

Gravitational Waves

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**UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE**

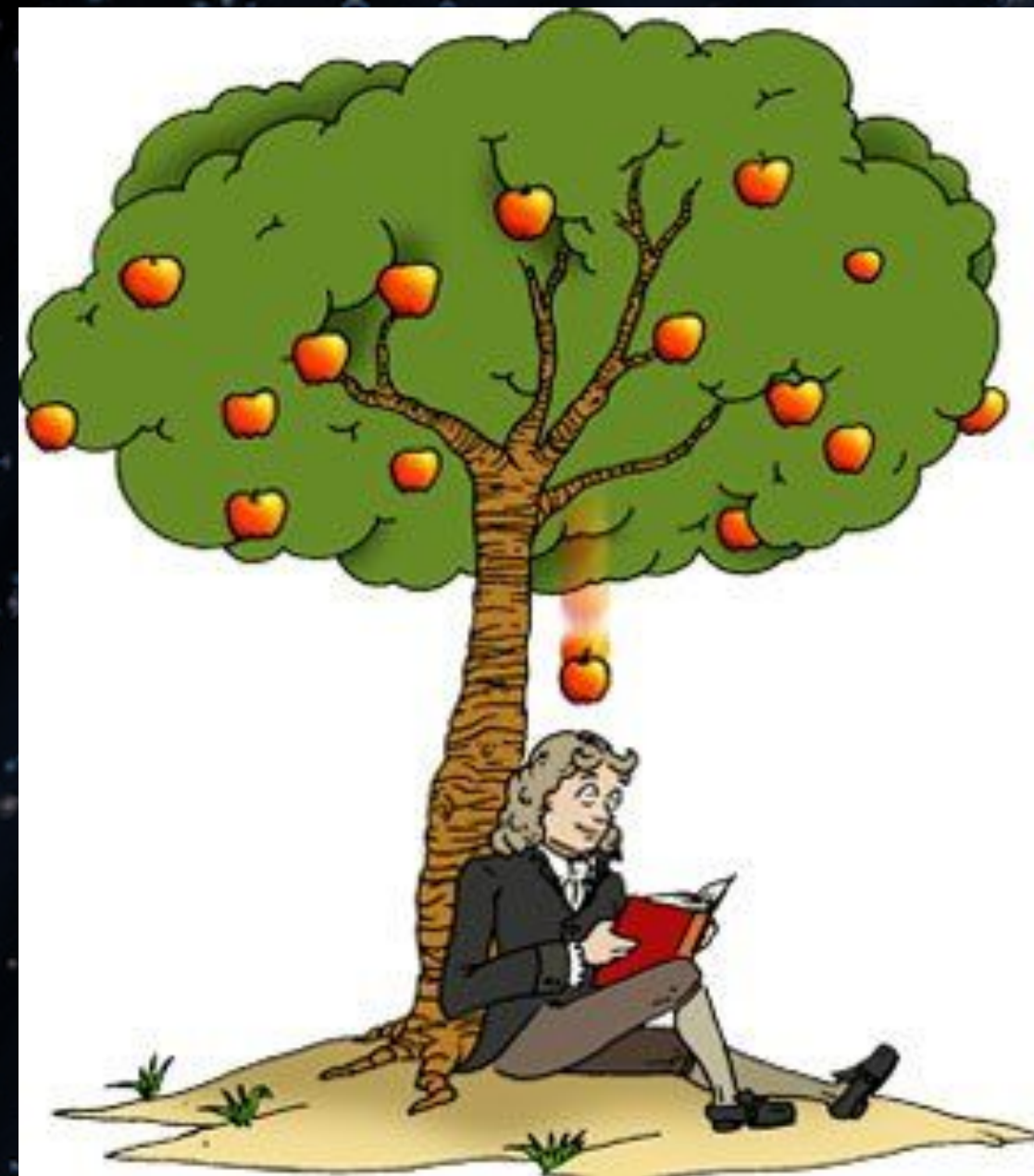


Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

From Newton to Einstein

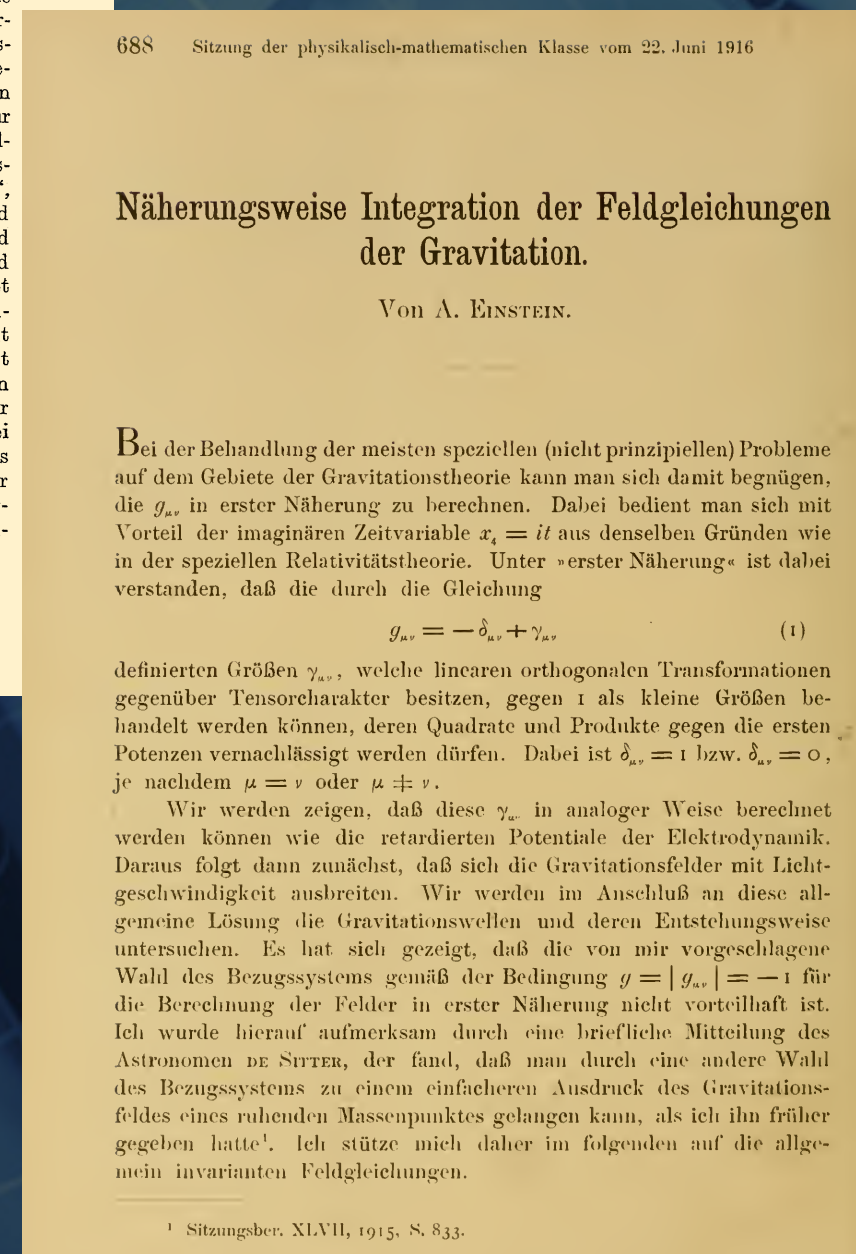
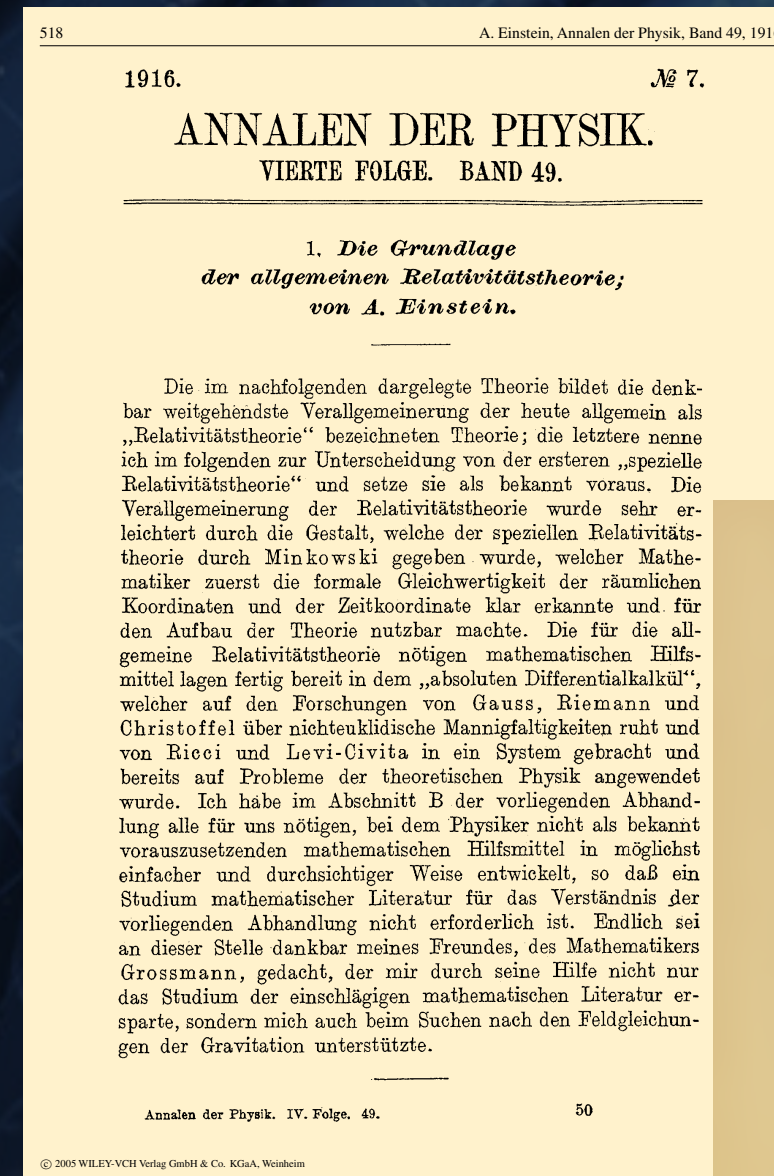
Newton's Law of Gravitation

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

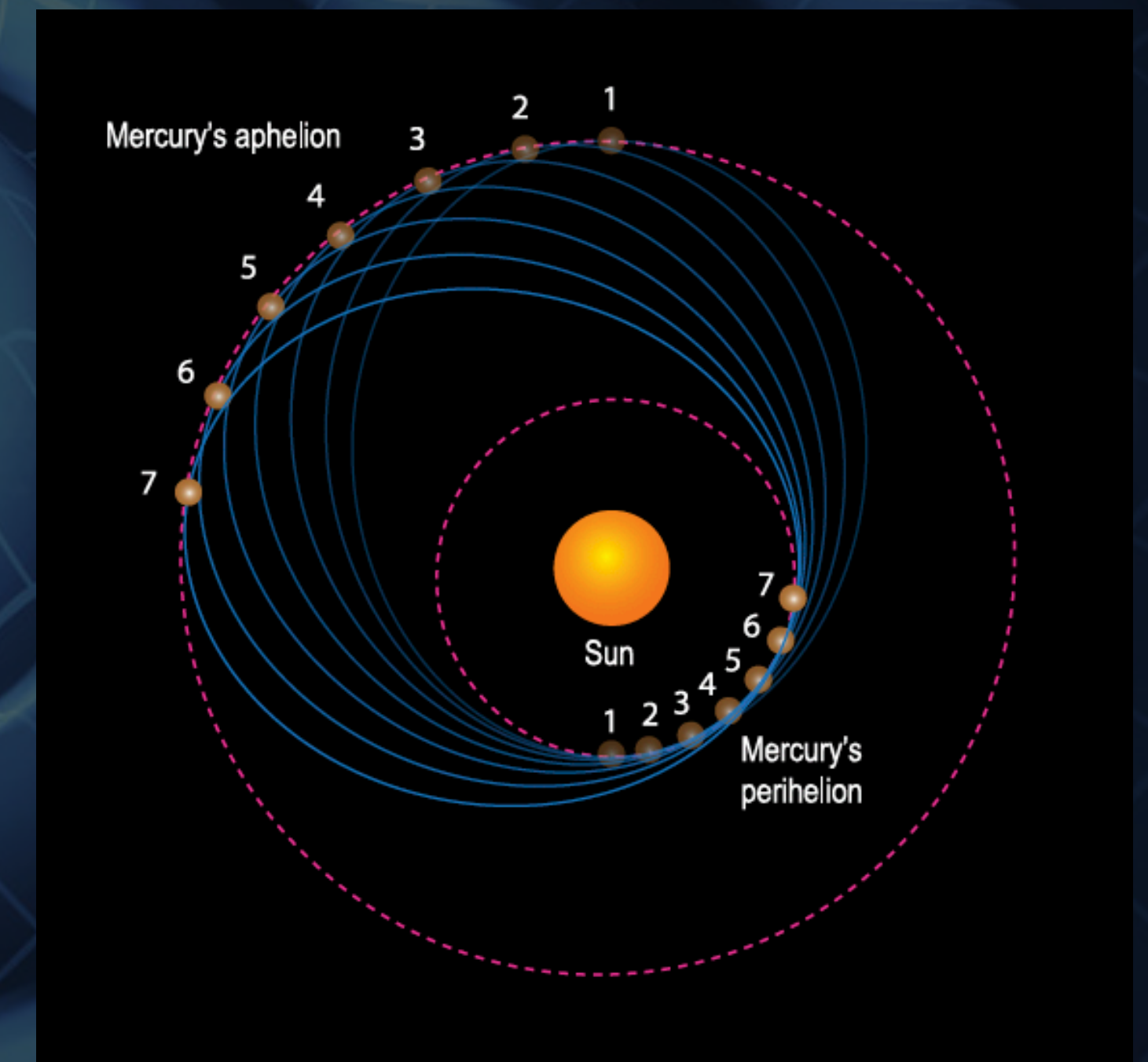


The same law describes the Moon's orbit and the phenomenon of an apple falling on one's head on the Earth

Einstein's General Theory of Relativity (1916)



Example: discrepancy in the advancement of Mercury's perihelion



General relativity and Gravitational waves

- Gravity is the result of spacetime being distorted
- “Space-time tells matter how to move; matter tells space-time how to curve”, J. Wheeler

Einstein tensor $G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu}$ Stress-energy tensor of matter fields

Electric charge and electric currents

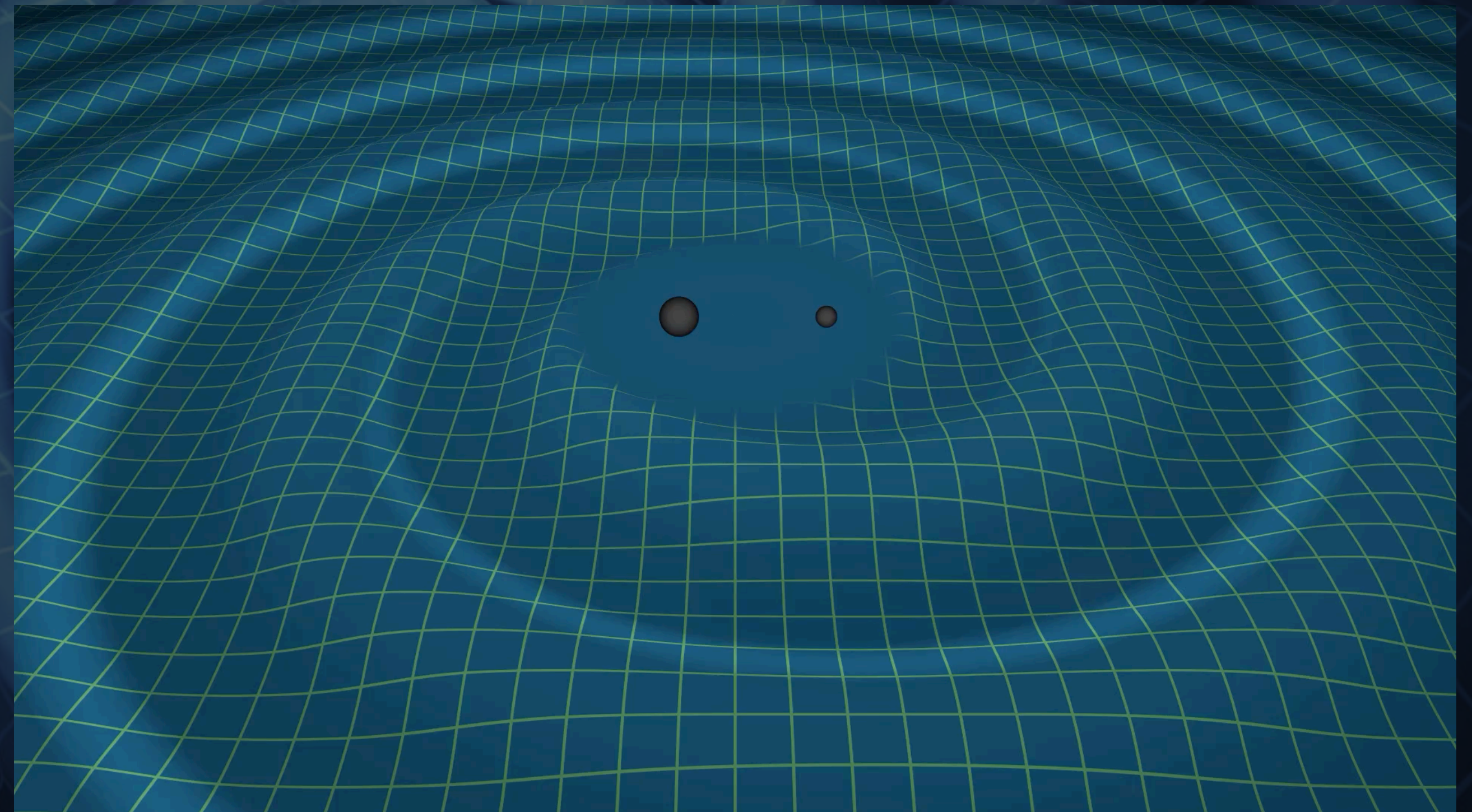
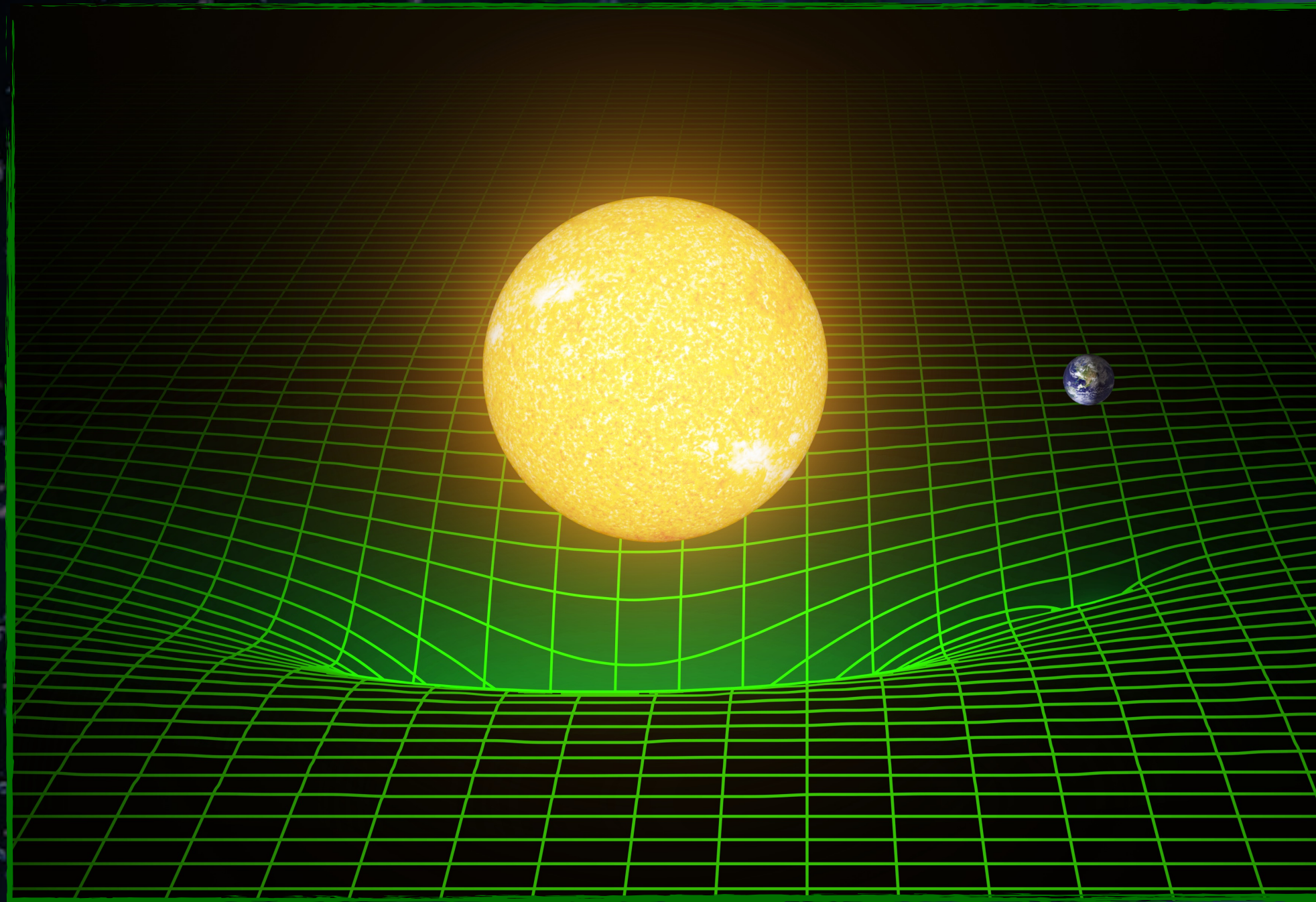


Electromagnetic waves

Mass distribution modification



Gravitational waves



Link to the video: <https://www.ligo.caltech.edu/video/ligo20160615v1>

Electromagnetic waves vs Gravitational waves

- Dipole EM radiation
 - two opposing signs of charge

$$p = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i$$

- Radiated EM power

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \left(\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right)^2$$

- Waves are easy to detect, but easily blocked

- **No dipole radiation**

$$p = \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i \quad \longrightarrow \quad \dot{p} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = \text{const.} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \ddot{p} = 0$$

- Gravitational radiation is **quadrupolar** (at leading order)
 - Perturbation of mass distribution keeping spherical symmetry \rightarrow no emission of gravitational waves

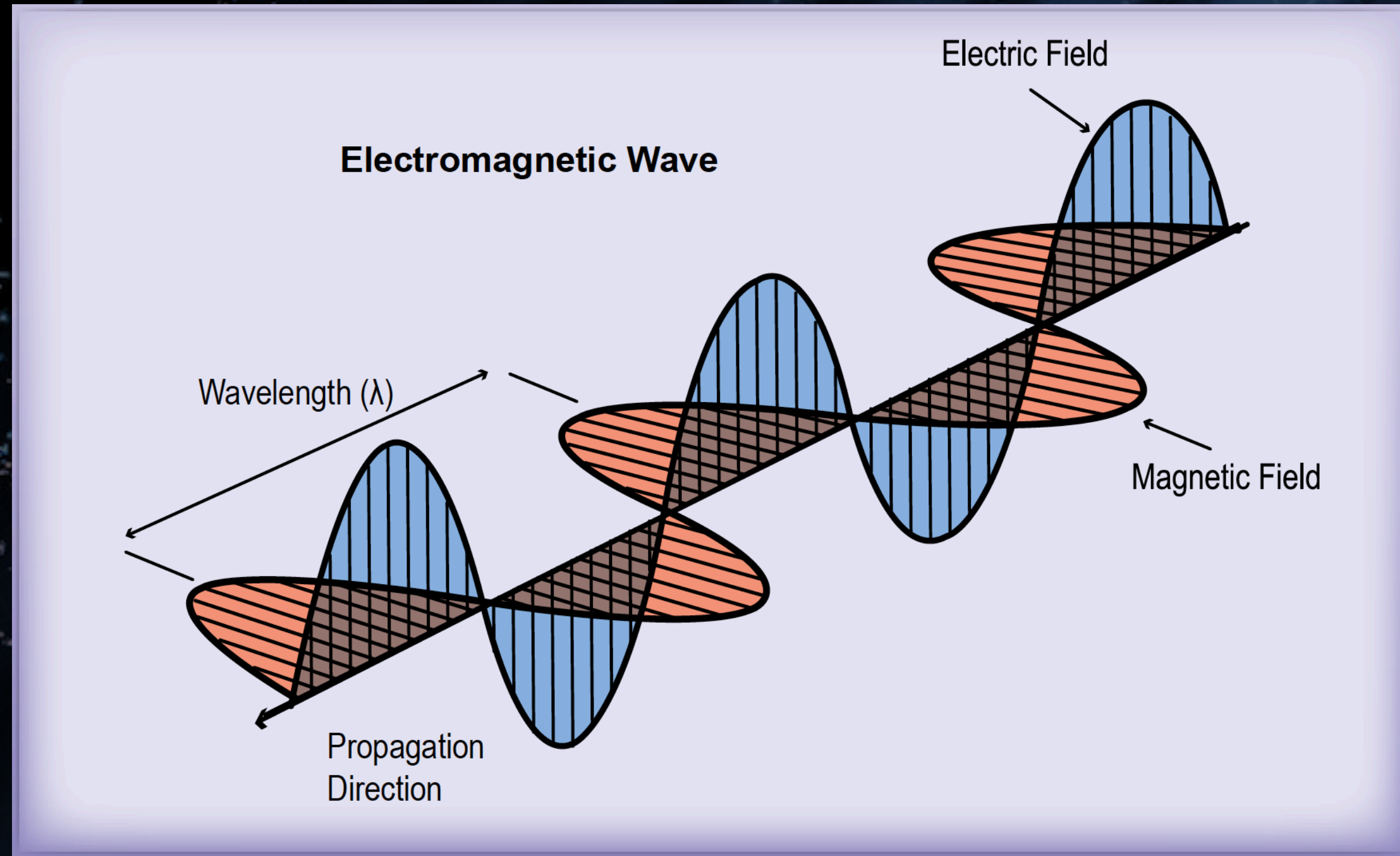
- Radiated GW power

$$P = \frac{1}{5} \frac{G_N}{c^5} \sum_{j,k} \left(\frac{d^3 Q_{j,k}}{dt^3} \right)^2 \quad Q_{j,k} = \text{quadrupole moment}$$

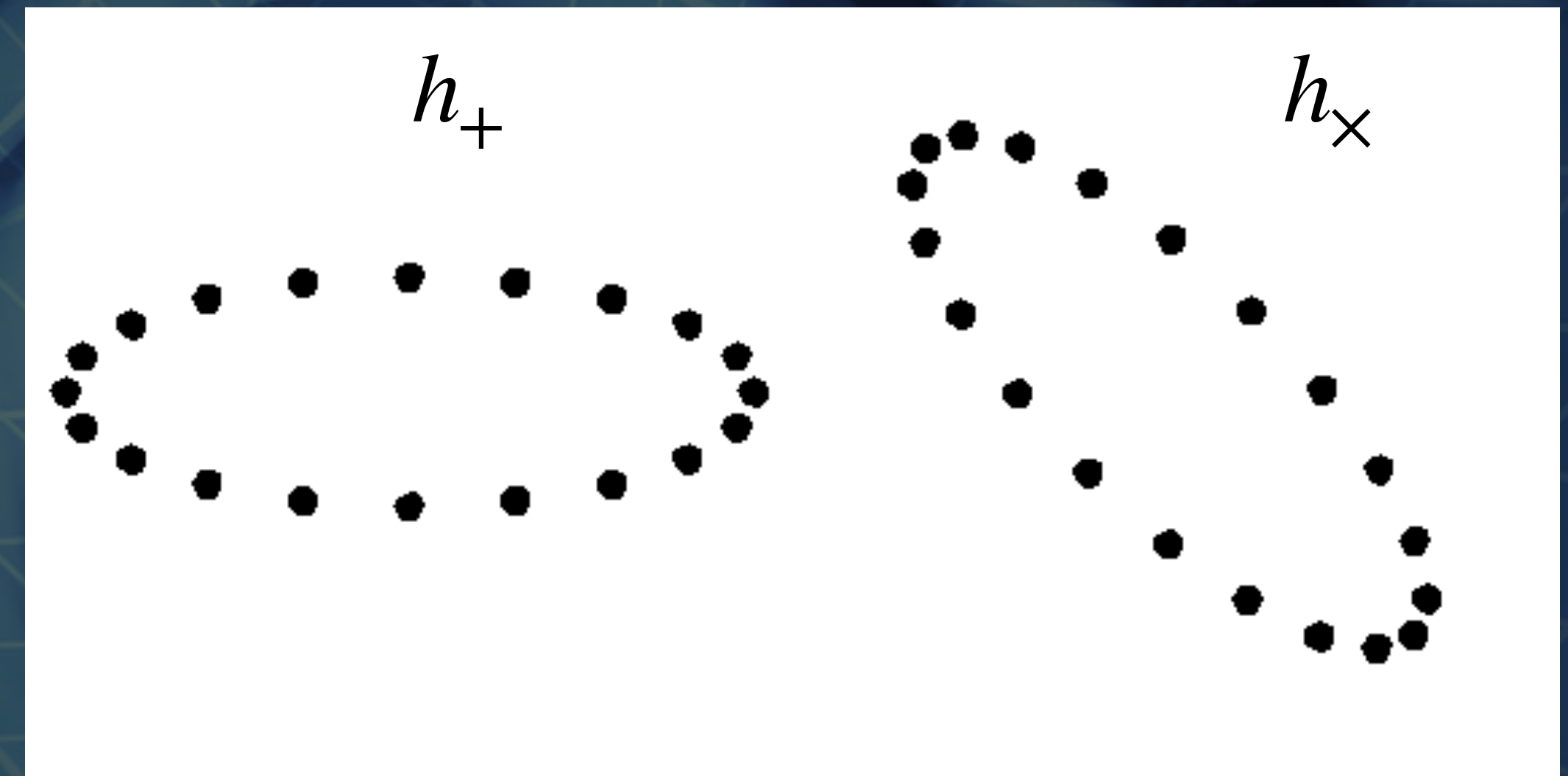
- Waves are hard to detect, but pass undisturbed through anything

Waves polarization

For transverse waves, the polarization specifies the geometrical orientation of the oscillations



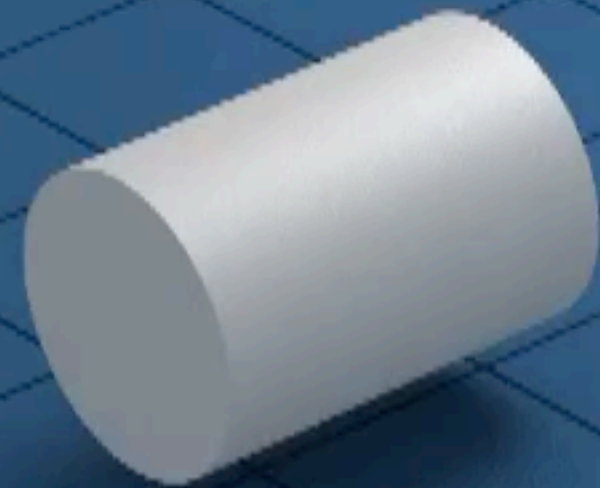
Gravitational Waves have two polarizations



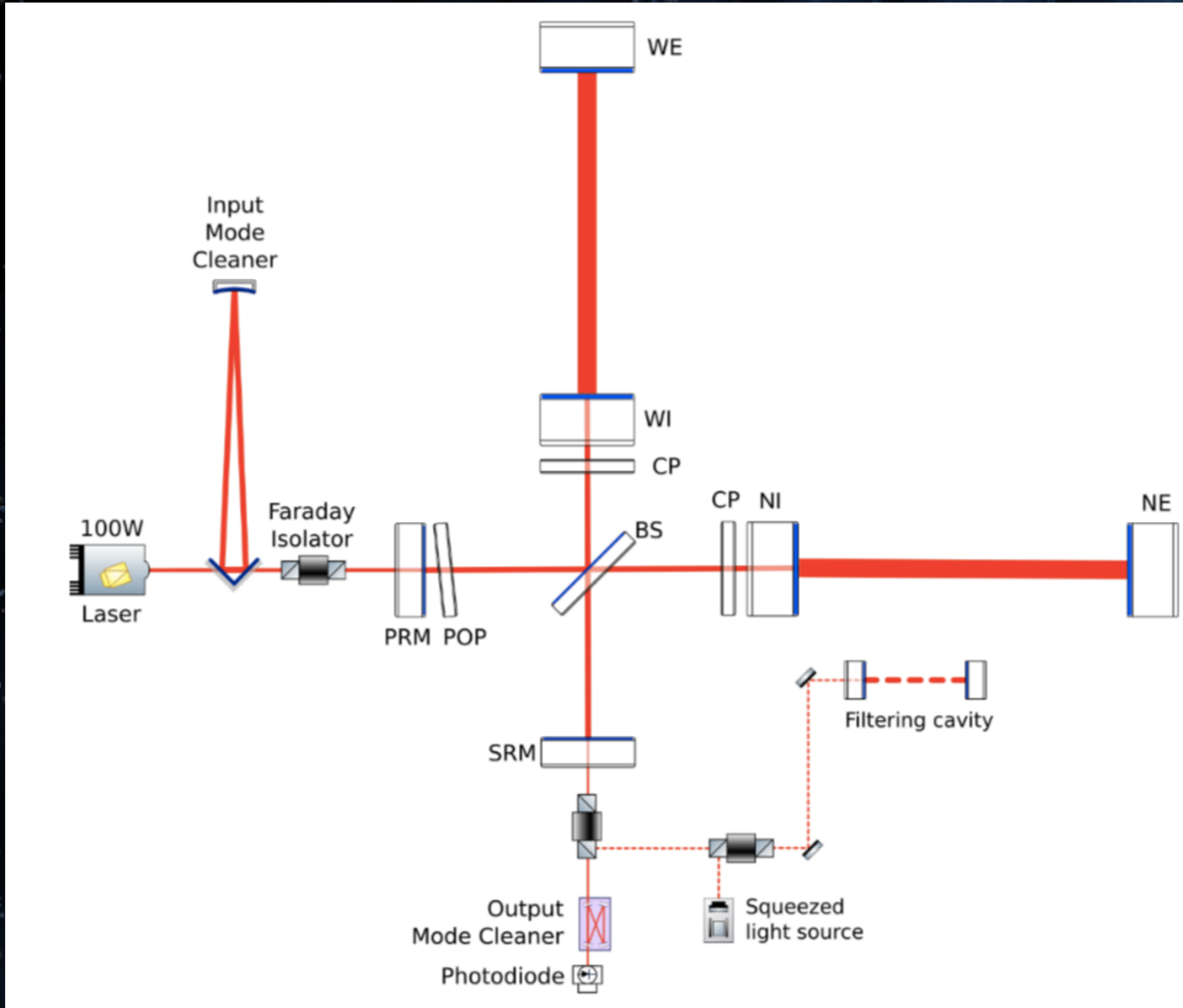
$$h = F_+ h_+ + F_x h_x$$

Antenna patterns (depend on the source localization)

Link to the video: <https://www.ligo.caltech.edu/video/ligo20160211v6>



Modified Michelson interferometer



- The interferometers we need to use are very complex instruments

$$\Delta L \sim h L$$

Length of the interferometer arms \sim km

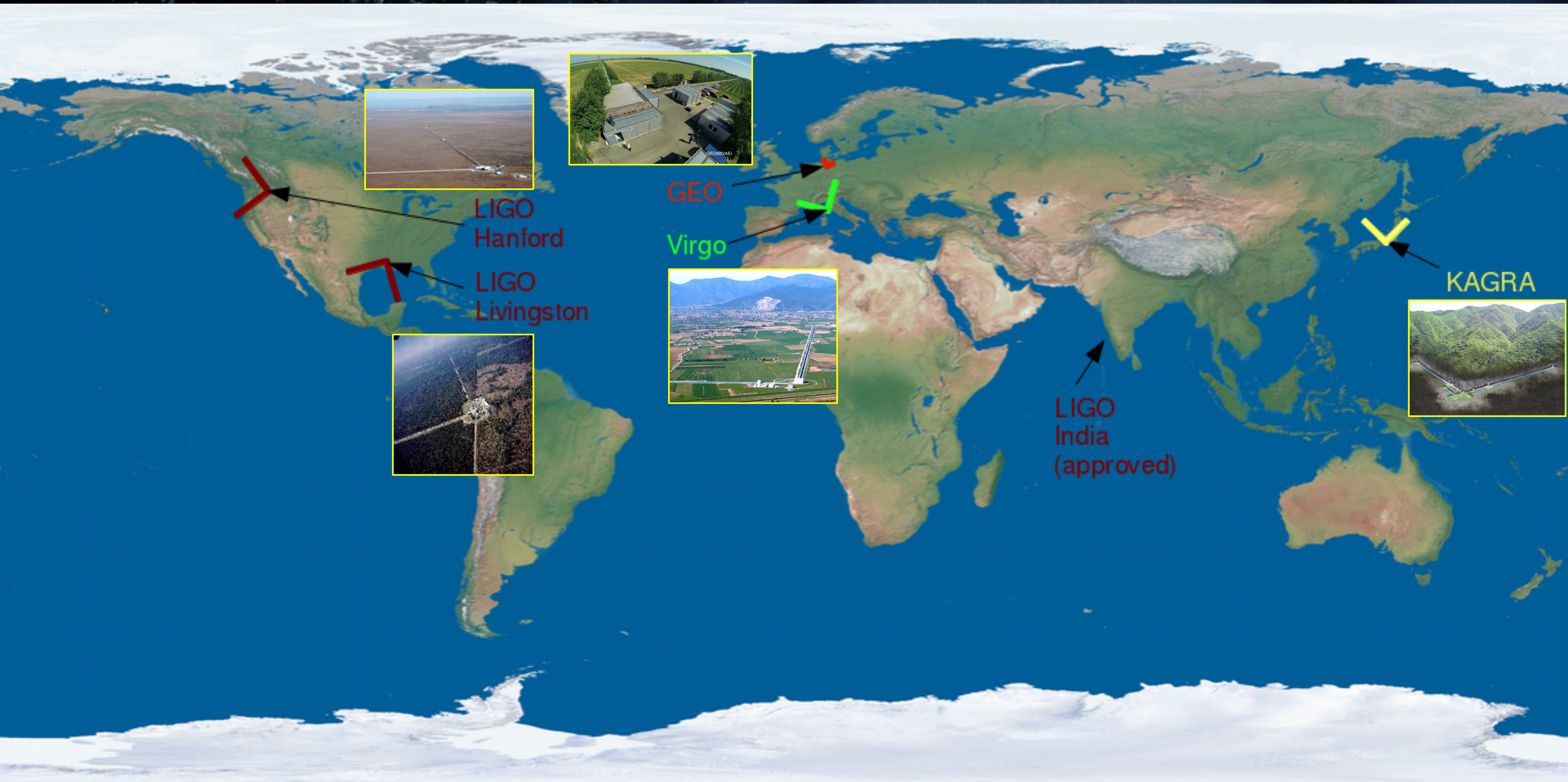
Gravitational wave strain

$$h \sim 10^{-21}$$

$$\Delta L < 10^{-18} \text{ m}$$

Variation of distance 1/1000th the diameter of a proton!

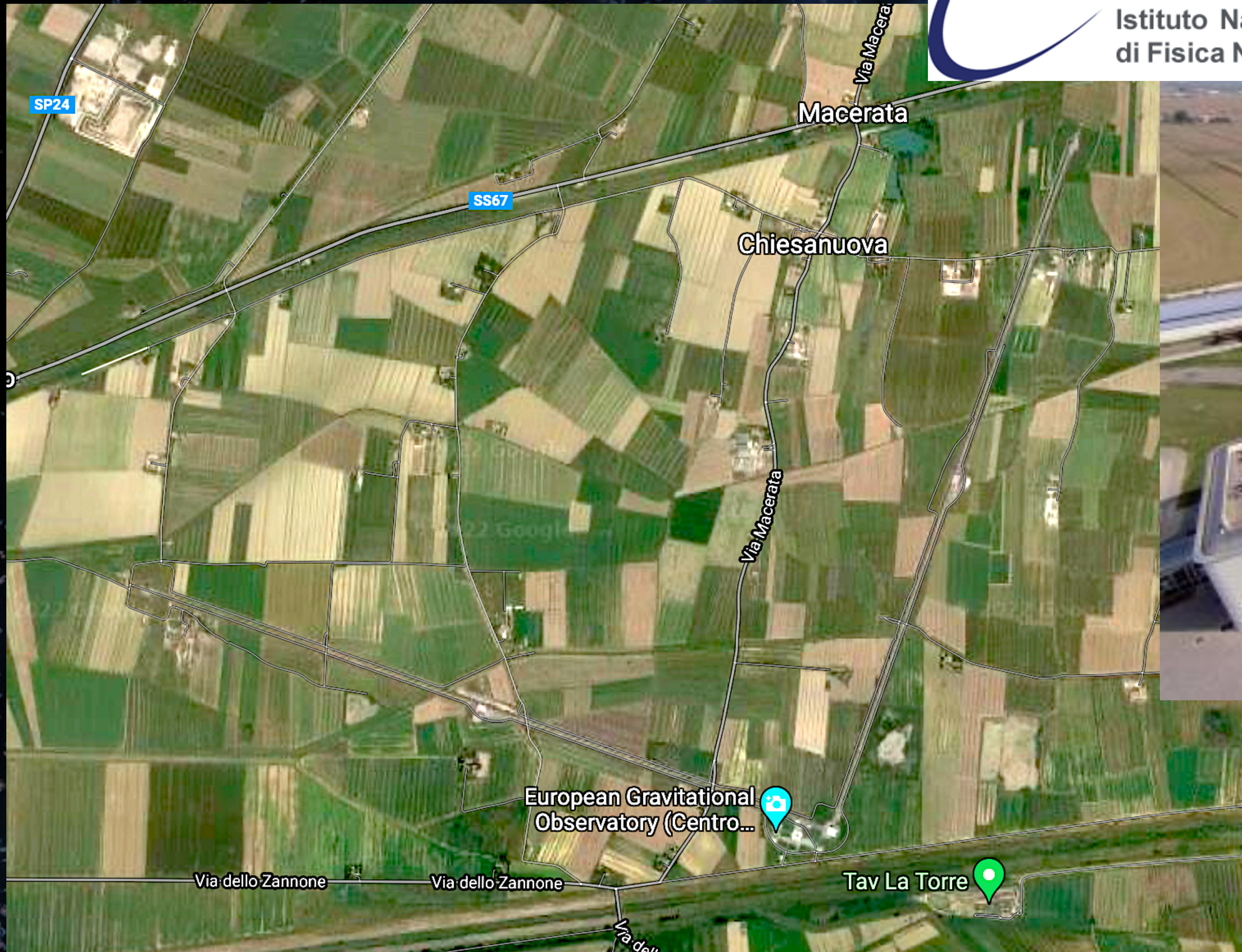
Worldwide network of gravitational observatories



Virgo

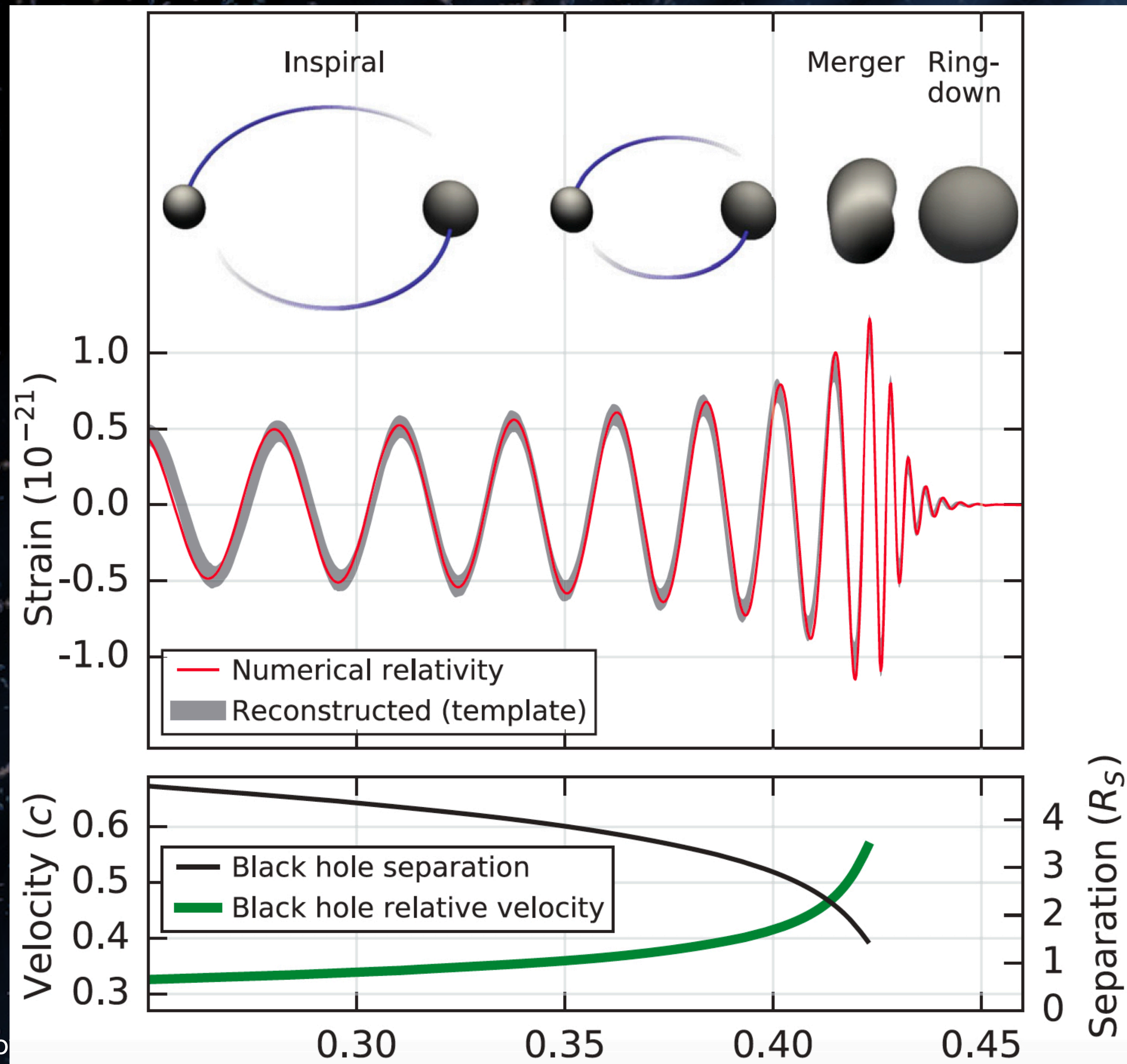


centre national
de la recherche
scientifique



- Construction started in 1997 (INFN + CNRS)
- 2007: agreement for a common operation of Virgo with the LIGO detectors in the US

GW expected signals



- Coalescence of compact objects:
Black holes or Neutrons stars
- Modelling requires a combination of analytic and numerical relativity
 - No exact solution for Einstein equation
 - Approximate analytical solutions
 - Numerical relativity → Very computationally expensive → cannot be used to model many orbits
- GWs are defined by 15-17 parameters (masses, spins, positions, orientations, ...)

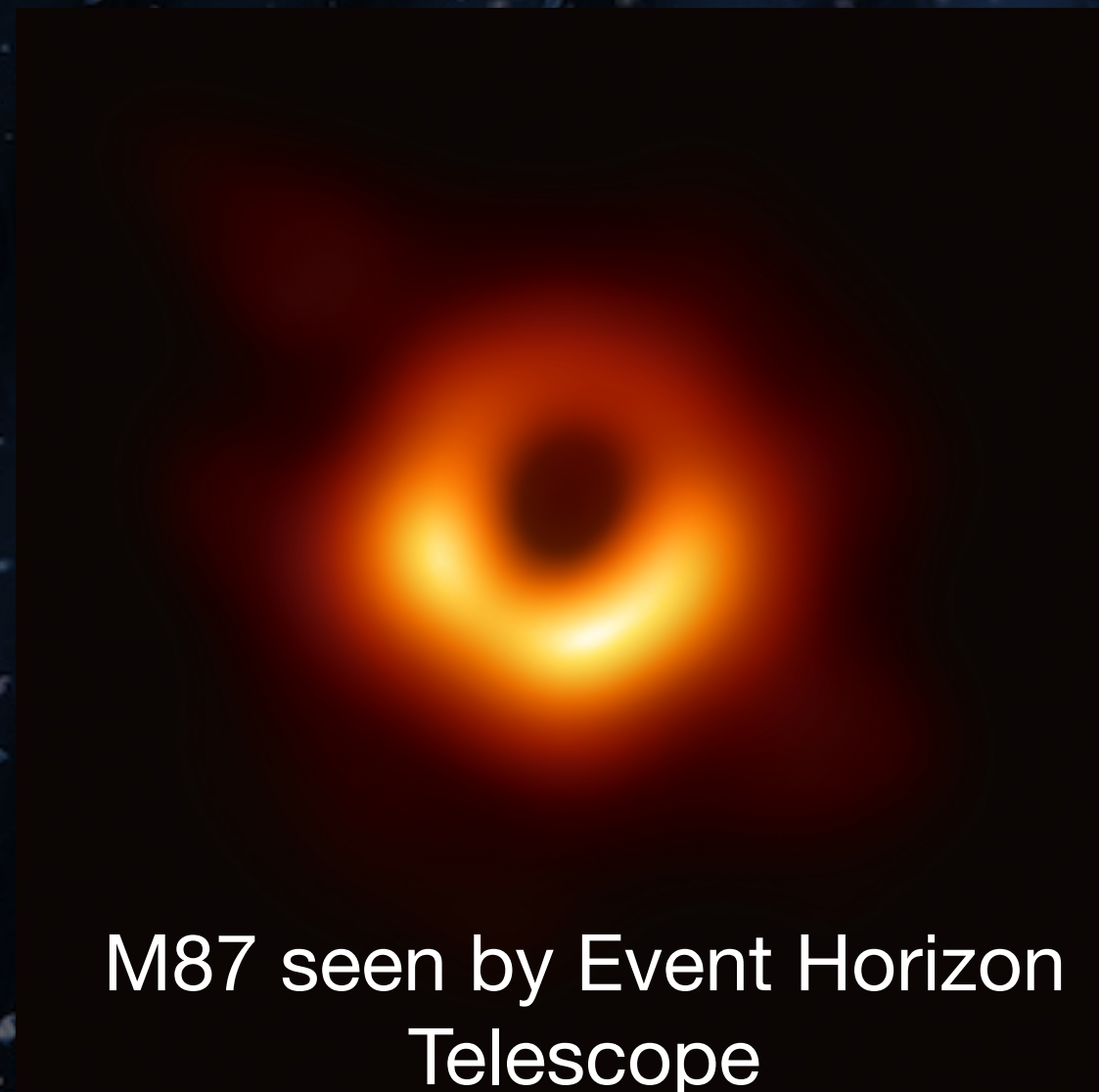
BH and NS

Black Hole

- A region of spacetime where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape from it
- Schwarzschild radius (1916)

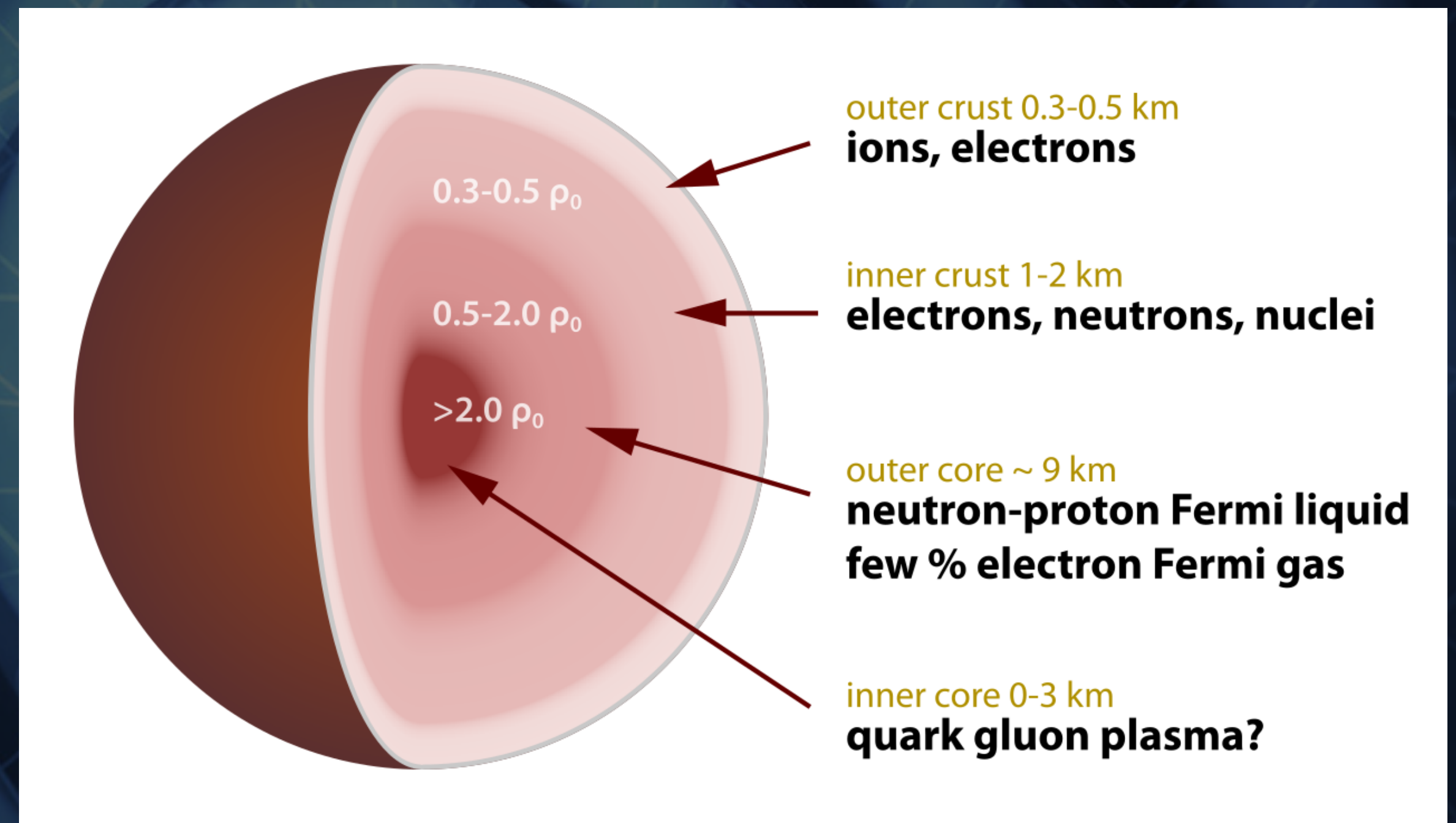
$$R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

- For M =solar mass, $R_s = 3$ km!



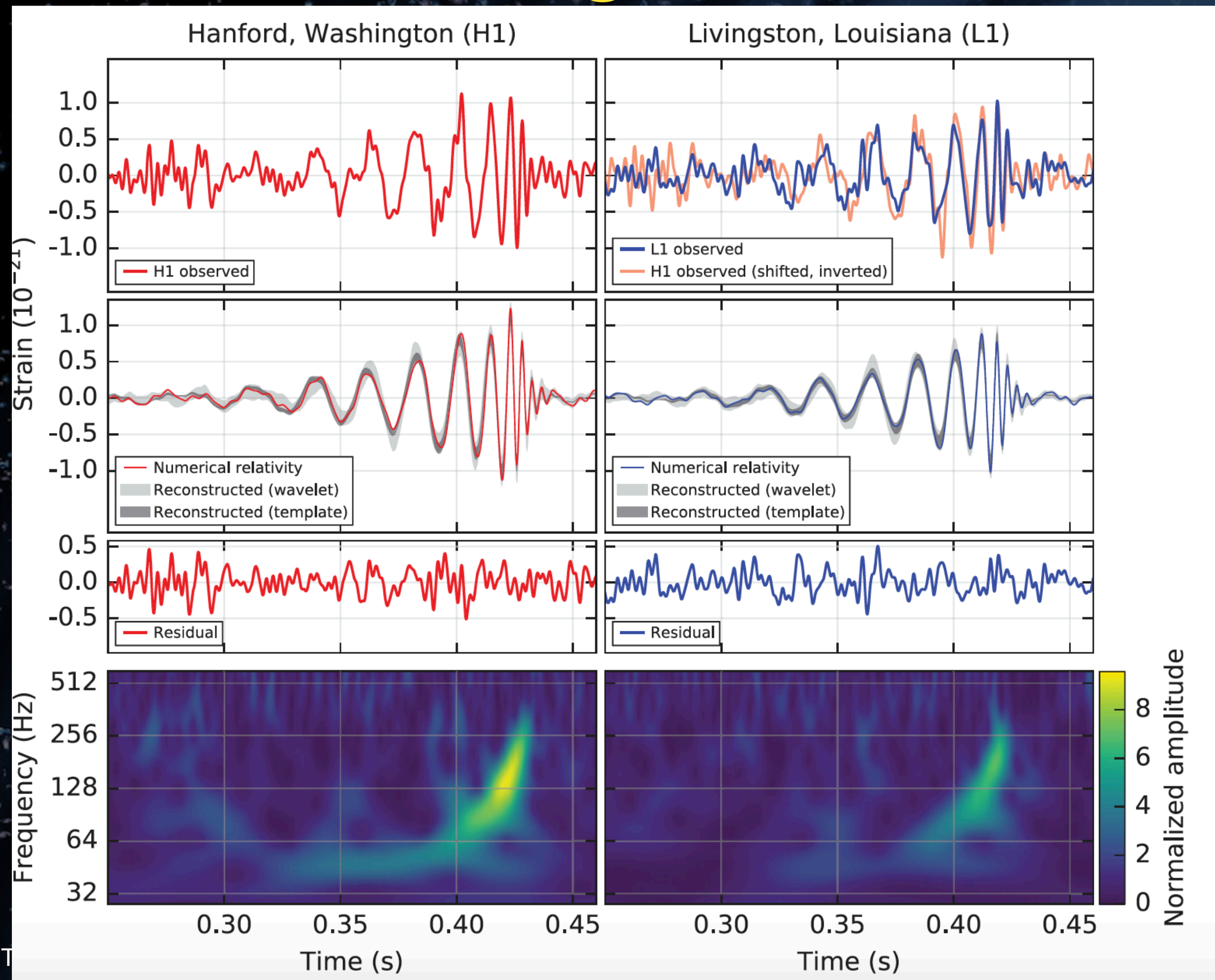
Neutron star

- Extremely dense object which remains after the collapse of a massive star



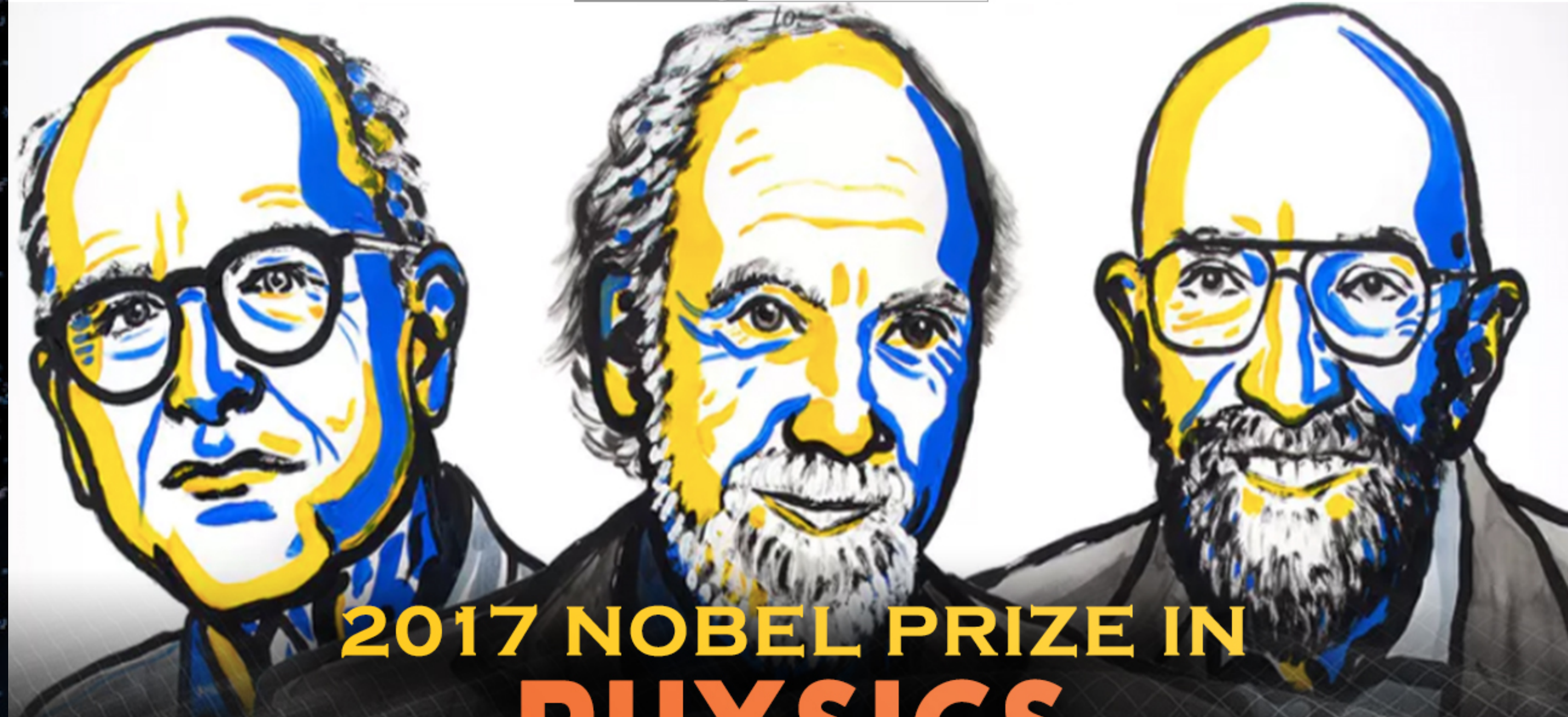
$R \sim 10$ km ; $M \sim 1.4$ solar masses

First direct gravitational wave detection



GW150914

- One century after Einstein theory!
- Binary black hole (BBH)
 - Masses about 30 times the solar mass
 - Diameter about 150 km
 - Speed $\sim c/2$
- Luminosity distance ~ 400 Mpc
- 3 solar masses emitted in energy

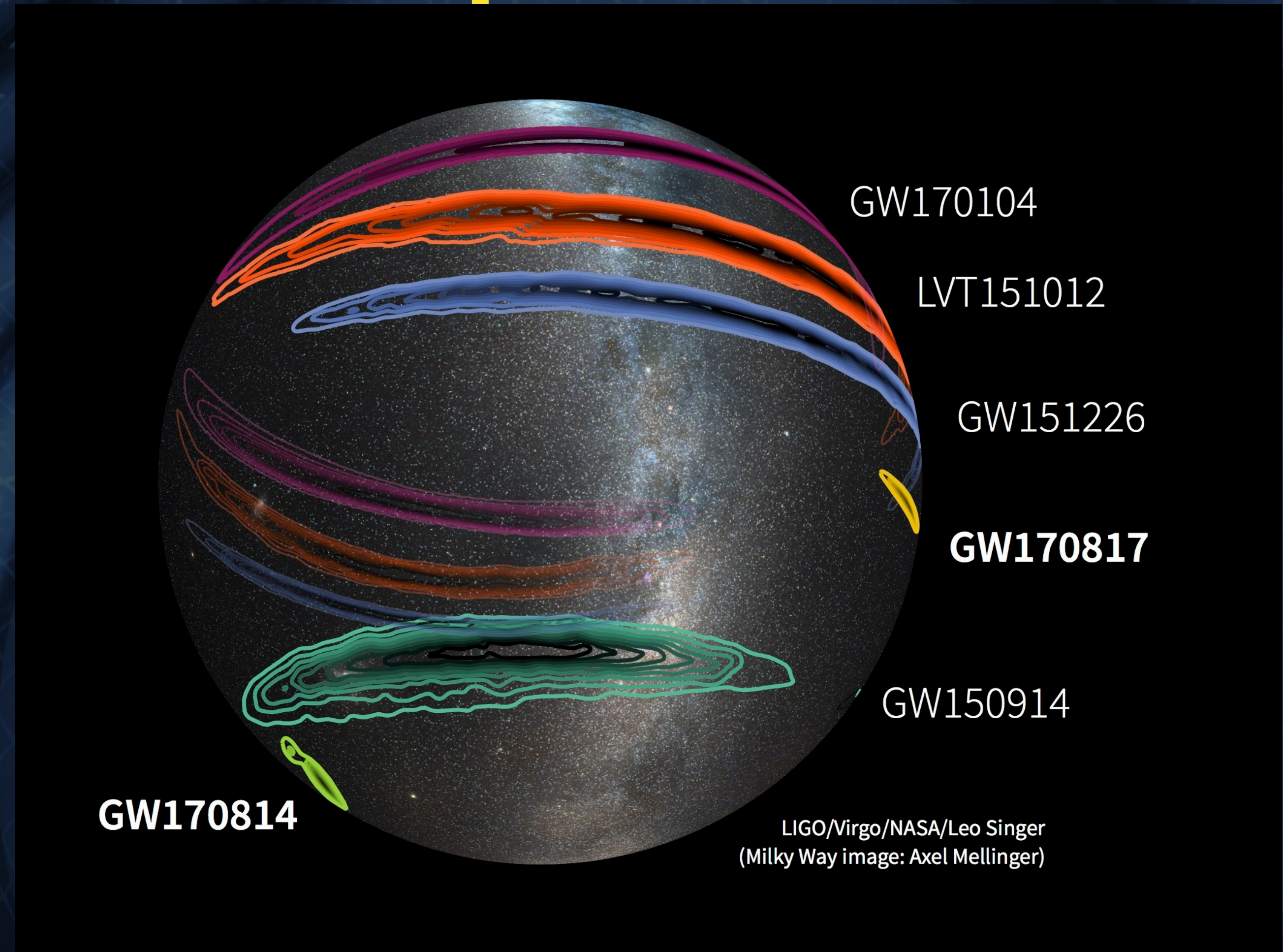
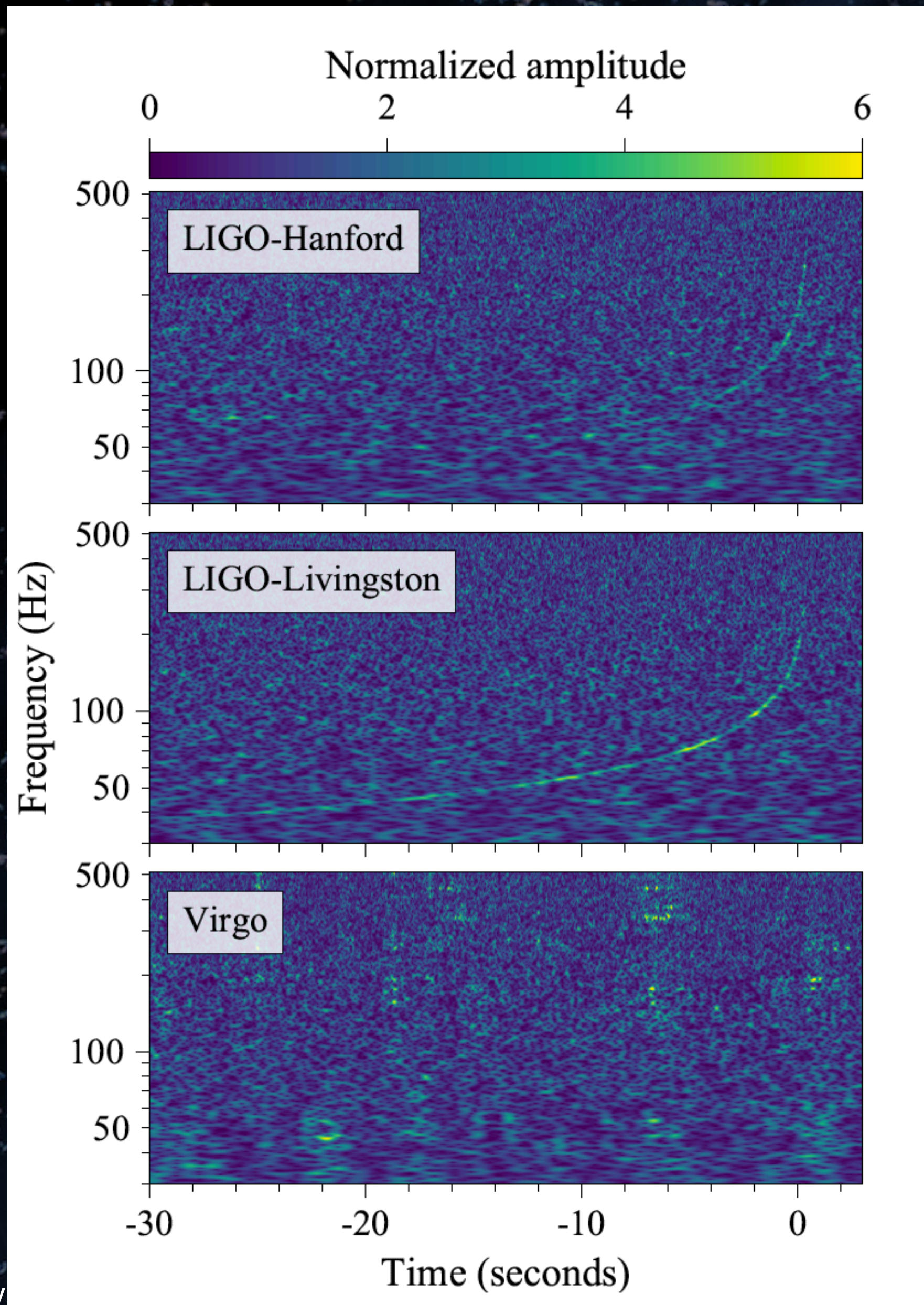


2017 NOBEL PRIZE IN
PHYSICS
AWARDED FOR
**GRAVITATIONAL
WAVE DETECTION**

American scientists **Rainer Weiss**, **Barry C Barish** and **Kip S Thorne** from the LIGO/VIRGO collaboration contributed in gravitainoal wave detection. Predicted by **Albert Einstein** in 1916, the ripples in space-time created by colliding black holes were **first detected in 2015**. They will share the **\$1.1 million** prize money.

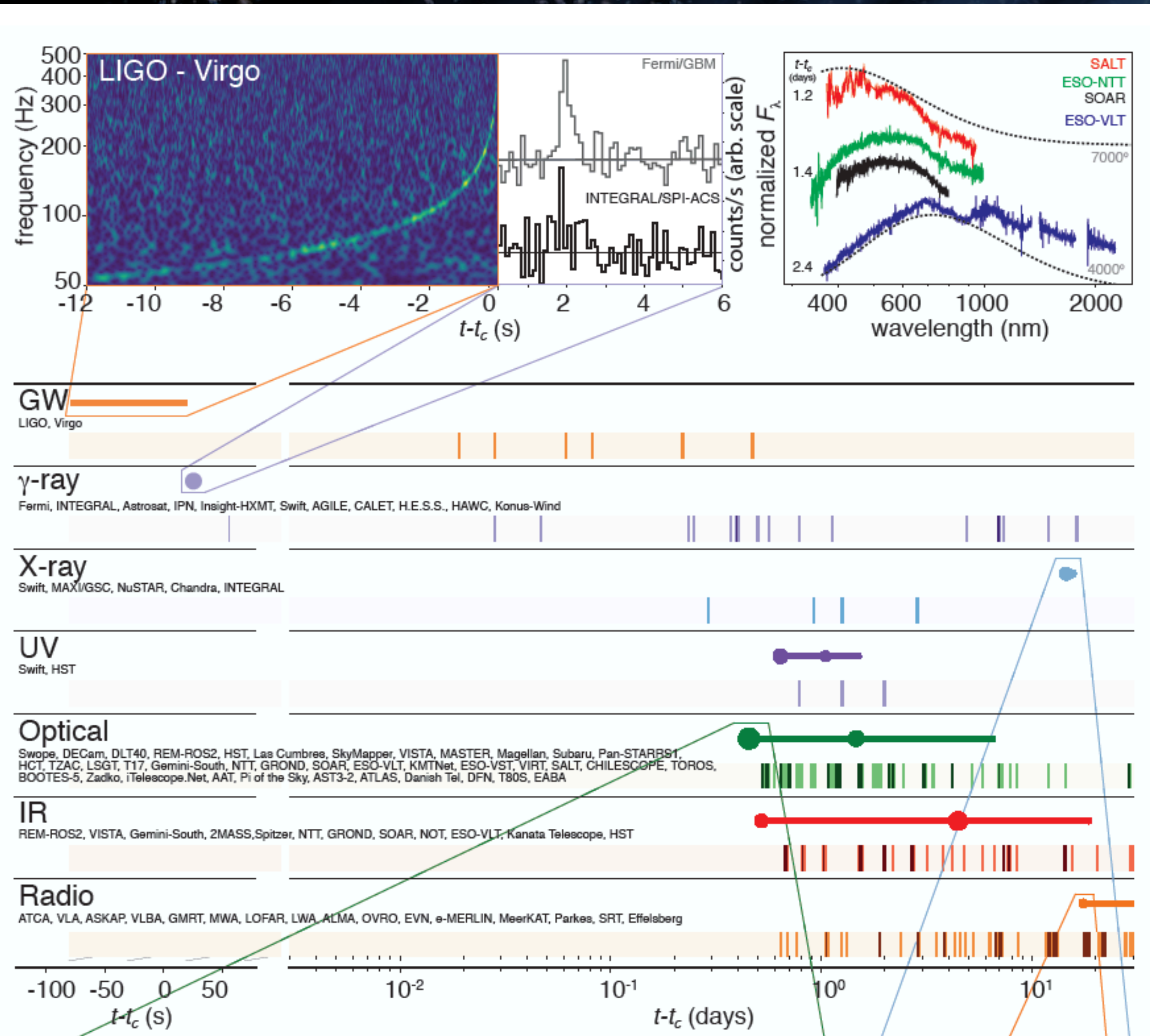
**Nobel Prize in
Physics 2017**

GW170817 - part I



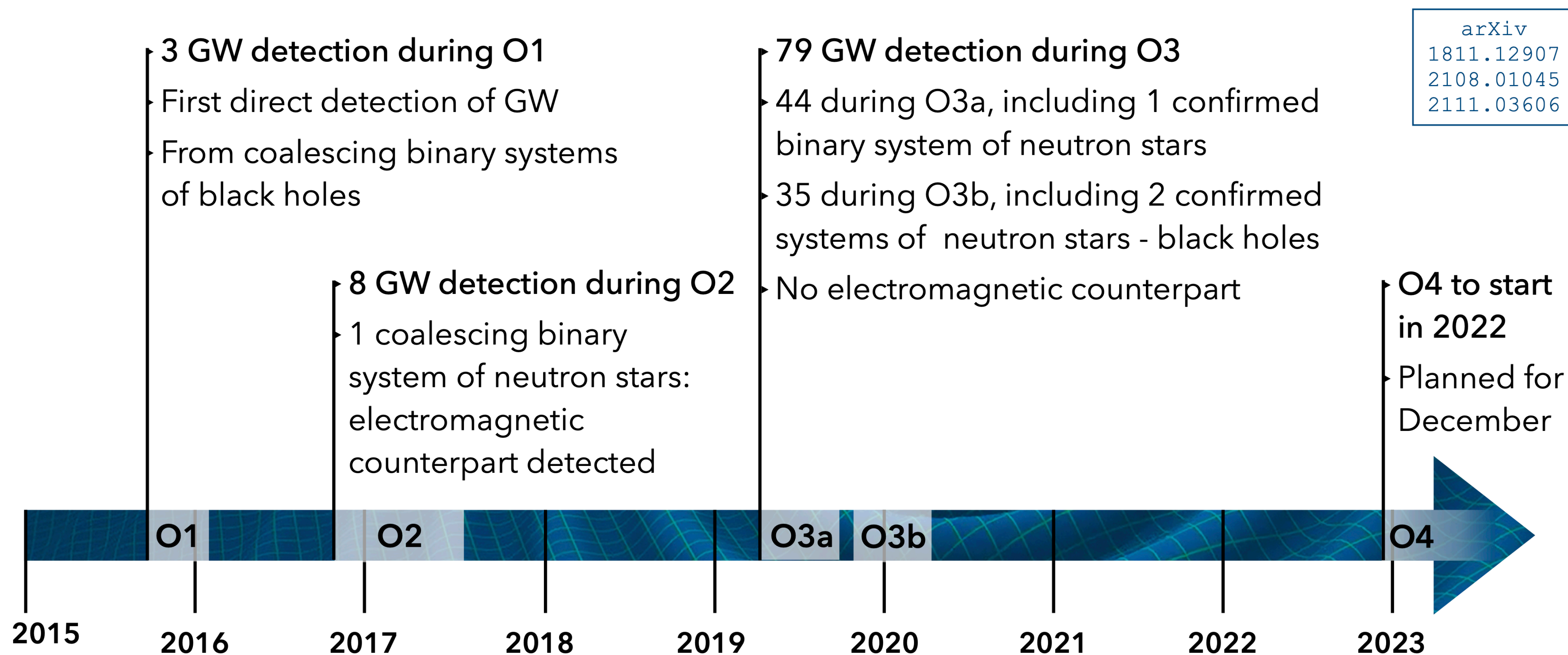
- Precise **sky localisation** (thanks to Virgo!) -> 28 deg² -> fundamental for multi-messenger

GW170817 - part II

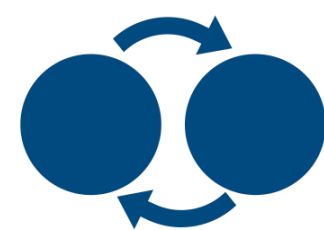


- Gamma-ray burst (GRB170817A) ~ 1.7 s after the GW merger time
- Around 50 galaxies firstly identified for follow-up
- Optical transient in NGC4993 (+10.87 hr, Swope telescope, Chile)
- unprecedented observational campaign
- **Speed of gravitational waves**
- **Kilonova**
 - Only a theory before
 - Heavy elements, such as lead and gold, are created
- **Hubble constant measure**

GWTC: Gravitational Waves Transient Catalog - 3



90 GW
detections
reported



Coalescence of compact objects
(black holes, neutron stars)



1 multimessenger
event (GW + EM
observation)

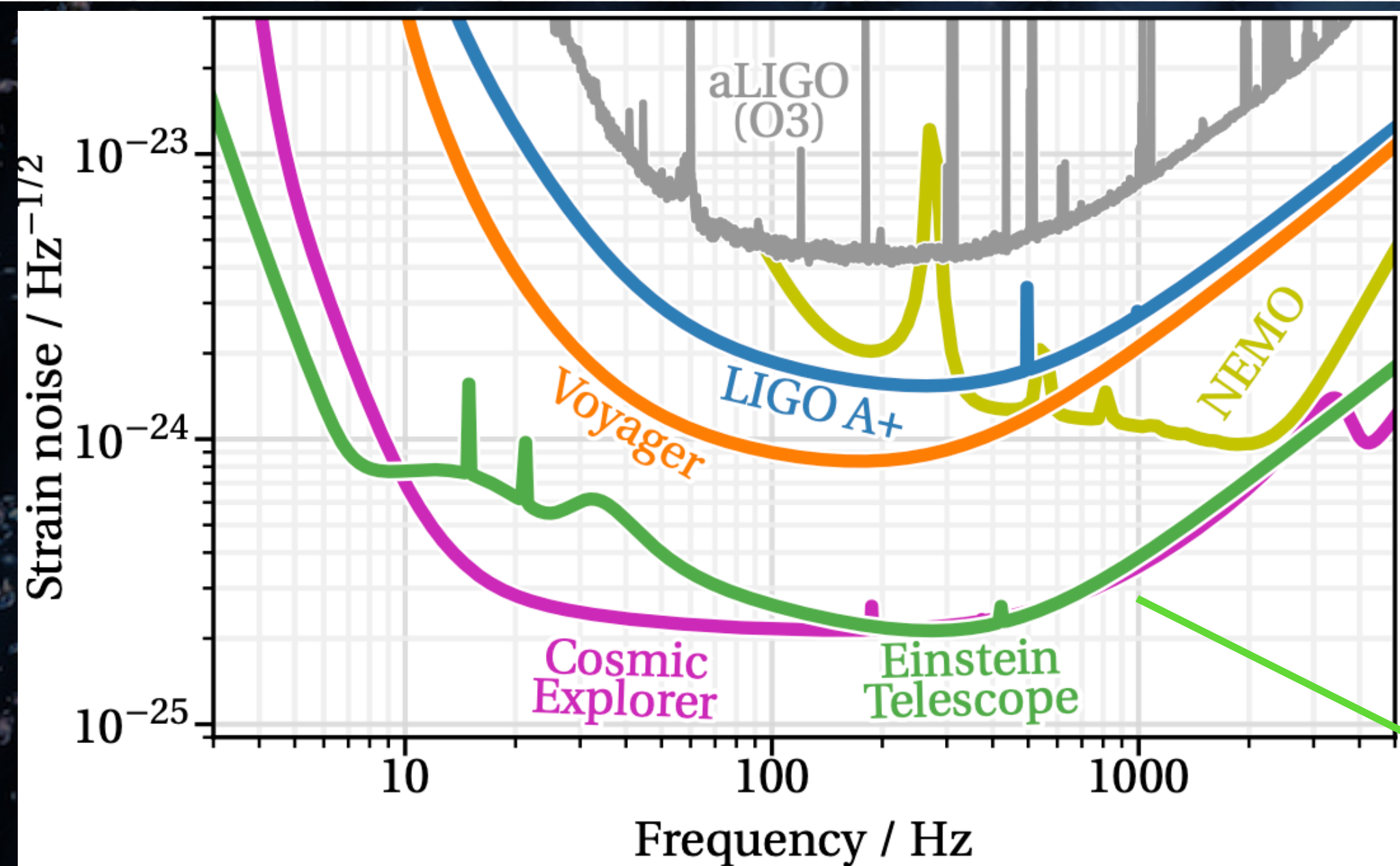
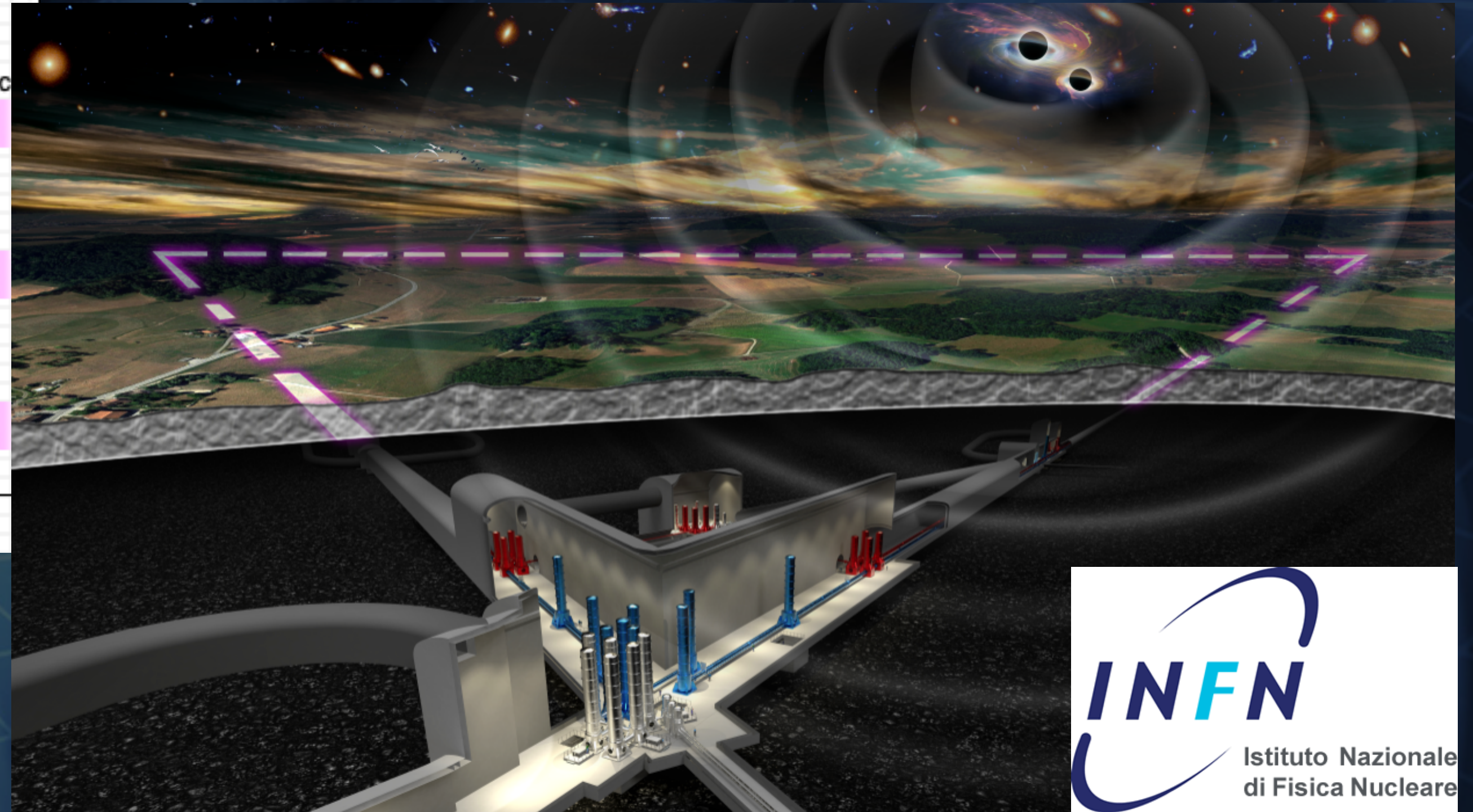
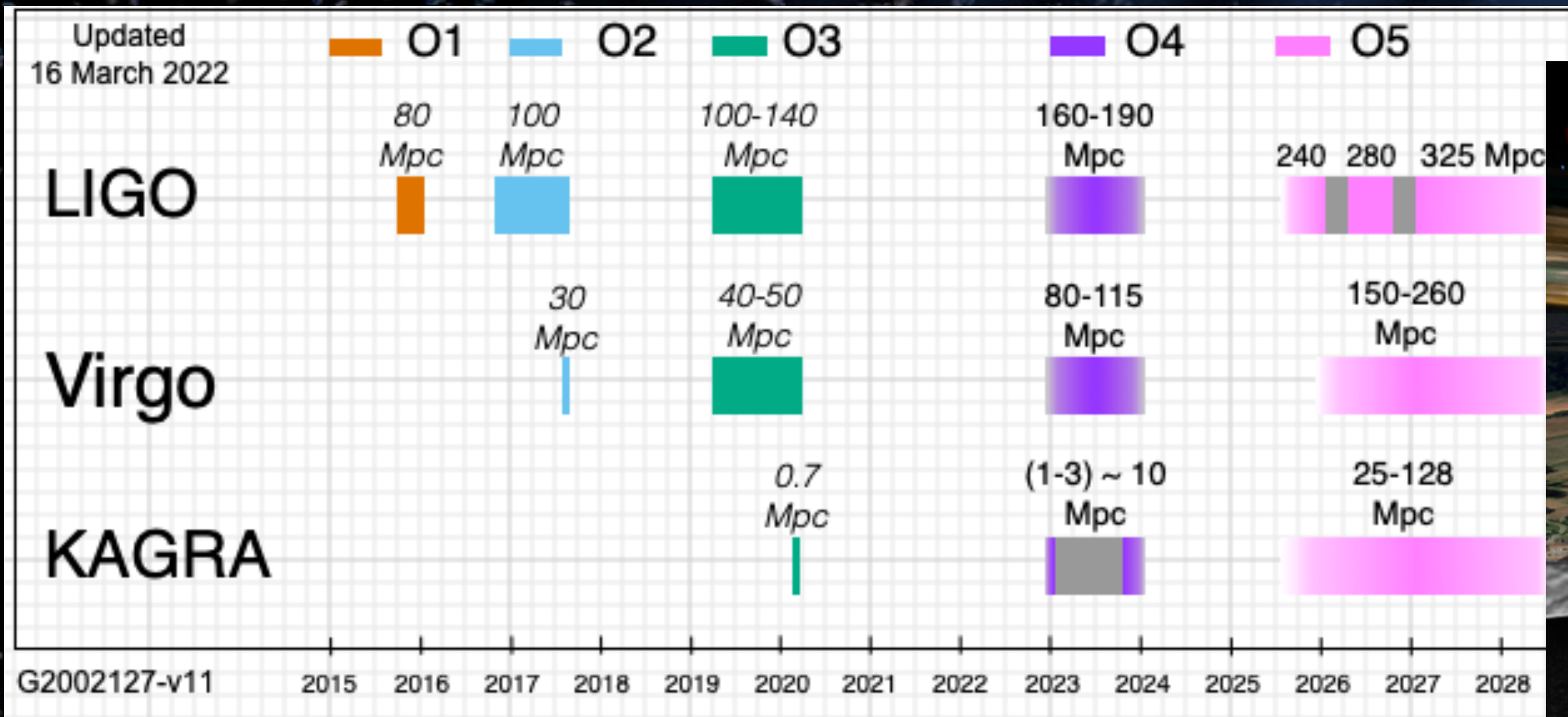


Mass range
1.2 → 107 M_{\odot}
(stellar)



Distance range
40 Mpc → 6 Gpc
($z \rightarrow 0.45$)

What happen next?



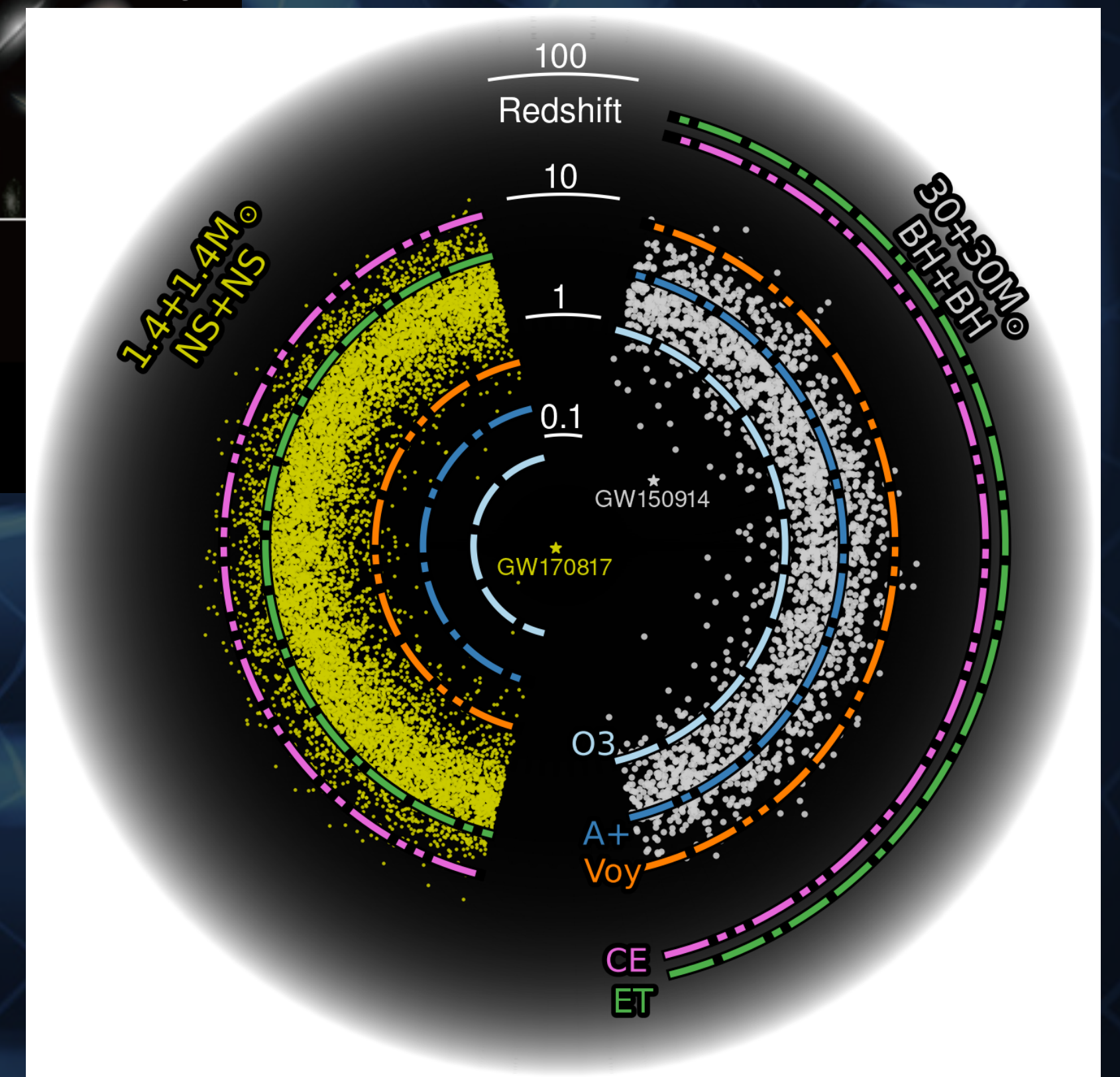
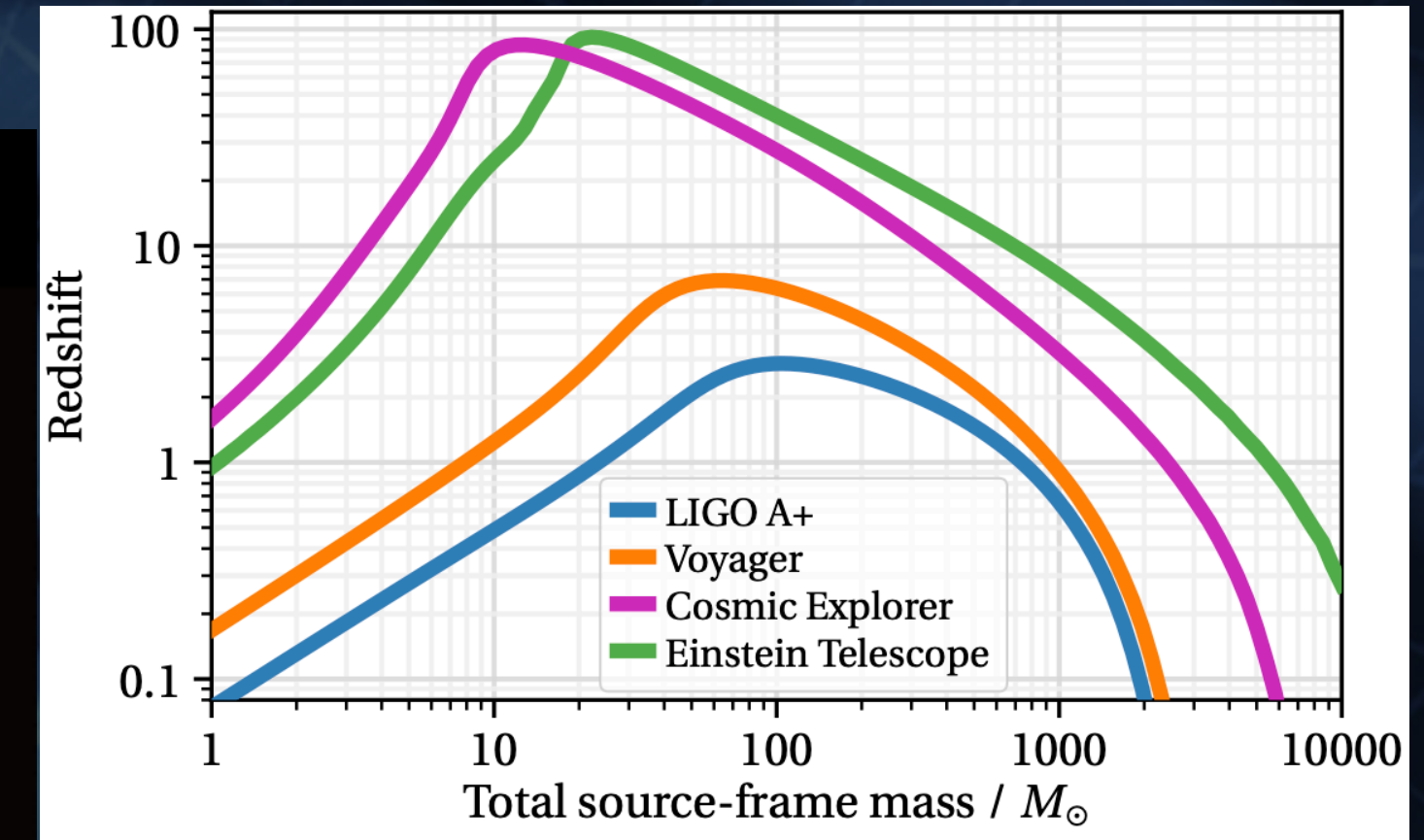
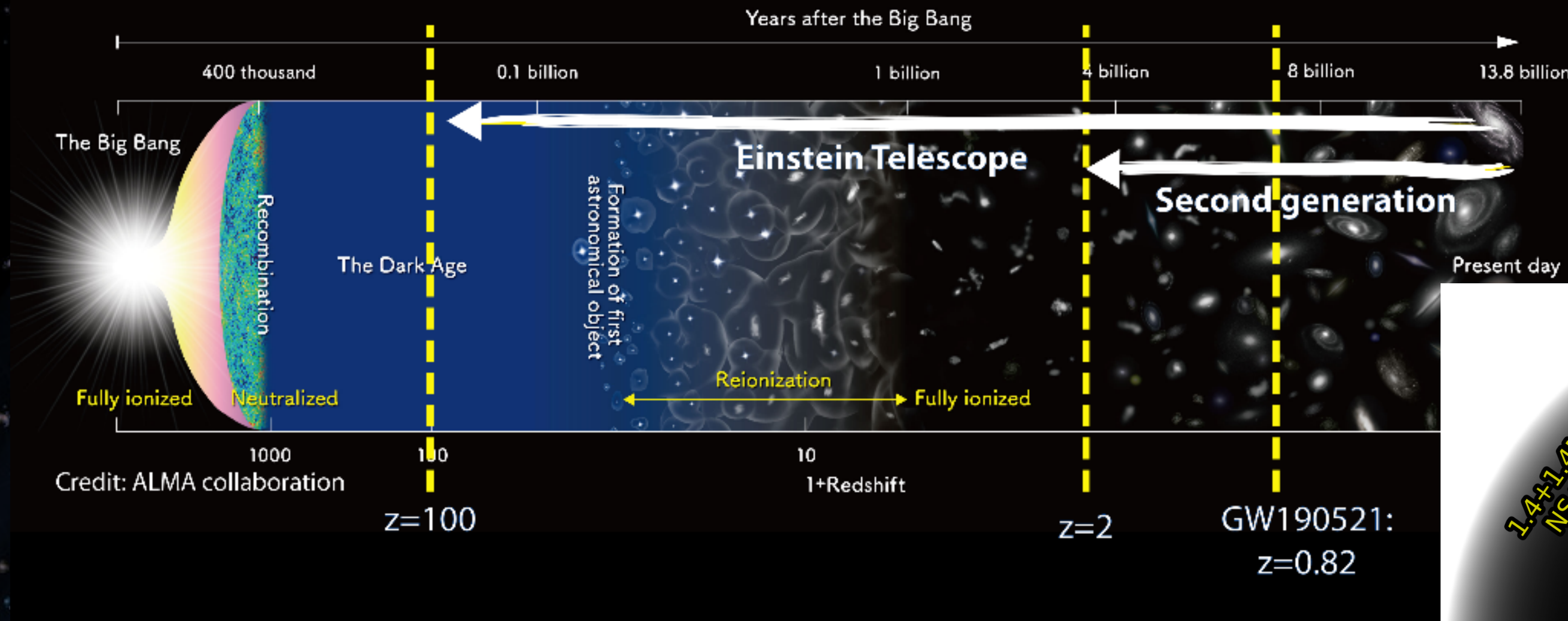
10x sensitivity of today's observatories

Einstein Telescope

- 2026 - constructions starts
- 2035 - science run

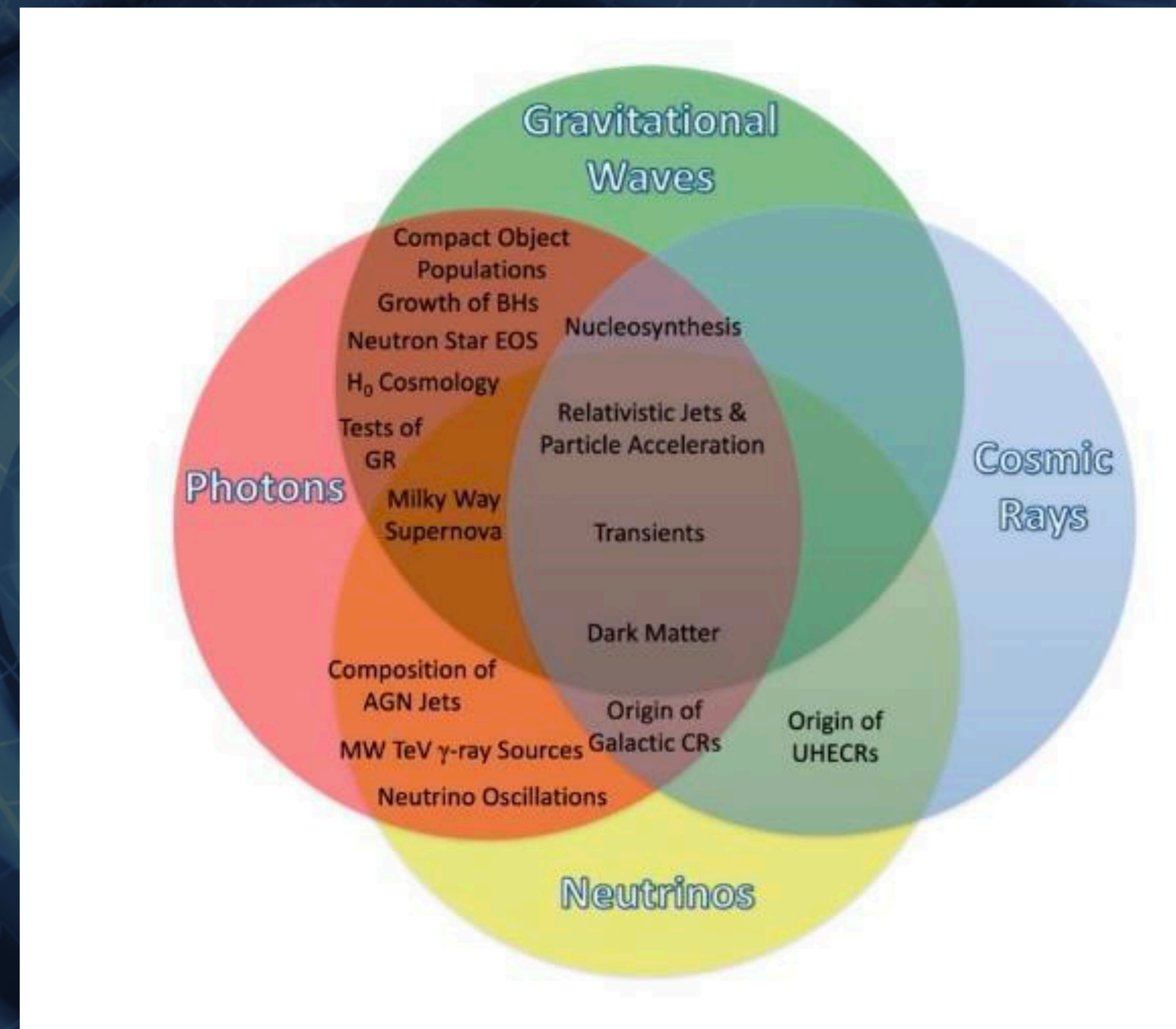
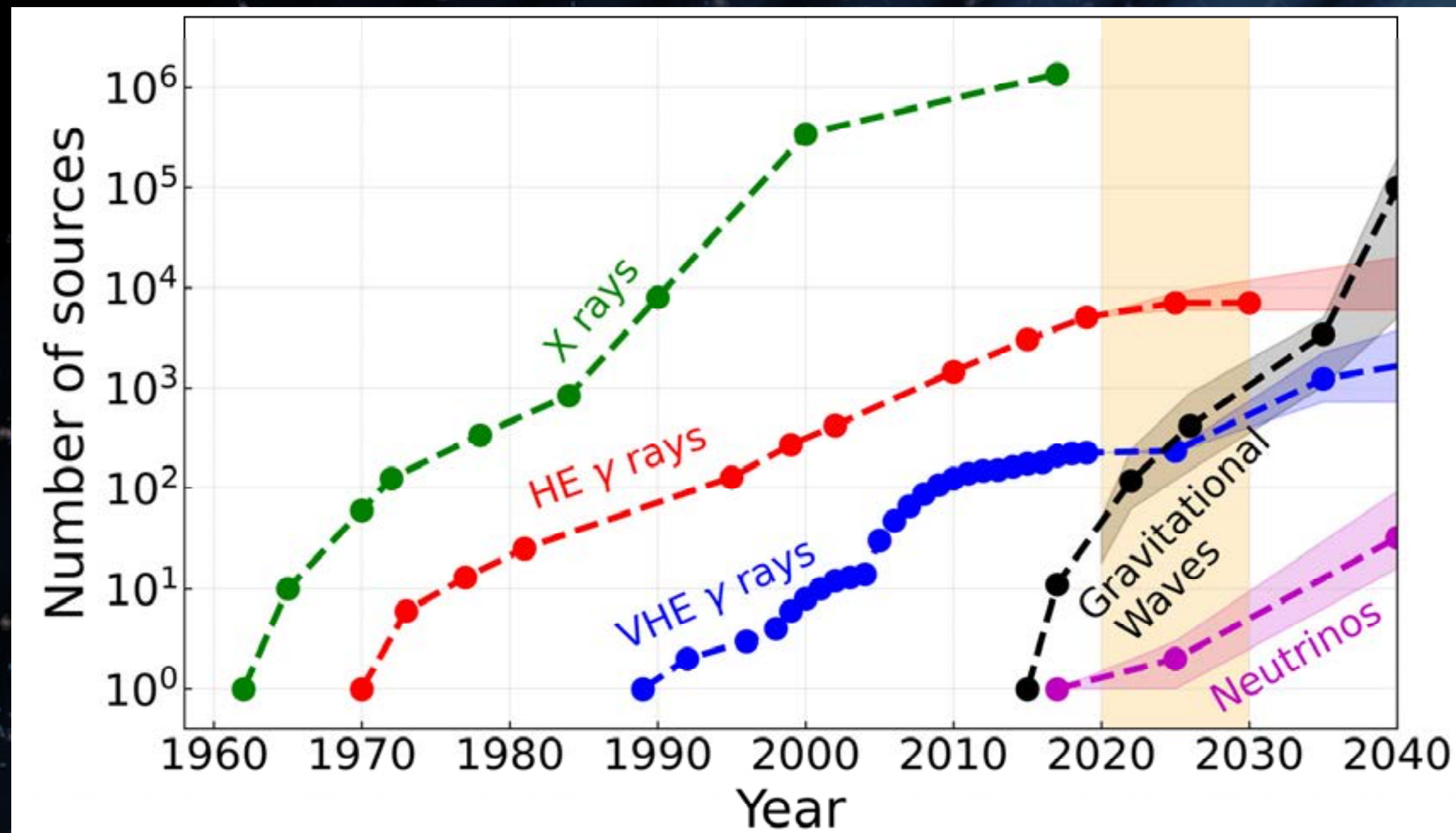
3G detectors

Detection horizon for black-hole binaries



- Reveal for the first time the complete population of stellar-mass black holes, starting from an epoch when the universe was still assembling its first stars
- Investigating the Densest Matter in the Universe
- Exploring the Gravitational Wave Frontier

Future is multi messenger





GW Open Data Workshop

May 23 - 25, 2022

<https://www.gw-openscience.org/odw/odw2022/>

Receive a crash-course in gravitational wave data analysis!

The workshop includes lectures by data analysis experts, hands on experience with software tutorials, and a data challenge designed to test your new skill in GW data analysis.

Hybrid format: on-line lectures + in-person Study Hubs where experts will help you with the python tutorials

Join our study hub at the Physics Department of the University of Trieste!



Contact: Agata Trovato agata.trovato@units.it

**Stay tuned: exiting times are
ahead of us!!!**

Thanks for your attention