

Test of Gravity with NS Mergers

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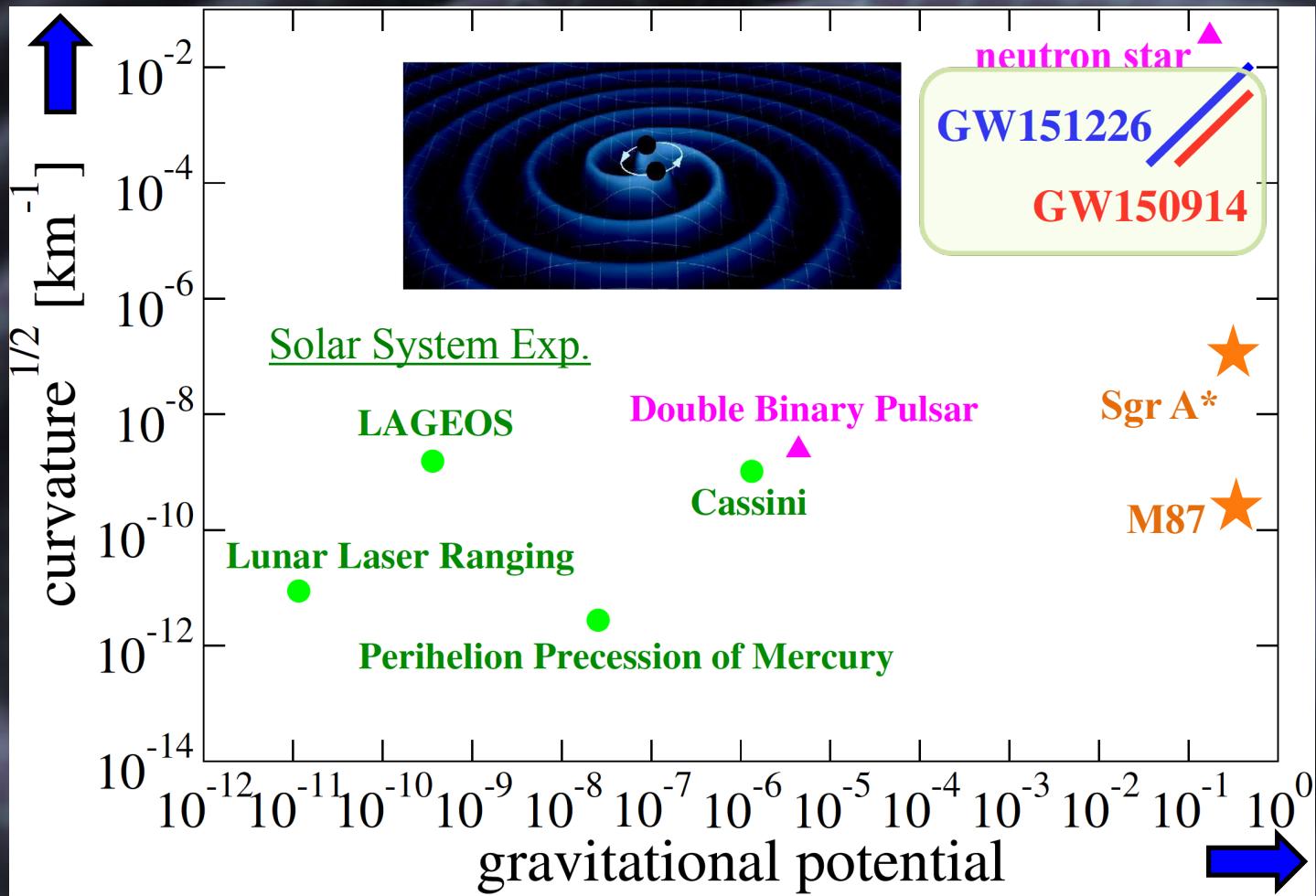
KITP, Santa Barbara

June 26th 2019

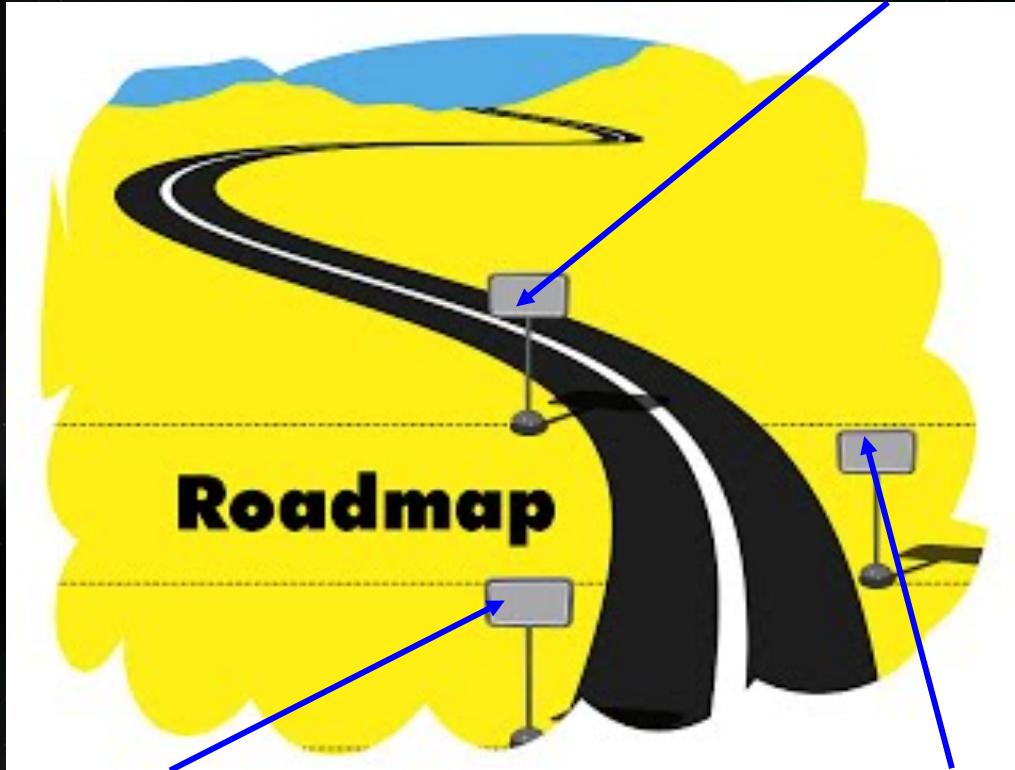
Sources for Tests of Gravity

strong

Strong & Dynamical Gravity



Roadmap

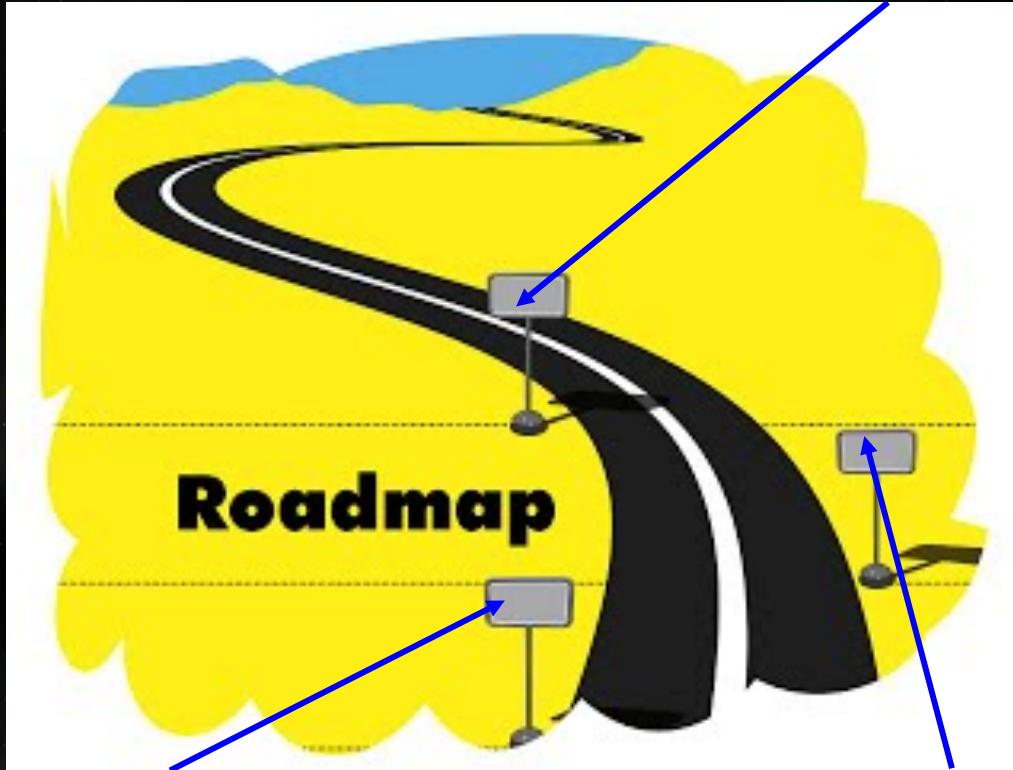


Universal Relations

GW170817

Spontaneous/Dynamical
Scalarization

Roadmap



Universal Relations

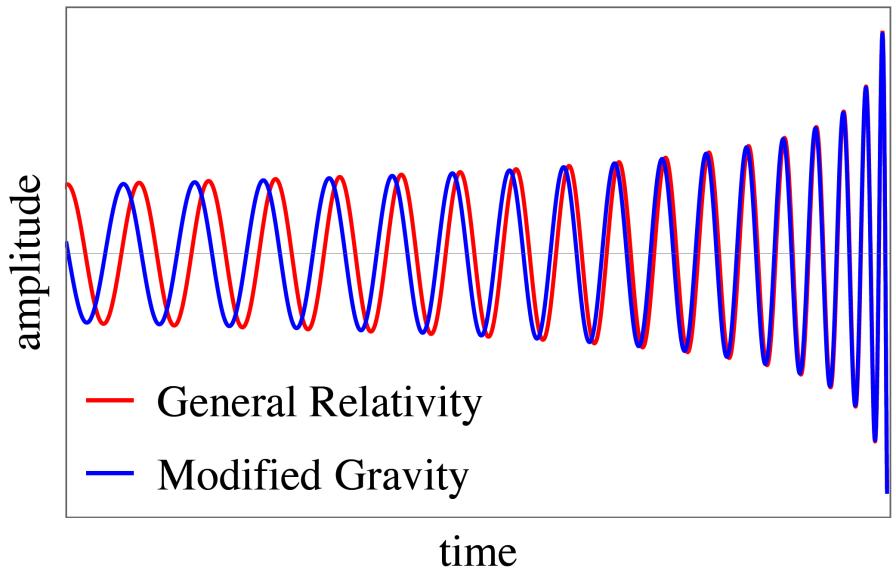
GW170817

Spontaneous/Dynamical
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Parameterized Tests

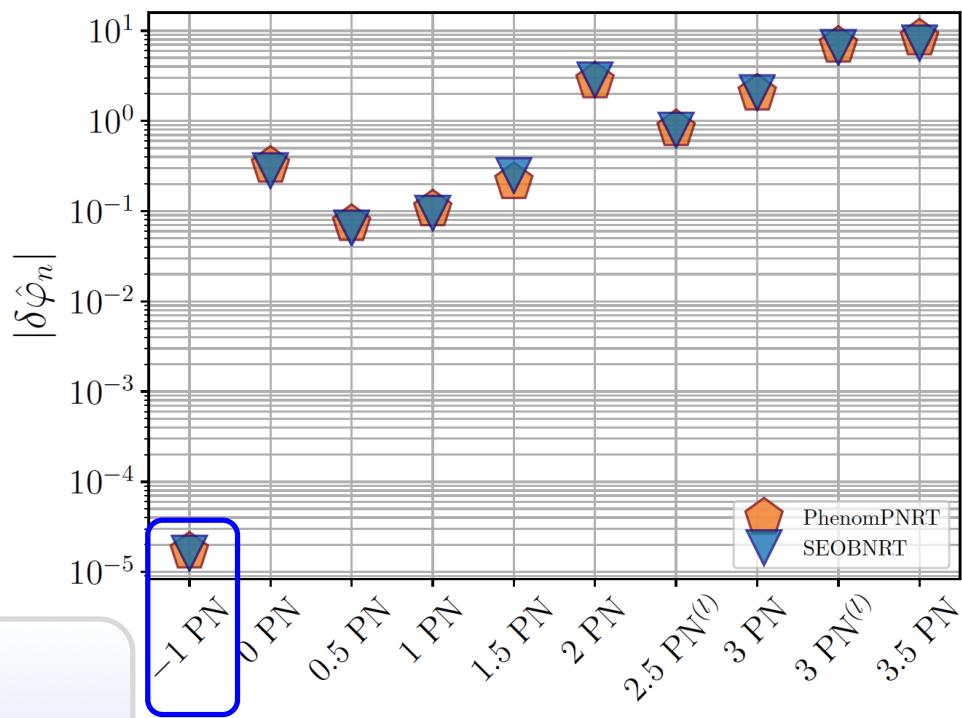
Waveform phase:

$$\Psi(f) = \frac{3}{128\eta} \sum_{k=0}^7 \phi_k^{(\text{GR})} (1 + \delta\phi_k) (\pi m f)^{(k-5)/3}$$



scalar dipole radiation @ -1PN

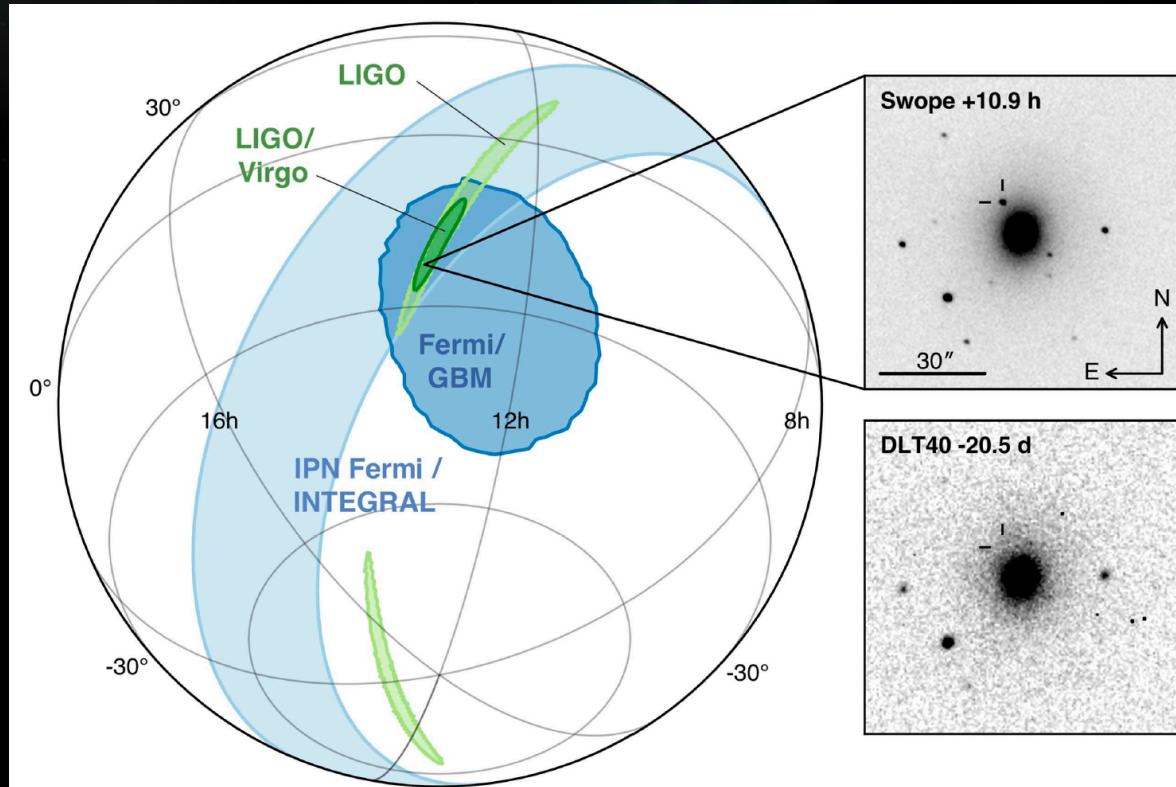
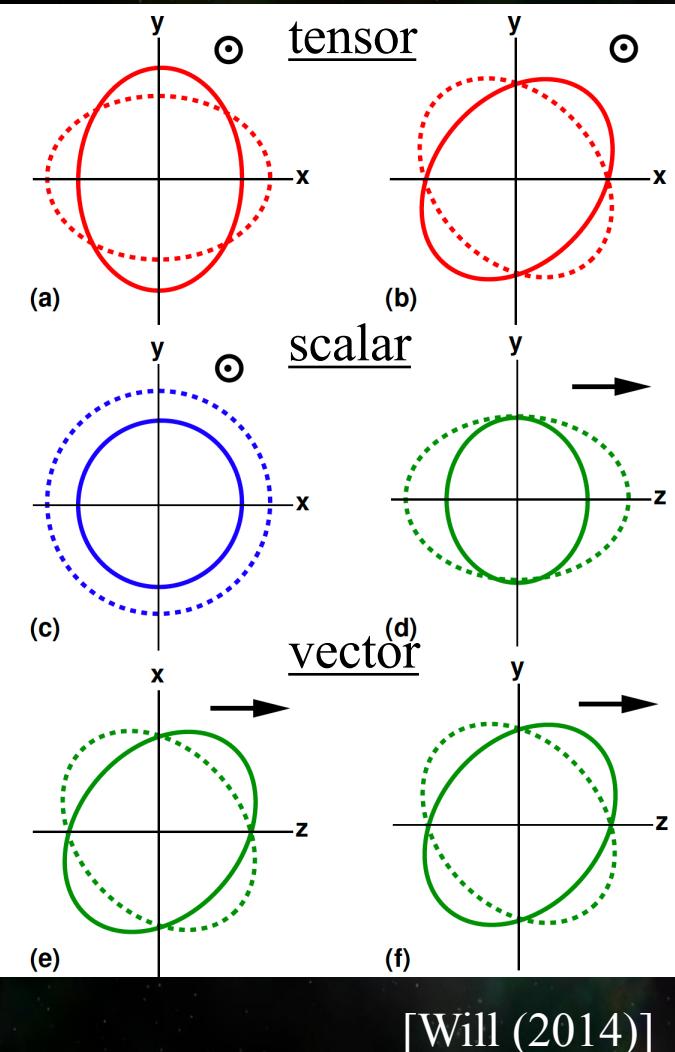
→ violation of strong equiv. principle



[LVC, arXiv:1811.00364]

Polarization

[LVC, arXiv:1811.00364]

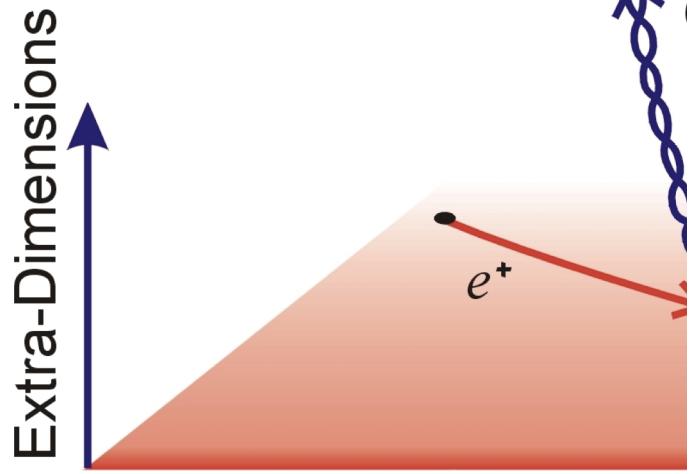


Bayesian Model Selection:

(tensor only) vs (scalar only) = $10^{21} : 1$
(tensor only) vs (vector only) = $10^{23} : 1$

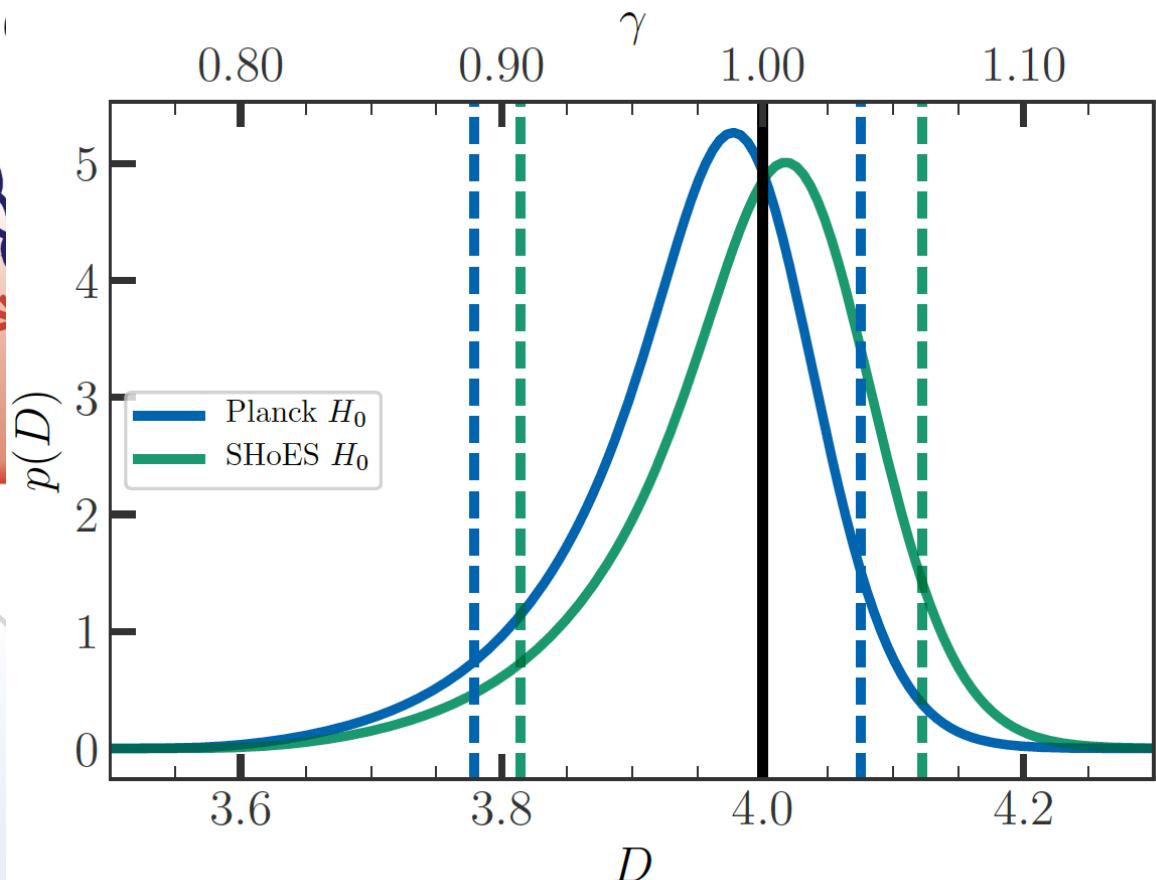
of Spacetime Dimension

[Pardo, Fishbach, Holz & Spergel, arXiv:1801.08160]



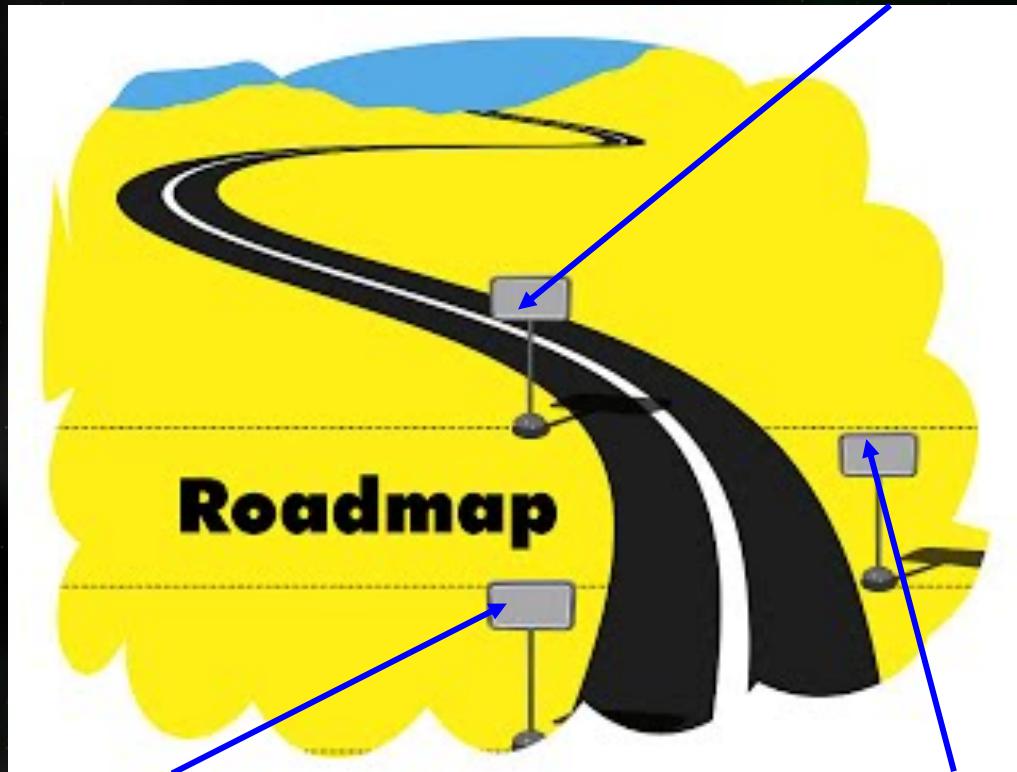
$$h \propto d_L^{-(D-2)/2}$$

$$\rightarrow d_L^{(\text{GW})} \neq d_L^{(\text{EM})}$$



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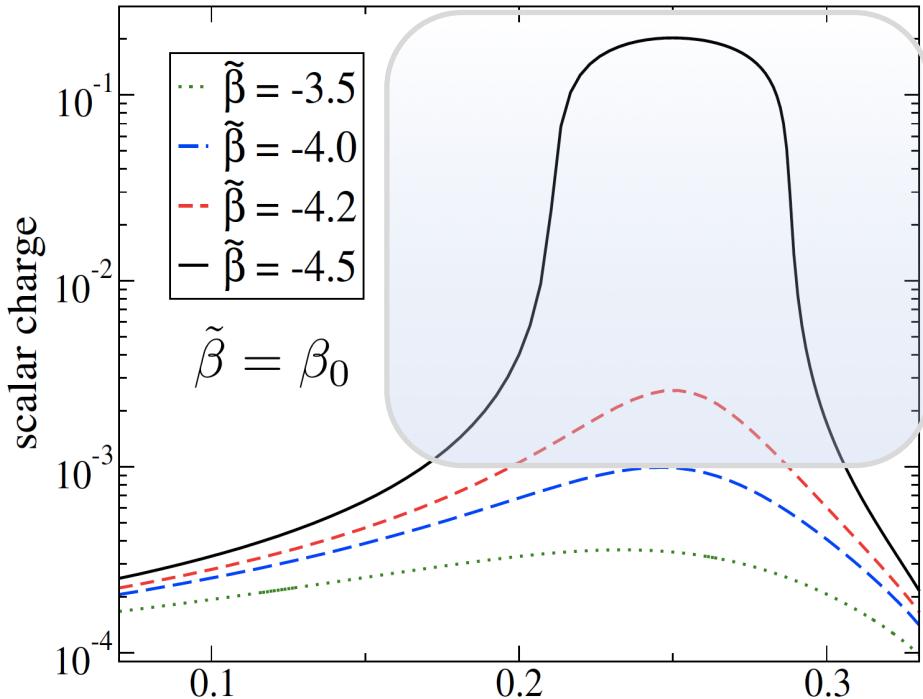
Spontaneous Scalarization

[Damour & Esposito-Farese
(1992, 1993)]

scalar-tensor theories $(g_{\mu\nu}, \phi)$

(α_0, β_0) coupling between the scalar field and matter

controls neutron star scalarization



spontaneous scalarization
(nonlinear growth
of the scalar field)

[Palenzuela et al. arXiv:1310.4481]

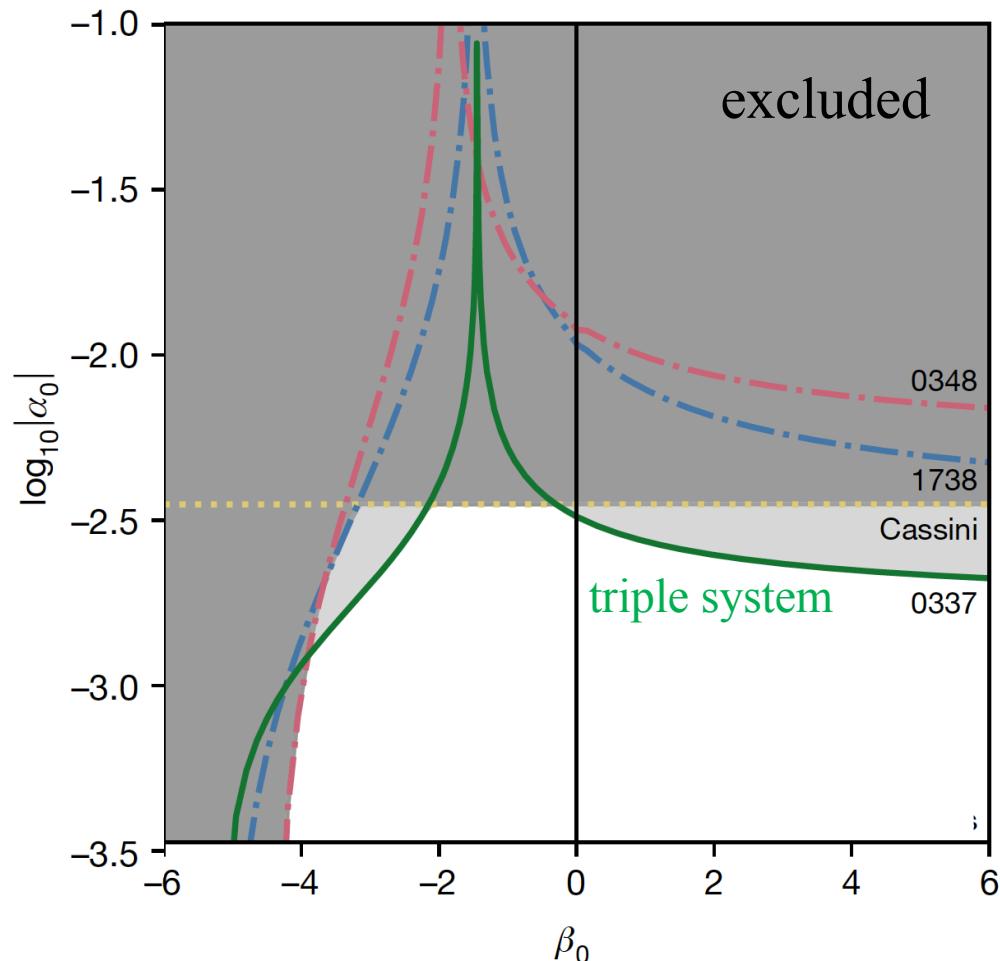
Existing Bounds

[Archibald et al. (2018)]

scalar charge

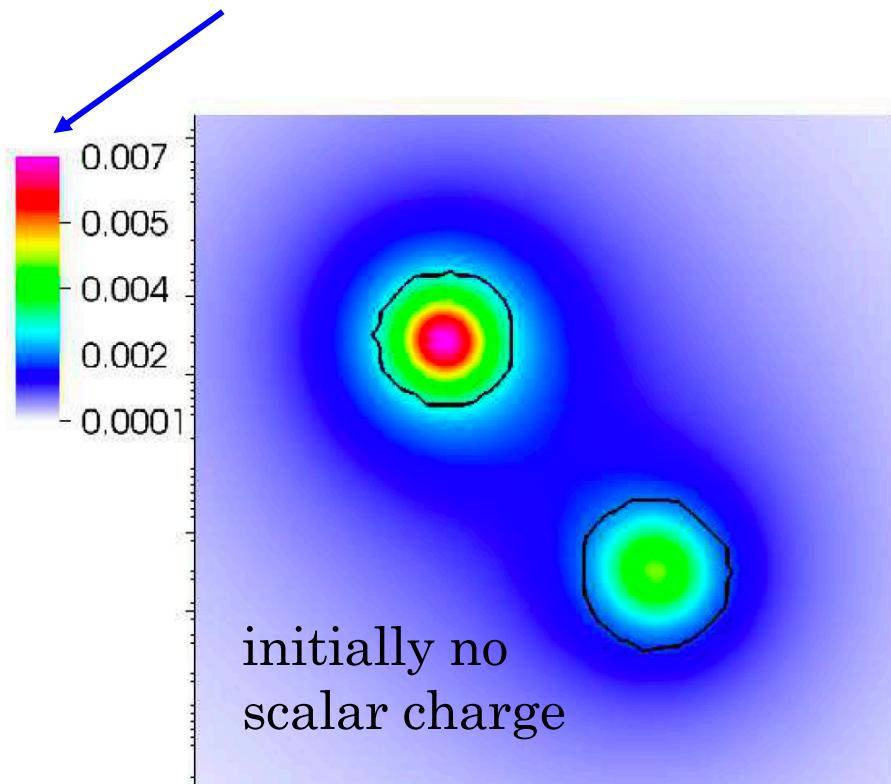


scalar **dipole** radiation

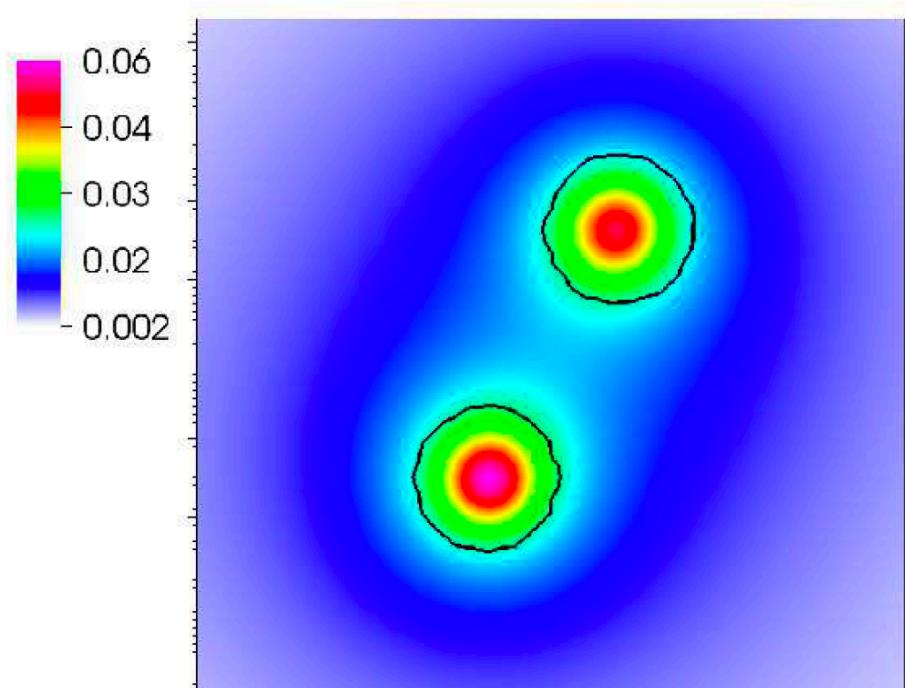


Induced / Dynamical Scalarization

scalar charge

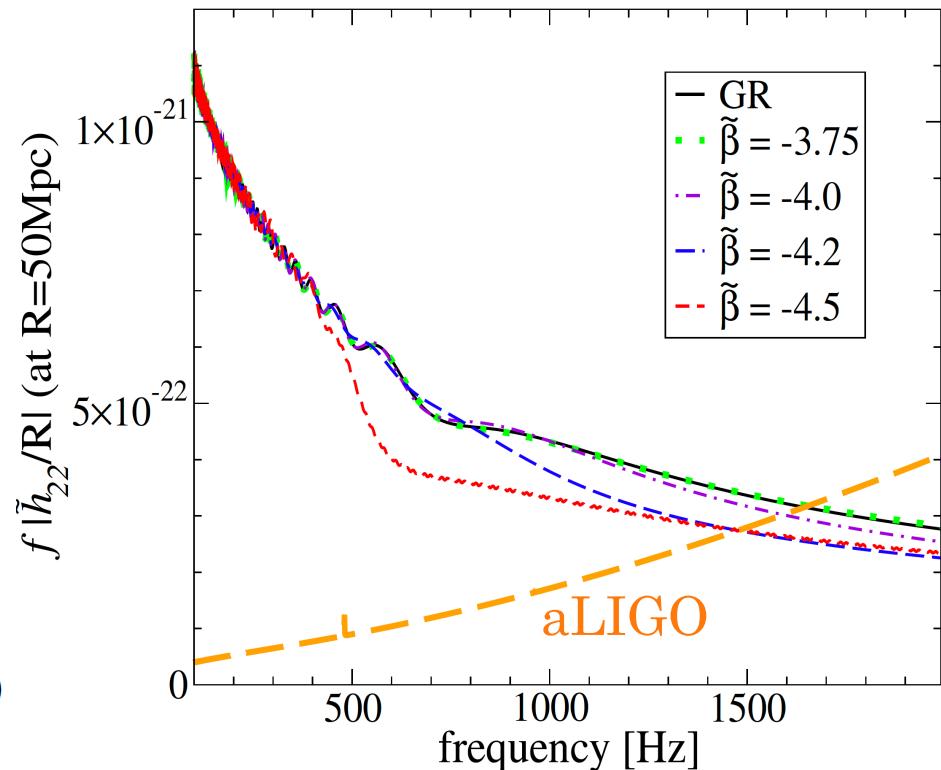
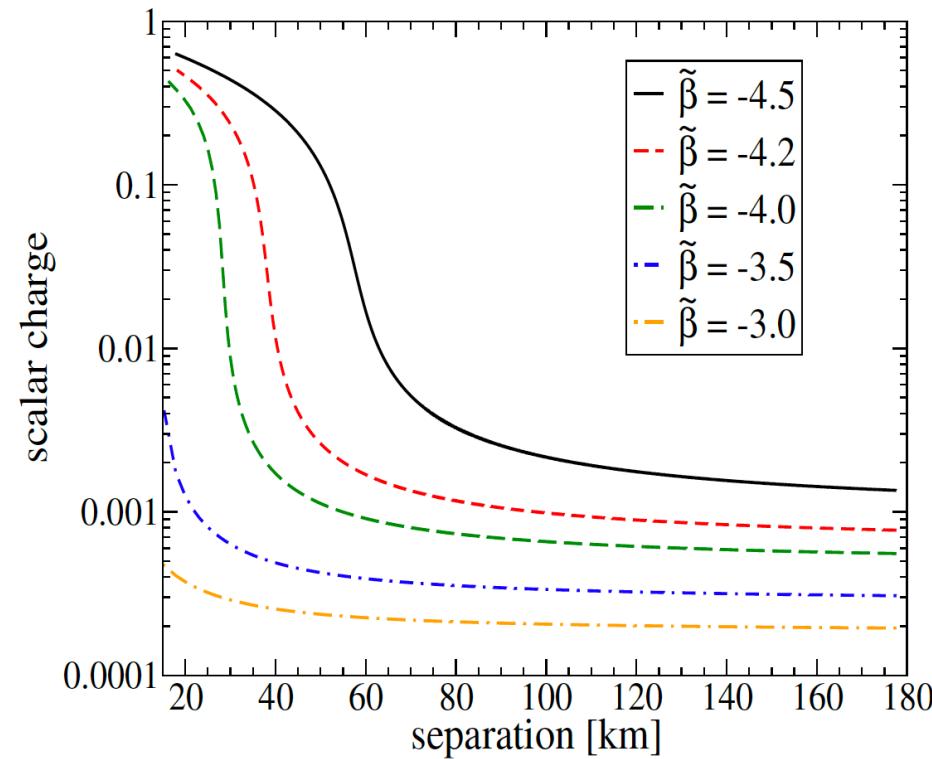


scalar charge induced!



[Barausse et al. arXiv:1212.5053]

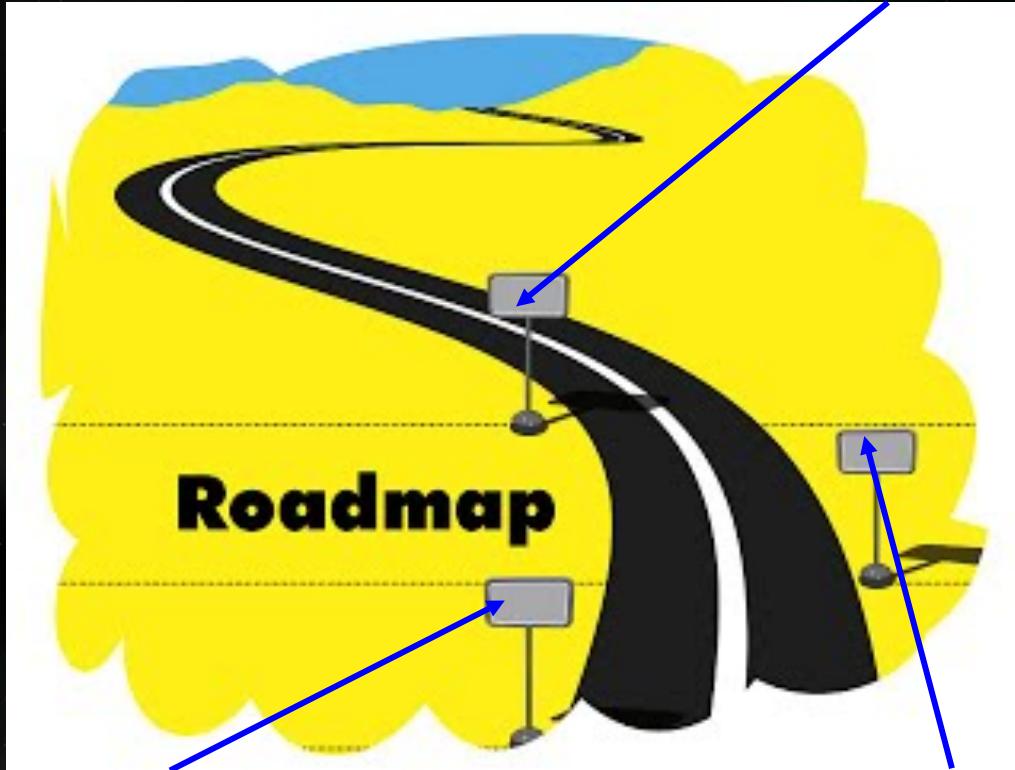
Induced / Dynamical Scalarization



Phenomenon cannot be probed by [binary pulsars!](#)

[Palenzuela et al. arXiv:1310.4481]

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Tidal Measurement by LVC

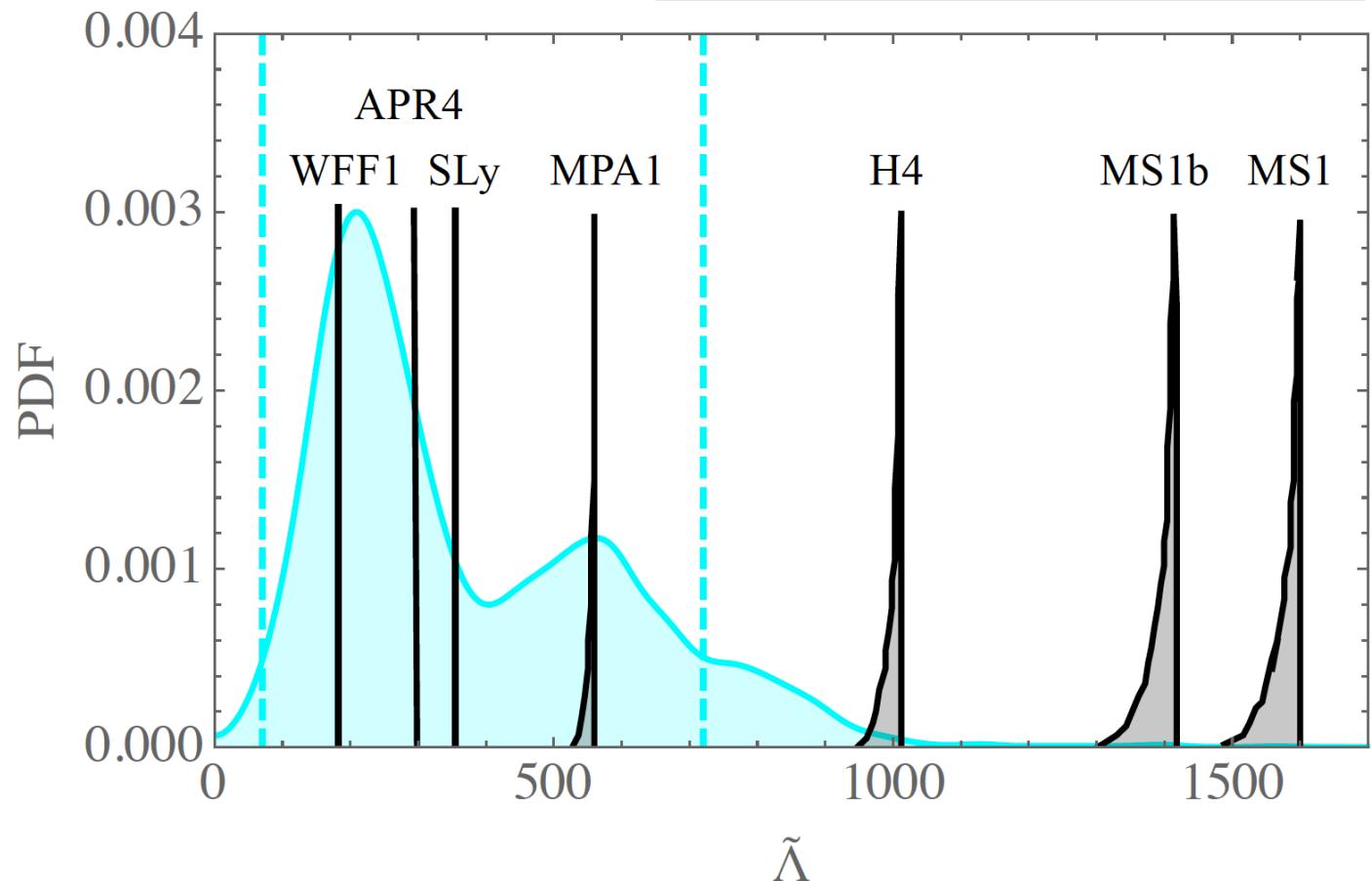
Leading tidal parameter in the waveform:

[LVC, arXiv:1805.11579]

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{16}{13} \frac{(1 + 12q)\Lambda_1 + (12 + q)q^4\Lambda_2}{(1 + q)^5},$$

tidal measurement can also be used to probe gravity

$q = m_1/m_2$

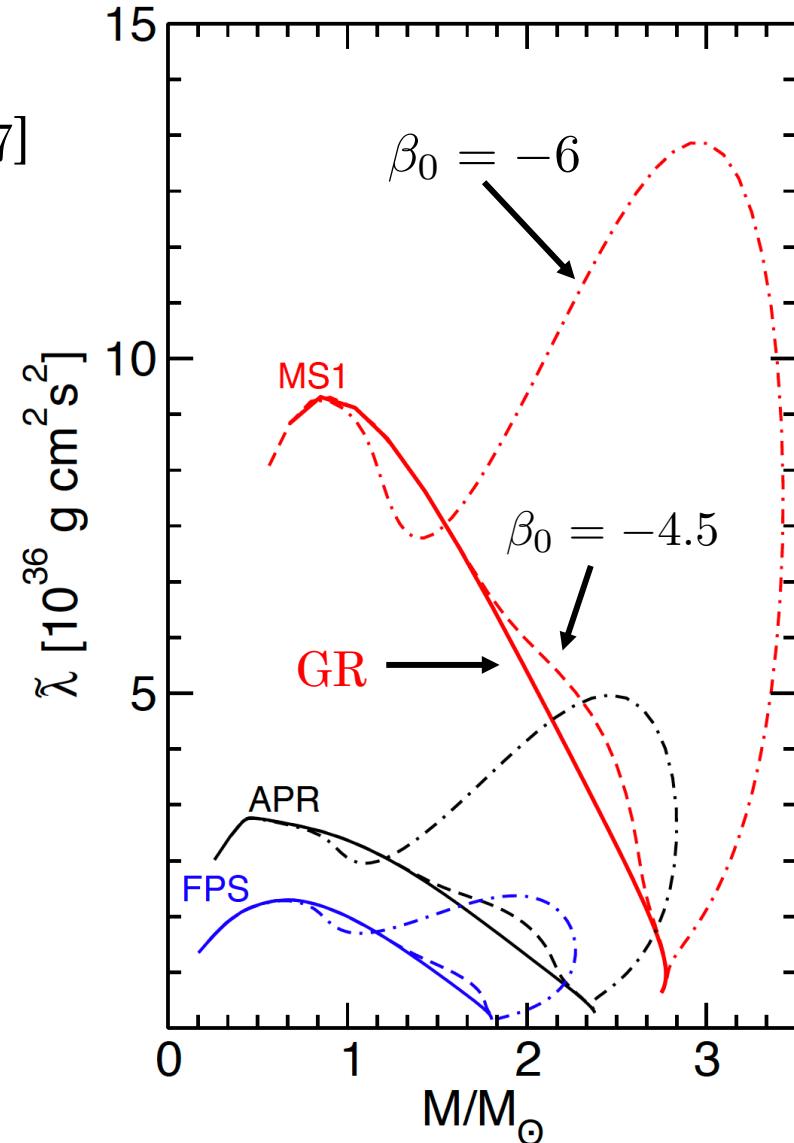


Love numbers in non-GR Theories

scalar-tensor theories

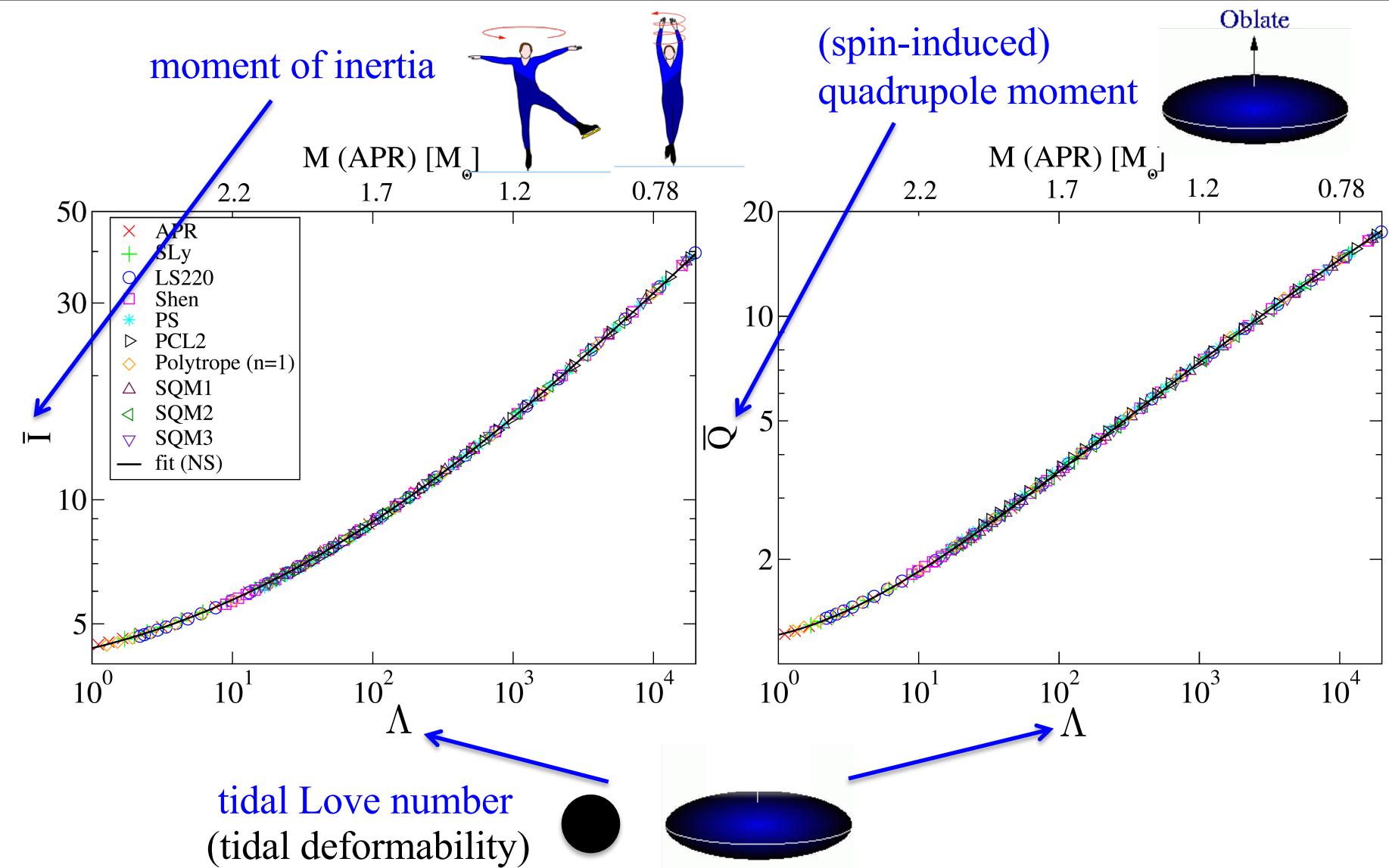
[Pani & Berti arXiv:1405.4547]

EoS vs non-GR...



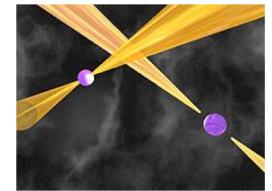
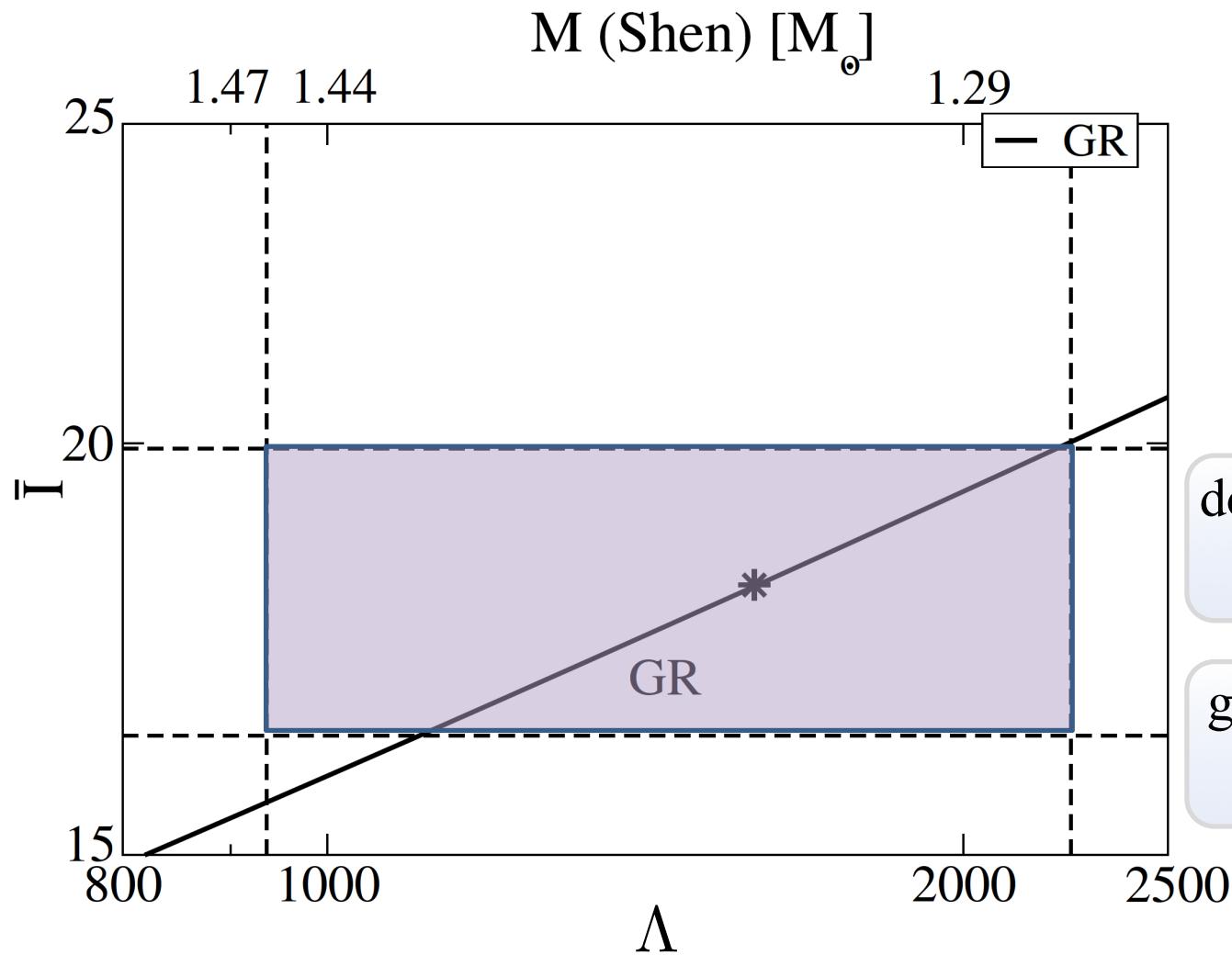
I-Love-Q Relations!

[KY & Yunes arXiv:1302.4499]
[KY & Yunes arXiv:1303.1528]



Strong Gravity Tests

[KY & Yunes arXiv:1302.4499]
[KY & Yunes arXiv:1303.1528]

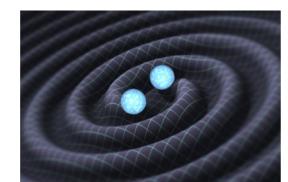


double pulsar binary

$$\Delta \bar{I}/\bar{I} = 10\%$$

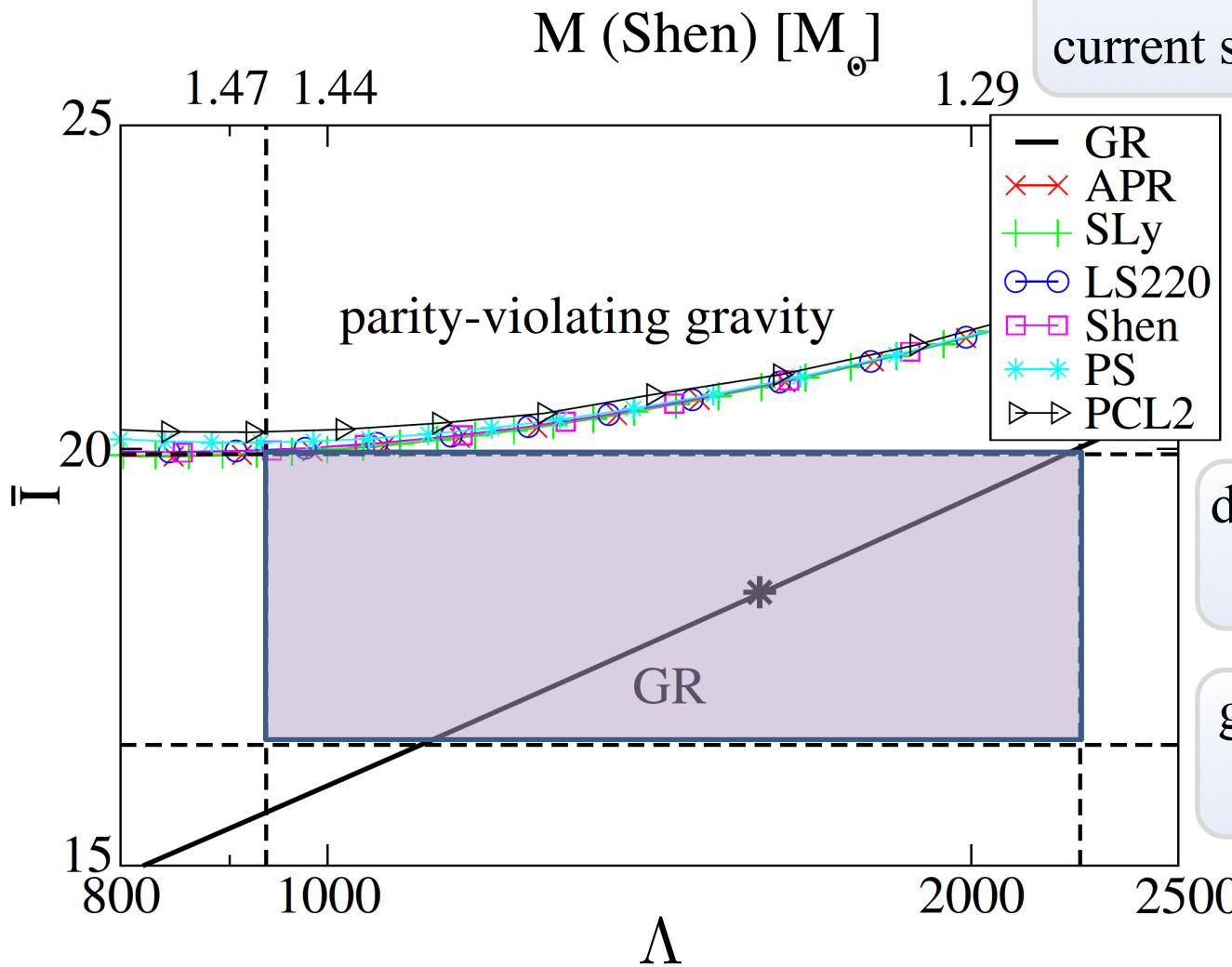
gravitational waves

$$\Delta \Lambda/\Lambda = 40\%$$

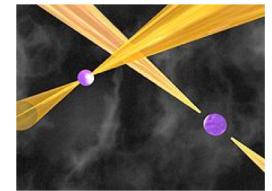


Strong Gravity Tests

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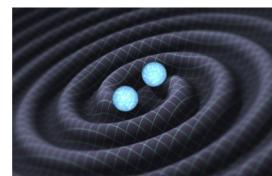


10⁶ times stronger than the current solar system bound!



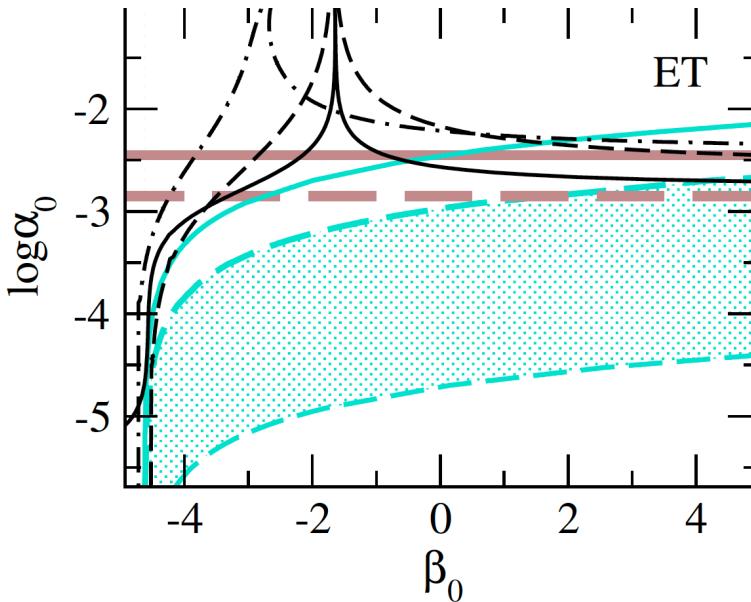
double pulsar binary
 $\Delta \bar{I}/\bar{I} = 10\%$

gravitational waves
 $\Delta \Lambda/\Lambda = 40\%$



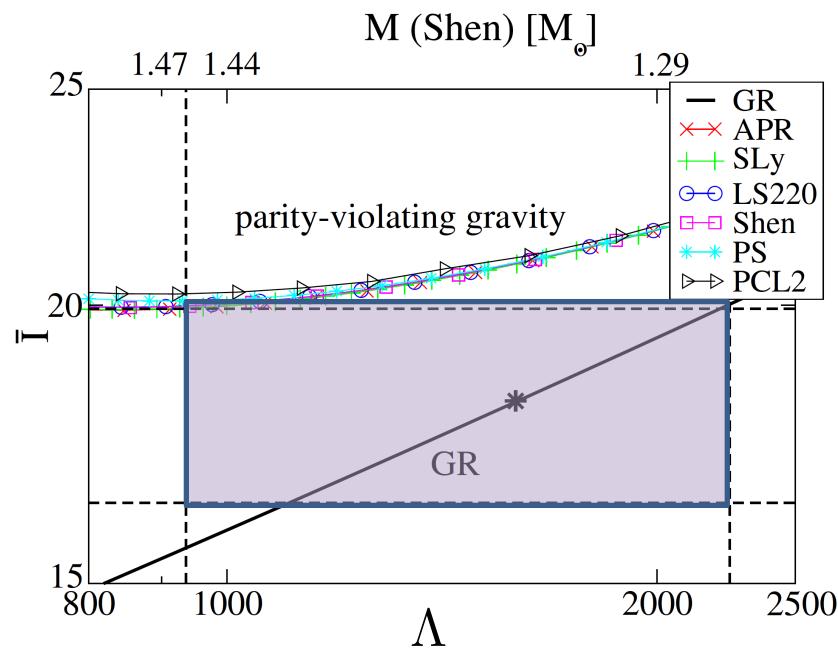
Conclusions

Takeaway

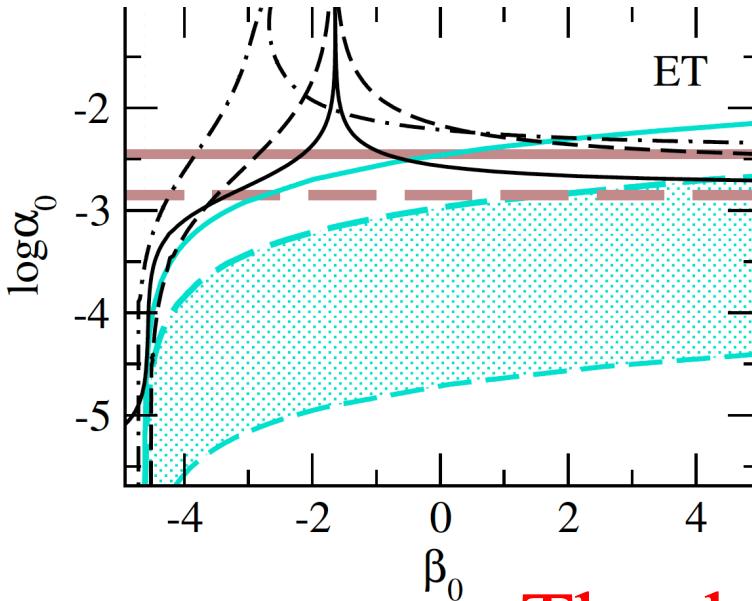


- ✓ GW170817 places stringent bounds on
 1. scalar dipole radiation
 2. non-GR polarizations
 3. # of spacetime dimension

- ✓ stringent bounds on scalar-tensor theories expected with future detectors
- ✓ universal relations can break degeneracies between uncertainties in nuclear physics and grav. physics



Takeaway



- ✓ GW170817 places stringent bounds on
 1. scalar dipole radiation
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 3. # of spacetime dimension

Thank You!

- ✓ stringent bounds on scalar-tensor theories expected with future detectors
- ✓ universal relations can break degeneracies between uncertainties in nuclear physics and grav. physics

