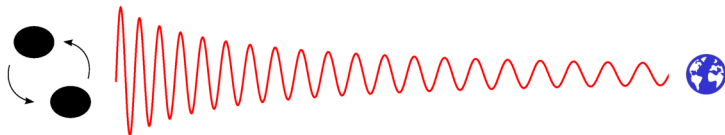


Gravitational waves from binary systems of compact objects

Alexandre Le Tiec

Laboratoire Univers et Théories
Observatoire de Paris / CNRS



Outline

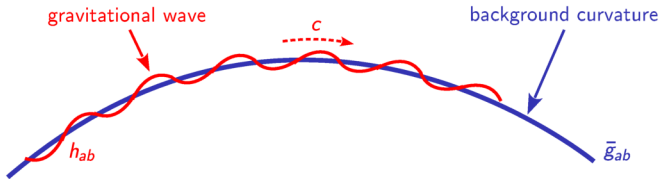
- ① Gravitational waves
- ② Gravitational-wave science
- ③ Intermediate mass-ratio inspirals

Outline

- ① Gravitational waves
- ② Gravitational-wave science
- ③ Intermediate mass-ratio inspirals

What is a gravitational wave ?

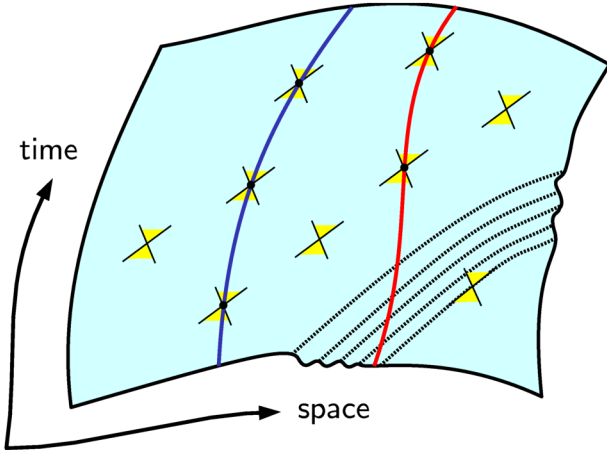
A **gravitational wave** is a tiny ripple in the **curvature of spacetime** that propagates at the vacuum speed of light



$$\square h_{ab} + 2\bar{R}_{abcd}h^{cd} = -16\pi T_{ab}$$

Key prediction of Einstein's general theory of relativity

What is a gravitational wave ?



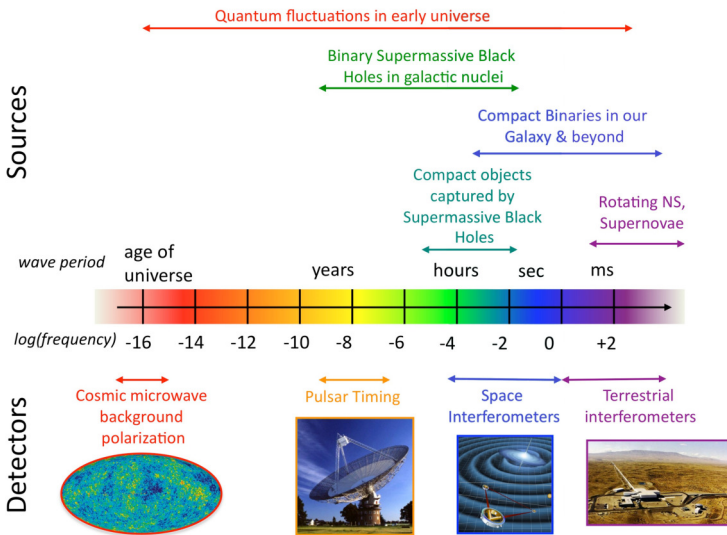
(Credit: E. Gourgoulhon)

Electromagnetic vs gravitational waves

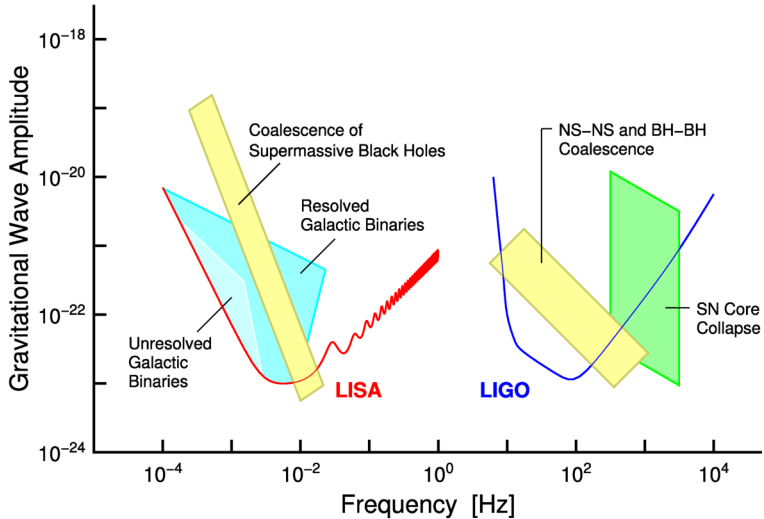
	Electromagnetic waves	Gravitational waves
Origin	electromagnetic field	spacetime curvature
Nature	waves in spacetime	waves of spacetime
Sources	accelerated charges	accelerated masses
Wavelength	\ll size of source	\gtrsim size of source
Structure	dipolar	quadrupolar
Coherence	low	high
Interaction	strong	weak
Detection	power	amplitude
Analogy	vision	audition

Complementary sources of information about the Universe

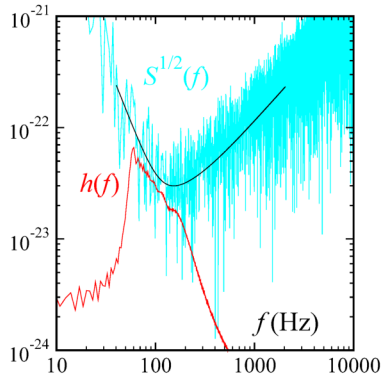
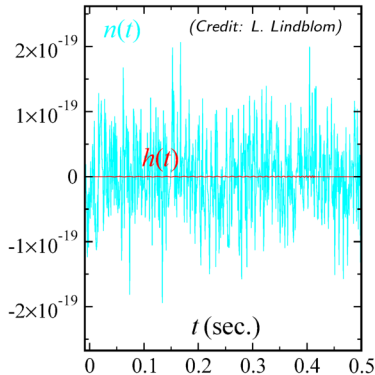
The gravitational-wave spectrum



Promising sources of gravitational waves

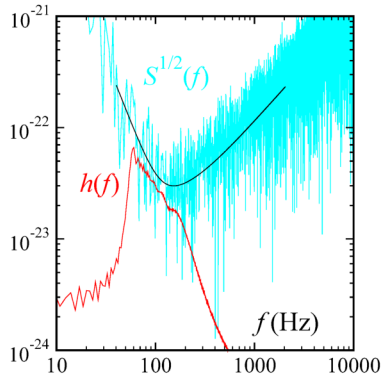
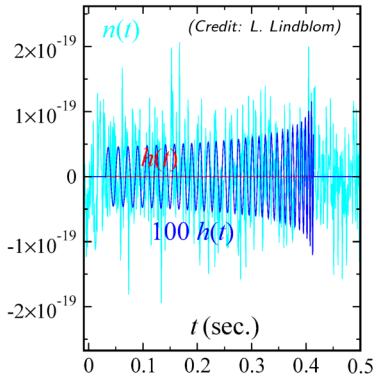


Need for accurate template waveforms



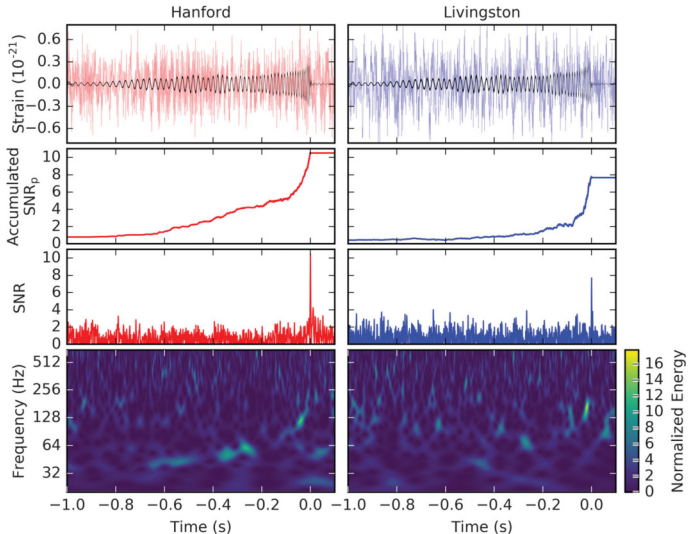
If the expected signal is *known in advance* then $n(t)$ can be filtered and $h(t)$ recovered by **matched filtering** → **template waveforms**

Need for accurate template waveforms



If the expected signal is *known in advance* then $n(t)$ can be filtered and $h(t)$ recovered by **matched filtering** → **template waveforms**

An example: the event GW151226



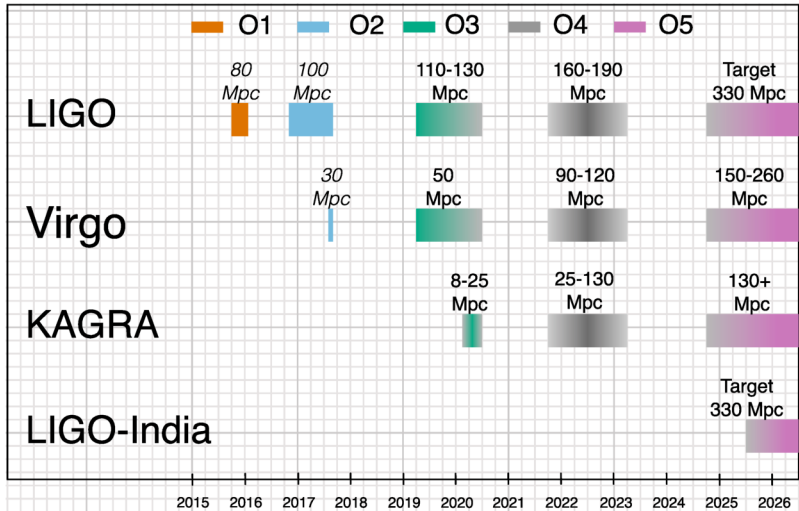
Outline

- ① Gravitational waves
- ② Gravitational-wave science
- ③ Intermediate mass-ratio inspirals

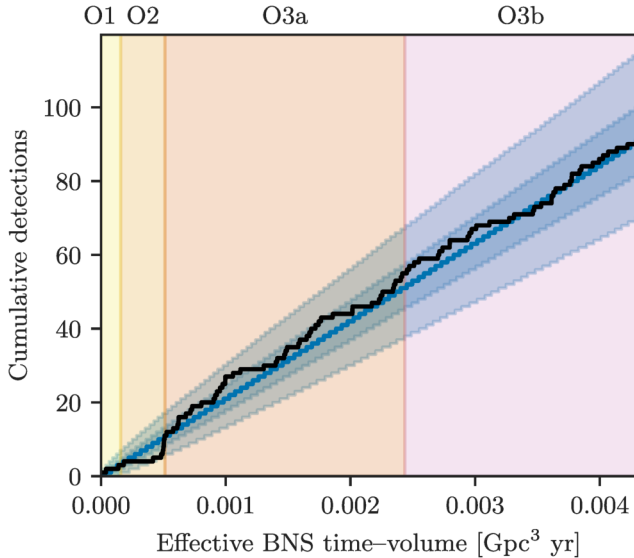
Ground-based interferometric detectors



Roadmap for ground-based detectors



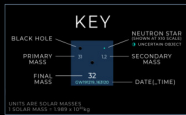
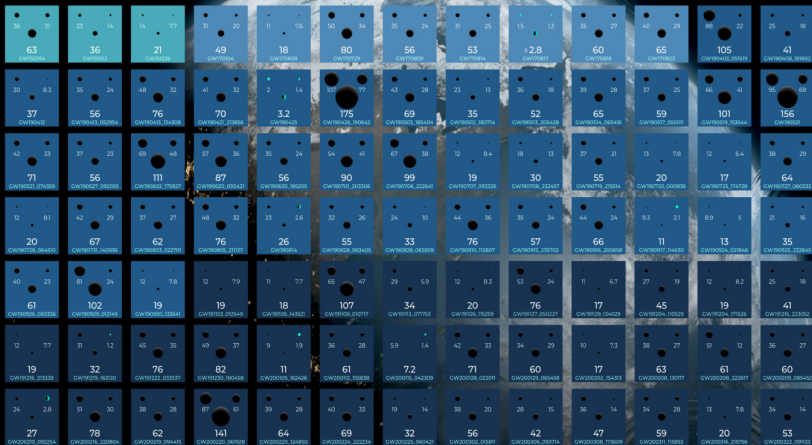
Current gravitational-wave detections



OBSERVING
01
2015 - 2016

02
2016 - 2017

03a+b
2019 - 2020



GRAVITATIONAL WAVE MERGER DETECTIONS

SINCE 2015



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

- Strong-field tests of GR
- Black hole no-hair theorem
- Cosmic censorship conjecture
- Dark energy equation of state
- Alternatives to general relativity

Astrophysics

- Formation and evolution of compact binaries
- Origin and mechanisms of γ -ray bursts
- Internal structure of neutron stars

Cosmology

- Cosmography and measure of Hubble's constant
- Origin and growth of supermassive black holes
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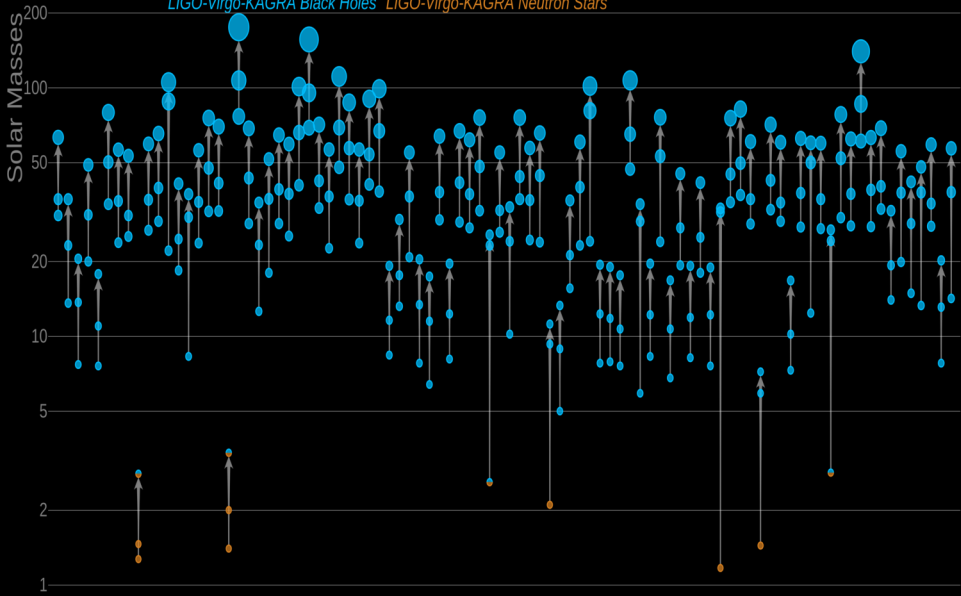
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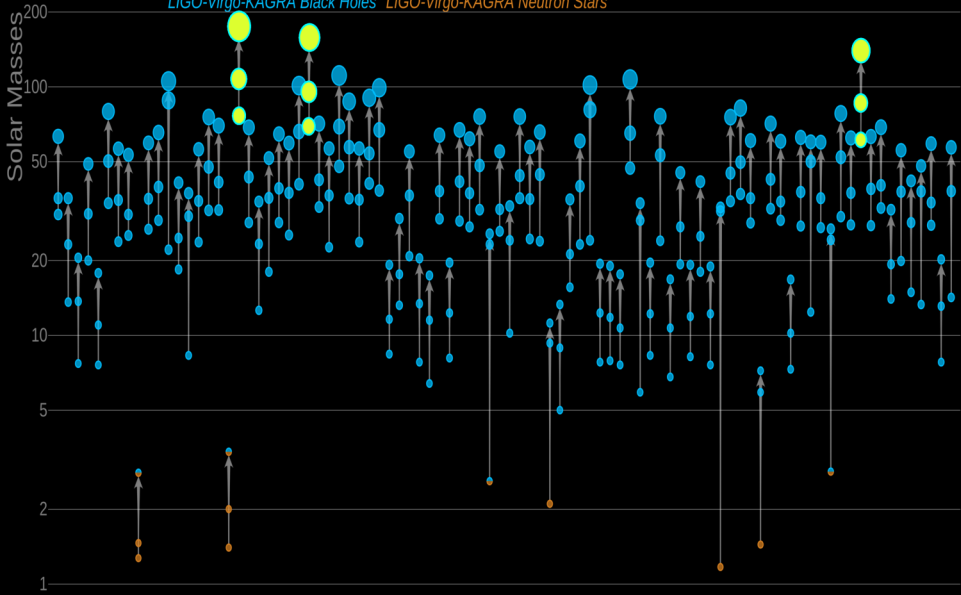
Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars



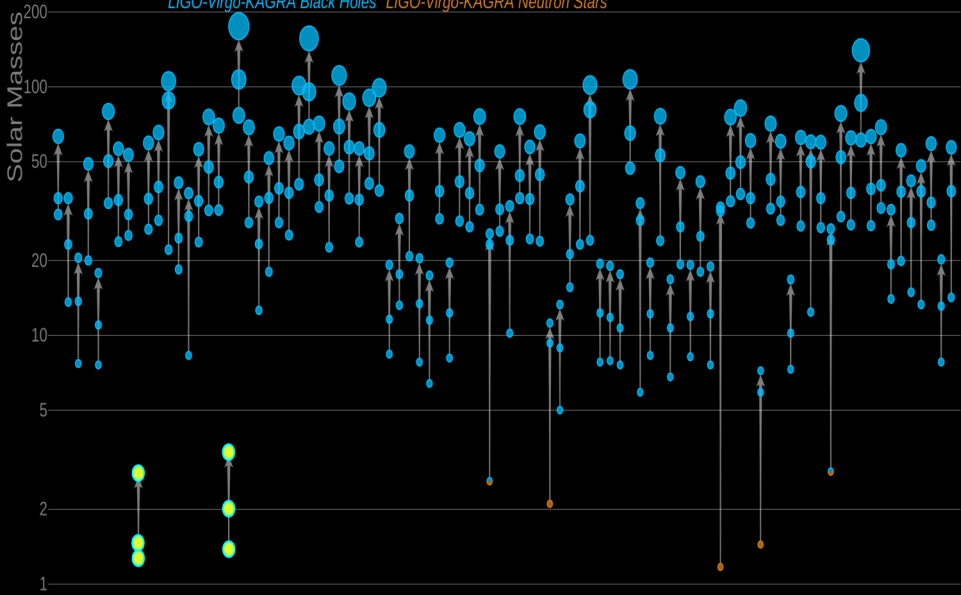
Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

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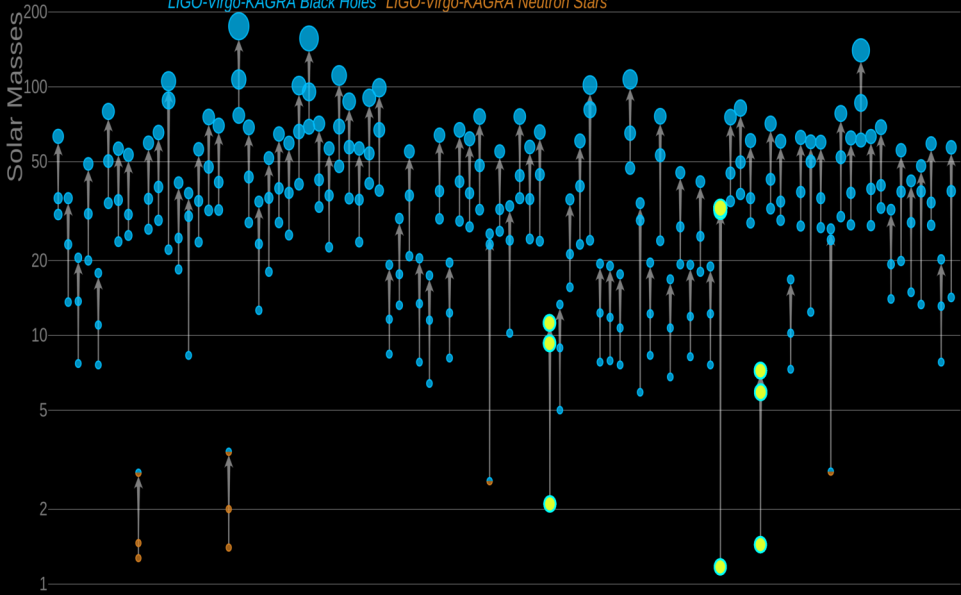
Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes *LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars*

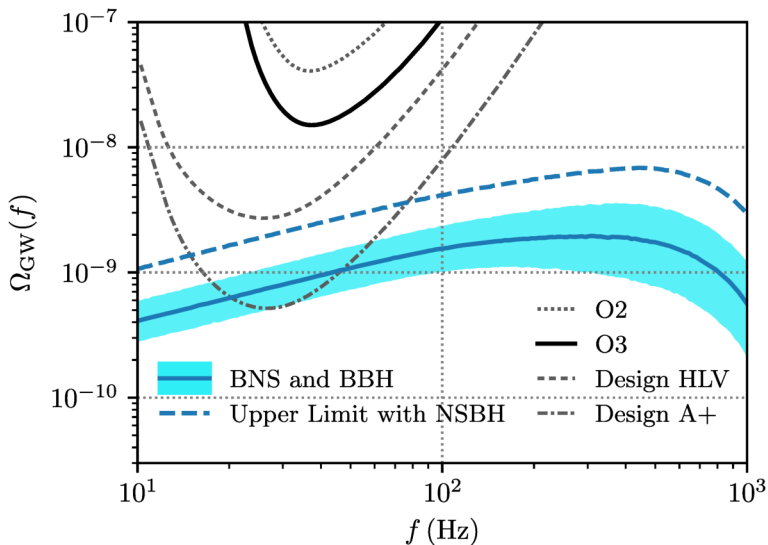


Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars



Isotropic gravitational-wave background



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

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Cosmology

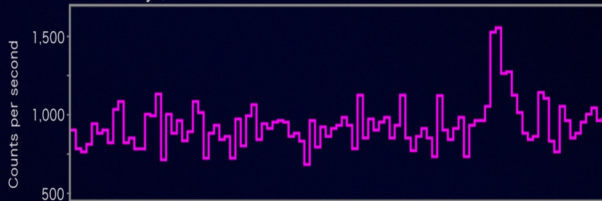
- Cosmography and measure of Hubble's constant
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Fermi



Gamma rays, 50 to 300 keV

GRB 170817A

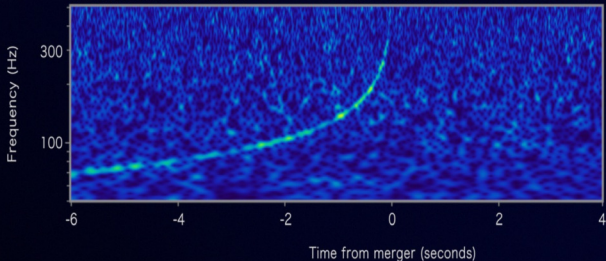


LIGO

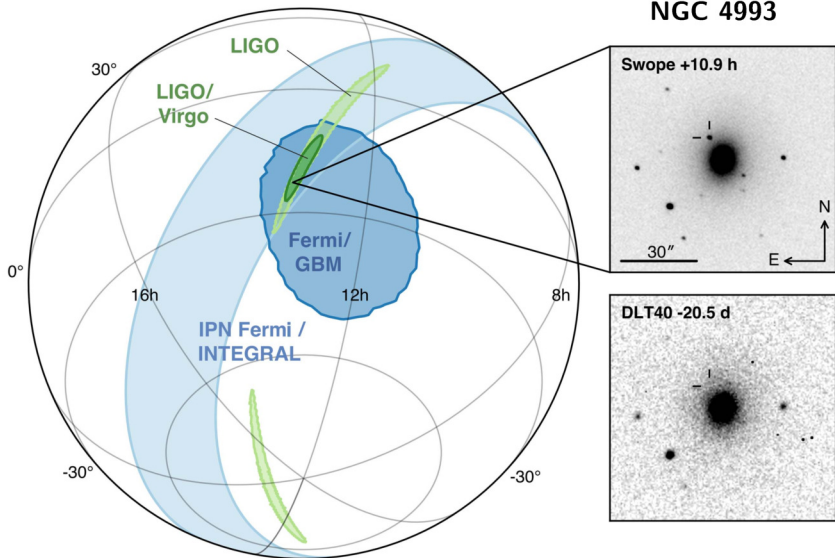


Gravitational-wave strain

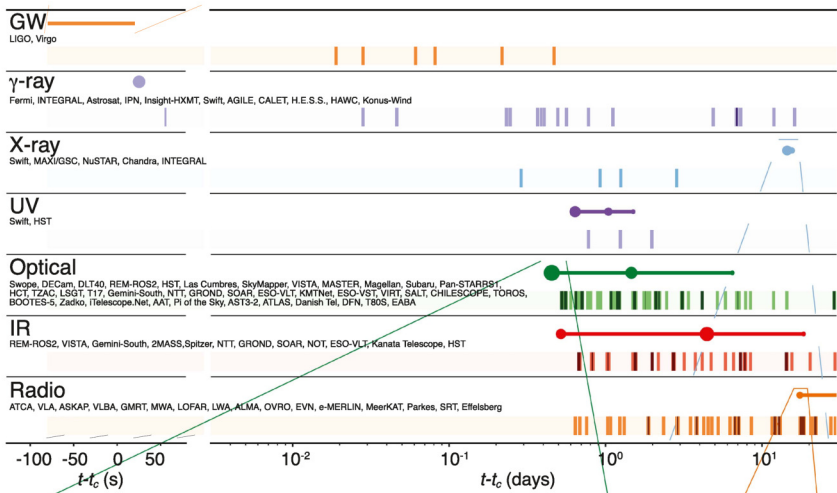
GW170817



A binary neutron star merger



Multi-messenger astronomy



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

- **Strong-field tests of GR**
- Black hole no-hair theorem
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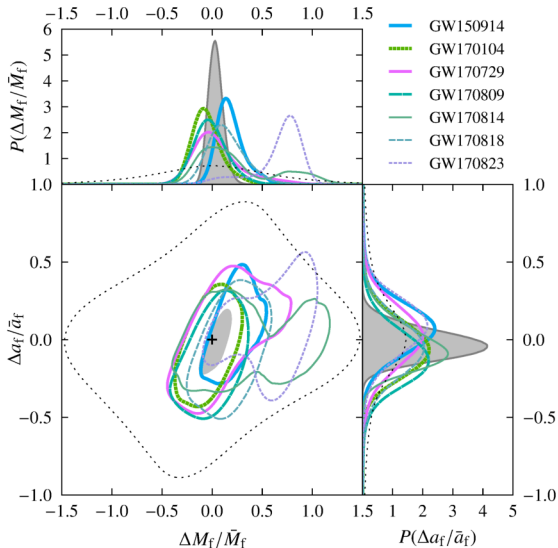
Astrophysics

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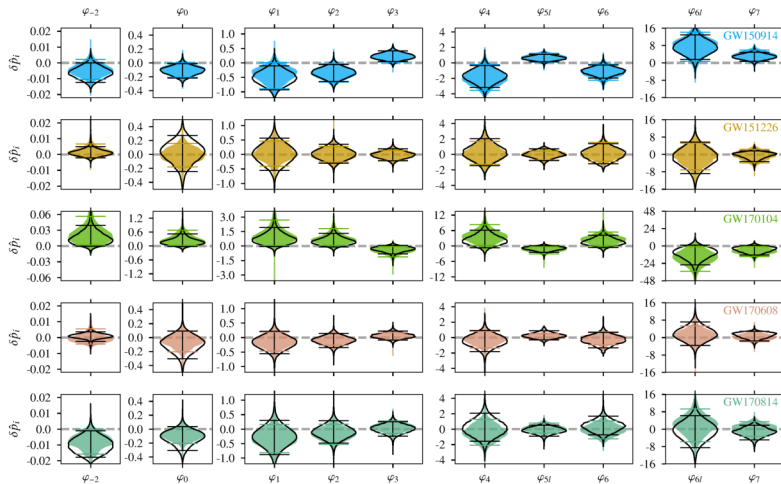
Cosmology

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Consistency test for final mass and spin

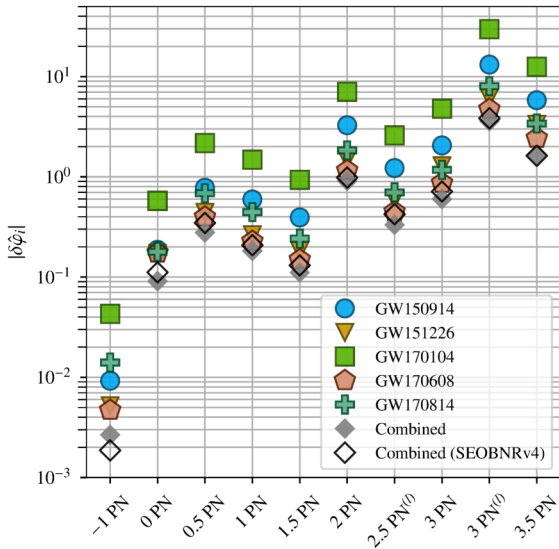


Constraining post-Newtonian parameters



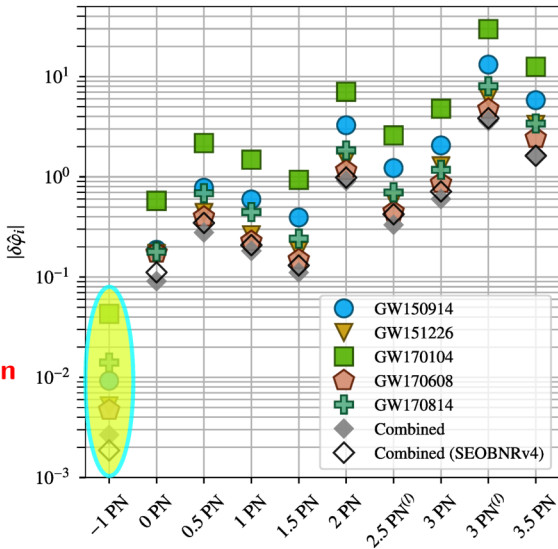
$$\Phi(f) \propto \sum_{i=-2}^7 \varphi_i f^{(i-5)/3}$$

Constraining post-Newtonian parameters



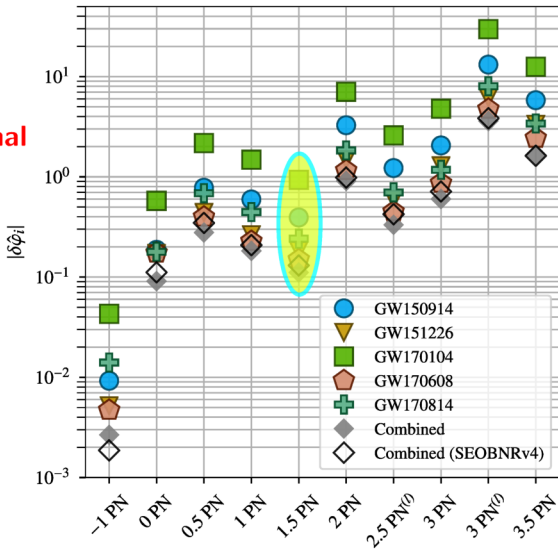
Constraining post-Newtonian parameters

dipolar
radiation

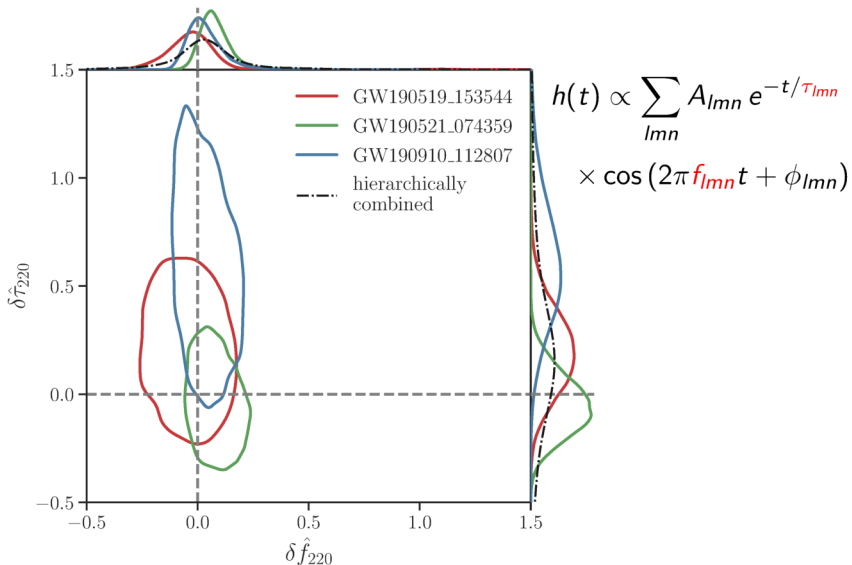


Constraining post-Newtonian parameters

gravitational
wave tail



Null test for Kerr black hole ringdown



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

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- **Alternatives to general relativity**

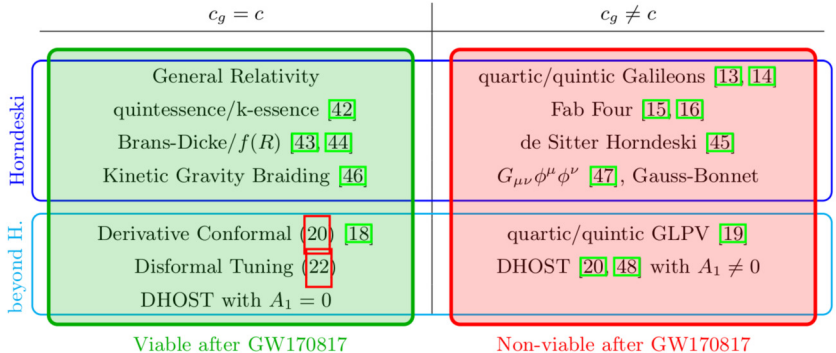
Astrophysics

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Cosmology

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Falsifying scalar-tensor theories



$$|c_g/c - 1| < 10^{-15}$$

Gravitational-wave science

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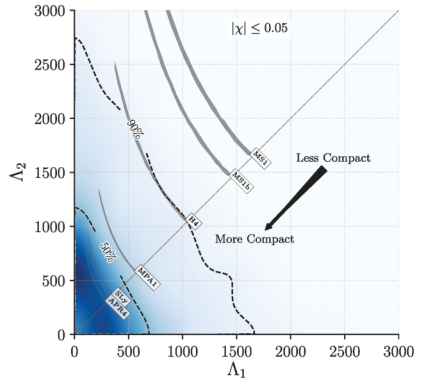
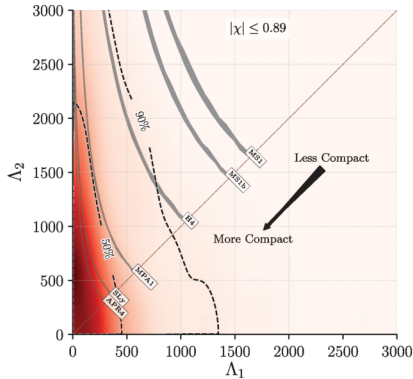
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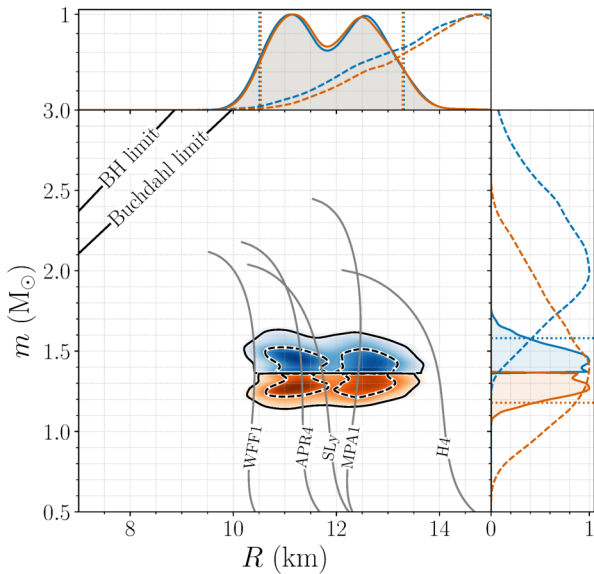
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Tidal deformability of neutron stars



$$\Lambda \propto \left(\frac{c^2 R}{Gm} \right)^5$$

Mass, radius and equation of state



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

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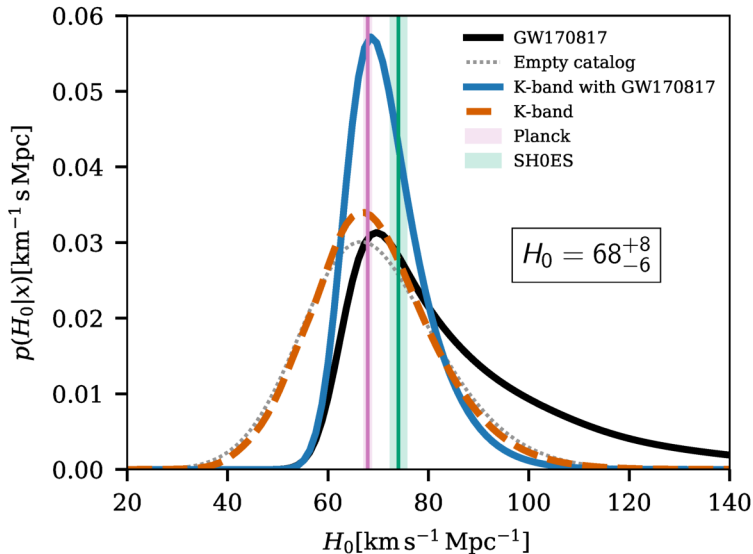
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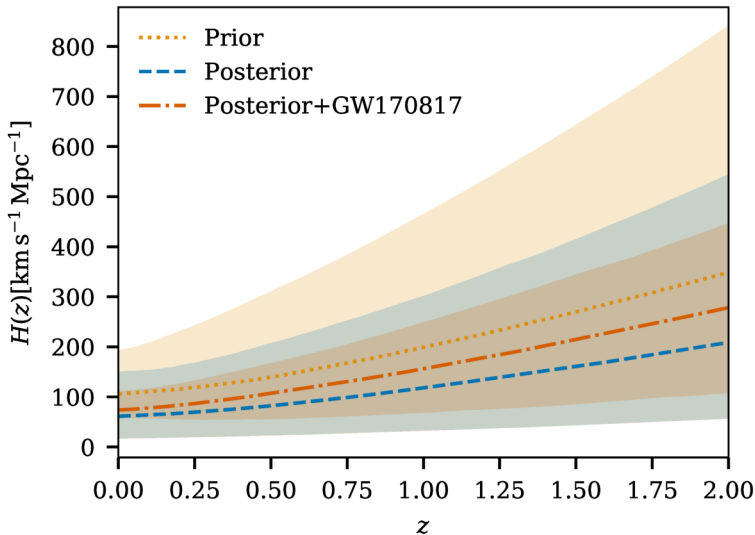
Cosmology

- **Cosmography and measure of Hubble's constant**
- Origin and growth of supermassive black holes
- Phase transitions during primordial Universe

Independent measure of Hubble's constant



Evolution of the Hubble parameter



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

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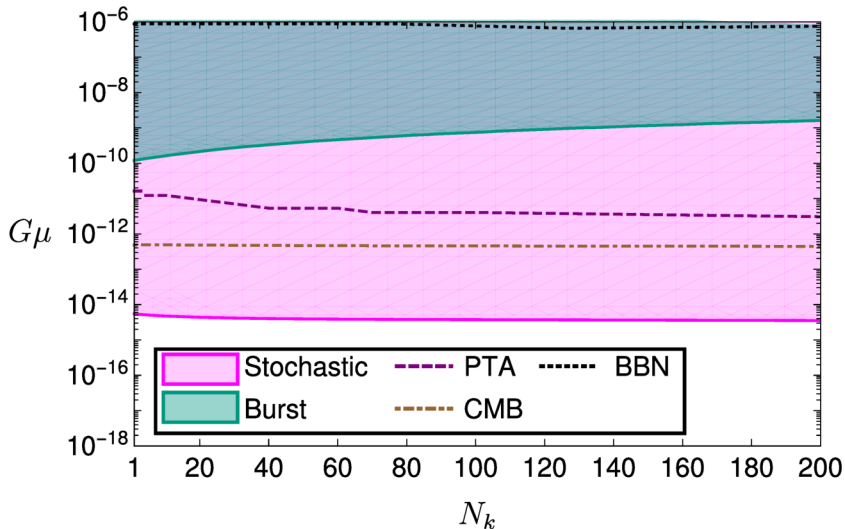
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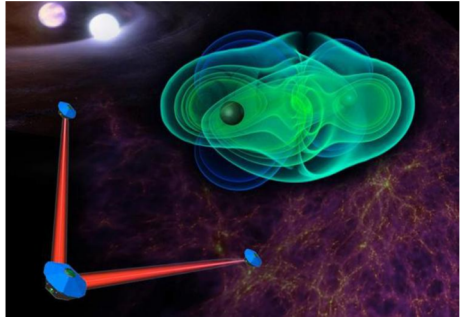
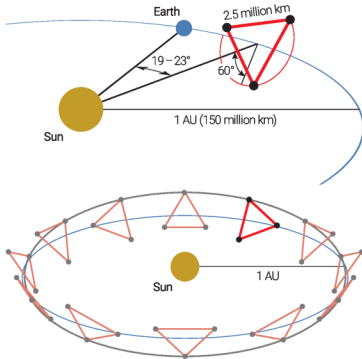
Cosmology

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Constraints on cosmic strings

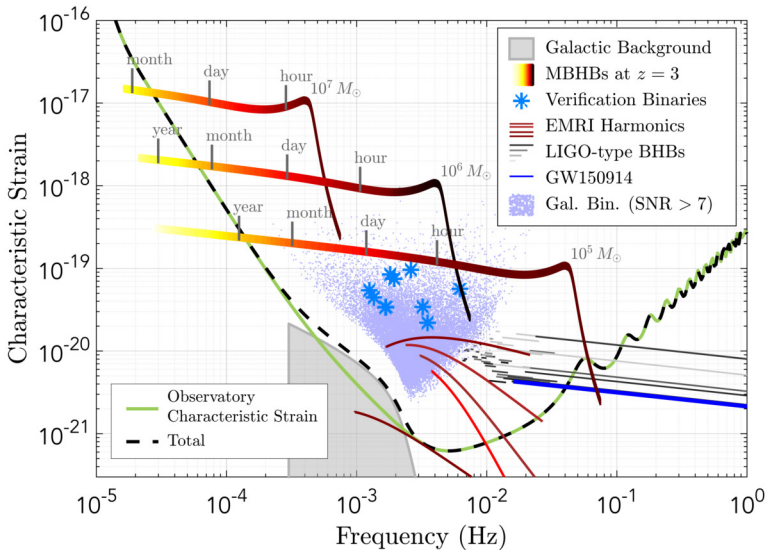


LISA: a gravitational antenna in space

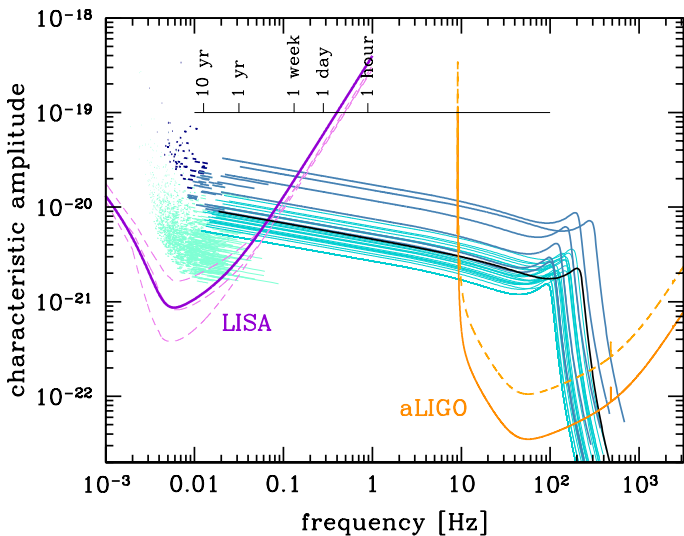


The *LISA mission* proposal was accepted by ESA in 2017 for L3 slot, with a launch planned for 2034 [<http://www.lisamission.org>]

LISA sources of gravitational waves



Multi-band gravitational-wave astronomy



Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

- Strong-field tests of GR
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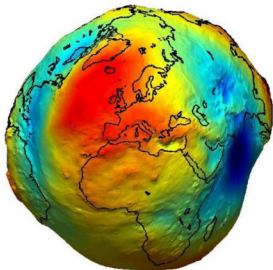
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Do black holes have hair?

Geodesy



$M_{\ell m}$ arbitrary

Botromeladesy



$$M_{\ell} + iS_{\ell} = M(ia)^{\ell}$$

Gravitational-wave science

Fundamental physics

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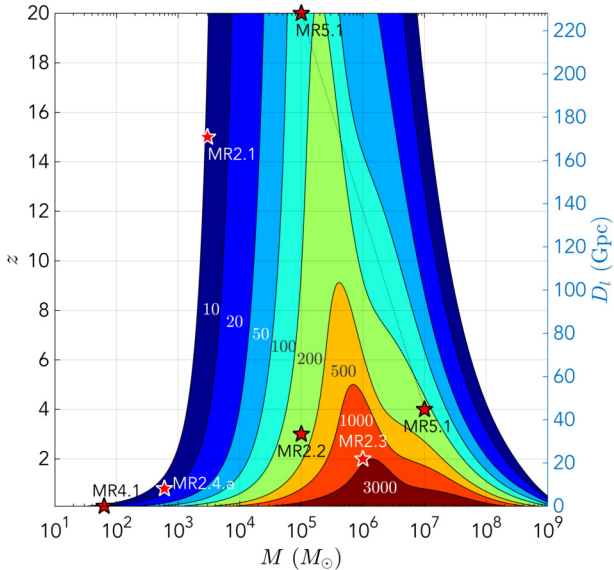
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How do massive black holes form?



Outline

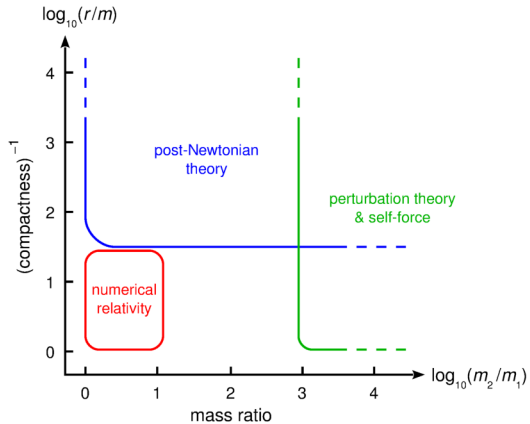
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Systematic uncertainties in modeling IMRIs

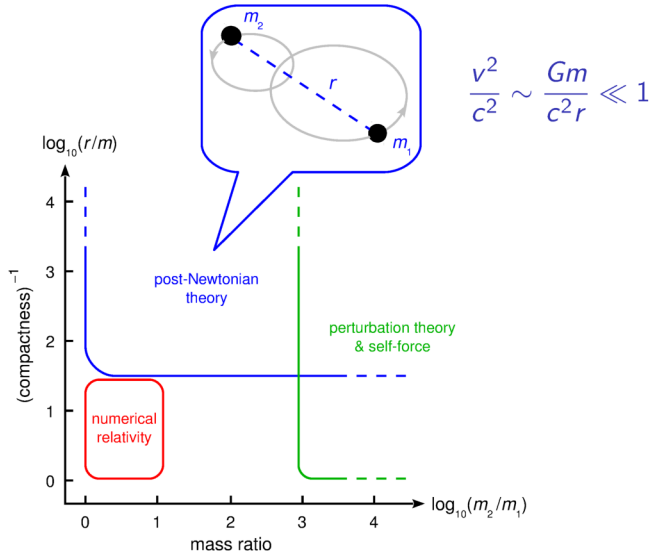
*The mass ratio of GW191219_163120's source is inferred to be $q = 0.038^{+0.005}_{-0.004}$, which is **extremely challenging** for waveform modeling, and thus there may be **systematic uncertainties** in results for this candidate.*

*Modeling of **higher-order multipole moments** is particularly important for inferring the properties of systems with unequal masses, and may **impact inference of parameters** including the mass ratio, inclination and distance.*

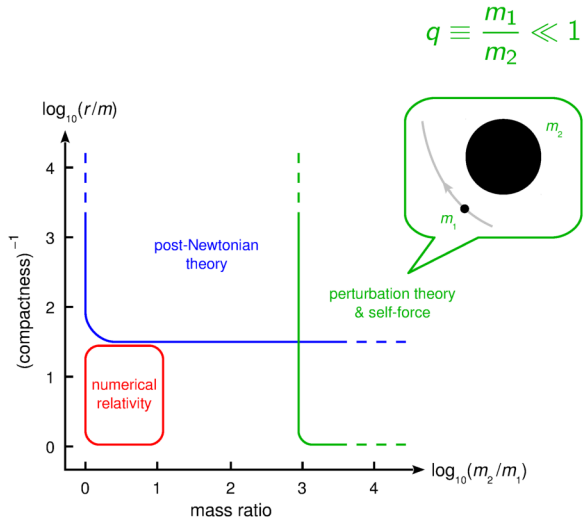
Modeling coalescing compact binaries



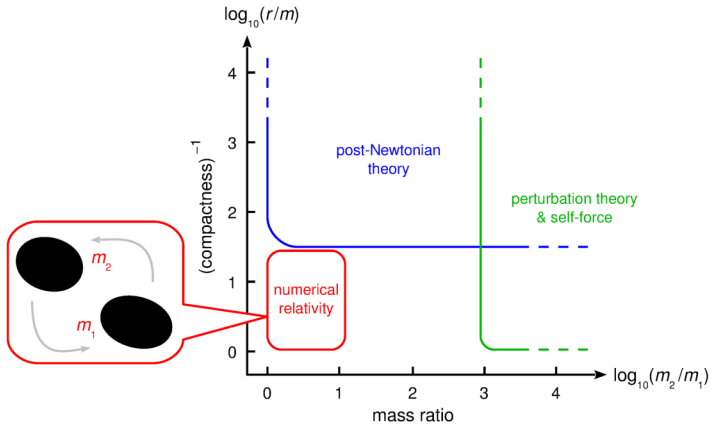
Modeling coalescing compact binaries



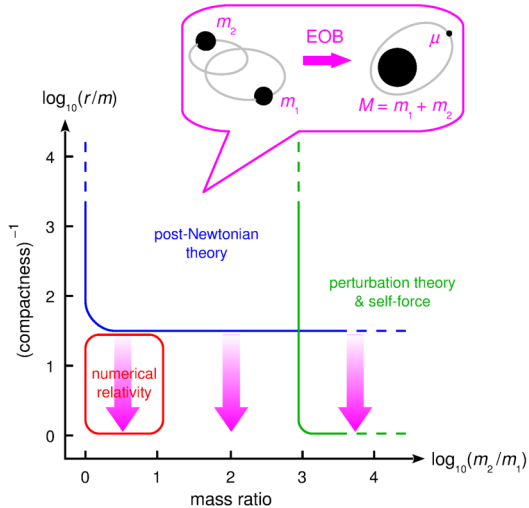
Modeling coalescing compact binaries



Modeling coalescing compact binaries

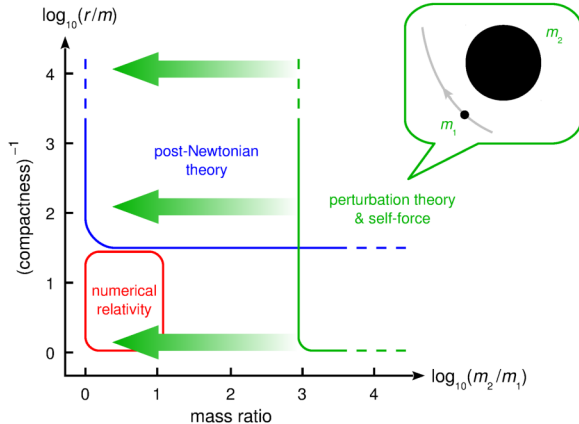


Modeling coalescing compact binaries



Modeling coalescing compact binaries

$$q \equiv \frac{m_1}{m_2} \rightarrow \nu \equiv \frac{m_1 m_2}{m^2}$$



Perturbation theory for comparable masses

Relativistic orbital dynamics

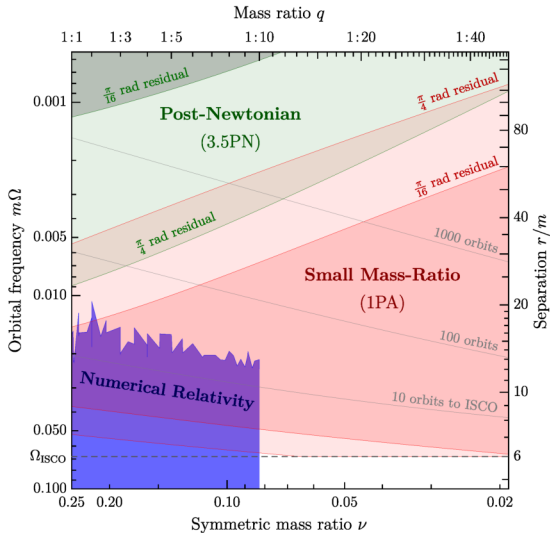
- Periastron advance [Le Tiec *et al.* PRL 2011; PRD 2013]
- Binding energy [Le Tiec, Buonanno & Barausse PRL 2012]
- Surface gravity [Le Tiec & Grandclément CQG 2018]

Gravitational-wave emission

- Recoil velocity [Fitchett & Detweiler ApJ 1984, Nagar PRD 2013]
- Head-on waveform [Anninos *et al.* PRD 1995, Sperhake *et al.* PRD 2011]
- Inspiral phasing [van de Meent & Pfeiffer PRL 2020]
- Inspiral energy flux [Warburton *et al.* PRL 2021]

Perturbation theory for comparable masses

[van de Meent & Pfeiffer PRL 2020]



Second order gravitational self-force program

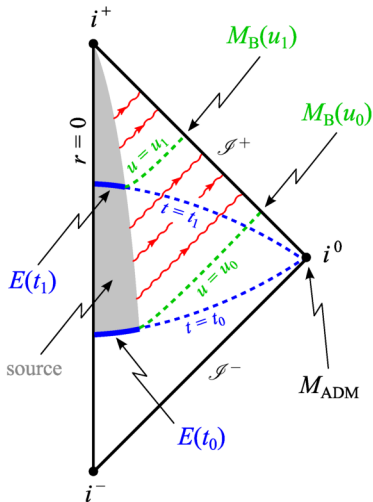
- *Second-order gravitational self-force*
A. Pound, PRL **109** (2012) 051101
- *Practical, covariant puncture for second-order self-force calculations*
A. Pound & J. Miller, PRD **89** (2014) 104020
- *Second-order perturbation theory: Problems on large scales*
A. Pound, PRD **92** (2015) 104047
- *Second-order perturbation theory: The problem of infinite mode coupling*
J. Miller, B. Wardell & A. Pound, PRD **94** (2016) 104018
- *Nonlinear gravitational self-force: Second-order equation of motion*
A. Pound, PRD **95** (2017) 104056
- *Second-order self-force calculation of gravitational binding energy in compact binaries*
A. Pound, B. Wardell, N. Warburton & J. Miller, PRL **124** (2019) 021101
- *Two-timescale evolution of extreme-mass-ratio inspirals: Waveform generation scheme for quasicircular orbits in Schwarzschild spacetime*
J. Miller & A. Pound, PRD **103** (2021) 064048
- *Gravitational-wave energy flux for compact binaries through second order in the mass ratio*
N. Warburton, A. Pound, B. Wardell et al., PRL **127** (2021) 151102

Second order gravitational self-force program

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Orbital evolution *via* energy balance

[Bondi *et al.* 1962; Sachs 1962]



- Bondi mass-loss formula

$$\frac{dM_B}{du} = -\mathcal{F}(u)$$

- Gravitational binding energy

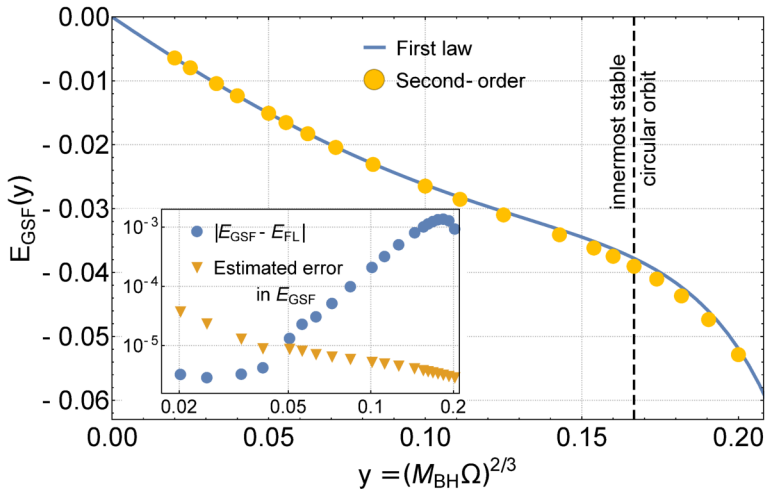
$$E \equiv M_B - M_{BH} - \mu$$

- Orbital frequency evolution

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{\mathcal{F}(\omega)}{E'(\omega)}$$

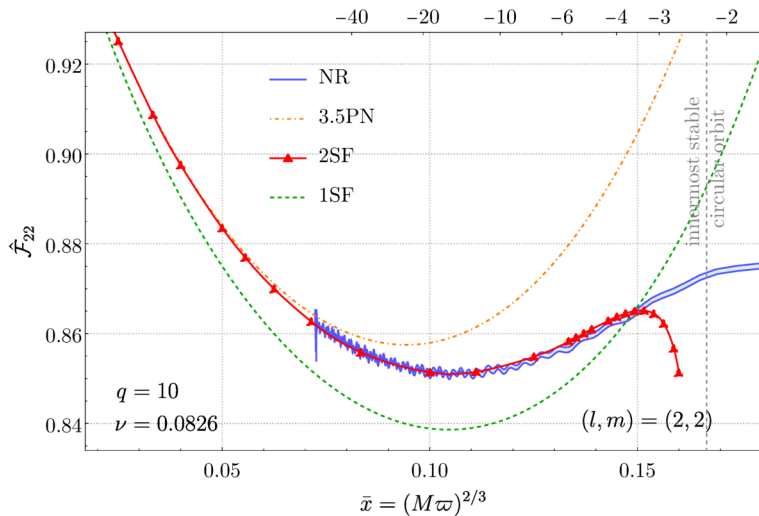
Second-order binding energy

[Pound *et al.* PRL 2020]



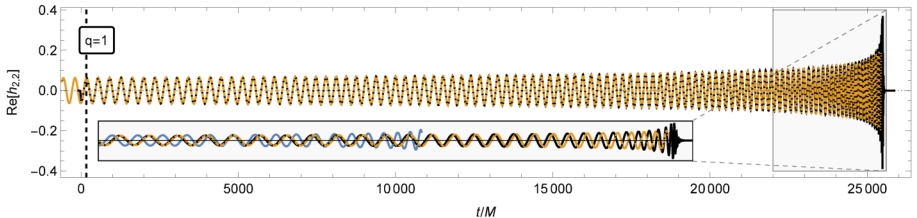
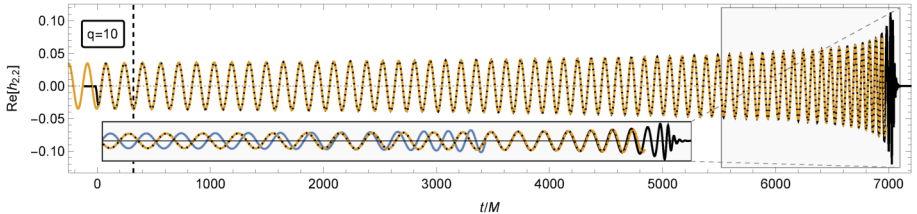
Second-order energy flux

[Warburton *et al.* PRL 2021]



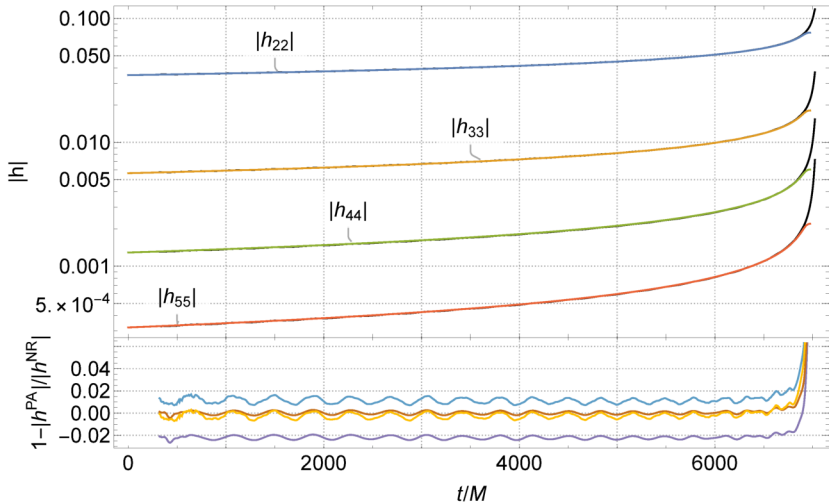
Gravitational waveforms

[Wardell *et al.*, submitted 2022]



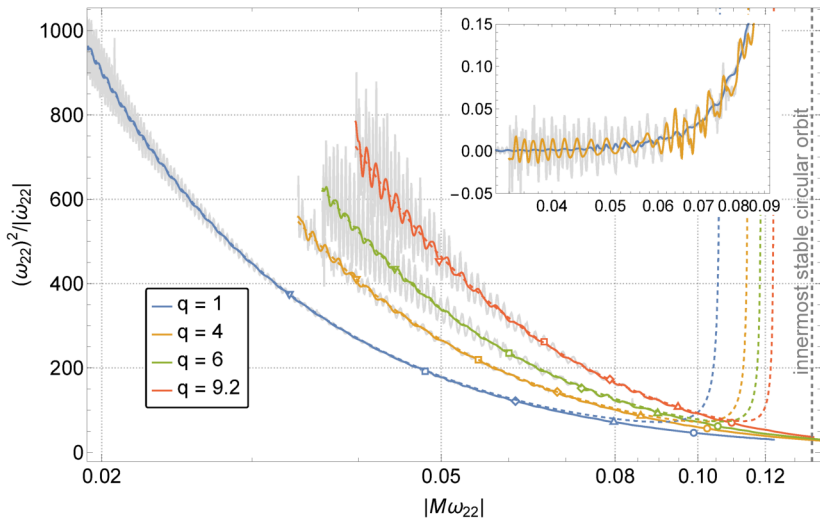
Mode waveform amplitudes

[Wardell *et al.*, submitted 2022]



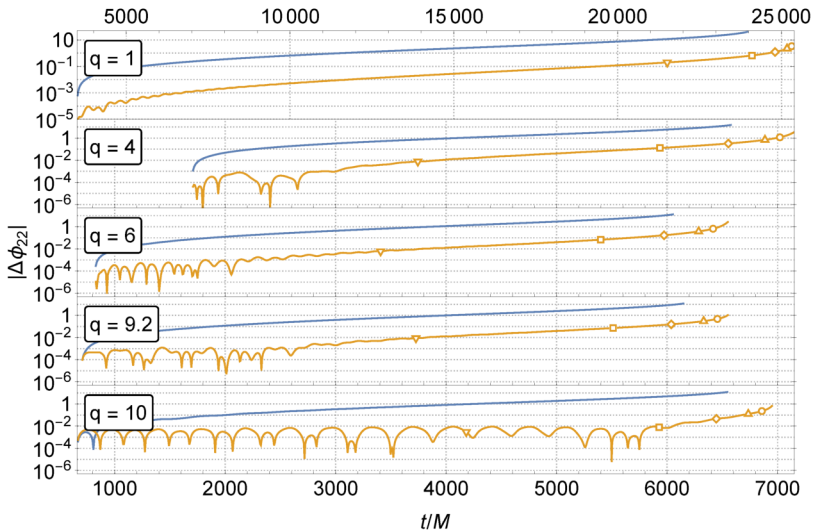
Waveforms frequency evolution

[Wardell *et al.*, submitted 2022]



Accumulated dephasing

[Wardell *et al.*, submitted 2022]



Summary and prospects

- **Intermediate** mass ratio inspirals (IMRIs) are promising gravitational-wave sources for LIGO-Virgo and **LISA**
- IMRIs are **challenging** for existing modeling techniques and current templates are **not reliable** for $q \gtrsim 30$
- **Post-adiabatic waveforms** agree remarkably well with the results from full numerical relativity with $1 \leq q \leq 10$
- Second-order gravitational **self-force theory** will be used to model EMRIs, IMRIs and possibly **comparable-mass** systems
- In the near future: transition to **plunge** / add black hole **spin**