

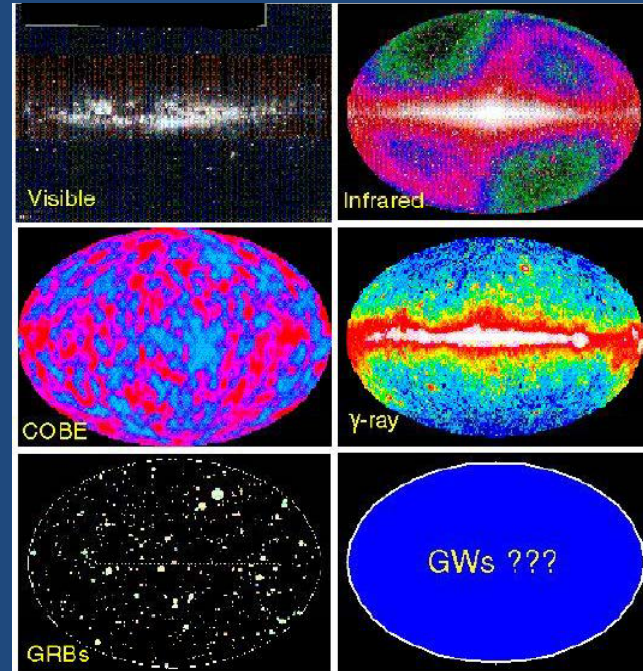
Beyond binary black holes

L. Lehner

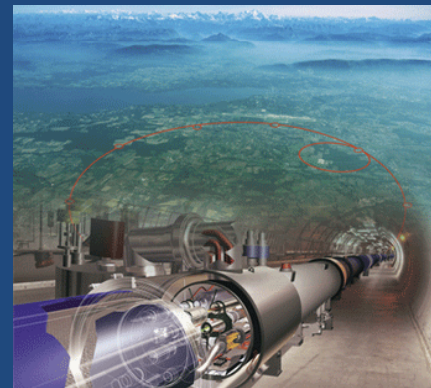
LSU

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New facilities, opportunities & challenges to understand our universe



LIGO



LHC

Why care about gravity?

- After all ... gravity is weak.....

Interaction	Strength	Acts on	Carried by	Quant. theory
Strong (short ranged)	10	Quarks	Color	OK
E&M (long ranged)	10^{-2}	Charged particles	Electric charges/fields	OK
Weak (short ranged)	10^{-13}	Quarks, leptons	Flavor charge	OK
Gravitational (long ranged)	10^{-40}	All particles	Graviton?	...?

Gravity... by far the coolest interaction...

- *Dominates over large distances (cosmology)*
- *Modifies the nature of the spacetime (eg. Around black holes)*
- *Mediates the most efficient conversion mechanisms from mass to energy*
- *And we haven't a clue of what goes on below very small scales*

What do we know? (when do we know?...)

- Linearized theory
 - Post Newtonian expansion ($v \rightarrow 0$, $M/D \rightarrow 0$) reasonable good handling to some given orders. *[at least enough for \$200 GPSs....]*
 - Perturbations over fixed backgrounds. Good handling to 1st order in special cases, iffy from there on....
- Non-linear theory
 - Global stability of flat spacetime understood in 1990 [Christodoulou-Klainerman, also Lindblad-Rodnianski 05].
- We'd like to know
 - Behavior around highly dynamical, strongly gravitating cases ($v \rightarrow c$, $M/D \sim 1$).
 - Behavior close to singularities, connection to quantum gravity ideas
 - *Role in astrophysical phenomena.*

Where to look for signatures of strong gravity?

- Astrophysical systems containing BHs, Neutron stars.
- Cosmological consequences of early universe scenarios
- Highly energetic configurations in the lab (assuming some flavors of string theory is correct).

All require understanding the solution of Einstein equations.

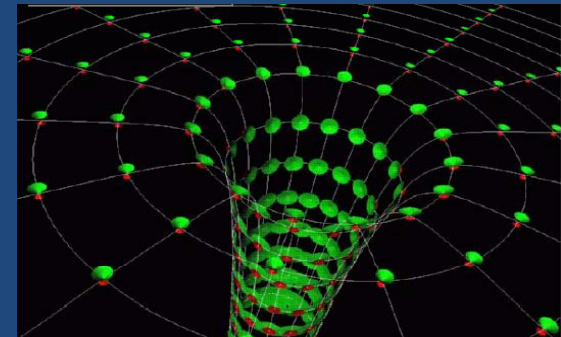
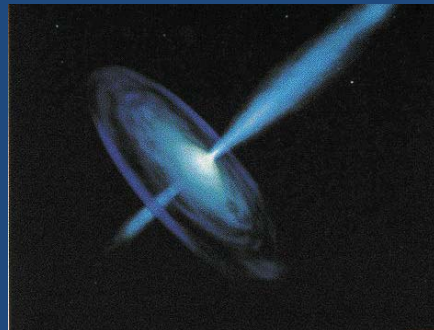
- *Non-linear, highly involved, constrained, PDE system.*
- *Many different length scales involved.*
- *Physics (2 d.o.f) 'hidden' in many variables.*
- *Singularities mark the demise of the theory, and we want to look 'close' to them.*

Numerical simulations only road to make head-ways.

- To obtain particular solutions
- To gain insights which can be exploited at the analytical level.

Two 'frontiers'

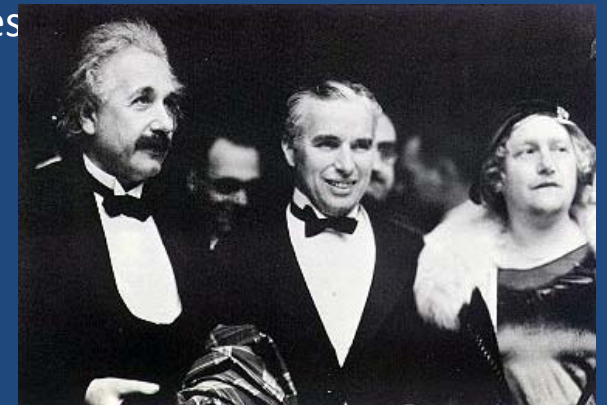
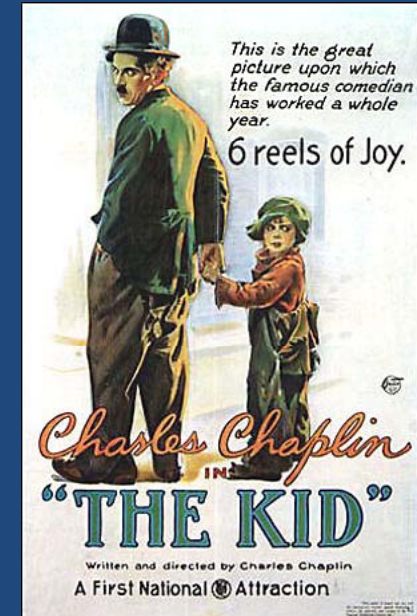
- GR in 'practical' context. Astrophysics
 - Describe accurately signals expected from sources likely to be detected. Gravitational Wave Astronomy.
 - Understand observed phenomena; e.g. gamma-ray bursts.



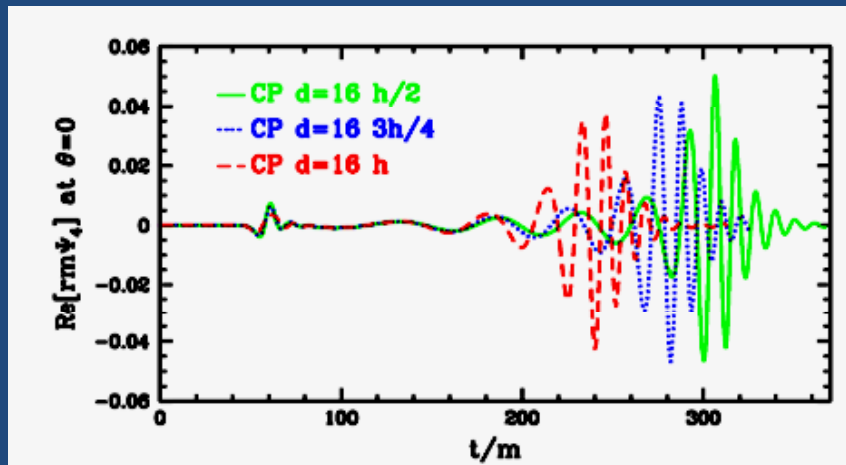
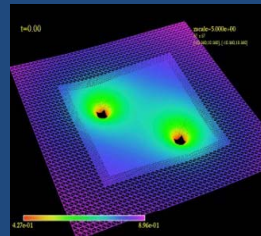
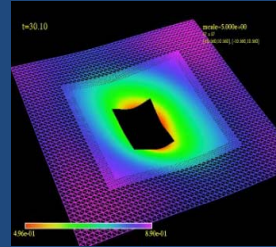
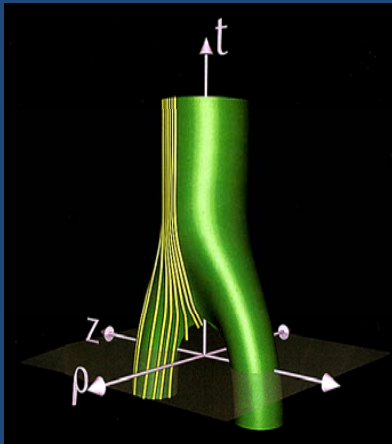
- Classical limit of prospective quantum gravity theories
 - Understand theories arising from quantum gravity efforts.
 - Deduce observable consequences

Astro-frontier

- Black holes
 - end point of sufficiently massive stars collapsing
 - end product of collisions of neutron stars
 - Ruled by null rays (limit of those that reach to infinity)
 - Can have max. angular momentum or something nasty happens
 - Can not bifurcate unless something 'nasty' happens
 - They're stable, if perturbed, they ring-down to a BH
- How do we see them?
 - Effects on neighboring matter → EM, neutrino radiation.
Eg Gamma ray bursts
 - Effects on the fabric of spacetime → Gravitational Waves
 - Even with strong sources (collisions) GWs are quite weak, detectors alone have a hard time to catch the waves
 - Even when 'caught', we need to interpret signals and extract physical information.
 - Can we expect surprises?



Leading candidate: colliding black holes



Essentially no surprises.
Waves smoothly
transitioning from chirp to
quasinormal ringing



Estimating the final outcome

- Early epoch: 2 bodies orbiting, physics captured via PostNewtonian effects. Internal structure doesn't matter
- Late epoch: given total mass & angular momentum, can express the soln in terms of damped harmonics.
- Early –to– late recipe: Mix Newtonian analysis with a pinch of General Relativity ([Buonanno,Kidder,LL 07])

$$L(M, a) = L_{orb} + S_1 + S_2$$

- M . sum of individual masses.
- L_{orb} from the reduced 2-body problem in a Kerr black hole at the innermost stable circular orbit. It depends on M, a

Is this it?

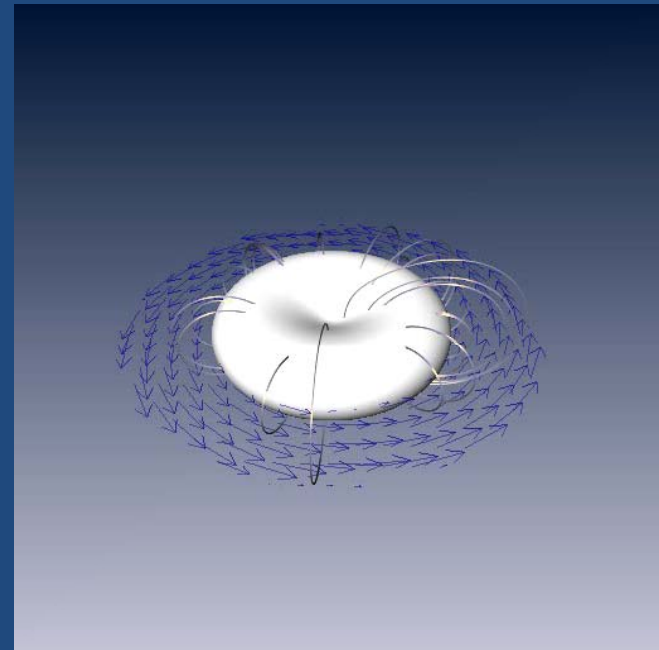
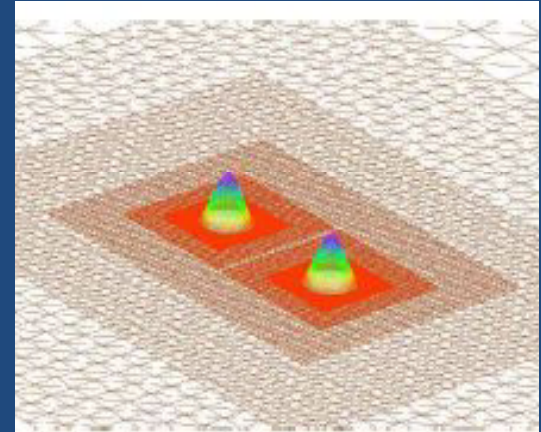
- Yes & no...
 - Much work ahead to map out signals for detection/analysis efforts
 - ‘strange’ configurations to probe particular aspects of the theory (e.g. naked singularities, high-speed collisions)
 - However... with only one dissipative mechanism not many possibilities left out. Unlikely path to surprises...
- Call it quits in 4D?... No way!
 - GR role in spectacular phenomena: gamma ray bursts, supernovae, etc.
 - More than one ‘dissipative’ channel → requires richer, more complex simulations.
 - GR, hydrodynamics, magnetic fields, radiation transport, nuclear physics.....
 - Dump the Prius, get a BH! Efficiencies ~ 0.5 for $M \rightarrow$ energy

Binary neutron stars

- Almost as compact as BHs.
- Lower masses than BHs → merge frequencies beyond current LIGO. Though advanced LIGO could see the merger itself
- Possible (short) gamma ray burst central engine (together with BH-NS).
- Can lead to an accreting BH system.
- Lots of ingredients required for a complete description of the problem
 - Equation of state? One reason to understand this system
 - Magnetic fields included. E.g. pulsars
 - Radiation transport.
 - Produce observable both gravitational and electromagnetic signals!
 - Challenge: put all this in a (super-duper) computer...

Putting (some) pieces together

- Infrastructure that implements grid adaptivity and parallelization
- General Relativity + Hydrodynamics + Magnetic fields (ideal MHD)
- Dissipation mechanisms:
 - Gravitational waves
 - internal fluid dynamics
 - Magnetic field effects (e.g. redistribution of angular momentum)



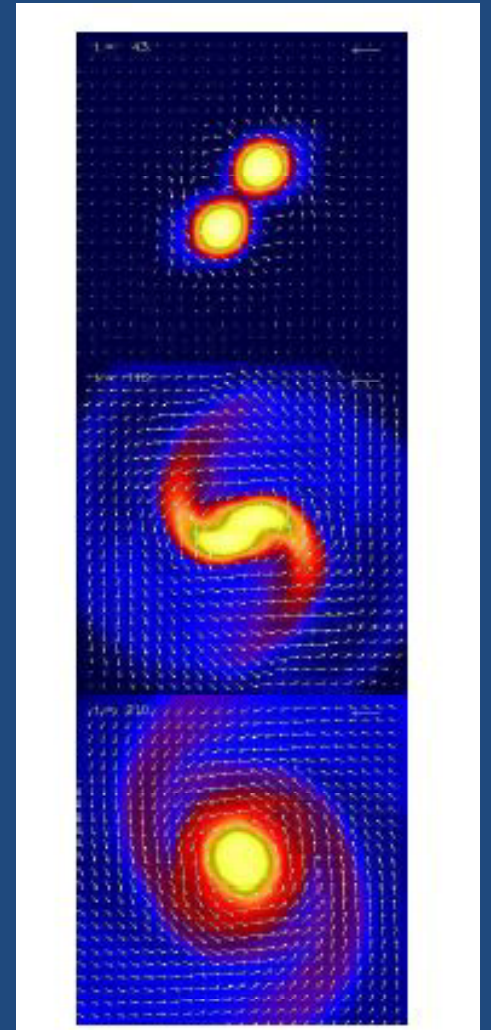
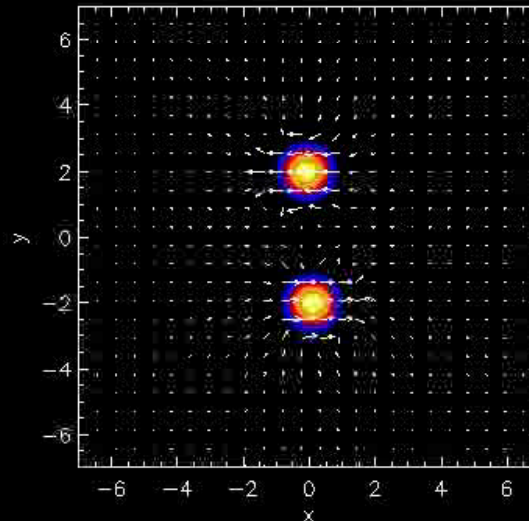
[Anderson,Hirschmann,LL,Liebling,Neilsen,Palenzuela]

Dynamics (no B)

t = 1.00
max = 0.091578775
min = 1.0551155e-08

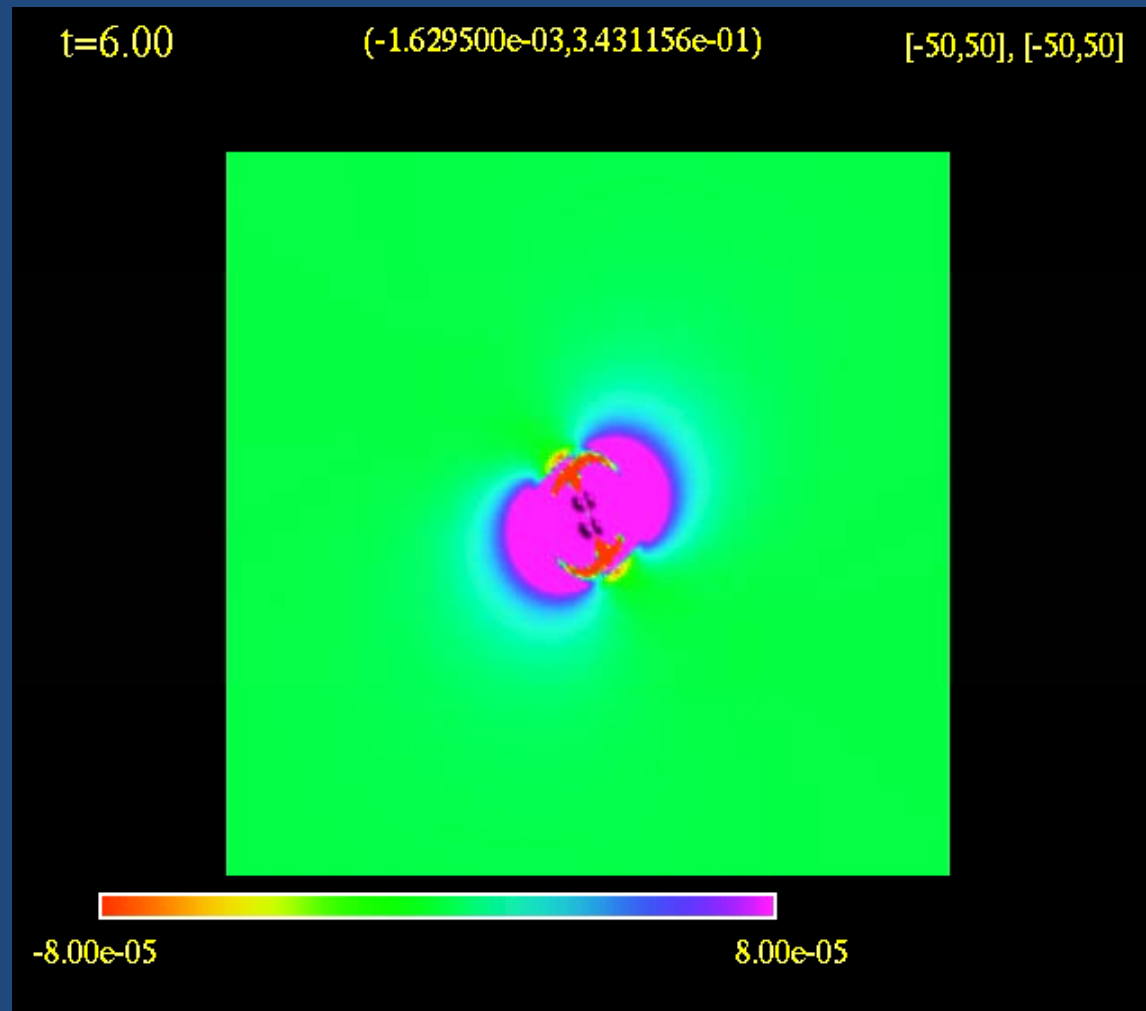


t = 1.00 max(V) = 0.12739532
min(V) = 0.0000000

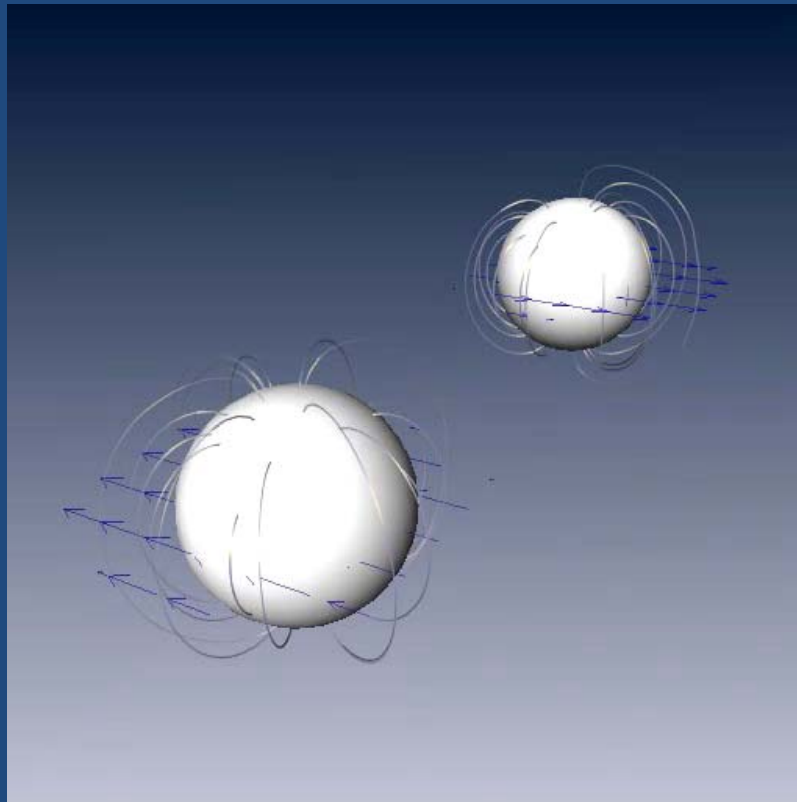


- (THIS) Merger leads to a differentially rotating star, massive enough to collapse, but has too much angular momentum!. Radiates excess and forms a BH
- However... differential rotation would feed magnetic instabilities....

waves

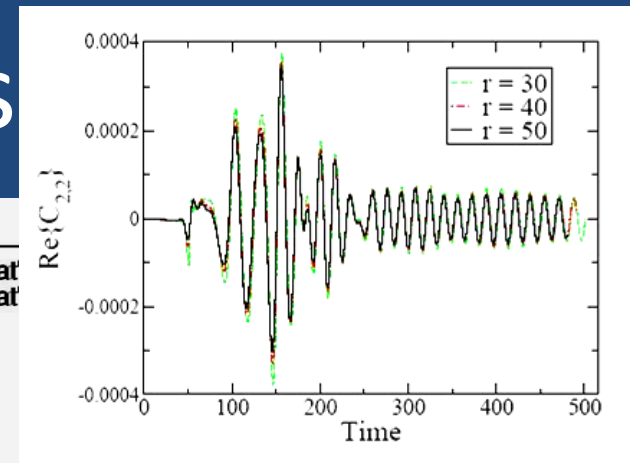
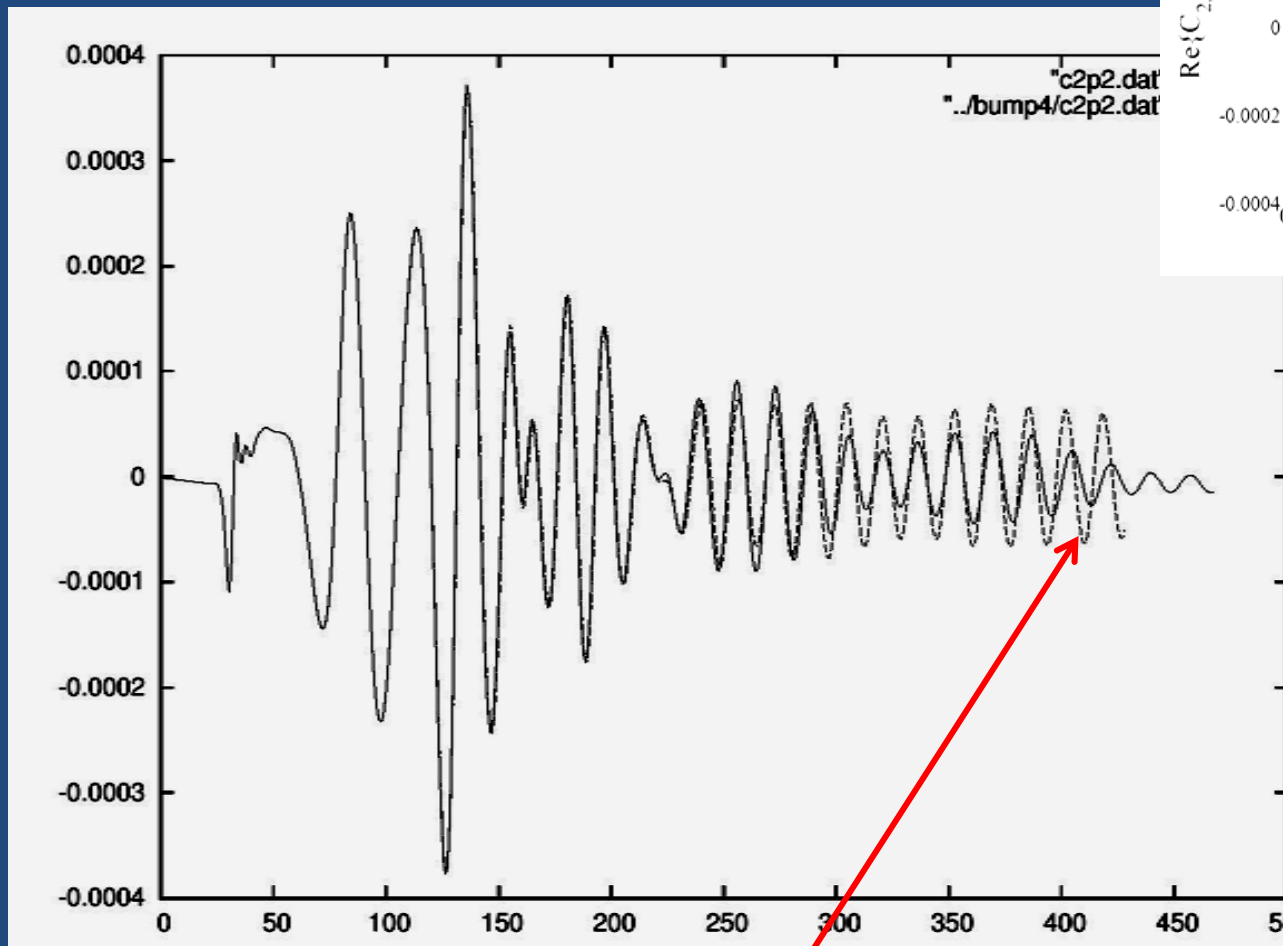


Dynamics (B)



[movie](#)

Grav waves



No magnetic field

- Piece-meal approach has given different fields key clues into the behavior of many systems
- However richer phenomenology leads to different outcomes, depending on the goal this might be crucial
- Obvious time-invariant statement of the day:
'As computers become more powerful, our description will become more realistic'

Going up in dims

- Beyond GWs, Astro and fundamental questions in 4D, NR can help in searches for Quant. Grav theories (at a very very very humble level)
 - Take classical limit and analyze what's there
 - Loop quantum gravity → GR in 4D
 - String theory → GR in higher dims coupled with extra fields.
 - Latter case... warning... better knock down lots of dims through symmetry considerations. As in 4D, black holes are handy...
- Features of these black objects?
 - Singularity inside at the classical level (OK)
 - Can not bifurcate unless a naked singularity shows up (OK)
 - Unique in spherical symmetry (NO!, wait what sphere?)
 - Natural questions!
 - *What are the possible solutions?*
 - *are those stable?*
 - *What's their role (e.g. in black hole information paradox, stability of spacetimes)*

Black strings

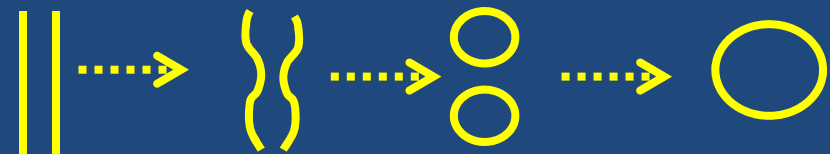
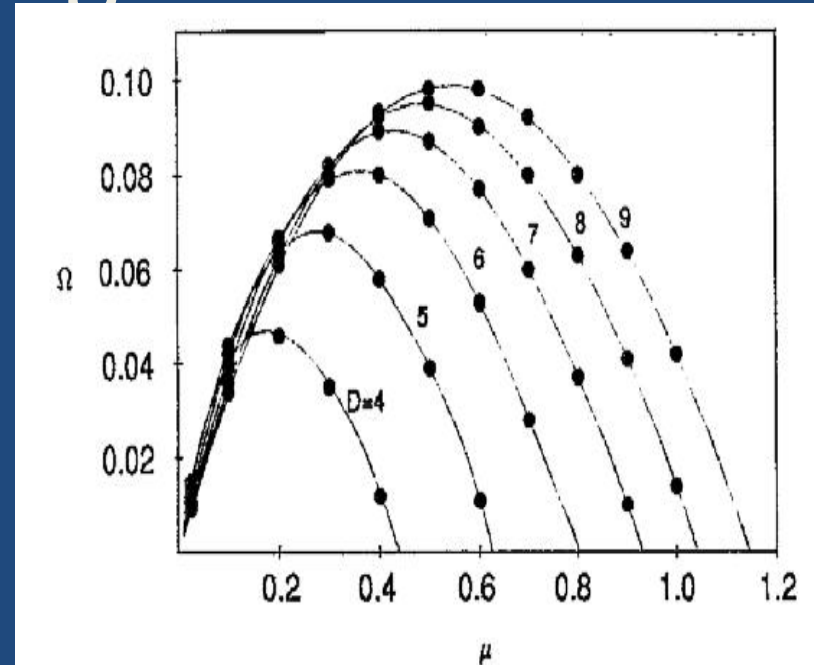
- 1.- Contain singularities
- 2.- Ruled by null-rays
- 3.- Non-unique even in spherical symm



Stability?

- Black string perturbations admit exponential growth for $L > L_c$ (Gregory-Laflamme)
- Entropy $S_{BS} < S_{BH}$ (for a given M)

Conjecture: Black strings will bifurcate

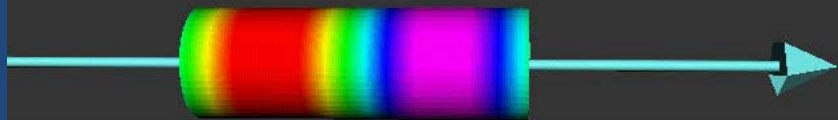


- Conjecture used in many scenarios
 - Density of states from Ads/CFT correspondence
 - Discussions of BH on brane worlds. BH in matrix theory, etc

Recent developments

- Horowitz-Maeda, can't bifurcate in finite time. *Conjecture: will 'settle' to a non-uniform stationary soln*
- Wiseman: stationary solns which are not the Horowitz-Maeda ones (too little entropy)
- Kol: Transition from black string to BH through a conical singularity
- Qns:
 - *What is the final solution of a perturbed black string?*
 - *Can it bifurcate in 'infinite time'?*
 - *Are Wiseman's solns, physically relevant?*

$t = 0.3$



$t = 1.1$



[Choptuik, LL, Olabarrieta, Pretorius, Villegas 03]

Super-critical case

$t = 1.1$



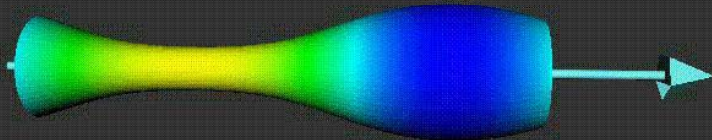
$r=0.3$ $r=3.5$

$t = 115.8$



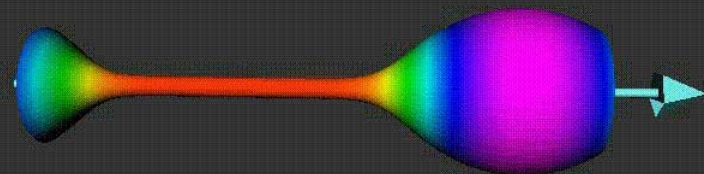
$r=0.3$ $r=3.5$

$t = 184.3$



$r=0.3$ $r=3.5$

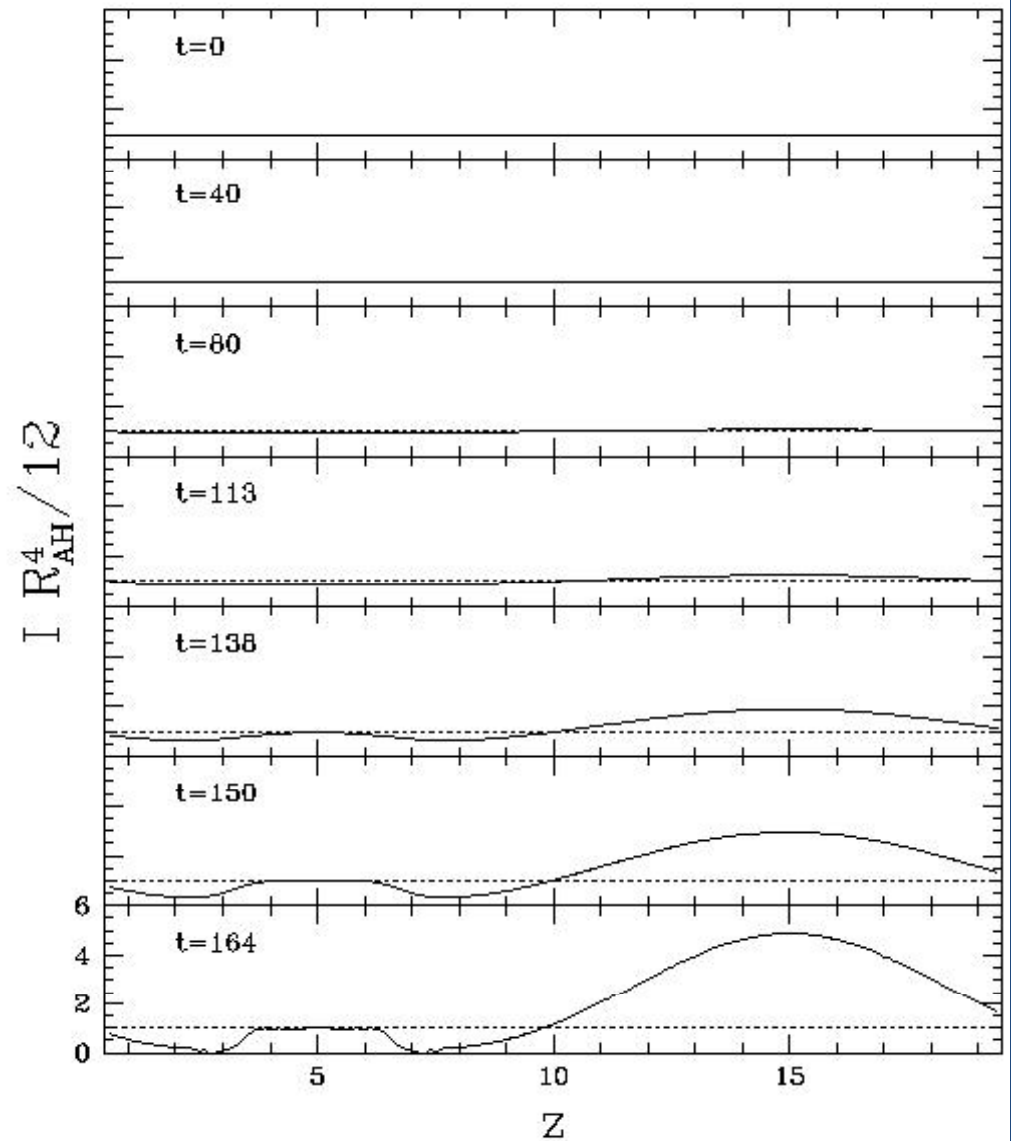
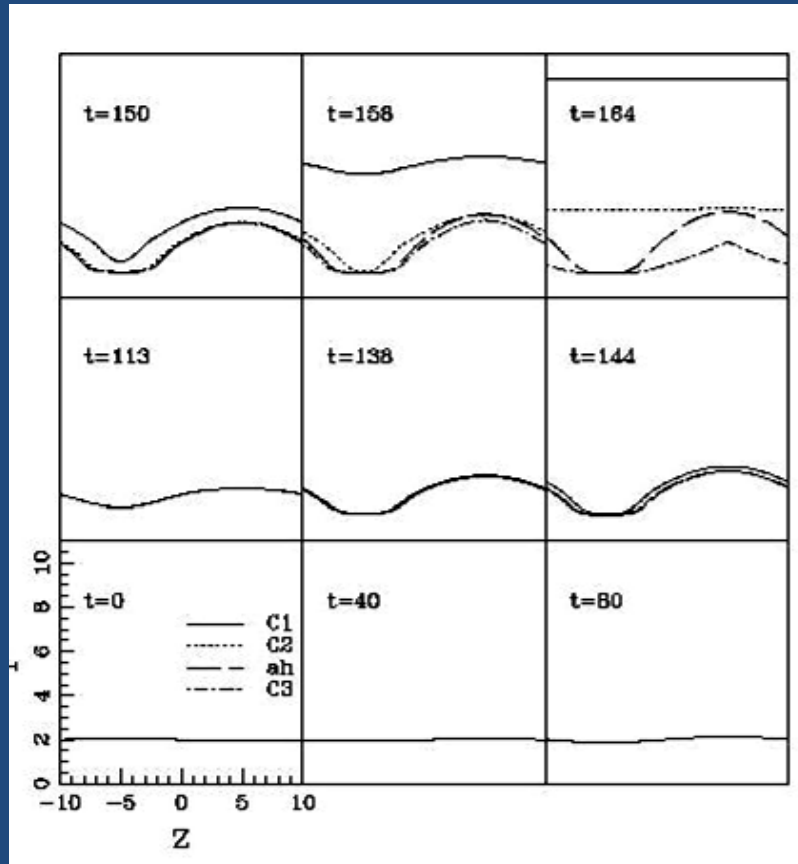
$t = 201.5$

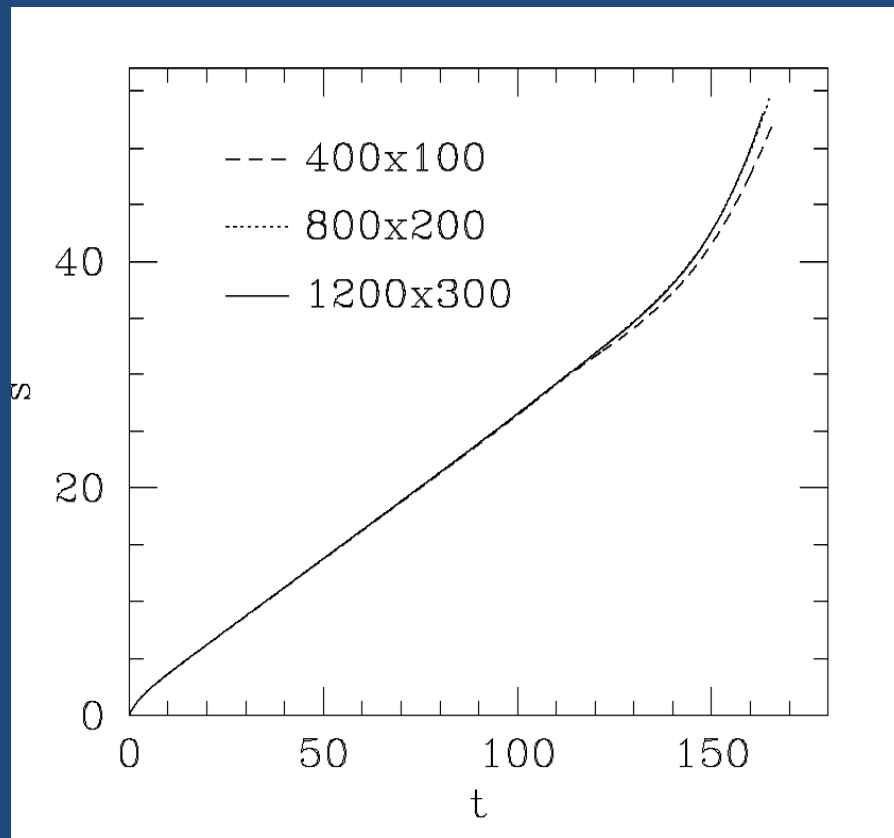


$r=0.3$ $r=3.5$

Curvature

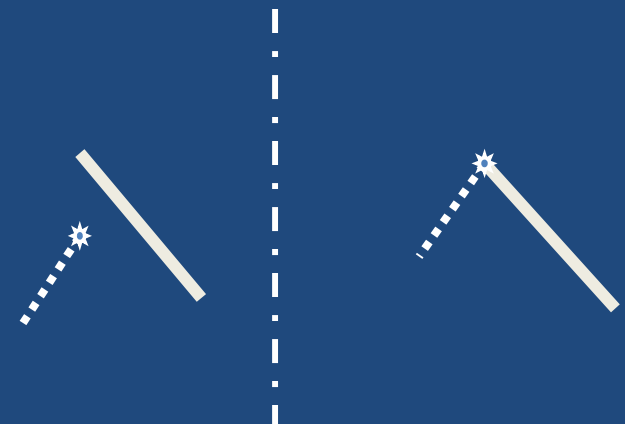
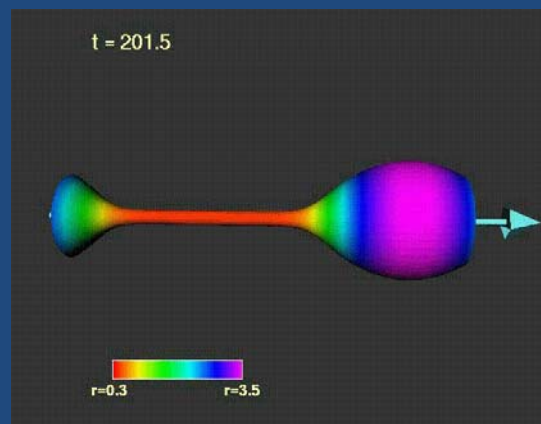
'Event' horizon





- Affine time, $\lambda = e^s$ growing exponentially ($\sim 10^{22}$)
- “bifurcation” in infinite affine time certainly possible
- ‘cascade’ of unstable strings also possible

[Garfinkle-LL-Pretorius]



- Where are we?
 - Still not know what the final fate is.
 - Dynamical process takes a long time to progress to highly distorted scenarios.
 - More systems found in recent years whose dynamics is strongly linked to the black string (black saturns, highly spinning black holes, black branes, etc).
- Ongoing project to decipher it... keep posted

Final words

- Role of gravity in astrophysical systems being understood. While not significant surprises may arise gravitational dissipation competition with other process need be considered.
- Surprises still might lurk around, both in 4D and higher dimensional scenarios. These require strong fields/dynamics, which in turn requires simulations
- Definitively in the right time to attempt this!