# NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS IN RELATIVISTIC ASTROPHYSICS NIKOLAOS STERGIOULAS

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI



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# Plan of Talk

#### Overview of recent results on:

- Gravitational collapse of differentially rotating neutron stars
- Magneto-elastic oscillations of magnetars
- Asteroseismology of binary neutron star mergers
- Equilibrium and stability of massive tori around black holes

#### Publications and Collaborators:

- Giacomazzo, B., Rezzolla, L., Stergioulas, N., Phys. Rev. D, 84, 024022 (2011)
- Gabler, M., Cerdá-Durán, P., Font, J. A., Stergioulas, N., MNRAS, 410, L37 (2011)
- Stergioulas, N., Bauswein, A., Zagkouris, K., Janka, H.-T., MNRAS, in press, (2011)
- Stergioulas, N., *IJMPD*, **20**, 1251 (2011)
- Korobkin, O., Abdikamalov, E., Schnetter, E., Stergioulas, N., Zink, B., Phys. Rev. D, 83, 043007 (2011)

# Numerical Relativity

#### Current status:

- Long-term stable simulations codes in full GR
- Adaptive mesh-refinement
- Accurate gravitational-wave extraction
- General-relativistic magneto-hydrodynamics
- Multi-parameter, realistic equations of state



#### GRMHD Codes:

- Whisky: 2D/3D
- Thor 3D
- MCocoa: 2D/3D
- BSSNOK formulation
- Gener. harmonic coord.
- CFC approximation

AEI et al. Tuebingen, LSU MPA, Valencia et al.

#### MHD method:

• Valencia formulation (conservative finite volume with shock-capturing).

#### Initial Data for Simulation Codes

#### Uniformly rotating neutron stars

• RNS v1.0 (Stergioulas & Friedman, 1995)

Differentially rotating neutron stars

• RNS v3.0 (Stergioulas, 2003)



Massive accretion tori around black holes with self-gravity

• RNS v4.0 (Stergioulas, 2011)



Giacomazzo, Rezzolla, NS (2011)

Differentially rotating polytropes (N=1.0)



All unstable polytropic models constructed with RNS:  $J/M^2 < 1$ 

KEH diff. Rotation law:  $A^2(\Omega_c - \Omega) = \frac{(\Omega - \omega)e^{2\psi}}{1 - (\Omega - \omega)e^{2\psi}}$ 

Variation of differential rotation and EOS: still  $J/M^2 < 1$  for unstable models.



3-D full GR evolution with Cactus/Whisky code (model A2):



Energy emitted in gravitational waves:



Main result: differential rotation reduces GW efficieny due to centrifugal hangup.

Generalization of classic Stark & Piran (1985) result for uniform rotation.

Model B1 (J/M  $^2=1.09$ ) induce collapse via artificial pressure depletion. Collapse -> bounce -> m=4, m=2 instabilities



Higher central density, different rotation law, than initial model. Main result: Confirmation that cosmic censorship holds.

#### Magnetar Oscillations

QPOs in X-ray tail of giant flares in SGRs, e.g. SGR 1086-20



Crustal shear oscillations?

Even though torsional Alfvén waves form a continuous spectrum, there exist QPOS at turning points!



## Magnetar Oscillations

Gabler, Cerdá-Durán, Font, Müller, NS (2011) Coupling to shear tensor in crust: Magneto-elastic oscillations (2-D McoCoA+shear code)



Crustal shear oscillations are effectively absorbed by the continuum on a timescale of 0.1s even at low magnetic field strenghts: Main result: crustal shear oscillations not a viable SGR QPO model.

#### Magnetar Oscillations

Torsional Alfvén QPO frequencies depend only on compactness (M/R) and magnetic field strength B. Construct empirical relations:

$$f_L = 56.8(n+1) \left[ 1 - 4.55 \left(\frac{M}{R}\right) + 6.12 \left(\frac{M}{R}\right)^2 \right] \times \left(\frac{B}{4 \times 10^{15} \text{G}}\right) \quad (\text{Hz})$$

$$f_U = 48.9(n+1) \left[ 1 - 4.55 \left(\frac{M}{R}\right) + 6.12 \left(\frac{M}{R}\right)^2 \right] \times \left(\frac{B}{4 \times 10^{15} \text{G}}\right) \quad (\text{Hz})$$

Comparison to observed QPOs

SGR 1086-20: 18, 26, 29, 92, 150, 626, 1837 Hz
SGR 1900+14: 28, 53, 84, 155 Hz
Upper limit on mean surface magnetic field 3 - 8×10<sup>15</sup> G,

independent of EOS or mass of magnetar.

NS, Bauswein, Zagkouris, Janka (2011) Merger of equal/unequal mass binaries with LS, Shen, MIT60 EOS. (3-D GR CFC/SPH code)



Shen EOS: 1.2 Msun + 1.35 Msun

Gravitational waves (via quadrupole formula)



GW scaled power spectral density



Triplet of frequencies:  $f_{-}$  ,  $f_{2}$  ,  $f_{+}$ 

FFT of fluid variables:



Discrete mode frequencies!

Eigenfunctions in equatorial plane



Identification:

 $f_2$ : m=2 mode exited after merger

 $f_{-}$ : (m=2) - (m=0) nonlinear combination frequency!

In case of detection: determine both m=0 and m=2 frequencies

Main result: GW gravitational-wave asteroseismology of binary neutron star mergers – can lead to EOS constraints.

## Nonaxisymmetric Instabilities in Accretion Tori

Known non-axisymmetric instabilities in Newtonian accretion disks:

Without self-gravity (Papaloizou-Pringle 1984) :

*P*-modes due to *corotation resonance* near the density maximum becomes weaker as self-gravity becomes more important

With self-gravity: two more modes (Goodman & Narayan 1988)

*I-modes*: elliptic-type deformation need *moderate degrees* of self-gravity to appear

J-modes: essentially the Jeans instability when self-gravity is dominant





Max: 9.036e-05 Min: 1.000e-10

Ζ

X\_\_\_



#### Evolution of Nonaxisymmetric Instabilities

Korobkin, Abdikamalov, Schnetter, NS, Zink (2011)



## Motion of Black Hole



»We demonstrated the presence of P-mode and I-mode instabilities in full GR.

>The BH participates in the dynamics of the m=1 instability, so that the center of mass of the BH-torus system is preserved.

>An interesting source of gravitational waves!

# Nonaxisymmetric plus Runaway Instabilities



# THANK YOU