



Listening to the Universe through Einstein's waves

Viviana Fafone

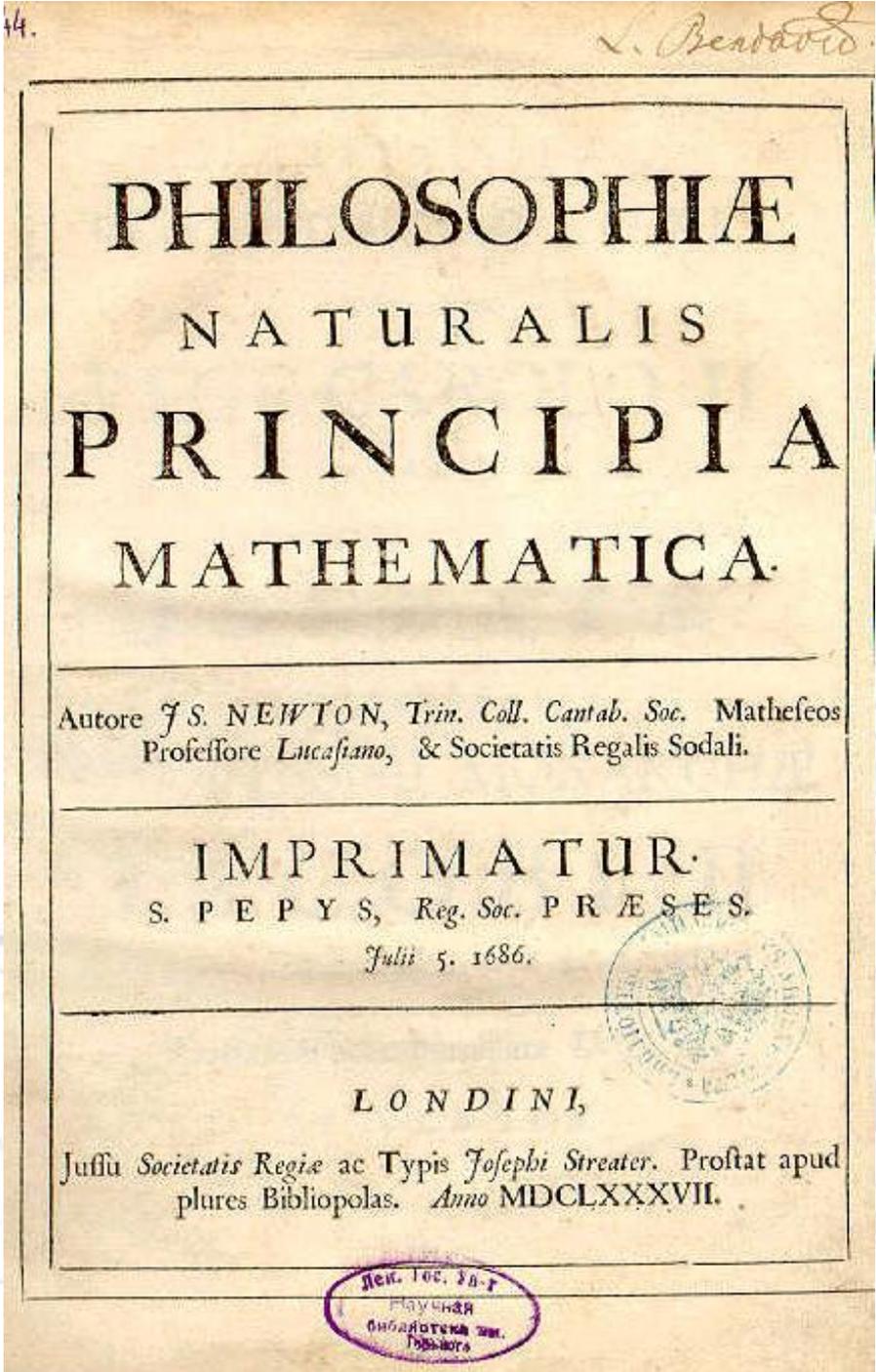
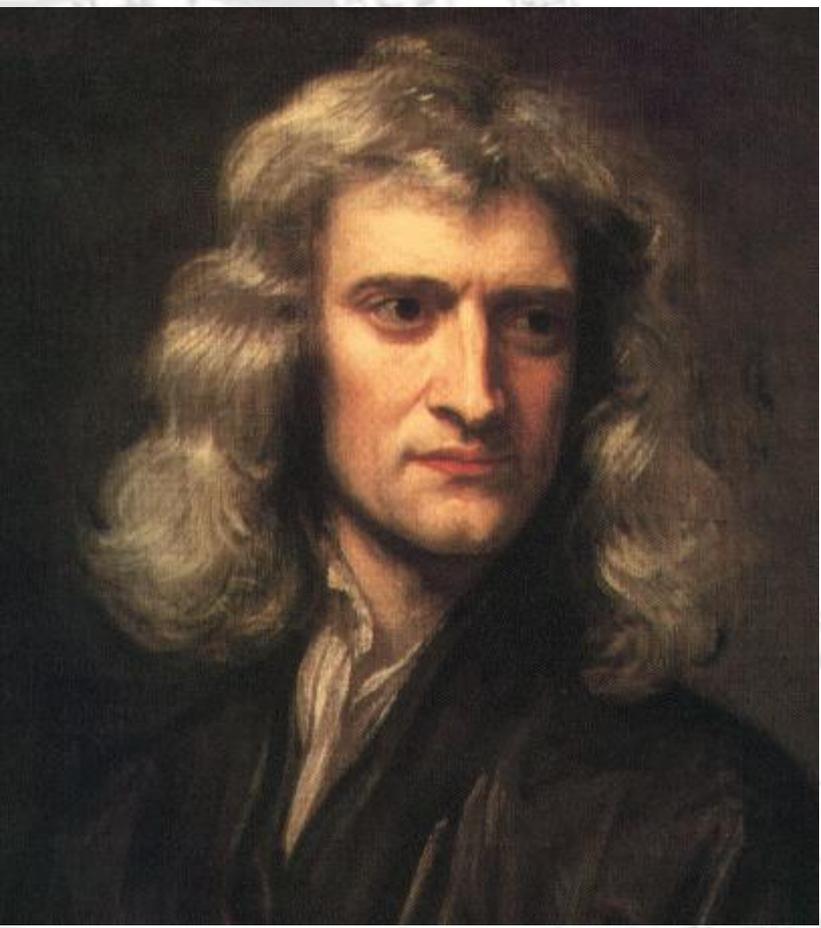
Universita' di Roma Tor Vergata
e Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



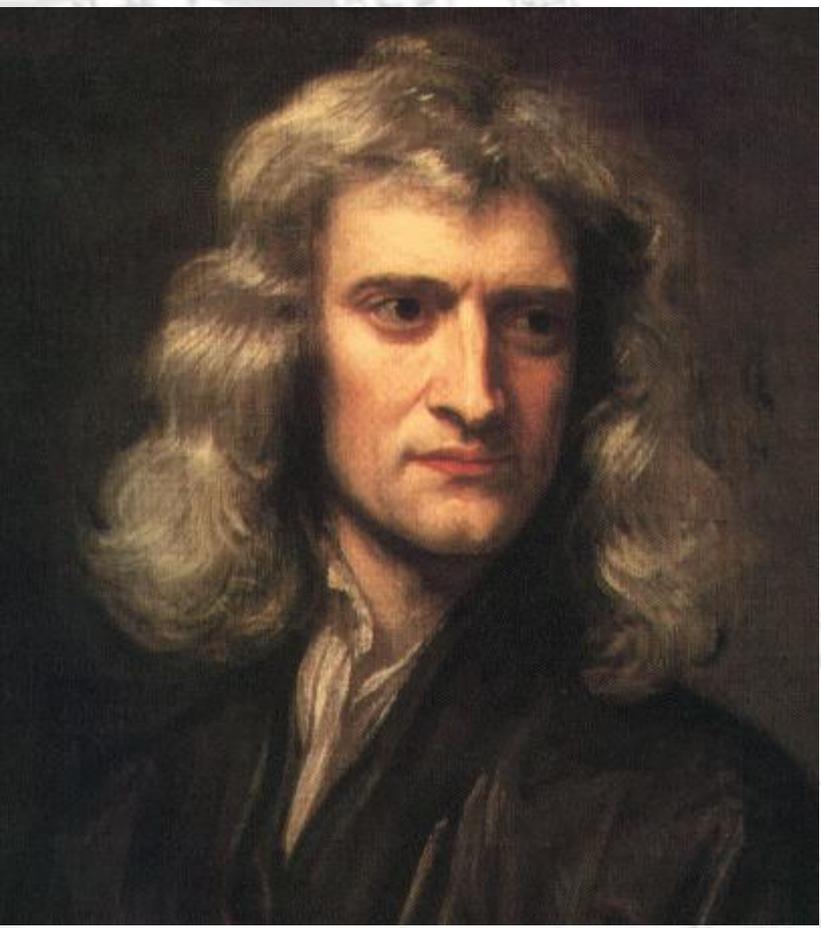
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Newton's Theory of Gravity (1686)

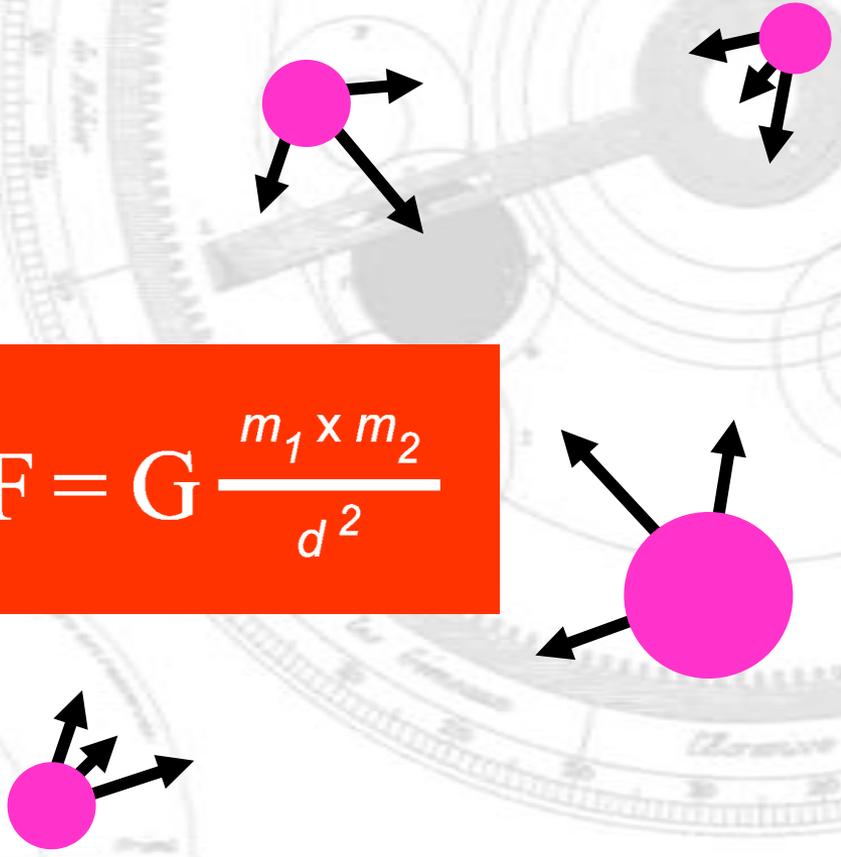


Newton's Theory of Gravity (1686)

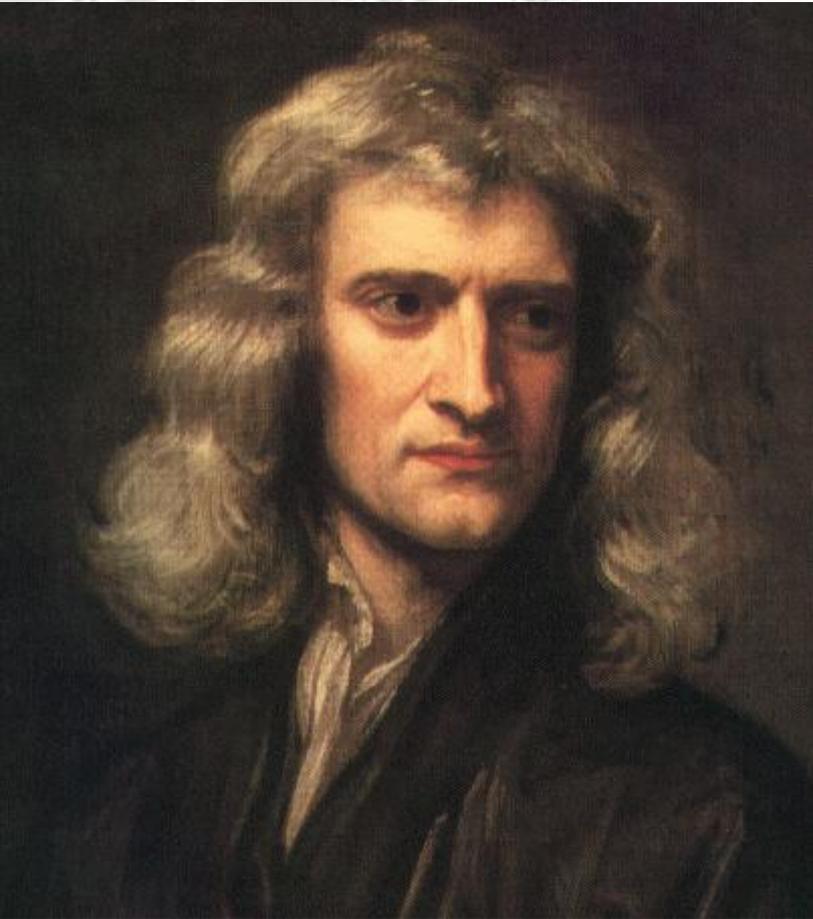


- Equal and opposite forces between pairs of bodies

$$F = G \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{d^2}$$



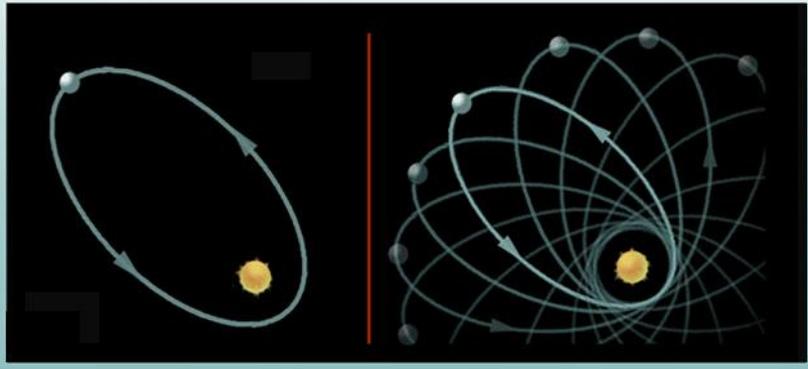
Newton's Theory of Gravity (1686)



- Extremely successful theory
- Solved most known problems of astronomy and terrestrial physics
 - eccentric orbits of comets
 - tides and their variations
 - the perturbation of the motion of the moon by gravity of the sun
- Unified the work of Galileo, Copernicus and Kepler

However, One Unexplained Fact and Two Mysteries

MERCURY'S ORBIT



Astronomers observed perihelion of Mercury advances by $43''/\text{century}$ compared to Newton's theory

What causes the mysterious force in Newton's theory ?

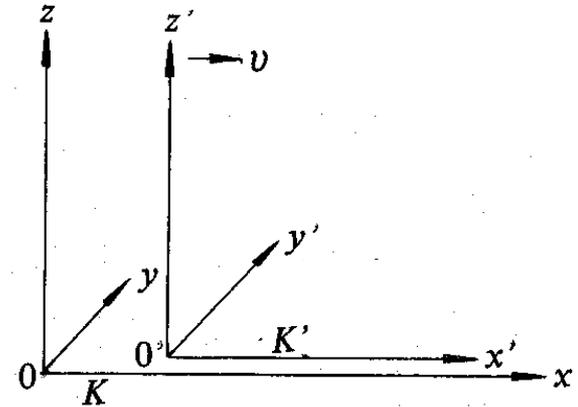
How can a body know the instantaneous positions of all the other bodies in the Universe?

Toward a new theory

- In 1873 Maxwell introduced the concept of field (*Treatise on electricity and magnetism*) :
 - the electromagnetic interaction is not instantaneous
 - the interaction is transmitted by waves (the electromagnetic waves) that propagate at the speed of light
 - The properties of these waves correspond to the properties of the light, as they were known at that time.
- Lorentz transformations:
 - In the same years, Lorentz realized that the Maxwell equations do not change if the spatial coordinates and the time are changed according to the Lorentz transformations

Lorentz transformations

Space and Time are mixed
→ a new entity is born:
the space-time



- In the limit $c \rightarrow \infty$ the Lorentz transformations become the classical Galilean transformation laws (Galilean relativity)
- The composition law for velocity is

- The light velocity is the same in all reference frames.
- This conclusion was really surprising and there were many efforts to measure possible differences in the speed of light (the Michelson-Morley experiment at the end of 1800) with no indication of differences in the light propagation
- Lorentz himself had not realized the consequences of the transformation laws and did not trust the results of the Michelson-Morley experiment

Einstein Relativity

- Definitely overthrew the 19th-century concepts of absolute space and time
- Spacetime = 3 spatial dimensions + time
- Perception of space and time is relative



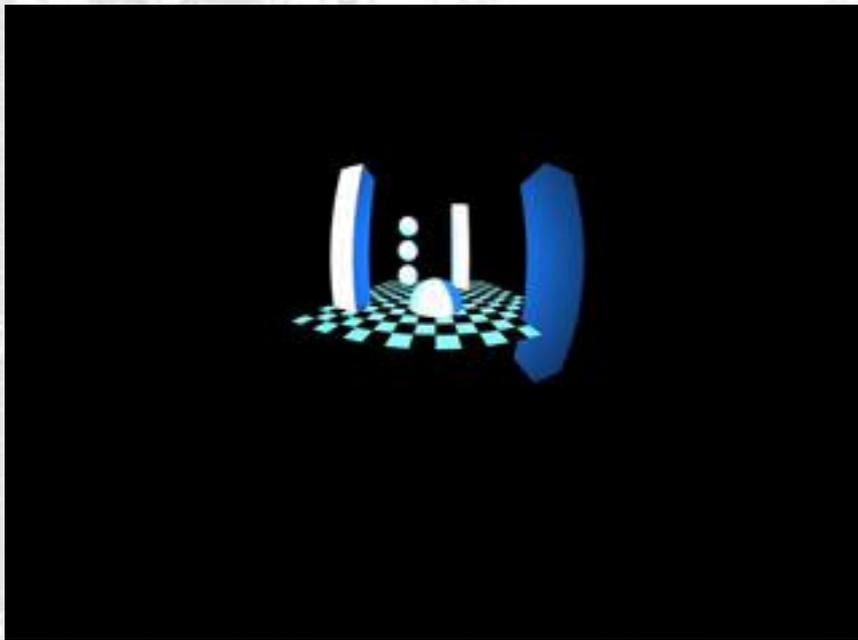
Einstein Relativity

- In 1905 he published a treatise [On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies](#)
 - This introduced the theory of Special Relativity which extended the classical theory of relativity by Galileo
 - *The physical laws are the same in all reference systems moving with mutual constant velocity (inertial systems). This statement is the same as the Galilean relativity
 - *The speed of light is independent from the reference frame: it is constant
 - The Lorentz transformations describe how space and time change in two inertial reference systems.
 - Special means that only inertial frames are considered.

Einstein Relativity

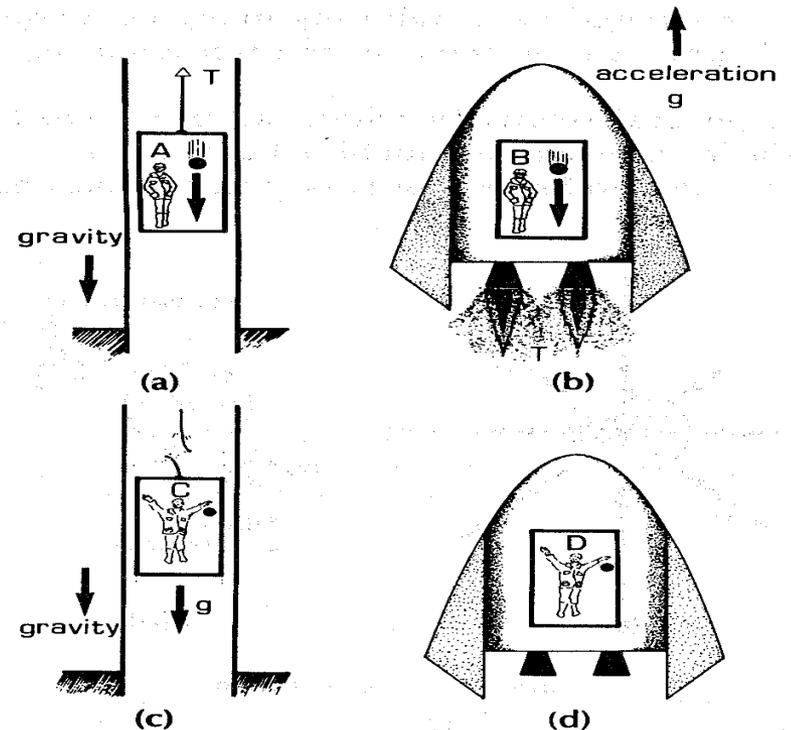
- Consequences of special relativity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDf0f7ulvgg&list=PL75F0CFD72DFB8173&index=10>



Einstein Relativity

- Special Relativity was not the end of the story: accelerated reference frames were not included
- Einstein's question: how can we include also the acceleration?
- A first hint came from a famous "gedanken" experiment: the Einstein's elevator



Einstein Relativity

- So, acceleration is equivalent to gravity.
- Einstein spent about 10 years to understand how to organize a theory which could include the gravitational field and be compliant with the special relativity
- This effort ended in 1915 with the publication of the theory of General Relativity

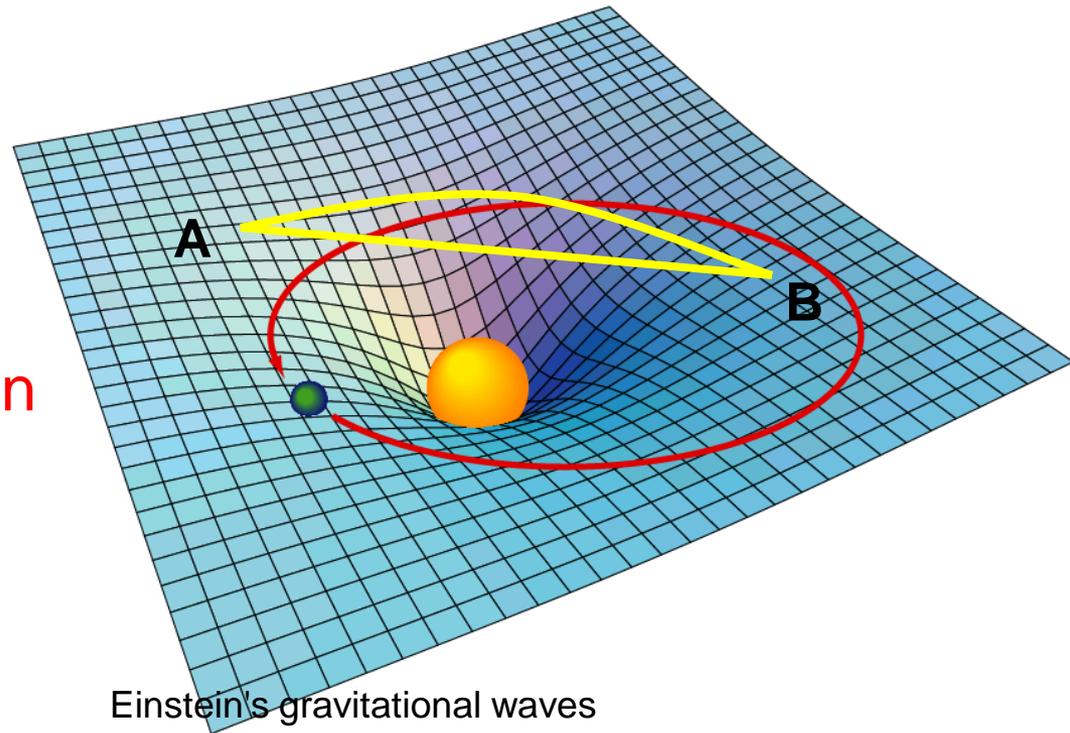


General Relativity

A Radical Idea

- Gravity is not a force, but a property of space & time
- Concentrations of mass or energy distort (warp) spacetime
- Objects follow shortest path through this warped spacetime

Explained the precession of Mercury



A New Prediction of Einstein's Theory

The path of light will be "bent" when it passes near a massive object (like the sun)

Normal position

of star.



Earth



Apparent position

of star.



Sun

Earth



Inversely proportional to angle between sun and star

Could only be seen during eclipse



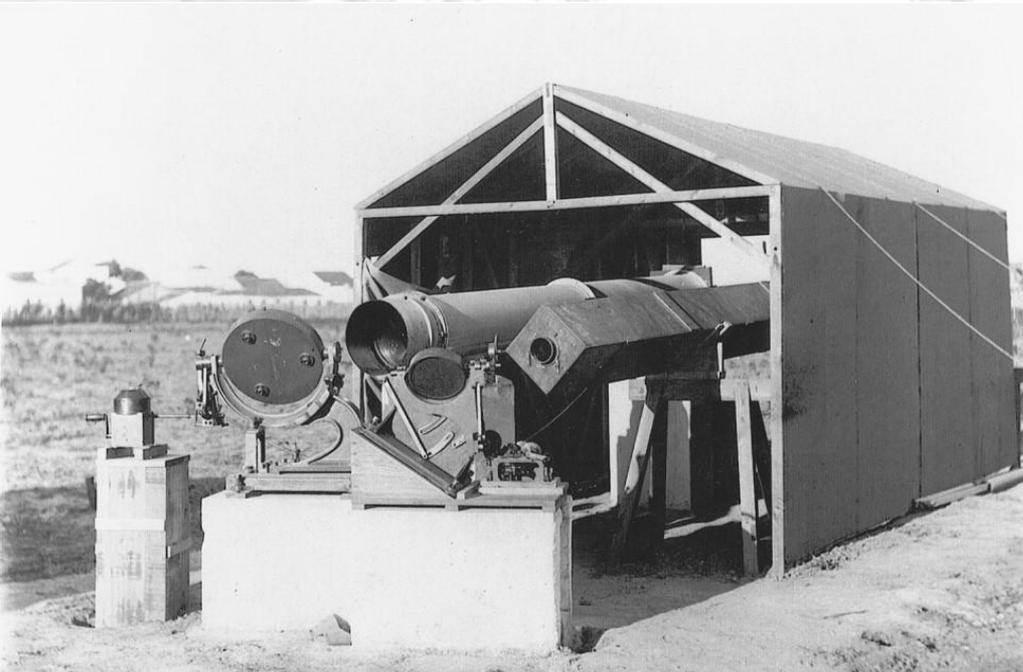
February 7, 2013

© Royal Astronomical Society

Einstein's gravitational waves

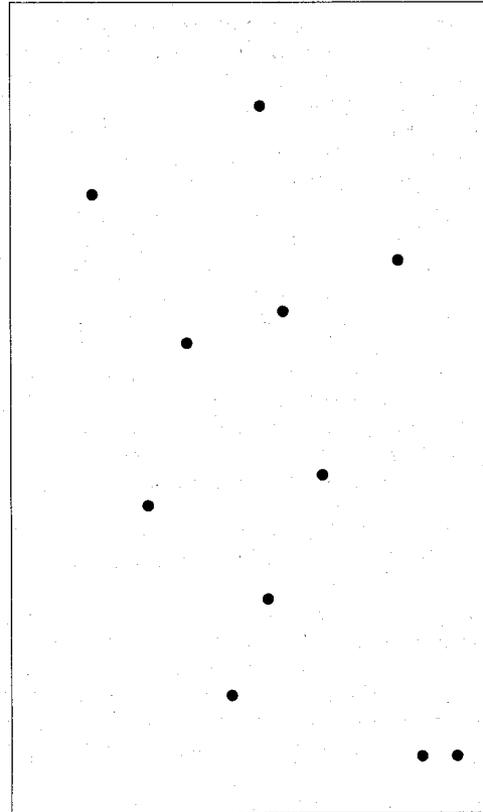
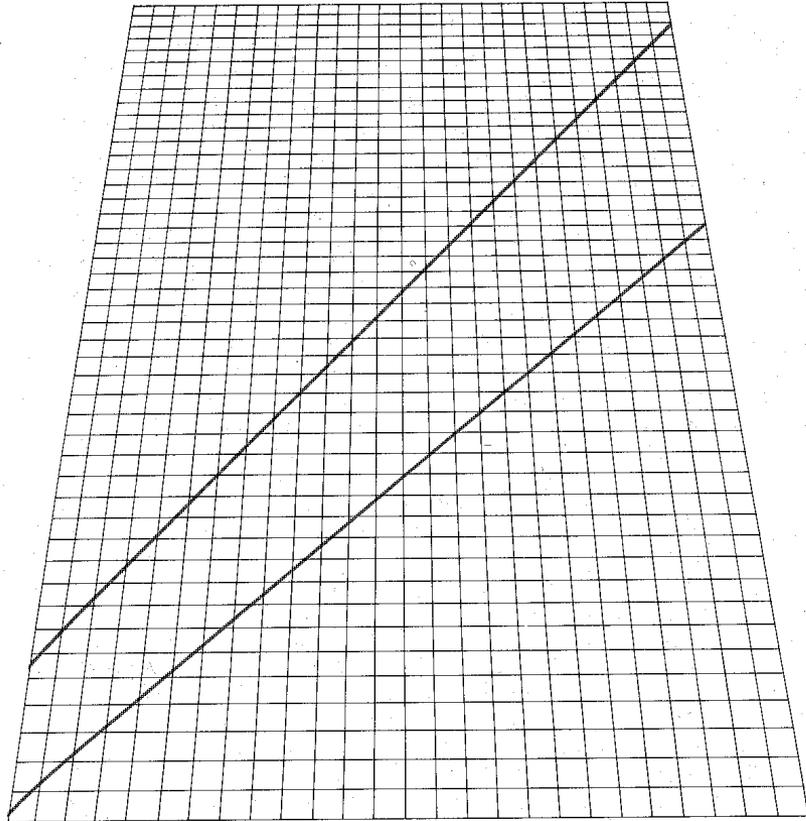
Confirming Einstein

- Famous British astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington led an expedition to photograph the solar eclipse of 29 May 1919 against Hyades star cluster

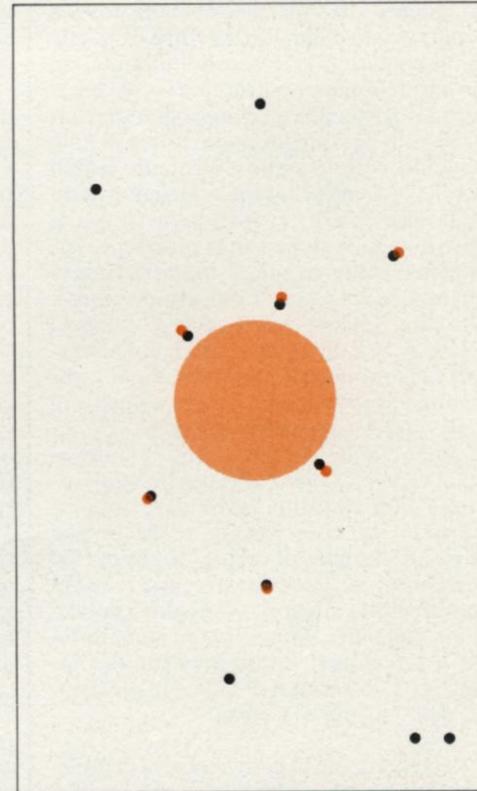
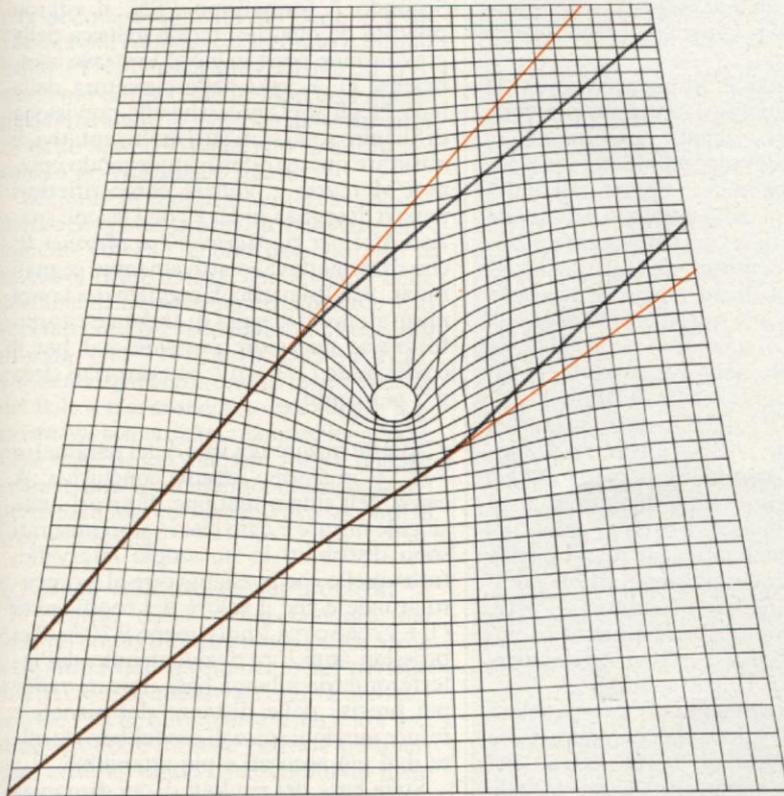


	Measured Deflection
No Deflection	0
Einstein	1.75''
Principe	1.61'' ± 0.30''
Sobral	1.98'' ± 0.12''

Confirming Einstein



Confirming Einstein



Stunning Confirmation for Relativity

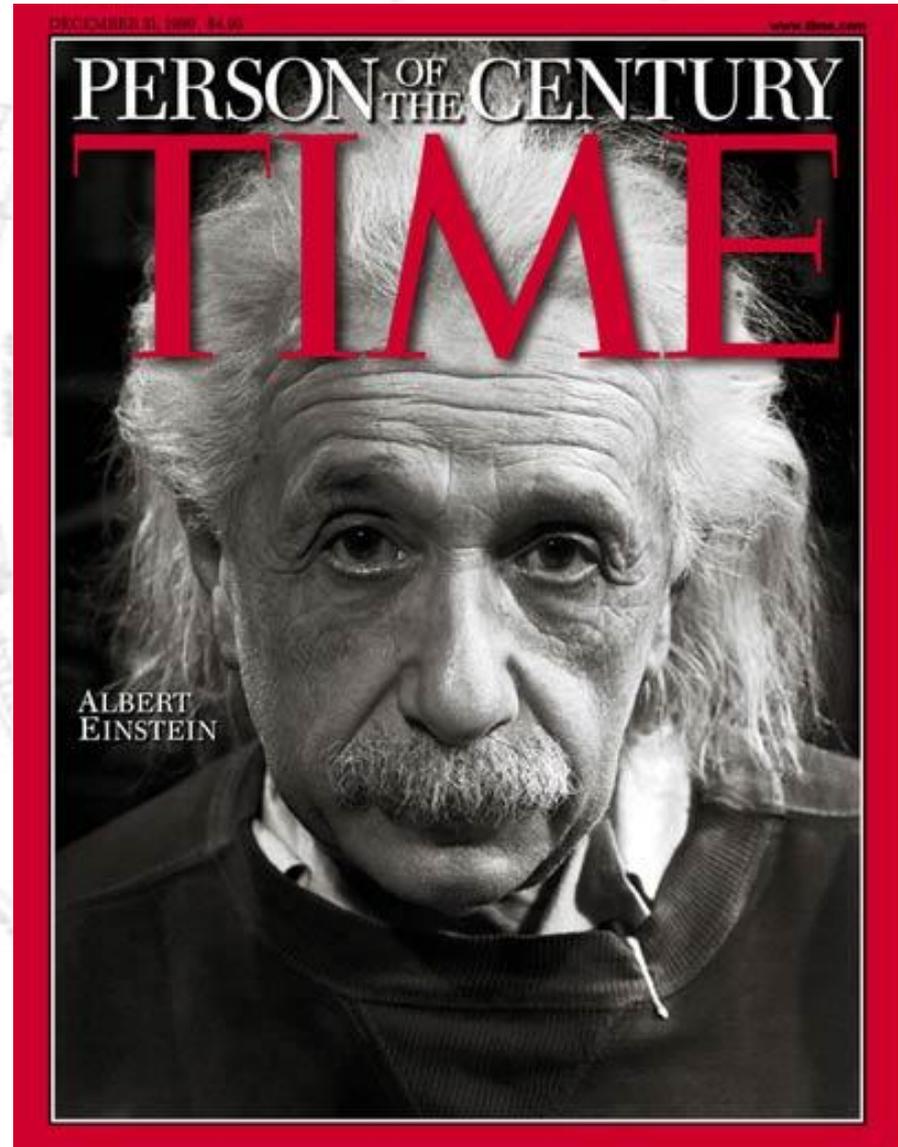
REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE.

NEW THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

NEWTONIAN IDEAS OVERTHROWN.

Yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Royal Society, at a joint session of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, the results obtained by British observers of the total solar eclipse of May 29 were discussed.

The greatest possible interest had been aroused in scientific circles by the hope that rival theories of a fundamental physical problem would be put to the test, and there was a very large attendance of astronomers and physicists. It was generally accepted that the observations were decisive in the verifying of the prediction of the famous physicist, Einstein, stated by the President of the Royal Society as being the most remarkable scientific event since the discovery of the predicted existence of the planet Neptune. But there was differ-



London Times, 6
November 1919

Einstein's gravitational waves

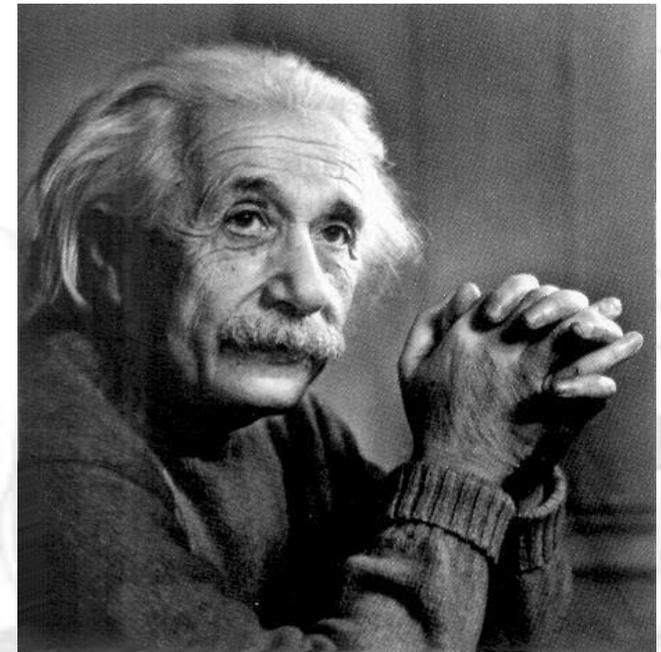
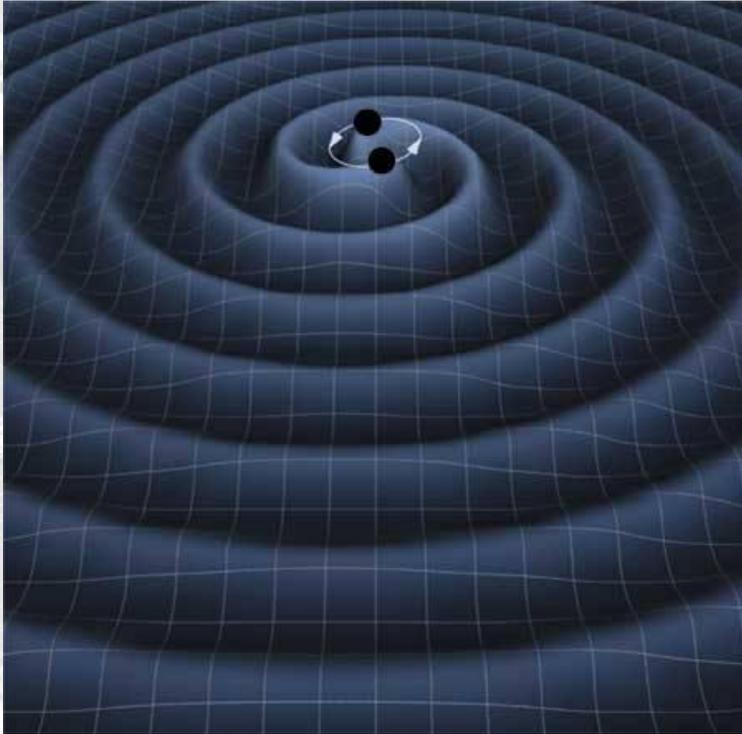


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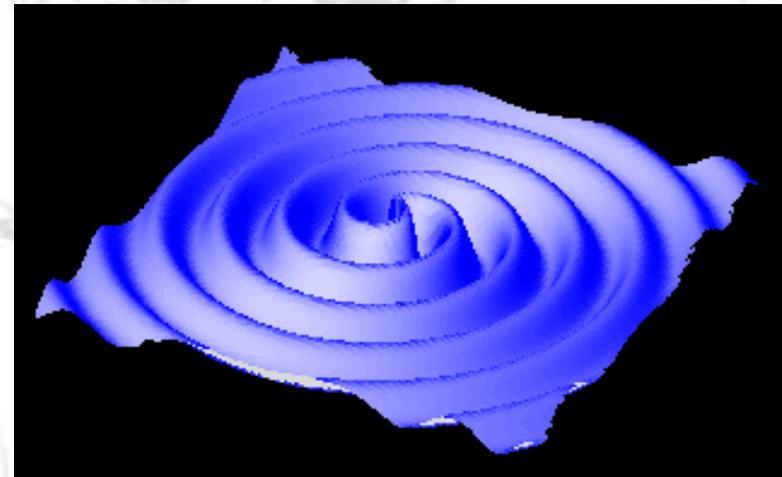
INFN
Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare

A New Prediction: Gravitational Waves



Photograph by Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa,
courtesy AIP Emilio Segre Visual Archives

**Ripples in spacetime
moving at the
speed of light**





- GW are generated by accelerated masses; they propagate in the space-time at the speed of light
- They cannot be produced in laboratory: it is necessary a big mass → astronomical sources of GWs

Sources of GWs

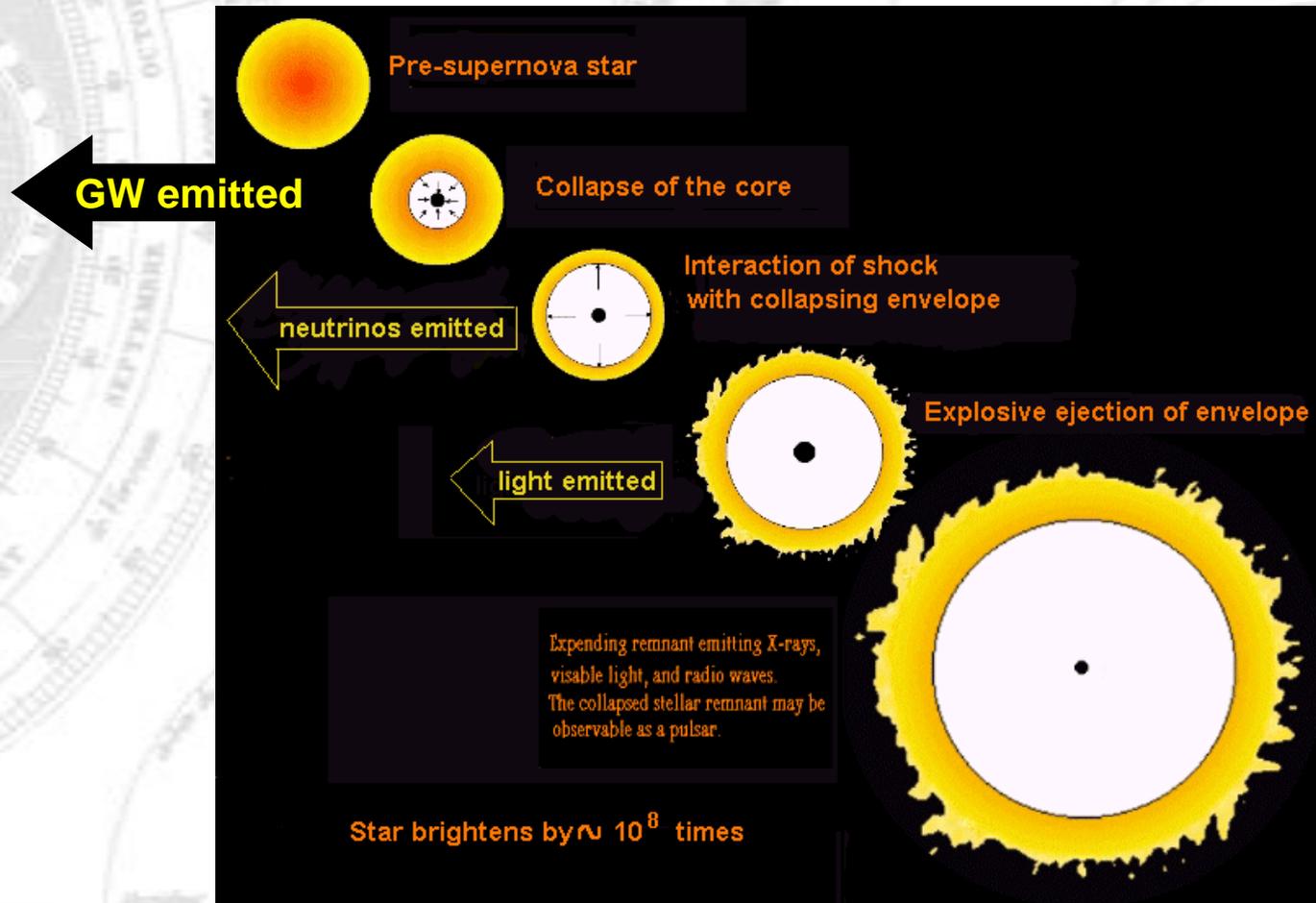
- Gravitational collapse

At the end of its life a star collapses → **supernova**
This event is accompanied by the emission of GWs.



When a massive star explodes, it creates a shell of hot gas that glows brightly in X-rays.
These X-rays reveal the dynamics of the explosion.

- Gravitational collapse



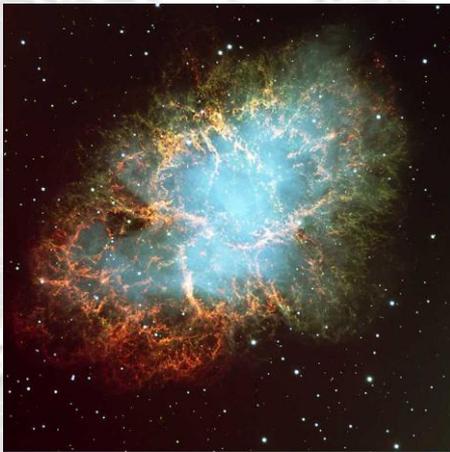
SUPERNOVAE

Crab Nebula

Distance: 6000 year-light, diameter 10 year-light, expansion velocity 1800 km/s

SN remnants observed on July 4th 1054 in Cina and in America, visible also during the day for 23 days

In the center there is a Pulsar (not visible in the picture) rotating at a frequency of 30Hz



The Crab Nebula in Taurus (VLT KUEYEN + FORSZ)

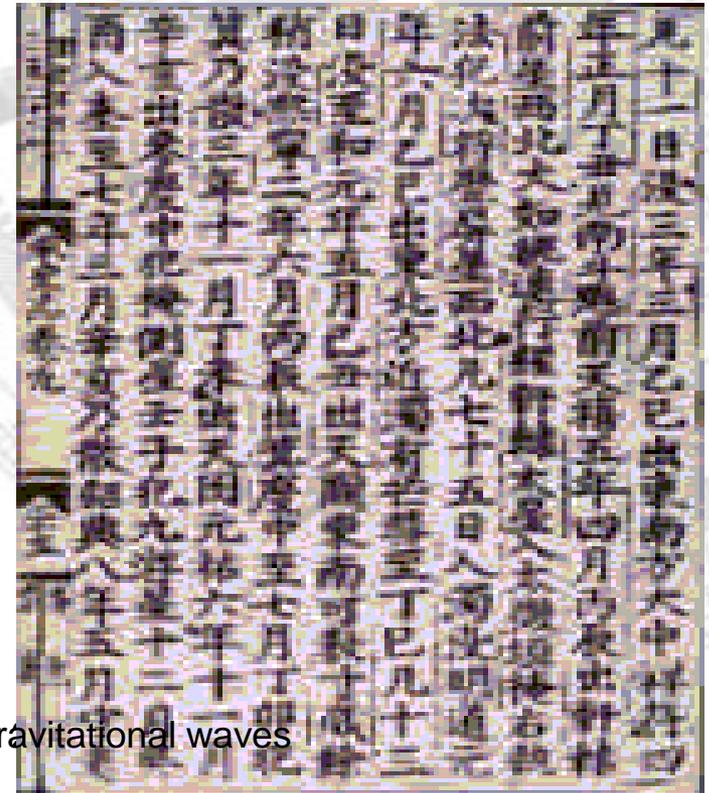
ESO PR Photo 40/99 (17 November 1999)

© European Southern Observatory

Below you can see the original engraving by the chinese astronomers and its translation

1054年 7月 4日 [宋會要]中記有：「元年三月，司天監言客星沒，客去之兆也。初，至和元年五月，晨出東方，守天關。晝如太白，芒角四出，色赤白，凡見二十三日。」

In the “ShongHuiYao” book, which means “Collection of the Shongdianasty” it is written: “In month March of year ZhiHe (May 1054), the astronomer noticing that the KeXing star was decreasing its intensity, foresees that the star will disappear. In the morning of May 13th of the same year (July 4th, 1054) **a new star is born at east like a celestial guardian. The star is so bright during daylight as the polar star is during the night, with a particularly bright and white corona, for 23 days**”



• Neutronstars (Pulsars)

- Very compact objects ($R \sim 10$ km) made by neutrons. Very high density ($10^{12} - 10^{14}$ g/cm³). The estimated number rotating of NS in our Galaxy is about 10^9 ; about 1000 are observed as pulsars (5 within 200 pc).

$f = 10 - 100$ Hz

MPIfR - Bonn Pulsar Group

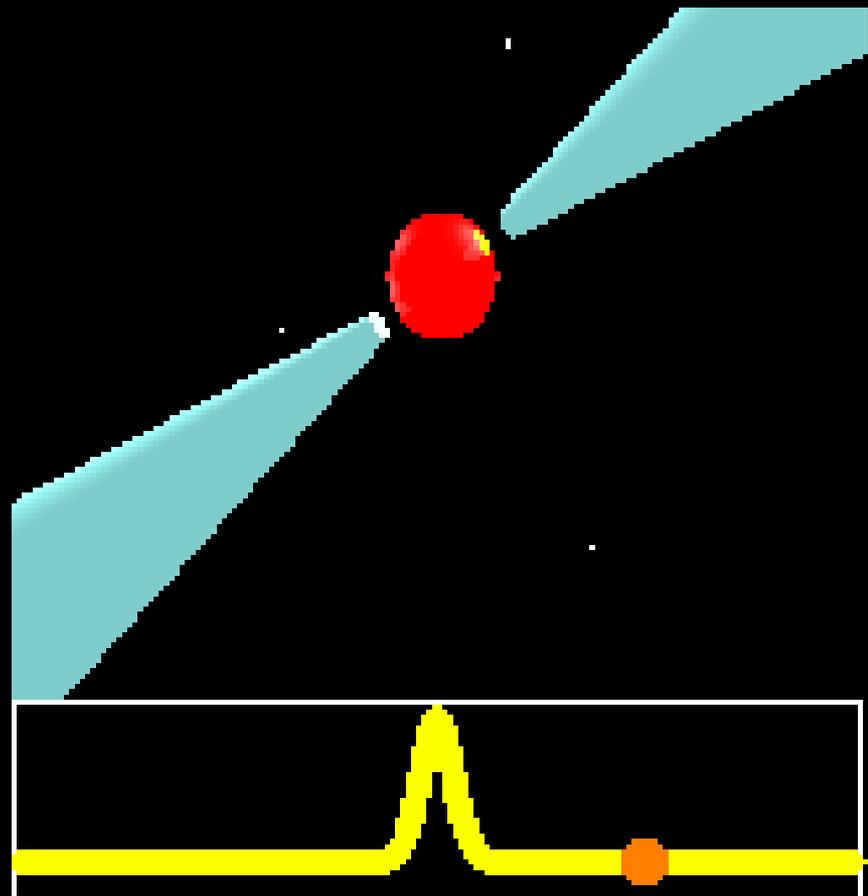
**Very strong magnetic fields
(10^9 Tesla)**

+

Rapid rotation

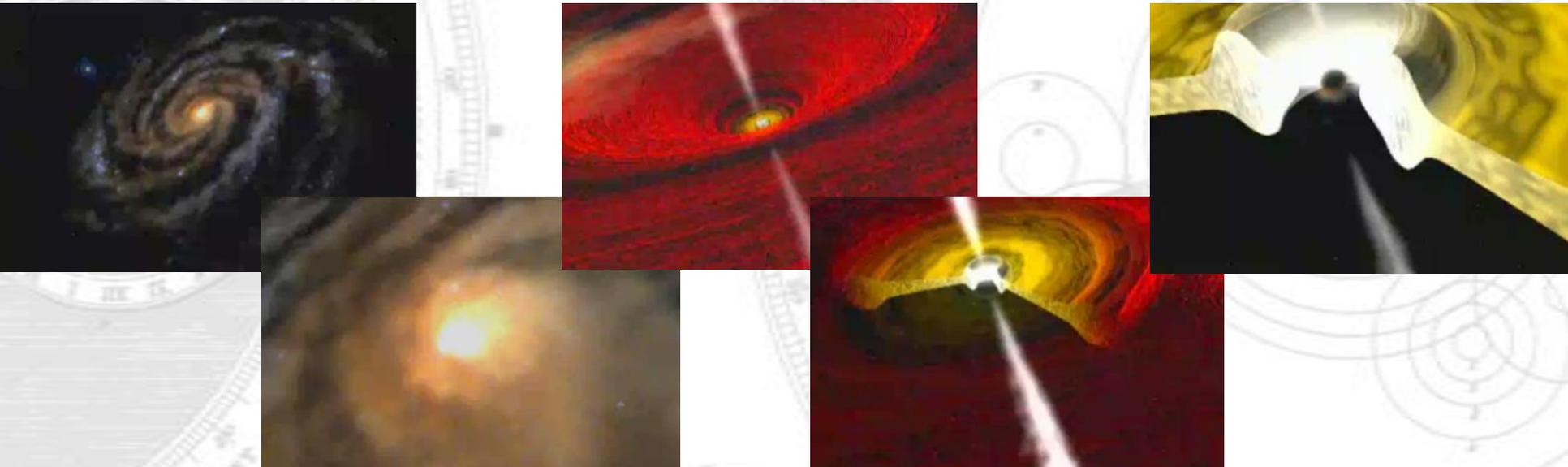
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**⇒ emission of
electromagnetic waves
(light, radio waves)
and gravitational waves**



• BlackHoles

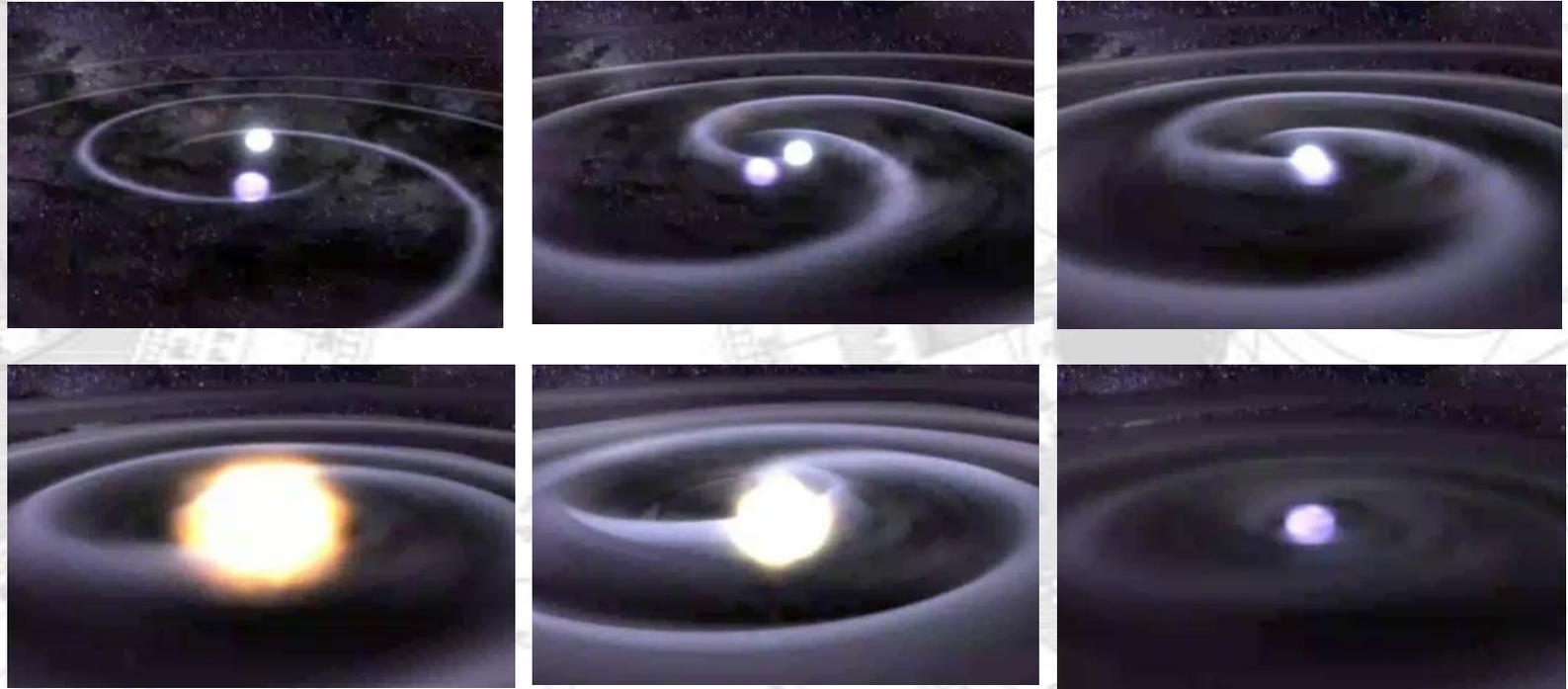
- Final stage of a very massive star (more than 1.4 solar Masses)



This animation illustrates the activity surrounding a black hole. While the matter that has passed the black hole's "event horizon" can't be seen, material swirling outside this threshold is accelerated to millions of degrees and radiates in X-rays. At the end of the animation, the black hole is shown shrouded in a cloud of gas and dust, obscuring it from most angles at wavelengths other than the X-rays picked up by the Chandra X-ray Observatory.

- Binary systems (NS-NS / WD-WD)

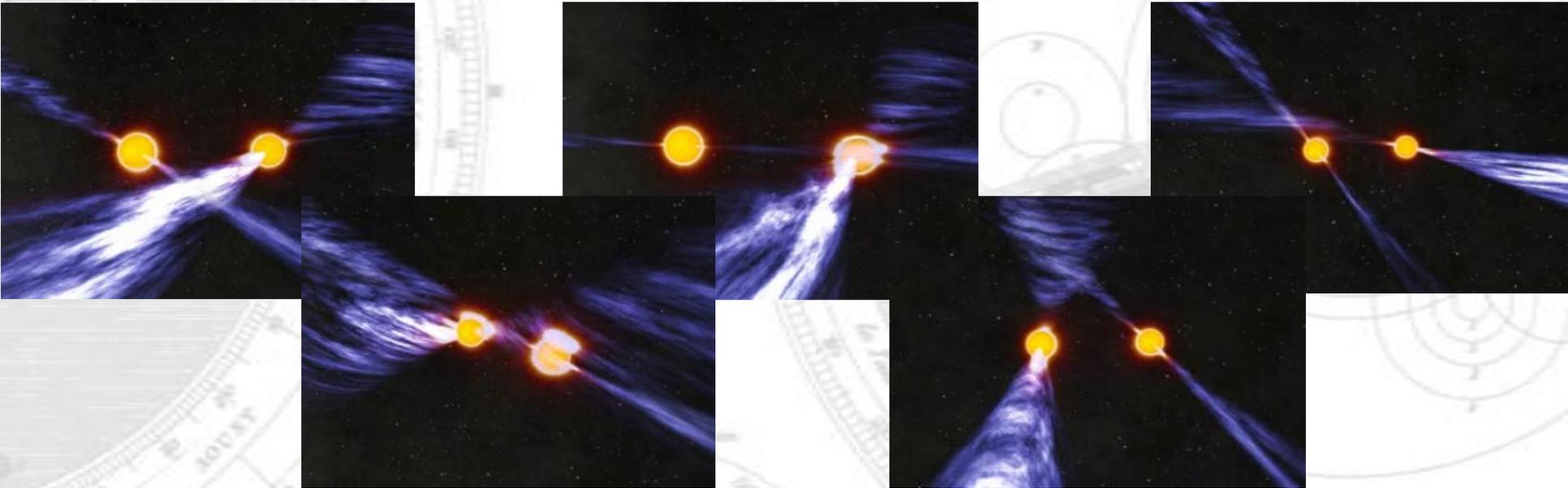
There should exist about 10^{8-9} binaries in our Galaxy with a frequency > 0.1 mHz (mostly WD/WD).



This artist concept depicts two white dwarfs called RX J0806.3+1527 or J0806, swirling closer together, traveling in excess of a million miles per hour. As their orbit gets smaller and smaller, leading up to a merger, the system should release more and more energy in gravitational waves. This particular pair might have the smallest orbit of any known binary system. They complete an orbit in 321.5 seconds - barely more than five minutes.

- Binary systems (NS-NS / WD-WD)

There should exist about 10^{8-9} binaries in our Galaxy with a frequency > 0.1 mHz (mostly WD/WD).

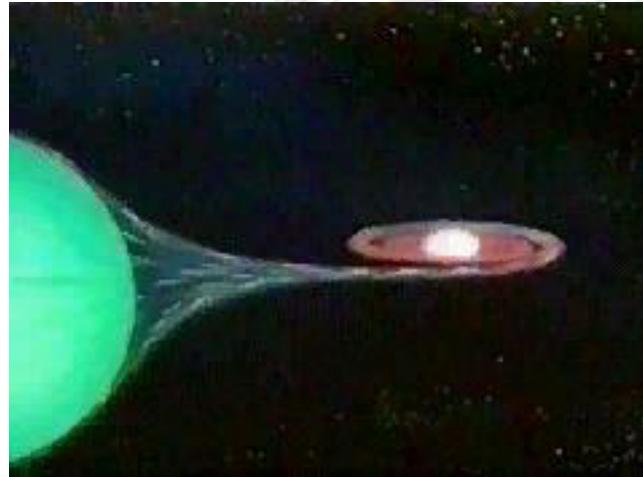


- Binary systems (NS-BH)

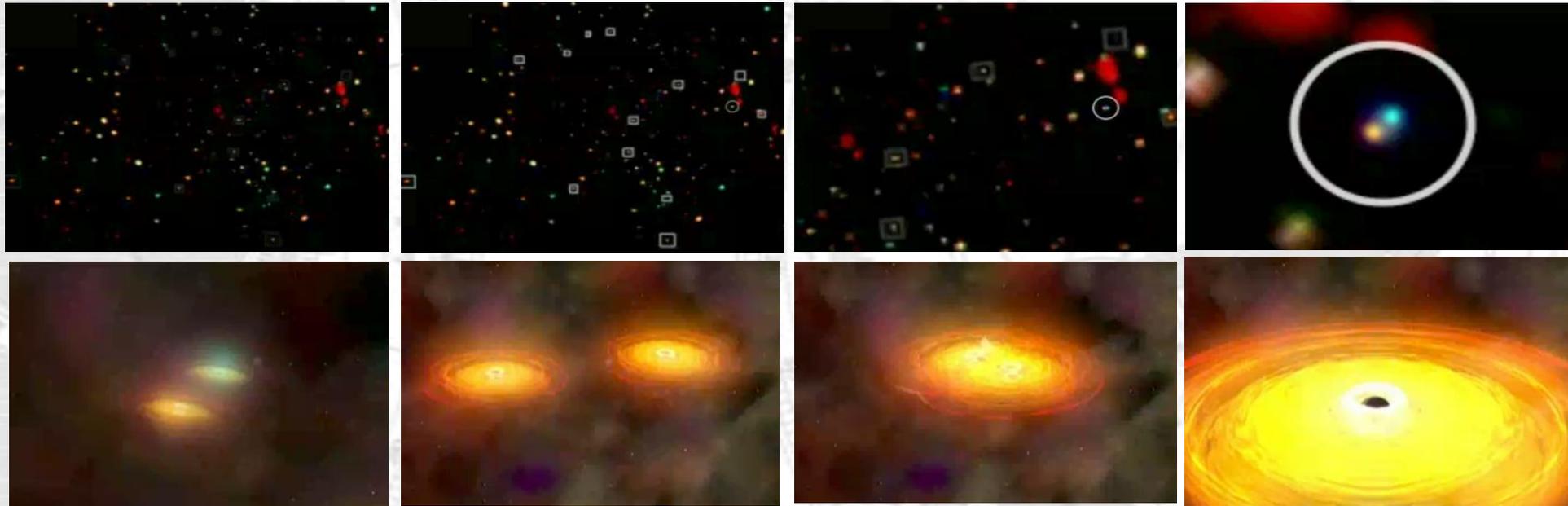


Scientists say they have seen tantalizing, first-time evidence of a black hole eating a neutron star—first stretching the neutron star into a crescent, swallowing it, and then gulping up crumbs of the broken star in the minutes and hours that followed.

- Binary systems (NS-WD)

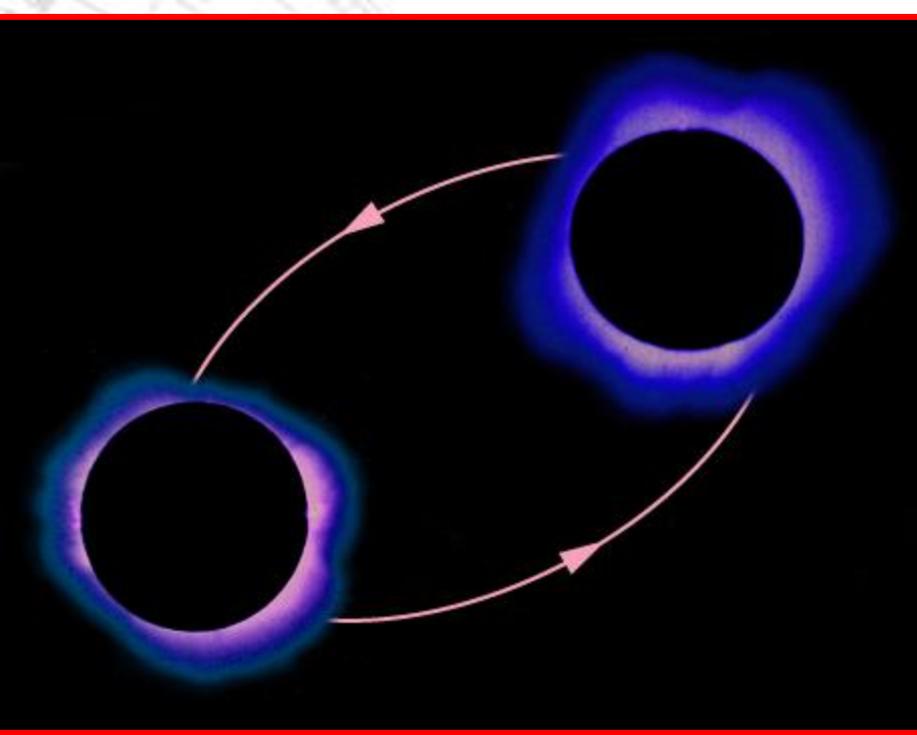


- Binary systems (BH-BH)

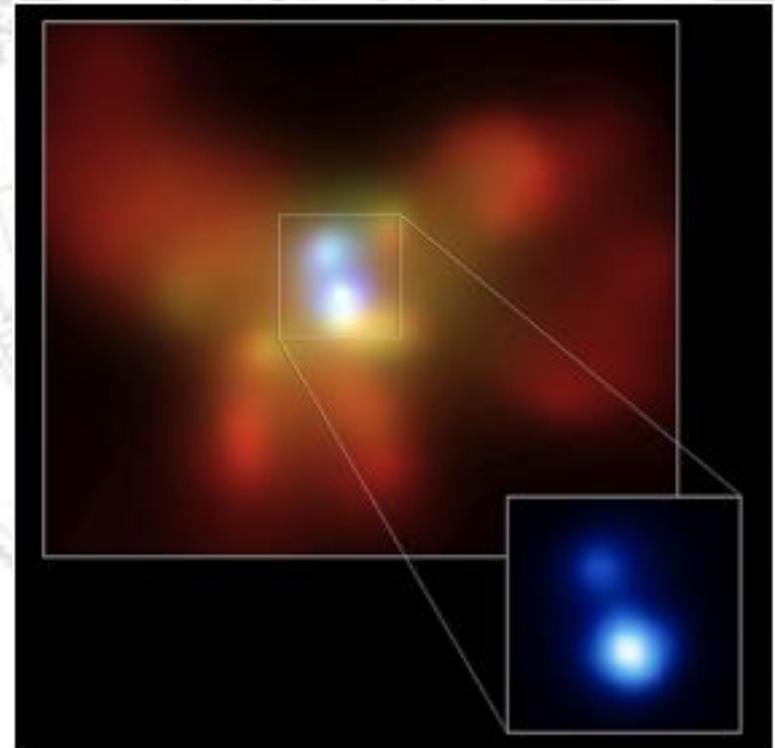


This sequence begins with the Chandra Deep Field-North, the deepest X-ray image ever taken. Black holes that are also found in sub-millimeter observations, indicating active star formation in their host galaxies, are then marked. The view then zooms onto one pair of particularly close black holes (known as SMG 123616.1+621513). Astronomers believe these black holes and their galaxies are orbiting each other and will eventually merge. The sequence ends by showing an animation of this scenario.

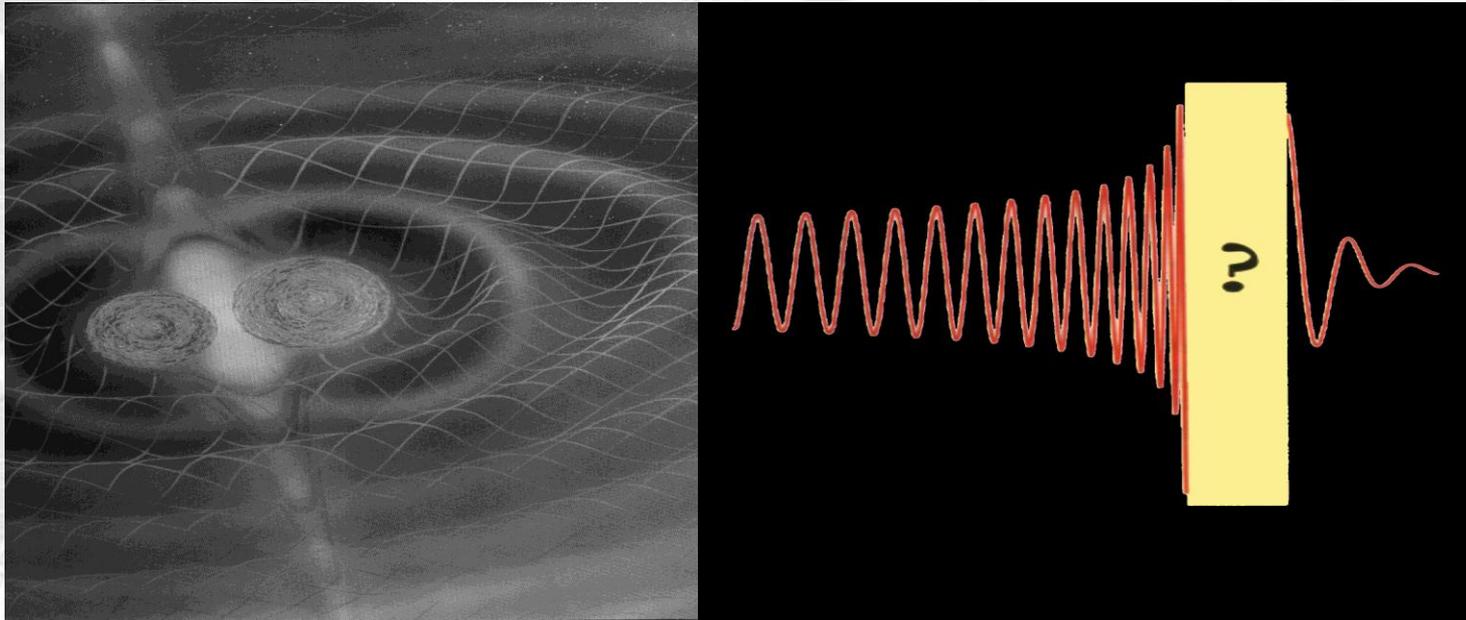
**These systems can also be formed by galactic nuclei
(10^4 - 10^6 solar masses)**



NGC 6240, galassia massiva formata dal merger di due galassie piu' piccole. D~122 Mpc. I due BH distano circa 900 pc. Osservati da Chandra X-Ray



- Binary systems



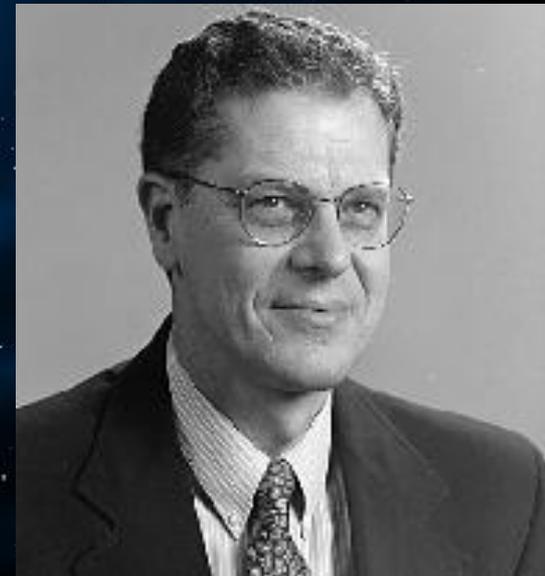
The signal emitted has a very characteristic shape called chirp
The observation of a binary system confirmed the existence of GWs
(HulseTaylor)

No Evidence For Gravitational Waves Until 1974



Russell A. Hulse

**Discovered and Studied
Pulsar System
PSR 1913 + 16**

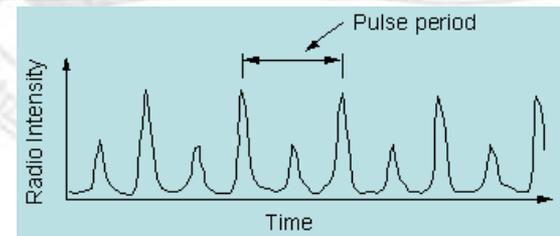
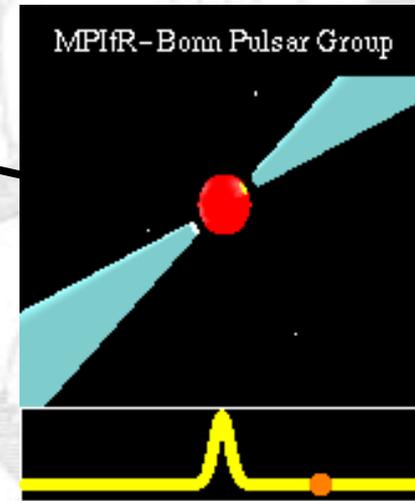
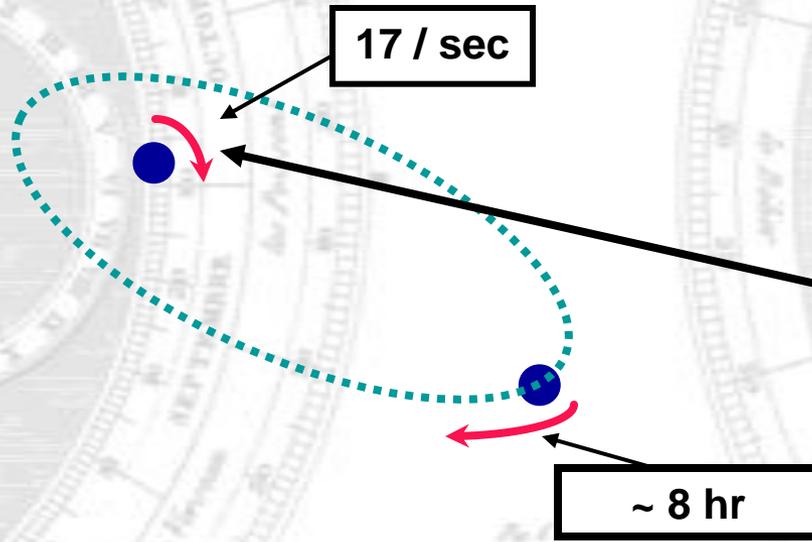


Joseph H. Taylor Jr

Neutron Binary System

PSR 1913 + 16

Similar mass to our sun
but only 20 km in diameter



- Two Neutron Stars in Orbit**
- Separated by 1,000,000 km**
- Prediction from General Relativity**
 - Spiral in by 3 mm/orbit**
 - Rate of change orbital period**

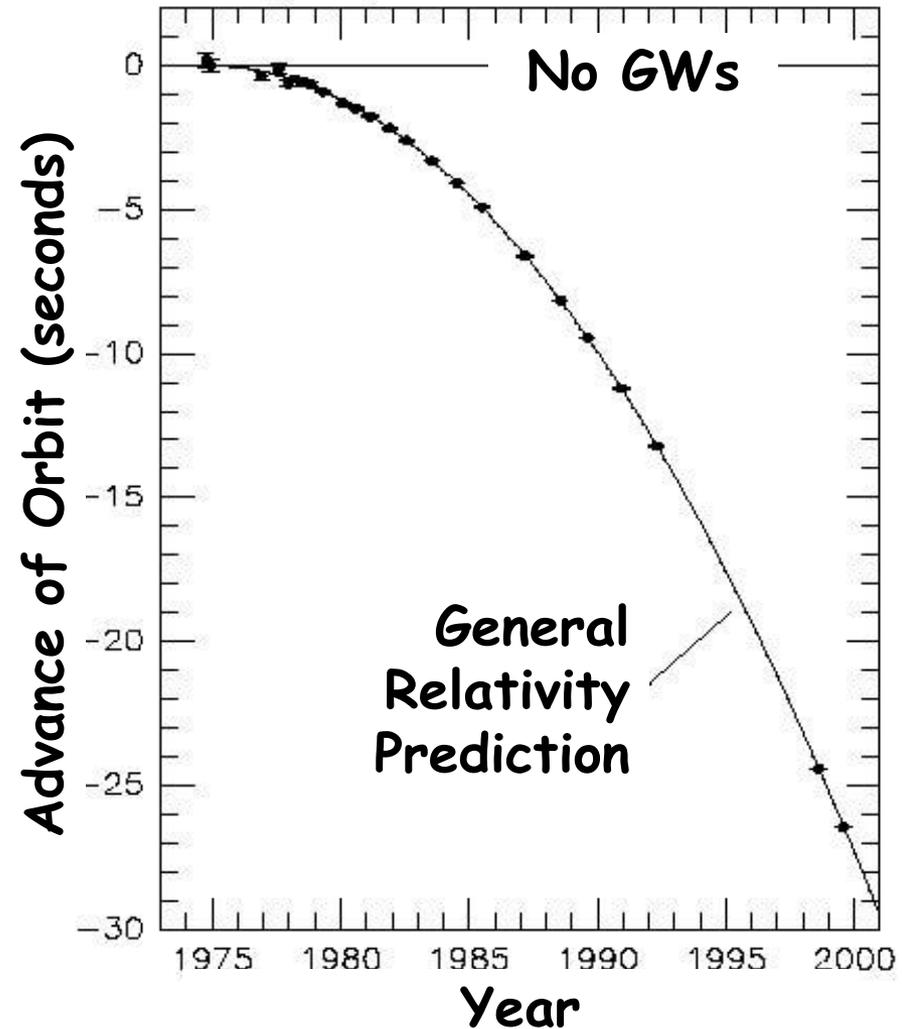
Evidence for gravitational waves!

Nobel Prize



February 7, 2013

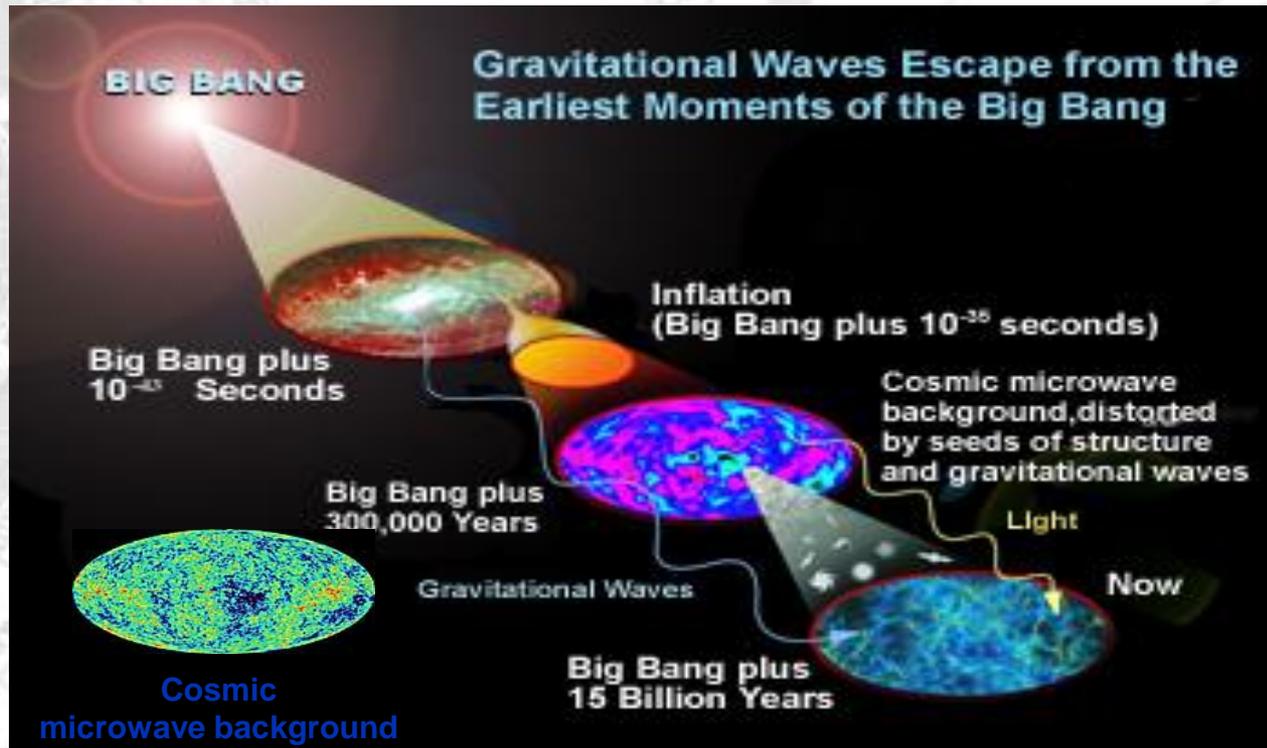
Comparison between observations of the binary pulsar PSR1913+16, and the prediction of general relativity based on loss of orbital energy via gravitational waves



From J. H. Taylor and J. M. Weisberg, unpublished (2000)

Einstein's gravitational waves

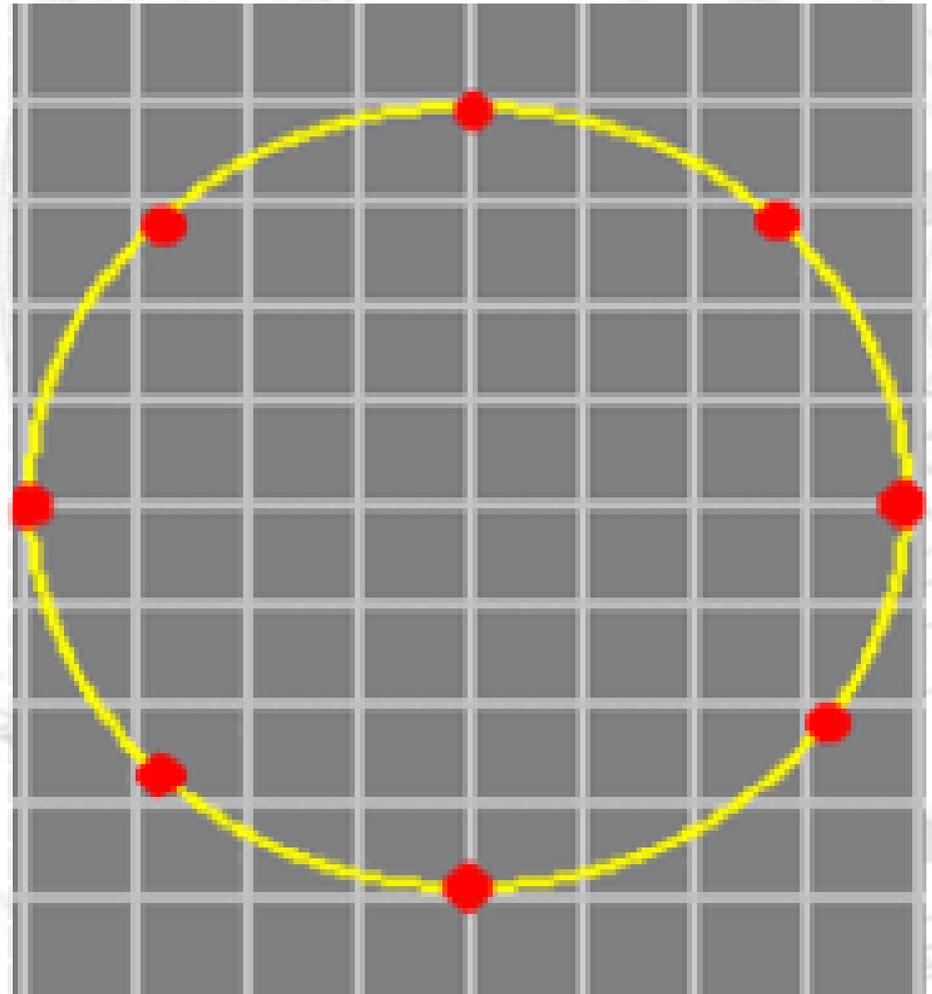
- Cosmic GW background



Picture of the Universe at the very beginning of its life

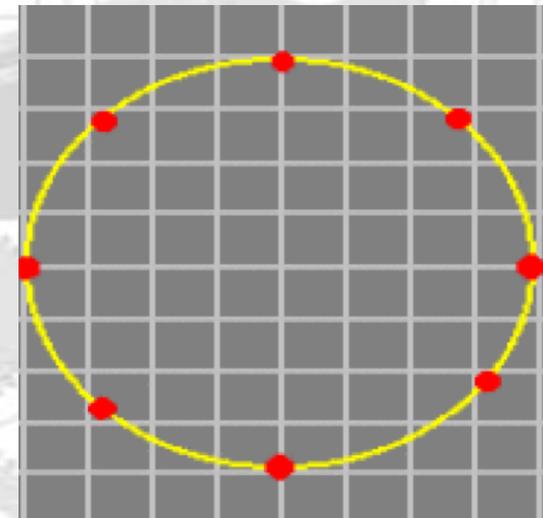
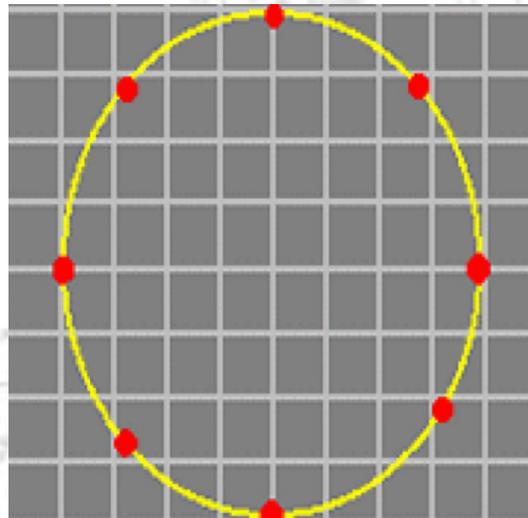
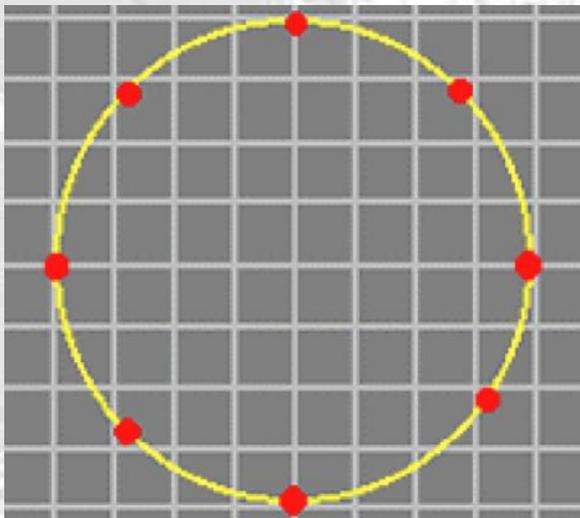
Effect of a Passing Gravitational Wave

- Imagine a circle of masses in space
 - Free from all disturbances, except a gravitational wave



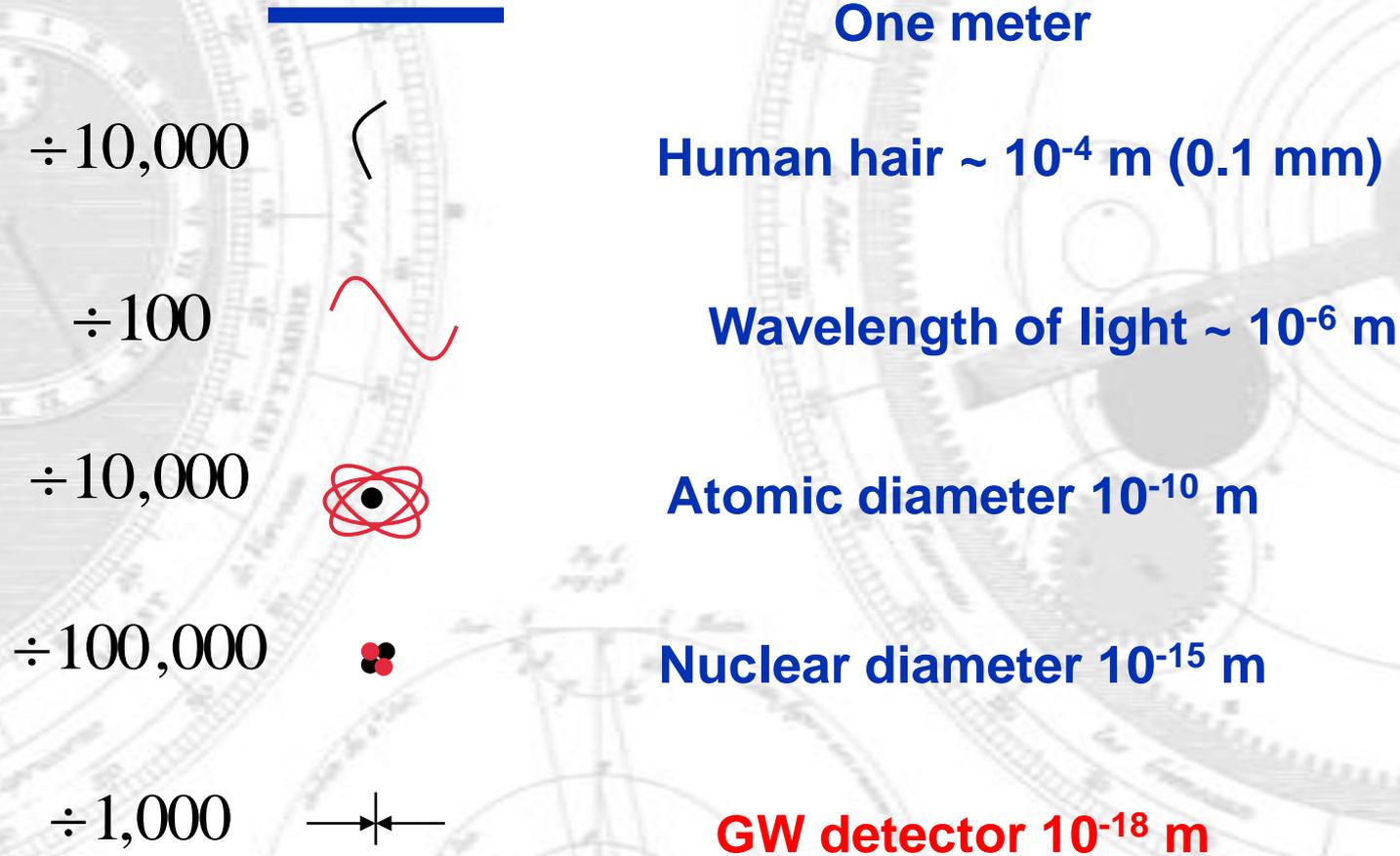
Effect of a Passing Gravitational Wave

- Gravitational wave traveling into the picture
- Change in separation (ΔL) proportional to initial separation (L) and to the amplitude of the wave

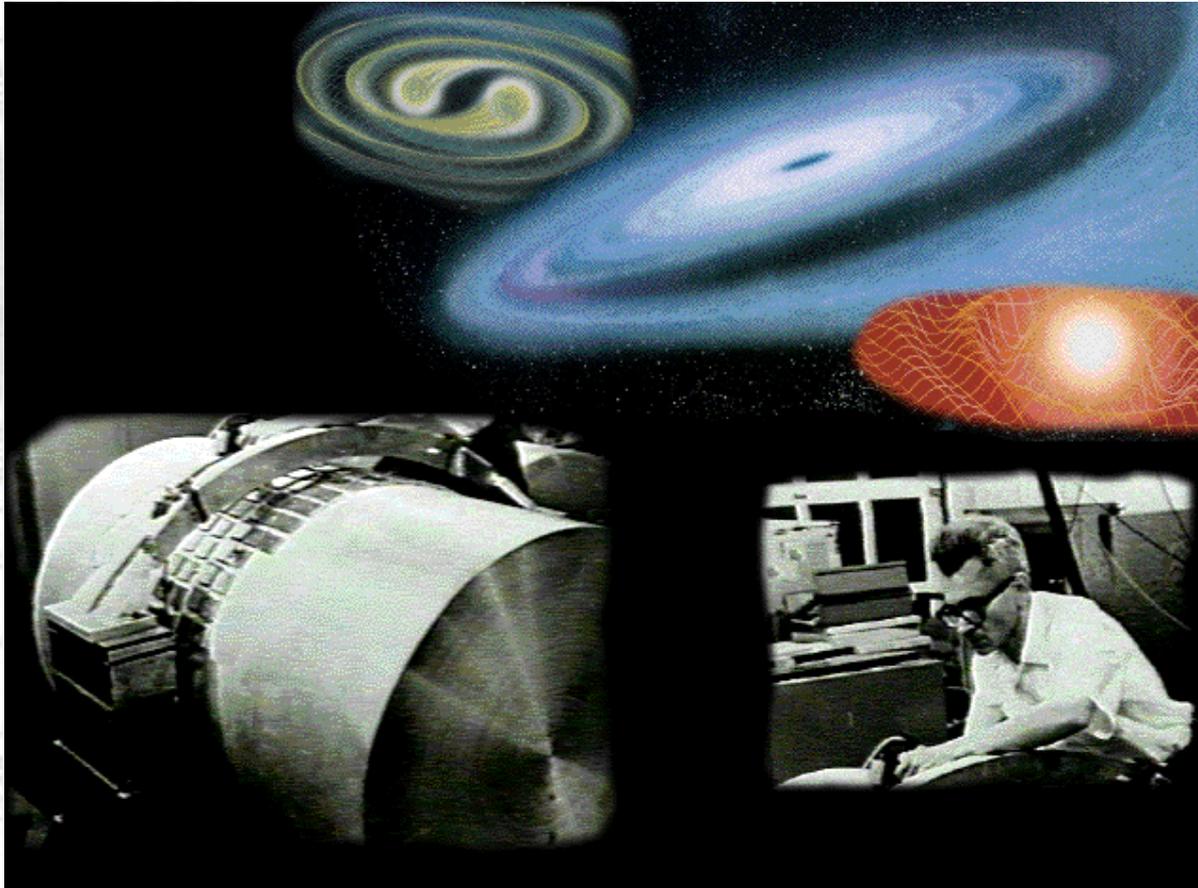


Expected values of ΔL are $\sim 10^{-18}\text{m}$

How Small is 10^{-18} Meter?



Bar detectors

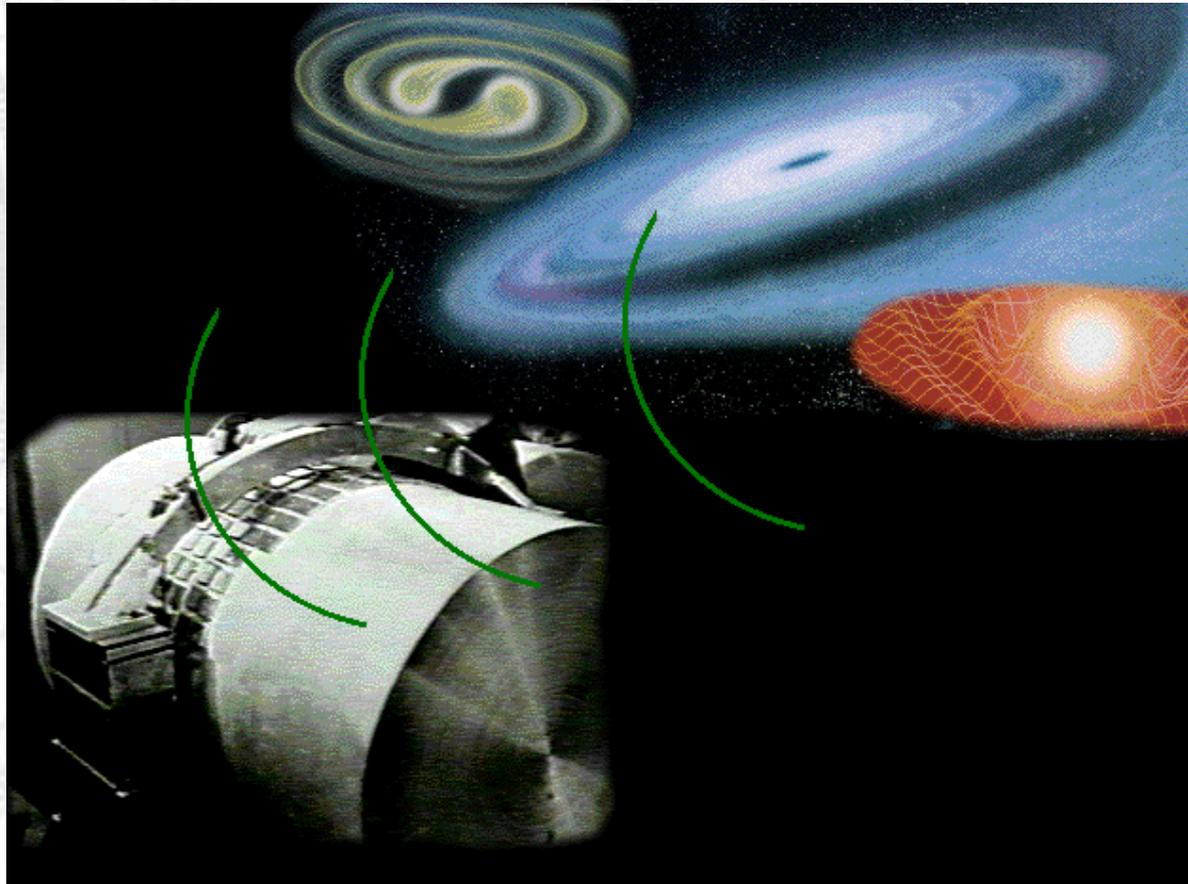


February 7, 2013

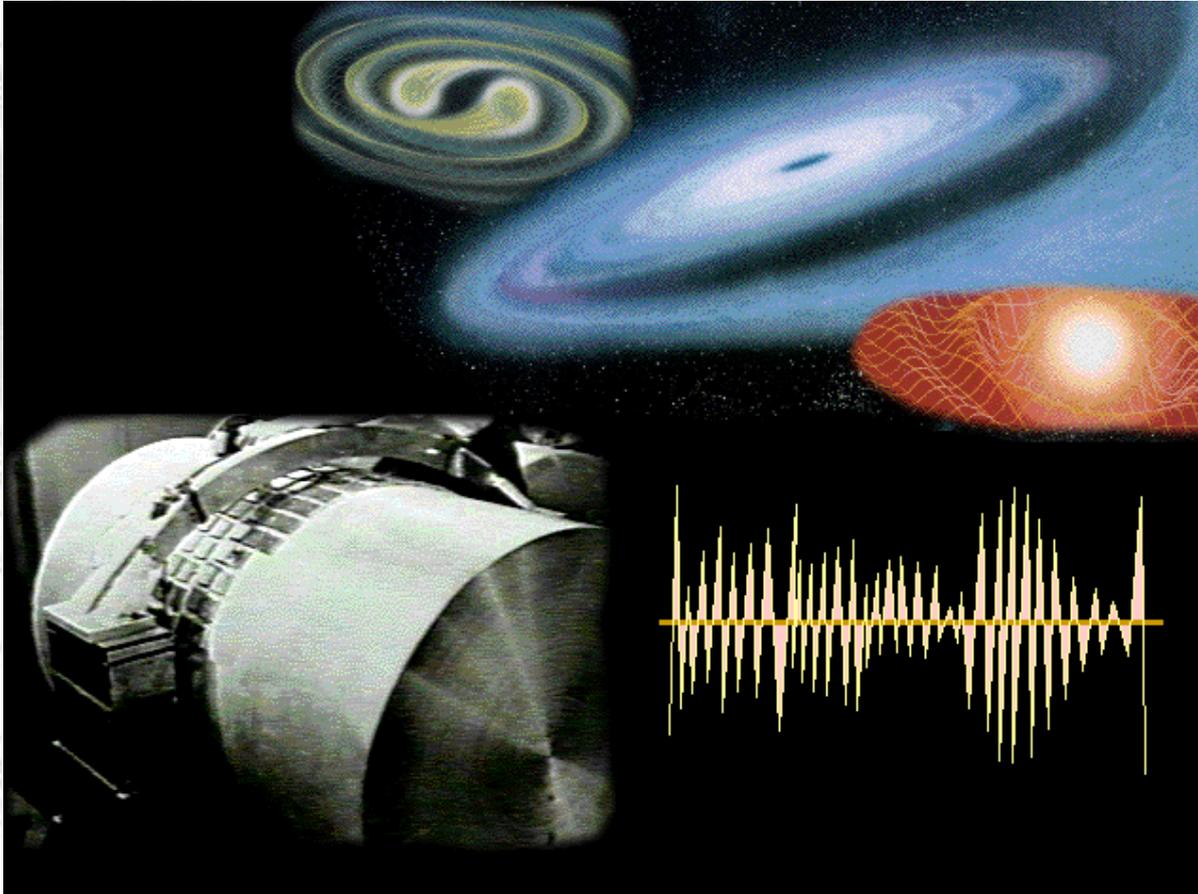
Einstein's gravitational waves

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Bar detectors



Bar detectors



February 7, 2013

Einstein's gravitational waves

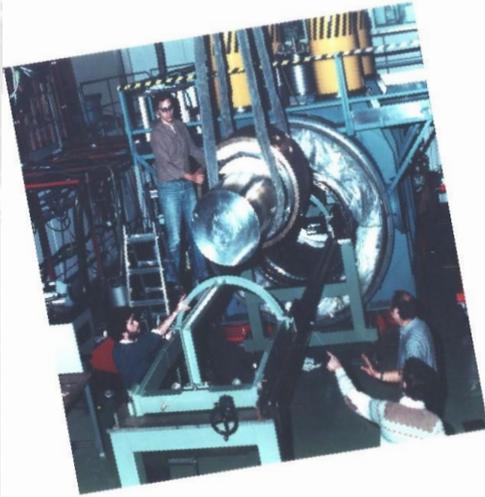
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Gravitational Wave Detectors

- Interferometric
- Resonant-Mass



The network of bar detectors

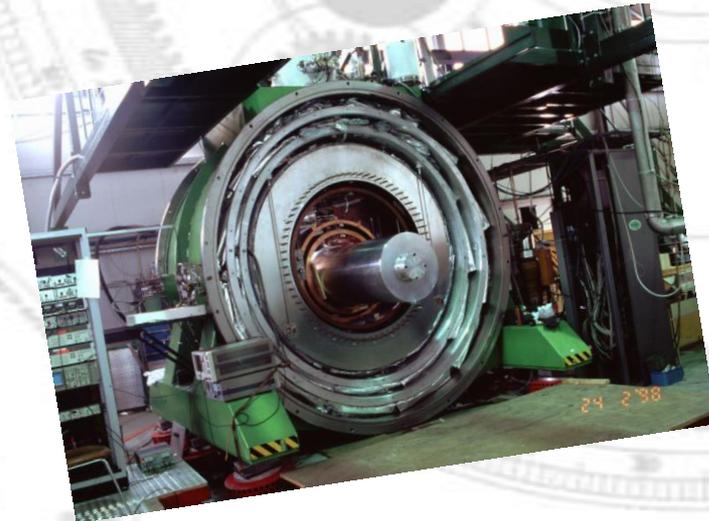


ALLEGRO

AURIGA

EXPLORER

NAUTILUS



February 7, 2015

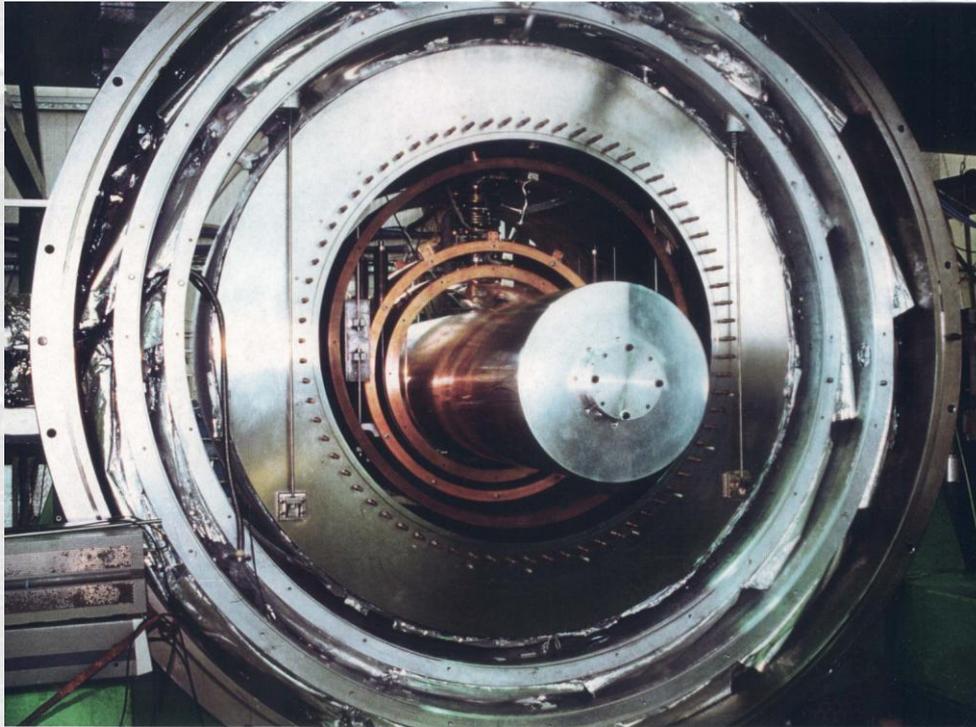
Einstein's gravitational waves

- The effect of the GW is proportional to the mass: large masses are needed (2 tons)
- The small vibration induced by the GW would be hidden by the brownian motion of the detector (low T: -270 °C), by the seismic noise (mechanical filters) and by the amplifier noise (superconductive amplifier)



Bar detectors

- NAUTILUS



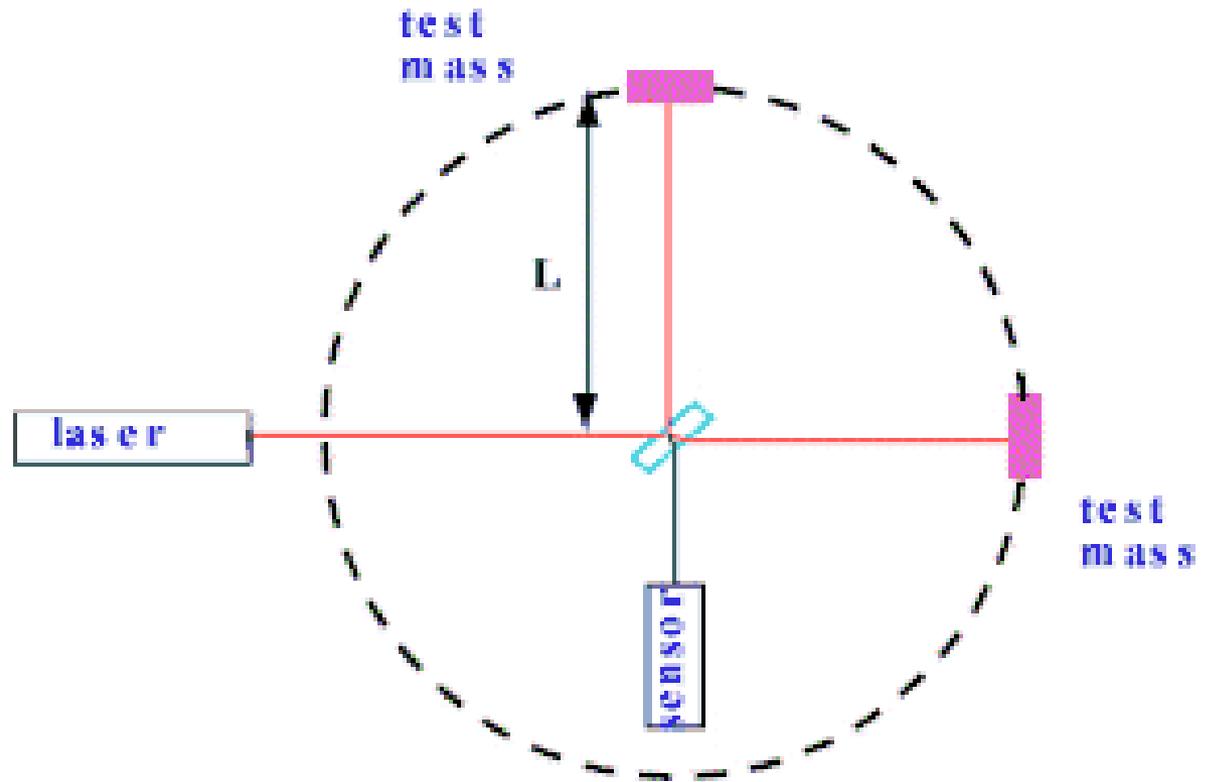
Length = 3 m

$$h \sim \delta L/L \sim 10^{-21} \rightarrow \delta L = 10^{-21} \text{ m}$$

Thousand million times smaller than the dimensions of a proton!!!!

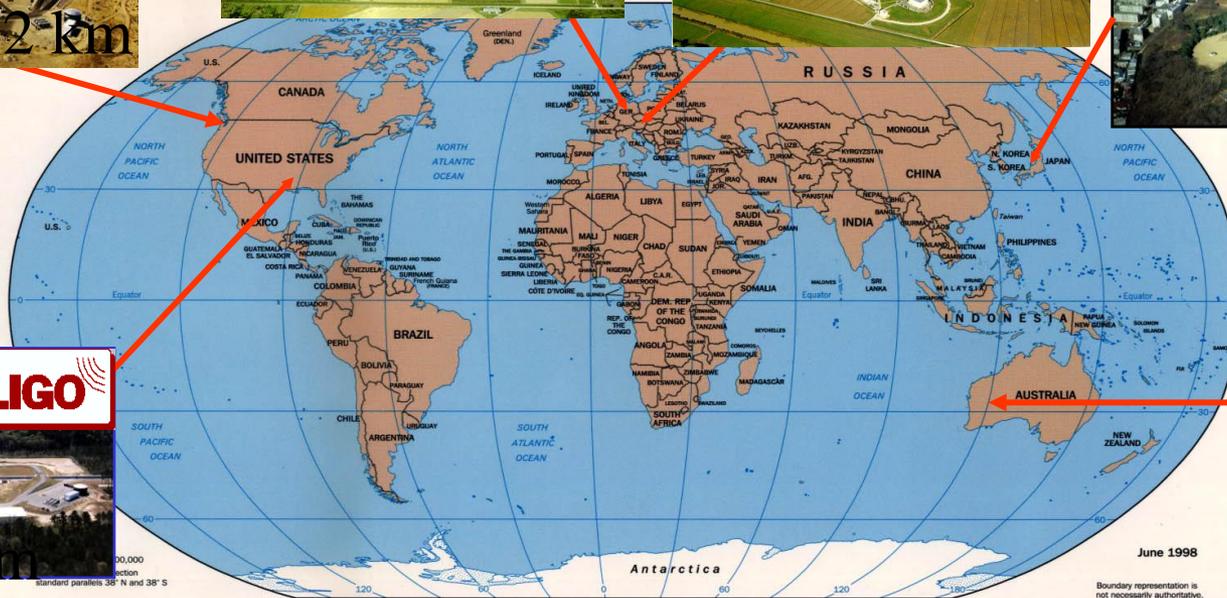
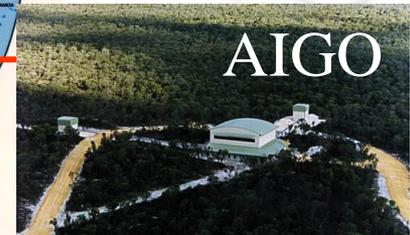
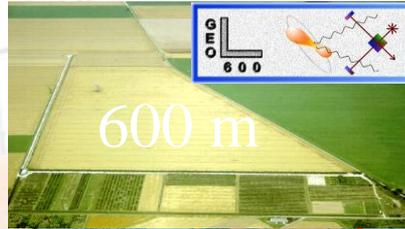
Detecting a Gravitational Wave with Light

Michelson Interferometer



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RzZgFKolfQI>

The network of interferometers



June 1998

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

802599 (R00352) 6-98

Virgo aerial view



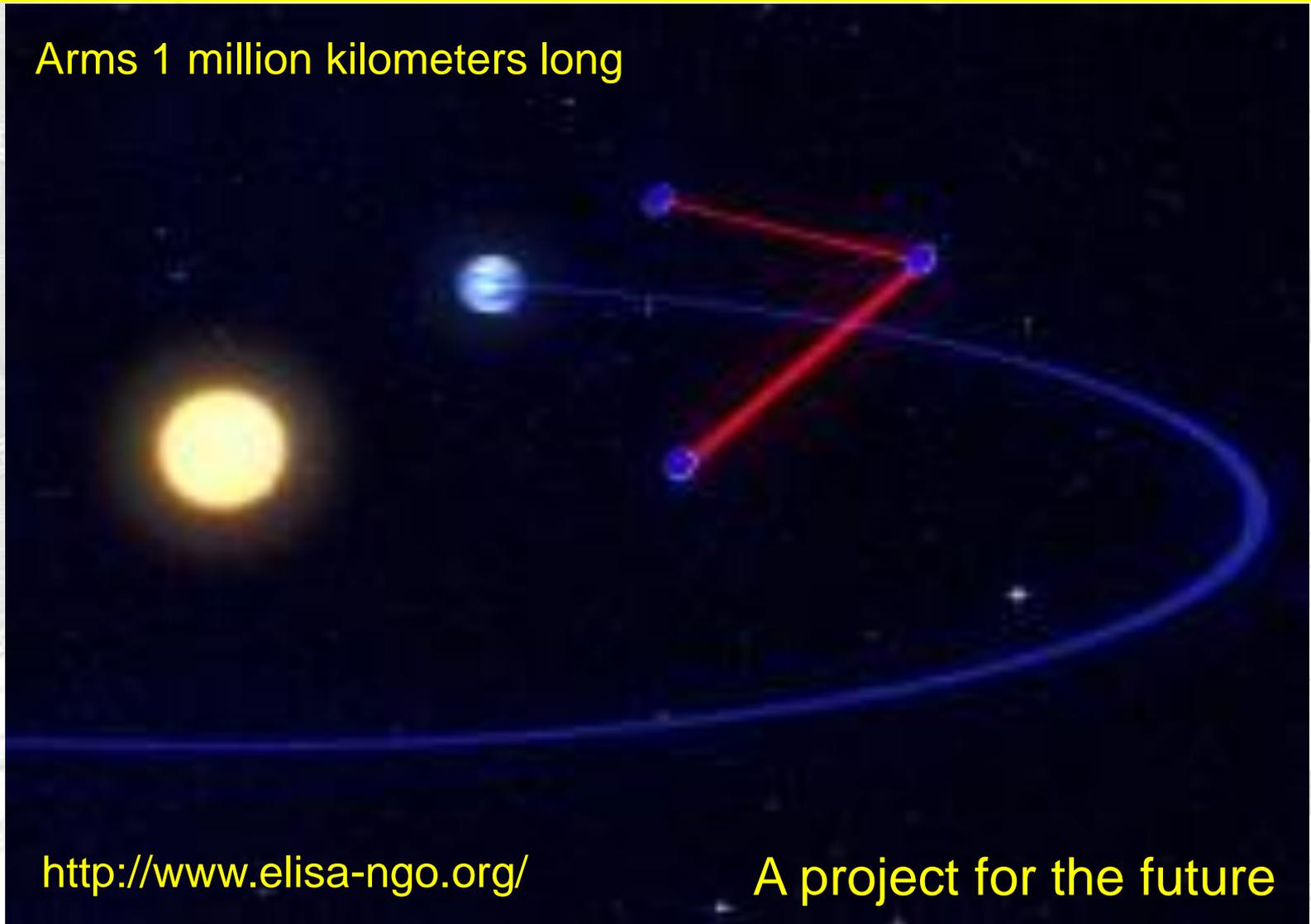
Virgo: a section of the 3 km vacuum pipe



eLISA-NGO



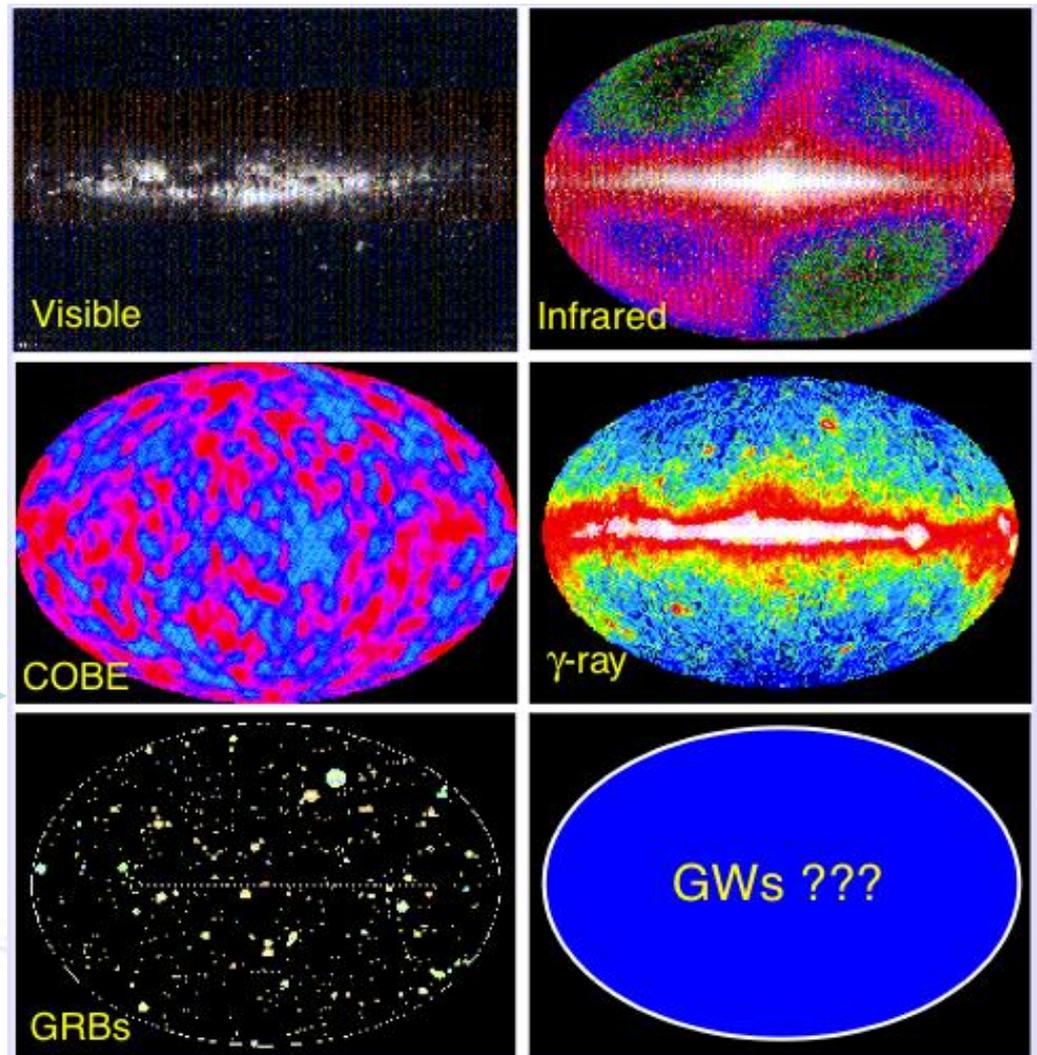
Arms 1 million kilometers long



<http://www.elisa-ngo.org/>

A project for the future

1. Test of General Relativity
2. Beginning of gravitational astrophysics (pulsar, supernovae, binary systems, black holes)
3. From the study of the cosmic background → “picture of the very early Universe” $\sim 10^{-43}$ s after Big Bang



GWs can reveal features of their sources that cannot be learnt by electromagnetic, cosmic rays or neutrino studies

- **1915** Einstein publishes his theory of General Relativity
- **1916** Einstein predicts the existence of GWs
- **1960** Weber builds the first GW detector
- **1984** Taylor eHulse demonstrate the existence of GWs (Nobel Prize in 1993)
- **1990** Bar detectors start to operate
- **2005** Interferometers start to operate
- **2010** Construction of advanced interferometers starts
- **2015** Advanced interferometers in operation

Great science in the next years!!!

The End

