Radiated Quantities in Binary Black Hole Collisions[1] LORENA
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Institute of Technology, USA — One of the more interesting and exotic systems
in the universe is a system of two black holes. When black holes orbit each other,
they will eventually collide, forming a single black hole with a mass almost equal
to the sum of the two initial masses. This missing "mass," up to ten percent, is
converted into gravitational waves making these systems one of the most energetic
in the universe. The systems also radiate angular momentum as they settle down to
a Kerr black hole. I present work toward modeling the radiated angular momentum
and energy as functions of the binary system's initial parameters for generic binaries.

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