

Working Title

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Abstract

1 Introduction

The detection of gravitational waves (GW) in February (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:

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

This report is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the development of the chirp mass distribution and an electromagnetic followup classifier based on the data. Section 3 will discuss the results, and Section 4 will state our conclusions. See Section 3 and Appendix

A. Example text citation is **2012ApJ...759...52D** or in parenthesis with a page number (**2012ApJ...759...52D**).

2 ...

3 Discussion

4 Conclusions

Appendices

A Example