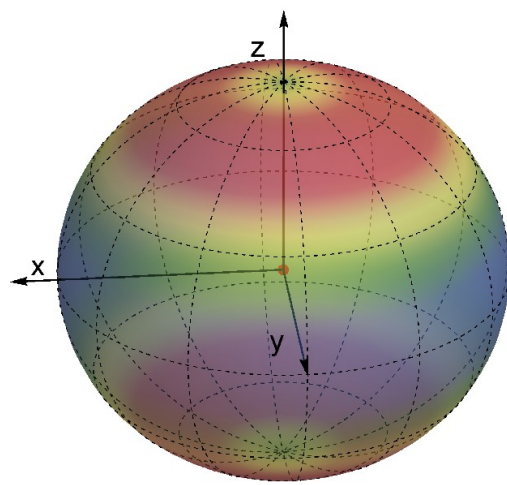


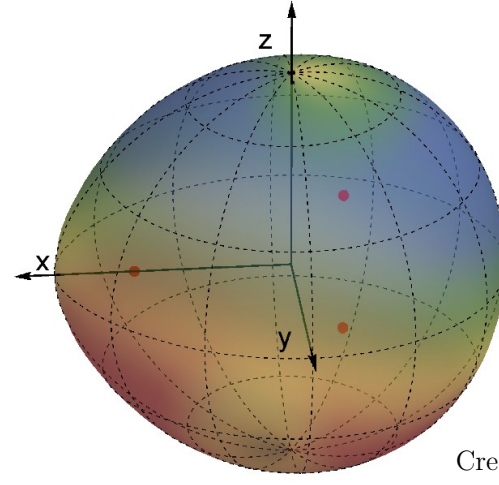
QUARKS-2020 online workshops “Modification of Gravity: Theories and Observations” – June 10h, 2021

New physics on the horizon?

Recent developments and challenges in tests of dark compact objects



Kerr



Fuzzball

Credits: G. Raposo
[Bianchi+ PRL 2020]

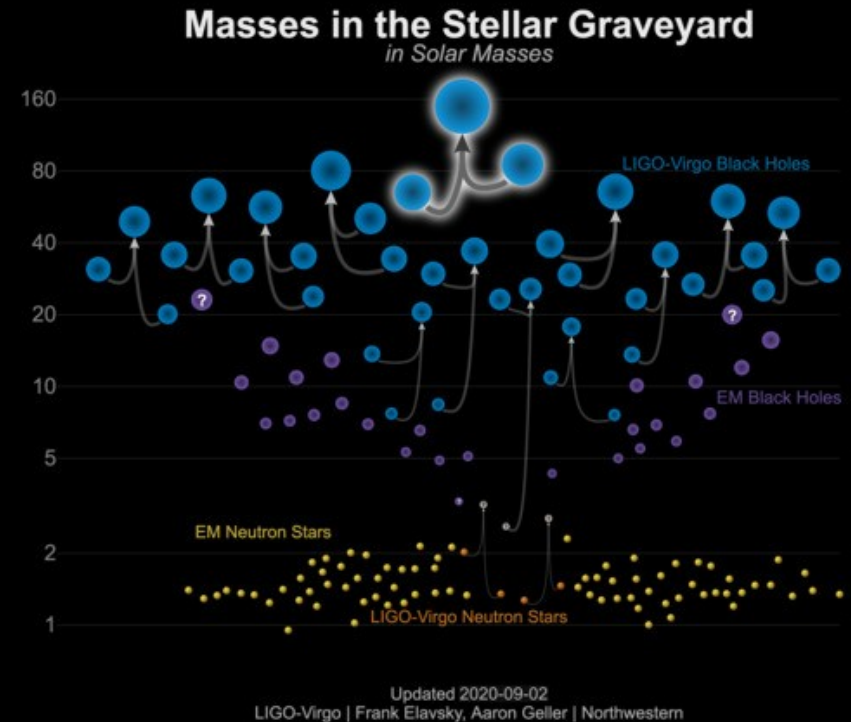
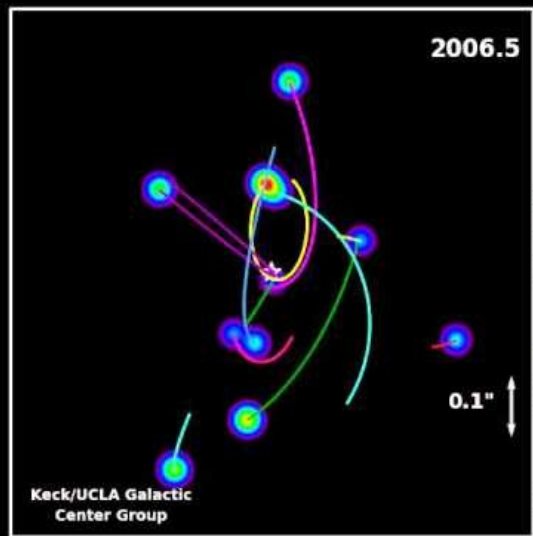
Paolo Pani

Sapienza University of Rome & INFN Roma1

<https://web.uniroma1.it/gmunu>



Black holes are now everywhere!



2017



2020

Why testing the BH picture?

Why?

- ▶ **Are there compact objects other than black holes and neutron stars?**
 - ▶ LIGO/Virgo mass-gap events?
 - ▶ Supermassive BH seeds?
 - ▶ (Dark) matter compact objects? (e.g. boson/axion stars)

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- ▶ **Observational signatures of quantum BHs? (*if not now, when?*)**
 - ▶ Information loss, singularities, Cauchy horizons...
 - ▶ New physics at the horizon (e.g. firewalls, nonlocality) [Almheri+, Giddings+, 2012-2017]
 - ▶ Regular, horizonless compact objects (e.g. fuzzballs) [Lunin+, Mathur+, Bena+, Bianchi+, Giusto+, ...]

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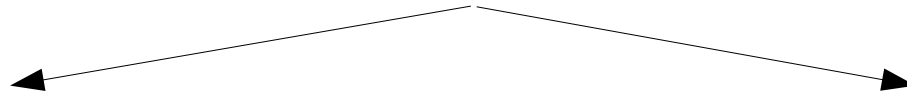
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- ▶ **Quantifying the “BH-ness” across mass ranges (e.g. Bayesian model selection)**

Observations of exotic compact objects (ECOs) would imply new physics / new matter

The zoo of ECOs



Solutions to GR

with exotic matter sources

(e.g. *anisotropic stars, boson stars, axion stars, gravastars, wormholes*)

Solutions to modified gravity

(e.g. *fuzzballs/microstates, 2-2 holes, superspinars, wormholes*)

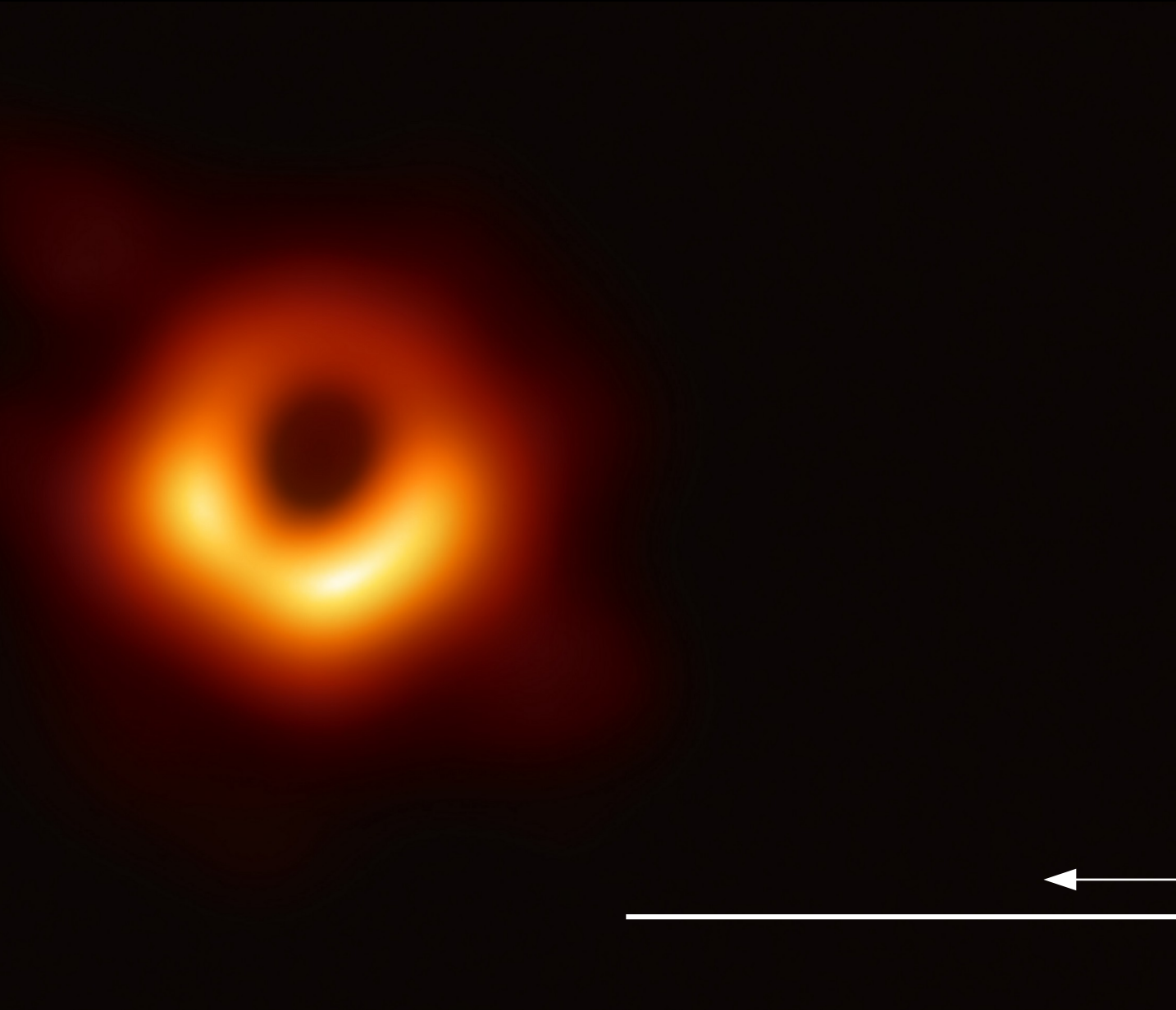
- ▶ No sharp distinction in some cases
- ▶ Some models require modified gravity only in the interior / close to the horizon → assuming GR in the exterior is often a good approx.
- ▶ Some models are **phenomenological** (formation, dynamics, stability?)
- ▶ Also coherent and **well-motivated *ab-initio*** models
- ▶ Here we focus on GW phenomenology mostly *agnostically*

[Cardoso & Pani, LRR 2019; Carballo-Rubio+ PRD 2018 for ECO modeling, constraints, and details]

Quantifying the shades of darkness

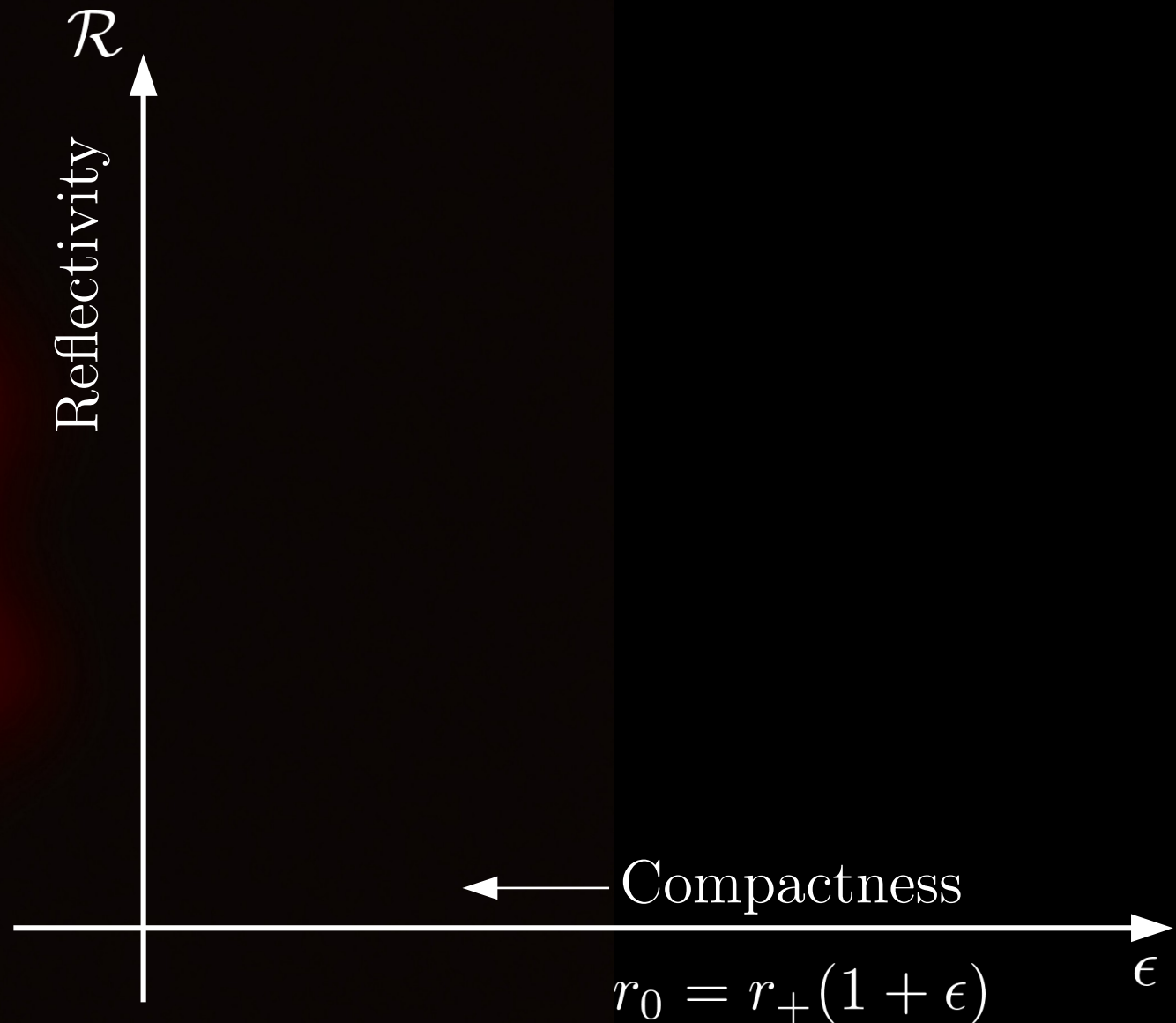


Quantifying the shades of darkness

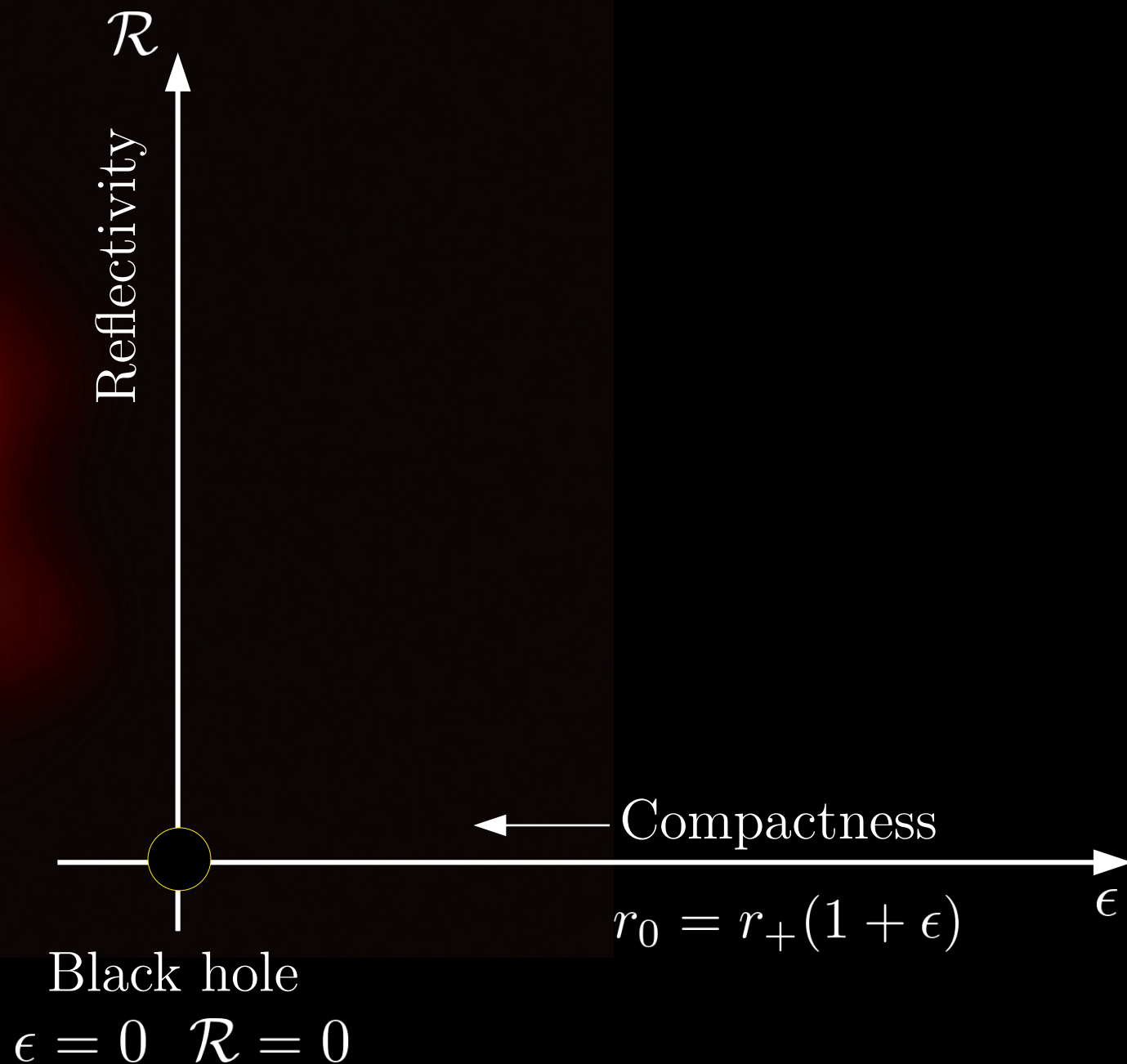


← Compactness
 $r_0 = r_+(1 + \epsilon)$
 ϵ

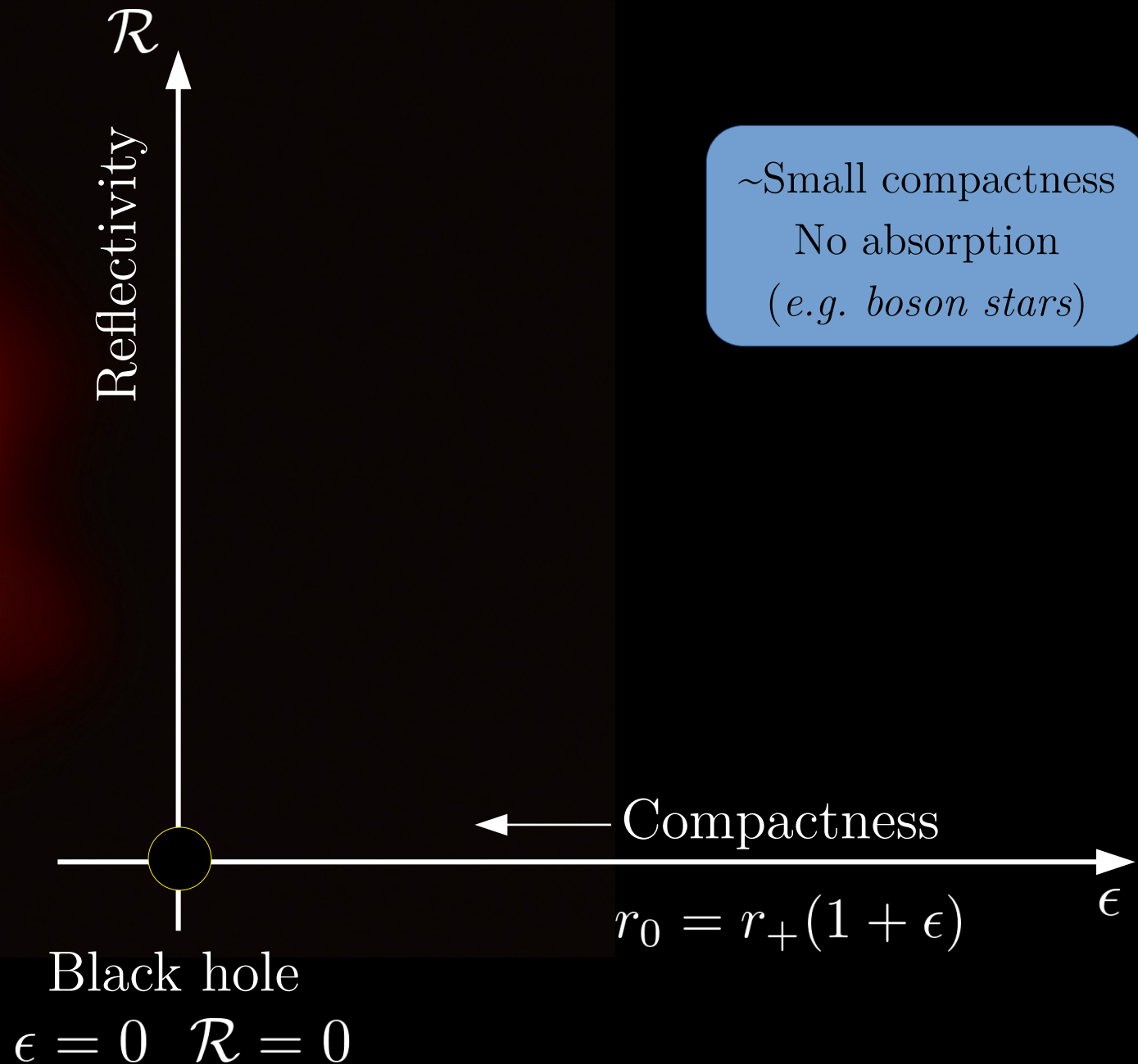
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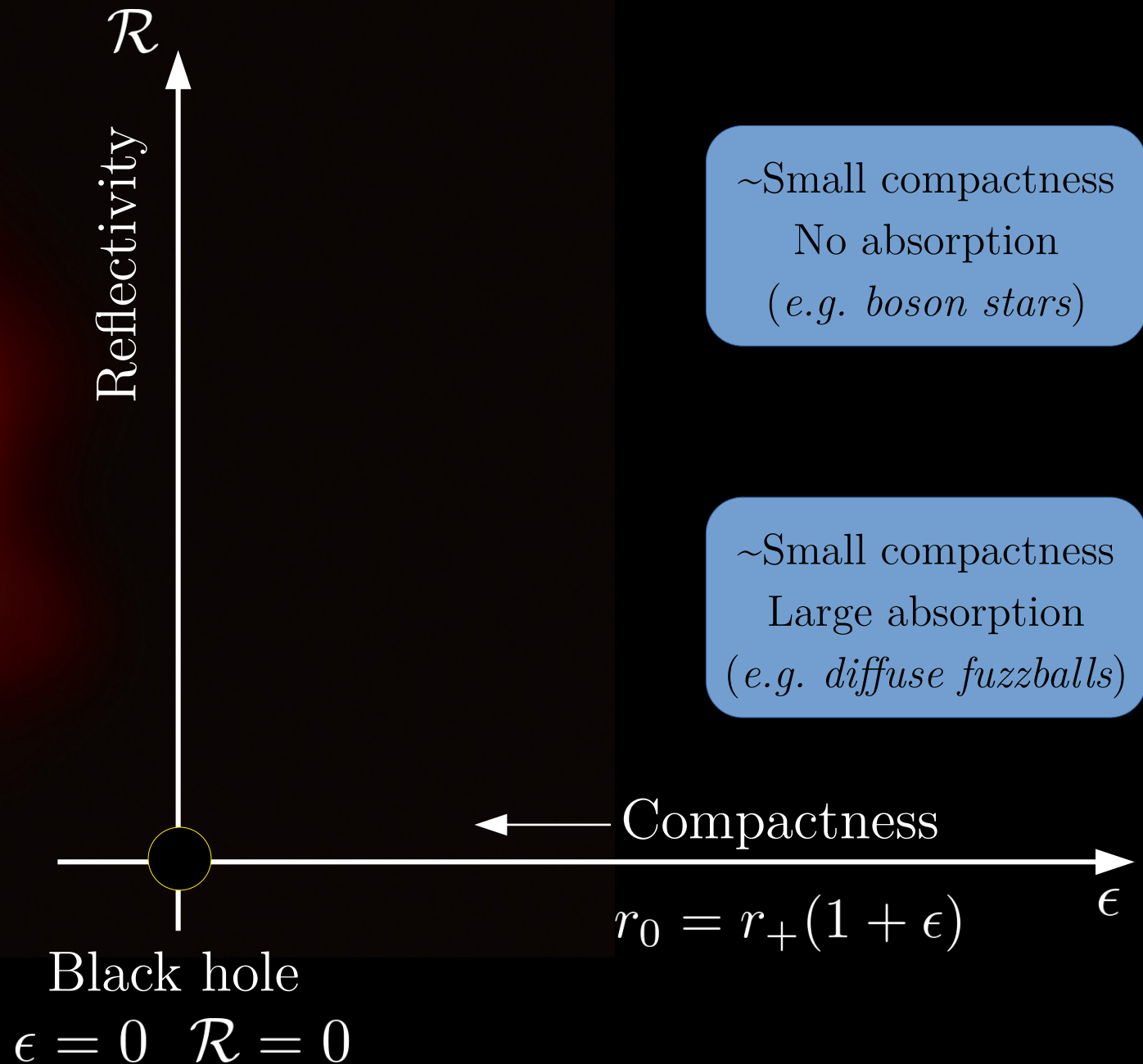
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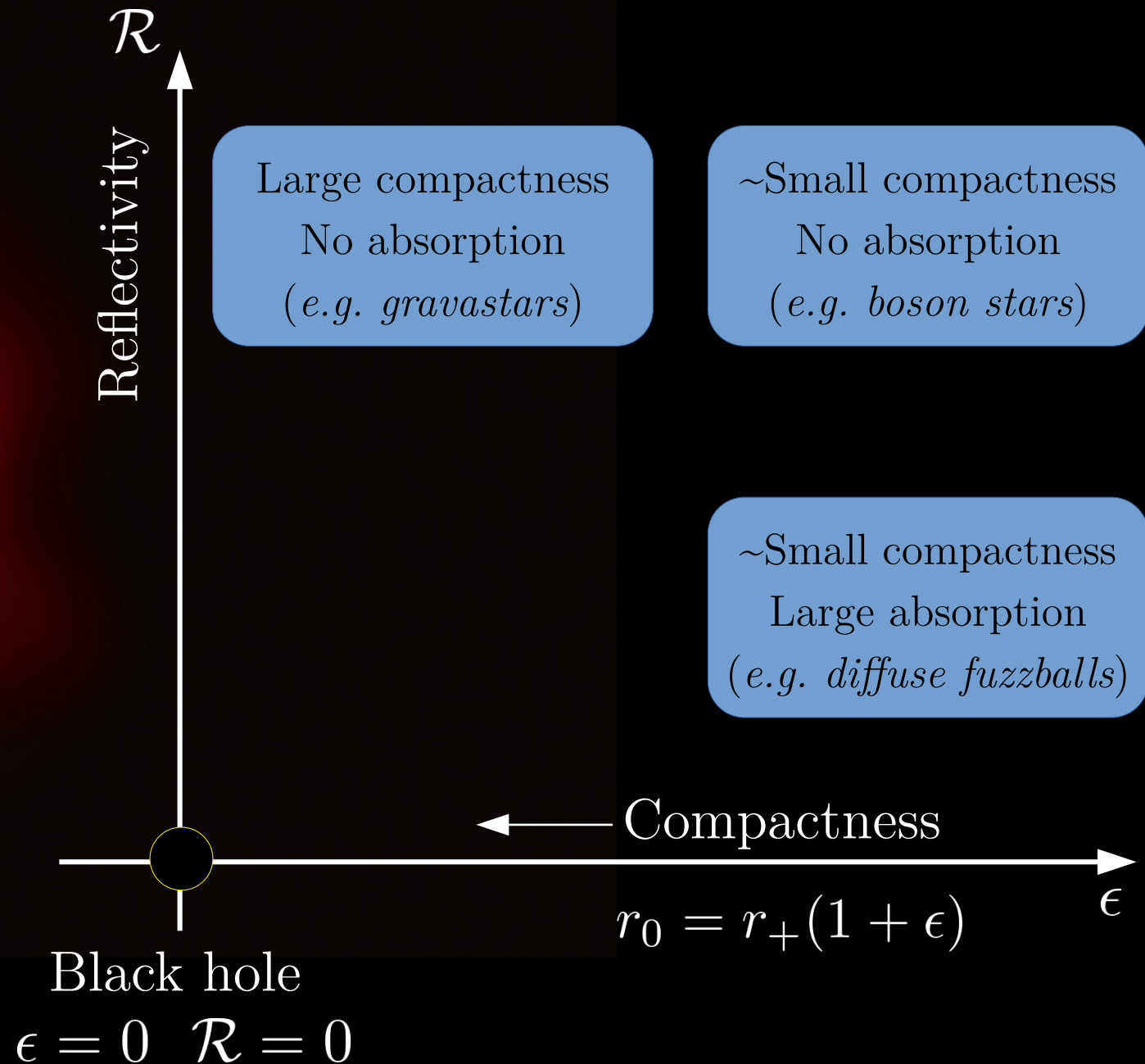
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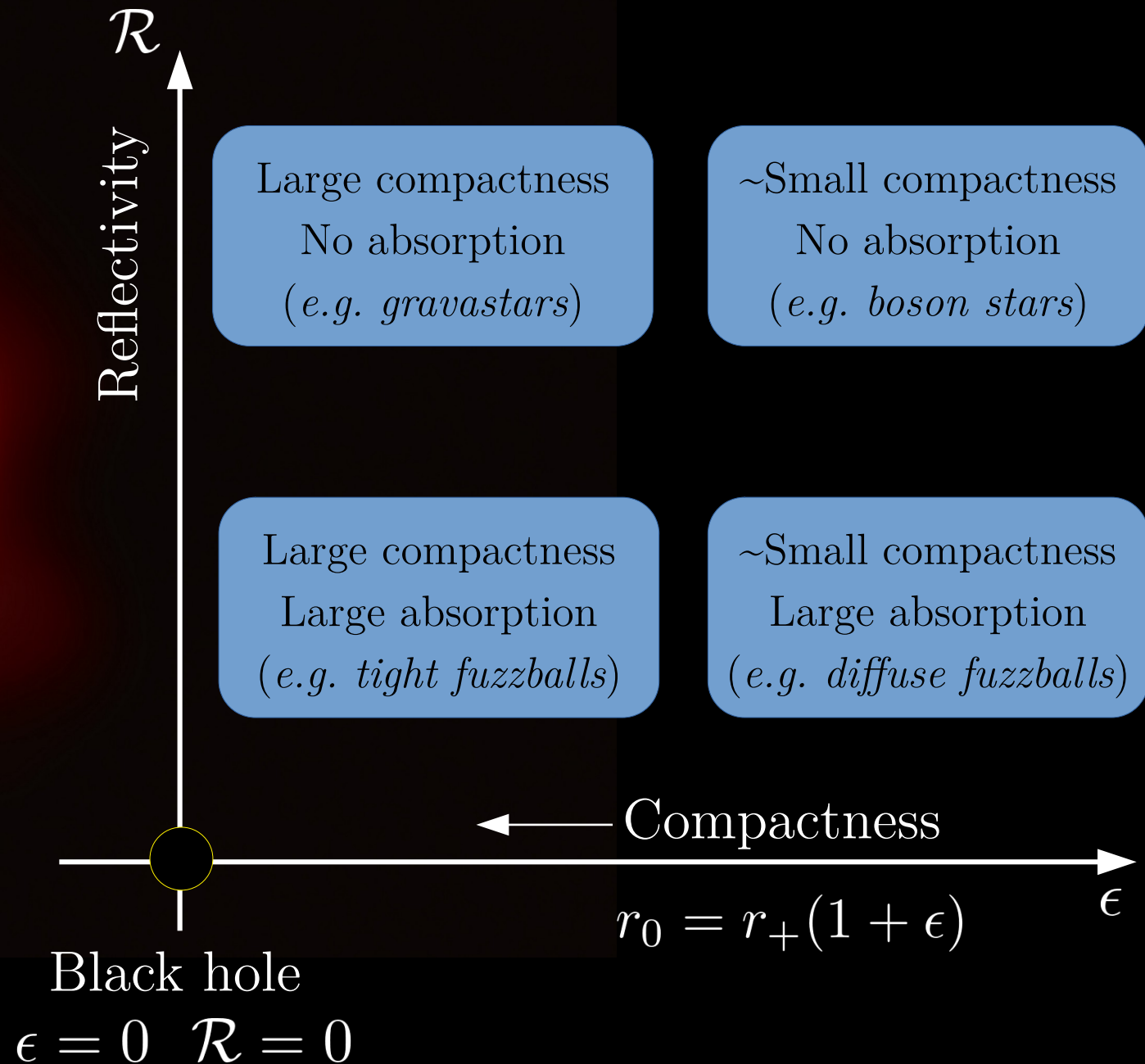
Quantifying the shades of darkness



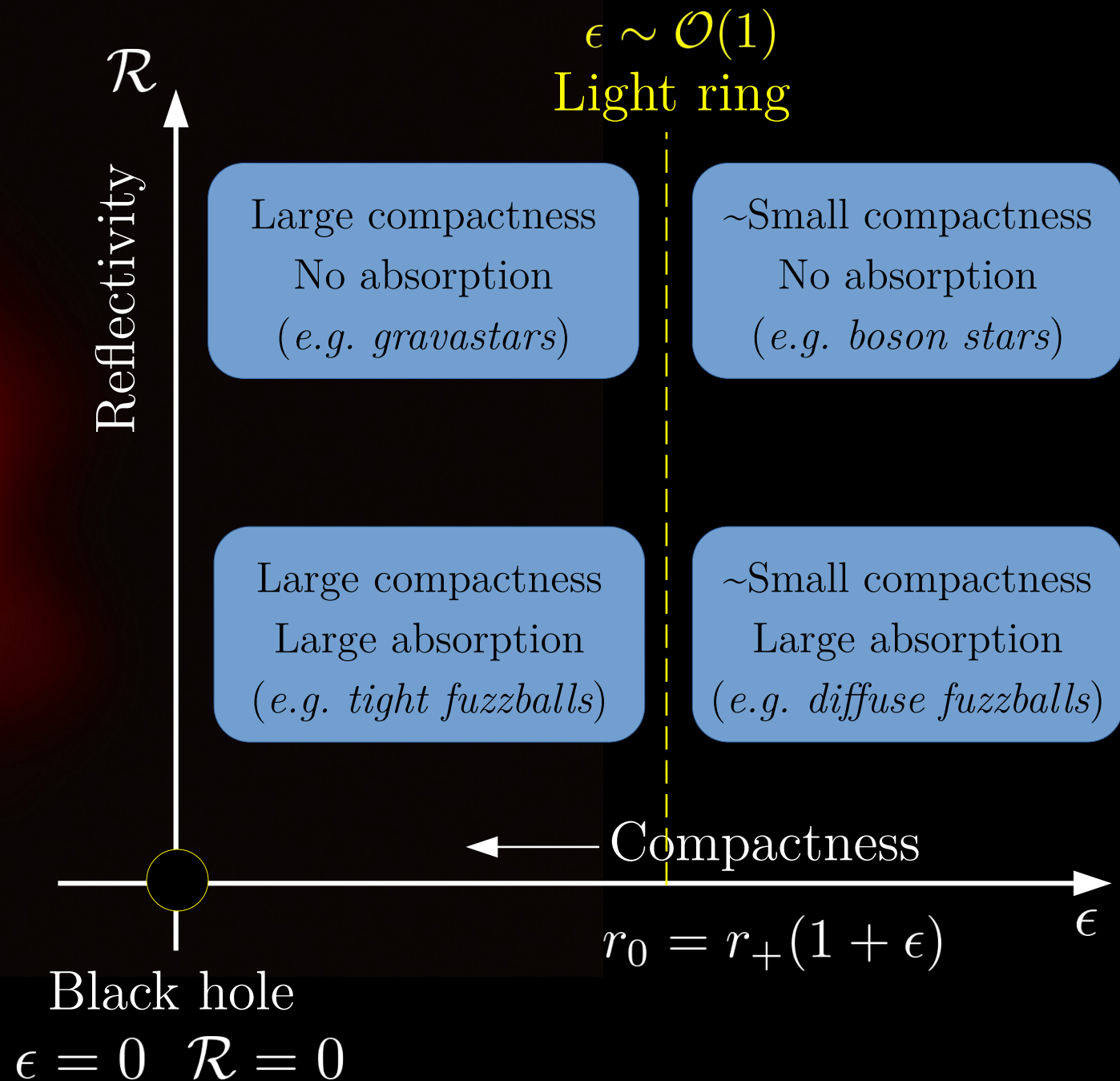
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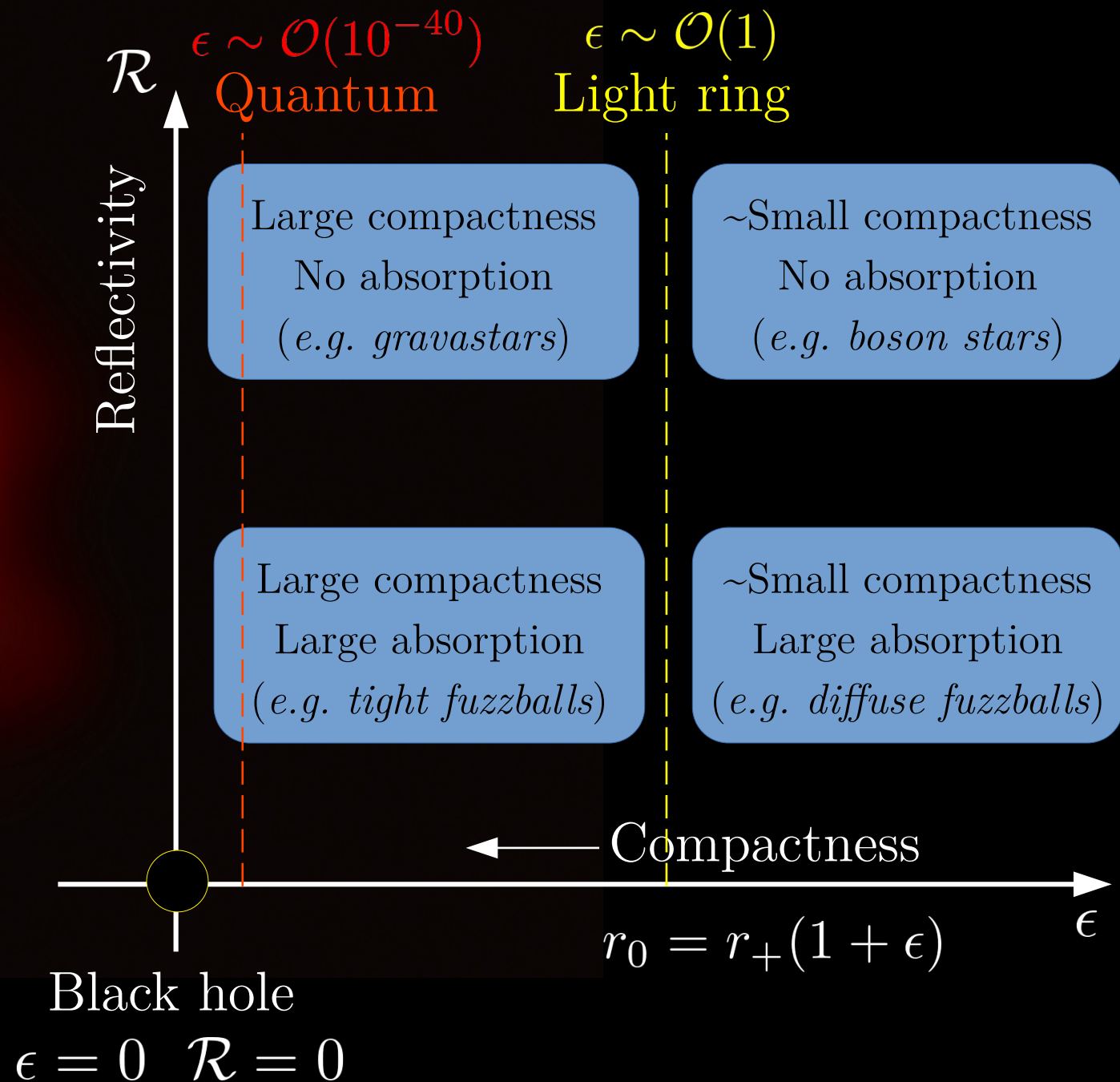
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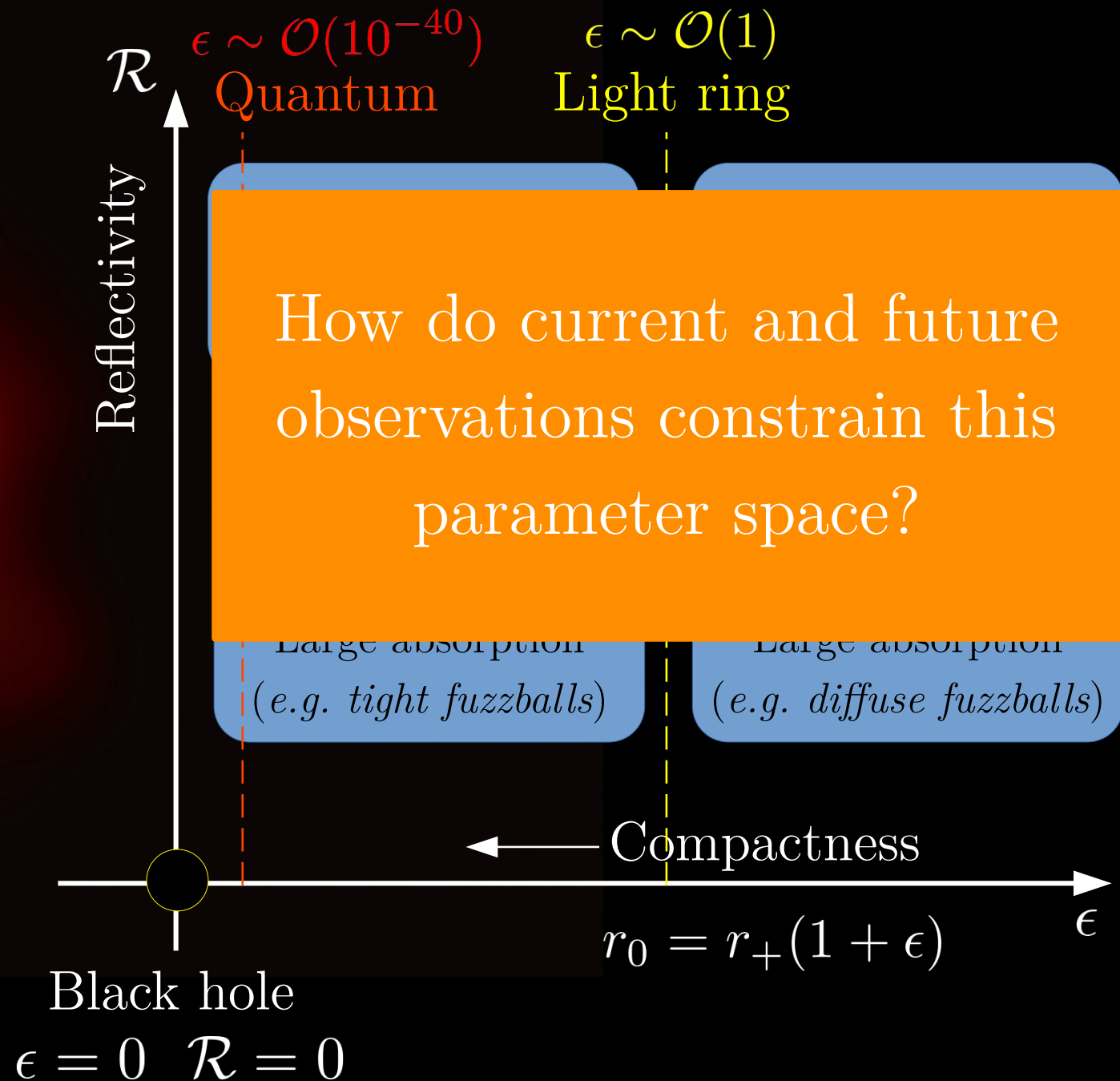
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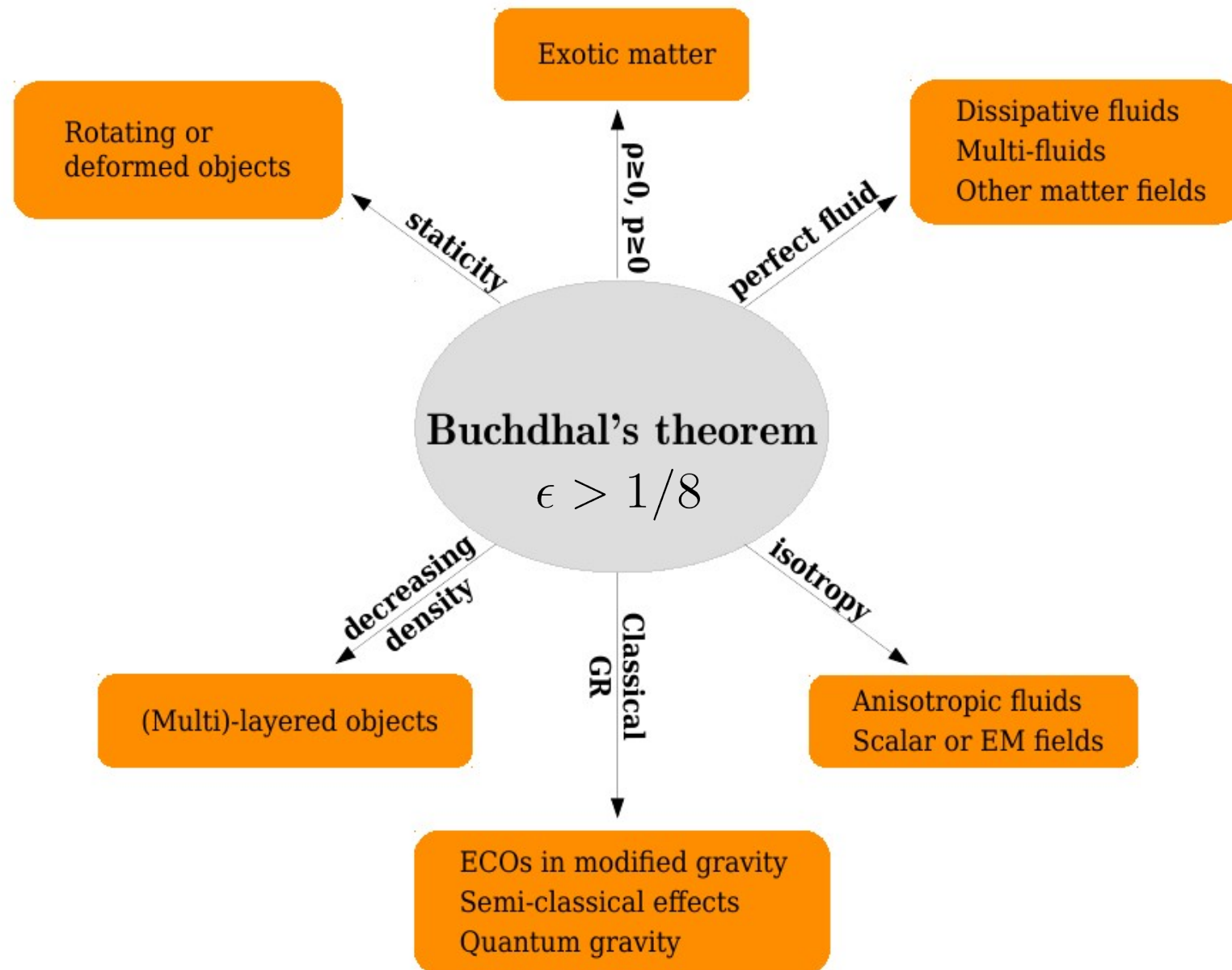
Quantifying the shades of darkness



Quantifying the shades of darkness



A compass to navigate the ECO atlas



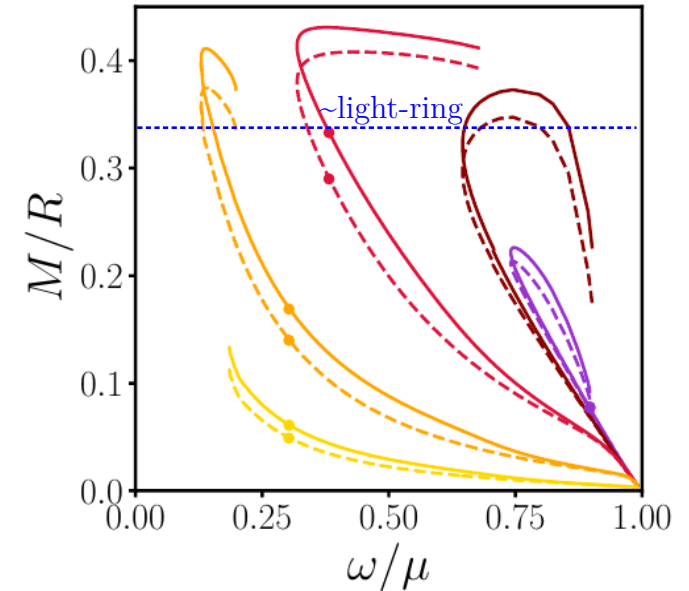
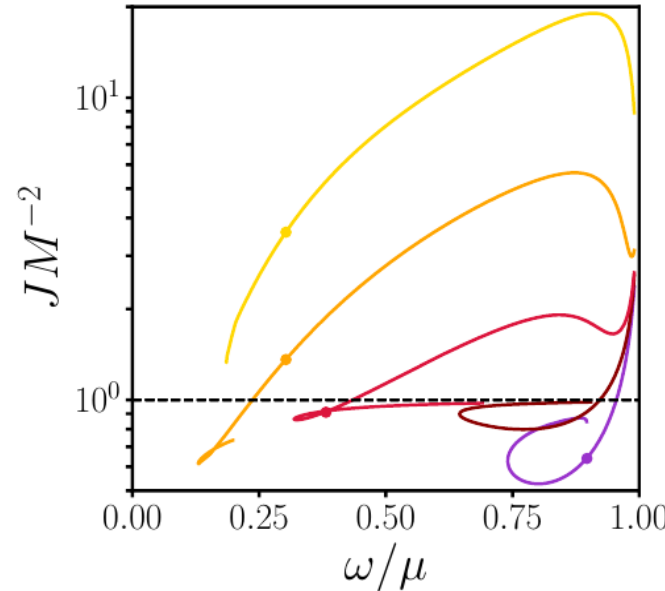
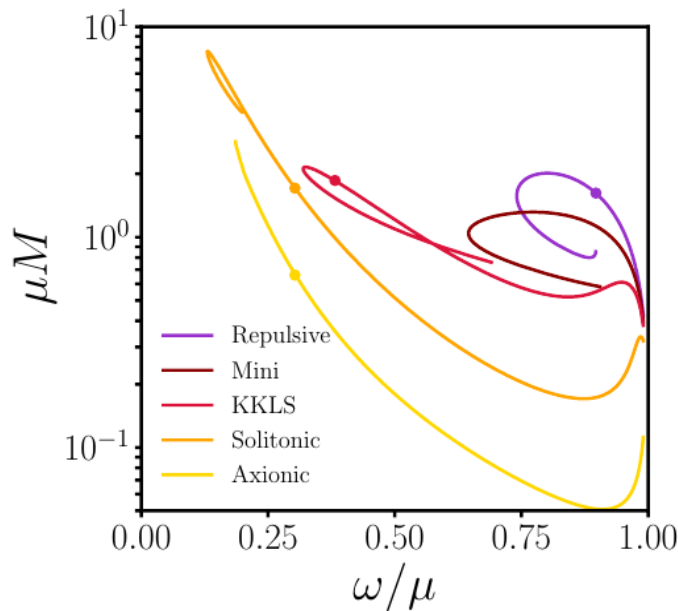
Evading Buchdhal #1: Boson stars

Liebling & Palenzuela Living Rev. Rel. 20, (2017), 5

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{R}{16\pi G} - \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* - \mu^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4 + \gamma |\phi|^6 + \dots$$

- ▶ **Well-motivated and consistent:** Self-gravitating solutions to GR + (complex) boson
- ▶ Max. mass and compactness depend on **self-interactions**
- ▶ Spinning (scalar) boson stars are **unstable** unless strongly interacting [Sanchis-Gual+ PRL 2019, Siemonsen-East PRD 2021]

Model	Potential $V(\Phi ^2)$	Maximum mass M_{\max}/M_\odot
Minimal	$\mu^2 \Phi ^2$	$8 \left(\frac{10^{-11} \text{ eV}}{m_S} \right)$
Massive	$\mu^2 \Phi ^2 + \frac{a}{4} \Phi ^4$	$5 \sqrt{\alpha \hbar} \left(\frac{0.1 \text{ GeV}}{m_S} \right)^2$
Solitonic	$\mu^2 \Phi ^2 \left[1 - \frac{2 \Phi ^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right]^2$	$5 \left[\frac{10^{-12}}{\sigma_0} \right]^2 \left(\frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{m_S} \right)$



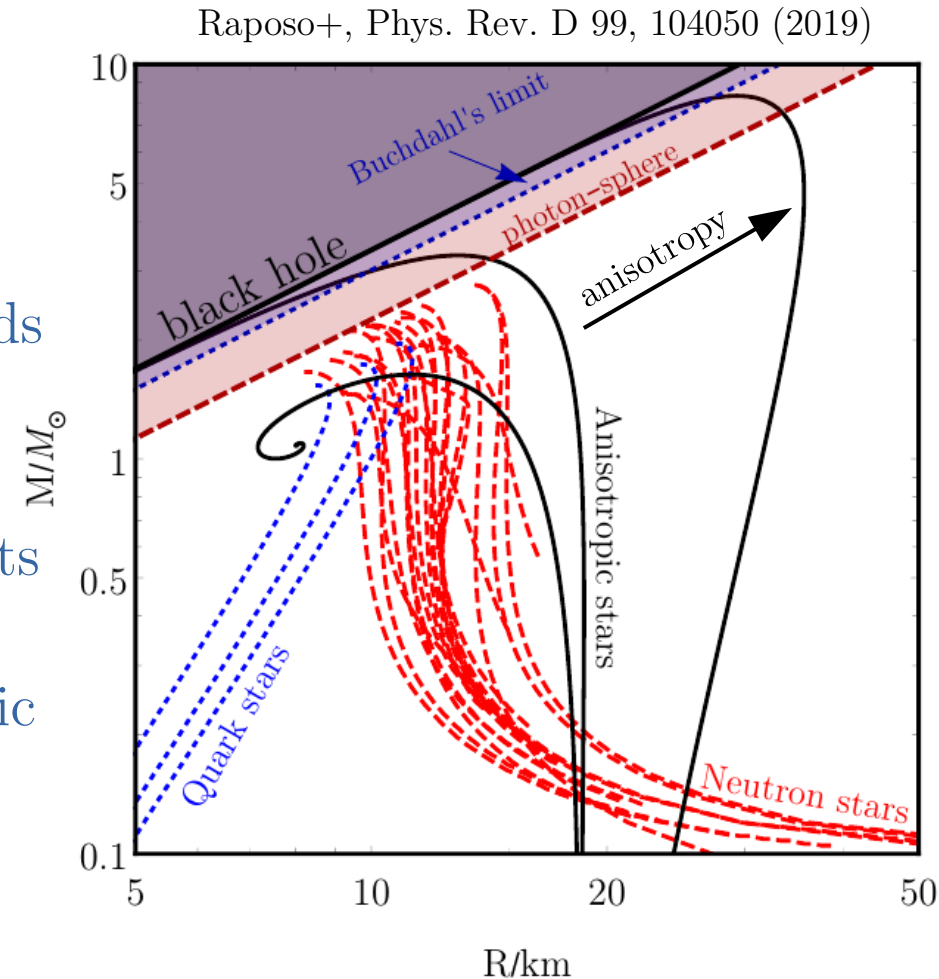
[Siemonsen & East, Phys. Rev. D 103 (2021)]

- ▶ Strong interactions give rise to **multiple stable branches** [Guerra, Macedo, PP, JCAP 2019]

Evading Buchdhal #2: anisotropic stars

$$T_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ISO}} + \sigma_1 k_\mu k_\nu + \sigma_2 \xi_\mu \xi_\nu + \sigma_3 \eta_\mu \eta_\nu$$

- Covariant framework for anisotropic fluids in GR, ready for 3+1 simulations
- Consistent proxy for ultracompact objects
- Satisfy WEC and SEC; highly-anisotropic configurations violate DEC
- Display all ECO typical phenomenology



Anisotropies are key to build ultracompact horizonless objects

Evading Buchdhal #3: fuzzballs

► **Fuzzball paradigm:** classical BHs are ensembles of a huge number of regular, horizonless, microstate geometries [Lunin+ 2001, Mathur 2005+, Bena+, Bianchi+, Giusto+, ...]

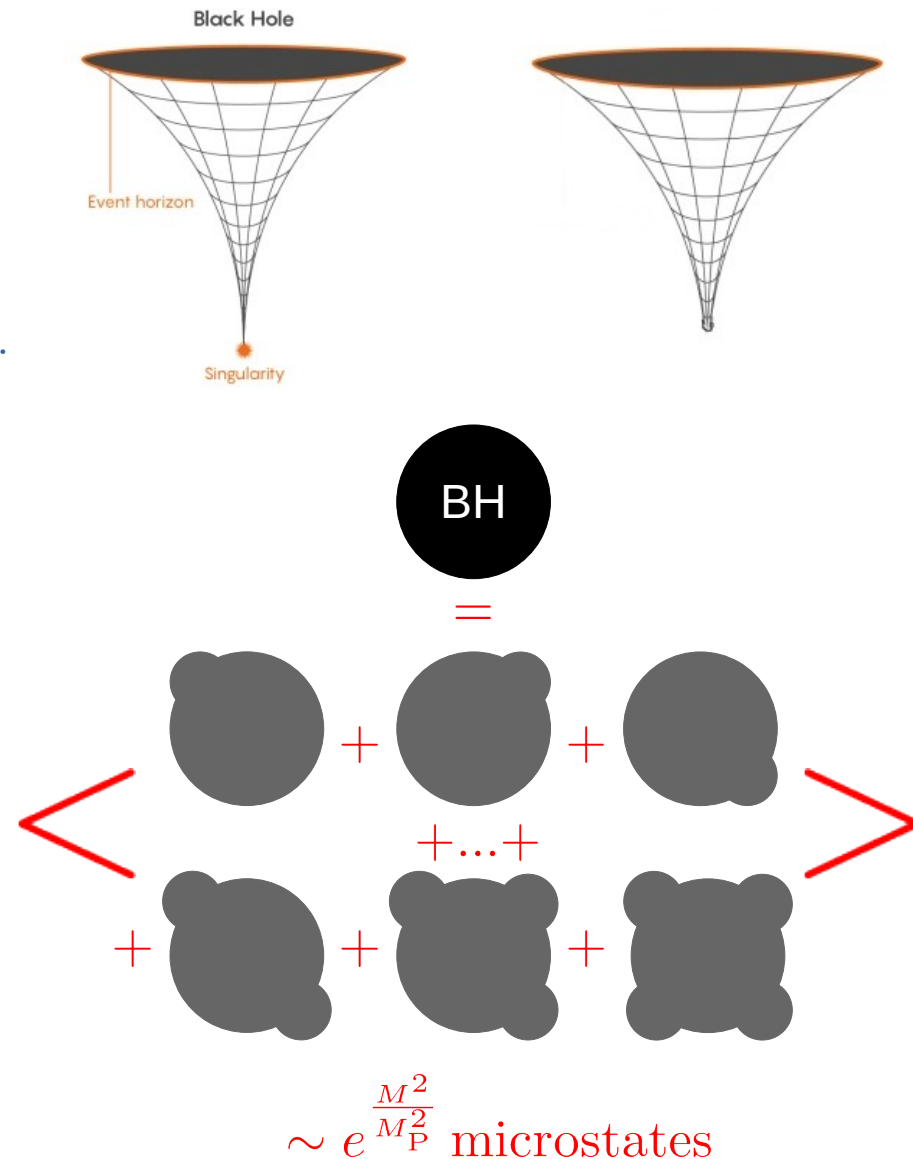
► BH entropy explained by the number of microstates.
BH entropy accounted for in special cases
[Strominger 1996, Horowitz 1996, Maldacena 1997]

► (Low-energy truncations of) string theory admits huge families of solutions [Bena+ 2007, 2015-2017]

► **Pros:** well motivated, mass is free parameter

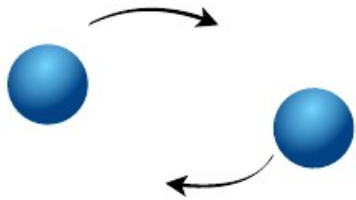
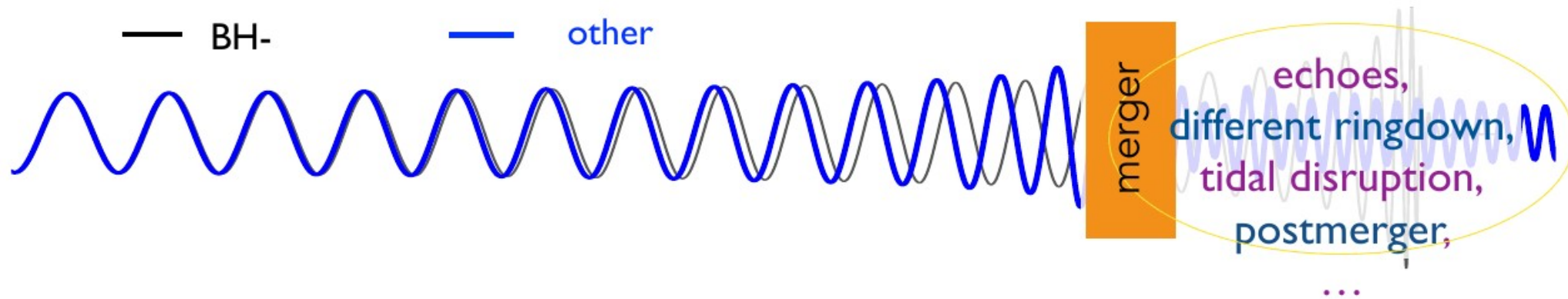
► **Cons:** complicated, mostly extremal charged BHs
[but see Bah+ 2021 for recent non-SUSY extension]

► Open issues: measurement problem (typical vs atypical states, averaging?), phenomenology
[Mayerson 2020]

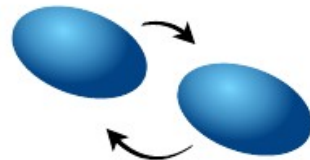


GW-based tests of ECOs

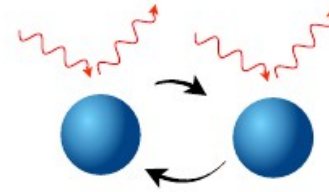
Slide concept by T. Hinderer and A. Maselli



*~point masses:
same signal
for all objects*



***tidal effects
+
multipolar
structure***



*absence of horizon
**absorption
effects***



echoes

ECO spectroscopy

- ▶ **Prompt ringdown:** superposition of quasinormal modes (QNMs)

[e.g. Kokkotas & Schmidt (1999), Berti, Cardoso, Starinets (2009)]

$$h_+ + ih_\times \sim \sum_i A_i \sin(\omega_i t + \phi_i) e^{-t/\tau_i}$$

- ▶ 3G/LISA \rightarrow O(100-1000) events/yr allowing for BH spectroscopy [Berti+ (2016)]

- ▶ Overtones also important \rightarrow multimode/multitone analysis?

[Gieser+ 2019, Isi+ 2019, Bhagwat+ 2020, Ota-Chirenti 2020, Forteza+ 2020]

- ▶ **ECO smoking guns in the prompt ringdown** (shared with modified gravity):

- ▶ Shift of the entire QNM spectrum
- ▶ Extra ringdown modes (e.g., extra polarizations, matter modes) \rightarrow amplitudes?
- ▶ Isospectrality breaking

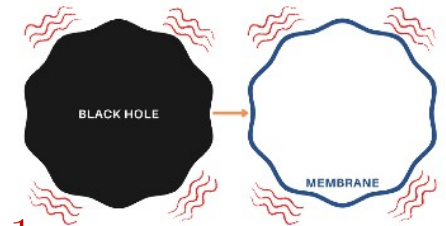
- ▶ Ringdown parametrizations sufficient for null-hypothesis tests [Meidam+ 2014,

Glampedakis+ 2017, Carullo+ 2018, Cardoso+ 2019, McManus+ 2019, Maselli+ 2020, Carullo 2021]

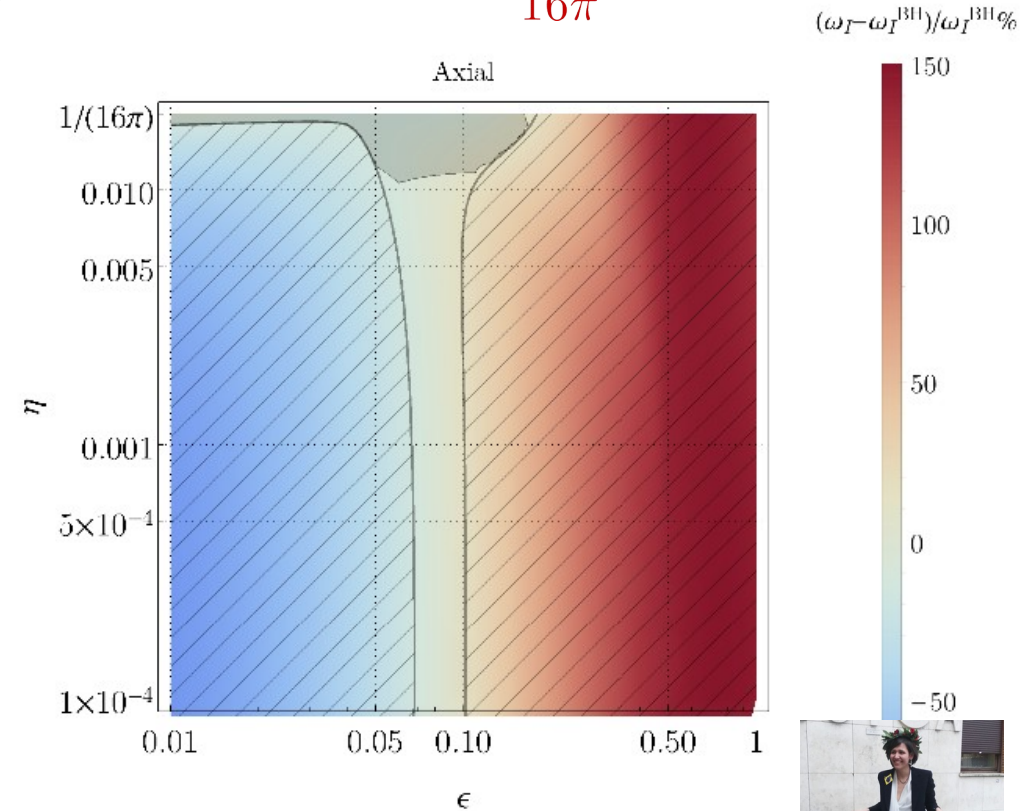
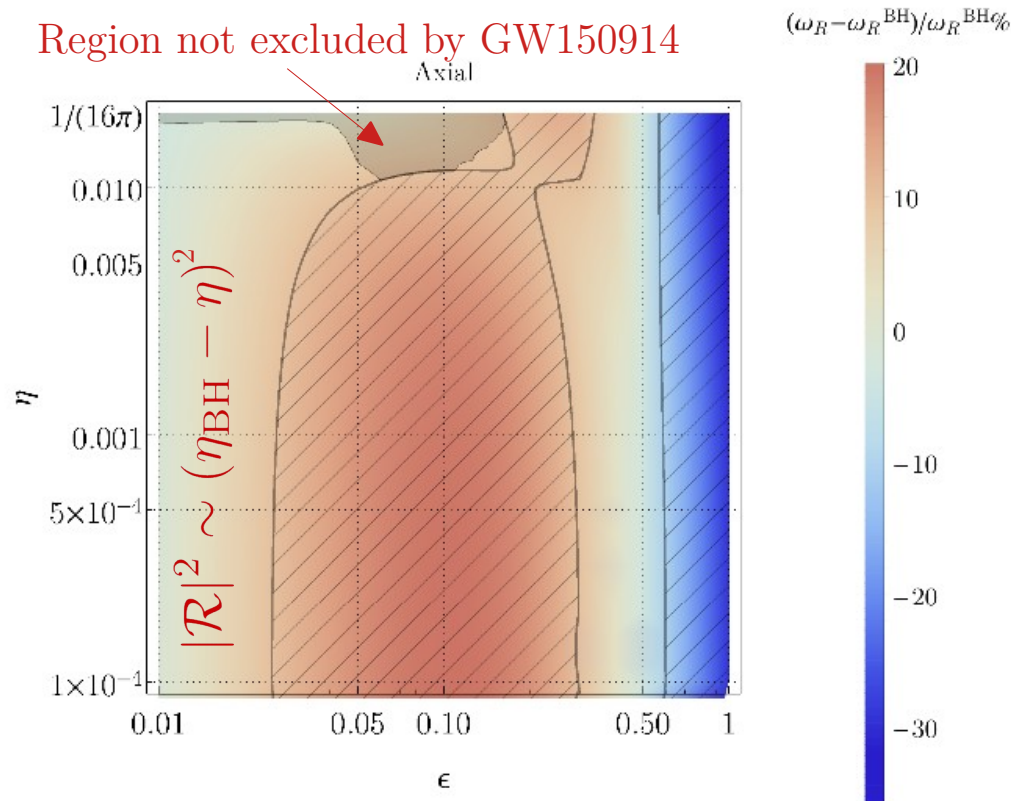
How does an ECO ringdown?

- ▶ Neglecting spin and assuming GR in the exterior
- ▶ Interior modeled by the *membrane paradigm* [Damour, Thorne, ...]
- ▶ Boundary conditions \rightarrow viscosity of a *fictitious* fluid $\eta_{\text{BH}} = \frac{1}{16\pi}$

[Maggio+ PRD 2020]



Region not excluded by GW150914



- ▶ Axial and polar modes are **not isospectral** but harder to resolve

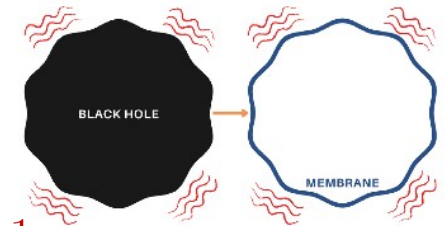


Credits:
Elisa Maggio

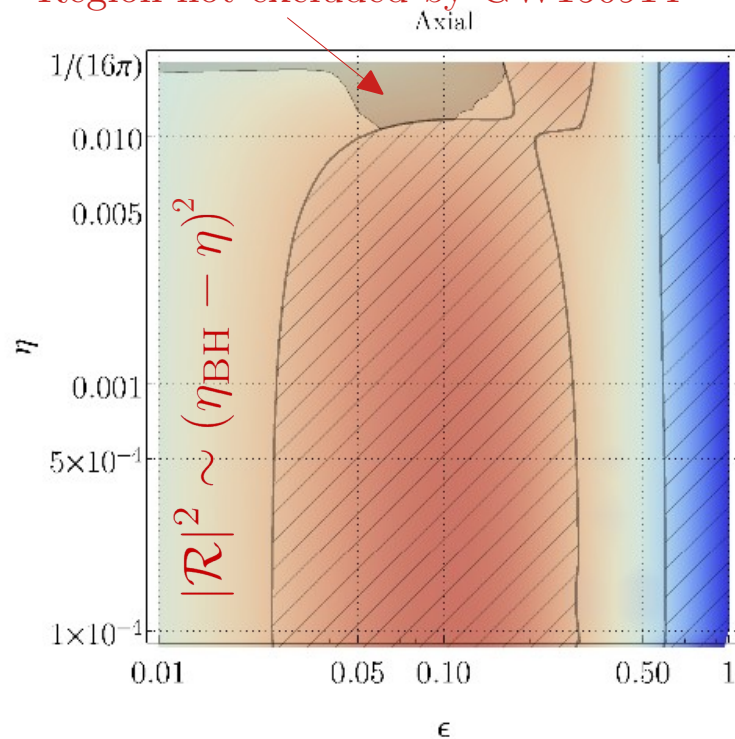
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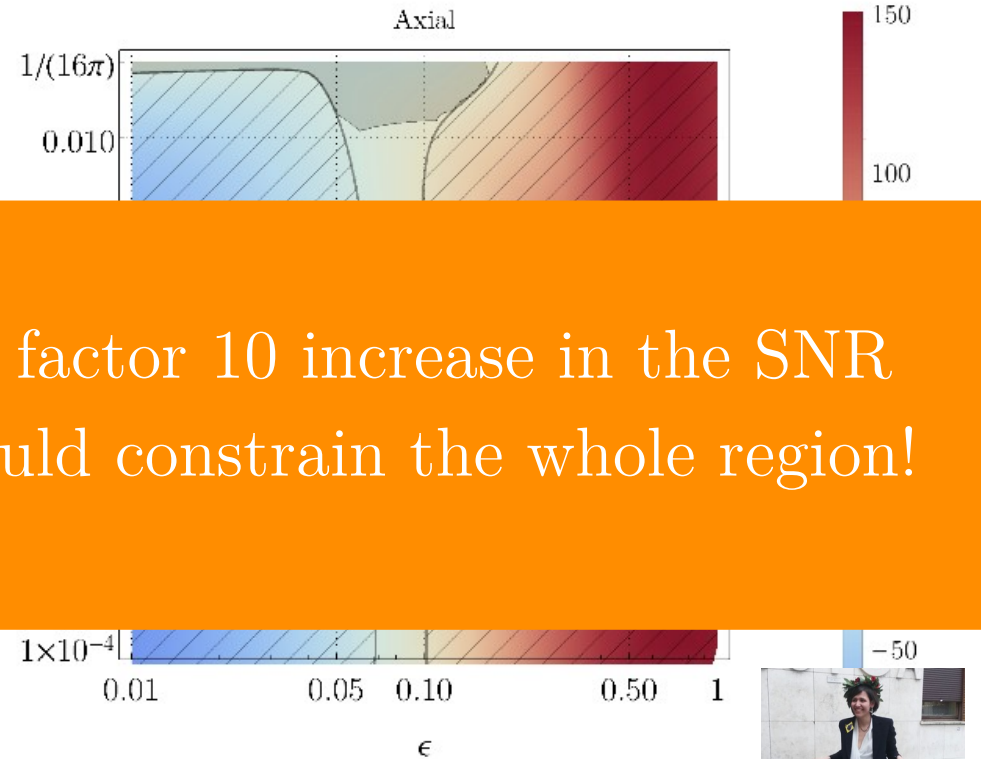
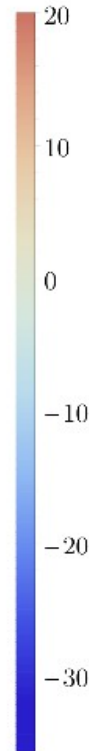
[Maggio+ PRD 2020]



Region not excluded by GW150914



$(\omega_R - \omega_R^{\text{BH}}) / \omega_R^{\text{BH}} \%$



$(\omega_I - \omega_I^{\text{BH}}) / \omega_I^{\text{BH}} \%$



A factor 10 increase in the SNR
would constrain the whole region!

- ▶ Axial and polar modes are **not isospectral** but harder to resolve



Credits:
Elisa Maggio

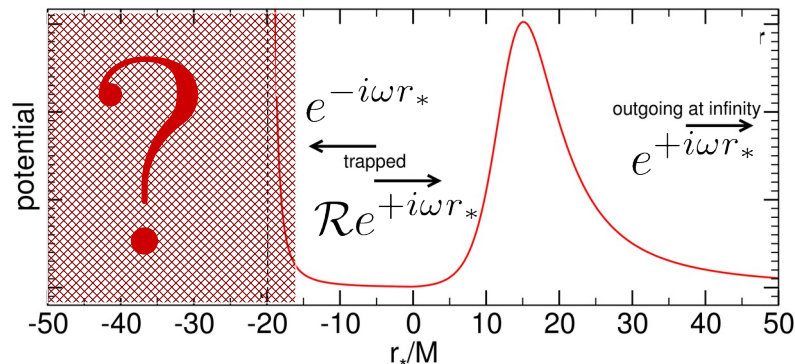
GW echoes

- ▶ For ultracompact ECOs ($\epsilon < 0.01$) prompt ringdown is identical to BHs but GW “echoes” at later times

Kokkotas 1996; Ferrari & Kokkotas, PRD 2000

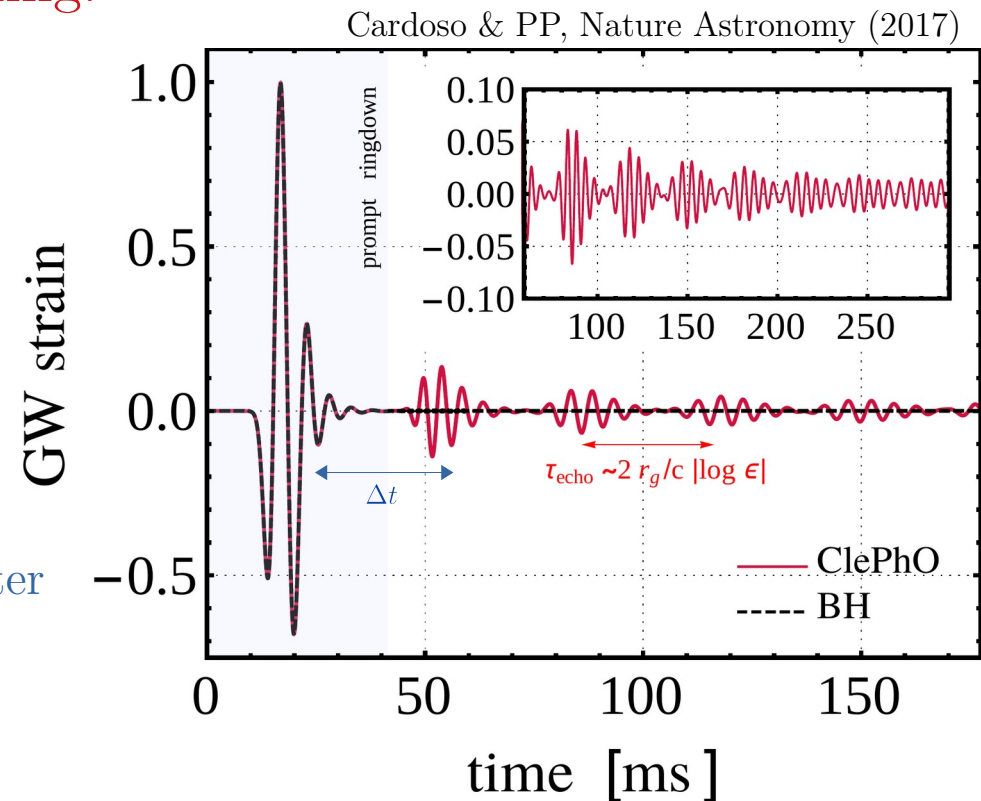
Cardoso, Franzin, PP, PRL (2016), Cardoso+, PRD (2016)

- ▶ Only (classical) horizons absorb everything!



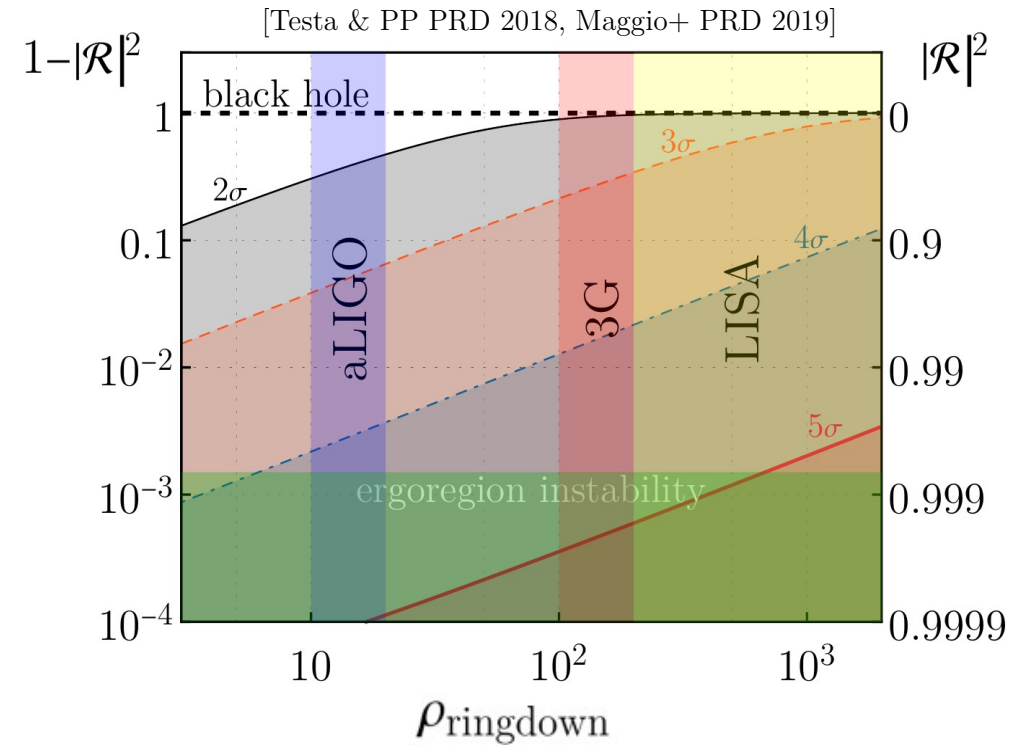
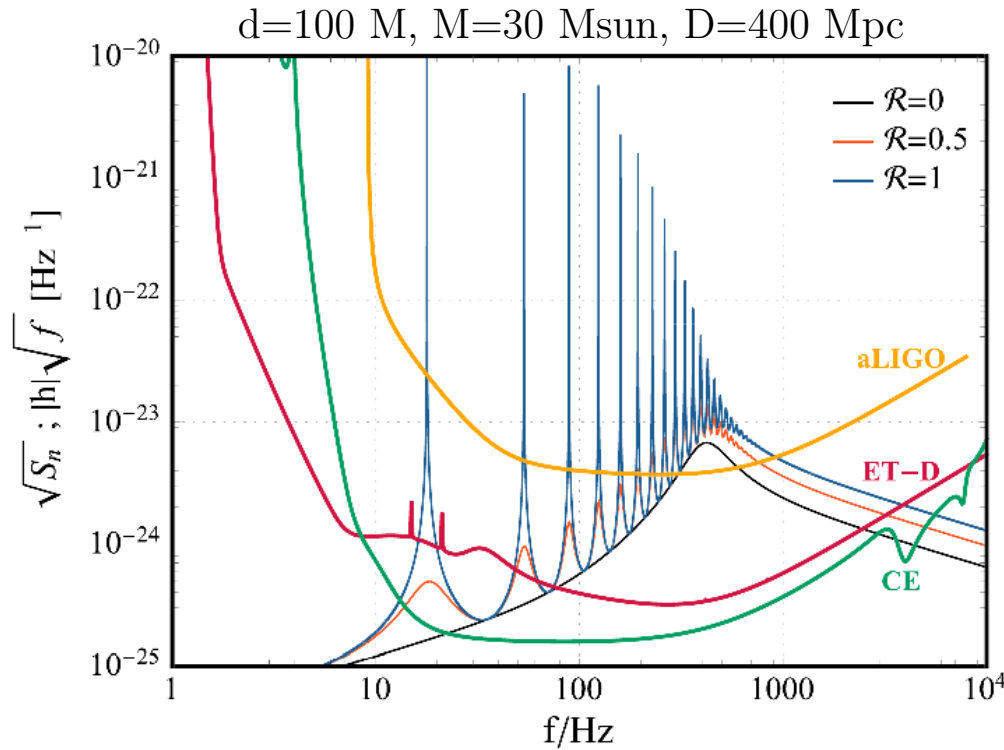
- ▶ Reflectivity arises in many contexts:

- ▶ Stellar-like regular interior / collapsing matter
- ▶ “Fuzziness”
- ▶ Quantum emission from horizon



- ▶ Lot of progress on echo waveform modeling and searches [Abedi+, Universe (2020)]

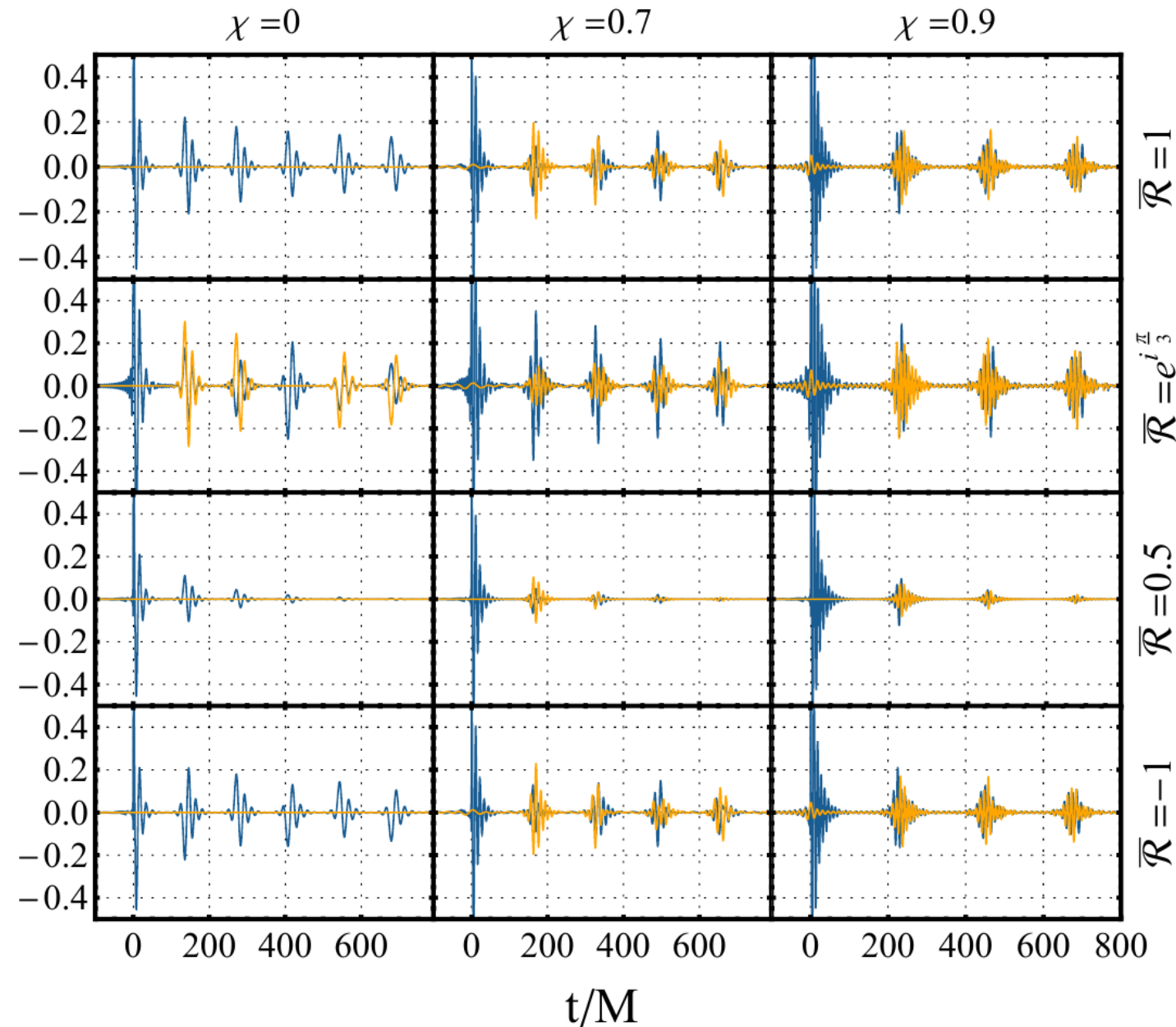
Echo detectability



- ▶ Contrasting results with LIGO data [Abedi+, 2017/18, Conklin+ 2018/19, Ashton+ 2017, Westerweck+ 2018] but no statistical evidence in O1-O2 [Uchikata+ 2019, Tsang+ 2019] and in O3a [GWTC-2, 2020]
- ▶ Near-horizon corrections are within reach! Echo search pipelines now routine in LVC
 - ▶ Large reflectivity crucial for detection with LIGO/Virgo
 - ▶ Much better prospects with 3G and LISA

GW echo slideshow

[Testa & PP PRD 2018; Maggio+ PRD 2019]



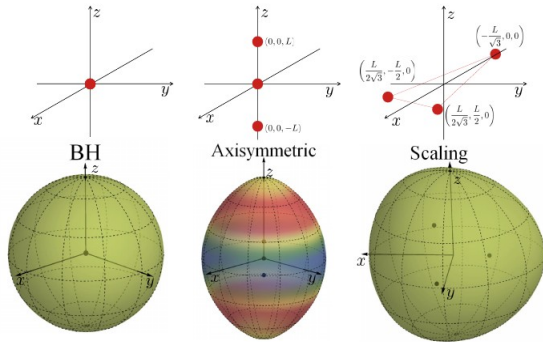
**Coherent, analytical
template in the FD:**

- complex reflectivity
- mixing of polarizations
- spin-dependent modulation
- This complexity is lacking in templates used in current searches

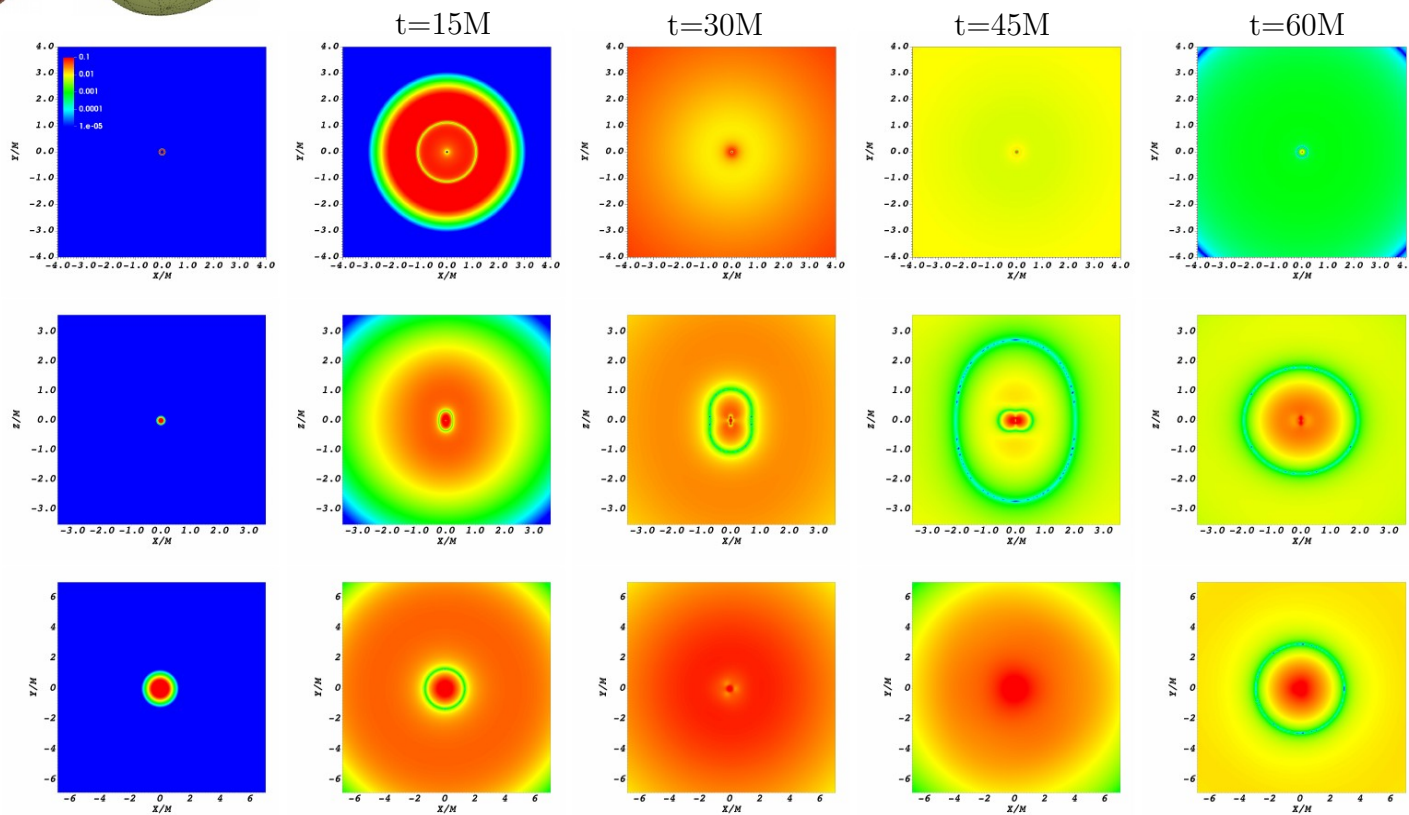
Waveforms, templates, and movies available @ <http://www.DarkGRA.org/gw-echo-catalogue.html>

BH microstate spectroscopy

Ikeda+, 2103.10960



- Background: family of consistent sols to N=2 supergravity
- 3+1 evolution of Klein-Gordon equation on generic microstate
- No spatial isometries in general

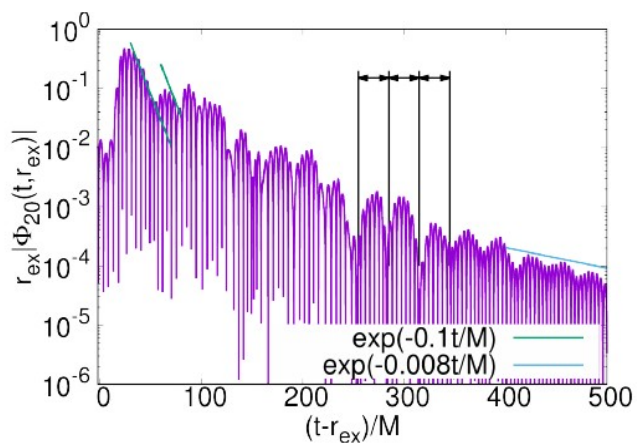
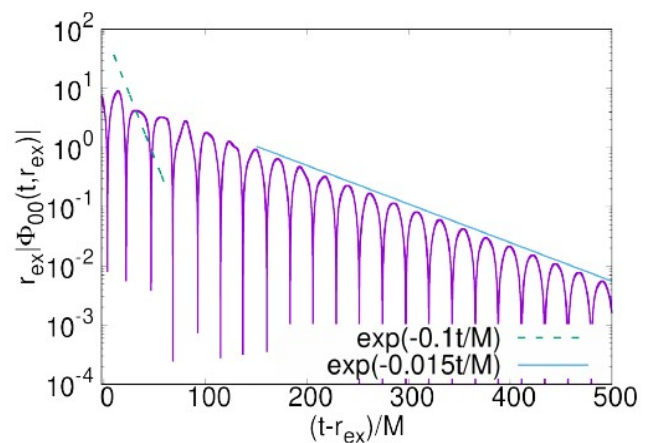
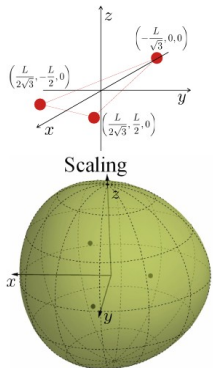
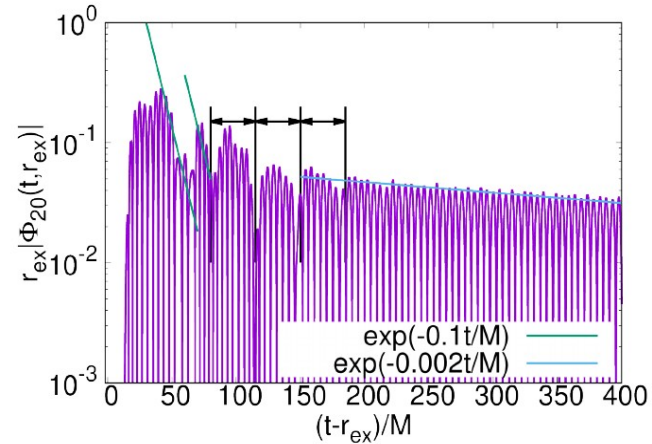
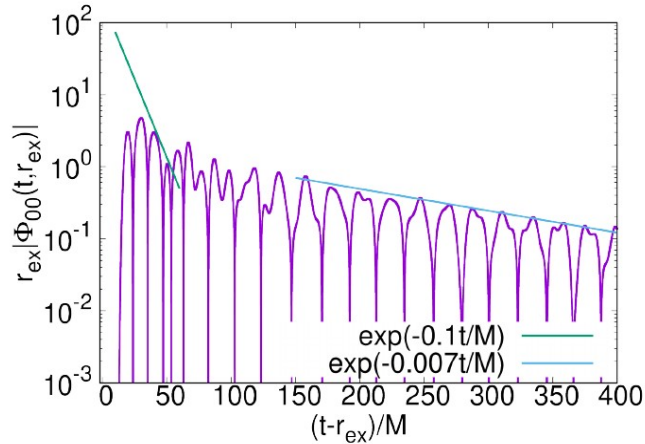
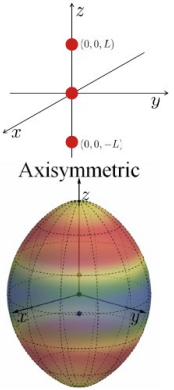
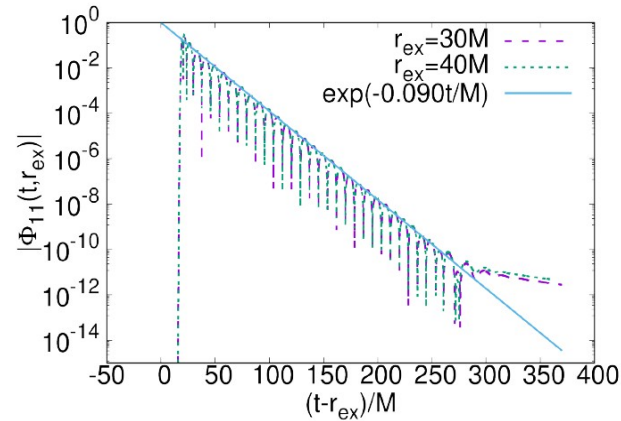
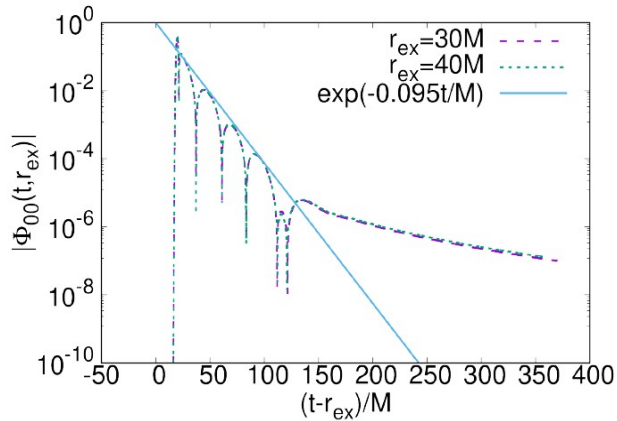
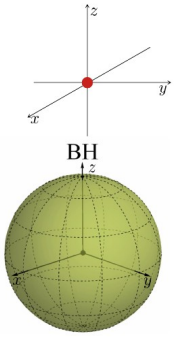


Credits:
Taishi Ikeda

Movies @ <https://web.uniroma1.it/gmunu/fuzzballs-multipole-moments-and-ringdown>

BH microstate spectroscopy

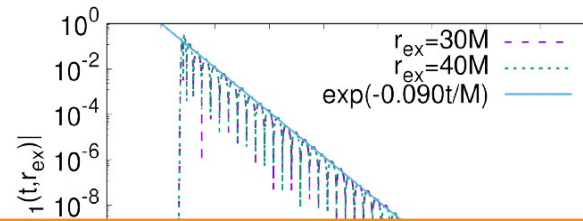
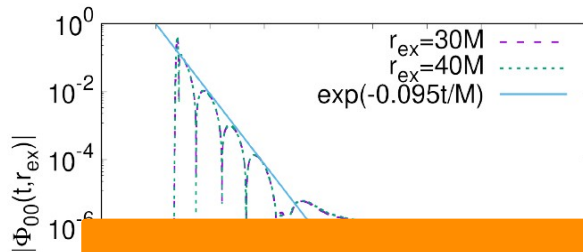
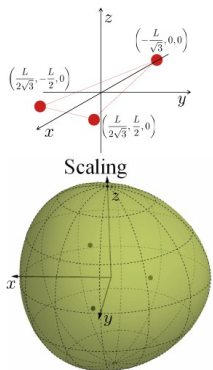
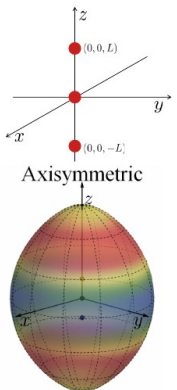
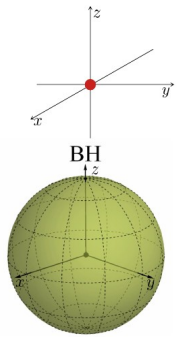
Ikeda+, 2103.10960



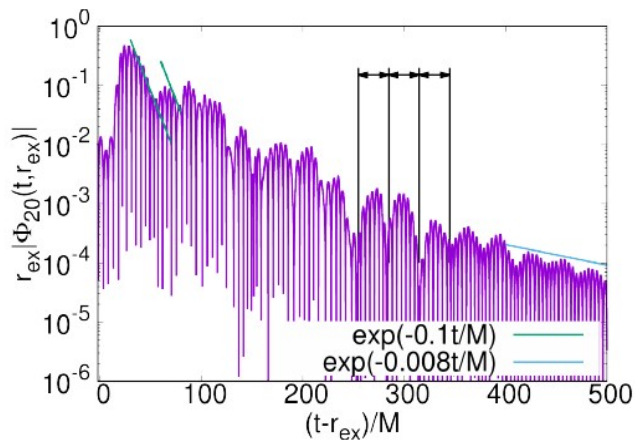
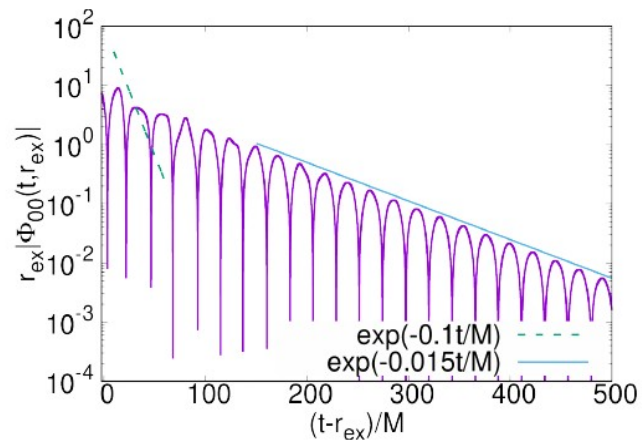
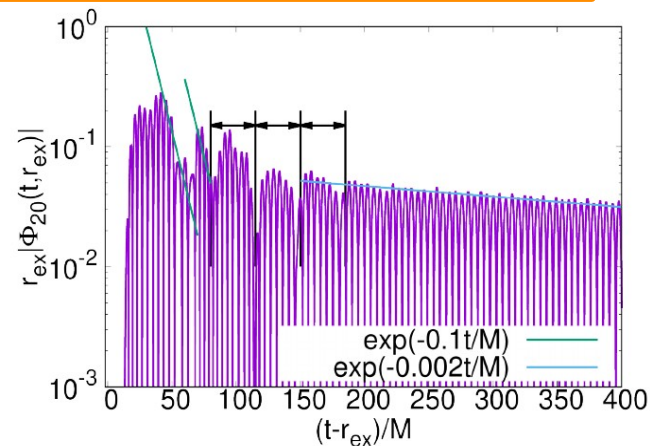
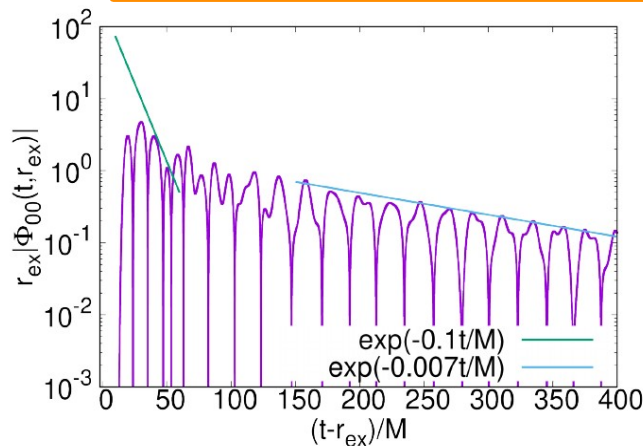
Overall structure
qualitatively clear but
mode mixing
complicates the signal

BH microstate spectroscopy

Ikeda+, 2103.10960



Bonus:
microstates are dynamically stable!



Overall structure
qualitatively clear but
mode mixing
complicates the signal

Post-Newtonian inspiral: BH vs ECO

$$\tilde{h}(f) = \mathcal{A}(f)e^{i(\psi_{\text{PP}} + \psi_{\text{TH}} + \psi_{\text{TD}})} \quad 1\text{PN} = \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

Blanchet, Living Rev. Relativity 17, 2 (2014)

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Post-Newtonian inspiral: BH vs ECO

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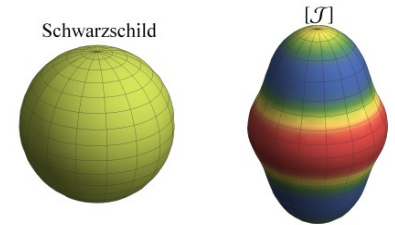
$$1\text{PN} = \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

Blanchet, Living Rev. Relativity 17, 2 (2014)

- **2PN:** Point-particle phase depends on **multipole moments** of the bodies

- Tests of the BH no-hair theorem [Hansen 1974]

$$\underbrace{M_\ell^{\text{Kerr}}}_{\text{Mass moments}} + i \underbrace{S_\ell^{\text{Kerr}}}_{\text{Spin moments}} = M^{\ell+1} (i\chi)^\ell$$



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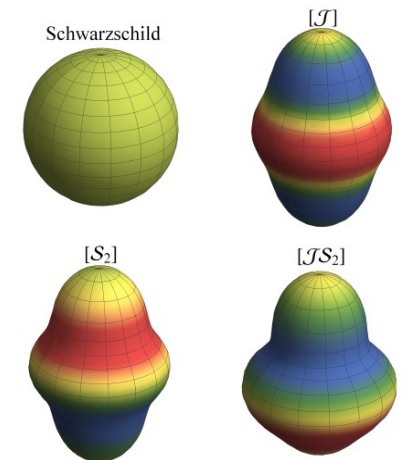
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Credits: G. Raposo

- **ECOs** (axisymmetric case):

$$M_\ell = M_\ell^{\text{Kerr}} + \delta M_\ell \quad S_\ell = S_\ell^{\text{Kerr}} + \delta S_\ell$$


- 3G/LISA can constrain mass quadrupole (M_2) and spin octupole (S_3) [Krishnendu+ 2018]

- In the BH limit → “**hair conditioner**” theorem [Raposo, PP, Emparan, PRD 2019]

$$\frac{\delta M_\ell}{M^{\ell+1}} \rightarrow a_\ell \frac{\chi^\ell}{\log \epsilon} + b_\ell \epsilon + \dots \quad \frac{\delta S_\ell}{M^{\ell+1}} \rightarrow c_\ell \frac{\chi^\ell}{\log \epsilon} + d_\ell \epsilon + \dots$$

(assumes exterior is \sim GR and curvature near the surface is small)

The multipolar structure of ECOs

DarkGRA 

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All material is free for use, please make reference to this webpage and to the relevant papers.

> **GW echo catalogue** [\[link to repository\]](#)

> **Exotic compact objects with soft hair**
[reference: Raposo, Pani, Emparan, "Exotic compact objects with soft hair", arXiv:1812.07615]:

- **ReadMe.txt**
- **Equatorially symmetric solutions**
 - $[J]^{\wedge(5)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)
 - $[M_2]^{\wedge(3)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)
 - $[J M_2]^{\wedge(2)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)
- **Nonequatorially symmetric solutions**
 - $[S_2]^{\wedge(3)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)
 - $[J S_2]^{\wedge(2)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)
 - $[J M_2 S_2]^{\wedge(2)}$ [\[notebook\]](#)

The superscript is the order at which the perturbative solution has been truncated, e.g.
 $[J]^{\wedge(5)}$ is a purely spin-induced solution up to order five in the spin.

Schwarzschild

$[J]$

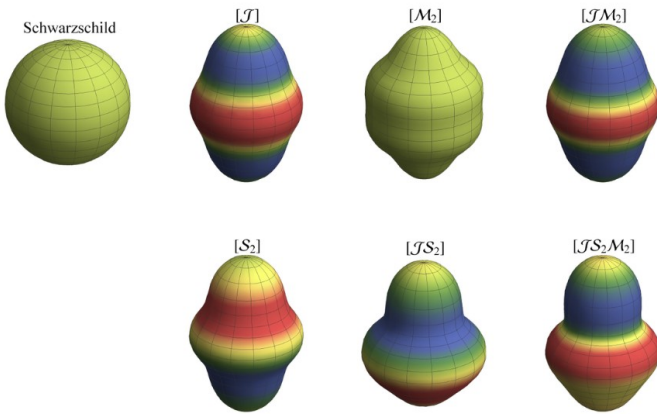
$[M_2]$

$[JM_2]$

$[S_2]$

$[JS_2]$

$[JS_2M_2]$





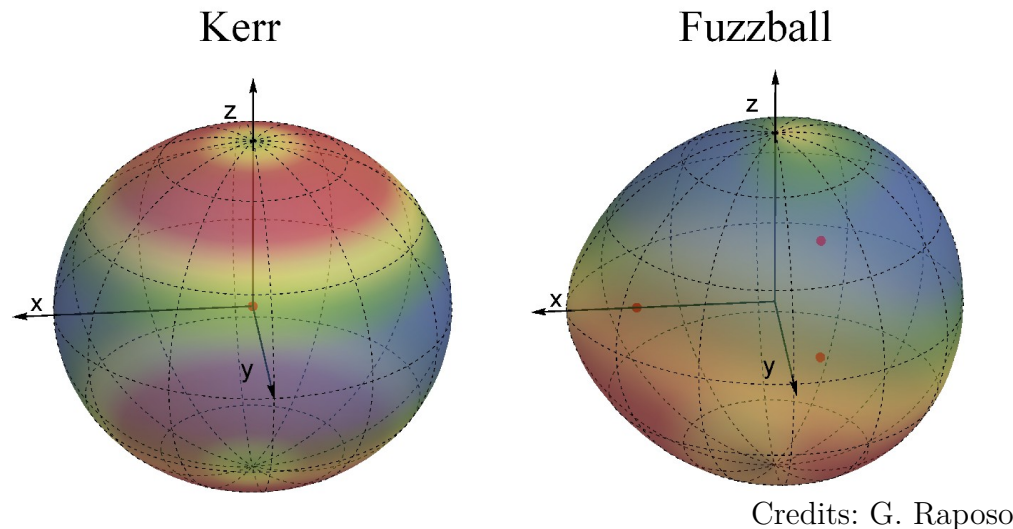
Credits: G. Raposo

Several families of analytical ECO solutions with soft hair available
@ www.darkgra.org

The multipolar structure of ECOs #2

- ▶ (Stationary) ECOs can break: [fuzzballs: Bianchi+ PRL-JHEP 2020, Bena+ 2020-2021; boson stars: Herdeiro+ PLB 2020]

- ▶ equatorial symmetry: e.g. $S_2 \neq 0$, $M_3 \neq 0$
- ▶ axial symmetry: e.g. $M_{20} \neq 0$, $M_{21} \neq 0$, $M_{22} \neq 0$



- ▶ Fuzzballs (in N=2 supergravity):
 - ▶ certain multipole ratios are \sim universal [Bena-Mayerson PRL-JHEP 2020]
 - ▶ certain multipole invariants are minimum for BPS BHs [Bianchi+ PRL-JHEP 2020] , ... but not for non-BPS states [Bena+ 2021]
- ▶ Lot of progress: current models should be extended beyond Kerr symmetries

[work in progress with R. Brito and A. Maselli]

Post-Newtonian inspiral: BH vs ECO

$$\tilde{h}(f) = \mathcal{A}(f)e^{i(\psi_{\text{PP}} + \psi_{\text{TH}} + \psi_{\text{TD}})}$$

► 2.5log PN: tidal heating [Alvi PRD 2001, Poisson, PRD 2009]

- BHs absorb radiation at horizon
- Tidal heating is \sim absent for ECOs
- Small even for 3G for $q \sim 1 \rightarrow$ IMRIs or LISA

[Maselli+, 2018, Hughes PRD 2001, Datta+ PRD 2020]

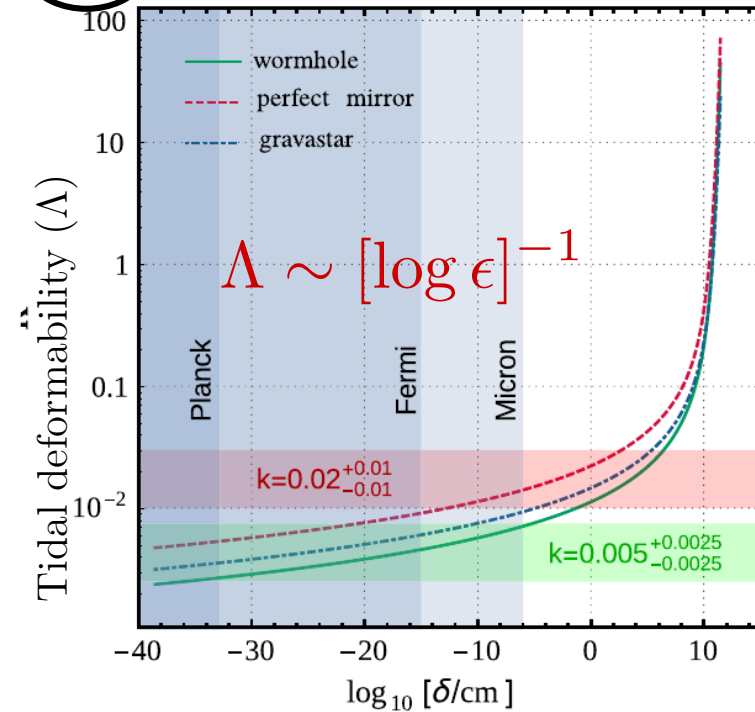
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[Maselli+, 2018, Hughes PRD 2001, Datta+ PRD 2020]



► 5PN: tidal deformability and Love numbers [Flanagan & Hinder, PRD77 021502 2008]

- Love = 0 for a BH in GR [Damour '86, Binnington-Poisson PRD 2009; Damour-Nagar PRD 2009; PP+, PRD 2015]
(see Le Tiec-Casal PRL-PRD 2020 and Chia 2020 for spinning BHs + Goldberger+ 2020, Charalambous+ 2021 ...)
- Love $\neq 0$ for ECOs and BHs in modified gravity [Porto+ Fortsch. Phys. 2016, Cardoso+, PRD 2017]
- 3G/LISA will be able to distinguish BHs from *any* boson star model [Cardoso+, PRD 2017]
- In several ECO models Love scales logarithmically \rightarrow strong constraints [Maselli+, 2018-2019]

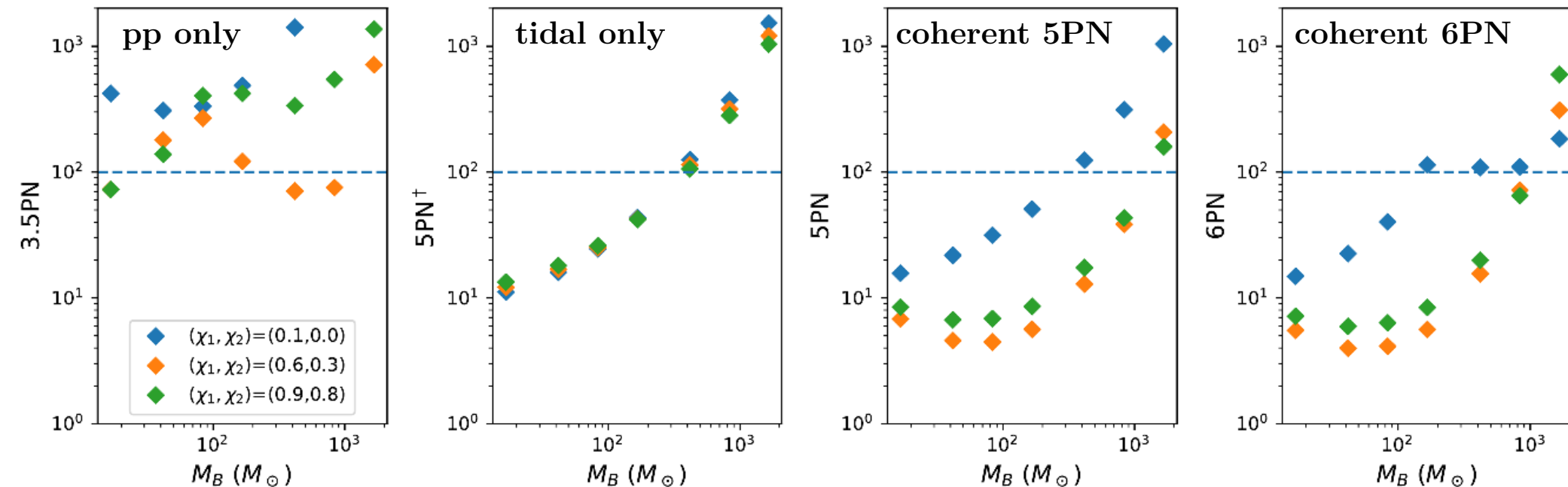
BH vs Boson Stars: coherent model

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{R}{16\pi G} - \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* - m^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4 + \gamma |\phi|^6 + \dots$$

Coherent inspiral waveform \rightarrow all deviations from Kerr (multipoles, tidal, etc) depend only on masses & spins and on the theory's coupling constants

- Tidal deformability strongest, but coherent model significantly improves the constraints
- Constraining power of current detectors is marginal: 3G/LISA required to constrain boson-star couplings

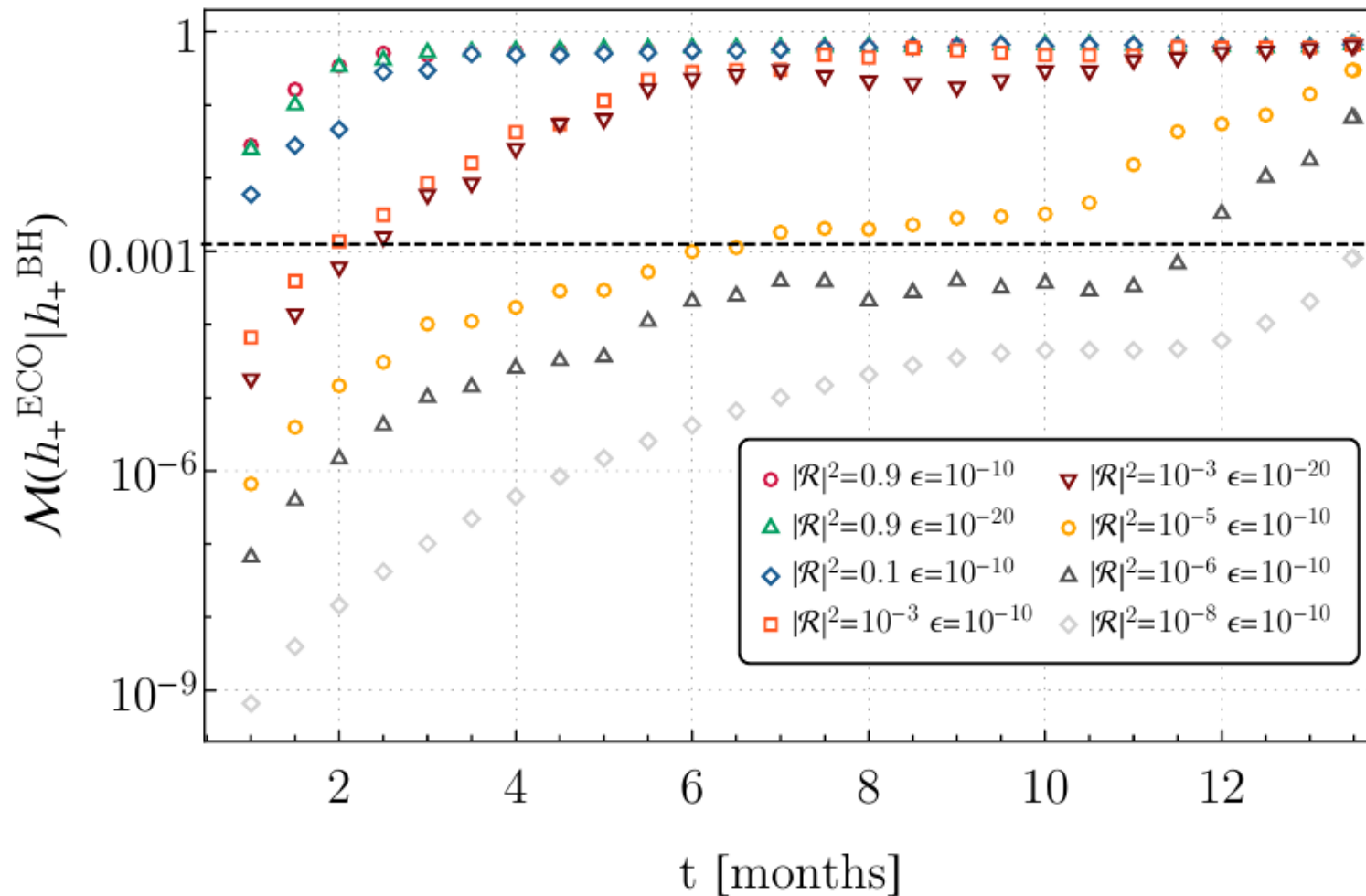
[Pacilio+ PRD 2020, see also Toubiana+ PRD 2021]



ECO tests with EMRIs/IMRIs

- ▶ EMRIs are unique probes of *both* multipolar structure and dynamics
- ▶ ECO corrections are amplified for small mass-ratio:
 - ▶ Spin-induced multipole moments $\rightarrow \delta \bar{M}_2 \sim 10^{-4}$ [Barack-Cutler, PRD 2007, Babak+ 2017]
 - ▶ Tidal heating \rightarrow large for highly-spinning objects $\rightarrow |\mathcal{R}|^2 \lesssim 10^{-4}$ [Datta+ PRD 2020]
 - ▶ Tidal Love numbers $\rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \sim 10^{-5}$ [Pani & Maselli 2019]
 - ▶ Tests of the Kerr bound ($\chi < 1$) could be much simpler and accurate with EMRIs *if one can measure the spin of the secondary* [Piovano, Maselli, PP, PRD-PLB 2020]
- ▶ ECO tests with EMRIs/IMRIs \rightarrow many challenges in modeling, parameter estimation, rates, etc...

ECO tests with EMRIs/IMRIs



- ECO QNMs can be excited during the inspiral
- EMRIs can potentially constraint the reflectivity at the level of $|\mathcal{R}|^2 \lesssim 10^{-8}$

[Maggio, van de Meent, Pani; to appear]

Conclusion

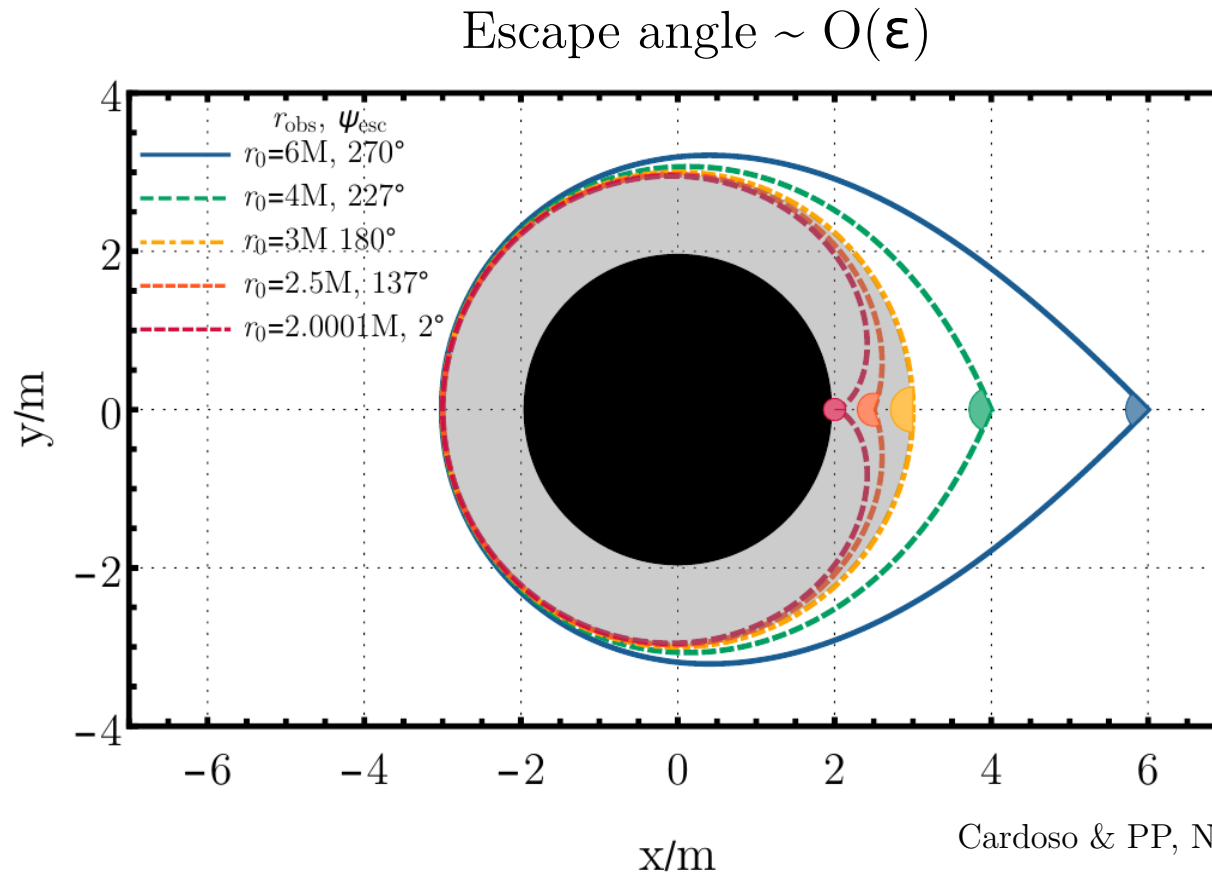
- ▶ *Living the BH era*: discovery opportunities for new physics!
- ▶ Dramatic improvements on ECOs on all fronts in the last few years
- ▶ Any signature of beyond-Kerrness would shake physics to its grounds
- ▶ Strong evidence for light rings & constraints on the reflectivity from Gws/EM
- ▶ Exquisite constraints in the future, esp. with EMRIs
- ▶ Horizons are special: portal to observables quantum gravity effects?

Backup slides

*“Nothing is More Necessary than
the Unnecessary” [cit.]*

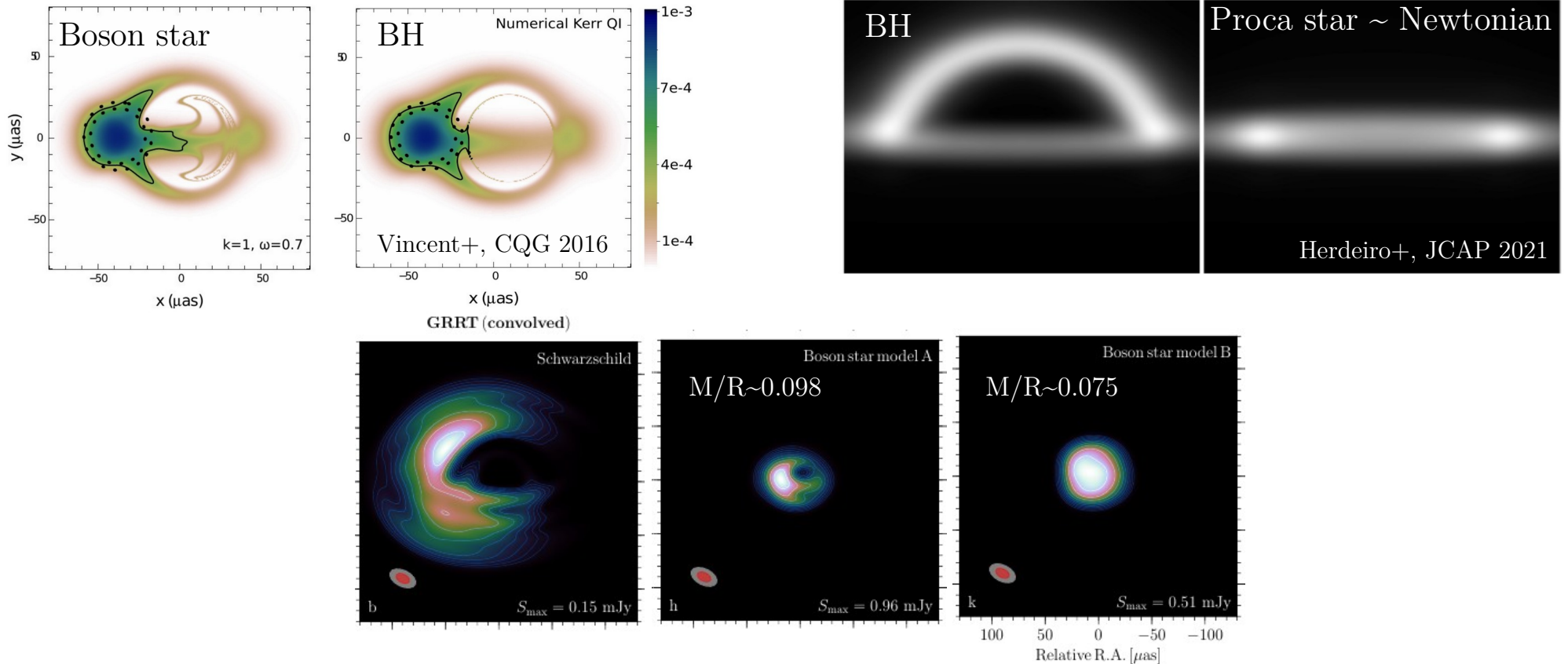


Imaging the horizon?



- ▶ EM tests when $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ are very challenging [Abramowicz+ (2012)]
- ▶ Existence of a light ring is a strong discriminator

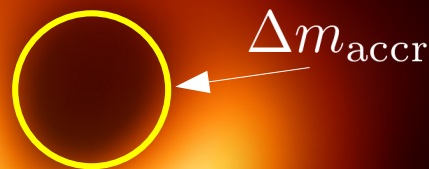
The imitation game



- Moderately compact ECOs distinguishable, especially if **accreting** [Olivares+ MNRAS 2020]
- **More compact ECOs with light rings** harder to distinguish [Cardoso, Duque, Foschi PRD 2021]
- Tests based on shadows can constrain $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$ [EHT 2019, Cardoso-Pani 2019, Volkel+ 2020]
- Degeneracy with spin, distance, accretion model, emissivity?

How about accretion?

$$\frac{\Delta m_{\text{accr}}}{M} \sim f_{\text{Edd}} \frac{T_{\text{age}}}{\tau_{\text{Salpeter}}} \approx 3 \times 10^{-2} \left(\frac{f_{\text{Edd}}}{10^{-4}} \right)$$



Assuming **thermal equilibrium** and **hard surface** yields much tighter constraints

[Broderick-Narayan CQG 2007]

$$\epsilon < 10^{-14}$$

This stringent constraint is evaded if the object has just a **tiny absorption**

[Carballo-Rubio+, Phys.Rev.D 98 12 124009 (2018)]

Quantifying the “unbearableness”

How well does the BH geometry describe the dark compact objects in our universe?

	Constraints		Source
	$\epsilon(\lesssim)$	$\frac{\nu}{\nu_\infty}(\gtrsim)$	
1a.	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	Sgr A* & M87
1b.	0.74	1.5	GW150914
2.	$\mathcal{O}(0.01)$	$\mathcal{O}(10)$	GW150914
3.	$10^{-4.4}$	158	All with $M > 10^{7.5} M_\odot$
4.	10^{-14}	10^7	Sgr A*
5.	10^{-40}	10^{20}	All with $M < 100 M_\odot$
6.	10^{-47}	10^{23}	GW150914
7*.	$e^{-10^4/\zeta}$	$e^{5000/\zeta}$	EMRIs

Cardoso & Pani, Living Rev Relativ (2019) 22:4
for description of the effects, caveats, and references

Searching for the absence

When testing *BHs* we don't look for something, but for the **absence** thereof

- ▶ Surface / internal structure
- ▶ Radiation *from* the object
- ▶ Hair / multipolar structure
- ▶ Tidal Love numbers

BHs are **unique** yet **simple**

- ▶ BHs in GR+SM described by 3 params → multiple consistency tests

Need models and framework to go beyond null tests

Extreme compact objects (ECOs)

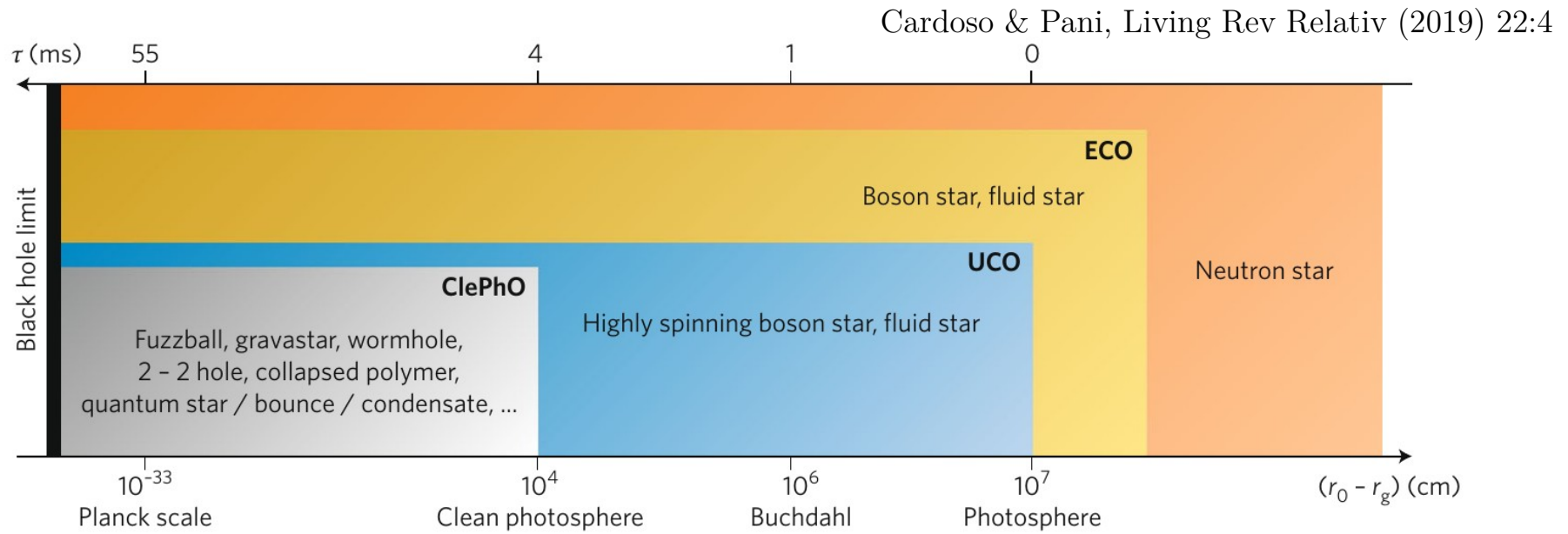
Cardoso & Pani, Living Rev Relativ (2019) 22:4

- ▶ Several models/proposals
- ▶ Different levels of “robustness”
 - ▶ Equilibrium sols?
 - ▶ Stability?
 - ▶ Formation? Coalescence?
- ▶ Phenomenologically:
 - ▶ “Good” ECOs
 - ▶ “Bad” ECOs

Phenomenology can be investigated even in absence of a first-principle framework

Model	Formation	Stability	EM signatures	GWs
Fluid stars	✓ 90	✓ 85 88 109 113	✓	✓ 85 109 112 114
Anisotropic stars	✗	✓ 115 117	✓ 118 120	✓ 115 119 120
Boson stars & oscillatons	✓ 53 54 121 123	✓ 86 124 128	✓ 91 129 130	✓ 131 138
Gravastars	✗	✓ 127 139	✓ 140 142	~ 112 113 135 136 138 142
AdS bubbles	✗	✓ 149	~ 149	✗
Wormholes	✗	✓ 150 153	✓ 154 157	~ 136 138 148
Fuzzballs	✗	✗ (but see 158 161)	✗	~ (but see 135 148 162)
Superspinars	✗	✓ 163 164	✗ (but see 165)	~ 135 148
2 – 2 holes	✗	✗ (but see 166)	✗ (but see 166)	~ 135 148
Collapsed polymers	✗ (but see 167 168)	✓ 169	✗ 168	~
Quantum bounces	✗ (but see 170 171)	✗	✗	~ 172
Dark stars	✗	✗	✗	✓ 38
Compact quantum objects*	✗ 73 173 174	✗	✗	~ 135 175
Firewalls*	✗	✗	✗	~

Quantifying the shade of darkness

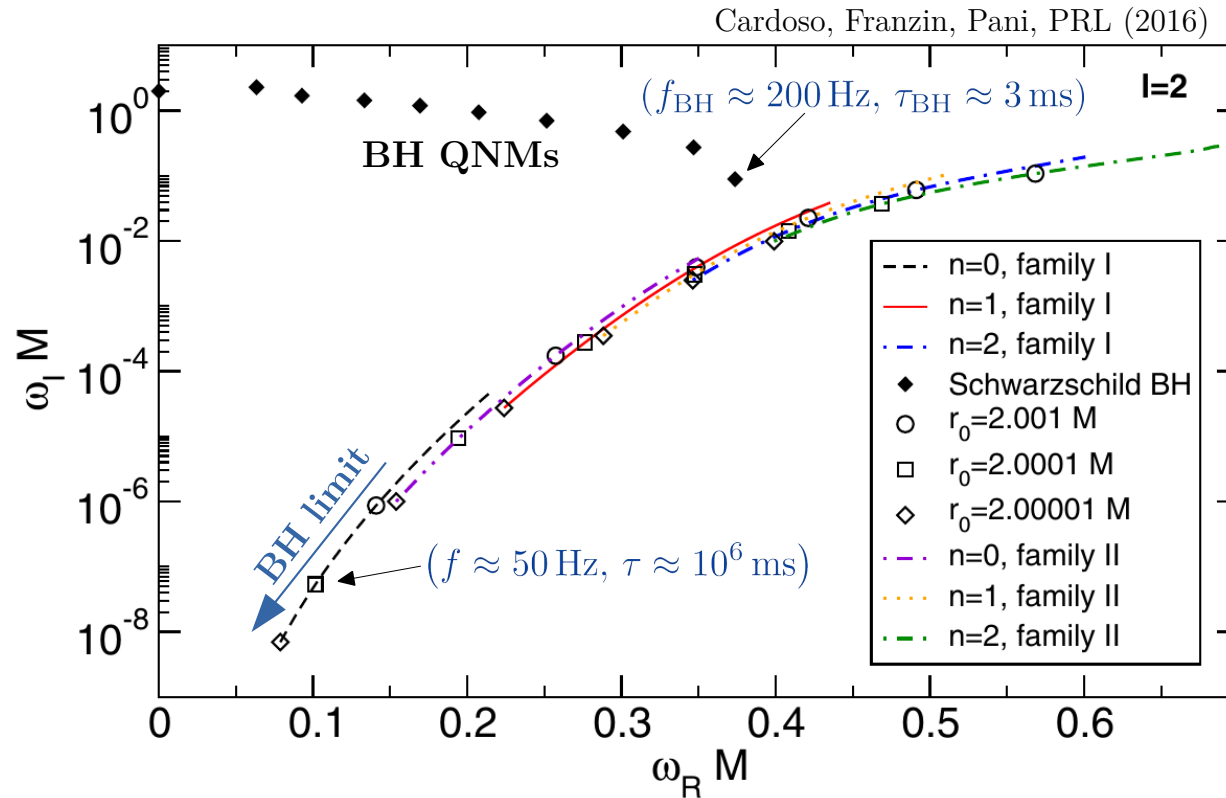


Two classes of ECOs (depending on the “closeness” parameter) $r_0 \equiv \frac{2GM}{c^2}(1 + \epsilon)$

- ▶ “Neutron-star like” (e.g. boson stars) $\rightarrow \epsilon \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$
- ▶ “BH like” (e.g. fuzzballs, “quantum BHs”) $\rightarrow \epsilon \sim 10^{-39} - 10^{-46}$

Goal: probe smaller and smaller values of ϵ
 \rightarrow requires combination of targeted and agnostic searches

QNM spectrum of an UCO



- Generic feature: low-frequency, long-lived QNMs in the BH limit

$$f_{\text{QNM}} \sim |\log \epsilon|^{-1} \quad \tau \sim |\log \epsilon|^{2l+3}$$

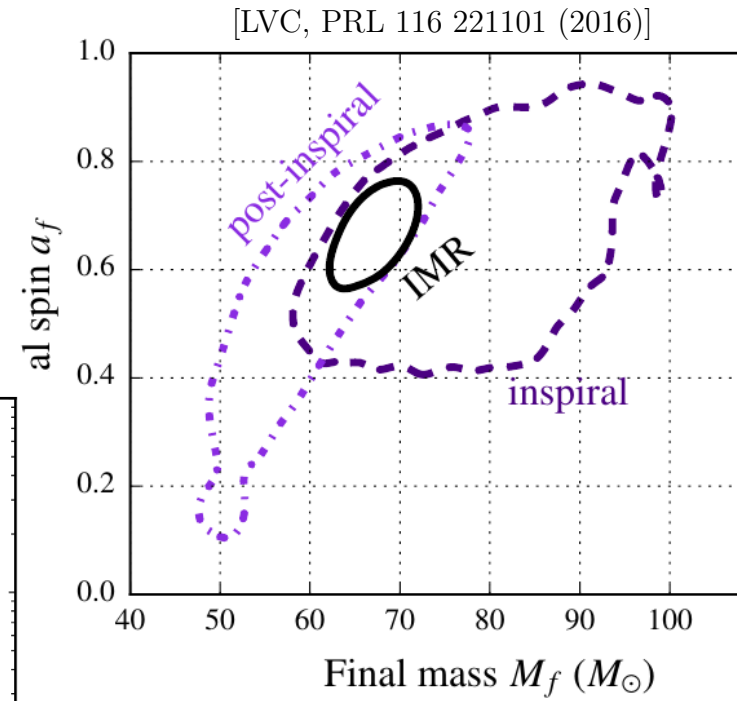
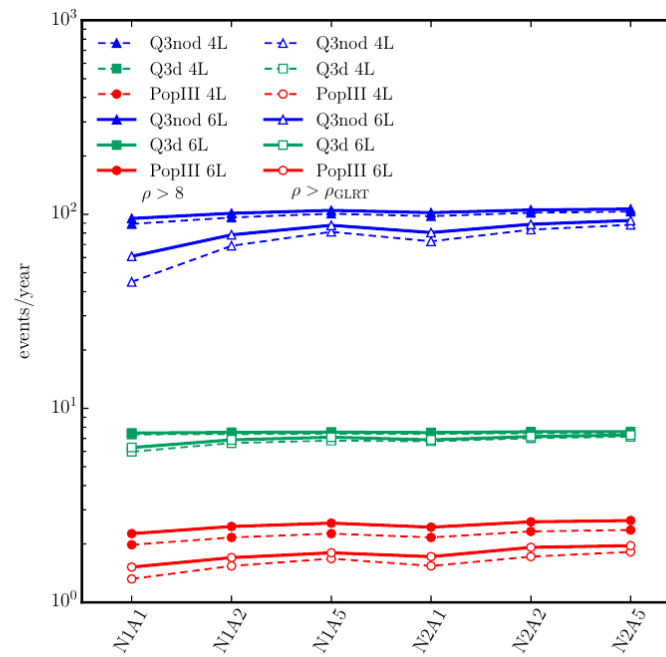
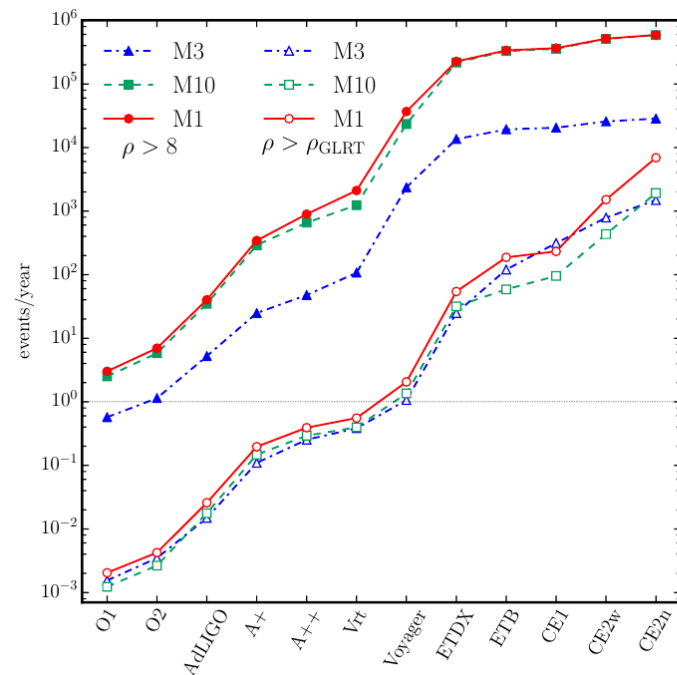
- QNM spectrum dramatically different → ringdown?

Ringdown and GW spectroscopy

- Current detections consistent with Kerr, but low SNR in the ringdown (~ 1 cycle/damping time)
- Ringdown tests possible with **3G** and **LISA** [Berti+, PRL 117 101102 (2016)]

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{ringdown}} \propto \frac{M_{\text{BH}}^{3/2}}{\sqrt{S_h(f)}}$$

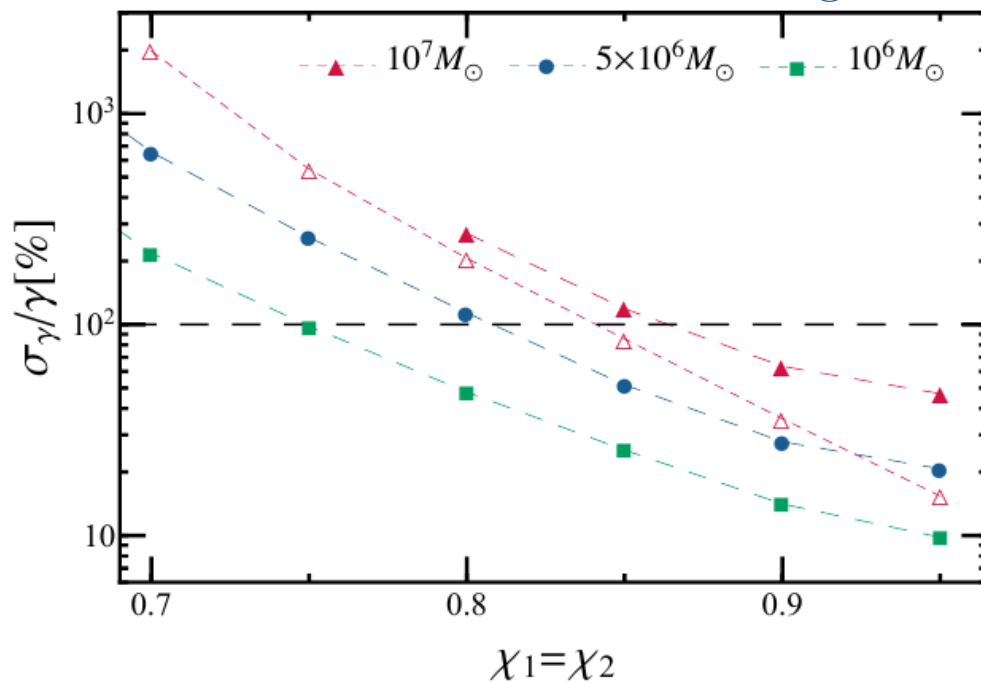
Supermassive sources more than compensate
for smaller detector sensitivity



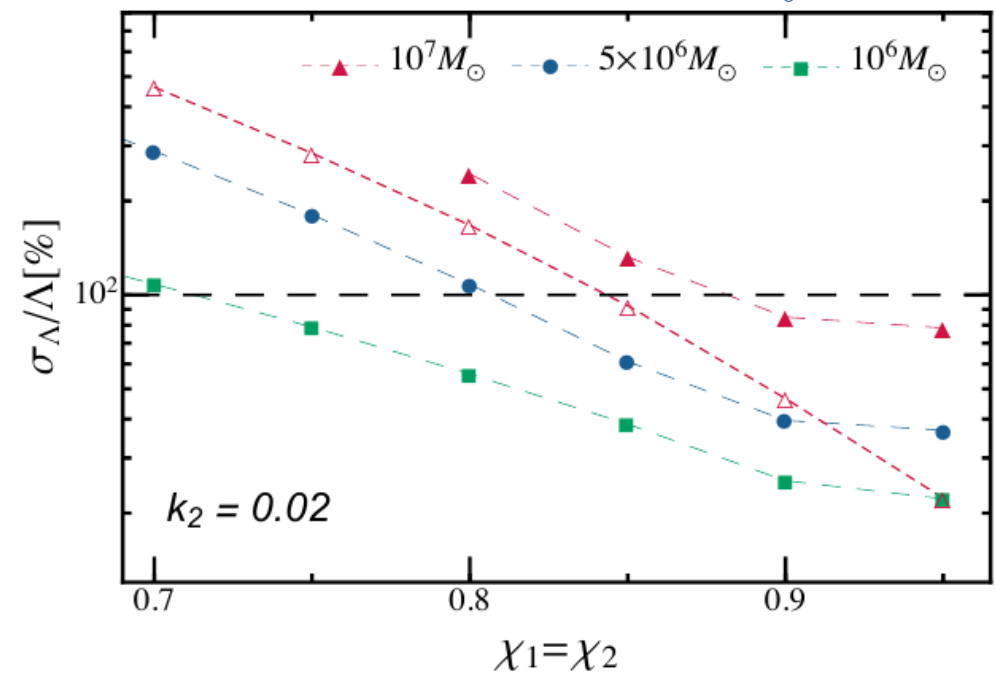
Probing BH quantum structures with LISA

Maselli, PP+; PRL 120 081101 (2018)

Absence of tidal heating



Tidal deformability



- ▶ Small corrections \rightarrow requires spinning supermassive binaries @ 2-20 Gpc
- ▶ LISA binaries are golden sources to probe Planckian corrections!
- ▶ Tidal terms recently computed to 6.5PN [Abdelsalhin, Gualtieri, PP; 1805.01487]