

An improved analytical description of inspiralling and coalescing black-hole binaries

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We present an analytical formalism, within the Effective-One-Body framework, which predicts gravitational-wave signals from inspiralling and coalescing black-hole binaries that agree, within numerical errors, with the results of the currently most accurate numerical relativity simulations for several different mass ratios. In the equal-mass case, the gravitational wave energy flux predicted by our formalism agrees, within numerical errors, with the most accurate numerical-relativity energy flux. We think that our formalism opens a realistic possibility of constructing a sufficiently accurate, large bank of gravitational wave templates, as needed both for detection and data analysis of (non spinning) coalescing binary black holes.

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The opening of gravitational wave (GW) astronomy depends on our theoretical ability at computing, within Einstein's theory of General Relativity, a sufficiently accurate approximation to the GW signal emitted by the premier target of ground-based GW detectors: inspiralling and coalescing binary black holes (BBH's). Indeed, to detect these GW signals, and extract physical information from them, one must correlate the noisy output of the detectors to a very large bank of "GW templates", each template giving an accurate representation of the gravitational waveform emitted by a BBH with certain physical parameters (notably masses and spins). Recent breakthroughs in Numerical Relativity (NR) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] have given us access to an accurate knowledge of the waveform emitted during the late inspiral and merger of a sparse sample of BBH systems (see [7] for a review). However, BBH simulations are time consuming. This precludes the sole use of NR simulations for building the needed bank of GW templates, densely filling the multidimensional space of BBH physical parameters (masses and spins). It is urgent to have in hands an *analytical method* able to give a sufficiently accurate representation of the motion of, and the gravitational radiation from, coalescing binary black holes with arbitrary masses and spins. We shall describe here a formalism which hopefully solves this problem, in the case of circularized, non-spinning binary black holes with arbitrary masses m_1, m_2 .

The analytical formalism presented here is a significantly improved version of the general Effective-One-Body (EOB) method [8, 9, 10, 11]. The predictions of previous (less accurate) implementations of the EOB method have already been compared, with success, to various types of results from numerical simulations [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21]. Before explaining the improvements that characterize our formalism, let us recall that the *four* essential elements of the EOB approach are: (i) a *Hamiltonian* H_{real} describing the conservative part of the relative dynamics of the two black holes; (ii) a *radiation-reaction force* $\mathcal{F}_\varphi$ describing the

loss of (mechanical) angular momentum, and energy, of the binary system; (iii) the definition of the various multipolar components of the "*inspiral-plus-plunge*" (*metric*) *waveform* $h_{\ell m}^{\text{insplunge}}$; and (iv) the attachment of a subsequent "*ringdown waveform*" $h_{\ell m}^{\text{ringdown}}$ around a certain (EOB-determined) "merger time" t_m . The latter fourth facet of the EOB formalism, namely the assumption of a sharp transition, around the BBH merger, between the "plunge" and a ringdown behavior, was inspired by the classic "plunging test-mass" result of [22]. This assumption has been well confirmed by the results of NR simulations [7], and we shall not try here to improve on it. We shall follow here the usual EOB procedure [9] of matching the "insplunge" and "ringdown" waveforms around the EOB merger, and matching, time t_m , defined as the location of the maximum EOB orbital frequency. [We use the specific procedure of [16, 19], with 5 quasi-normal-modes, and a "comb" of spacing $\delta = 2.3M_f$, where M_f is the mass of the final black hole.]

On the other hand, we propose here to improve the three other basic elements of the EOB formalism in the following way:

(i) The central object entering the relative Hamiltonian, $H_{\text{real}} = M[1 + 2\nu(\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} - 1)]^{1/2}$, where $M \equiv m_1 + m_2$, $\mu \equiv m_1 m_2 / M$, $\nu \equiv \mu / M$, $z_3 = 2\nu(4 - 3\nu)$, and

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} \equiv \sqrt{p_{r_*}^2 + A(1/r) (1 + p_\varphi^2/r^2 + z_3 p_{r_*}^4/r^2)} \quad (1)$$

is the EOB radial potential $A(u)$ (here $u = 1/r$; the EOB radial coordinate r is rescaled by M , with $G = c = 1$; and p_{r_*} is canonically conjugated to the EOB "tortoise-like" radial coordinate r_* , defined in [14]). Current analytical calculations, within the post-Newtonian (PN) formalism, of the dynamics of BBH's have computed the first four terms (3PN approximation) in the (Taylor) expansion of the radial potential $A(u)$ in powers of u [10, 23], namely $A^{3\text{PN}}(u) \equiv 1 - 2u + 2\nu u^3 + (94/3 - 41\pi^2/32)\nu u^4$. Here we propose to consider the two-parameter class of (ex-

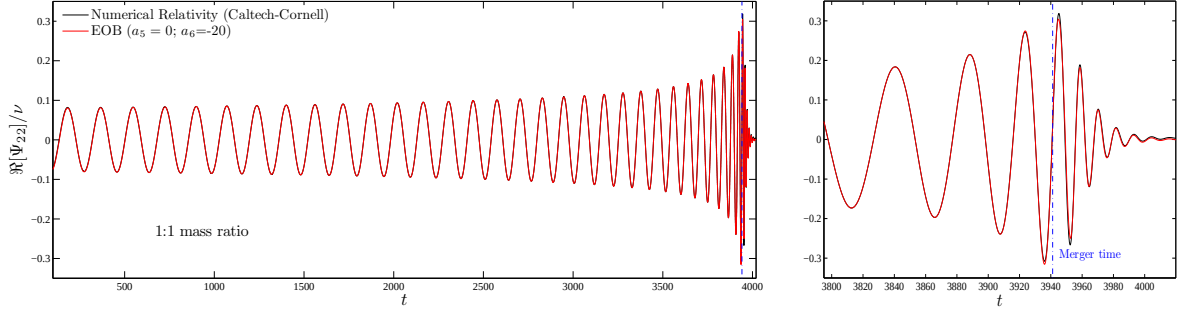


FIG. 1: Equal-mass case: agreement between NR (black online) and EOB-based (red online) $\ell = m = 2$ metric waveforms.

tensions and) resummations of $A^{3\text{PN}}(u)$ defined by

$$A(u; a_5, a_6, \nu) \equiv P_5^1[A^{3\text{PN}}(u) + \nu a_5 u^5 + \nu a_6 u^6], \quad (2)$$

where P_5^1 denotes a $(1, 5)$ *Padé approximant*. This is a generalization of the one-parameter (a_5) class of P_4^1 Padé-resummed A -potentials considered in previous EOB works [11, 17, 18].

(ii) The second (and most novel) improvement that we introduce here concerns the radiation reaction force $\mathcal{F}_\varphi$. We make use of the very recent results of [24] concerning an “improved resummation” of post-Newtonian multipolar waveforms. Specifically, we define $\mathcal{F}_\varphi$ in the following way (Ω denoting the EOB orbital frequency):

$$\mathcal{F}_\varphi \equiv -\frac{1}{8\pi\Omega} \sum_{\ell=2}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=1}^{\ell} (m\Omega)^2 |R h_{\ell m}^{(\epsilon)}|^2. \quad (3)$$

Here, we shall take $\ell_{\max} = 8$ and define the individual multipolar waveforms $h_{\ell m}^{(\epsilon)}$ (where $\epsilon = 0, 1$ labels the “even” or “odd” parity) in the following way: (a) the leading quadrupolar contribution to $\mathcal{F}_\varphi$, i.e. the term $\epsilon = 0$ and $\ell = m = 2$ in (3), is computed by using the quadrupolar waveform defined in Eq. (4) below; while (b) the subdominant terms (i.e. when, either $\epsilon = 1$, or $\epsilon = 0$ and $\ell \geq 3$), $h_{\ell m}^{(\epsilon)}$ are defined by Eq. (1) of [24], together with the other definitions given there (see [25] for details).

(iii) The third improvement introduced here concerns the (dominant) even-parity, quadrupolar ($\epsilon = 0$ and $\ell = m = 2$) “insplunge” waveform. We take it in the form

$$h_{22} = \frac{M\nu}{R} n_{22} x Y^{2,-2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \Phi \right) \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} T_{22} e^{i\delta_{22}} f_{22}(x) f_{22}^{\text{NQC}}, \quad (4)$$

where, for notational simplicity, we have suppressed the parity label $\epsilon = 0$. Such a *multiplicatively decomposed* form of h_{22} was introduced in [16, 18]. See these references, and [20, 24, 25] for the definition of the factors in (4); $f_{22}(x)$ is a modulus correction, here defined (as in [18], where f_{22} was computed, using [26, 27], at the 3^{+2} PN accuracy; Eq. (10) there) as being the following

Padé-resummed function $f_{22}^{\text{Pf}}(x; \nu) = P_2^3[f_{22}^{\text{Taylor}}(x; \nu)]$. The new ingredient of h_{22} introduced here is the definition of the last factor in Eq. (4), namely an additional “Next-to-Quasi-Circular” (NQC) correction factor of the form[30]

$$f_{22}^{\text{NQC}}(a_1, a_2) = 1 + a_1 p_{r_*}^2 / (r\Omega)^2 + a_2 \ddot{r} / r \Omega^2. \quad (5)$$

A crucial facet of the new analytical formalism presented here consists in trying to be as predictive as possible by reducing to an absolute minimum the number of “flexibility parameters” entering our theoretical framework. We shall achieve this aim by “analytically” determining the two parameters a_1, a_2 entering (via the NQC factor Eq. (5)) the (asymptotic) quadrupolar EOB waveform $\hat{R}h_{22}^{\text{EOB}}$ (where $\hat{R} = R/M$) by imposing: (a) that the modulus $|\hat{R}h_{22}^{\text{EOB}}|$ reaches, at the EOB-determined “merger time” t_m , a *local maximum*, and (b) that the value of this maximum EOB modulus is equal to a certain (dimensionless) function of ν , $\varphi(\nu)$. We calibrated $\varphi(\nu)$ (independently of the EOB formalism) by extracting from the best current Numerical Relativity simulations the maximum value of the modulus of the Numerical Relativity quadrupolar *metric* waveform $|\hat{R}h_{22}^{\text{NR}}|$. Using the data reported in [6] and [20], and considering the “Zerilli-normalized” asymptotic metric waveform $\Psi_{22} = \hat{R}h_{22}/\sqrt{24}$, we found $\varphi(\nu) \simeq 0.3215\nu(1 - 0.131(1 - 4\nu))$. Our requirements (a) and (b) impose, for any given $A(u)$ potential, *two constraints* on the *two parameters* a_1, a_2 . We can solve these two constraints (by an iteration procedure) and thereby uniquely determine the values of a_1, a_2 corresponding to any given $A(u)$ potential. In particular, in the case considered here where $A(u; a_5, a_6, \nu)$ is defined by Eq. (2), this uniquely determines a_1, a_2 in function of a_5, a_6 and ν .

Finally, our analytical formalism contains *only two analytically underdetermined parameters*, namely a_5 and a_6 , which parametrize some flexibility in the Padé-resummation of the basic radial potential $A(u)$, connected to the yet uncalculated higher PN contribution [31]. We have first compared the (a_5, a_6) -dependent predictions made by our formalism to the high-accuracy

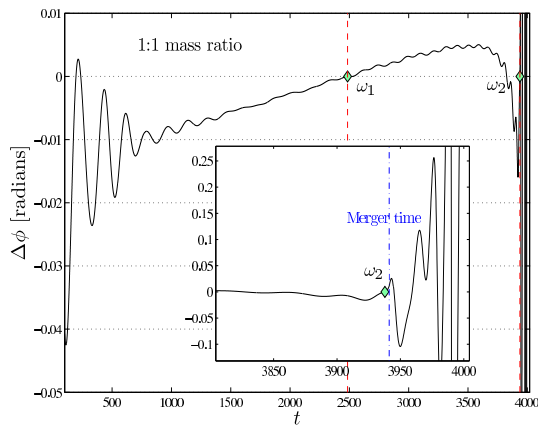


FIG. 2: Phase difference between the analytical and numerical (metric) waveforms of Fig. 1.

waveform from an equal-mass BBH ($\nu = 1/4$) computed by the Caltech-Cornell group [6] (and now made available on the web). We found that there is a strong degeneracy between a_5 and a_6 in the sense that there is an excellent EOB-NR agreement for an extended region in the (a_5, a_6) -plane. More precisely, the phase difference between the EOB (metric) waveform and the Caltech-Cornell one, considered between GW frequencies $M\omega_L = 0.047$ and $M\omega_R = 0.31$ (i.e., the last 16 GW cycles before merger), stays smaller than 0.02 radians within a long and thin banana-like region in the (a_5, a_6) -plane. This “good region” approximately extends between the points $(a_5, a_6) = (0, -20)$ and $(a_5, a_6) = (-36, +520)$. As an example (which actually lies on the boundary of the “good region”), we shall consider here the specific values $a_5 = 0, a_6 = -20$ (to which correspond, when $\nu = 1/4$, $a_1 = -0.036347, a_2 = 1.2468$). We henceforth use M as time unit.

Figure 1 compares (the real part of) our analytical *metric* quadrupolar waveform $\Psi_{22}^{\text{EOB}}/\nu$ to the corresponding (Caltech-Cornell) NR *metric* waveform $\Psi_{22}^{\text{NR}}/\nu$ (obtained by a double time-integration, à la [20], from the original NR *curvature* waveform $\psi_4^{(22)}$). [We used the “two-frequency pinching technique” of [19] with $\omega_1 = 0.047$ and $\omega_2 = 0.31$.] The agreement between the analytical prediction and the NR result is striking, even around the merger (see the close-up on the right). The phasing agreement is excellent over the full time span of the simulation (which covers 32 cycles of inspiral and about 6 cycles of ringdown), while the modulus agreement is excellent over the full span, apart from two cycles after merger where one can notice a difference. A more quantitative assessment of the phase agreement is given in Fig. 2, which plots the $(\omega_1$ - ω_2 -pinched) phase difference $\Delta\phi = \phi_{\text{metric}}^{\text{EOB}} - \phi_{\text{metric}}^{\text{NR}}$. $\Delta\phi$ remains remarkably small ($\sim \pm 0.02$ radians) during the entire inspiral and plunge ($\omega_2 = 0.31$ being quite near the merger, see inset). By comparison, the root-sum of the various numerical errors on the phase (numerical truncation, outer boundary, extrapolation to infinity) is about 0.023 radians during the

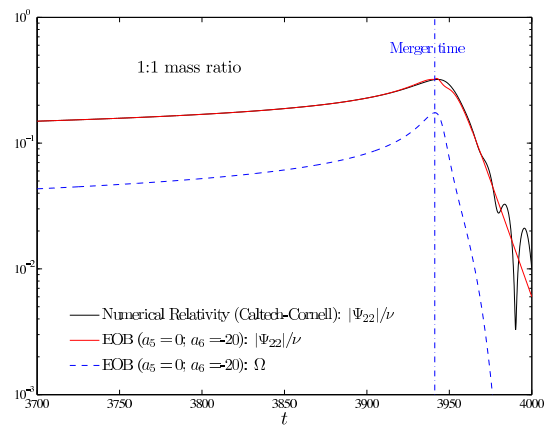


FIG. 3: Equal mass case: metric-amplitudes comparison. The maximum of the orbital frequency Ω defines the EOB merger.

inspiral [6]. At the merger, and during the ringdown, $\Delta\phi$ takes somewhat larger values ($\sim \pm 0.1$ radians), but it oscillates around zero, so that, on average, it stays very well in phase with the NR waveform (as is clear on Fig. 1). By comparison, we note that [6] mentions that the phase error linked to the extrapolation to infinity doubles during ringdown. We also found that the NR signal after merger is contaminated by unphysical oscillations. We then note that the total “two-sigma” NR error level estimated in [6] rises to 0.05 radians during ringdown, which is comparable to the EOB-NR phase agreement. Figure 3 compares the analytical and numerical metric moduli, $|\Psi_{22}|/\nu$. Again our (Padé-resummed, NQC-corrected) analytical waveform yields a remarkably accurate description of the inspiral NR waveform. During the early inspiral the fractional agreement between the moduli is at the 3×10^{-3} level; as late as time $t = 3900$, which corresponds to 1.5 GW cycles before merger, the agreement is better than 1×10^{-3} . The discrepancy between the two moduli starts being visible only just before and just after merger (where it remains at the 2.5×10^{-2} level). This very nice agreement should be compared with the previously considered EOB waveforms (which had a more primitive NQC factor, with $a_2 = 0$ [19, 20]) which led to large moduli disagreements ($\sim 20\%$, see Fig. 9 in [20]) at merger. By contrast, the present moduli disagreement is comparable to the estimated NR modulus fractional error (whose two-sigma level is 2.2×10^{-2} after merger [6]).

We also explored another aspect of the physical soundness of our analytical formalism: the *triple* comparison between (i) the NR GW energy flux at infinity (which was computed in [21]); (ii) the corresponding analytically predicted GW energy flux at infinity (computed by summing $|h_{\ell m}|^2$ over ℓ, m); and (iii) (minus) the *mechanical* energy loss of the system, as predicted by the general EOB formalism, i.e. the “work” done by the radiation reaction $\dot{E}_{\text{mechanical}} = \Omega \mathcal{F}_\varphi$. This comparison is shown in Fig. 4, which should be compared to Fig. 9

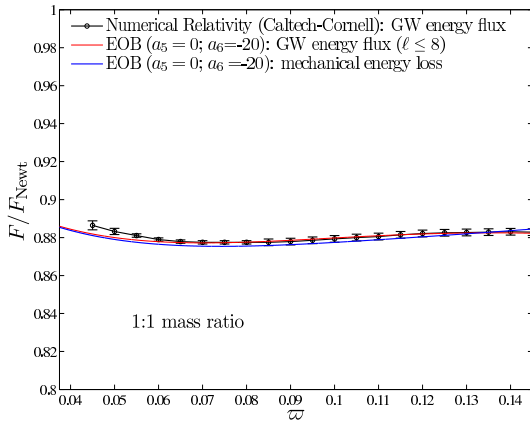


FIG. 4: Triple comparison between NR and EOB GW energy fluxes and the EOB mechanical energy loss.

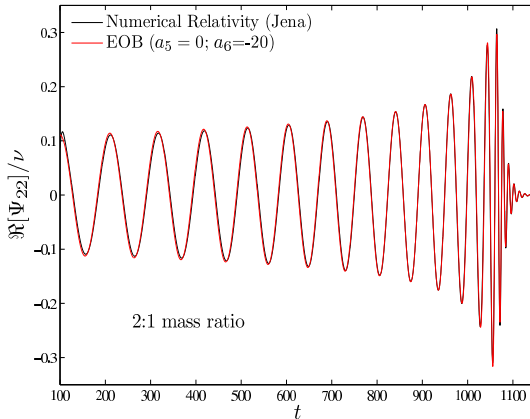


FIG. 5: Unequal mass case: Comparison between metric waveforms for the 2:1 mass ratio.

of [21]. We kept the same vertical scale as [21] which compared the NR flux to older versions of (resummed and non-resummed) analytical fluxes and needed such a $\pm 10\%$ vertical scale to accommodate all the models they considered. [The horizontal axis is the frequency ϖ of the differentiated metric waveform $\dot{h}_{22}$.] By contrast, we see again the striking closeness (at the $\sim 2 \times 10^{-3}$ level) between the analytical and NR GW fluxes. As both fluxes include higher multipoles than the (2, 2) one, this closeness is a further test of the agreement between our analytical formalism and NR results. [We think that the $\sim 2\sigma$ difference between the (coinciding) analytical curves and the NR one on the left of the Figure is due to uncertainties in the flux computation of [21], possibly related to their method of computing $\dot{h}$.] Note that the rather close agreement between the analytical energy flux and the mechanical energy loss during late inspiral is not required by physics (because of the well-known “Schott

term” [28]), but is rather an indication that $\dot{h}_{\ell m}$ can be well approximated by $-im\Omega h_{\ell m}$ (used in Eq. (3)).

Finally, as the power of our formalism resides in the ease with which it can accommodate continuous variations in the basic physical parameters of the considered BBH, we shall discuss an unequal-mass system ($\nu < 1/4$). The highest-accuracy data that we had in hands is the Jena-group simulation of a 2:1 mass ratio BBH ($\nu = 2/9 = 0.22222$). When $a_5 = 0, a_6 = -20$, and $\nu = 2/9$, one finds $a_1 = -0.017017, a_2 = 1.1906$. Using the data reported in [20] (and the function $\varphi(\nu)$ quoted above), we compare in Fig. 5 (the real part of) our analytical *metric* quadrupolar waveform $\Psi_{22}^{\text{EOB}}/\nu$ to the corresponding (Jena, 2:1 mass ratio) NR *metric* waveform $\Psi_{22}^{\text{NR}}/\nu$. [We use, as in [20], the pinching frequencies $\omega_1 = 0.1005, \omega_2 = 0.4542$.] Again we have an excellent analytical-numerical agreement, both in phase and in modulus. The small differences between the two are within the numerical errors (see [20]).

Conclusions. We have described a specific analytical formalism (within the EOB framework), which contains as arbitrariness only the resummation-flexibility parameters of the crucial EOB $A(u)$ potential. We have shown that for certain values [32] of these parameters (a_5, a_6): (i) the waveform predicted by our analytical formalism agrees, essentially within numerical errors, with the currently most accurate numerical relativity simulations; this agreement holds for several different mass ratios (1:1, 2:1 and 4:1 – not shown here); and (ii) the gravitational wave energy flux predicted by our formalism agrees, within numerical errors, with the most accurate numerical-relativity energy flux. We think that our formalism (possibly after some further minor improvements) opens a realistic possibility of constructing (with minimal computational resources) a very accurate, large bank of gravitational wave templates, thereby helping in both detecting and analyzing the signals emitted by inspiralling and coalescing binary black holes. [Though we have in mind essentially ground-based detectors, we think our method could also apply to space-based ones.] Finally, from a theoretical point of view, we think that our method can be extended to the description of (nearly circularized) *spinning* black hole systems (see [11]).

After the submission of this work, a paper [29] comparing Caltech-Cornell numerical data to a different version of the EOB formalism appeared on the archives. The EOB formalism of [29] does not use our novel (predictive) radiation reaction Eq. (3) (but rather the v_{pole} -tuned one advocated in [18]), nor our a_6 -improved A potential, Eq. (2). Moreover, by contrast to the approach advocated here to reduce to an absolute minimum the number of adjusted parameters, namely two, (a_5, a_6), Ref. [29] tunes six parameters: ($a_5(1/4), v_{\text{pole}}(1/4), a_3^{h_{22}}(1/4), a_4^{h_{22}}(1/4), a_5^{h_{22}}(1/4)$, and $t_{\text{match}}^{22}(1/4)$).

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- [30] Note that one could also similarly improve the subleading higher-multipolar-order contributions to $\mathcal{F}_\varphi$. We leave the exploration of such refinements to future work.
- [31] Indeed, a_5 and a_6 formally parametrize the 4PN and 5PN contributions to the Taylor expansion of $A(u)$.
- [32] We leave a detailed discussion of the “degenerate set” of “good” (a_5, a_6) values to a future publication [25].