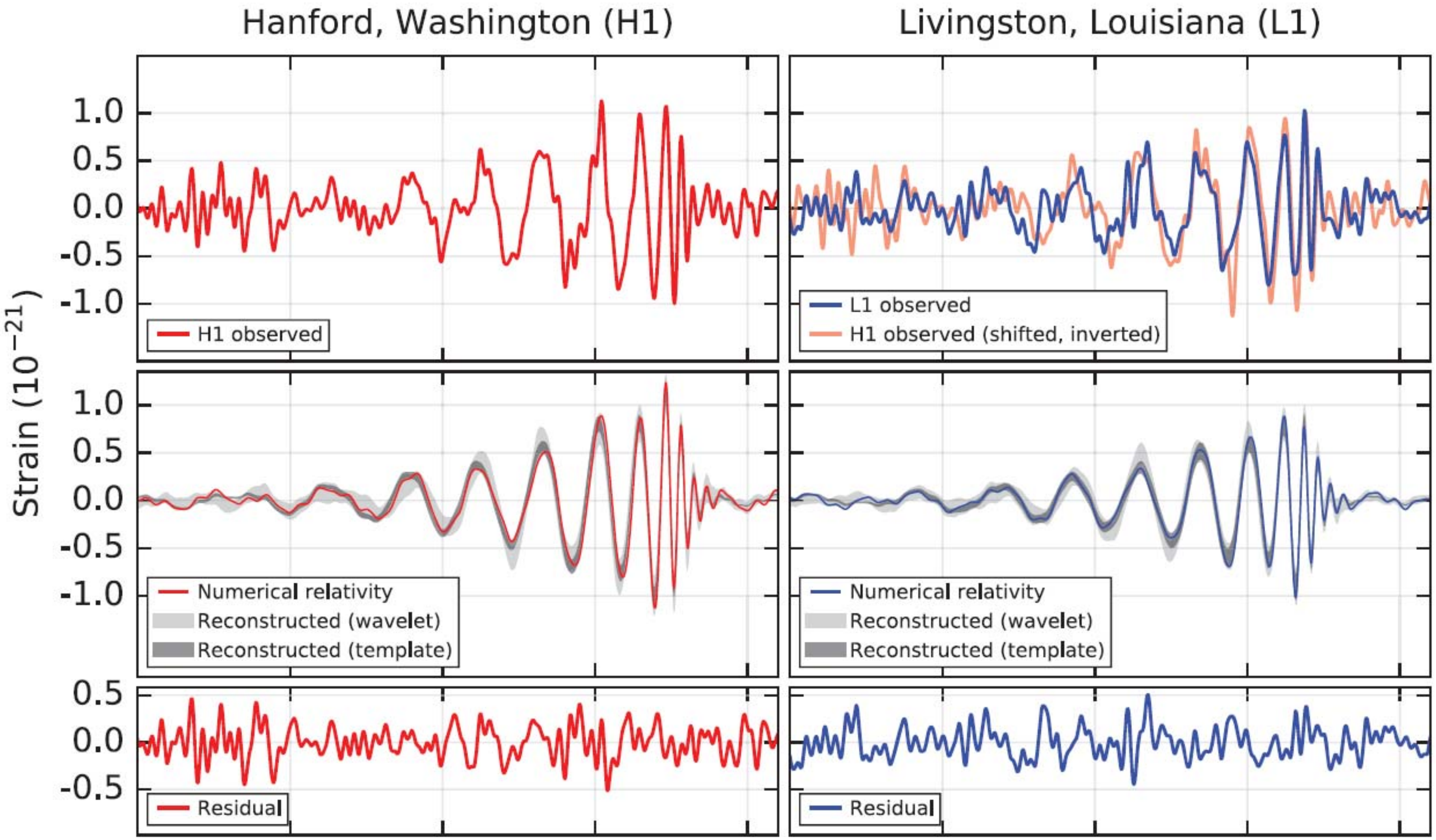


Hanford, Washington (H1)
Livingston, Louisiana (L1)
Strain (10^{-21})
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
H1 observed
L1 observed
H1 observed (shifted, inverted)
Numerical relativity
Reconstructed (wavelet)
Reconstructed (template)
Residual

EDIÇÃO LISBOA SEX 12 FEV 2016 | Audição do embaixador da Dinamarca criou polémica no PS p6

P publico.pt

FÍSICA

EINSTEIN TINHA RAZÃO: AS ONDAS GRAVITACIONAIS EXISTEM MESMO

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

VOL. CLXV . . . No. 57,140 | © 2016 The New York Times | FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2016

Clinton Paints Sanders Plans As Unrealistic

New Lines of Attack at Milwaukee Debate

By AMY CHOZICK and PATRICK HEALY

A worker installed a baffle in 2010 to control light in the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory in Hanford, Wash.

WITH FAINT CHIRP, SCIENTISTS PROVE EINSTEIN CORRECT

A RIPPLE IN SPACE-TIME

An Echo of Black Holes Colliding a Billion Light-Years Away

By DENNIS OVERBYE

A team of scientists announced on Thursday that they had heard and recorded the sound of two black holes colliding a billion light-years away, a fleeting chirp that fulfilled the last prediction of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

That faint rising tone, physicists say, is the first direct evidence of gravitational waves, the ripples in the fabric of space-time that Einstein predicted a century ago. It completes his vision of a universe in which space and time are interwoven and dynamic, able to stretch, shrink and jiggle. And it is a ringing confirmation of the nature of black holes, the bottomless gravitational pits from which not even light can escape, which were the most foreboding (and unwelcome) part of his theory.

Long in Clinton's Corner, Blacks Notice Sanders

Courted Hard in South Carolina, Loyalists Listen Closely

By RICHARD FAUSSET

Last Occupier In Rural Oregon Is Coaxed Out

LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

Men of Science More or Less Agog Over Results of Eclipse Observations.

EINSTEIN THEORY TRIUMPHS

Stars Not Where They Seemed or Were Calculated to be, but Nobody Need Worry.

A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

No More in All the World Could

DON'T WORRY OVER NEW LIGHT THEORY

Physicists Agree That It Can Be Disregarded for Practical Purposes.

NEWTON'S LAW IS SAFE

At Most It Suffers Only Slight Correction, Says Prof. Bumstead of Yale University.

OTHER PROFESSORS' VIEWS

EINSTEIN EXPOUNDS HIS NEW THEORY

It Discards Absolute Time and Space, Recognizing Them Only as Related to Moving Systems.

IMPROVES ON NEWTON

Whose Approximations Hold for Most Motions, but Not Those of the Highest Velocity.

INSPIRED AS NEWTON WAS

Articles in The Times from Nov. 10, 1919, left; Nov. 16, 1919, center; and Dec. 3, 1919.

EVEN EINSTEIN'S LITTLE UNIVERSE IS BIG ENOUGH

Ten Trillion Times as Wide as the Orbit of the Earth, Prof. Eisenhart Estimates.

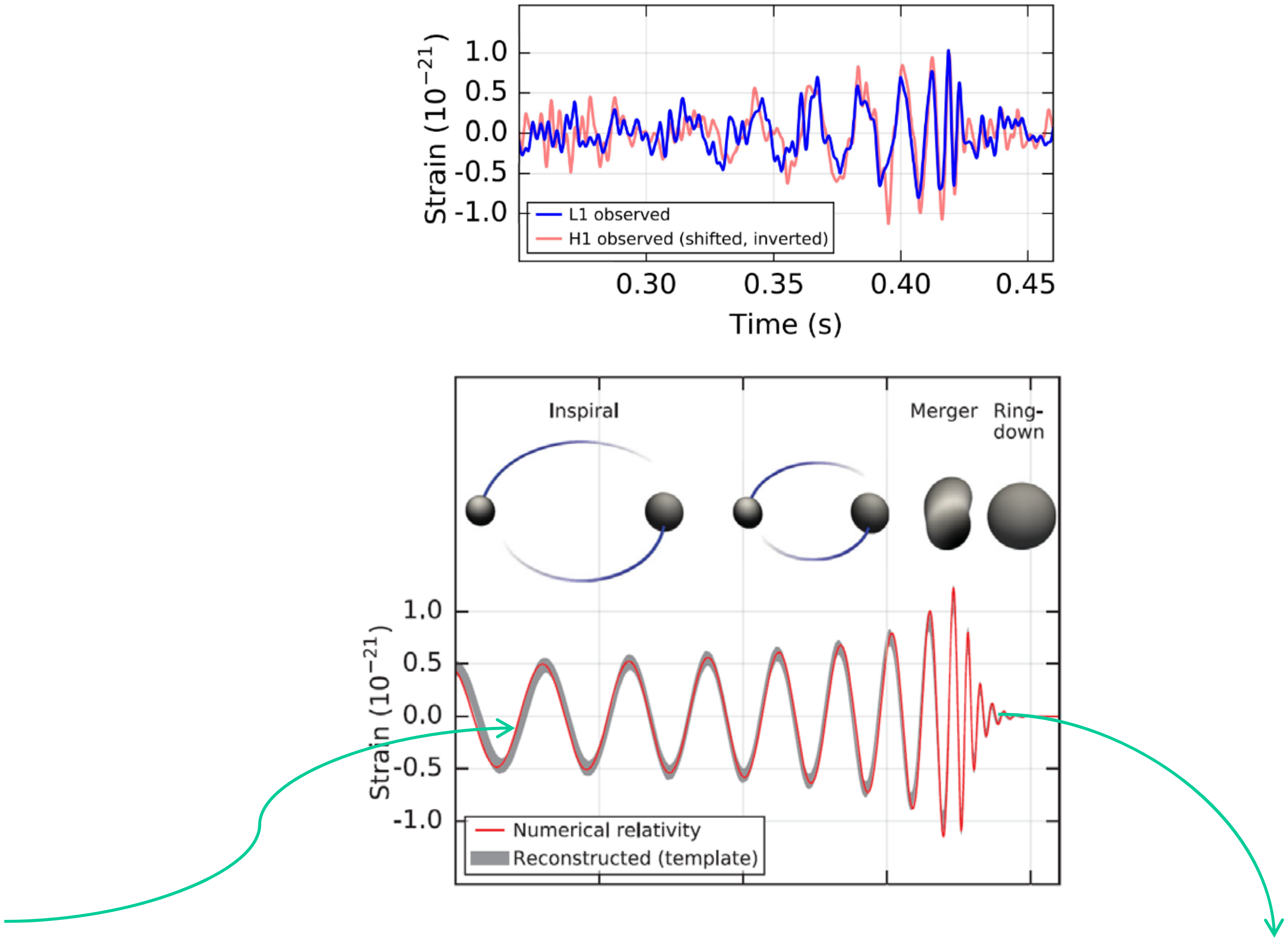
MAY BE NO SPACE OUTSIDE

Light at 186,000 Miles a Second Would Require a Billion Years to Go Round It.

PROF. EINSTEIN ELUCIDATES

(For Those Who Can Understand) His Theory That Our Cosmos Has Its Limits.

An article from the front page of The Times on Feb. 2, 1921.



Inspiral stage, quasi-Newtonian:

Determine individual masses and spins

Is there dipolar radiation?

Other signs of modified gravity (tidal Love)?

Dark matter imprints?

Breathing of final object (relativistic):

BH spectroscopy: measure mass and spin to 1%

Test GR

Are there event horizons?

Environment: GW propagation

i. GWs are redshifted and lensed in “usual”, EM way (use geometric optics)

ii. GWs do not couple to perfect, homogeneous fluids

iii. Viscosity: $L_{att} = \frac{c^6}{32\pi\eta\, G} = 10^{18}\,\frac{1 poise}{\eta}$ light years

iv. Medium of oscillators $L_{att} = \frac{1}{n\sigma} = 10^{28}$ light years or so

(if all our galaxy consists of BHs of roughly 10 solar masses)

Kip Thorne unpublished, http://elmer.tapir.caltech.edu/ph237/week6/KipNewWindow5.pdf
Gayer & Kenner 1979; Grishchuk and Polnarev 1980

Environment: GW generation in inspiral

	Correction	$\lvert\delta_{\rm per}\rvert$	$\lvert\delta_\varphi\rvert$[rads]
thin disks	planetary migration	—	10^4
	dyn. friction/accretion	—	10^2
	gravitational pull	10^{-8}	10^{-3}
	magnetic field	10^{-8}	10^{-4}
	electric charge	10^{-7}	10^{-2}
	gas accretion	10^{-8}	10^{-2}
	cosmological effects	10^{-31}	10^{-26}
thick disks	dyn. friction/accretion	—	10^{-9}
	gravitational pull	10^{-16}	10^{-11}
DM	accretion	—	$10^{-8}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$
	dynamical friction	—	$10^{-14}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$
	gravitational pull	$10^{-21}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$	$10^{-16}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$

Barausse, Cardoso, Pani PRD89:104059 (2014)

Environment: ringdown properties

Correction	$\lvert\delta_R\rvert[\%]$	$\lvert\delta_I\rvert[\%]$
spherical near-horizon distribution	0.05	0.03
ring at ISCO	0.01	0.01
electric charge	10^{-5}	10^{-6}
magnetic field	10^{-8}	10^{-7}
gas accretion	10^{-11}	10^{-11}
DM halos	$10^{-21}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$	$10^{-21}\rho_3^{\rm DM}$
cosmological effects	10^{-32}	10^{-32}

Barausse, Cardoso, Pani PRD89:104059 (2014)

Fundamental questions

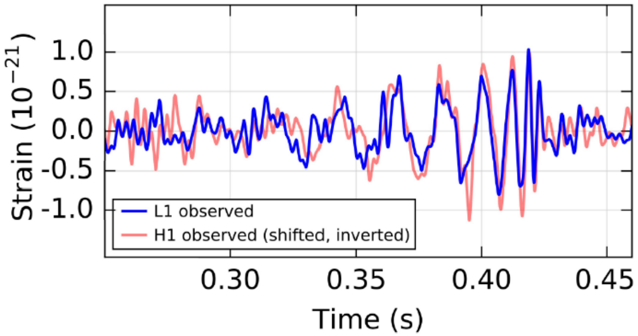
a. Are there hints of CC violation?

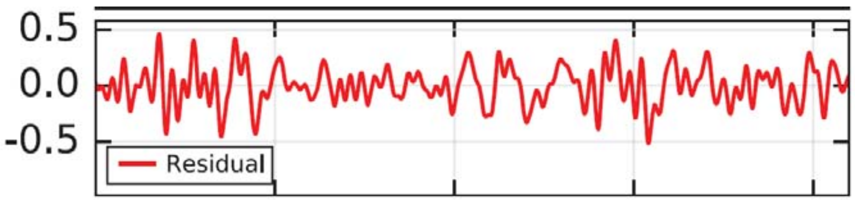
b. Is the final - or initial - object really a black hole?

c. Are there extra channels of radiation?

d. Can we use GWs to tests (some) dark matter models?

Gagging exotica





The residual subtracting the best-fit NR template for a binary BH merger is consistent with noise

Astonishingly simple transition from inspiral to merger

Very rapid “ringdown”

No signs of naked singularities

Yagi, Yunes, Pretorius, PRD94:084002 (2016)

Extreme collisions

Maximum luminosity: 0.1 Dyson-Thorne-Gibbons limit (c^5/G)

Up to, and not more than, 50% of CM is radiated

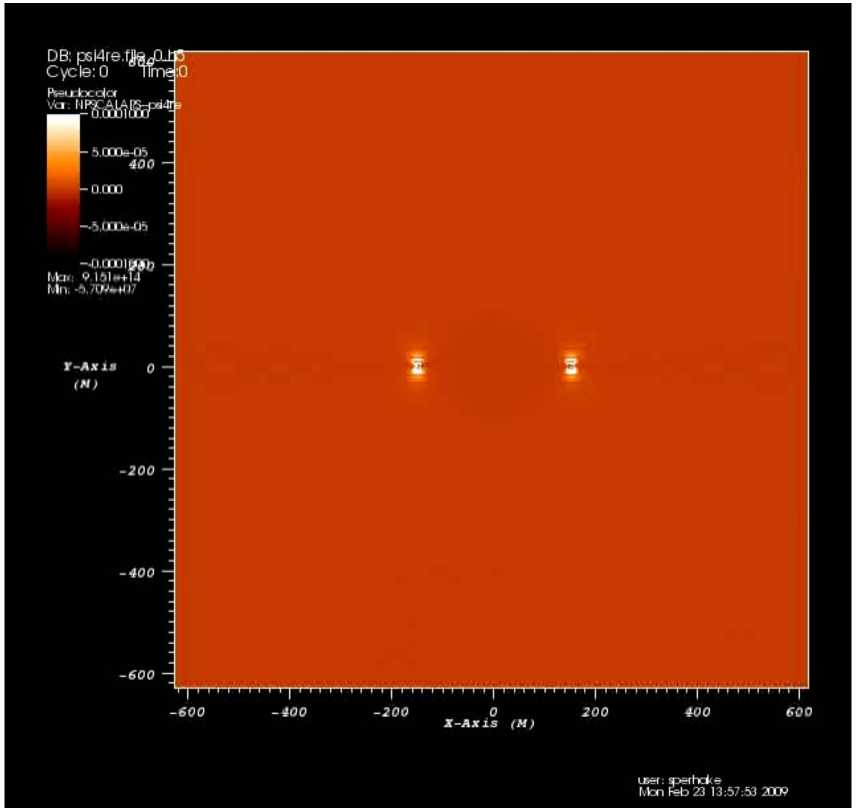
No signs of singularity, even when angular momentum “too” large

Sperhake et al PRL101:161101(2008); PRL103:131102 (2009)

Gundlach et al, PRD86: 084022 (2012); Choptuik & Pretorius PRL104:111101 (2010)

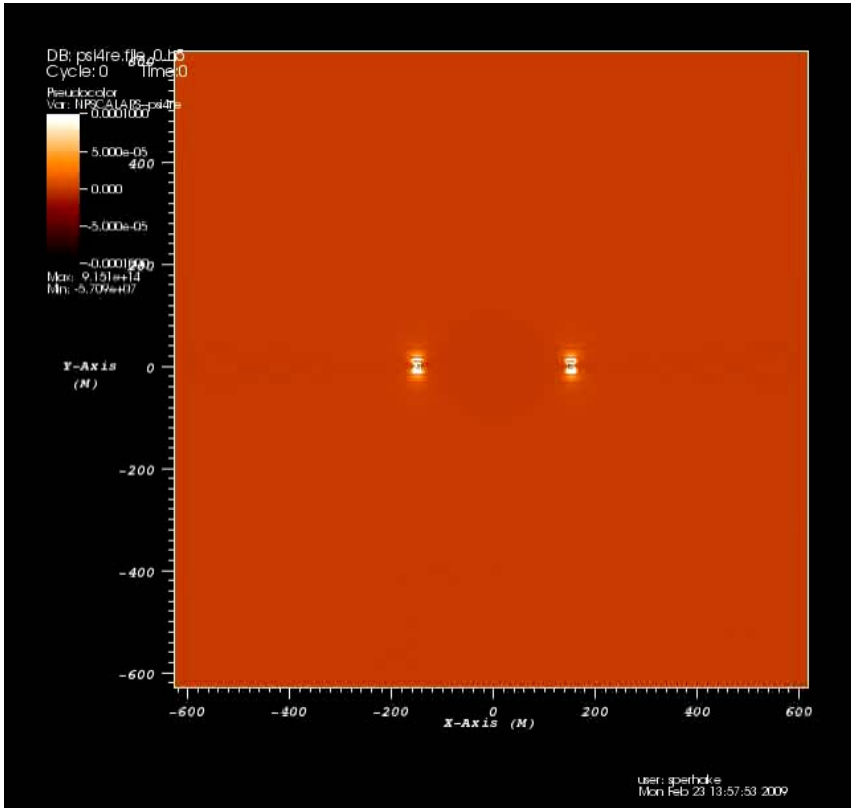
East & Pretorius PRL110:101101 (2013); Rezzolla & Takami CQG30:012001 (2013)

Extreme CC violation attempts



Sperhake et al, PRL101:161101 (2008); PRL103:131102 (2009)

Extreme CC violation attempts

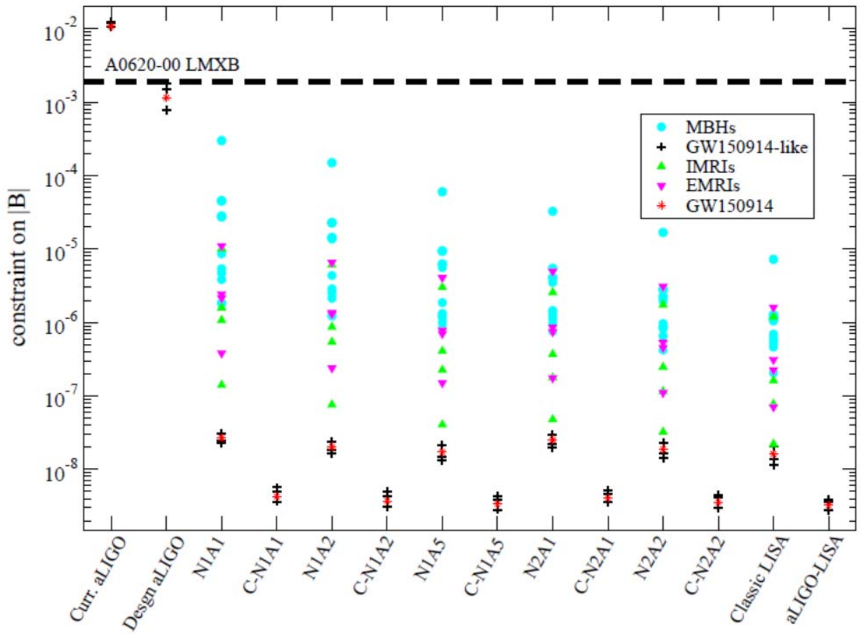


Sperhake et al, PRL101:161101 (2008); PRL103:131102 (2009)

Bounding dipolar radiation from inspiral

Barausse, Yunes, Chamberlain, PRL116:241104 (2016)

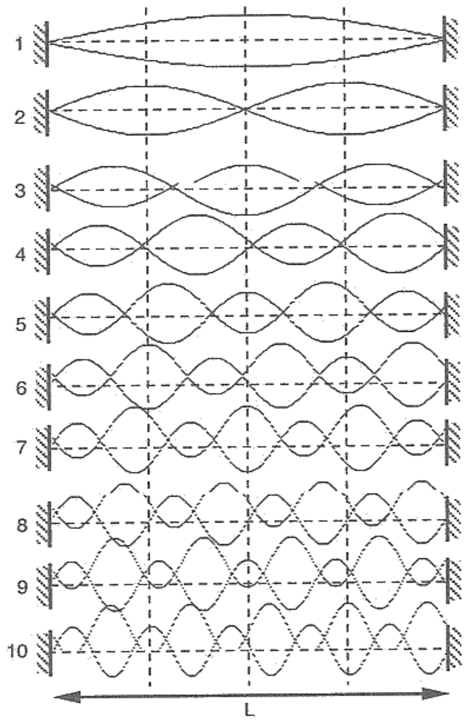
$$\dot{E}_{\rm GW} = \dot{E}_{\rm GR}\left[1 + B\left(\frac{Gm}{r_{12}c^2}\right)^{-1}\right]$$



For EM charge or hidden vectors $$B = \frac{5}{24}\left(\frac{Q_1}{M_1} - \frac{Q_2}{M_2}\right)^2$$

Cardoso et al, JCAP1605:054 (2016)

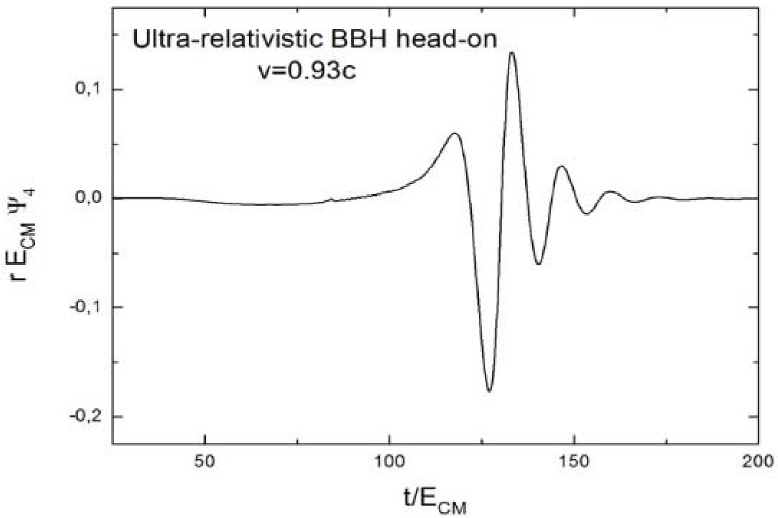
Tests of the no-hair hypothesis



$$f = \frac{nv}{2L}\,, \quad n = 1,\, 2,\, 3...$$

Measure fundamental mode, determine length L.
Measure first overtone, test if it’s a string...

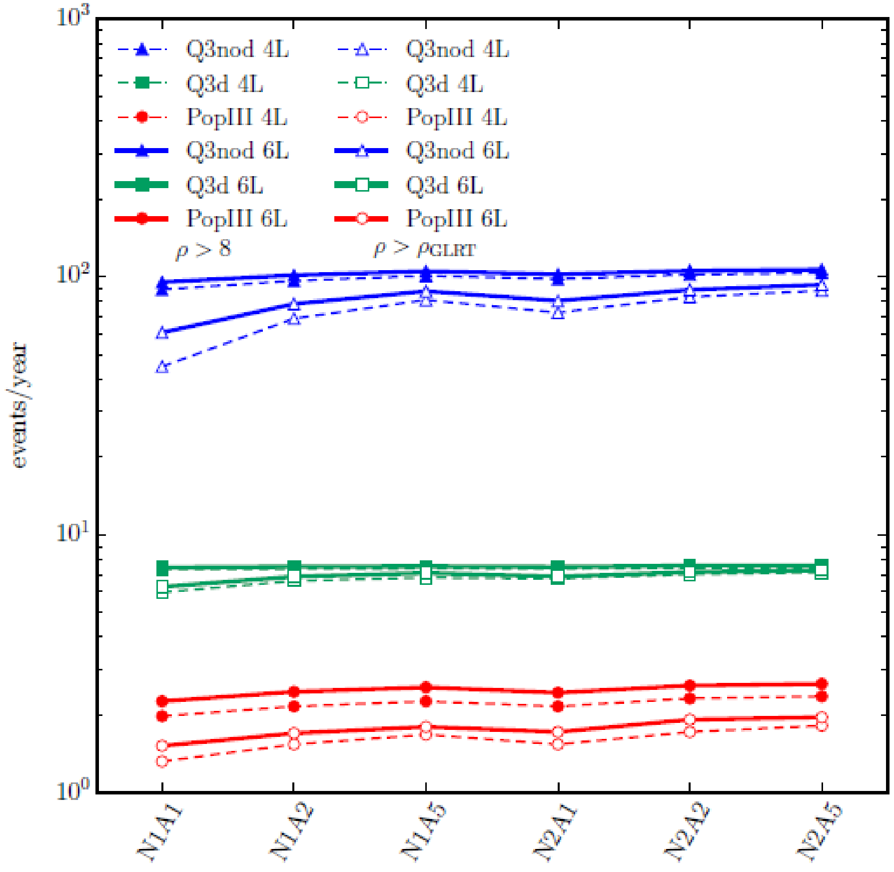
Tests of the no-hair hypothesis



$$M\omega_{22} = 1.5251 - 1.1568\,(1-j)^{0.1292}$$
$$Q_{22} = 0.7 + 1.4187\,(1-j)^{-0.499}$$

Measure dominant mode, measure mass and spin. Measure second mode, test GR...

Berti, Cardoso, Will PRD73:064030 (2006)



Rates of binary BH mergers that yield detectable ringdown signals (filled symbols) and allow for spectroscopical tests (hollow symbols) with LISA (6-link (solid) and 4-link (dashed)) configurations with varying armlength and acceleration noise.

Berti et al PRL117:101102 (2016)

Estimate extra couplings from ringdown

$$\frac{Q}{M} \lesssim 0.1\sqrt{\frac{100}{\rho}} \qquad \frac{\alpha}{M^2} \lesssim 0.4\sqrt{\frac{100}{\rho}} \qquad \alpha_{\rm DCS} \lesssim 0.1\sqrt{\frac{100}{\rho}}$$

Cardoso et al, JCAP 1605: 054 (2016)

Blázquez-Salcedo et al, arXiv:1609.01286

GWs and dark matter

GWs and dark matter I

Dark matter is not a strong-field phenomenon, but GW observations may reveal a more “mundane” explanation in terms of heavy BHs

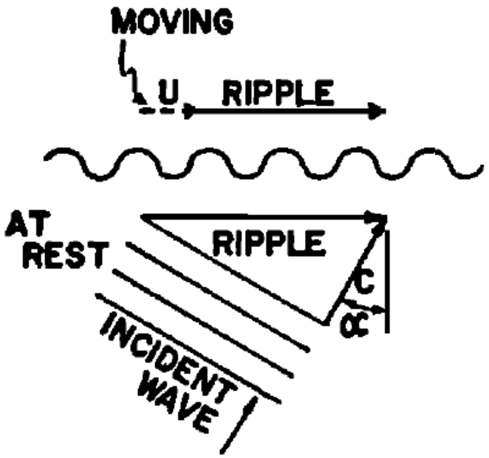
Bird et al, PRL116:201301 (2016)
Cless & Garcia-Bellido, arXiv:1610.08479

GWs and dark matter II

Inspiral occurs in dark-matter rich environment and may modify the way inspiral proceeds, given dense-enough media: accretion and gravitational drag play important role

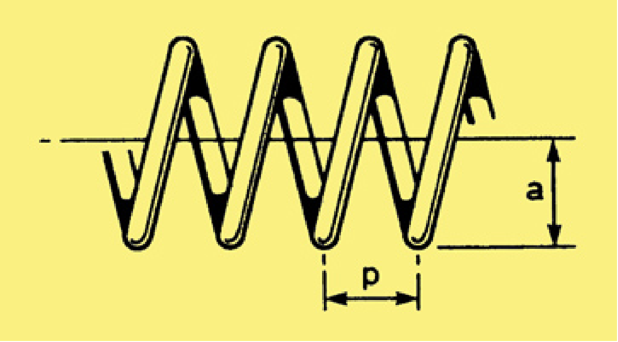
Eda et al, PRL110:221101 (2013)
Macedo et al, ApJ774:48 (2013)

GWs and DM III: friction & superradiance

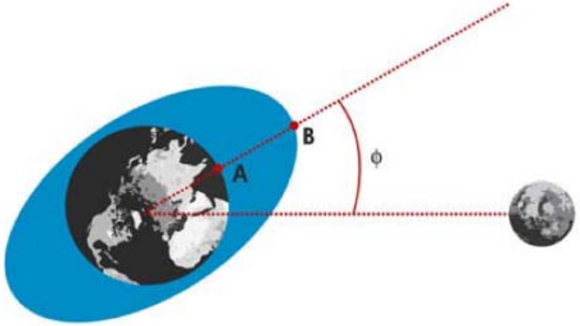


Ribner, J. Acous. Soc. Amer.29 (1957)

Tamm & Frank, Doklady AN SSSR 14 (1937)

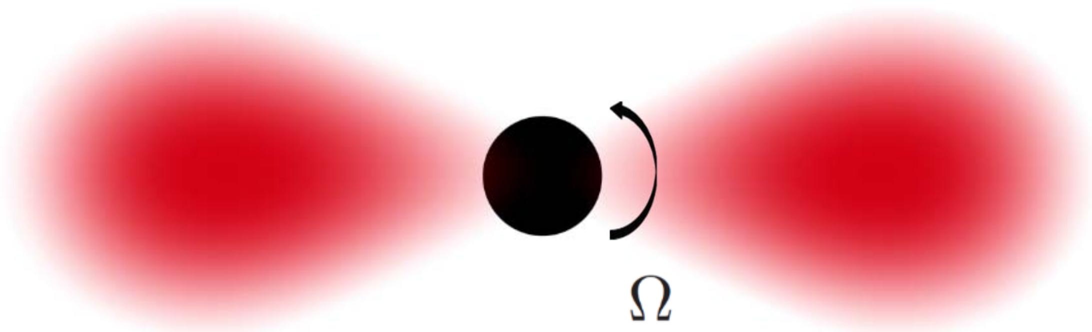


Pierce (& Kompfner), Bell Lab Series (1947)
Ginzburg, anomalous Doppler year



G. H. Darwin, Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London 171 (1880)

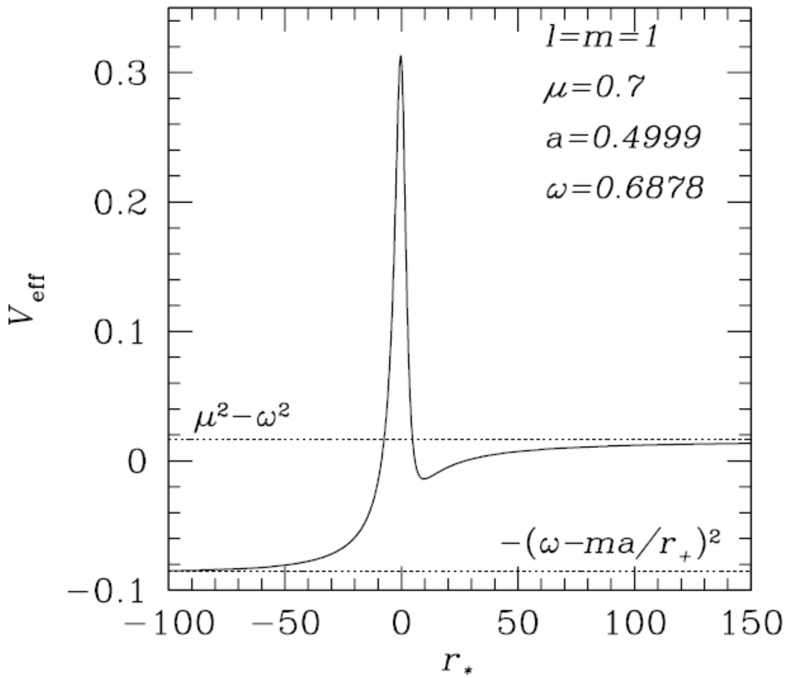
$$\Phi \sim e^{-i\omega t + im\phi} \;\rightarrow\; (Angular)\, phase\, velocity = \frac{\omega}{m}$$



$$\omega < m\Omega$$

Zel'dovich, Pis'ma Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz. 14 (1971)

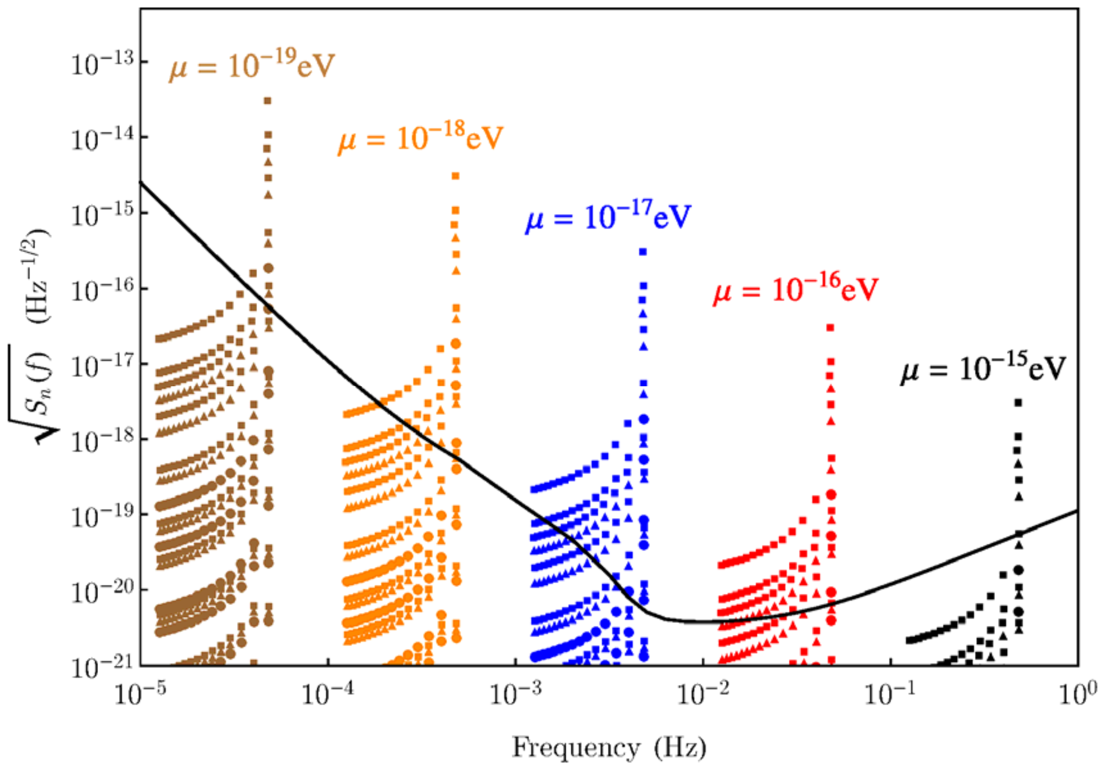
Brito, Cardoso, Pani, *Superradiance*, Lectures Notes in Physics 906 (2015)



$$\tau \sim 100 \left(\frac{10^6 M_\odot}{M}\right)^8 \left(\frac{10^{-16}\mathrm{eV}}{\mu}\right)^9 \text{ seconds}$$

Massive “states” around Kerr are linearly unstable

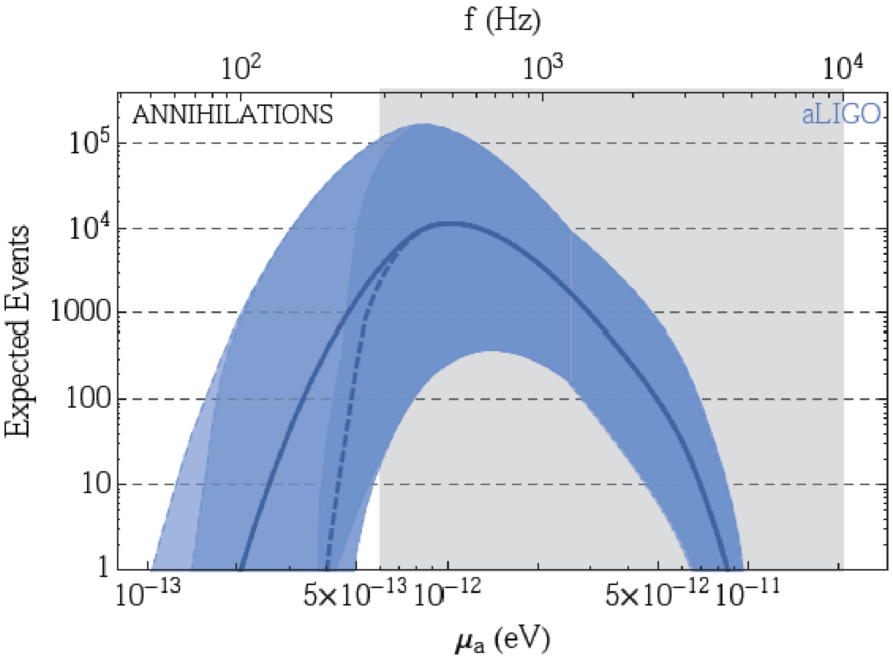
Damour et al Lett. Nuovo Cimento15: 257 (1974); Detweiler PRD22:2323 (1980);
See review Brito et al arXiv:1501.06570

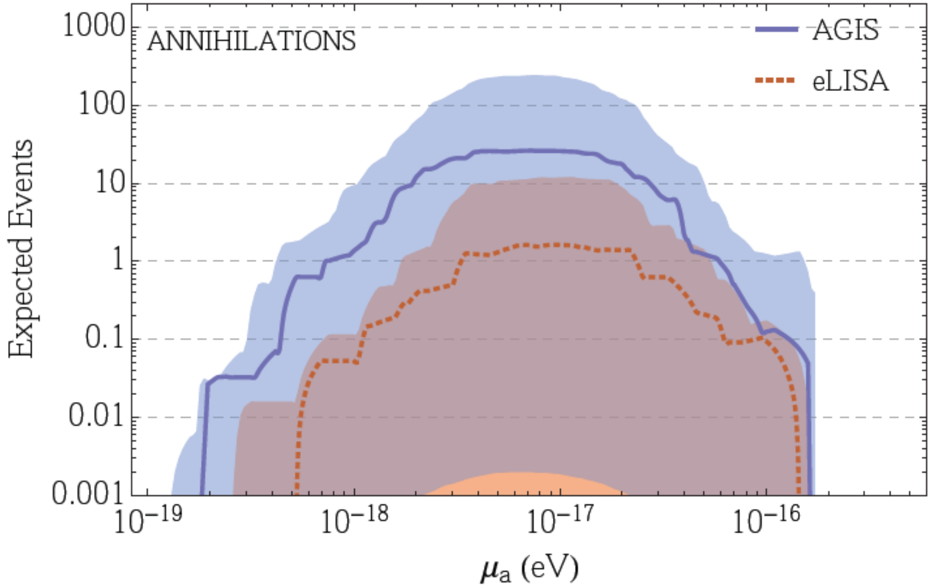


Squares (a=0.998), triangles (a=0.898) and circles (a=0.689).
For each set of markers the largest h_eff means uM~0.43 and going down in a vertical line means decreasing Log10(M_BH)

Brito et al, in preparation (2017)

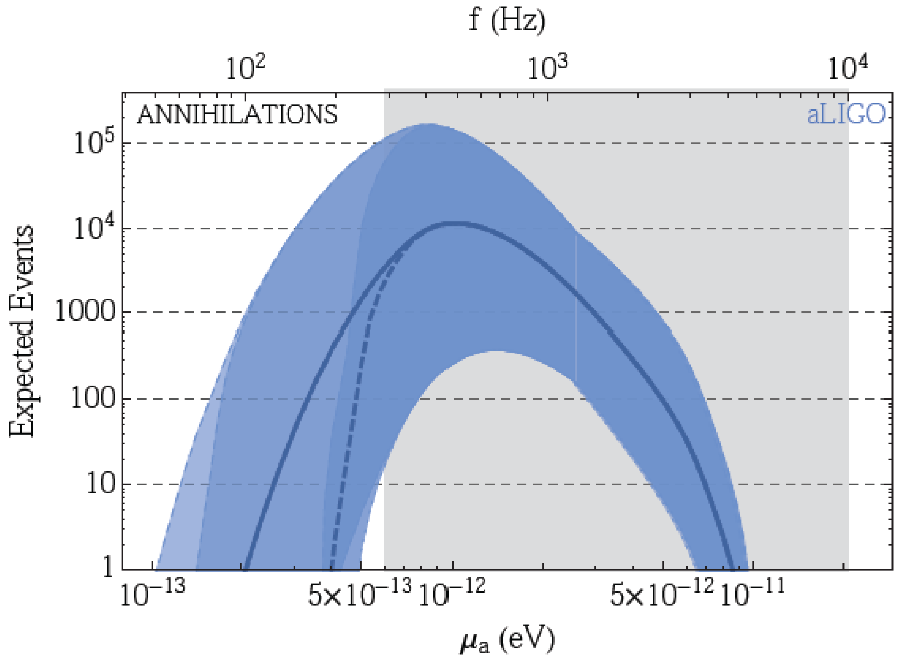
Wonderful sources for different GW-detectors!

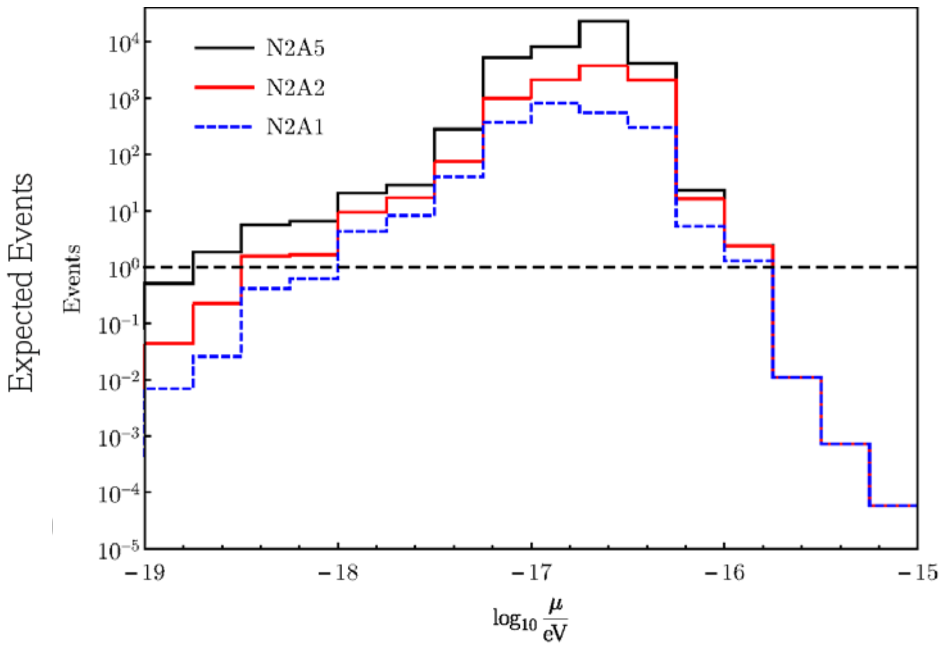




Arvanitaki, Baryakhtar, Huang arXiv:1411.2263

Wonderful sources for different GW-detectors!



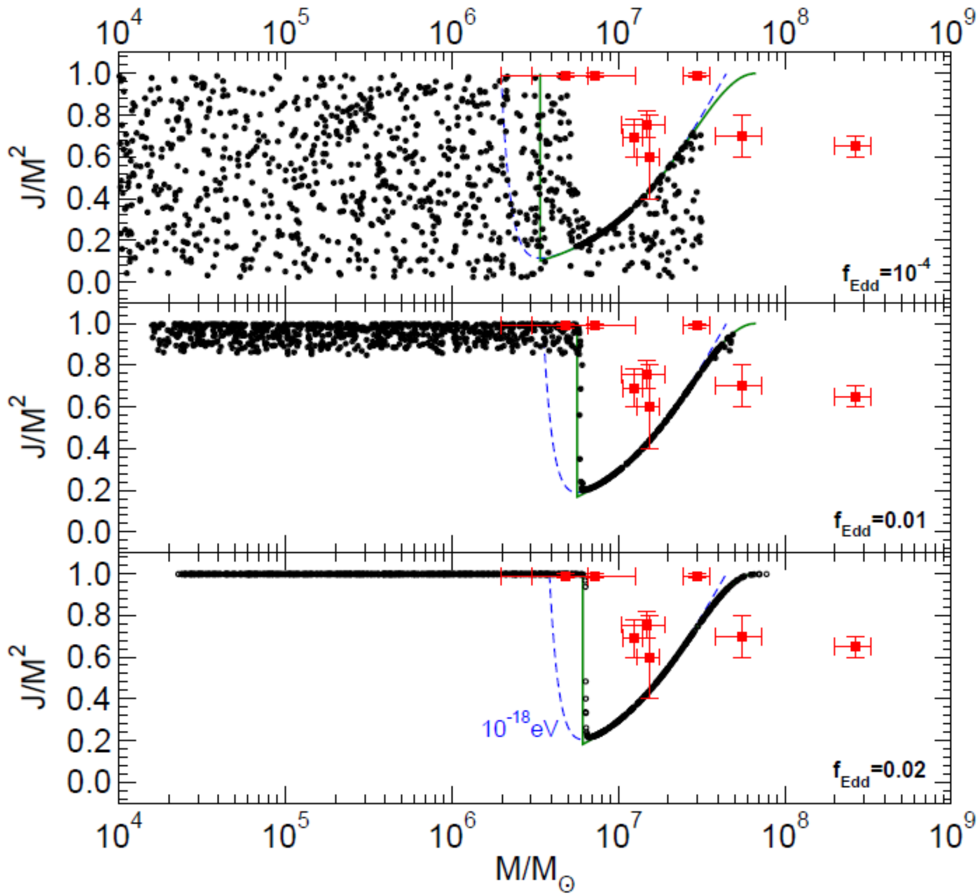


Arvanitaki, Baryakhtar, Huang arXiv:1411.2263

Brito et al, in preparation (warning! preliminary)

Holes in Regge plane

Arvanitaki & Dubovsky 2011; Brito, Cardoso, Pani 2015

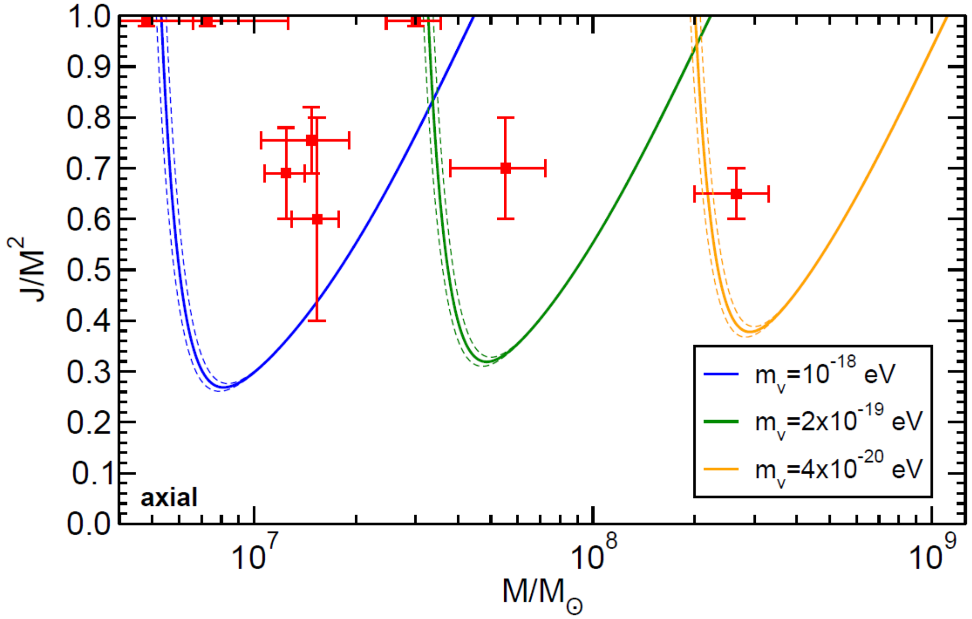


$$\mu = 10^{-18}\mathrm{eV}$$

Random distributions 1000 BHs, with initial mass between $\log_{10} M_0 \in [4, 7.5]$ and $J_0/M_0^2 \in [0.001, 0.99]$ extracted at $t = t_F$, with t_F distributed on a Gaussian centered at $\bar{t}_F \sim 2 \times 10^9$yr with width $\sigma = 0.1\bar{t}_F$.

Bounding the boson mass

Pani et al PRL109, 131102 (2012)



Bound on photon mass is model-dependent: details of accretion disks or intergalactic matter are important... but gravitons interact very weakly!

$$m_g < 5 \times 10^{-23}\,\mathrm{eV}$$

Brito et al PRD88:023514 (2013); Review of Particle Physics 2014

Are we really observing black holes?

Strong field intimately connected with some of the deepest mysteries in theoretical physics today such as information loss/firewalls/quantum gravity. It is astonishing that space and time can get so warped to form horizons and singularities.

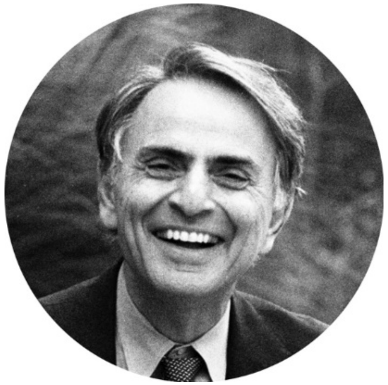
Must demand a similar "astonishing" level of evidence.

"Plus un fait est extraordinaire, plus il a besoin d'être appuyé de fortes preuves; car, ceux qui l'attestent pouvant ou tromper ou avoir été trompés, ces deux causes son d'autant plus probables que la réalité du fait l'est moins en elle-même...."

Laplace, Essai philosophique sur les probabilities 1812

"No testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind, that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavors to establish."

David Hume, An Enquiry concerning
Human Understanding 1748



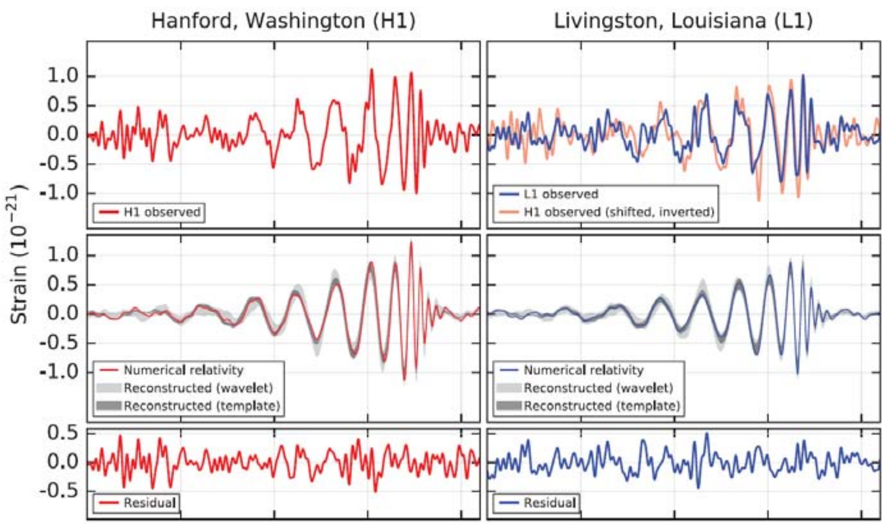
"Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence."

Carl Sagan

"But a confirmation of the metric of the Kerr spacetime (or some aspect of it) cannot even be contemplated in the foreseeable future."

S. Chandrasekhar, The Karl Schwarzschild Lecture, Astronomischen Gesellschaft, Hamburg, 18 September 1986

Final state is compact!



Abbott et al, Phys.Rev.Lett.116:061102 (2016)

Questions to answer

i. Are there alternatives?

ii. Do they form dynamically under reasonable conditions?

iii. Are they stable?

iv. What GW signal do they give rise to?

i. Alternatives

Boson stars, fermion-boson stars, oscillatons
(Kaup 1968; Ruffini, Bonazzolla 1969, Colpi et al 1986, Brito et al 2015)

Wormholes
(Morris, Thorne 1988; Visser 1996)

Gravastars
(Mazur, Mottola 2001)

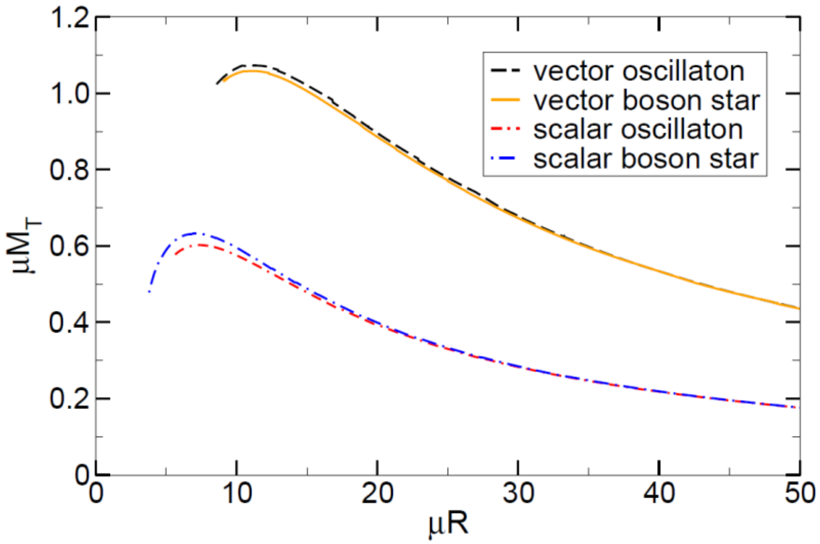
Fuzzballs, Superspinars, Firewalls
(Mathur 2000; Gimon, Horava 2009; Almheiri, Marolf, Polchinski, Sully 2012)

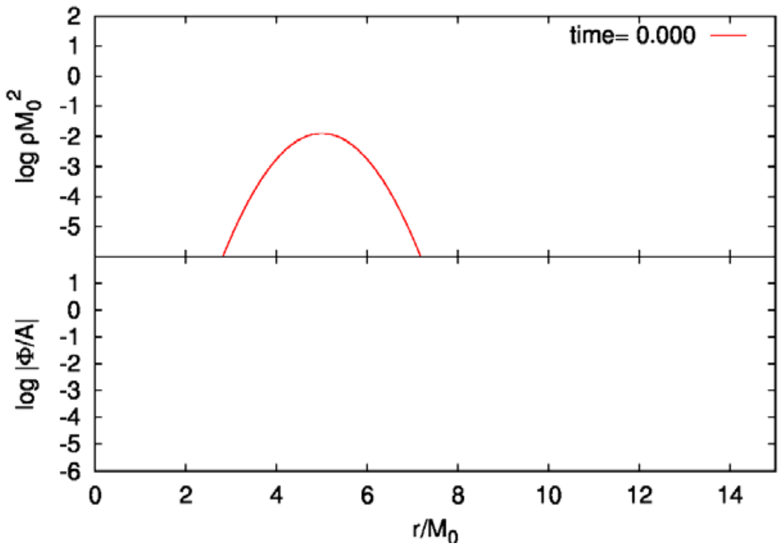
...

ii. Formation

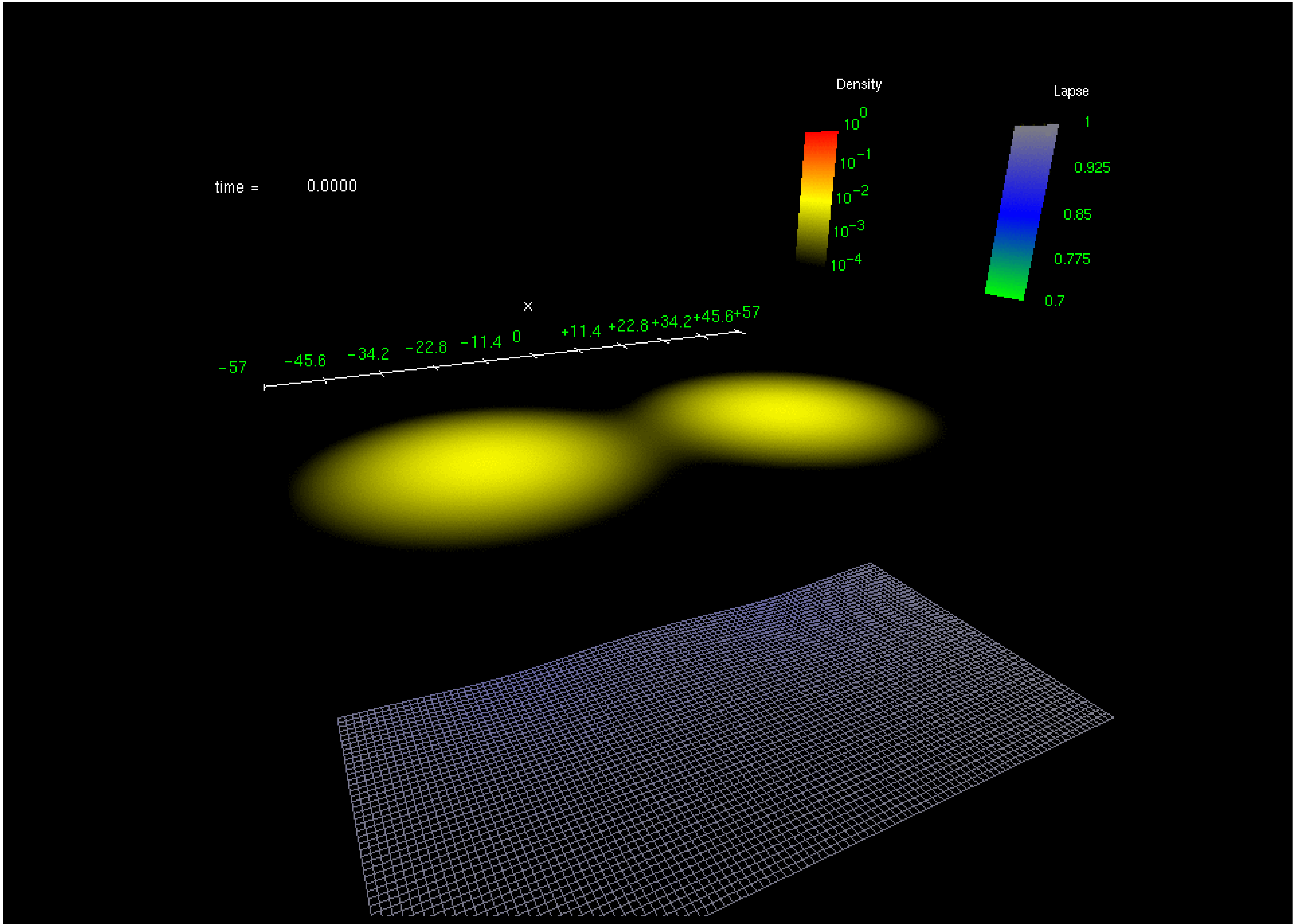
Boson stars, fermion-boson stars, oscillatons

(Kaup 1968; Ruffini, Bonazzolla 1969; Colpi et al 1986; Okawa et al 2014; Brito et al 2015)





$$\frac{M_{\rm max}}{M_\odot} = 8 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\rm eV}{m_B c^2}$$

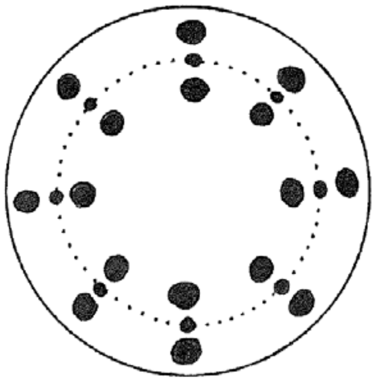


Density and lapse function sub-critical, equal-mass

iii. Stability of objects with photospheres

Static objects: *No uniform decay estimate with faster than logarithmic decay can hold for axial perturbations of ultracompact objects.*

Keir arXiv:1404.7036; Cardoso et al, PRD90:044069 (2014)



In absence of viscosity, Dyson-Chandrasekhar-Fermi mechanism might trigger nonlinear instabilities

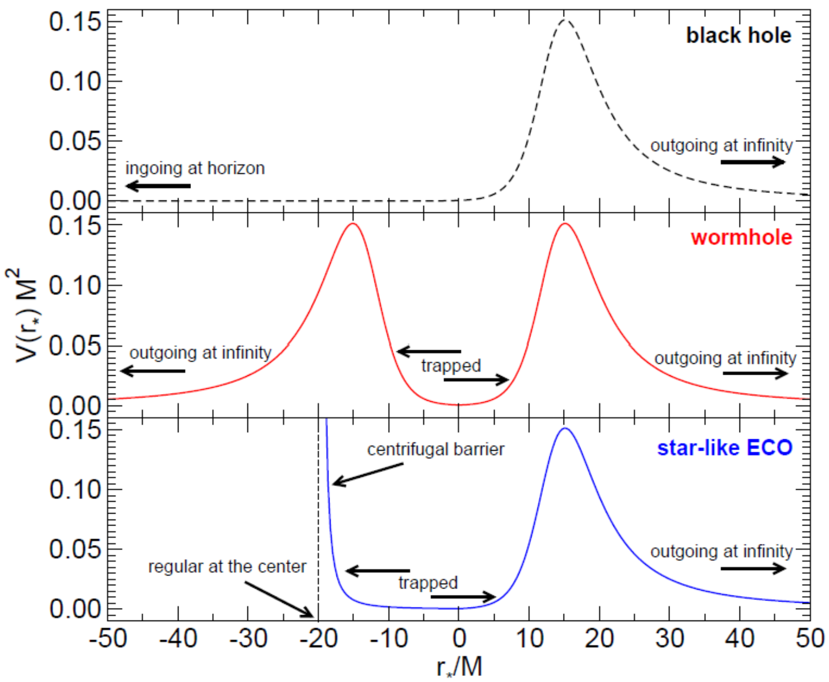
Rotation: *Horizonless objects with ergoregions are linearly unstable*

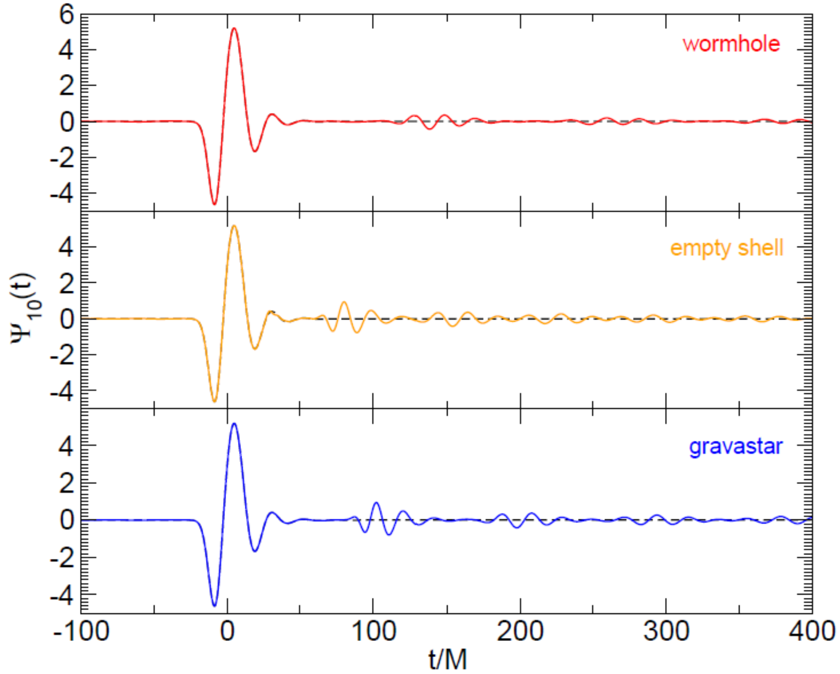
Friedmann Comm. Math.Phys.63:243, 1978

Most likely objects with photspheres are unstable...but conclusion depends on dissipation mechanisms; decay rates are poorly known.

iv. GW-signal

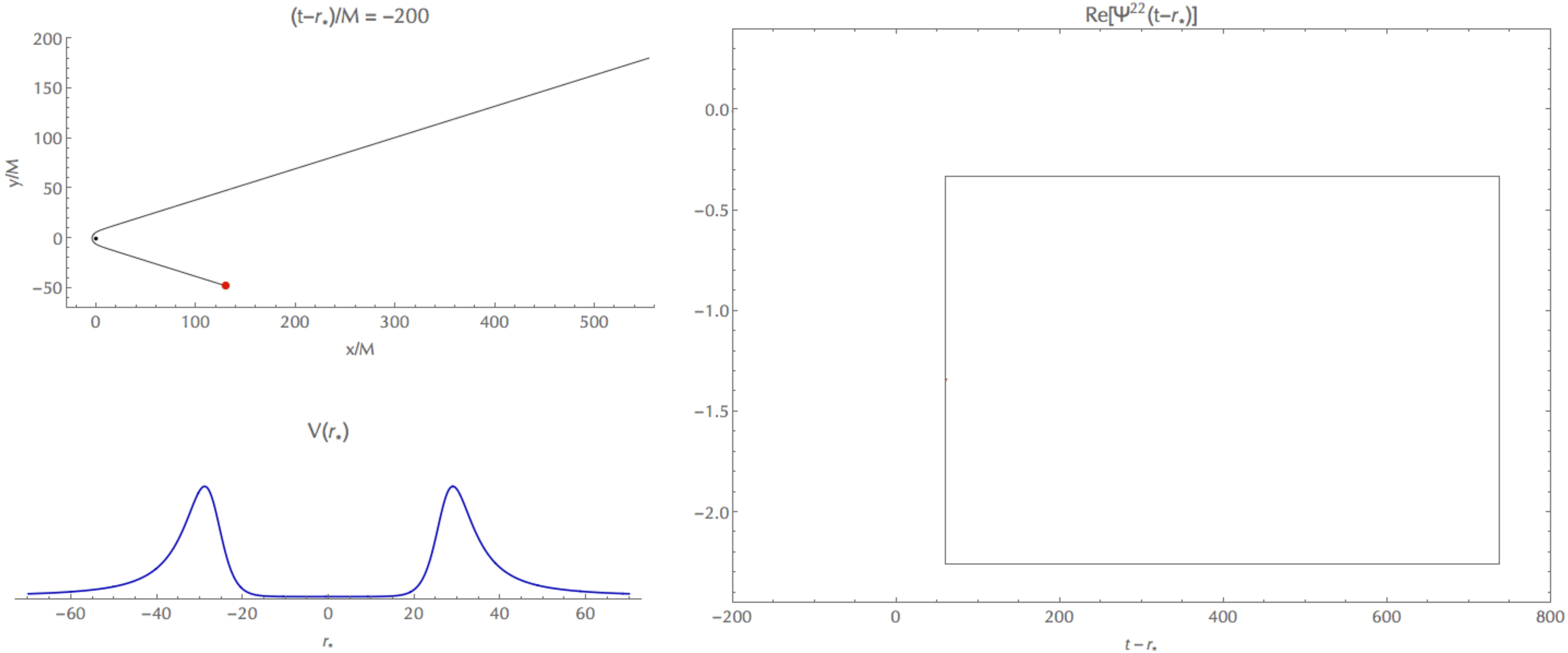
iv. GW-signal





Cardoso, Franzin, Pani, PRL116:171101 (2016)

$\mathcal{E} = 1.5$, $r_{min}=4.3M$, $r_0-2M = 10^{-6}M$



Cardoso, Hopper, Macedo, Palenzuela, Pani 2016

Conclusions: exciting times!

Gravitational wave astronomy *can* become a precision discipline, mapping compact objects throughout the entire visible universe.

Black holes remain the simplest explanation for the observations of dark, massive and compact objects...but one can now test the BH hypothesis... improved sensitivity pushes putative surface closer to horizon... like probing short-distance structure with accelerators.

"*After the advent of gravitational wave astronomy, the observation of these resonant frequencies might finally provide direct evidence of BHs with the same certainty as, say, the 21 cm line identifies interstellar hydrogen*"

(S. Detweiler ApJ239:292 1980)

Thank you