

[LIGO Scientific Collaboration]

Parameter inference for compact binaries with the gravitational-wave observatory Advanced LIGO

Vivien Raymond
Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics



TeVPA, CERN, 15th September 2016

LIGO-G1601446

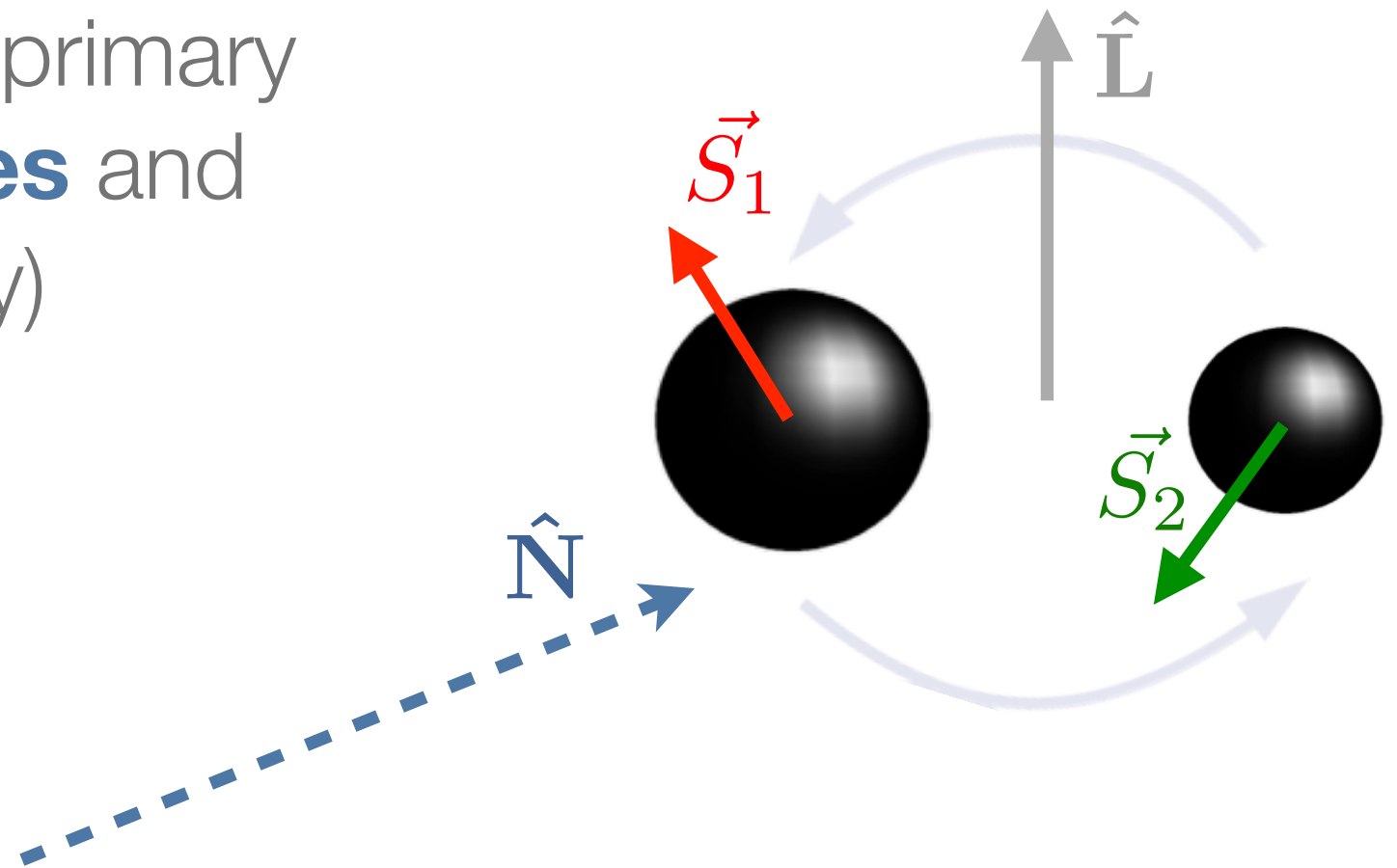
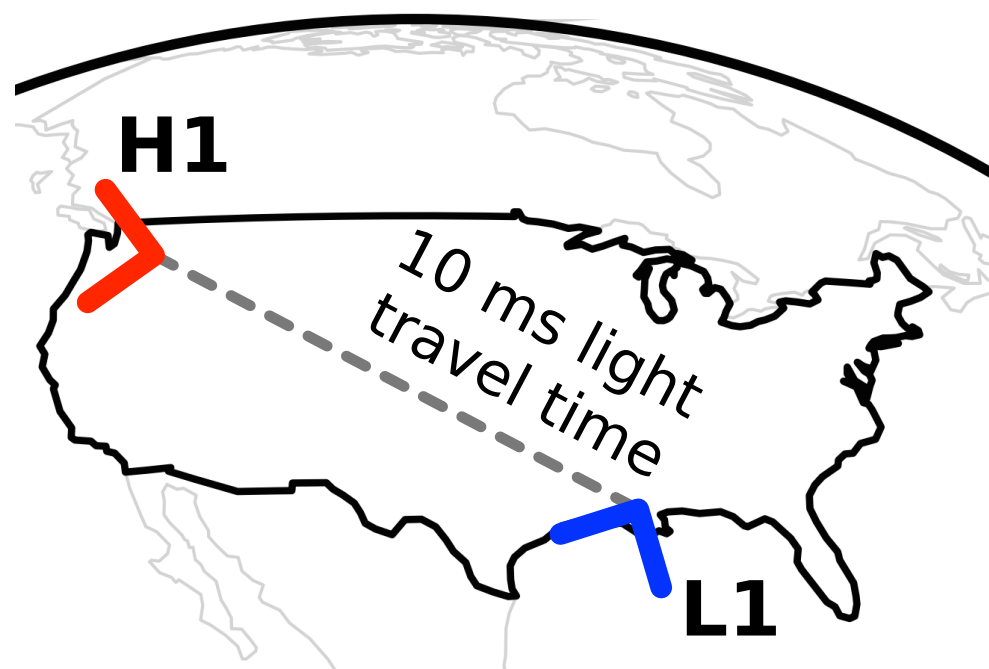
Gravitational-wave astrophysics

Fundamentally new way to learn about the **Universe:**

- Is **General Relativity** in the correct theory of **Gravity**?
- What happens when **matter** is compressed to **nuclear densities**?
- What are the properties of the population of **compact objects**? Especially the ones we **cannot see**?
- Is the mechanism that generates **gamma-ray bursts** a **compact binary coalescence**?

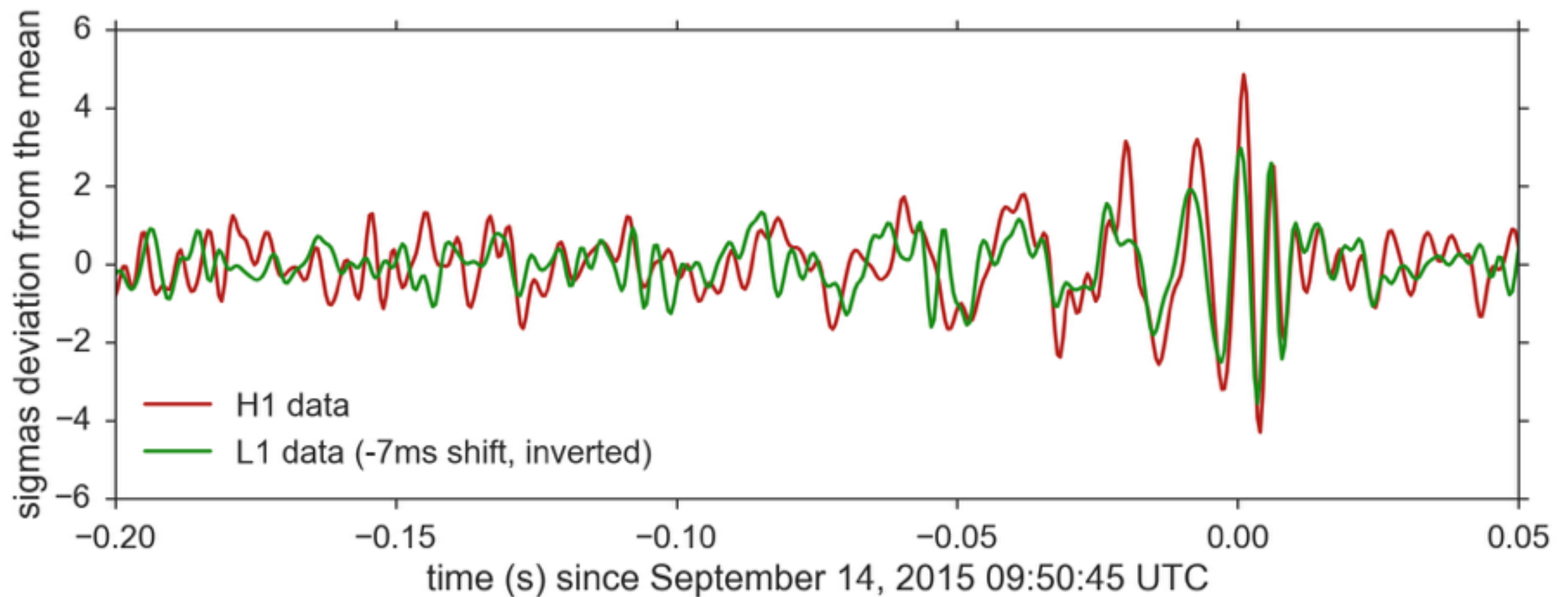
Compact Binary Coalescence

- **Intrinsic** parameters: primary and secondary **masses** and **spins** (and eccentricity)



- **Extrinsic**: time, **sky-position**, distance, **orientation**, reference phase

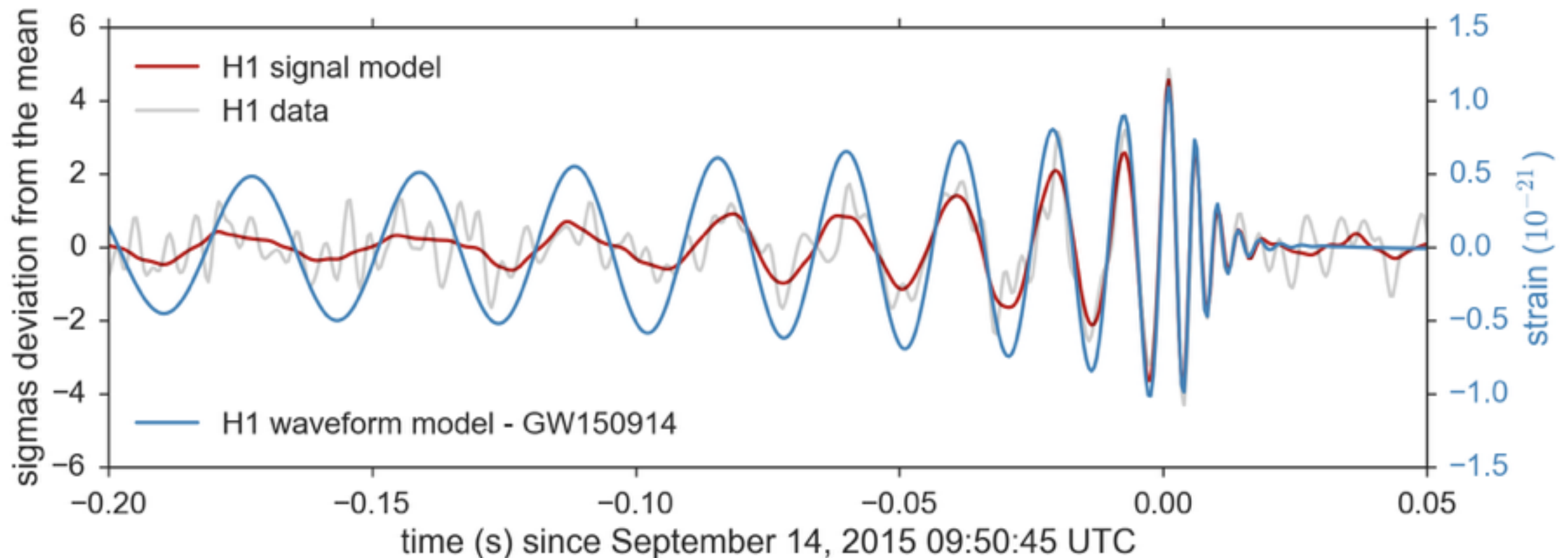
The GW150914 observation:



- How do we extract the **astrophysics**?

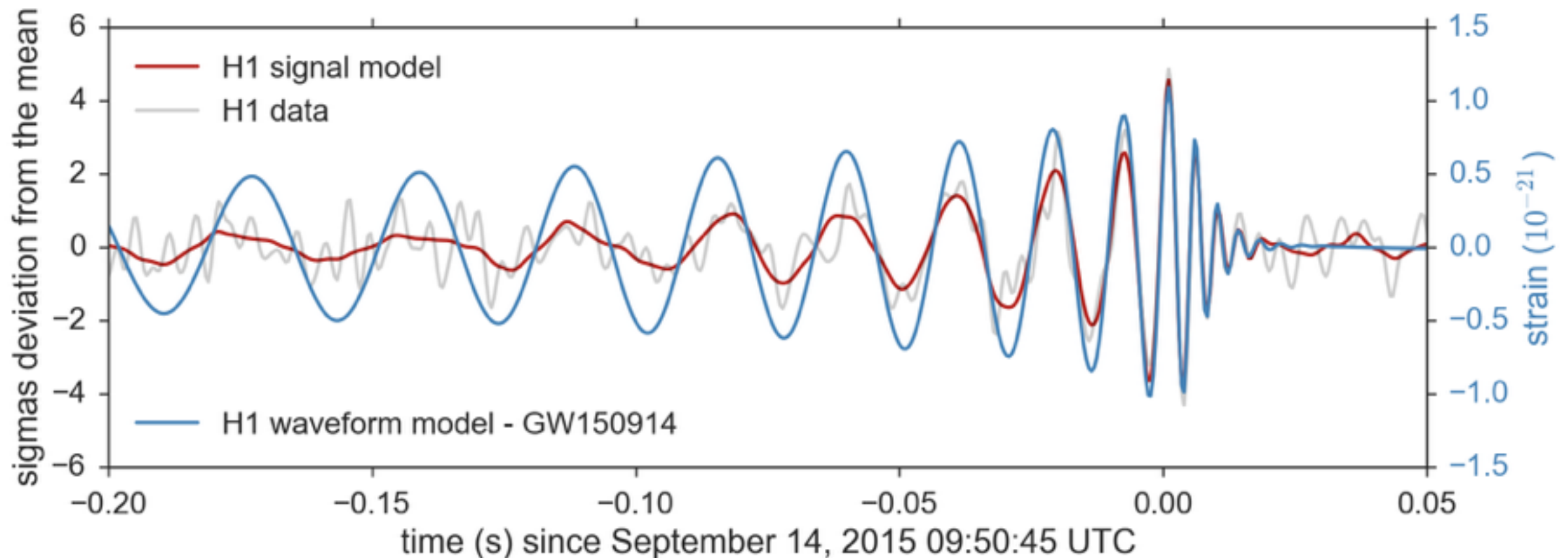
Gravitational waveform models

- 2 **models** of the **signal** as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-aligned-spin model** (*SEOBNRv2_ROM, [Taracchini, et al., 2014, Pürrer, 2014]*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin model** (*IMRPhenomPv2, [Hannam et al. Phys. 2014]*)



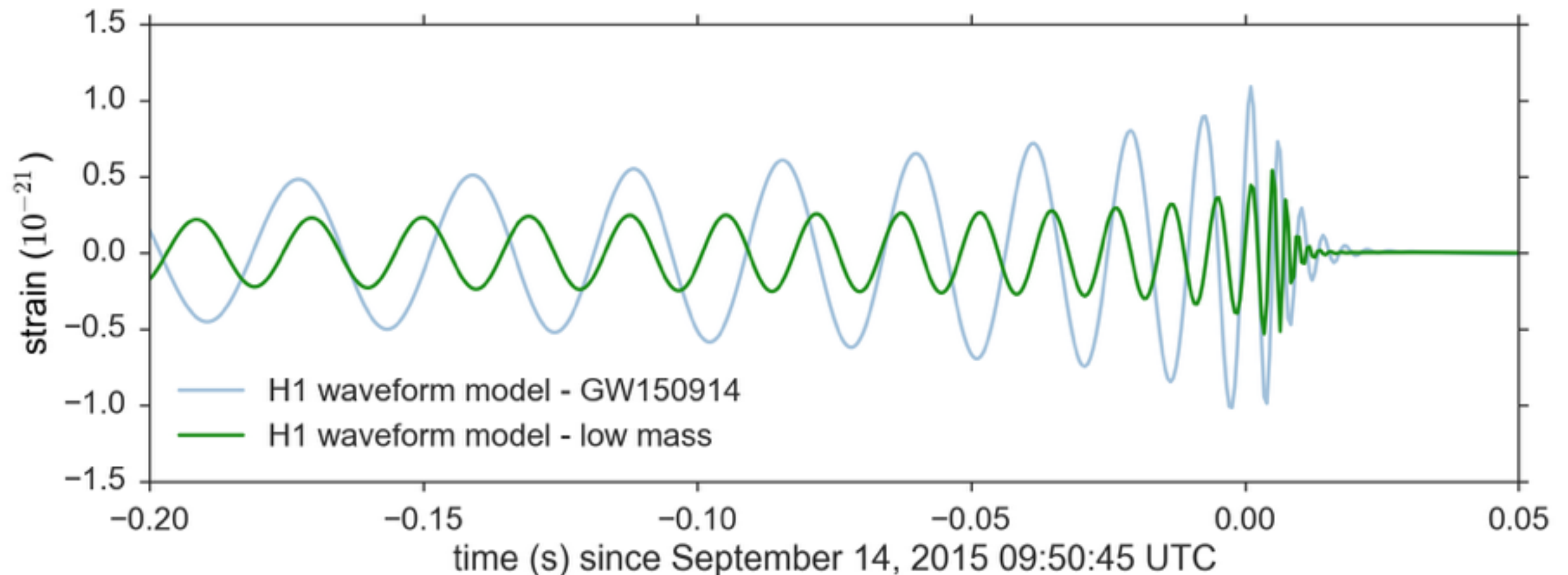
Gravitational waveform models

- 2 **models** of the **signal** as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-precessing-spin** model (*SEOBNRv3, [Pan et al., 2014, Babak et al., 2016]*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomPv2, [Hannam et al. Phys. 2014]*)



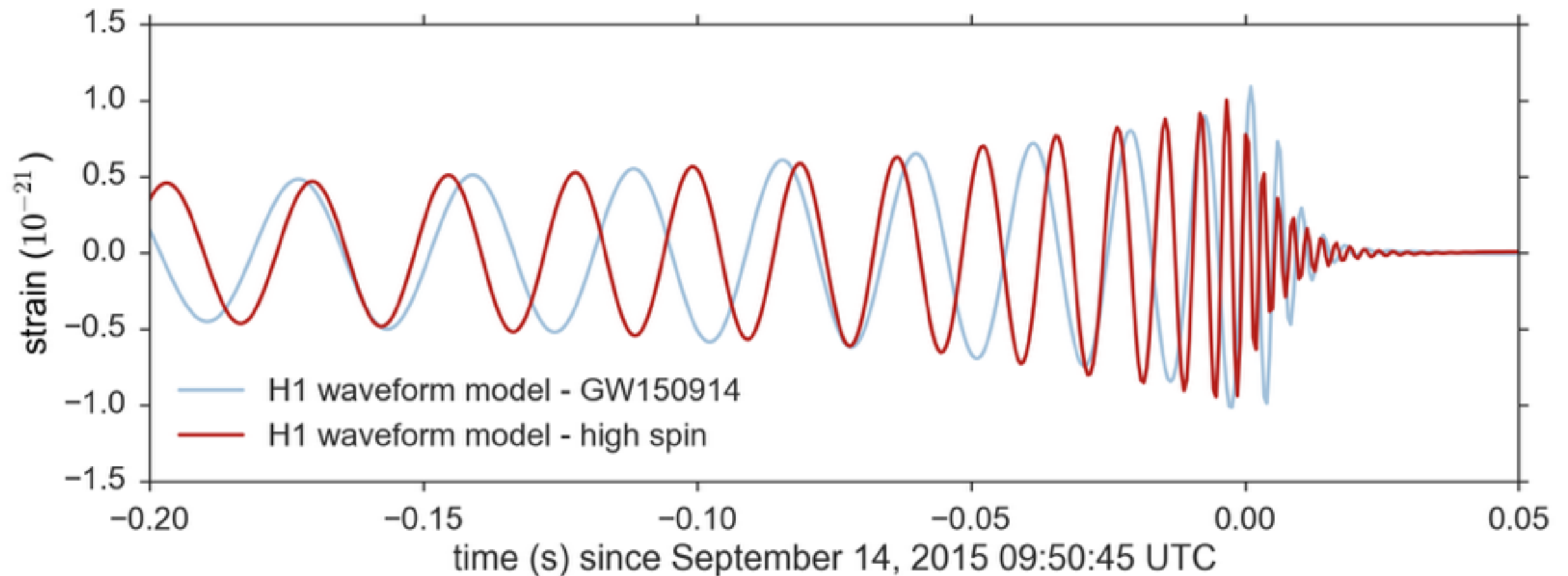
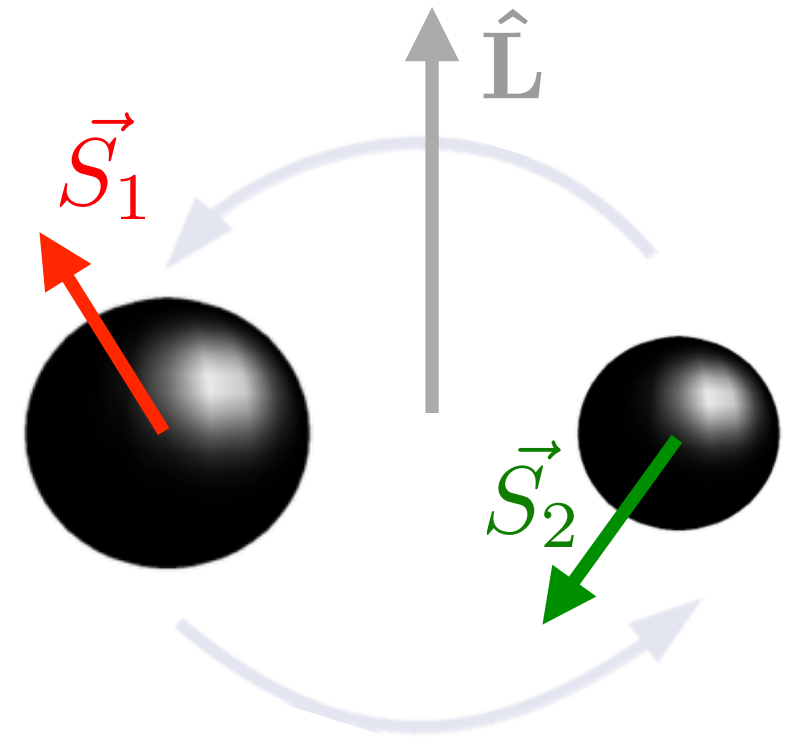
Masses from the inspiral and ringdown

- Chirp mass: $\mathcal{M} = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}}$
- Mass ratio: $q = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$
- Total mass: **ringdown**
(with total spin)



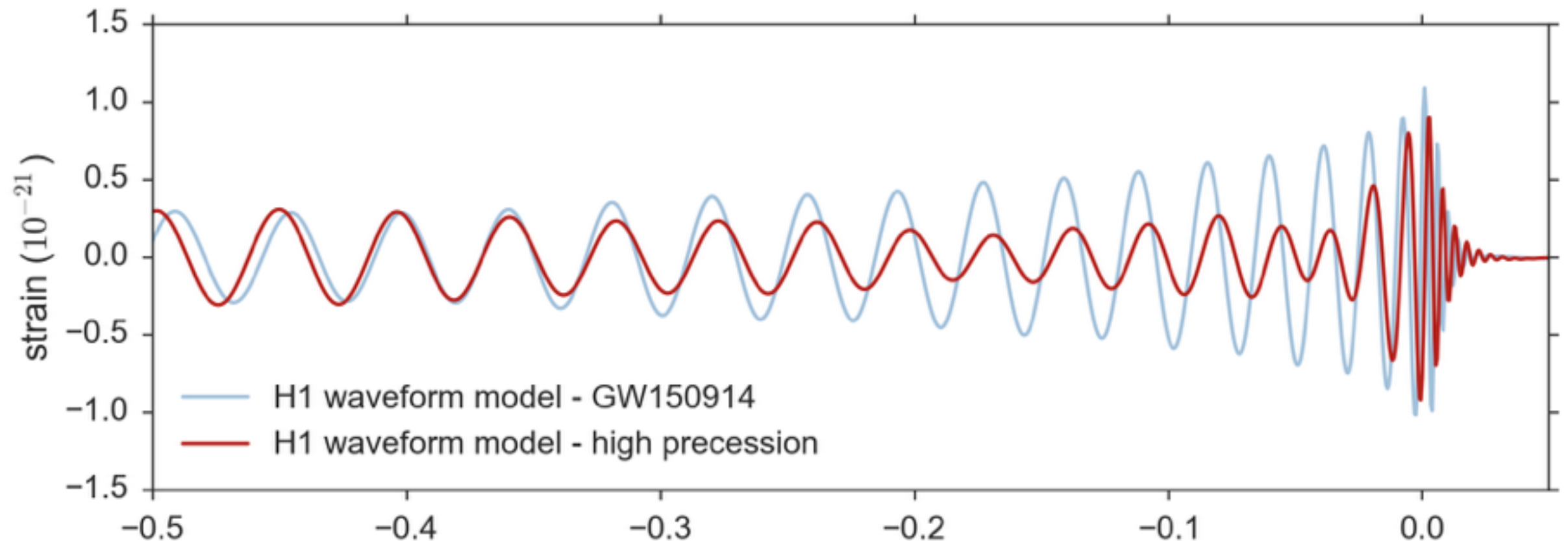
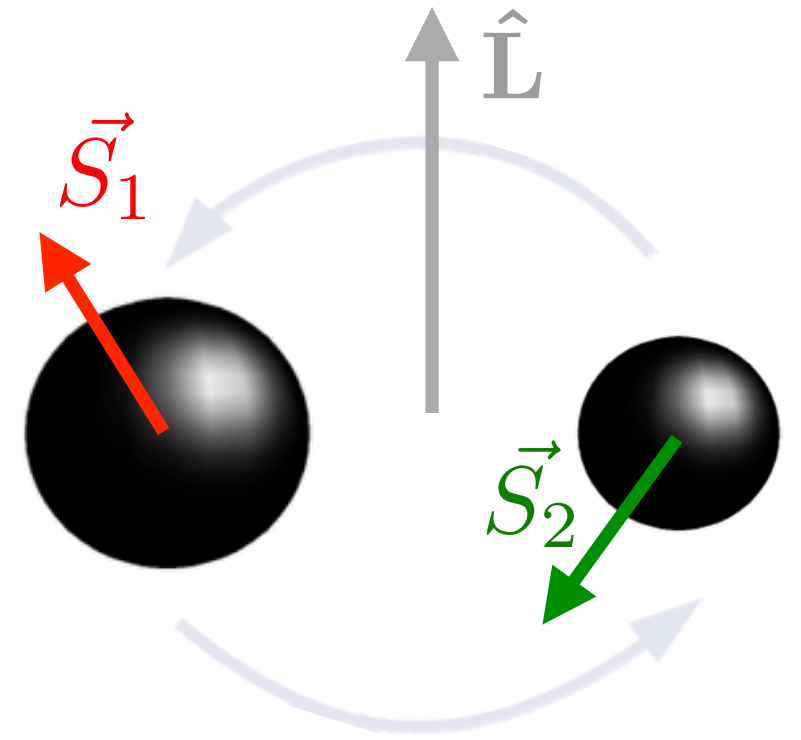
Effects of spins

- 2 spin vectors
- **Magnitude: orbital hang-up**
- Mis-alignment: precession and modulations



Effects of spins

- 2 spin vectors
- Magnitude: orbital hang-up
- **Mis-alignment: precession and modulations**



Parameter Estimation

- We want the **posterior** probability of parameters $\vec{\lambda}$, given the data \vec{x} . With **Bayes'** theorem:

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{x}, M) = \frac{p(\vec{\lambda}|M) p(\vec{x}|\vec{\lambda}, M)}{p(\vec{x}|M)}$$

- Fit a **model** to the data (**noise** and **signal** models)
- Build a **likelihood** function
- Specify **prior** knowledge
- **Numerically** estimate the resulting **distribution** (sampling algorithms)

Parameter Estimation

- We want the **posterior** probability of parameters $\vec{\lambda}$, given the data \vec{x} . With **Bayes'** theorem:

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{x}, M) = \frac{p(\vec{\lambda}|M) p(\vec{x}|\vec{\lambda}, M)}{p(\vec{x}|M)}$$

- Fit a **model** to the data (**noise** and **signal** models)
- Build a **likelihood** function
- Specify **prior** knowledge
- **Numerically** estimate the resulting **distribution** (sampling algorithms)

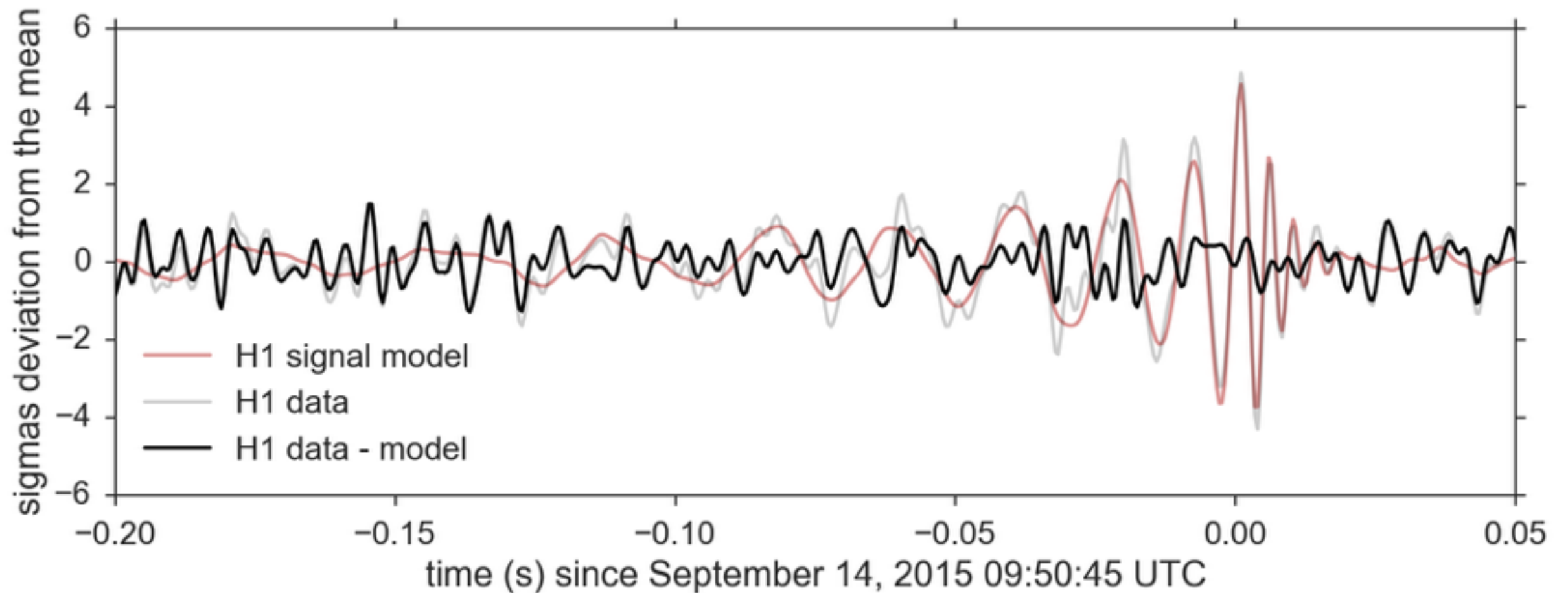
Parameter Estimation

- We want the **posterior** probability of parameters $\vec{\lambda}$, given the data \vec{x} . With **Bayes'** theorem:

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{x}, M) = \frac{p(\vec{\lambda}|M) p(\vec{x}|\vec{\lambda}, M)}{p(\vec{x}|M)}$$

- Fit a **model** to the data (**noise** and **signal** models)
- Build a **likelihood** function
- Specify **prior** knowledge
- **Numerically** estimate the resulting **distribution** (sampling algorithms)

Likelihood



- How close is the **remainder** to the **mean**?
 - Assumptions: **gaussianity** and **stationarity**

Parameter Estimation

- We want the **posterior** probability of parameters $\vec{\lambda}$, given the data \vec{x} . With **Bayes'** theorem:

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{x}, M) = \frac{p(\vec{\lambda}|M) p(\vec{x}|\vec{\lambda}, M)}{p(\vec{x}|M)}$$

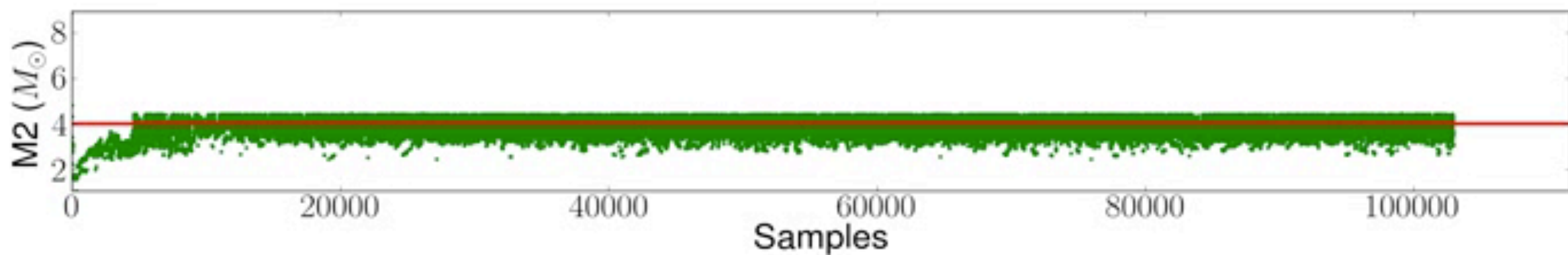
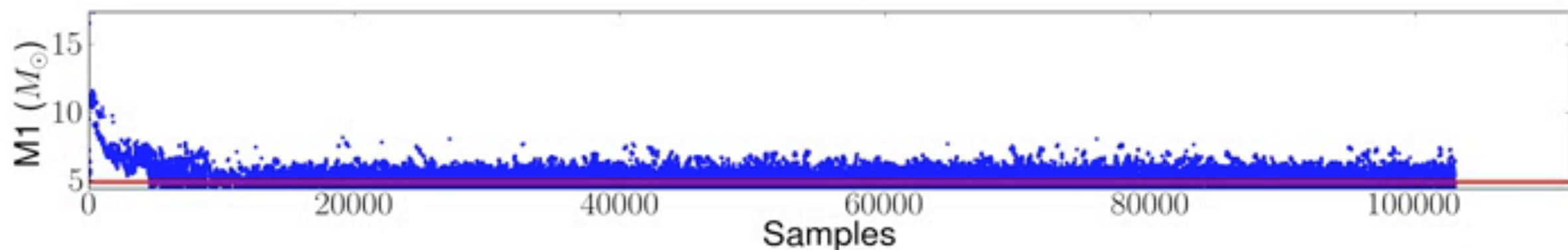
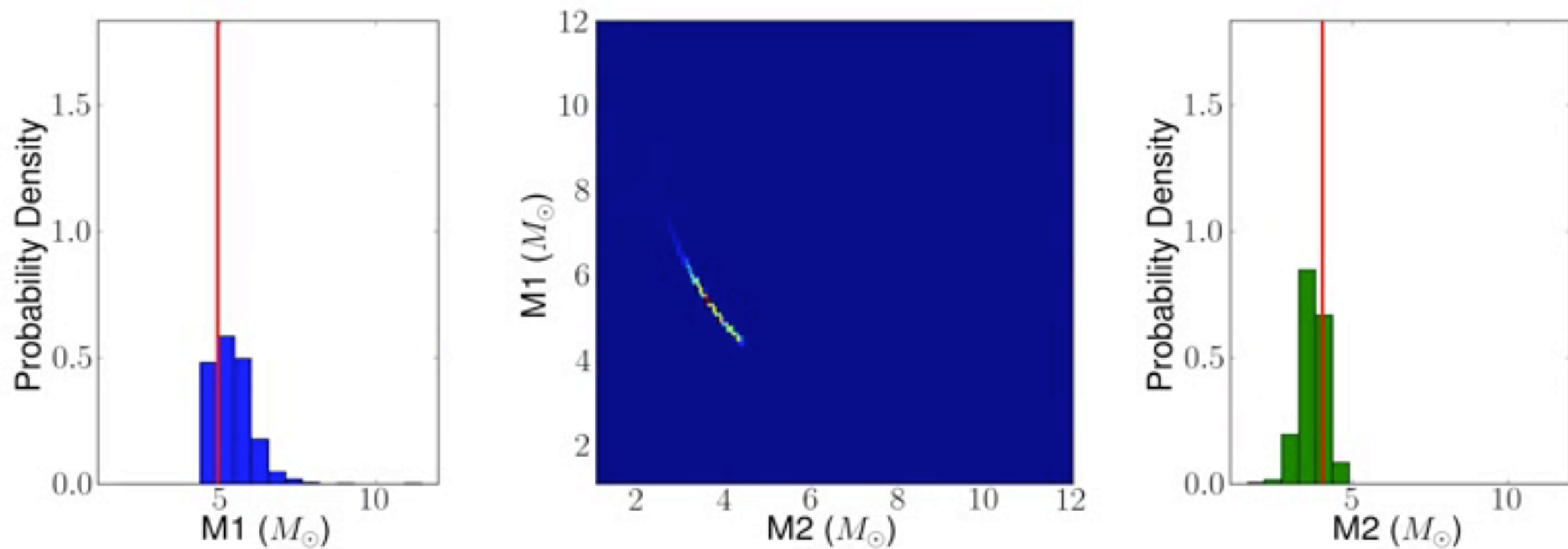
- Fit a **model** to the data (**noise** and **signal** models)
- Build a **likelihood** function
- Specify **prior** knowledge
- **Numerically** estimate the resulting **distribution** (sampling algorithms)

Parameter Estimation

- We want the **posterior** probability of parameters $\vec{\lambda}$, given the data \vec{x} . With **Bayes'** theorem:

$$p(\vec{\lambda}|\vec{x}, M) = \frac{p(\vec{\lambda}|M) p(\vec{x}|\vec{\lambda}, M)}{p(\vec{x}|M)}$$

- Fit a **model** to the data (**noise** and **signal** models)
- Build a **likelihood** function
- Specify **prior** knowledge
- **Numerically** estimate the resulting **distribution** (sampling algorithms)

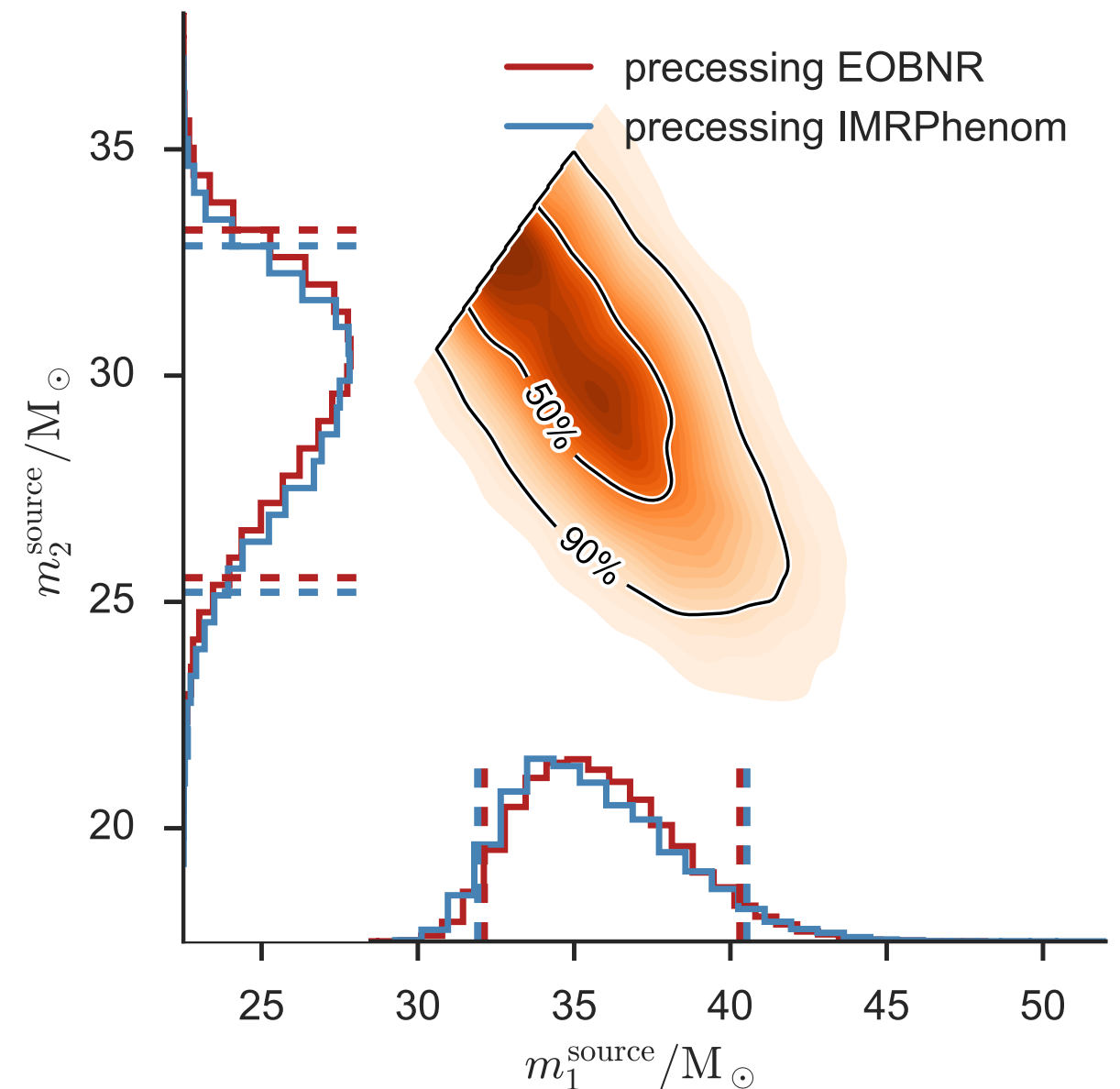


GW150914

- 2 models as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-precessing-spin** model (*SEOBNRv3*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomP*)

$$m_1 = 35.4^{+5.0}_{-3.4} M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 = 28.9^{+3.3}_{-4.3} M_{\odot}$$



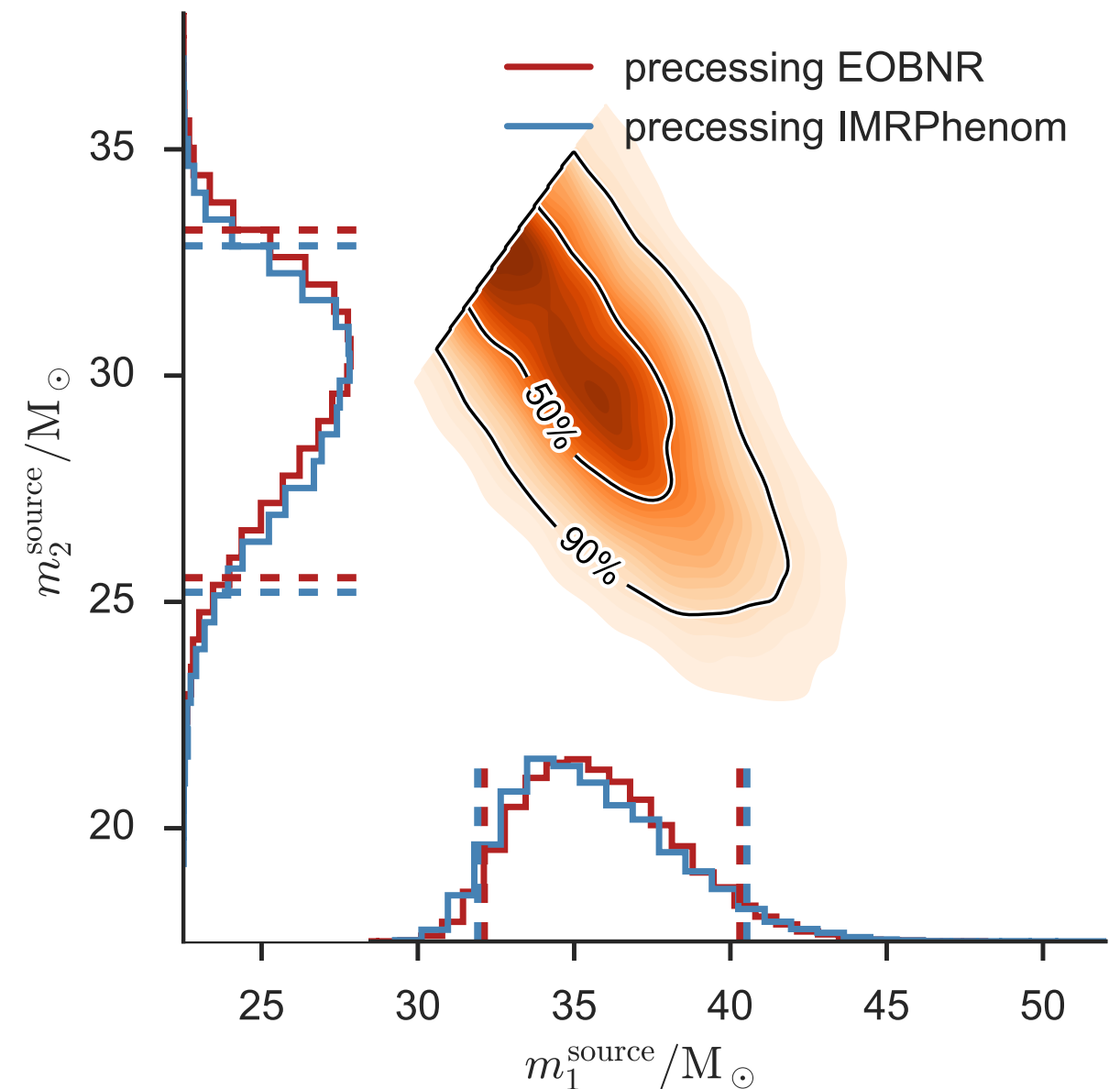
[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

GW150914

- 2 models as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-precessing-spin** model (*SEOBNRv3*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomP*)

$$m_1 = 35.4^{+5.0}_{-3.4} \text{M}_\odot$$

$$m_2 = 28.9^{+3.3}_{-4.3} \text{M}_\odot$$



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

GW150914

- 2 models as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-precessing-spin** model (*SEOBNRv3*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomP*)

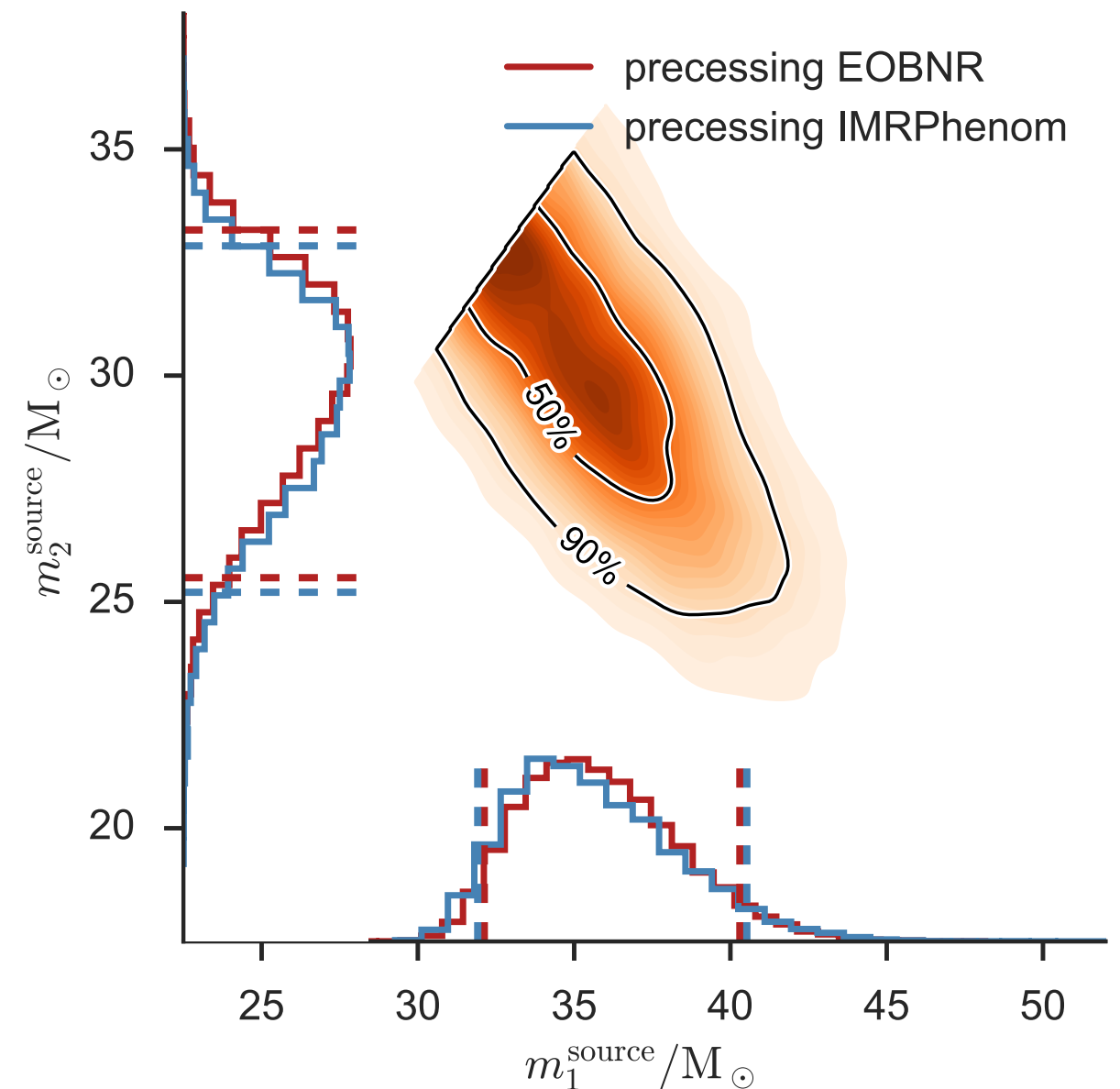
$$m_1 = 35.4^{+5.0}_{-3.4} \pm 0.1 \text{ M}_\odot$$

$$m_2 = 28.9^{+3.3}_{-4.3} \pm 0.3 \text{ M}_\odot$$

- Errors:

signal strength

model inaccuracies



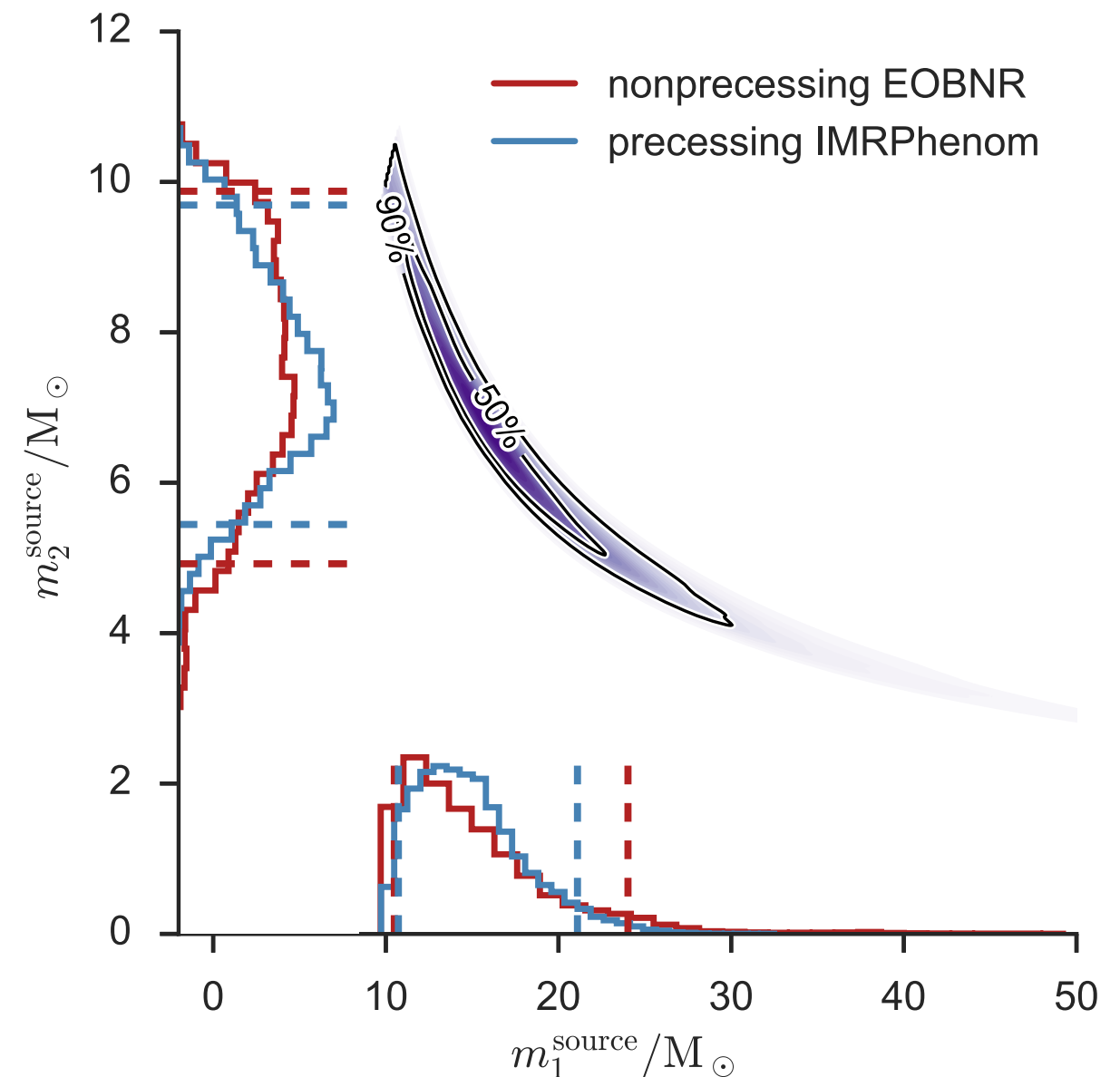
[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

GW151226

- 2 models as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-aligned-spin** model (*SEOBNRv2_ROM*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomP*)

$$m_1 = 14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7} M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 = 7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3} M_{\odot}$$



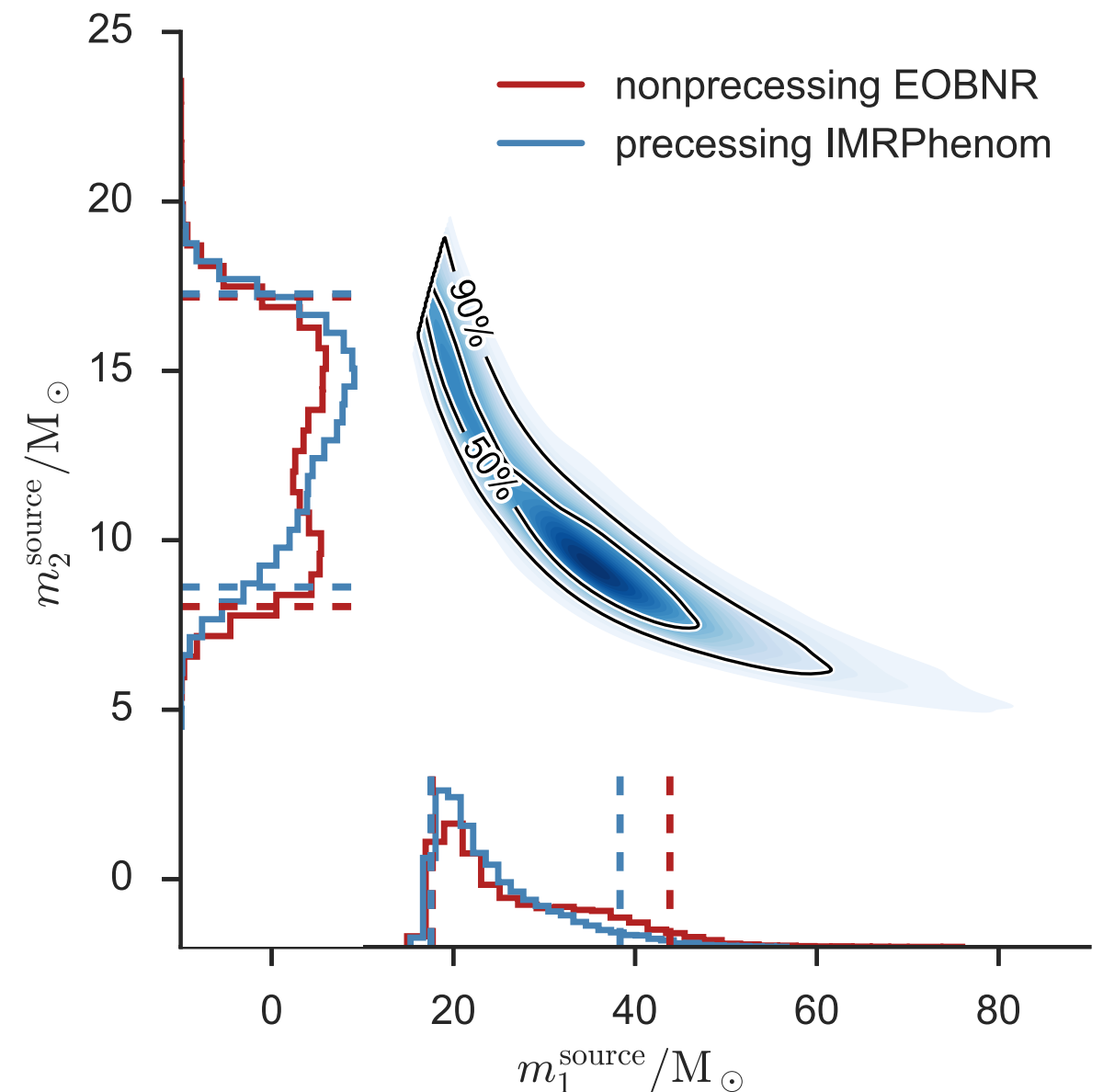
[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

LVT151012

- 2 models as a proxy for systematic errors:
 - **Double-aligned-spin** model (*SEOBNRv2_ROM*)
 - **Single-precessing-spin** model (*IMRPhenomP*)

$$m_1 = 23_{-6}^{+18} M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 = 13_{-5}^{+4} M_{\odot}$$



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Remnant black hole

- Final values fitted from **Numerical Relativity** simulations

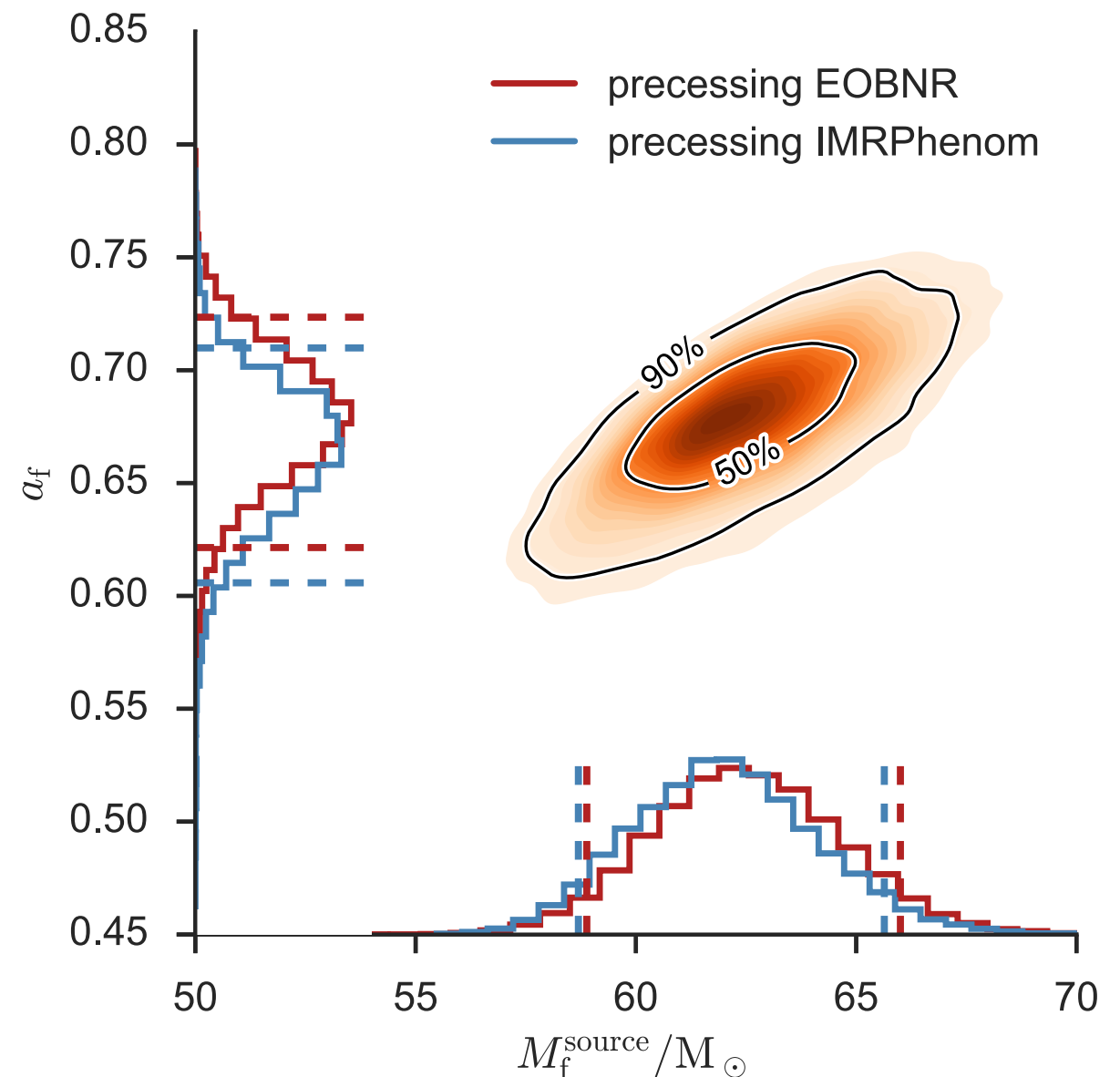
- Final mass:

$$M_f = 62.2^{+3.7}_{-3.4} M_\odot$$

- Final (dimensionless) spin:

$$a_f = 0.68^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$$

- ~**3 solar mass** radiated !



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Remnant black hole

- Final values fitted from **Numerical Relativity** simulations

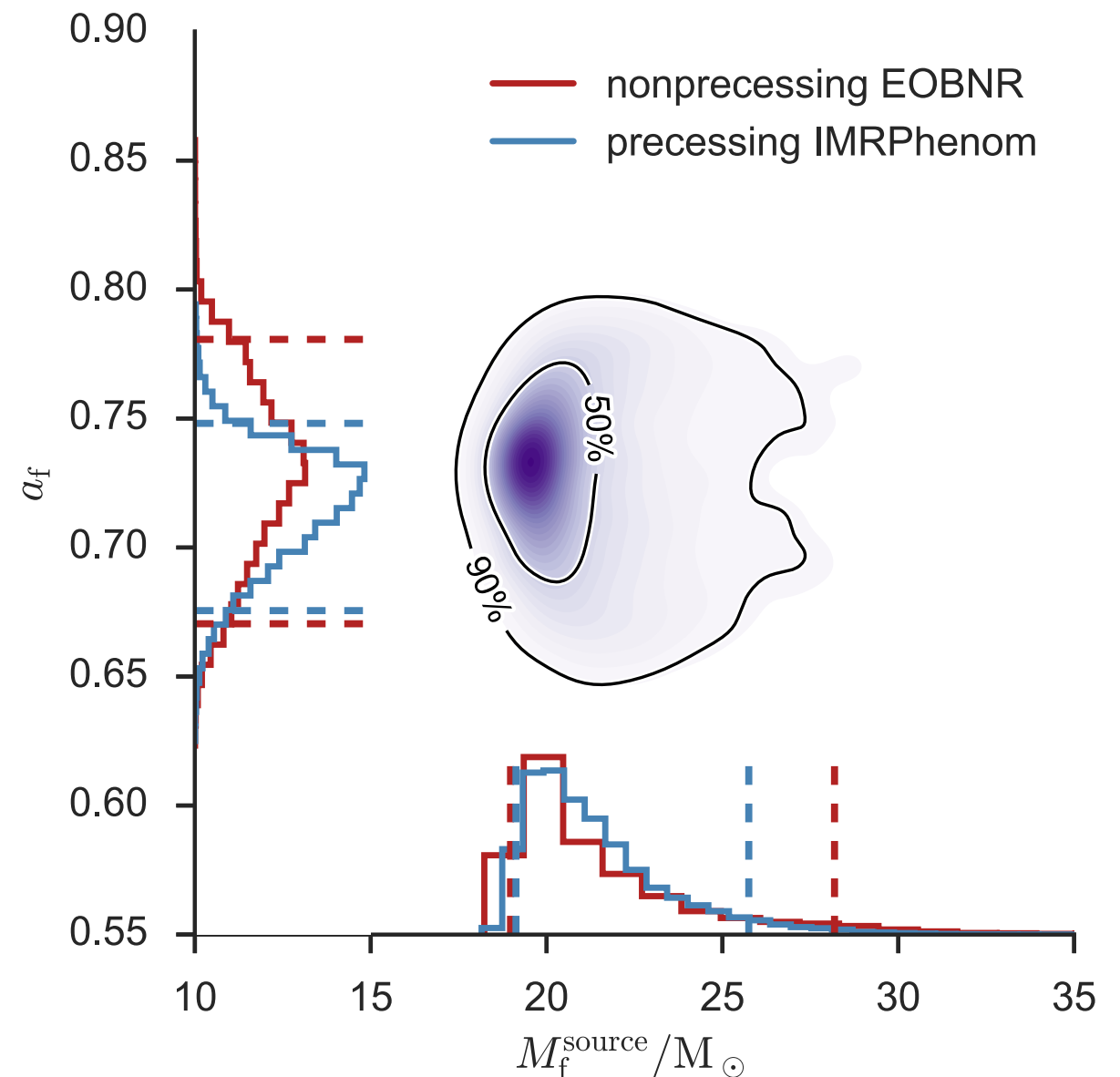
- Final mass:

$$M_f = 20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7} M_\odot$$

- Final (dimensionless) spin:

$$a_f = 0.74^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$$

- ~1 solar mass** radiated



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Remnant black hole

- Final values fitted from **Numerical Relativity** simulations

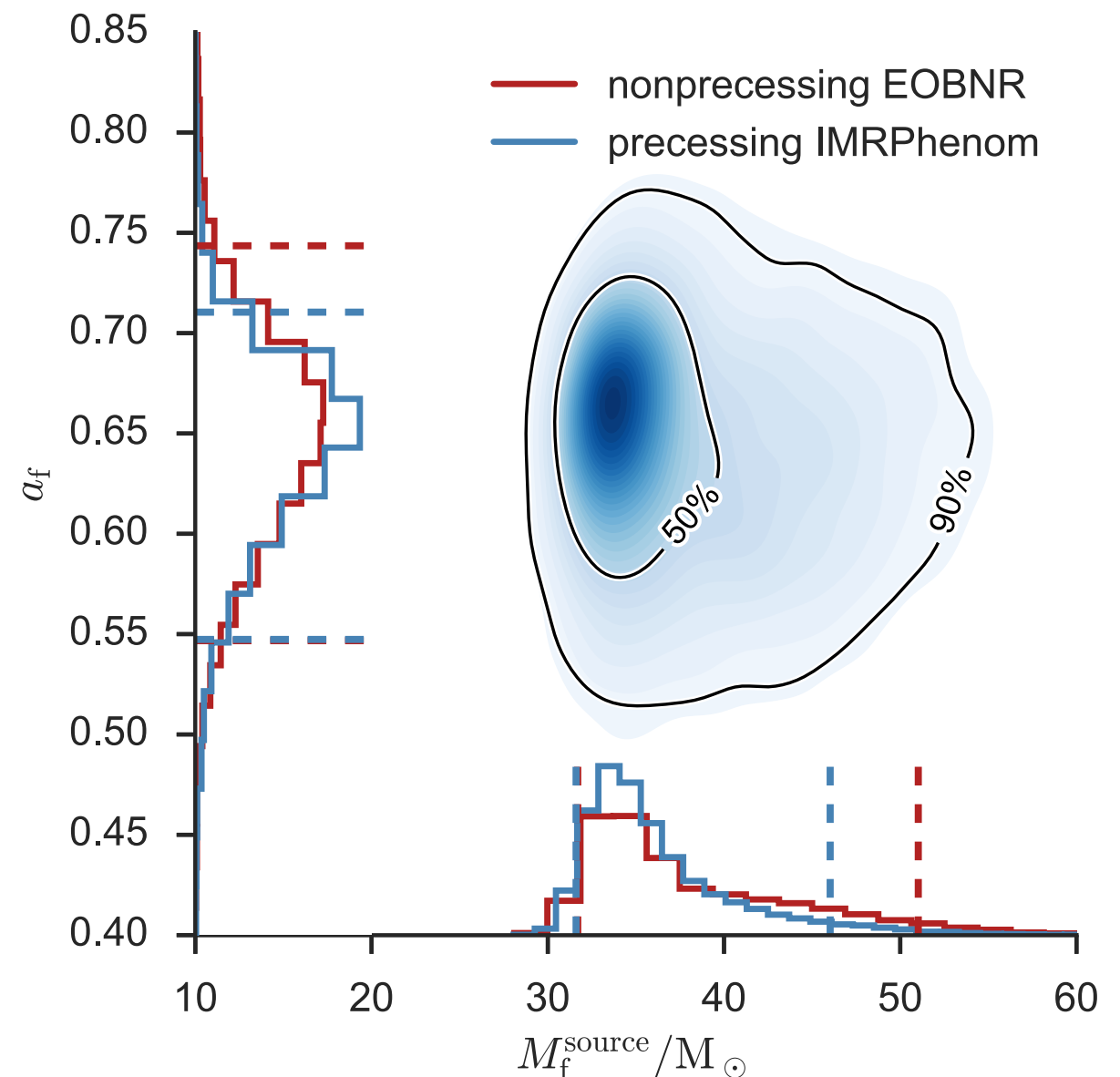
- Final mass:

$$M_f = 35^{+14}_{-4} M_{\odot}$$

- Final (dimensionless) spin:

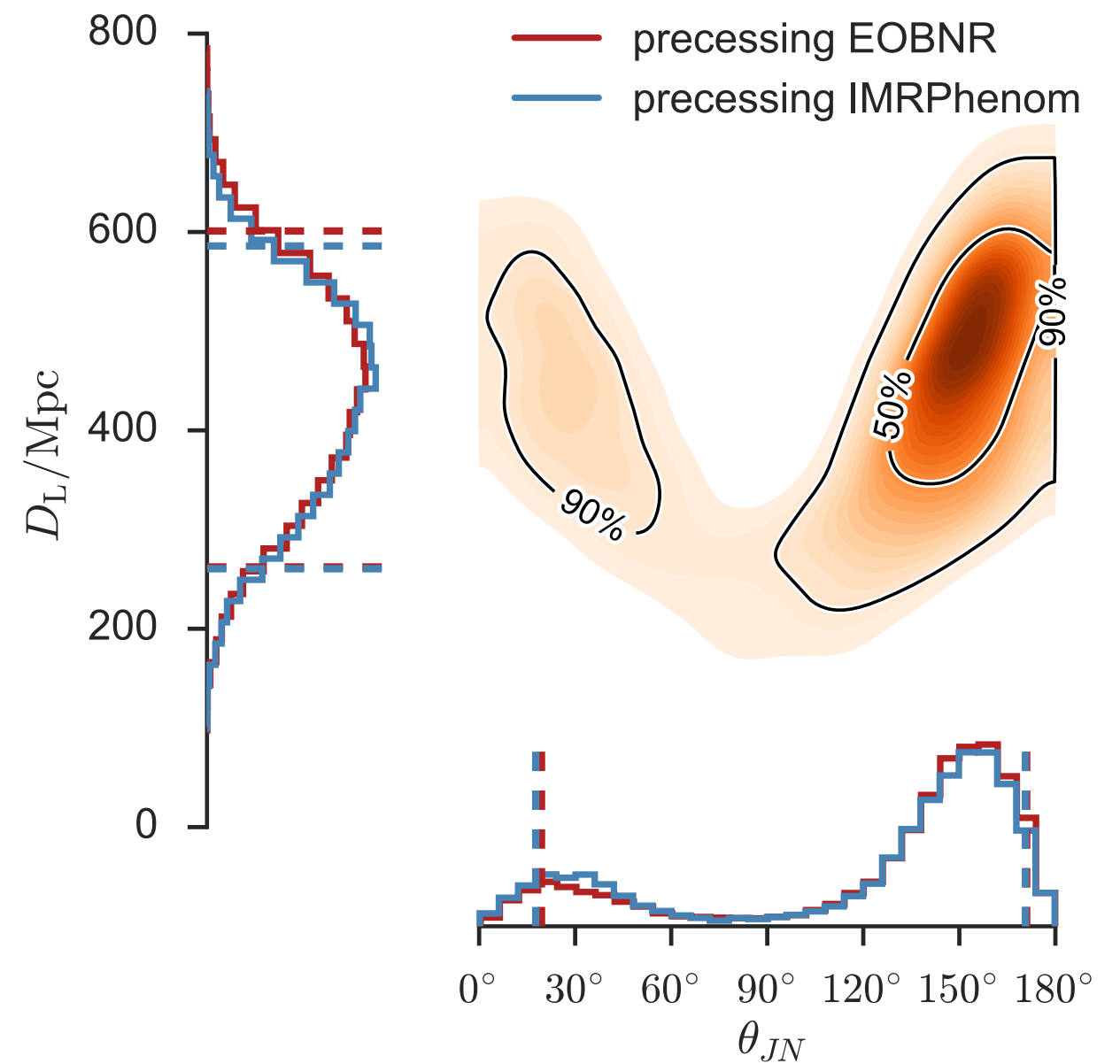
$$a_f = 0.66^{+0.1}_{-0.09}$$

- ~1.5 solar mass** radiated !



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Distance - inclination



[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Distance - inclination

- **Degeneracies** in **extrinsic** parameters, strain h :

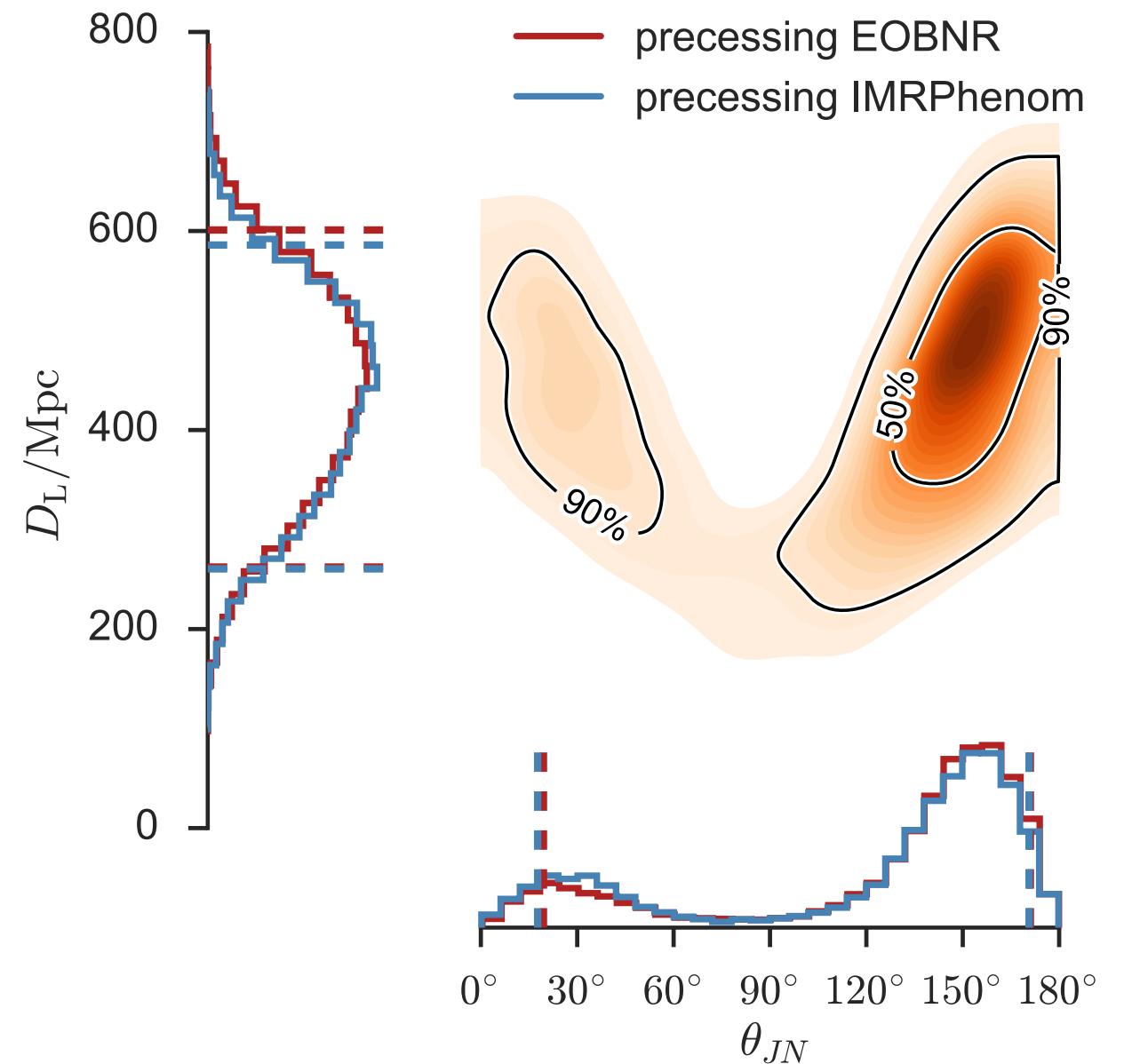
$$h = -\frac{1 + \cos^2(\iota)}{2d} F_{j+}(\text{R.A.}, \text{dec}, \psi) H_+ + \frac{\cos \iota}{d} F_{j\times}(\text{R.A.}, \text{dec}, \psi) H_\times$$

3 angles for the orientation:
(R.A., dec, ψ)

Intrinsic waveform:

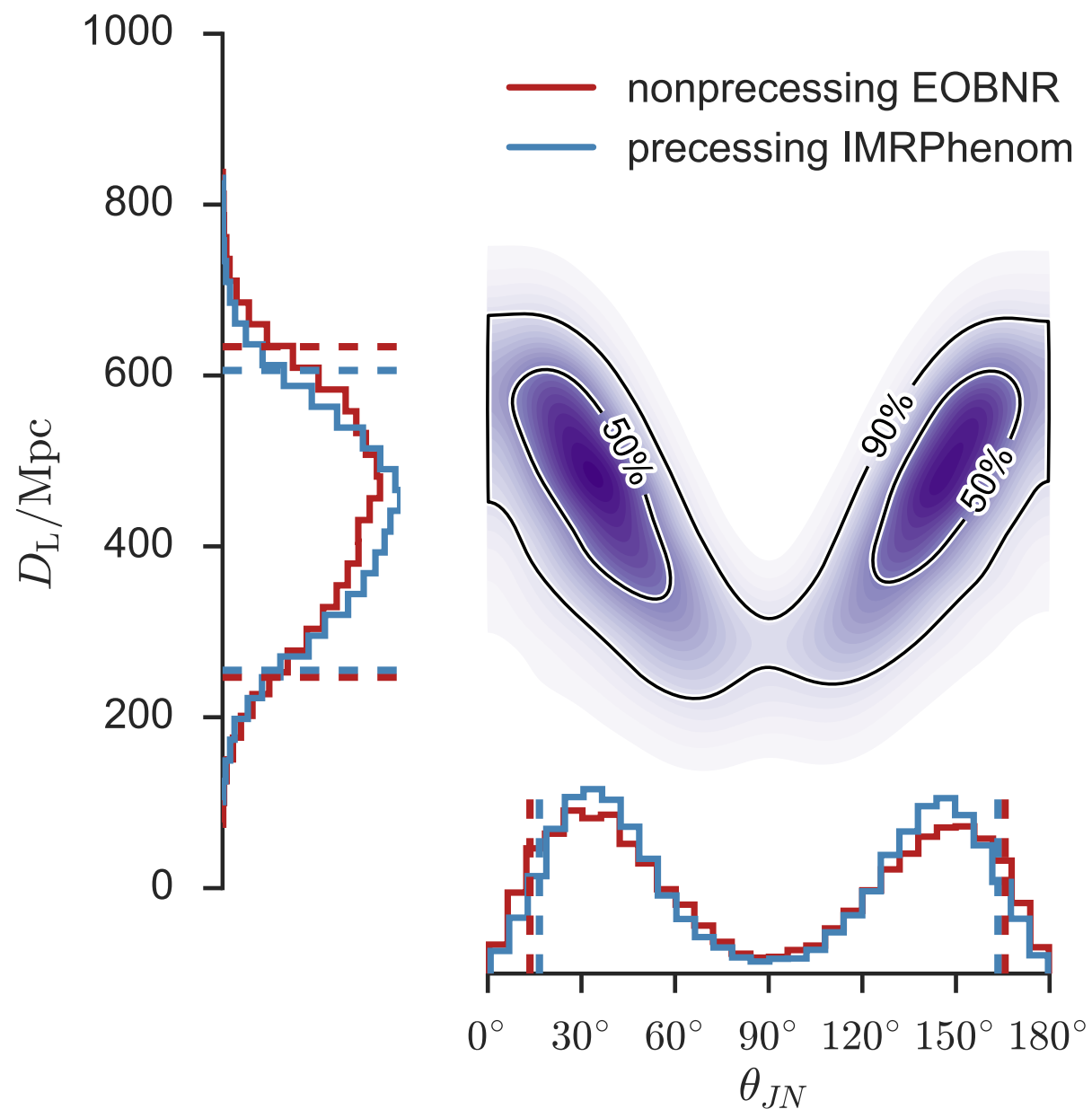
$$H_{+,\times}(m_1, m_2, \vec{S}_1, \vec{S}_2)$$

- Sampling in LALInference
[Raymond, Farr, 2014]

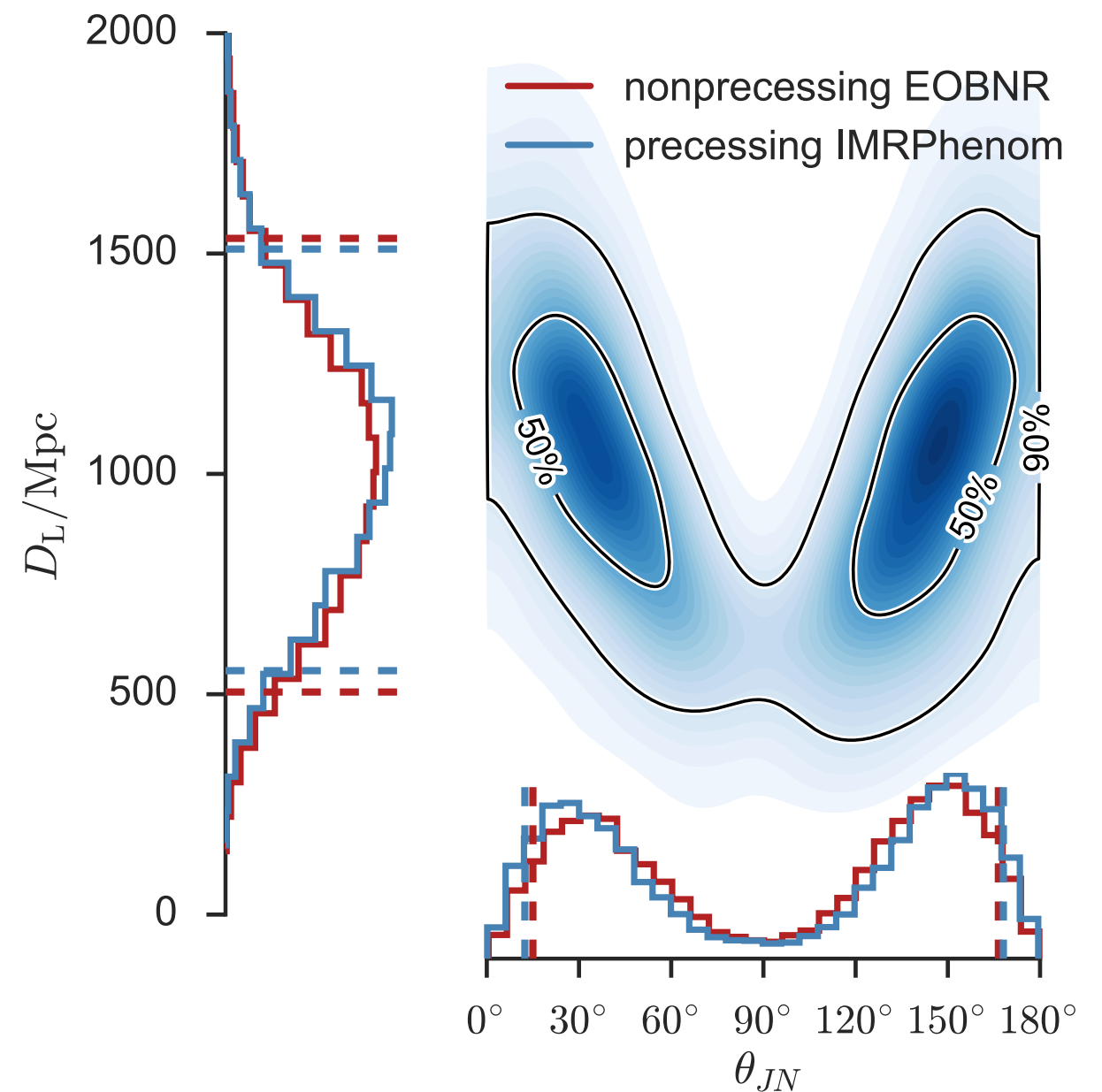


[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Distance - inclination



GW151226



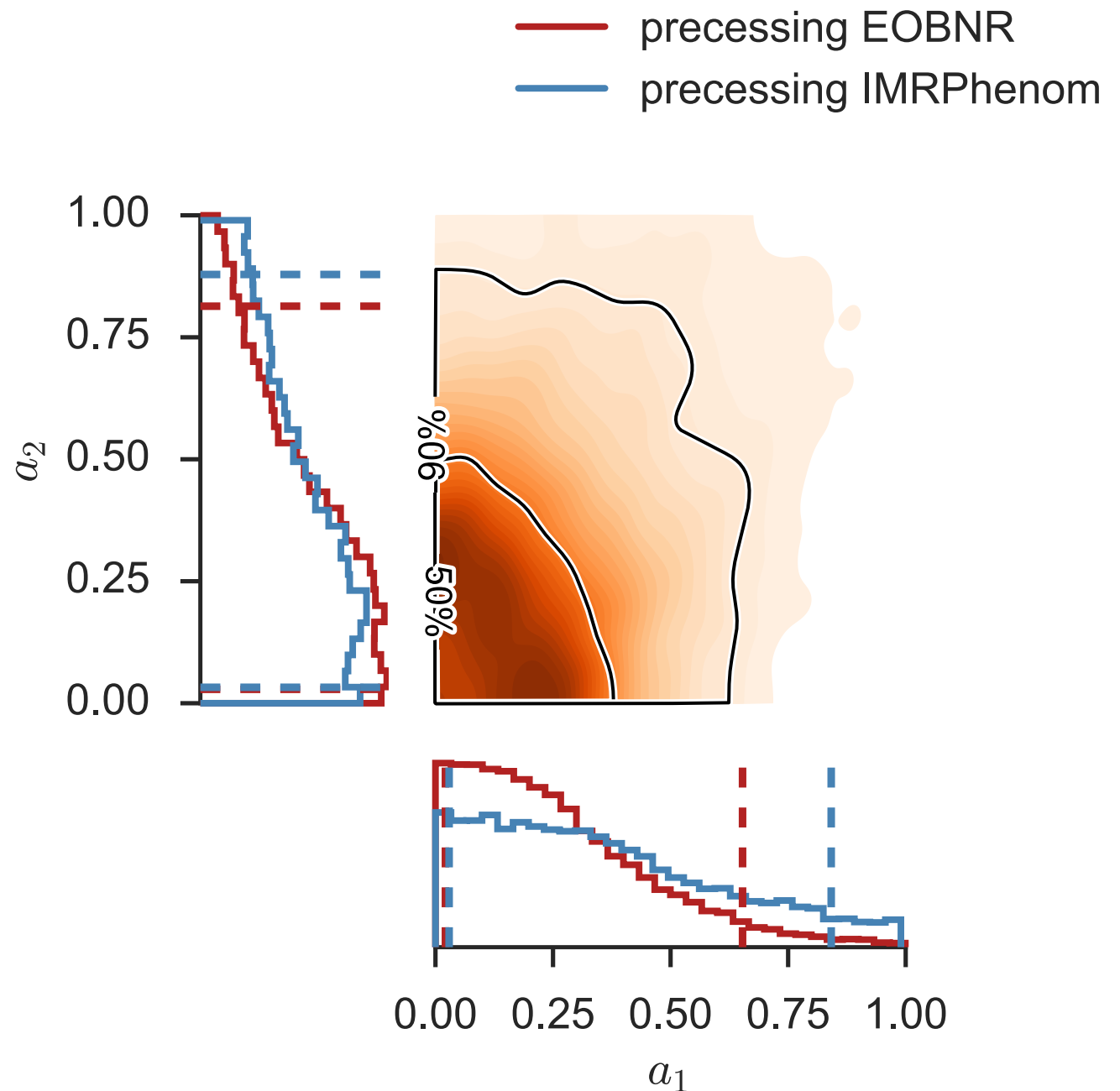
LVT151012

Were the black-holes spinning?

- Weak constrains on **spin magnitude**
- Very weak constrains on **spin orientation**
- Due to Almost **equal-mass, face-off** binary

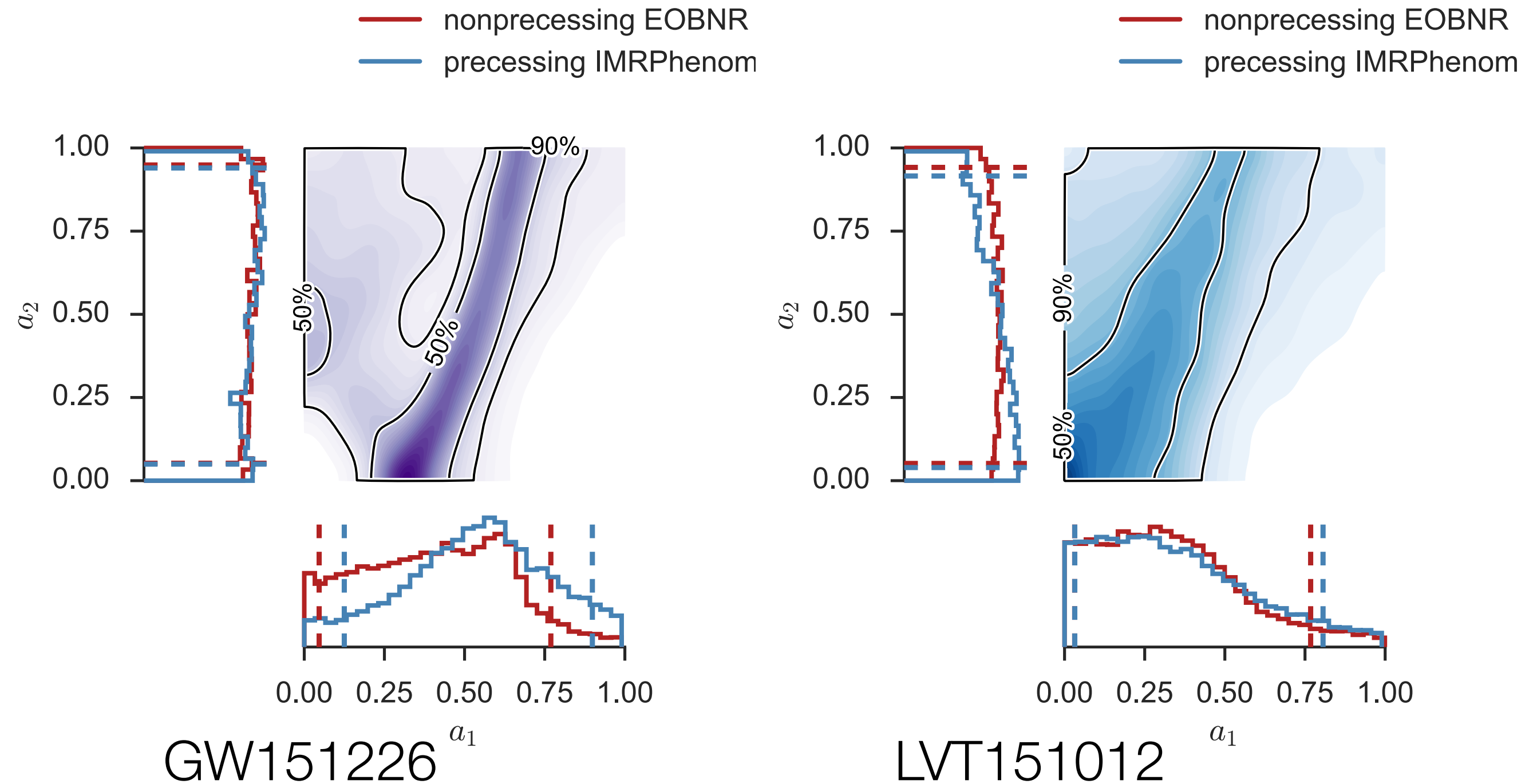
[Raymond, 2012]

[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2013]

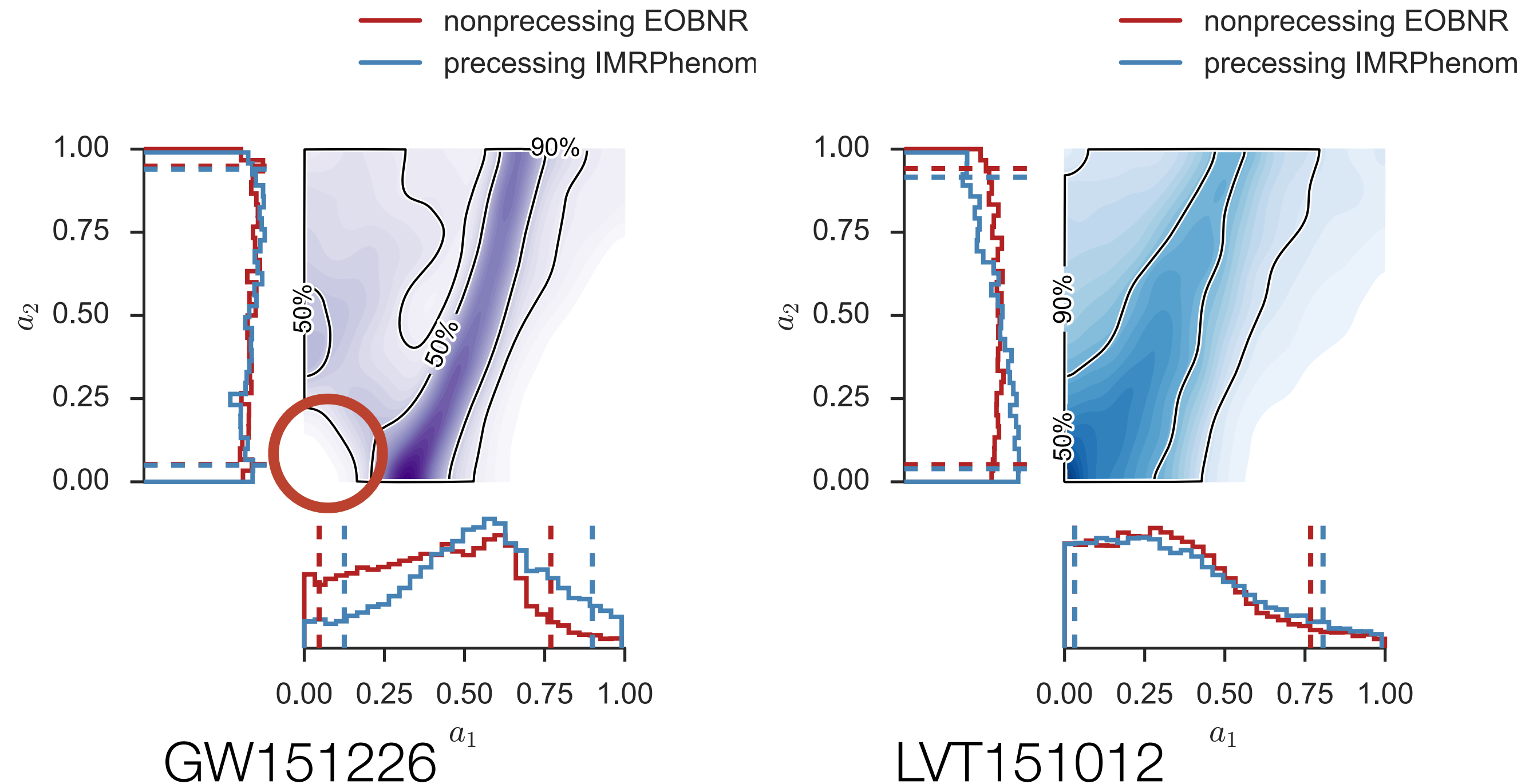


[LIGO-Virgo Collaboration, 2016]

Were the black-holes spinning?



Were the black-holes spinning?



Observing run 1 to Observing run 2 and beyond

- Merging binary black holes exist in a **broad mass range**
- New access to **black holes spins** (GW151226 **at least one black-hole spinning**)
- Measured **masses** and **spins** consistent with both:
 - **Isolated binary evolution** (more aligned spins)
 - **Dynamical formation** (more misaligned spins)
- **Statistical** errors dominate waveform **systematical** errors

