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# A Gravitational Wave Test of The No-Hair Theorem

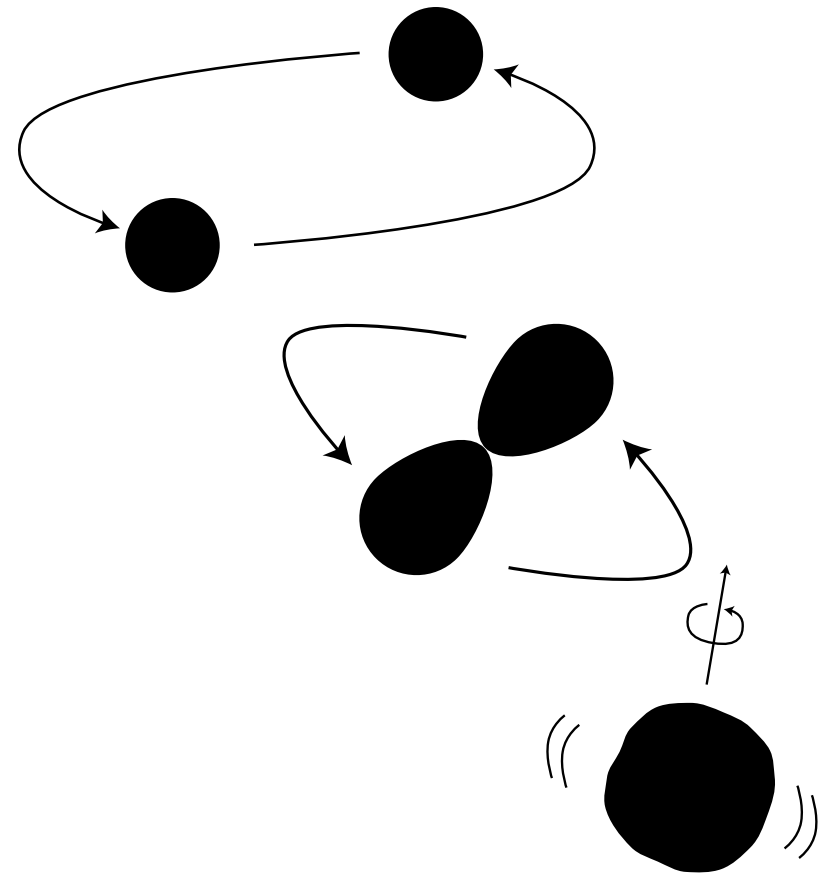
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# Black hole formation

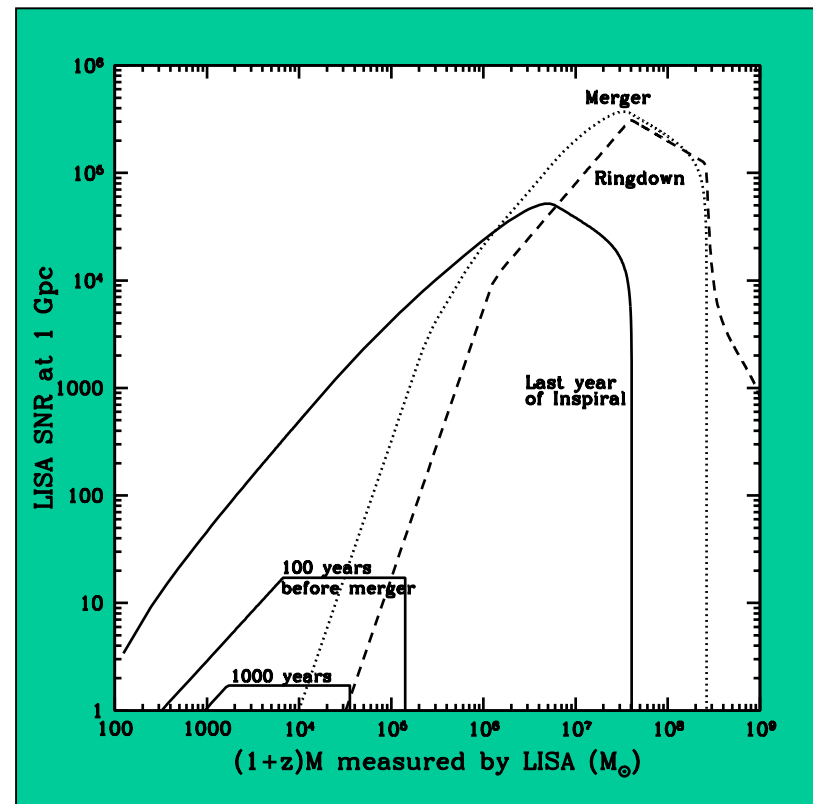
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- E.g., by binary coalescence
- Inspiral, merger, ringdown
  - Inspiral
    - Very sensitive to initial conditions
  - Merger
    - Pattern unknown, very possibly messy
  - Ringdown
    - Discrete normal mode spectrum



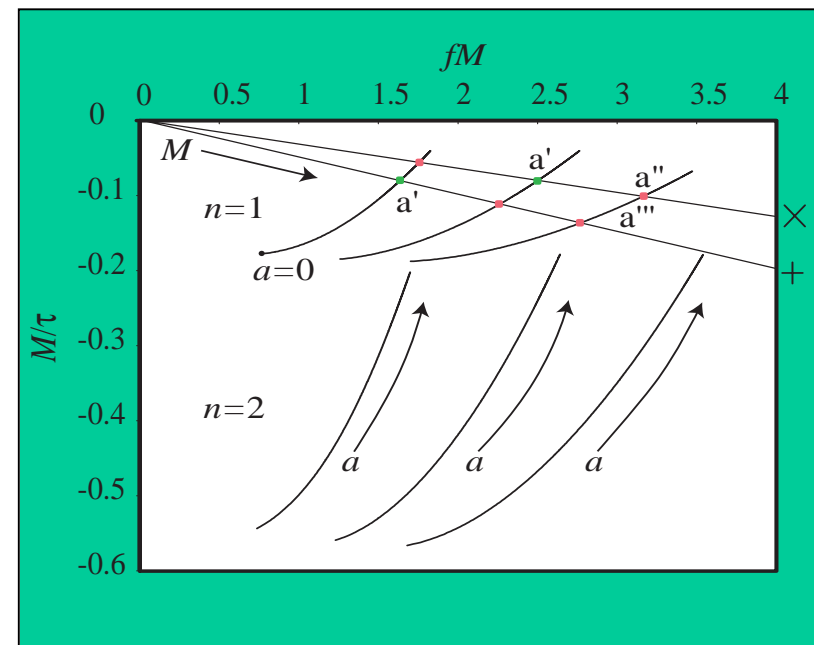
# Ring-down and the No-Hair Theorem

- Ringdown
  - Discrete quasi-normal mode spectrum
  - High S/N: for LISA
    - $\rho \sim 100$  at rate 10/y, 10 at rate 100/y
    - Flanagan & Hughes Phys. Rev. D57 (1998)
- No-hair theorem:
  - $(f, t)$  fixed by  $M, J$ , “quant.” #'s  $(n, l, m)$
- Are observed modes consistent with single  $M, J$ ?



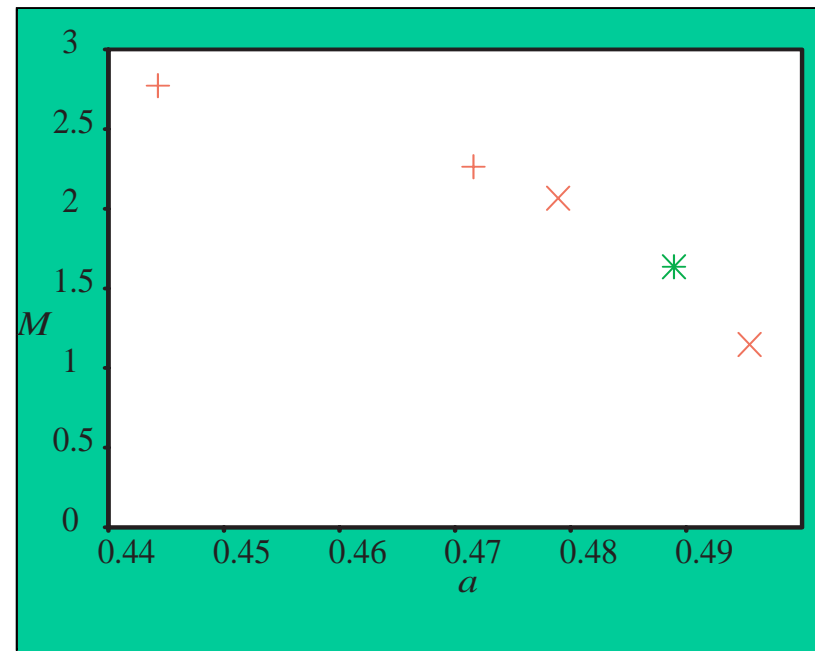
# BH Normal Mode Spectrum

- Observe ringdown
  - $s(t) \sim \Sigma \exp(-t/\tau_k) \sin 2\pi f_k t$
- Estimate  $(f, t)$  pairs
  - Each pair suggests set of  $(M, J, n, l, m)$   $n$ -tuples



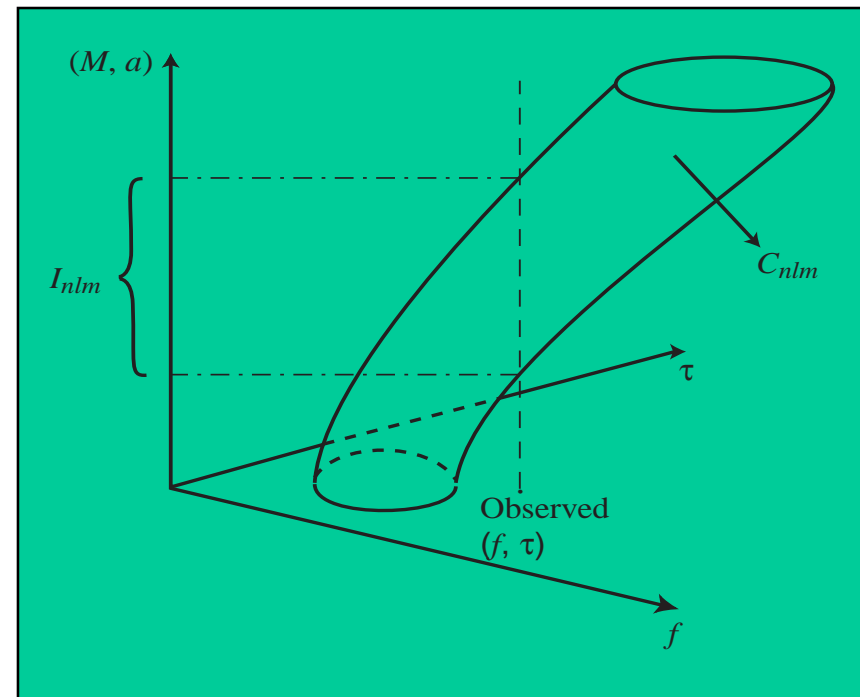
# BH Normal Mode Spectrum

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- Estimate  $(f, t)$  pairs
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- No-hair theorem?
  - Consistent (in  $M, J$ ) set of  $n$ -tuples



# Making Consistency Quantitative

- Observe signal+noise
- Fixed  $(n,l,m)$  tracks become “snakes”
  - Girth determined by S/N, confidence level  $q$
- Consistency: observed  $\{(f,t)\}$  intersects sausage
  - Even if no-hair true a prob.  $p(q)$  that doesn't
- Conclude (in)consistent
  - (Fails to) intersect snake
- Note: construction gives  $M$ ,  $J$  confidence region if assume GR



# Summary

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- A quantitative test of general relativistic gravity
  - High rate, S/N ring-down observations allow precision test of GR
- LISA expected to observe
  - S/N 100 black hole formations at rate 10/y;
  - S/N 10 black hole formation at rate 100/y
- If observe a single QNM, likely to observe several
  - $l = 2$  loudest (m depends on formation mechanism)
  - No-hair theorem predicts unique relationship between mode frequency, damping time and black hole  $M, J$ 
    - Alternatives? E.g., boson stars
  - Test of consistency is test of no-hair theorem