

Treasures of the deep: GW-observation of black hole-spin down at 5.5 sigma

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van Putten & Della Valle, 2022, A&A, in press

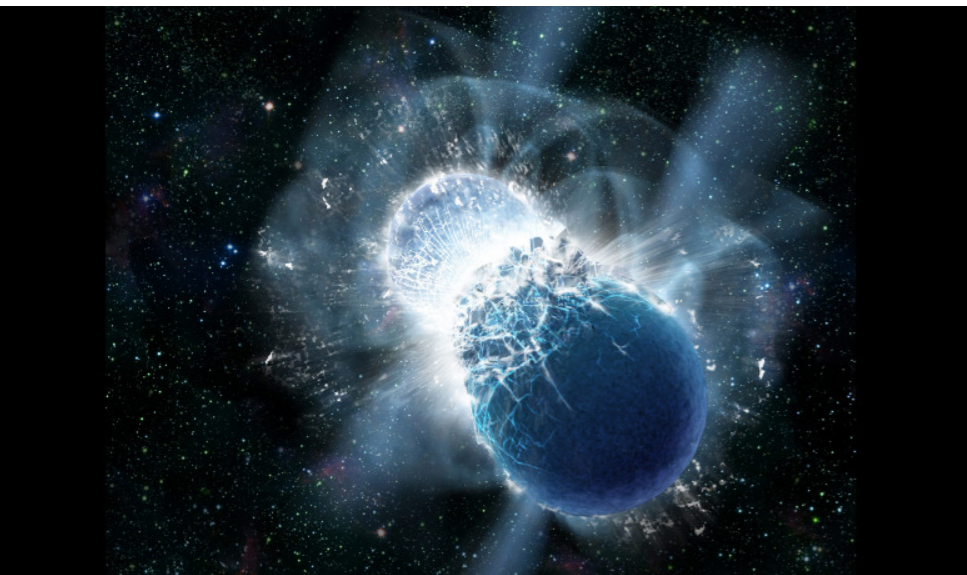
<https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202142974>

Korea-UK Meeting
Oct 31-Nov 4 2022

Sejong University

Contents

GW170817



Abbott et al. 2017



Ascending merger chirp in GWs

- Double neutron star merger
GW170917-GRB170817A
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gravitational radiation

Event timing on GW170817 sequence
PFA and consistency in EM-GW timing

- Conclusions
- Outlook
Astrophysics
HPC at the horizon

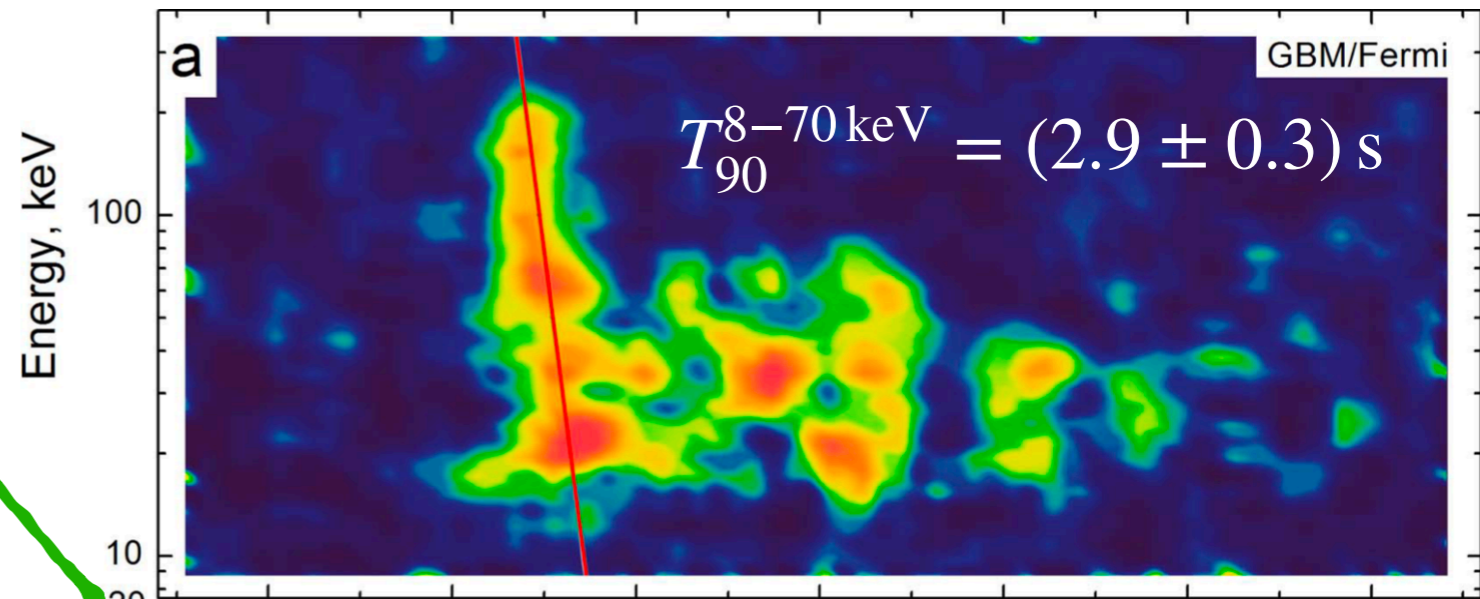
GW170817-GRB170817A

GW170817

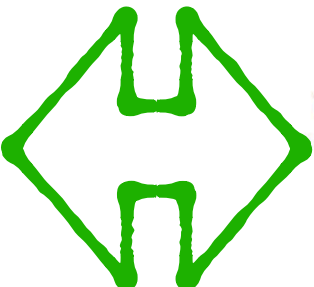


Abbott et al. 2017

GRB170817A



(Pozanenko et al. 2018)


$$t_{gap} = 1.7 \text{ s}$$

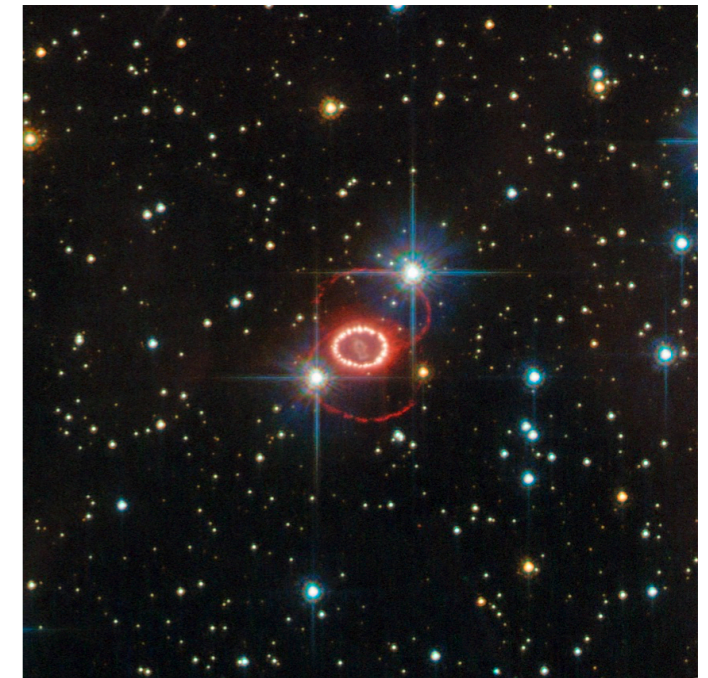
Central challenge

GW170817



Abbott et al. 2017

SN1987A



NS or BH?

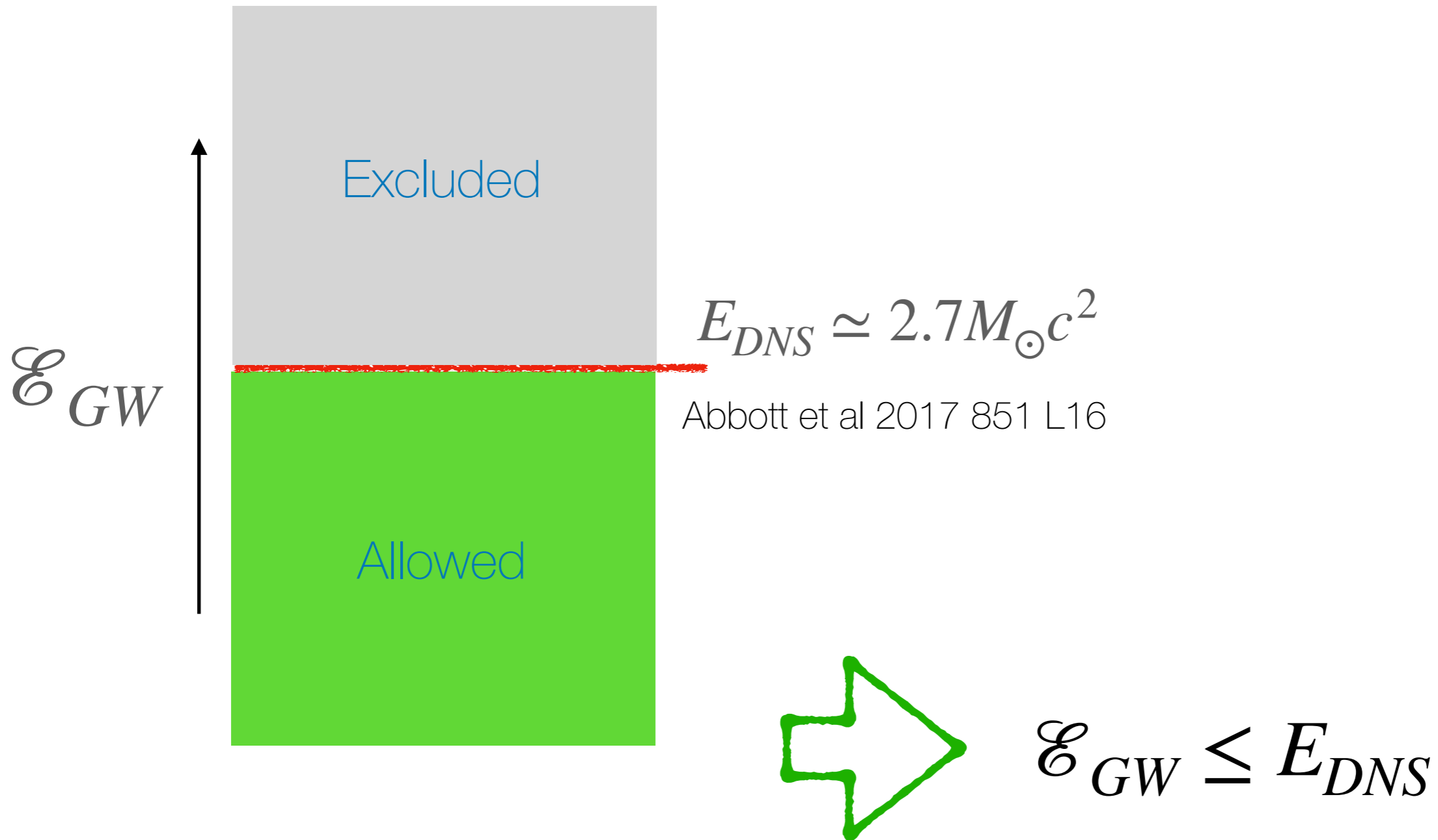
Central engine GRB170817A?

Remnant SN1987A?

Absent a pulsar, what sets a BH apart from a NS central engine?

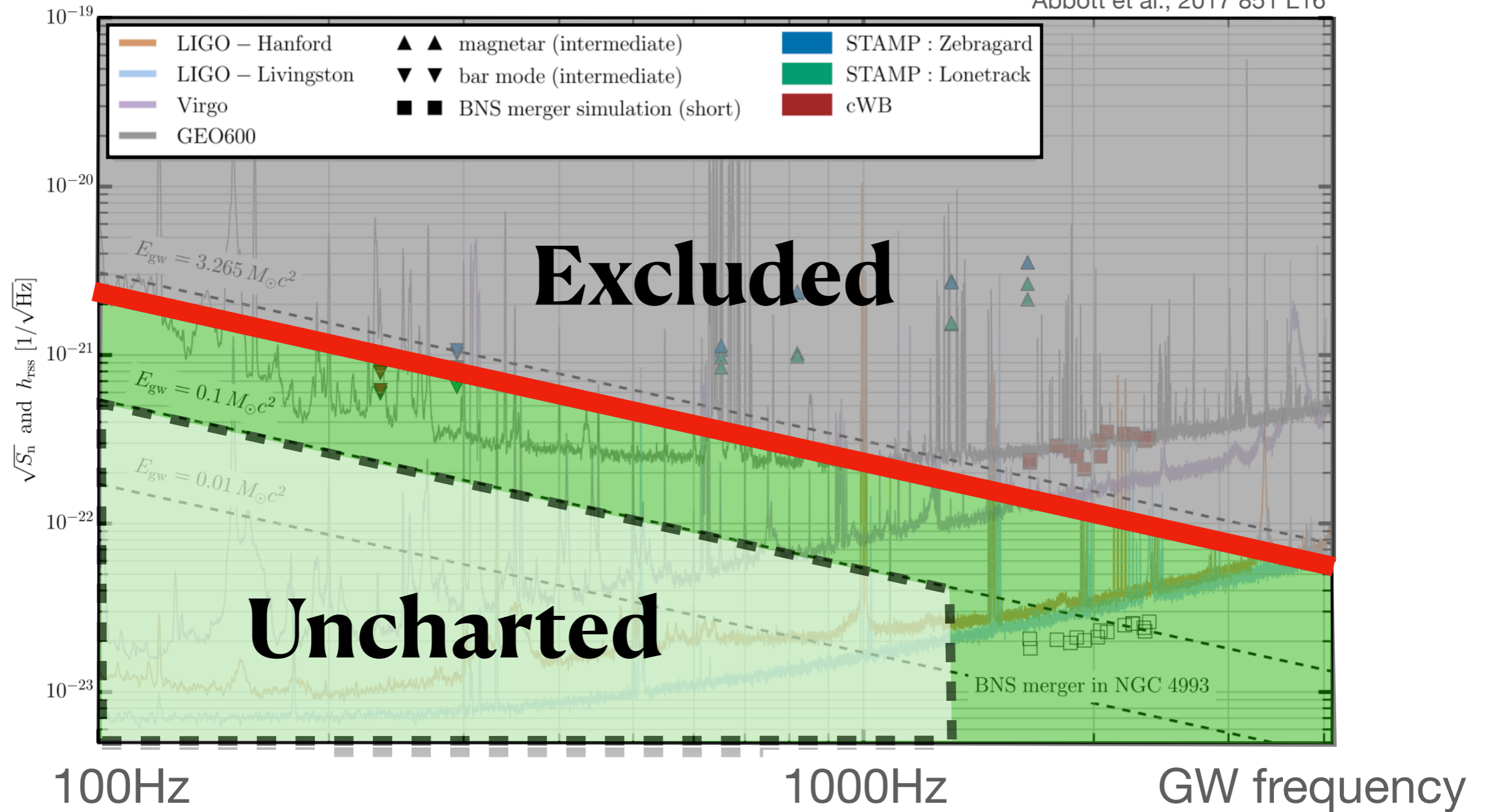
Multi-messenger radiation channels

$$i = \text{EM}, \nu, \text{GW}, \text{mass ejecta}: \mathcal{E}_i \leq \sum \mathcal{E}_k \leq E_{DNS} - E_{remnant} \leq E_{DNS}$$

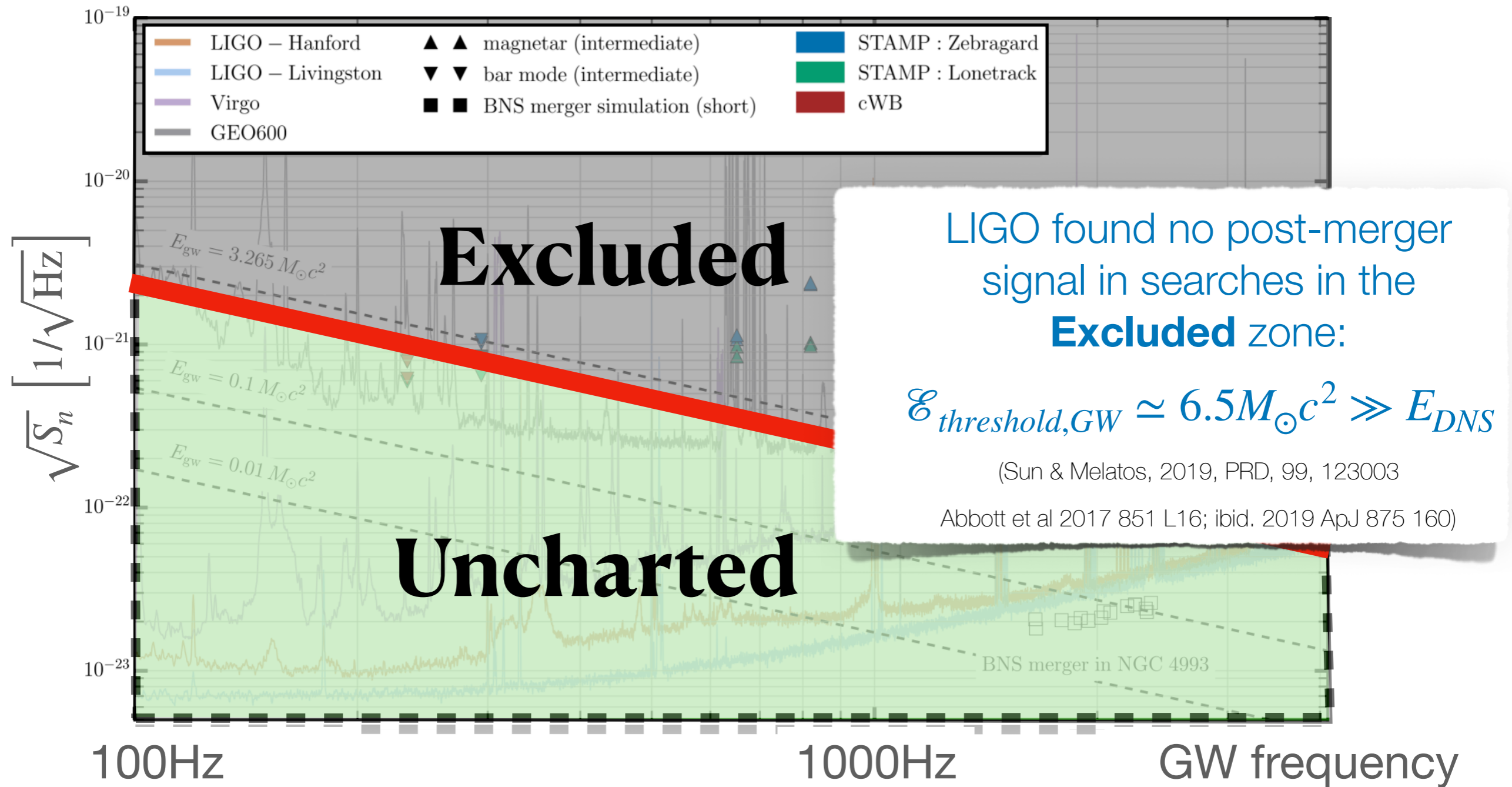


... search domains

Abbott et al., 2017 851 L16



... LIGO searches for long-lived remnants



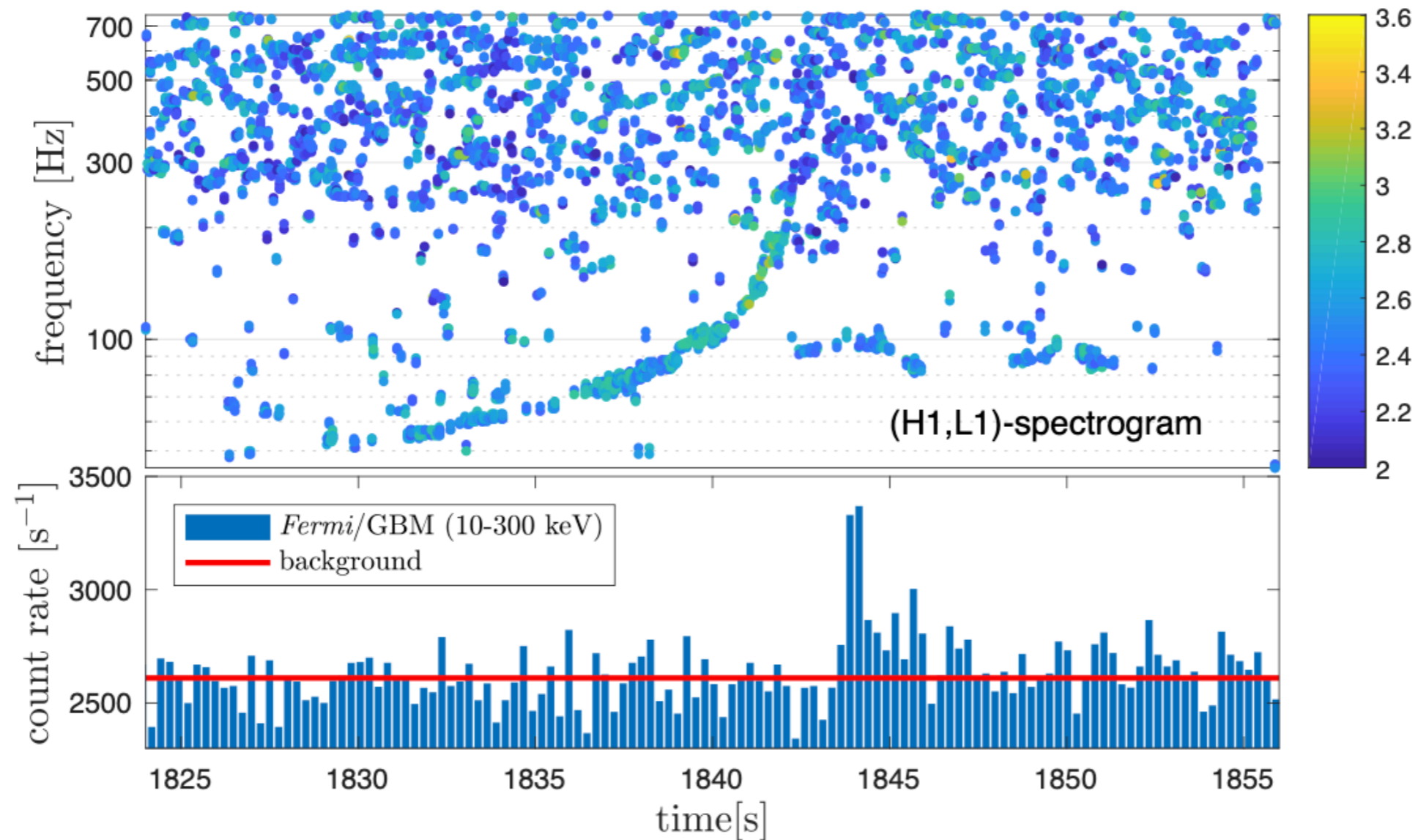
Time-symmetric data-analysis

Matched filtering over **time-symmetric** templates:
butterfly matched filtering:

$$\frac{\text{Sensitivity descending branches}}{\text{Sensitivity ascending branches}} \equiv 1$$

Equal sensitivity to gravitational radiation from spin-up in binaries and spin-down of compact objects

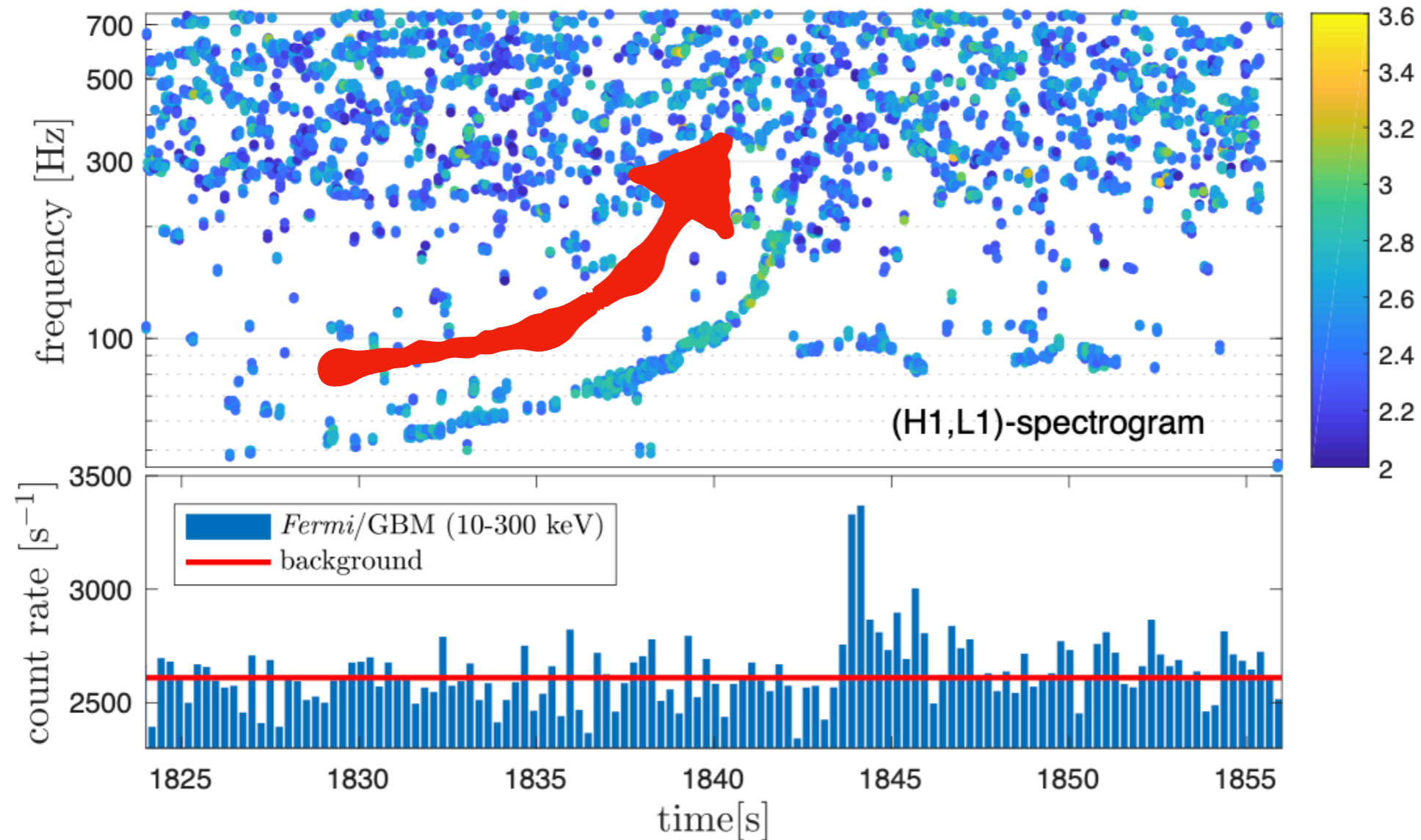
Ascending-descending chirp



van Putten & Della Valle 2019 MNRAS 482 L46

“A seconds-long post-merger signal candidate was reported by van Putten & Della Valle (2018), with an estimated GW energy lower than the sensitivity estimates of Abbott et al. (2017g).” (Abbott et al 2019 ApJ 875 160)

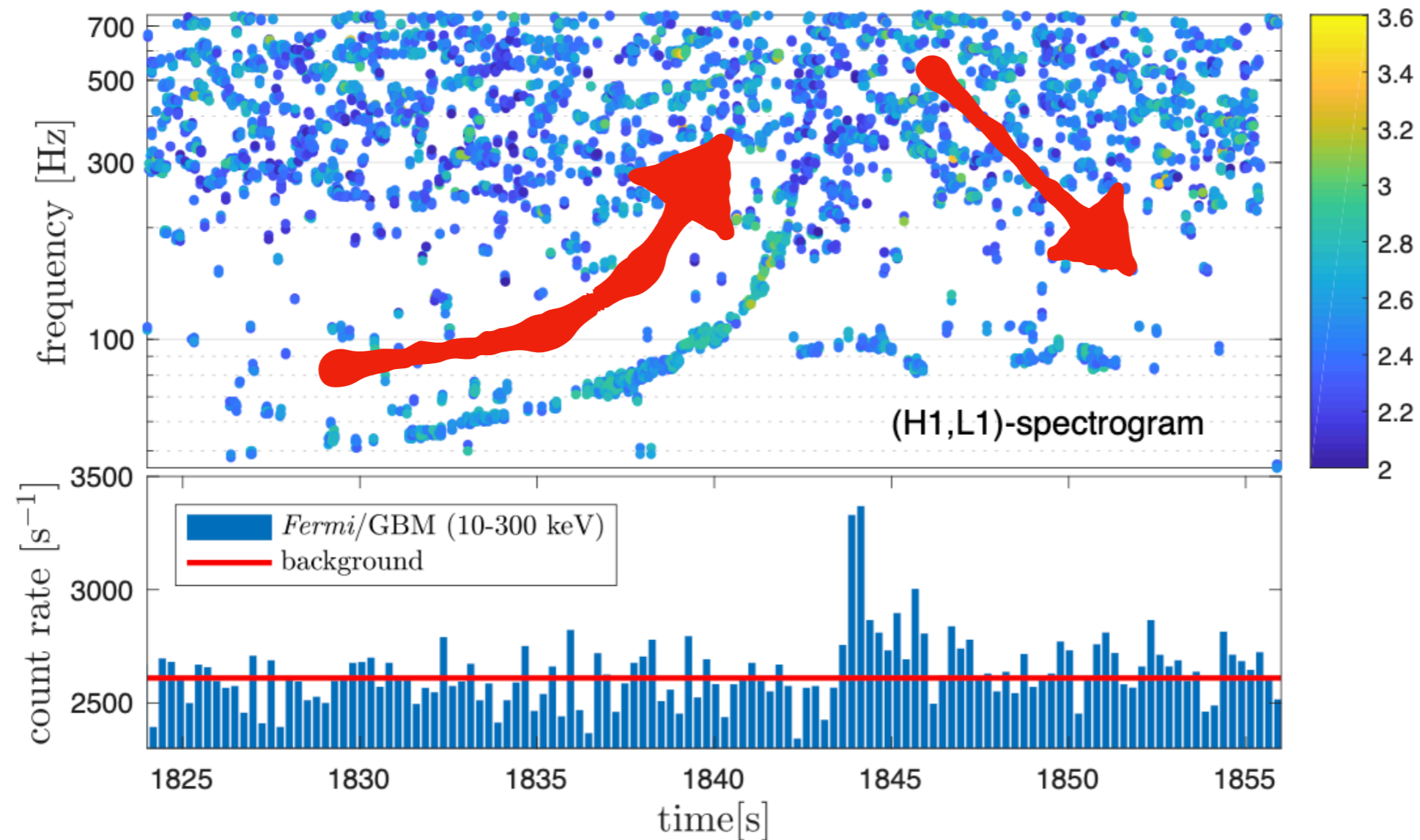
Ascending-descending chirp



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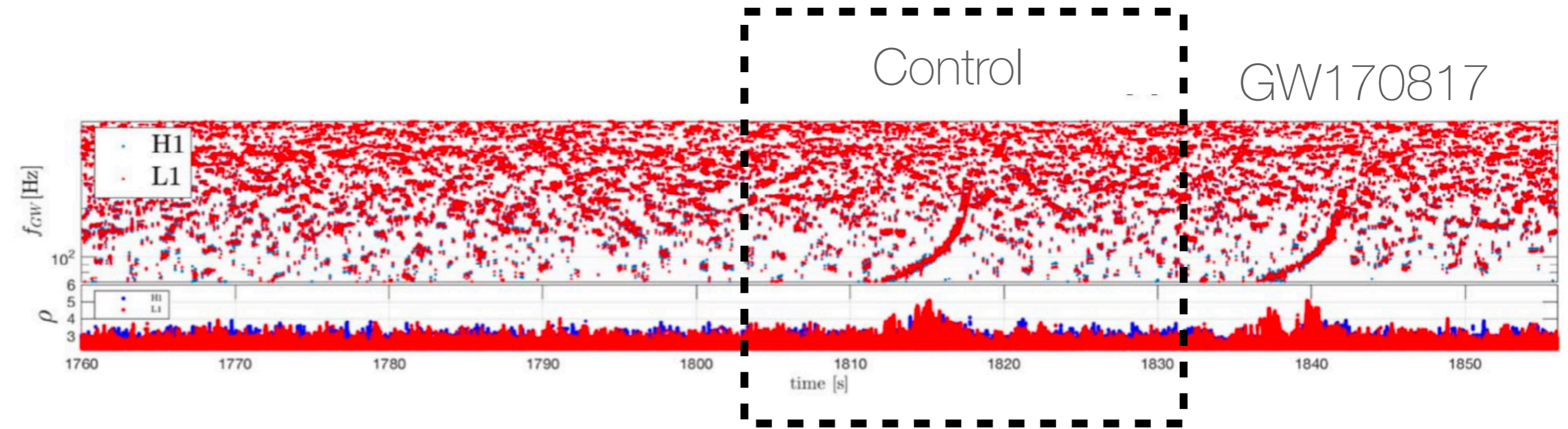
Ascending-descending chirp



van Putten & Della Valle 2019 MNRAS 482 L46

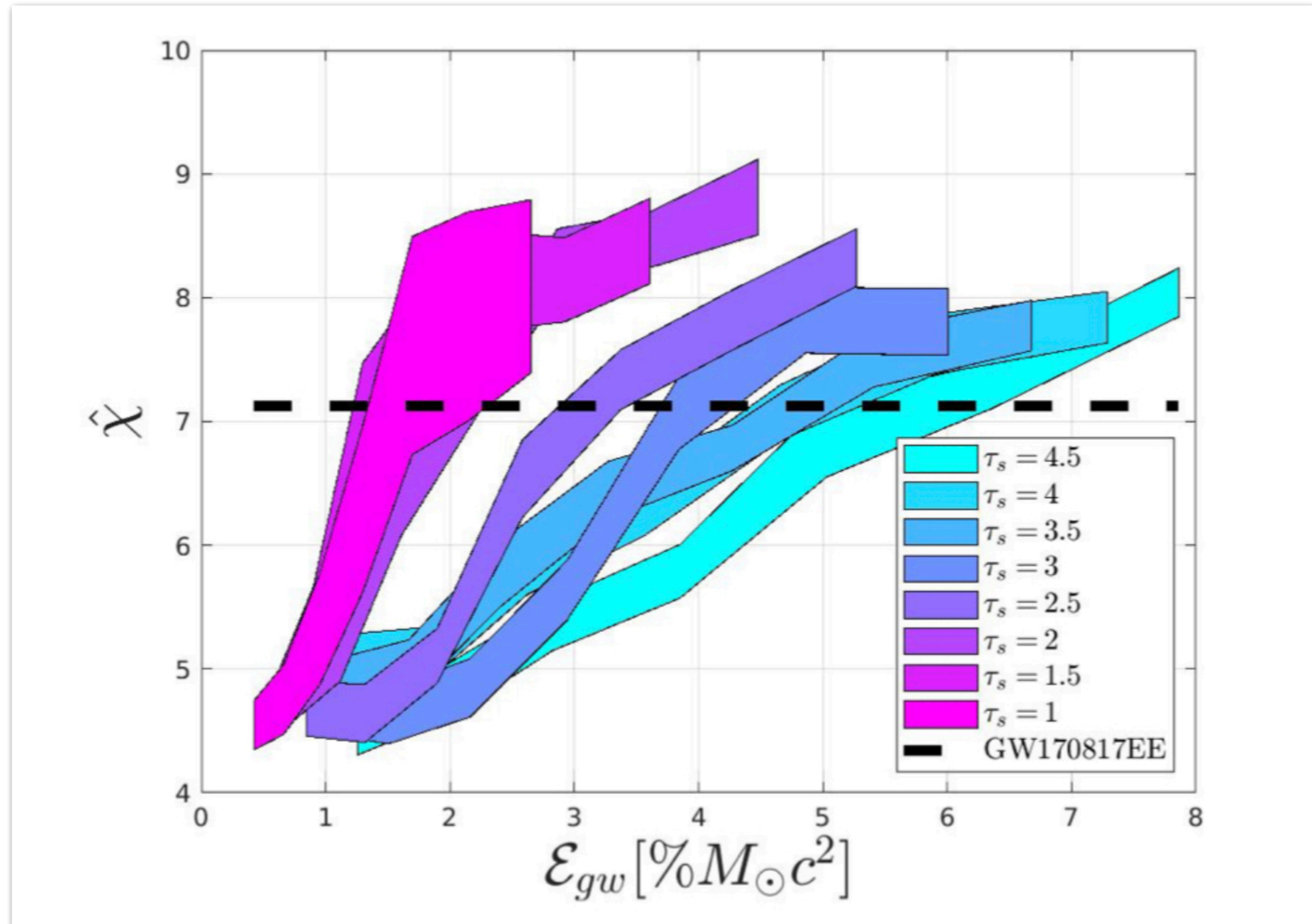
“A seconds-long post-merger signal candidate was reported by van Putten & Della Valle (2018), with an estimated GW energy lower than the sensitivity estimates of Abbott et al. (2017g).” (Abbott et al 2019 ApJ 875 160)

Calibration by software injections

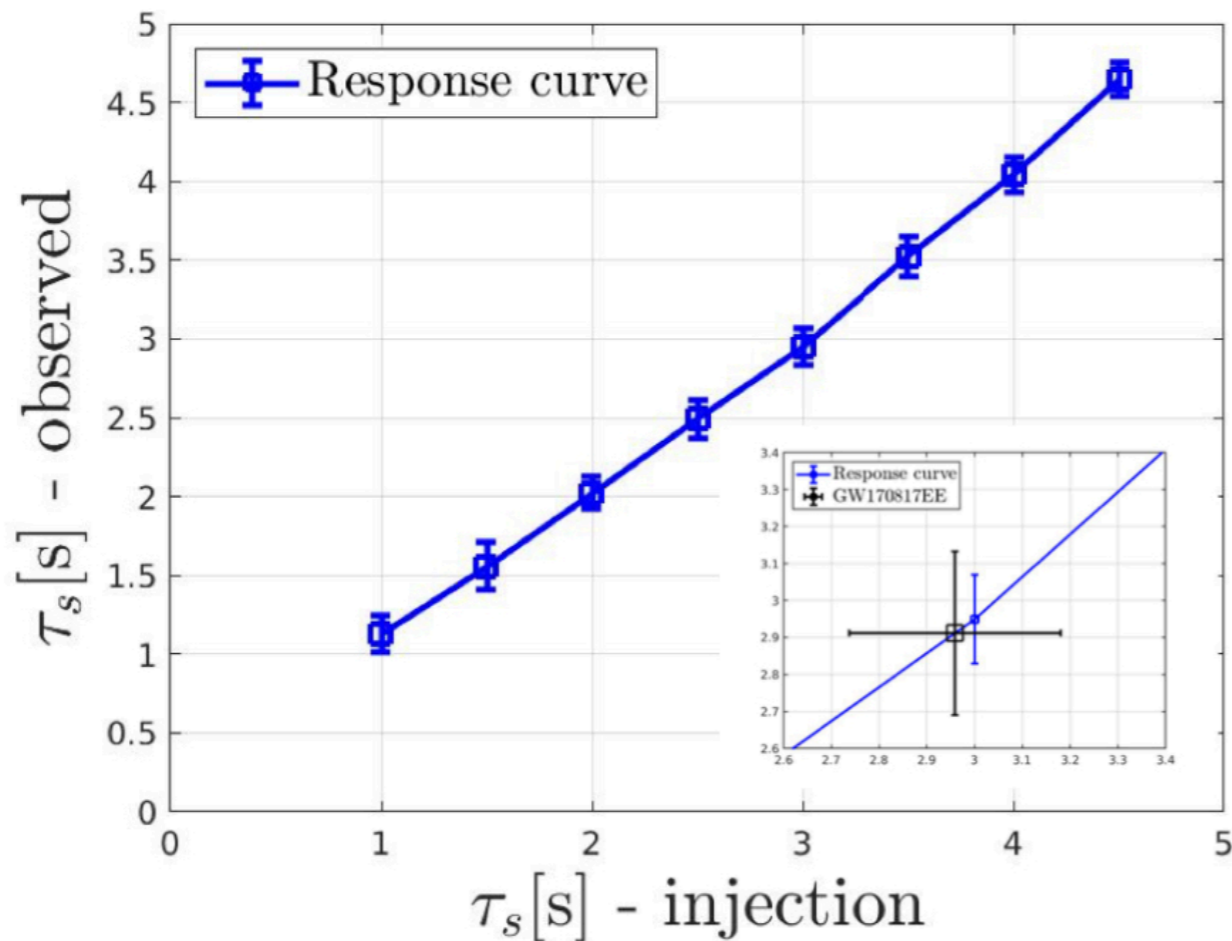
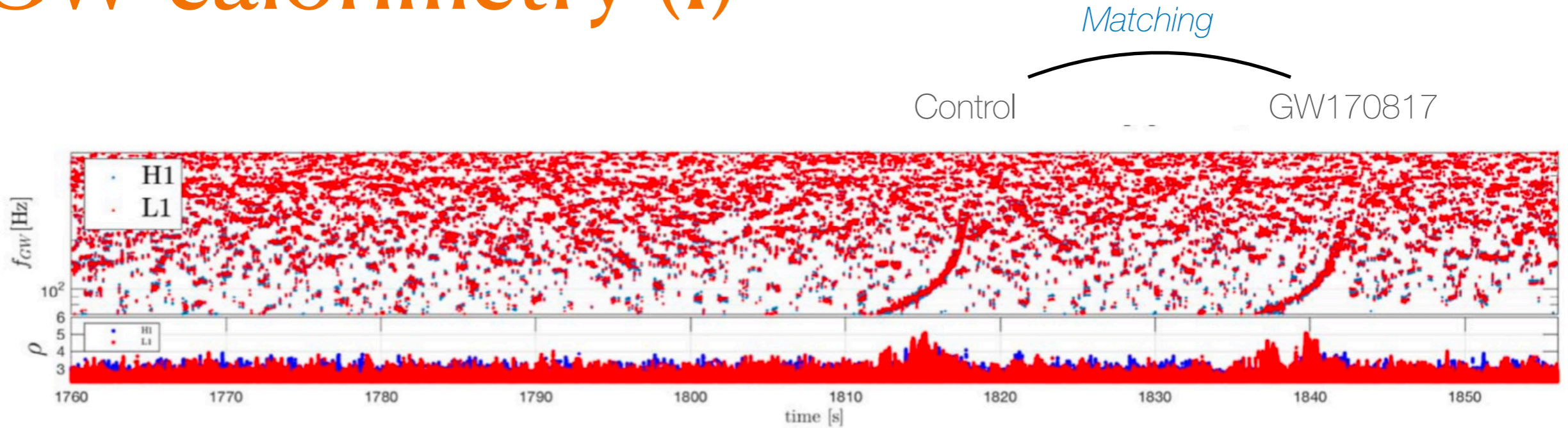


Model injections

Response curves descending chirp



GW-calorimetry (I)



$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} = (3.5 \pm 1) \% M_{\odot} c^2$$

$$\tau_s = (3.0 \pm 0.1) \text{ s}$$

cf. $T_{90}^{8-70 \text{ keV}} = (2.9 \pm 0.3) \text{ s}$
GRB170817A

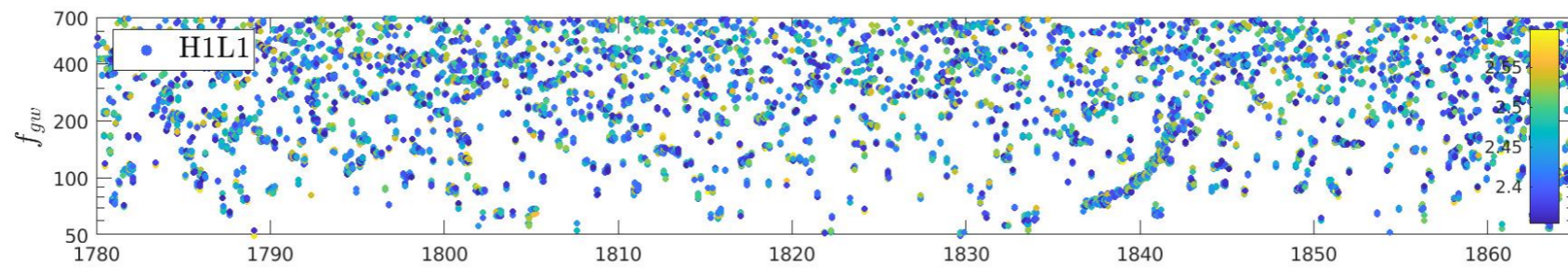
Event sequence of two branches

- Descending branch marks central engine GRB170817A: $t_s < t_{GRB}$
- Produced post-merger following ascending branch: $t_s > t_m$

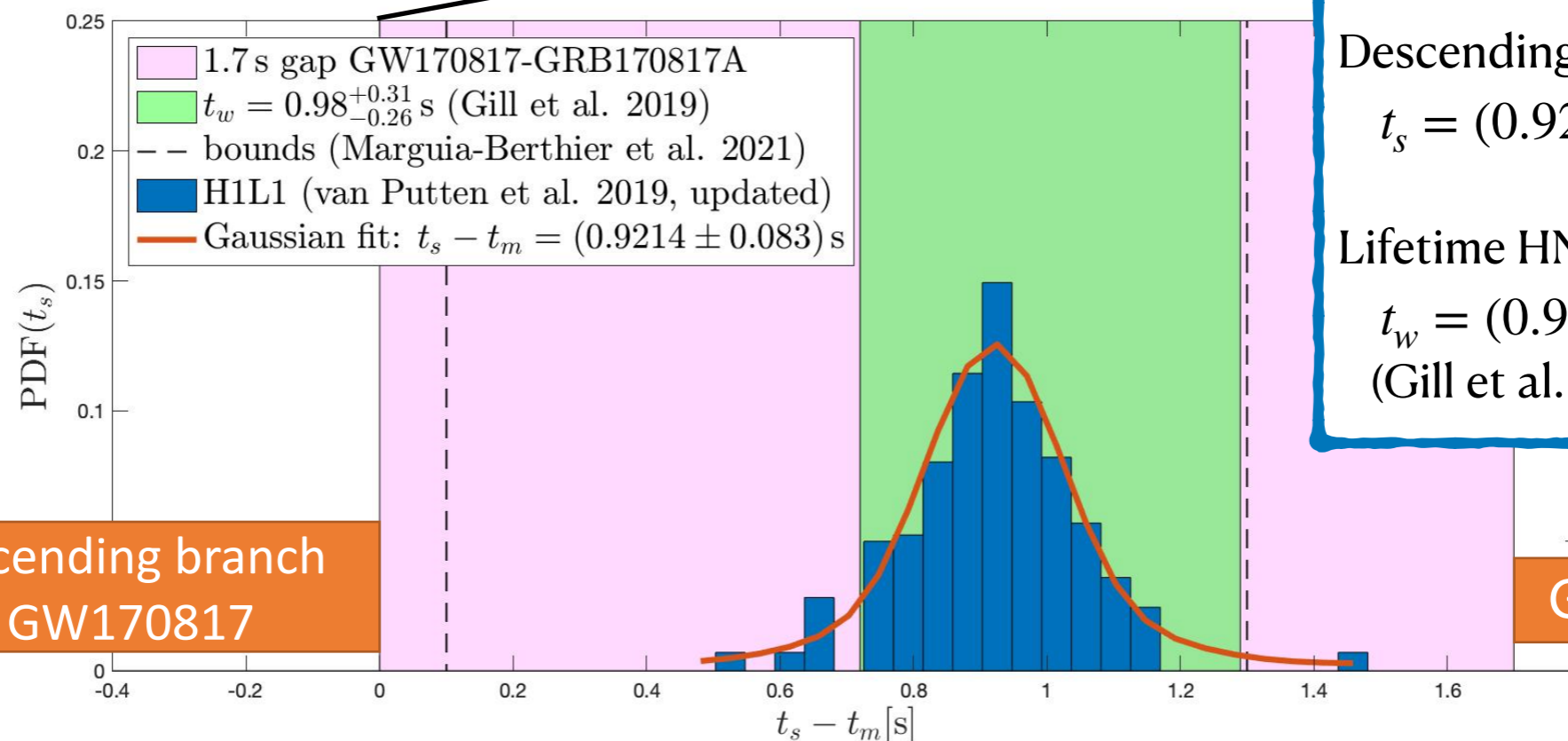
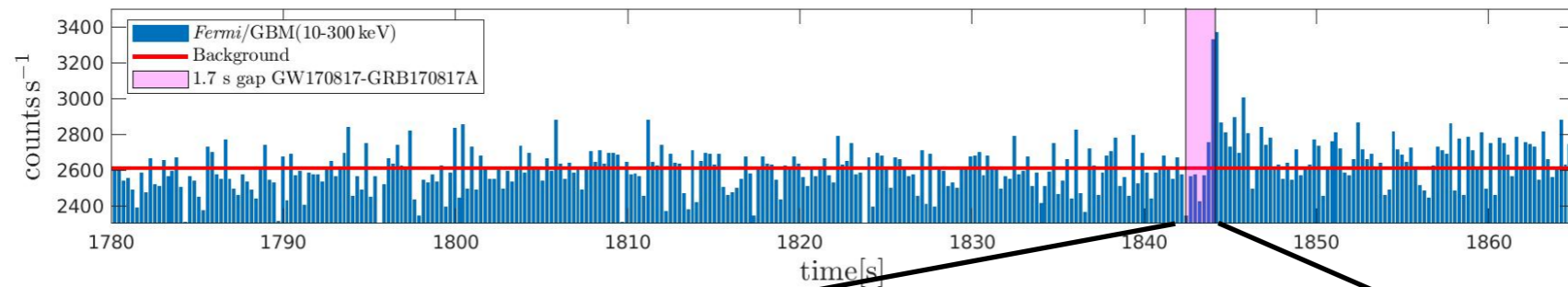
$$t_m < t_s < t_{GRB}$$

PDF start-time descending branch

GW170817EE



GRB170817A



GW-calorimetry (II)



Nobel Prize 1993

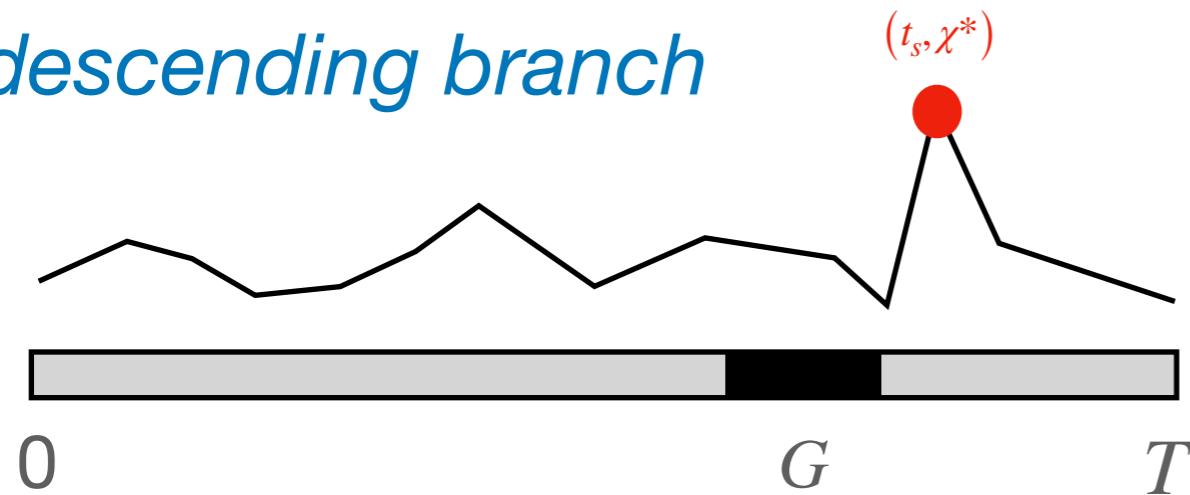
- $\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 3.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$ in descending chirp
- $f_{gw} \lesssim 700$ Hz: $f_{spin} = \frac{1}{2} f_{gw} \lesssim 350$ Hz by **quadrupole GW-emission**

$$E_J^- \simeq \frac{\pi}{5} f_{gw}^2 M R^2 \lesssim 1.6 \times 10^{52} \left(\frac{M}{2.5 M_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{18 \text{ km}} \right)^2 \text{ erg} \ll \mathcal{E}_{GW}$$

HNS is energetically excluded by a factor $\gtrsim 4$

Discrete event timing

Correlation H1-L1 in descending branch

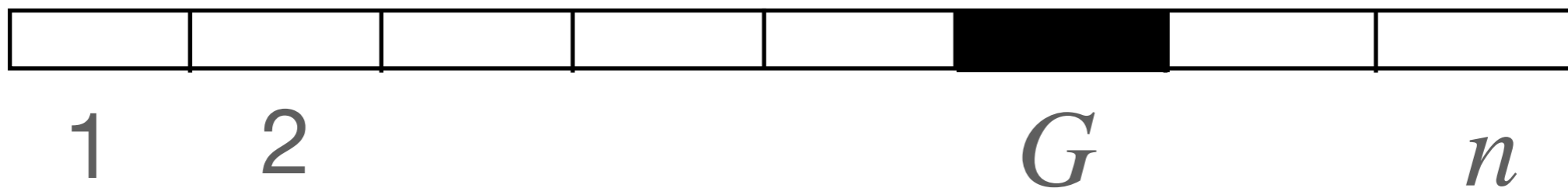


Max $\chi(t)$ over $[0, T]$: $\chi^* = \chi(t_s)$

$$\text{Cell } G = [t_m, t_{GRB}]$$

$$\# \text{ cells } n = \frac{T}{|G|} = \frac{T}{t_g}$$

Discrete event timing



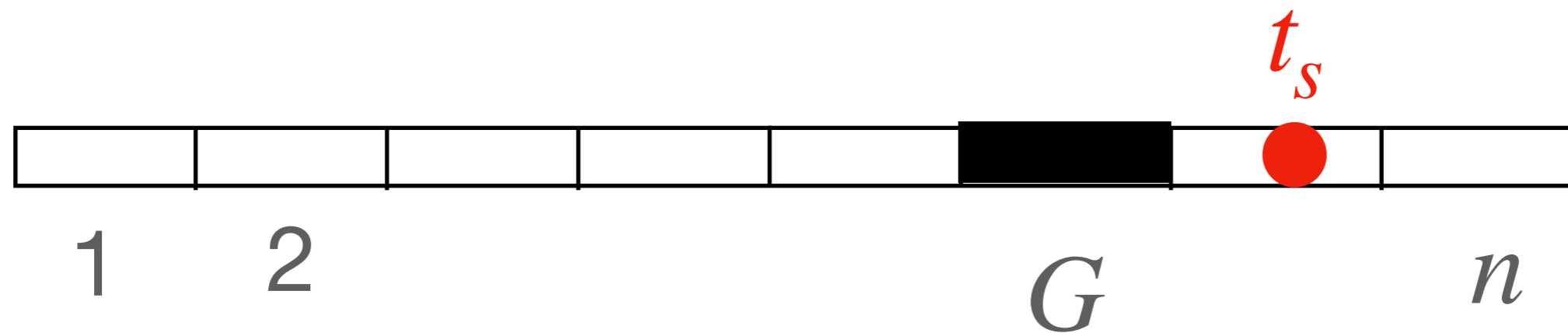
Causality satisfied if $t_s \in G$

PFA from null-hypothesis

- Stationary noise gives a uniform prior on t_s
- Absent a real signal (by chance alone) t_s is uniformly distributed over observation interval $[0, T]$

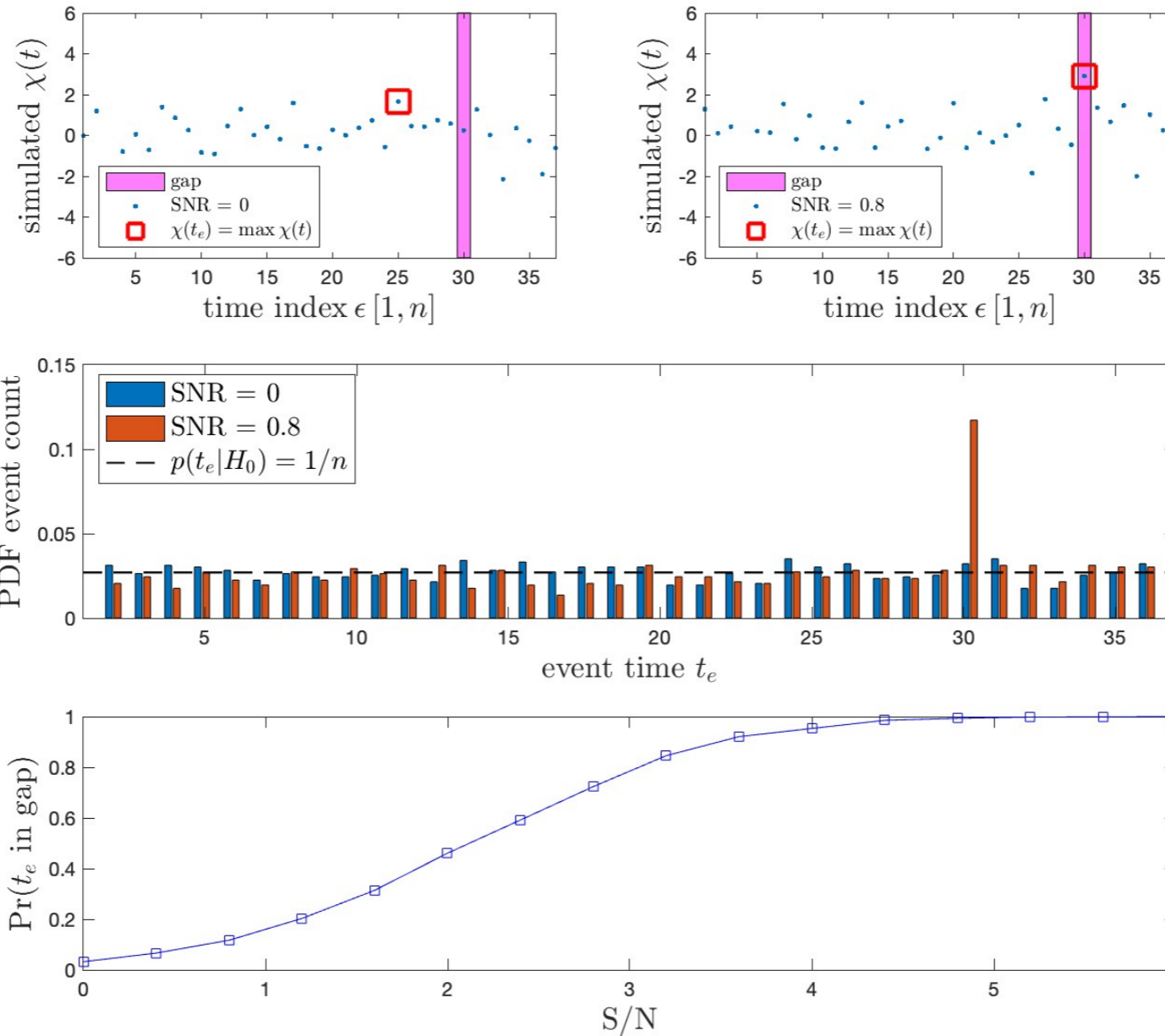


Blaise Pascal (1640)



$$\Pr_0 \equiv \Pr \left(t_s \in G \mid H_0 \right) = \frac{1}{n}$$

PFA at finite S/N



$$\Pr \equiv \Pr \left(t_s \in G \mid H_1 \right) \geq \Pr_0 = \frac{1}{n}$$

Event timing - twice

Mean t_s in merged (H1,L1)-spectrograms

Consistency in H1,L1 from difference of $t_{s,H1}$ and $t_{s,L1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Mean in (H1,L1)} \\ \text{Difference in H1,L1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}_{\frac{\pi}{4}} \begin{pmatrix} t_{s,H1} \\ t_{s,L1} \end{pmatrix}$$

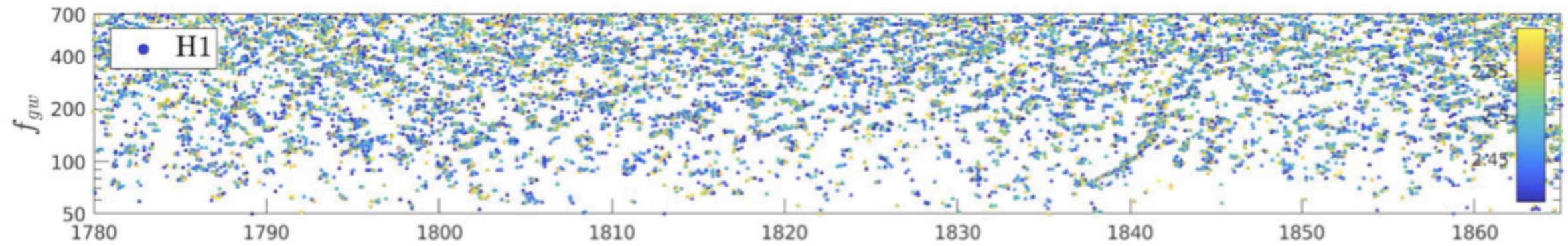
Statistically independent
timing observables

\mathcal{R} is unitary

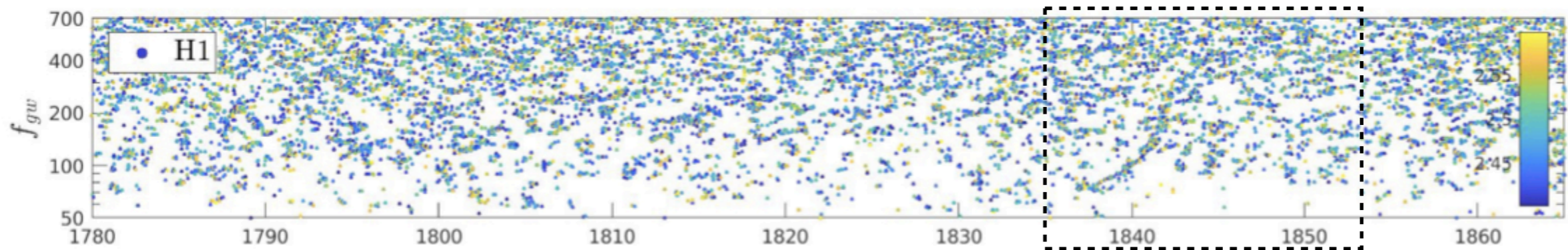


Statistically independent
under the (independent)
null-hypothesis of uniform
priors on H1 and L1

Event timing H1, L1

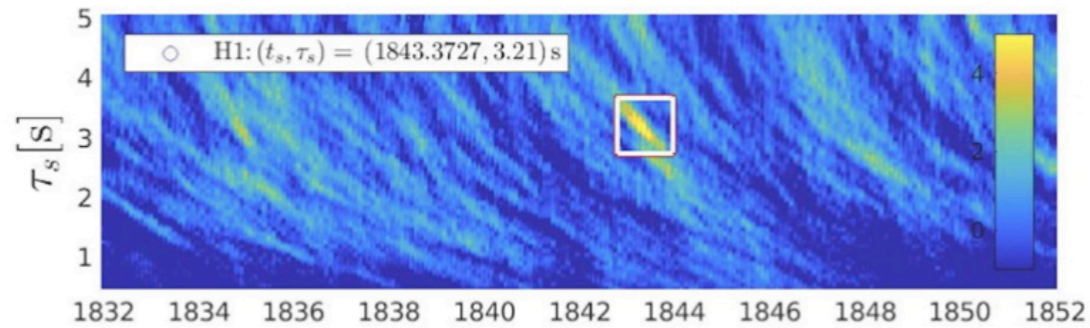
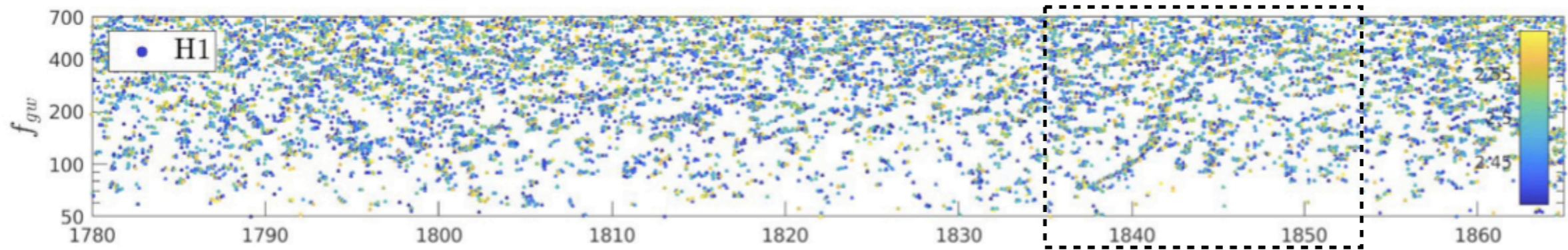


Event timing H1, L1

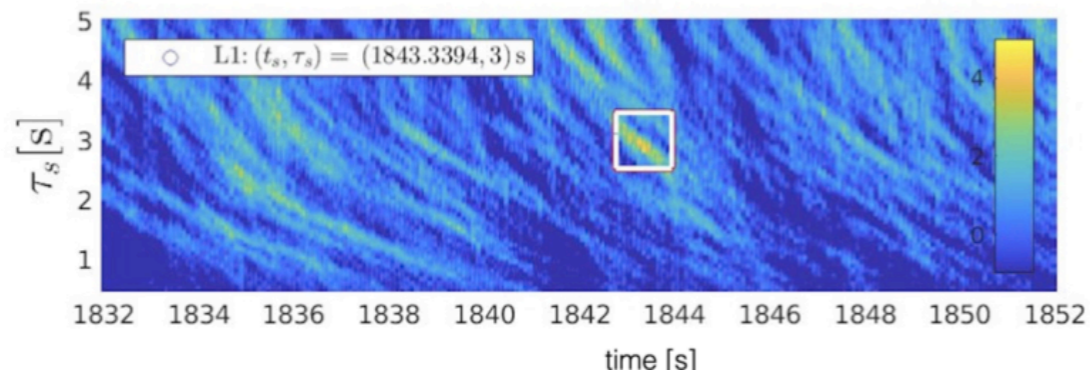
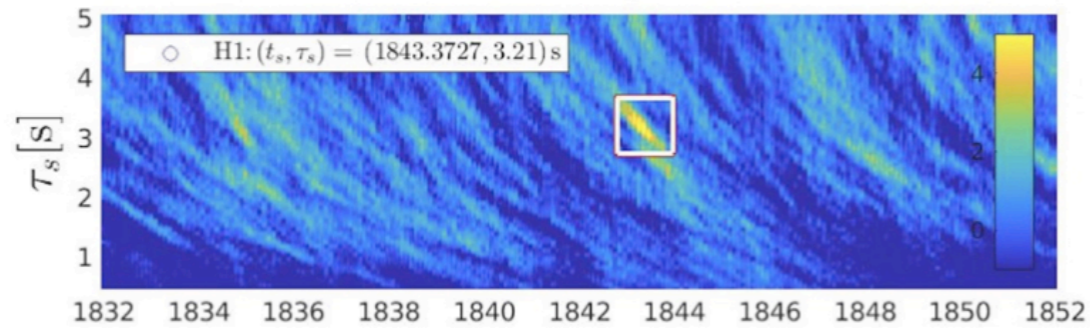
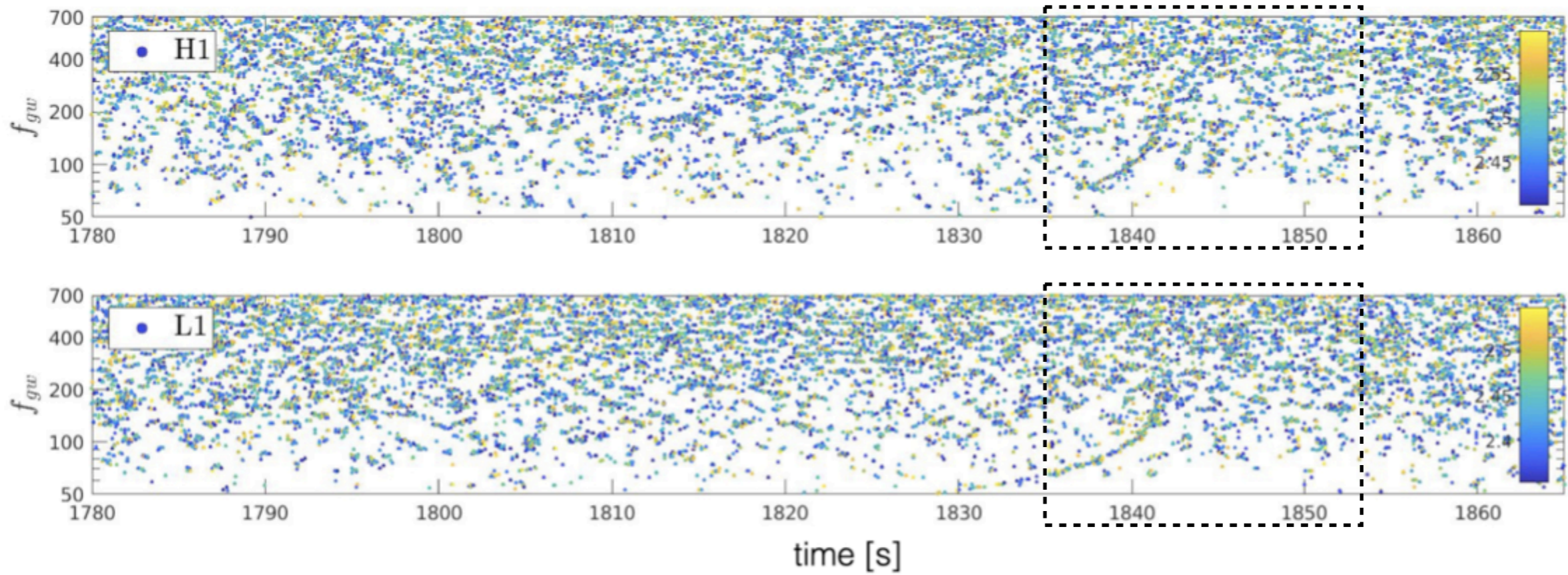


Parameter estimation - event timing

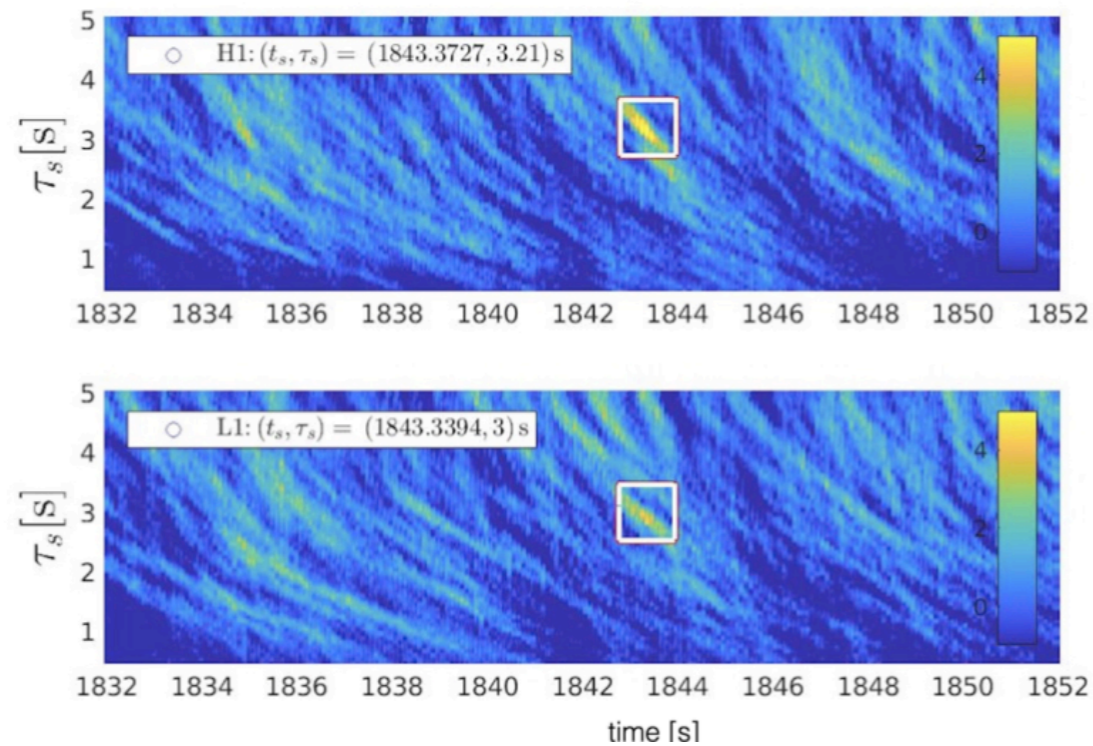
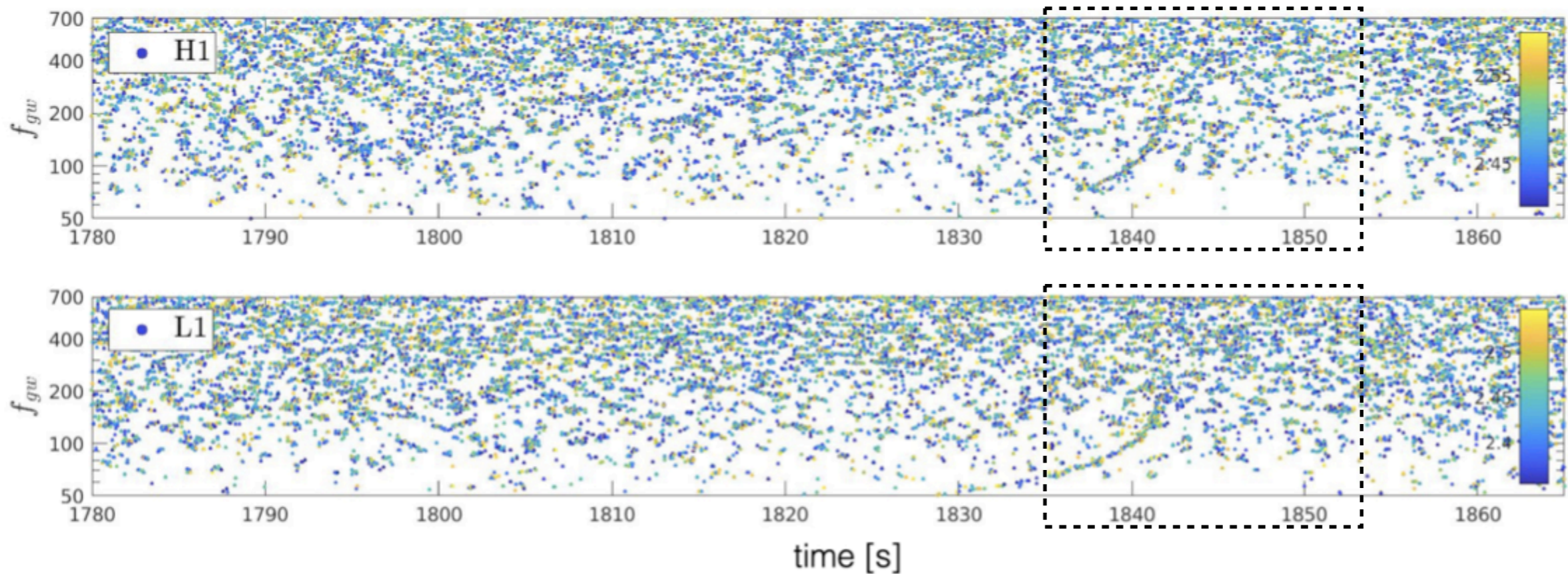
Event timing H1, L1



Event timing H1, L1

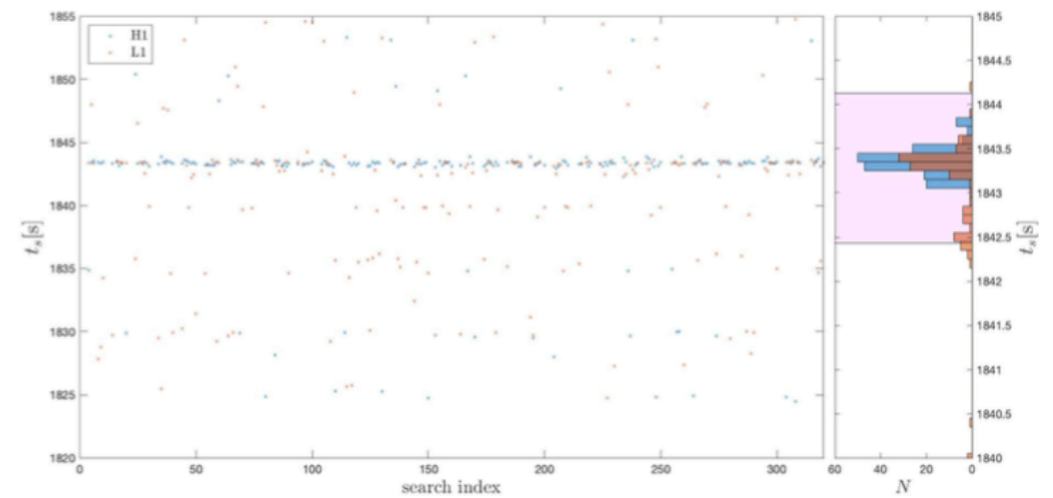
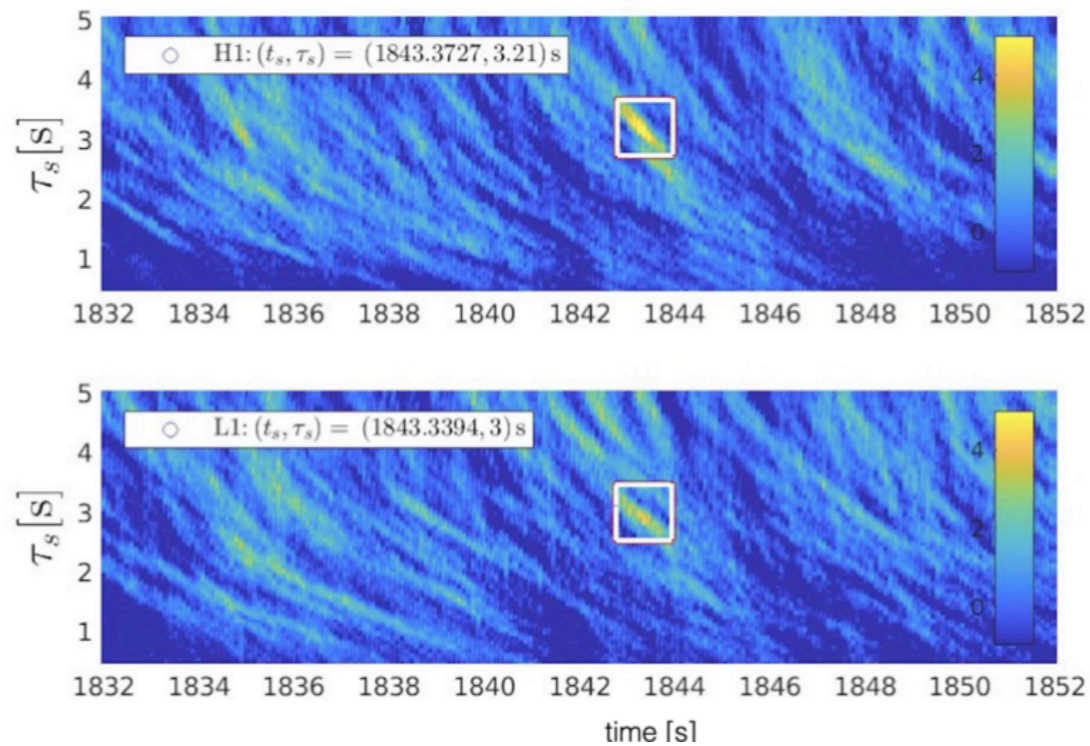
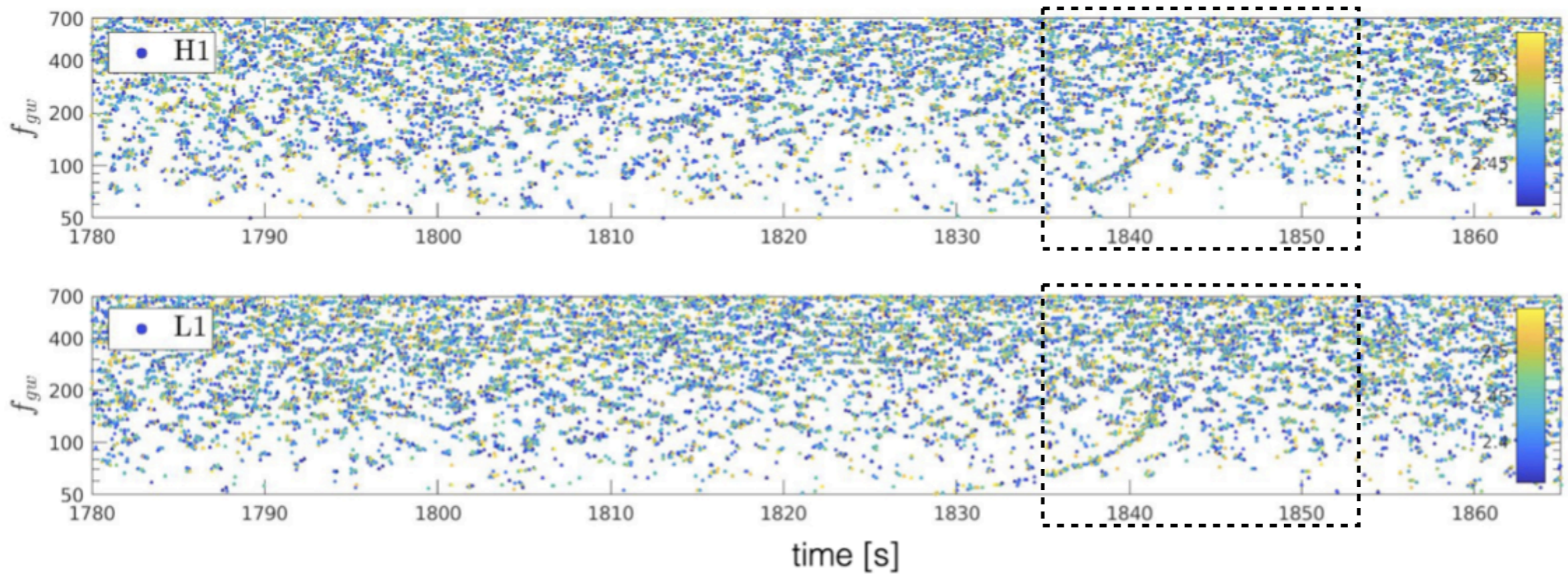


Event timing H1, L1



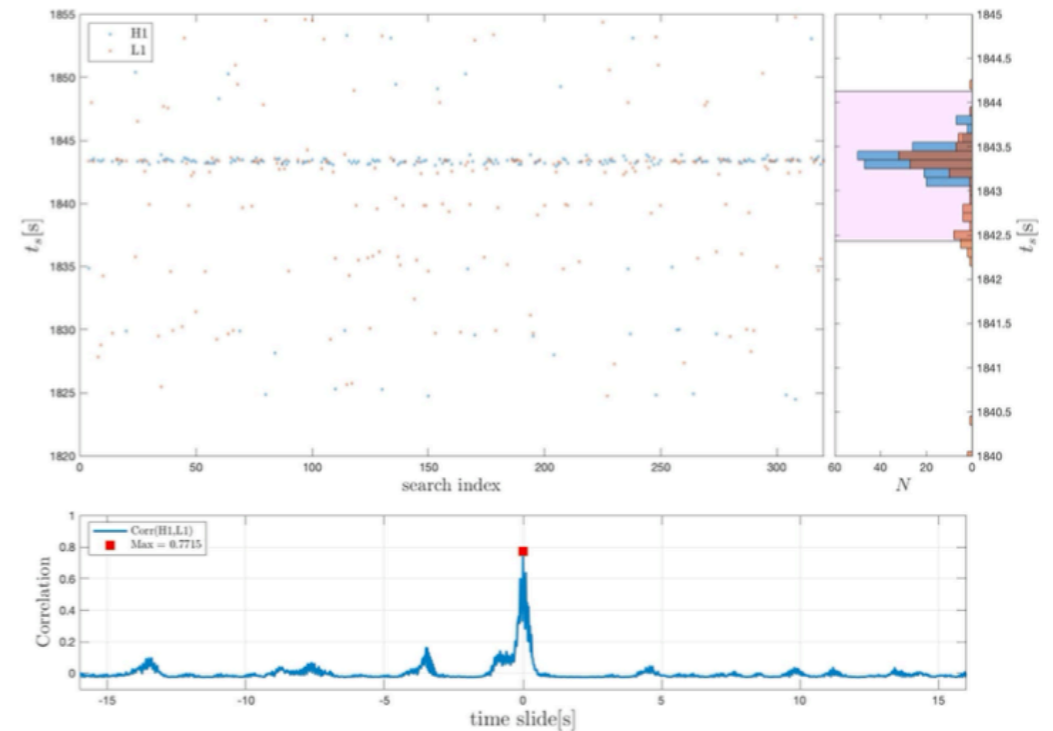
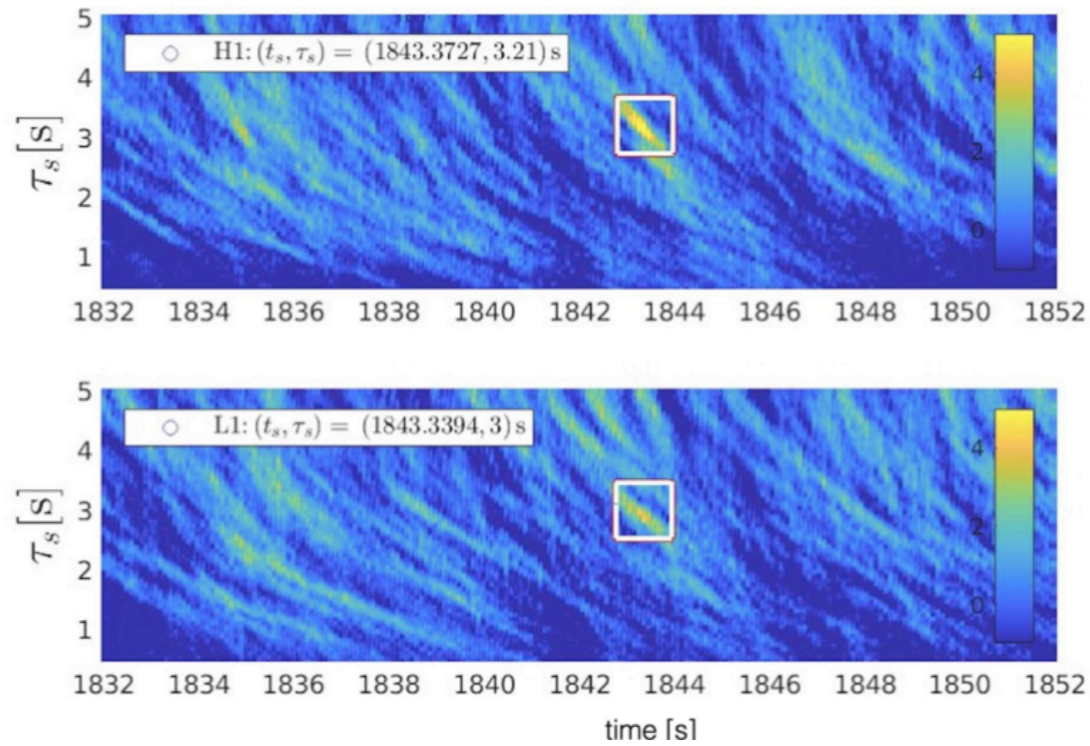
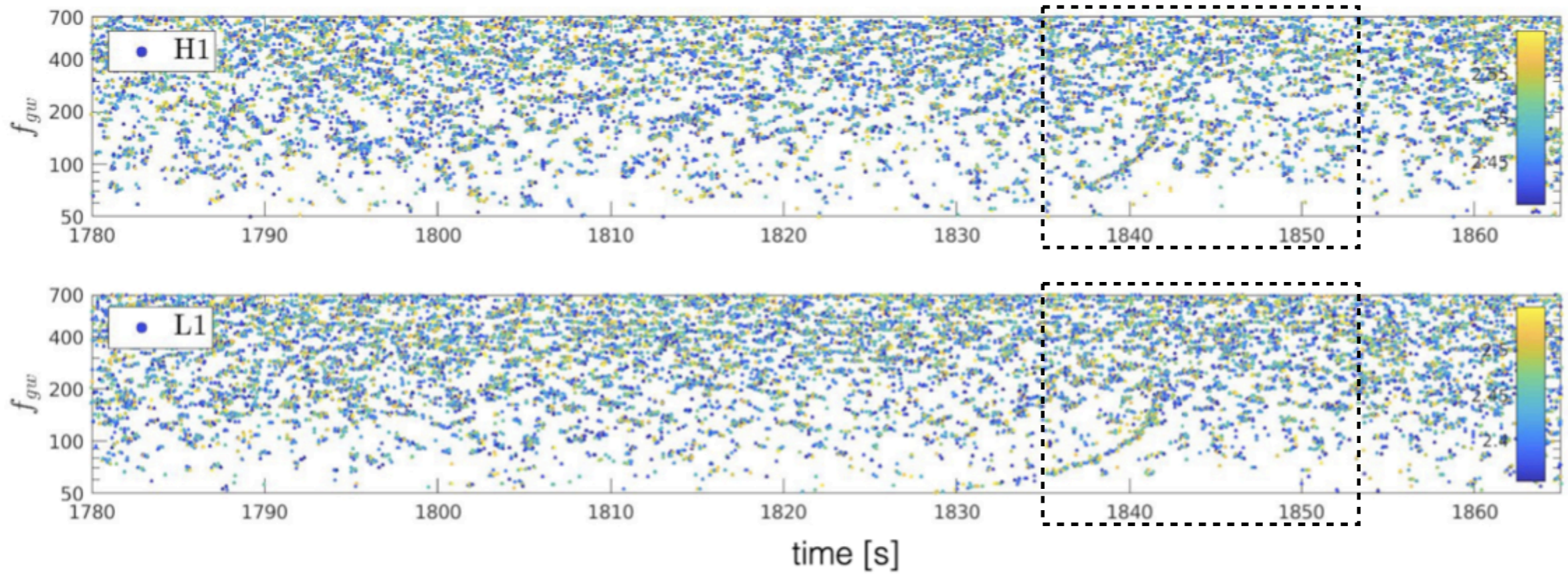
Extract PDF event timing in H1, L1 (320 samples each)

Event timing H1, L1

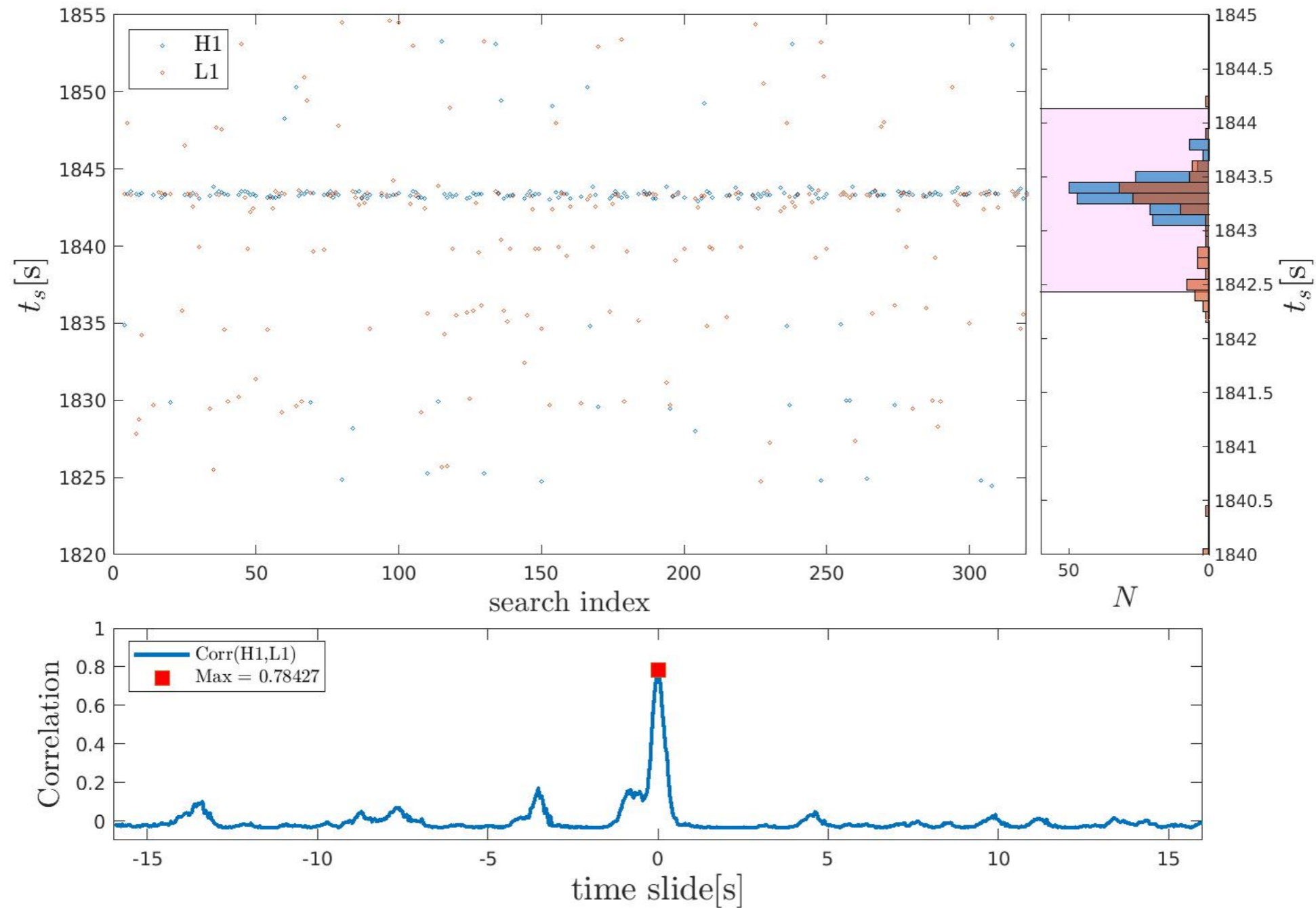


PDFs H1 and L1.
Now cross-correlate ...

Event timing H1, L1

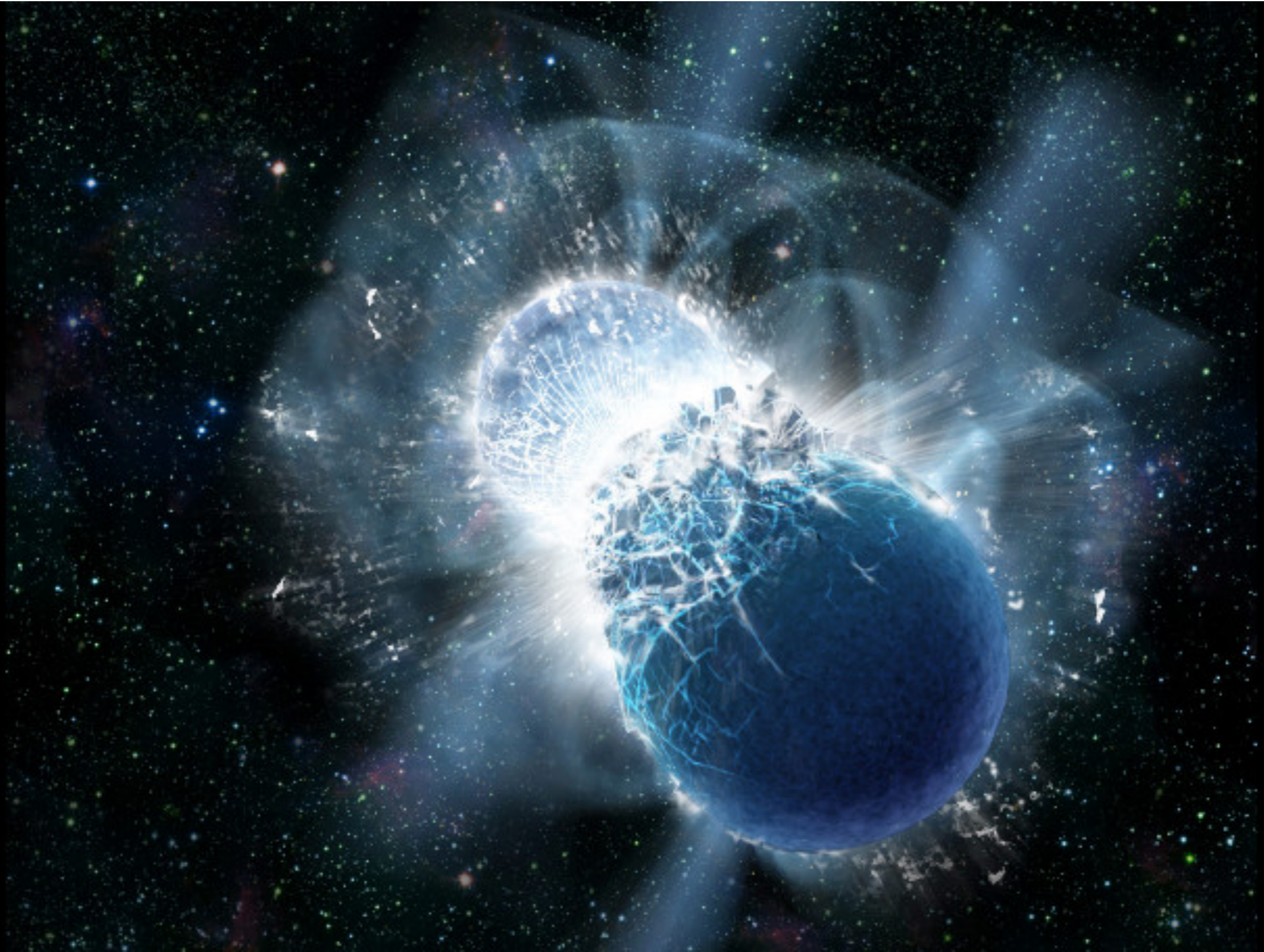


Event timing difference in H1 and L1



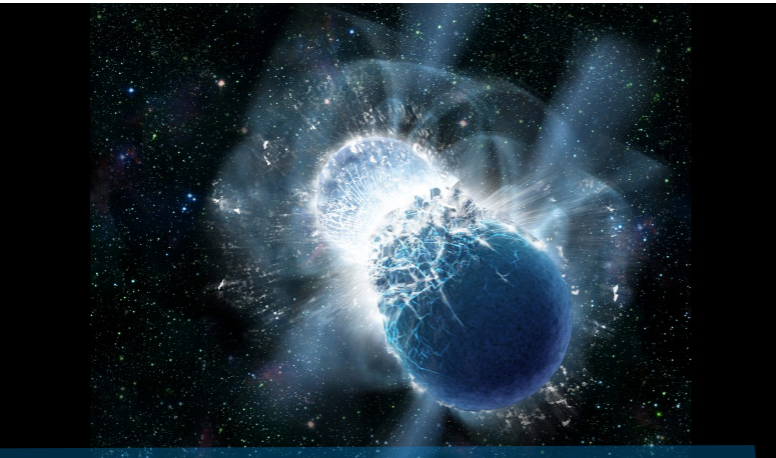
$$\text{Pr}_0 = \frac{4\delta t_{res}}{T} \quad (\delta_{res} \simeq 25 \text{ ms})$$

GW170817 sequence

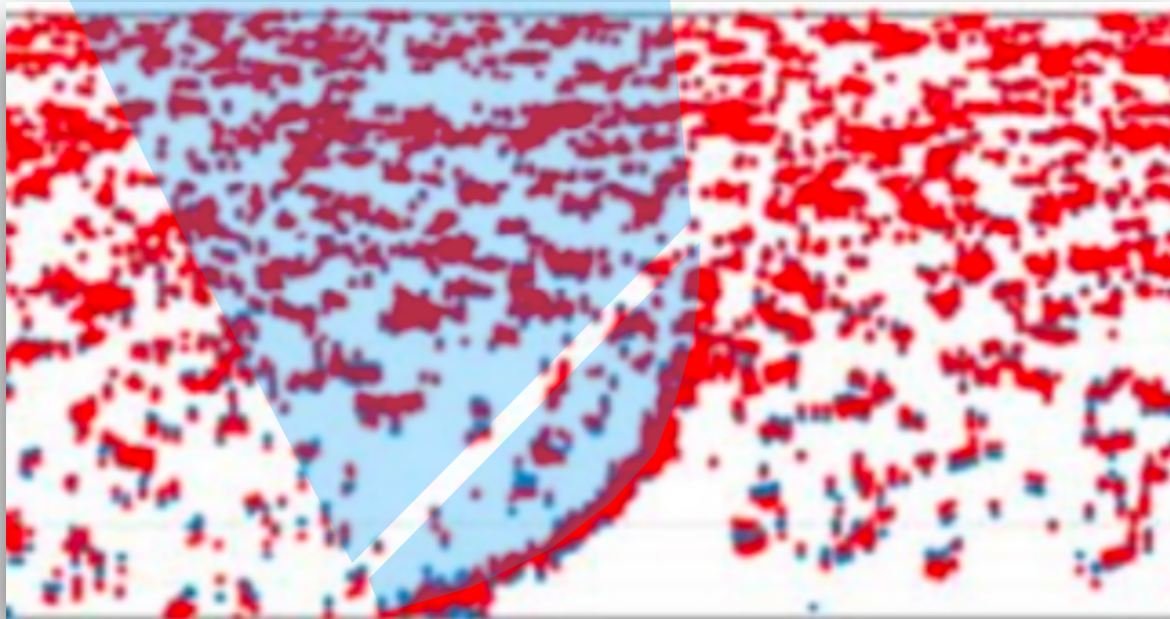


GW170817 sequence

DNS merger



$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$



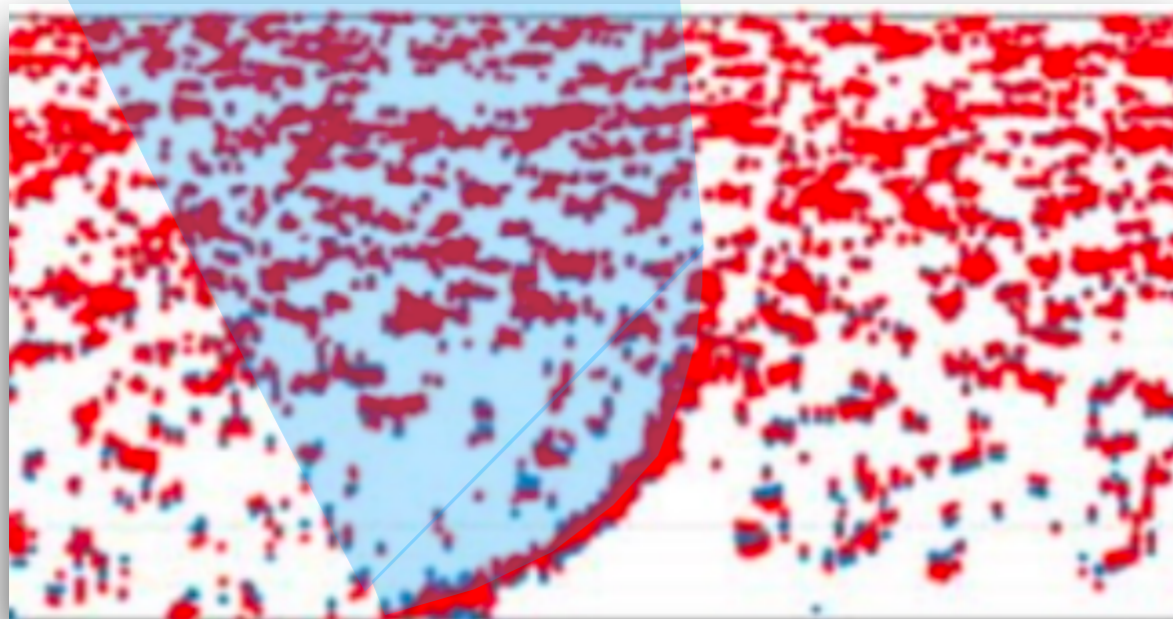
van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

GW170817 sequence

DNS merger

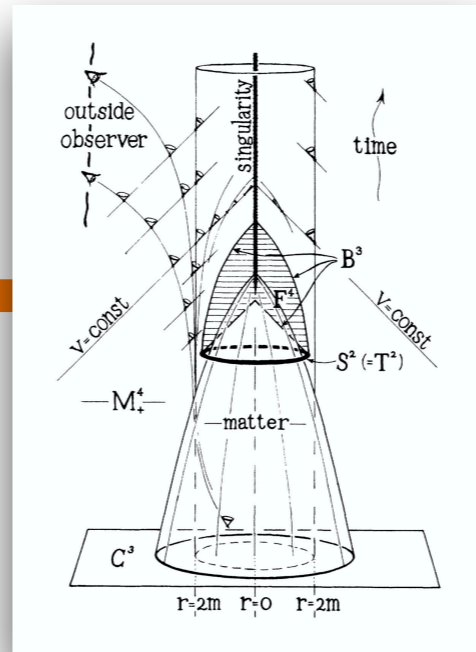


$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$



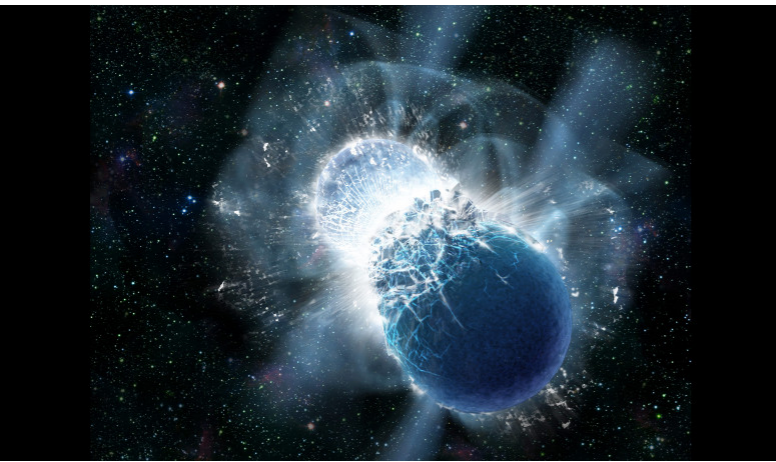
van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

Gravitational collapse

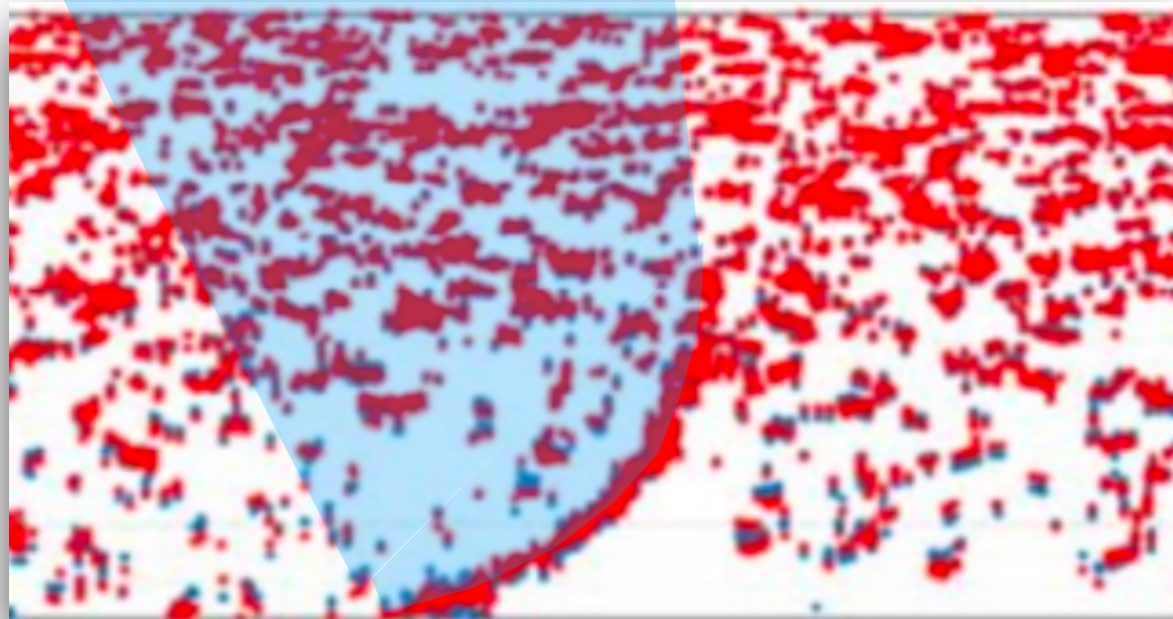


GW170817 sequence

DNS merger

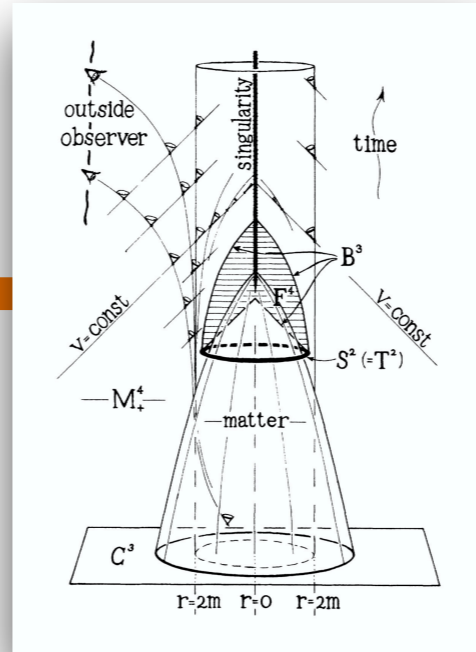


$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$

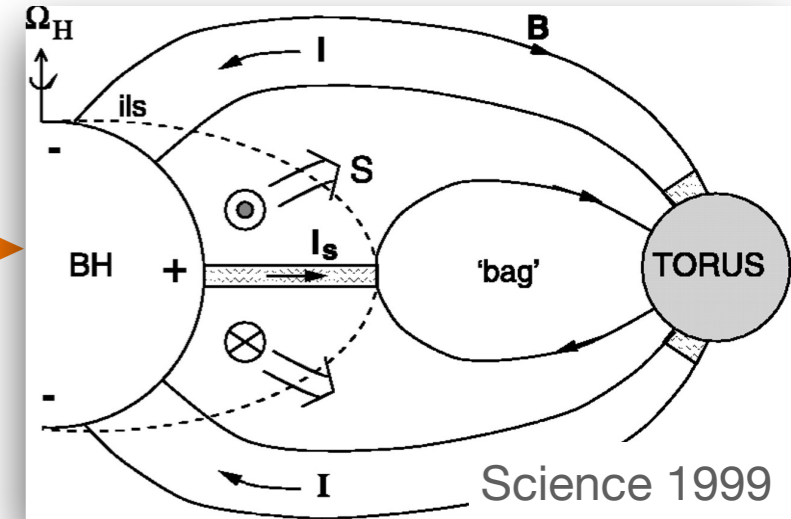


van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

Gravitational collapse



$$E_J^+ \gtrsim \text{few } E_J^-$$



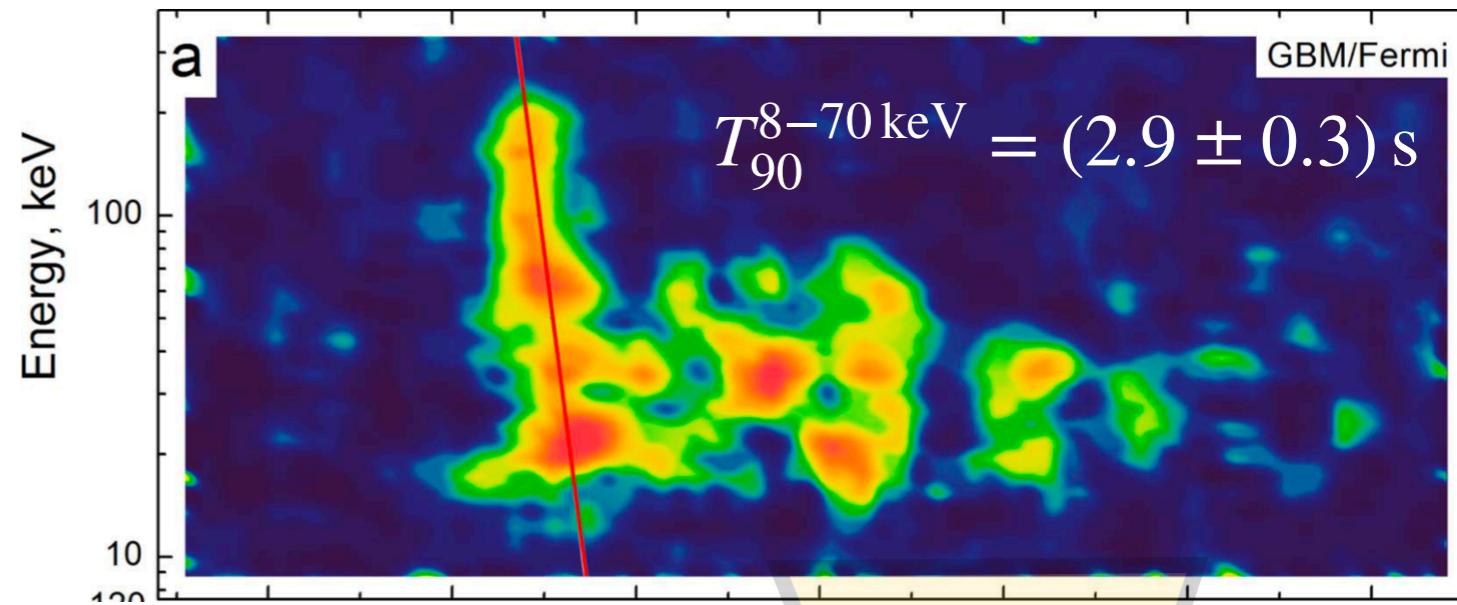
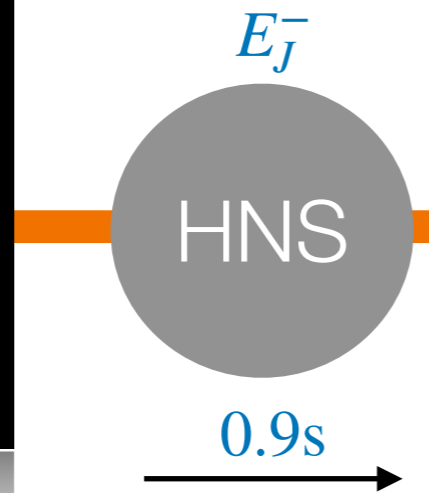
Science 1999

L_H mostly onto torus

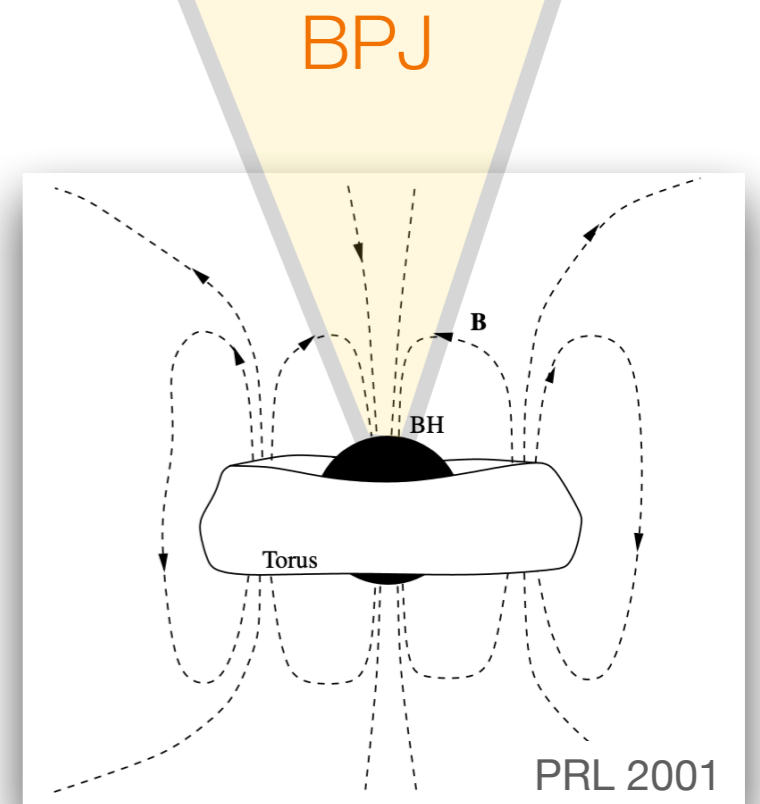
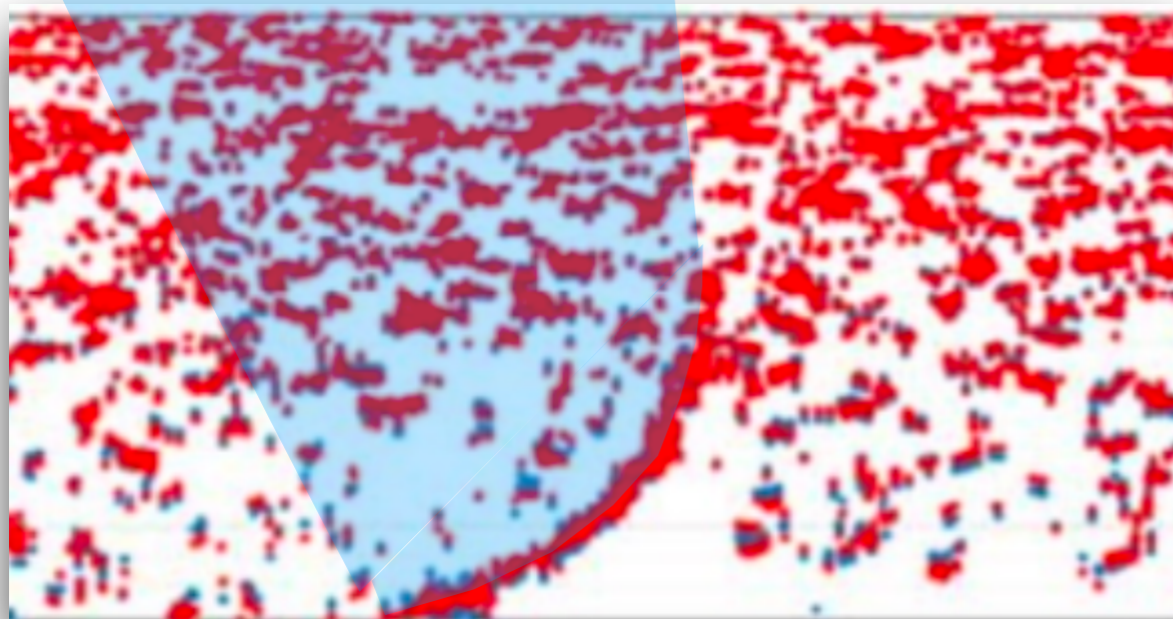
GW170817 sequence

GRB170817A

DNS merger



$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$

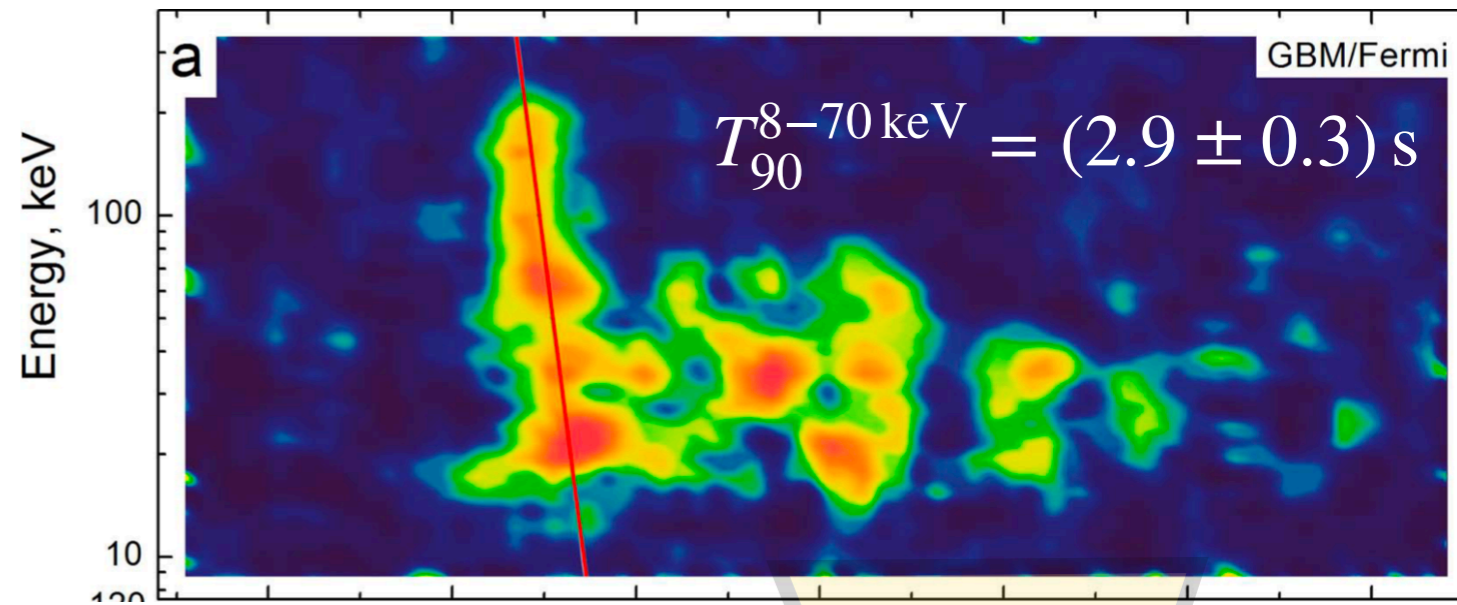
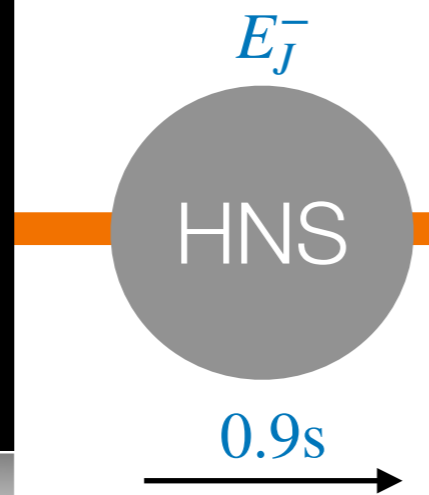


van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

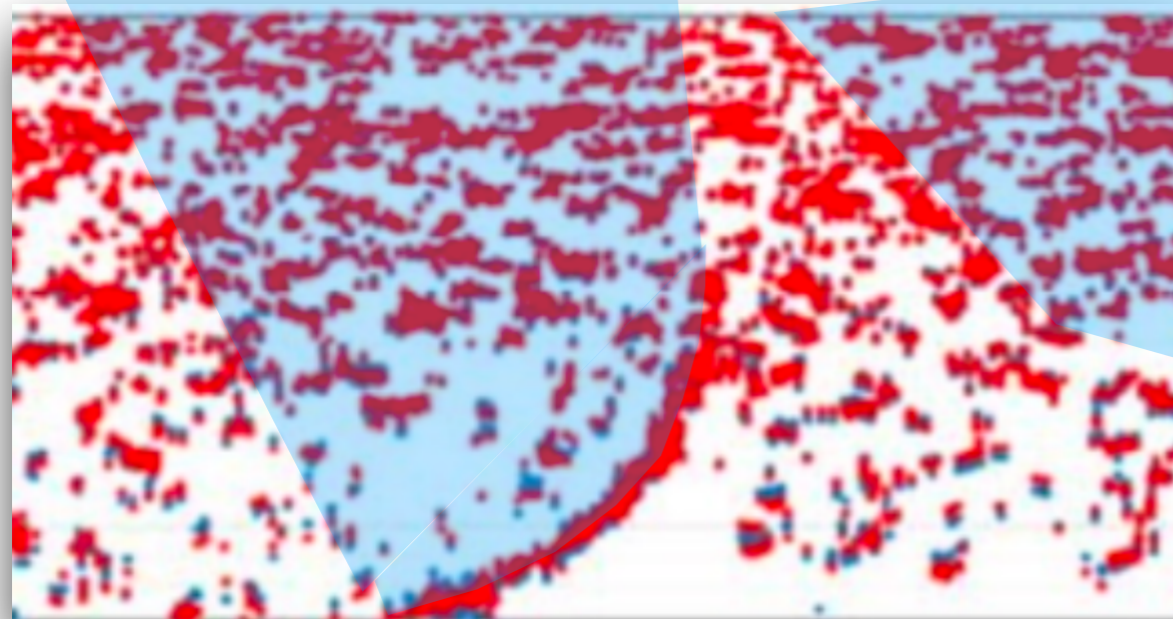
GW170817 sequence

GRB170817A

DNS merger

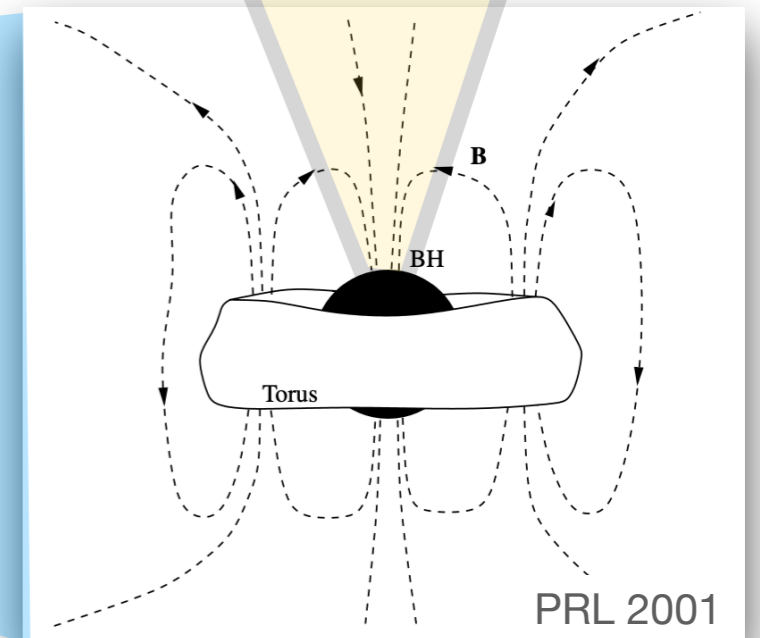


$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$



van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 3.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$

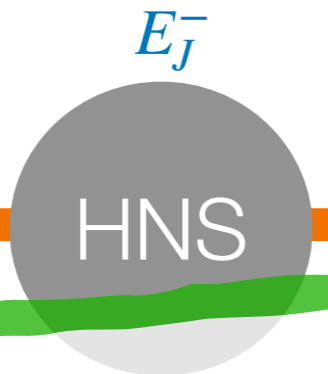


Radiative cooling mostly in
GW-emission

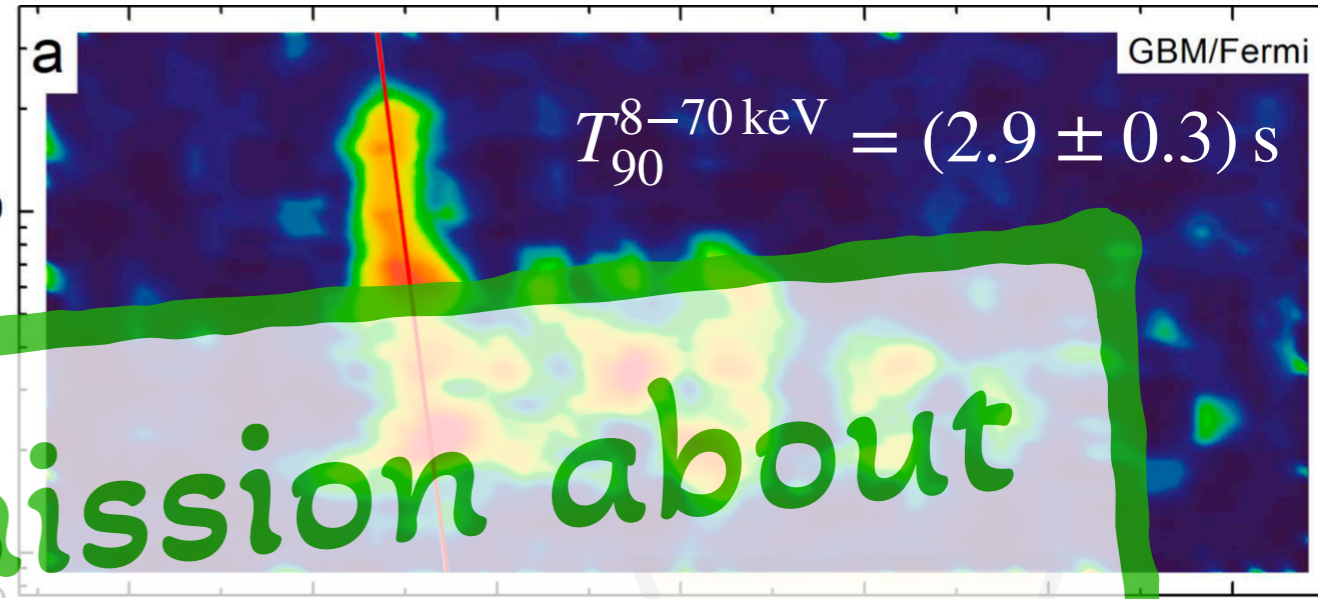
GW170817 sequence

GRB170817A

DNS merger



Energy, keV



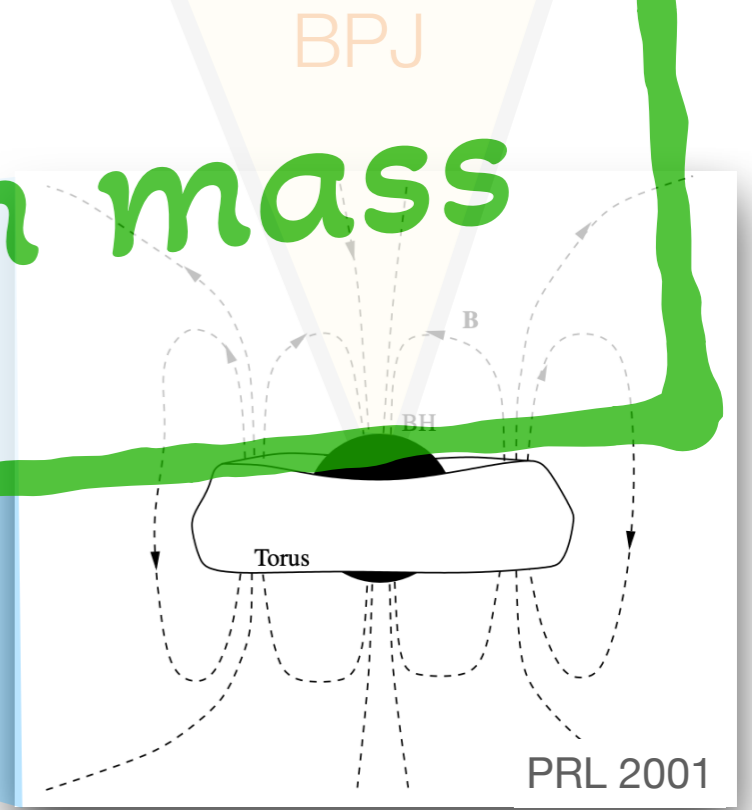
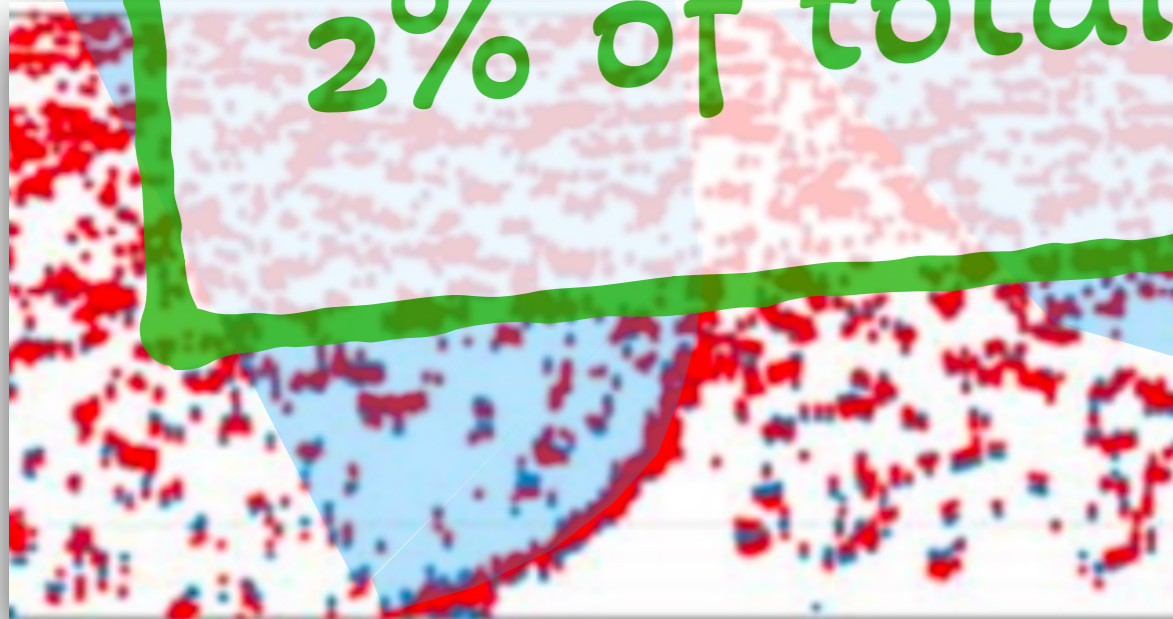
Total GW-emission about

2% of total system mass

$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 2.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$

0.9s

$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 3.5\% M_{\odot} c^2$$



Radiative cooling mostly in
GW-emission

van Putten Della Valle & Levinson ApJL (2019)

Joint PFA

Analysis of a snippet of H1L1-data of $T = 2048$ s:

Discrete event timing in merged (H1,L1)-spectrograms: $\text{PFA}_1 = \frac{t_g}{T} = \frac{1.7}{2048}$

Consistency in independent analysis of H1 and L1: $\text{PFA}_2 = \frac{4\delta t_{res}}{T} \simeq \frac{0.1}{2048}$

Statistical independence of mean and difference under null-hypothesis:

$$\text{PFA}_1 \times \text{PFA}_2 = \frac{t_g}{T} \times \frac{0.1}{2048} = 4.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (Z-score 5.5)}$$

Consistency EM-GW timing

HNS lifetime to
gravitational
collapse

GRB170817A
duration and lifetime
of central engine

Reference

EM	$t_w = (0.98 \pm 0.3) \text{ s}$	$T_{90}^{8-70 \text{ keV}} \simeq (2.9 \pm 0.3) \text{ s}$	Gill et al. 2019 Pozanenko et al. 2018
GW	$t_s = (0.92 \pm 0.08) \text{ s}$	$\tau_s = (3.0 \pm 0.1) \text{ s}$	A&A, in press

Conclusion

“If gravitational waves are detected from one or more gamma-burst triggers, the waves will almost certainly reveal the physical nature of the trigger.”

Cutler & Thorne, 2002, arXiv:0204090v1

Central engine GRB170817A?



NS

Excluded by GW-calorimetry



BH

Descending branch at 5.5σ

Box 5.2: Key Science Question 2

How does matter behave under the most extreme conditions in the universe?

Cosmic Explorer will measure gravitational radiation from binary neutron star coalescences and provide the precise source localizations required for multimessenger astronomy, allowing us to:

- Determine the internal structure and composition of neutron stars;
- Explore new regions in the phase diagram of quantum chromodynamics;
- Map heavy element nucleosynthesis in the universe through counterpart kilonovae and distant mergers;
- **Reveal the central engine for the highly relativistic jets that power short gamma-ray bursts.**



Outlook

Expect:

DNS events from upcoming LVK O4-5 (March 2023)
Opportunities to probe central engines to CC-SNe

Diversity in EM-GW afterglows to DNS, in kilonovae and GRB-GW?

Descending branch in GW from CC-SNe? (Run-up may be complex and include a merger, Imshennik & Ryazkshaya, 2004, Astron. Lett., 30, 14)

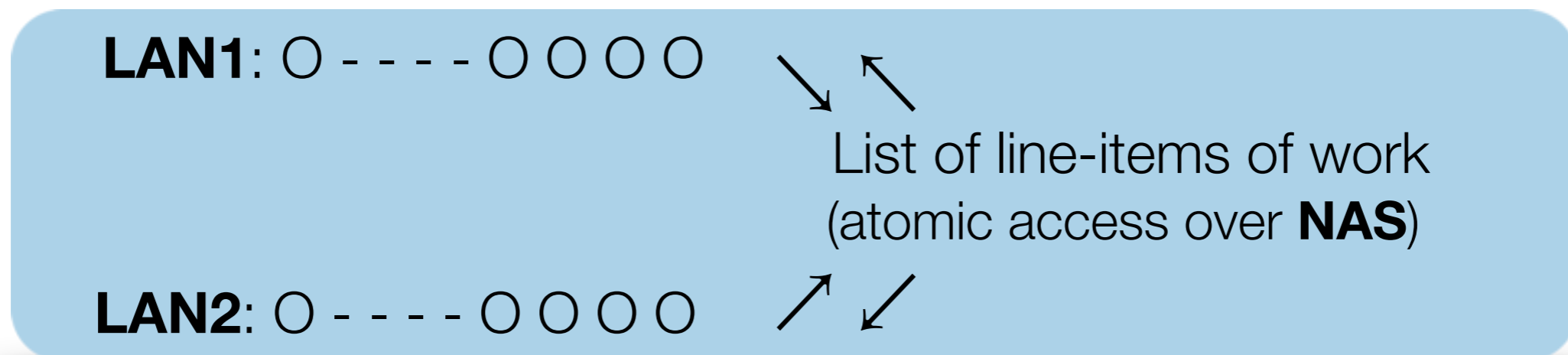
Stay tuned for \mathcal{E}_{EM} \mathcal{E}_{ν} \mathcal{E}_{GW} events

HPC at the horizon

Analysis including parameter estimation: [exaFLOP](#) on a 400 teraFLOP multi-LAN heterogeneous compute platform. Work is two-fold:

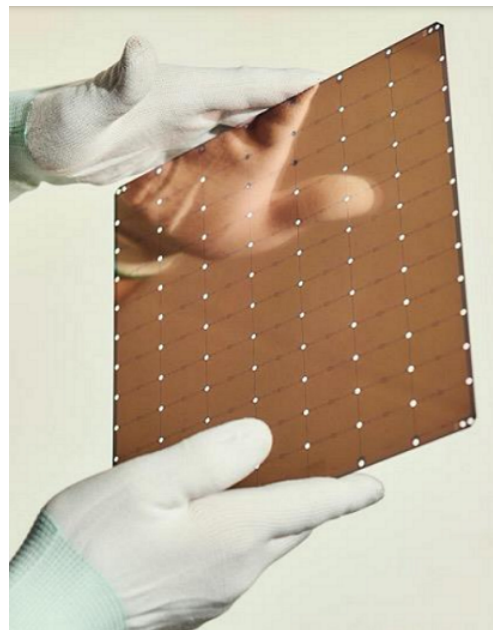
- Matched filtering over a dense bank of templates (banks of size 2^{19})
Correlations in Fourier-domain by [FFT](#)
Extract tails of raw output in post-callback (predicted by [Parseval sums](#))
- Parameter estimation by [image analysis](#) of spectrograms (in Local Memory GPUs)

Dynamical load balancing by [synaptic processing](#): *work-items upon request by individual nodes (sans server)*



Wafer-scale HPC

Distributed computing over a homogeneous mesh
Extremely low memory overhead to compute ratio



Cerebras Wafer-Scale Engine

	Gen1 WSE	Gen2 WSE
Fabrication process	16 nm	7 nm
Silicon area	46,225 mm ²	46,225 mm ²
Transistors	1.2 Trillion	2.6 Trillion
AI-optimized cores	400,000	850,000
Memory on-chip	18 GB	40 GB
Memory bandwidth	9 PB/s	20 PB/s
Fabric bandwidth	100 Pb/s	220 Pb/s

Cerebras Wafer Scale Engine 2, the largest chip ever built

The Cerebras WSE-2 powers the revolutionary CS-2 system. 2.6 Trillion transistors and 850,000 AI-optimized, fully programmable cores – all packed onto a single silicon wafer to deliver world-leading AI compute density at unprecedented low latencies.

Largest GPU
826mm² Silicon
54.2 Billion Transistors



Efficient FFT-based matched filtering signal processing
— work in progress :)