

Title: Microphysics to macrophysics: Astrophysics and gravitational wave science opportunities in the advanced detector era and beyond

Date: Jun 23, 2011 11:20 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/11060034>

Abstract:

Why use GW?

Gravitational Waves

Source:

~ any accelerating matter
no screening

Weak coupling:

Imaging impractical:
(strong sources)
<~ wavelength

- **Hard** to make & detect
- Hard to obscure

EM Waves

Source:

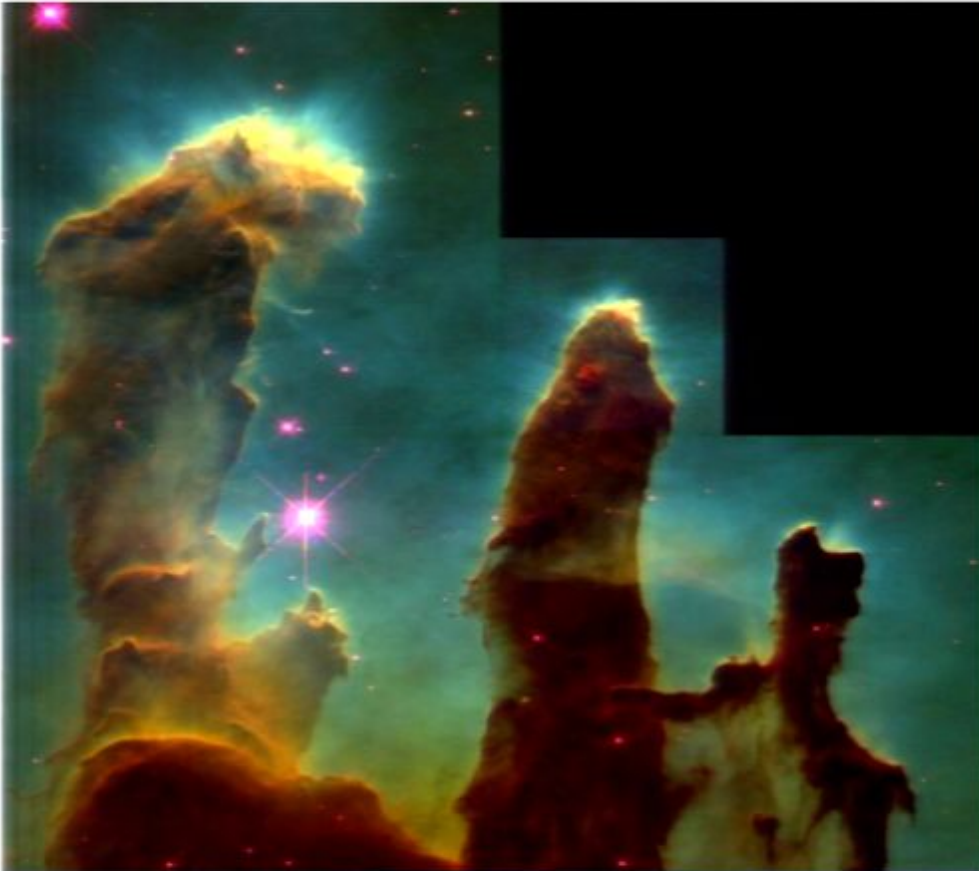
~any accelerating charge
screening limits size...

Strong coupling:

Imaging often practical:
(common sources)
>> wavelength

- Easy to make & detect
- Easy to obscure

Why use GW?



EM Waves

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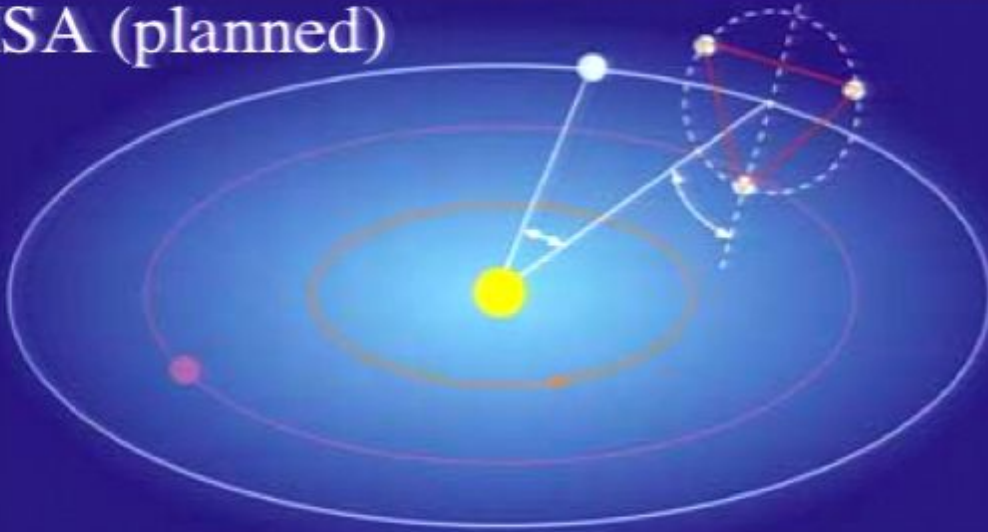
Strong coupling:

Imaging often practical:
(common sources)
>> wavelength

- Easy to make & detect
- Easy to observe

Detectors and scales

LISA (planned)



Detectors

Pulsar timing
CMB fluctuations

Space-based interferometer
(LISA)

LIGO (running) Hanford Washington



Ground-based interferometer
(LIGO/VIRGO/GEO/TAMA)

km

Detectors and scales

Sources

Big bang

Merging

Black Holes:

Big (center of galaxy)

Small (post-supernova)

Supernovae

Spinning

neutron stars

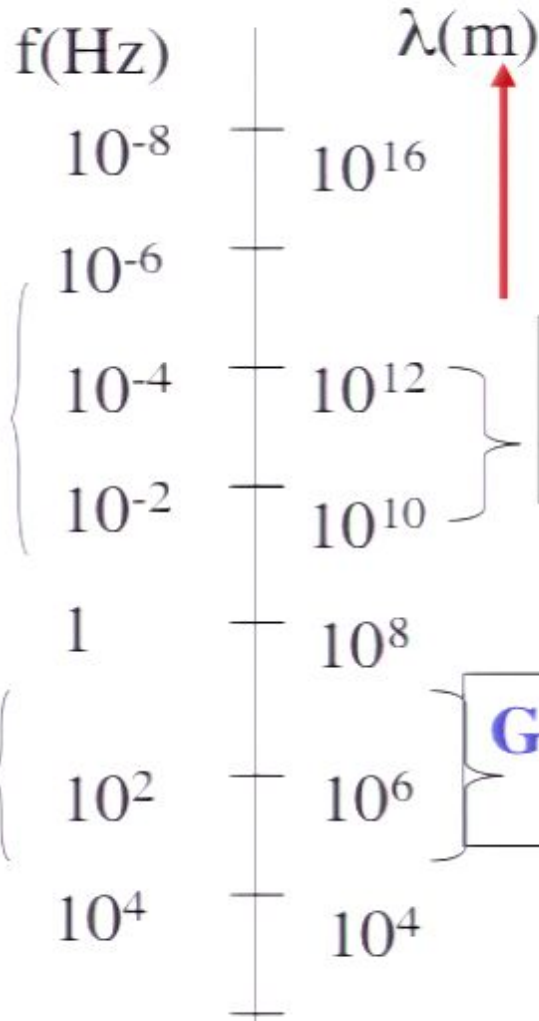
and more!

Detectors

Pulsar timing
CMB fluctuations

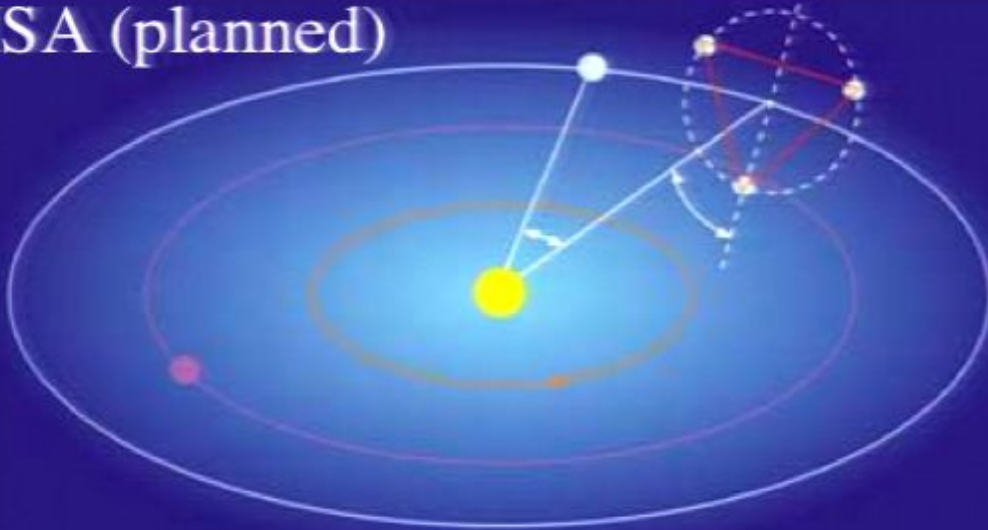
Space-based interferometer
(LISA)

Ground-based interferometers
(LIGO/VIRGO/GEO/TAMA)



Detectors and scales

LISA (planned)



Detectors

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Ground-based interferometer
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km

Binaries: Collider analogy

- Mergers: nature's collider of nuclear matter
- GW : carry imprint of all bulk motion
Talks : Duez, Read
- EM : outflow, accretion, nucleosynth, cracking
Talks: Metzger, Tsang, Palenzuela
- Statistics: $>10^5/\text{yr}$ accessible (3rd gen)
> few/yr (soon/already [GRBs])
- “Not monochromatic” : NS, BH mass, spins

Binaries: Collider analogy

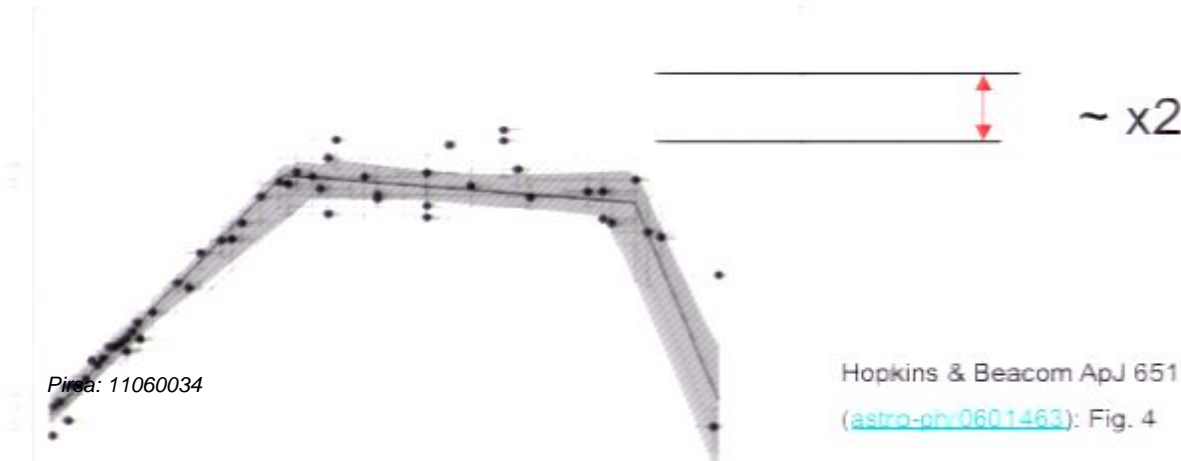
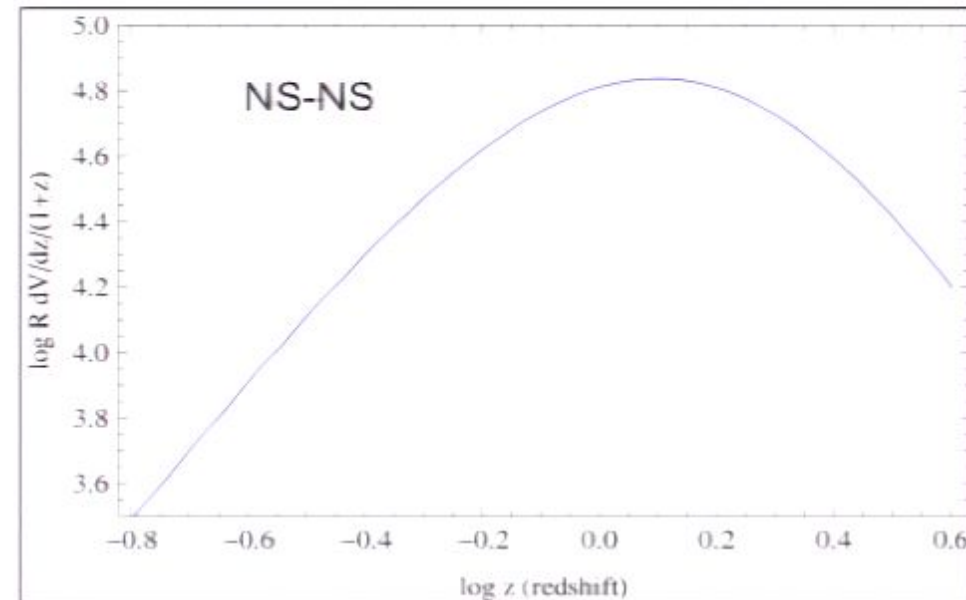
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What can we eventually measure?

Third-generation: tomography

Example: NS-NS:

- $d\text{Volume}(z) \cdot \text{rate}(z)/(1+z)$
= "rate per redshift bin"
- $O(10^5-10^6)$ detections
 - **Rate** vs distance
 - **Mass distribution** vs distance
- Reach \sim peak SFR



Eventually
Distributions
Distributions vs z (& Z)
Few sources **really** bright

Binaries: Collider analogy

- Mergers: nature's collider of nuclear matter
- GW : carry **imprint** of all bulk motion

Some modulations easier: collision inputs easy, nuclear signatures hard

EM : outflow, accretion, nucleosynth

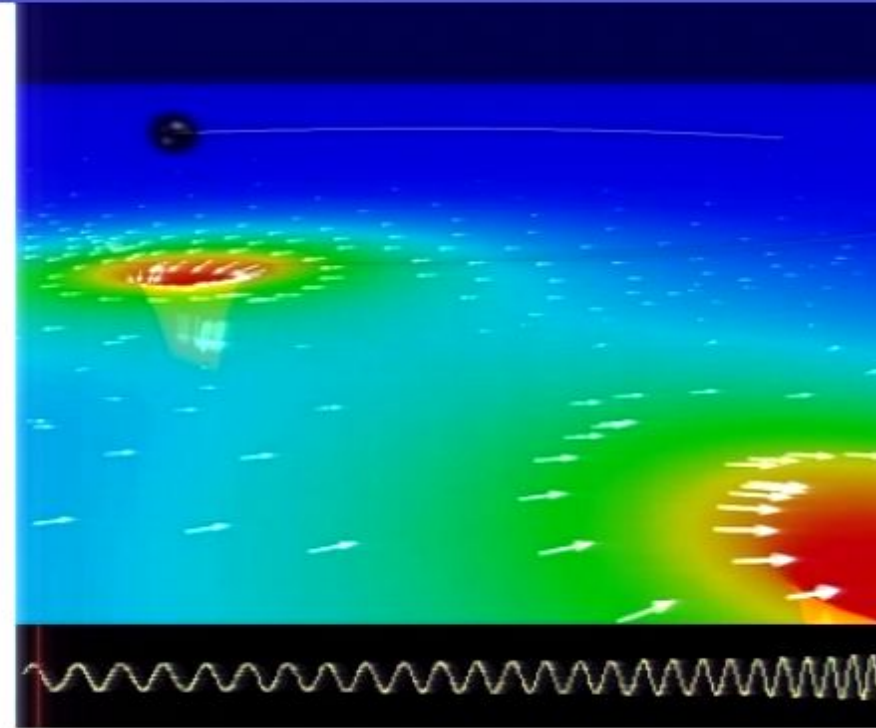
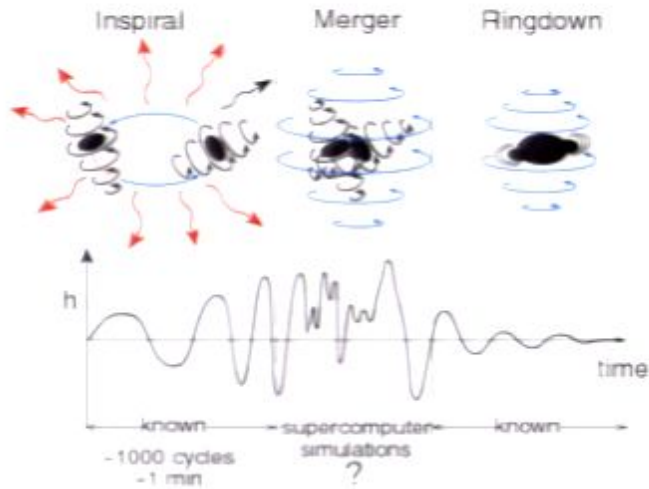
Short GRBs

- **Statistics:** $>10^5/\text{yr}$ accessible (3rd gen)
> few/yr (soon/already [GRBs])
- “Not monochromatic” : **distributions**

Imprint of GW

Example: Two black holes (no spin)

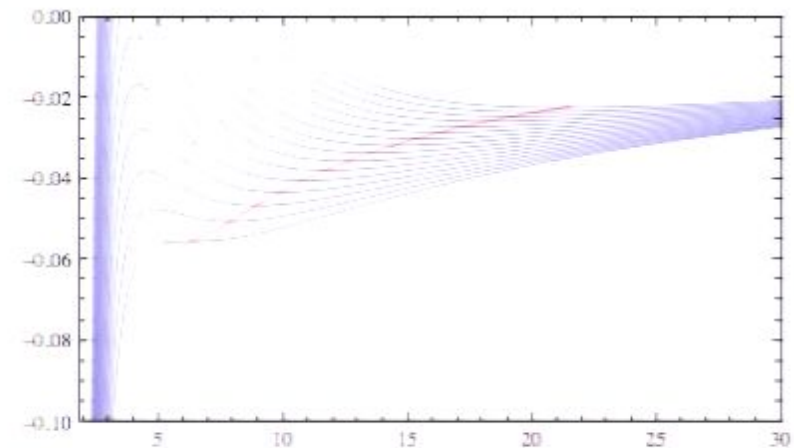
Waveform: 3 epochs



Inspiral:

- \sim Quasicircular orbits in potential $V(r | L(t))$
- Amplitude by changing binding energy

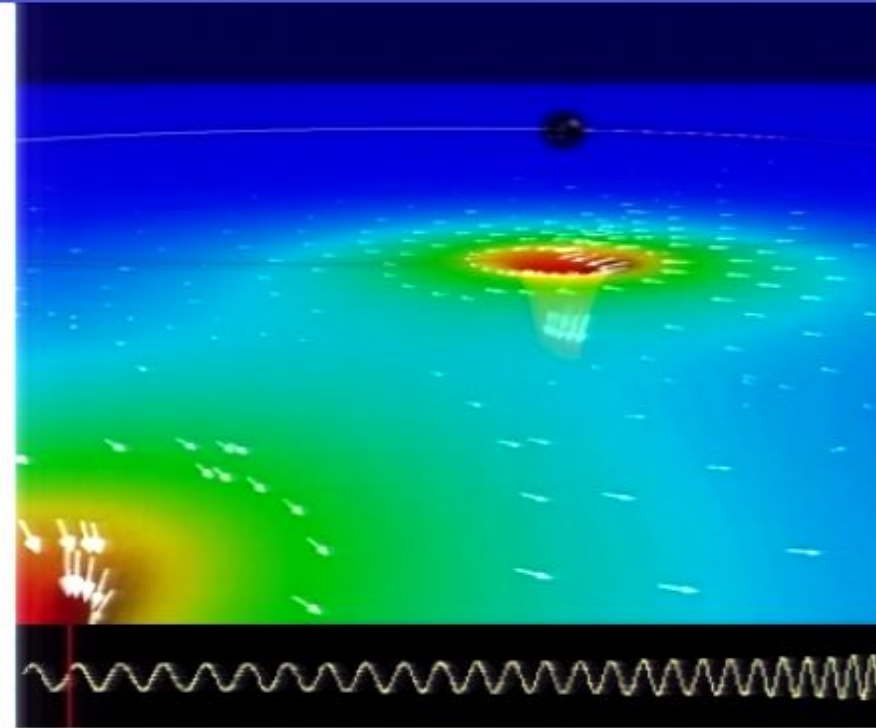
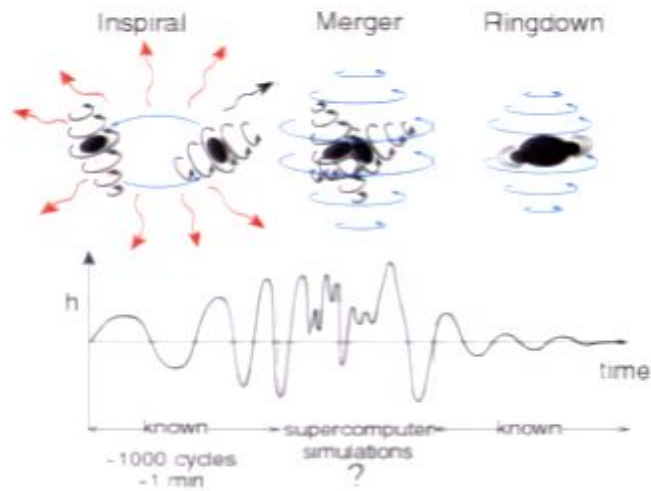
Merger, ringdown



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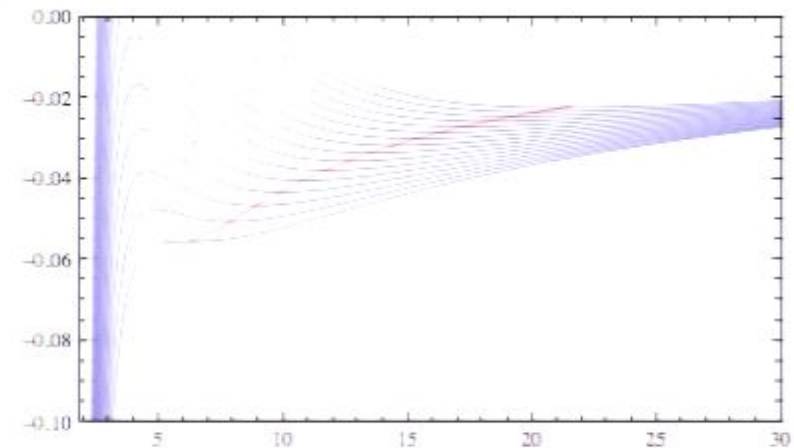
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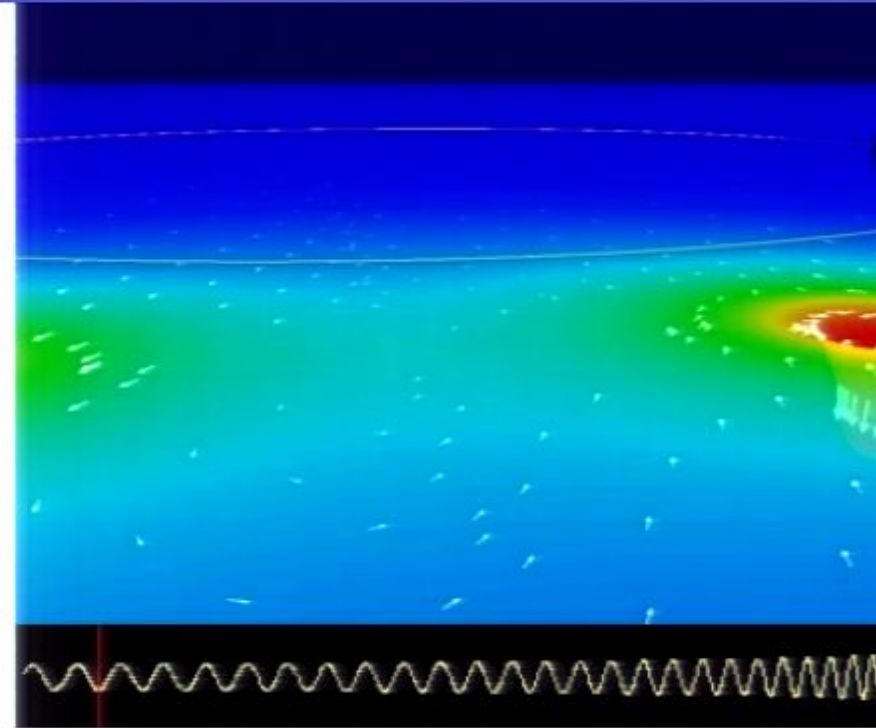
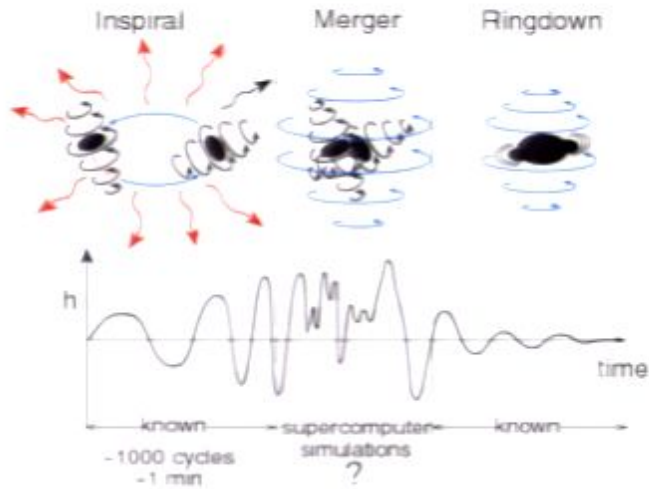
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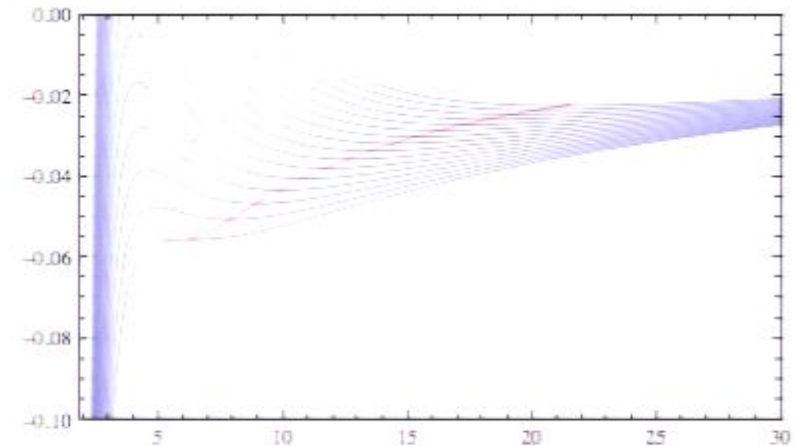
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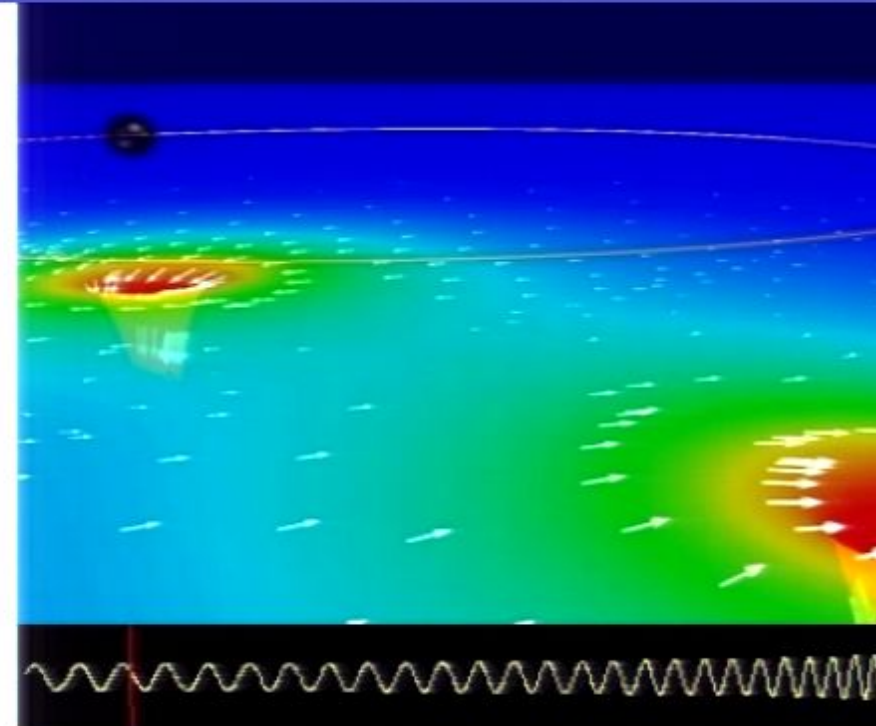
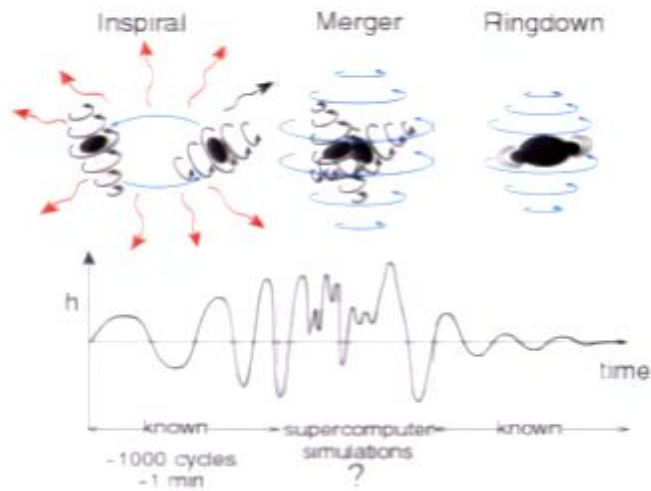
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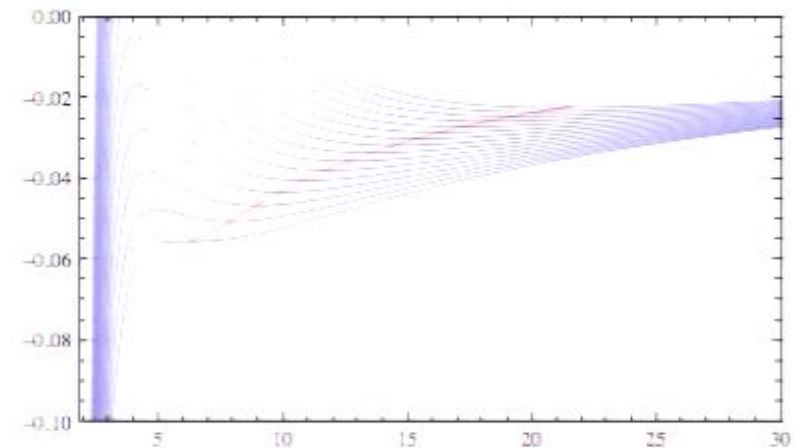
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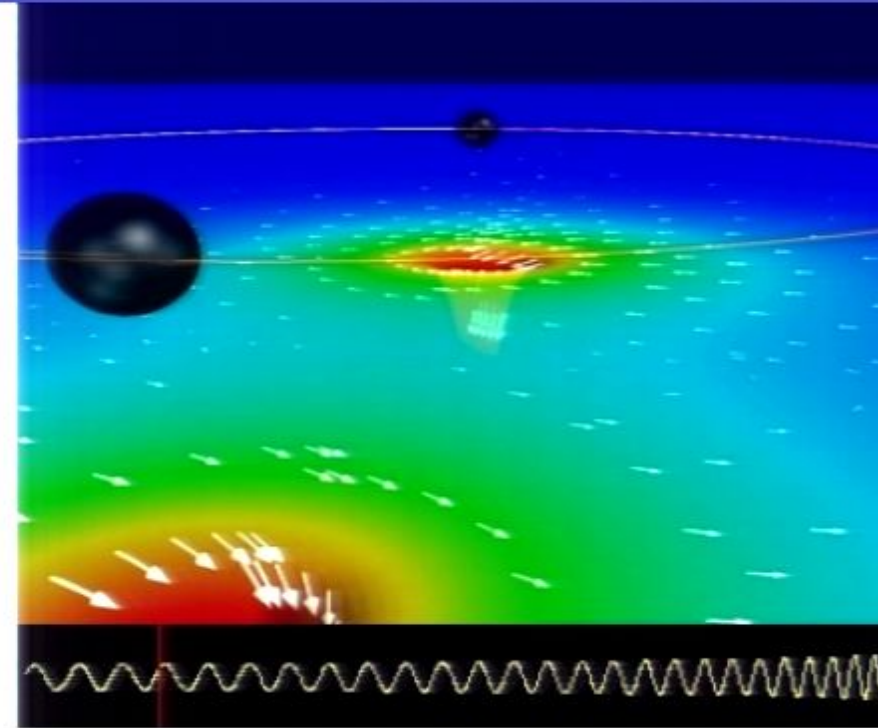
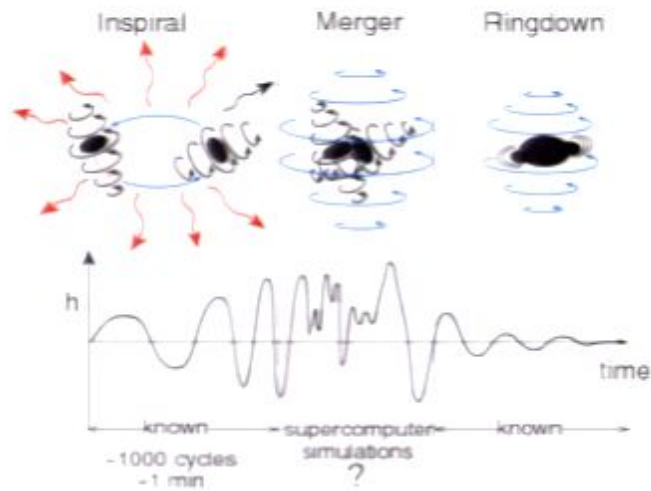
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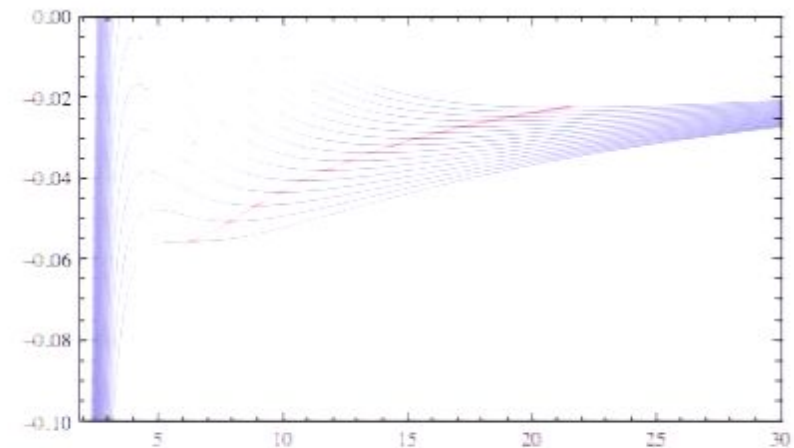
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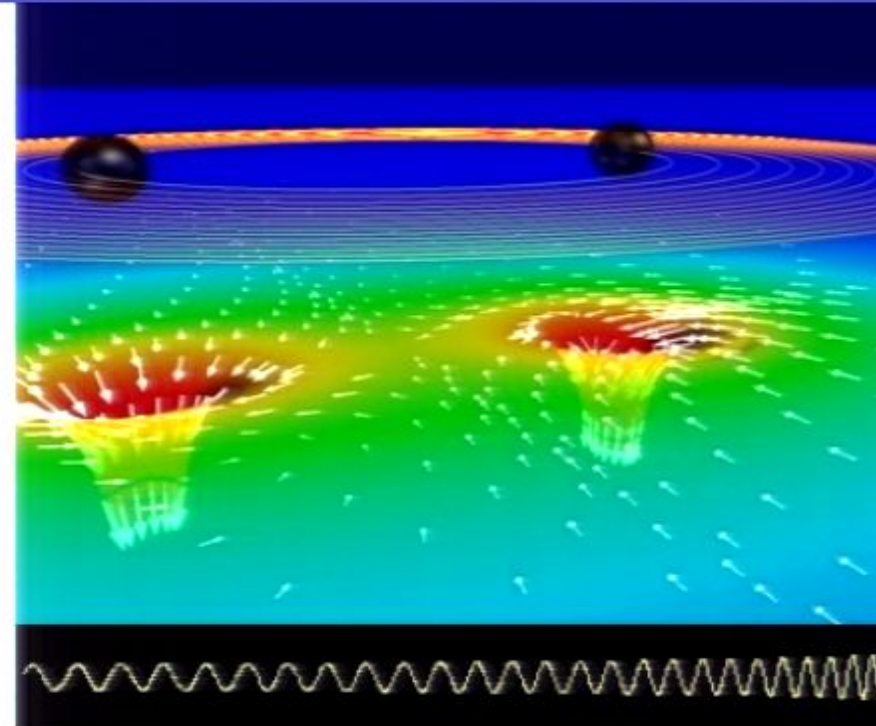
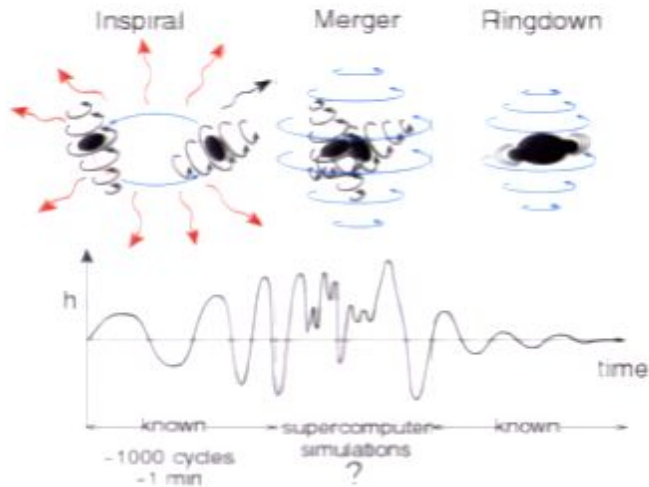
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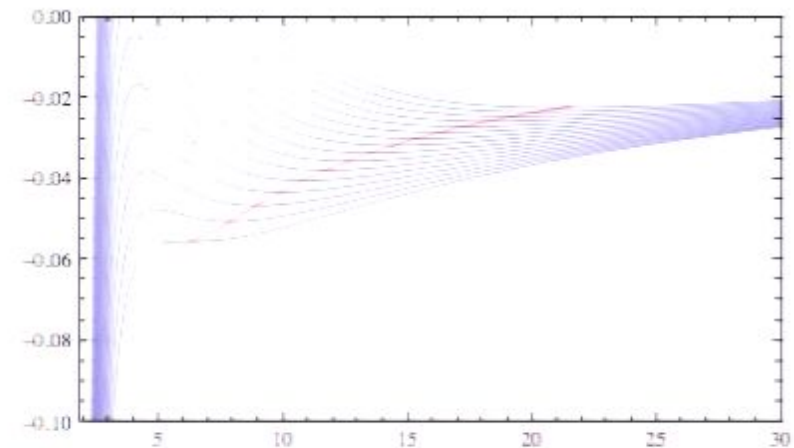
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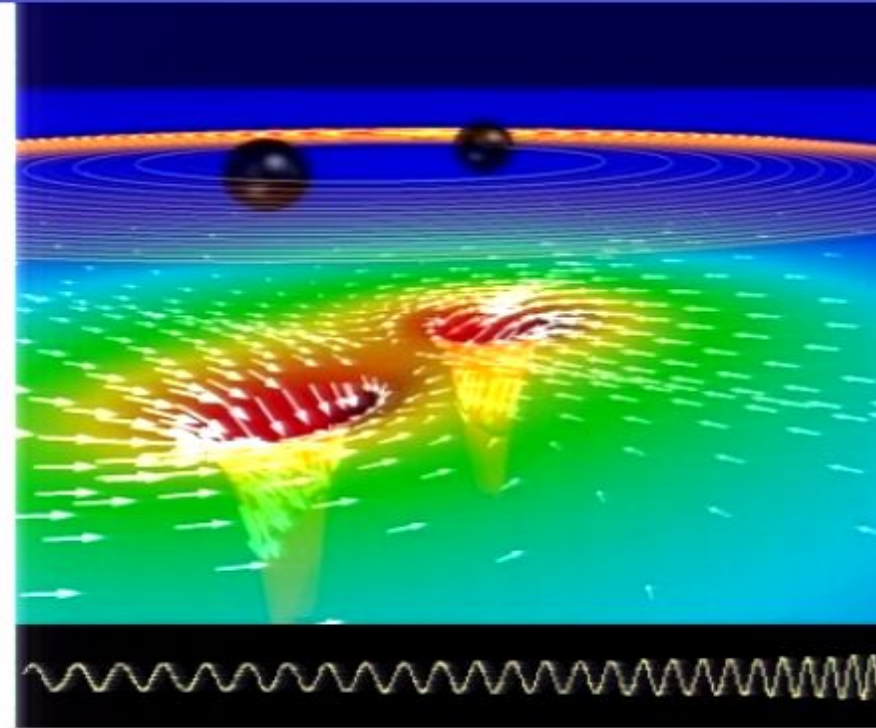
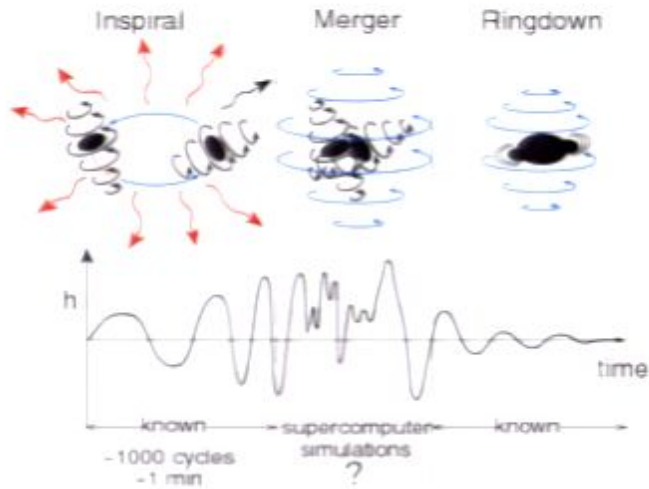
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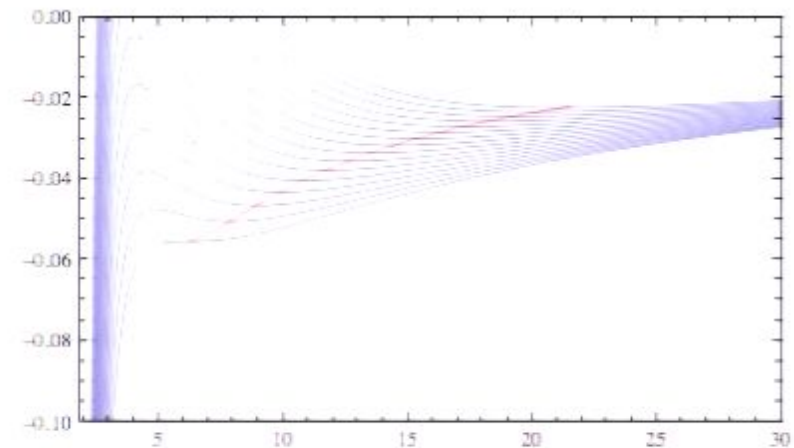
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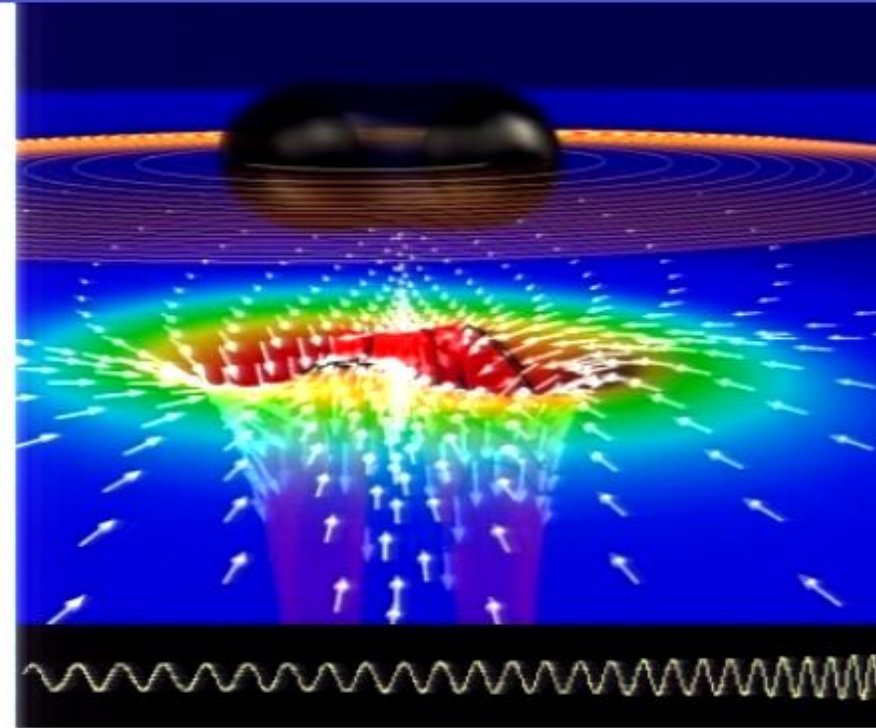
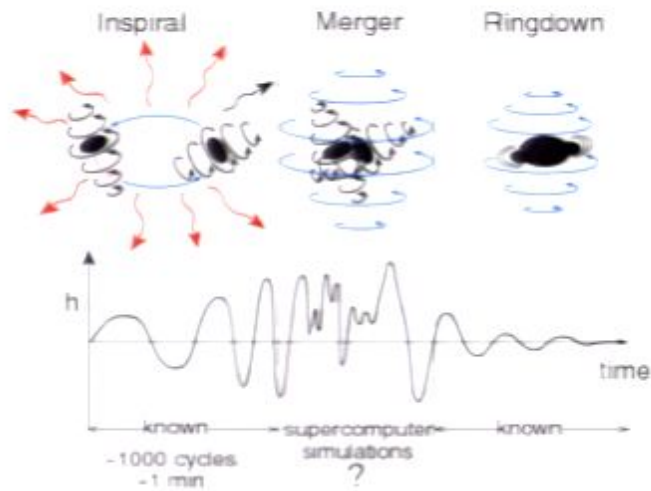
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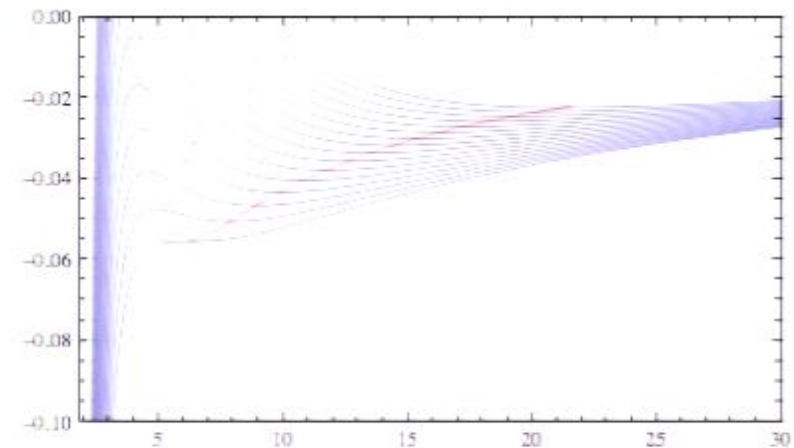
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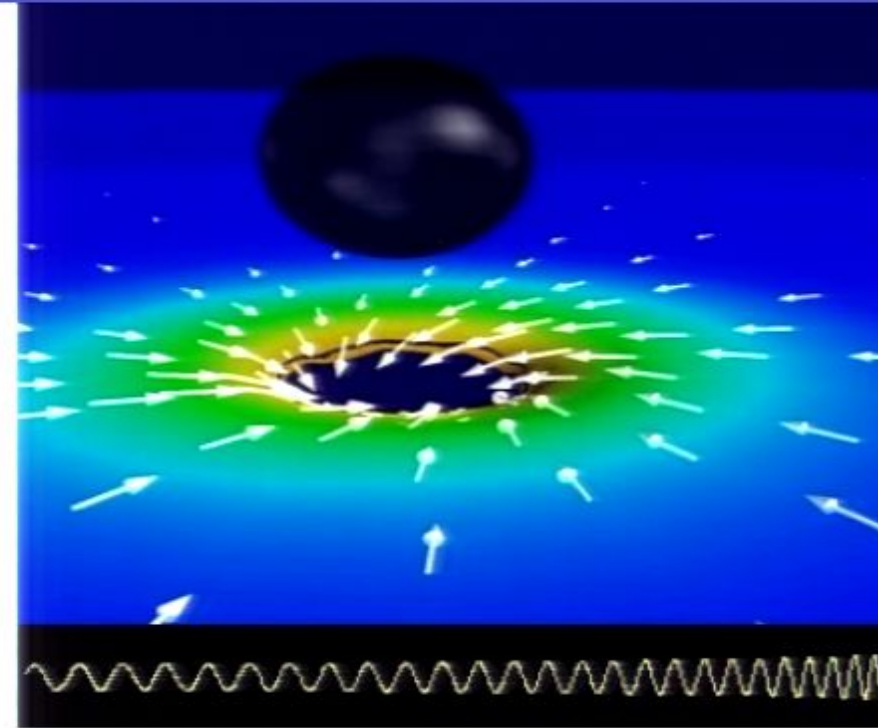
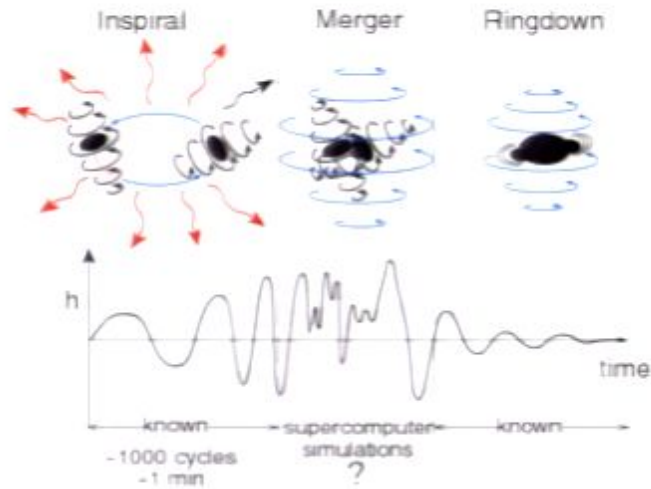
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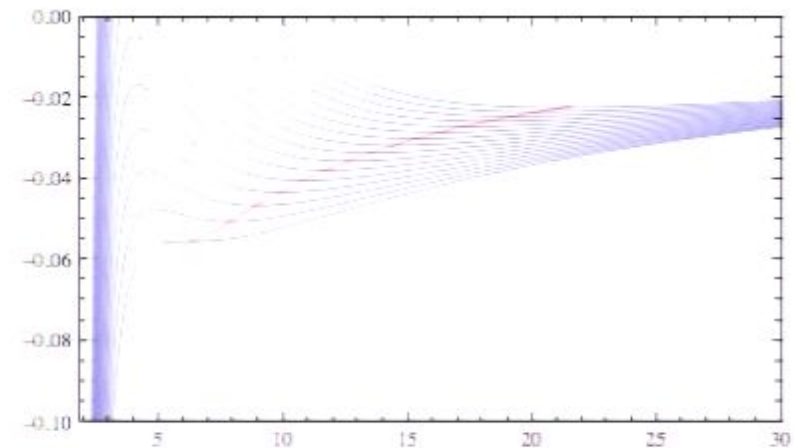
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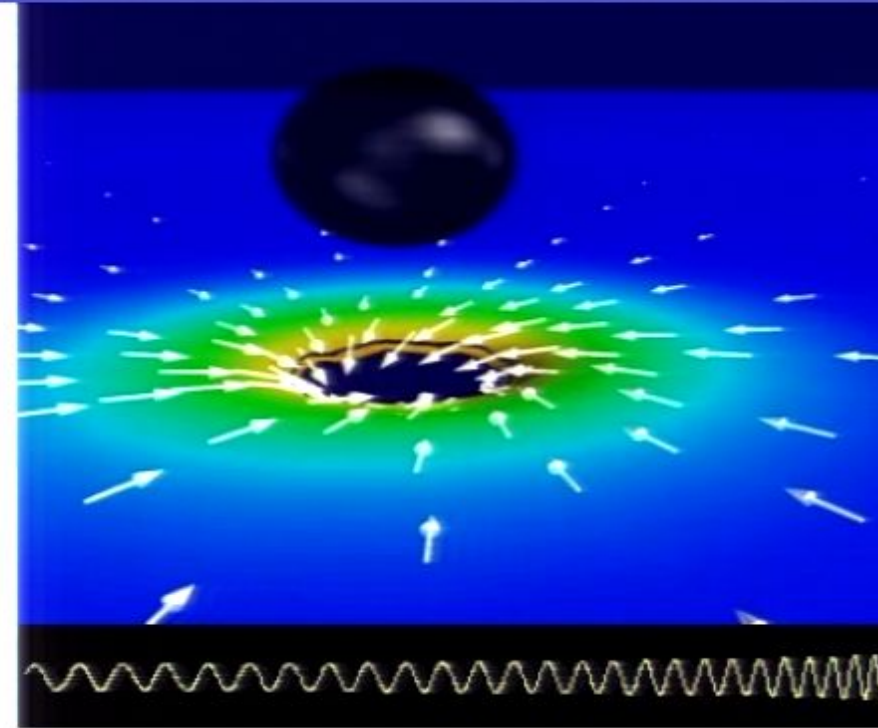
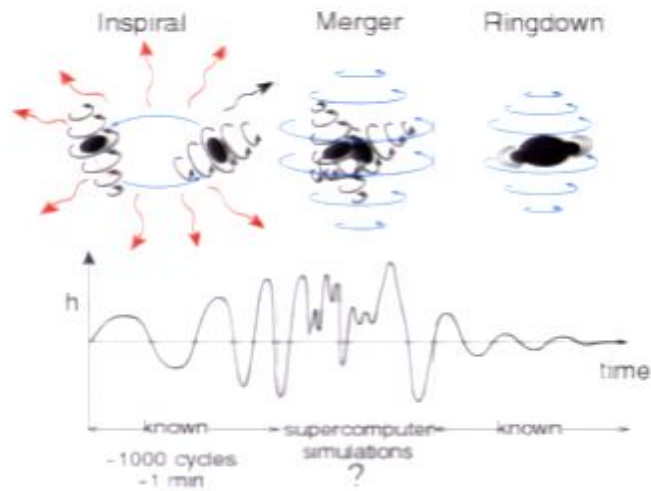
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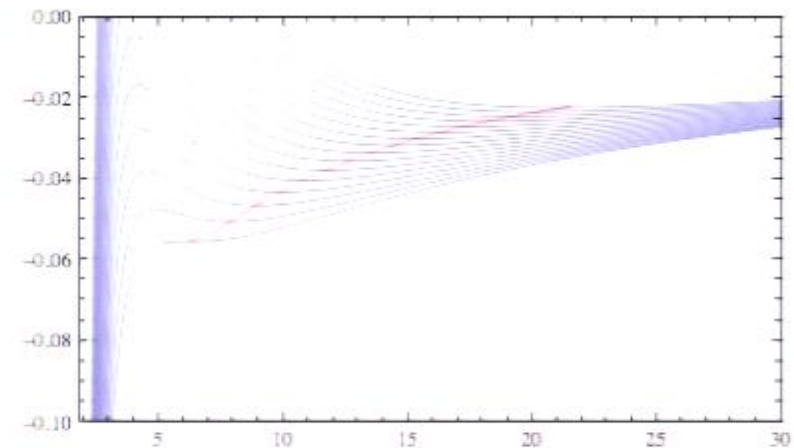
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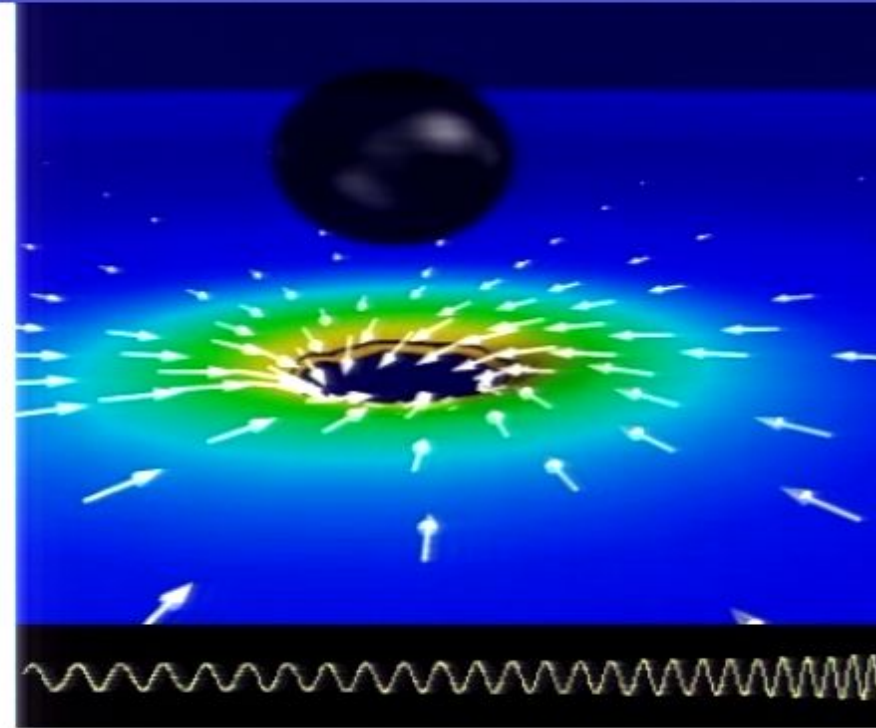
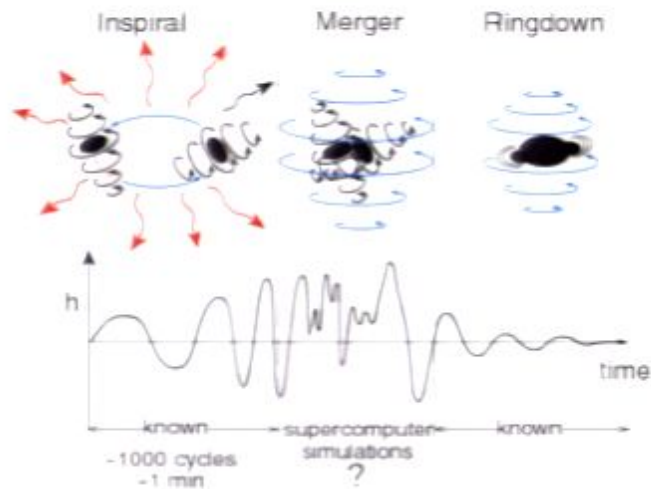
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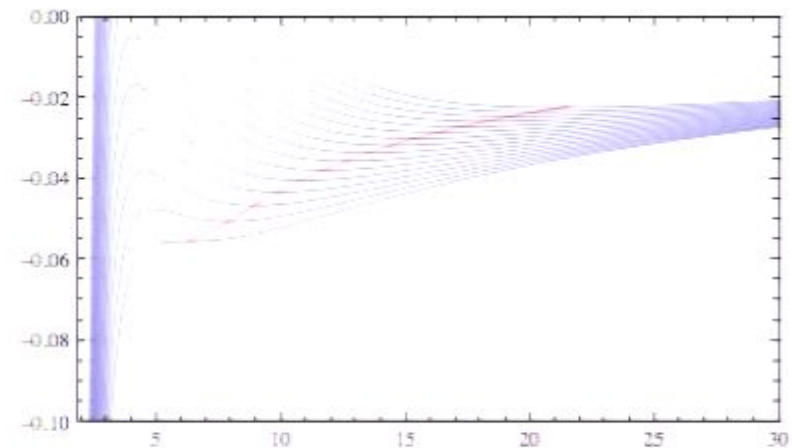
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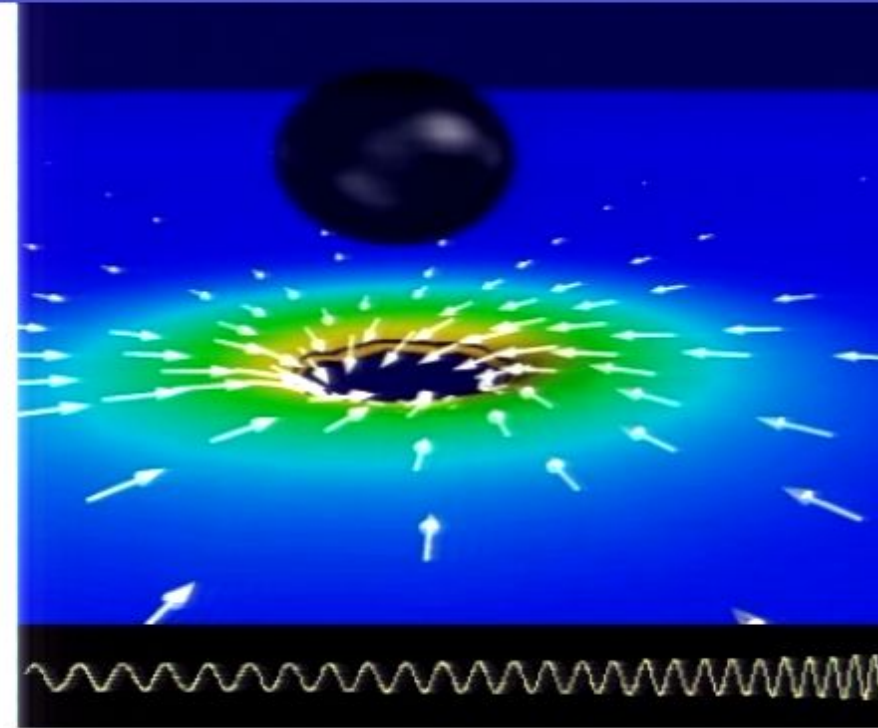
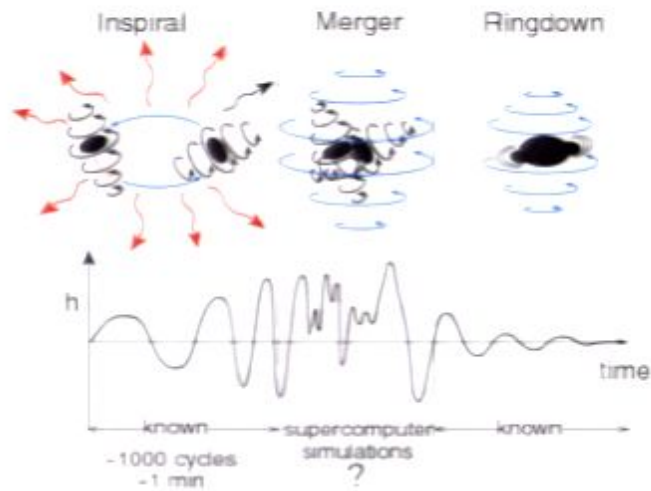
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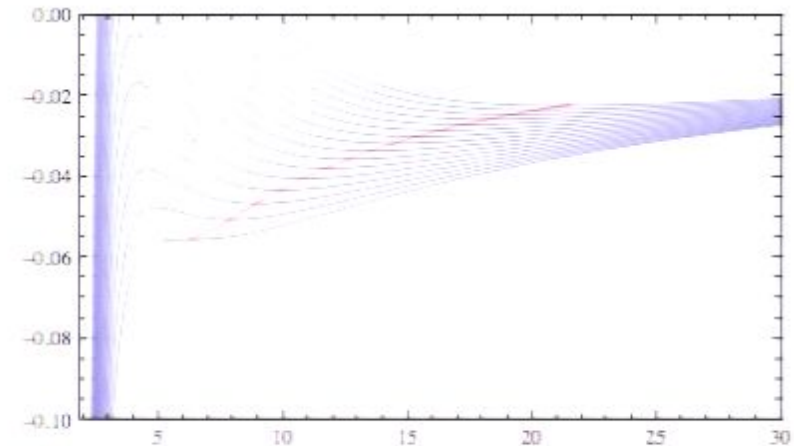
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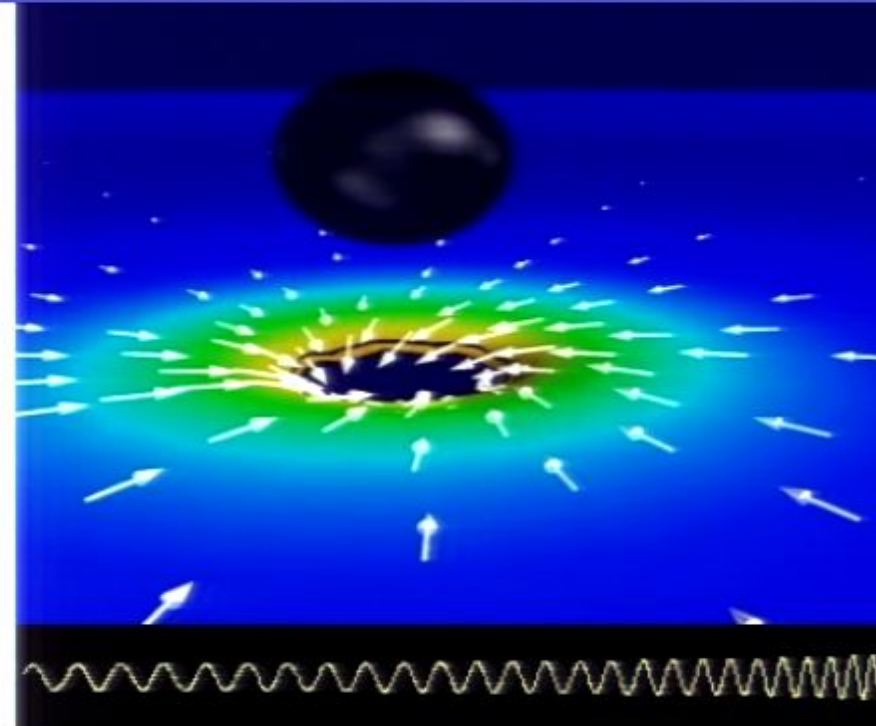
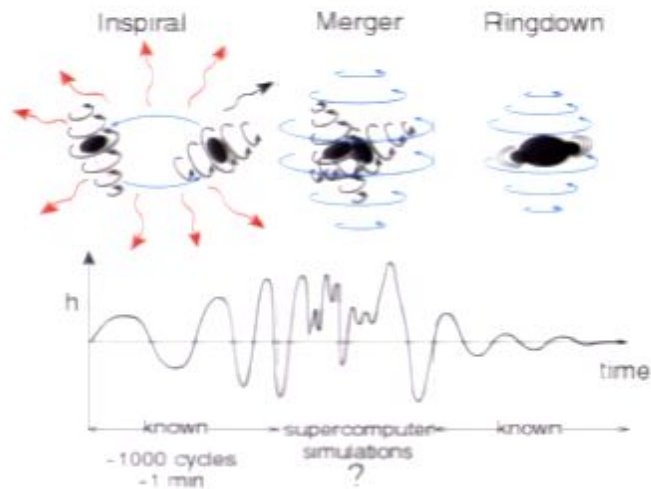
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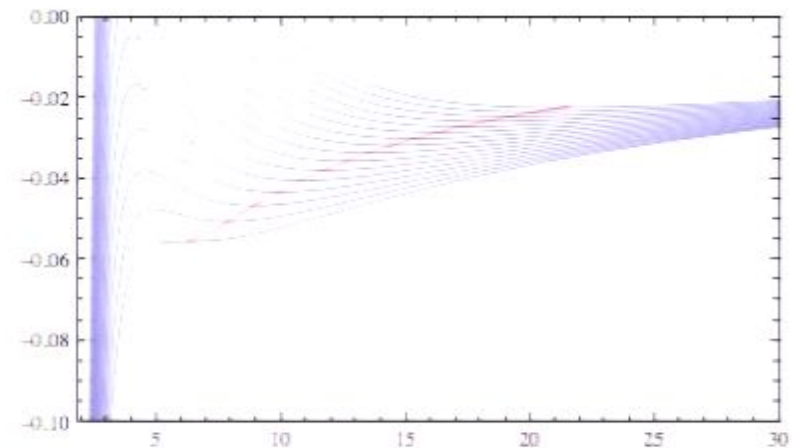
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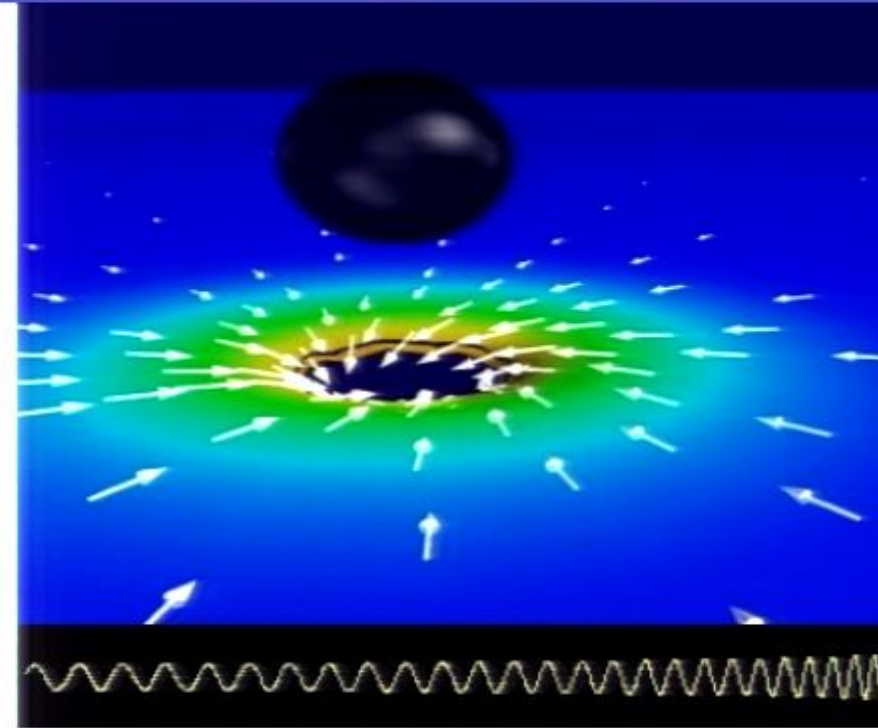
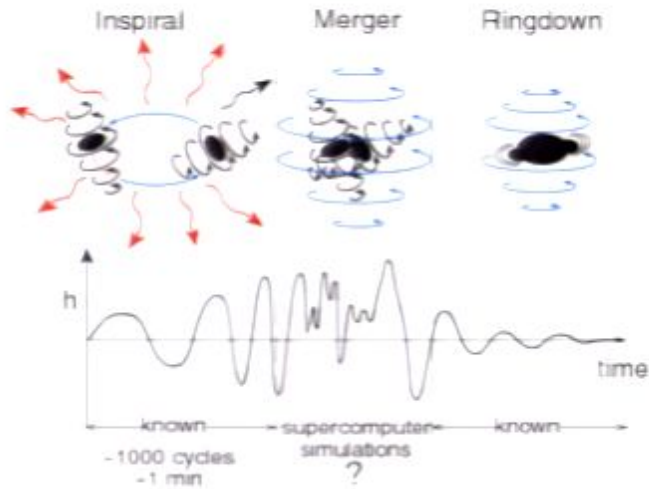
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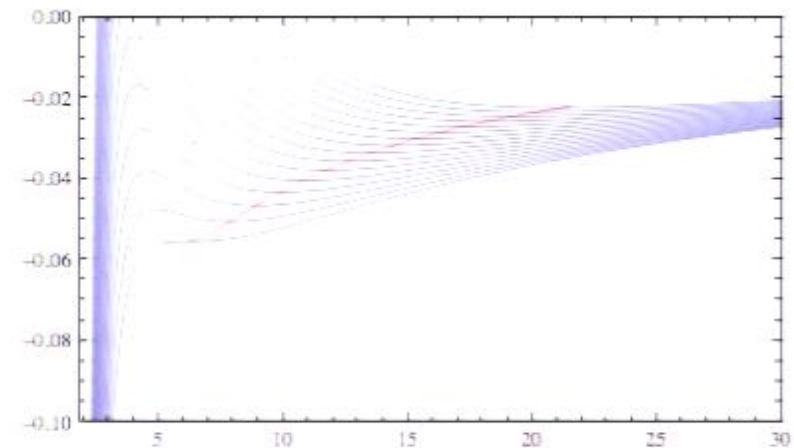
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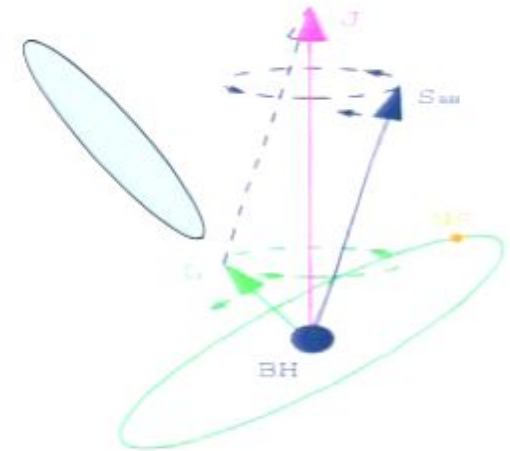
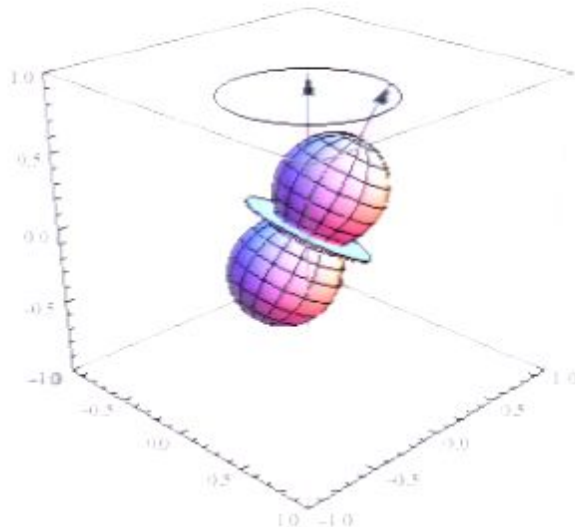
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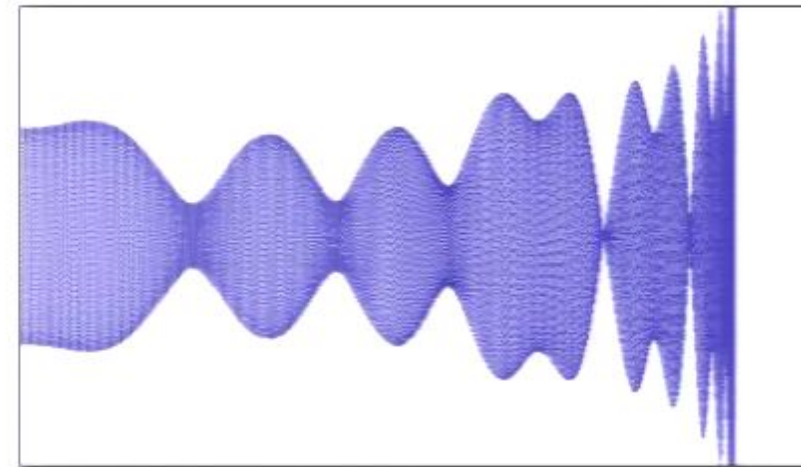


Imprint of GW

Early precession, modulation:

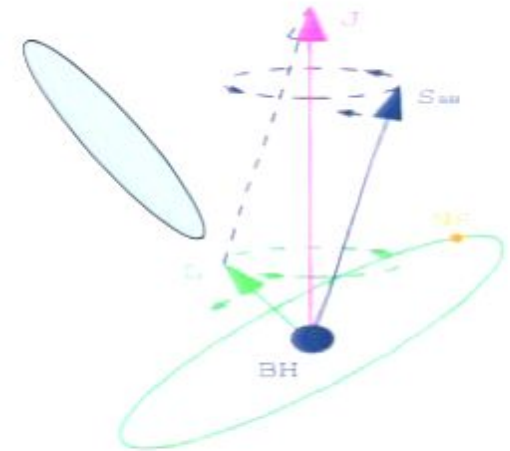
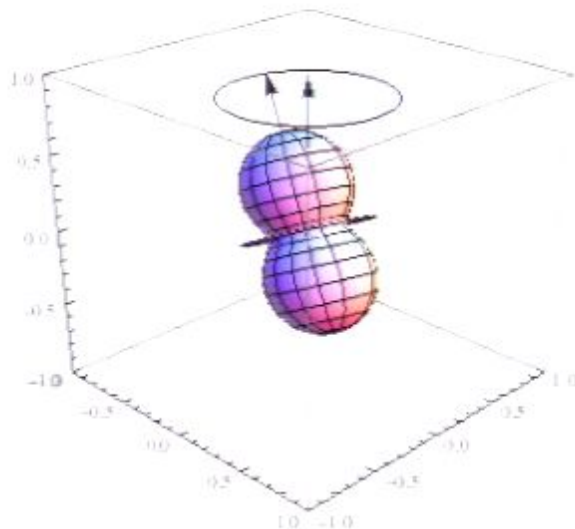


- occurs ~ at peak LIGO/Virgo sensitivity
- **identifies “inputs” to collision**

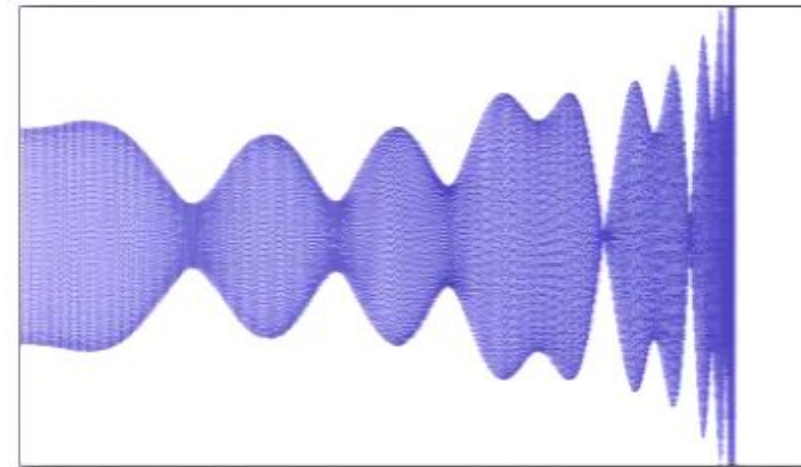


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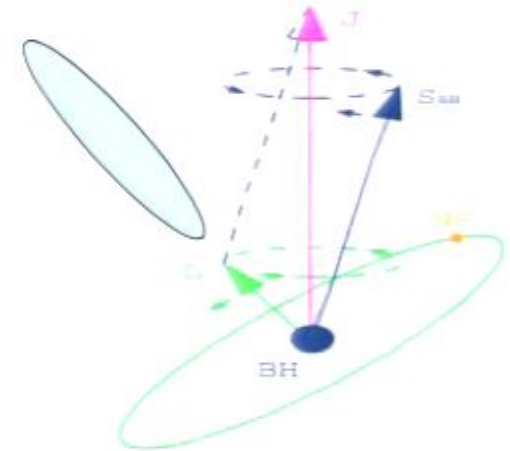
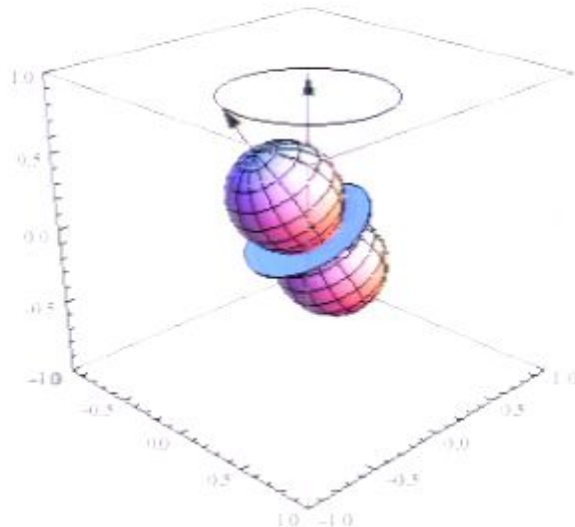


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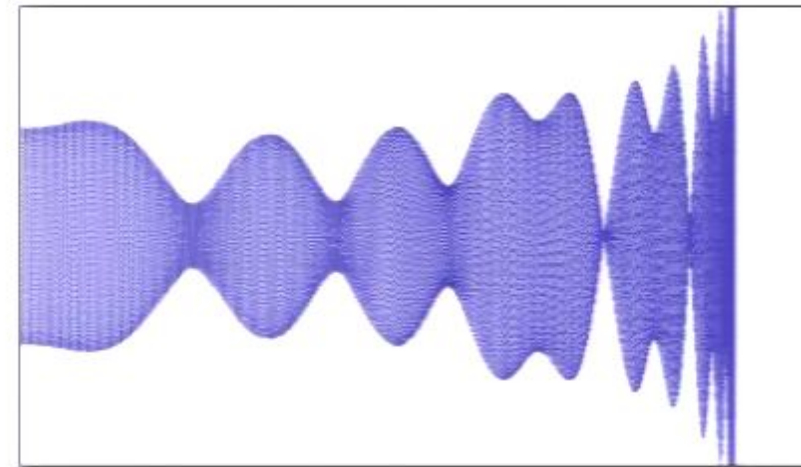


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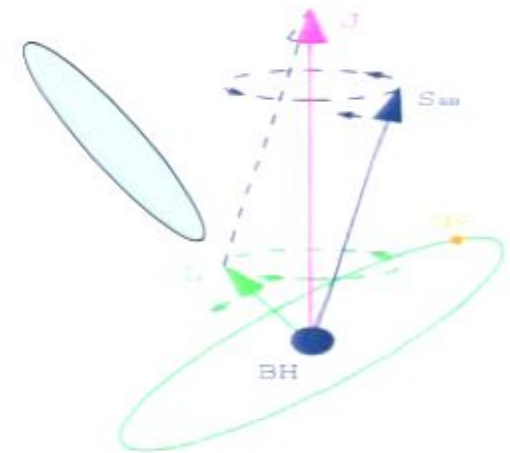
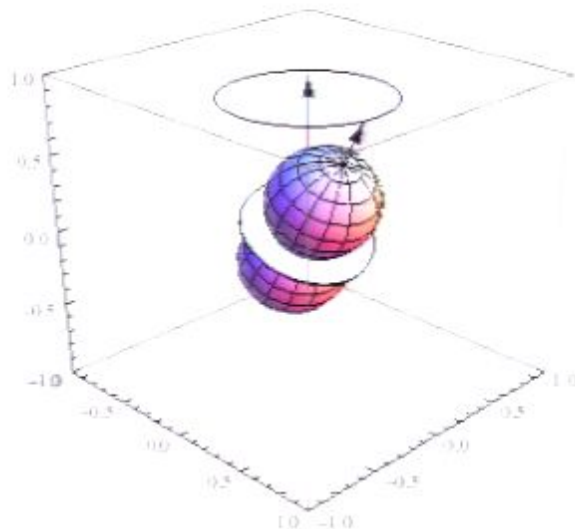


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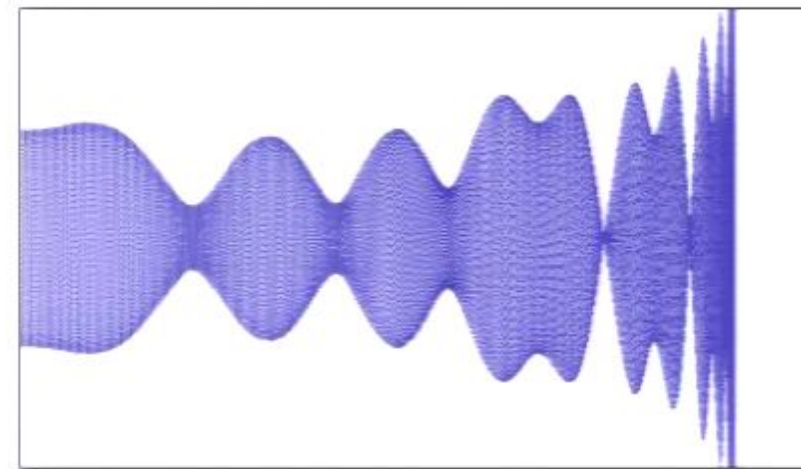


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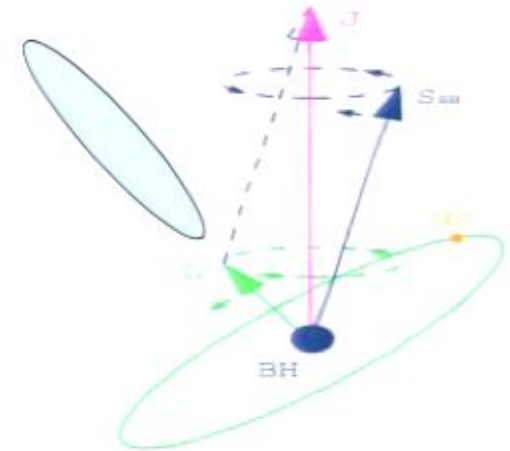
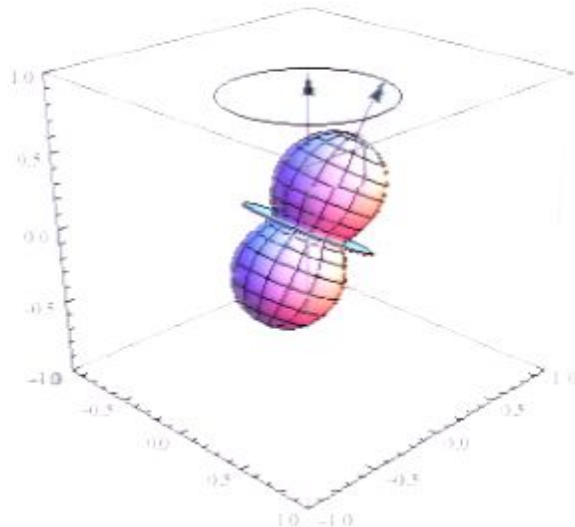


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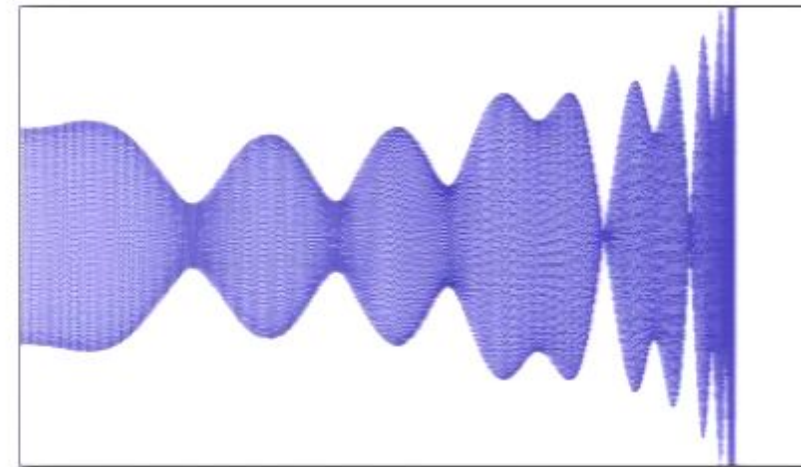


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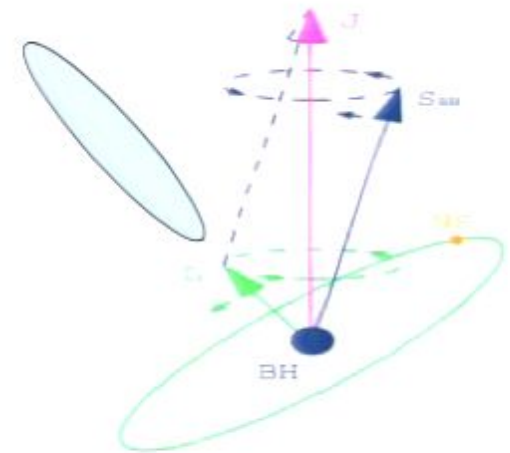
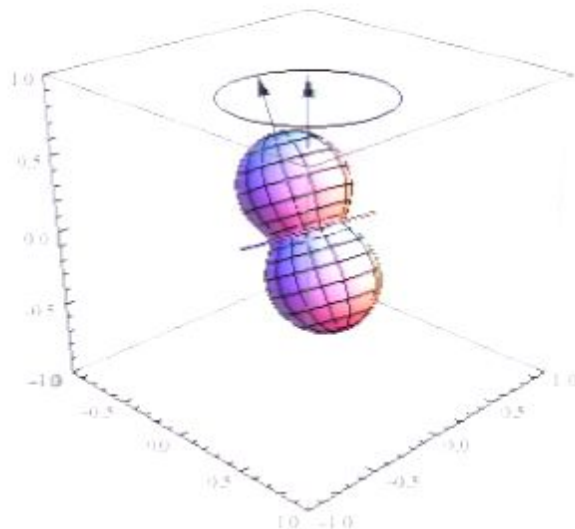


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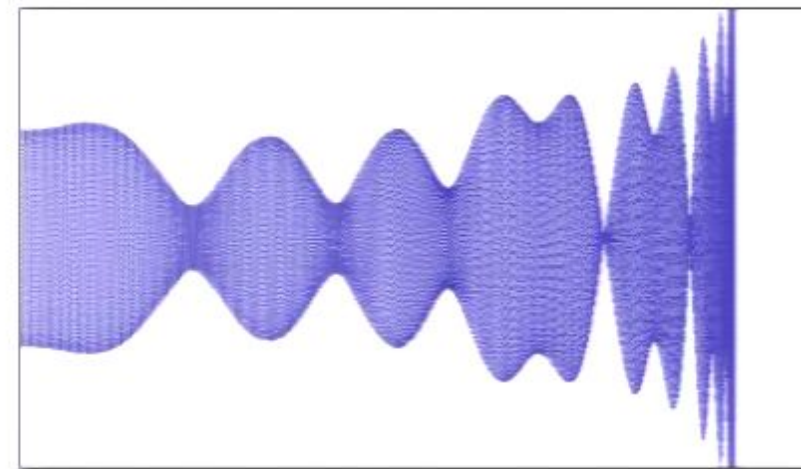


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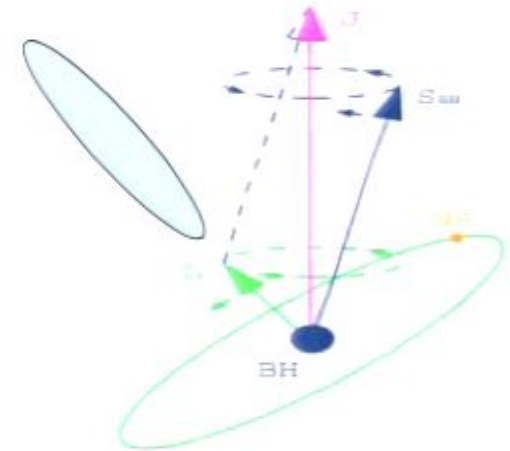
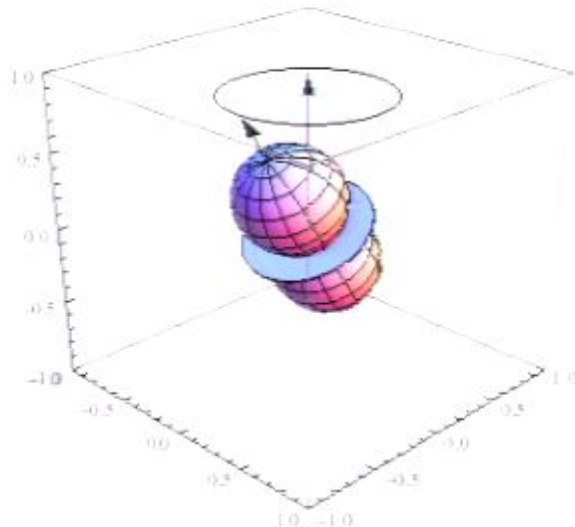


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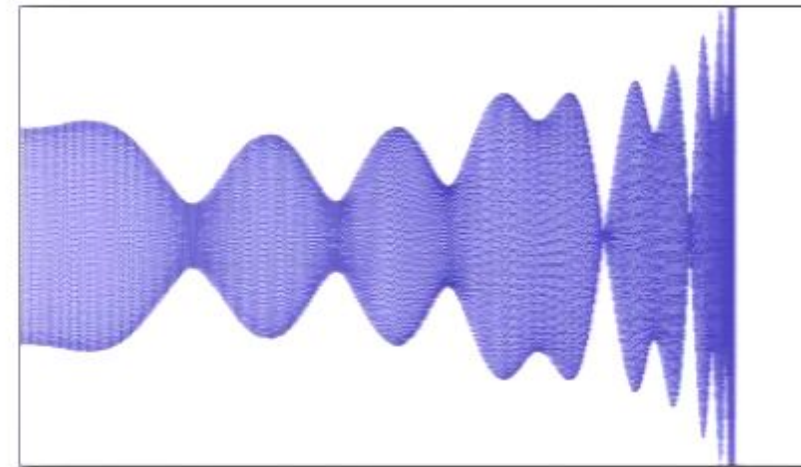


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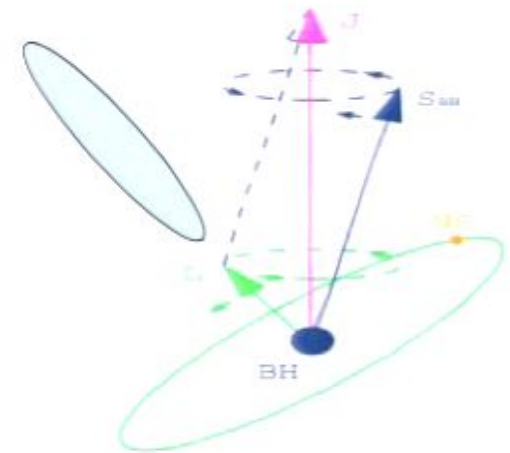
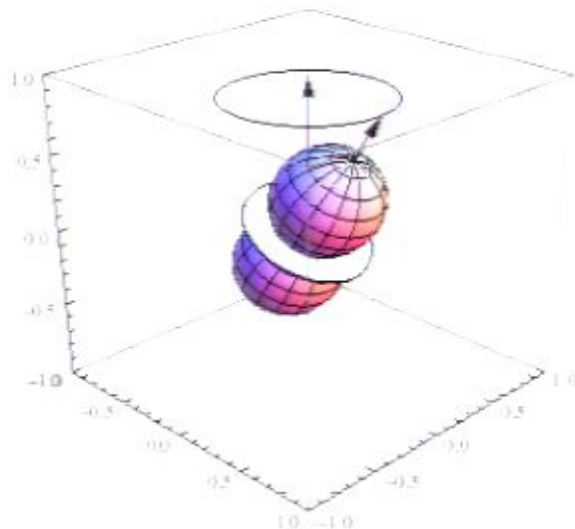


- occurs ~ at peak LIGO/Virgo sensitivity
- **identifies “inputs” to collision**

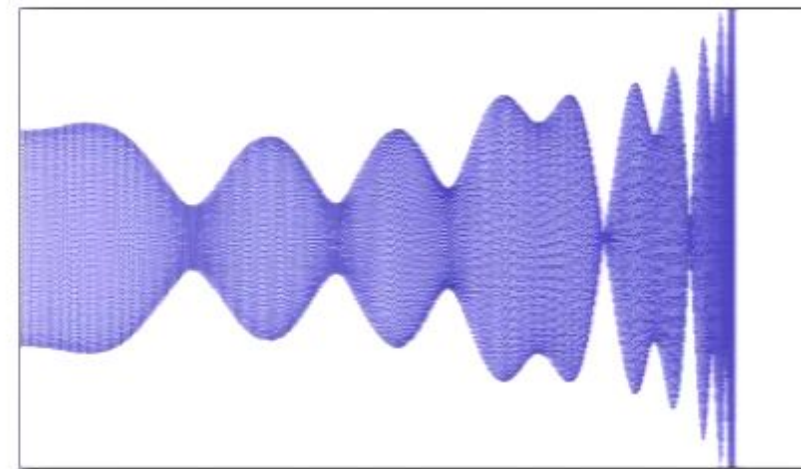


Imprint of GW

Early precession, modulation:

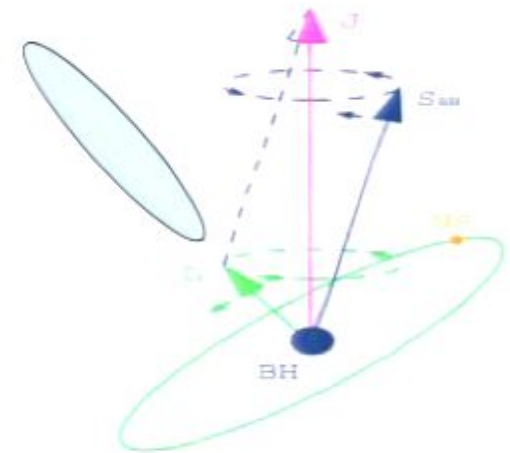
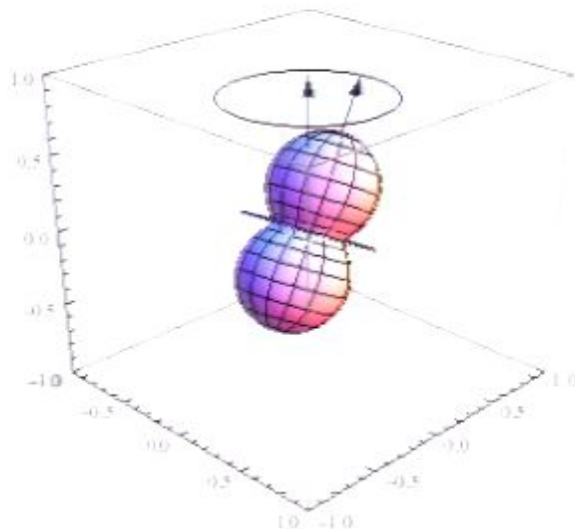


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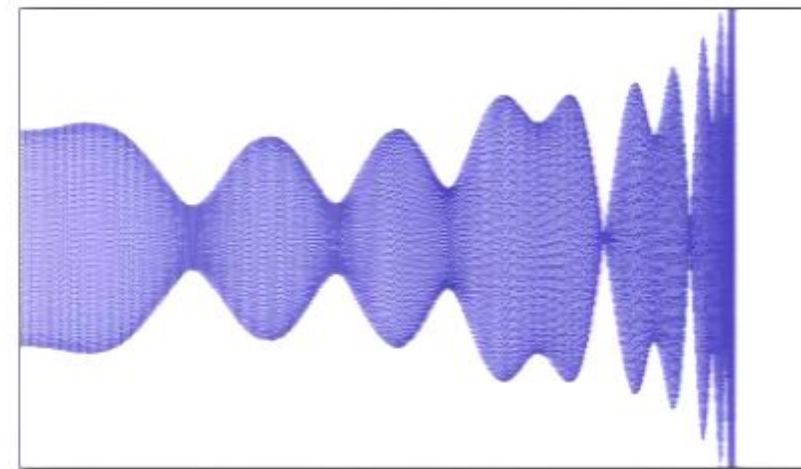


Imprint of GW

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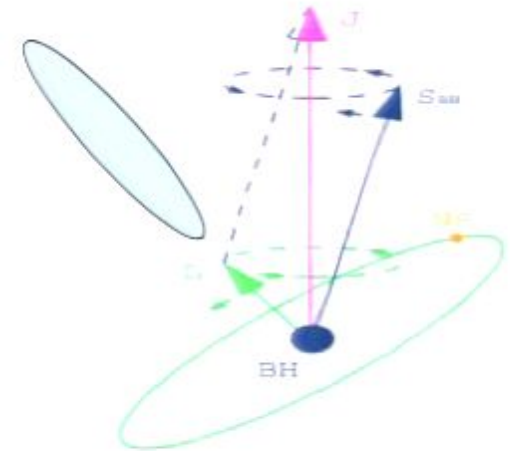
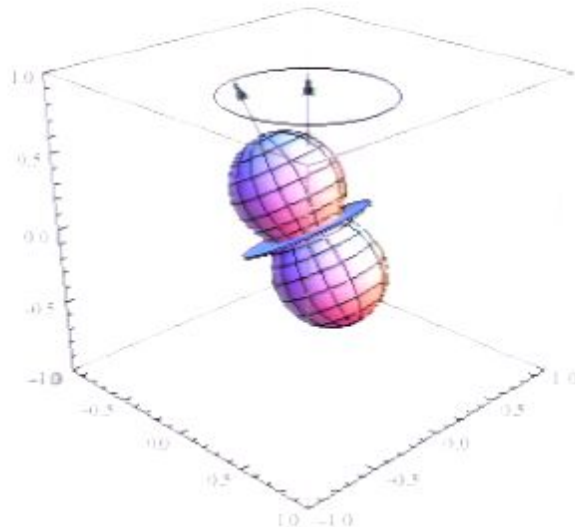


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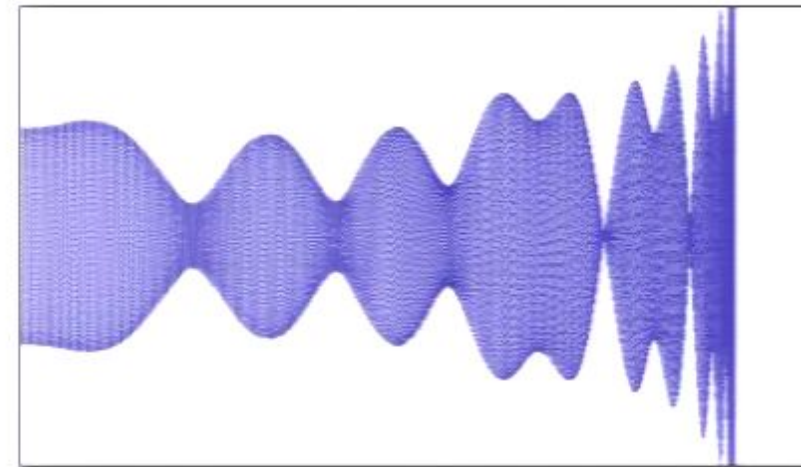


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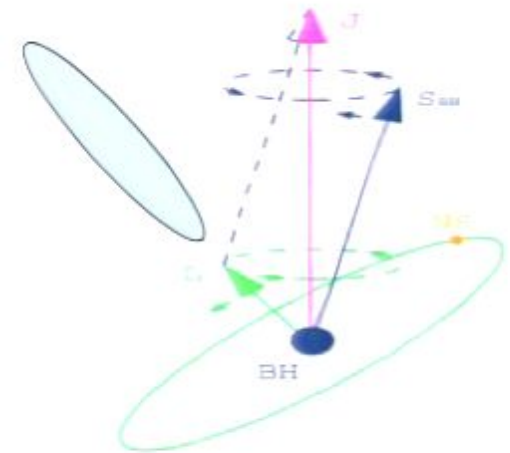
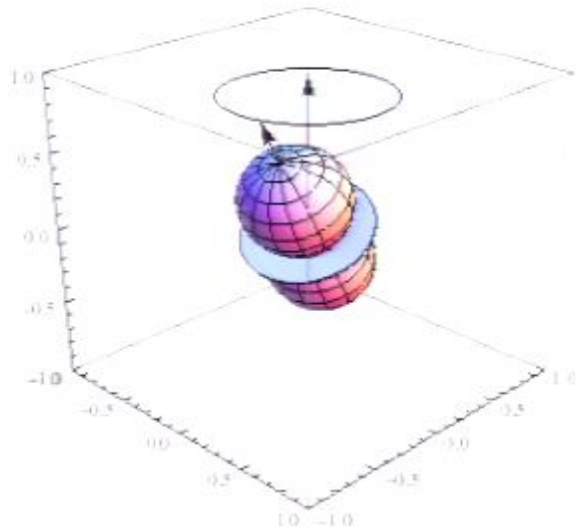


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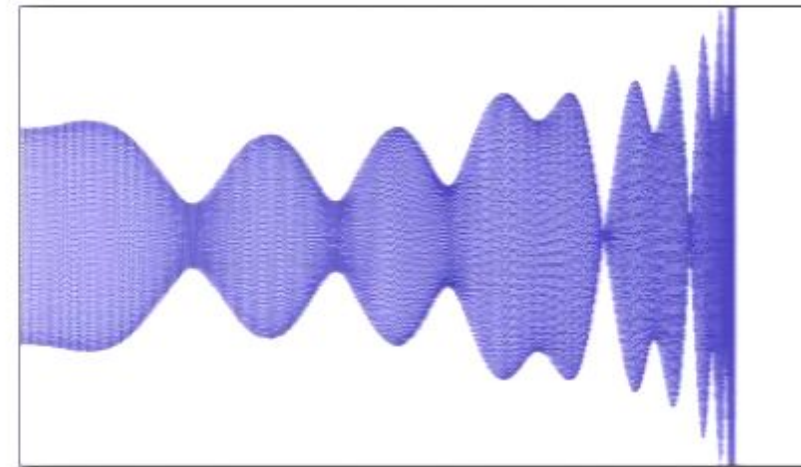


Imprint of GW

Early precession, modulation:

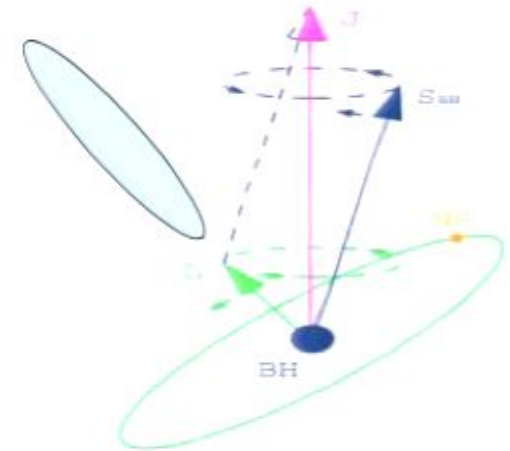
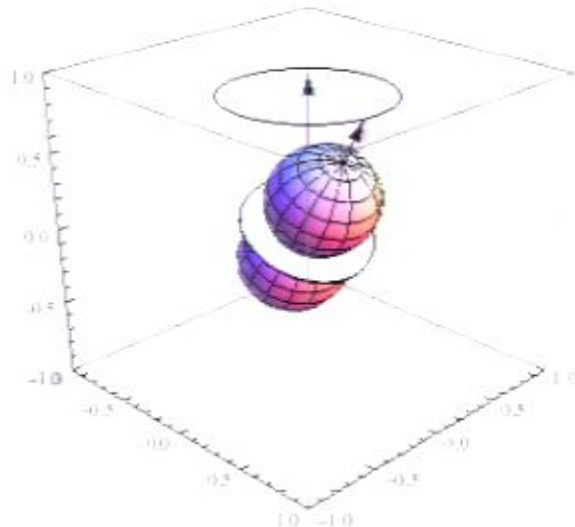


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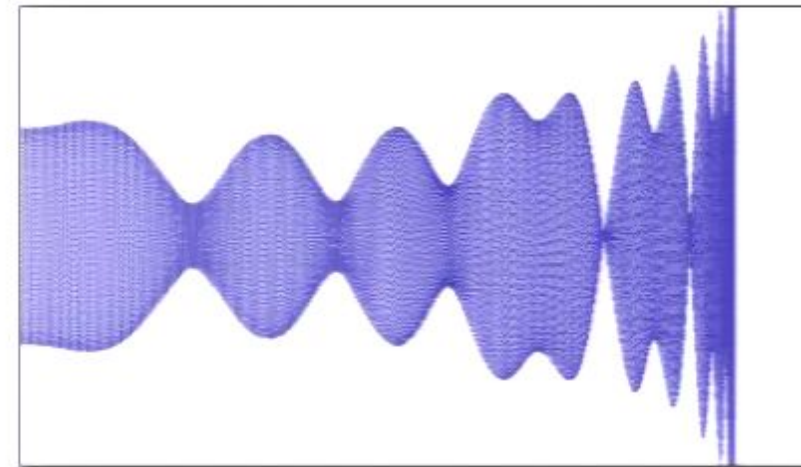


Imprint of GW

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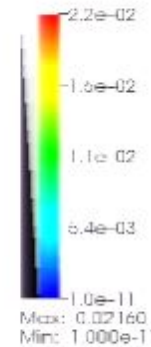


What happens: Dynamics

Tidal disruption:

- BH tides disrupt
- Orbit along BH equator:
 - Disruption radius, ejected mass depend on BH spin
 - Tidal tail in plane
- Generic orbits
 - Disruption time depends on BH spin, alignment
 - Tidal tail fills volume [Rantsiou et al]
 - Ejected, fallback mass depends **STRONGLY** on spins $a > 0.7$, alignment

Density



(a) $t=5.9$ ms (b) $t=8.9$ ms (c) $t=13.3$ ms



(d) $t=16.3$ ms (e) $t=20.0$ ms (f) $t=27.3$ ms



Time=104

Edge-On View



What happens: Dynamics

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Density



(a) $t=5.9$ ms (b) $t=8.9$ ms (c) $t=13.3$ ms



(d) $t=16.3$ ms (e) $t=20.0$ ms (f) $t=27.3$ ms



Time=234

Edge-On View



What happens: Dynamics

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Density



(a) $t=5.9$ ms (b) $t=8.9$ ms (c) $t=13.3$ ms



(d) $t=18.3$ ms (e) $t=20.0$ ms (f) $t=27.3$ ms



Time=374

Edge-On View



What happens: Dynamics

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- Orbit along BH equator:
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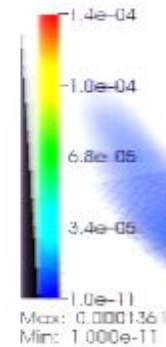
(a) $t=5.9$ ms (b) $t=8.9$ ms (c) $t=13.3$ ms



(d) $t=16.3$ ms (e) $t=20.0$ ms (f) $t=27.3$ ms



Density



Time=494



What happens: Dynamics

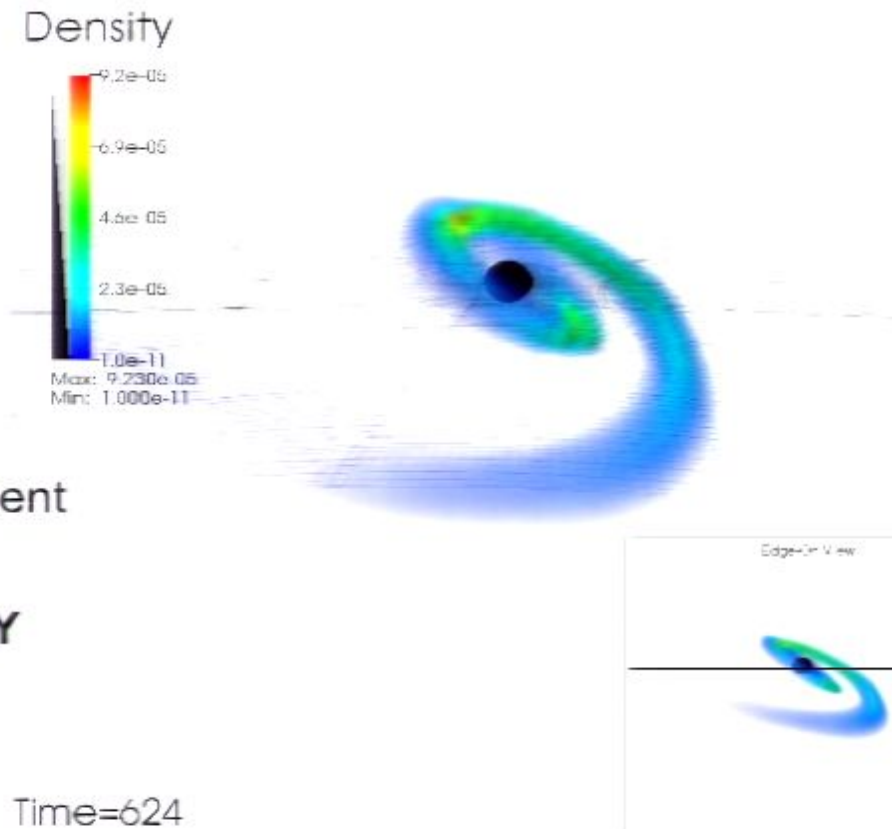
Tidal disruption:

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What happens: Dynamics

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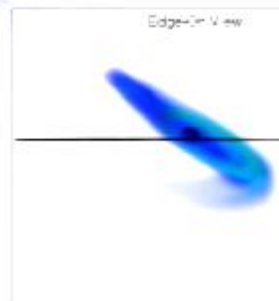
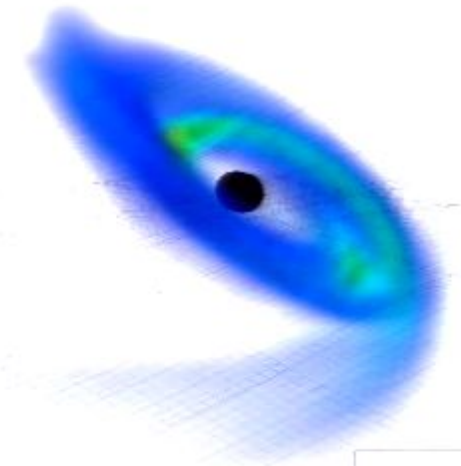
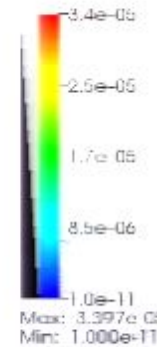
(a) $t=5.9$ ms (b) $t=8.9$ ms (c) $t=13.3$ ms



(d) $t=16.3$ ms (e) $t=20.0$ ms (f) $t=27.3$ ms



Density



Time=742

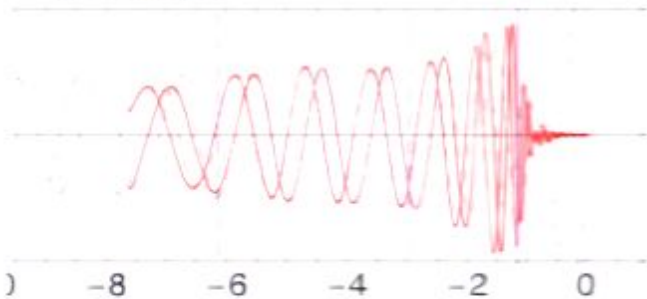
Imprint of GW

Tidal termination [example: NS-NS]

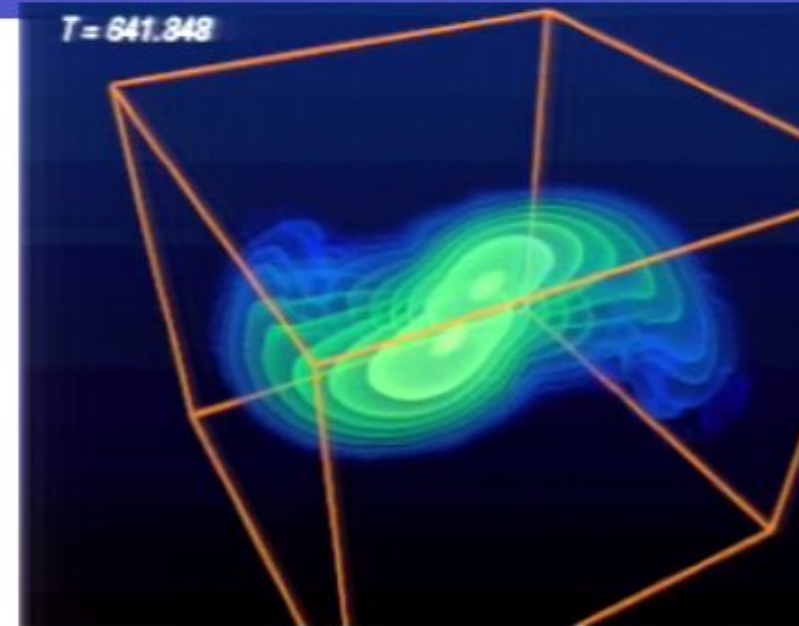
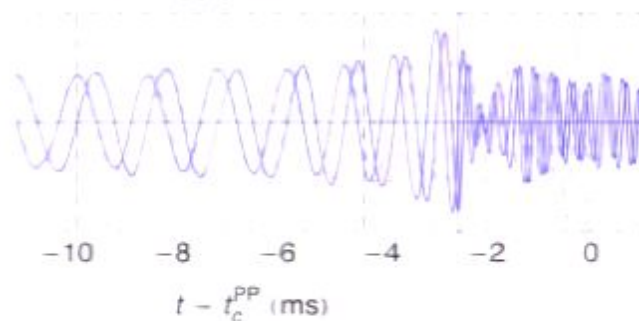
~ Terminates at tidal radius

Radius depends on nuclear matter EOS

$R = 9.7 \text{ km}$



$R = 11.6 \text{ km}$



J. Read, (next talk)

BH, fluid ringdown modified vs BH-BH, NS-NS:

- less excited by smooth merger
- Modes

Stergoulas et al 1105.0368; Bauswein and Janka 1106.1616

Problem: high frequency

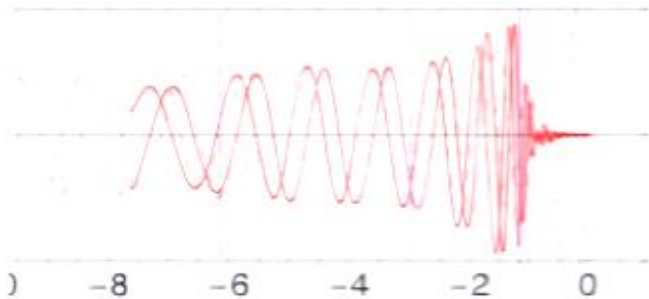
Imprint of GW

Tidal termination [example: NS-NS]

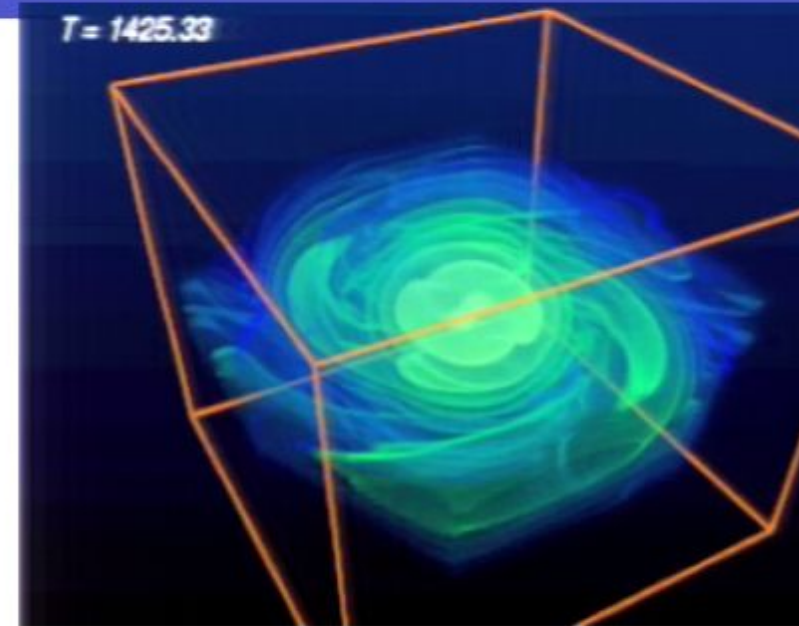
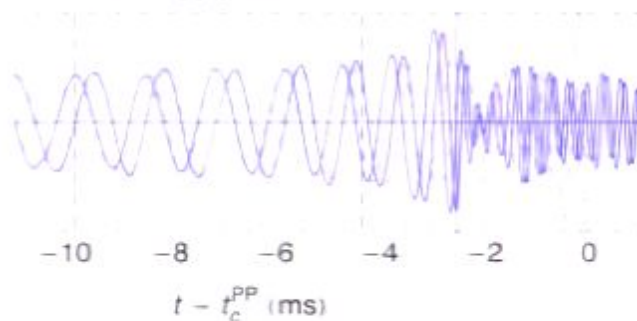
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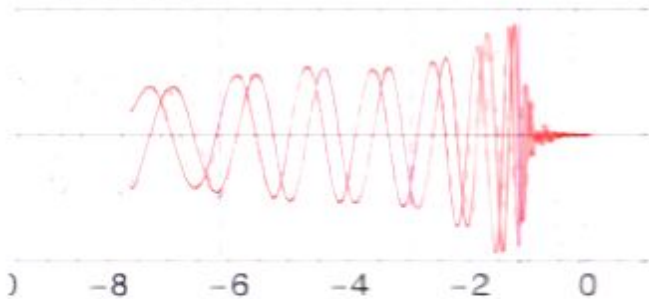
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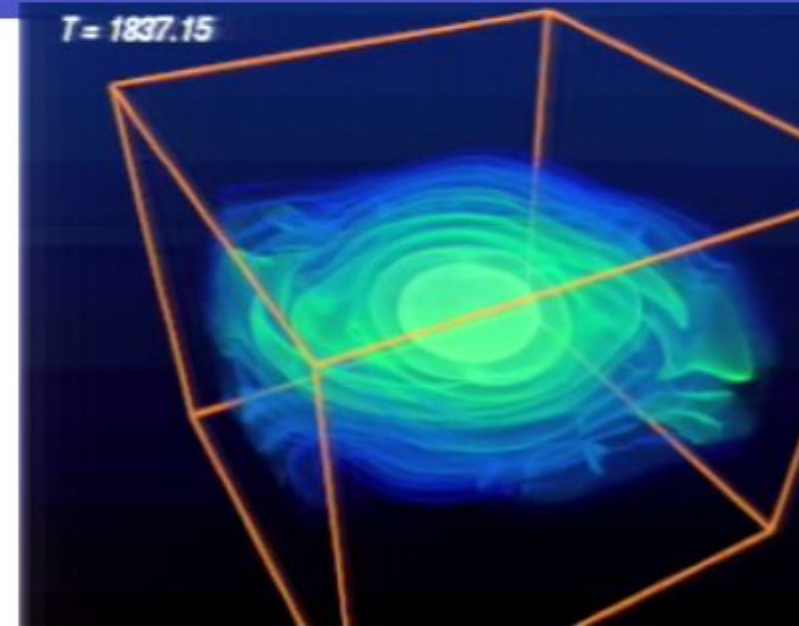
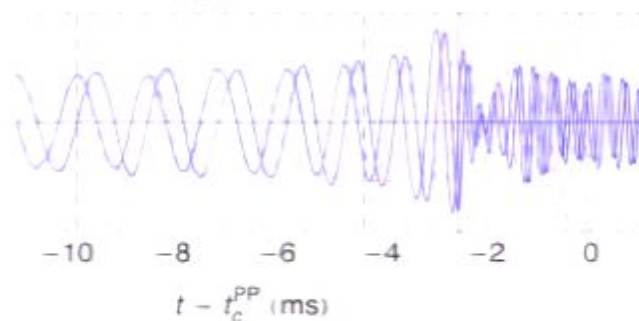
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Problem: high frequency

Binaries: Collider analogy

- Mergers: nature's collider of nuclear matter
- GW : carry imprint of all bulk motion

Some modulations easier: collision inputs easy, nuclear signatures hard

EM : outflow, accretion, nucleosynth

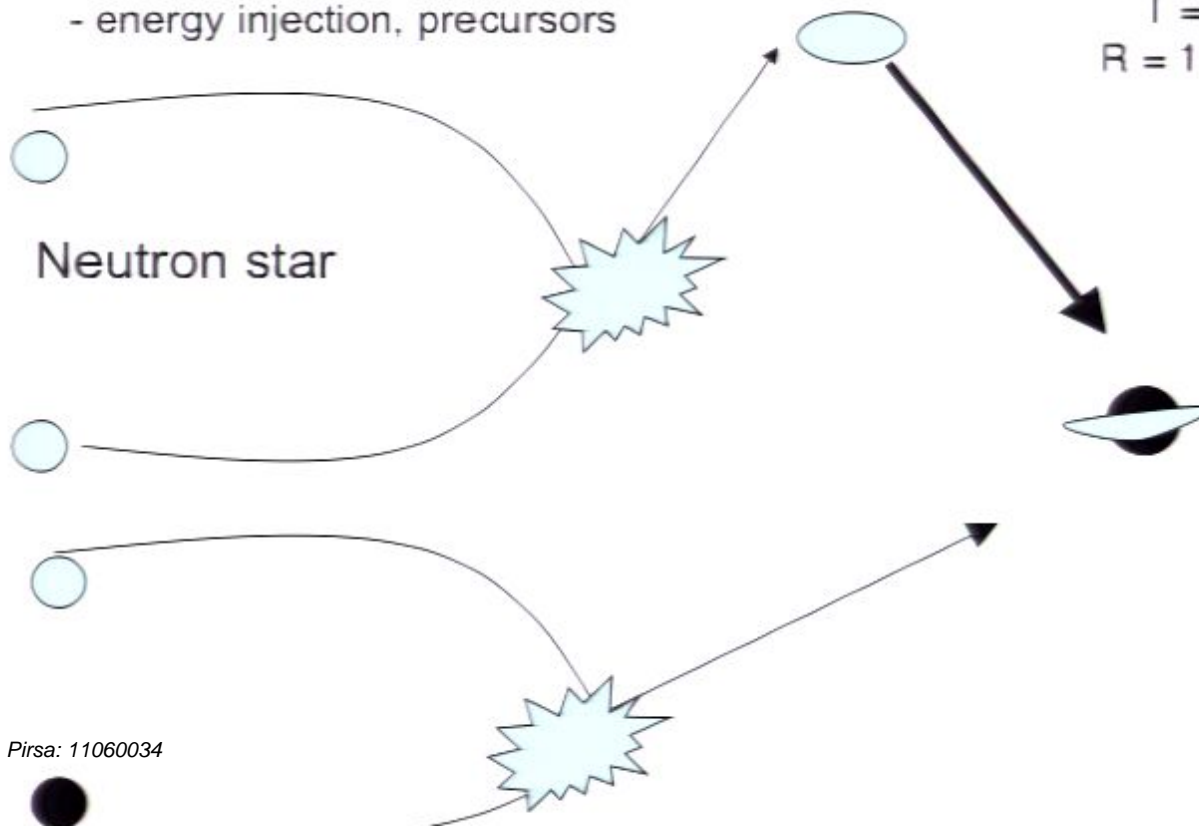
Short GRBs

- Statistics: $>10^5/\text{yr}$ accessible (3rd gen)
> few/yr (soon/already [GRBs])
- “Not monochromatic” : distributions

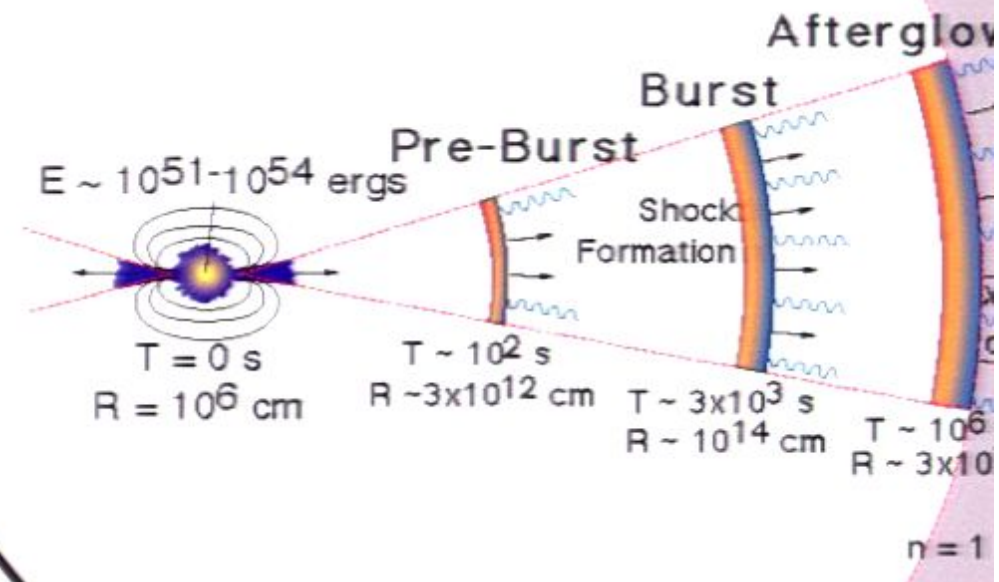
Short GRBs: Obscured merger?

GRBs generally

- “Fireball model”:
central engine hidden
(unless post-blast wave signature: SN = long?)
- **Total power +**
- **Non-fireball signal needed:**
 - off-axis
 - energy injection, precursors



GRB FIREBALL MODEL



[Swift website](#)

Duez talk

What happens: Dynamics

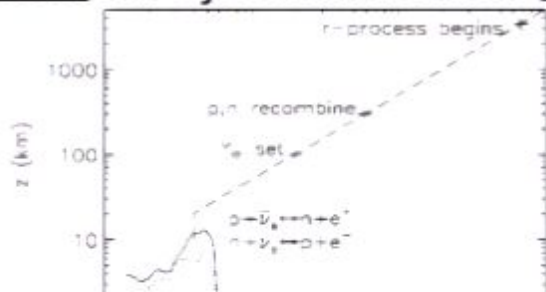
Accretion; fallback; winds

Prompt capture, disk: see movie

Fallback: $dM/dt \sim t^{-5/3}$ (Newtonian: Rosswog ; GR+MHD, $a=0.7$: Chawla et al [1006.2839](#))

Bursty (?) accretion \sim hours later

R-process in ejecta/winds: [Lattimer & Schramm 1974; Surman et al 2008; Metzger et al 2010]



What can we measure?

NS specific (hard)

Tidal disruption point (degenerate: a , EOS) Ferrari 2010 PRD 81 4026

Each event with EM counterpart:

EM emission vs

spin-orbit misalignment (beaming)

Masses, spins (\sim disk mass; "central engine")

Host galaxy

Metallicity & star formation: past and present

Optical counterpart, non-afterglow

r-process in mergers or not?

Ejecta, disk mass vs BH mass, spin

[Metzger 2010]



GW not required
(just trigger)

Population:

$M, m_2/m_1, |S|$ distribution (BH masses & spins)

EM counterpart: m_1 vs Z : BH mass vs metallicity

spin-orbit misalignment (SN kicks)

Conclusions

- Binaries:
 - GW : trace **inputs**, “deformability”, sloshing
 - EM : tracks accretion & crust breaking
 - EM+GW: Need
 - jet power vs mass, spin, EOS
 - Accretion rate : expansion (EOS), heating, and cooling

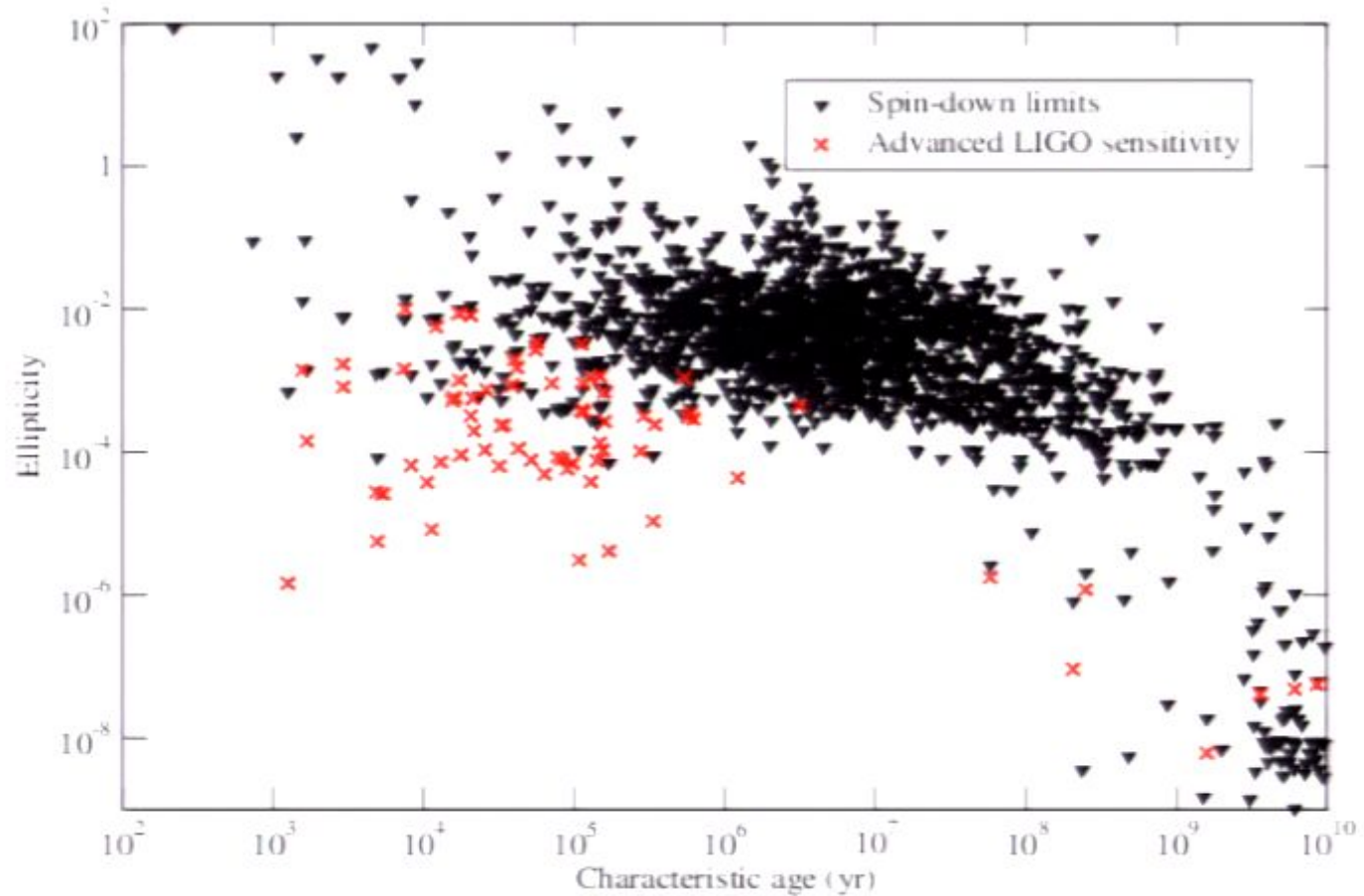
Talks: Metzger, Arcones:

- Isolated
 - Need:
mountain-building model
detailed flare + GW calculations

[Ioka; Corsi and Owen 2011]

- Pre-merger phases
 - Need:
Metallicity (and rotation): change in evolution, SN?
HCE
SN (kicks, spins, BH masses, ...)

Isolated NS



ROS and B. Owen

Conclusions

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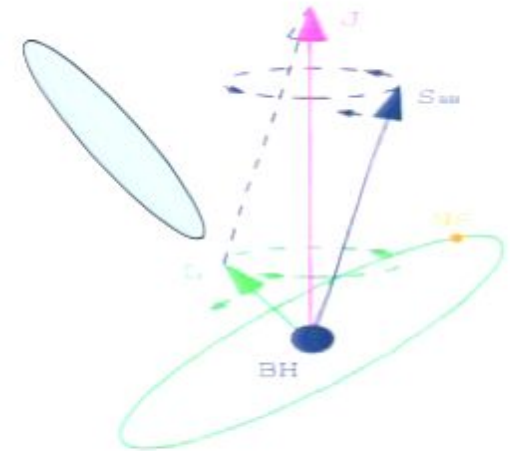
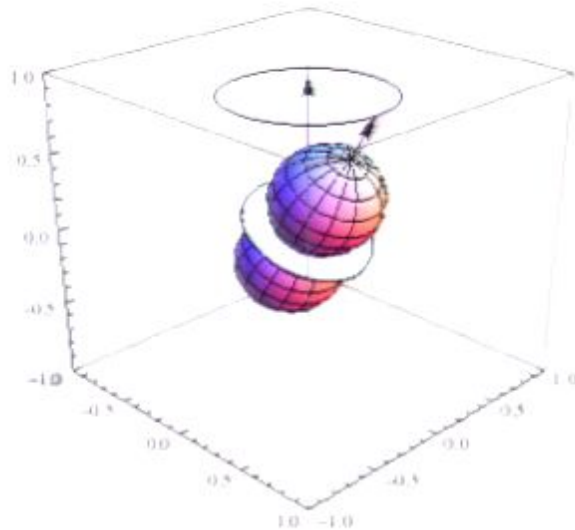
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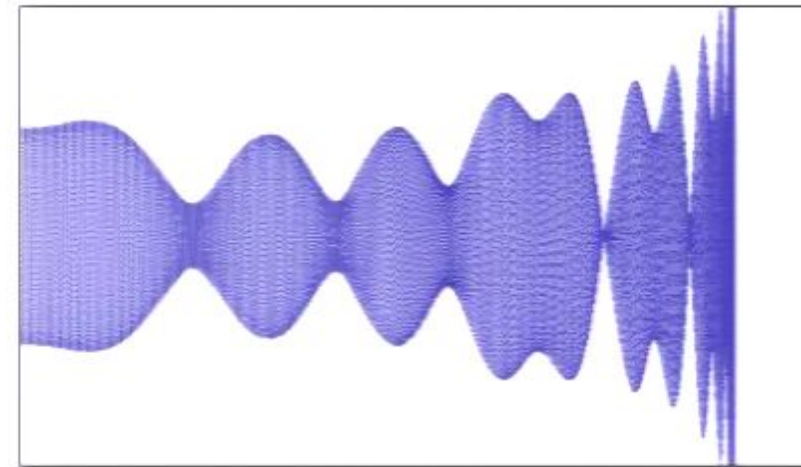
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Imprint of GW

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Binaries: Collider analogy

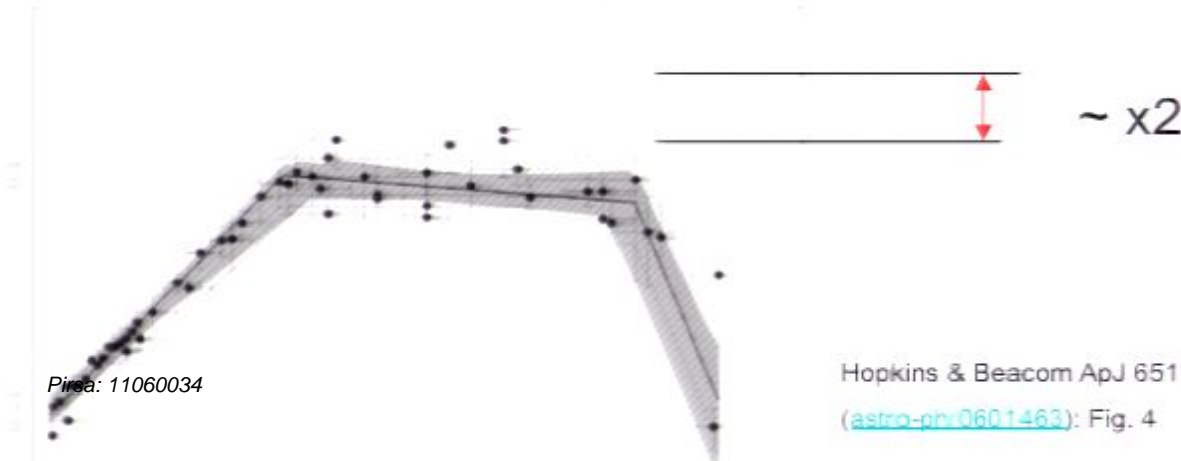
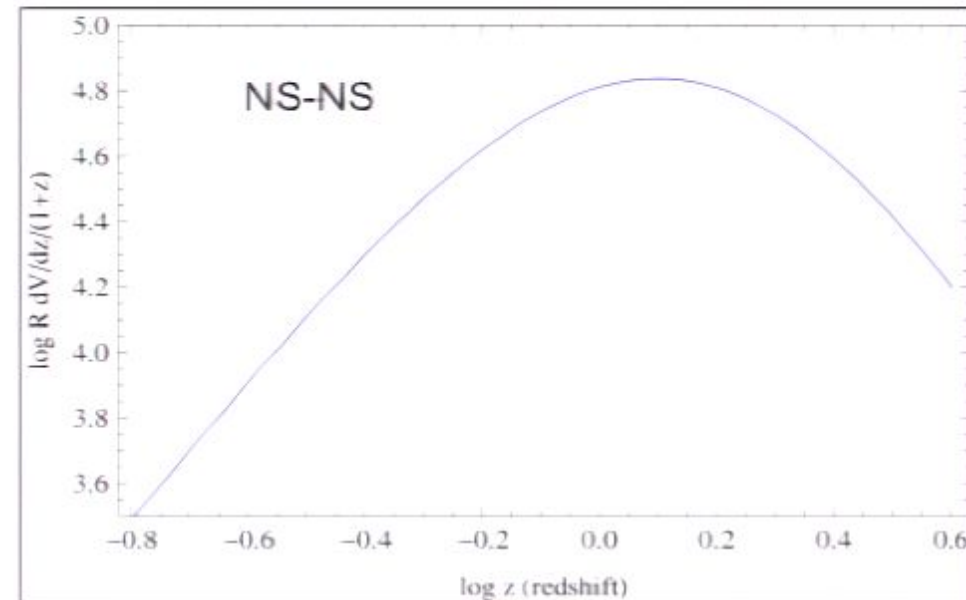
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- GW : carry imprint of all bulk motion
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- Statistics: **>10⁵/yr accessible** (3rd gen)
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- “Not monochromatic” : NS, BH mass, spins

What can we eventually measure?

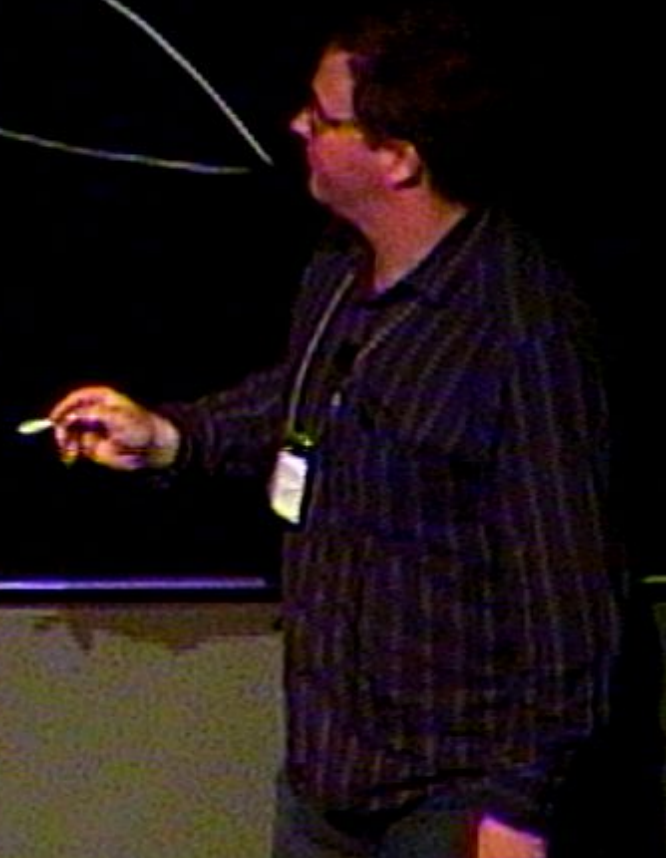
Third-generation: tomography

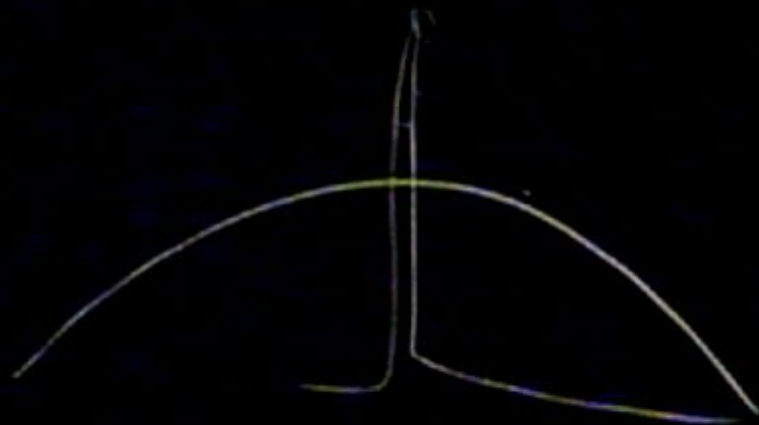
Example: NS-NS:

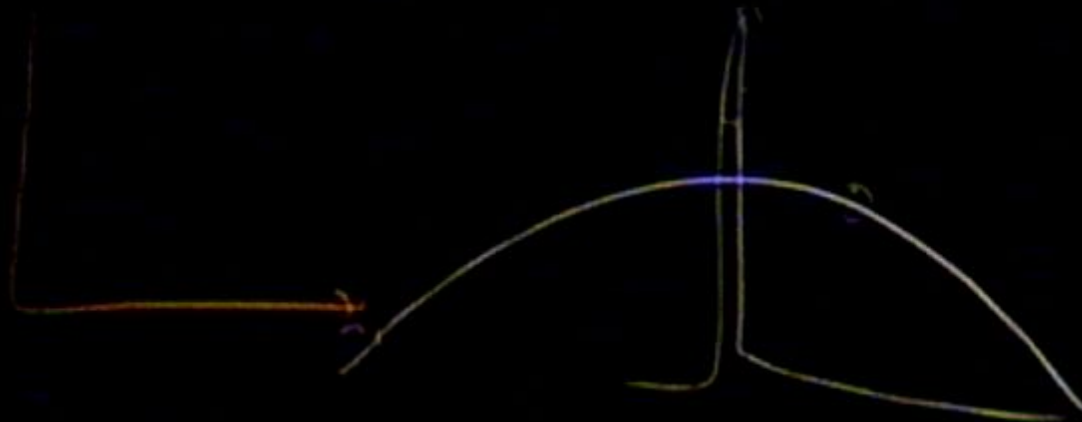
- $d\text{Volume}(z) \cdot \text{rate}(z)/(1+z)$
= "rate per redshift bin"
- $O(10^5-10^6)$ detections
 - **Rate** vs distance
 - **Mass distribution** vs distance
- Reach \sim peak SFR

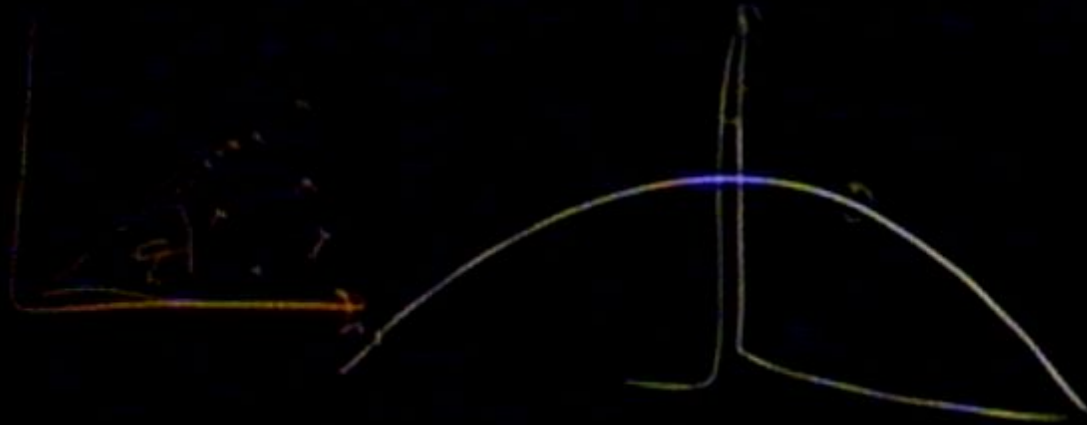


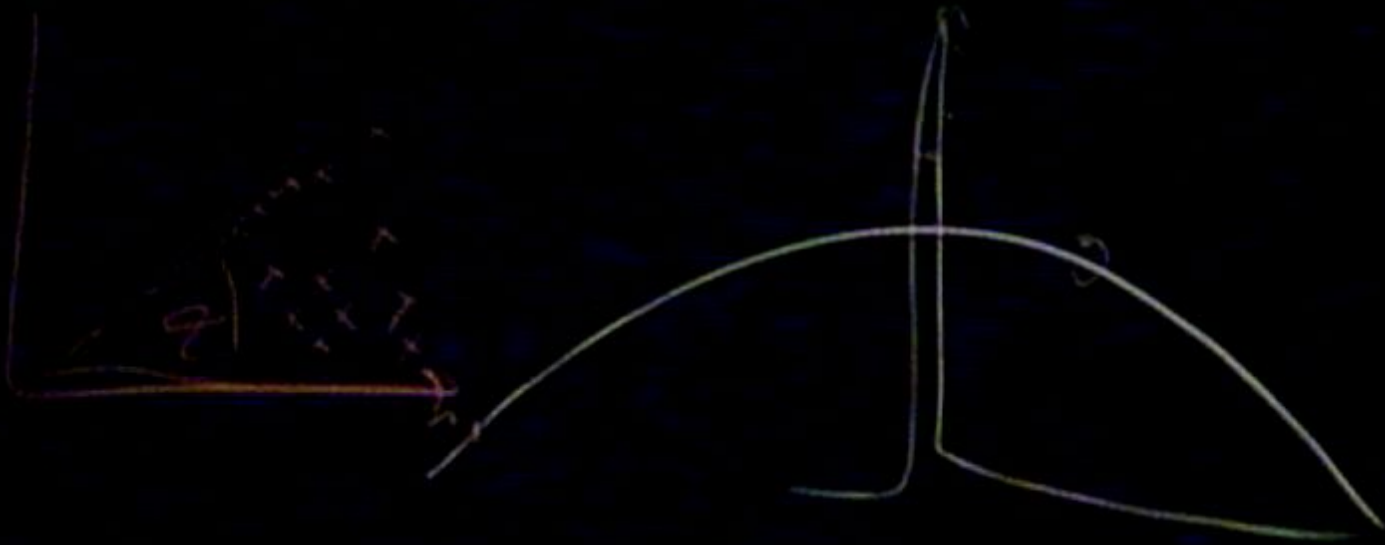
Eventually
Distributions
Distributions vs z (& Z)
Few sources **really** bright











Conclusions

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