

Universality and wave absorption in high-energy collisions of spinning black holes

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Overview

- Motivation
- Setup
- Results
- Conclusions and outlook

The Hierarchy Problem of Physics

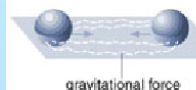
- Gravity $\approx 10^{-39} \times$ other forces
- Higgs field $\approx \mu_{obs} \approx 250 \text{ GeV} = \sqrt{\mu^2 - \Lambda^2}$
where $\Lambda \approx 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ is the grand unification energy
- Requires enormous finetuning!!!
- Finetuning exist: $\frac{987654321}{123456789} = 8.0000000729$
- 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

Motivation (High-energy physics)

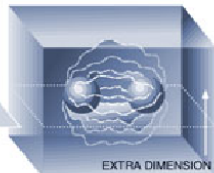
Black Holes on Demand

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:

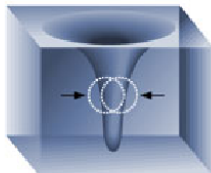
Particles collide in three dimensional space, shown below as a flat plane.



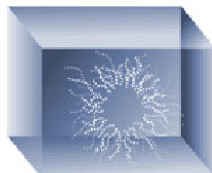
As the particles approach in a particle accelerator, their gravitational attraction increases steadily.



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

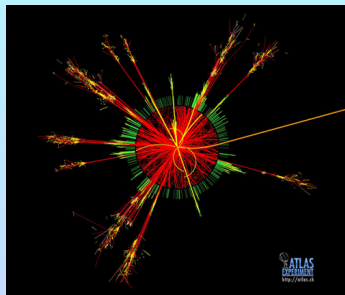
Experimental signature at the LHC

Black hole formation at the LHC could be detected by the properties of the jets resulting from Hawking radiation.

- Multiplicity of partons: Number of jets and leptons
- Large transverse energy
- Black-hole mass and spin are important for this!

ToDo:

- Exact cross section for BH formation
- Determine loss of energy in gravitational waves
- Determine spin of merged black hole



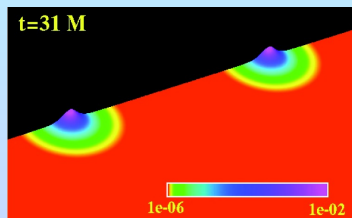
Does matter “matter”?

- Matter does not matter at energies $\ll E_{Planck}$

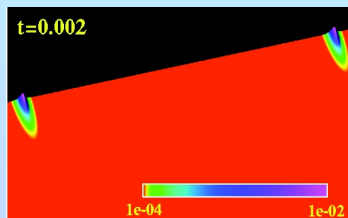
Banks & Fischler '99; Giddings & Thomas '01

- Einstein plus minimally coupled, massive, complex scalar field

“Boson or fluid stars” Pretorius & Choptuik '09, East & Pretorius '12



$$\gamma = 1$$



$$\gamma = 4$$

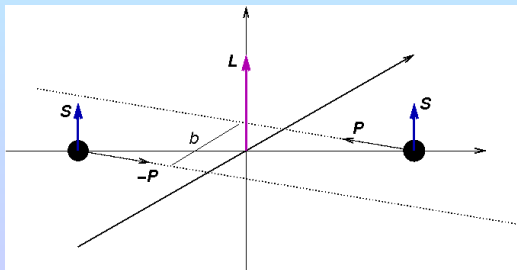
- BH formation threshold: $\gamma_{thr} = 2.9 \pm 10 \% \sim 1/3 \gamma_{hoop}$
- Model particle collisions by BH collisions

BH collisions: Computational framework

- Focus here: $D = 4$ dimensions
- “Moving puncture” technique
Goddard '05, Brownsville-RIT '05
- **BSSN** formulation; Shibata & Nakamura '95, Baumgarte & Shapiro '98
- $1 + \log$ slicing, Γ -driver shift condition
- Puncture ini-data; Bowen-York '80; Brandt & Brügmann '97; Ansorg et al. '04
- Mesh refinement *Cactus*, *Carpet*
- Wave extraction using **Newman-Penrose scalar**
- **Apparent Horizon** finder; e.g. Thornburg '96

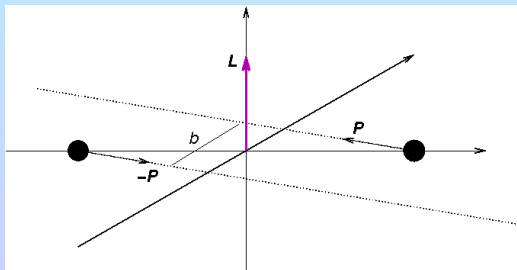
Initial setup: 1) Aligned spins

- Orbital hang-up Campanelli et al. '06
- 2 BHs: Total rest mass: $M_0 = M_{A,0} + M_{B,0}$
Boost: $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2}$, $M = \gamma M_0$
- Impact parameter: $b \equiv \frac{L}{P}$



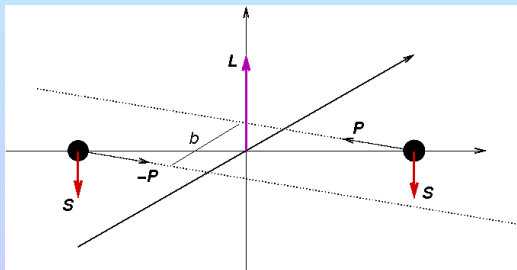
Initial setup: 2) No spins

- Orbital hang-up Campanelli et al. '06
- 2 BHs: Total rest mass: $M_0 = M_{A,0} + M_{B,0}$
Boost: $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2}$, $M = \gamma M_0$
- Impact parameter: $b \equiv \frac{L}{P}$



Initial setup: 3) Anti-aligned spins

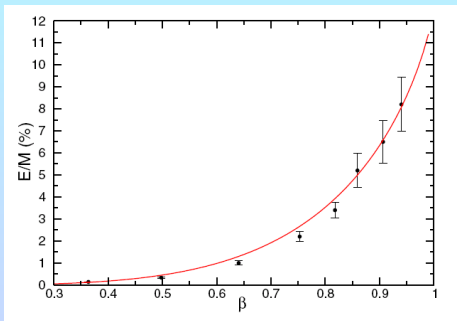
- Orbital hang-up Campanelli et al. '06
- 2 BHs: Total rest mass: $M_0 = M_{A,0} + M_{B,0}$
Boost: $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2}$, $M = \gamma M_0$
- Impact parameter: $b \equiv \frac{L}{P}$



Head-on: $b = 0$, $\vec{S} = 0$

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

About half of Penrose '74



- Agreement with approximative methods

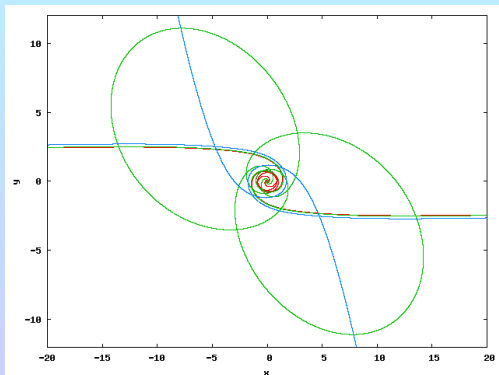
Flat spectrum, multipolar GW structure

Berti *et al.* '10

Grazing: $b \neq 0$, $\vec{S} = 0$, $\gamma = 1.52$

- Radiated energy up to at least 35 % M
- Immediate vs. Delayed vs. No merger

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

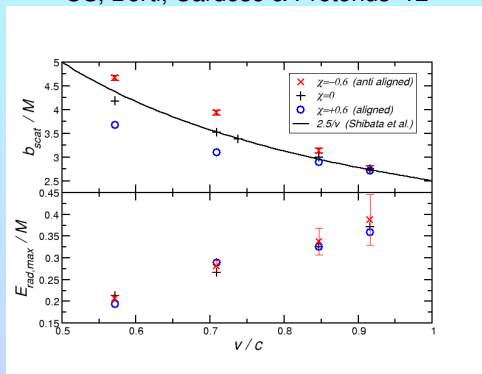


Scattering threshold b_{scat} for $D = 4$, $\vec{S} = 0$

- $b < b_{scat} \Rightarrow$ Merger
- $b > b_{scat} \Rightarrow$ Scattering
- Numerical study: $b_{scat} = \frac{2.5 \pm 0.05}{v} M$
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: $b_{crit} = 1.685 M$
Yoshino & Rychkov '05

Scattering threshold and radiated energy

US, Berti, Cardoso & Pretorius '12

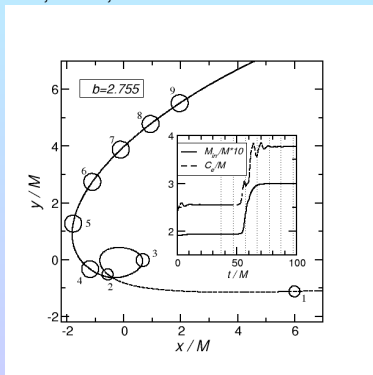


- At speeds $v \gtrsim 0.9$ spin effects washed out
- E_{rad} always below $\lesssim 50\% M$

Absorption

- For large γ : $E_{kin} \approx M$
- If E_{kin} is not radiated, where does it go?
- Answer: $\sim 50\%$ into E_{rad} , $\sim 50\%$ is absorbed

US, Berti, Cardoso & Pretorius '12



Conclusions and outlook

- Strong gravity \Rightarrow particle collisions well modeled by BH collisions
- Numerical simulations of BH collisions with spins in $D = 4$
- Spin effects **washed out** at large boosts
- E_{rad} **saturates** near $\sim 50\% M$
- Rest of E_{kin} **absorbed**
- Structure of colliding particles **negligible**
- Assumption $M_{BH} = \mathcal{O}(1)M$ is good!
- **TODO:** $D > 4$, electric charge