

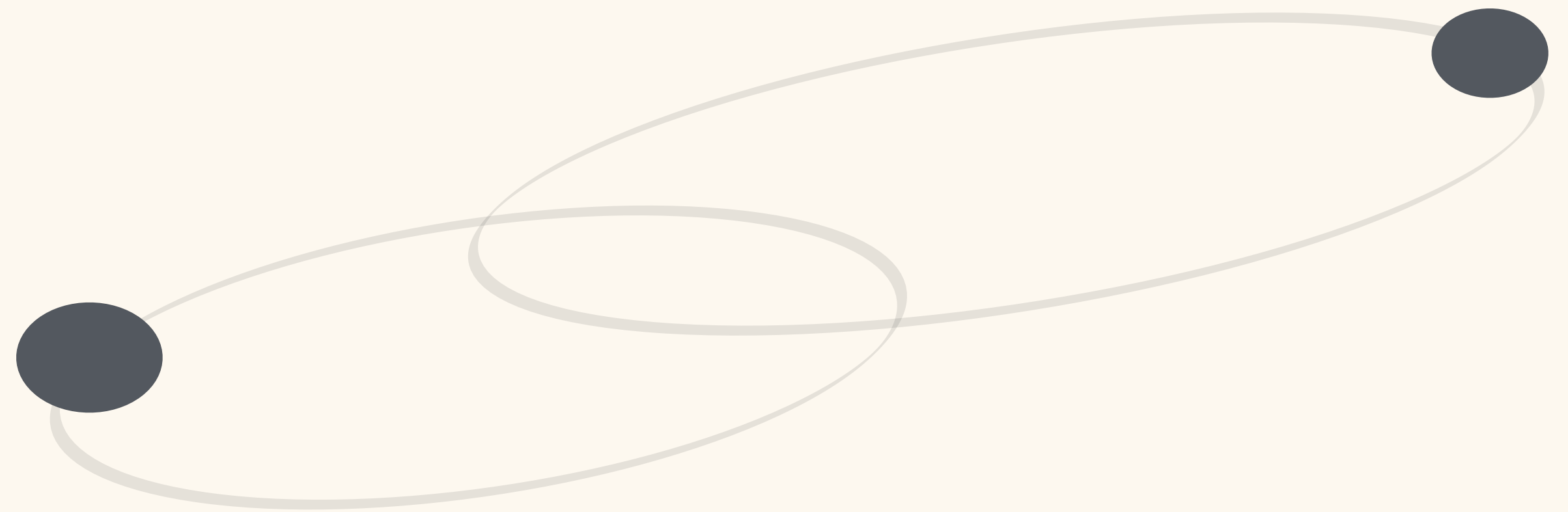
# Eccentricity: a recipe ~~for~~ from catastrophe

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TEONGRAV International Workshop

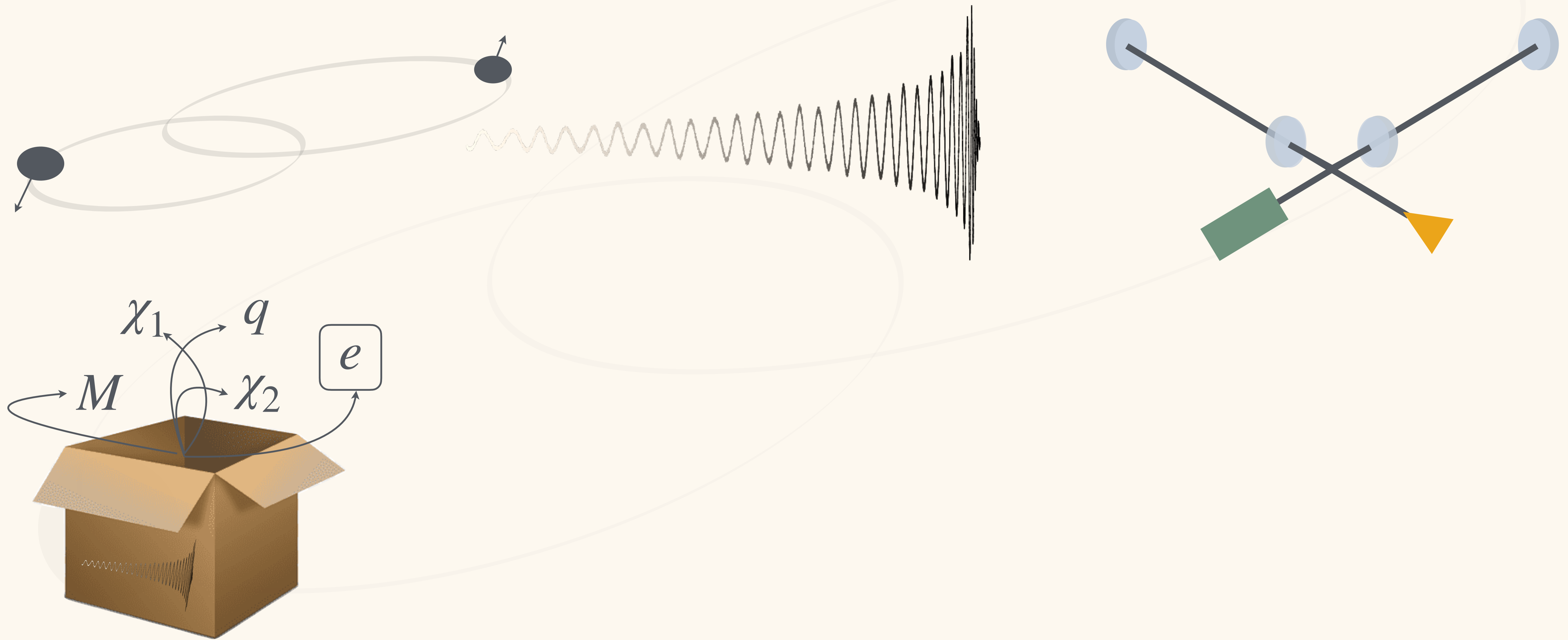
Rome, 17/09/2024



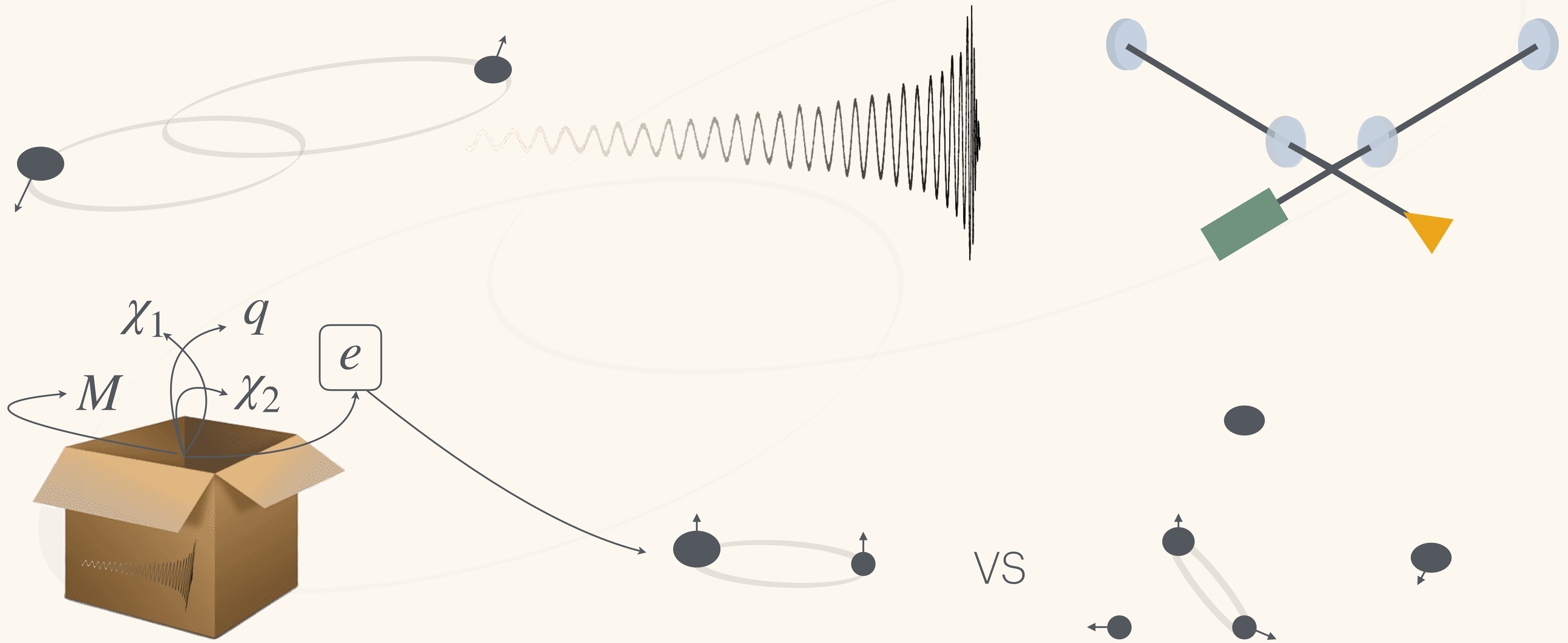
# Eccentricity in GW astronomy



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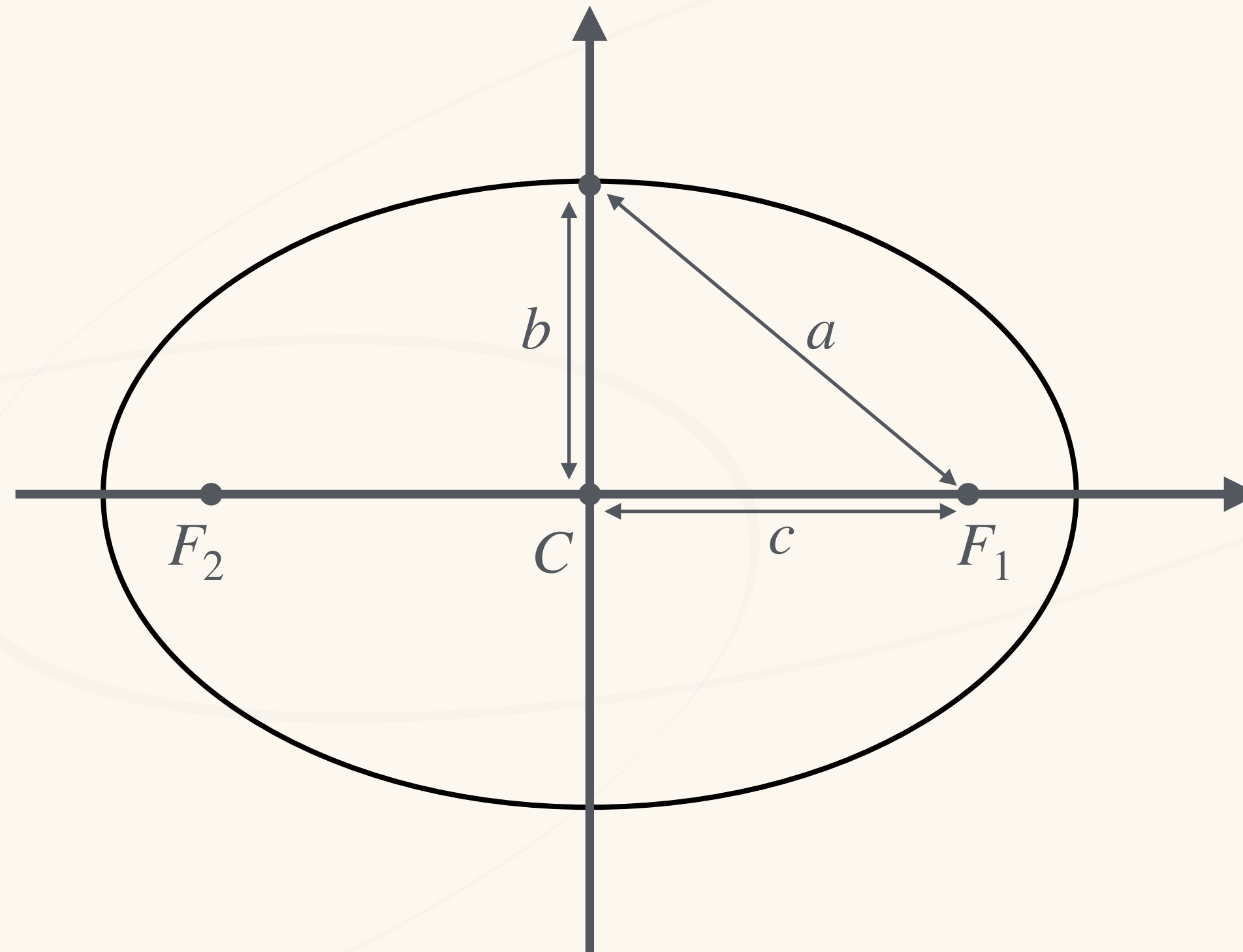


# Eccentricity in GW astronomy



# Math eccentricity

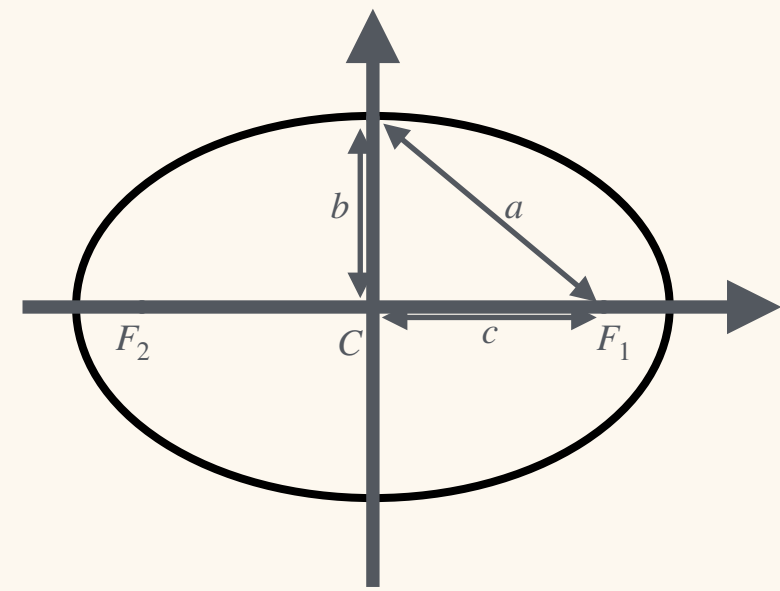
The easy thing



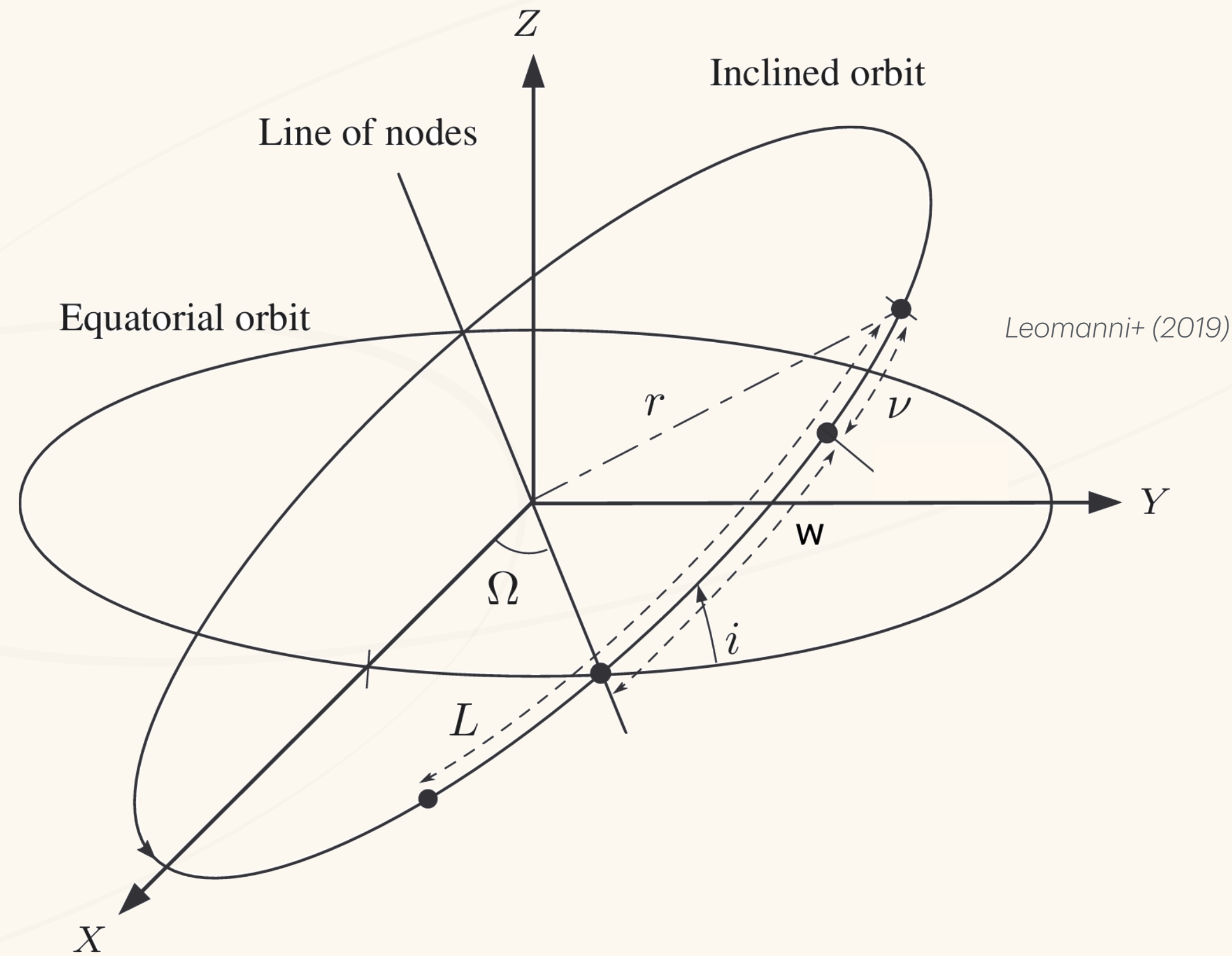
$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$$

# Newtonian eccentricity

Still manageable



$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$$



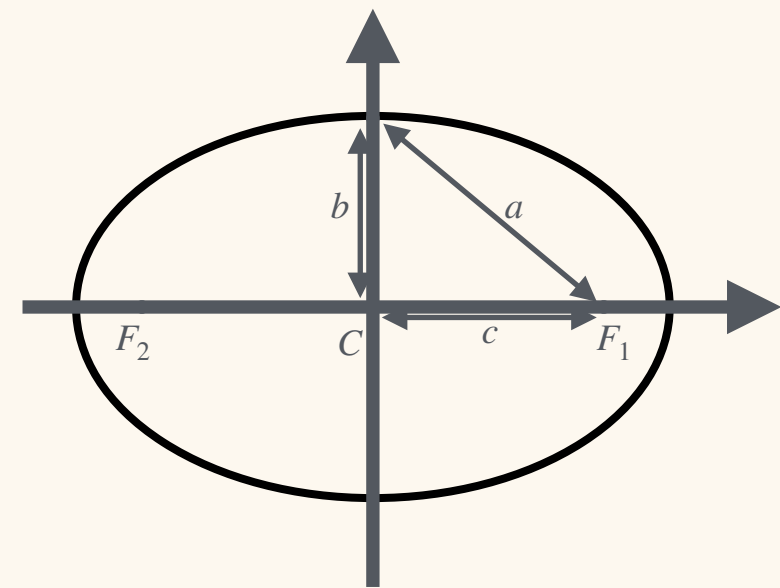
Leomanni+ (2019)

$$e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\epsilon h^2}{\mu^2}}$$

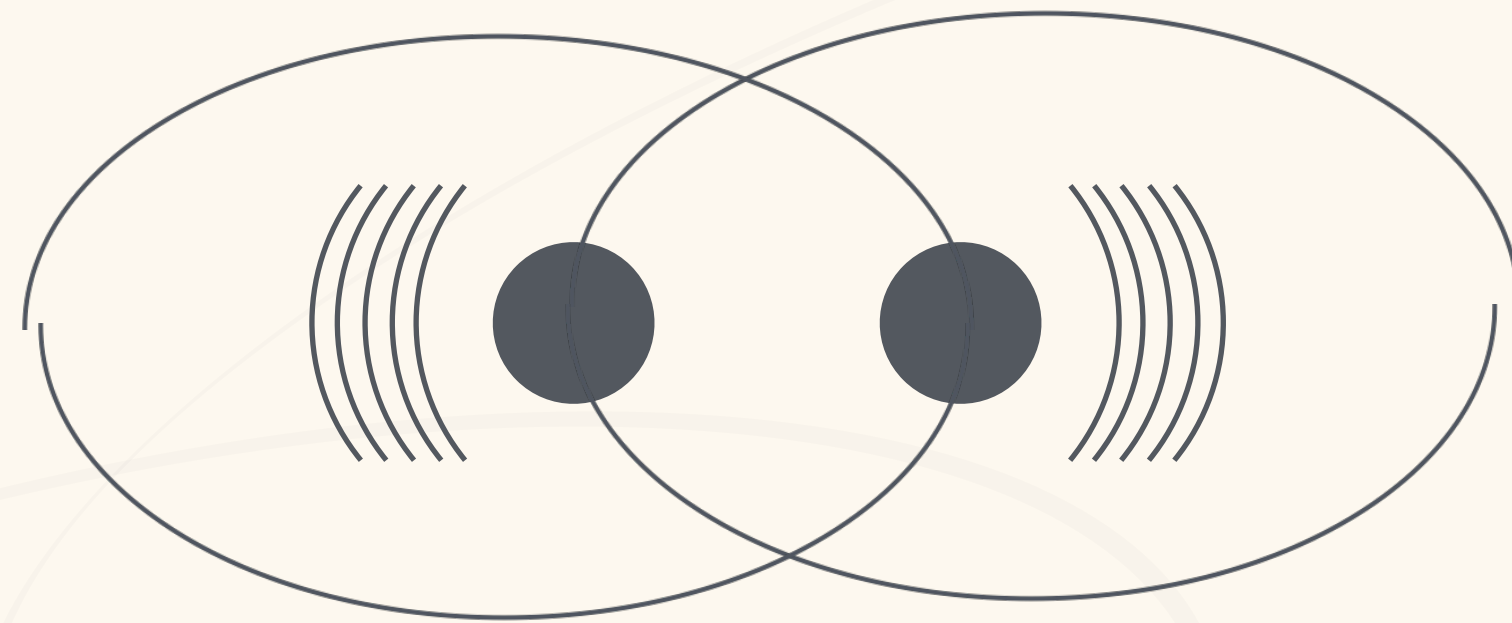
$$e = \frac{r_a - r_p}{r_a + r_p}$$

# Eccentricity in GR

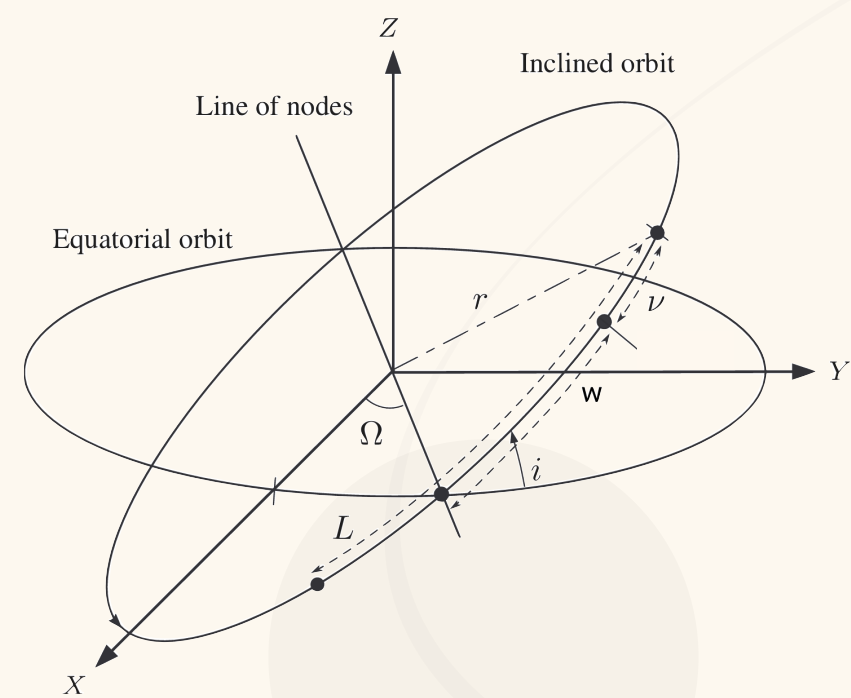
A tricky thing



$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$$

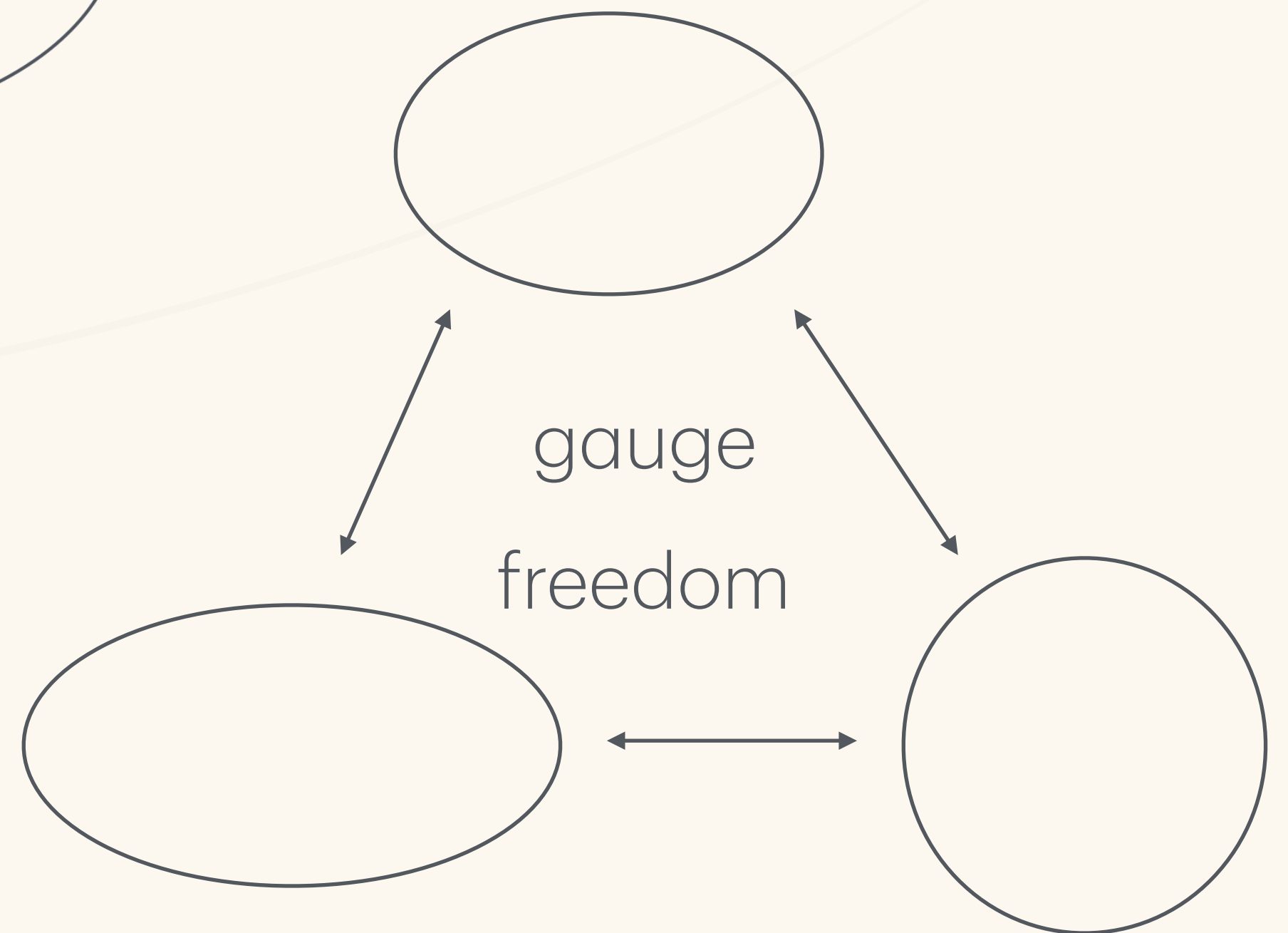


$e = ??$



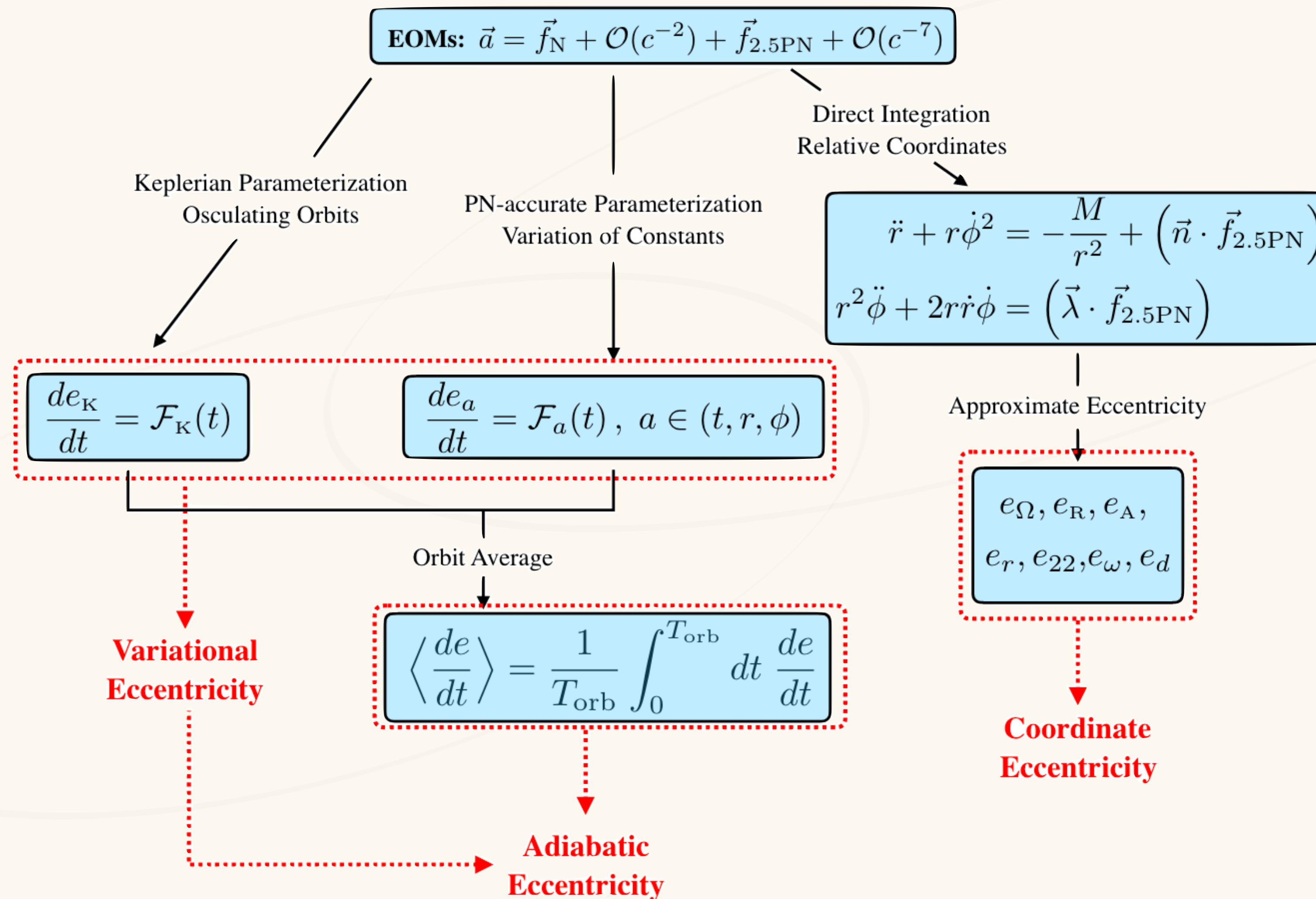
$$e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\epsilon h^2}{\mu^2}}$$

$$e = \frac{r_a - r_p}{r_a + r_p}$$



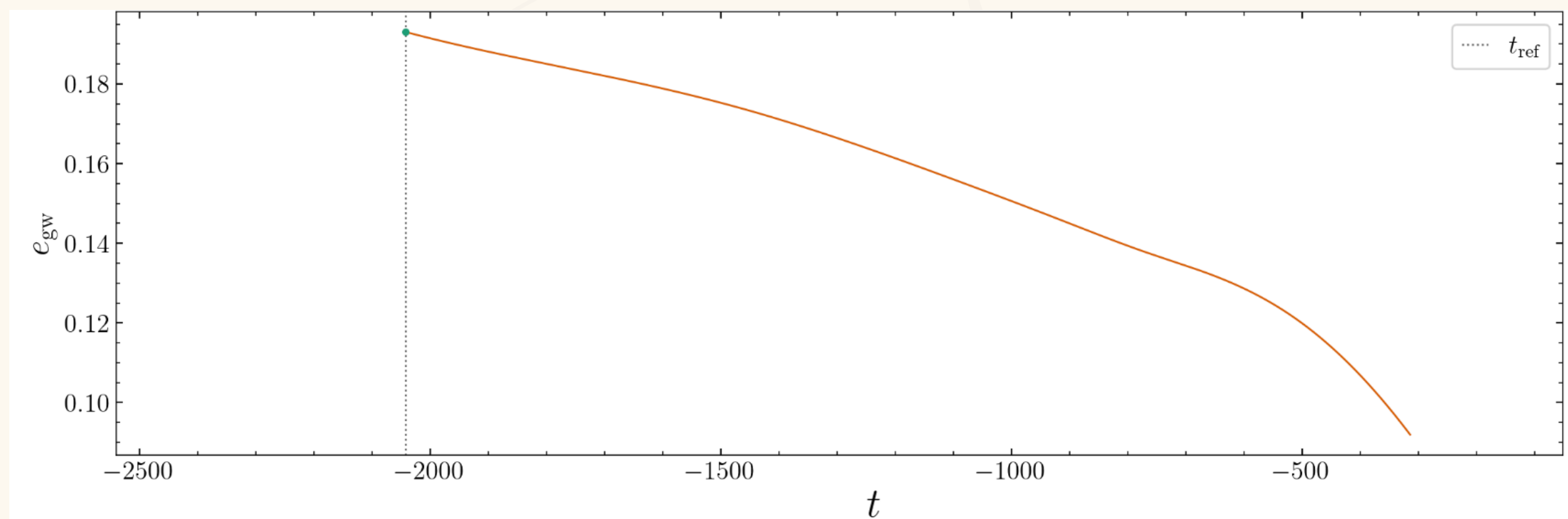
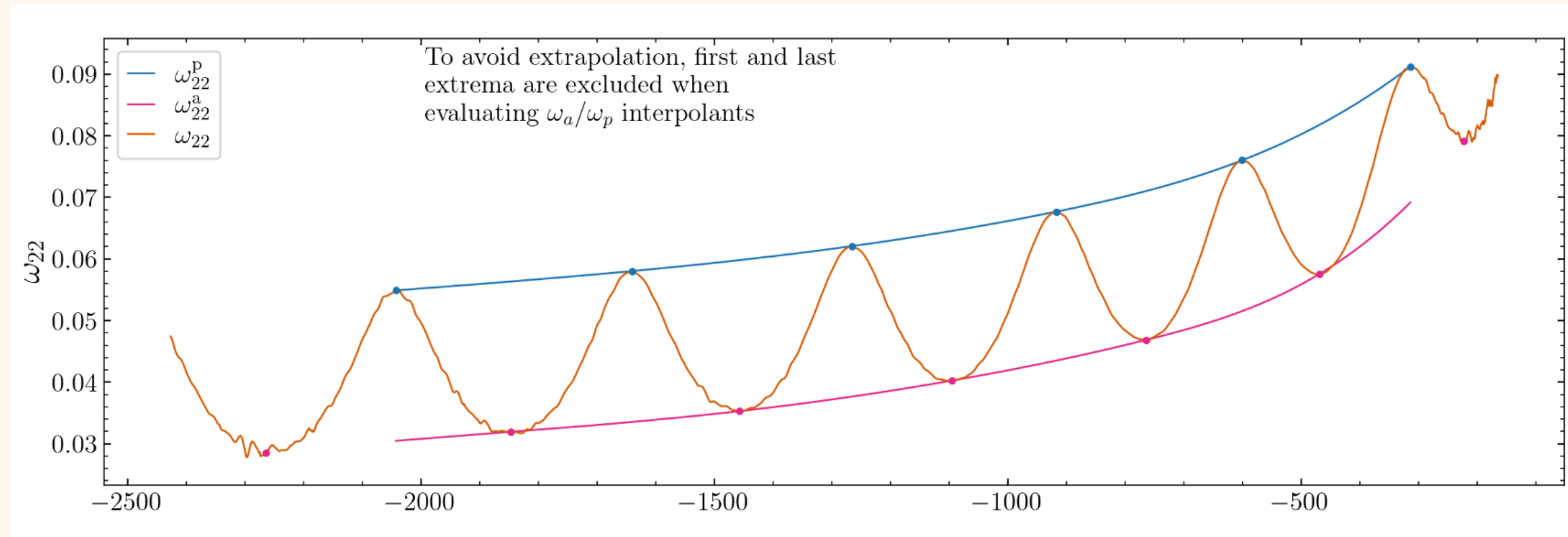


# Many eccentricities in GR...



Loutrel+ (2019)

# One of the latest



Gw-eccentricity, Shaikh+ (2023)

Ramos-Buades+ (2022)

$$e_{\Omega_{orb}} = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_{orb}^p} - \sqrt{\Omega_{orb}^a}}{\sqrt{\Omega_{orb}^p} + \sqrt{\Omega_{orb}^a}}$$

$$e_{\omega_{22}} = \frac{\sqrt{\omega_{22}^p} - \sqrt{\omega_{22}^a}}{\sqrt{\omega_{22}^p} + \sqrt{\omega_{22}^a}}$$

$$e_{gw} = \cos(\Psi/3) - \sqrt{3} \sin(\Psi/3)$$

$$\Psi = \arctan\left(\frac{1 - e_{\omega_{22}}^2}{2e_{\omega_{22}}}\right)$$

# Catastrophe theory

In a nutshell

- Function in  $n$  state variable  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 
  - stationary points  $\nabla f = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_\star$  and their nature  $\mathbf{H}$

# Catastrophe theory

In a nutshell

- Function in n state variable  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 
  - stationary points  $\nabla f = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_\star$  and their nature  $H$
- Function in n state variable and m control variable  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n | \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ 
  - stationary points  $\nabla f|_\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_\star(\lambda)$  and their nature  $H|_\lambda$

# Catastrophe theory

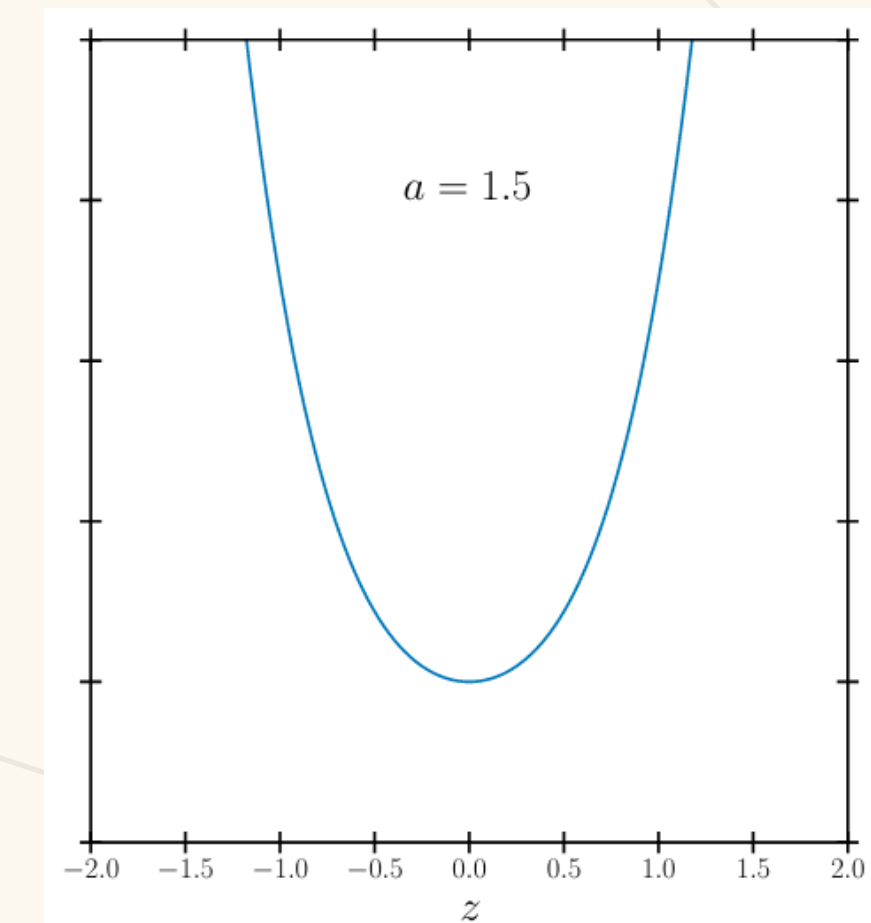
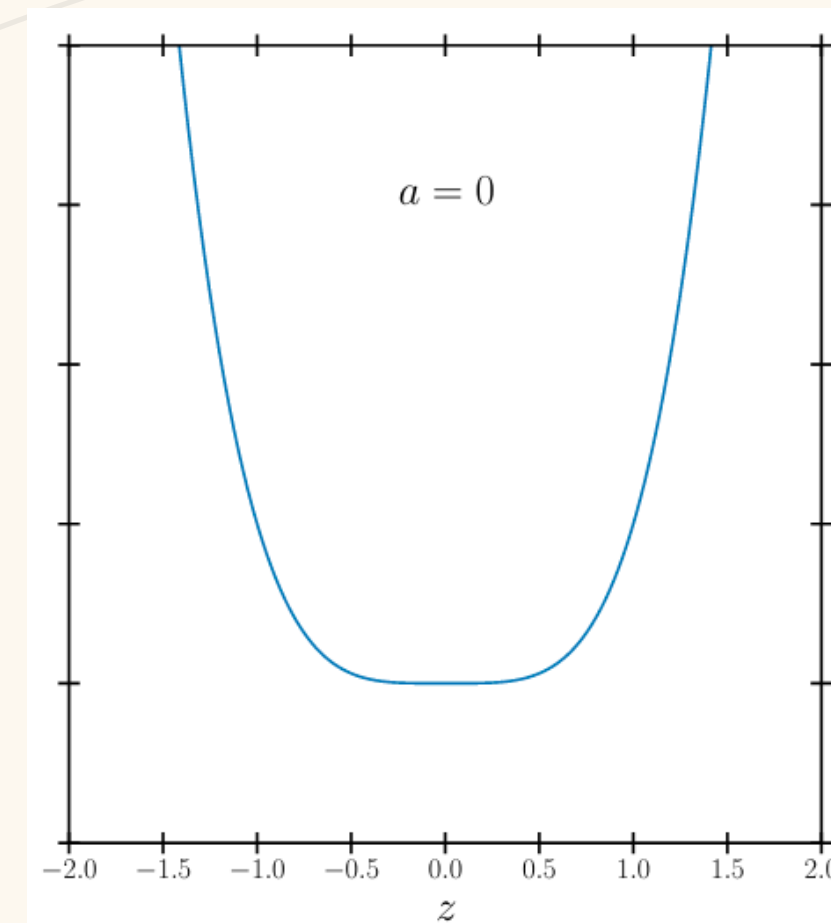
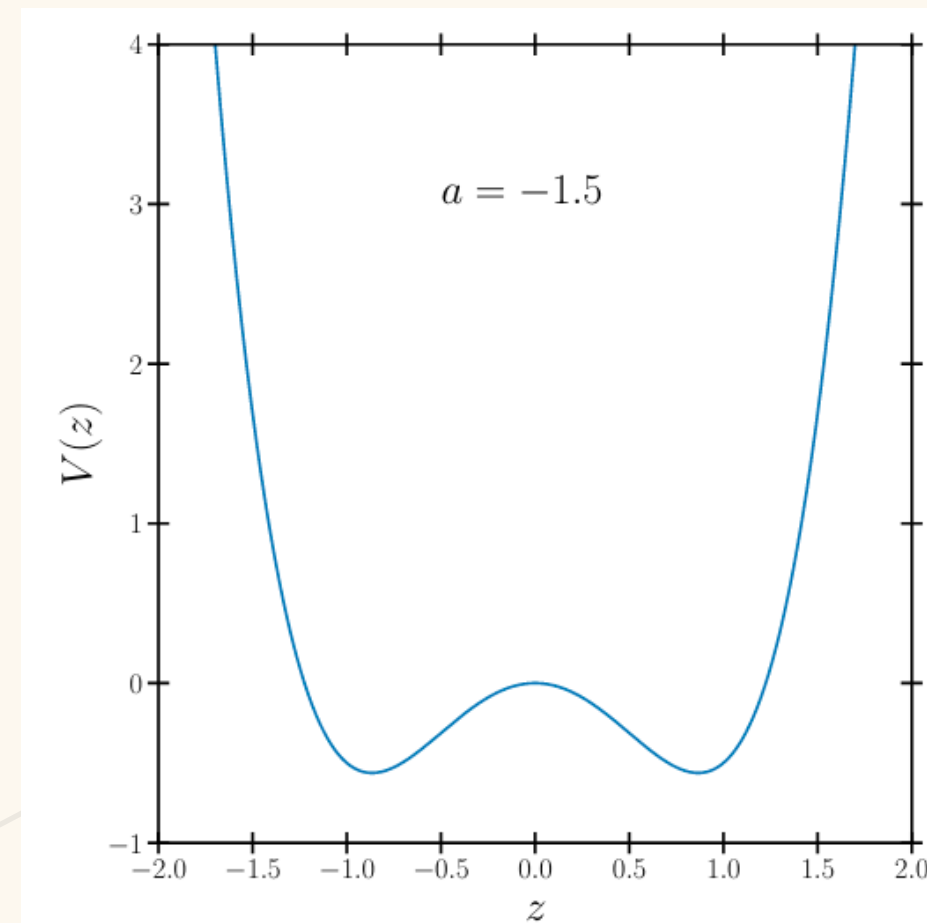
In a nutshell

- Function in n state variable  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 
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- Function in n state variable and m control variable  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n | \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ 
  - stationary points  $\nabla f|_\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_\star(\lambda)$  and their nature  $H|_\lambda$
- A catastrophe happens when also  $H|_\lambda(\mathbf{x}_\star) = 0$

# Catastrophe theory

In a nutshell

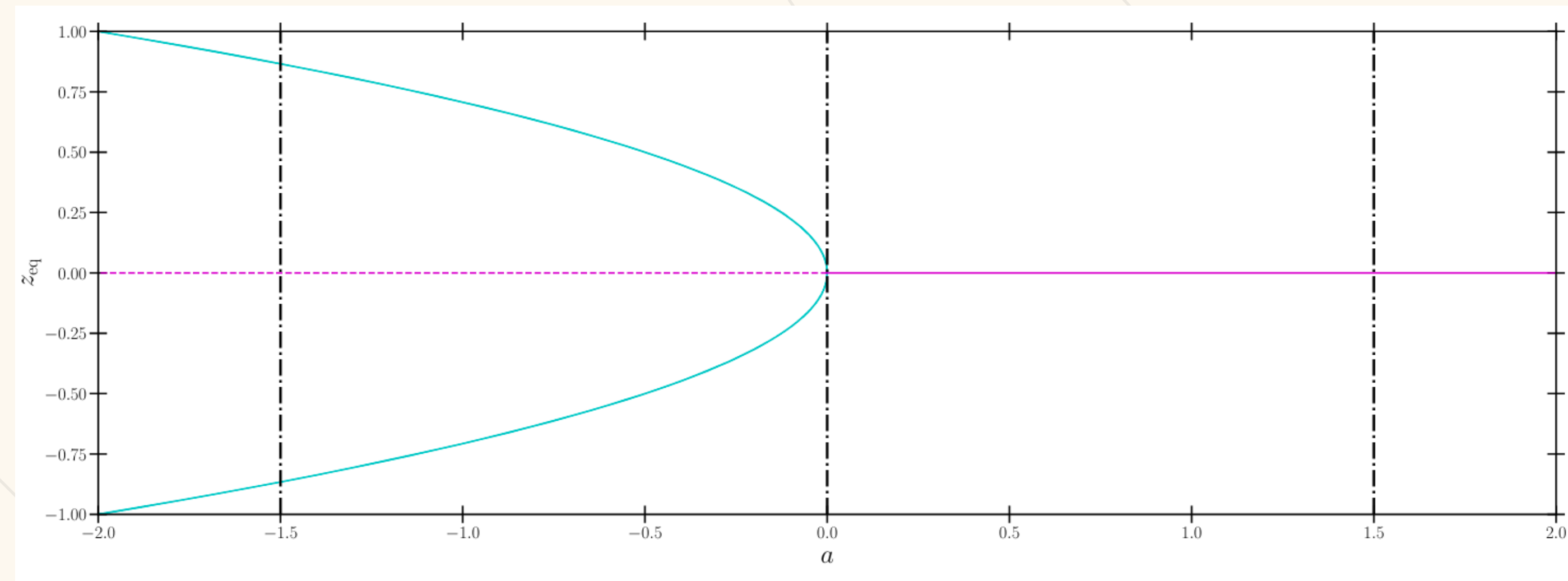
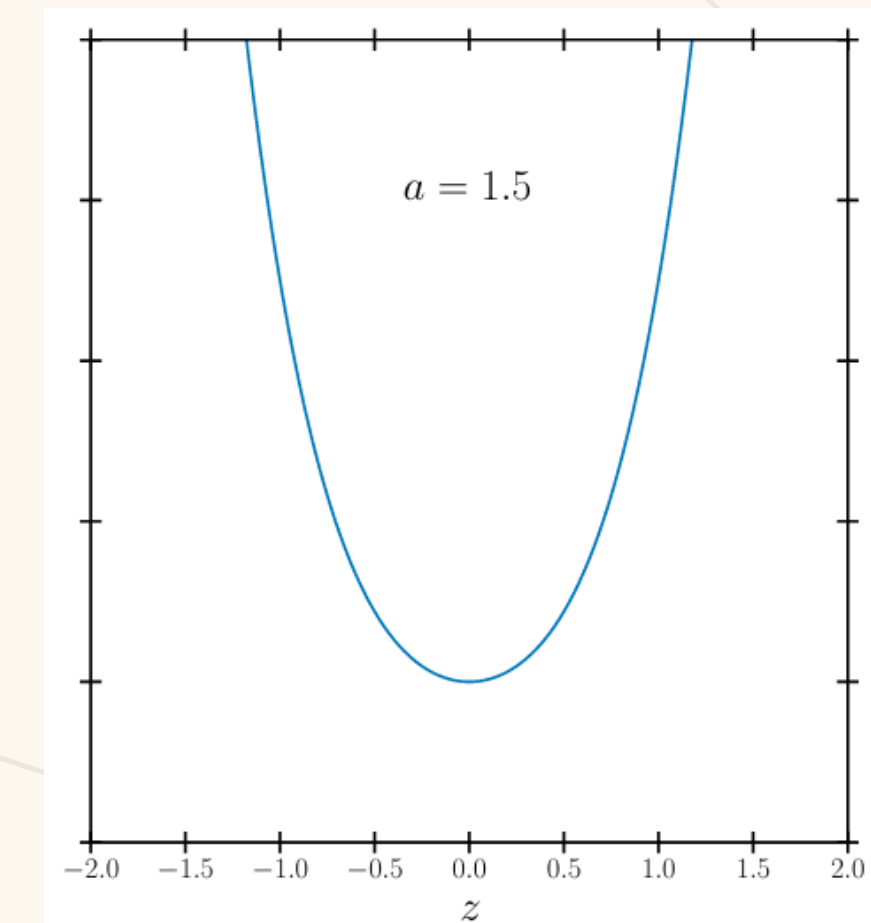
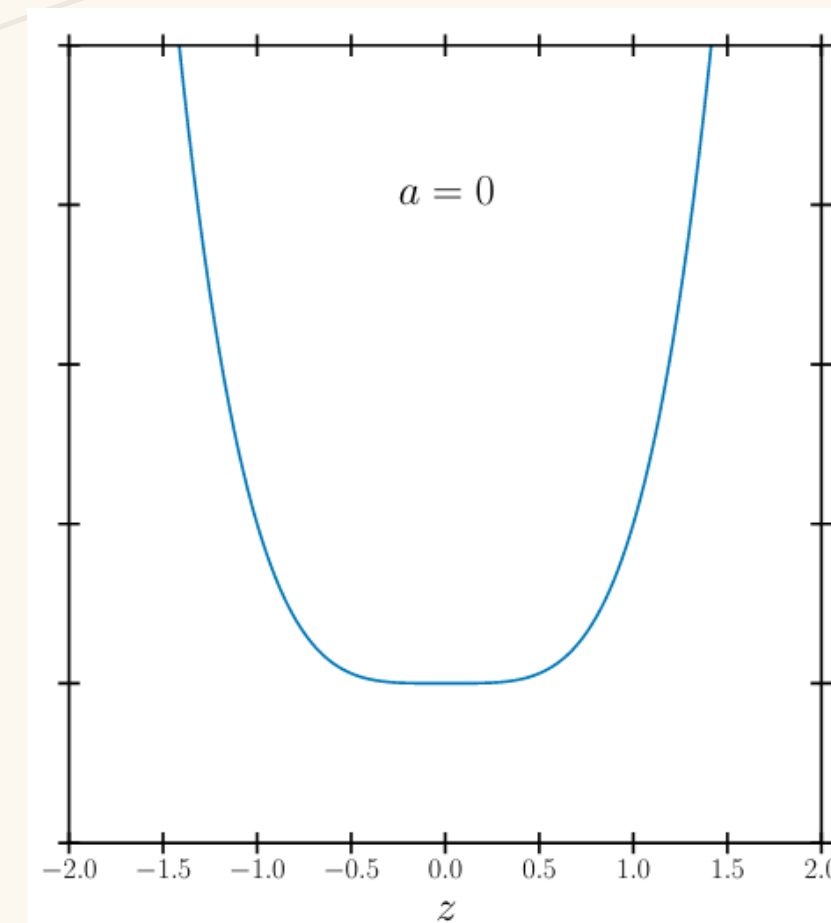
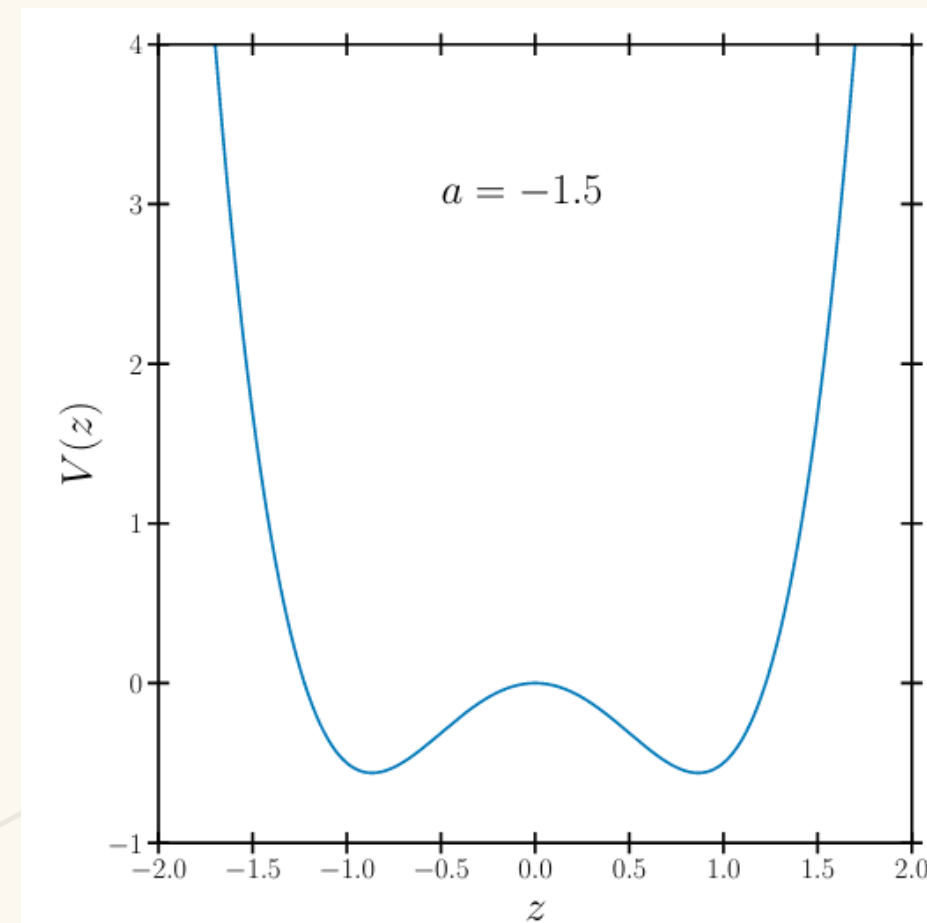
$$V(x|a) = z^4 - az^2$$



# Catastrophe theory

In a nutshell

$$V(x|a) = z^4 - az^2$$



Loutrel (2023)

# Eccentric catastrophes

In Keplerian integrals

$$E_m(f) \sim \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dt e^{2\pi i f t \pm i m V(t)}$$



# Eccentric catastrophes

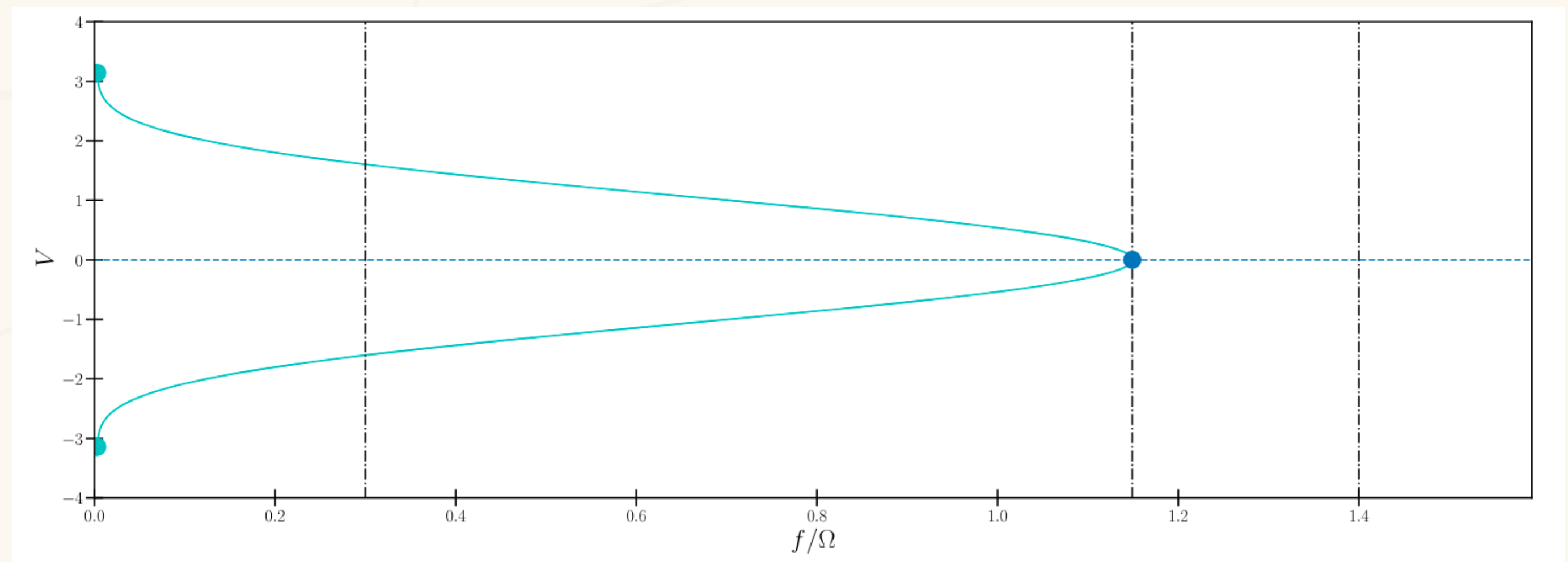
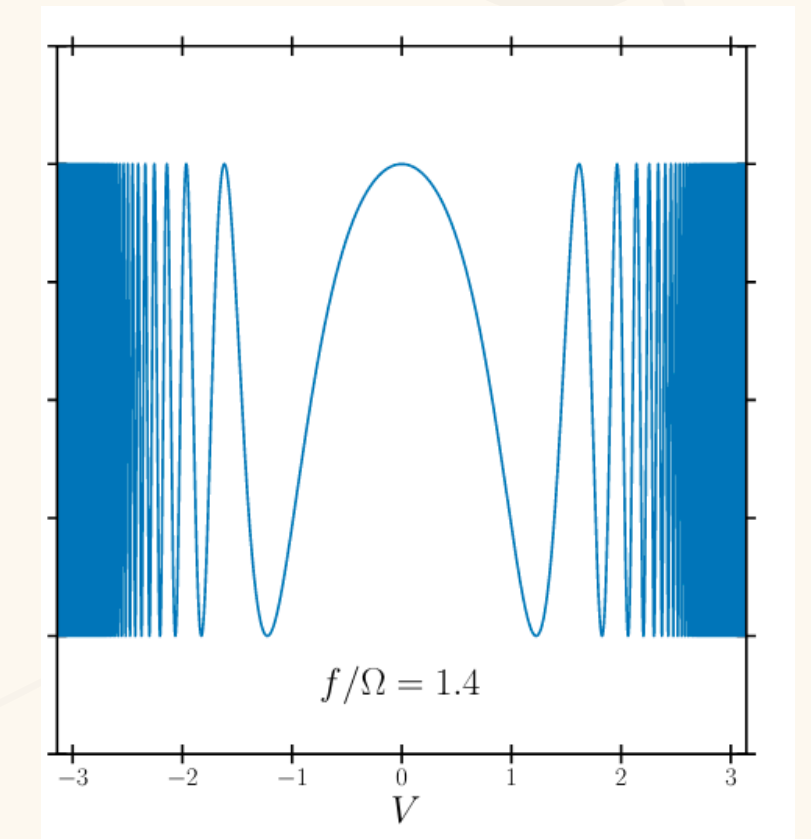
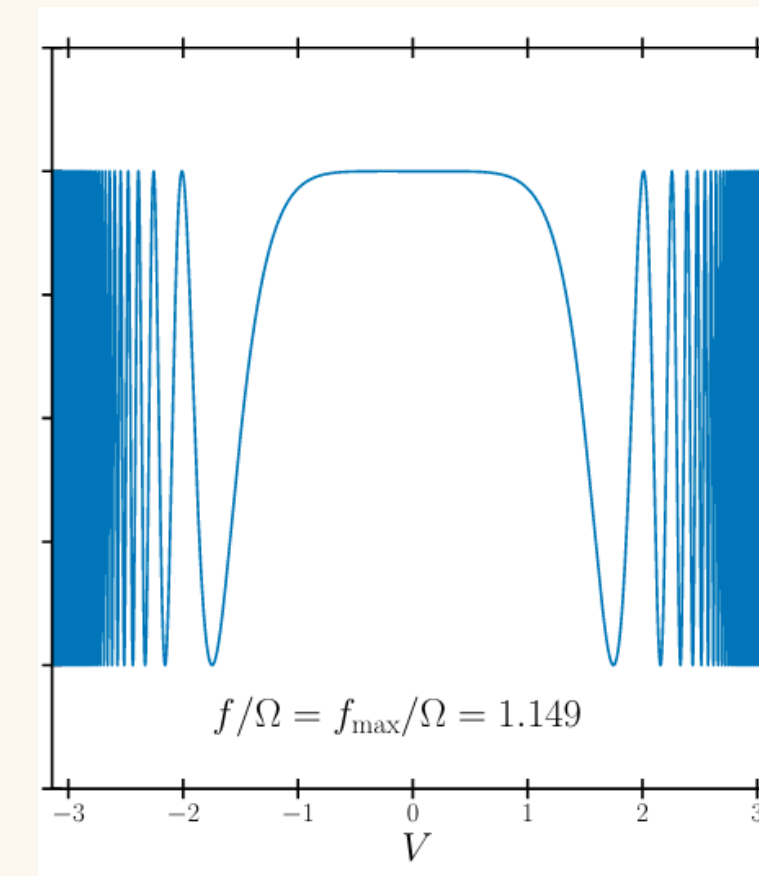
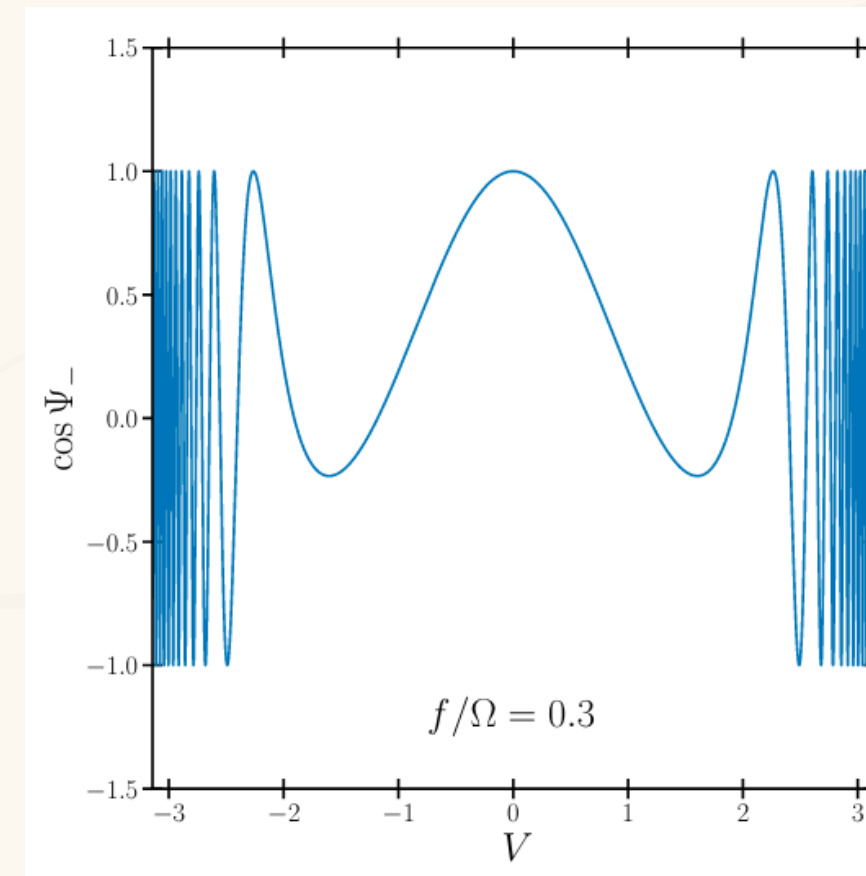
In Keplerian integrals

$$E_m(f) \sim \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dt e^{2\pi i f t \pm i m V(t)}$$

$$V_{\star}^{1,2} = \pm \cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{e} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\mp 2\pi f}{m\Omega}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$f_{min} = \frac{m\Omega}{2\pi} (1 - e)^2$$

$$f_{max} = \frac{m\Omega}{2\pi} (1 + e)^2$$

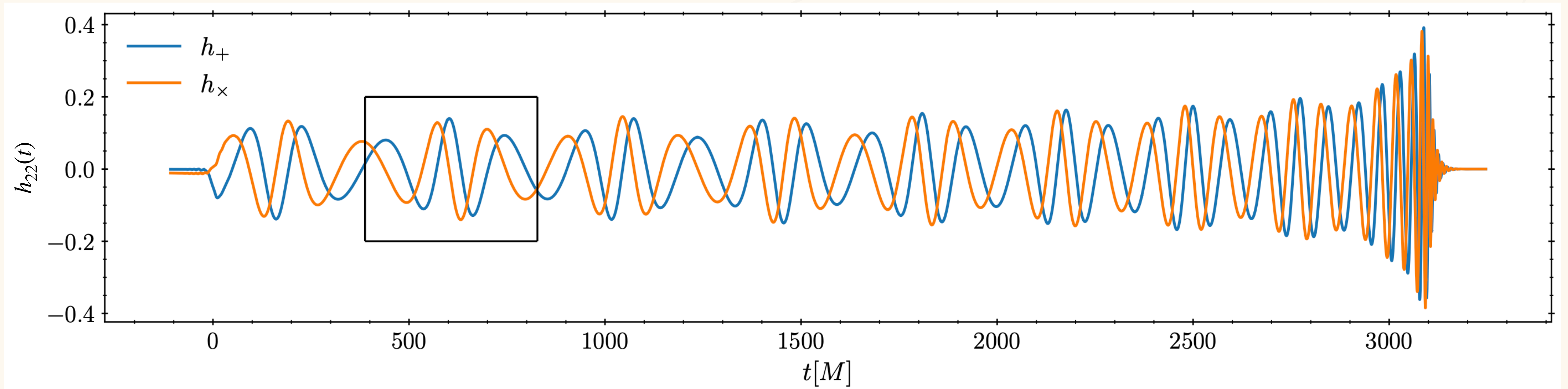


Loutrel (2023)

# Eccentric catastrophes

In NR waveform

SXS:BBH:1360, 10.5281/zenodo.3326460, Hinder+(2019)

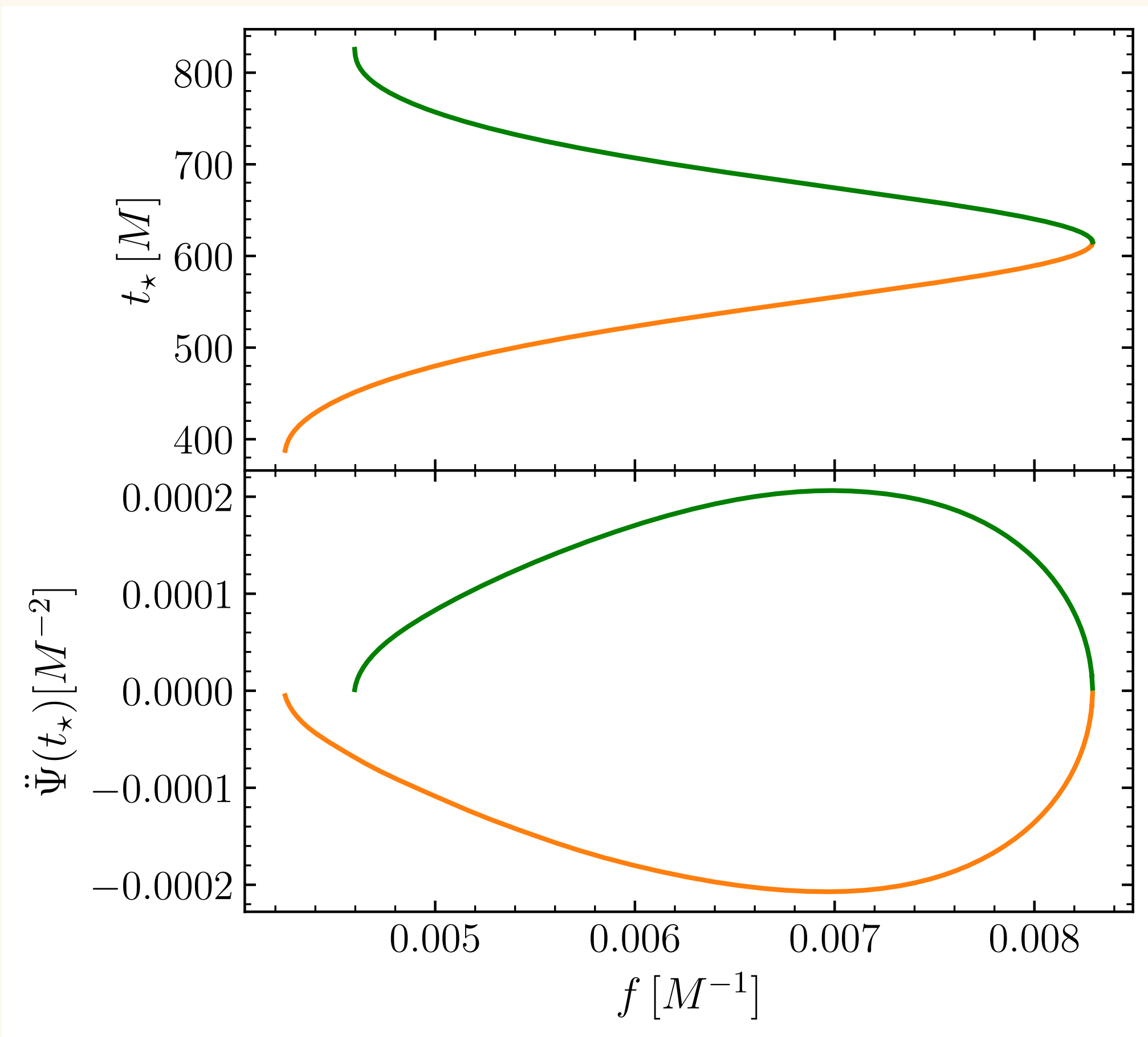


$$h_{22}^{+, \times}(t) \longrightarrow h(t) = A(t) e^{i\phi(t)}$$

$$\Psi(t) = 2\pi f t - \phi(t) \longrightarrow \dot{\Psi} = 0, \ddot{\Psi}$$

# Eccentric catastrophes

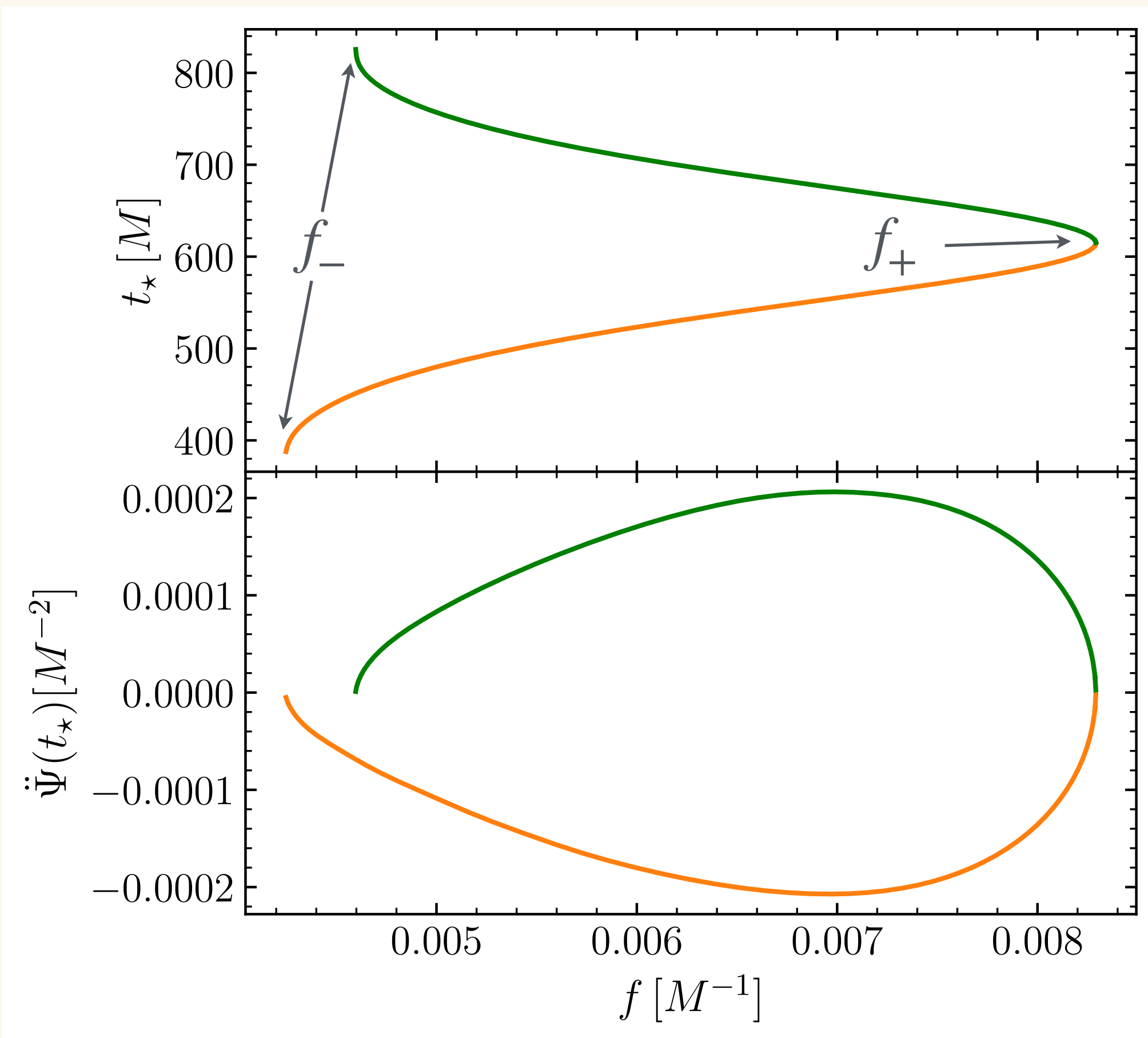
In NR waveform



MB+ (in prep.)

# Eccentric catastrophes

In NR waveform



$$f_-, f_+ \longrightarrow \frac{f_+ - f_-}{f_+ + f_-} \xrightarrow{?} e$$

MB+ (in prep.)

# Eccentric catastrophes

PN analysis

PN analytic  
waveforms

$$(2,2)_{0\text{PN}} \longrightarrow f_{\text{ratio}} = \frac{1}{2}e(3 - e^2)$$

$$(3,3)_{0.5\text{PN}} \longrightarrow f_{\text{ratio}} = \frac{396e - 46e^3}{243 + 107e^2}$$

$$(4,4)_{1\text{PN}} \longrightarrow f_{\text{ratio}} = \frac{2e(6944 - 5700e^2 + 261e^4)}{8192 - 1513e^2 - 3669e^4}$$

MB+ (in prep.)

# Eccentric catastrophes

PN analysis

$(2,2)_{\text{OPN}}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\Theta = \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-f_{\text{ratio}}^2}}{f_{\text{ratio}}}\right)$   $e_c^{(2,2)} = \cos(\Theta/3) - \sqrt{3} \sin(\Theta/3)$

PN analytic

$(3,3)_{0.5\text{PN}}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\Theta = \arccos\left(\frac{1242\sqrt{3}\sqrt{35266176 - 31184003f_{\text{ratio}}^2 - 3675129f_{\text{ratio}}^4}}{15712542f_{\text{ratio}} + 1225043f_{\text{ratio}}^3}\right)$

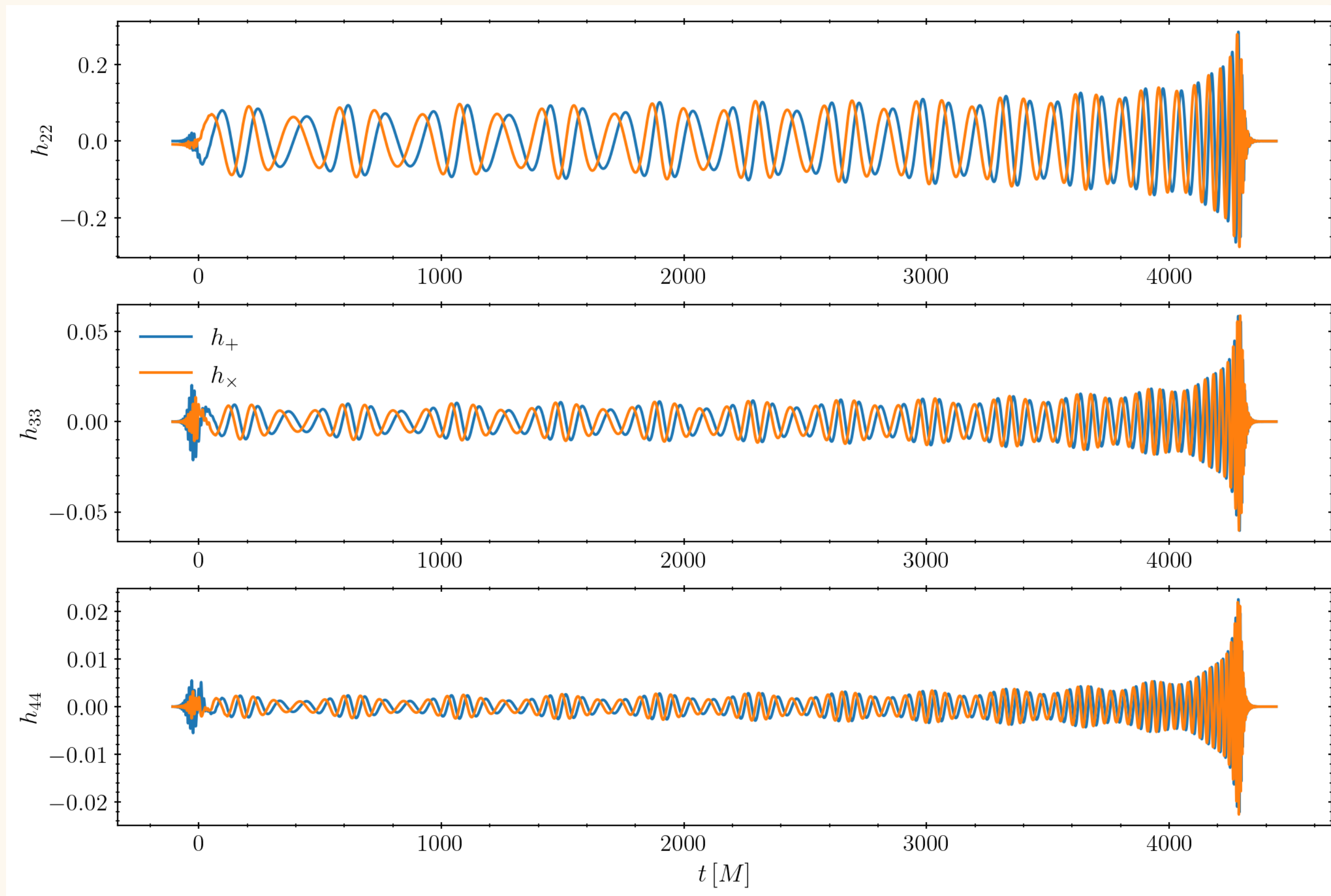
waveforms

$e_c^{(3,3)} = \frac{1}{138} \left( -107f_{\text{ratio}} + \sqrt{54648 + 11449f_{\text{ratio}}^2} \cos(\Theta/3) + \right.$   
 $\left. -\sqrt{163944 + 34347f_{\text{ratio}}^2} \sin(\Theta/3) \right)$

$(4,4)_{1\text{PN}}$

Numerical inversion  
 $e_c^{(4,4)} = \dots$

# Eccentric catastrophes



**SXS:BBH:1372**

10.5281/zenodo.3326488

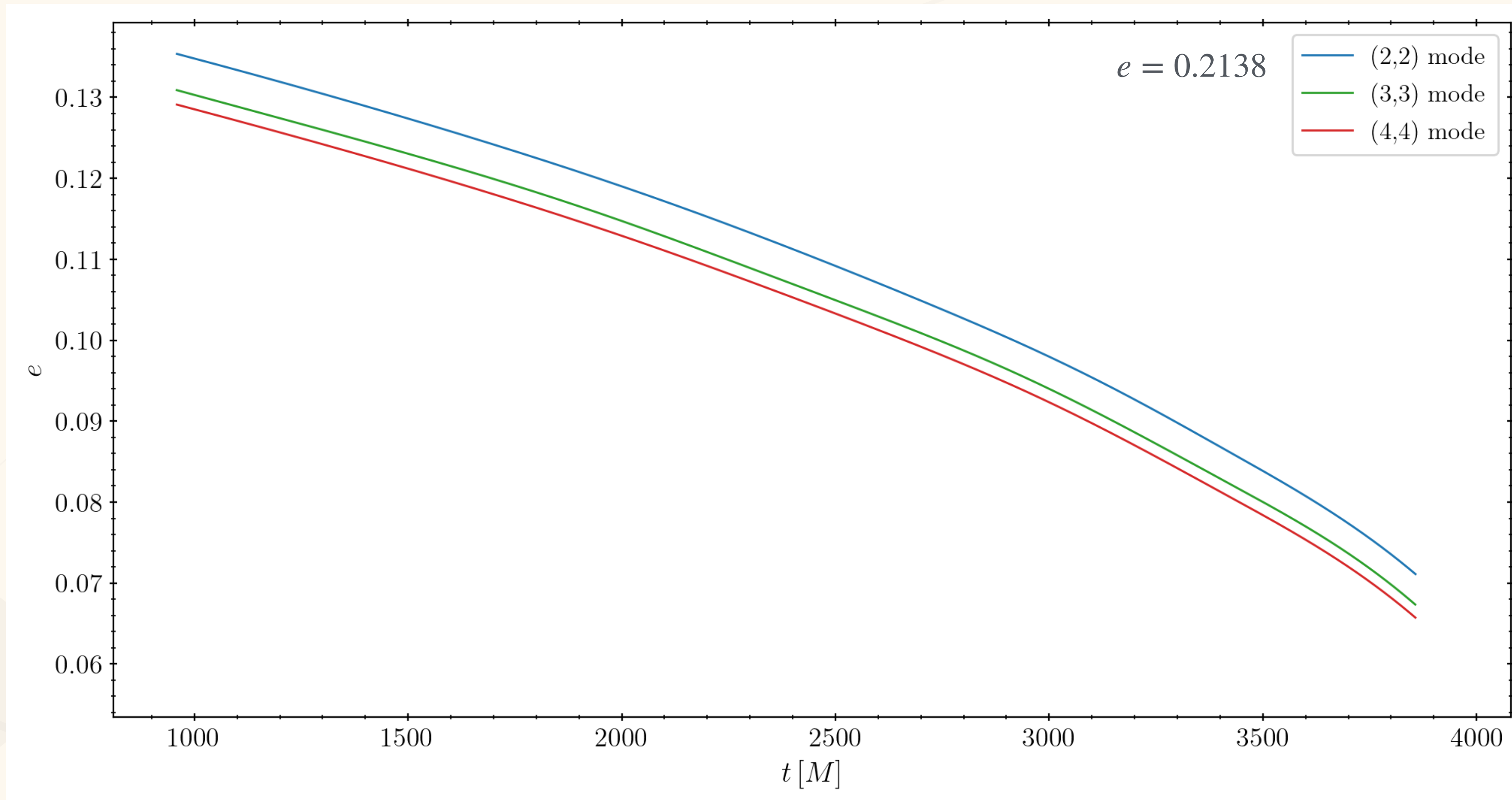
$$q = 0.33$$

$$e = 0.2138$$

$$\chi_1 = [2.20 \times 10^{-8}, 2.35 \times 10^{-8}, 3.95 \times 10^{-5}]$$

$$\chi_1 = [3.36 \times 10^{-8}, -4.11 \times 10^{-8}, 4.56 \times 10^{-6}]$$

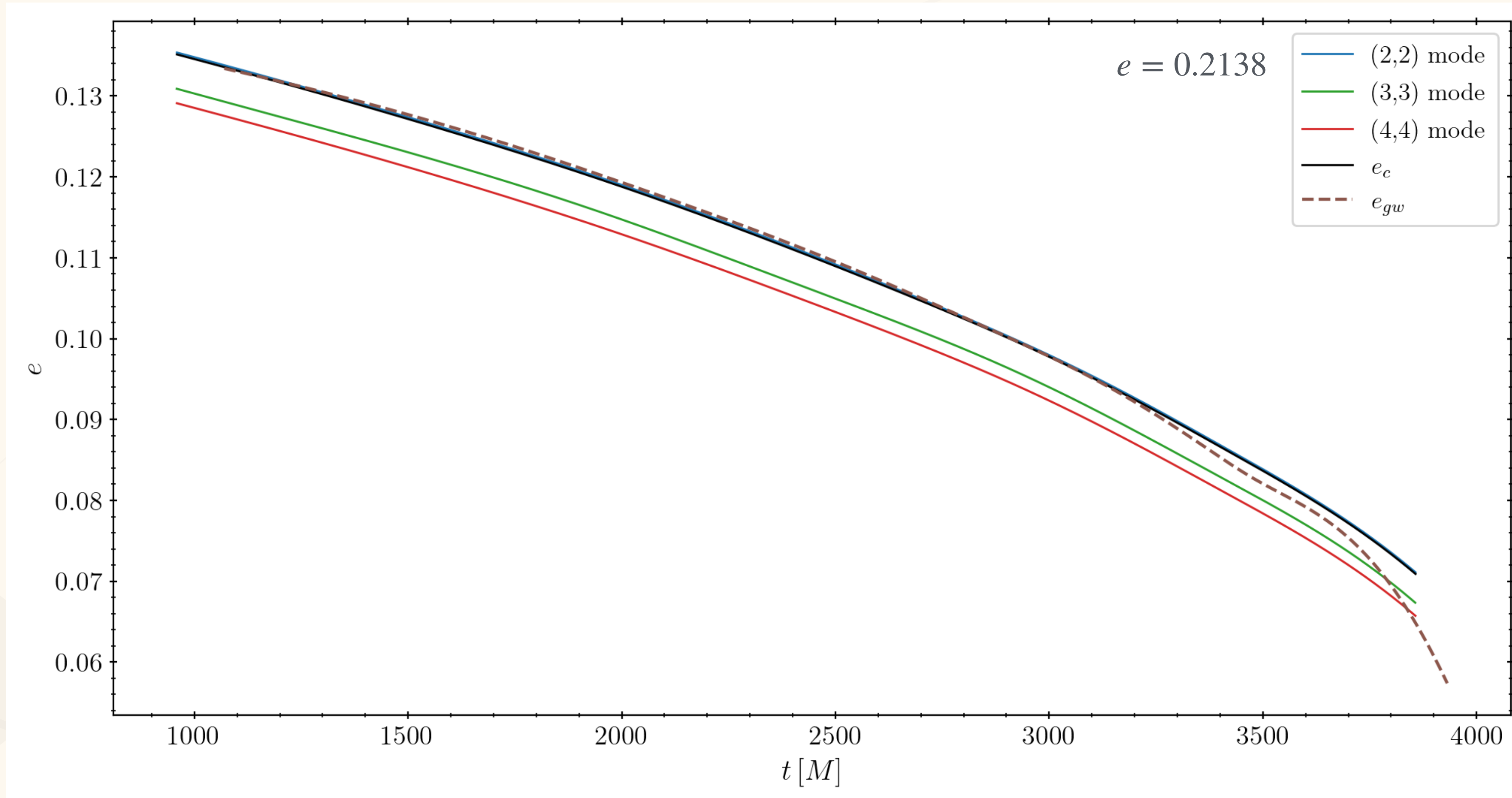
# Eccentric catastrophes



MB+ (in prep.)



# Eccentric catastrophes



MB+ (in prep.)

# Summary

Eccentricity in GR is challenging

NR waveforms can be studied using catastrophe theory

Gauge-free definition of eccentricity

# Future work

Paper&code

More PN terms and modes

Eccentricity estimate for GW events

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Eccentricity in GR is challenging

NR waveforms can be studied using catastrophe theory

Gauge-free definition of eccentricity

# Future work

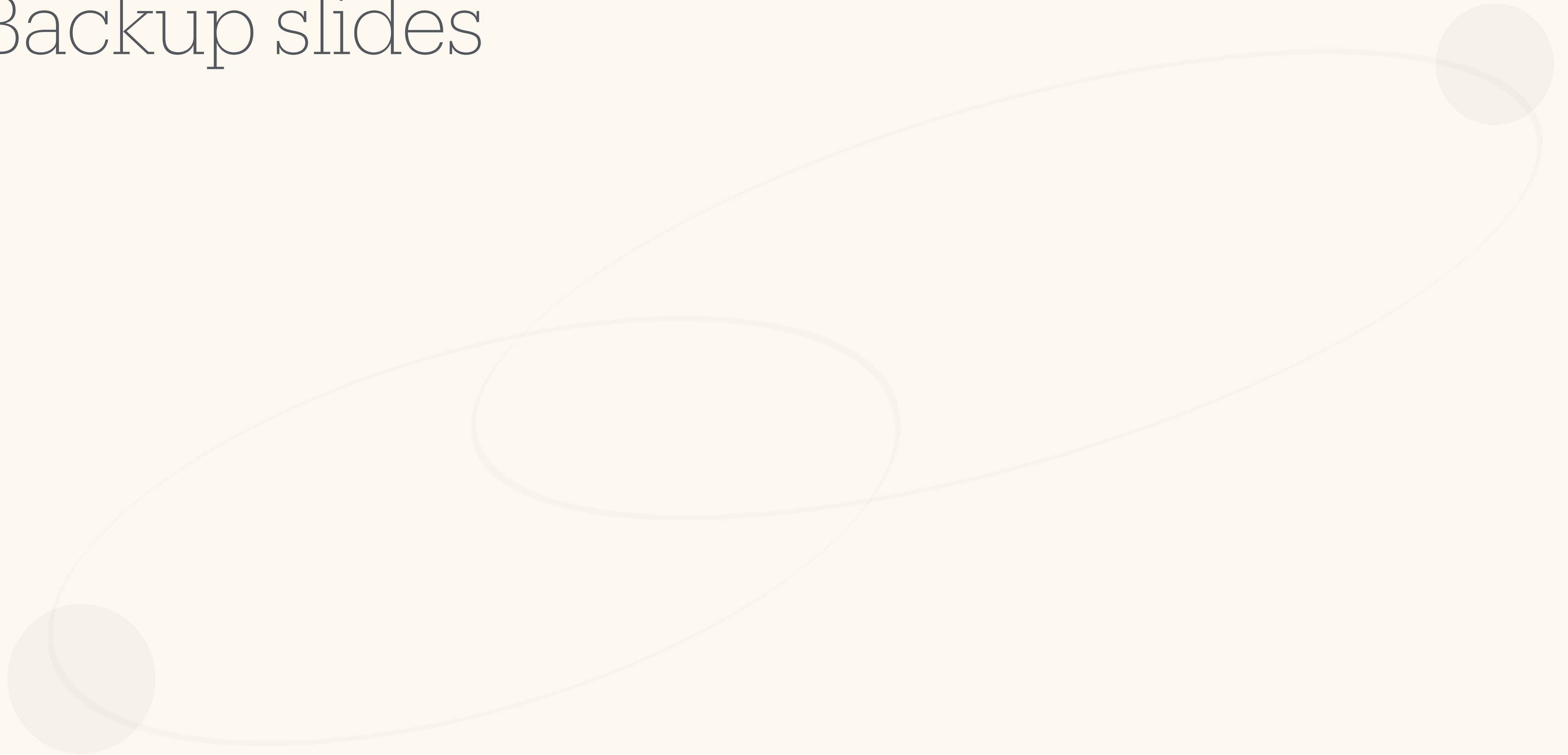
Paper&code

More PN terms and modes

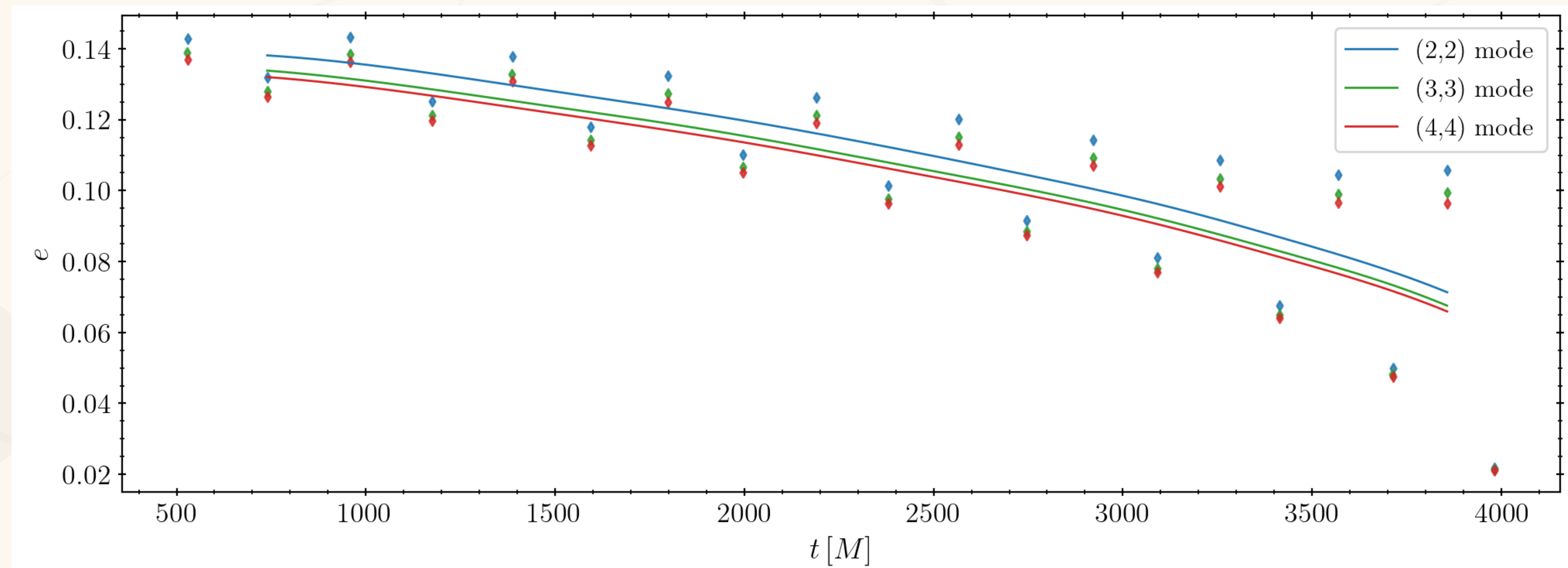
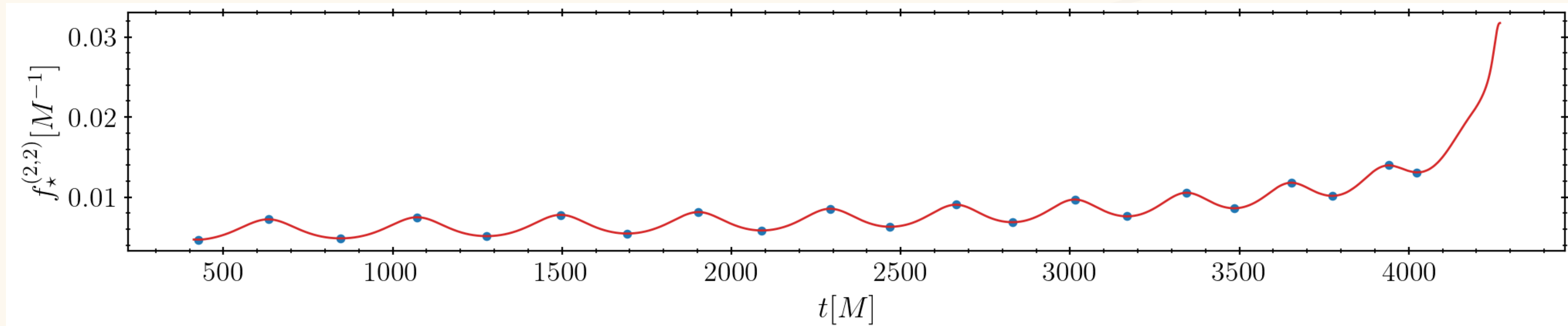
Eccentricity estimate for GW events

Thank you!

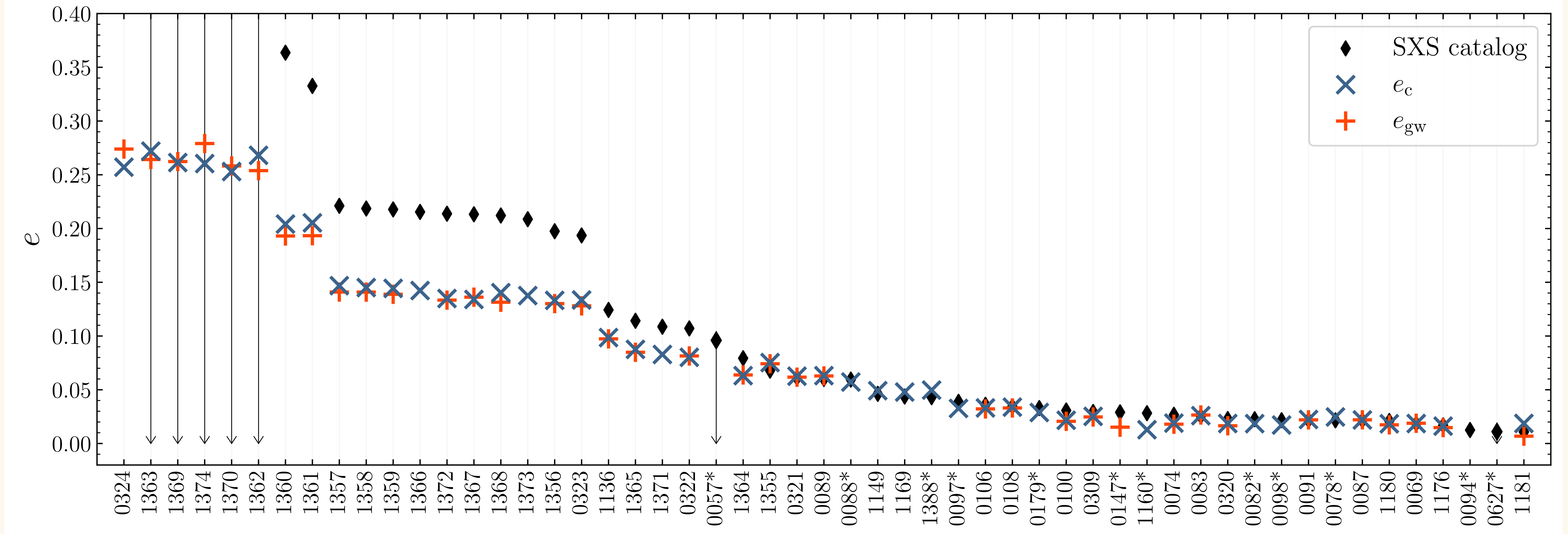
# Backup slides



# Eccentric catastrophes



# SXS eccentric catalog



# RIT eccentric catalog

