

Black holes, gravitational waves, and the BEARs

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University of Birmingham

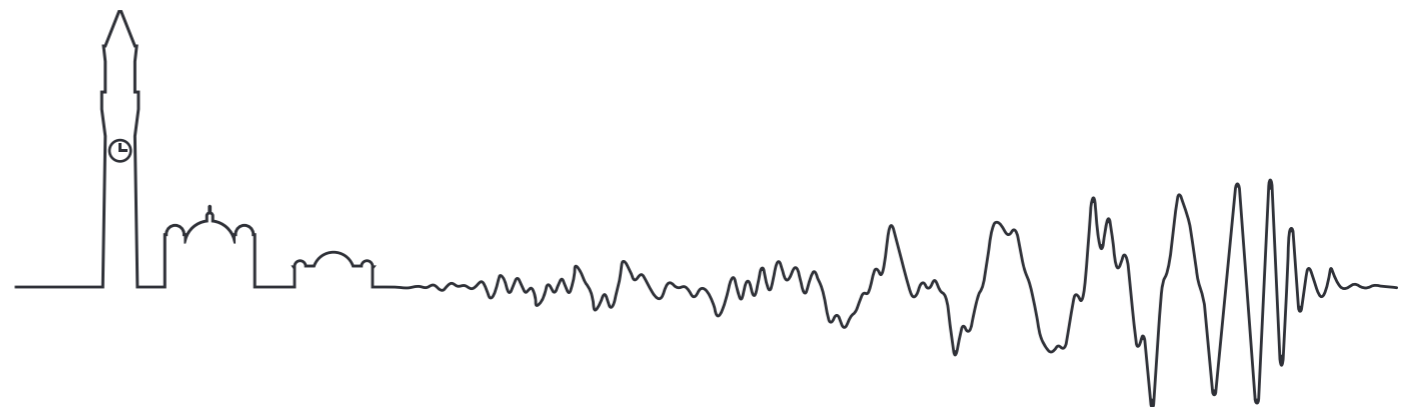
September 14th, 2020

BEAR PGR Conference

Birmingham, UK

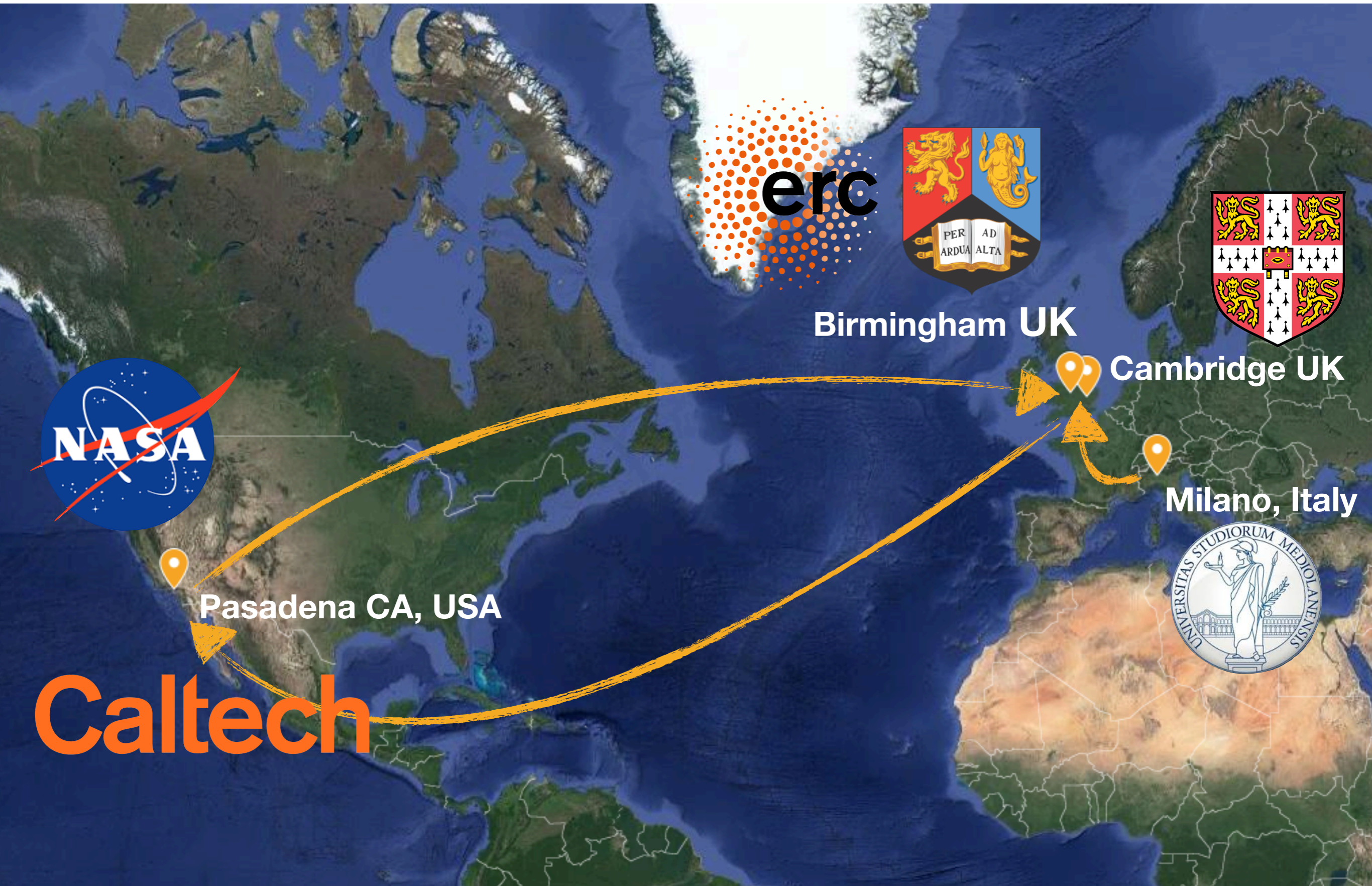


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About me



erc



Birmingham UK



Cambridge UK

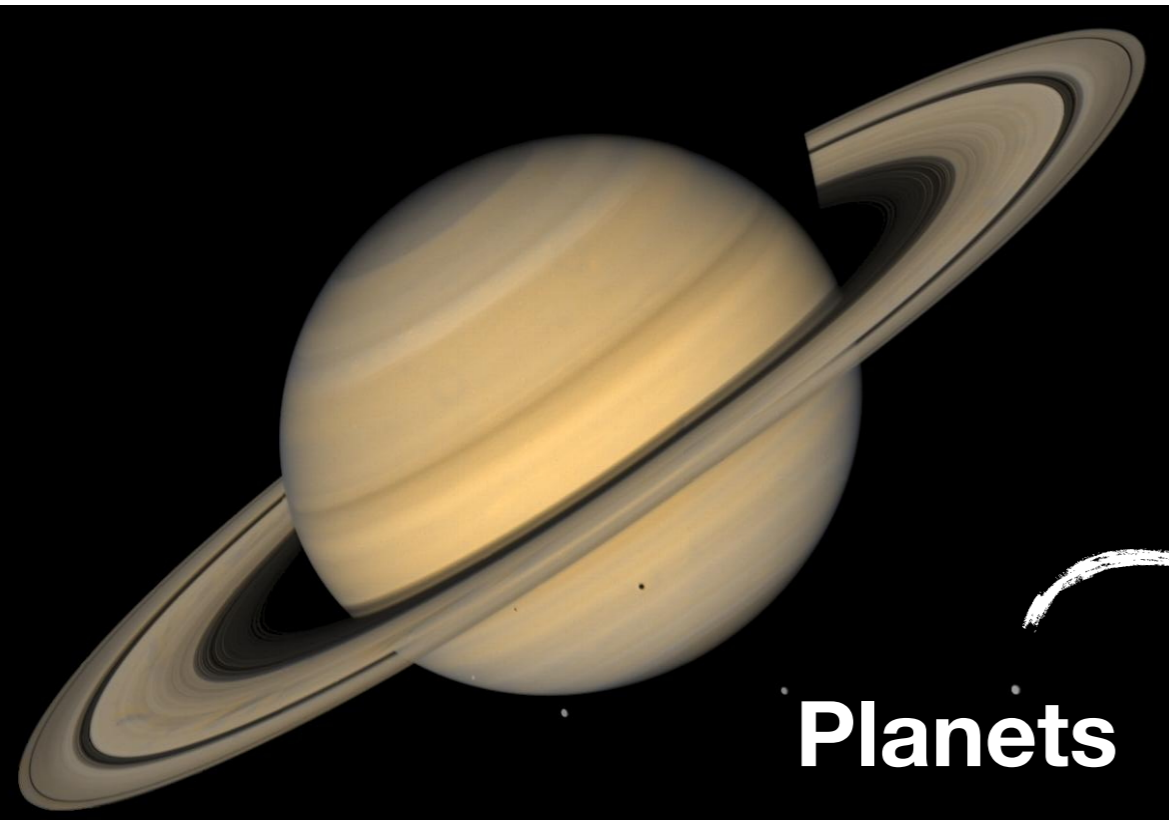
Milano, Italy



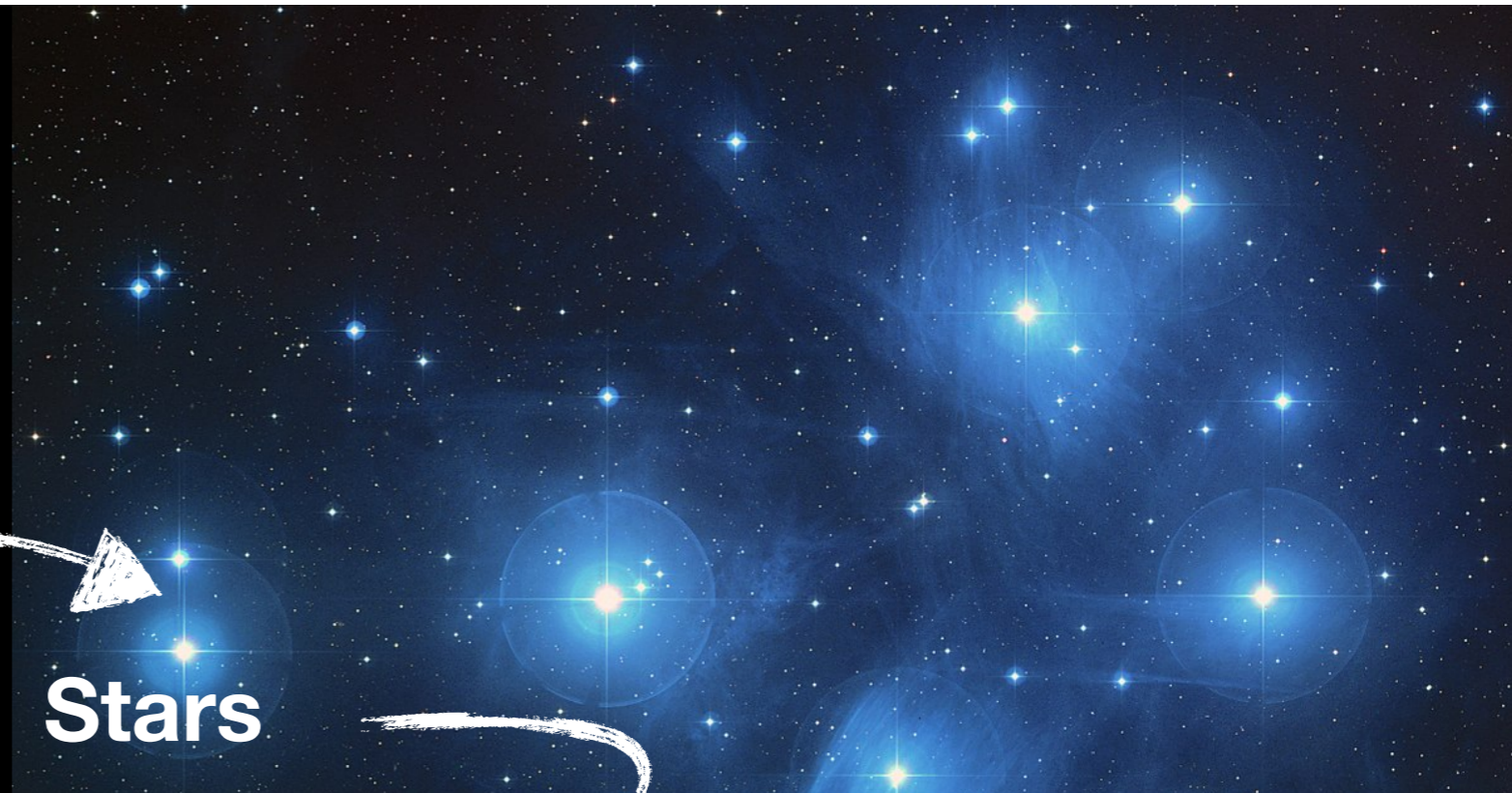
Pasadena CA, USA

Caltech

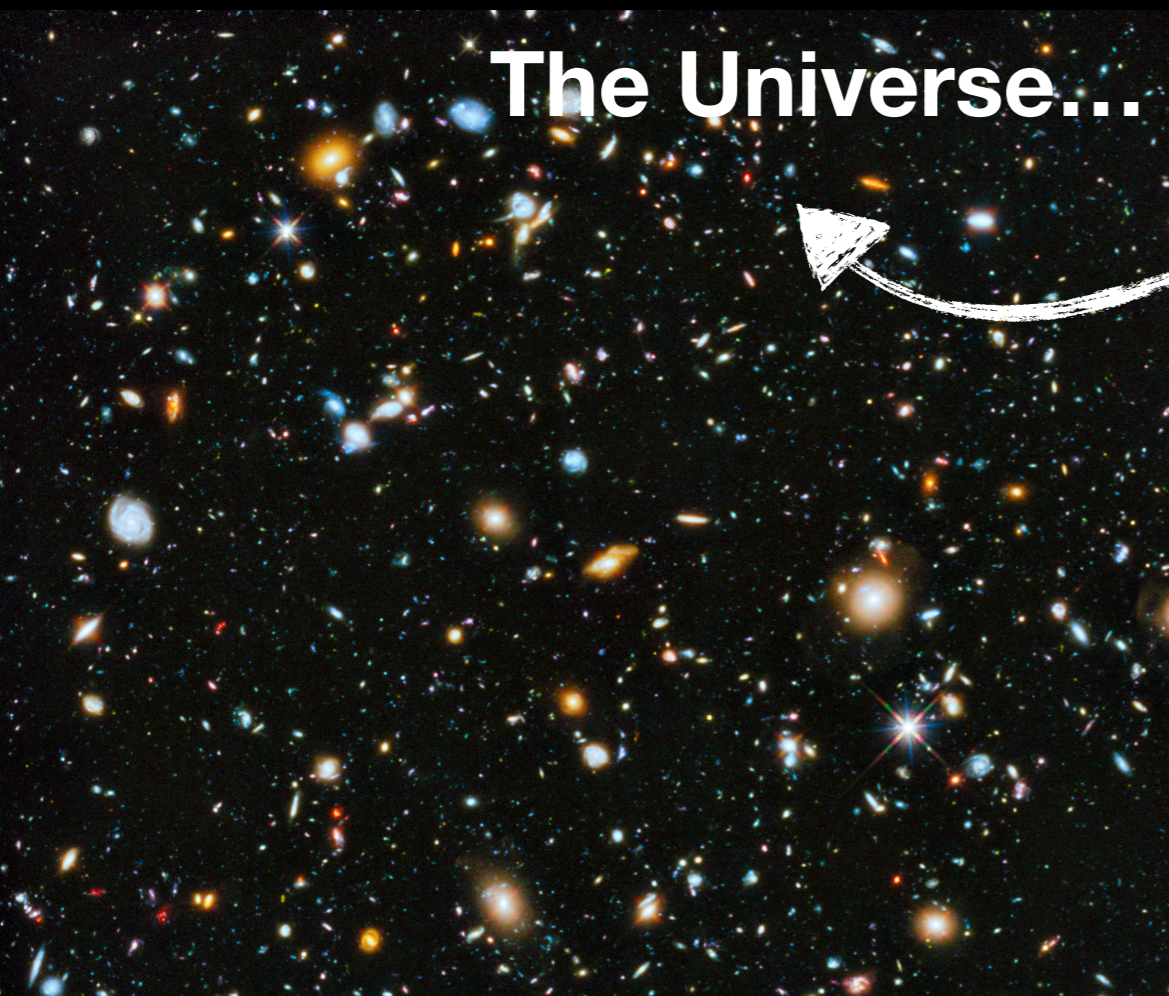
What do we know about the Universe?



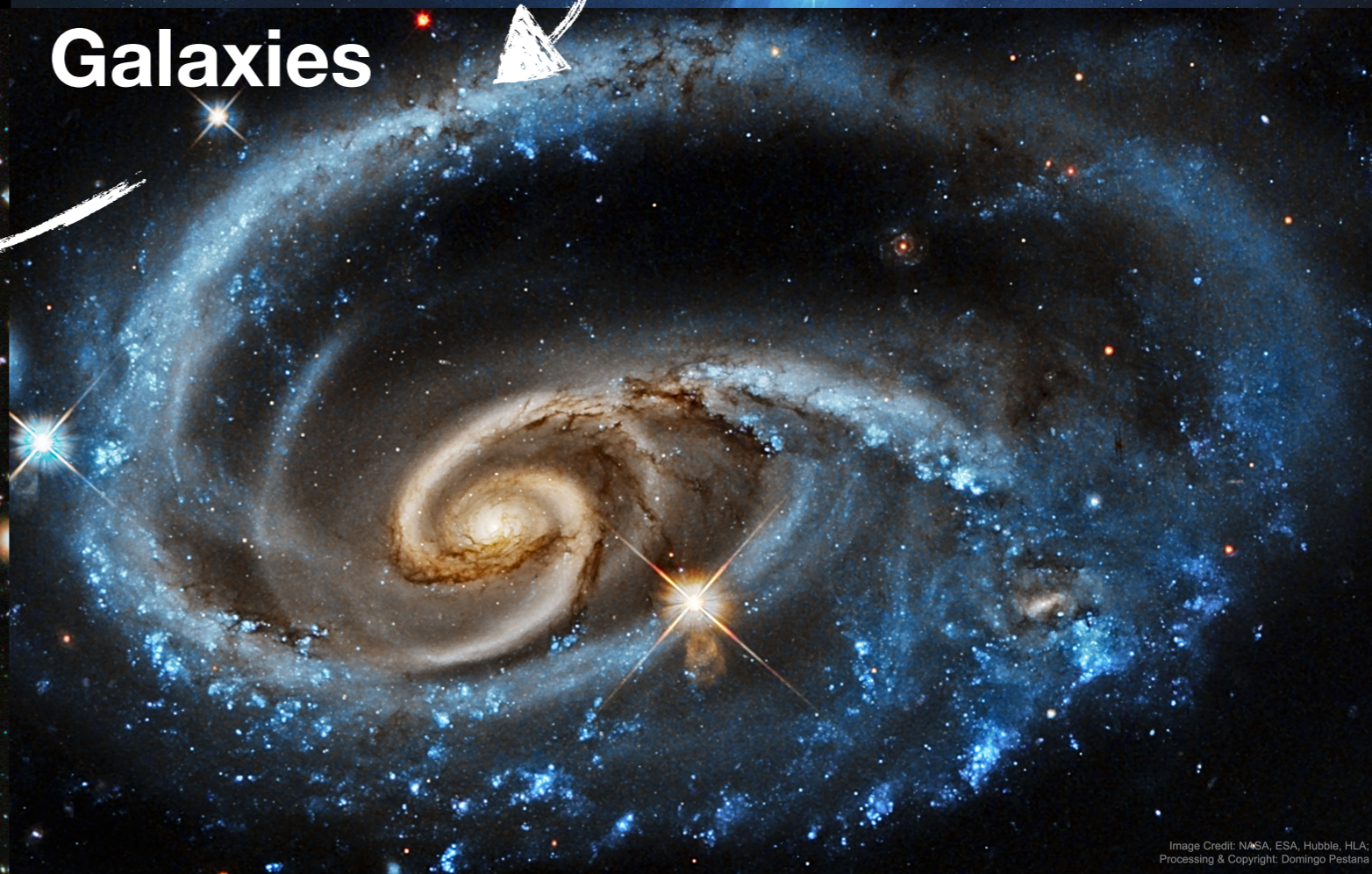
Planets



Stars



The Universe...



Galaxies

What do we actually see?



Can we use gravity?



Light vs. gravity

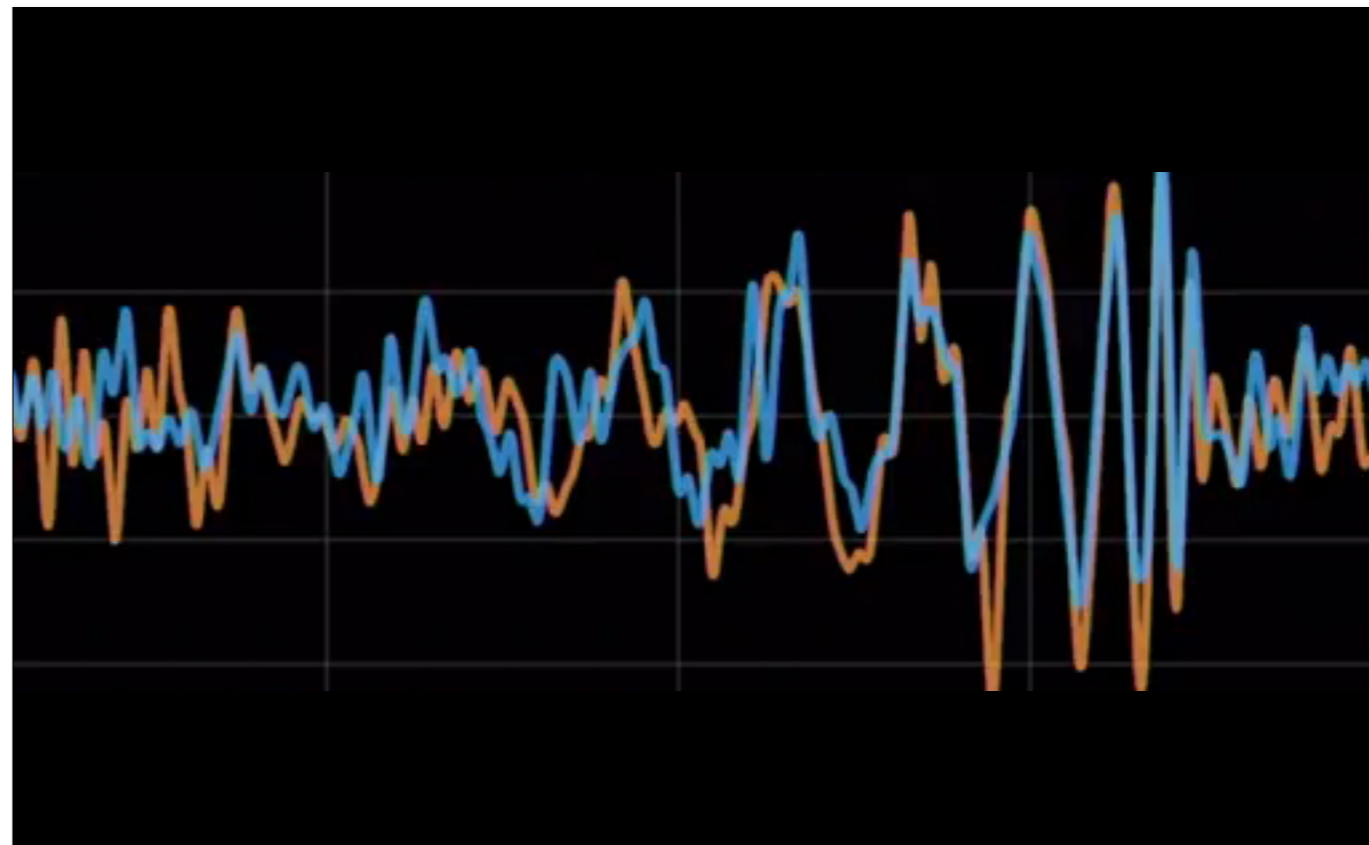
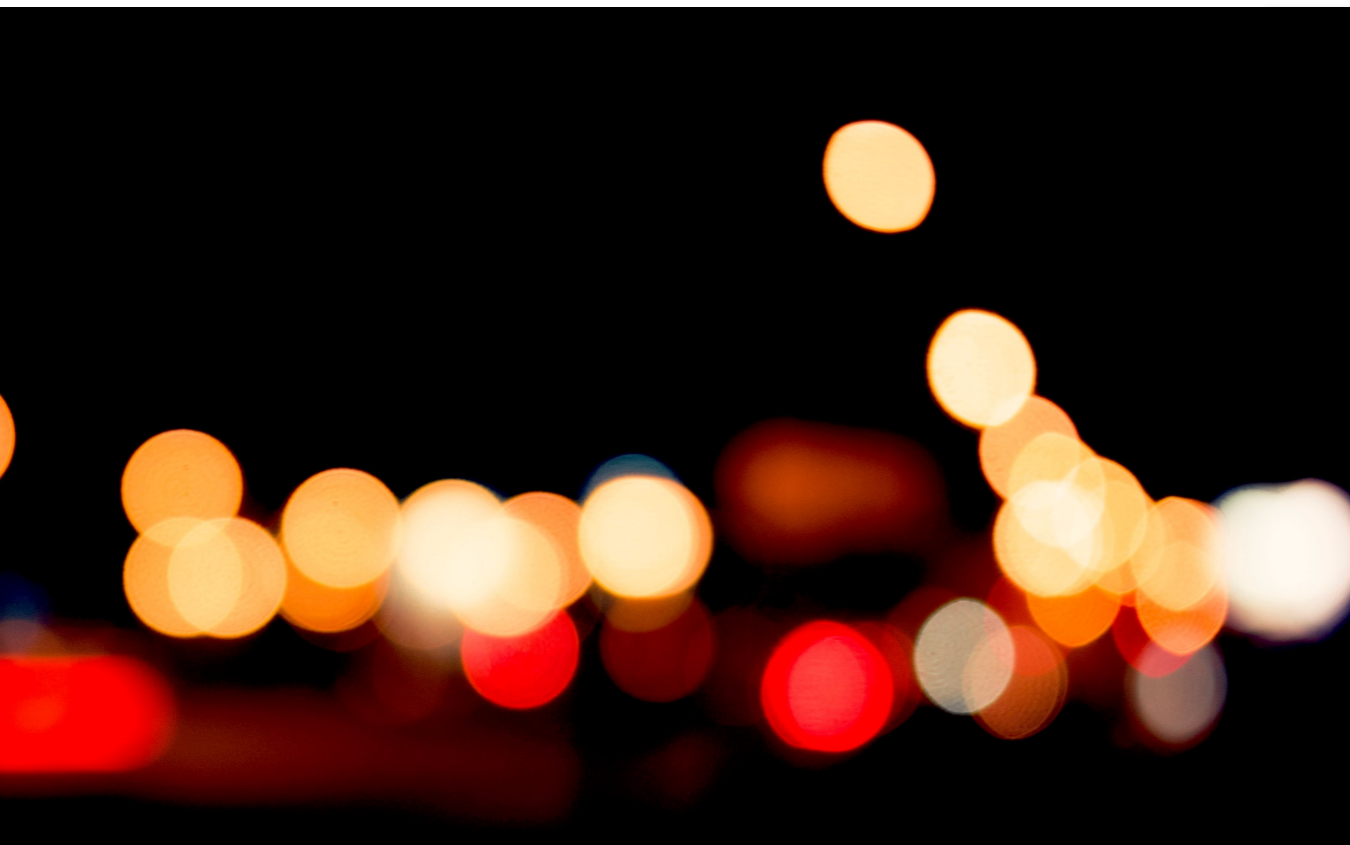
Electromagnetic radiation

- **Charged** particles, mainly electrons
- **Strongly coupled**: easy to detect, but also easily scattered
- Conservation of charge: no monopole
- **Dipole** radiation

Gravitational radiation

- Cumulative **mass** and momentum distribution
- **Very weakly coupled**: hard to detect, but travel unaffected!
- Conservation of mass and momentum: no monopole, no dipole
- **Quadrupole** radiation

... and cosmology tells us 95% of the mass-energy content of the Universe has no charge!



Ripples in the fabric of spacetime

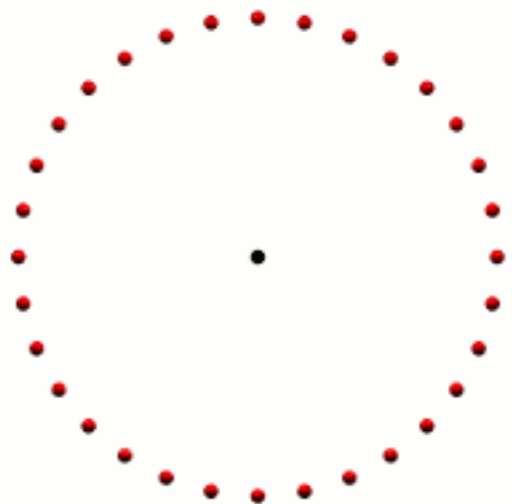
$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{Einstein equations}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} \quad \dots \text{linearized}$$

Mass quadrupole $Q_{jk} = \int \rho x_j x_k d^3x$

GW propagation $\square \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = 0$

$$h_{ij}^{\text{TT}}(t, z) = \begin{pmatrix} h_+ & h_\times & 0 \\ h_\times & -h_+ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{z}{c} \right) \right]$$



Equivalence principle: measure tidal forces

GW emission

$$h_{jk} = \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^2 Q_{jk}}{dt^2}$$

strain $h \sim \frac{\text{mass velocity } Mv^2}{r} \sim \frac{\Delta L}{L} \text{ measurement detector distance}$

Binaries are natural emitters

Binary cars?

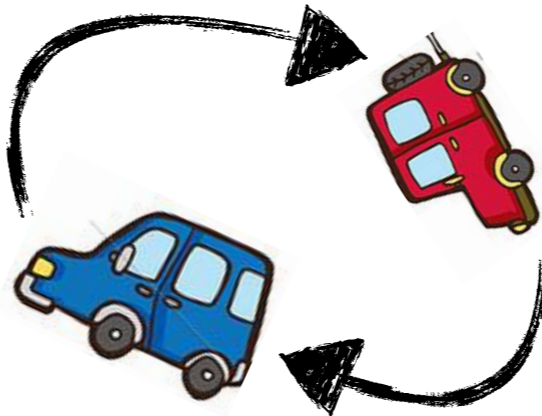
$$M \sim 10^3 \text{ Kg}$$

$$v \sim 1000 \text{ Km/h}$$

on a 1 km track

$$r \sim \lambda \sim R_{\text{Earth}}$$

$$h \sim 10^{-42}$$



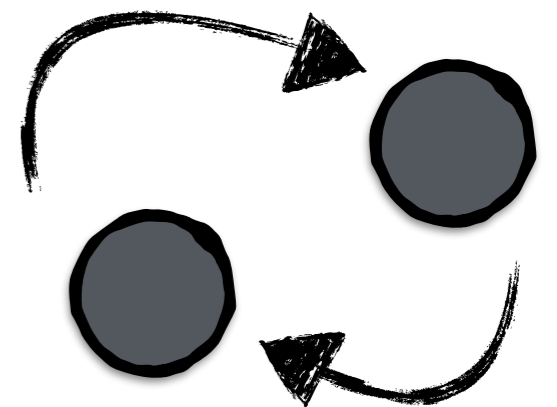
Binary black holes!

$$M \sim 10M_{\odot} \sim 10^{31} \text{ Kg}$$

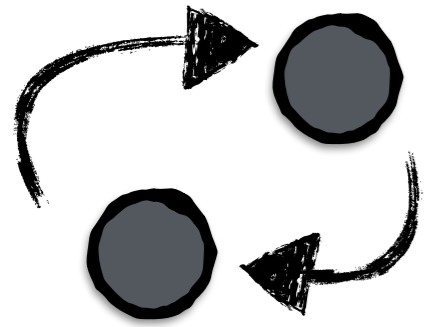
$$v \sim 0.1c$$

$$r \sim 100 \text{ Mpc}$$

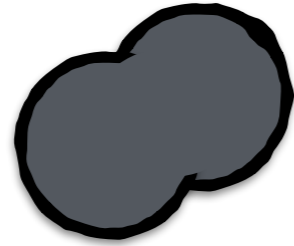
$$h \sim 10^{-21}$$



GW signals from BH mergers



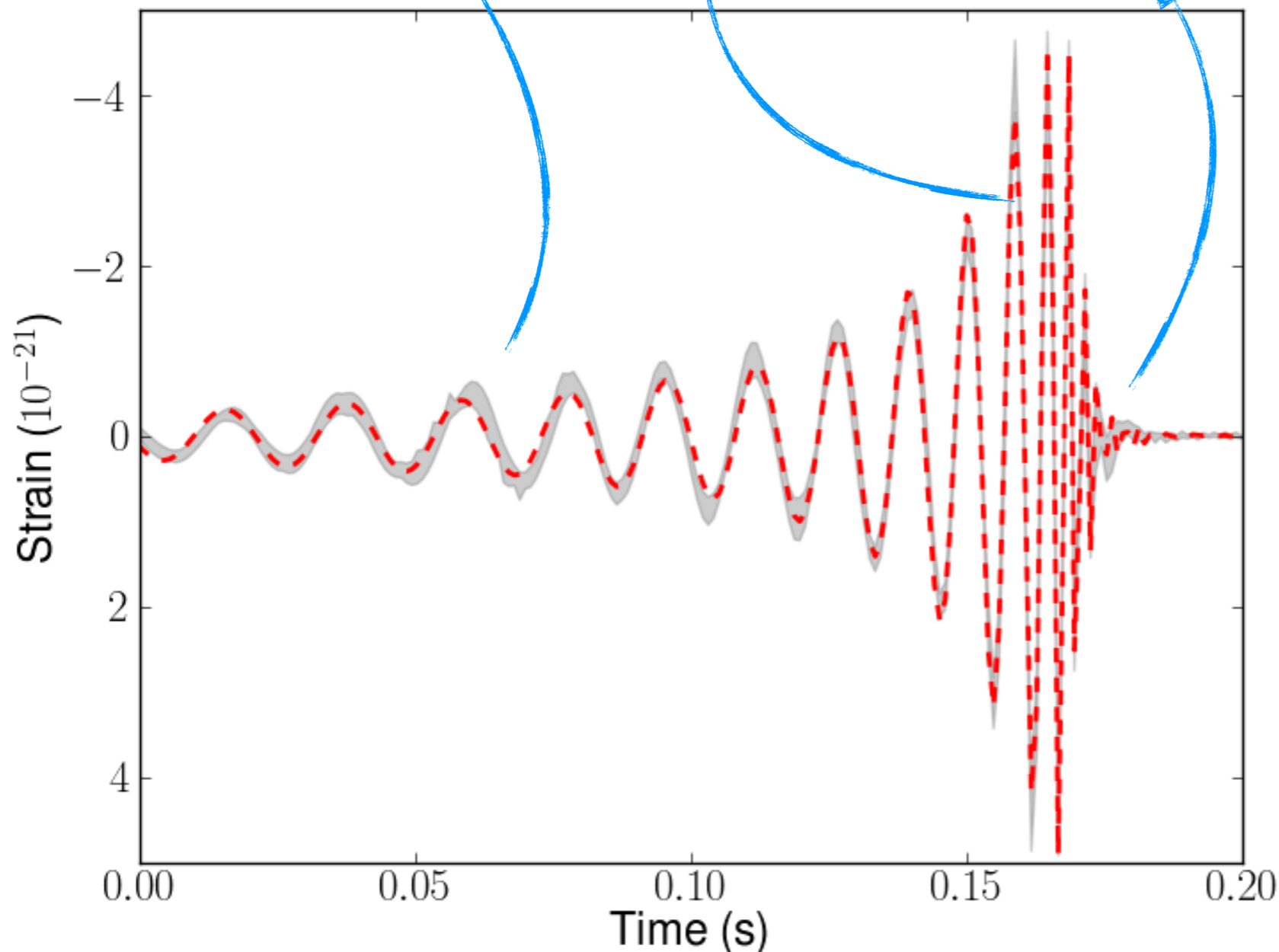
Inspiral
post-Newtonian



Merger
numerical relativity



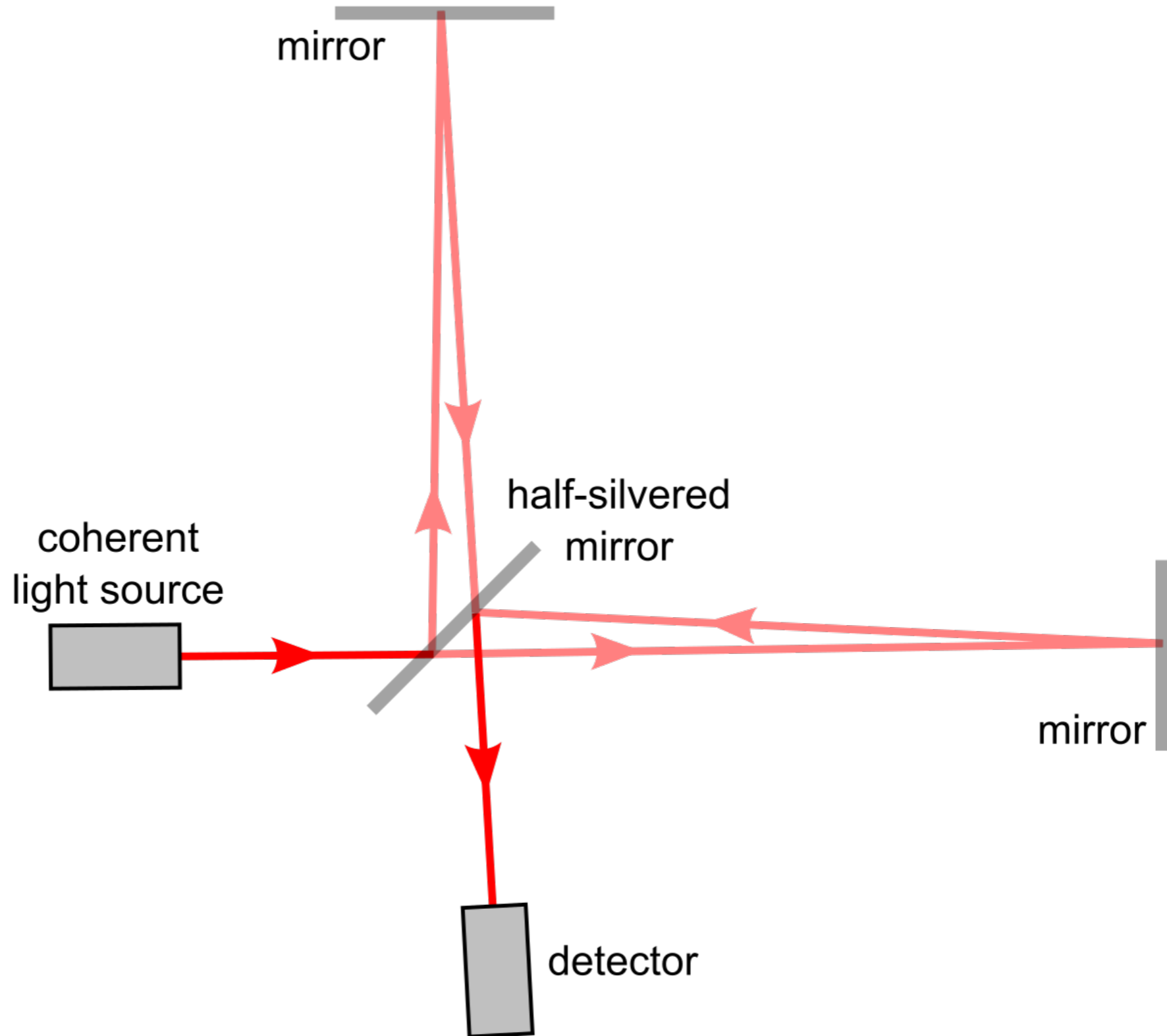
Ringdown
BH perturbations



- Frequency gradually increases during the **inspiral**
- **Merger** of two BHs is one of the most energetic events in the Universe
- Direct signal from highly-dynamic strong-field gravity
- *BHs have no hair*: final remnant has to dissipate all properties but mass and spin (**ringdown**)

We need templates!

Lasers to detect gravity



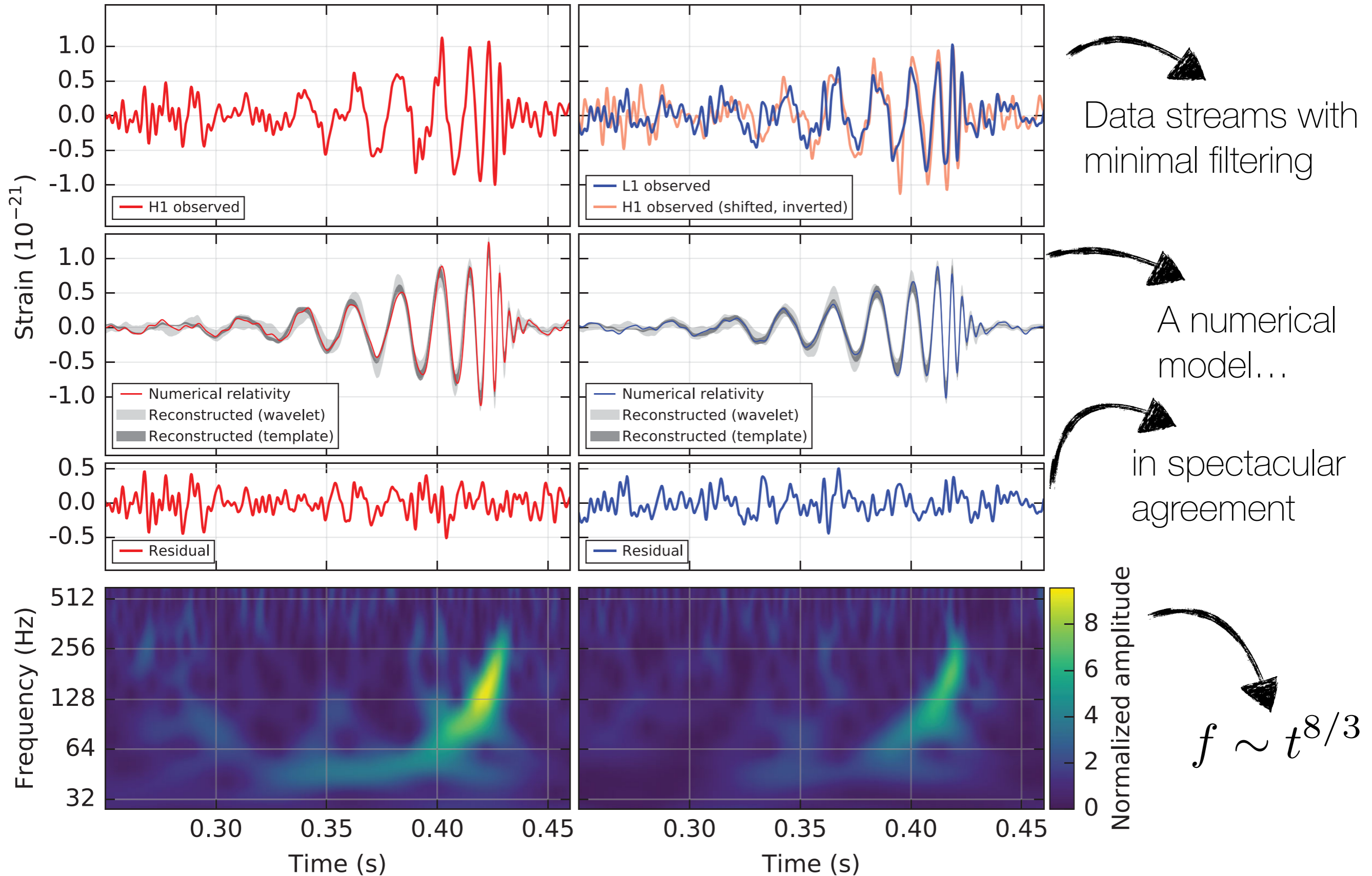
LIGO and Virgo on Google Maps



It all begun with GW150914

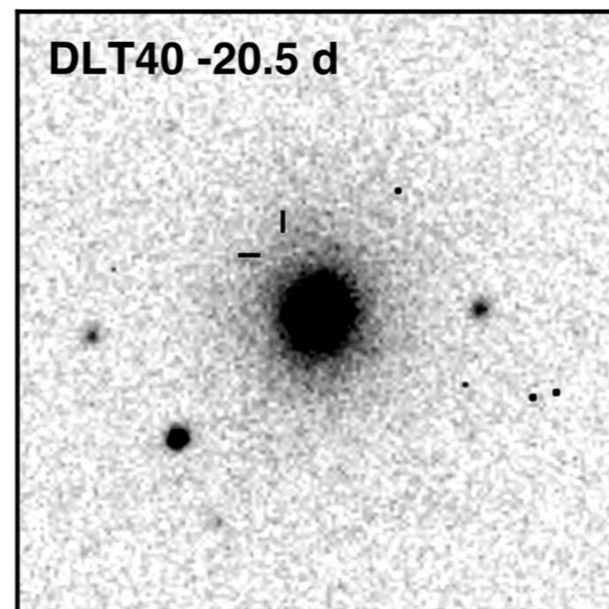
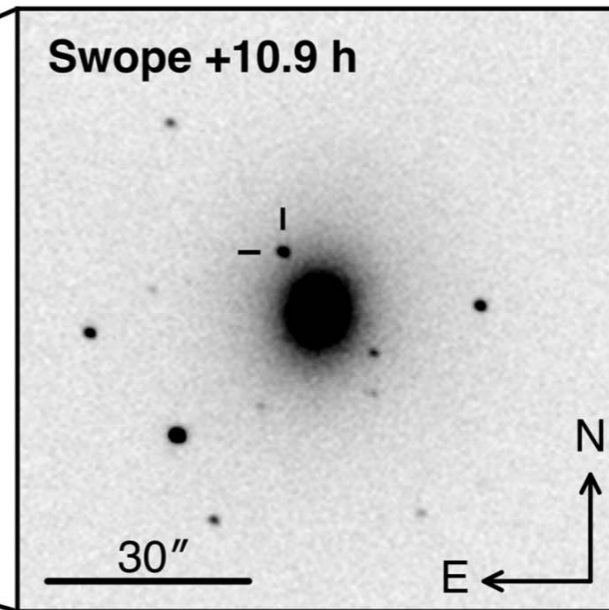
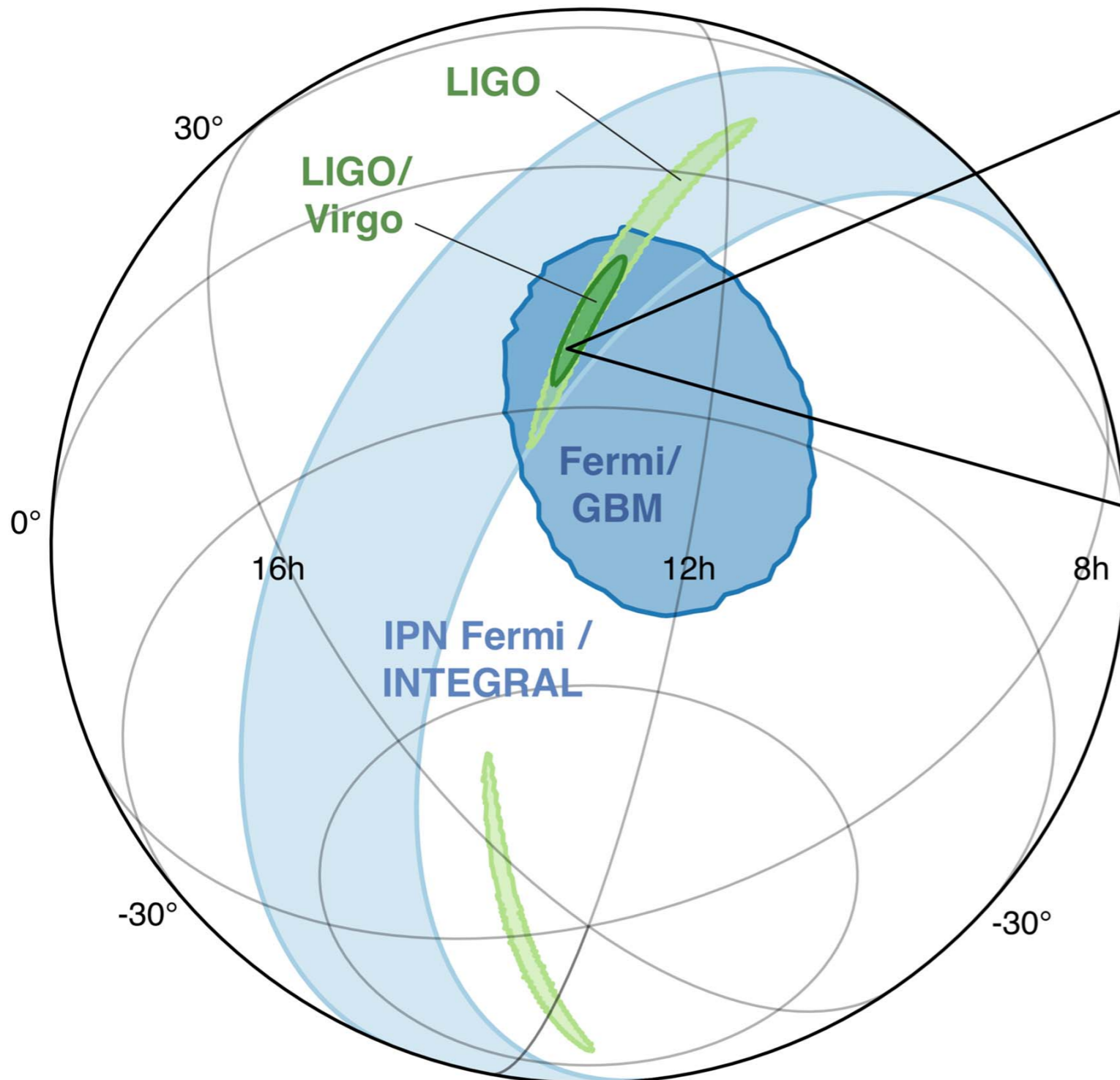
Hanford, Washington (H1)

Livingston, Louisiana (L1)



The gold rush

- A third GW detector is the only reasonable way to do this
- Time coincidence with gamma rays and fast communication
- Still some 50 galaxies...



2017 Nobel Prize

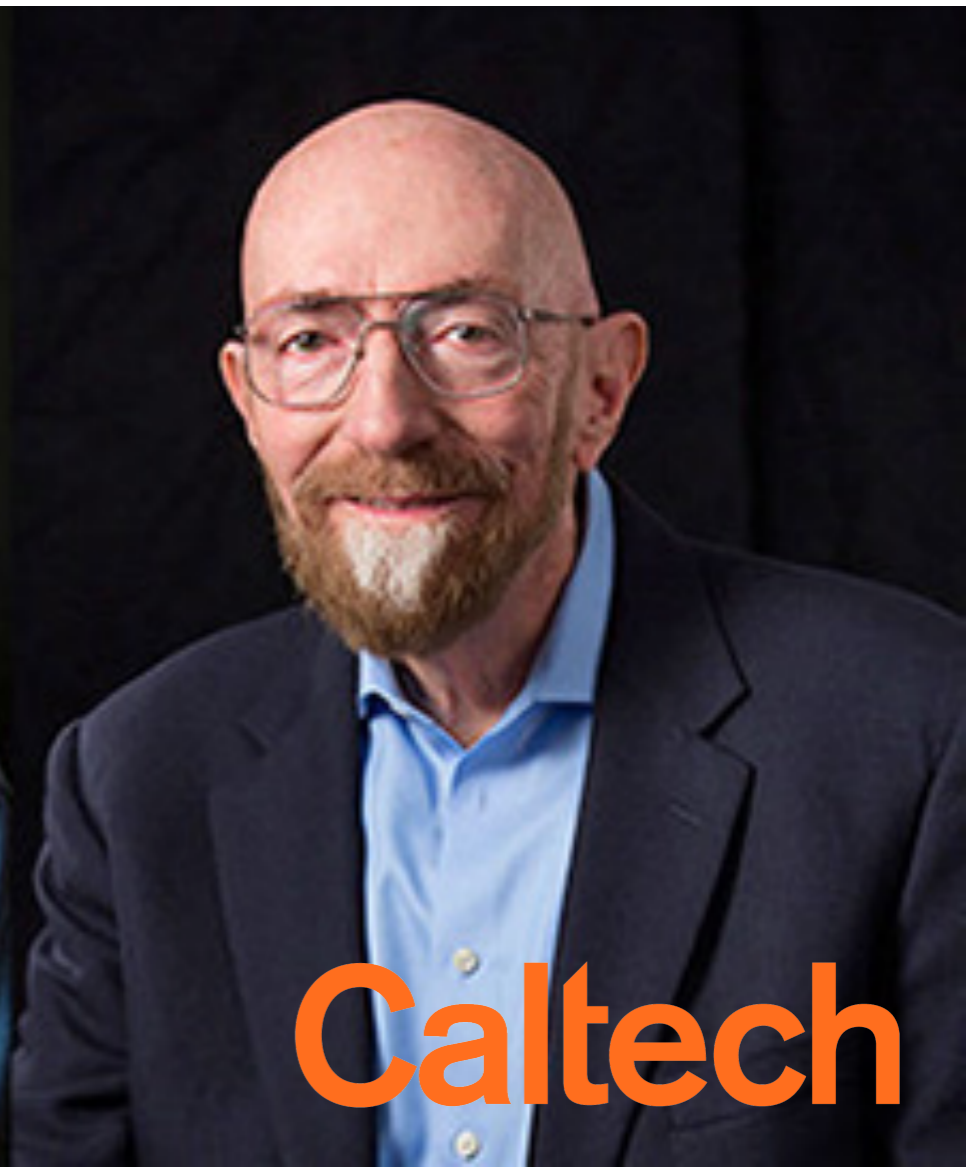
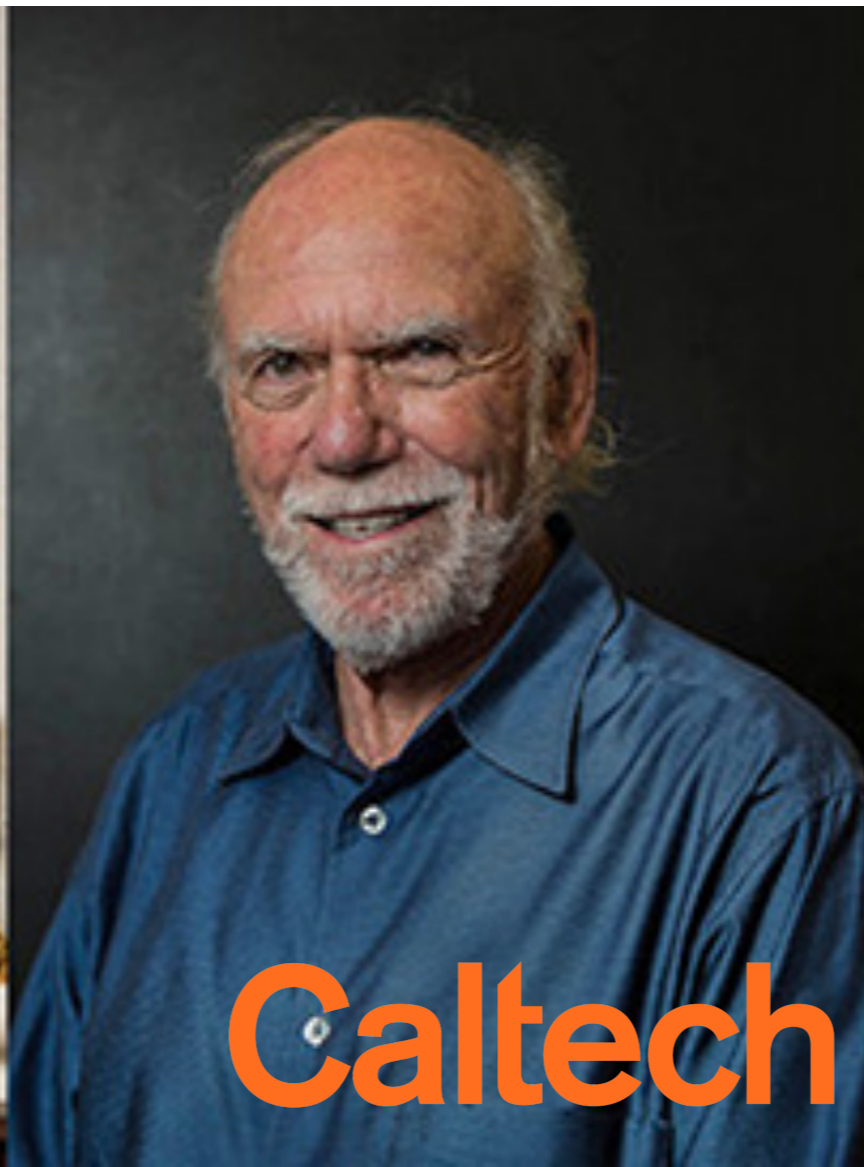
“for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves”



R. Weiss

B. Barish

K. Thorne



Just passing by...



Credits:
My hometown's
newspaper

Can BHs really make it?

Power emitted in gravitational waves:

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{64 G^3 M^3}{5 c^5 a^3} \frac{q}{(1+q)^2}$$



GW-driven inspiral timescale

$$t_{\text{GW}} \sim a \frac{dt}{da} \sim a^4$$

Gravitational waves are efficient below

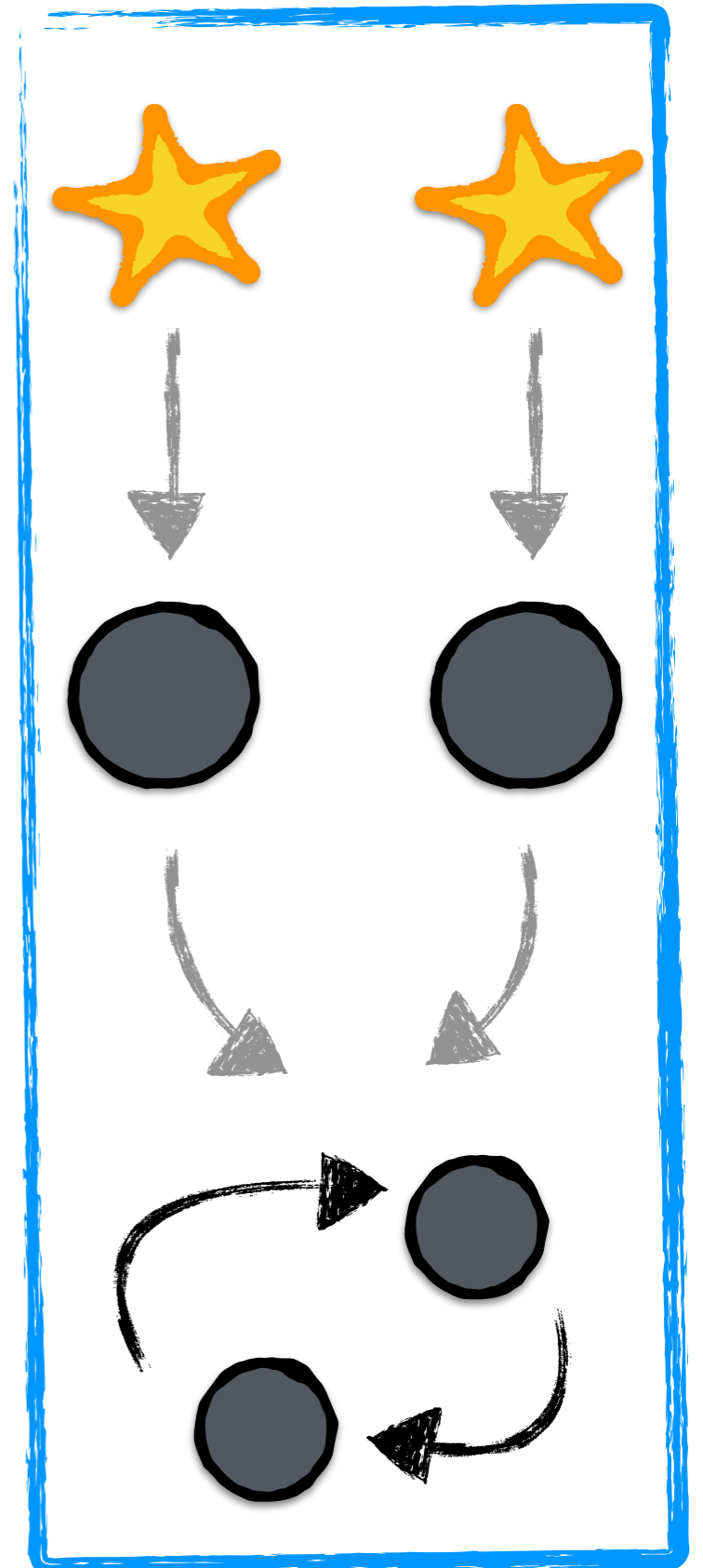
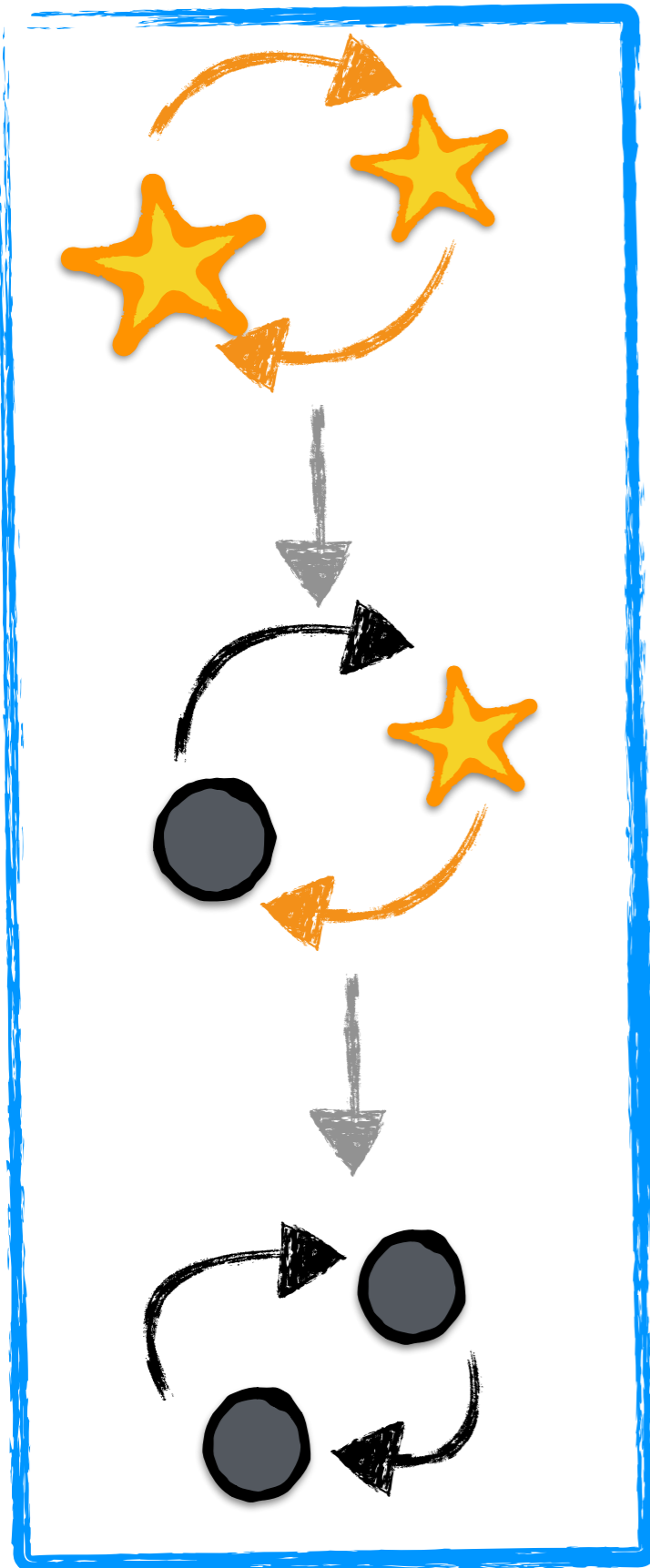
$$a_{\text{GW}} = 1.2 \times 10^{11} \left(\frac{t_{\text{GW}}}{1.4 \times 10^{10} \text{yr}} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{3/4} \text{cm} \sim 10 R_{\odot} \quad \text{stellar-mass BHs}$$

Relativity alone cannot explain the LIGO events!
We need some **astrophysics!**


Have we been together for so long?

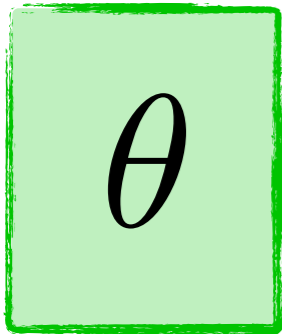
**Yes! I've known you
since you were a star**

**Don't you remember?
We just met in cluster**



Bayes: the man

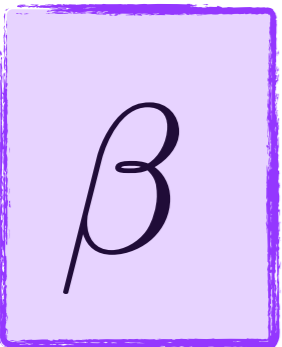
$$P(\theta|d) = \frac{P(d|\theta) p(\theta)}{\int P(d|\theta) p(\theta)}$$

$$P(\theta|d, \beta) = \frac{P(d|\theta) p(\theta|\beta)}{\int P(d|\theta) p(\theta|\beta)}$$



Parameters: describe single events.

Masses, spins, redshifts, eccentricity, etc

Enter the likelihood



Hyperparameters: describe the population

Common envelope efficiency, cluster hardening, SN kicks, etc

Enter the prior

Odds ratio

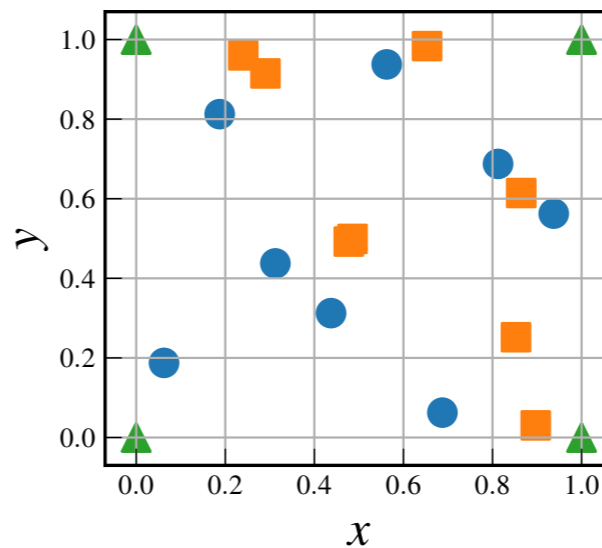
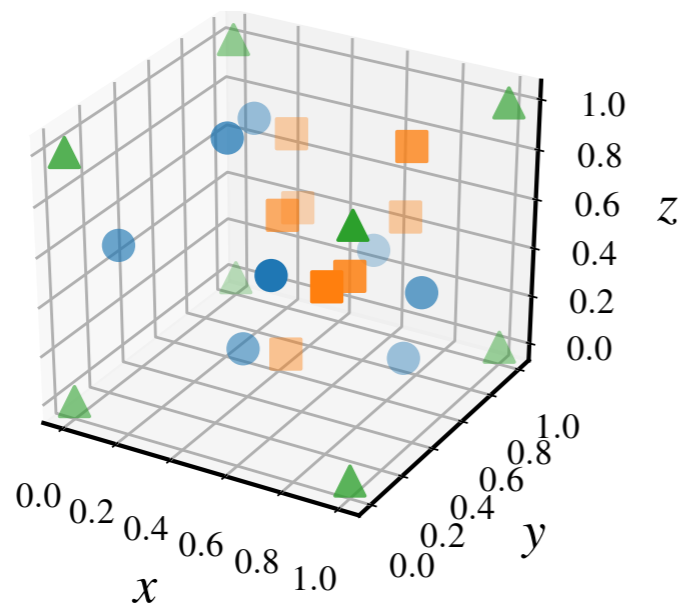
$$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \frac{P(\theta|d, \beta_1) p(\beta_1)}{P(\theta|d, \beta_2) p(\beta_2)}$$

Hierarchical framework:

$$P(\beta|\theta, d) = \frac{P(\theta|d, \beta) p(\beta)}{\int \dots}$$

Do it for real: ingredients

1. A population synthesis code
2. Design a training bank. Space filling algorithms



Latin hypercubes

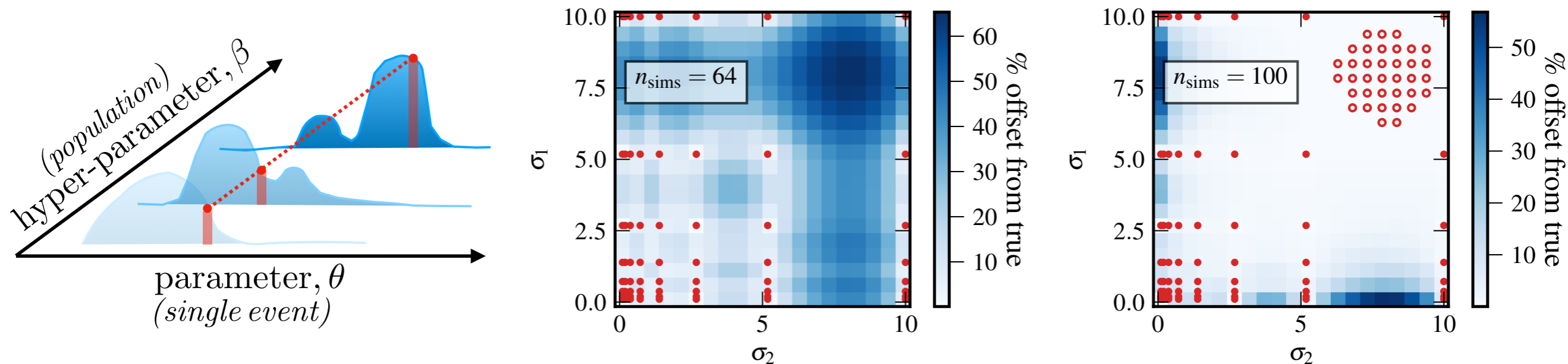
3. Some form of data compression

Principal component analysis

Do it for real: ingredients

4. A powerful interpolation scheme

Gaussian Process Regression



5. Likelihood with selection effects, measurements errors

Loredo 2004, Mandel+ 2019

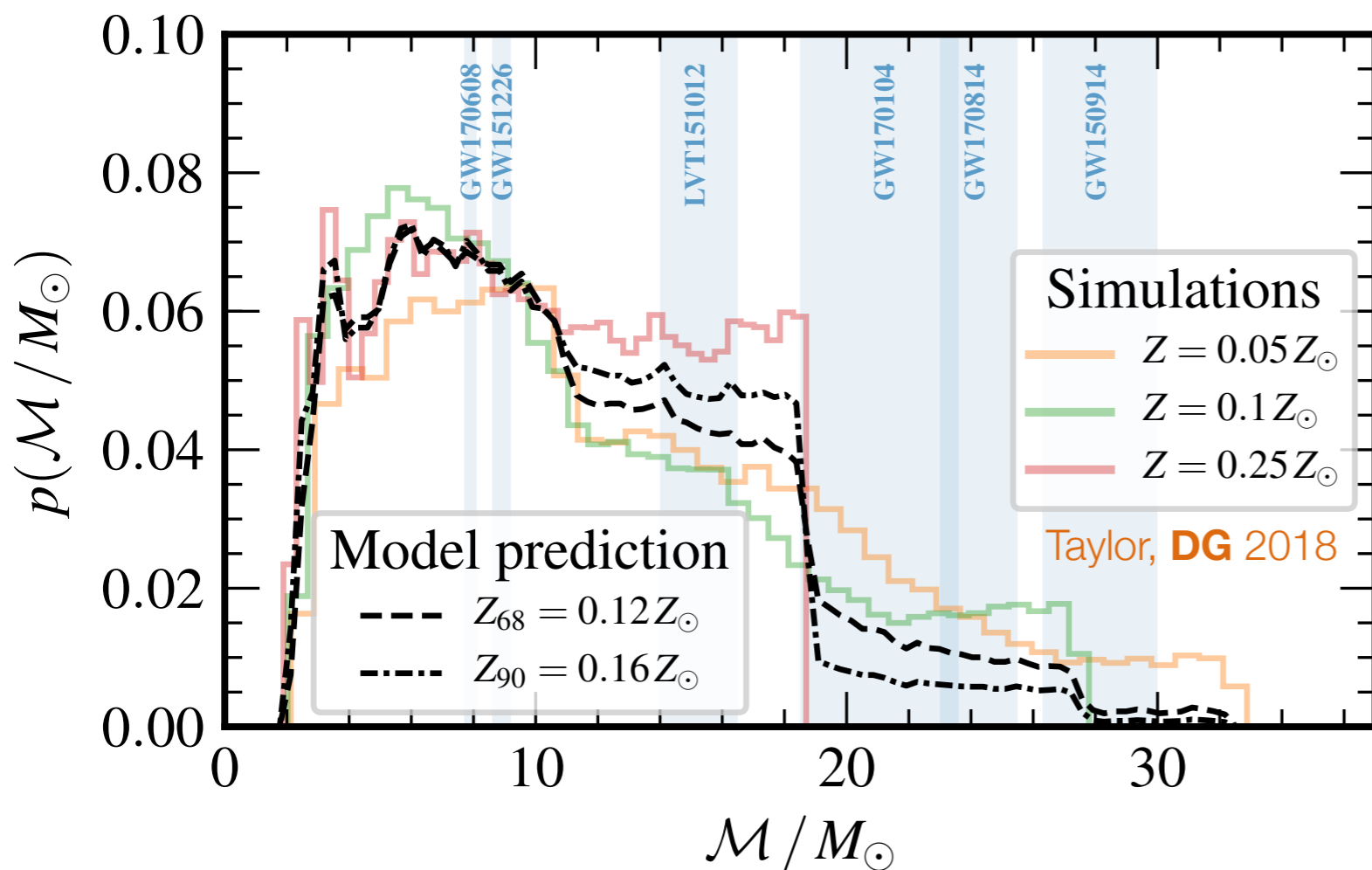
$$p(\lambda, N|d) \propto \pi(\lambda) N(\lambda)^{N_{\text{obs}}} \exp \left[-N(\lambda) \int d\theta p_{\text{det}}(\theta) p_{\text{pop}}(\theta|\lambda) \right] \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \int d\theta p_i(\theta|d) \frac{p_{\text{pop}}(\theta|\lambda)}{\pi(\theta)}$$

marginalize over N: $p(\lambda|d) \propto \pi(\lambda) \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \frac{\int d\theta p_{\text{pop}}(\theta|\lambda) p_i(\theta|d) / \pi(\theta)}{\int d\theta p_{\text{pop}}(\theta|\lambda) p_{\text{det}}(\theta)}$

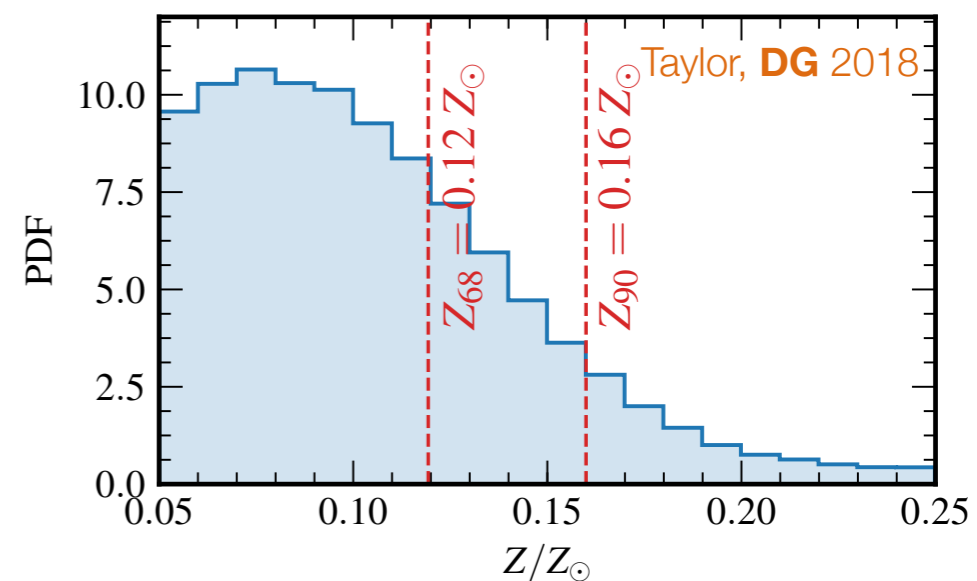
Proof of principle

Interpolating predictions by [Stevenson+2017](#) along metallicity

Predict what a pop-synth simulation would look like.
GPR interpolator works great!



Posterior distribution of the hyperparameter!
Not just odds ratios!

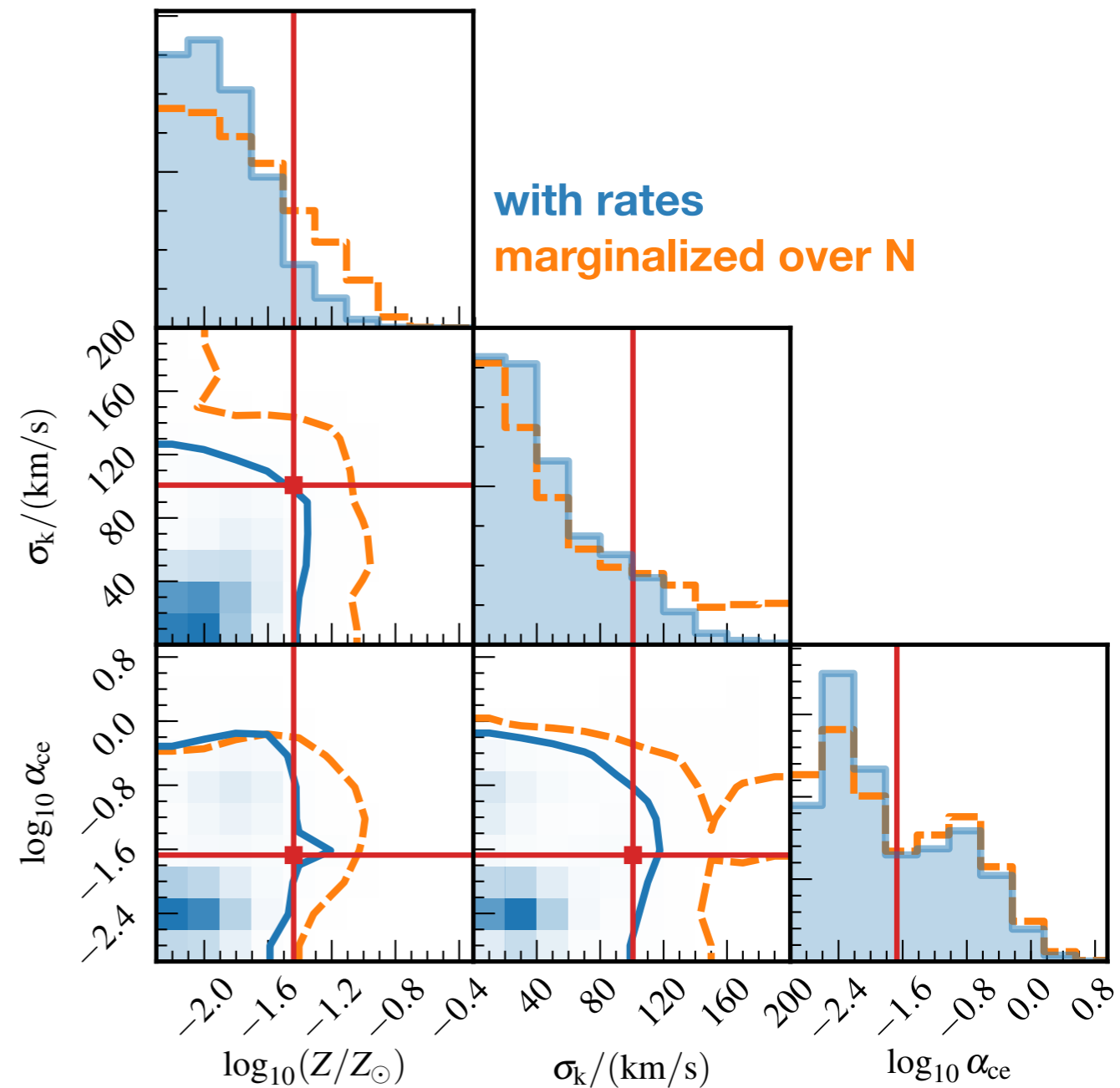


Custom simulation design

- 125 sims: custom-made BSE pop-synth runs for training
Hurley, Tout, Pols 2002. Lamberts+ 2016
- 2 parameters: chirp mass and redshift
- 3 hyperparameters: metallicity, common envelope, SN kicks

Pipeline prototyped on BlueBEAR and Athena. Stay tuned!

Mould, **DG+**, in prep
Wong, **DG+**, in prep



Taylor, **DG** 2018

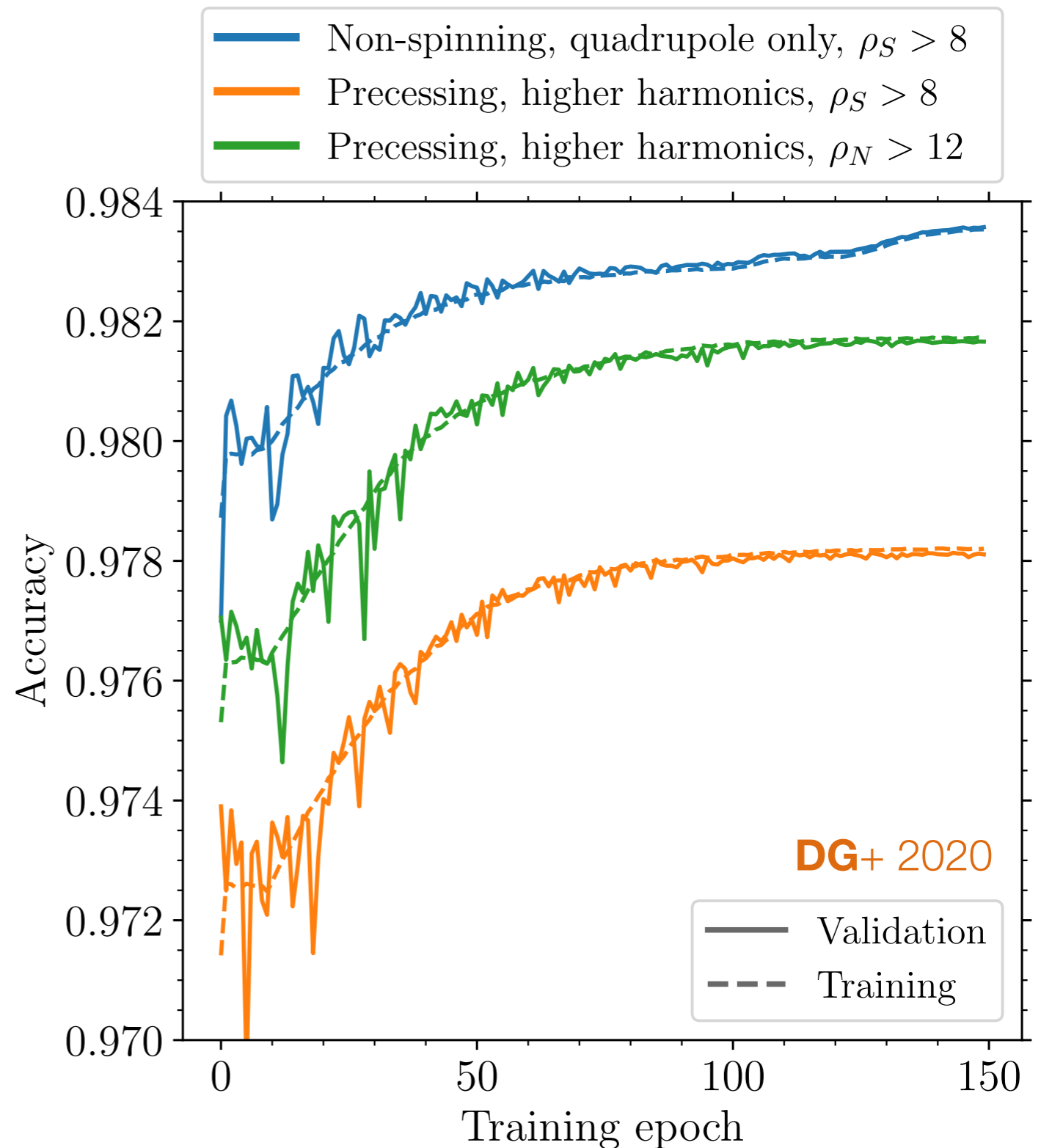
Need to know what we are missing

DG+ 2020

Unbiased inference requires accurate modelling of selection effects

Very first AI model was developed on BlueBEAR!

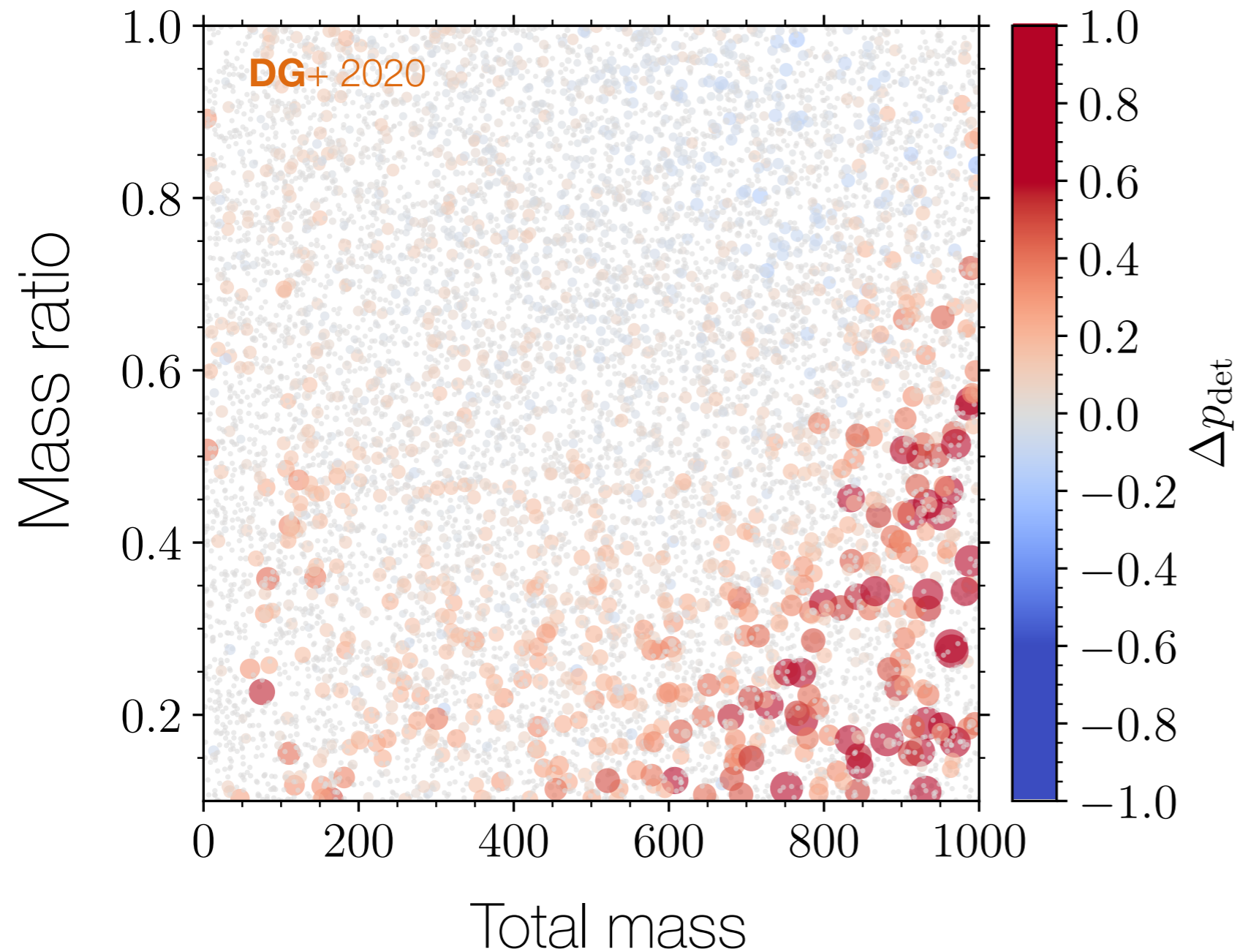
Goes beyond common single-detector approximation and fully consider the network response



Need to know what we are missing

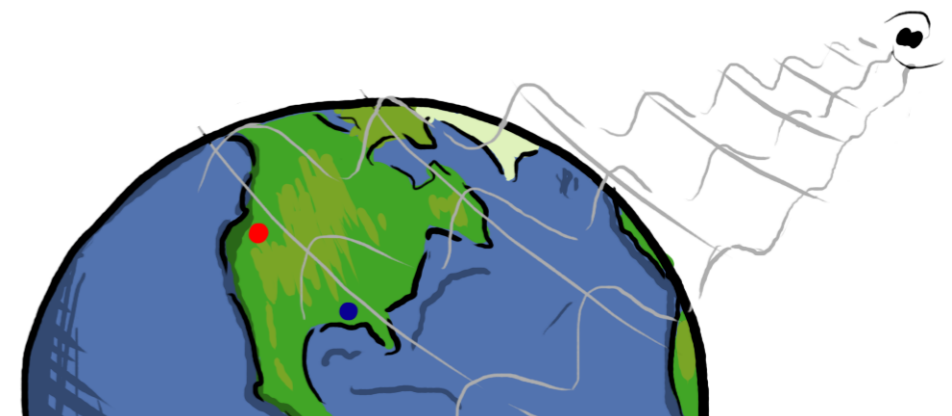


Validation, precessing, higher harmonics, $\rho_N > 12$



**Current inference
biased in
specific region of
the parameter
space.**

If future events are
there...



Listening to the Universe



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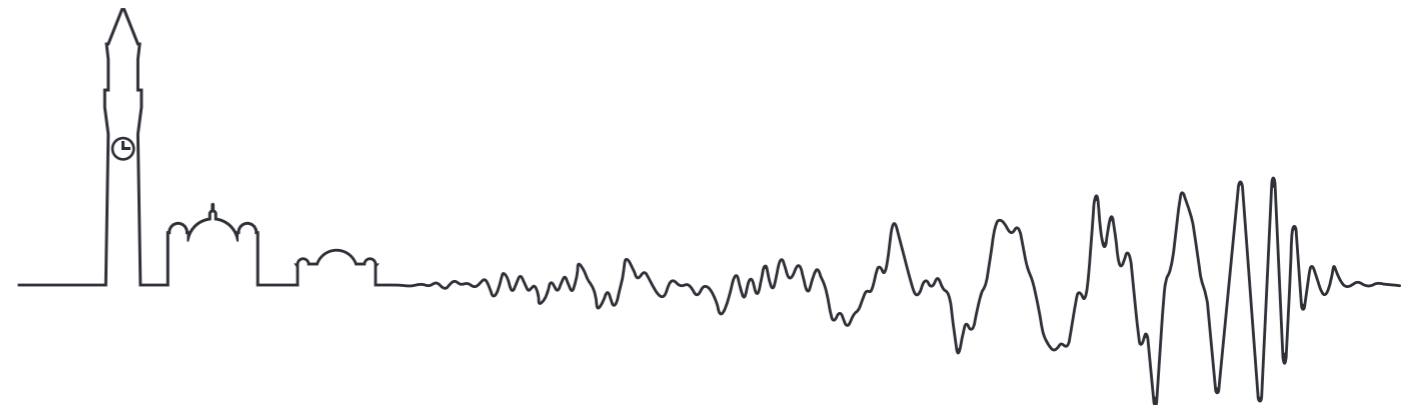
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