











ETERNAL BINARIES

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26th Capra meeting @ Copenhagen

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In collaboration with



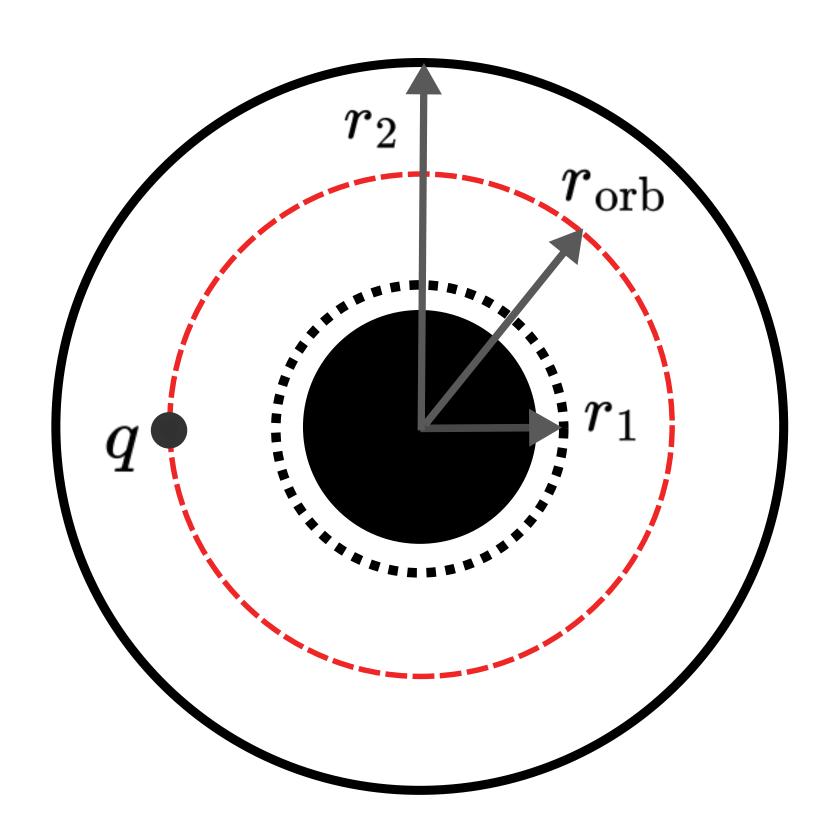
V. Cardoso

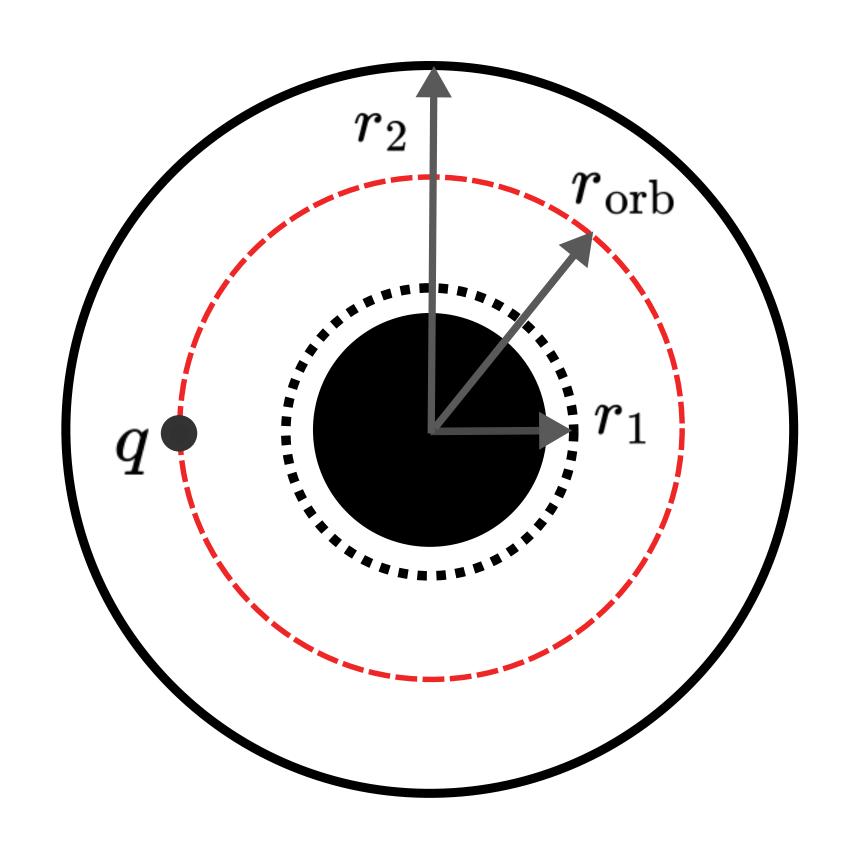


C. Macedo

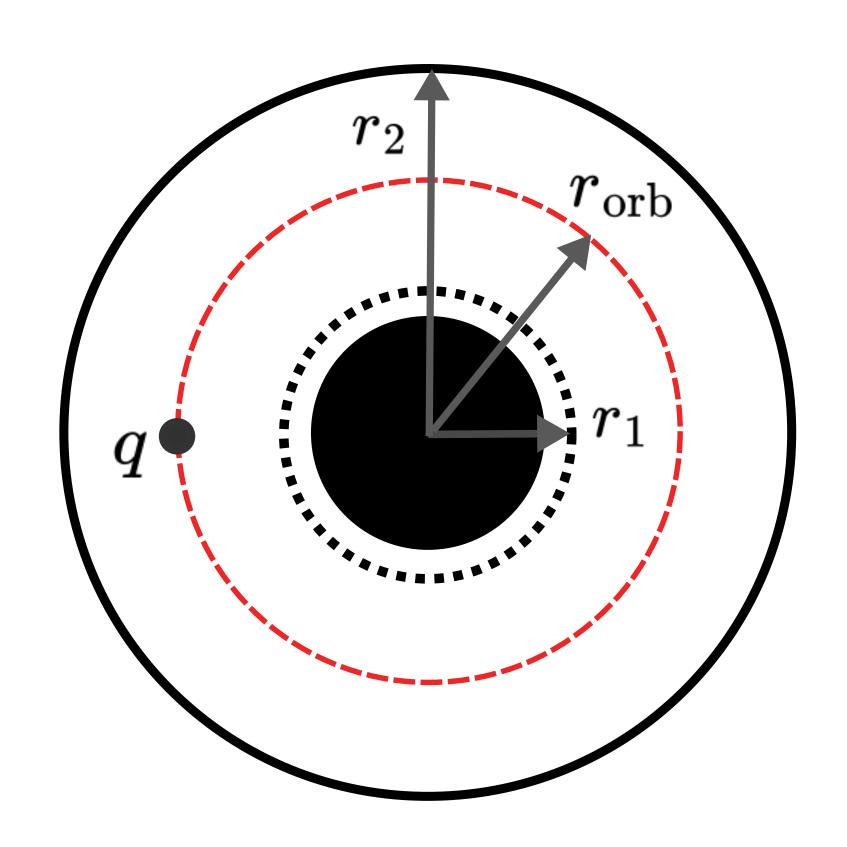


M. van de Meent

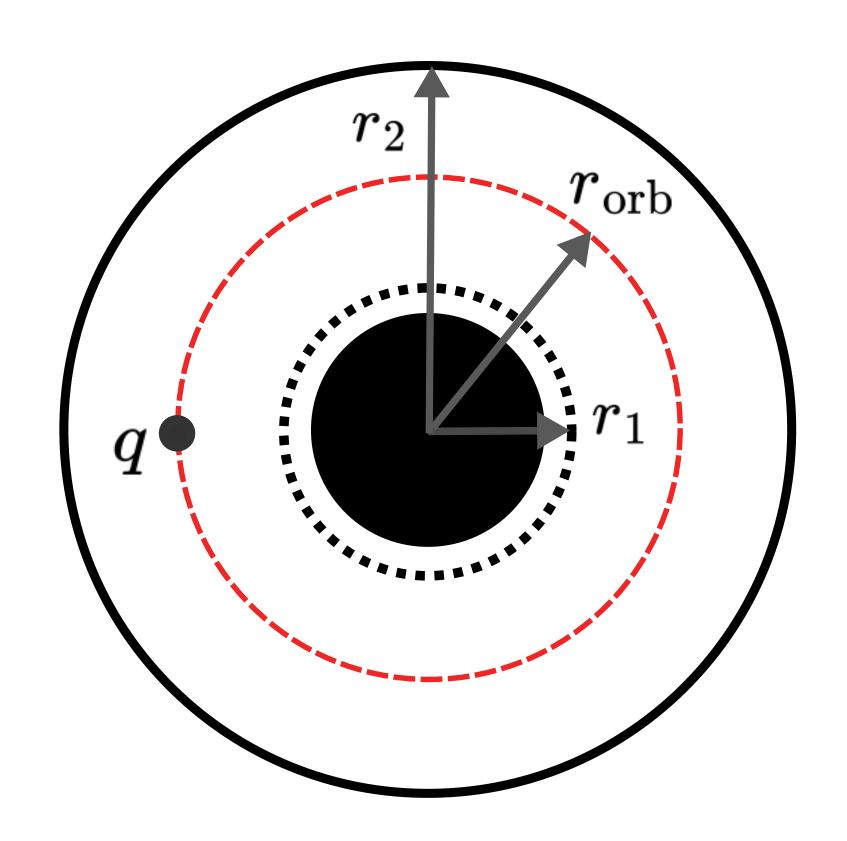




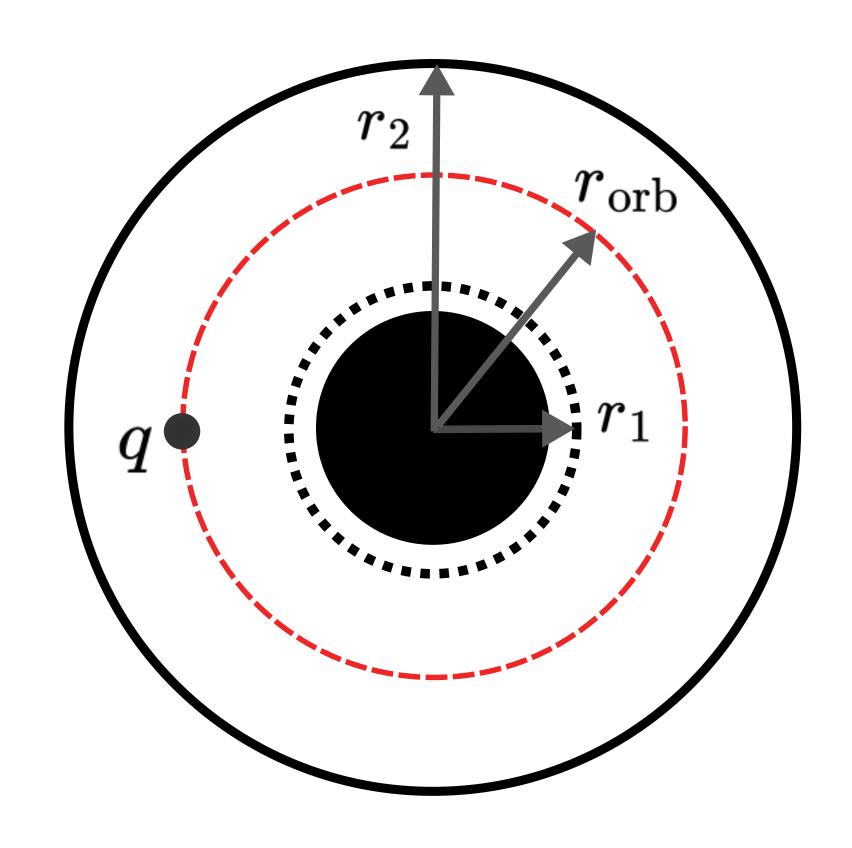
Dynamics governed by the conservative self-force



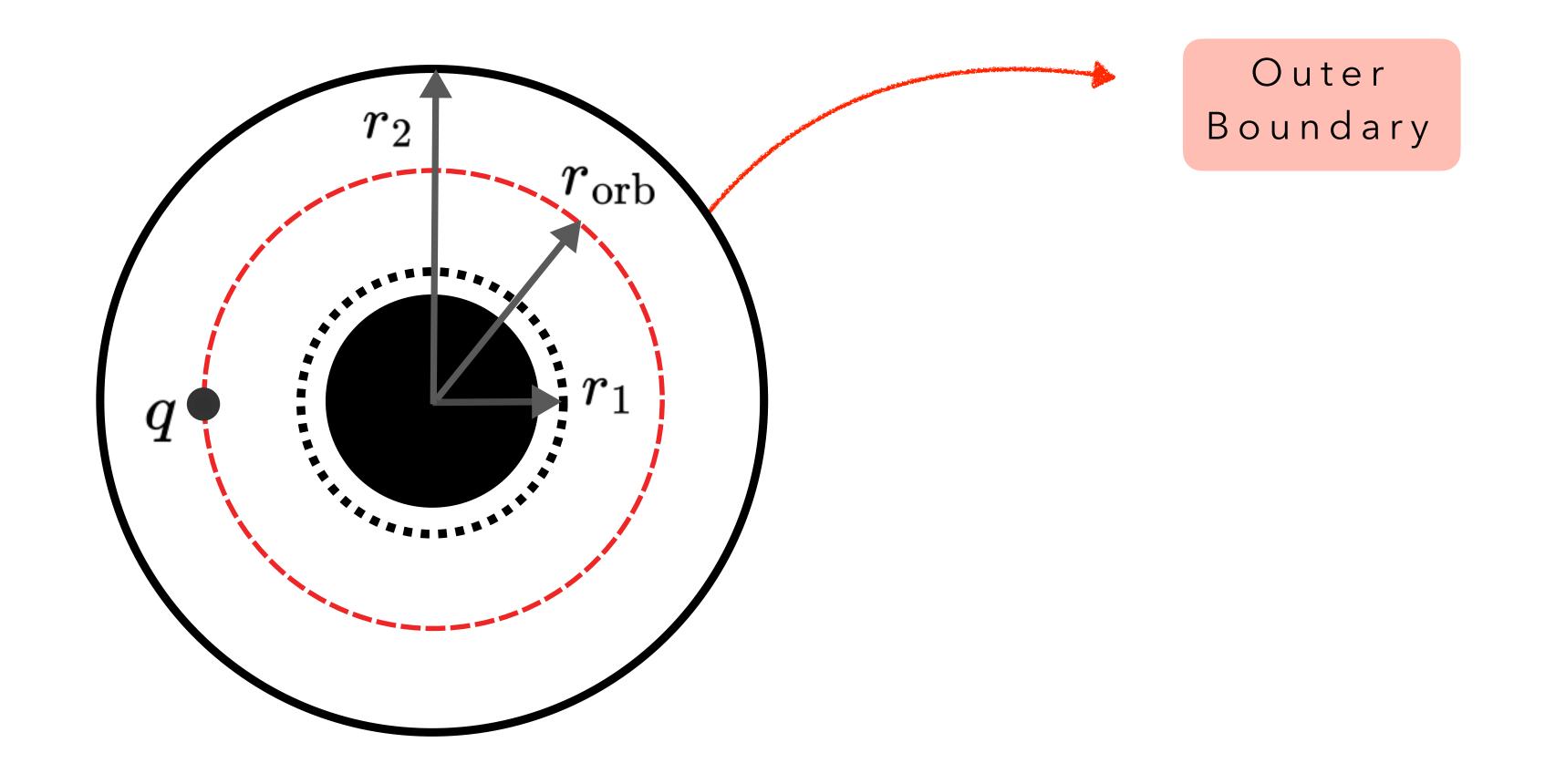
- Dynamics governed by the conservative self-force
- No dissipation: are the orbits eternal?

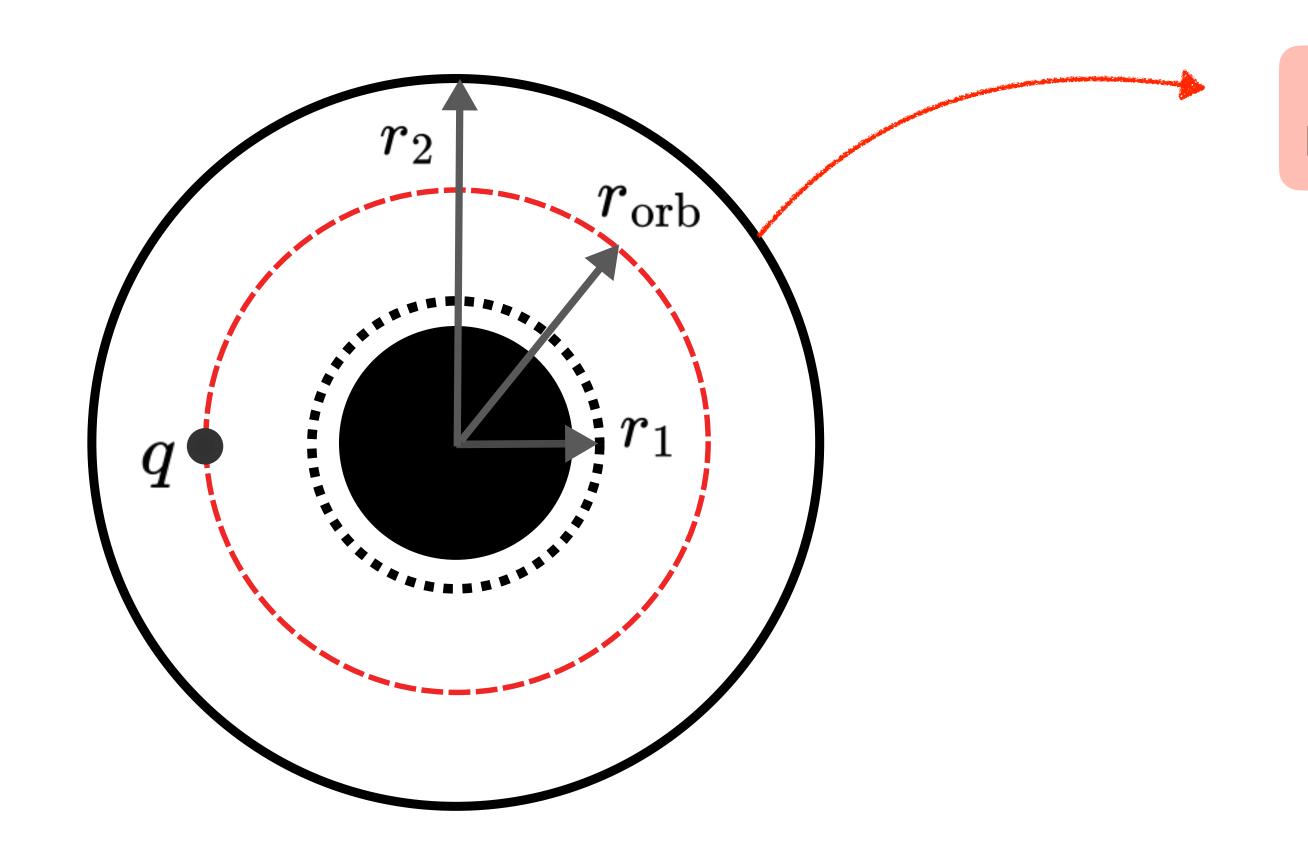


- Dynamics governed by the conservative self-force
- No dissipation: are the orbits eternal?
- Normal mode frequencies are real: what happens when $\omega_{\ell mn}=m\Omega$?



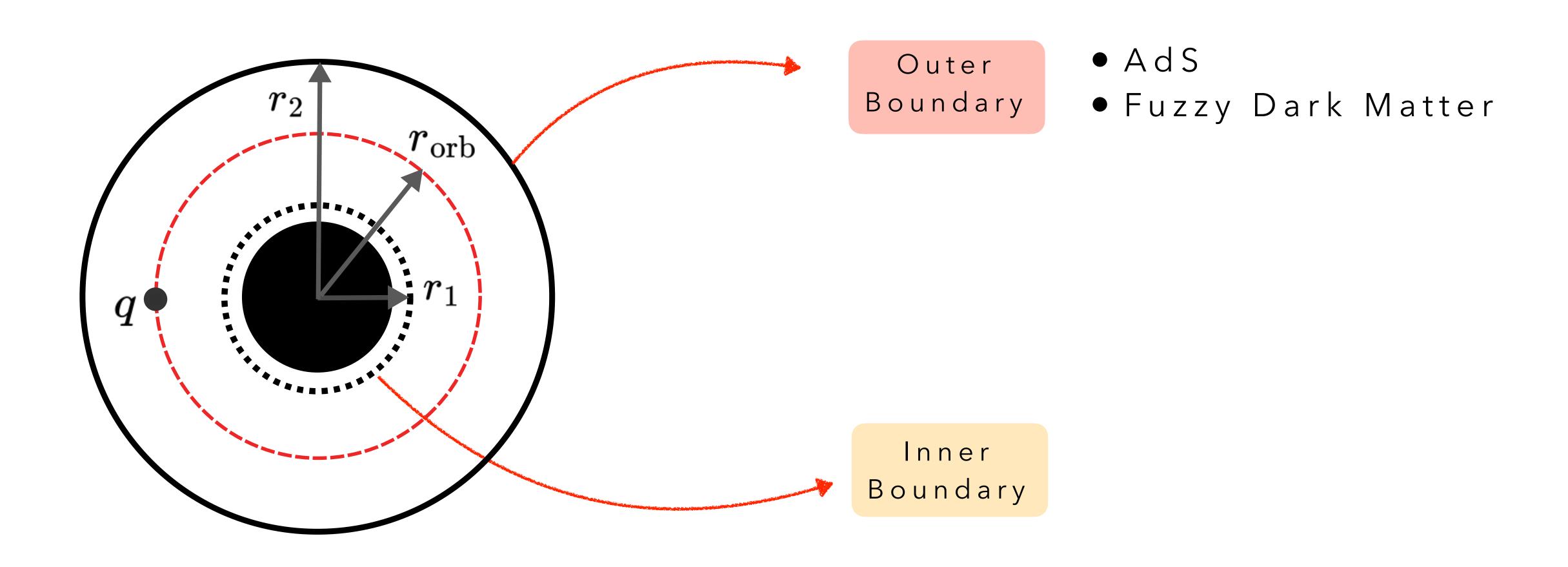
- Dynamics governed by the conservative self-force
- No dissipation: are the orbits eternal?
- Normal mode frequencies are real: what happens when $\omega_{\ell mn}=m\Omega$?
- Initial data does not leave the system

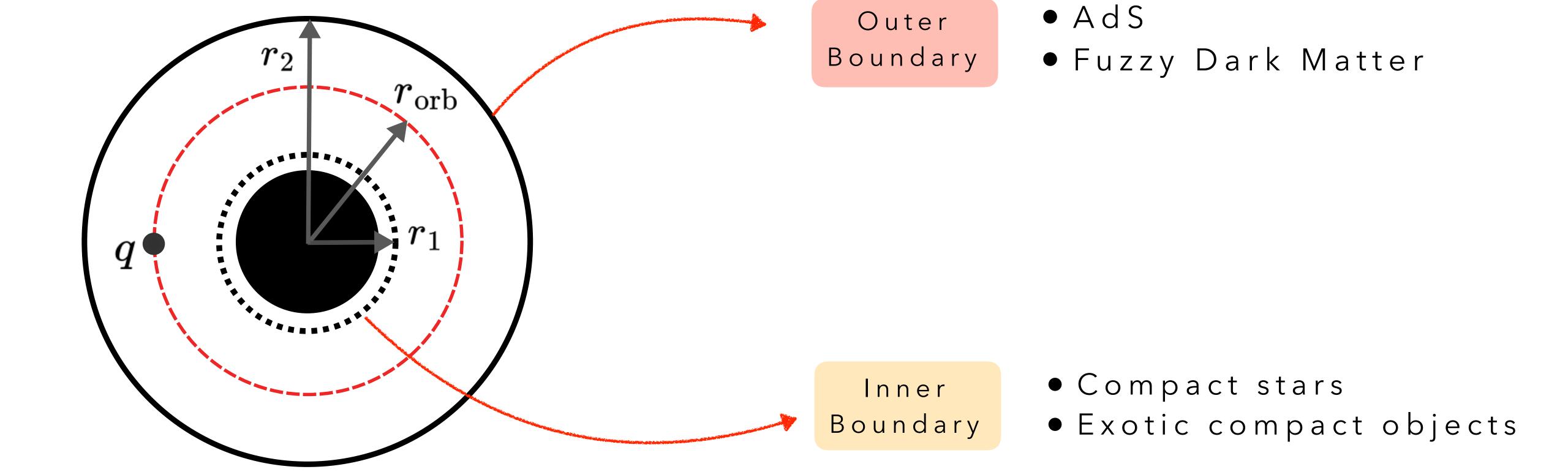


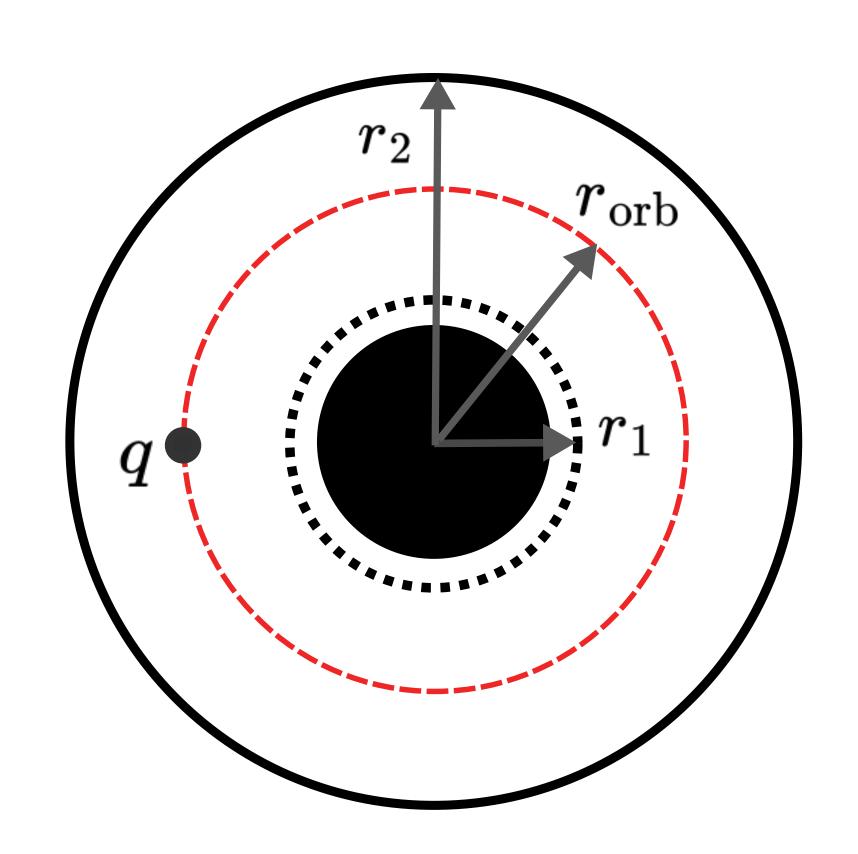


Outer Boundary

- AdS
- Fuzzy Dark Matter







EMRI
$$lacktriangledown m \ll M$$

Charge
$$q/m \ll 1$$

Orbit
$$r_{
m orb} \in [r_{
m ISCO}, r_2]$$

Cavity
$$\qquad \qquad R=r_2-r_1$$



Dissipative scalar self-force vanishes*

* Depends on the initial conditions!



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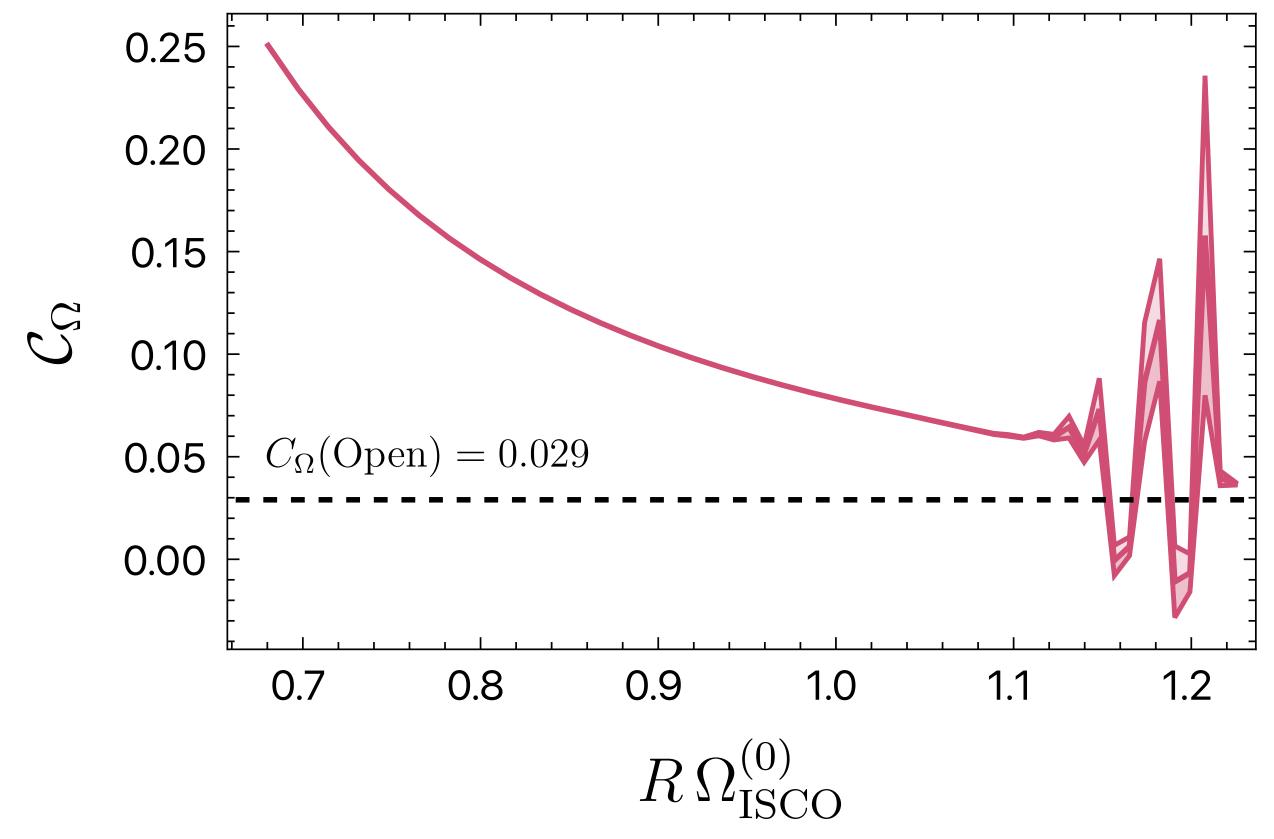


ISCO frequency shifts



* Depends on the initial conditions!





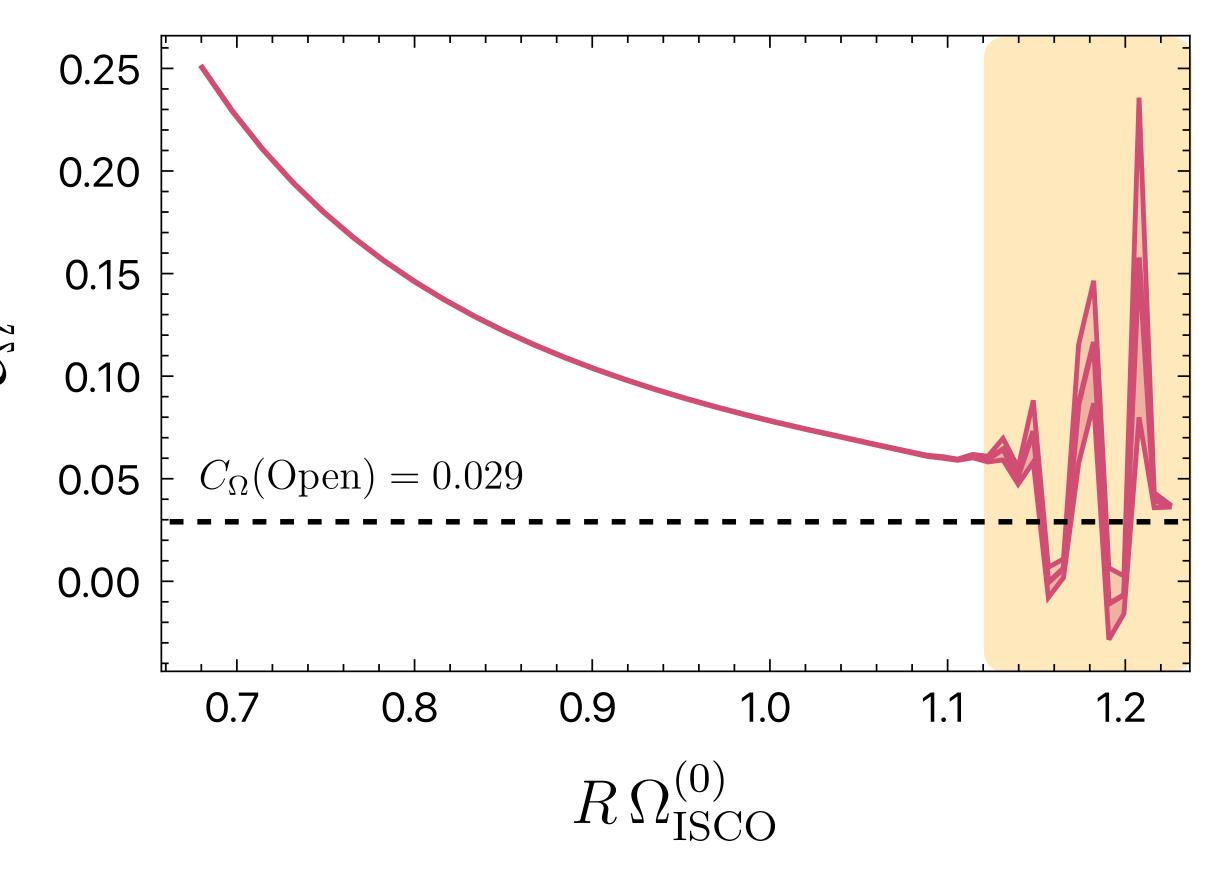
Dissipative scalar self-force vanishes*

* Depends on the initial conditions!

ISCO frequency shifts

The system has resonances

(Only if the cavity is large enough)



$$\mathcal{L}_{\omega}\phi=S_{\omega}^{ ext{eff}}+\mathcal{I}_{\omega}$$

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$$\Phi = \sum_k \Bigl(A_k e^{i\omega_k t} + B_k e^{i\Omega t} \Bigr) \phi_k$$

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$$\langle f_{\mu}^{
m Diss}
angle \propto A_k$$

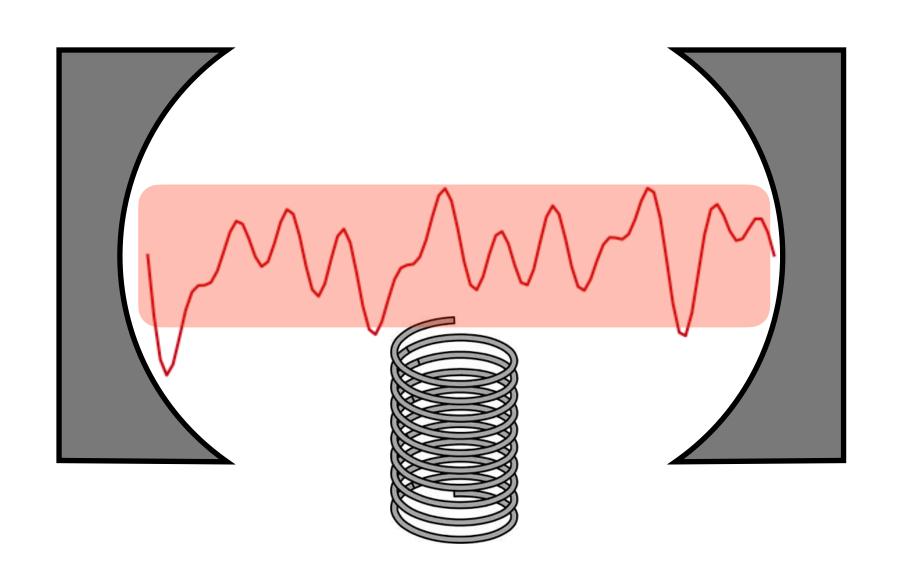
$$A_k = \phi_k^{ ext{I}} + rac{\pi_k^{ ext{I}}}{i\omega_k} + rac{S_k}{i(\omega_k - \Omega)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\omega}\phi=S_{\omega}^{ ext{eff}}+\mathcal{I}_{\omega}$$

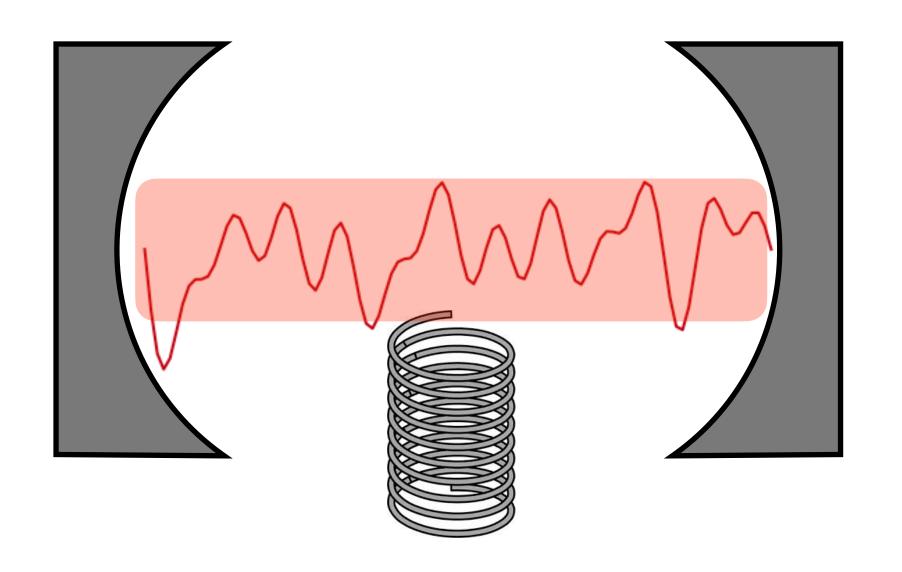
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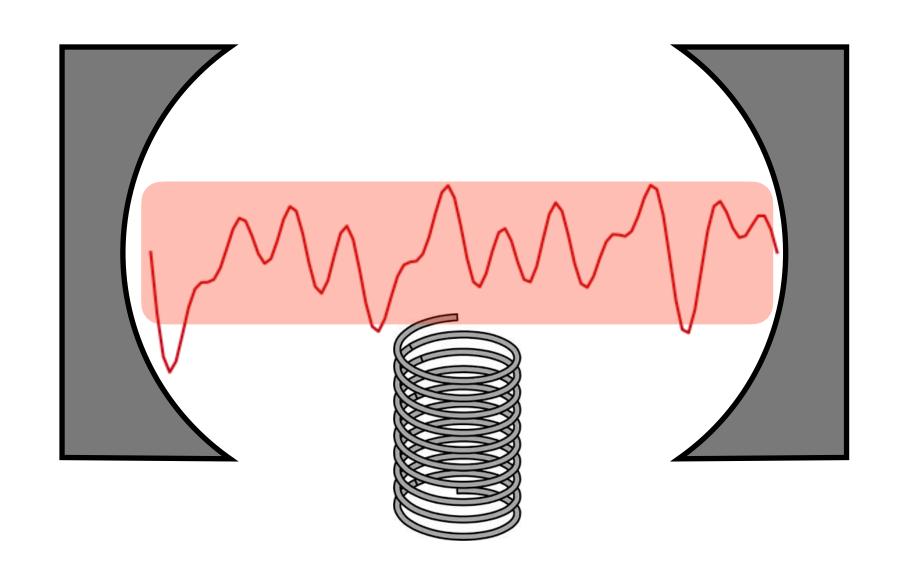
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$$H = H_{ ext{Cavity}}(\pi,\phi) + H_{ ext{Osc}}(p,q)
onumber \ -rac{arepsilon}{L} \cos\Bigl(rac{q}{L}\Bigr) \int_0^L dx rac{\phi(x)S(x)}{L}
onumber \ .$$



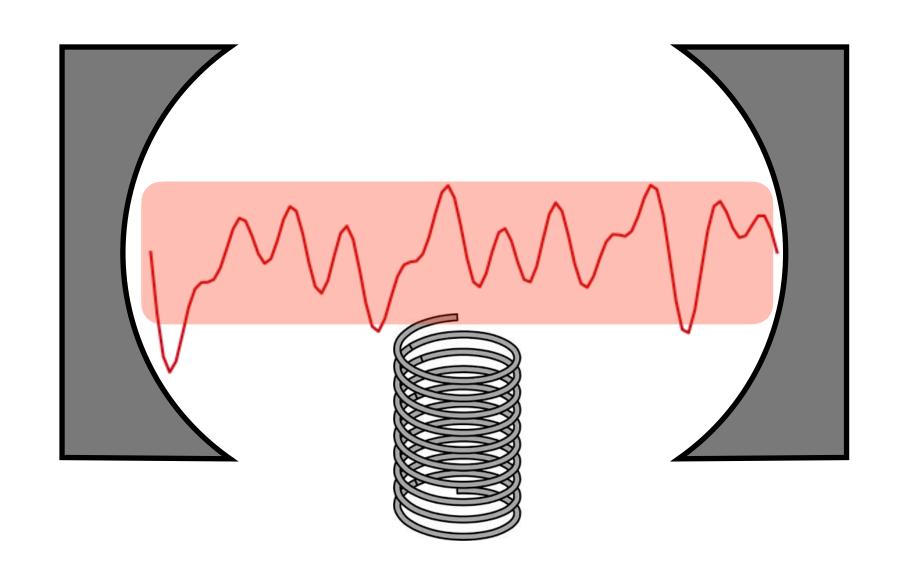
$$H=H_{
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 $-rac{arepsilon}{L}\cos\Bigl(rac{q}{L}\Bigr)\int_0^L dxrac{\phi(x)S(x)}{L}$ Near Identity Transformation



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Near Identity Transformation

$$p \stackrel{t o \infty}{\longrightarrow} p_0 + rac{arepsilon}{\omega - p_0} F^{(1)}(\phi_0, \omega) + arepsilon^2 F^{(2)}(\phi_0, \omega)$$

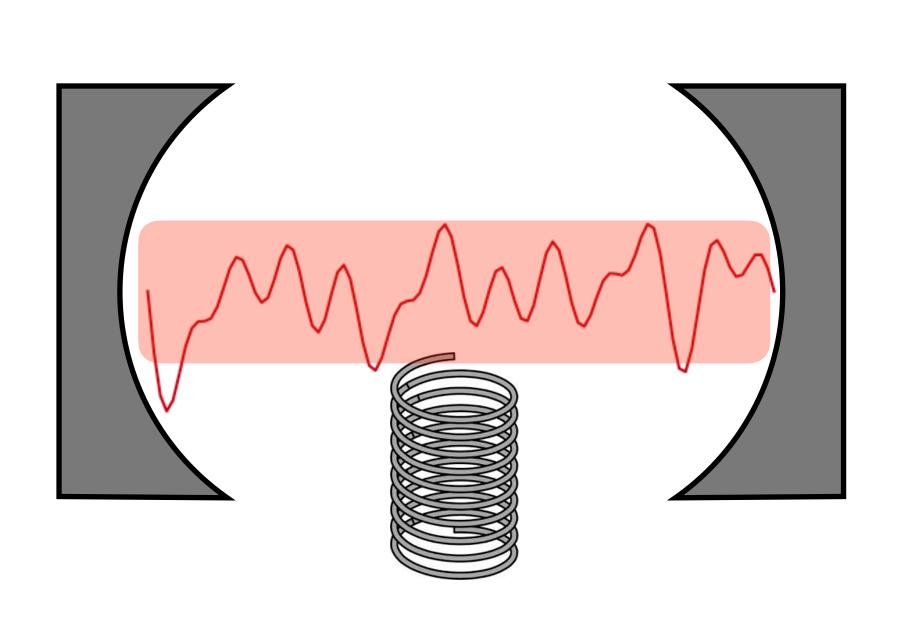


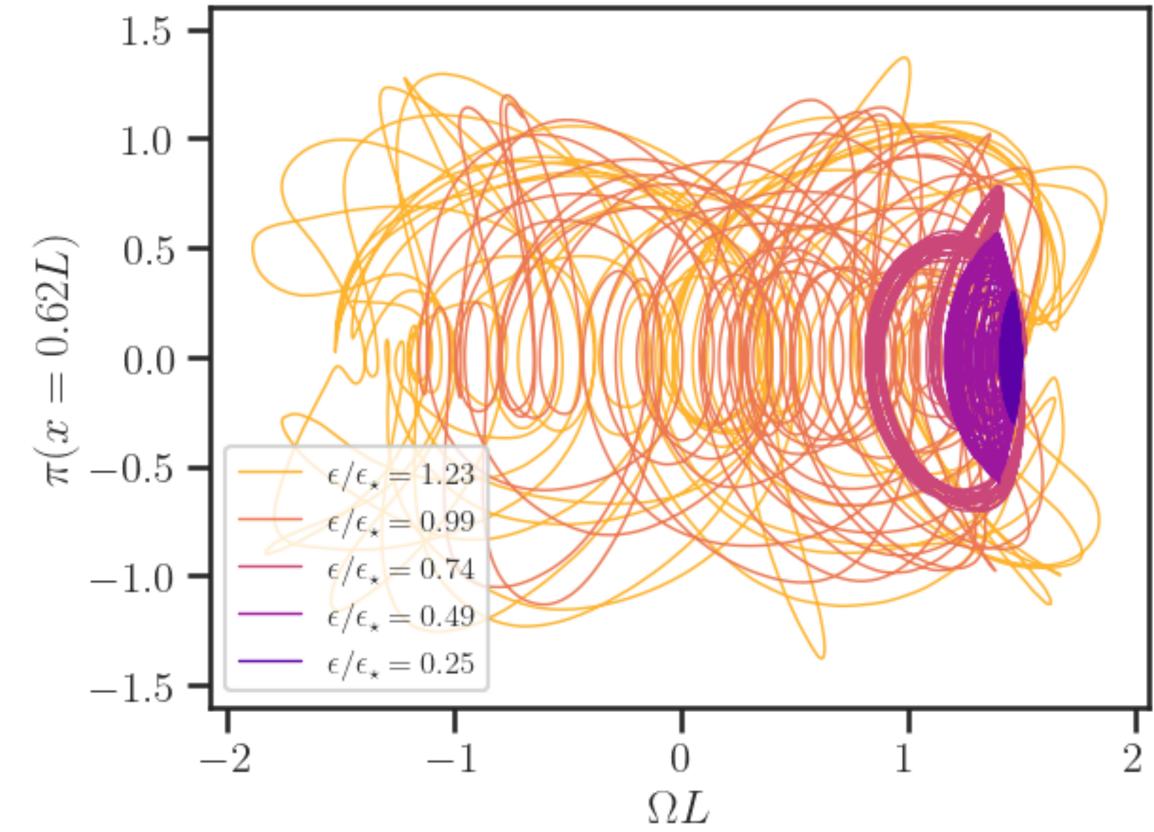
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Near Identity Transformation

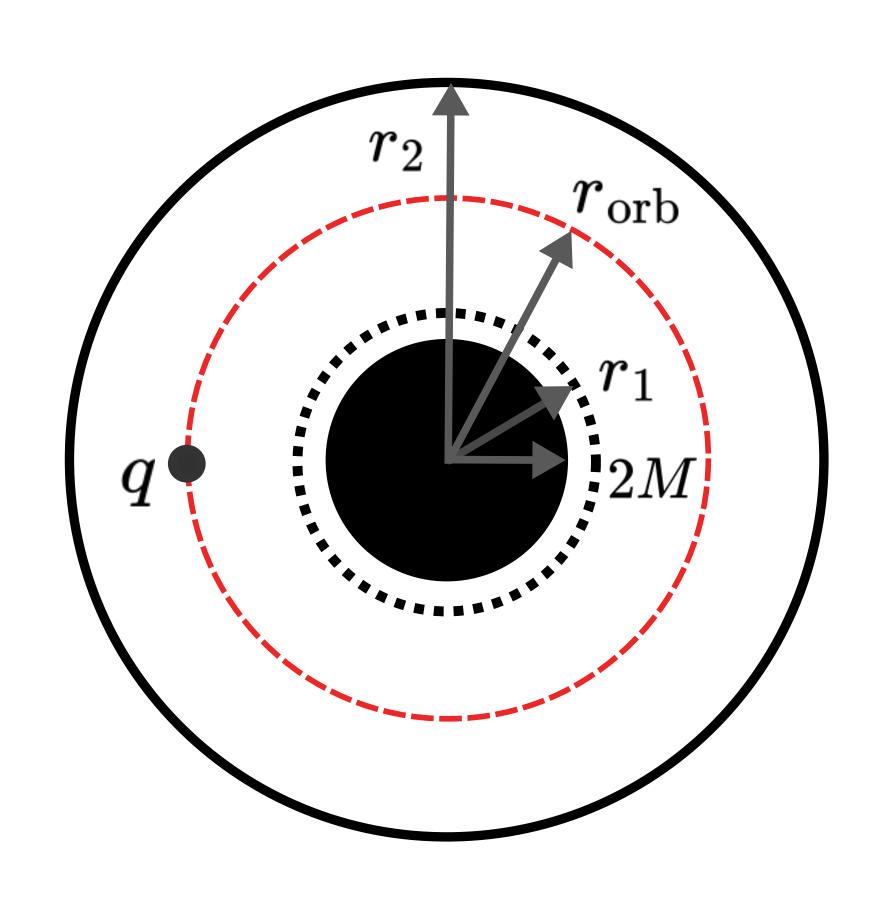
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There exists ICs such that the drift vanishes up to second order!





$$egin{aligned} p & \stackrel{t o \infty}{\longrightarrow} p_0 + rac{arepsilon}{\omega - p_0} F^{(1)}(\phi_0, \omega) + arepsilon^2 F^{(2)}(\phi_0, \omega) \ & \epsilon_\star \,, \quad ext{s. t.} \quad p - p_0 \sim \left| \omega_{n+1} - \omega_n
ight| \end{aligned}$$

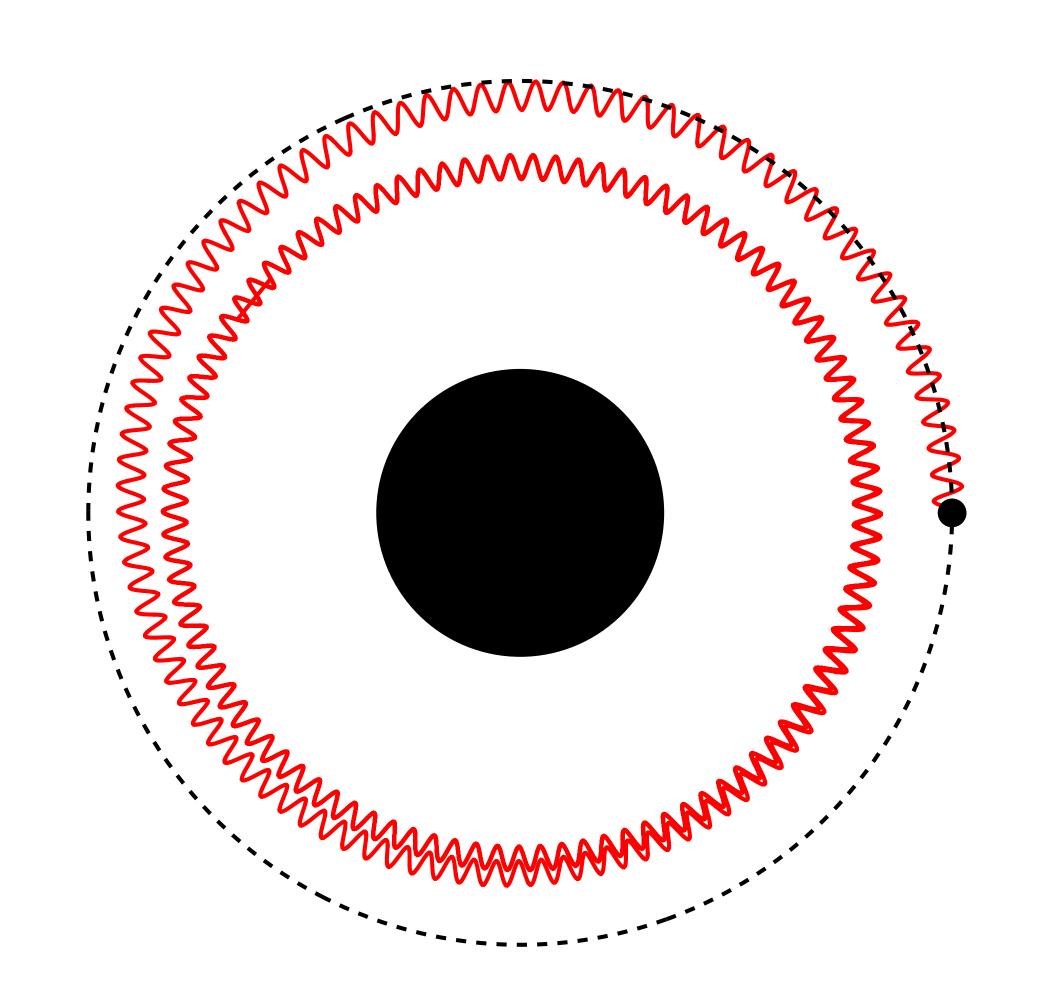


I. Eternal Orbit

II. Chaos

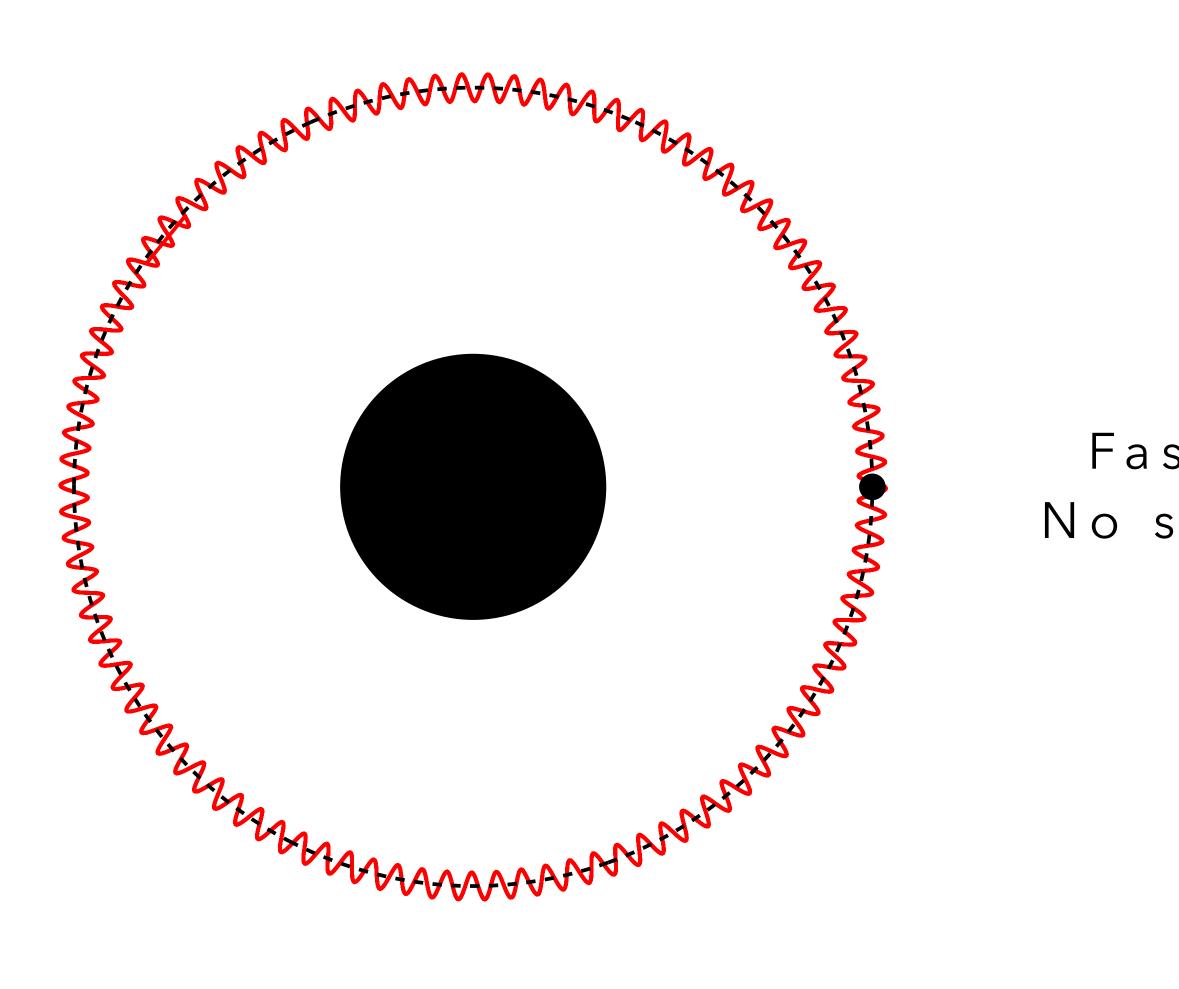
III. Merger

I. Eternal Orbit



Fast dynamics + secular drift

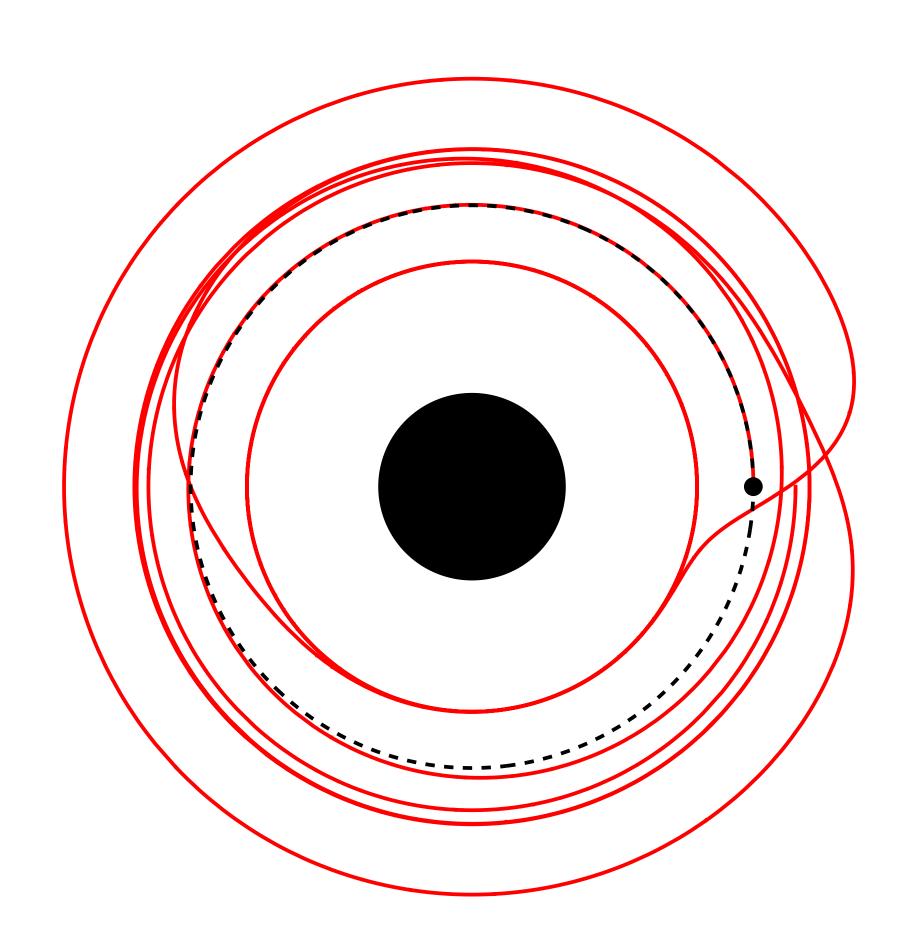
- I. Eternal Orbit
- + fine-tuned initial conditions



Fast dynamics No secular piece

II. Chaos

Only if the cavity is large enough

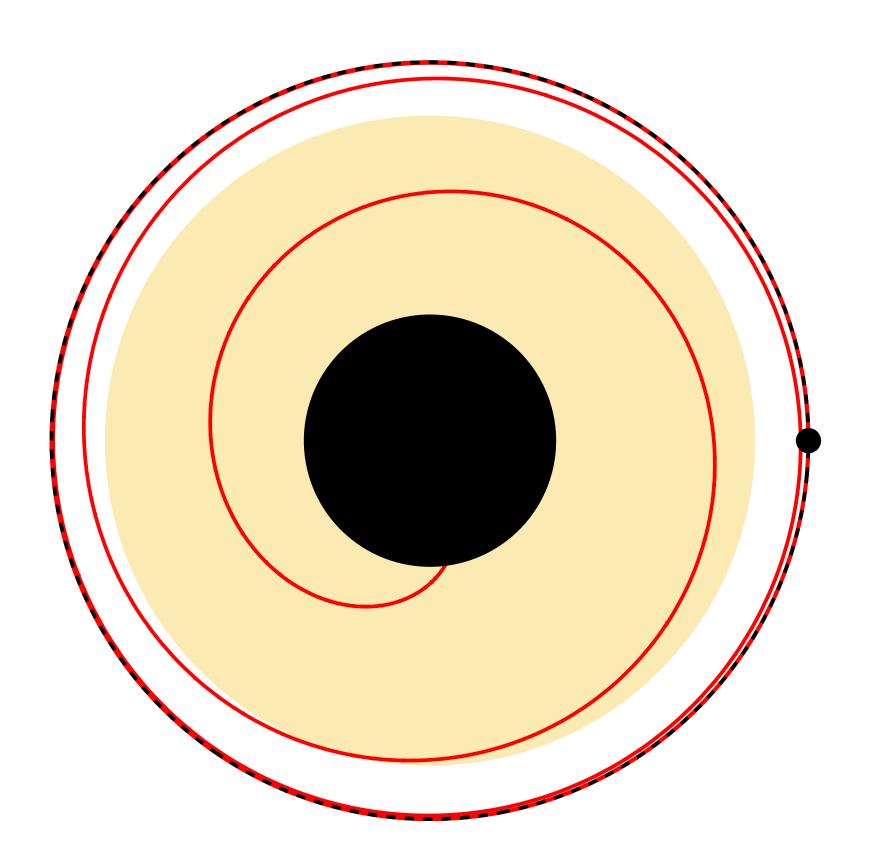


Needs large q/m

- or -

Starting close to a resonant orbit

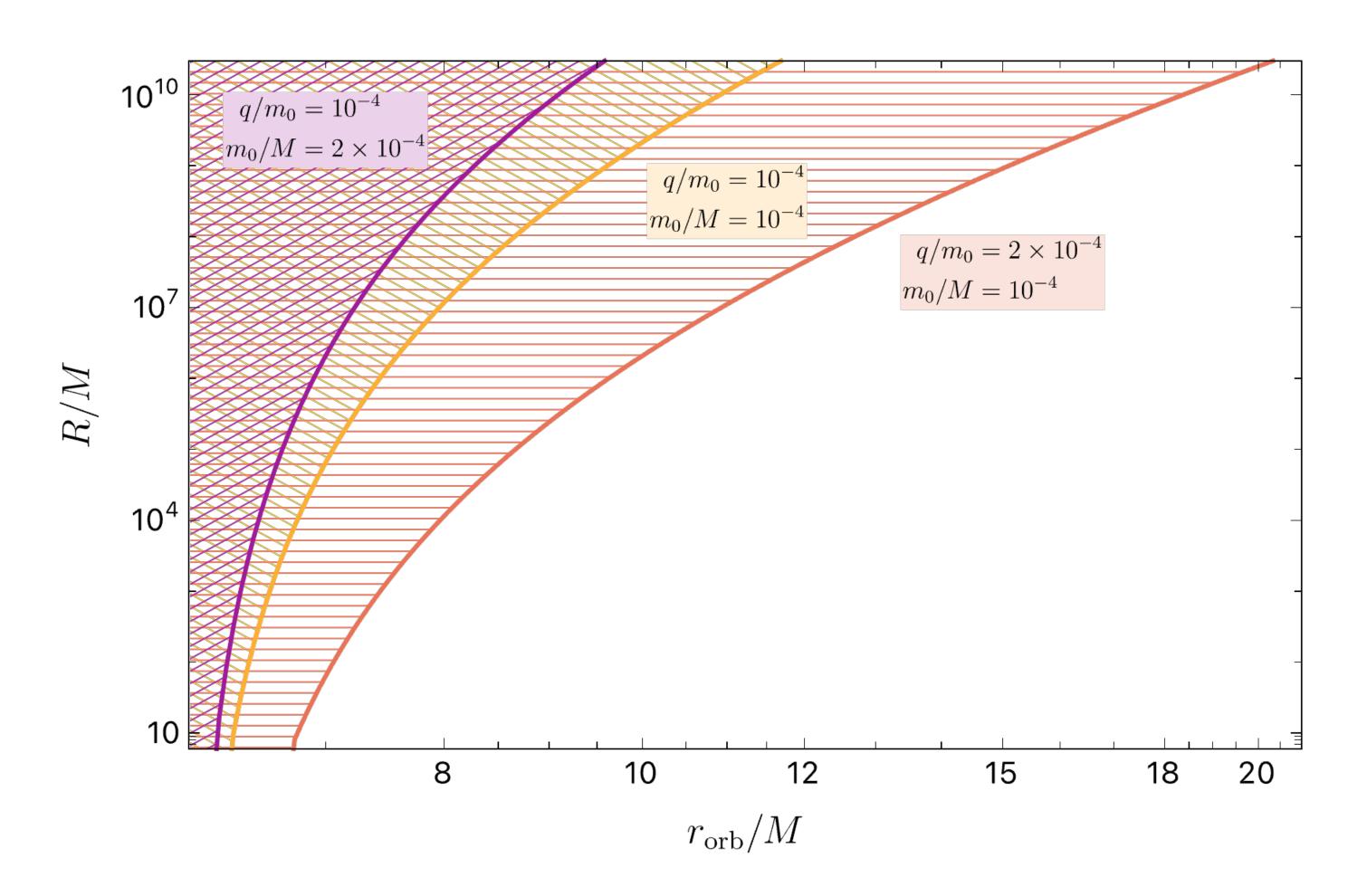
III. Merger



III. Merger

If initially in vacuum

$$rac{q}{m} \lesssim \sqrt{rac{M}{m}} igg(rac{R}{M}igg)^{rac{1}{10}} igg(rac{M}{r_{
m orb}-r_{
m ISCO}}igg)^{rac{3}{4}}$$



TAKE-AWAYS

- Closed systems are useful to illustrate conservative effects
- There is astrophysical & theoretical motivation
- Secular effects appear depending on the initial conditions
- Resonances can drastically impact the dynamics: chaos(?)
- Problem of scales: large cavities have richer possibilities