#### The First Four Months of Gravitational Wave Astronomy







#### Outline

I. Gravitational wave primer

# II. Compact binary detection and characterization methods

III.Results from LIGO's first observing run

#### **General Relativity**



"Spacetime tells matter how to move; matter tells spacetime how to curve."

— John Wheeler

#### Gravitational Waves

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \frac{2G}{rc^4} \ddot{I}_{\mu\nu}(\omega, t)$$

Strain on spacetime.

Generated by time-varying quadrupole moment.

Propagate at speed of light.

Unimpeded by matter.



# The GW Spectrum



## **Detecting Gravitational Waves**

Waves stretch and squeeze spacetime as they pass.

Typical strains (  $\Delta l/l$  ) ~ 10<sup>-21</sup>





credit: wikipedia

#### Detecting Gravitational Waves







#### Detecting Gravitational Waves







## LIGO-Virgo Network





Hanford, WA

Pisa, Italy

Livingston, LA



# Noise

#### Abbott et al. (2016): PRL 116, 131103



Gaussian and stationary on moderate time scales.

## Nonstationary Noise



# Antenna Beam Pattern



#### **Omnidirectional Detectors**

Most sensitive to sources above and below.

Single detectors have little directional accuracy.

# LIGO Source Classes

- I. Continuous wave
  - Asymmetric neutron stars
- II. Burst
  - Core collapse supernovae
- III. Stochastic
  - Binary black hole background
- IV. Compact binary mergers



# Compact Binaries

Binary Neutron Star

#### Black Hole-Neutron Star





#### Binary Black Hole

# Compact Binary Mergers







credit: Simulating eXtreme Spacetimes (SXS) Project

# Compact Binary Mergers

#### -0.76s



credit: Simulating eXtreme Spacetimes (SXS) Project

# Matched Filtering



# Matched Filtering



# Matched Filtering



# Compact Binary Search





#### Coincident gravitational wave



#### How often does noise look like this?



#### Instrumental Noise Events



#### false alarms: 0



#### Instrumental Noise Events



#### false alarms: 4

18

# False Alarm Rate



# September 14, 2015



## 2.87 BBHs in OI



#### Abbott et al. (2016): PRL 116, 061102

#### GWI509I4



#### Abbott et al. (2016): PRL 116, 241103

#### GWI5I226





# False Alarm Rate



# False Alarm Rate



## Parameter Estimation



# Bayesian Inference

 $p(\vec{\theta}|d) \propto p(\vec{\theta})p(d|\vec{\theta})$ Prior Likelihood Posterior

# 15 Model Parameters

Intrinsic	Extrinsic
Masses (2) Spins (6)	Location (2) Distance (1) Inclination (1) Orientation (2) Merger Time (1)

## Localization



## Localization



## Black Hole Masses



## Black Hole Spins

#### GWI509I4

#### LVT151012

GWI5I226



# Black Hole Spins

prior



### Black Hole Spins GWI50914

#### $0^{\circ}$ $0^{\circ}$ 300 30 tilt 0.80.6 $\delta$ $\hat{g}$ 0.40.2magnitude $00^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}06$ 0.0 1200 0097 ger secondary primary spin spin 180° 180° Abbott et al. (2016): 32 PRL 116, 241102

#### BH spin not aligned and extremal

## Black Hole Spins LVTI51012



# Black Hole Spins

GWI5I226

PRL 116, 241103



At least one spinning BH

## Signal Reconstructions



Abbott et al. (2016) PRL 116, 241102

Overlaps found to be  $94 \pm 1\%$ .

Consistent with a GW as described by general relativity.

#### **Residual Test**



## Constraining Deviations from GR

merger fits to numerical simulations



## Constraining Deviations from GR

inspiral-merger corrections



## More to come...

~I BBH/month detected in OI

BBH merger rate: ~9 - 240 Gpc<sup>3</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup>

Coming back online in November.



## Summary

**Confident** detection of GWs from 2 binary black hole mergers.

> Binary black holes form and merge frequently.

Heavy ( $\gtrsim$ 30 M $_{\odot}$ ) BHs exist.

> Likely formed in low metallicity environment, with weak winds.

Not all BHs have extremal spin.

Not all BHs have no spin.

Signals are consistent with GR.

Many more BBHs to come...

## Questions?