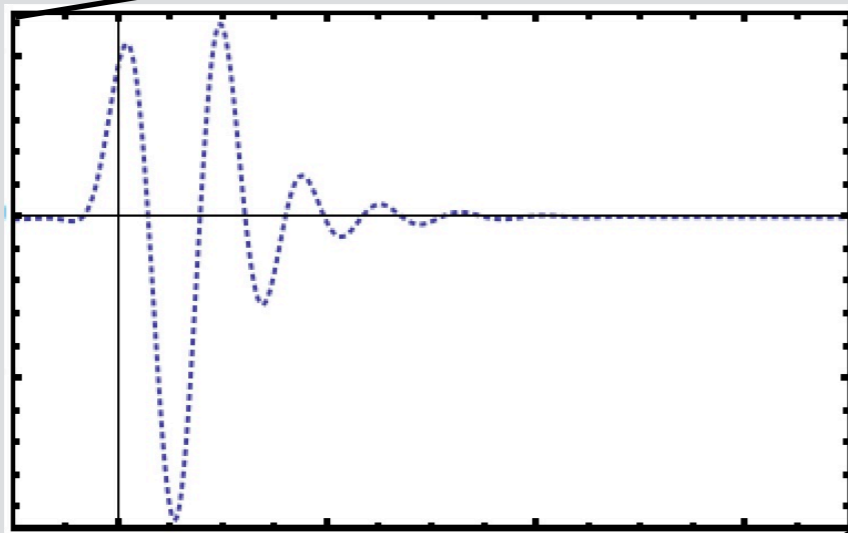


Confusing head-on and precessing intermediate-mass black hole mergers



Juan Calderón Bustillo, Nicolás Sanchis-Gual, Alejandro Torres-Forné and Toni Font

LIGO-P1900363, submitted to P&P in early December

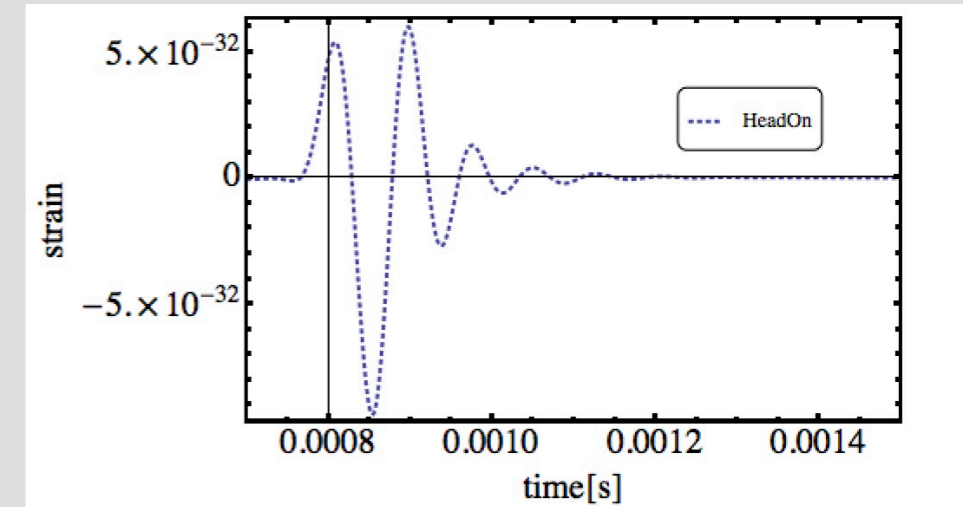
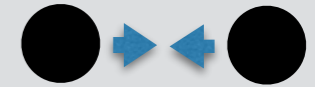


Motivation

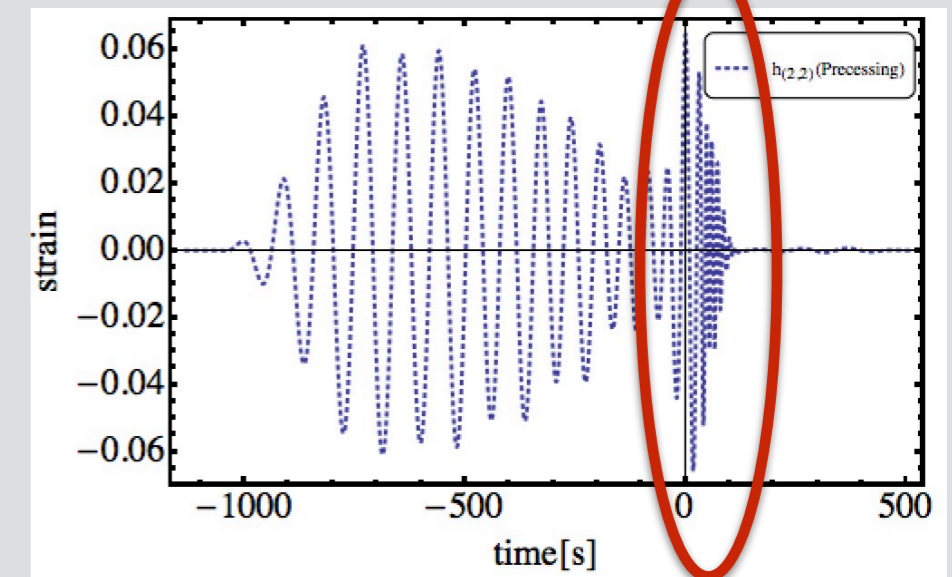
- **Head-on** binaries produce merger-ringdowns with **no inspiral**
- **Precession** can lead to a **zero-ing of the inspiral** right before merger
- Can these two effects be confused?
- If so, in what range of masses and signal loudness?
- **Real case: s190521g (not part of the draft)**
 - Very short in the detector band (almost no visible inspiral)
 - Less power in the inspiral than predicted by aligned spin waveforms
 - Precession seems to explain the signal
- Could s190521 be consistent with a head-on?
- Investigations for lower eccentricities point toward high values

See Isobel Romero-Shaw's slides: https://dcc.ligo.org/DocDB/0164/G1902078/001/S190521g_slides.pdf

- Head-on collision



- Precessing collision



Analysis

- We inject in bilby simulated signals from head-on collisions with parameters:

q	a_1	a_2	D_{ext}	e_1^{red}	e_2^{red}	$M_{\text{fin}}/M_{\text{ini}}$
1	0.58	0.58	150	0.14	0.14	0.999
2	0.60	0.56	150	0.09	0.20	0.999
3	0.61	0.55	150	0.06	0.23	0.999
1	0.00	0.00	150	0.00	0.00	0.999

- Include (2,2), (2,0), (3,2), (3,1) and (2,1) modes. Inject face-on.

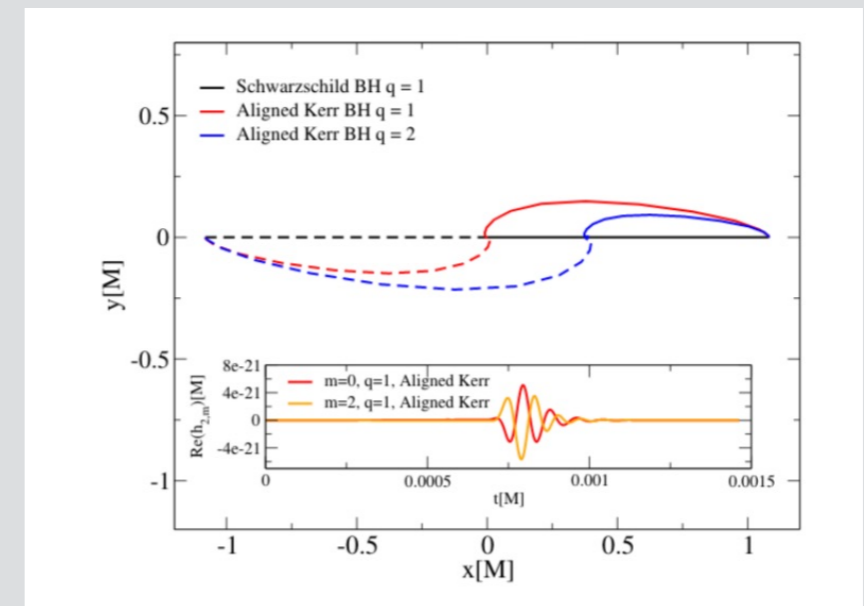
- Recover it using **IMRPhenomPv2** in two configurations:
 - Setting in-plane spins to zero (i.e., IMRPhenomD)
 - Allowing precessing spins.

- Use standard priors in all quantities. “Volumetric” prior for spins.

- Zero noise • Lower freq. cutoff = 20Hz • PSD: Advanced LIGO Zero Detuned High Power • Optimal SNR = 15,25

- Look at parameter recovery and **LogBayes factor** (precession vs. no-precession)

- Look at the fitting factor: check if a head-on might be detected by some “precessing search”.



Can head-on collisions pass as precessing ones?

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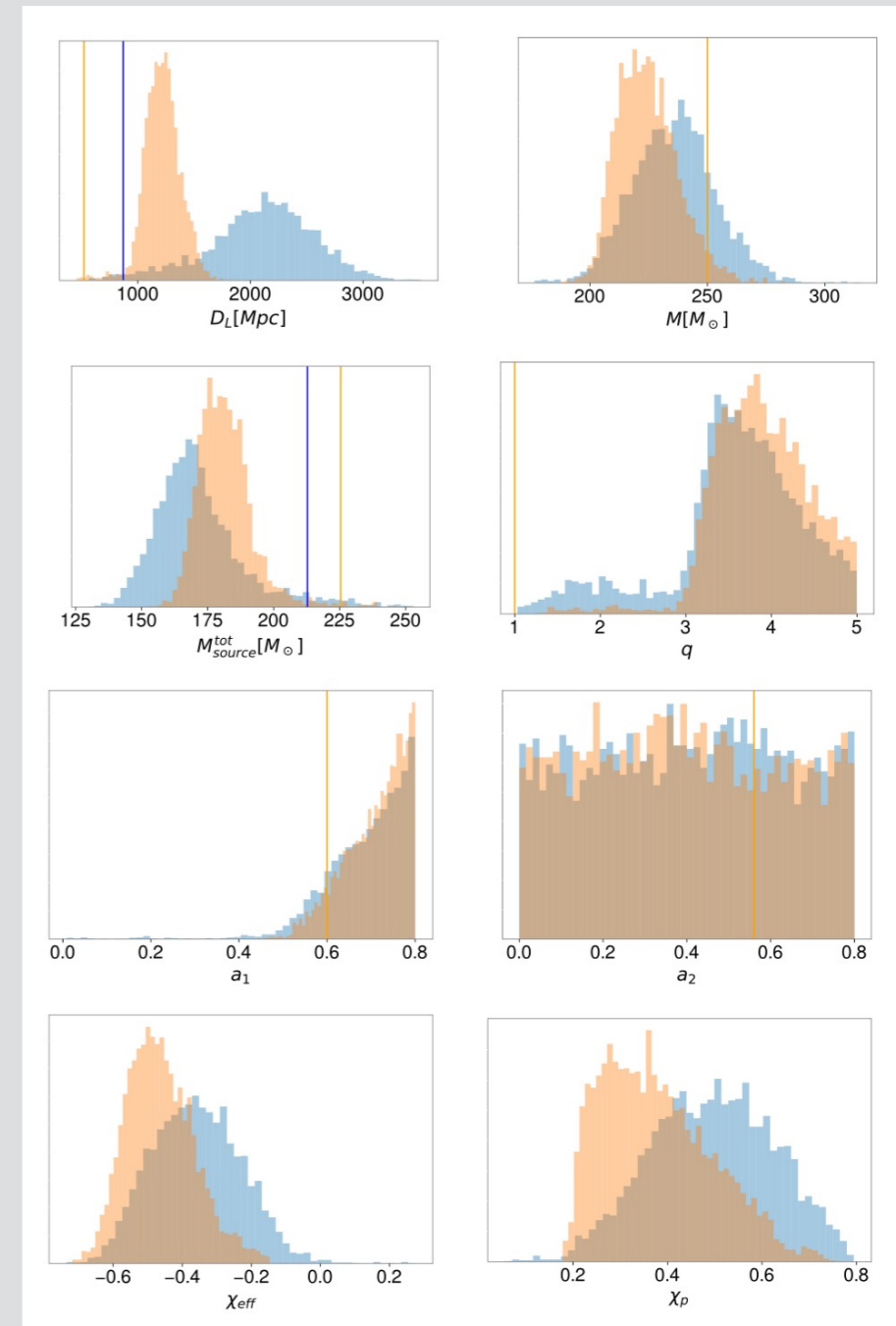
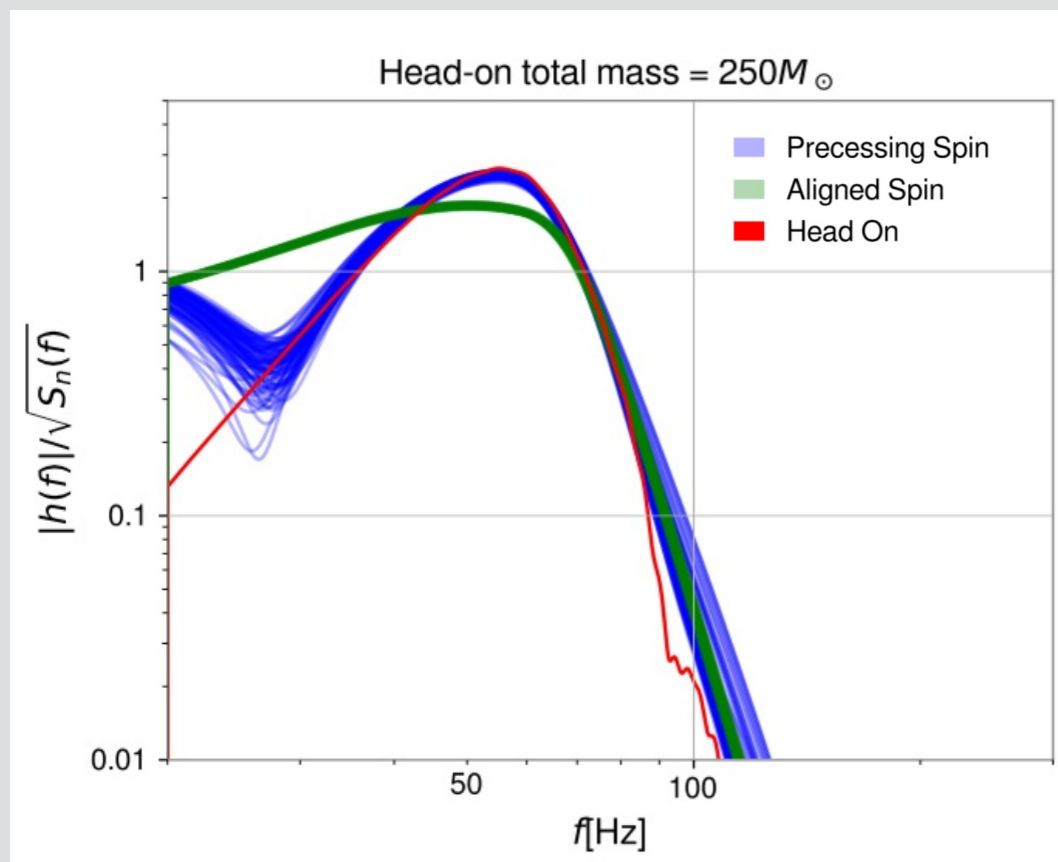
OzGrav



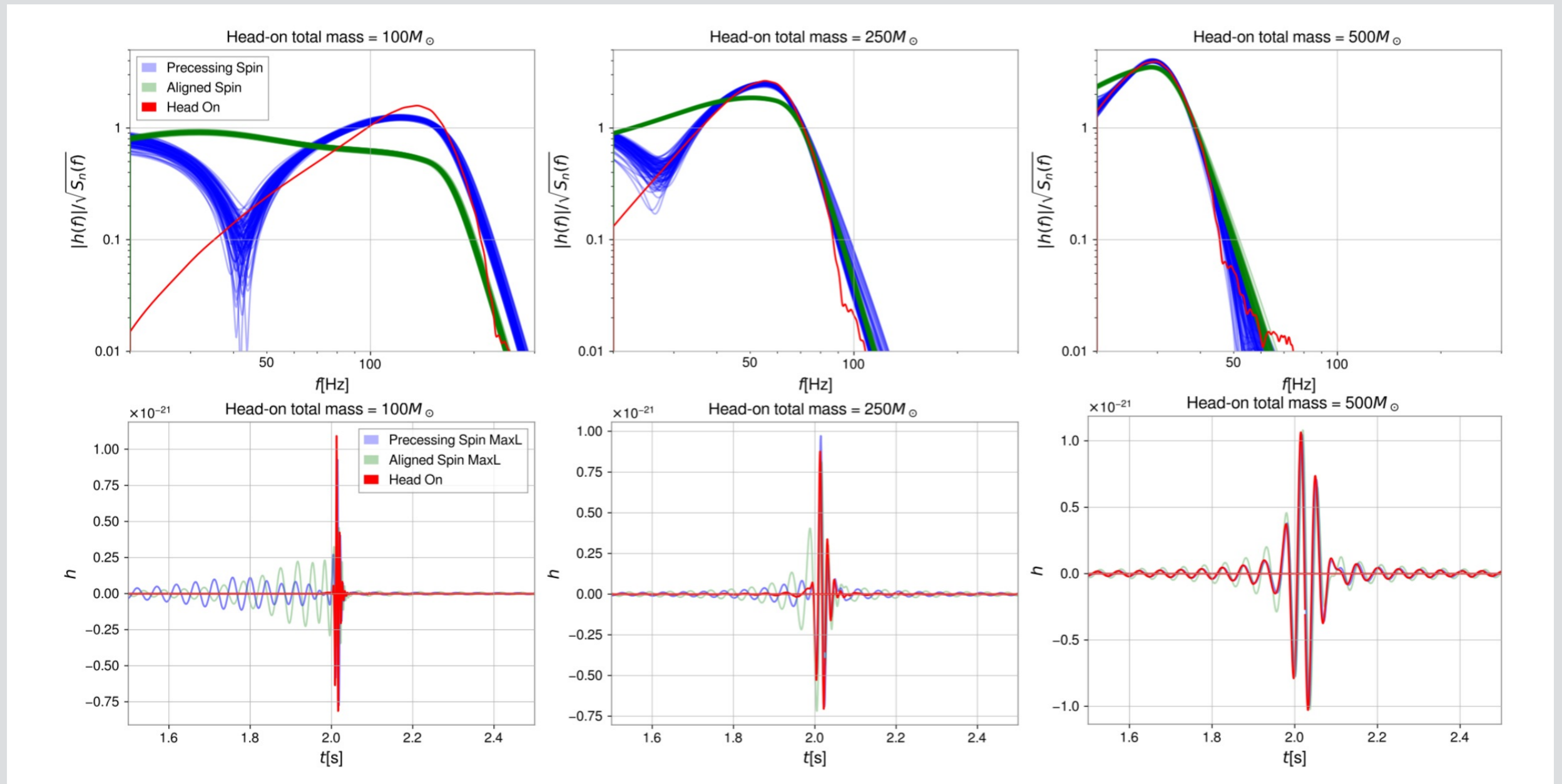
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Parameter estimation (example $q=2$, $M=250M_{\odot}$)

- Preference for unequal masses and precessing spins, and negative $\chi_{\text{effective}}$
- Primary spin hits the prior boundary
- Slight bias in the detector frame mass
- Gigantic distance bias
- Bias in the source frame mass



Parameter estimation (effect of total mass)



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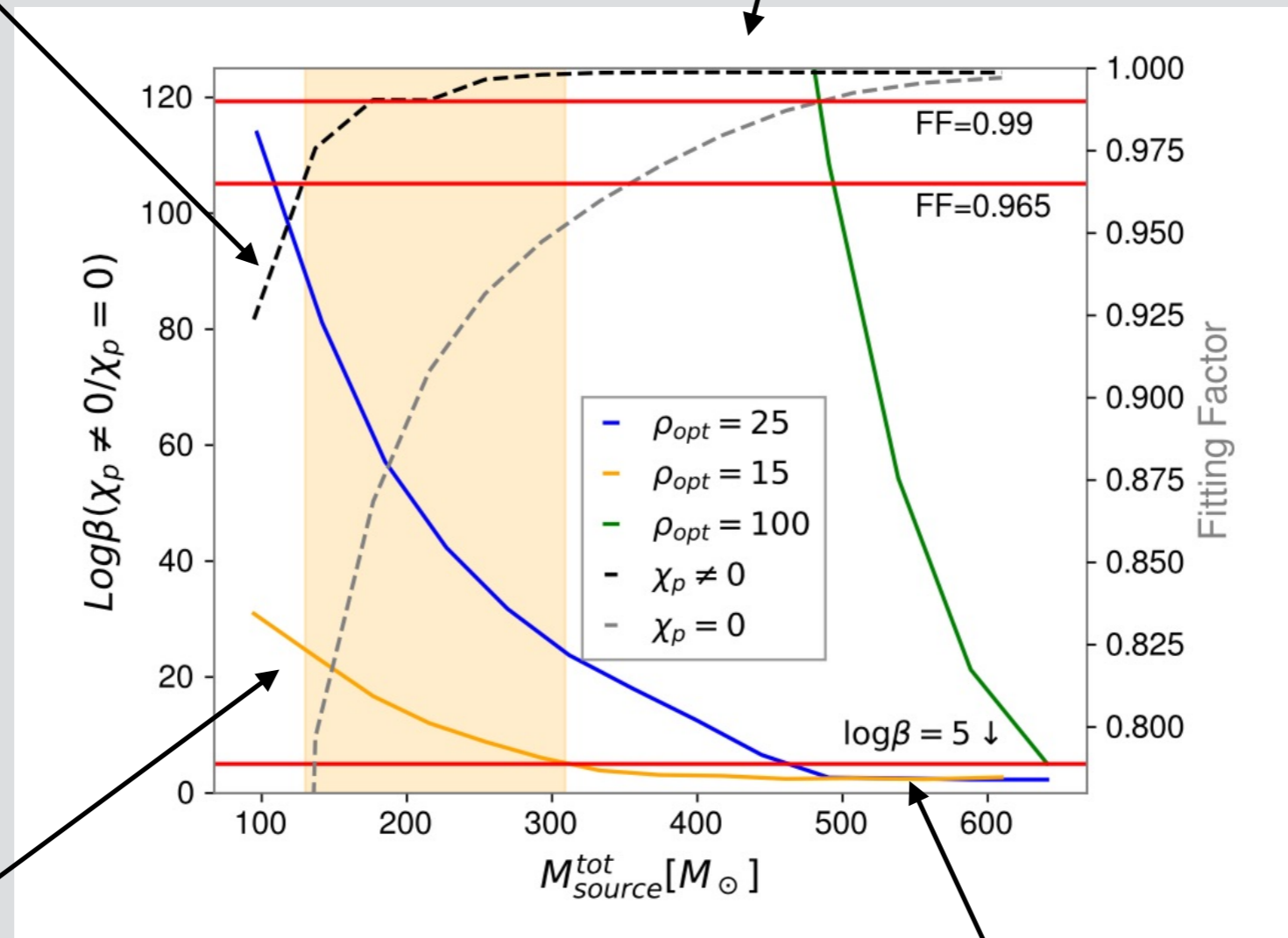
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Bayes' Factors (q=2 case)

Low fitting factor: large residuals, easy to discard a BBH origin

Large fitting factor: the head-on would be detected. The BBH can mimic the head-on

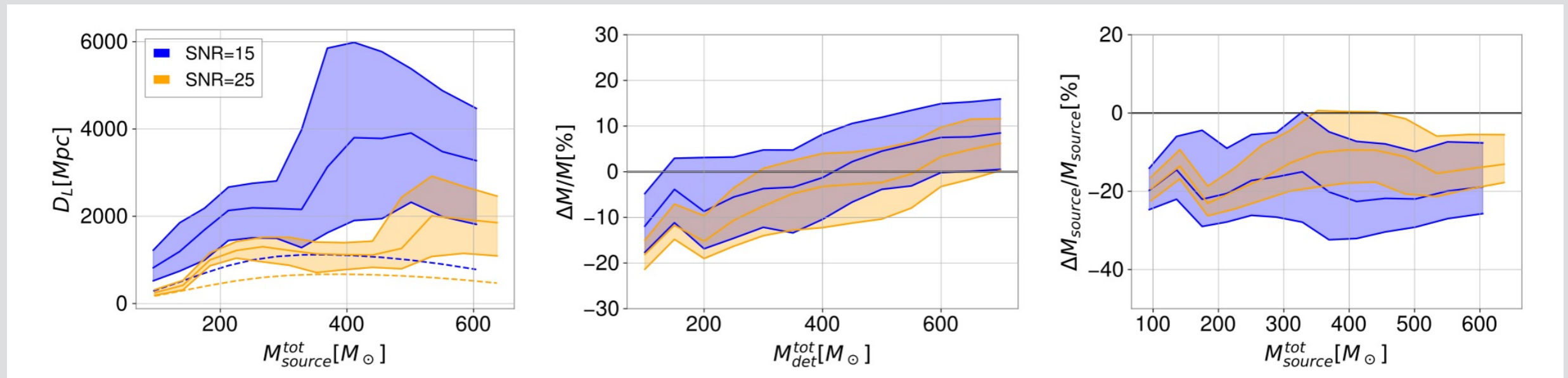
Orange region:
large beta and large fitting factor
(SNR=15)



Large beta: precession is strongly preferred

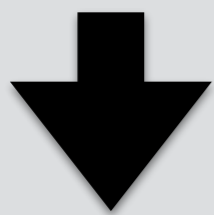
Low beta (below 5): impossible to decide between aligned-spin or precession

Parameter recovery (q=1)



Head-on collisions are less luminous than BBHs

For large mass: both head-on and BBH show the same ringdown (equal final mass)



Bias toward larger distances

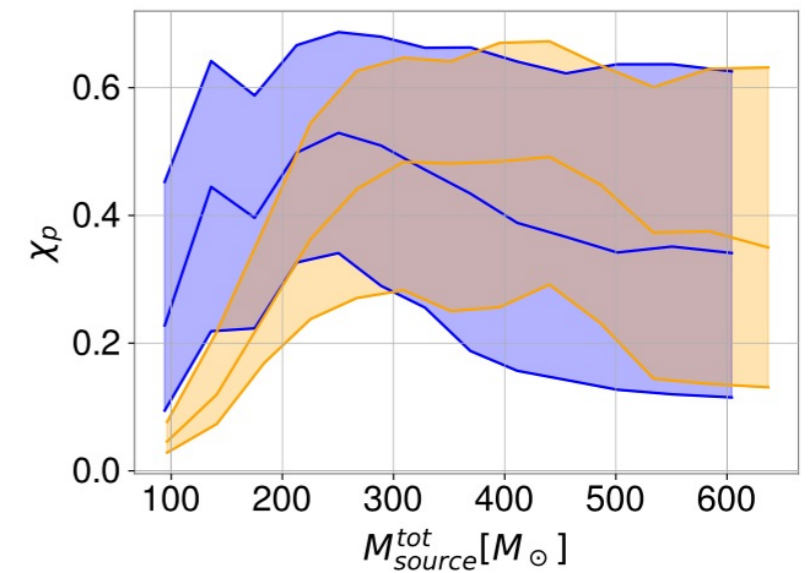
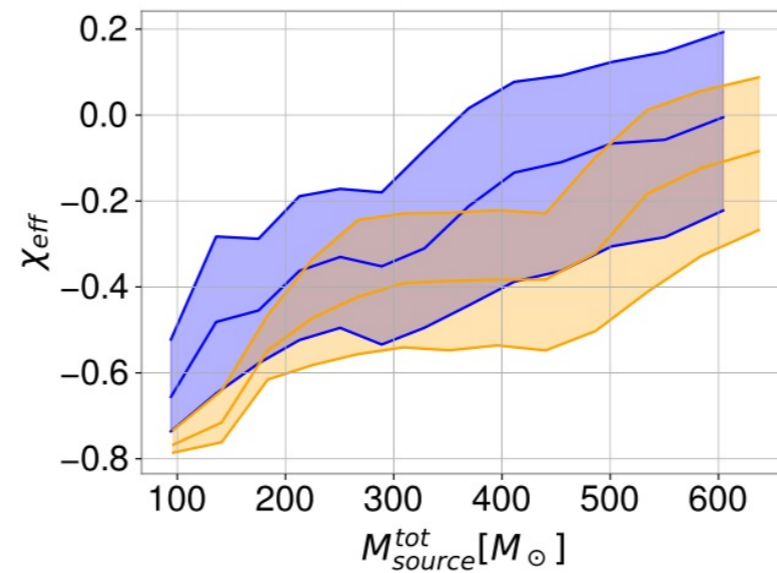
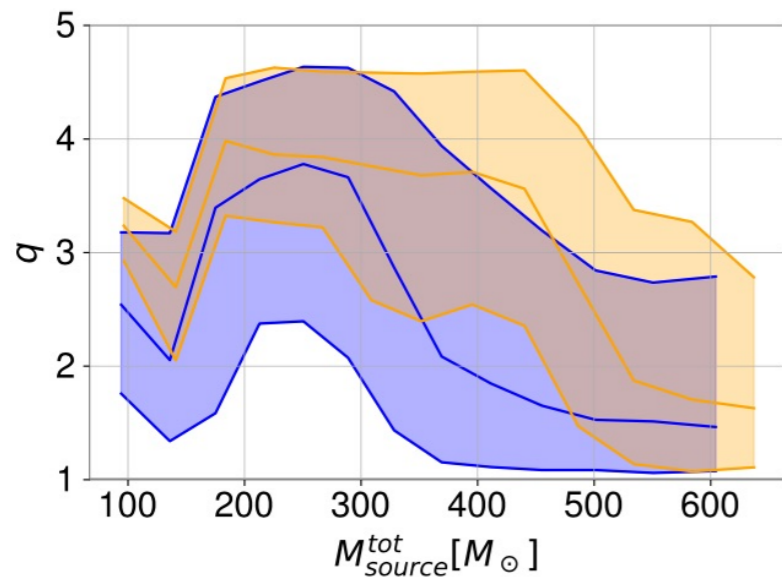
+

Slight bias to larger detector frame mass.
Not too bad.

=

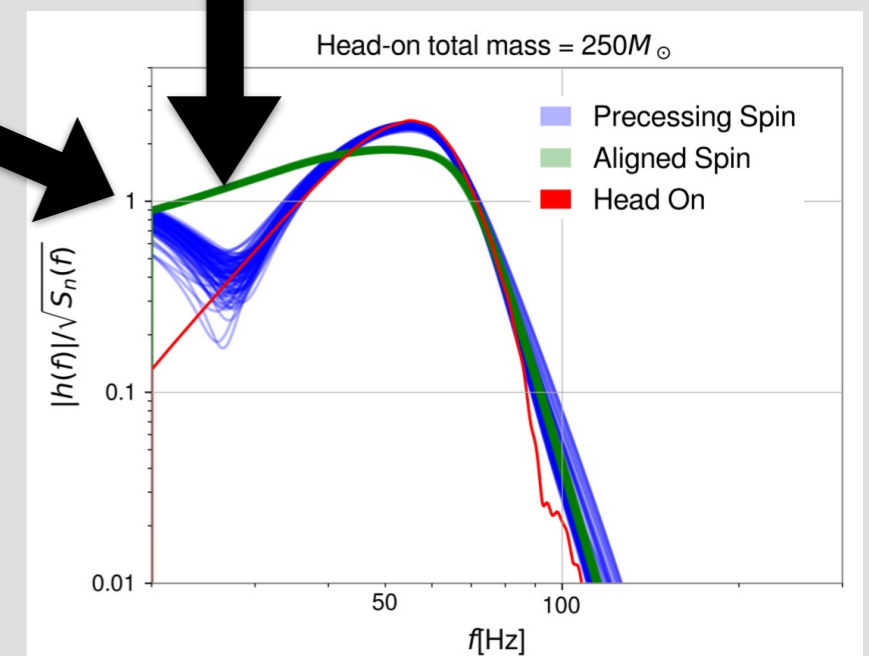
Bias toward lower source frame mass

Parameter recovery (q=1)

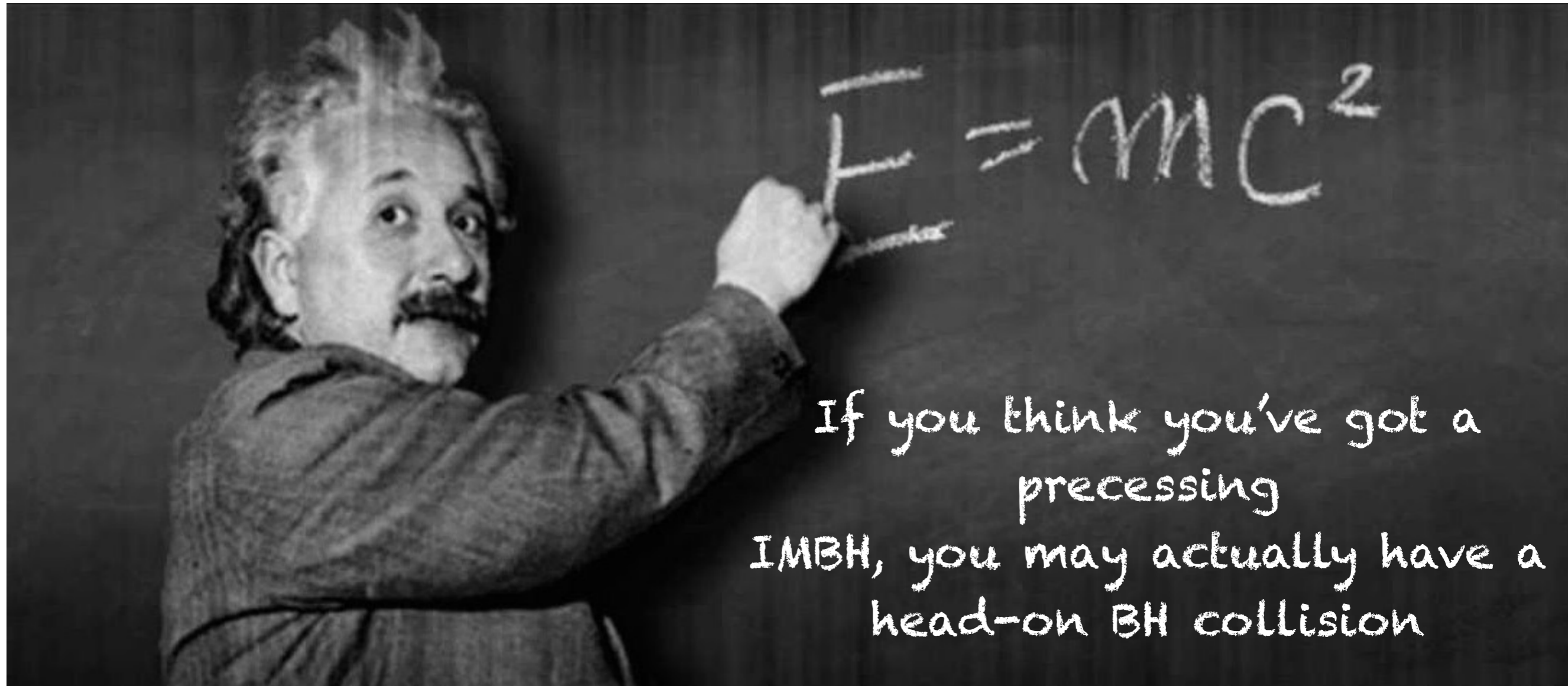


A large mass ratio and negative χ_{eff} make the waveform shorter in band, leaving the precessing BBH inspiral out of band

Precessing spins to mimic the power lack at low frequencies

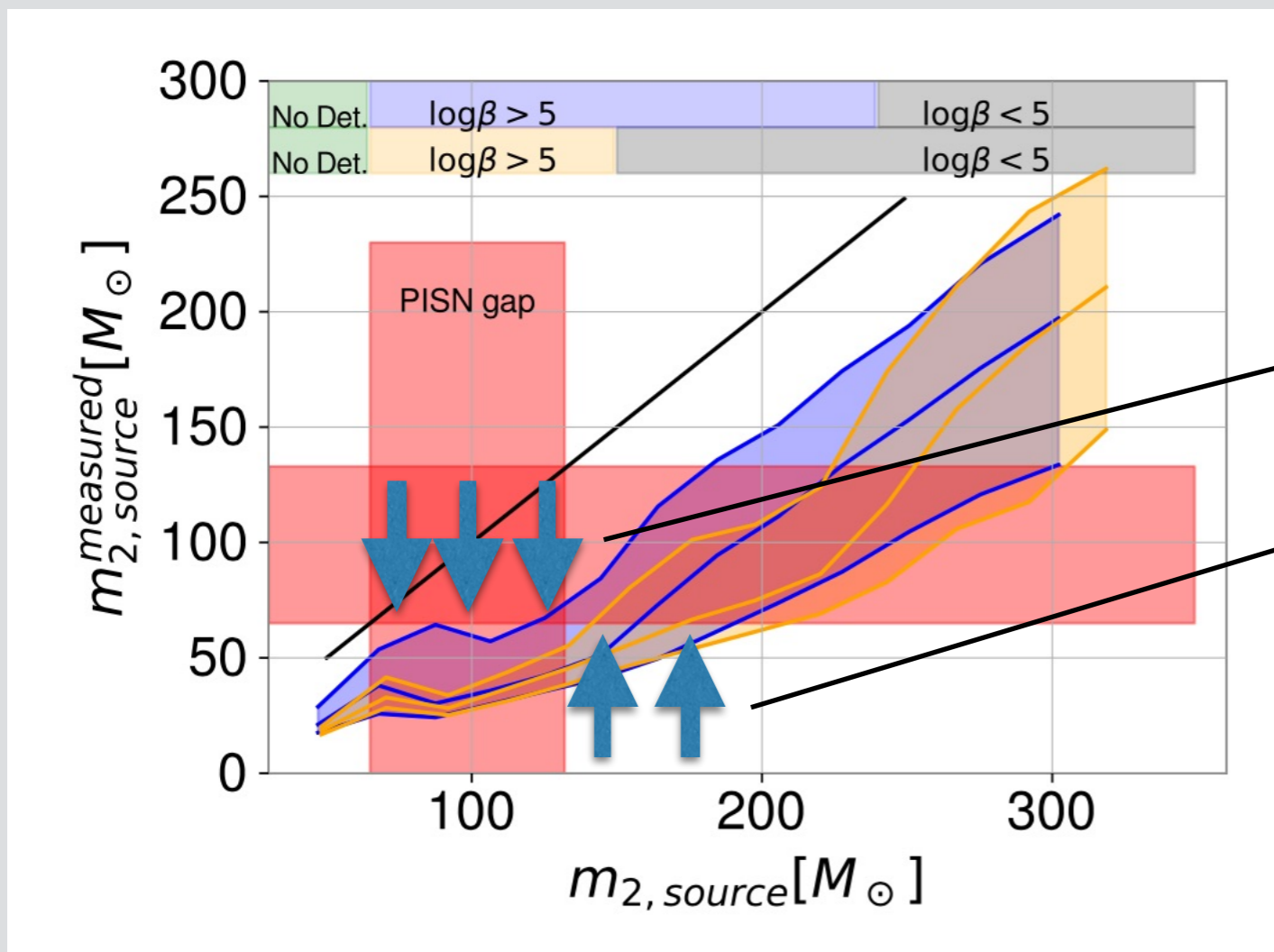


Take home message so far



Astrophysical implications: mind the gap

- In principle, black holes in the range $\sim(60, 130)M_{\odot}$ can not form from stellar collapse (PISN gap)
- We find that, in some cases BBH and head-on PE lead to different conclusions about the presence of BHs in the mass gap



Head-on mass

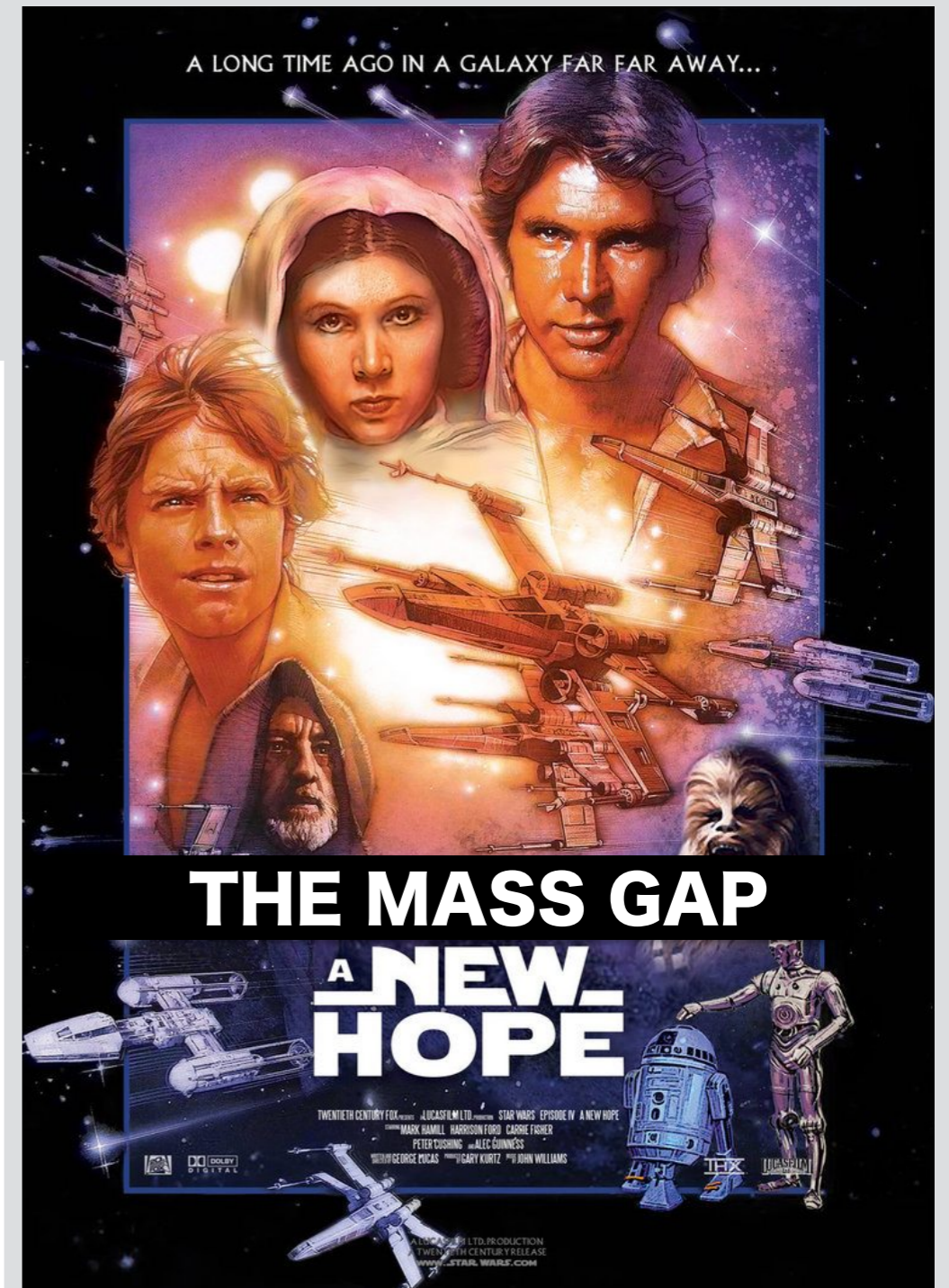
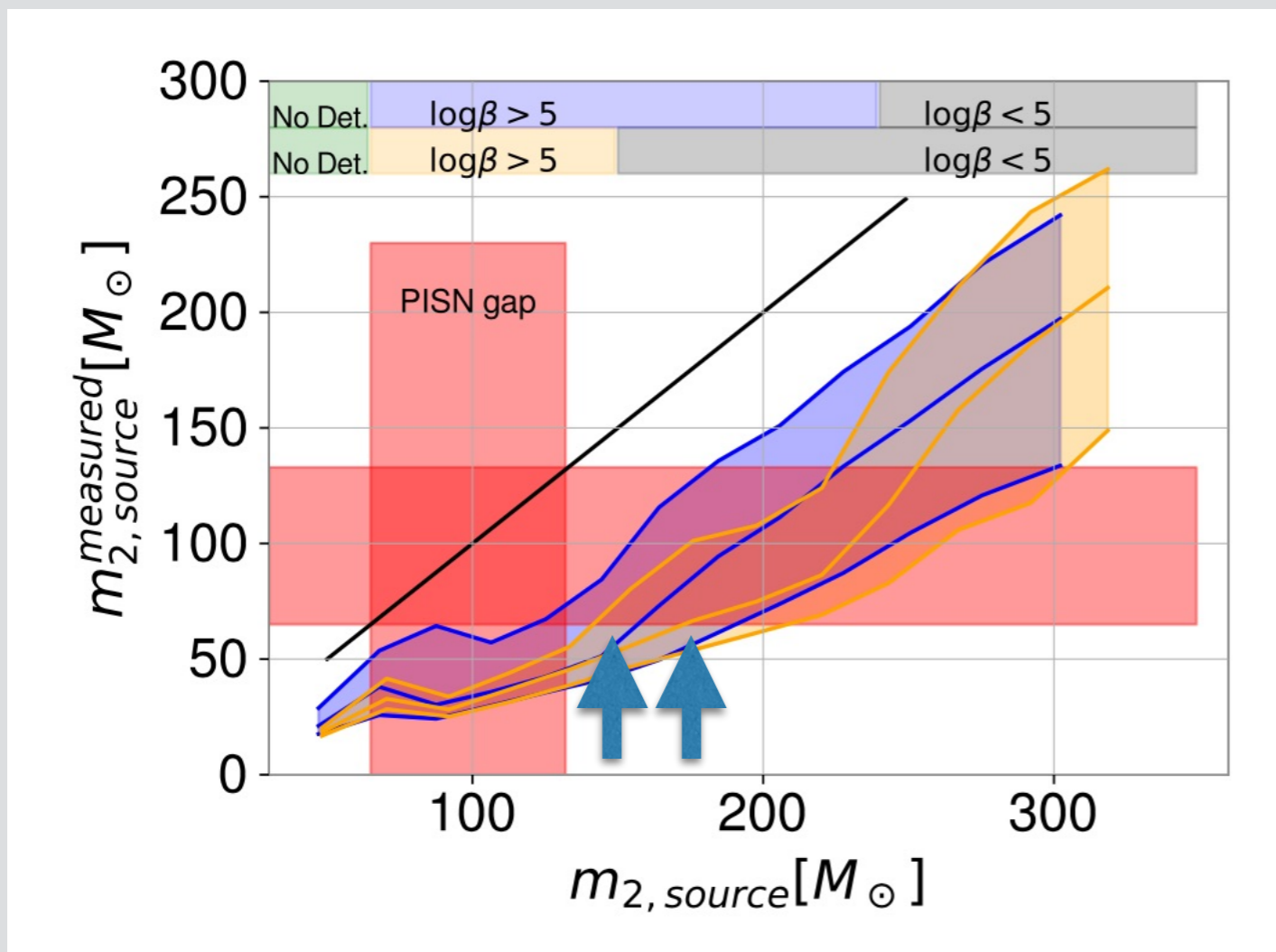


BBH inferred mass

Gap \rightarrow no Gap

no Gap \rightarrow Gap

Sorry, I could not help it



Can head-on collisions pass as precessing ones?

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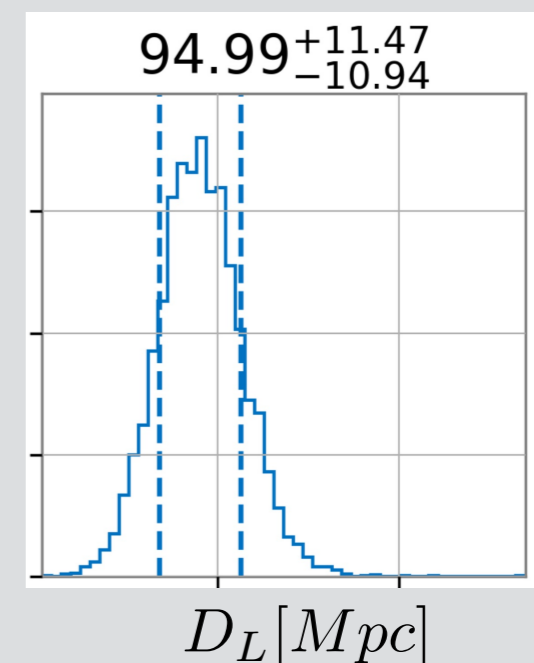
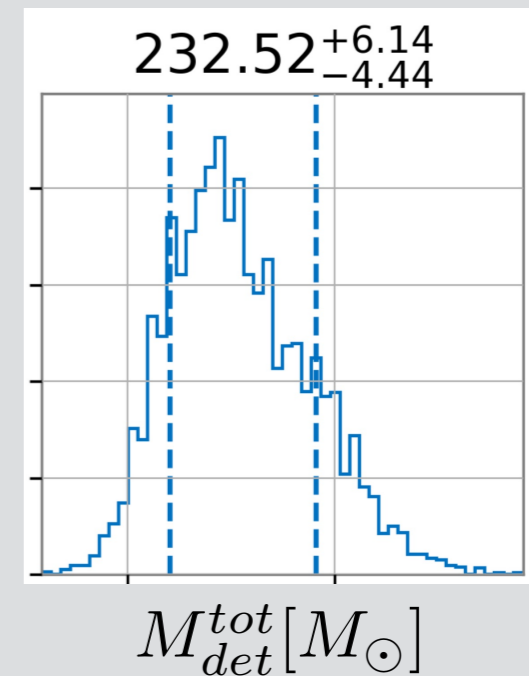
OzGrav



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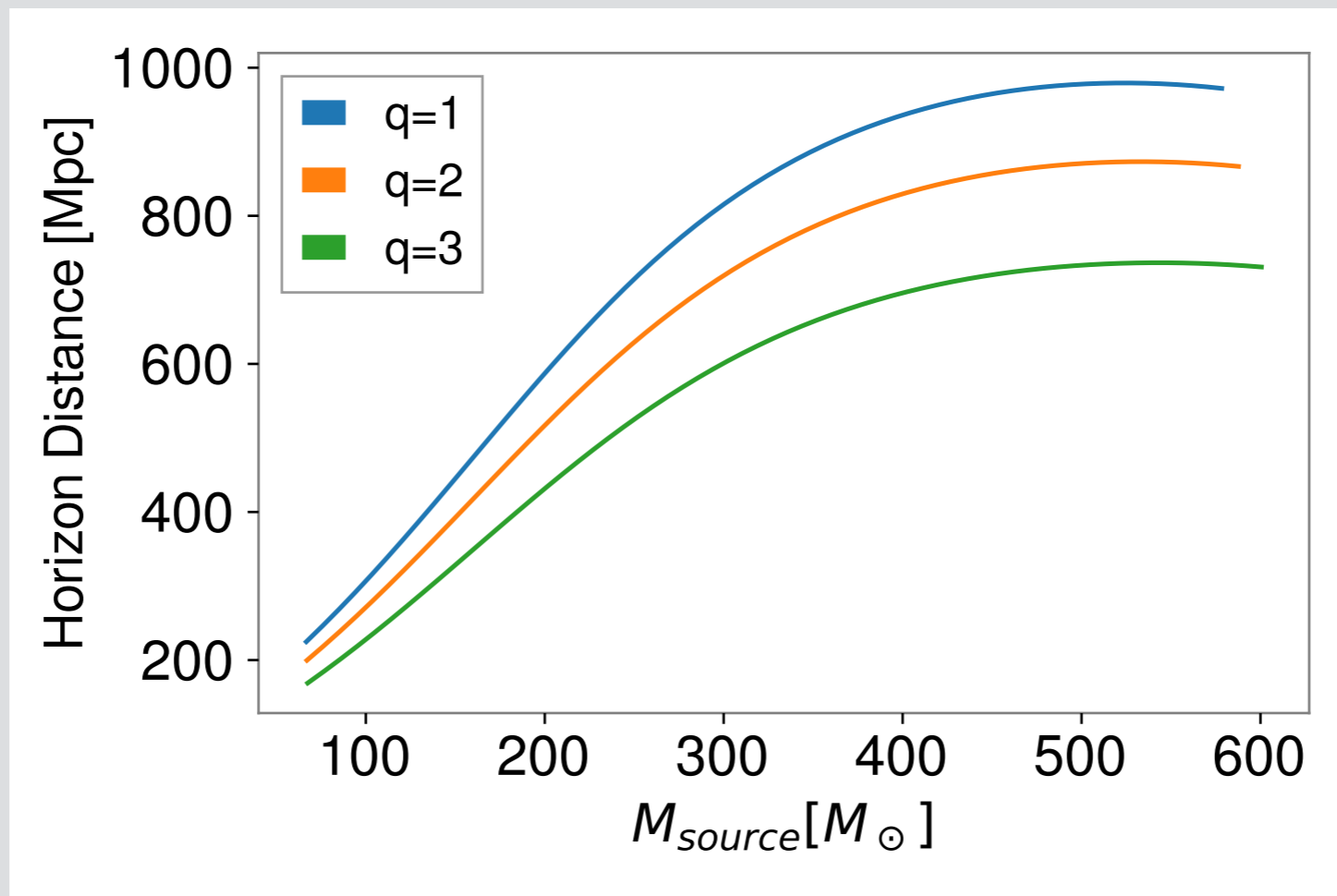
s190521g (not part of the P&P submission)

- **s190521g** seems to have several properties discussed so far:
 - Strongly precessing
 - Unequal masses (according to some models)
 - IMBH remnant
 - Masses in the PISN gap
- **Run PE using several head-on simulations** (low sampling etc.... ALL PRELIMINAR)
 - HLV with C01 SUB60Hz data.
 - Best matched-filter **SNR so far for head-on (HLV): 15.28**, for the $q=1$ source in slide 3.
 - Best **PhenomP SNR** so far: **15.55**
 - Best **PhenomD SNR** so far: **14.88**
 - **LogB(PhenomP vs. best head-on simulation) ~18** 🥲
 - This might be due to the intrinsic weakness of the signal
- **Note we have only explored ~15 points in the mass-ratio & spins space!**



Observability

- Horizon distance for an SNR of 12
 - Averaged over sky-loc, orientation and polarisation
 - Considered a three detector network formed by HLV working at design sensitivity



Conclusions

- **Precession can cause a suppression of the inspiral power just before merger:**
 - For a certain mass range, this can be mimicked by head-on collisions
- **A signal from a head-on IMBHB might pass as a strongly precessing IMBHB with unequal masses:**
 - Distance is biased toward large values
- **Astrophysical implications: (when running PE with BBH waveforms on a Head-on)**
 - Source masses outside (inside) the PISN gap, may be put inside (outside) the PISN gap
 - A remnant IMBH may be interpreted as a less massive BH (see draft)
- **S190521g:**
 - Run PE using several head-on simulations.
 - Recover more SNR than aligned-spin waveforms, but less than PhenomP
 - We will try way more head-on simulations!

