



NORTHWESTERN
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CENTER FOR
INTERDISCIPLINARY
EXPLORATION AND
RESEARCH IN
ASTROPHYSICS

Testing the No-Hair Theorem with IMRIs in Advanced LIGO

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Overview

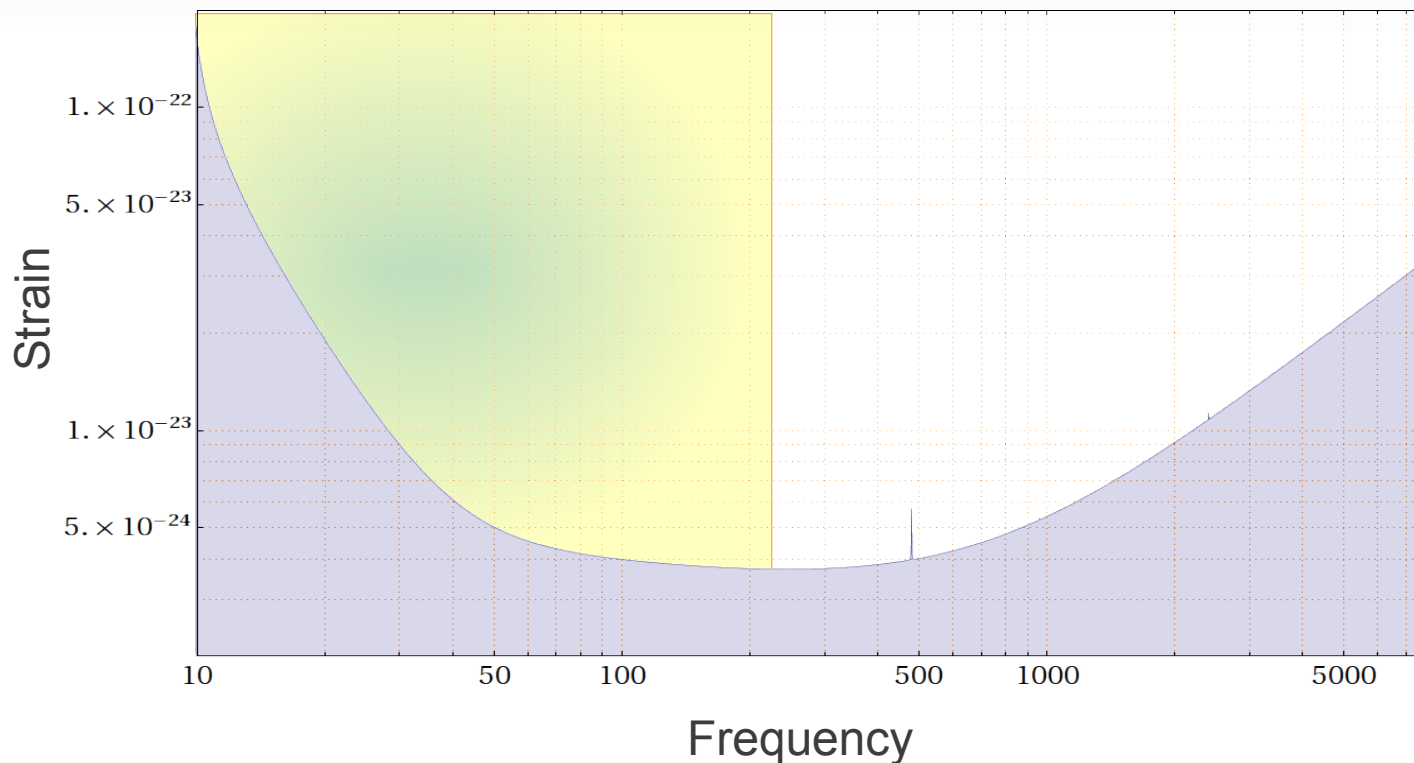
- Prospects for IMRI detection
- Why IMRIs?
- Tests of General Relativity:
 - Null test of **No-Hair theorem**
 - **Super-compact objects**
- Fisher matrix formalism
 - Post-Newtonian waveforms
- Results

IMRIs in Advanced LIGO

- IMRI = Intermediate Mass Ratio Inspiral
 - 1.4/50 to 1.4/350 solar masses
- Expected from core-collapsed globular clusters
- Current estimates place an upper limit of ~10 detections per year
- On average, we hope to see one IMRI every 3 years --Mandel et al. 2008

Why IMRIs?

- IMRIs make our lives more difficult
 - Large uncertainty in waveforms
 - Sensitivity is poor in the IMRI range



Why IMRIs: Three Reasons

- Large mass ratio isolates properties of single object *--Brown et al. 2008*
- IMRIs spend many orbits near ISCO
- Don't need to wait for LISA

--Barack and Culter, 2005

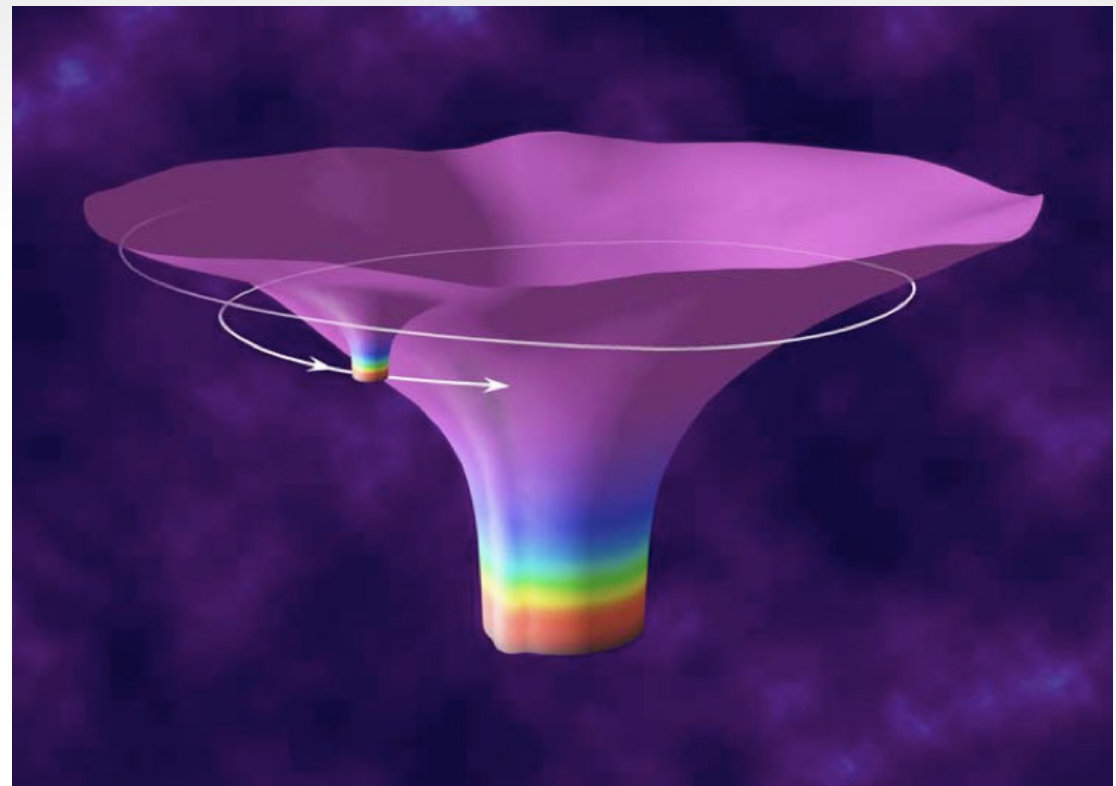


Photo: lisa.nasa.gov

Null Tests of GR

- The well known **No-Hair theorem**
 - All Kerr multi-pole moments can be specified by mass and spin
 - **Mass quadrupole moment**, given by

$$Q_{\text{kerr}} = -a^2 m^3$$

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- Introduce a deviation:

$$Q_{\text{mod}} = Q_{\text{kerr}} + Q_{\text{anom}}$$

Exotic Matter Stars

- Massive, horizon-less objects:
- Boson Stars:
 - Expected to have $Q \in [15, 100] a^2 m^3$
--Ryan, 1997
- Soliton stars
- Naked singularities
- Something completely different?

Determining Uncertainties

- Via the **Fisher Information Matrix**

- Defining $\langle a, b \rangle \equiv \sum_{\alpha} \left(4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a_{\alpha}(f) b_{\alpha}^*(f)}{S_h(f)} df \right)$

- And $F_{ij} \equiv \left\langle \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta^i}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta^j} \right\rangle$

- Then $\sigma_i^2 = (\Gamma_{ii})^{-1} \left[1 + \mathcal{O}(\text{SNR}^{-1}) \right]$

Using the pN Waveform

- A first pass with **2pN SPA Waveforms**
- Replace quadrupole-monopole interaction in phase with

--Poisson & Will, 1995

--Will, 1997



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$$-\frac{5}{2} \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Q_{mod}}{m_{\alpha} M^2} \left[3(\hat{L} \cdot \hat{s}_{\alpha}) - 1 \right]$$

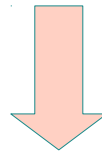
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$$-5(-a^2 + Q_{anom}) \left(\frac{m_{\alpha}}{M} \right)^2$$

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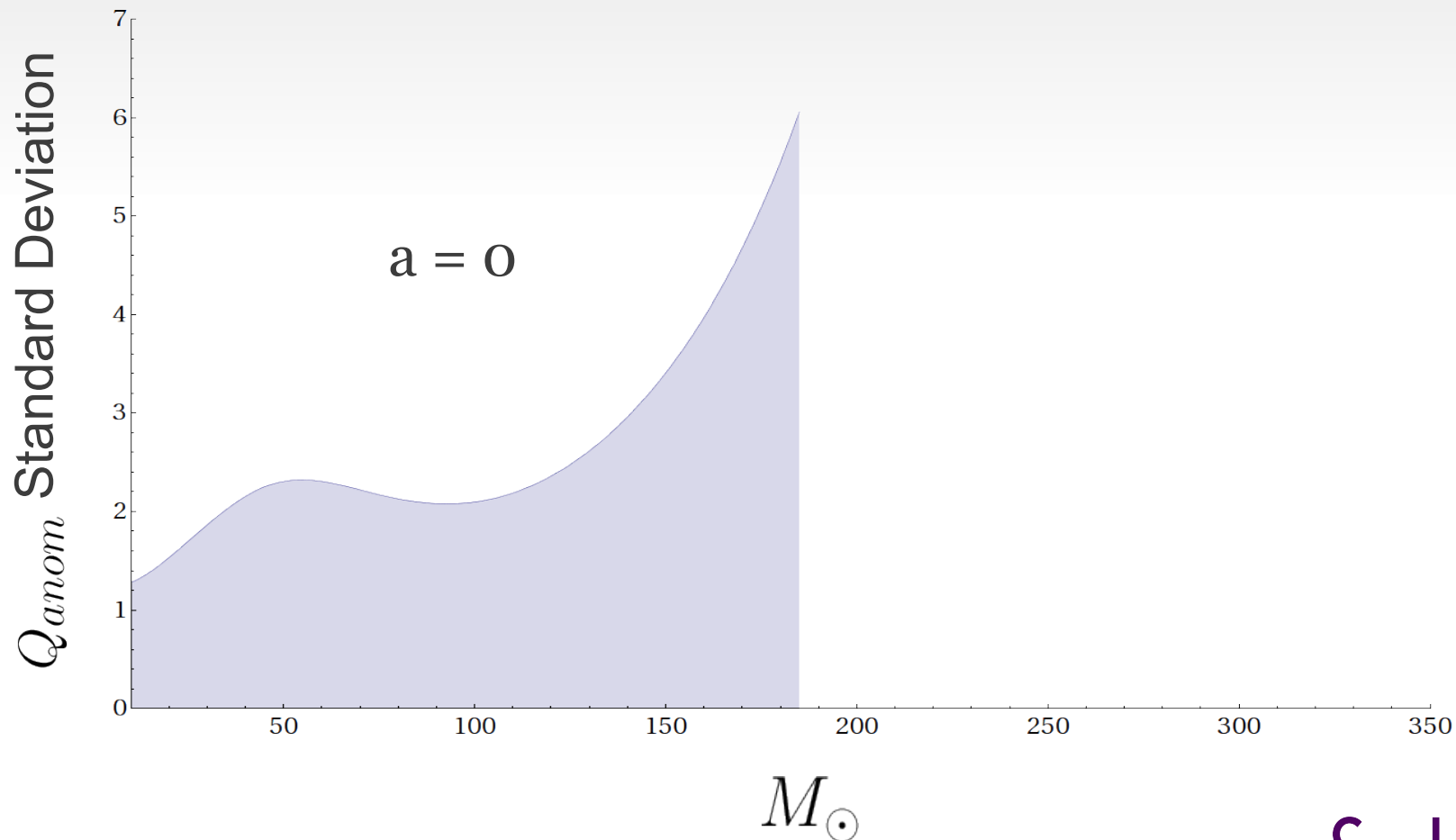
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NS-BH Results

- Looked at NS-BH systems, with BH masses from 50 to $350 M_{\odot}$, spins from 0 to 0.9

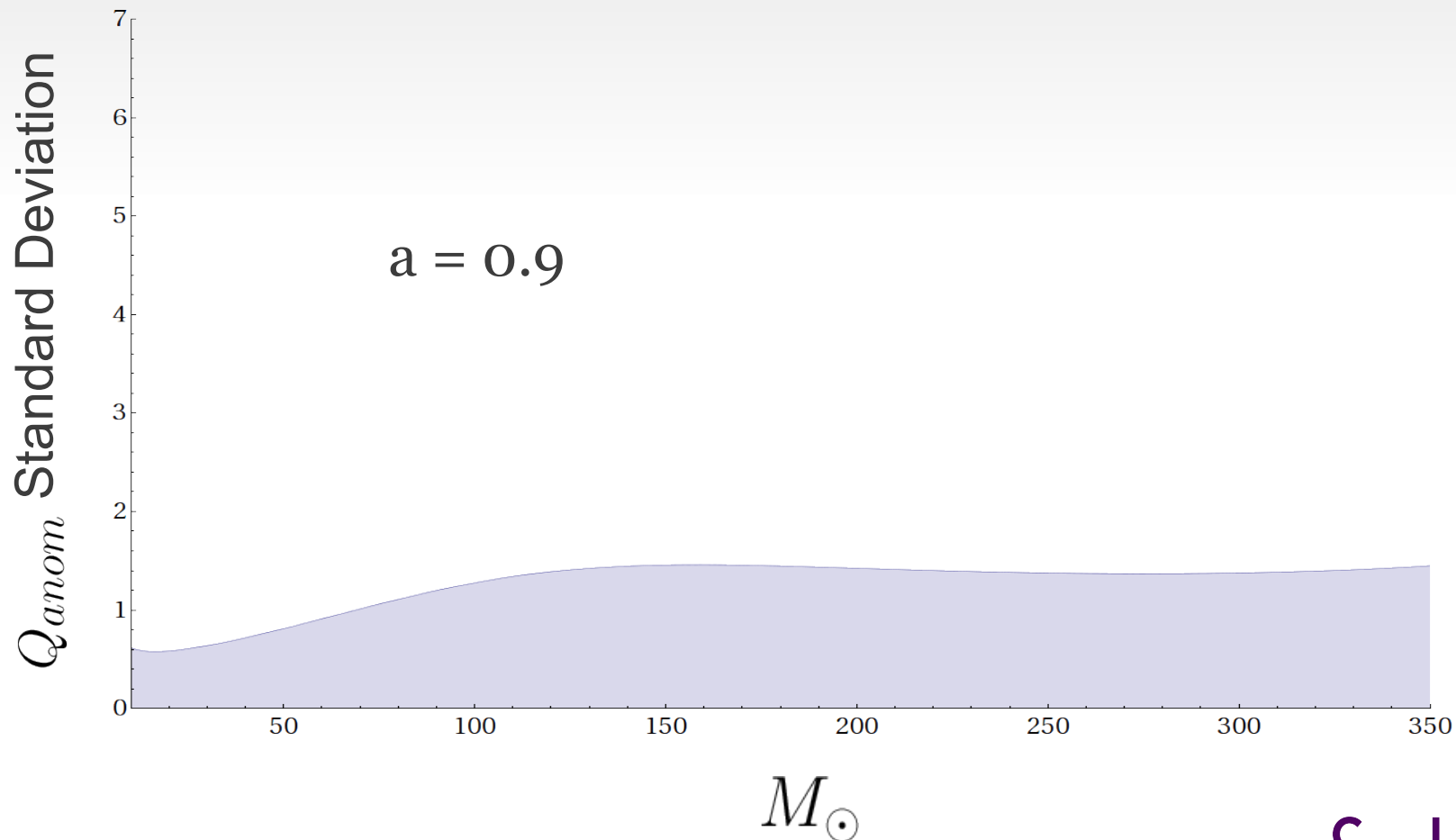
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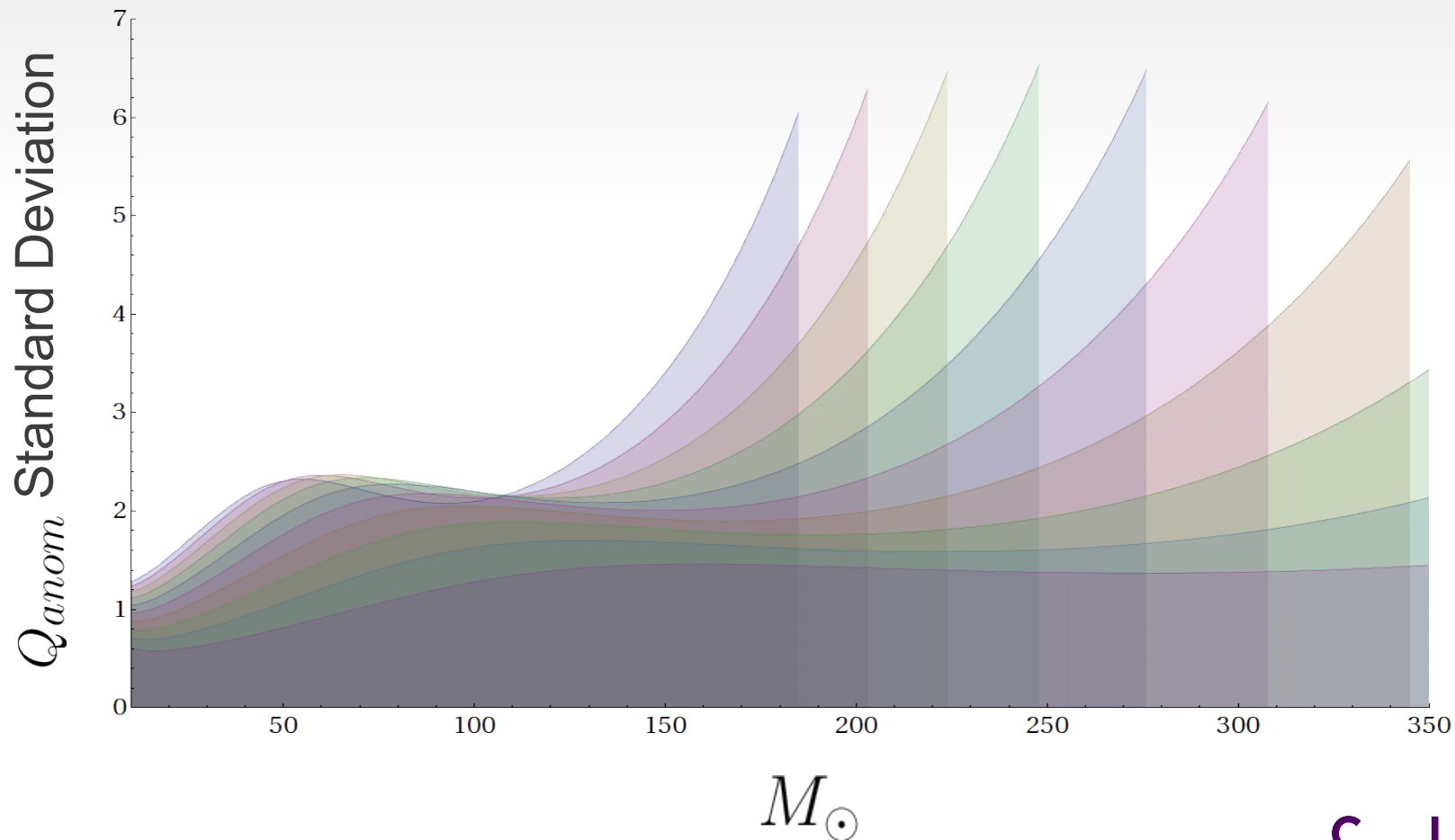
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Summary/Future Work

- Advanced LIGO will be able to statistically test IMRIs for any **off-Kerr quadrupole moment**
- It will be possible to discern different types of massive objects: black holes, boson stars, etc.
 - At least until LISA arrives
- Including priors in the Fisher matrix will serve to increase the theoretical sensitivity
- Results will be more realistic with **next generation waveforms**
 - Leading to **parameter estimation**

References

- Rates Paper:
 - Mandel et al., 2008 arXiv:astro_ph/0705.0285
- Previous LIGO/LISA work:
 - Brown et al., 2008 arXiv:gr-qc/0612060
 - Barack & Cutler, 2006 arXiv:gr-qc/0612029
- 2pN SPA waveforms:
 - Poisson & Will., 1995 arXiv:gr-qc/9502040
 - Will, 1997 arXiv:gr-qc/9707032

