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# An analysis of the gravitational waves null memory

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# \* An analysis of the gravitational waves null memory

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Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, OH

\*Memory involves a process of physical changes in the structure of **receptors**.

- Short-term or temporary
- Long-term or permanent



\***What is Memory**

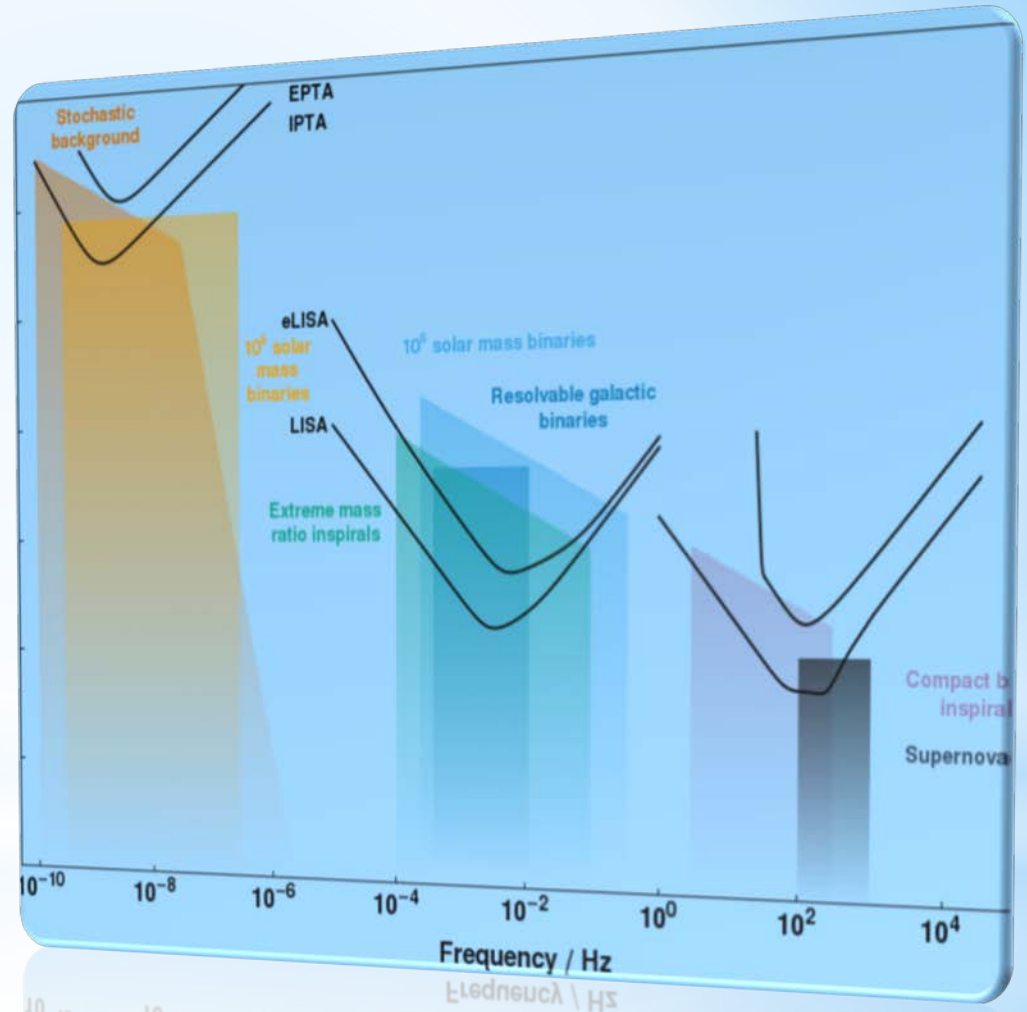
\*Ripples in the fabric of spacetime generated by:

- Colliding black holes or even entire galaxies
- The birth of a black hole in a supernova explosion
- The beginning and growth pains of our universe



\***Gravitational Waves**

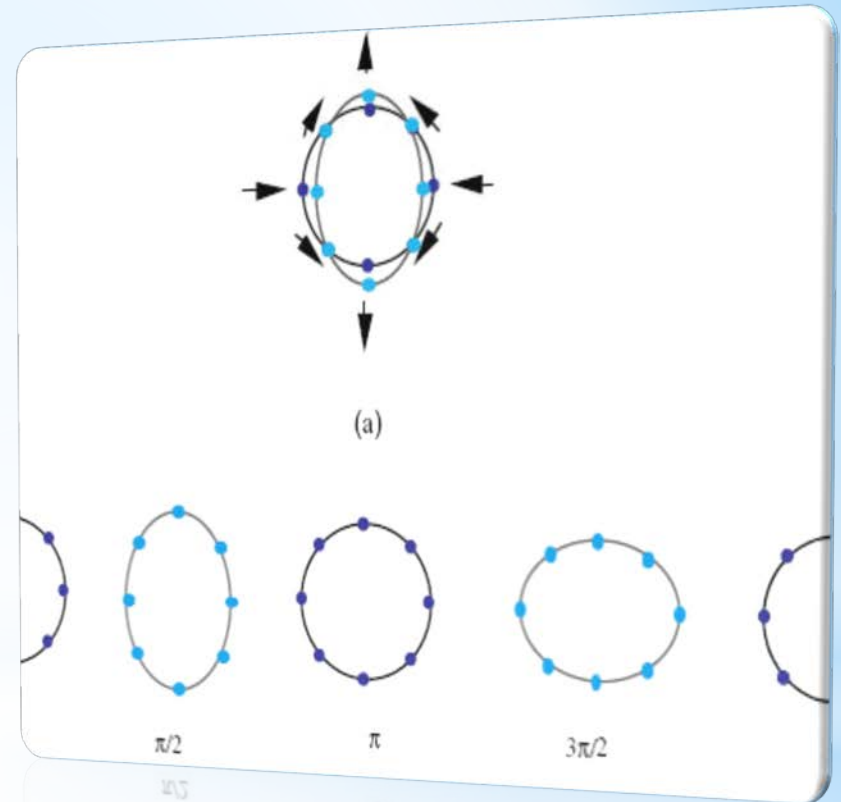
- \* Normal Astronomy sees with "light waves"
- \* Gravitational Wave Astronomy "sees" (*hears*) with gravitational waves
- \* The strain is extremely small:  $10^{-3}$  the width of a proton



# \* A New Astronomy

\*The “memory” of a gravitational-wave burst is the permanent relative displacement of receptors.

- Linear or “ordinary”, due to anisotropic source emission
- Nonlinear or “null”, produced by the gravitational waves propagating to null infinity

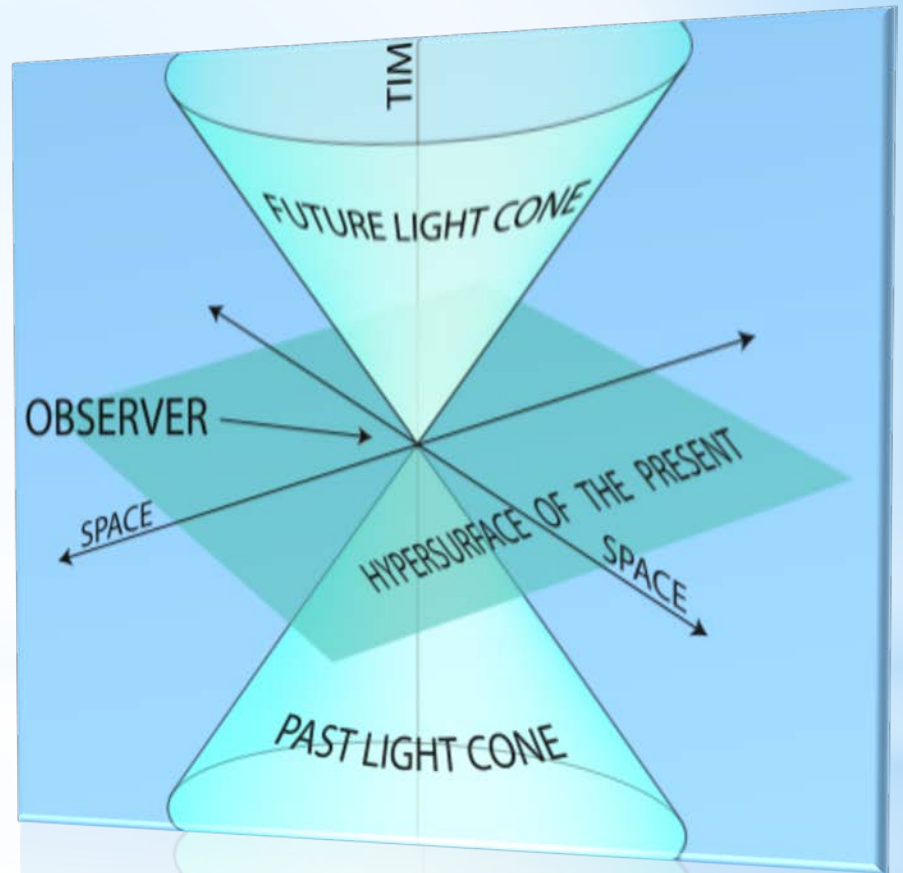


# \*Gravitational Wave Memory

\* Light rays are *principal null directions* in space-time for both gravitational and electromagnetic radiation.

\* They are *characteristic surfaces* of both Einstein and Maxwell field equations.

\* **How Radiation Travels**



- \* We consider the coupled Einstein-Maxwell system of equations, on a null space-time metric.
- \* A null gauge field splits the coupled field equations into spatial components, evolution equations, and conservation laws.

$$R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}R = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4\pi} (F_{\alpha\gamma}F_{\beta}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta}F_{\gamma\delta}F^{\gamma\delta})$$

$$F_{\alpha\gamma} = 2D_{[\alpha}A_{\beta]}; A^u = A_r = 0$$

$$D_{\beta}F^{\alpha\beta} - 8\pi J^{\alpha} = 0$$

# \* Gravitation and Light



- \* Bondi (1962) proved mathematically the existence of gravitational waves at null infinity.
- \* He found an exact solution of Einstein equations:

$$ds^2 = -e^{2\beta} \frac{V}{r} du^2 - 2e^{2\beta} du dr + r^2 h_{AB} (dx^A - U^A du)(dx^B - U^B du)$$

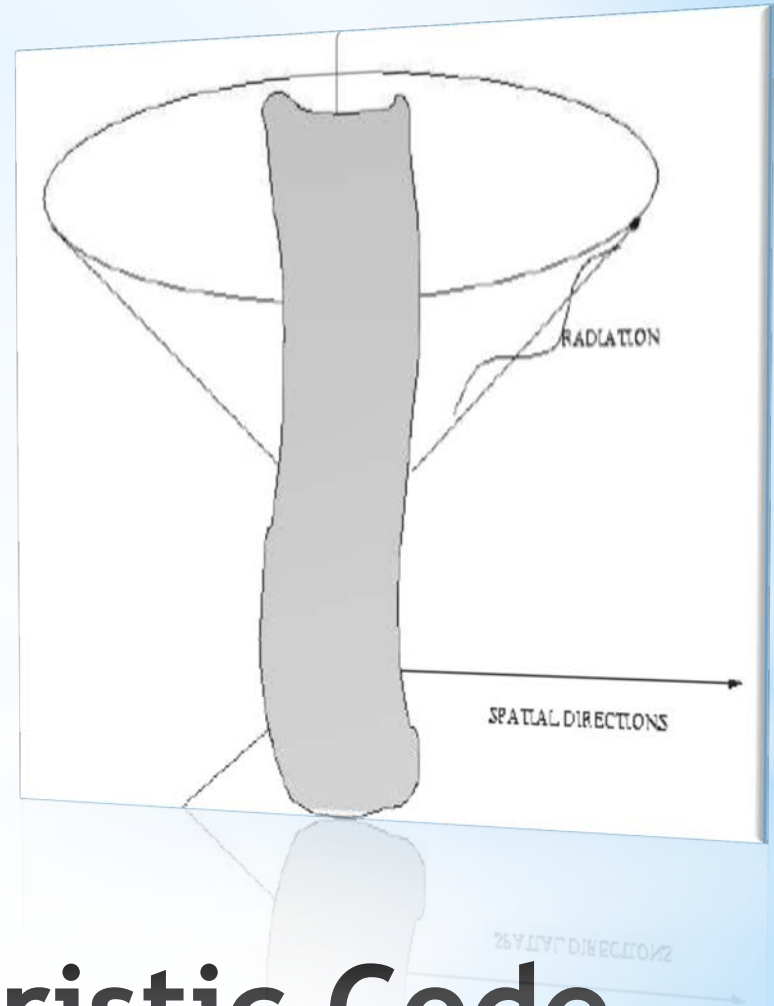
- \* Within this metric, he calculates the loss of mass due to the emission of gravitational waves

$$N = N_+ + iN_x = \partial_t h_+ + \partial_t h_x$$

## \* Bondi Makes the News

*The mass of a system is constant if and only if there is no news. If there is news, the mass decreases as long as there are news.*

- \* The equations are evolved along the light rays, by *marching* on the outgoing characteristics.
- \* *The messy physics is confined by the worldtube*
- \* The gravitational waveforms are computed at positive null infinity on inertial Bondi coordinates in terms of the *Bondi News* and Weyl  $\Psi_4$  scalar.



# \* The Characteristic Code

1.  $J^u$  is a spatial equation that can be integrated radially.
2.  $J^B$  is an evolution equation that can be integrated in time.

$$4\pi J^u = -\frac{1}{r^2 e^{4\beta}} D_B (h^{BC} \partial_r A_C)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{e^{4\beta}} \left[ \partial_r (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) + \frac{2}{r} (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) (1 - r \partial_r \beta) \right]$$

$$4\pi J^B = \frac{1}{r^2 e^{2\beta}} \left[ \partial_u (h^{BC} \partial_r A_C) + \partial_r \left( h^{BC} (2\partial_{[u} A_{C]} - \frac{V}{r} \partial_r A_C) \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{2}{r^2 e^{2\beta}} \left[ \partial_r (U^D h^{BC} \partial_{[D} A_{C]}) + D_C (U^{[B} h^{C]D} \partial_r A_D) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{e^{4\beta}} \left[ \frac{2U^B}{r} (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) (1 - r \partial_r \beta) + \partial_r (U^B (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C)) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r^4} \left[ 2D_C (h^{BE} h^{CD} \partial_{[E} A_{D]}) + 4\partial_C \beta (h^{BE} h^{CD} \partial_{[E} A_{D]}) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r^4} \left[ 5D^C (h^{BE} h^{CD} g^{[E} v^{D]}) + 4g^{CB} (h^{BE} h^{CD} g^{[E} v^{D]}) \right]$$

**\* Main Equations for Light**

- \*  $J^r$  gives a conservation law.
- \* It provides the information on the electric and magnetic parts of the null radiation “memory” effect: change in relative separation of two test particles.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4\pi J^r &= -\frac{1}{e^{4\beta}} \left[ D_B \left( U^B (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) \right) \right] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{e^{4\beta}} \left[ \partial_u (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) + 2(\partial_u \beta + \partial_C \beta) (\partial_r A_u + U^C \partial_r A_C) \right] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{r^2 e^{2\beta}} \left[ D_B \left( h^{BC} \left( 2\partial_{[u} A_{C]} - \frac{V}{r} \partial_r A_C \right) + 2D_B \left( h^{BD} U^C \partial_{[C} A_{D]} \right) \right) \right] \\
 &\quad D_B \left( h^{BC} E_C \right) + D_B \left( h^{BC} \left( \frac{V}{r} B_C - U^C B_r \right) \right) + \frac{1}{e^{2\beta}} D_B \left( U^B (E_r - U^C B_C) \right) \\
 &= 4\pi r^2 e^{2\beta} J^r + \frac{r^2}{e^{2\beta}} \left[ \partial_u (U^C B_C - E_r) + 2(\partial_u \beta + \partial_C \beta) (U^C B_C - E_r) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

# \* The “Memory” Effect

\*Next:

1. Code the coupled Einstein-Maxwell equations
2. Implement a characteristic code for the Maxwell field

\* Electromagnetic counterparts shed new light on the sources.

\* Other interesting phenomena:

- Gravitational and electromagnetic memory
- Formation of trapped surfaces and horizons

\* **Adding to the News**

