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Time-delay interferometry as a coronagraph

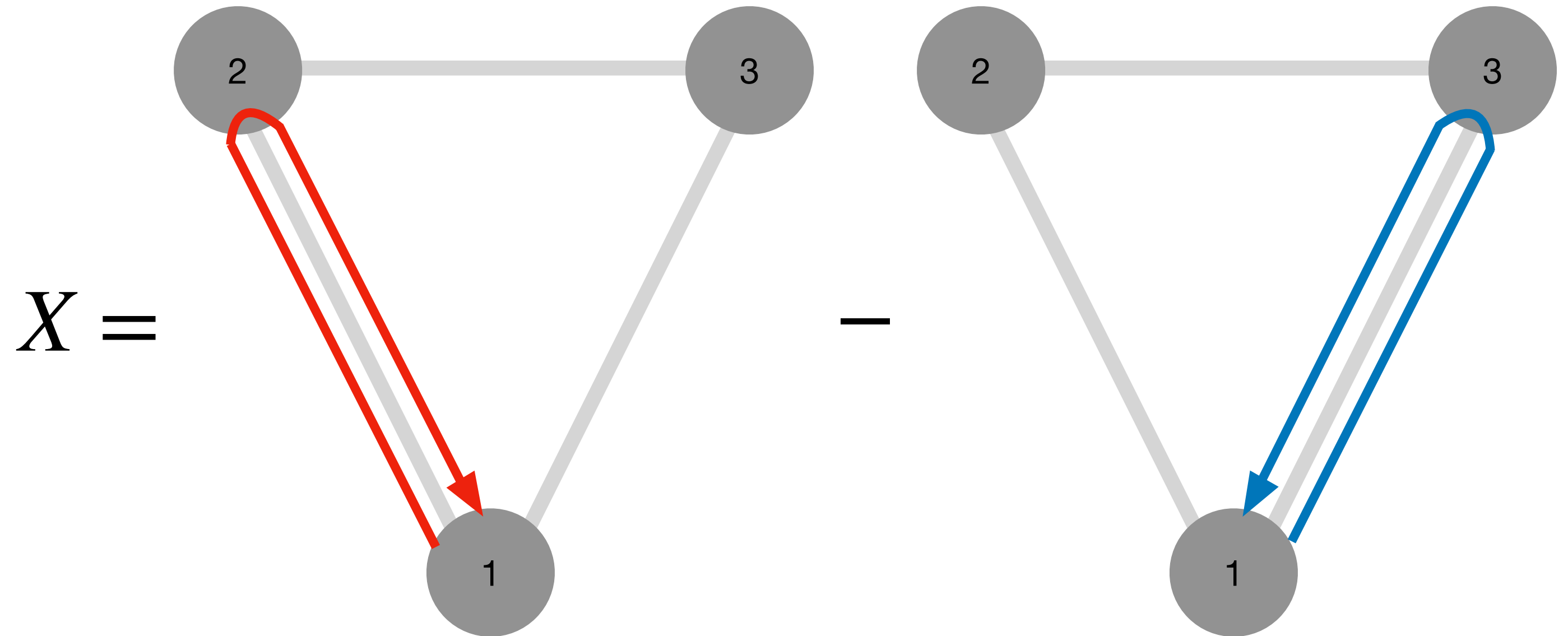
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(20/11/2023)

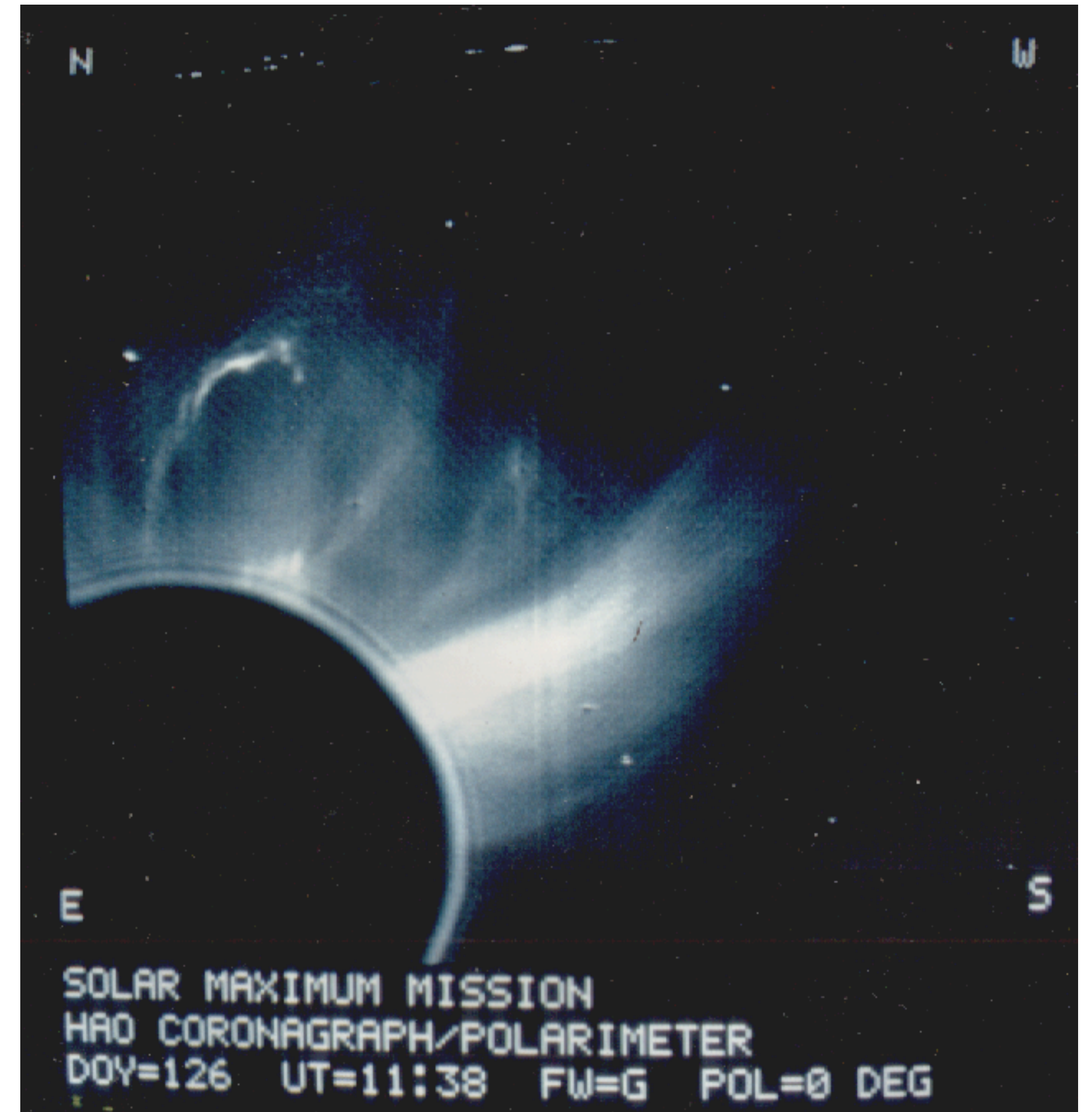
Time delay interferometry (TDI)

- **Problem:** laser noise
- Clever combination of interferometric data
- Rules but more than one combination
- Bases: (X, Y, Z) , (α, β, γ) ...



Coronagraph

- **Problem** : construct a TDI channel such that it suppresses GW signal coming from a specific direction.
- **Solution** : such a TDI variable can be constructed as a linear combination of a set of TDI variables which form (loosely) a basis with carefully chosen coefficients.
- **Key property** : this linear combination depends on two parameters directly related to the sky position of the source.



Coronagraph image of the Sun (NASA) [2]

What It Looks Like

- For Sagnac TDI variables $(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\gamma})$ in frequency domain, the null stream TDI variable reads:

$$\tilde{\kappa}(f, \lambda, \beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_+(f, \lambda, \beta)\gamma_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta) - \beta_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta)\gamma_+(f, \lambda, \beta) \\ \gamma_+(f, \lambda, \beta)\alpha_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta) - \gamma_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta)\alpha_+(f, \lambda, \beta) \\ \alpha_+(f, \lambda, \beta)\beta_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta) - \alpha_{\times}(f, \lambda, \beta)\beta_+(f, \lambda, \beta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\alpha}(f) \\ \tilde{\beta}(f) \\ \tilde{\gamma}(f) \end{bmatrix}$$

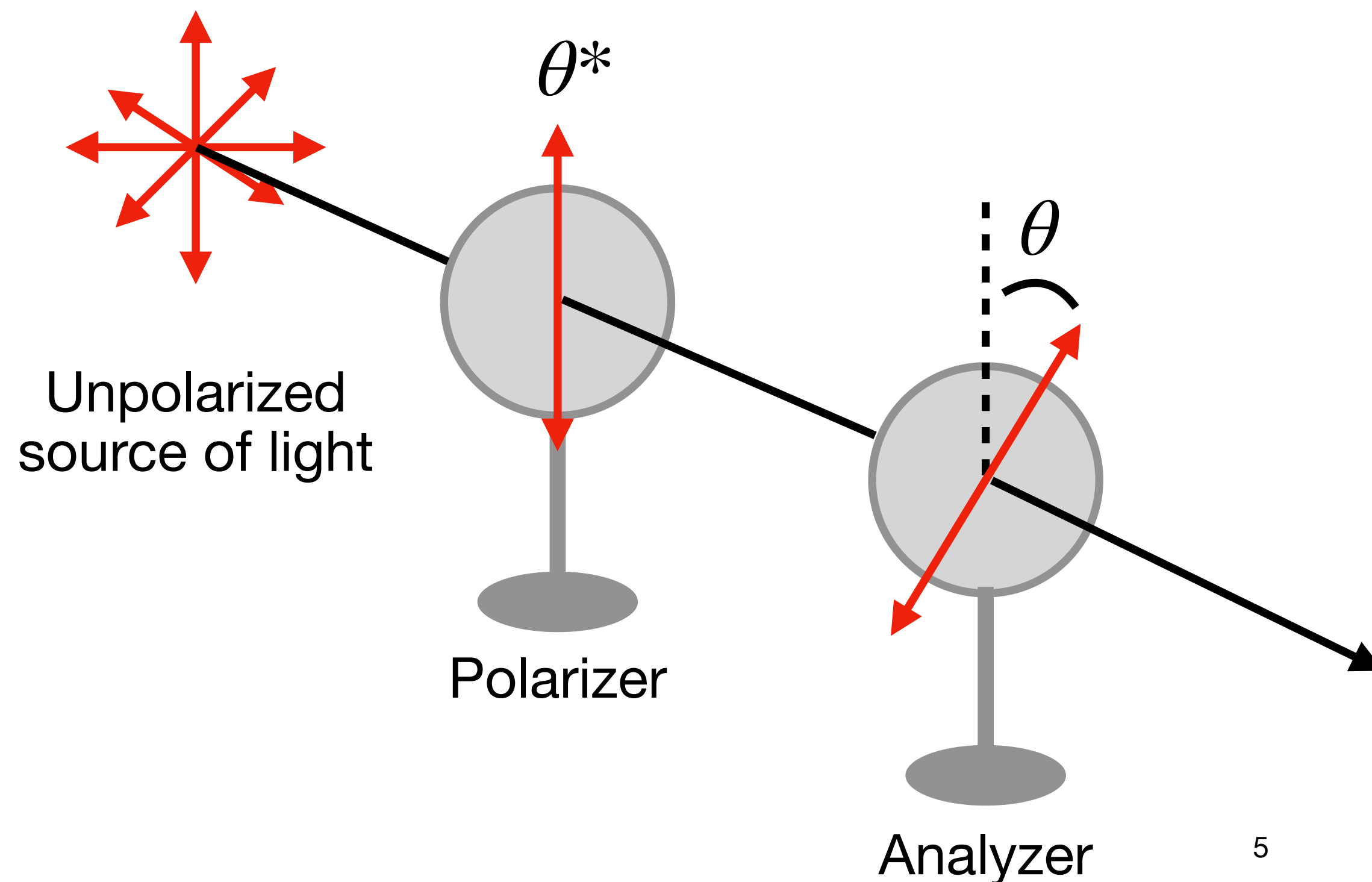
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Sky position
TDI + antenna information
TDI basis

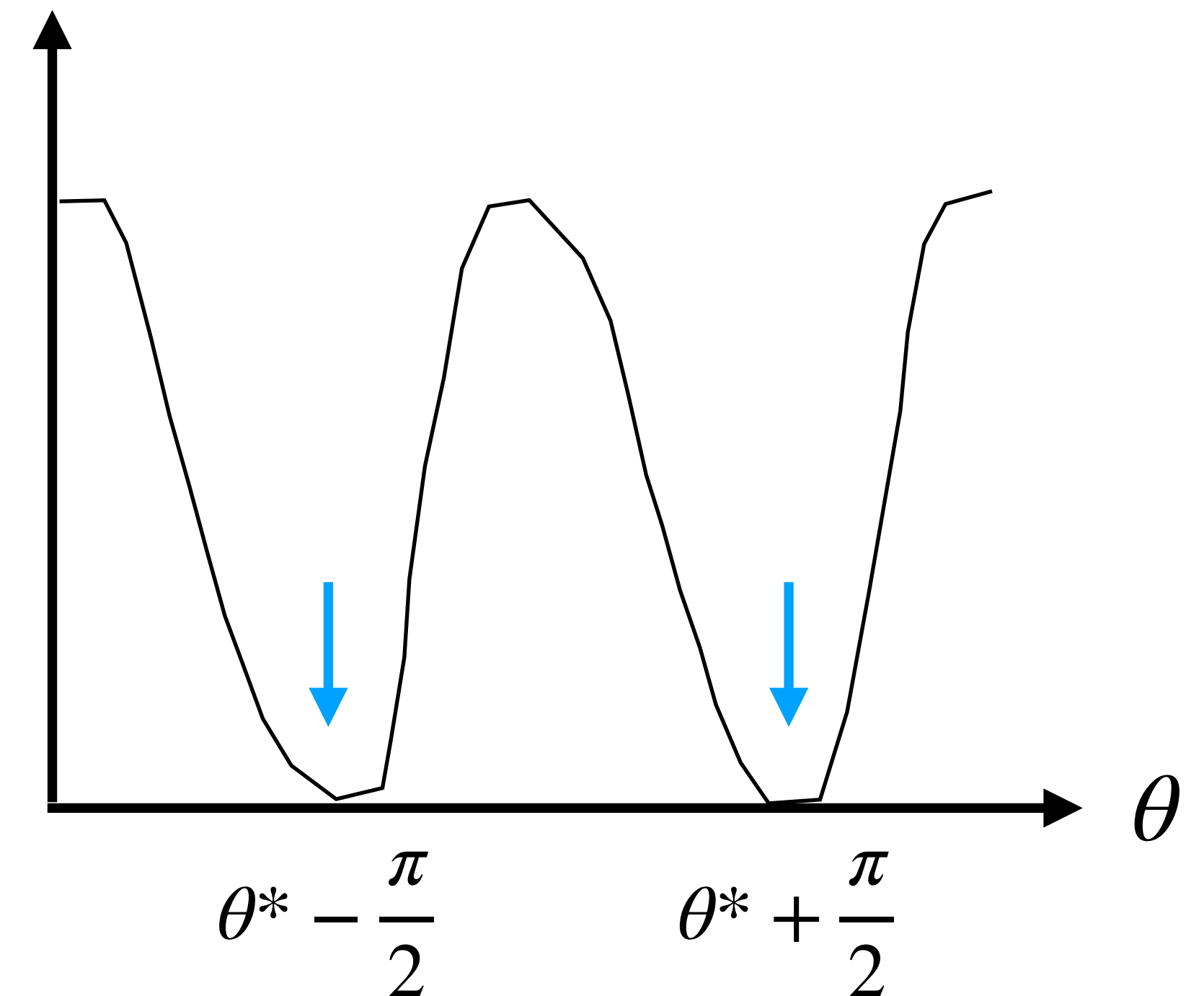
- From frequency domain we can go back to time domain.

Application to Sky Position Estimation

- By construction, $\tilde{\kappa}(f, \lambda, \beta)$ has the property to tend to zero as $(\lambda, \beta) \rightarrow (\lambda_\star, \beta_\star)$ where $(\lambda_\star, \beta_\star)$ denotes the source's position.
- **Idea:** find (λ, β) which minimize $\tilde{\kappa}(f, \lambda, \beta)$.



$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$ Malus Law



About the simulations

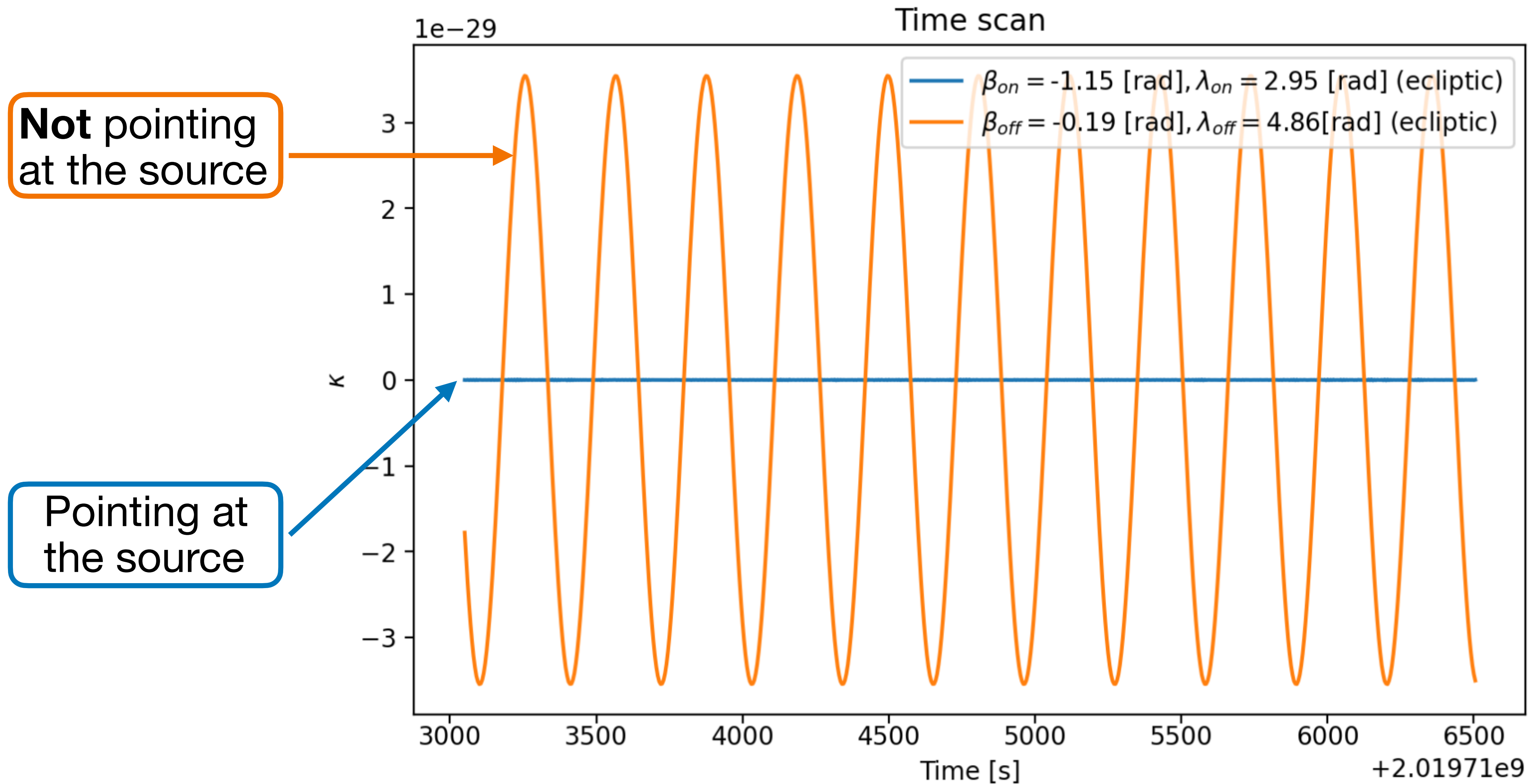
Assumptions

- Orbits: static constellation with unequal arm lengths
- Duration: 5.8 days
- 1st generation TDI (α, β, γ)
- One source
- No noise

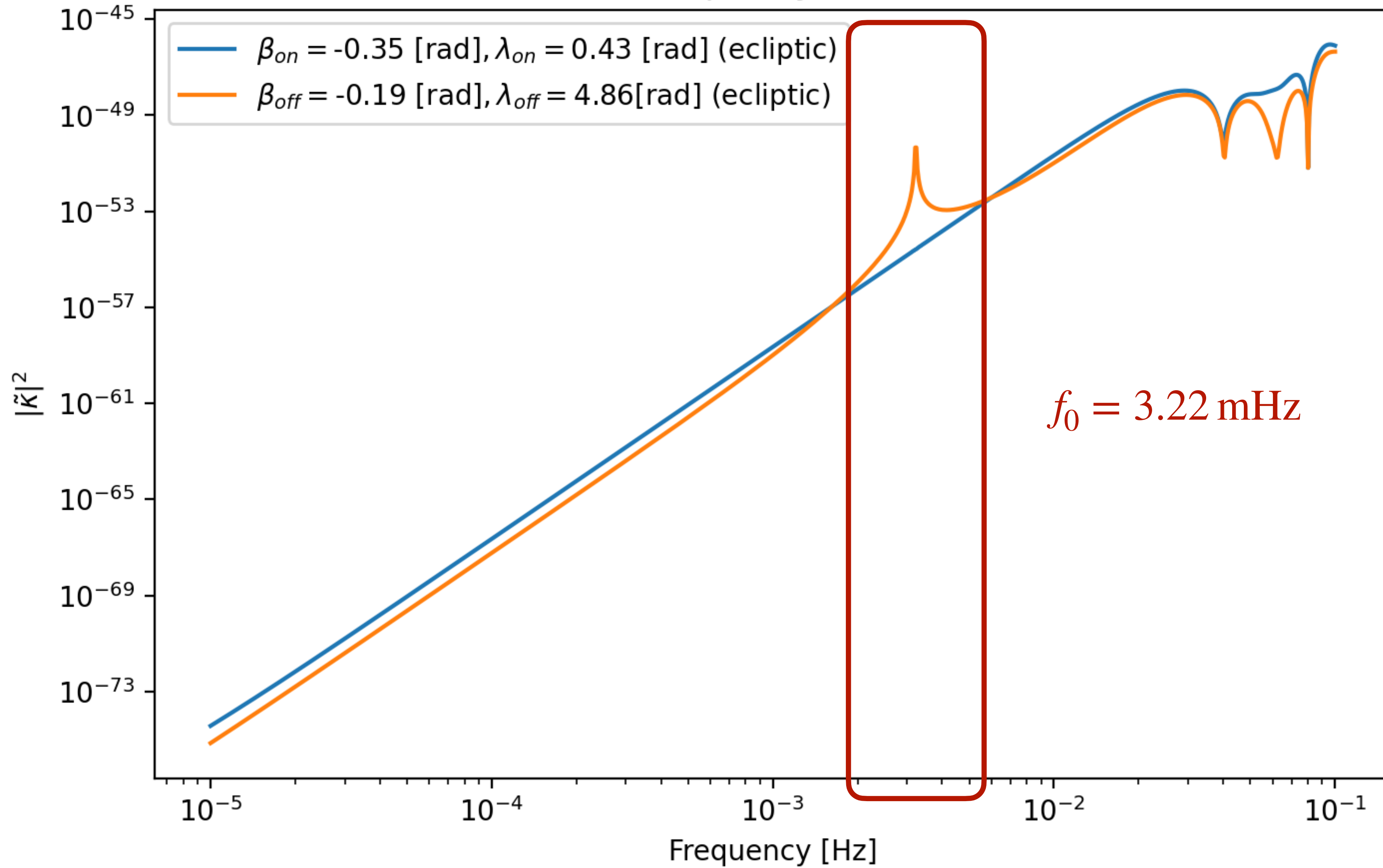
Datasets

- Quasi monochromatic source:
 - Verification galactic binary (VGB)
 - Parameters
 $\{\lambda, \beta, f_0, \dot{f}_0, \mathcal{A}, \iota, \phi_0, \psi\}$
- Multi-band source: Sangria (LDC2a) [4] massive black hole binary merger (MBHB)

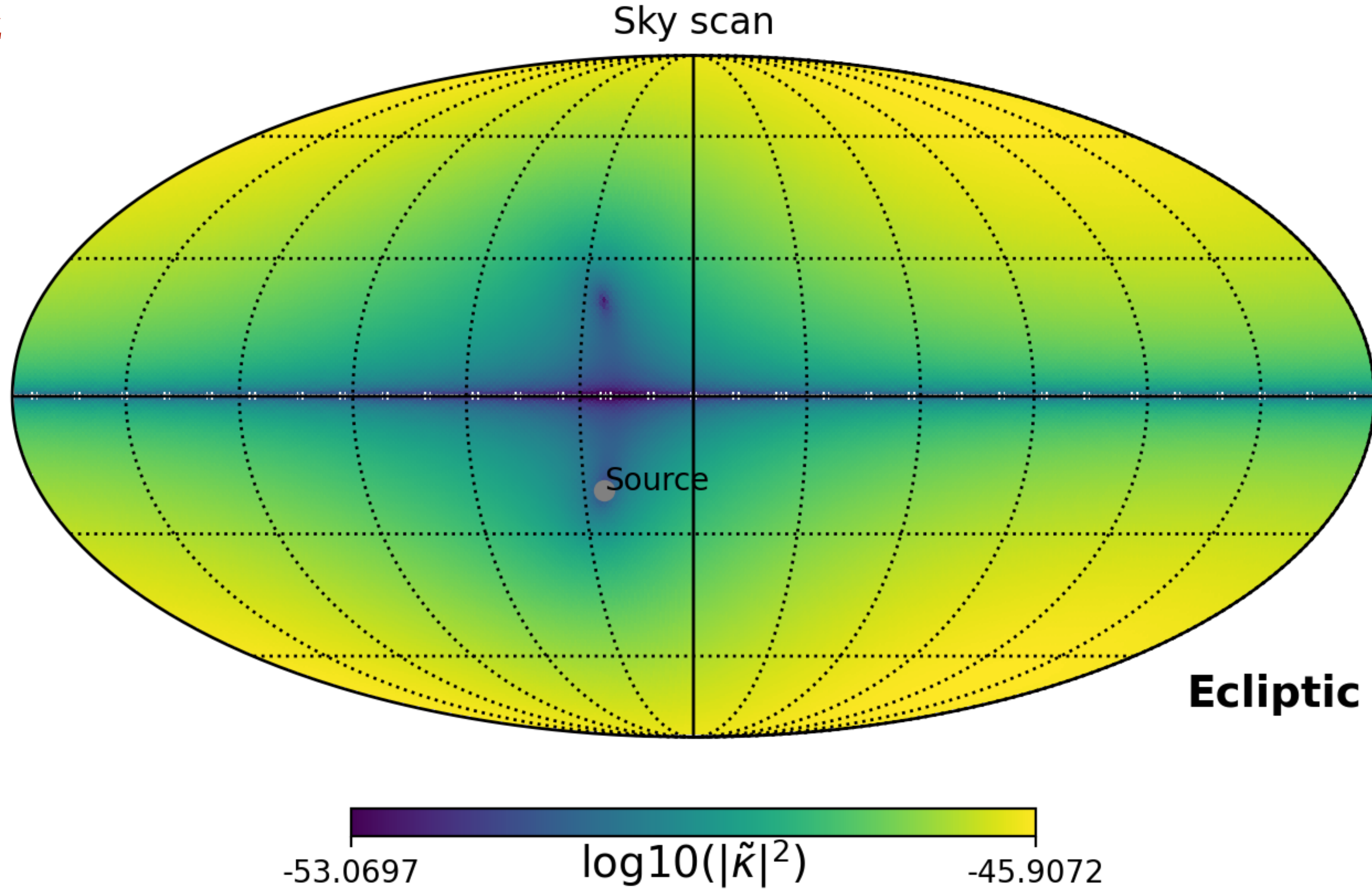
Results for a VGB



Frequency scan

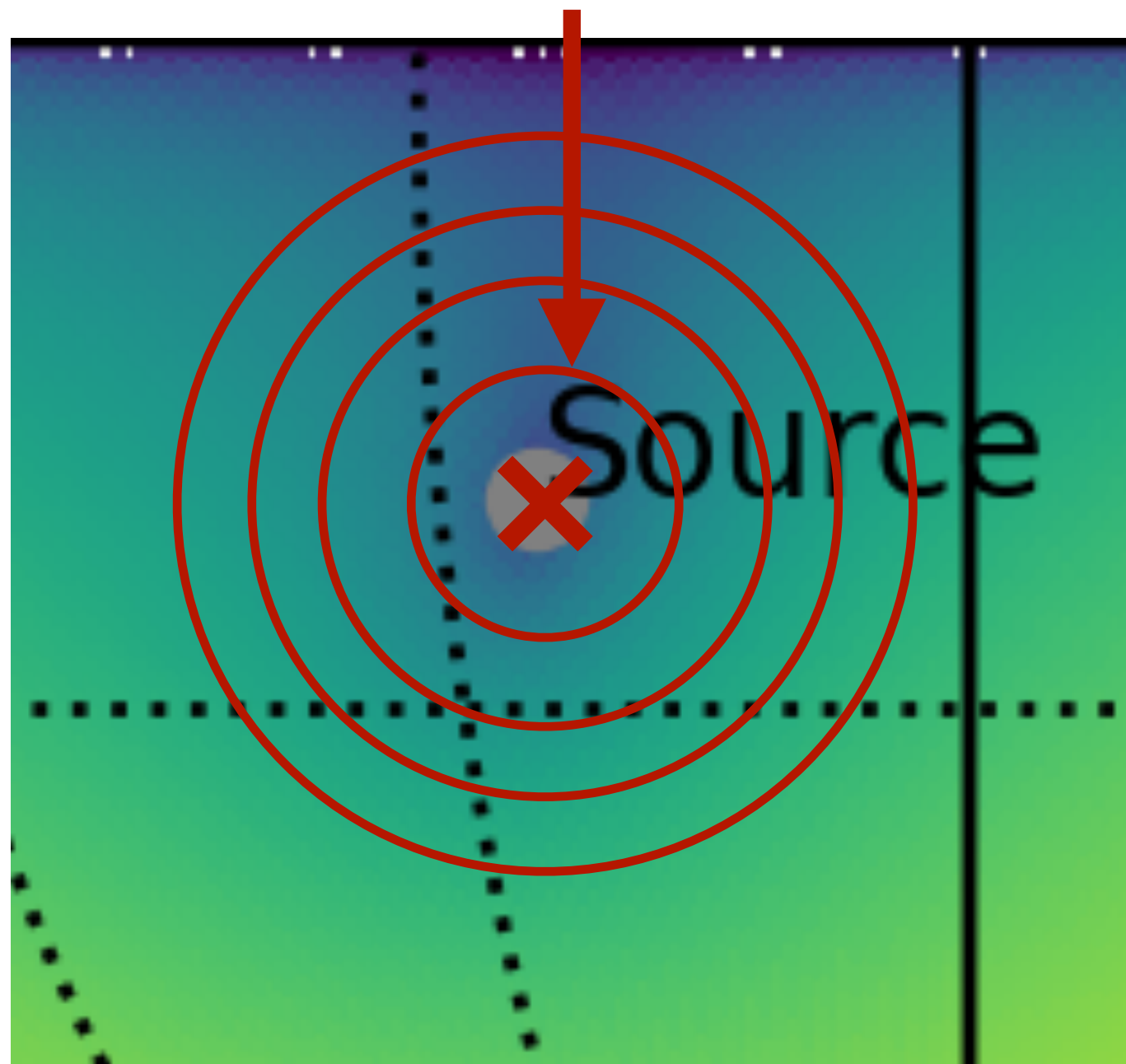


$f = 3.22 \text{ mHz}$

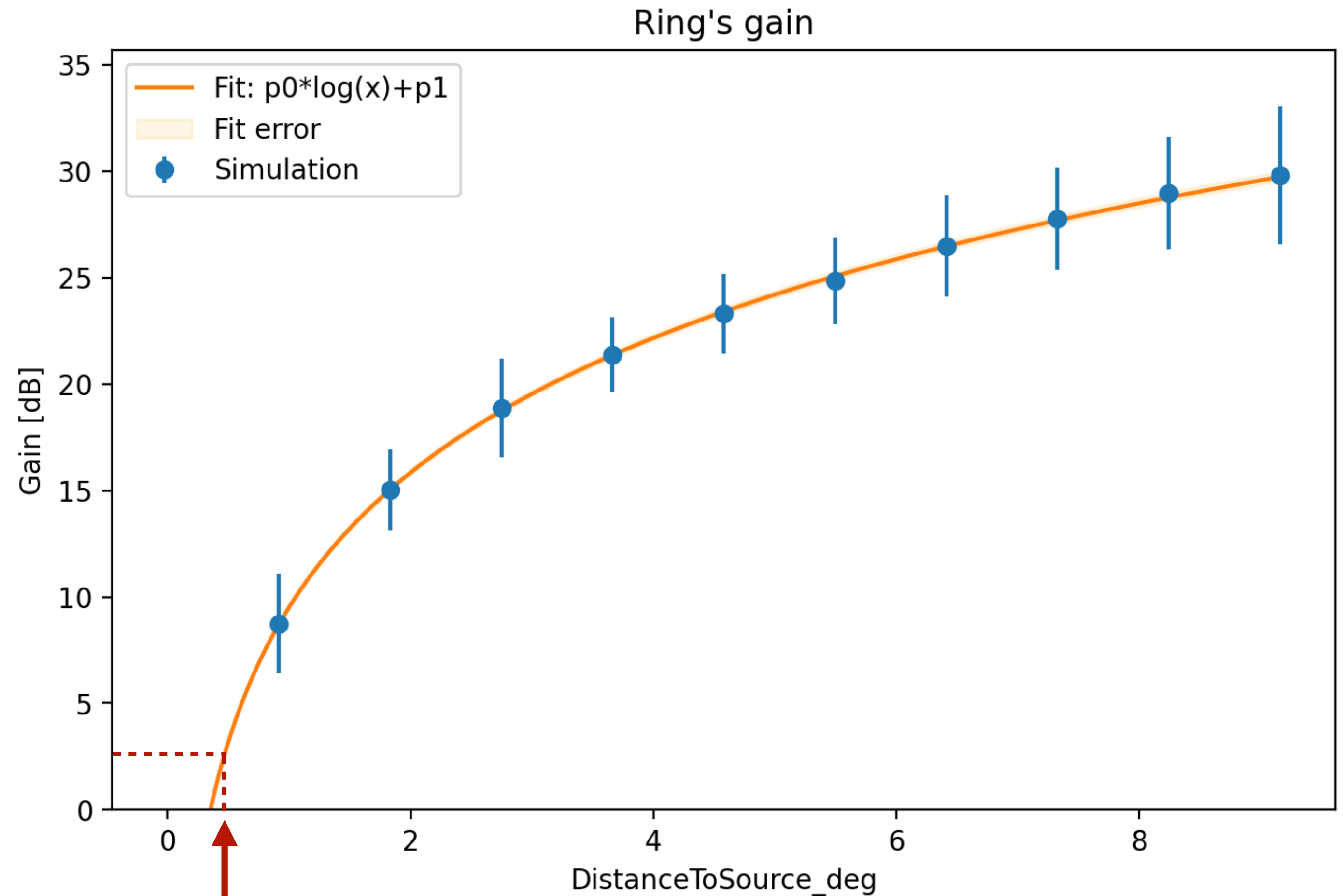


Quantifying cancellation

$|\tilde{\kappa}_i|^2$ is the set of $|\tilde{\kappa}^2|$ on ring i

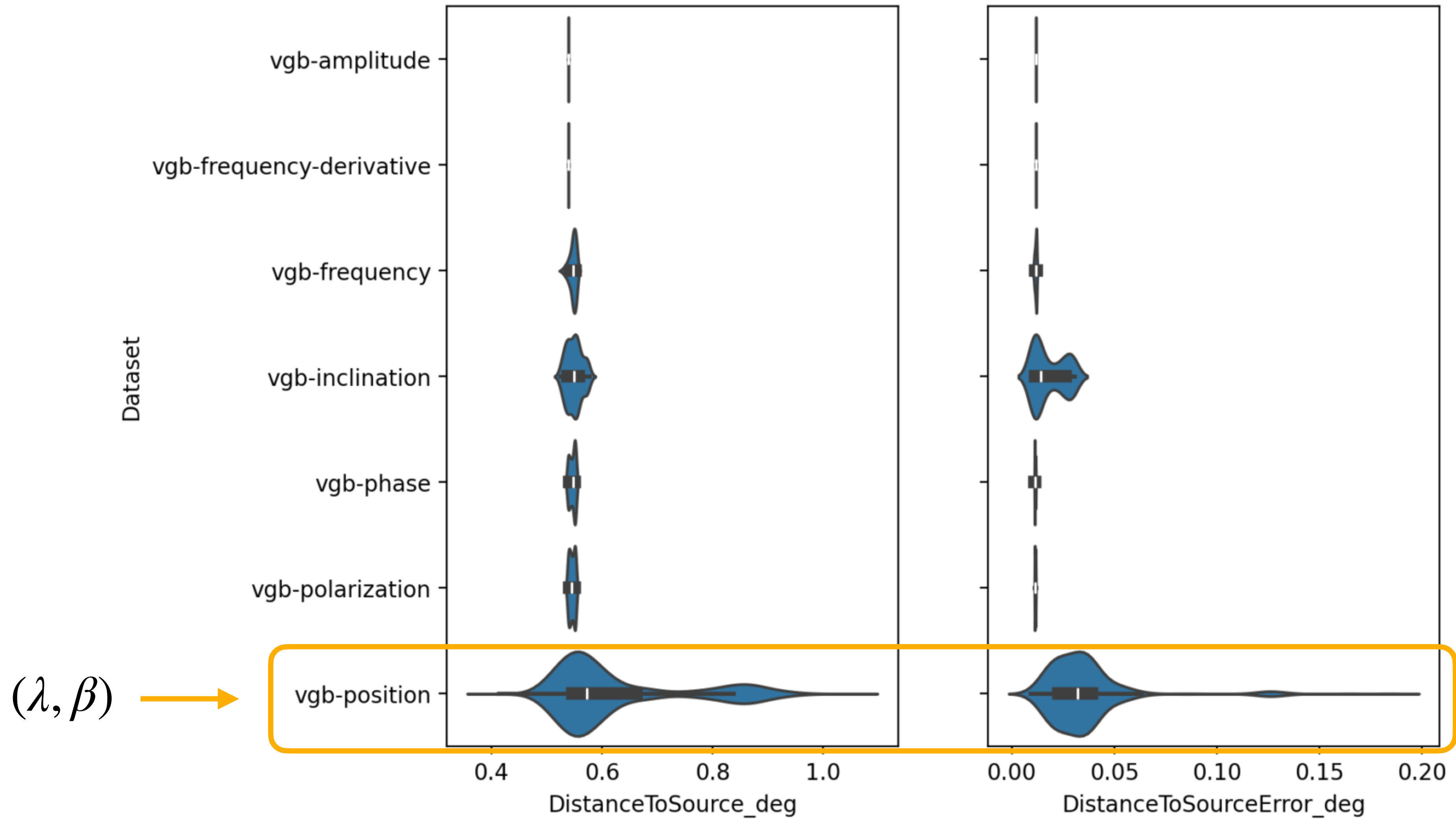


$$g_i = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\text{median}(|\tilde{\kappa}_i|^2)}{|\tilde{\kappa}_0|^2}$$



Extrapolation at 3 dB: 0.49 deg ($8.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad)

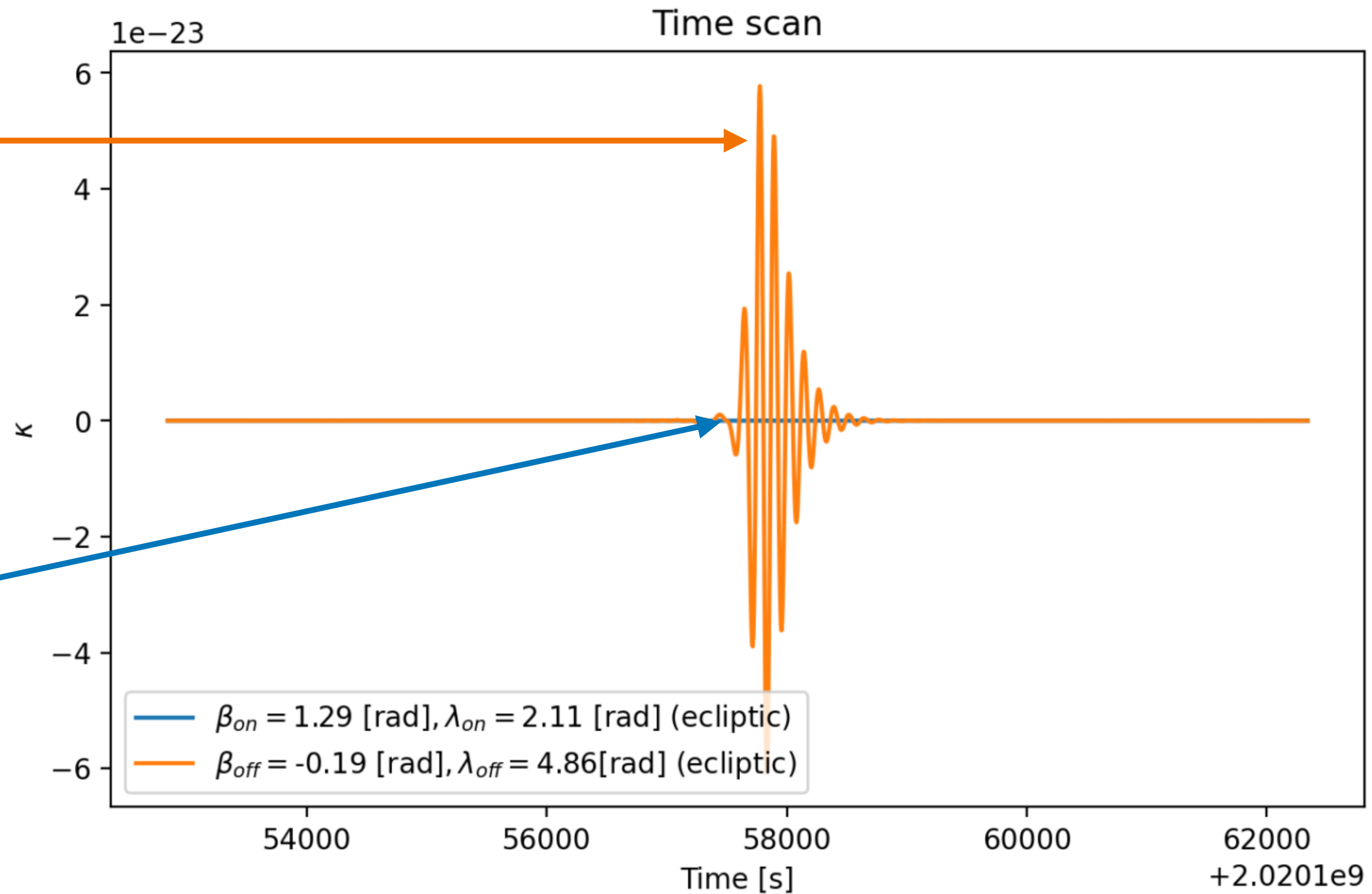
Which parameters matter



Results for MBHB

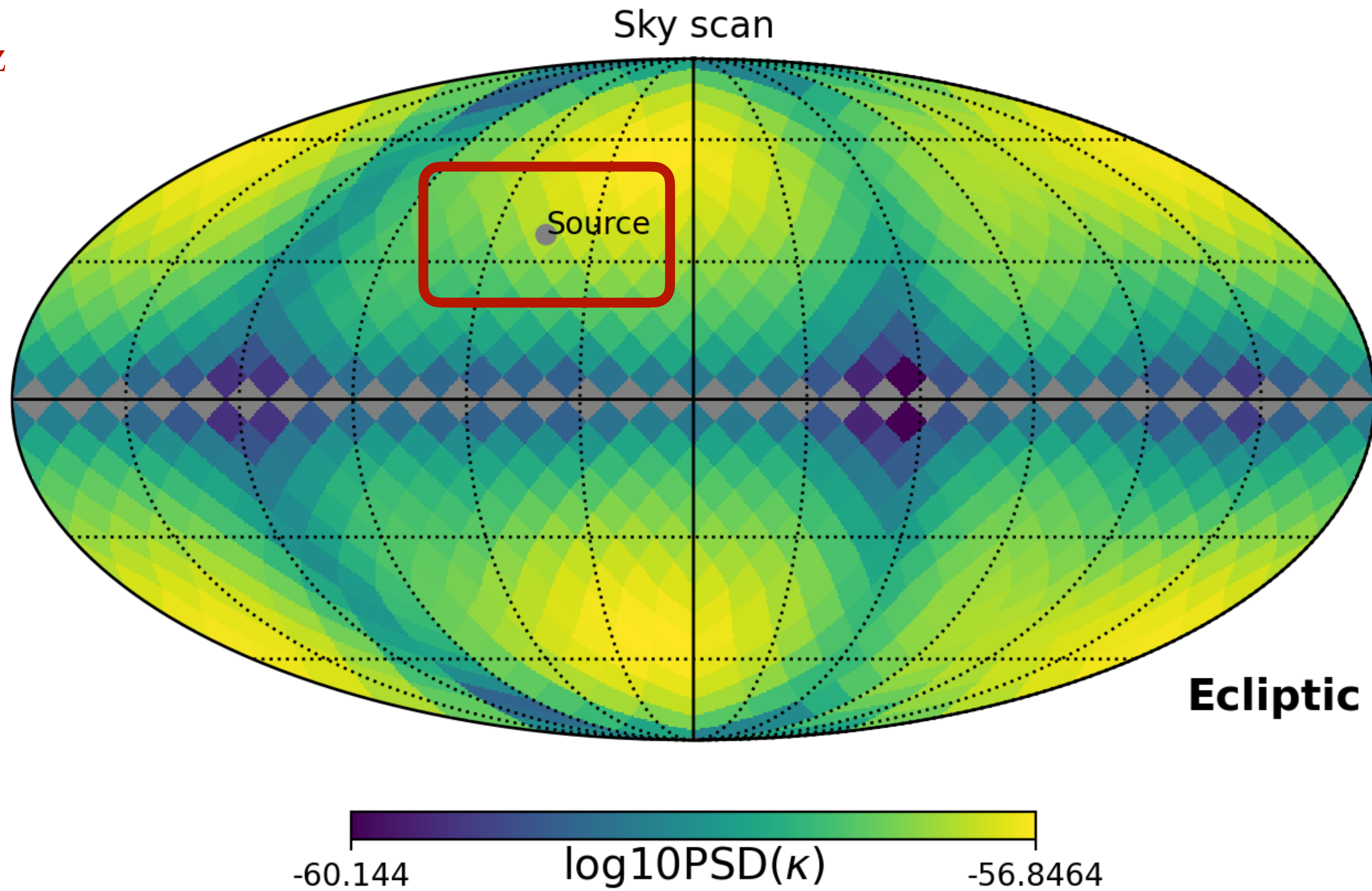
Not pointing at the source

Pointing at the source



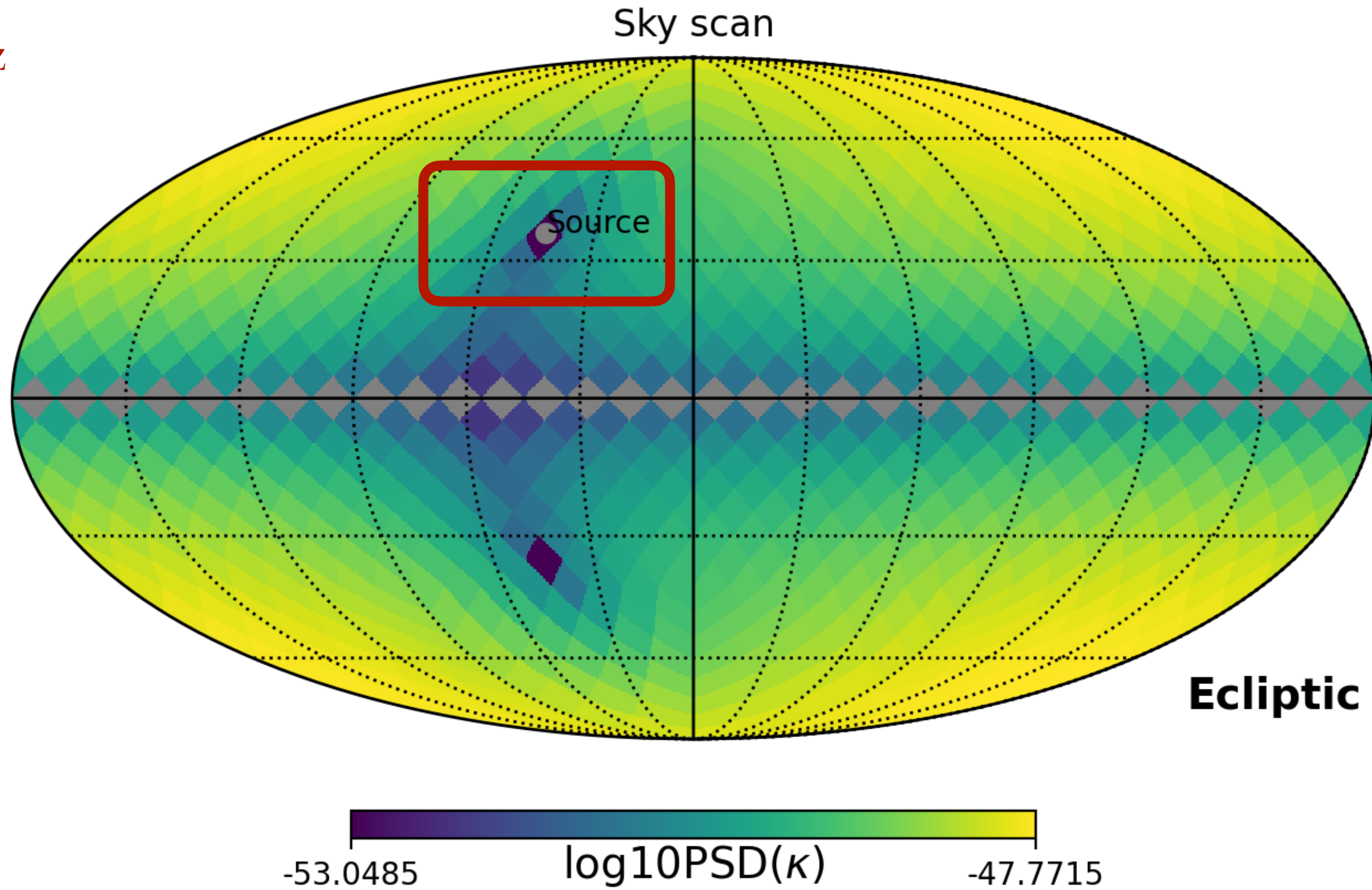
Out of MBHB band

$f = 85.8 \text{ mHz}$



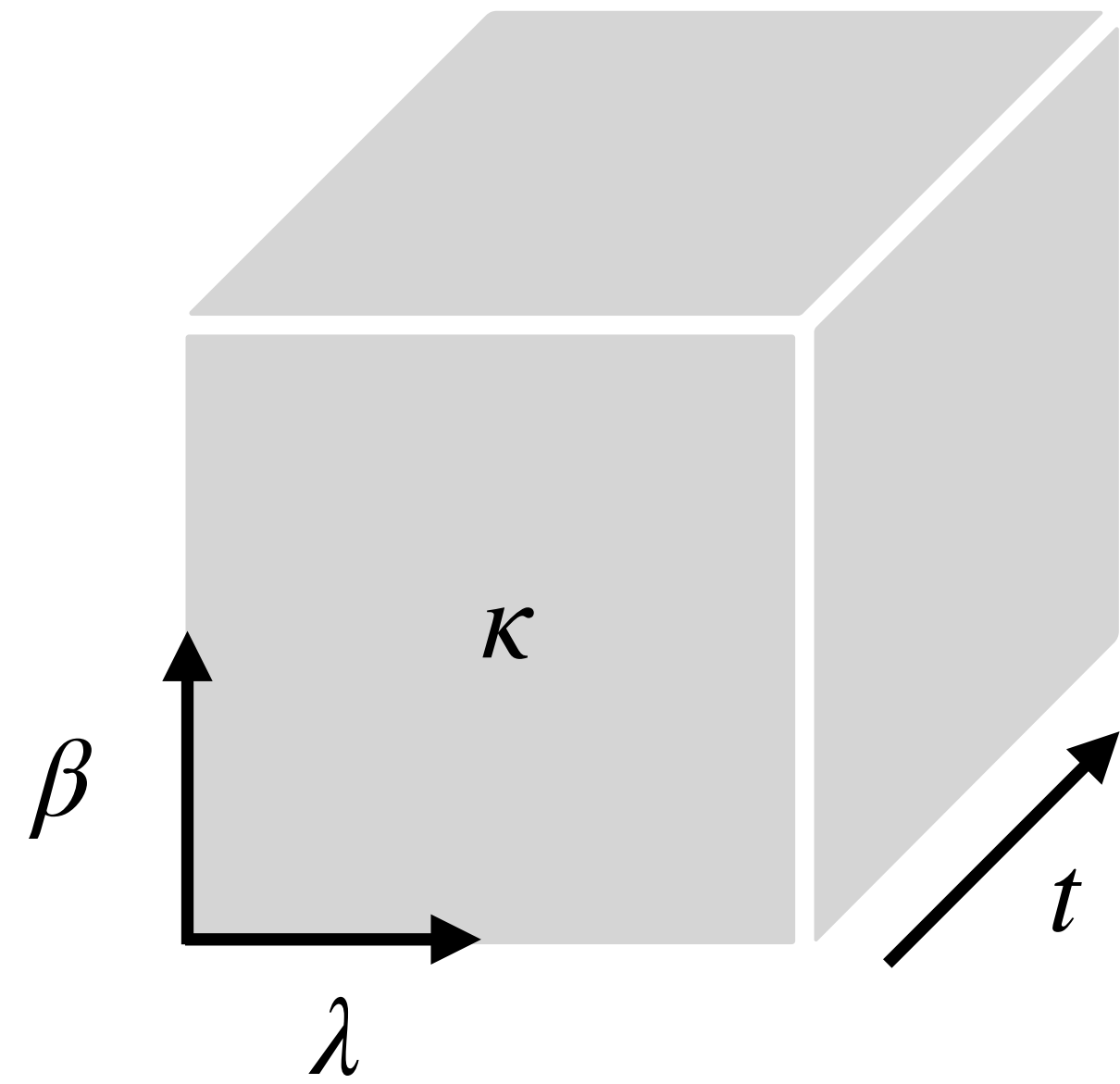
In MBHB band

$f = 9.58 \text{ mHz}$

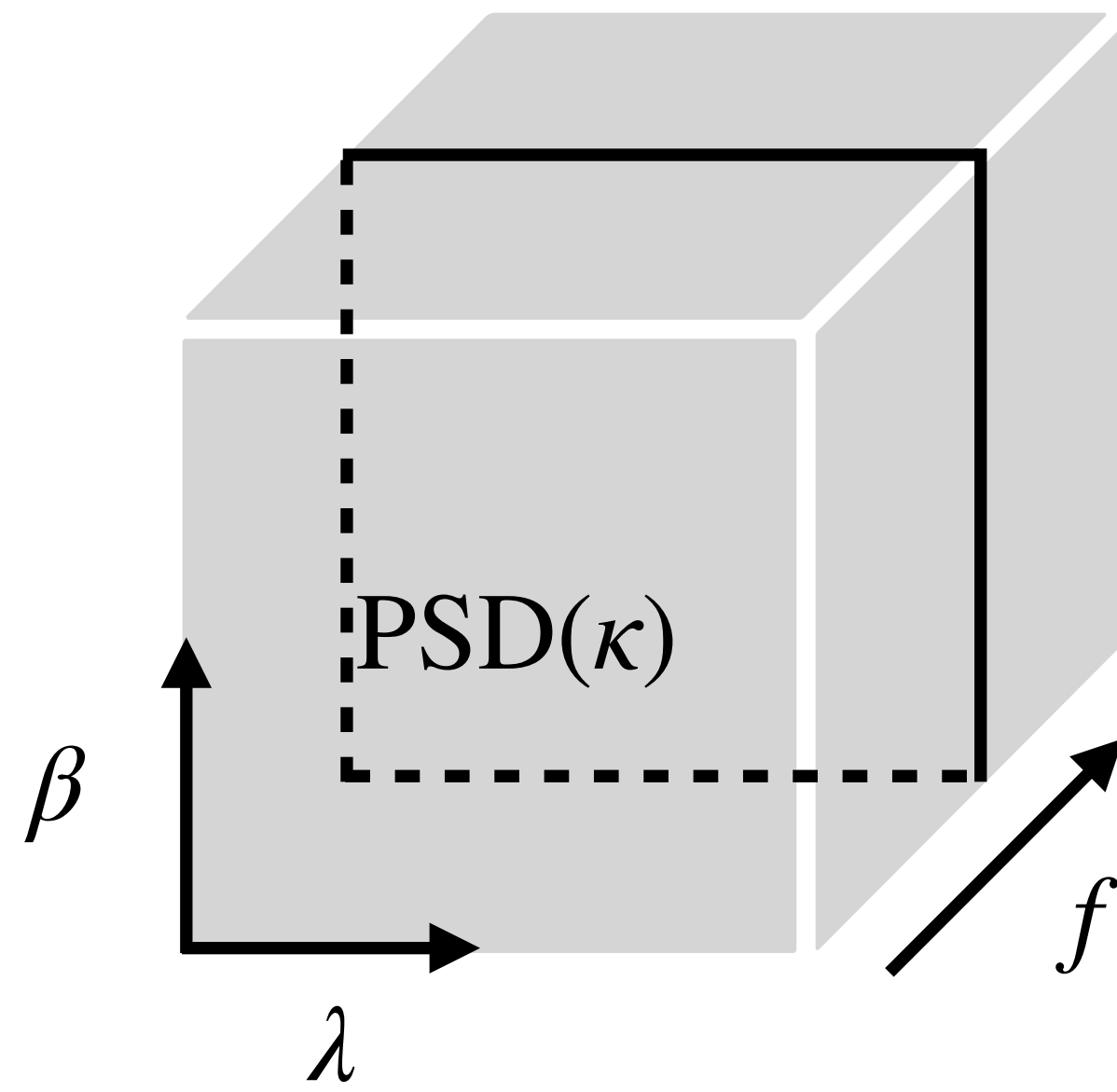


Analyzing MBHBs

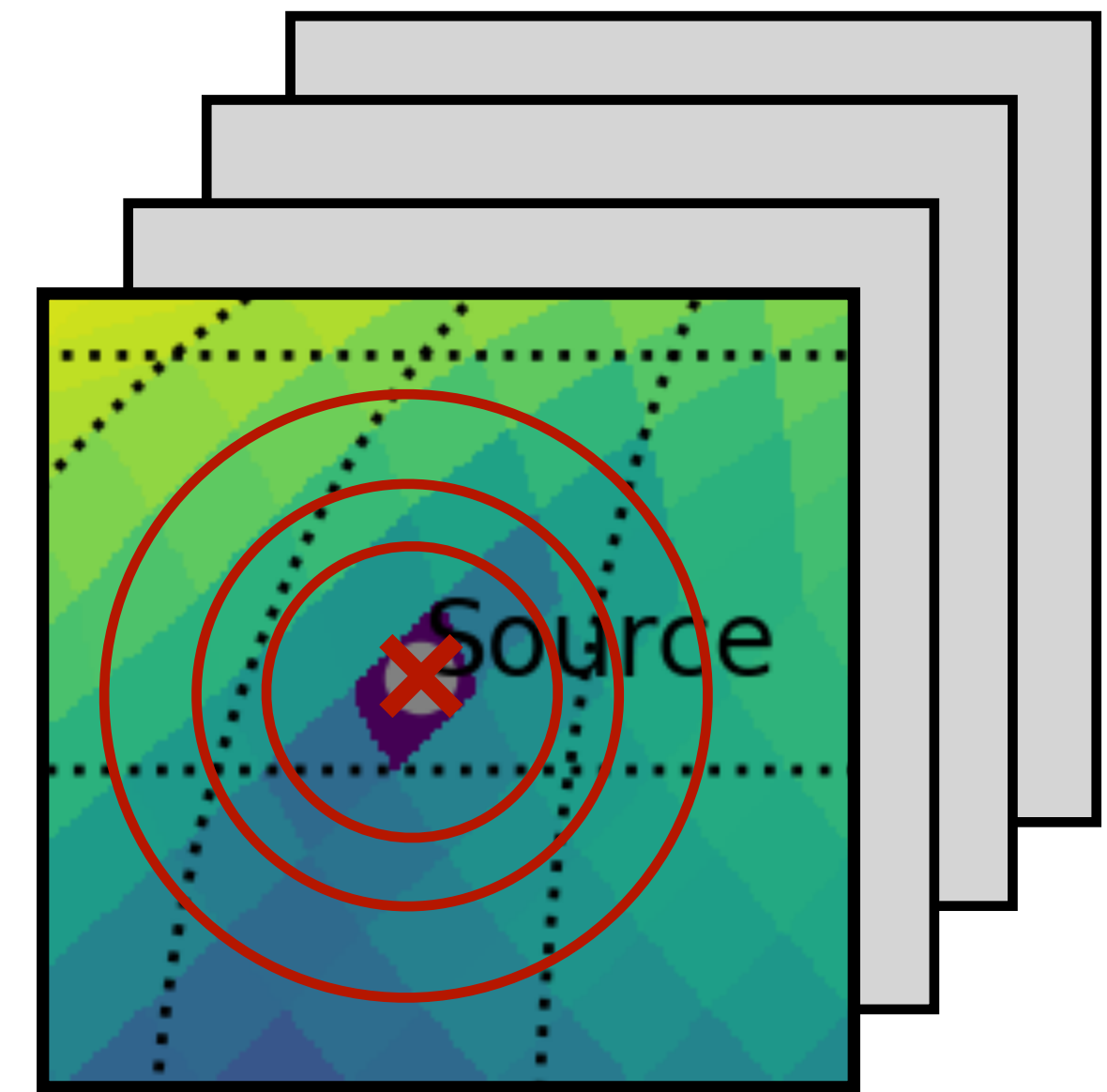
①



②

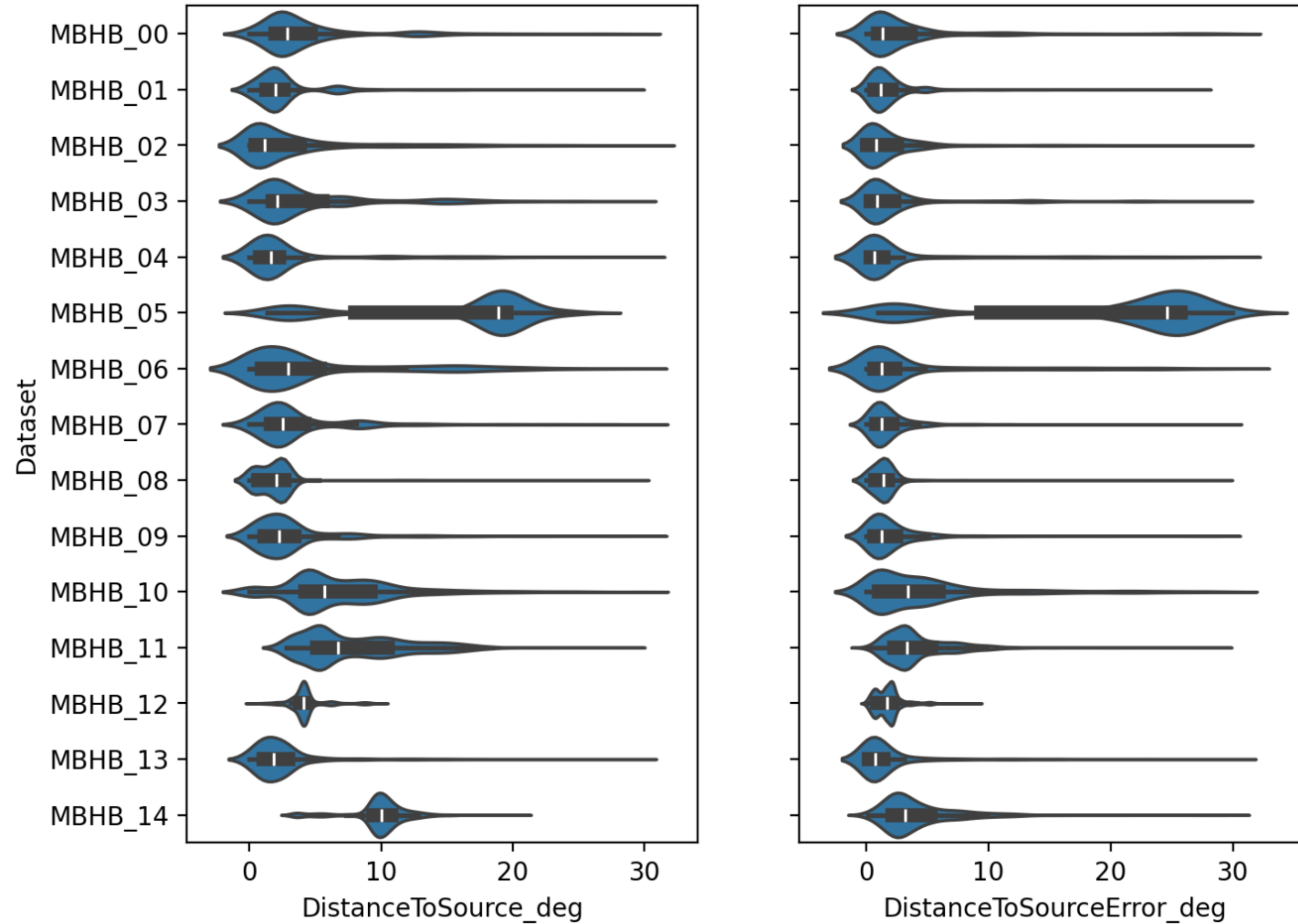


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Fit and extrapolate at 3 dB

Results for MBHBs



Conclusion and outlooks

The application of a coronagraph TDI variable works under simplified assumptions.

- Work in progress:
 - Multiresolution grid
 - Including two sources
 - Adding noise

- Further applications:
 - Early detection in a model agnostic manner
 - Glitch veto
 - Improve sky localization