



Capitalizing on GW polarization bias  
for a pair of interferometric detectors

To increase parameter estimation speed  
and Investigate the potential implications for  
stellar evolution models.



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# Astrophysics

- Obtaining astrophysical information (search)
  - Externally triggered GW search
  - GW band only identified GW event
- Signal information
  - Infer system parameters
  - Localize sky position

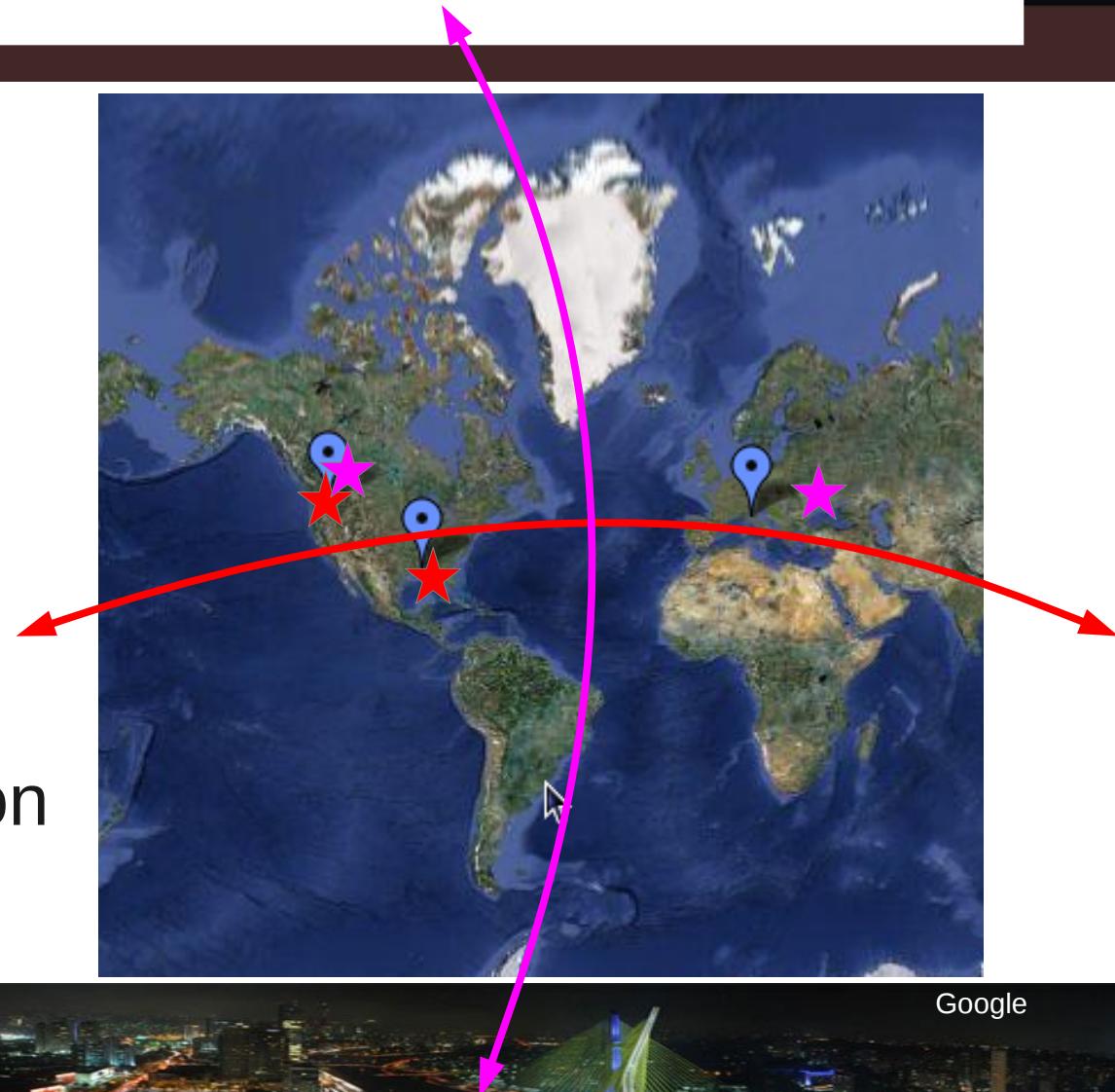


LIGO-G1201267-v1



# Sky localization

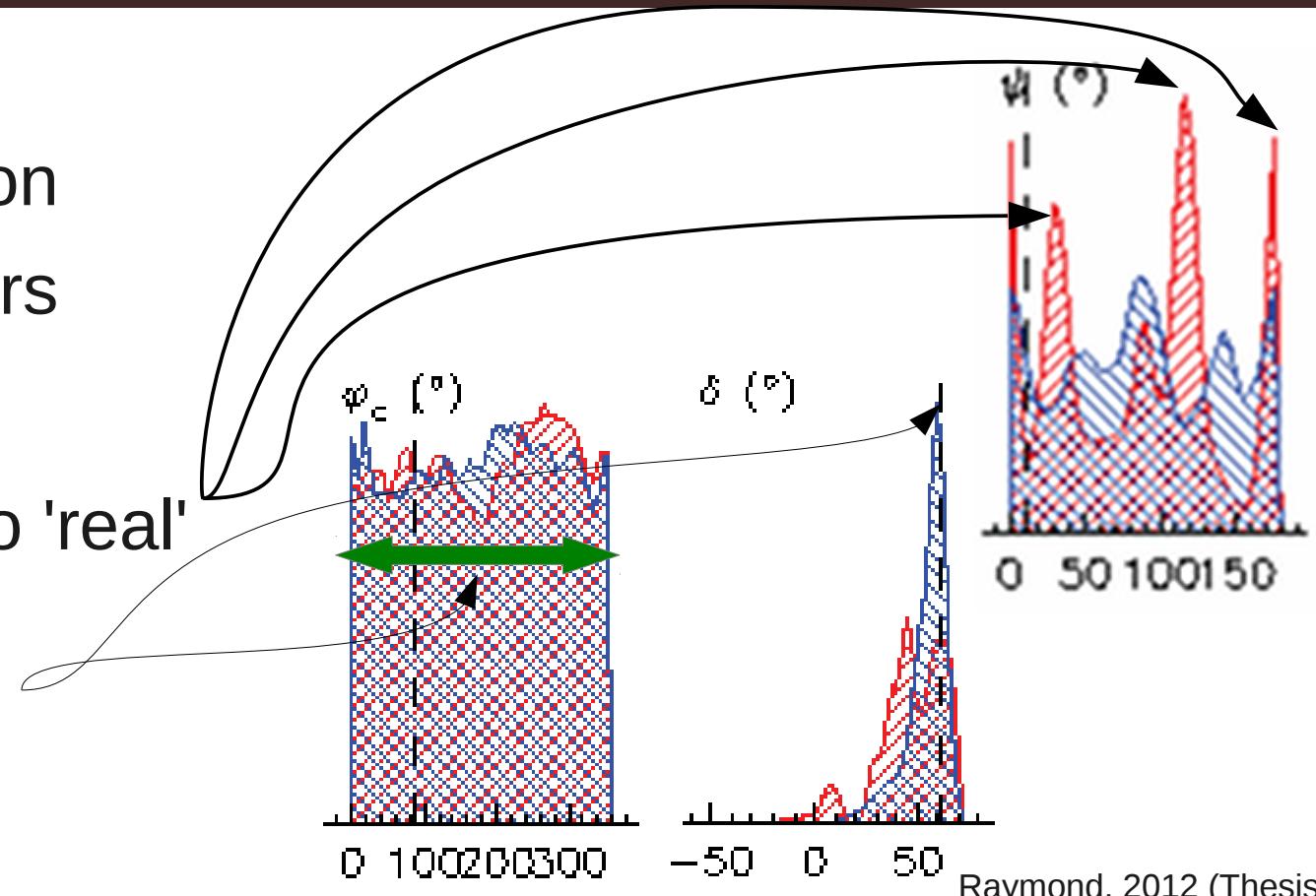
- Detection method
  - Matched filter
  - Excess power
- Triangulation
  - indirectly SNR dependent
  - Network configuration dependent





# Parameter Estimation

- Requires
  - time of detection
  - parameter priors
- Results
  - convergence to 'real' parameters
  - most likely sky position (non triangulation)



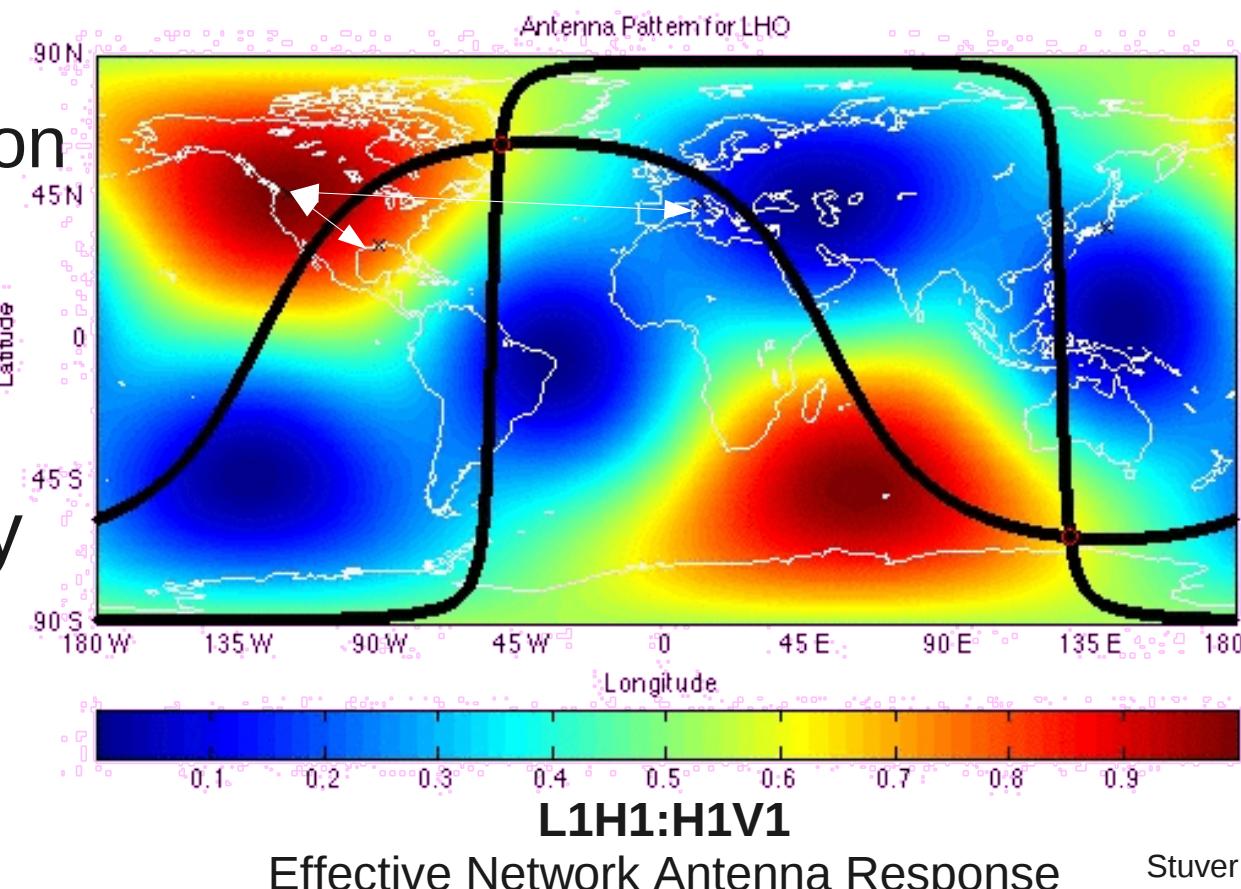
Raymond, 2012 (Thesis)





# Source Sensitivity

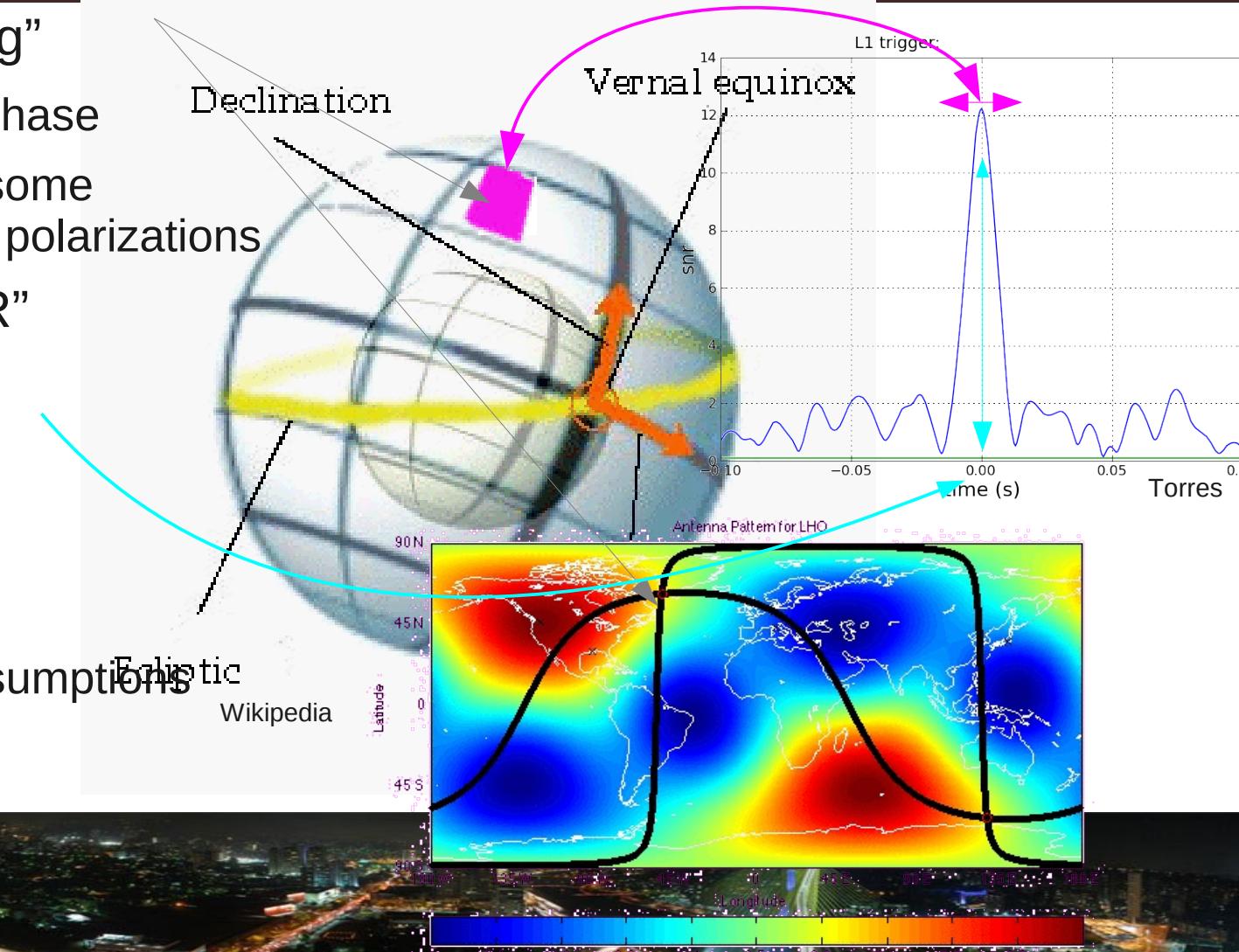
- Signal polarization
  - Network polarization sensitivity
  - Single detector sensitivity
- Detector Geometry
  - Simple, single site
  - Complex, network configuration





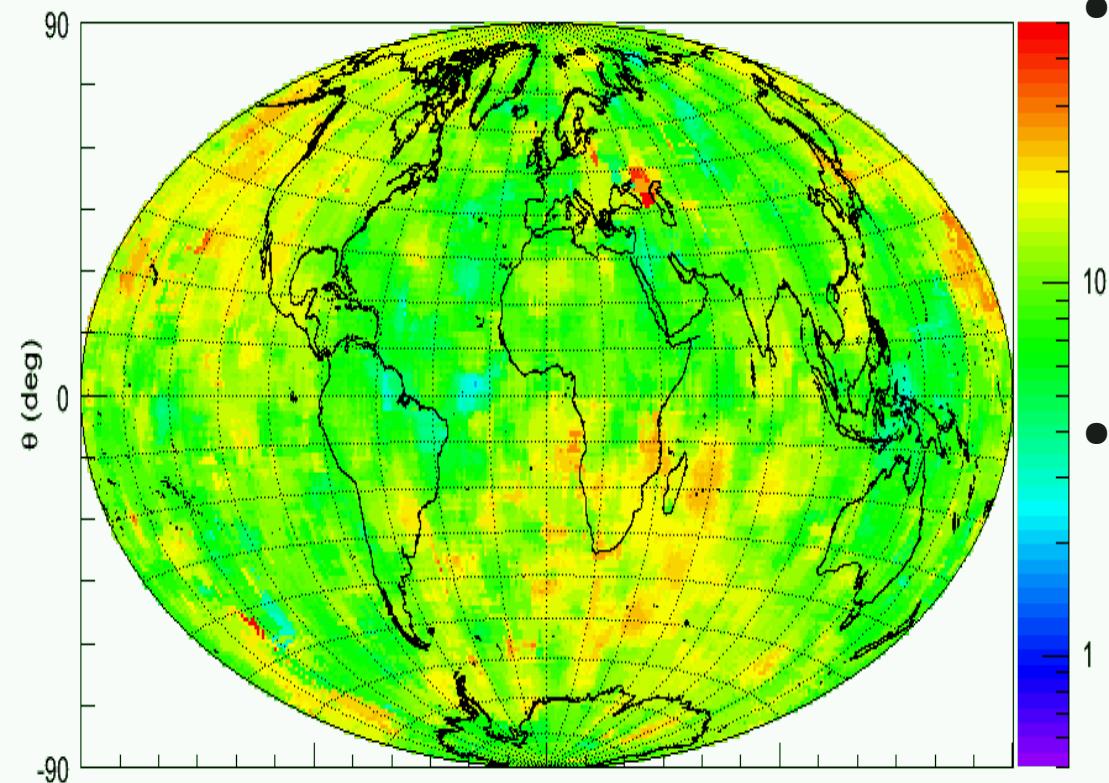
# Errors in Sky Pointing and Distance

- Sky Pointing: “timing”
  - Template choice / phase
  - Is network blind at some (RA,DEC) for given polarizations
- Est. Distance: “SNR”
  - Data quality
  - PSD estimates
- “Ignored” errors
  - Source polarization
  - “Simple” search assumptions





# Source sampling 'deafness'



Klimenko, 2010

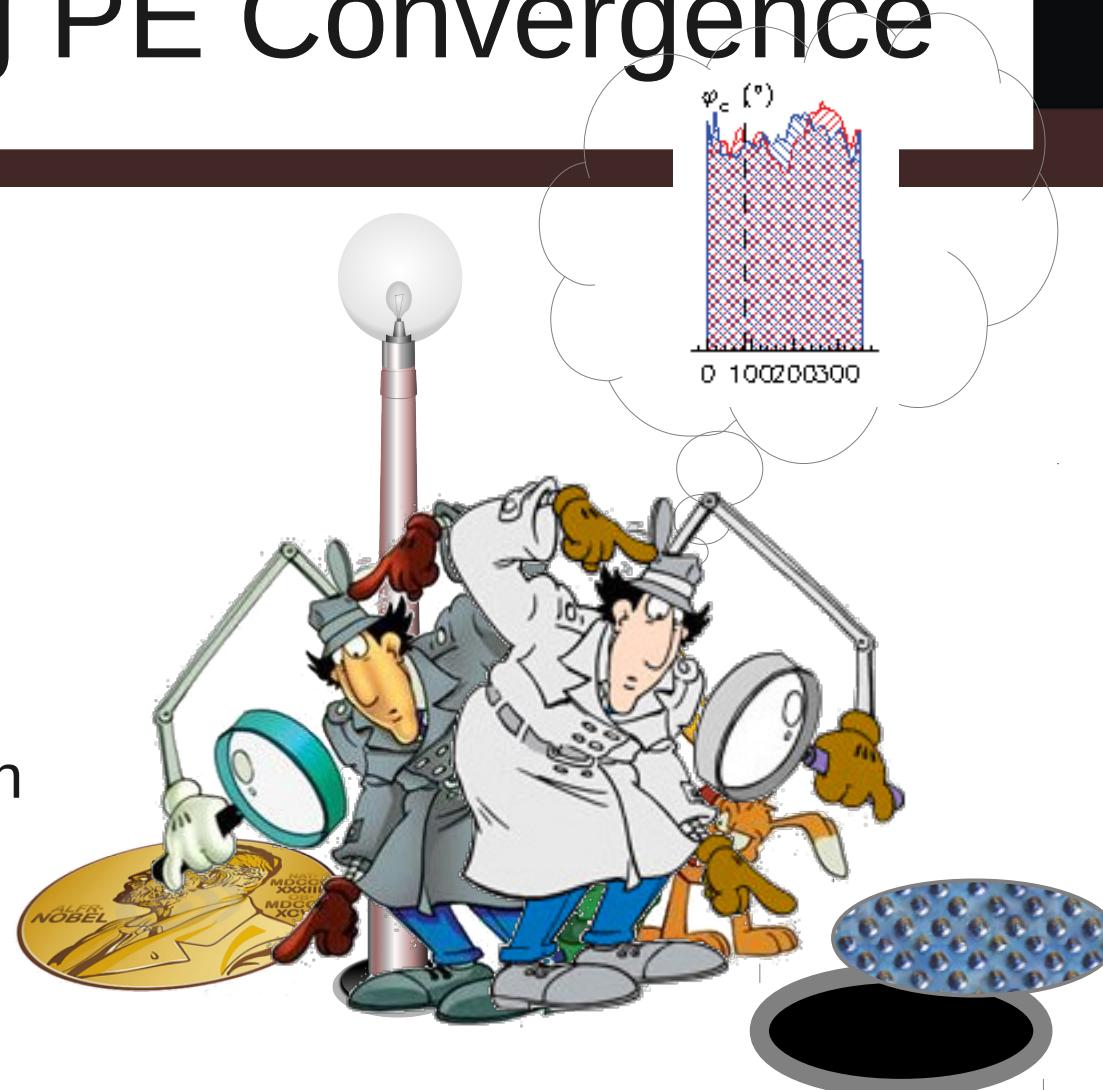
- Past observing epochs
  - Polarization average ideal orientations
  - not triangulation limiting
- Future observing epochs
  - Polarization 'deafness' may be an issue (5x)
  - address via hierarchical filtering

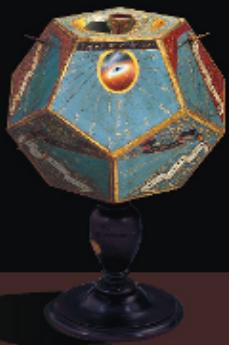




# Improving PE Convergence

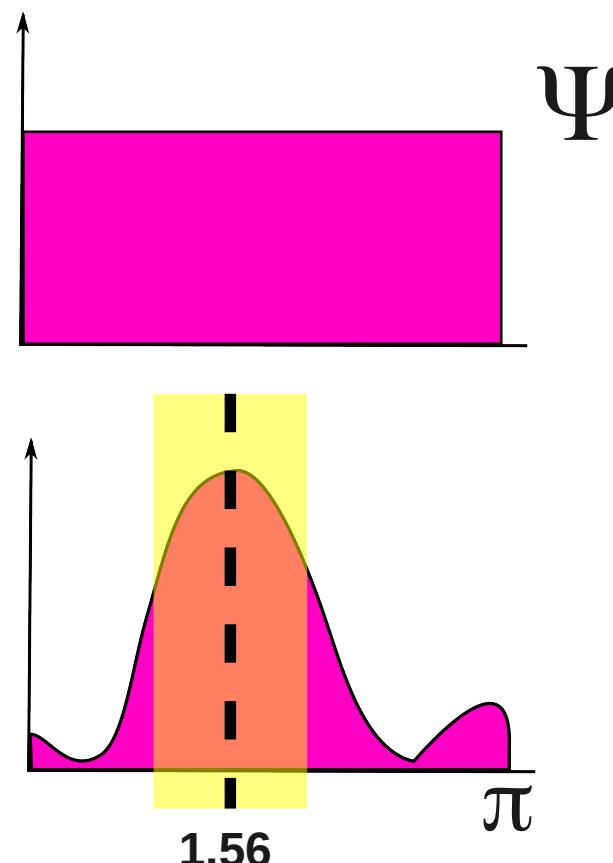
- PE can triangulate signal
- Convergence timescale
  - subspace dimensionality: masses, spin, mass ratio, etc
  - domain breadth
  - initial 'guess' or information





# Case Study: GRB100328A

- Externally trigger GW search
- Stats:  
RA 10h23m45s  
DEC 47d02m  
953781779
- LIGO detector pair
- Traditional PE run via Monte Carlo Markov Chains



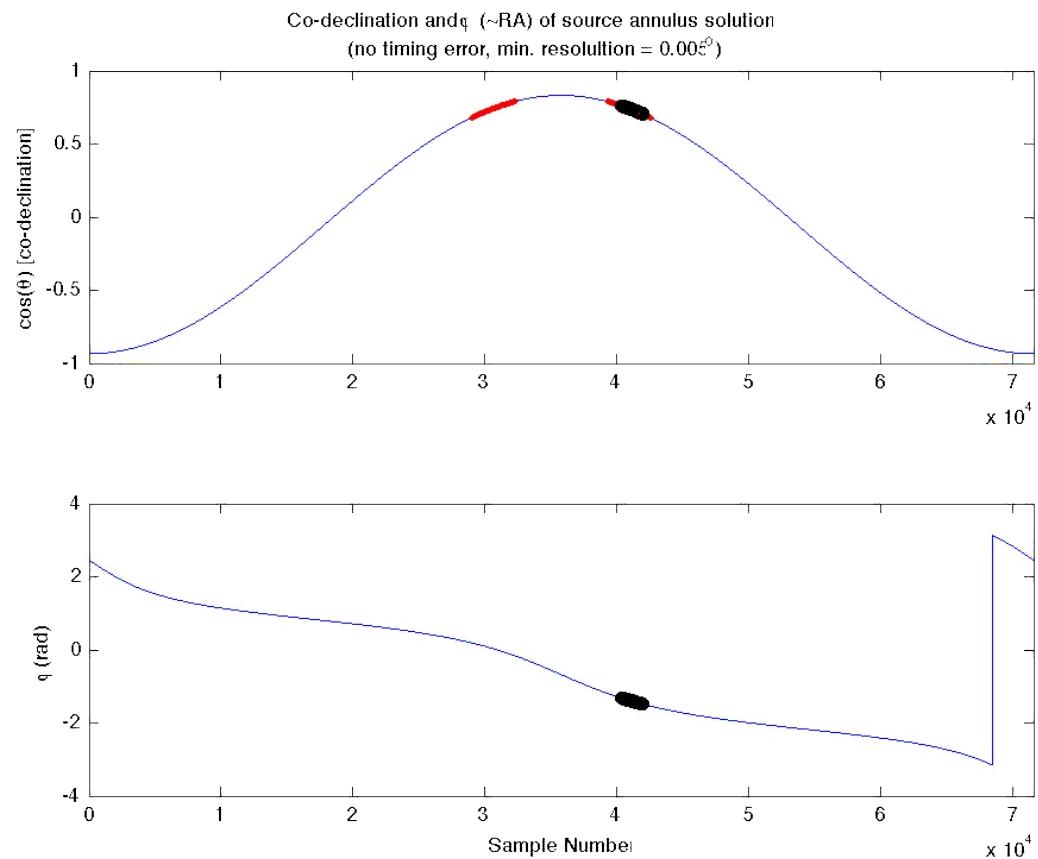
GW Stats:  
Pair: LLO-LHO  
Posterior  
(mu,sigma):  
89,57

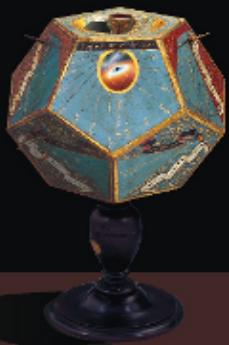




# Case Study: GRB100328A

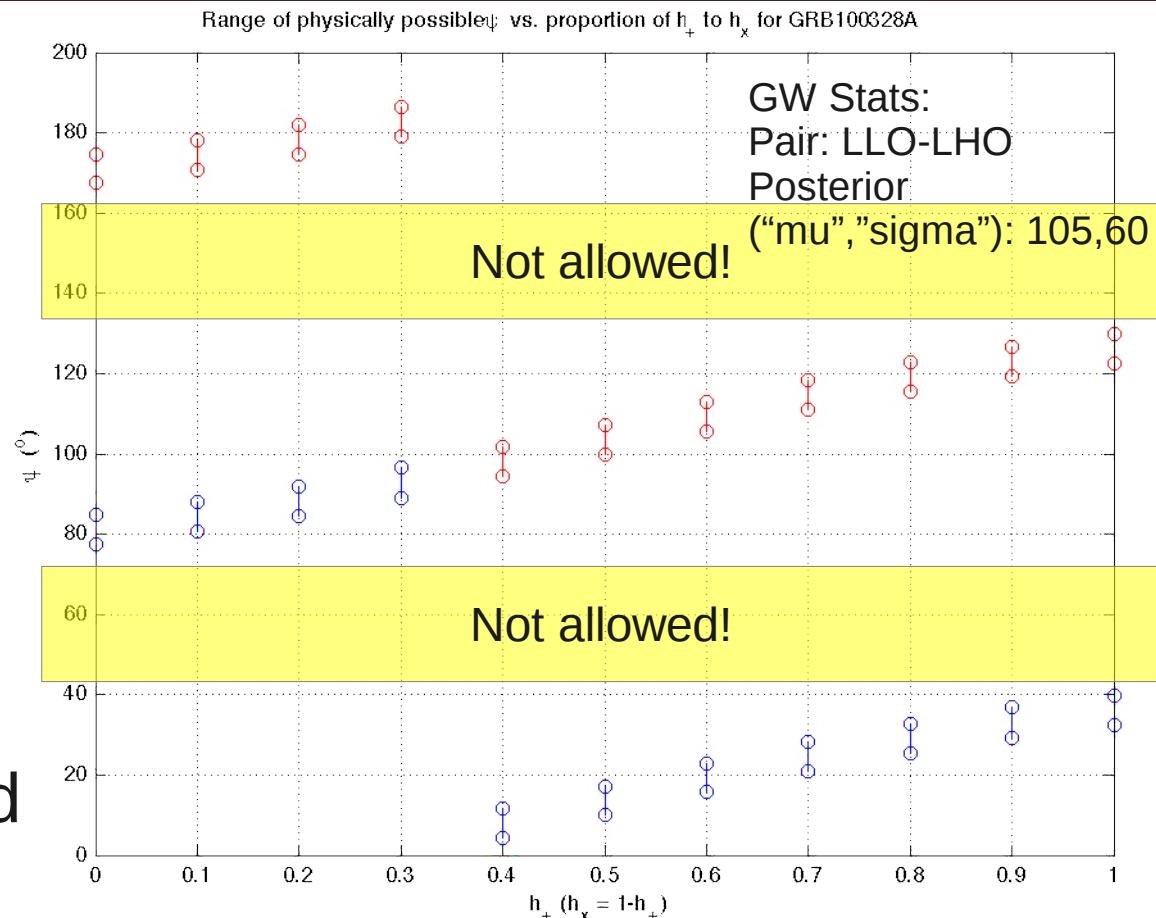
- *Using polarization bias*
- Predicts 'deafness' in polarization
- Intelligent MCMC prior
  - improve convergence timescales
  - RA,Dec
  - instrument pairing
- Geometrically determined

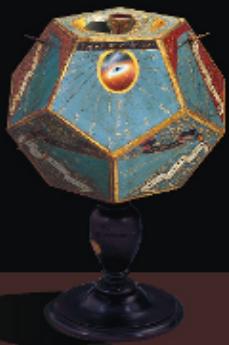




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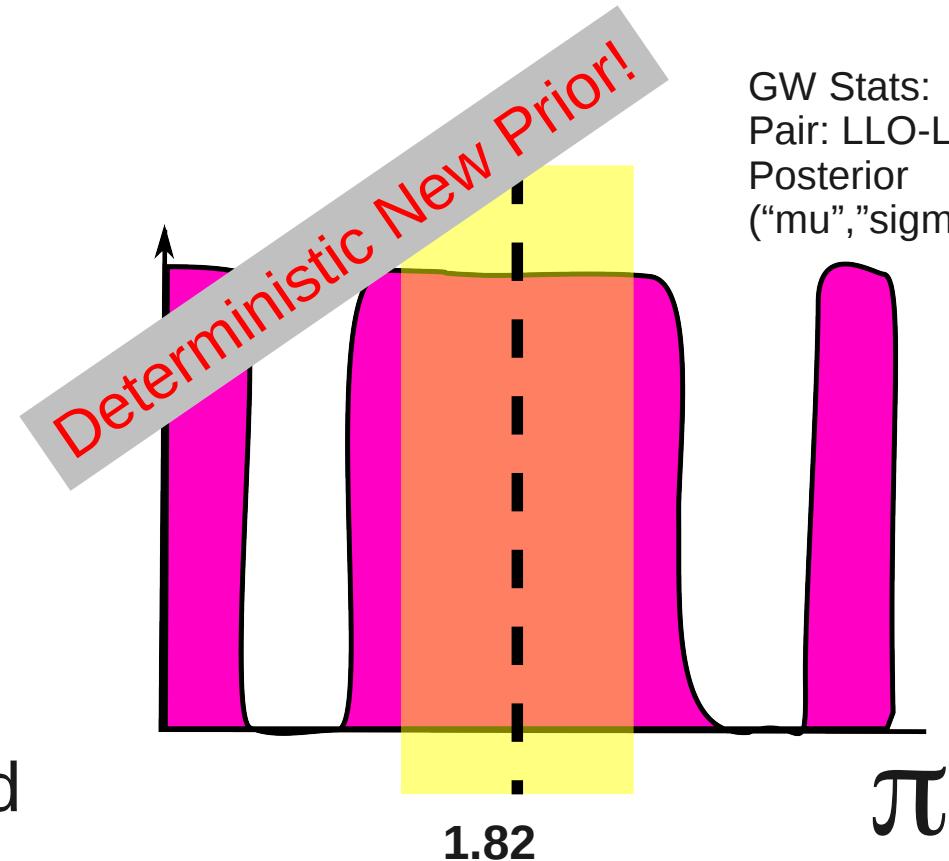
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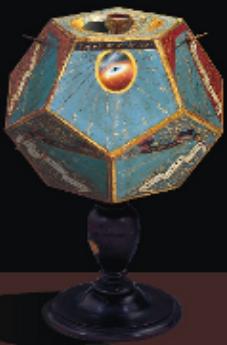




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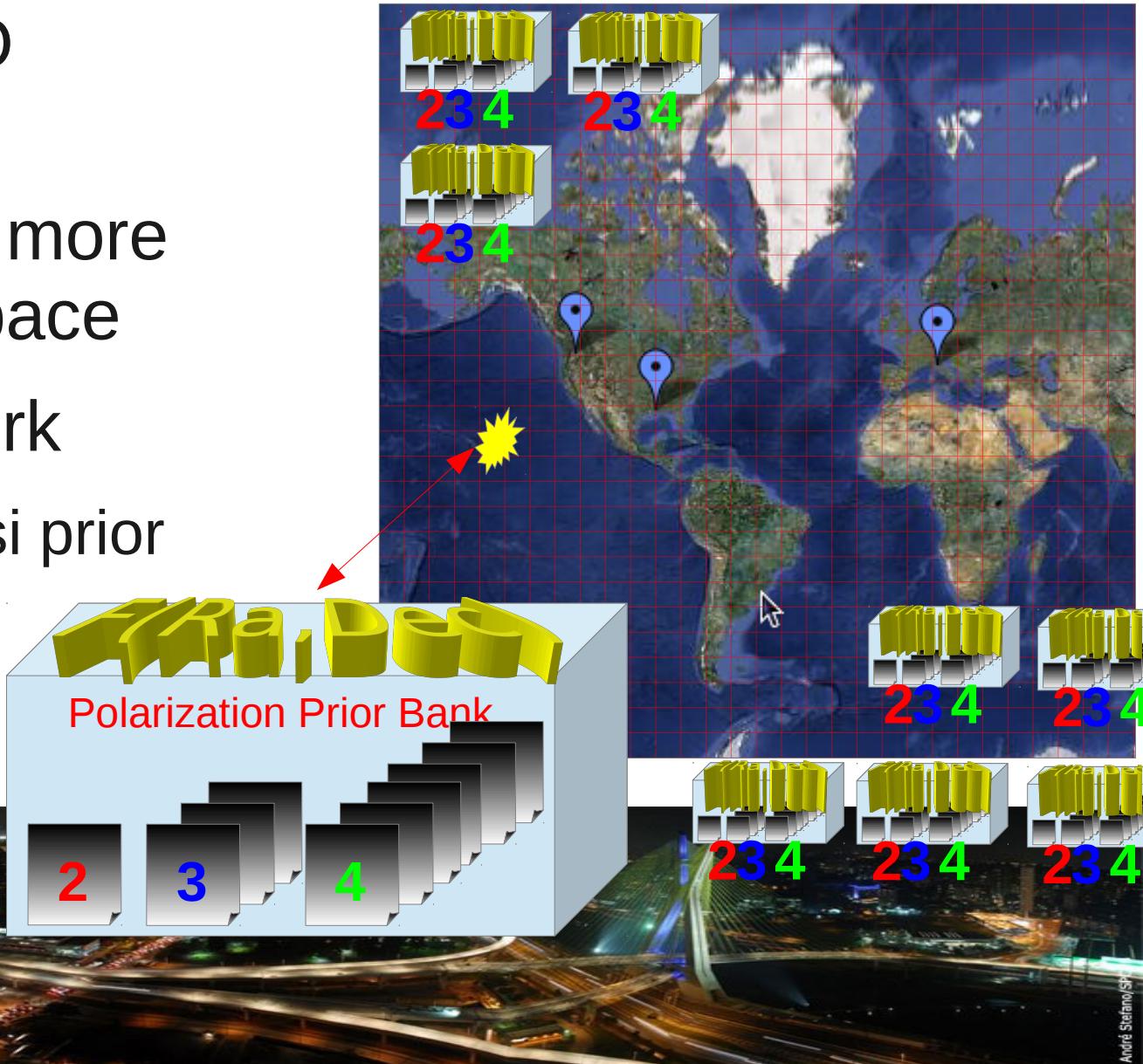
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# Leveraging Potential

- Detection 2 LIGO detectors
- Cuts 80 possibly more degrees of psi space
- N detector network
  - cuts  $\geq 80\text{deg}$  Psi prior
  - convolution of  $n!/2(n-2)!$  simple pair priors





# Polarization bias = Sampling Bias

- Potential polarization 'bias' mask across sky
- NS-NS polarization distribution knowledge limited (@ 40/yr)
- 'Bias' maps calculable per object in Virgo supercluster



Virgo Supercluster



LIGO-G1201267-v1





# Conclusions

- Polarization sensitivity/bias affects
  - Rapid source reconstruction
  - MCMC convergence time
  - Sampling of NSNS orientations
- Capitalizing on polarization bias
  - 2 stage search (NSNS) could be more sensitive
  - MCMC Prior bank, may effectively remove 1 PE DOF
- Things to do
  - Determine polarization sensitivity impact for 2, 3, and 4 GW detectors across entire sky
  - For Virgo super-cluster (LIGO obs sphere), investigate potential methods to de-convolve polarization sensitivity mask from observational data