



# Binary neutron-star parameter estimation with Advanced LIGO

**Christopher Berry**

University of Birmingham  
cplb@star.sr.bham.ac.uk  
@cplberry

For the LIGO Scientific Collaboration

Ilya Mandel, Hannah Middleton, Leo Singer, Alex Urban, Alberto Vecchio, Salvatore Vitale,  
Kipp Cannon, Ben Farr, Will Farr, Philip Graff, Chad Hanna, Carl-Johan Haster,  
Satya Mohapatra, Chris Pankow, Larry Price, Trevor Sidery & John Veitch

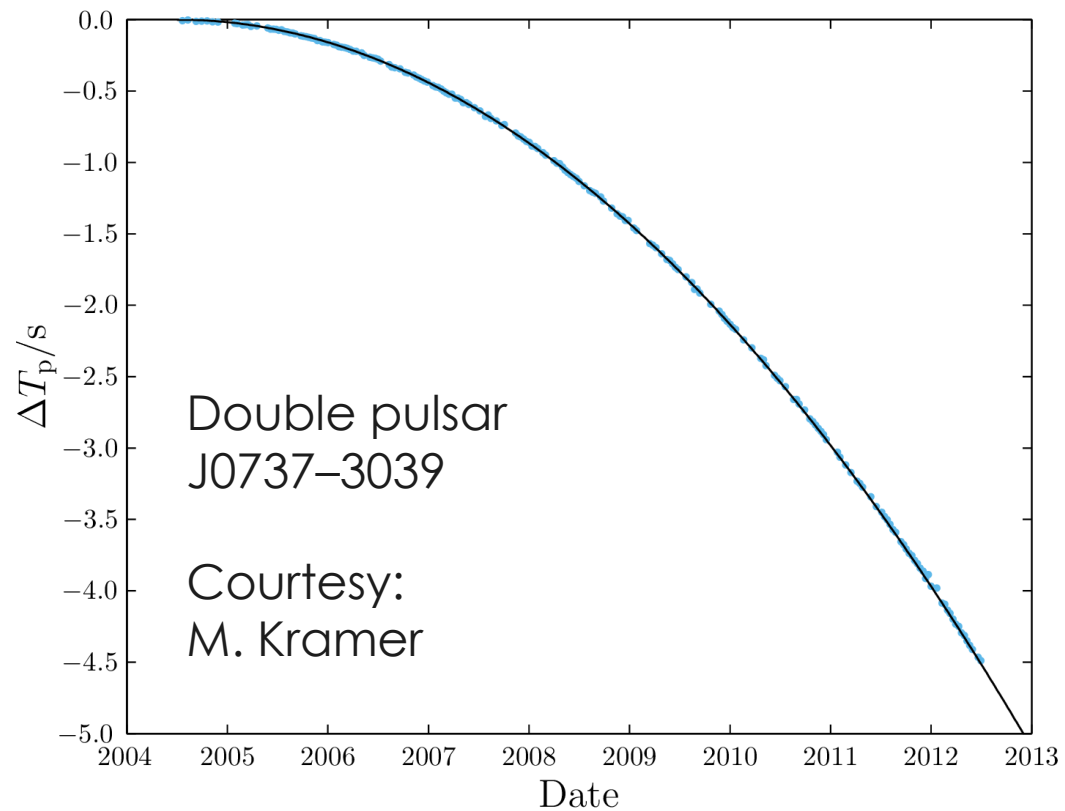
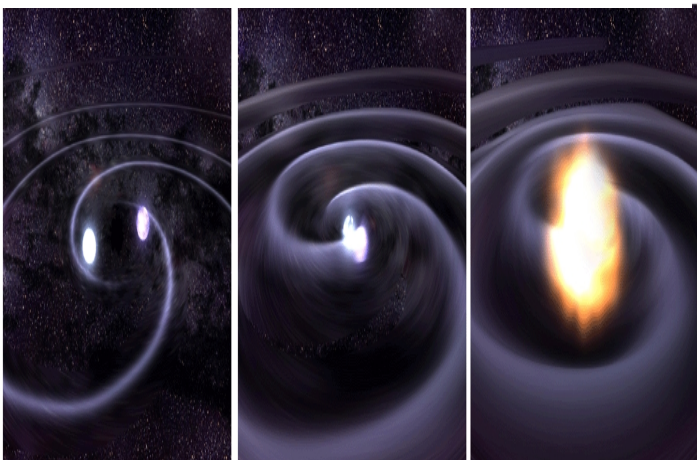
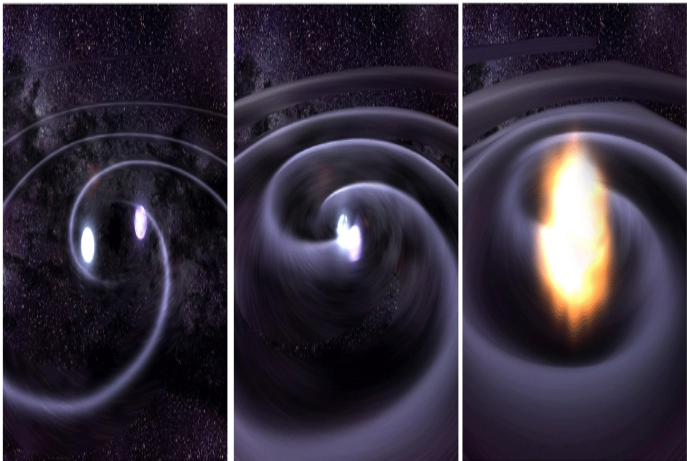
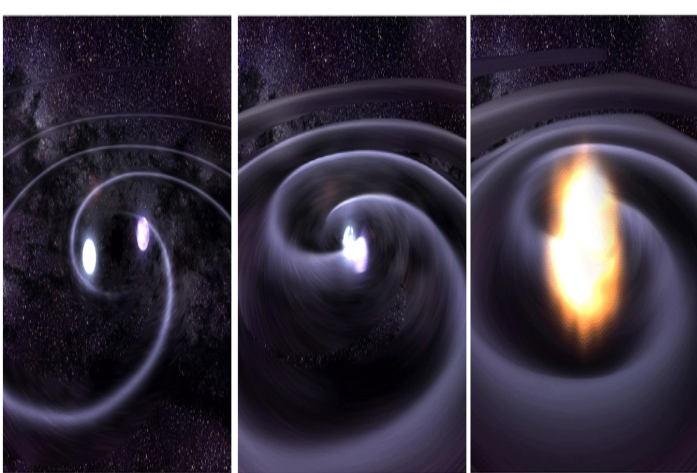
17 June 2015

GWPAW, Osaka

LIGO Document Number DCC-G1500553

# Binary neutron stars

0.4–400 events per year at design sensitivity (arXiv:1003.2480)

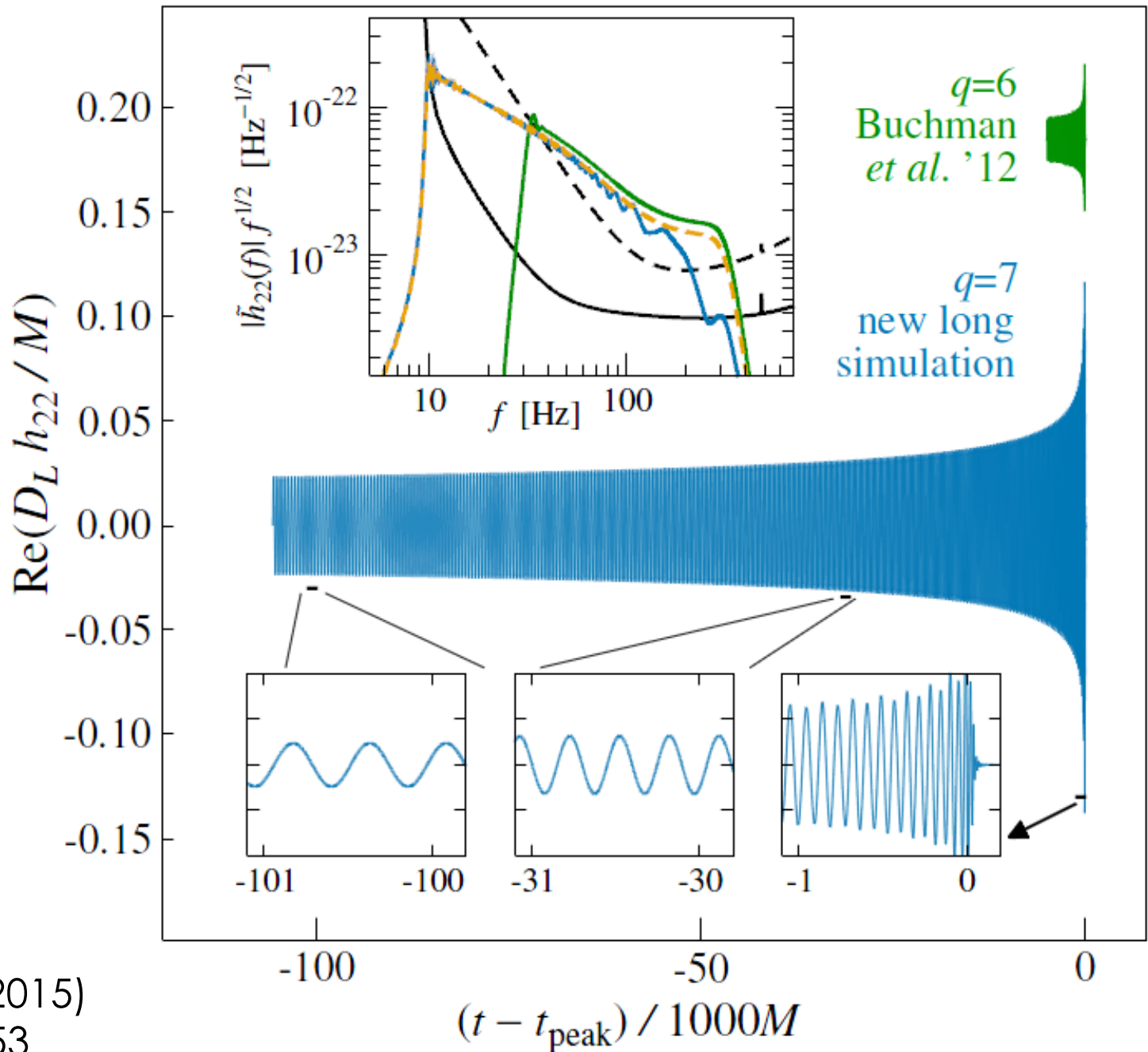


Credit: NASA

How we do  
parameter  
estimation

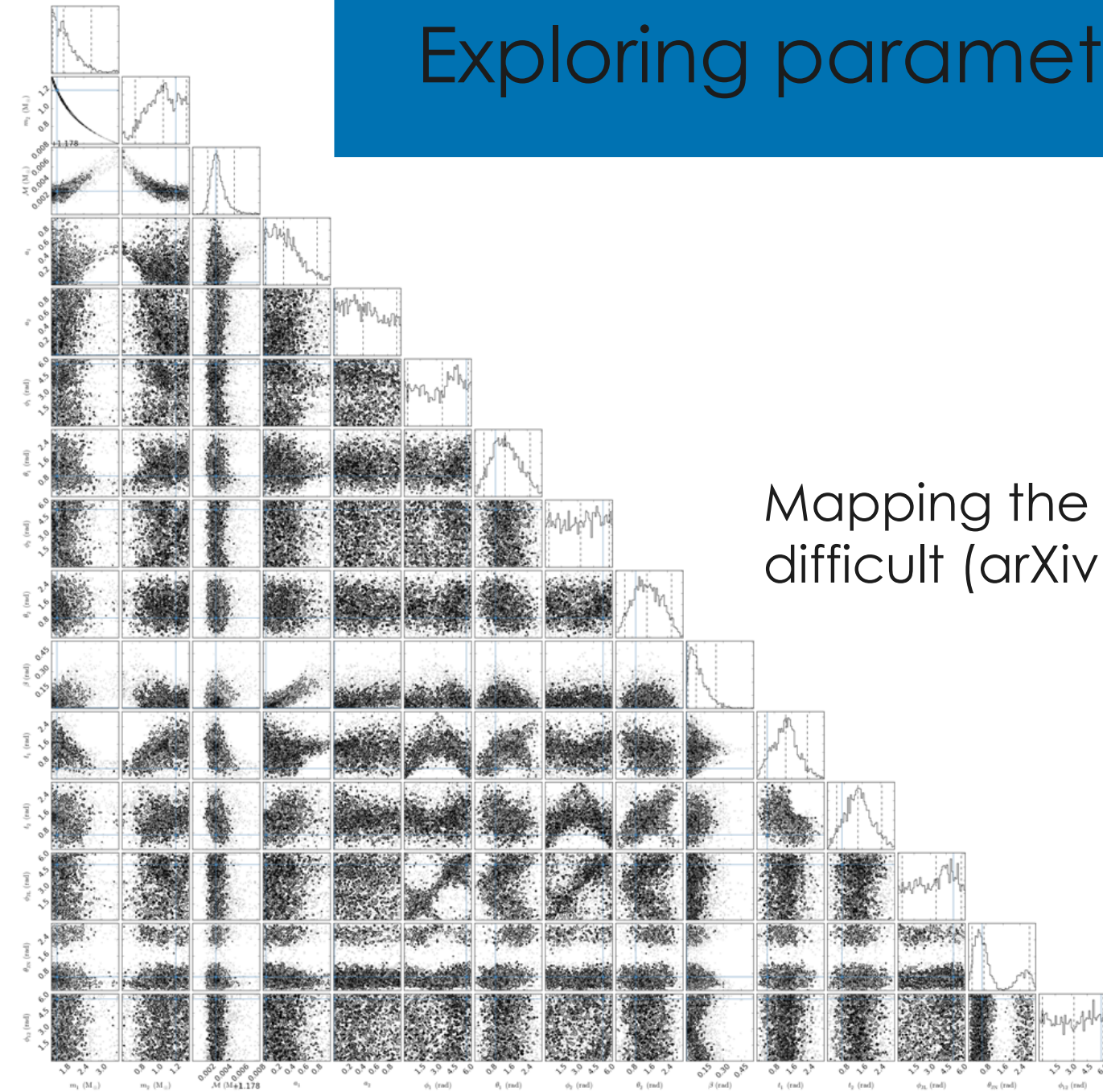
What we can  
learn about  
binary neutron  
stars

Inspirals  
are  
well  
under-  
stood



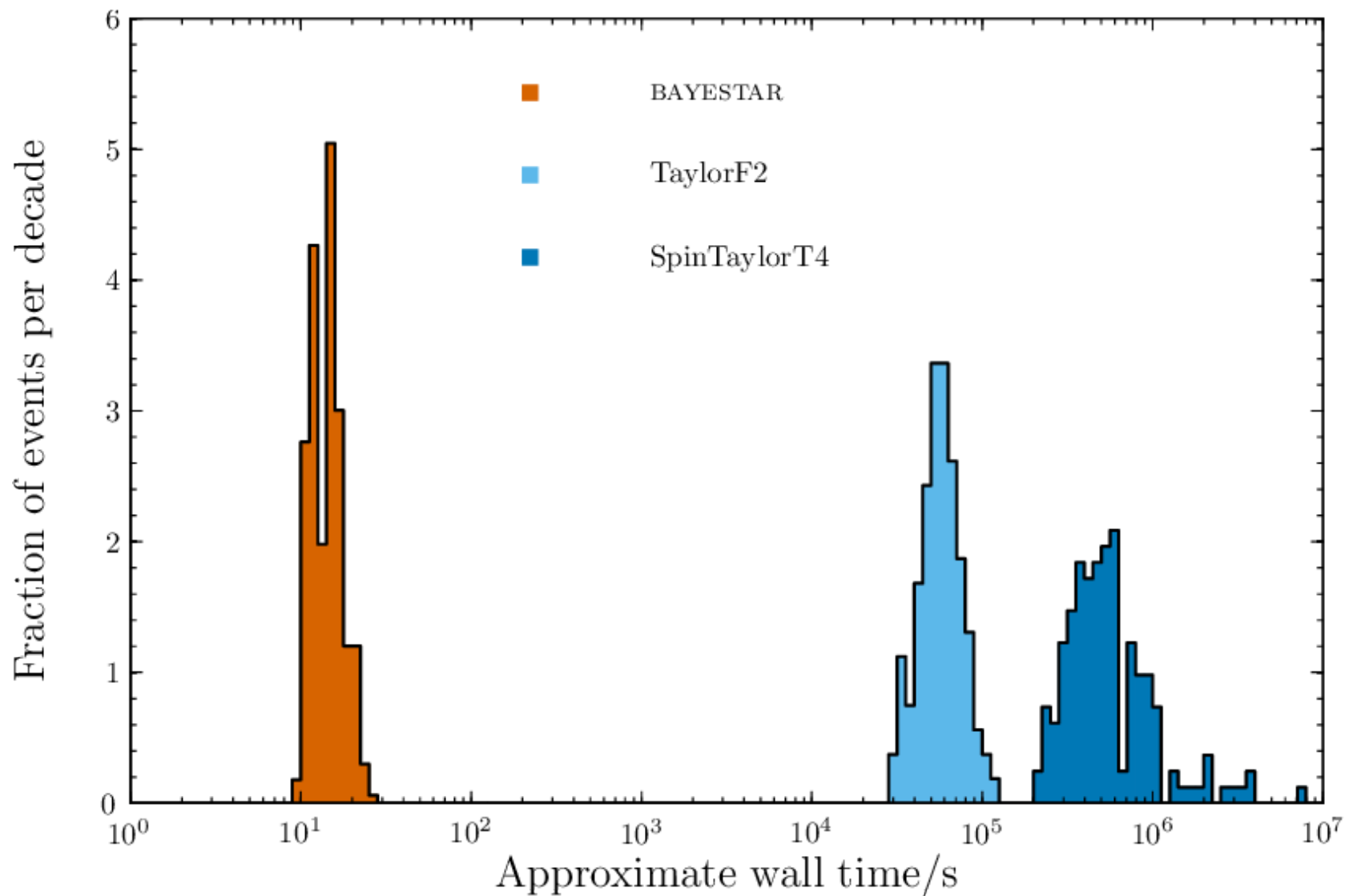
Szilagyi *et al.* (2015)  
arXiv:1502.04953

# Exploring parameter space



Mapping the posterior is difficult (arXiv:1409.7215)


# Time taken




How we do  
parameter  
estimation

What we can  
learn about  
binary neutron  
stars





# The First Two Years of Electromagnetic Follow-Up with Advanced LIGO and Virgo

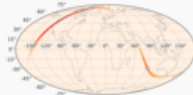
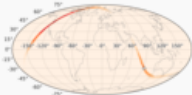
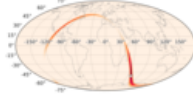
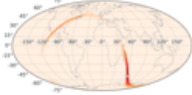


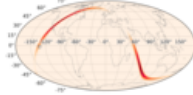
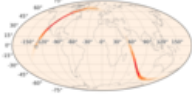
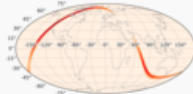
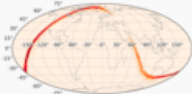
 [Singer et al. 2014](#)  
arXiv:1404.5623

 [Berry et al. 2015](#)  
arXiv:1411.6934

[www.ligo.org/scientists/first2years/](http://www.ligo.org/scientists/first2years/)

This web page additional online related to the "Two Years of Electromagnetic Follow-Up with Advanced LIGO and Virgo" and paper "Parameter Estimation for Binary Neutron Star Coalescences"

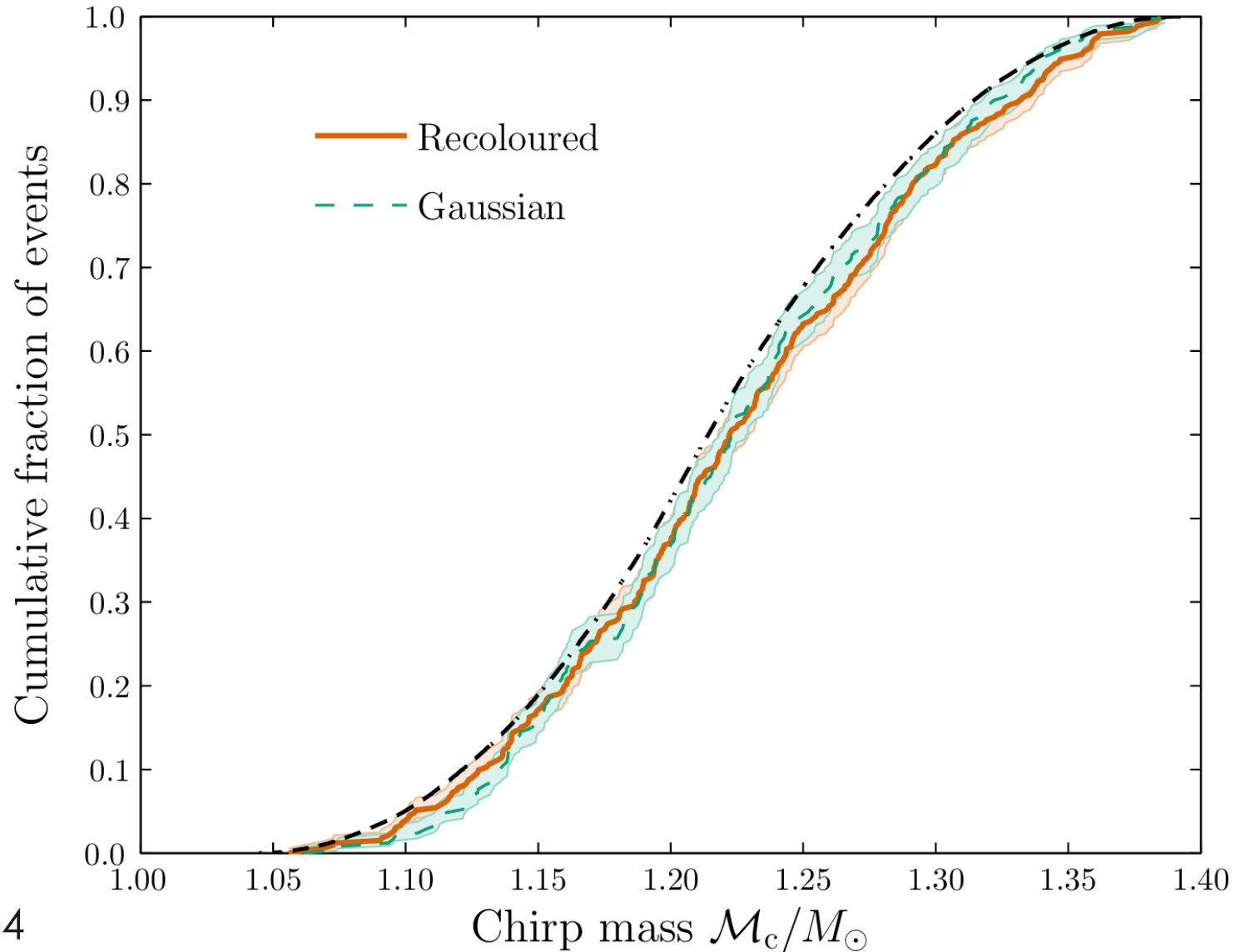
Catalog of simulated events and sky maps for two-detector, HL, 2015 configuration. This is the same configuration as the 2015 tab, except that the simulated detector noise is data from initial LIGO's  sixth science run, recoloured (filtered) to have the same PSD as the early Advanced LIGO configuration. See also ASCII tables of  simulated signals,  detections, and  parameter-estimation accuracies in [Machine Readable Table](#) format.

event ID	sim ID	network	SNR			BAYESTAR			LALINFERENCE_NEST			sky maps	
			net	H	L	50%	90%	searched	50%	90%	searched	BAYESTAR	LALINFERENCE_NEST
4532	899	HL	13.9	10.1	9.5	180	750	190	170	790	150		
4572	1243	HL	13.2	10.0	8.7	230	830	45	200	920	33		
4618	1768	HL	10.8	8.0	7.3	160	540	220	130	440	280		
								00	190	780	780		
								00	450	1600	520		

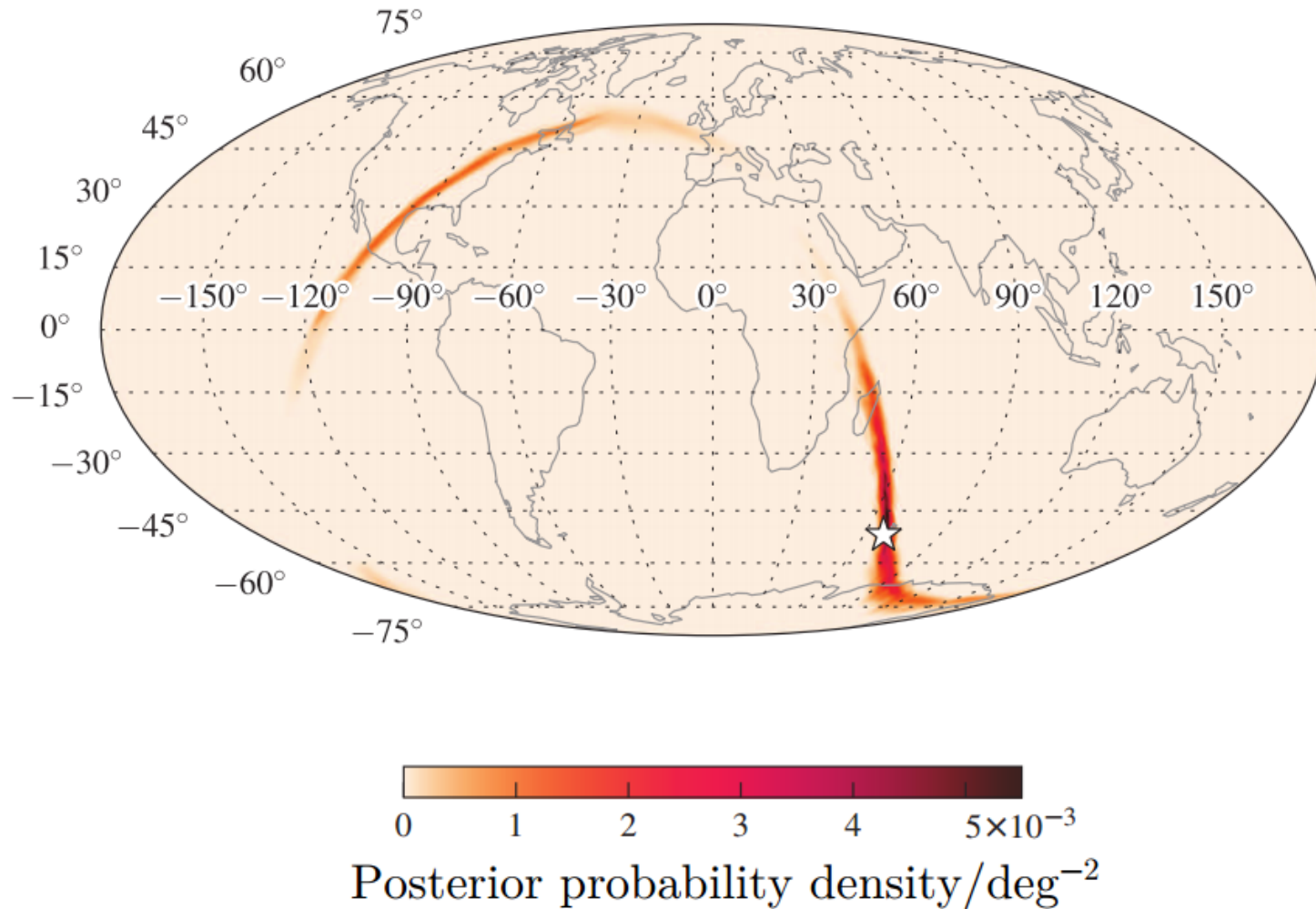
Amaldi 11, 11 am, 22 June 2015  
Leo Singer: The needle in the 100 deg<sup>2</sup> haystack

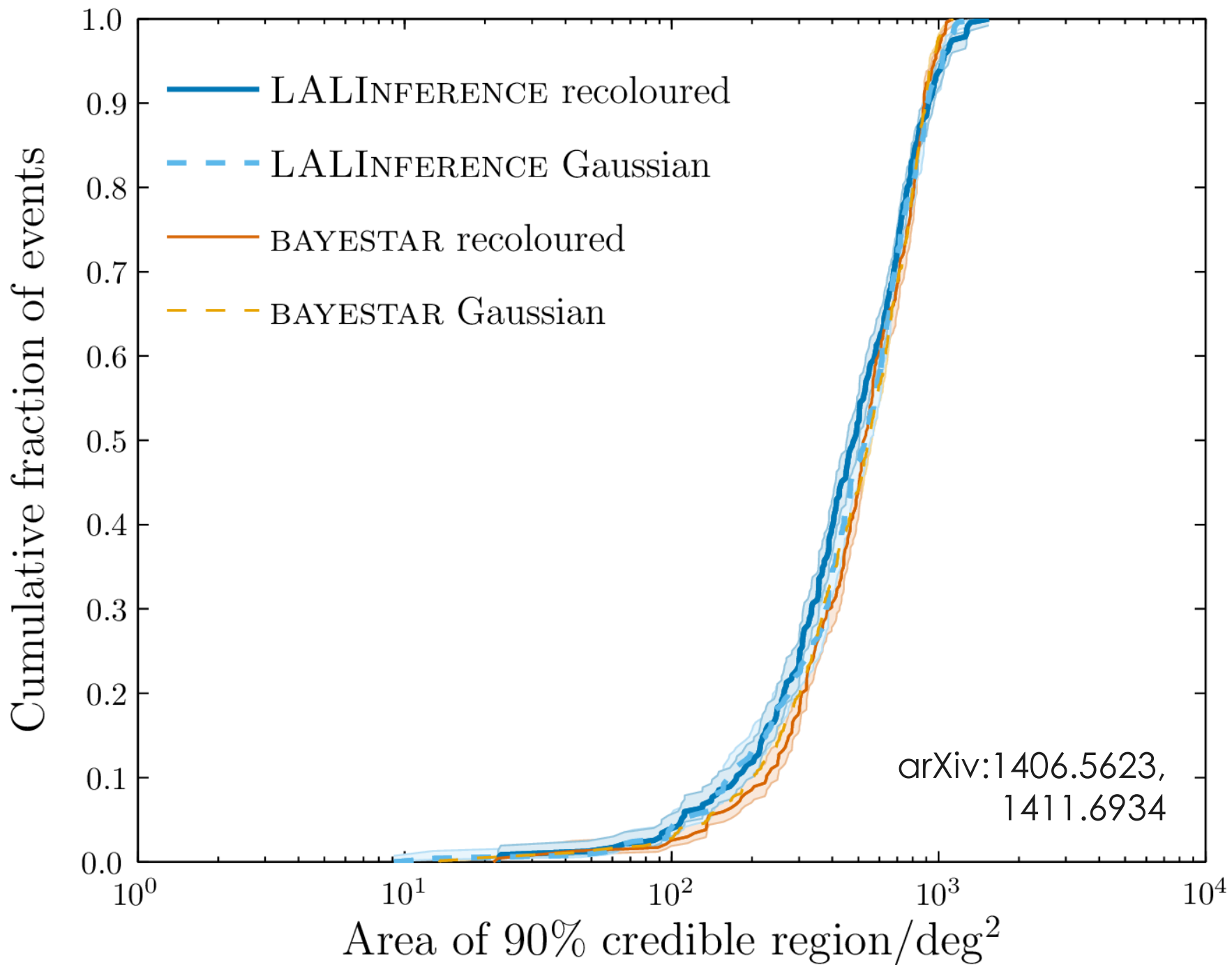


# Detection

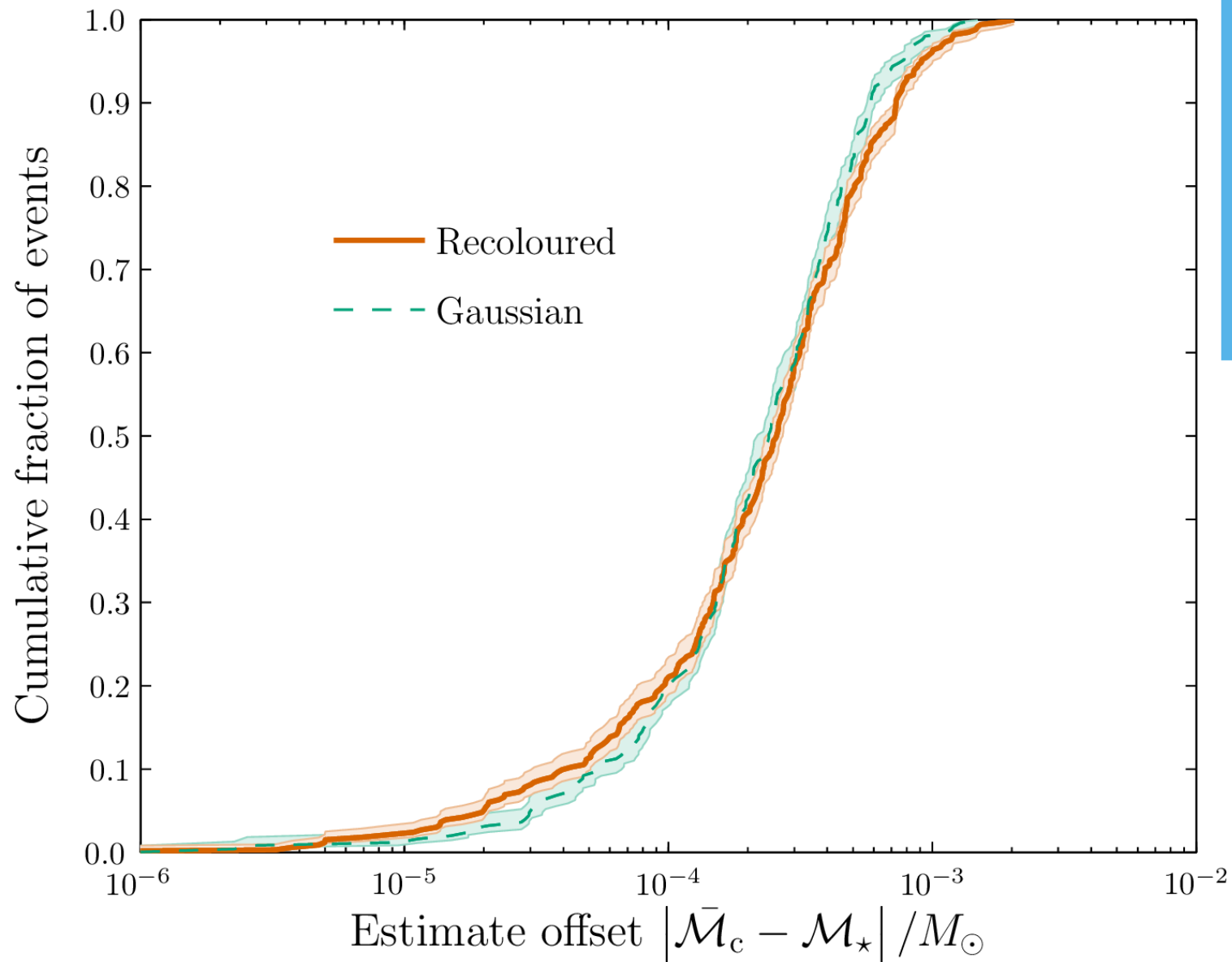


# Sky localization



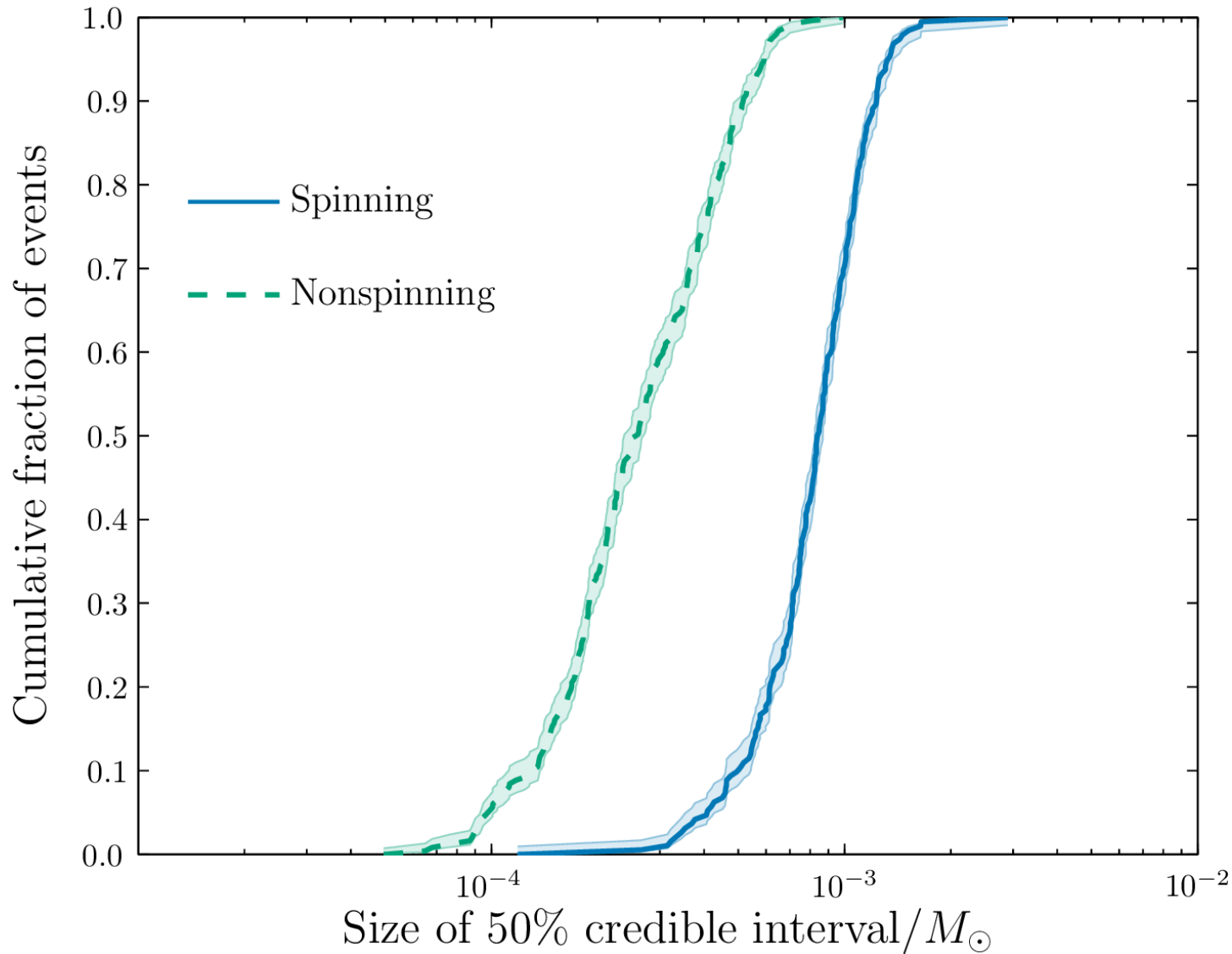


arXiv:1411.6934



Chirp  
mass  
without  
spin

**Preliminary**



Chirp  
mass  
with  
spin

Farr *et al.* (2015)  
in prep.

# Summary

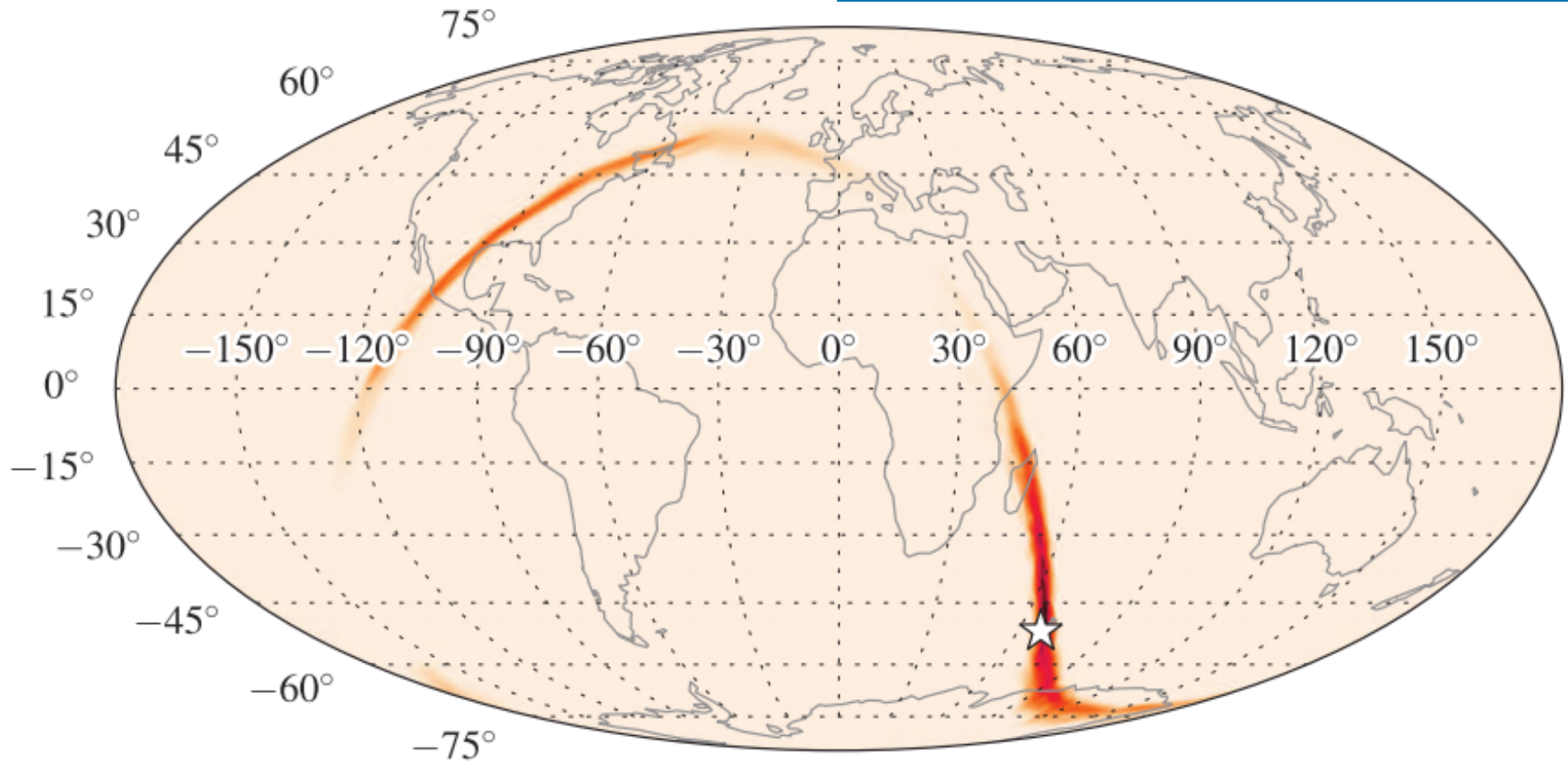
Binary neutron stars may be main source for Advanced LIGO & Virgo.

Parameter estimation can be expensive.  
Adopt different approaches for different problems

Measure sky position at low latency & chirp mass at medium latency.

Individual masses (and spins) may not be well measured.

# Thank you



arXiv:1411.6934

[www.ligo.org/scientists/first2years/](http://www.ligo.org/scientists/first2years/)

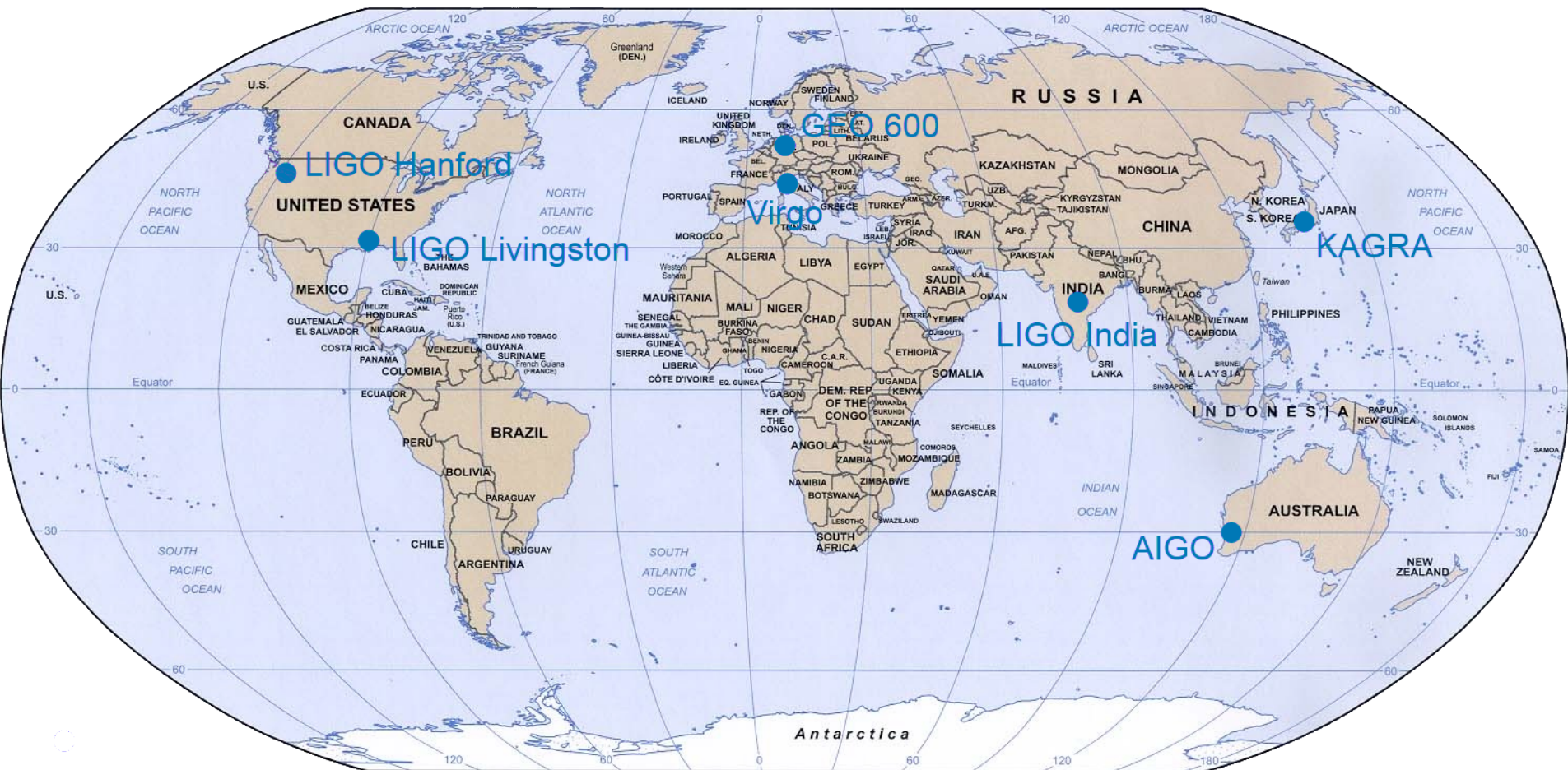
# Advanced-detector era

Epoch			2015	2016–2017	2017–2018	2019+	2022+ (India)
Estimated run duration			3 months	6 months	9 months	(per year)	(per year)
Burst range/Mpc	LIGO		40–60	60–75	75–90	105	105
	Virgo		—	20–40	40–50	40–80	80
BNS range/Mpc	LIGO		40–80	80–120	120–170	200	200
	Virgo		—	20–60	60–85	65–130	130
BNS detections			0.0004–3	0.006–20	0.04–100	0.2–200	0.4–400
90% CR	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	2	1–2	3–8	17
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	14	10–12	8–28	48
		median/deg <sup>2</sup>	481	235	—	—	—
searched area	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	6	20	—	—	—
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	16	44	—	—	—
		median/deg <sup>2</sup>	88	29	—	—	—

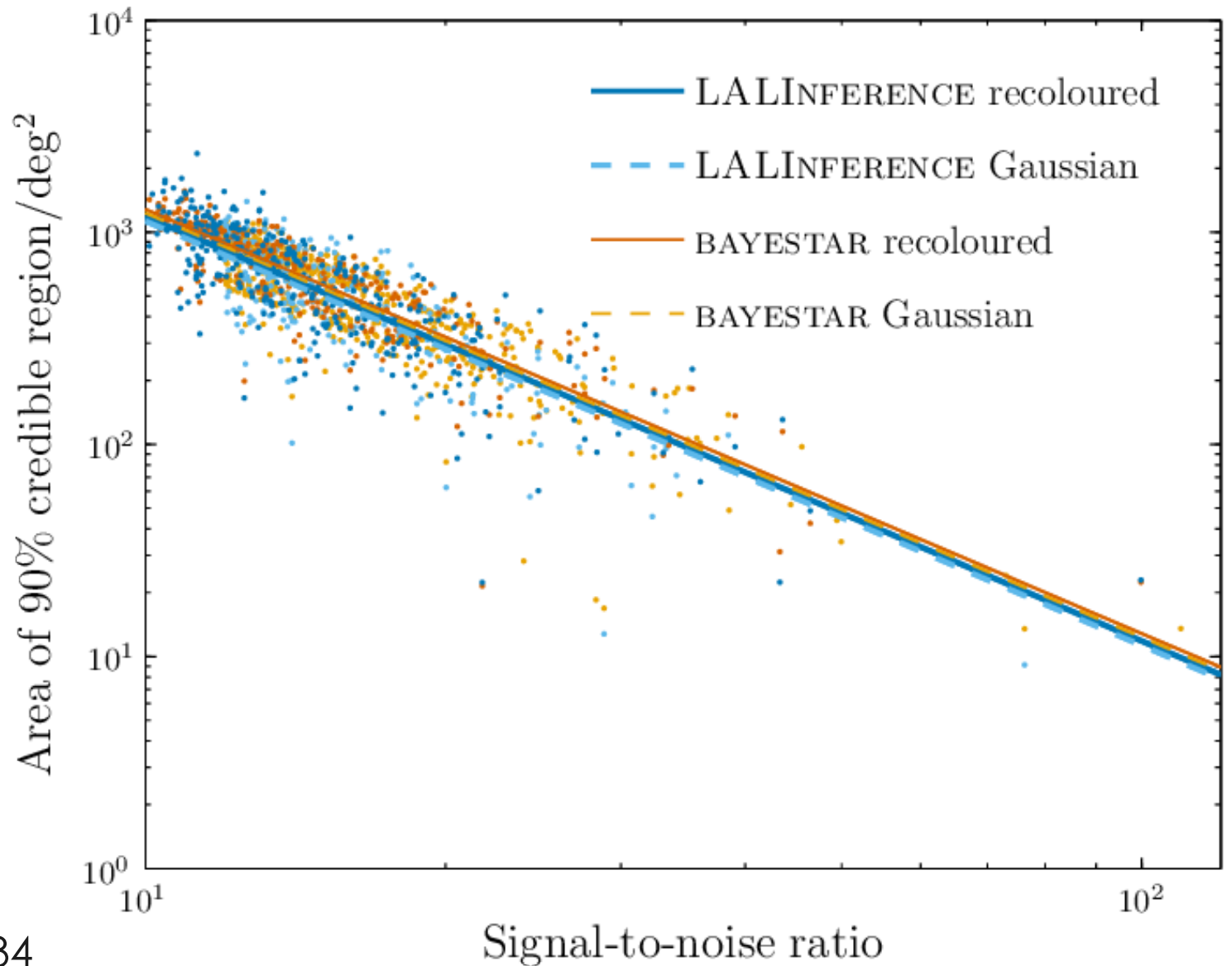
See arXiv:1304.0670



# Detector network



# Sky localization

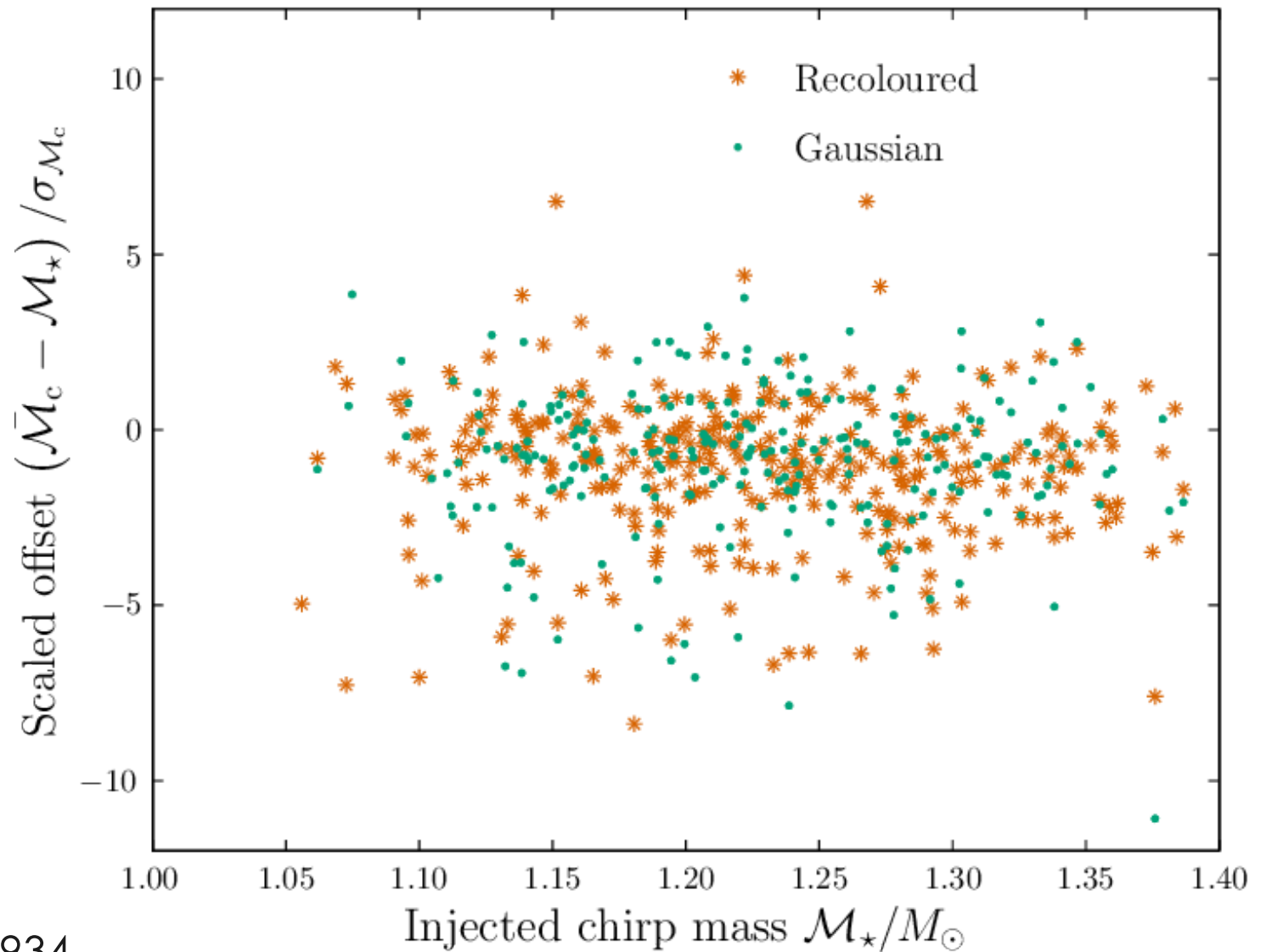


# Chirp mass

$$\mathcal{M}_c = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}}$$

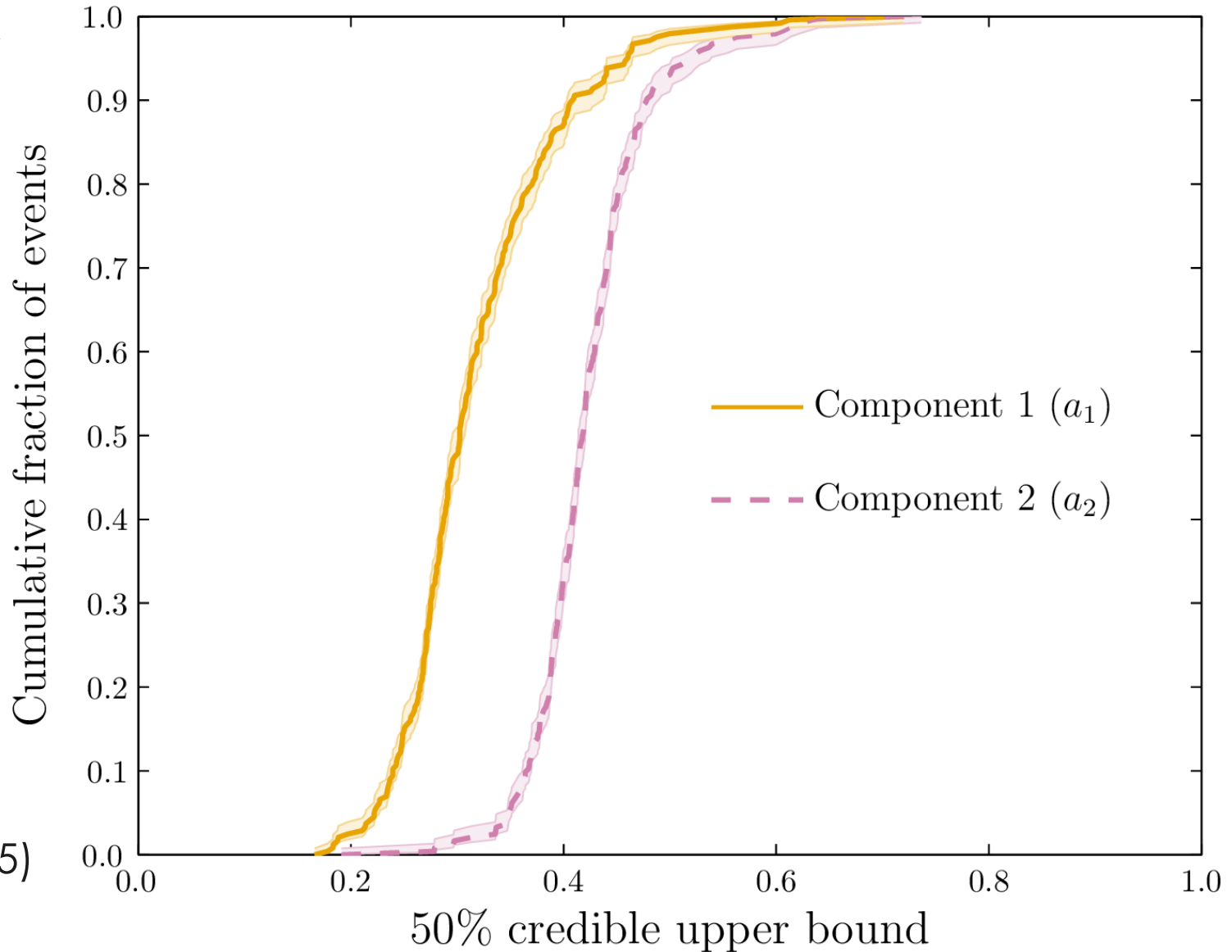
Chirp mass gives leading-order amplitude and phase evolution (arXiv:0903.0338)

# Chirp mass



# Spin

Preliminary



Farr *et al.* (2015)  
in prep.