

重力波物理学と情報科学

2017/5/31 @ 情報科学部 研究サロン

真貝寿明 hisaaki.shinkai@oit.ac.jp

- (1) これまで手がけてきた研究
(重力波物理学関連)
- (2) 現在進行中の研究
- (3) 情報科学部教員との研究交流ネタ

2016年2月, LIGOが重力波を初めて検出した, と発表した



四国新聞だけ
ちがった... 残念 (笑)

重力の正体は？



by Fritz Ahlefeldt

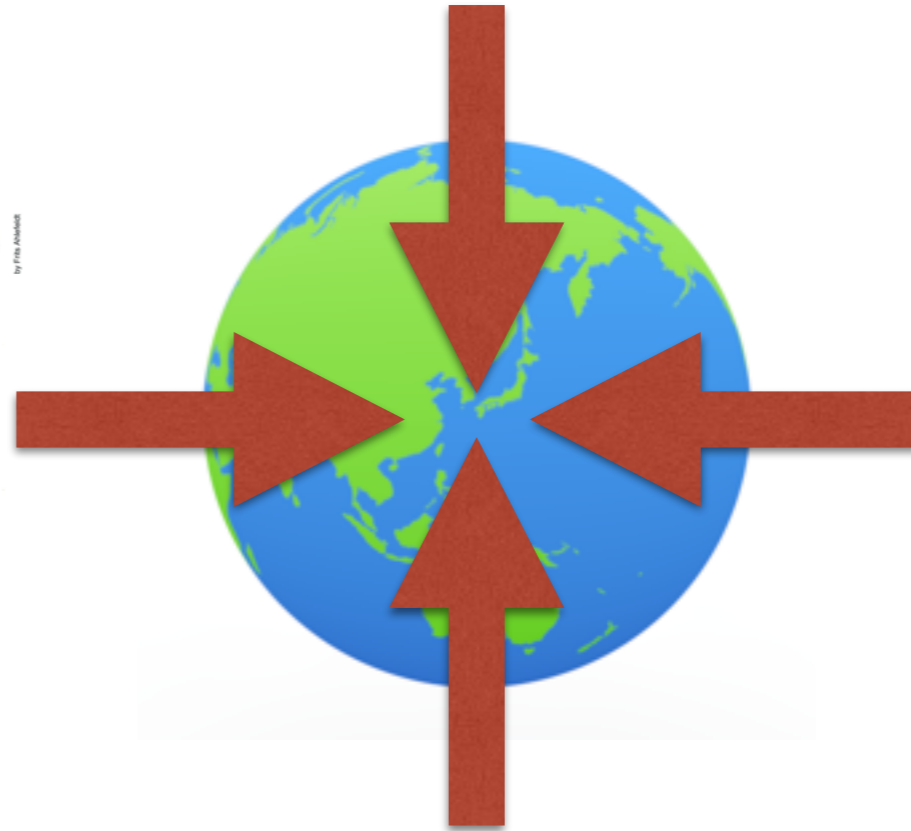
<http://hikingartist.com/>



by Fritz Ahlefeldt



by Fritz Ahlefeldt

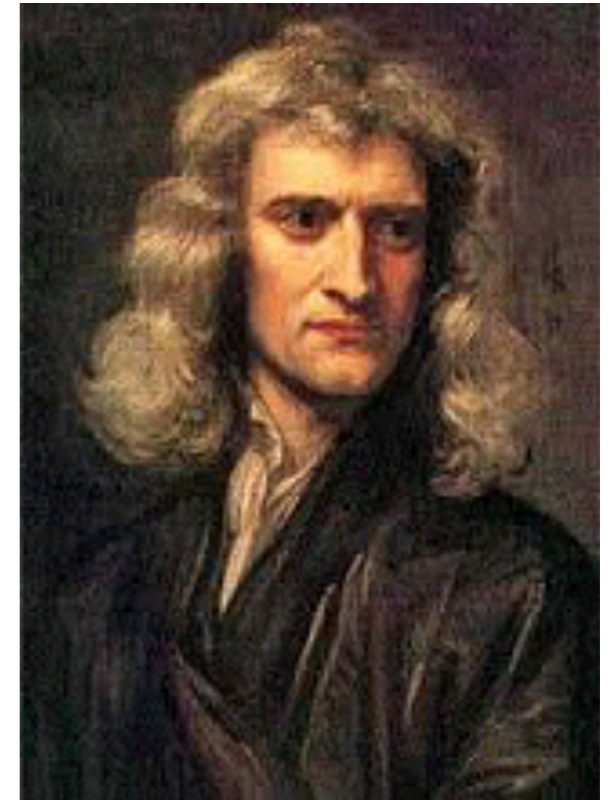
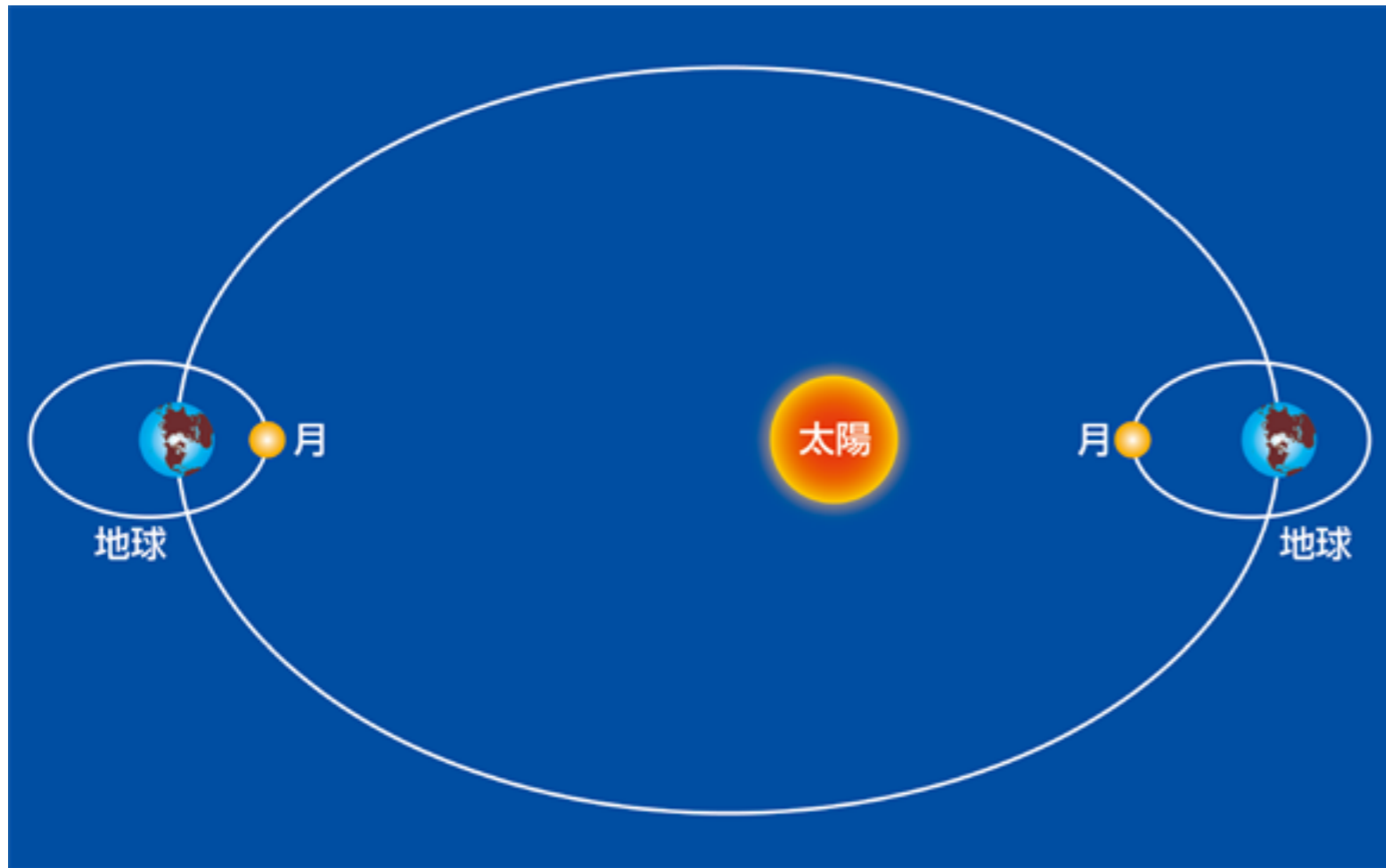


by Fritz Ahlefeldt



by Fritz Ahlefeldt

重力の正体は？



ニュートン

万有引力

=すべてのものは引力で引き合う

重力の正体は？



<http://hikingartist.com/>

「万有引力があるからだ」 (ニュートン, 1687)

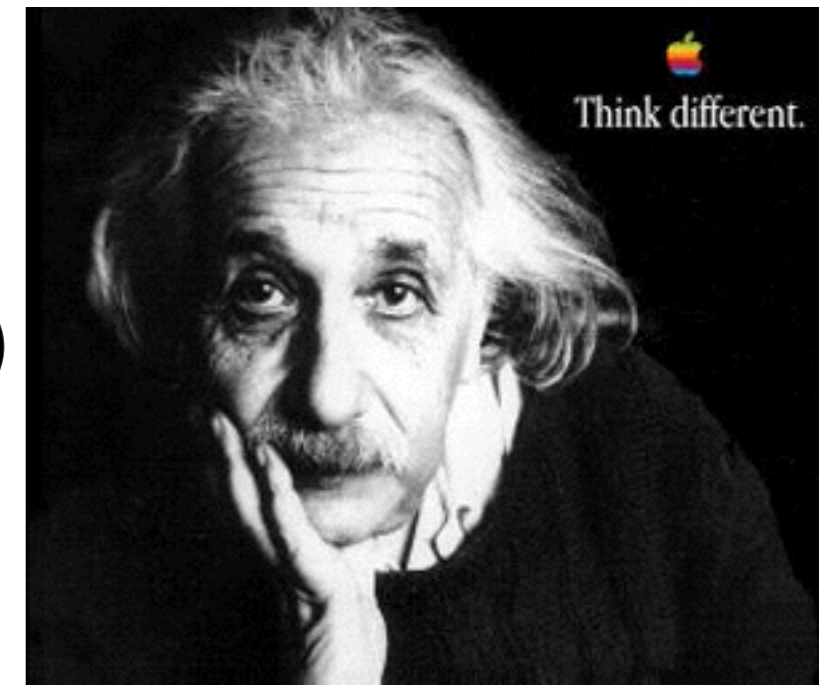
$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = F$$

「時空のゆがみだ」

(アインシュタイン, 1915)

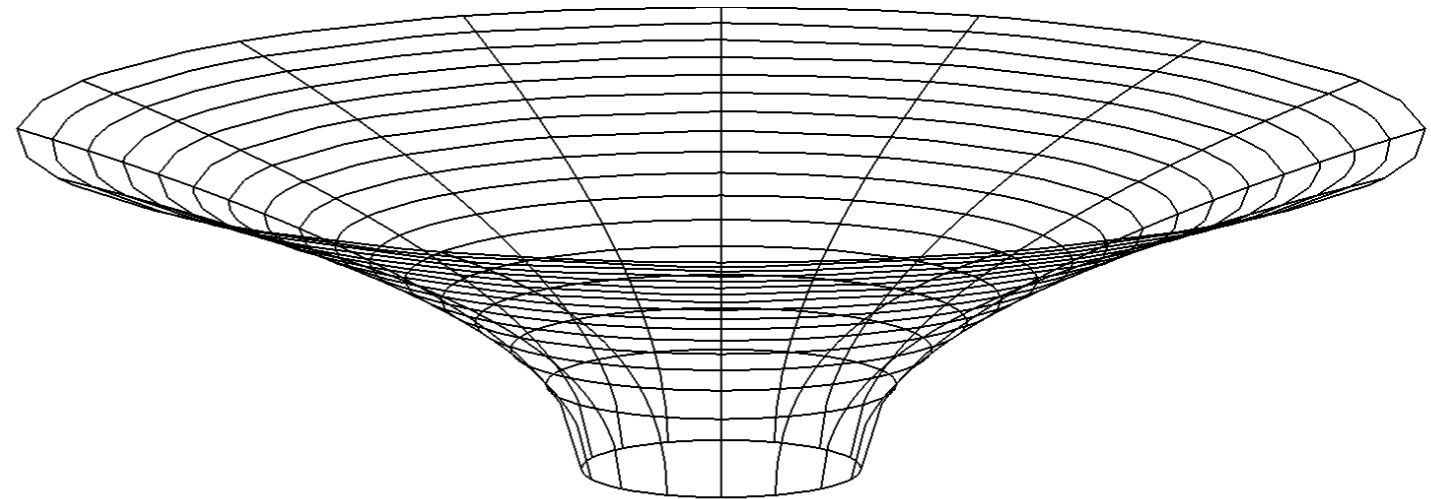
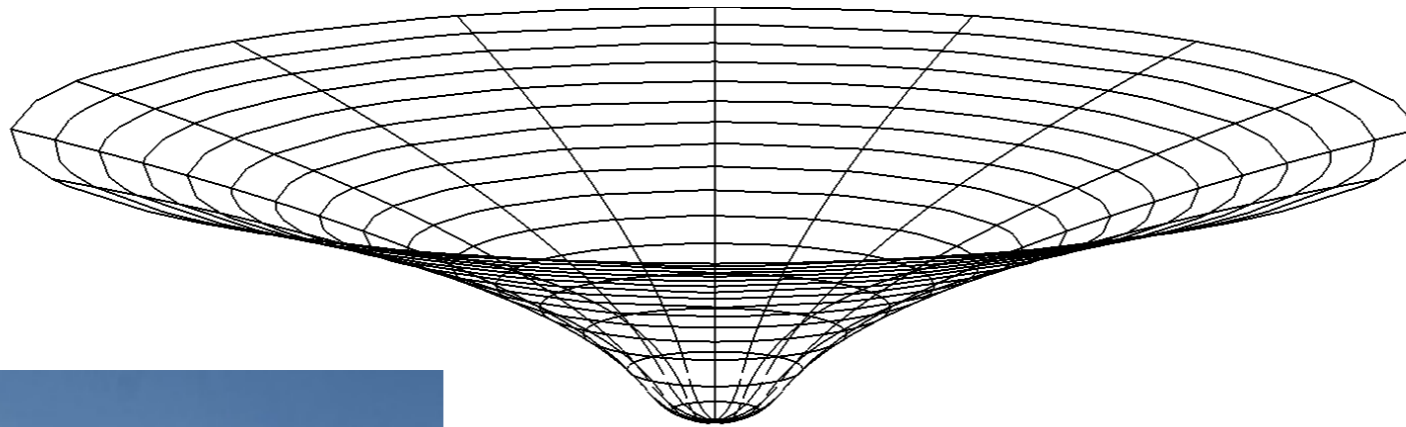
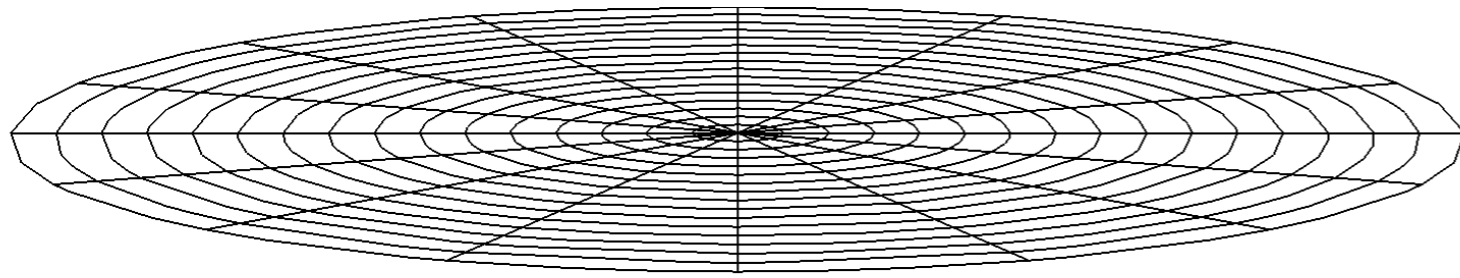
一般相対性理論



$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

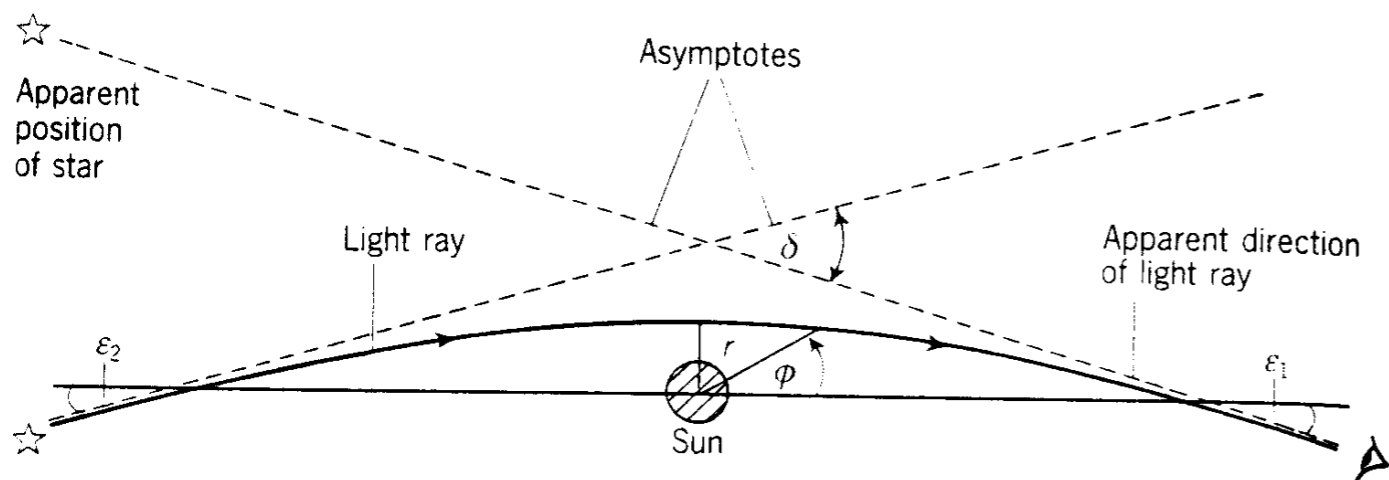
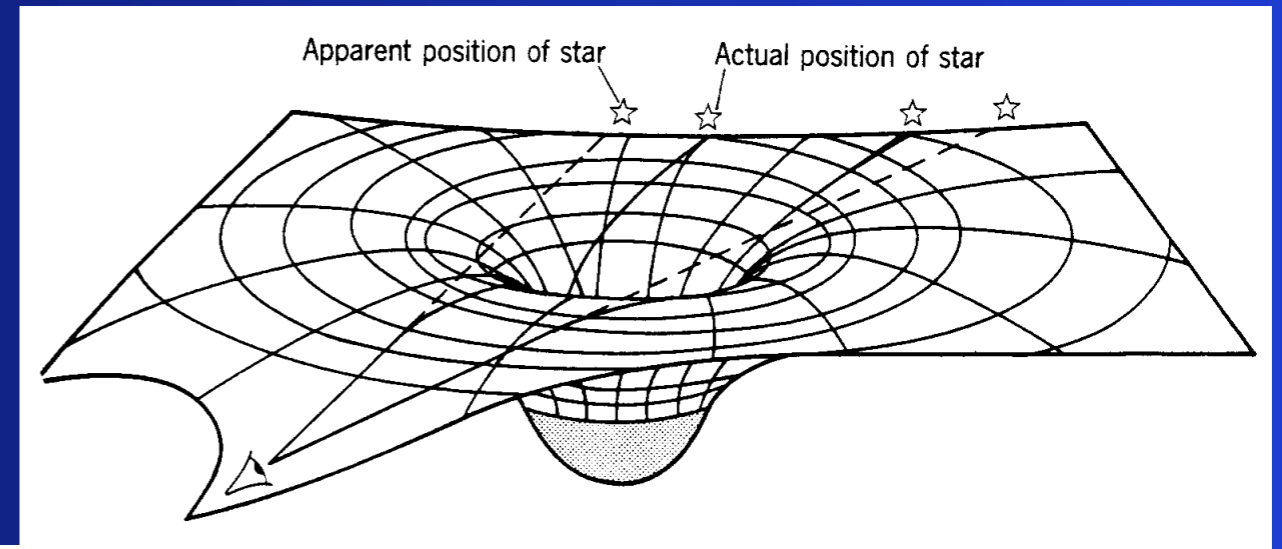
$$\frac{d^2 \xi^\mu}{d\tau^2} = R^\mu{}_{\nu\rho\sigma} \frac{d\xi^\nu}{d\tau} \frac{d\xi^\rho}{d\tau} \xi^\sigma$$

時空のゆがみ = 沈み込むトランポリン



一般相対性理論の予言【光の曲がり】

光は時空を直進するが、重い天体の周りでは、時空の歪みにより、曲がって進むことになる。



1919年、エディントンが、皆既日食を利用して、光の曲がりを確認（0.875秒角）

Taken from the 22 November 1919 edition of the Illustrated London News.

Coverage in the (more excitable) New York Times.

LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

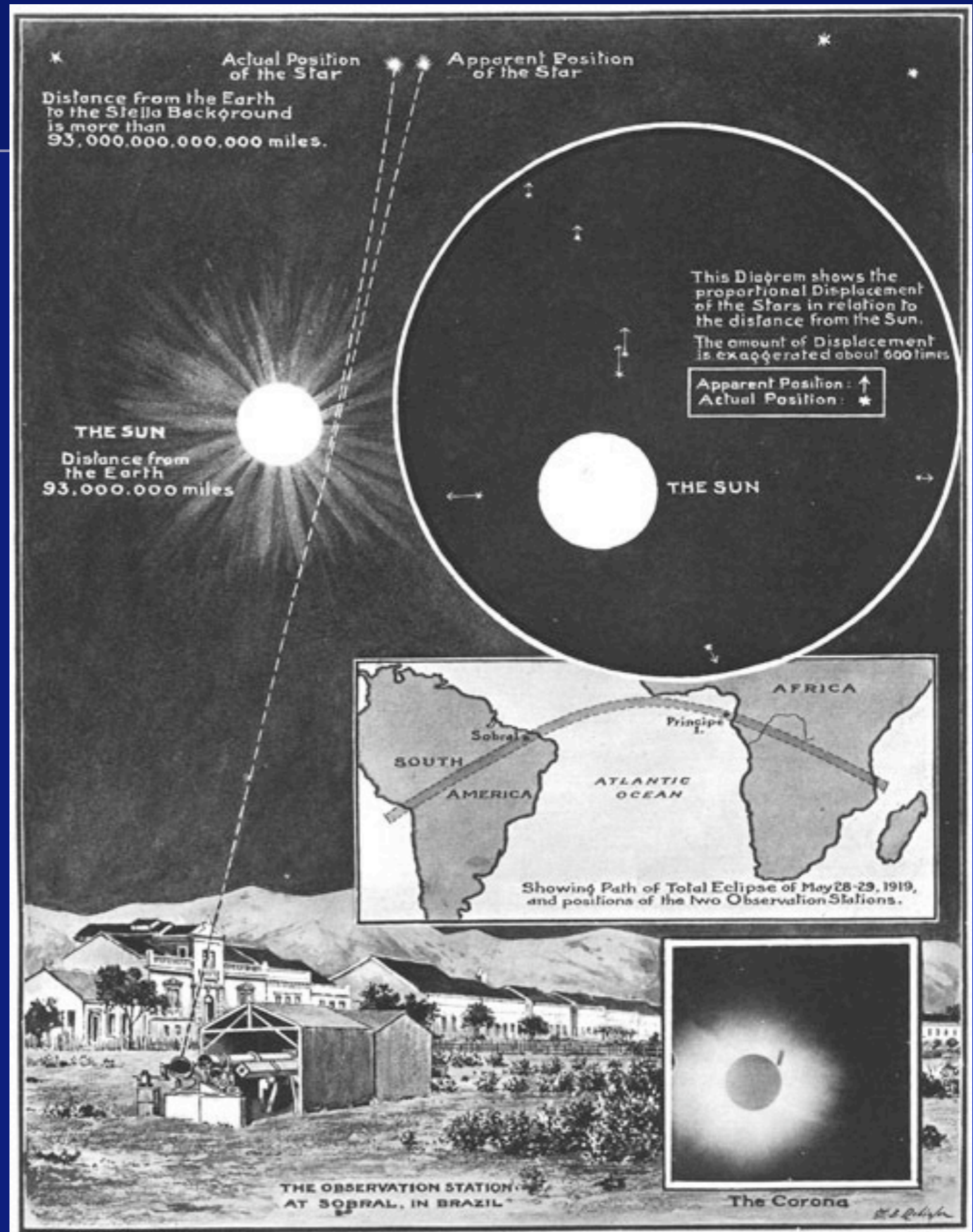
Men of Science More or Less
Agog Over Results of Eclipse
Observations.

EINSTEIN THEORY TRIUMPHS

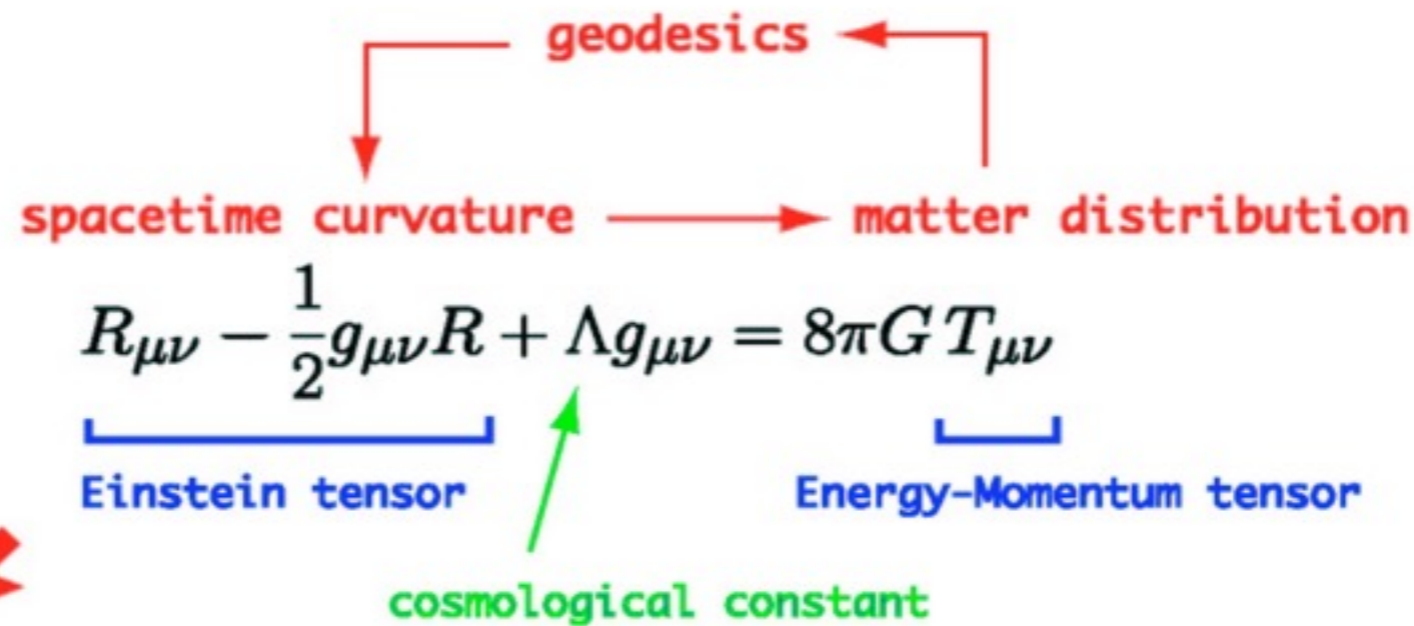
Stars Not Where They Seemed
or Were Calculated to be,
but Nobody Need Worry.

A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

No More in All the World Could
Comprehend It, Said Einstein When
His Daring Publishers Accepted It.



The Einstein equation



Solve for metric
 $g_{\mu\nu}(t, x, y, z)$
 (10 components)

flat spacetime (Minkowskii spacetime):

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= -dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \\
 &= -dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ds^2 = \sum_{\mu, \nu} g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu := g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{tt} & g_{tx} & g_{ty} & g_{tz} \\ & g_{xx} & g_{xy} & g_{xz} \\ & & g_{yy} & g_{yz} \\ \text{sym.} & & & g_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha &\equiv \frac{1}{2}g^{\alpha\beta}(\partial_\nu g_{\beta\mu} + \partial_\mu g_{\beta\nu} - \partial_\beta g_{\mu\nu}) \\
 R_{\nu\alpha\beta}^\mu &\equiv \partial_\alpha \Gamma_{\nu\beta}^\mu - \partial_\beta \Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\mu + \Gamma_{\sigma\alpha}^\mu \Gamma_{\nu\beta}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\sigma\beta}^\mu \Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\sigma \\
 R_{ab} &\equiv R_{a\mu b}^\mu \equiv \partial_\mu \Gamma_{ab}^\mu - \partial_b \Gamma_{a\mu}^\mu + \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\mu \Gamma_{ab}^\nu - \Gamma_{\nu b}^\mu \Gamma_{a\mu}^\nu \\
 R &= g^{ab} R_{ab}
 \end{aligned}$$

一般相対論の応用される分野

重くて小さな星

(中性子星, **ブラックホール**)

宇宙論

(初期宇宙, **宇宙膨張**)

重力波

(天文学?)

理論の検証

(修正重力理論?)

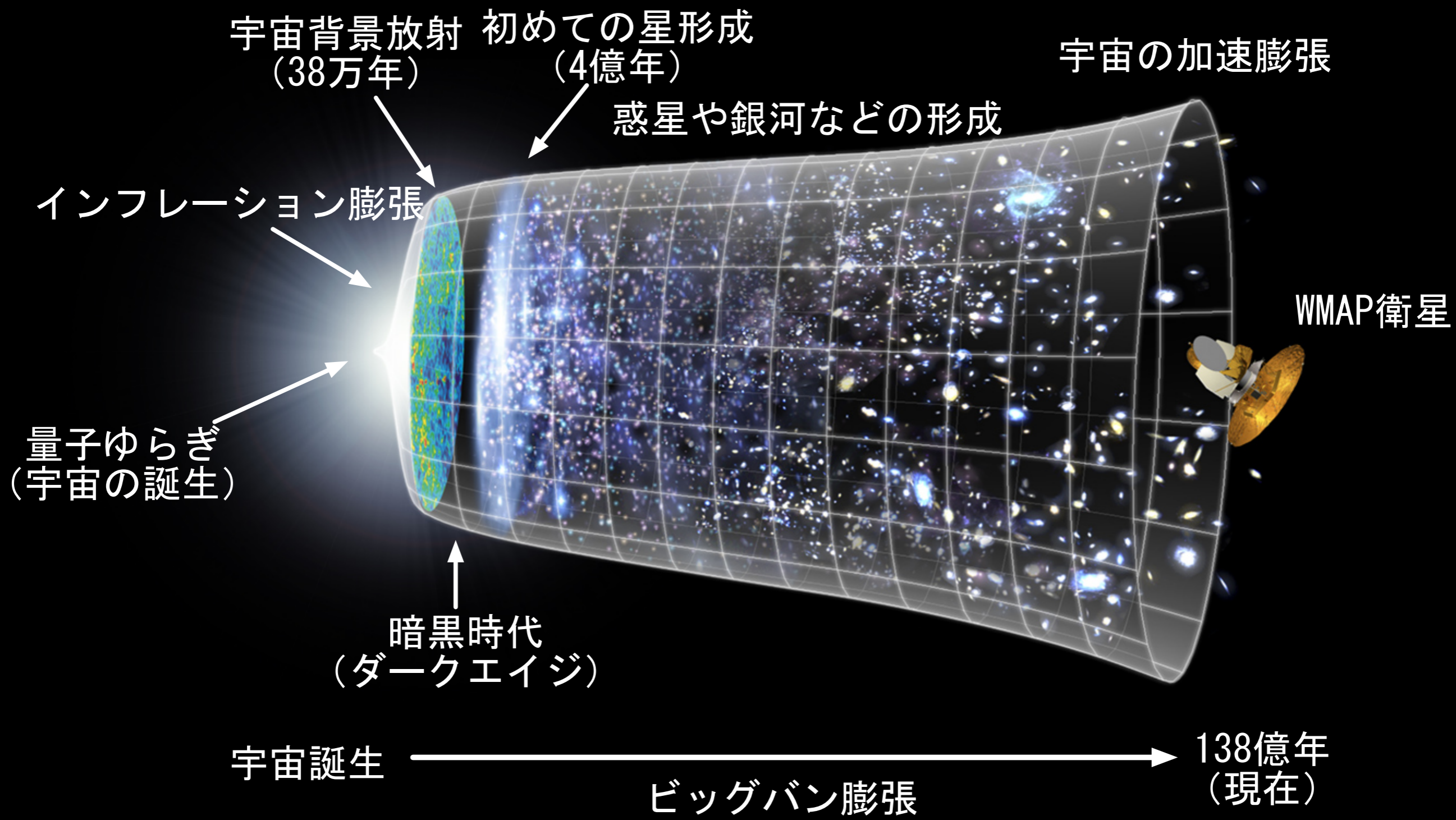
GPSの精度向上



『ブラックホール・膨張宇宙・重力波
一般相対性理論の100年と展開』

光文社新書

2015年9月刊



GRAVITATIONAL WAVES EXPLAINED

WHAT IS A GRAVITATIONAL WAVE?

IT'S A RIPPLE IN THE FABRIC OF SPACE AND TIME.

IMAGINE THAT SPACE IS A GIANT SHEET OF RUBBER...

THINGS THAT HAVE MASS CAUSE THAT RUBBER SHEET TO BEND, LIKE A BOWLING BALL ON A TRAMPOLINE.

THE MORE MASS, THE MORE THAT SPACE GETS BENT AND DISTORTED BY GRAVITY.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE REASON THE EARTH GOES AROUND THE SUN IS THAT THE SUN IS VERY MASSIVE, CAUSING A BIG DISTORTION OF THE SPACE AROUND IT.

IF YOU JUST TRY TO MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE AROUND SUCH A BIG DISTORTION, YOU WILL FIND YOURSELF ACTUALLY MOVING IN A CIRCLE.

THAT'S HOW ORBITS WORK: THERE'S NO ACTUAL FORCE PULLING THE PLANETS AROUND, JUST A BENDING OF THE SPACE.

JORGE CHAM © 2016

IF YOU JUST TRY TO MOVE IN A STRAIGHT LINE AROUND SUCH A BIG DISTORTION, YOU WILL FIND YOURSELF ACTUALLY MOVING IN A CIRCLE.

THAT'S HOW ORBITS WORK: THERE'S NO ACTUAL FORCE PULLING THE PLANETS AROUND, JUST A BENDING OF THE SPACE.

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES ARE PRODUCED WHENEVER MASSES ACCELERATE, CHANGING THE DISTORTION OF SPACE.

EVERYTHING WITH MASS AND/OR ENERGY CAN MAKE GRAVITATIONAL WAVES.

IF YOU AND I STARTED TO DANCE AROUND EACH OTHER, WE WOULD ALSO CAUSE RIPPLES IN THE FABRIC OF SPACE AND TIME.

BUT THESE WOULD BE EXTREMELY SMALL, PRACTICALLY UNDETECTABLE.

NOW GRAVITY IS VERY WEAK IN THE SCALE OF OTHER FORCES IN THE UNIVERSE...

PAIR OF NEUTRON STARS

PAIR OF BLACK HOLES

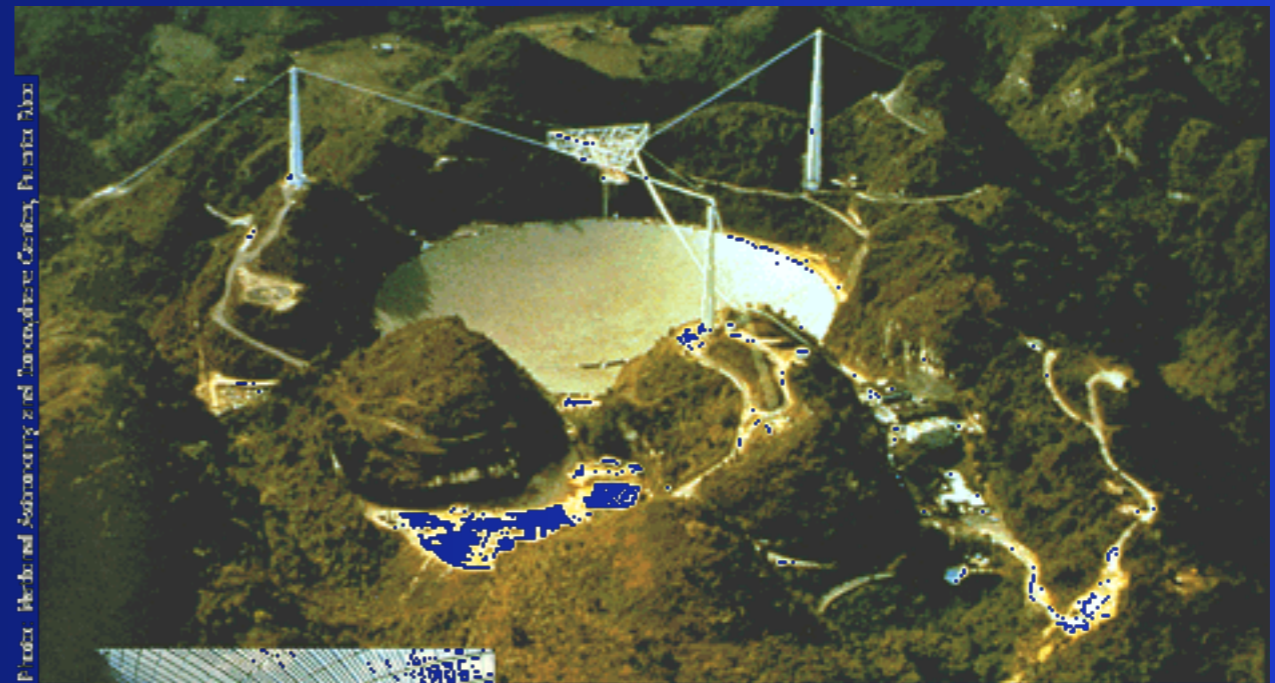
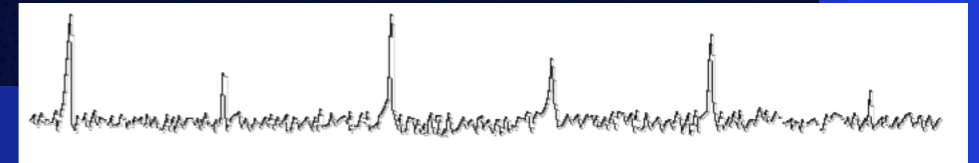
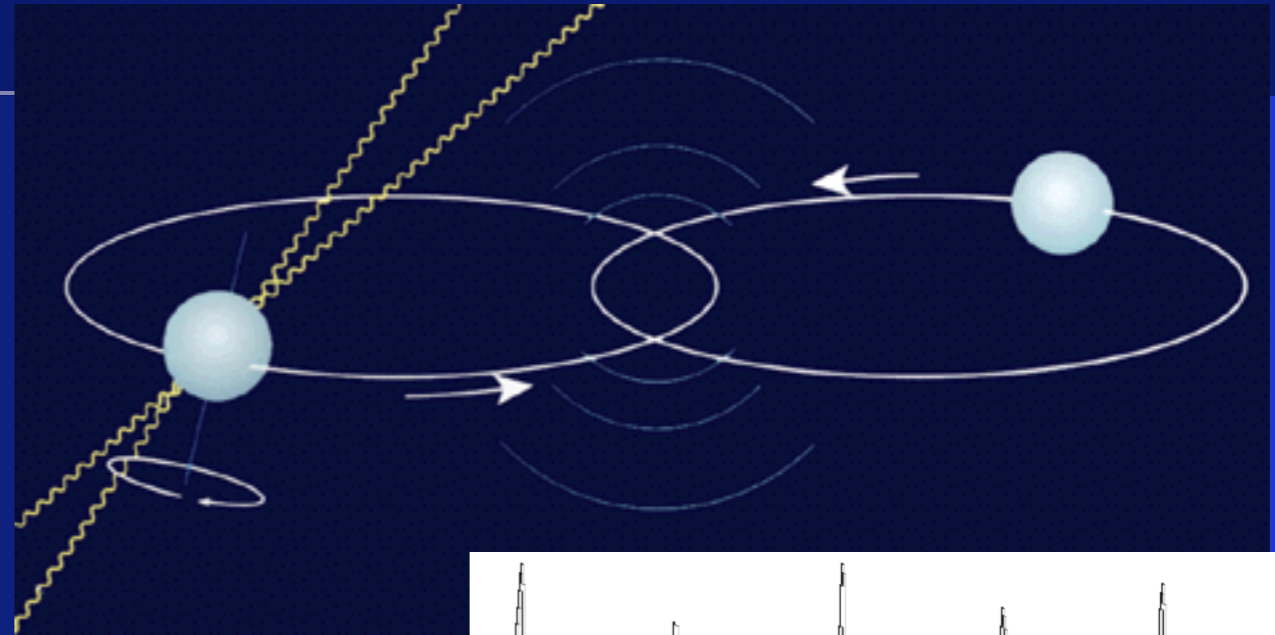
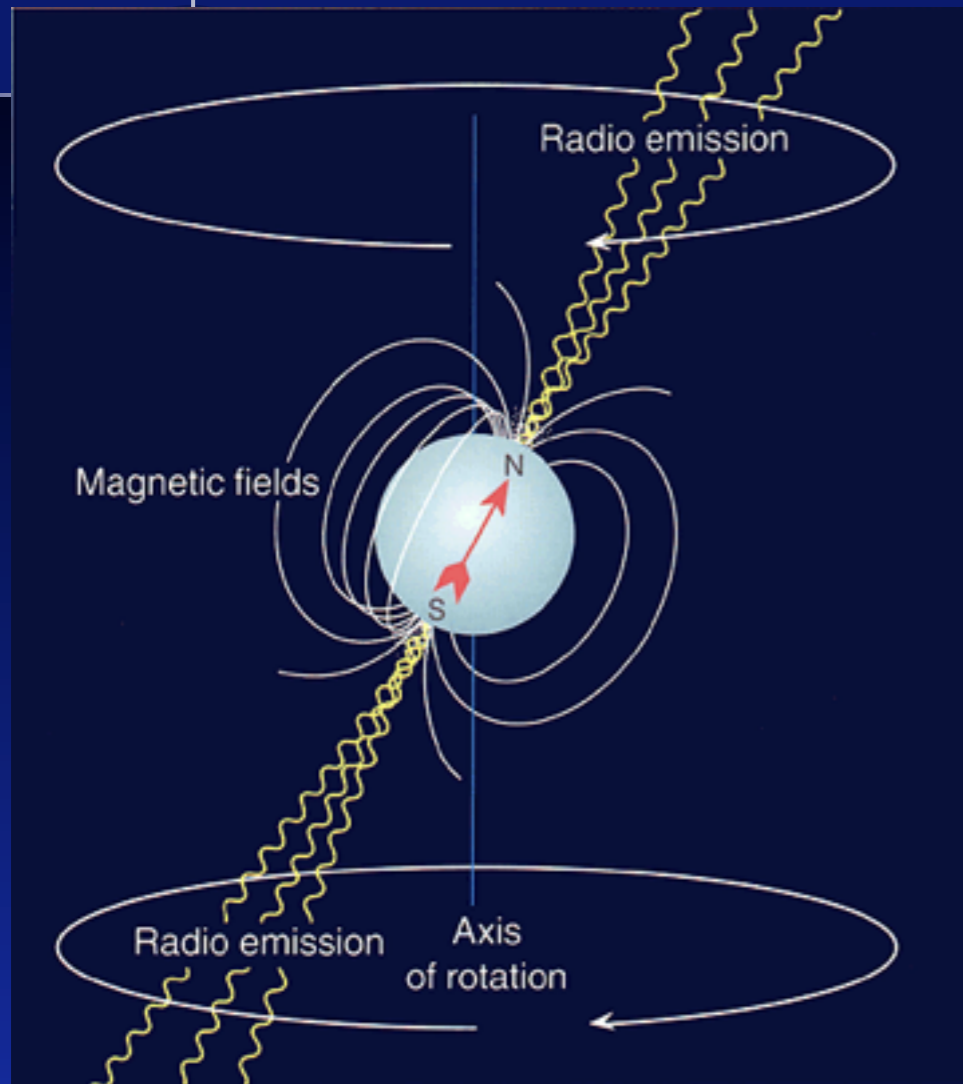
A NEUTRON STAR AND A BLACK HOLE

SO YOU NEED SOMETHING REALLY, REALLY MASSIVE MOVING VERY, VERY FAST, TO MAKE THE BIG RIPPLES THAT WE CAN DETECT.

www.phdcomics.com

“gravitational waves explained”

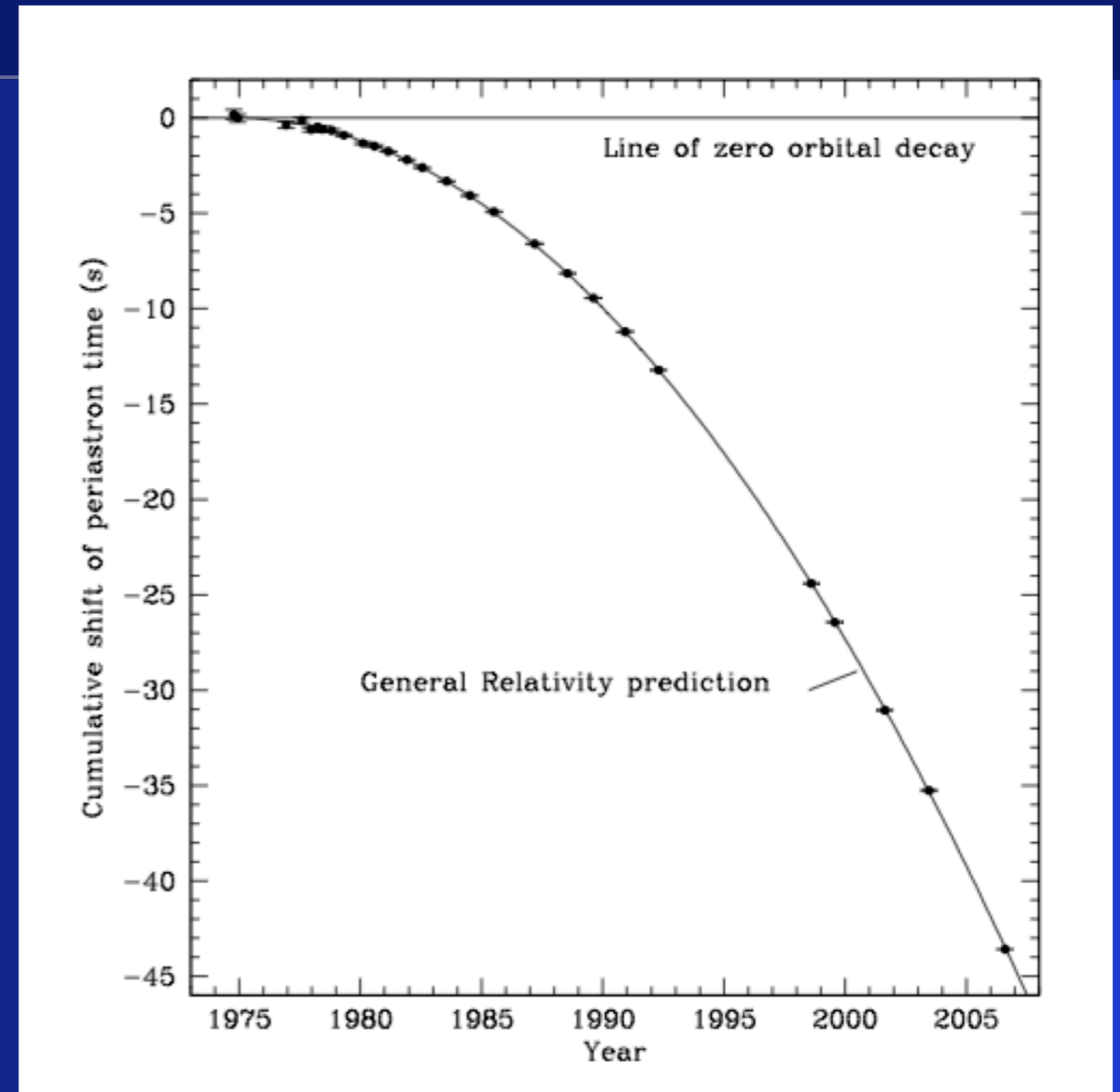
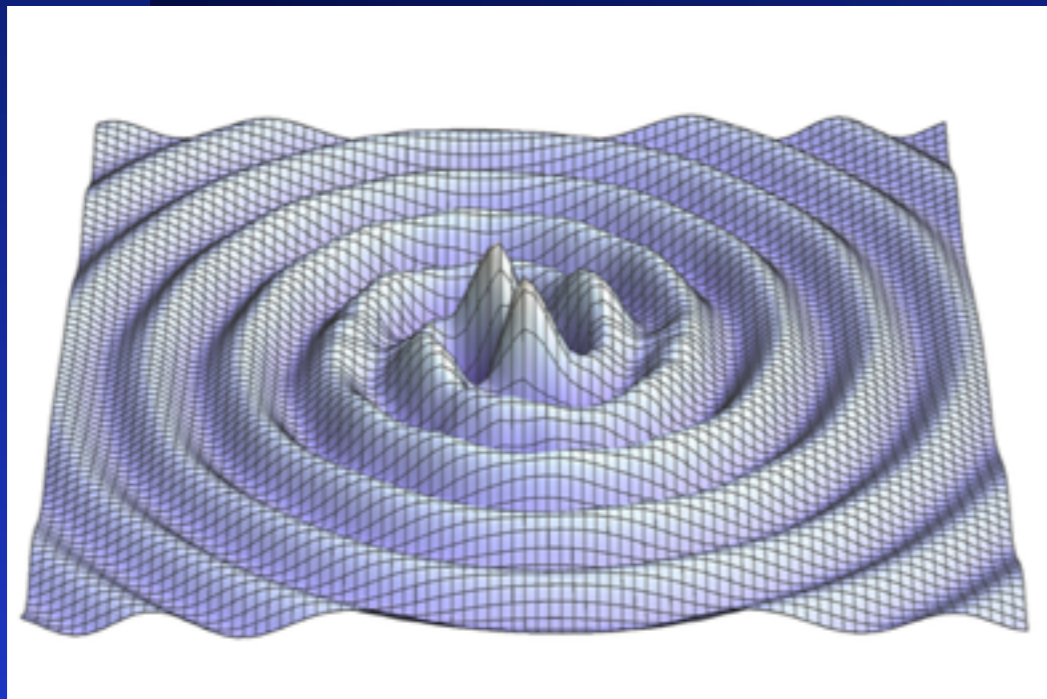
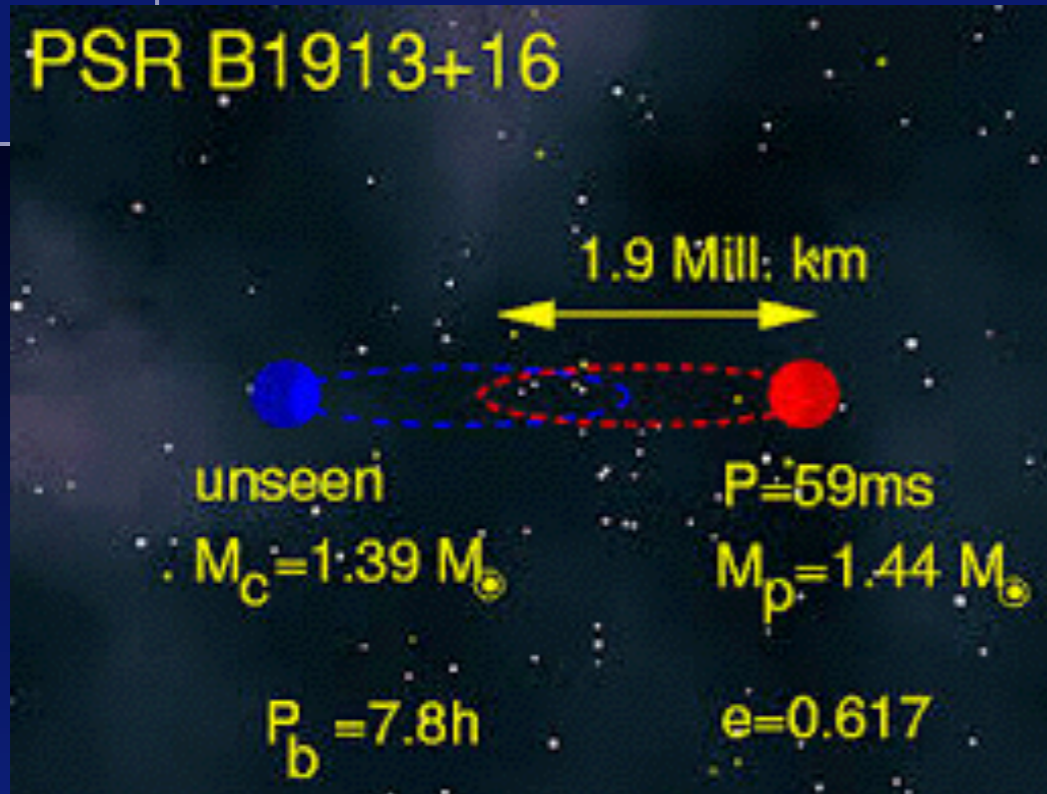
連星中性子星の発見 (1974)



パルサー = 中性子星
半径 10km位
質量 1.4x太陽

http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1993/illpres/discovery.html

連星中性子星の発見 (1974)







重力波を放出してエネルギーを失うので、星が近づいてゆく。



重力波の存在が**間接的に確かめられた。**

連星中性子星の発見 (1974)

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1993
Russell A. Hulse, Joseph H. Taylor Jr.

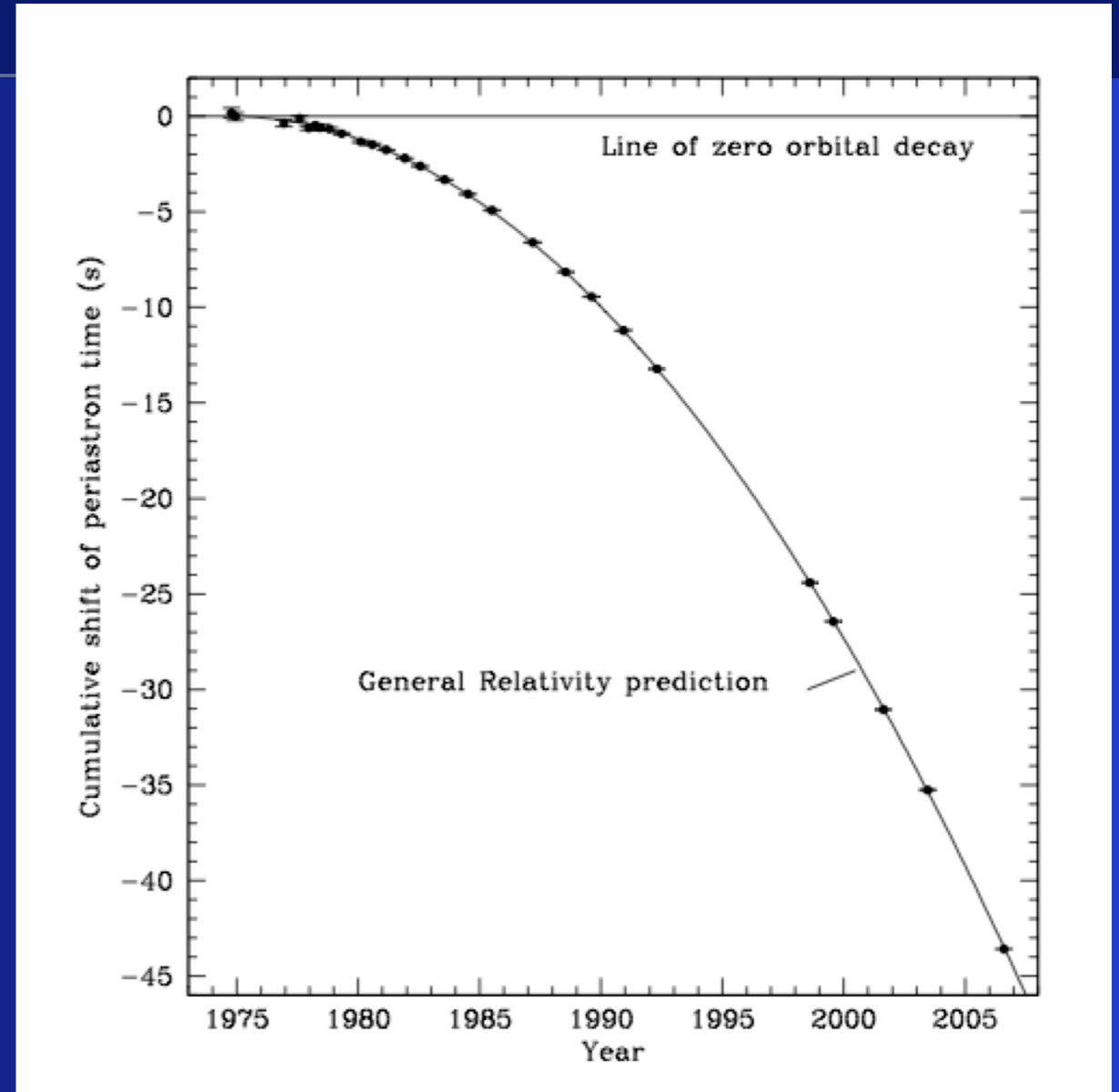
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The Nobel Prize in Physics 1993



Russell A. Hulse
Prize share: 1/2

Joseph H. Taylor Jr.
Prize share: 1/2

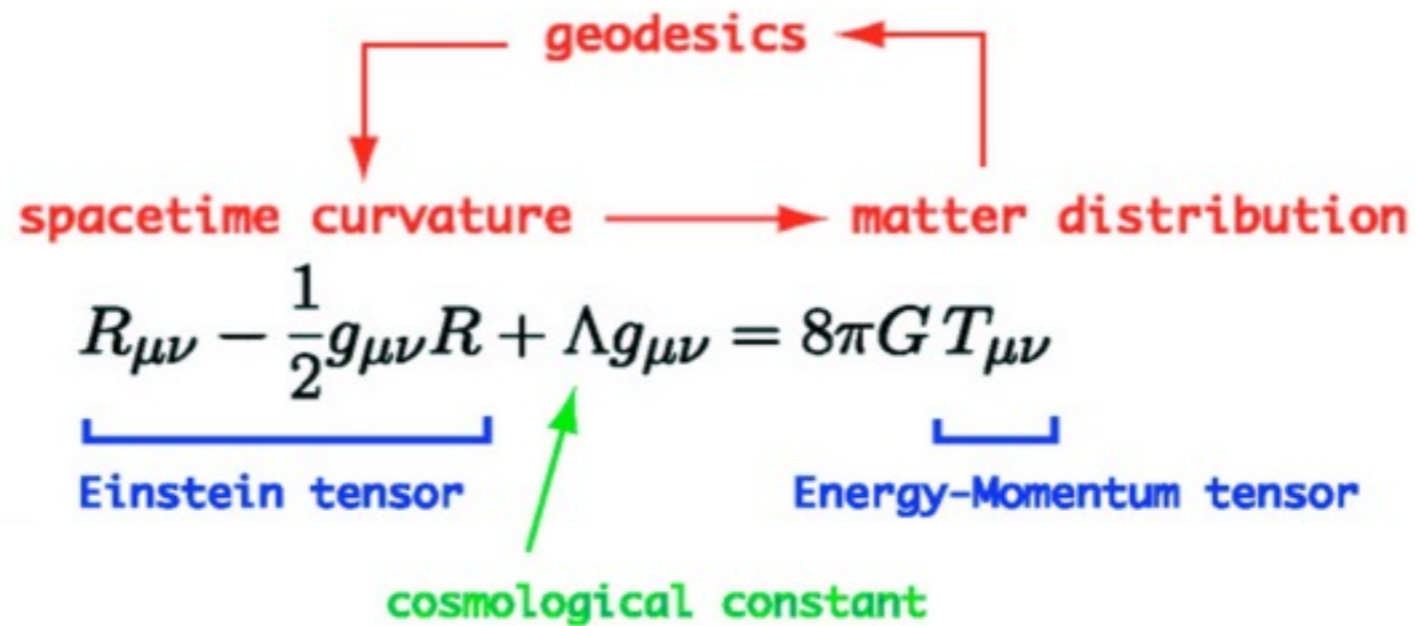


"for the discovery of a new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened up new possibilities for the study of gravitation"

"重力についての新しい研究を開いた、新種のパルサーの発見に対して"

重力波の存在が間接的に確かめられた。

数値相対論 (Numerical Relativity)



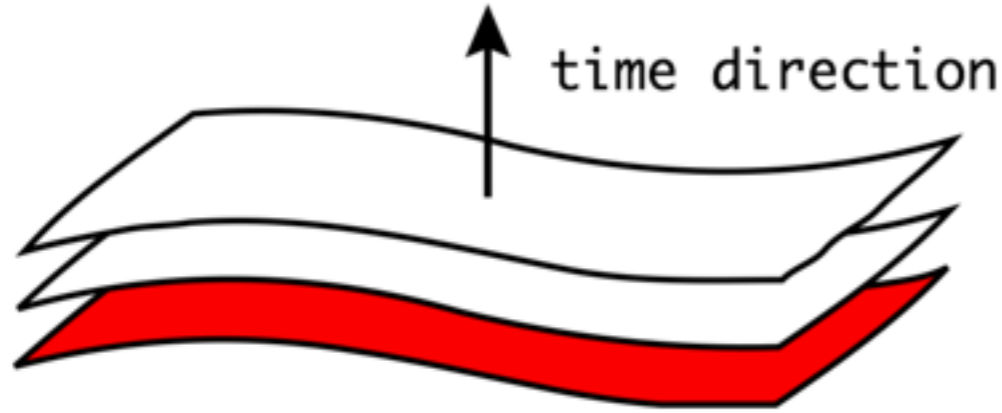
「数値シミュレーションを行う」

しかし、何故か難しい、何故かできない。(90年代)

4本の楕円型偏微分方程式
6本の双曲型偏微分方程式
座標条件 (ゲージ条件)
ブラックホールの取り扱い

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スパコン能力不足？



Σ: Initial 3-dimensional Surface

Class. Quantum Grav. 12 (1995) 133–140. Printed in the UK

A ‘3+1’ method for finding principal null directions

Laurens Gunnarsen†, Hisa-Aki Shinkai† and Kei-Ichi Maeda†
Department of Physics, Waseda University, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan

Received 7 June 1994, in final form 24 October 1994

Abstract. We present a new method for finding principal null directions (PNDs). Because our method assumes as an input the intrinsic metric and extrinsic curvature of a space-like hypersurface, we expect it will be useful to numerical relativists. We illustrate our method by finding the PNDs of the Kastor-Traschen spacetimes, which contain arbitrarily many $Q = M$ black holes in a de Sitter background.

2.1. Our strategy

Here, we present our method as it applies to vacuum spacetimes with cosmological constant Λ . We begin by fixing a triple (Σ, h_{ab}, p_{ab}) , where Σ is a smooth 3-manifold, h_{ab} is a Riemannian metric on Σ , and p_{ab} is the extrinsic curvature of Σ . The constraints on h_{ab} and p_{ab} are

$$R - p_{ab}p^{ab} + p^2 = 2\Lambda \quad (1)$$

$$D_a(p^{ab} - ph^{ab}) = 0. \quad (2)$$

Here $p = p_{ab}h^{ab}$, D_a is the (unique) torsion-free derivative operator compatible with h_{ab} , and $R = R_{ab}h^{ab}$, where $R_{ab}v^b = -2D_{[a}D_{m]}v^m$ for all smooth v^a on Σ .

From (h_{ab}, p_{ab}) we construct two further tensor fields E_{ab}, B_{ab} as follows:

$$E_{ab} = R_{ab} - p_a^m p_{bm} + pp_{ab} - \frac{2}{3}\Lambda h_{ab} \quad (3)$$

$$B_{ab} = \varepsilon_a^{mn} D_m p_{nb} \quad (4)$$

where the tensor field $\varepsilon_{abc} = \varepsilon_{[abc]}$ satisfies $\varepsilon_{abc}\varepsilon^{abc} = 3!$. It follows from (1) and (2) that the fields E_{ab}, B_{ab} are both trace-free and symmetric.

The next step is to choose a unit vector field \hat{z}^a on Σ , and to decompose E_{ab}, B_{ab} into components along and perpendicular to \hat{z}^a . We set

$$e = E_{ab}\hat{z}^a\hat{z}^b \quad (5)$$

$$e_a = E_{bc}\hat{z}^b(\delta_a^c - \hat{z}_a\hat{z}^c) \quad (6)$$

$$e_{ab} = E_{cd}(\delta_a^c - \hat{z}_a\hat{z}^c)(\delta_b^d - \hat{z}_b\hat{z}^d) + \frac{1}{2}es_{ab} \quad (7)$$

$$b = B_{ab}\hat{z}^a\hat{z}^b \quad (8)$$

$$b_a = B_{bc}\hat{z}^b(\delta_a^c - \hat{z}_a\hat{z}^c) \quad (9)$$

$$b_{ab} = B_{cd}(\delta_a^c - \hat{z}_a\hat{z}^c)(\delta_b^d - \hat{z}_b\hat{z}^d) + \frac{1}{2}es_{ab} \quad (10)$$

where $s_{ab} = h_{ab} - \hat{z}_a\hat{z}_b$. Finally, we set

$$\Psi_0 = (-e_{ab} + J_a^c b_{bc})m^a m^b \quad (11)$$

$$\Psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_a - J_a^c b_c)m^a \quad (12)$$

$$\Psi_2 = \frac{1}{2}(-e + ib) \quad (13)$$

$$\Psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_a + J_a^c b_c)\bar{m}^a \quad (14)$$

$$\Psi_4 = (-e_{ab} - J_a^c b_{bc})\bar{m}^a \bar{m}^b \quad (15)$$

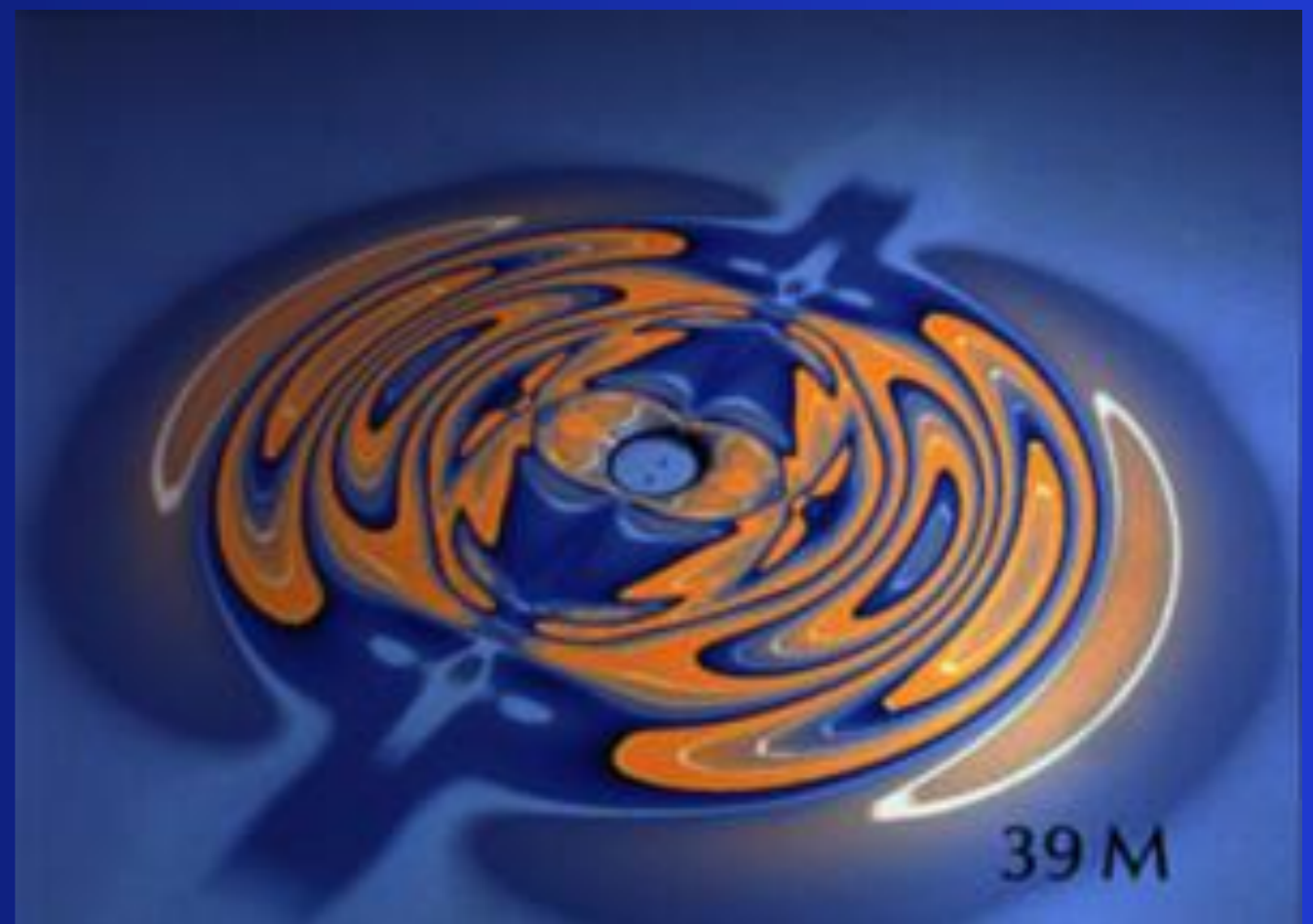
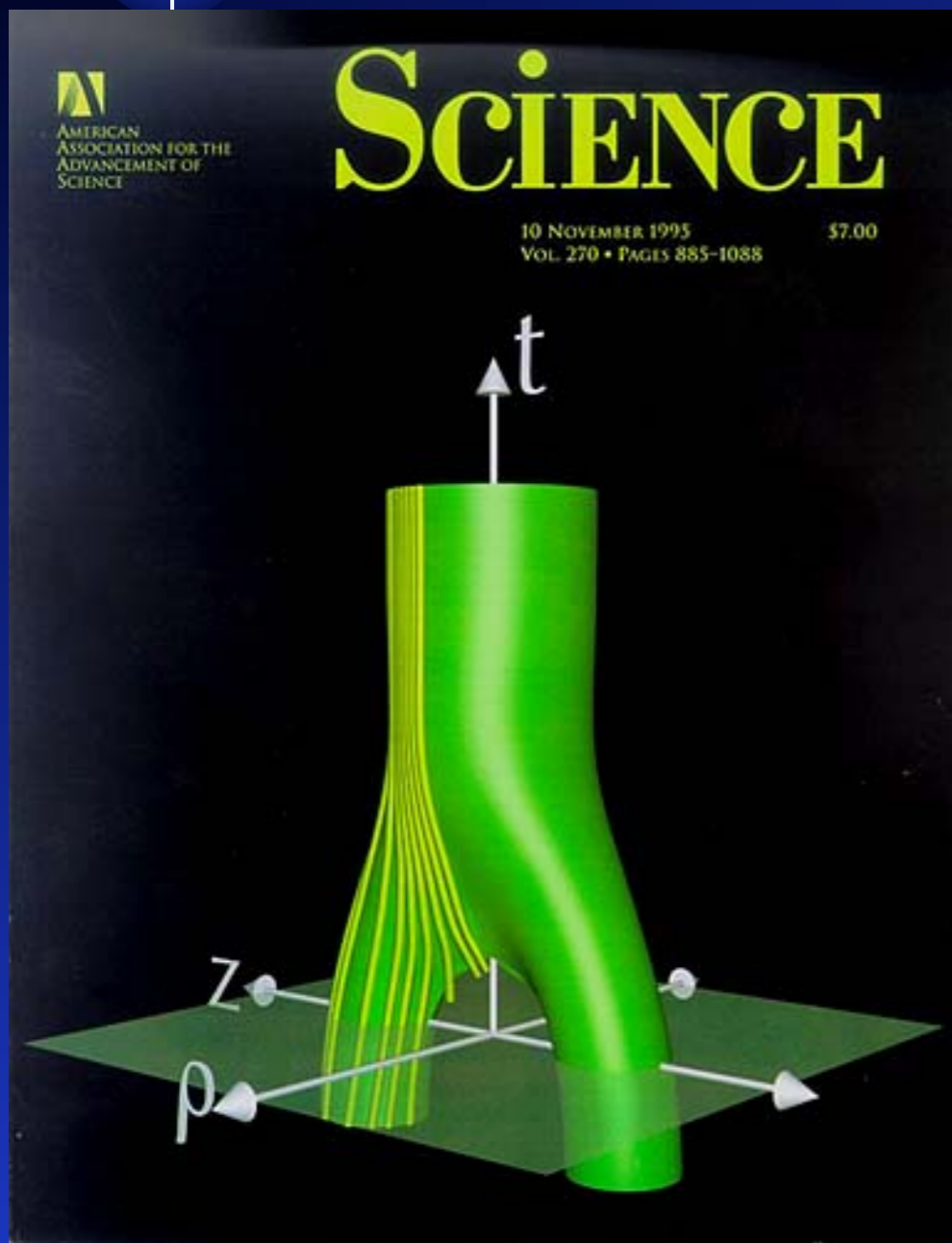
where $J_a^b \equiv \varepsilon_a^{bc}\hat{z}_c$ is a rotation by 90 degrees in the plane orthogonal to \hat{z}^a , and $m^a = 1/\sqrt{2}(\hat{x}^a - i\hat{y}^a)$ for some pair of orthogonal unit vector fields which span that plane.

Finding Principal Null Direction for Numerical Relativists

Laurens Gunnarsen, Hisa-aki Shinkai, Kei-ichi Maeda

(Submitted on 2 Jun 1994)

ブラックホールの合体シミュレーション



2つのブラックホールの合体と重力波放出
(90年代, NCSAグループ)

Cactusコードの開発 (現在の Einstein Toolkit)

Cactusコードの特長 (1)

- 共同コード開発を意識した, モジュール構造 ●●
サボテン (cactus) = 幹 (flesh) + とげ (thorn)

Plug-In "Thorns" (modules)

ブラックホールの特典

状態方程式の設定

座標条件の設定

Core "Flesh"

初期値の設定

grid variables

make systems

scheduling

parameters

error handling

check pointing

重力波の評価

補間

境界条件

楕円型 solver

時間発展スキームの設定

時間発展方程式の設定



数値相対論の計算規模

- メモリ とりあえず45GB (もっともっと欲しい)
 - 171 Grid Functions
 - 400x400x200 grid
- 1ステップの計算量 グリッドあたり 6000 演算
典型的には3000ステップ時間発展 (本当はもっと)
 - 600 テラ演算
- アウトプット 一つの関数を1ステップ出すのに
 - 256 MB
 - (320 GB for 10 Grid Function every 50 time steps)
- 典型的な1回のシミュレーション
 - Need 10-50 hours

Requirements

並列化

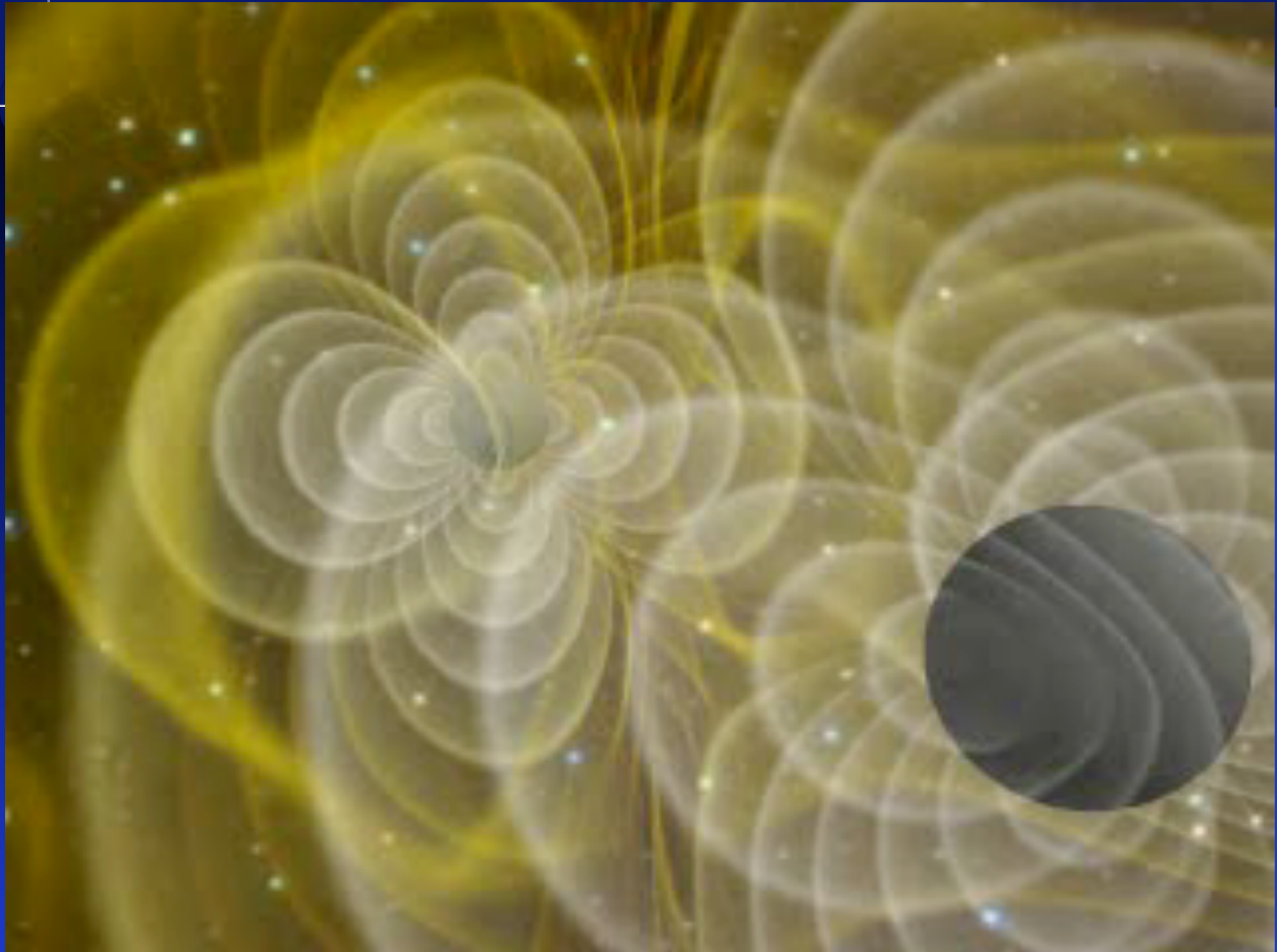
最適化

並列・高速 IO,
Data Management,
可視化

Checkpointing

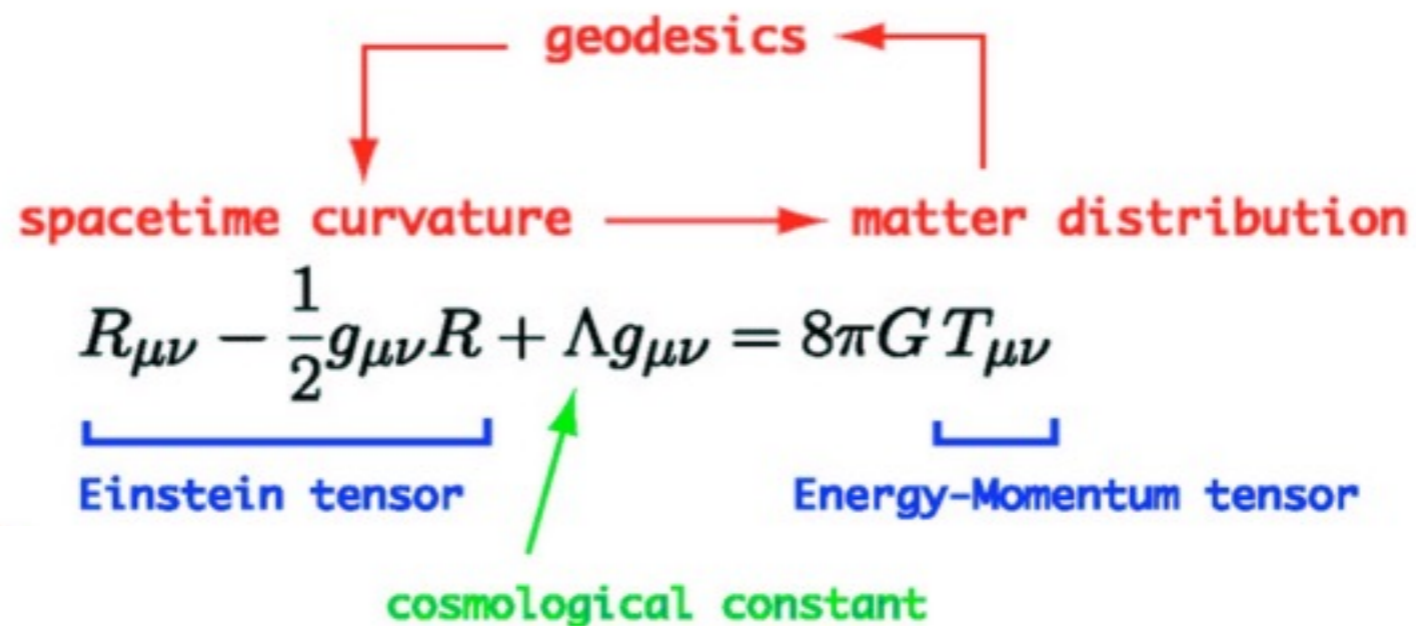
Interactive
monitoring, steering,
visualization, portals

ブラックホールの合体シミュレーション



NCSA-AEI group (1998)

数値相対論 (Numerical Relativity)



「数値シミュレーションを行う」

しかし、何故か難しい、何故かできない。(90年代)

4本の楕円型偏微分方程式
6本の双曲型偏微分方程式
座標条件 (ゲージ条件)
ブラックホールの取り扱い
.....

スパコン能力不足？

使っている方程式が悪かった

(90s-2006)

Einstein方程式の定式化問題 : 発散を起こさないように Lagrange乗数法 を使え!

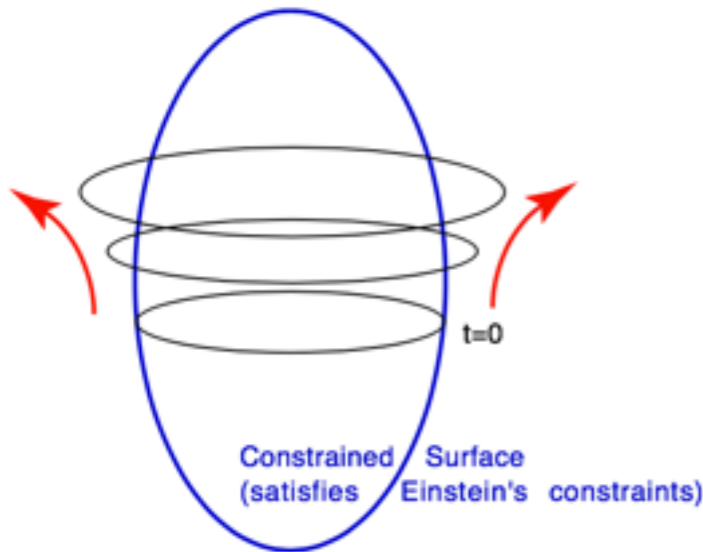
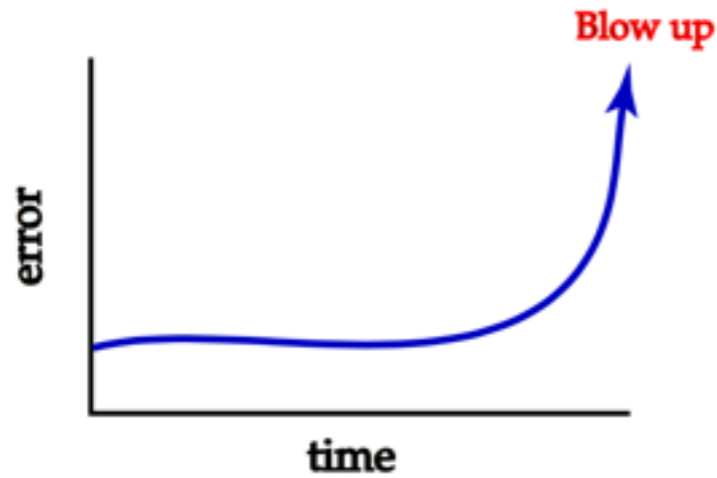


Fig. 1. Origin of the problem for numerical relativists: Numerical evolutions depart from the constraint surface.

“adjusted method”
 “constraint-damping
 technique”

The Adjusted system (procedures):

Box 2.9

1. Prepare a set of evolution eqs.

$$\partial_t u = J \partial_i u + K$$

2. Add constraints in RHS

$$\partial_t u = J \partial_i u + K + \underbrace{\kappa C}$$

3. Choose the coeff. κ so as to make the eigenvalues of the homogenized adjusted $\partial_t C$ eqs negative reals or pure imaginary. (See Box 3.2 and 3.3)

$$\partial_t C = D \partial_i C + EC$$

$$\partial_t C = D \partial_i C + EC + \underbrace{F \partial_i C + GC}$$

The details are in §3.

Formulations of the Einstein Equations for Numerical Simulations

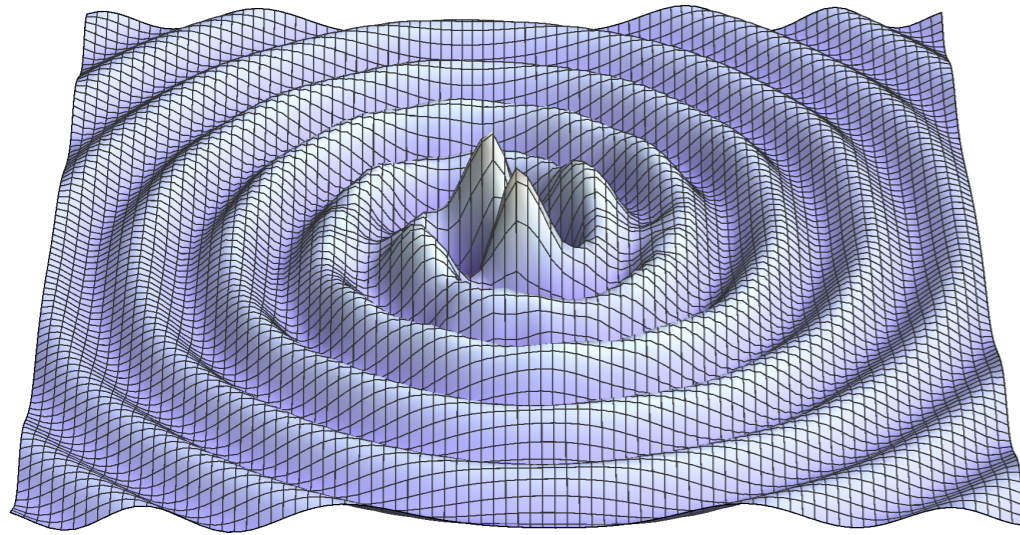
Hisa-Aki SHINKAI*

*Department of Information Systems, Faculty of Information Science and Technology,
 Osaka Institute of Technology, Kitayama 1-79-1, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0196, Japan*

(Received 24 January 2008)

We review recent efforts to re-formulate the Einstein equations for fully relativistic numerical simulations. The so-called numerical relativity is a promising research field matching with ongoing gravitational wave observations. In order to complete long-term and accurate simulations of binary compact objects, people seek a robust set of equations against the violation of constraints. Many trials have revealed that mathematically equivalent sets of evolution equations show different numerical stabilities in free evolution schemes. In this article, we overview the efforts of the community, categorizing them into three directions: (1) modifying of the standard Arnowitt-Deser-Misner (ADM) equations initiated by the Kyoto group [the so-called Baumgarte-Shapiro-Shibata-Nakamura (BSSN) equations], (2) rewriting the evolution equations in a hyperbolic form and (3) constructing an “asymptotically constrained” system. We then introduce our series of works that tries to explain these evolution behaviors in a unified way by using an eigenvalue analysis of the constraint-propagation equations. The modifications of (or adjustments to) the evolution equations change the character of constraint propagation and several particular adjustments using constraints are expected to damp the constraint-violating modes. We show several sets of adjusted ADM and BSSN equations, together with their numerical demonstrations.

Gravitational Wave >> Expected Waveform



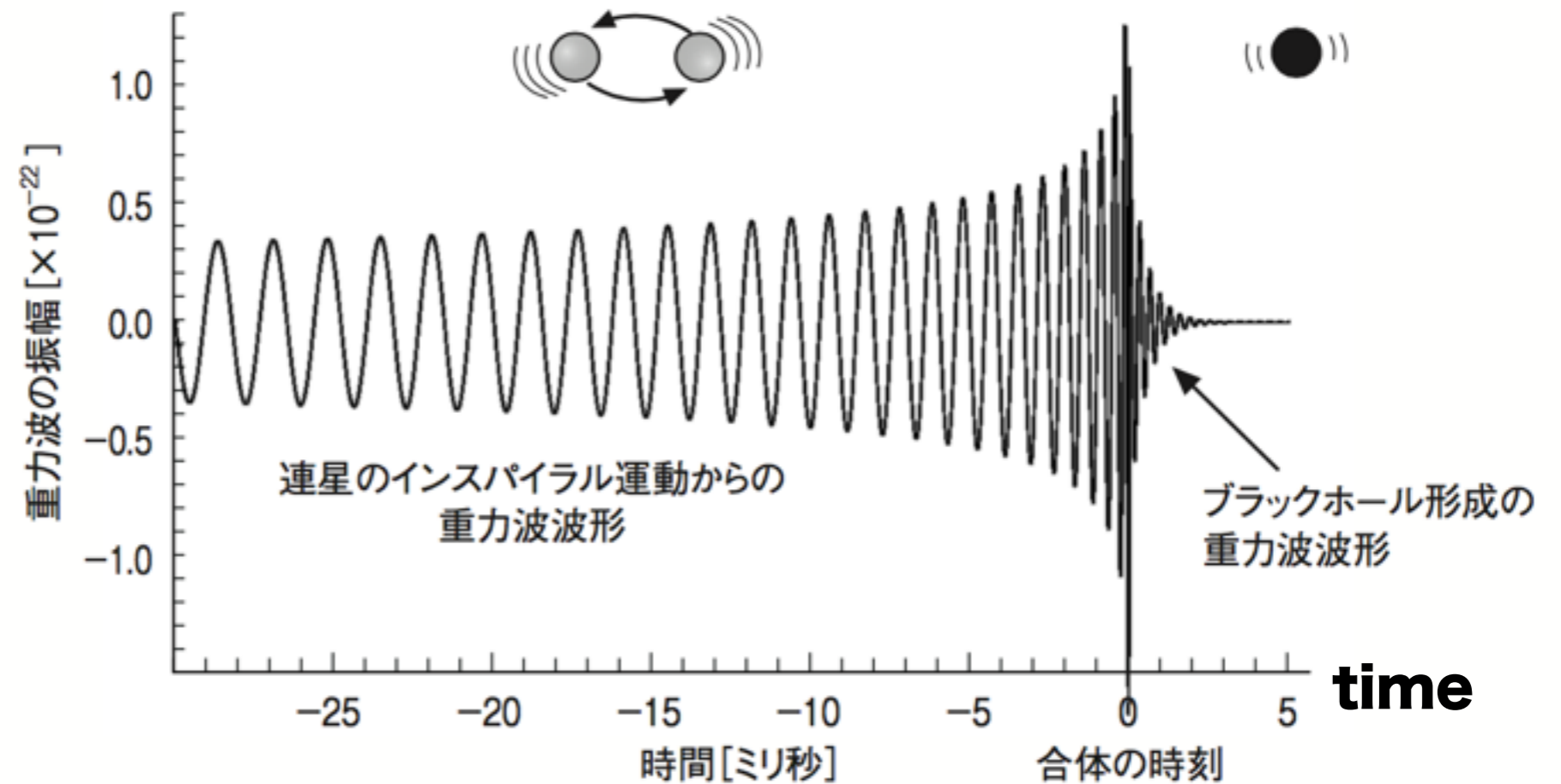
NS-NS
NS-BH
BH-BH

Inspiral

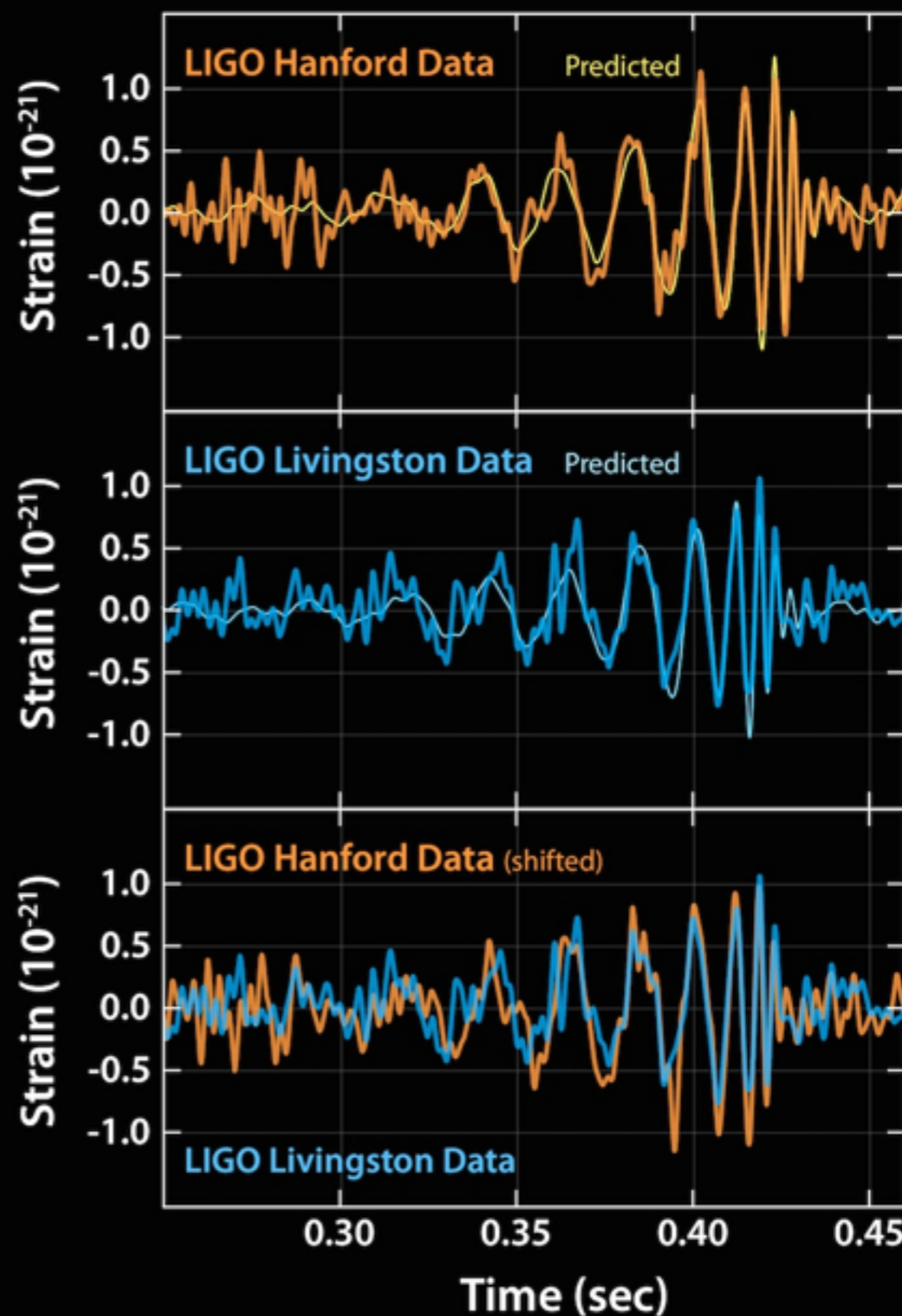
Merger

Ringdown

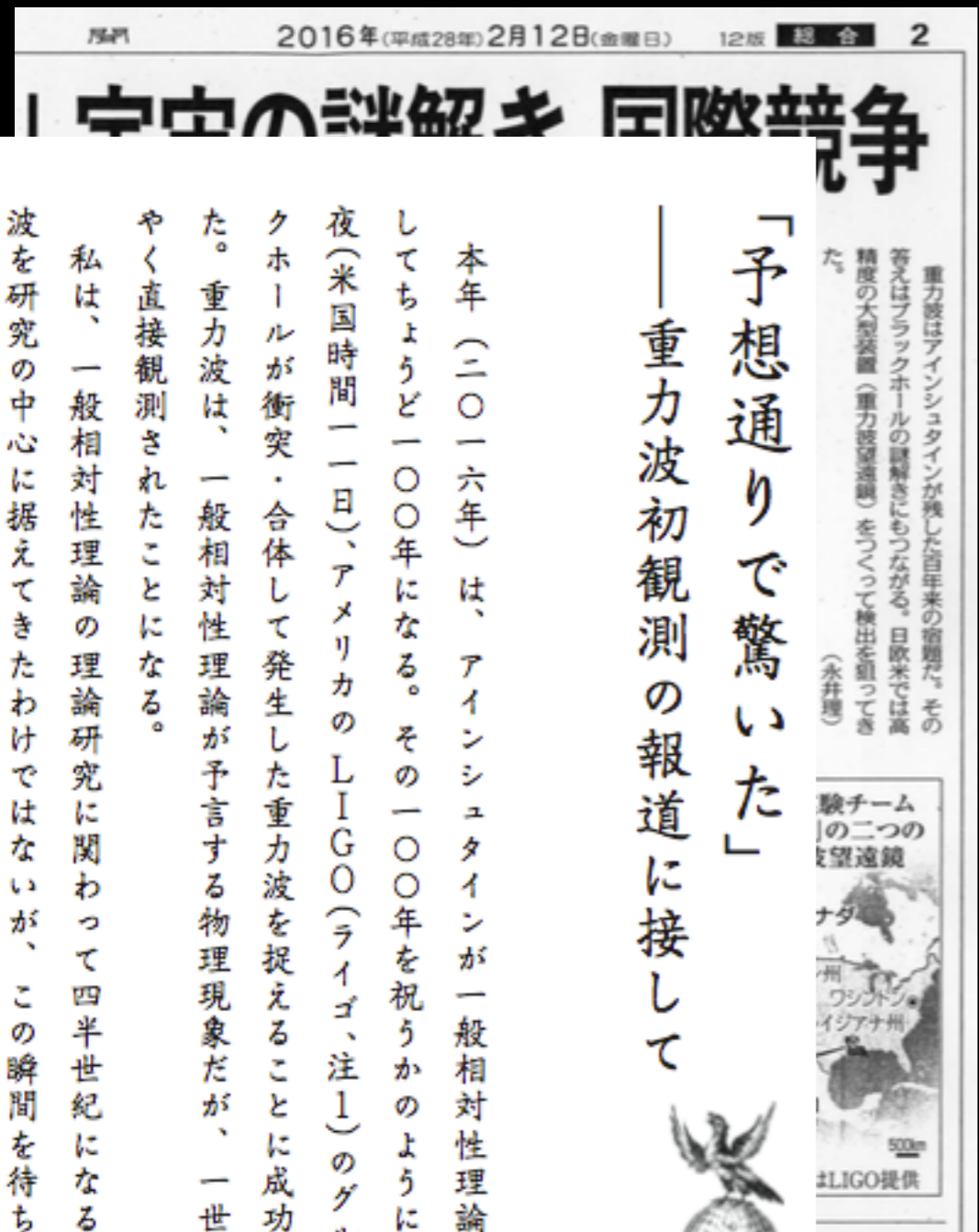
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2016年2月, LIGOが重力波を初めて検出した, と発表した
2015年9月14日



2016年2月, LIGOが重力波を初めて検出した, と発表した



「予想通りで驚いた」
 重力波初観測の報道に接して

本年(二〇一六年)は、アインシュタインが一般相対性理論の本論文を発表してちょうど一〇〇年になる。その一〇〇年を祝うかのように、二月二日深夜(米国時間一日)、アメリカのLIGO(ライゴ、注1)のグループは、ブラックホールが衝突・合体して発生した重力波を捉えることに成功した、と発表した。重力波は、一般相対性理論が予言する物理現象だが、一世紀を経て、ようやく直接観測されたことになる。

私は、一般相対性理論の理論研究に関わって四半世紀になる。これまで重力波を研究の中心に据えてきたわけではないが、この瞬間を待ち望んでいた一人

真貝 寿明



重力波 初の直接観測

「研究者勇気づけた」

大阪市大院・神田教授 学生らに解説

米国を中心とした国際研究チームが「重力波」を初めて直接観測したとの発表を受け、重力波の研究が専門の神田展行・大阪市立大学大学院教授(51)は12日、発表内容についての説明会を大阪市住吉区の同大杉本キャンパスで開いた。成果を詳しく理解してもらおう狙い。学生ら約100人が参加し、真剣な表情で聴き入った。

【島山哲郎】

神田教授は、岐阜県飛騨市の大型低温重力波望遠鏡「KAGRA」のプロジェクトでもデータ管理グループのリーダーを務める。説明会では観測されたデータの見方などを解説し、「我々にとっても勇気づけられるものだった」と語った。発表を受けて、研究室の学生が締め切り間際の論文を慌てて書き換えた工本ソードを披露するなどの、会場は笑いに包まれた。

同大大学院理学研究科2年の和知慎吾さん(23)は「重力波だけでなく、ブラックホールも直接観測したことになると分かり、ためになった」と話していた。

重力波は、質量を持った物体が動いた時に周囲の時空にゆがみが生じ、そのゆがみが光速でささ波のように宇宙空間に伝わる現象。物理学者のアインシュタインが「一般相対性理論」で存在を予言し、世界中の研究者が観測に挑戦していた。

重力波観測について解説する大阪市立大学大学院理学研究科の神田展行教授—大阪市住吉区で、川平愛撮影

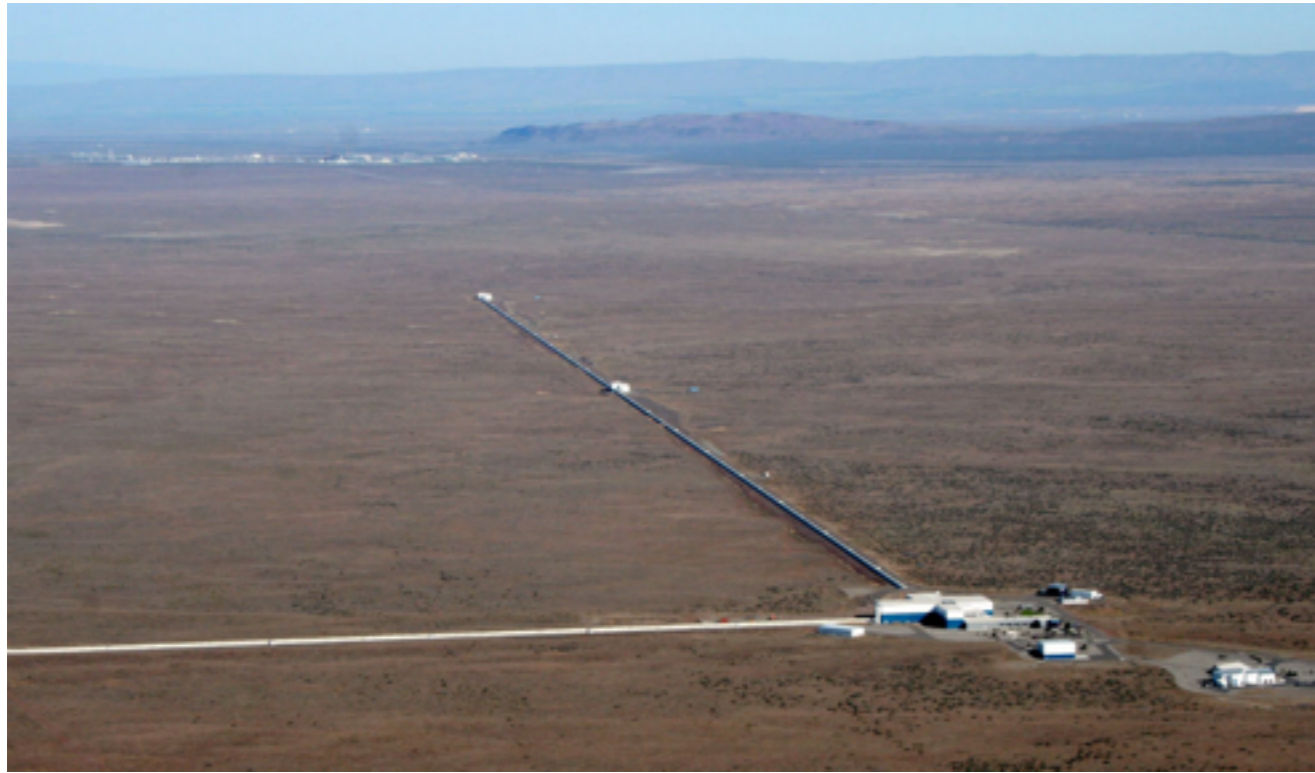
三行で！
 1. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...

大阪工大「予想通りで驚いた」
 大阪工業大情報科学部の真貝寿明教授(一般相対性理論)は「祝・重力波の直接検出」と題して、研究室のウェブページに一般向けの緊急解説記事を掲載した。昨年には一般向けの解説書「ブラックホール・膨張宇宙・重力波 一般相対性理論の100年と展開」を出版している。「こんなにも予想通りのものが見つかるのかと驚いた。素晴らしい発見だ」と感想を語った。今後の研究については「日本でもKAGRAを使い、改めて重力波を確認したり、海外のチームと協力して重力波がどこから来たものなのかを調べたりしていくことが重要だ」と話した。

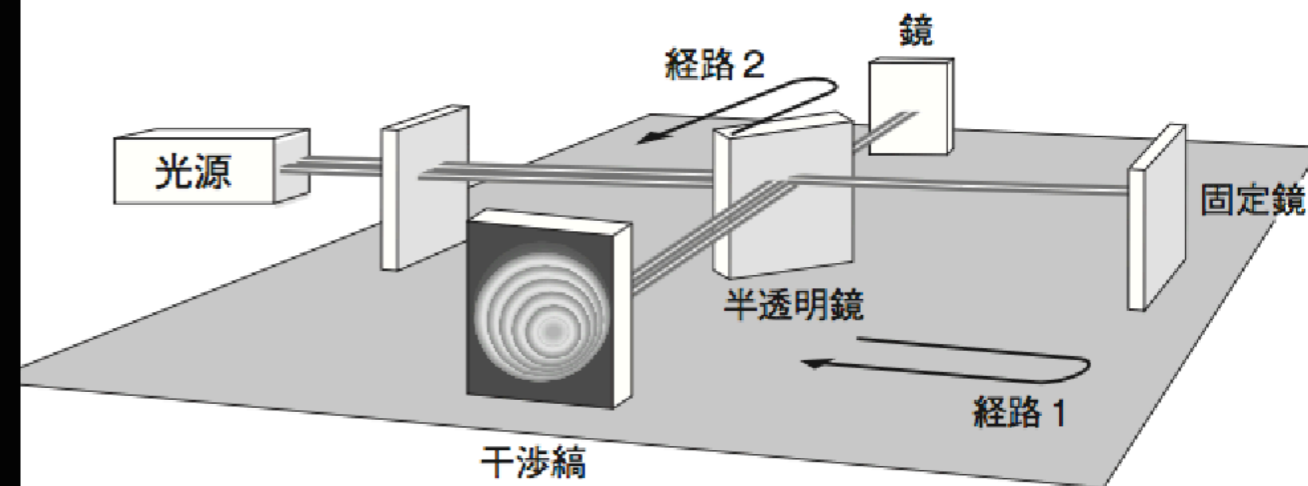
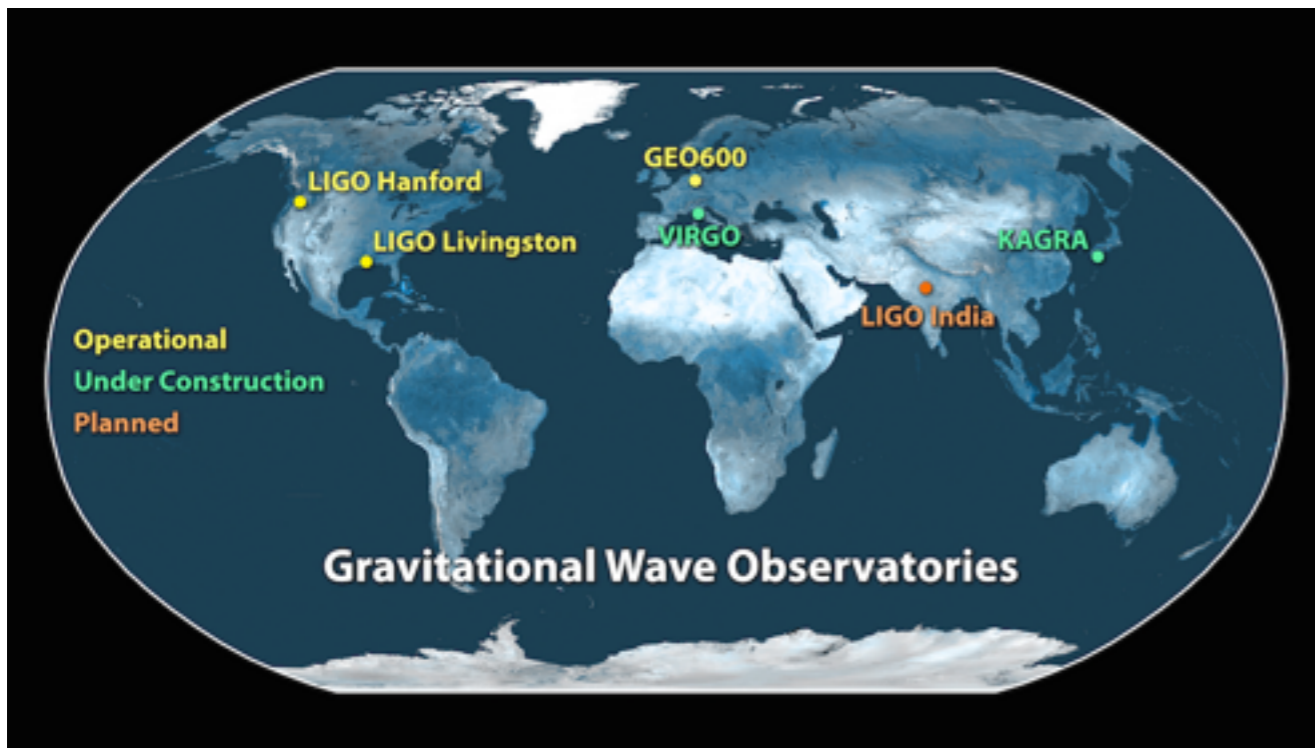
【島山哲郎】

LIGO (ライゴ: レーザー干渉計重力波天文台)

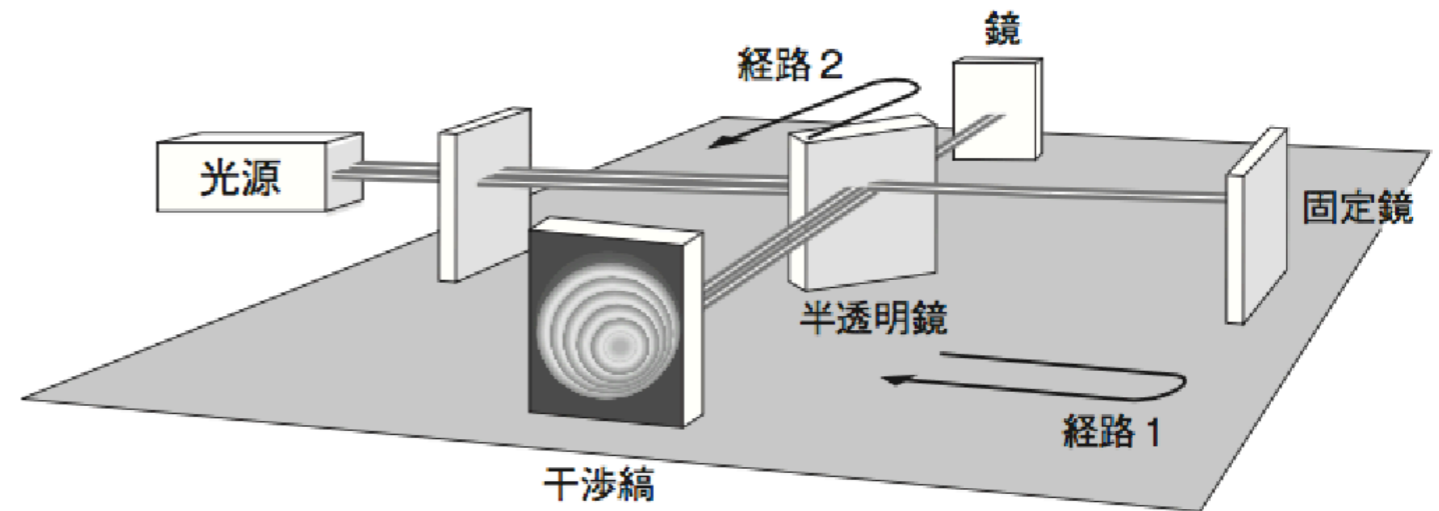
Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (1992年予算承認)



<https://mediaassets.caltech.edu/gwave>



干渉計のしくみ

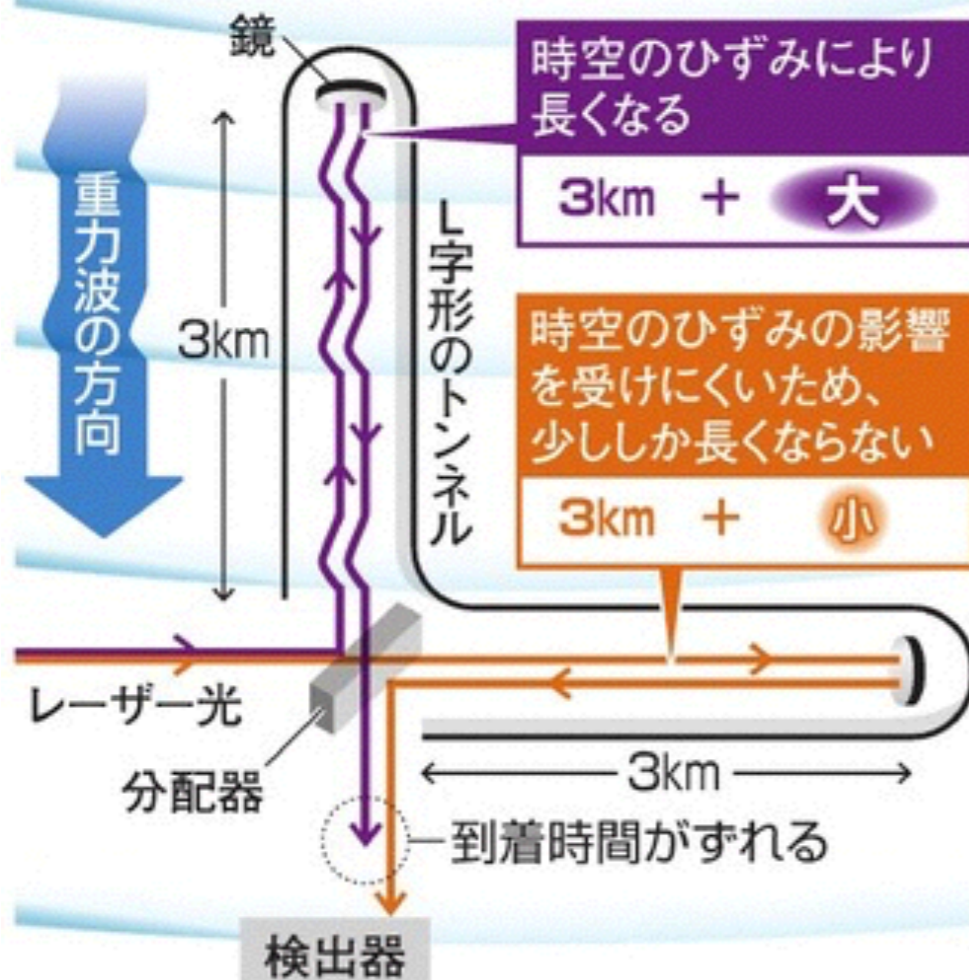


重力波のイメージ
池に石を投げるイメージ

宇宙のかなたの重い星からの重力波

- 時空のひずみが波として伝わる
- 池の水面の波紋のようなもの
- 地球を含む空間もゆがむ

KAGRAのしくみ

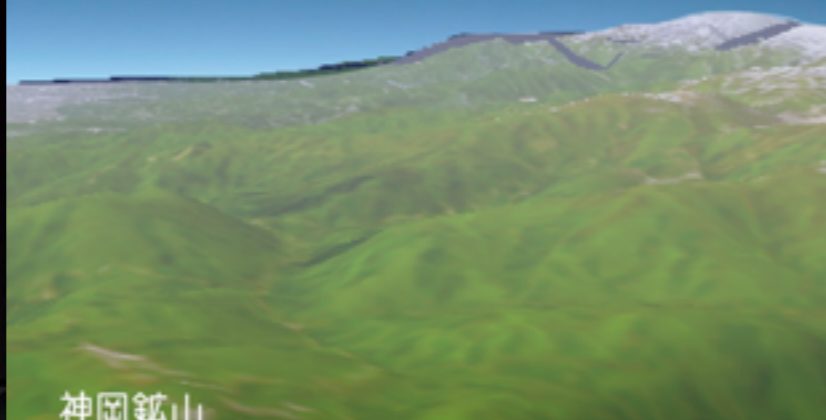


光の重ね合わせで強めあったり弱めあったりする現象（干渉）を利用して，微小な長さを測る

KAGRA (かぐら：大型低温重力波望遠鏡)

Kamioka Gravitational wave detector, (Large-scale Cryogenic Gravitational wave Telescope)

大型低温重力波望遠鏡



神岡鉱山
(岐阜県飛騨市神岡町)



望遠鏡の大きさ：基線長 3km

望遠鏡を神岡鉱山内に建設
地面振動が小さい岐阜県飛騨市にある神岡鉱山

鏡をマイナス250度 (20K) まで冷却

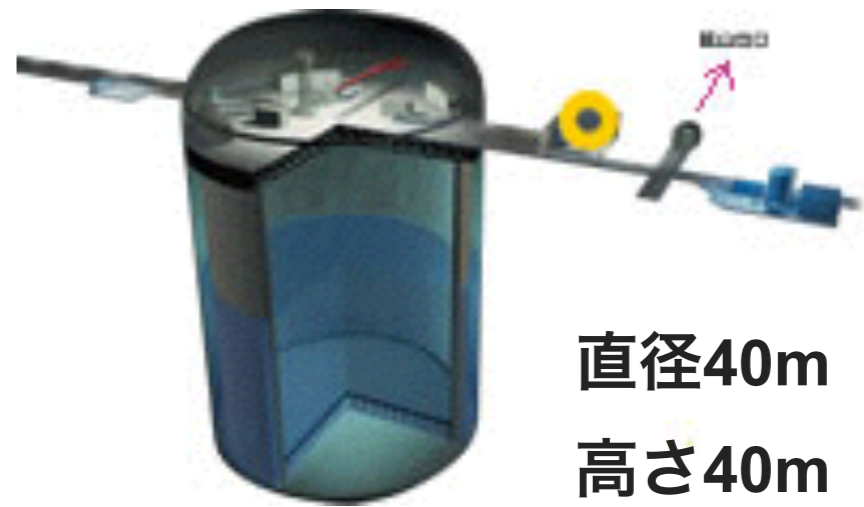
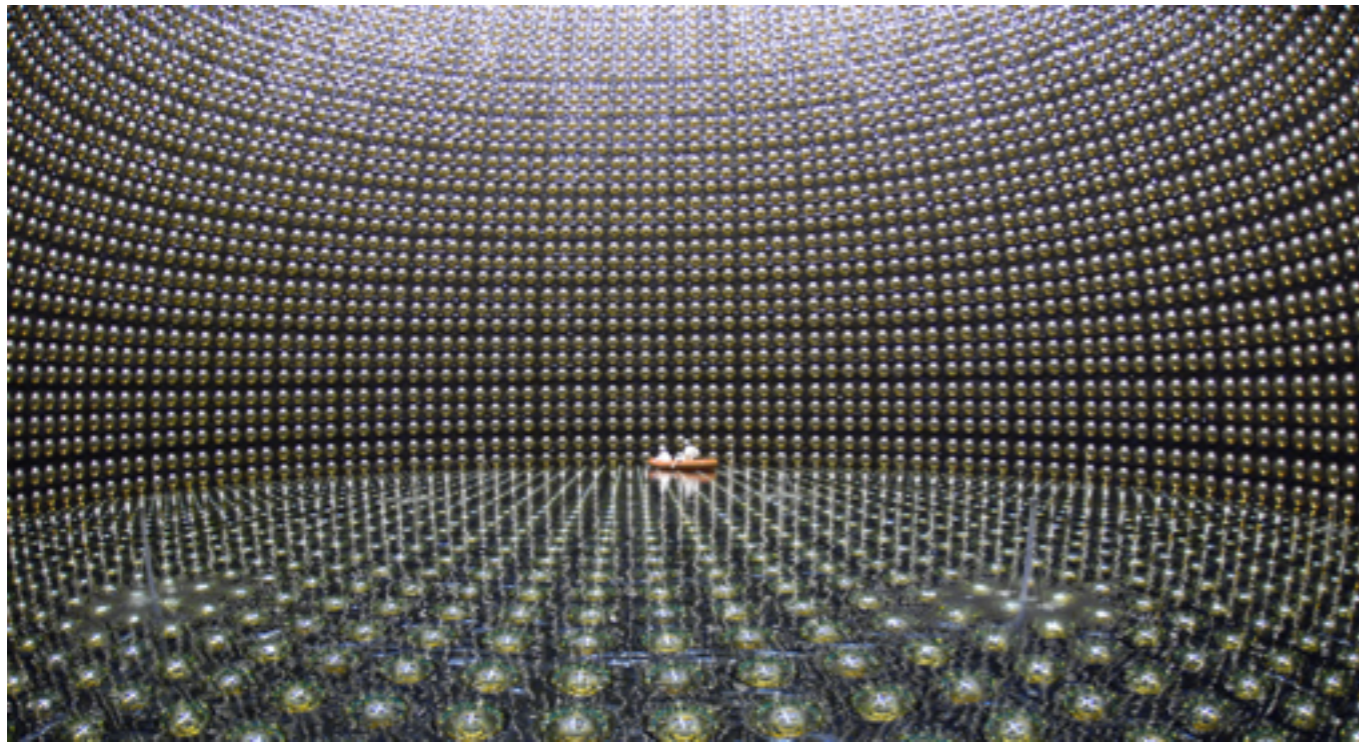
熱雑音を小さくするため

鏡の材質としてサファイア
光学特性に優れ、低温に冷却すると熱伝導や機械的損失が少なくなる

スーパー・カミオカンデ (ニュートリノ観測装置)

Super-Kamiokande

<http://www-sk.icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/sk/>



直径40m

高さ40m

岐阜県・神岡の鉱山跡の空洞に巨大な水槽をつくり、
宇宙から飛来するニュートリノを観測する。



ノーベル物理学賞を受賞

小柴昌俊 (2002年)



梶田隆章 (2015年)



KAGRA (かぐら : 大型低温重力波望遠鏡)

2015年8月



Hisaaki Shinkai



Seiji Kawamura

Kieran Craig

Martynov Denis

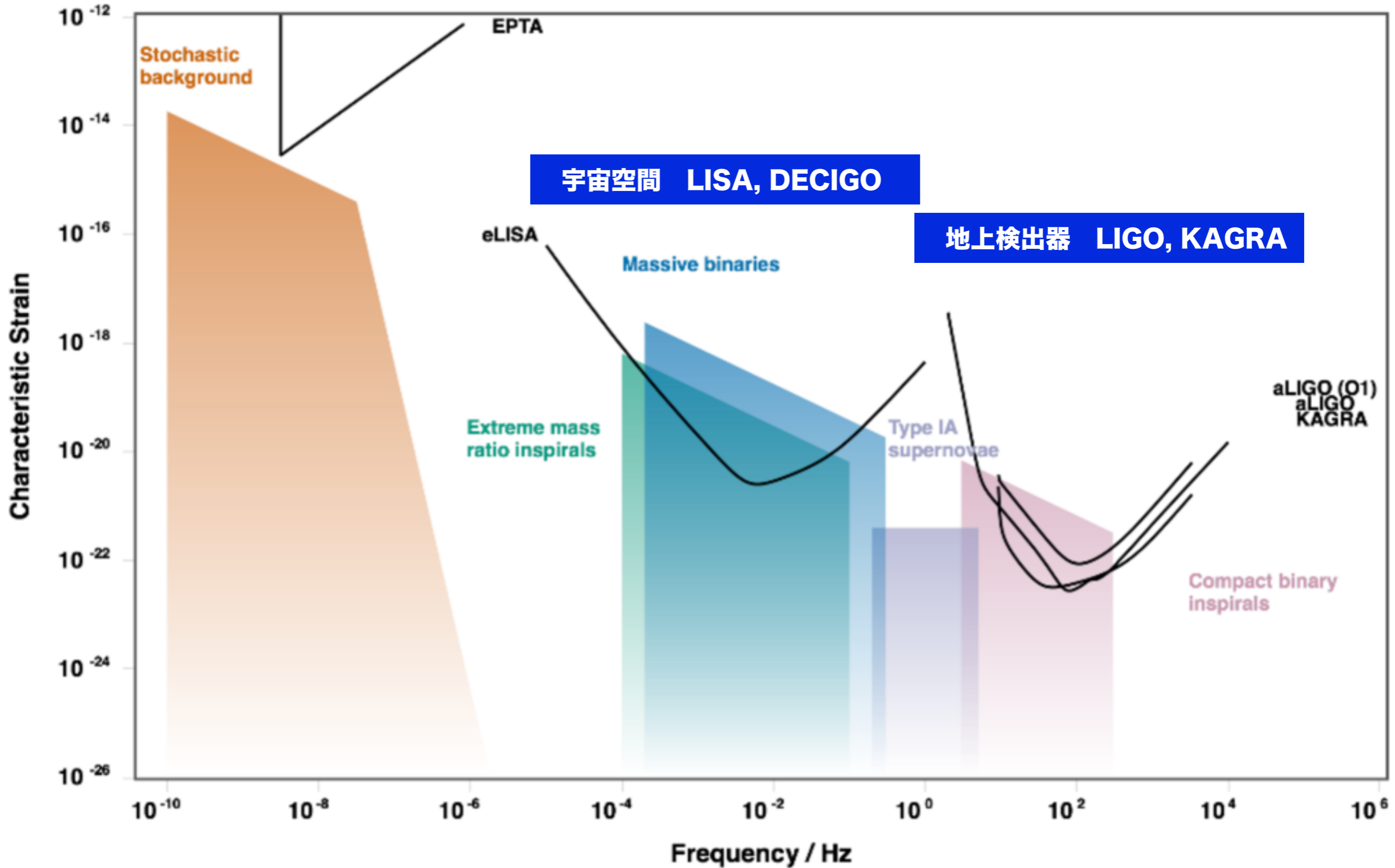
KAGRA (かぐら : 大型低温重力波望遠鏡)

2016年4月



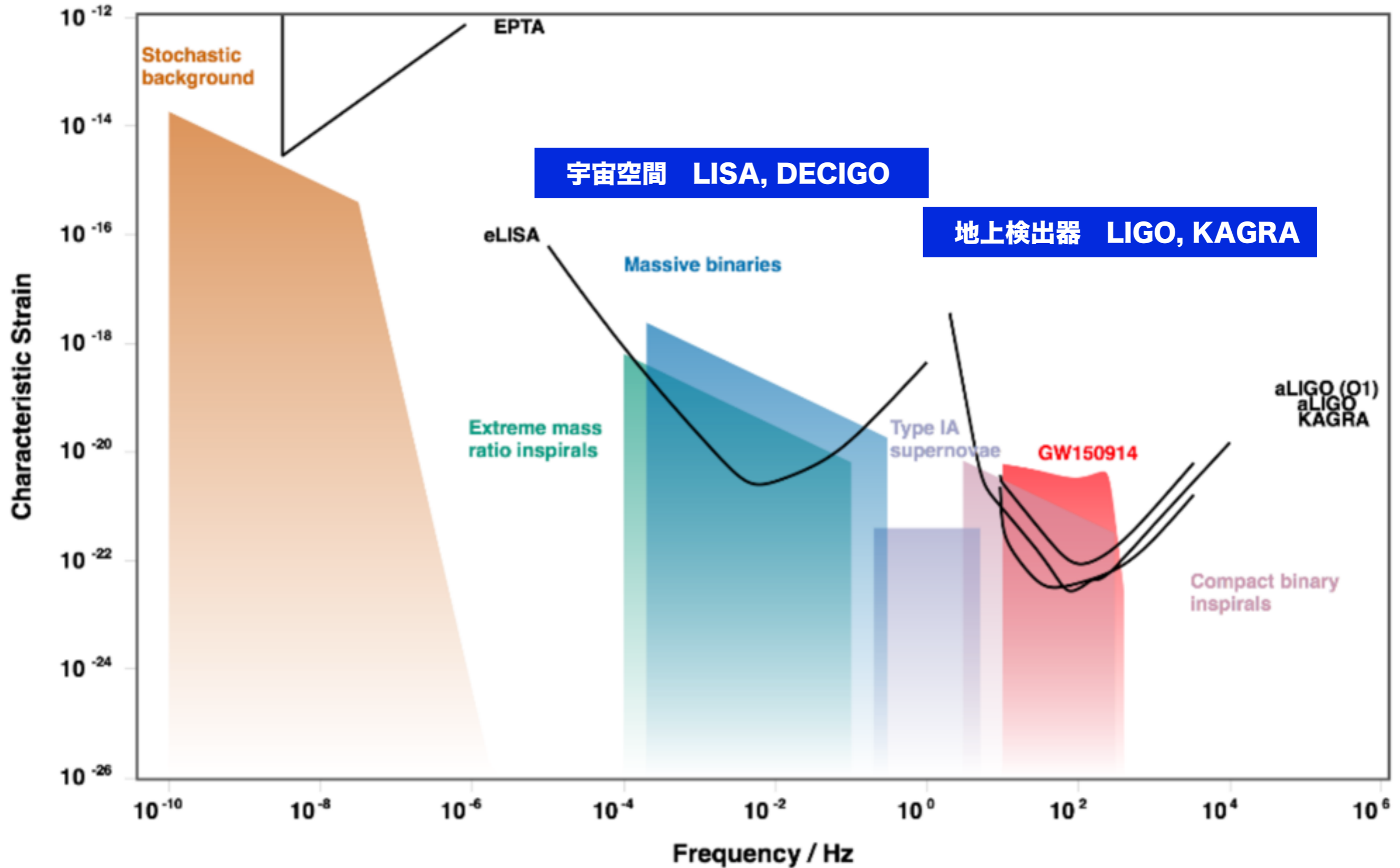
重力波検出器の感度と予想される波源

Gravitational Wave Detectors and Sources



重力波検出器の感度と予想される波源

Gravitational Wave Detectors and Sources



重力波の波源

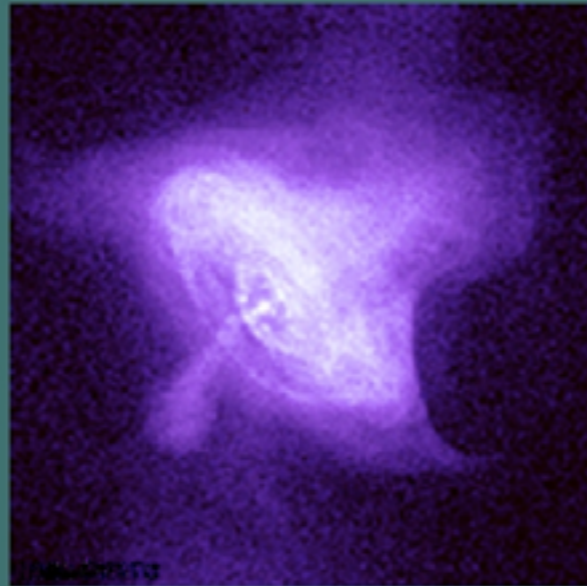
sources of gravitational wave

<http://gwcenter.icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>

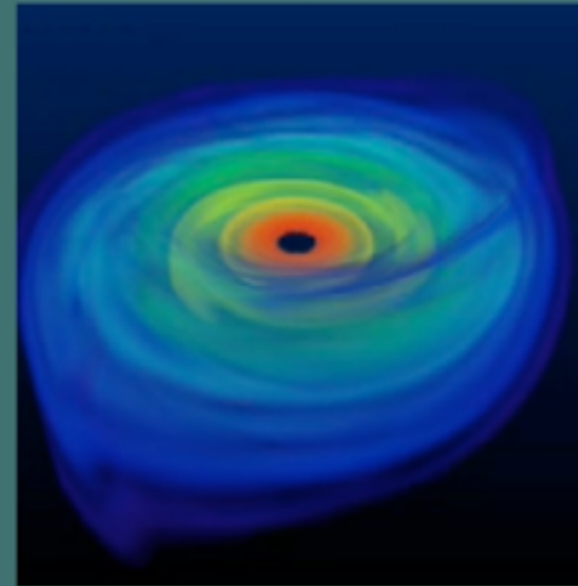
超新星爆発 (写真出典: NASA)



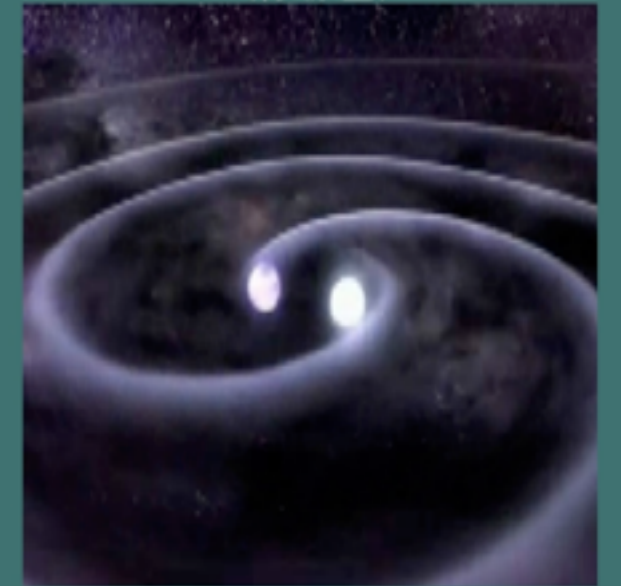
パルサー (写真出典: NASA)



ブラックホール
(想像図)



連星中性子星合体
(想像図)



予測が難しい

振幅が小さい

振幅が小さい

連星合体を
ターゲットに

重力波は弱いのであらかじめ、波形の予測が必要
ノイズにまみれたデータに、予測した波形があるか探す



Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger

B. P. Abbott *et al.**

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

(Received 21 January 2016; published 11 February 2016)

On September 14, 2015 at 09:50:45 UTC the two detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory simultaneously observed a transient gravitational-wave signal. The signal sweeps upwards in frequency from 35 to 250 Hz with a peak gravitational-wave strain of 1.0×10^{-21} . It matches the waveform predicted by general relativity for the inspiral and merger of a pair of black holes and the ringdown of the resulting single black hole. The signal was observed with a matched-filter signal-to-noise ratio of 24 and a false alarm rate estimated to be less than 1 event per 203 000 years, equivalent to a significance greater than 5.1σ . The source lies at a luminosity distance of 410_{-180}^{+160} Mpc corresponding to a redshift $z = 0.09_{-0.04}^{+0.03}$. In the source frame, the initial black hole masses are $36_{-4}^{+5} M_{\odot}$ and $29_{-4}^{+4} M_{\odot}$, and the final black hole mass is $62_{-4}^{+4} M_{\odot}$, with $3.0_{-0.5}^{+0.5} M_{\odot} c^2$ radiated in gravitational waves. All uncertainties define 90% credible intervals. These observations demonstrate the existence of binary stellar-mass black hole systems. This is the first direct detection of gravitational waves and the first observation of a binary black hole merger.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.061102

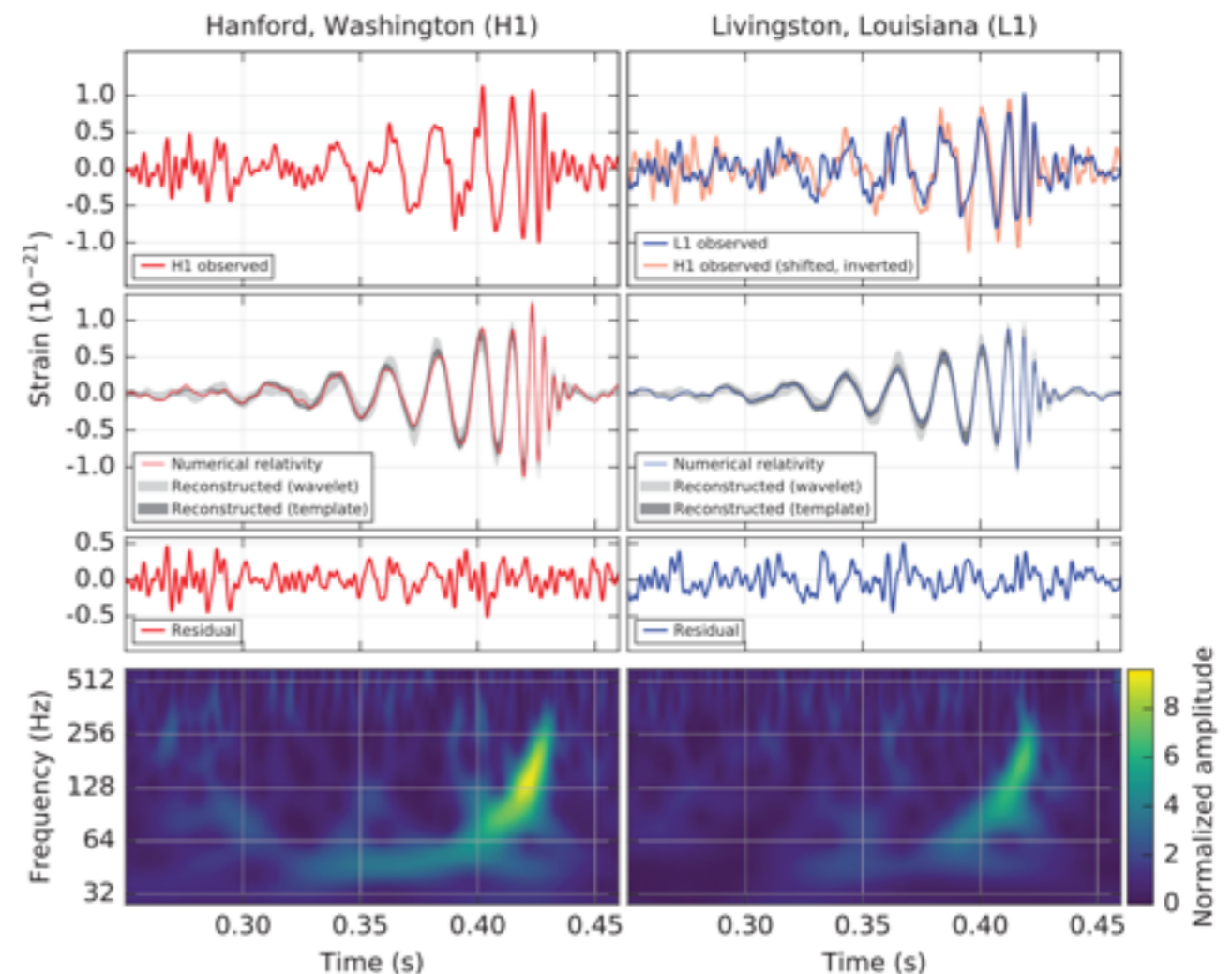
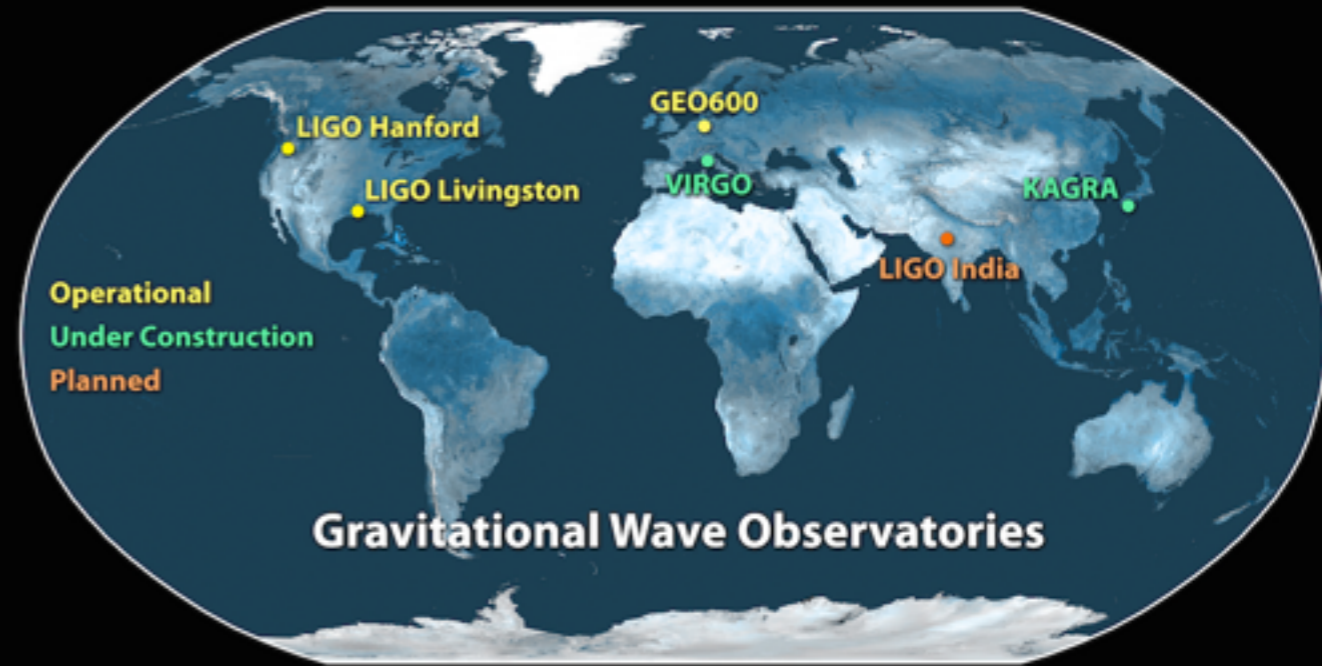


FIG. 1. The gravitational-wave event GW150914 observed by the LIGO Hanford (H1, left column panels) and Livingston (L1, right

2015年9月14日

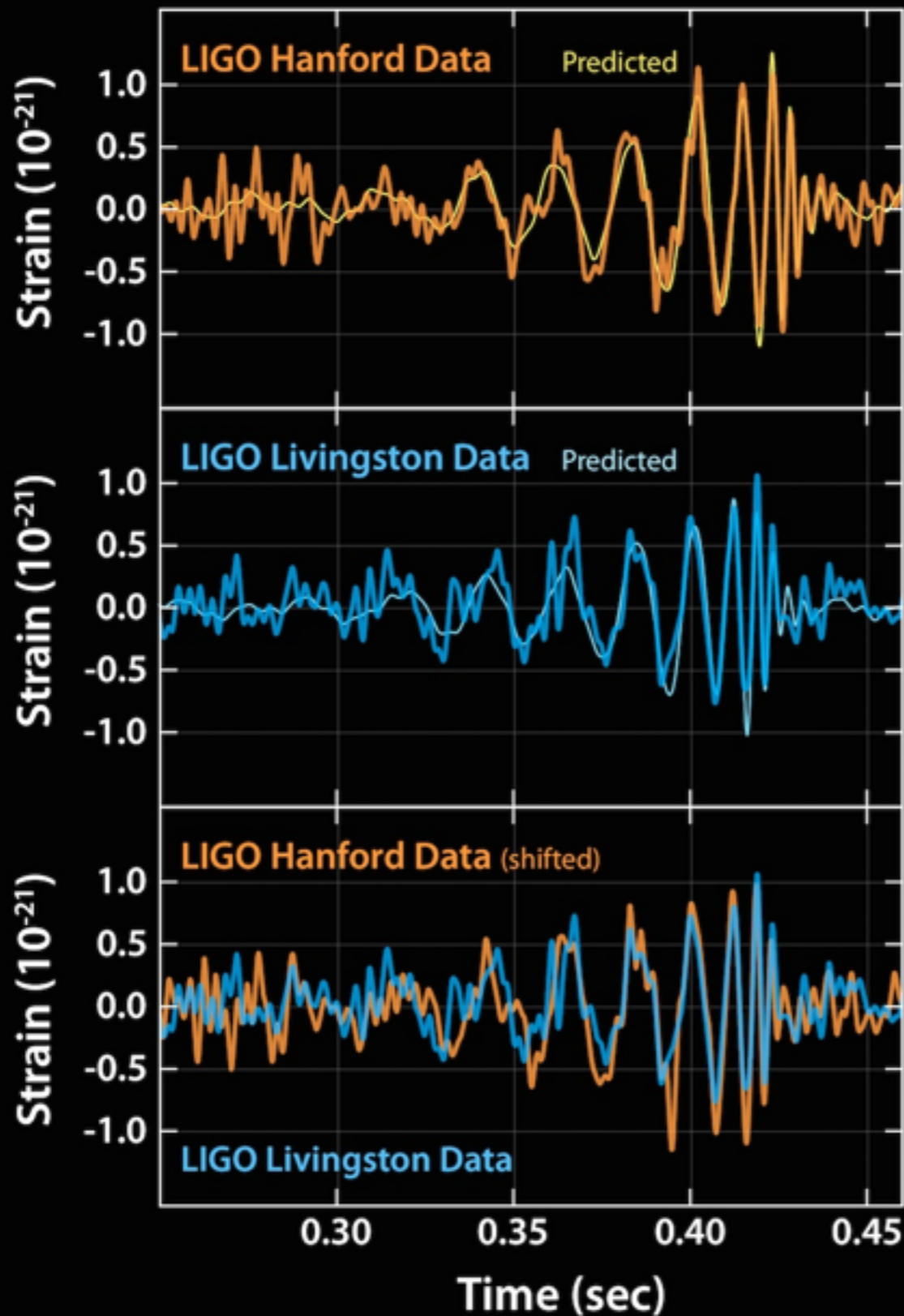


太陽の36倍と29倍のブラックホールが合体して、
太陽の62倍のブラックホールになった。

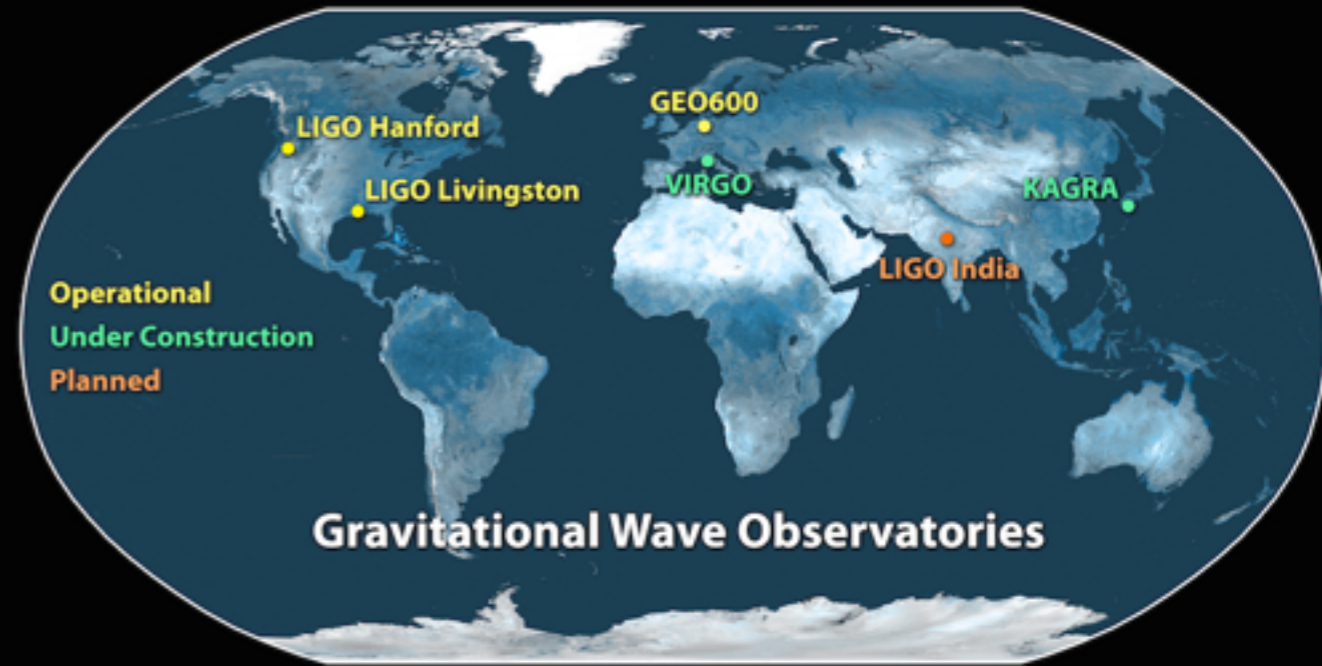
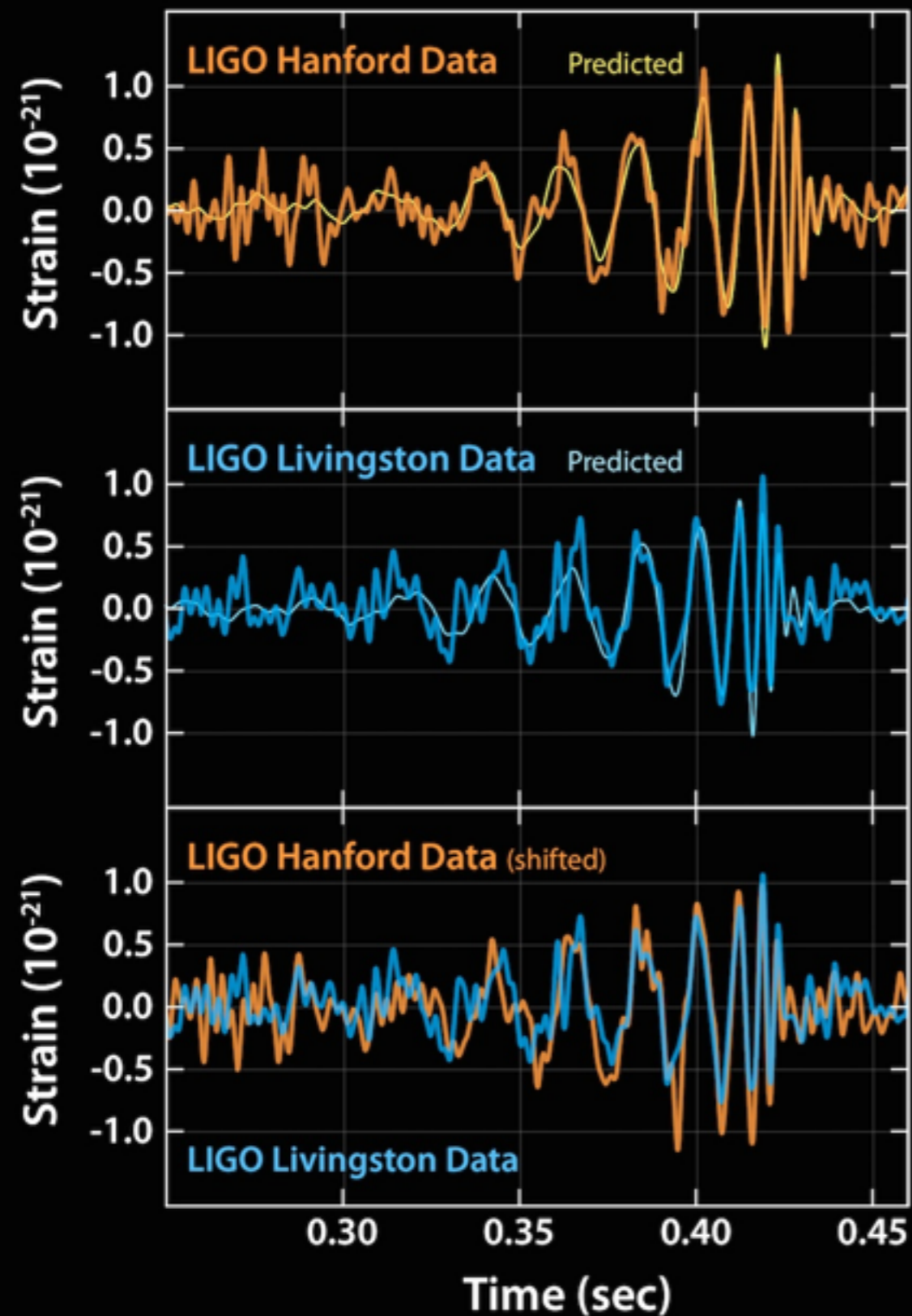
3倍の質量が消失

$$E = mc^2$$

13億光年先

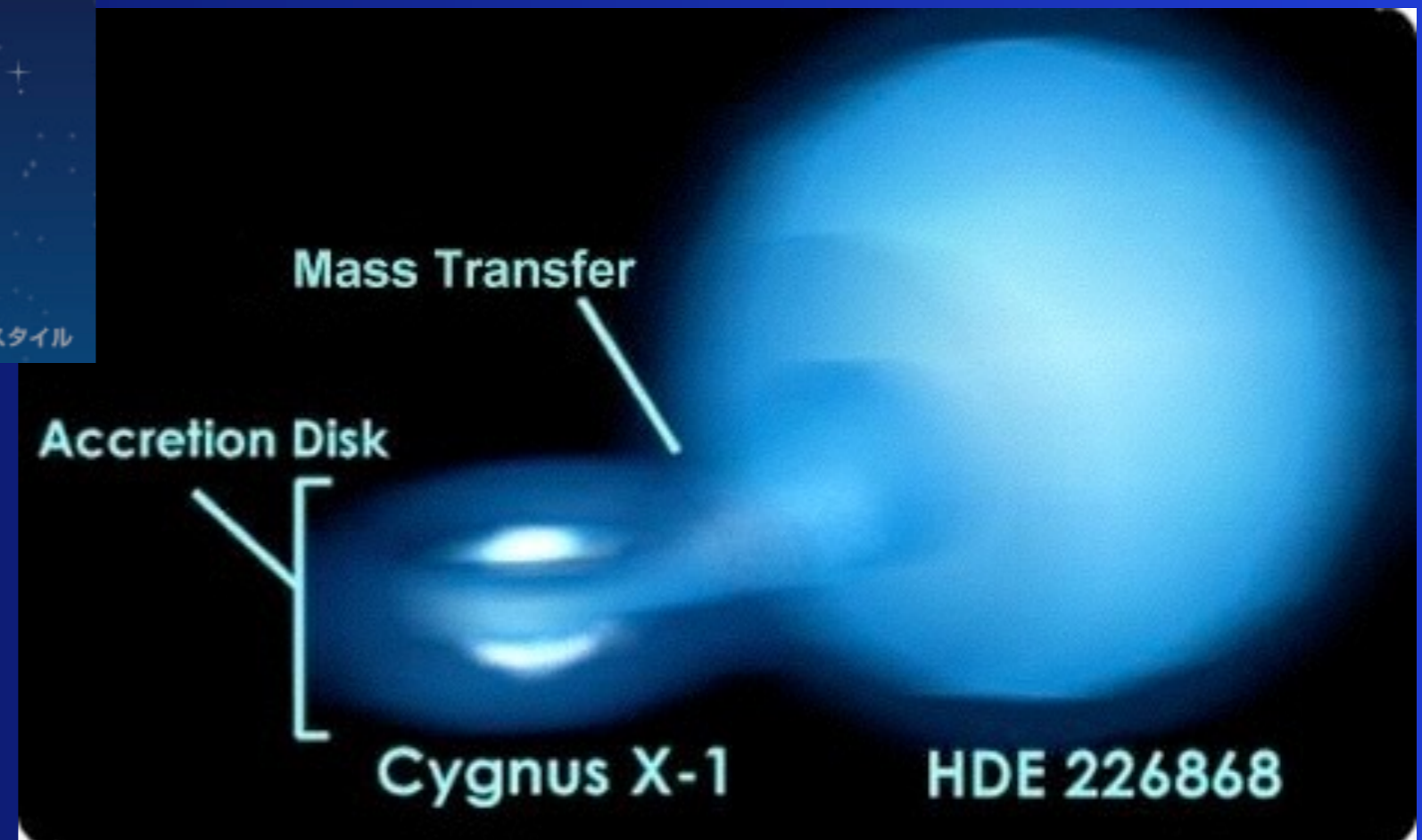
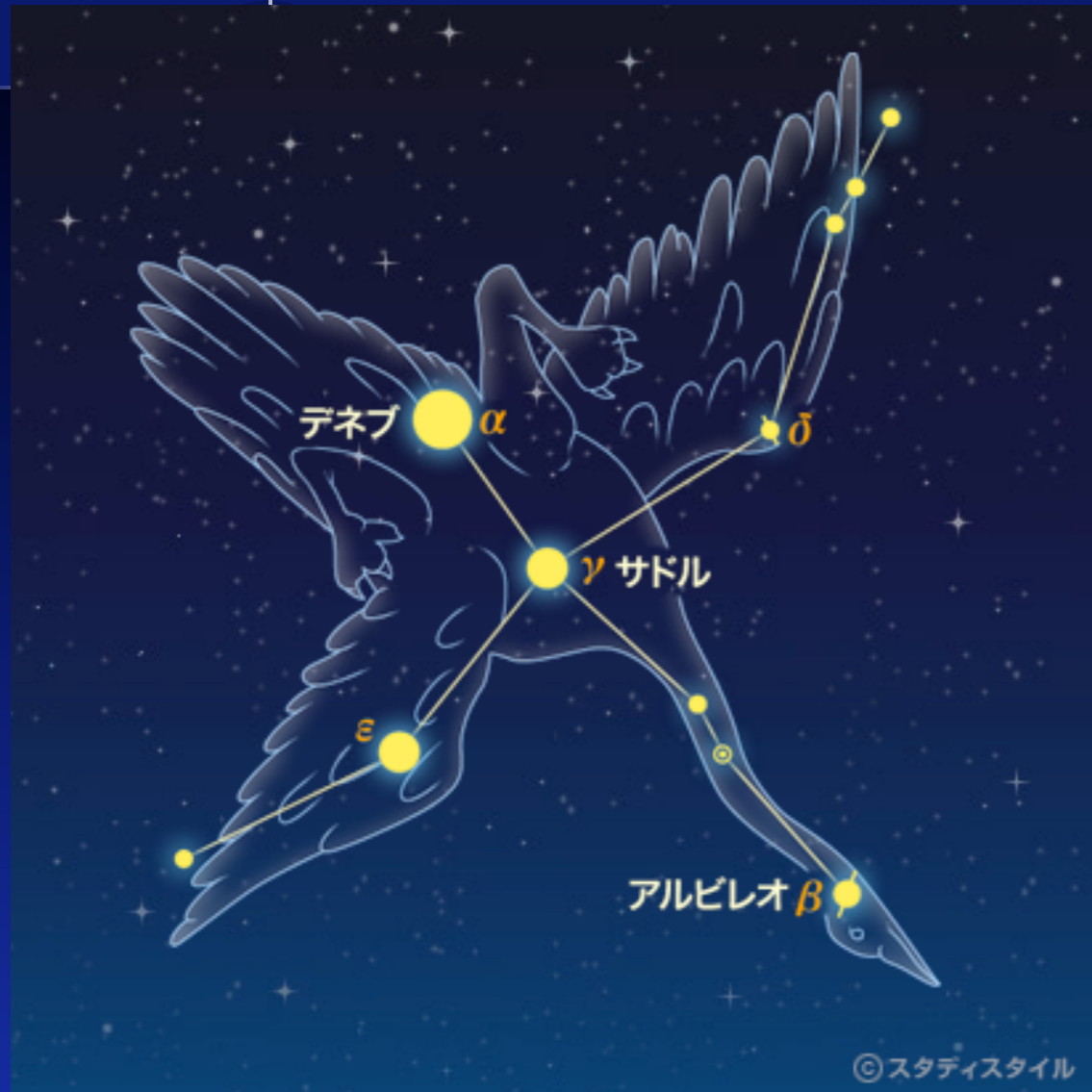


2015年9月14日



重力波が検出された！
重力波が検出できた！
ブラックホールが存在した！
ブラックホール連星が存在した！
相対性理論，正しかった！

BH candidate: Cygnus X-1



Interstellar (2014)



ワームホールを正確に
描いた映画は今までなかった



Executive Producer: Kip Thorne

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qZZ9jRan9eo>

重力波天文学で何がわかる？

対応する天体の姿

→ 天体物理学

ブラックホールの存在する強い重力場

→ 一般相対性理論の検証

中性子星連星合体のふるまい

→ 原子核の状態方程式

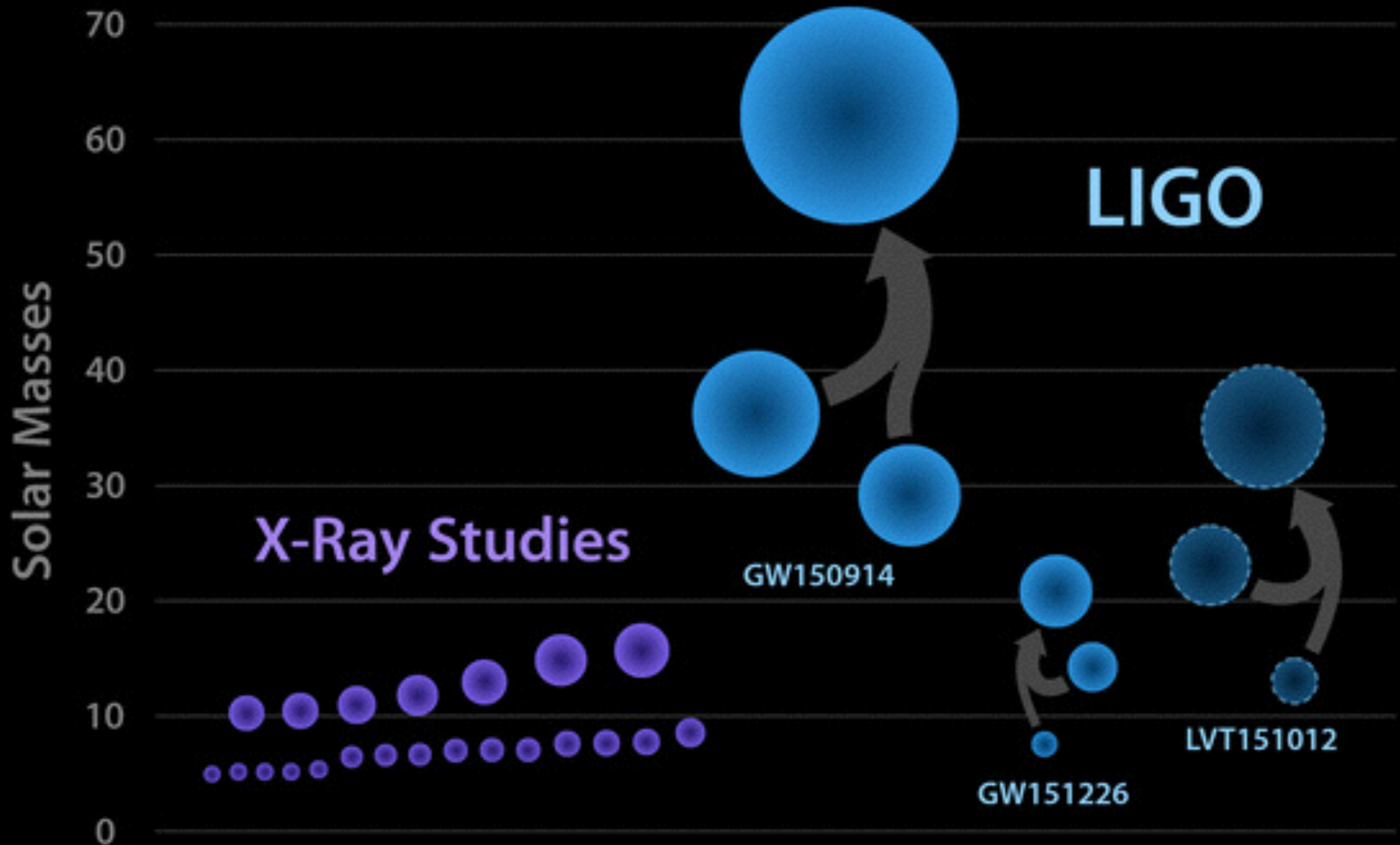
イベント頻度・統計

→ 星形成モデル・銀河中心ブラックホール
宇宙論パラメータ

背景重力波の存在

→ 星形成モデル・宇宙初期モデル

Black Holes of Known Mass



天の川銀河 (our Galaxy)

THE MILKY WAY



Home galaxy of Earth, the Milky Way is a spiral-shaped system of a few hundred billion stars. Bright regions of recently formed stars highlight its arms, while older stars redden or enliven their outer layers as beautiful planetary nebulae, then fade away and die. A thick swarm of orange and red stars marks the galactic bulge, encompassing the star-packed galactic center. At its core may be a black hole, a region so dense that not even light can escape its gravitational pull. All objects in the Milky Way orbit the galactic center, much like planets in Earth's solar system revolve around the sun. But the scale is staggering: Light from a star at one edge of the galaxy takes about 100,000 years to reach the opposite side.



GUIDE TO THE GALAXY

- For beyond the galactic disk, and closer to its center, some stars and globular clusters orbit the galaxy's core. Regions of dark matter—regions that let through the gravitational attraction—surround the core.
- Star clouds of interstellar dust block much of our sight.



A TURBULENT HEART

A graph based on a radio survey reveals the whirlwind motion of molecular gas in the inner part of our galaxy. Gas moving away from Earth (top left) and toward Earth (bottom right) has a different gas velocity, which is shown in the graph.

This computer-generated image of the Milky Way—our perspective of a 3-D model newly compiled for National Geographic—illustrates the actual positions of hundreds of thousands of stars and nebulae.

- Galactic star clusters
- Interstellar gas and dust
- Nebulae
- Star-forming regions
- Galactic bulge
- Galactic disk
- Galactic halo



PLANETARY NEBULA NG 3

Earth's telescopes of the Milky Way reveal colorful nebulae and star clusters scattered throughout Earth's galaxy. Even a tiny sliver of the Milky Way can contain a rich variety of interesting features.

Just as our sun will die in 10 billion years, so will other stars. In the final stages of its life, a star may expand into a red giant and then shed its outer layers, leaving behind a hot, dense core called a white dwarf.

Galaxies including dark matter are made up of billions of stars. The stars are packed into a glowing cloud called a galaxy. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy, and it is made up of billions of stars.

Light from the red star is absorbed by and re-emitted in the dark, resulting in a glow. As the star dies, they become nebulae, the interstellar dust. Galactic center: The remnants of its red giant stage.

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LAGOON NEBULA

The Lagoon Nebula is a large, colorful nebula located in the constellation Sagittarius. It is one of the most prominent features of the Milky Way galaxy.

Model of SMBH (super-massive black-hole)

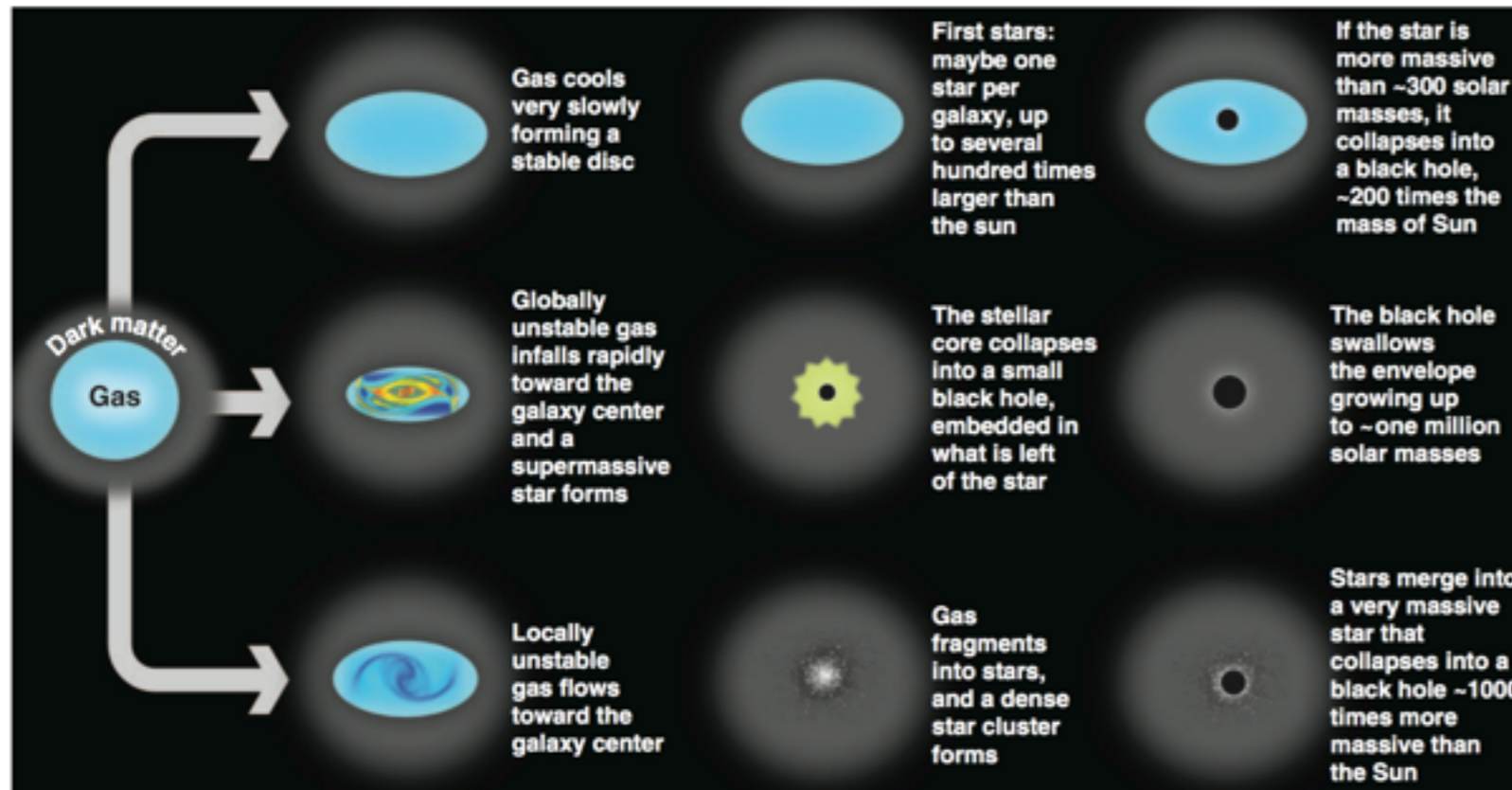


Fig. 1. Illustration showing three pathways to MBH formation that can occur in a distant galaxy (56). The starting point is a primeval galaxy, composed of a dark matter halo and a central condensation of gas. Most of this gas will eventually form stars and contribute to making galaxies as we know them. However, part of this gas has also gone into making a MBH, probably following one of these routes.

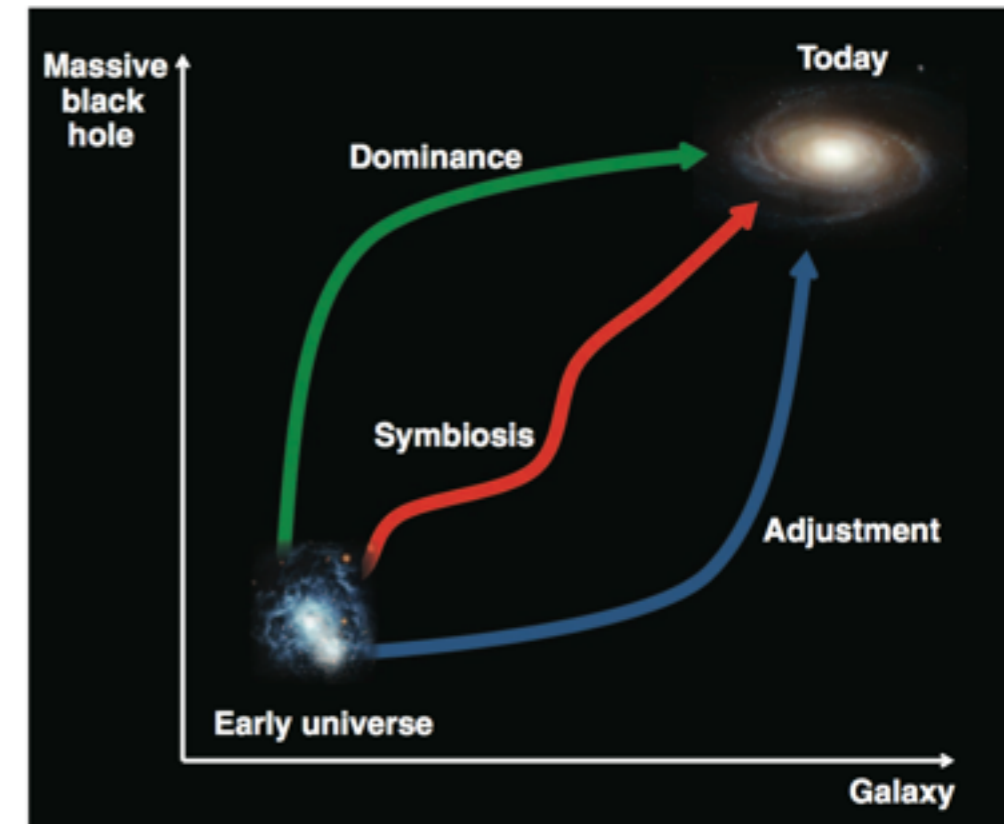


Fig. 3. Possible routes to MBH and galaxy coevolution, starting from black holes forming in distant galaxies in the early universe. [Image credits: NASA, European Space Agency (ESA), A. Aloisi (Space Telescope Science Institute and ESA, Baltimore, MD), and The Hubble Heritage Team (Space Telescope Science Institute/ Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy)]

REVIEW

The Formation and Evolution of Massive Black Holes

M. Volonteri^{1,2}

The past 10 years have witnessed a change of perspective in the way astrophysicists think about massive black holes (MBHs), which are now considered to have a major role in the evolution of galaxies. This appreciation was driven by the realization that black holes of millions of solar masses and above reside in the center of most galaxies, including the Milky Way. MBHs also powered active galactic nuclei known to exist just a few hundred million years after the Big Bang. Here, I summarize the current ideas on the evolution of MBHs through cosmic history, from their formation about 13 billion years ago to their growth within their host galaxies.

[Volonteri, Science 337 \(2012\) 544](#)

- ★ BH連星合体が繰り返されて、SMBHが形成されると考える
- ★ 1つの銀河にいくつBH連星合体があるかを数える
- ★ 宇宙にいくつ銀河があるかを数える
- ★ LIGOやKAGRAの検出器感度で、1年にいくつ観測できるのか予想する

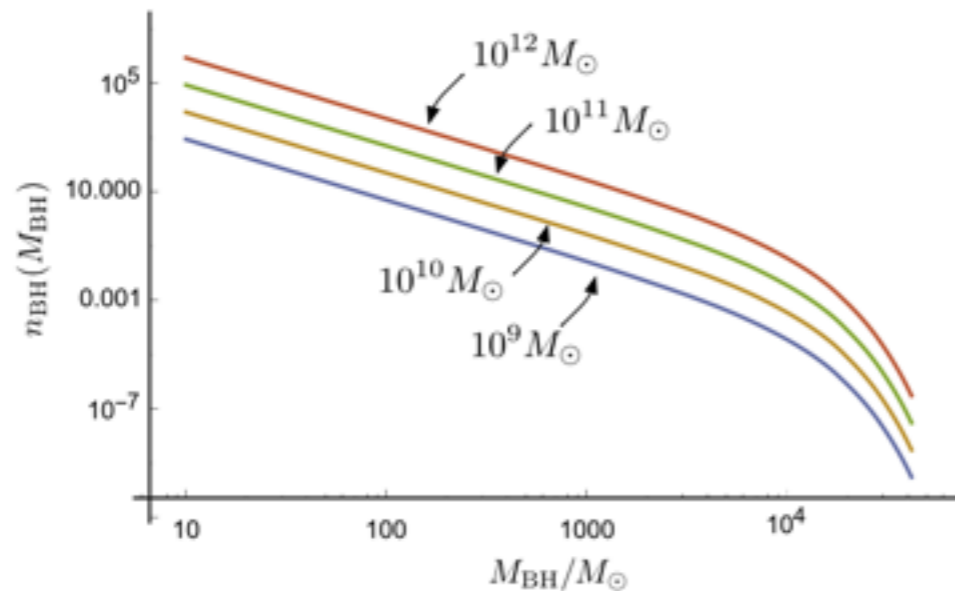


Figure 5. Number density of BHs per galaxy as a function of BH mass for different total mass of galaxies $M_{\text{galaxy}} = 10^9 M_{\odot}, \dots, 10^{12} M_{\odot}$.

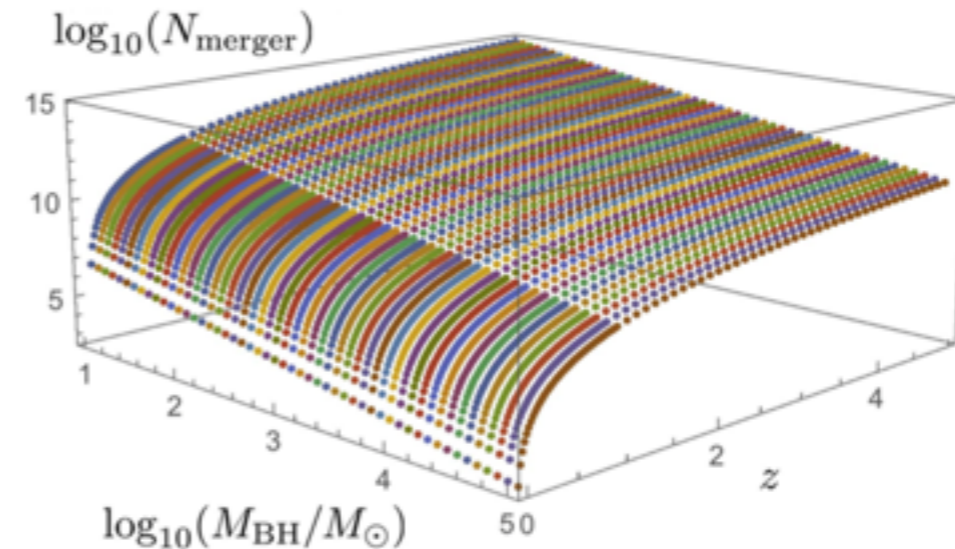


Figure 6. Cumulative distribution function of the number of BH mergers $N_{\text{merger}}(M_{\text{BH}})$ as a function of the redshift z . N_{merger} is expressed with binned one, of which we binned 20 for one order in M_{BH} .

Gravitational Waves from Merging Intermediate-mass Black Holes. II. Event Rates at Ground-based Detectors

Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

Let the true signal $h(t)$, the function of time, is detected as a signal, $s(t)$, which also includes the unknown noise, $n(t)$:

$$s(t) = h(t) + n(t). \quad (17)$$

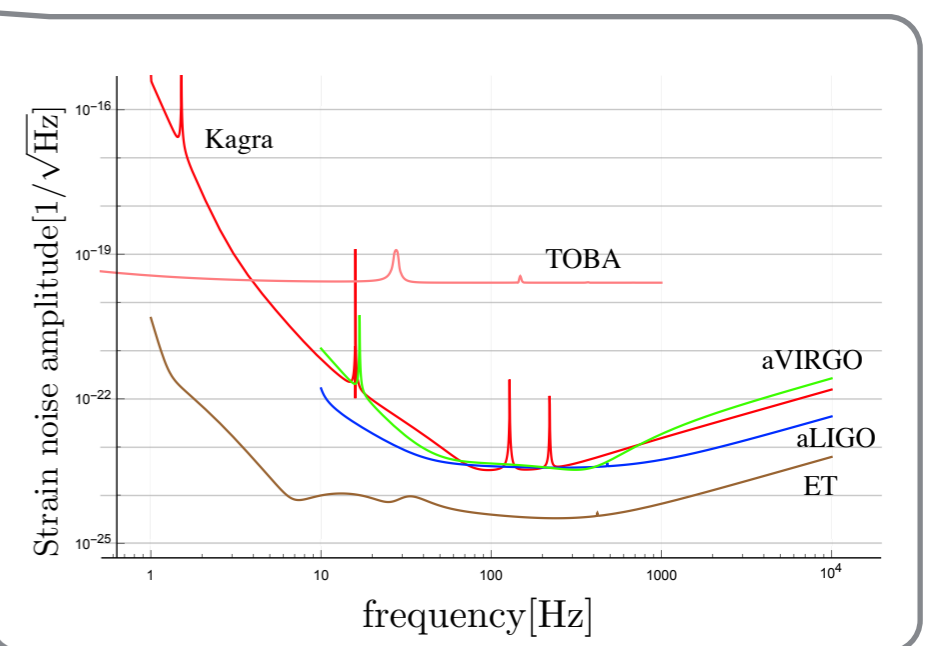
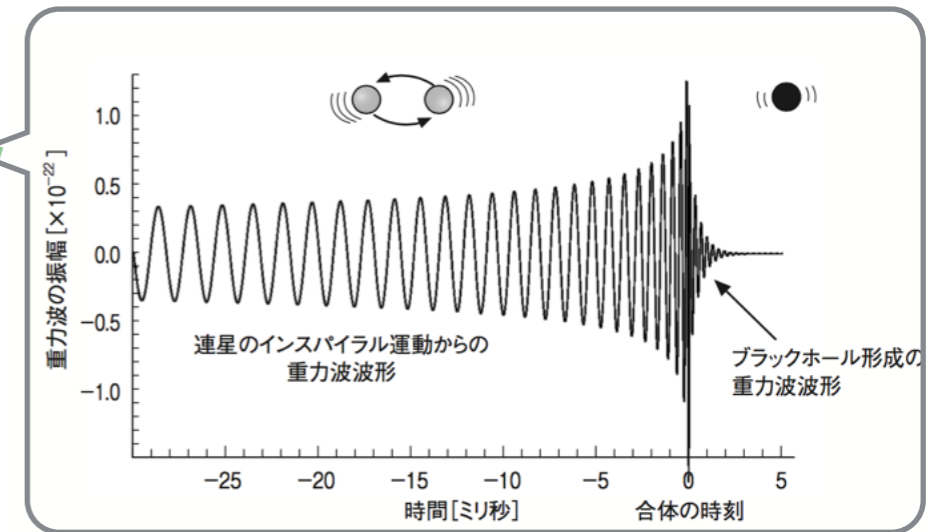
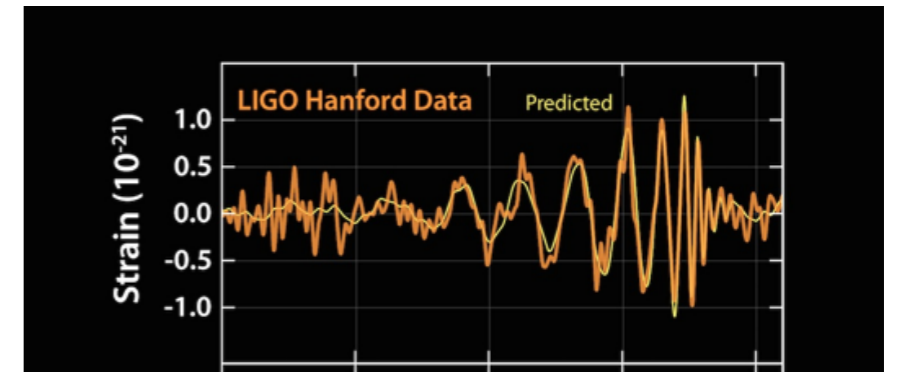
The standard procedure for the detection is judged by the optimal signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), ρ , which is given by

$$\rho = 2 \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{\tilde{h}(f) \tilde{h}^*(f)}{S_n(f)} df \right]^{1/2}, \quad (18)$$

where $\tilde{h}(f)$ is the Fourier-transformed quantity of the wave,

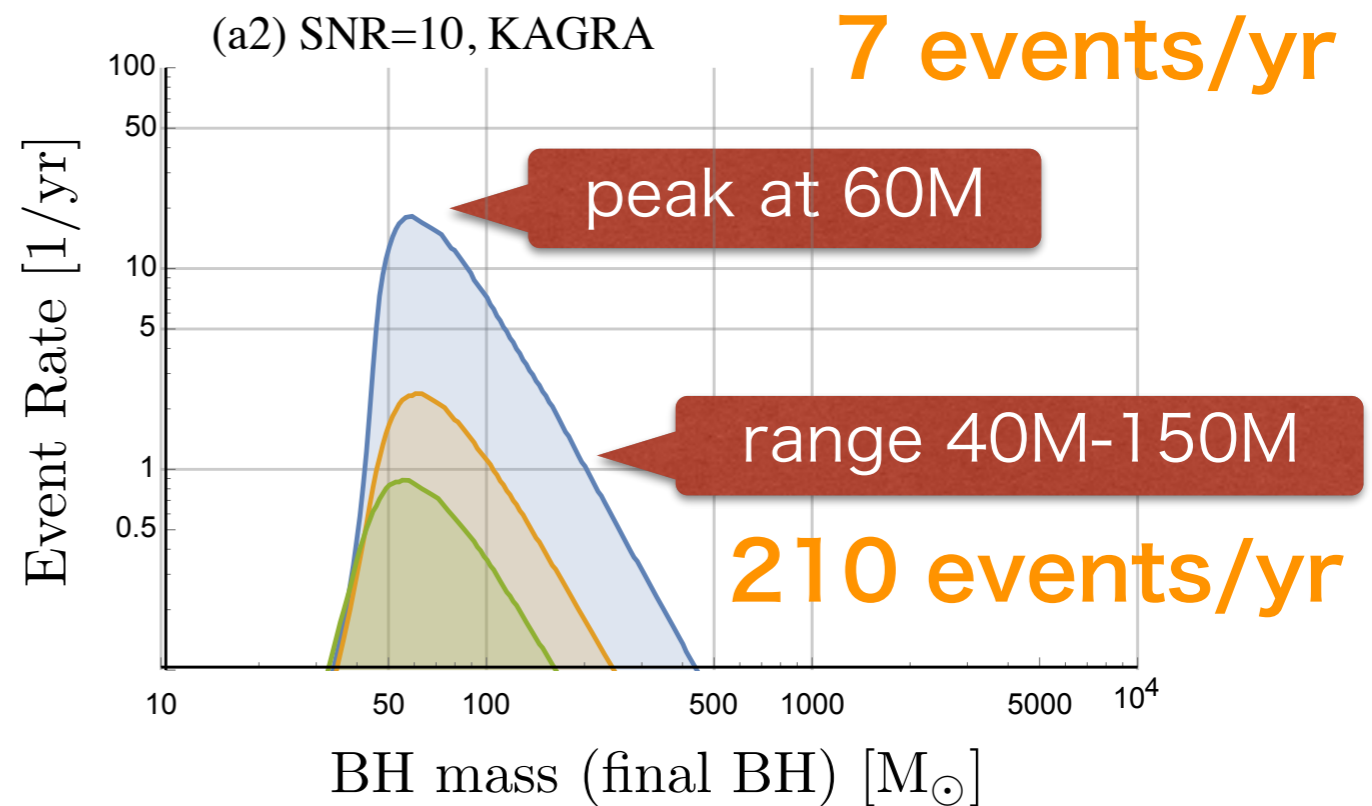
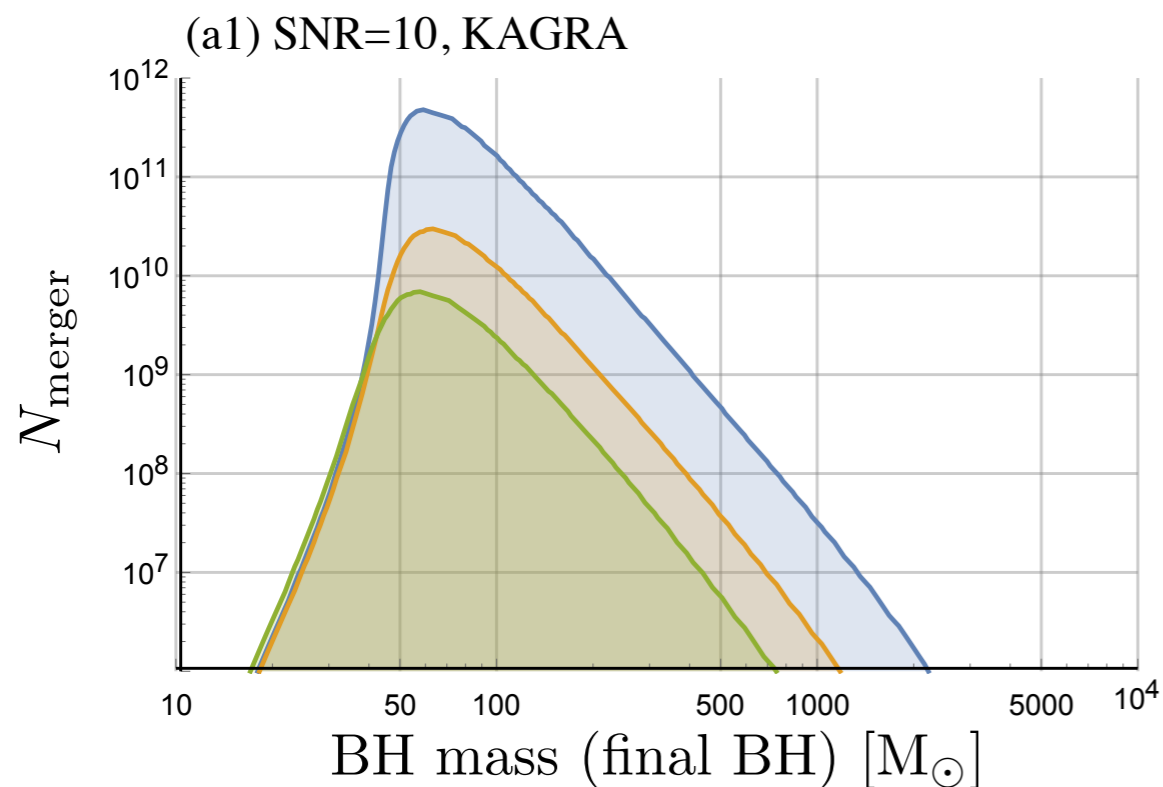
$$\tilde{h}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{2\pi i f t} h(t) dt, \quad (19)$$

and $S_n(f)$ the (one-sided) power spectral density of strain noise of the detector, as we showed in Fig. 1.



現在進行中の研究 (1) BH連星合体から銀河中心SMBHの形成シナリオを決める

- ★ BH連星合体が繰り返されて、SMBHが形成されると考える
- ★ 1つの銀河にいくつBH連星合体があるかを数える
- ★ 宇宙にいくつ銀河があるかを数える
- ★ LIGOやKAGRAの検出器感度で、1年にいくつ観測できるのか予想する



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 835:276 (8pp), 2017 February 1
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[doi:10.3847/1538-4357/835/2/276](https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/835/2/276)

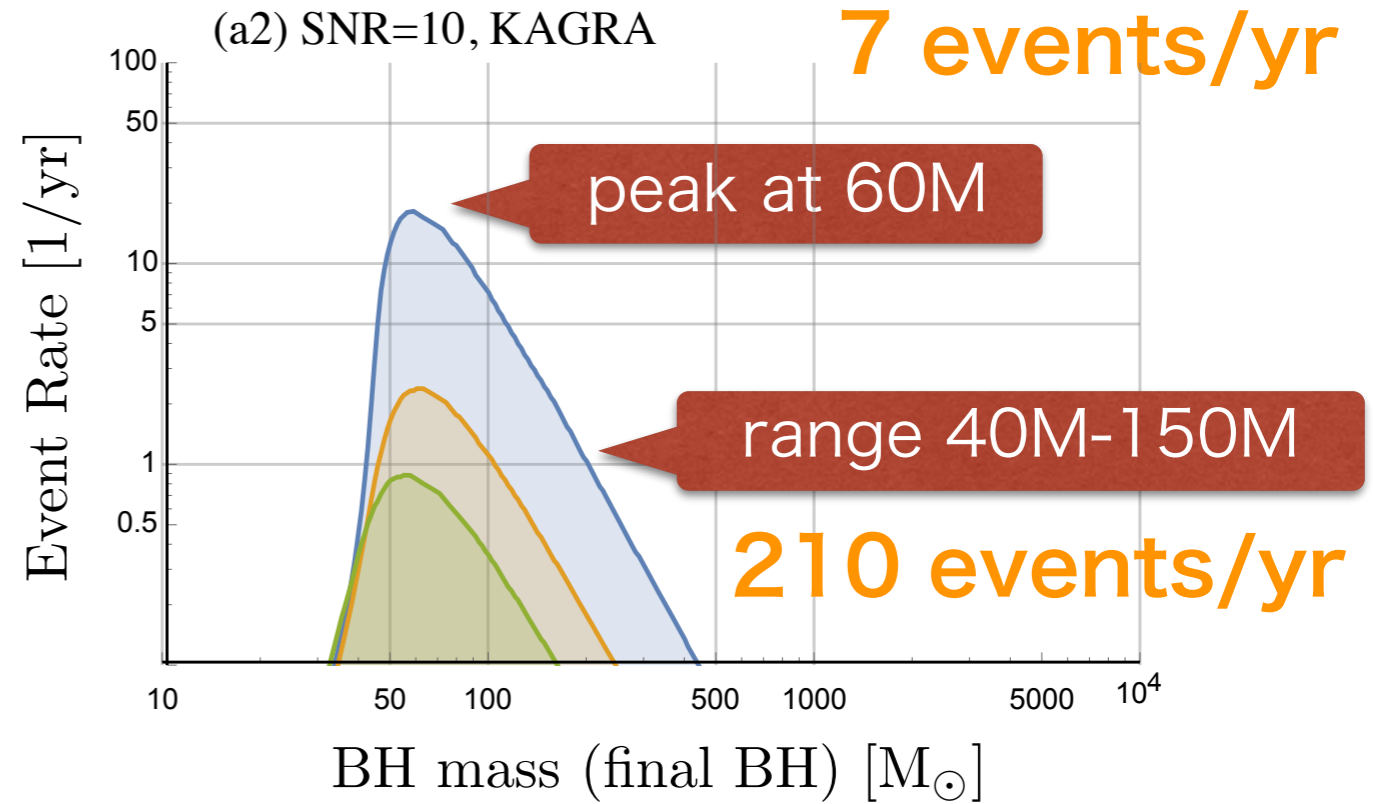


Gravitational Waves from Merging Intermediate-mass Black Holes. II. Event Rates at Ground-based Detectors

Hisa-aki Shinkai¹, Nobuyuki Kanda², and Toshikazu Ebisuzaki³

Event Rates at bKAGRA/aLIGO

Mass distribution	$R / (\text{Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1})$		
	PyCBC	GstLAL	Combined
Event based			
GW150914	$3.2^{+8.3}_{-2.7}$	$3.6^{+9.1}_{-3.0}$	$3.4^{+8.8}_{-2.8}$
LVT151012	$9.2^{+30.3}_{-8.5}$	$9.2^{+31.4}_{-8.5}$	$9.1^{+31.0}_{-8.5}$
GW151226	35^{+92}_{-29}	37^{+94}_{-31}	36^{+95}_{-30}
All	53^{+100}_{-40}	56^{+105}_{-42}	55^{+103}_{-41}
Astrophysical			
Flat in log mass	31^{+43}_{-21}	29^{+43}_{-21}	31^{+42}_{-21}
Power law (-2.35)	100^{+136}_{-69}	94^{+137}_{-66}	97^{+135}_{-67}

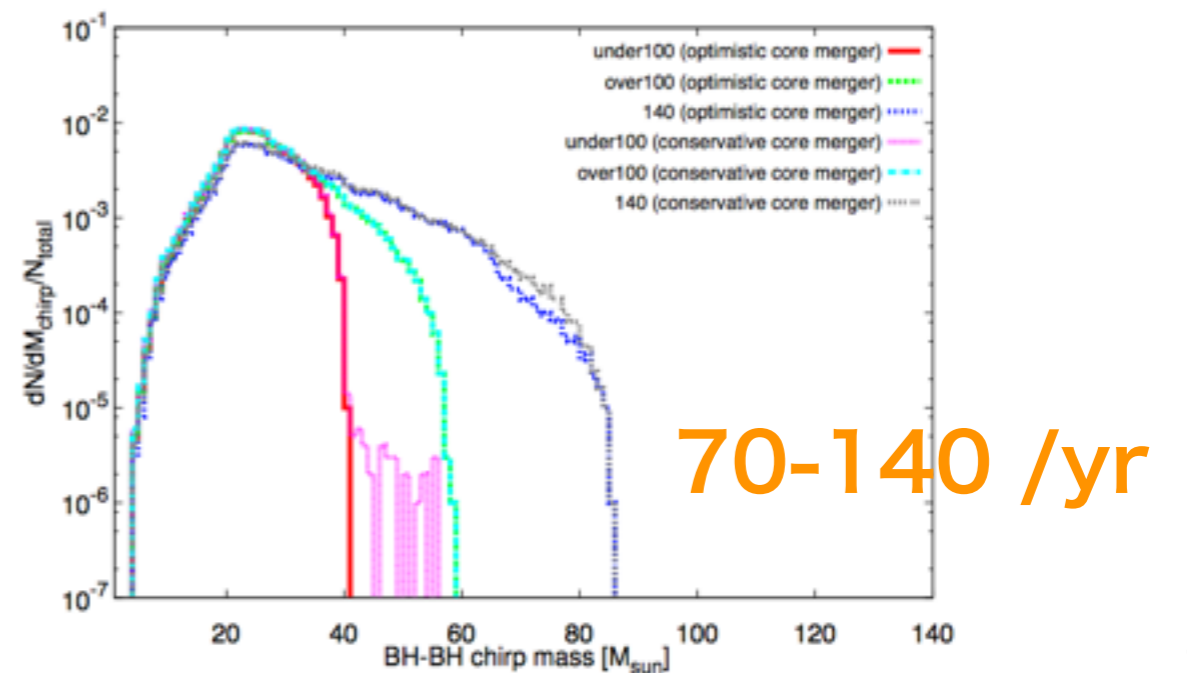
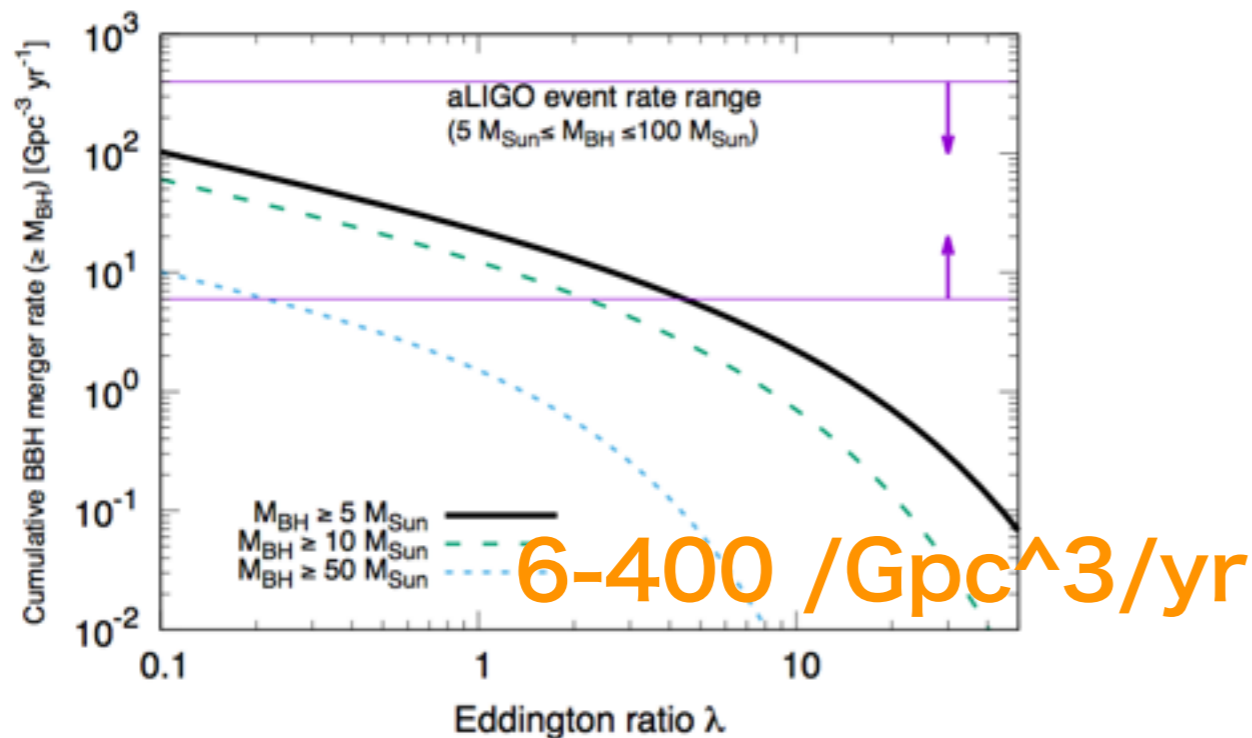


LIGO group PRX6(2016)041015

Shinkai+ ApJ 835(2017)276

Inoue+ MNRAS461(2016)4329

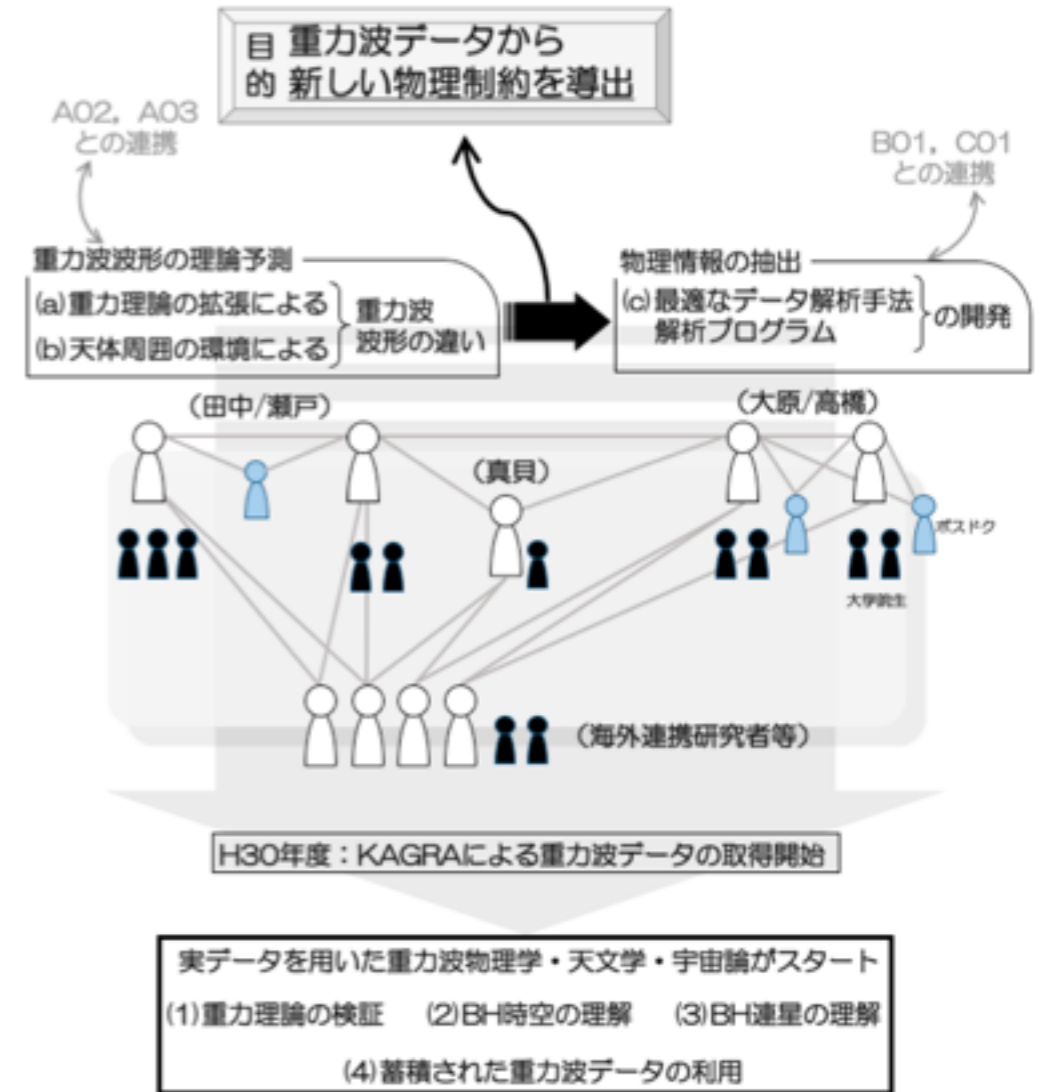
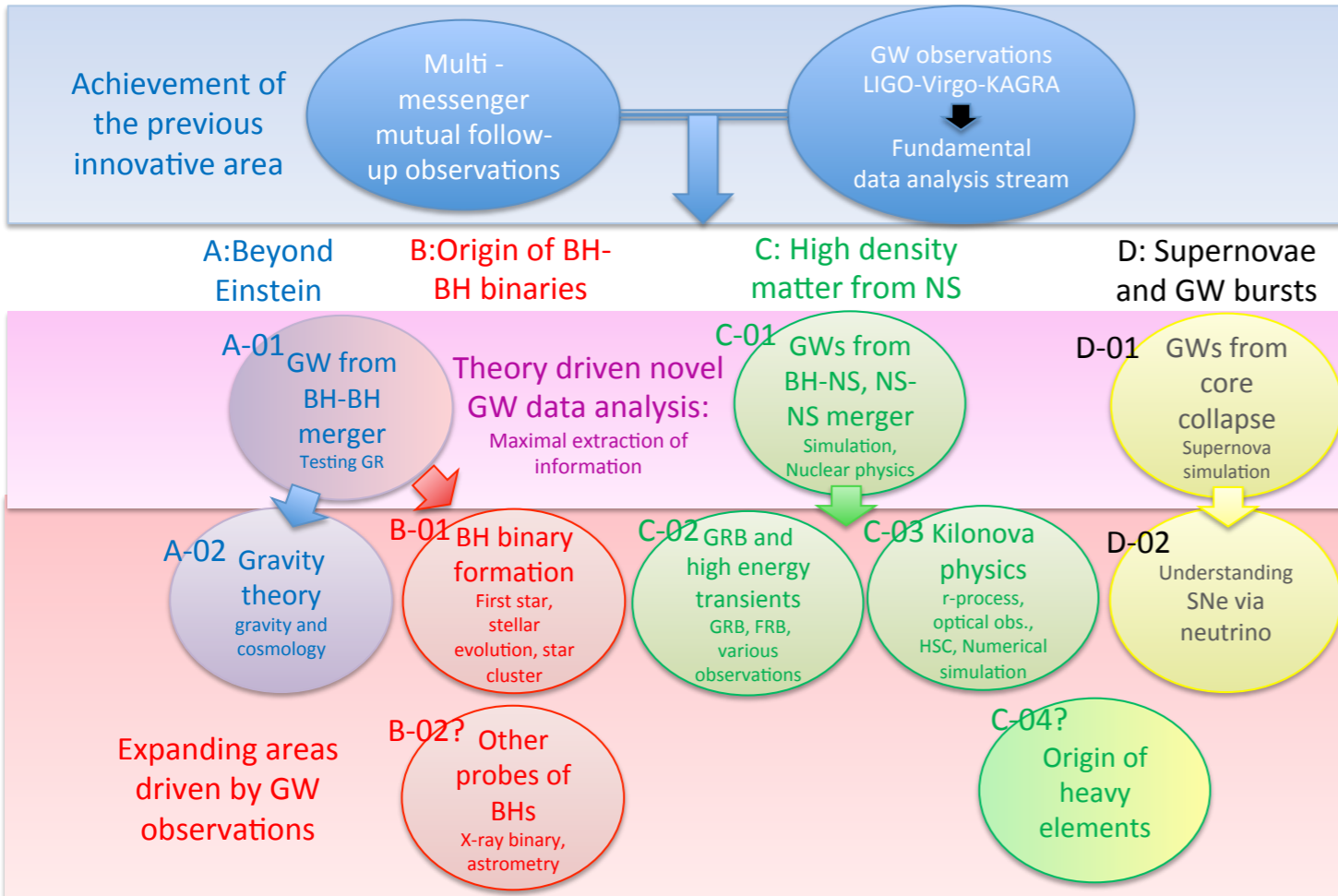
Kinugawa+ MNRAS456(2015)1093



現在進行中の研究 (2) 重力波観測から一般相対性理論を検証する

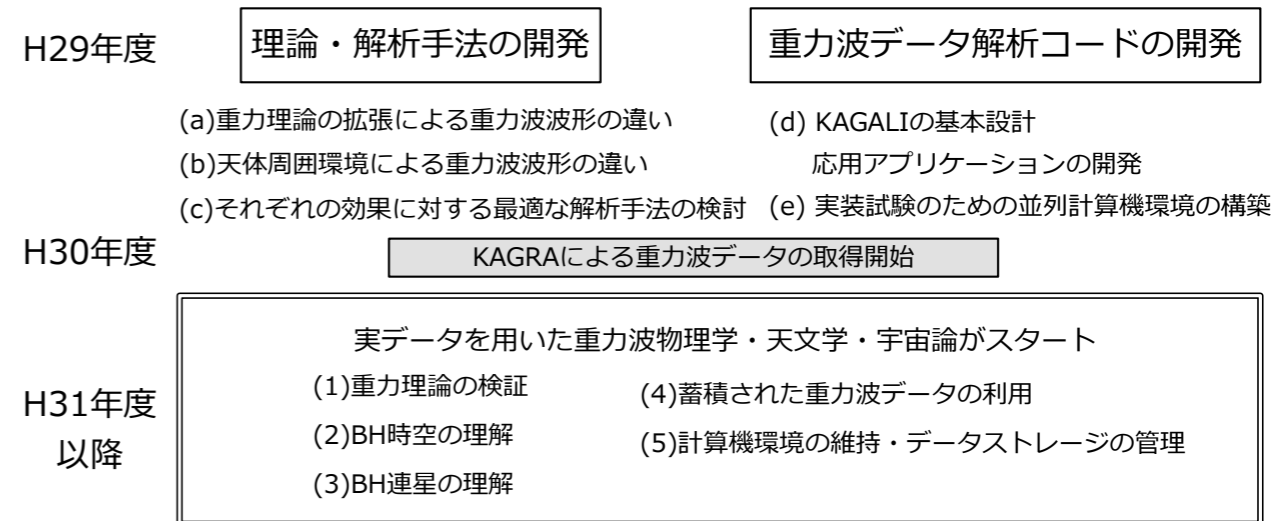
2018年度 新学術「重力波創世記」(A01研究分担) 申請中

Gravitational wave physics/astronomy : Genesis



KAGRA観測開始：天文学と物理学の融合研究

- A01 重力理論の検証
- A02 重力理論と宇宙論
- B01 ブラックホール連星の進化
- C01 中性子星連星の進化
- C02 重力波源天体の高エネルギー放射観測
- C03 重力波源天体の光赤外線観測
- D01 超新星爆発と重力波
- D02 超新星爆発のニュートリノ観測



現在進行中の研究 (2) 重力波観測から一般相対性理論を検証する

2018年度 新学術「重力波創世記」(A01研究分担) 申請中

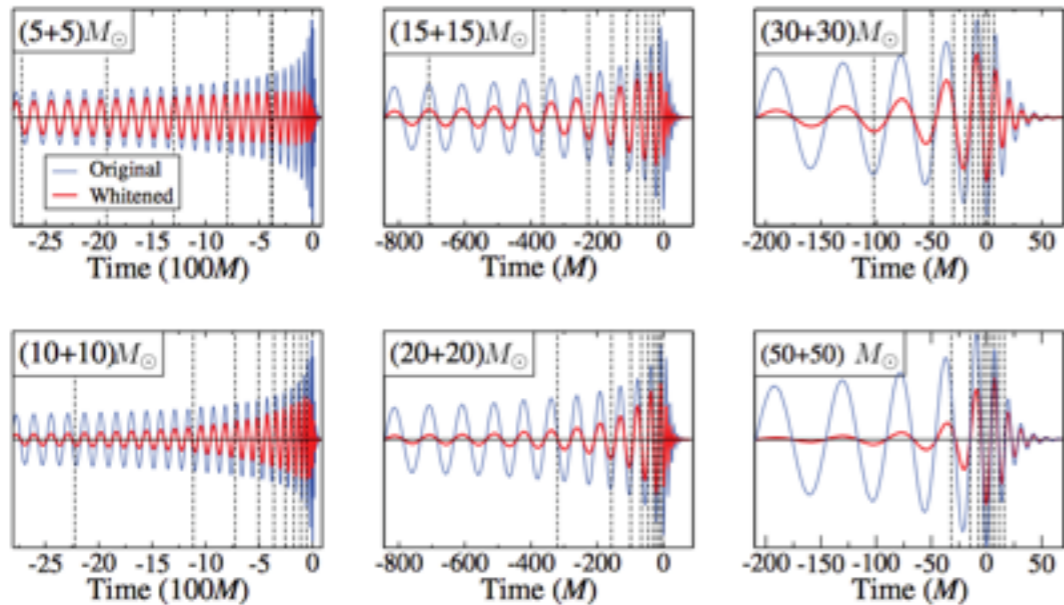
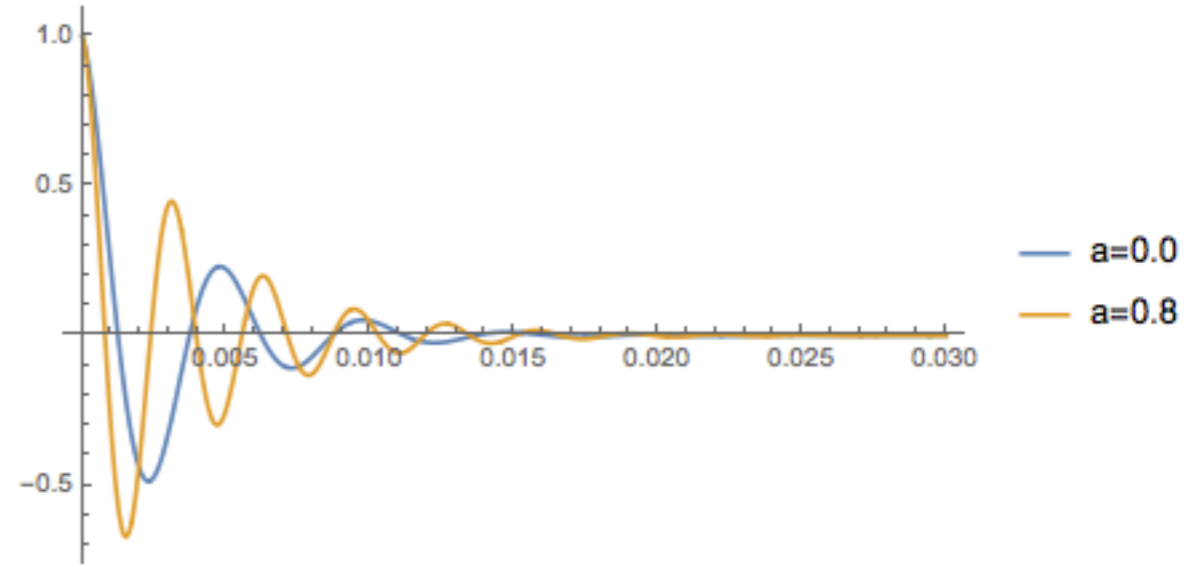
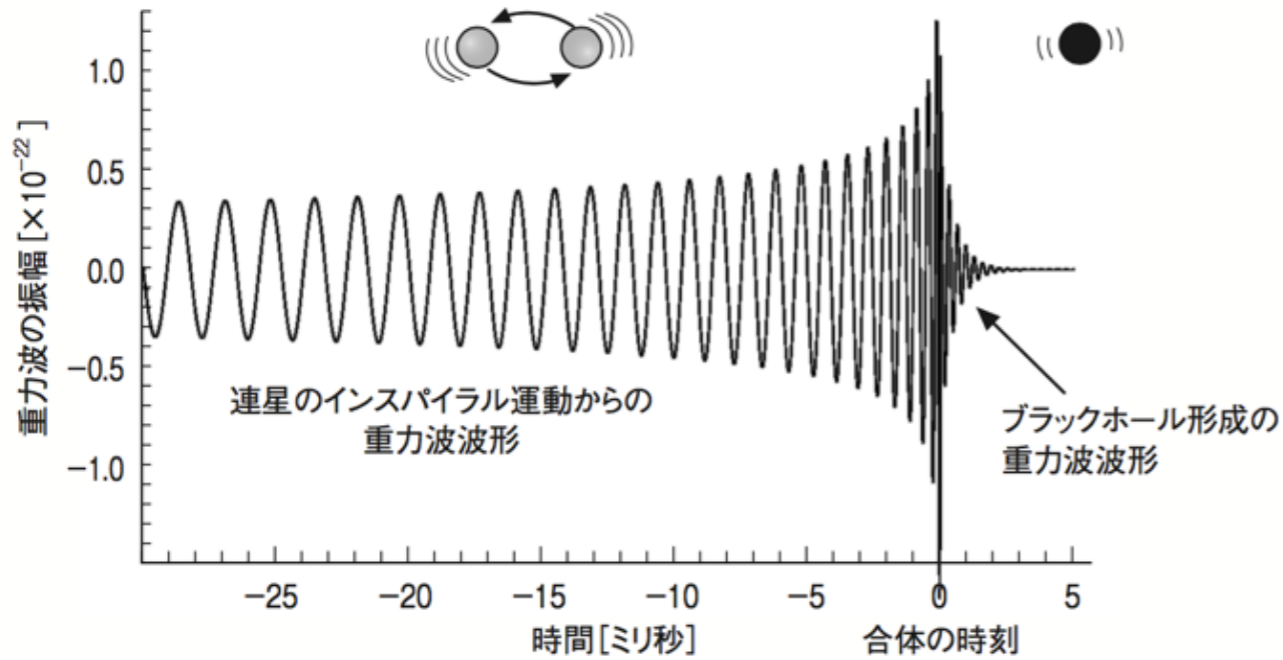


FIG. 4 (color online). Distribution of GW signal power. In each panel, we plot a hybrid waveform (a Tpn waveform stitched to the Goddard waveform) in both its original form (blue, lighter curve) and its whitened form (red, darker curve) [40]. We show waveforms from six binary systems with total masses $10M_{\odot}$, $20M_{\odot}$, $30M_{\odot}$, $40M_{\odot}$, $60M_{\odot}$, and $100M_{\odot}$. The vertical lines divide the waveforms into segments, where each segment contributes 10% of the total signal power.

重力波波形のテンプレート (TaylorF2)
Pan+, PRD77 (08) 024014

- ★BH形成におけるリングダウン波形から、周波数と減衰率、モードの重なり率を得る
- ★BHの質量M, 回転パラメータaのほかに、理論の整合性を調べる

PHYSICAL REVIEW D

VOLUME 56, NUMBER 2

15 JULY 1997

Gravitational waves in Brans-Dicke theory: Analysis by test particles around a Kerr black hole

Motoyuki Saijo*

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Kei-ichi Maeda‡

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(Received 18 December 1996)

重力波天文学で何がわかる？

とんでもないこと？ → 世の中、実は5次元... とか

ブレンワールド型 タイムマシン1

～膜宇宙に生じる近道～

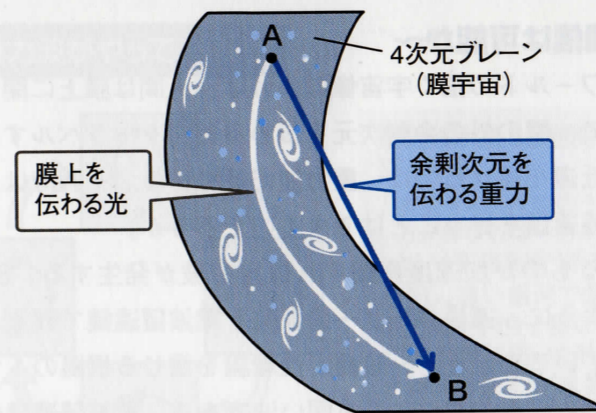
ブレンワールド（膜宇宙）モデルによれば、我々の住む4次元空間は高次元の中を漂う膜のようなものである。重力だけが高次元の中を伝わり、他の力や物質は膜に閉じ込められている。膜の上にいるものは、膜以外の世界を知る由もない。地球の表面に住むだけでは地球の丸みを感じることができないように、我々も4次元空間に閉じ込められているのである。

ランドールとサンドラムによって提案されたモデルのように、4次元の膜は平らである必要はなく、膜上にブラックホールなどの強い重力源がある場合、重力の伝わる

力は余剰次元を伝播できるかも速く2点間を結んで伝わるから重力が重力波として伝わる間の距離を光速で伝わって届いた重力波が伝わることも可能だ。望遠鏡で見るよりも、重力

は余剰次元を伝播できるかも速く2点間を結んで伝わるから重力が重力波として伝わる間の距離を光速で伝わって届いた重力波が伝わることも可能だ。望遠鏡で見るよりも、重力

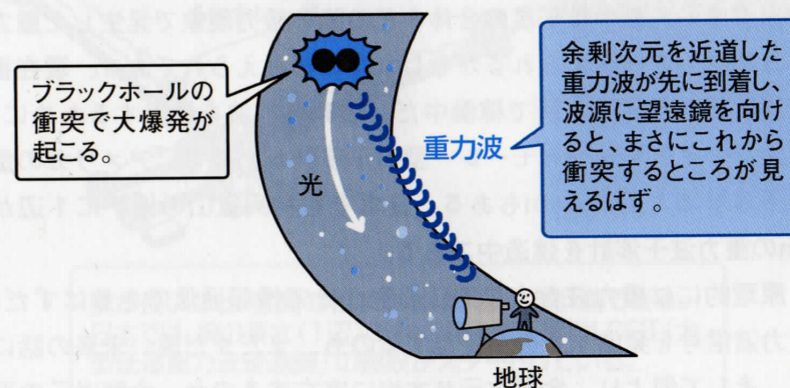
余剰次元を通過して近道をする



重力は余剰次元を通過することで、膜上を通る光よりも速く伝わる

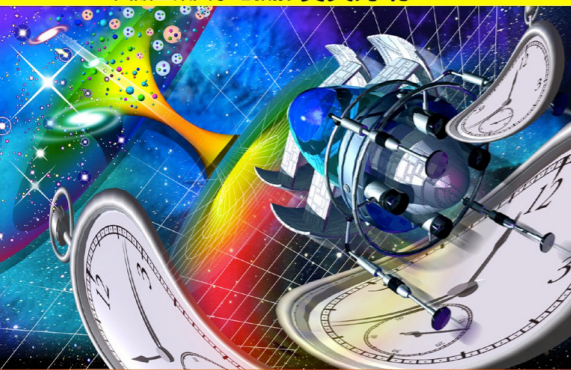


重力波信号を使えば、光速を超えた速度での情報伝達が可能になり、因果律を破って未来からの情報が伝えられる??



図解雑学 タイムマシンと 時空の科学

大阪工業大学准教授 真貝寿明 = 著



タイムマシンに関連する最新の物理学研究を紹介し、タイムトラベルの可能性と問題点をやさしく解説します。物理や宇宙の不思議な世界へご招待!

IOP PUBLISHING

CLASSICAL AND QUANTUM GRAVITY

Class. Quantum Grav. 27 (2010) 045012 (15pp)

doi:10.1088/0264-9381/27/4/045012

Black objects and hoop conjecture in five-dimensional space-time

Yuta Yamada and Hisa-aki Shinkai

Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Osaka Institute of Technology, 1-79-1 Kitayama, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0196, Japan

2012--2017年度 科研費・基盤C・代表

- ★5次元時空でのBH形成条件
- ★5次元時空での時空特異点形成条件

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 83, 064006 (2011)

Formation of naked singularities in five-dimensional space-time

Yuta Yamada^{1,*} and Hisa-aki Shinkai^{1,2,†}

¹Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Osaka Institute of Technology, 1-79-1 Kitayama, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0196, Japan

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 88, 064027 (2013)

Wormholes in higher dimensional space-time: Exact solutions and their linear stability analysis

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²Department of Information Systems, Osaka Institute of Technology, Kitayama, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0196, Japan

- ★n次元ワームホールの不安定予想
- ★n次元ワームホールの不安定確認

IOP Publishing

Journal of Physics: Conference Series 574 (2015) 012056

doi:10.1088/1742-6596/574/1/012056

Wormhole Dynamics

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¹ Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Osaka Institute of Technology, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0196, Japan

² Computational Astrophysics Laboratory, Institute of Physical & Chemical Research (RIKEN), Hirosawa, Wake, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan

$$S = \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^n x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} (\alpha_{\text{GR}} \mathcal{R} - 2\Lambda + \alpha_{\text{GB}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{GB}}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{matter}} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{GB}} = \mathcal{R}^2 - 4\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{R}^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\mathcal{R}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

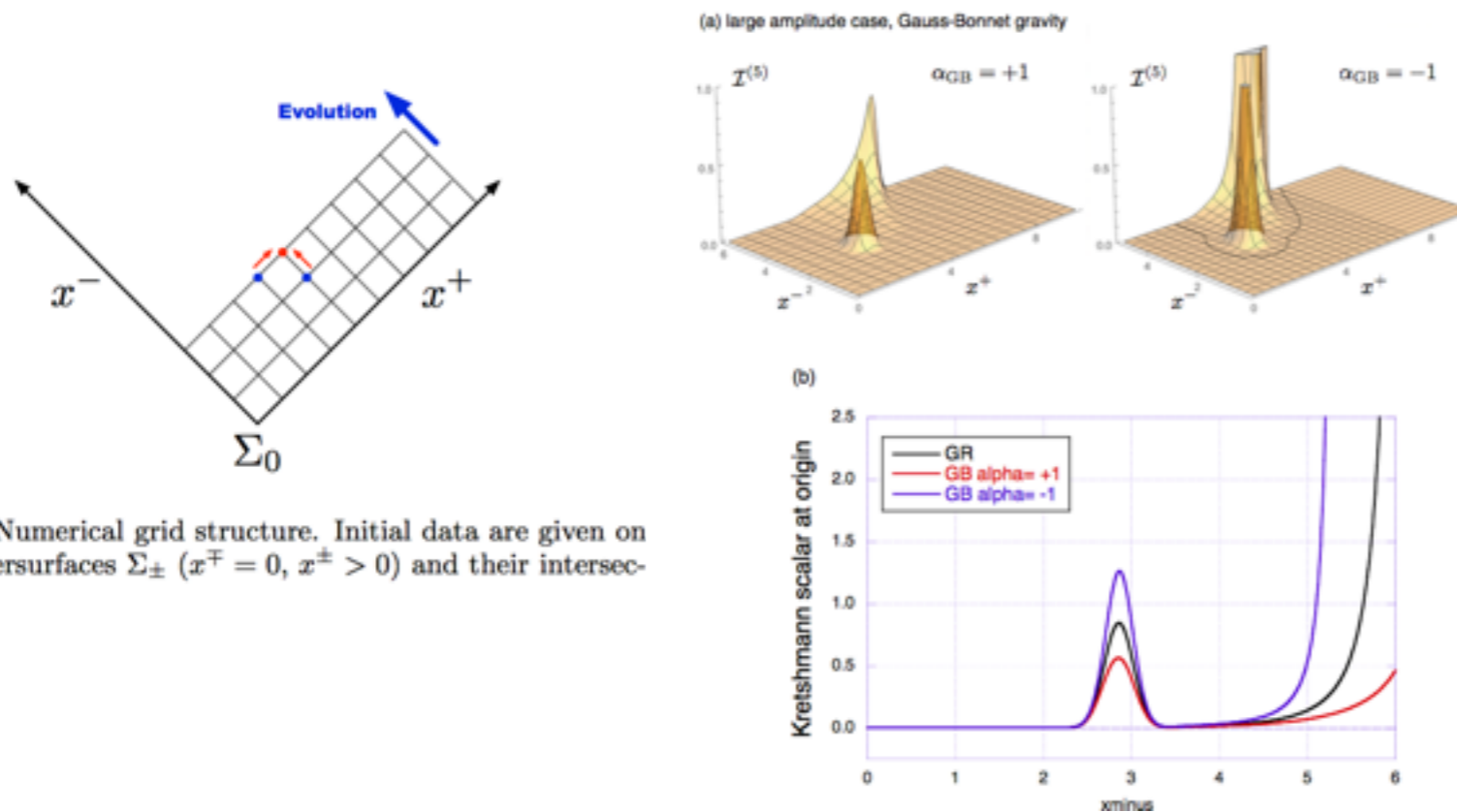


FIG. 1: Numerical grid structure. Initial data are given on null hypersurfaces Σ_{\pm} ($x^{\mp} = 0, x^{\pm} > 0$) and their intersection Σ_0 .

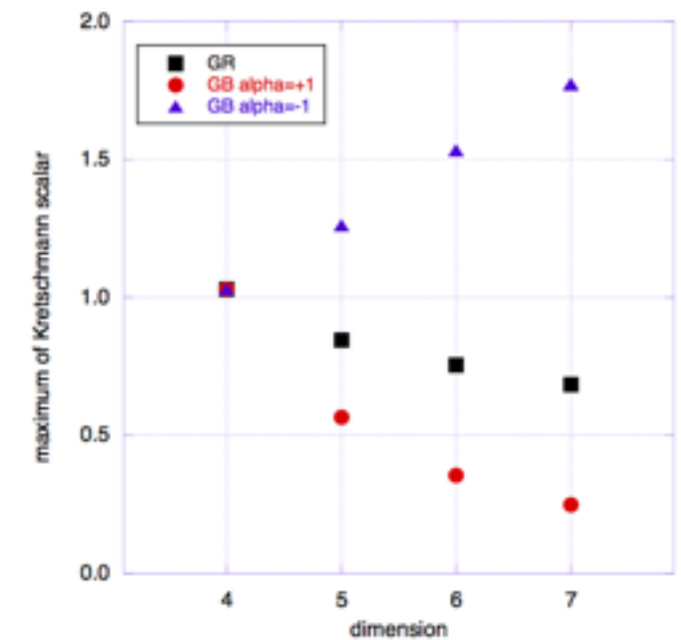


FIG. 10: The Kretschmann scalar, $\mathcal{I}^{(n)}$, at the moment of the collision of scalar pulses (at $x^+ = x^- = 2\sqrt{2}$). We plot for the models of $\alpha_{\text{GB}} = 0, \pm 1$ and of the dimension $n = 4, 5, 6$, and 7. For larger dimension, the magnitude becomes lower in GR. We also find that introducing positive α_{GB} (i.e. the normal higher-curvature correction) reduces its magnitude.

Non-Linear Dynamics in Einstein-Gauss-Bonnet gravity

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日本版データ解析ライブラリ **KAGALI** (KAGra Algorithmic Library) の開発



神楽

calibration
パイプライン
解析ツール

(連続波, 連星合体,
背景, 未知)

LIGOグループ
LAL

一部は要移植



篝

効率のよい **matched filtering** 法?
最適なフィルタ? **Beyond Fisher?**
Markov chain Monte Carlo?

波形未知の重力波はどうしたら検出できるか?

C
Perl
Haskell

C
Python
Perl

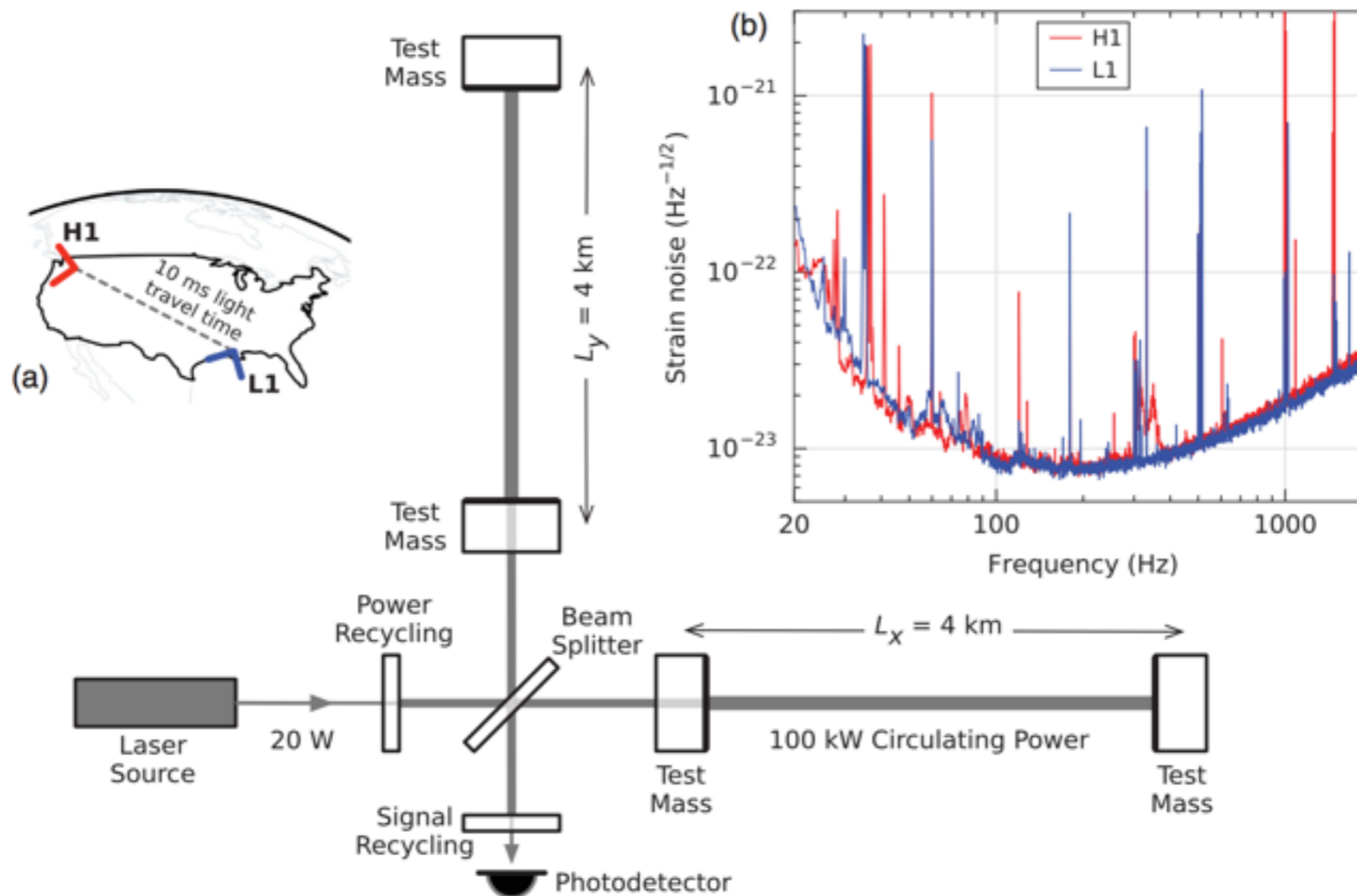
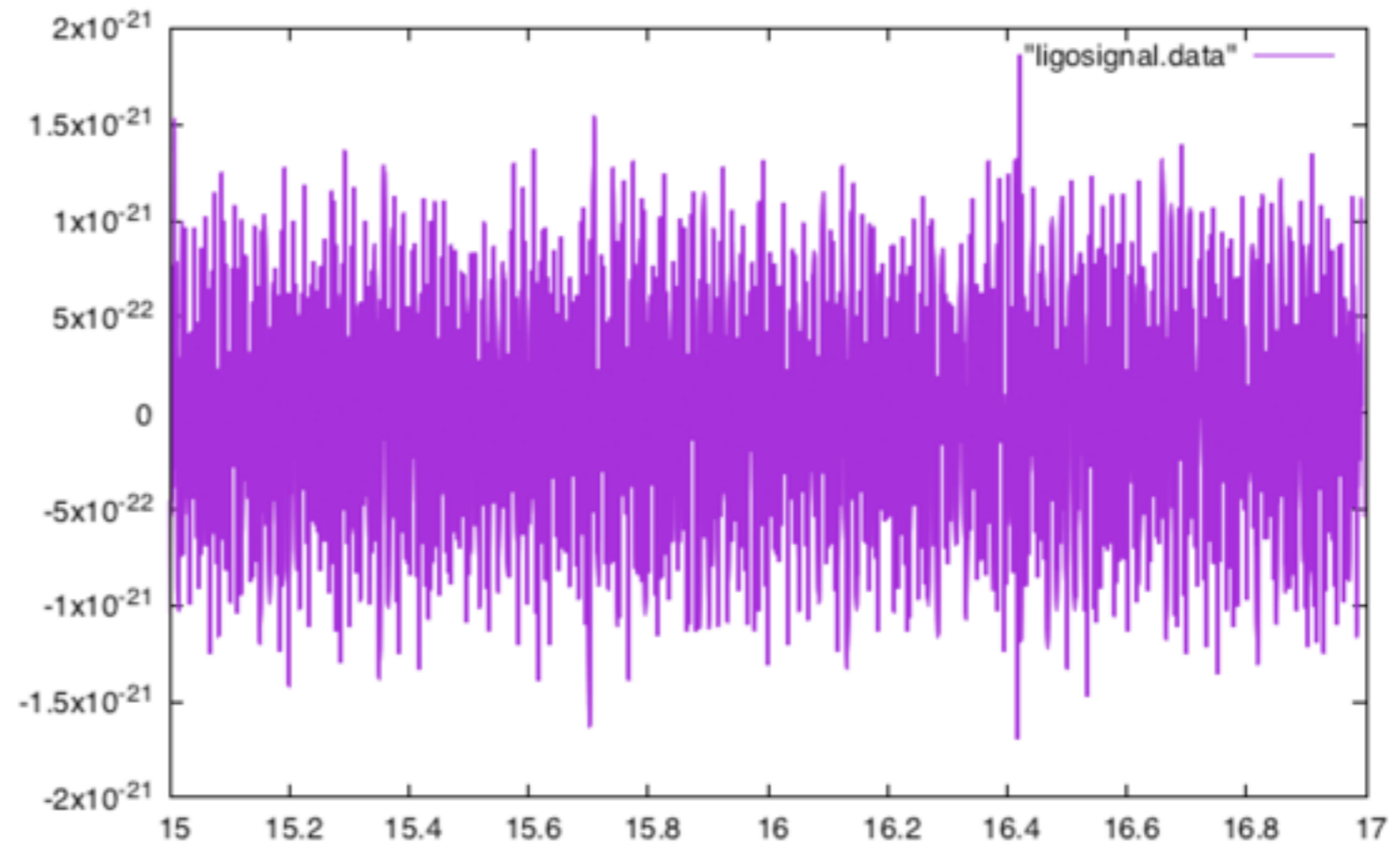


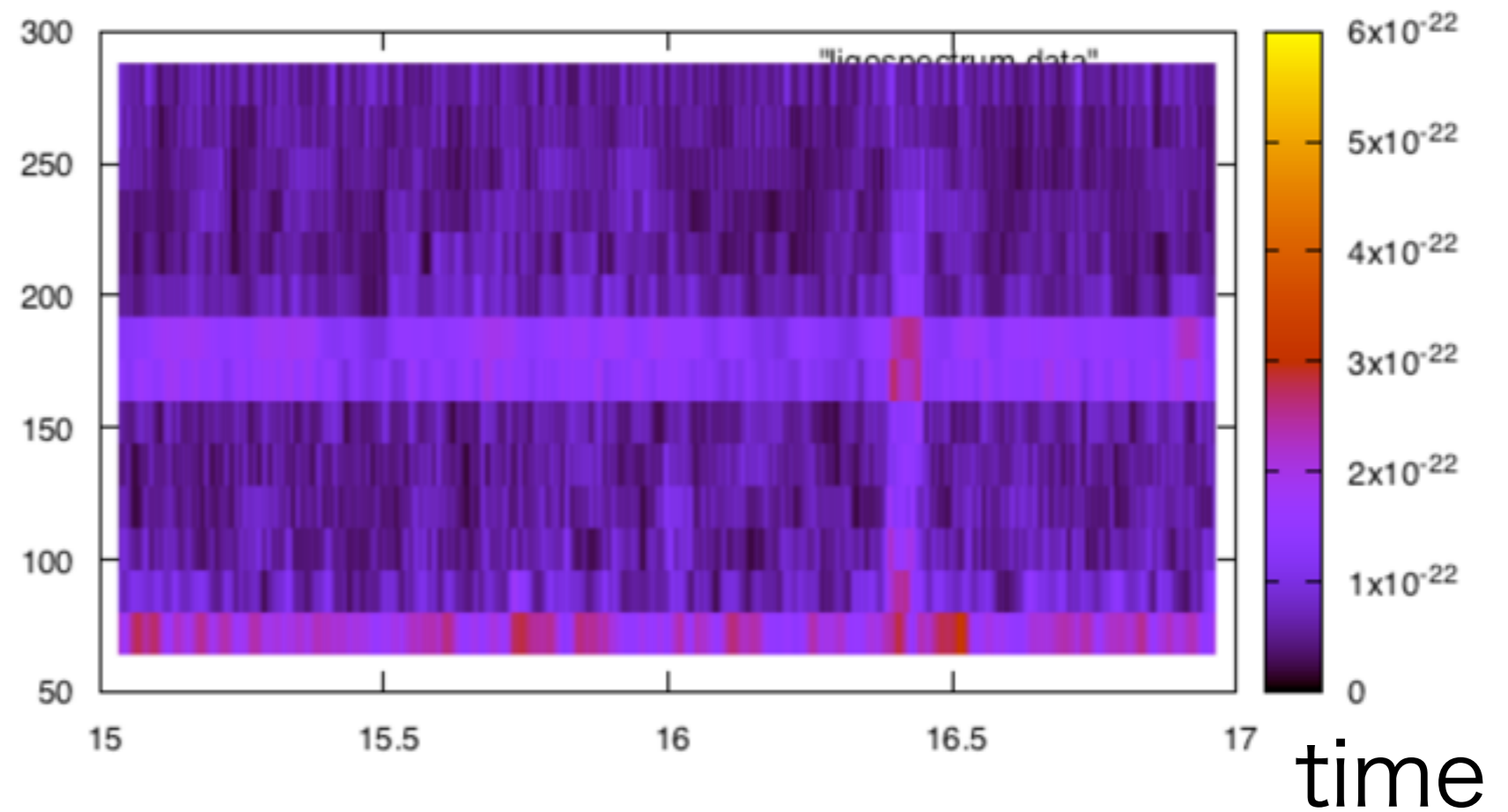
FIG. 3. Simplified diagram of an Advanced LIGO detector (not to scale). A gravitational wave propagating orthogonally to the detector plane and linearly polarized parallel to the 4-km optical cavities will have the effect of lengthening one 4-km arm and shortening the other during one half-cycle of the wave; these length changes are reversed during the other half-cycle. The output photodetector records these differential cavity length variations. While a detector's directional response is maximal for this case, it is still significant for most other angles of incidence or polarizations (gravitational waves propagate freely through the Earth). *Inset (a)*: Location and orientation of the LIGO detectors at Hanford, WA (H1) and Livingston, LA (L1). *Inset (b)*: The instrument noise for each detector near the time of the signal detection; this is an amplitude spectral density, expressed in terms of equivalent gravitational-wave strain amplitude. The sensitivity is limited by photon shot noise at frequencies above 150 Hz, and by a superposition of other noise sources at lower frequencies [47]. Narrow-band features include calibration lines (33–38, 330, and 1080 Hz), vibrational modes of suspension fibers (500 Hz and harmonics), and 60 Hz electric power grid harmonics.

GW150914

$h(t)$



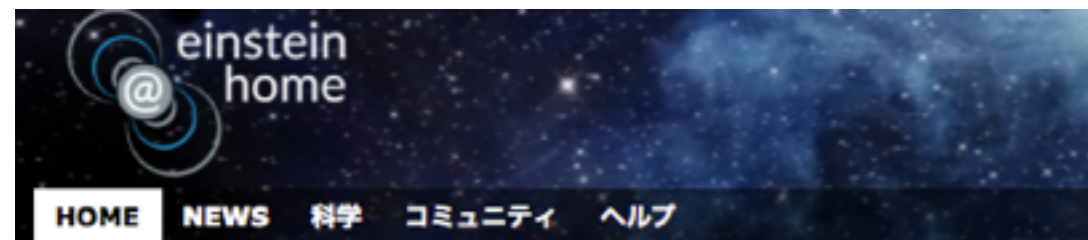
freq



SETI@home, Einstein@home の 日本版をつくりたい.



<http://setiathome.berkeley.edu>



Einstein@Home とは何ですか？

Einstein@Home is a program that uses your computer's idle time to search for gravitational waves from spinning isolated compact objects (among which are pulsars) using data from the LIGO gravitational wave detector. [Learn more](#)

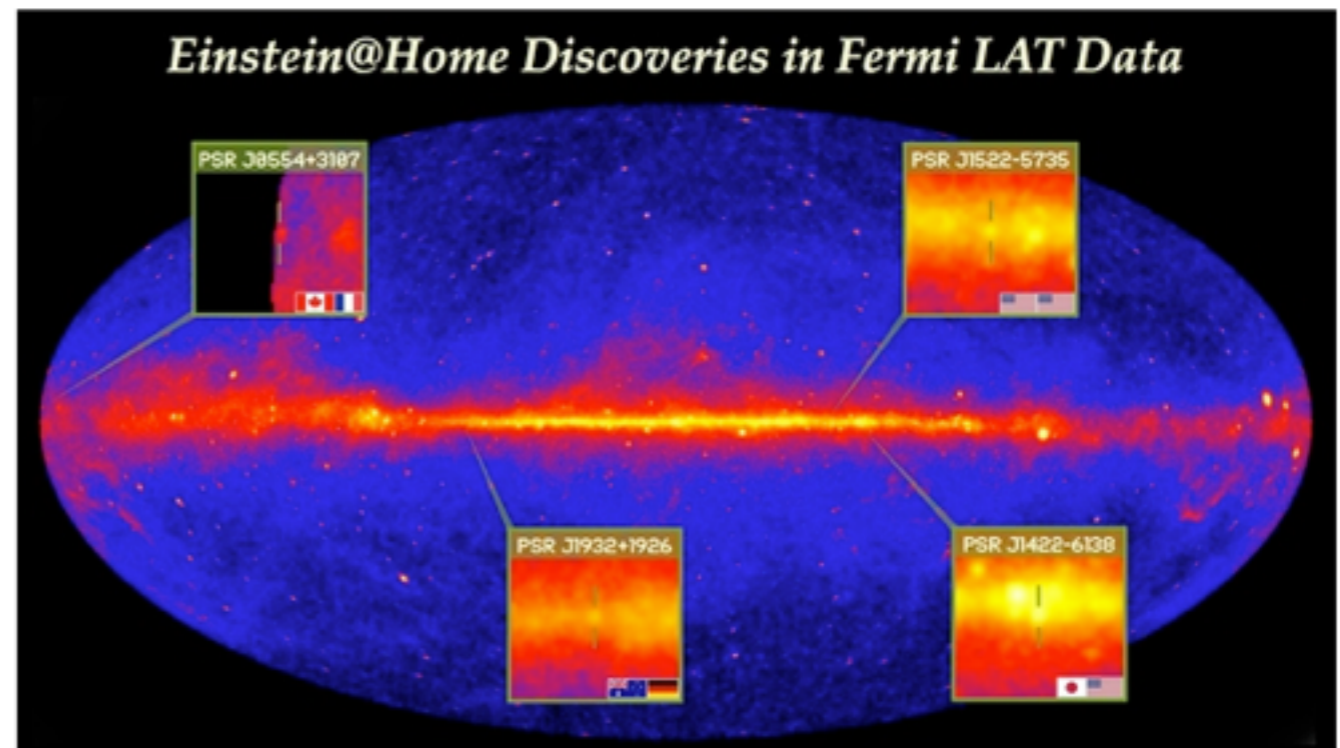
<https://einsteinathome.org/ja/home>

Home Computers Discover Gamma-ray Pulsars

Einstein@Home volunteers find four cosmic lighthouses in data from NASA's *Fermi* Gamma-ray Space Telescope

November 26, 2013

The combination of globally distributed computing power and innovative analysis methods proves to be a recipe for success in the search for new pulsars. Scientists from the Max Planck Institutes for Gravitational Physics and Radio Astronomy together with international colleagues have now discovered four gamma-ray pulsars in data from the *Fermi* space telescope. The breakthrough came using the distributed computing project Einstein@Home, which connects more than 200,000 computers from 40,000 participants around the world to a global supercomputer. The discoveries include volunteers from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, and the USA.



https://www.aei.mpg.de/972495/einsteinathome_gammapsr2013

日本版データ解析ライブラリ KAGALI (KAGra Algorithmic Library) の開発

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最適なフィルタ？ Beyond Fisher？

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