

# Parameter estimation effort

LISA team @ IRFU, CEA-Saclay

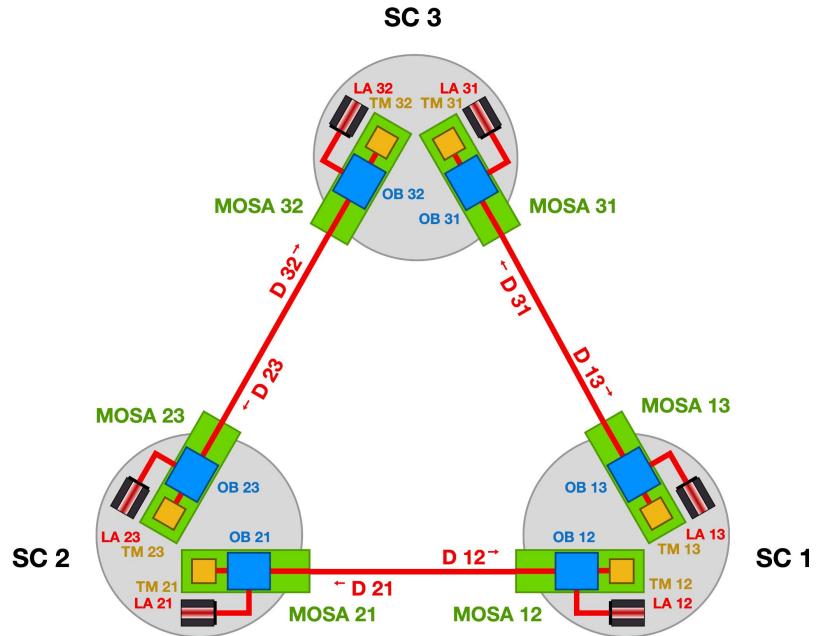




# LISA mission

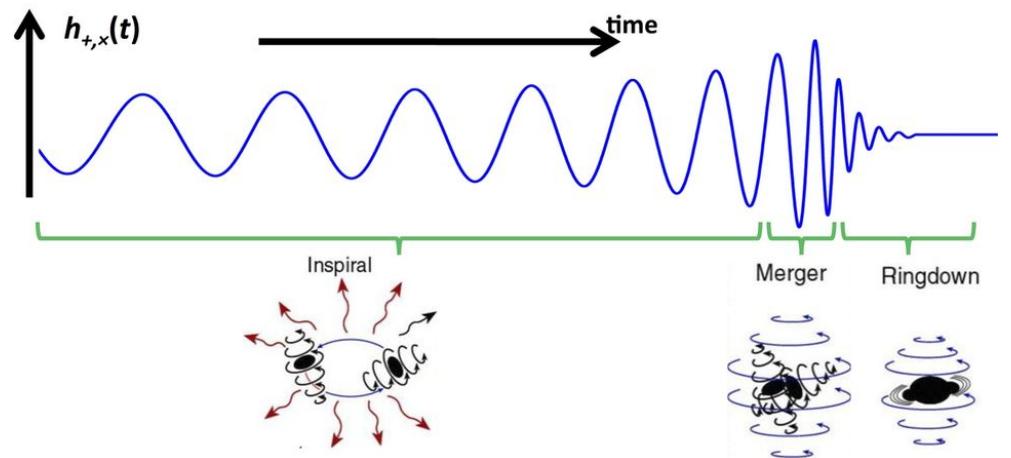
## Instrument

- 3 satellites constellation in heliocentric orbit and 2.5 millions km apart each others
- **Test masses isolated from any other force than gravitation.**
- Communication with 6 laser links
- Interferometric Detection



## Detection domain

- **Larger bandwidth than ground based instruments**
  - Several sources will be detected before they merge :
    - **Massive Black Hole Binaries (MBHB)**  
→  $[10^4 - 10^7]$  solar masses
    - Galactic Binaries
    - Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals (EMRI)



Example of an MBHB waveform shape



# Definition of the Simulator

Observational model:  $\mathbf{y}_{0:n} = F_{\text{obs}}(\underbrace{R_{\text{LISA}}(W_{0:n}(\theta))}_{h(\theta)})) + \mathbf{n}_{0:n}$

$h(\theta)$ : LISA response to the GW signal

with  $\mathbf{y}_{0:n} = [\mathbf{y}_{t_0}, \mathbf{y}_{t_1}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{t_n}]$

$F_{\text{obs}}$  : Observing conditions, gaps, glitches, etc..

$R_{\text{LISA}}$  : LISA instrument response

$W_{0:n}(\theta)$  : Waveform model

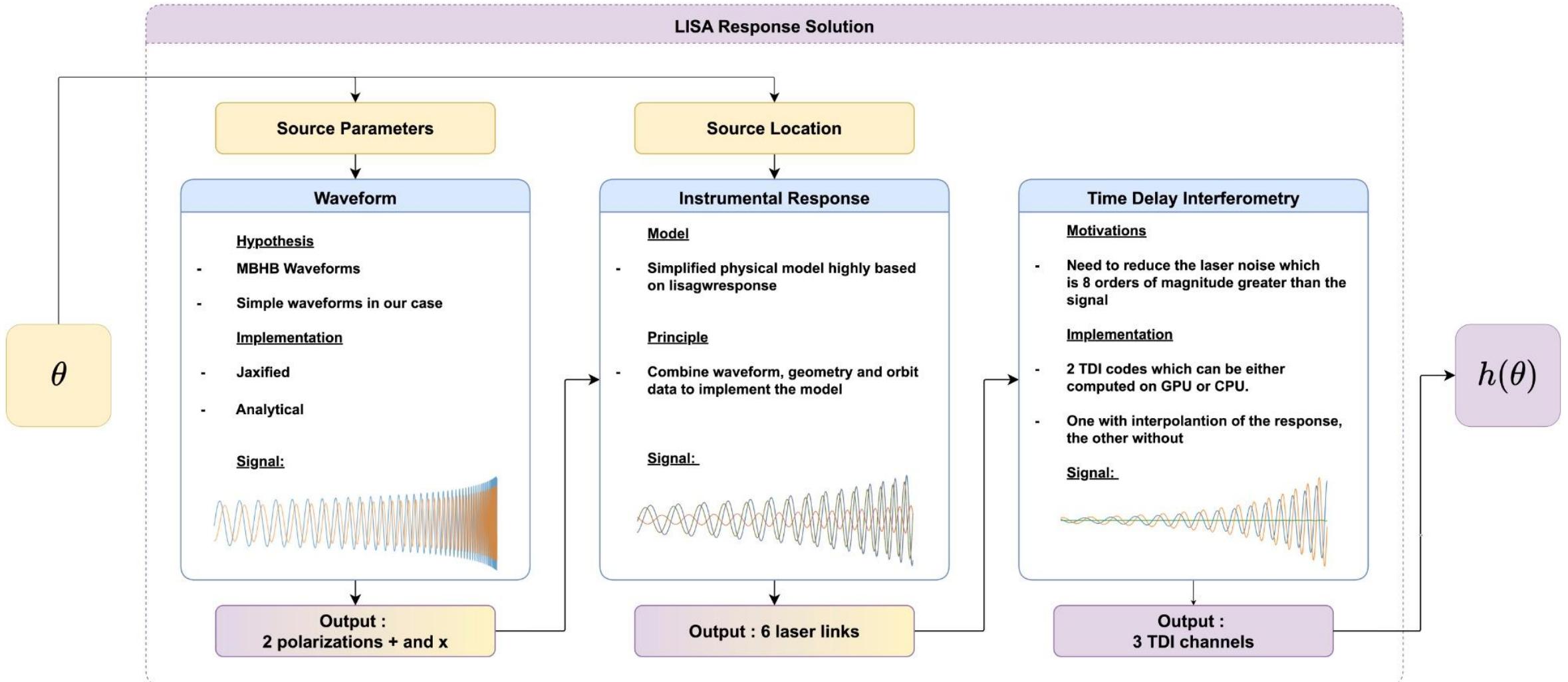
$\mathbf{n}_{0:n}$  : Noise (Gaussian and stationary) with a known covariance

Our **objective** is to estimate the pair:  $\hat{\theta}, SS(P(\theta | \mathbf{y}_{0:n}))$  where  $SS()$  is some summary statistic encoding the uncertainty of the estimation.

For example:  $\hat{\theta} = \mathbb{E}(\theta | \mathbf{y}_{0:n}), SS(P((\theta | \mathbf{y}_{0:n}))) = \text{Var}(\theta | \mathbf{y}_{0:n})$



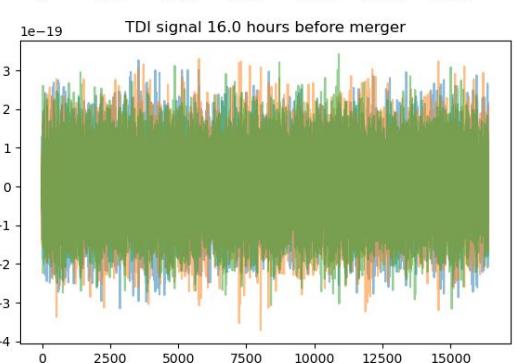
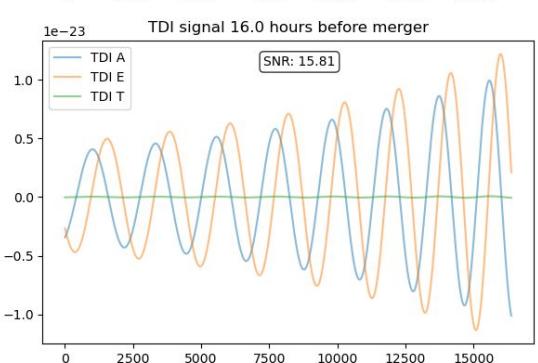
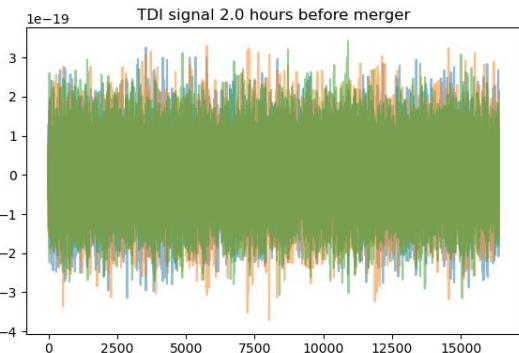
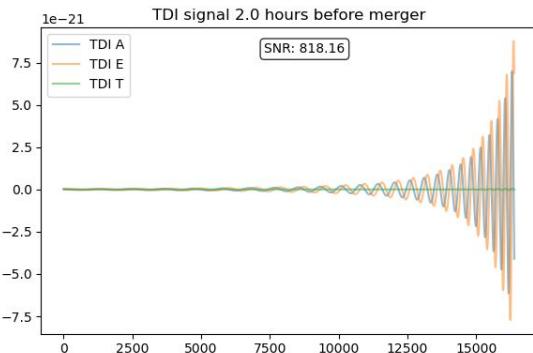
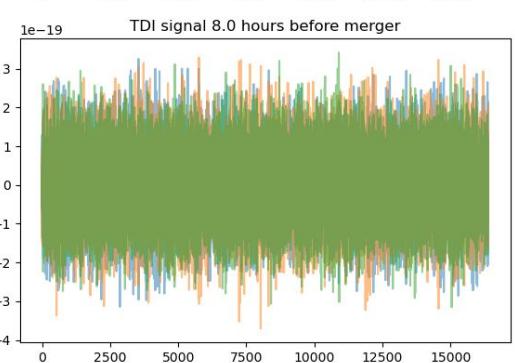
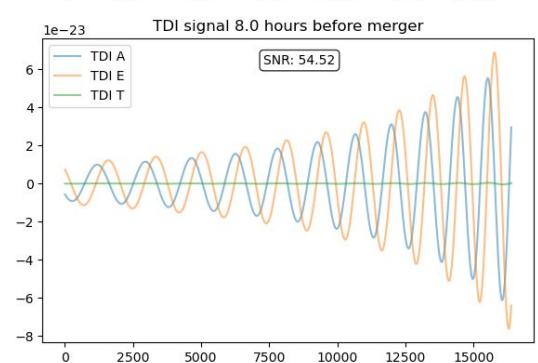
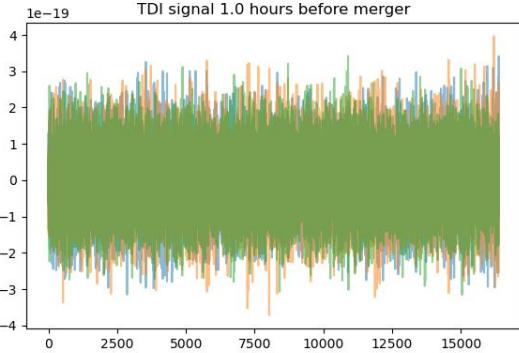
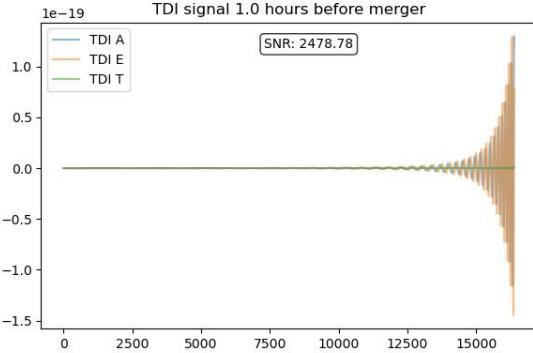
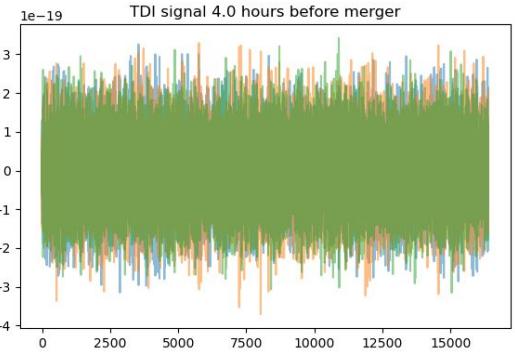
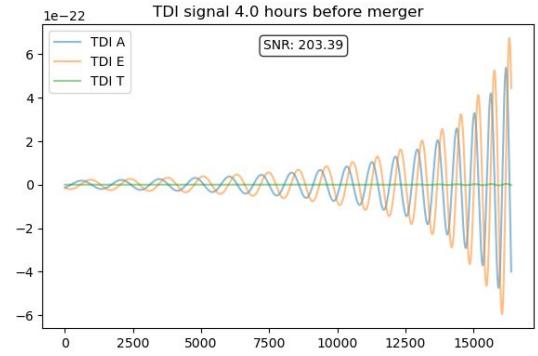
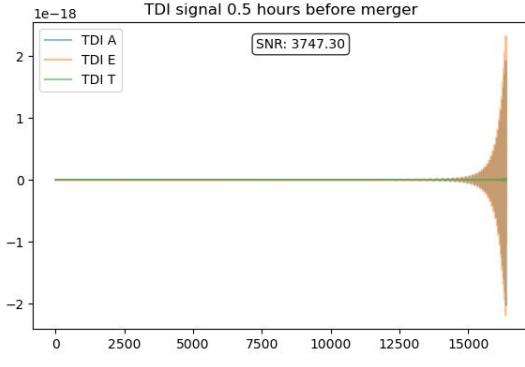
# LISA time-domain response function

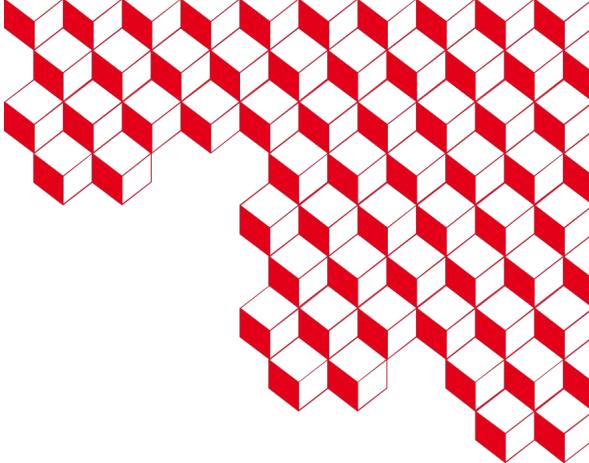




# Data examples

Same time segments, but we get further away to the coalescence time and thus the SNR decreases





Thank you for your attention.

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# Extra slide: Simplified waveform

$$h_+ = h_{\theta\theta} = -2(1 + \cos^2 \theta) \frac{\mu}{R} (M\omega)^{2/3} \cos [2\omega(t - R) - \phi_0]$$

$$h_\times = h_{\theta\phi} = -4 \cos \theta \frac{\mu}{R} (M\omega)^{2/3} \sin [2\omega(t - R) - \phi_0].$$

Ref: Babak (2020), “Gravitational Waves from Coalescing Binaries”