

Applying the effective-source approach to frequency-domain self-force calculations for eccentric orbits

Benjamin Leather, Niels Warburton

26th Capra Meeting on Radiation Reaction in General Relativity

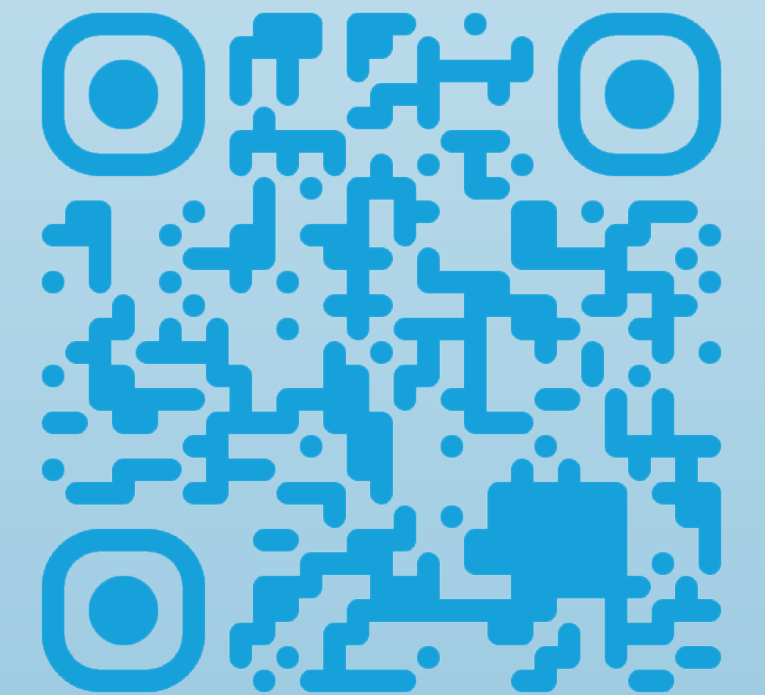
Paper released on the arXiv today!



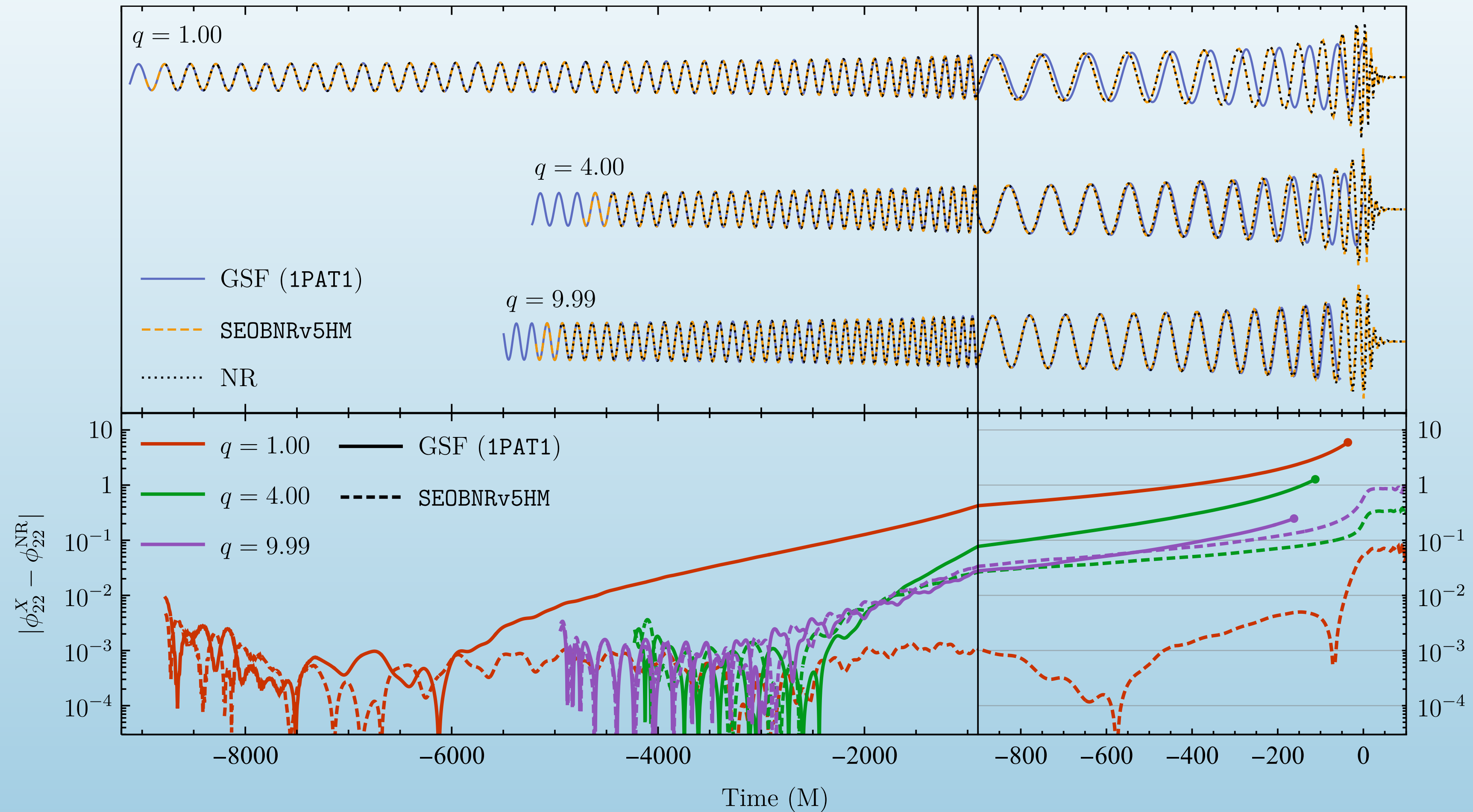
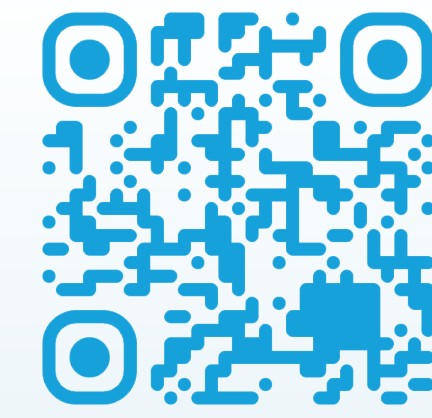
MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
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(Albert Einstein Institute)



arXiv: 2306.17221



Motivation

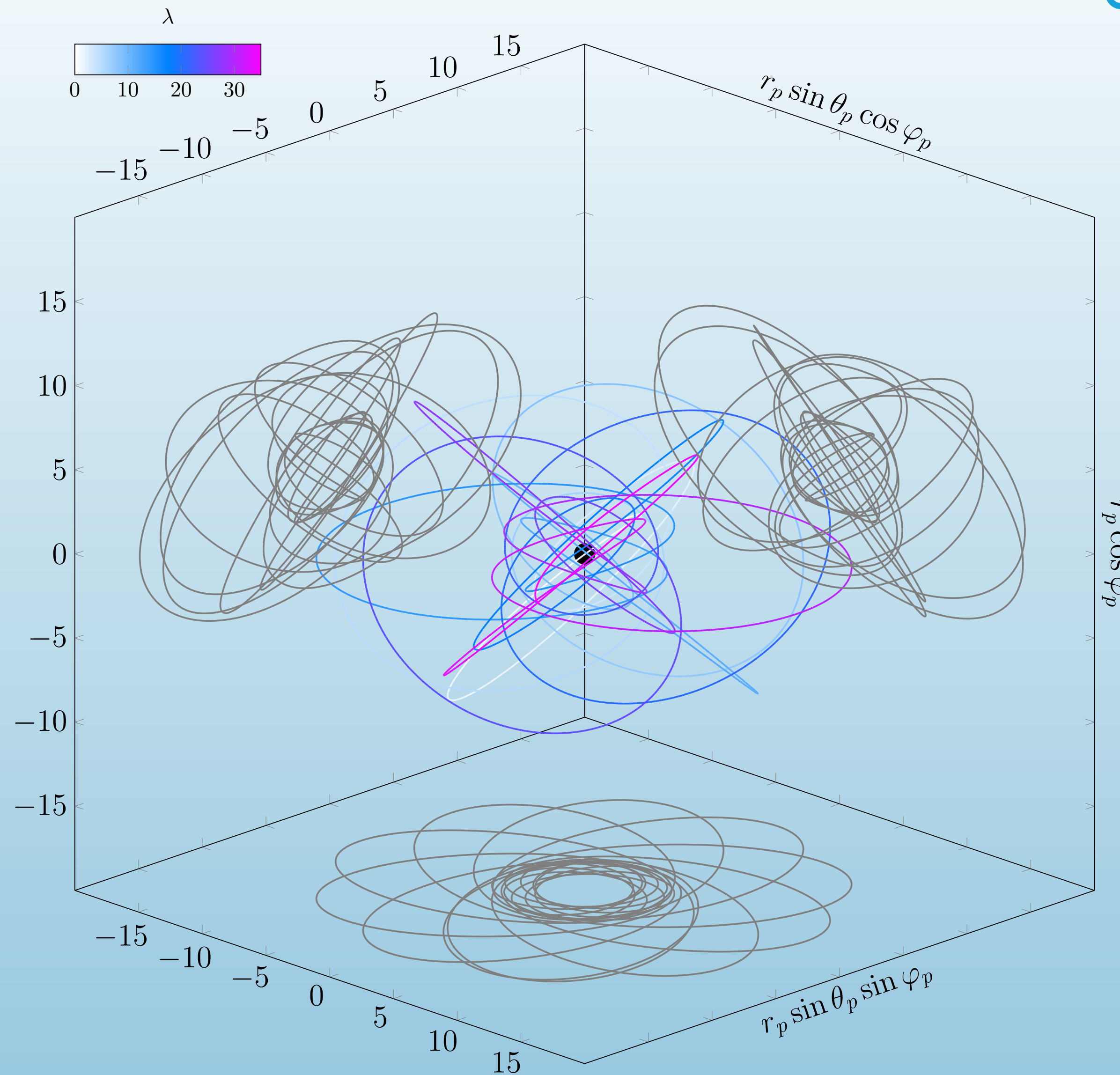
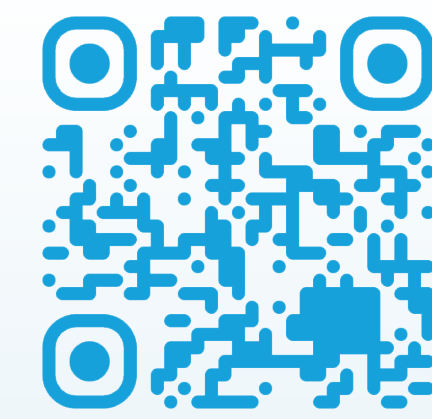


Enhancing the SEOBNRv5 effective-one-body waveform model with second-order gravitational self-force fluxes

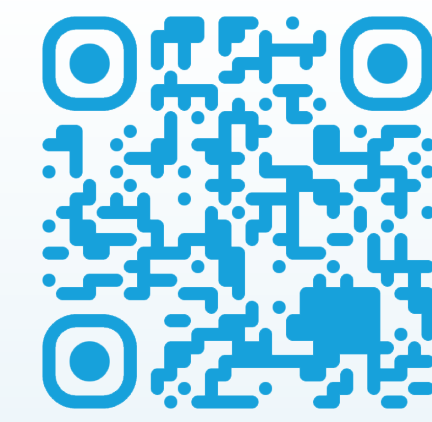
Maarten van de Meent, Alessandra Buonanno, Deyan P. Mihaylov, Serguei Ossokine, Lorenzo Pompili, Niels Warburton, Adam Pound, Barry Wardell, Leanne Durkan, Jeremy Miller

[arXiv:2303.18026](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.18026)

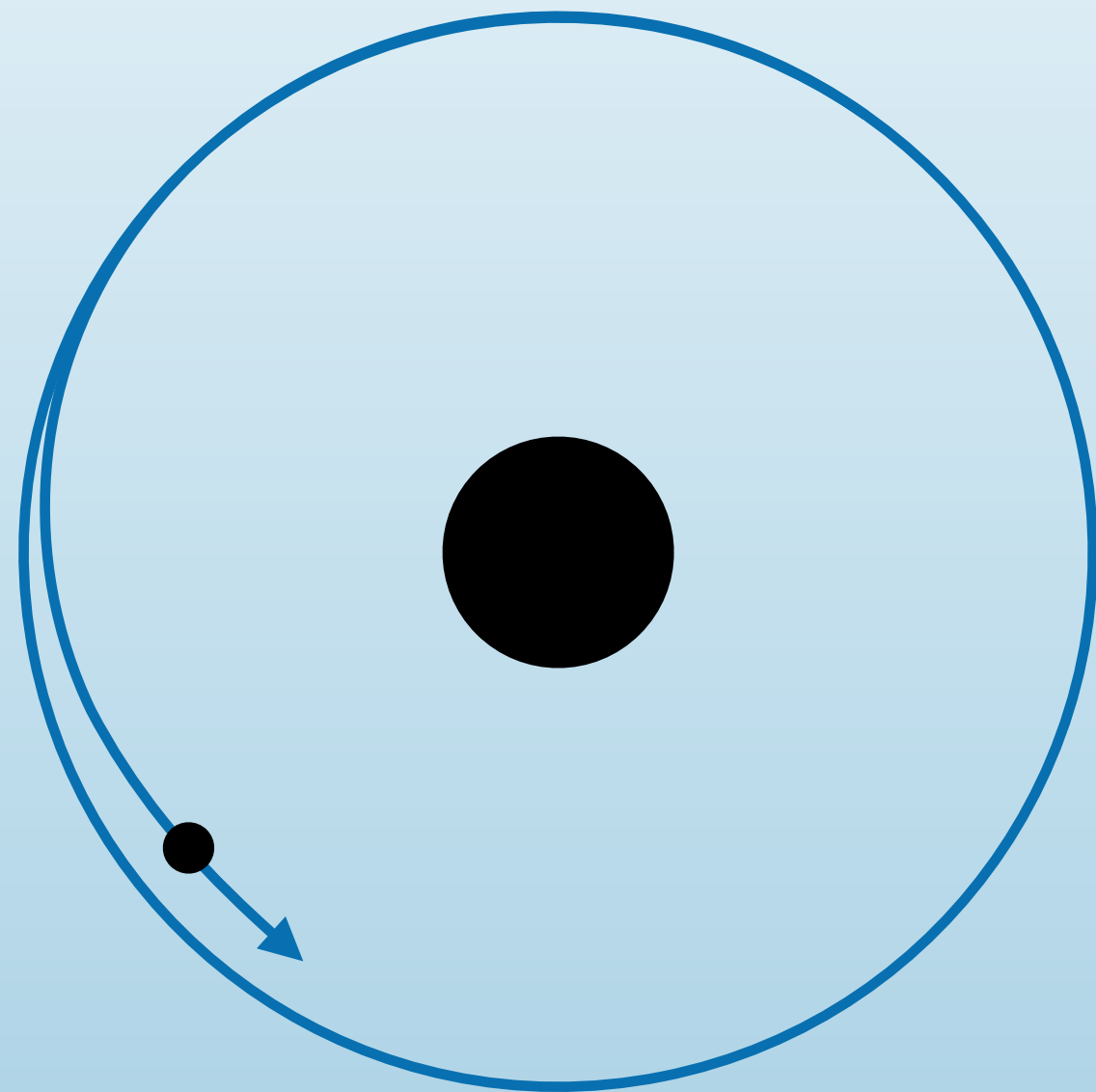
Motivation



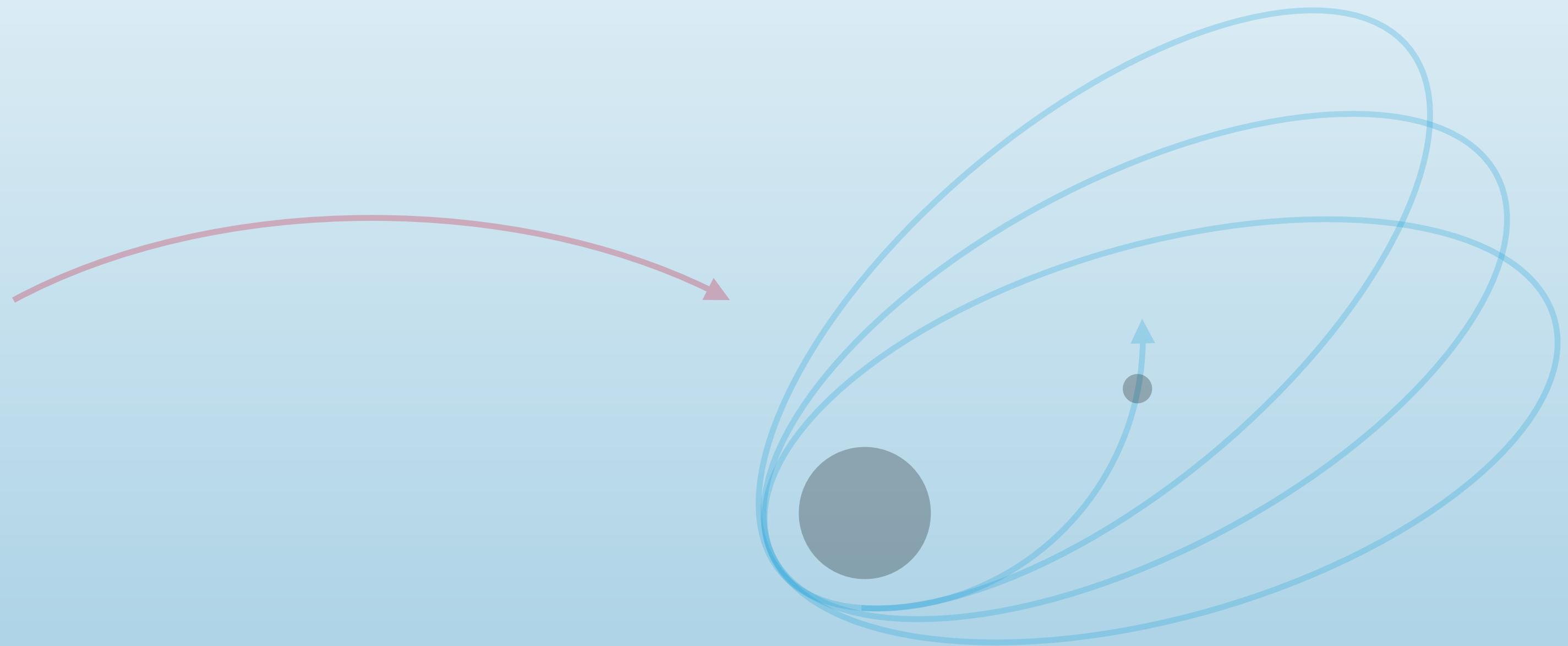
Motivation



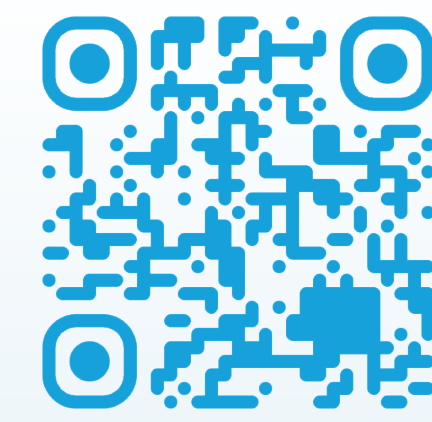
Quasicircular Inspiral



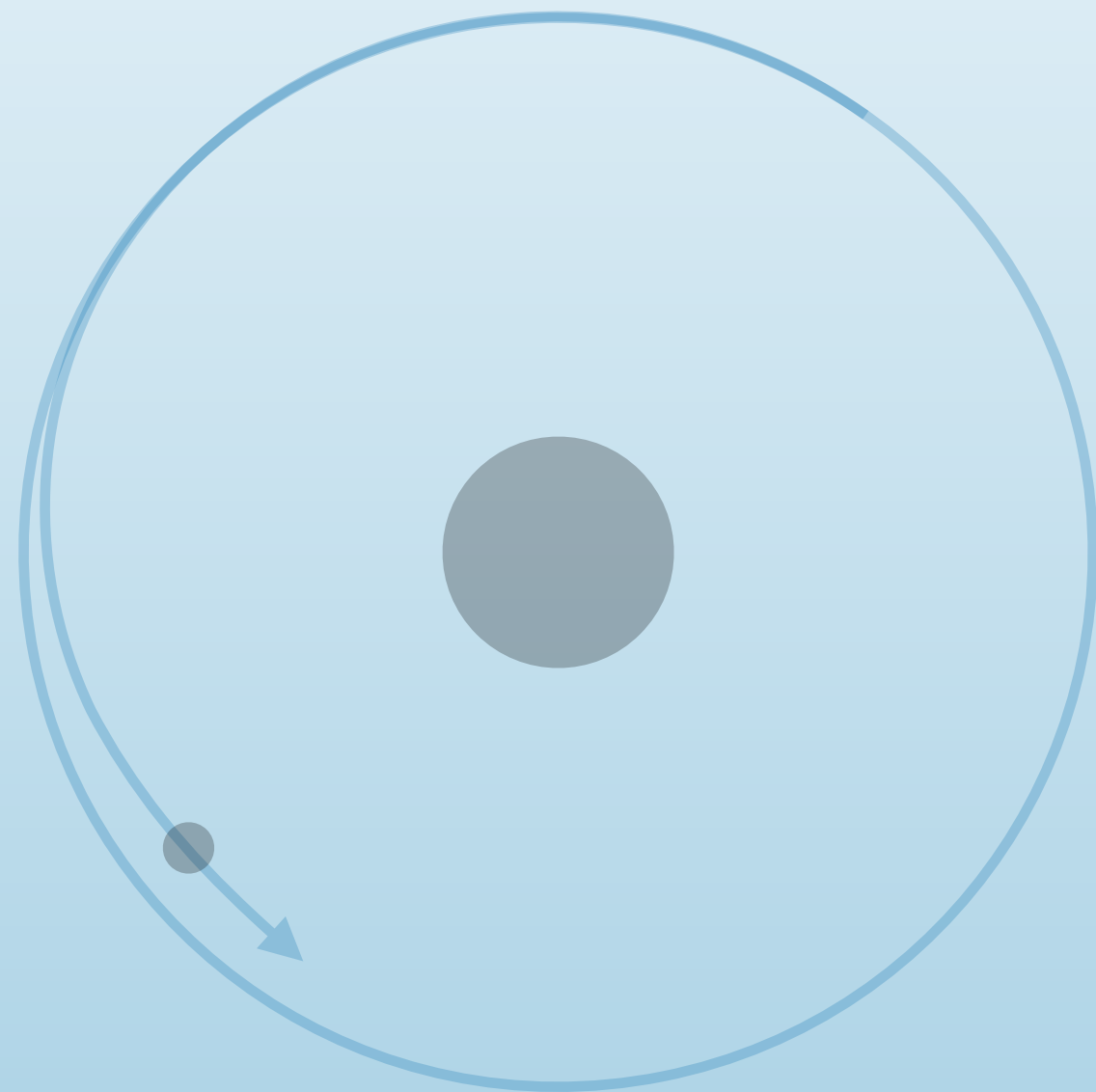
Eccentric Inspiral



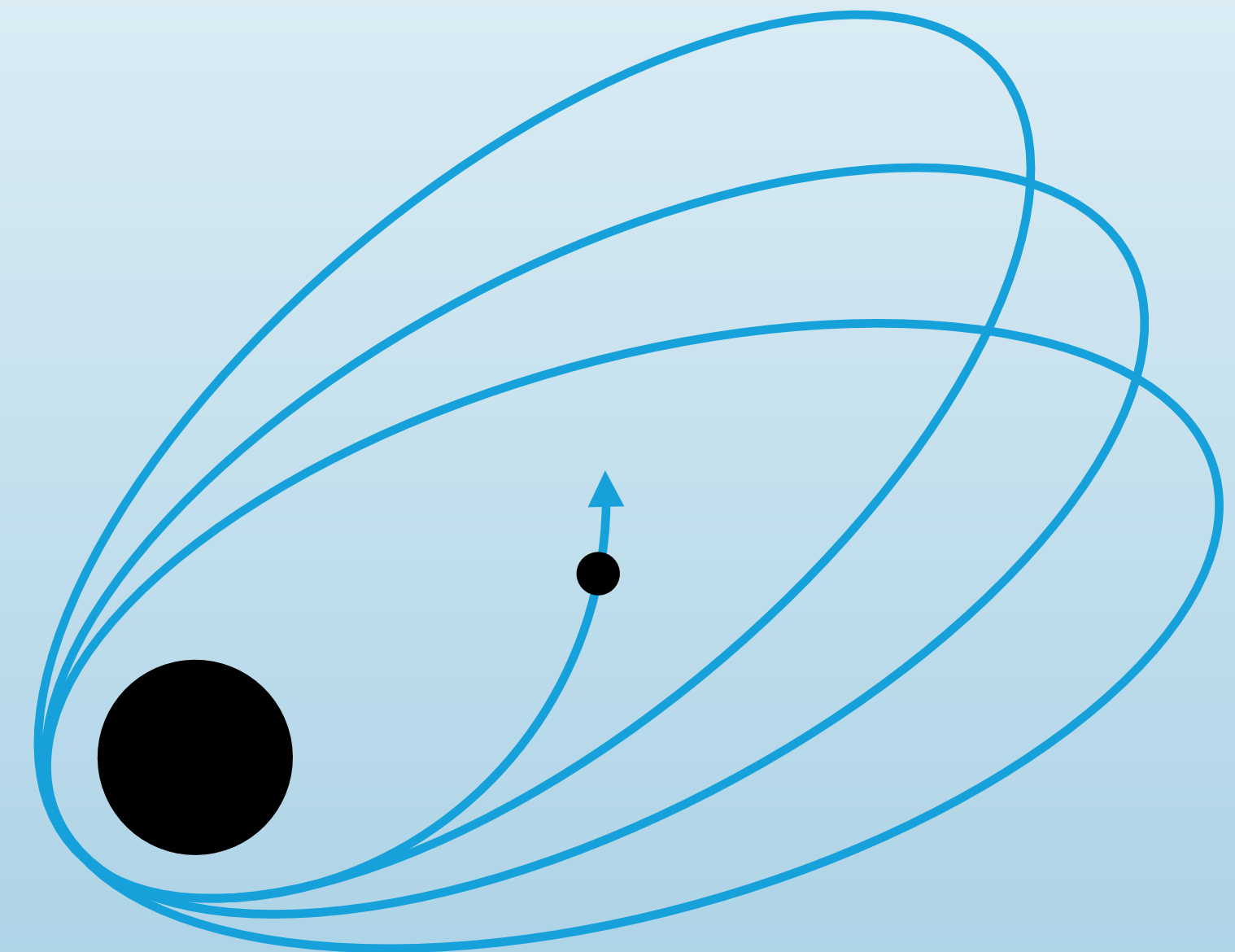
Motivation



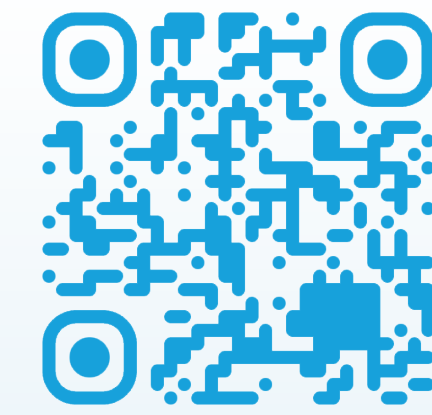
Quasicircular Inspiral



Eccentric Inspiral

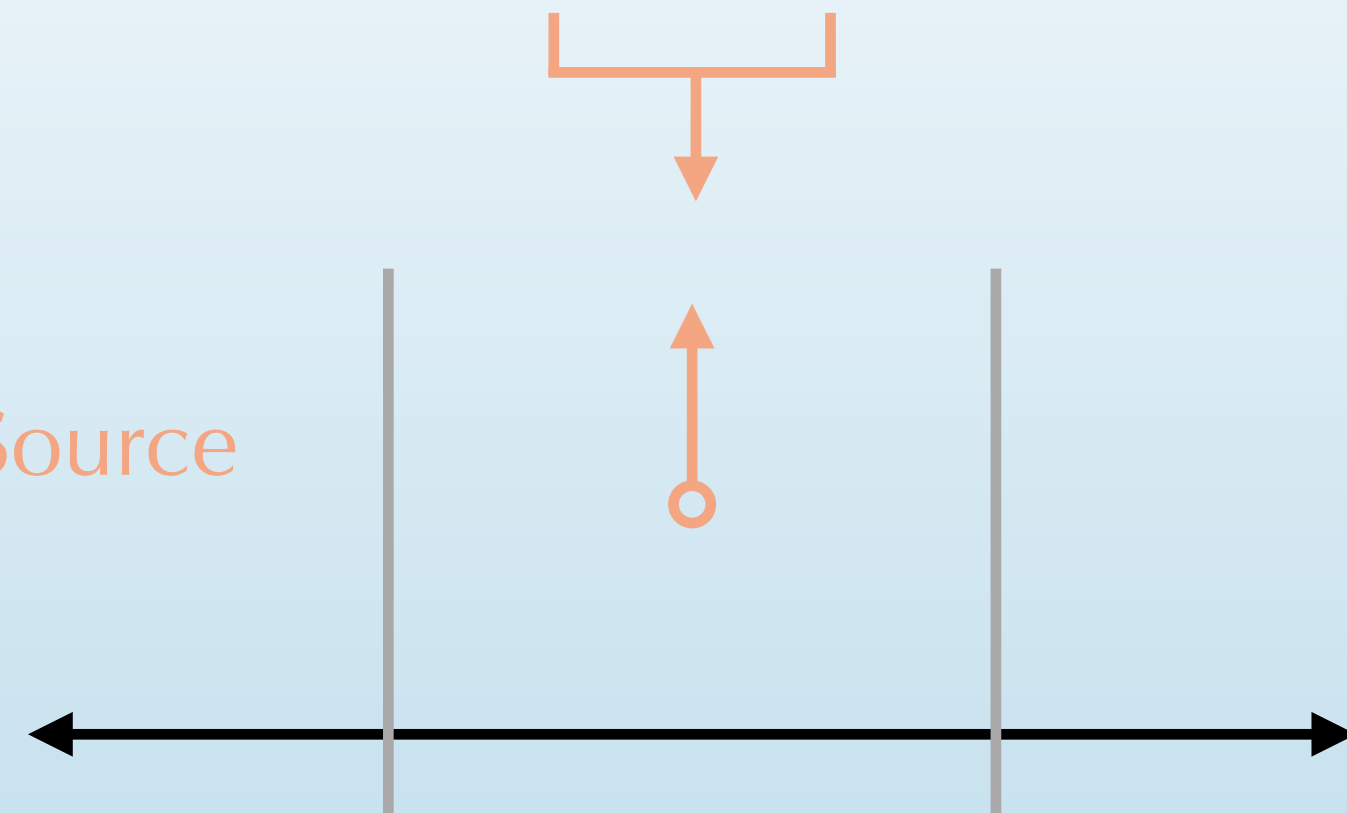


Motivation



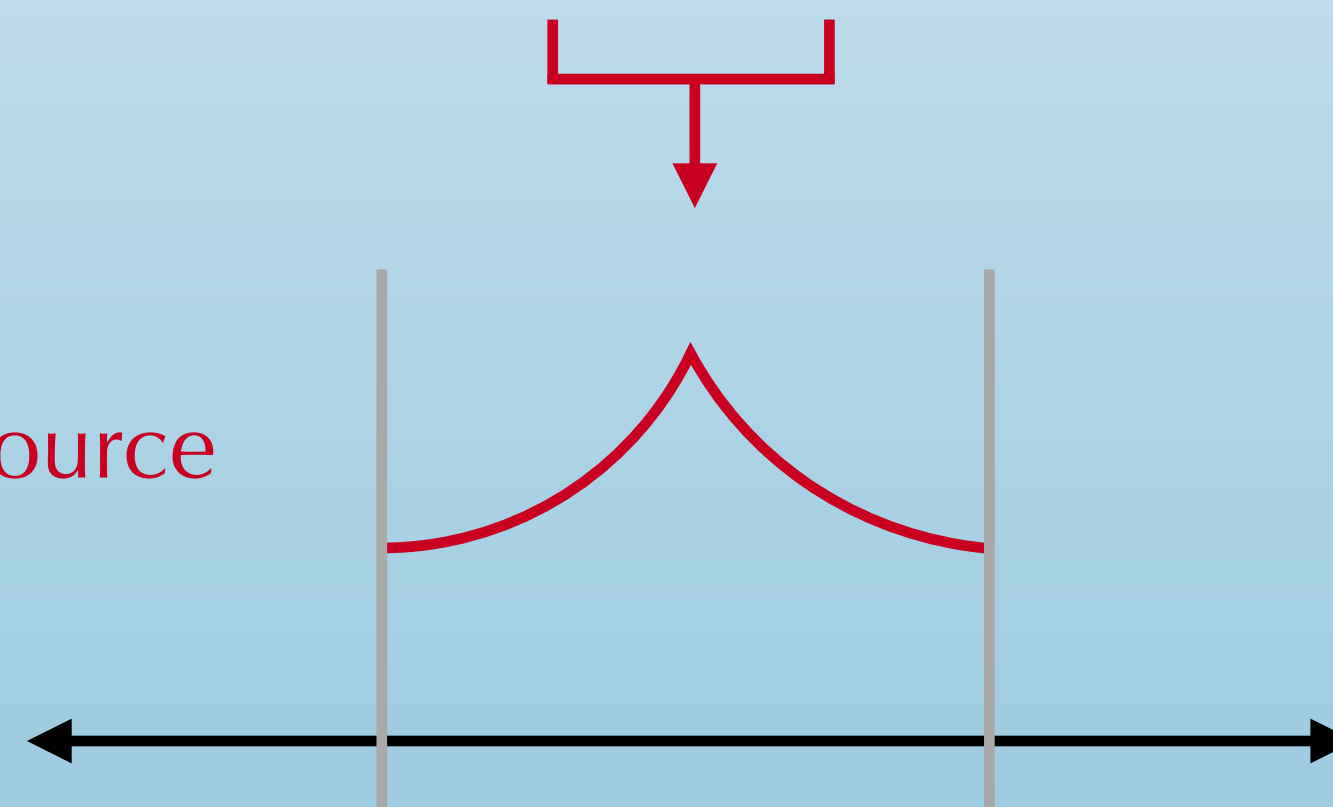
First-order $\mathbf{g}_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} + \epsilon h_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$

Distributional Source

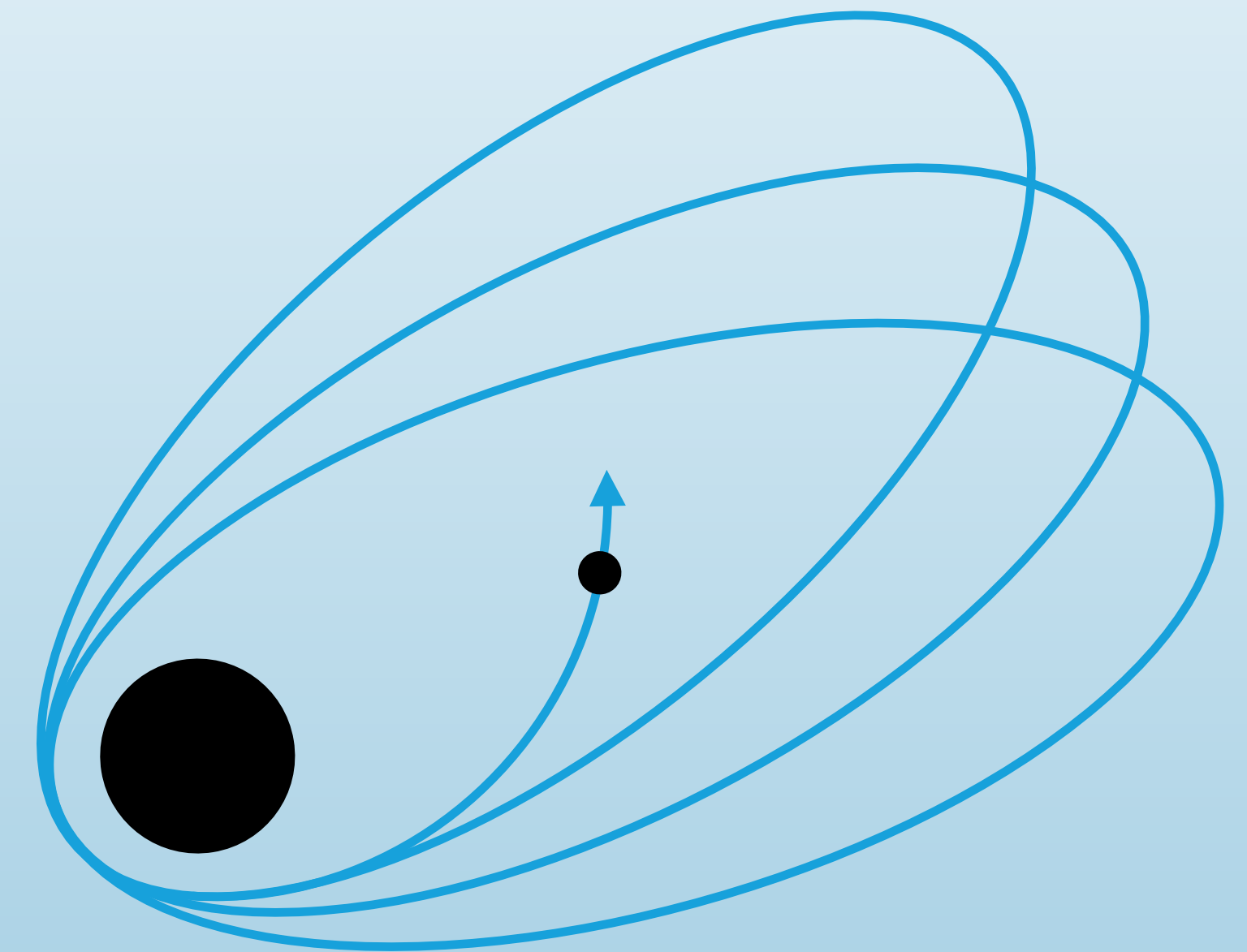


Second-order $\mathbf{g}_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} + \epsilon h_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 h_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)$

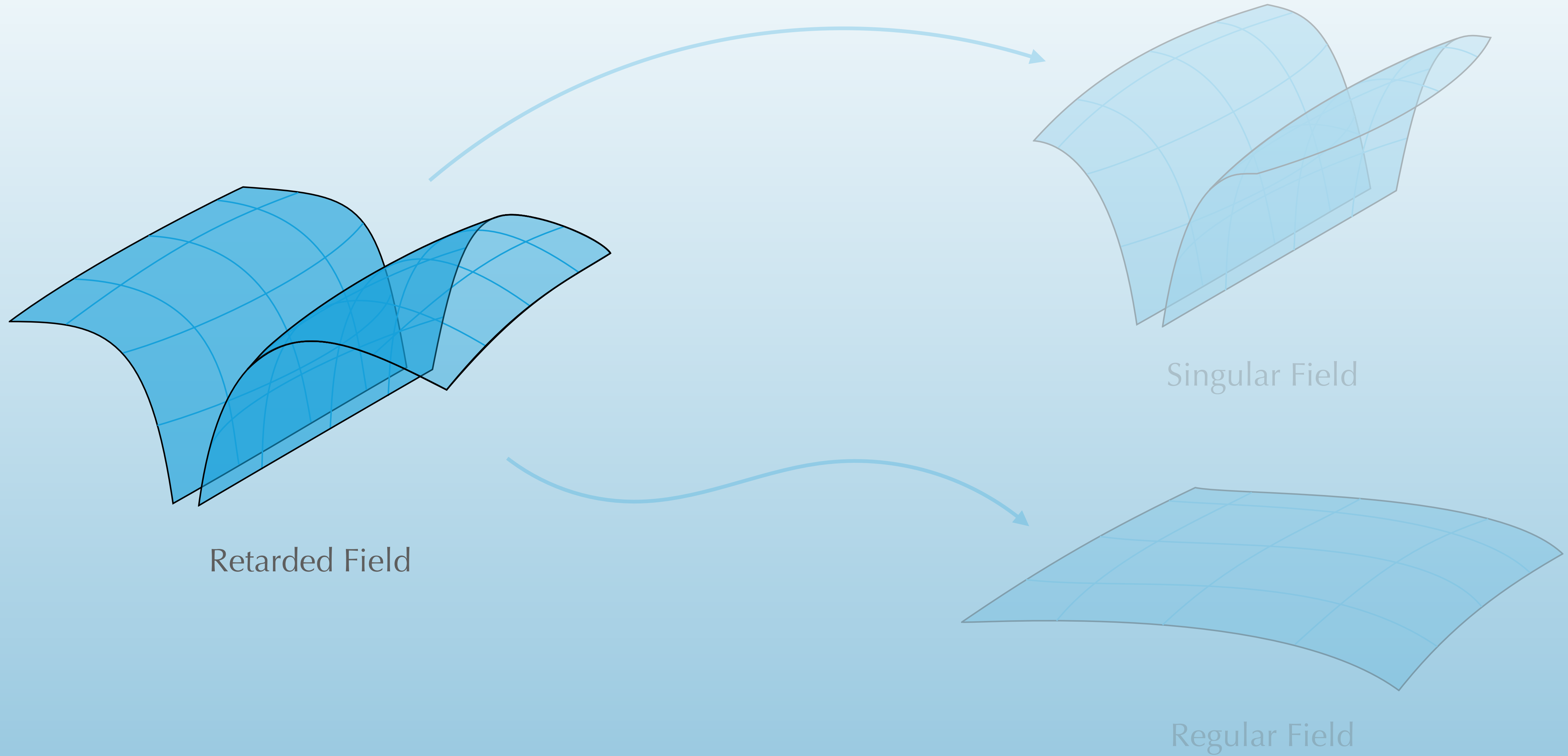
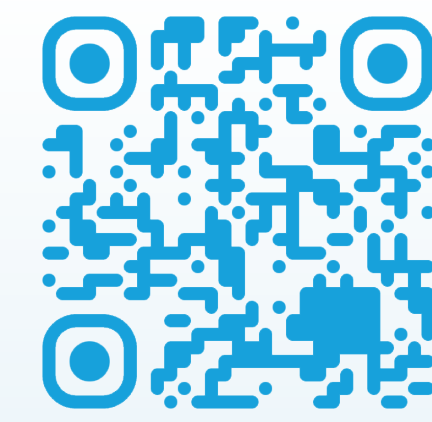
Effective Source



Eccentric Inspiral



Worldtube and Effective Source

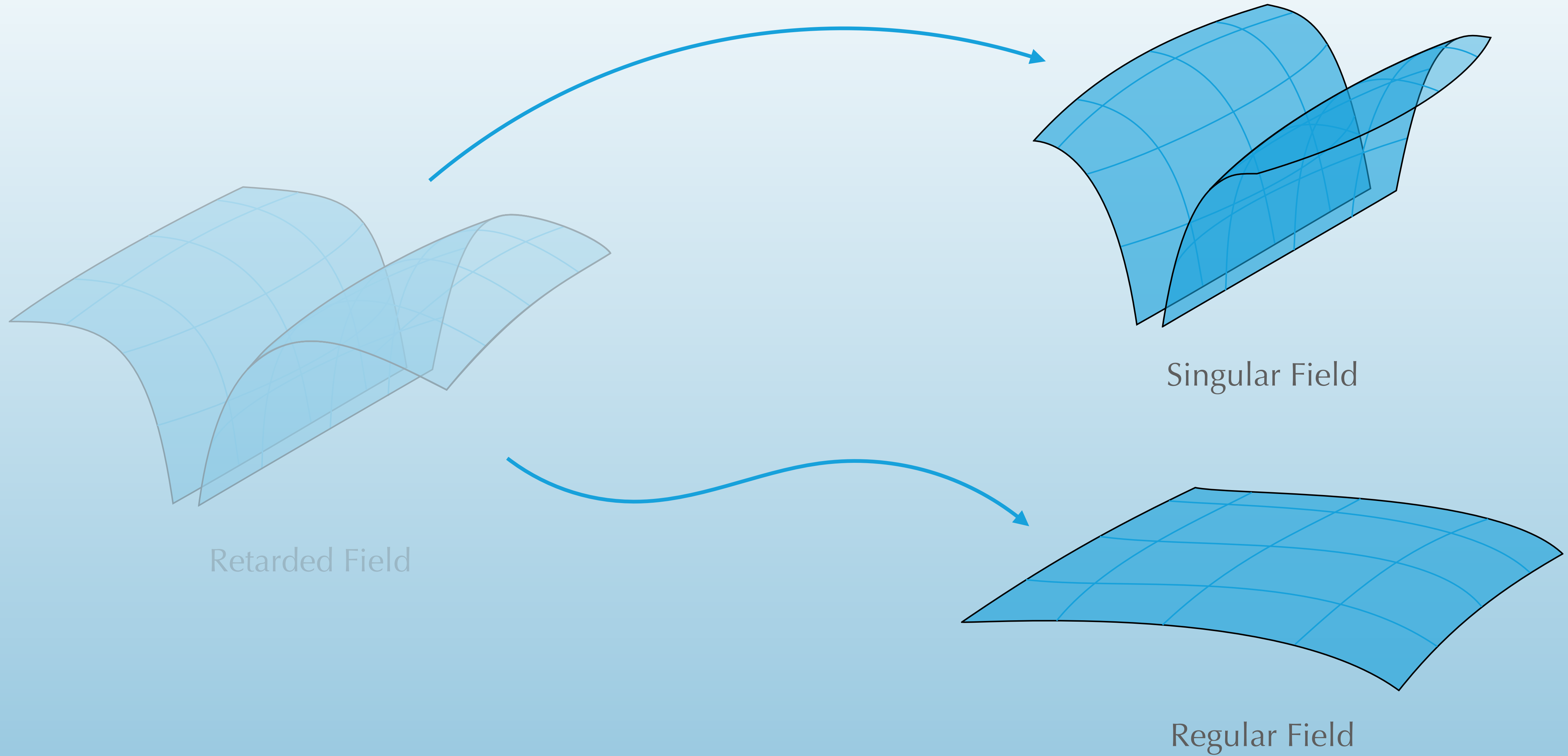
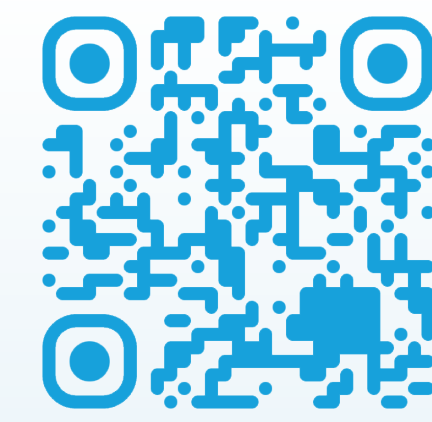


Retarded Field

Singular Field

Regular Field

Worldtube and Effective Source

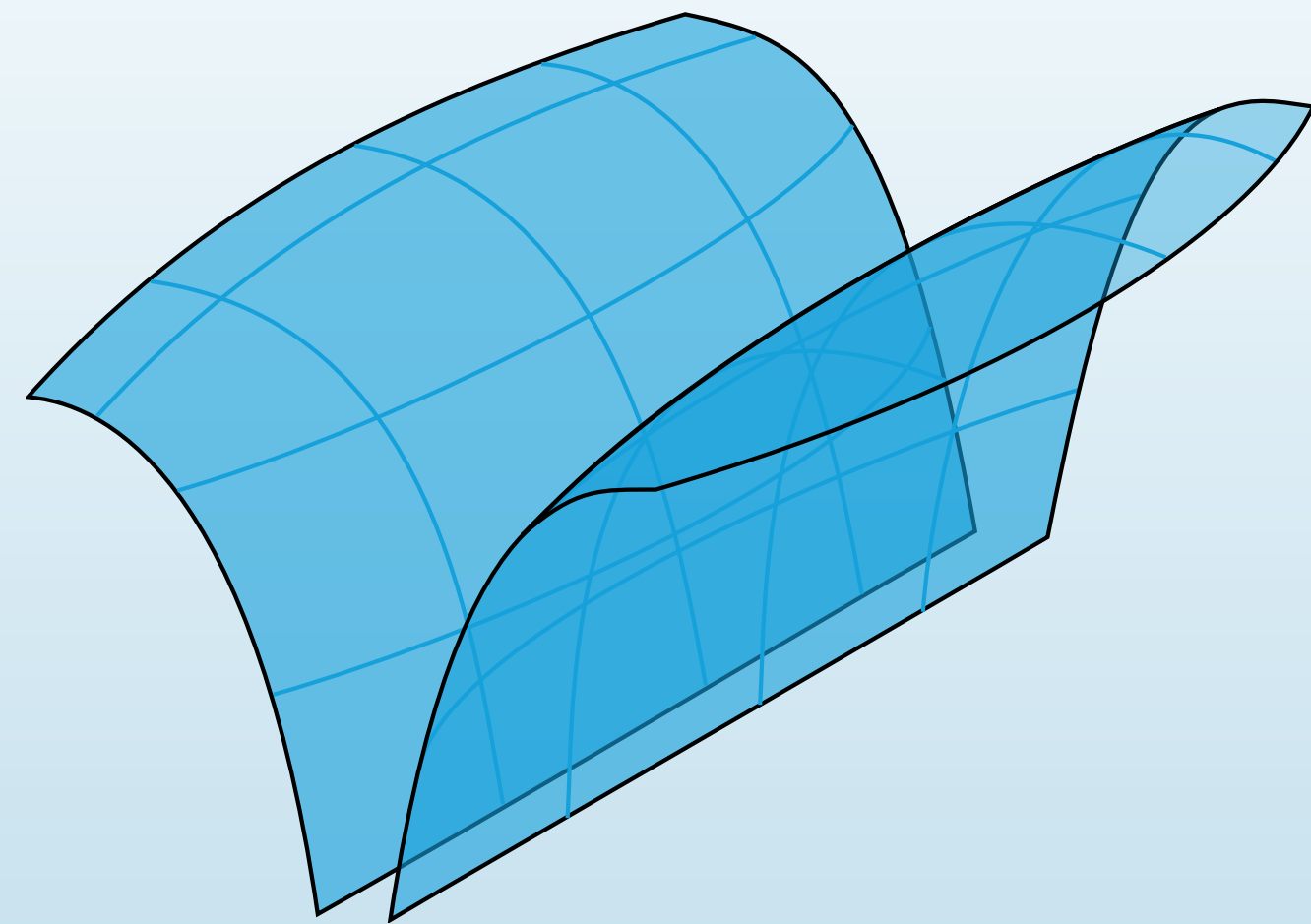
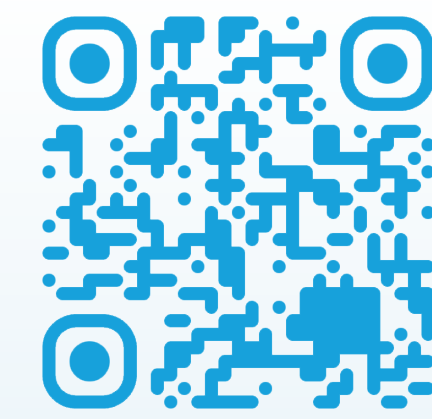


Retarded Field

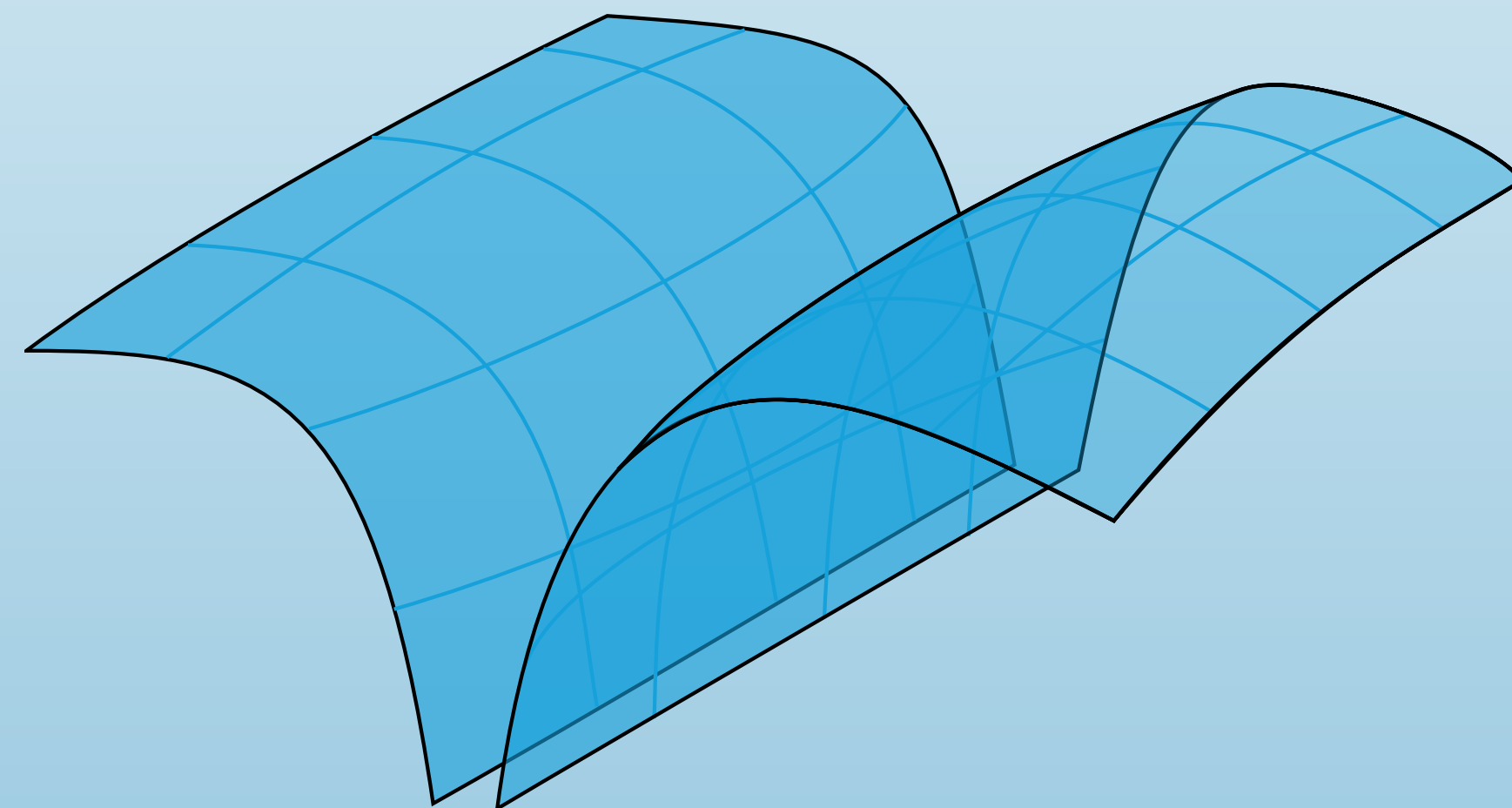
Singular Field

Regular Field

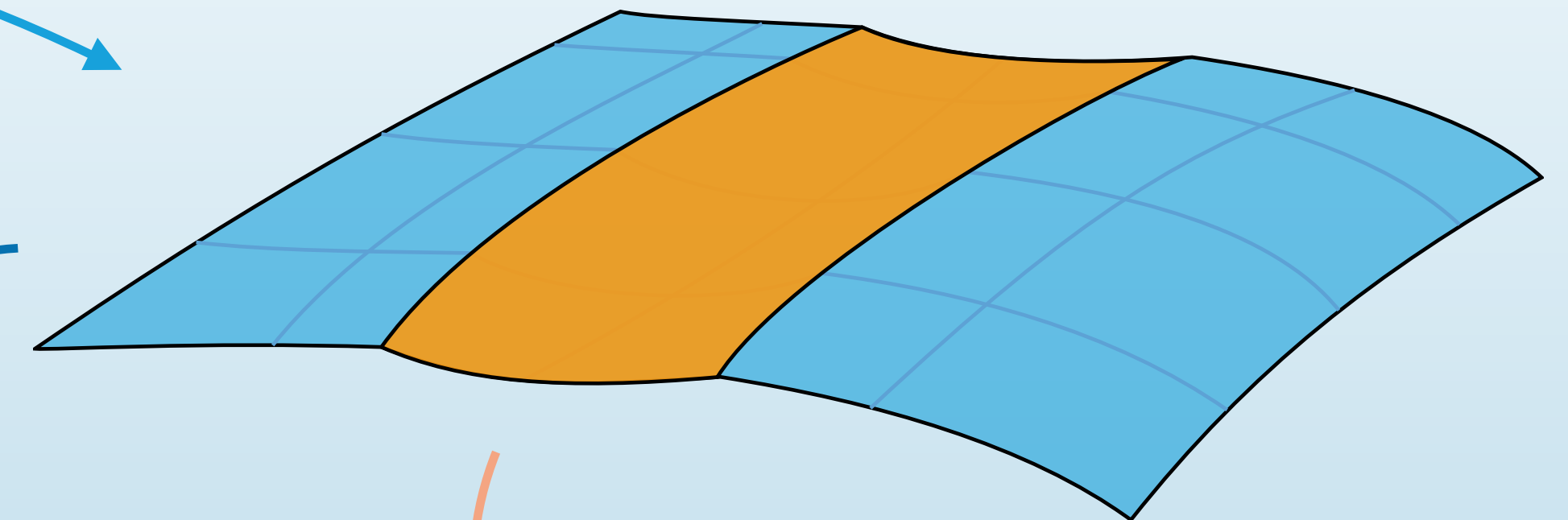
Worldtube and Effective Source



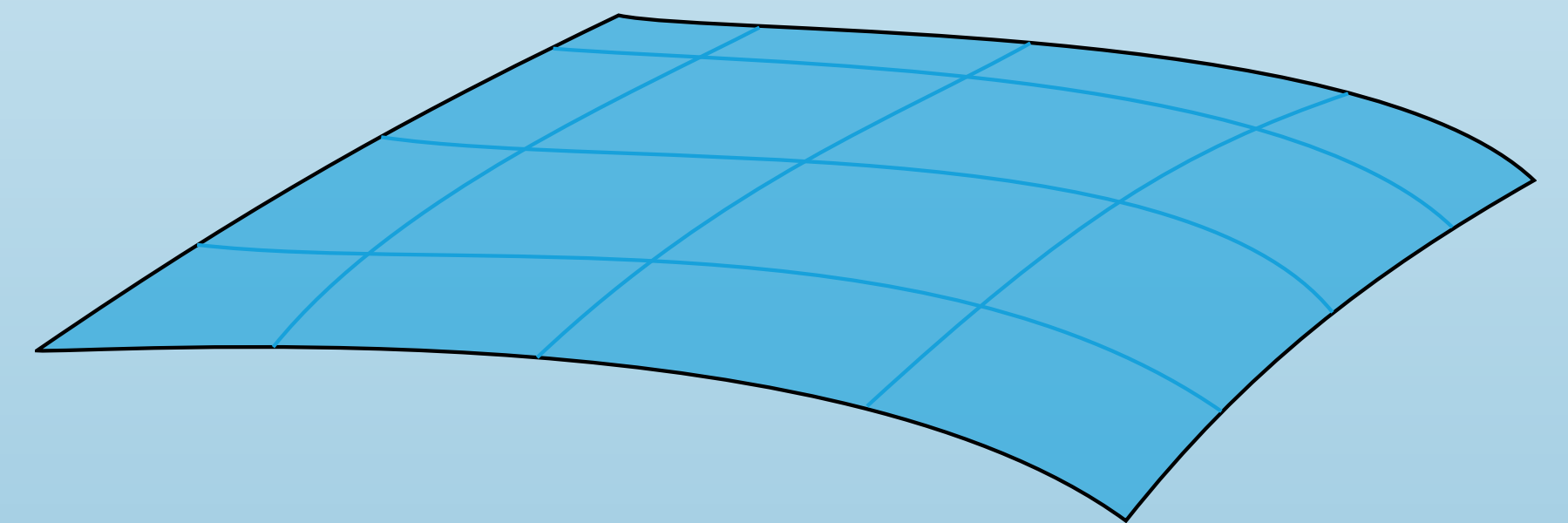
Singular Field



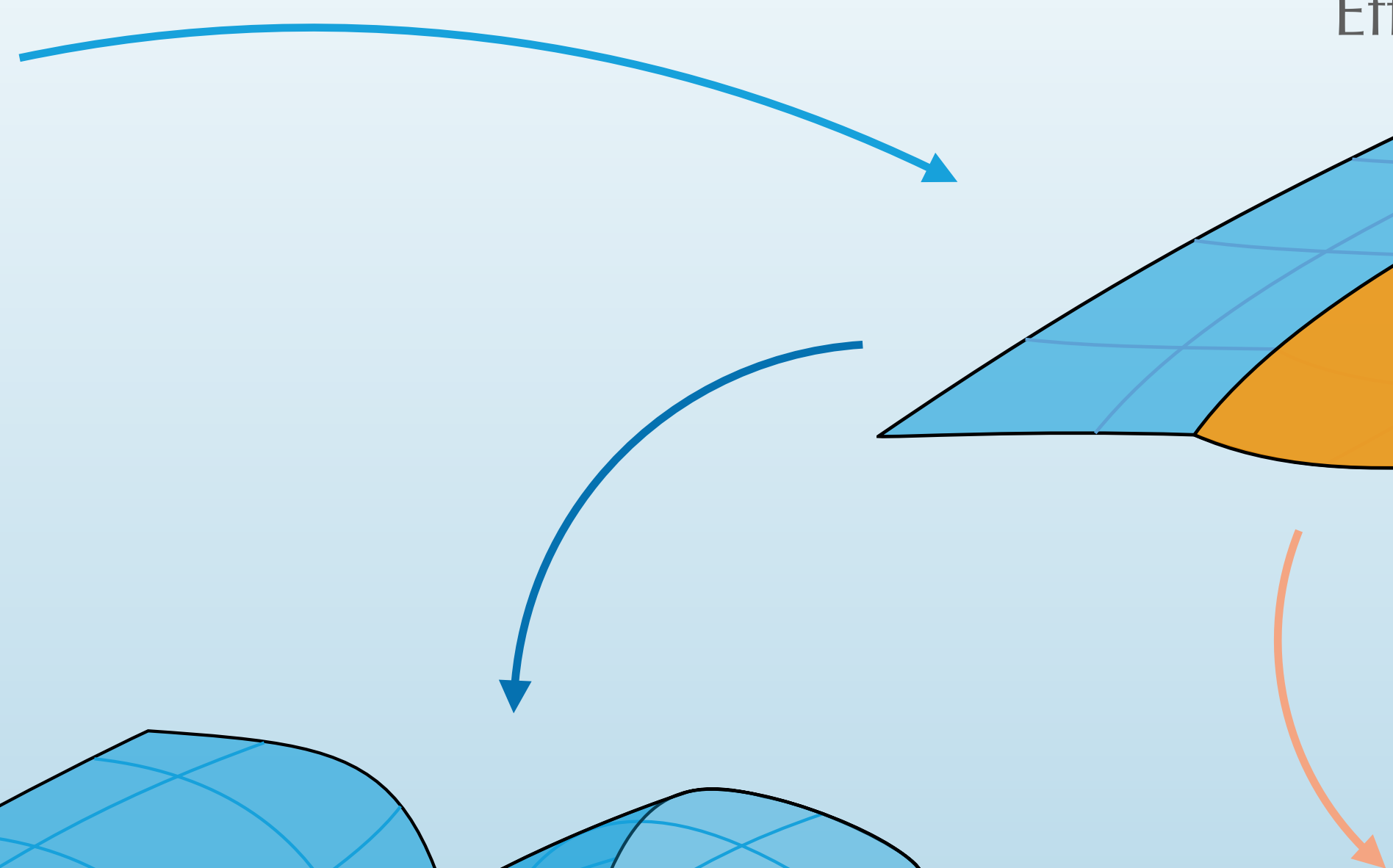
Retarded Field



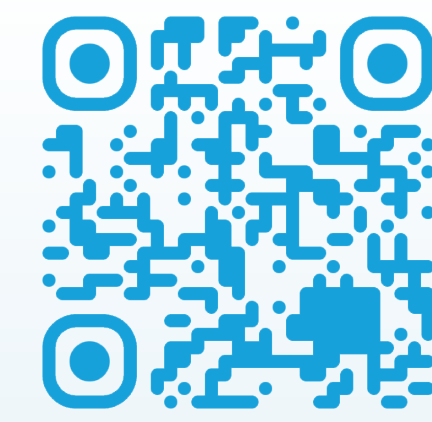
Effective Source



Regular Field



The Frequency Domain



Time Domain

$$\square_{lm} \psi_{lm}(t, r) = -4\pi r \rho_{lm}(t, r)$$

$$\rho_{lm}(t, r) = \frac{q \hat{c}_{lm} P_\ell^m(0)}{r_p(t)^2 u^t} \delta[r - r_p(t)] e^{-im\varphi_p(t)}$$

$$\square_{lm} \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R}} = -4\pi r \rho_{lm}(t, r) - \square_{lm} \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{P}} := S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r)$$

$$S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(r)$$

$$\omega_{mn} := m\Omega_\varphi + n\Omega_r, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Frequency Domain

$$\square_{lmn} \psi_{lmn}(r) = J_{lmn}(r)$$

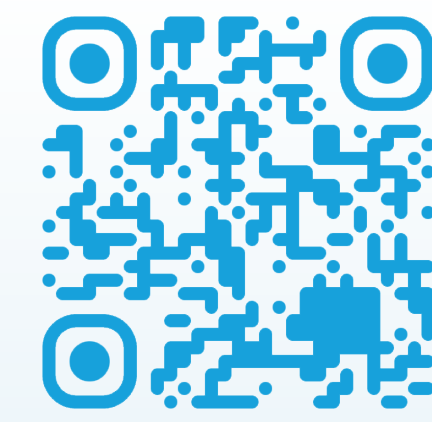
$$J_{lmn}(r) = \frac{2q \hat{c}_{lm} P_\ell^m(0)}{T_r r |u^r(r)| f(r)^2} \cos[\omega_{mn} t_p(r) - m\varphi_p(r)] \\ \times \Theta[r - r_{\min}] \times \Theta[r_{\max} - r]$$

$$\square_{lmn} \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r) = J_{lmn}(r) - \square_{lmn} \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r) := S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r)$$

$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r)$$

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r)$$

The Frequency Domain



Time Domain

$$\square_{lm} \psi_{lm}(t, r) = -4\pi r \rho_{lm}(t, r)$$

$$\rho_{lm}(t, r) = \frac{q \hat{c}_{lm} P_\ell^m(0)}{r_p(t)^2 u^t} \delta[r - r_p(t)] e^{-im\varphi_p(t)}$$

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Frequency Domain

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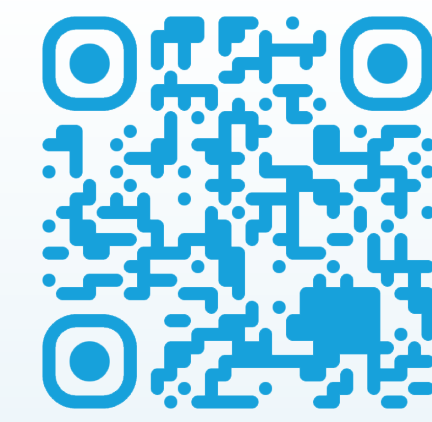
$$J_{lmn}(r) = \frac{2q \hat{c}_{lm} P_\ell^m(0)}{T_r r |u^r(r)| f(r)^2} \cos[\omega_{mn} t_p(r) - m\varphi_p(r)] \\ \times \Theta[r - r_{\min}] \times \Theta[r_{\max} - r]$$

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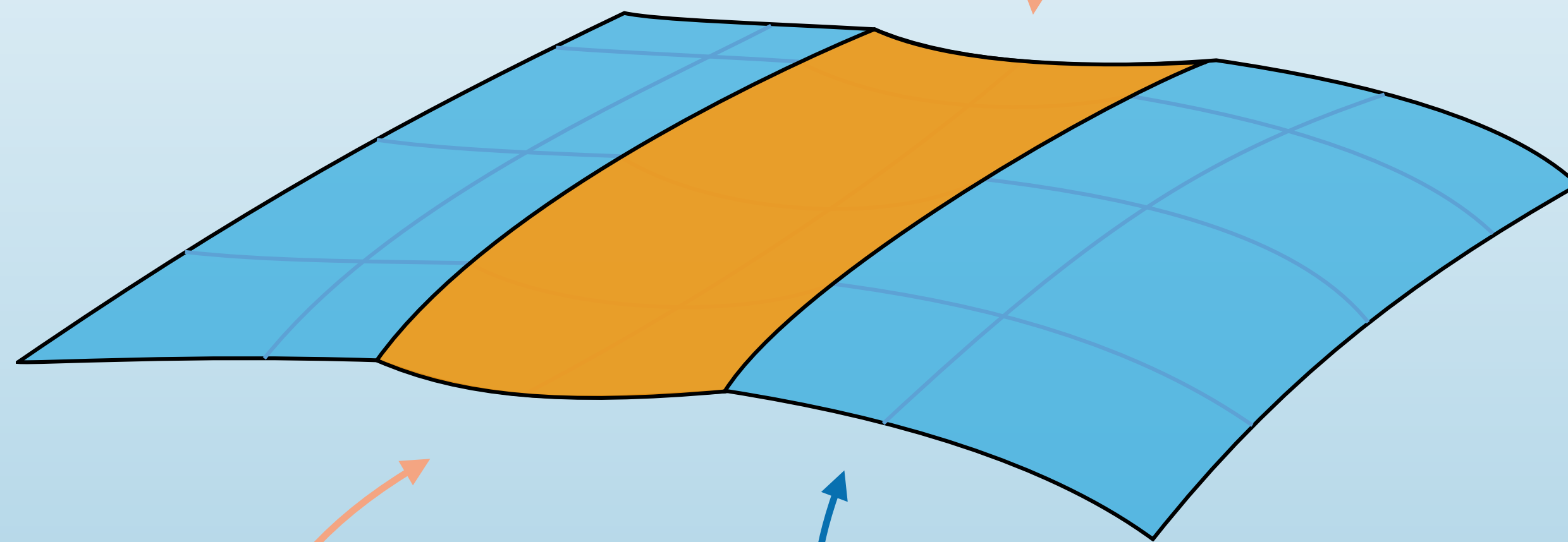
$$\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r)$$

Scalar self-force (SSF)



$$\square_{lmn}\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r) = J_{lmn}(r) - \square_{lmn}\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r) := S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r)$$

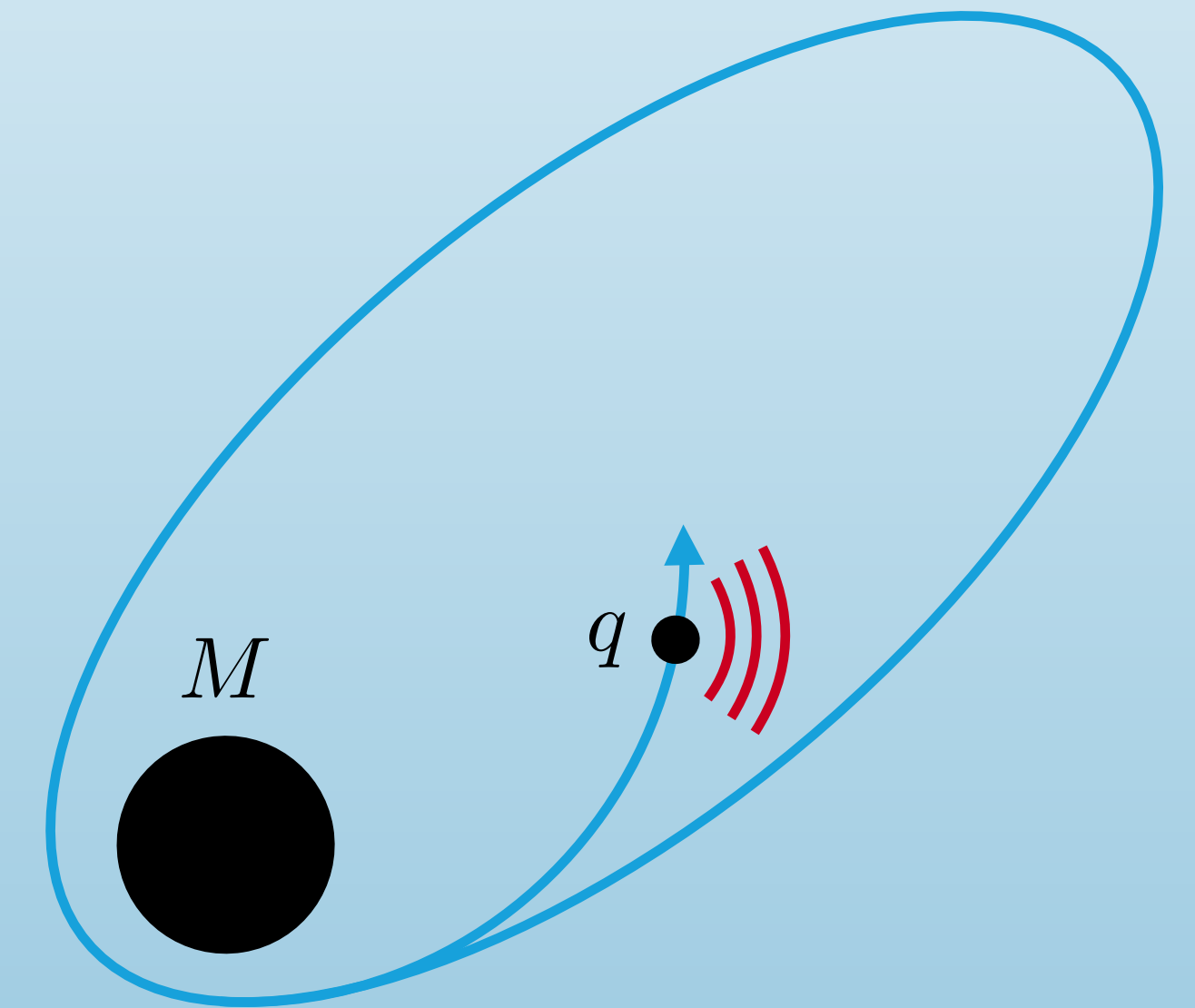
Residual Field



Worldtube

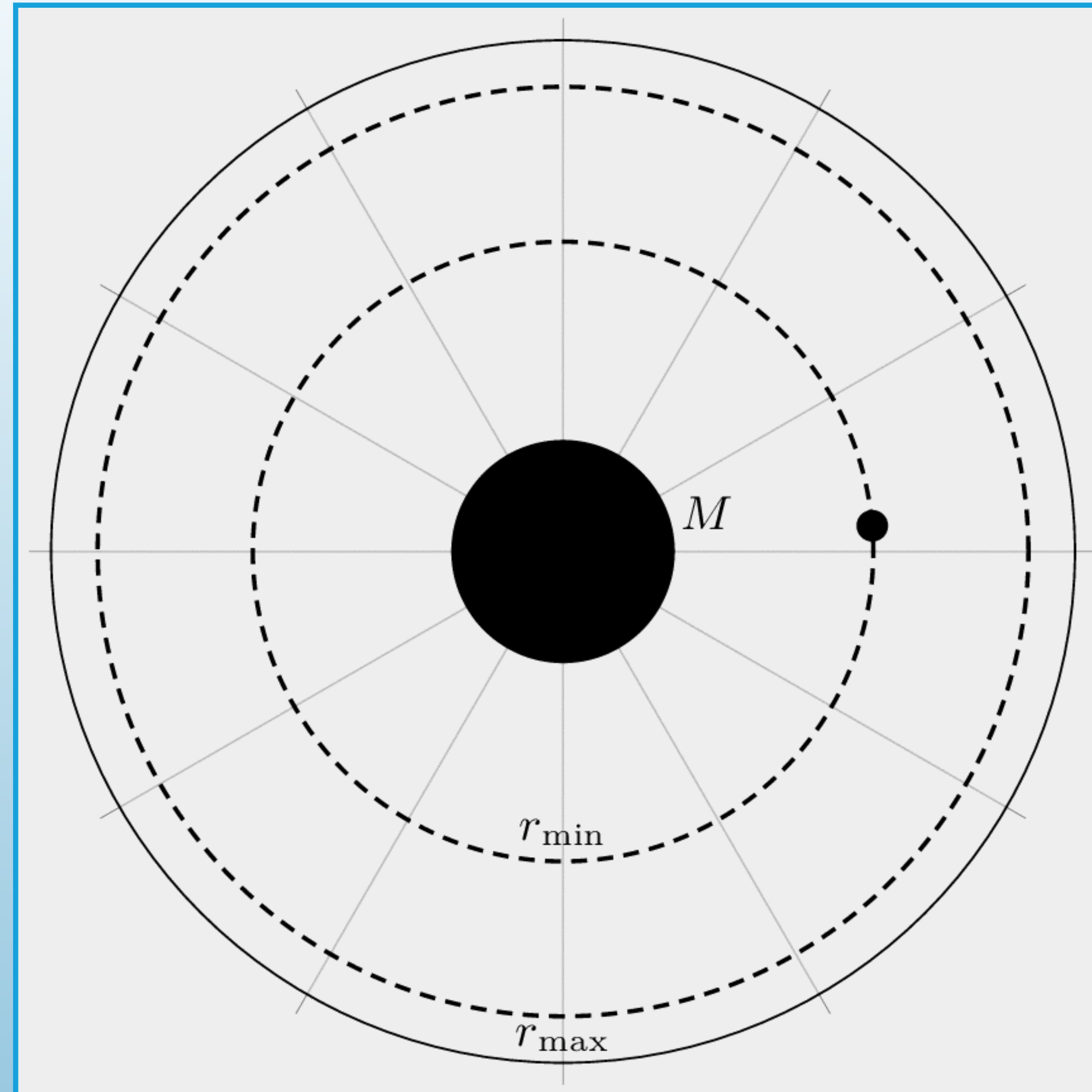
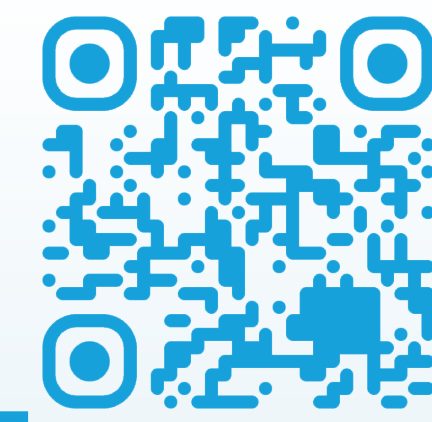
$$\square_{lmn}\psi_{lmn}(r) = 0$$

Retarded Field

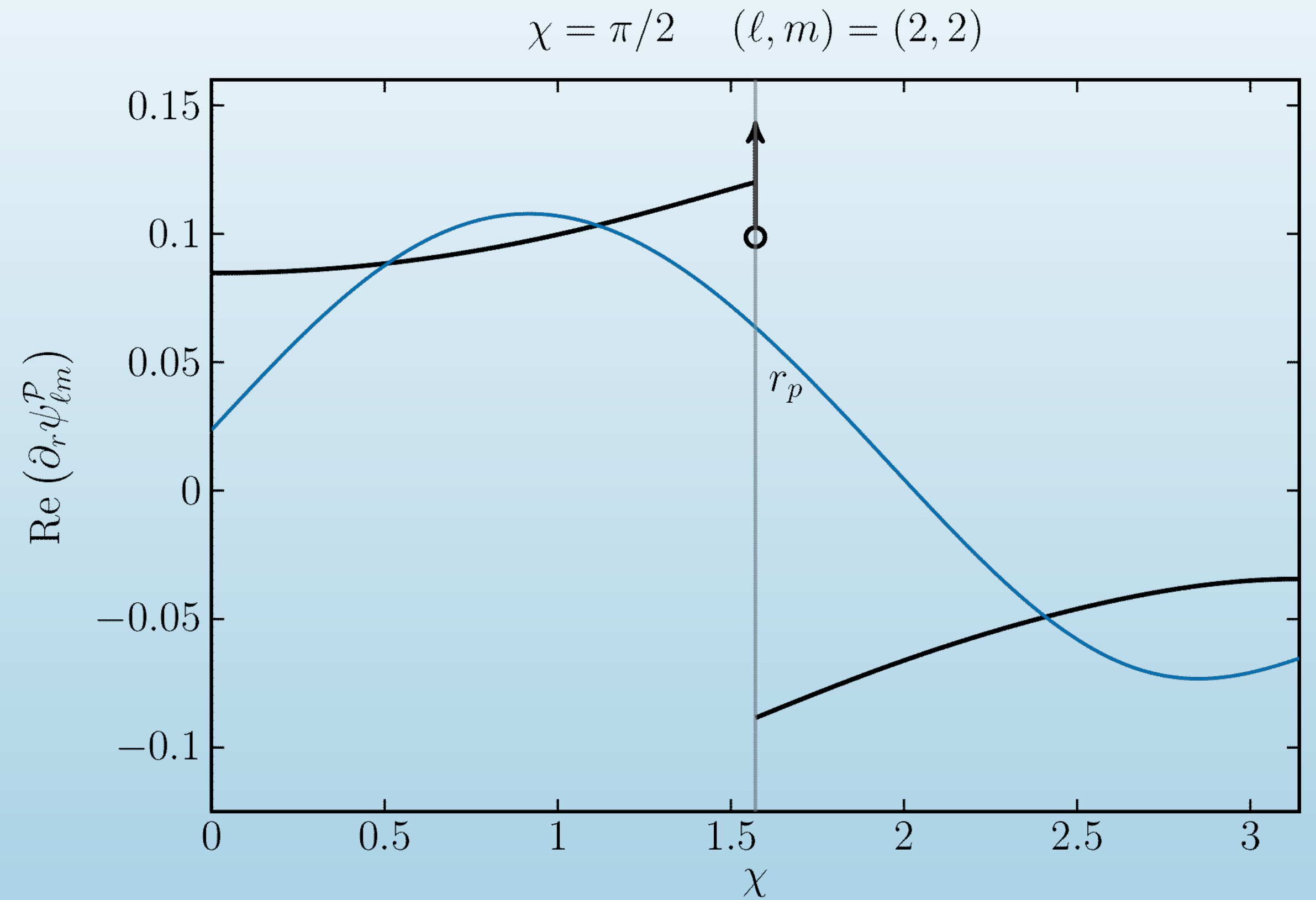
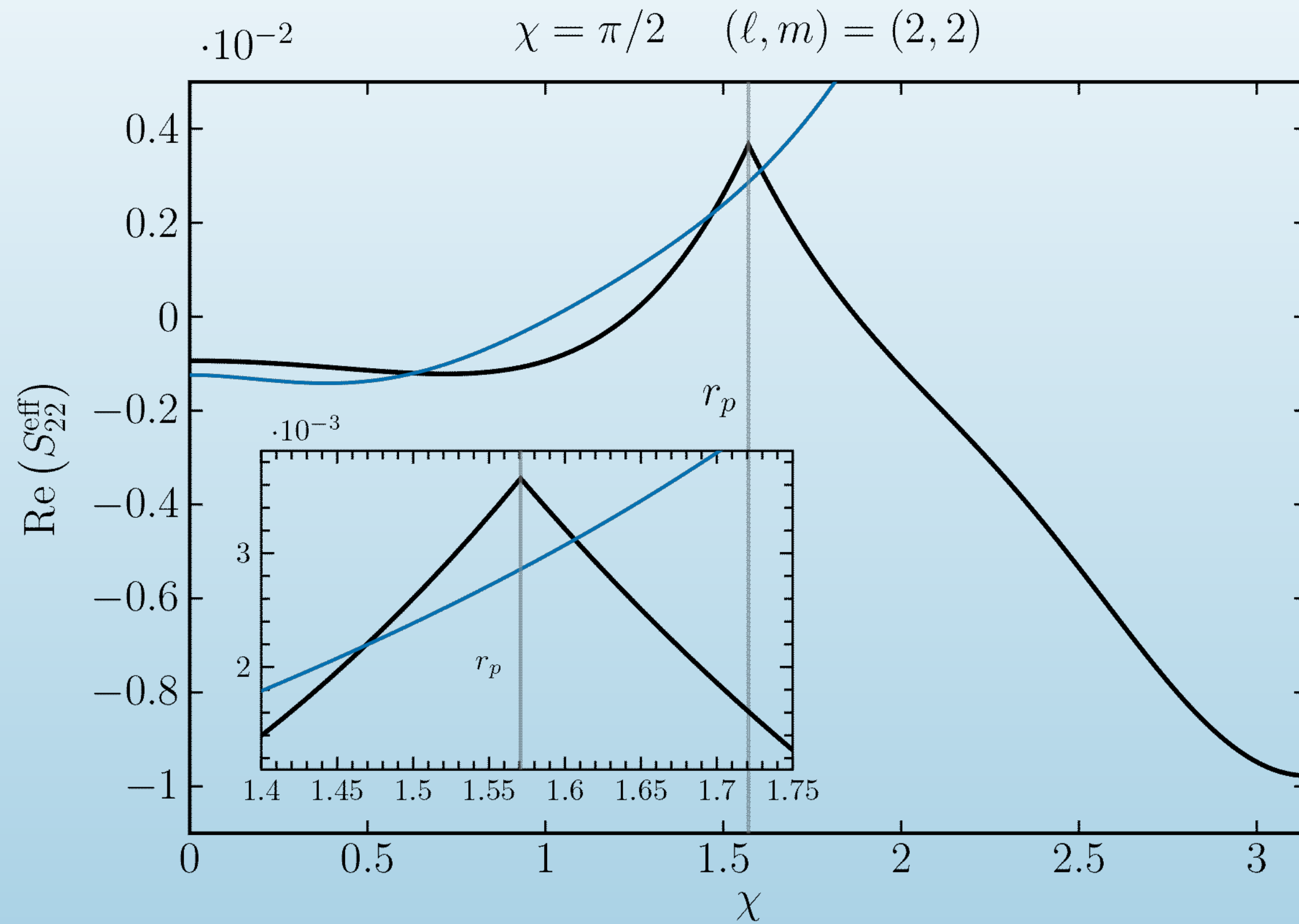
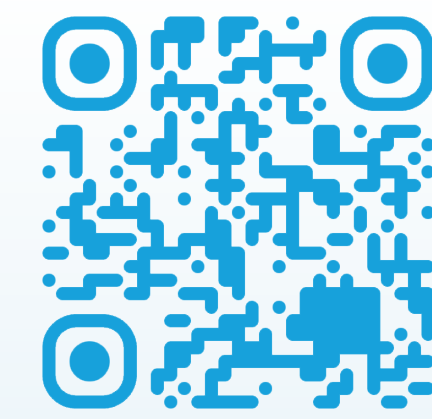


Schwarzschild Background

The challenge of eccentric orbits



Gibbs Phenomenon

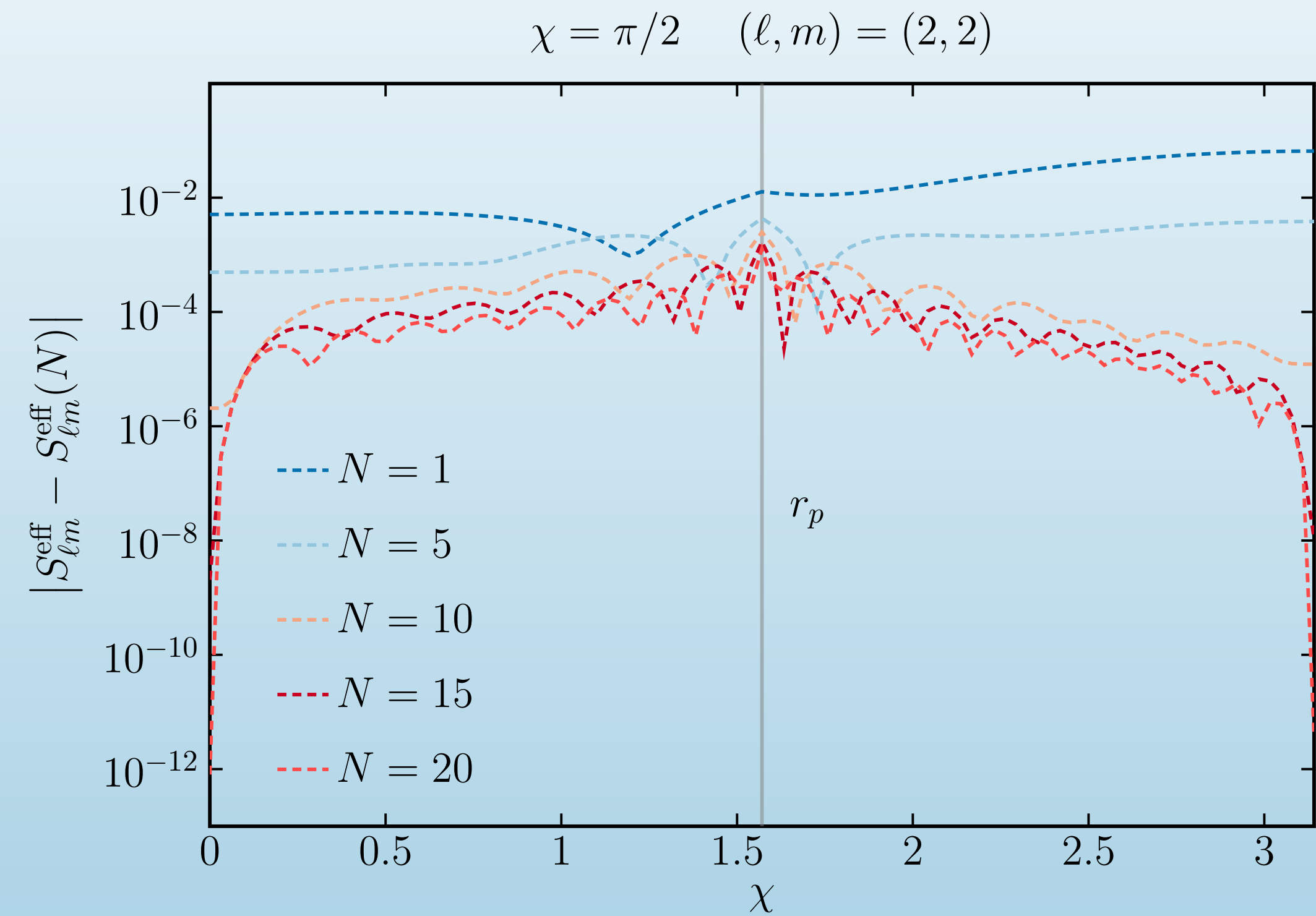
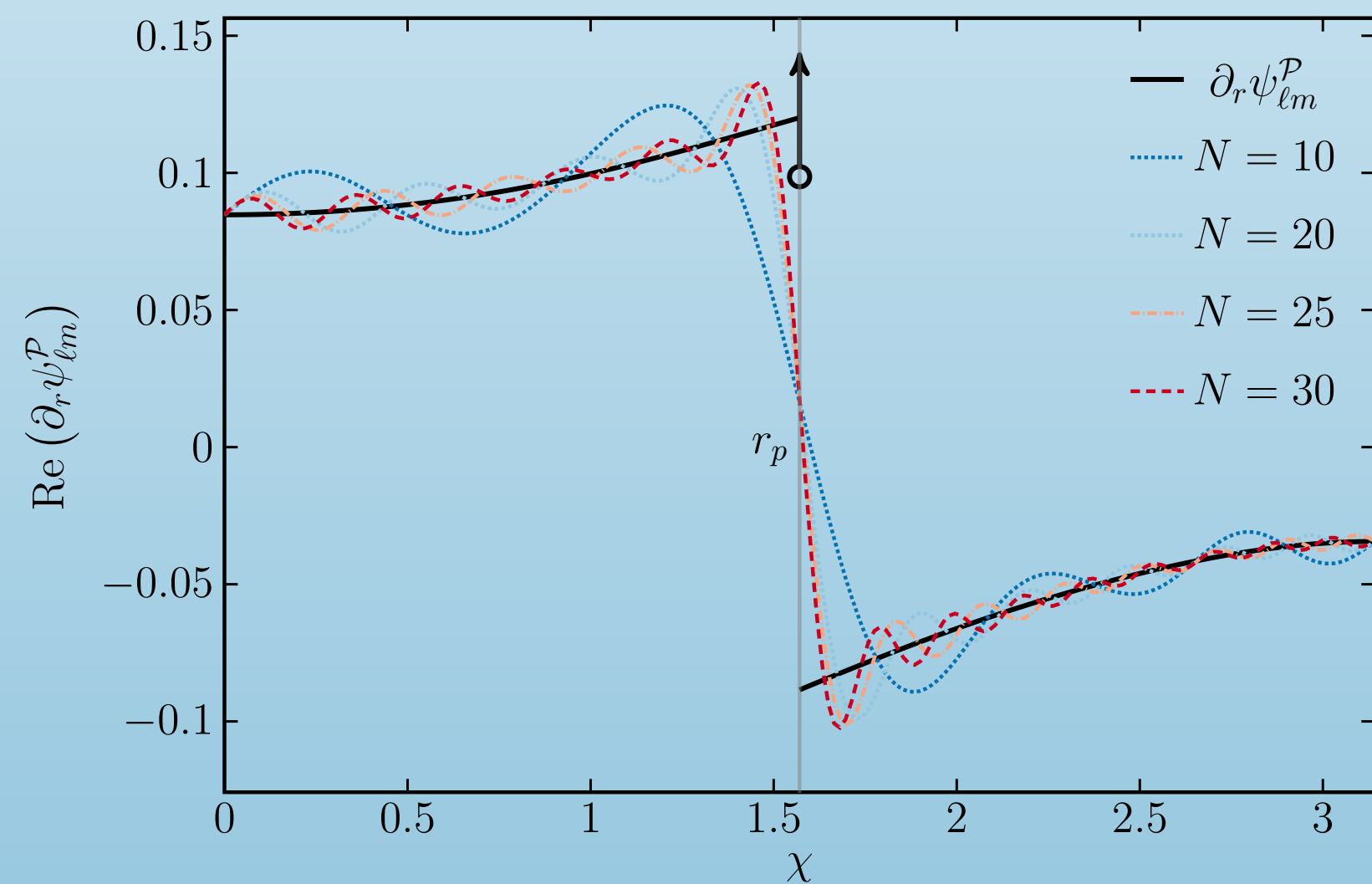
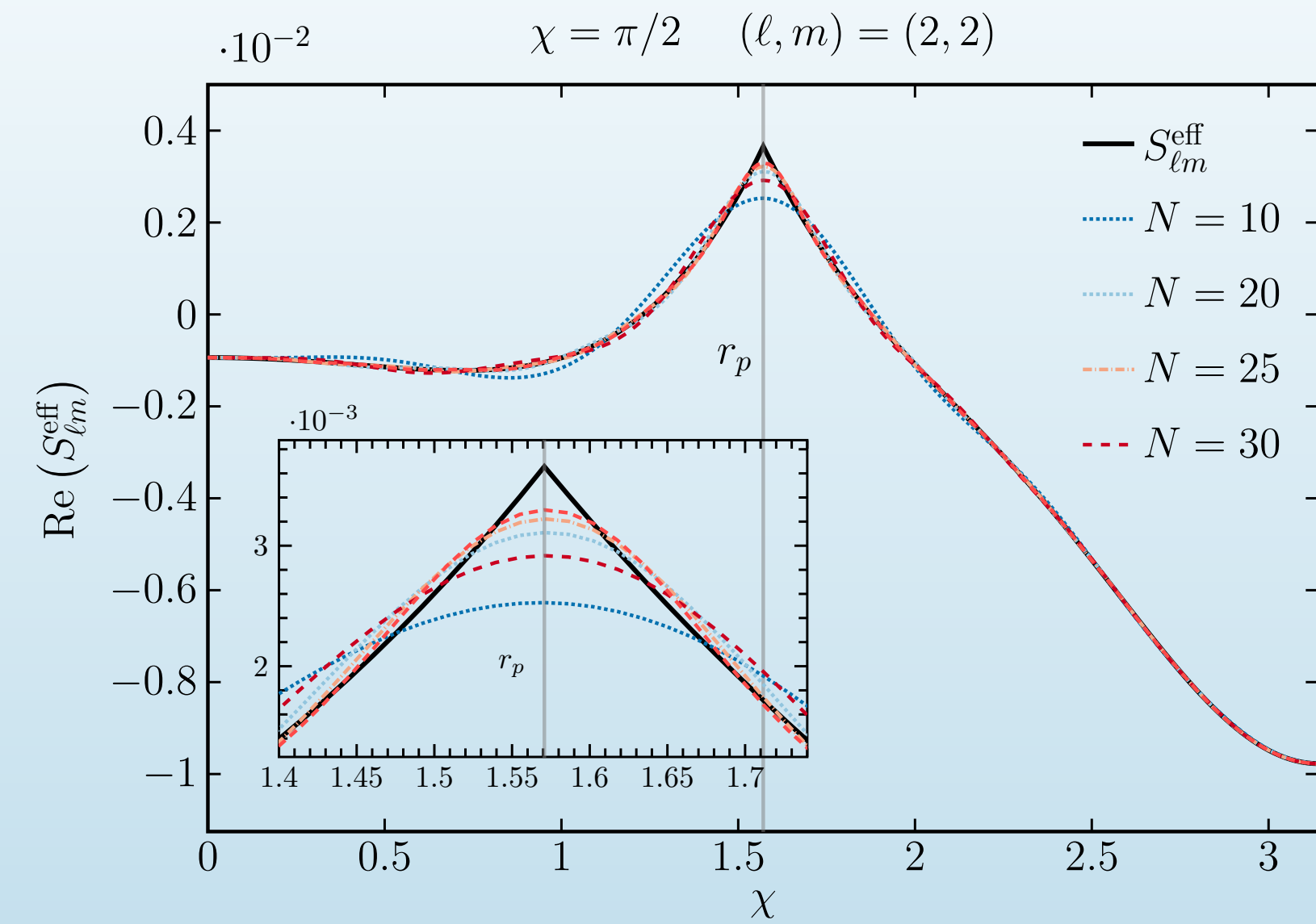
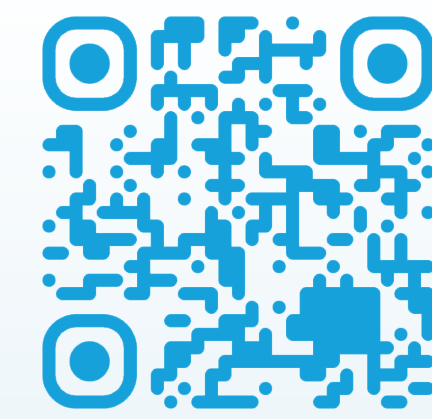


$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{1}{T_r} \int_0^{T_r} S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t} dt$$

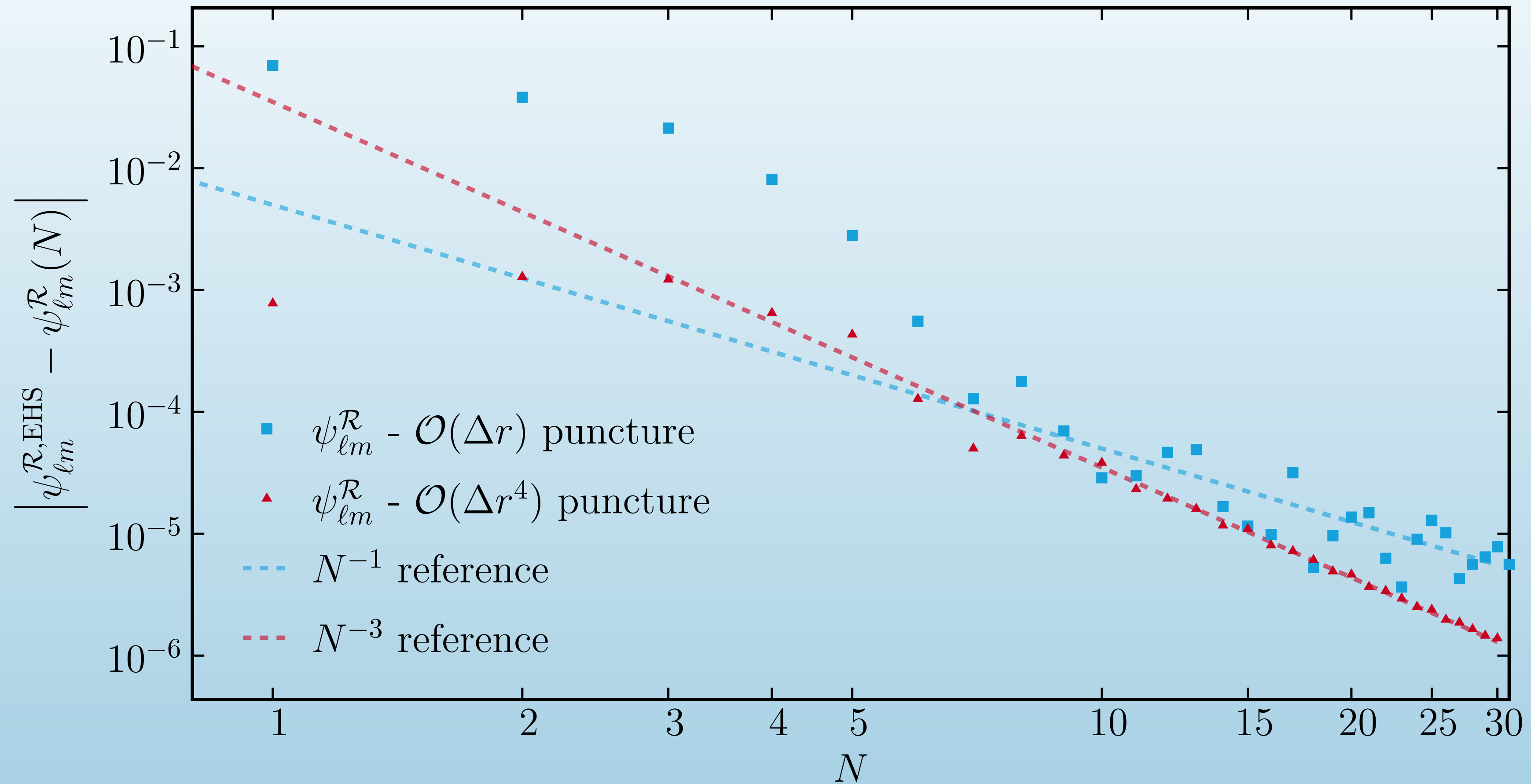
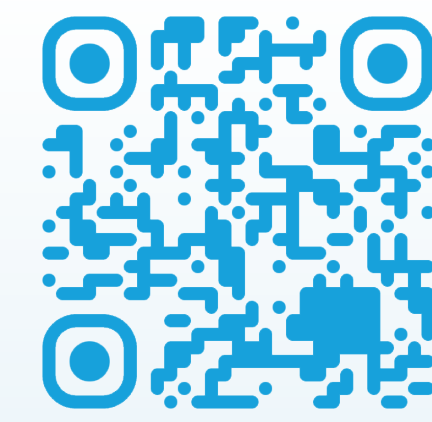


$$S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

Gibbs Phenomenon

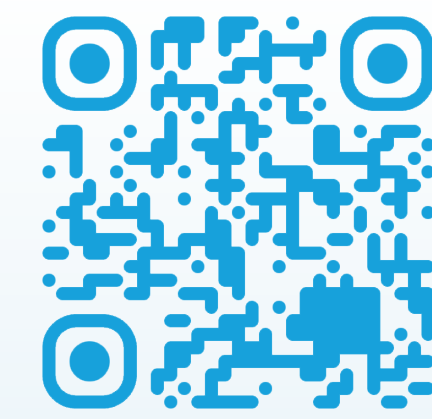


Fourier reconstruction of the residual field

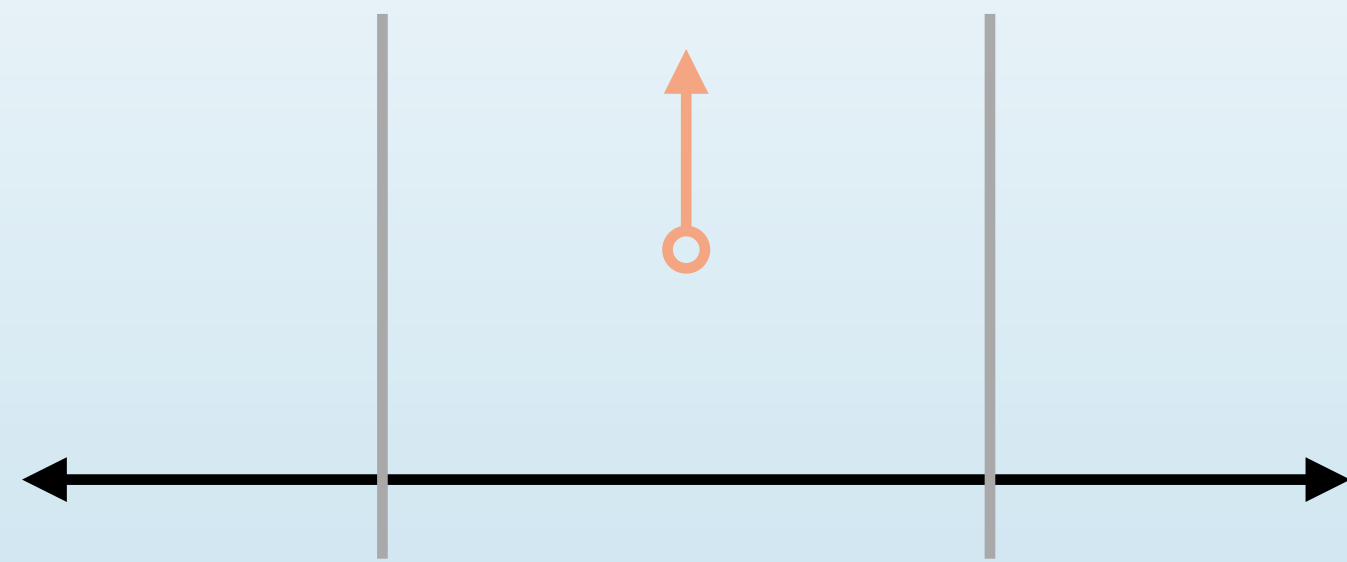


$$\psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R}}(t, r) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

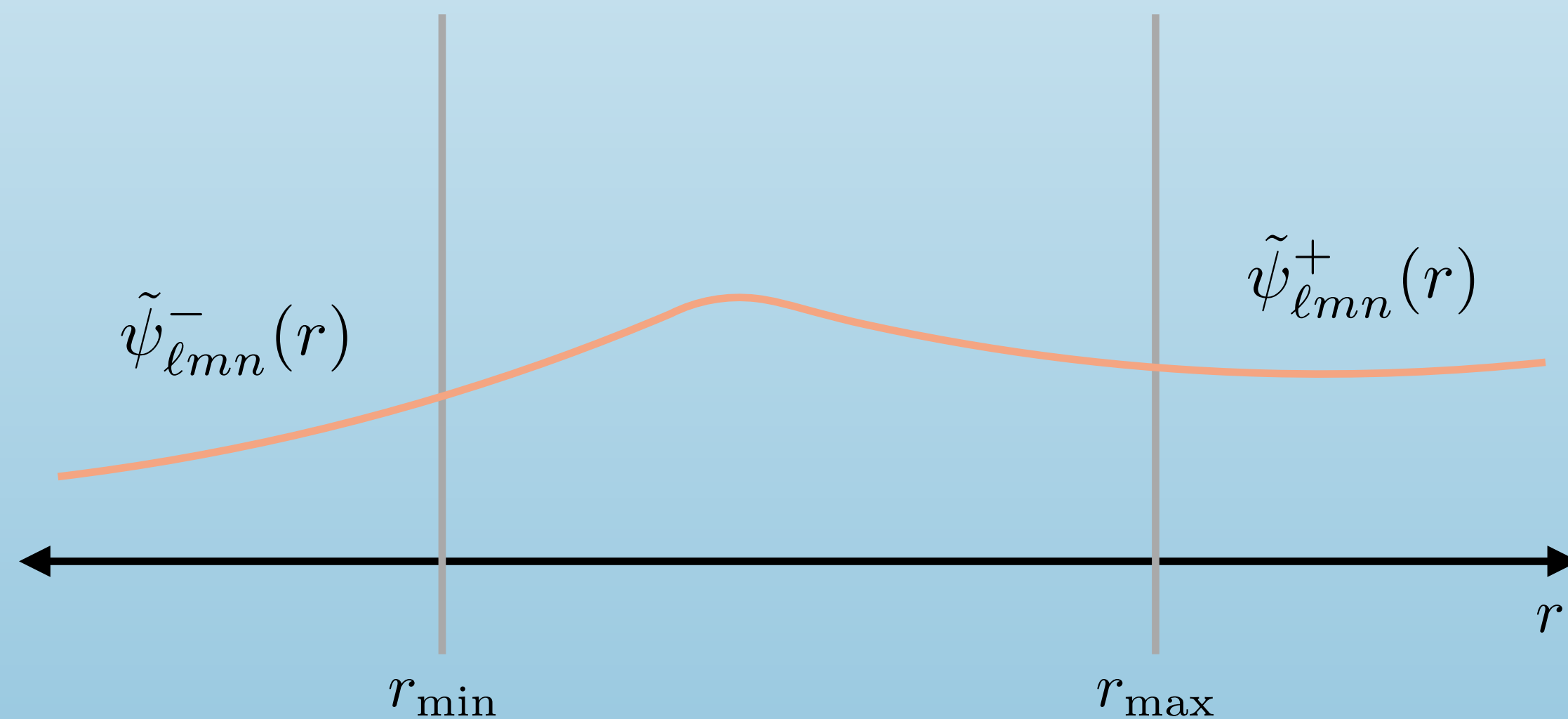
Extended Homogeneous Solutions (EHS)



Distributional Source



Fourier Domain



$$\tilde{\psi}_{lmn}^{\pm}(r) := C_{lmn}^{\pm} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty/h}(r)$$

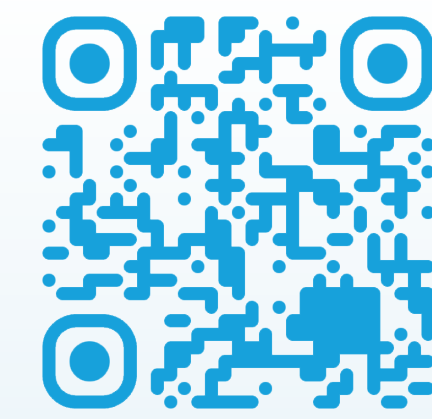


$$\tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{\pm}(t, r) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\psi}_{lmn}^{\pm}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

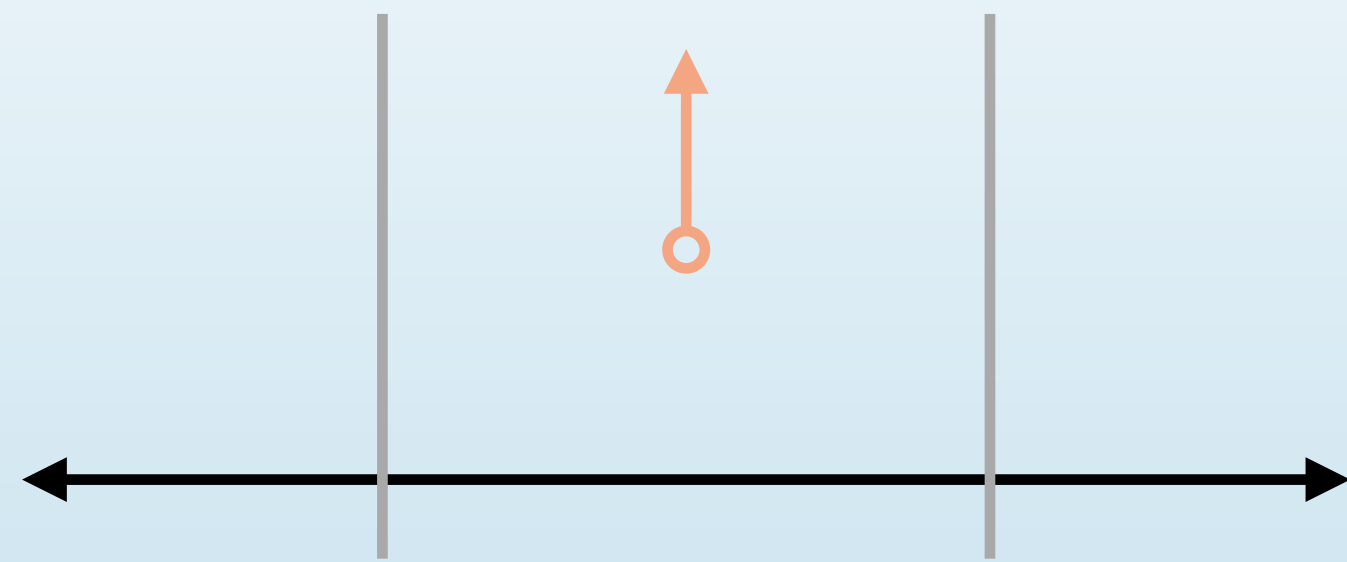


$$\psi_{lm}^{\text{EHS}}(t, r) := \tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{+}(t, r) \Theta[r - r_p(t)] + \tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{-}(t, r) \Theta[r_p(t) - r]$$

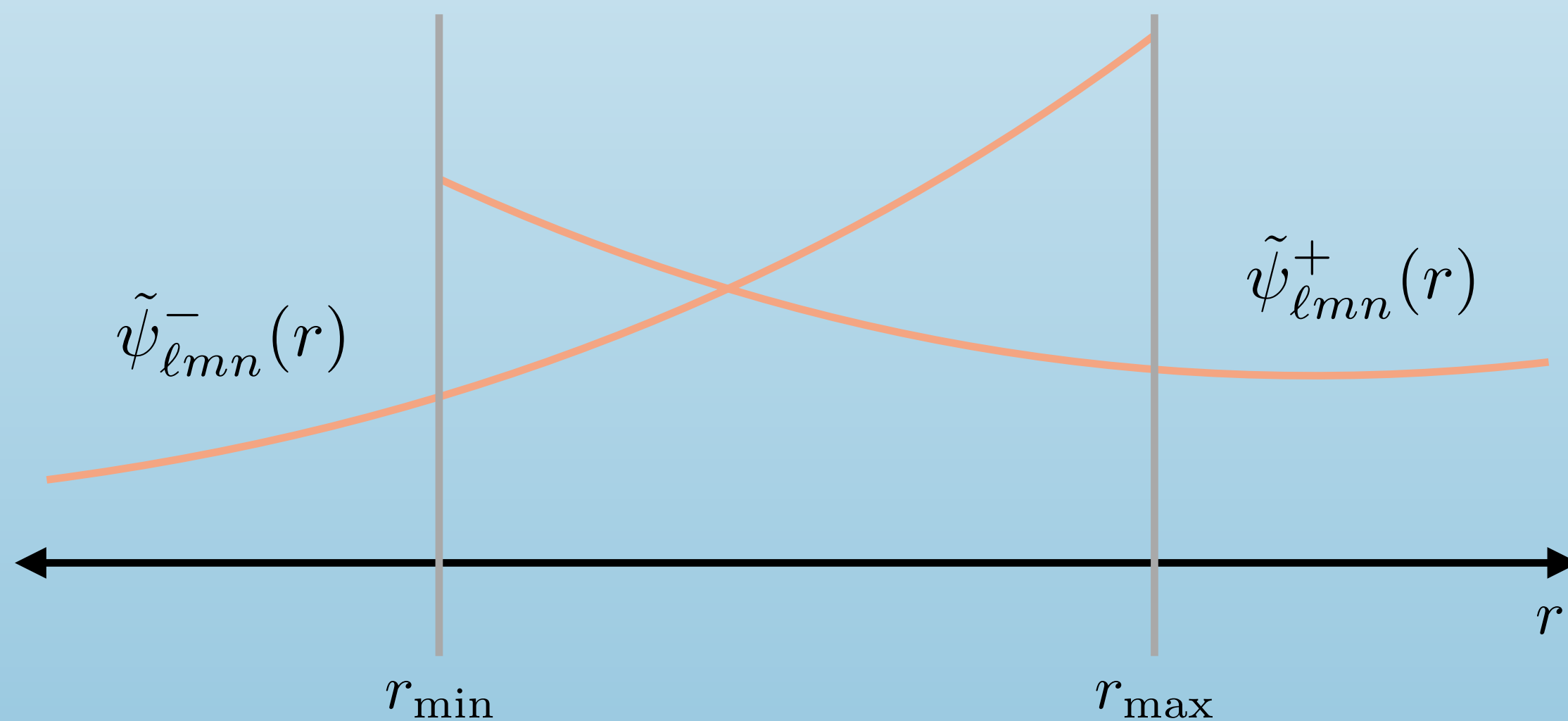
Extended Homogeneous Solutions (EHS)



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Fourier Domain



$$\tilde{\psi}_{lmn}^{\pm}(r) := C_{lmn}^{\pm} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty/h}(r)$$

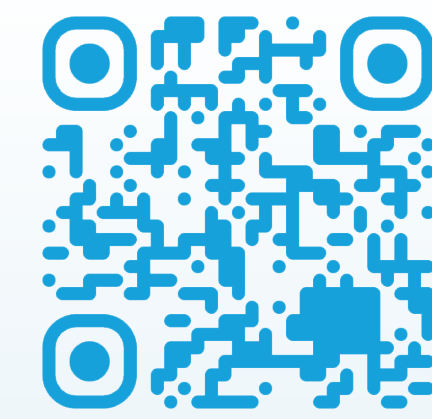


$$\tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{\pm}(t, r) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\psi}_{lmn}^{\pm}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

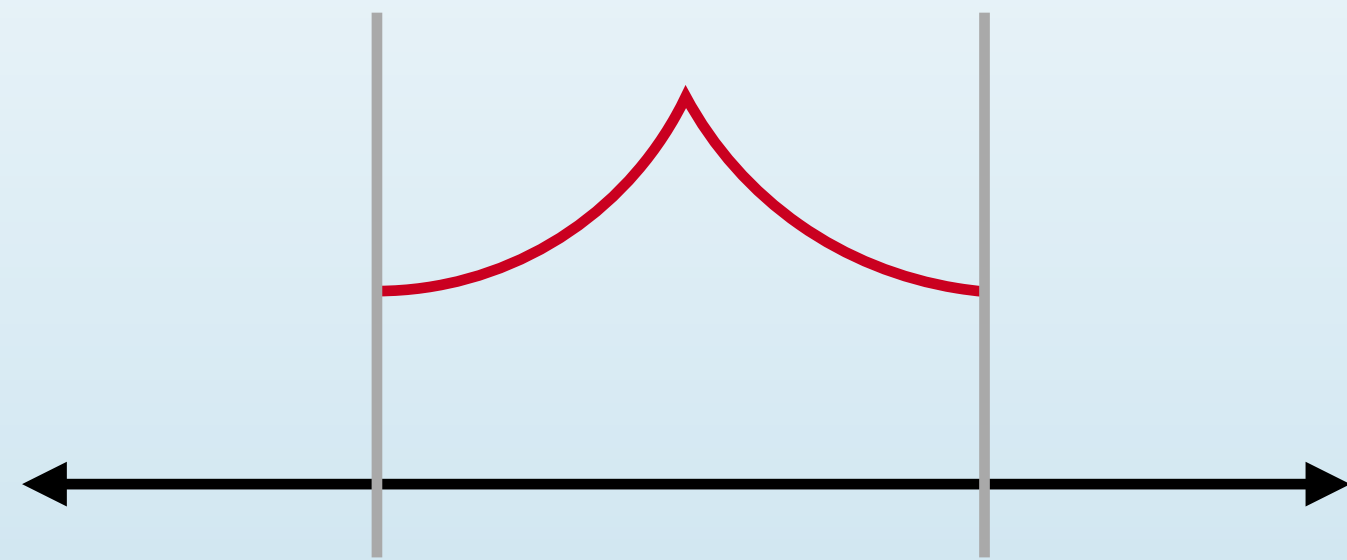


$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{lm}^{\text{EHS}}(t, r) := & \tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{+}(t, r) \Theta[r - r_p(t)] \\ & + \tilde{\psi}_{lm}^{-}(t, r) \Theta[r_p(t) - r] \end{aligned}$$

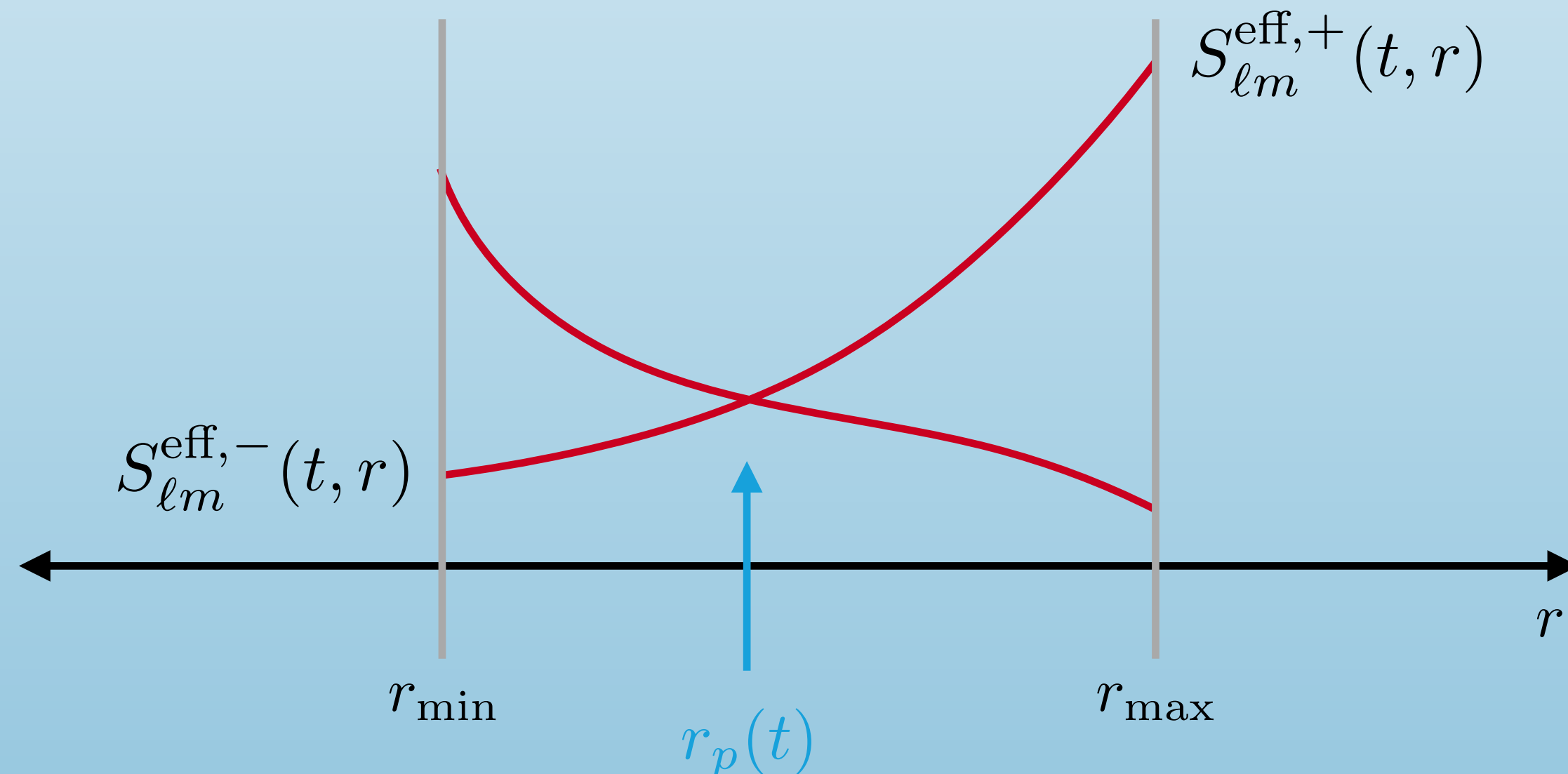
Extended Effective Sources (EES)



Effective Source



Time Domain



$$S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r) = S_{lm}^{\text{eff},+}(t, r)\Theta^+(t, r) + S_{lm}^{\text{eff},-}(t, r)\Theta^-(t, r)$$



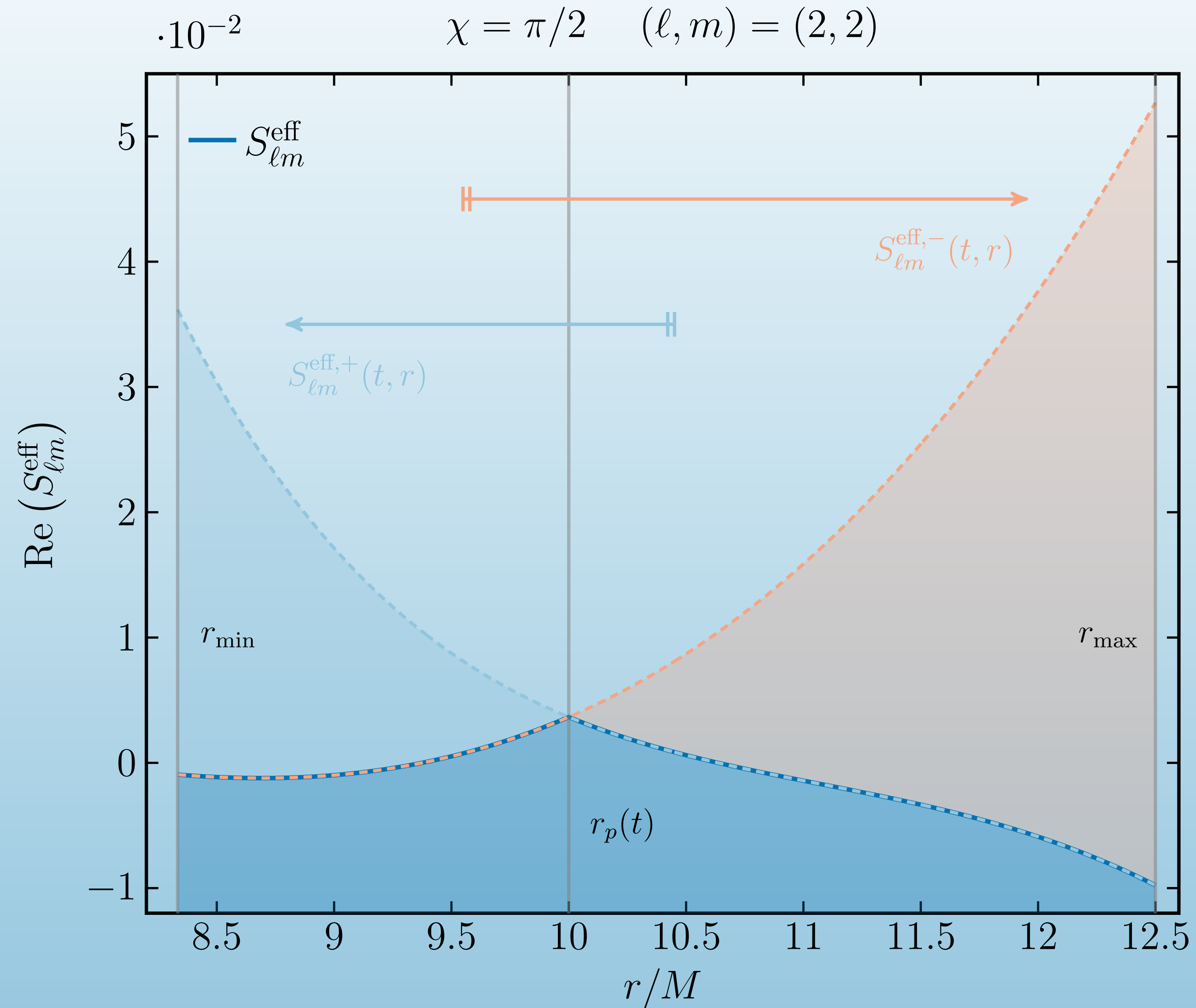
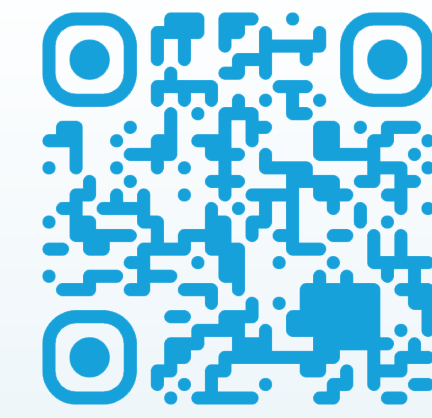
$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff},\pm}(r) = \frac{1}{T_r} \int_0^{T_r} S_{lm}^{\text{eff},\pm}(t, r) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} dt$$



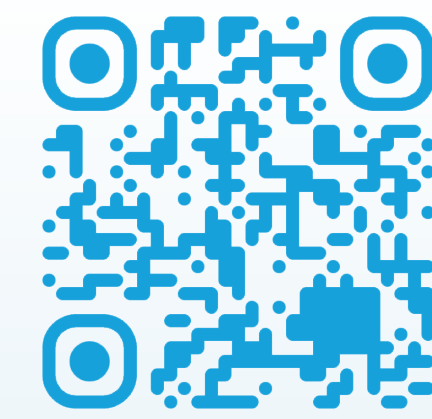
$$\psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R}}(t, r) = \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R},+}(t, r)\Theta^+(t, r) + \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R},-}(t, r)\Theta^-(t, r)$$

$$\Theta^{\pm}(t, r) = \Theta[\pm(r - r_p(t))]$$

Extended Effective Sources (EES)



Fourier Convolution



Fourier series of Heaviside function

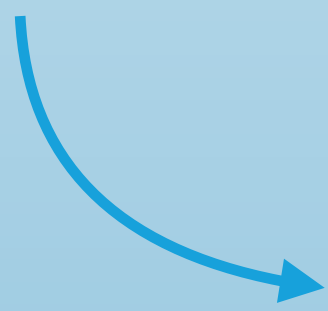
$$\Theta^\pm(t, r) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n^\pm(r) e^{-in\Omega_r t}$$



$$b_0^+(r) = \frac{2t_p(r)}{T_r},$$

$$b_0^-(r) = 1 - \frac{2t_p(r)}{T_r},$$

$$b_n^\pm(r) = \pm \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi t_p(r)}{T_r}\right)$$



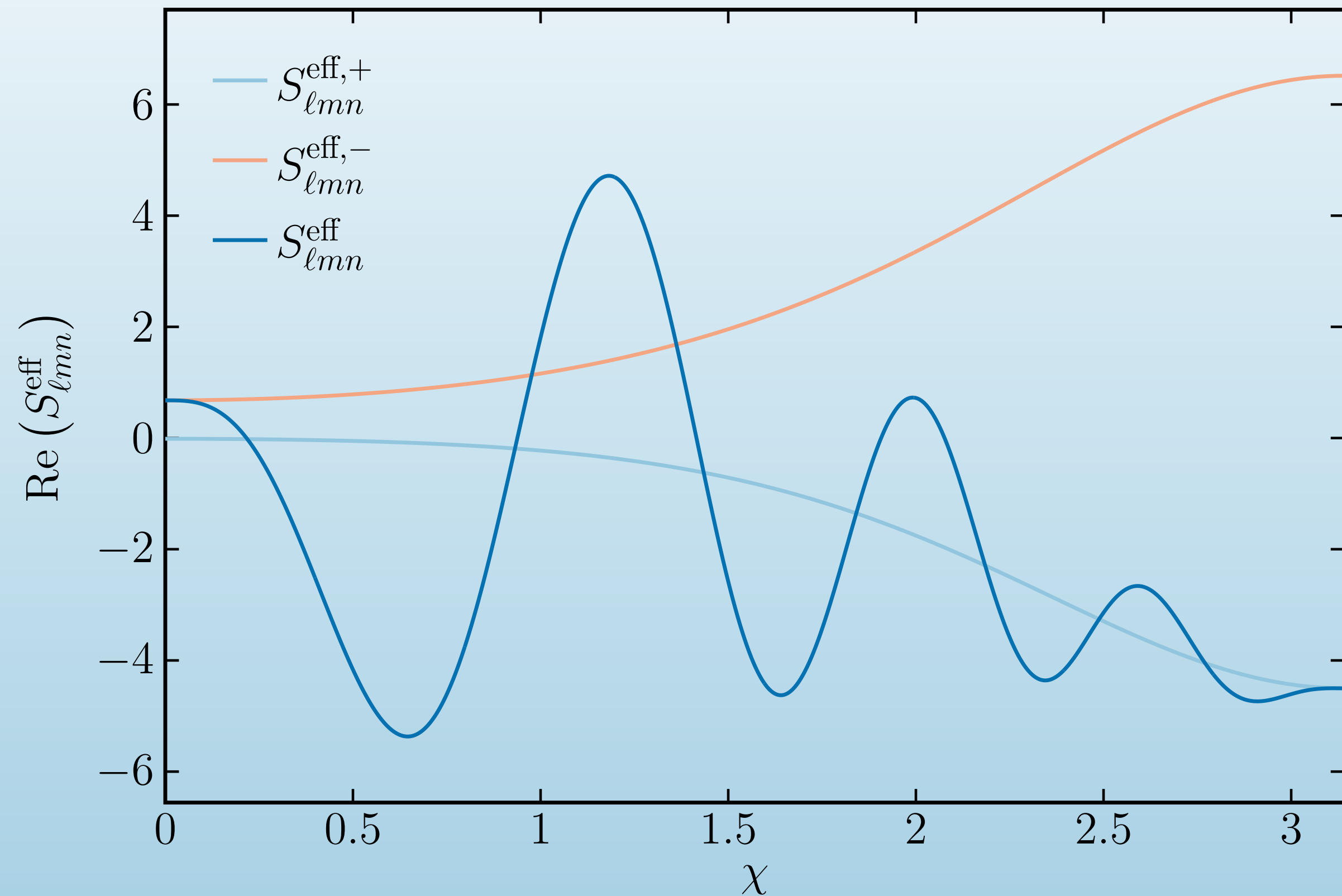
$$r \longrightarrow r_p(\chi)$$



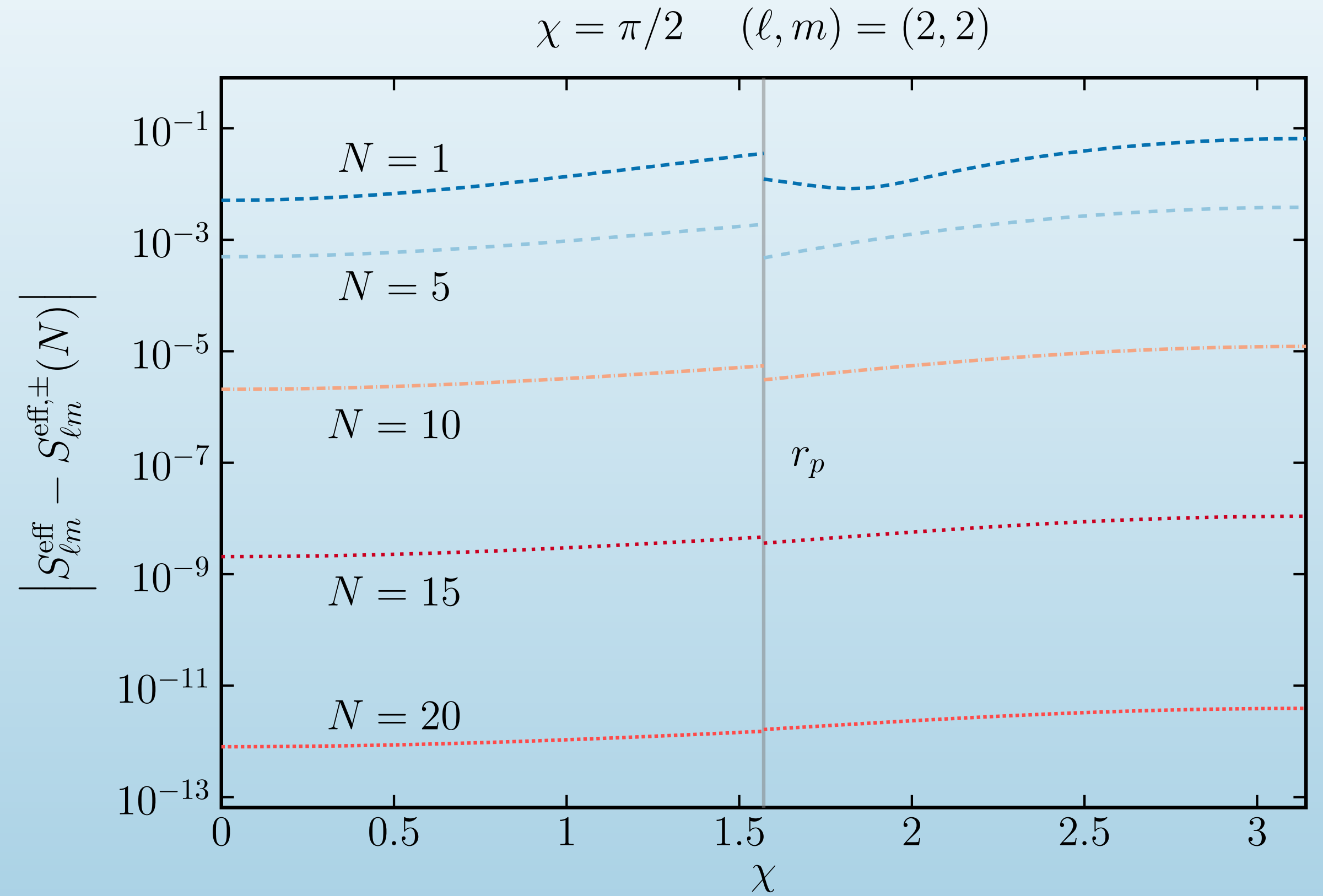
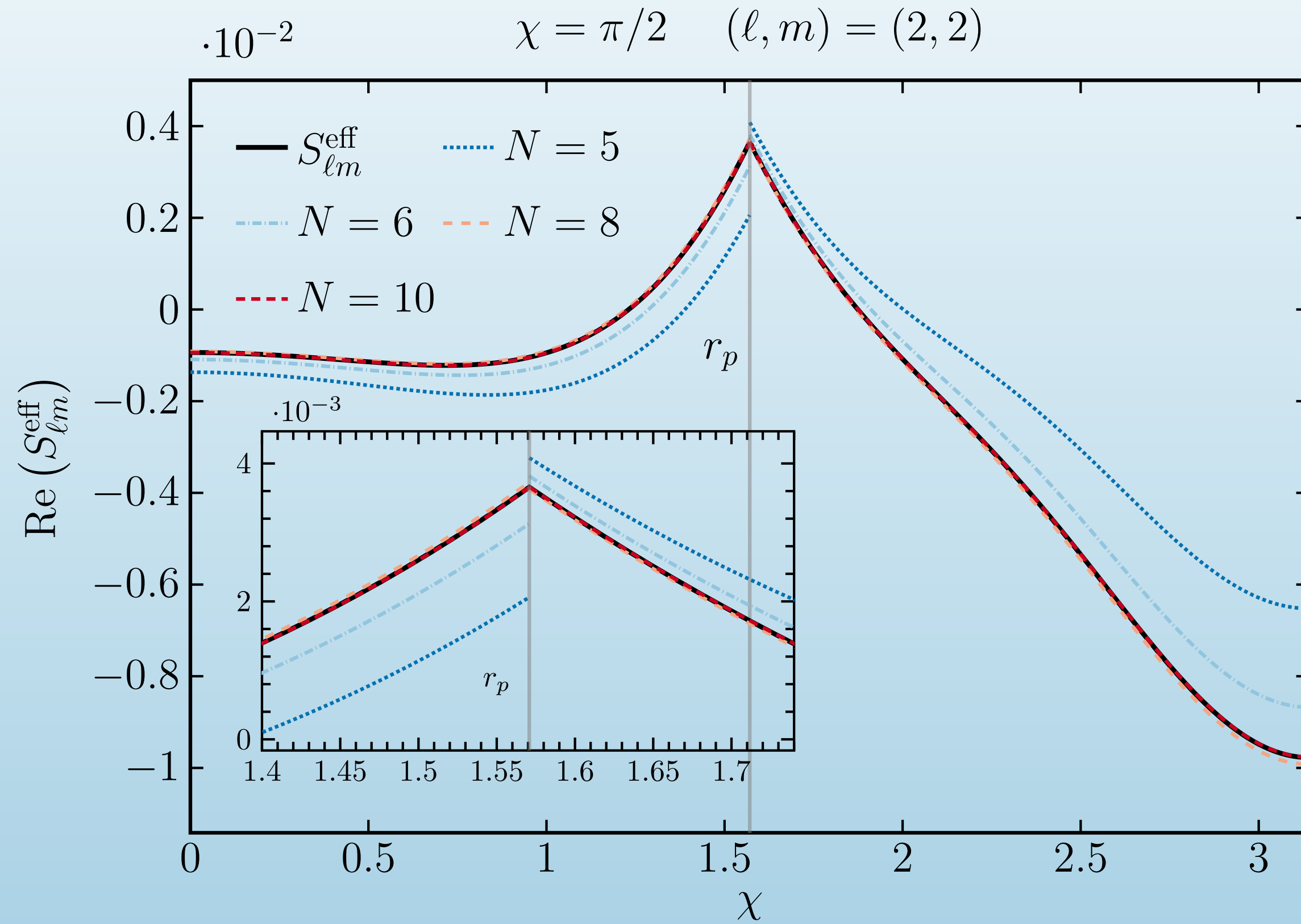
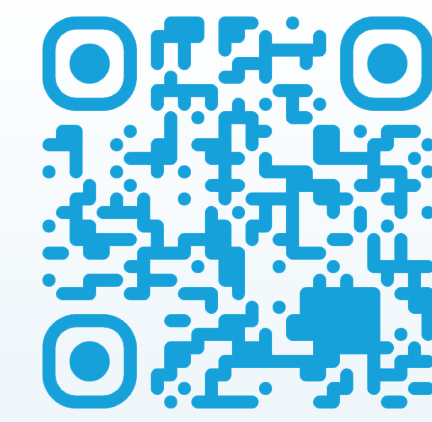
$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r) = \sum_{n'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[b_{n'-n}^+(r) S_{lmn}^{\text{eff},+}(r) + b_{n'-n}^-(r) S_{lmn}^{\text{eff},-}(r) \right]$$

Ensure spectral convergence

$\cdot 10^{-4}$ $\chi = \pi/2$ $(\ell, m, n) = (2, 2, 8)$



Fourier reconstruction of EES

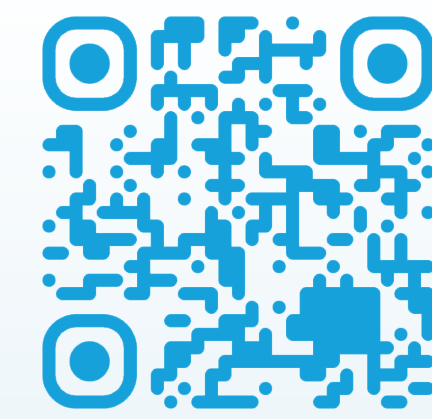


$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}, \pm}(r) = \frac{1}{T_r} \int_0^{T_r} S_{lm}^{\text{eff}, \pm}(t, r) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} dt$$

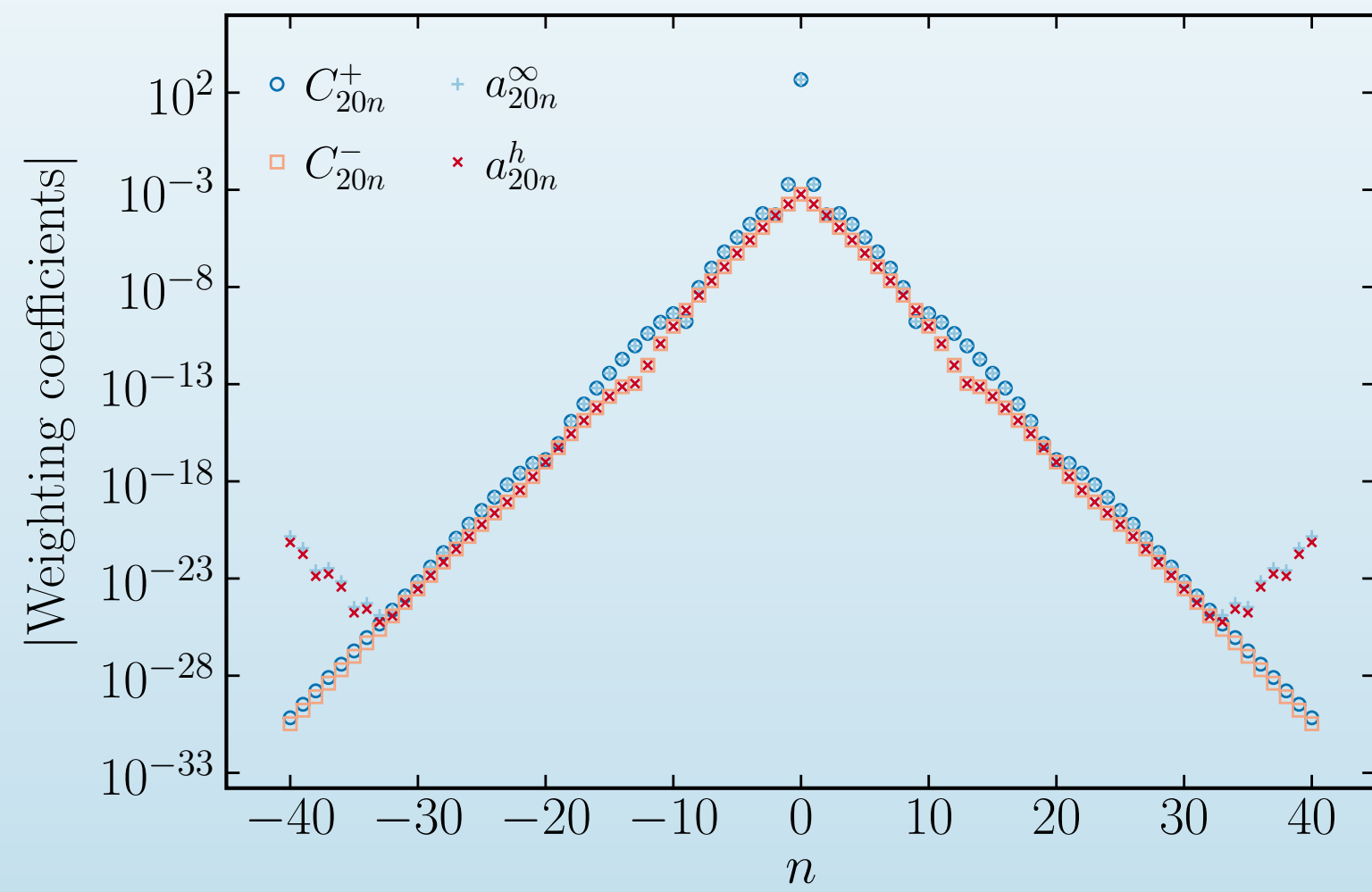


$$S_{lm}^{\text{eff}, \pm}(t, r) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}, \pm}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

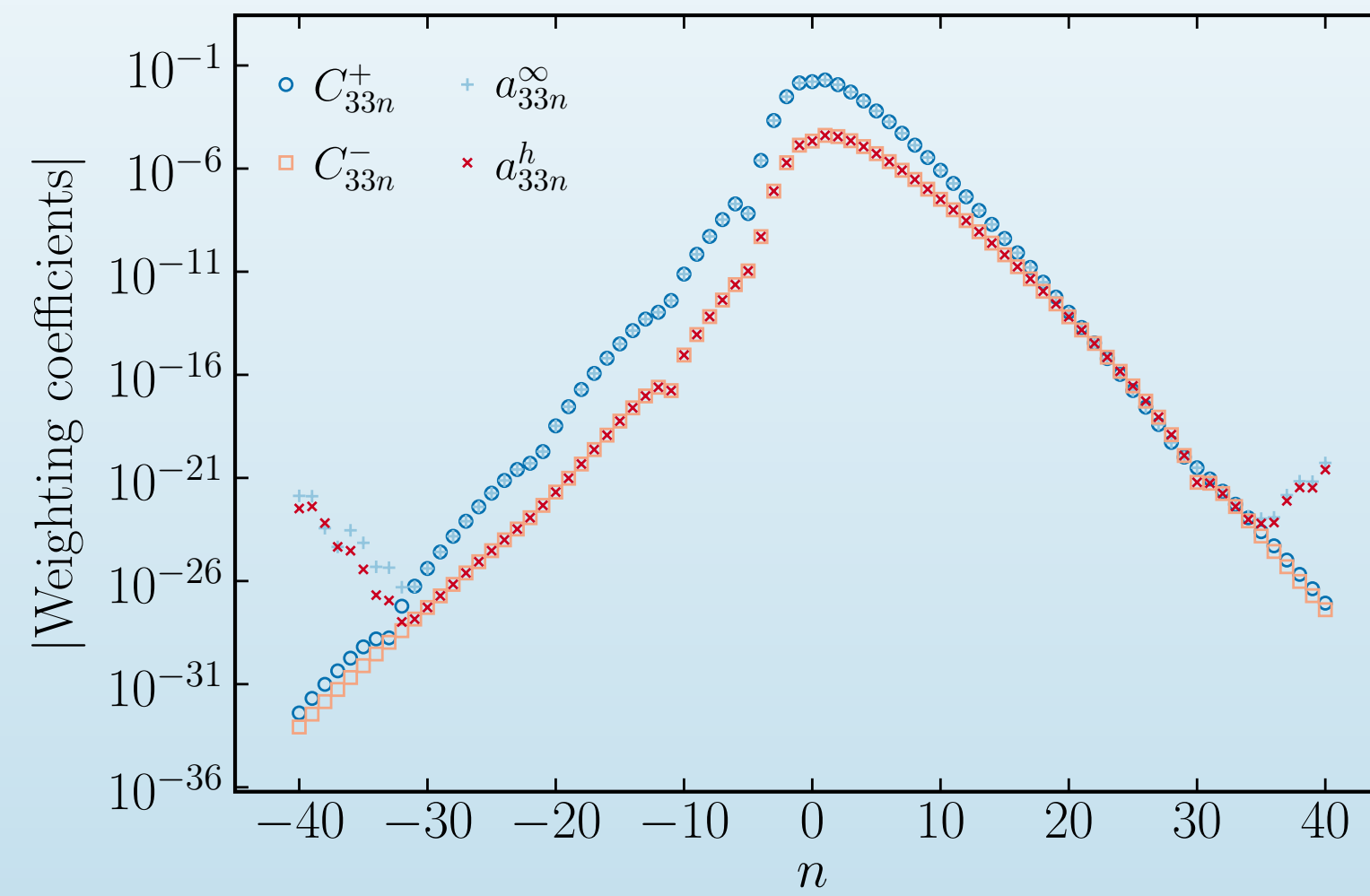
Results



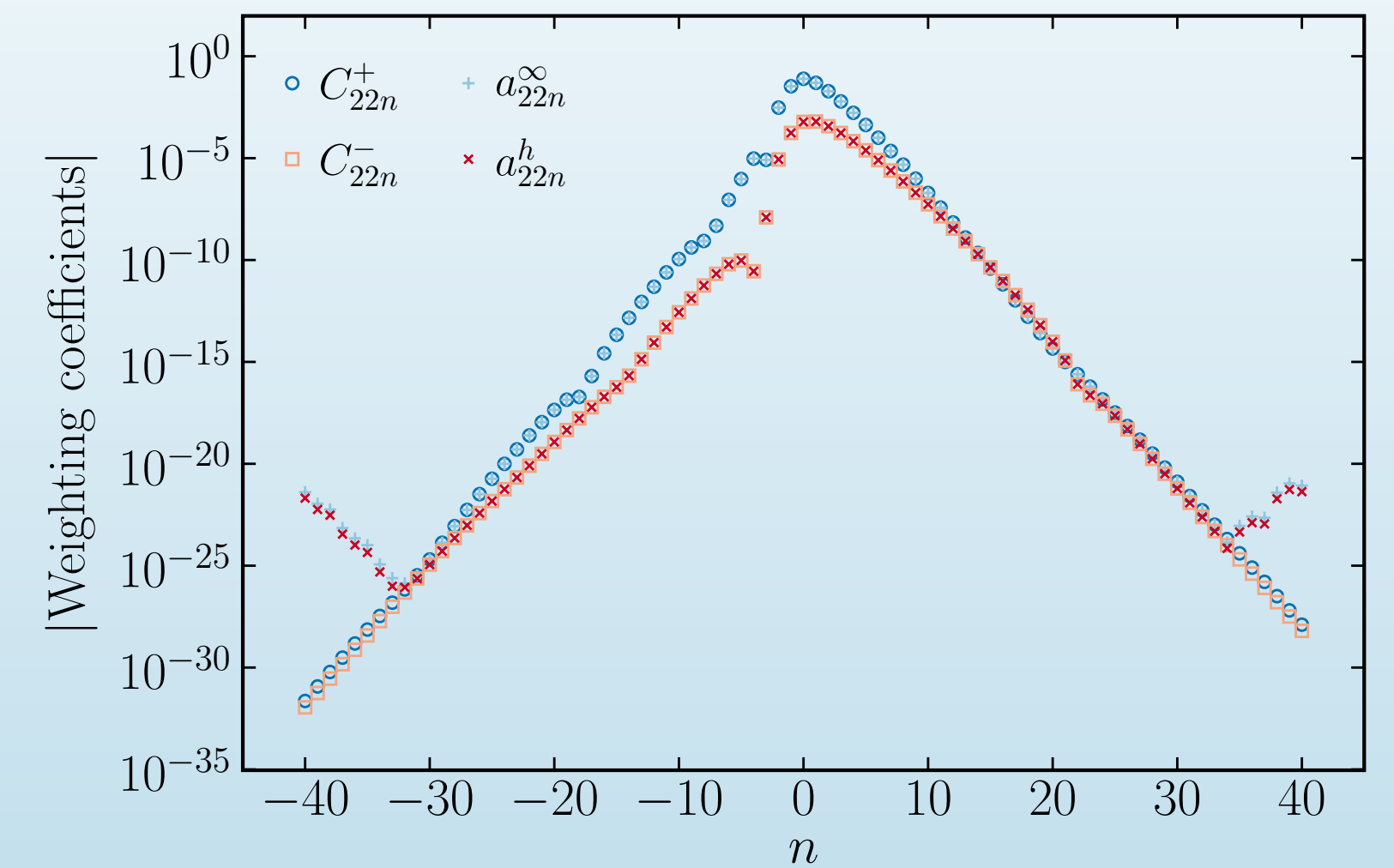
$e02p10.20$



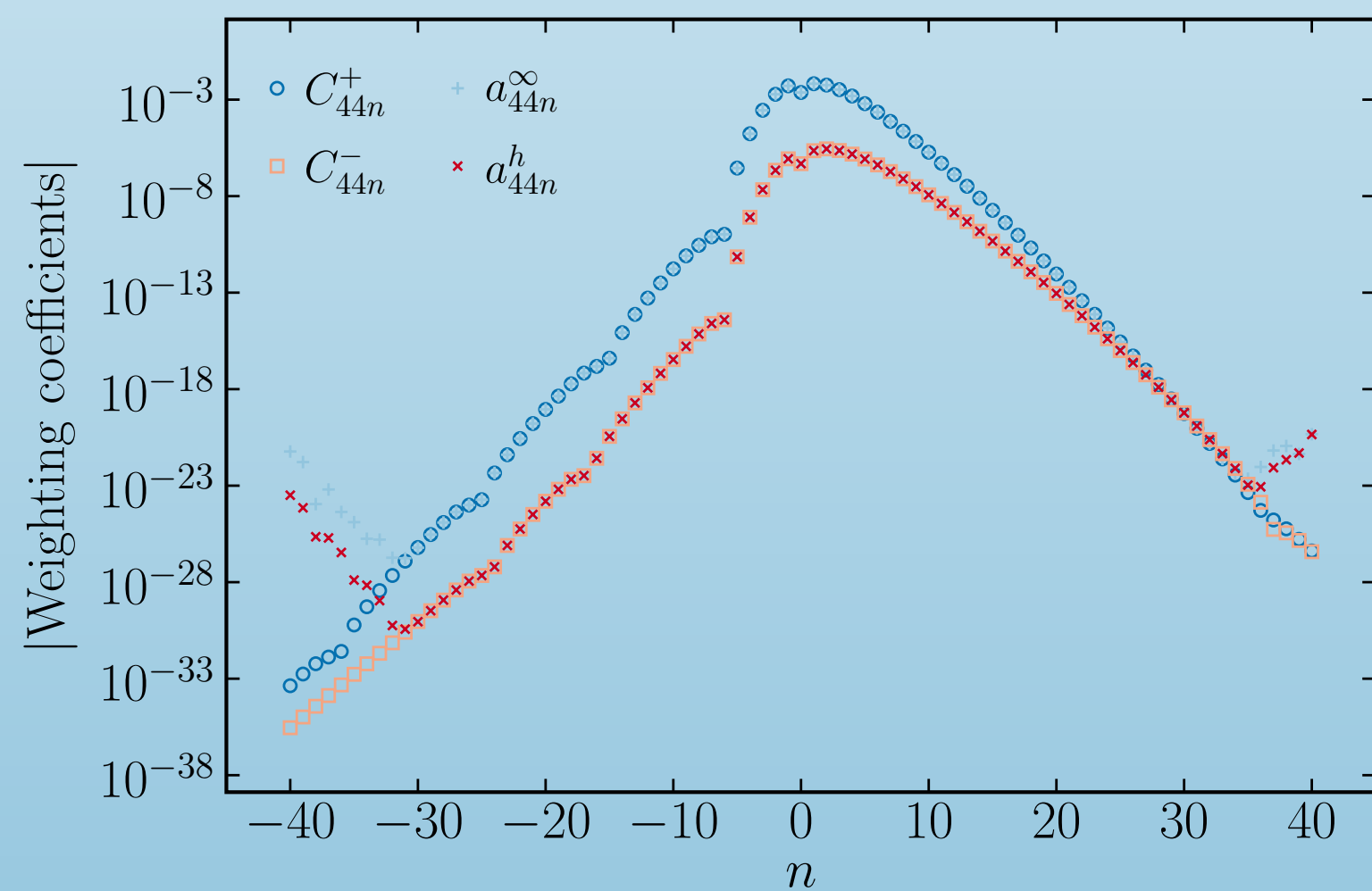
$e02p10.33$



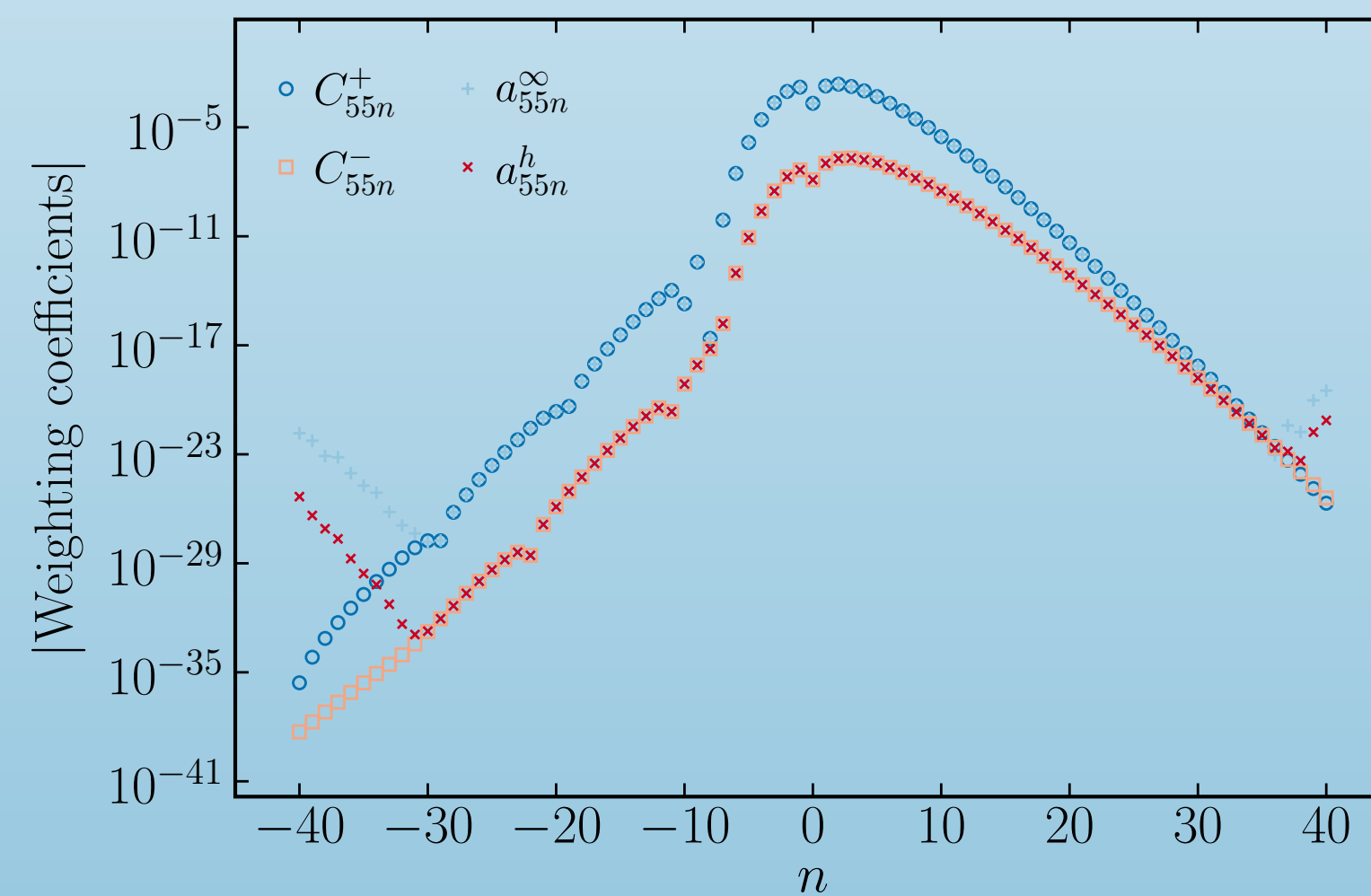
$e02p10.22$



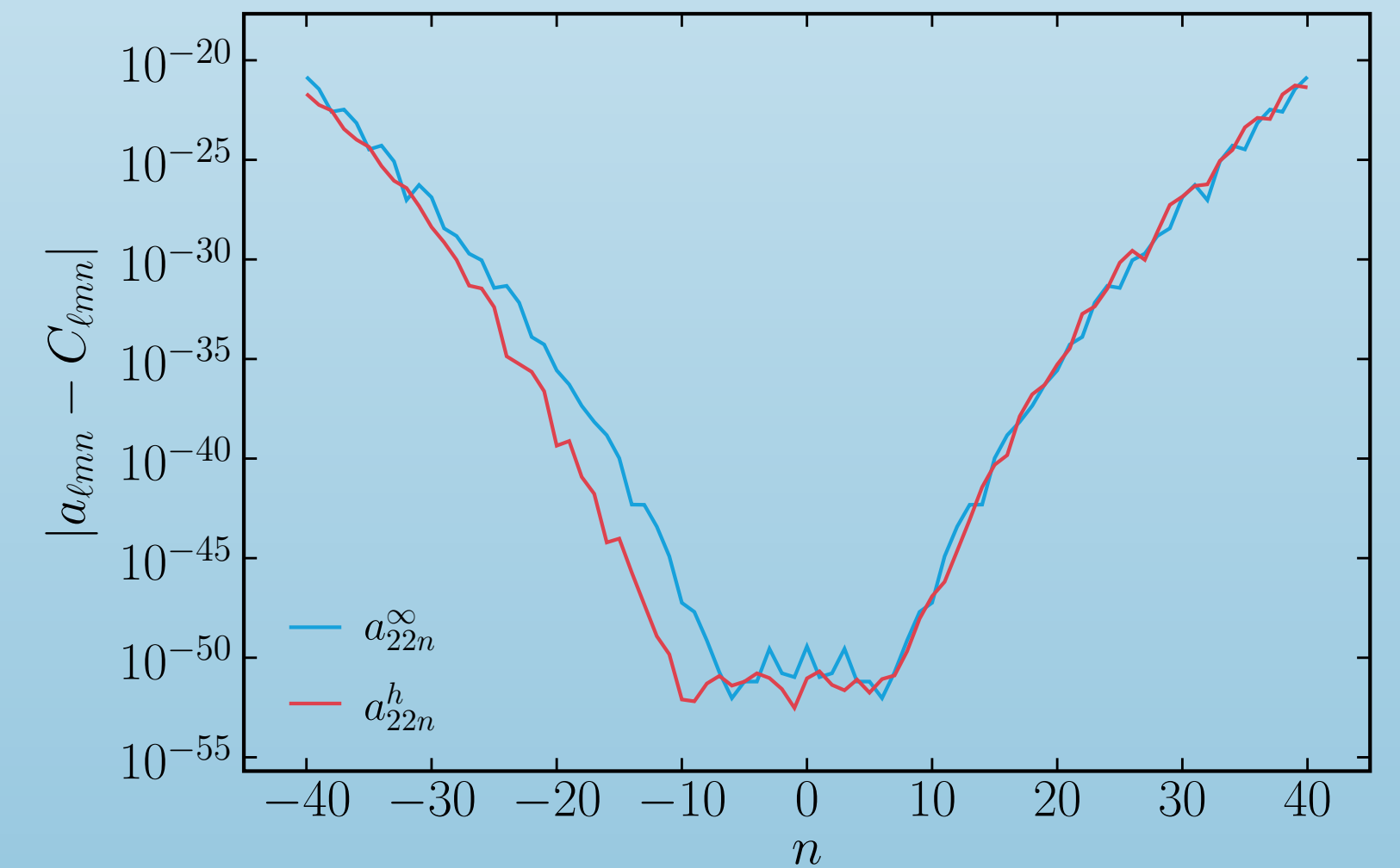
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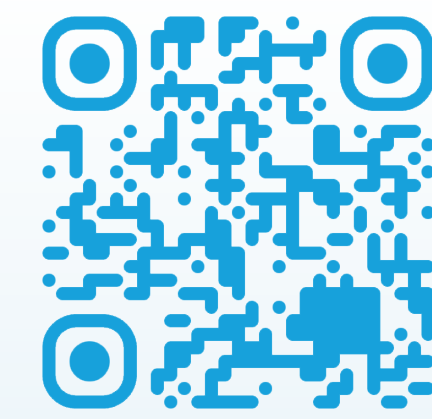
$e02p10.55$



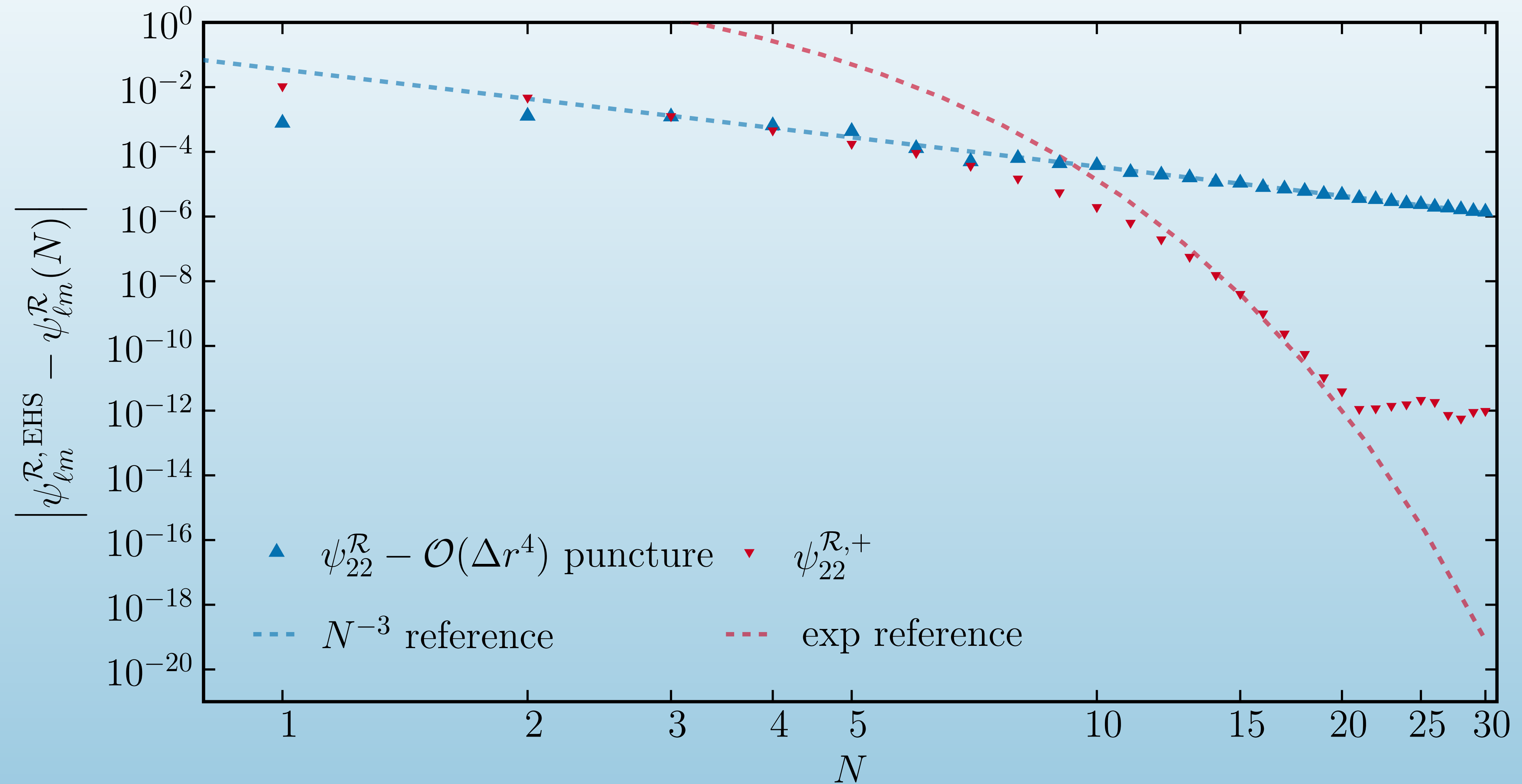
Absolute Error



Results

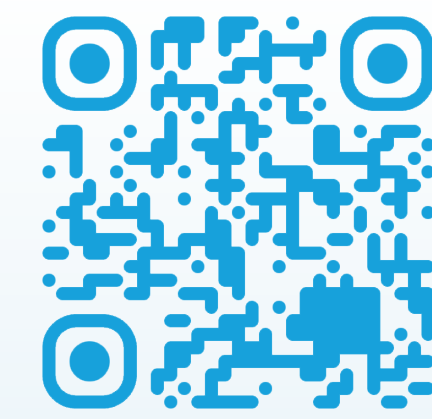


$$\chi = \pi/2 \quad (\ell, m) = (2, 2)$$

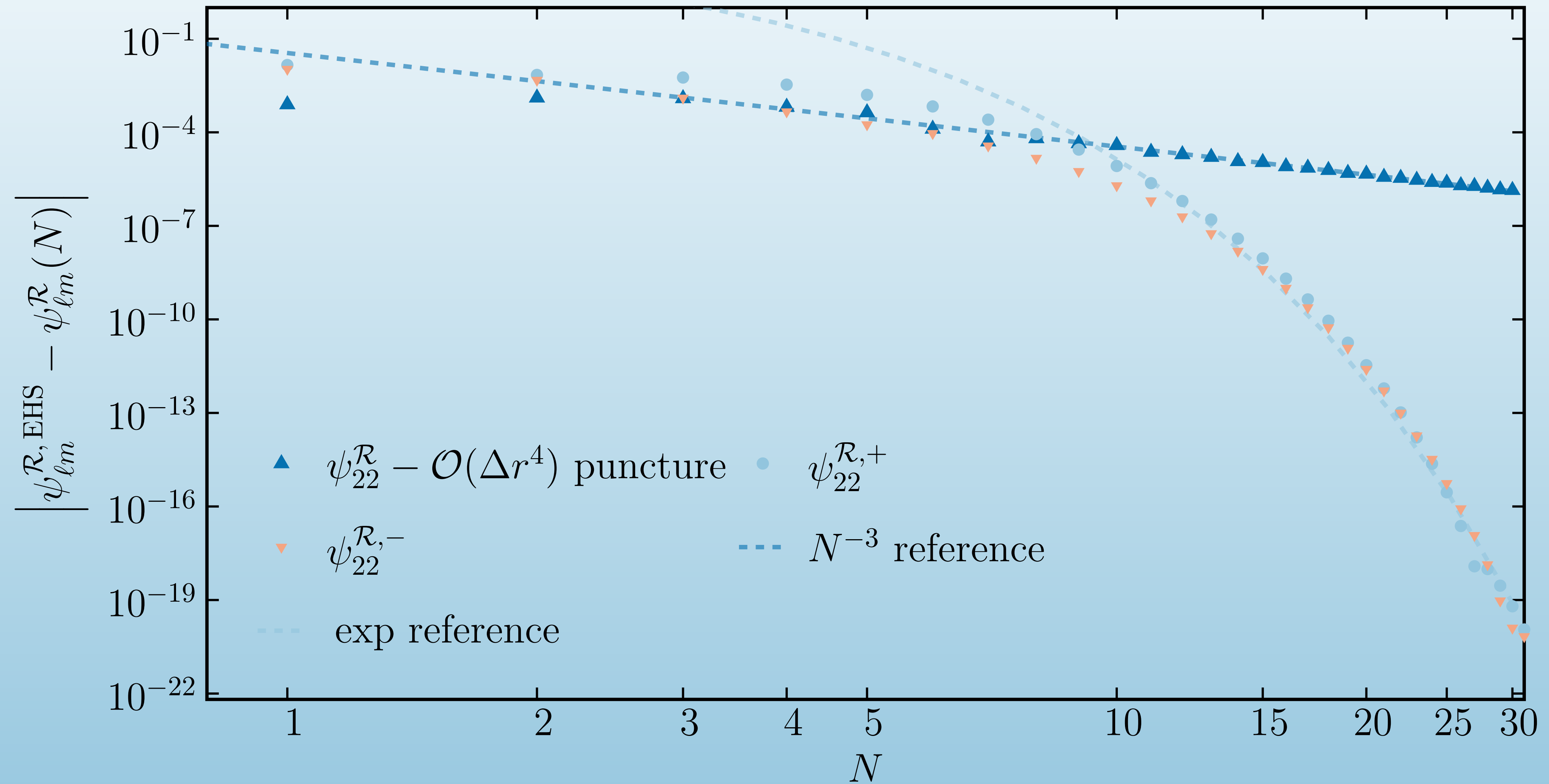


Fourier Transform by numerical integration

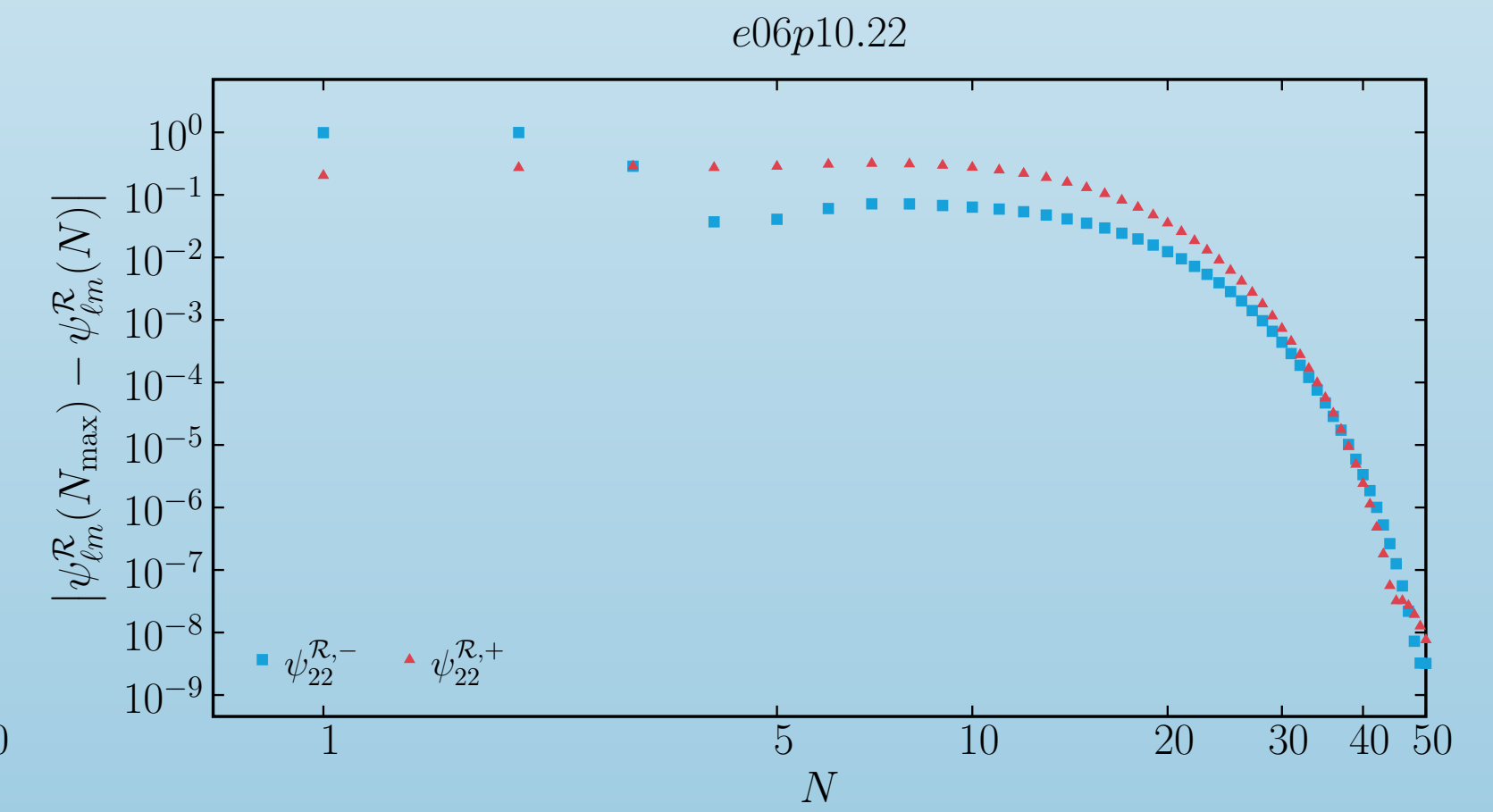
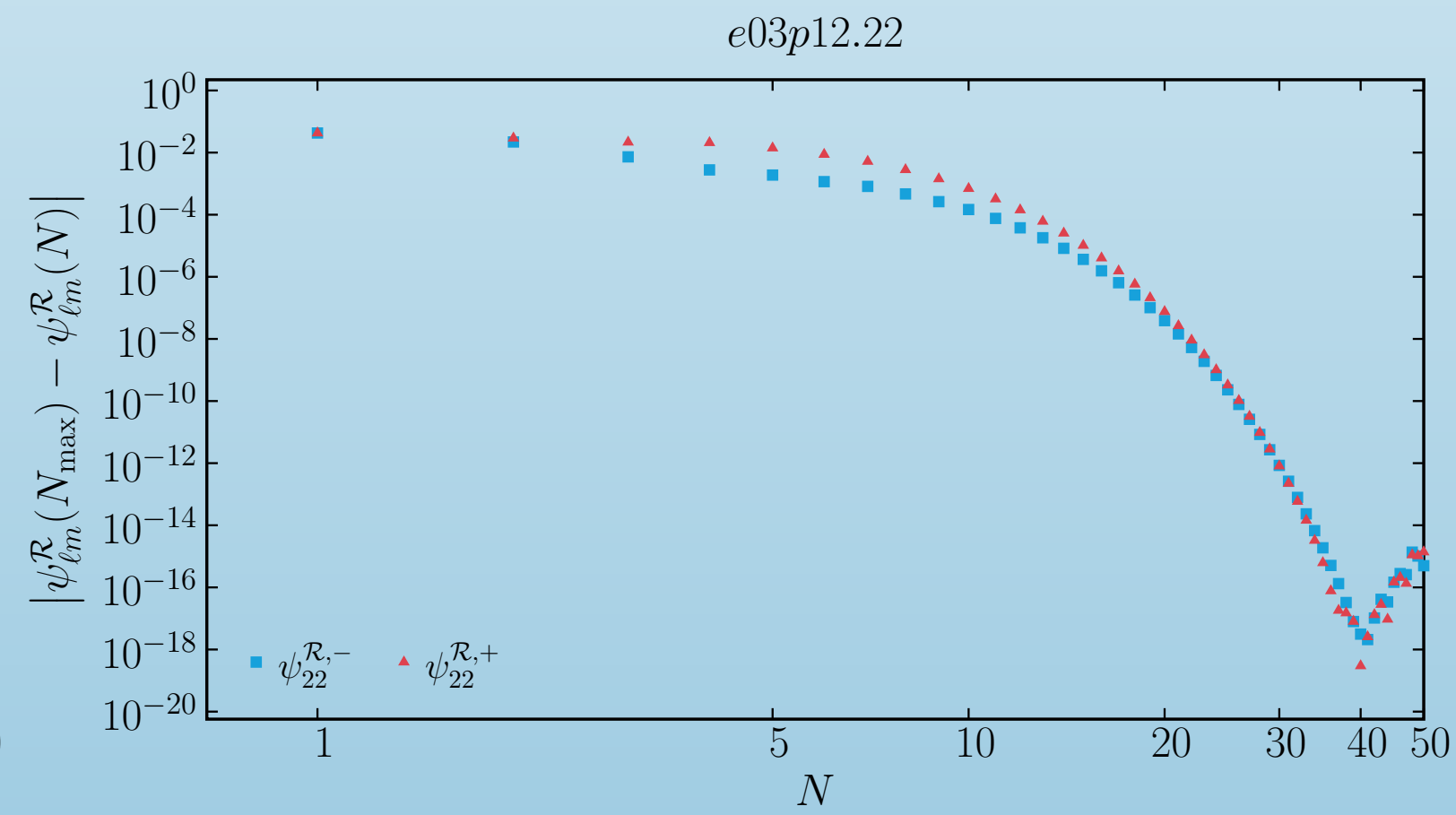
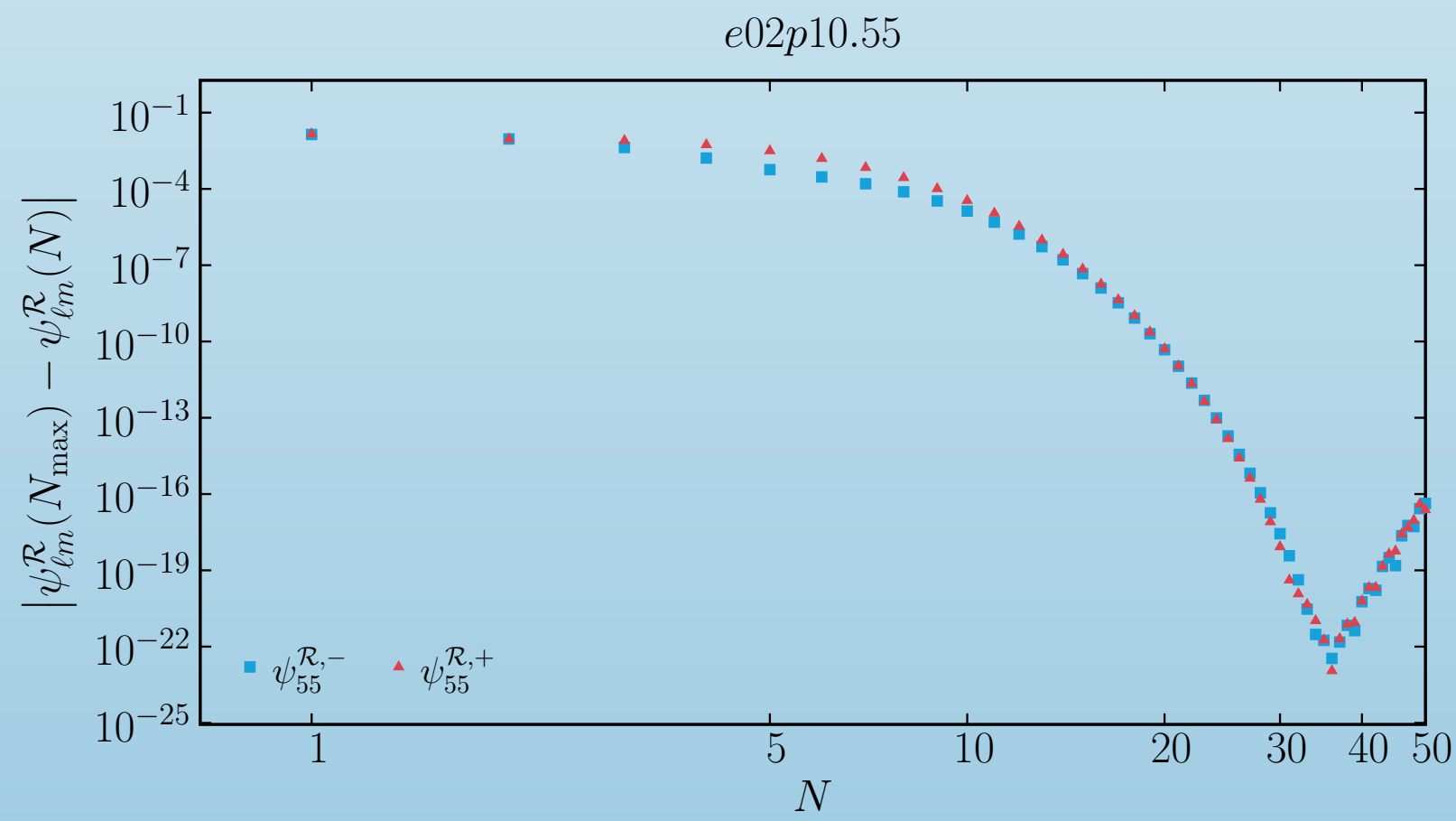
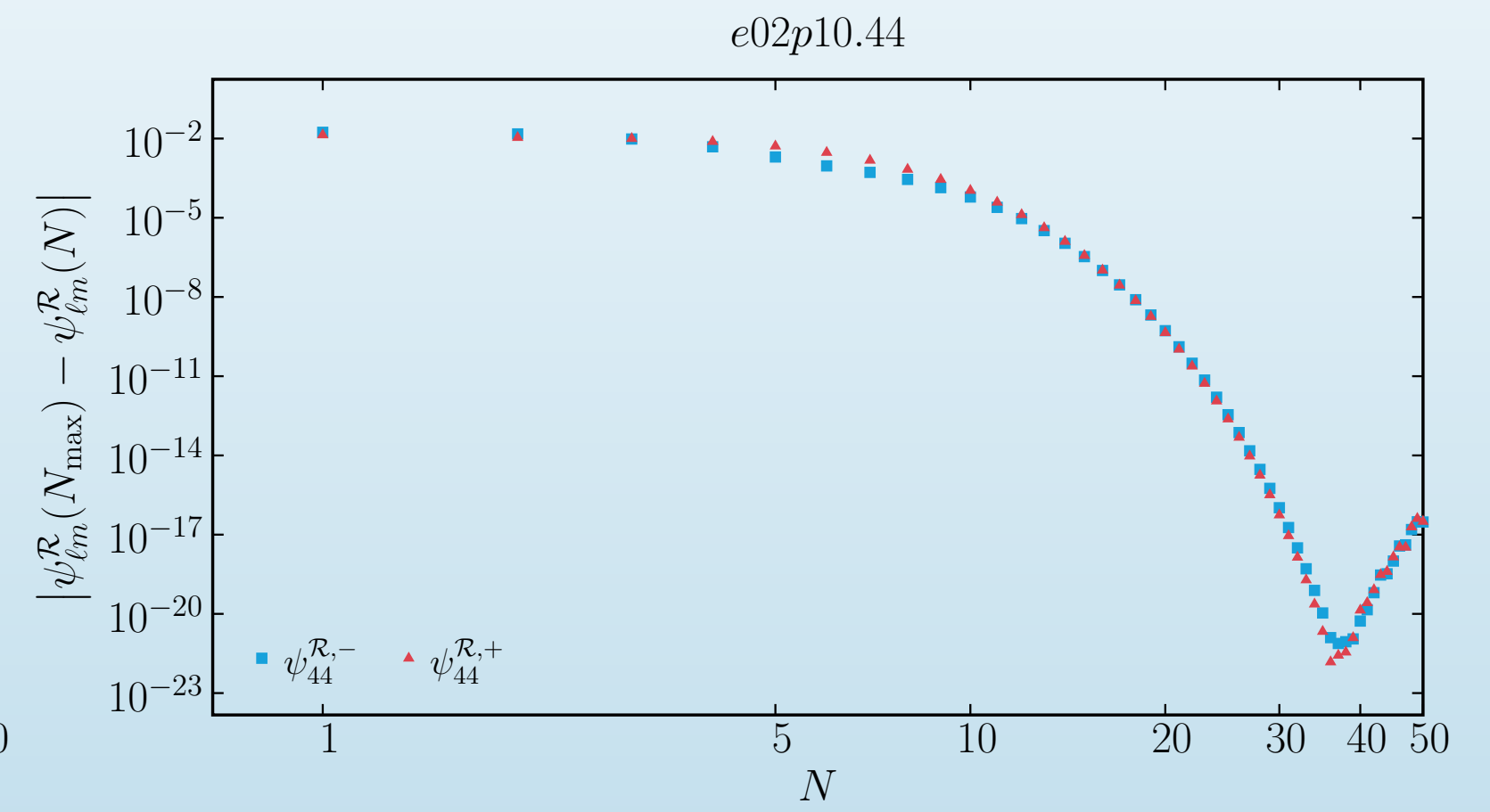
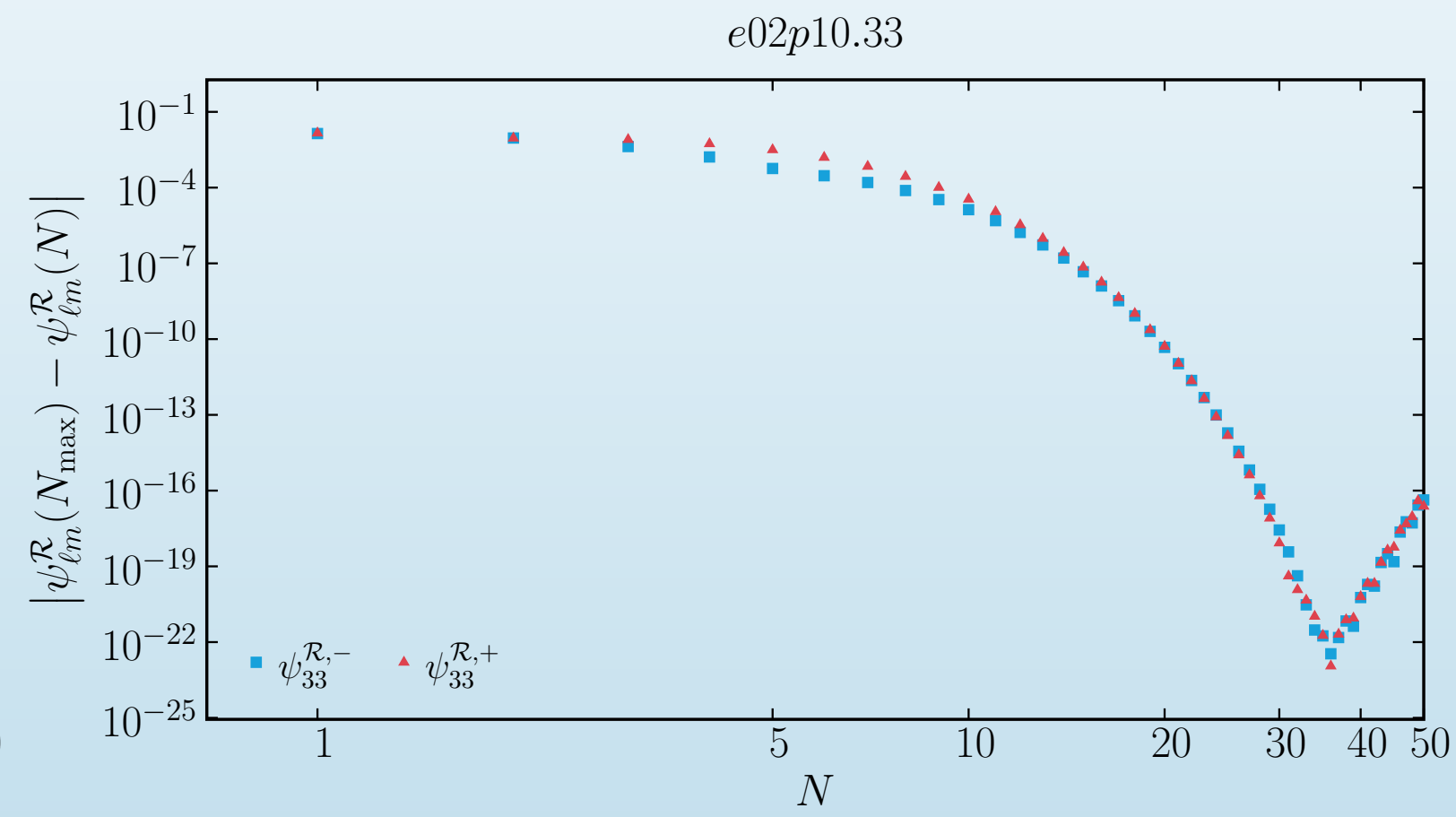
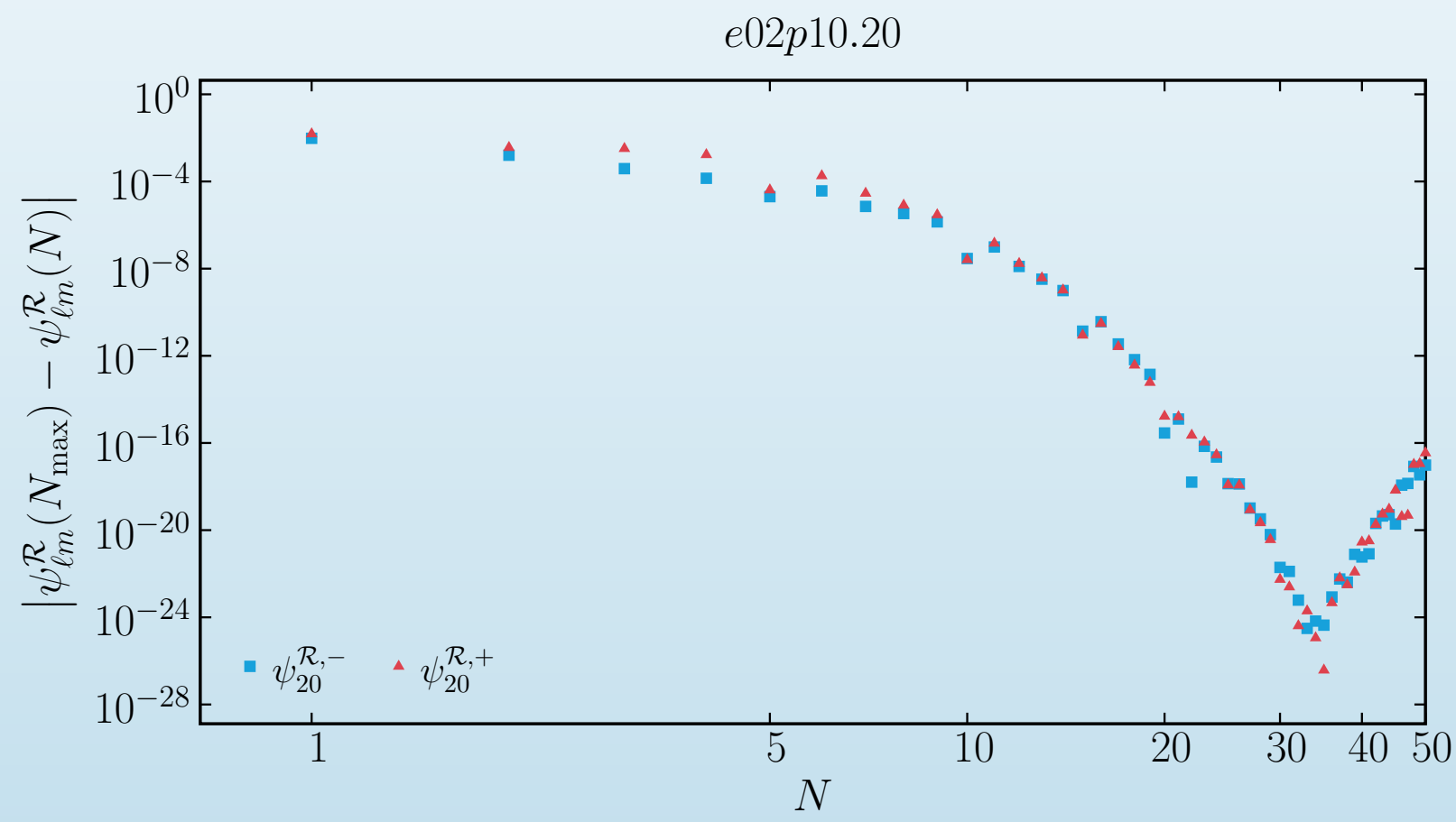
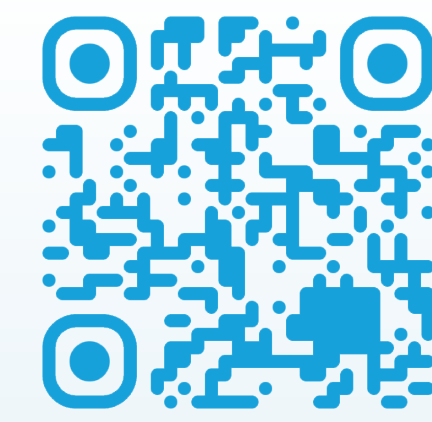
Results



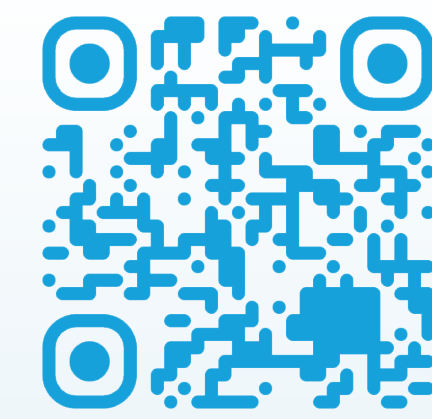
$$\chi = \pi/2 \quad (\ell, m) = (2, 2)$$



Results

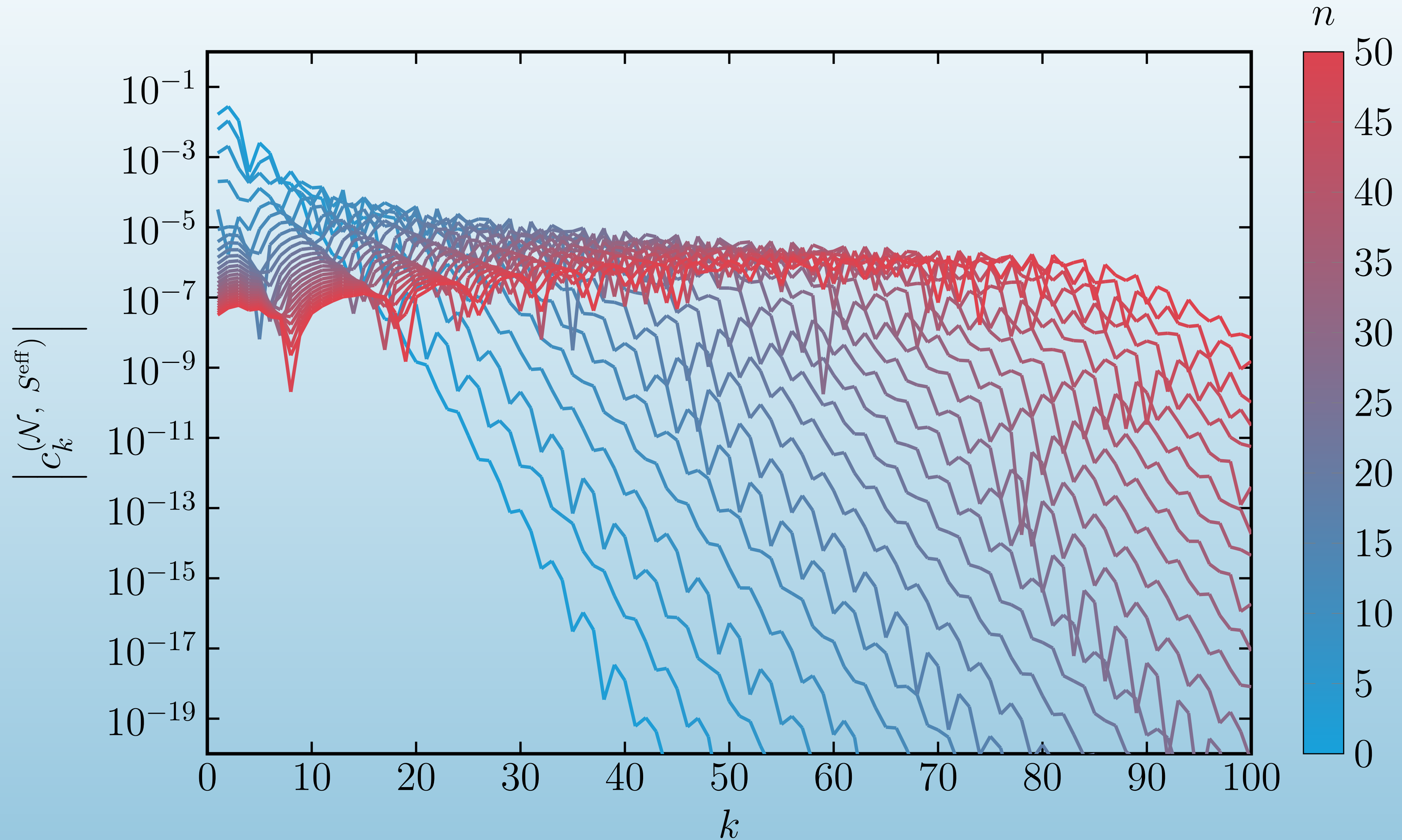
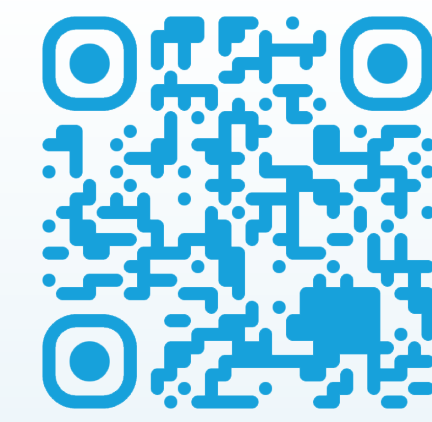


Conclusion

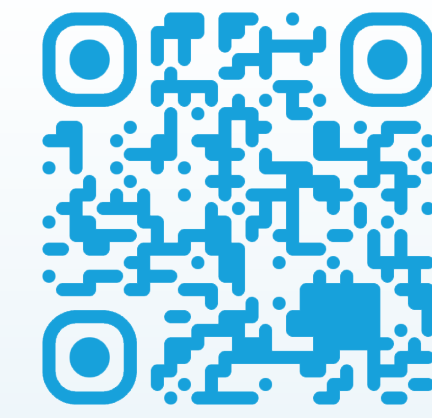


- EES method overcomes Gibbs Phenomenon and associated slow convergence
- Example calculation computing residual scalar field for a compact source
- Validated results against extended homogeneous solutions
- Apply Worldtube method with spectral methods
- We can now consider eccentric second-order self-force calculations
- Eccentric Kerr...?

Appendix: Chebyshev Interpolation



Appendix: Standard Worldtube Method



We seek a solution of the form

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R}}(r) = \begin{cases} a_{lmn}^h \psi_{lmn}^h(r), & r \leq r_{\min}, \\ b_{lmn}^{\infty} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) + b_{lmn}^h \psi_{lmn}^h(r) + \psi_{lmn}^{\text{inh}}(r), & r_{\min} < r < r_{\max}, \\ a_{lmn}^{\infty} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r), & r \geq r_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

The particular inhomogeneous solution

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\text{inh}}(r) = C_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) + C_{lmn}^h(r) \psi_{lmn}^h(r)$$

$$C_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) = \int_{r_{\min}}^r \frac{\psi_{lmn}^h(r') S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r')}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r'), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r')]} dr'$$

$$C_{lmn}^h(r) = \int_r^{r_{\max}} \frac{\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r') S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r')}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r'), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r')]} dr'$$

Demanding continuity at the worldtube boundaries

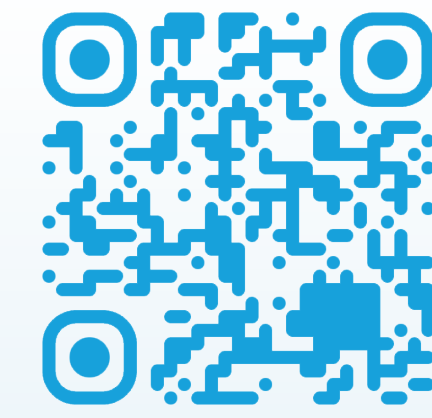
$$a_{lmn}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r_{\max})} \left\{ \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r_{\max}) [b_{lmn}^{\infty} + C_{lmn}^{\infty}(r_{\max})] + b_{lmn}^h \psi_{lmn}^h(r_{\max}) + \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r_{\max}) \right\}$$

$$a_{lmn}^h = \frac{1}{\psi_{lmn}^h(r_{\min})} \left\{ b_{lmn}^{\infty} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r_{\min}) + \psi_{lmn}^h(r_{\min}) [b_{lmn}^h + C_{lmn}^h(r_{\min})] + \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r_{\min}) \right\}$$

$$b_{lmn}^{\infty} = \frac{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\min}}$$

$$b_{lmn}^h = \frac{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P}}(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\max}}$$

Appendix: EES Worldtube Method



We now seek a solution of the form

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R},-}(r) = \begin{cases} a_{lmn}^h \psi_{lmn}^h(r), & r \leq r_{\min} \\ b_{lmn}^{\infty,-} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) + b_{lmn}^{h,-} \psi_{lmn}^h(r) + \psi_{lmn}^{\text{inh},-}(r), & r_{\min} < r < r_{\max} \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R},+}(r) = \begin{cases} b_{lmn}^{\infty,+} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) + b_{lmn}^{h,+} \psi_{lmn}^h(r) + \psi_{lmn}^{\text{inh},+}(r), & r_{\min} < r < r_{\max}, \\ a_{lmn}^{\infty} \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r), & r \geq r_{\max} \end{cases}$$

Particular solution constructed with EES

$$\psi_{lmn}^{\text{inh},\pm}(r) = C_{lmn}^{\infty,\pm}(r) \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) + C_{lmn}^{h,\pm}(r) \psi_{lmn}^h(r)$$

$$C_{lmn}^{\infty,\pm}(r) = \int_{r_{\min}}^r \frac{\psi_{lmn}^h(r') S_{lmn}^{\text{eff},\pm}(r')}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r'), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r')]} dr'$$

$$C_{lmn}^{h,\pm}(r) = \int_r^{r_{\max}} \frac{\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r') S_{lmn}^{\text{eff},\pm}(r')}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r'), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r')]} dr'$$

Weighting coefficients

$$b_{lmn}^{\infty,+} = \frac{W[\kappa_{lmn}^{\infty,+}(r) \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r) - \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P},+}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\max}}$$

$$b_{lmn}^{\infty,-} = \frac{W[\kappa_{lmn}^{h,-}(r) \psi_{lmn}^h(r) - \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P},-}(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\min}}$$

$$\kappa_{lmn}^{\infty,+}(r) := a_{lmn}^{\infty} - C_{lmn}^{\infty,+}(r)$$

$$\kappa_{lmn}^{h,-}(r) := a_{lmn}^h - C_{lmn}^{h,-}(r)$$

$$b_{lmn}^{h,+} = \frac{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P},+}(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\max}}$$

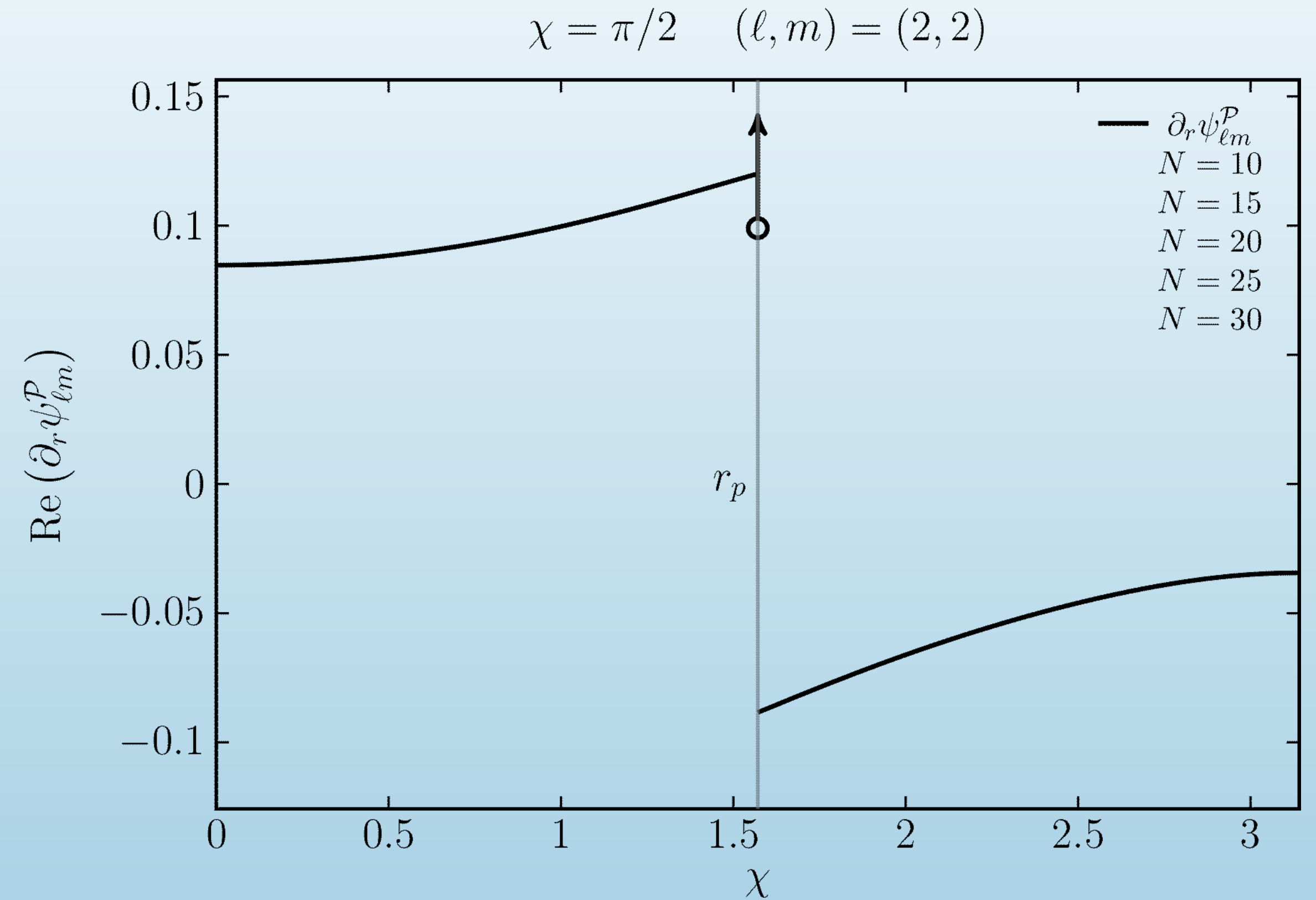
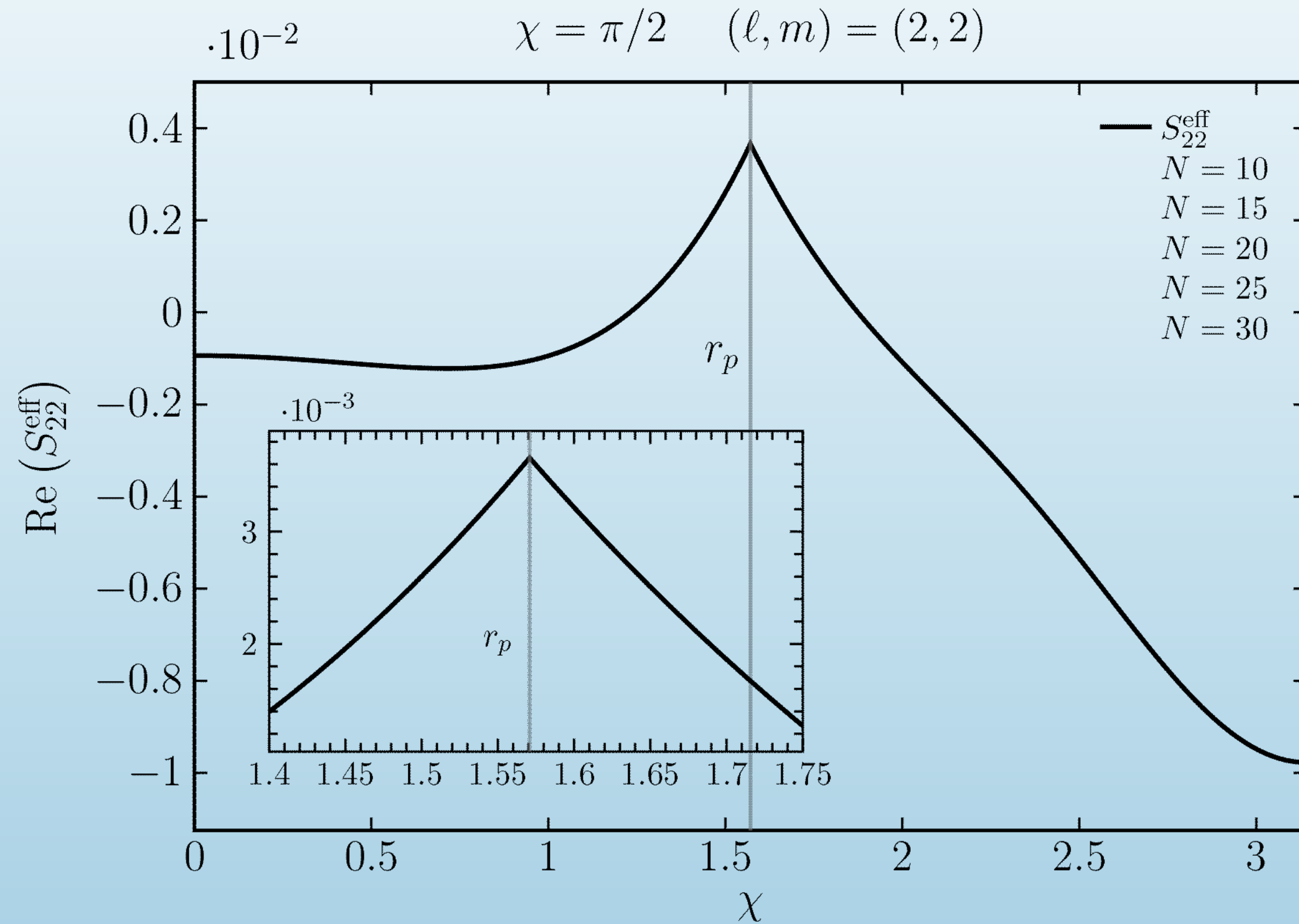
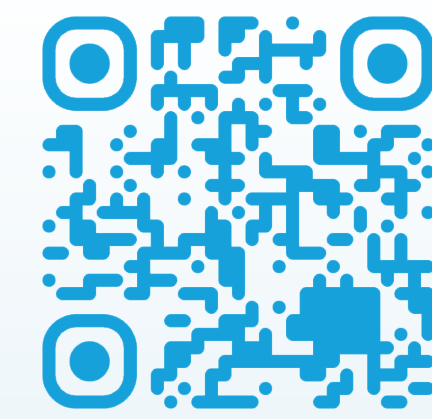
$$b_{lmn}^{h,-} = \frac{W[\psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{P},-}(r), \psi_{lmn}^h(r)]}{W[\psi_{lmn}^h(r), \psi_{lmn}^{\infty}(r)]} \Big|_{r=r_{\min}}$$

Time domain solution

$$\psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R},\pm}(t, r) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{lmn}^{\mathcal{R},\pm}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

$$\psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R}}(t, r) = \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R},+}(t, r) \Theta^+(t, r) + \psi_{lm}^{\mathcal{R},-}(t, r) \Theta^-(t, r)$$

Appendix: Gibbs Phenomenon

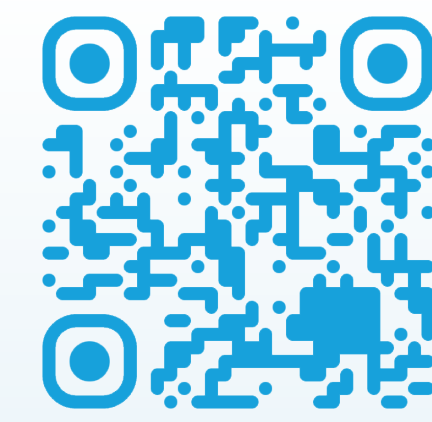


$$S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{1}{T_r} \int_0^{T_r} S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t} dt$$

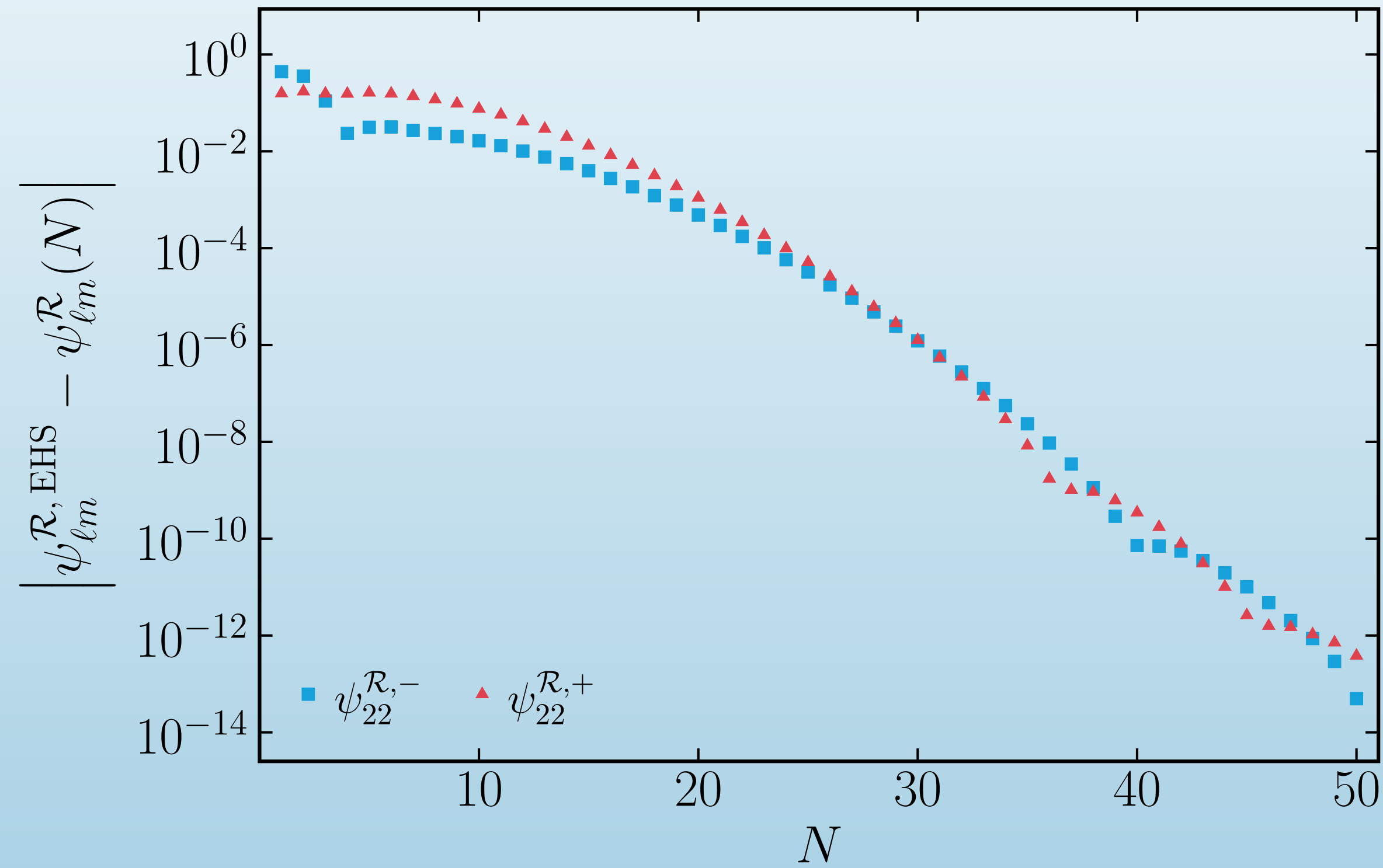


$$S_{lm}^{\text{eff}}(t, r) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N S_{lmn}^{\text{eff}}(r) e^{-i\omega_{mn}t}$$

Appendix: High Eccentricity



$e05p10.22$



$e07p10.22$

