

The background of the slide features a central black hole with a dark, circular event horizon. Concentric, glowing yellow and orange rings radiate outwards from the black hole, representing gravitational waves. The background is a dark, starry space with numerous small, bright stars scattered throughout.

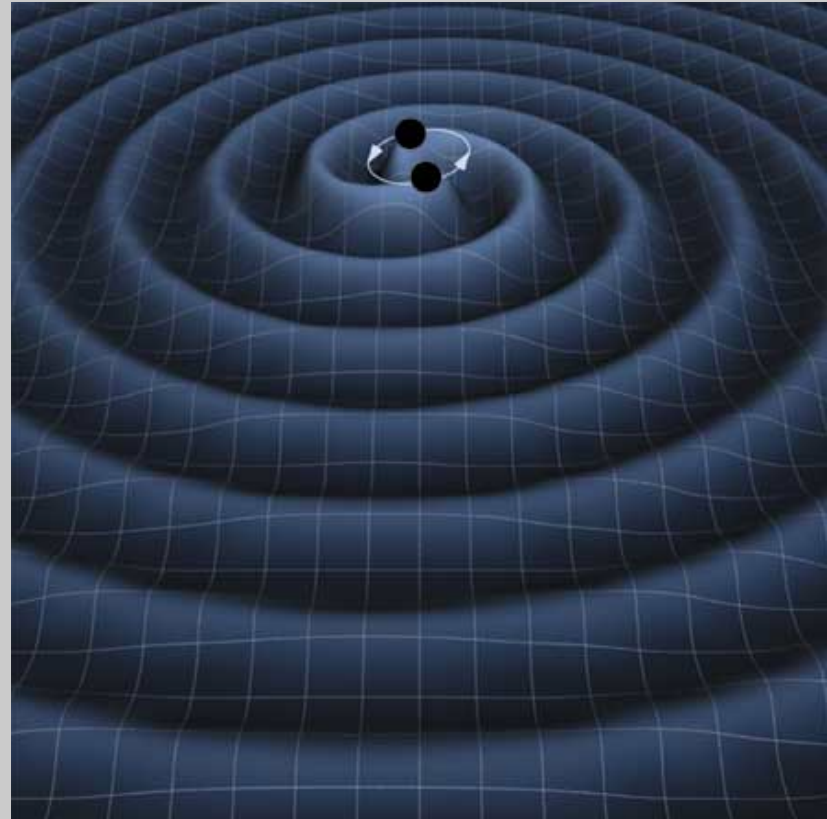
# Searching for Binary Black Holes with Spin Aligned with Orbital Angular Momentum

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LIGO SURF 2013

Mentors: Stephen Privitera, Alan Weinstein  
DCC# LIGO-G1300854-x0

# Gravitational Wave Detection from Binary Black Holes

- Coalescing BBHs are a promising source of GWs.
- The core technique in GW searches of compact binaries is the use of matched filtering.
- BBHs are expected to have significant spin.
- No previous searches of LIGO data have included the effects of spin.



# Waveforms with Spin – IMRPhenomB

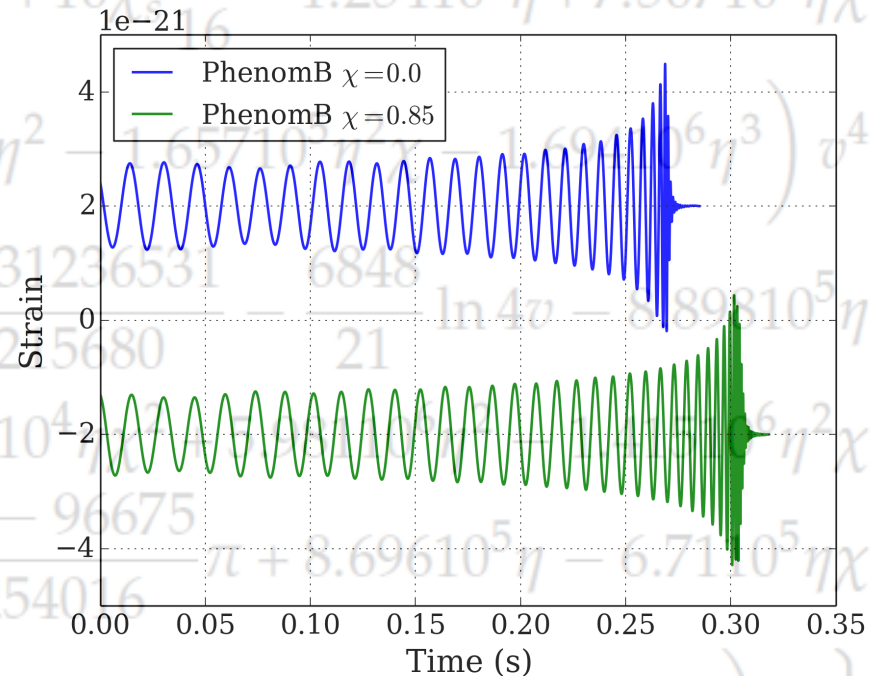
- Phenomenological fit to post-Newtonian and numerical relativity hybrid waveforms.

$$\chi \equiv \frac{a_1 m_1 + a_2 m_2}{M}$$

- Includes all three phases of coalescence: inspiral, merger, ringdown.

- Spin aligned with orbital angular momentum.

IMRPhenomB with  $m_1 = m_2 = 10 \text{ Msun}$



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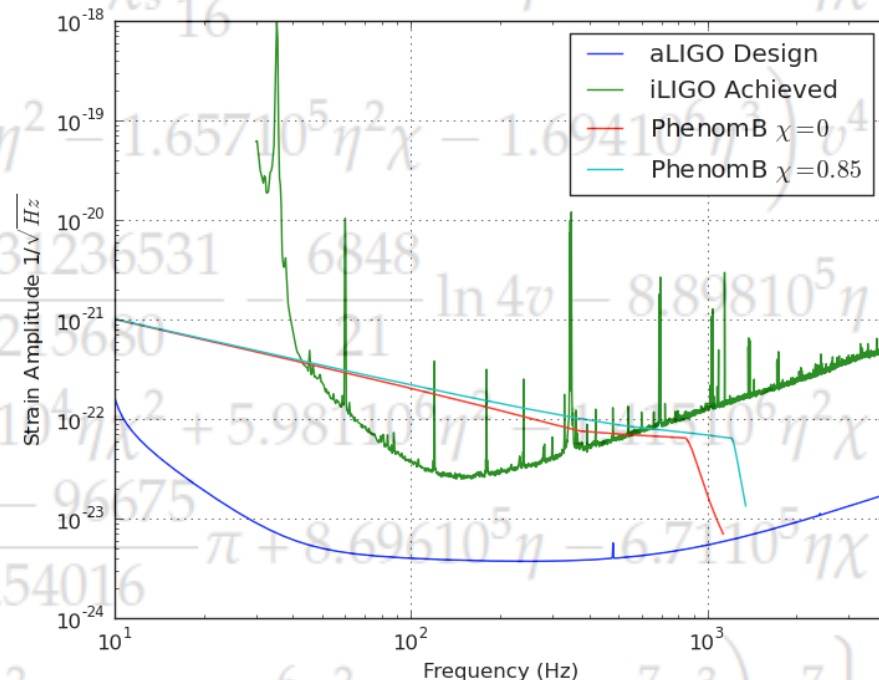
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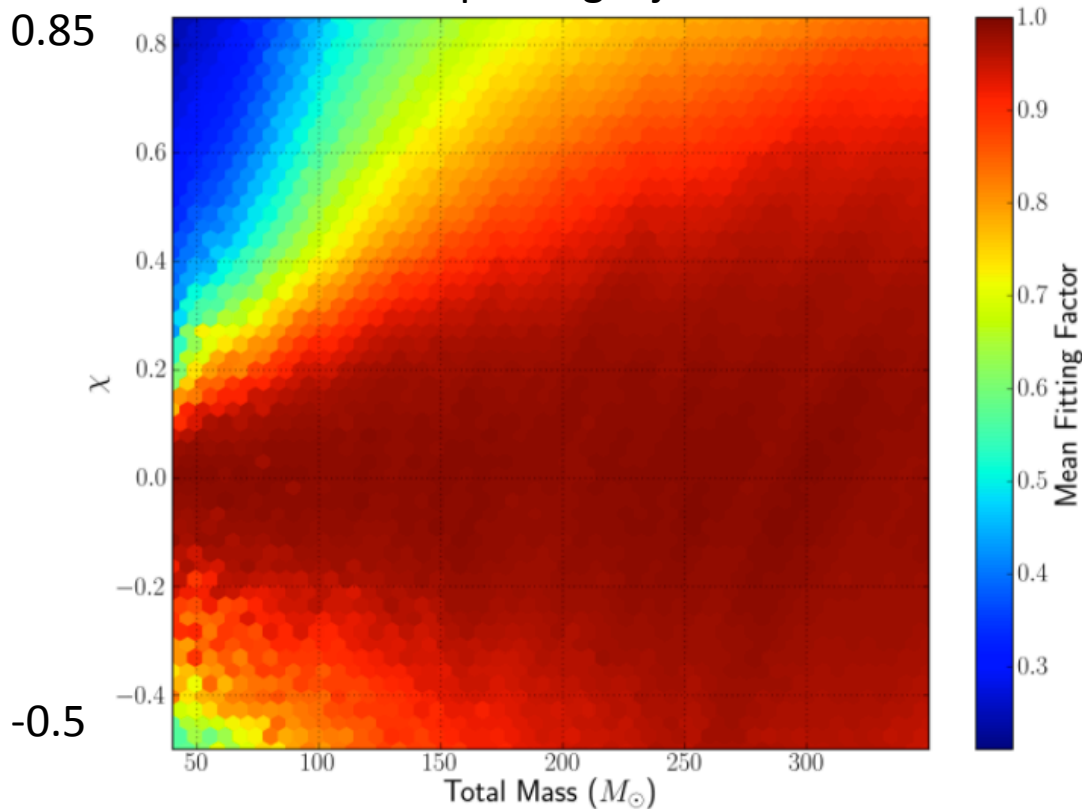
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# Non-Spinning Bank vs. Spinning Injections

Overlap between Non-Spinning Bank and Spinning Injections



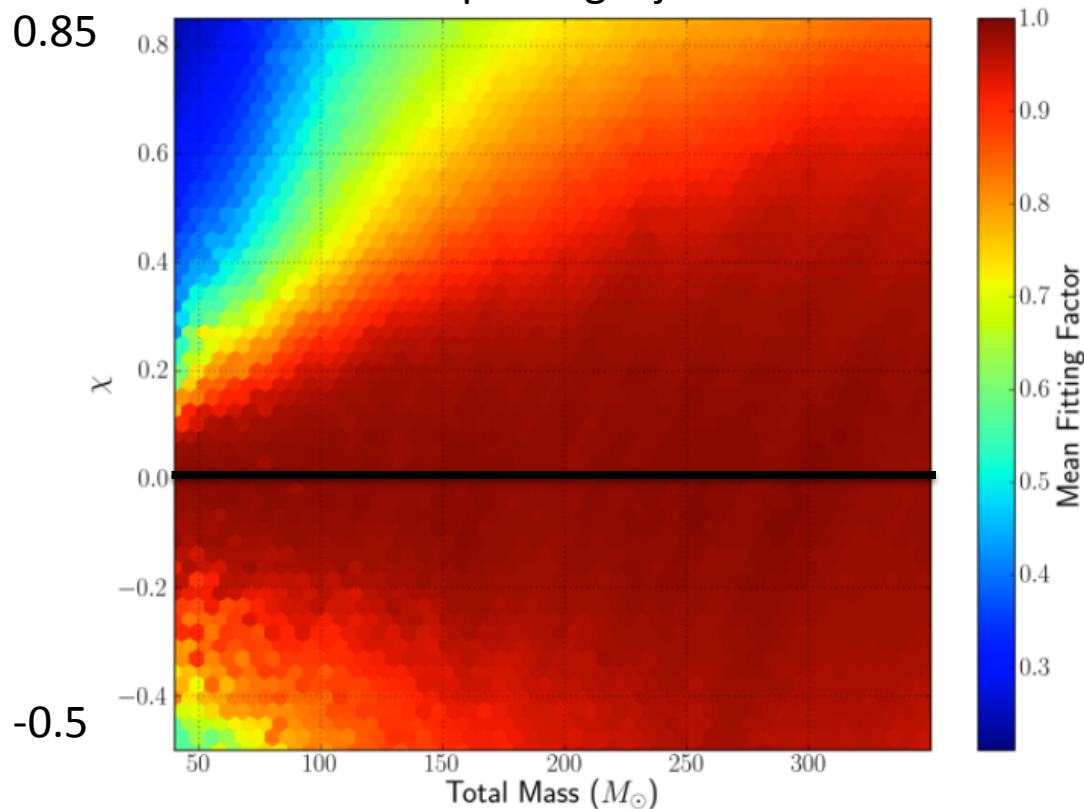
- Negative spin matches with higher-mass non-spinning templates.
- Spin matters less for higher-mass positive spinning injections due to their shorter waveforms.
- Significant loss in sensitivity to lower mass injections with positive spin.

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350

# Non-Spinning Bank vs. Spinning Injections

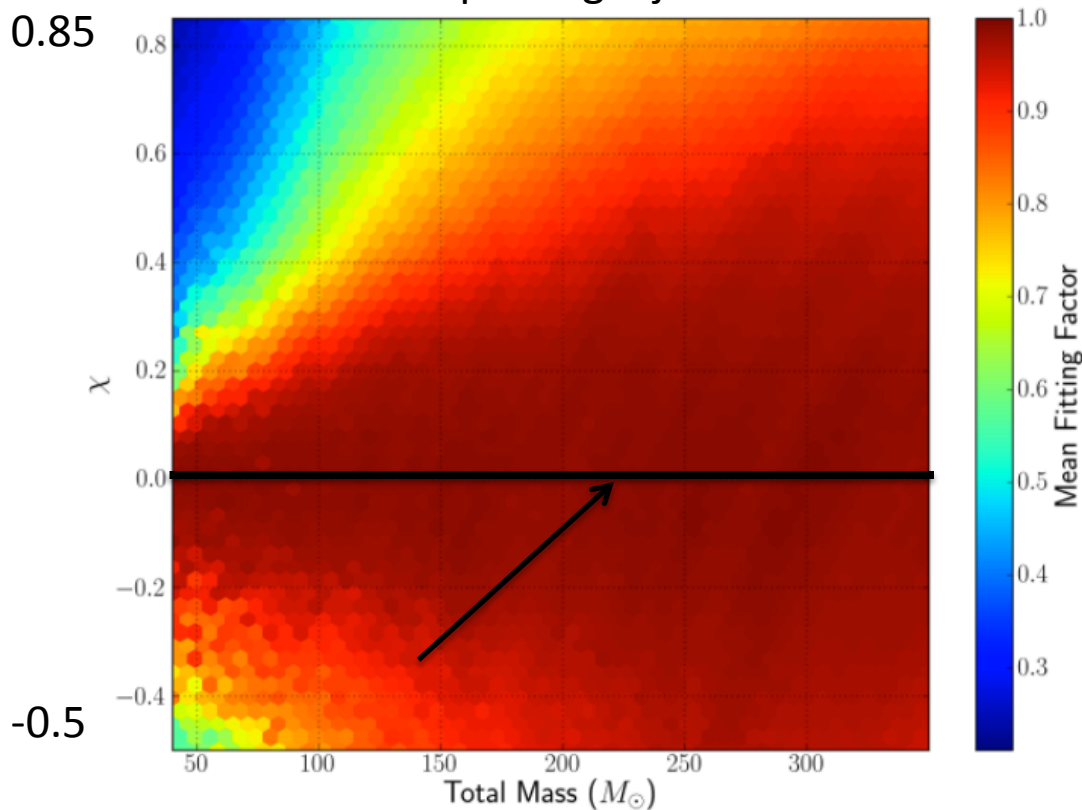
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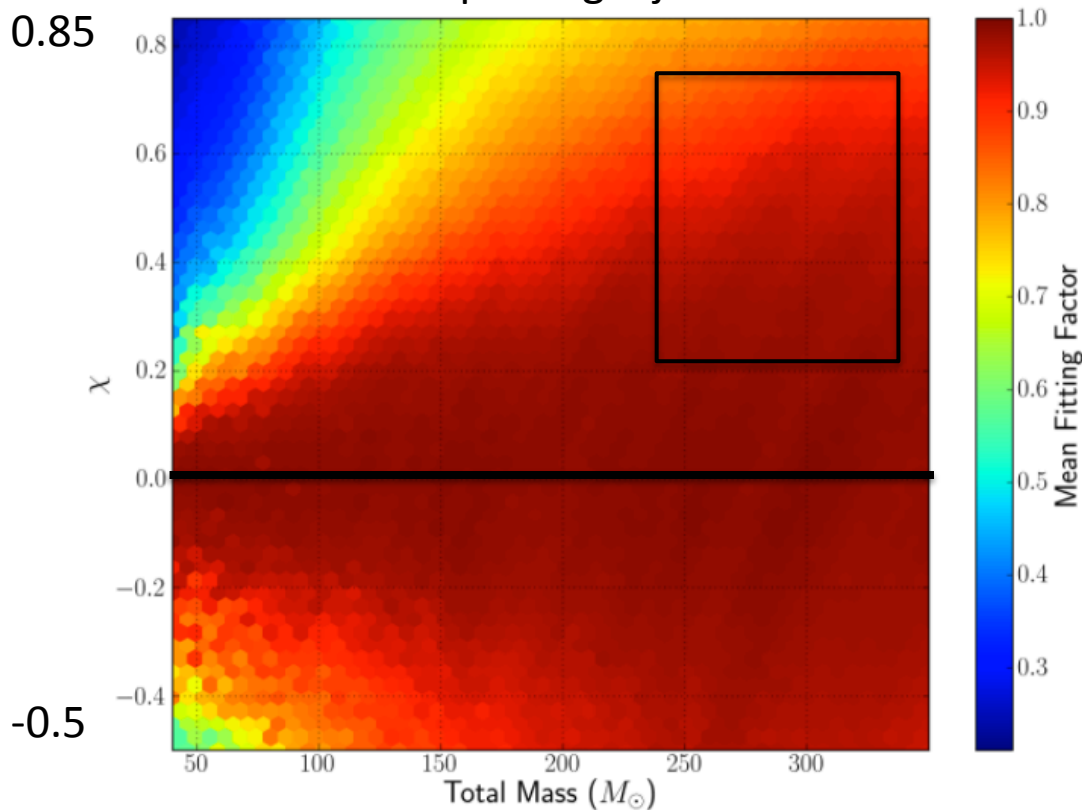
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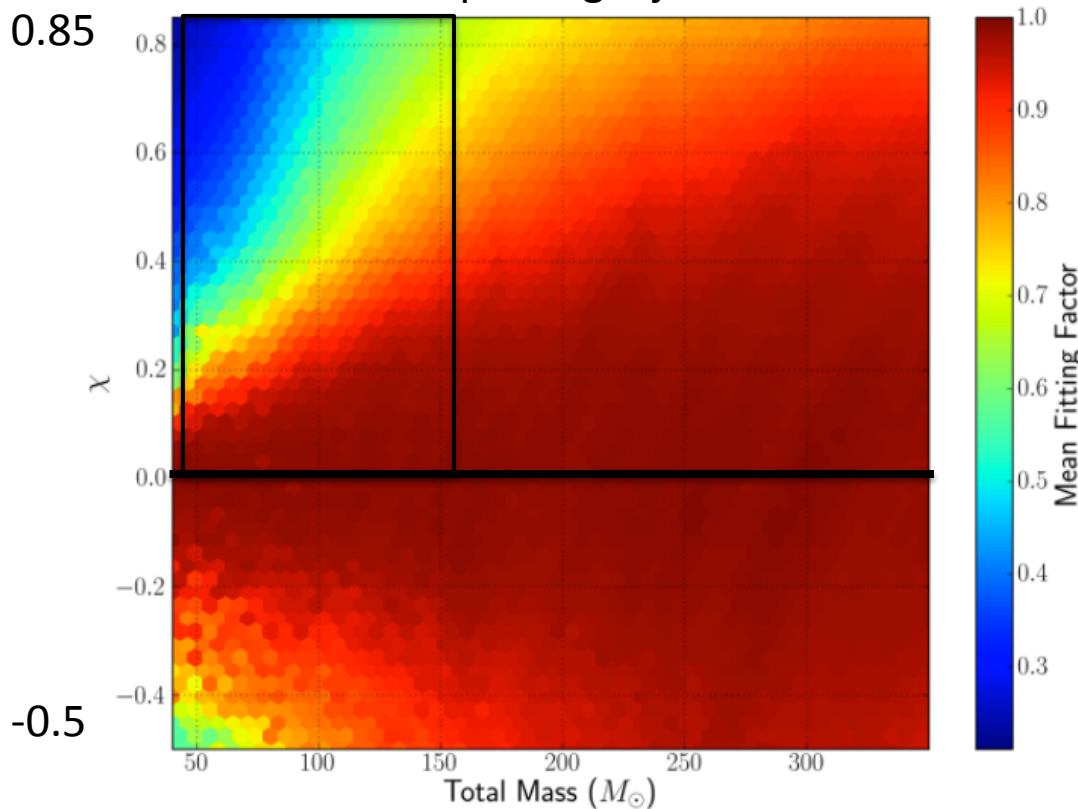
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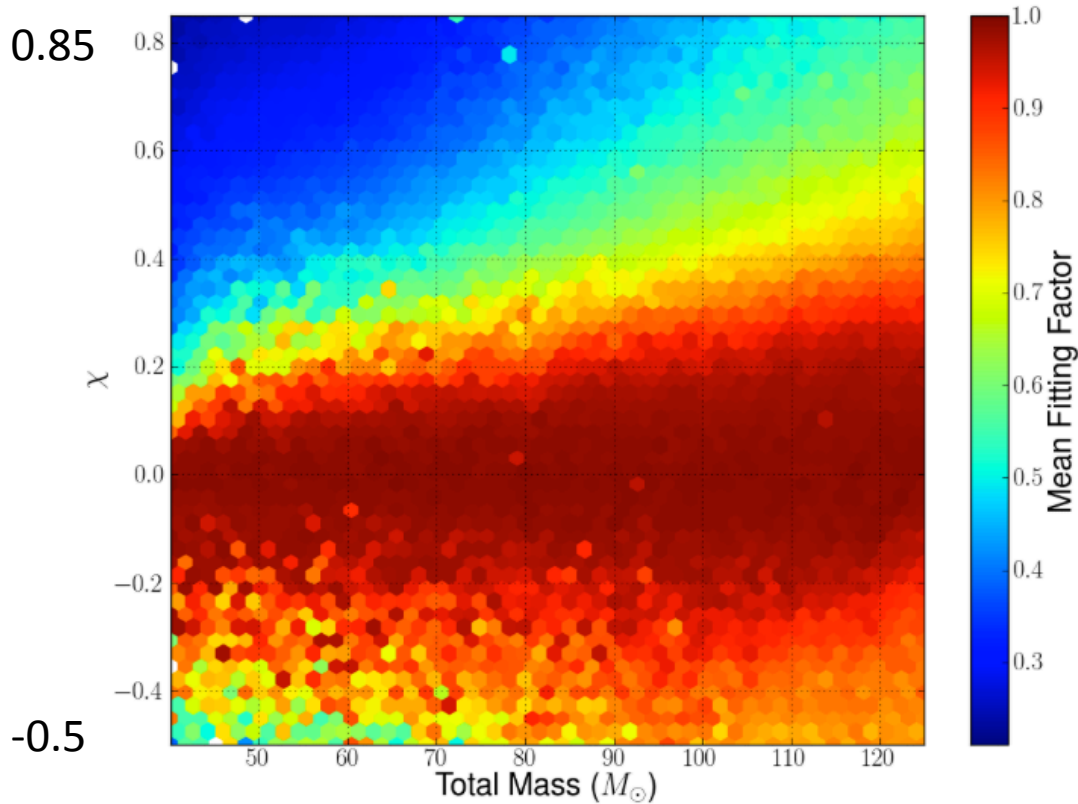
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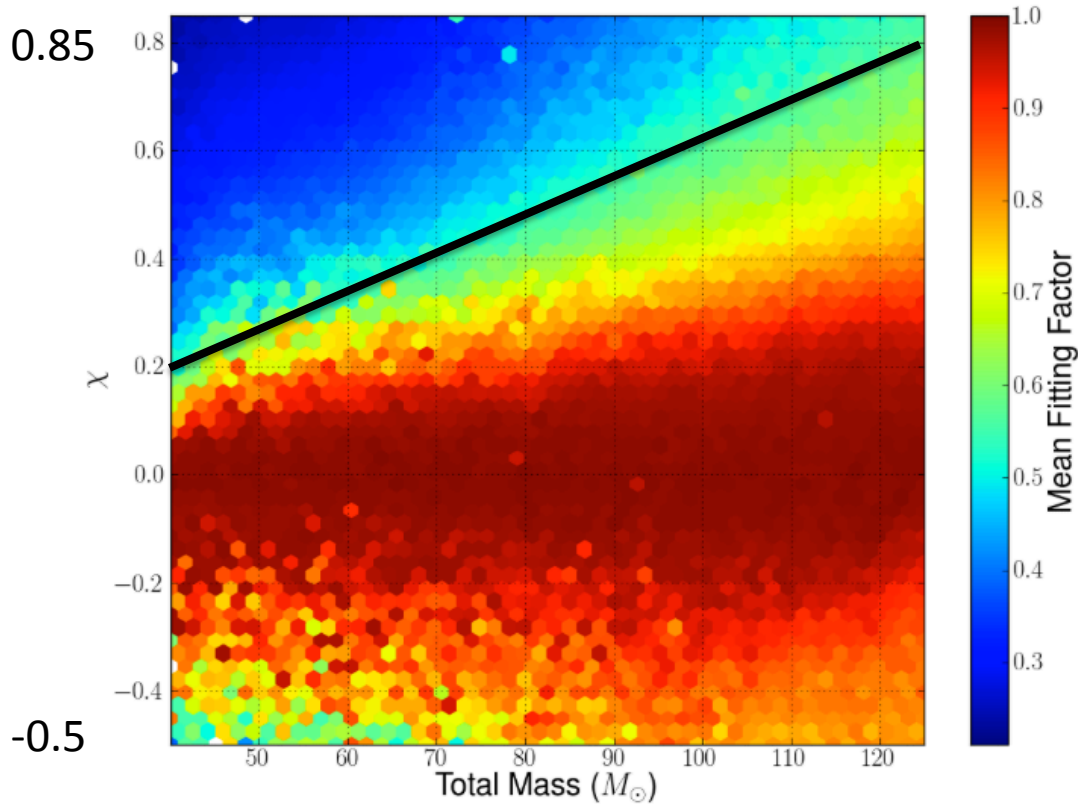
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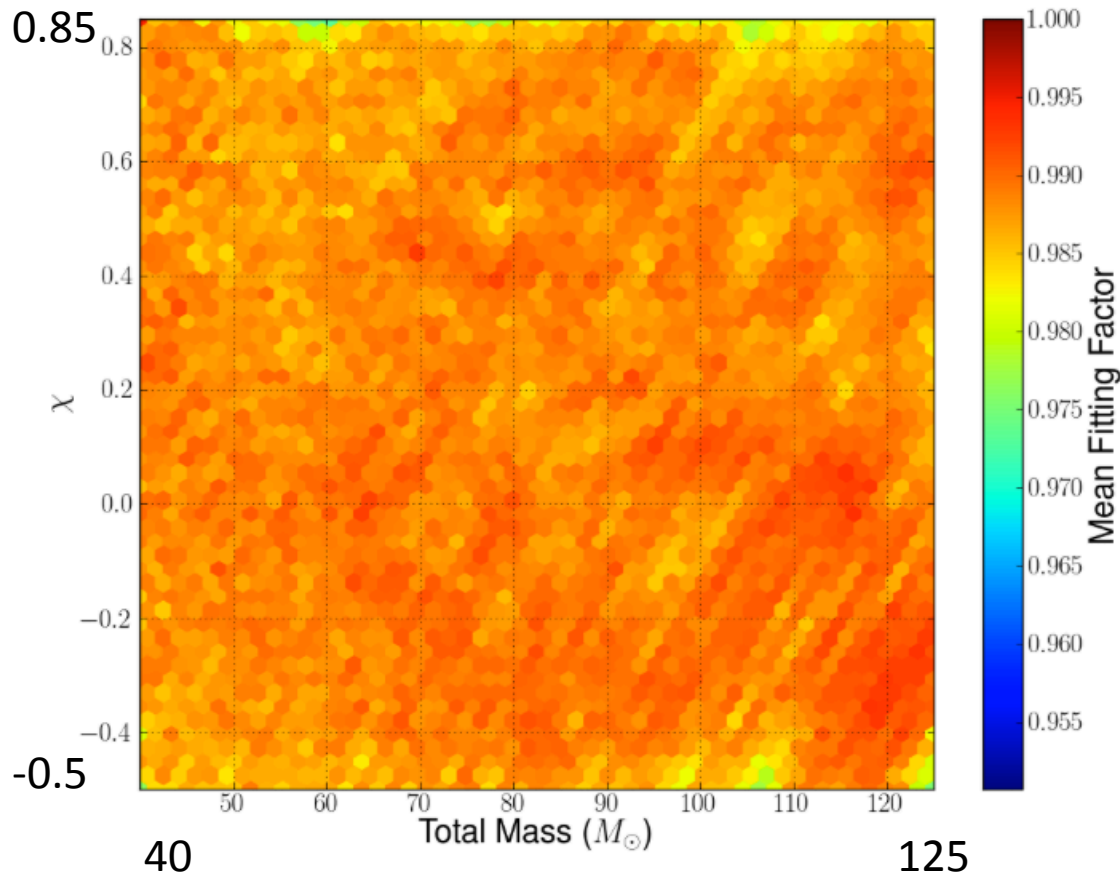
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# Non-Spinning Bank vs. Spinning Injections

Overlap between Spinning Bank  
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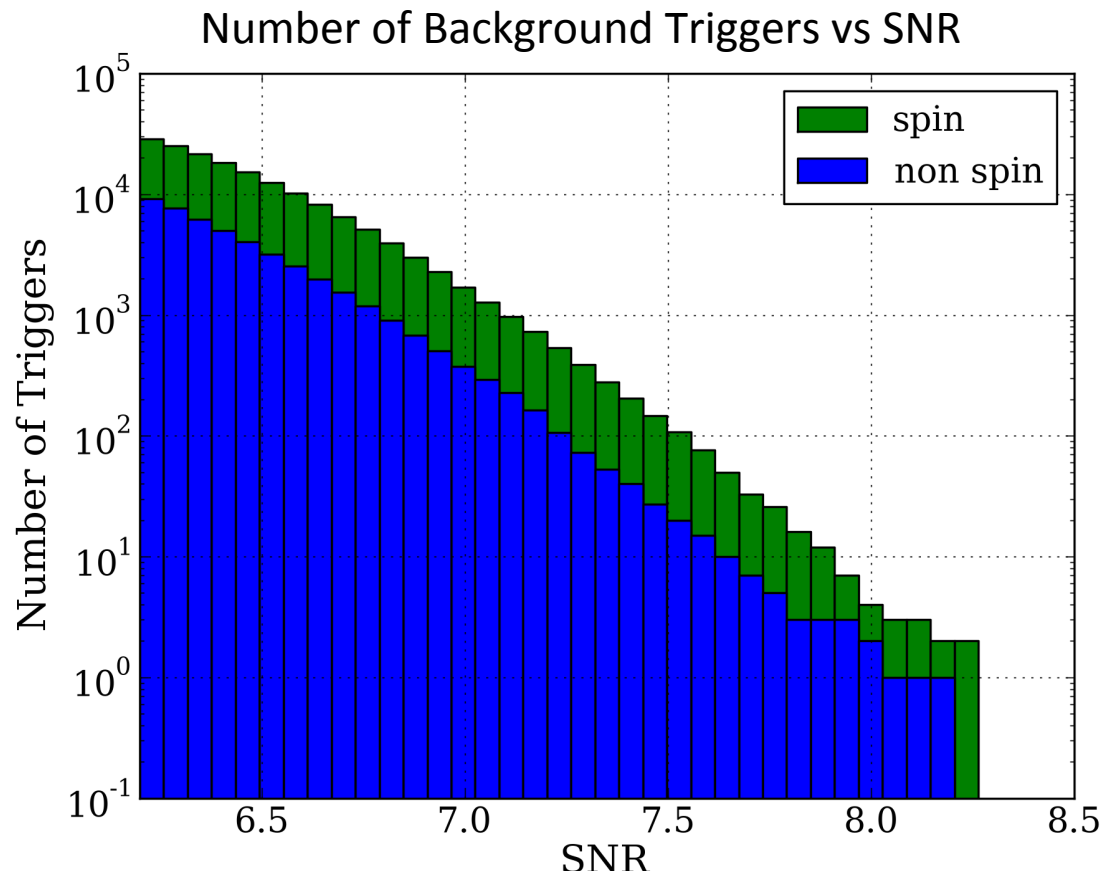
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# Parallel Pipeline Runs

- Non-spin matched filter template bank
- Positive aligned-spin matched filter template bank
- Gaussian distributed background noise

# More Templates – More False Alarm Triggers

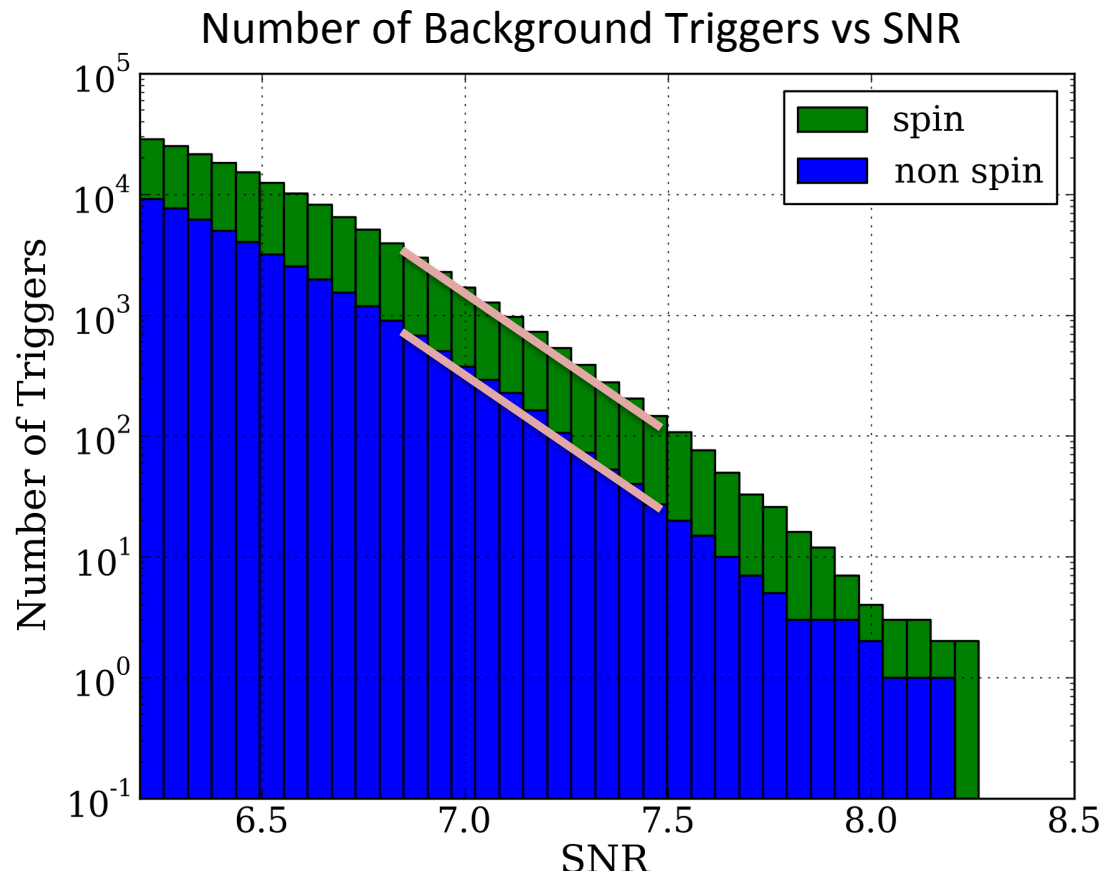
- SNR not the whole story.
- Spin increases the number of templates in the bank by  $\sim 5$ .
- Number of triggers proportional to the FAR.
- At fixed FAR must increase SNR threshold.
- Gains in SNR offset by losses through increased false alarm triggers.



$$N_{bg} \simeq e^{-\rho^2}$$

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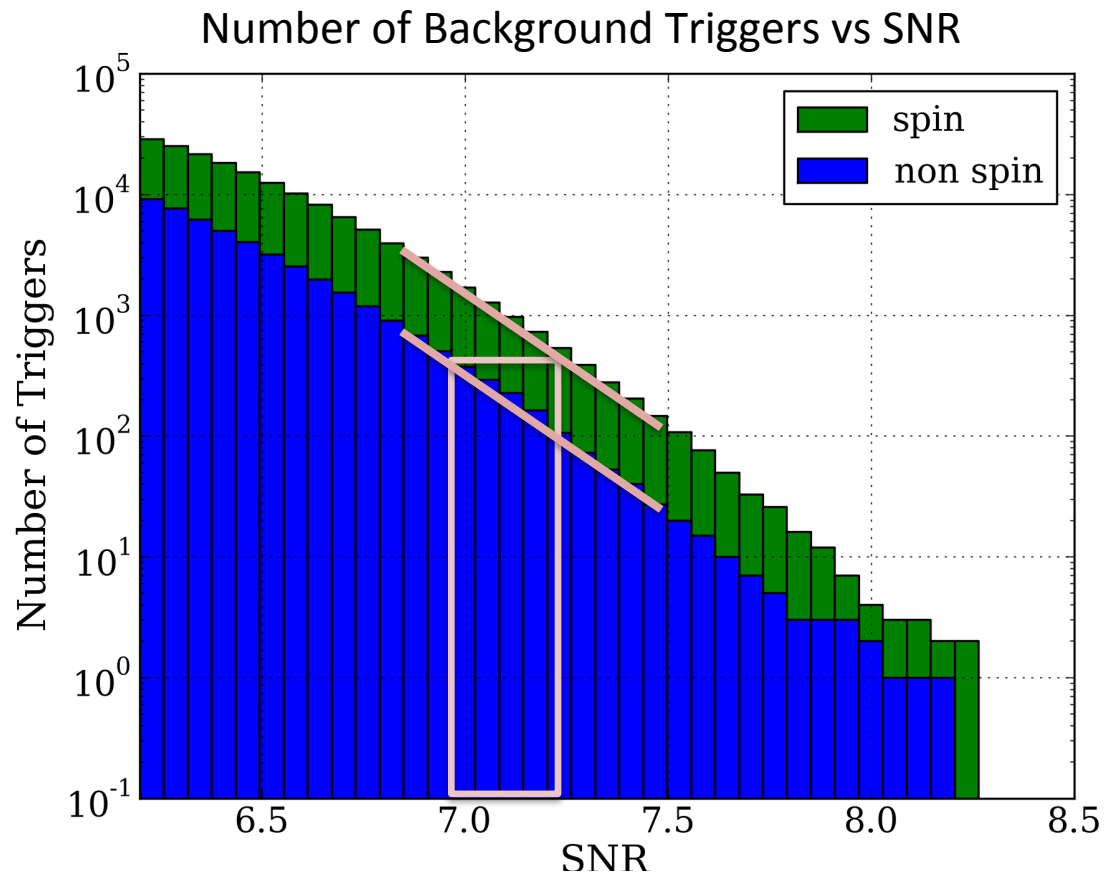
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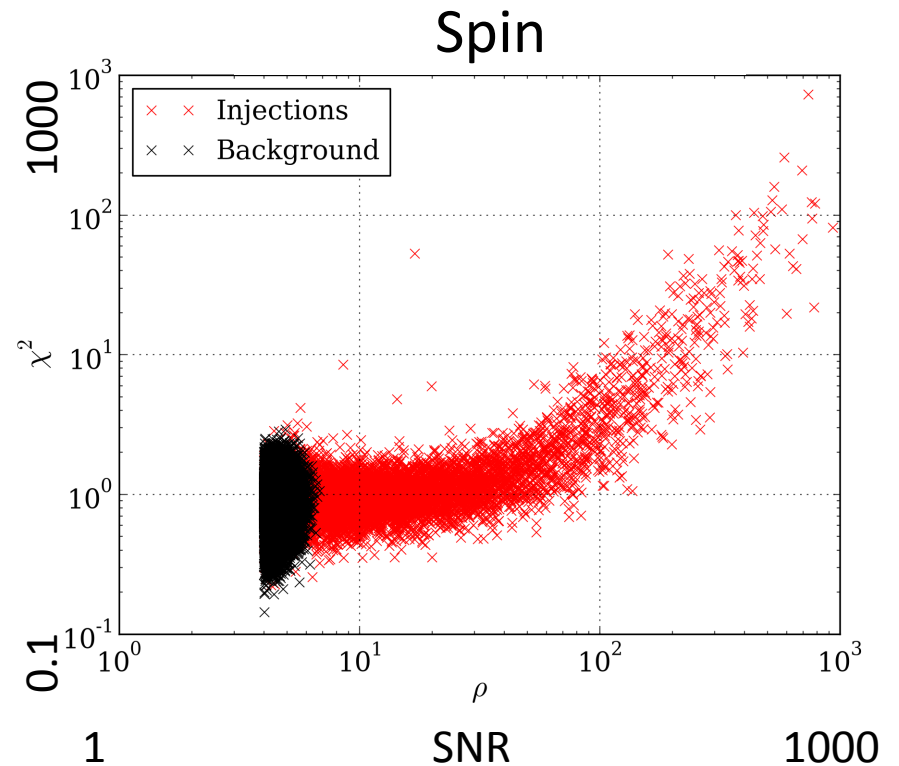
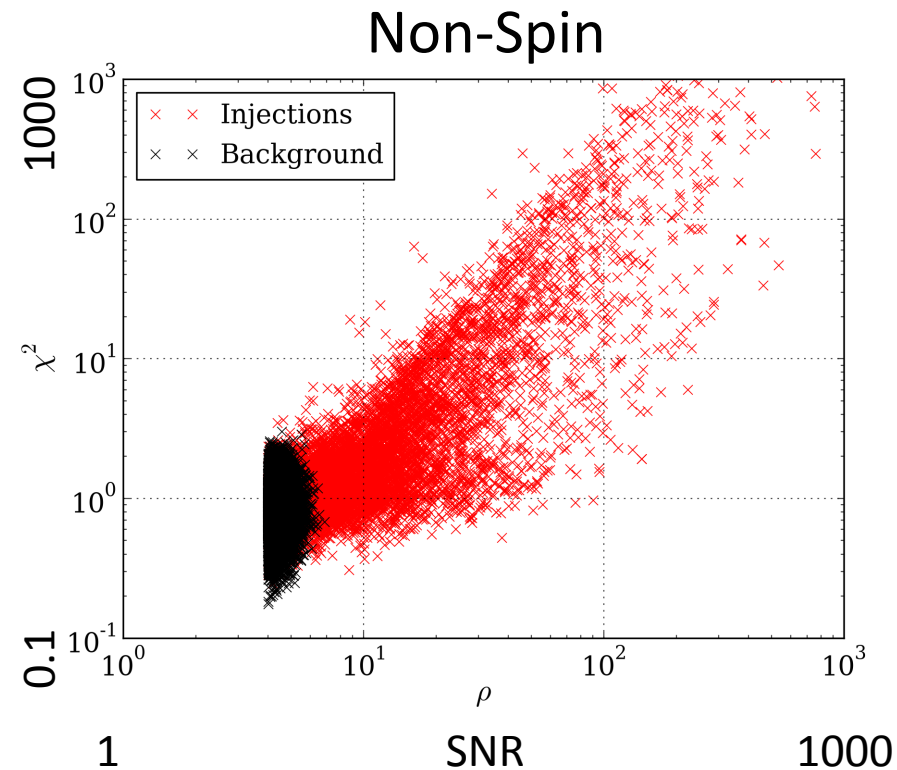


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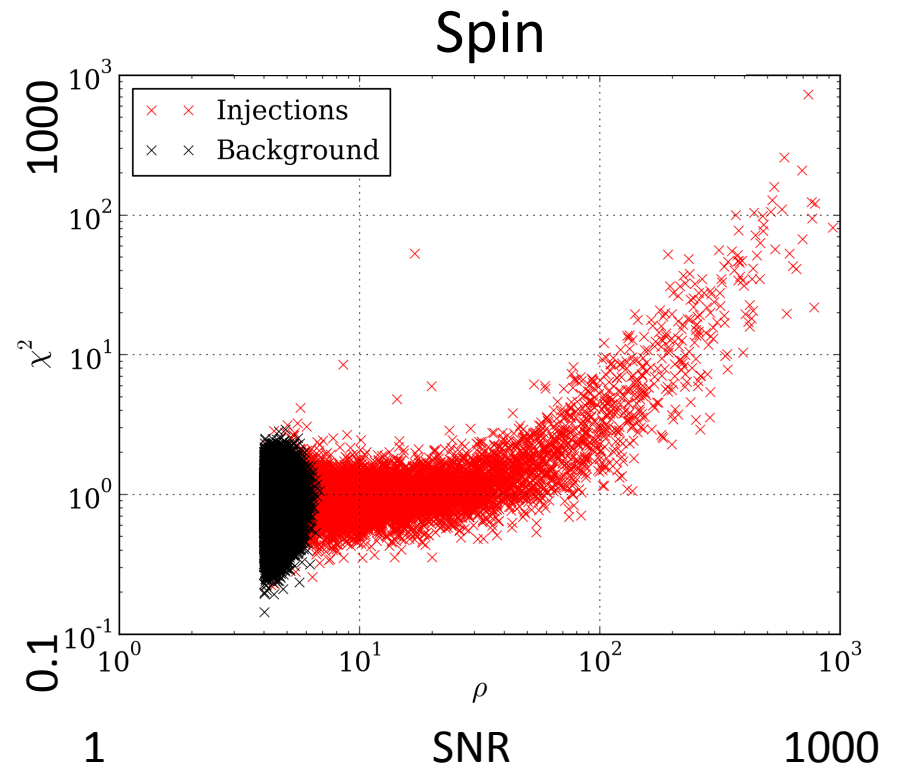
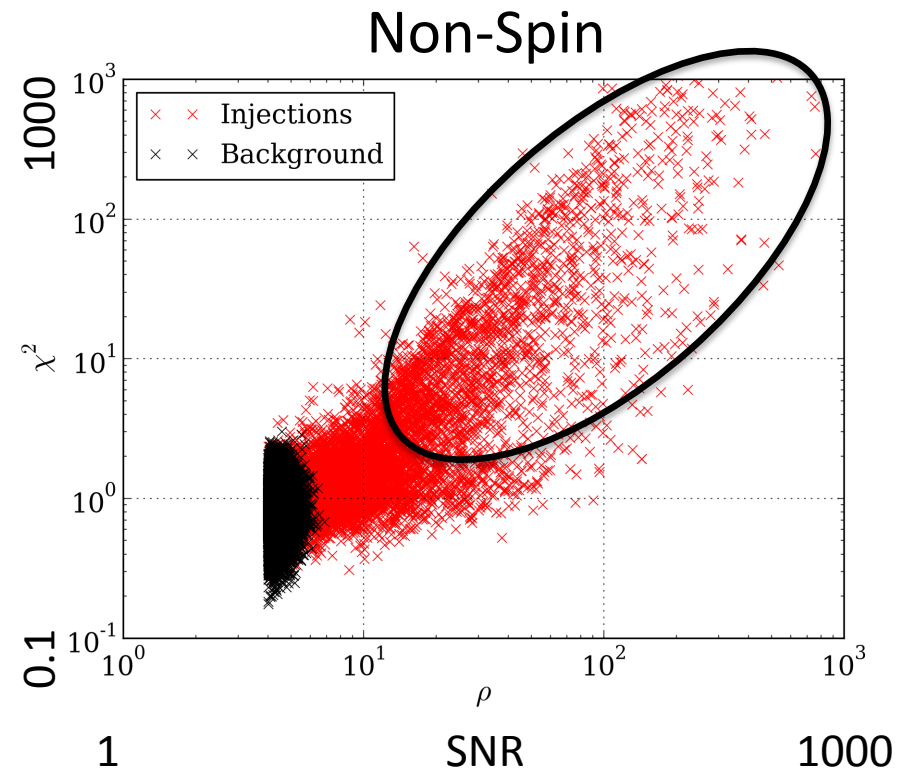
# Methods for BG Rejection

- Auto-correlation signal consistency test - tells us how consistent our data is with Gaussian distributed noise plus signal.
- Exact mass and spin coincidence between detectors – same template must be rung up in both detectors to be considered a possible detection.



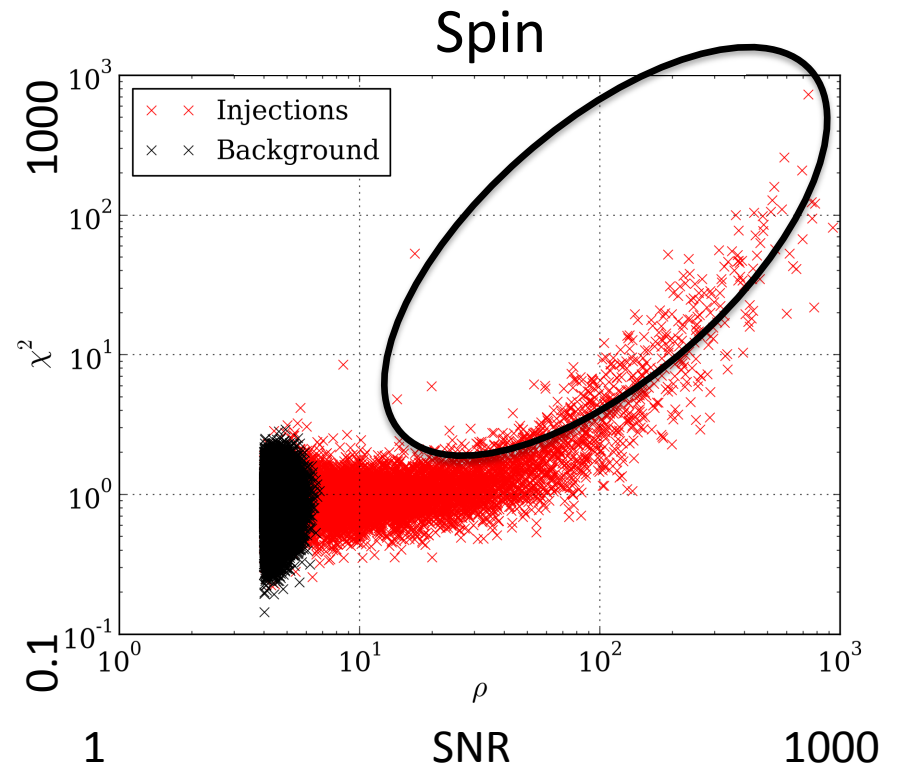
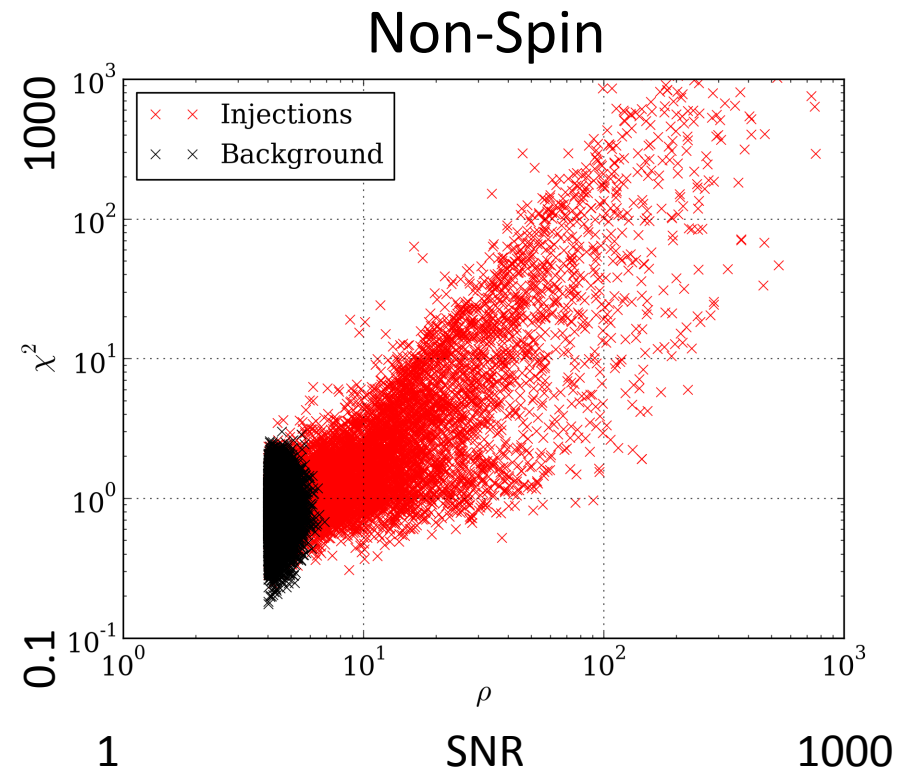
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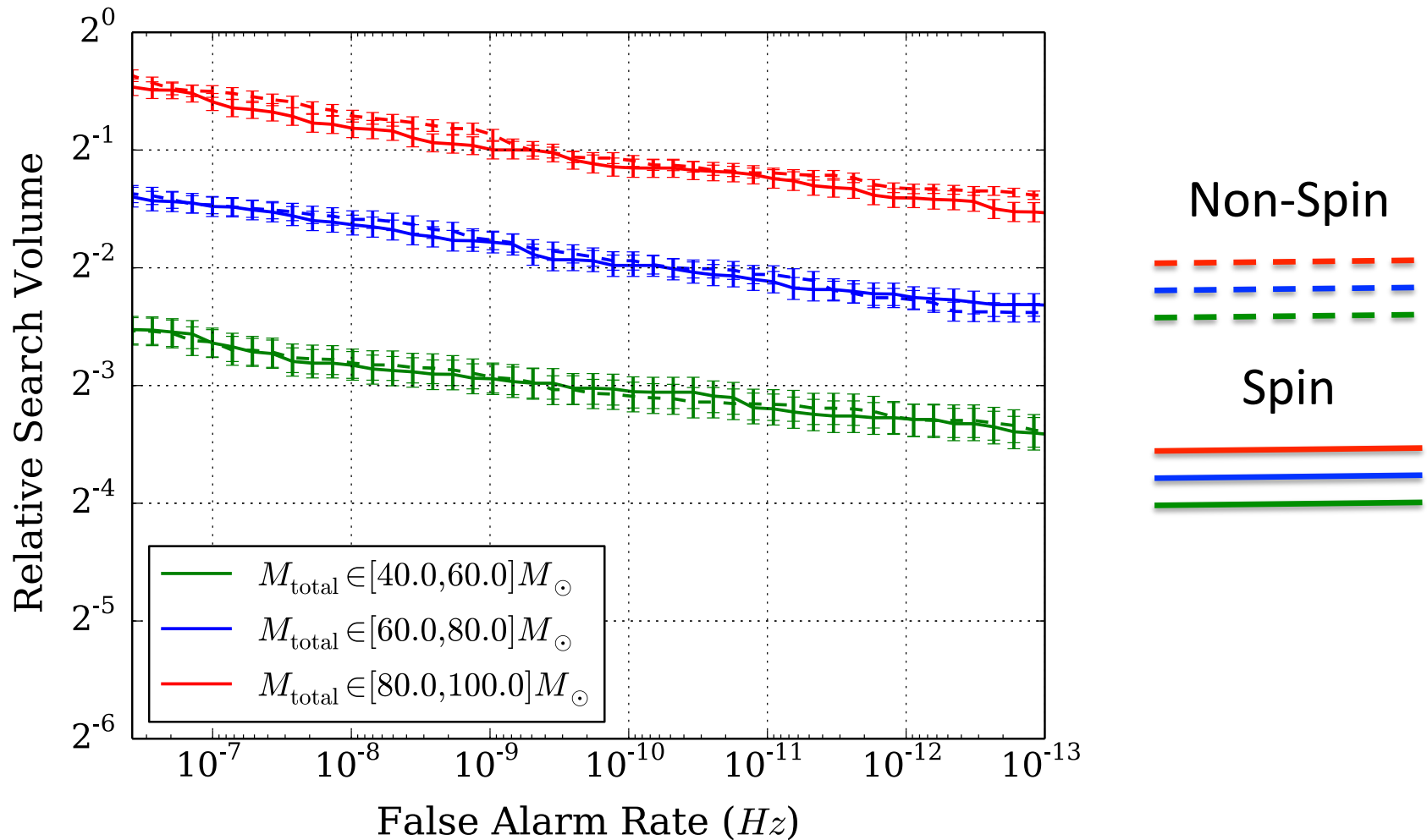
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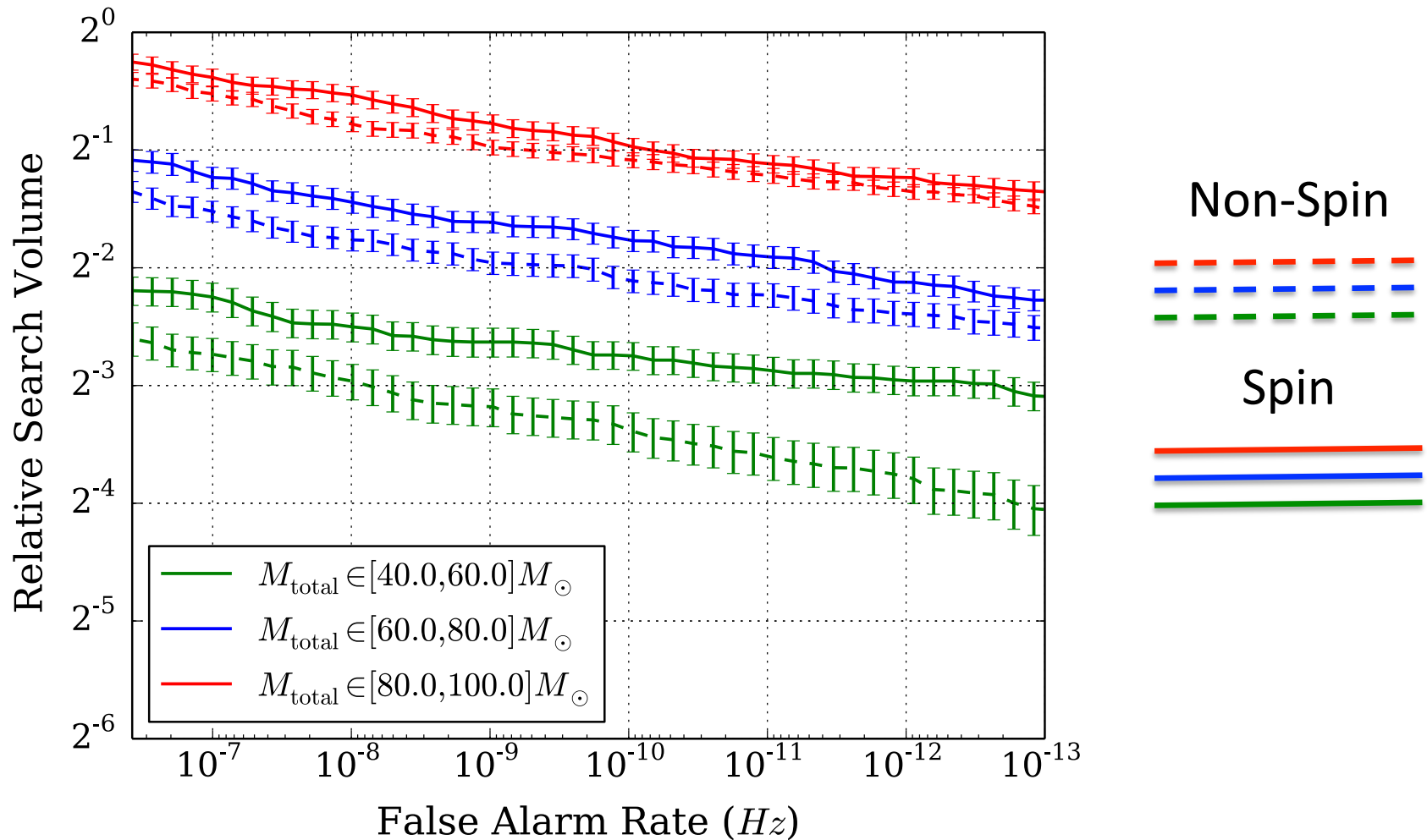
# Volume Sensitivity

False Alarm Rate vs Relative Search Volume with  $\chi \in [0.0, 0.2]$



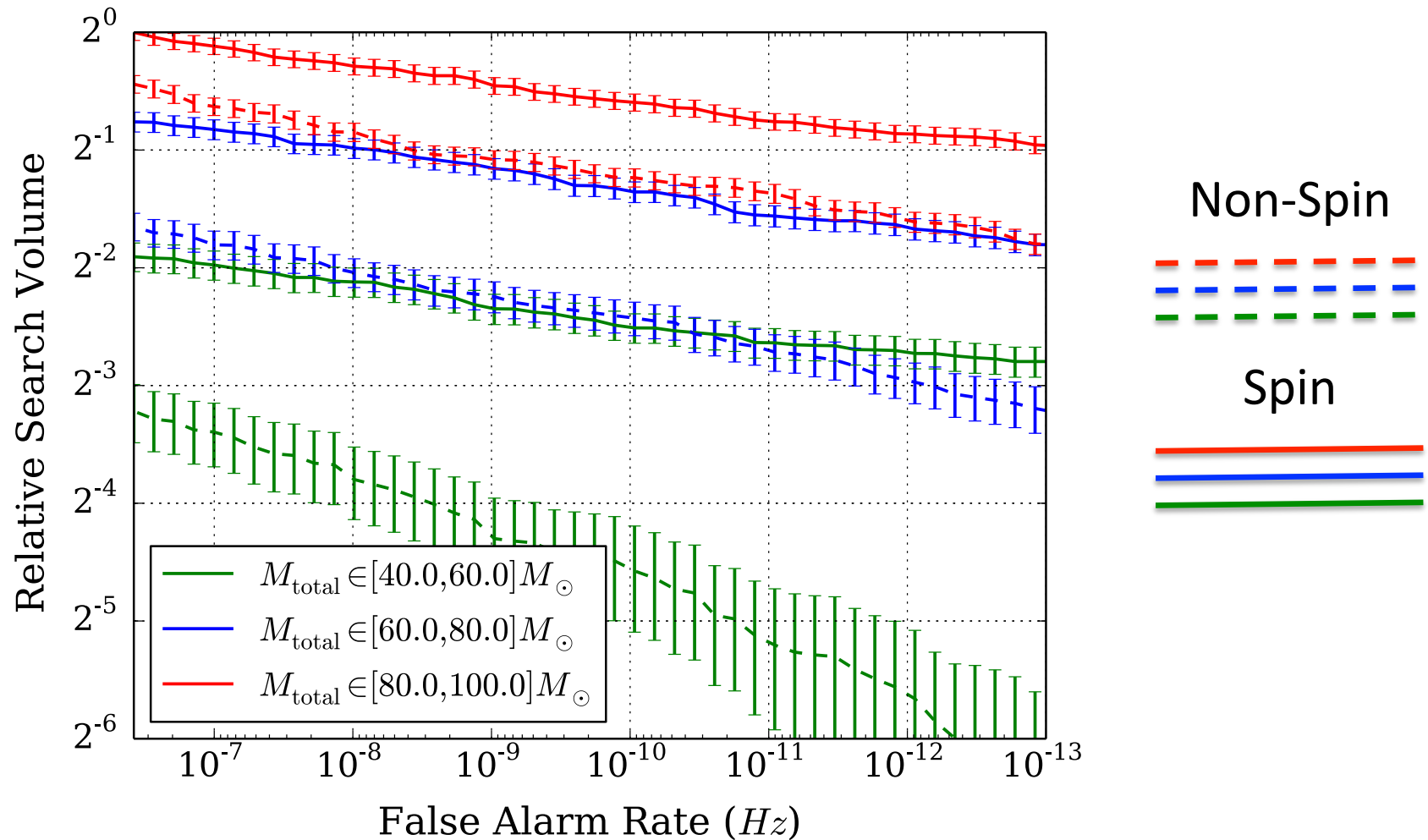
# Volume Sensitivity

False Alarm Rate vs Relative Search Volume with  $\chi \in [0.2, 0.5]$

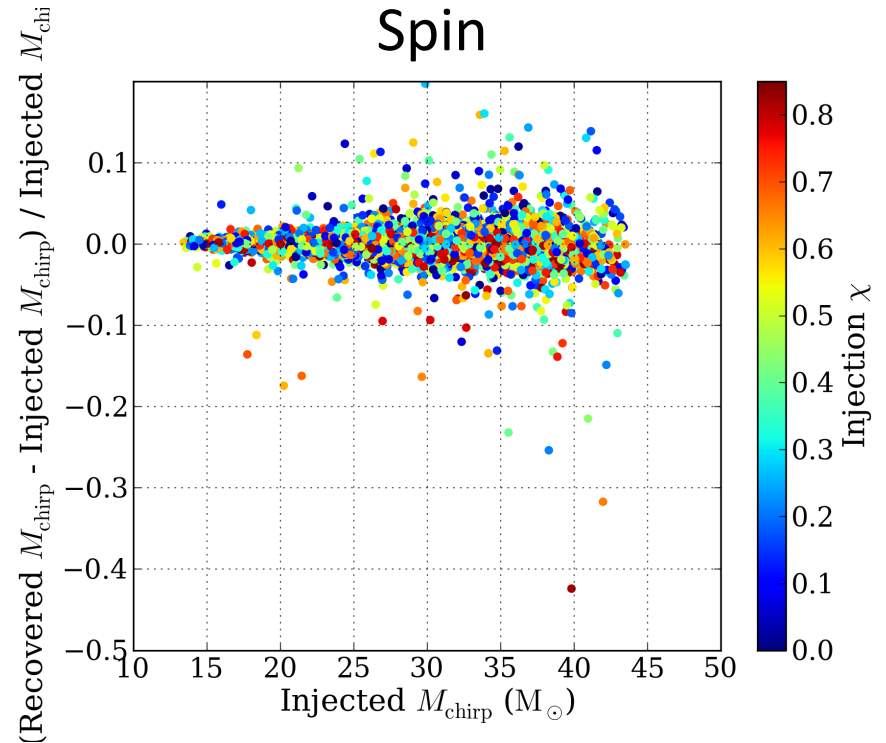
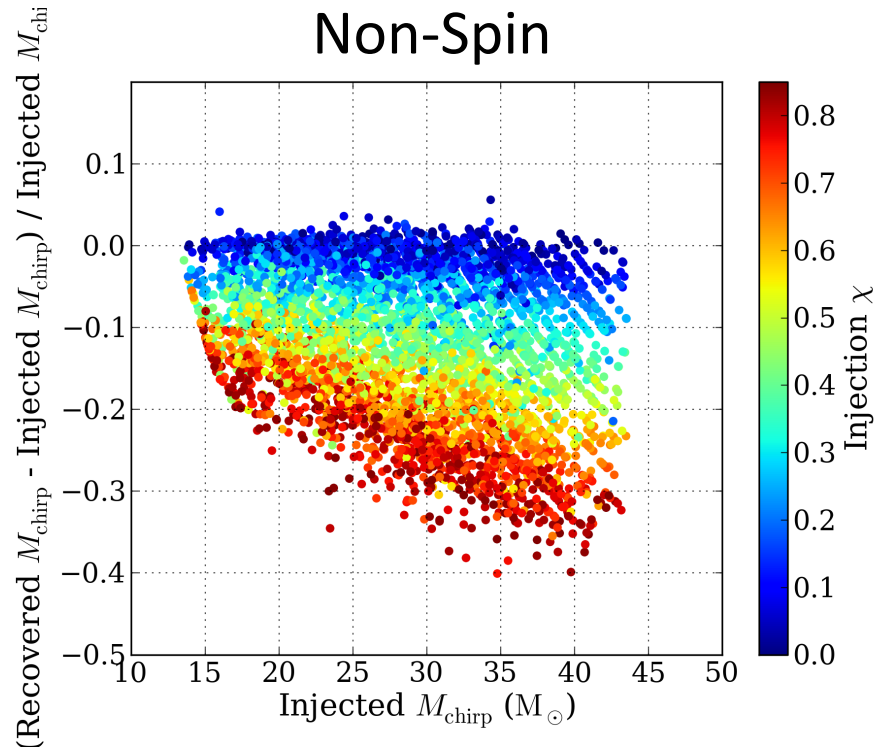


# Volume Sensitivity

False Alarm Rate vs Relative Search Volume with  $\chi \in [0.5, 0.85]$

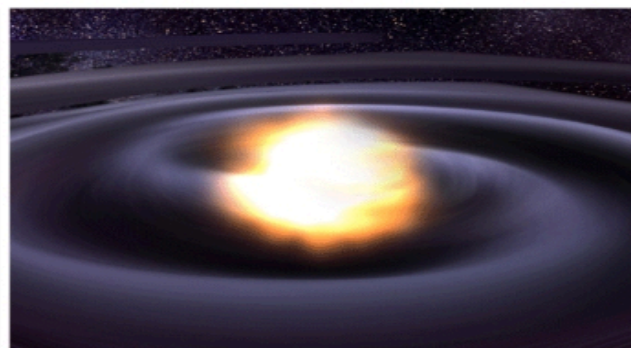
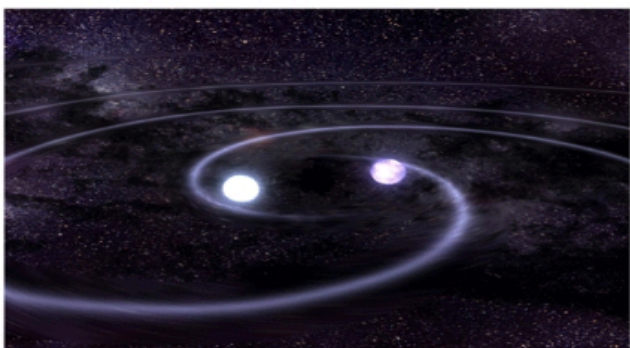


# Parameter Recovery



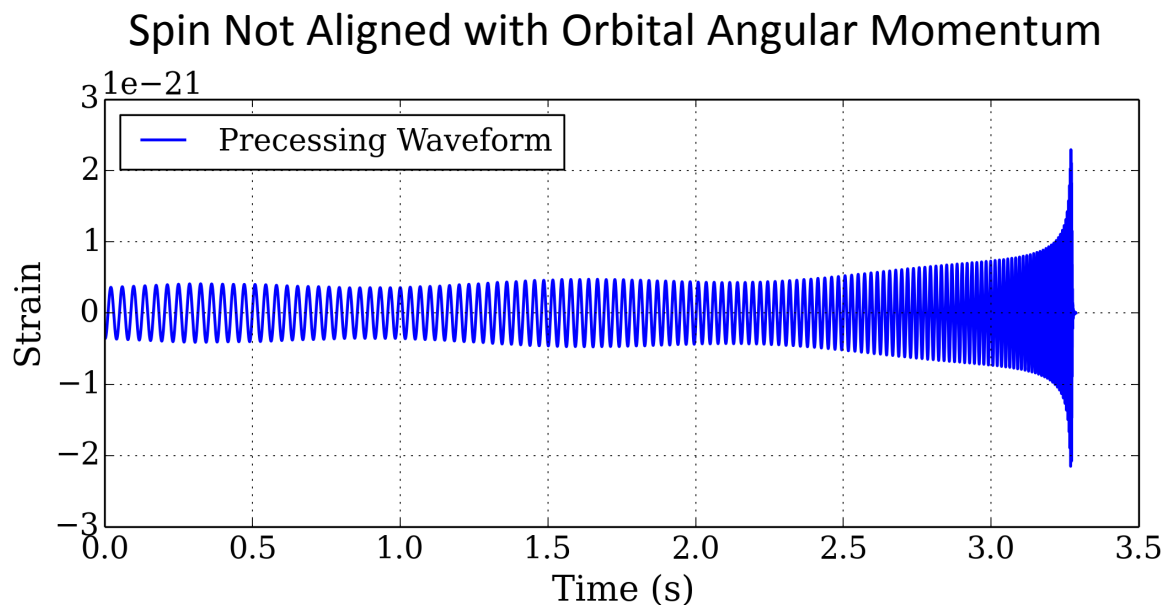
$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{chirp}} = M\eta^{\frac{3}{5}} \quad \eta = \frac{m_1 m_2}{M^2}$$

More accurate parameter recovery when spin is included.



# Future Work

- Non-Gaussian noise
- Waveforms that cover the total mass range 10-40 solar masses
- Holy grail: templates with spin not aligned with orbital angular momentum.







# Muchas Gracias!

Special thanks to my mentors Stephen Privitera and Alan Weinstein.

Thanks to NAU mentors David Trilling, Cathy Eastwood, Mark James.

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