

Searching in the Dark

Chasing Magnum Opus

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1 Introduction

The detection of gravitational waves (GW) in Feburary(ref) opened a new era of astronomy; however, it is only in sync with electromagnetic astronomy that the most physics can be discovered. Electromagnetic counterparts are expected from binary sources involving matter i.e. neutron star-neutron star and neutron star-black hole. Because of this, GW detectors will work in conjunction with electromagnetic telescopes to observe a GW source. Some of these will yield weak, nearly isotropic electromagnetic counterparts and others will not. GW detectors will identify sources characterized by its chirp mass:

$$M_c = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)} \quad (1)$$

Figure 1 shows the distribution of chirp masses for the synthetic data set. The electromagnetic counterparts events are seperated from the other events by color. This report is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the developement of the chirp mass distribution, Section 3 describes a electromagnetic followup classifier based on the data, and Section 4 will state our conclusions. See Section ?? and Appendix A. Example text citation is Dominik

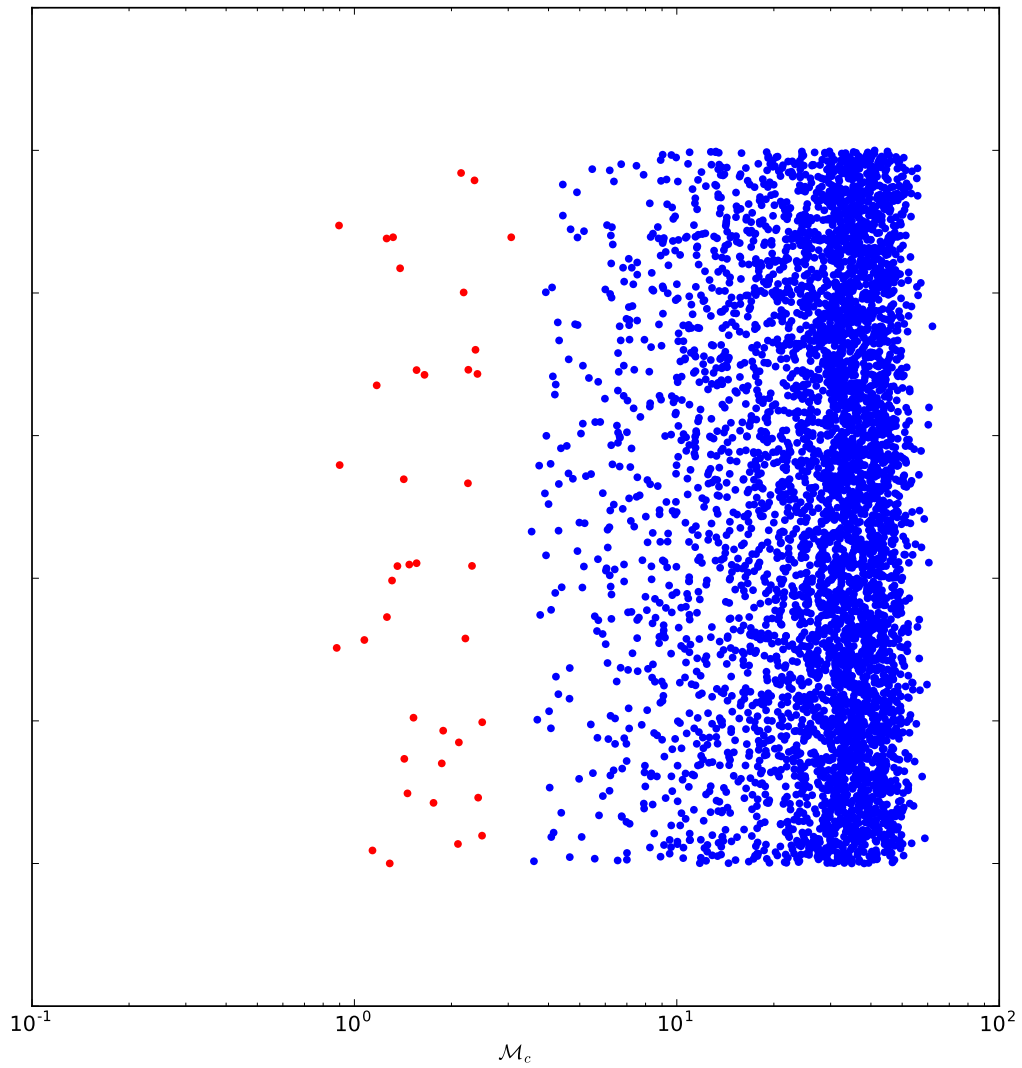


Figure 1: This figure shows all the 5000 events' chirp mass. Here the y-axis is a uniform random number between zero and one. The events that have an electromagnetic counterpart are in red, and the events without a electromagnetic counterpart are in blue.

et al. (2012), or in parenthesis with a page number (Dominik et al. 2012, pg 2).

2 Chirp Mass Distribution

2.1 The Likelihood of Fitting Parameters

The likelihood of each fitting parameter is:

$$P(\{d\}|\lambda) = \frac{1}{n!} \prod_k E(x)r(x_k)p_{smooth} \exp\left\{-\int E(x)r(x_k)dx\right\} \quad (2)$$

where p_{smooth} is the smoothing prior, defined to be:

$$p_{smooth} = \exp\left\{-\int \left[\frac{d^n(r)}{d(x)^n}\right]^2 dx\right\} \quad (3)$$

In theory, p_{smooth} can be any n^{th} derivative. To make our code robust, we define a function that takes n as an argument. The function then calls `numpy.polynomial.polyder()` to find the n^{th} derivative. Next, we square the n^{th} derivative and integrate it between the minimum and maximum of x . Here we choose $n = 3$.

The likelihood estimator is:

$$\ln P(\{d\}|\lambda) \quad (4)$$

3 Classifying GW Events that have Electromagnetic Counterparts

3.1 Overview

The GW observatory, the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO), can provide very rapid mass estimates of candidate GW events. Since most of these detections

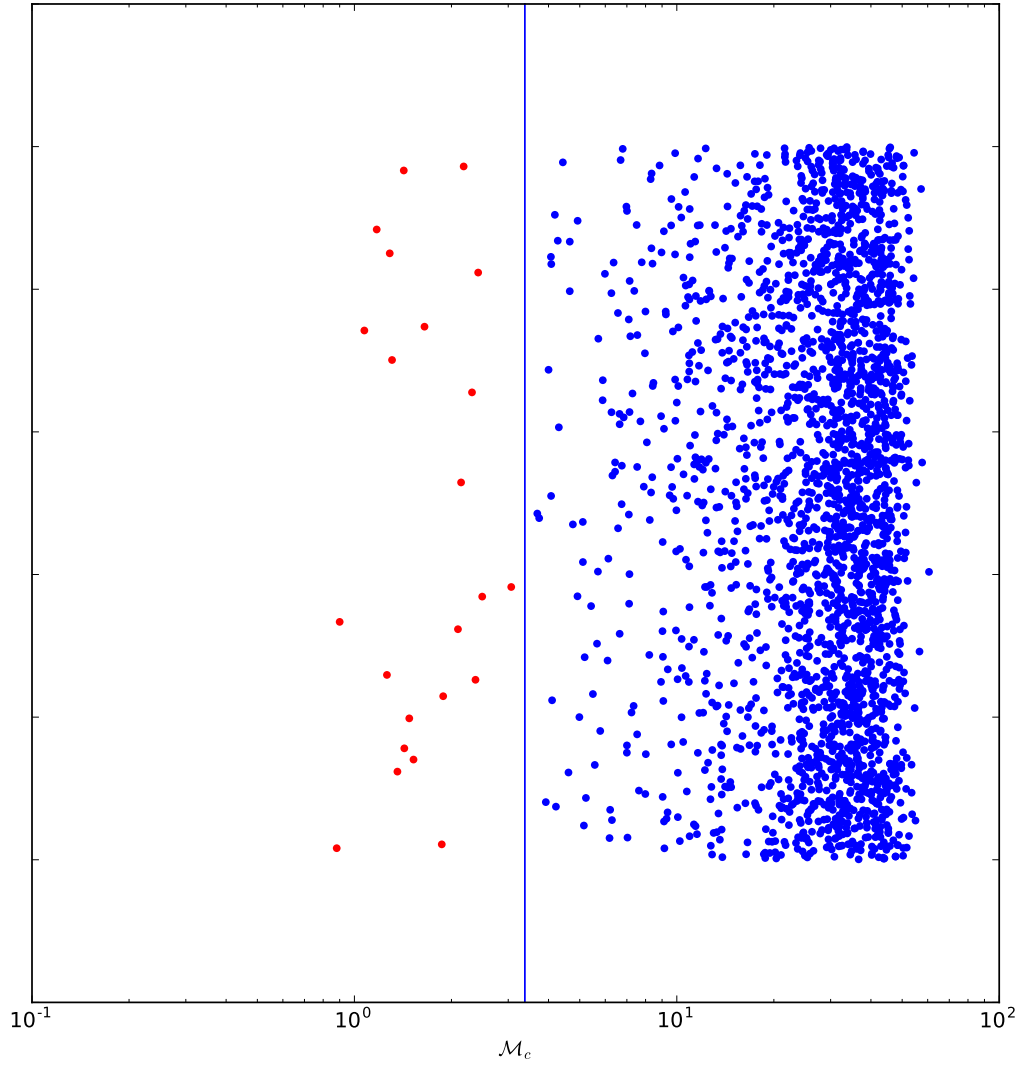


Figure 2: This shows the first half of the data with the same two groups as before. The vertical line indicates the division between the two groups.

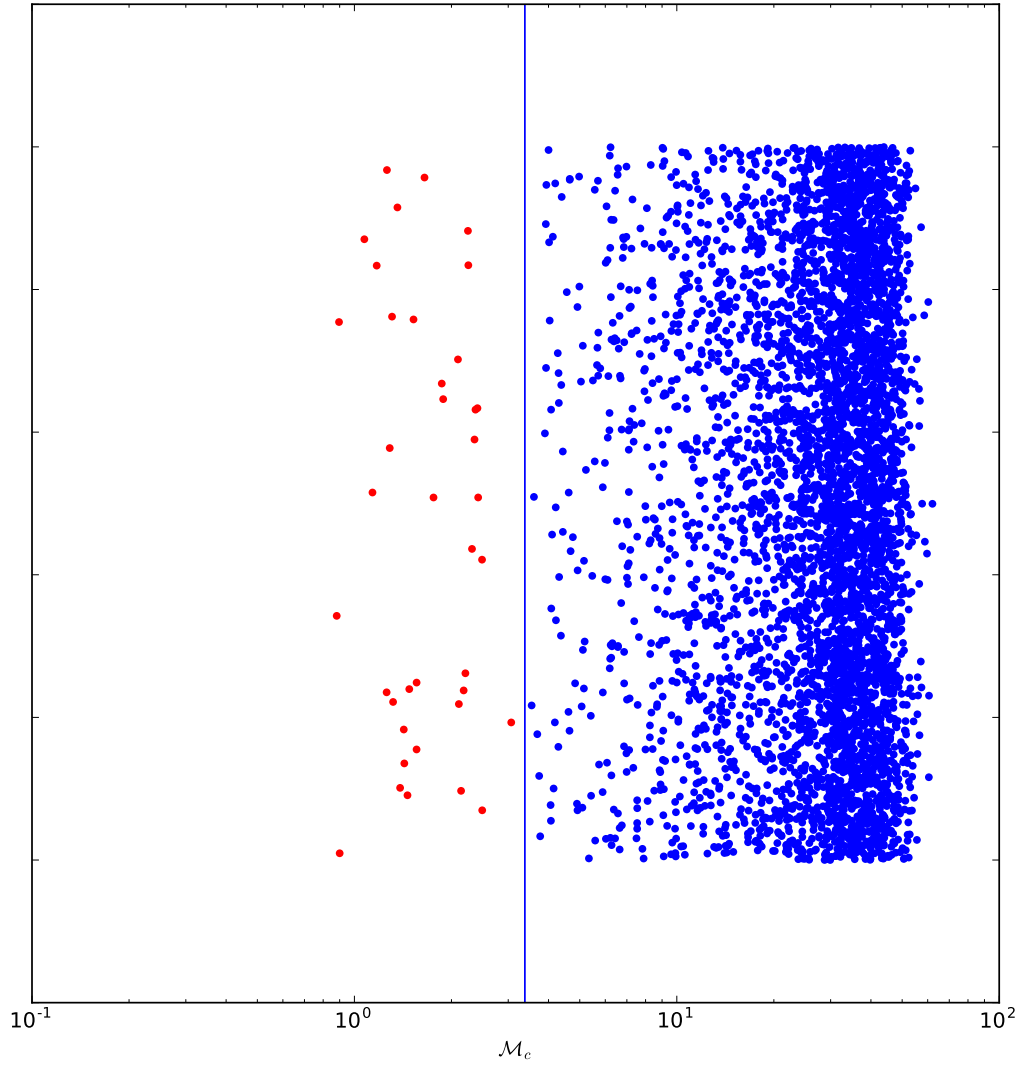


Figure 3: This shows the full set of the data with the dividing line trained by half the data.

are mostly binary black holes and electromagnetic followup is extremely expensive, only a few events can be followed up. We have therefore trained a classifier to determine if an event will have a electromagnetic followup. We trained this classifier on the first half of the data. We simply took the mid-way point between the maximum chirp mass for the electromagnetic counterpart group and the other group. This is shown in Figure 2. This was then used on the whole dataset as shown in Figure 3.

3.2 Method

The classifier was constructed simply by taking the minimum chirp mass event of the other group (no electromagnetic counterparts) and the maximum chirp mass event of the electromagnetic counterpart group and finding the distance between those two events. This trained for the first half of the dataset. The result can be seen in Figure 2; the vertical line represents half the distance between the maximum chirp mass of the electromagnetic counterpart group and the other group.

3.3 Results

The classifier correctly classified the two groups without any contamination. More importantly this was also the case when classifying the full data set. As you can see in Figure 3, the classifier correctly classified the two groups without any contamination. In the Table ?? You can see the chirp mass for the maximum electromagnetic counterpart event and the minimum of the other group along with the chirp mass of the line that divides the group. This shows a clear distinction between the two group.

Figure ... shows the rate vs the chirp mass with the dividing line from the classifier overplotted. This correlates to the two hump structure in the graph that represents the two groups (electromagnetic counterparts and others). Figure ... shows a similar correlation. The dividing clearly separates the two groups in m_1 - m_2 parameter space.

4 Conclusions

We created a classifier to distinguish between GW events with and without electromagnetic counterparts. This classifier was trained using half of the data. The classifier correctly classified both groups completely without any contamination for both the training set and the full dataset. Figure ... and ... shows the correlation between 1D and 2D mass distributions and the classification of the two groups.

References

¹M. Dominik, K. Belczynski, C. Fryer, D. E. Holz, E. Berti, T. Bulik, I. Mandel, and R. O’Shaughnessy, “Double Compact Objects. I. The Significance of the Common Envelope on Merger Rates”, *ApJ* **759**, 52, 52 (2012).

Appendices

A Example