

Exploring the remnant properties of precessing black hole binaries by combining numerical relativity and extreme mass ratio (EMRI) data sets

Maria de Lluc Planas (m.planas@uib.es, Universitat de les Illes Balears)

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Sascha Husa

CAPRA 02-07 July 2023



Universitat
de les Illes Balears

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Institute of Applied Computing
& Community Code.

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We thank Scott A. Hughes, Anuj Apte, Gaurav Khanna and Halston Lim for providing the EMRI waveforms used in this project.

I also extend my sincere appreciation to the CAPRA organising committee, the EDI team and the NBI for their financial support.

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GRAVITATIONAL WAVES FROM BLACK HOLE BINARIES

- **Black hole binaries** (BBH) are the most detected **source** of gravitational waves (GWs).
- The parameter space to model BBHs is **7-dimensional** for circular orbits $(q, \vec{\chi}_1, \vec{\chi}_2)$:

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$$\vec{J}(t) = \vec{L}(t) + \vec{S}(t) = \vec{L}(t) + m_1^2 \vec{\chi}_1(t) + m_2^2 \vec{\chi}_2(t).$$

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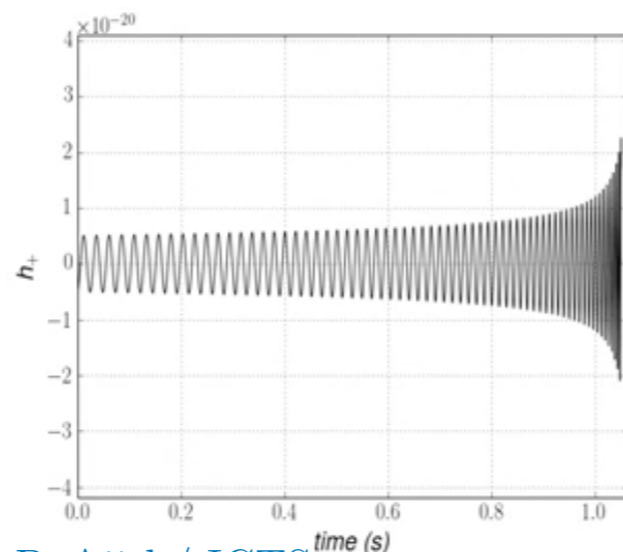
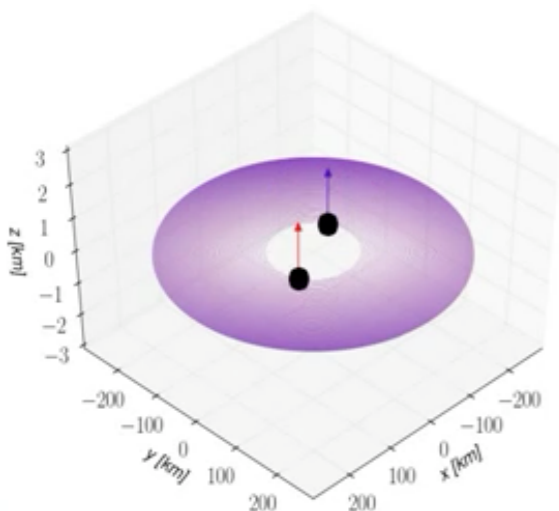
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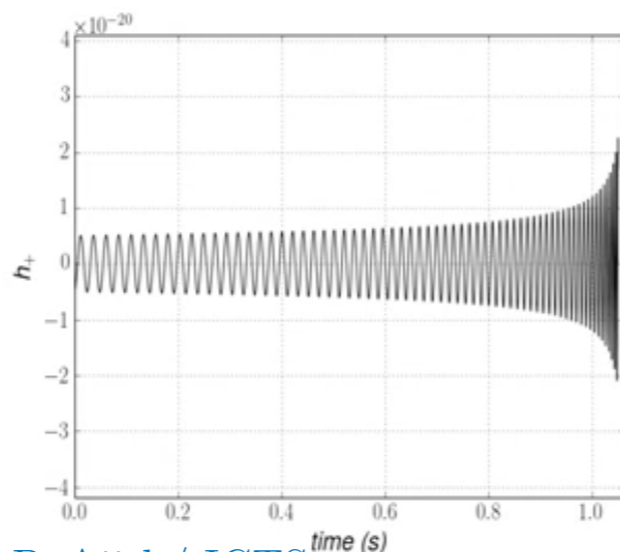
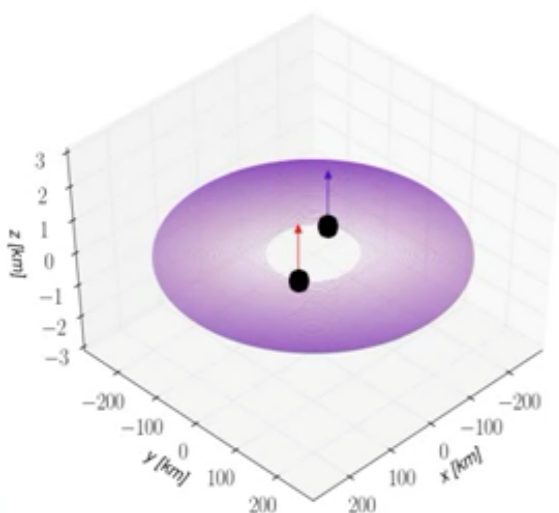
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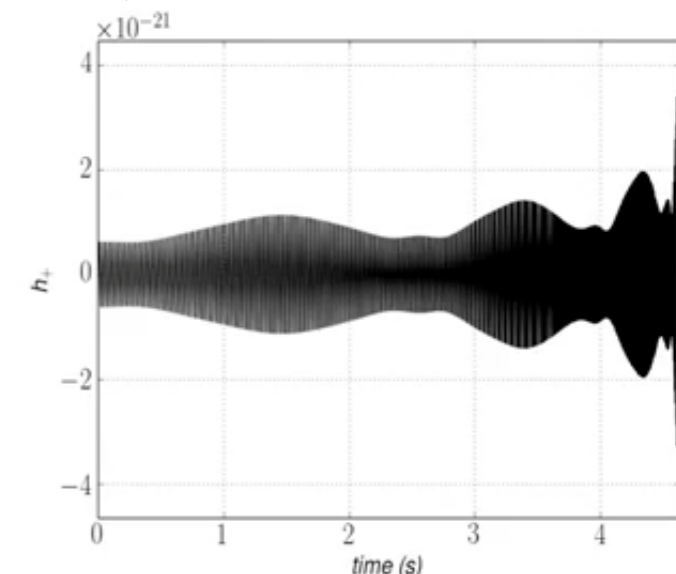
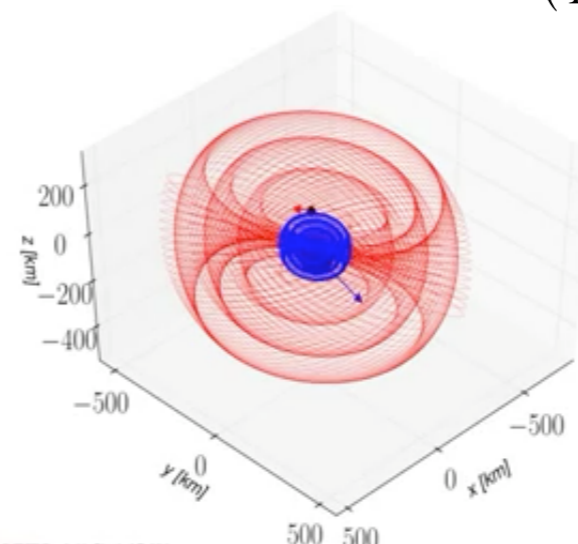
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PRECESSING SYSTEMS: $\vec{L} \nparallel \vec{S}$

timescales: orbital (E_{rad}) > precessing (P) > radial

$(q, \vec{\chi}_1, \vec{\chi}_2)$: 7-dim



Credit: Ankit Singh/ P. Ajith/ ICTS

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Available NR data sets (FIG. 1):

- SXS [[Boyle, M. et al. \(2019\)](#)]: 1400 sims ($q \leq 6$).
- BAM [[Hamilton, E. et al. \(2023\)](#)]: 80 sims ($q \leq 8, |\chi_2| = 0$).
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Black hole perturbation theory (BHPT):

- EMRI [[Apte, A. et al., Lim, H. et al. \(2019\)](#)]: 5925 sims ($q = 1000, S_2 \approx 0$).

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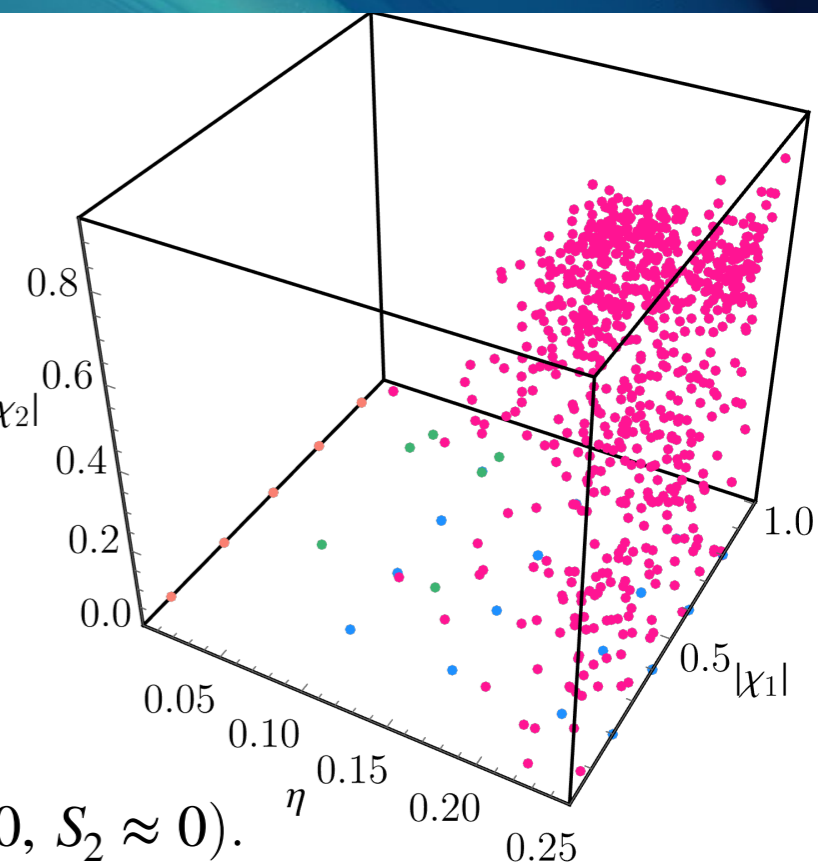


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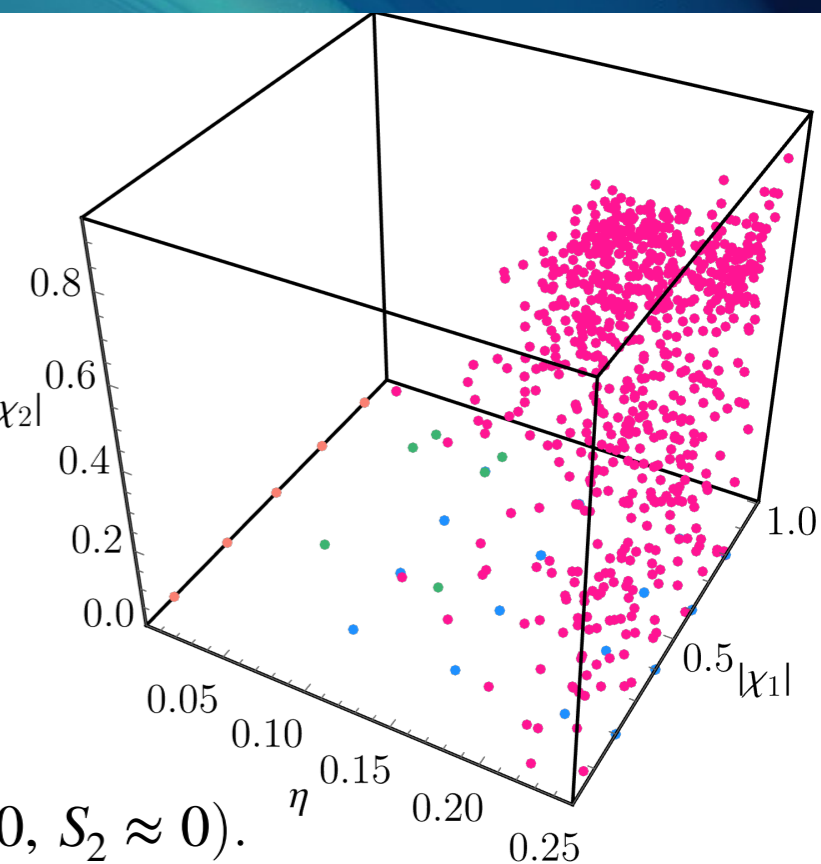


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$\vec{L}(t)$ and $\vec{\chi}_i(t)$ precess around an inertial frame defined at a t_{ref} :

- \hat{z} -AXIS: $\vec{L}(t_{\text{ref}})$ (L-FRAME).

- \hat{x} -AXIS: $\vec{r}_1(t_{\text{ref}}) - \vec{r}_2(t_{\text{ref}})$.



$$\hat{z} = \hat{\omega}(-100M) = \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{v}}{r^2}$$

Consistent dataset

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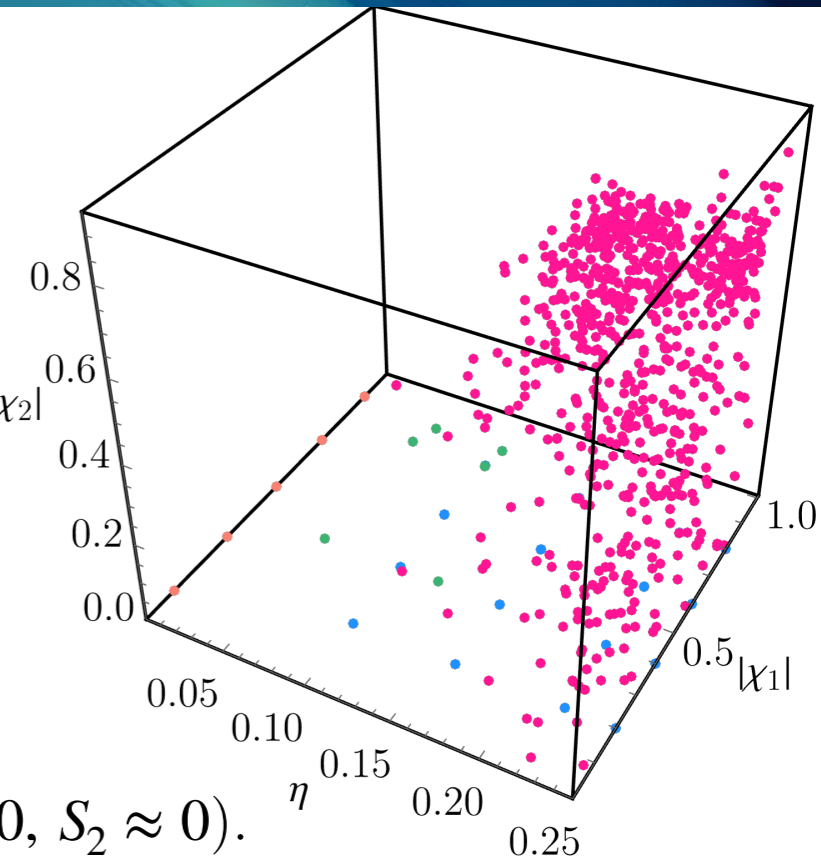


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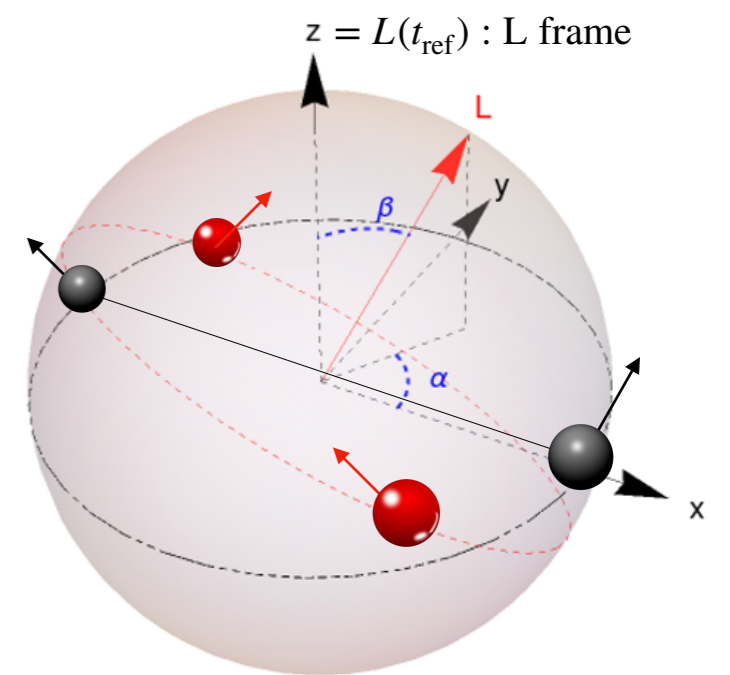


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More work needs to be done for EMRIs...

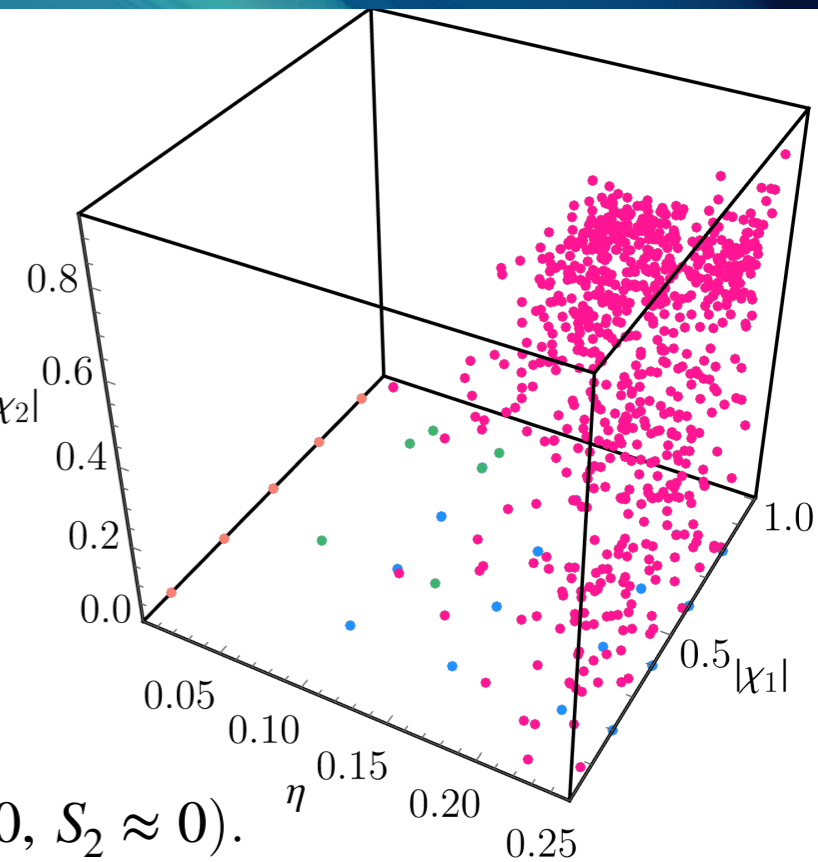


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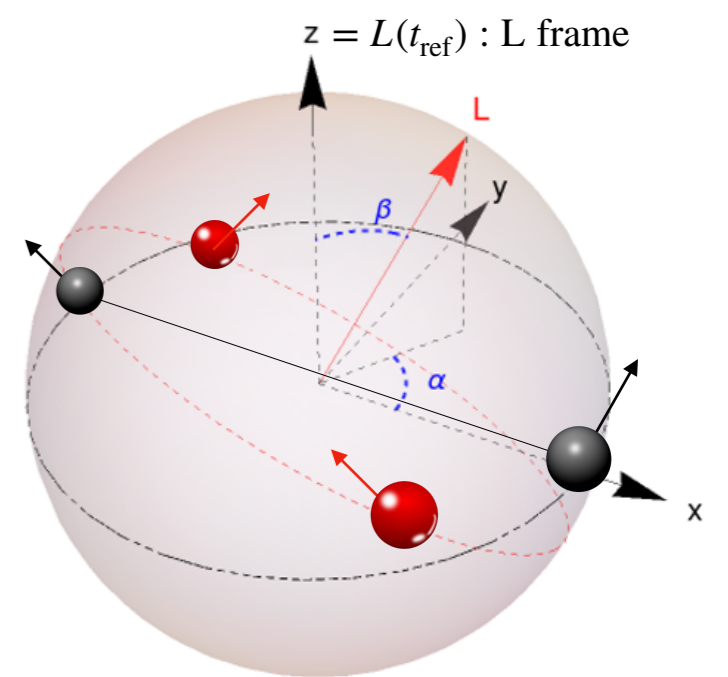
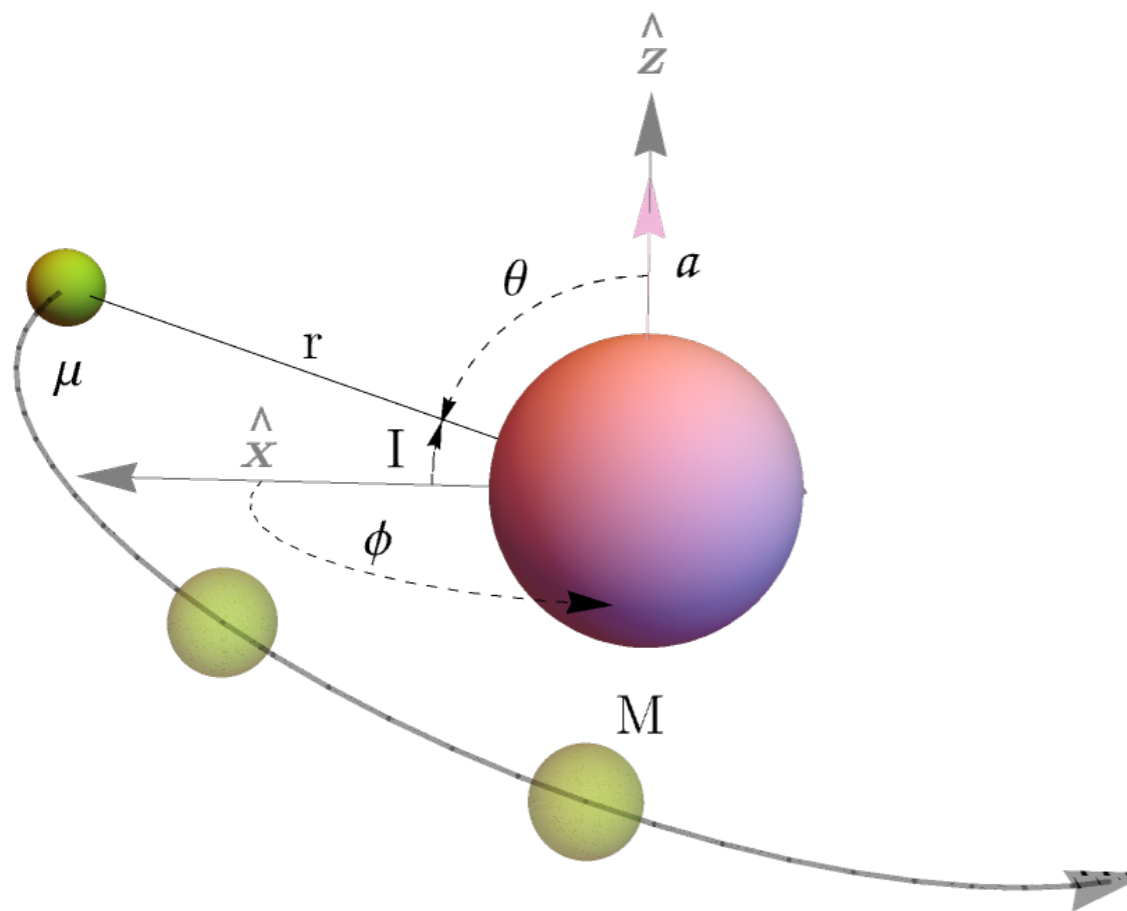


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DATASET GENERATION: EMRIS

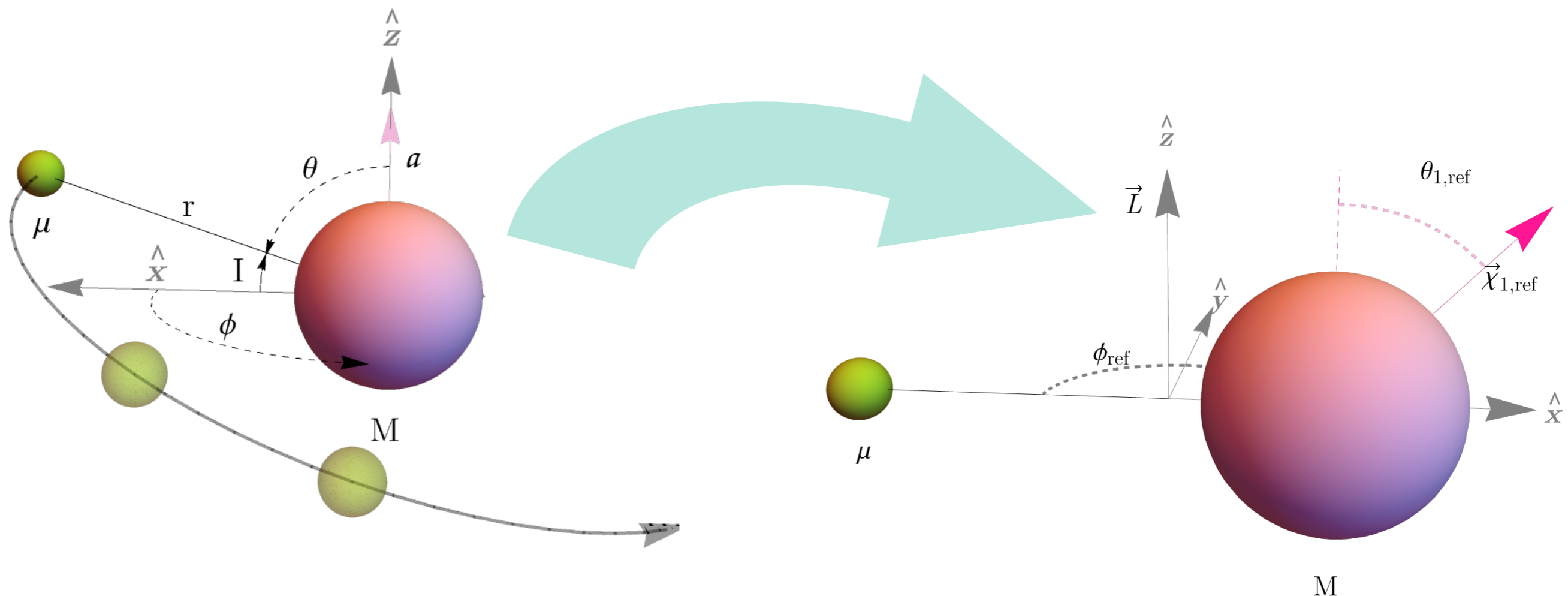
5925 EMRIs [[Apte, A. et al., Lim, H. et al. \(2019\)](#)] ($M/\mu = 1000$, varying a , I and θ_f , see **FIG. 3**) including TRAJECTORIES, CONSTANTS OF MOTION and WAVEFORMS.



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1. **REPARAMETRIZATION** of the orbital parameters in terms of LIGO conventions.



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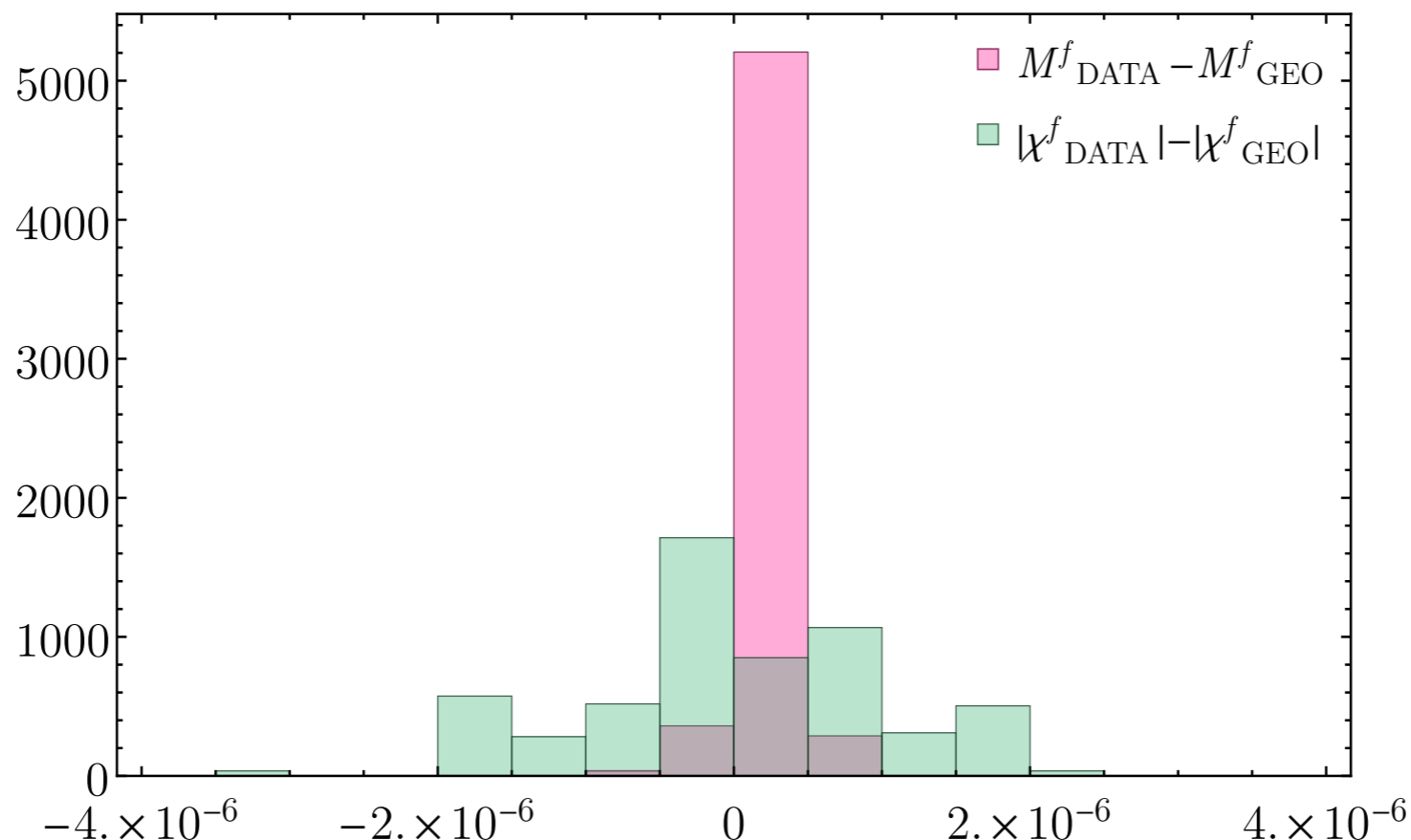
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1. **REPARAMETRIZATION** of the orbital parameters in terms of LIGO conventions.
2. Computation of the **REMNANT QUANTITIES** $M_f^2 \vec{\chi}_f = M^2 \vec{a} + \mu M \vec{L}$ and $M_f = 1 - E_{\text{rad}}$ from the constants of motion E_f , L_z and $Q \approx L_\rho^2$ we get from
 - A. EMRI data.
 - B. Precessing geodesic equations ($I \approx \theta_{\text{ref}}$) at the ISCO.

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Histogram of the geodesics vs EMRI DIFFERENCES.

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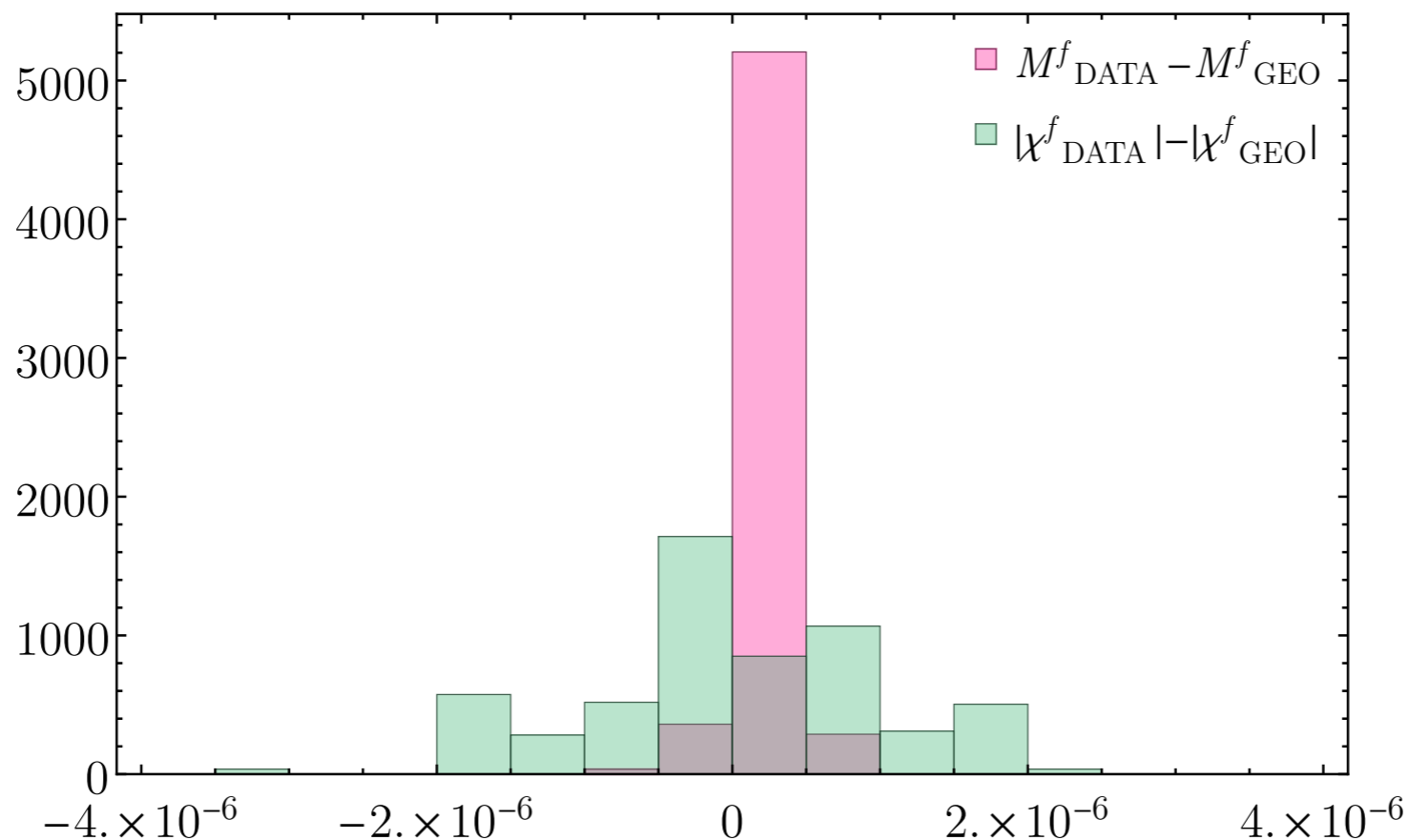
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Use **geodesics** to obtain more data.



Histogram of the geodesics vs EMRI DIFFERENCES.

PRECESSING BINARY SYSTEMS: DATASET APPLICATIONS

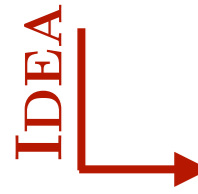
The **PRECESSING DATASET** can be used to **calibrate** precessing models.

CURRENT DATA LIMITATION e.g. NRSur7dq4 ($q \leq 6$), PhenomXO4a (single spin and $q \leq 8$).

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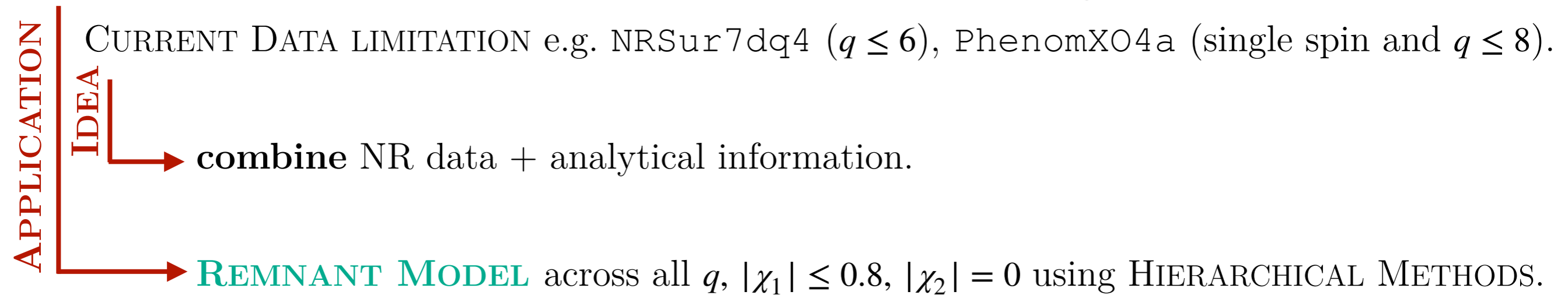
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IDEA  **combine** NR data + analytical information.

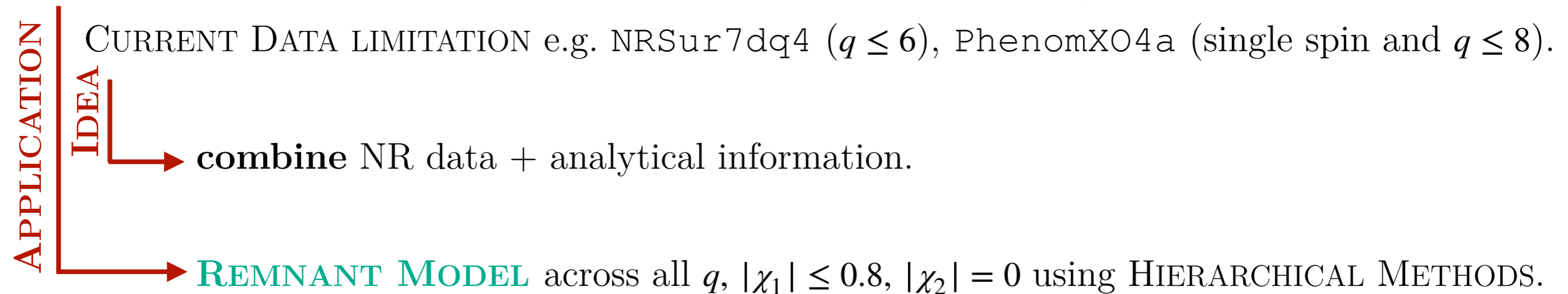
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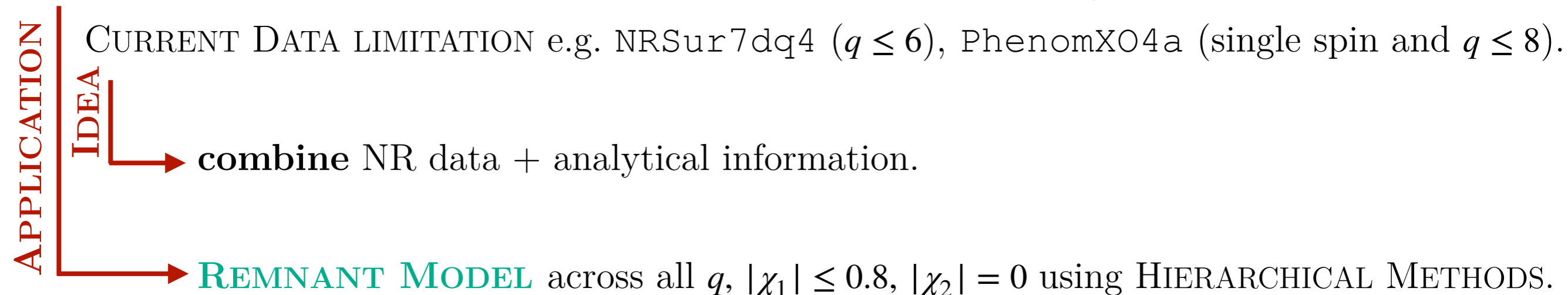
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What is the **BEST QUANTITY** to fit for each
remnant property?

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FINAL MASS

Since $E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{AS}} \approx E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{prec}}$, we can generate a **fit** for ΔE :

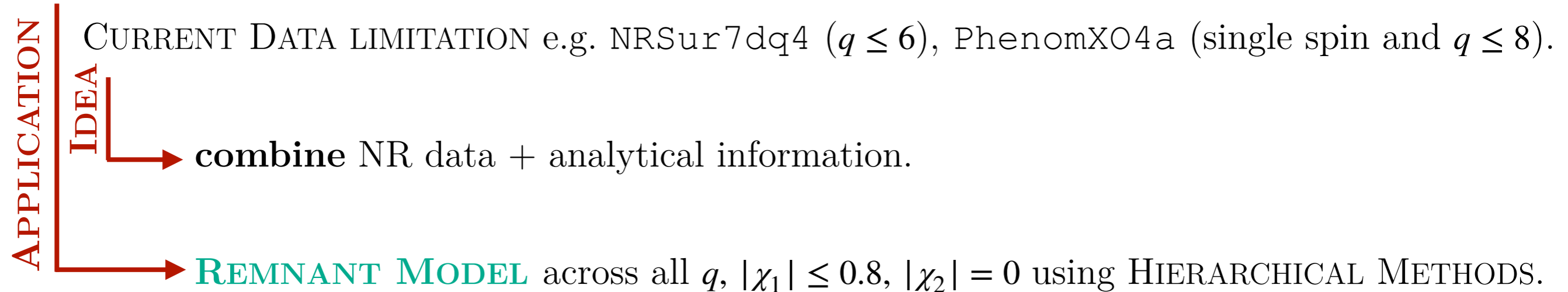
$$\Delta E = E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{prec}}(q, |\chi_1|, \theta_{\vec{\chi}_1, \vec{L}}) - E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{AS}}(q, |\chi_1| \cos(\theta_{\vec{\chi}_1, \vec{L}}))$$



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Assuming a correction to [PhenomXPHM](#)

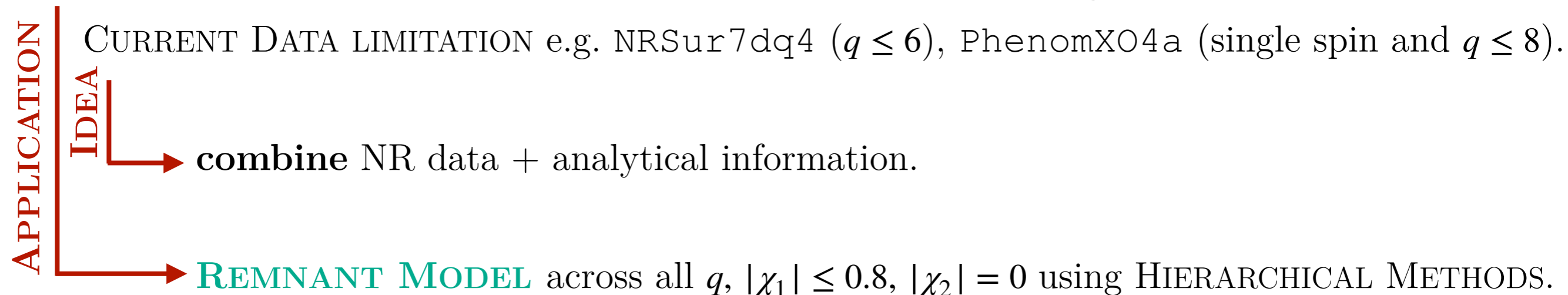
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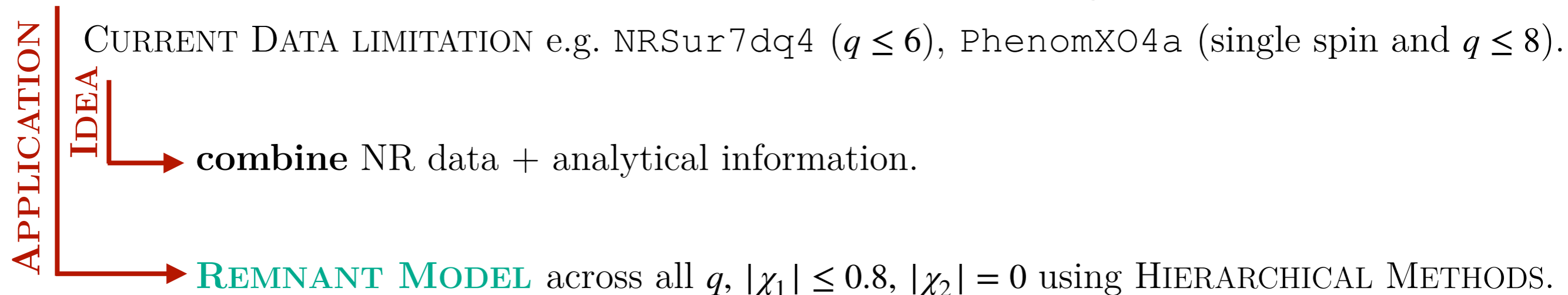
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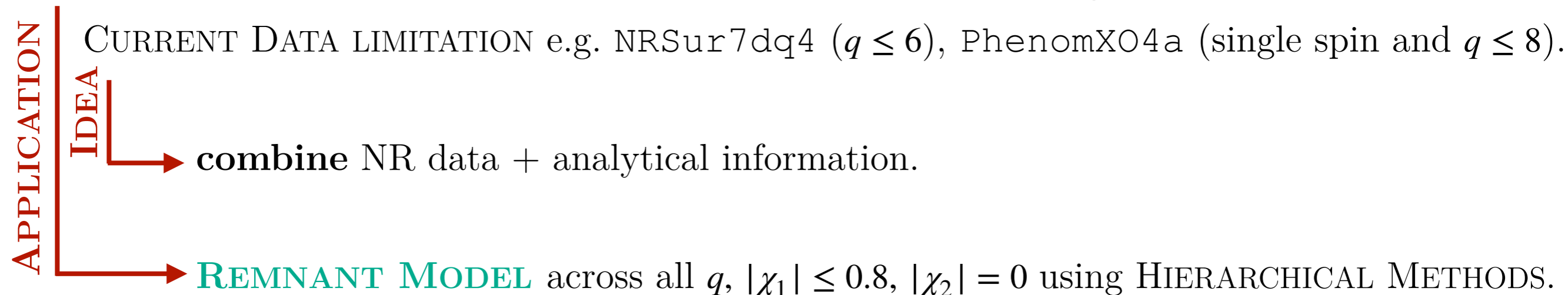
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EMRI LIMIT: δ^2 can be obtained **analytically**.

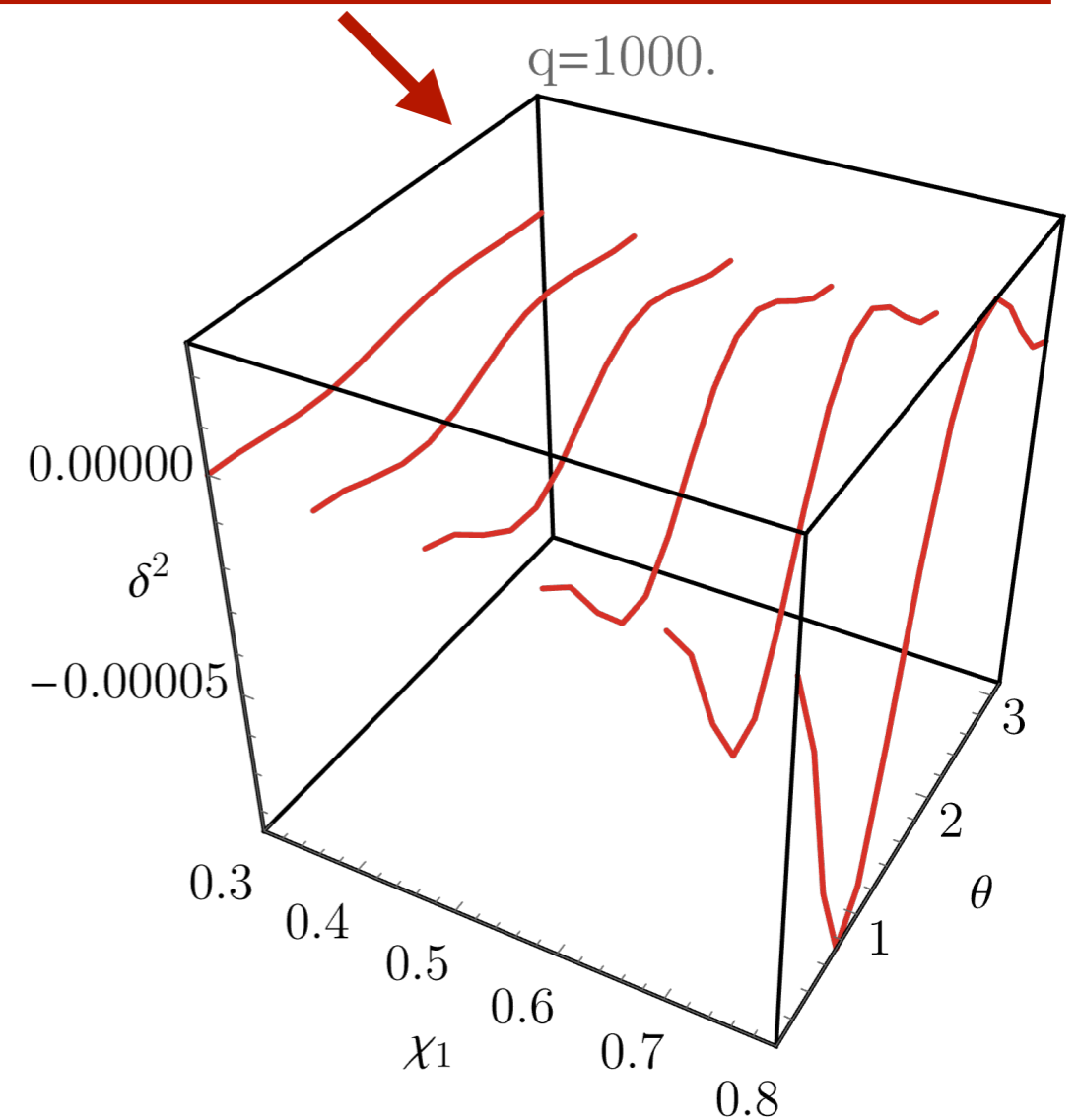
$$|\chi_f^{\text{prec}}| = \sqrt{|\chi_f^{\text{AS}}|^2 + \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \chi_1^{\perp 2} + \delta^2} \rightarrow \delta^2 = \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \left[\frac{1}{q^2} (L_z^2 + Q - L_z^{\parallel}) + 2 \frac{1}{q} a \cos(I) \left(\sqrt{L_z^2 + Q} - L_z^{\parallel} \right) \right]$$

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REMNANT PROPERTIES: FINAL SPIN

$$|\chi_f^{\text{prec}}| = \sqrt{|\chi_f^{\text{AS}}|^2 + \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \chi_1^{\perp 2} + \delta^2}$$

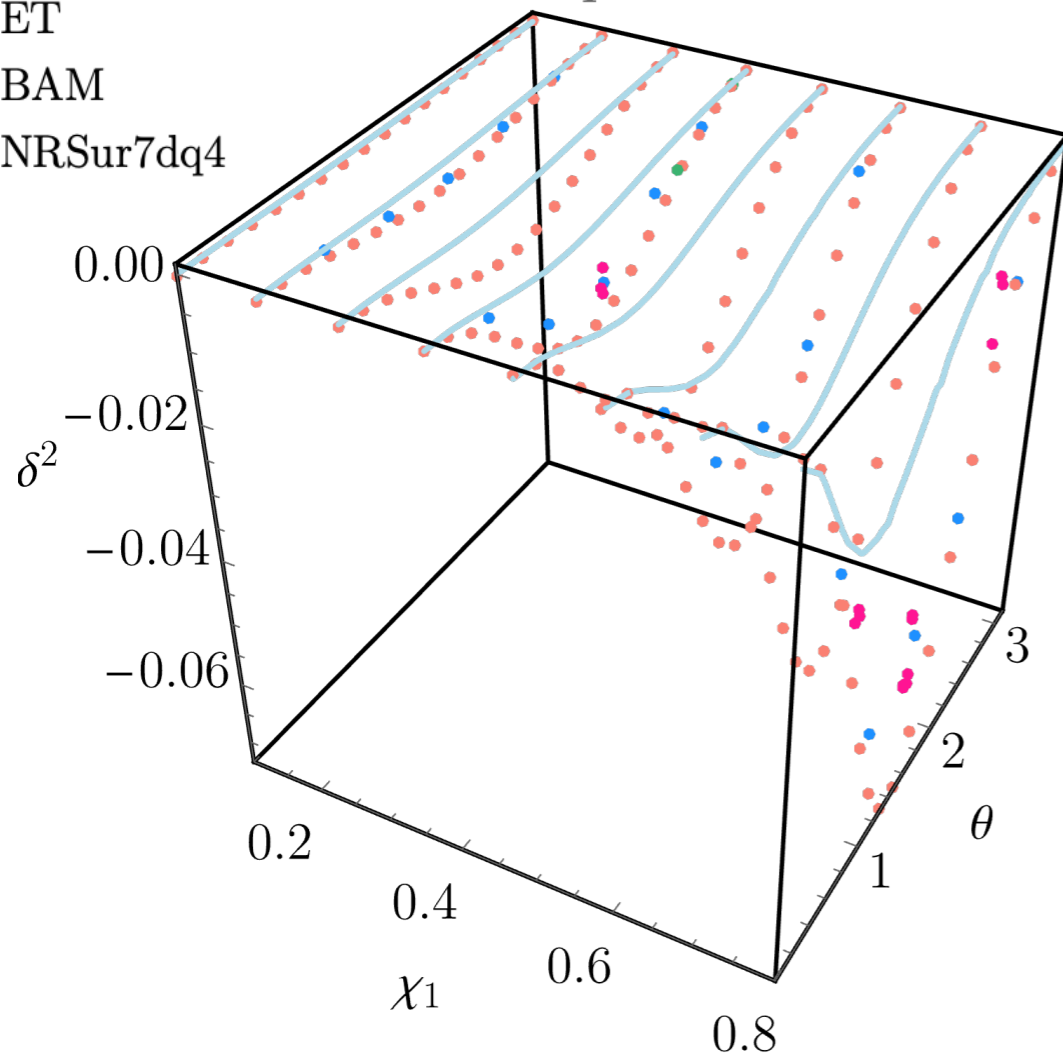
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$$|\chi_f^{\text{prec}}| = \sqrt{|\chi_f^{\text{AS}}|^2 + \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \chi_1^{\perp 2} + \delta^2} \rightarrow$$

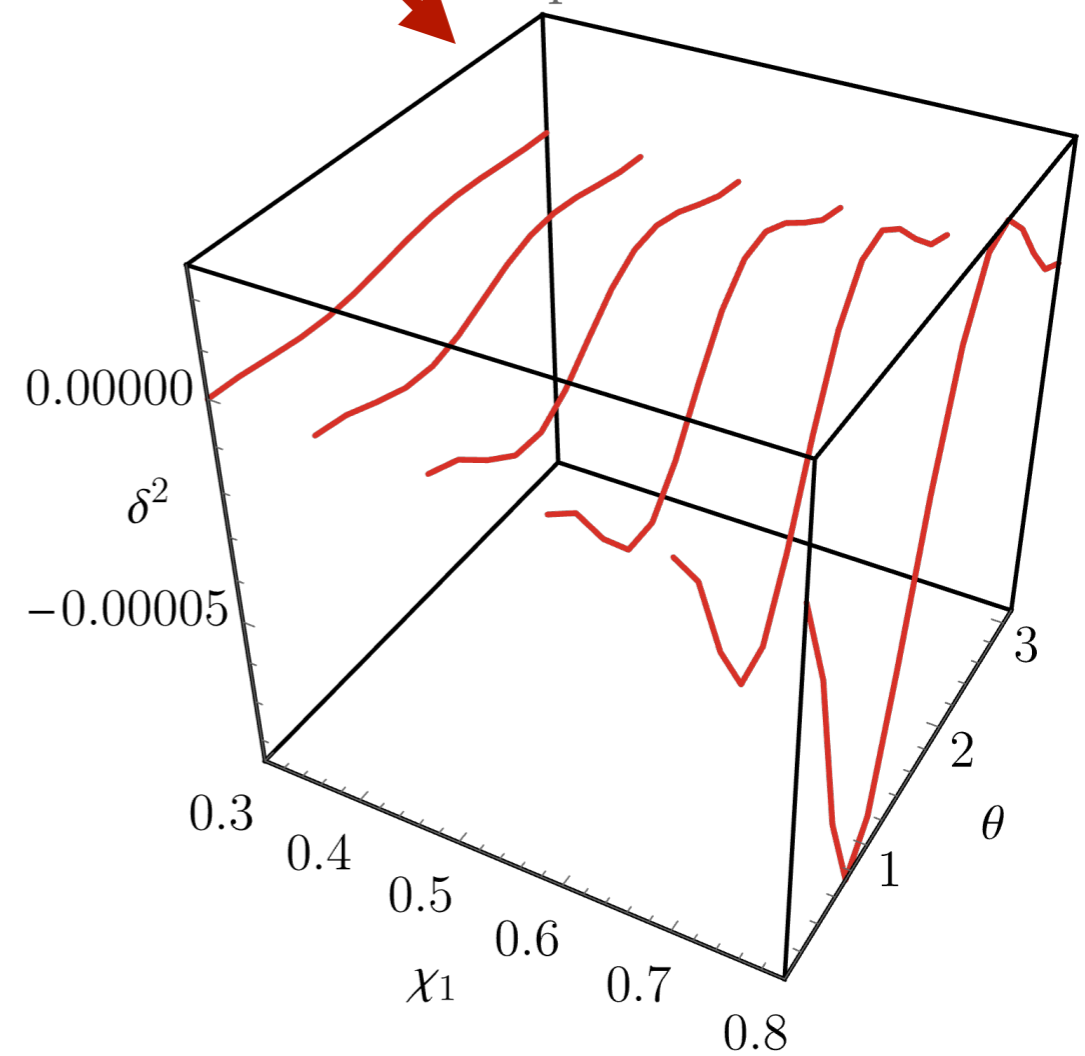
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- SXS
- ET
- BAM
- NRSur7dq4

q=4.



q=1000.



$$|\chi_f^{\text{prec}}| = \sqrt{|\chi_f^{\text{AS}}|^2 + \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \chi_1^{\perp 2} + \delta^2}$$

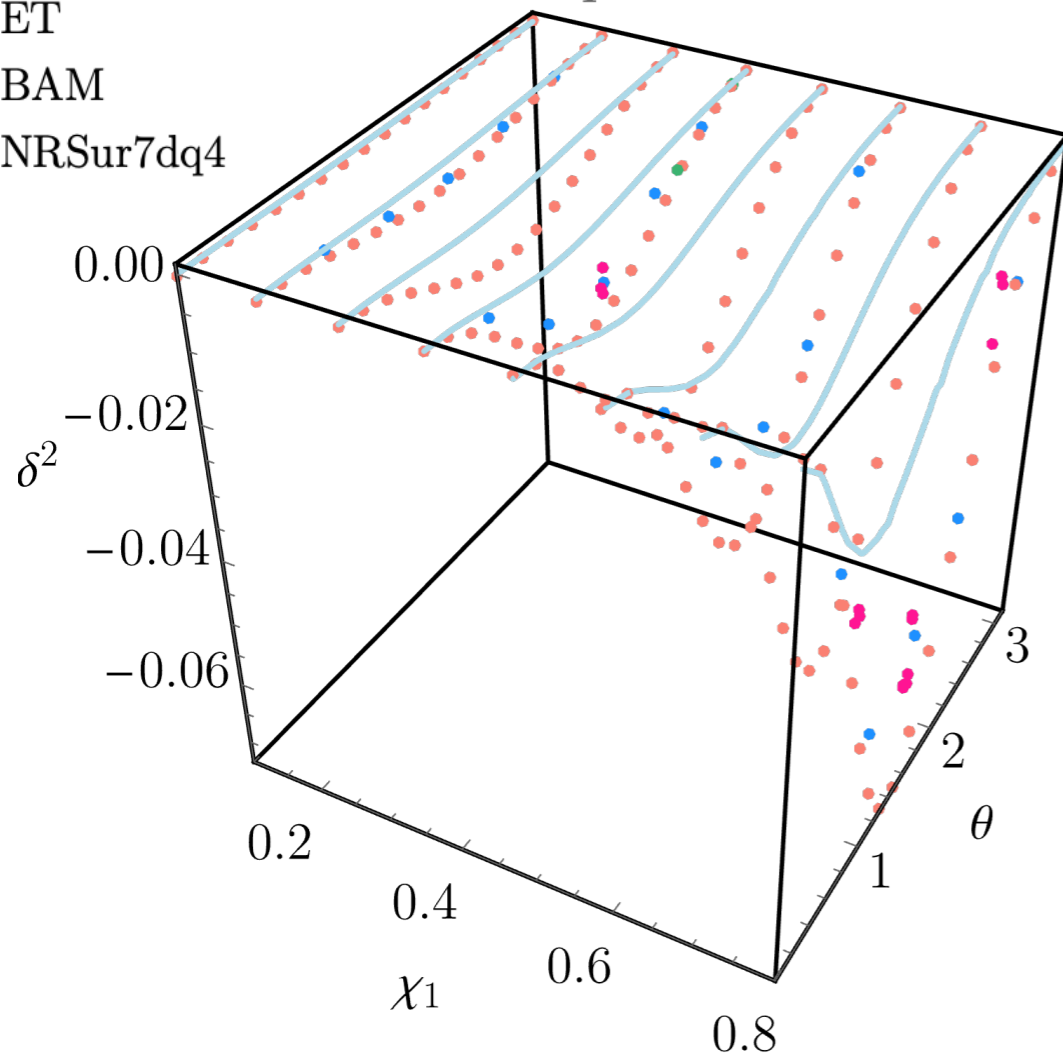
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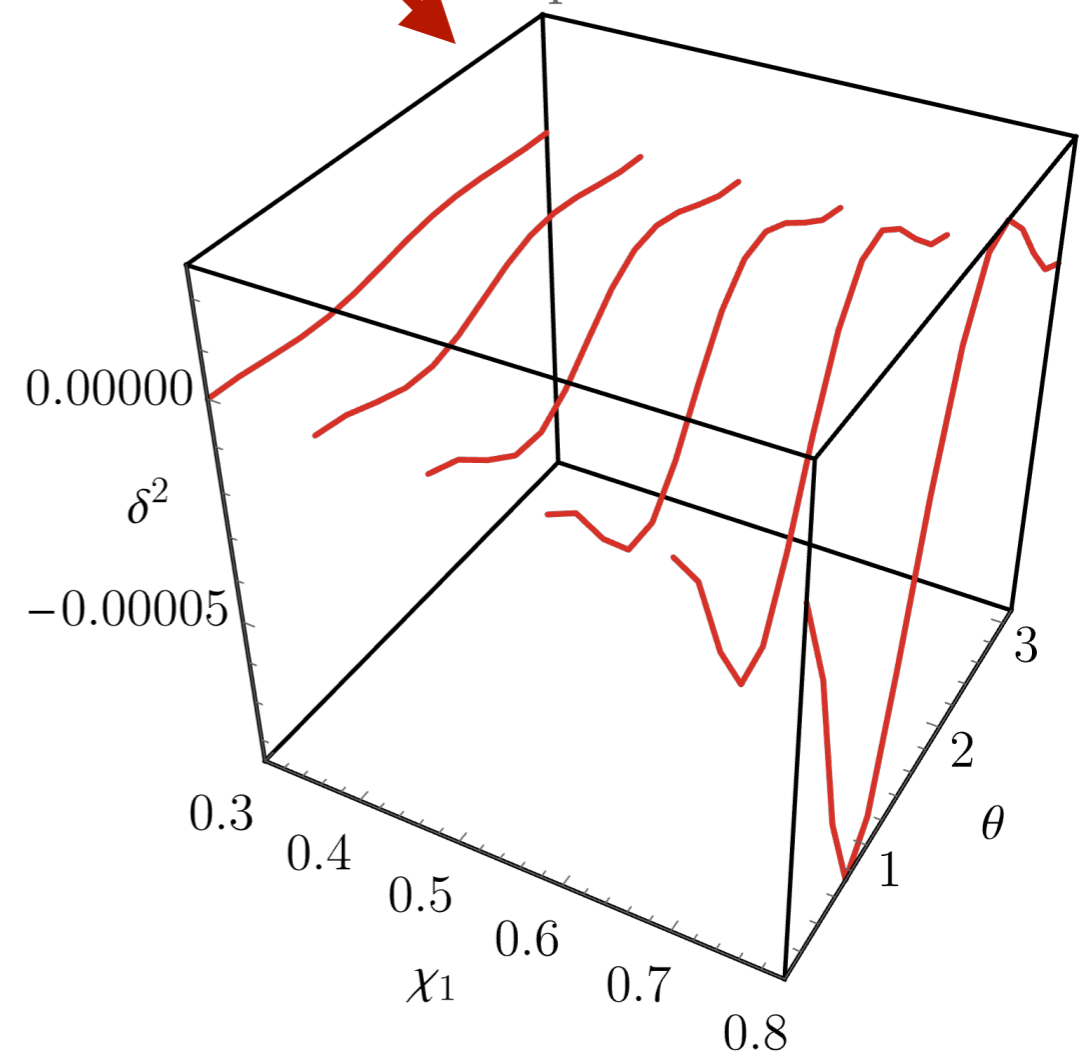
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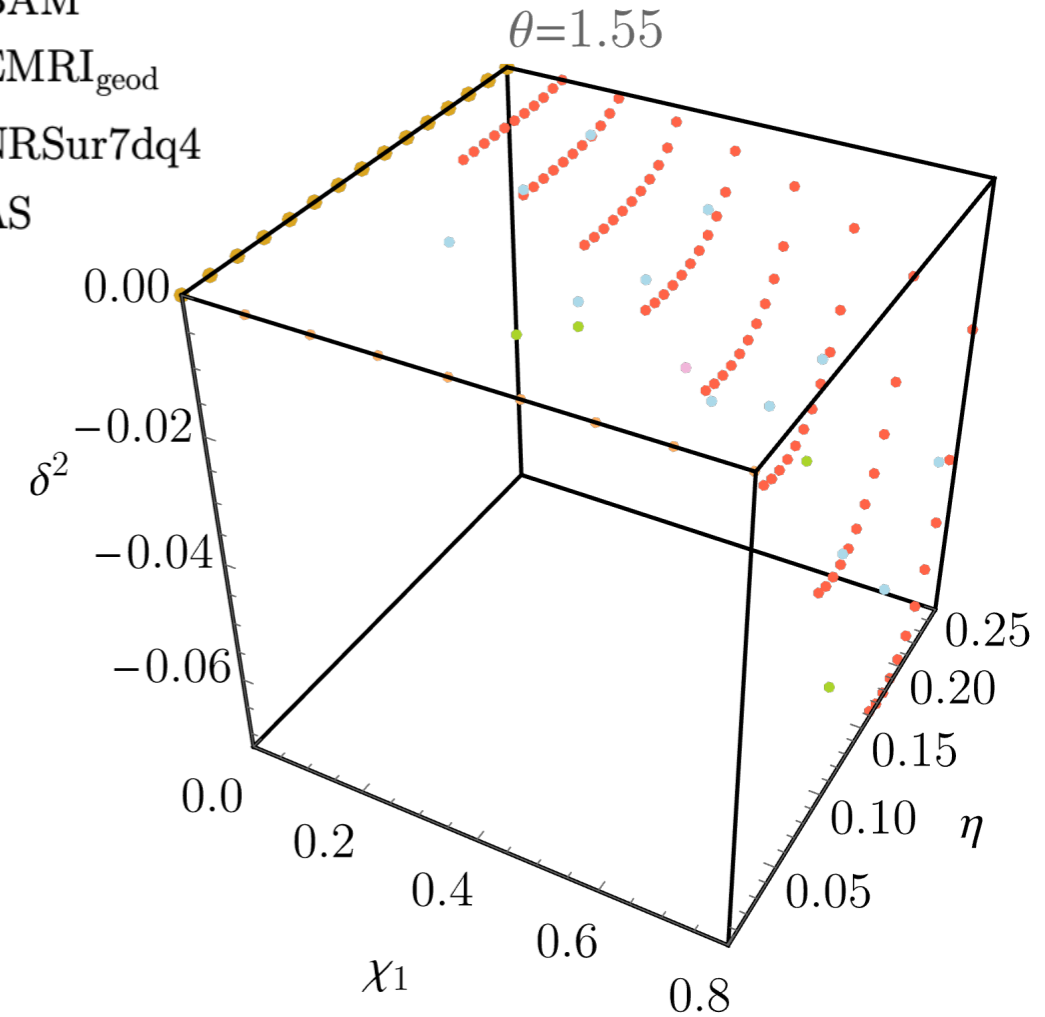
ANALYTICAL EXPRESSION across all $\eta \rightarrow$ **shape recovered** even at comparable masses (up to a scale factor).

$$|\chi_f^{\text{prec}}| = \sqrt{|\chi_f^{\text{AS}}|^2 + \frac{m_1^4}{M_f^4} \chi_1^{\perp 2} + \delta^2}$$

FINAL SPIN MAGNITUDE: find fit for δ^2 across the single spin parameter space.

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given by BAM simulations $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$.

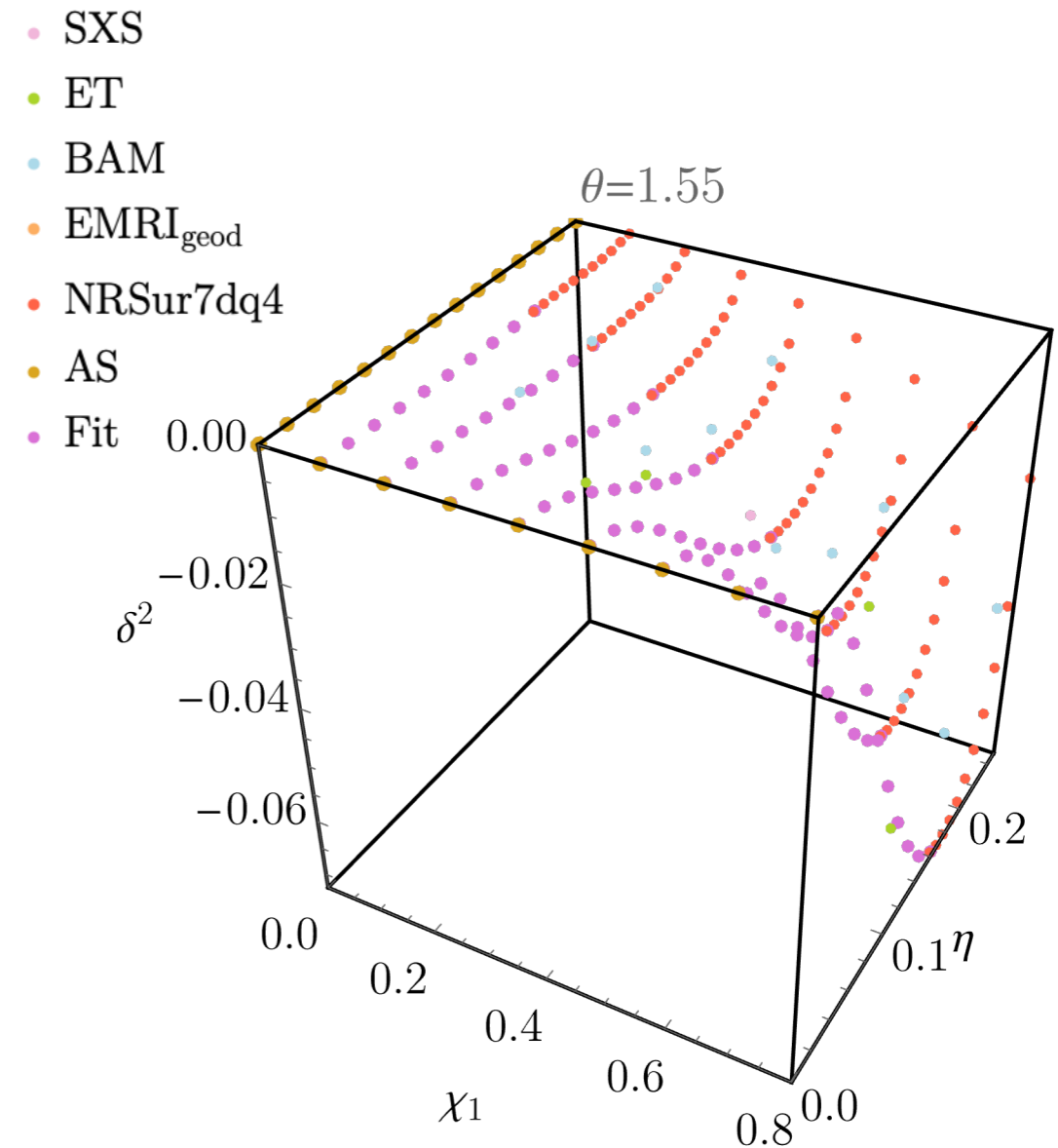
- SXS
- ET
- BAM
- EMRI_{geod}
- NRSur7dq4
- AS



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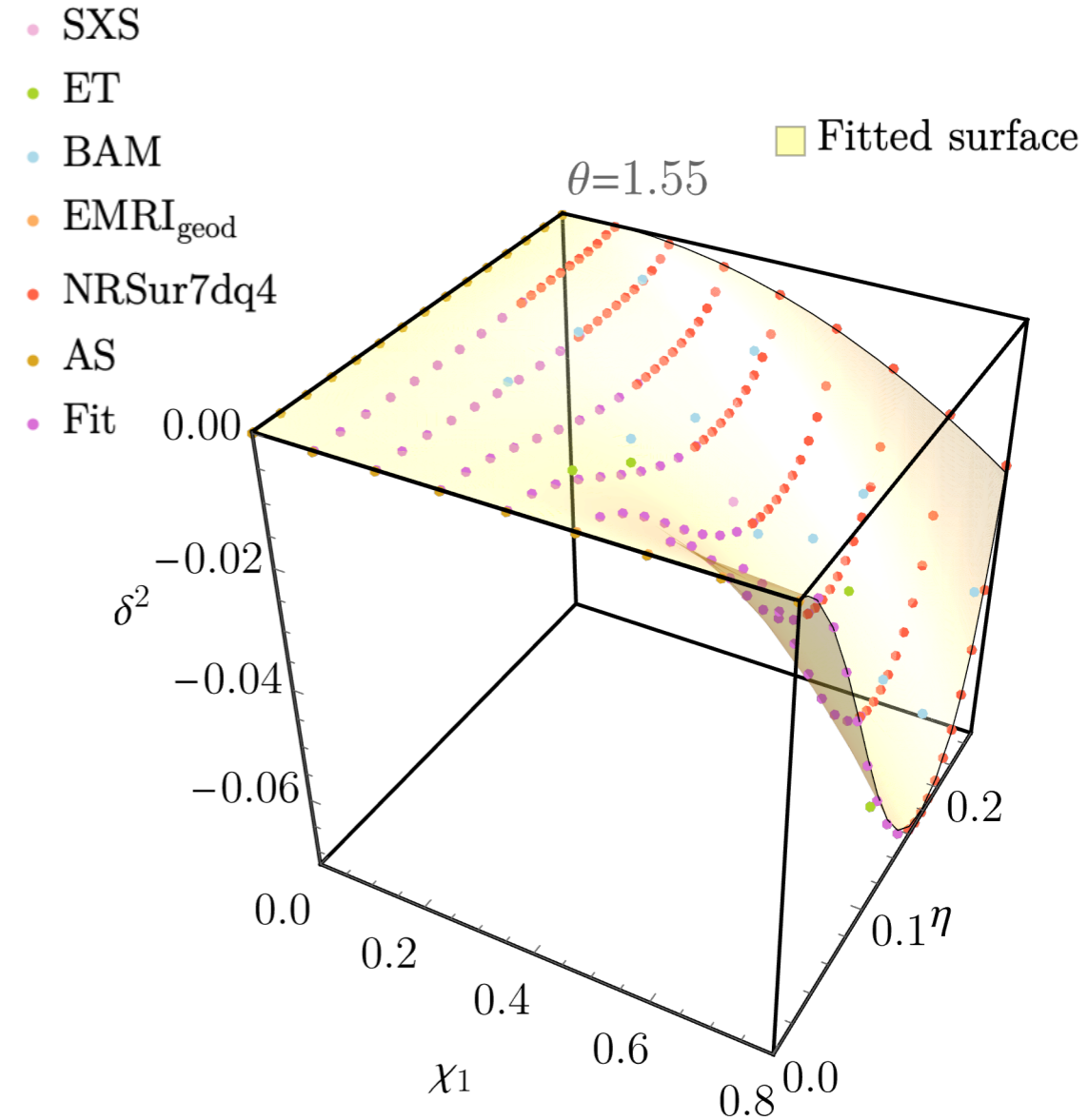
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order polynomial in η .



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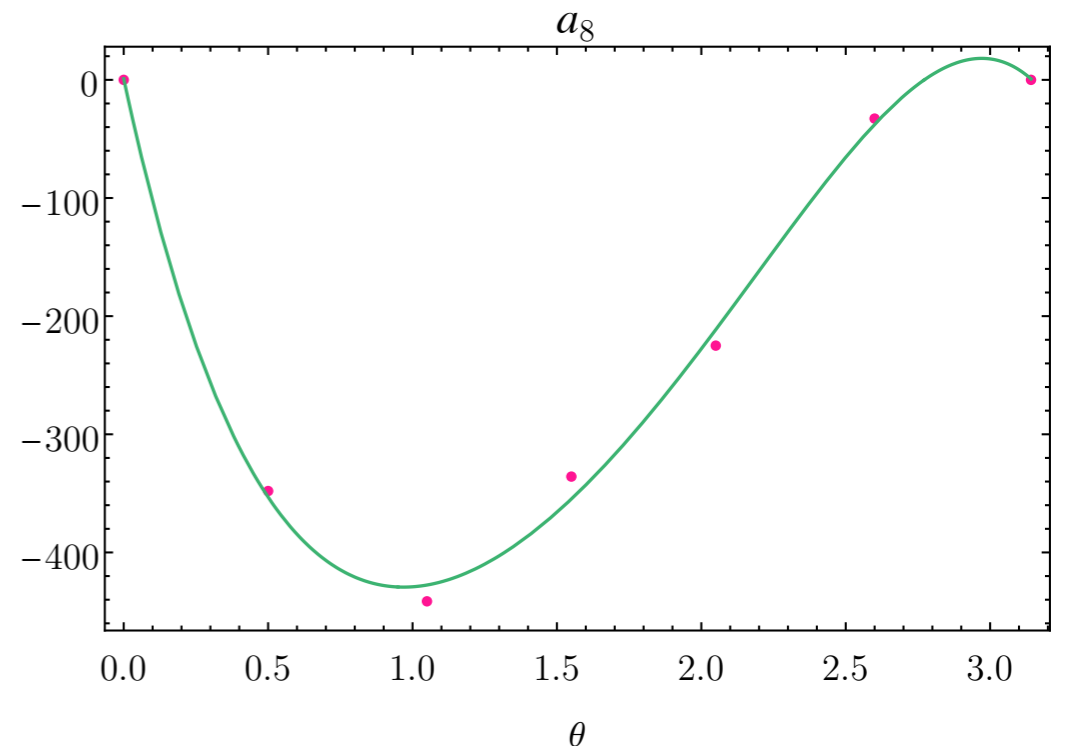
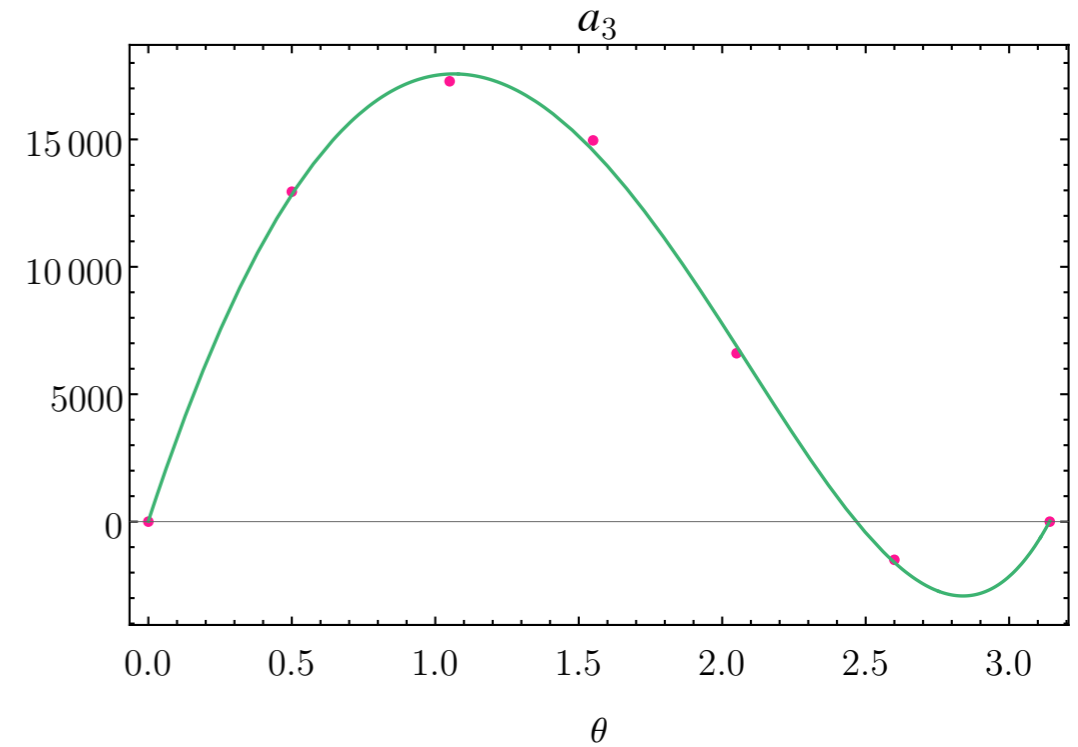
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3. Perform **FITS** to each $\delta^2(a_i(\theta_f), \eta, \chi_1)$ surface as $\{a_i(\theta_f)\}_{i=1}^{i=9}(\eta^3 \chi, \eta^4 \chi, \eta^5 \chi, \eta^6 \chi, \eta^7 \chi, \eta^2 \chi^2, \eta^3 \chi^2, \eta^4 \chi^2, \eta^6 \chi^2)$.



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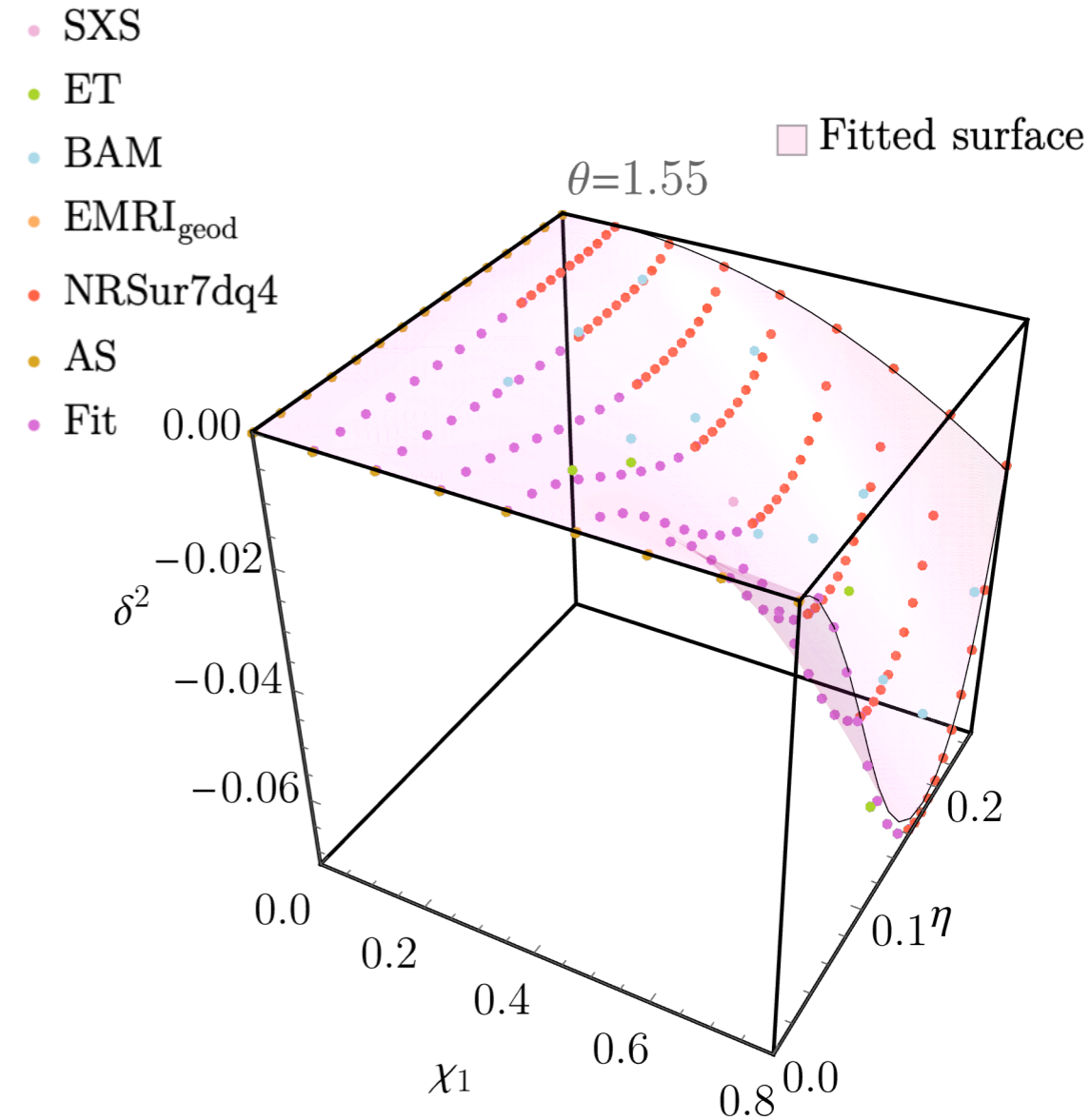
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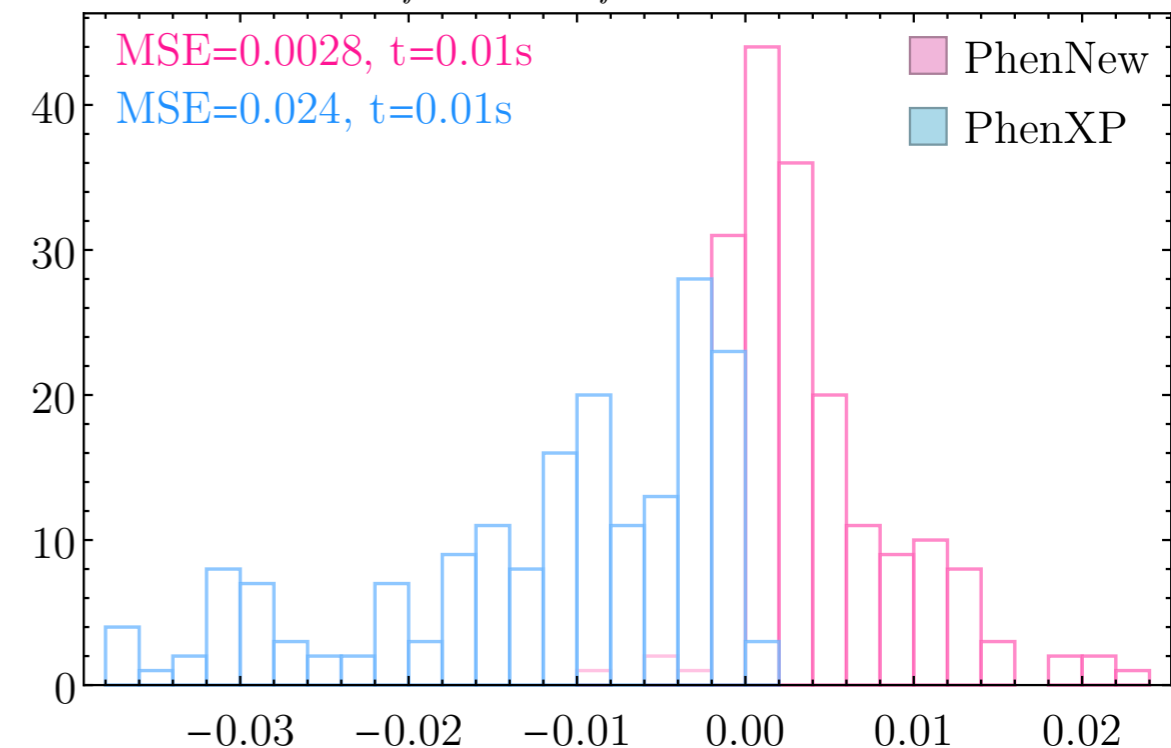
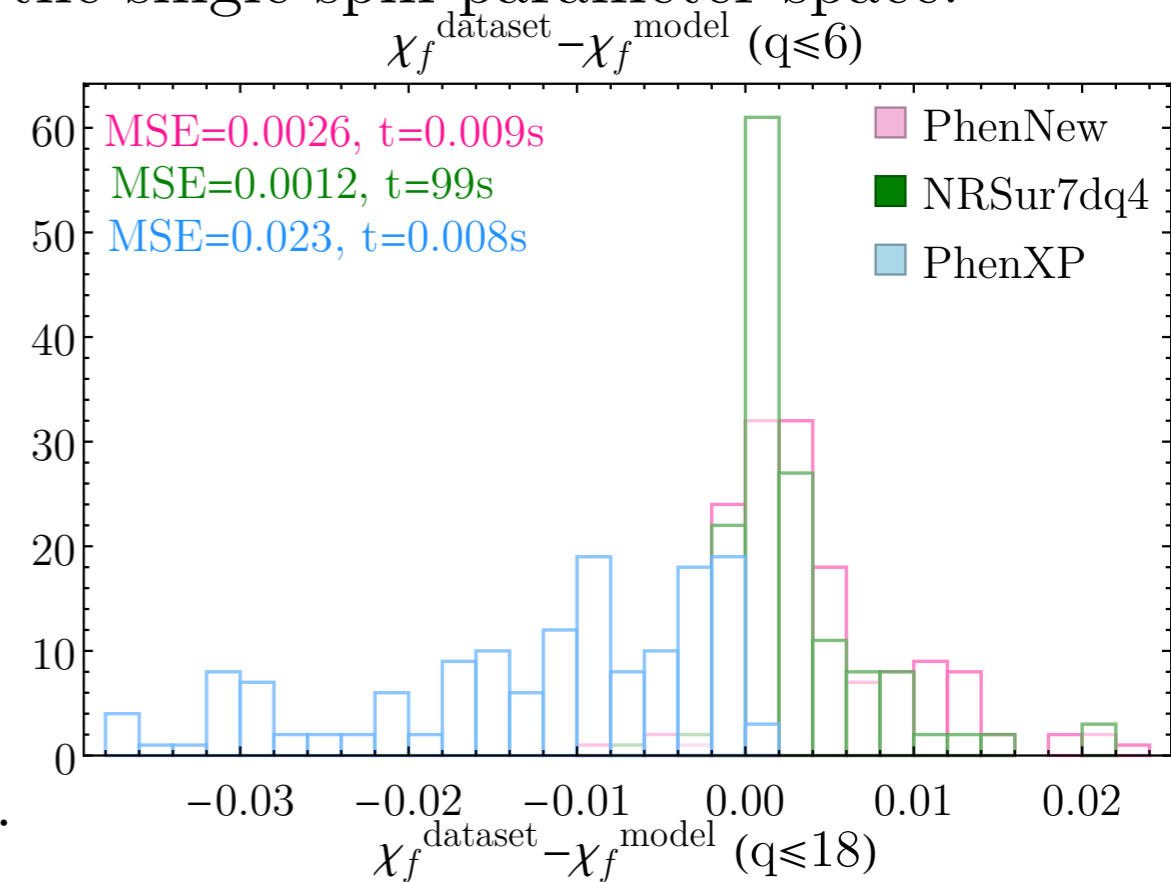
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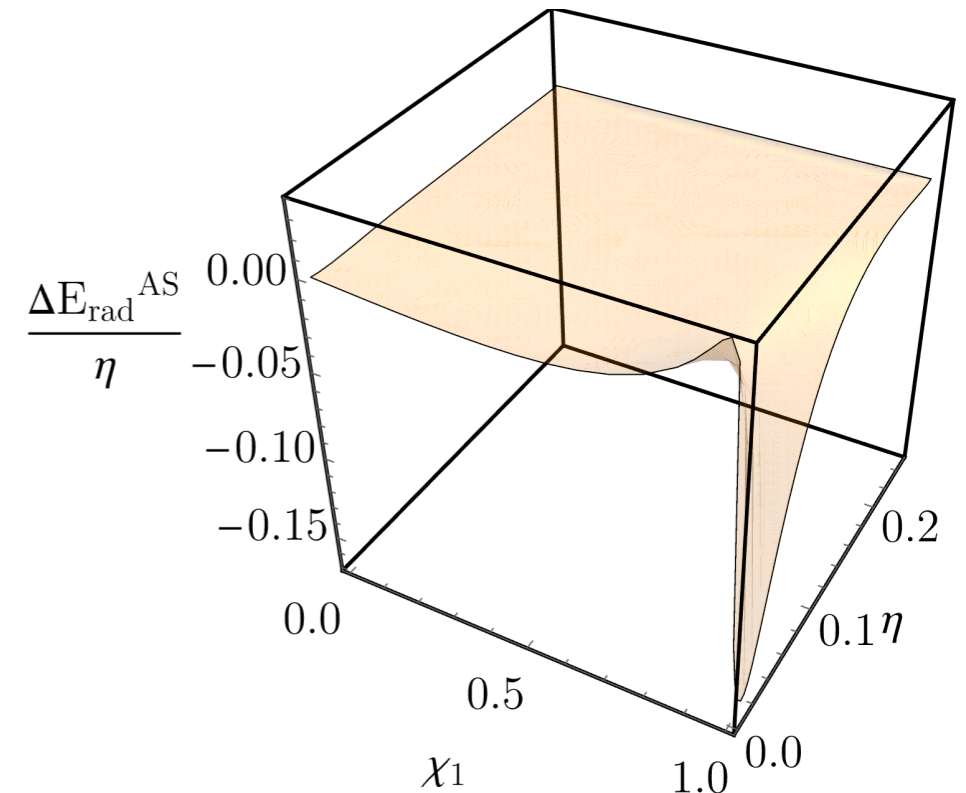
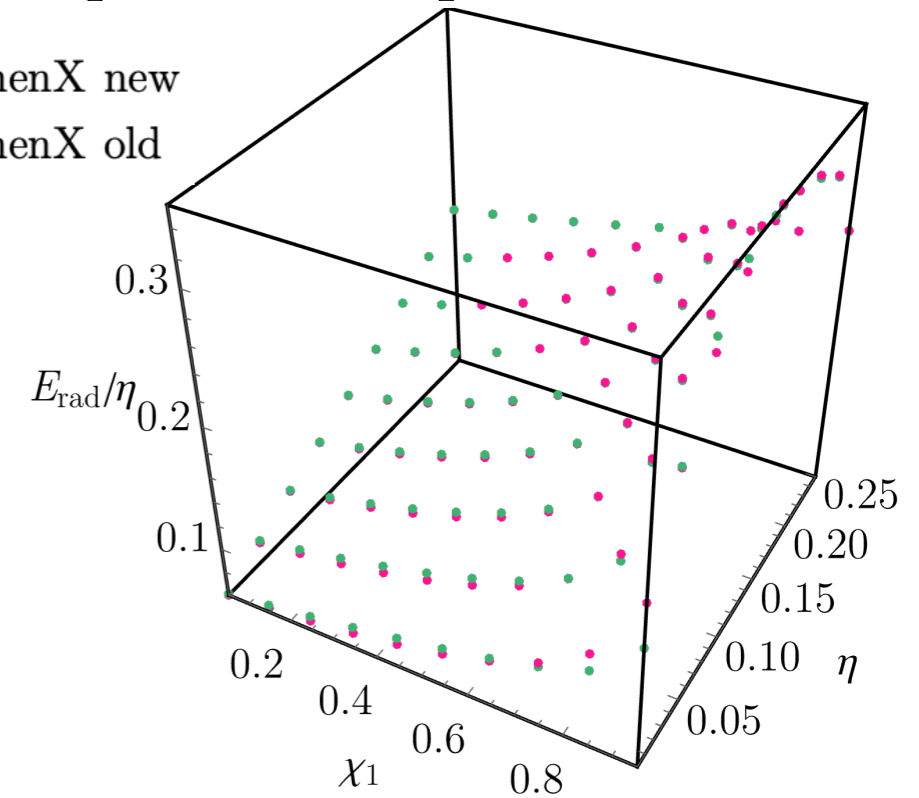


REMNANT PROPERTIES: FINAL MASS $\Delta E = E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{prec}}(q, |\chi_1|, \theta_{\vec{\chi}_1, \vec{L}}) - E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{AS}}(q, |\chi_1| \cos(\theta_{\vec{\chi}_1, \vec{L}}))$

RADIATED ENERGY: find fit for ΔE across the single spin parameter space.

1. **IMPROVE** current $E_{\text{rad}}^{\text{AS}}$ fit from PhenX to capture the EMRI limit.

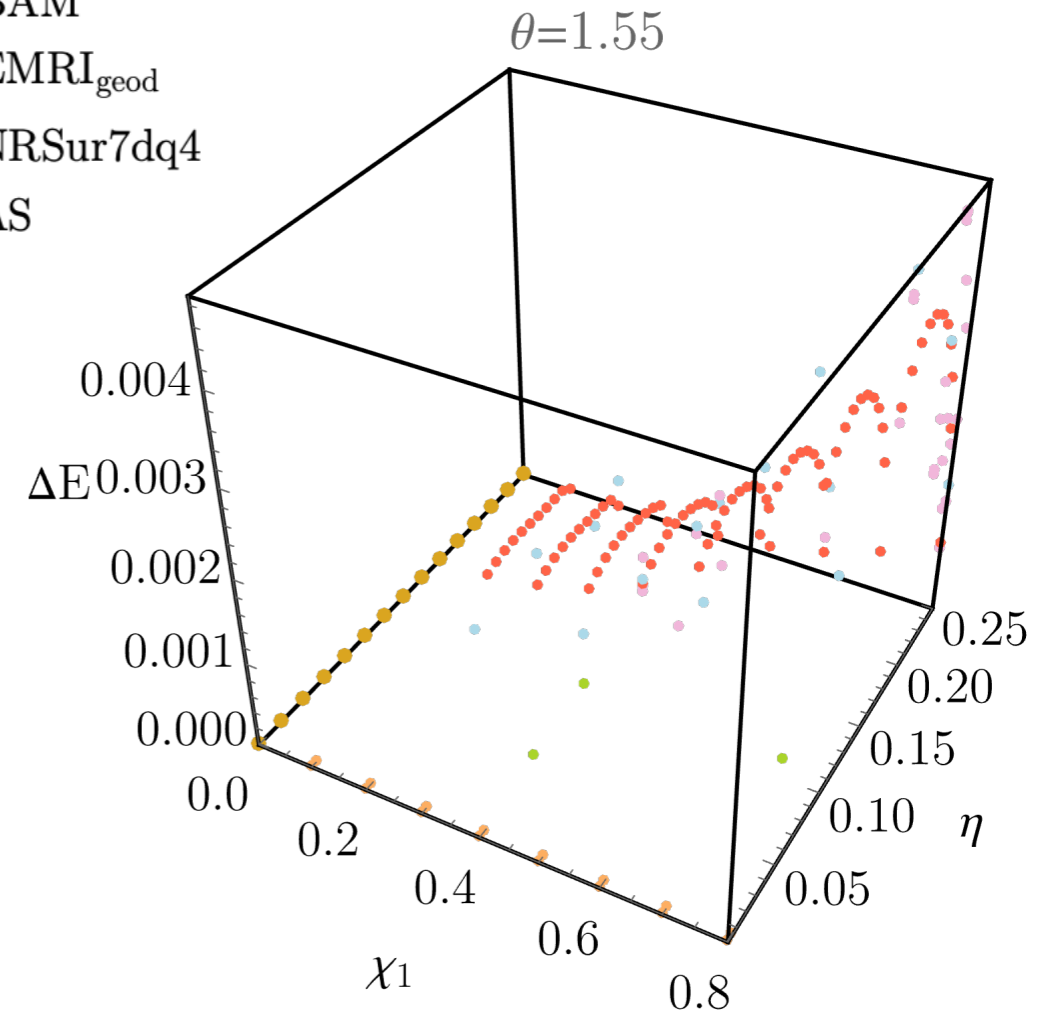
- PhenX new
- PhenX old



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2. **COMPUTE & PLOT** ΔE for fixed θ (θ_f), given by BAM simulations $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$.

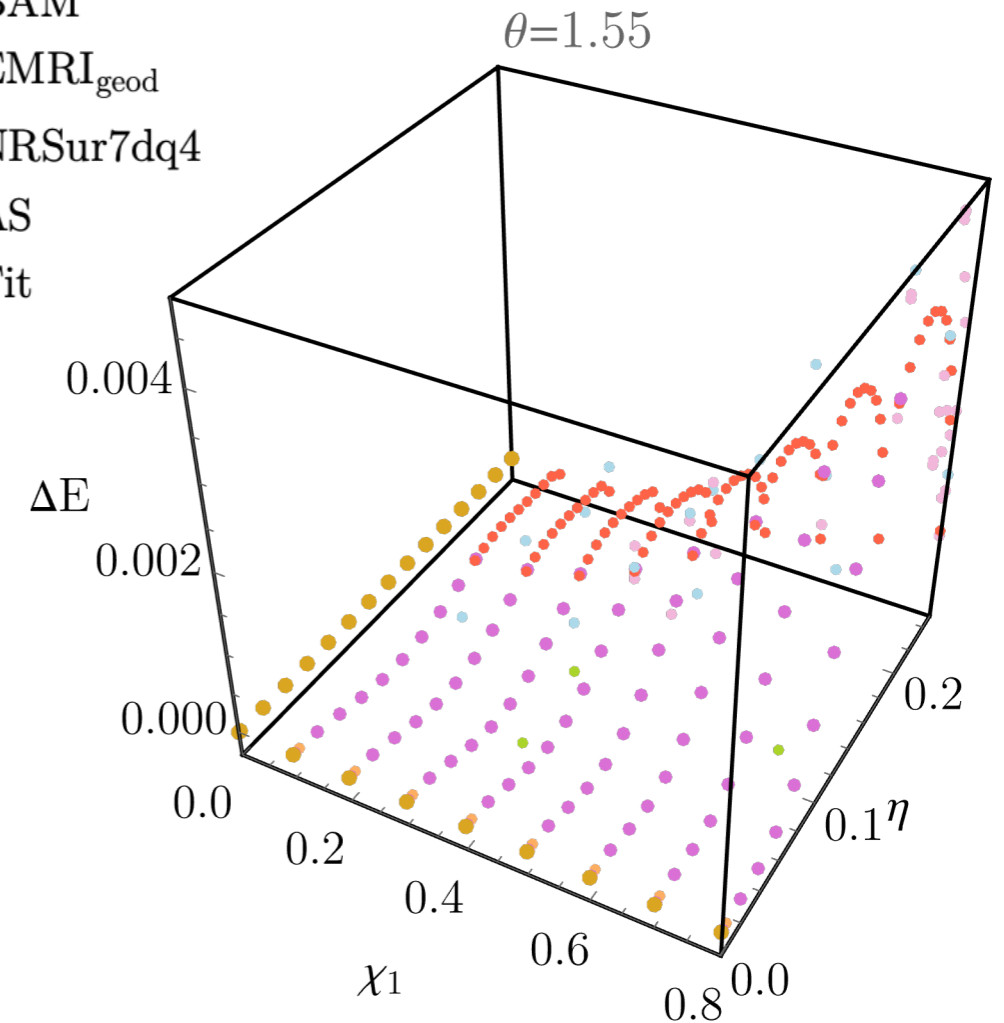
- SXS
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- AS



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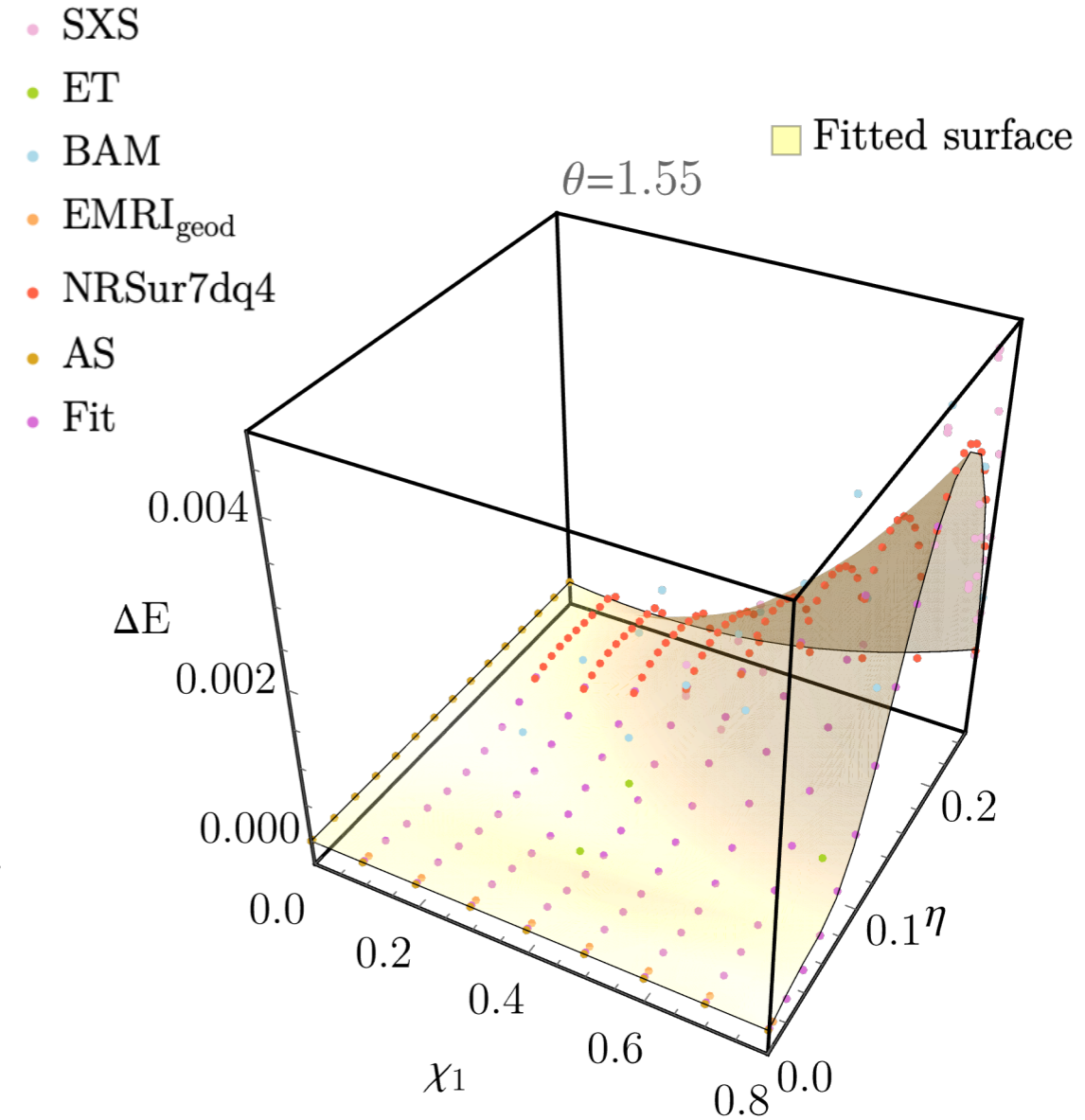
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- SXS
- ET
- BAM
- EMRI_{geod}
- NRSur7dq4
- AS
- Fit



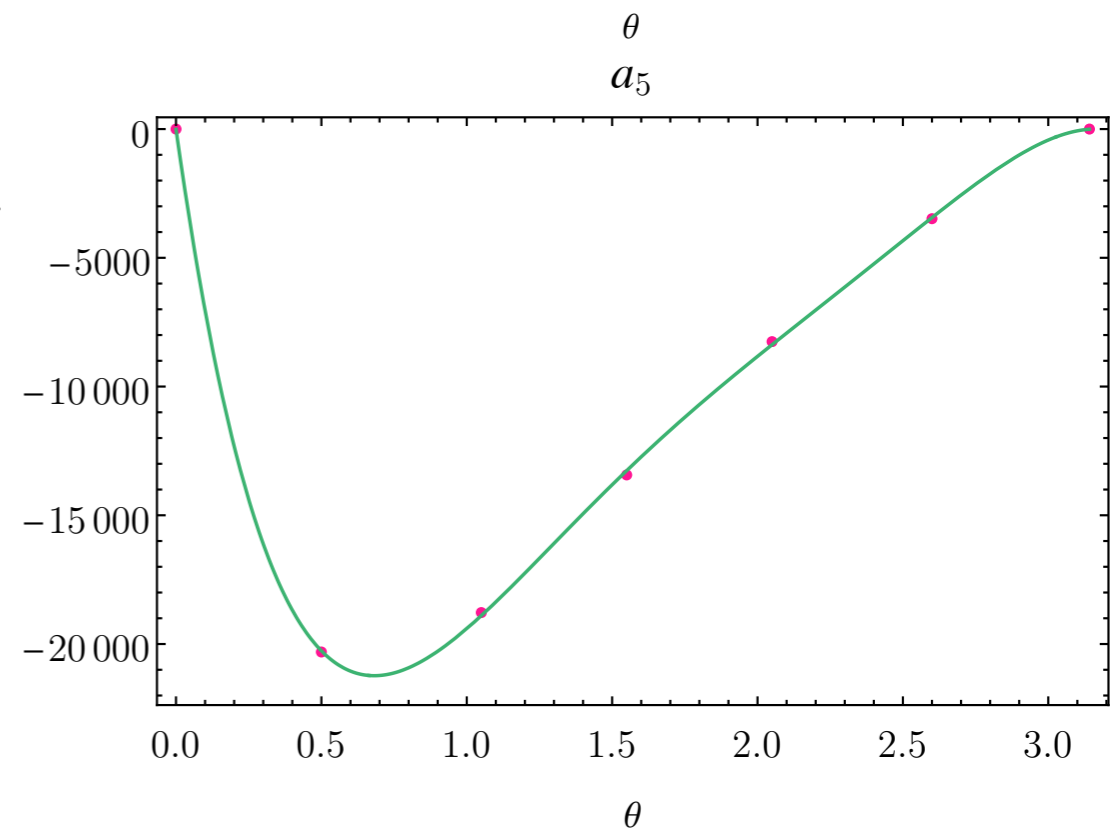
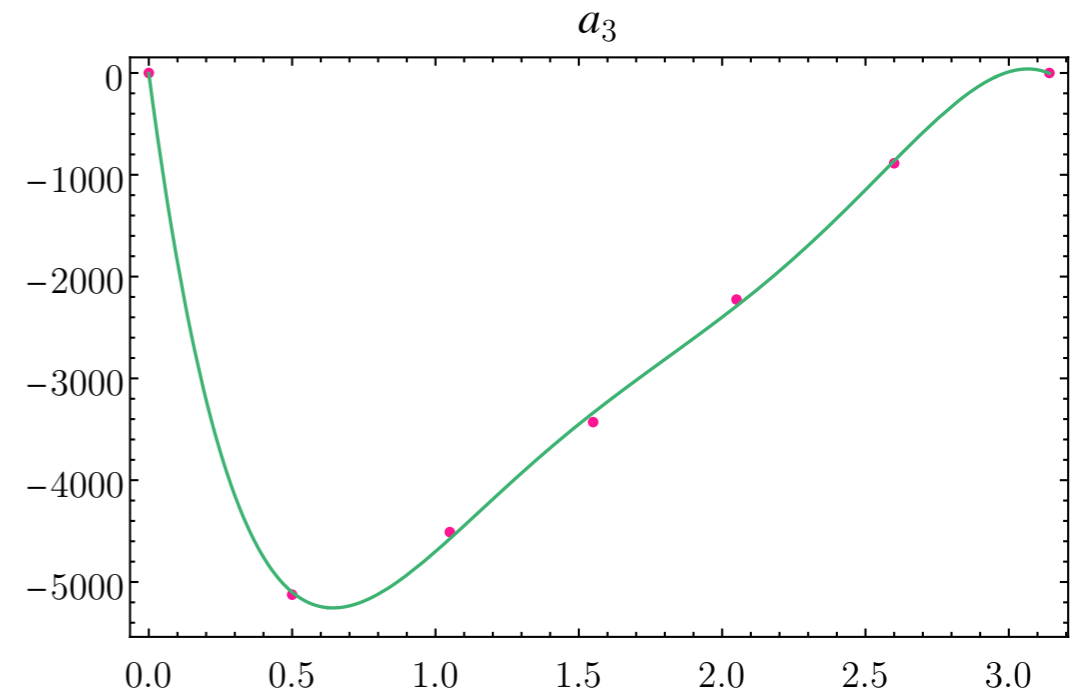
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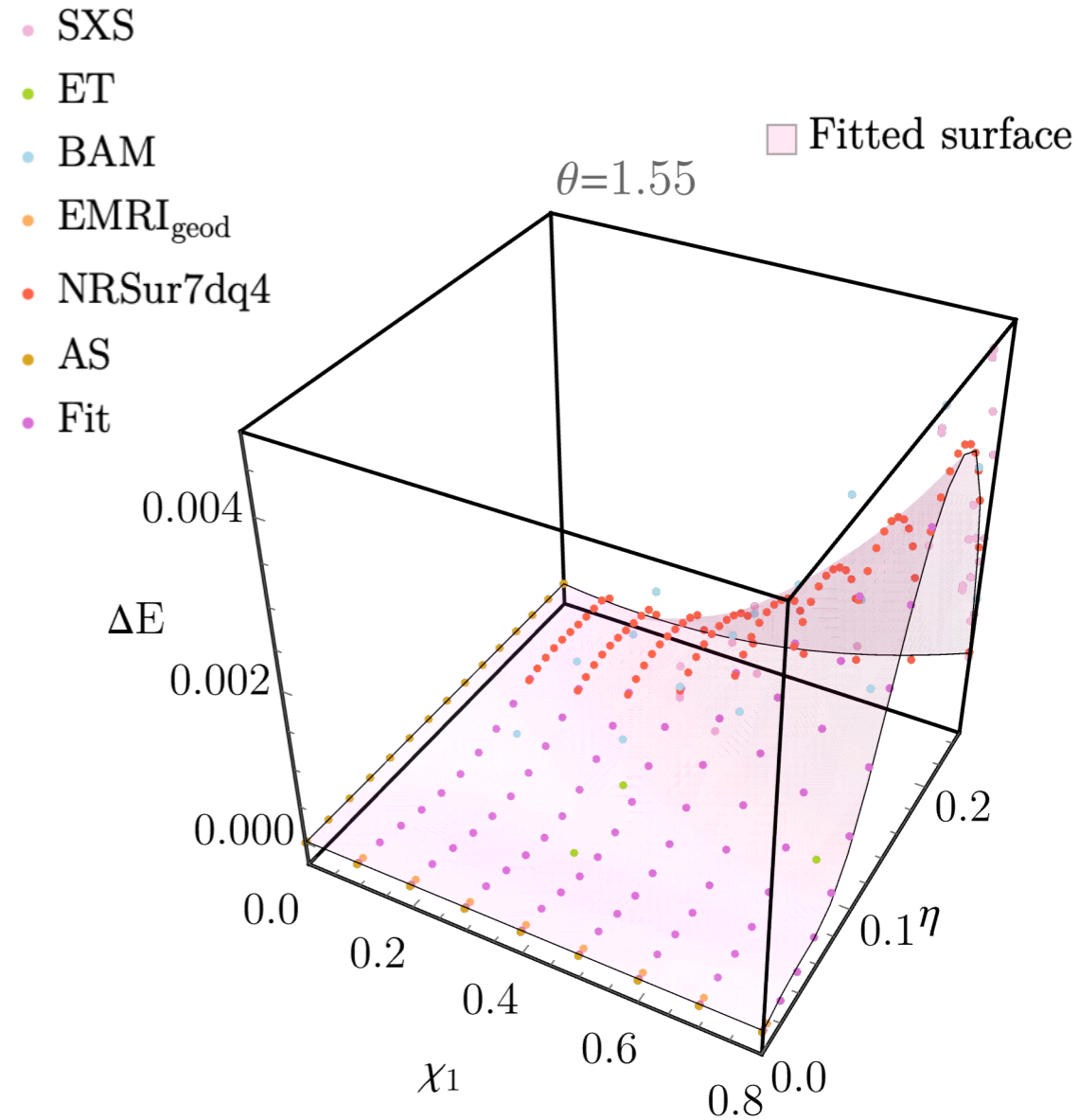
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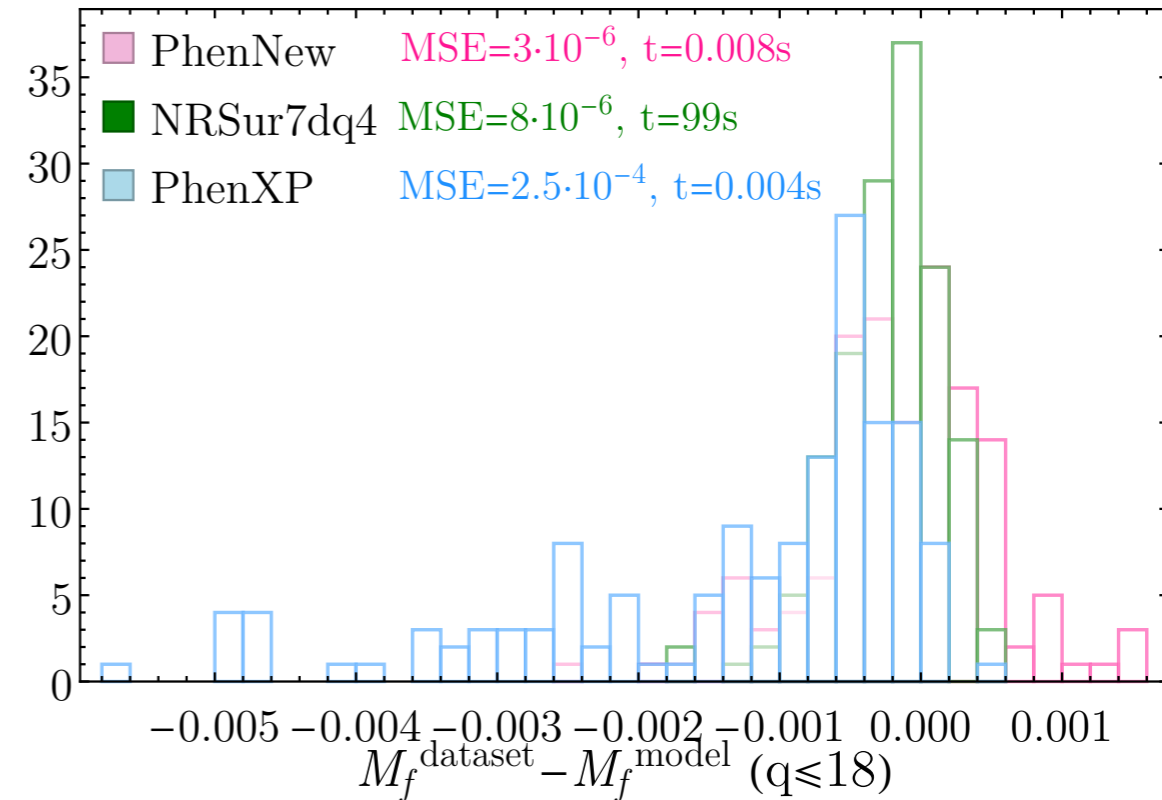


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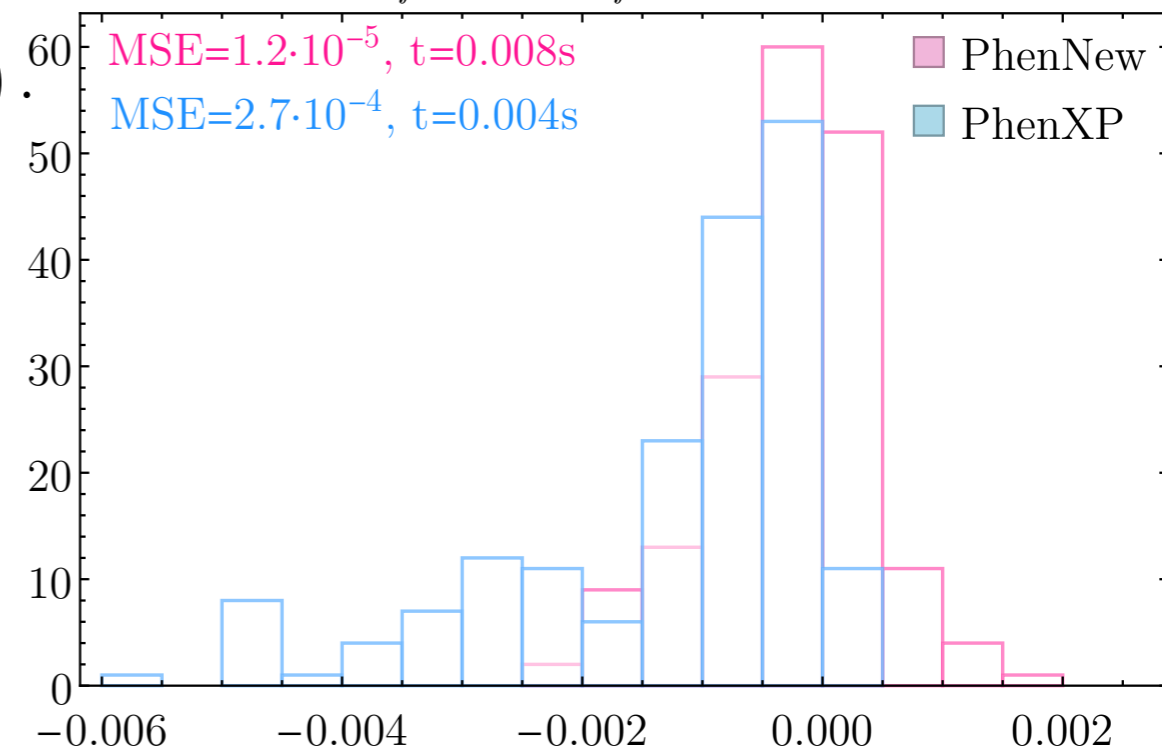
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$$M_f^{\text{dataset}} - M_f^{\text{model}} (q \leq 6)$$



$$M_f^{\text{dataset}} - M_f^{\text{model}} (q \leq 18)$$



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 - **Single spin limit** as baseline for **double spin case**.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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