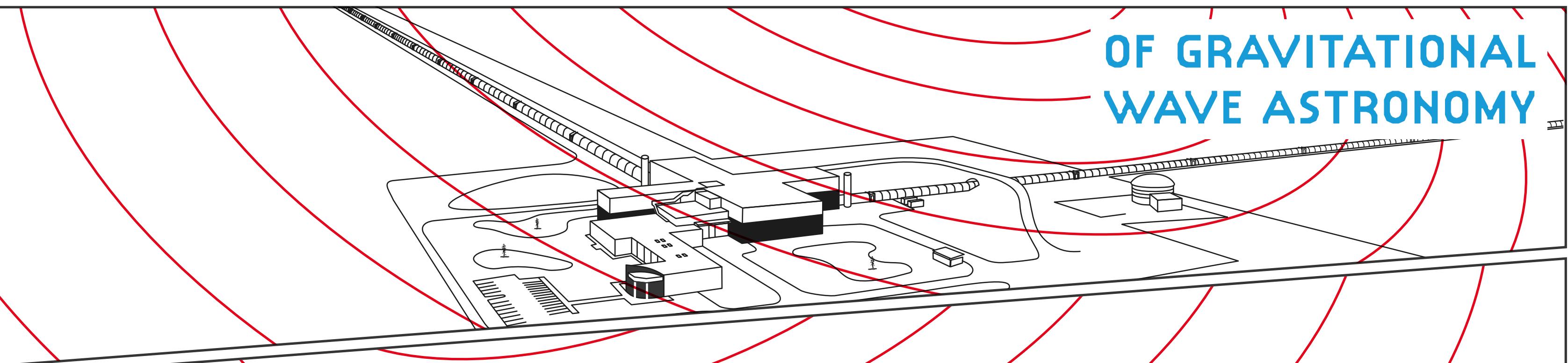
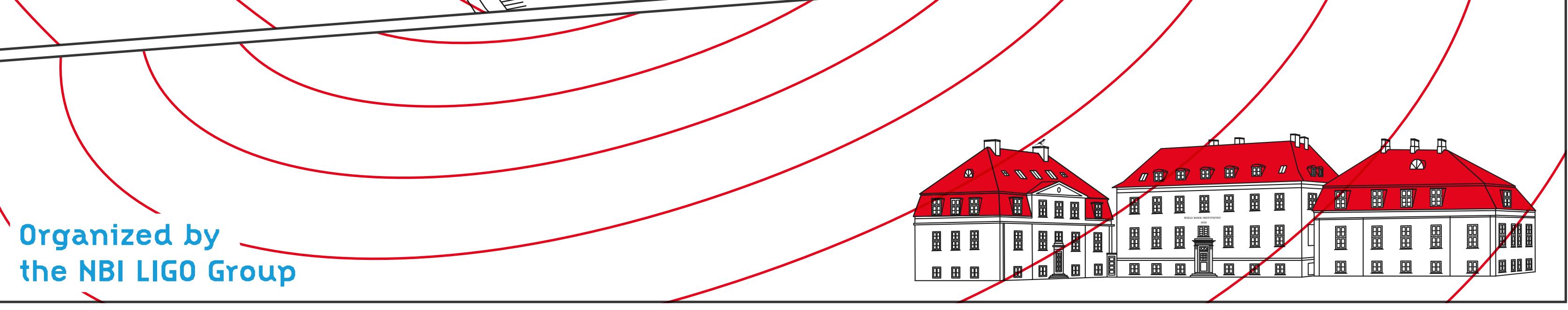


September 15, 4pm  
Margrethe Bohr Salen  
Niels Bohr Building

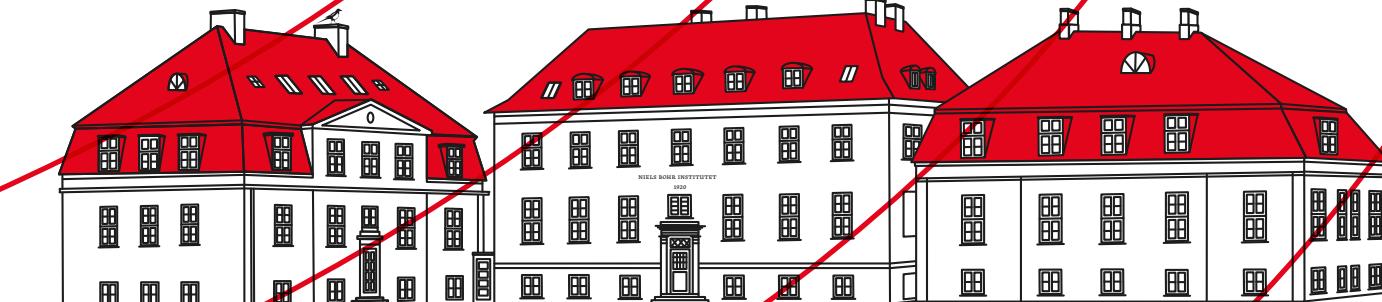
CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST DECADE



OF GRAVITATIONAL  
WAVE ASTRONOMY



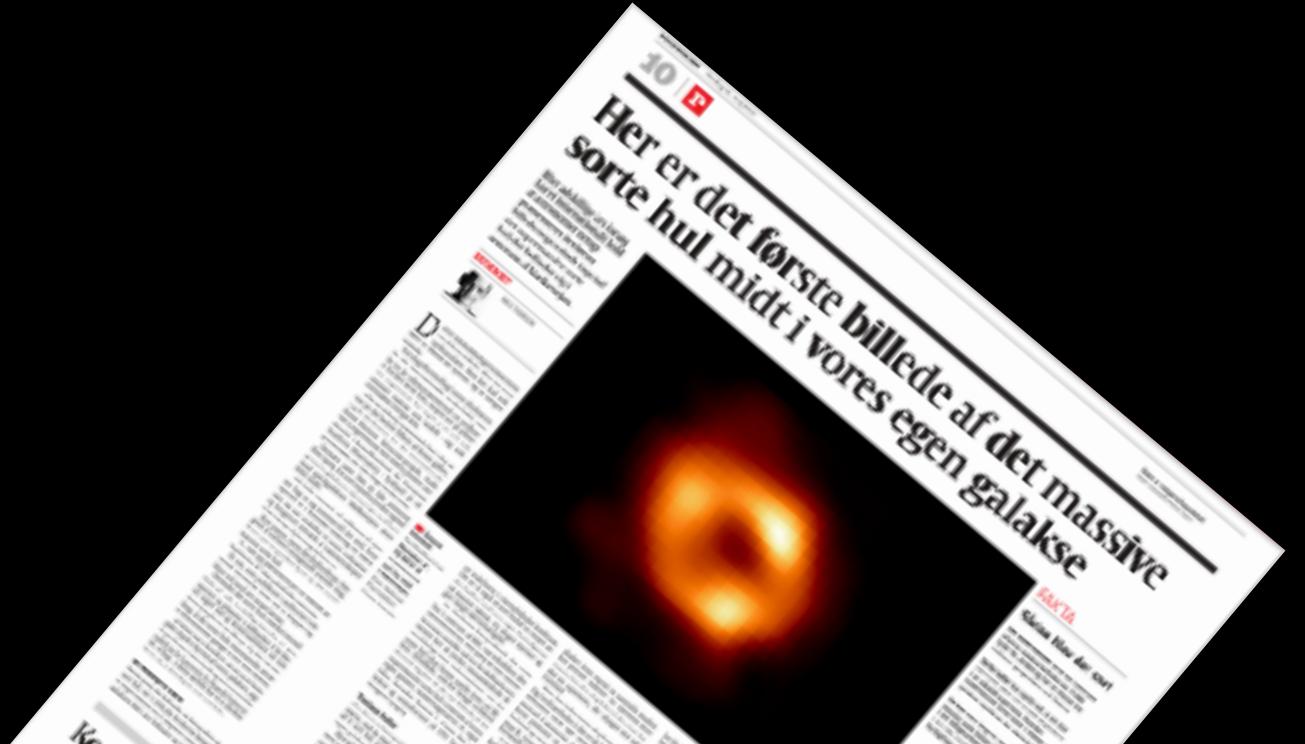
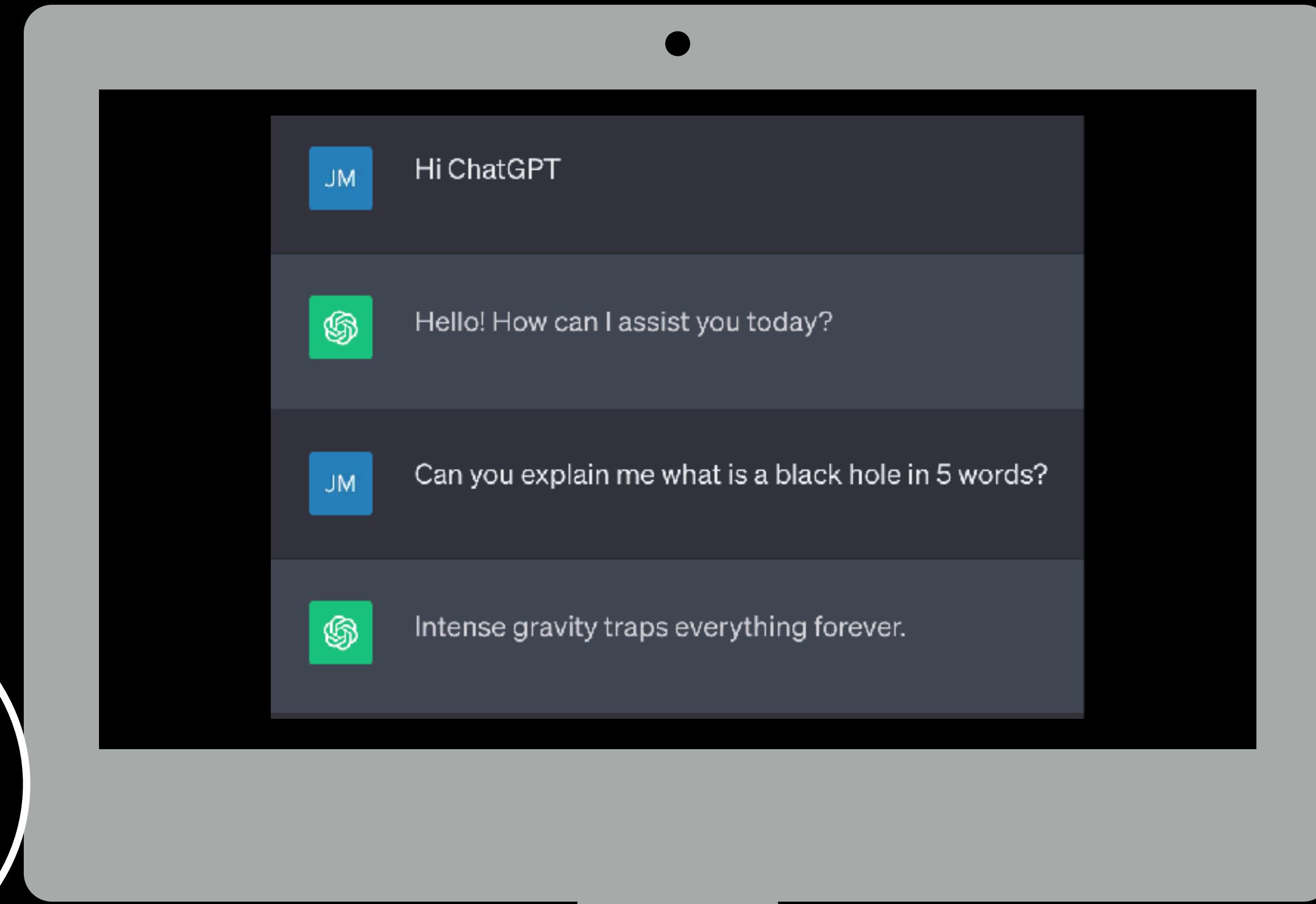
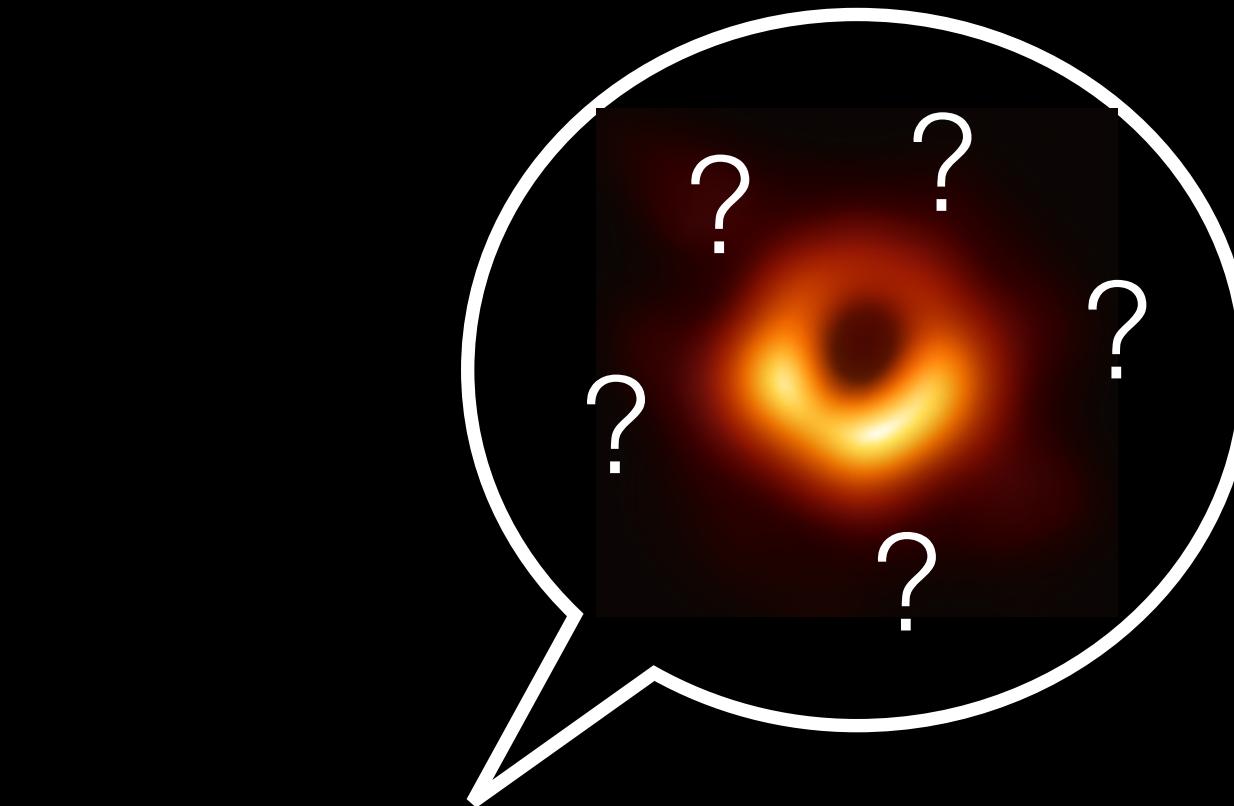
Organized by  
the NBI LIGO Group



# How do black holes form?

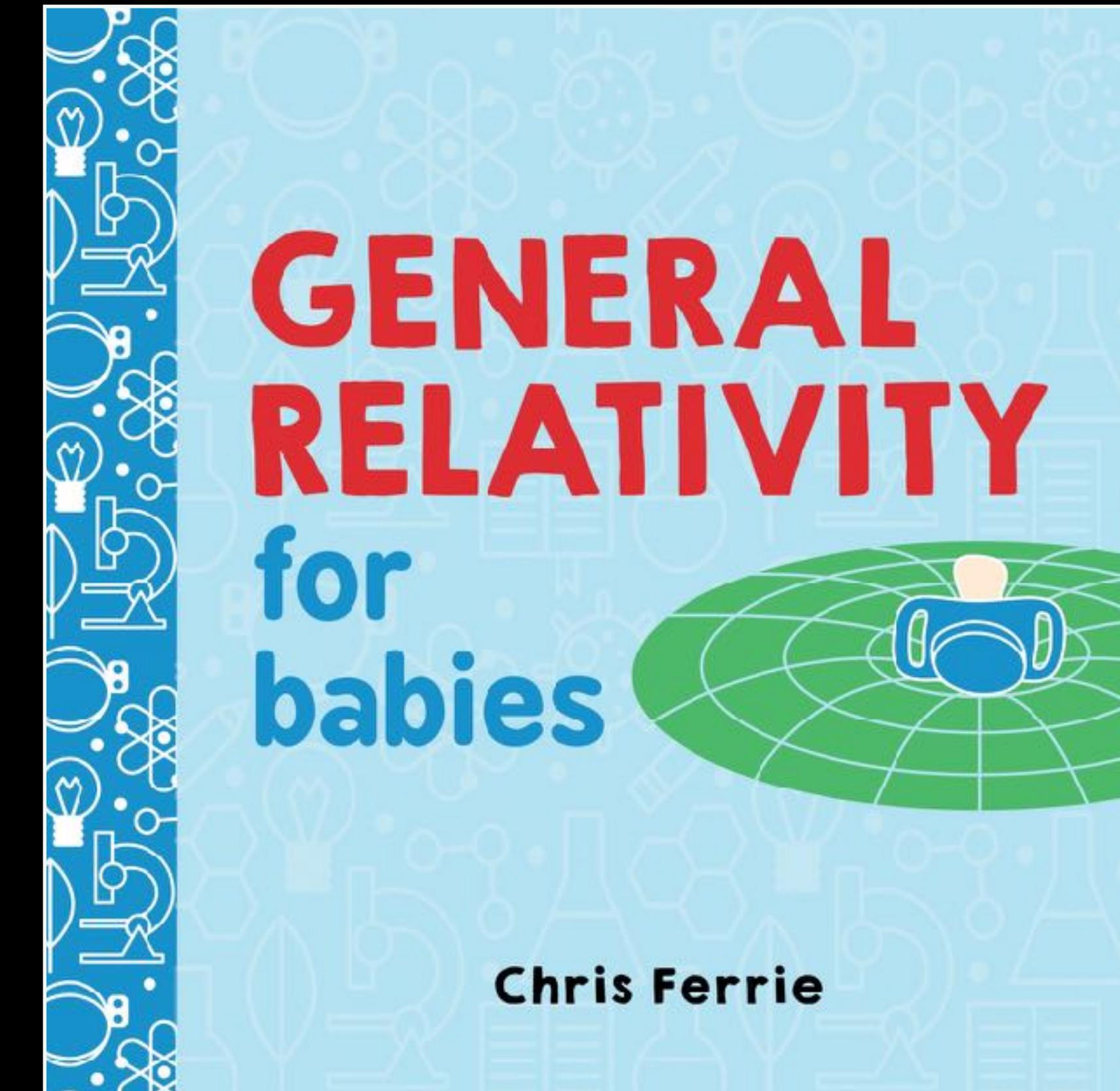


**Jose María Ezquiaga**  
Niels Bohr Institute  
[ezquiaga.github.io](https://ezquiaga.github.io)





arkivdk

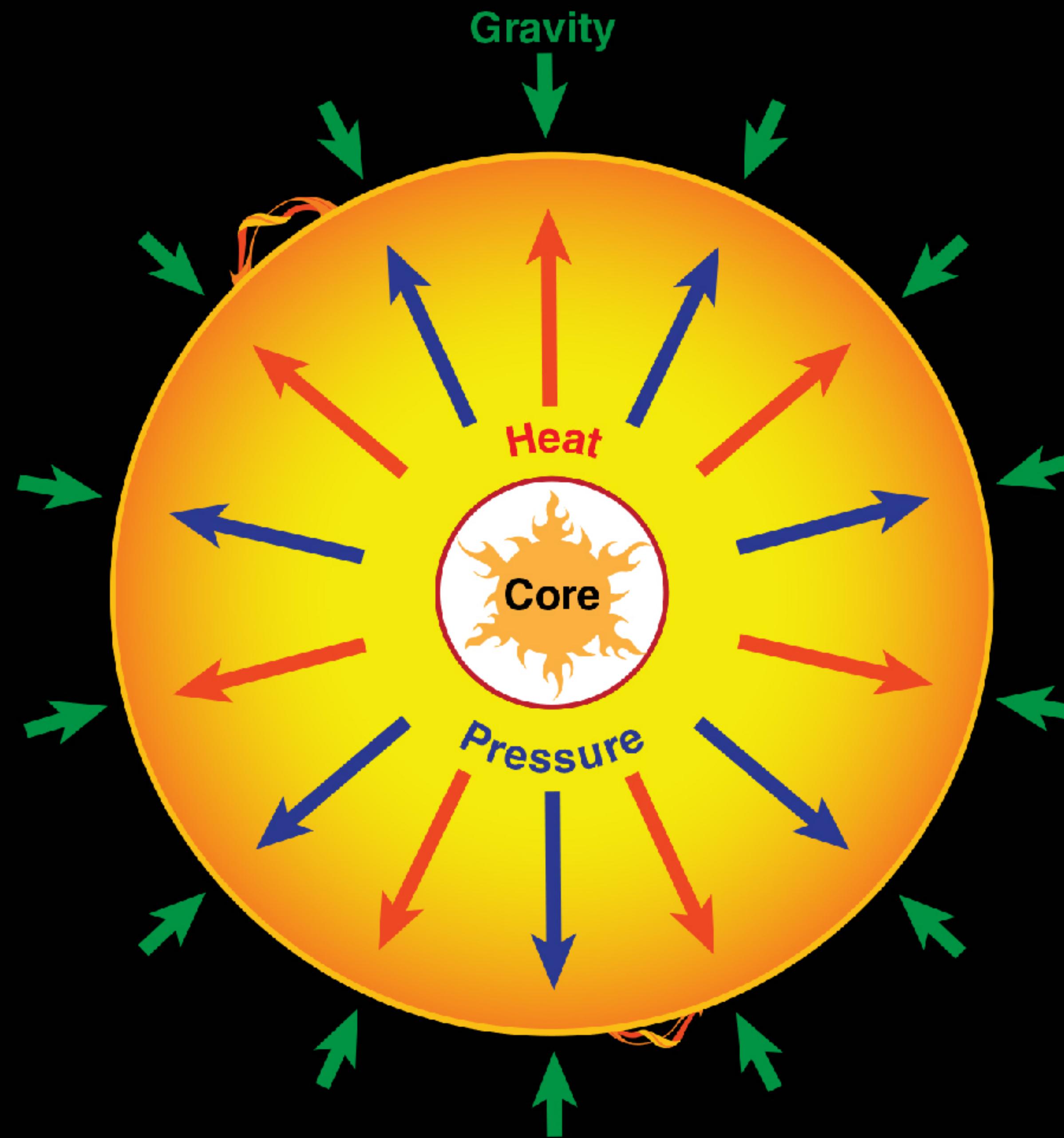


## Black hole recipe:

1. Take 1 solar mass of salt
2. Put it on a plate smaller than Copenhagen
3. Enjoy :)



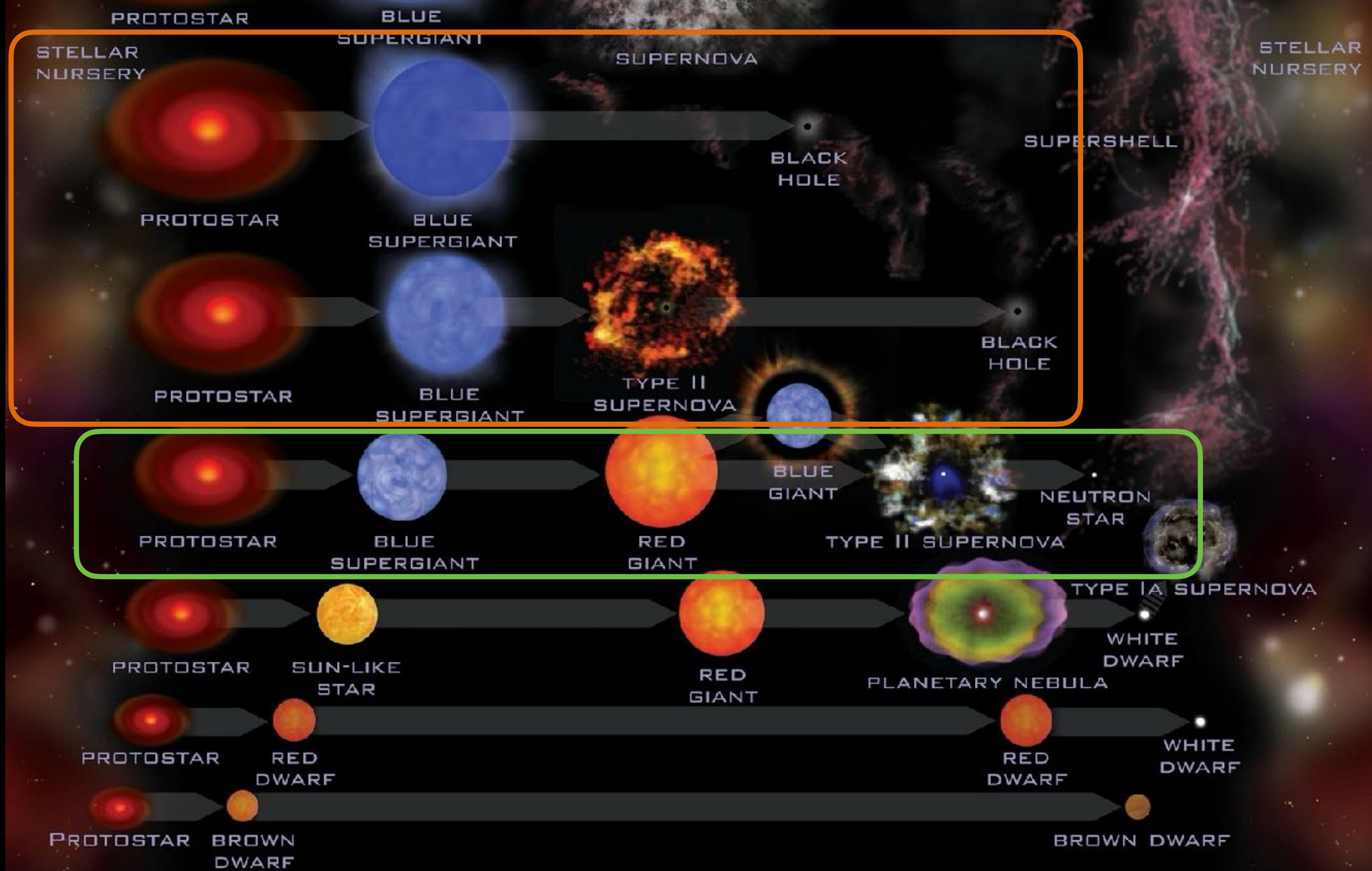
# What holds a star together?



[credit NASA]

# Stellar evolution

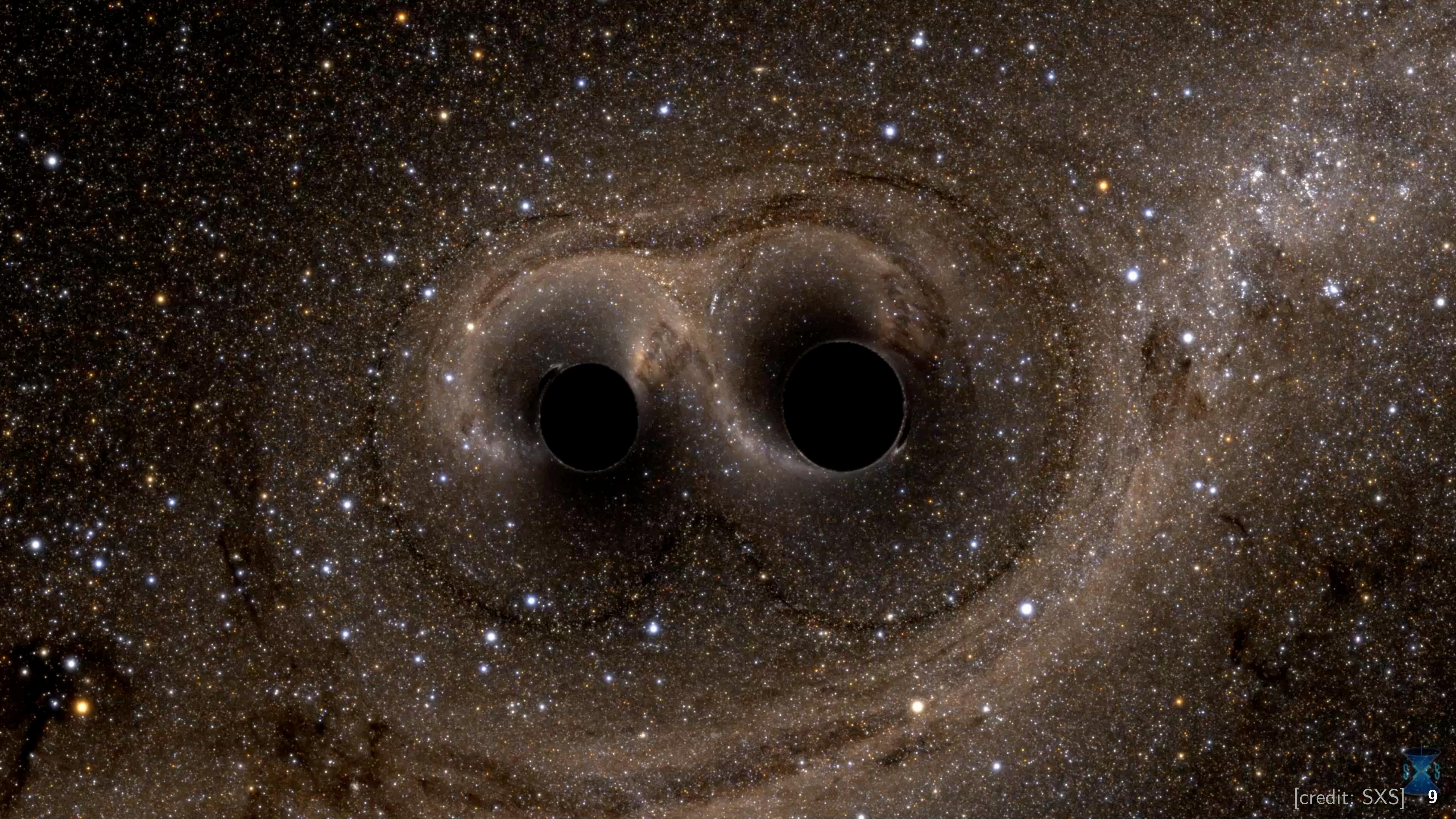
## How, when, where?



[credit Chandra]

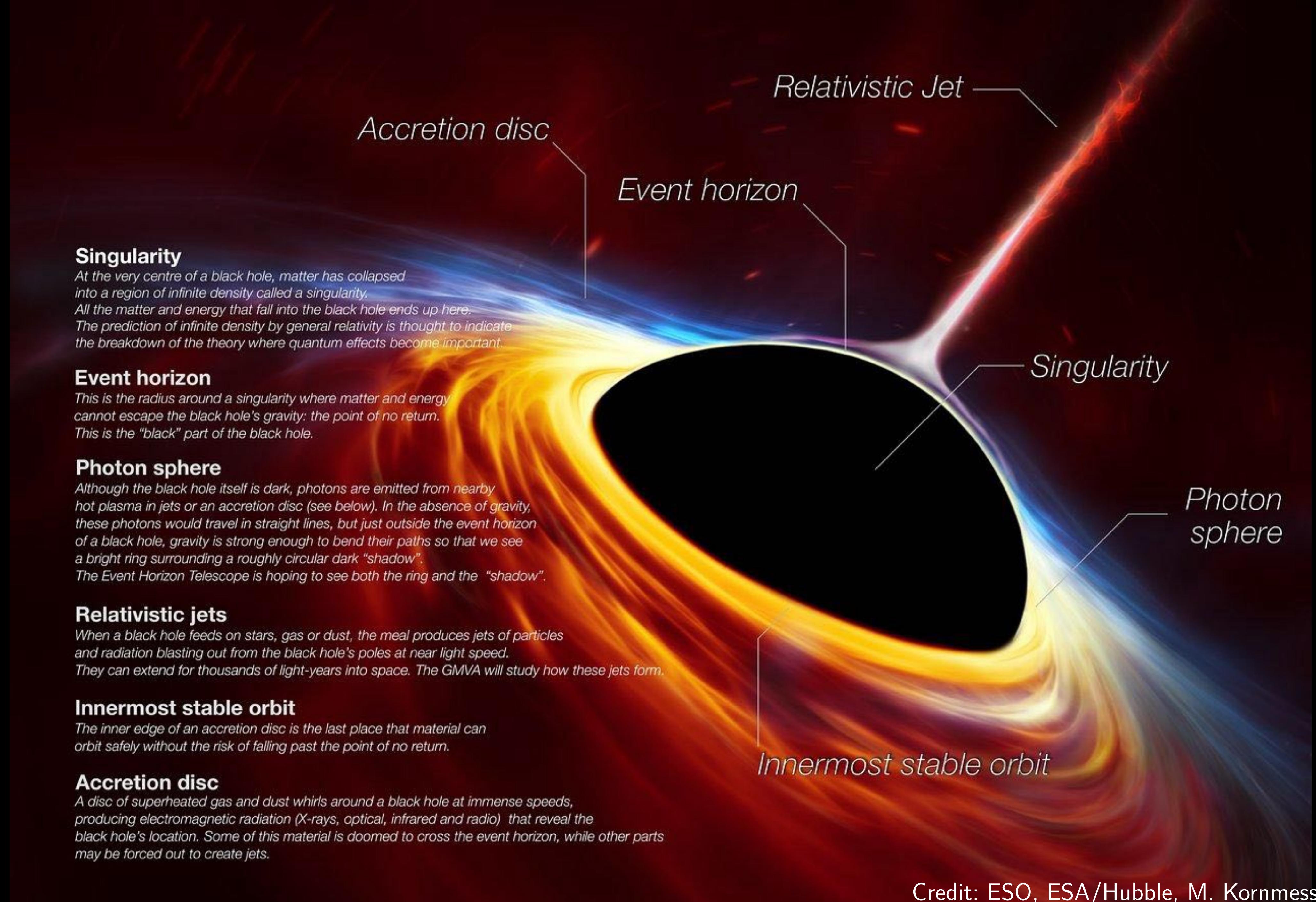


[Gobular cluster]



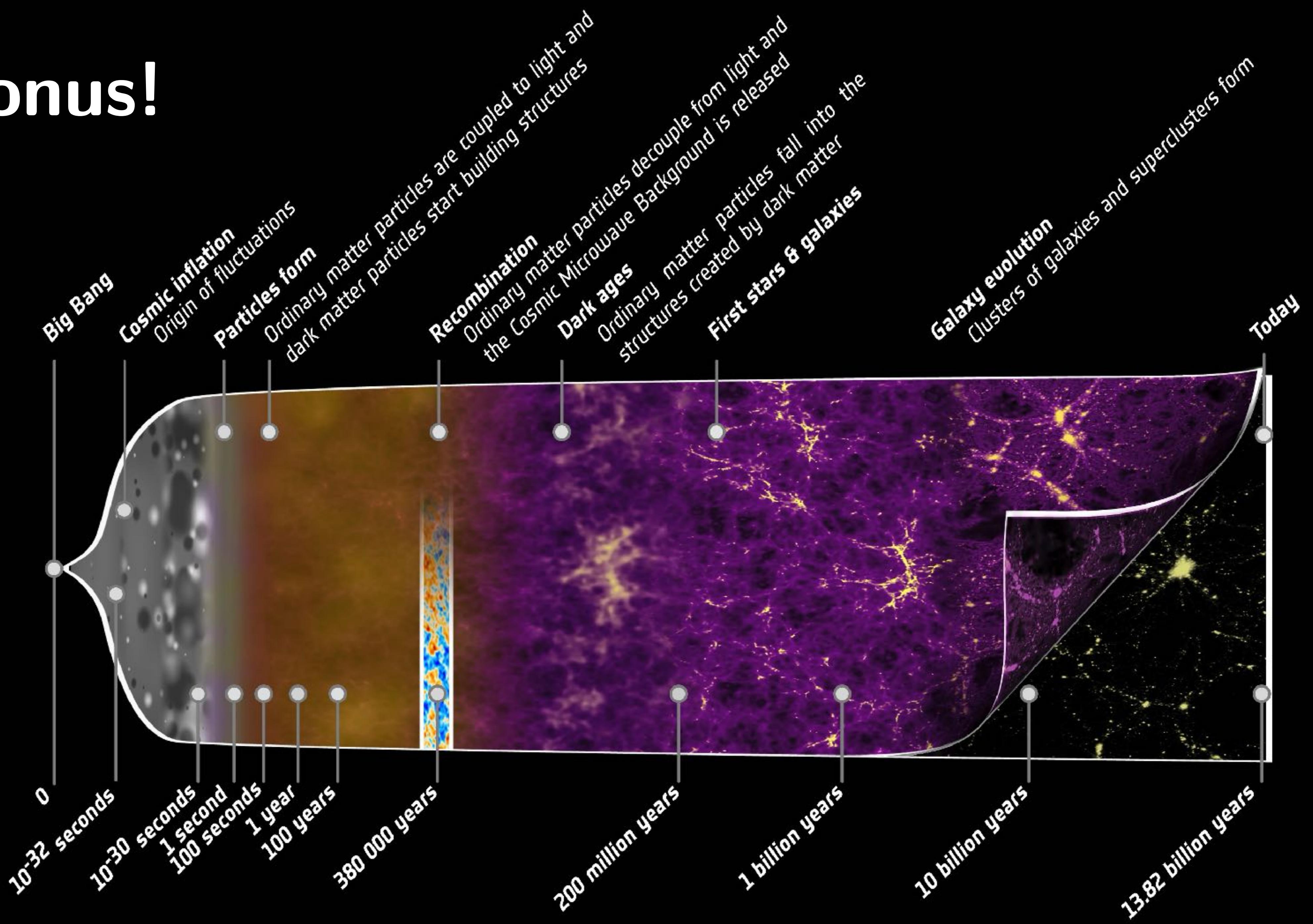


Credit: EHT



Credit: ESO, ESA/Hubble, M. Kornmesser/N. Bartmann

# Bonus!



[Credit: ESA]

# Solar System (Copernicus 1473-1543)

You are here

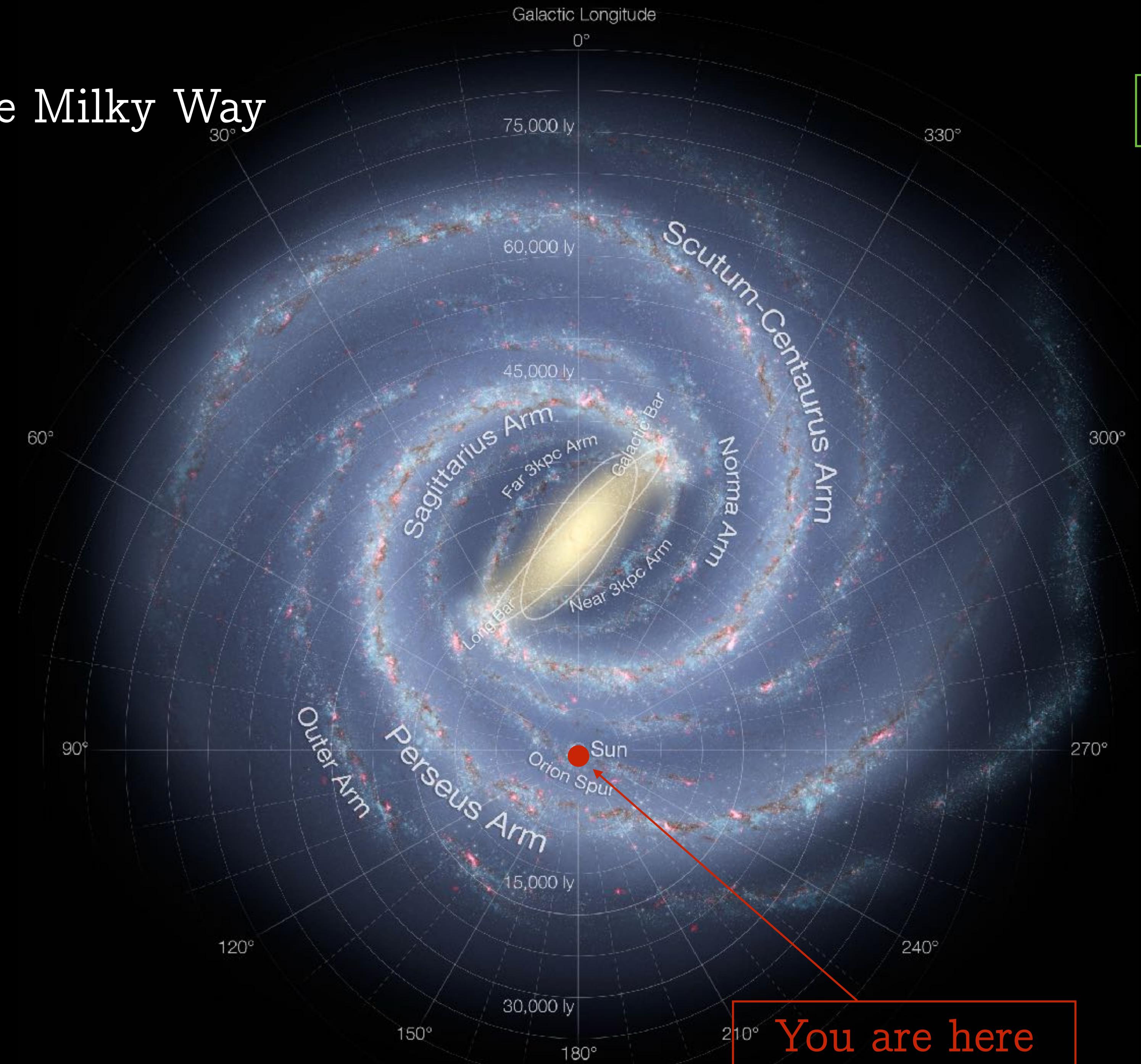


NICOLAI COPERNICI

net, in quo terram cum orbe lunari tanquam epicyclo contineri diximus. Quinto loco Venus nono mense reducitur; Sextum denique locum Mercurius tenet, octuaginta dierum spacio circu currens. In medio vero omnium residet Sol. Quis enim in hoc

# Our galaxy: the Milky Way

+100 billion stars



You are here

1920s. Galaxies beyond Milky Way

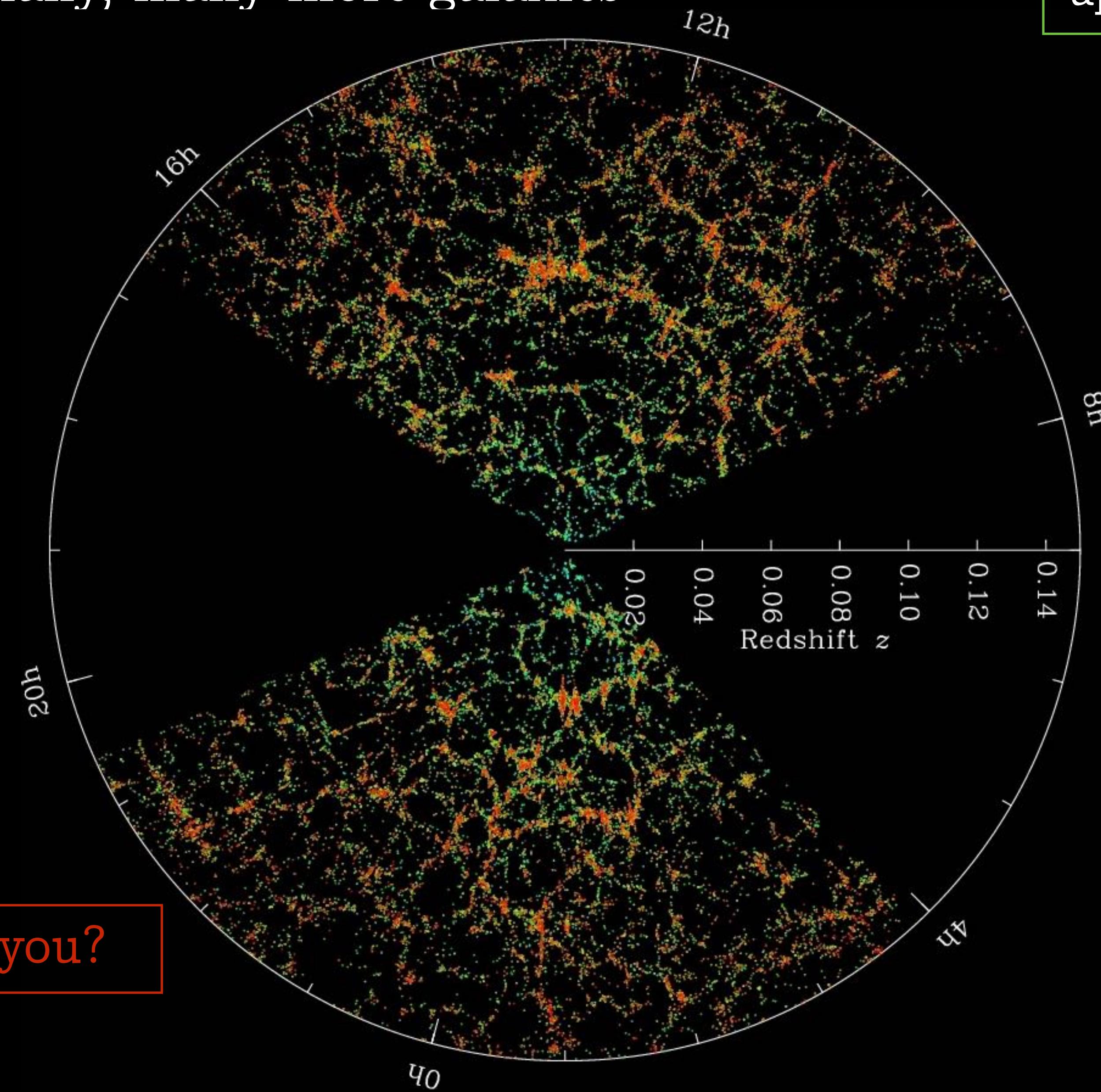
54 galaxies in the local group



You are here

1990s. There are many, many more galaxies

aprox. 100 billion galaxies



# Q/A: Distances from us to the...

[in light travel time]

Moon ... 1.2 s

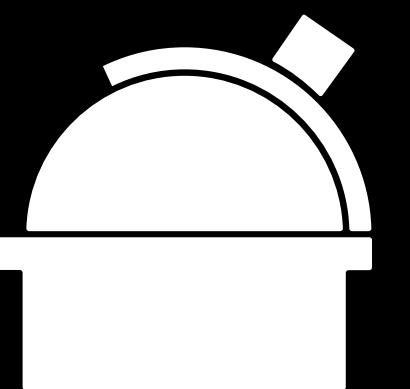
Sun ... 8.3 min

Closest star (proxima centauri)... 37 hours

Galactic center ... 26,000 years

Andromeda galaxy (M87) ... 2.5 million years

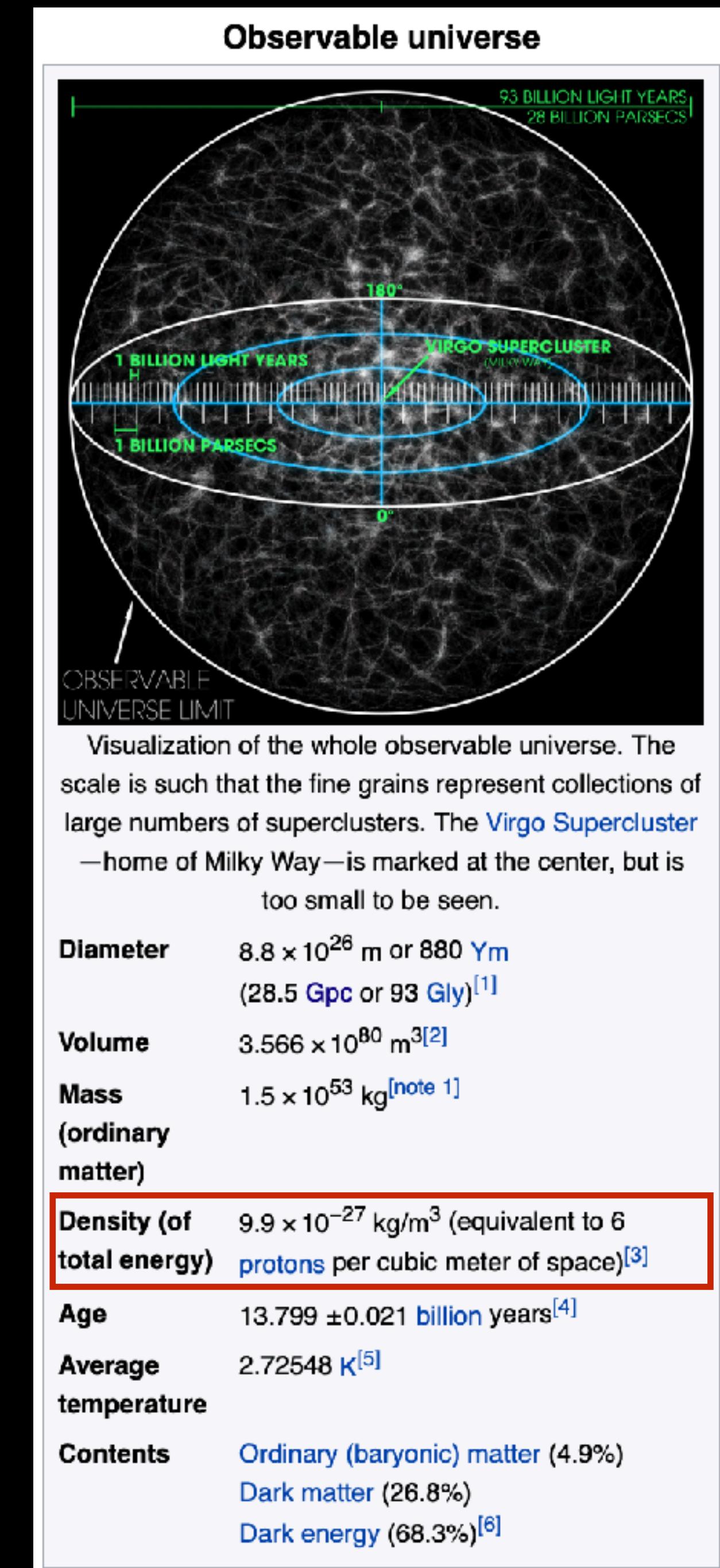
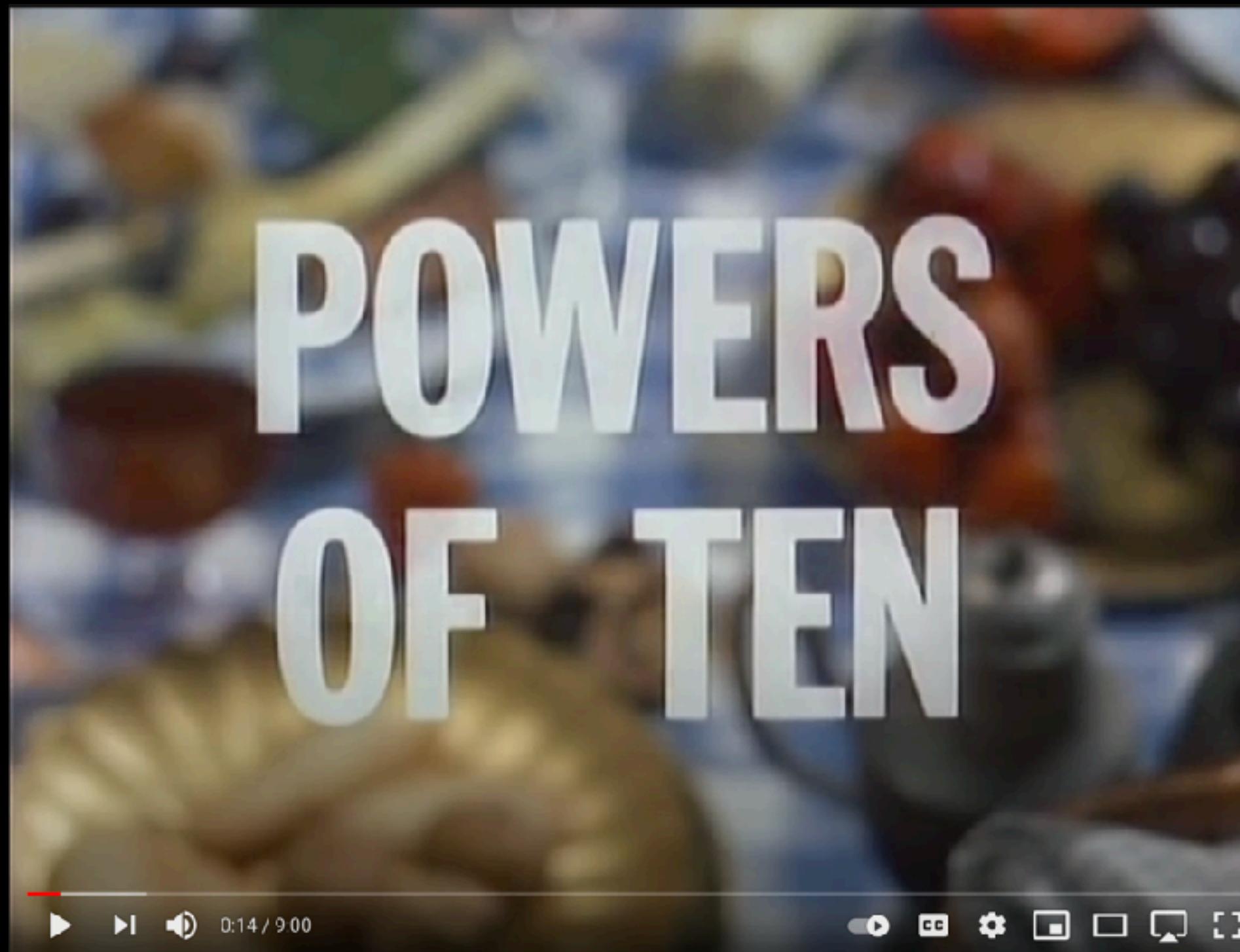
Cosmic Microwave Background ... 13.4 billion years



\*speed of light 300,000 km/s

# The universe is BIG

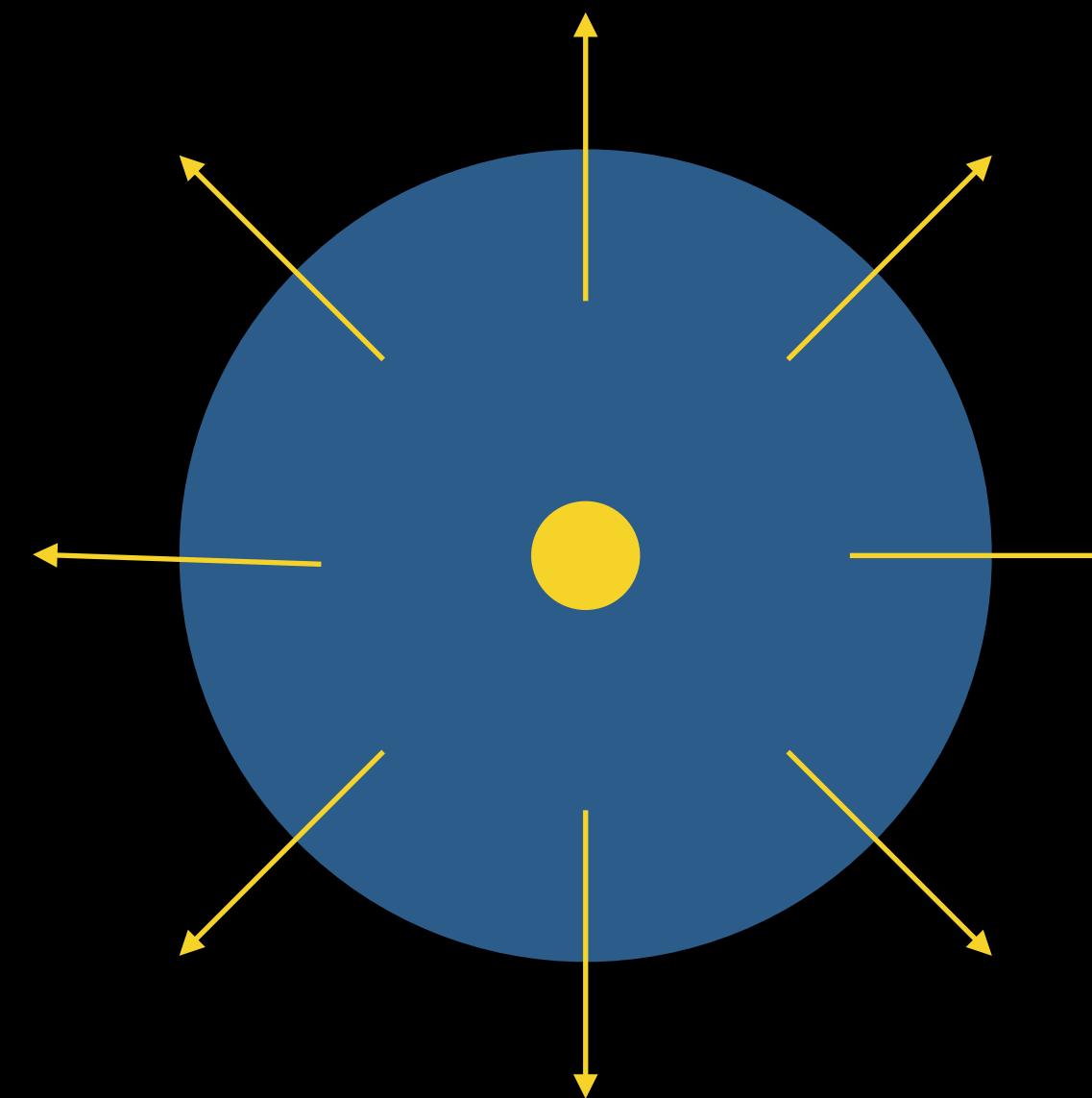
... but almost empty on average





Gauss

$$\text{Energy flux} \propto 1/\text{distance}^2$$

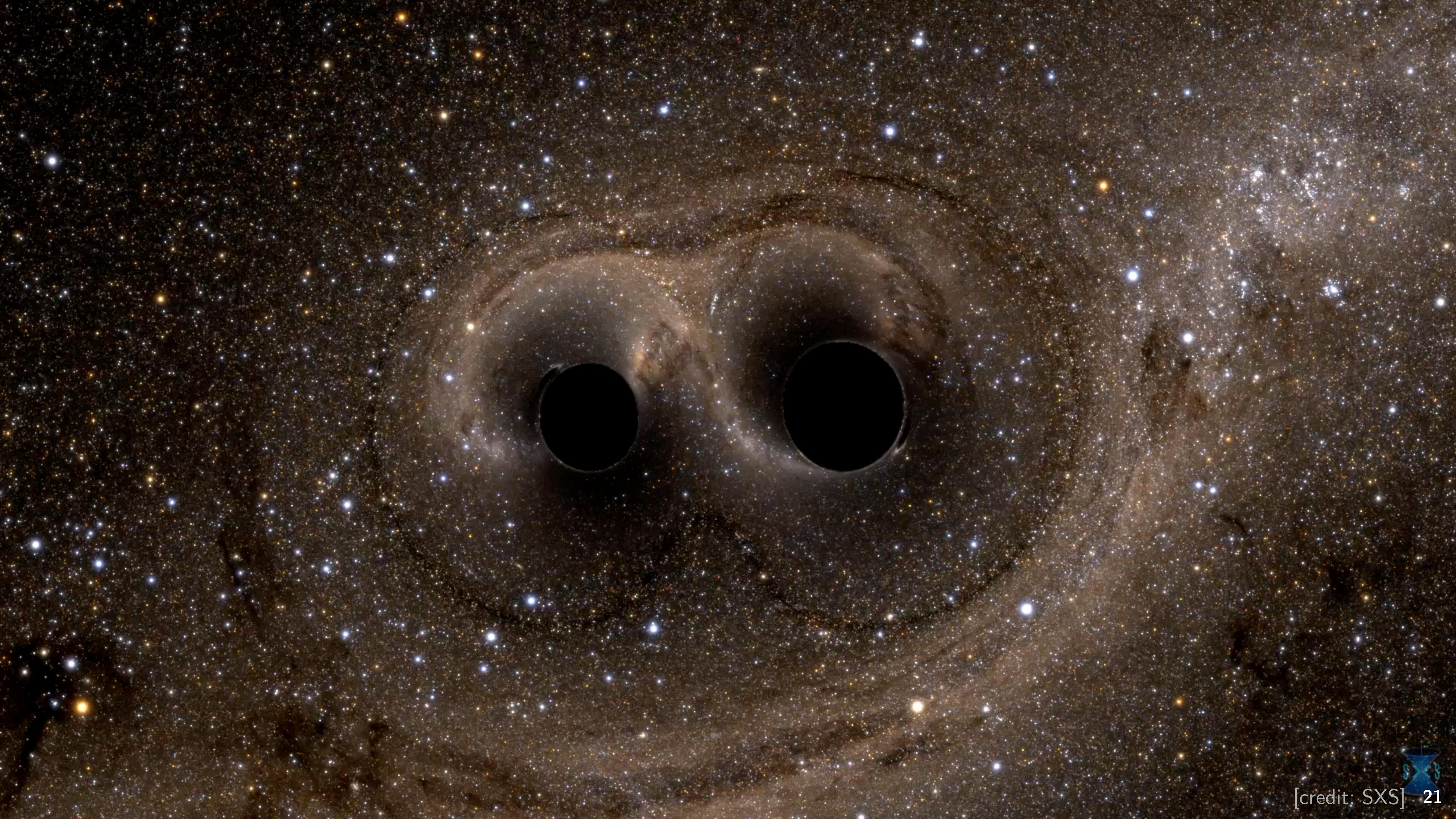


Need extremely energetic phenomena!

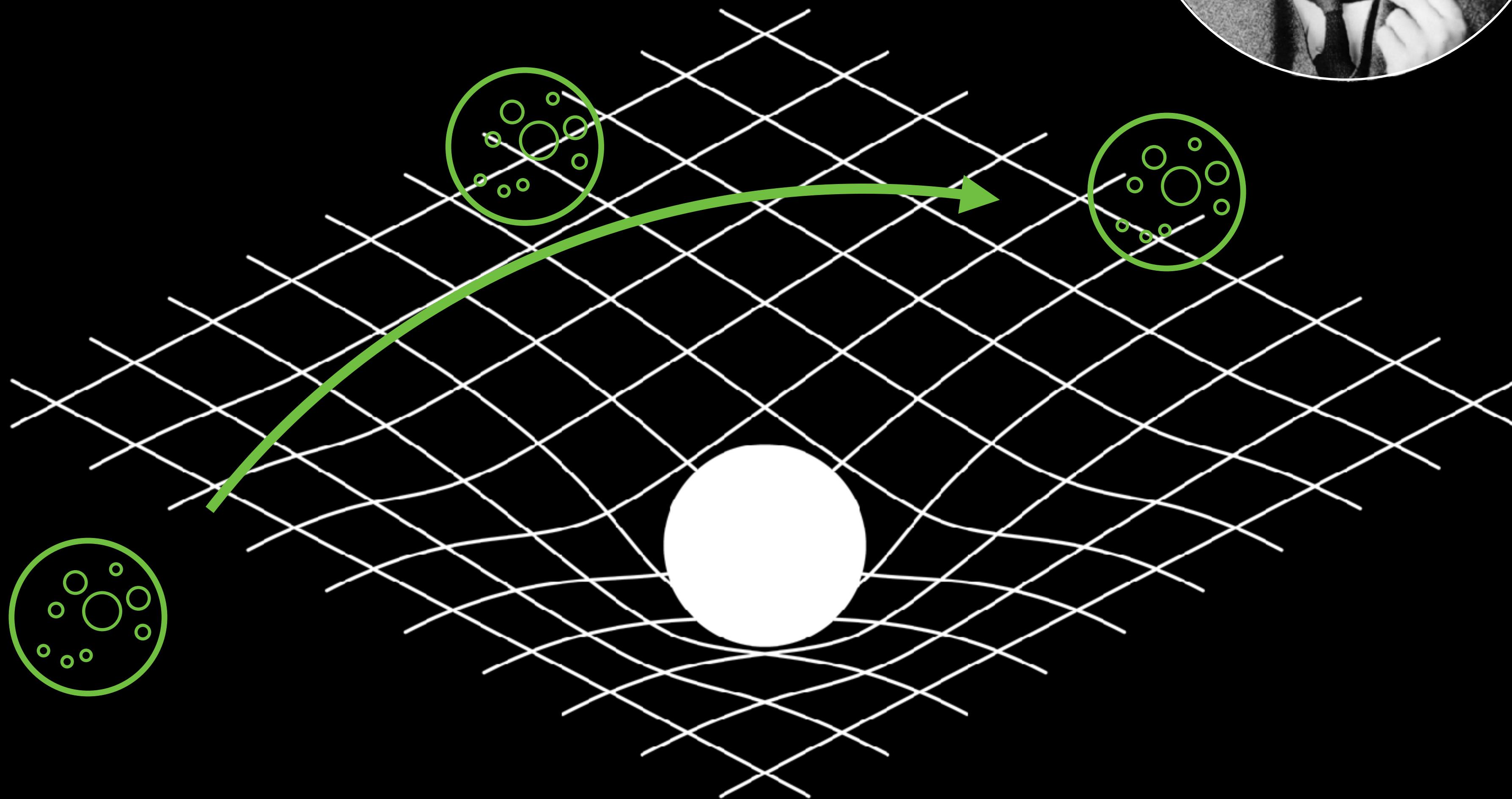
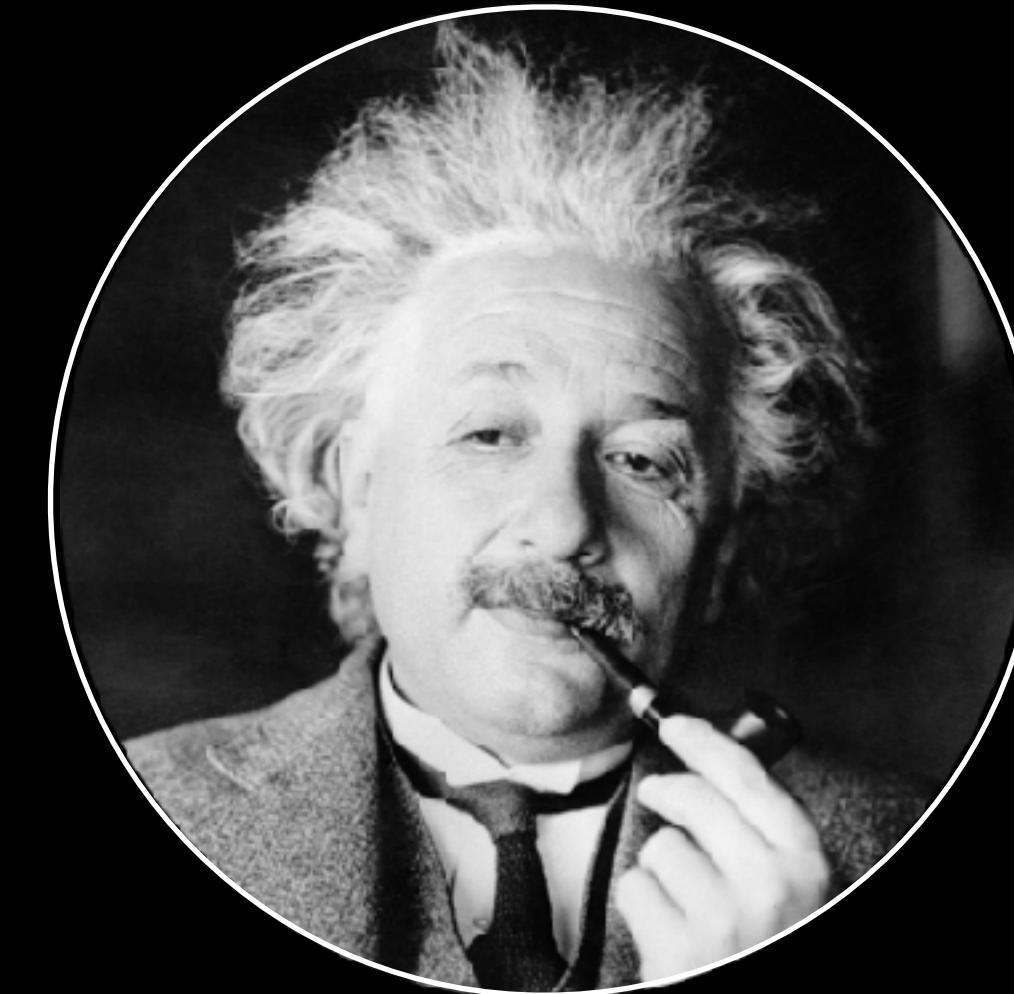


# When black holes meet each other

Jose María Ezquiaga  
Niels Bohr Institute  
[ezquiaga.github.io](https://ezquiaga.github.io)

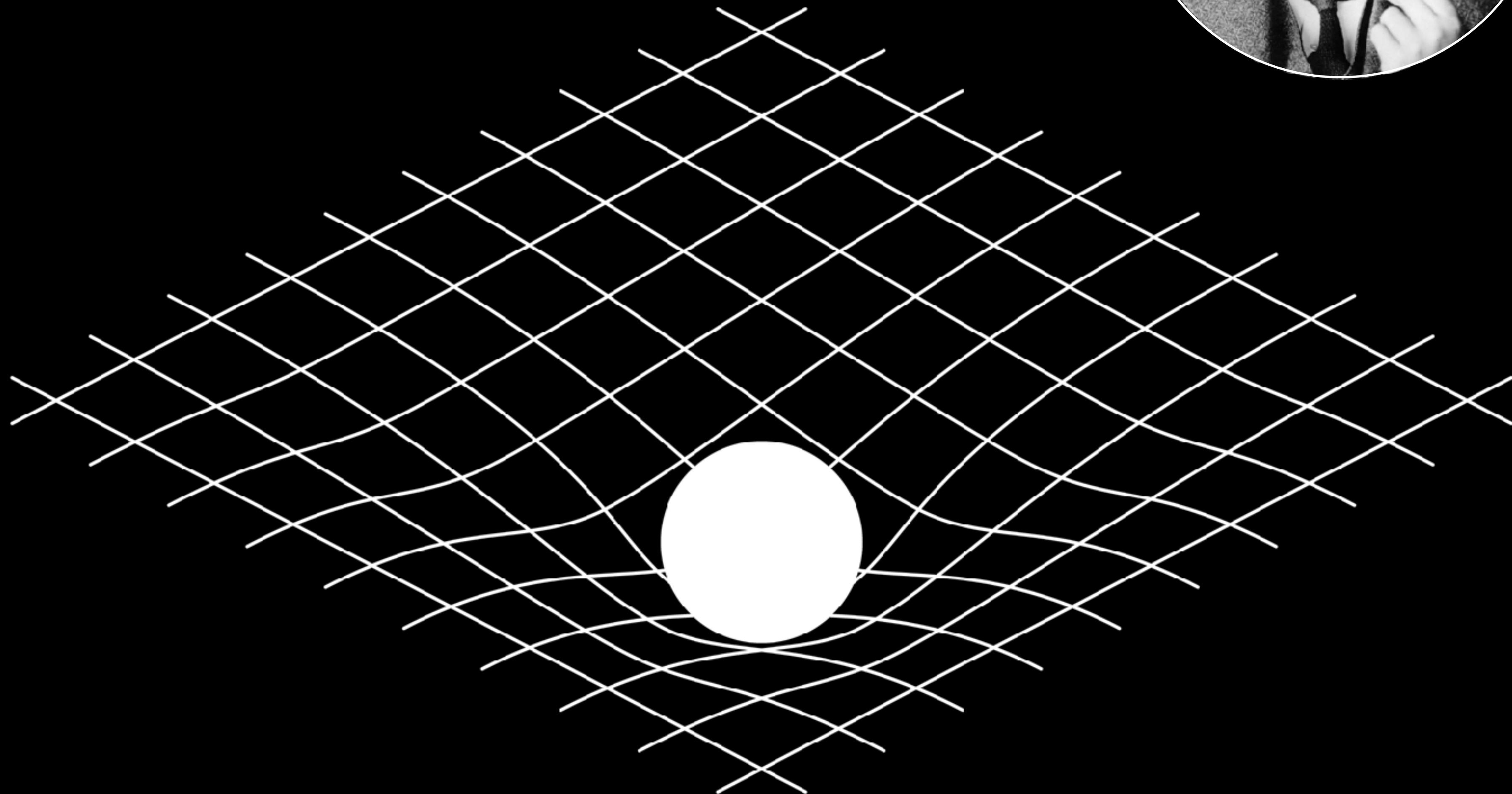


# Space-time curves

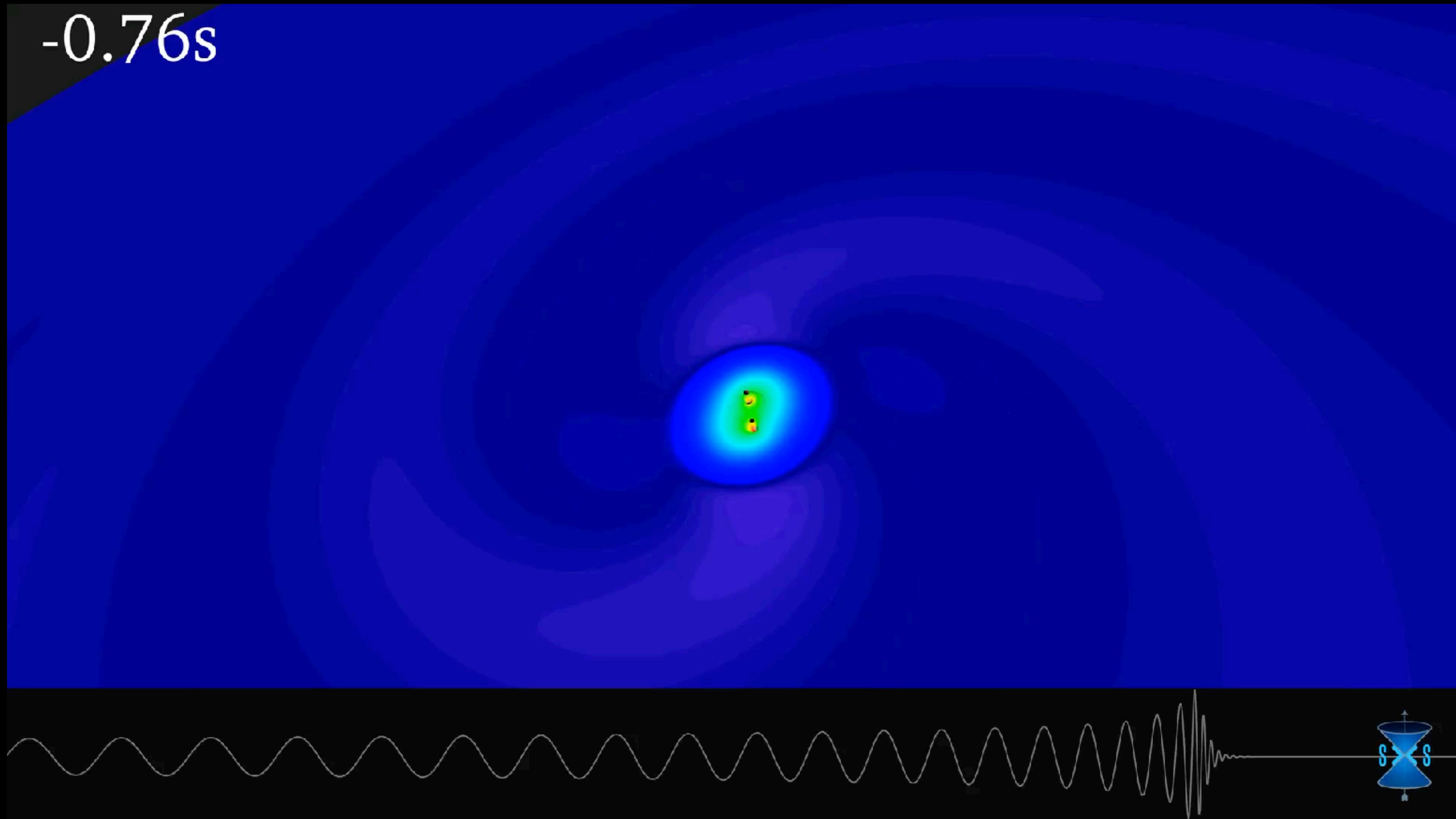


# Space-time curves

## Space-time is dynamic

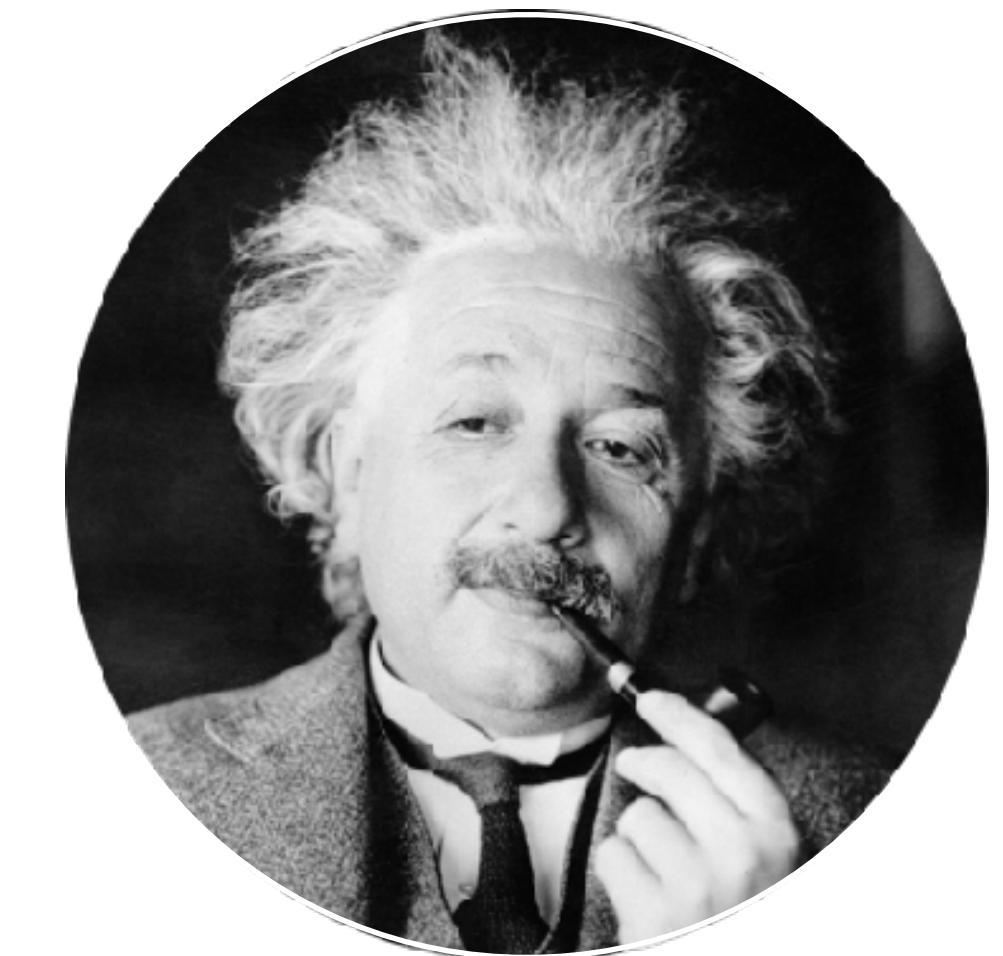
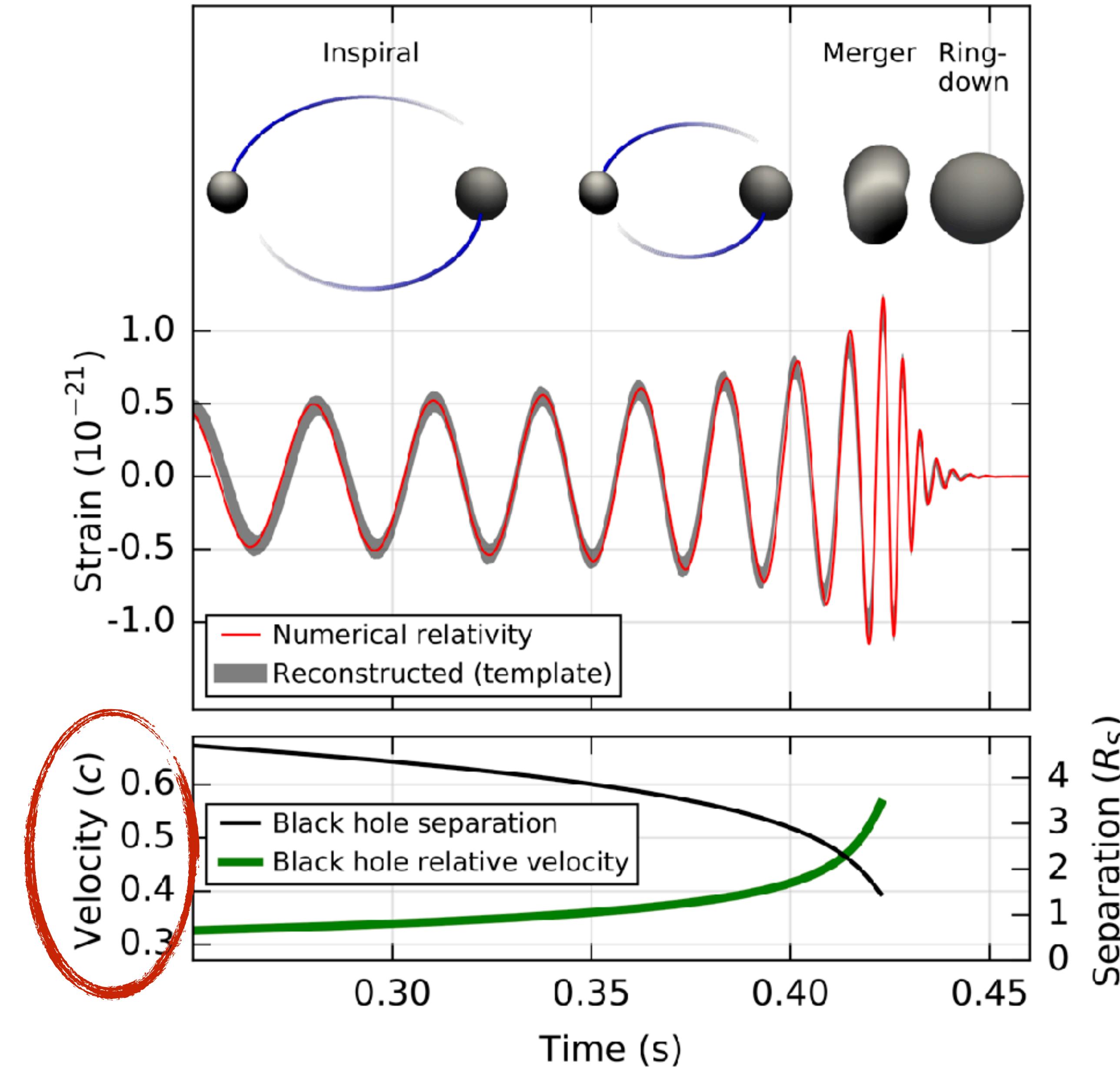


# Numerical simulation of a binary black hole merger



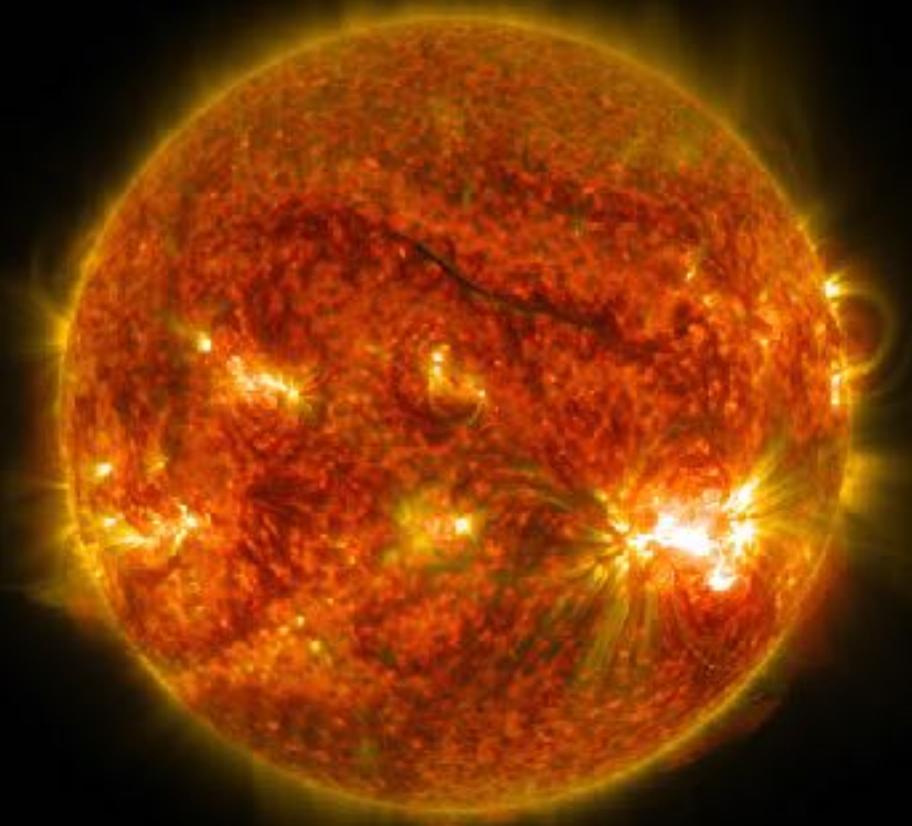
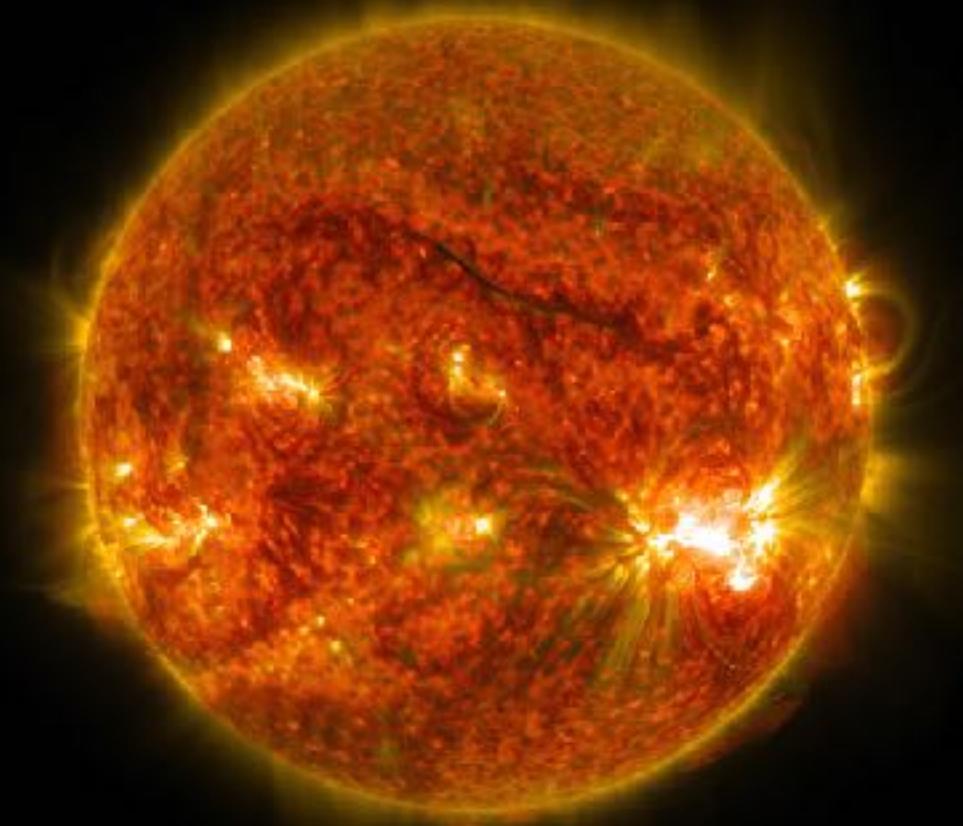
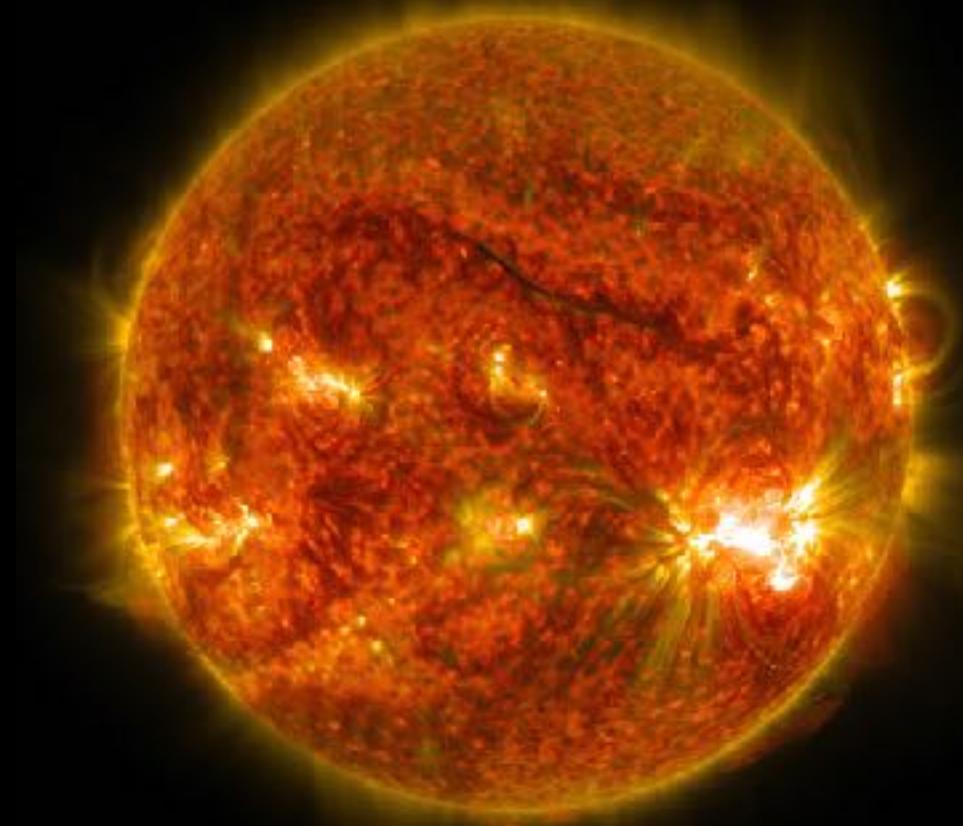
# Gravitational waves from stellar-mass **binary black holes**

**Strong-field gravity**



Energy emitted in gravitational waves

=



>



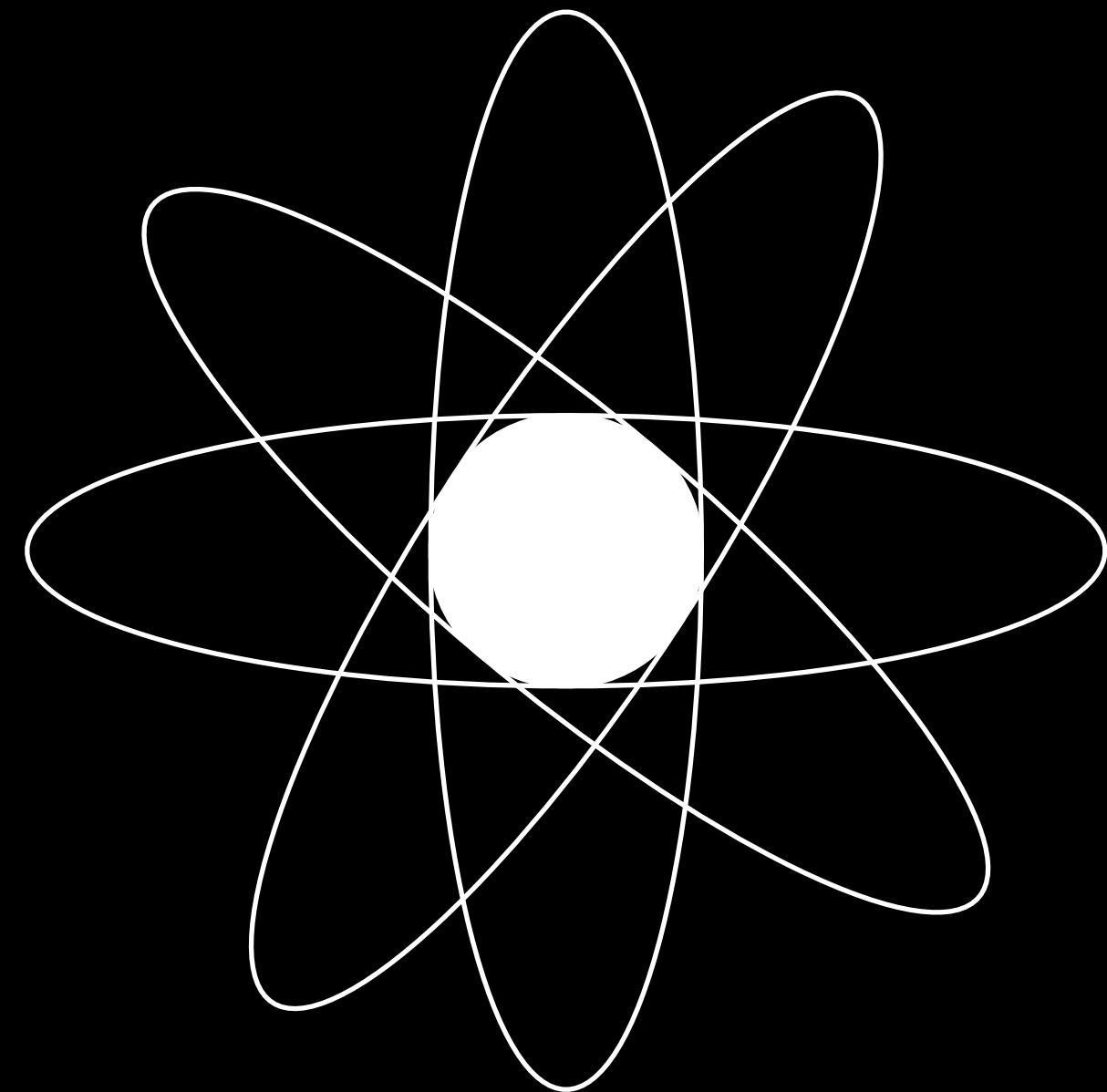
10 times luminosity  
of all stars in the  
universe

# How large is the effect?

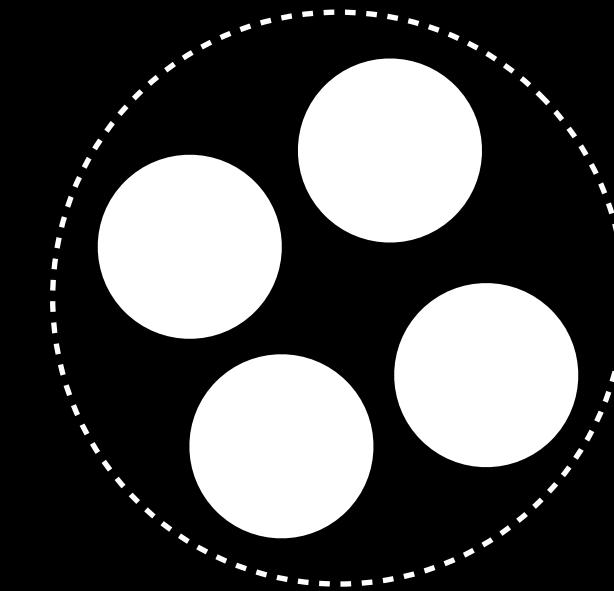


The variation in the distance at the detector is minuscule

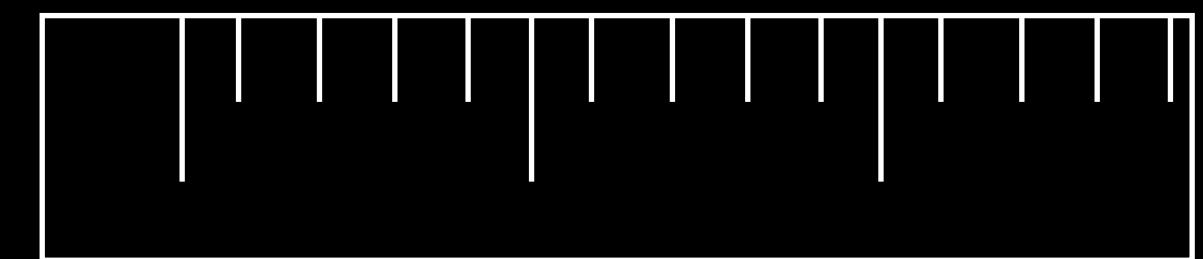
0.0000000000000001 meters



atom:  $10^{-10}$  meters

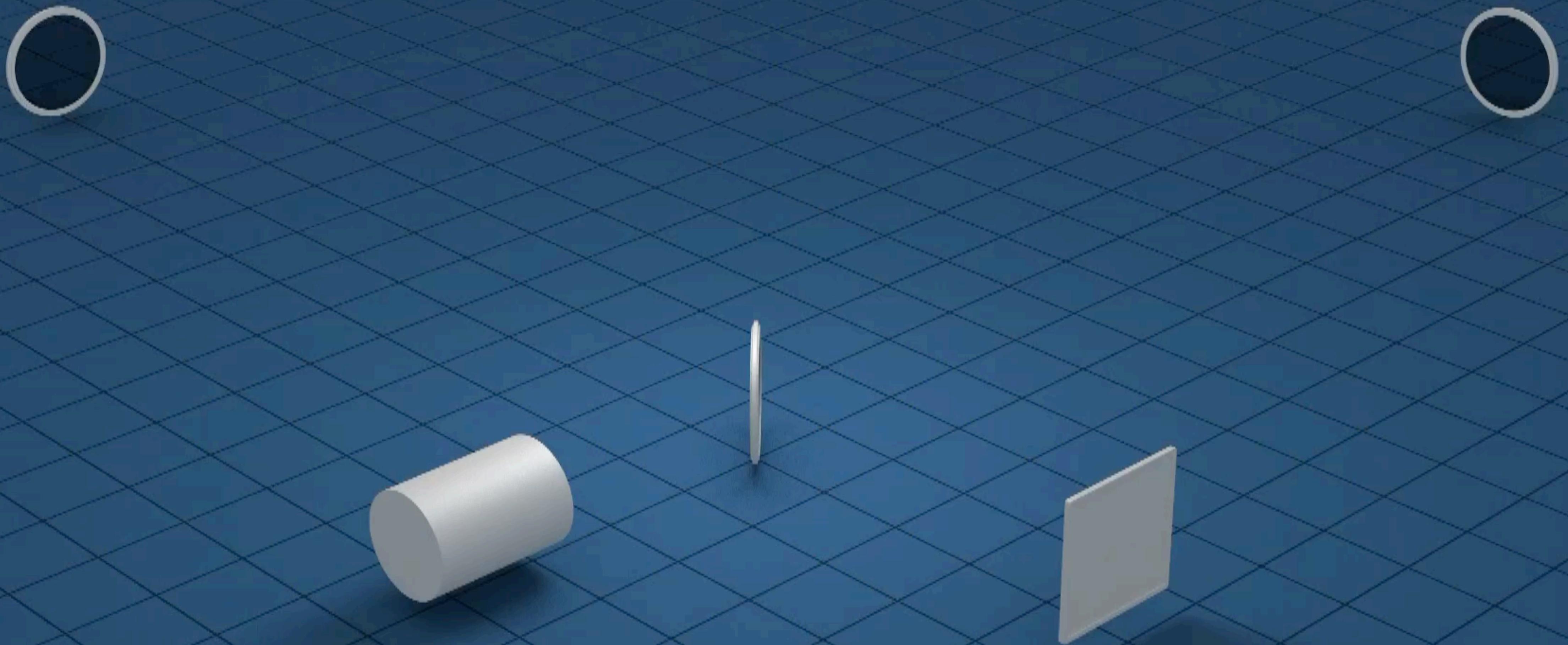


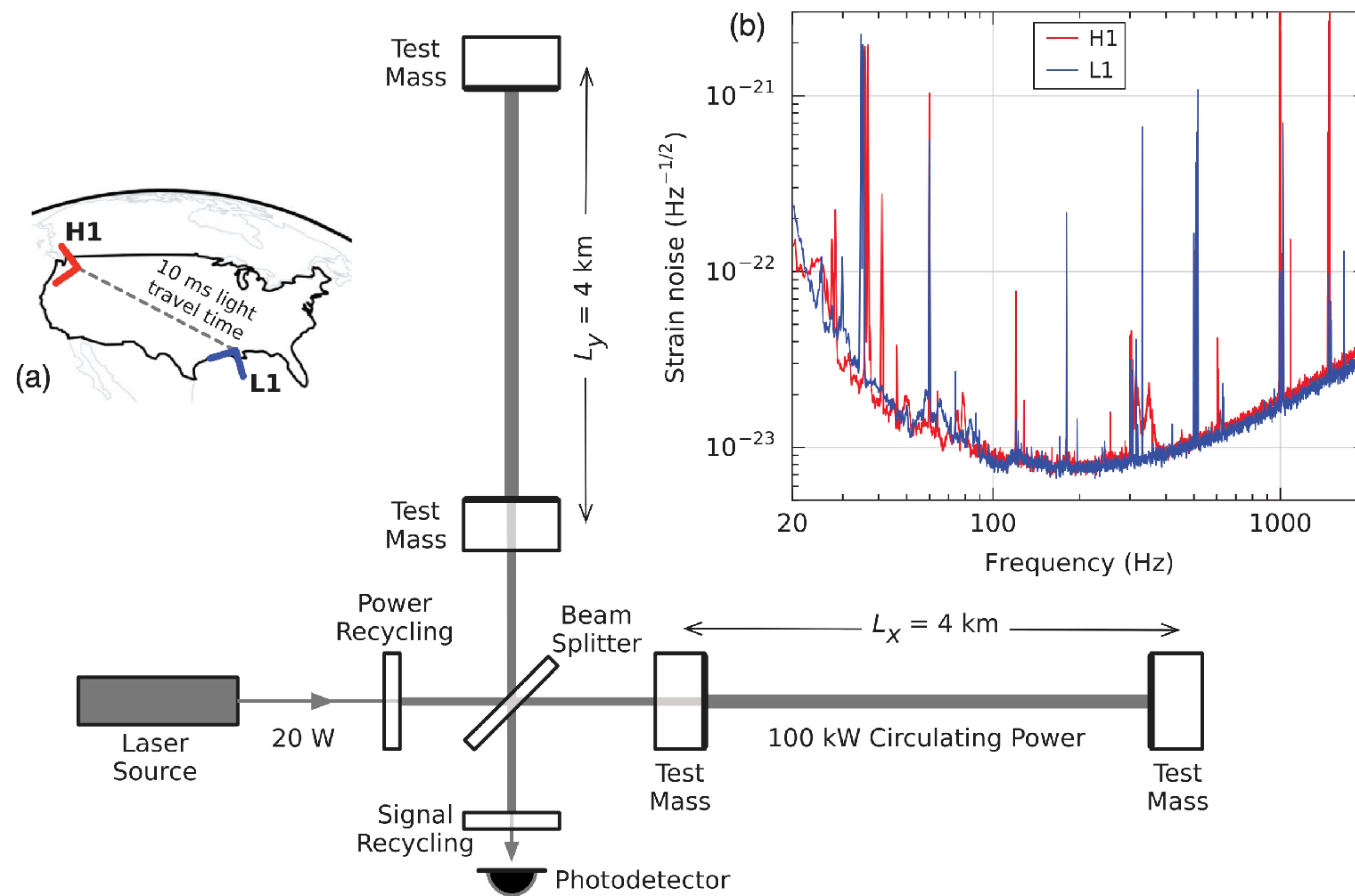
nucleus:  $10^{-15}$  meters



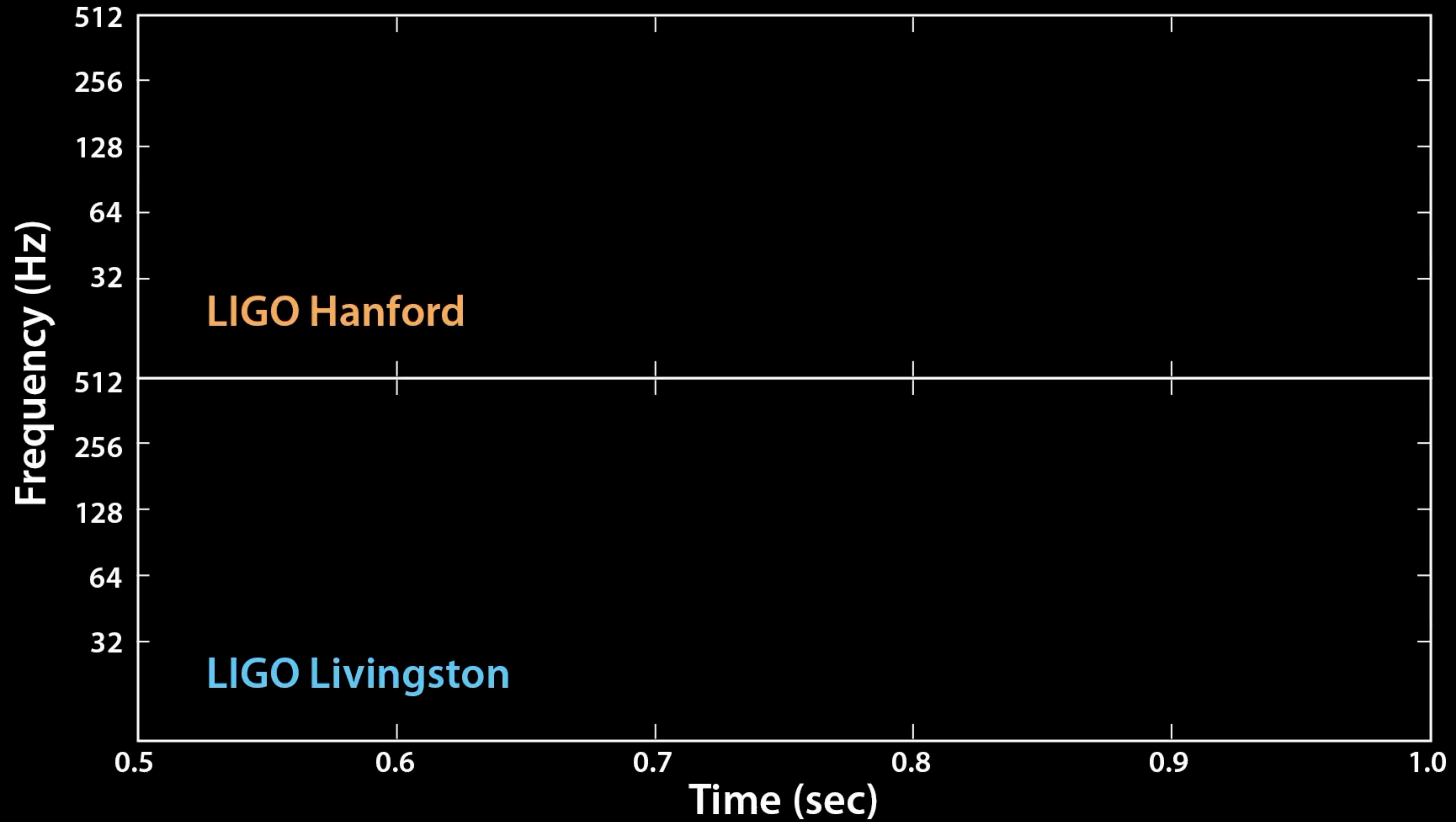
GW effect:  $10^{-18}$  meters

# Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO)

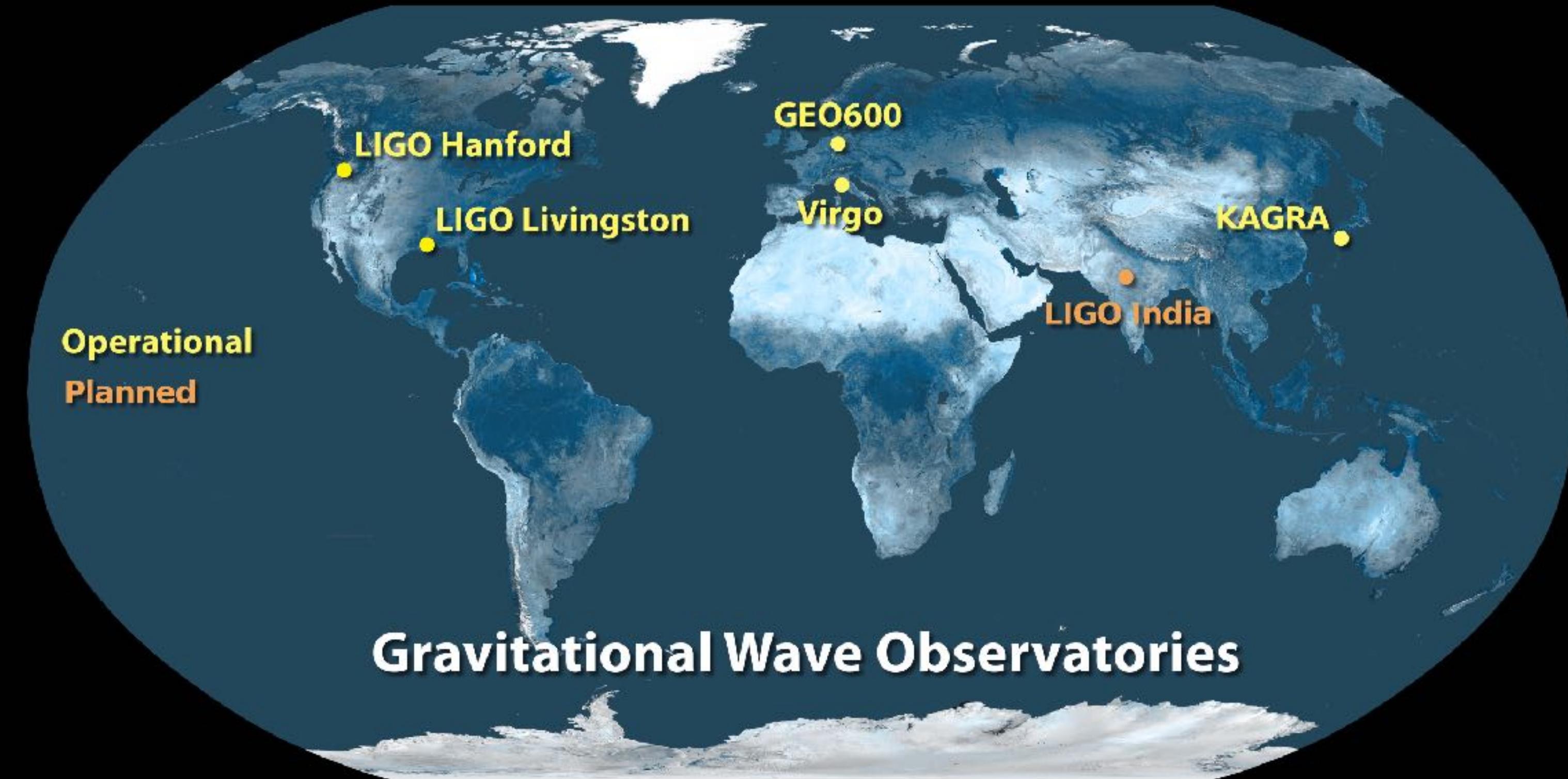




[Credit: LIGO]



# A *global* gravitational wave detector network



[Hanford, US]



[Livingston, US]



[Virgo, Italy]



[KAGRA, Japan]



[Lorena @LIGO Livingston, 2015]



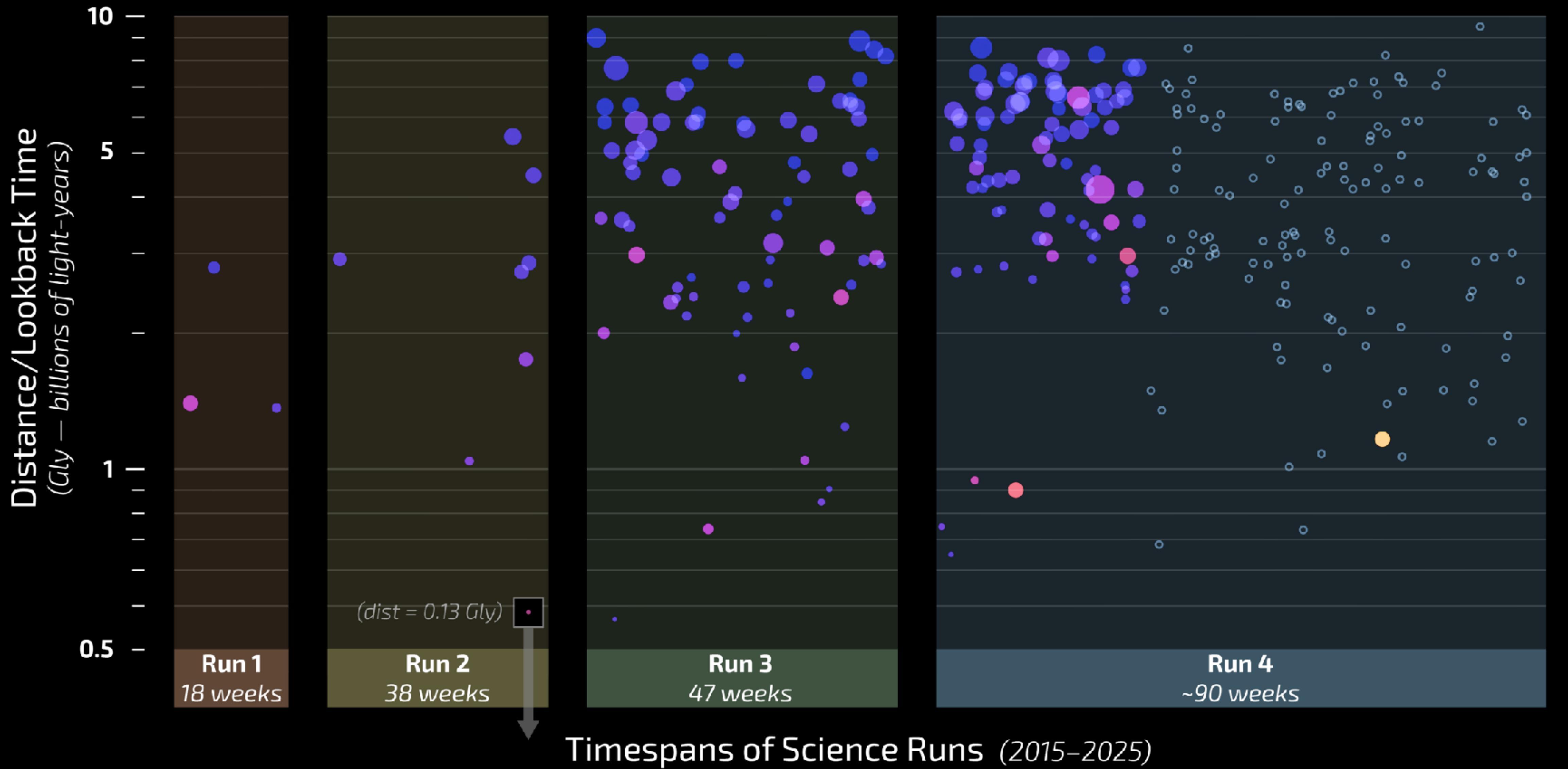
[Juno @Virgo, 2018]



[Rico & Jose @KAGRA, 2023]

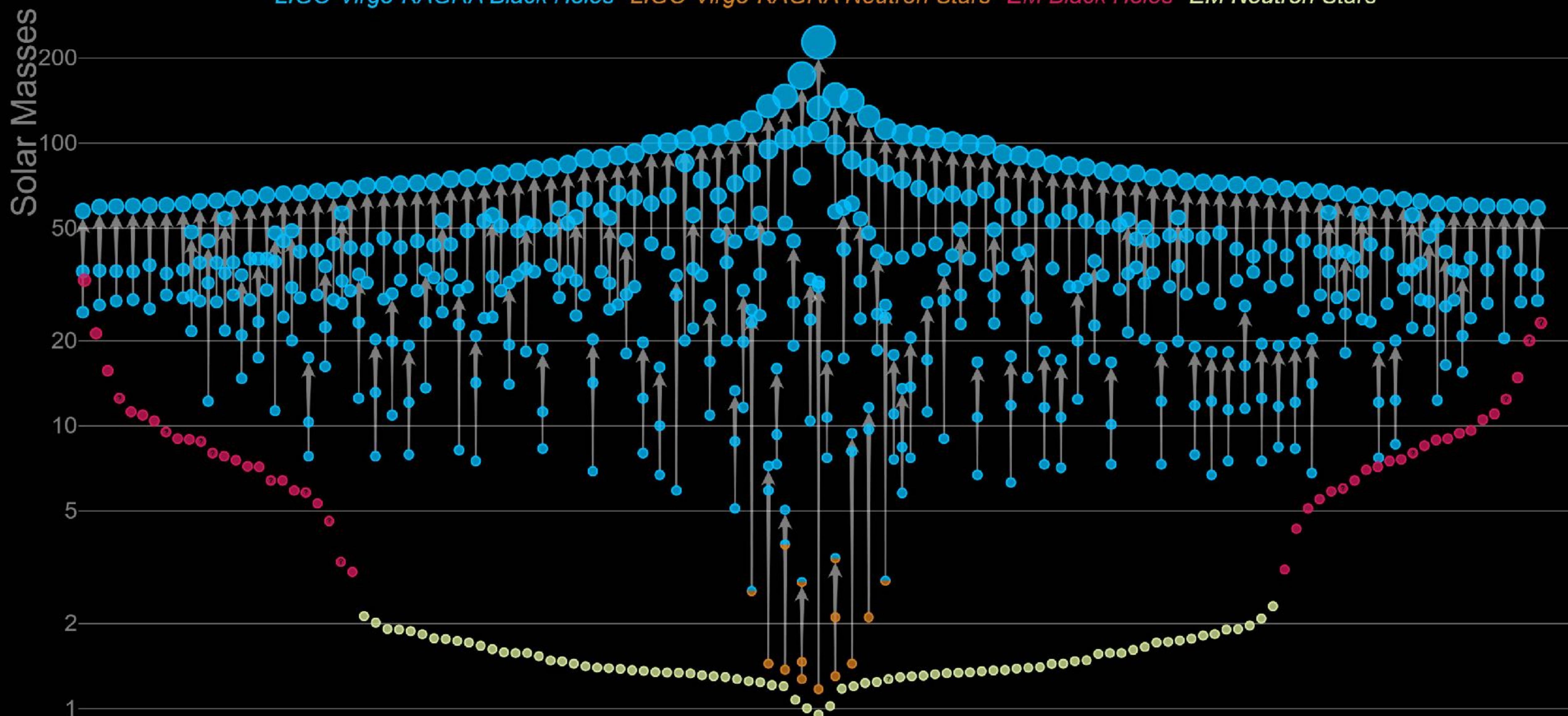
# 10 Years of LVK Black Hole\* Mergers

\*plus several neutron stars!



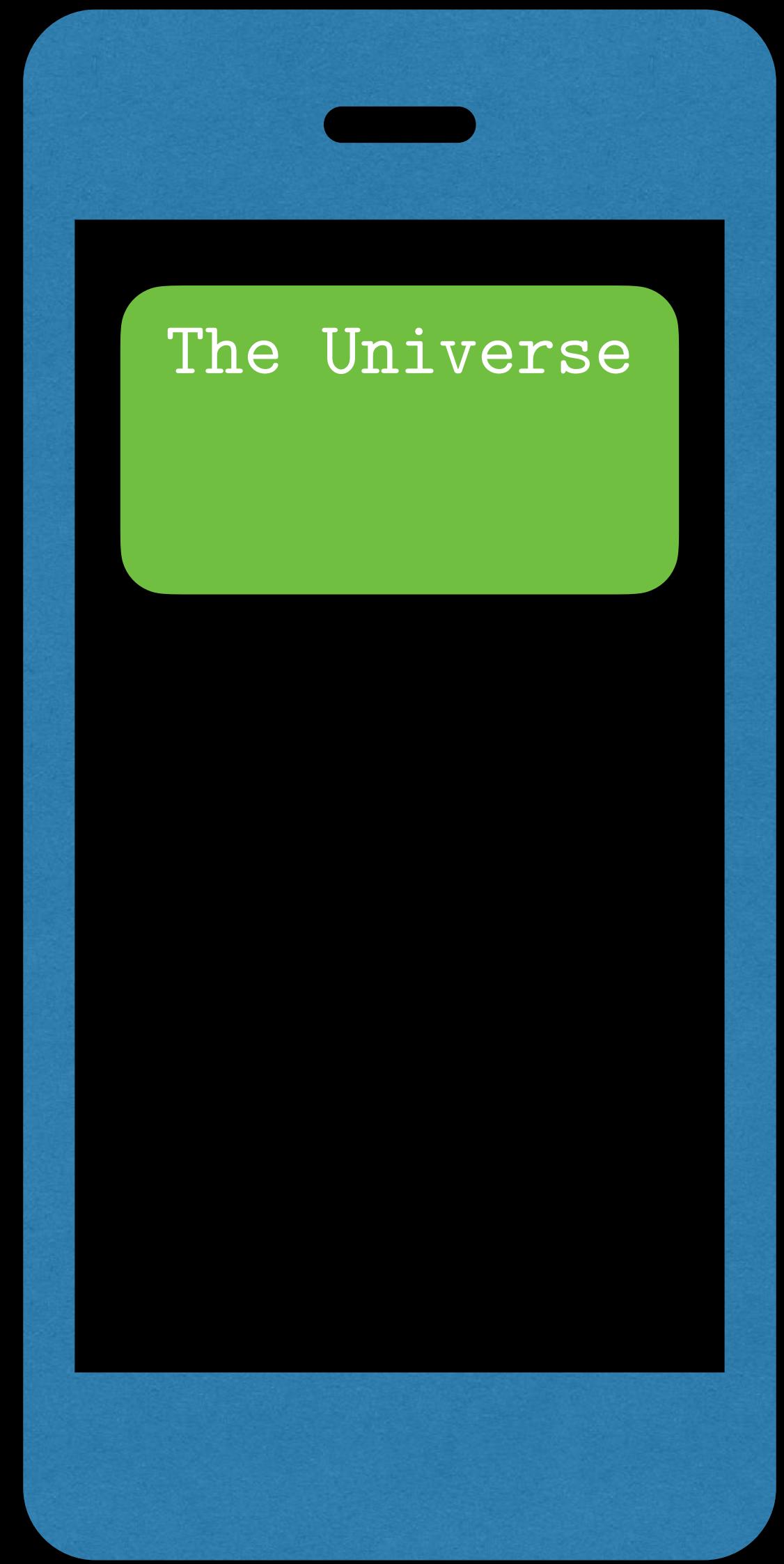
# Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

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



And if you want more, we are still taking data!

<https://gracedb.ligo.org/superevents/public/O4/#>



[get alerts for  
new candidates]

Binary black holes

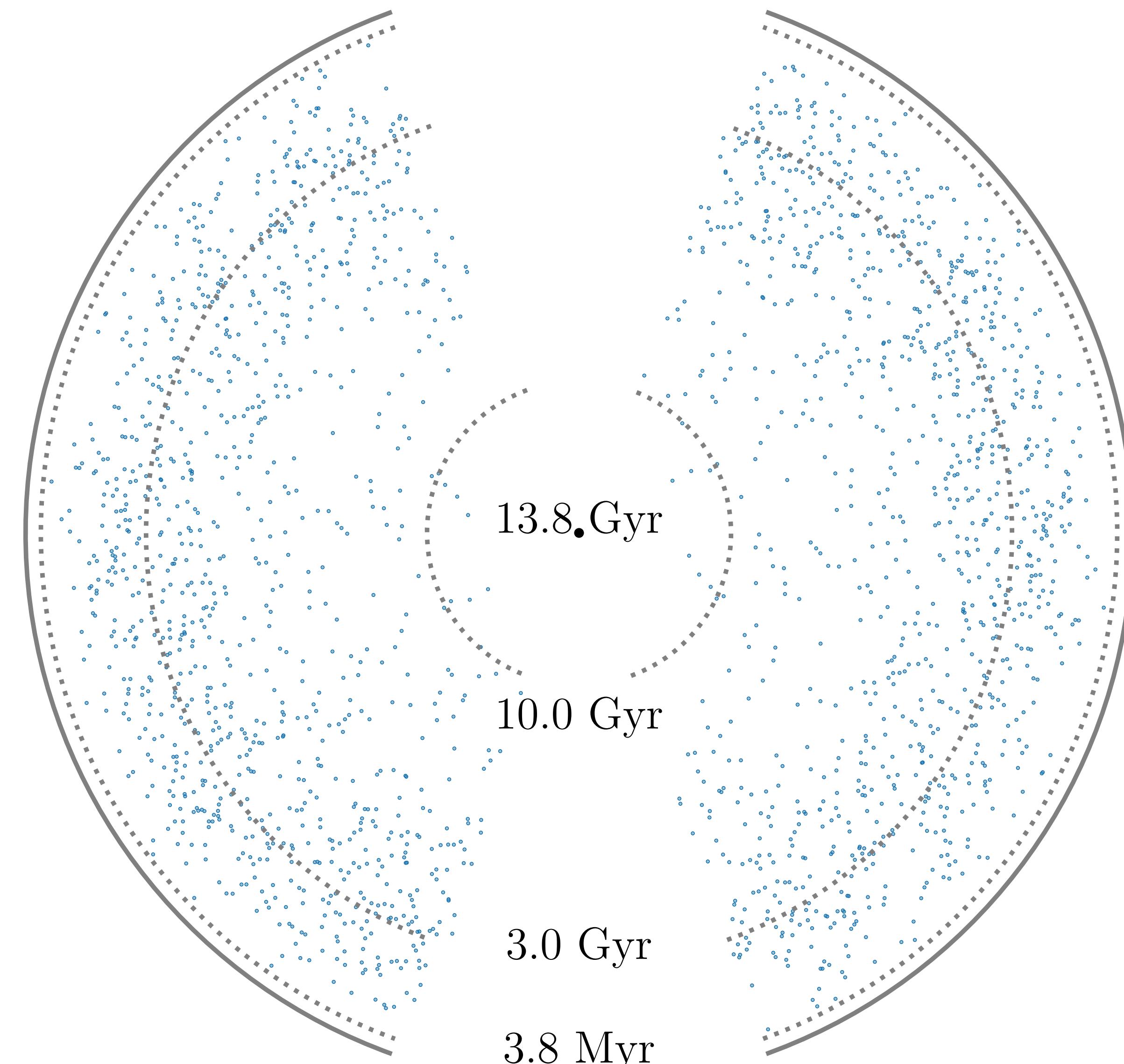
13.8 Gyr

10.0 Gyr

3.0 Gyr

3.8 Myr

Age of the Universe



# Gravitational Wave horizons

