

Talk Astro #4

Christopher Alléné
JRJC 2022

23-29 Octobre **2022**

Saint Jean de Mogette
Village Club « la Rivière »

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Study of the localization of sources identified by the MBTA pipeline for low latency CBC search and Early Warnings

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The background of the slide features a visualization of gravitational waves. It consists of a grid of green lines that are distorted into concentric, wavy patterns, representing the ripples in spacetime. In the center of the image, two red, glowing spheres are shown in a binary configuration, representing the source of the gravitational waves. The overall color scheme is dark green and black, with the text in white.

Gravitational Waves

Analysis and sky localization principles

Early Warning and Source localization

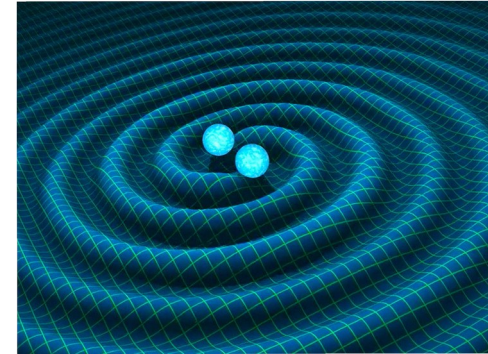
A visualization of gravitational waves. The background is a dark green grid that ripples and distorts as it moves away from a central point. At the center, two red spheres are shown in a binary configuration, each surrounded by a blue circular outline. The ripples emanate from this central region, representing the propagation of gravitational waves through spacetime.

Gravitational Waves

Gravitational Waves (GW)

Space-time Metric perturbation :

- General Relativity (1916) ;
- Gravity speed : c
- Two polarisations h_+ et h_{\times}



Emission if rotation around an axis which is not of symmetry.

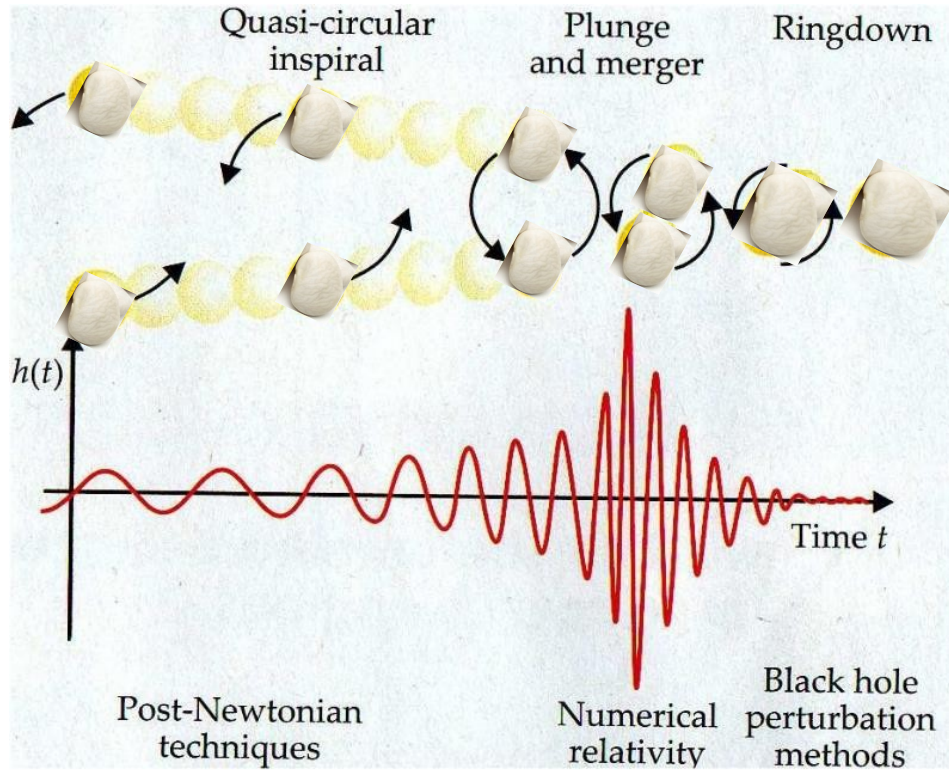
Puissance émise par une source :

$$P \simeq \frac{c^5}{G} \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{R_S}{\Delta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^6 \propto \frac{G}{c^5} \sim 10^{-53} SI$$

Binary Neutron Stars (BNS), Binary Black Holes (BBH) and Neutron Star-Black Hole (NSBH) systems



Compact Binary Coalescence



- Depends only on the chirp mass at newtonian order :

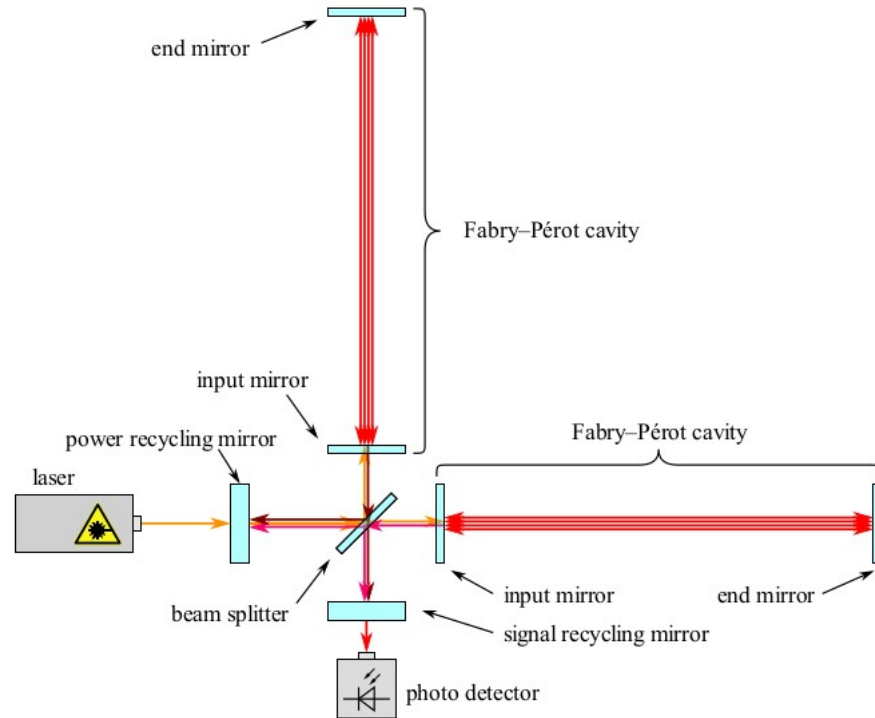
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{\frac{3}{5}}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{\frac{1}{5}}}$$

- Inspiral phase stops at the innermost stable circular orbit (ISCO).

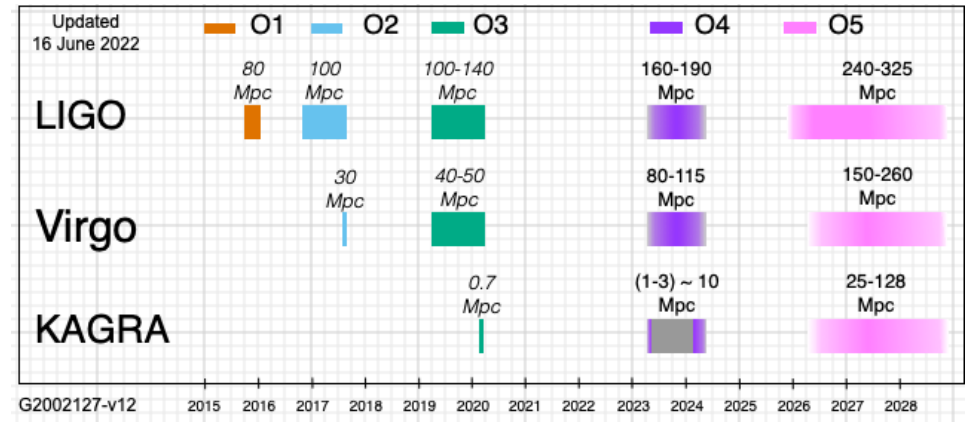
GW detectors

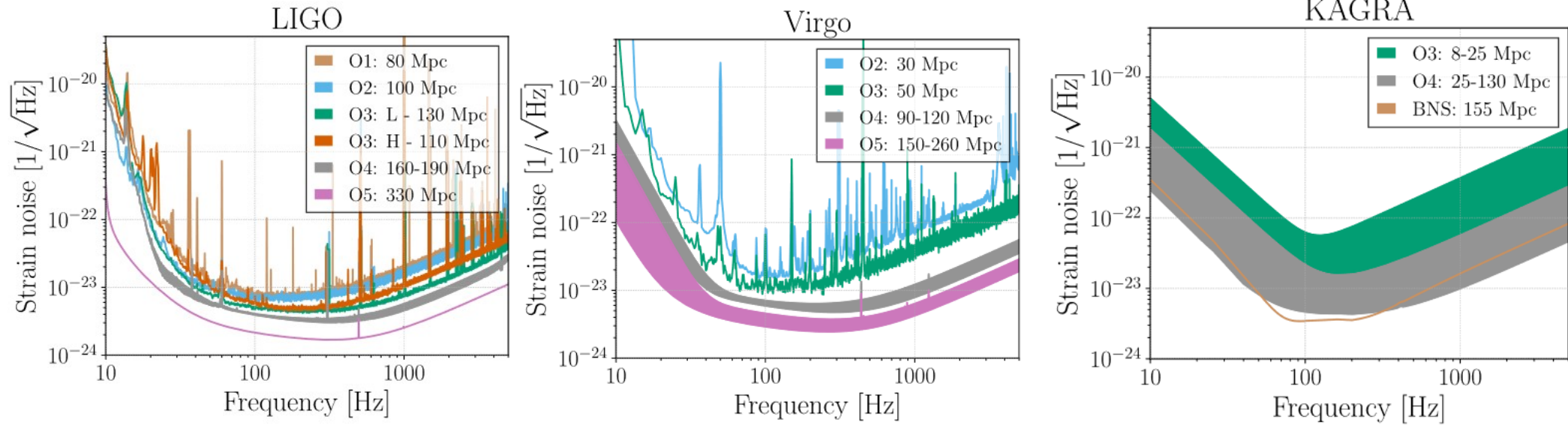
How to detect deformation of 10^{-21} ~ (size of a moquette / size of a small galaxy) ?

Interferometer outline



Interferometer network



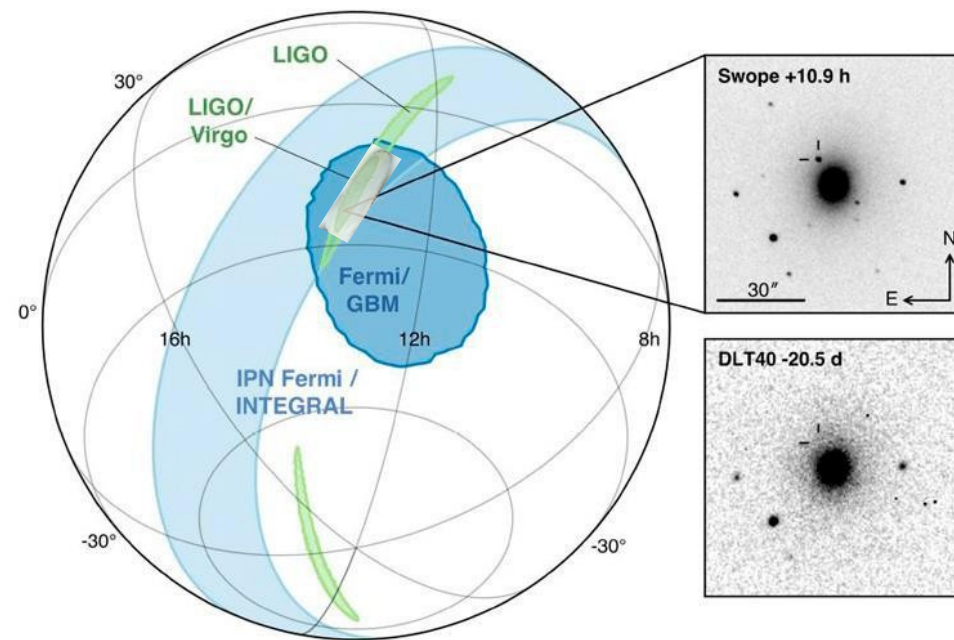
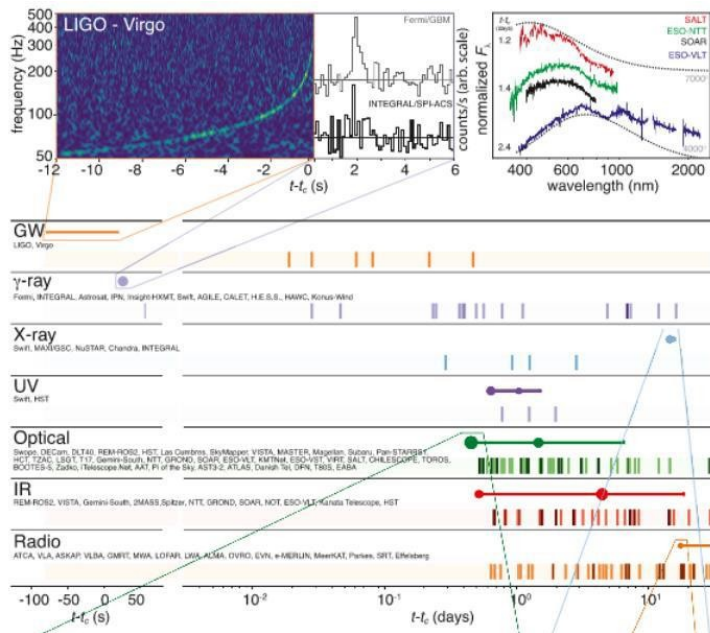


Detectors sensitivity : The sensitivities and ranges for O4 and O5 are prospects

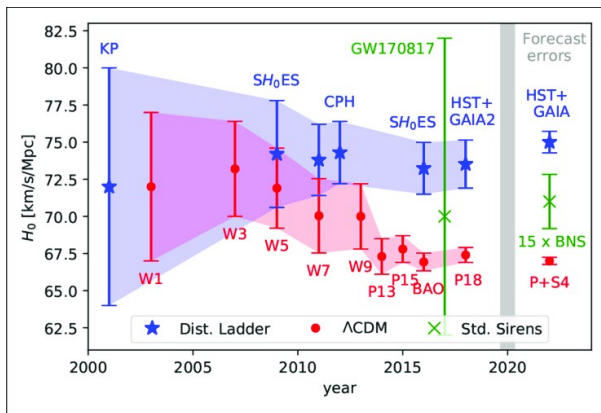
Multi-messenger detections : GW170817

9

- First and only multi-messenger detection ;
- Observed the 17th of August 2017 ;
- Binary Neutron star coalescence ;
- Identified as a kilonovae ;
- Localized in NGC4993 ;



Hubble Constant H_0 measurement (needs more events to have a better precision)

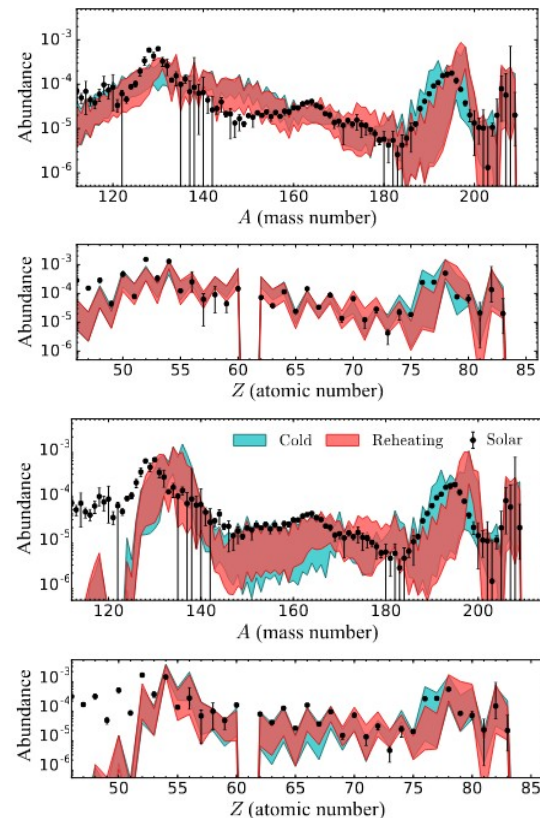


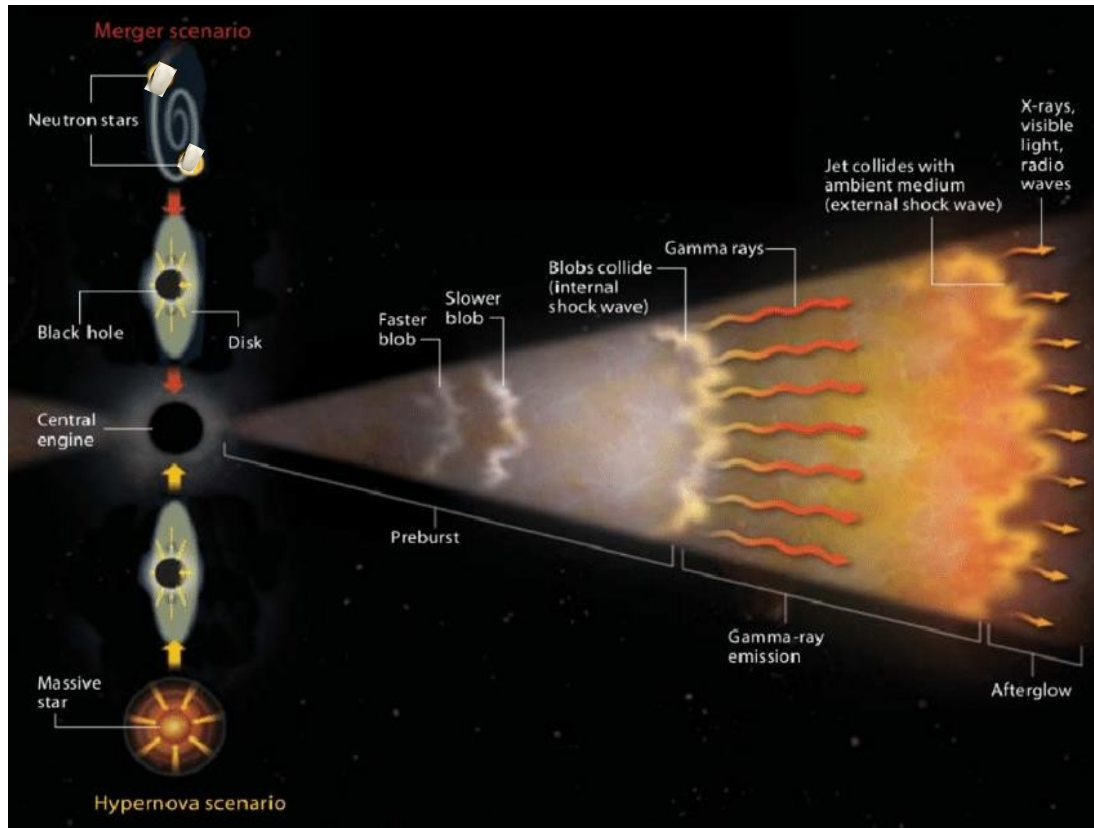
Neutron star EoS and core composition :

- Neutrons ?
- Mogettes ?
- Foutimassons ?
- Something else ?



Heavy elements abundances (mogettes and foutimassons not included)





Global objectif : Get more multi-messenger detections.

This needs :

- The detectors and their sensitivity improvement ;
- Analysis optimization and quickening;
 - Do Early Warning ;
- Precise source localization ;
 - Localzation of Early Warning to send Early Alerts ;

⇒ **Instruments orientation to have EM multi-messenger detections**

The background of the slide features a complex visualization of a gravitational well. It consists of numerous concentric, elliptical lines in shades of blue and green, representing the potential energy field of a massive body. In the center of this well, two smaller, reddish-brown spheres are shown in orbit around each other, illustrating the interaction between two masses within the gravitational field.

Analysis and sky localization principles

HLV interferometers

MBTA Pipeline

Bayestar

H : Taking data



H : Signal Analysis

L : Taking data



L : Signal Analysis

V : Taking data



V : Signal Analysis

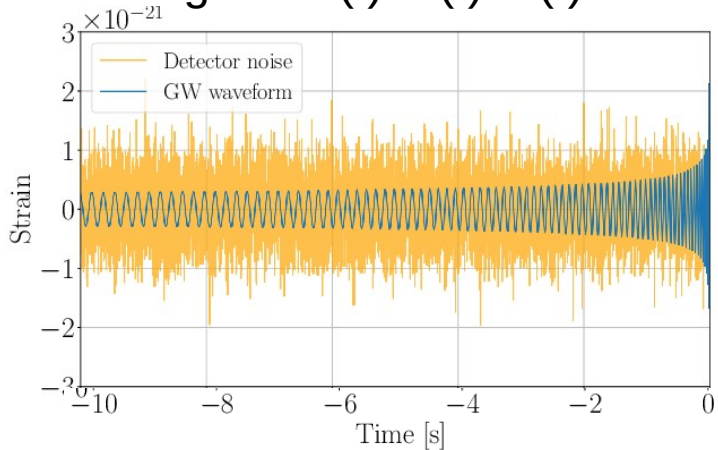


Build
coincidences



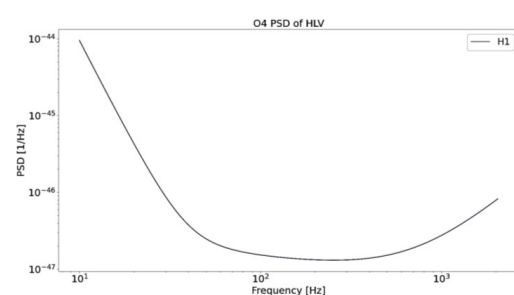
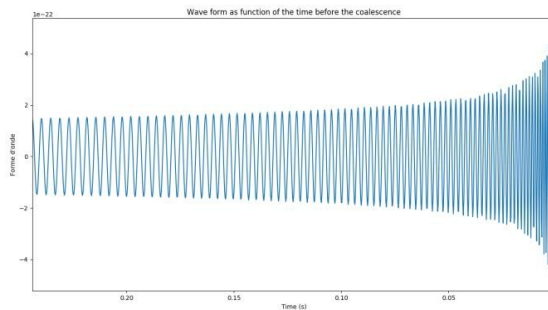
Compute the
localization

The signal : $s(t)=h(t)+n(t)$



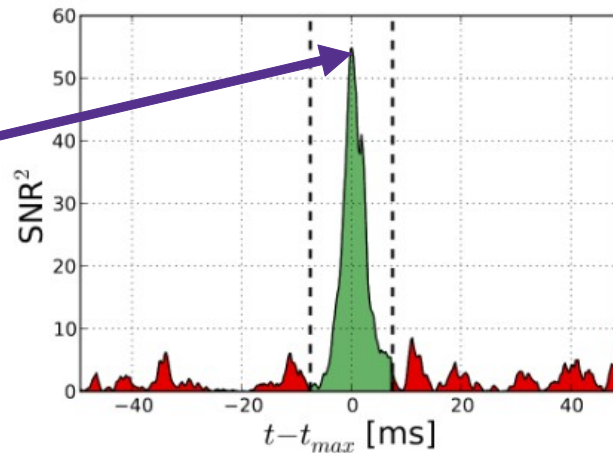
Frequency domain filter :

$$\tilde{Q} = 2 \frac{\tilde{h}(f)}{S_n(f)} \implies S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{s}(f) \tilde{Q}^*(f) df$$

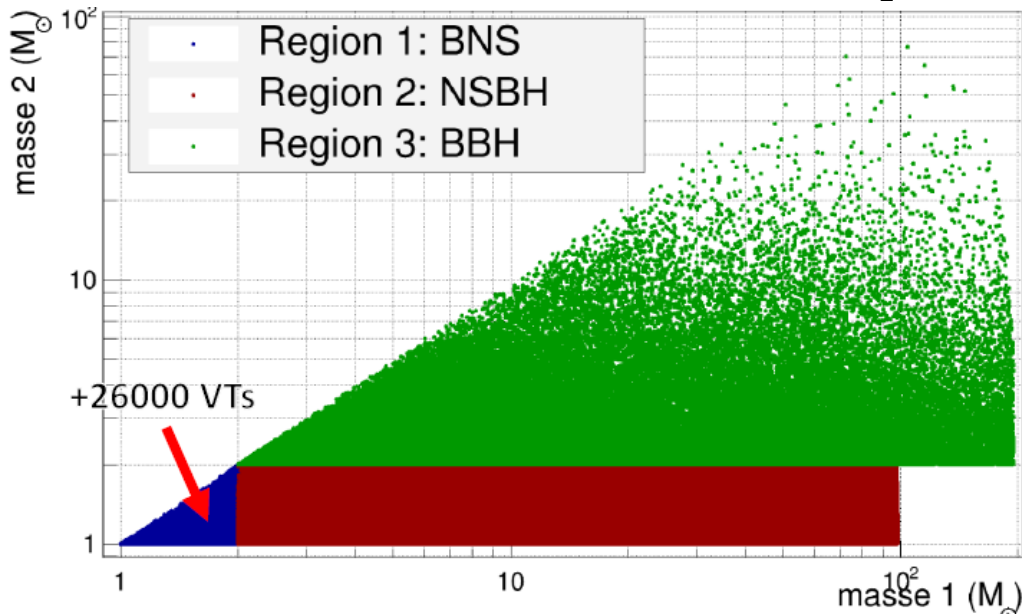


The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) :

$$SNR = 2 \sqrt{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|\tilde{h}(f)|^2}{S_n(f)} df}$$



Template distribution as a function of m_1 and m_2



The parameter space is such as, any CBC signal has :

$$\text{SNR} \geq 97 \% \text{SNR}_{\text{opt}}$$

There is an event if :

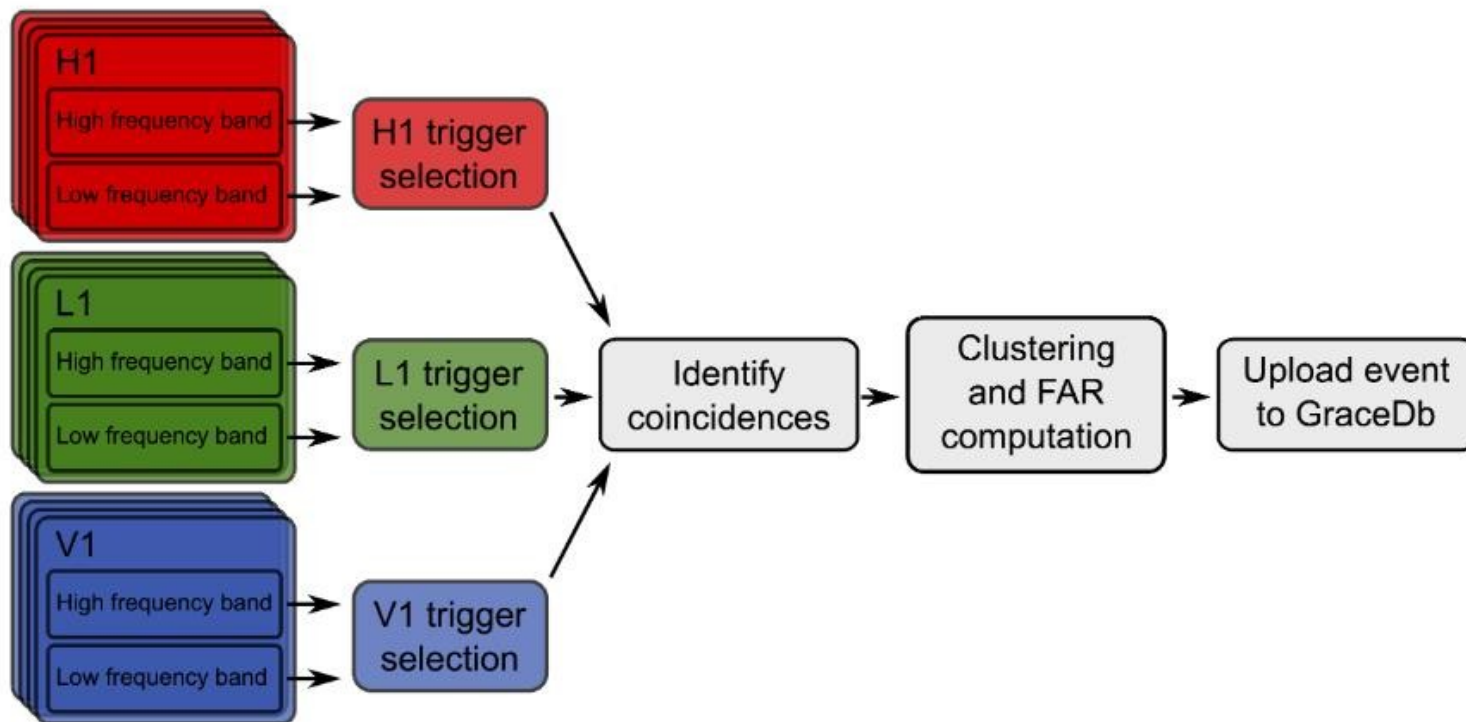
$$\text{SNR} \geq \text{SNR}_{\text{threshold}}$$

With $\text{SNR}_{\text{threshold}}$ depending on the region.

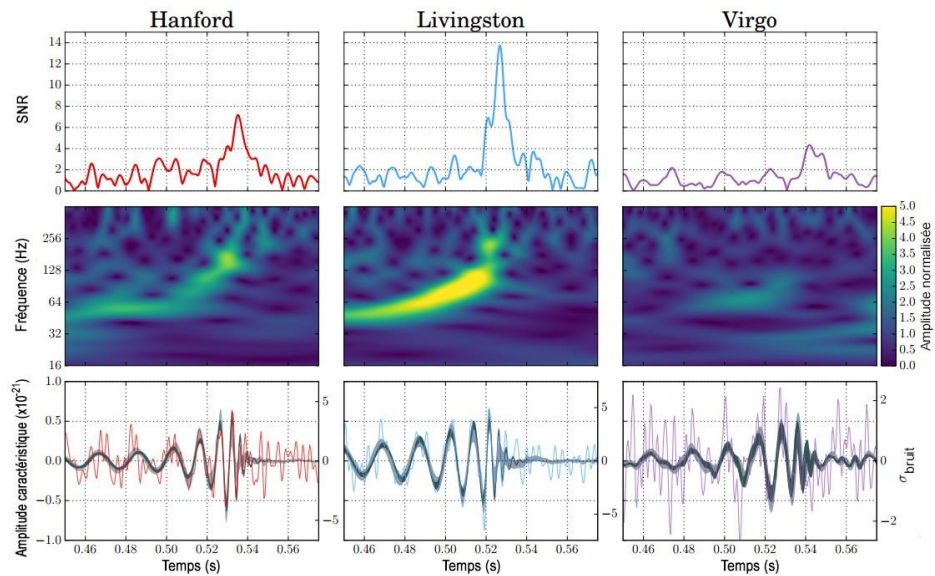
Region	BNS	NSBH	BBH
$\text{SNR}_{\text{threshold}}$	4.5	4.8	4.8

MBTA = Multi-Band Template Analysis

Principle : To cut the frequency band in 2 smaller bands (high/low frequency) to filter then recombine them.



SNR time series :

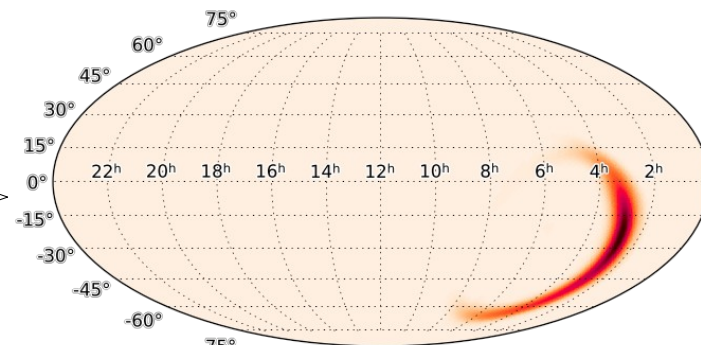


GW170814

Bayestar



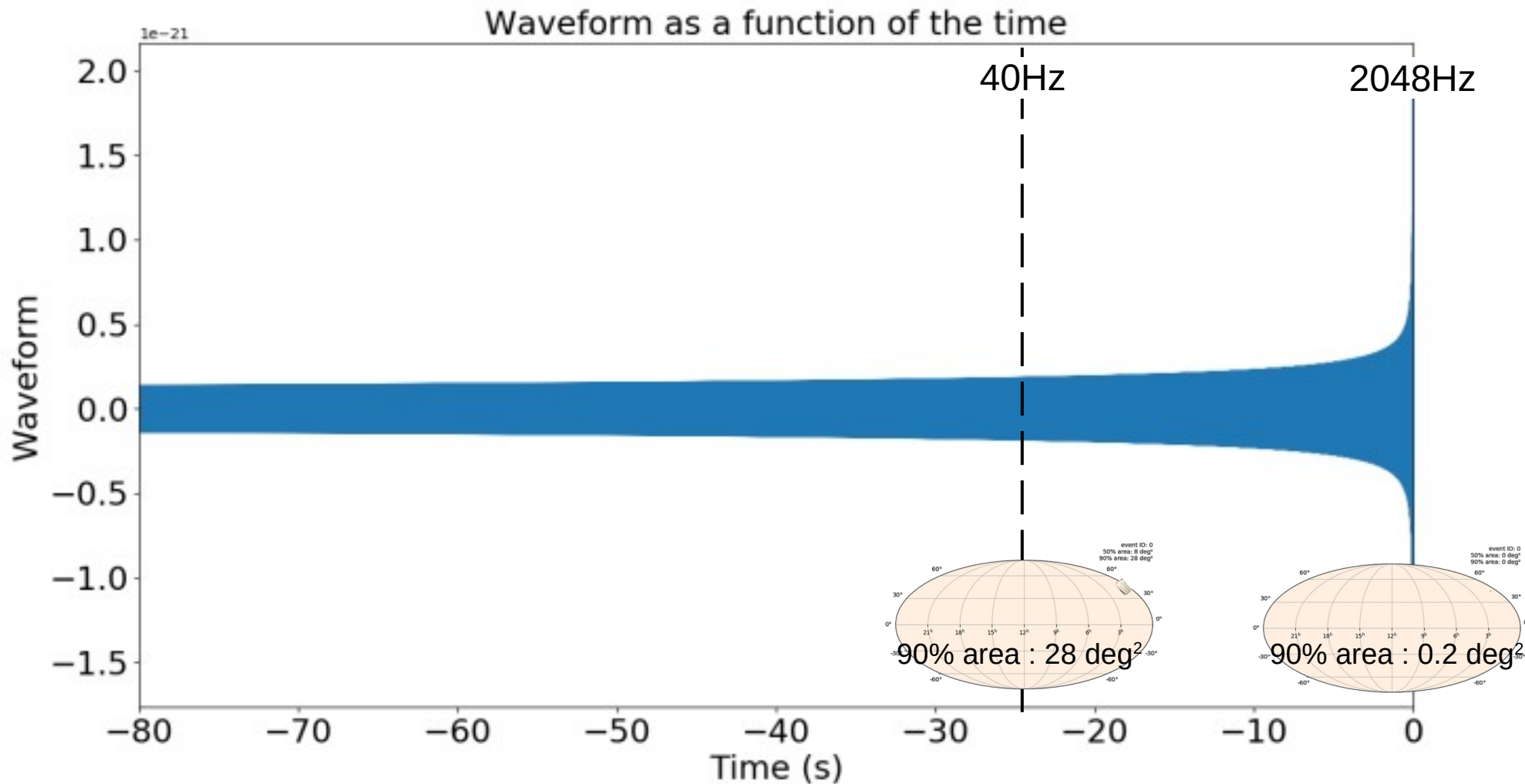
Event localization :



Bayestar : Produces probability of location skymap



Early Warning and Source localization

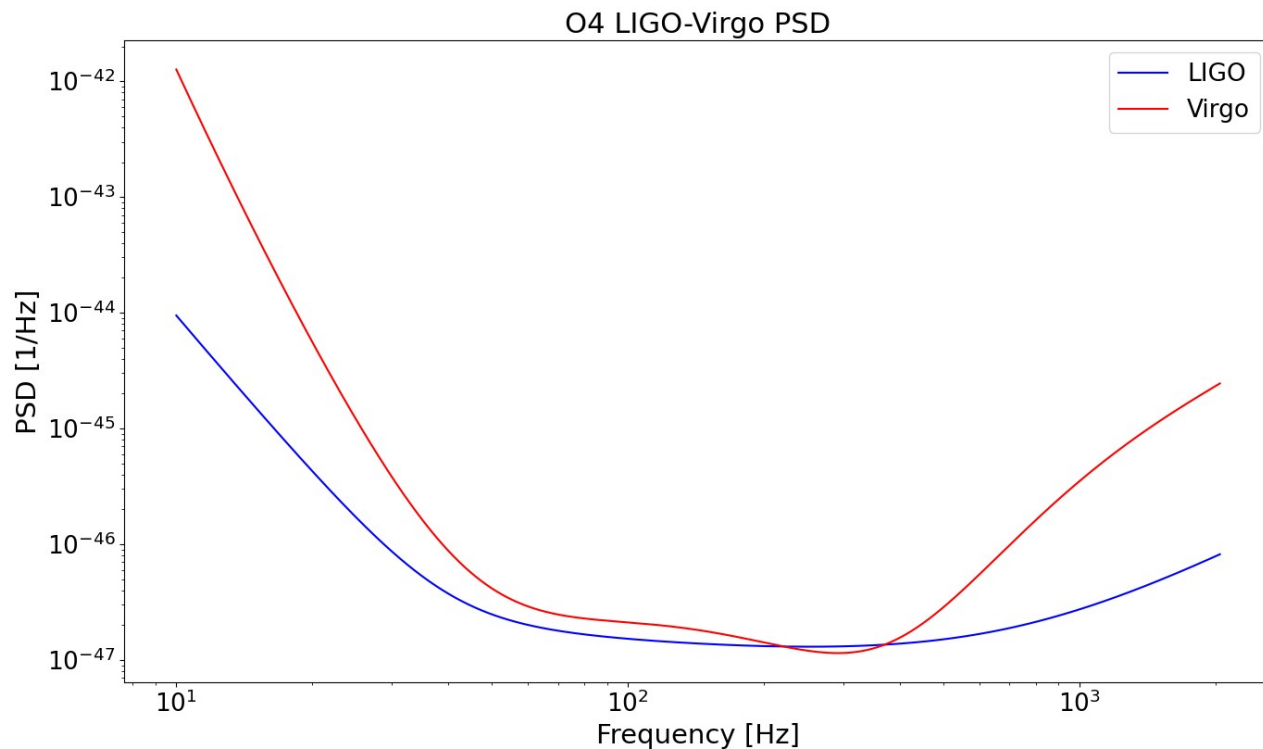


Unilateral Density :

$$S_n(f) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f < 0 \\ |\tilde{n}(-f)|^2 + |\tilde{n}(f)|^2, & \text{if } f \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

About simulations :

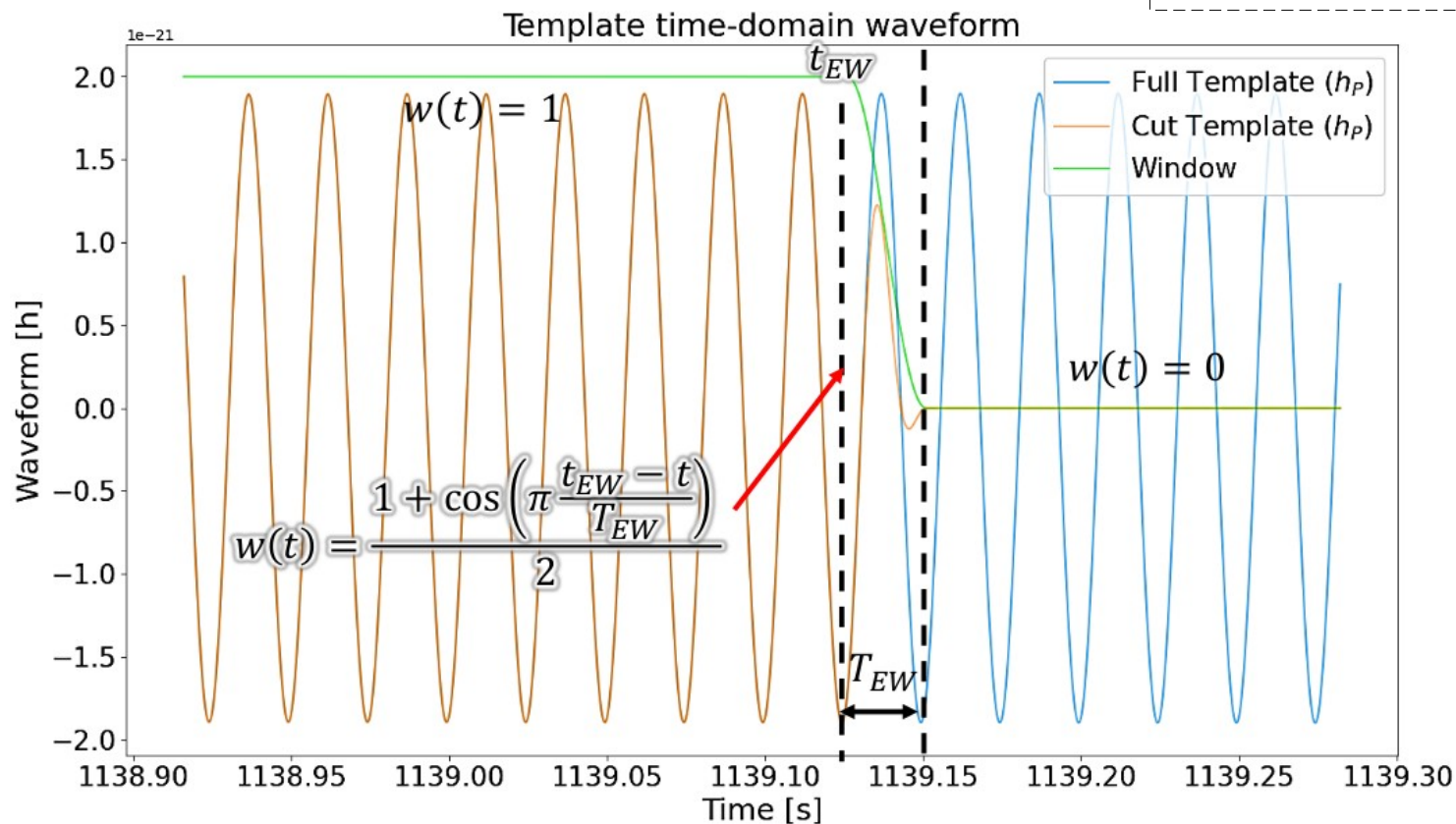
- Theoretical PSD from LALSuite ;
- Of the order of O4 predictions ;
- Same for H and L ;



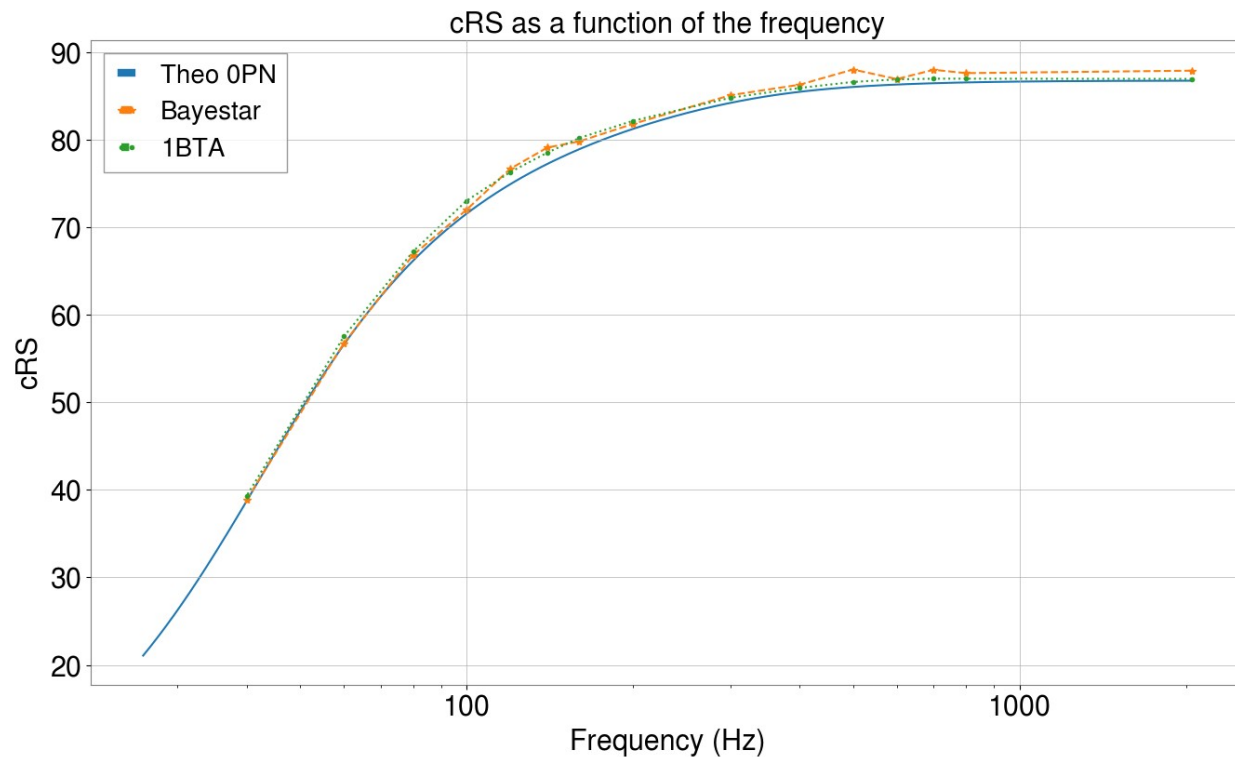
Template tapering

Taper the template at a given frequency with a Tukey window.
At $f = 40\text{Hz}$ then $t_{EW} = 25\text{s}$ and $T_{EW} = 25\text{ms}$.

t_{EW} : beginning of the tapering
 T_{EW} : window duration

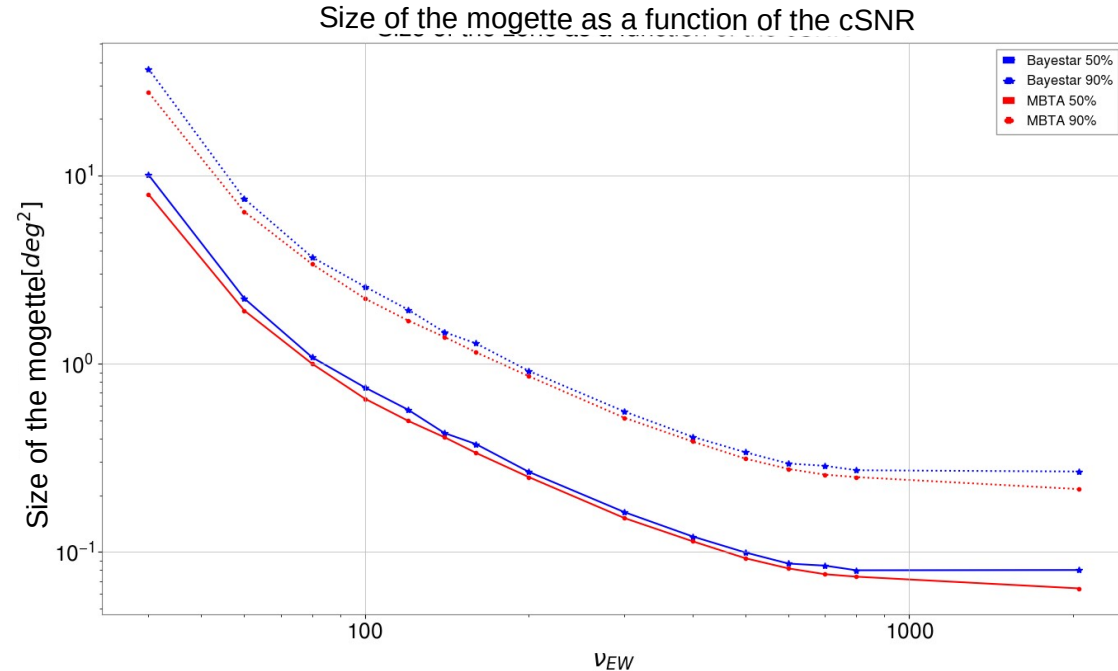


- Test on a 1.4 – 1.4Msol BNS event at 50 Mpc ;
- Lower frequency at 10Hz ;
- Gaussian Noise ;
- One band analysis ;
- Cutoff on the template maximum frequency ;



Bayestar localize the events :

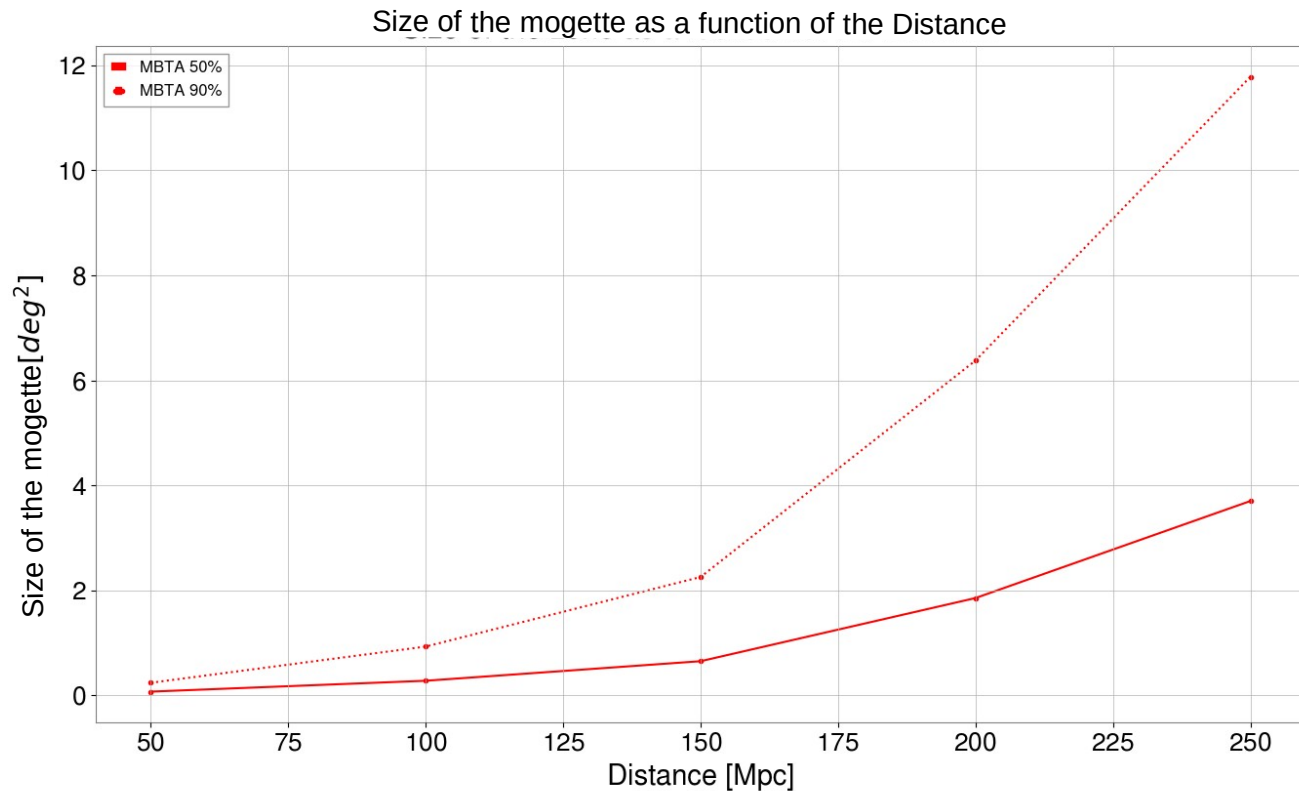
- In blue : Theoretical expectations from Bayestar
- In red : Localization from MBTA events with Bayestar



Mogette Evolution with SNR

Mogette size for the same event at several distances (from 50 to 250 Mpc) ;

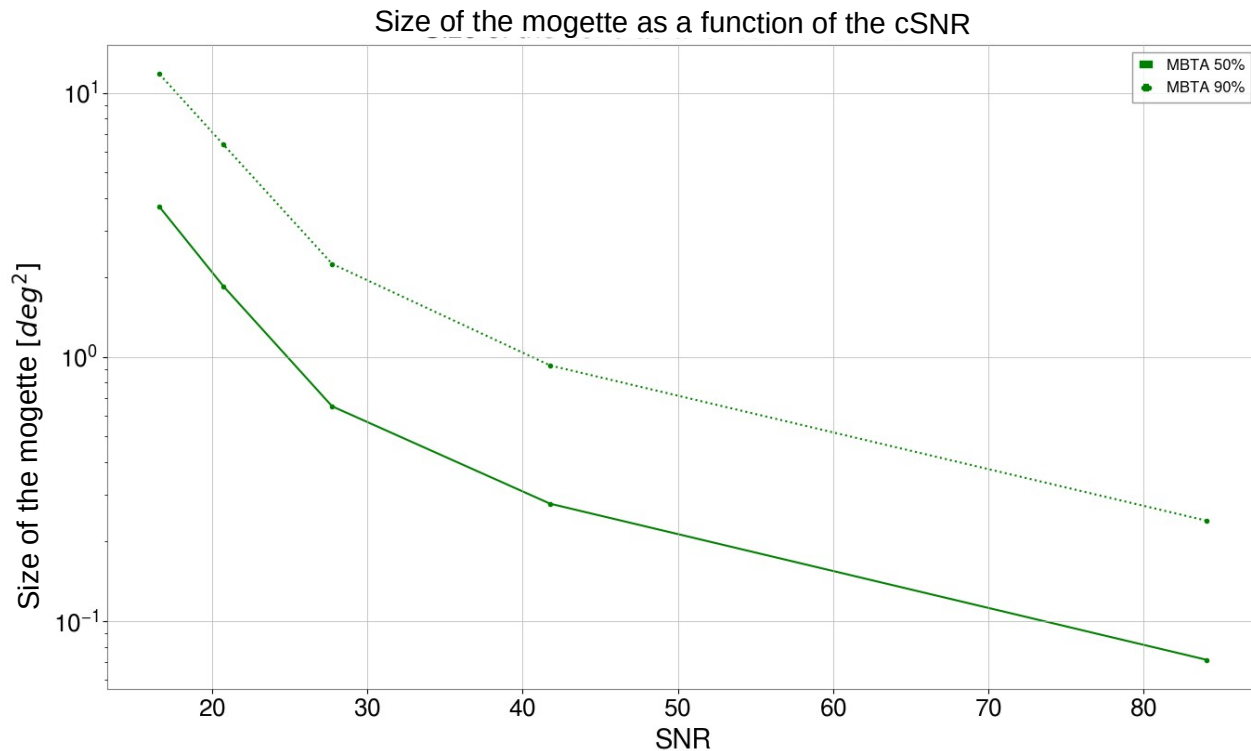
$$\text{And also : } SNR \propto \frac{1}{D}$$



Mogette size for the same event at several distances (from 50 to 250 Mpc) ;

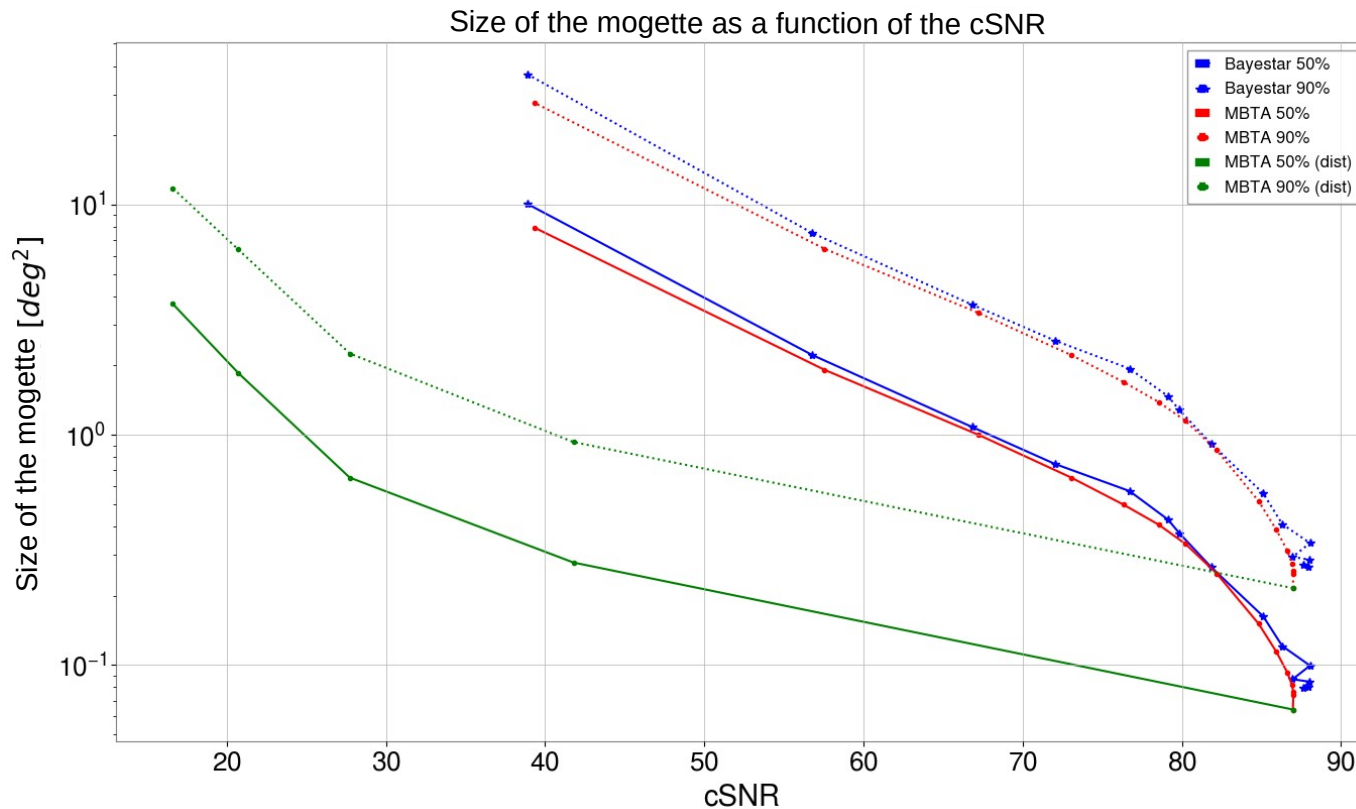
$$\text{And also : } SNR \propto \frac{1}{D}$$

⇒ **Mogette size evolution as a function of the measured SNR.**



Mogette Evolution

The mogette evolution with frequency is compared to the evolution with distance through their SNR.



Elaborate the Early Warning strategy for O4 :

- High frequency(ies) cutoff ? ;
- Rejection (χ^2 cutoff, FAR...);
- Parallel analyses;
- ...

Next Steps :

- Try on MDC data (O3 recolored to O4) ;
- Study the chirp mass dependency ;
- Eat my new mogettes ;

- MBTA follows the theoretical expectations for the early detections ;
- It thus follows them for the localization ;
- The moquette size isn't only SNR dependent ;



Thanks

Ingredients :

- 1 kg of flour ;
- 200g of butter ;
- 250g of sugar ;
- 6 eggs ;
- 10 cl of milk ;
- 20g of salt ;
- Rhum ;
- 40g of yeast ;
- Frying oil ;
- Icing sugar ;

Recipe :

- Create a little well with the flour ;
- Break the eggs in the center of the well then add the sugar, the salt, the milk, the yeast and the melted butter ;
- Knead until you have a soft dough ;
- Let the dough raise for 1 hour ;
- Lower the dough with a rolling pin ;
- Cut little diamonds in the dough with a knife ;
- Dive the diamonds in the oil at 180°C ;
- Remove them once they are colored ;
- Remove the remaining fat ;
- Sprinkle with icing sugar ;

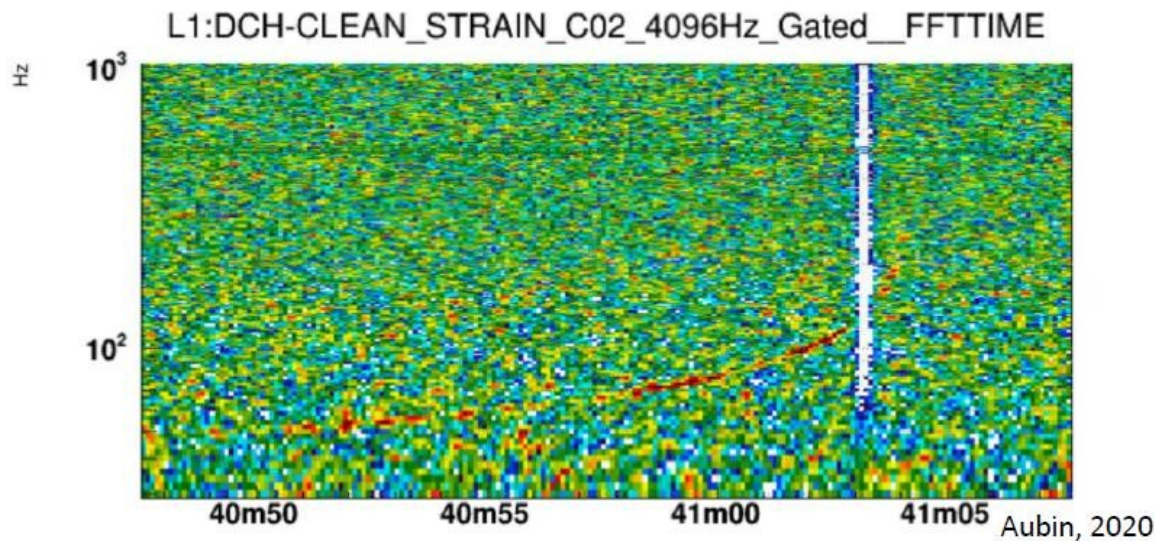
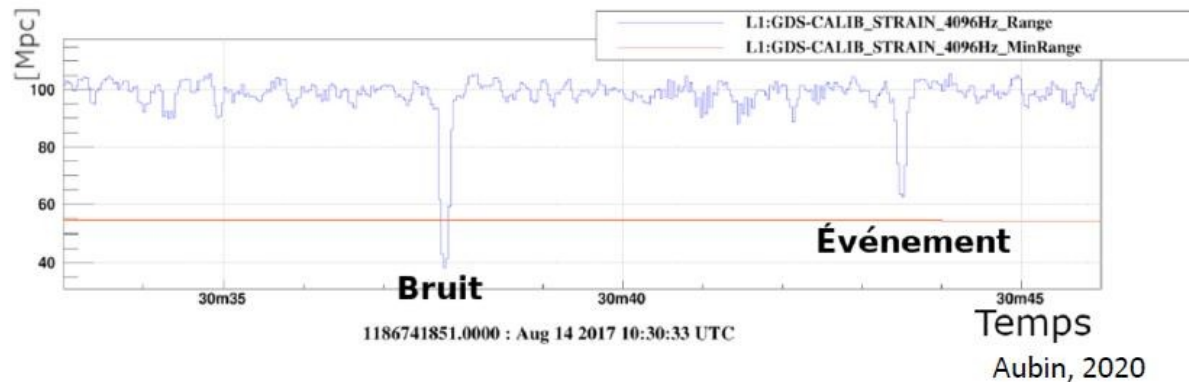


Detector Range :

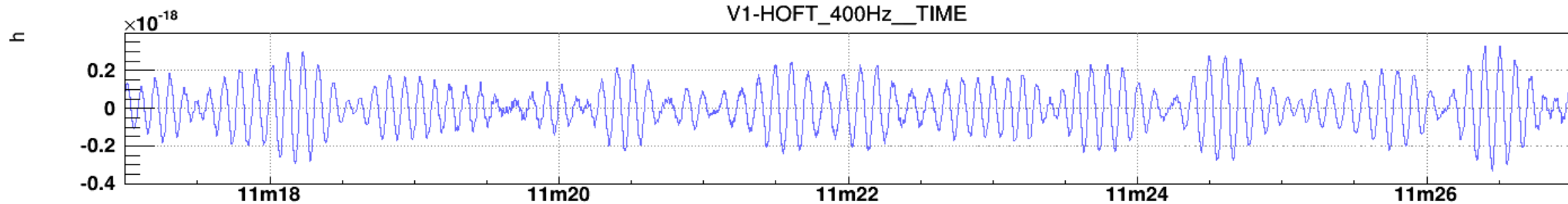
$$R = \frac{1}{2.26\rho} \frac{(\mathcal{GM})^{5/6}}{\pi^{2/3}c^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{6} \int_{f_{min}}^{f_{max}} \frac{f^{7/3}}{S_n(f)} df}$$

Distance such as a standard BNS
($m_1=1.4M_{sol}$, $m_2=1.4M_{sol}$) has SNR=8.

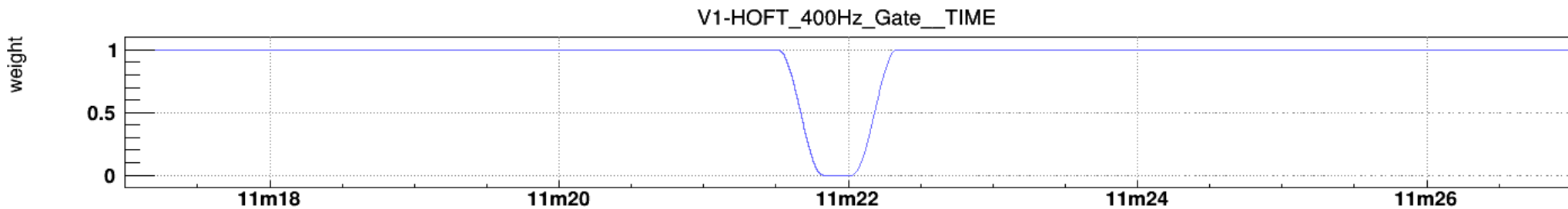
Gating : Tukey window when the noise is too strong ($R < 0.6R_{median}$) on a short time.



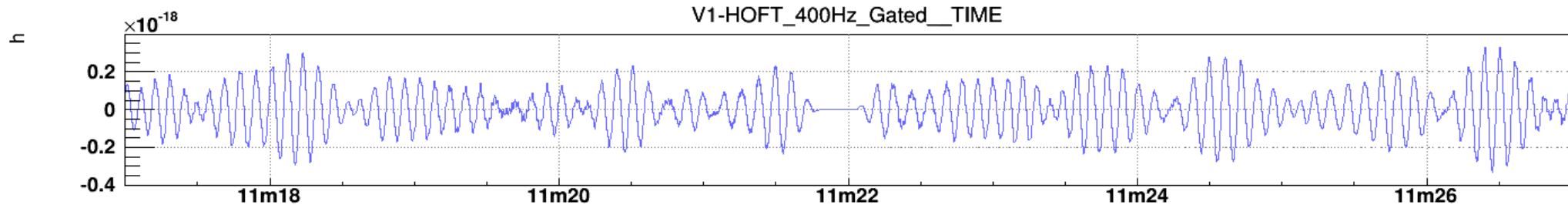
dataDisplay v10r10 : started by allene on May 26 2021 09:55:36 UTC



1000001495.0000 : Sep 14 2011 02:11:17 UTC



1000001495.0000 : Sep 14 2011 02:11:17 UTC



1000001495.0000 : Sep 14 2011 02:11:17 UTC