Electromagnetic effects from binary Black Hole systems: correlations between GW and EM spectrum

> UNAM, Mexico DF (Mexico) March 10, 2009

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Overview

^I Motivation

- correlations between the EM and GW spectrum
- study the effects of the BBH mergers on the EM fields
- The evolution system
- the Einstein-Maxwell equations
- code implementations: GH and BSSN
- The binary BH in electrovacuum
 - the asymptotic state: Wald's solution
- the non-spinning case; membrane paradigm model
- the spinning case and the waveform corrrelations
- The next step; the force-free approximation
- the single black hole case
- preliminary results

I. Motivation: ground GW astronomy

 the first generation of ground detectors of GW is already operating -LIGO-, second is being build, third is in project (ET)





I. Motivation: space GW astronomy

- space detector LISA in project
- use the pulsars as detectors





I. Motivation: GW versus EM

- the GW astronomy will open a new window to see the universe
- -most of the systems emitting GW waves also have EM bright
- opportunity to study simultaneously several bands and correlate the different spectrums



I. Motivation : magnetic fields and BHs

-observations indicate the presence of supermassive BHs in the center of galaxies, surrounded by gas and an accretion disk - in the Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), the BHs are surrounded by a disc of matter likely magnetized. The jets allows to bound the magnetic fields ($B_0 < 10^4$ -10⁶ Gauss) near the BH (Massi & Kaufman, A&A 477).





I. Motivation : merger of galaxies

- the galaxies has undergone some mergers
- during the merger, the binary BH hollows
 the surrounding gas while their orbit shrinks,
 forming a circumbinary disk
- (Milosavljevic & Phinney, Astrophys. J. 622)
- eventually, the dynamics of the binary is dominated by GW





I. Motivation : merger of galaxies

- the luminosity of the disk is modified by the binary BH dynamics
- the merger can enhanced some Blandford-Znajeck mechanism
- study the correlations between GW & EM radiation
- study systems with both bands to extract more information



General Relativity for the evolution of the spacetime
Maxwell equations for the evolution of the EM fields
Hydrodynamics for the evolution of the disk
Radiation processes due to the accretion, disk dynamic..

I. Motivation : post-merger effects

- due to the merger processes, the BH:

- * losses few percent of the mass due to GW radiation
- * boosted with $v_{kk} \approx 100-3000$ Km/s
- the disk's dynamics is modified: perturbed disk get shocked (Zanotti,Rezzolla,DelZanna,CP,MNRAS 2010) MOVIE!!



- all the domain with the final BH and the disk General Relativity for the evolution of the spacetime
Niaxwell equations for the evolution of the EM fields
Hydrodynamics for the evolution of the disk
Radiation processes due to the accretion, disk dynamic.

I. Motivation : pre-merger effects

before/during the merger (CP et al., PRL 2009):
* study the effects of the binary BHs dynamics in the EM fields
* the EM radiation may modify the disk structure, changing again its luminosity which can be observable
* accretion of fossilized gas can trigger BZ type mechanisms



- sub-domain with the BHs, excluding the disk General Relativity for the evolution of the spacetime
Maxwell equations for the evolution of the EM fields
Hydrodynamics for the evolution of the disk
Radiation processes due to the accretion, disk dynamic..

II. The Einstein-Maxwell system

Einstein equations with the EM stress energy tensor

 $R_{ab} = 8 \pi (T_{ab} - T g_{ab}/2)$ $T_{ab} = F_{ac} F^{c}_{b} - (F^{cd} F_{cd}) g_{ab}/4$

• Extended Maxwell equations with constraint dampings, written for the fields (E,B,Φ,Ψ)

$$\nabla_{a} (F^{ab} + g^{ab} \Psi) = -I^{b} + \kappa n^{b} \Psi$$

$$F^{ab} : Maxwell tensor$$

$$\nabla_{a} (*F^{ab} + g^{ab} \Phi) = \kappa n^{a} \Phi$$

$$I^{b} : current 4-vector$$

$$\nabla_{a} I^{a} = 0$$

$$I^{a} = n^{a} q + J^{a}$$

$$q : charge, J^{a}: 3-current$$

II. The numerical code

- Many scales in the problem \rightarrow parallelization and AMR
- Method of Lines for the evolution
 - * 3rd-4th order RK for the time integration
 - * 4th order space discretization

	ĠĦ	BSSN
Infrastructure	Had	Cactus
Singularity	Excision	Puncture approach
Gauge	Harmonic	1+log lapse
		Gamma freezing

III. Asymptotic state: Wald's solution

- study first the asymptotic stationary state, after the merger



- Exact solution (Wald 1974) for a BH immersed in a external magnetic field aligned with the spin (test field, valid in this case $M = 10^8 M_{\odot}$, $B = 10^4 G$)

 $F = \frac{1}{2} B_0 (d\Psi + 2J/M d\eta)$

Ψaxial KV, η timelike KV

 Near the black holes, the magnetic fields from the disk, in the stationary state, tend to Wald's solution (King, Lasota & Kundt 1975)

III. Asymptotic state: evolution

consider a domain close to the BH without the disk
set the magnetic field from the 'far away' disk by:

* an initial EM field $\mathbf{B} \approx \mathbf{B}_0 \check{\mathbf{z}}$, $\mathbf{E} = 0$

* consistent boundary conditions

- evolve the Einstein-Maxwell system until the stationary state



non spinning



spin a=0.7

III. Asymptotic state: evolution

- fixed spacetime: Kerr in Kerr-Schild coordinates electric field for spinning case (a=0.7)



III. Asymptotic state: evolution

- membrane paradigm (Thorne,Price,MacDonald 1986): density charge endowed to the Apparent Horizon



IV. Binary BHs (non-spining)

study the last orbits and merger of the binary black holes
set the initial data with a binary BHs in quasi-circular orbits
and add the magnetic fields like before







IV. Binary BHs (non-spining)

- compute the GW & EM radiations via Newman-Penrose scalars

 $\Psi_4 = R_{abd} k^a m^b k^c m^d = F_a k^a m^b MOVIE!!$



IV. Binary BHs (non spinning)

- mode decomposition shows a quadrupolar nature for both the GW and EM modes

- the modes have the same frequency and radiated energy



IV. Binary BHs (non spinning)

- simple model based on the membrane paradigm



* there is a induced charge separation \rightarrow electric quadrupole E,B ~ sinⁿ $\theta \cdot cos(2 \Omega t)$

IV. Binary BHs (spinning!!)

- consider several spinning-cases 1) $a_1=0,a_2=0$ 2) $a_1=-0.6,a_2=-0.6$ 3) $a_1=-0.6,a_2=+0.6$ 4) $a_1=+0.6,a_2=+0.6$



IV. Summary Binary BHs + EV

- the EM radiation mimics the GW one!

- the efficency of the EM radiation depends strongly on the intensity of the magnetic fields

 $E^{OW} / M = 5 \times 10^{-2}$

 $E^{BM} / M = 5 \times 10^{-15}$ for $B = 10^4$ Gauss

- the energy radiated directly in EM waves seems low to modify the disk dynamics for the inferred magnetic fields

- there is no vacuum!! Enhancement of the (extraction of energy due to) Blandford-Znajeck mechanism near the merger?

V. The Force-free approximation

• BH + magnetic field \rightarrow unstable to pair production : magnetized plasma is surrounding the BHs

> $\mathbf{\nabla}_{a} \mathbf{T}^{a} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{\nabla}_{a} \mathbf{T}^{a}_{(\text{fluid})} = -\mathbf{\nabla}_{a} \mathbf{T}^{a}_{(\text{em})} = -\mathbf{F}^{a} \mathbf{J}_{a}$ if $\rho, \mathbf{P} \iff \mathbf{B}^{2}$ then $\mathbf{\nabla}_{a} \mathbf{T}^{a}_{(\text{fluid})} \iff \mathbf{F}^{a} \mathbf{J}_{a} \approx \mathbf{0}$

> > $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{q} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$

• Fluid without fluid : the plasma only supplies charges and determines the dynamic of the EM fields, but it does not appear in the equations

V. Single black holes

• Electric and magnetic fields for electrovacuum and force-free



V. Binary black holes

• The EM radiation seems to be collimated in the force-free case

MOVIES



Summary

- we have evolved and analyzed the effects on the EM fields of the last orbits of a binary BH

-In electrovacuum (first step):

- * EM radiation profile quite tied to the BBH dynamics
- * the radiated EM energy low to modify the disk dynamics -In force-free (more realistic):
 - * Enhancement of the Blandford-Znajeck mechanism near the merger?
 - * Collimation of the radiation?