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EE/GW meeting, June 29, 2023

1. IPTA conference
2. Manuscript updates
3. Identifiability analysis and frequency-space formulation from EE

- IPTA conference last week
- ~~Many results currently under embargo~~
- The NANOGrav 15 yr Data Set: Evidence for a Gravitational-wave Background
- More papers to come c.f. single source. TK to sync with EE to discuss results and methods

# Manuscript updates

- Plan for papers is as follows:
  1. Single source. Earth terms + nested sampling (Bilby)
  2. Single source. Pulsar terms, Earth terms + other likelihood inference methods (e.g. Bilby vs other nested sampling libs, MCMC, EM)
  3. Multiple sources (i.e. stochastic background, Hellings Downs)
- P1 manuscript currently being written up. Can be found at [github/StateSpacePTA.jl](https://github.com/StateSpacePTA.jl)
- Majority of work for P1 is done - just a question of writing up
- Exception: comparison with existing approaches (e.g. [NANOGrav 6 year](#), [NANOGrav 11 year](#), [NANOGrav 12.5](#), [NANOGrav15](#)). [To discuss \(next slide\)](#)
- Completing P1 manuscript will be main focus over next few weeks, then back to a "research focus" re P2/P3

# How to compare against existing methods?

Todo: comparison with existing approaches (e.g. [NANOGrav 6 year](#), [NANOGrav 11 year](#), [NANOGrav 12.5](#), [NANOGrav15](#)).

Existing methods:

1. Take some timing residuals “observations”  $\delta t$ , (i.e. TOAs - expected TOAs from timing model  $M_\epsilon$ )
2. Define a GW model for timing residuals  $s(\theta_{\text{gw}})$ .
3. Define a noise model  $n(\theta_n)$
4. Define a likelihood  $\mathcal{L}(\delta t | \epsilon, \theta_{\text{gw}}, \theta_n)$
5. Two approaches
  - 5.1 Frequentist. Define an F-statistic from  $\mathcal{L}$  (now disfavoured?)
  - 5.2 Bayesian. MCMC over parameters

How to compare? Do we need to compare for P1?

# Identifiability and frequency-space

- Rob + Bill presented frequency-space formulation of problem
- Interesting/useful for identifiability analysis + potentially as an alternative inference/detection method