Title: Long-Lived Inverse Chirp Signals from Core-Collapse in Massive Scalar-Tensor Gravity

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Abstract: We model stellar core collapse in massive scalar-tensor theories of gravity.

Long-Lived Inverse Chirp Signals from Core-Collapse in Massive Scalar-tensor Gravity

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Quantum Black Holes in the Sky?
Perimeter Institute, 10 Nov 2017

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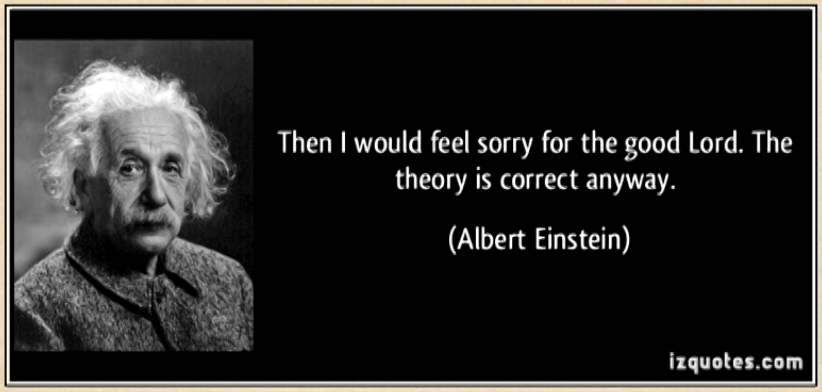
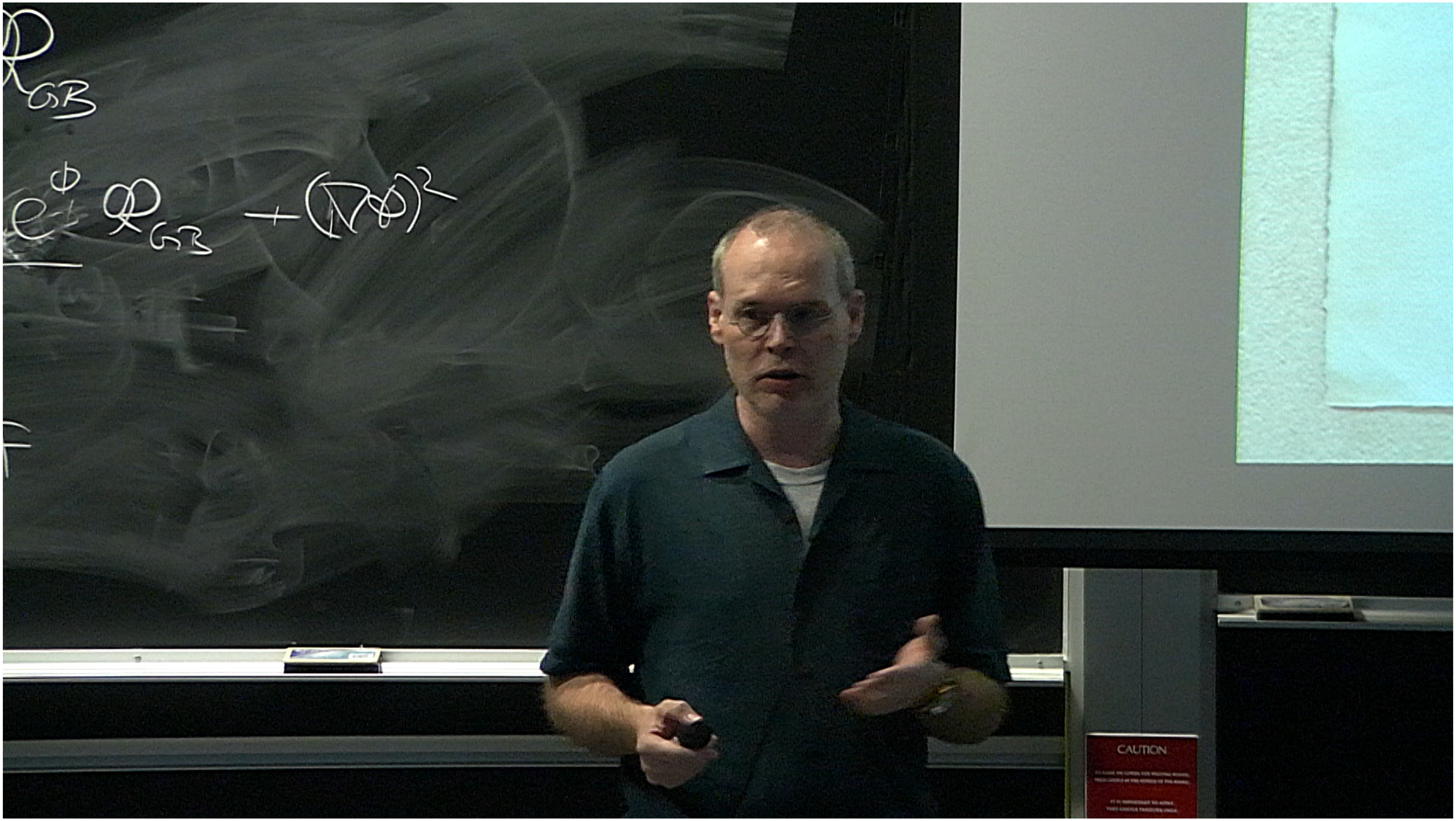
Do we need a theory beyond GR?

- When asked what he would do if Eddington's mission failed...



- But we have reasons to search for "beyond GR"
  - Renormalization: Requires, e.g., higher curvature terms.

    $\rightarrow$ GR is low-energy limit of more fundamental theory
  - Dark energy: Why is Λ so small and why $\rho_{\rm dark} \sim \rho_{\rm mat}$
  - Dark matter: "Neptune" or "Vulcan" ?


CAUTION

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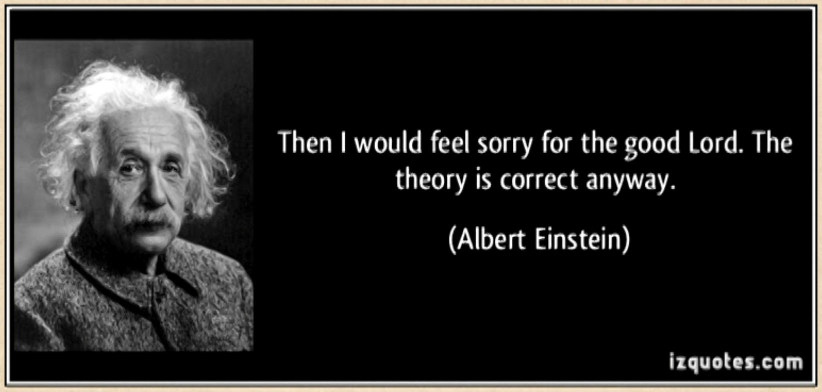

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Scalar tensor theory of gravity

- Scalars appear naturally in extra-dimensional theories
- Scalars prominent in cosmology
- ST theory well-posed; fairly well understood mathematically
- No-hair theorems limit potential of black-hole spacetimes

  ⇒ Matter: Neutron stars, core-collapse
- Best example of smoking gun to date:

  Spontaneous scalarization   Damour & Esposito-Farese PRL 1993
- Collapse studies in massless case

  Novak PRD 1998/1999

  Novak & Ibanez ApJ 2000,

  Gerosa+ CQG 2016

Core-collapse scenario to 0th order

- Massive stars: $M_{\rm ZAMS} = 8 \ldots 100\ M_\odot$
- Core compressed from $\sim 1\,500$ km to ~ 15 km

  $\sim 10^{10}$ g/cm^3 to $\gtrsim 10^{15}$ g/cm^3
- Released gravitational energy: $\mathcal{O}(10^{53})$ erg

  $\sim 99\ \%$ in neutrinos, $\sim 10^{51}$ erg in outgoing shock, explosion
- Explosion mechanism: still uncertainties...
- Failed explosions lead to BH formation

  "Collapsar": possible engine for long-soft GRBs
- All of this handled for us by Woosley & Heger Phys.Rept. 2007

  $\rightarrow$ Initial pre-collapse profile

Theoretical framework

Einstein frame: conformal metric $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} = F(\varphi)\, g_{\mu\nu}$

- Action

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi}\int dx^4 \sqrt{-\bar{g}}\,[\bar{R} - 2\bar{g}^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\varphi\,\partial_\nu\varphi - 4V(\varphi)] + S_m[\psi_m, \bar{g}_{\mu\nu}/F(\varphi)]$$

- Energy momentum tensor: $T_{\alpha\beta} = \rho h u_\alpha u_\beta + P g_{\alpha\beta}$

- Spherical symmetry: $d\bar{s}^2 = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu = -F\alpha^2 dt^2 + FX^2 dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$

$$u^\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}[\alpha^{-1},\ vX^{-1},\ 0,\ 0]$$

- Equations (gravity): $\partial_r\alpha = \dots\,, \qquad \partial_r X = \dots$

$$\partial_t\partial_t\varphi = \dots$$

- Equations (matter): $(\rho,\, h,\, v) \leftrightarrow (D,\, S^r,\, \tau) \quad \Rightarrow$ HRSC

GR1D code O'Connor & Ott CQG 2009

Equation of state

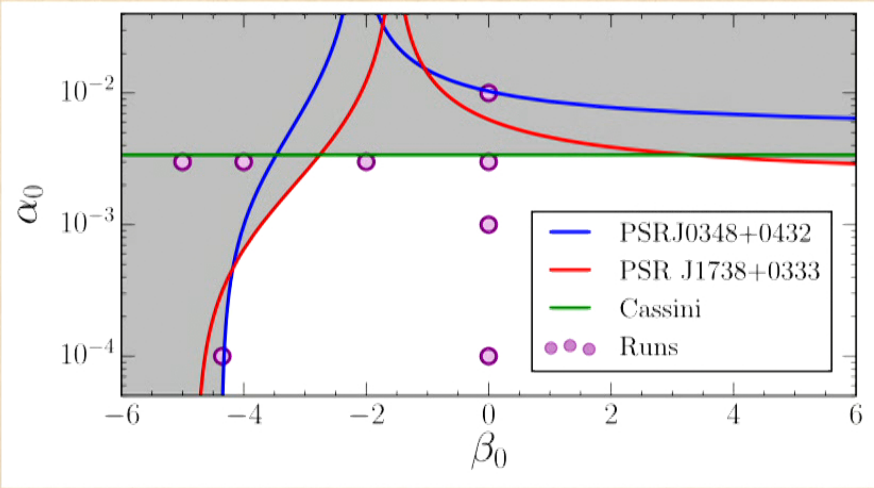
- Pressure: "cold" + "thermal" contribution: $P = P_{\rm c} + P_{\rm th}$
- Hybrid EOS for cold part: $P_c = \begin{cases} K_1 \rho^{\Gamma_1} & \text{if} \quad \rho \leq \rho_{\rm nuc} \\ K_2 \rho^{\Gamma_2} & \text{if} \quad \rho > \rho_{\rm nuc} \end{cases}$
- Internal energy from 1st law: $\epsilon_c = \begin{cases} \frac{K_1}{\Gamma_1 - 1} \rho^{\Gamma_1 - 1} & \text{if} \quad \rho \leq \rho_{\rm nuc} \\ \frac{K_2}{\Gamma_2 - 1} \rho^{\Gamma_2 - 1} + E_3 & \text{if} \quad \rho > \rho_{\rm nuc} \end{cases}$
- Thermal pressure: $P_{\rm th} = (\Gamma_{\rm th} - 1)\rho(\epsilon - \epsilon_{\rm th})$
- Parameters: $\Gamma_1 = 1.3\,, \quad \Gamma_2 = 2.5\,, \quad \Gamma_{\rm th} = 1.35$

  $K_1 = 4.9345 \times 10^{14}\ [\rm cgs]\,, \quad \rho_{\rm nuc} = 2 \times 10^{14}\ {\rm g\,cm^{-3}}$

  $K_2\,, \quad E_3$ from continuity at $\rho = \rho_{\rm nuc}$

The coupling function and potential

- Coupling function, potential: $F(\varphi) = e^{-2\alpha_0\varphi - \beta_0\varphi^2}$ $V(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\varphi^2$



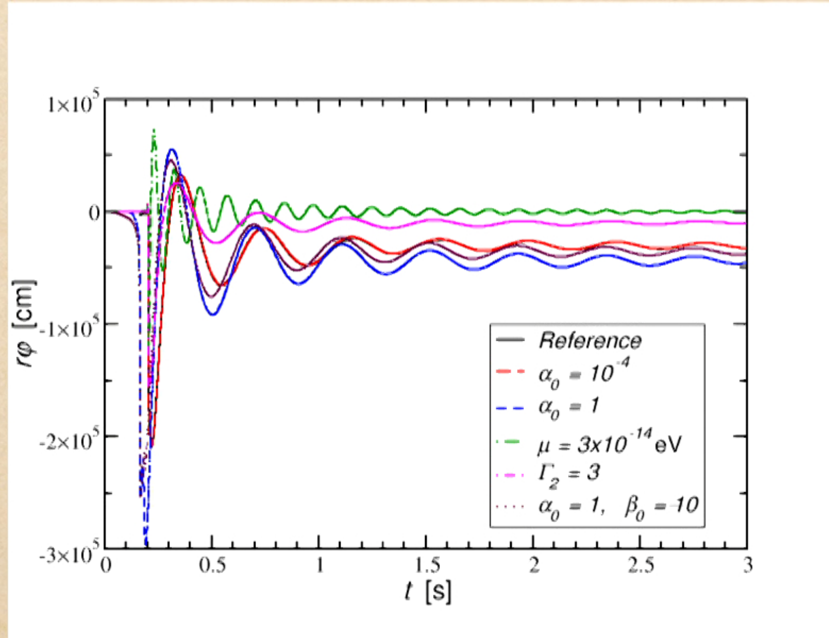
- Only for $\mu \lesssim 10^{-19}\,\text{eV}$!! Here: $\mu[\text{eV}] \in [10^{-15}, 10^{-12}]$

Ramazanoglu & Pretorius PRD 2016

- Free parameters: $\mu,\ \alpha_0,\ \beta_0,\ \Gamma_1,\ \Gamma_2,\ \Gamma_{\rm th}$

Waveforms "close to" the source

- For $\mu = 10^{-14}\,\mathrm{eV}, \quad \alpha_0 = 10^{-2}, \quad \beta_0 = -20$
  $\Gamma_1 = 1.3, \quad \Gamma_2 = 2.5, \quad \Gamma_{\mathrm{th}} = 1.35$



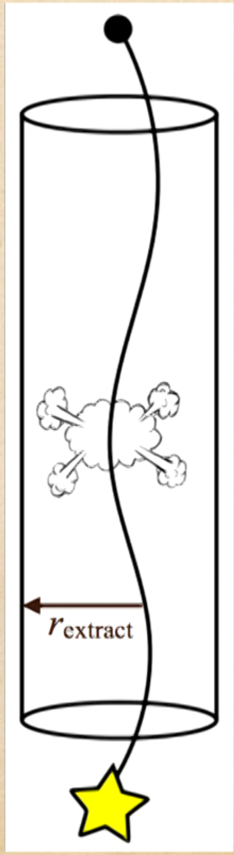
- $r\varphi \gg$ massless case; fairly insensitive to parameters; dispersion!

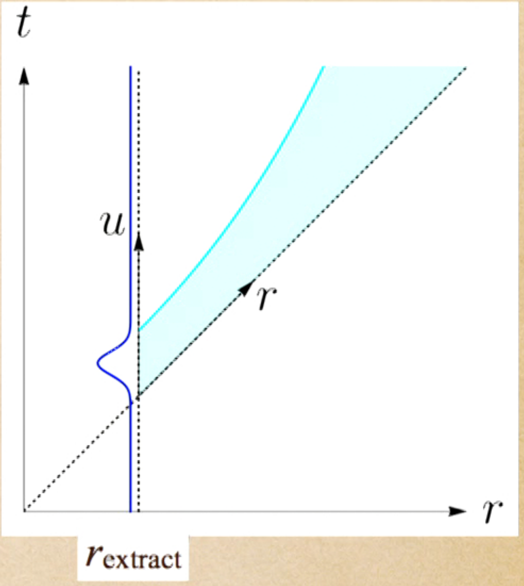
Waveforms "far from" the source

- LIGO will observe the above scalar profiles after they propagate to large distances
- In the massless case this is almost trivial

$$\varphi(t;r) = \frac{1}{r}\varphi(t-r;r_{\text{extract}})$$

- In the massive case things are more complicated: signals propagate with ***dispersion***

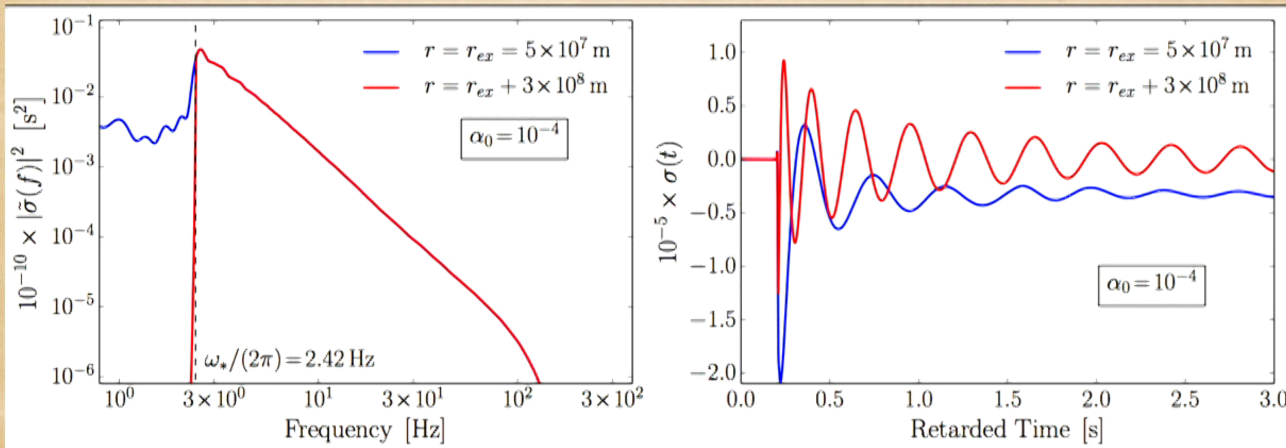




Waveforms "far from" the source

- Far from the source, scalar dynamics are governed by the flat-space Klein-Gordon wave equation $\partial_t^2 \varphi - \nabla^2 \varphi + \omega_*^2 \varphi = 0$
- Easier to work with the radially rescaled field $\sigma \equiv r\varphi$
- As the signal propagates outwards:
  - Low frequencies are suppressed
  - High frequency power spectrum is unaffected
  - Signal spreads out in time
  - High frequencies arrive earlier than low frequencies
  - Signal becomes increasingly oscillatory

The scalar field mass has a natural frequency $\omega_* = c^2\mu/\hbar$



Waveforms "far from" the source

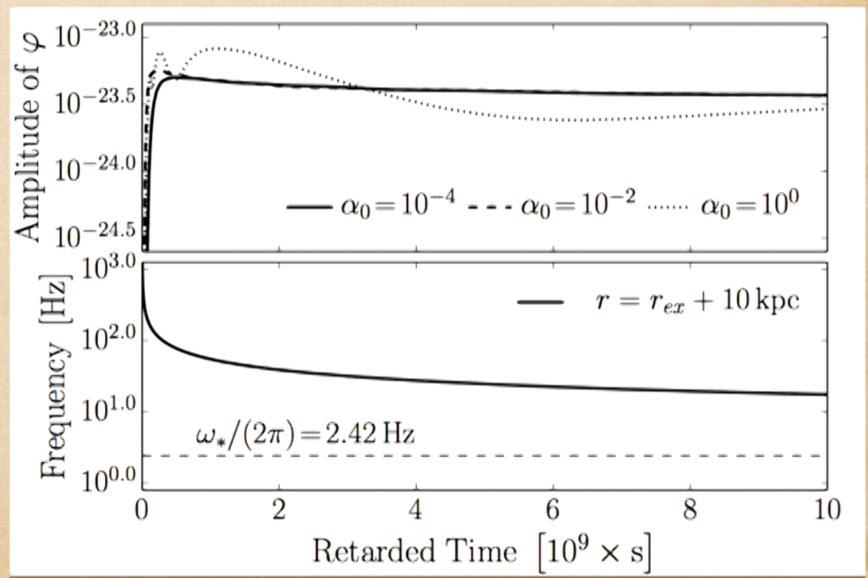
- Signals become more oscillatory as they propagate outwards
- In the large-distance limit the stationary phase approximation applies $\longrightarrow$ analytic expression for the time domain signal
- Signals have a characteristic "inverse chirp" lasting many years

SPA frequency as function of time (Inverse Chirp)

$$F(t) = \frac{\omega_*}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(d/t)^2}}$$

Distance to source

$d = 10\,\mathrm{kpc}$



Detection with LIGO-Virgo

GWs from core-collapse in ST gravity may fall into 3 classes:

- Burst signals: For light scalars $(\mu < 10^{-20}\,\mathrm{eV})$ and short distances $(10\,\mathrm{kpc})$, the pulse does not disperse significantly; will look like a $< 1\,\mathrm{s}$ burst
- Continuous wave signal: for heavier scalars, long dispersion turns pulse into a quasi-monochromatic signal
  $\rightarrow$ capture using standard directed CW searches, assuming EM counterpart; e.g. SN1987A, Kepler1604
- Stochastic background:
  - Many quiet sources $+$ very long duration (superposed)
  - Cosmological redshift $+$ mass variation $\rightarrow$ smeared low-f cutoff
  - Characteristic "bump" in background, peaking at $\sim \omega_*$
  - Well in reach for aLIGO/AdVirgo stochastic searches

Conclusions

- We have simulated stellar core collapse in massive ST theory
- Explored combined parameter space of EOS and ST theory parameters
- Spontaneous scalarization occurs as in massless case, but effect can be more dramatic because the scalar mass "screens" the effect of the scalar, allowing larger values of $\alpha_0, \ \beta_0$ to be compatible with binary pulsar observations
- Signals propagate with dispersion, signals can last for years to centuries at kpc distances
- Signals can show up in LIGO/Virgo burst, CW or stochastic searches