

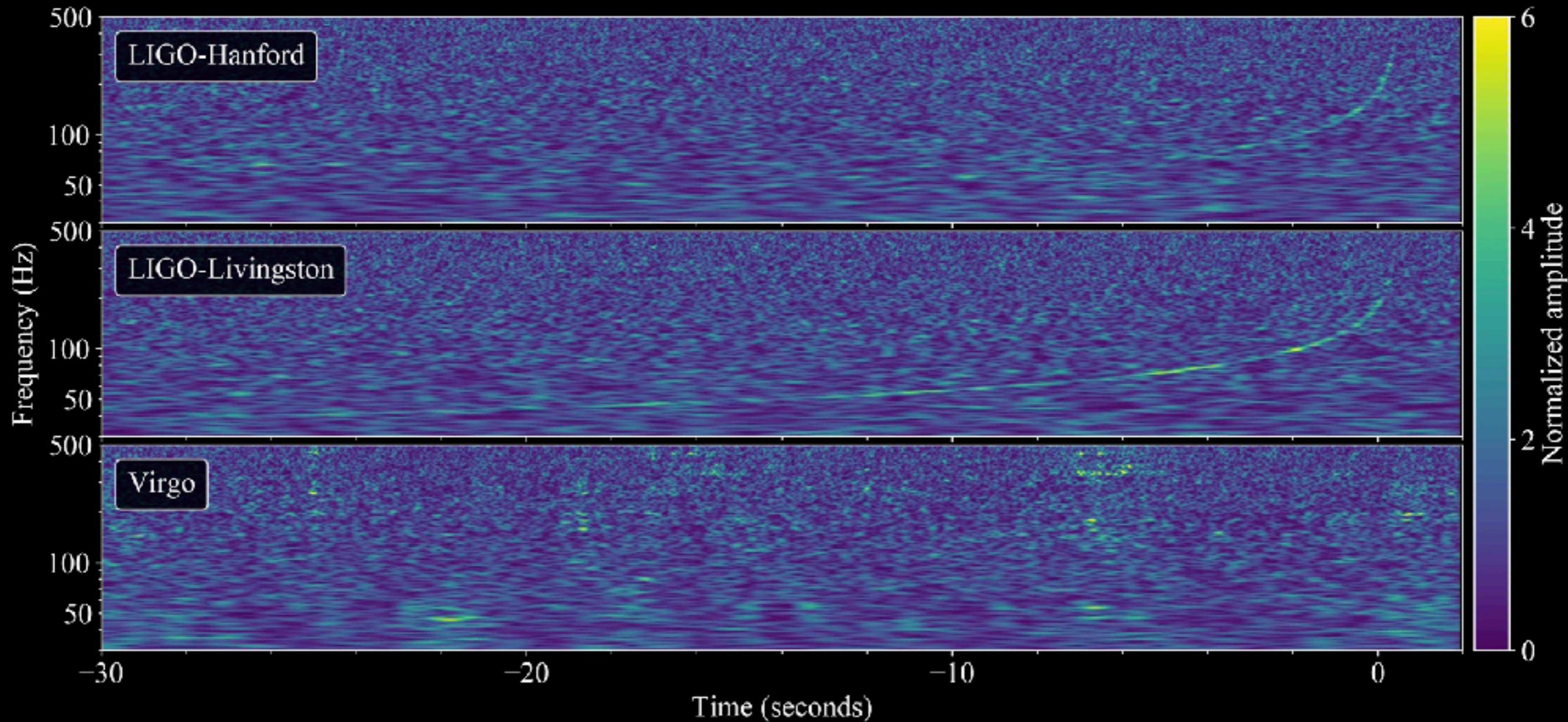
An introduction to gravitational waves and LIGO

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Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics



Neutron star merger summer school (FRIB)
May 16, 2018



Credit: LIGO/Virgo/Lovelace, Brown, Macleod, McIver, Nitz

Gravitational waves

Definition: Wave-like perturbation of the gravitational field $\square h_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu}$

Generation: Accelerating masses
(changing quadrupole and higher multipole moments)

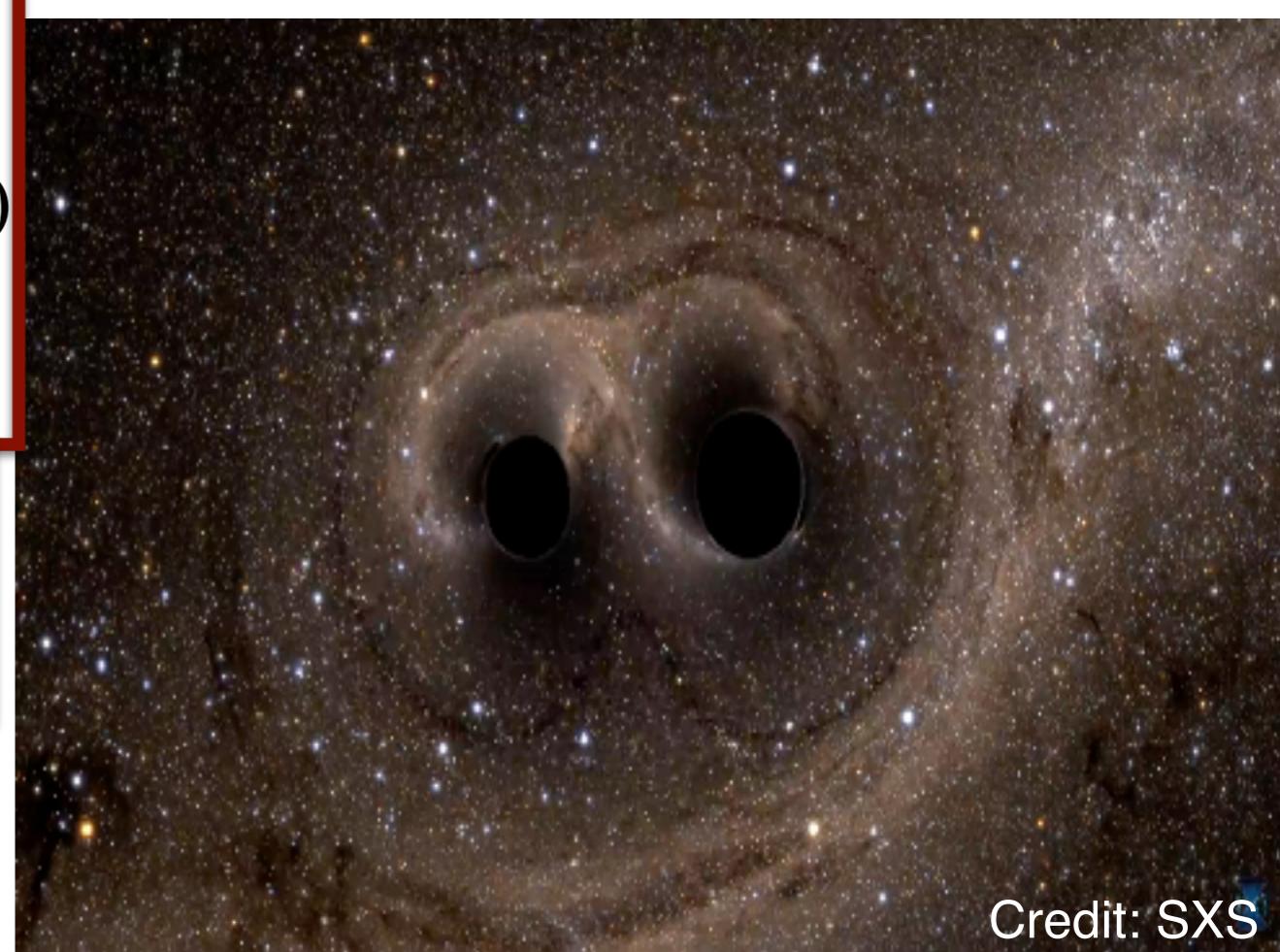
$$h_{ij} \sim \frac{1}{R} \frac{d^2 Q_{ij}}{dt^2}$$

Amplitude: Small

$$h \sim \frac{G}{c^4} \frac{m u^2}{R} \sim 10^{-22}$$

Luminosity: Large

$$L \sim \frac{c^5}{G} \frac{u^{10}}{c^{10}}$$



Credit: SXS

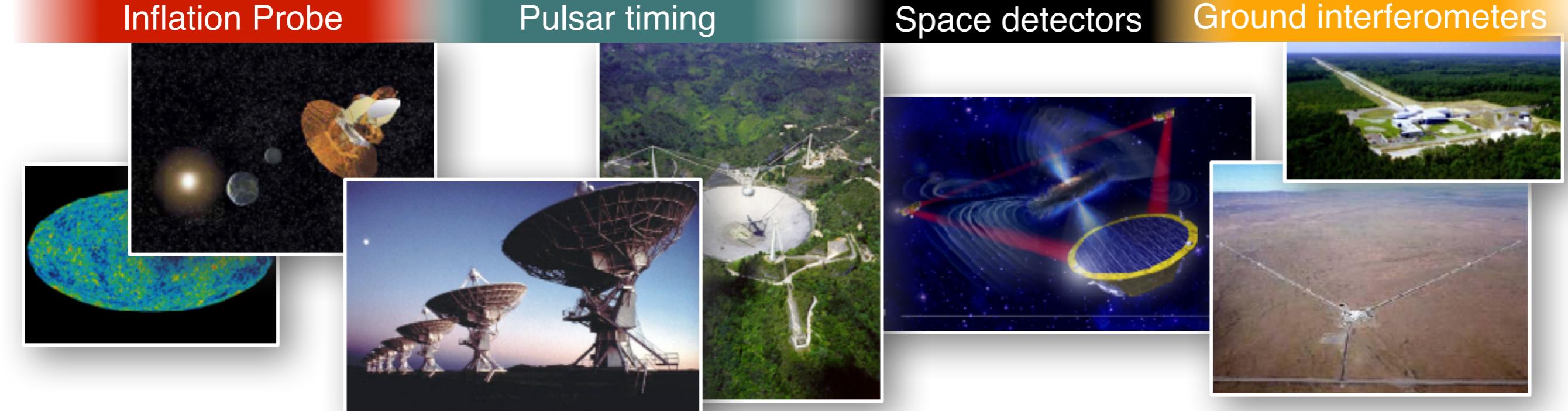
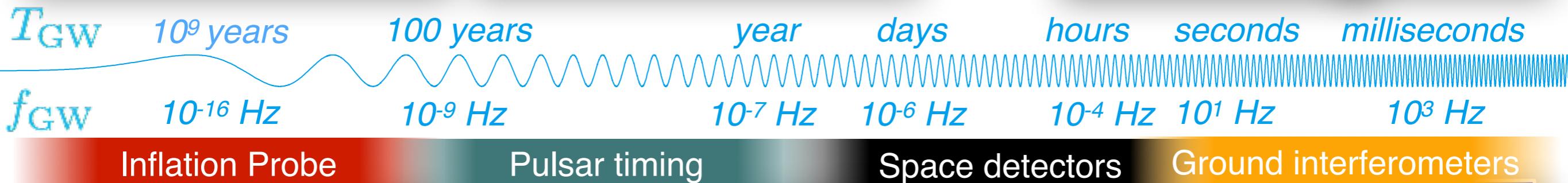
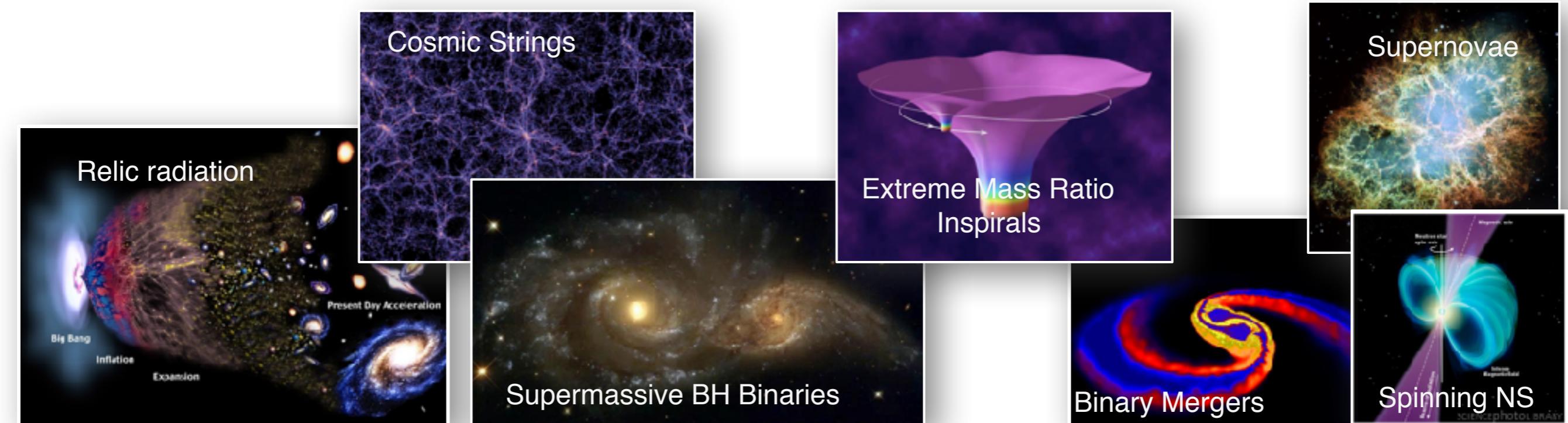
Propagation: Light speed, weakly interacting

Spectrum: Kepler 3rd Law: $f \sim \sqrt{\frac{m}{r_{12}^3}} \sim \frac{1}{m}$, $E_{rad} \sim \% m$

Example: for GW150914,

$E_{GW} \sim 3M_\odot$

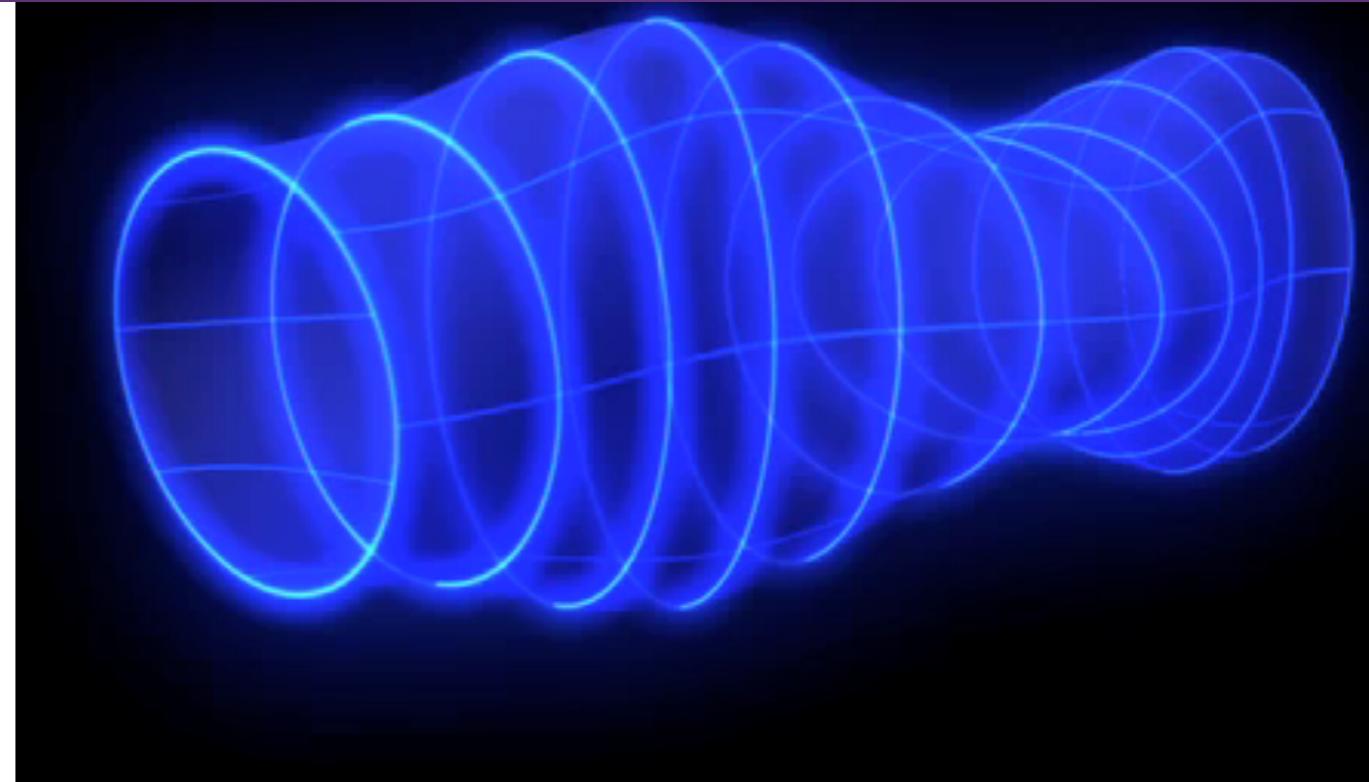
The Gravitational Wave Spectrum



Three detectors (for now)



LIGO Hanford

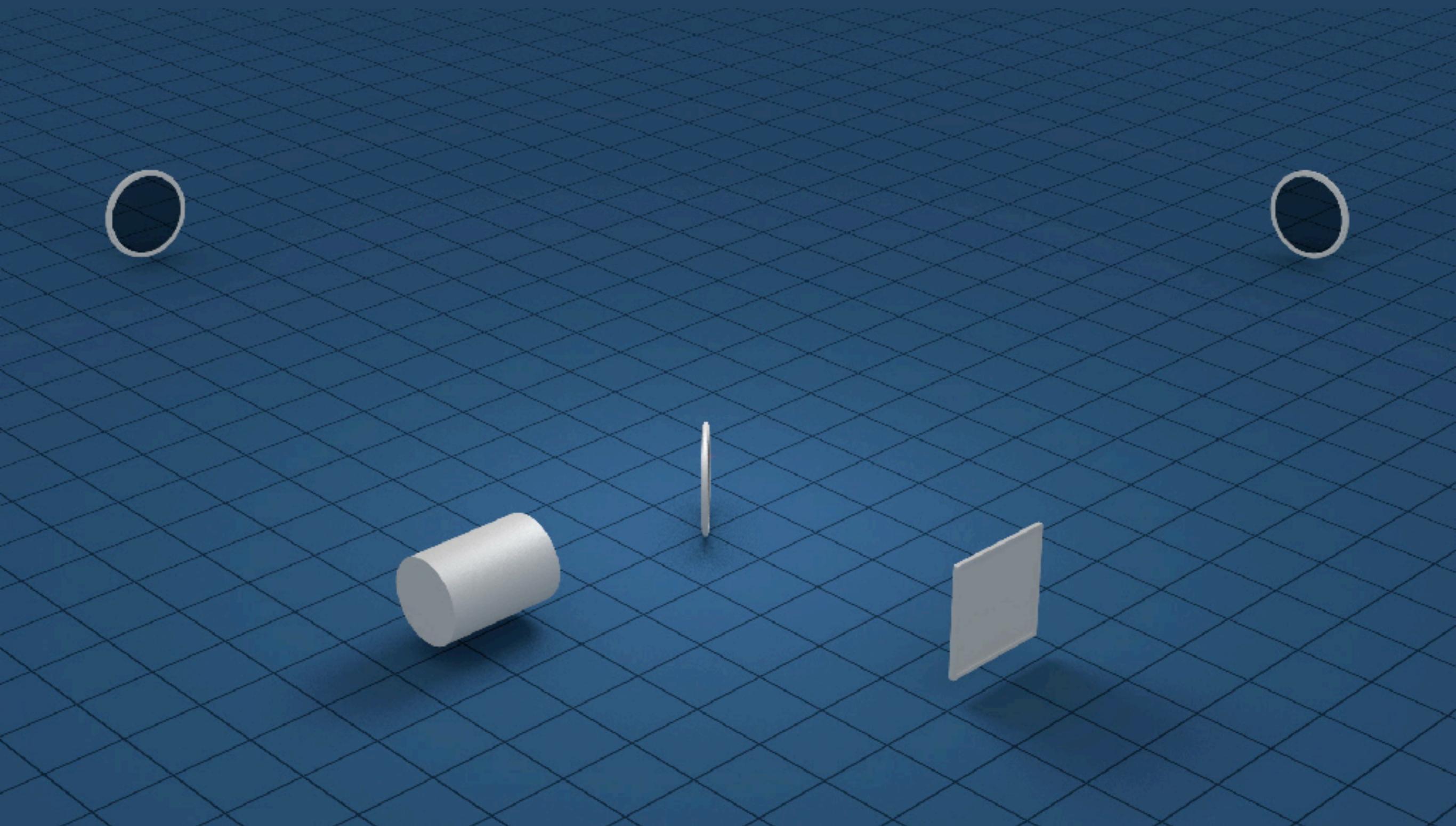


LIGO Livingston



Virgo

LIGO (and similar interferometers)



Credit: LIGO/T. Pyle

Questions

- General relativity is a highly non-linear theory. Can you think of a non-linear effect?
- Why do changing monopole or dipole moments not radiate?

Gravitational waves and deformability of neutron stars

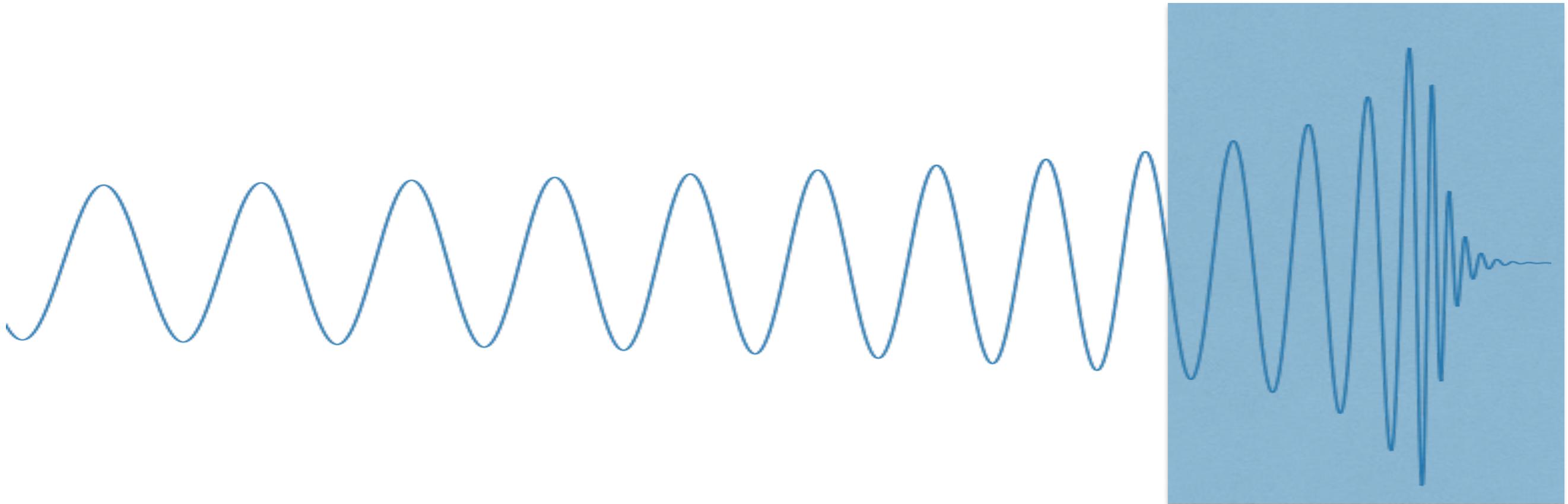
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Gravitational waves

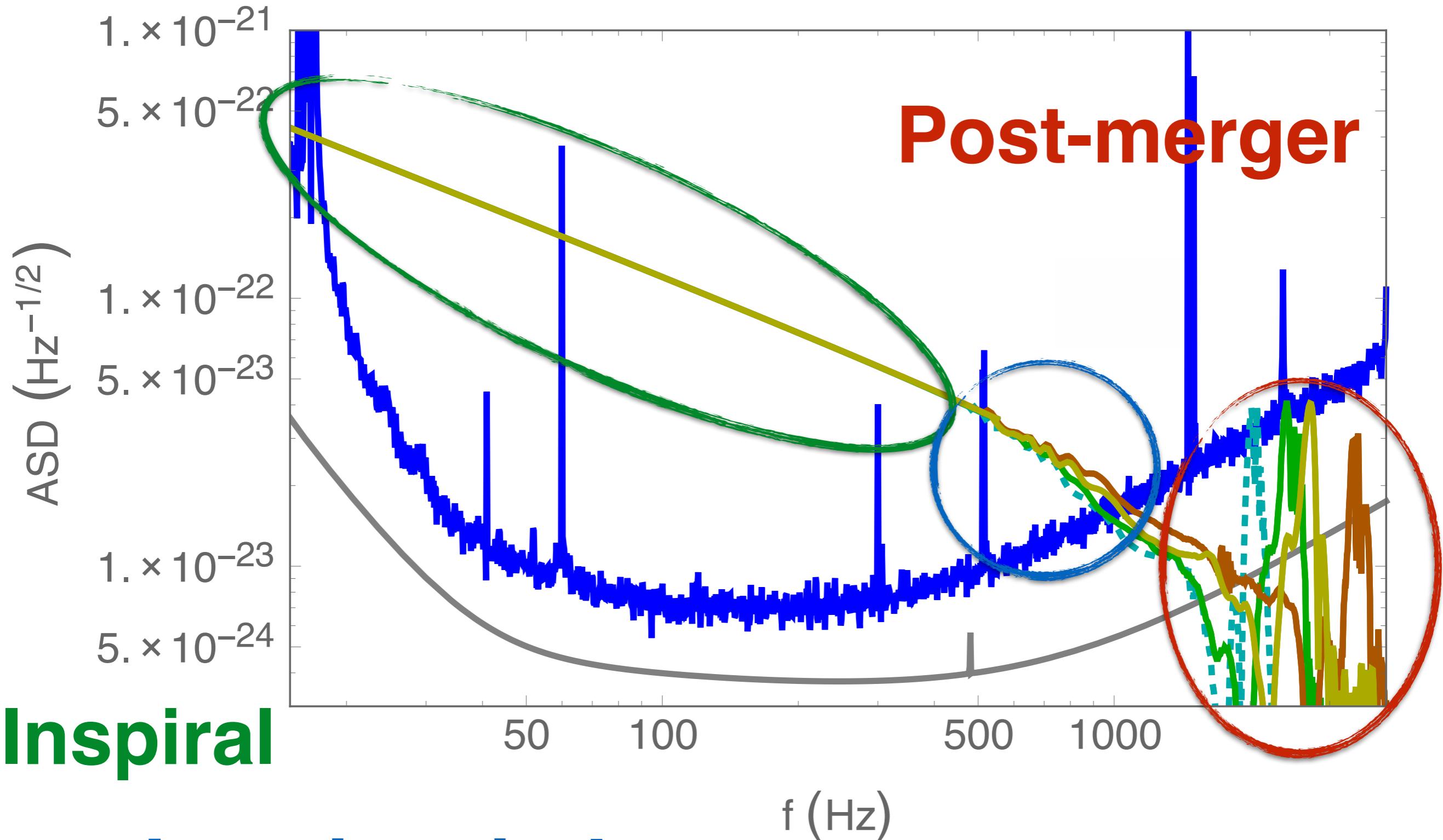


NS/NS: (10 mins, 10,000 cycles)

BH/NS: [(3-7) mins, (1,000-5,000) cycles]

BH/BH: [secs, (10-700) cycles]

Anatomy of a BNS coalescence



Data Visualization by J. Read
Numerical data by Tim Dietrich (AEI/FSU/BAM Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. D95(12):124006 and Phys. Rev. D95(2):024029

Waveform phase

$$\Psi(u) \sim a_0(\mathcal{M})u^{-5} \left[1 + a_2(\eta)u^2 + a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3 + \dots \right]$$

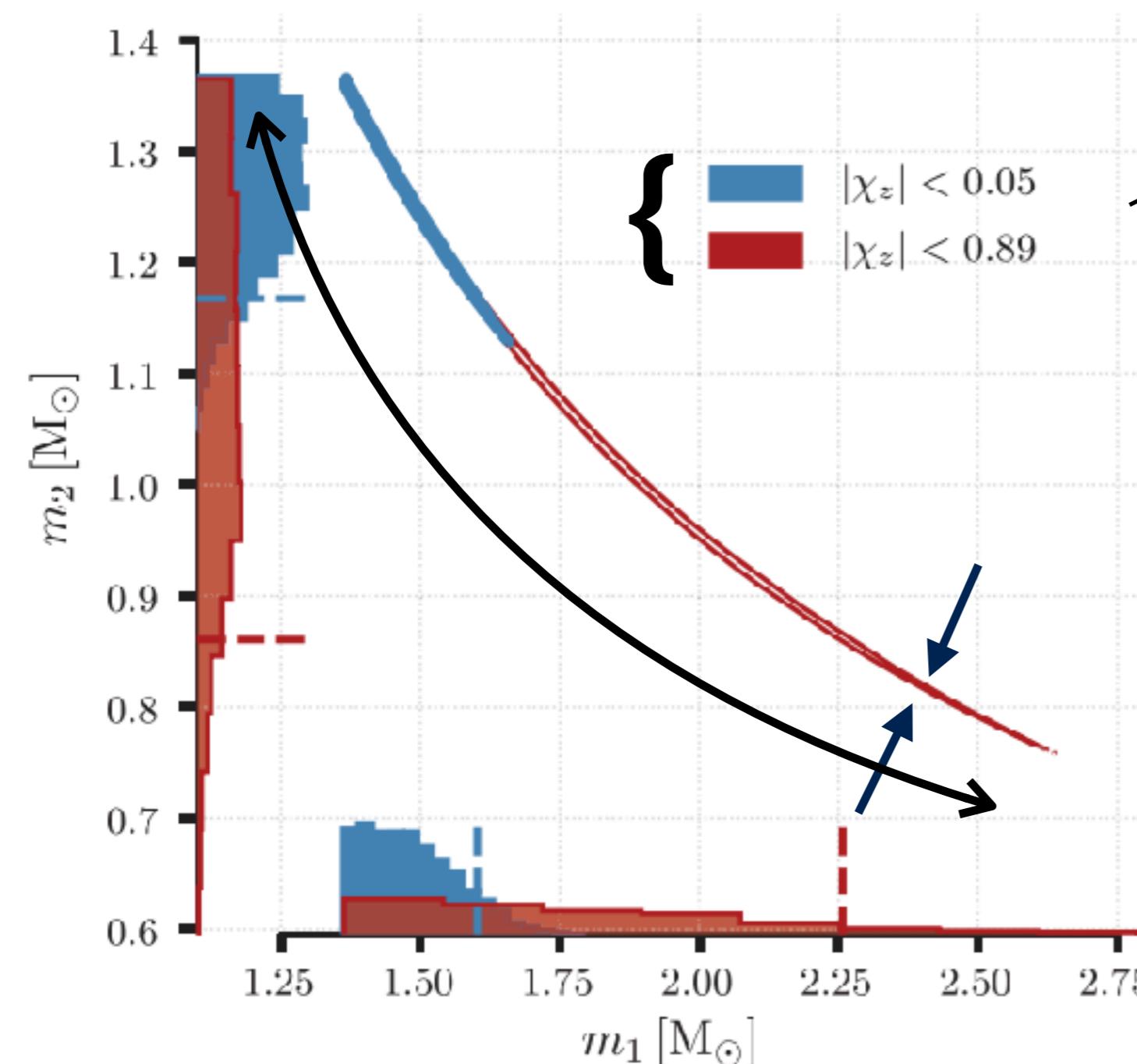
**measure
less well**

**mass and spin
enter together**

**measure
VERY well**

The diagram illustrates the expansion of the waveform phase $\Psi(u)$ into a series of terms. The first term, $a_0(\mathcal{M})u^{-5}$, is highlighted with a purple arrow pointing to the text "measure VERY well". Subsequent terms, $a_2(\eta)u^2$ and $a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3$, are shown with purple arrows pointing to the text "measure less well" and "mass and spin enter together" respectively. The ellipsis "...]" indicates that there are more terms in the expansion.

GW170817 masses



$$\chi \sim 0.4 \frac{1\text{ms}}{T}$$

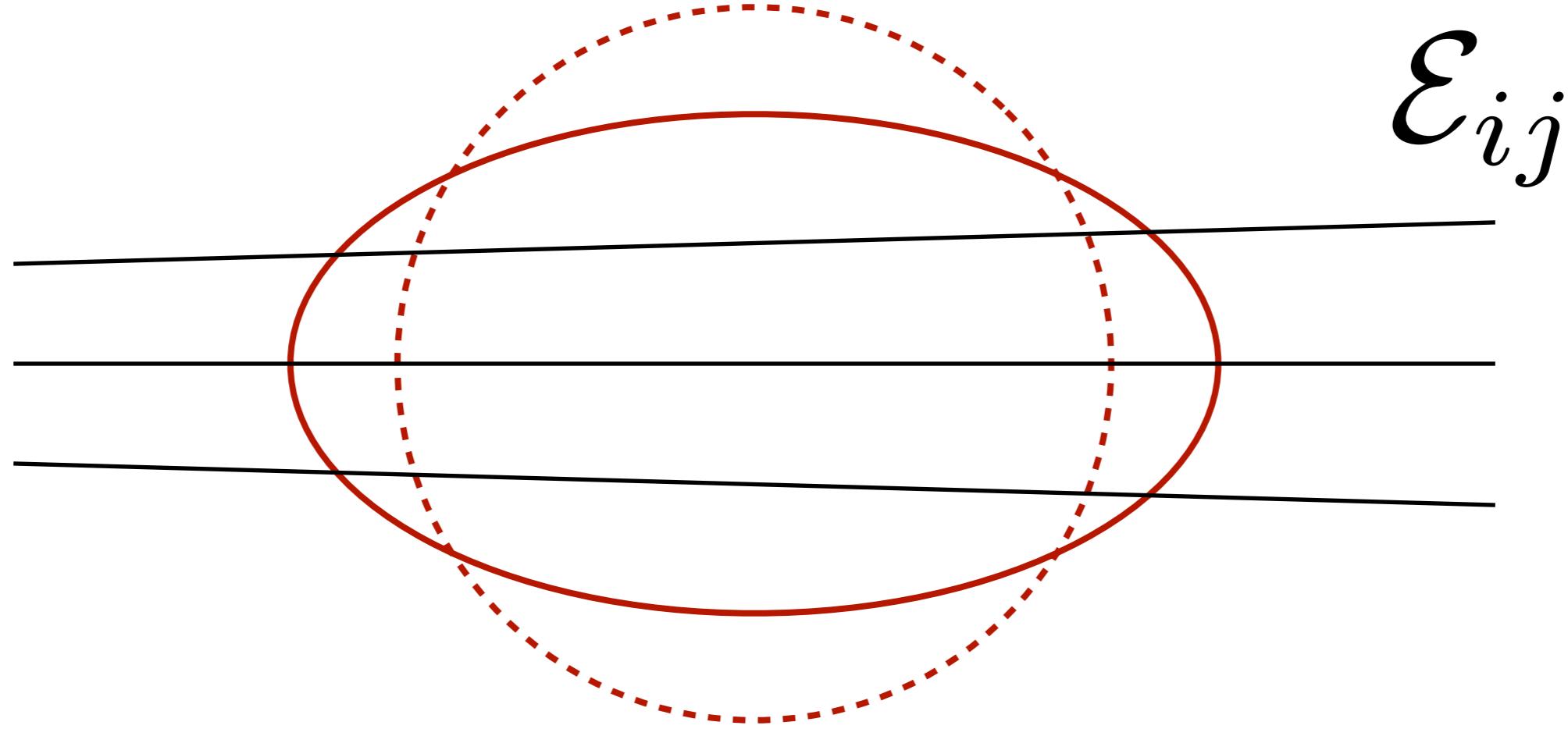
The chirp mass is measured very well

The mass ratio is measured less well

The mass ratio is correlated with the spin

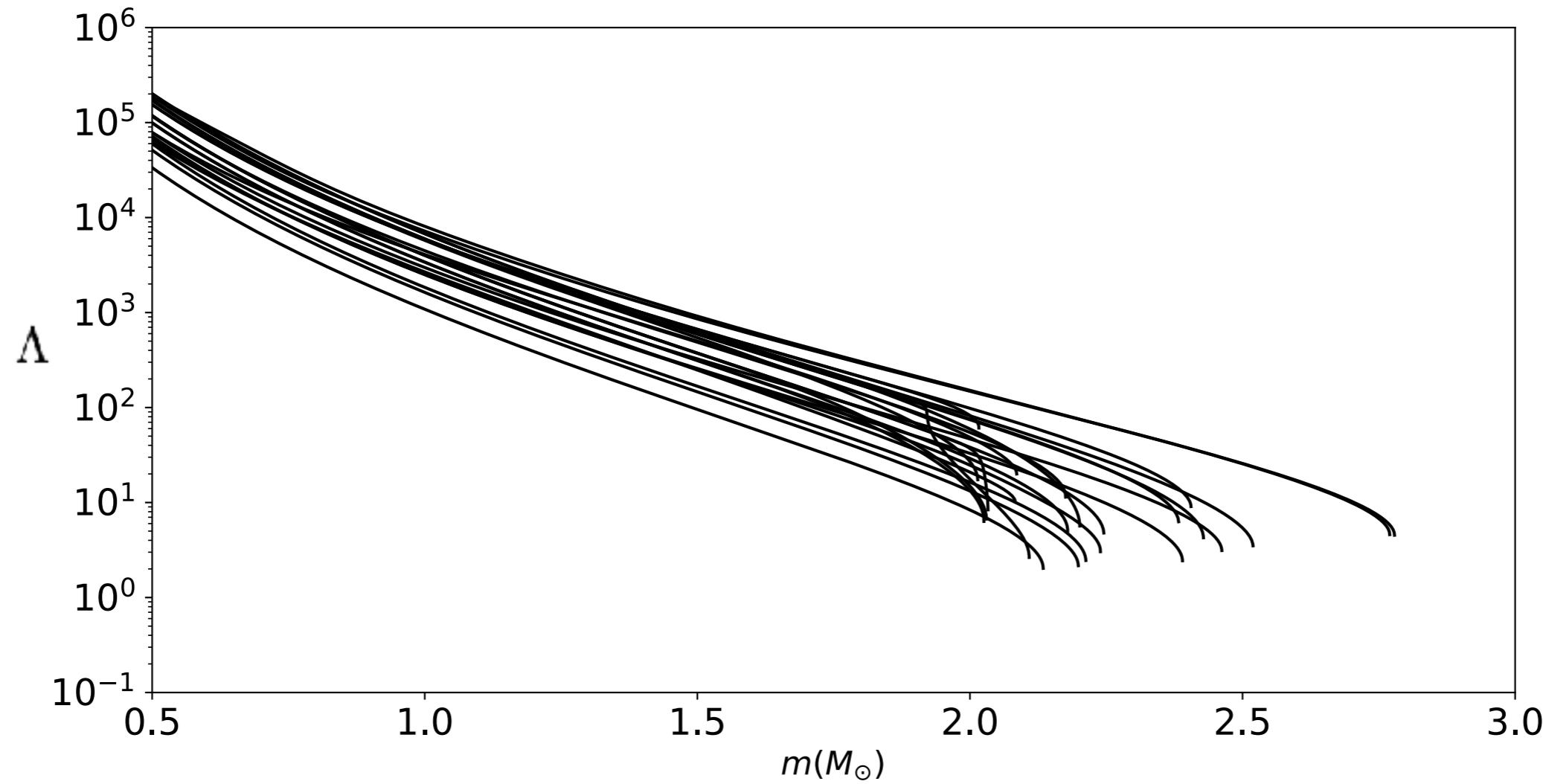
Late inspiral

Neutron stars are extended bodies with structure



$$Q_{ij} = -\Lambda \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

Tidal Deformability



Waveform phase

$$\Psi(u) \sim a_0(\mathcal{M})u^{-5} \left[1 + a_2(\eta)u^2 + a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3 + a_4(\eta, S_i^2, Q_i)u^4 + \dots + a_{10}(\Lambda)u^{10} + \dots \right]$$

**measure
less well**

**measure
very well**

**mass and spin
enter together**

**information
about the EoS**

The diagram illustrates the expansion of the waveform phase $\Psi(u)$ into powers of u . The expansion is given by:

$$\Psi(u) \sim a_0(\mathcal{M})u^{-5} \left[1 + a_2(\eta)u^2 + a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3 + a_4(\eta, S_i^2, Q_i)u^4 + \dots + a_{10}(\Lambda)u^{10} + \dots \right]$$

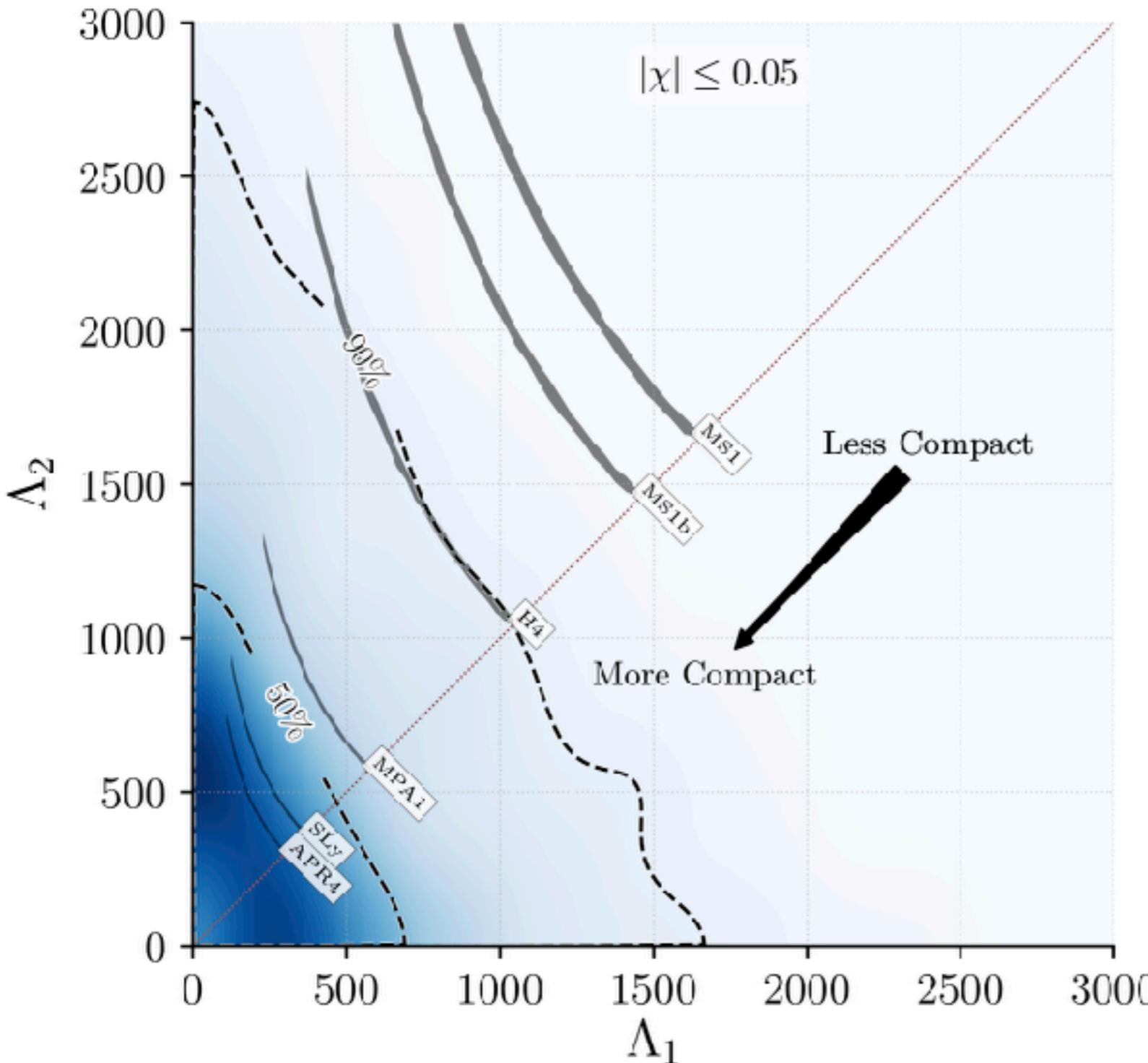
Annotations with arrows point to specific terms:

- An upward arrow points to the term $a_0(\mathcal{M})u^{-5}$.
- A downward arrow points to the term $a_2(\eta)u^2$.
- Two diagonal arrows point to the terms $a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3$ and $a_4(\eta, S_i^2, Q_i)u^4$.

Text labels provide context for the measured terms:

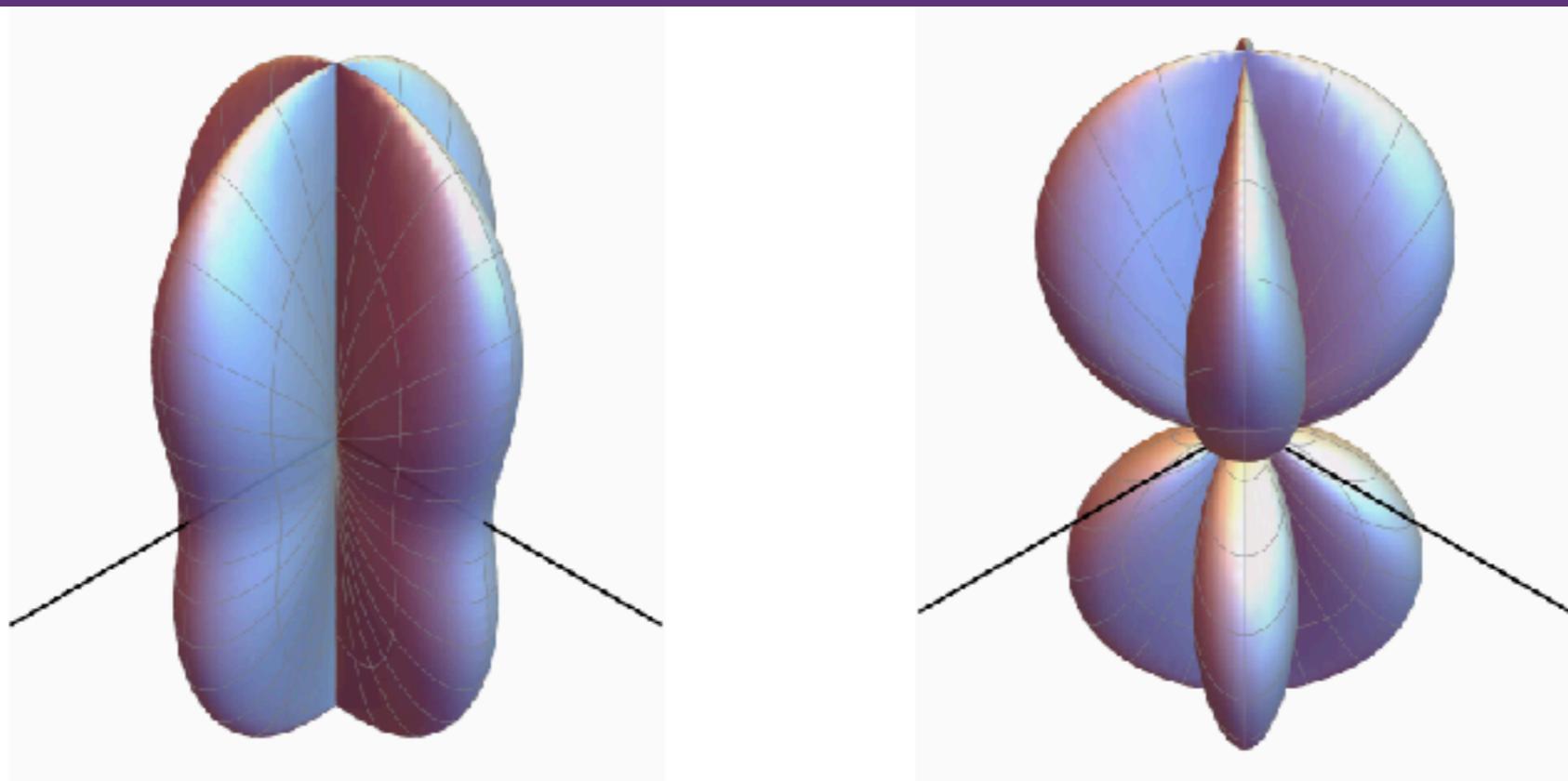
- "measure less well" is associated with the term $a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3$.
- "measure very well" is associated with the term $a_2(\eta)u^2$.
- "mass and spin enter together" is associated with the term $a_4(\eta, S_i^2, Q_i)u^4$.
- "information about the EoS" is associated with the terms $a_3(\eta, \vec{S}_i)u^3$ and $a_4(\eta, S_i^2, Q_i)u^4$.

GW170817 deformability



The tidal deformation accelerates the inspiral
(additional energy sinks)

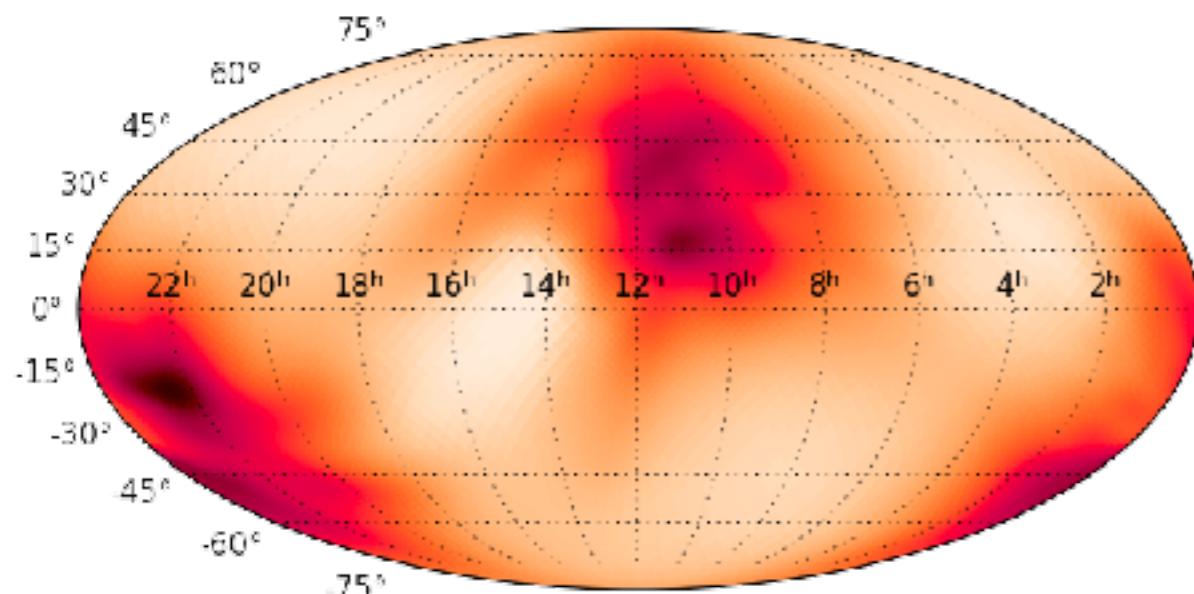
Sky response



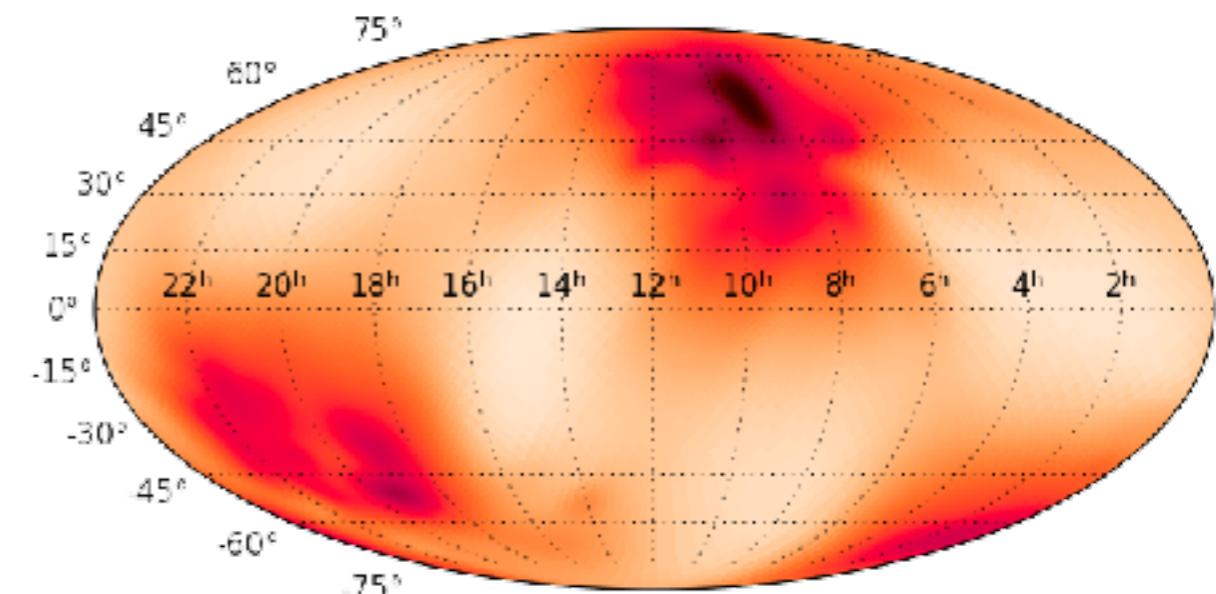
(a) Plus (+)

(b) Cross (x)

Livingston

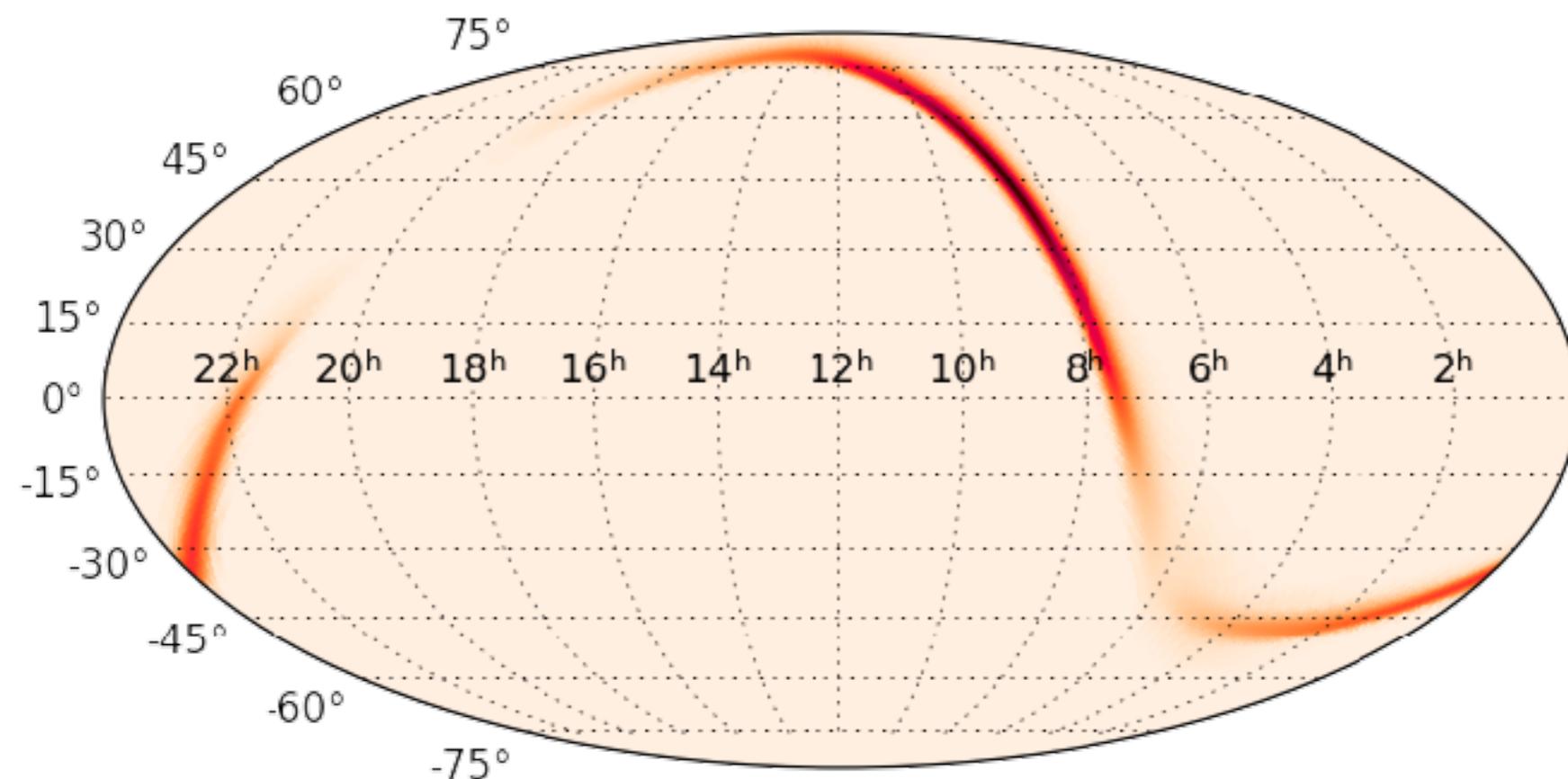


Hanford



Triangulation

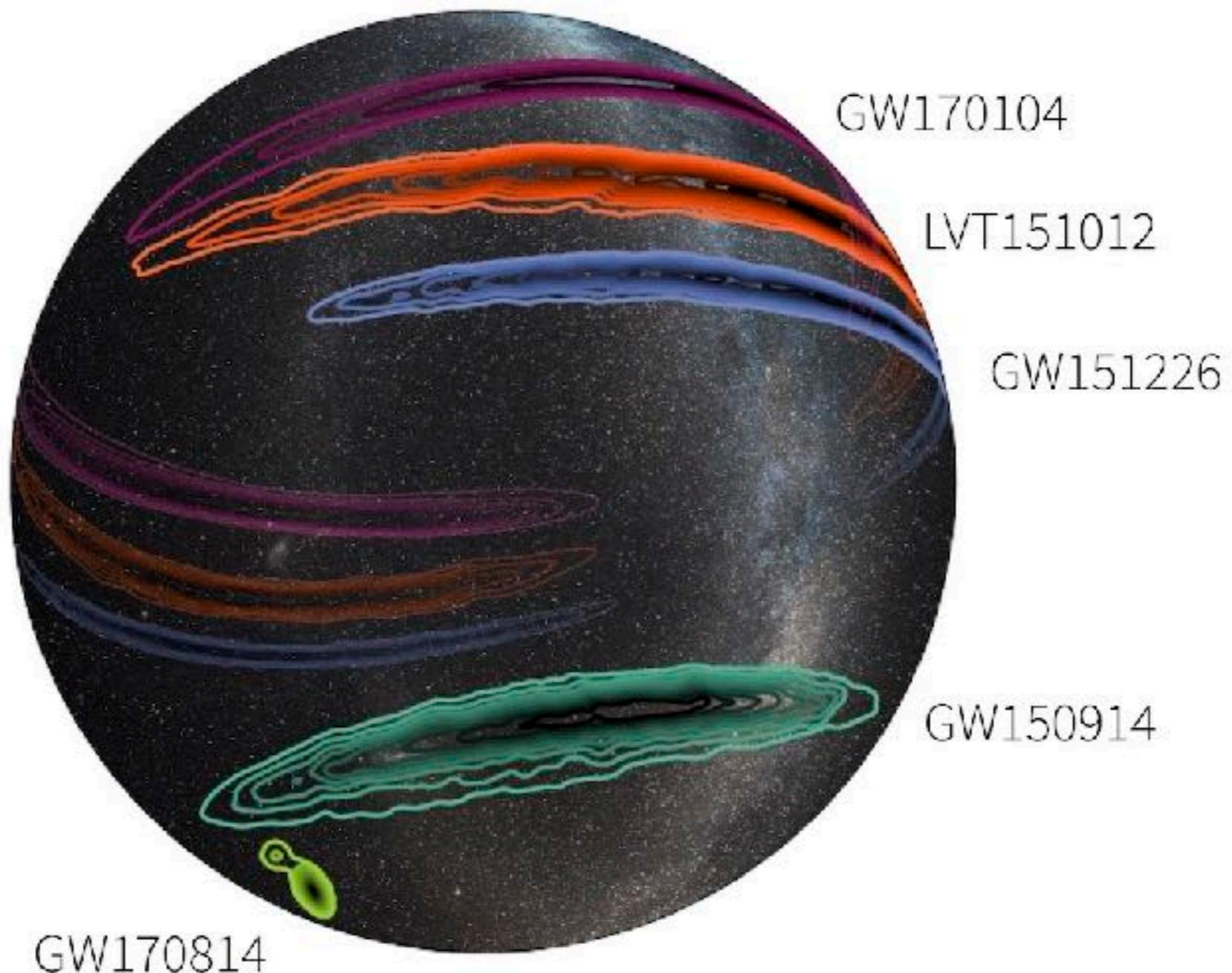
Why is it not a full ring?



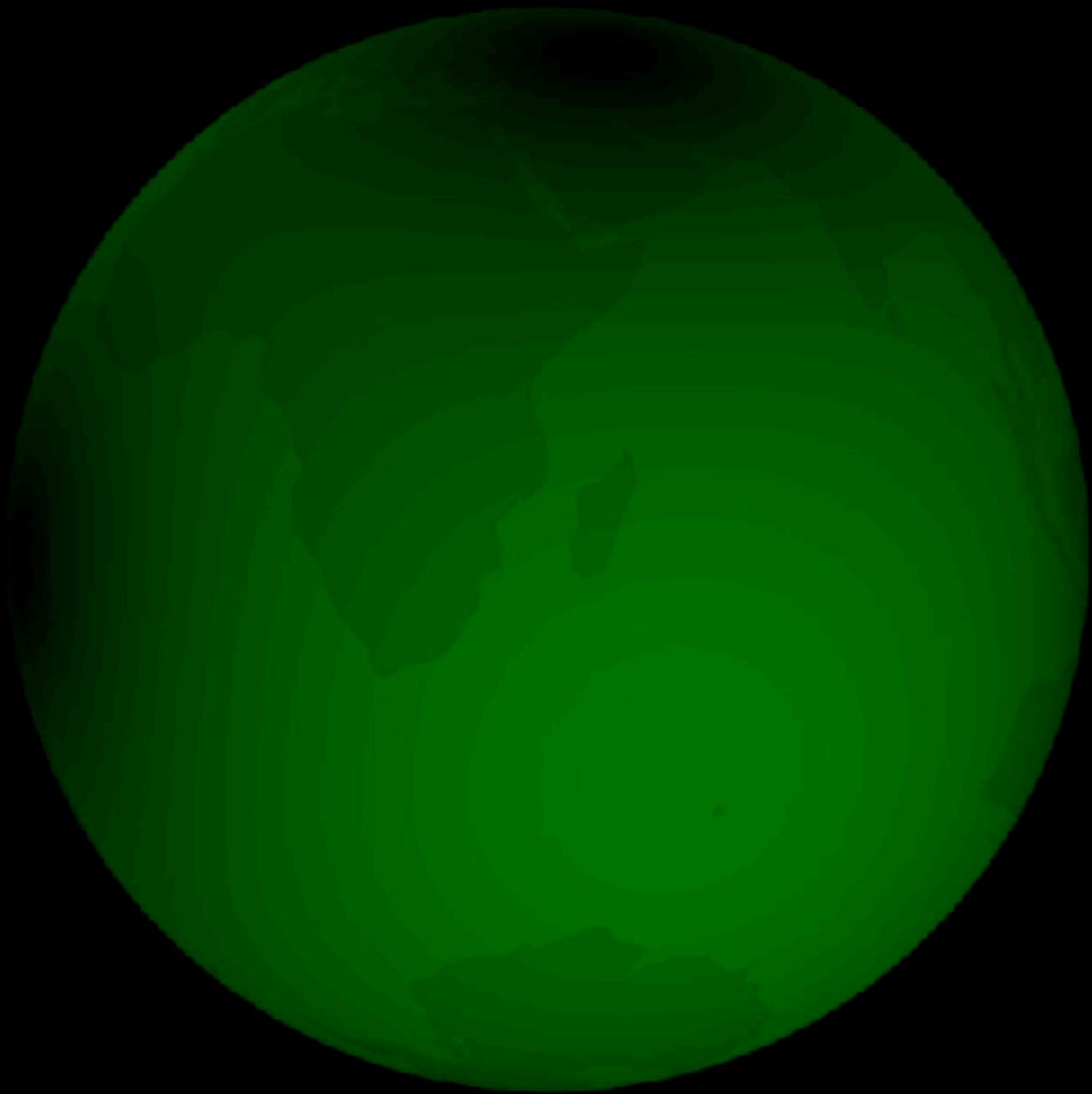
Where should we put the next detector to optimize localization?

More detectors

Which event was seen by more detectors than the others?



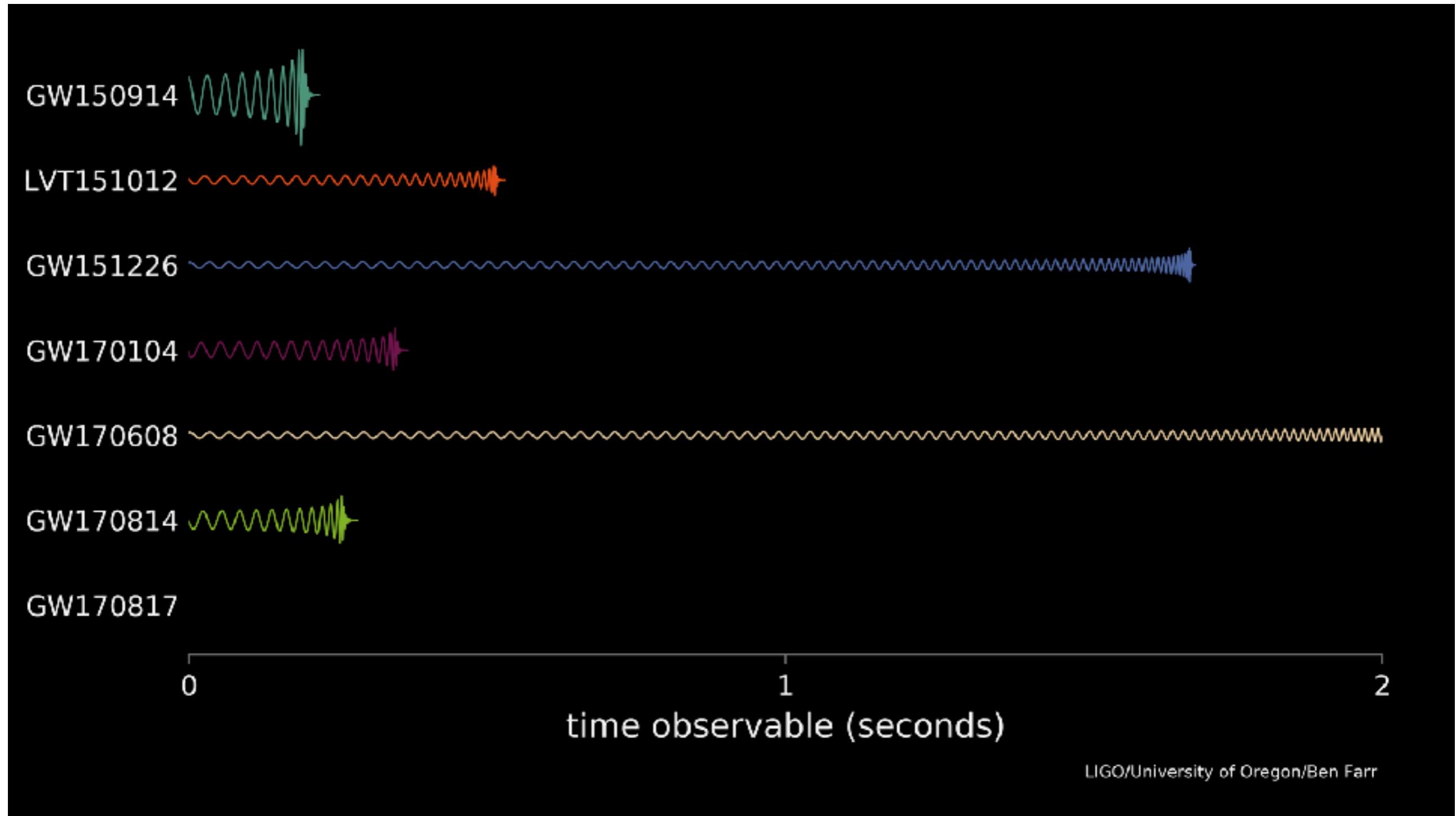
Sky response



Credit: LIGO/Virgo/Singer

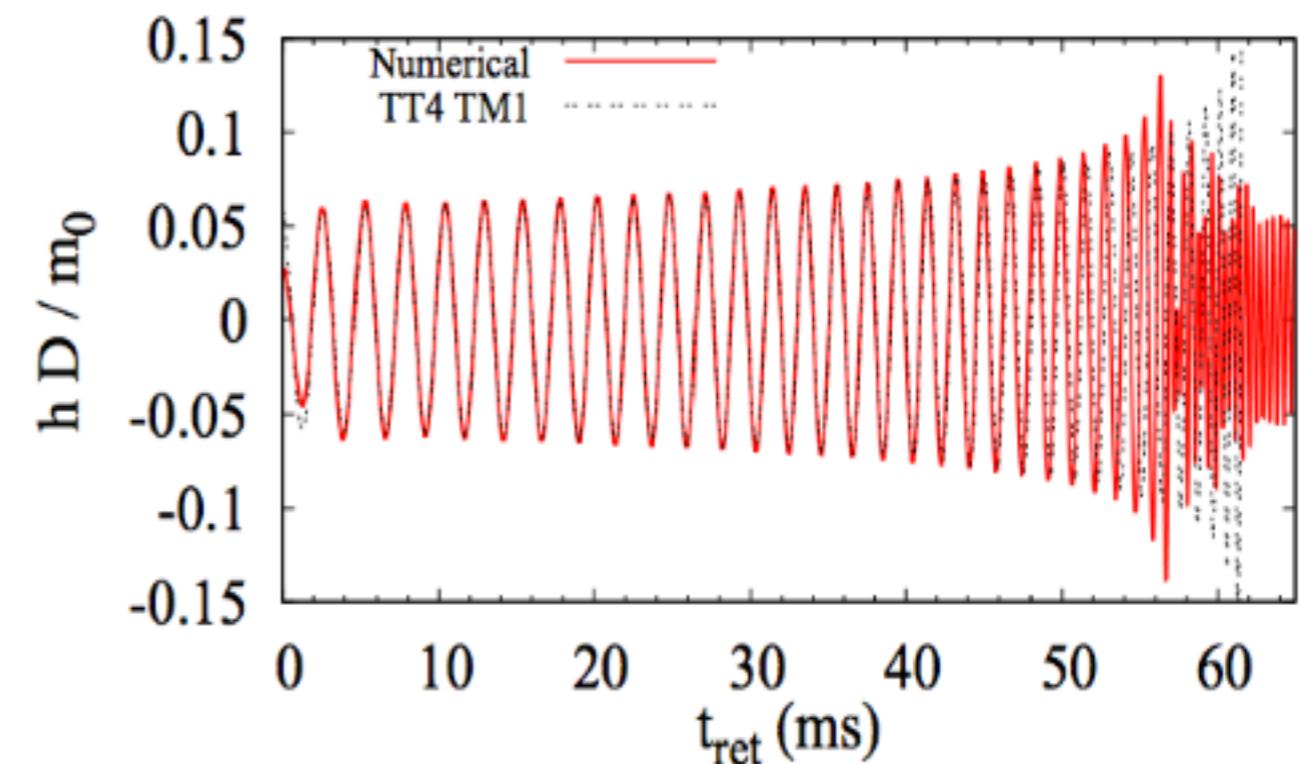
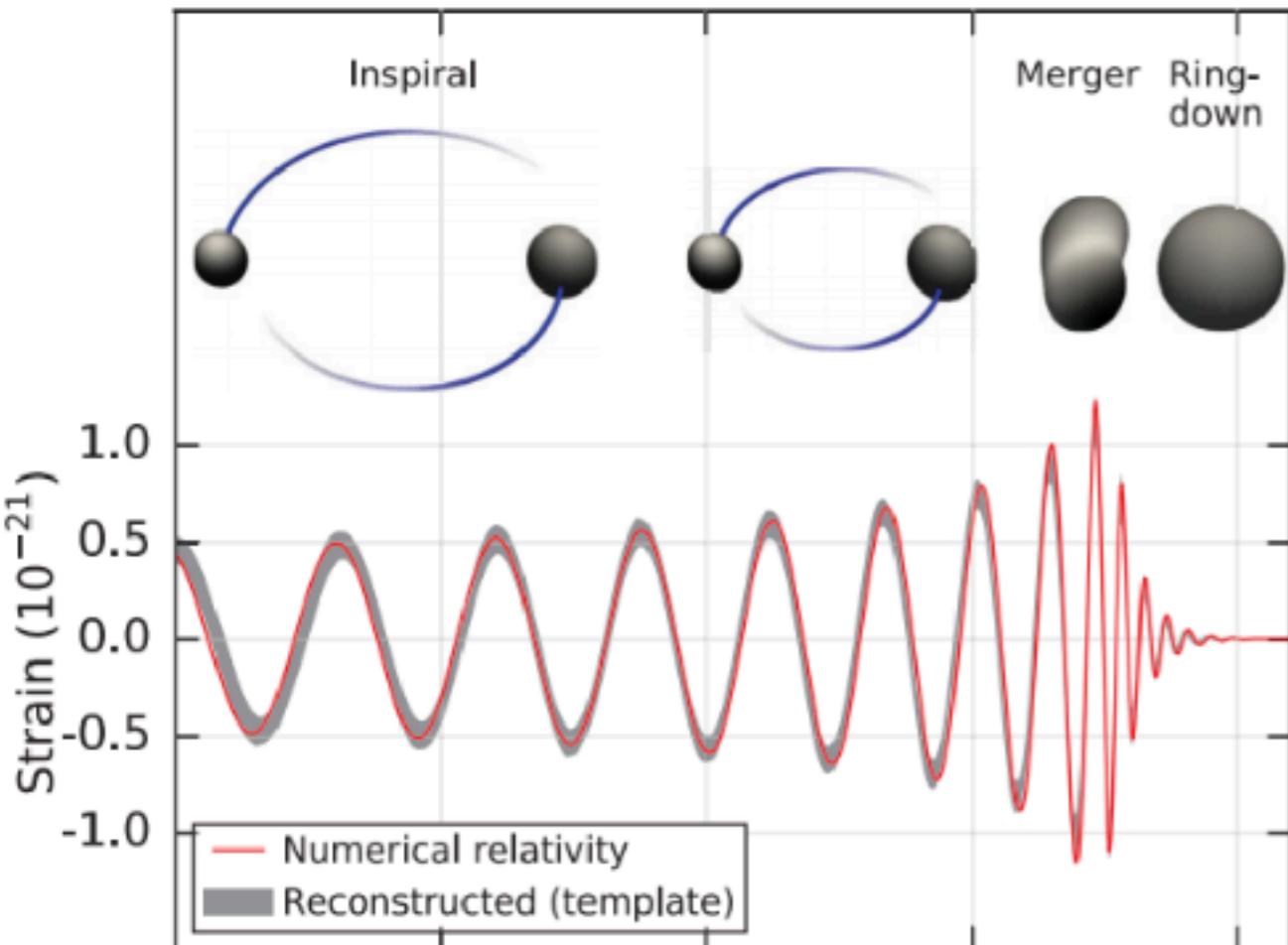
Telling NSs and BHs apart

1. Mass/duration

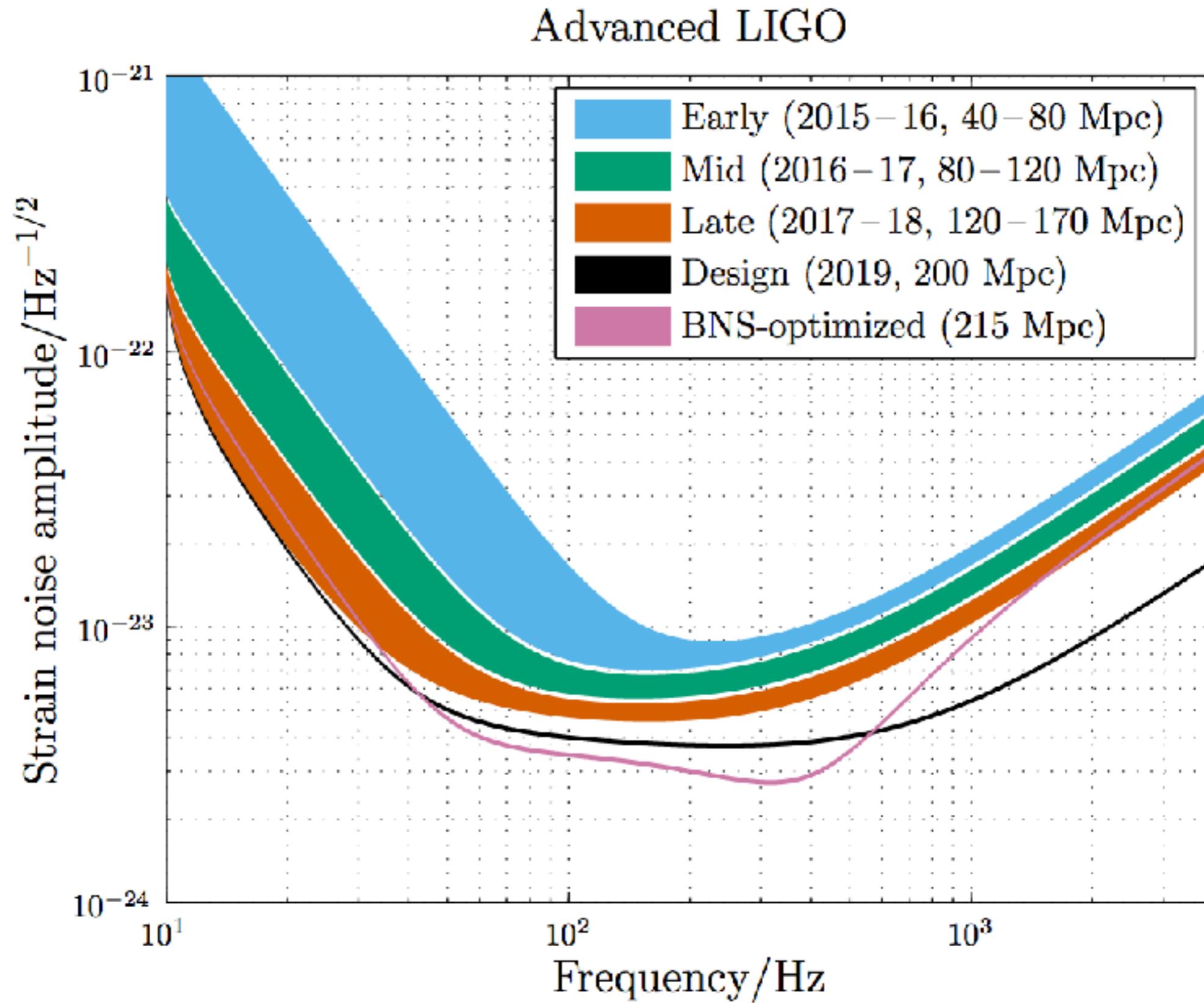


Telling NSs and BHs apart

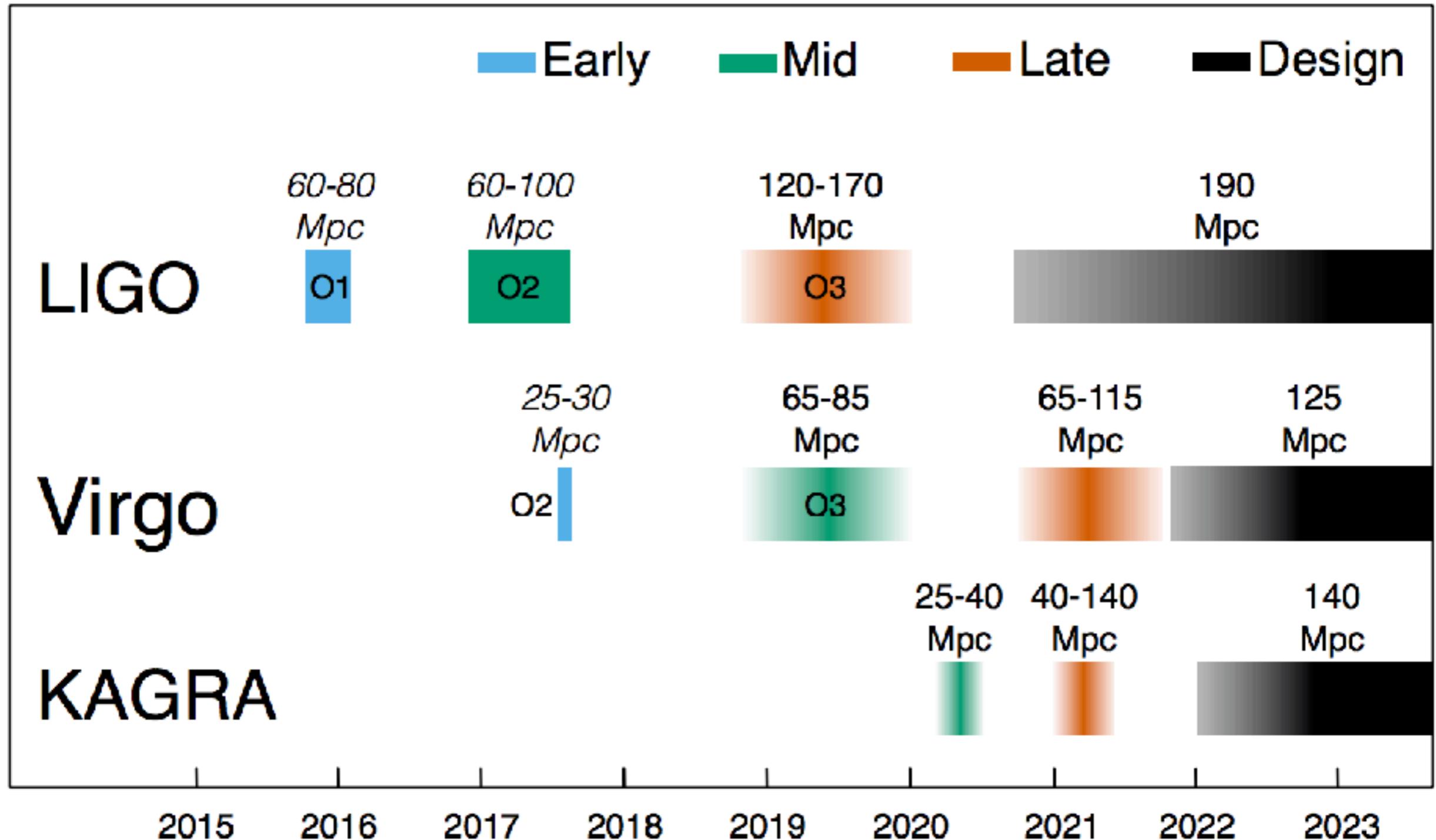
2. Tidal effects



Looking ahead



Looking ahead



Looking ahead

Epoch		2015 – 2016	2016 – 2017	2018 – 2019	2020+	2024+
Planned run duration		4 months	9 months	12 months	(per year)	(per year)
Expected BNS range/Mpc	LIGO	40–80	80–120	120–170	190	190
	Virgo	—	20–65	65–85	65–115	125
	KAGRA	—	—	—	—	140
Achieved BNS range/Mpc	LIGO	60–80	60–100	—	—	—
	Virgo	—	25–30	—	—	—
	KAGRA	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated BNS detections		0.05–1	0.2–4.5	1–50	4–80	11–180
Actual BNS detections		0	1	—	—	—
90% CR	% within 5 deg ²	< 1	1–5	1–4	3–7	23–30
	20 deg ²	< 1	7–14	12–21	14–22	65–73
	Median/deg ²	460–530	230–320	120–180	110–180	9–12
Searched area	% within 5 deg ²	4–6	15–21	20–26	23–29	62–67
	20 deg ²	14–17	33–41	42–50	44–52	87–90

Even further ahead

