

# **Working Group 2: Introduction and Overview**

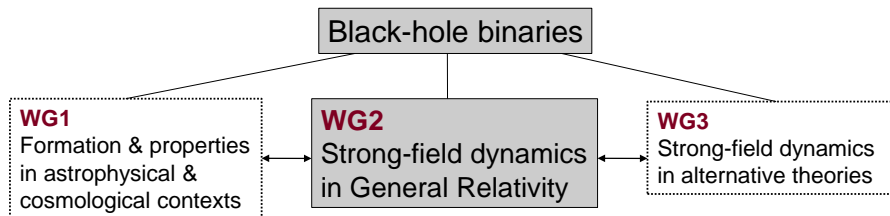
Leor Barack

University of Southampton

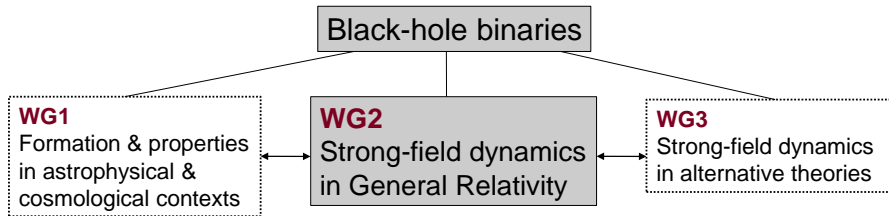
# Outline

- Scope and structure of WG2
- Role & status of signal models in GW astronomy
- Review of modelling challenge
- Review of main approaches

# Remit/scope of Working Group 2



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# Topical subgroups

- Perturbation methods [Barry Wardell]
- Post-Newtonian & post-Minkowskian methods [Alexandre Le Tiec]
- Numerical Relativity (astro) [Patricia Schmidt]
- Numerical Relativity (HEP) [Ulrich Sperhake]
- Effective and phenomenological methods [Tanja Hinderer]
- Source models & the data-analysis challenge [Jonathan Gair]

- **White paper in preparation reviews progress & prospects**

# Role & status of signal models in GW astronomy

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Source models are important for identification and interpretation of signals  
(not only, but especially, for binary sources)

# Role & status of signal models in GW astronomy

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2. For BBH signals detected so far, systematic error from deficiencies in current signal models is **only marginally smaller** than error from instrumental noise statistics. It would dominate total error budget for some potential sources (and already does, for binary NS GW170817).



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It is important to improve fidelity and accuracy of existing models

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3. Even with a perfectly accurate model at hand, analysis of GW170817 would not have been possible within the timescale of weeks in which it was carried out, without a suitable reduced-order representation of the model, necessary to make such analysis computationally manageable.

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It is important to devise computationally efficient representation of models for data-analysis purposes

# Role & status of signal models in GW astronomy

## Consider :

4. Identification and parameter extraction of EMRIs and IMRIs in the LISA data highly reliant on phase-coherent matched filtering against accurate waveform templates. No reliable waveform models exist for EMRIs and IMRIs as of yet.

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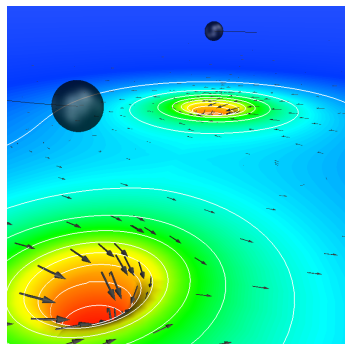
It is important to develop those!

# The binary black hole problem in GR

Solve

$$G_{\mu\nu}(g_{\alpha\beta}) = 0$$

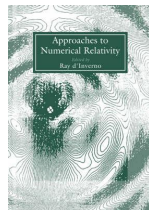
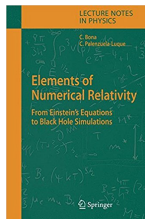
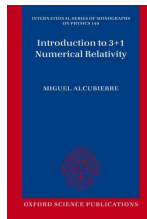
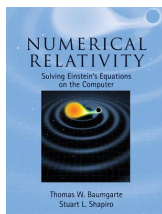
for the metric  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  of spacetime,  
with suitable initial & boundary conditions.



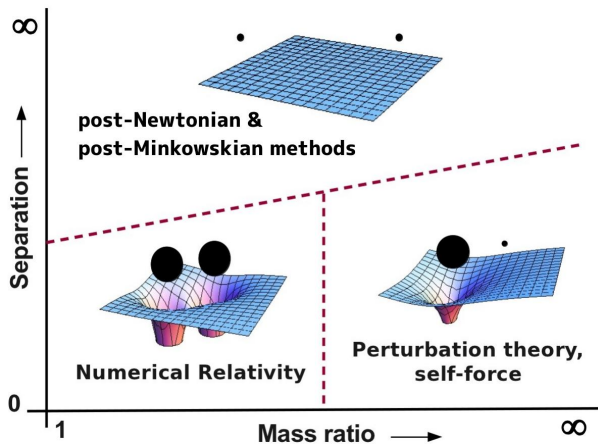
[H. Pfeiffer]

# Why is it so hard?

- Choice of gauge & evolution variables; stability
- Singularities
- Where are the (apparent) horizons?
- Initial conditions
- Extraction of observable waveforms & BH properties
- Multiple scales
- ...
- Computational cost

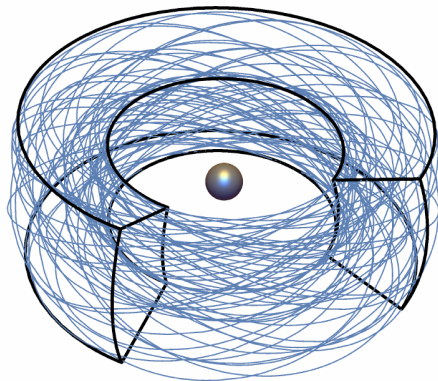


# Domains of the binary black hole problem in GR



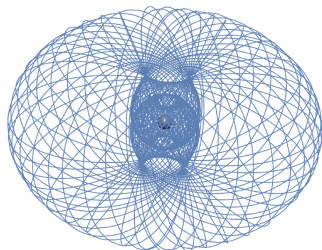


# EMRIs: a unique modelling challenge

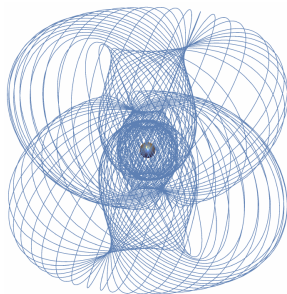


- $\sim 10^5$  wave-cycles in the LISA band, all within the inner  $\sim 5r_s$ .
- To model with sub-radian accuracy must account for back-reaction force through 2nd-order in self-force expansion.

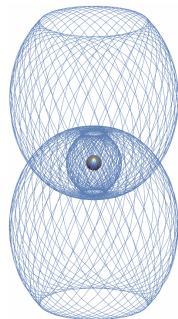
# Transient resonances in EMRIs



$$\lambda = 20^\circ$$



$$\lambda = 45^\circ$$



$$\lambda = 90^\circ$$

3:2 resonant orbits of same parameters (semilatus rectum, eccentricity, inclination) but different resonant phase  $\lambda$ .

# From Einstein's equations to search templates

## **“Systematic” treatments**

- Numerical relativity
- Post-Newtonian theory
- Self-force theory
- (EFT-inspired techniques)



## **Effective-field & Phenomenological models**

- Effective One Body (EOB)
- Phenomenological waveforms
- EMRI Kludges



Reduced-order representation



Search templates

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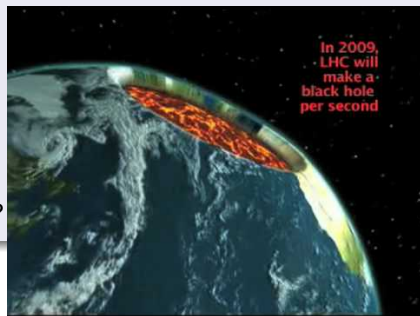
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- Modifications to gravity?
- BHs in  $D > 4$  and in dS/AdS
- BHs in particle collisions (LHC or cosmic rays); TeV gravity?



# Rest of morning programme

09:30-10:00 **Barry Wardell:** Perturbation methods & self-force

10:00-10:30 **Alexandre Le Tiec:** Post-Newtonian methods

10:30-11:00 *Coffee*

11:00-11:30 **Particia Schmidt:** Numerical Relativity in astrophysics

11:30-12:00 **Ulrich Sperhake:** Numerical Relativity in fund. physics

12:00-12:30 *Discussion*