

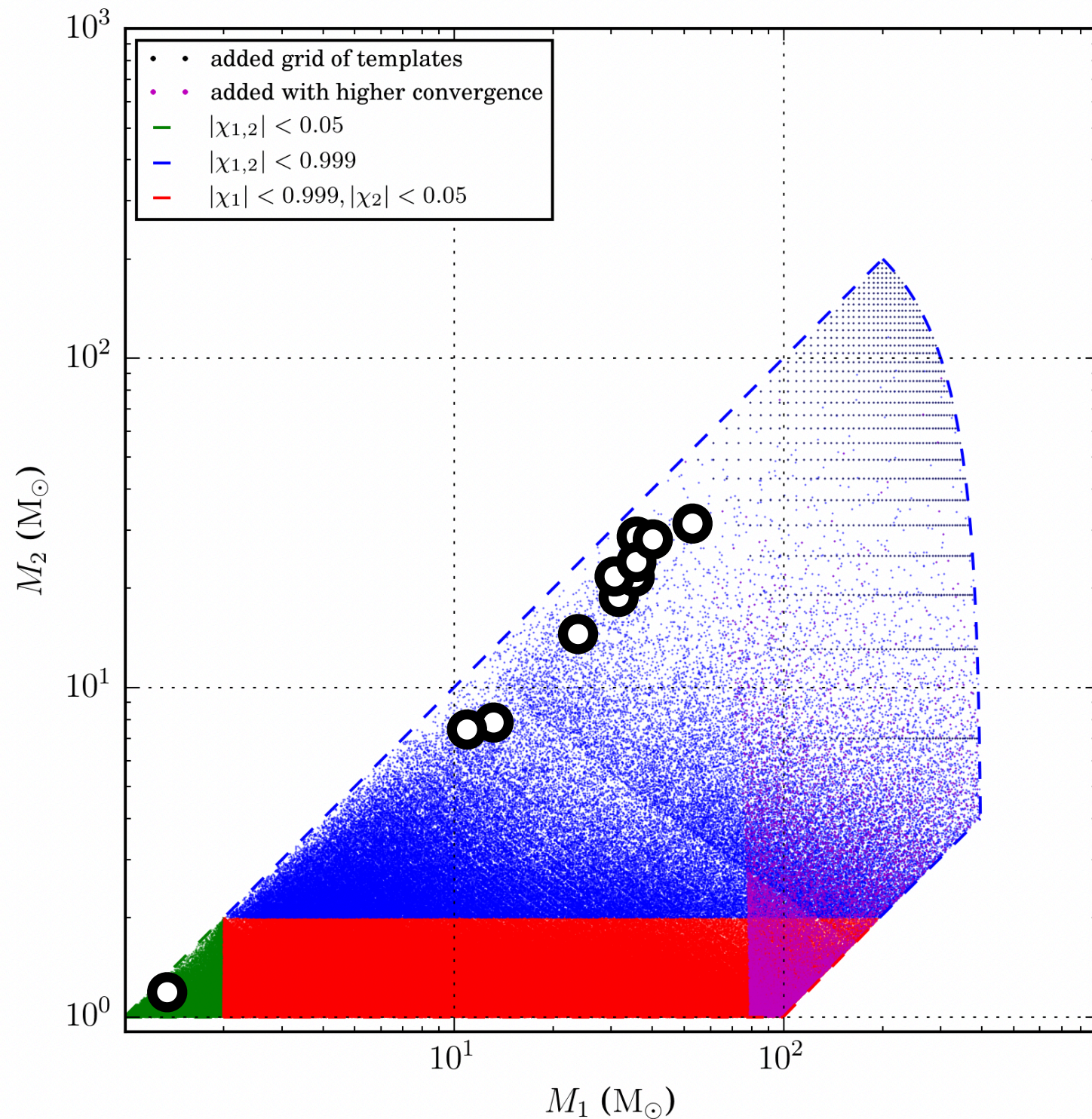
# Astrophysics with GW sources

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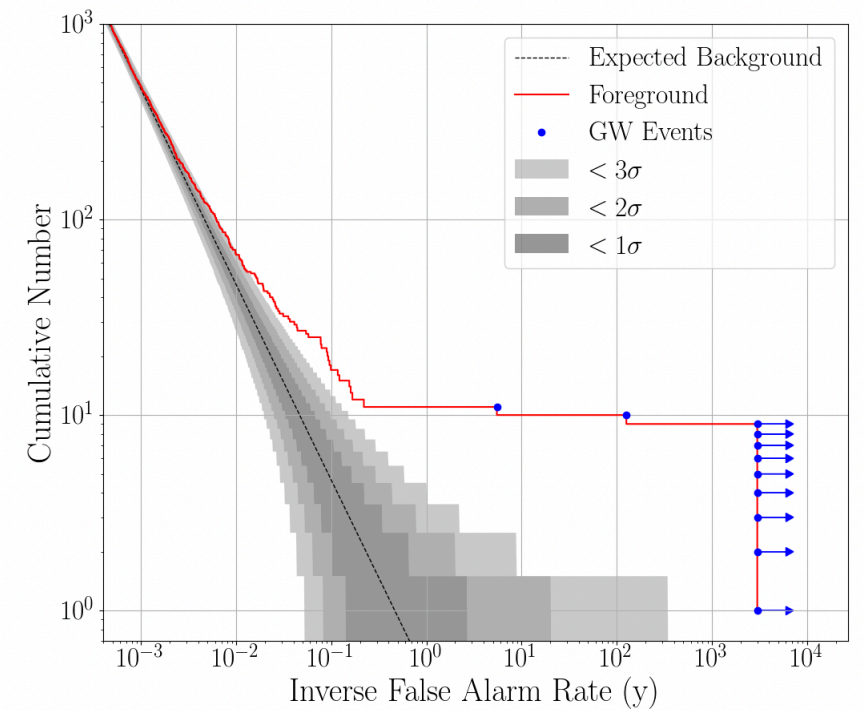
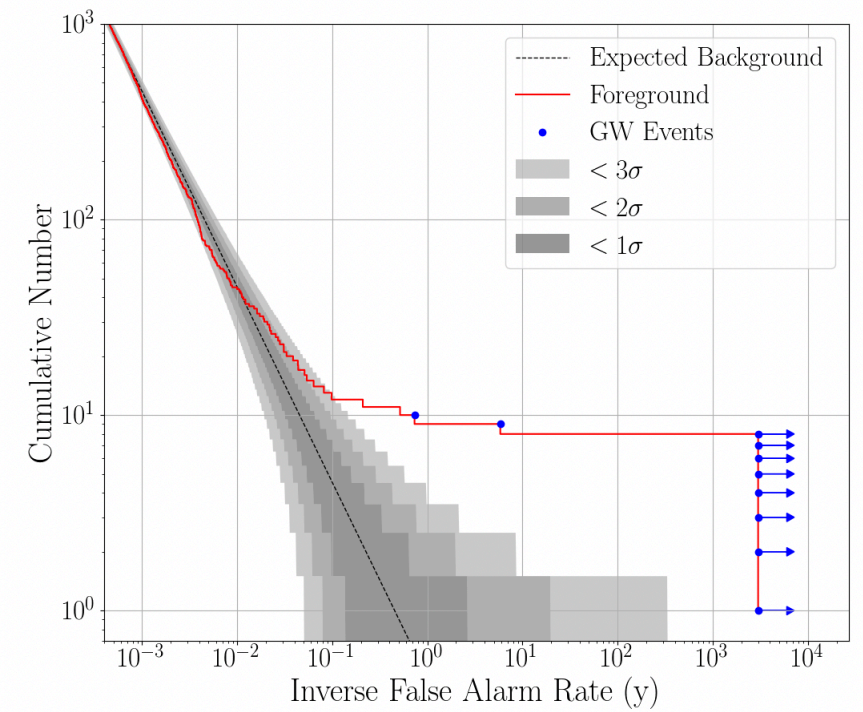
Tejaswi Venumadhav  
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton



# GW Detections



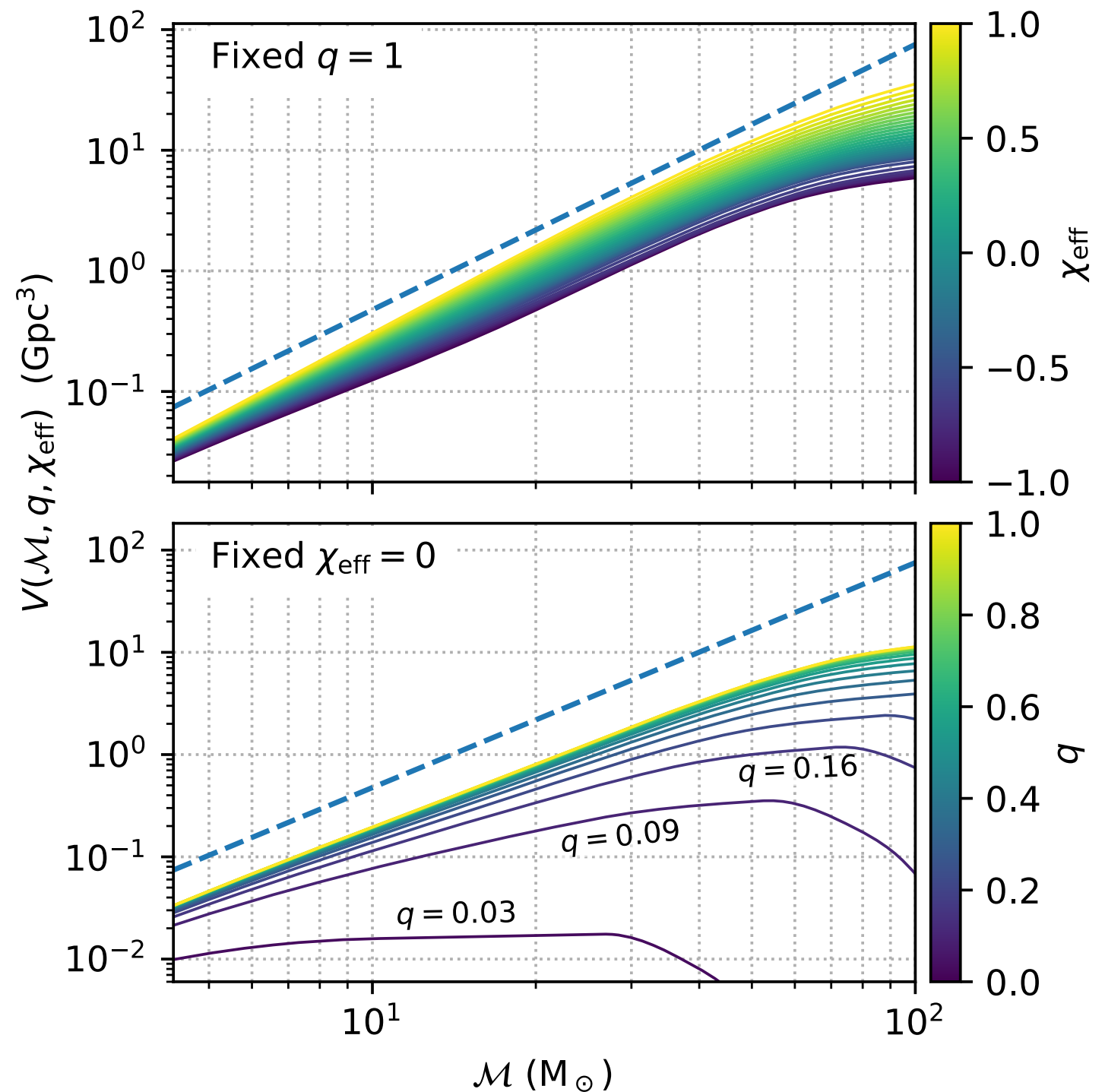
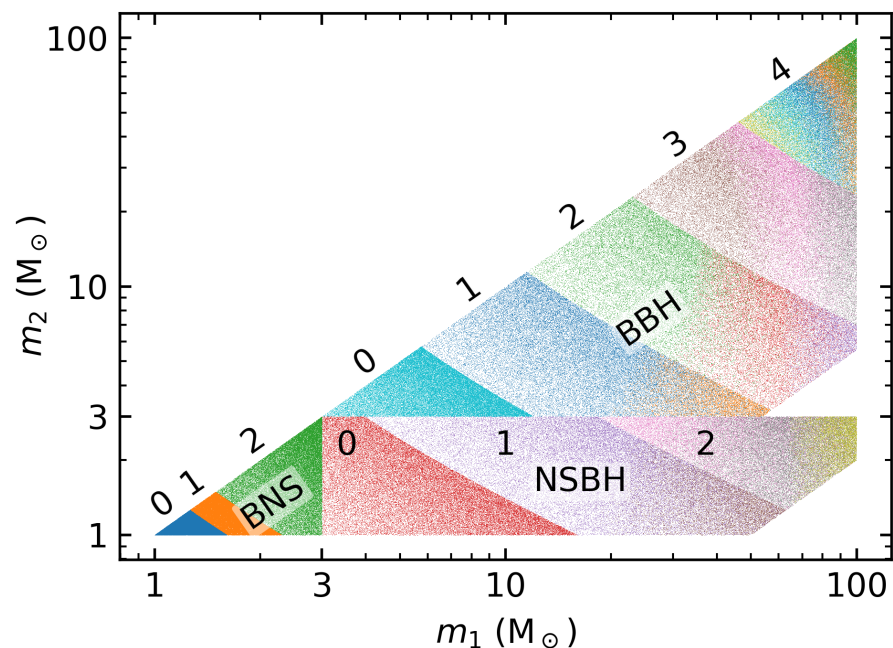
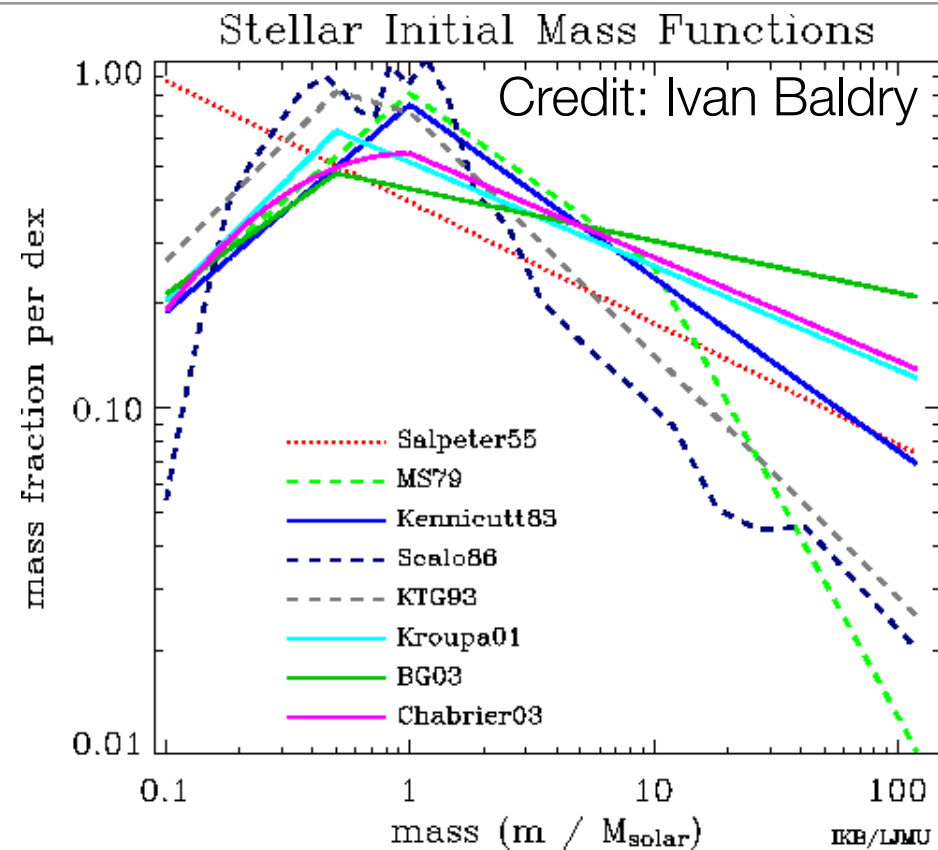
arxiv: 1901.08580



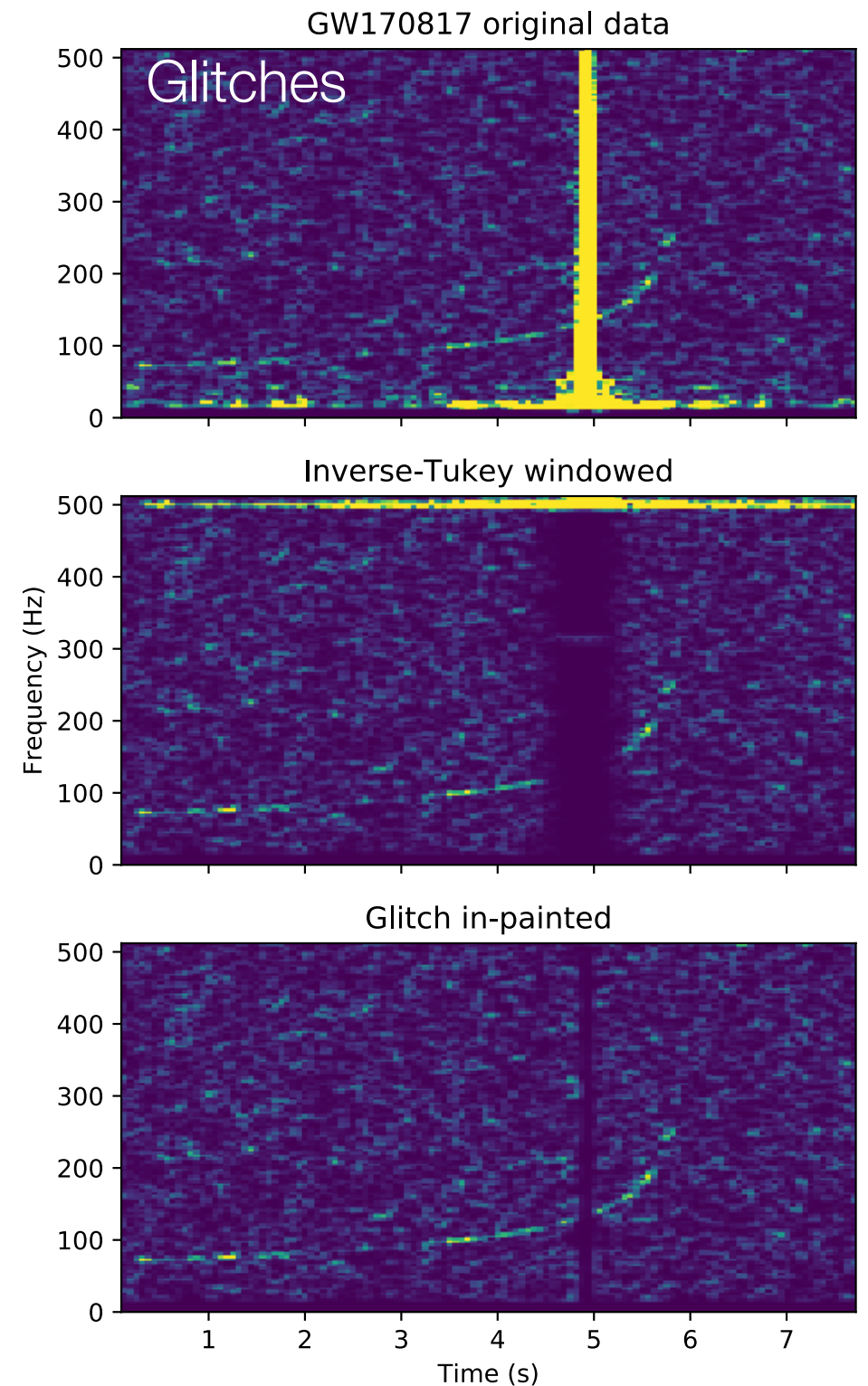
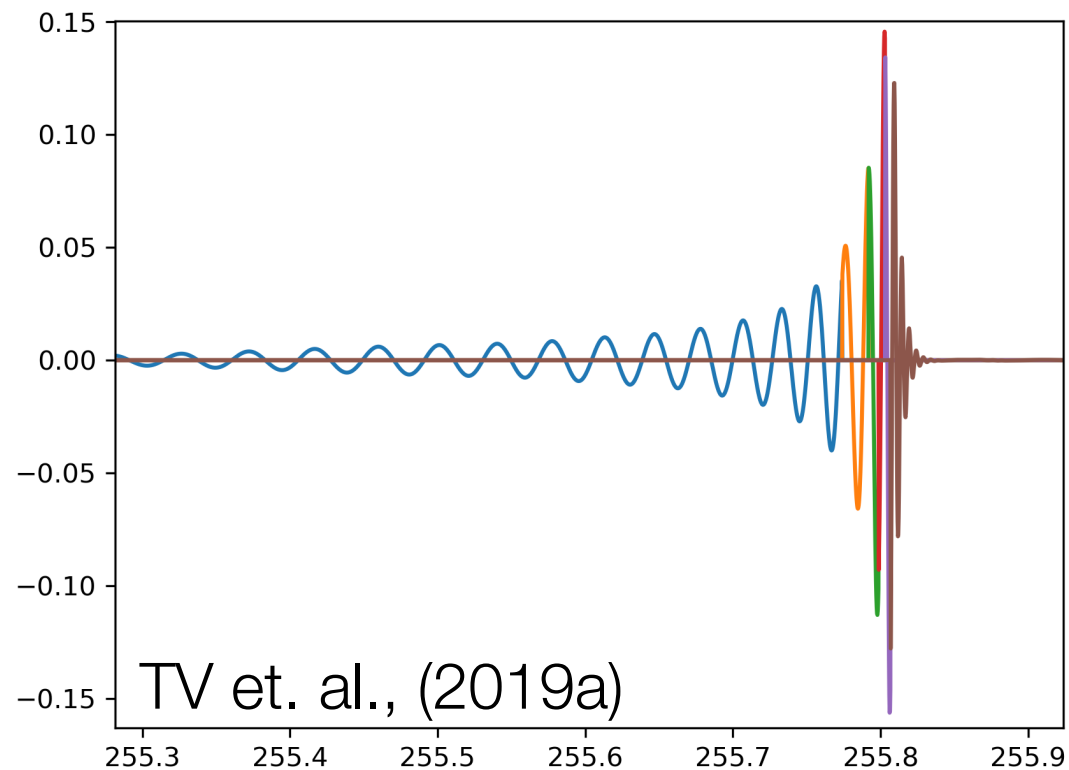
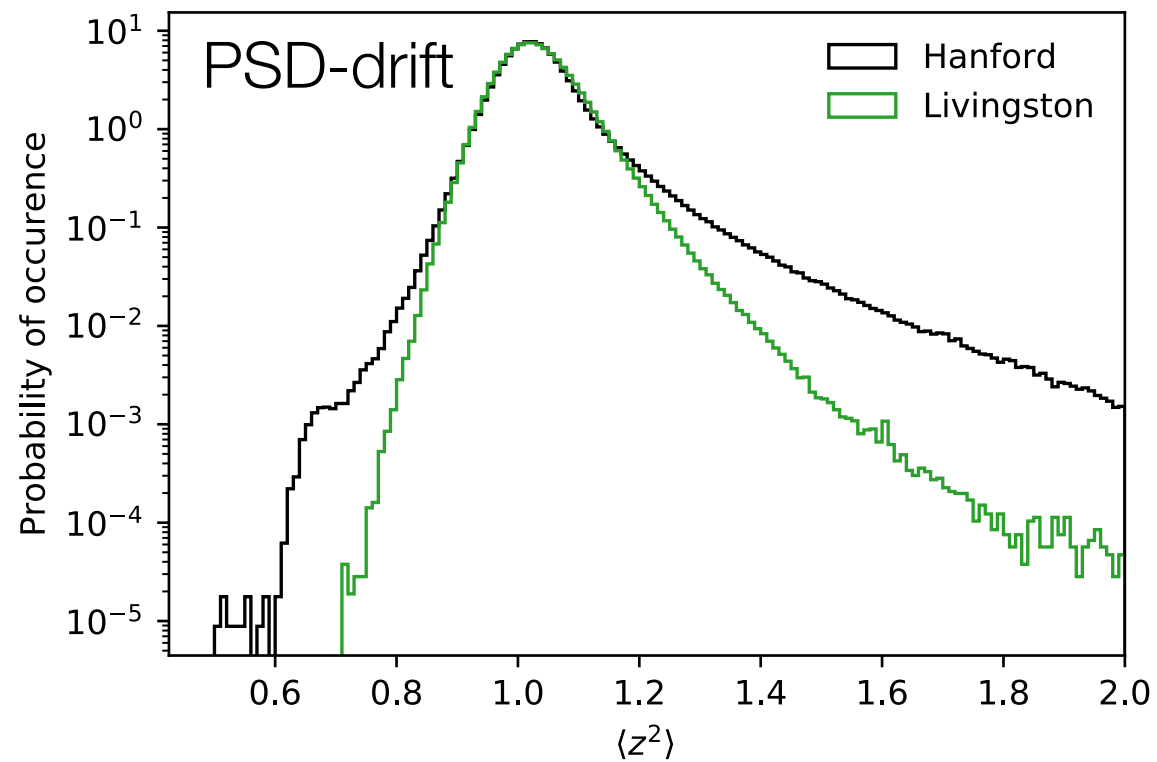
arxiv: 1811.12907



# Our search: Accounting for Phase-space Density



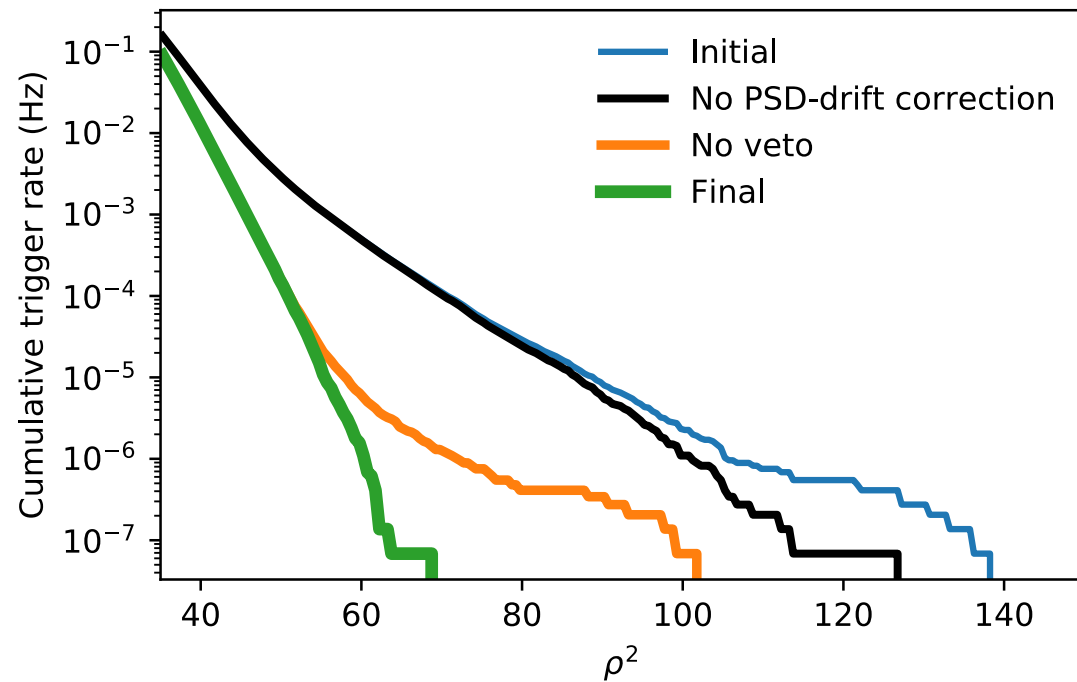
# Our search: Accounting for Non-Gaussian Noise



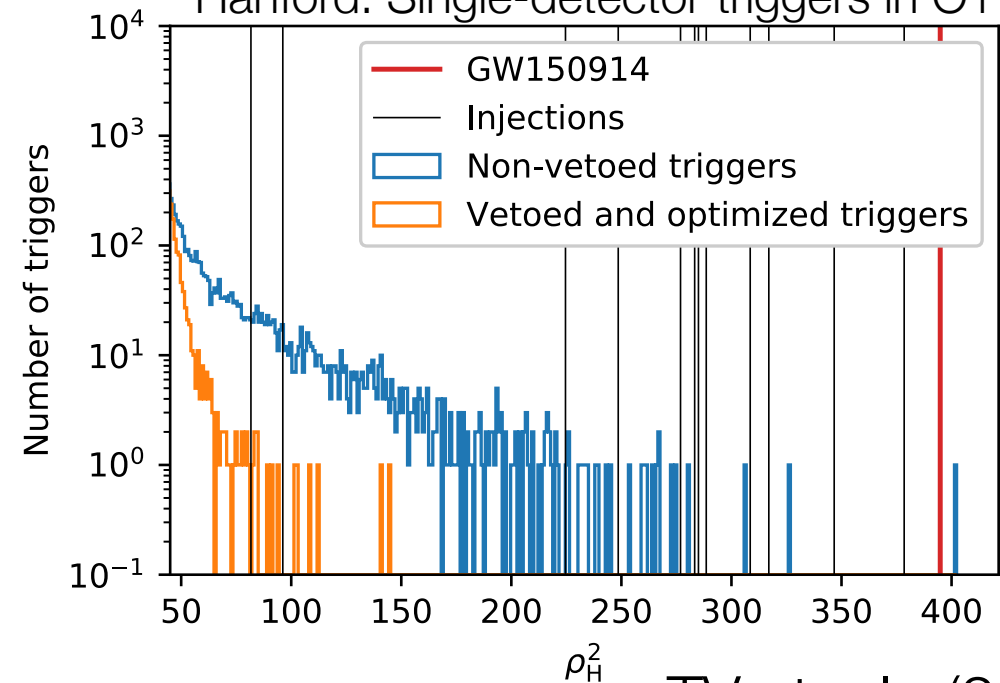


# Our search: Overall Results

Hanford, bank BBH (0, 0) triggers in O2

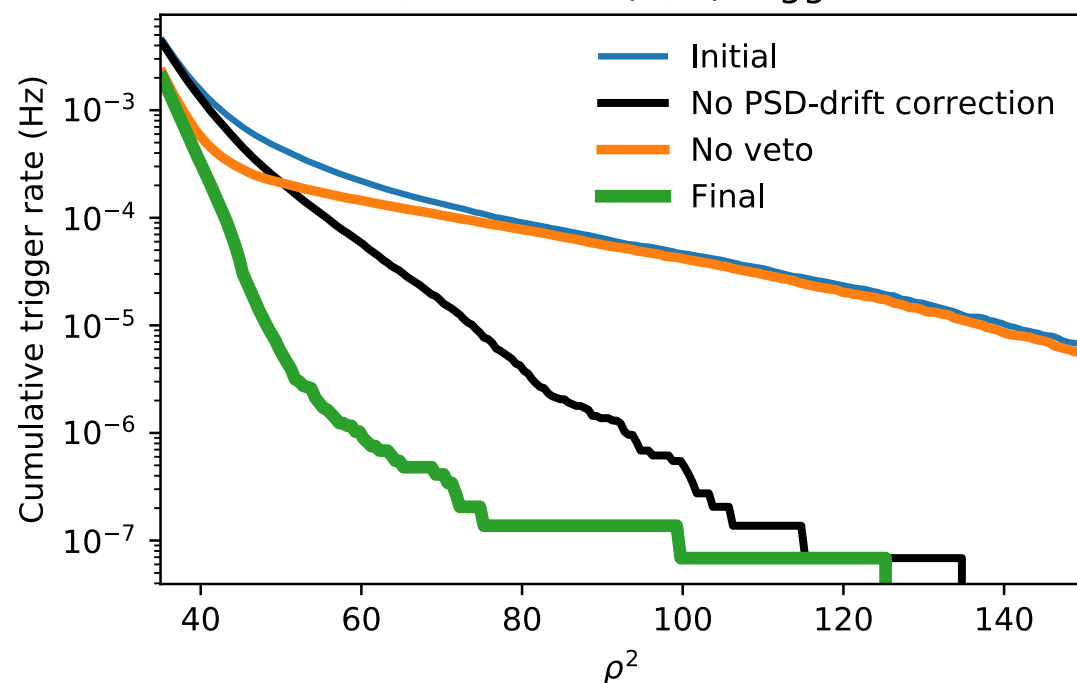


Hanford: Single-detector triggers in O1

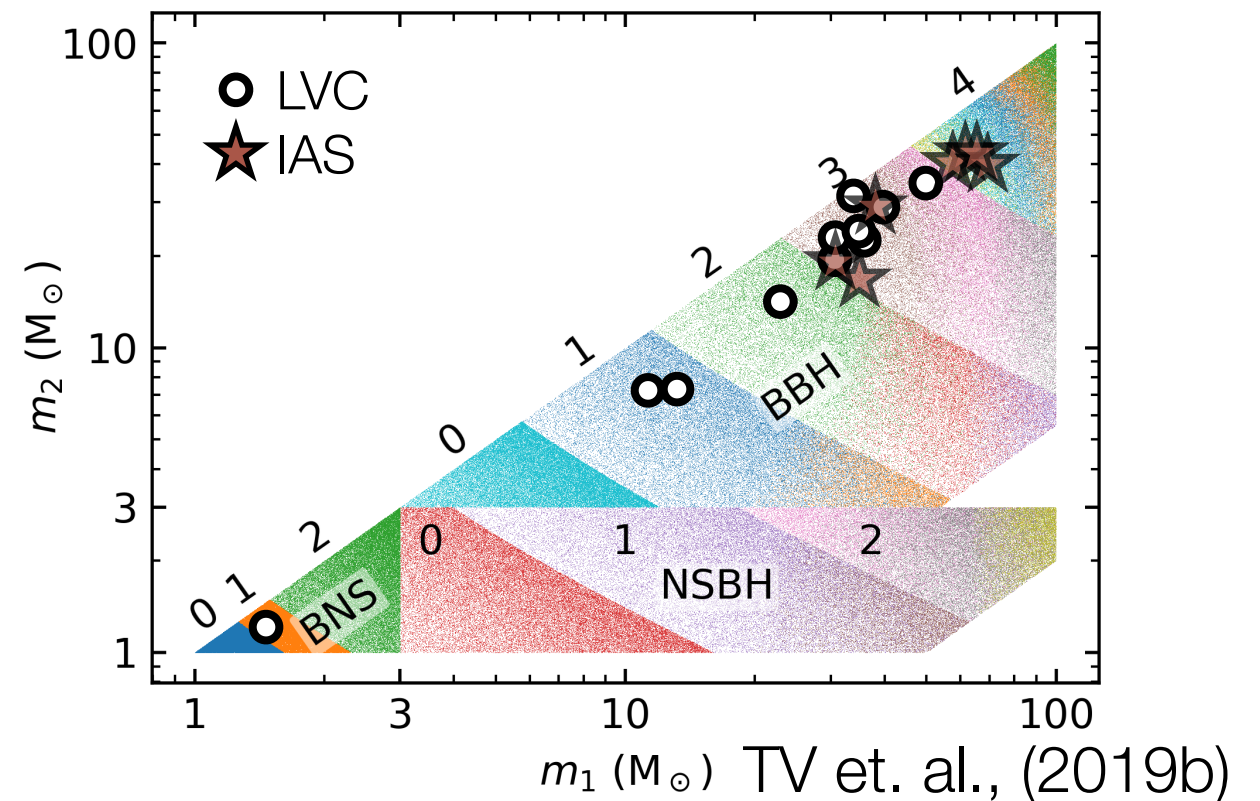


TV et. al., (2019a)

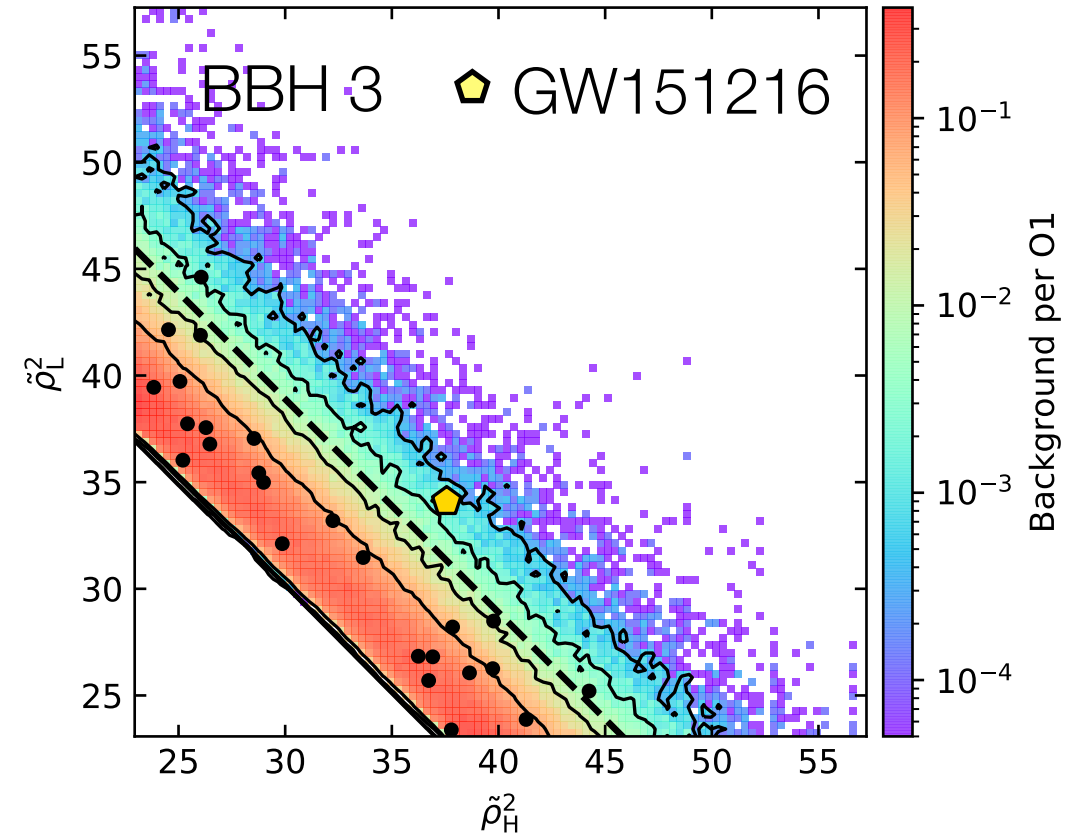
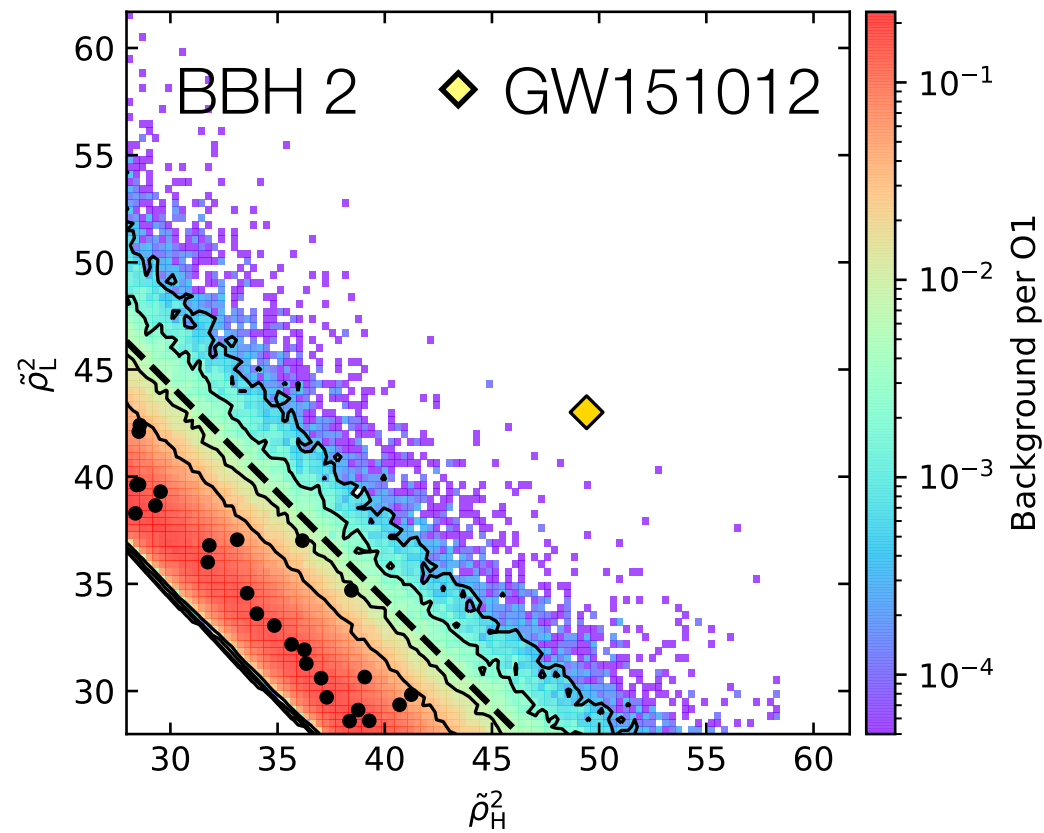
Hanford, bank BBH (3, 0) triggers in O2



arxiv: 1908.05644

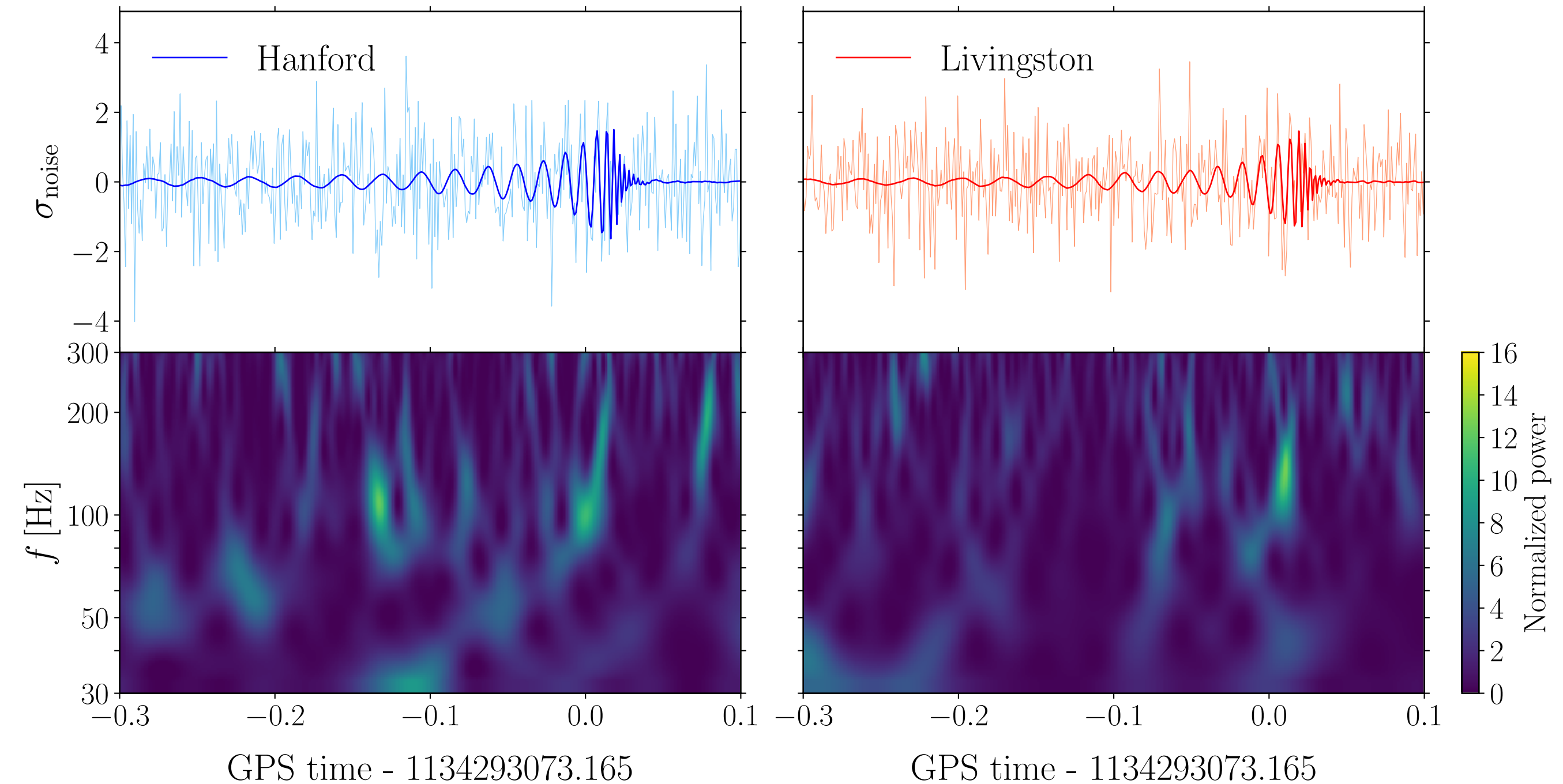


# Our search: O1



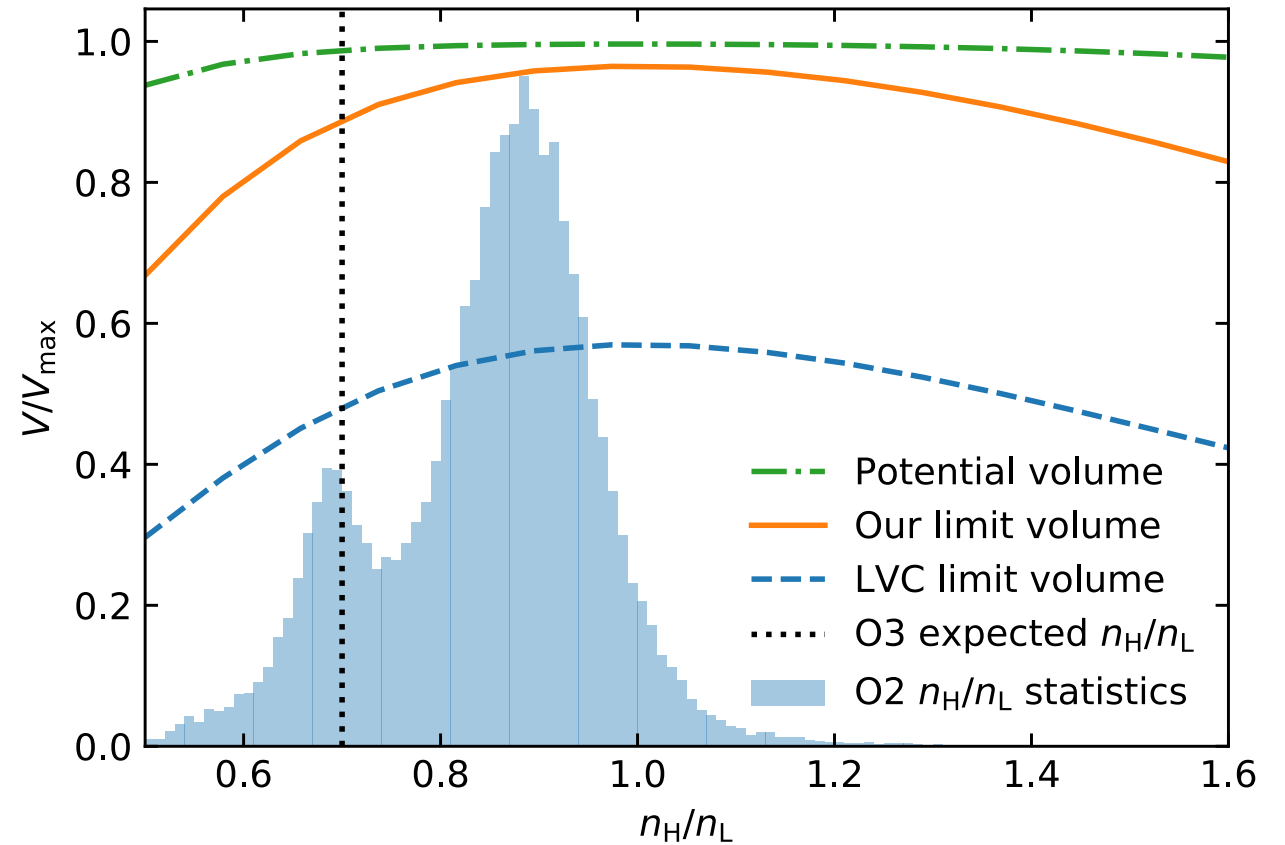
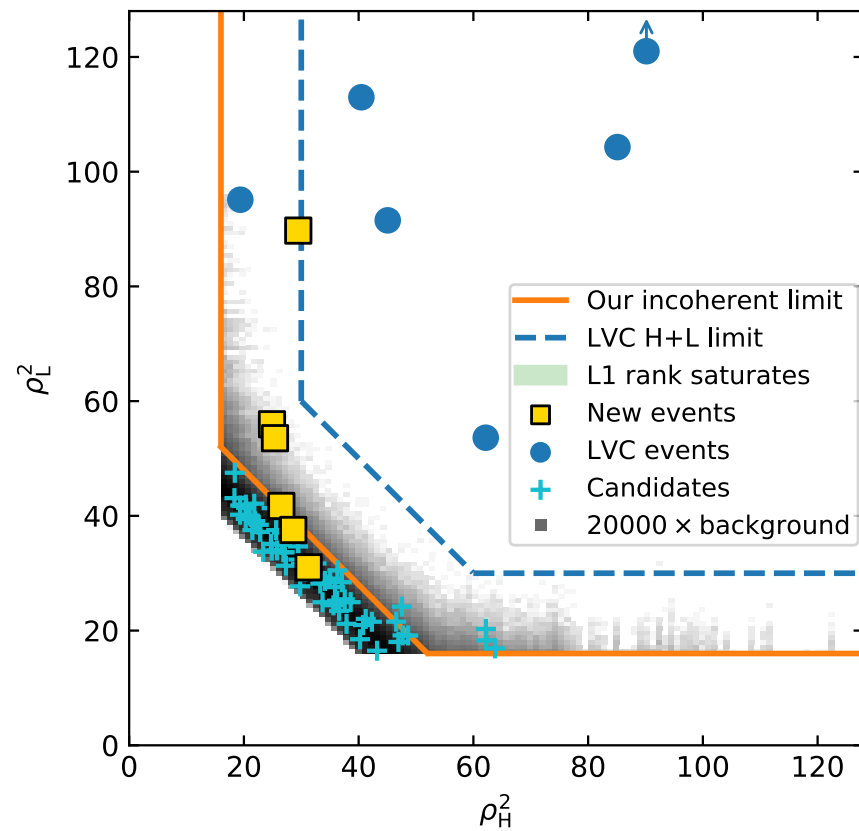
Name	Bank	$\mathcal{M}(M_{\odot})$	GPS time <sup>a</sup>	$\rho_H^2$	$\rho_L^2$	$\text{FAR}^{-1}(\text{O1})^b$	$\frac{W}{\mathcal{R}(\text{event} H_0)}$ (days)	$\mathcal{R}_{>100}(\text{days}^{-1})$	$p_{\text{astro}}$
GW151226	BBH 1	9.74	1135136350.585	120.0	52.1	$> 20\,000$	— <sup>c</sup>	—	1 <sup>c</sup>
GW151012	BBH 2	18	1128678900.428	55.66	46.75	$> 20\,000$	$7 \times 10^5$ <sup>d</sup>	0.01	0.9998 <sup>d</sup>
GW150914	BBH 3	28	1126259462.411	396.1	184.3	$> 20\,000$	— <sup>c</sup>	—	1 <sup>c</sup>
GW151216 <sup>e</sup>	BBH 3	29	1134293073.164	39.4	34.8	52	$74 \pm 2$	0.033	0.71
151231	BBH 3	30	1135557647.145	37.5	25.2	0.98	$5.4 \pm 0.4$	0.033	0.15
151011	BBH 4	58	1128626886.595	24.5	39.9	1.1	$16 \pm 1$	0.01	0.14

# Our search: O1



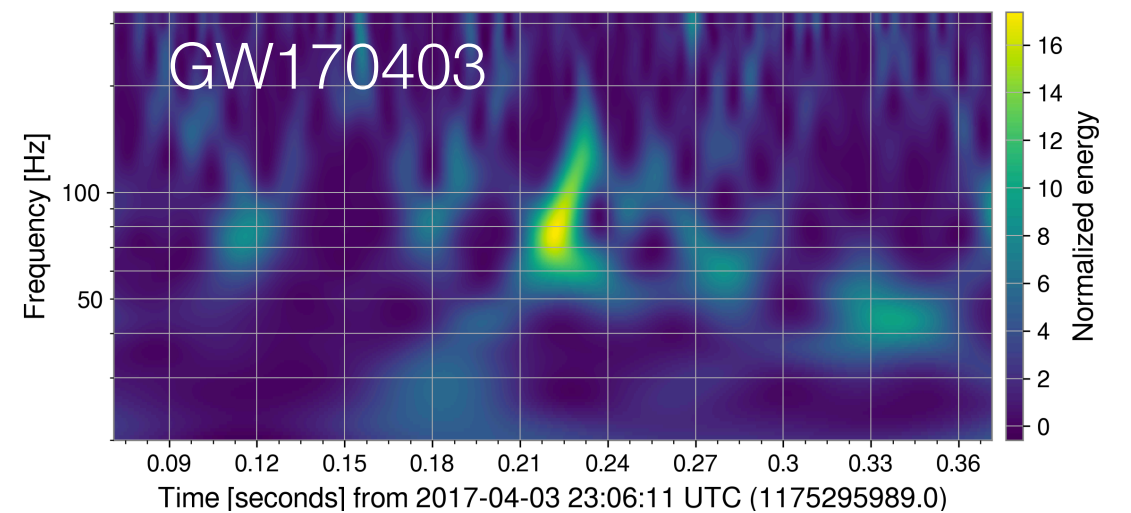
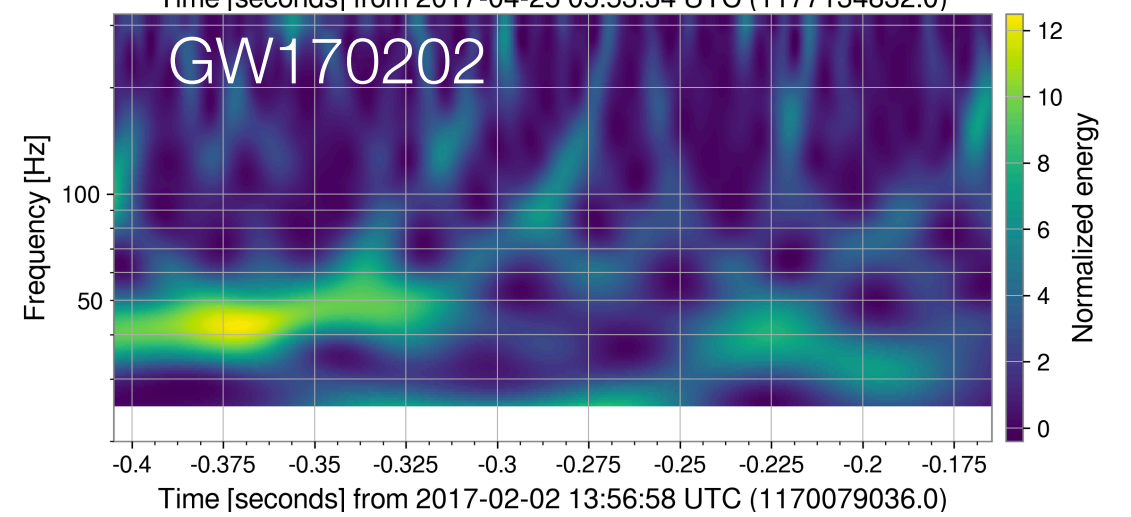
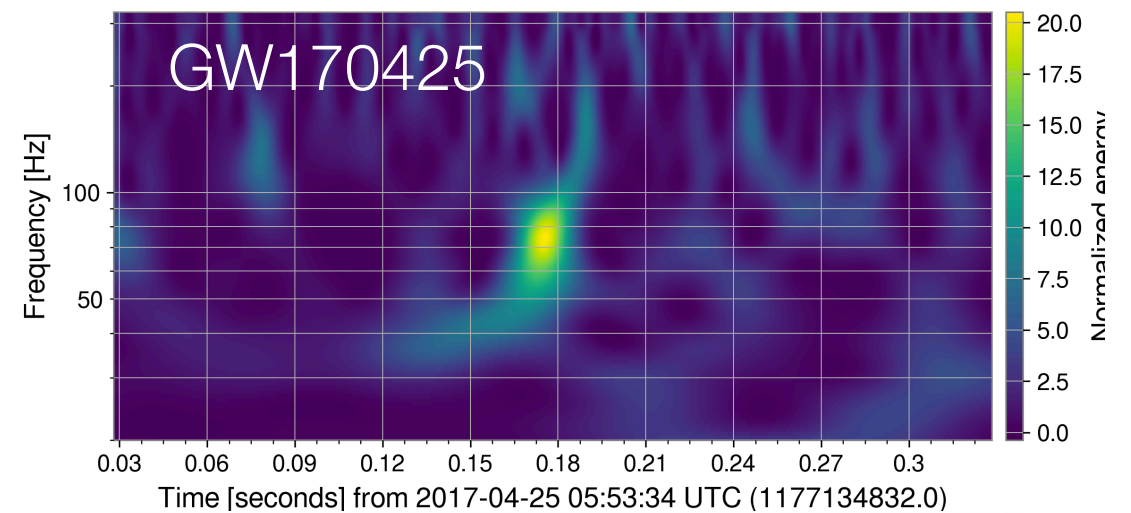
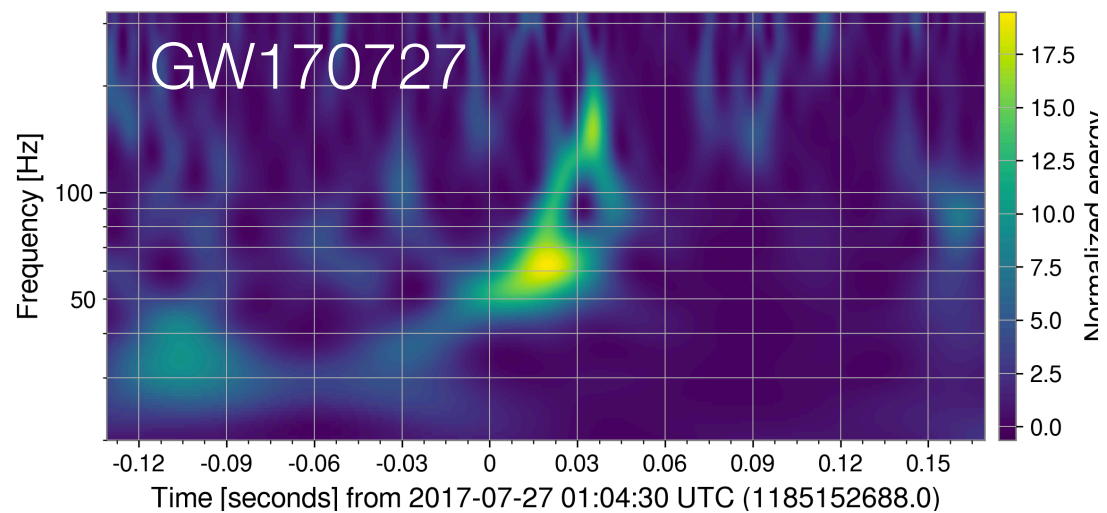
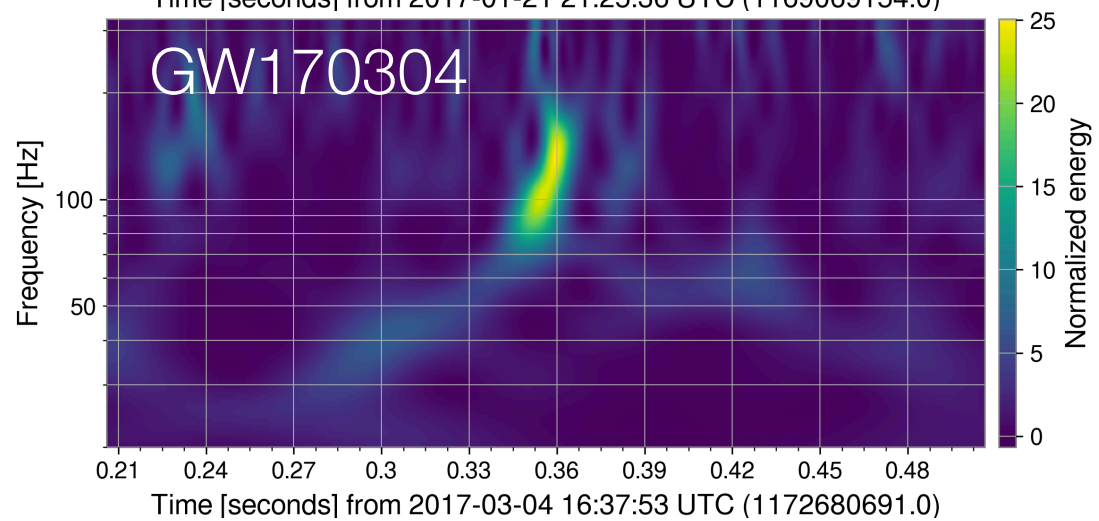
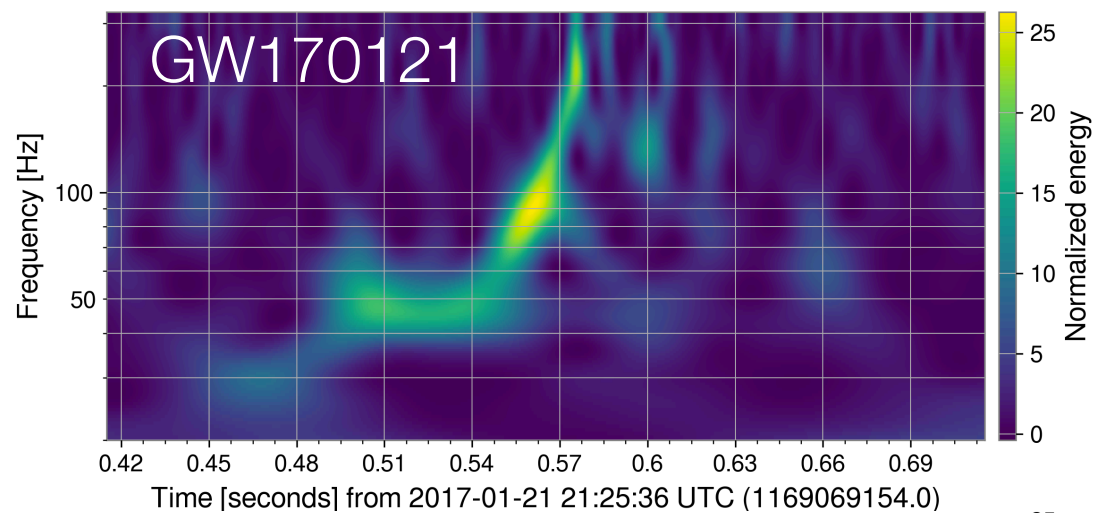


# Our search: O2

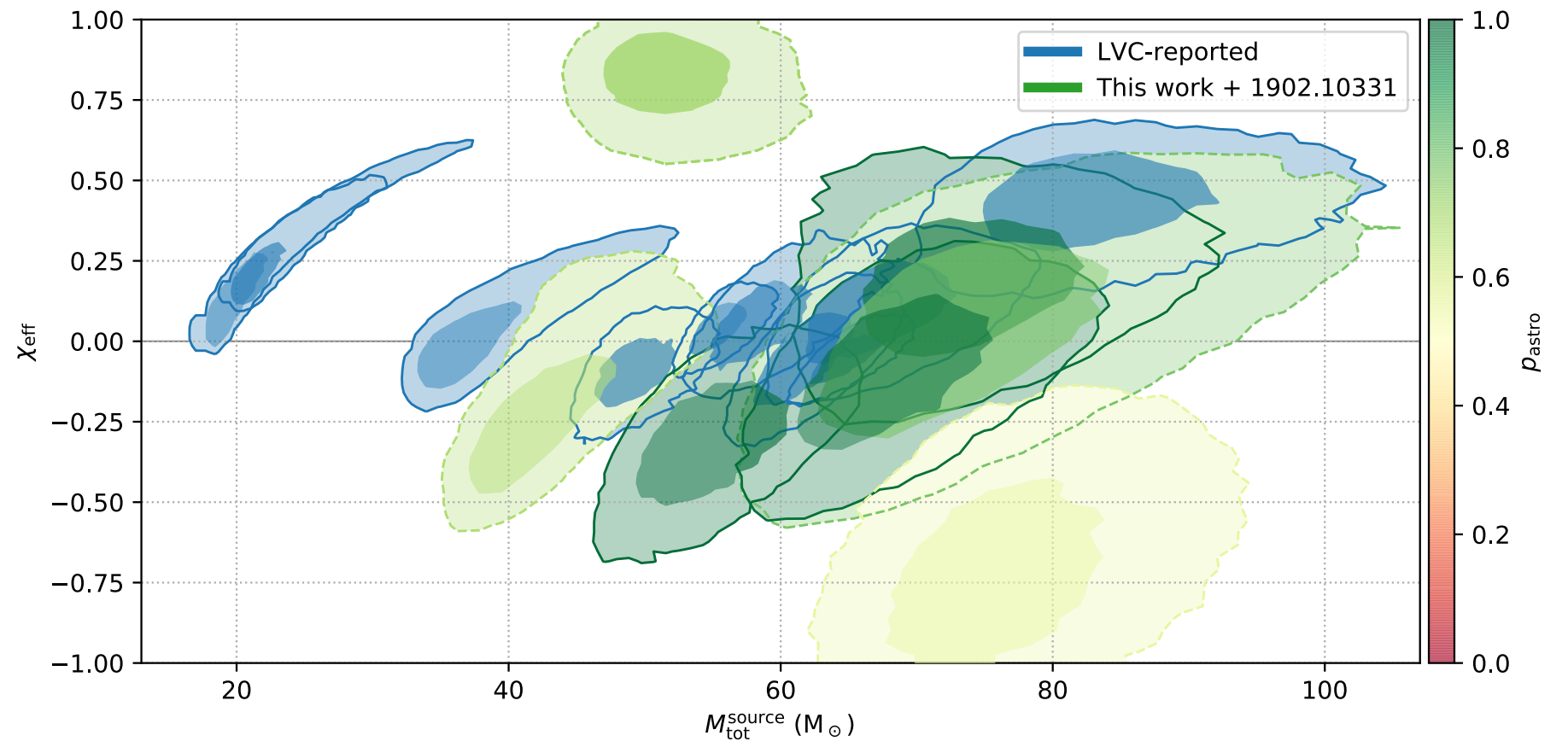
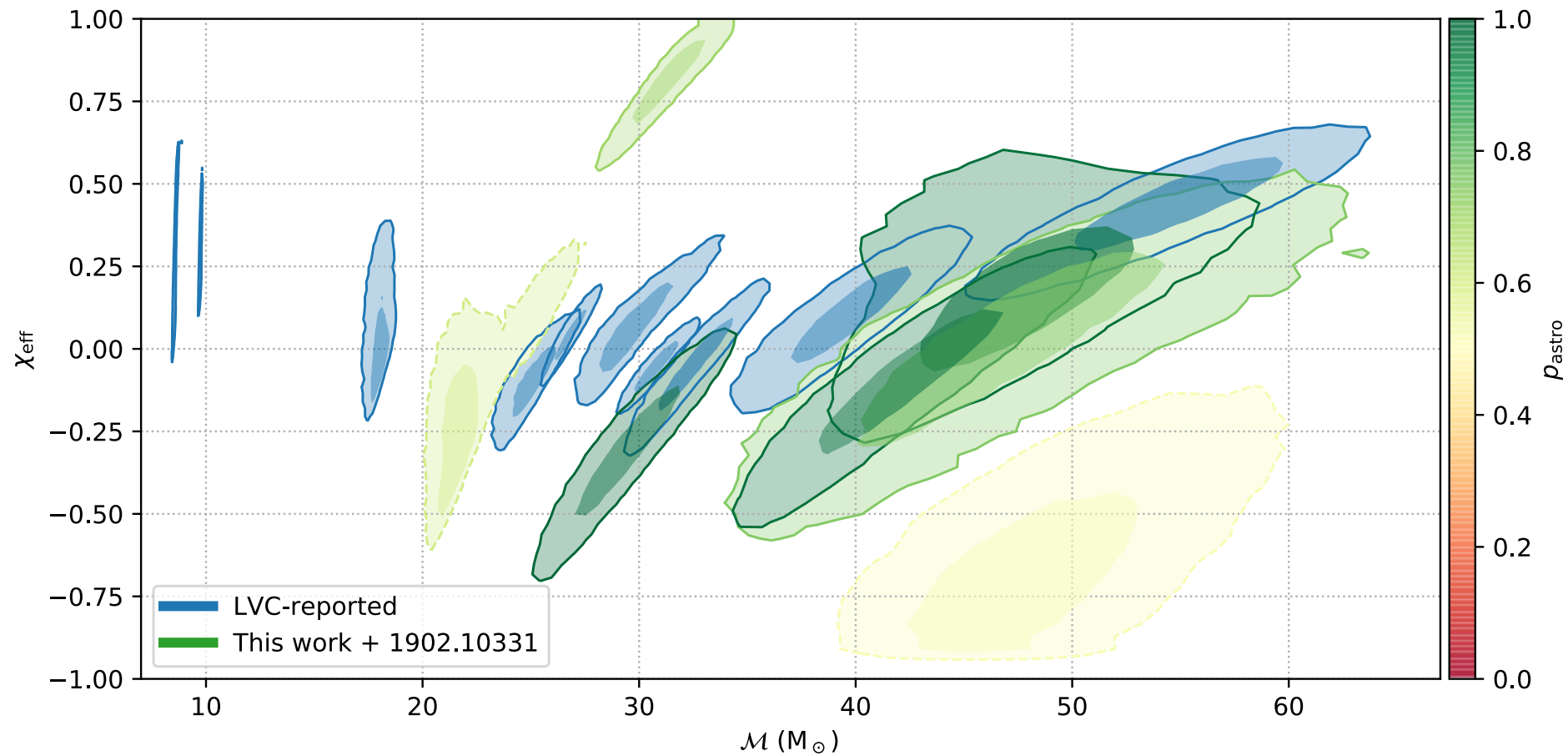


Name	Bank	$\mathcal{M}^{\text{det}}(\text{M}_{\odot})$	$\chi_{\text{eff}}$	$z$	GPS time <sup>a</sup>	$\rho_H^2$	$\rho_L^2$	$\text{FAR}^{-1}(\text{O2})^b$	$\frac{W(\text{event})}{\mathcal{R}(\text{event} \mathcal{N})}(\text{O2})$	$p_{\text{astro}}$
GW170121	BBH (3,0)	$29^{+4}_{-3}$	$-0.3^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$0.24^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	1169069154.565	29.4	89.7	$2.8 \times 10^3$	$> 30$	$> 0.99$
GW170304	BBH (4,0)	$47^{+8}_{-7}$	$0.2^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$0.5^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	1172680691.356	24.9	55.9	377	13.6	0.985
GW170727	BBH (4,0)	$42^{+6}_{-6}$	$-0.1^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$0.43^{+0.18}_{-0.17}$	1185152688.019	25.4	53.5	370	11.8	0.98
GW170425	BBH (4,0)	$47^{+26}_{-10}$	$0.0^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$0.5^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	1177134832.178	28.6	37.5	15	0.65	0.77
GW170202	BBH (3,0)	$21.6^{+4.2}_{-1.4}$	$-0.2^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$0.27^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	1170079035.715	26.5	41.7	6.3	0.25	0.68
GW170403	BBH (4,1)	$48^{+9}_{-7}$	$-0.7^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$	$0.45^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$	1175295989.221	31.3	31.0	4.7	0.23	0.56

# Our search: O2



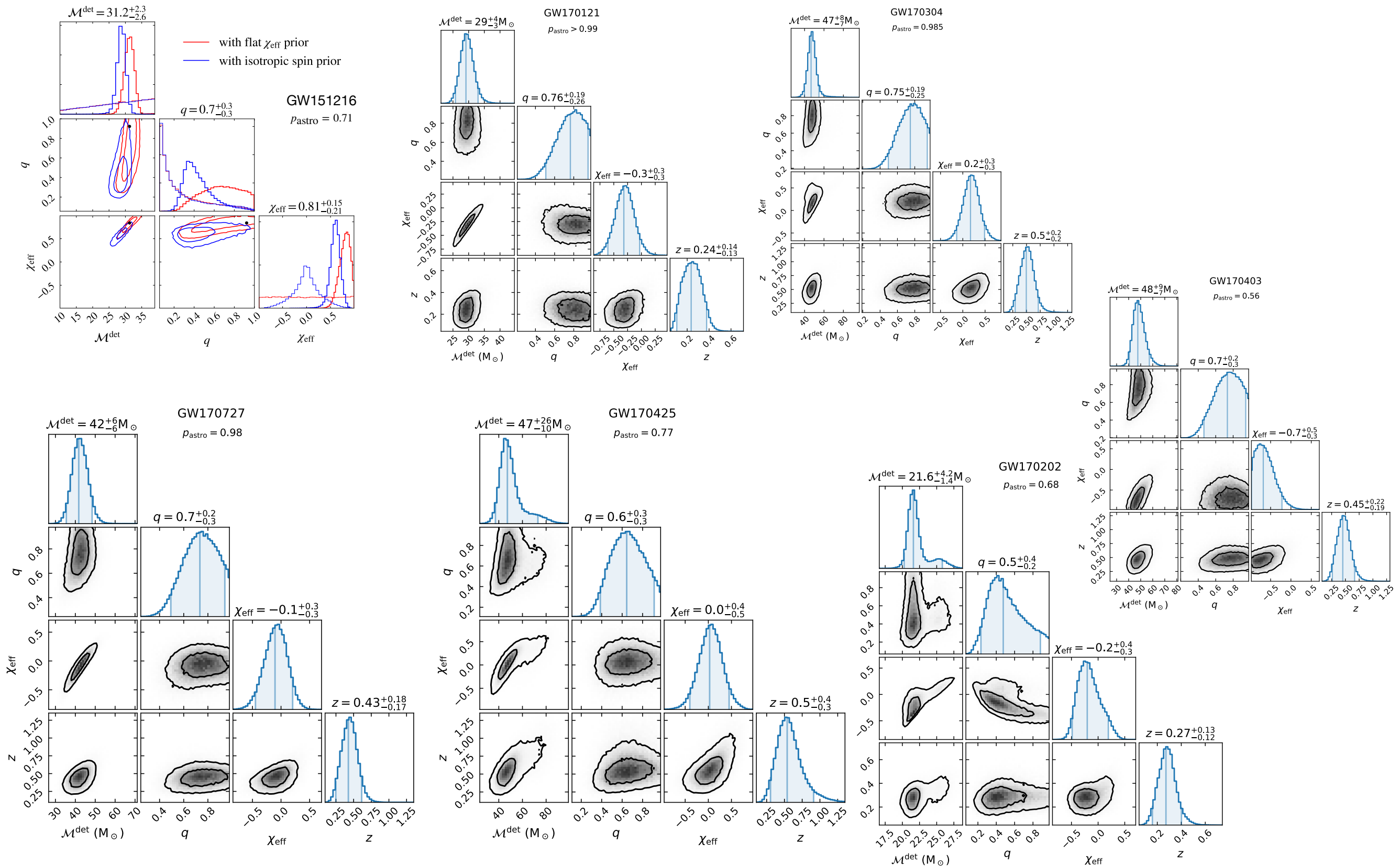
# Parameters of the New Events



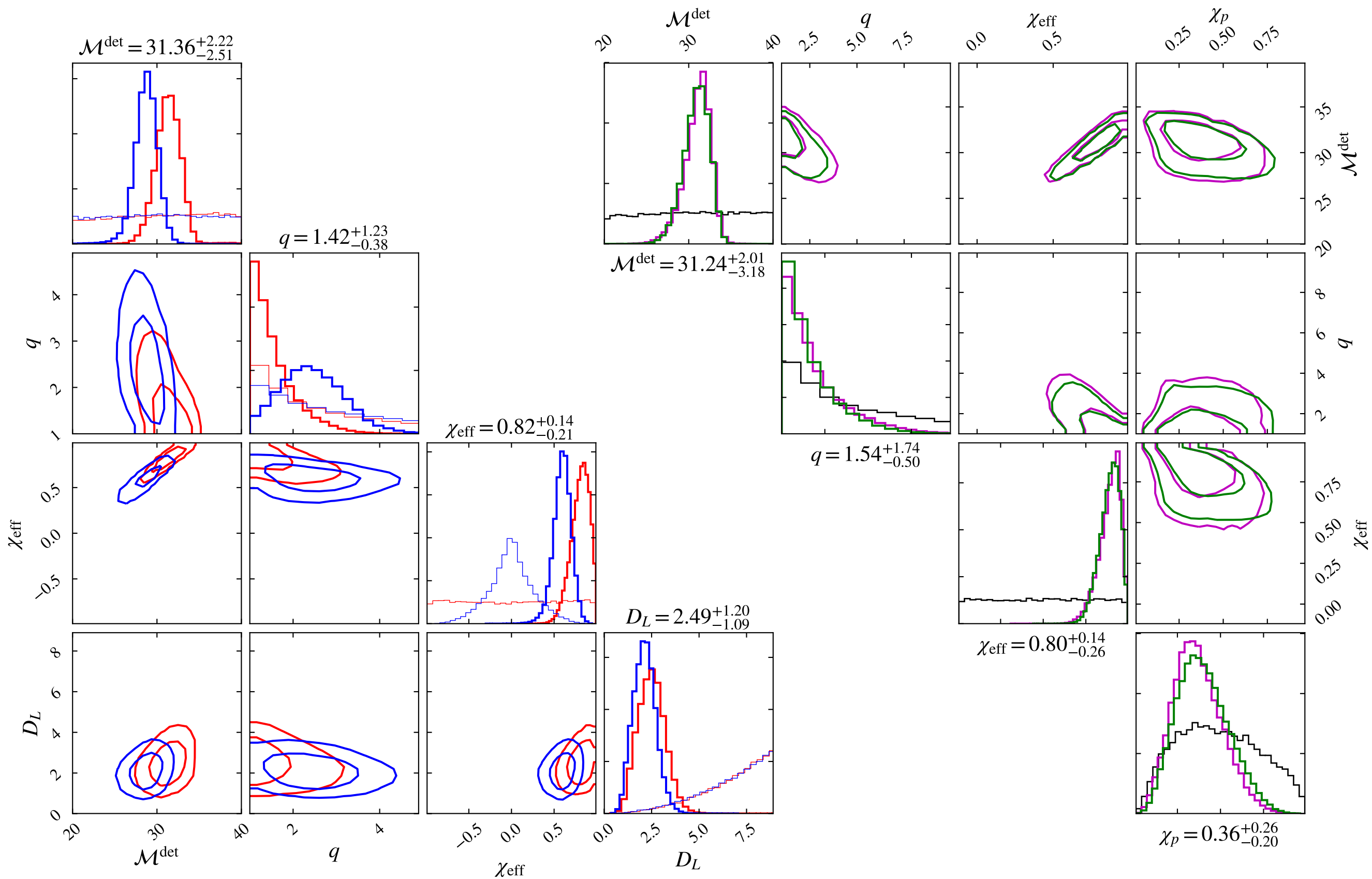
TV et. al., (2019b)



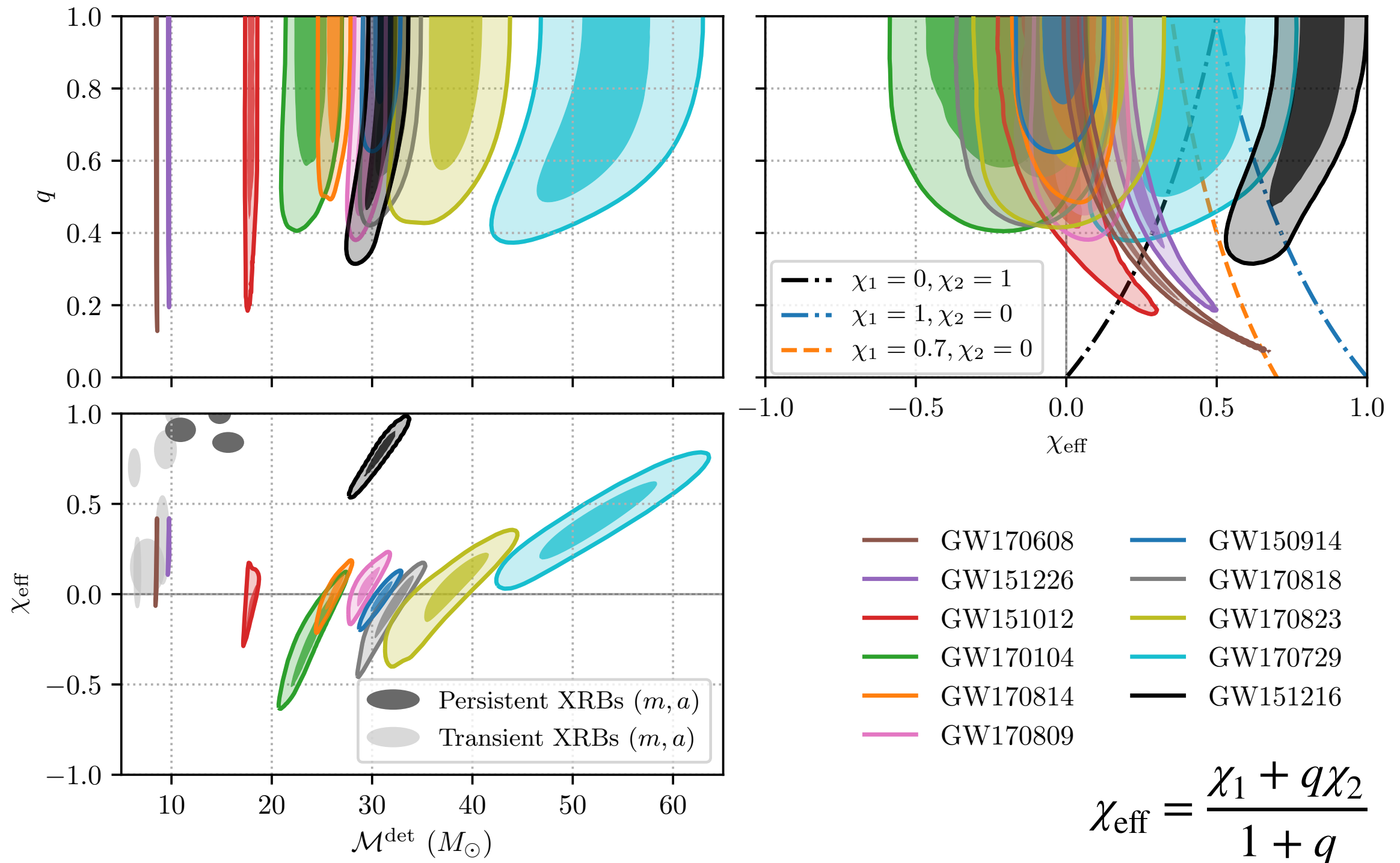
# Parameters of the New Events



# GW151216



# GW151216





# Formation Scenarios for BBHs in the Literature

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Field binaries (common envelope evolution)

Field binaries (chemically homogenous evolution)

Field triple systems

Few body interactions in: GCs, open clusters

Few body interactions + tides in: NSCs, GCs



















Binaries in AGN disks


Population III stars

Primordial black holes

# Formation Scenarios for BBHs in the Literature

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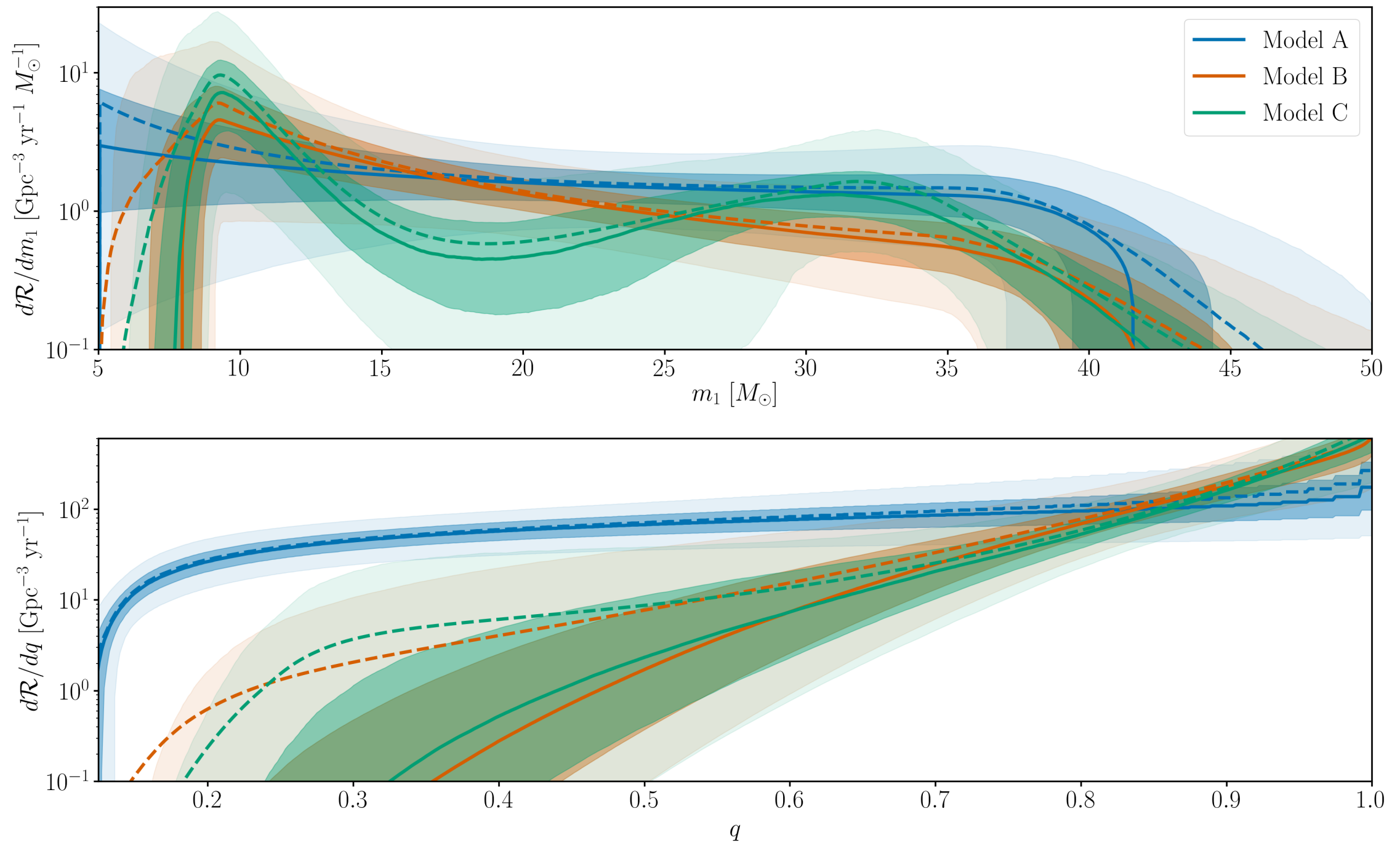
Field binaries (C.E)				Globular clusters		
Field binaries (Ch. homog. evol)				Open clusters		
				Nuclear star clusters		
Field triple systems				AGN disks		
Primordial black holes				Pop. III stars		

 Abundant systems, with low merger efficiency

 Known ingredients

 Purely gravitational evolution to merger

# LVC Rates



$$R = 53.2^{+58.5}_{-28.8} \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

arxiv: 1811.12907



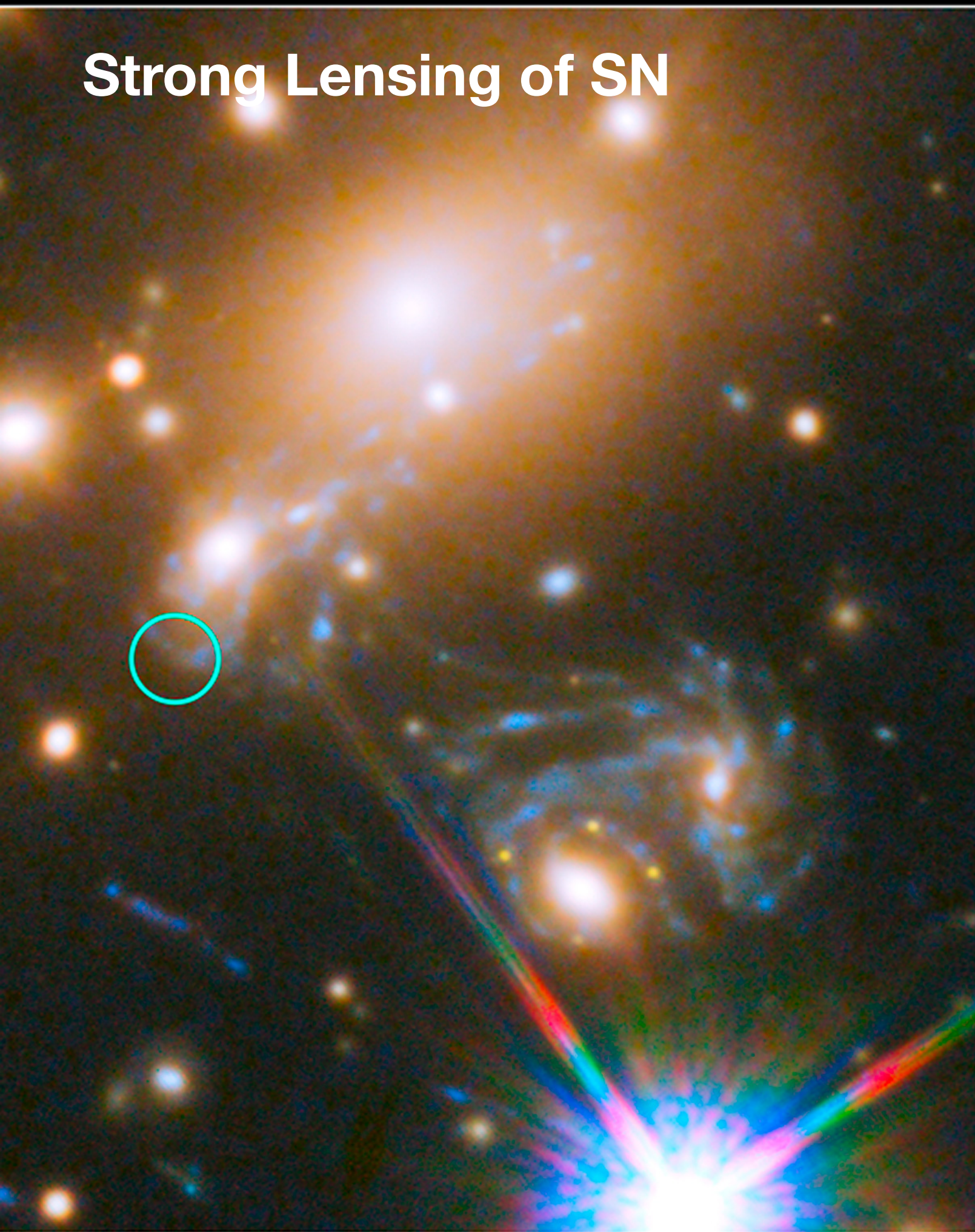
# Parameter Distribution - caveats

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- Isolated binaries have high and aligned spins due to tides? Natal kicks, winds and BBH formation at large merger times  
R. O'Shaughnessy et. al. (2017), Kushnir et. al. (2016)
- Triples have randomly aligned spins? Highly hierarchical systems favor in-plane spins  
Liu et. al., (2018), Antonini et. al. (2018), Liu et. al., (2019)
- Field binaries have no eccentricity in the LIGO band?  
Fortuitous natal kicks can lead to eccentricity  
Eldridge and Stanway (2016)



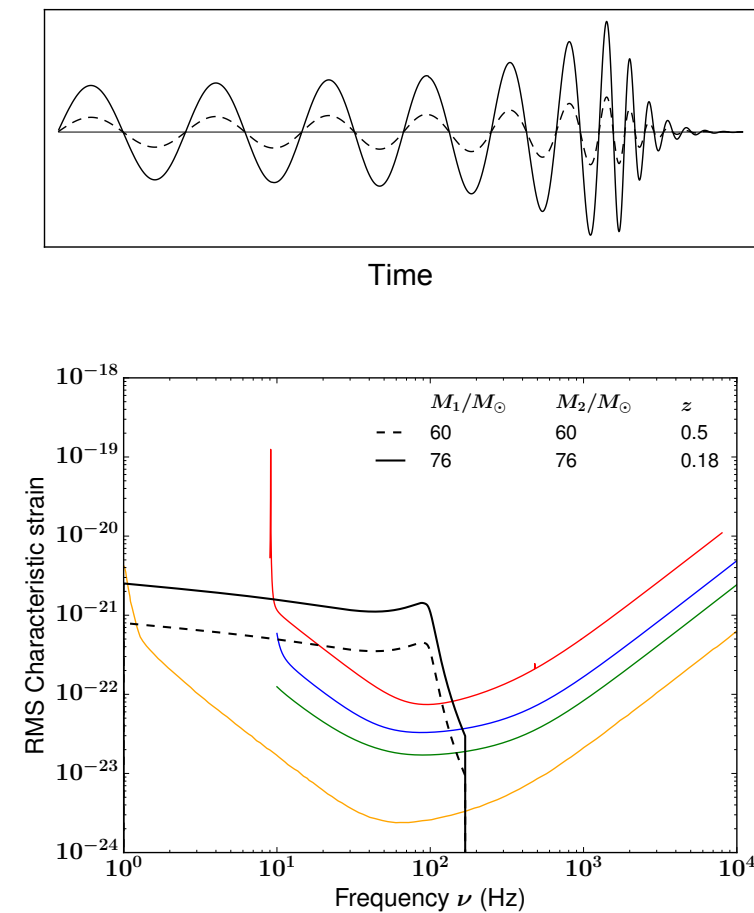
# Strong Lensing of SN





# Strong Lensing of GWs

## Geometrical optics



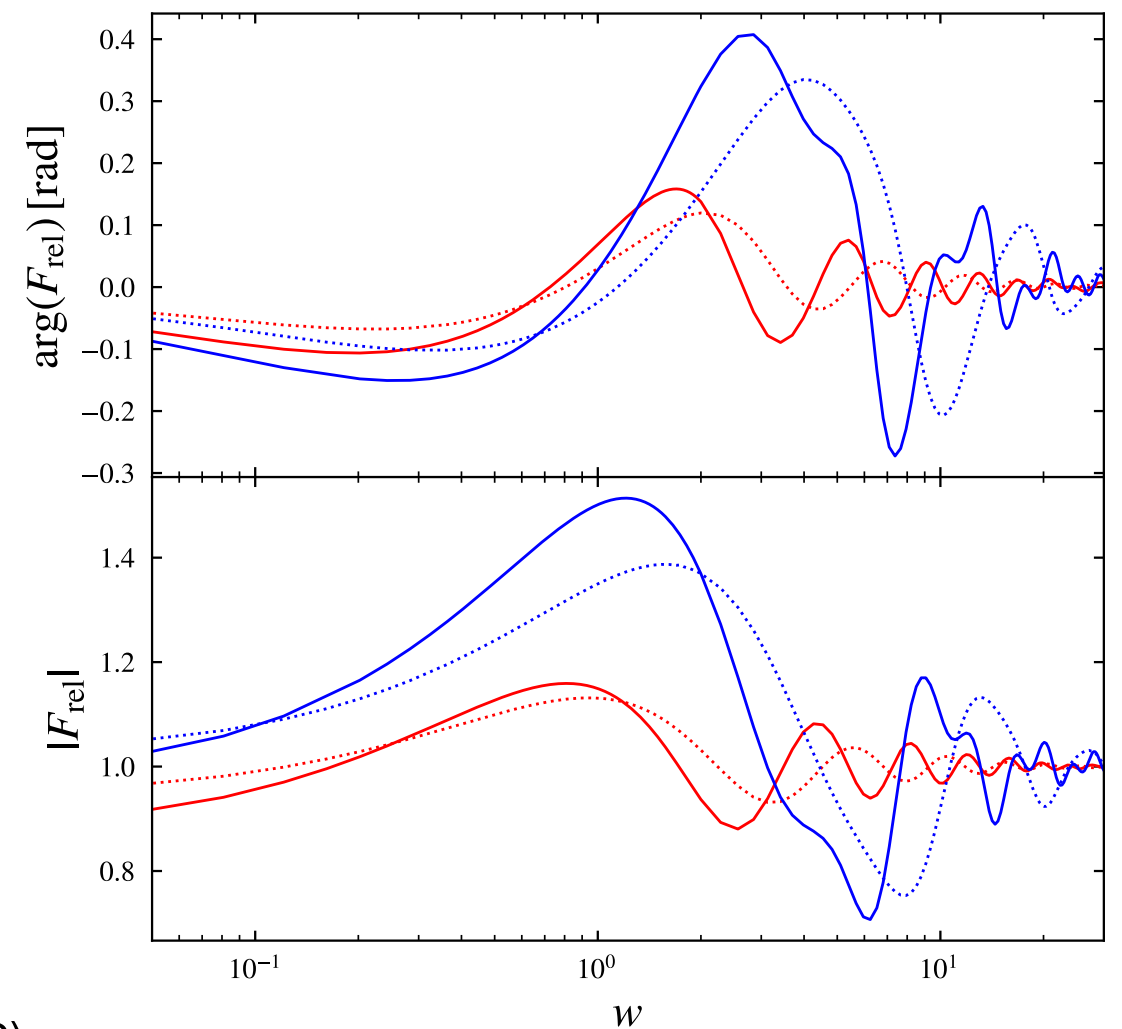
$$M(1+z) = \tilde{M}(1+\tilde{z})$$

$$d_L(\tilde{z}) = d_L(z)/\sqrt{\mu}$$

Dai et. al., (2016)

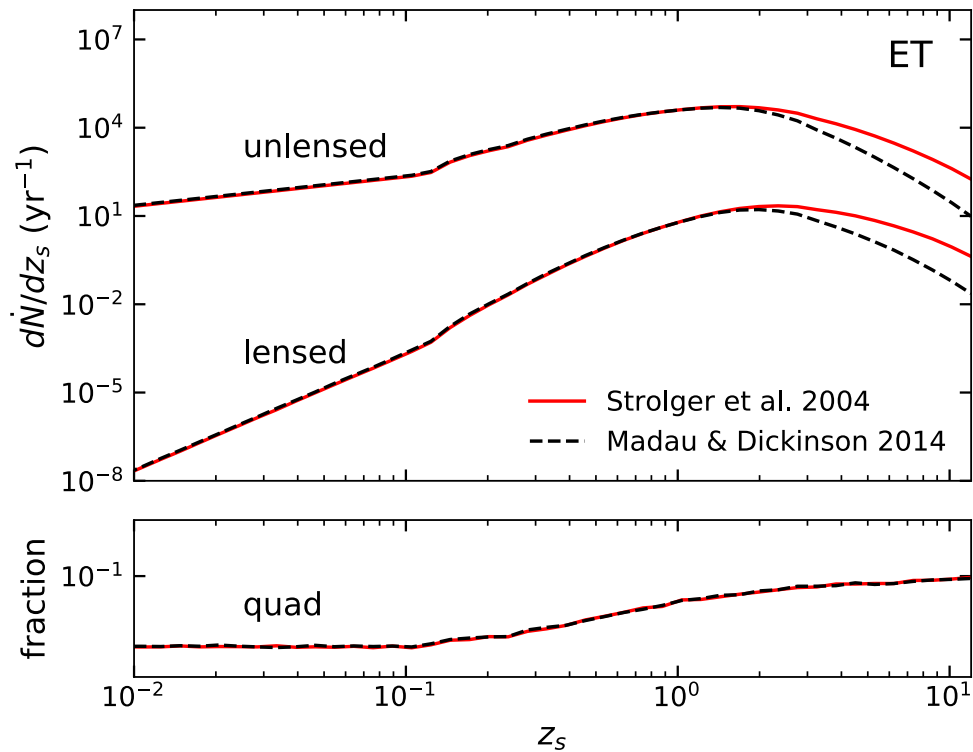
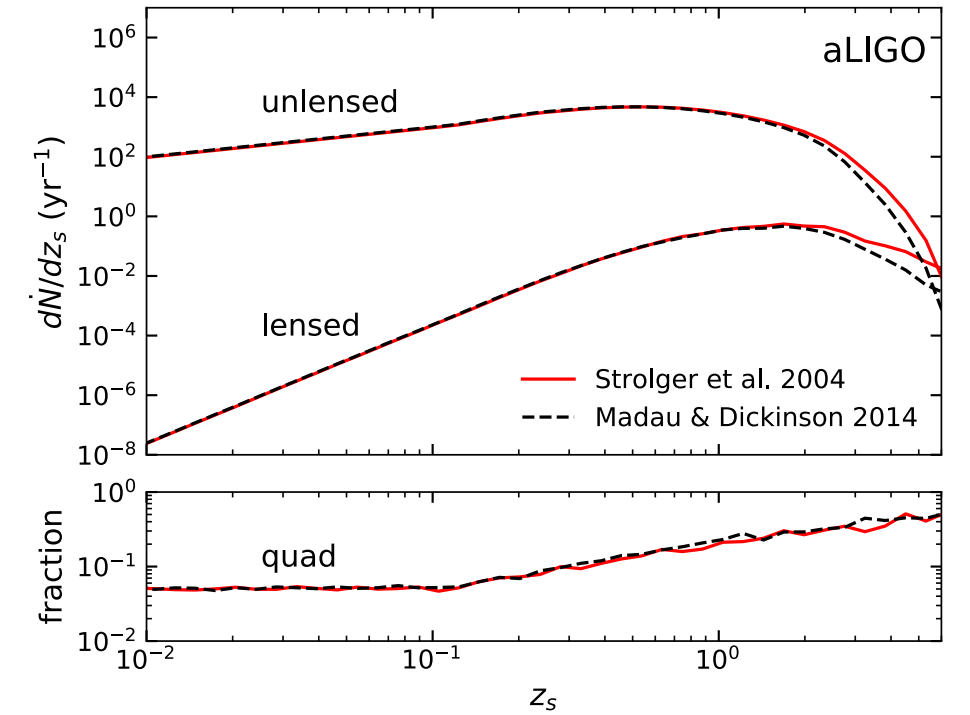
## Wave optics

$$h_L(f) = F(f)h(f)$$

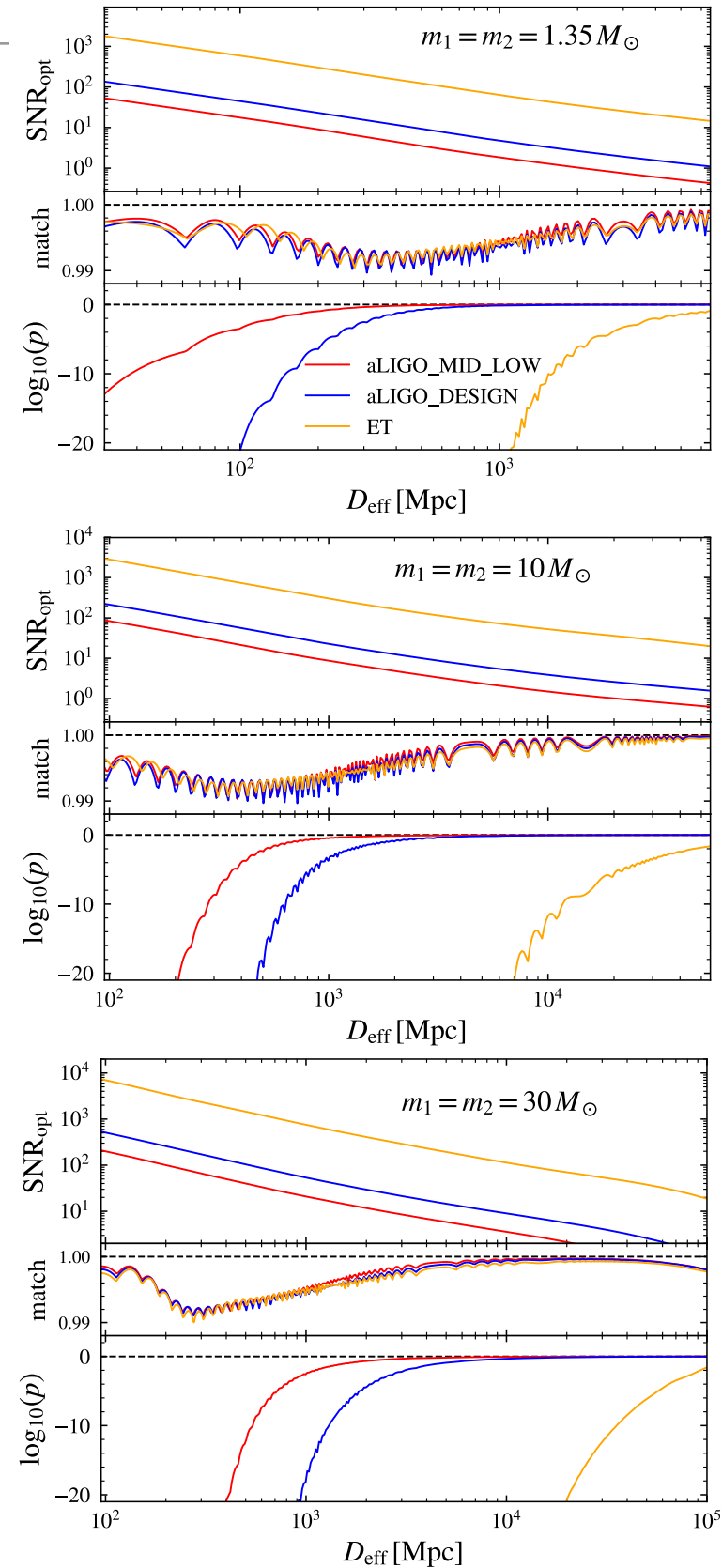


Takahashi (2004)

# Strong Lensing of GWs



Mao et. al., (2018)



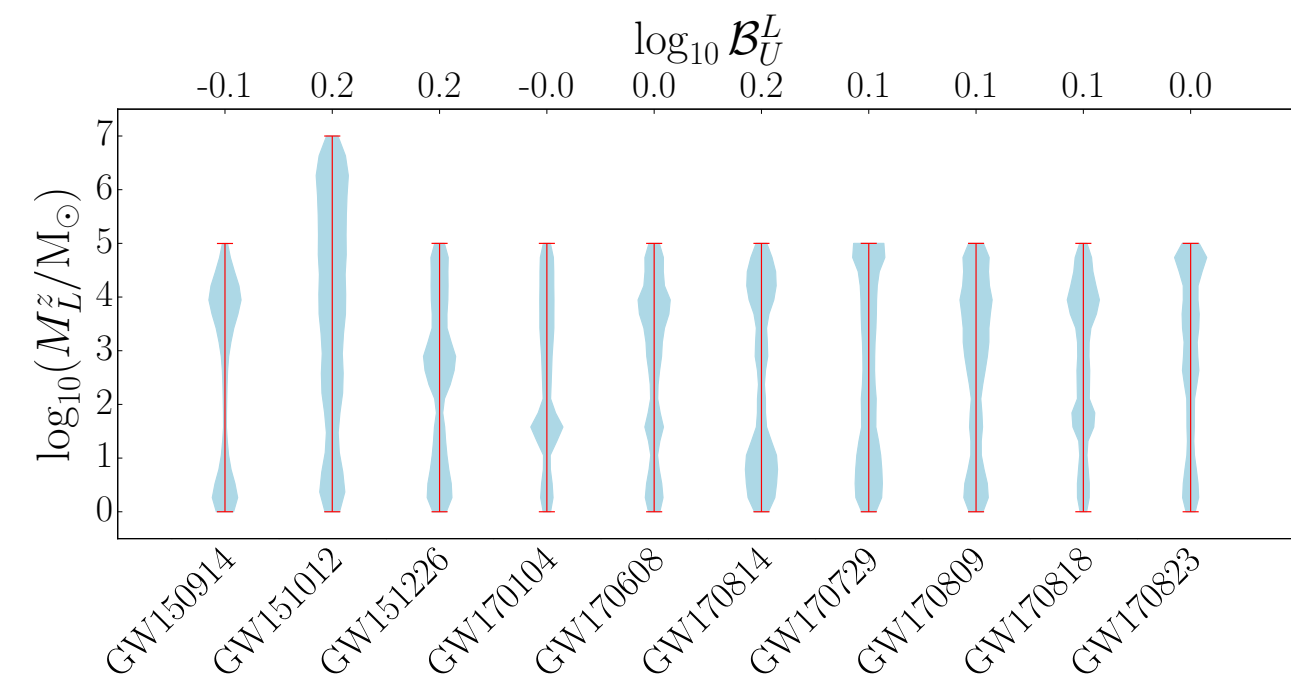
Dai et. al., (2016)



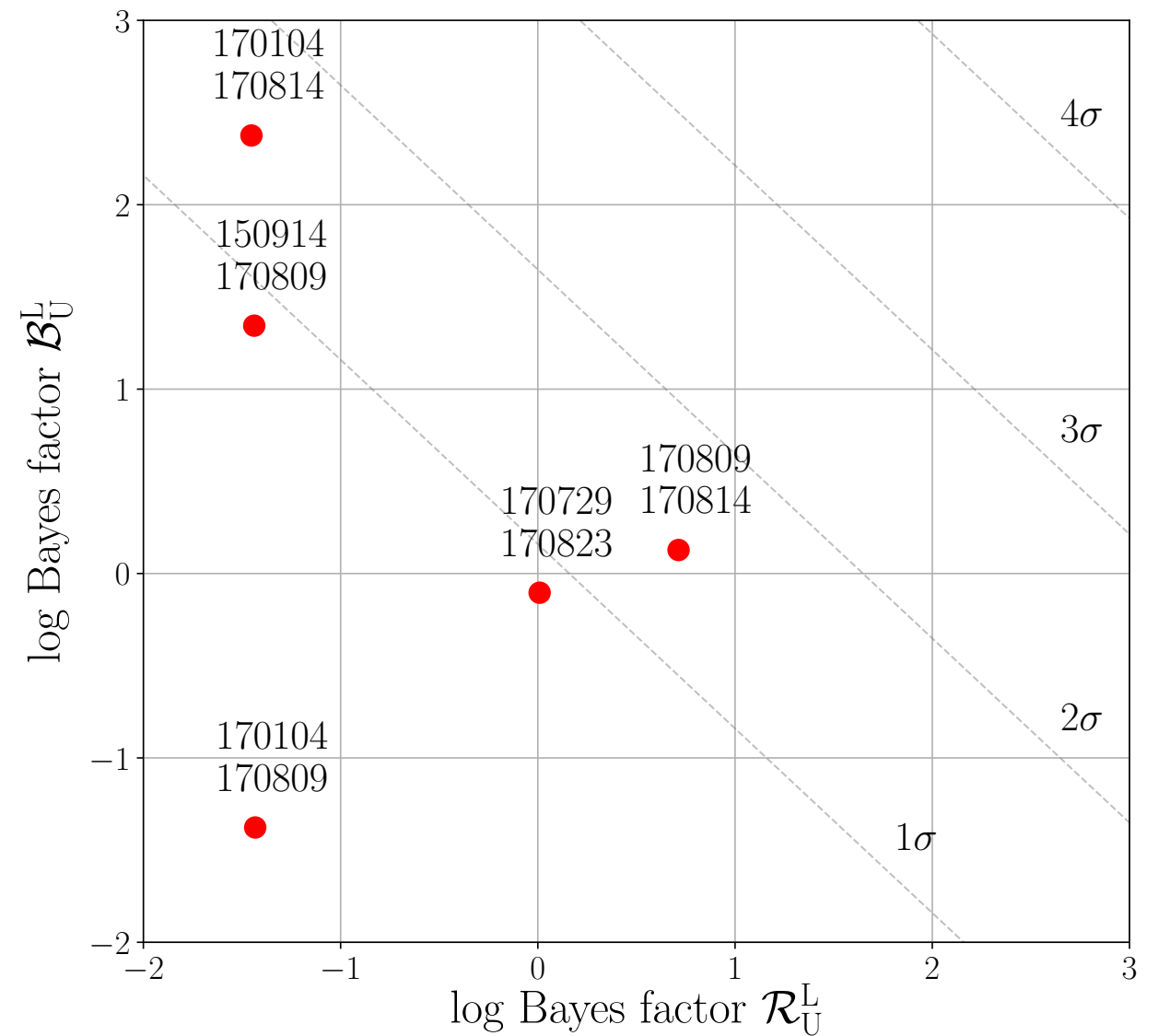
# Analysis of O1+2 events

$$\mathcal{B}_U^L = \int d\theta \frac{P(\theta|d_1) P(\theta|d_2)}{P(\theta)}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_U^L = \frac{P(\Delta t_0|\mathcal{H}_L)}{P(\Delta t_0|\mathcal{H}_U)}$$

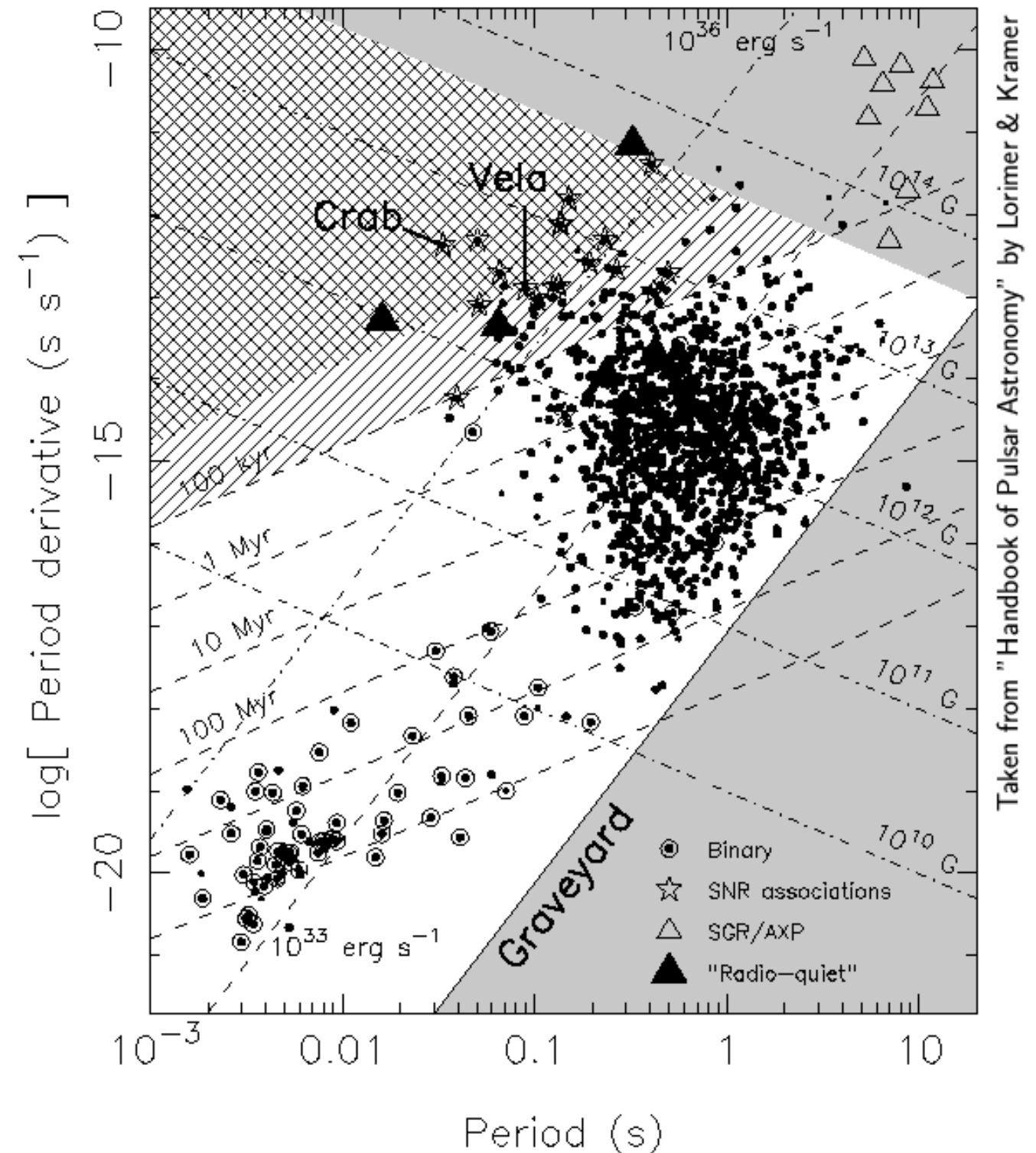
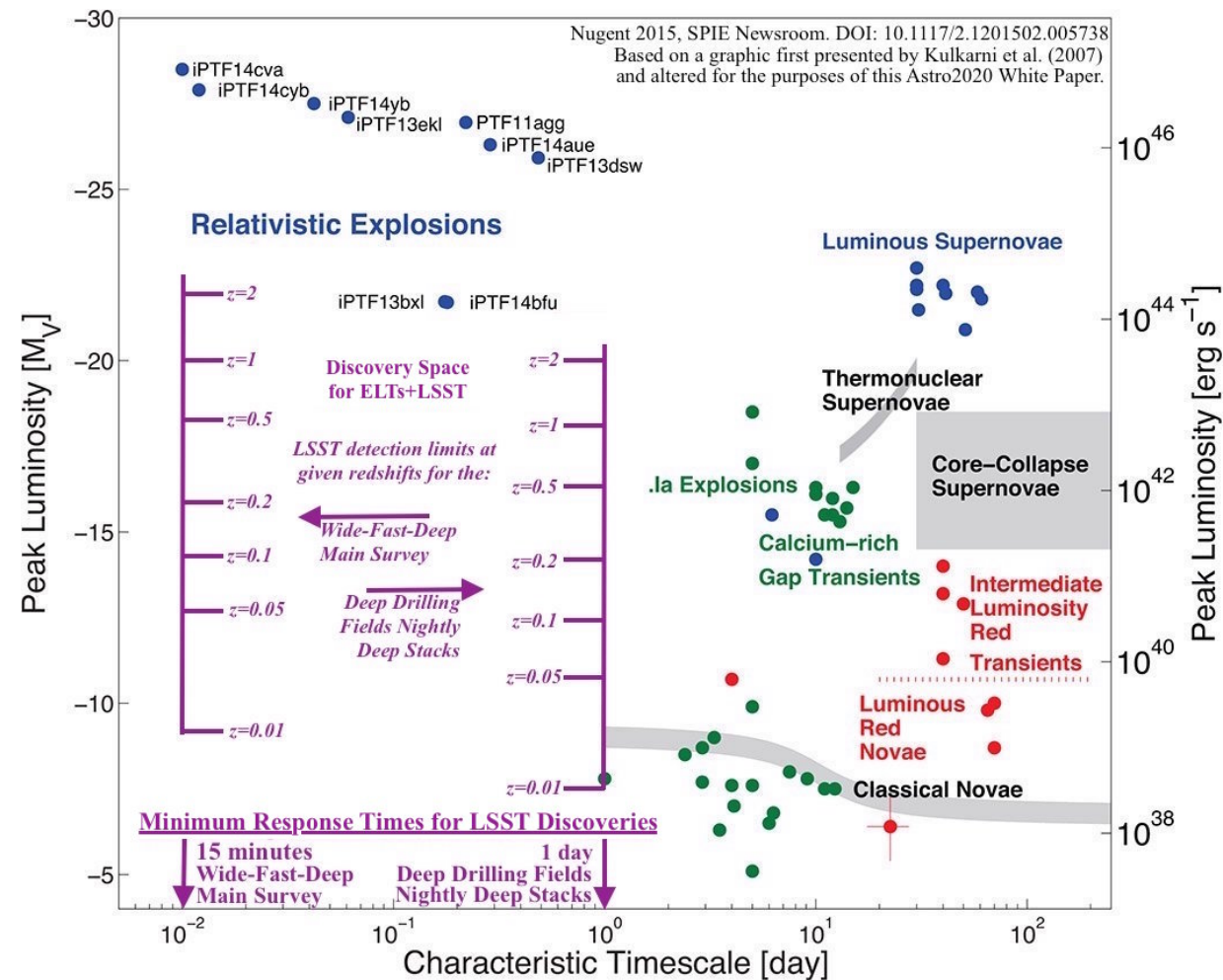


Wave optics



Geometrical optics

# Parameter Space and Population Modeling



Taken from "Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy" by Lorimer & Kramer

# 'f-fdot' Diagram for GW Sources

