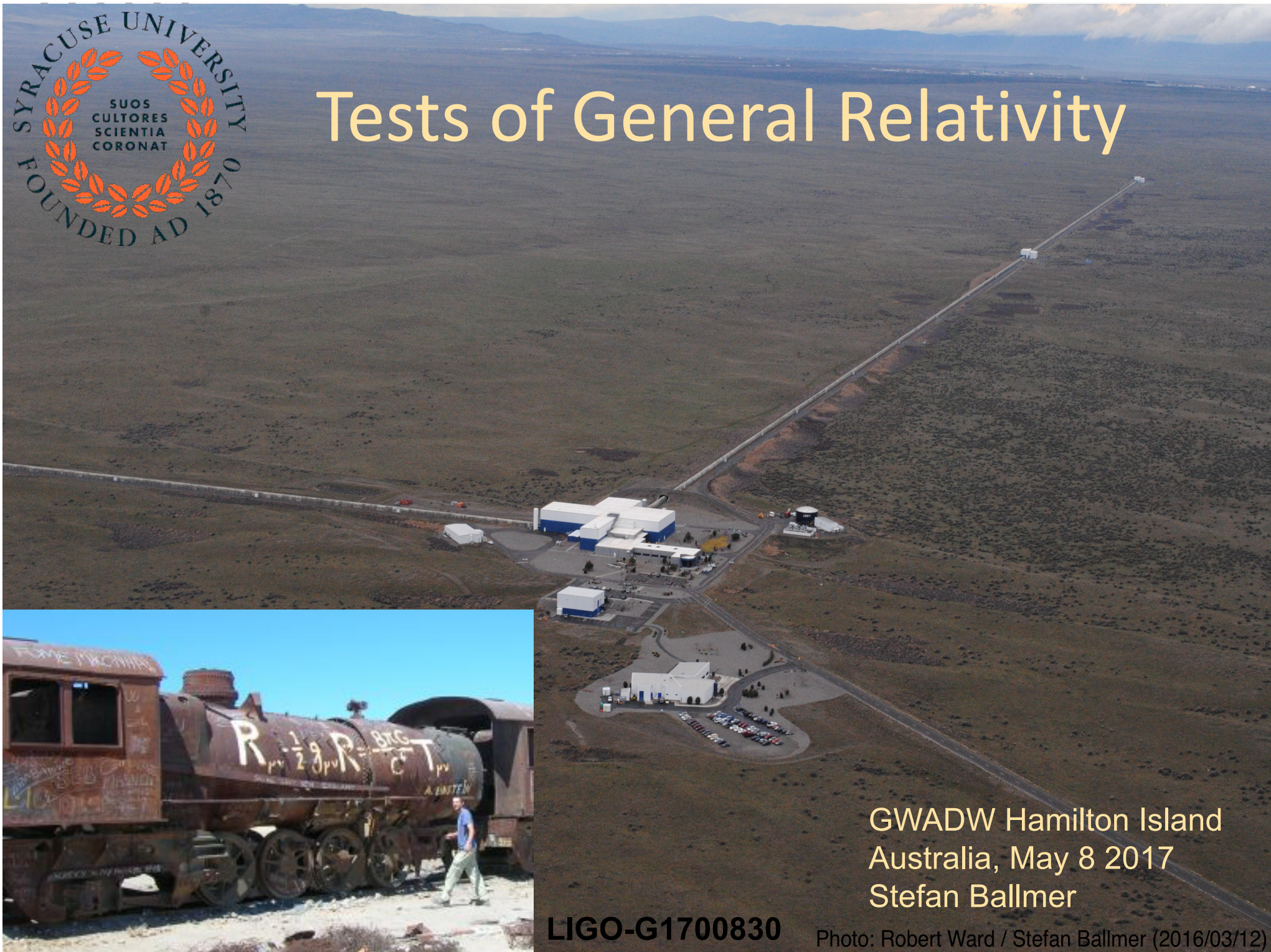




Tests of General Relativity



GWADW Hamilton Island
Australia, May 8 2017
Stefan Ballmer

LIGO-G1700830

Photo: Robert Ward / Stefan Ballmer (2016/03/12)



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This talk



- Attempt of an overview of what was done so far
- What is missing / interesting?
- What are the particular strengths of 3G detectors?

Classifying Deviations

Gravitational Wave Generation

Scalar/Vector Field Activation
Gravitational Parity Violation
Gravitational Lorentz Violation
Extra-Dimensional Leakage
Time-Variation of G



Spacetime Dimensionality
Parity Violation
Lorentz Violation
SEP Violation

Test Fundamental Pillars of GR

Gravitational Wave Propagation

Modified Dispersion Relations
Modified Kinematics
Gravitational Lorentz Violation
Cosmological Screening
Time-Variation of G



Speed of Gravity
Mass of Graviton
Lorentz Violation
SEP Violation

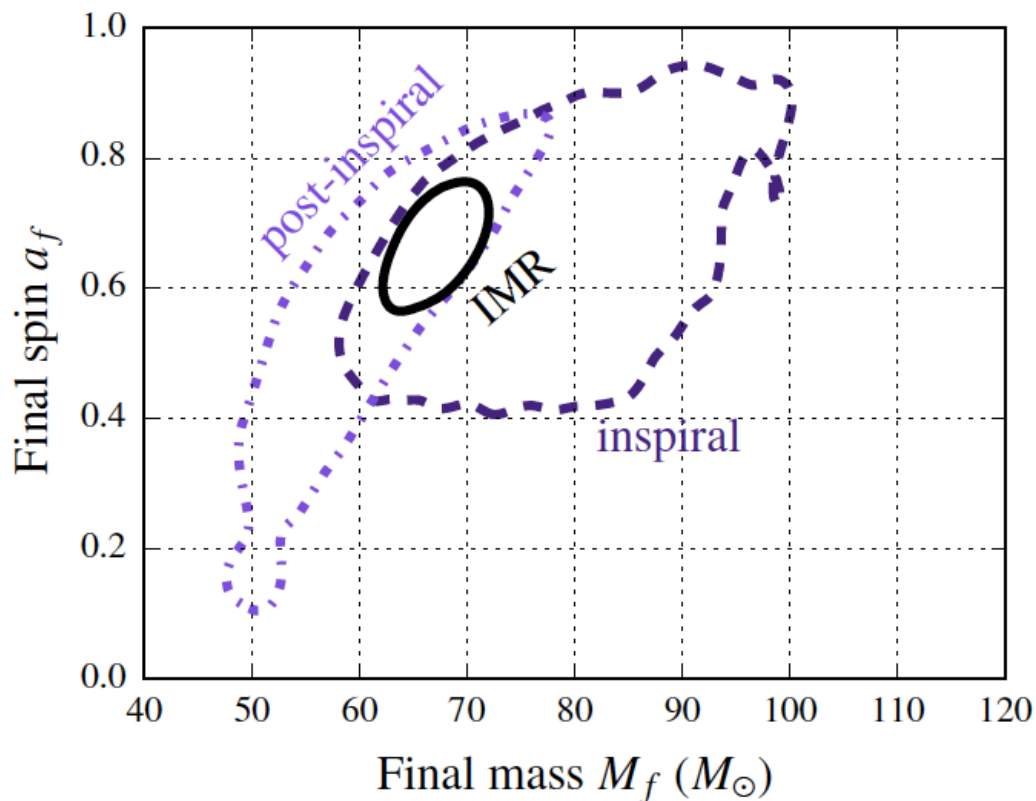


LIGO Measurements types



- Generation:
 - Quadrupole and **higher** order emissions
 - Ring-down **mode spectrum**
 - **PN** coefficients / wave form
- Propagation:
 - **Polarizations**
 - By direct measurement (network)
 - Or by radiation back reaction
 - **Dispersion** / graviton mass

- Early-late consistency checks
 - On mass / spin – so far crude agreement



- Better precision for 3G, but...
- ...are there GR effects that produce disagreement?
YES!



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BH Kicks



- Required:
 - High spins and large spin misalignment
- Asymmetric emission of final chirp
- Linear momentum conservation
 - large kicks
- Up to **5000km/sec** expected ($v/c \sim 0.017$)
(Gonzales 2007, Campanelli 2007, Lousto Zlochower 2013)

Mass-redshift degeneracy

- In GW measurements, **total mass** and **redshift** are degenerate
- Kicks show up as a red/blueshift in the GW waveform!

Cosmology:

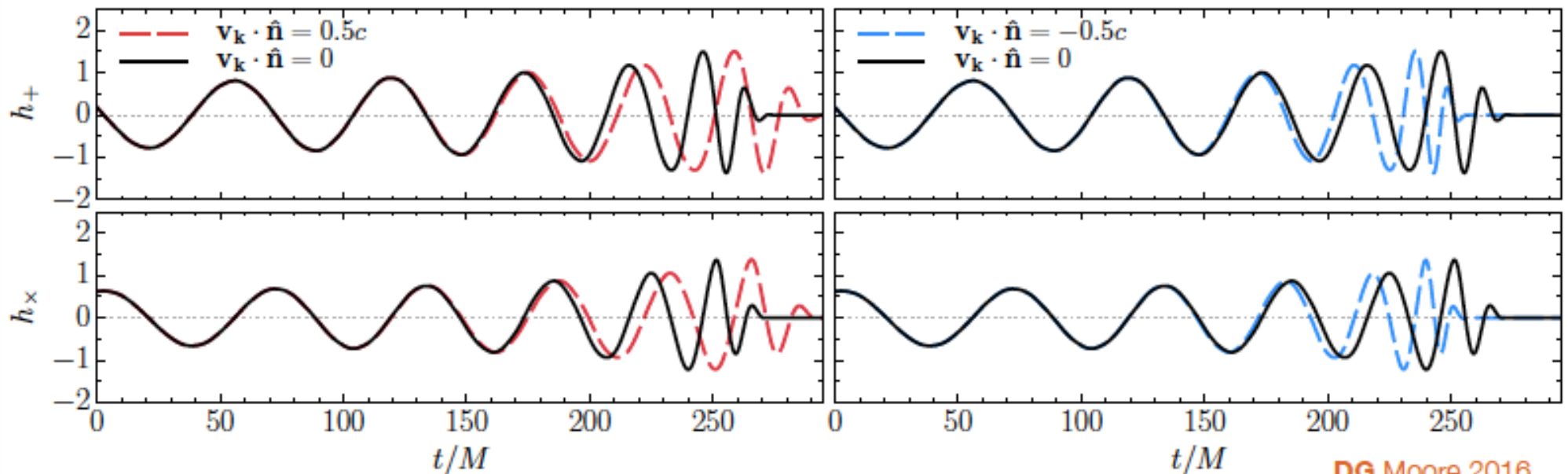
entire waveforms is shifted

$$M \rightarrow M(1+z)$$

Kicks:

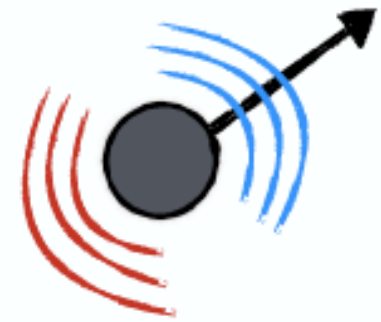
differential Doppler shift

$$M \rightarrow M \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{v}_k(t) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}}{c} \right)$$



DG Moore 2016

Back of the envelope argument



$$h(t) = h_i(t) + h_r(t)$$

$$M_r = M_i(1 + \mathbf{v}_k \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}})$$

mass
measured from
the ringdown

mass measured
from the inspiral

projection of the
kick along the line
of sight

To observe kicks $v_k = 0.01c \sim 3000\text{km/s}$ we need to measure M_r at 1%

Ringdown SNR

$$\rho_r^2 = \frac{1}{S_n} \int_0^\infty h_r(t)^2 dt$$

1d Fisher matrix

$$\left(\frac{1}{\Delta M_r}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{S_n} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial M} h_r(t)\right)^2 dt$$

Schw. QNM

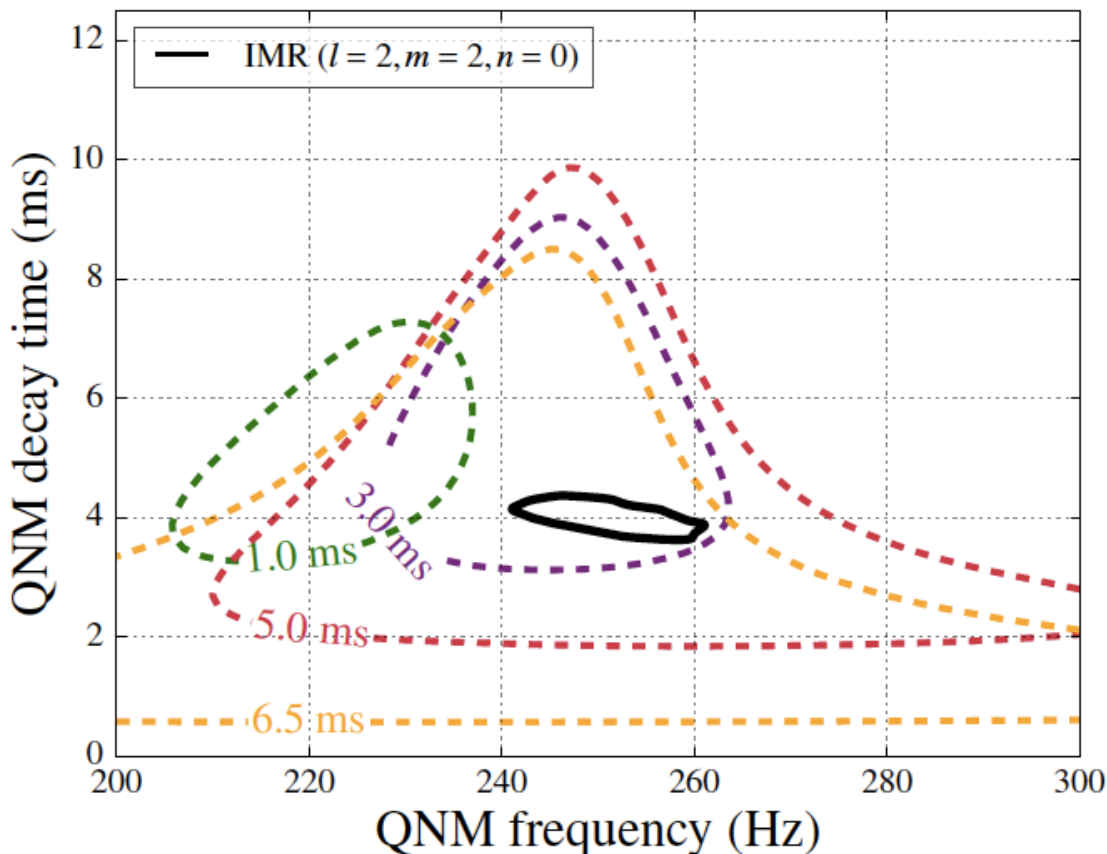
$$h_r(t) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-0.089}{M_r}\right) \sin\left(\frac{-0.37t}{M_r}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta M_r}{M_r} \simeq \frac{0.322}{\rho_r}$$

To measure $v_k \sim 900\text{km/s}$
one needs $\rho_r \sim 100$

**Tough for LIGO... but 3rd generation
detectors and LISA will make it!**

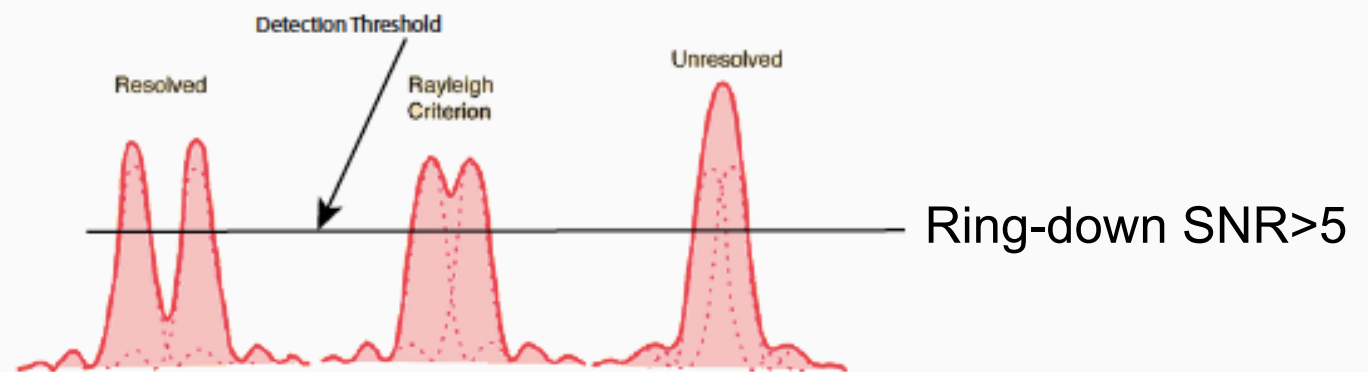
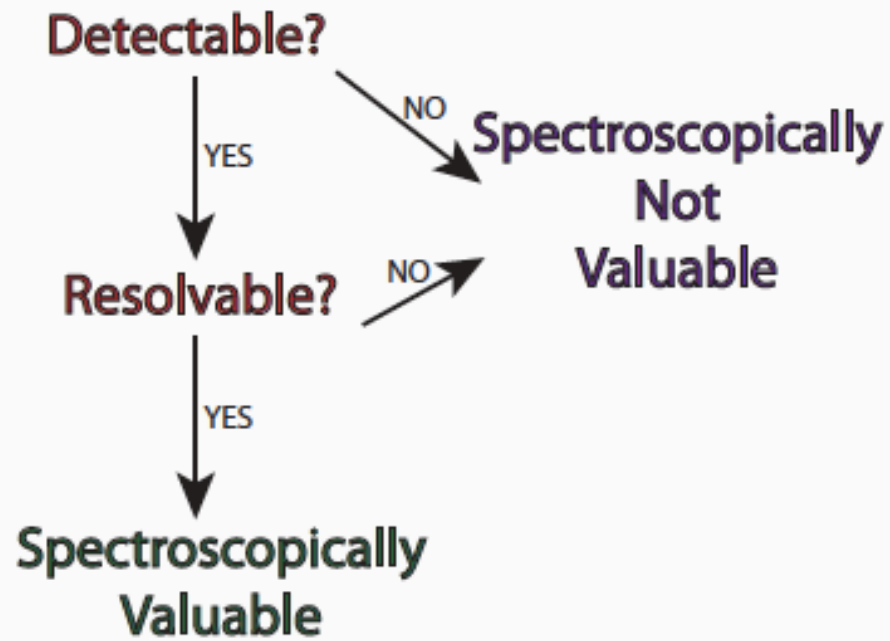
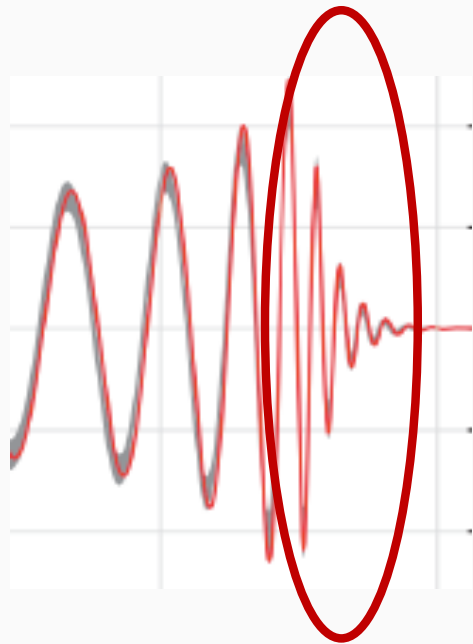
- Ring-down mode spectrum consistency
 - So far: only one mode resolved...



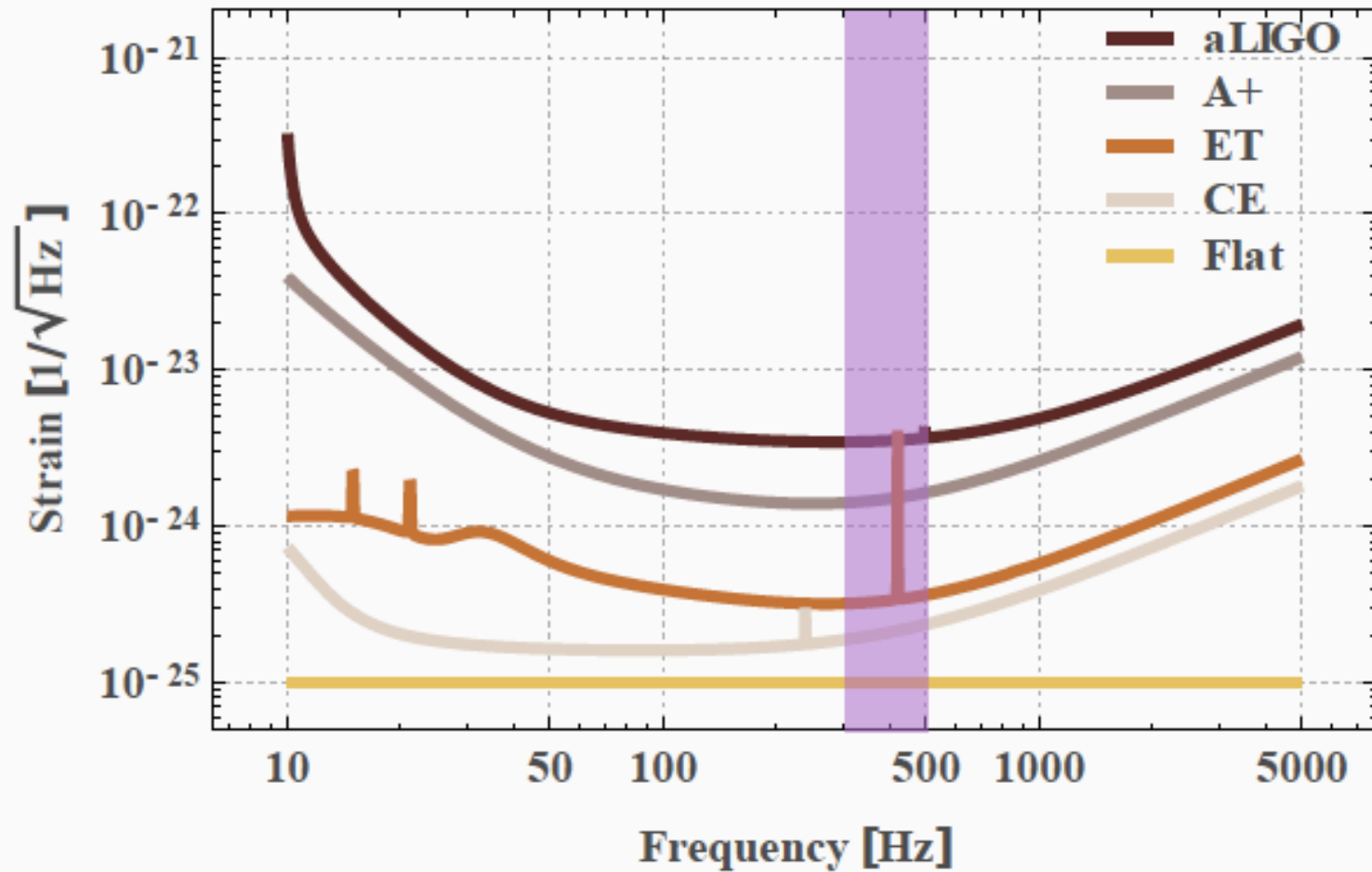
- But looks promising for the future:

- “Spectroscopic analysis of BH mergers...” Swetha Bhagwat, Brown, Ballmer, PRD94,084024

Analysis Framework



Detector Models



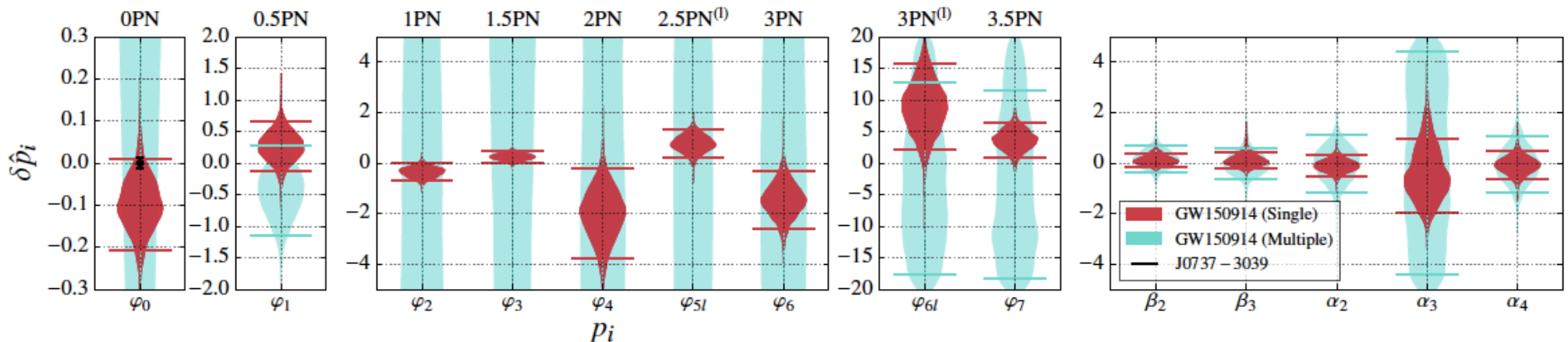
Results-1

- Sub-dominant mode has the most measurability: $(3, 3)$ and $(2, 1)$
- Limited by **measurability** and NOT by **resolvability criterion**.
- An increase in sensitivity ≈ 300 Hz and 500 Hz would enhance the measurability of both $l = m = 3$ and $l = m = 4$.

Results-2

- Assuming an optimistic rate of $240 \text{ Gpc}^{-3}\text{yr}^{-1}$, about 3 events per year seem to be spectroscopically valuable with Advanced LIGO.
- With detectors like CE and ET, approximately 20-30% of the total detected stellar mass BH mergers are spectroscopically valuable.
- Even a pessimistic rate of only $13 \text{ Gpc}^{-3}\text{yr}^{-1}$ binary BH mergers, about 4-60 events allow for multi-mode measurements using CE and ET.

- **Good** ‘single’ value constraints
 - Can rule out theories predicting a deviation at a single order.
- But the various PN parameters are **highly correlated**.
- What matters is the mapping to a theory!



What are we really learning with GWs?

Violations of the Strong Equivalence Principle

Lorentz Violations in Gravity

Gravitational Parity Violation

**What matters the most is the *mapping* between
ppE constraints and theoretical physics inferences**

Graviton Mass and Propagation Effects

·
·
·

(leaving out a lot of stuff here, e.g. no-hair tests with ringdown)



Future Constraints on the Graviton Mass

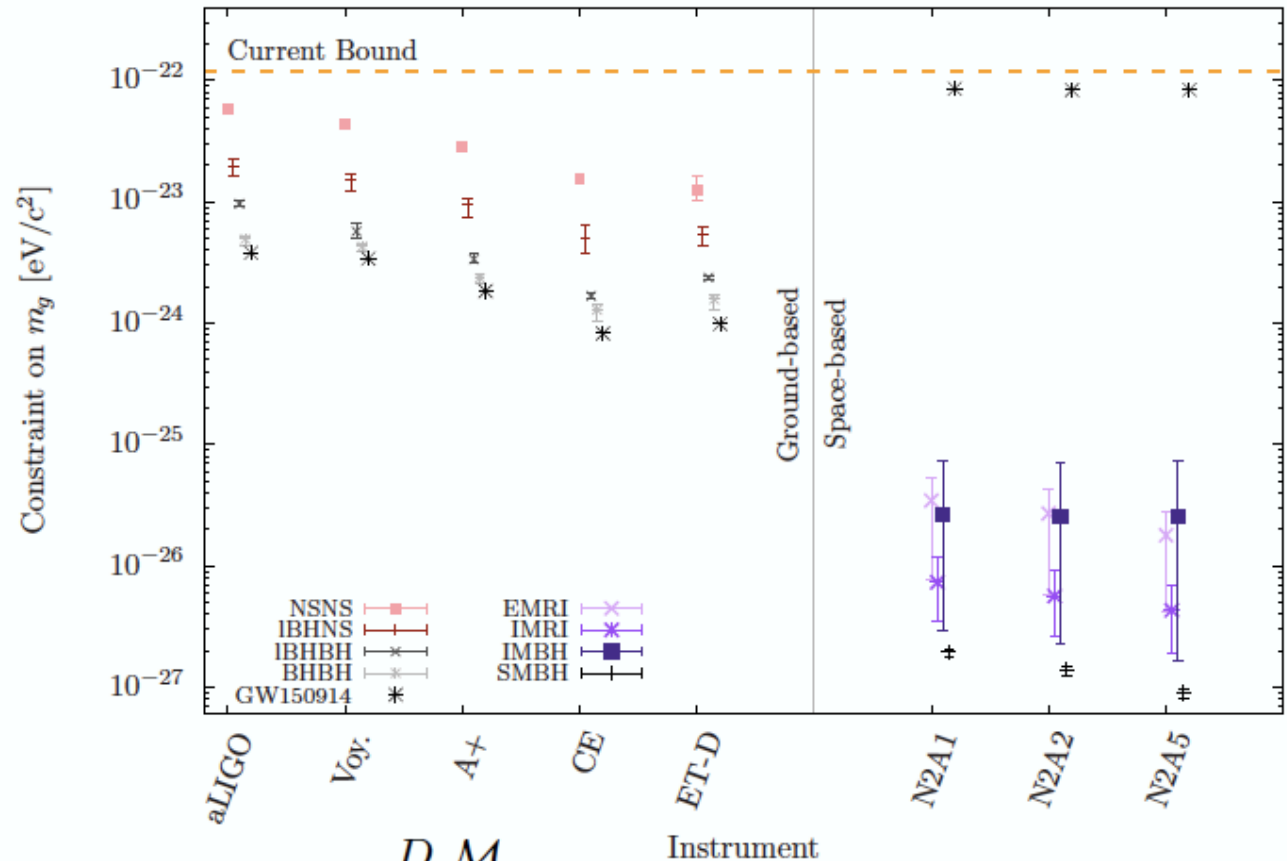
Maximize Extraction:

- Binary systems that are as far away as possible (SMBHs)
- Binary with largest chirp mass

Open Questions:

- Generation of GWs?
- Merger? Hybrid IMR waveforms?

What is the Goal?



$$\beta = \pi^2 \frac{D M_z}{1+z} m_g^2$$

[Chamberlain & Yunes, to appear soon]



Future Constraints on Violations of SEP

Extractable Physics:

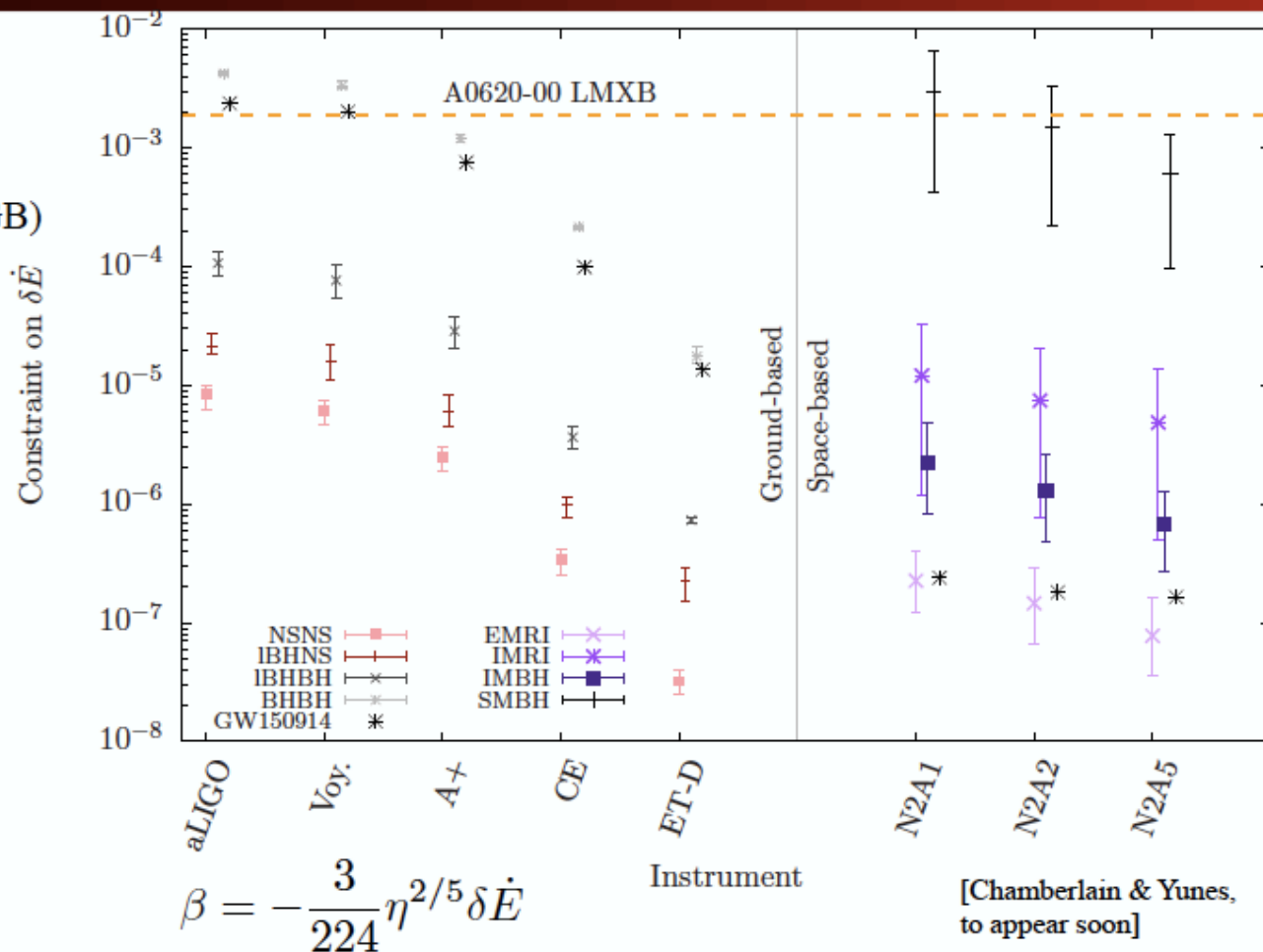
- Non-Schw BHs (yes-hair theorem in EdGB)
- NSs have scalar charge (scalar-tensor)
- Compact Object binaries inspiral faster due to dipole radiation

Maximize Extraction:

- Low-mass BH or NS (long-inspiral) GWs
- Binary with tiny mass ratio

Open Questions:

- Merger?
- Hybrid IMR waveforms?





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3G strength



- Ground-based 3G detectors
 - Observe the merger!
 - Thus are esp. sensitive to higher order effects
 - Radiation from **octopolar and higher** moments
 - **Higher order ring-down** modes
 - Higher order PN corrections
- Win with \sqrt{N} & $\sqrt{\text{SNR}}$
- Challenged for **long integration**, but
 - “join” observation with LISA can change that



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My questions for the workshop



- Are we tackling **interesting fundamental** physics?
- What **other effects** (from regular GR + matter) are there, complicating conclusions about GR?
 - Example: BH kicks, tidal resonances?
- “**Integrated**” tests of alternative theories?
 - Full alternative wave forms?

Thank you!

