Black Hole Physics With Gravitational Waves Bernard Schutz

Albert Einstein Institute, Potsdam and Cardiff University, Wales Black Hole Physics With Gravitational Waves Bernard Schutz

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- Similarly, the rate of BH-NS coalescences is 10 yr⁻¹ within an interval (0.2,300) yr⁻¹.



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- See talk by Kokkotas about NS sources of GWs.



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 - H₀ likely determined to better than 1% in one year, test for inhomogeneities (local void), anisotropies

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- See talk by Cutler on cosmology with these systems.



5

THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SPECTRUM



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LISA Sensitivity





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Arun, et al, 2007

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 - these measurement uncertainties may be overwhelmed by weak lensing distortion





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- Comparable-mass mergers are expected from galaxy mergers and hierarchical galaxy formation. They include major mergers or minor mergers.
- Extreme mass-ratio inspiral (EMRI) mergers are captures of a stellar-mass black hole by a massive or supermassive hole. They happen regularly in the centers of isolated galaxies.



At the Black Hole Edge: EMRIs




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11

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EMRI SIGNAL: MOCK LISA DATA CHALLENGE



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Rate estimates: will LISA detect any?





Gas collapse seeds



Volonteri (2010)

Volonteri (2010)

10 LISA detections d²N/dzdt [yr⁻¹] . 1 E 15 10 5 redshift $\sim 1/yr$ to z = 2

Pop III seeds

Gas collapse seeds





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- All of this is without any identifications of host galaxies or clusters.





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 - Weak lensing maps may be able to cut errors in half (Jössen et al 2006, Linder 2008, Shapiro et al 2009). Problem being examined by a LISA International Science Team Study Group.



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- Using standard LCDM parameters ($\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$, $\Omega_{d0} = 0.7$, $H_0 = 75$)

$$D_L = D_L(w = -1) + \delta D_L, \quad \frac{\delta D_L}{D_L}(z = 1) = 0.20a + 0.05b$$



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$$D_{L}(z) = (1+z) \int_{0}^{z} \frac{cdz'}{H(z')}$$
$$H^{2}(z) = H_{0}^{2} \left\{ \Omega_{m0}(1+z)^{3} + \Omega_{d0} \exp\left[3\int_{0}^{z} dz' \frac{1+w(z')}{1+z'}\right] \right\}$$

- Most interested in w(z). One way to see what LISA can contribute is to write w(z) = $-1 + \delta w$, with $\delta w = a + bz$, Taylor expansion in z. Cosmological constant has a = b = 0. a is an offset in w, b is evolution
- Using standard LCDM parameters ($\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$, $\Omega_{d0} = 0.7$, $H_0 = 75$)

$$D_L = D_L(w = -1) + \delta D_L, \quad \frac{\delta D_L}{D_L}(z = 1) = 0.20a + 0.05b$$

LISA can constrain *a* with each event. With a number of events, especially if distance uncertainty can be reduced, LISA can constrain b = w'(0).

14



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