

# NEWS Project



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



## TAPIR at Caltech

Theoretical AstroPhysics Including Relativity and Cosmology

- **Research group:** TAPIR at Caltech [\[tapir.caltech.edu\]](http://tapir.caltech.edu)
- **Research project:** search for an accurate method to measure the orbital eccentricity in Numerical Relativity (NR) waveform models from binary black hole (BBH) simulations
- **Planned duration:** 3-6 months (on-site from Jan-Feb '20)

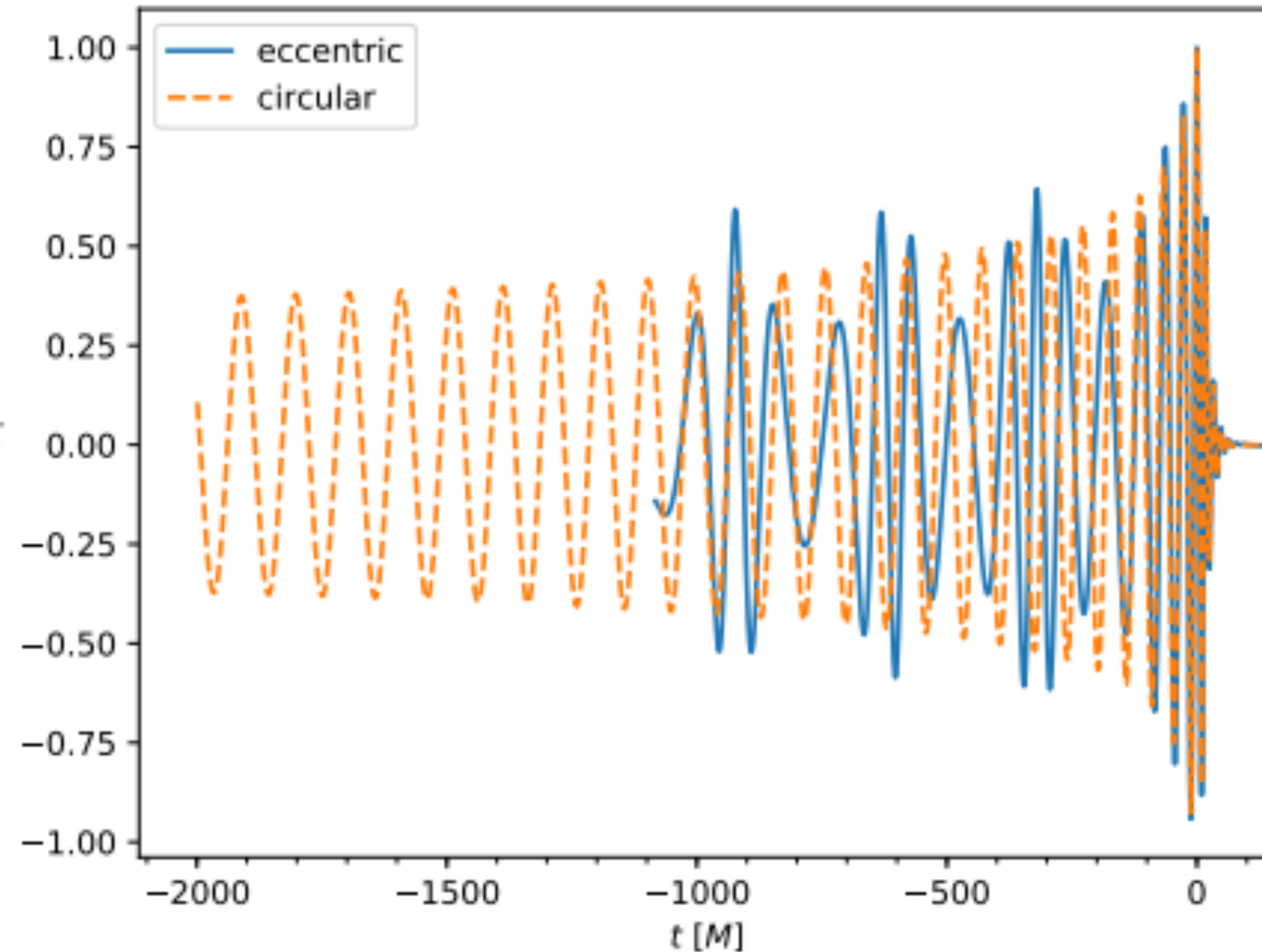
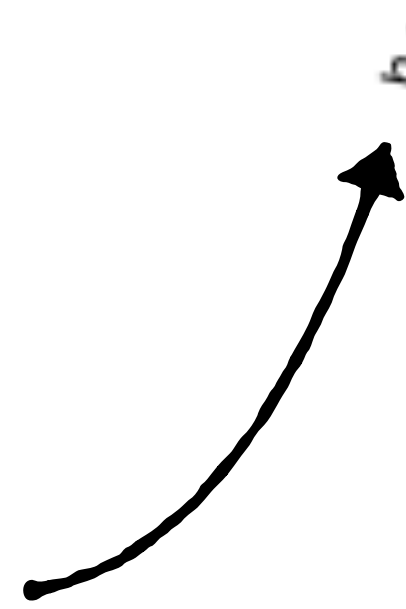
# Motivations (I)

- How does an eccentric BBH waveform look like?

- Example:

$$q = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = 10$$

Real part of the  
 $l = |m| = 2$  mode  
extracted at  
future null infinity



[Source: Huerta et al., arXiv:1901.07038]

# Motivations (II)

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[\[https://www.black-holes.org/code/SpEC.html\]](https://www.black-holes.org/code/SpEC.html)

- Spectral Einstein Code (SpEC) measures and reduces the orbital eccentricity in NR BBH simulations adopting the procedure presented in [Buonanno et al., PRD **83**, 104034 (2011)]
- This method relies on the use of the BH trajectories from the simulations
- However, there are some problems with that:
  - The measure is gauge dependent, so its interpretation is not fully unambiguous
  - The method is not very stable, as its result depends on the time of measurement

# Project objective

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[\[https://www.black-holes.org/code/SpEC.html\]](https://www.black-holes.org/code/SpEC.html)

- Find a more reliable way to measure the eccentricity in the NR waveforms produced with SpEC
- A way to pursue that is to match an NR waveform with a Post-Newtonian (PN) waveform whose eccentricity parameters are let to vary in such a way that the mismatch between the NR and PN waveforms is minimized
- Tests covering a sufficiently large  $q$ -parameter space could be needed

# Possible outcomes

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- To allow a better theoretical comprehension of high- $q$  systems, where eccentricity is expected to play a fundamental role. Such systems can be detected in particular by a future space-based detector like LISA
- To implement eccentricity in surrogate waveform models, which promise to generate BBH waveforms of accuracy comparable to NR in much less time, thus improving gravitational wave data analysis
- To enrich the catalog of available NR waveforms with simulations of non-negligible eccentric BBH systems, which nowadays is still challenging