

Testing GR with LVK data

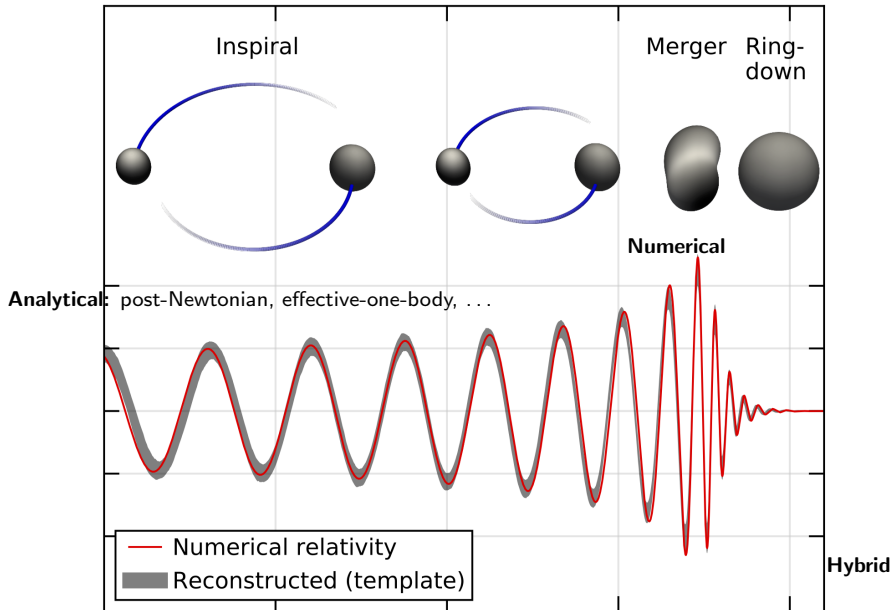


Rome, 2024 Sep 19

Archisman Ghosh

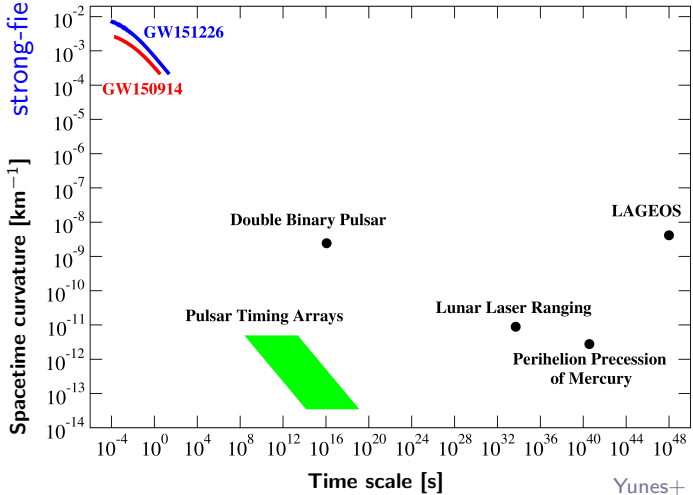
Ghent University





strong-field

dynamical



Yunes+ 2016

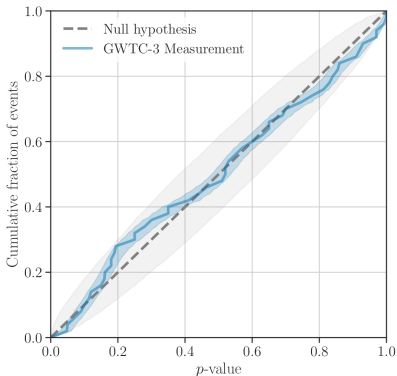
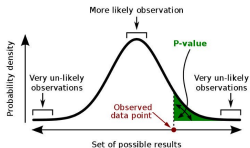
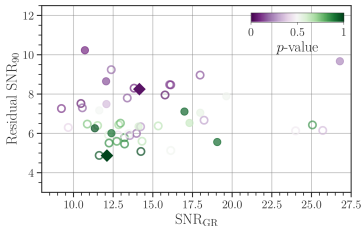
Tests of GR

“Testing GR”: a suite of tests

- Consistency** residuals
inspiral-merger-ringdown consistency
ringdown (search for “higher modes”)
- Generation** generic parameterized deformations
specific deformations to test non-BH nature
“echoes” from exotic compact objects
- Propagation** GW dispersion relation (Lorentz violation, m_g)
- Polarization**

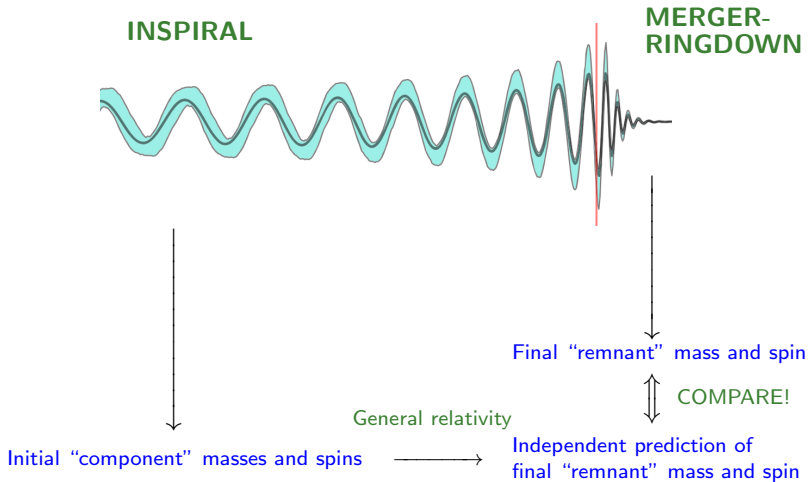
Residuals test (using BayesWave)

Residual of the data after subtracting the best-fit waveform is statistically consistent with detector noise at other times when no signal is present.



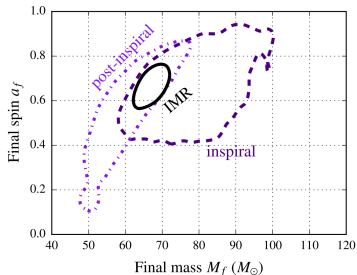
LVK: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861

Inspiral-merger-ringdown consistency test



Inspiral-merger-ringdown consistency test

Ghosh+ 2016 (with **AG**); Ghosh+ 2018 (with **AG**)



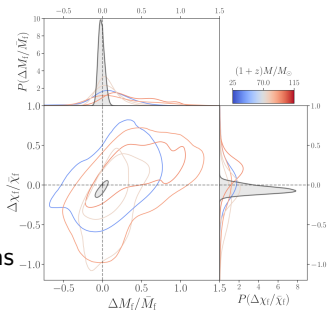
GW150914

LVC: Abbott+, PRL **116**, 221101 (2016)

Mass and spin of the remnant object estimated from the **inspiral** and **merger-ringdown** parts agree with each other given GR predictions.

Combine information from multiple detections
(assuming systematic deviations)

⇒ stronger constraints!

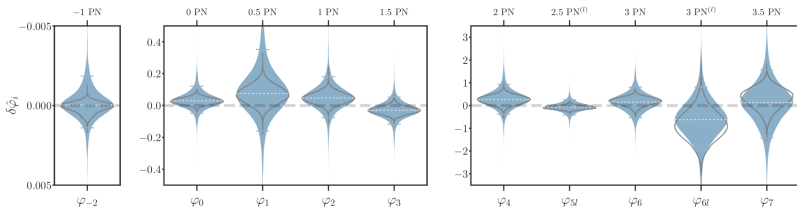


LVC: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861

Parameterized deformations from GR

Deviation parameters **do not show any departure from their GR values.**

LVK: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861



Dipole radiation

Measurement of orbital dynamics beyond leading order in v/c .

Deviation in $(\frac{v}{c})^3$ coefficient constrained to $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$

Dynamical self-interaction of spacetime

Spin-orbit interaction

Modified dispersion

Modified dispersion relation:

Will (1998); Mirshekari+ (2012)

different frequencies travel with different speeds

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + \mathbb{A} p^\alpha c^\alpha$$

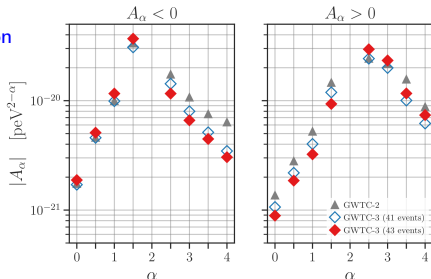
$$\lambda_{\mathbb{A}} \equiv hc\mathbb{A}^{1/(\alpha-2)}$$

$\alpha \neq 0 \rightarrow$ local Lorentz invariance violation

$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow$ massive graviton (for $\mathbb{A} > 0$)

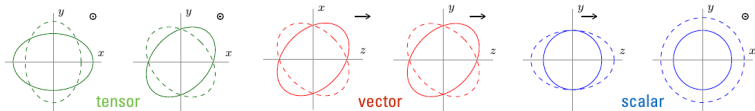
$$\lambda_g \equiv \frac{h}{m_g c} \gtrsim \times 10^{14} \text{ km}$$

$$m_g < 1.27 \times 10^{-23} \text{ eV}/c^2$$



LVK: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861

Polarization with multiple detectors

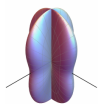


six polarizations \longrightarrow distinct antenna patterns

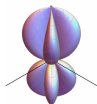
$$|F_t^I(\alpha, \delta)| \equiv \sqrt{F_+^I(\alpha, \delta)^2 + F_x^I(\alpha, \delta)^2},$$

$$|F_v^I(\alpha, \delta)| \equiv \sqrt{F_x^I(\alpha, \delta)^2 + F_y^I(\alpha, \delta)^2},$$

$$|F_s^I(\alpha, \delta)| \equiv \sqrt{F_b^I(\alpha, \delta)^2 + F_l^I(\alpha, \delta)^2}$$



(a) Plus (+)



(b) Cross (x)



(c) Vector-x (x)



(d) Vector-y (y)



(e) Scalar (s)

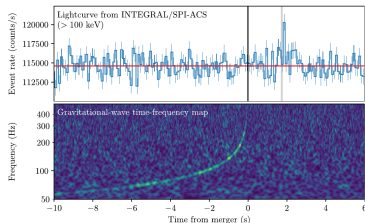
In GR: GW are **transverse**, **traceless**
only **tensor** polarizations

pure tensor / pure scalar = 1000 / 1
pure tensor / pure vector = 200 / 1

Constraints from GW170817+GRB

Delay of only a few seconds after a propagation over one hundred million light years.

$$t_{\text{EM}} - t_{\text{GW}} = 1.74 \pm 0.05 \text{ s}$$



Constraints on [speed of gravity](#) assuming GRB emitted within 10s of GW

$$-3 \times 10^{-15} \leq \frac{v_{\text{GW}} - v_{\text{EM}}}{v_{\text{EM}}} \leq +7 \times 10^{-16}$$

“Shapiro time delay” of GW and EM in gravitational potential of galaxy:

$$-2.6 \times 10^{-7} \leq \gamma_{\text{GW}} - \gamma_{\text{EM}} \leq 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$$

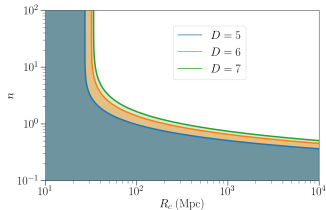
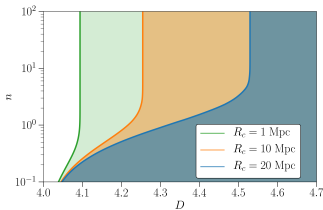
[Test of the equivalence principle.](#)

LVC: Abbott+ Astrophys. J. **848** #2, L13 (2017)

Tests of general relativity with GW170817

- Constraints on scalar-tensor theories $\alpha_T \equiv \frac{v_{\text{GW}}^2}{v_{\text{EM}}^2} - 1 < \mathcal{O}(10^{-15})$
- Constraints on Lorentz-violating extensions of the standard model

- Expected $1/r$ fall-off \rightarrow constraints on extra dimensions



Exotic compact objects

Question: are we really seeing black holes?

Exotic compact objects mimicking black holes:

Boson stars, dark matter stars, gravastars, wormholes, fuzzballs, ...

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How to search for exotic compact objects?

Question: are we really seeing black holes?

Exotic compact objects mimicking black holes:

Boson stars, dark matter stars, gravastars, wormholes, fuzzballs, . . .

How to search for exotic compact objects?

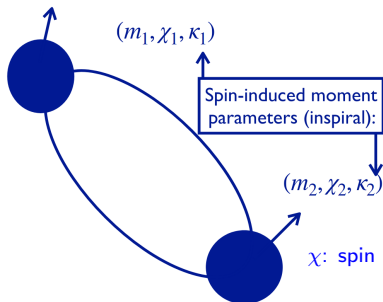
Three “complementary” ways in three different regimes:

- **Finite size effects** during inspiral.
- No-hair conjecture with **ringdown** quasinormal modes.
- Search for post-merger oscillations or **“echoes”**.

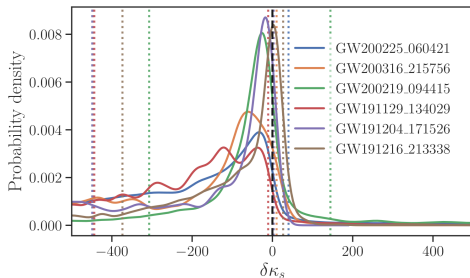
Spin-induced quadrupole moments

$$Q = -\kappa\chi^2 m^3$$

$\kappa = 1$ for BH [no hair]



LVK: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861



Credit: Krishnendu, Saleem

Search for “echoes” after the merger

In a large class of exotic compact objects,

Horizon-scale corrections \Rightarrow

Modulated and distorted train of “echoes”.

$$\Delta t = nM \log(M/\ell)$$

$n=8$: wormholes

$n=4$: empty shell

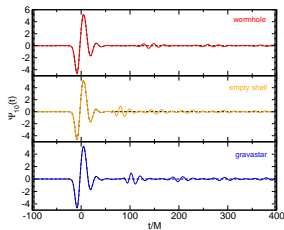
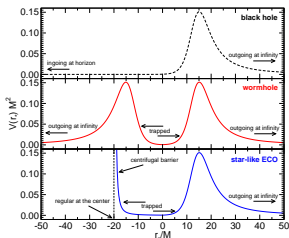
$n=6$: thin-shell gravastars

Relatively soon even with ℓ_{Planck} corrections.

For an event like GW150914, $\Delta t = \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ ms})$, at aLIGO design can hope to see first few echoes.

Can search for “echoes” immediately following the binary-merger detection.

Cardoso+ 2016



Search for echoes

Modelled search? waveforms not sufficiently modelled

Unmodelled search? unlikely to recover a signal

Robust features? Assuming that the remnant is relatively stable . . .

- Time difference between subsequent echoes.
- A “damping” at each reflection.
- A “phase-shift” at each reflection.
- Some change of the frequency content: “widening”. Zachary+ 2017

A model-agnostic coherent search for echoes

Use wavelets that are **trains of sine-Gaussians** to reconstruct the signal

$$\Psi(t; A_n, f_0, \tau, t_n, \phi_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{N_{\text{echoes}}} A e^{-(t-t_n)^2/\tau_n^2} \cos(2\pi f_0(t - t_n) + \phi_n)$$

With:

$$A_n = \gamma^n A$$

$$\tau_n = w^n \tau$$

$$t_n = t_0 + n\Delta t$$

$$\phi_n = \phi_0 + 2\pi f_0 n\Delta t + n\Delta\phi$$

damping

widening

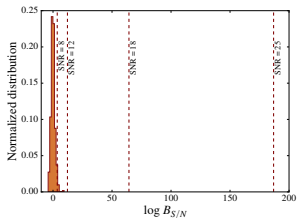
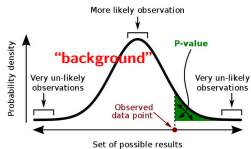
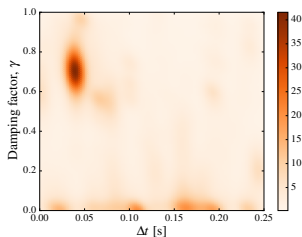
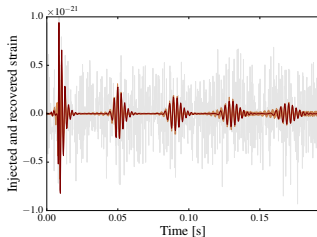
time between subsequent echoes

phase shift subsequent echoes

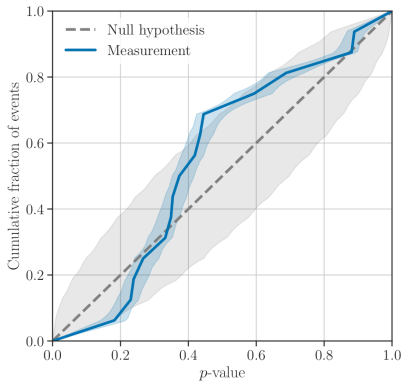
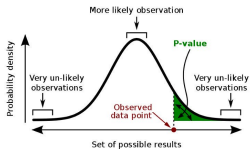


A morphology-independent data analysis method for detecting and characterizing gravitational wave echoes

Ka Wa Tsang,¹ Michiel Rollier,¹ Archisman Ghosh,¹ Anuradha Samajdar,¹ Michalis Agathos,²
Katerina Chatzioannou,³ Vitor Cardoso,⁴ Gaurav Khanna,⁵ and Chris Van Den Broeck^{1,6}



O3b / GWTC-3 observations



LVK: Abbott+ arXiv:2112.06861

Are we looking at GR violations?

Data in Tension with GR

Due to Noise
Artifacts?

Non-Stationarity

Non-Gaussianity, Glitches

Overlapping Signals

Data Gaps, Detector
Calibration

Caused by Waveform
Systematics?

Missing Physics

Eccentricity
Tides, Viscosity
Kicks
Ringdown Modes

Inaccurate Modelling

Due to Astrophysical
Causes?

Gravitational Lensing

Environments

Mistaken Source Class

Astrophysical Population

Gupta+ arXiv:2405.02197

The way forward

- Identification of potential candidates
- Classification of false violations
- What if we detect a violation?
 - Assessing its significance
 - “GR violation checklist”