

Title: Strong Gravity Lecture - 230306

Speakers: William East

Collection: Strong Gravity (2022/2023)

Date: March 06, 2023 - 3:15 PM

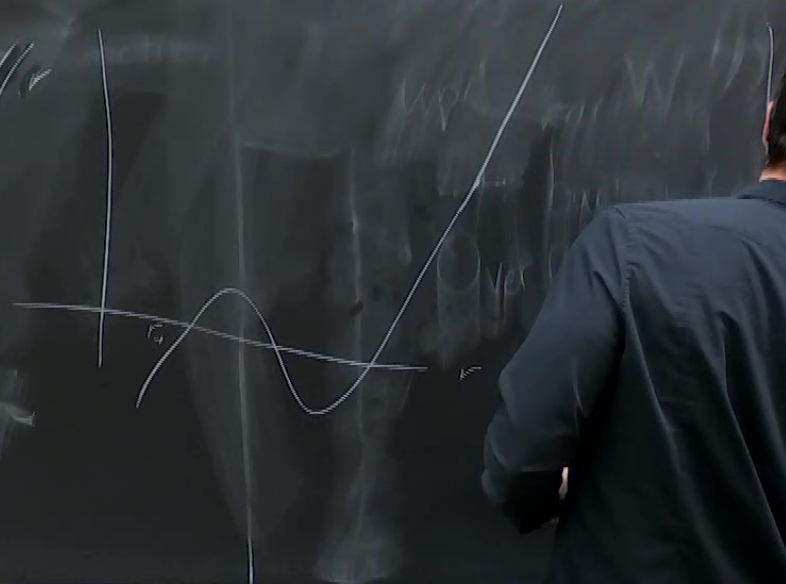
URL: <https://pirsa.org/23030051>

$$-\Delta U_c^2 = (1 - \tilde{E}^2)r^4 - 2Mr^3 + [a^2(1 - \tilde{E}^2) + \tilde{J}^2]r^2 - 2M(a\tilde{E} - \tilde{J})^2 r$$

$$= V(\tilde{E}, \tilde{J}, r)$$

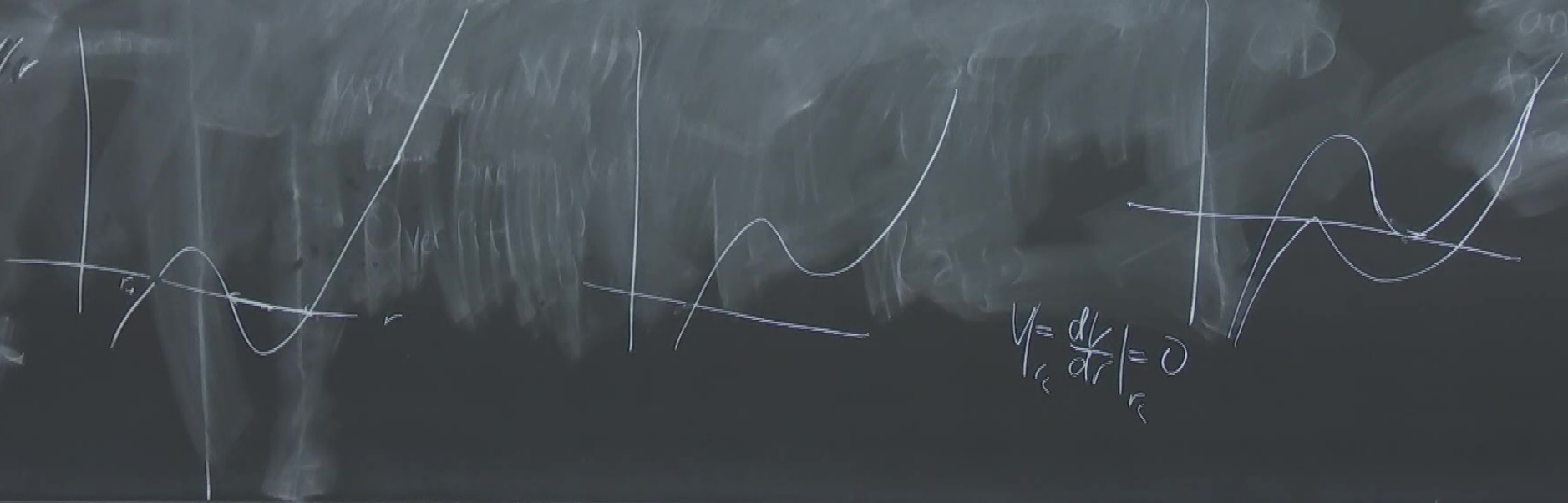
$\tilde{E} < 1$

V/r



$$[E^2 + J^2] r^2 = 2M(aE - J)^2 r$$

V/r



$$V = \left. \frac{dV}{dr} \right|_{r_c} = 0$$

$$\frac{E_c}{r_c} = \frac{1 - \frac{2M}{r_c} + \frac{a}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3M}{r_c} + \frac{2a}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}}$$

$$\frac{r_c^2}{J_c} = \frac{a \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}} - 2a \frac{M}{r_c} + \frac{a^2}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3M}{r_c} + \frac{2a}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}}$$

$$= \frac{a \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}} - 2a \frac{M}{r_c} + \frac{a^2}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3M}{r_c} + \frac{2a}{r_c} \sqrt{\frac{M}{r_c}}}}$$

Units: $\rho \sim \text{kg/m}^3$, $r_c \sim \text{m}$, $M \sim \text{kg}$, $E_c \sim \text{Pa}$, $\tilde{J}_c \sim \text{J/m}^3$
 For $r_c \gg M$ it is impossible to solve for these

$$E_c \sim \left(4 \frac{M}{2r_c}\right)$$

$$\tilde{J}_c = \sqrt{M r_c}$$

the number of NN passing (unstable and)

$$\hat{E}_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$r_c^{3/2} - 3M r_c^{1/2} + 2a\sqrt{M} \rightarrow 0$$

$$r_c^{\text{min}} = 2M \left[1 + \cos\left(\frac{2}{3} \cos^{-1}(\bar{a})\right) \right]$$

For $\bar{a} = 0$

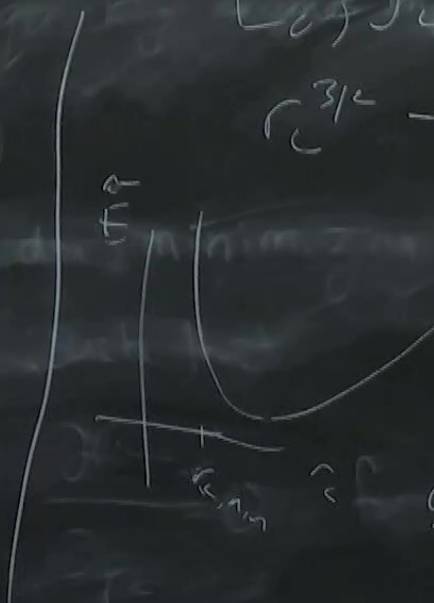
$$r_c > 3M$$

$\bar{a} = 1$

$$r_c > M$$

$$\frac{d\hat{E}_c}{dr_c} = 0 \quad \bar{a} = -1$$

$$r_c > 4M$$



$$\gg M$$

$$1 - \frac{M}{2r_c}$$

$$\sqrt{M r_c}$$

$$r_{ISLO}^2 - 6M r_{ISLO} + 8a\sqrt{M} r_{ISLO}^{1/2} - 3a^2 = 0$$

$$r_{ISLO}/M = 3 + B + \sqrt{(3-A)(3+A+2B)}$$

$$A = 1 + \left(1 - \bar{a}^2\right)^{1/3} \left[\left(1 + \bar{a}\right)^{1/3} - \left(1 - \bar{a}\right)^{1/3} \right]$$

$$B = \sqrt{3\bar{a}^2 + A^2}$$

For $a=0$

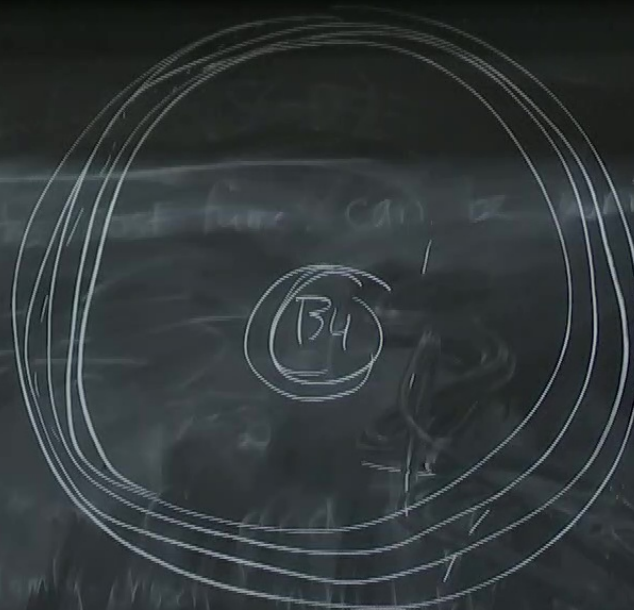
$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = 6M$$

$$\bar{a} = 1$$

$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = M$$

$$\bar{a} = -1$$

$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = 9M$$



For $a=0$

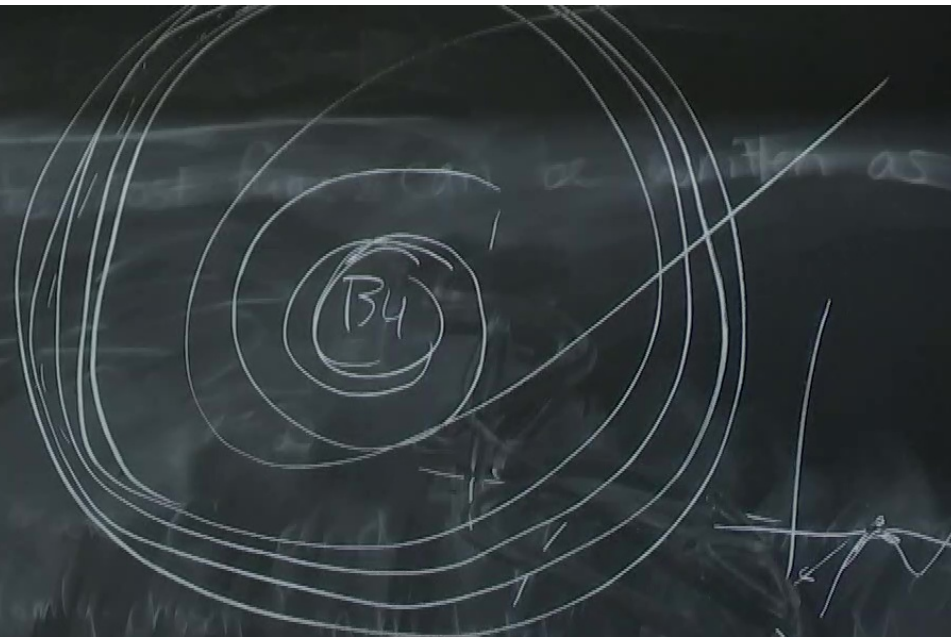
$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = 6M$$

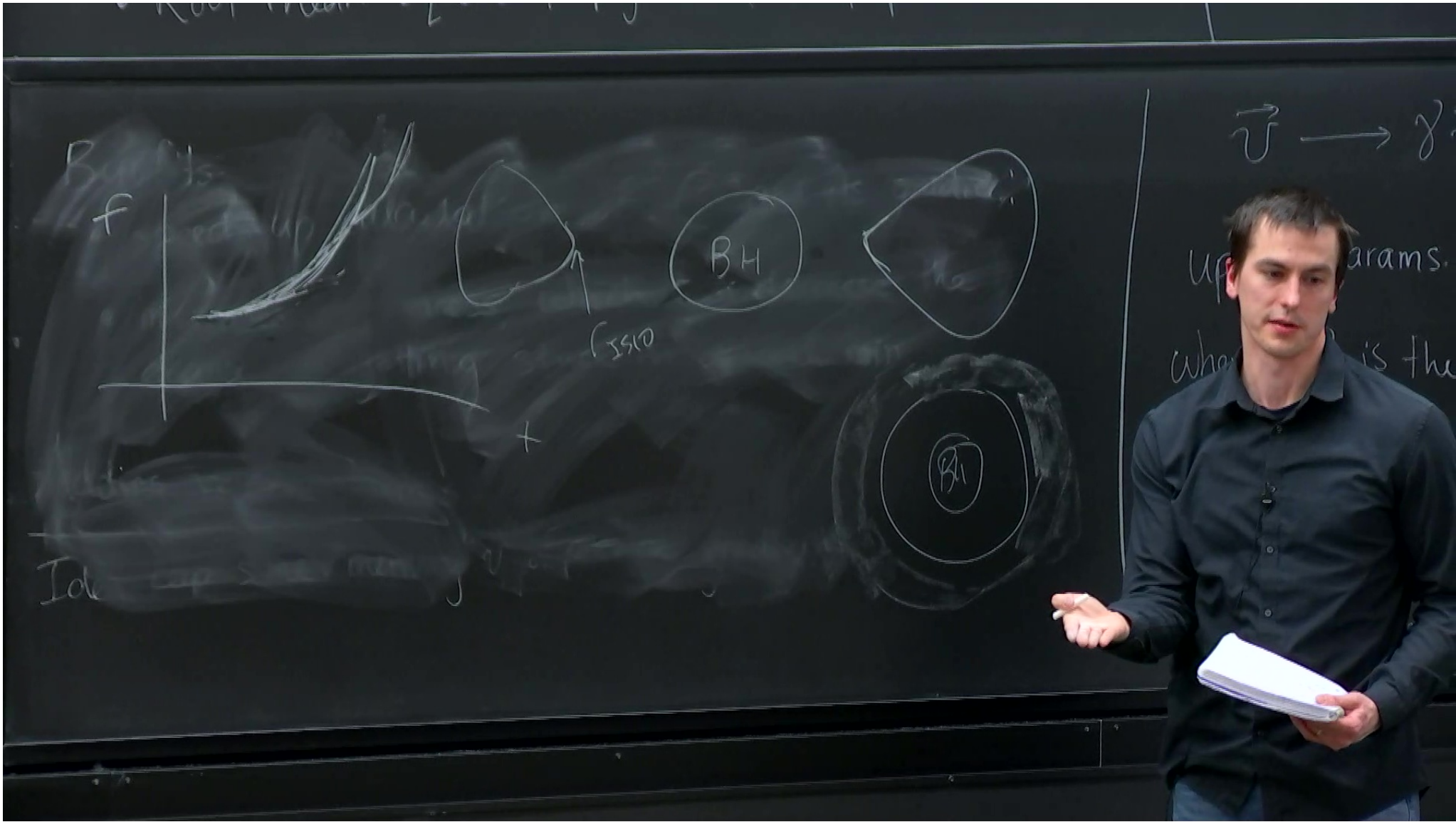
$$\bar{a} = 1$$

$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = M$$

$$\bar{a} = -1$$

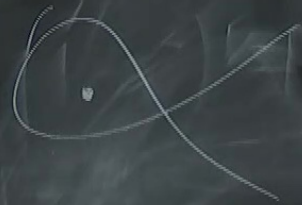
$$r_{\text{ISCO}} = 9M$$





Marginally bound (parabolic) orbits

$$\tilde{E} = 1$$



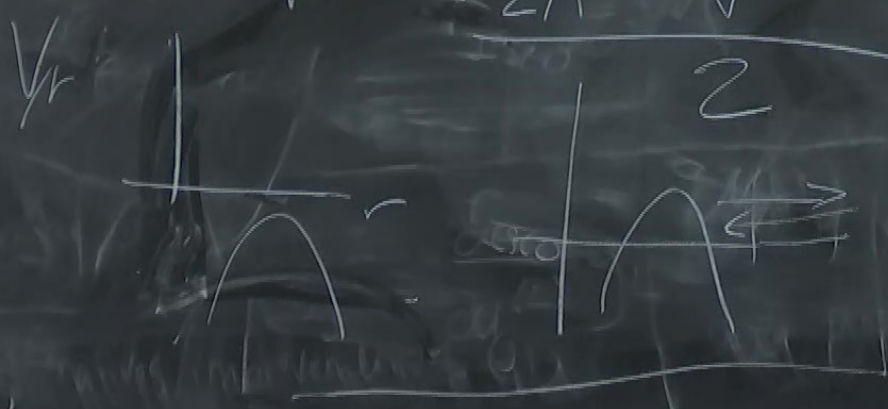
$$V = -2M \left[r^2 - \frac{J}{2M} r + (a - \tilde{J})^2 \right]$$

(B4)

$$r_p = \frac{\frac{J^2}{2M} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{J^2}{2M}\right)^2 - 4(a - \tilde{J})^2}}{2}$$

$$\tilde{J}_m = 2M(1 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{a}})$$

$$r_p(\tilde{J} = \tilde{J}_m) = M(2 - \bar{a} + 2\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}})$$



(1) $\bar{a} = 1$

$\bar{a} = -1$

$r_p = M \quad \bar{a} = 0 \quad r_p = 4M$

$r_p = M(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \approx 5.8M$