

# Numerical relativity waveforms: status, progress and open challenges towards 3G detectors

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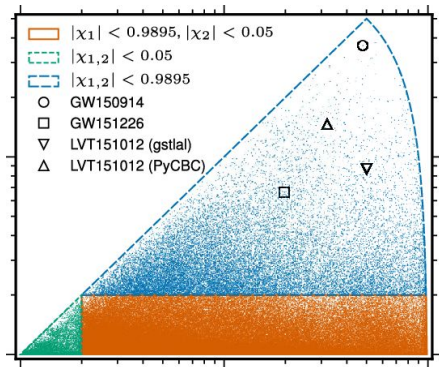
ET symposium  
May 10, 2023



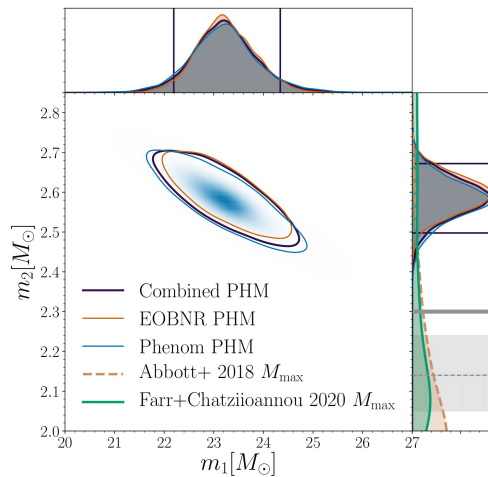
# Waveform knowledge crucial for GW astronomy

## Matched filter searches

LIGO+Virgo, PRX2016 (1606.04856)

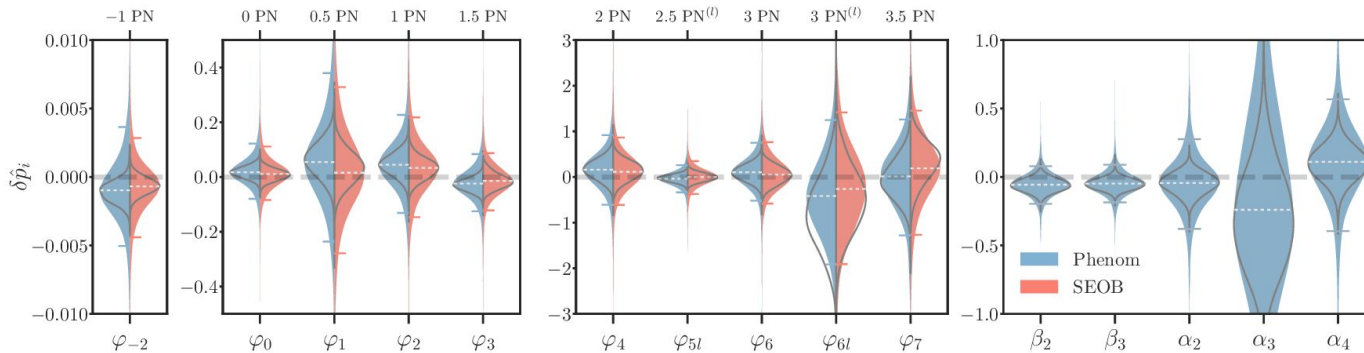


## Parameter estimation

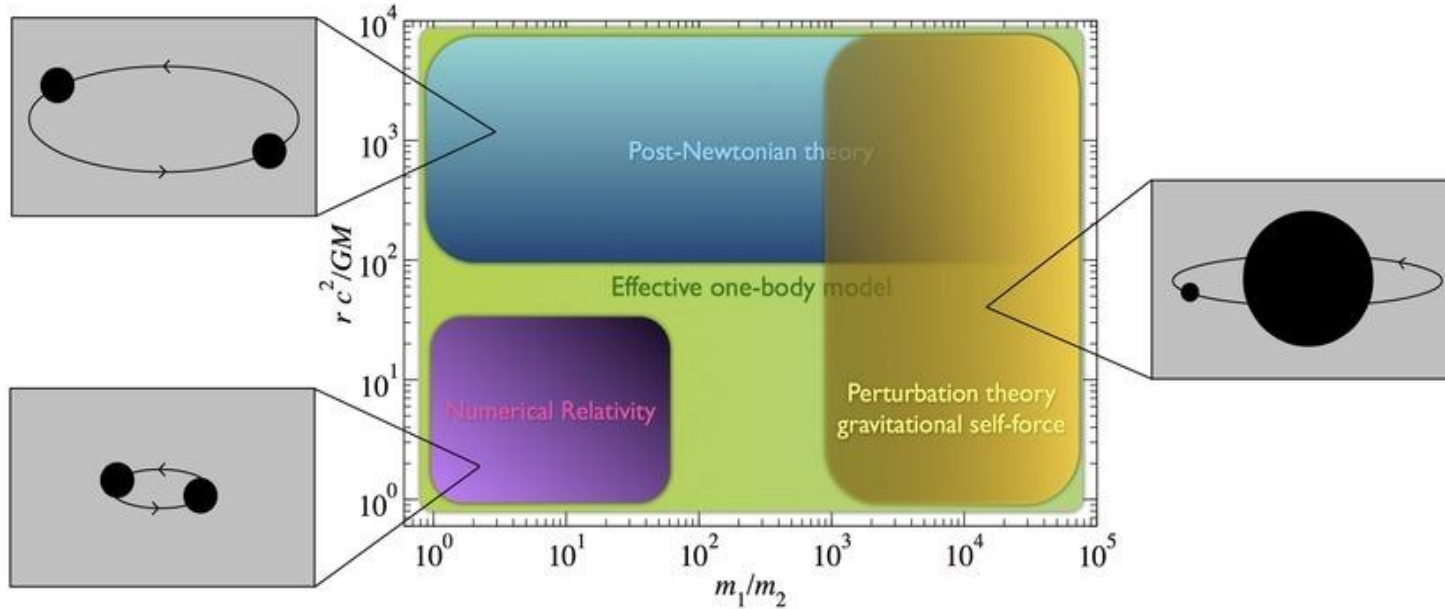


## Testing GR

LIGO+Virgo+KAGRA PRD2021 (2010.14529)

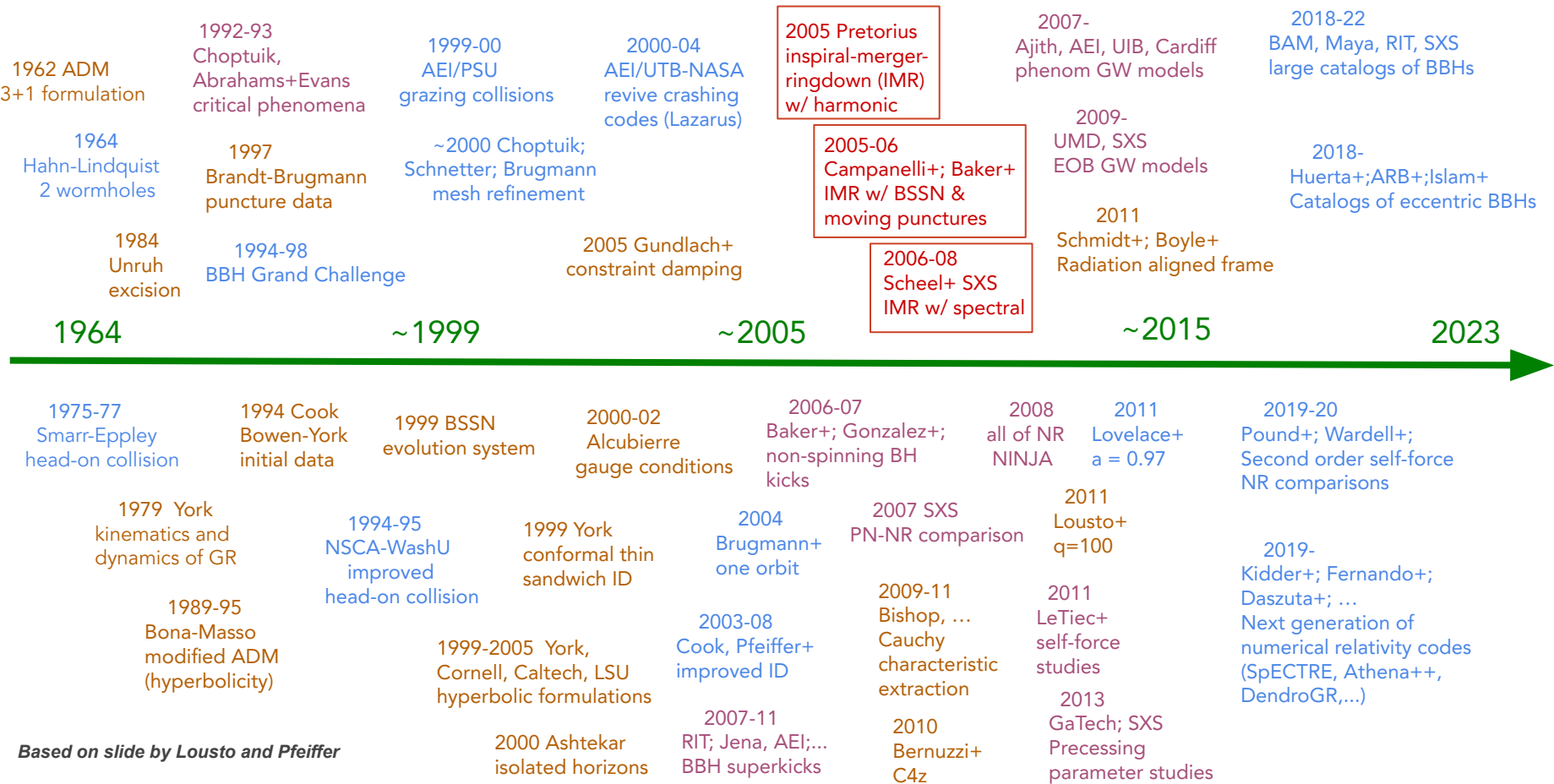


# Methods for modeling compact binaries



© A. Buonanno, B.S. Sathyaprakash in: General Relativity and Gravitation: A Centennial Perspective; Cambridge, University Press (2015).

# The first 60 years of numerical relativity for BBHs



# Two main approaches for BBH simulations

*BSSN and moving punctures*

**BAM, ETK, LazEv, Goddard,  
GRChombo, Lean, ...**

**Puncture initial data**

spins < 0.9 (except Zlochower+17)

**BSSN or CC4z**

**Moving puncture**

mergers "easy"

**Sommerfeld outer boundary condition**

**Finite-difference methods**

**GW extrapolation**

(Healy, Lousto20 for LazEv CoM correction)

*Generalized harmonic and spectral*

**SpEC (SXS collaboration)**

**Quasi-equilibrium excision data**

spins < 0.999

**Generalized harmonic evolution system**

**BH excision**

mergers "difficult"

**Constraint preserving, minimally reflective  
outer boundary condition**

**Spectral methods**

*long, accurate inspirals*

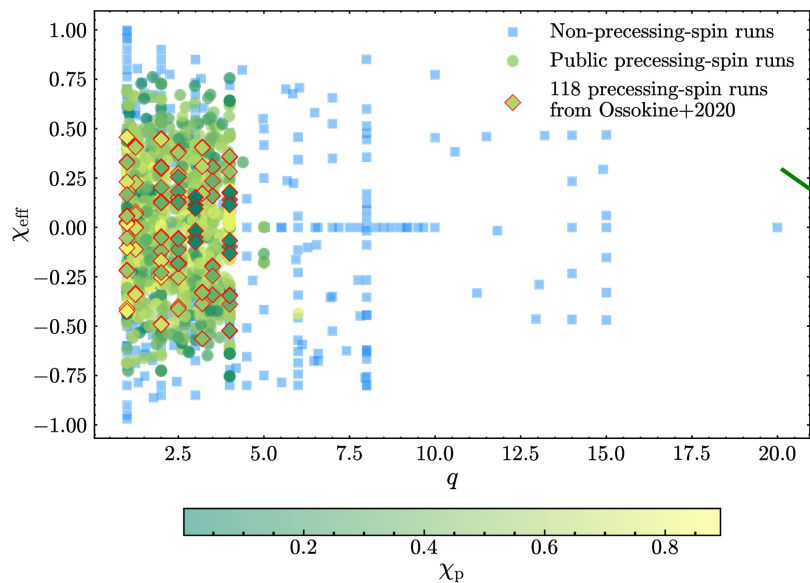
**GW extrapolation & CoM correction**

**Cauchy-characteristic extraction**

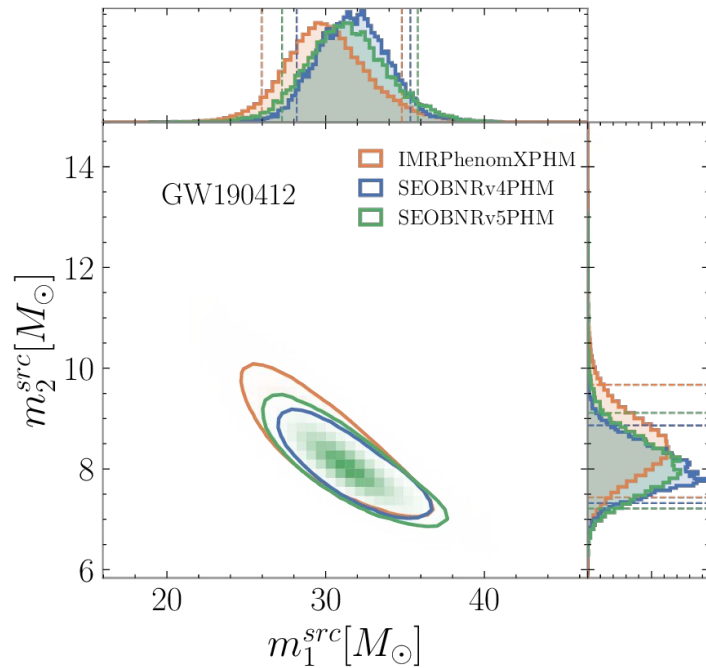
accurate m=0 modes, GW memory

# Applications of BBH simulations

- Parameter space coverage (Maya, RIT, SXS catalogs)
- Improvement of semi-analytical waveform models.
- Benchmark perturbative methods.



SEOBNRv5PHM



# Challenge of NR: small mass ratios

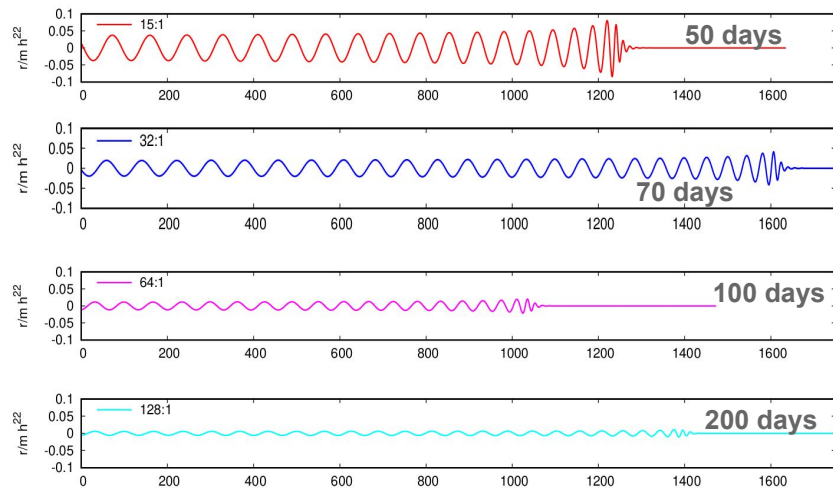
- Number of time-steps

$$N_{\text{steps}} \propto \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(M\Omega_0)^{8/3}}$$

$q$  : steps per orbit (Courant limit - numerics)  
 $q$  : orbits per inspiral (physics)  
 $(M\Omega_0)^{8/3}$  : starting frequency

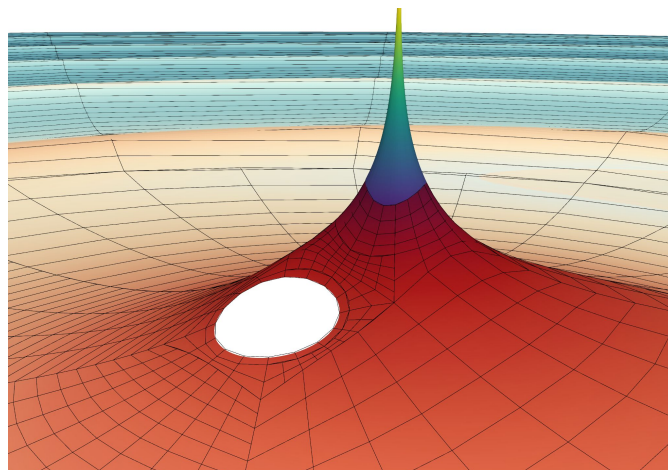
$\chi \geq 0.6$  : extra factor  $\sim 1/(1-\chi_1)(1-\chi_2)$

Lousto&Healy20 (2006.04818)



Very expensive and limited convergence tests for  $1/q > 32$

- New methods to remove  $1/q$  factor due to the Courant limit [Witek+23]
  - Worldtube excision of the small BH.
  - Interior perturbative solution matched with outer full evolution.



Witek+23 (2304.05329)

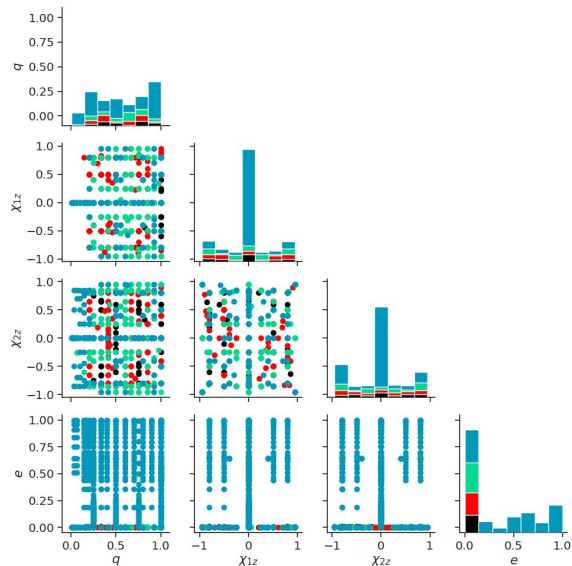
Working example for scalar charge, implementation on BBHs on progress

# Beyond quasi-circular BBHs

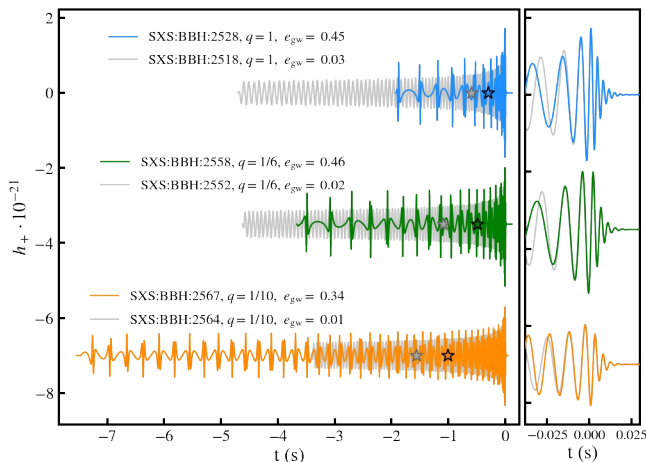
- Full BBH parameter space : mass ratio, spins, eccentricity, radial phase.
- Large catalogs (Maya, RIT and SXS catalogs) → **mostly quasi-circular**.
- 3G detectors → higher sensitivity at low frequencies → **non-circular binaries more likely** (Sessana10,Samsing+2018)

## Efforts to populate eccentric BBH parameter space

(Hinder+17,Huerta+19, ARB+20, Islam+20, Healy+22,ARB+22)



Healy+22 (2202.00018)



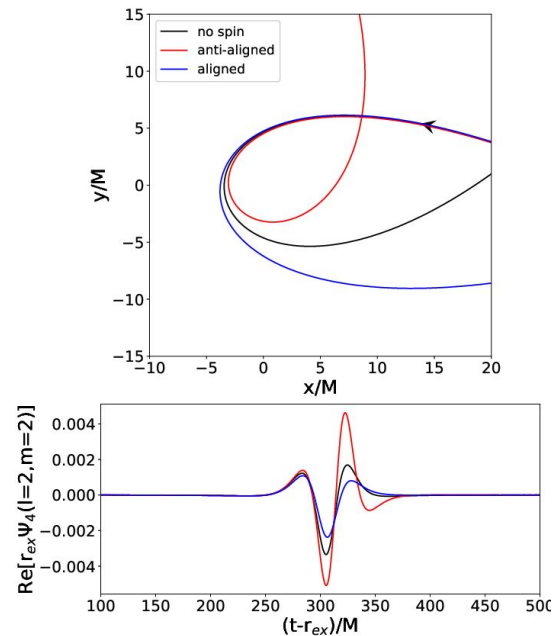
ARB+22 (2209.03390)

## Eccentric and unbound-orbit waveform models

(Hinder+17, Huerta+19, Nagar+21, Islam+21, Liu+2021, ARB+21)

## Unbound-orbit BBH parameter space exploration

(Damour+14, Bae+17, Bae+20, Hopper+22, Rueter+23)



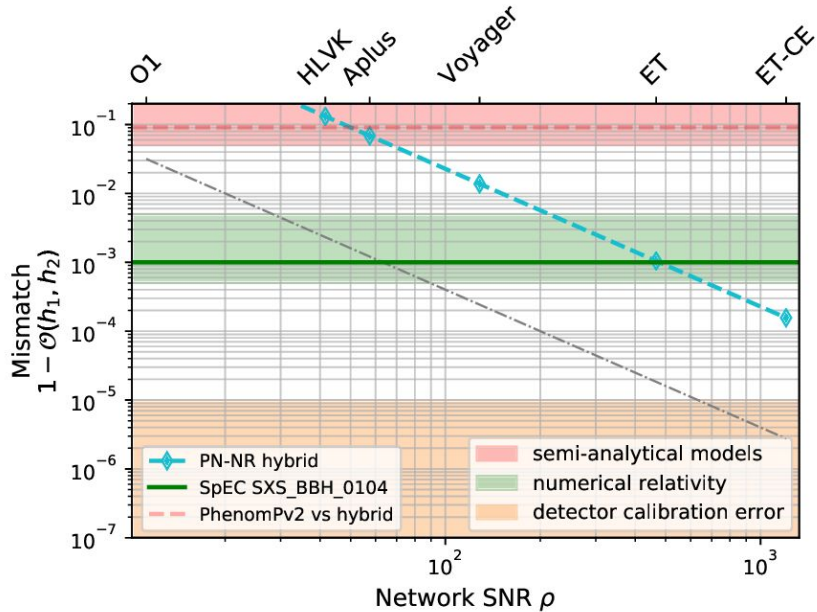
Bae+20 (2007.14019)

$q=1, |\chi_1|=|\chi_2|=0.5$

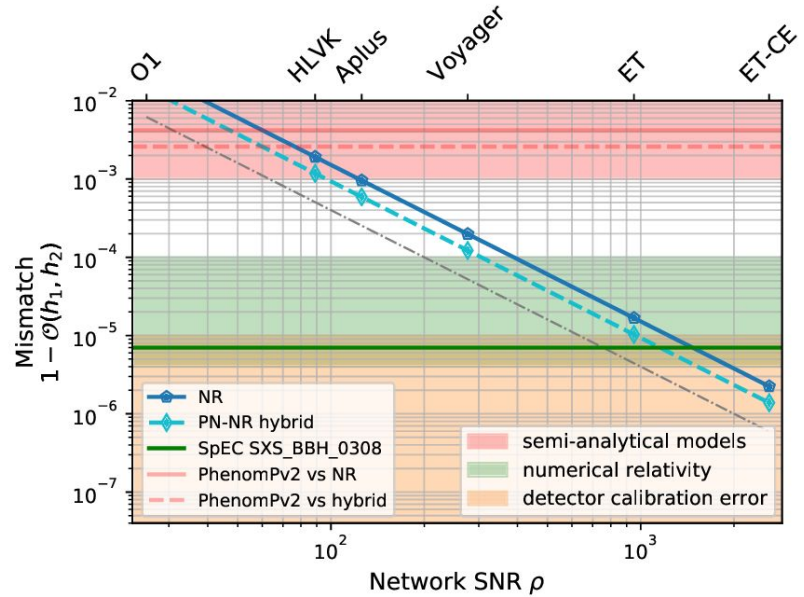


# Accuracy requirements for future GW detectors

- Studies of accuracy requirements on waveform models and NR waveforms [Puerrier, Haster19; Ferguson+20].
- For 3G waveform models to be at least 3 orders of magnitude more accurate, 1 order of magnitude for NR waveforms.



$q=1.22, \chi_{\text{eff}} = -0.08, \chi_p = 0.3, \theta_{\text{JN}} = 2.7$  (~GW150914-like)



$q=3, \chi_{\text{eff}} = 0.37, \chi_p = 0.14, \theta_{\text{JN}} = 1.08$

- Conservative estimate based on indistinguishability criterion → **More systematic studies needed!**

# Conclusions

- Current NR codes → routinely simulations of compact binaries (BBHs, BNS, core-collapse supernovae,...)
- Main open challenges:
  - **BBHs:**
    - **Parameter space coverage.**
    - **Meet accuracy and length requirements.**
    - Initial data for extremal configurations and beyond GR theories.
    - Evolutions in beyond GR theories.
  - BNS:
    - Accuracy of codes to more complex EoS.
    - More accurate post-merger GW signals (MHD and neutrinos).
    - Resolution of the growth of large scale magnetic fields.
  - Core-collapse supernovae:
    - Parameter space coverage of microphysics accurate 3D simulations.
    - Realistic initial conditions from late-stage massive stars.
- Next generation of NR codes under development to address these challenges!