THE ELECTROMAGNETIC COUNTERPARTS TO GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SOURCES FROM GROUND TO SPACE-BASED FACILITIES

WILL THE ENERGETIC UNIVERSE MEET THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE UNIVERSE?

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Exploring the Hot and Energetic Universe: The first scientific conference dedicated to the Athena X-ray observatory Madrid, 8-10 September 2015 ESA/ESAC

- The previous century witnessed a great revolution in astrophysics, driven by improvements in observing capabilities across the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum. Serendipitous discovery of new classes of sources
- X-ray sky has revealed a violent ever changing Universe full of accreting neutron stars and accreting black holes of all flavors
- Guided by X-ray observations (precious heritage) + predictive power of General Relativity + complex input physics ruling energetic phenomena portrait sources of gravitational waves: prime targets are coalescing neutron stars and black holes of all flavors
- Gravitational Wave Universe holds a great potential for discovery of the unknown
- GW sky provides access to a Universe that can not be observed in any other way: "invisible" as our carriers are gravitational waves
- Flow of information from ATHENA and from the GW Universe is complementary and where there is overlap, information is genetically diverse





An independent measure of the redshift, e.g. from the detection of the EM counterpart returns the cosmological parameters now measured through "gravity" ... -study of the host galaxy & environment-







The Epoch of Re-ionization

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COMPLEMENTARITY





SYNERGY

- Which are the perspectives of observing
 EM precursors -- EM coincident detections -- EM afterglows of GW events?
- .. ancestors & relics
- Role of ATHENA?

• aLIGO NS-NS COALESCENCES



GW signal acts as trigger SEARCH of low redshift (z<0.1) sGRBs off set Merger model for SHORT

GRBs: (i) energy requirement and rates, (ii) clean environment to avoid significant baryon loading, (iii) lack of associations with supernovae, (iv) redshift distribution (z~0.1-1.5) indicating typical progenitor delay times of less than e few Gyrs, (v) occurrence in both late and early type galaxies with rate influence by both stellar mass and star formation activity, (vi) off-sets (10% bursts have off-sets >20 kpc) indicative of natal kicks or dynamical origin in globular clusters, (vii) evidence of collimation, (viii) under-luminous afterglow

NS-NS mergers (20 per year) are expected to generate an EM signal - formation of an hyperaccreting highly magnetized disc of debris. The GW signal is expected to anticipate the EM signal. GW detection should work as a "trigger"

 The localization region for Advanced LIGO/Virgo is100 deg²- a challenge for EM follow-up

see Berger 2014 for a review & discussion

• eLISA COALESCENCES

• Will black holes attend coalescence in vacuum? (coalescence occurs on µ-pc scales)



- In the highly fluctuating dynamical spacetime gas is shock-heated and cools radiatively
- stretching of magnetic field lines - collimated jet
- prompt emission @ the level of the Eddington luminosity
- duration depends on the amount of gas mass
- spectra: depending on opacity, the flare can be in X-rays

 $\delta t_{\rm gas} \sim T_{\rm orbital} \sim (c/R_G)(R/R_g)^{3/2} \sim \delta t_{\rm spacetime}(R/R_g)^{3/2}$

Krolik 2010 Palenzuela et a. 2012 Van Meter et al. 2012



THE FAR ZONE: LONG (month) AFTERGLOW ?



- Sudden Mass loss by GW (1%-10%)
 - Sudden change of angular momentumoblique orbits precess. Lense Thirring torques related to the new spin of the new black hole



- Starting from a meta-catalogue of simulated sources
- eLISA plans to perform analysis in real time
- SKA field of view (FOV) of 10 deg² and µJy sensitivity for 1 hour of integration time, high chance of detecting the transient out to z=5 5-10 radio transients can be discovered
- **LSST** with FOV similar to SKA r=27.7: a handful of sources below z=0.3
- **eROSITA** with 10^{-15} flux and FOV of 0.83 deg² one source at z=1
- **Fermi** like (20% sky coverage) best chances
- difficult task is in finding a unique signature of an off-on sources after the GW trigger but ..knowing the "time zero" of coalescence will help.
- difficult task is to identify the source in a "sea" of transients. By 2030 we will know much more on the **transient sky**



Black hole merger: the first light after 0.1-100 years "relic glow"

t/t = 3 t/t = 9-5 0 5 -2.5 0 2.5

Dragging and impact of the recoiling black hole with its accretion disc off centre X-ray source

Rossi et al. 2010

Is there any gas around binary black holes prior to coalescence?





- Accretion (X-rays) is contemporary to the GW signal for the PTA sources
- Relativistic iron line



Sesana et al. 2012

blu: before disc freezing red: after disc freezing

EXPLORING GW ANCESTORS





"ARCHEOLOGICAL" ROLE OF EM DUAL SOURCES TO UNCOVER GW SOURCES





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