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Testing a model for the well-posedness of the Cauchy-characteristic problem in Bondi coordinates

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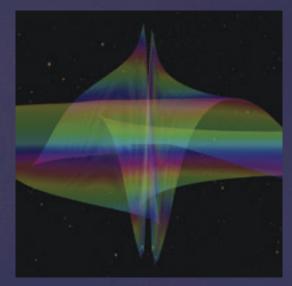
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Testing a model for the well-posedness of the Cauchy-characteristic problem

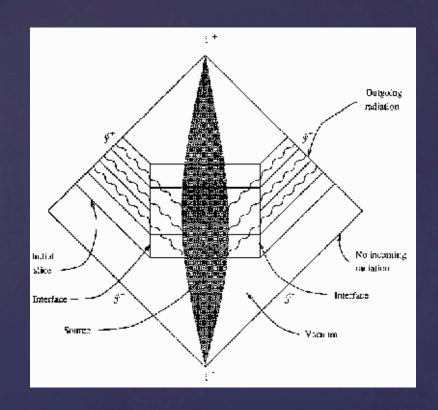
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15th Annual East Coast Gravity Meeting and Josh Goldberg Fest Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, April 20-22, 2012



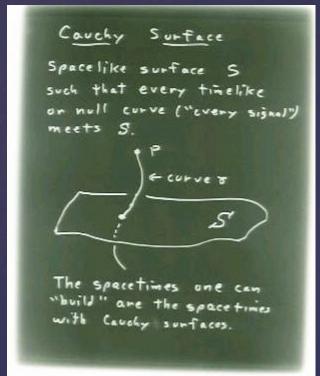
- What can we see with gravitational waves:
 - ø Colliding black holes and galaxies,
 - ø The birth of a black hole in a supernova

Background



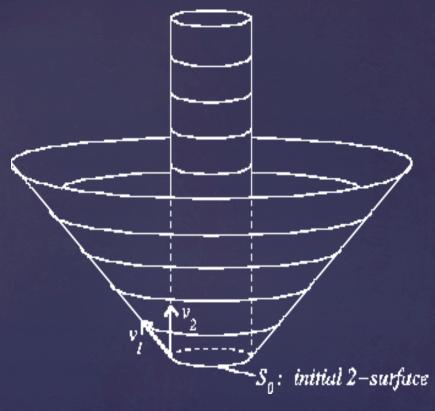
- - 1. A timelike (Cauchy) close to BBH
 - 2. A null (characteristic) far field.
- & Cauchy-characteristic initial-value
- Note: The contract of the co
- & Compactified radial coordinate
- & Accurate gravitational radiation.

Formulation



- "As a general rule, it is considerably more difficult in the null case to write down formulae which say what one wants to say." *R. Geroch, Asymptotic Structure of Spacetime*
- № H-O Kreiss and J. Winicour, "The well-posedness of the null-timelike problem for quasilinear wave", CQG 28, 2011

Question



- Split the problem into:

 - Malf-plane (strip) problem

Approach

- Real thing: solve Einstein Equation of general relativity in Bondi-Sachs metric coordinates and calculate the gravitational waves.
- Model: solve the quasilinear wave equation in null-timelike compactified coordinates, on an asymptotically flat background with source, gived data on the timelike and initial boundary.

$$g^{ab}\nabla_a\nabla_b\Phi = S(\Phi,\partial_c\Phi,x^c)$$

Description

$$\&$$
 Change of variables: $\Phi = e^{ax}\Psi$, $a > 0$

$$t = \tilde{t} - \tilde{x}, x = \tilde{t} + \tilde{x}$$

$$\partial_t \partial_x \Phi = S - > \partial_t (\partial_x + a) \Psi = F, F = e^{-ax} S, \Psi(0, x) = e^{-ax} f(x)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \int dx e^{-2ax} \left((\partial_x \Phi)^2 + a^2 \Phi^2 \right)$$

Method

& Discretization of the wave equation:

$$\partial_t \left(D_{0x} U + aU \right) = LOT + S(t, x, y)$$

$$U_0 = F(x, y), \ (x, y) \in [0, 2\pi), U(x, y) = U(x + 2\pi, y + 2\pi)$$

$$U(t,x,y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{0}^{N-1} \sum_{0}^{N-1} \hat{U}(t,\omega_1,\omega_2) e^{i(\omega_1 x + \omega_2 y)}, \ \hat{U}(t,\omega_1,\omega_2) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{0}^{N-1} \sum_{0}^{N-1} U(t,x,y) e^{-i(\omega_1 x + \omega_2 y)}$$

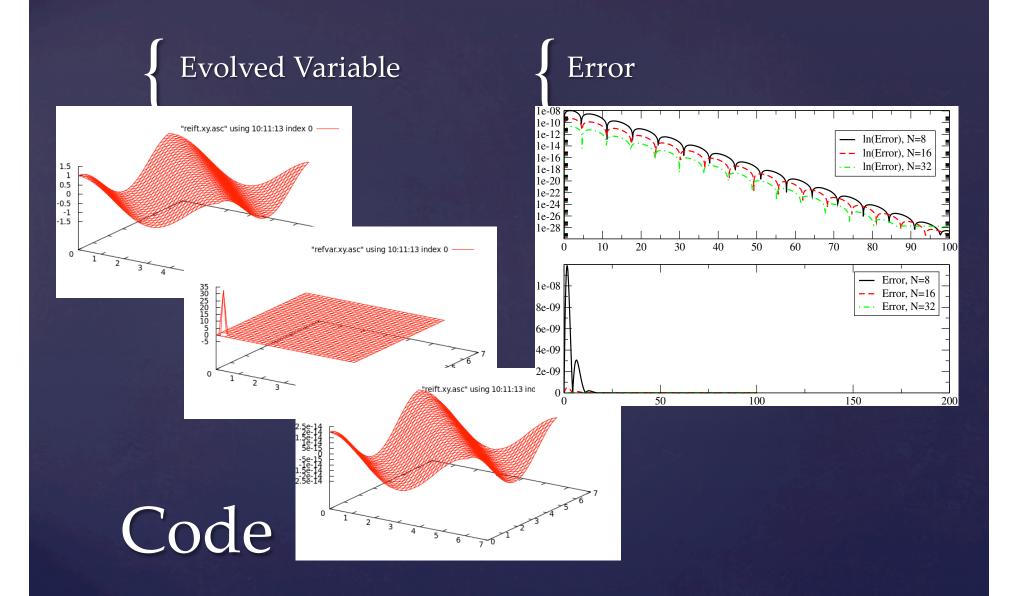
$$\partial_t \hat{U} = p \cdot \hat{U} + \hat{S} / d$$

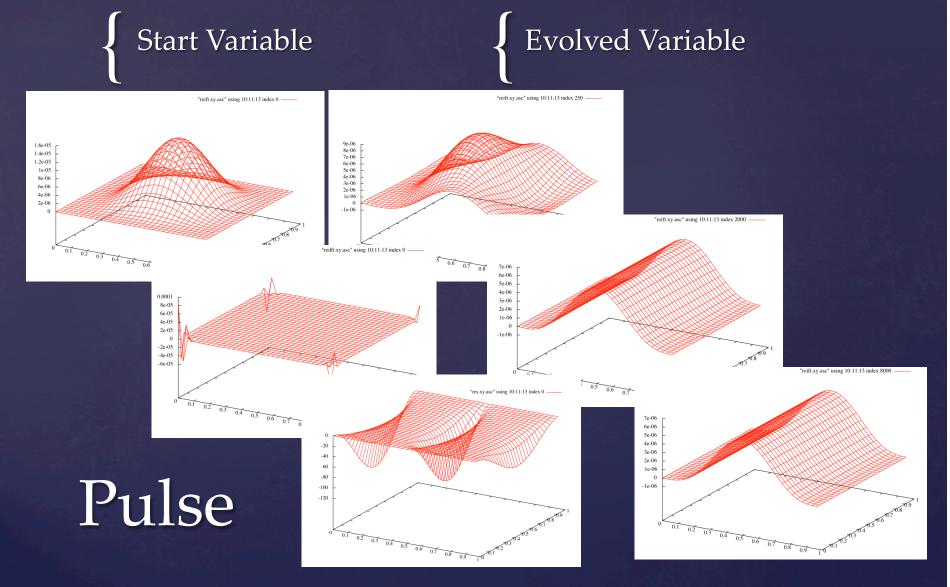
Algorithm

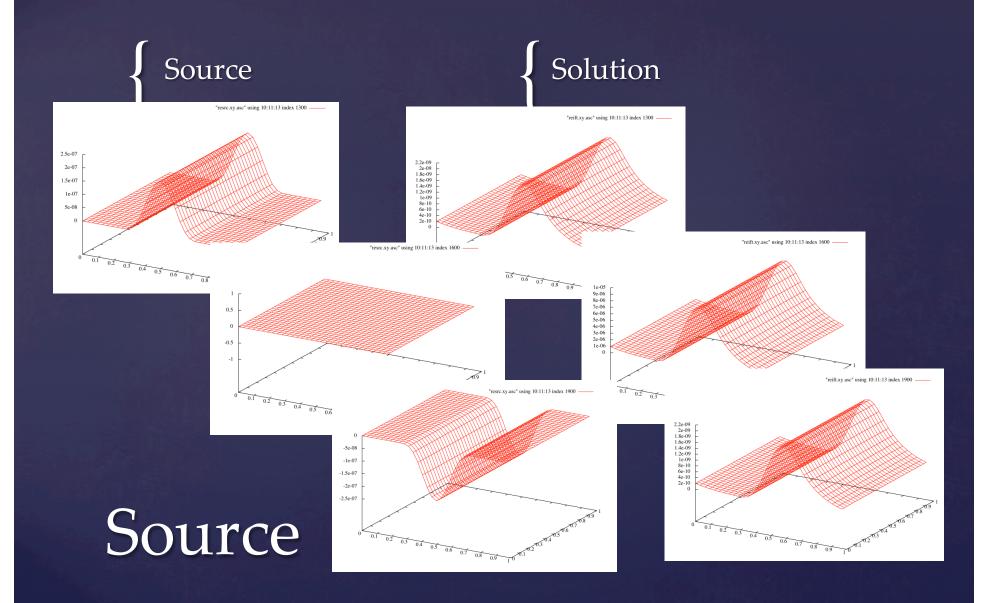
- \bowtie When Re(p)<0, the solution decays exponentially fast
- \bowtie When Re(p)>0, the solution grows exponentially fast
- ⊗ When Im(p)≠0, the solution has oscillatory growing modes
- \bowtie Even for Re(p) < 0, time integration stability

$$\operatorname{Re}(p) = -\frac{a\omega_{21}^2 + 2b\omega_{10}\omega_{20} + \dots}{a^2 + \omega_{10}^2}, \ \operatorname{Im}(p) = -\frac{-\omega_{10}\omega_{21}^2 + 2ab\omega_{20} + \dots}{a^2 + \omega_{10}^2}$$

Stability

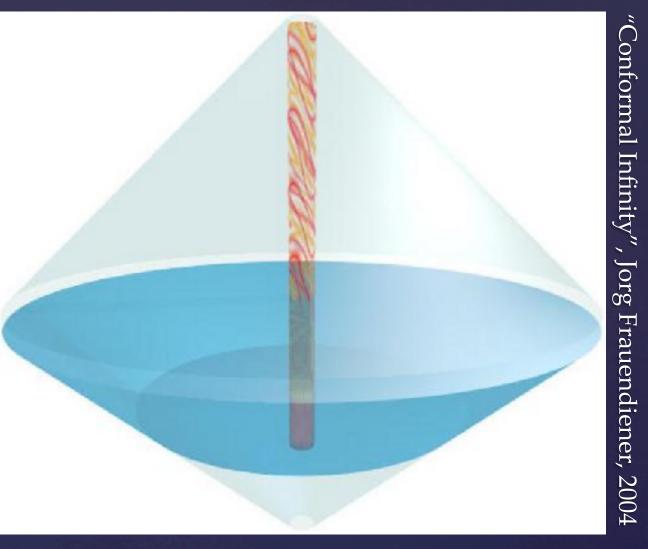






- Prove well-posedness of Cauchy problem
- Study the effect of lower order perturbations
- Apply boundary on the initial characteristics
- > Restrict the problem to timelike-null domain
- > Extend the analysis to the quasilinear wave

Checklist



Thank You