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## How the observational quantities of strong gravitational lens effect depend on BH's mass and spin

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According to the general relativity (GR), the black hole (BH) is characterized by three parameters: mass  $M$ , spin angular momentum  $J$  and electric charge  $Q$ .

In real cases, the charge is expected to be zero,  $Q = 0$ .

Then, the "BH observation" may be understood as the measurement of  $M$  and  $J$  through a direct observation of GR phenomena, for example the strong gravitational lens effect.

I am studying how the two parameters ( $M, J$ ) appear in a time series data (light curve) seen by single telescope observing the strong gravitational lens effect by Kerr BH.

The situation treated in my study consists of three parts as follows:

(1) If an emission of light with short duration (burst-like emission) occurs near a BH, we focus on two light rays:

One light ray propagates from the source to observer along the shortest path which does not wind around the BH ("direct ray" or "zero-winding ray").

Another ray propagates along the secondary short path which winds once around the BH ("secondary ray" or "1-winding ray").

(2) When the observer detects the 0-winding and 1-winding rays by single telescope, he/she can (in principle) readout following two informations from the light curve seen by the telescope: the time delay  $\Delta t_{obs}$  between detection time of 0-winding and 1-winding rays, and the ratio of brightness  $R_{obs}$  of 0-winding and 1-winding rays.

(3) These two parameters ( $\Delta t_{obs}, R_{obs}$ ) are determined by BH parameters ( $M, J$ ) and also the position and velocity ( $\vec{x}, \vec{v}$ ) of source at the emission.

I will report how these quantities ( $M, J, \vec{x}, \vec{v}$ ) determine the two observational quantities ( $\Delta t_{obs}, R_{obs}$ ).

Also, it will be found that the estimated values of  $\Delta t_{obs}$  and  $R_{obs}$  seem to be detectable by the present telescope capability.

**Author:** SAIDA, Hiromi (Daido University)

**Presenter:** SAIDA, Hiromi (Daido University)

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