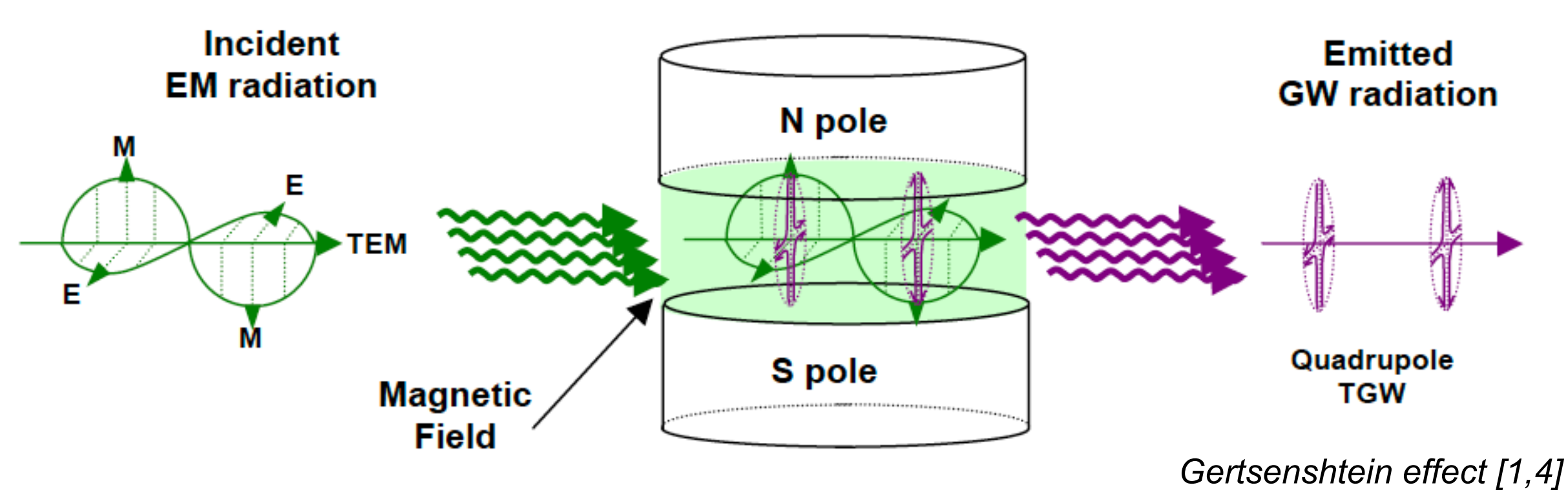


# The fraction of photon energy lost by the emission of a gravitational wave in the magnetic field of colliding heavy ions is $10^{-37}$ ... at most.

## On the gravitational wave emission in the magnetic field of a heavy-ion collision

Piotr Gasik, GSI/FAIR



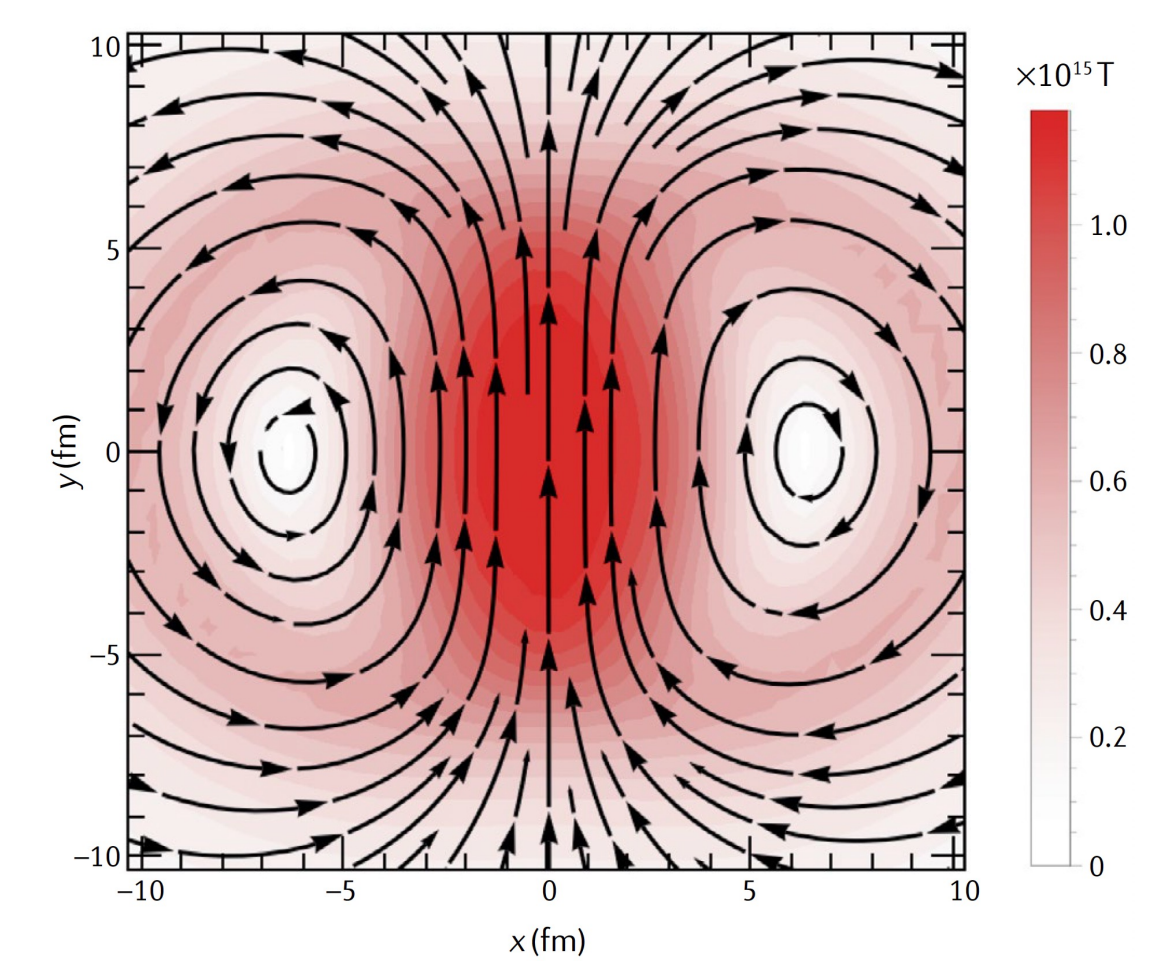
🔊 In 1961 **Gertsenshtein** [1] demonstrated that an electromagnetic wave (EMW) can be transformed into a gravitational wave (GW) when propagating through an external, transverse magnetic field.

🔊 In 1973 **Zel'dovich** calculated the fraction of energy of an electromagnetic wave transformed into the energy of a gravitational wave in a conversion process  $EMW \rightarrow GW \rightarrow EMW$  in astrophysical situations [2].

🔊 In 2019 the Ultra-High-Frequency Gravitational Wave (UHF-GW) initiative [3] is launched to stimulate the technological development that is needed to build successful gravitational wave detectors at high frequency.

🔊 The fraction of energy of a EMW transformed into the energy of a GW in the field  $H_0$  along the path length  $R$  [2]:

$$\alpha = \frac{GH_0^2 R^2}{c^4}$$

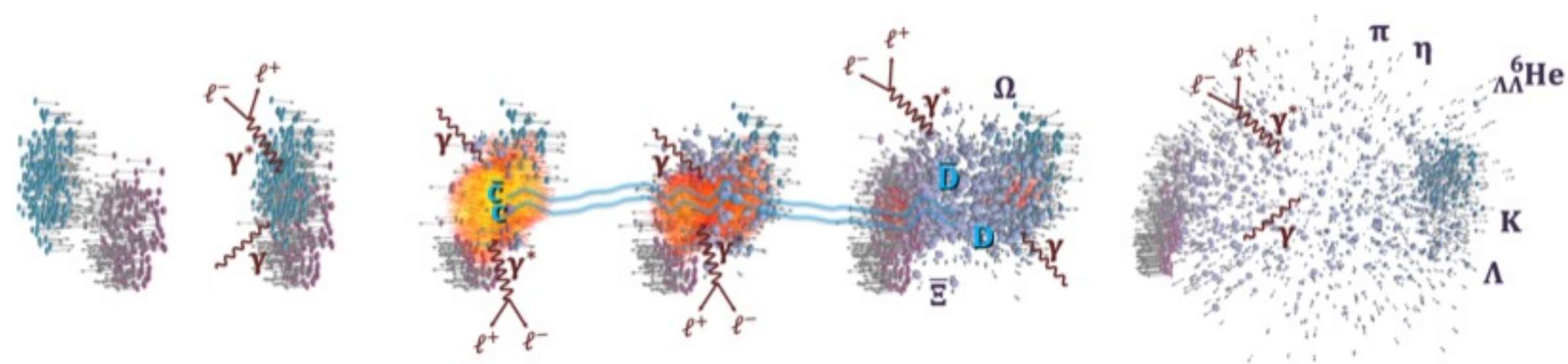


🔊 Several assumptions and simplifications (best case scenario):

- Static magnetic field,
- Vacuum  $\rightarrow$  coherence of EMW and GW,
- Extension of the magnetic field of  $\mathcal{O}(\text{fm})$ .

🔊 For heavy ion collisions:

$$\alpha \approx 10^{-37}$$



🔊 In a heavy ion collision, photons are created in all its stages.

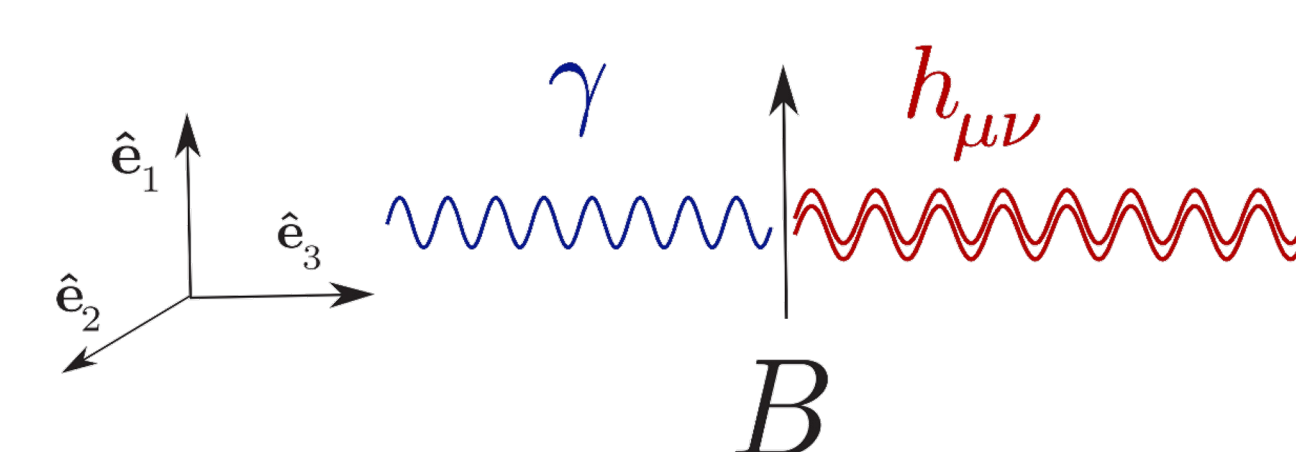
🔊 At the same time extremely strong magnetic fields are induced reaching  $10^{14}$ - $10^{15}$  T. Can we use these fields to generate or detect UHF-GW?

🔊 Photons emitted in heavy ion collisions should be redshifted  $\rightarrow$  energy loss by emission of a GW in the magnetic field.

🔊 Certainly, this is not within our reach, but new ideas are needed – can we make use of the largest magnetic fields in the world?

🔊 UHF-GW are messengers of new physics. Any discovery of gravitational waves at high frequencies would indicate new physics!

🔊 The generation and control of gravitational waves would lead to significant and dramatic advancements in space communication.



### References:

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