

LISA Symposium 2004, Noordwijk, The Netherlands, July 12-15, 2004 Radiation reaction and Gravitational waveform from EMRI



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1: Introduction: Problem solved?



By a recent effort, we come to have the self-force induced by a linear perturbation.

$$\frac{D}{d\tau}V^{\alpha} = F^{\alpha}$$

So, what? Is it really available in constructing LISA templates? We must know the validity of this calculation.



For mass-ratio dynamical time: de-phasing time: radiation reaction time:

 $\mu \approx 10^{-5}$ $T_{dynamical} \approx 10 - 100 \text{ sec}$ $T_{de-phase} \approx v^{-2.5} \mu^{-0.5} T_{dynamical} \approx 1 day - 1 week$ $T_{reaction} \approx v^{-5} \mu^{-1} T_{dynamical} \approx 1 - 10 \text{ years}$

We need the orbital evolution of the radiation reaction time.





Orbit Energetics:

Suppose we calculate the energy loss by a linear perturbation, the 2nd order perturbation acts as an error.

$$\dot{E} = \dot{E}^{(1)} + E^{(2)} + \dots$$
$$(E)_{Error} \approx \dot{E}^{(2)}t$$

The linear approximation is valid enough.

$$T_{error} \approx v^{-7} \mu^{-2} T_{dynamical} \approx 10^7 \ years$$

This type of estimate was widely done in PN formalism. This estimate does not apply in the self-force calculation in general.



2: Orbital Evolution & Gauge

We consider an orbital evolution by the adiabatic picture and discuss the gauge dependence of the resulting orbit.





We compare the orbital evolution by the self-force calculated by different gauges.







The adiabatic approximation is broken down.



Different results of different gauge conditions suggest that we may not have a correct prediction at the radiation reaction time scale by the self-force calculation.

What is going on? The gauge is growing!

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta}^{BH} + h_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} + h_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} + \dots$$

$$h_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} \approx \mu \times t \quad h_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} \approx \mu^2 \times t^2$$

The system becomes non-perturbative at the radiation reaction time scale. We need to study 2nd order perturbation to find an optimal gauge.



3: Radiation Reaction Gauge

We consider the self-force problem in a non-perturbative manner, and we find a special gauge condition (Adiabatic gauge). In this gauge, the orbital equation is written in an gauge invariant manner. (Improved Radiation Reaction Formula)





Summary of this formula;

- 1) The estimate of the orbital energetics applies, hence, we can predict the orbital evolution beyond the radiation reaction time scale.
- 2) This is a non-trivial extension of PN radiation reaction formula used for a quasi-circular orbit, which was successfully applied to Nobel-awarded observation of the Hulse-Taylor binary.
- 3) This fully describes the orbital motion, including the orbital phasing.
- 4) The required computation is minimal. The regularization of the self-force is naturally done.



 $\frac{d}{d\tau}E^{i} = F^{i}(E)$ $E^{i} = E^{i}(z, v)$



4: Waveform calculation The self-force calculation: $10^{2}(10^{6})$ the self-force for a given geodesic Х 10^4 evolution for 1 year X 10^11 number of templates Х 10^-6? extrapolation(?) sec We need 100 years to generate templates!

Apology: I almost finished my coding, however, at the end stage of coding, I found the problem on the validity of the self-force, and, I concentrated on this instead of finishing up the program. 12



Improved Radiation Reaction Formula:

- 1 Radiation reaction for a given geodesic
- 10 evolution for 1 year
- X10^11 number of temple

Х

- 10^{11} number of templates
- 10[^]-6? extrapolation(?)

We need 1 month to generate templates



5: Conclusion

We found a class of gauges with which we can predict an orbital evolution necessary for LISA project.

Making an efficient program to generate templates is in progress.