

# Tidal Horizons

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abstract

## I. INTRODUCTION

Horizon data is generated using the Kerr Schild data for a single black hole of mass 1 and spin 0.

We use the `QuasiLocalMeasures` thorn to extract information on the horizon such as the  $\Psi_2$  scalar. For a Schwarzschild black hole this is

$$\Psi_2 = -\frac{M}{r^3} \quad (1)$$

We expand the  $\Psi_2$  scalar into spherical harmonics

$$\Psi_2 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_l^m Y_l^m(\vartheta, \phi) \quad (2)$$

where

$$Y_l^m = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{(2l+1)(l-m)!}{4\pi(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \vartheta) e^{im\phi} \quad (3)$$

where  $P_l^m$  are the associated Legendre polynomials. as a test we decompose Eq. (1)

$$C_l^m = \int_{\Omega} \Psi_2 Y_l^m(\vartheta, \phi) d\Omega = \Psi_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} Y_l^m \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \quad (4)$$

all coefficients  $C_l^m$  except the  $C_0^0$

$$C_0^0 = \Psi_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} Y_0^0 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta = 2\sqrt{\pi} \Psi_2 \quad (5)$$

which evaluates to  $C_0^0 = -0.443114$  for a Schwarzschild black hole of mass 1.

## II. CODE DESCRIPTION

We use the `Carpet` infrastructure to produce initial data for a single Schwarzschild black hole by using the Kerr Schild data provided by the `Exact` thorn. The Weyl scalars are extracted by the `QuasiLocalMeasures` thorn and are imported through `kuibit`.

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For the spherical decompositions we use the `pyshtools` library. We interpolate the horizon data onto a Gauss-Legendre grid and decompose it. The numerical value of  $C_0^0$  we get is -0.44310608.

The accuracy of the interpolation is low and errors are introduced at this step.

Next steps:

- two schwarzschild black holes
- one schwarzschild one kerr
- two kerr

run for various values of  
- distance, spin, mass ratio