

First detection of a gravitational wave signal

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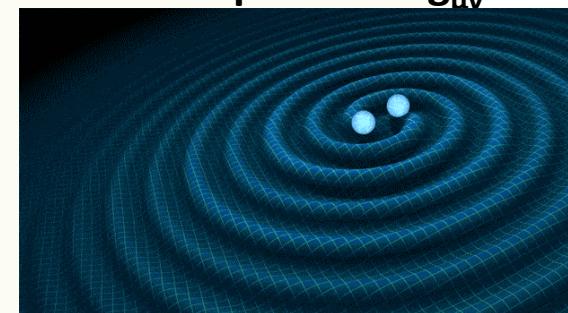
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Gravitational waves (solutions of Einstein's equations)

Linearized E. eqs. (Einstein 1916): $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$

$$\square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{16\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Einstein equations are a set of quasilinear partial equations of the second order for metric components $g_{\mu\nu}$

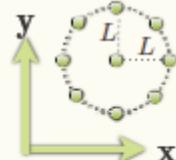


■ General relativity predicts gravitational waves as propagating oscillations of spacetime:

- » Propagate at the speed of light.
- » Generated by quadrupolar mass movements: $h_{jk} = \frac{G}{c^4} \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} Q_{jk}$
- » Two transverse polarizations: "+" and "x".

■ Ring of free particles

- » Responding to GW propagating along z-axis:



- » Gravitational wave acts as a strain: $h \approx 2\Delta L/L$

BH merger and GWs

Hawking & Ellis, *The large scale structure of space-time*, CUP, 1972

$$\partial B = 8\pi m(m + (m^2 - a^2)^{1/2})^{1/2}$$

Area of the event horizon

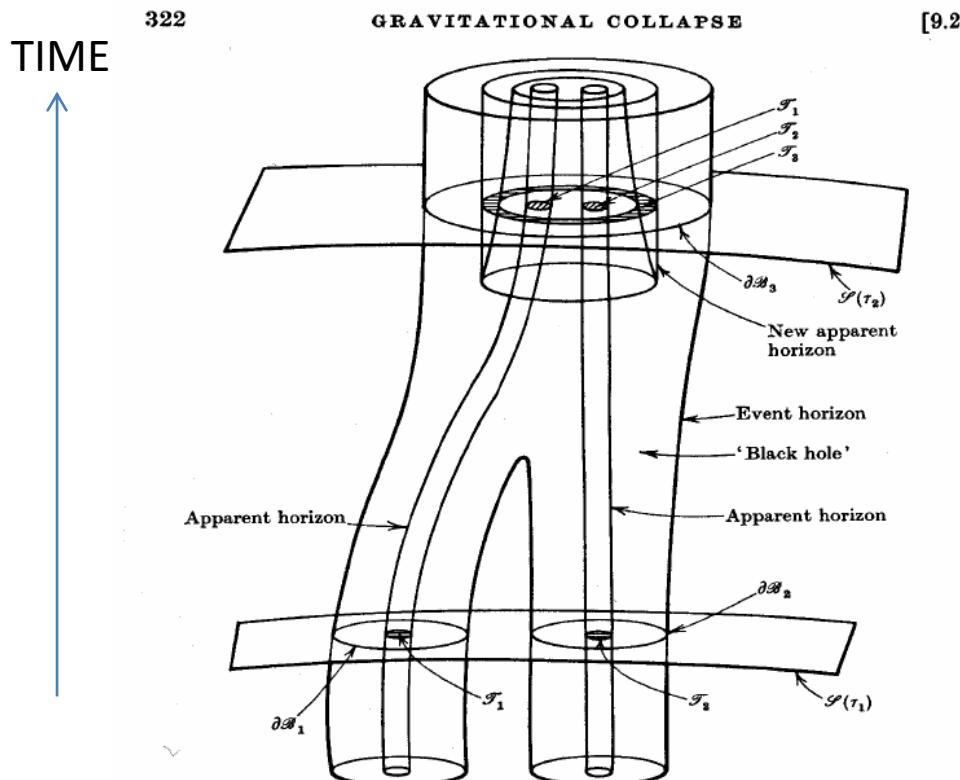


FIGURE 60. The collision and merging of two black holes. At time τ_1 , there are apparent horizons $\partial\mathcal{A}_1$, $\partial\mathcal{A}_2$ inside the event horizons \mathcal{F}_1 , \mathcal{F}_2 respectively. By time τ_2 , the event horizons have merged to form a single event horizon; a third apparent horizon has now formed surrounding both the previous apparent horizons.

Efficiency for GW radiation using area theorem

$$\varepsilon_{GW} < 1/2$$

$$\varepsilon_{GW} < 1 - 1/\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{dla } a = 0)$$

Back of envelope calculation

$$E_{GW} \approx (m_1 + m_2) c^2 - G m_1 m_2 / (2r),$$

$$r \approx 5GM / c^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{GW} \approx 1/30$$

Numerical relativity (inspiral + merger)

$$\varepsilon_{GW} \approx 1/20$$

Worldwide detector network

■ Interferometric detector instruments

- » Tracking of km-scale separations between freely floating test masses
- » Goal: **direct observation** of GWs
- » Omnidirectional and broad-band (10Hz- 7kHz) detectors

■ Data Analysis for current Earth-based detectors:

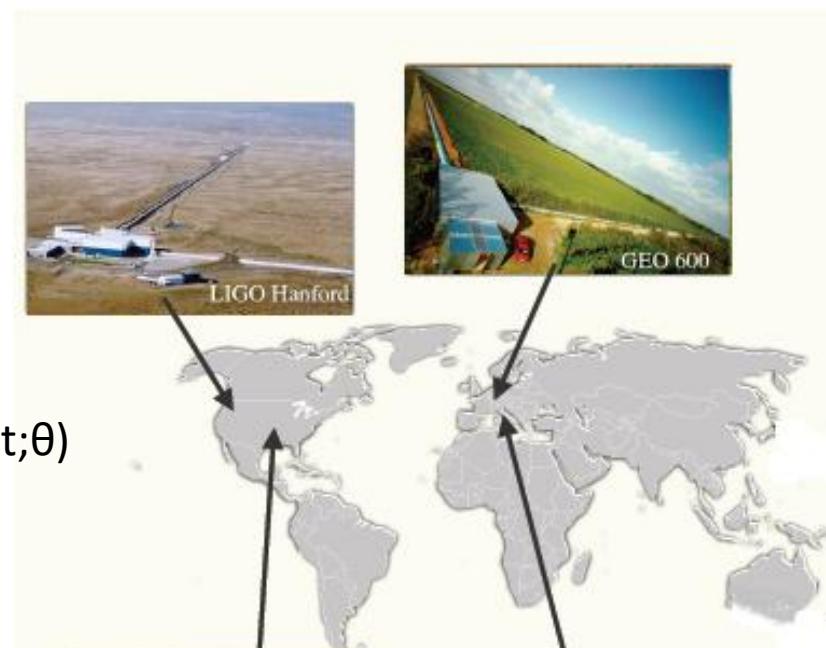
$$x(t) = n(t) + s(t;\theta)$$

>>Impulse signals - Supernovae (SN)

>>Chirp signals - NSNS, NSBH, **BHBH** binaries

>>Stochastic signals – early Universe

>>Periodic signals – Neutron stars (NS)



GW150914

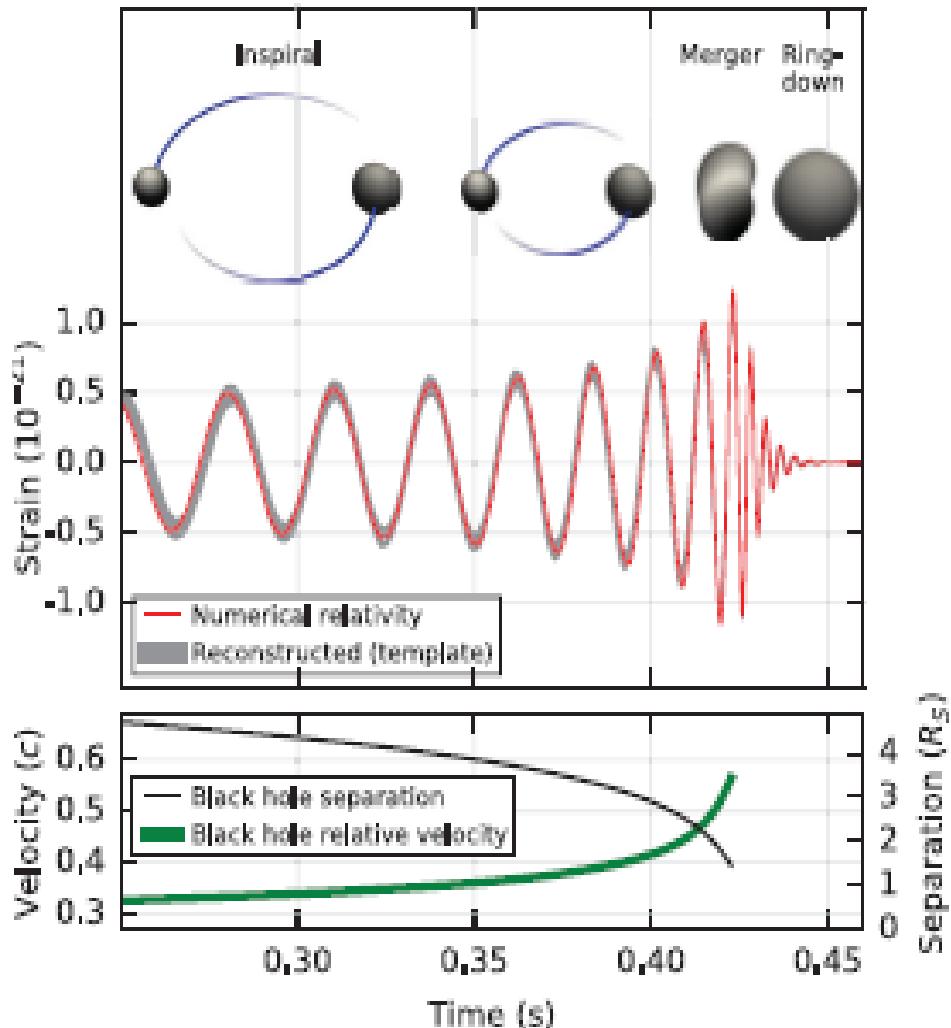
GW from a binary black hole merger

TABLE I. Source parameters for GW150914. We report median values with 90% credible intervals that include statistical errors, and systematic errors from averaging the results of different waveform models. Masses are given in the source frame; to convert to the detector frame multiply by $(1+z)$ [90]. The source redshift assumes standard cosmology [91].

Primary black hole mass	$36^{+5}_{-4} M_{\odot}$
Secondary black hole mass	$29^{+4}_{-4} M_{\odot}$
Final black hole mass	$62^{+4}_{-4} M_{\odot}$
Final black hole spin	$0.67^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$
Luminosity distance	410^{+160}_{-180} Mpc
Source redshift z	$0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$

- General relativity has been tested in extreme gravity regime where the gravitational field is strong and dynamical

- A new field – gravitational wave astronomy has been opened.



Astrophysical origin of GW150914

LSC-Virgo, [ASTROPHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE BINARY BLACK-HOLE MERGER GW150914, ApJL, 818, L22, 2016 \(<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03846>\)](#)

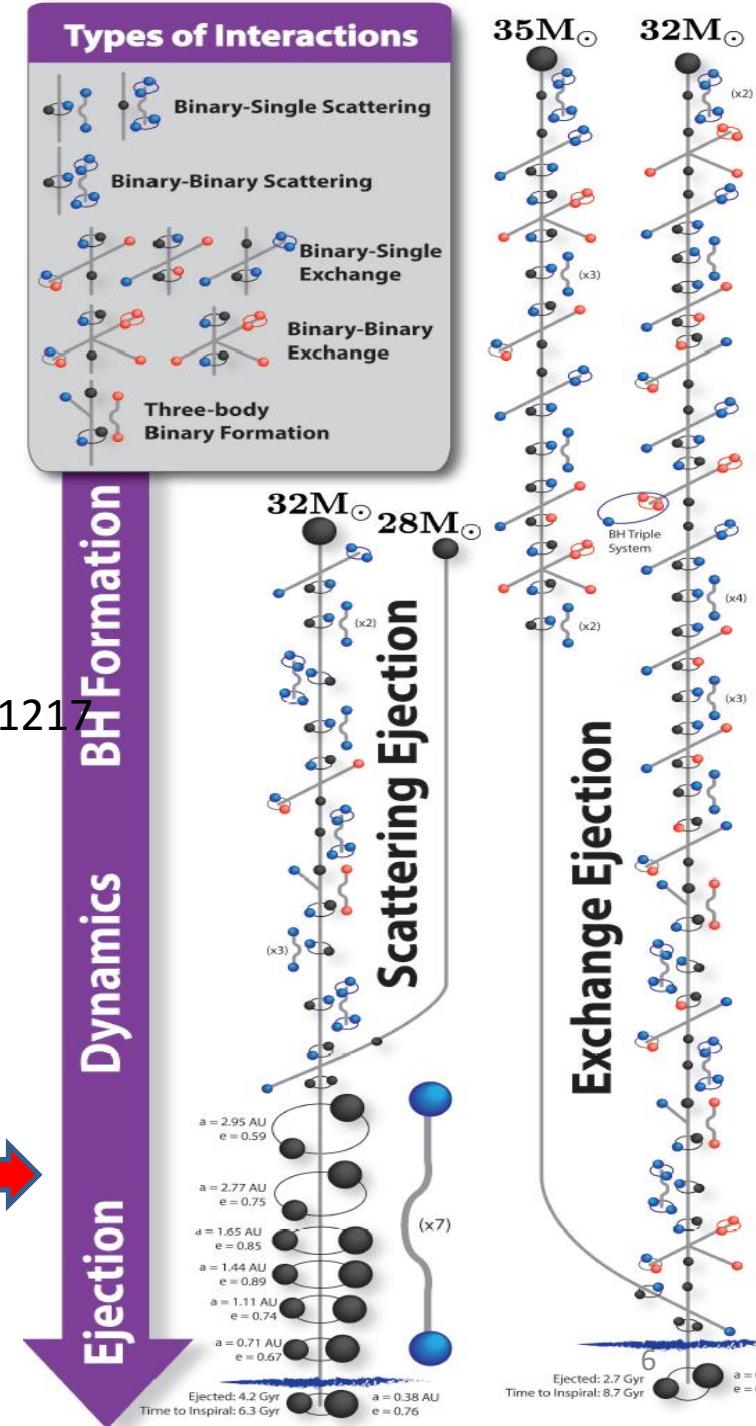
The surprisingly large masses of the individual BH components (36M and 29M) strongly suggest that the binary BH (BBH) progenitor of GW150914 was formed in a low-metallicity environment

Belczynski, K., Bulik, T., Fryer, C. L., et al. 2010a, ApJ, 714, 1217

1. In the galactic field

with $Z_s < \frac{1}{2}, < \frac{1}{4}$

2. After ejection from the globular cluster with low Z_s



Coincidences with EM observations

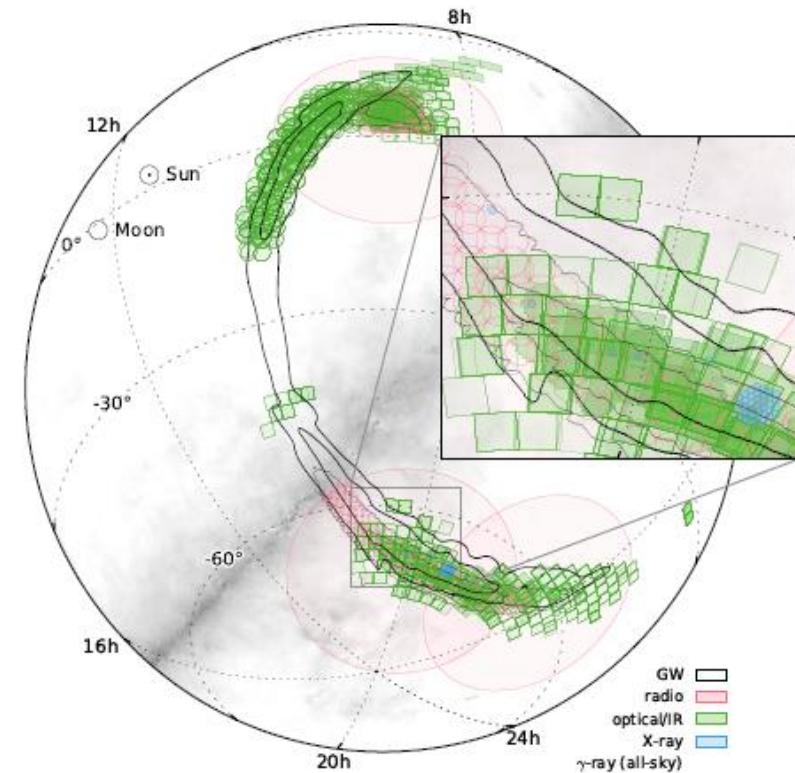
- There are > 70 EM observational projects with MoA with LVC to do joint observations .
- G184098 -> GW150914 followed by 25 teams including Pi-of-the-Sky.
- Alerts sent 2 days after detection (goal - 10 minutes)
- In a standard scenario we do not expect EM radiation from stellar BH merger

[arXiv:1602.08492](https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.08492)

Localization and broadband follow-up of the gravitational-wave transient GW150914

[LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Virgo Collaboration and EM partners](https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.08492)

Jaranowski & Krolak , Optimal solution to the inverse problem for the gravitational wave signal of a coalescing compact binary, *Phys. Rev. D, 49, 1723–1739, (1994)*



EM observations results

- High-energy Neutrino follow-up search of Gravitational Wave Event GW150914 with **ANTARES** and **IceCube** (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.05411>)
- **Swift** follow-up of the Gravitational Wave source GW150914 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03868>)
- **Pan-STARRS** and **PESSTO** search for the optical counterpart to the LIGO gravitational wave source GW150914 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.04156>)
- **INTEGRAL** upper limits on gamma-ray emission associated with the gravitational wave event GW150914 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.04180>)
- Fermi-LAT Observations of the LIGO event GW150914 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.04488>)
- **A Dark Energy Camera** Search for Missing Supergiants in the LMC After the Advanced LIGO Gravitational Wave Event GW150914 ([arXiv:1602.04199](#))
- **iPTF** Search for an Optical Counterpart to Gravitational Wave Trigger GW150914 ([arXiv:1602.08764](#))
- **XMM-Newton** Slew Survey observations of the gravitational wave event GW150914 ([arXiv:1603.06585](#))
- **AGILE** Observations of the Gravitational Wave Event GW150914 ([arXiv:1604.00955](#))
- **J-GEM** Follow-Up Observations to Search for an Optical Counterpart of The First Gravitational Wave Source GW150914 ([arXiv:1605.03216](#))

ALL negative except...

Fermi GBM „observation”

- **Fermi GBM Observations of LIGO Gravitational Wave event**

GW150914 <http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03920>

„weak transient source above 50 keV, 0.4 s after the GW event detected” !?

- Many experts doubt significance of this event
- Other GRB observations (Swift, INTEGRAL, Agile) did not see this event

Fundamental Physics

LSC-Virgo, [Tests of general relativity with GW150914](http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03841) (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03841>)

S. Bird et al. Did LIGO detect dark matter? ([arXiv:1603.00464](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.00464))

- Dark matter may be primordial black holes (PBH).
- Window for masses $10M_{\odot} \lesssim M_{\text{bh}} \lesssim 100M_{\odot}$ where primordial black holes (PBHs) may constitute the dark matter.
- BH binary detected by LIGO may be PBH binary.

Nunes et al. Theoretical Physics Implications of the Binary Black-Hole Merger GW150914 [arXiv:1603.08955](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.08955)

Theoretical Mechanism	GR Pillar	PN	$ \beta $ GW150914	Example Theory Constraints		
				Repr. Parameters	GW150914	Current Bounds
Scalar Field Activation	SEP	-1	1.6×10^{-4}	$\sqrt{ \alpha_{\text{EdGB}} }$ [km]	—	10^7 [39], 2 [40–42]
	SEP, No BH Hair	-1	1.6×10^{-4}	$ \phi $ [1/sec]	—	10^{-6} [43]
Vector Field Activation	SEP, Parity Invariance	+2	1.3×10^1	$\sqrt{ \alpha_{\text{CS}} }$ [km]	—	10^8 [44, 45]
	SEP, Lorentz Invariance	0	7.2×10^{-3}	(c_+, c_-)	(0.9, 2.1)	(0.03, 0.003) [46, 47]
Extra Dimension Mass Leakage	4D spacetime	-4	9.1×10^{-9}	ℓ [μm]	5.4×10^{10}	$10\text{--}10^3$ [48–52]
	SEP	-4	9.1×10^{-9}	$ \dot{G} $ [$10^{-12}/\text{yr}$]	5.4×10^{18}	0.1–1 [53–57]
Time-Varying G	massless graviton	+1	1.3×10^{-1}	m_g [eV]	1.2×10^{-22} [12]	$10^{-29}\text{--}10^{-18}$ [58–62]
	$v_g = c$	+5.5	2.3×10^2	$A > 0$ [1/eV]	1.6×10^{-7}	—
(Modified Special Relativity)	$v_g = c$	+5.5	2.3×10^2	$A < 0$ [1/eV]	1.6×10^{-7}	2.7×10^{-36} [63]
	$v_g = c$	+7	8.7×10^2	$A > 0$ [1/eV ²]	9.3×10^4	—
(Extra Dimensions)	$v_g = c$	+7	8.7×10^2	$A < 0$ [1/eV ²]	9.3×10^4	4.6×10^{-56} [63]
	SEP, Lorentz Invariance	—	—	c_+	0.7 [64]	(0.03, 0.003) [46, 47]

TABLE I. Theoretical mechanisms (first column) that arise in modified theories of gravity

Meaning of the discovery

1. For the first time gravitational wave signal was registered by a detector on Earth
2. For the first time merger of two black holes into a single black hole was observed.

The end product of a black hole binary coalescence is perfectly consistent with Kerr black hole as described by Einstein's general relativity