

Black-hole simulations on supercomputers

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Overview

- Introduction
- Numerical modeling of black holes
- Applications
 - Gravitational wave physics
 - Astrophysics
 - High-energy physics
 - AdS/CFT correspondence
 - Fundamental and mathematical studies
- Conclusions and outlook

The Schwarzschild solution

- Einstein 1915

General relativity: geometric theory of gravity

- Schwarzschild 1916

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

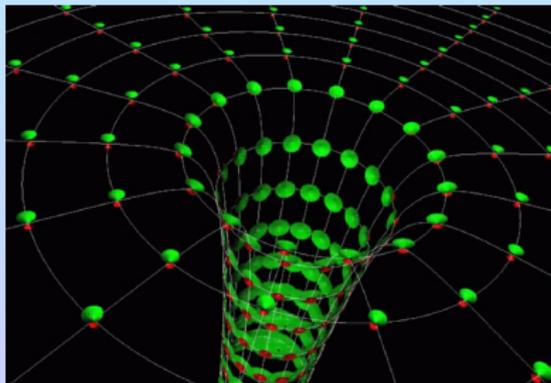
- Singularities:

$r = 0$: physical

$r = 2M$: coordinate

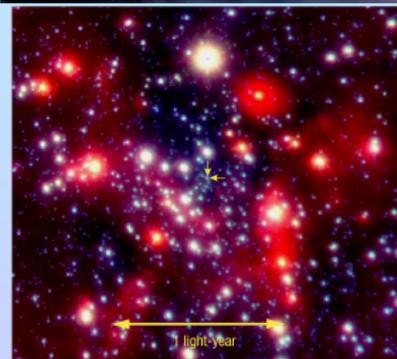
- Newtonian escape velocity

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2M}{r}}$$



Evidence for astrophysical black holes

- X-ray binaries
 - e. g. Cygnus X-1 (1964)
 - MS star + compact star
 - ⇒ Stellar Mass BHs
 - ~ 5 ... 50 M_{\odot}
- Stellar dynamics
 - near galactic centers,
 - iron emission line profiles
 - ⇒ Supermassive BHs
 - ~ $10^6 \dots 10^9 M_{\odot}$
 - AGN engines



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

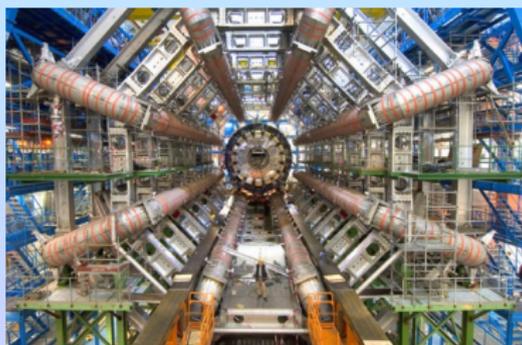
ESO PR Photo 25a/02 (© October 2002)

©European Southern Observatory



Conjectured BHs

- Intermediate mass BHs
 $\sim 10^2 \dots 10^5 M_{\odot}$
- Primordial BHs
 $\leq M_{Earth}$
- Mini BHs, LHC
 $\sim TeV$



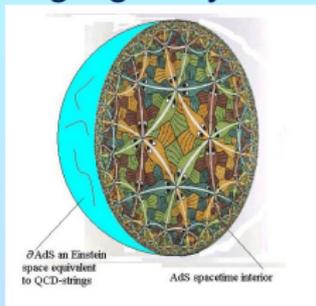
Note: BH solution is scale invariant!

Research areas: Black holes have come a long way!

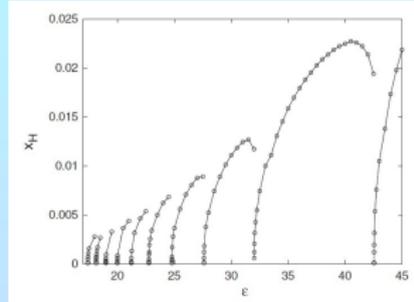
Astrophysics



Gauge-gravity duality



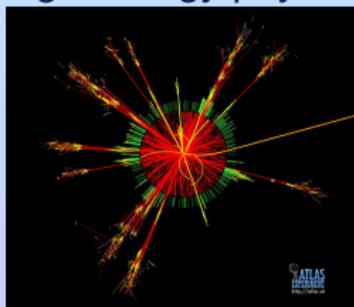
Fundamental studies



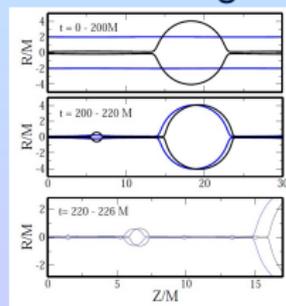
GW physics



High-energy physics



Fluid analogies



Modeling black holes in GR

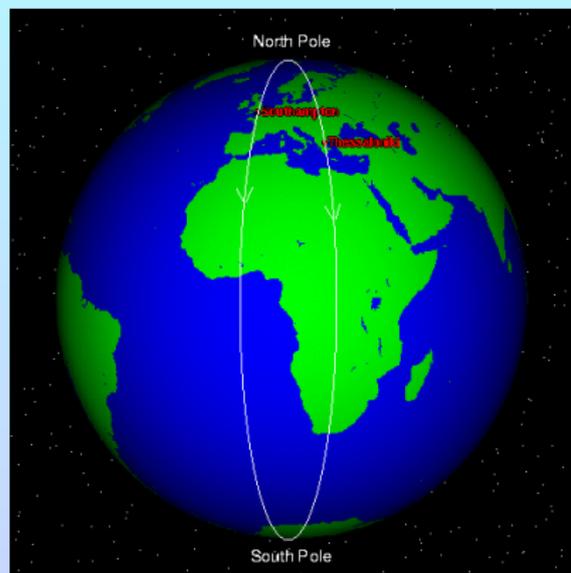
General Relativity: Curvature

- Curvature generates acceleration
“geodesic deviation”
No “force”!!
- Description of geometry

Metric $g_{\alpha\beta}$

Connection $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}$

Riemann Tensor $R^{\alpha}{}_{\beta\gamma\delta}$



How to get the metric?



Train cemetery
Uyuni, Bolivia

- Solve for the metric $g_{\alpha\beta}$

How to get the metric?

- The metric must obey the Einstein Equations
- Ricci-Tensor, Einstein Tensor, Matter Tensor

$$R_{\alpha\beta} \equiv R^{\mu}{}_{\alpha\mu\beta}$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} \equiv R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}R^{\mu}{}_{\mu} \quad \text{“Trace reversed” Ricci}$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{“Matter”}$$

- Einstein Equations $G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$

- Solutions: Easy! \Rightarrow Calculate $G_{\alpha\beta}$

\Rightarrow Use that as matter tensor

- Physically meaningful solutions: Difficult!

The Einstein Equations in vacuum

- “Spacetime tells matter how to move,
matter tells spacetime how to curve”
- Field equations in vacuum: $R_{\alpha\beta} = 0$
Second order PDEs for the metric components
Invariant under coordinate (gauge) transformations
- System of equations extremely complex: **Pile of paper!**
Analytic solutions: Minkowski, Schwarzschild, Kerr,
Robertson-Walker, ...
- **Numerical methods** necessary for general scenarios!!!

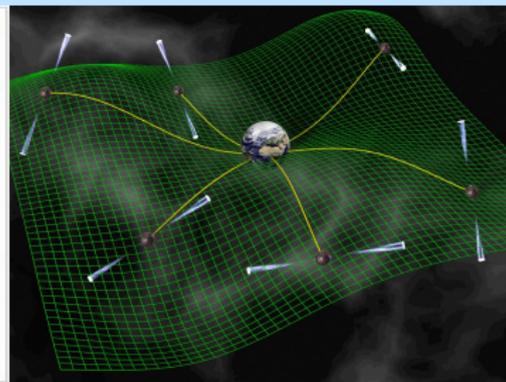
A list of tasks

- Target: Predict time evolution of BBH in GR
- Einstein equations:
 - 1) Cast as evolution system
 - 2) Choose specific formulation
 - 3) Discretize for computer
- Choose coordinate conditions: Gauge
- Fix technical aspects:
 - 1) Mesh refinement / spectral domains
 - 2) Singularity handling / excision
 - 3) Parallelization
- Construct realistic initial data
- Start evolution and waaaaiiiit...
- Extract physics from the data

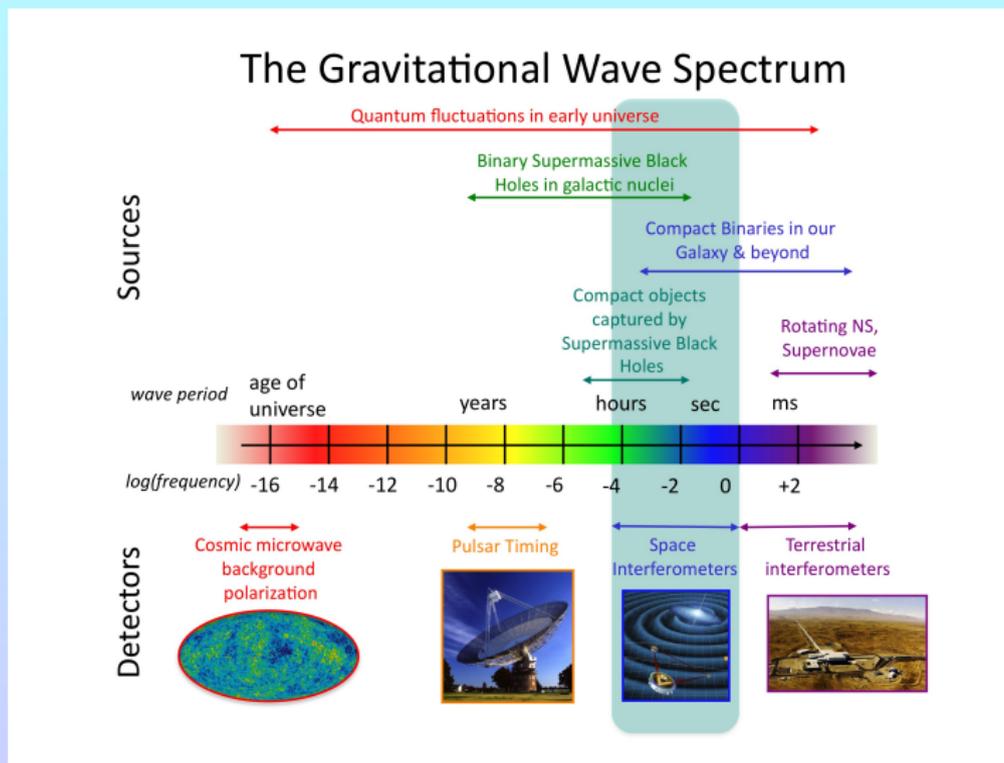
Gravitational Wave Physics

Gravitational wave detectors

- Accelerated masses \Rightarrow GWs
- Weak interaction!
- Laser interferometric detectors

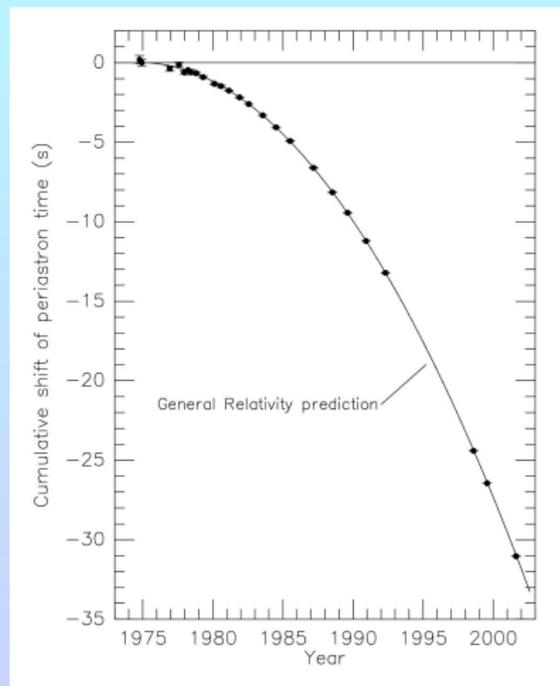


The gravitational wave spectrum

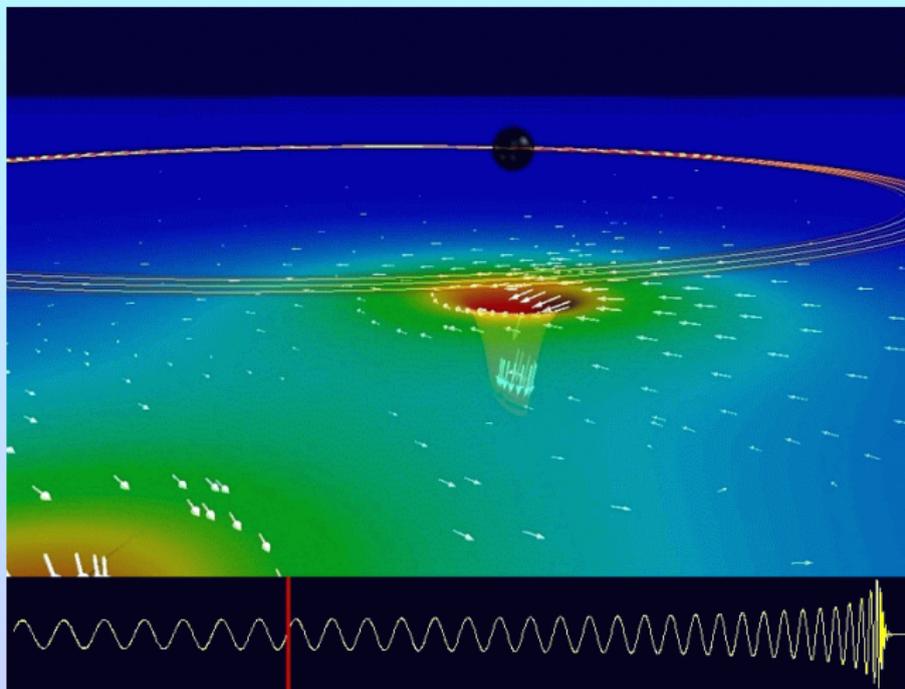


Some targets of GW physics

- Confirmation of GR
 - Hulse & Taylor 1993 Nobel Prize
- Parameter determination of BHs: M , \vec{S}
- Optical counter parts
 - Standard sirens (candles)
 - Mass of graviton
- Test Kerr Nature of BHs
- Cosmological sources
- Neutron stars: EOS



Morphology of a BBH inspiral

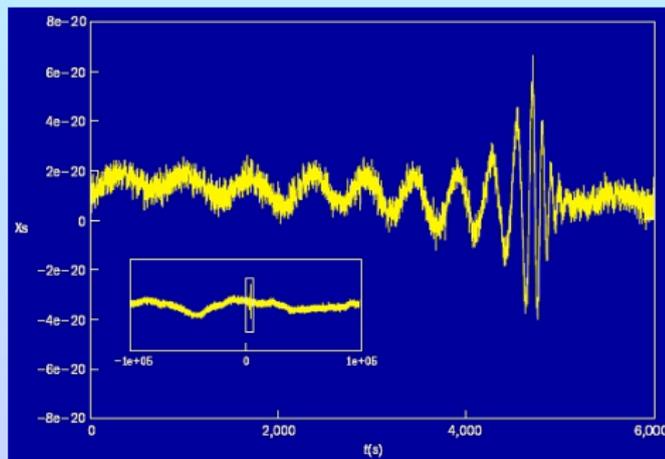


Thanks to Caltech, CITA, Cornell

Matched filtering

- BH binaries have 7 parameters: 1 mass ratio, 2×3 for spins
- Sample parameter space, generate waveform for each point

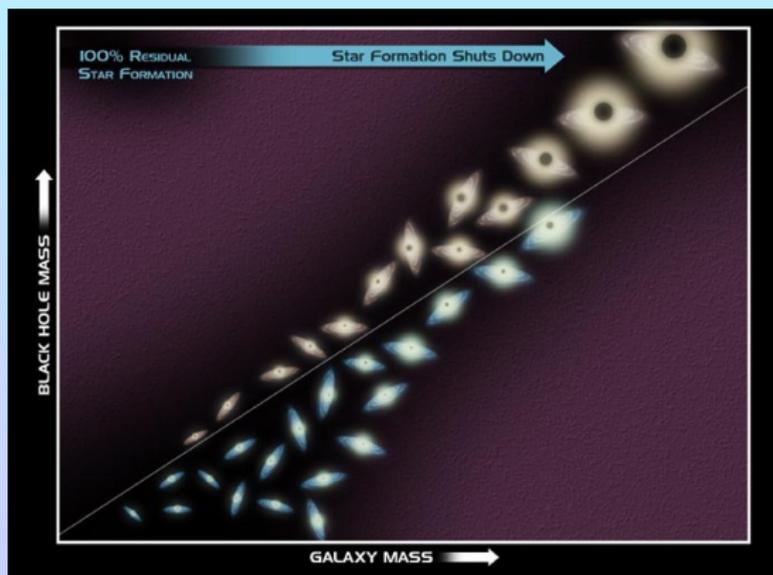
- NR + PN
- Effective one body
- Ninja, NRAR Projects
-  GEO 600 noise
-  chirp signal



Astrophysics

Galaxies host SMBHs

- Galaxies ubiquitously harbor BHs
 - BH properties correlated with bulge properties
- e. g. J. Magorrian *et al.*, AJ 115, 2285 (1998)



SMBH formation

- Most widely accepted scenario for galaxy formation: hierarchical growth; “bottom-up”
- Galaxies undergo frequent mergers \Rightarrow BH merger



Gravitational recoil

- Anisotropic GW emission \Rightarrow recoil of remnant BH

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

- Escape velocities: Globular clusters 30 km/s
 dSph 20 – 100 km/s
 dE 100 – 300 km/s
 Giant galaxies \sim 1000 km/s

Ejection / displacement of BH \Rightarrow

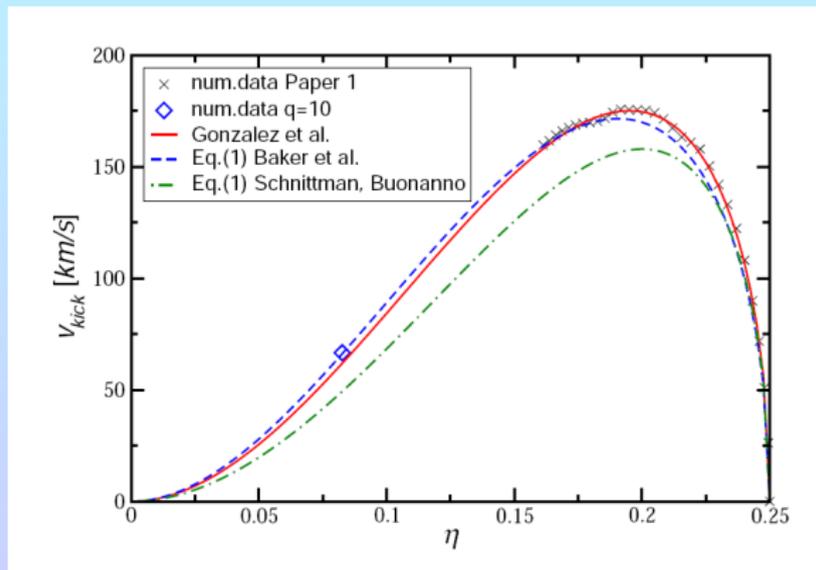
- Growth history of SMBHs
- BH populations, IMBHs
- Structure of galaxies



Kicks from non-spinning BHs

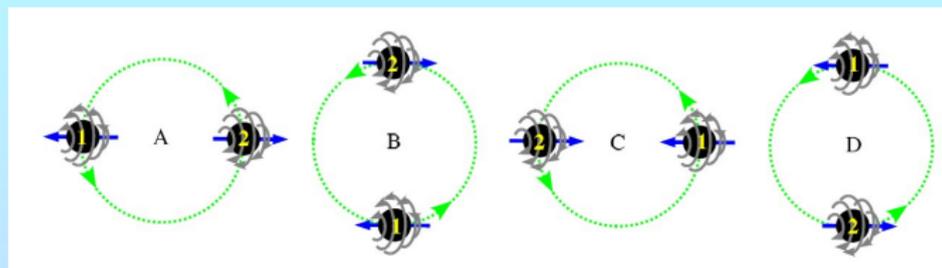
- Max. kick: ~ 180 km/s, harmless!

González et al., PRL 98, 091101 (2009)



Spinning BHs: Superkicks

- Kidder '95, UTB-RIT '07: maximum kick expected for

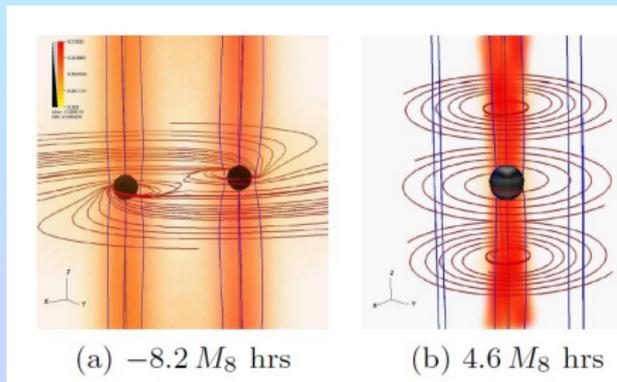


- Kicks up to $v_{\max} \approx 4\,000$ km/s
González *et al.* '07, Campanelli *et al.* '07
- “Hang-up kicks” of up to $5\,000$ km/s Lousto & Zlochower '12
- Suppression via **spin alignment** and **Resonance effects** in inspiral
Schnittman '04, Bogdanović *et al.* '07, Kesden, US & Berti '10, '10a, '12
- Dependence on **mass ratio**?

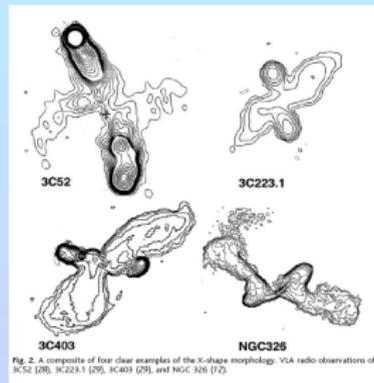
Double jets and spin flips

- BH binary with plasma
- Jets driven by L
- Optical signature: double jets

- Spin re-alignment
 - ⇒ new + old jet
 - ⇒ X-shaped radio sources



Palenzuela, Lehner & Liebling '10



Campanelli et al. '06

High-energy collisions of BHs

The Hierarchy Problem of Physics

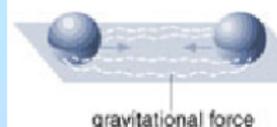
- Gravity $\approx 10^{-39} \times$ other forces
- Higgs field $\approx \mu_{obs} \approx 250 \text{ GeV} = \sqrt{\mu^2 - \Lambda^2}$
where $\Lambda \approx 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ is the grand unification energy
- Requires enormous finetuning!!!
- Finetuning exist: $\frac{987654321}{123456789} = 8.0000000729$
- Or E_{Planck} much lower? Gravity strong at small r ?
 \Rightarrow BH formation in high-energy collisions at LHC
- Gravity not measured below 0.16 mm ! Diluted due to...
 - Large extra dimensions Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos & Dvali '98
 - Extra dimension with warp factor Randall & Sundrum '99

Stages of BH formation

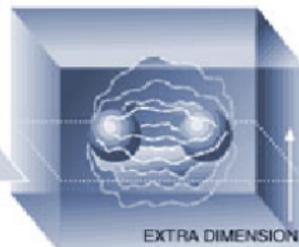
Black Holes on Demand

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:

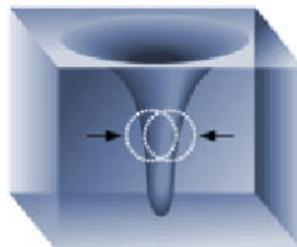
Particles collide in three dimensional space, shown below as a flat plane.



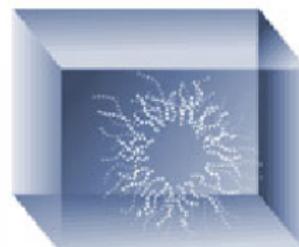
As the particles approach in a particle accelerator, their gravitational attraction increases steadily.



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.



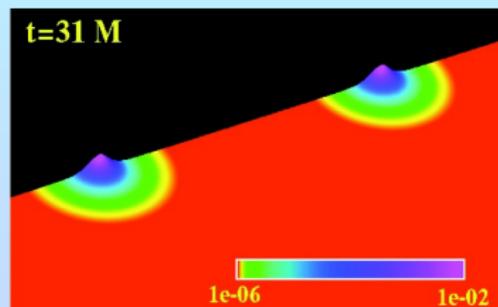
Such a black hole would immediately evaporate, sending out a unique pattern of radiation.

- Matter does not matter at energies well above the Planck scale
⇒ Model particle collisions by black-hole collisions

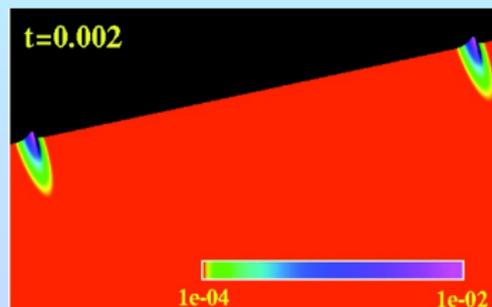
Banks & Fischler '99; Giddings & Thomas '01

Does matter “matter”?

- Hoop conjecture \Rightarrow kinetic energy triggers BH formation
- Einstein plus minimally coupled, massive, complex scalar field
“Boson stars” Pretorius & Choptuik '09



$$\gamma = 1$$

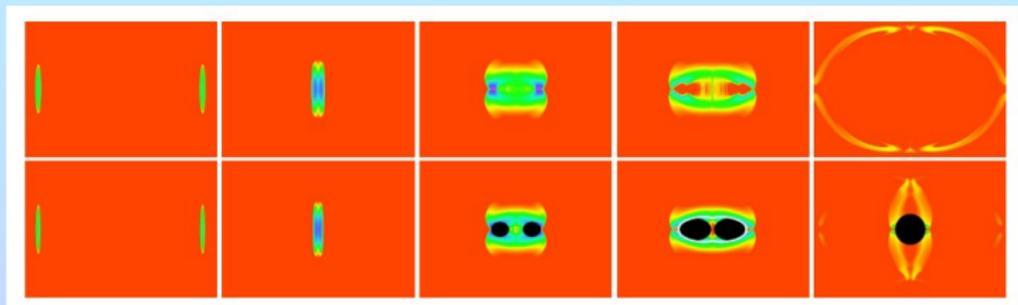


$$\gamma = 4$$

- BH formation threshold: $\gamma_{\text{thr}} = 2.9 \pm 10 \% \sim 1/3 \gamma_{\text{hoop}}$
- Model particle collisions by BH collisions

Does matter “matter”?

- Perfect fluid “stars” model
- $\gamma = 8 \dots 12$; BH formation below Hoop prediction
East & Pretorius '12
- Gravitational focussing \Rightarrow Formation of individual horizons



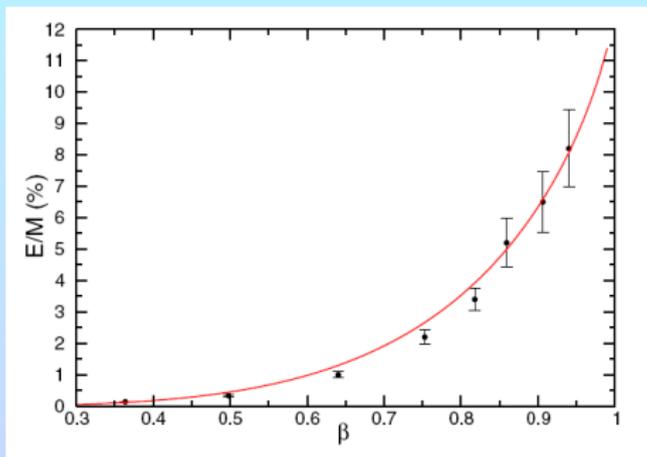
- Type-I critical behaviour
- Extrapolation by 60 orders would imply no BH formation at LHC

Rezzolla & Tanaki '12

BH Head-on collision: $D = 4$, $b = 0$, $\vec{S} = 0$

- Total radiated energy: $14 \pm 3 \%$ for $\nu \rightarrow 1$ US *et al.* '08

About half of Penrose '74



- Agreement with approximative methods

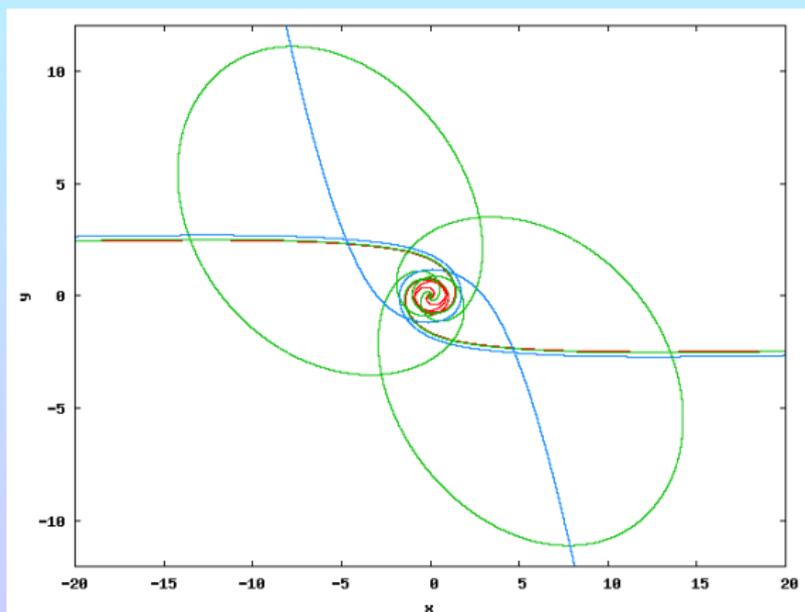
Flat spectrum, multipolar GW structure

Berti *et al.* '10

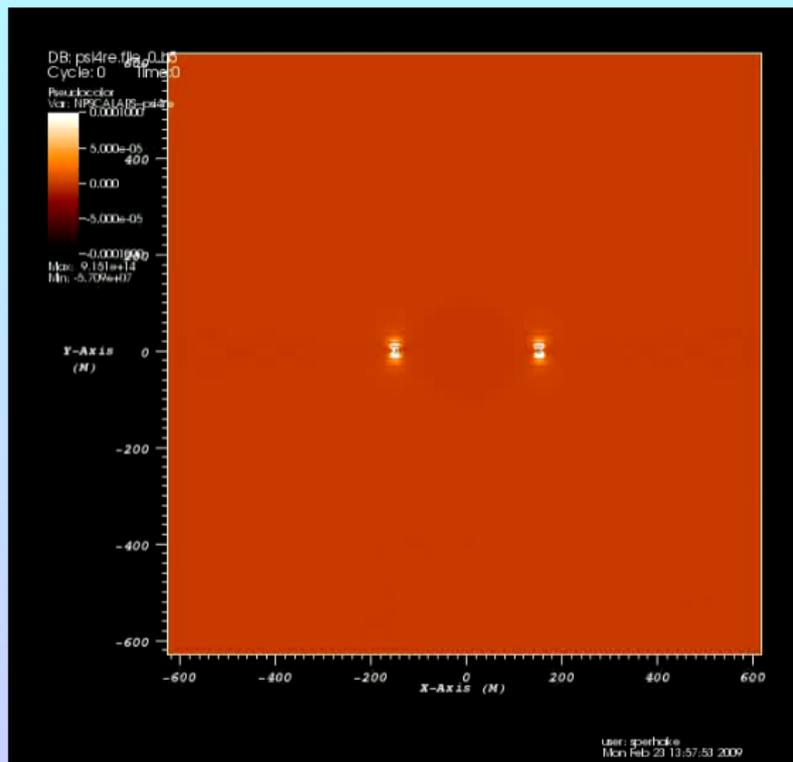
BH Grazing collisions: $D = 4$, $b \neq 0$, $\gamma = 1.52$

- Zoom-whirl orbits Pretorius & Khurana '07
- Immediate vs. Delayed vs. No merger

US, Cardoso, Pretorius, Berti, Hinderer & Yunes '09



Gravitational radiation: Delayed merger



Scattering threshold b_{scat} in $D = 4$

● $b < b_{\text{scat}} \Rightarrow$ Merger

$b > b_{\text{scat}} \Rightarrow$ Scattering

● Numerical study: $b_{\text{scat}} = \frac{2.5 \pm 0.05}{v} M$

Shibata, Okawa & Yamamoto '08

● Independent study by US, Pretorius, Cardoso, Berti *et al.* '09, '12

$\gamma = 1.23 \dots 2.93$:

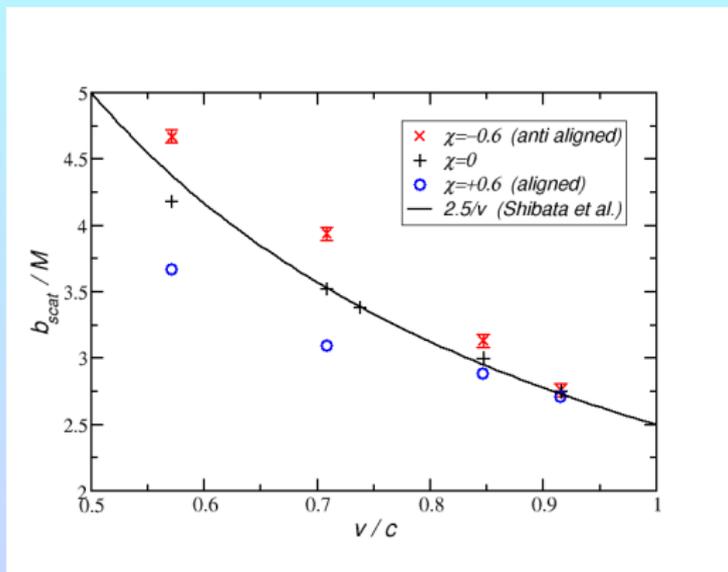
$\chi = -0.6, 0, +0.6$ (anti-aligned, nonspinning, aligned)

● Limit from Penrose construction: $b_{\text{crit}} = 1.685 M$

Yoshino & Rychkov '05

Diminishing impact of structure as $v \rightarrow 1$

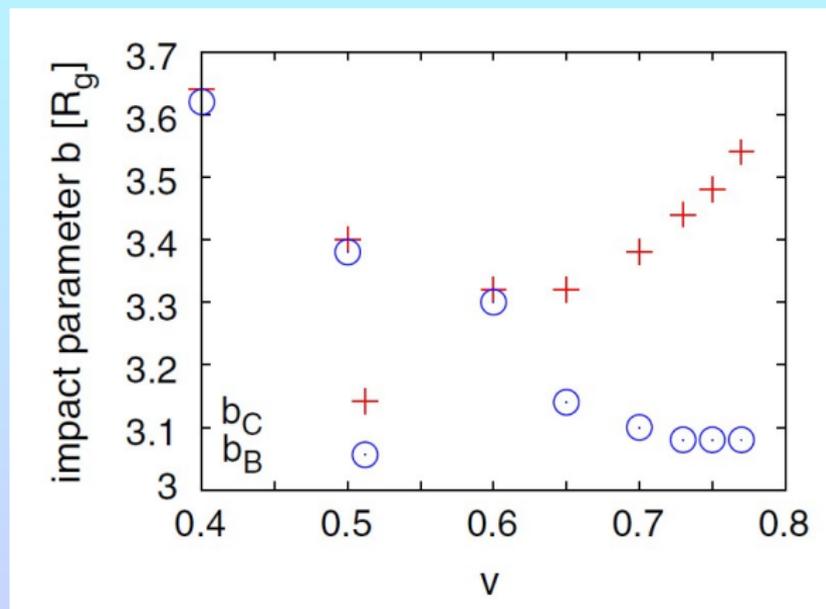
- Spin $\mathbf{S} \parallel \mathbf{L}$, $S = \pm 0.6, 0$ US, Berti, Cardoso & Pretorius, in prep.



- Effect of spin reduced for large γ
- b_{scat} for $v \rightarrow 1$ not quite certain

Scattering threshold in $D = 5$

Okawa, Nakao & Shibata '11



Numerical stability still an issue...

BH Holography

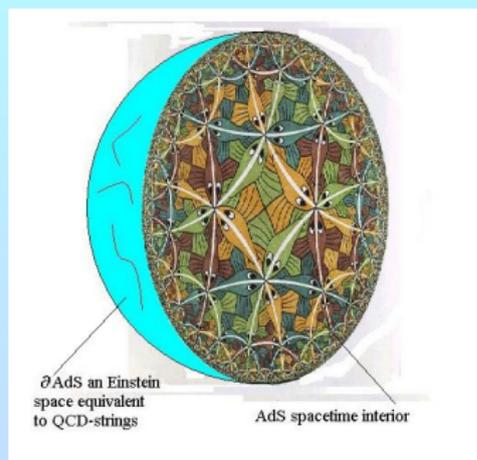
Large N and holography

- Holography

- BH entropy $\propto A_{Hor}$
- For a Local Field Theory entropy $\propto V$
- Gravity in D dims
 \Leftrightarrow local FT in $D - 1$ dims

- Large N limit

- Perturbative expansion of gauge theory in $g^2 N$
 \sim loop expansion in string theory
- N : # of “colors”
 $g^2 N$: t’Hooft coupling



The AdS/CFT conjecture

Maldacena '98

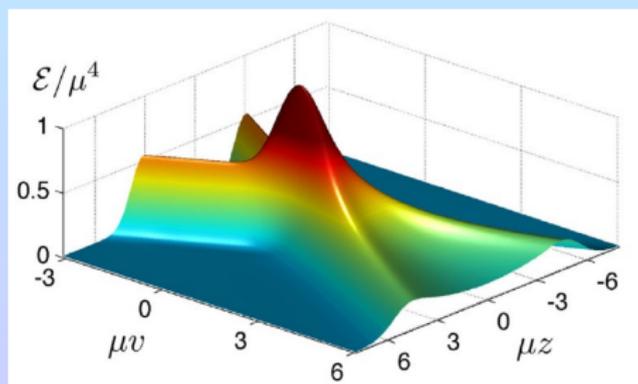
- “strong form”: Type IIb string theory on $AdS_5 \times S^5$
 $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills in $D = 4$
Hard to prove; non-perturbative Type IIb String Theory?
- “weak form”: low-energy limit of string-theory side
 \Rightarrow Type IIb Supergravity on $AdS_5 \times S^5$
- Some assumptions, factor out S^5
 \Rightarrow General Relativity on AdS_5
- Corresponds to limit of large N , $g^2 N$ in the field theory
- E. g. Stationary AdS BH \Leftrightarrow Thermal Equil. with T_{Haw} in dual FT

Witten '98

Collision of planar shockwaves in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

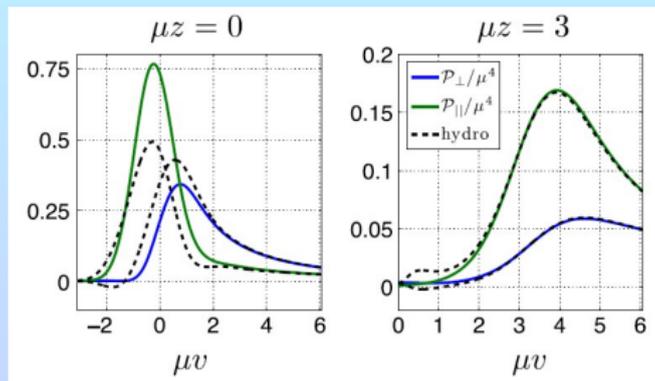
- Dual to colliding gravitational shock waves in AADS
- Characteristic study with translational invariance
Chesler & Yaffe '10, '11
- Initial data: 2 superposed shockwaves

$$ds^2 = r^2[-dx_+ dx_- + d\mathbf{x}_\perp] + \frac{1}{r^2}[dr^2 + h(x_\pm) dx_\pm^2]$$



Collision of planar shockwaves in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

- Initially system far from equilibrium
- Isotropization after $\Delta v \sim 4/\mu \sim 0.35 \text{ fm}/c$
- Confirms hydrodynamic simulations of QGP $\sim 1 \text{ fm}/c$ Heinz '04



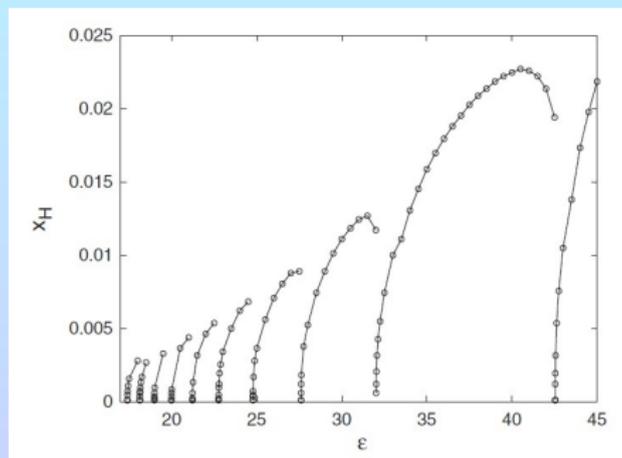
- Non-linear vs. linear Einstein Eqs. agree within $\sim 20\%$

Heller et al. '12

Fundamental properties of BHs

Stability of AdS

- $m = 0$ scalar field in as. flat spacetimes Choptuik '93
 $p > p^* \Rightarrow \text{BH}, \quad p < p^* \Rightarrow \text{flat}$
- $m = 0$ scalar field in as. AdS Bizon & Rostworowski '11

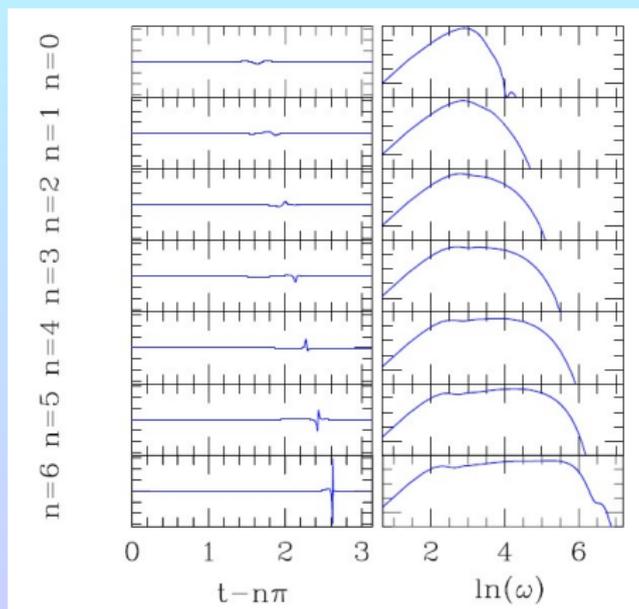


- Similar behaviour for “Geons” Dias, Horowitz & Santos '11

Stability of AdS

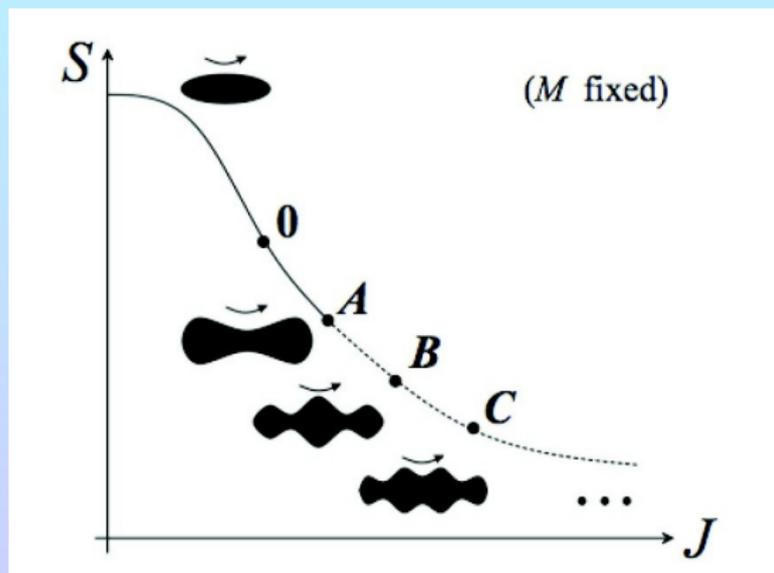
- Pulses narrow under successive reflections

Buchel, Lehner & Liebling '12



Bar mode instability of Myers-Perry BH

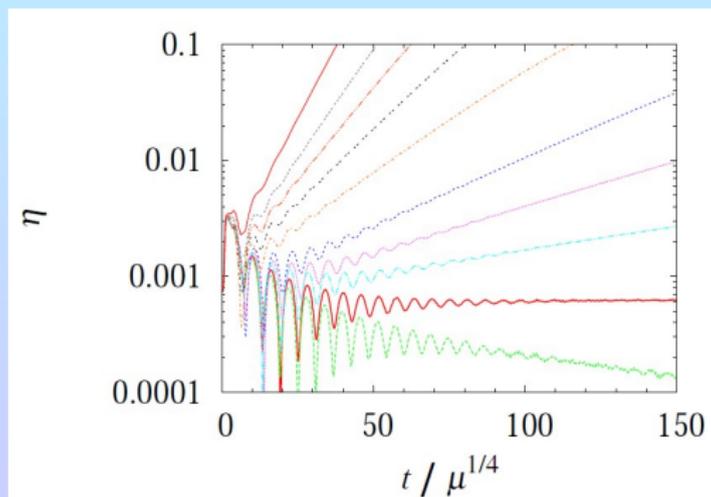
- MP BHs (with single ang.mom.) should be unstable.
- Linearized analysis Dias *et al.* '09



Non-linear analysis of MP instability

Shibata & Yoshino '10

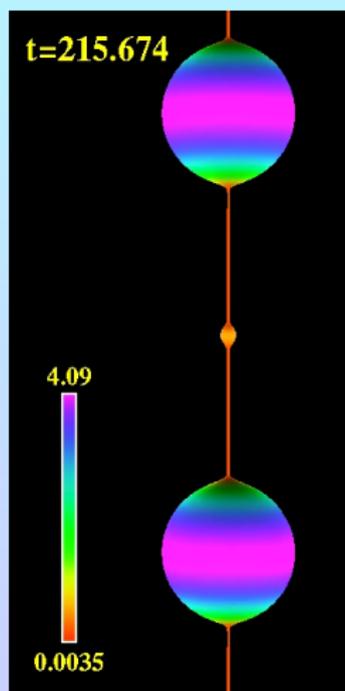
- Myers-Perry metric; transformed to Puncture like coordinate
- Add small bar-mode perturbation
- Deformation $\eta := \frac{2\sqrt{(l_0 - l_{\pi/2})^2 + (l_{\pi/4} - l_{3\pi/4})^2}}{l_0 + l_{\pi/2}}$



Cosmic Censorship in $D = 5$

Pretorius & Lehner '10

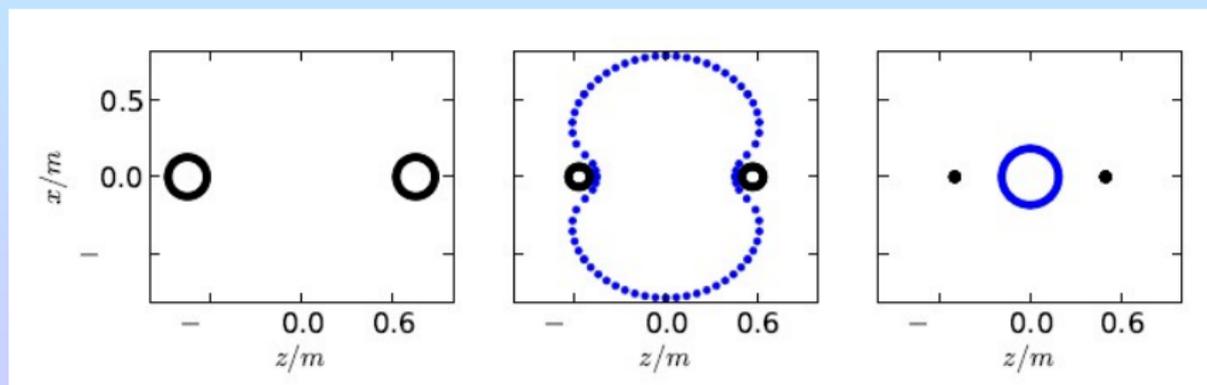
- Axisymmetric code
- Evolution of black string...
- Gregory-Laflamme instability cascades down in finite time until string has zero width \Rightarrow naked singularity



Cosmic Censorship in $D = 4$ de Sitter

Zilhão et al. '12

- Two parameters: MH , d
- Initial data: McVittie type binaries McVittie '33
- “Small BHs”: $d < d_{crit} \Rightarrow$ merger
 $d > d_{crit} \Rightarrow$ no common AH
- “Large” holes at small d : Cosmic Censorship holds



Conclusions

Conclusions

- NR breakthroughs
Pretorius '05, Brownsville, Goddard '05
- GW Template construction → Cover parameter space
- BH kicks → m_1/m_2 dependence of superkicks
- High-energy collisions → Extension to $D \geq 5$
- AdS/CFT → Generic NR framework, What studies?
- Fundamental properties → Cosmic censorship, BH Stability

BH have applications in many areas!