

GRAVITATIONAL WAVE ASTRONOMY

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1. GW: physics & astronomy
2. **Current- & next-gen detectors & searches**
3. Burst sources: CBC, SN → GR, cosmology
4. Periodic sources: NS → subatomic physics

LECTURE TWO

- LIGO: design and progress
- **Data analysis:** general principles
- Periodic signals: coherent, semi-coherent
- Some results of recent searches
- Importance of a **worldwide** detector network

PROJECTS

DETECTOR	BAND ("BUCKET")	PSD $(\text{Hz}^{-1/2})$	SOURCES
Resonant sphere (Schenberg) or bar (Nautilus)	1 kHz	$3 \cdot 10^{-22}$	PSR, SN
Advanced LIGO interferometer	0.3 kHz	$3 \cdot 10^{-24}$	CBC (NS-NS, BH-BH), PSR, SN, stochastic
Einstein Telescope interferometer	0.2 kHz	$2 \cdot 10^{-25}$	ditto
LISA interferometer – satellite	3 mHz	$1 \cdot 10^{-20}$	WD-WD binary, EMRI, SMBH merger
Pulsar Timing Array	1 nHz	???	SMBH merger



LIGO: 1st DETECTION BY 2015



Relativity experiment → astronomical telescope

DETECTION PHYSICS

Size of detector $\ll \lambda$ (e.g. LIGO)

$$\ddot{\xi}_i = \frac{1}{2} \dot{h}_{ij}^{TT} \xi^j + (\text{non GW})$$

- Free masses: $\Delta\xi \sim h\xi$
- Masses joined by internal forces: $\Delta\xi \sim h(\omega\tau)^2\xi$



Size of detector $\gg \lambda$ (e.g. LISA, PSR timing array, Doppler tracking of spacecraft, microwave cavities)

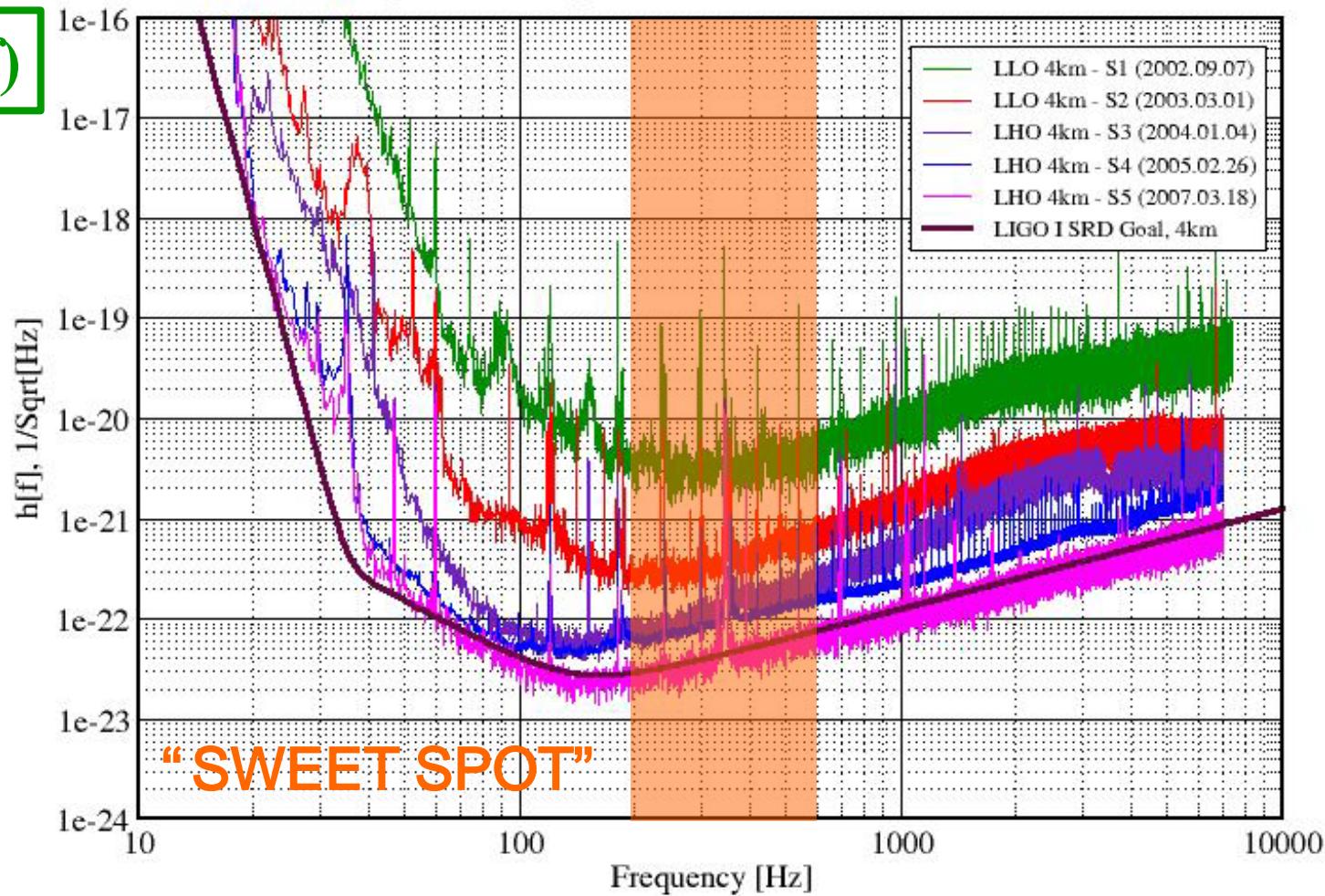
- Free masses: $\Delta\xi \sim h\lambda/2\pi \sin(2\pi\xi/\lambda)$

Best Strain Sensitivities for the LIGO Interferometers

Comparisons among S1 - S5 Runs

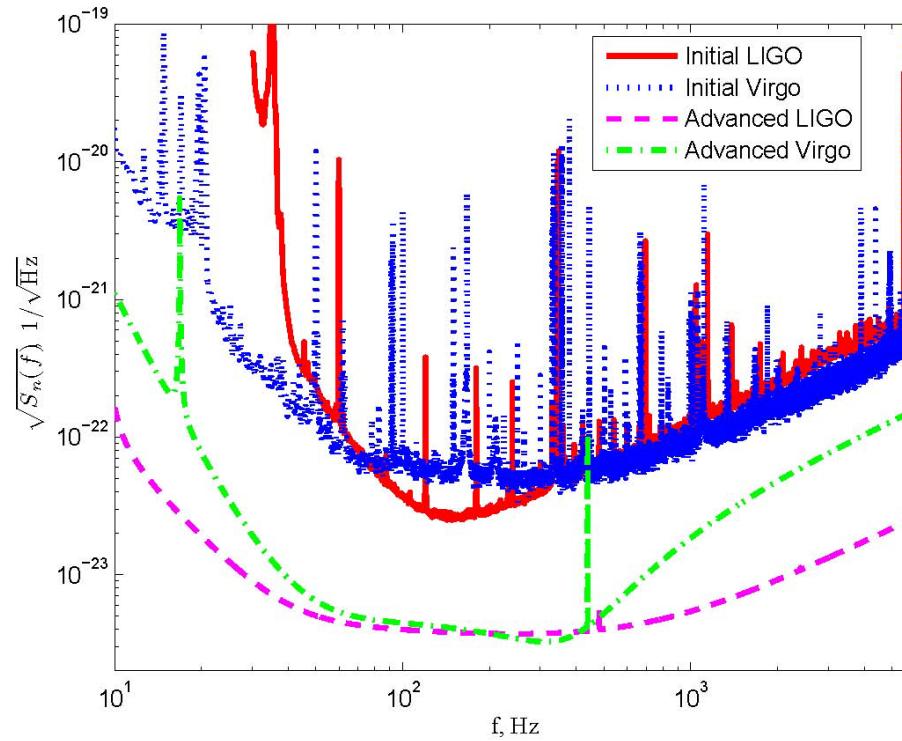
LIGO-G060009-03-Z

$S_h(f)$



- Signal : noise = $\int df |h(f)|^2 / S_h(f)$
- Strongest sources have $\Delta L = 10^{-4}$ fm

ADVANCED LIGO



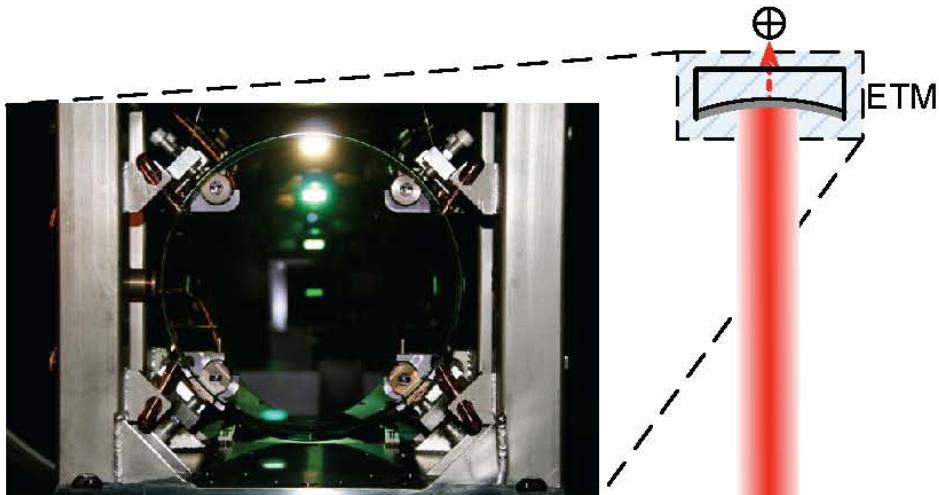
arXiv:1003.2480

- Improved lasers, mirrors, suspensions, CPU
- Sensitivity $\times 10$, sources $\times 10^3$, tunable

VITAL STATISTICS

- 4 km 4 km **Michelson interferometer**
- Laser 4.5W → 15 kW in **Fabry-Perot** cavity
- Active feedback to stay in lock
- Fused silica mirrors (11 kg), isolation stacks
(four-stage, 80 dB @ 10^2 Hz)
- Adv LIGO: **100 W** laser, **40 kg** mirrors

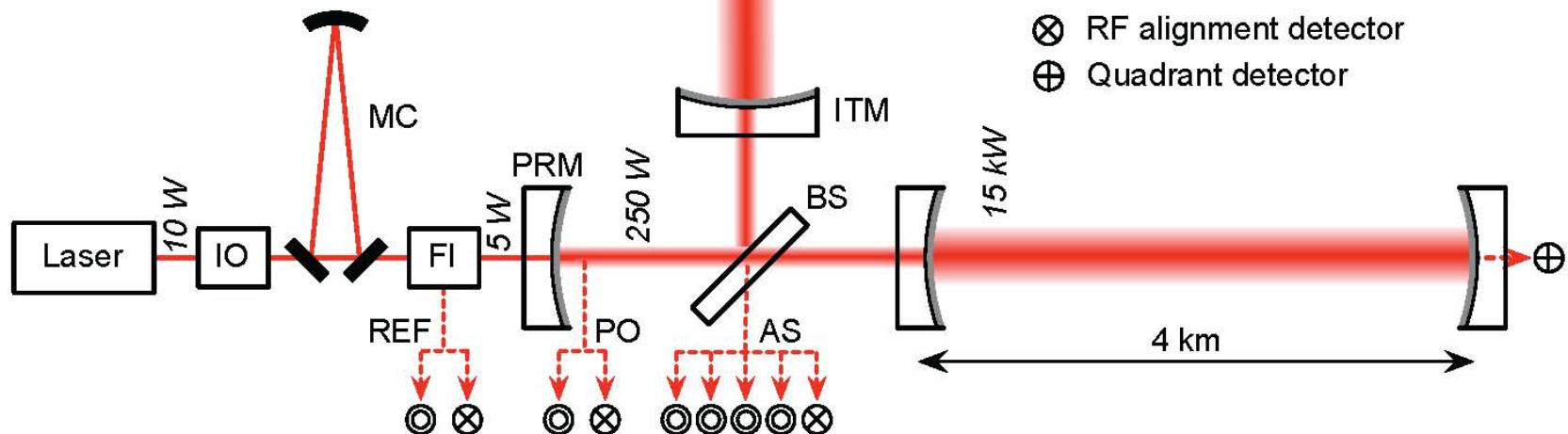
Petabytes! $h(t)$ @ 16 kHz plus 10^4 environmental

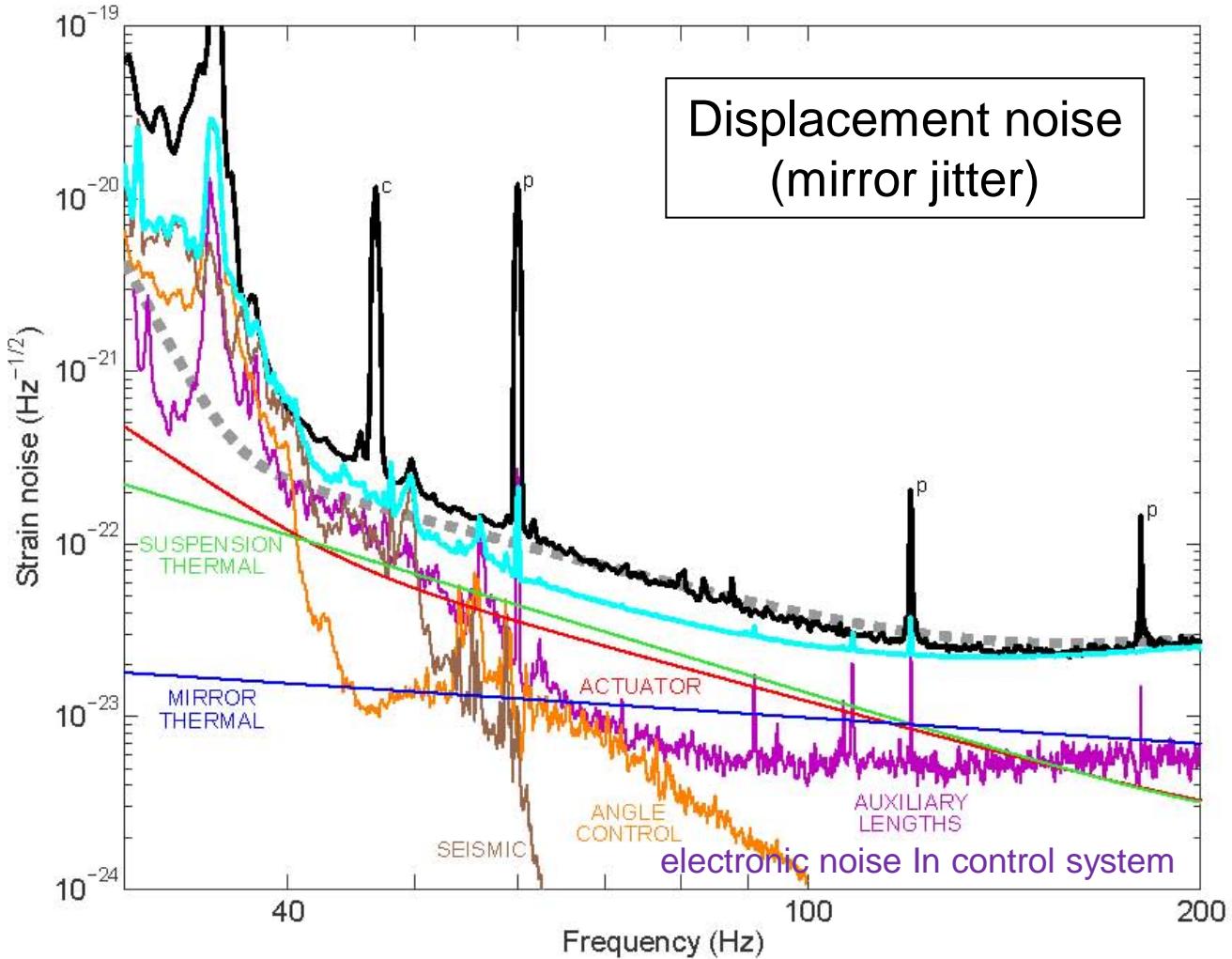


ETM	End test mass
ITM	Input test mass
BS	50/50 beamsplitter
PRM	Power recycling mirror
MC	Mode cleaner
FI	Faraday isolator
IO	Input optics

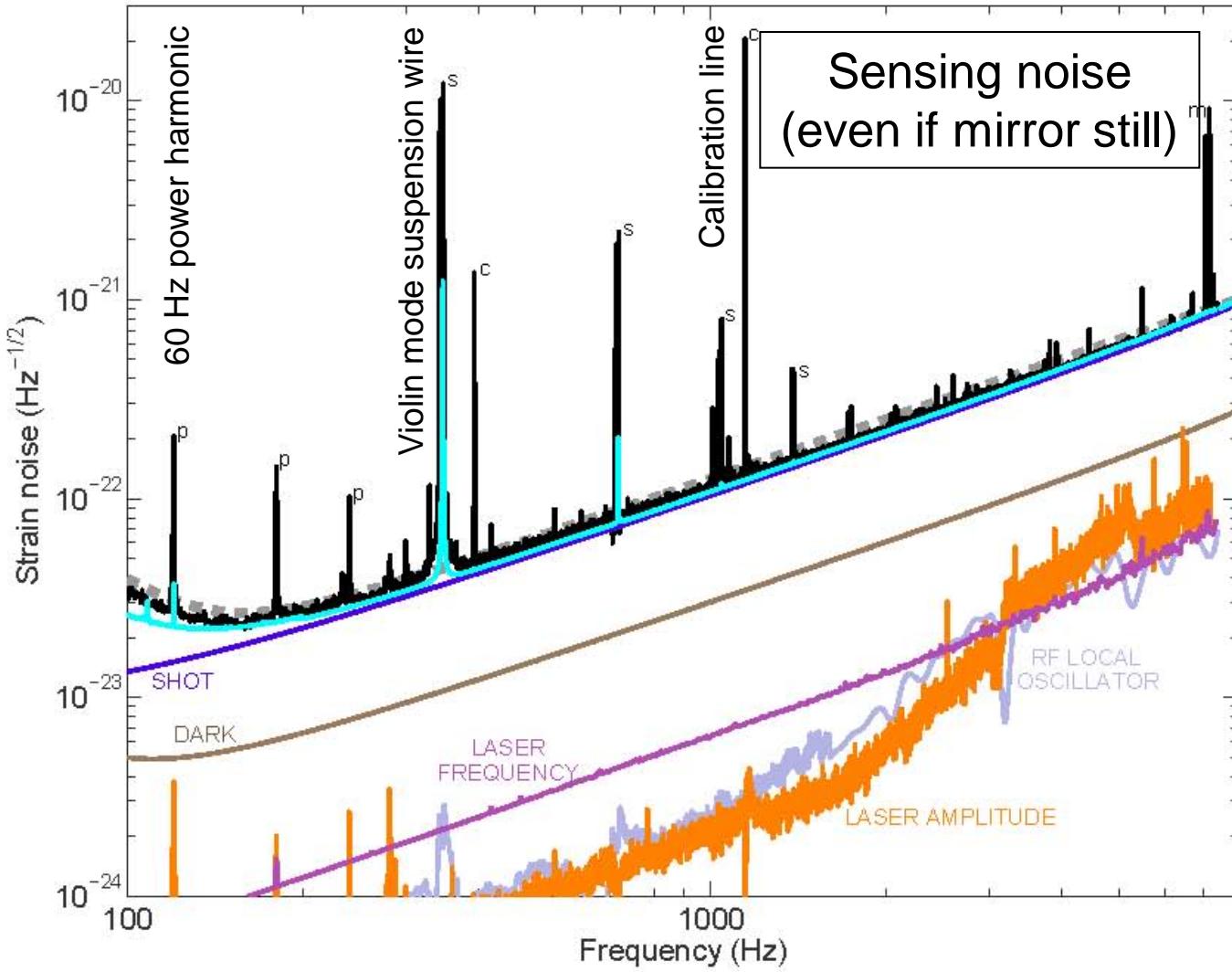
AS	Anti-symmetric port
PO	Pick-off port
REF	Reflection port

- RF length detector
- ⊗ RF alignment detector
- ⊕ Quadrant detector

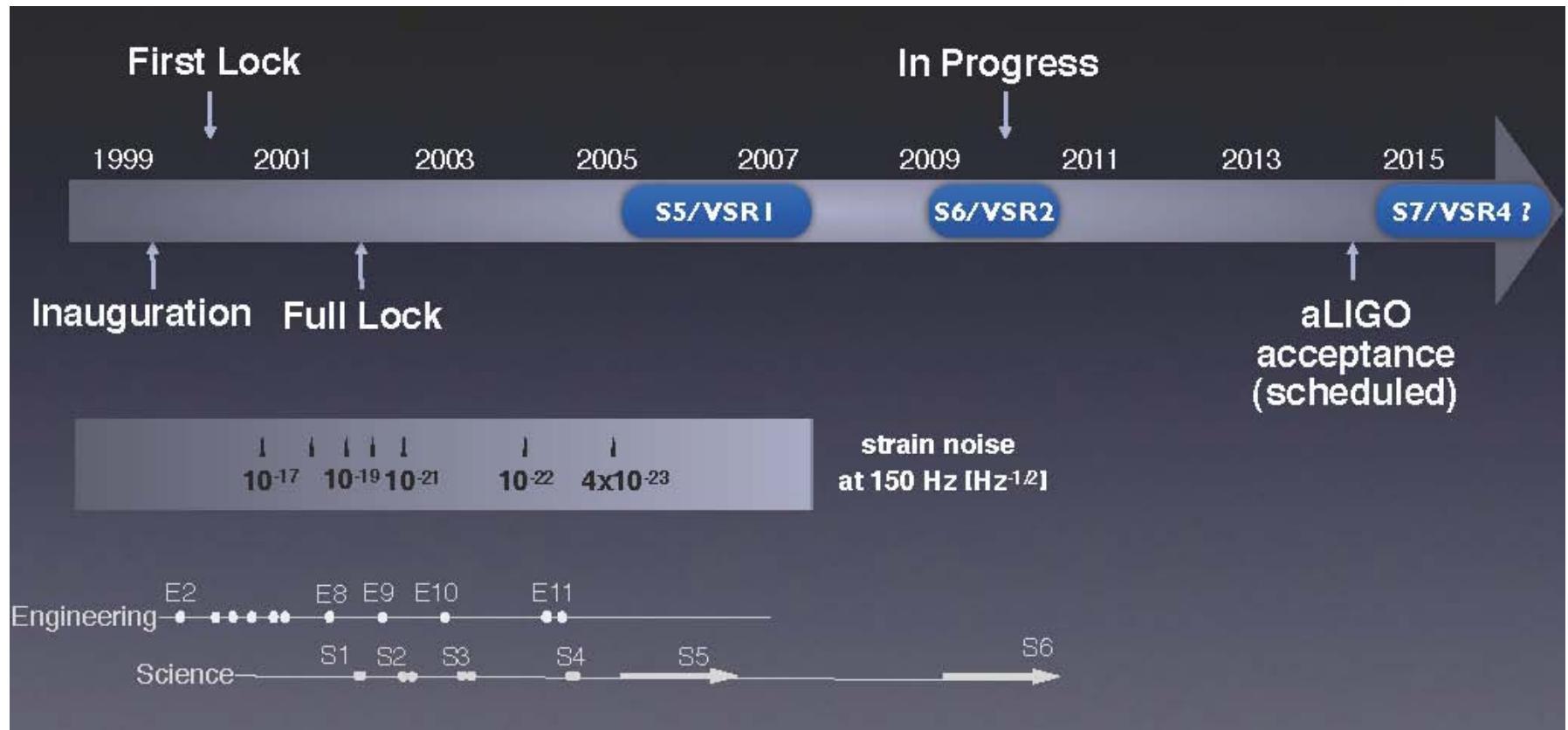




- **Seismic wall** $< 45 \text{ Hz}$ excludes many PSRs ☹
- **Thermal noise** \propto mechanical dissipation



- Shot noise $\propto f$ (squeezed states beat Heisenberg)
- Brighter laser \rightarrow less shot noise \rightarrow more thermal



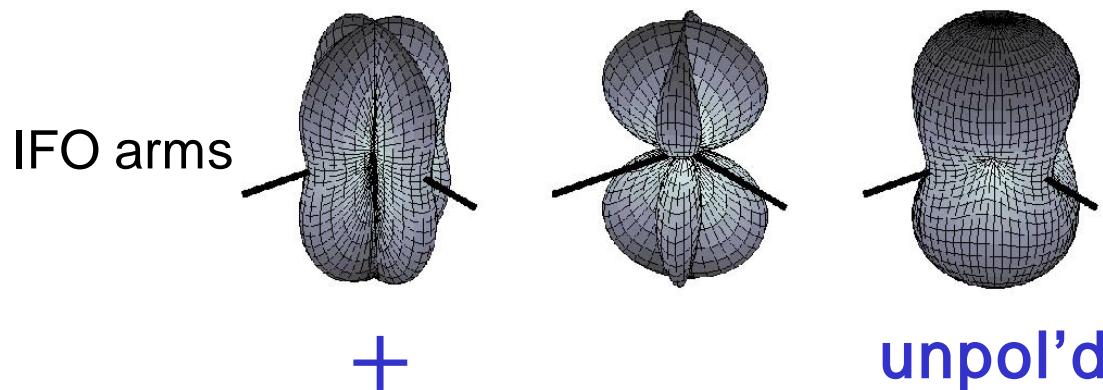
(from P. Brady)

SHORT PRIMER ON GW DATA ANALYSIS

... minus the challenging bits!

DATA

- Detector response $x(t) = \mathbf{h}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t)$
- Stationary, Gaussian noise $\mathbf{n}(t)$
- GW signal $\mathbf{h}(t) = \mathbf{F}_+(t) h_+(t) + \mathbf{F}_-(t) h_-(t)$
- Antenna \mathbf{F}_{\pm} , are 24-hr periodic functions of sky position (α, δ) and polarization angle ψ



MATCHED FILTERING

- {source, antenna} = template $h(f)$
- Many pipelines, including low-latency

$$z(t) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} df e^{2\pi i f t} h(f)^* x(f) / S_h(f)$$

$$\sigma^2 = 4 \int_0^{\infty} df h(f)^* h(f) / S_h(f)$$

“PARSEVAL’S
THEOREM”

- Trigger when $\text{SNR}(t) = |z(t)| / \sigma > 5.5$
- Data quality vetoes (five levels)

PERIODIC: COHERENT

- **F statistic** (Jaranowski et al. 98) on 30-min SFTs
- **Maximum likelihood** over h_0, i, ψ, f_0
(if sky position known)

$$F = \ln \Lambda = (x | h) - \frac{1}{2}(h | h)$$

$$(x | y) = 4 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\infty df \frac{x(f)y(f)^*}{S_h(f)}$$

- Noise $\rightarrow PDF(2F) = \text{central } \chi^2$ with 4 DOF
- Signal $\rightarrow \chi^2$ with non-centrality $(h|h)^{1/2}$

- Sensitivity:

$$\langle h_0 \rangle_{i, \psi, \alpha, \delta} \approx 11.4 [S_h(f_0)/T_{obs}]^{1/2}$$

SQUARE
ROOT

- Generic: beat down noise as **square root** of the number of *tracked* cycles
- Choose **template spacing** to lose $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ cycle (say) over T_{obs}
- Clever tricks to match contours of the “error metric” $d(SNR)/d\theta_i d\theta_j$ (Fisher matrix)
- NS mountain: 10^{10} cycles per yr $\rightarrow h_0 \sim 10^{-25}$
- CBC: 10^4 cycles in min $\rightarrow h_0 \sim 10^{-22}$

PERIODIC: INCOHERENT

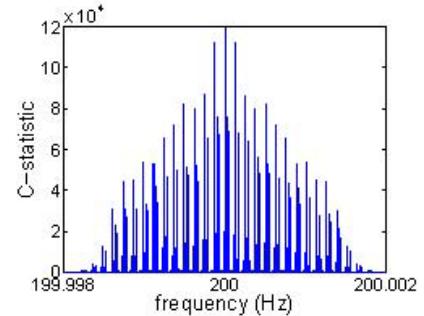
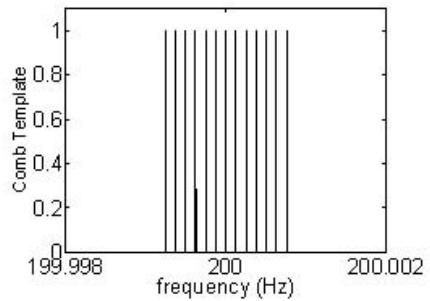
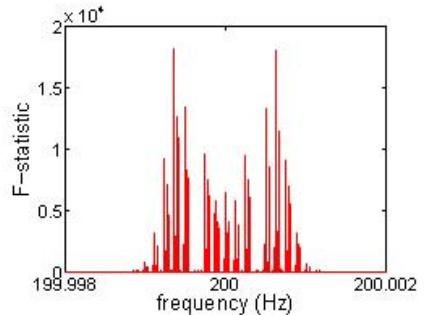
- Coherent is computationally expensive
- **Semi-coherent:** break into coherent **chunks**
 - **StackSlide** (Brady & Creighton 02)
 - **Hough** (Krishnan et al. 04)
 - **PowerFlux** (Dergachev 05)
- Lose sensitivity by (number of chunks)^{1/4}

$$\langle h_0 \rangle \approx 8N_{chunk}^{-1/4} [S_h(f_0)/T_{chunk}]^{1/2} = 8N_{chunk}^{1/4} [S_h(f_0)/T_{obs}]^{1/2}$$

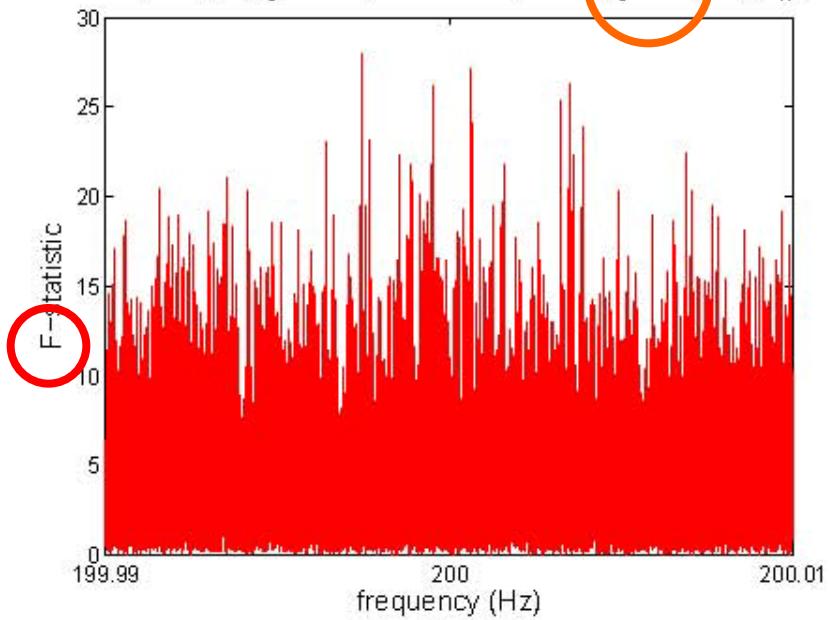
- Constant from **false alarm & dismissal** rate

SCO X-1: COMB SEARCH

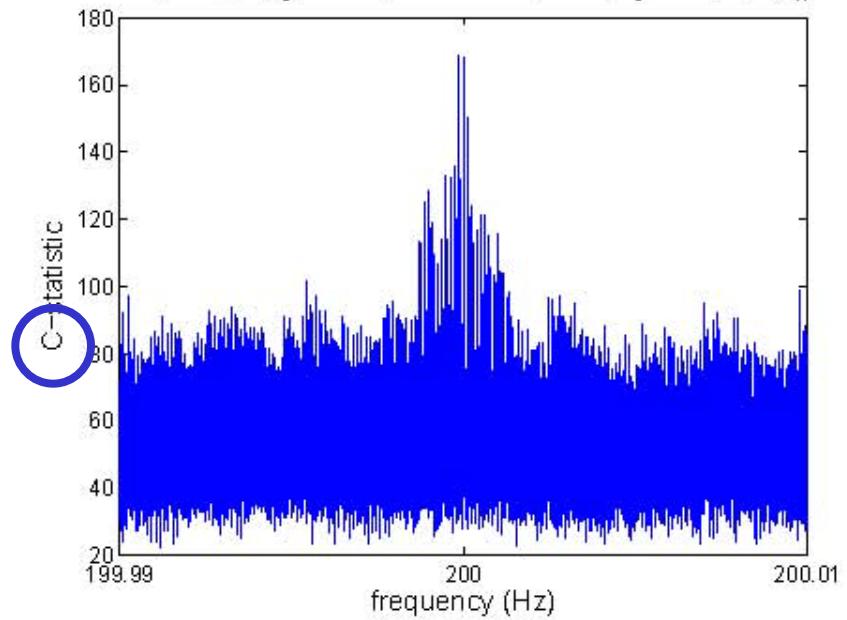
- Melbourne, AEI, Penn State
- Unknown spin period
- **Semi-coherently** add signal at teeth of Doppler comb
- AM sidebands = Earth spin
- FM sidebands = Sco X-1 orbit



F-stat, mfd_v4, $f_0=200\text{Hz}$, $P=2912.7\text{s}$, $T=10\text{d}$, $h_0=0.03$, $\sqrt{S_h}=1$



C-stat, mfd_v4, $f_0=200\text{Hz}$, $P=2912.7\text{s}$, $T=10\text{d}$, $h_0=0.03$, $\sqrt{S_h}=1$



LIGO S5 RESULTS

Some fruits of data analysis so far

CRAB QUADRUPOLE

- Indirect **spin-down** limit on **ellipticity** $\varepsilon(B_{int})$
- **LIGO S5** beats spin down limit (Abbott et al. 08)
- Coherent F-statistic search (max. likelihood, sinusoidal matched filter) “at” radio ephemeris

$$L_{\text{GW}} < 0.02 L_{\text{SD}}$$

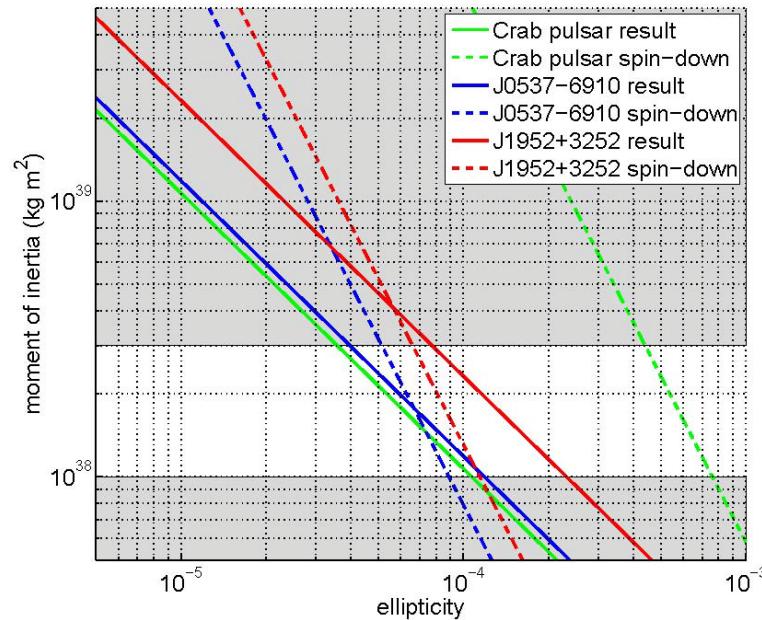
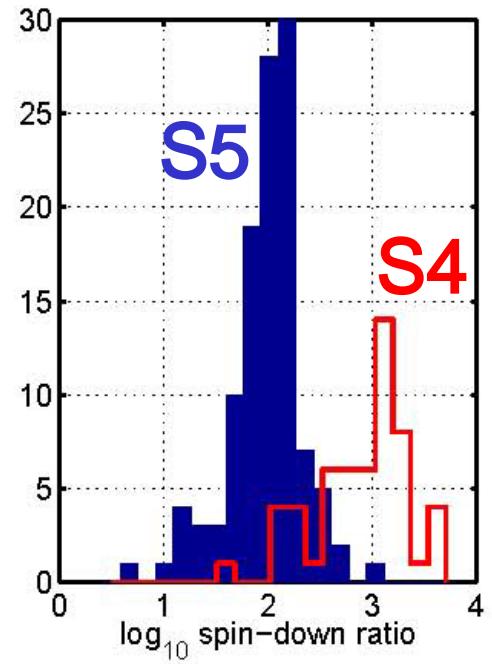
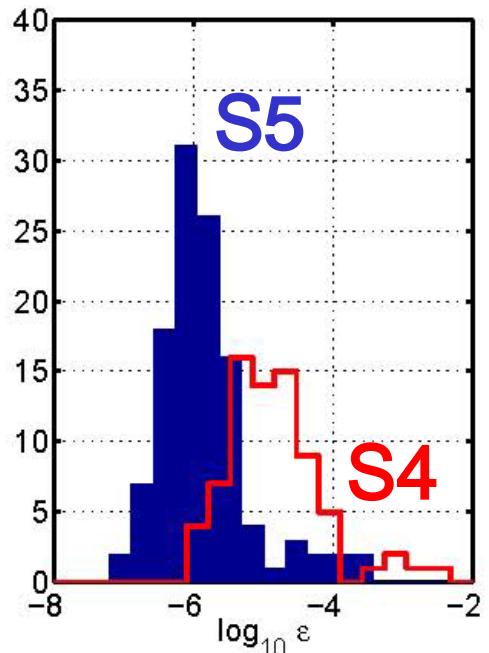
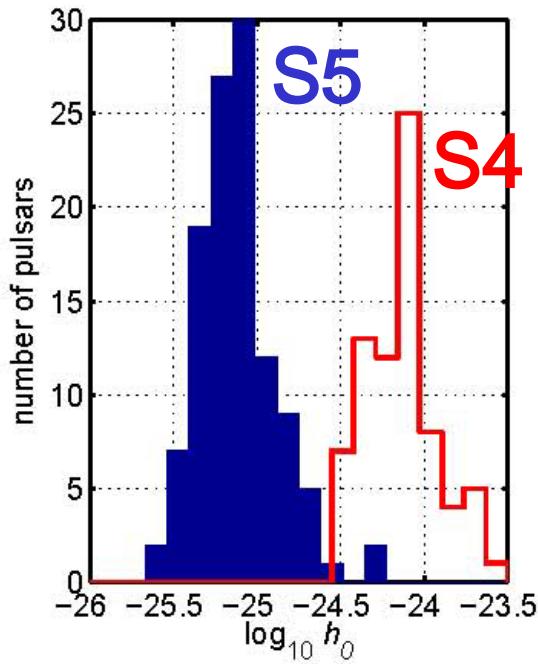
AND

$$\varepsilon < 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

AND

$$B_{int} < 10^{16} \text{ G}$$

- **Recycled pulsars** spin down slowly
- Best ellipticity bound is $\varepsilon < 7 \times 10^{-8}$ in J2124!



$$h \propto I\varepsilon\Omega^2$$

$$d\Omega/dt \propto I\varepsilon^2\Omega^5$$

(Abbott et al. 2010)

BLIND S5 PSR SEARCHES

All-sky PowerFlux (Abbott et al. 09)

- Eight months, $0.5 < f < 1.1$ kHz, $df/dt > -5 \cdot 10^{-9}$
- $h_0 < 10^{-24}$ @ 150 Hz, $\varepsilon < 10^{-6}$, births < 0.03 yr $^{-1}$

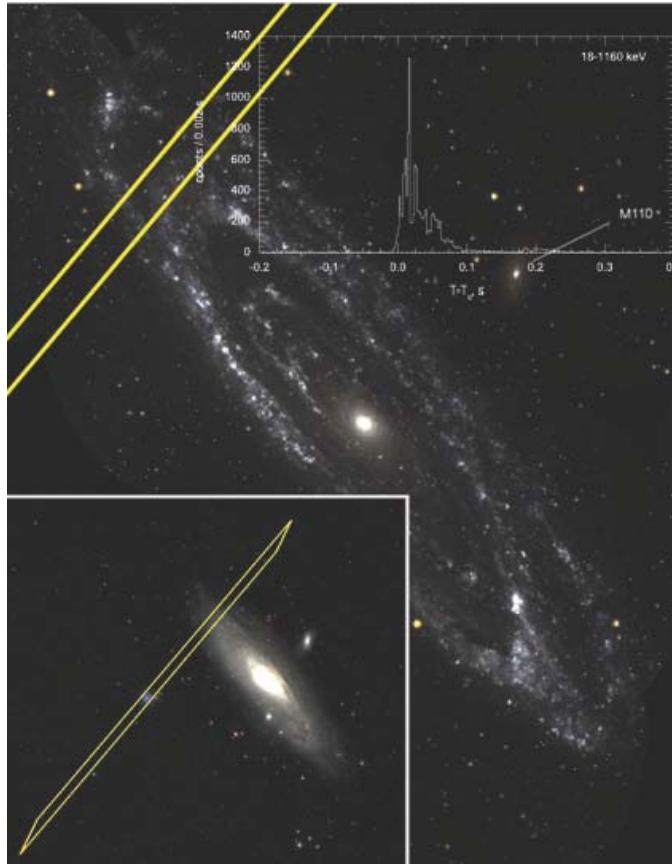
Einstein@Home (Abbott et al. 09)

- Similar ranges, $h_0 < 3 \cdot 10^{-24}$ @ 125-225 Hz

Cassiopeia A (Wette et al. 08)

- Spin unknown: 0.1-0.3 kHz, df/dt , d^2f/dt^2
- Beat spin down limit, $h_0 < 8 \cdot 10^{-25}$ @ 150 Hz

GRB 070201



- Interplanetary Network error box covered M31
- BUT LIGO would see CBC at 0.7 Mpc!
- Cannot rule out SGR

(Abbott et al. 08, arXiv:0711.1163)

BLIND INJECTION CHALLENGE

- Inserted **secretly** into LIGO data in hardware
- Poisson process $\sim 1 \text{ yr}^{-1}$, **two** in S5
 - burst at 58 Hz, 12 ms duration
 - CBC with $(1.1M_{\text{Sun}}, 5.1M_{\text{Sun}})$ and low spins
- One burst found, false alarm probability 10%
- Zero CBC found after all vetoes imposed
- **“Envelope opened”**
- With high-noise veto off, one CBC emerged
- False alarm rate $< 0.07 \text{ yr}^{-1}$... borderline

MULTI-MESSENGER – SOON

- Build **low-latency CBC** and **burst** pipelines (analysis 2 min, human vetting 30 min)
- Calibrate and aggregate $h(t)$ on-line
- Identify significant **three-site events**
- Evaluate **background**, apply **veto**s
- Reconstruct **sky position**
- Submit event to candidate database
- Alert humans, evaluate, **request EM TOO**

MULTI-MESSENGER – NOW

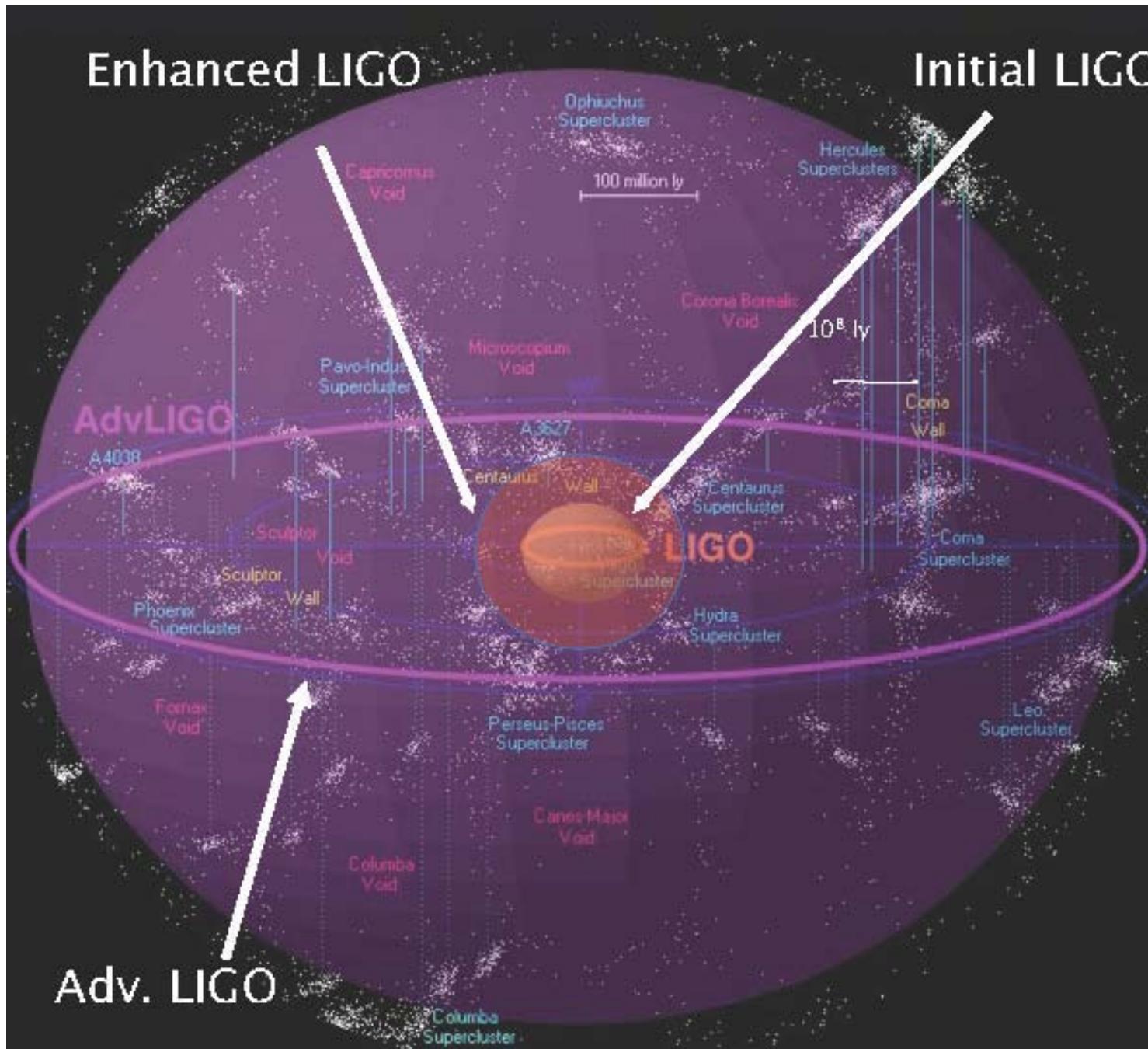
- Swift target-of-opportunity (TOO)
- High-energy neutrino-triggered searches
- Wide-field optical follow-up
- Joint radio observations
- 2009-10: cooperation TAROT, QUEST, Swift



Transient factories: Palomar, Skymapper, ASKAP

Enhanced LIGO

Initial LIGO



IMPORTANCE OF A WORLDWIDE NETWORK

Example: LIGO Australia

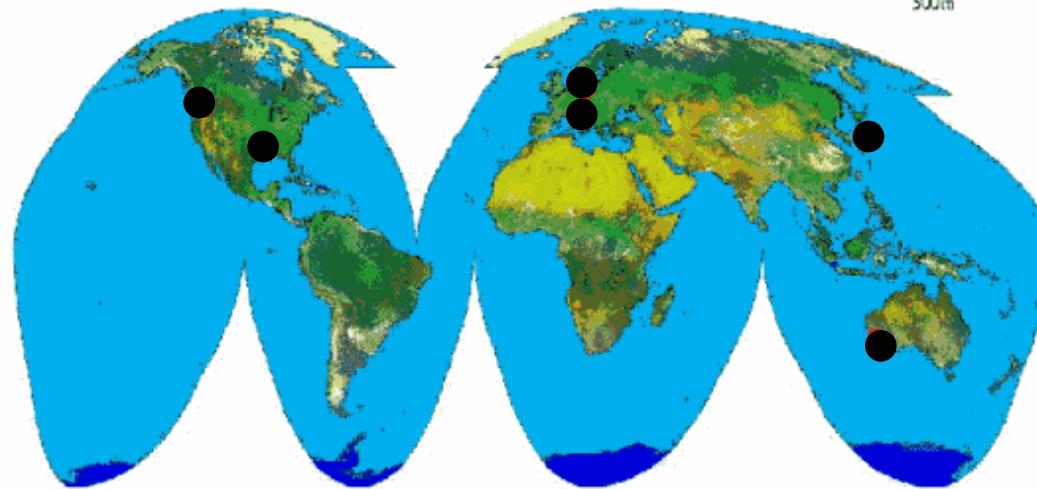
LIGO
2x 4km

VIRGO
1x 3km

GB600
1x 600m

TAMA300
1x 300m

AIGO500
500m



LIGO Hanford



LIGO Livingston



GE600



Virgo



Report of NSF Review

- “No brainer”
- Angular resolution improves 5- to 10-fold
 - triangulation and EM follow up (vital for astronomy)
- Parameter estimation
 - resolves distance versus inclination degeneracy
- Polarization information if orient arms optimally
- Reduce false alarm rate and non-Gaussian tails
 - new, coherent search algorithms solve simultaneously for signal in each detector and sky position (not simple coincidence)
- Minimize environmental correlations
- Issues: timing, logistics, personnel, funding

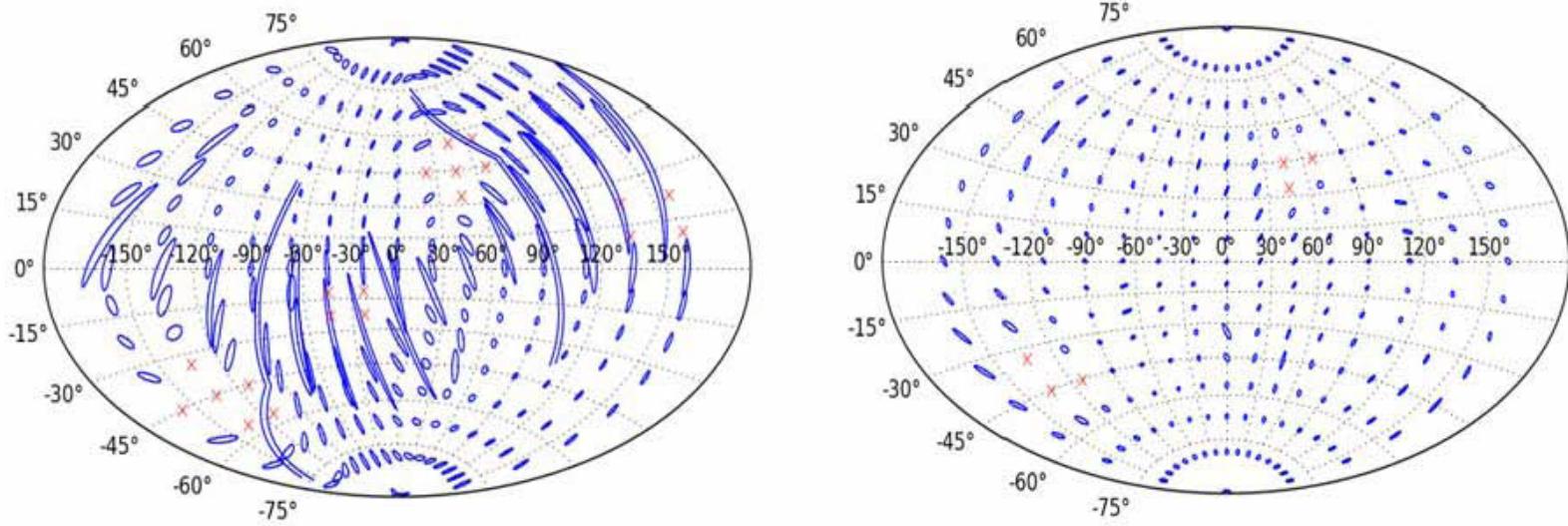
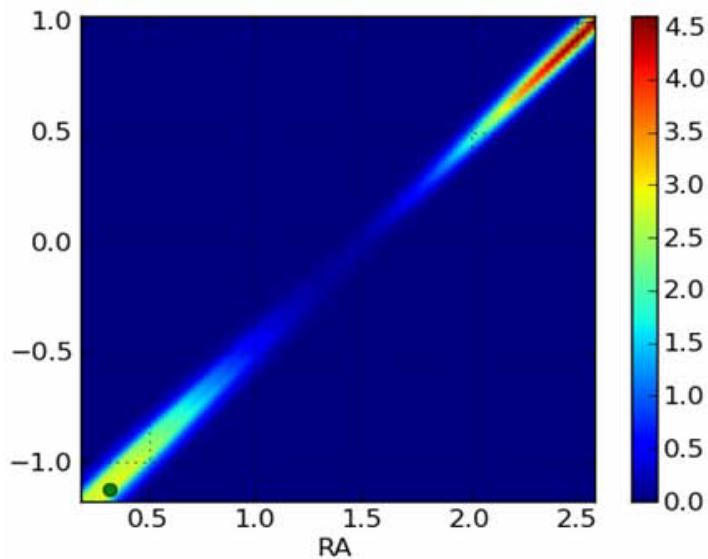
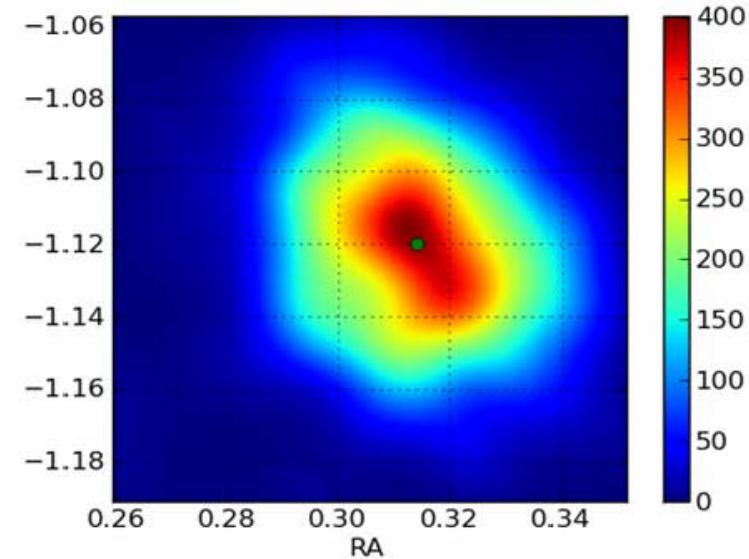


Figure 5 Left: Sky localization with the HHLV network. Right: Sky localization with the AHLV network. The plots show the 90% confidence contours for binary NS sources face on and at a horizon distance of 200Mpc. The plot assumes that the advanced detectors would achieve a SNR =8 for these sources at a horizon distance of 180Mpc. The red X's are points in the sky where the signal would be poorly detected with a network combined SNR < 12 .

Sky localization



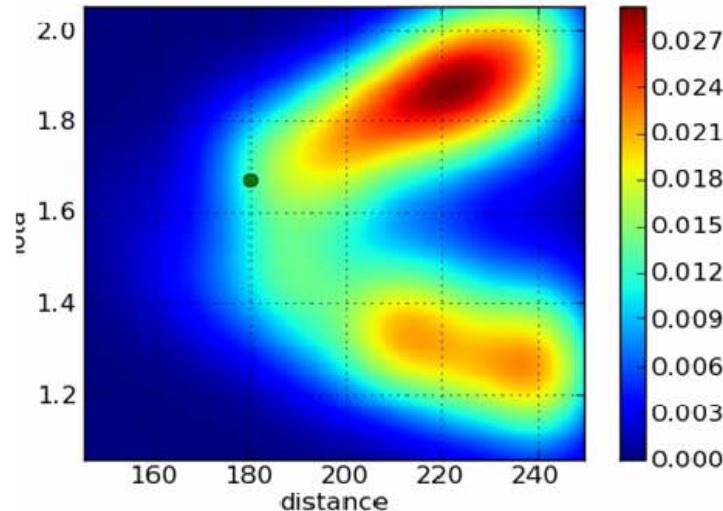
HHLV



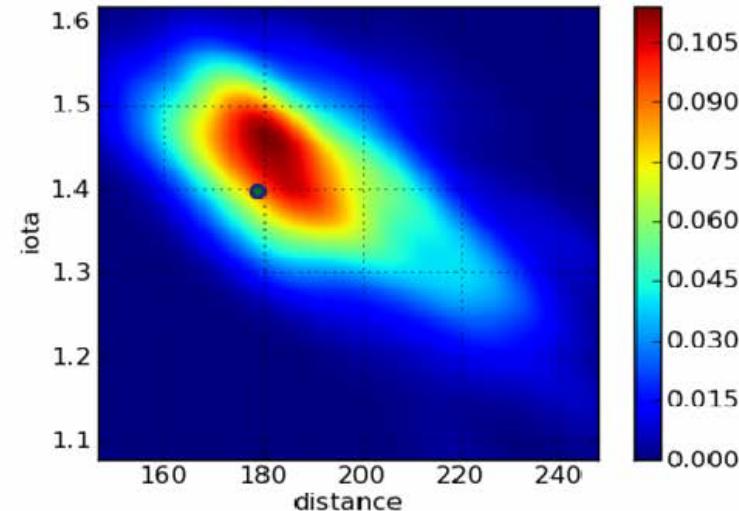
AHLV

Figure 6 Examples of the sky localization contours in the two networks. The green dot shows the true position of the source in the modeling. The color coding indicates the probability density in units of 1/steradian

Localization contour shape



HHLV



AHLV

Figure 9 Two dimensional probability density contours for the model parameters of a binary neutron star system's luminosity distance and orbital inclination angle relative to the line of site in the two networks. The green dot shows the input value of the model parameter (iota is symmetric about π). The solution using the HHLV network is bimodal. The degeneracy is broken in the AHLV network. The color coding indicates the amplitude of the probability density in units of $1/(\text{Mpc} \cdot \text{radian})$.

Parameter estimation

Remove with
coherent algorithm

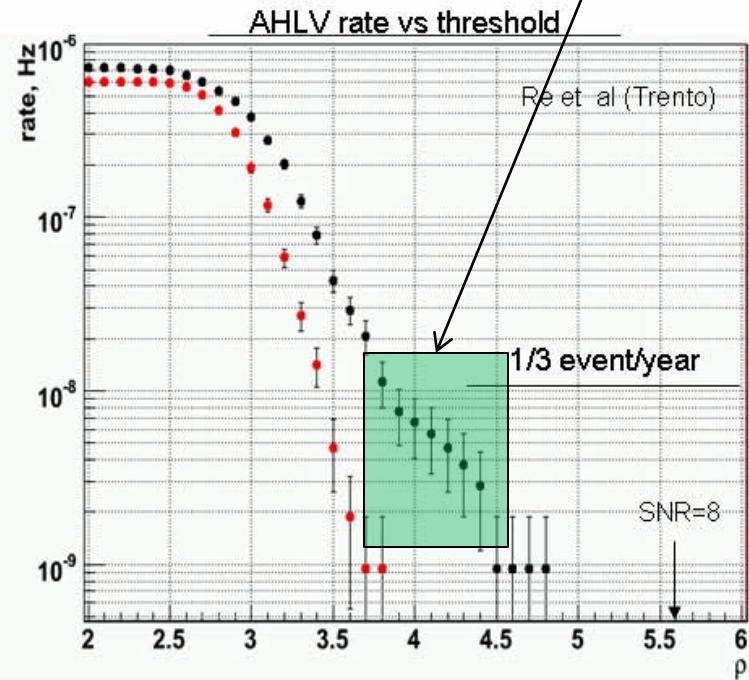
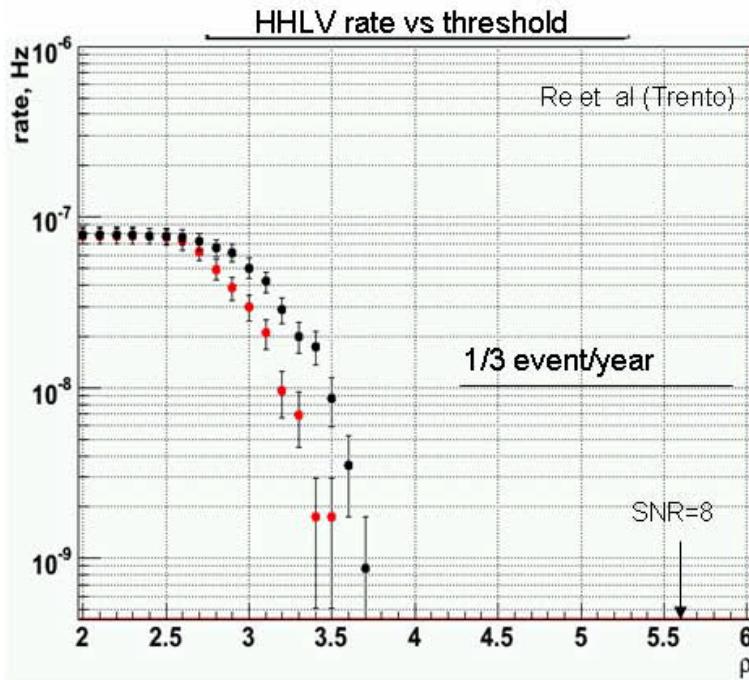


Figure 12 Background rate vs detection threshold for the two networks in a search for unmodeled burst sources. Black dots represent the low frequency band (64 - 200Hz) and red dots the high frequency (200 – 2048 Hz) band. The significant change in the non-Gaussian tails relative to **Figure 11** is due to having four rather than three detectors in the network.

False alarm rate

LIGO

LIGO-Virgo Collaboration

UNIVERSITY OF
STRATHCLYDEUNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGELOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



Andrews University



PENNSTATE

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UNIVERSITYUniversitat de les
Illes BalearsWASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY

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SOUTHERN
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FLORIDACHARLES STURT
UNIVERSITYUNIVERSITY OF
ROCHESTERUNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Science & Technology Facilities Council
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

SUMMARY

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- Periodic signals: coherent, semi-coherent
- Some results of recent searches
- Importance of a **worldwide** detector network