

# LIGO Discovery of Gravitational Waves: What does it mean for Astrophysics?

---

Prof. Rogier Windhorst (ASU)

- (1) LIGO first observed Gravitational Waves on Sept. 14, 2015.
- (2) These were caused by two merging (29 + 36 solar mass) black holes!
  - $E=Mc^2$ : 3 solar masses converted to energy in fraction of second!
- (3) BLACK HOLES EXIST !! General Relativity is the law-of-the-land!
- (4) Cannot see blackholes directly through electromagnetic radiation (light).
  - But can see them through gravitational radiation (space-time ripples).

# Waves that happen in Nature — Sounds Waves:



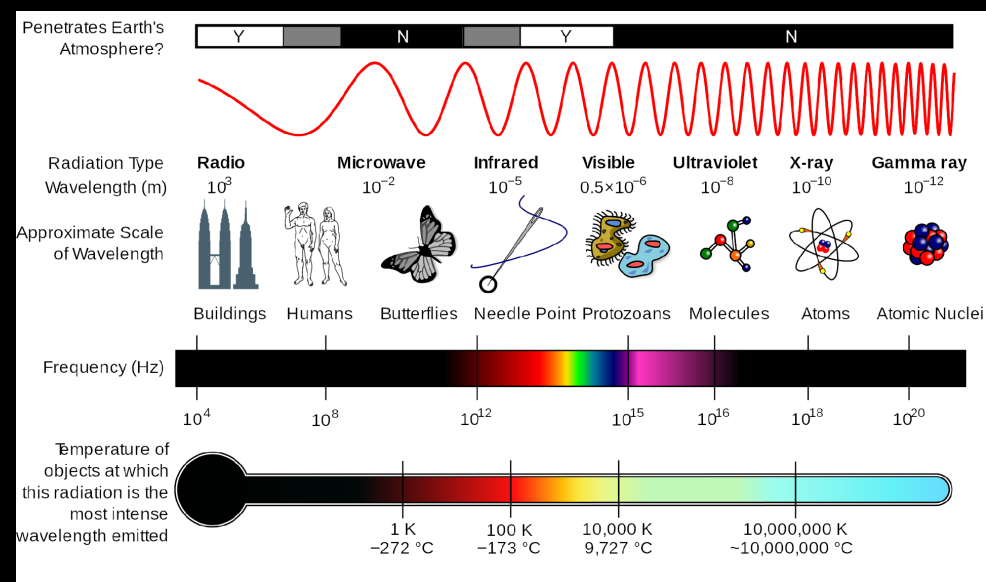
In solids: Earthquakes



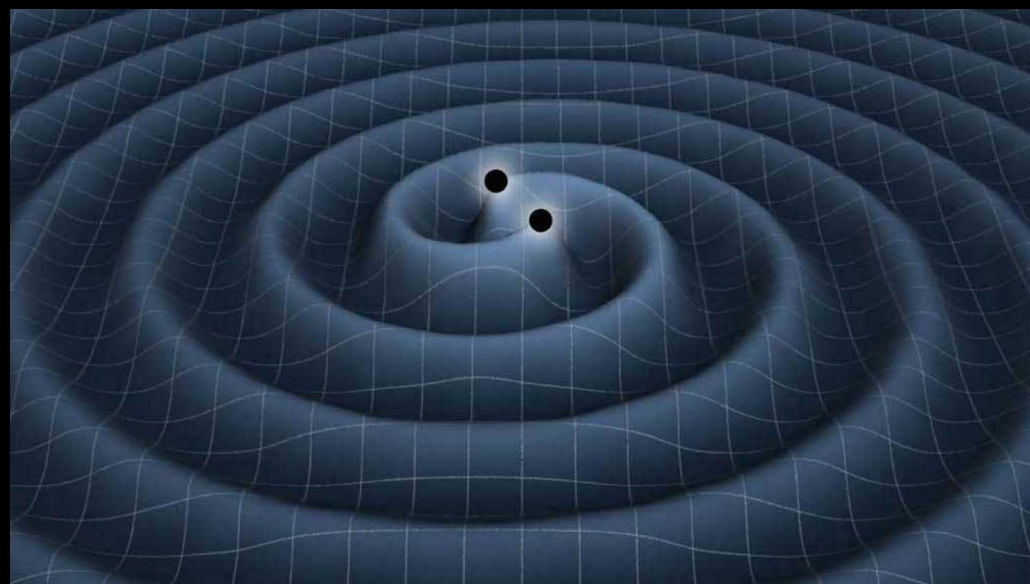
In liquids: Surf!



In gasses: Sound



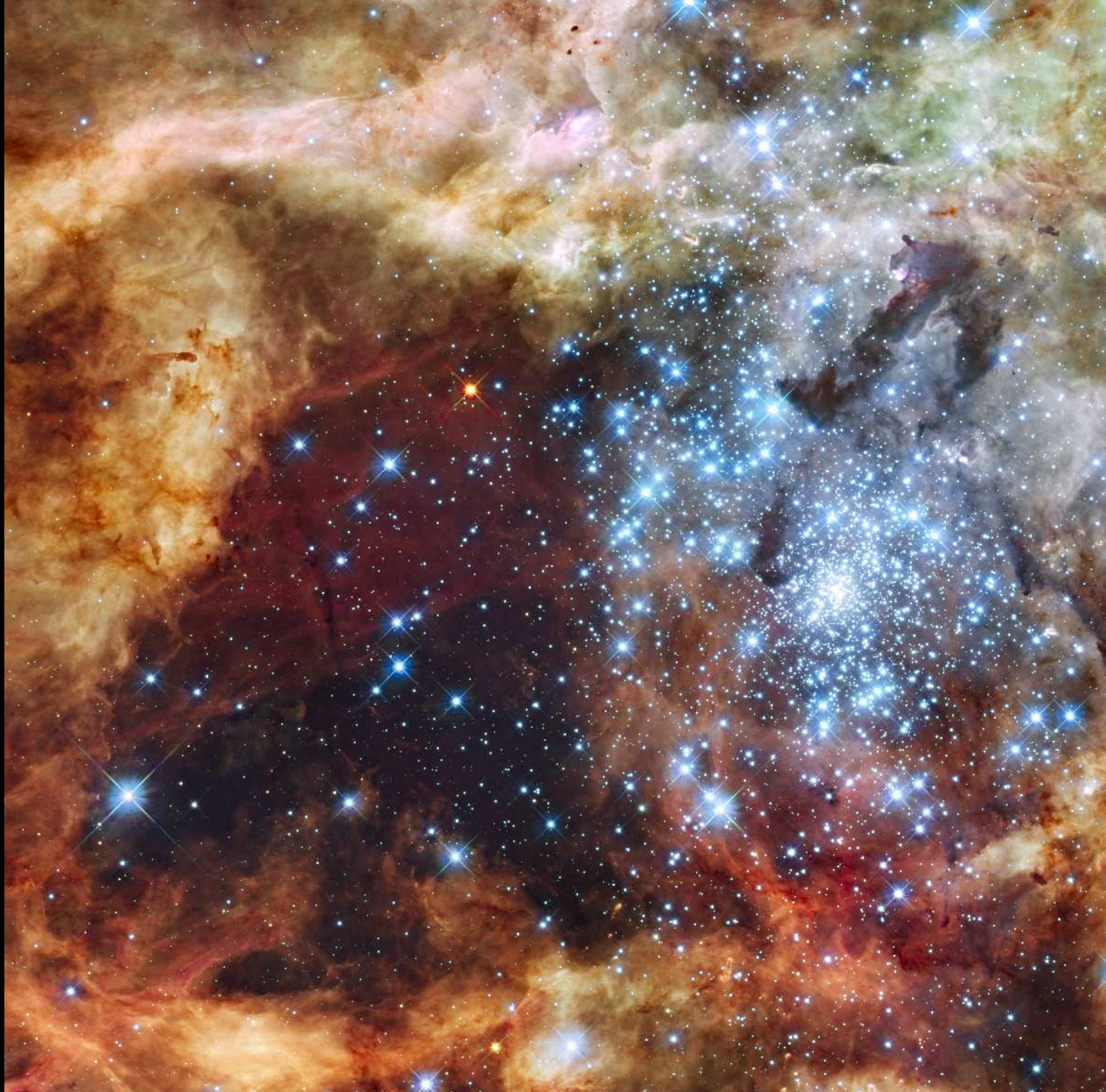
Electromagnetic Waves



In space-time: Gravity Waves

LIGO just added Gravitational Waves as a new way to observe Nature!





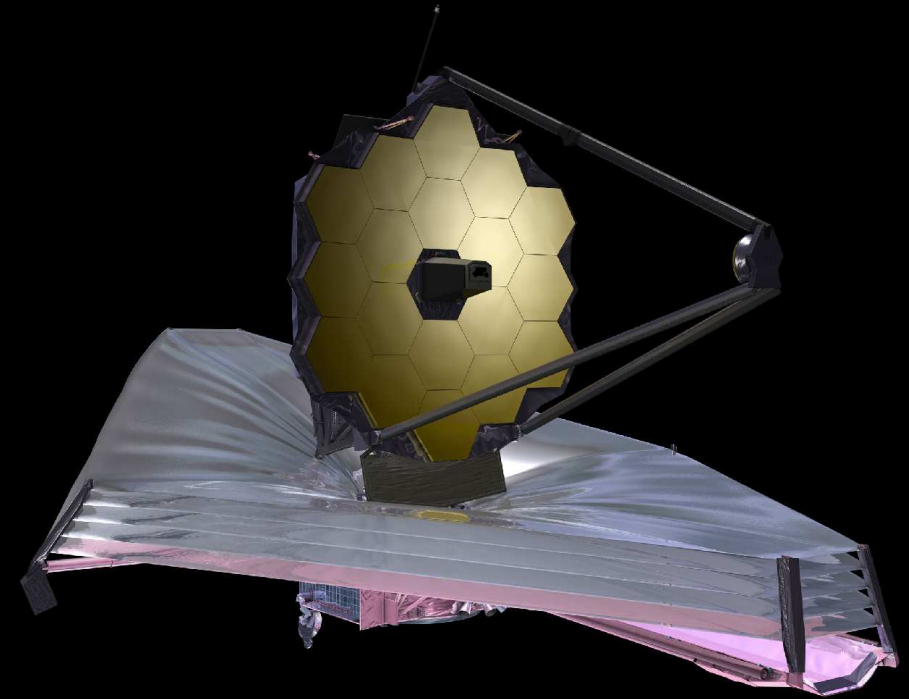
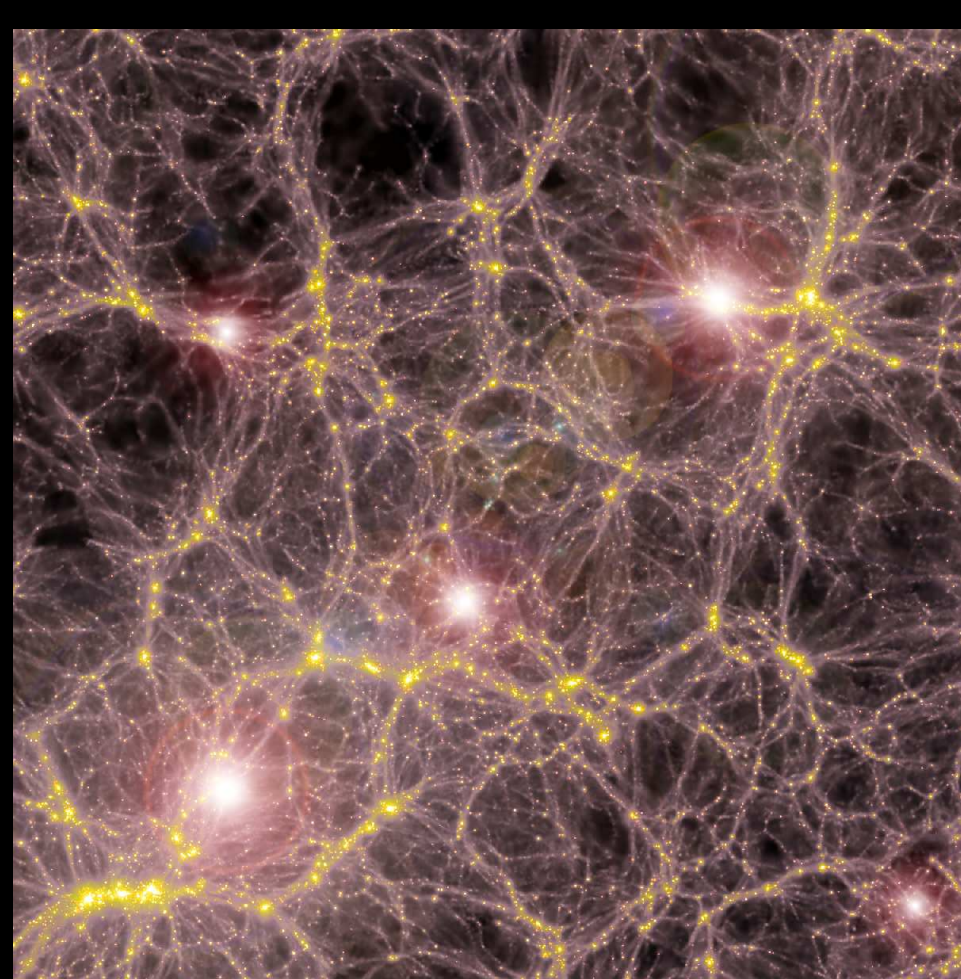
Ordinary stars (8–30 solar masses) leave modest black holes (3–12 solar).



## Conclusion 1: Most low-mass black holes today are small, slow eaters:



- 29–36 solar mass blackholes likely leftover from First Stars (first 500 Myr).
  - Too massive to be leftover from ordinary Supernova explosions.
  - How come only now seen merging by LIGO (12.5 Byr after BB)?
  - They were likely not fast & efficient eaters, but slow and messy ...



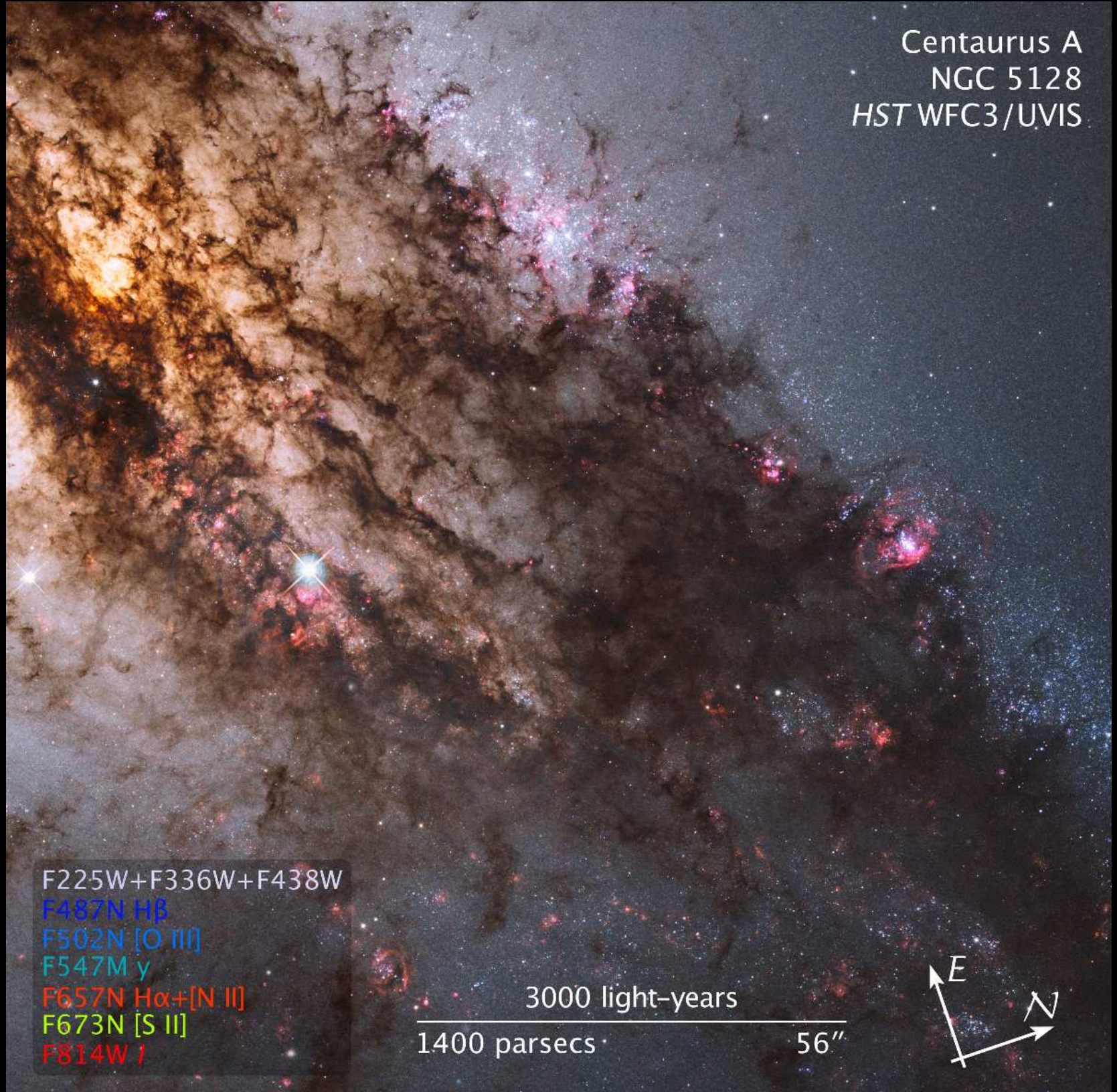
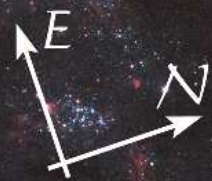
- Very first stars likely born in the first 500 Myr after the Big Bang.
- They were likely 80–200 solar masses, lived fast, & died young (1 Myrs!)
- They could have left 30–80 solar mass black holes behind, as LIGO saw.
- But how come LIGO only sees these leftovers merge today (1 Byrs ago)?
- The James Webb Space Telescope will observe First Light after 2018.



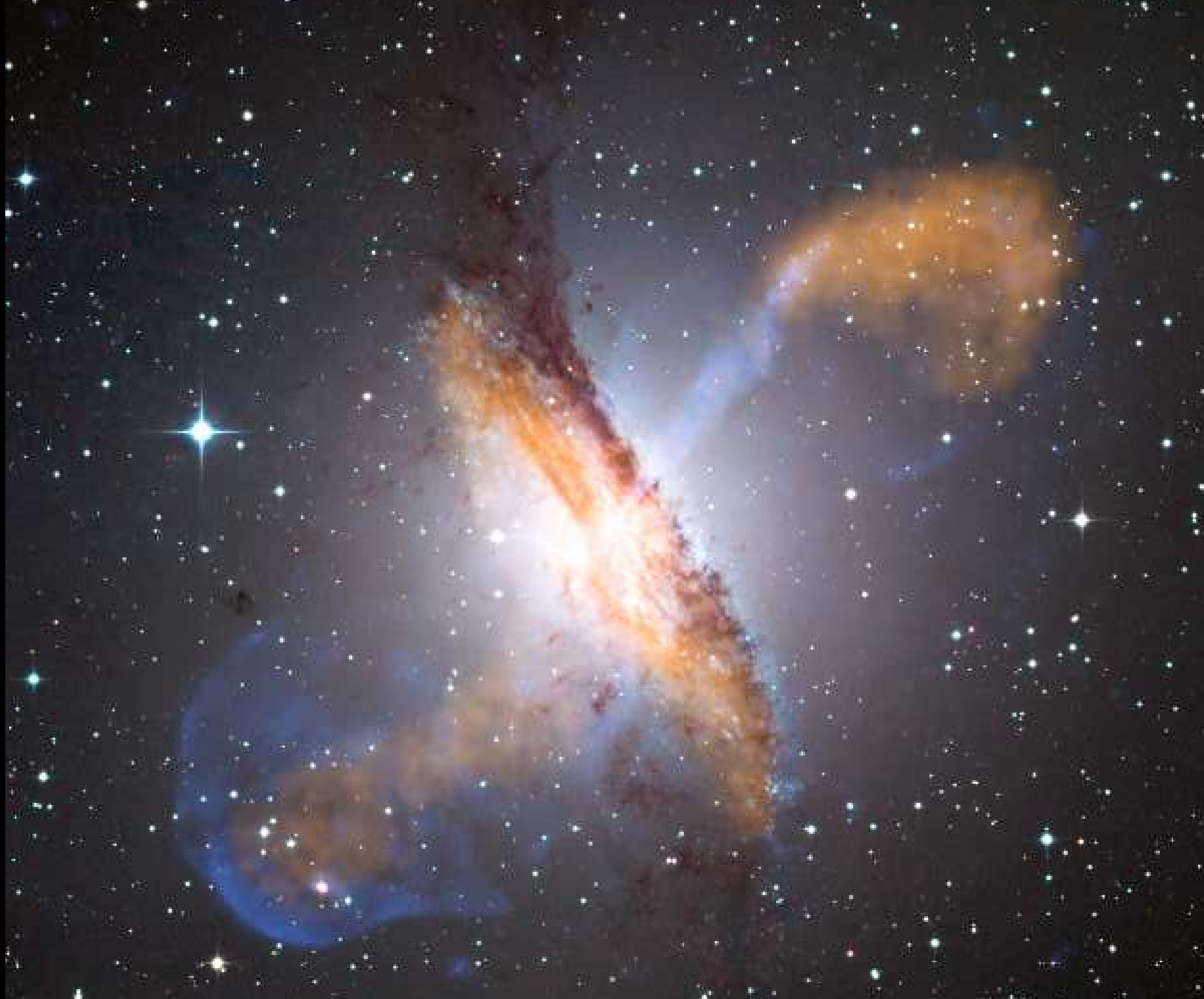
Centaurus A  
NGC 5128  
HST WFC3/UVIS

F225W+F336W+F438W  
F487N H $\beta$   
F502N [O III]  
F547M  $\gamma$   
F657N H $\alpha$ + [N II]  
F673N [S II]  
F814W I

3000 light-years  
1400 parsecs  
56''







Blue=X-rays; White=Optical; Orange=Radio

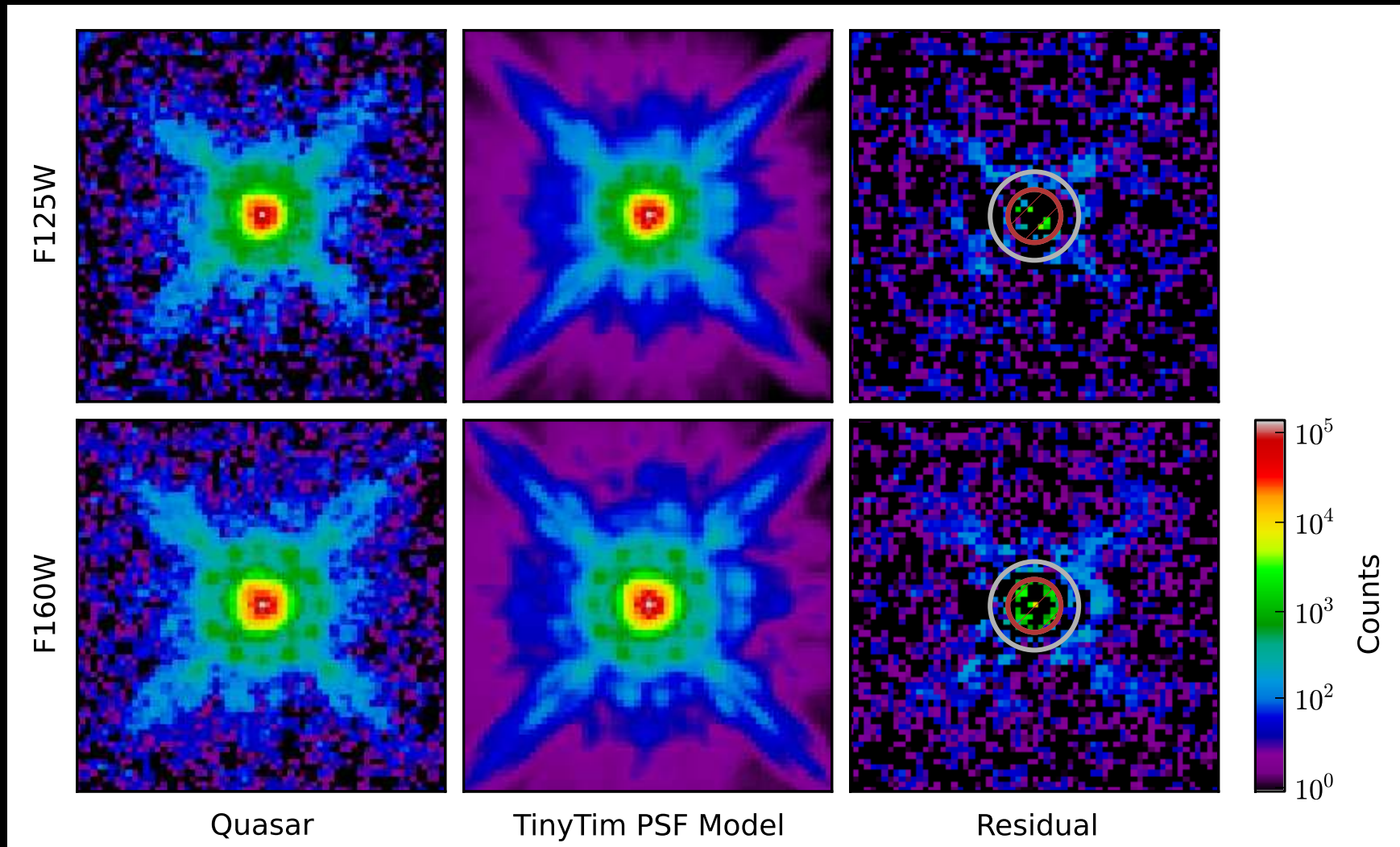
# Elliptical galaxy M87 with Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) and relativistic jet:



The danger of having Quasar-like devices too close to home ...  
They are **EXTREMELY** bright sources if viewed "down-the-pipe".  
Children: Please do **NOT** do this at home!



- Quasars: Centers of galaxies with feeding supermassive blackholes:



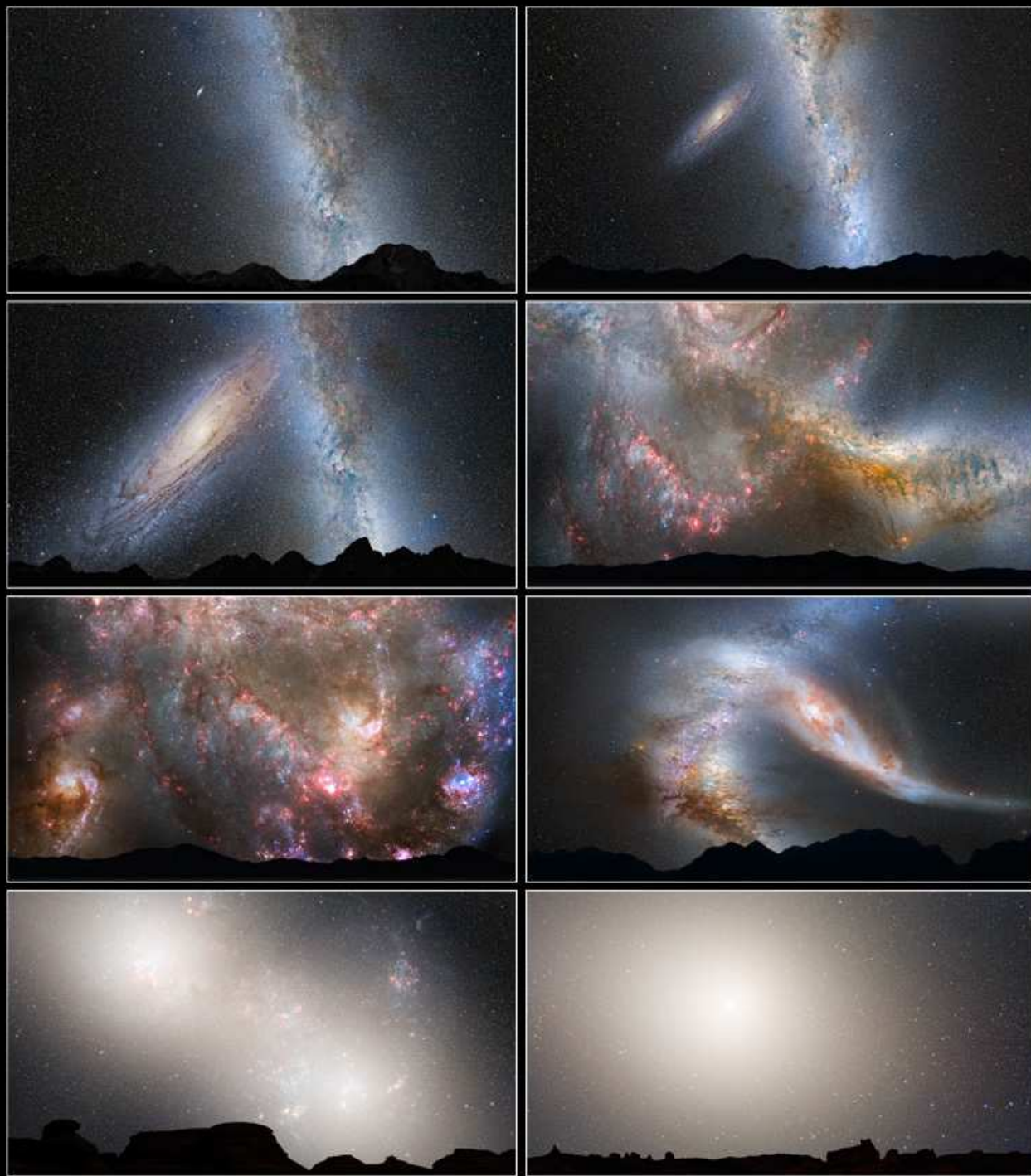
- Hubble IR-images of the most luminous Quasar known in the universe.
- Seen at redshift 6.42 (universe  $7.42\times$  smaller than today), 900 Myr old!
- Contains  $10^{14}$  solar luminosities within a region as small as Pluto's orbit!
- A feeding monster blackhole ( $>3\times 10^9$  solar mass) 900 Myr after BB!

## Conclusion 2: Supermassive black holes started early & were very rapid eaters:



- All massive galaxies today contain a super-massive blackhole, no exceptions!
    - Masses  $3 \times 10^9$  solar, leftover from the First Stars (first 500 Myr)?
    - Must have fed enormously rapidly in the first 1 Byr after the Big Bang.
    - Were eating *cat*-astrophically (and secretly) until they ran out of food ...
- Future LIGO's to see frequent blackhole-mergers from epoch of First Light.





Will this ever happen to our own Galaxy?

YES! Hubble showed no lateral motion:

Approaches at  $-110$  km/s.

Hence, Andromeda will merge with Milky Way!

The two blackholes ( $10^6$ – $10^7$  suns) will also merge!

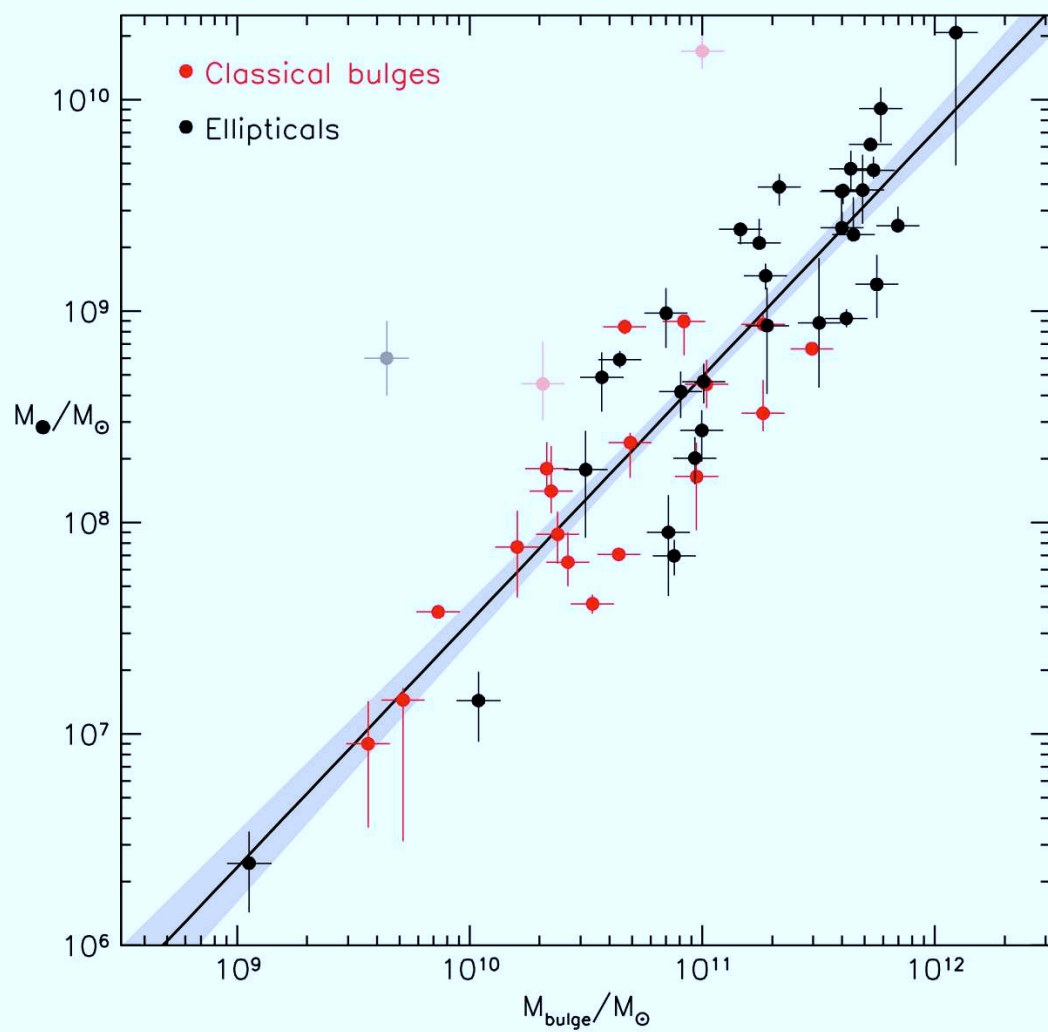
Not to worry: only 4–5 Byr from today!

Illustration Sequence of the Milky Way  
and Andromeda Galaxy Colliding

# SPARE CHARTS

---



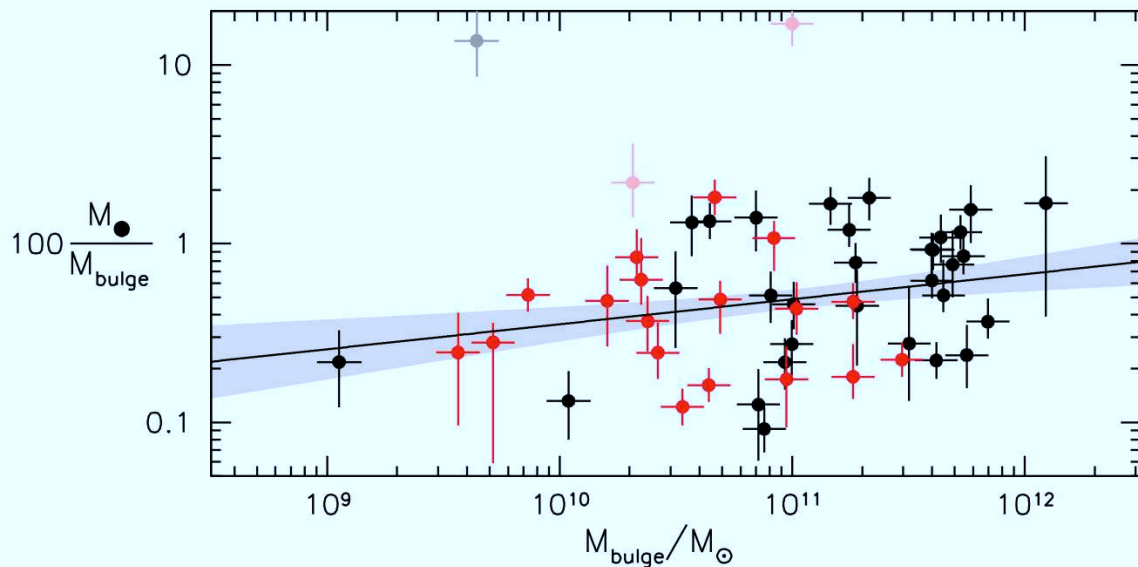


## SuperMassive BlackHole mass vs. Galaxy Bulge Mass

(For elliptical galaxies only)

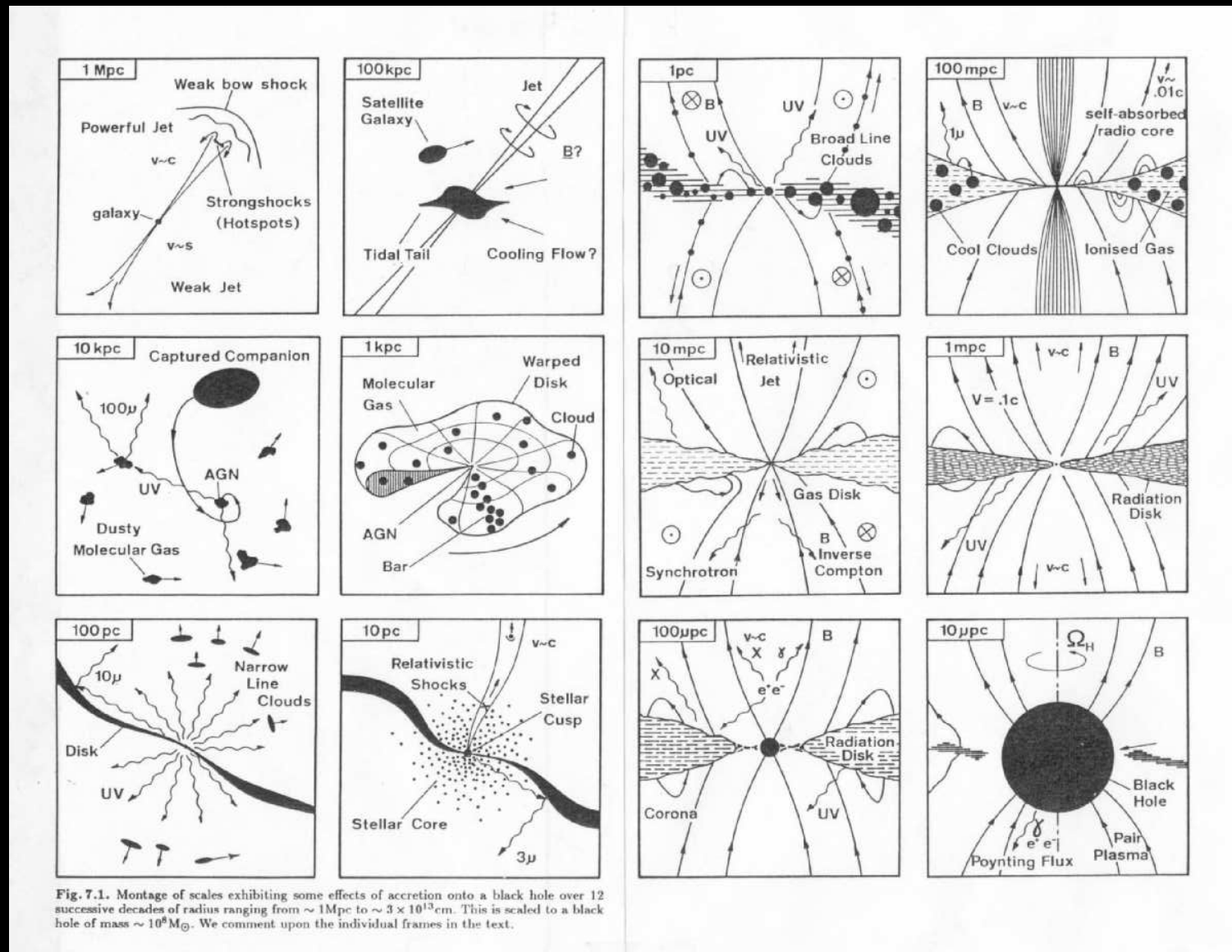
0.5% of total galaxy mass makes it into SMBH!

SMBH=cosmic garbage disposal: Messy leftover of galaxy formation!



(Kormendy & Ho, 2013 An Rev A&Ap 51, 511)

# Active Galactic Nuclei: powered by supermassive blackholes ( $10^6 - 10^{10} M_{sun}$ )



Blackhole affects surroundings over  $10^{12}$  in size: from AU to 6 Mlyr: or from General Relativistic Singularity (AU) to Relativistic Jets (Mlyr).

If jet shines in face  $\Rightarrow$  Quasars:  $\lesssim 10^{15} L_{\odot}$  coming from several AU!