

# Searching for anisotropies in the GWB - a path to unveil its origin

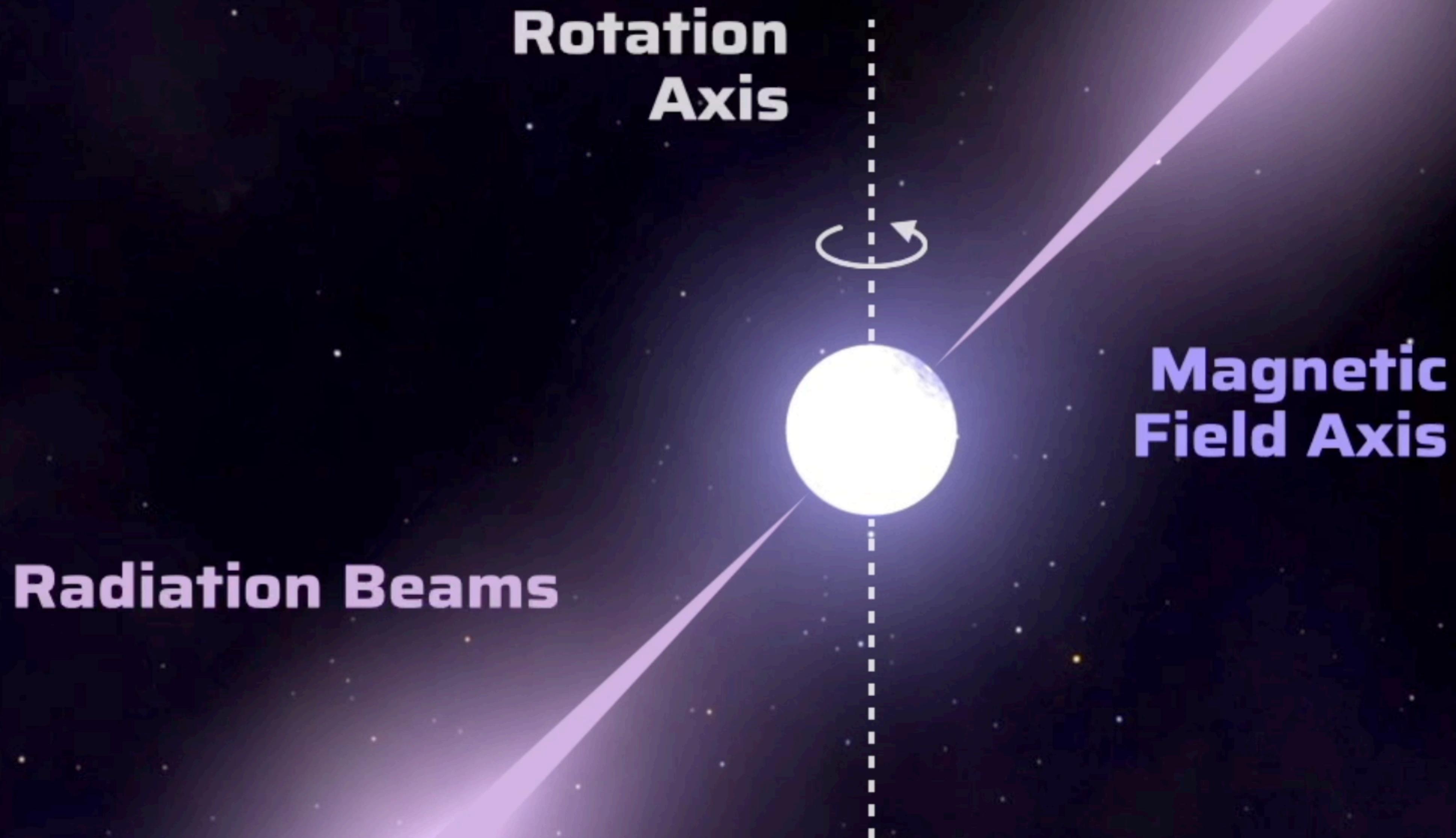
Andrea Mitridate

SUSY 2024, IFT | June 13, 2024

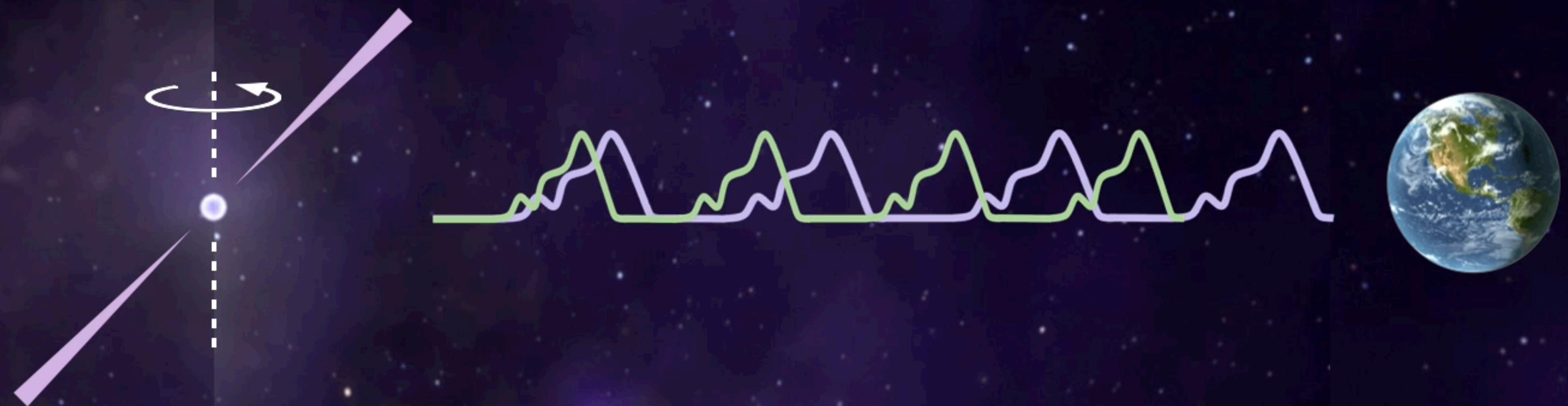


**NANOGrav**  
Physics Frontiers Center

# PULSARS



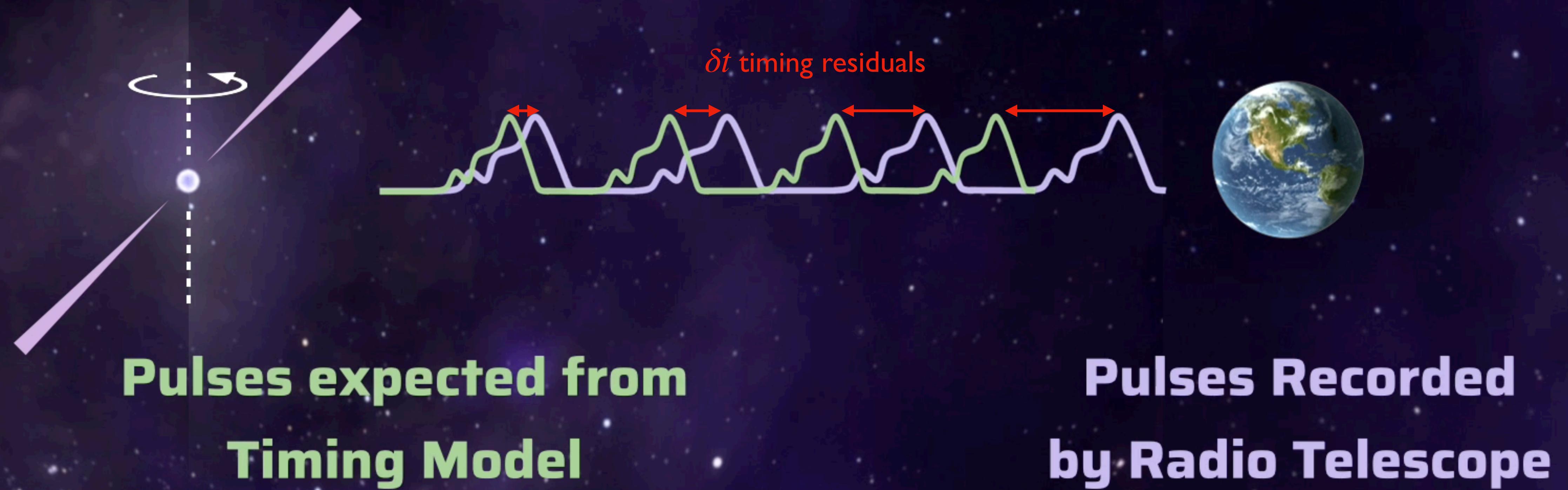
# TIMING RESIDUALS



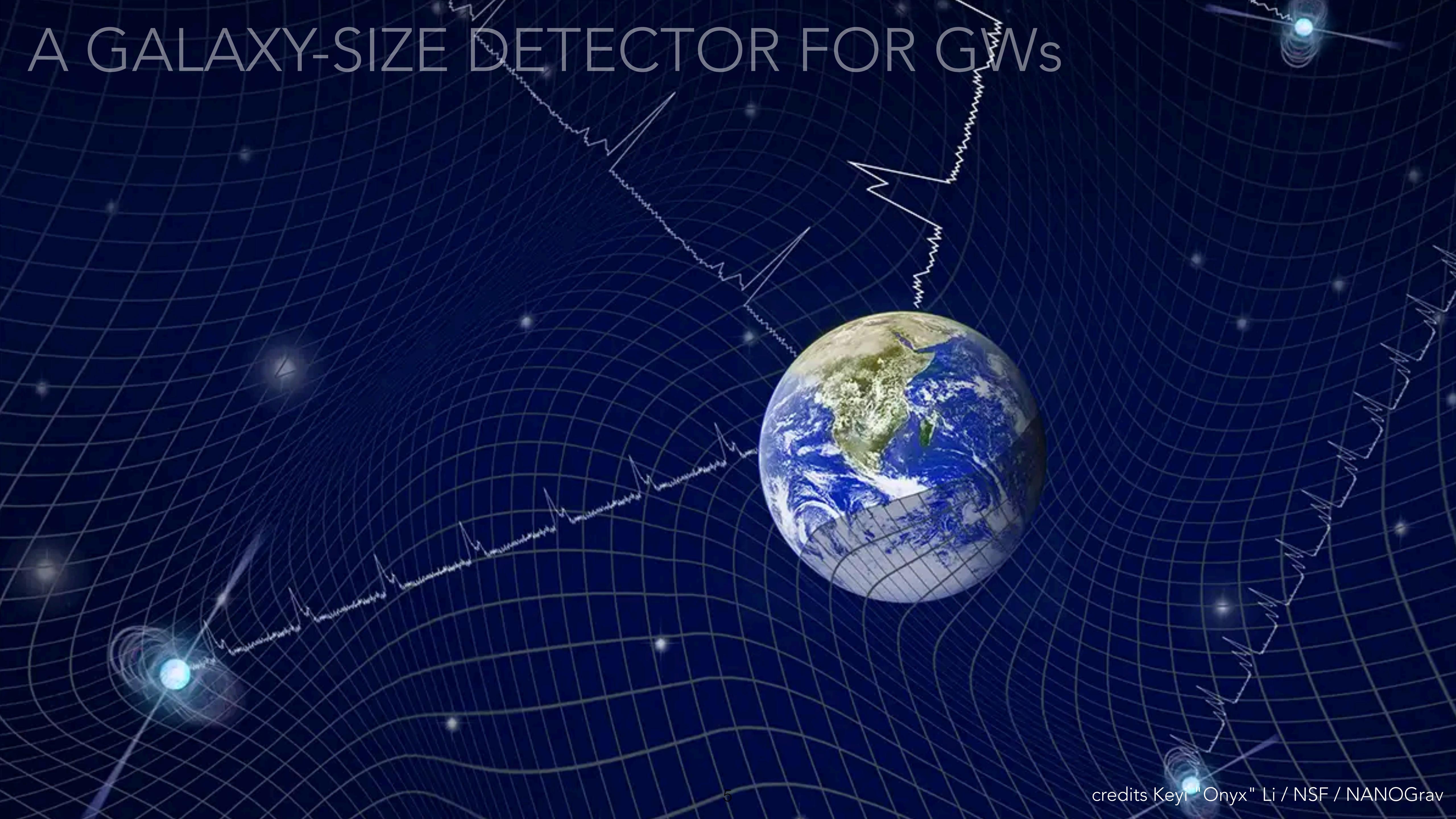
**Pulses expected from  
Timing Model**

**Pulses Recorded  
by Radio Telescope**

# TIMING RESIDUALS

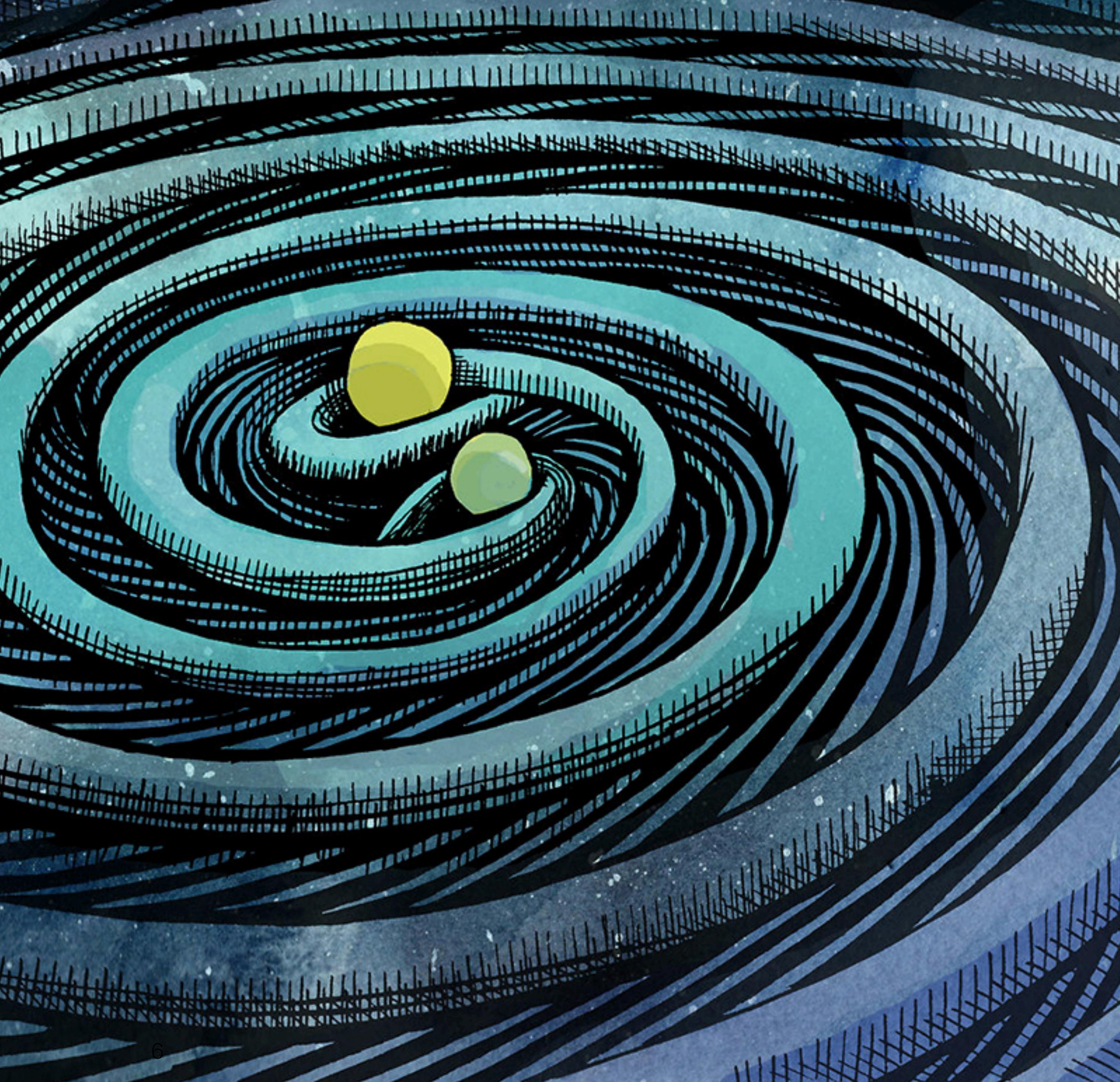
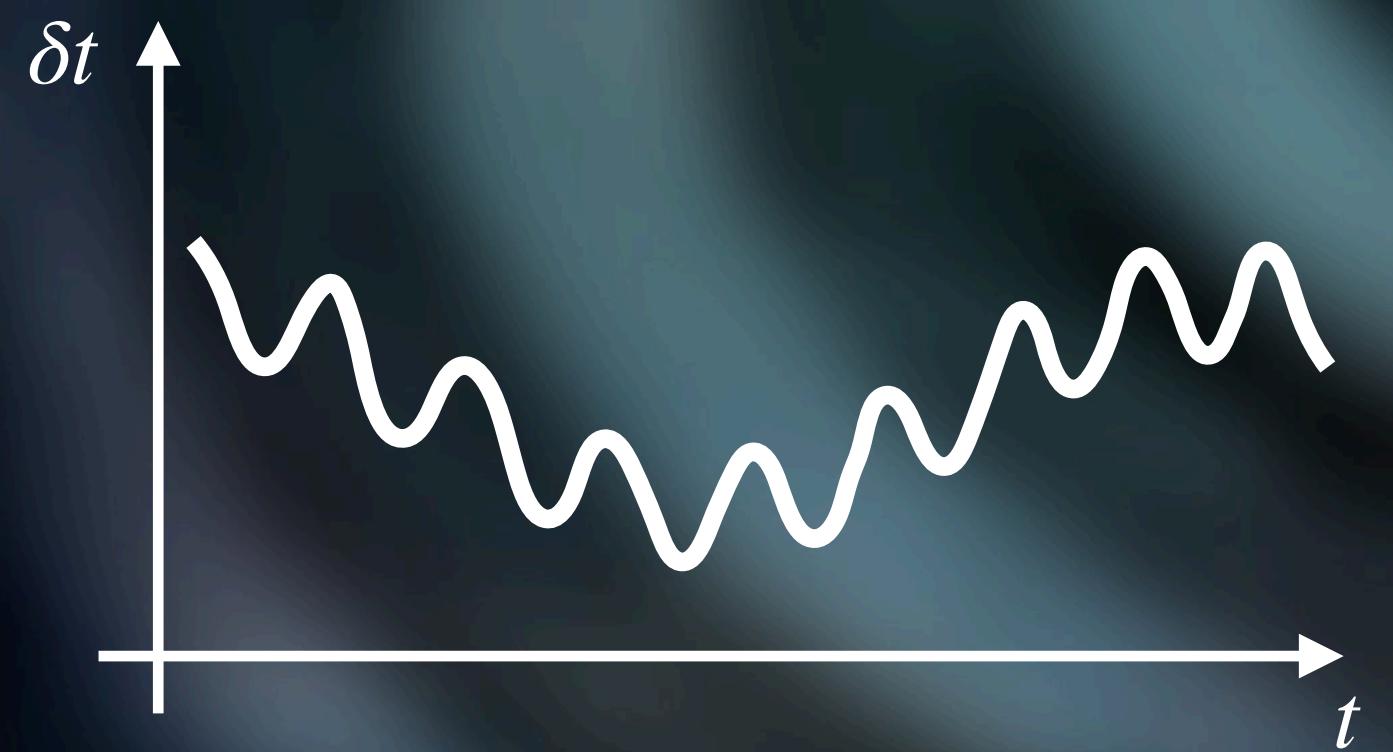


# A GALAXY-SIZE DETECTOR FOR GWs



# CONTINUOUS WAVE

$$h_{ij}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{A=+, \times} e_{ij}^A(\hat{n}) \cos [\omega(t - \hat{n} \cdot \mathbf{x})]$$

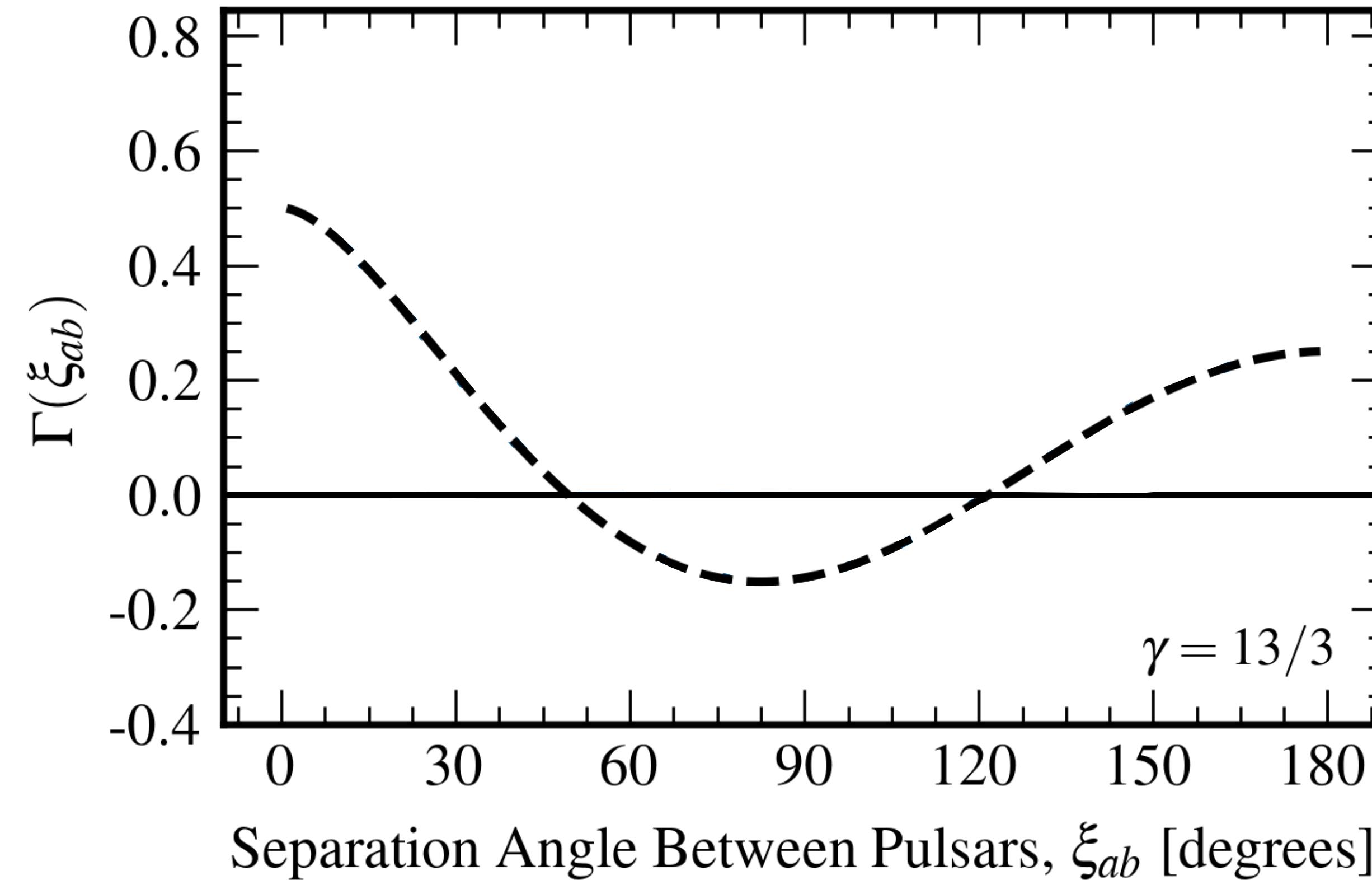


# GW BACKGROUND

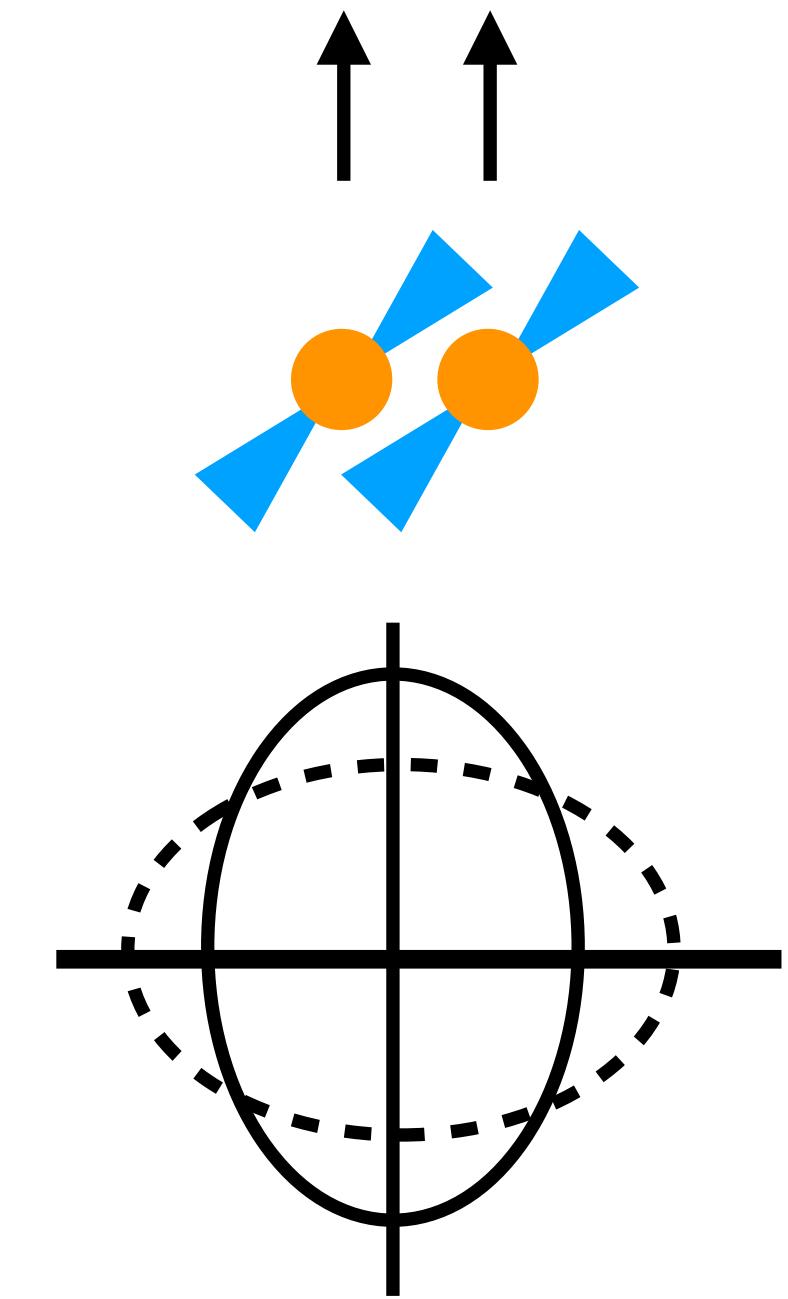
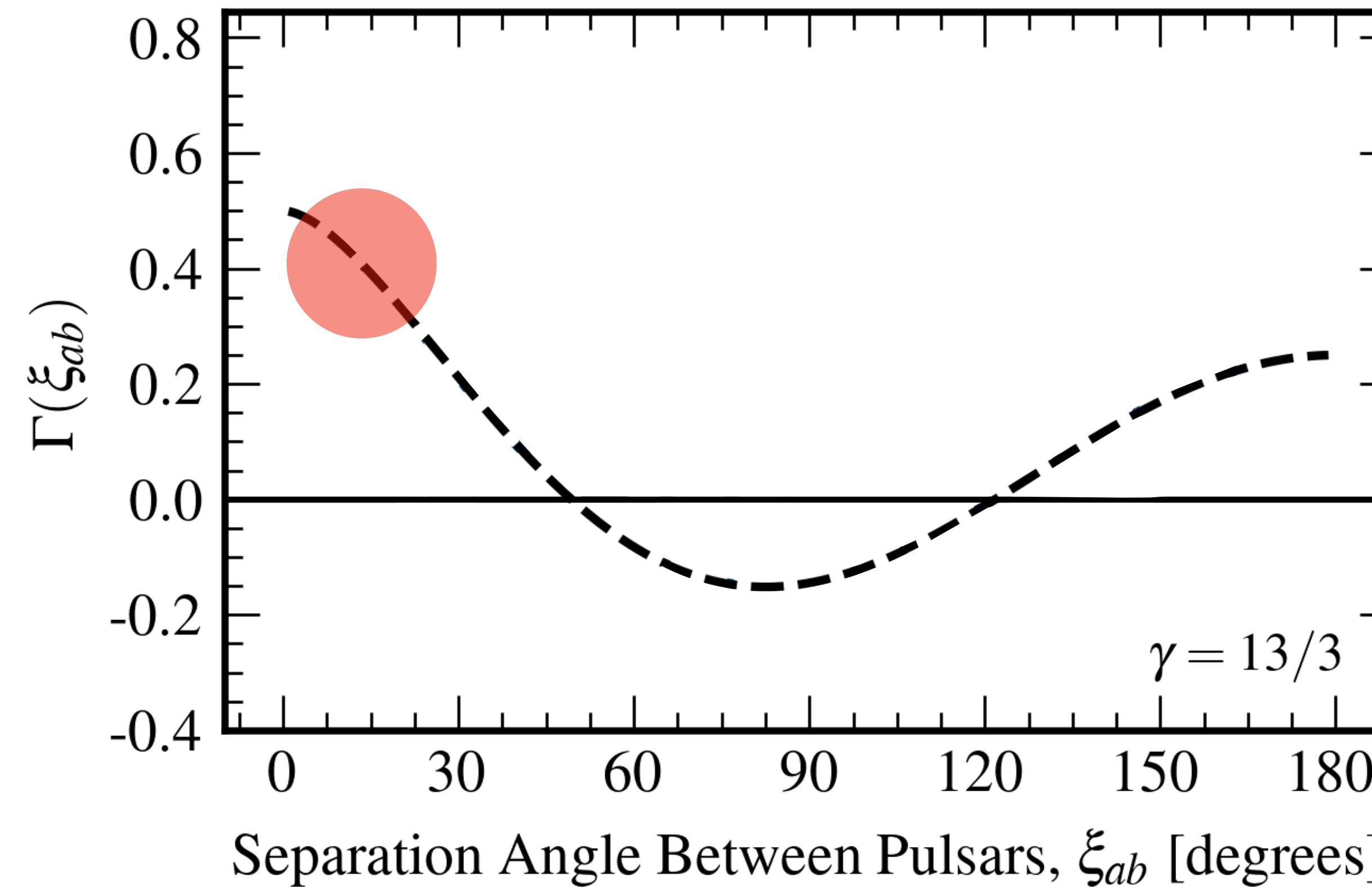
$$h_{ij}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{A=+, \times} \int df \int d^2\hat{n} \tilde{h}_A(f, \hat{n}) e_{ij}^A(\hat{n}) e^{-2\pi i f(t - \hat{n} \cdot \mathbf{x})}$$



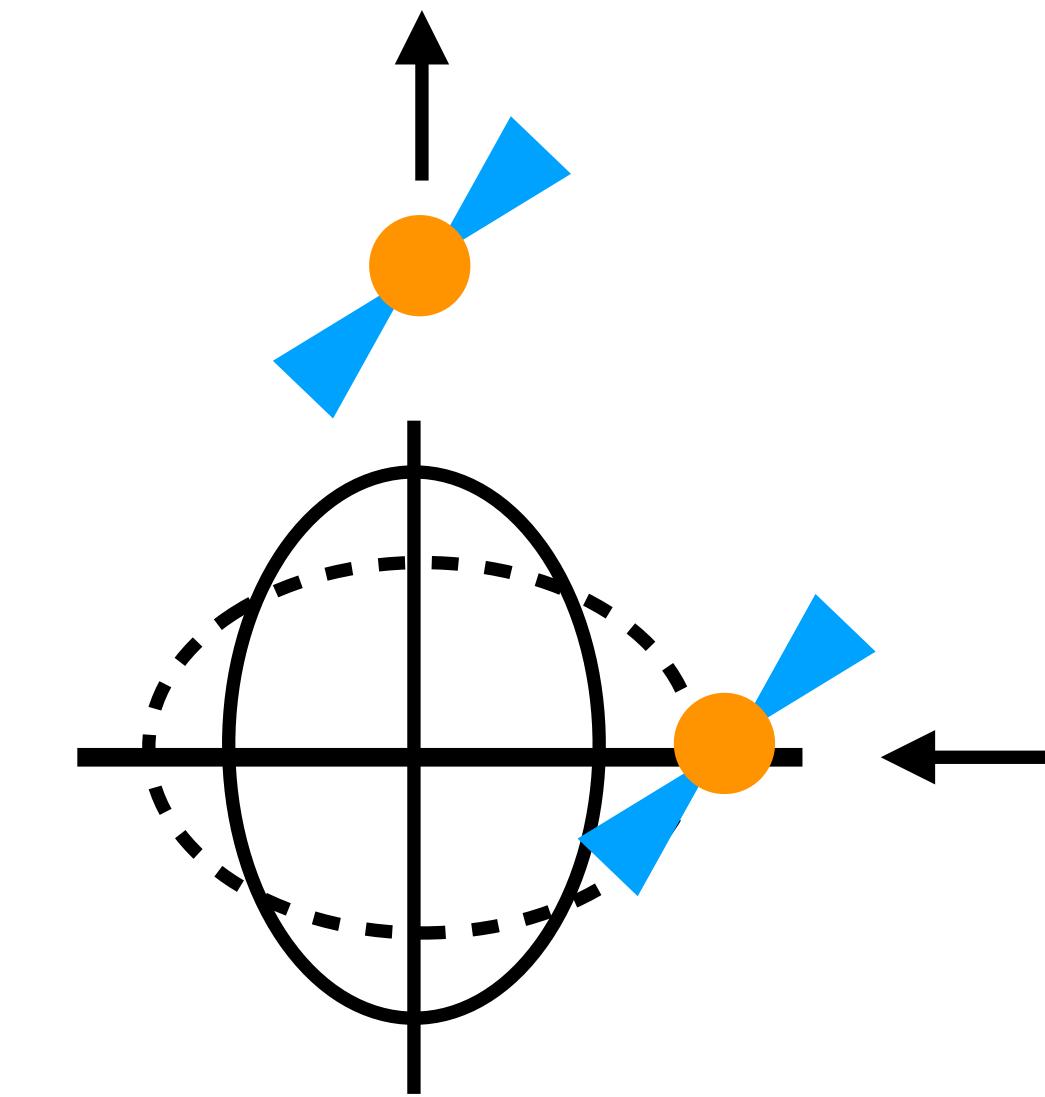
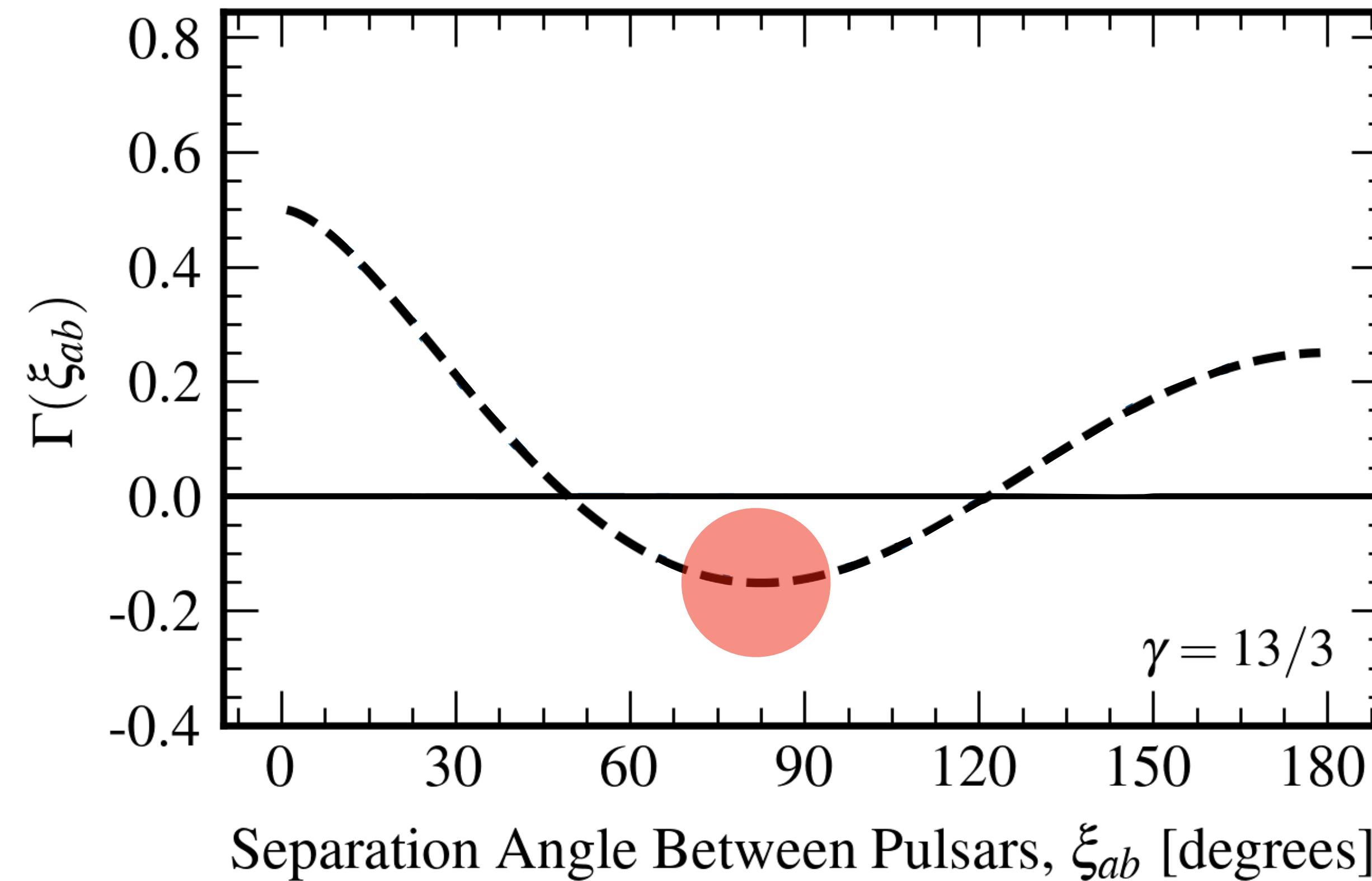
# HELLINGS & DOWNS CURVE



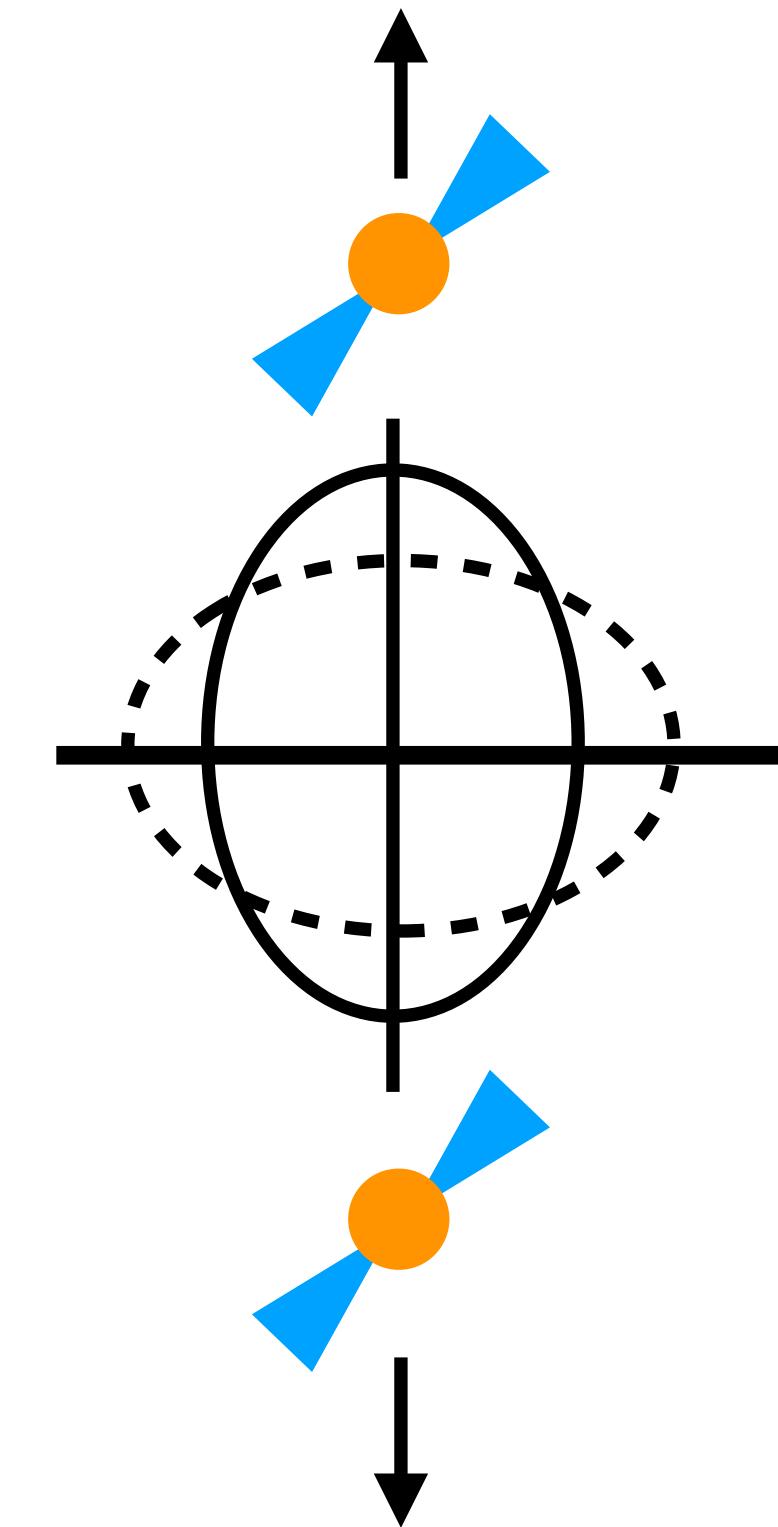
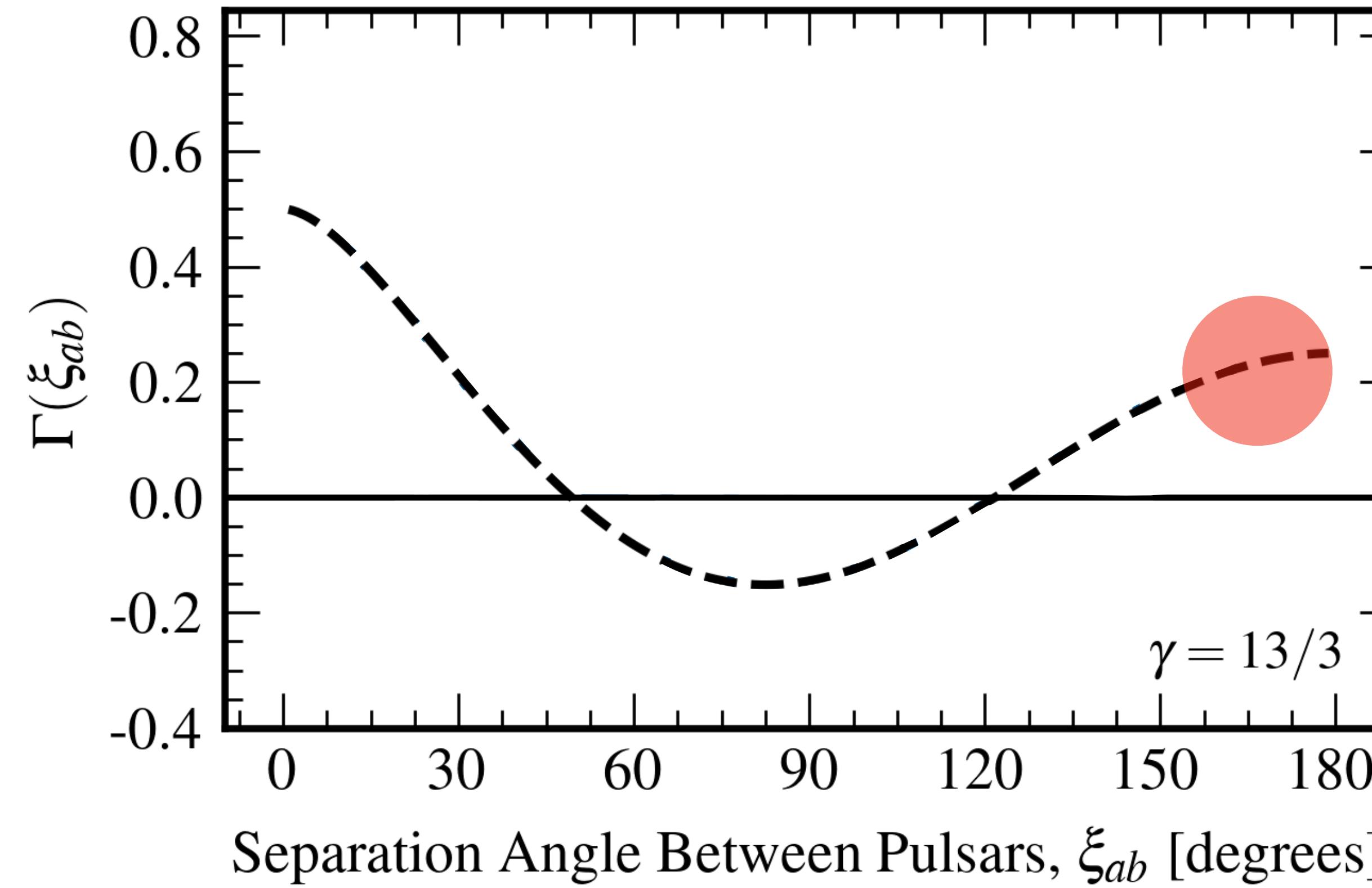
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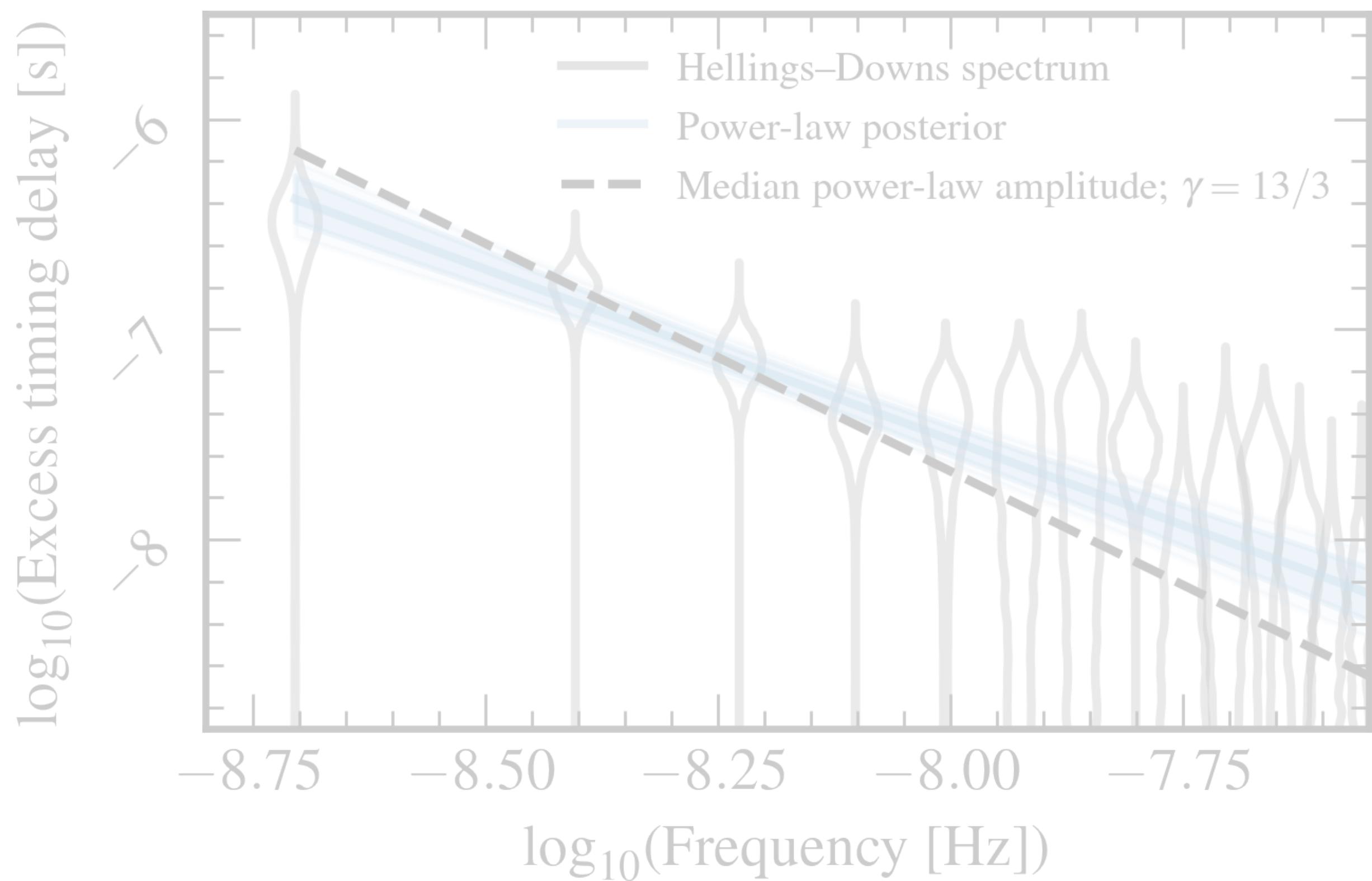
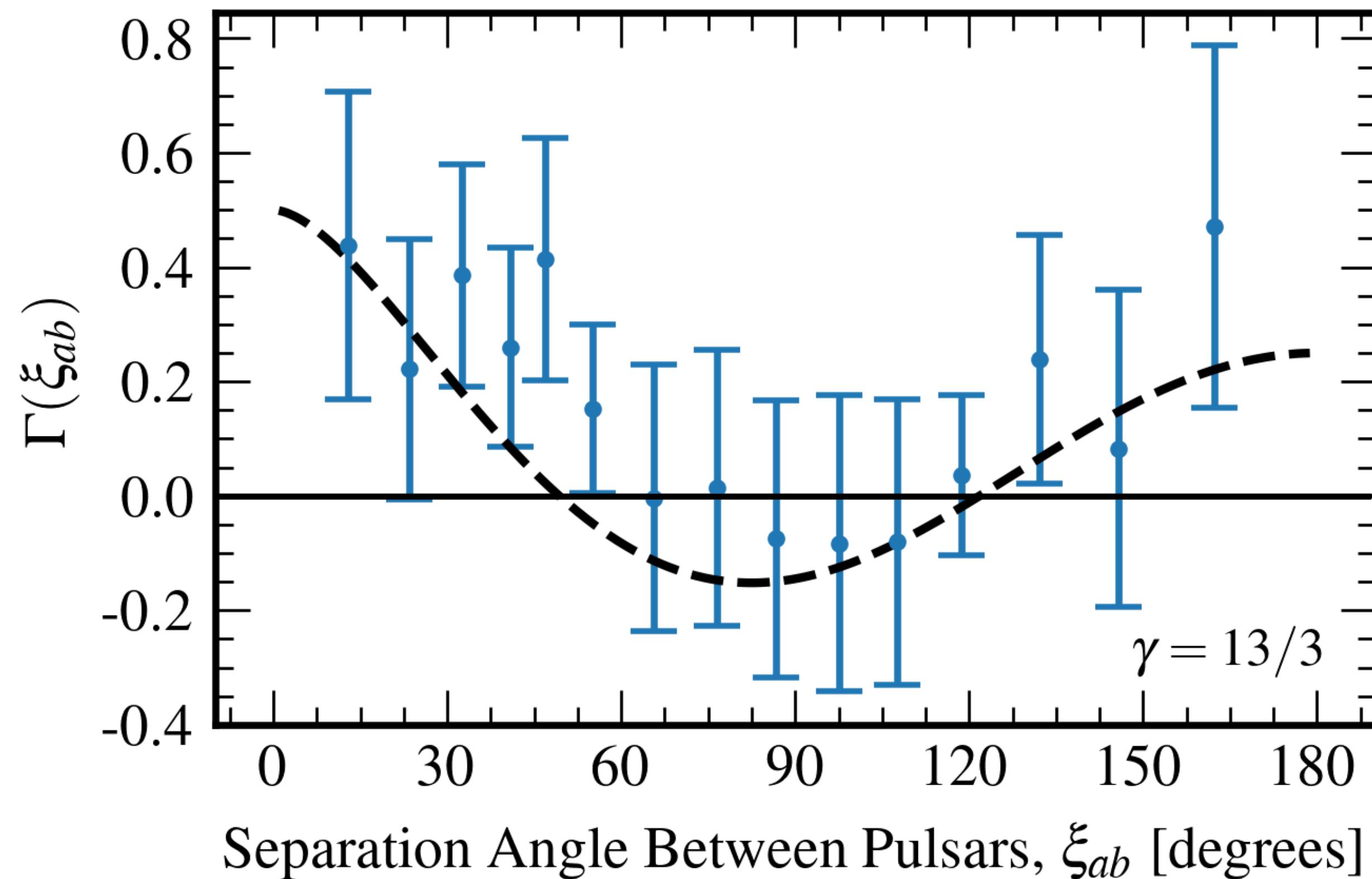


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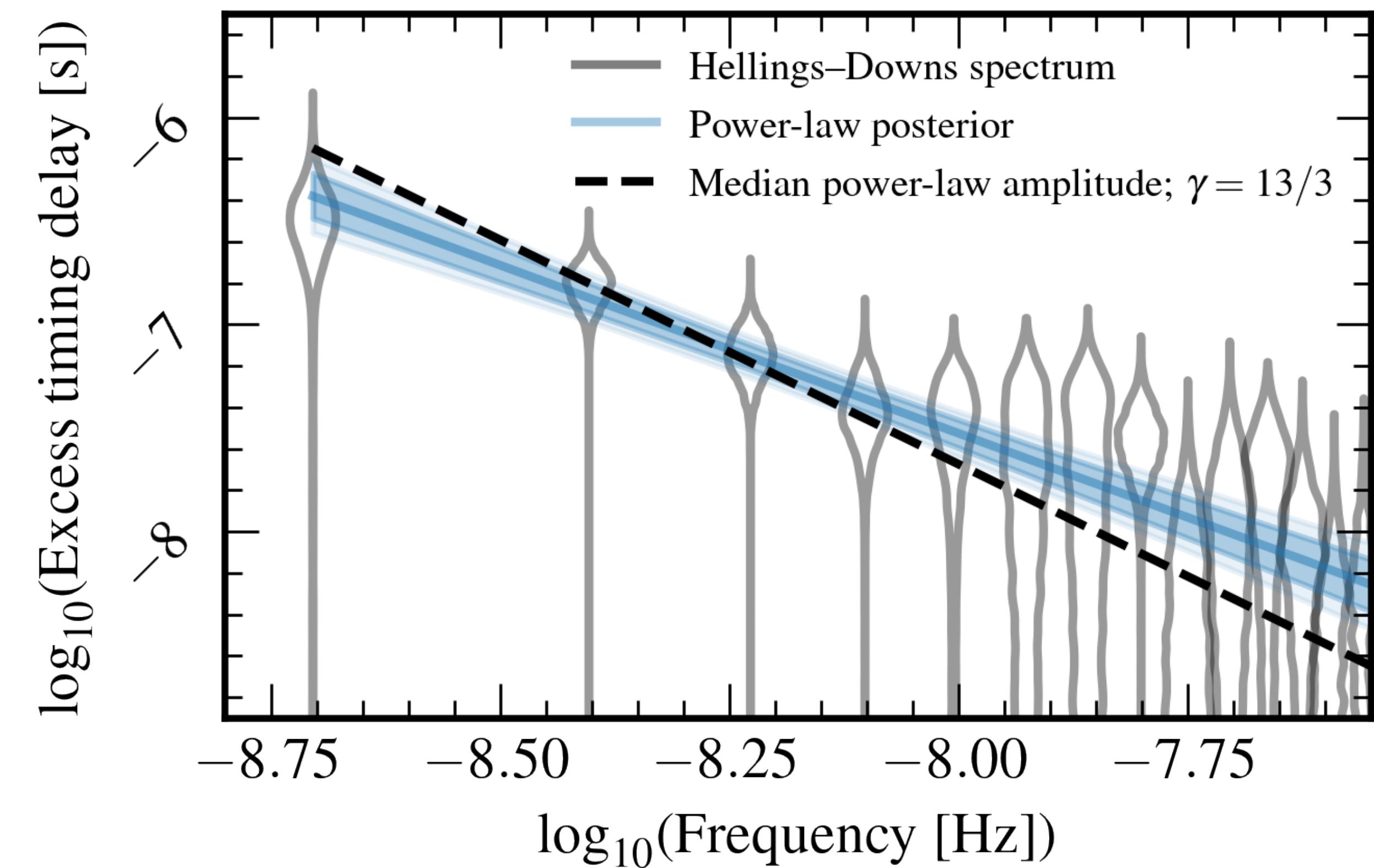
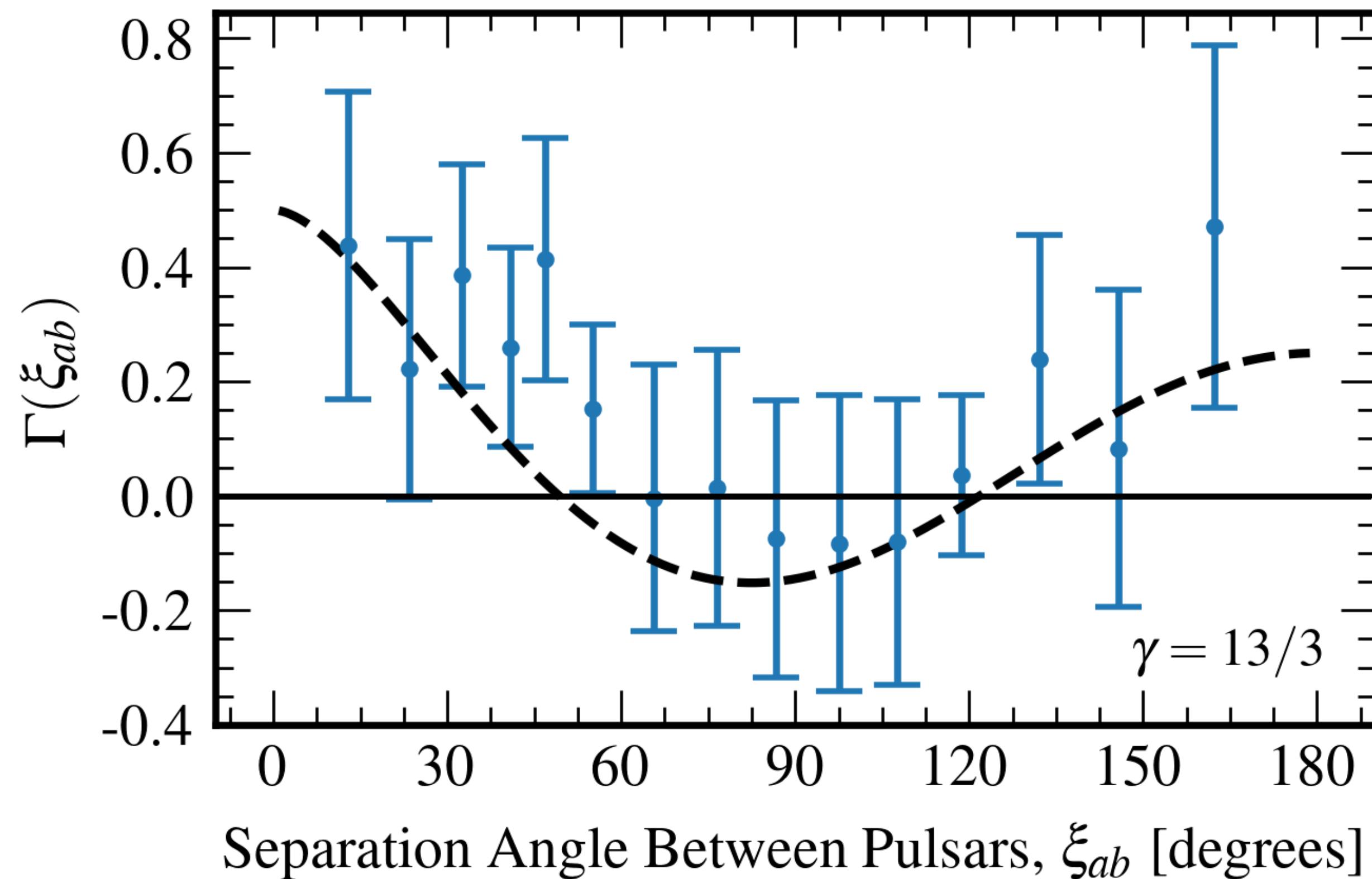
# EVIDENCE FOR GWB

[Agazie et al. \[2306.16213\]](#)



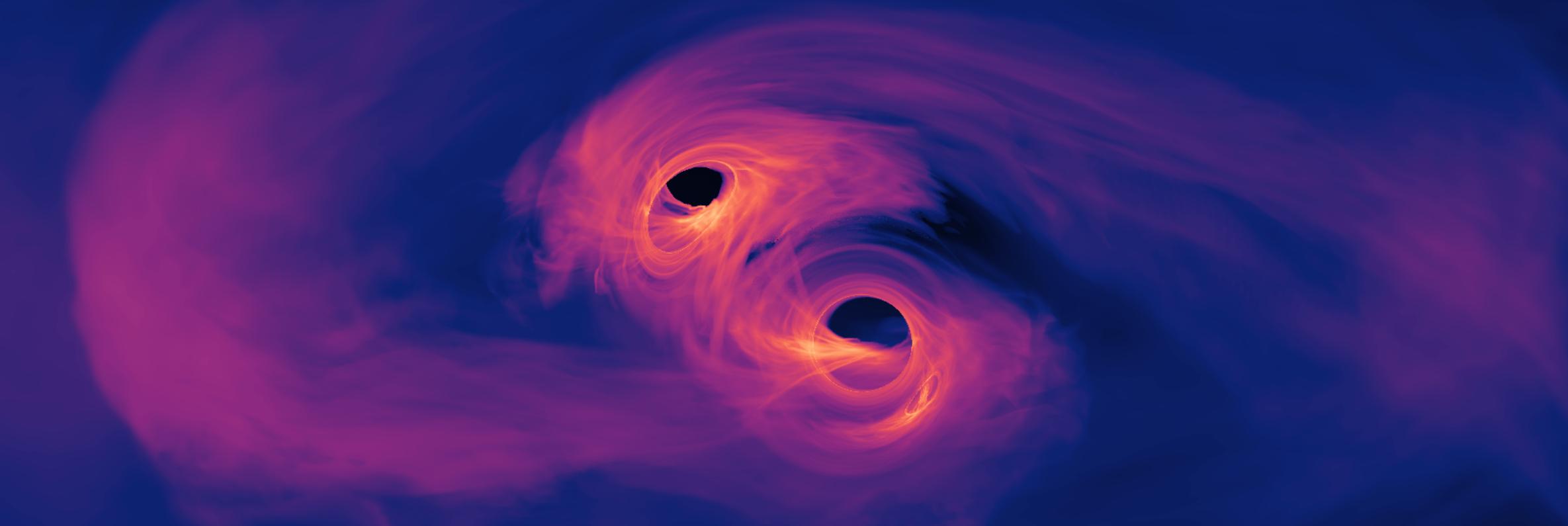
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what is the source?

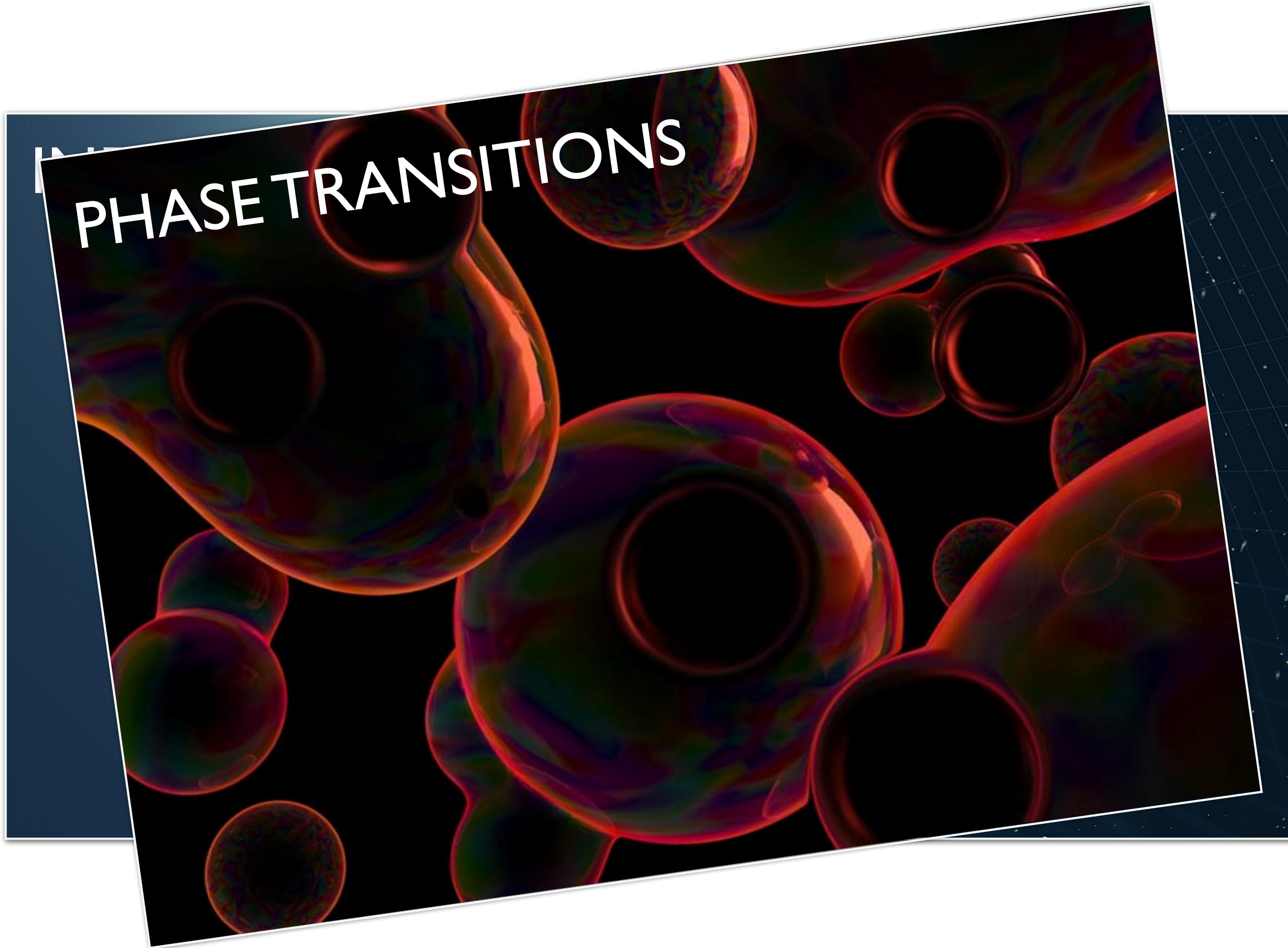
# THE PRIMARY SUSPECT



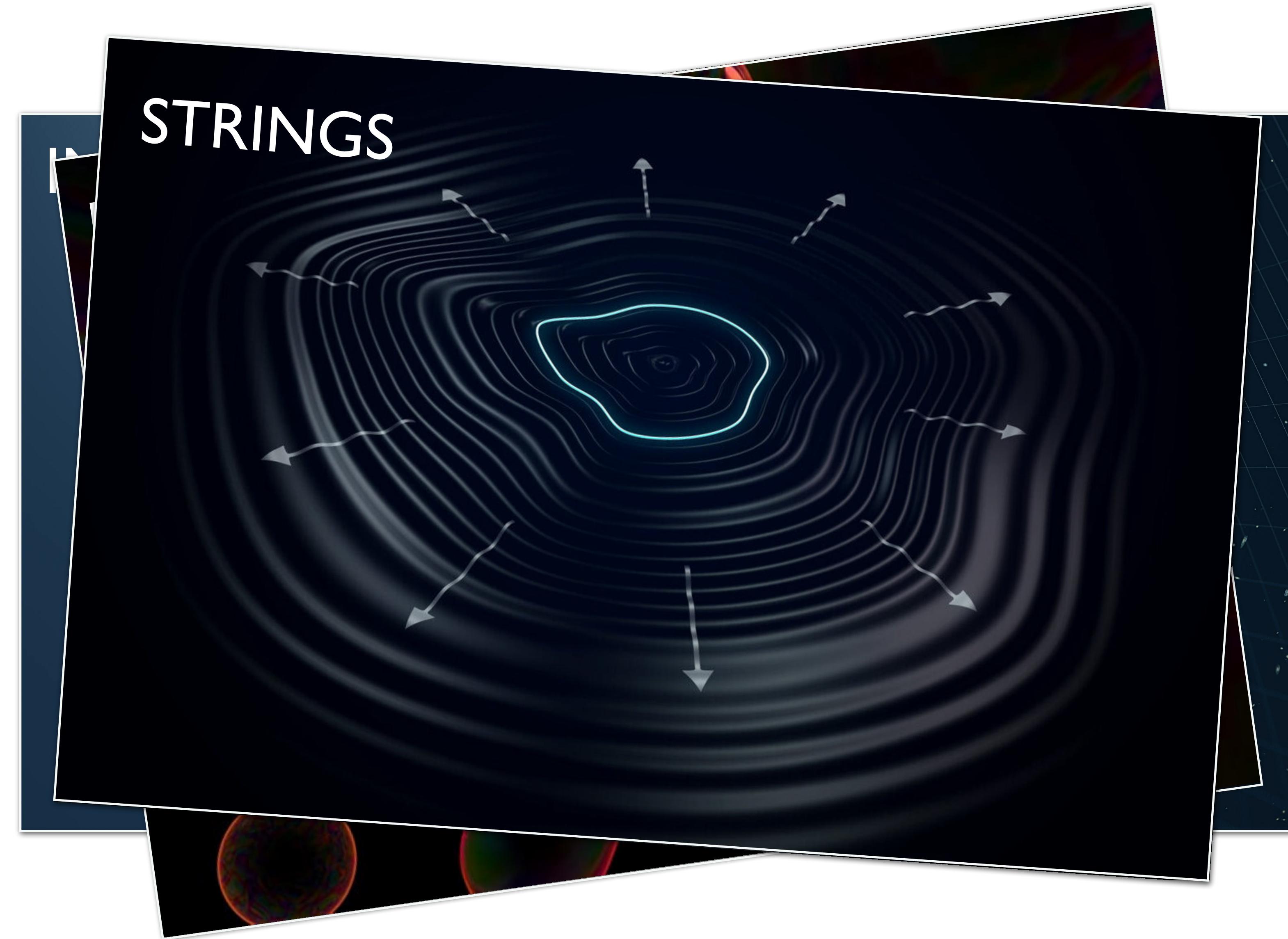
# COSMOLOGICAL SOURCES



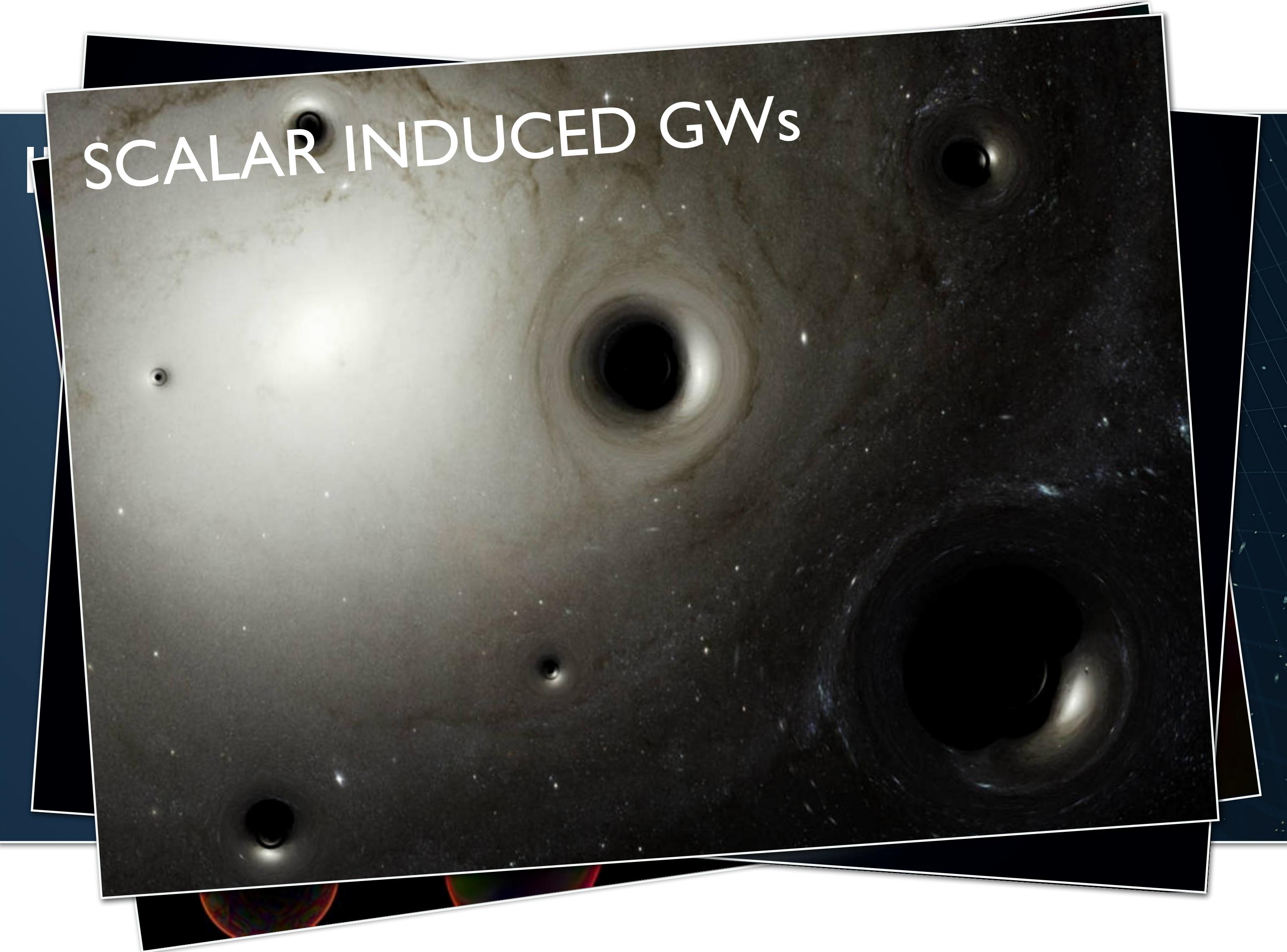
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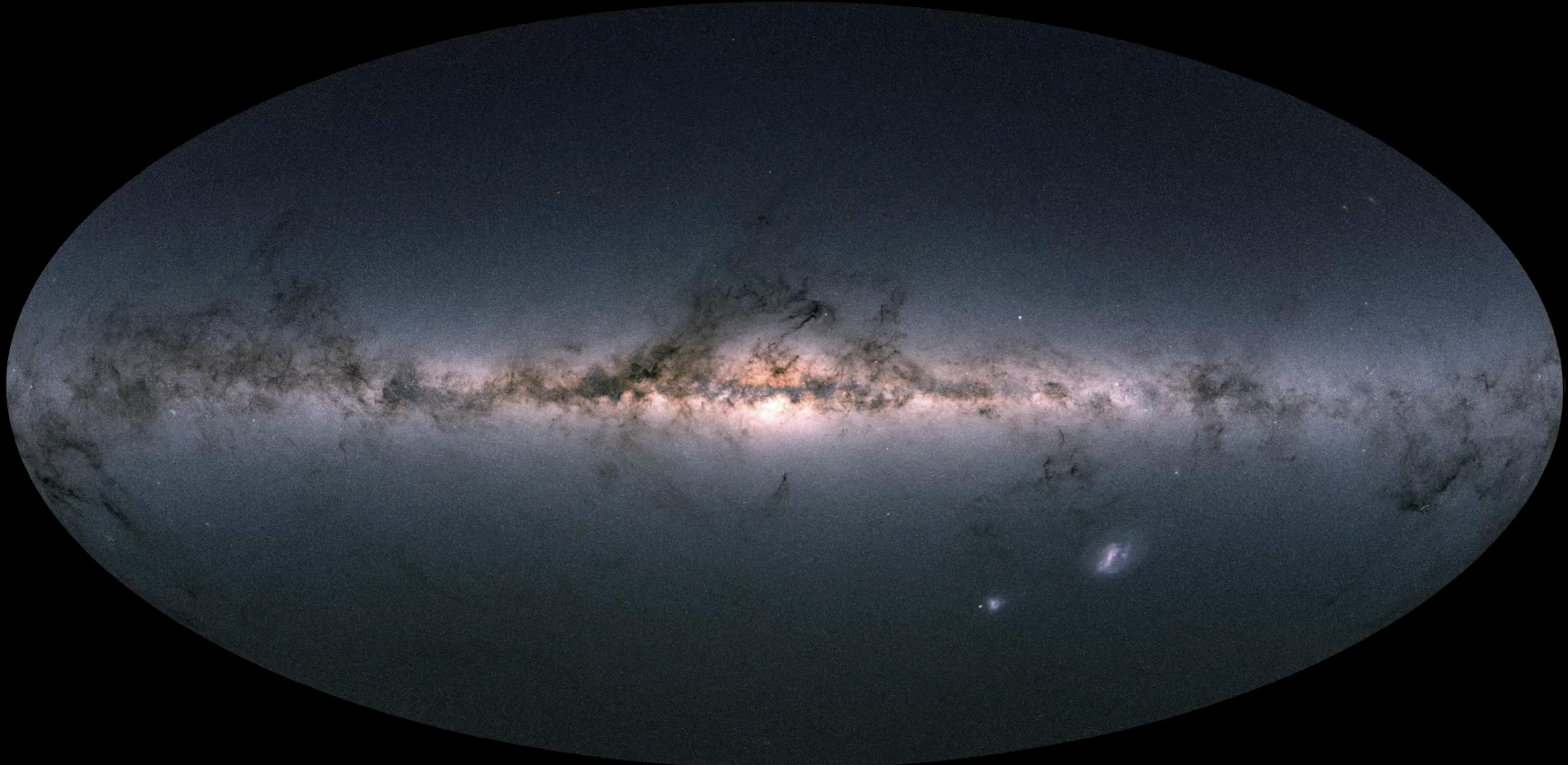


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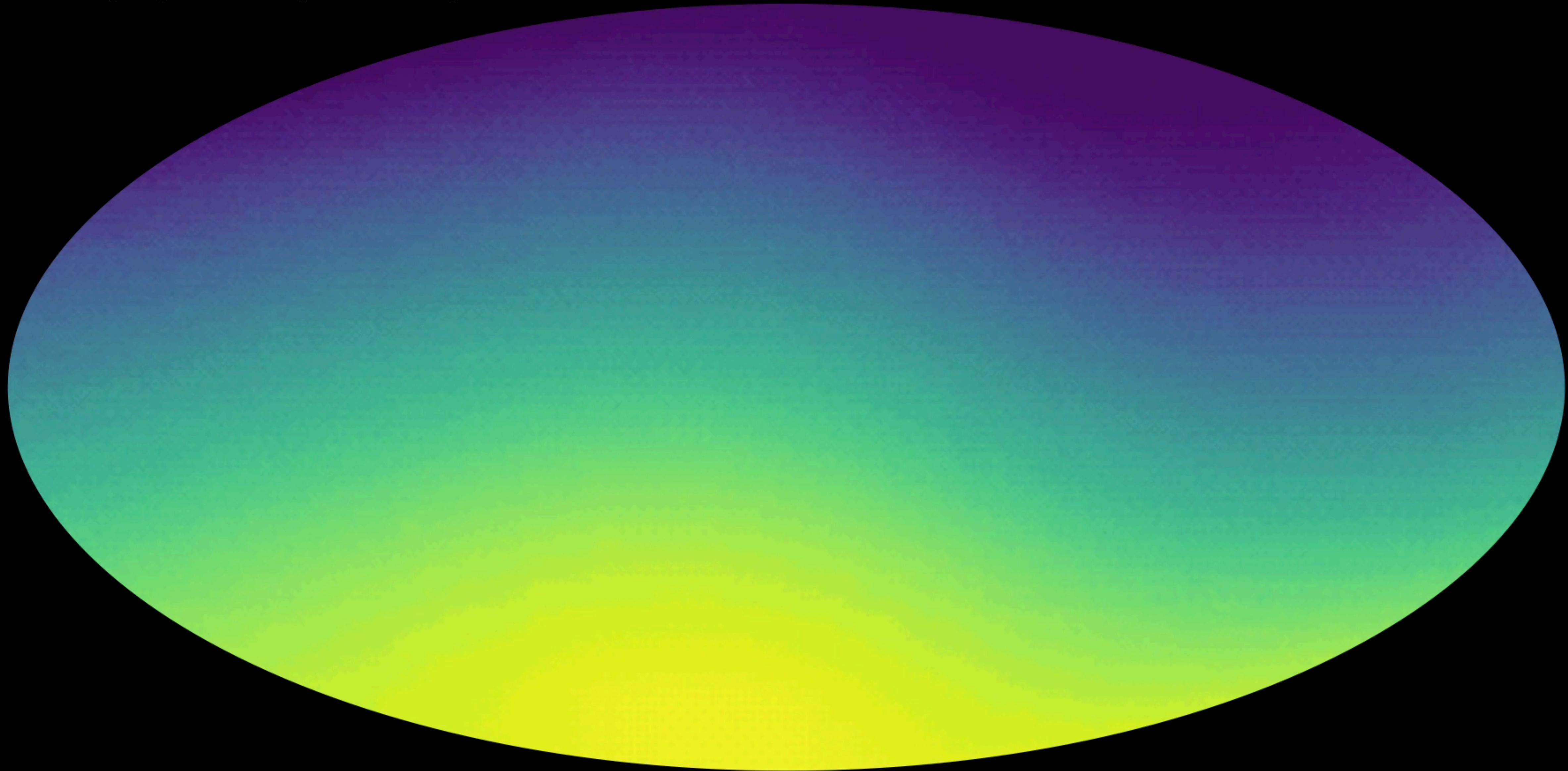
astrophysics or cosmology?

# ANISOTROPIES



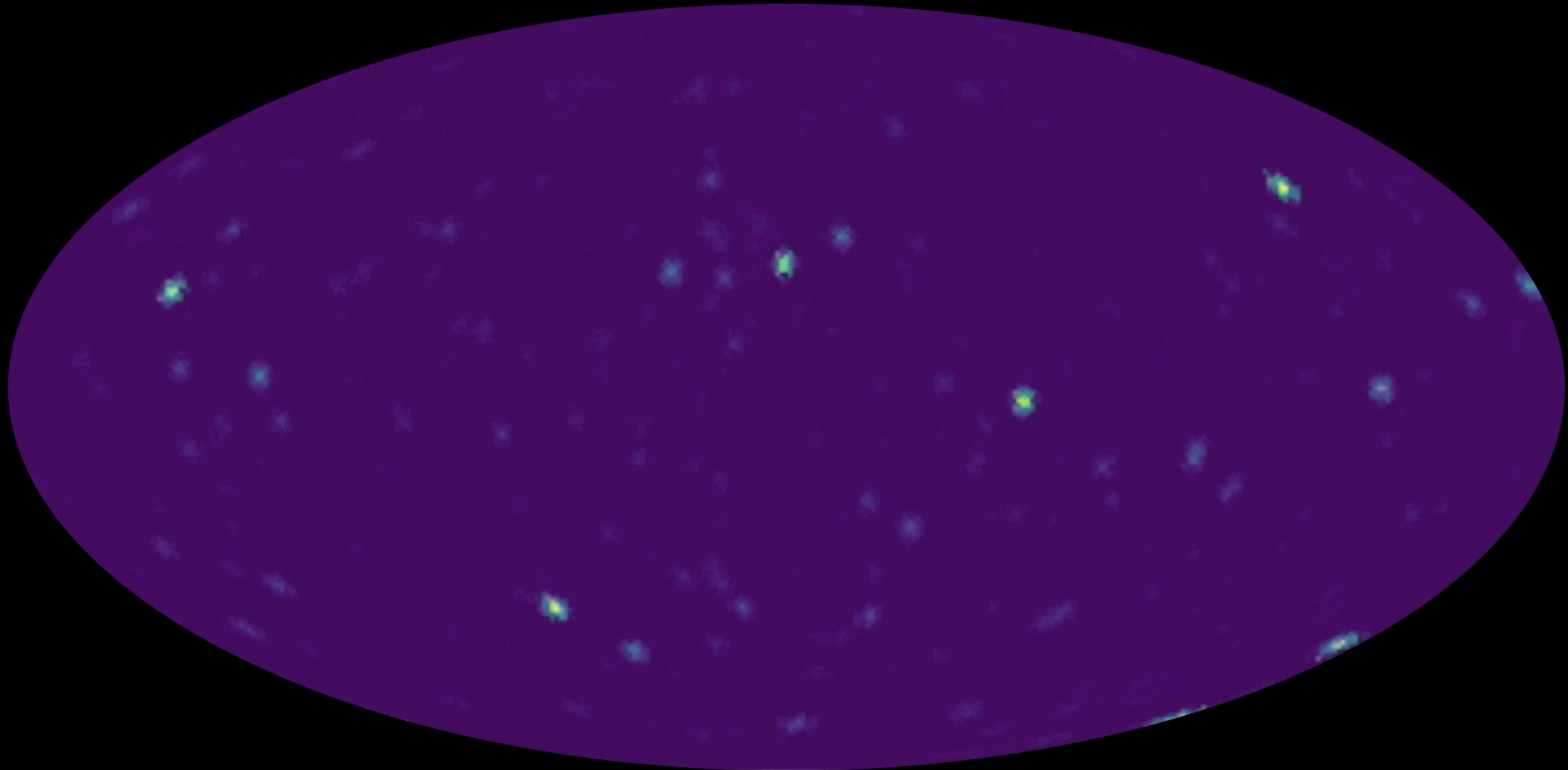
Credit: ESA/Gaia/DPAC

# ANISOTROPIES



Simulated Data

# ANISOTROPIES



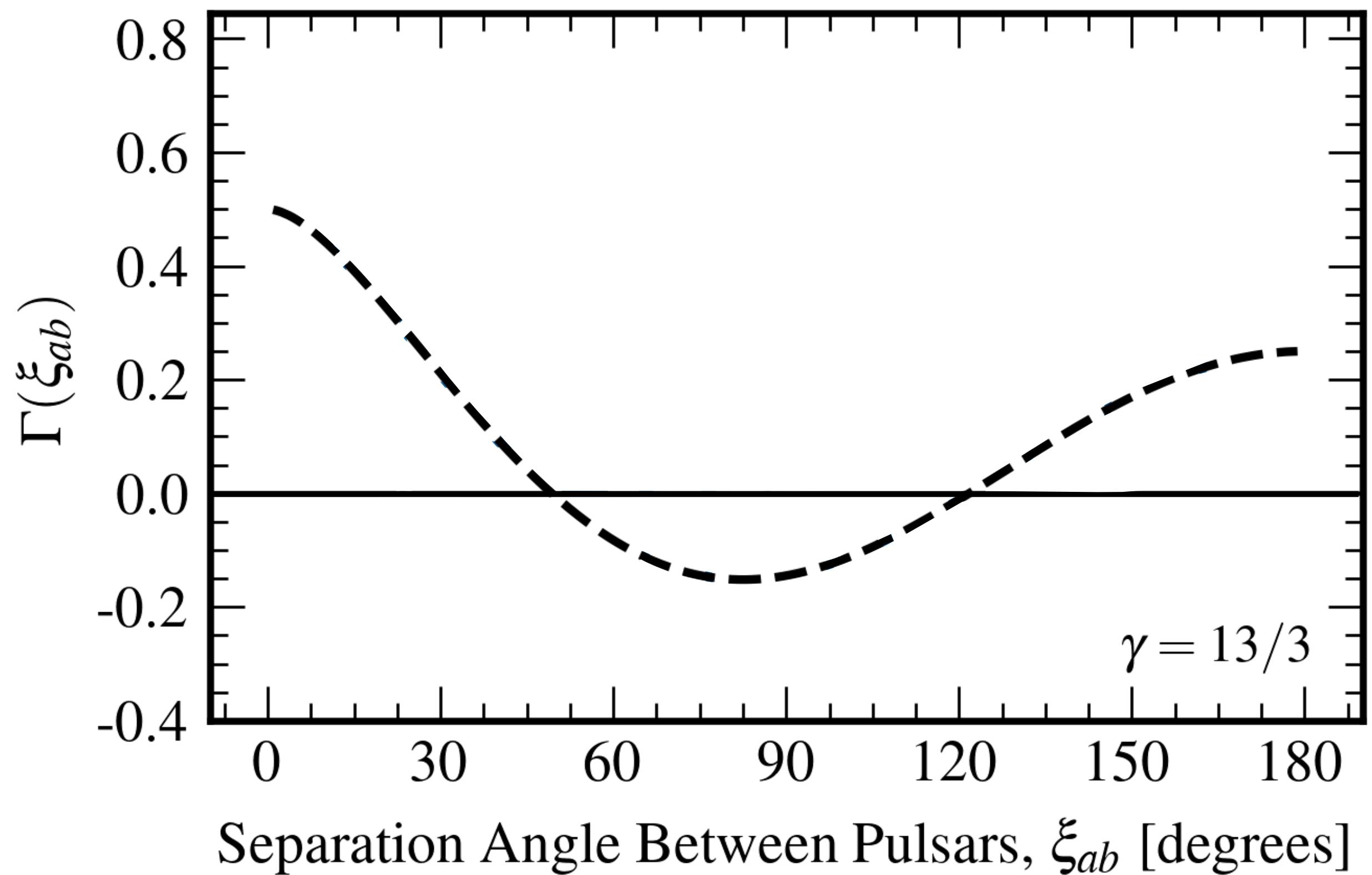
Simulated Data

# ANISOTROPIES

$$\Gamma_{ab} \propto \sum_k R_{ab,k} \cdot P_k$$

↑  
pulsars correlations  
↑  
PTA response function  
↑  
GWB power

for  $P_k = \text{const}$ ,  $\Gamma_{ab}$  reduces to the HD overlap reduction function

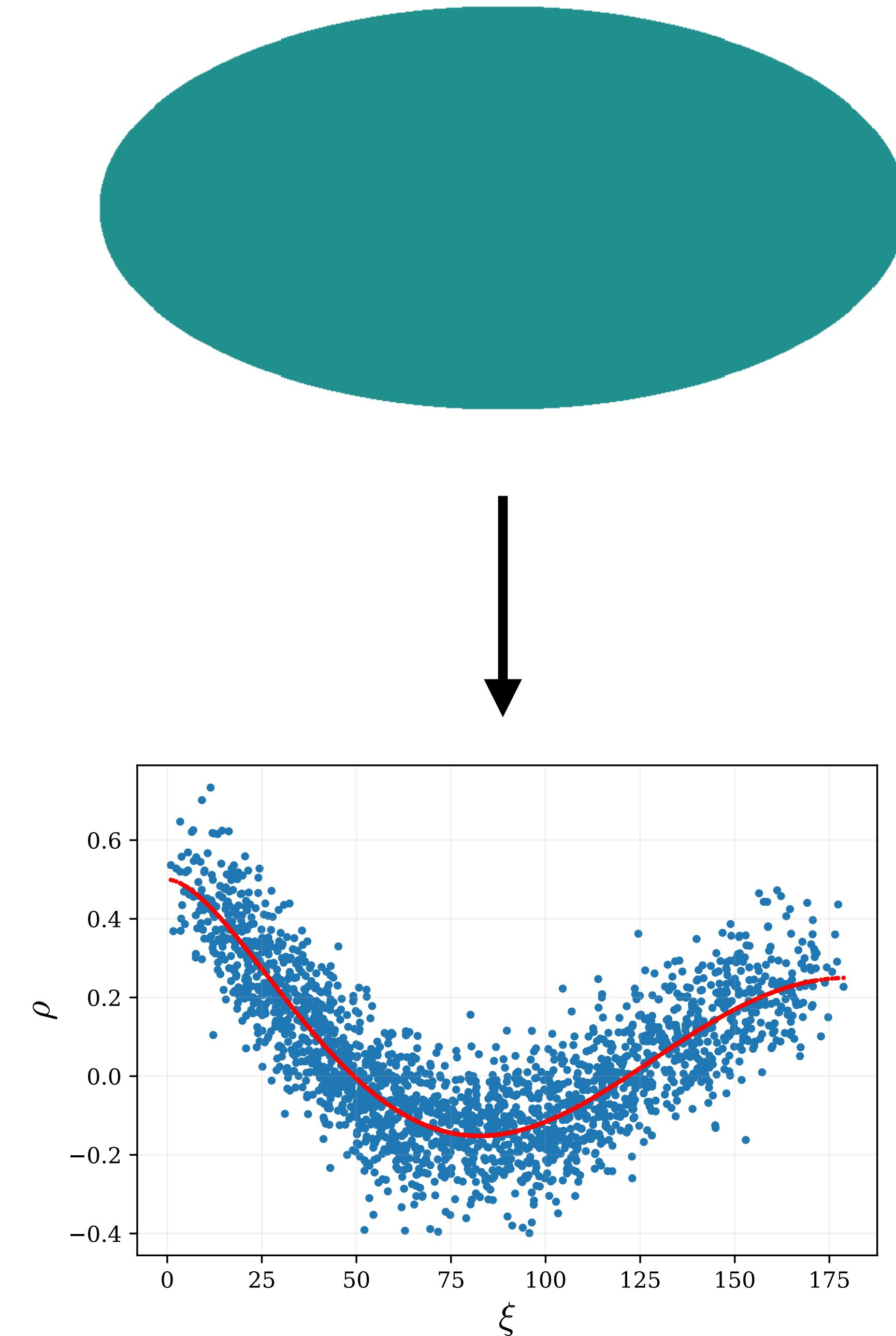


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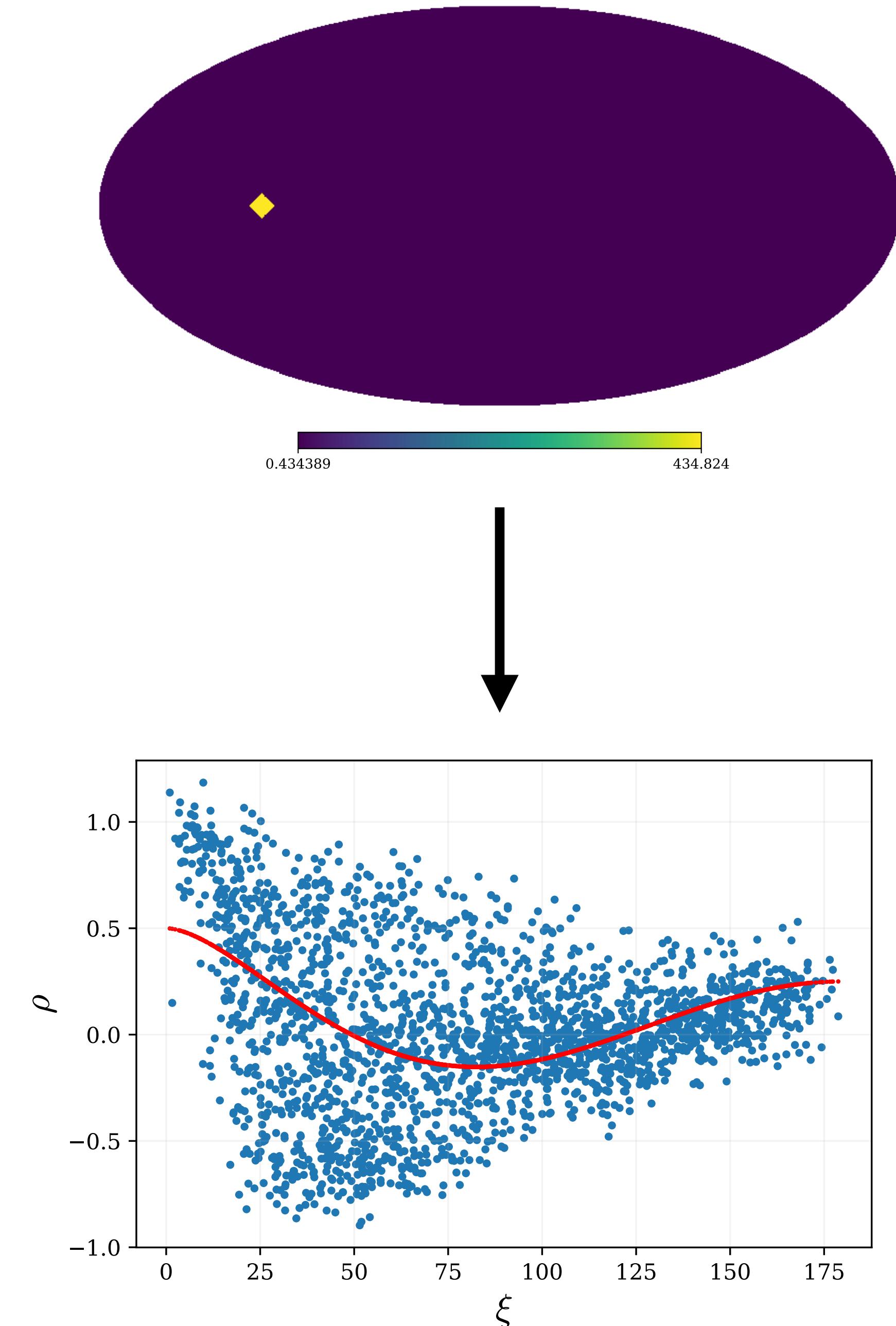


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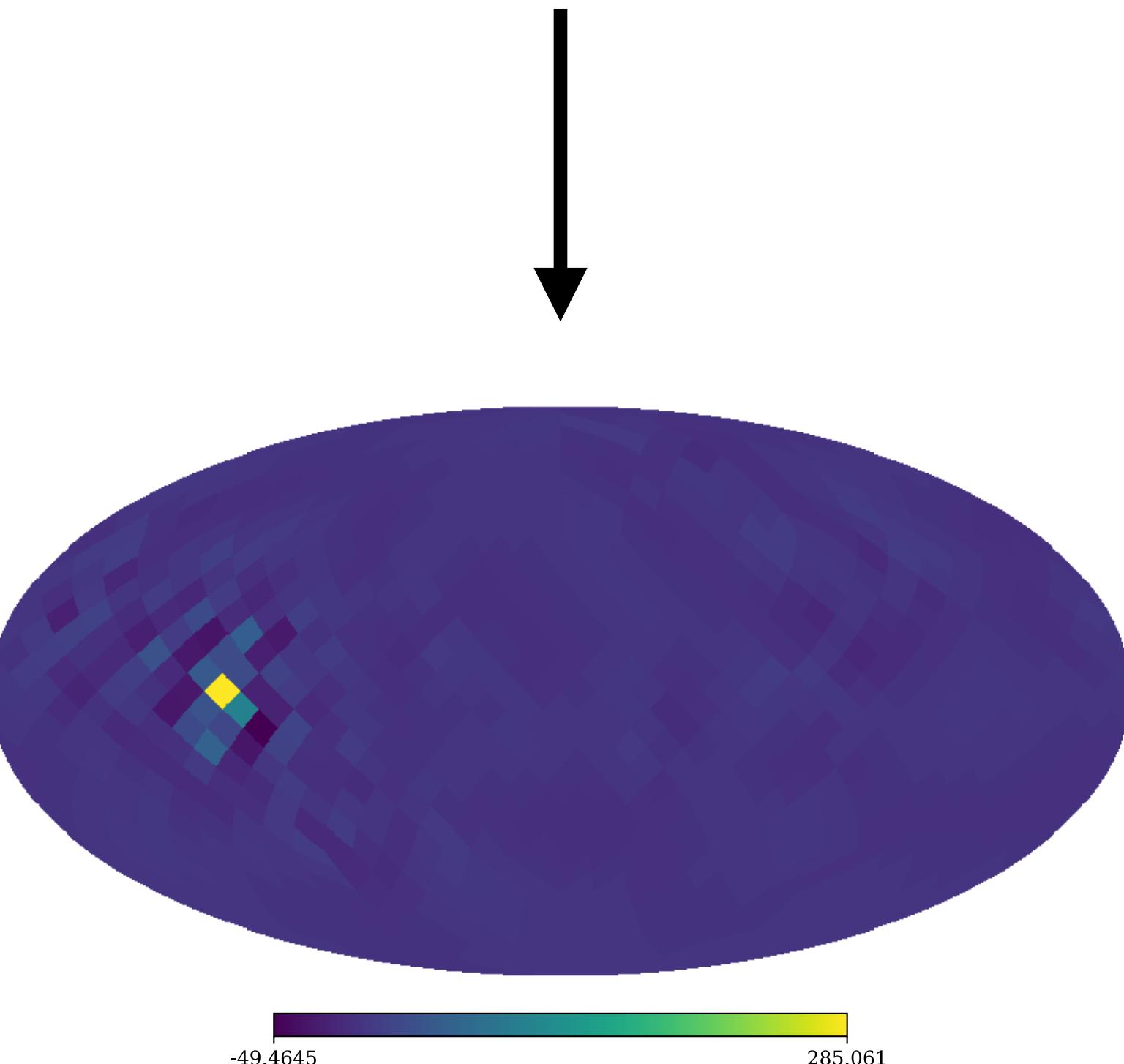
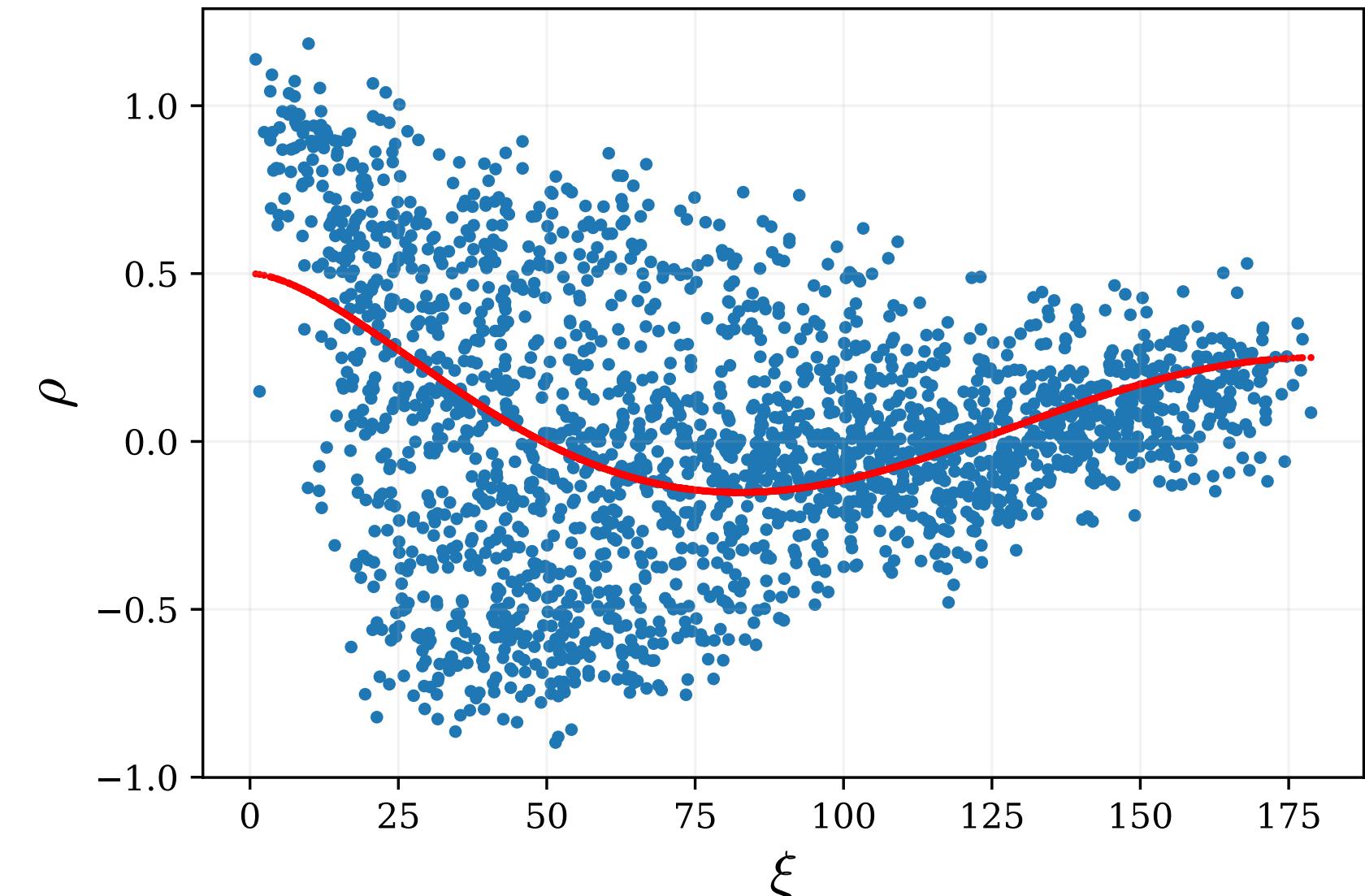


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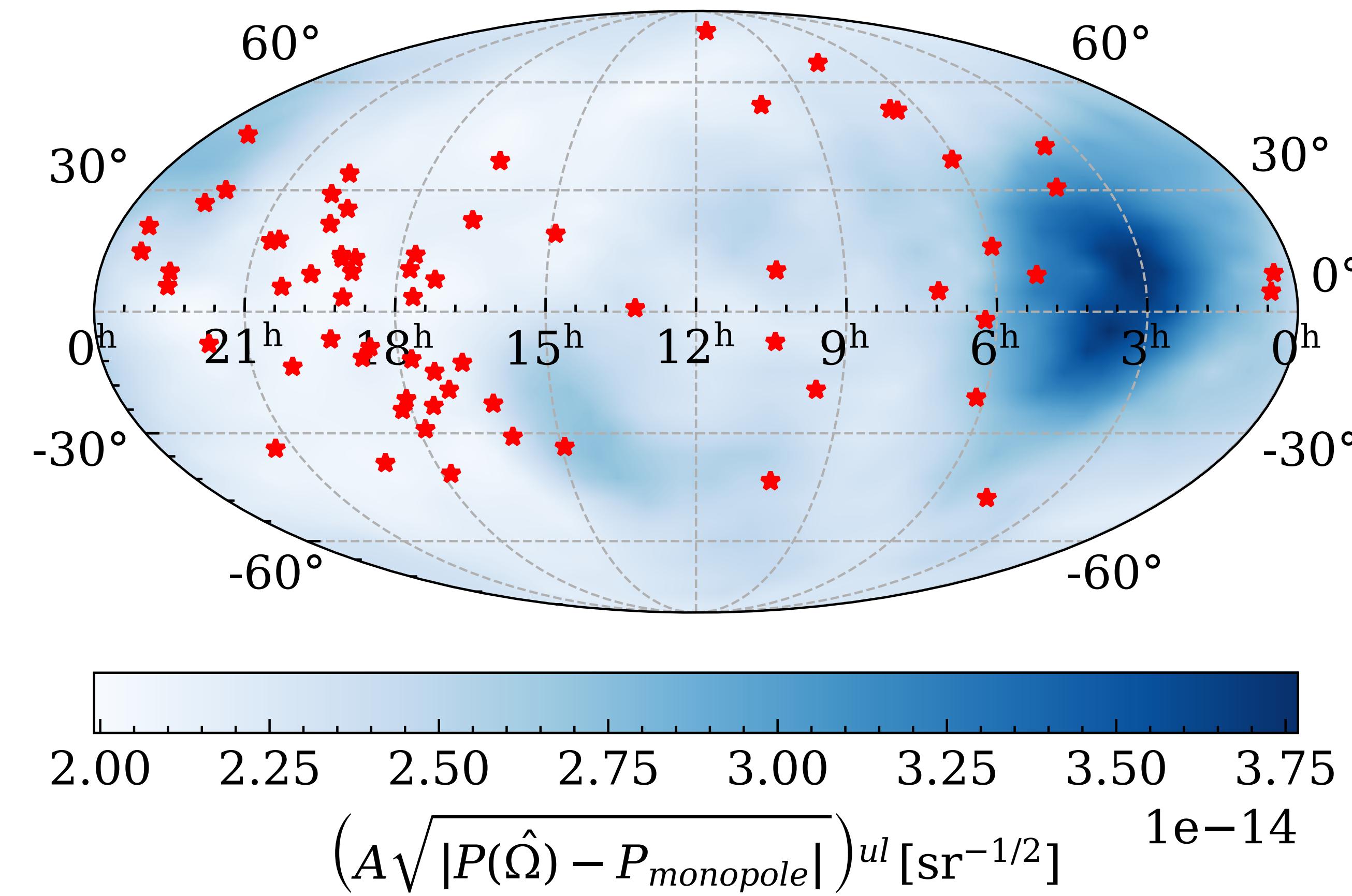
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# ANISOTROPIES UPPER LIMITS



# PARAMETER DEPENDENCE

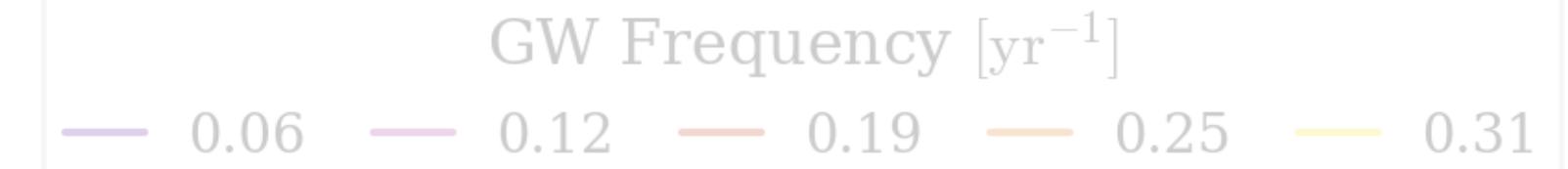
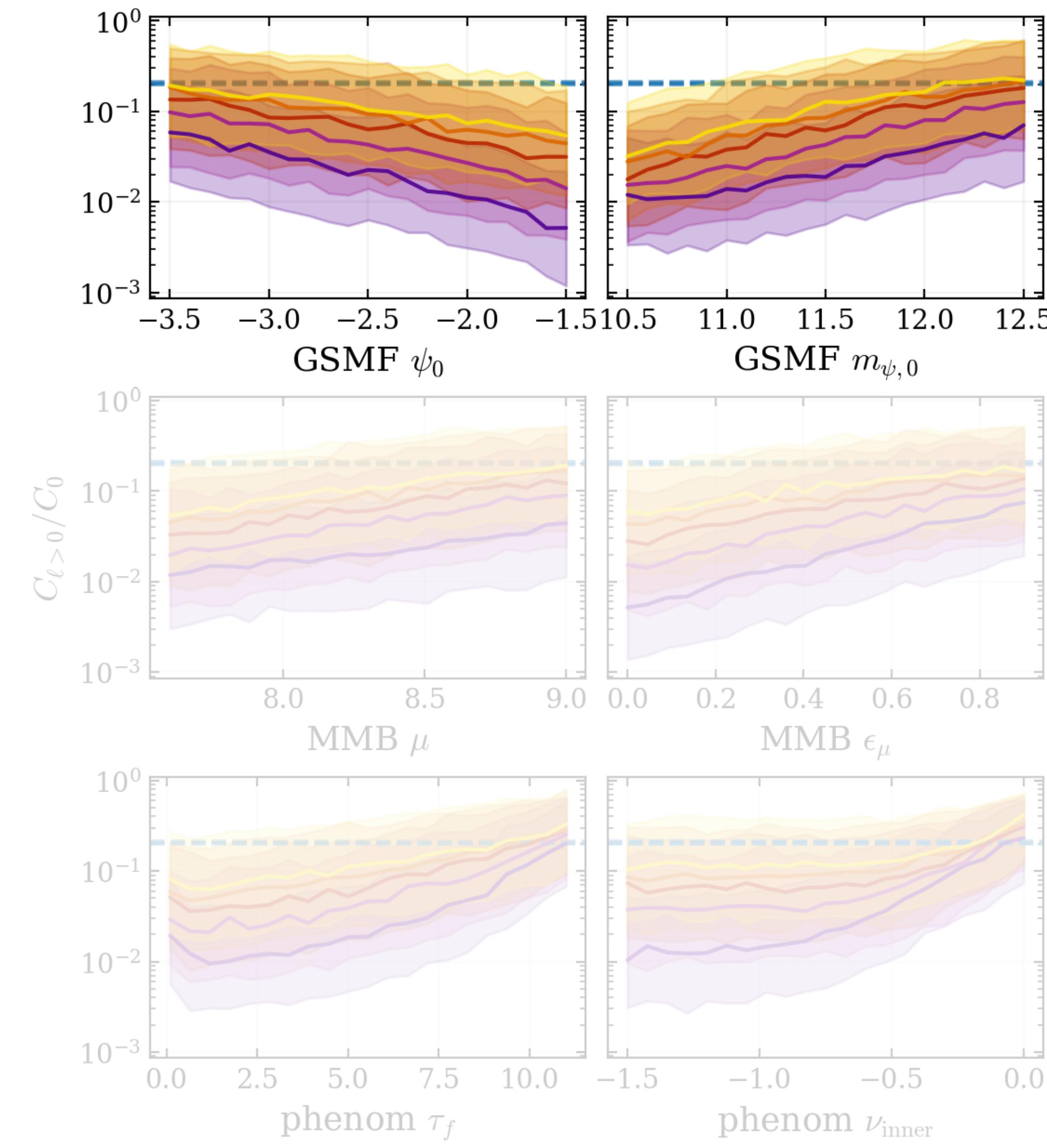
number density of galaxies per decade of stellar mass

$$\Psi(m_{\star 1}, z') = \ln(10) \Psi_0 \cdot \left( \frac{m_{\star 1}}{M_\psi} \right)^{\alpha_\psi} \exp \left( -\frac{m_{\star 1}}{M_\psi} \right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\log_{10} (\Psi_0 / \text{Mpc}^{-3}) = \psi_0 + \psi_z z$$

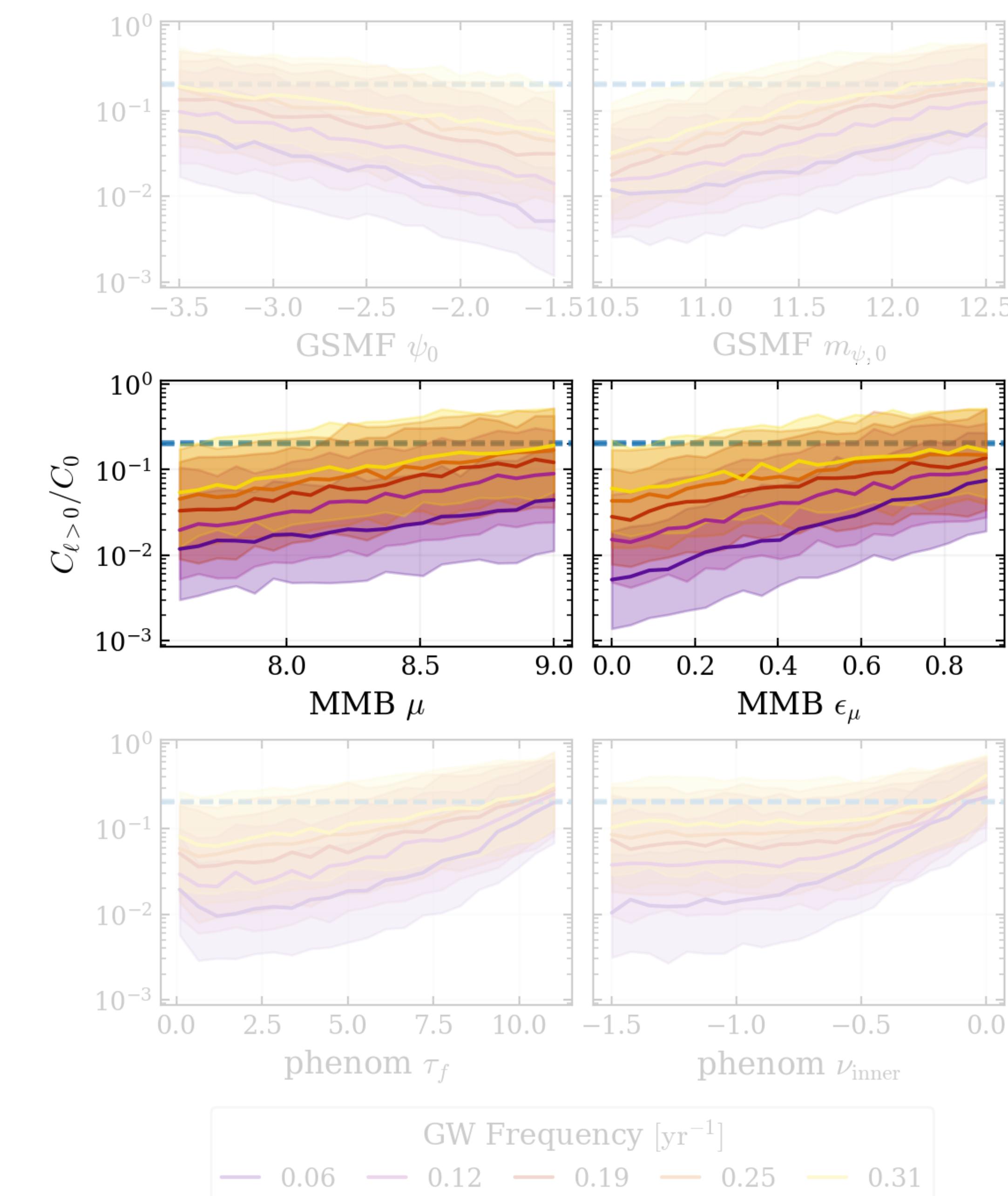
$$\log_{10} (M_\psi / M_\odot) = m_{\psi,0} + m_{\psi,z} z$$



# PARAMETER DEPENDENCE

**relation between SMBH and host galaxy mass**

$$\log_{10} (M_{\text{BH}}/M_{\odot}) = \mu + \alpha_{\mu} \log_{10} \left( \frac{M_{\text{bulge}}}{10^{11} M_{\odot}} \right) + \mathcal{N}(0, \epsilon_{\mu})$$



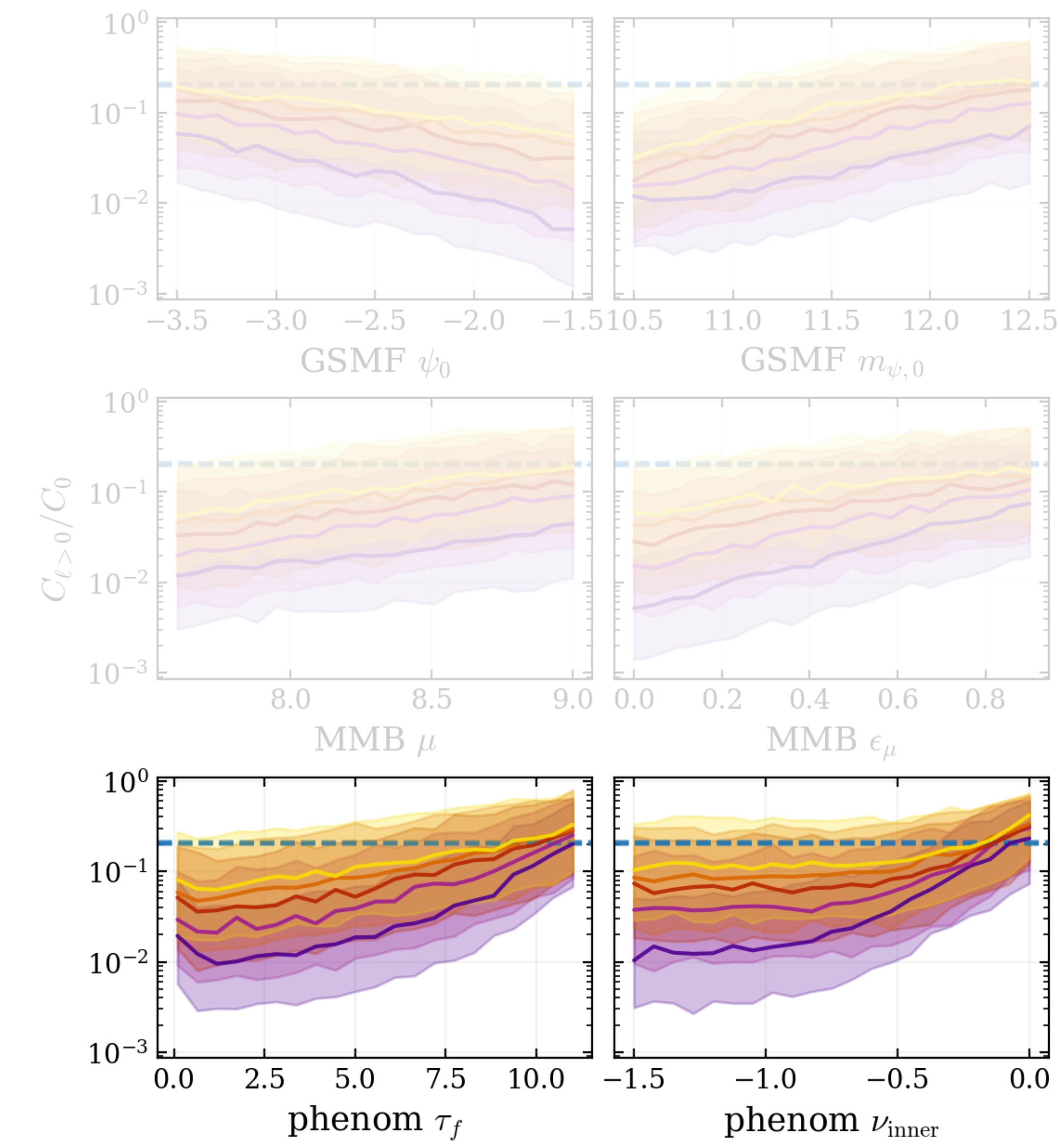
# PARAMETER DEPENDENCE

## binary evolution model

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{64G^3}{5} \frac{m_1 m_2 M}{a^3} + H_a \left( \frac{a}{a_c} \right)^{1-\nu_{\text{inner}}} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{a_c} \right)^{\nu_{\text{inner}} - \nu_{\text{outer}}}$$

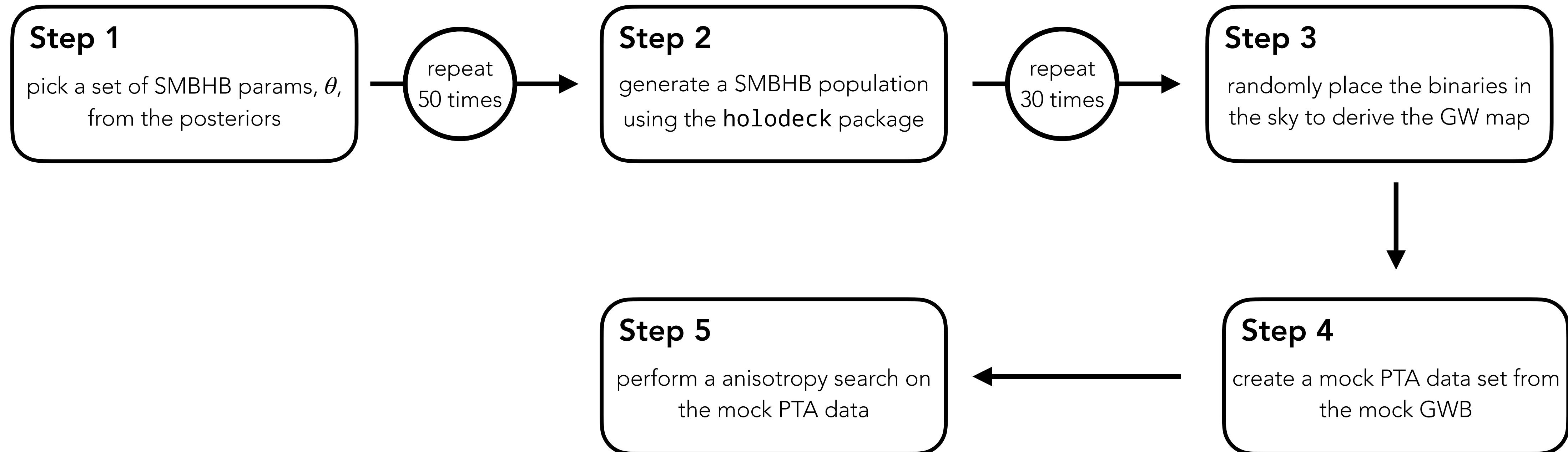
GW emission

phenomenological model for environmental effects

GW Frequency [yr<sup>-1</sup>]

— 0.06	— 0.12	— 0.19	— 0.25	— 0.31
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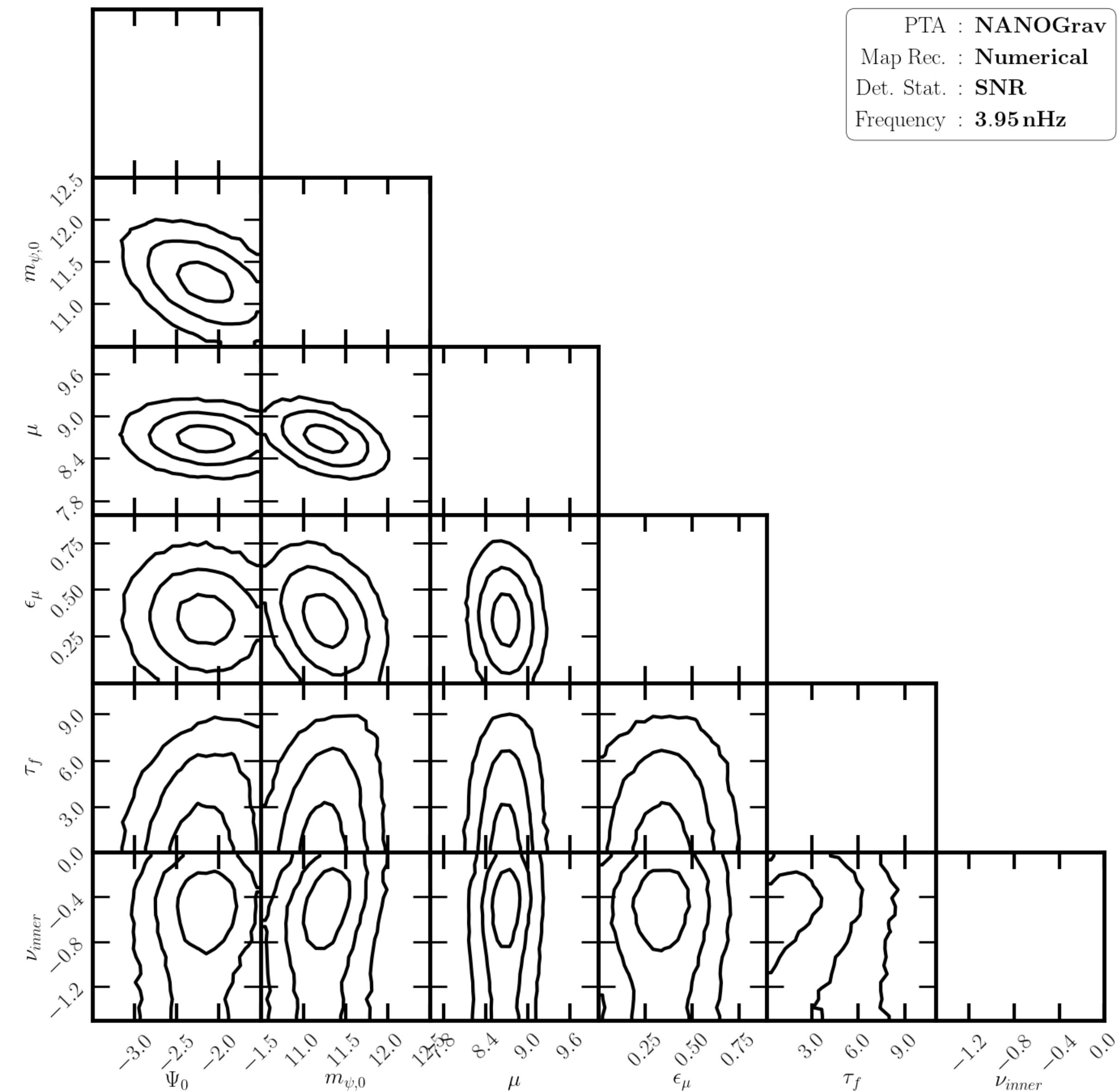
# FORECAST PIPELINE



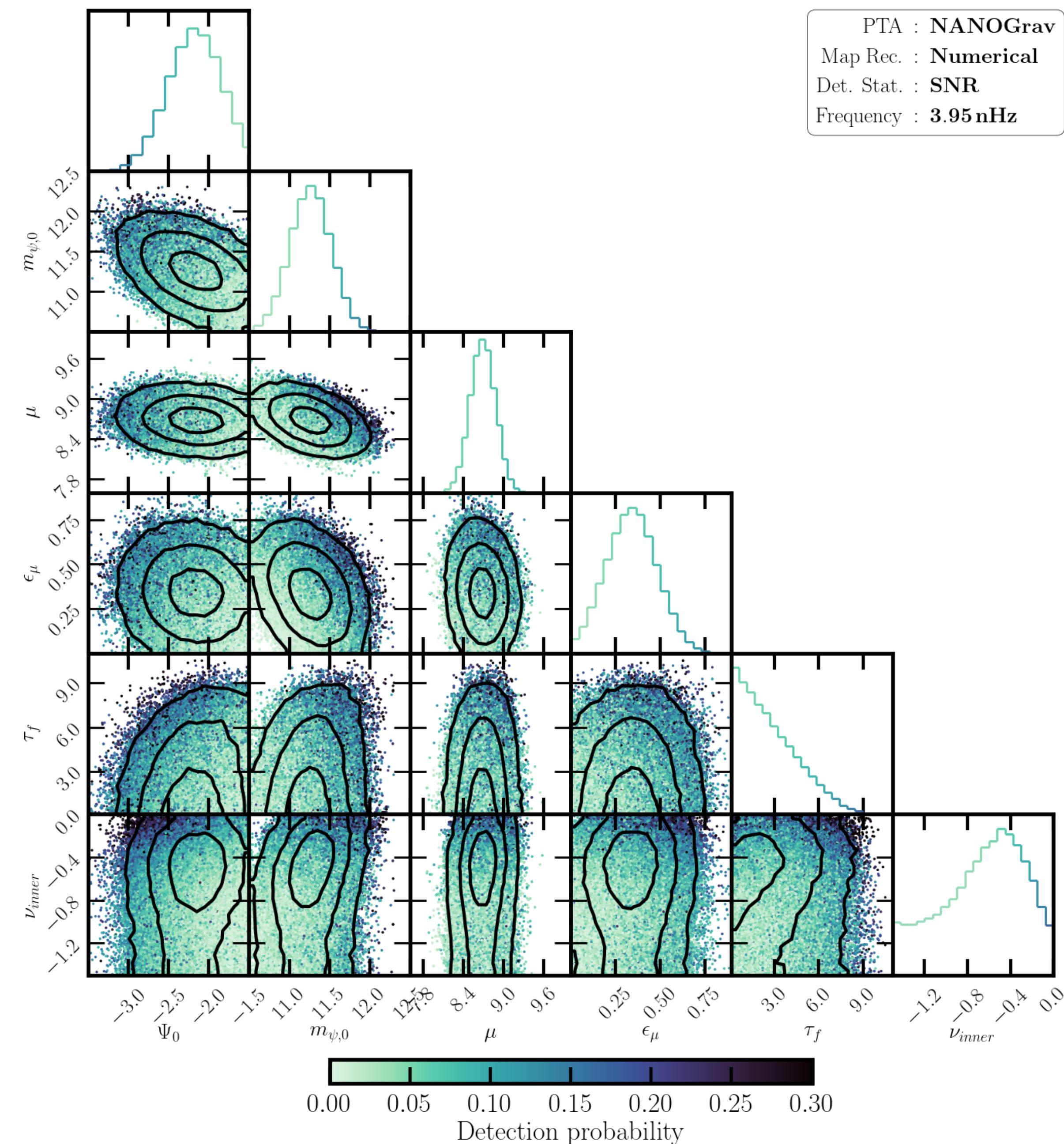
the anisotropy detection probability for the parameter set  $\theta$  is estimated as

$$p_\theta \sim \frac{\# \text{ detections}}{\# \text{ realizations}} = \frac{\# \text{ detections}}{1500}$$

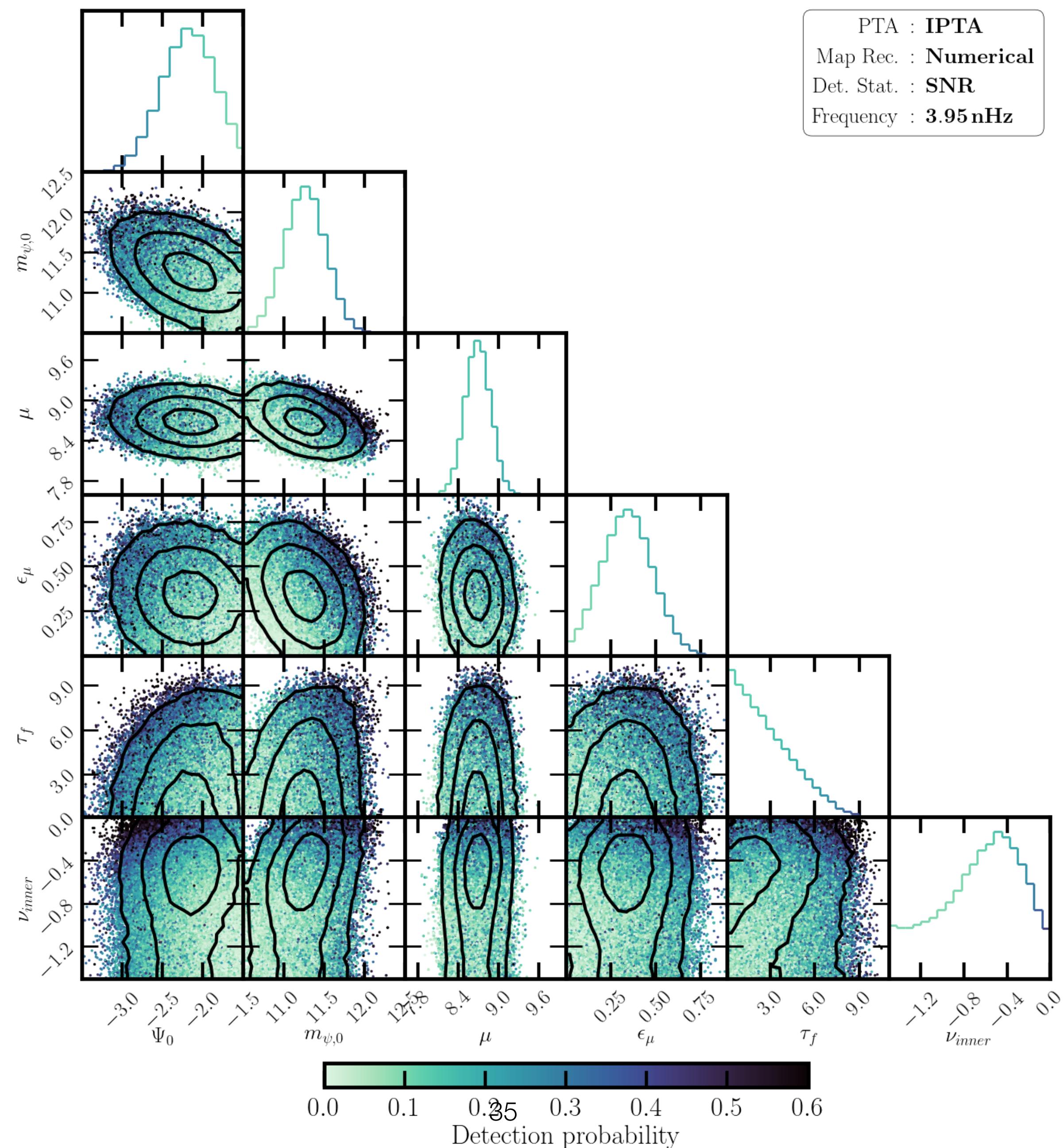
# DETECTION PROBABILITIES



# DETECTION PROBABILITIES



# ANISOTROPIES



# CONCLUSIONS

evidence for a GWB in the nHz band

source is still unknown: astrophysics or cosmology?

GWB anisotropies can help us discriminate between sources

the current null anisotropy detection is not in tension with an astrophysical origin