Gravitational Waves, Numerical Relativity, and measuring Black Holes

Mark Hannam Cardiff University



DiRAC Day Edinburgh, September 8, 2016





February 11, 2016

Nobody is safe from the internet mindwarp

How to seduce them to spawn in captivity DREVER PREMATURE The lasting legacy of being born too soon



Give to GOSH: Our thanks for the £3.56m raised part

The mon

cruelty of London

our colonial savagery?

Why does the capital glorify

'You don't know

When G

what you get paid?"

boss appeared before MPs

Gravitational ripples were first predicted by Einstein a century ago. Yesterday it was revealed that they have finally been detected - from two massive black holes colliding 1.3 billion light years away. The consequences for our understanding of the universe are out of this world

SPECIAL REPORT BY STEVE CONNOR P.4-8

New Scientist WEEKLY February 20 - 26, 2016

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The softer side

Manchester United's

of Louis van Gaal

An exclusive interview with

WARM, WARMER, REALLY WARM! Can we find our way to the 1.5°C climate target?

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

What they will reveal about reality

Neutron stars Black holes Big bang Dark energy Theory of everything

Science and technology news www.newscientist.com US jobs in science

HOW CONSCIOUS ARE YOU? The number that defines self-awareness

Baftas o should win film awards? The Big Brain Workout The Big Brain Workout The Big Brain Workout The Big Brain Workout The Big Brain Workout

EU deal could split Tories

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Man behind discovery of

the century misses party

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Syria's dangerous

Patrick Cockburn on Saudi

and deployment

new ingredient

Arabia's pla







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Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger

B. P. Abbott et al.*

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration) (Received 21 January 2016; published 11 February 2016)





Numerical relativity

numerically solve full Einstein equations on 3D (mesh-refined) grids

Requires weeks to months on 100s of cores.









Plus: distance, sky location,

orientation, polarisation

Aligned spins





(Dominant spin effect is a weighted sum of the spins)

IMRPhenom (frequency domain)







- (a) PN-based ansatz
- (b) phenomenological fit (based on NR behaviour)
- (c) FFT of ringdown waveform (Lorentzian)
- Analytic: fast

- (a) EOB + terms tuned to NR waveforms
- (b) Smooth transition to ringdown
- Includes both spins
- Numerically solve ODEs: slow
- Speed-up: Reduced-order models

Phenom (frequency domain)







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[Khan, et. al (2016)]



[Khan, et. al (2016)]









Orbital precession



Newtonian gravity: L, S_1 , S_2 remain fixed

Orbital precession



General relativity (L, S_1, S_2) precess around J

Orientation dependence $q=3, |S_2| = 0.75$ (in plane) Observer aligned

with **J**





Equal-mass nonspinning BBH consistent with GW150914



Unequal-mass precessing BBH consistent with GWI50914



"Face-on" to the source





"Edge-on" to the source





[LVC (2016)]





Follow-up simulations

- Perform simulations near "best-guess" parameters
- Study systematic errors in the waveform models
- "Local" models could improve measurements
- I00s of simulations (SXS, Cardiff-UIB, GATech, RIT)
- DiRAC: 29 simulations on Cosma.
 - Required ~I million CPU hours







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All observations



All observations



[LVC (2016)]

All observations



[LVC (2016)]

Black Holes of Known Mass



Future observations



[LVC (2016)]

Future observations



[LVC (2016)]

The future

- The field of gravitational-wave astronomy has begun!
- I00s of black hole observations expected in next 5 years
- We need to be ready to extract the maximum science!

- For future signals, we will need better models:
 - higher harmonics
 - more precession physics
- A large NR simulation campaign is underway...