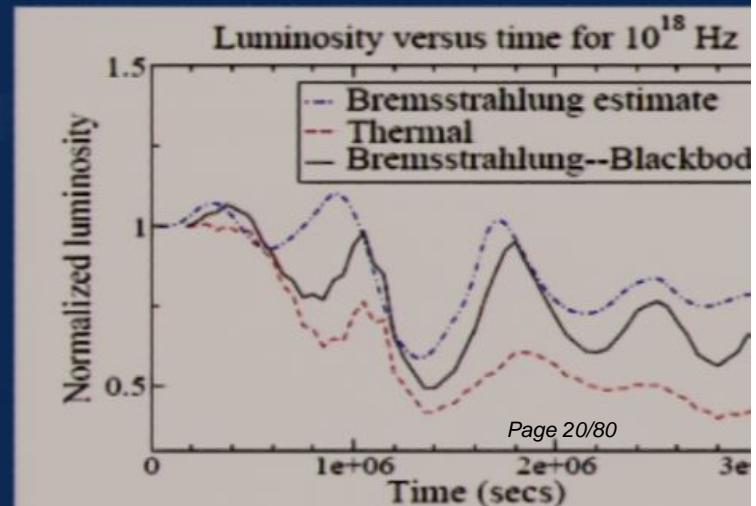
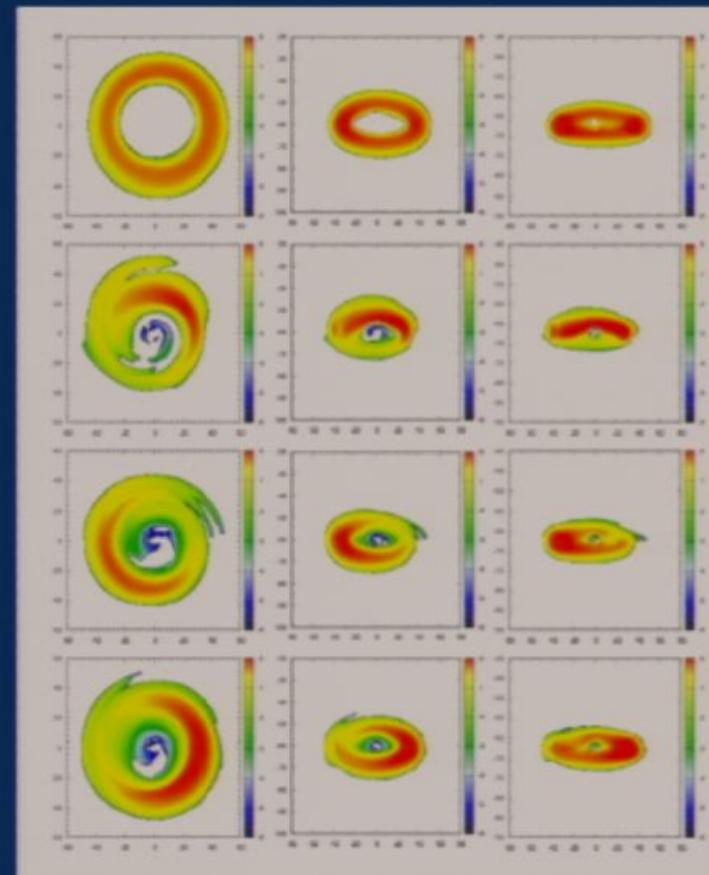


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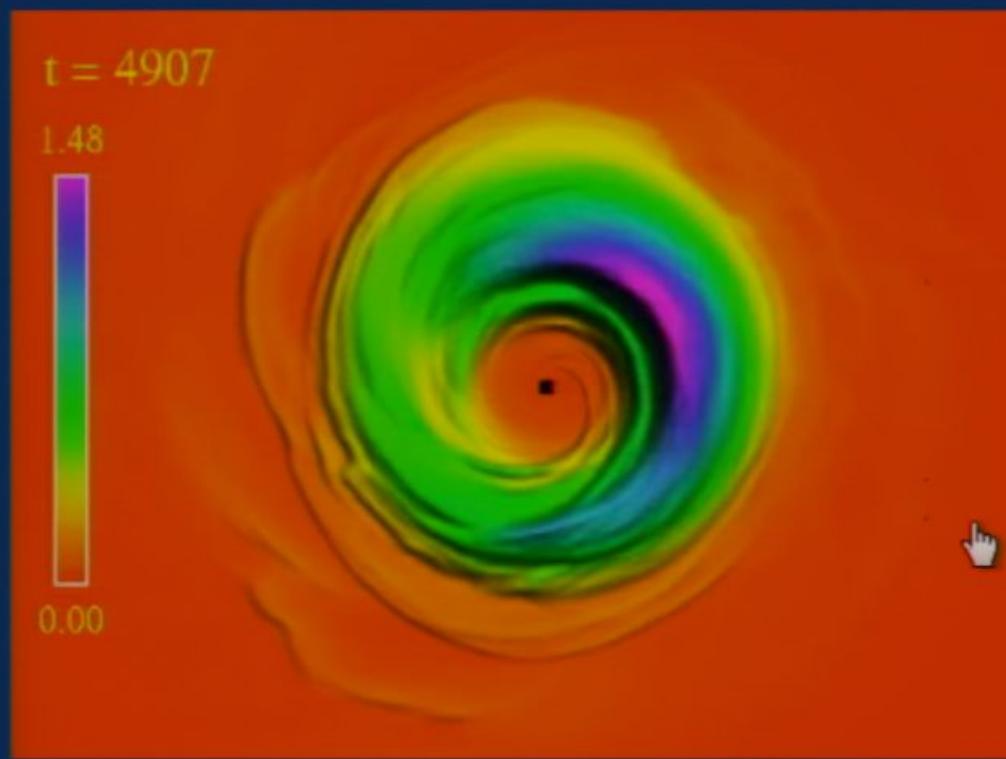


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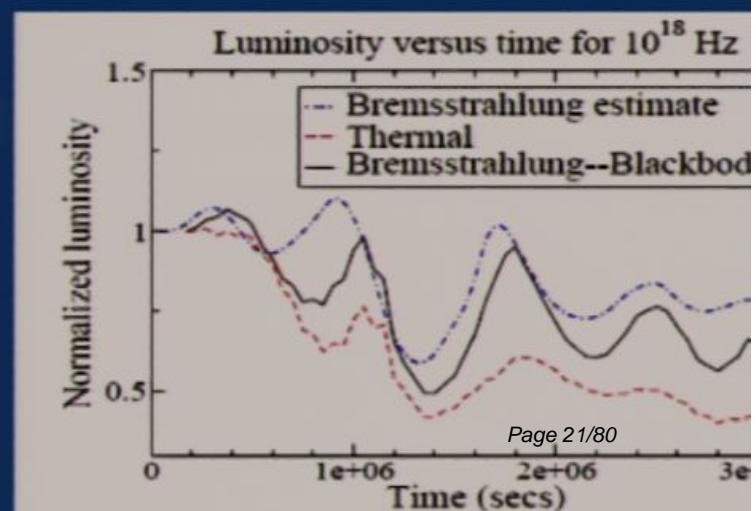
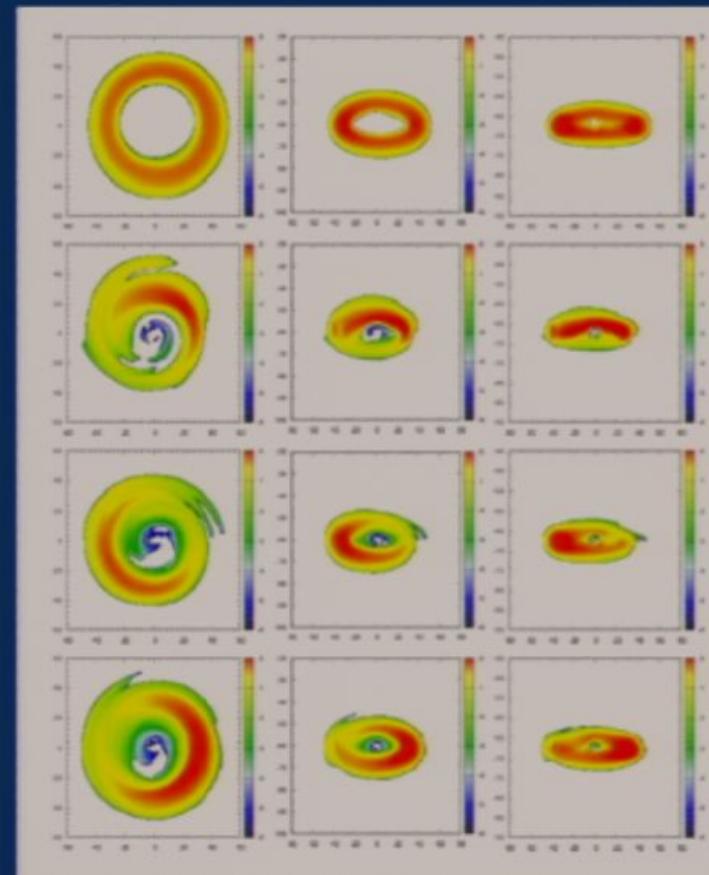


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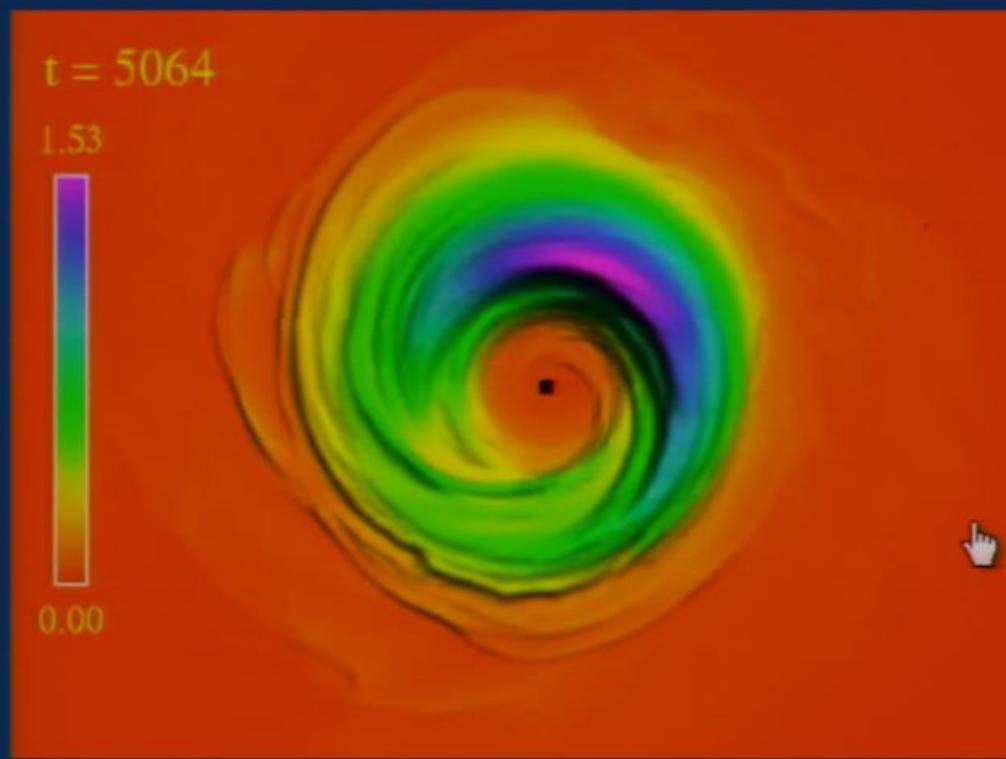


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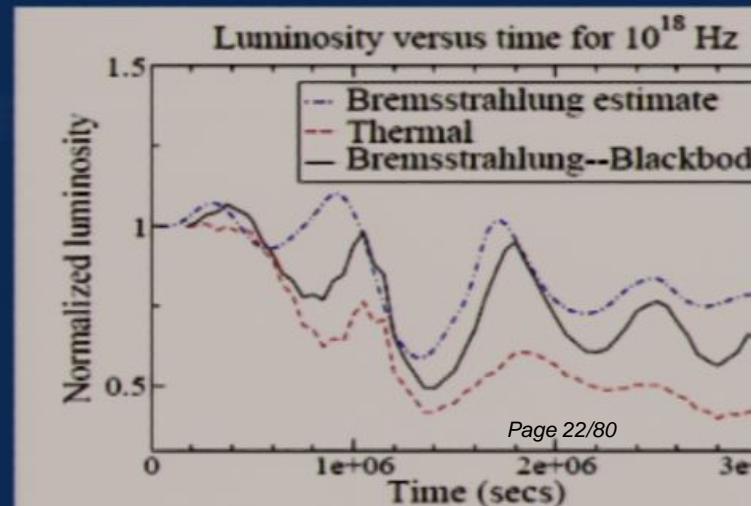
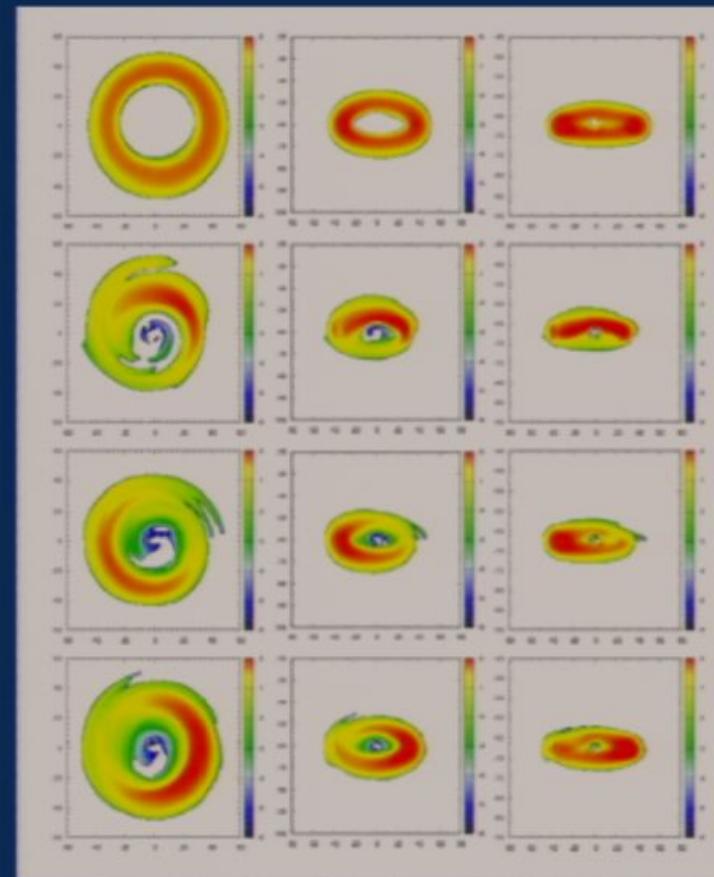


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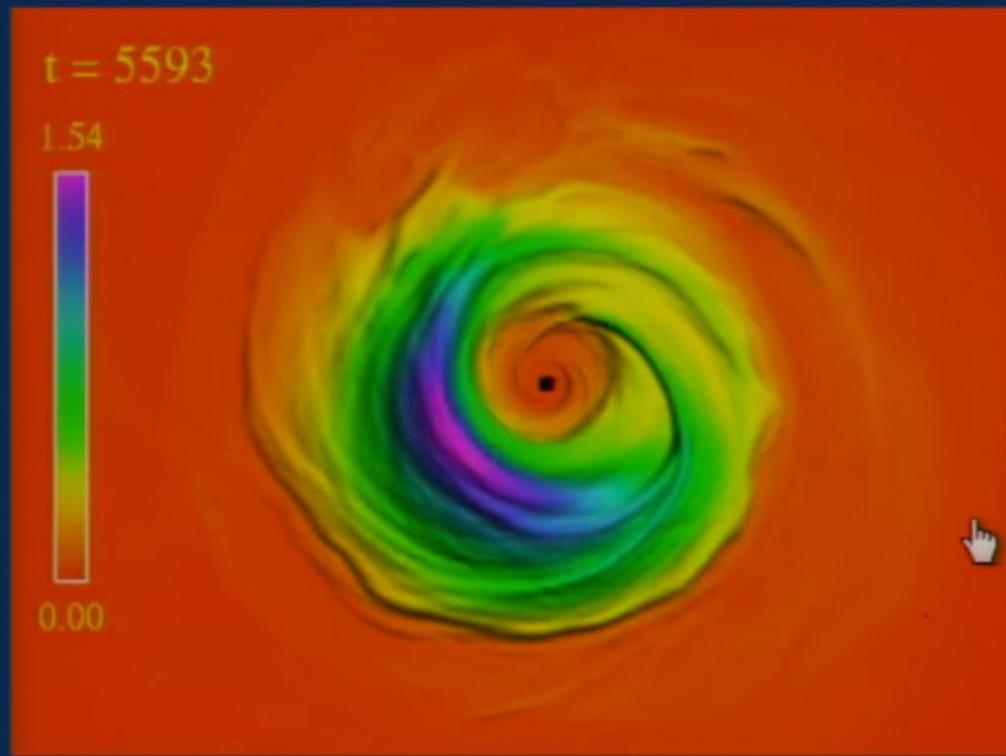


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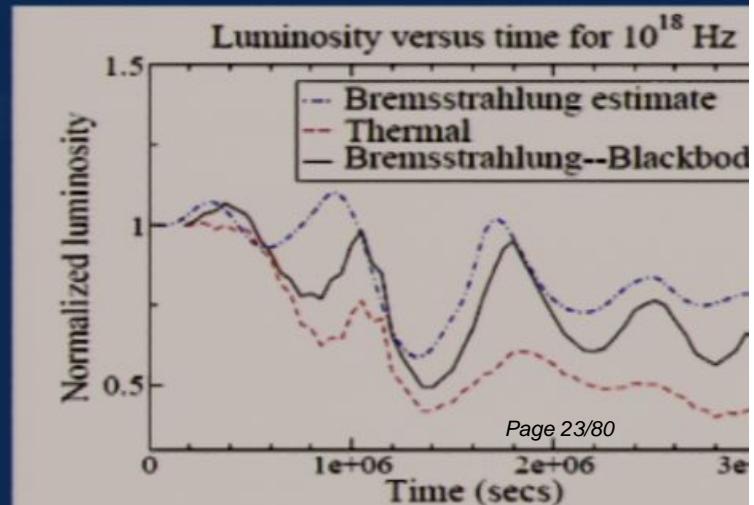
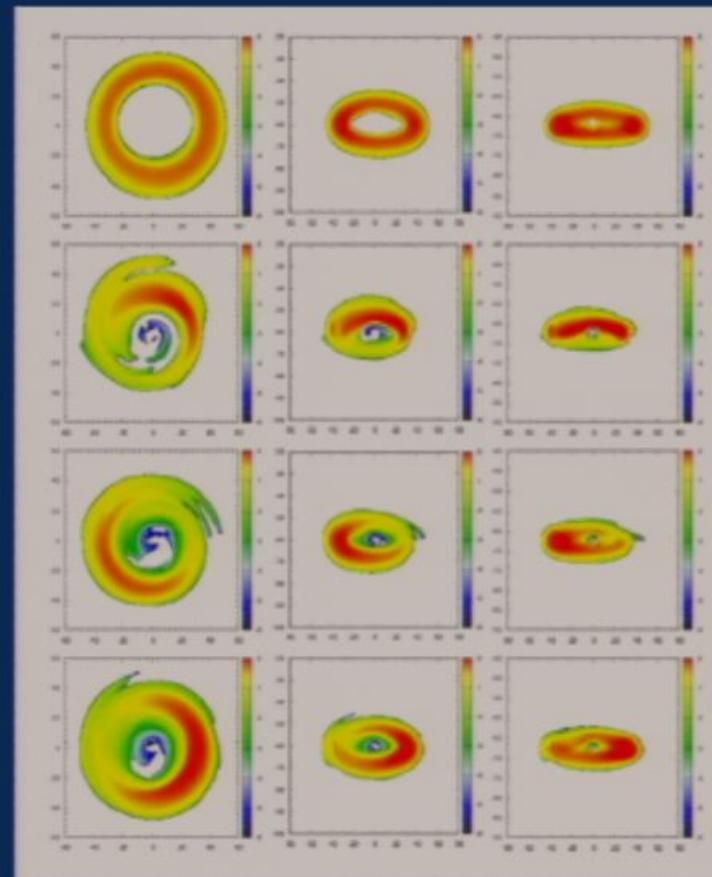


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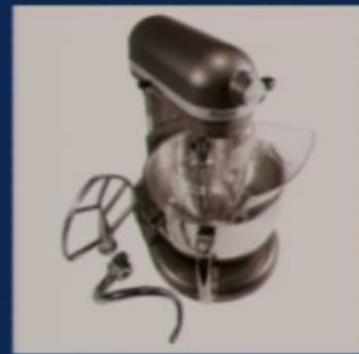
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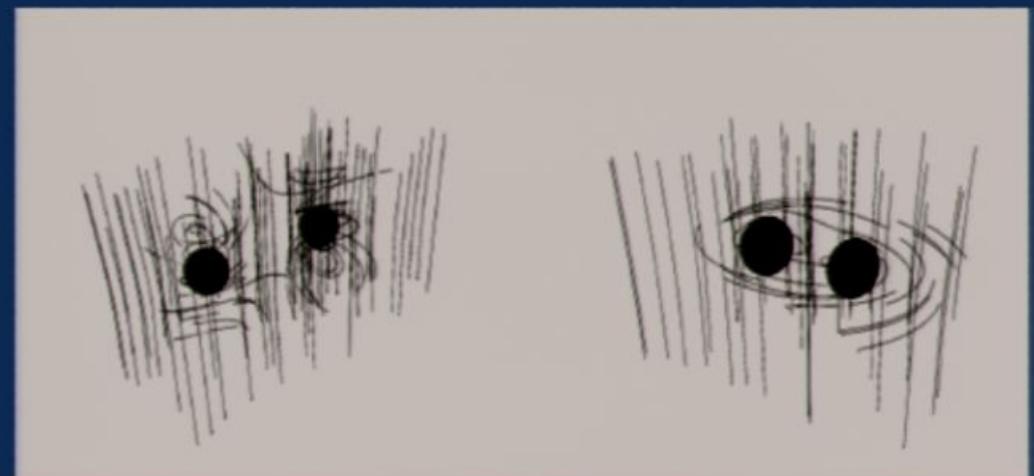
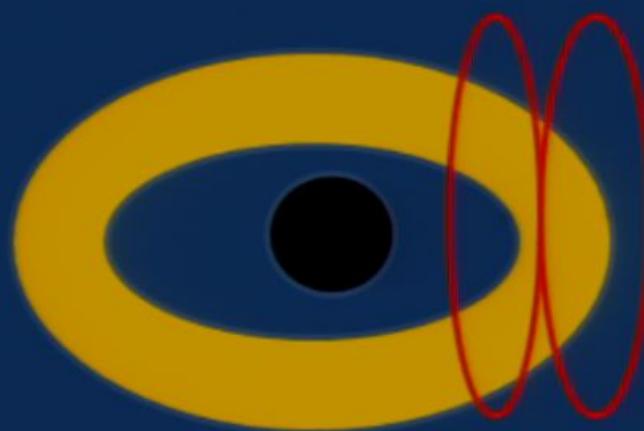


Binary black holes as blenders: 'B-Z' for binaries

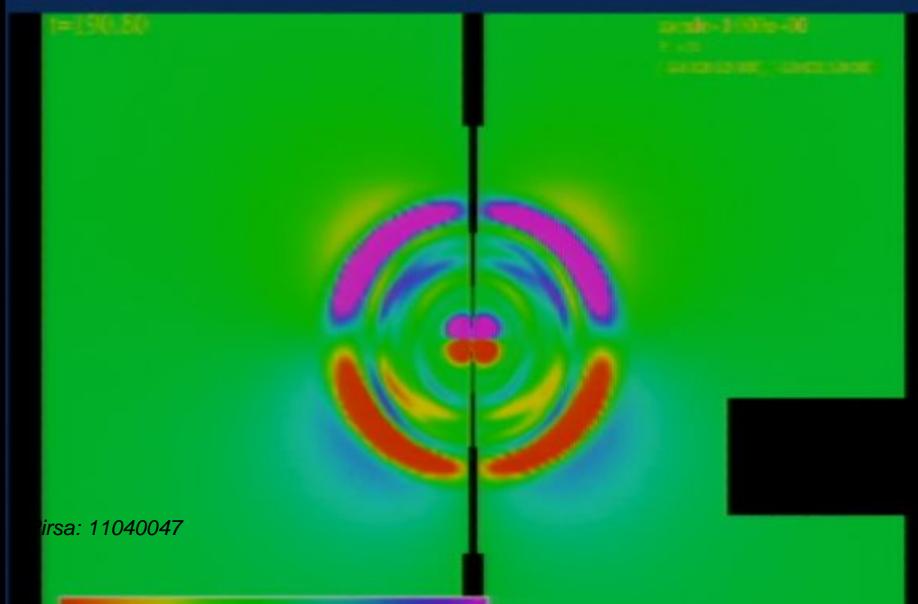
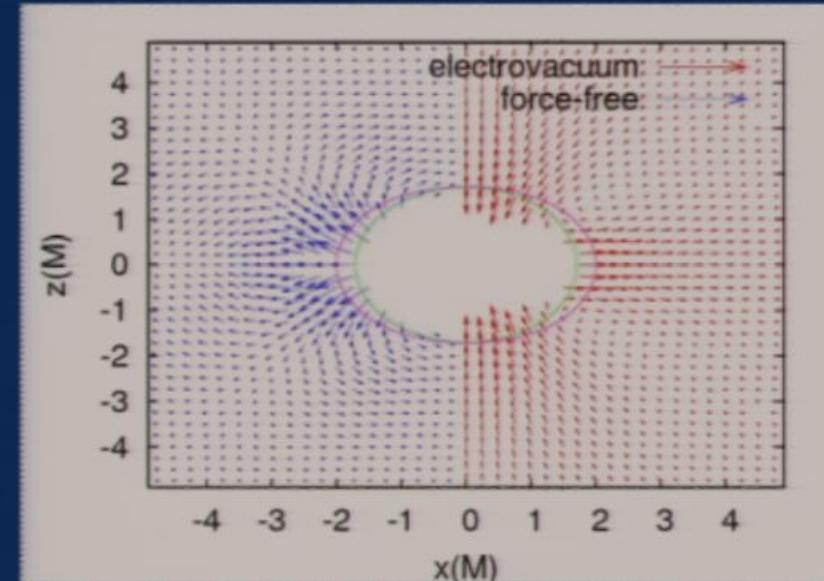
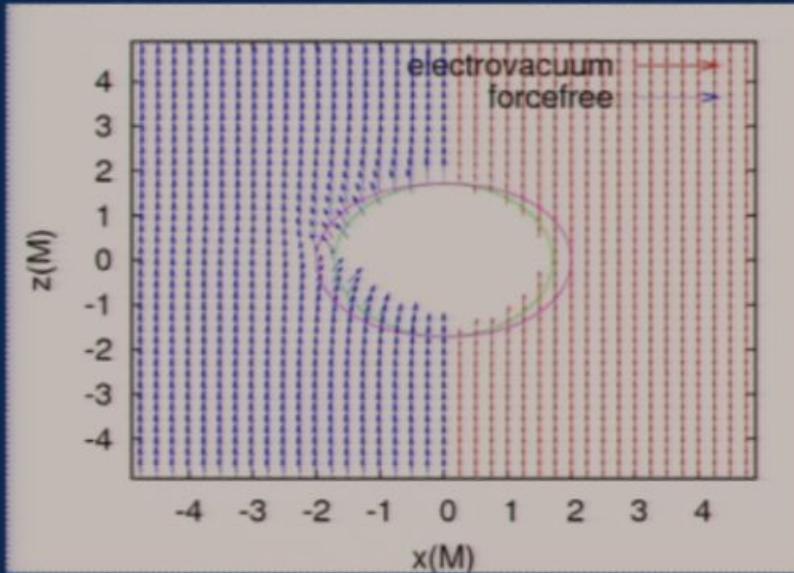
How does the curvature influence EM fields?



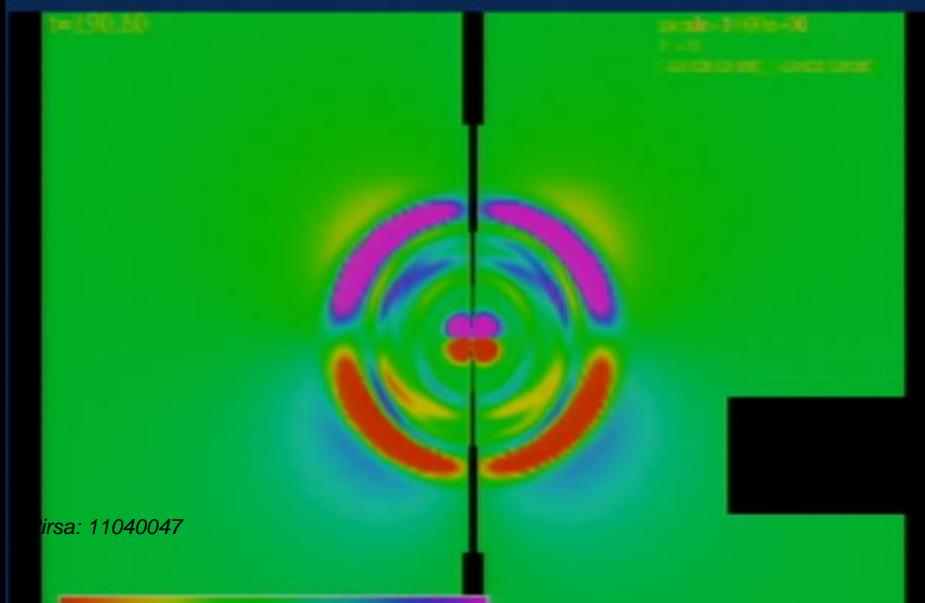
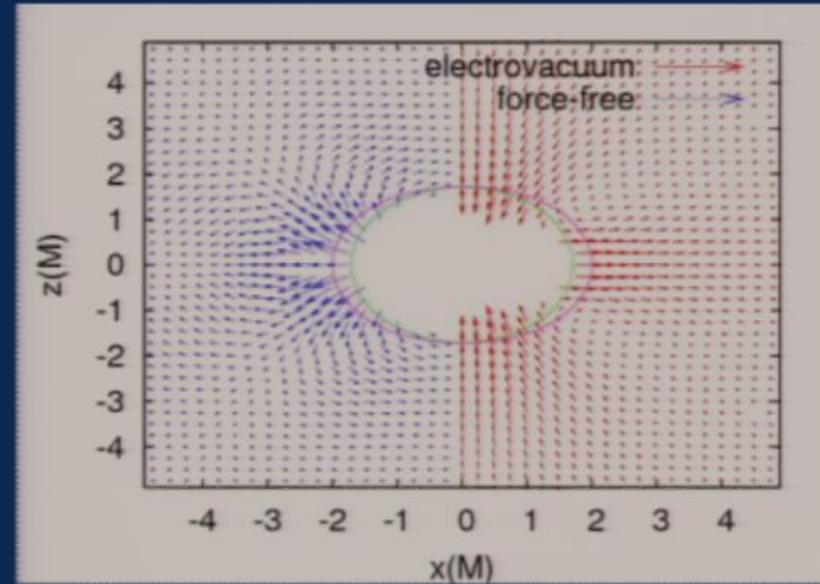
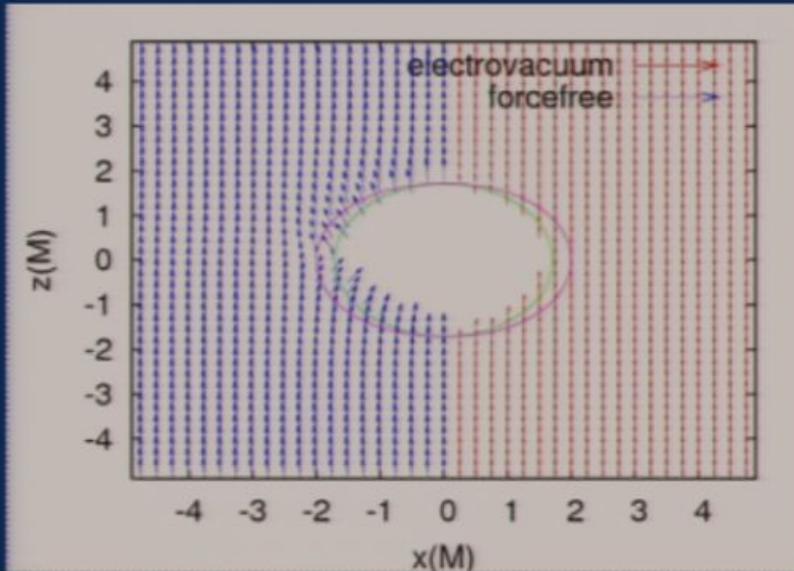
- Ingredients: GR + Maxwell Eqns (ElectroVac)
 - Binary black holes interacting with magnetic field anchored at a circumbinary disk



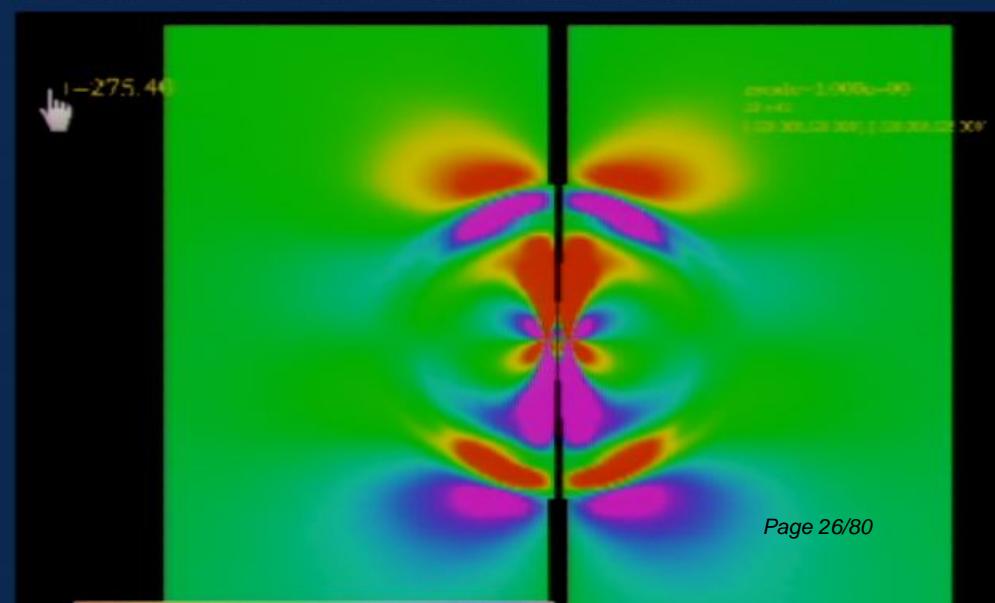
But... plasma will be generated around the BHs, must do better: Force Free approx.



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BH-NS

- GR studies ongoing (NS: polytrope or via Shen eos)
 - Sizeable disks if sufficiently high spins ($>\sim 0.5$)
 - ‘competition’ with mass ratio
 - *Magnetic field effects?*

Neutron Star: Irrotational, $\Gamma = 2$

$R = 15$ [km] $M = 1.4 M_{\text{solar}}$.

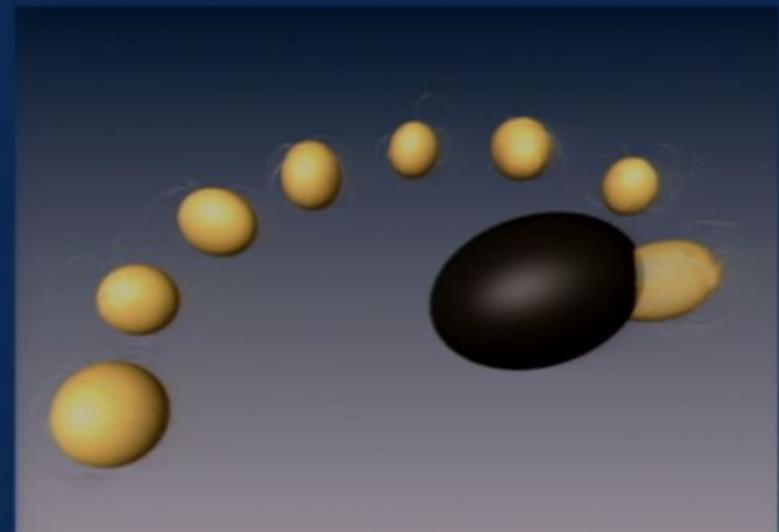
Initial dipole field of strength 10^{12} [Gauss]

Black Hole: $M = 7 M_{\text{solar}}$; $a/M = 0, 0.5$

Initial separation of 100 [km]

Grid extends to ± 443 [km]

Peak resolution of 0.73 [km] or 40 points across initial neutron star



BH-NS

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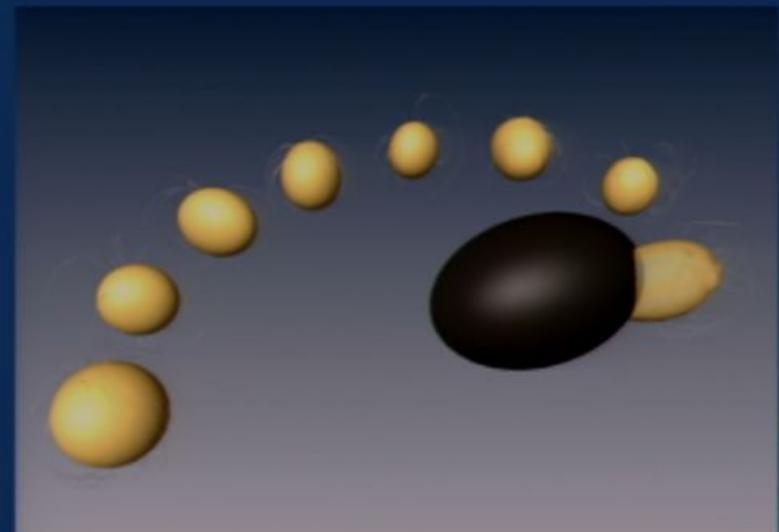
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Black Hole: $M = 7 M_{\text{solar}}$; $a/M = 0, 0.5$

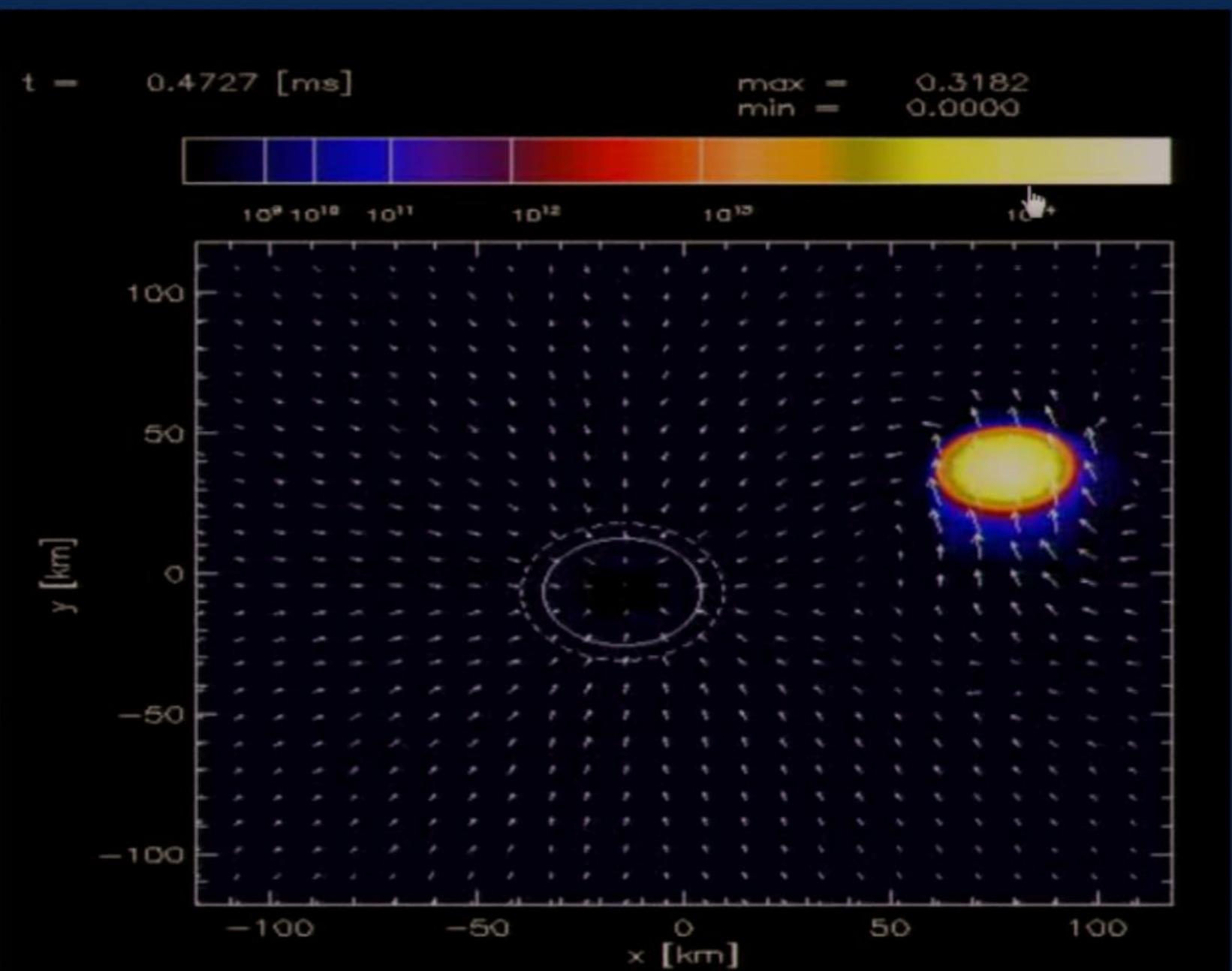
Initial separation of 100 [km]

Grid extends to ± 443 [km]

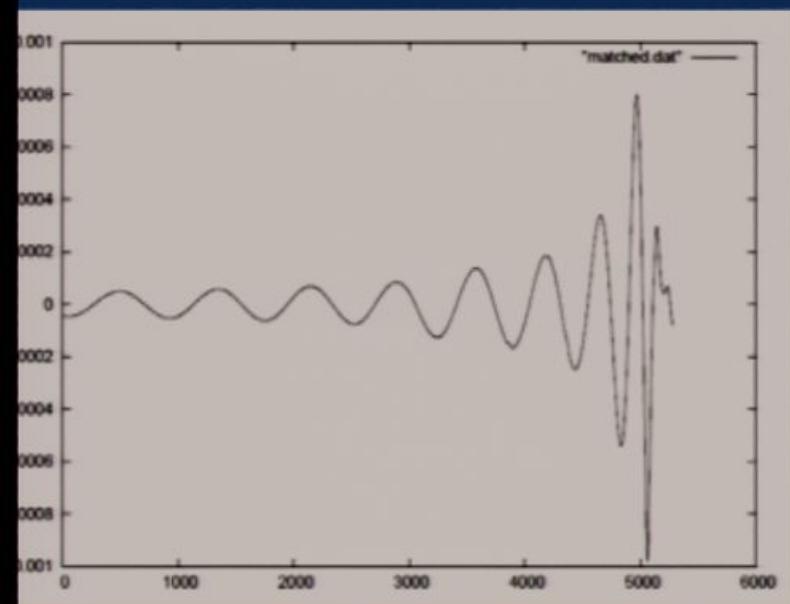
Peak resolution of 0.73 [km] or 40 points across initial neutron star





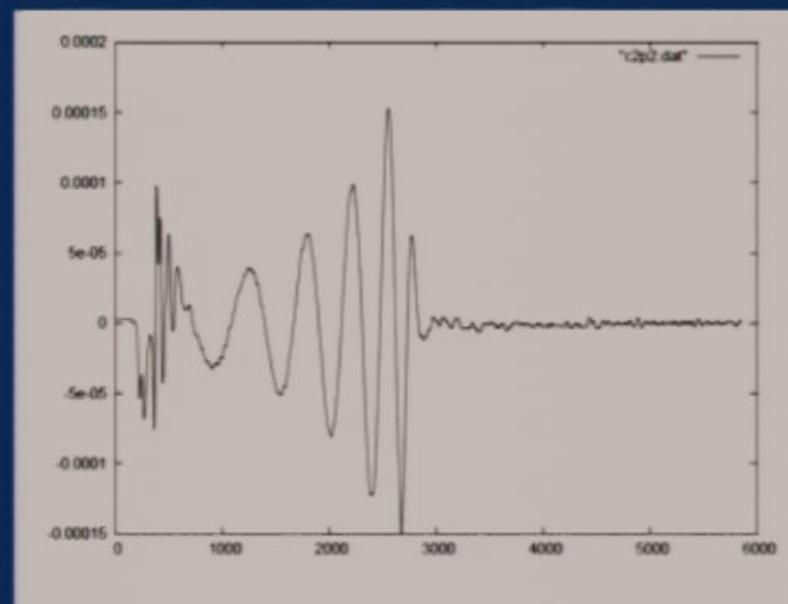


Grav. Waves...



$$a = 0, B = 10^{12}$$

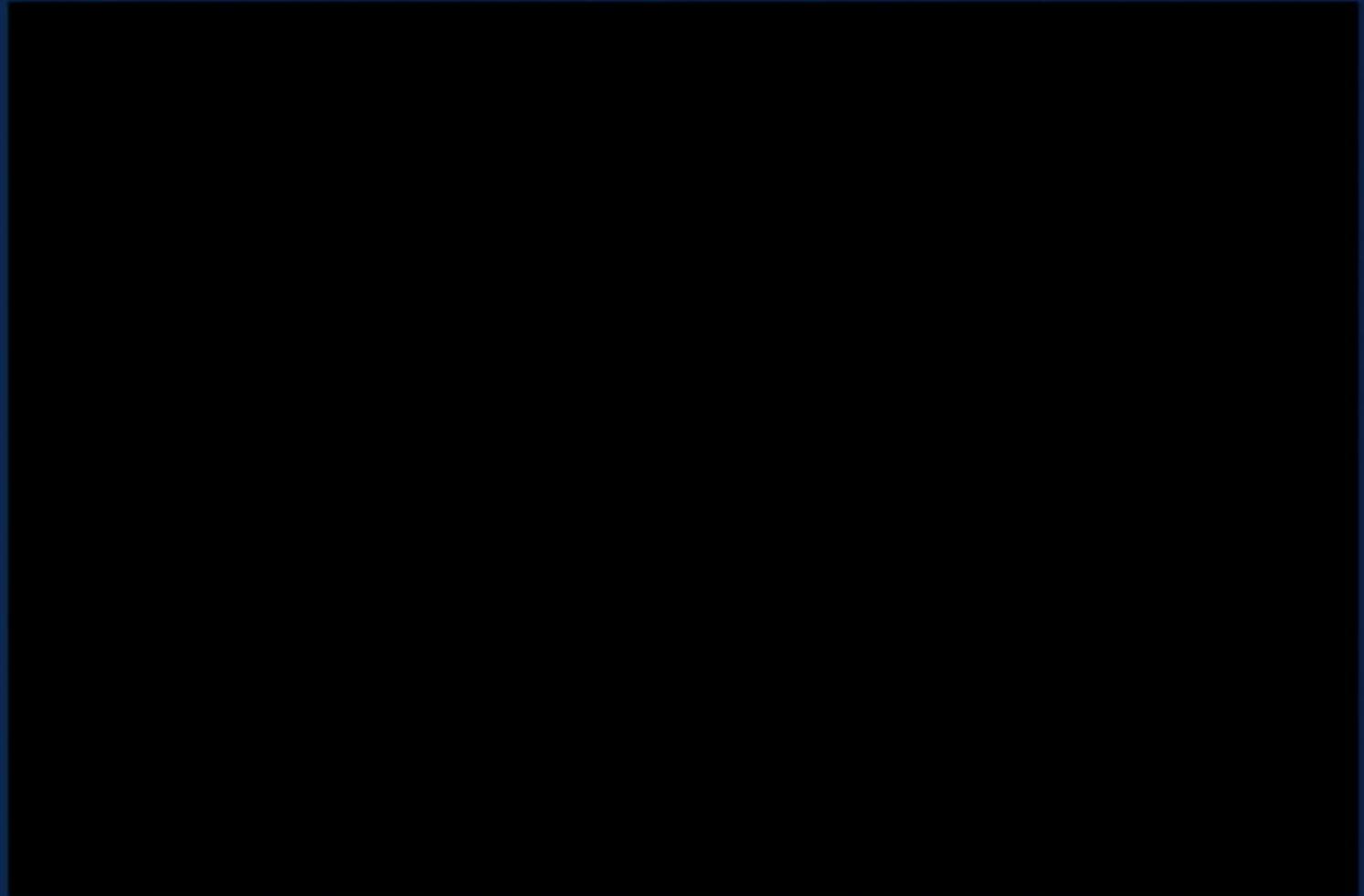
Reasonably clean Quasi-normal ringing



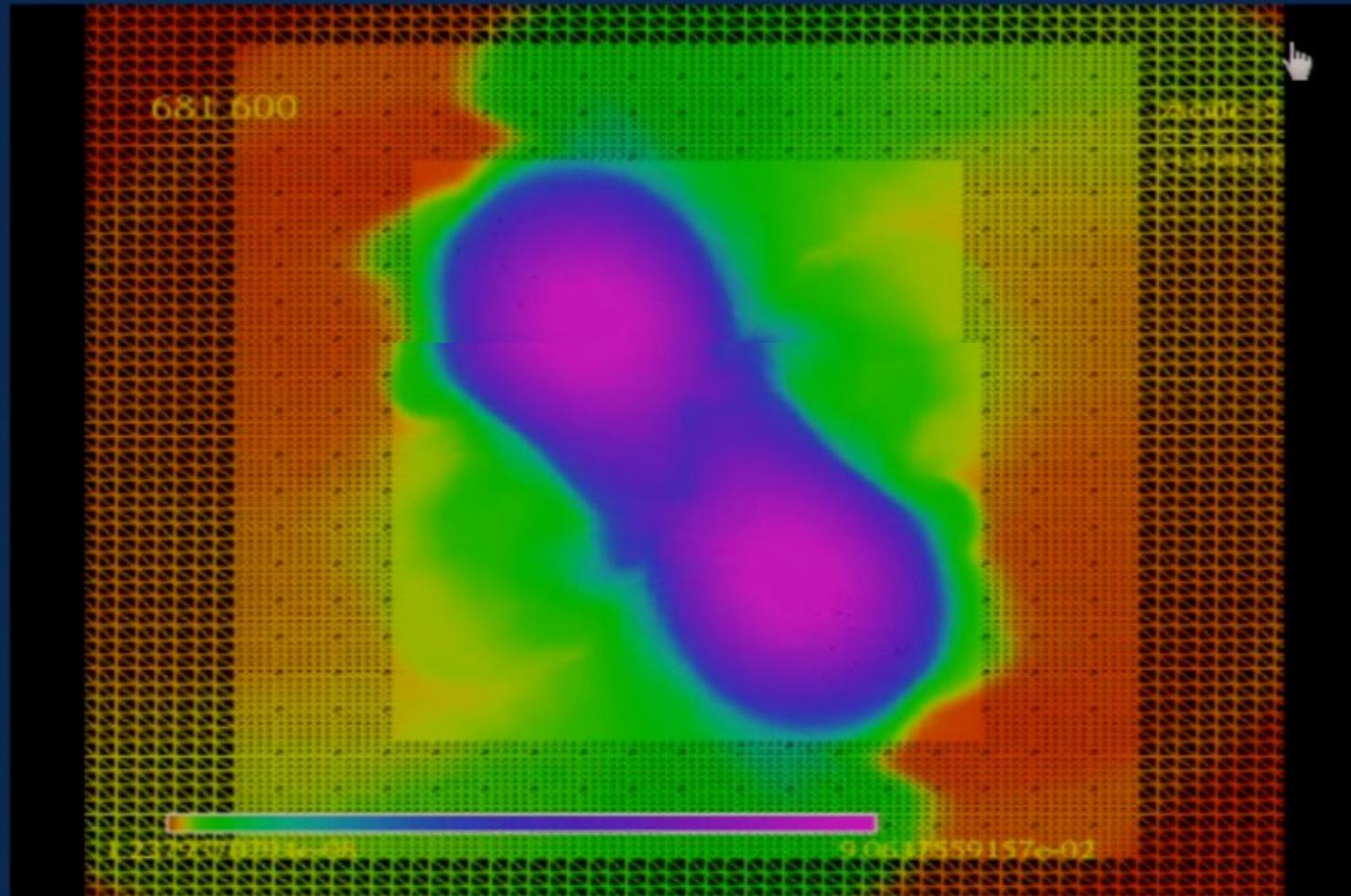
$$a = 0.5, B = 10^{12}$$

Quasi-normal ringing suppressed!

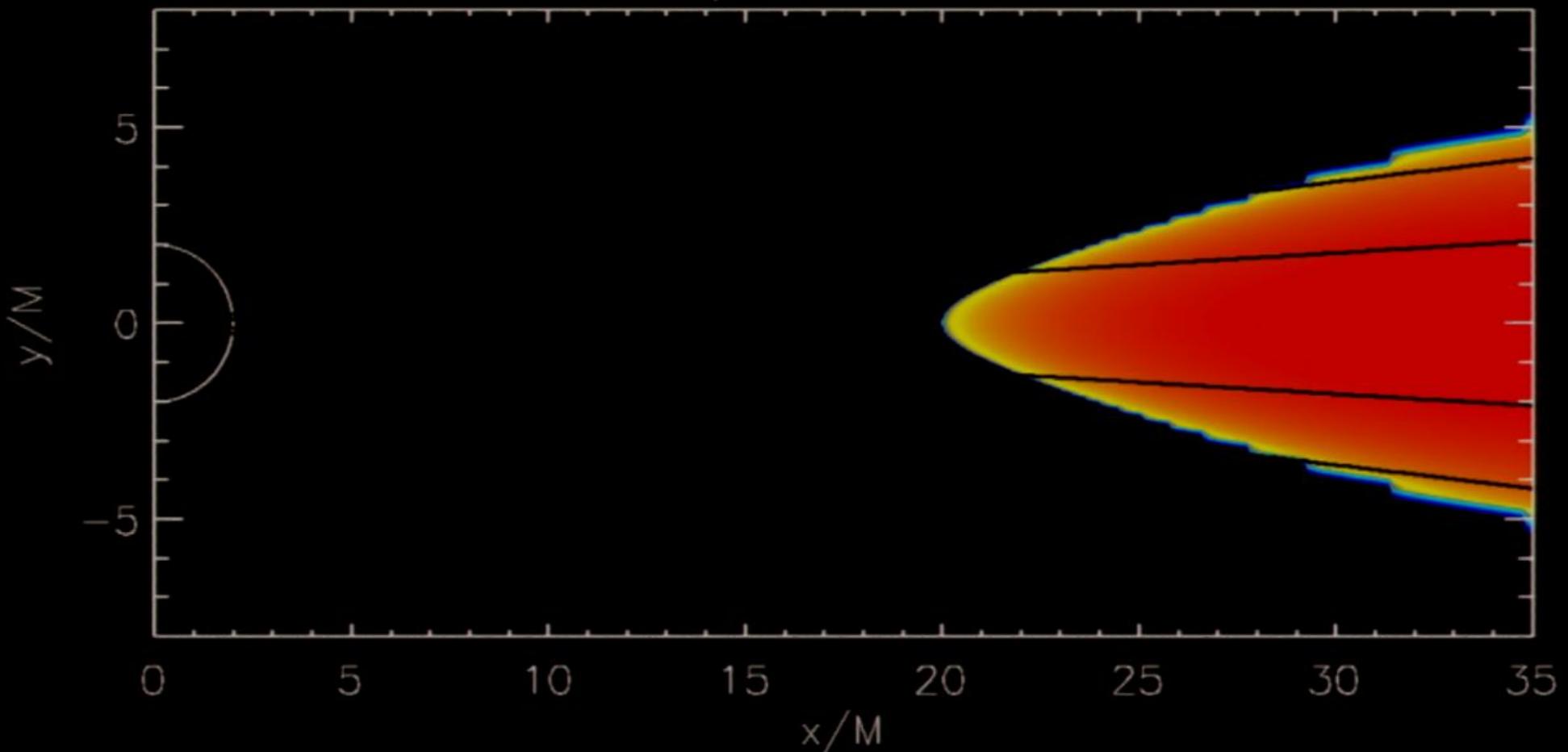
- NS-NS



- NS-NS

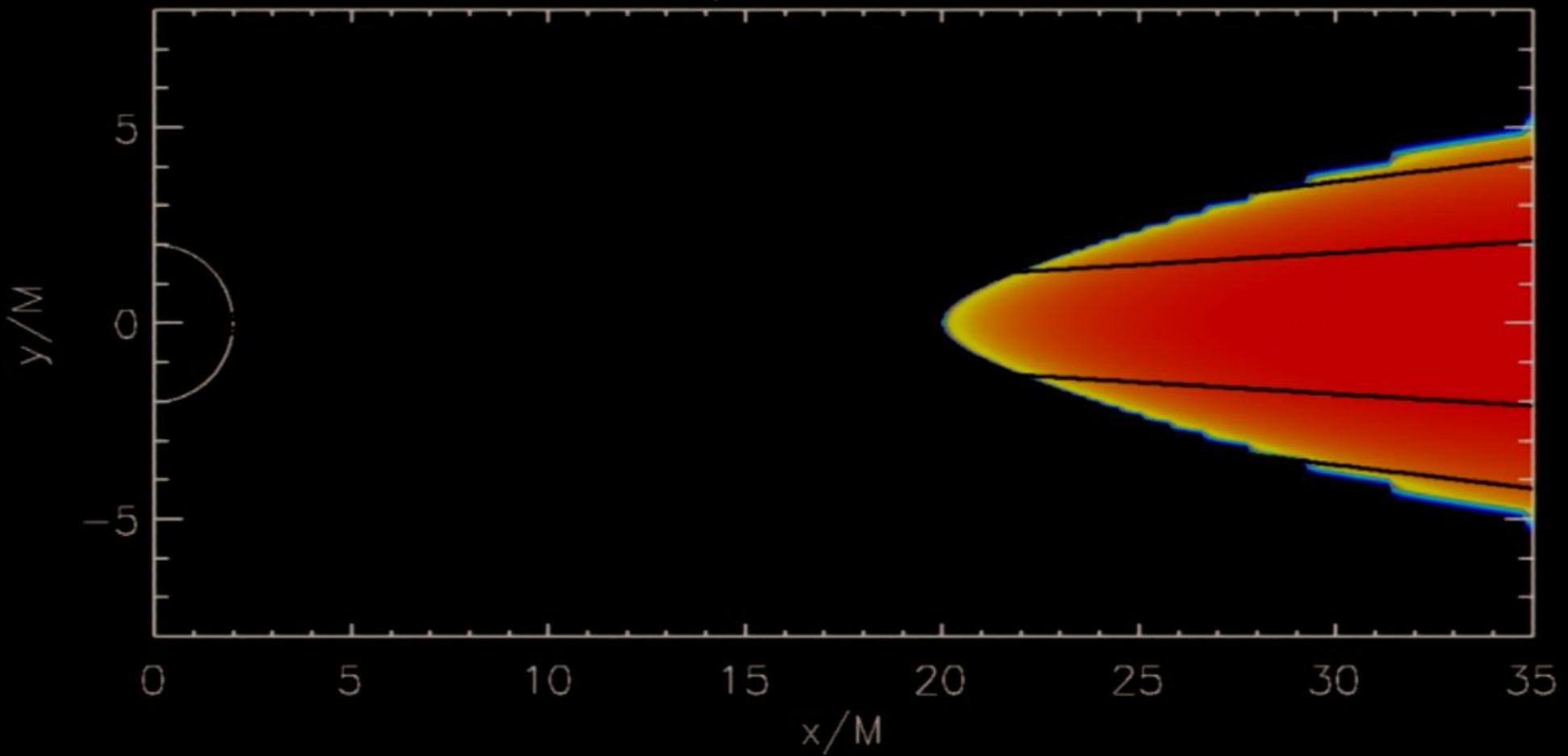


$t/M =$ 0.



rest-mass density over time in $r\theta$ plane, for a thin disk, $b/r=0.05$, $a_{bh}=0$

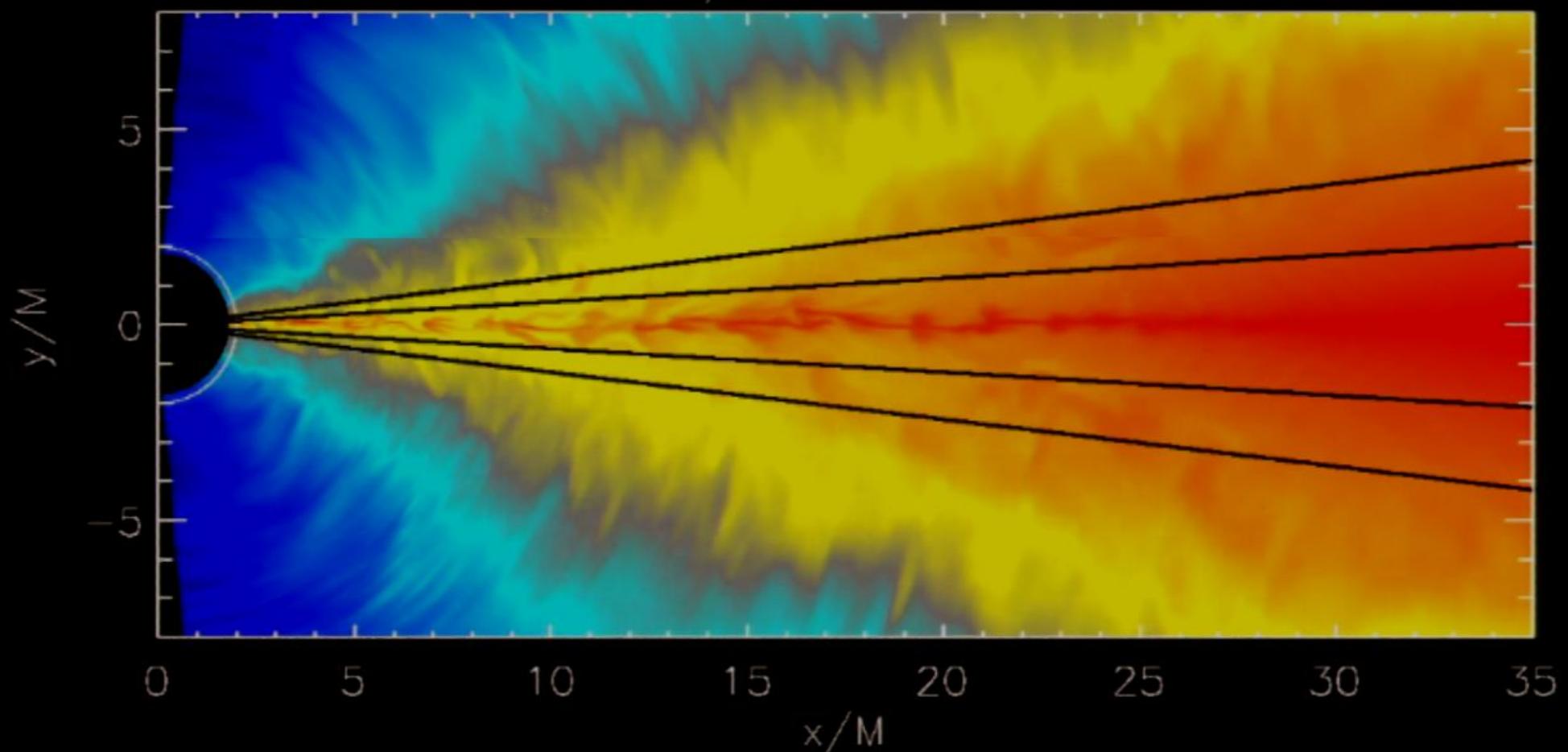
$t/M = 0.$



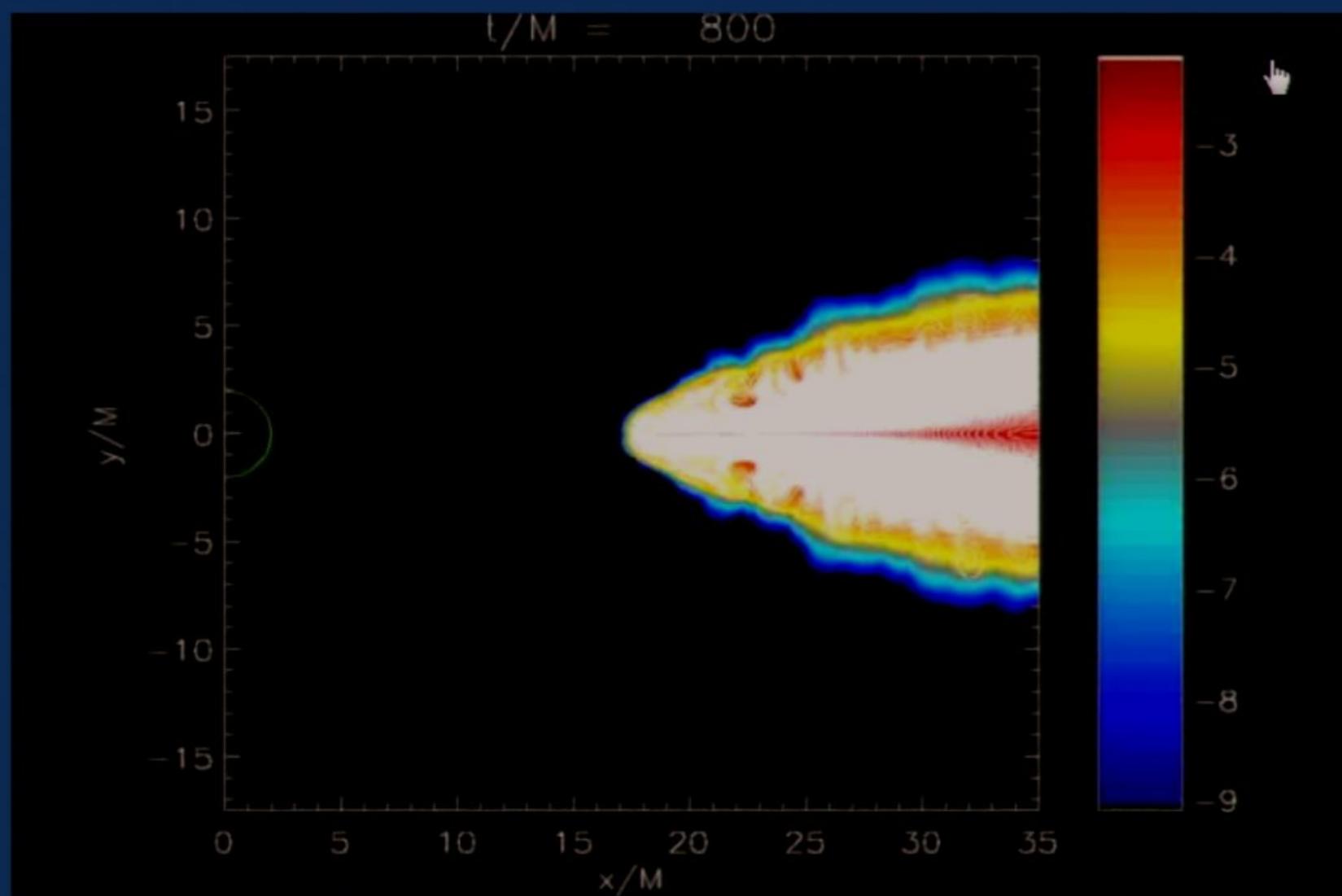
rest-mass density over time in r,θ plane, for a thin disk, $b/r=0.05$, $a_{bh}=0$



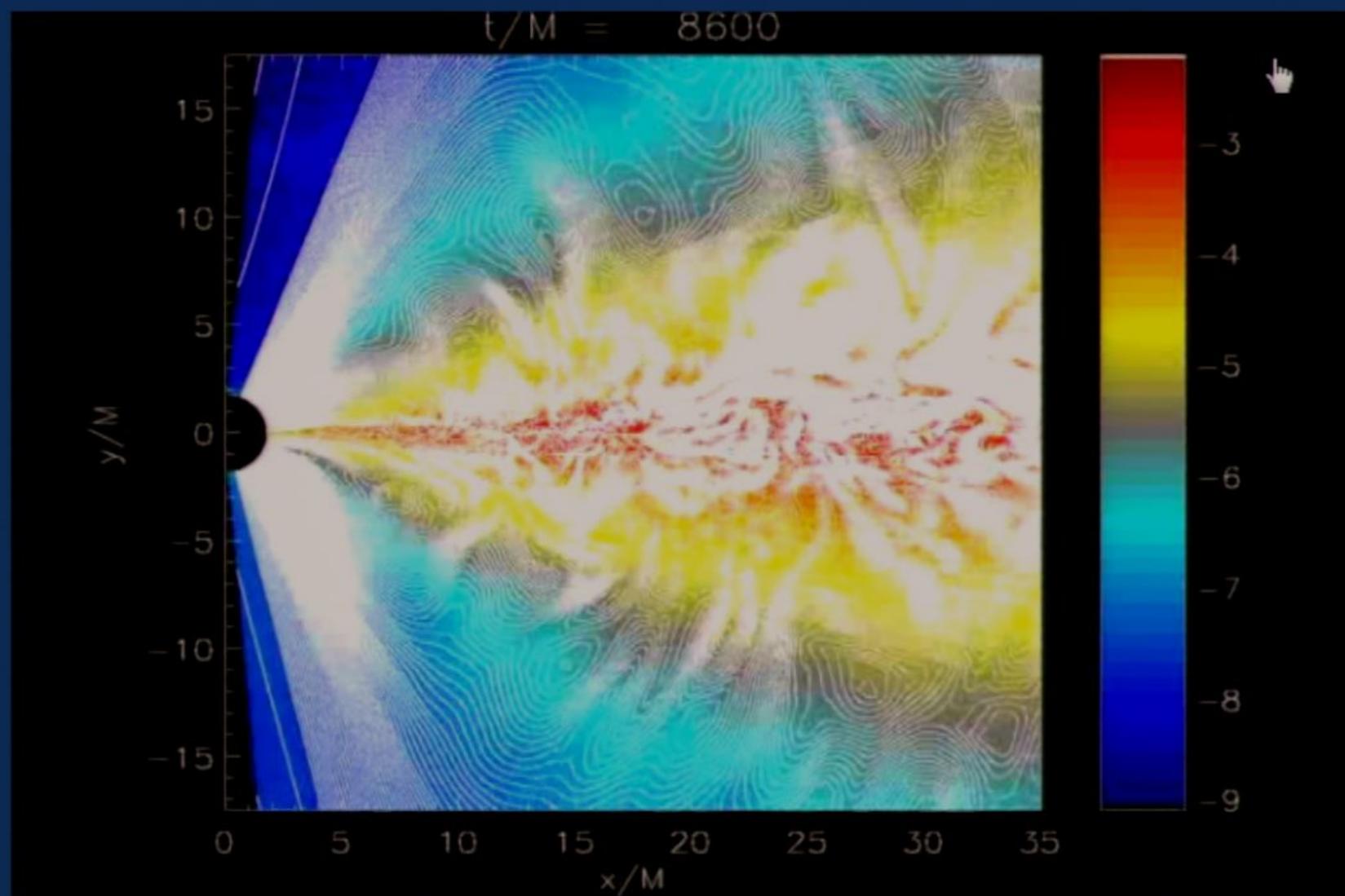
$t/M = 1600.$



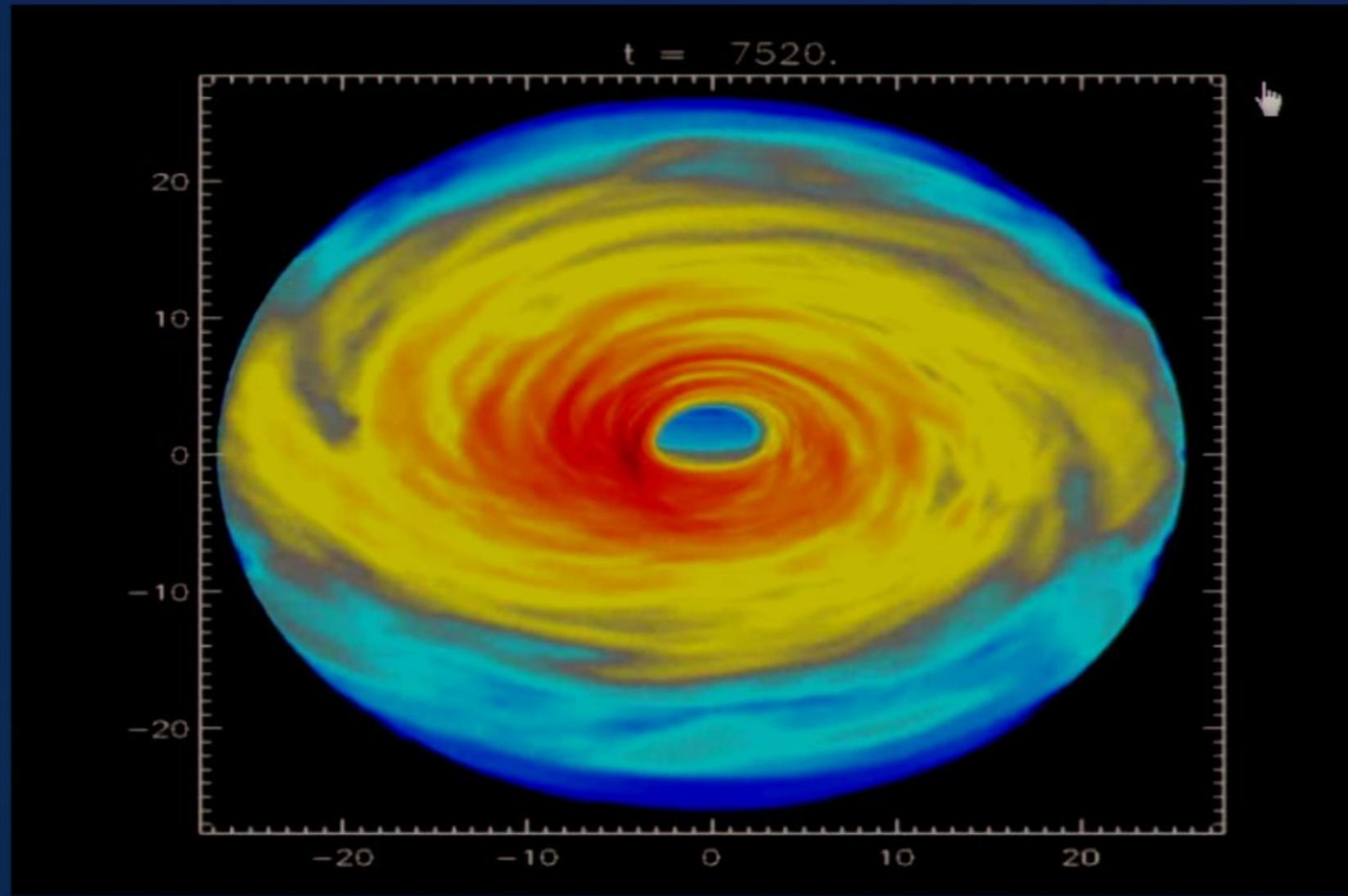
rest-mass density over time in r - θ plane, for a thin disk, $b/r=0.05$, $a_{bh}=0$



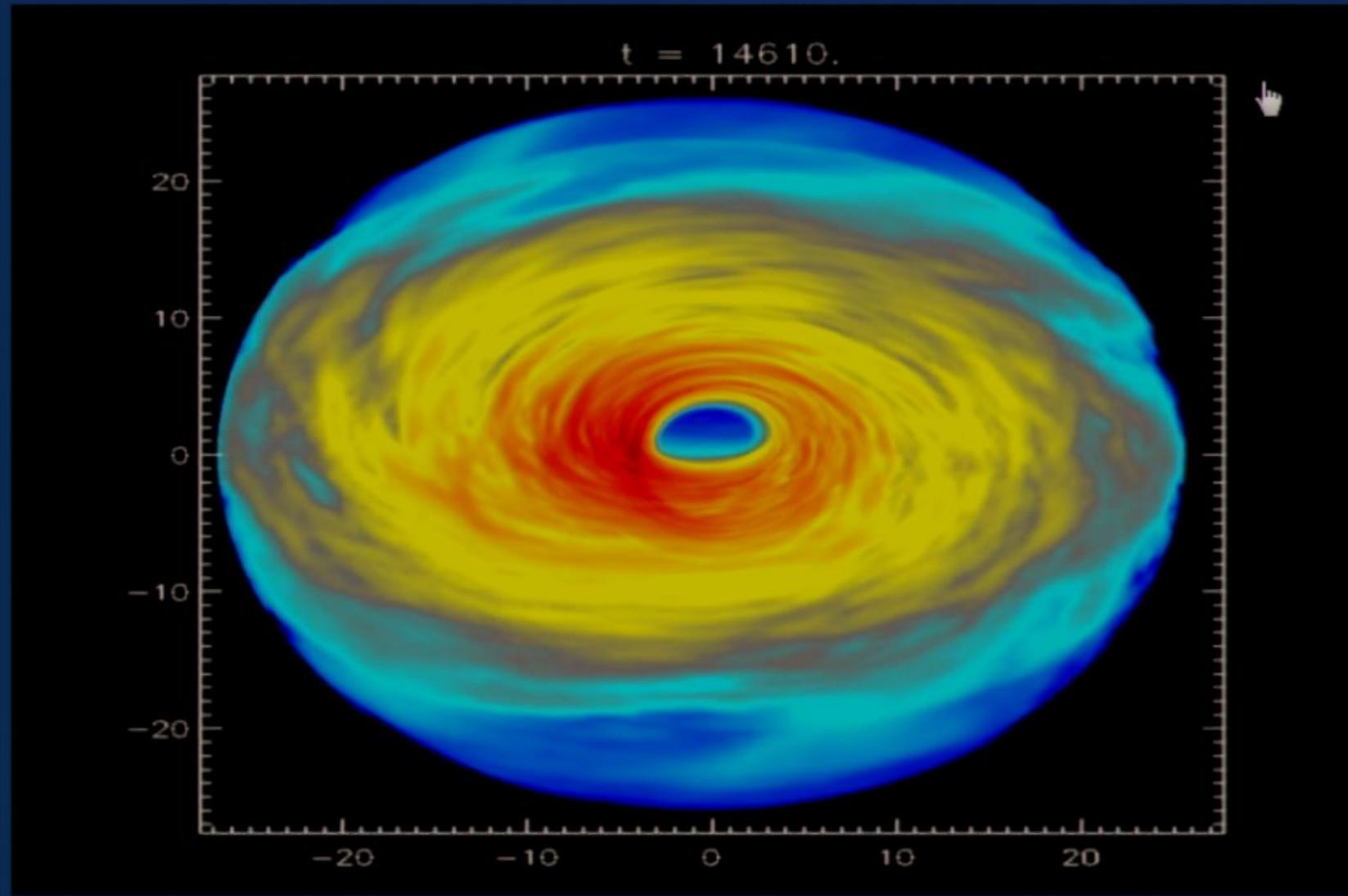
Pirsa:11040047
same data as in Movie1 plus magnetic fields
[Noble, Krolik & Hawley 2010]



Pirsa:11040047
same data as in Movie1 plus magnetic fields
[Noble, Krolik & Hawley 2010]



Model of X-ray coronal emission from a thin disk about a spinning ($a=0.9$) black hole
[Noble & Krolik 2009]



Model of X-ray coronal emission from a thin disk about a spinning ($a=0.9$) black hole
[Noble & Krolik 2009]

$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{A} \vec{q}_{1-} = 0$$

$$+ \vec{B} \vec{q}_{1\gamma}$$

$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{A} \vec{q}_{1-} = 0$$

$$+ \vec{B} \vec{q}_{1y}$$

$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{f}_{1x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{1y}^{(2)} + \dots$$

$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{A} \vec{q}_{1-} = 0$$
$$+ \vec{B} \vec{q}_{1\gamma}$$

$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{f}_{1x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{1\gamma}^{(2)} +$$

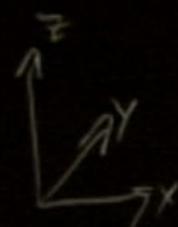
=

$$+ \vec{A} \vec{g}_{,x} = 0$$

$$+ \vec{B} \vec{g}_{,y}$$

$$\vec{g}_{,x} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(2)} + \dots = S(\vec{g}, x, t) \\ x_i \in \{x, y, z\}$$

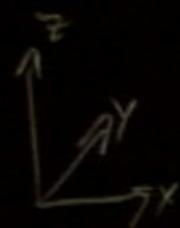
= 0



$$\vec{q}_{1+} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{,y}^{(1)} + \dots = S(\vec{q}, x, +)$$
$$x_i \in \{x, y, z\}$$

A hand-drawn diagram of a rectangular prism. A curved arrow starts from the top face of the prism and points towards the right, labeled $f^{(1)}$. Above the prism, there is a curved arrow pointing to the right, labeled $\vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)}$. To the left of the prism, there is another curved arrow pointing to the right, labeled \vec{q}_{1+} .

= 0



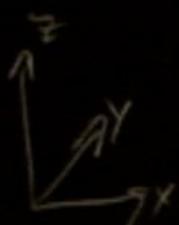
$$\vec{q}_{0+} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{,y}^{(2)} + \dots = S(\theta, x, t)$$

$x_i \in \{x, y, z\}$

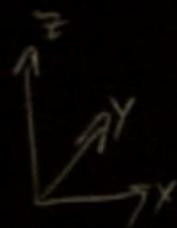
A diagram of a rectangular prism is shown, with a vector \vec{q}_{0+} originating from its top-left corner. A force vector $\vec{f}^{(1)}$ is shown acting on the prism. The equation above the diagram relates the initial position vector to the forces applied to the prism over time t .



$$\vec{q}_{0,t} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{,y}^{(2)} + \dots = S(q_0, x, t)$$
$$x_i \in \{x, y, z\}$$



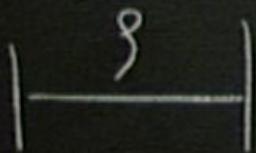
= 0



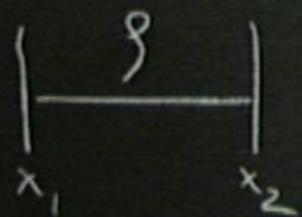
$$\vec{q}_{0,t} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(1)} + \vec{f}_{,y}^{(2)} + \dots = S(q, x, t) \\ x_i \in \{x, y, z\}$$

A free-body diagram of a rectangular block labeled 'q'. A vertical vector labeled $\vec{q}_{0,t}$ originates from its top center. A horizontal force vector labeled $\vec{f}^{(1)}$ acts to the right from its front face. Another horizontal force vector labeled $\vec{f}^{(2)}$ acts upwards from its top surface. Ellipses indicate additional components.

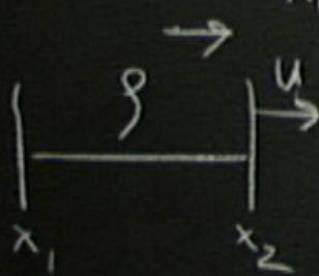
$$M = \int_{x_1}^{x_2}$$



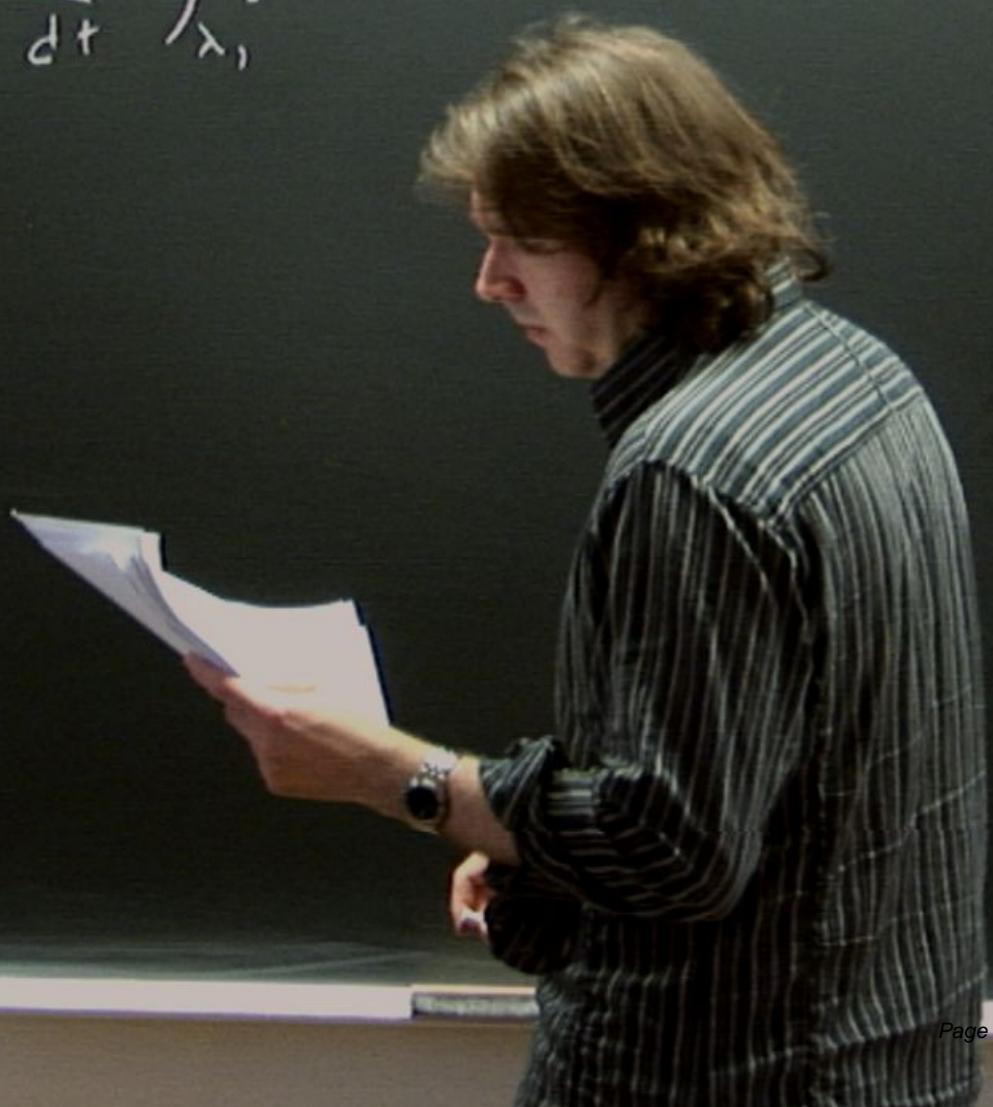
$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx$$



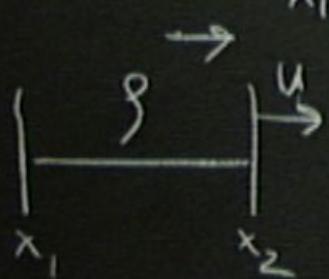
$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx$$



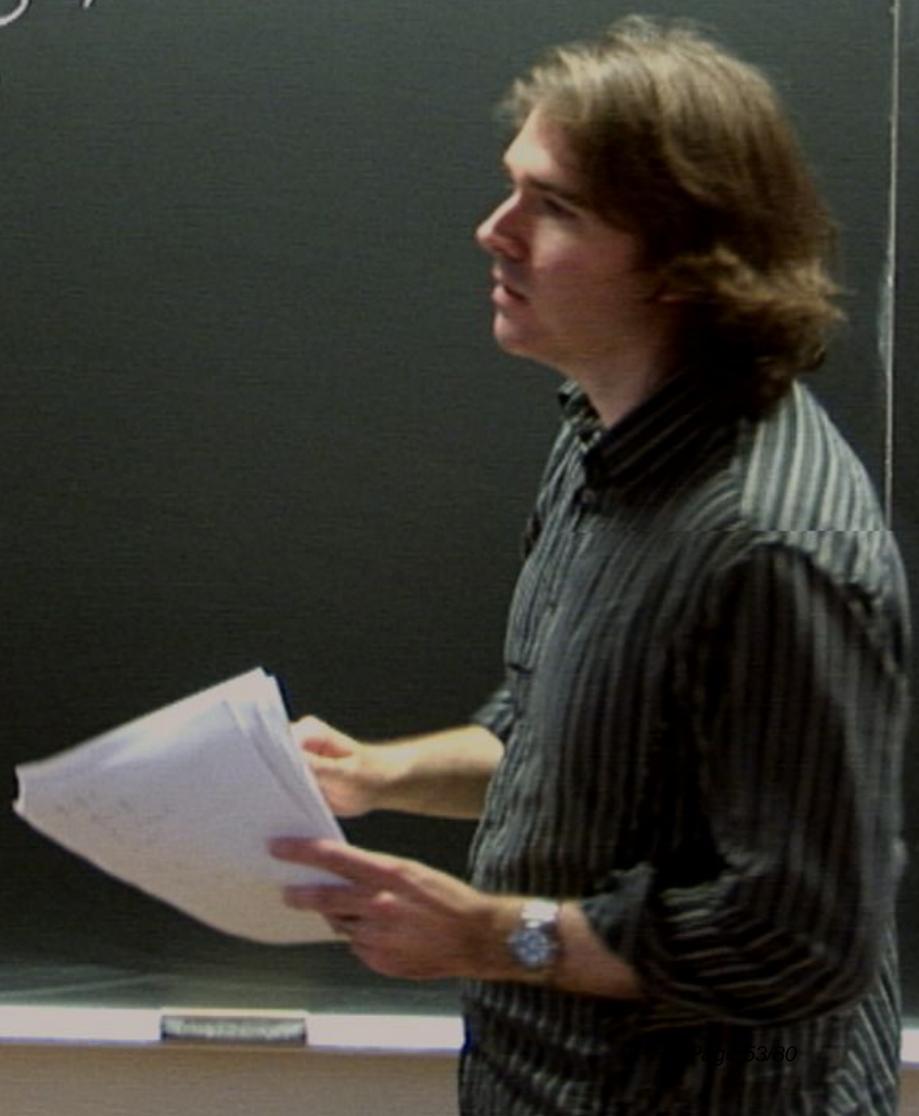
$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx$$



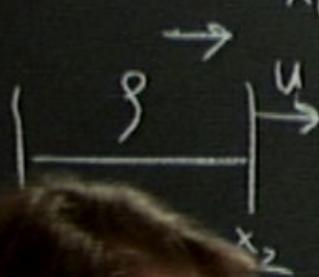
$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx$$



$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx$$



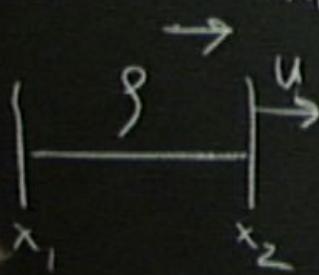
$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx$$



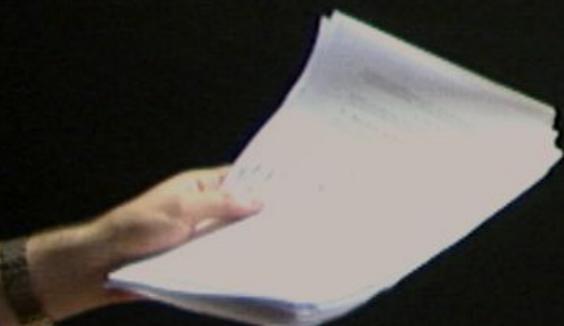
$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \, dx = g u|_{x_2} - g u|_{x_1}$$

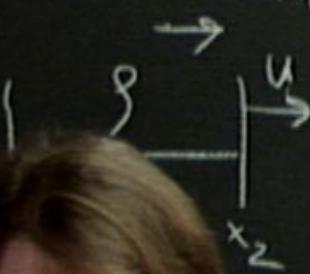


$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g dx$$

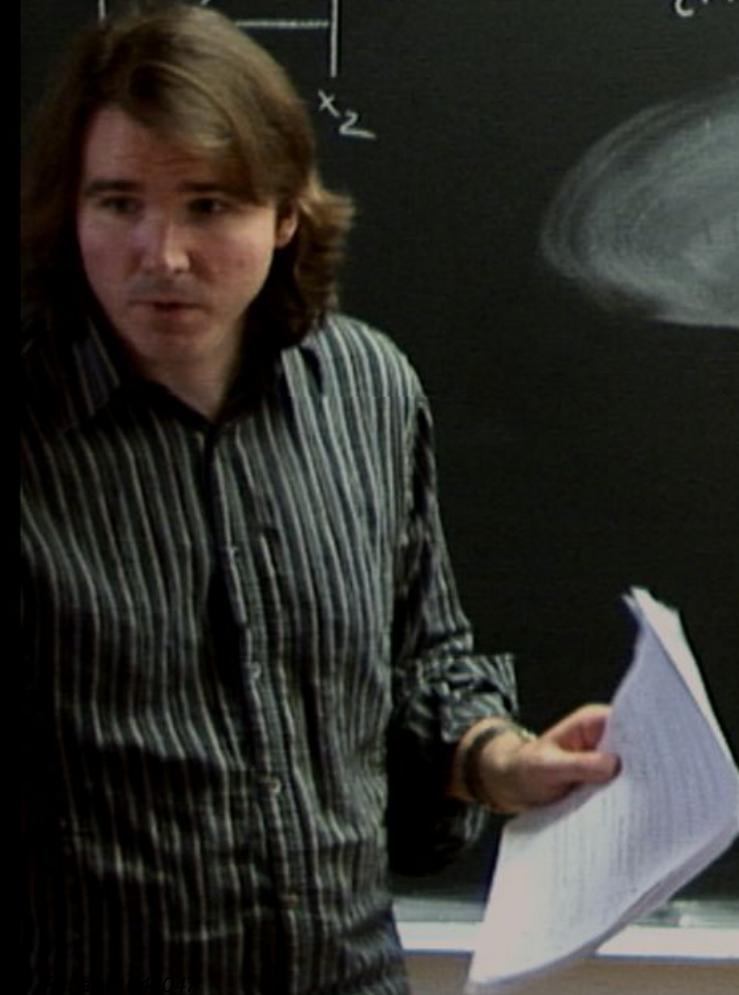


$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g dx = \cancel{gu|_{x_2}} - \cancel{gu|_{x_1}} \\ = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} gu dx$$



$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g dx$$


$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g dx = \cancel{g u|_{x_2}} - \cancel{g u|_{x_1}} + \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g u dx$$

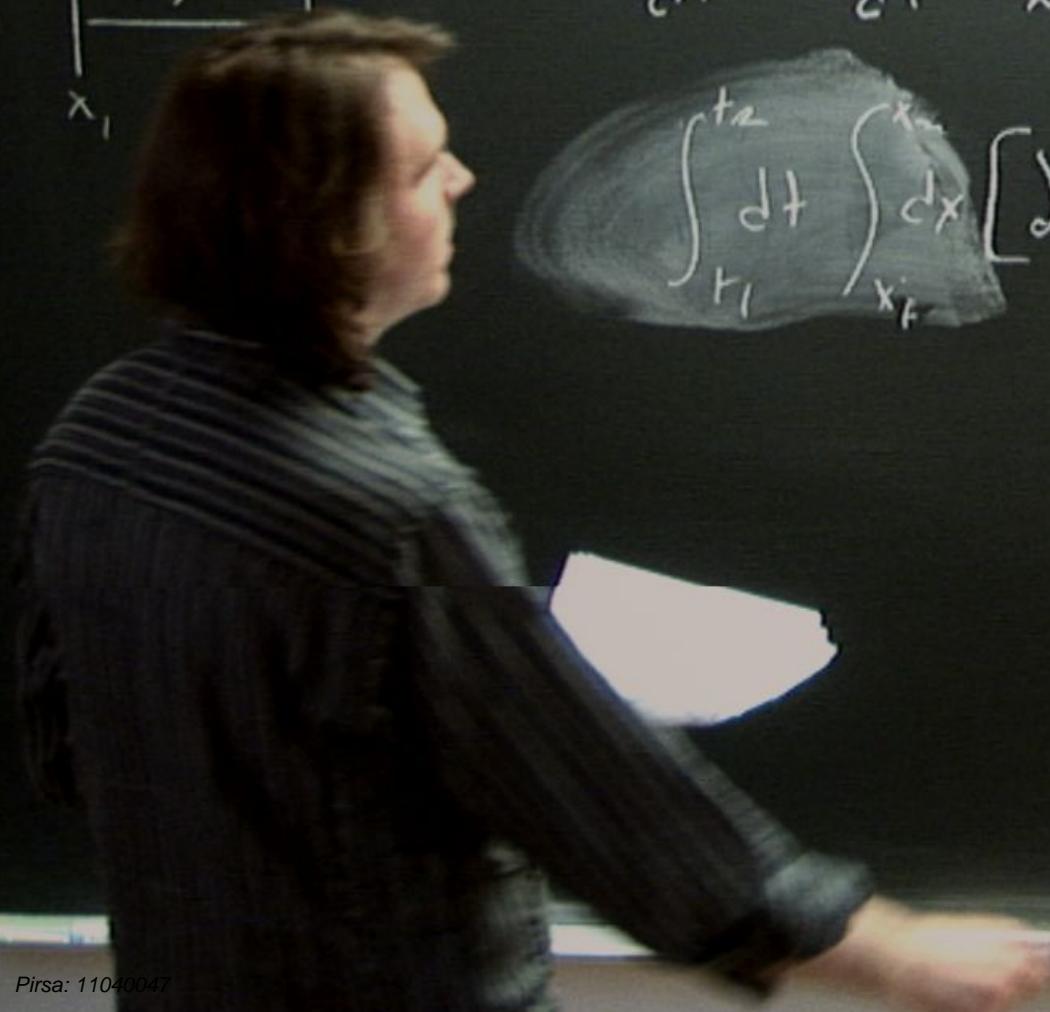


$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx$$

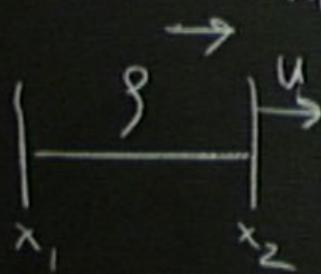
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx \right] = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho u \right)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx = \rho u \Big|_{x_2} - \rho u \Big|_{x_1}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int_{x_f}^{x_2} dx \left[J_1 \rho + J_x \rho u \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho u dx$$



$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx$$

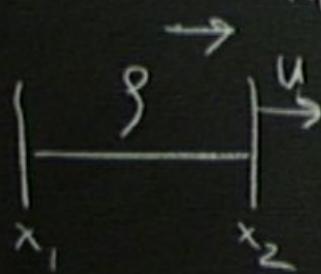


$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx = \rho u|_{x_2} - \rho u|_{x_1}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int_{x_f}^{x_2} dx [\partial_t \rho + \partial_x (\rho u)] = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho u dx = 0$$

$$\partial_t \rho + \partial_x (\rho u) = 0$$

$$m = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx$$

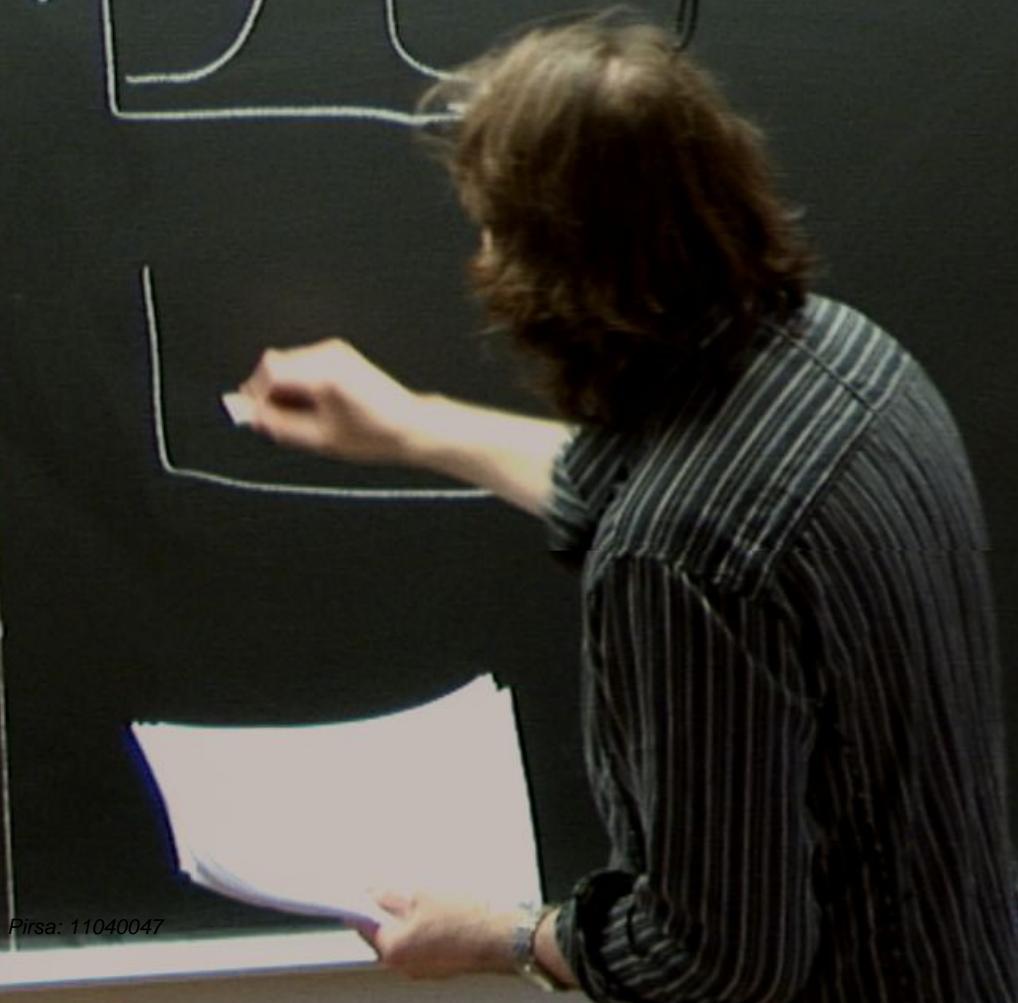
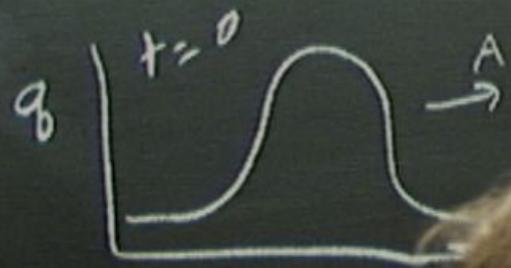


$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho dx = \rho u|_{x_2} - \rho u|_{x_1}$$

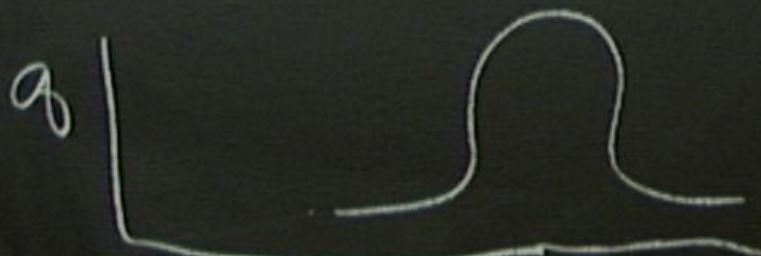
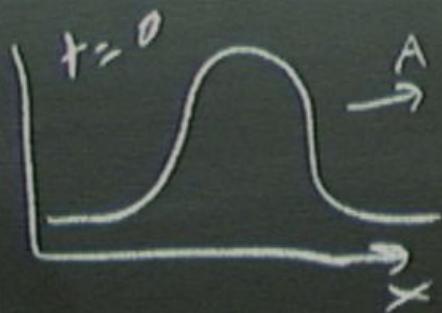
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int_{x_f}^{x_2} dx \left[\partial_t \rho + \partial_x \rho u \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho u dx = 0$$

$$\partial_t \rho + \partial_x \rho u = 0$$

$$q_x + Aq_x = 0$$



$$g_t + Ag_x = 0$$



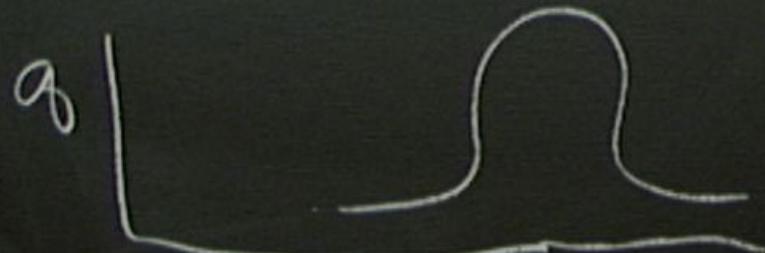
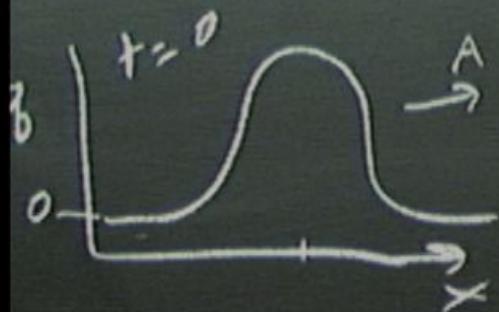
$$g_t + g g_x = 0$$

$$g_t + f(g)_x = 0$$

$$f(g) = \frac{g^2}{2}$$



$$q_t + Aq_x = 0$$



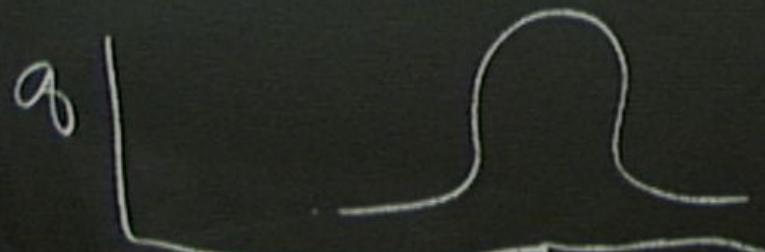
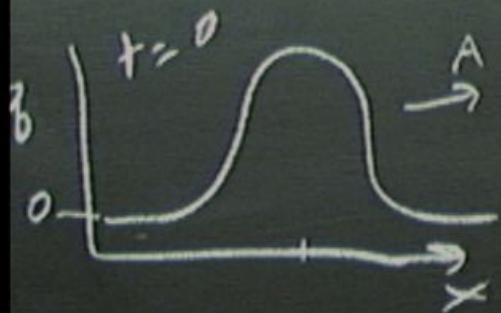
$$q_t + q q_x = 0$$

$$q_t + f(q)_x = 0$$

$$f(q) = \frac{q^2}{2}$$



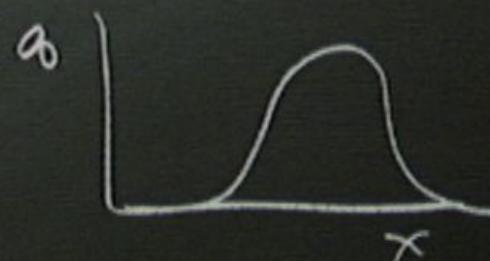
$$q_t + Aq_x = 0$$



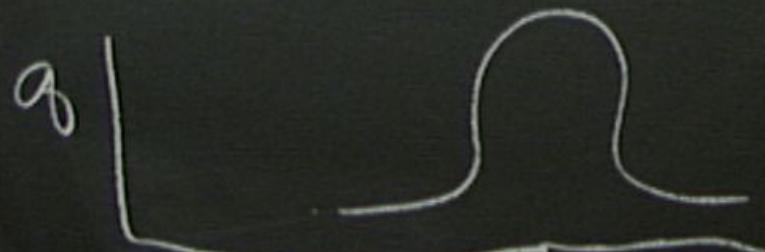
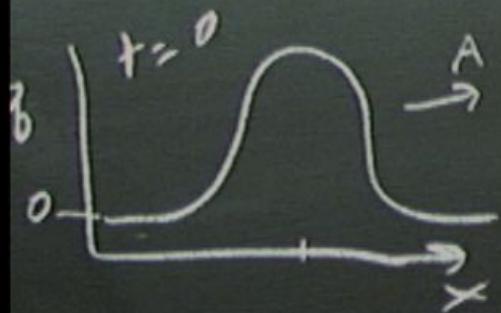
$$q_t + q q_x = 0$$

$$q_t + f(q)_x = 0$$

$$f(q) = \frac{q^2}{2}$$



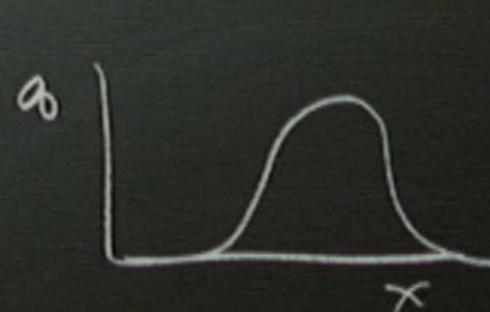
$$q_t + Aq_x = 0$$



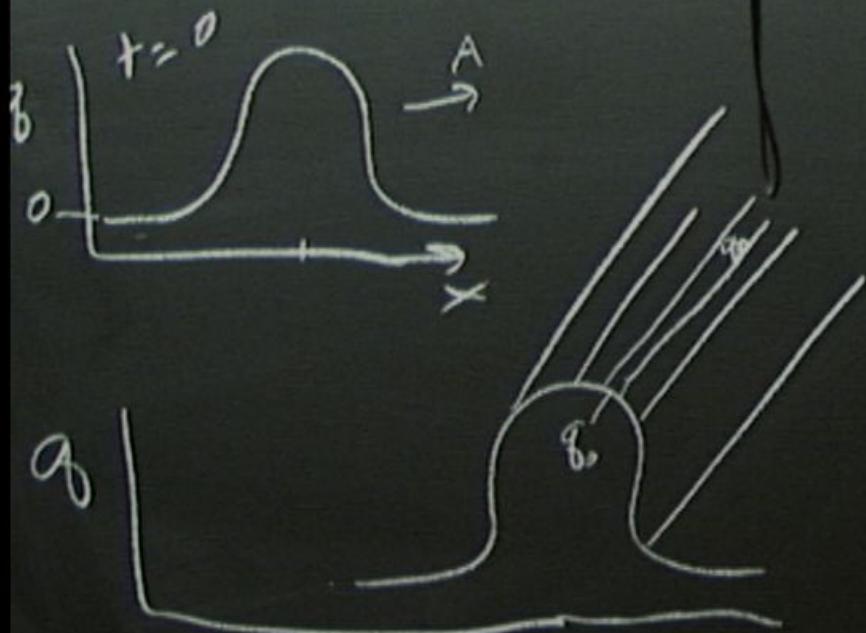
$$q_t + q q_x = 0$$

$$q_t + f(q)_x = 0$$

$$f(q) = \frac{q^2}{2}$$

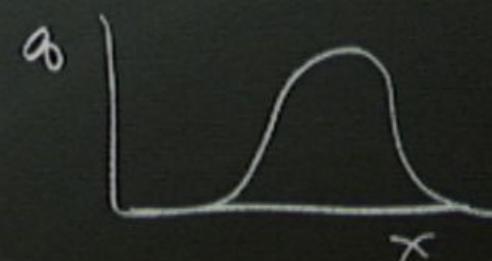


$$g_t + A g_x = 0$$

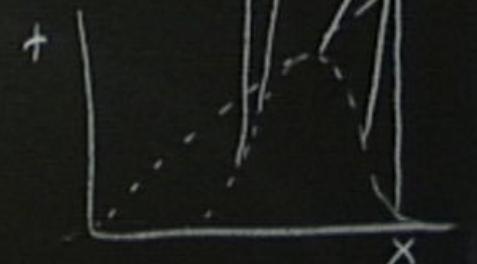


$$g_t + g g_x = 0$$

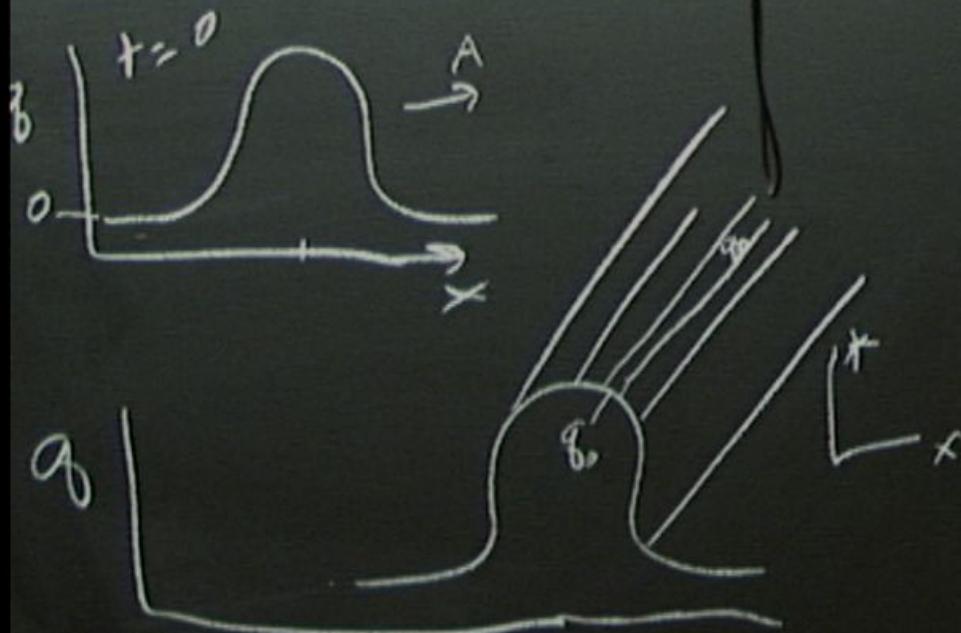
$$g_t + f(g)_x = 0$$



$$f(g) = \frac{g^2}{2}$$

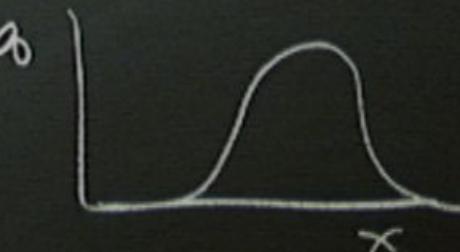


$$q_t + Aq_x = 0$$

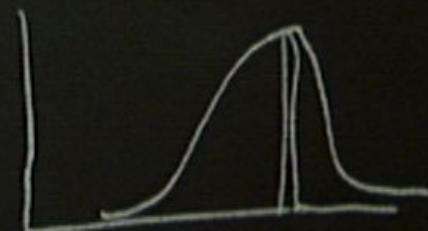


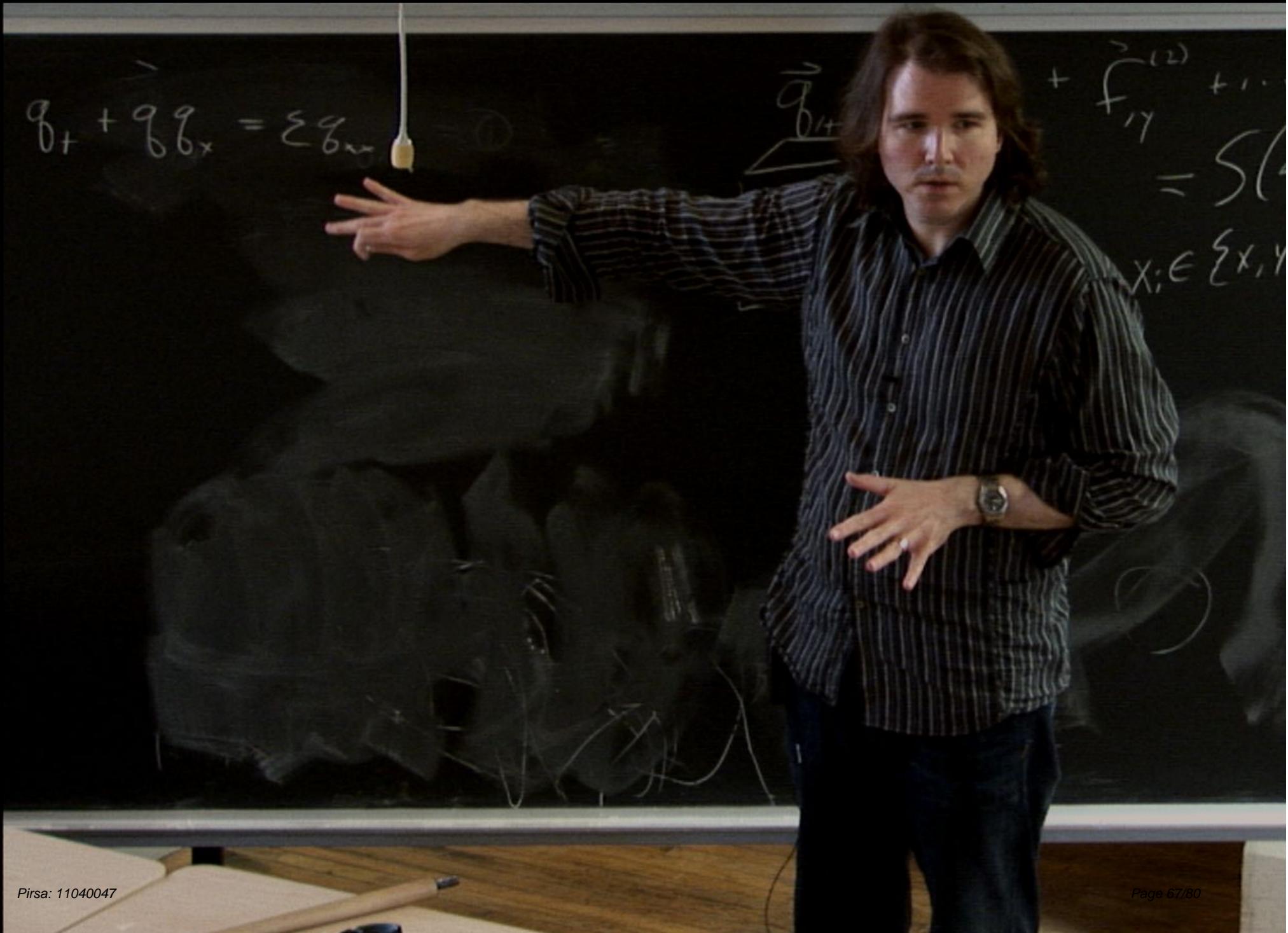
$$q_t + q q_x = 0$$

$$q_t + f(q)_x = 0$$



$$f(q) = \frac{q^2}{2}$$

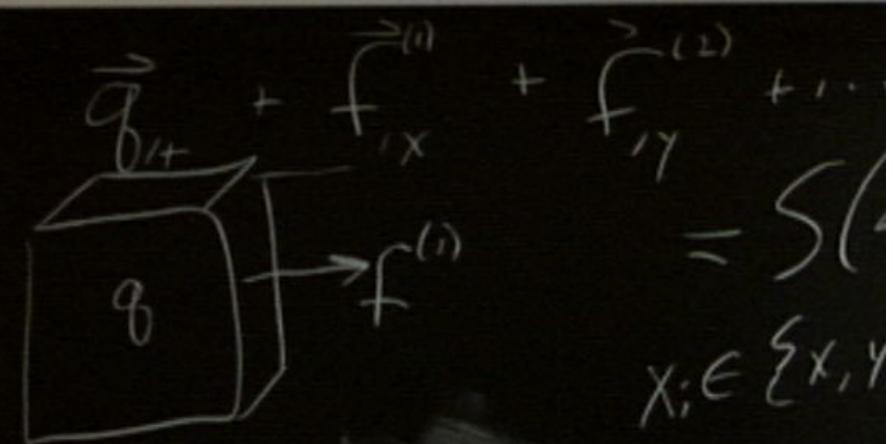




$$\vec{q}_{0+} + \vec{q}_0 q_x = \varepsilon g_{xx}$$

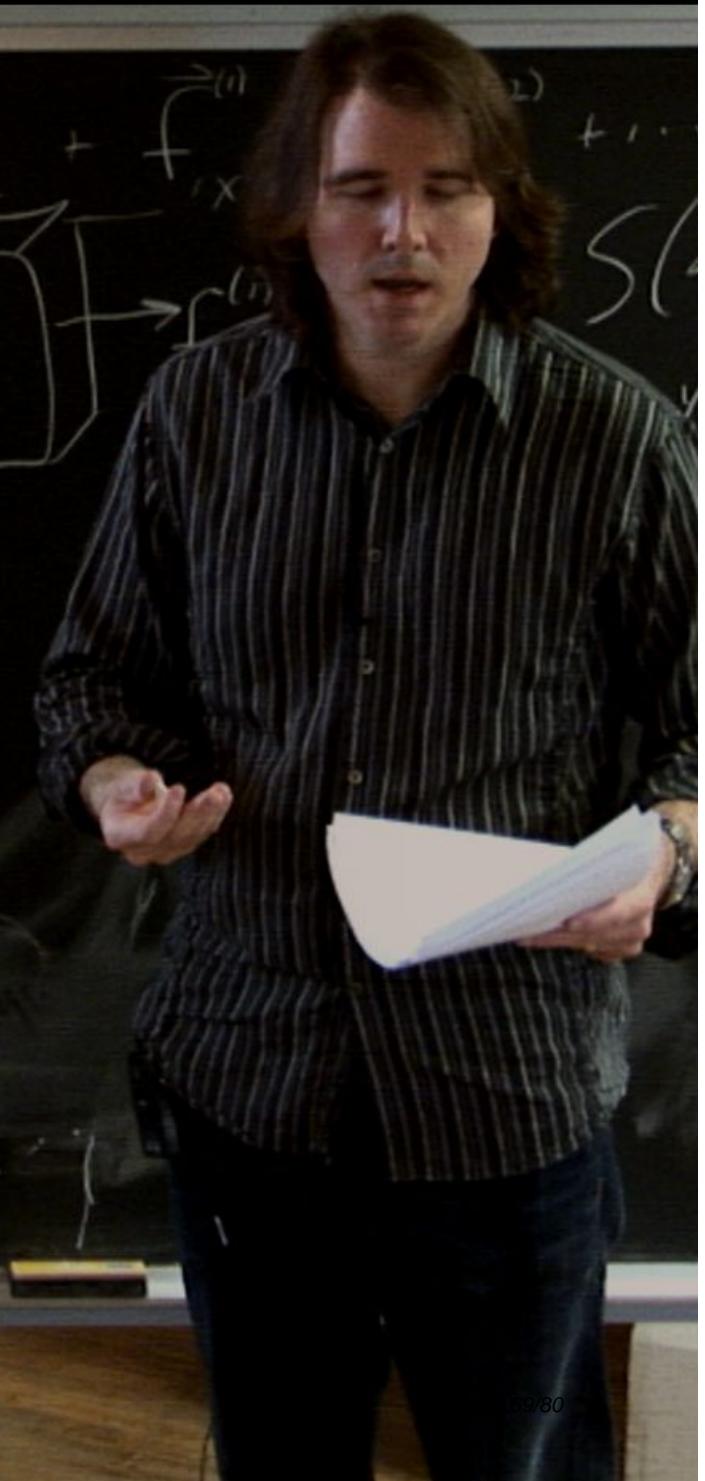
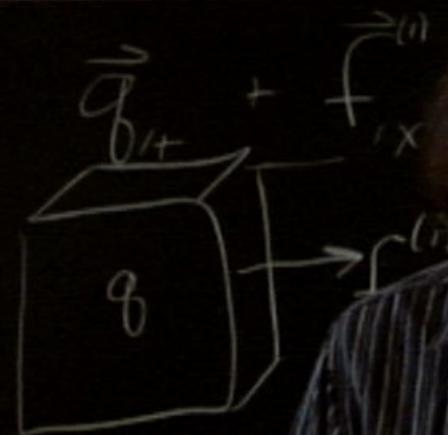
$$\vec{q}_{0+} + \vec{f}_{,x}^{(i)} + \vec{f}_{,y}^{(i)} + \dots = S(\dots)$$

$x; \in \{x, y\}$



$$\vec{q}_t + \vec{q} \vec{q}_x = \varepsilon \vec{q}_{xx}$$

$$\iiint \phi(q_t + \partial_x f(q)) dx dt = 0$$



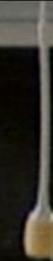
$$q_t + q \vec{q}_x = \varepsilon \vec{q}_\infty$$

ϕ

$$\iiint \phi(q_t + \partial_x f(q)) dx dt = 0$$

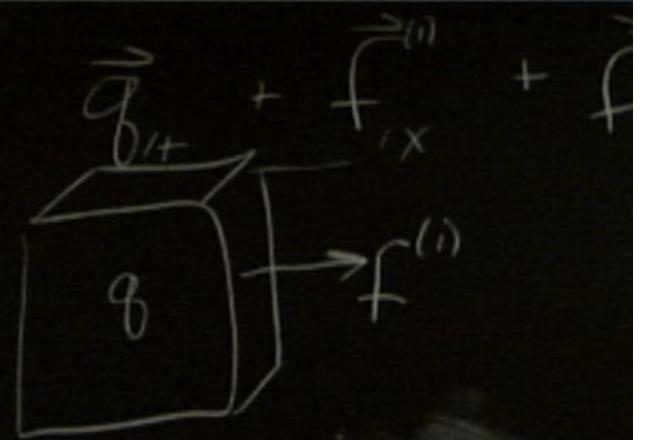
$$+ \vec{f}^{(1)}_{,x} + \vec{f}^{(1)}$$

$$\vec{q}_t + \vec{q} \vec{q}_x = \varepsilon \vec{q}_{xx}$$

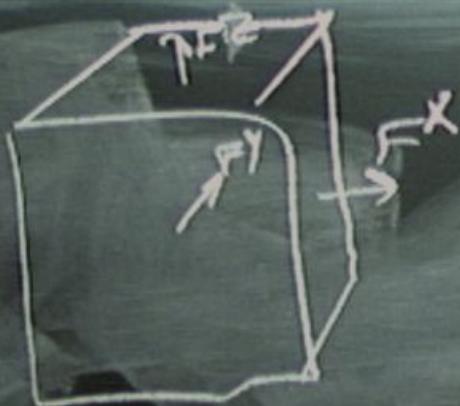


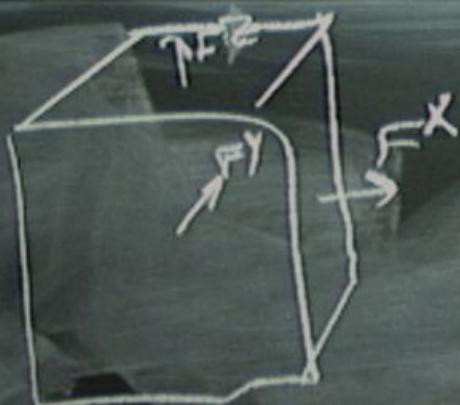
ϕ

$$\iiint \phi(\vec{q}_t + \partial_x f(q)) dt dx = 0$$



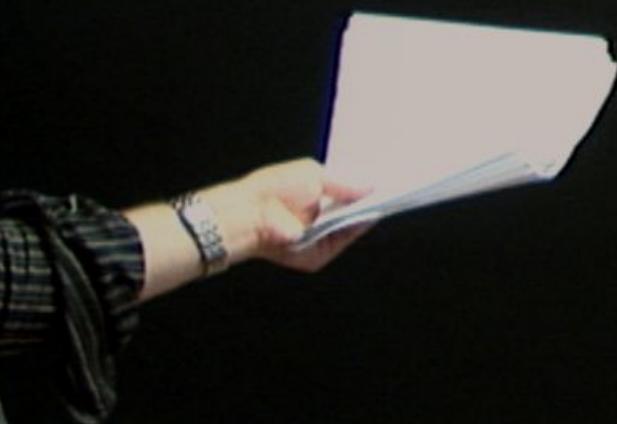
$$\iiint (\phi_t \vec{q} + f \phi_x) dt dx = \int \phi(x, 0) q^{(x, 0)} dx$$

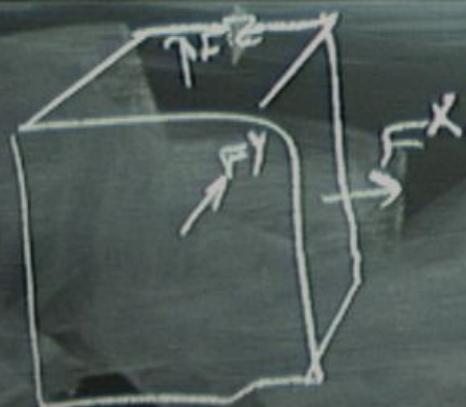




$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{\rho}}{dx^+} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$\bar{\rho} = \frac{1}{V} \int \rho dv$$

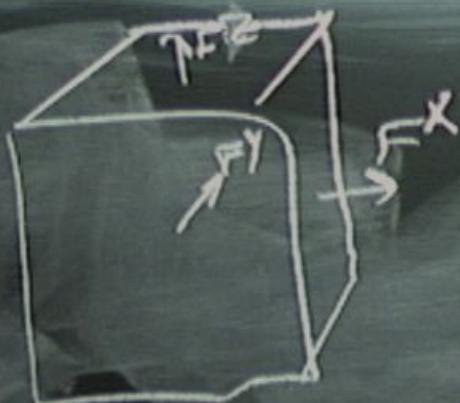




$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{g}}{dx^+} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{V} \int g dv$$

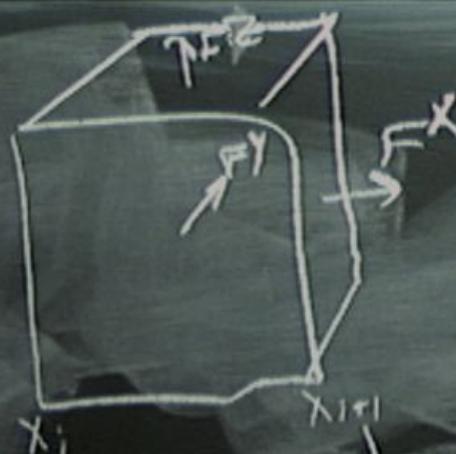
$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\bar{g}^{n+1} - \bar{g}^n \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[F_{i+1}^x - F_i^x \right]$$



$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{q}}{dx} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$\bar{q} = \frac{1}{V} \int q dv$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} [\bar{q}^{n+1} - \bar{q}^n] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} [F_{i+1}^* - F_i^*]$$



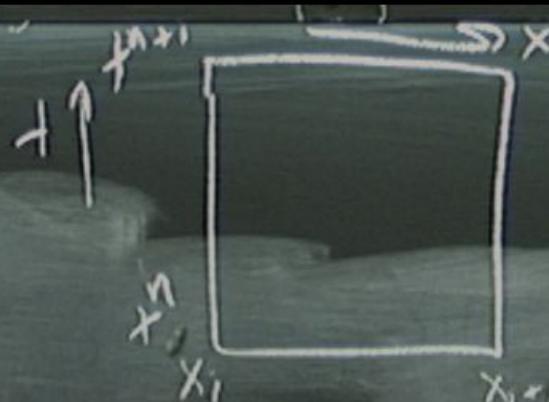
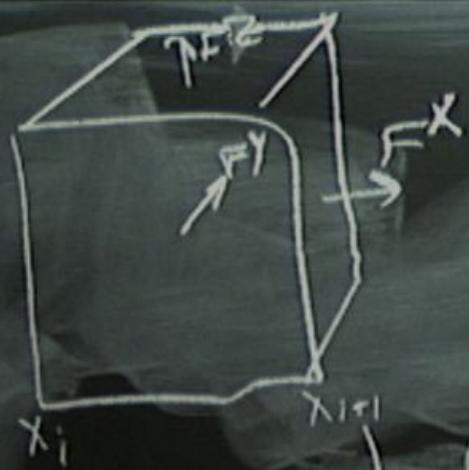
$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{q}}{dx} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$t^n \rightarrow t^{n+1}$$

$$x_{i,j} \rightarrow x_{i+1,j}$$

$$\bar{q} = \frac{1}{V} \int q dv$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\bar{q}^{n+1} - \bar{q}^n \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[F_{i+1}^x - F_i^x \right]$$

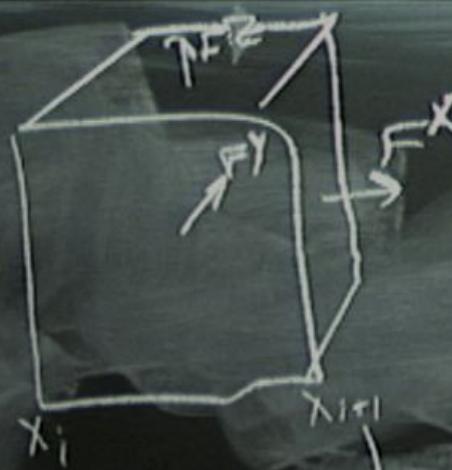


$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{q}}{dx} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$$

$$\bar{q} = \frac{1}{V} \int q dv$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\bar{q}^{n+1} - \bar{q}^n \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[F_{i+1}^* - F_i^* \right]$$



$$F_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\Delta V} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} F_x dx$$

+ ↑ F^{n+1}

$x_i \quad x_{i+1}$

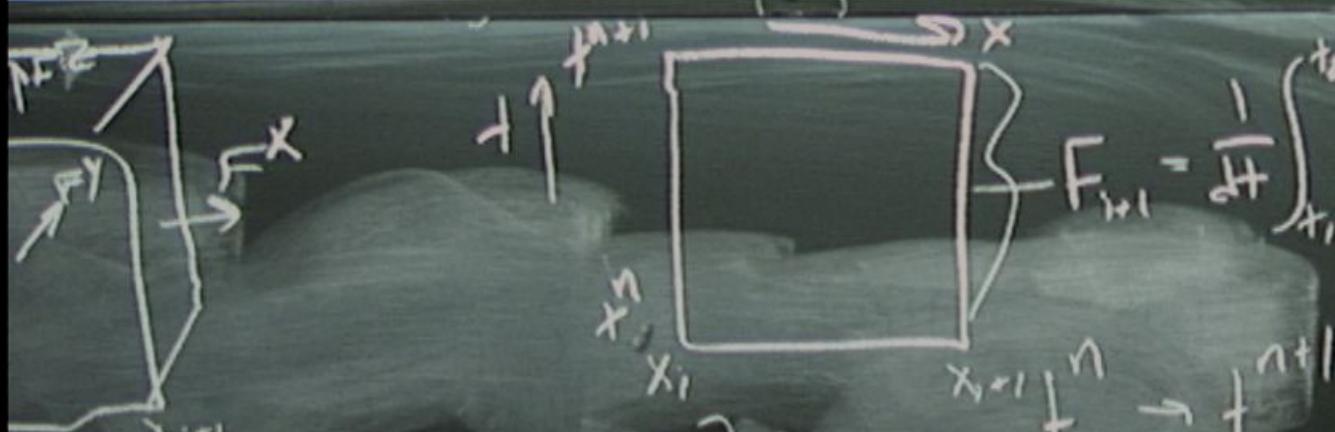
$x_{i+1} \quad +^n \rightarrow +^{n+1}$

$x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \left(\left[\frac{d\bar{g}}{dx} + \frac{df}{dx} \right] dv \right)$$

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{V} \int g dv$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} [\bar{g}^{n+1} - \bar{g}^n] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} [F_{i+1}^* - F_i^*]$$



$$\frac{1}{\Delta V} \int \left(\frac{dg}{dx} + \frac{df}{dx} \right) dx$$

$$x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1}$$

$\vdash^n \rightarrow \vdash^{n+1}$

$$\bar{q} = \frac{1}{V} \int q dx = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} q dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\bar{q}^{n+1} - \bar{q}^n \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[F_{i+1}^x - F_i^x \right]$$

$$F_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x_{i+1}) dt + g + A g_x =$$

