

Schwarze Löcher in der Physik und Astrophysik

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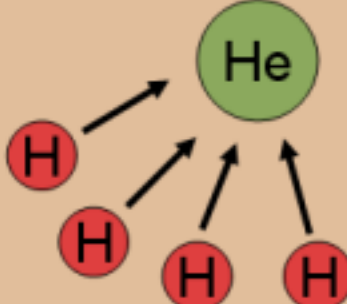
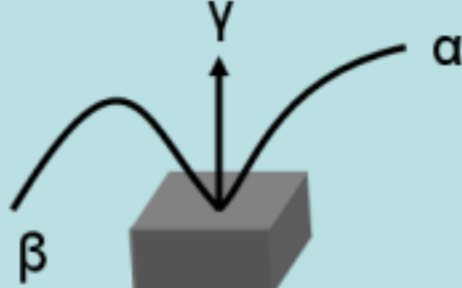
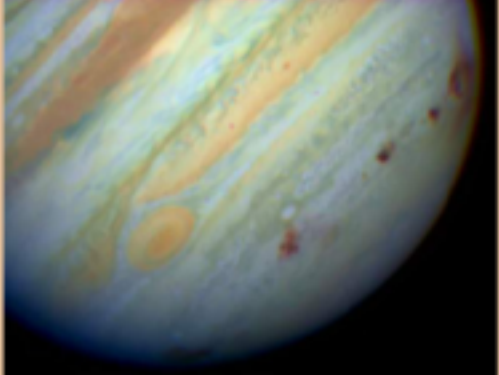
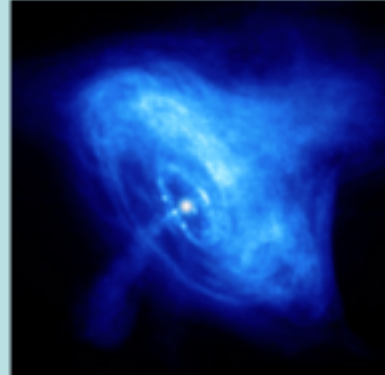
Kurs der Volkshochschule Henstedt-Ulzburg
5.Oktober 2009

Überblick

- Gravitation und Relativitätstheorie
- Was sind schwarze Löcher?
- Schwarze Löcher in der Astrophysik
- Gravitationswellen und GW-Physik
- Modellierung schwarzer Löcher
- Diskussion

1. Gravitation und Relativitätstheorie

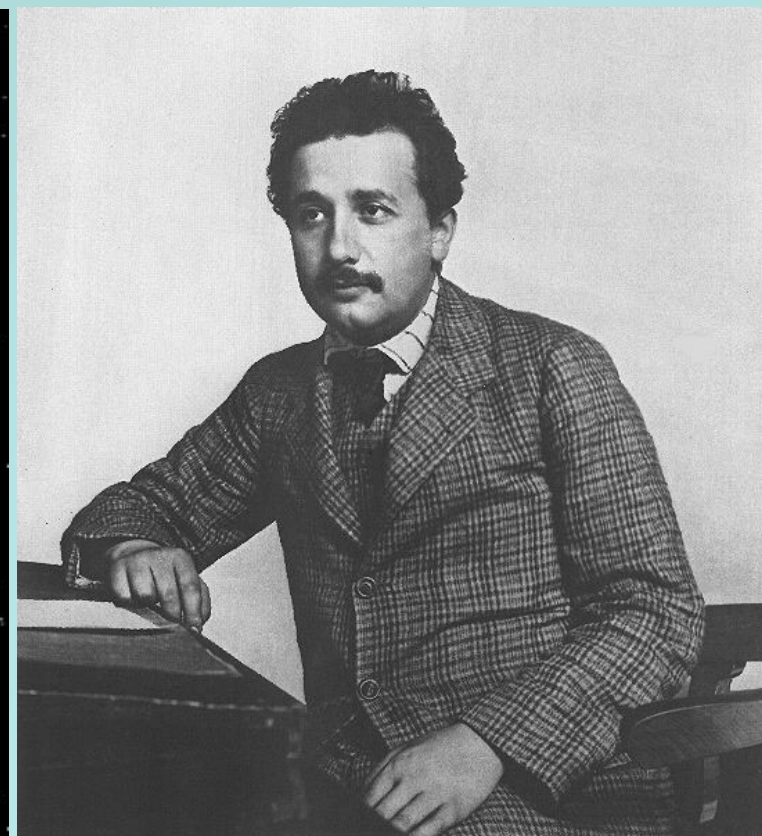
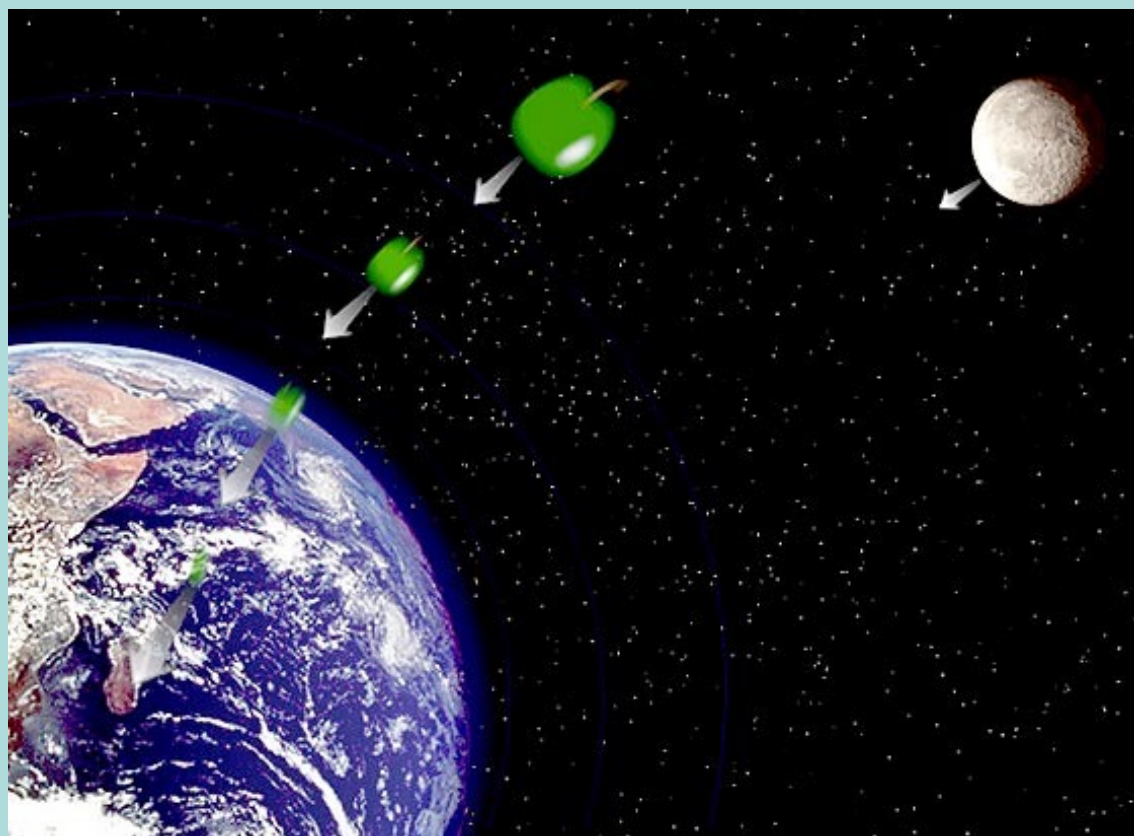
4 Wechselwirkungen

		Unifying forces	Separating forces
Nuclear forces Microcosm		 Four hydrogens unify to helium	 Uranium decays
		 Gravity unifies Jupiter with bombs of SL9 comet	 Crab pulsar electrically ejects axial jets

SL durch Einstein's Relativitätstheorie vorhergesagt

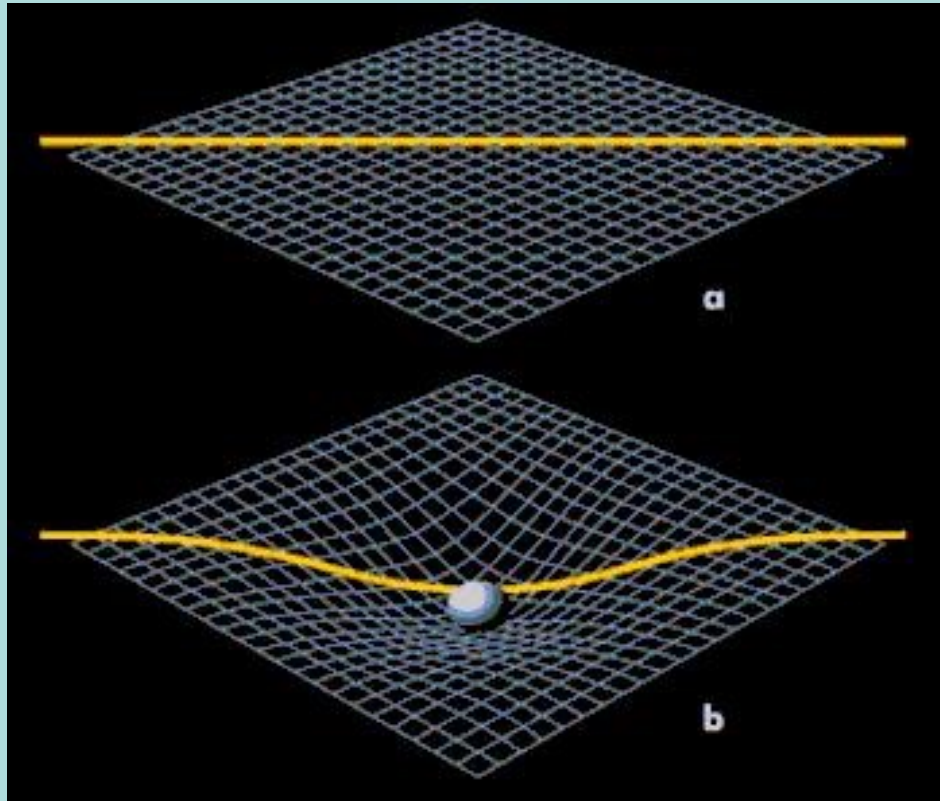
Schwerkraft ist allgegenwärtig

Einstein's Relativitätstheorie

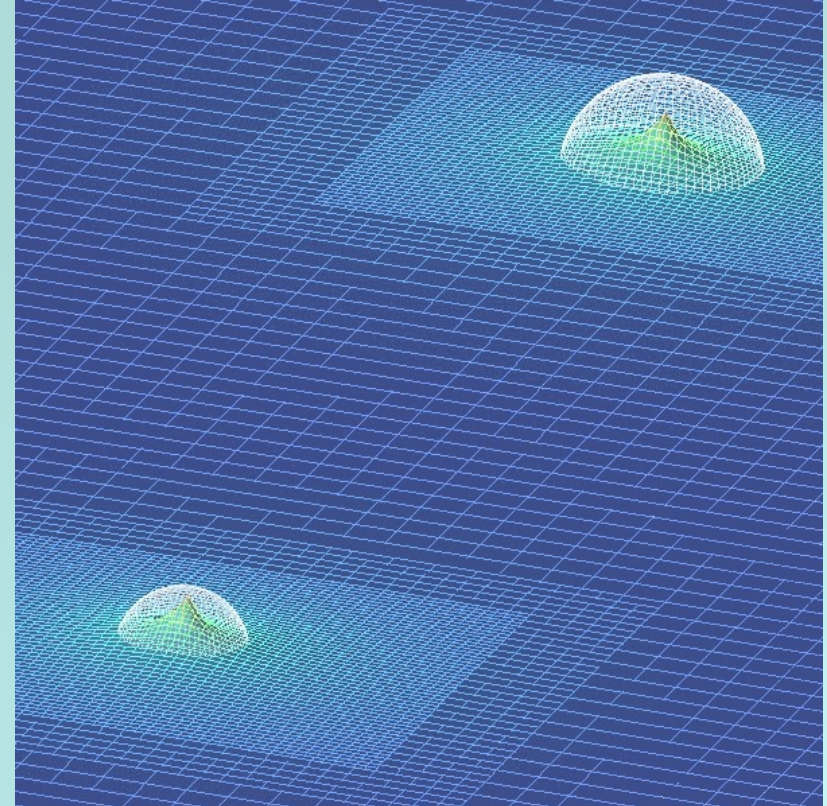


Geometrie von Gummimatrazen

“Künstlerische Interpretation”



“Echte Simulation”



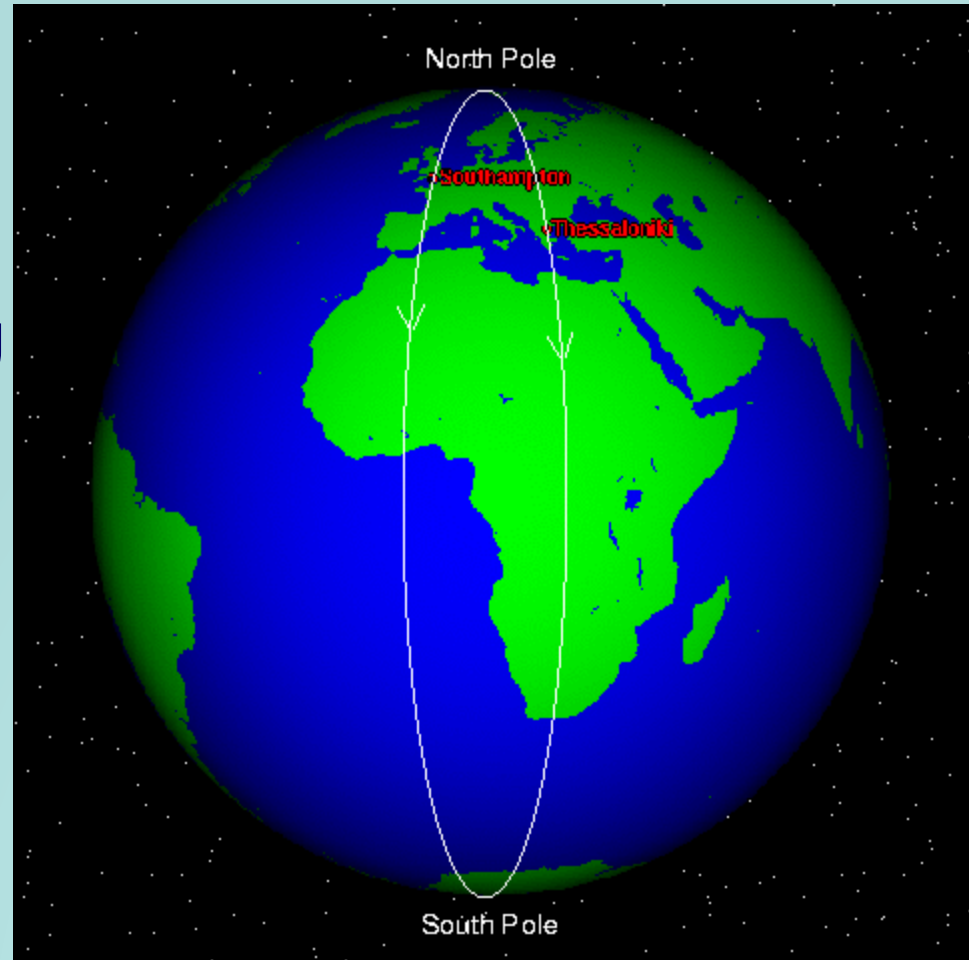
Schwerkraft als Raumkrümmung

Kraft

⇔ Beschleunigung

⇔ Ungleichförmige Bewegung

⇔ Gekrümmte Geometrie



Einstein's Gleichungen

- Raumkrümmung wird durch **Metrik** bestimmt $g_{\alpha\beta}$
- Die Metrik gehorcht den Einstein'schen Gleichungen

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

Geometrie

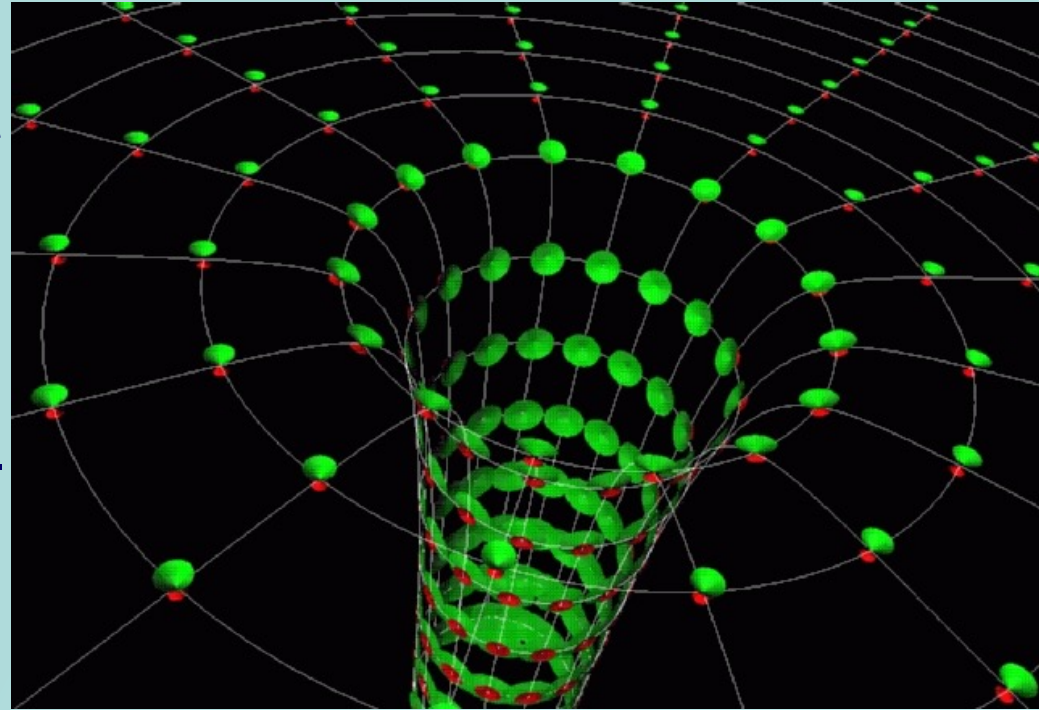
Materie

- 10 gekoppelte, nichtlineare partielle DGLn
Kompliziertestes System der Physik
- “Spacetime tells matter how to move,
matter tells spacetime how to curve” Misner, Thorne & Wheeler

2. Was sind schwarze Löcher?

Wie charakterisiert man schwarze Löcher?

- Betrachte Lichtkegel
- Aus-, eingehendes Licht
- Berechne Oberfläche
Ausgehendes Licht
- Expansion:=Änderungs-
rate dieser Fläche
- Scheinbarer Horizont:=
Äußerste Oberfläche mit verschwindender Expansion
- “Lichtkegel kippen über” durch Krümmung



Schwarzschildmetrik

Schwarzschild-Metrik

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} g^{tt} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g^{rr} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g^{\theta\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g^{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/(1 - 2M/r) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (1 - 2M/r) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/(r \sin \theta)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{tt} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{rr} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & g_{\theta\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g_{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1 - 2M/r) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/(1 - 2M/r) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

- Unglückliche Koordinaten!
- Singularität bei $r = 2M$
- Was heißt das?

Kruskal Koordinaten

Kruskal Coordinates, 1

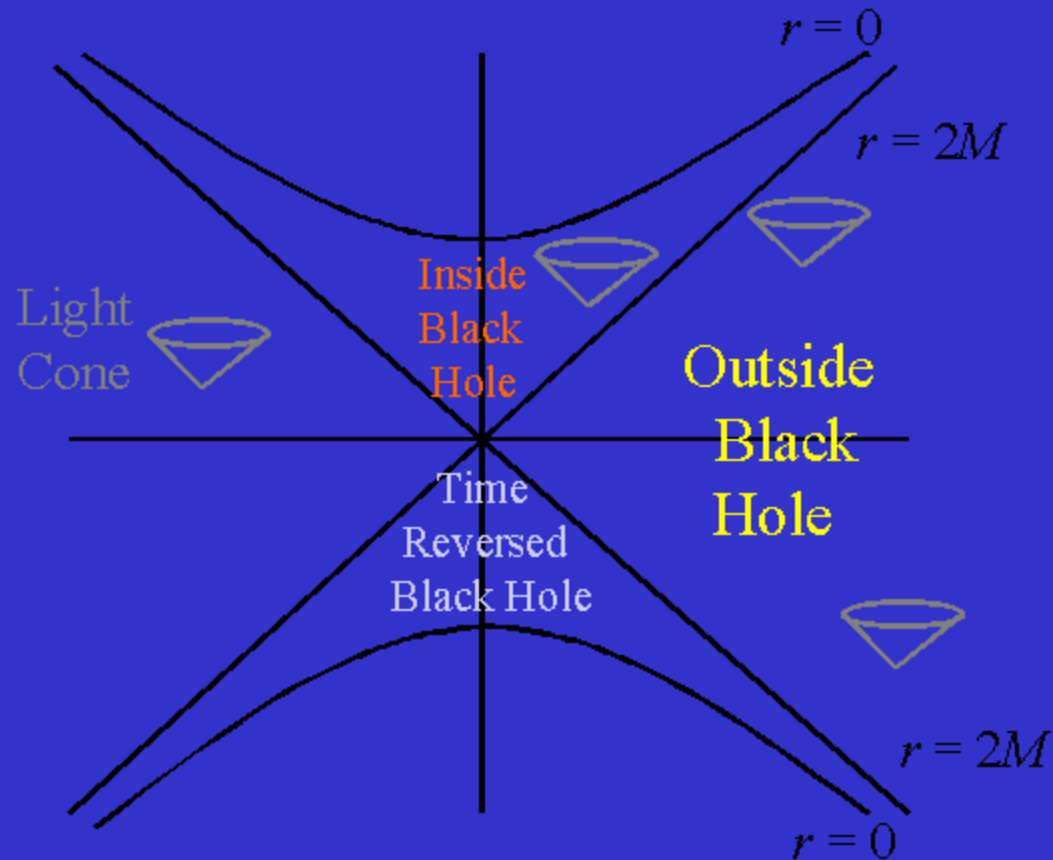
With $u = \pm \left| \frac{r}{2M} - 1 \right|^{1/2} e^{r/4M} \cosh\left(\frac{ct}{4M}\right)$

and $v = \pm \left| \frac{r}{2M} - 1 \right|^{1/2} e^{r/4M} \sinh\left(\frac{ct}{4M}\right)$

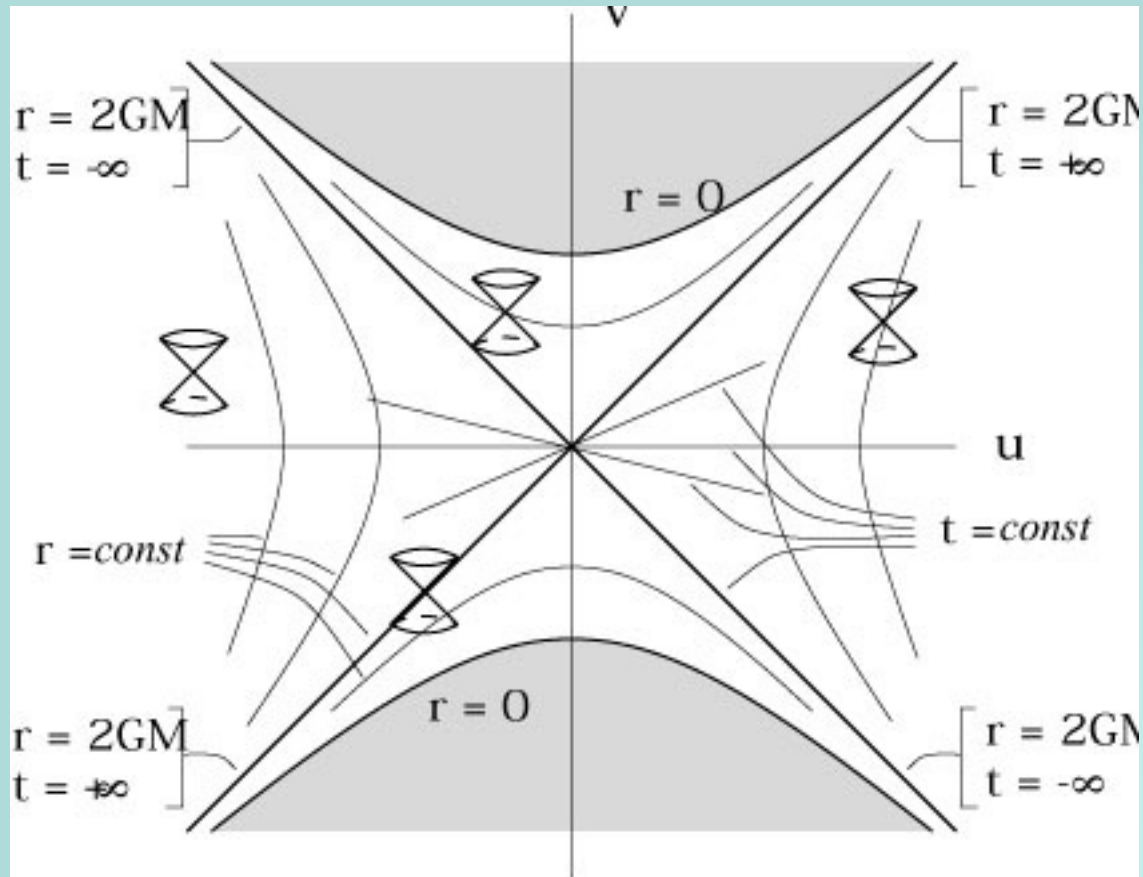
The Schwarzschild solution is represented by the following:

Kruskal Koordinaten

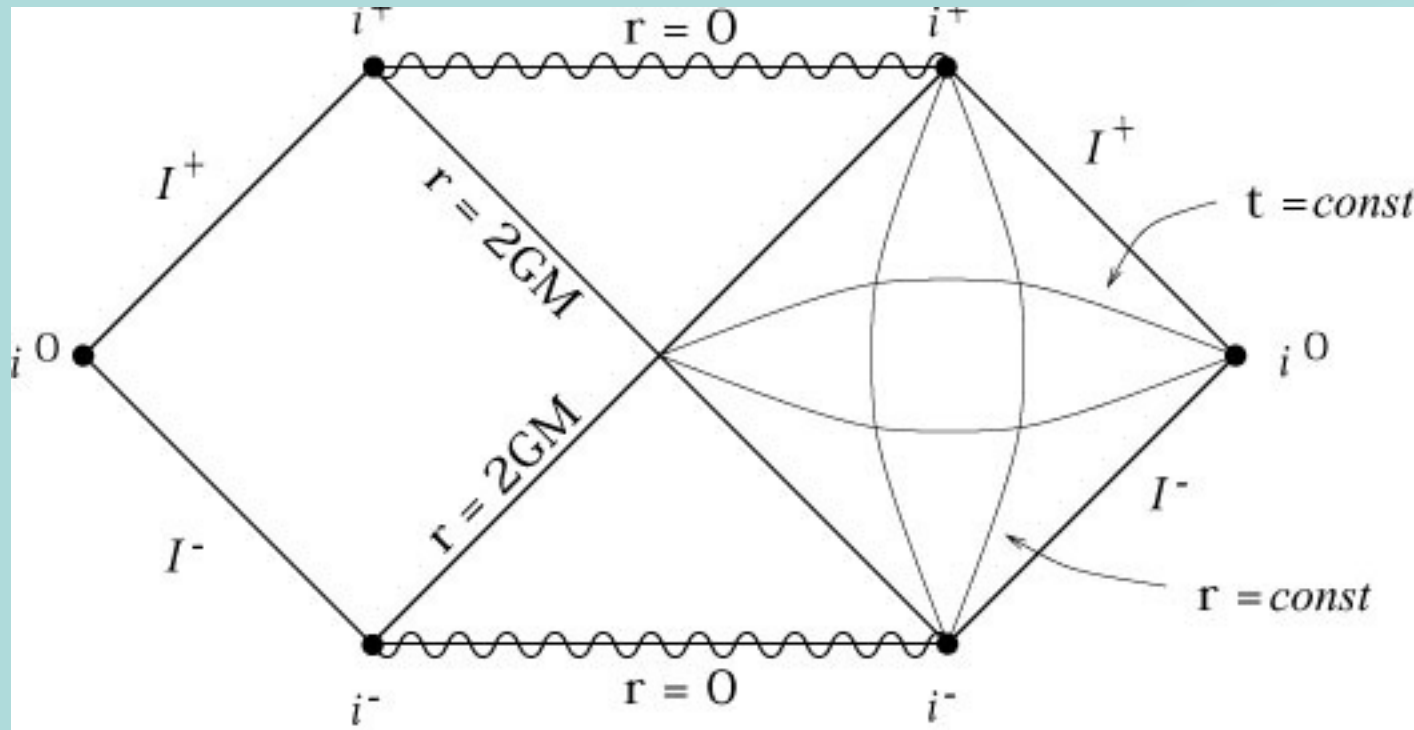
Kruskal Coordinates, 2



Kruskal Koordinaten



Penrose Diagram



Rotierende Schwarze Löcher: Kerr Metrik

$$ds^2 = -\frac{\Delta_r}{\chi^2 \rho^2} (dt - a \sin^2 \theta d\phi)^2 + \frac{\Delta_\theta \sin^2 \theta}{\chi^2 \rho^2} \times [a dt - (r^2 + a^2) d\phi]^2 + \rho^2 \left(\frac{dr^2}{\Delta_r} + \frac{d\theta^2}{\Delta_\theta} \right)$$

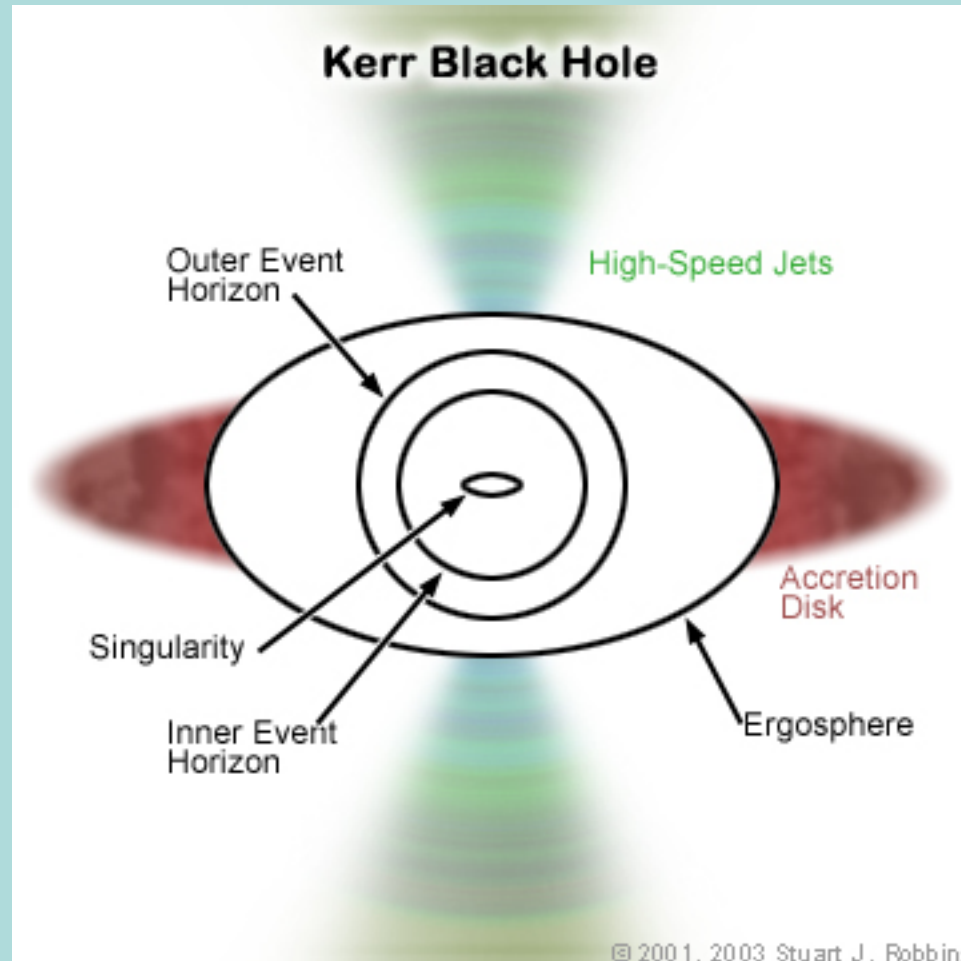
$$\rho^2 = r^2 + \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\Delta_r = (r^2 + a^2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda r^2 \right) - 2Mr + Q^2$$

$$\Delta_\theta = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \Lambda a^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

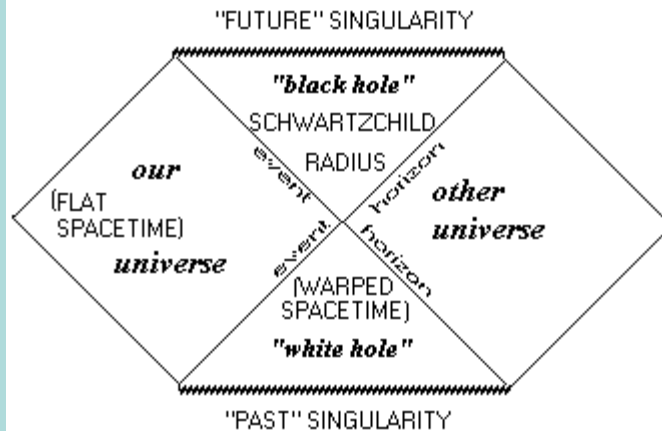
$$\chi = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \Lambda a^2$$

Rotierende Schwarze Löcher: Kerr Metrik

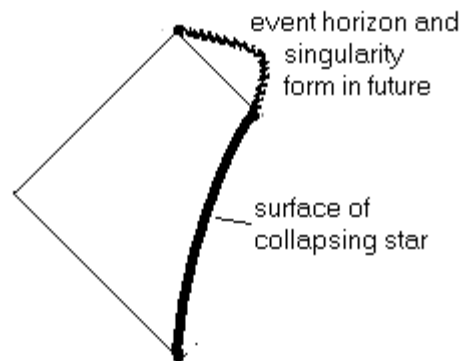


Penrose Diagramm

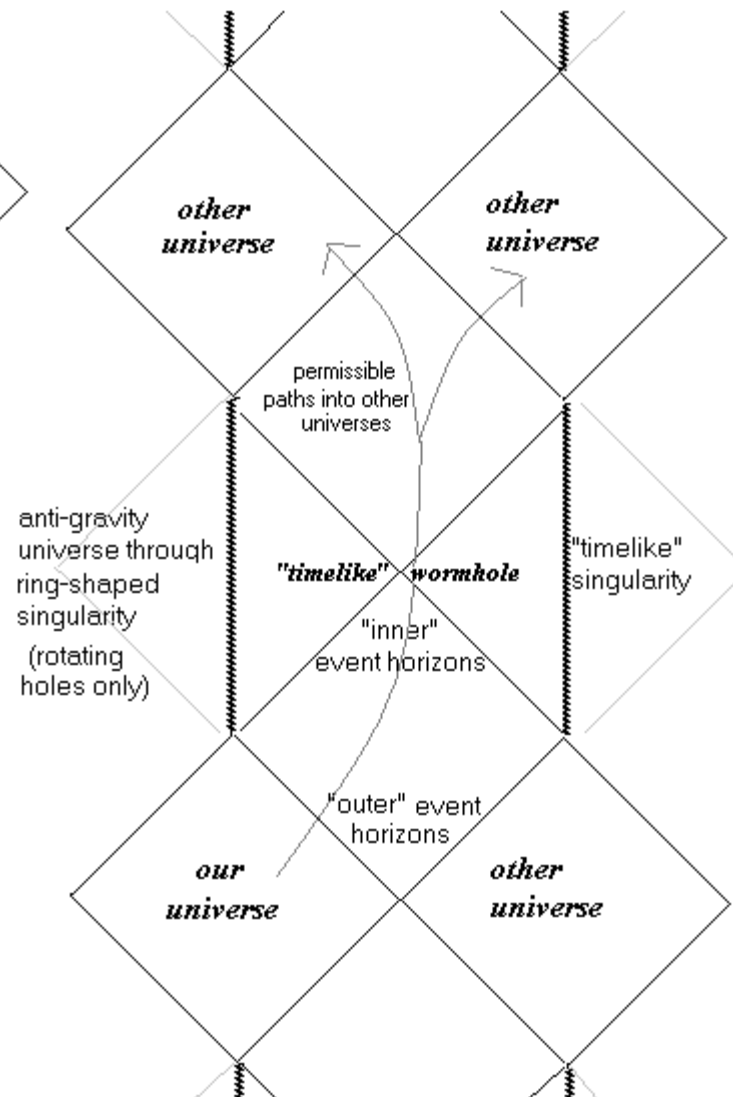
STATIC "GREY" WORMHOLE



ACTUAL BLACK HOLE FROM COLLAPSED STAR

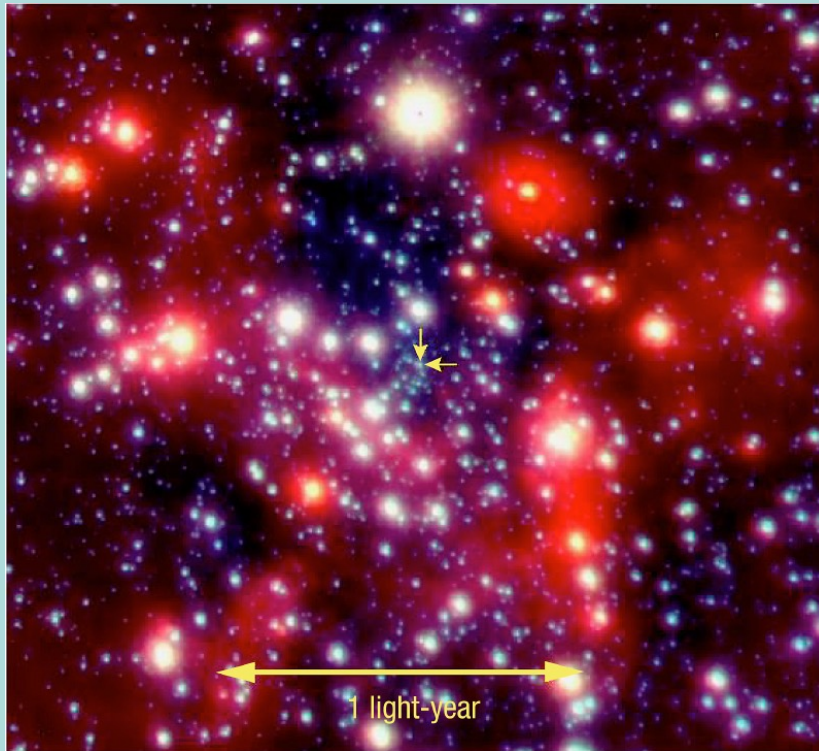


ELECTRICALLY CHARGED AND/OR ROTATING WORMHOLE



Schwarze Löcher für Astrophysiker

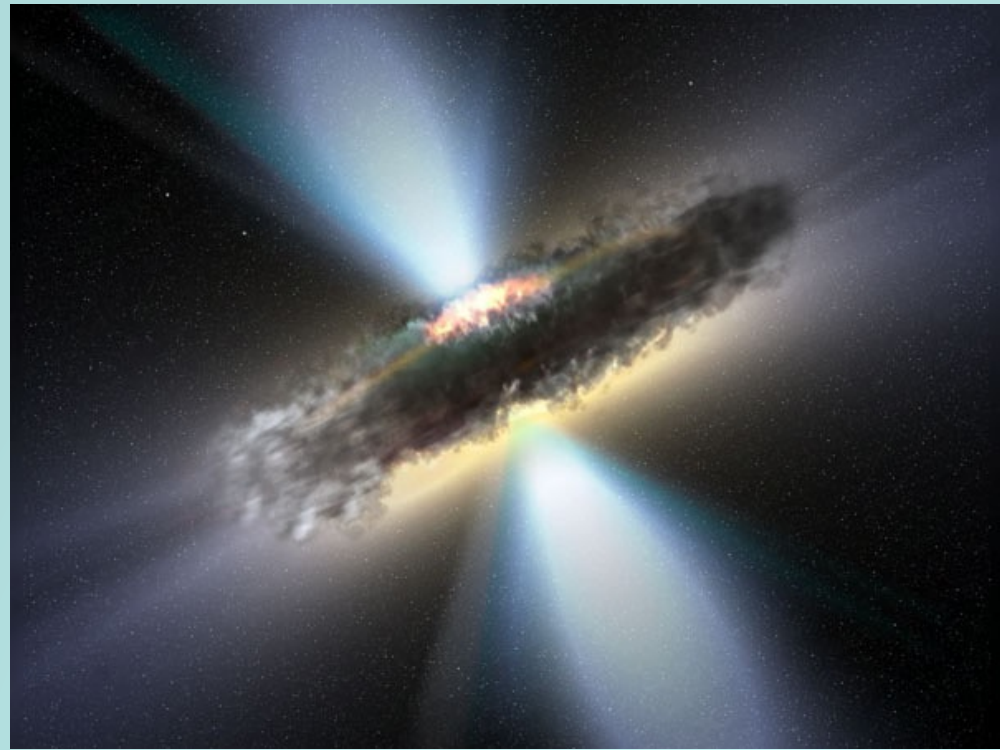
- Supermassive schwarze Löcher in den Zentren der Galaxien



The Centre of the Milky Way
(VLT YEPUN + NACO)

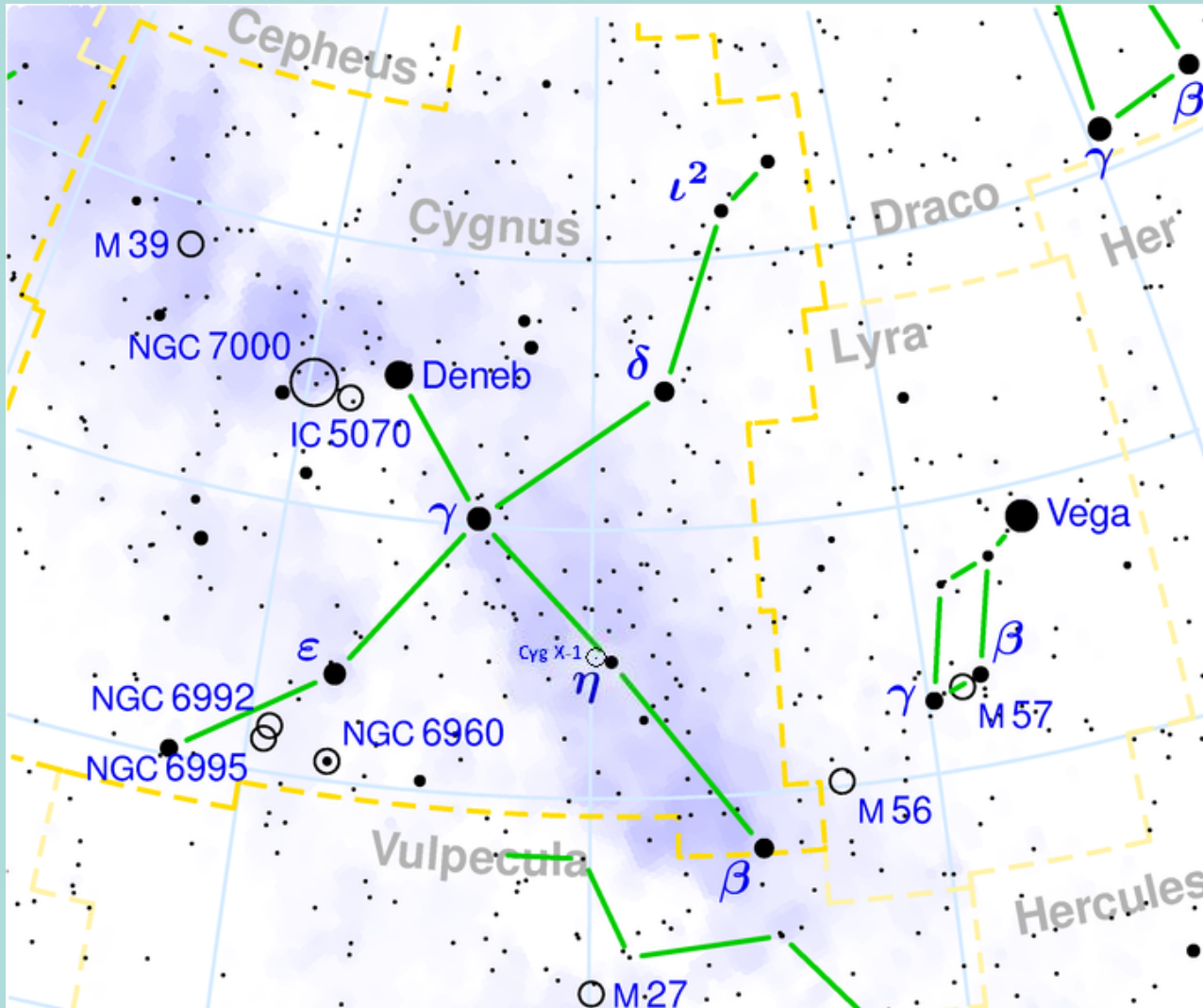
ESO PR Photo 23a/02 (9 October 2002)

© European Southern Observatory



Stellare schwarze Löcher

- In Binärsystemen von stellaren Objekten: Cygnus XR-1



Stellare schwarze Löcher



Röntgenquelle!



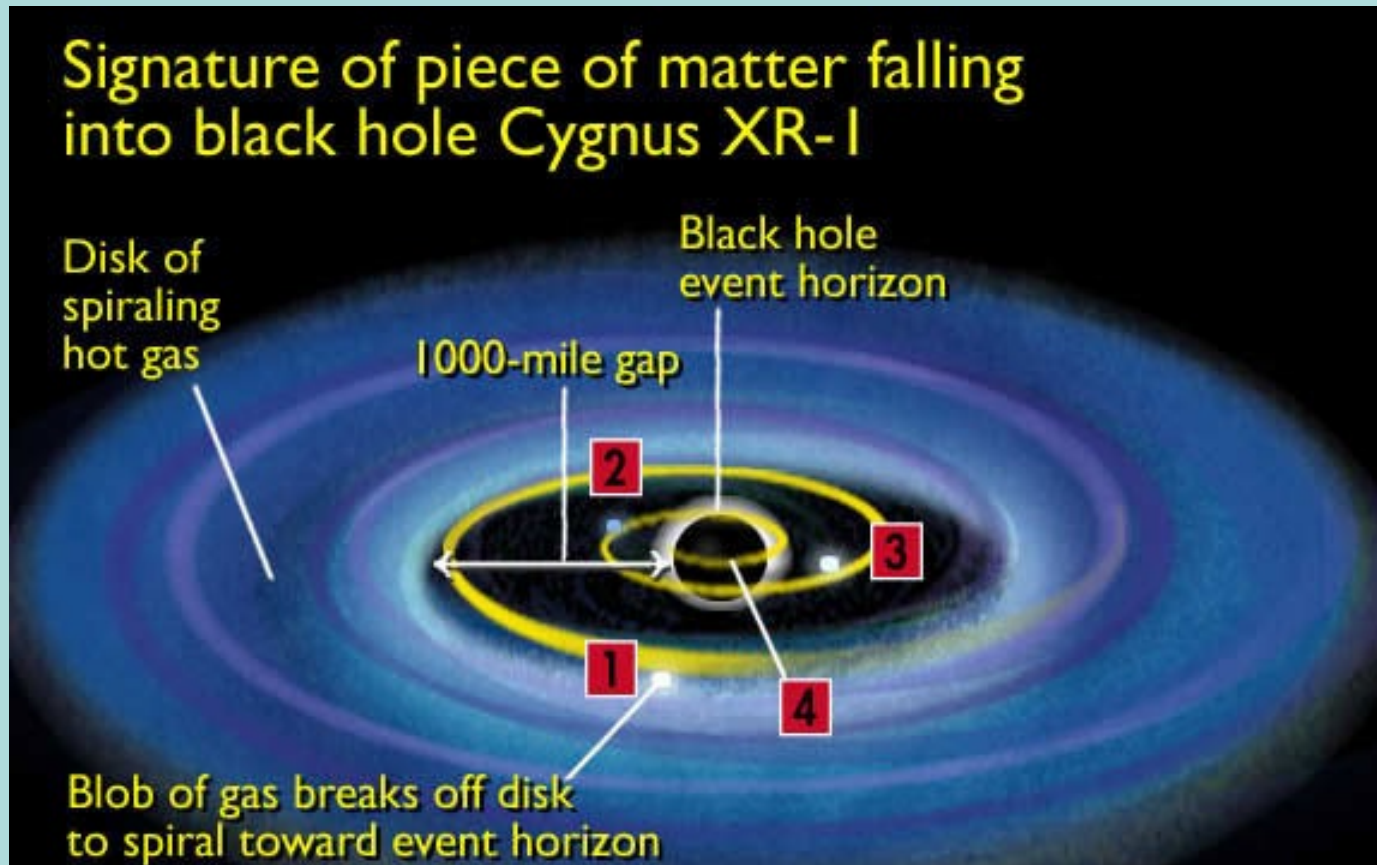
Stellare schwarze Löcher

● Ein Partner sehr kompakt und massiv $\Rightarrow$ Schwarzes Loch!



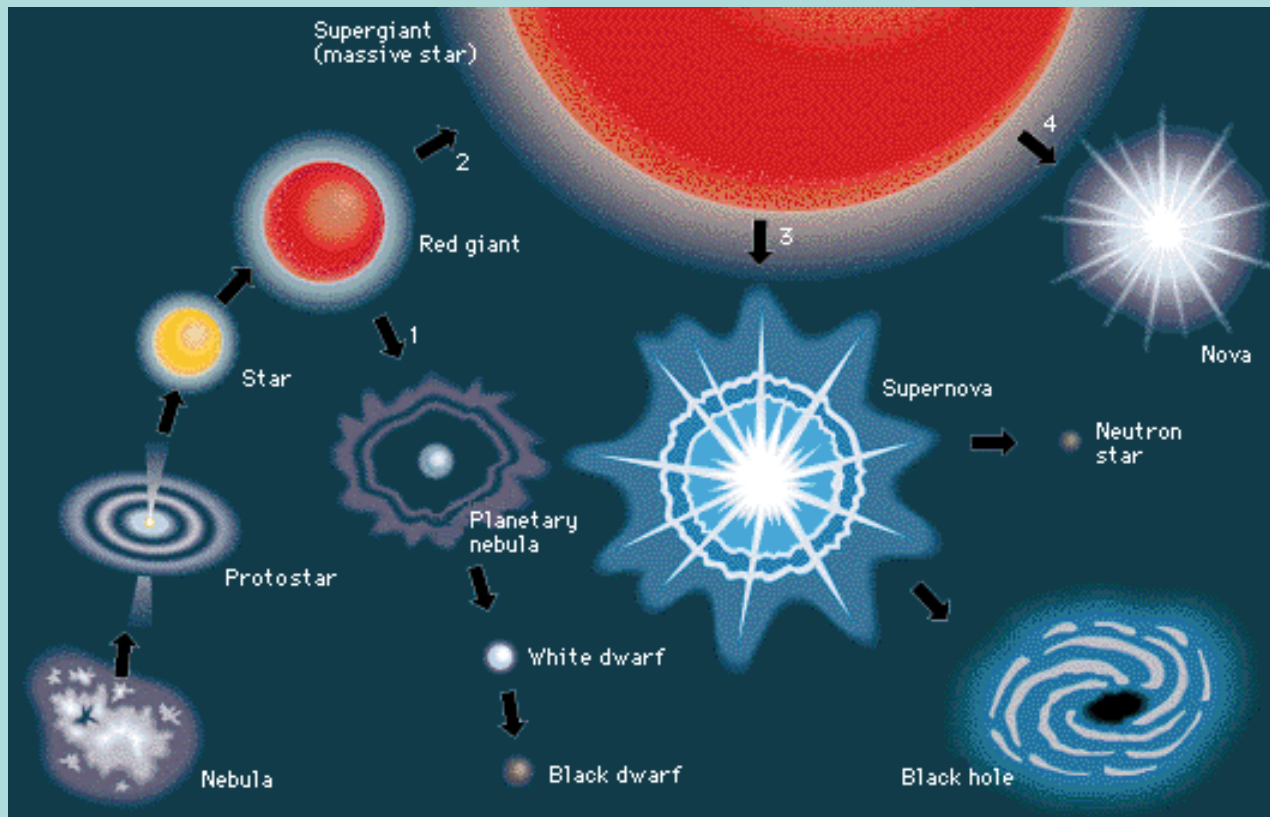
Stellare schwarze Löcher

● Massentransfer, Akkretion



Wie entstehen schwarze Löcher?

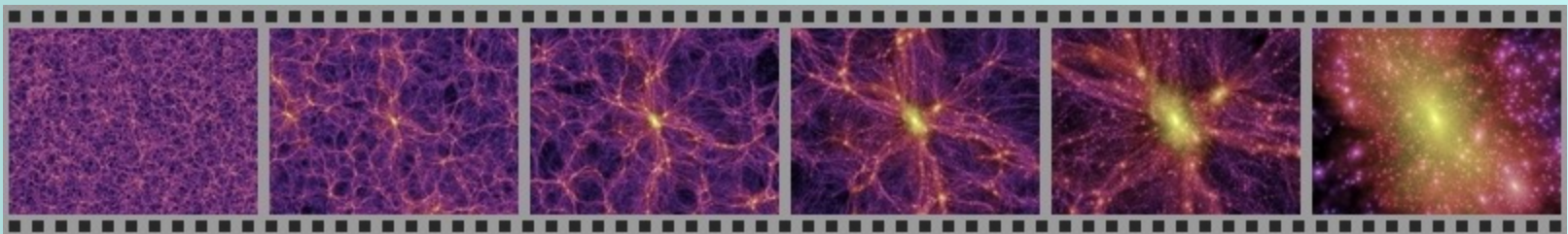
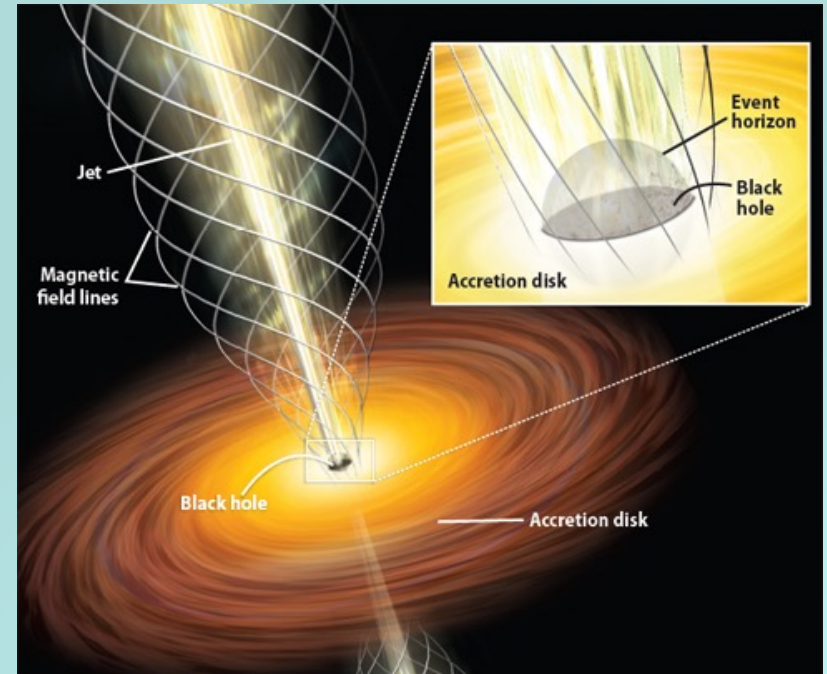
● Stellare schwarze Löcher: Supernovae



3. Schwarze Löcher in heutiger (Astro)Physik

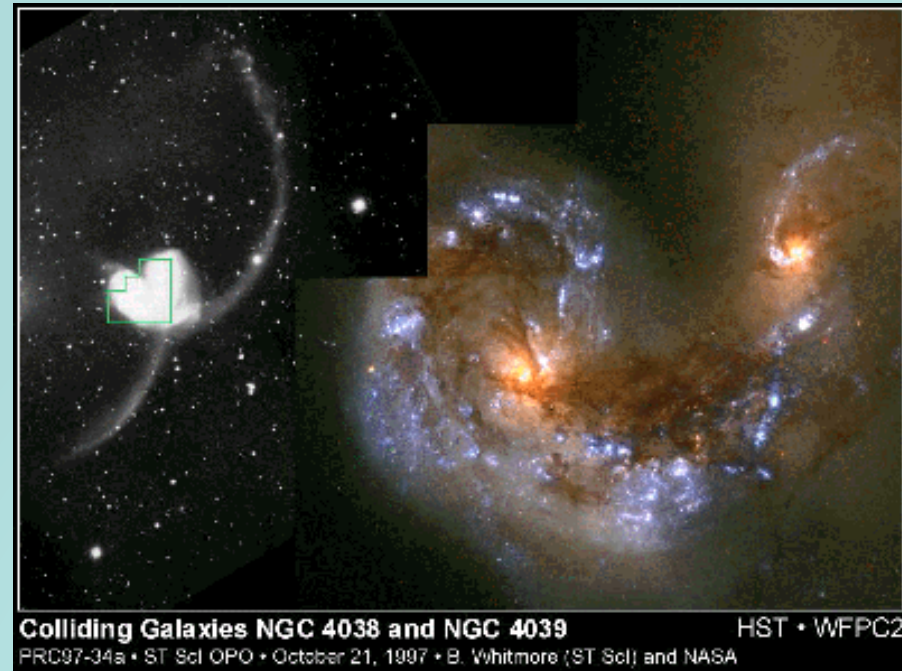
Schwarze Löcher in der Astrophysik

- Schwarze Löcher sind wichtig in der Astrophysik
 - ▶ Galaxien beherbergen
 - ▶ Wichtige Quellen elektromagn. Strahlung
 - ▶ Strukturbildung im frühen Universum



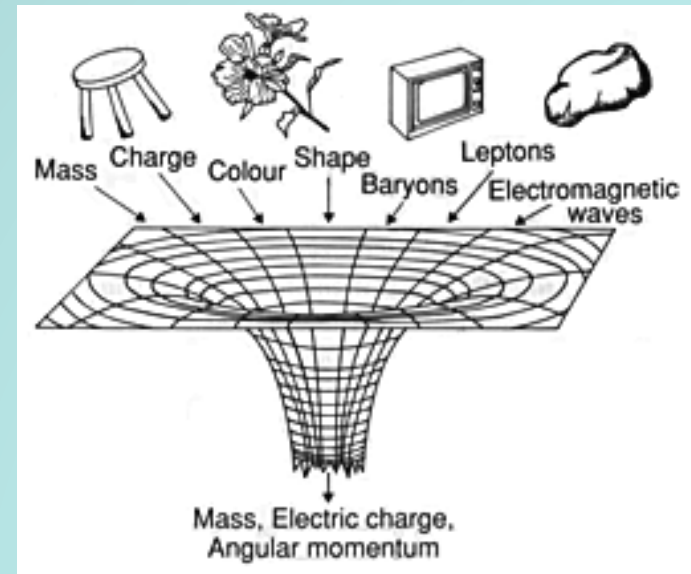
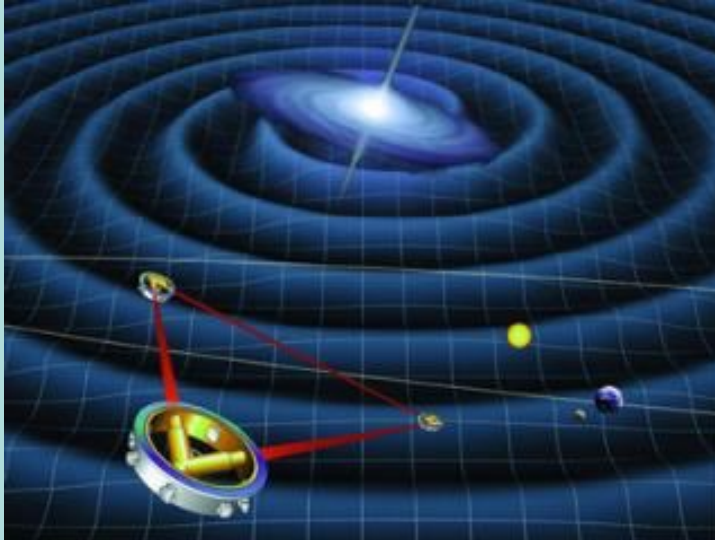
Schwarze Löcher in der Astrophysik

- Schwarze Löcher sind wichtig in der Astrophysik
 - ▶ Struktur von Galaxien
 - ▶ Kosmische Projektilen?



Fundamentale Physik schwarzer Löcher

- Erlauben **neue Tests** fundamentaler Physik
 - ▶ Stärkste Quellen von **Gravitationswellen (GW)**
 - ▶ Tests **alternativer Gravitationstheorien**
 - ▶ **No-hair Theorem** der ART



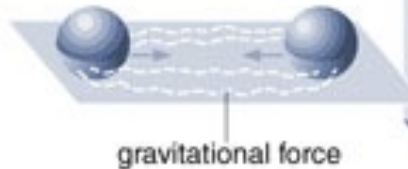
Fundamentale Physik schwarzer Löcher

- Erlauben neue Tests fundamentaler Physik
 - ▶ Produktion in Beschleunigern

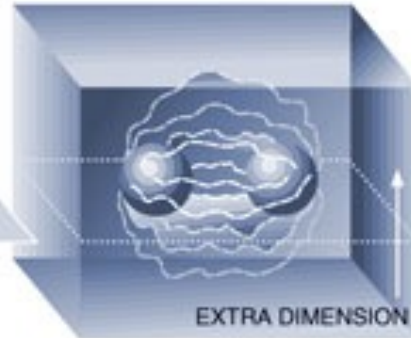
Black Holes on Demand

Scientists are exploring the possibility of producing miniature black holes on demand by smashing particles together. Their plans hinge on the theory that the universe contains more than the three dimensions of everyday life. Here's the idea:

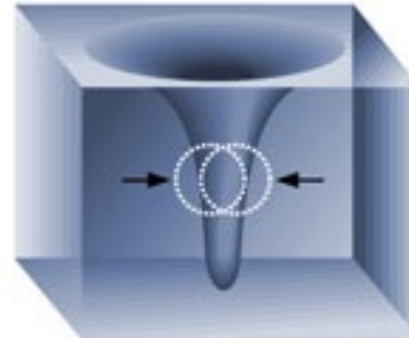
Particles collide in three dimensional space, shown below as a flat plane.



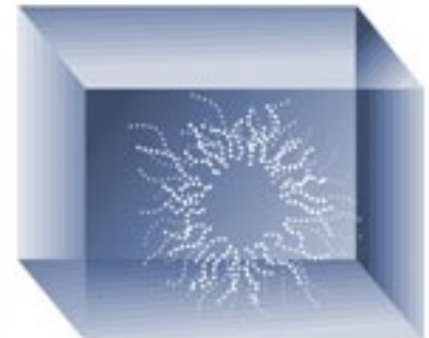
As the particles approach in a particle accelerator, their gravitational attraction increases steadily.



When the particles are extremely close, they may enter space with more dimensions, shown above as a cube.



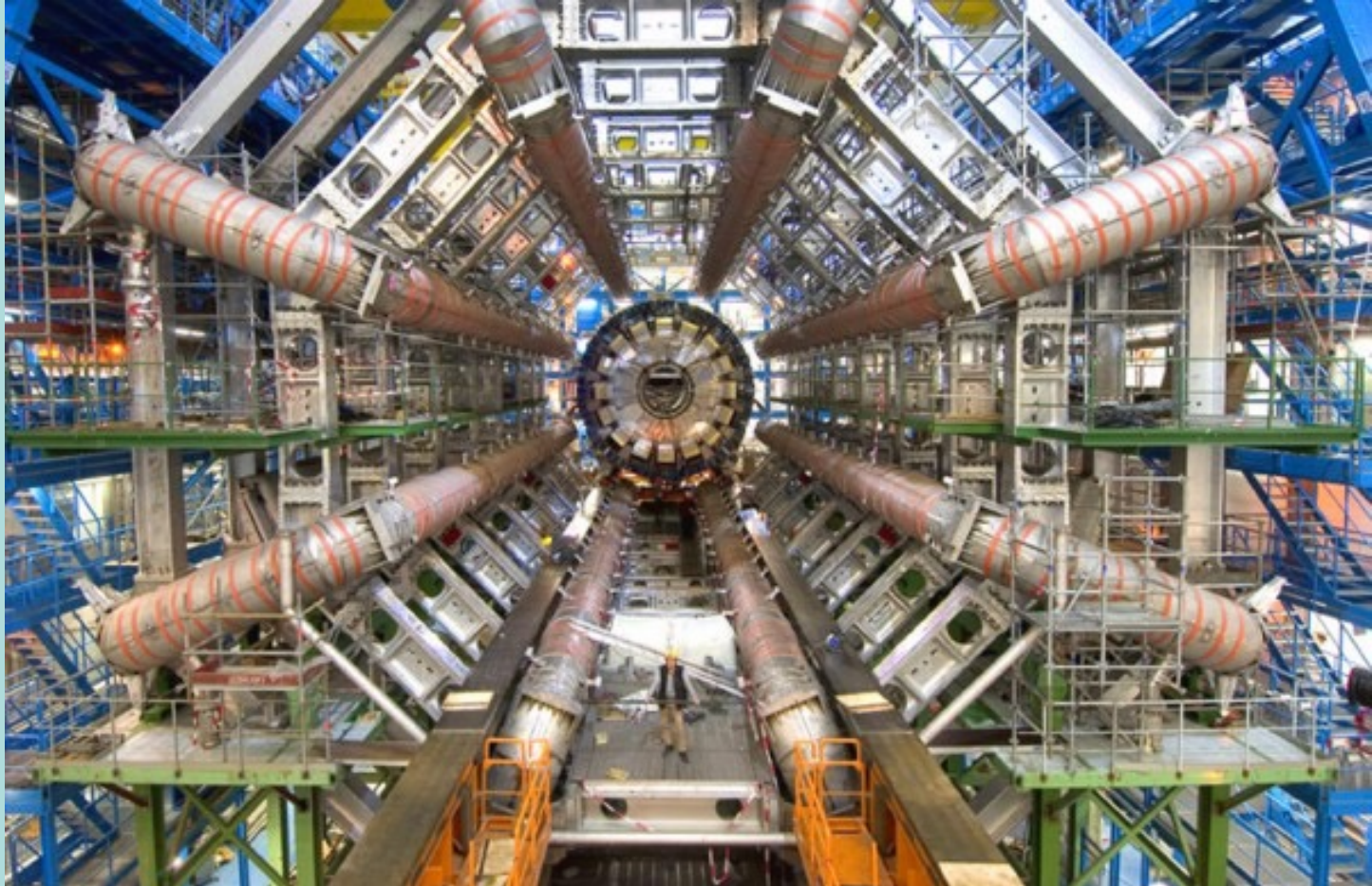
The extra dimensions would allow gravity to increase more rapidly so a black hole can form.



Such a black hole would immediately evaporate, sending out a unique pattern of radiation.

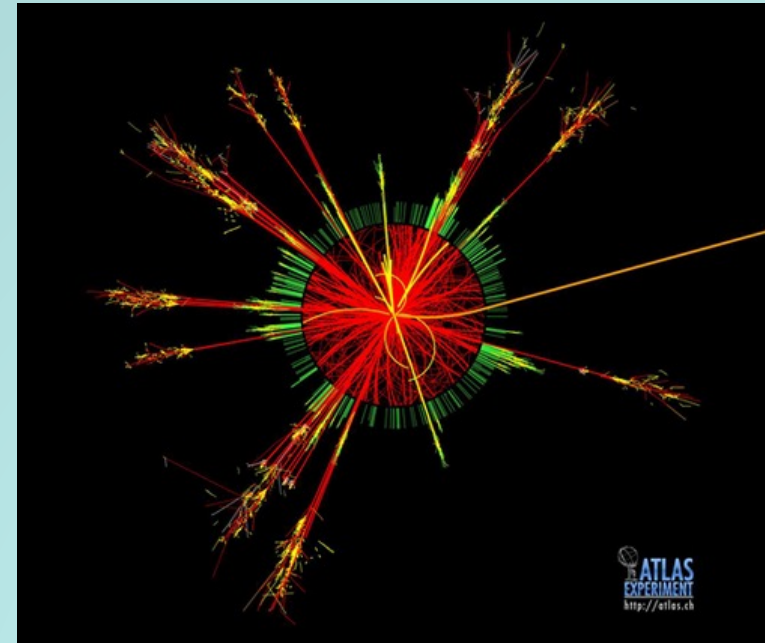
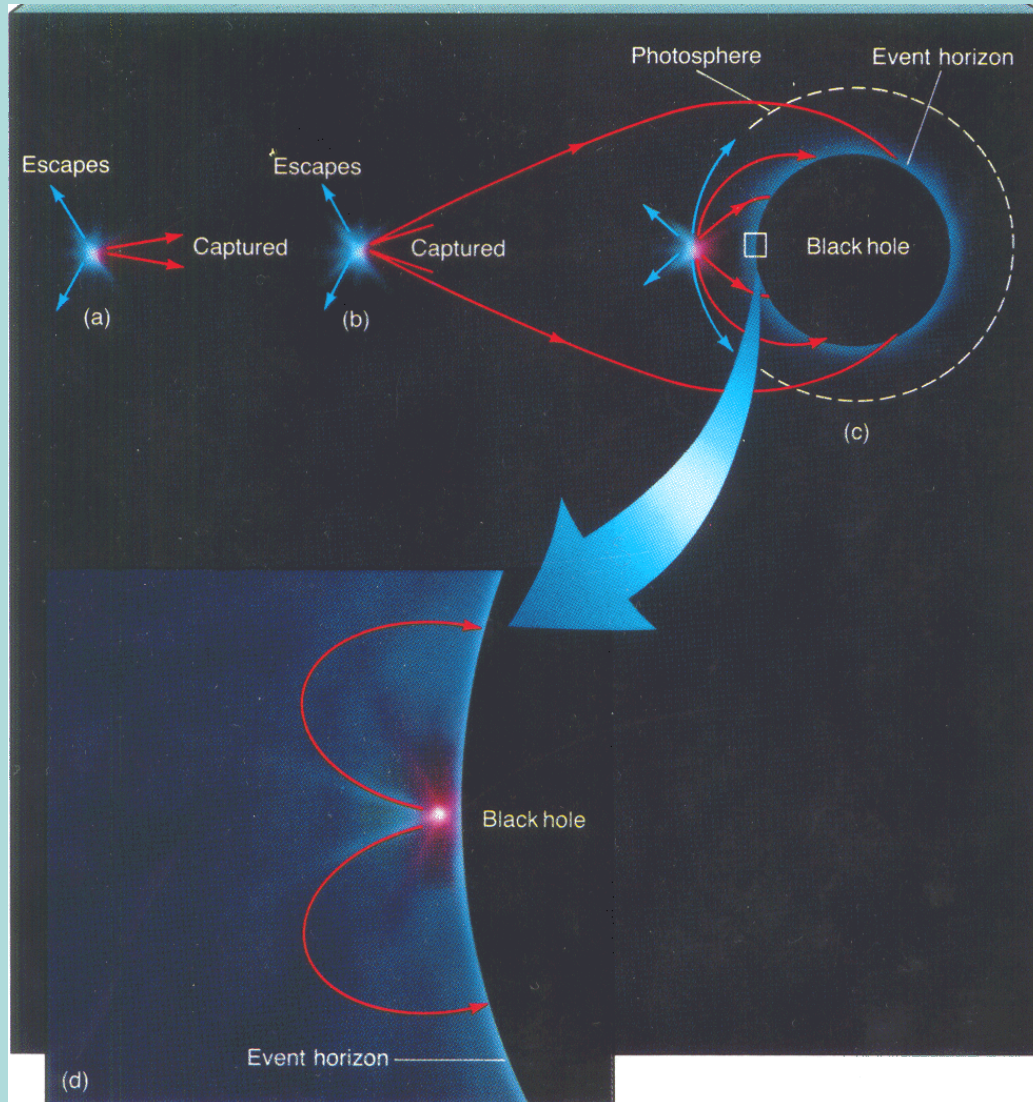
Fundamentale Physik schwarzer Löcher

● LHC CERN



Fundamentale Physik schwarzer Löcher

● Zerstrahlung der Atome durch Hawking Strahlung



4. Gravitationswellenphysik

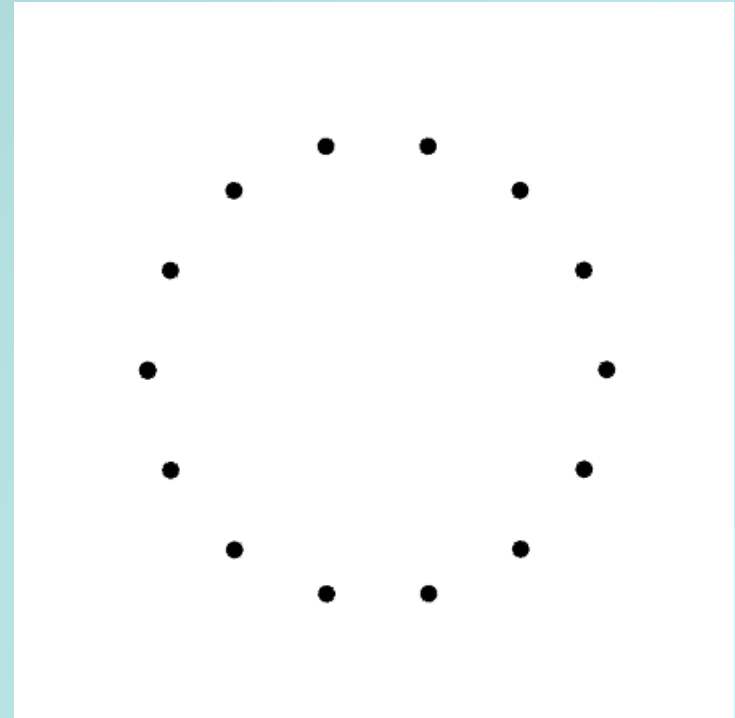
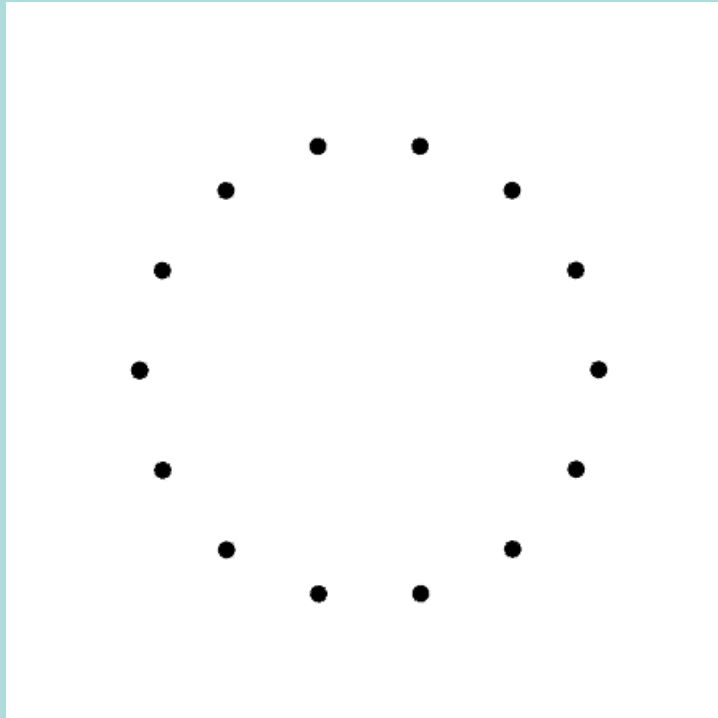
Fundamentale Physik schwarzer Löcher

- Einstein's Gleichungen haben wellenartige Lösungen

Gravitationswellen

$$h_{ij} = h_{ij}(r - t)$$

- Effekt auf Testteilchen



Gravitational wave physics

- Beschleunigte Objekte erzeugen GWs
- Wechselwirkung mit Materie sehr schwach!
- GW Observatorien: GEO600, LIGO, TAMA, VIRGO

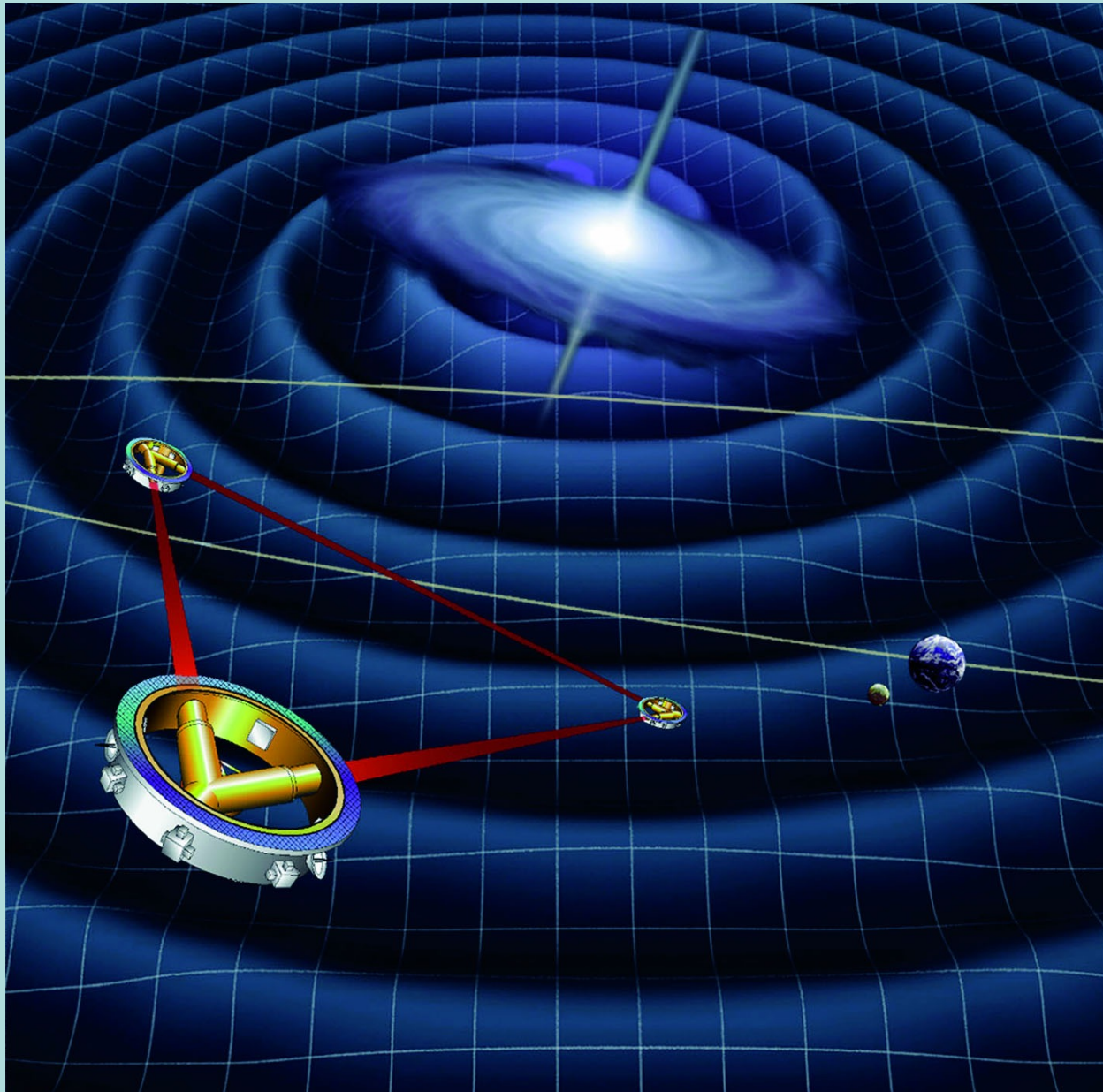


Space interferometer LISA

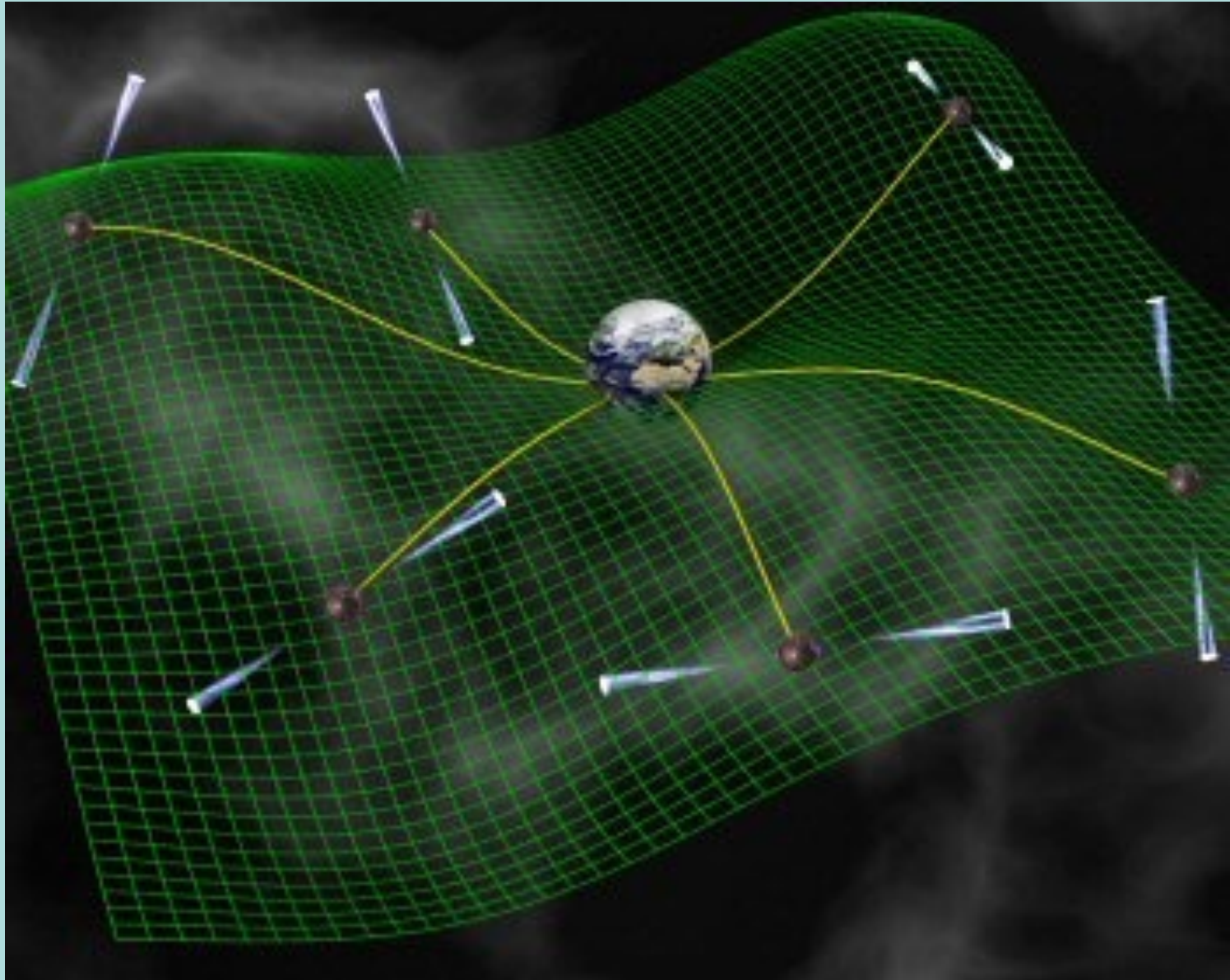
- Funktionsprinzip: Michelson Morley Interferometer
nur: viel viel genauer: Bruchteil eines Atomkerns auf km



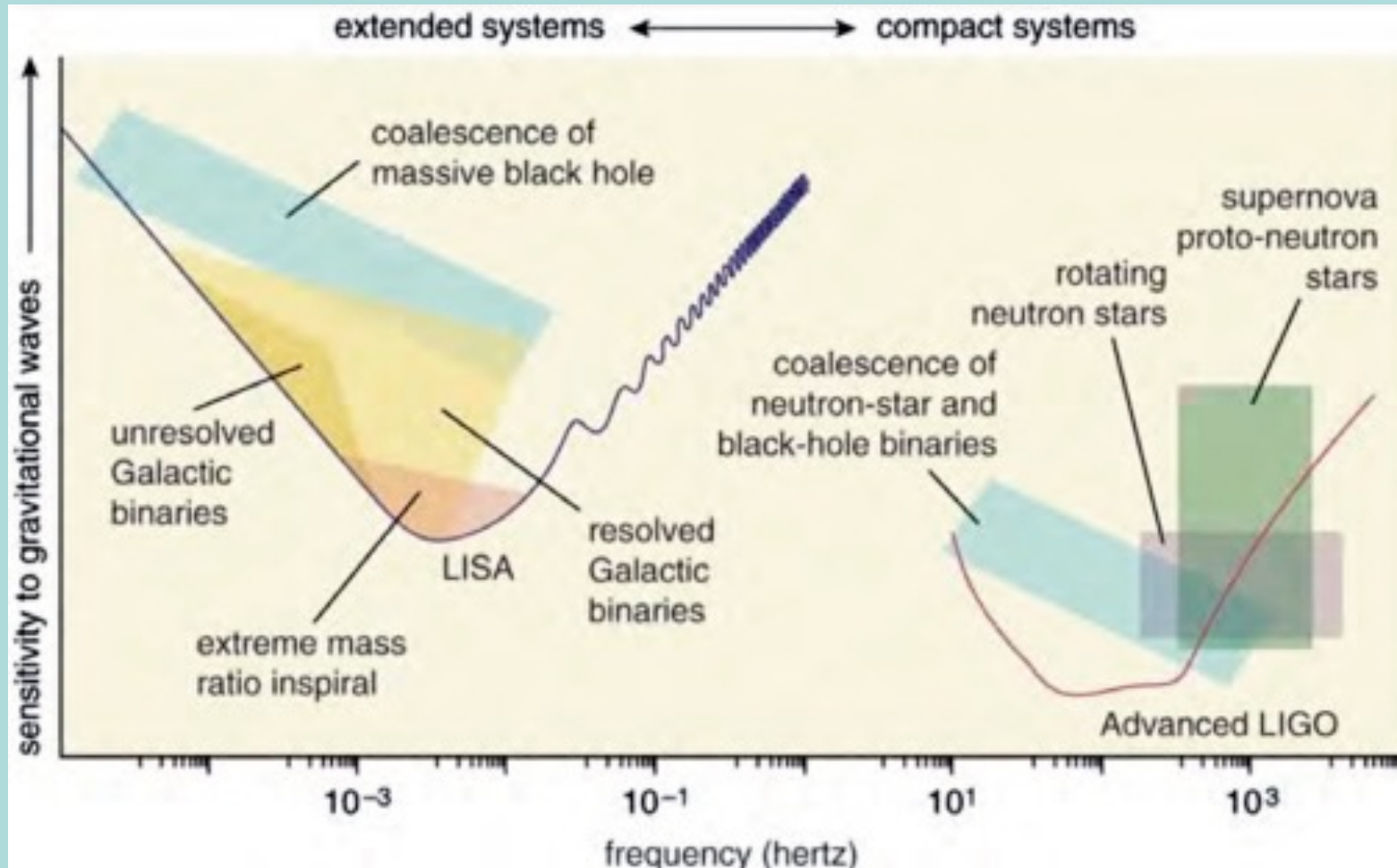
Space interferometer LISA



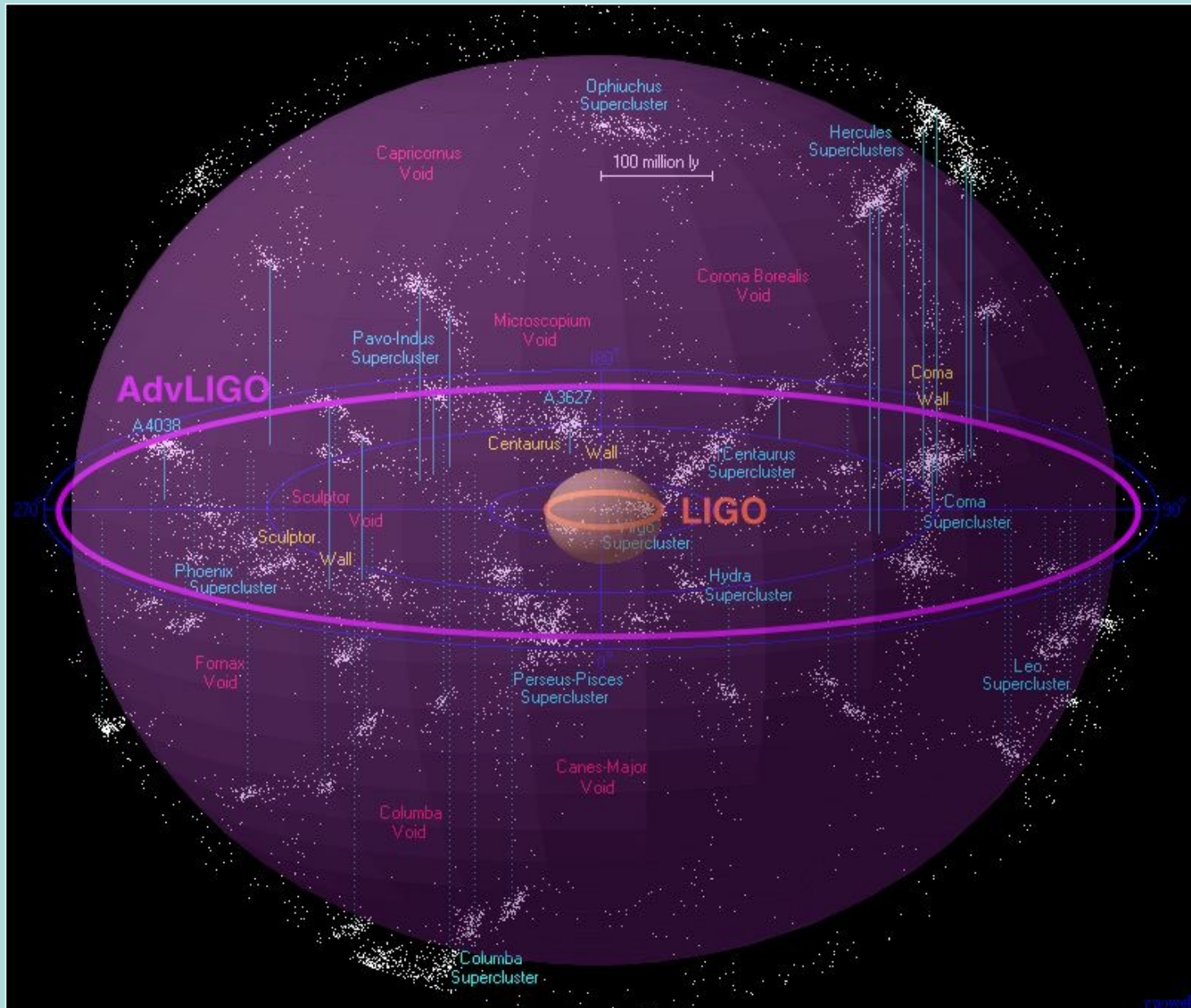
Pulsar timing arrays



Erwartete Quellen

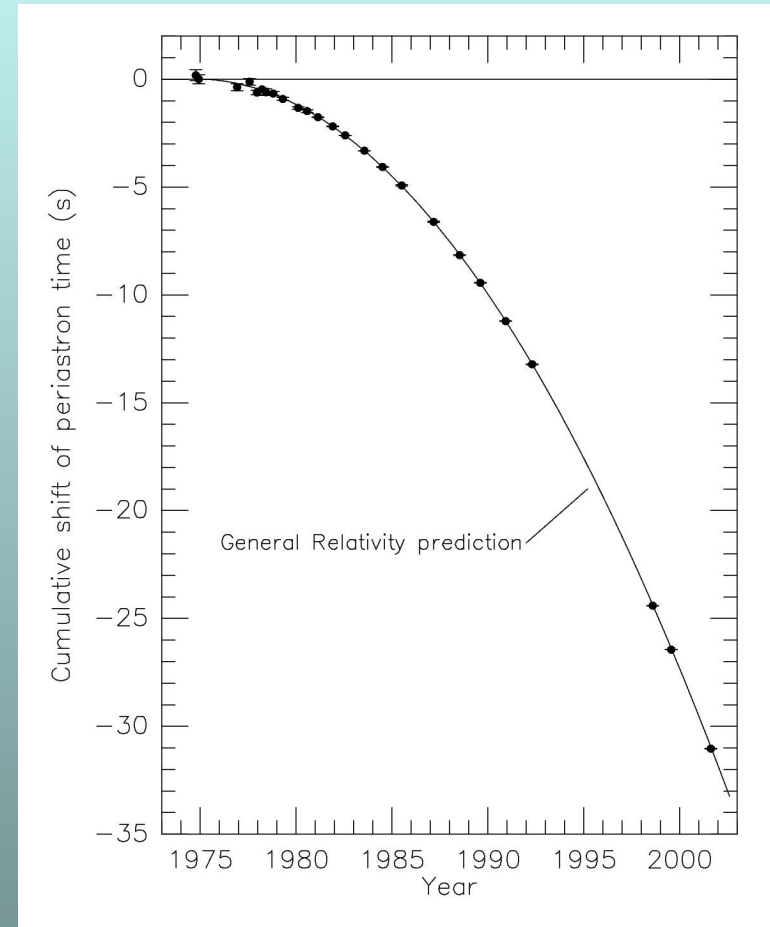


Erwartete Quellen

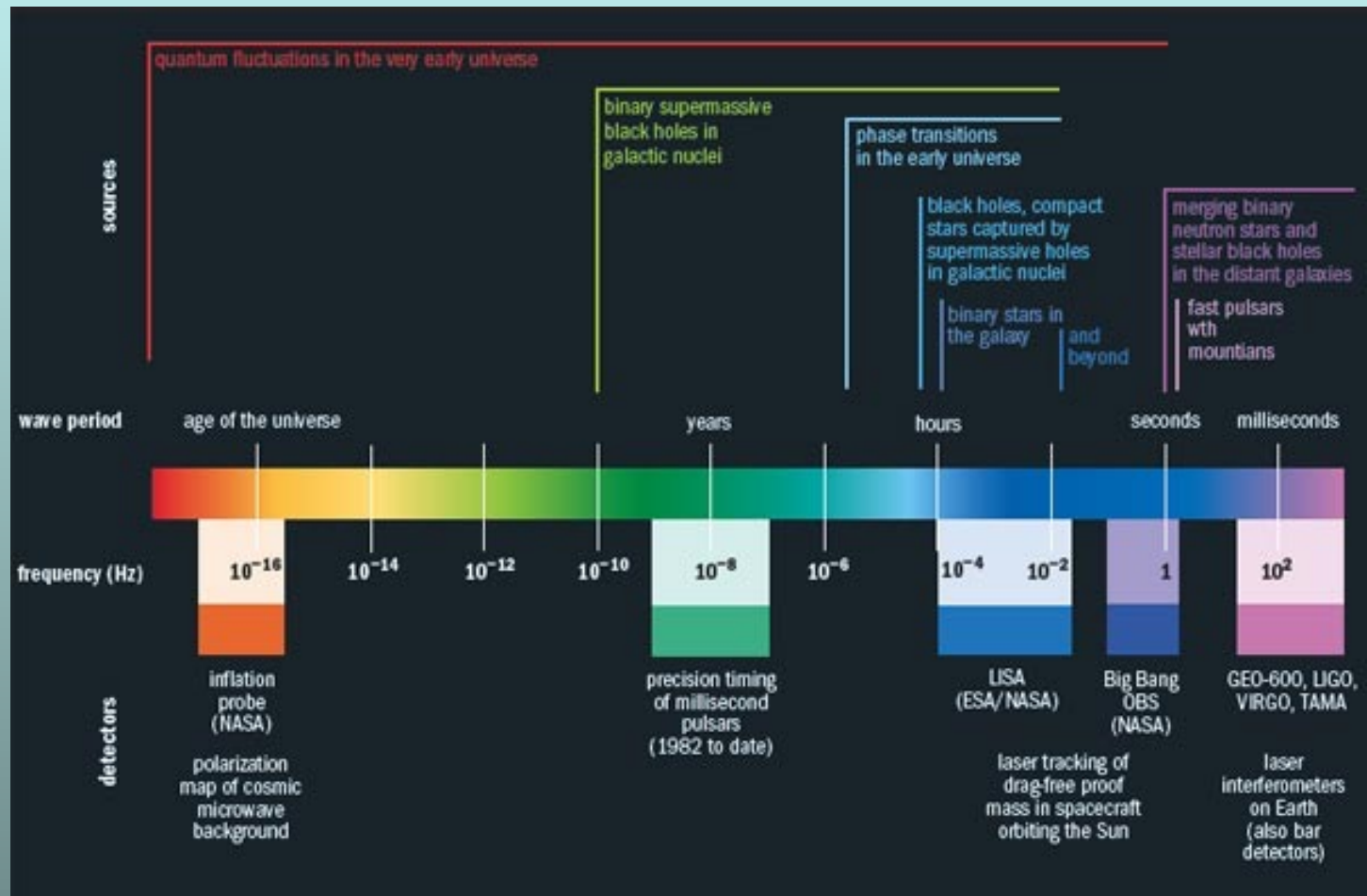


Einige Ziele der Gravitationswellenphysik

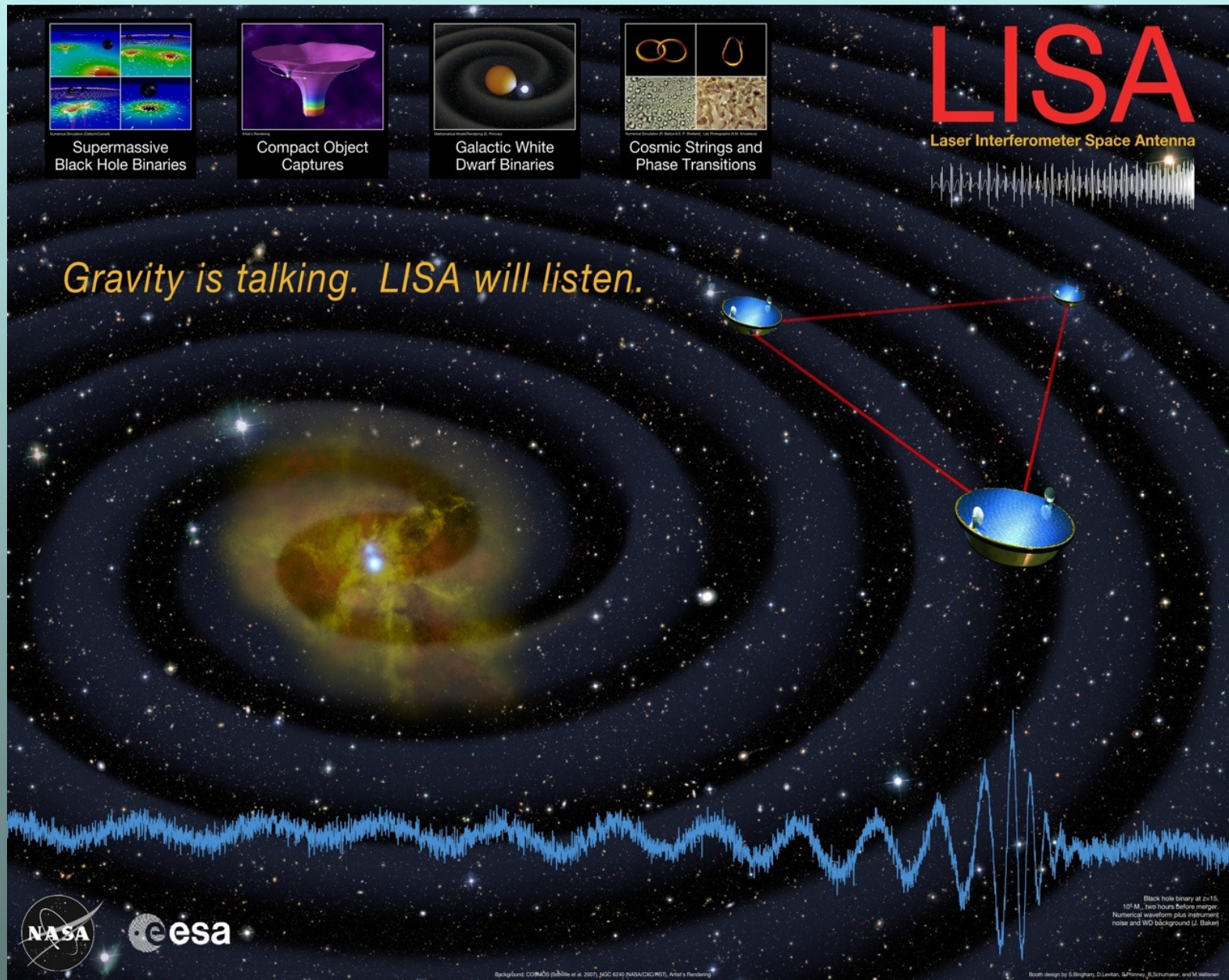
- Bestätigung der ART
Hulse & Taylor 1993 Nobel Prize
- Parameter Bestimmung schwarzer Löcher M, S
- Optische Gegenstücke
 - ▶ Standard Sirenen (Kerzen)
 - ▶ Masse des Gravitons
- Tests der Kerr Natur
- Kosmologische Quellen
- Neutronsterne: Zustandsgleichung der Materie



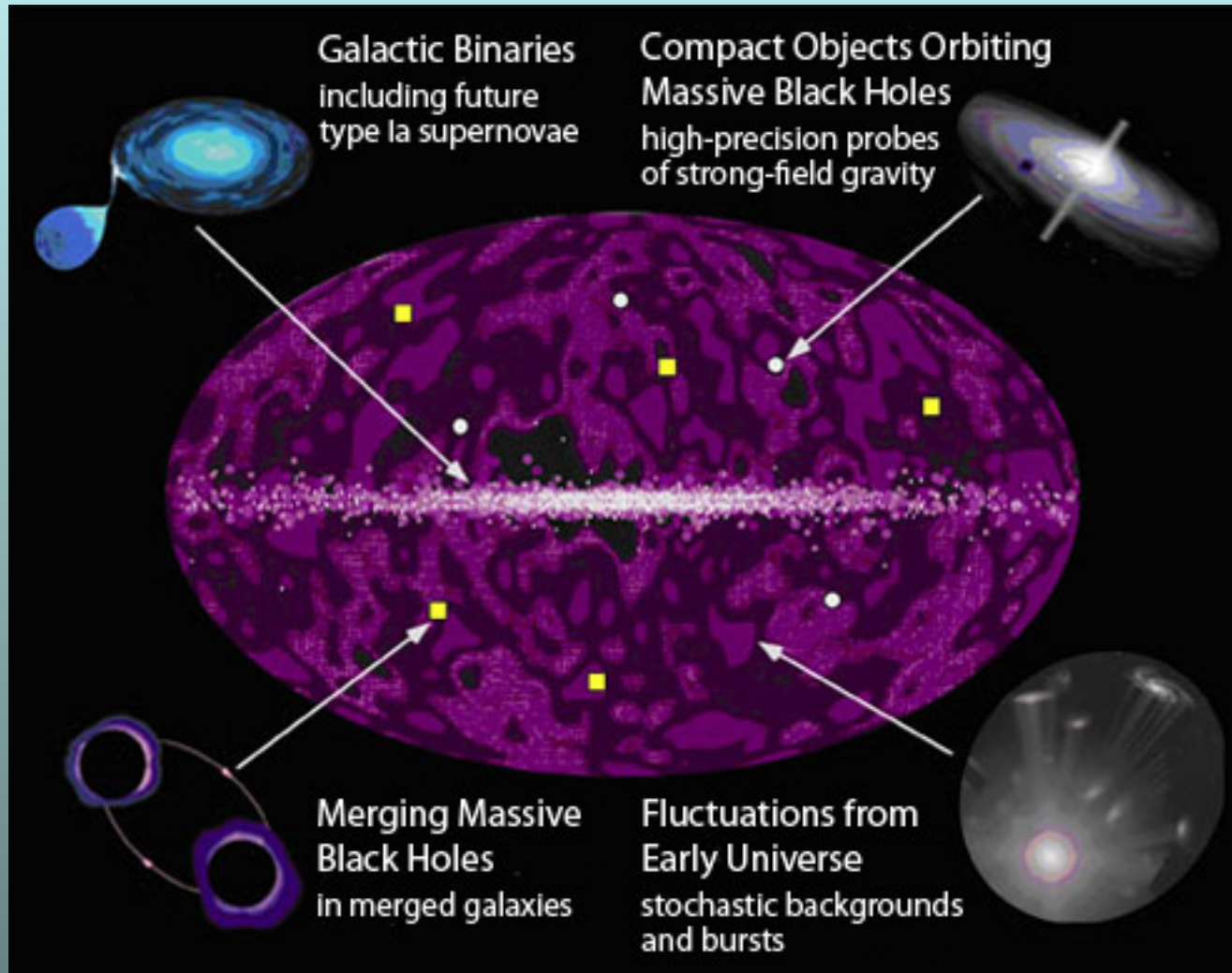
Einige Ziele der Gravitationswellenphysik



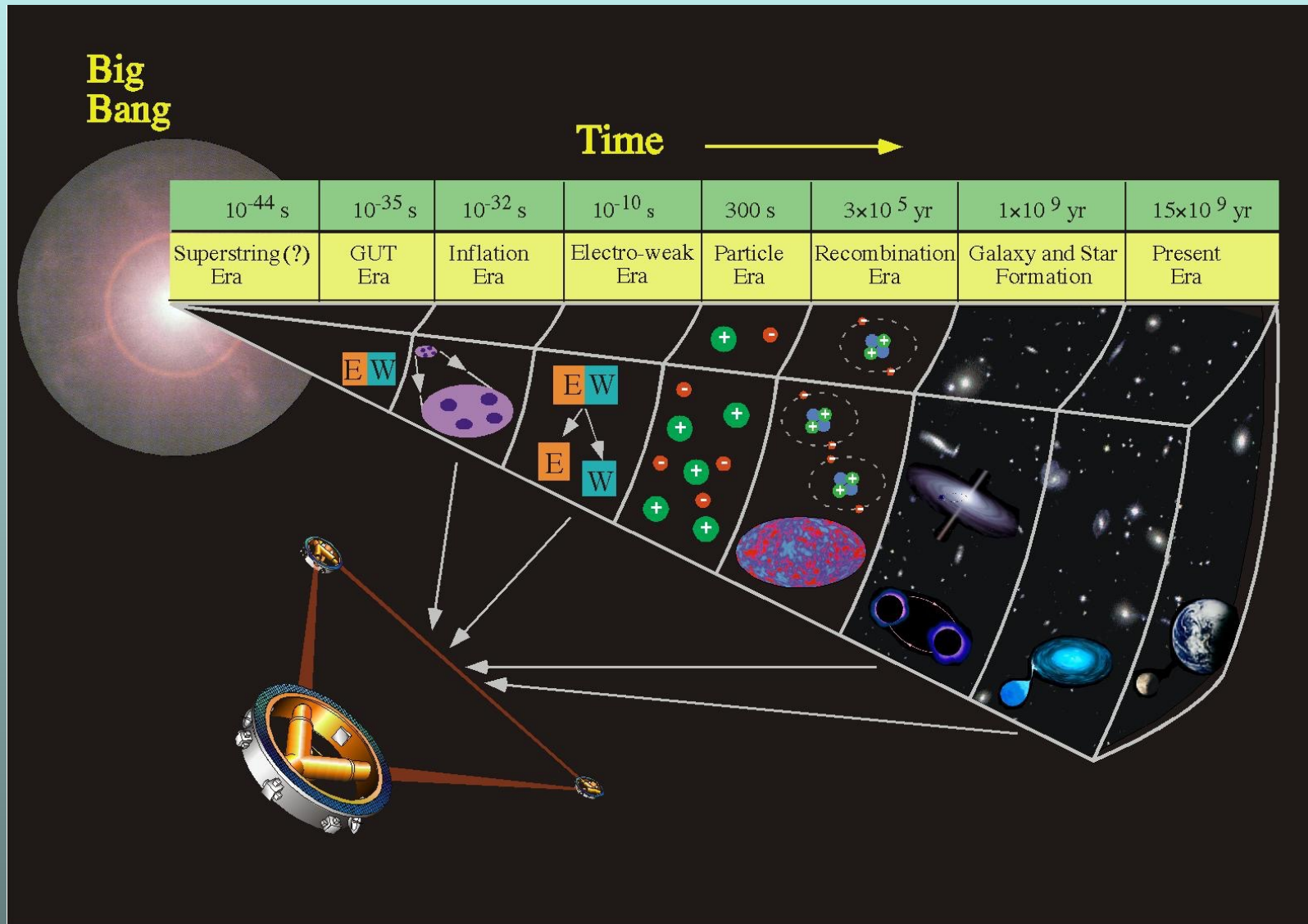
Gravitationswellenphysik mit LISA



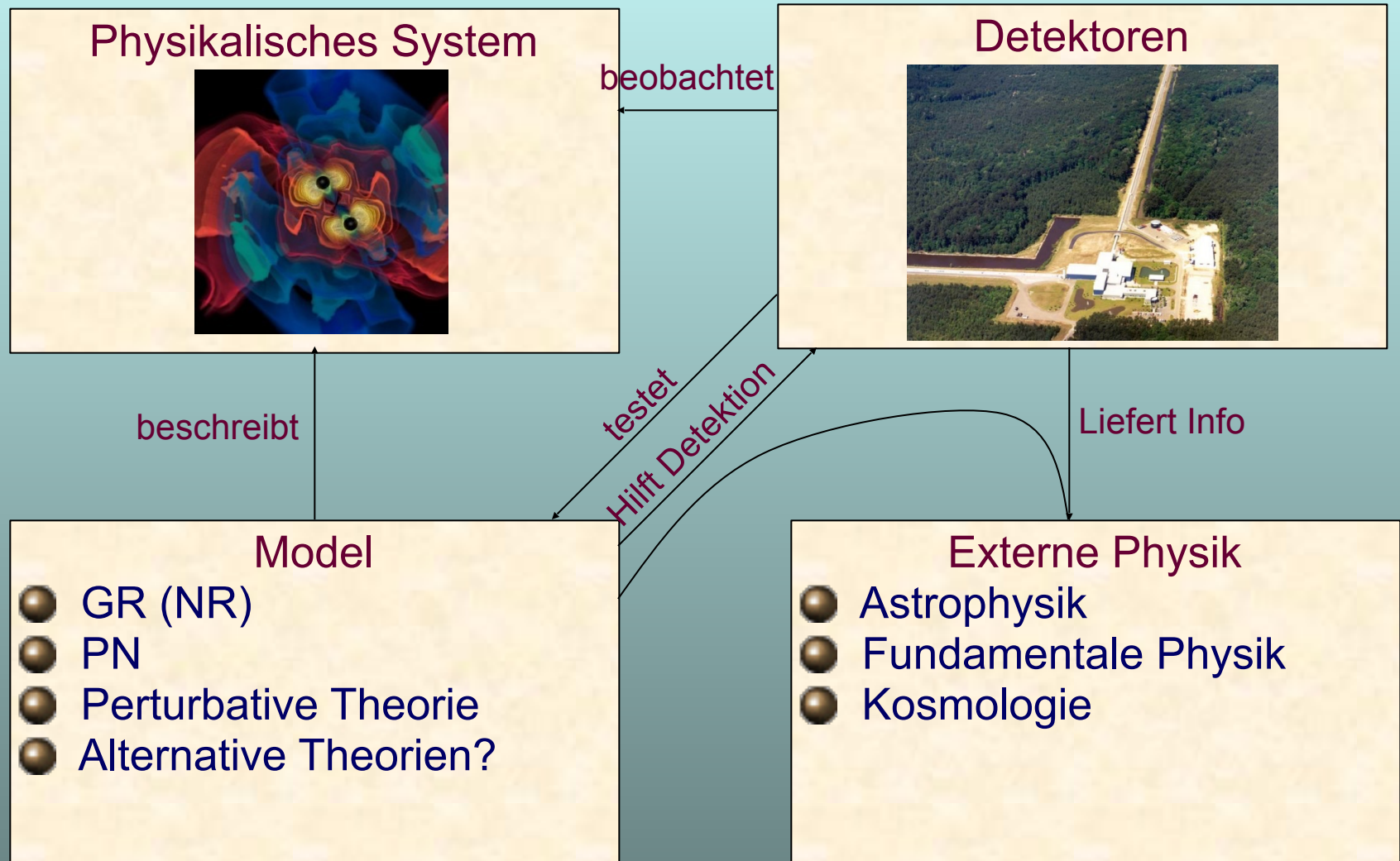
Gravitationswellenphysik mit LISA



Gravitationswellenphysik mit LISA

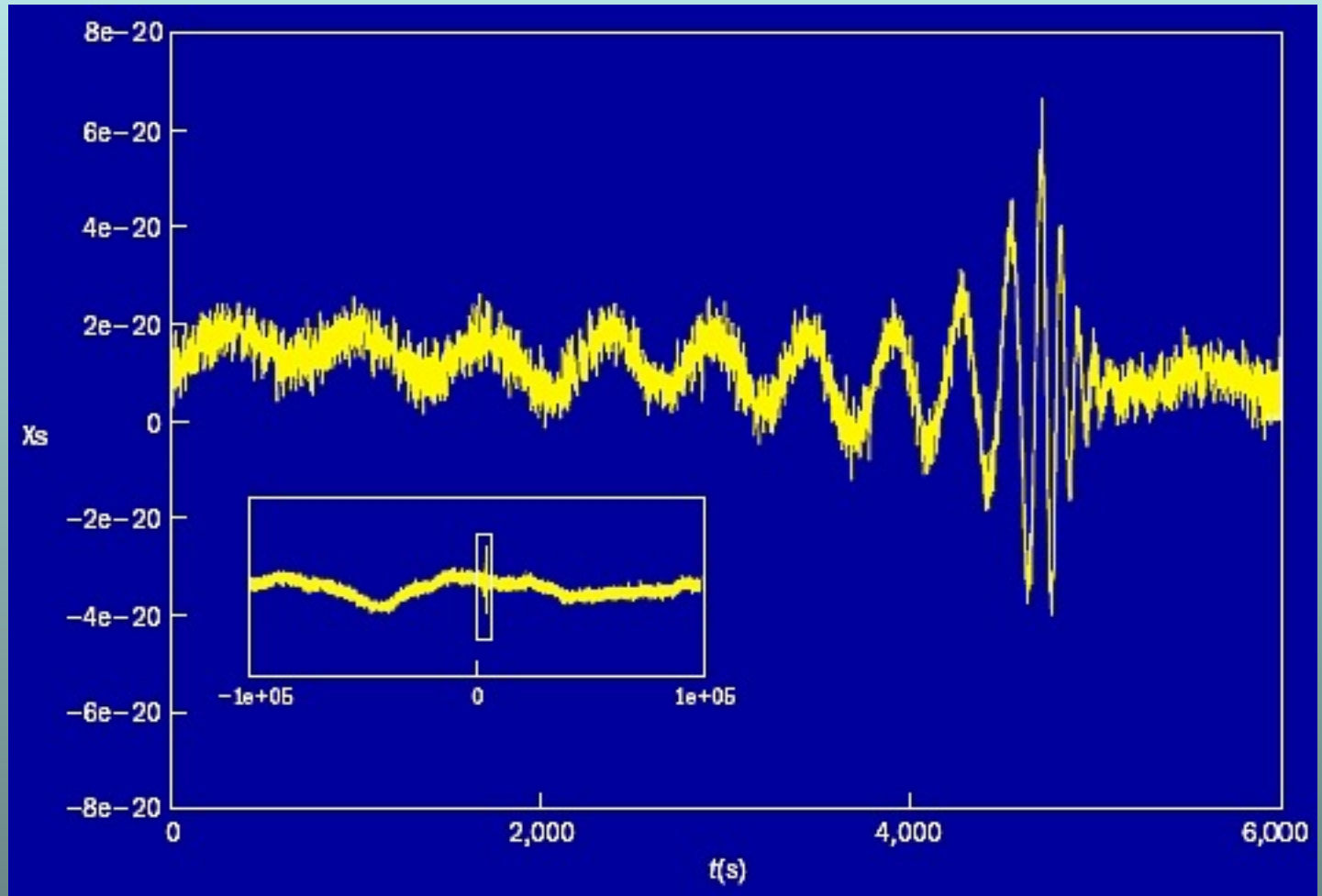


Überblick



Genaue Vorhersagen der GW Signale notwendig!!!

Matched filtering



5. Modellierung von GW Quellen

Theoretischer Rahmen der Quellenmodellierung

- Beschreibung der Raumzeit

Metrik $g_{\alpha\beta}$

- Feldgleichungen: $G_{\alpha\beta}(g_{\alpha\beta}, \partial g_{\alpha\beta}, \partial^2 g_{\alpha\beta}) = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$

MTW: “Spacetime tells matter how to move,
matter tells spacetime how to curve”

In vacuum: $G_{\alpha\beta} = R_{\alpha\beta} = 0$

10 PDGLn 2^{ter} Ordnung für die Metrik

- Gleichungssystem extrem komplex: Stapel von Papier!

Numerische Methoden notwendig für allgemeine Szenarien!

3+1 Dekomposition

- ART: “Raum und Zeit existieren als Einheit: Raumzeit”

- NRT: ADM 3+1 Spaltung Arnowitt, Deser, Misner (1962)
York (1979)
Choquet-Bruhat, York (1980)

3-Metrik γ_{ij}

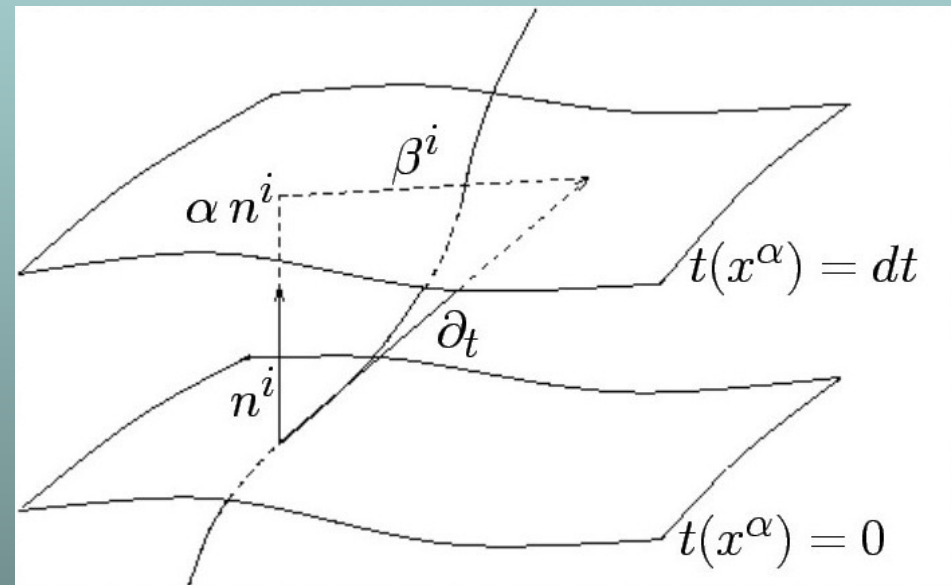
Lapse α

Shift β^i

- lapse, shift $\Rightarrow$ Eichung

- Einsteingleichungen
 $\Rightarrow$ 6 Entwicklungsgleich.
4 Zwangsgleichungen

- Zwangsbedingungen bleiben unter Entwicklung erhalten!



ADM Gleichungen

● Entwicklungsgleichungen

$$(\partial_t - L_\beta) \gamma_{ij} = -2\alpha K_{ij}$$

$$(\partial_t - L_\beta) K_{ij} = -D_i D_j \alpha + \alpha [R_{ij} - 2K_{im} K^m_j + K_{ij} K]$$

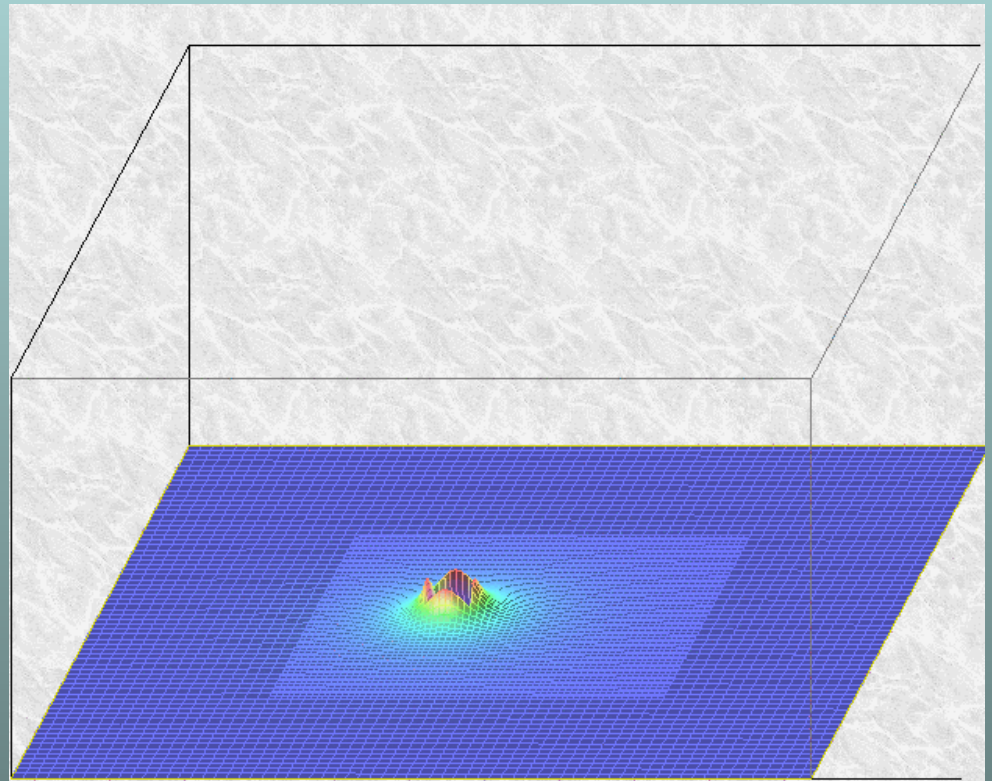
● Zwangsgleichungen

$$R + K^2 - K_{ij} K^{ij} = 0$$

$$-D_j K^{ij} + D^i K = 0$$

● Entwicklung

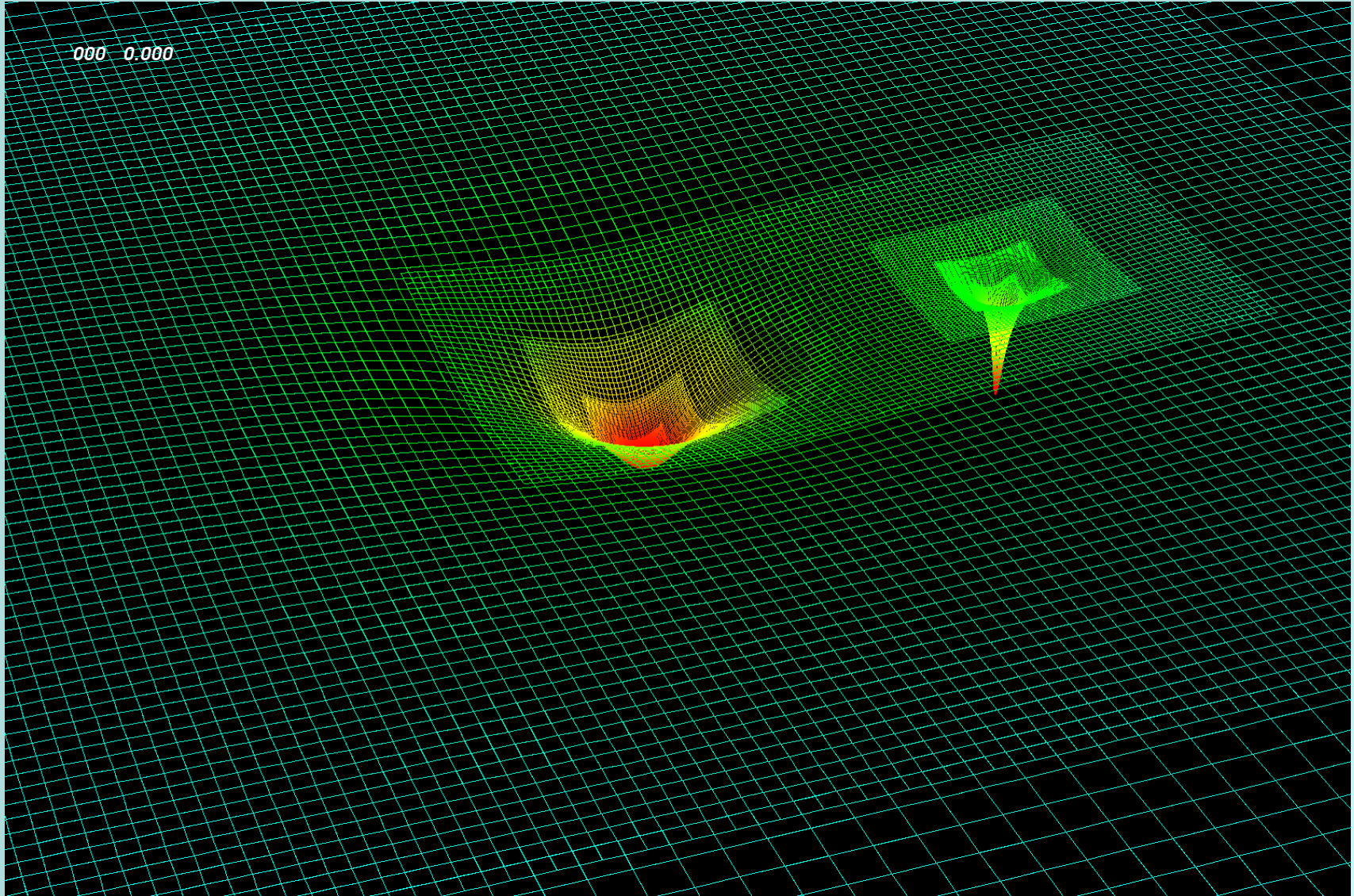
- ▶ Löse Zwangsgleich.
- ▶ Entwickle Daten
- ▶ Konstruiere Raumzeit
- ▶ Extrahiere Physik



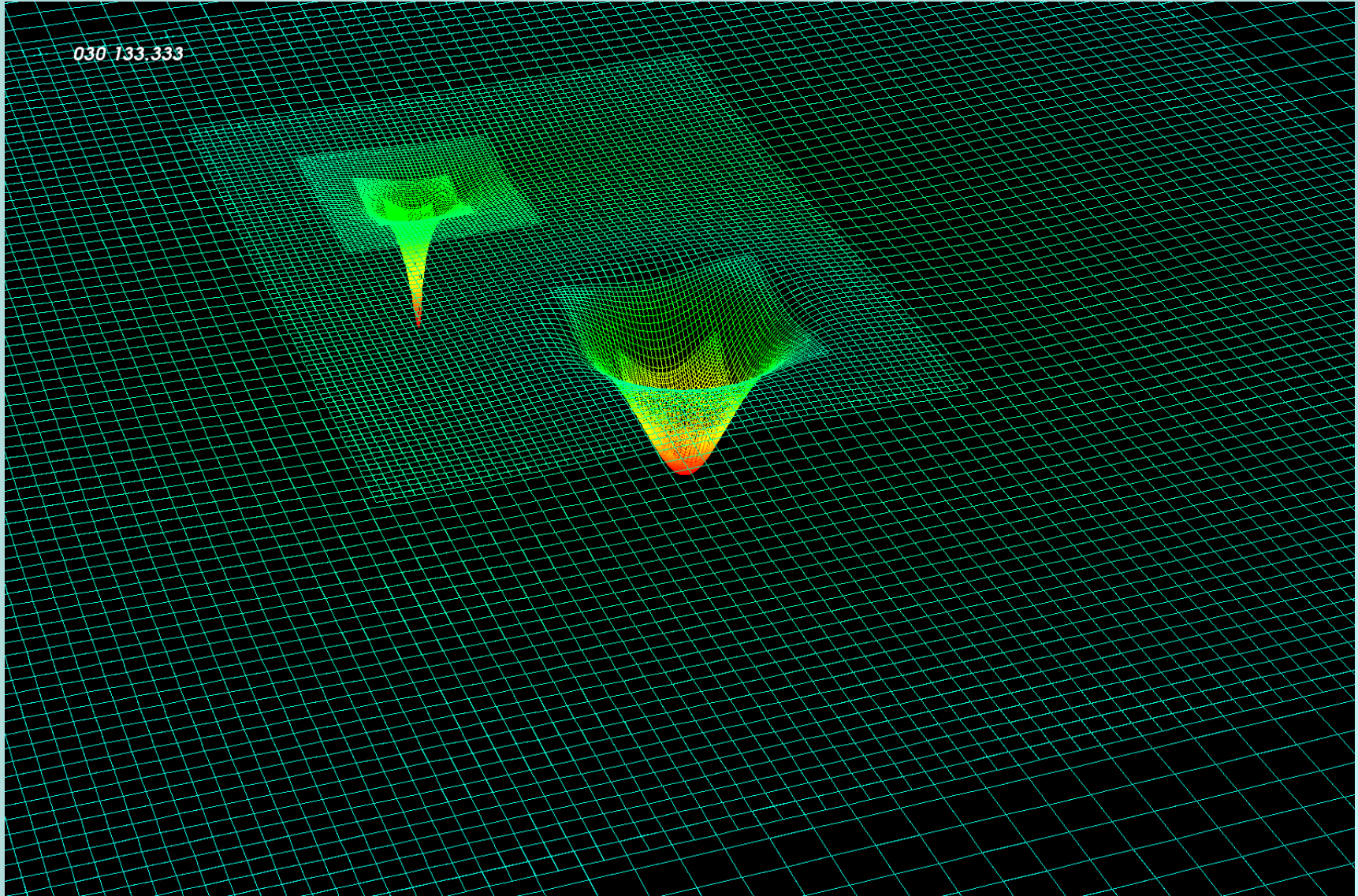
ART spezifische Probleme

- Anfangsdaten müssen Zwangsbedingungen erfüllen
⇒ Numerische Lösung elliptischer DGLn
Hier: Puncture Daten Brandt & Brügmann '97
- Formulierung der Einstein-Gleichungen
- Koordinaten werden erst konstruiert ⇒ Eichbedingungen
- Unterschiedlich Längenskalen ⇒ Mesh-refinement
- Gleichungen extrem lang ⇒ Turnover time
Parallelisierung, Großrechner
- Bedeutung der Ergebnisse? Was ist “Energie”, “Masse”?

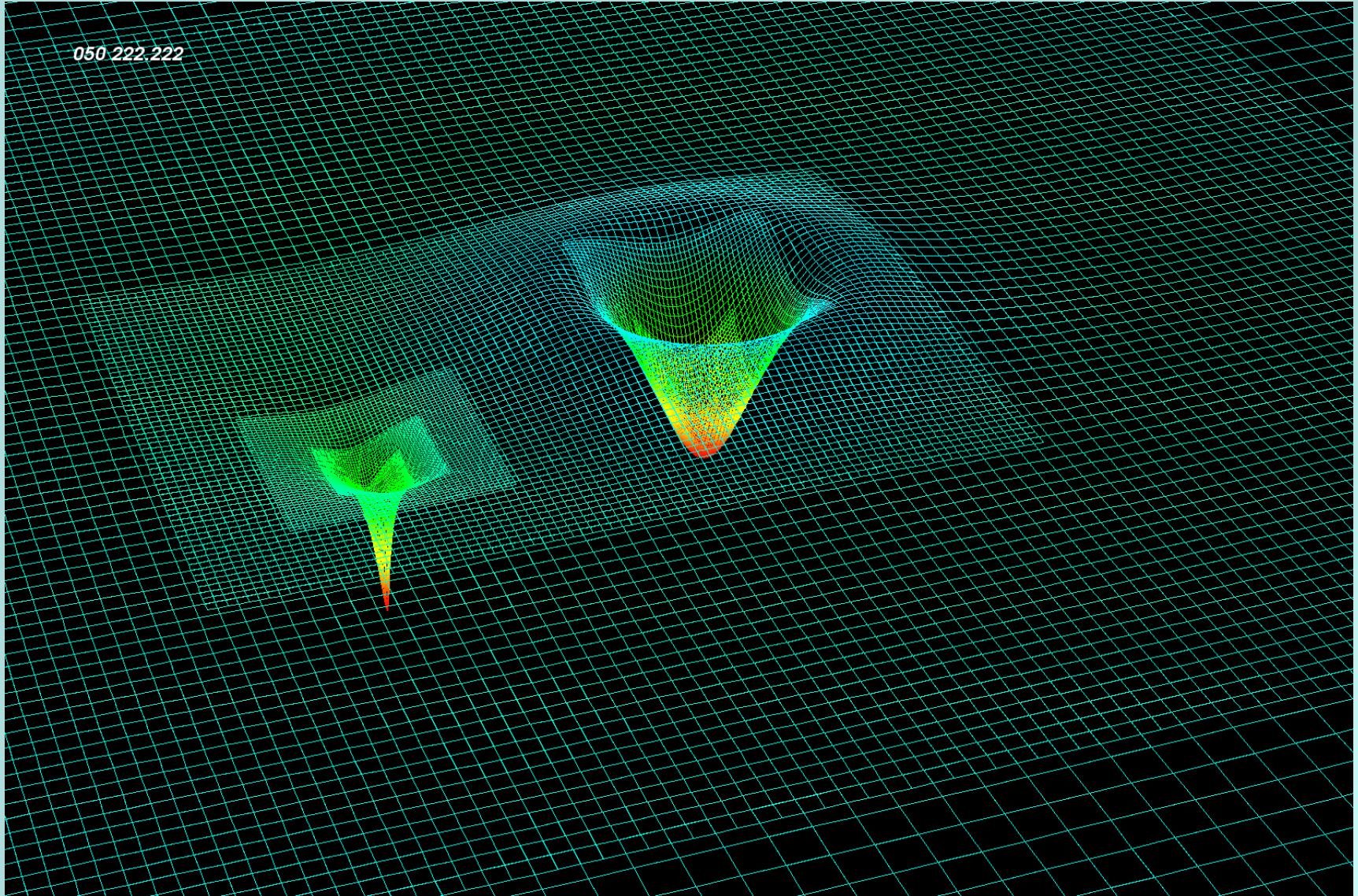
Lange Zeit keine stabilen Lösungen



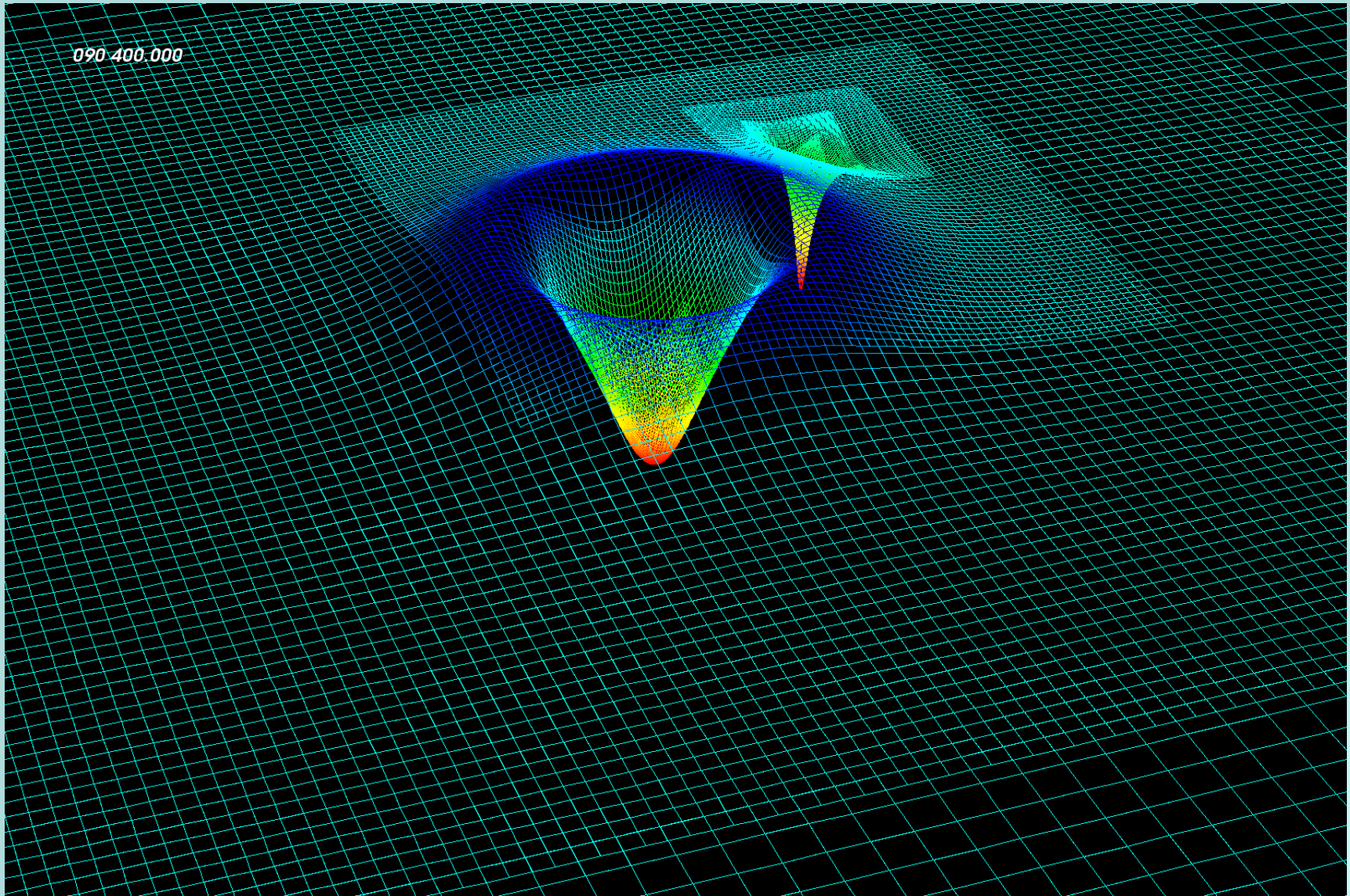
Lange Zeit keine stabilen Lösungen



Lange Zeit keine stabilen Lösungen

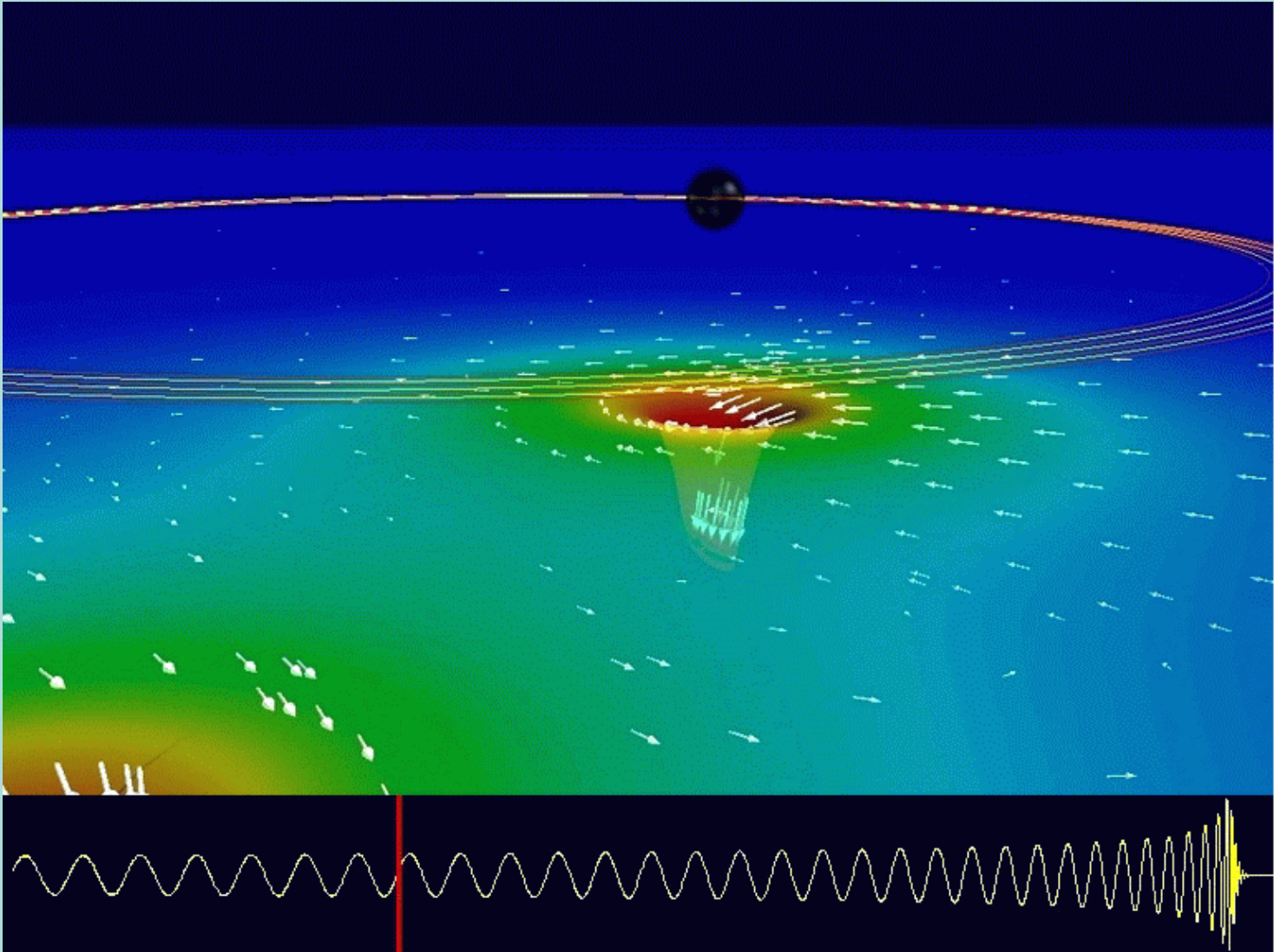


Lange Zeit keine stabilen Lösungen



Animationen

● Caltech Cornell



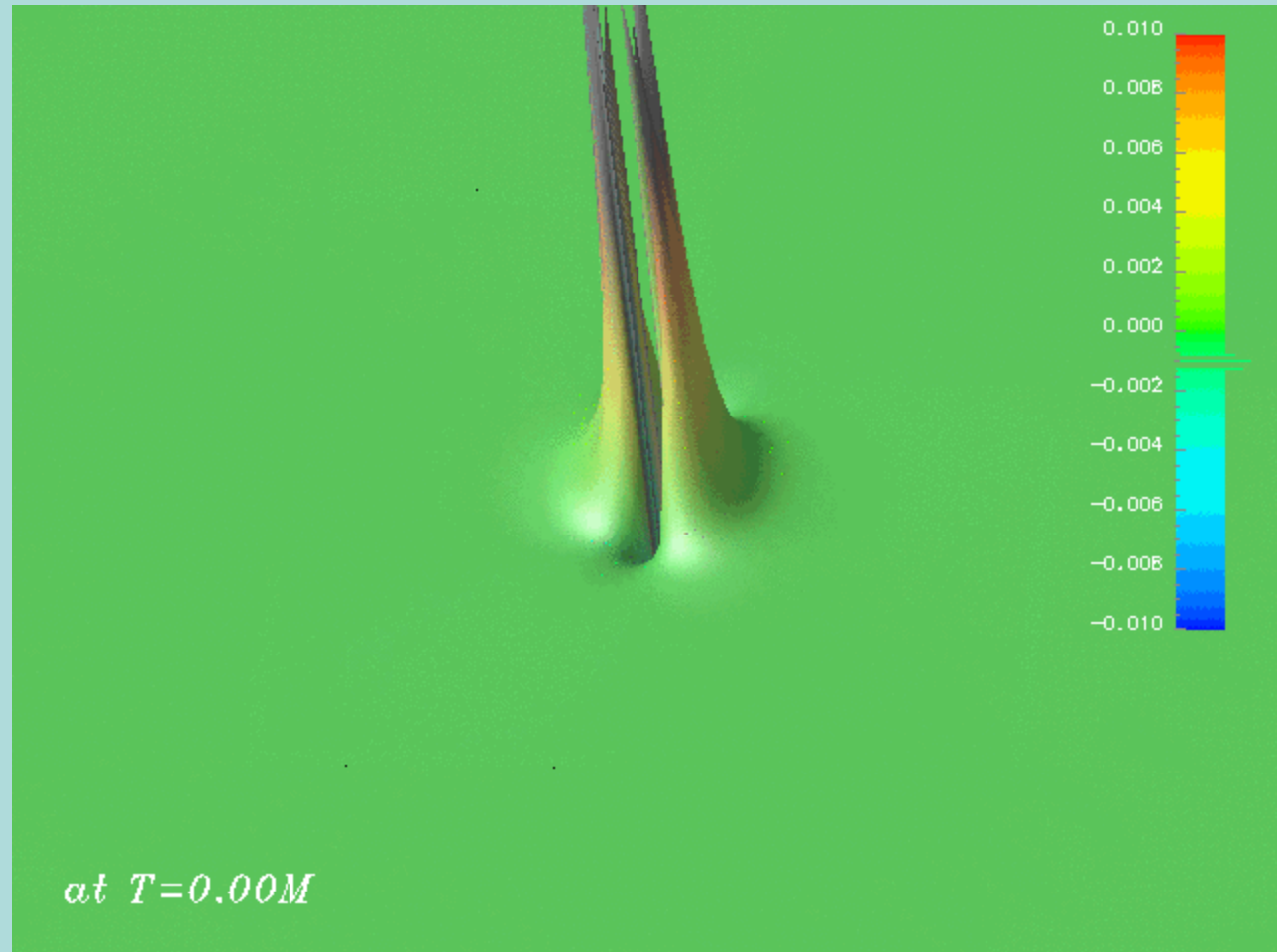
Animations

● $\text{Re}[\Psi_4]$

● Angular dependence

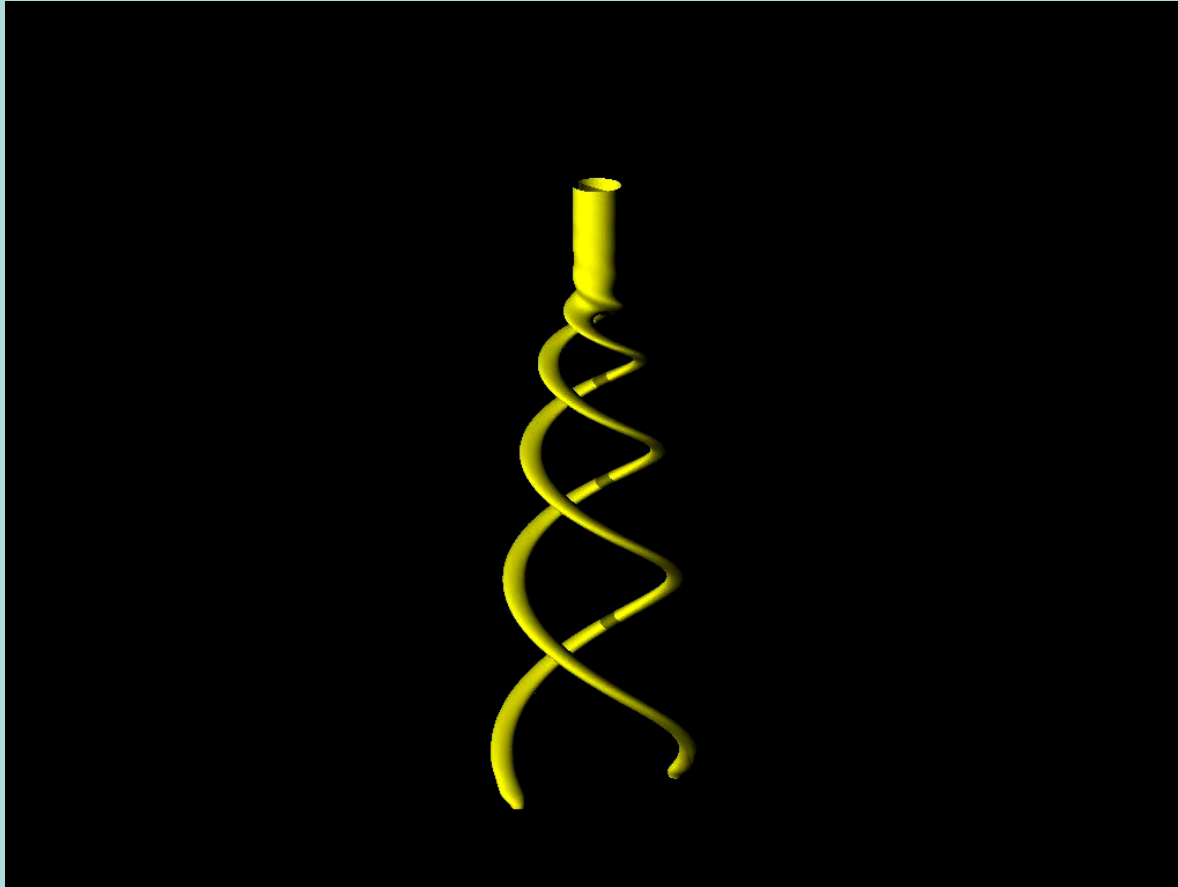
⇒ Spherical harmonics

$l=2, m=2$
dominant



Animations

- Event horizon of binary inspiral and merger Jena



Thanks to Marcus Thierfelder

Gravitativer Rückstoß “Kick”

- **Anisotrope** GW Emission strahlt Impuls ab
⇒ Rückstoss des Restsystems

Bonnor & Rotenburg '61, Peres '62, Bekenstein '73

- SL Verschmelzung infolge Galaxienkollision ⇒ **Rückstoß**

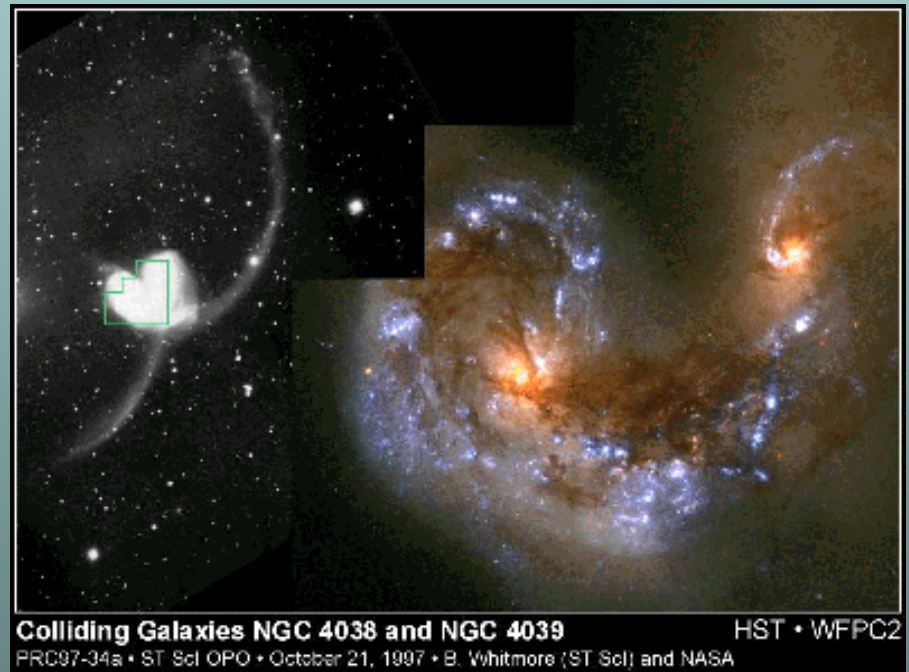
- **Fluchtgeschwindigkeiten**

$$v_{\text{esc}} = 20 \dots 1000 \text{ km/s}$$

- **Auswirkungen** des Kicks

- ▶ Wachstum massiver SL
- ▶ Galaxienstruktur
- ▶ SL Populationen

- Wie groß ist der Rückstoß?



Wie groß sind kicks?

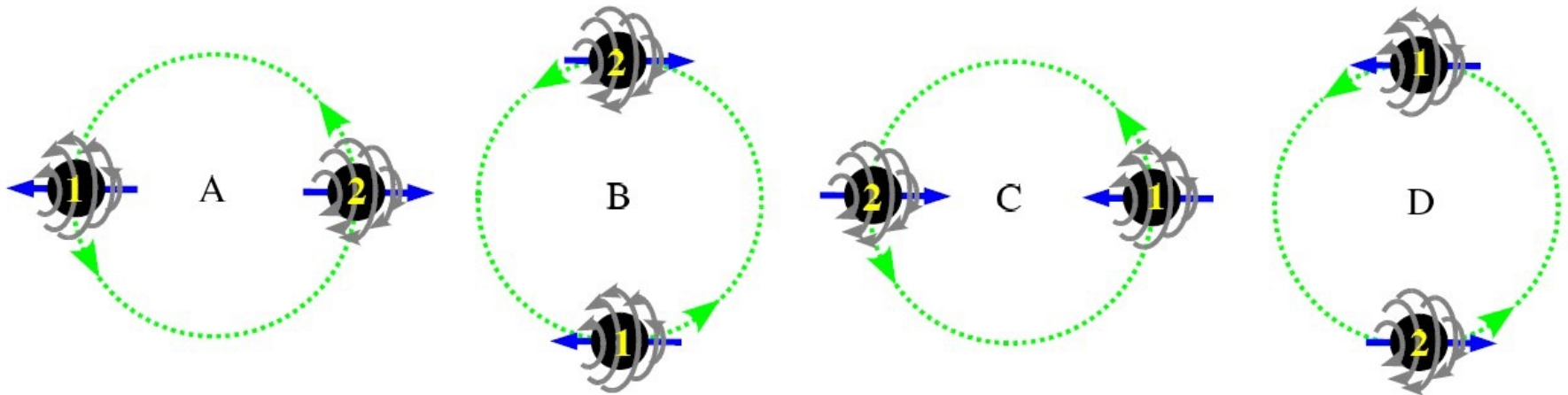
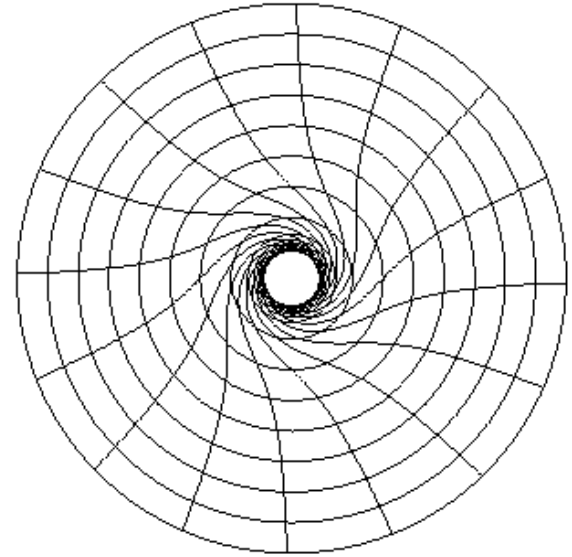
- Je nach Eigenschaften der SL: $v_{\text{kick}} = 0 \dots 4000 \text{ km/s}$
- Genug um SL aus Galaxien zu “kicken”
- Beobachtungen zeigen evtl. Diesen Effekt



Komossa et al. 2008

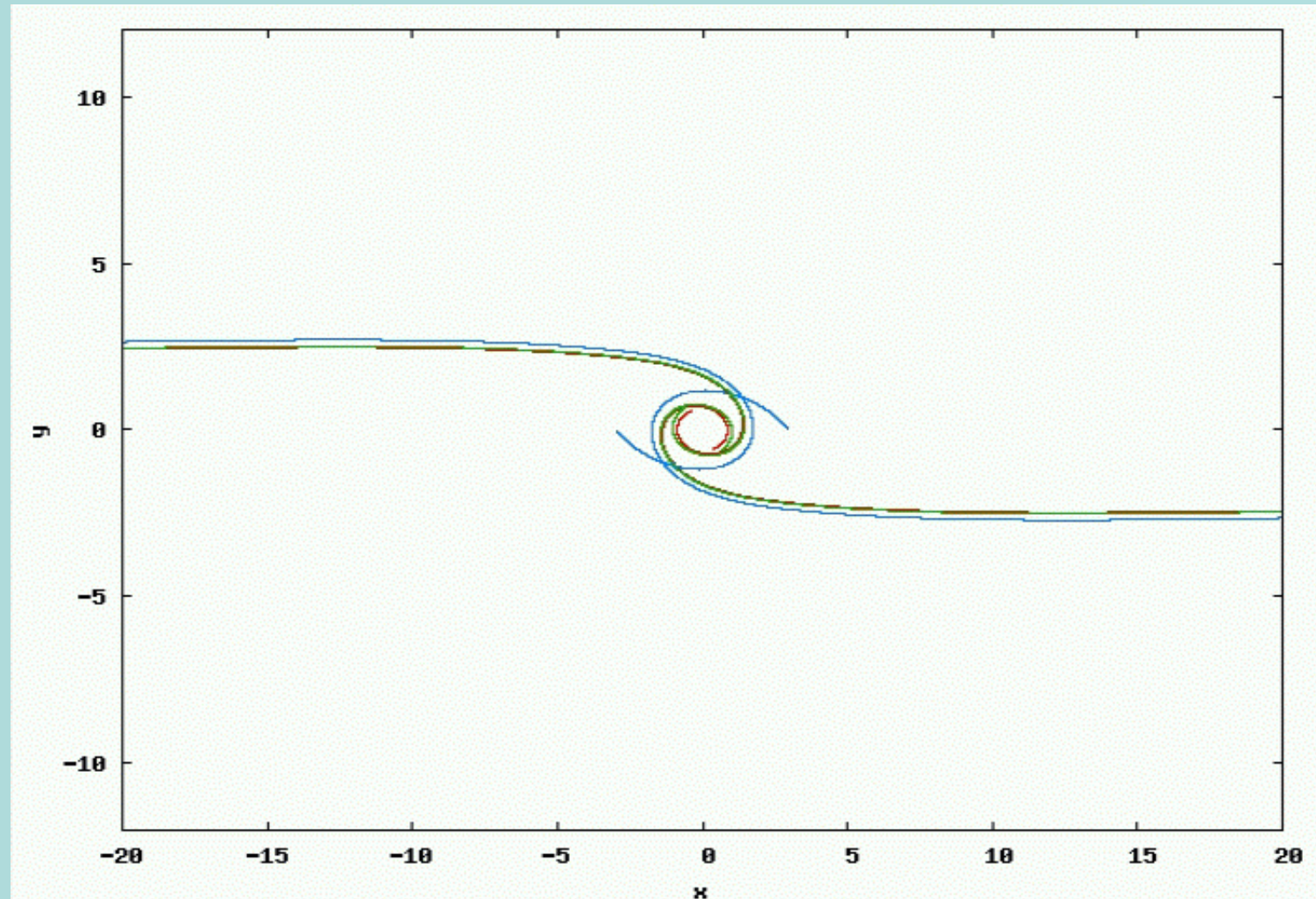
Wie entstehen Kicks?

- Relativitätstheorie
⇒ “Frame dragging”
- Rotierende SL ziehen
Objekte entlang ihrer Rotation



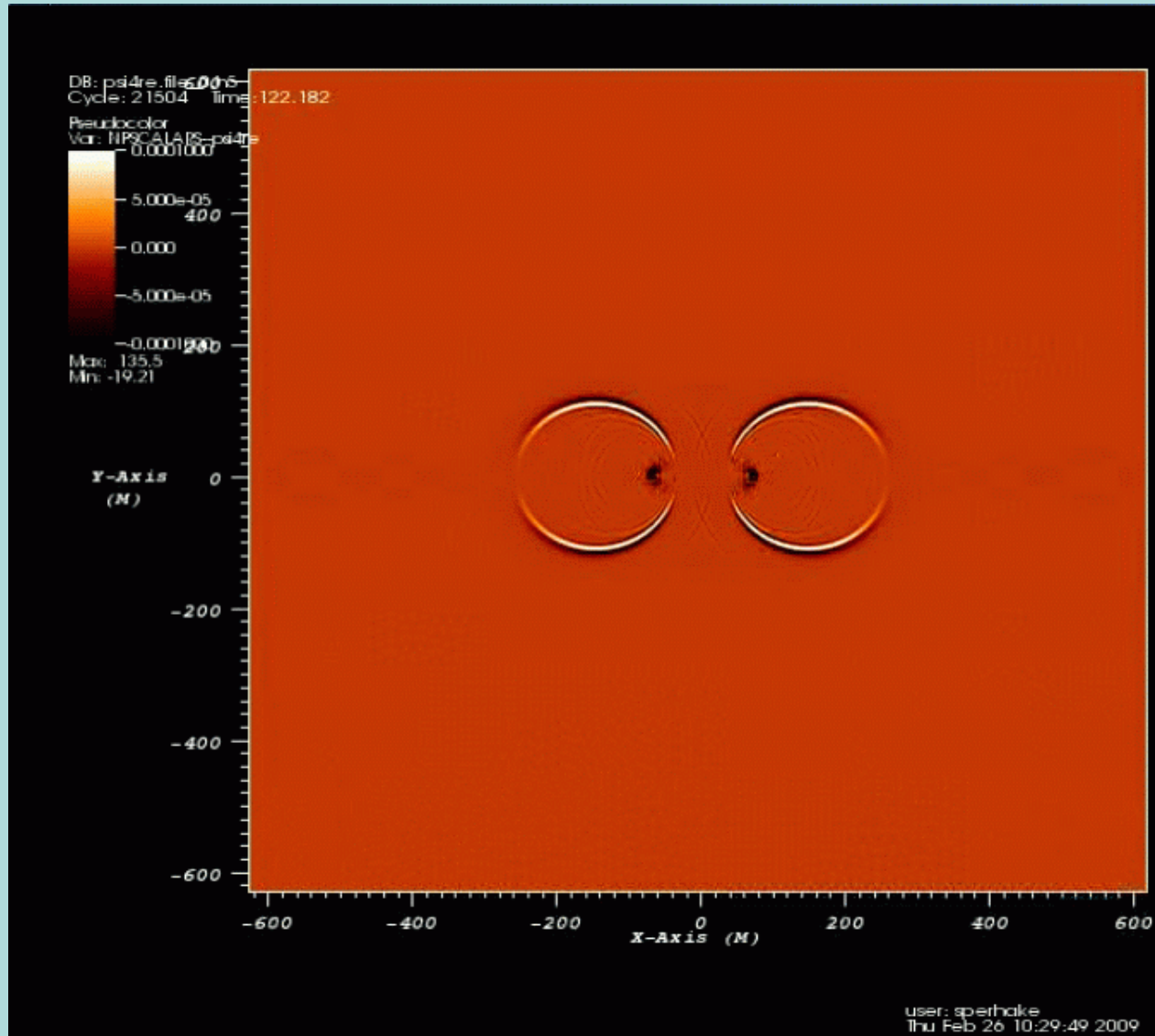
Hochenergiekollisionen schwarzer Löcher

- Kollision schwarzer Löcher generieren enorme Strahlung
- Ziel: Bestimmung möglicher Massen und Spins der SL



Hochenergiekollisionen schwarzer Löcher

● Gravitationswellenemission



6. Zusammenfassung

Hochenergiekollisionen schwarzer Löcher

- Schwarze Löcher lange rein mathematische Objekte
- Schwarze Löcher als reale astrophys. Objekte anerkannt
- Stärkste Quelle von Gravitationswellen
- GW Observation $\Rightarrow$ neues Fenster zum Universum
- Stärkste Quelle von Gravitationswellen
- Erzeugung in Teilchenkollisionen ?
- Werden SL aus Galaxien “gekickt” ?
- Viele offene Fragen...