



A template bank for gravitational waves from coalescing binary black holes

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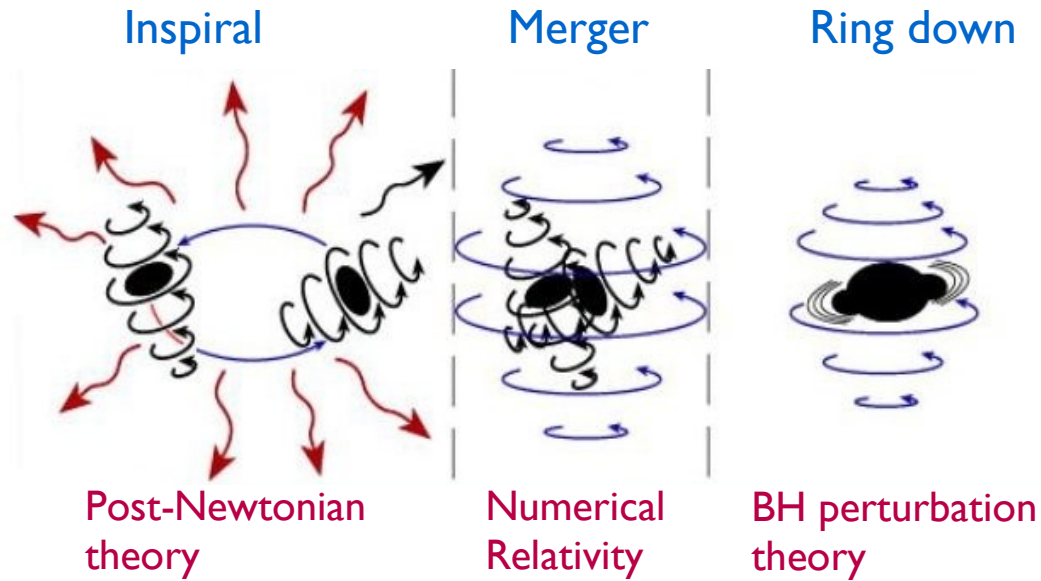
with

S. Babak, Y. Chen, M. Hewitson, B. Krishnan, A. M. Sintes, J. T. Whelan,
B. Bruegmann, P. Diener, N. Dorband, J. Gonzalez, M. Hannam, S. Husa,
D. Pollney, L. Rezzolla, L. Santamaria, U. Sperhake and J. Thornburg

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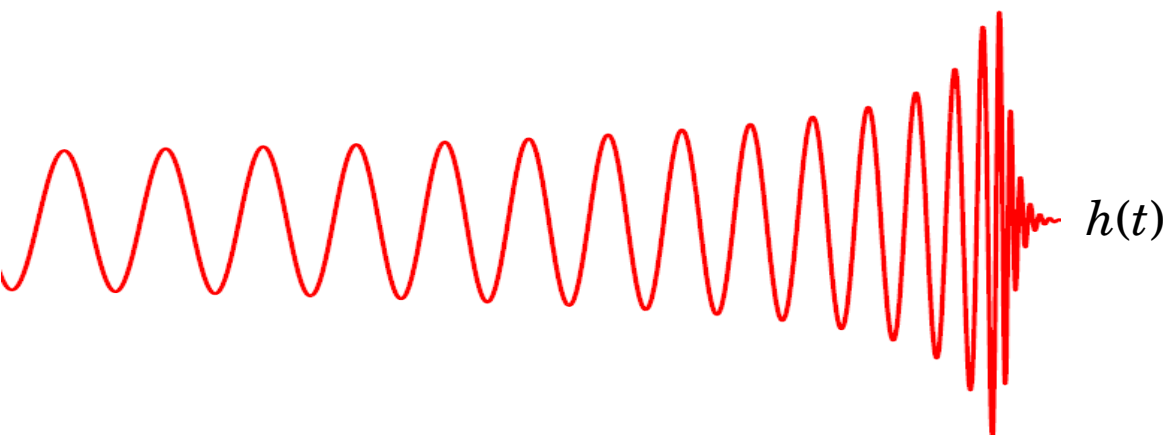
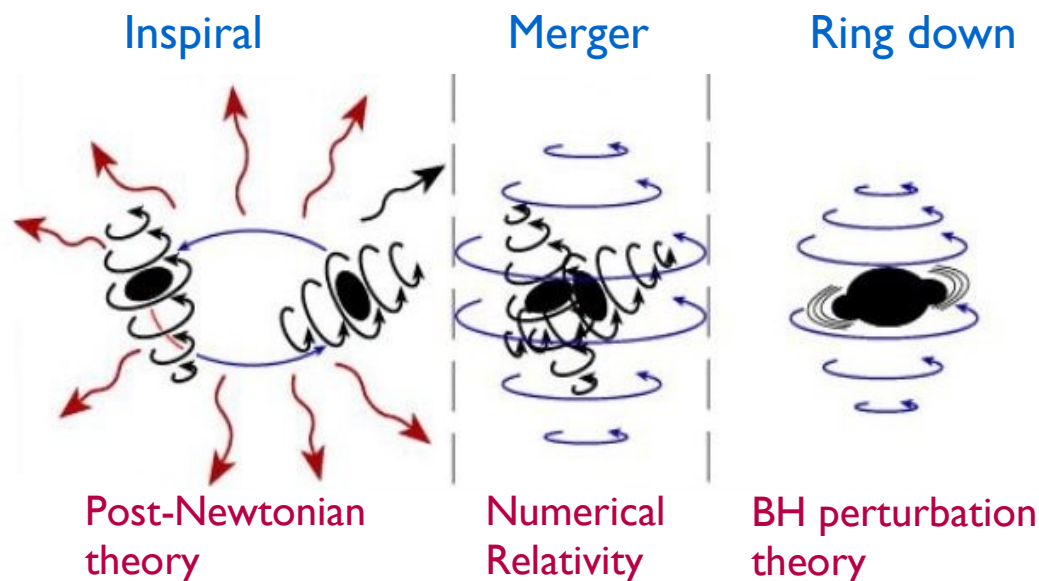


Binary black-hole coalescence



(Pic. K. Thorne)

Binary black-hole coalescence



- Great (recent) progress in analytical and numerical relativity

Gravitational waveforms from all the three stages can be computed.



A template bank for BBH coalescence

- Current searches for GWs look for the individual stages separately.
- Combining results from analytical and numerical relativity enables us to perform a *coherent* search for all stages *using a single template family*.

Advantages

- Increased SNR due to coherent search → improved sensitivity & event rate.
- More “structure” in the template waveform → harder for noise artifacts to mimic the template → reduction in the false alarm rate.
- Improved SNR and complex “structure” → improved parameter estimation.



A template bank for BBH coalescence: non-spinning case

- **How to construct a bank of templates?**

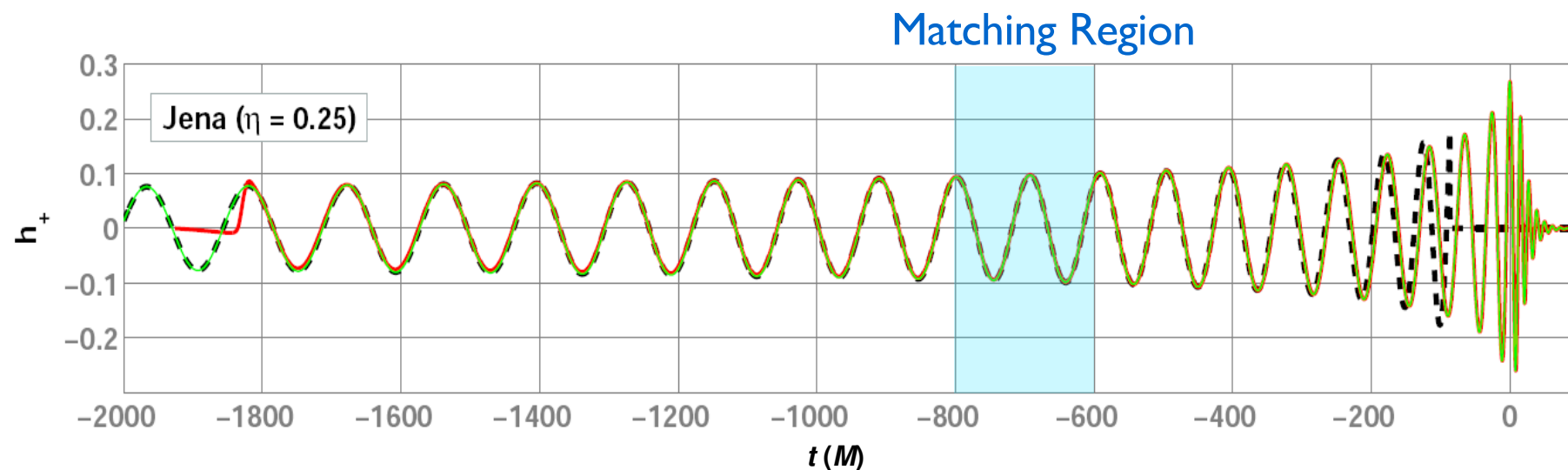
Too expensive to compute a bank of “complete” Numerical-Relativity waveforms.

- An interpolated template bank (with parametrized analytical waveforms) which has very good overlap with the “target signals”.

- **How to construct the target signals?**

- Match PN inspiral waveforms with NR waveforms to construct “hybrid waveforms”.

Matching PN and NR waveforms



PN Restricted 3.5PN waveform

NR Jena equal-mass simulation

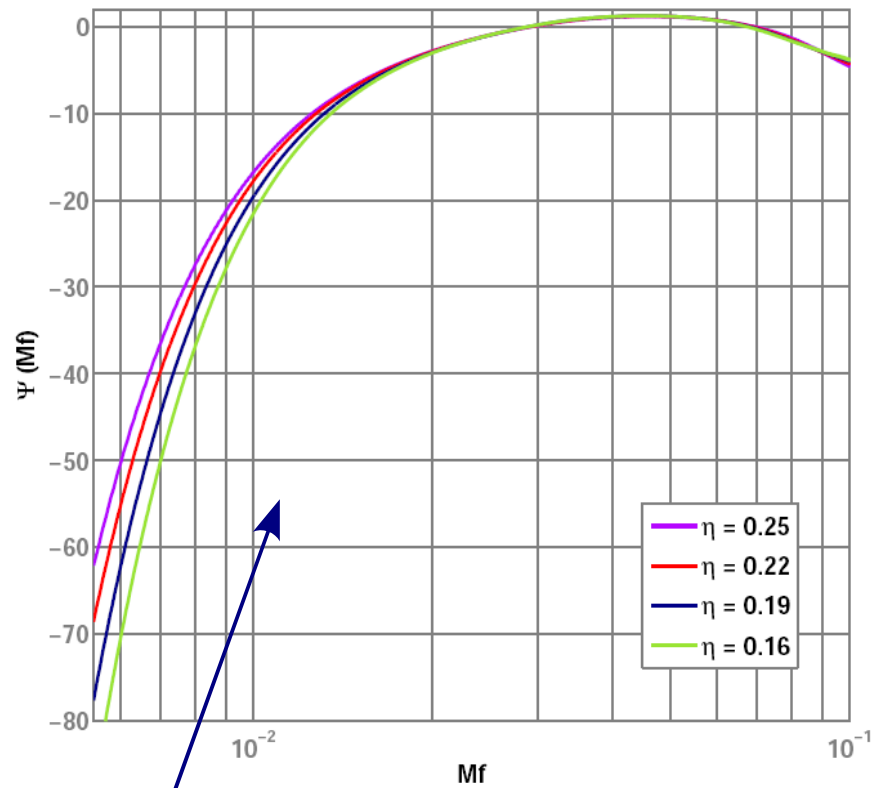
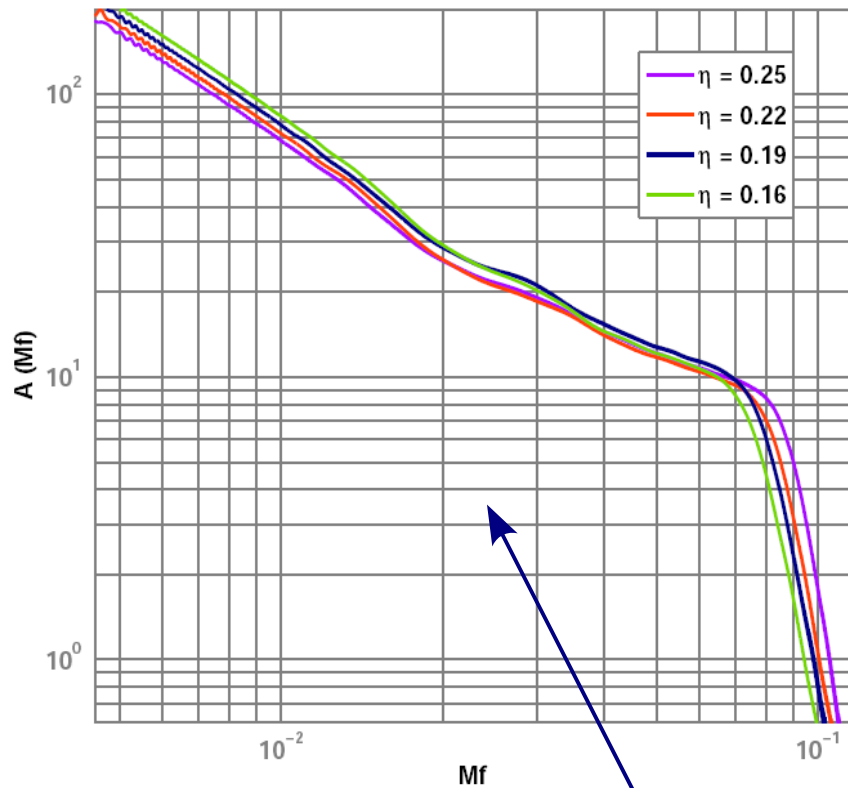
Hybrid

Matching parameters

$$t_0, \phi_0, a$$

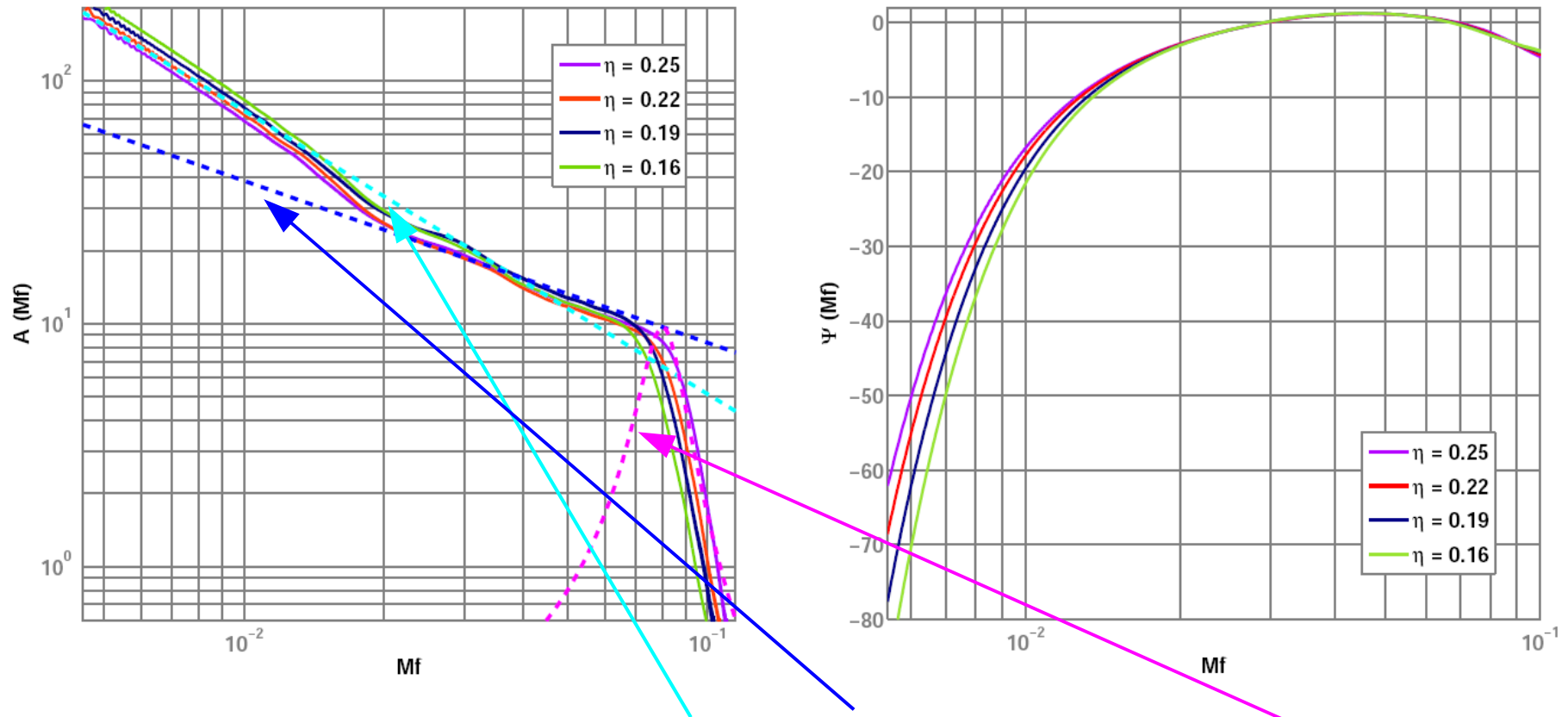
- **Hybrid waveforms** combining best-matched NR & PN waveforms.

Hybrid waveforms in the Fourier domain



Fourier domain magnitude and phase of hybrid waveforms.

A phenomenological parametrization



- **Magnitude** Power-laws $f^{-7/6}$ and $f^{-2/3}$, and a Lorentzian $\mathcal{L}(f_{\text{ring}}, \sigma)$.
- **Phase** Expansion in powers of f .



Phenomenological waveforms

- The phenomenological waveform:

$$u(f) = \mathcal{A}_{\text{eff}}(f) e^{i\Psi_{\text{eff}}(f)}$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{eff}}(f) = \begin{cases} (f/f_{\text{merg}})^{-7/6} & \text{if } f < f_{\text{merg}} \\ (f/f_{\text{merg}})^{-2/3} & \text{if } f_{\text{merg}} \leq f < f_{\text{ring}} \\ w \mathcal{L}(f, f_{\text{ring}}, \sigma) & \text{if } f_{\text{ring}} \leq f < f_{\text{cut}} \end{cases}$$

Amplitude parameters

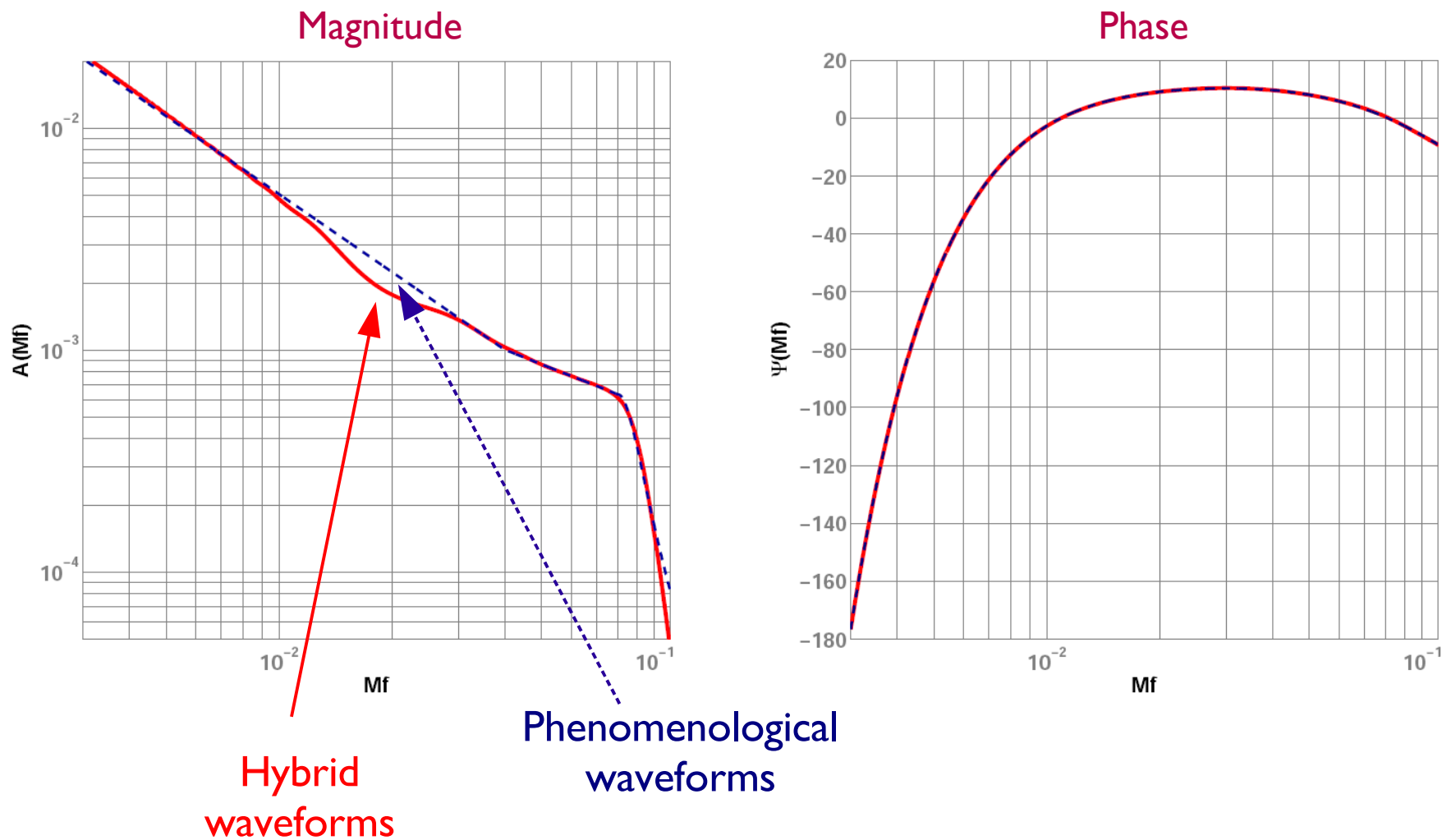
$$\Psi_{\text{eff}}(f) = 2\pi f t_0 + \varphi_0 + \sum_{k=0}^7 \psi_k f^{(k-5)/3}$$

Phase parameters



Hybrid waveforms and the “best-matched” templates

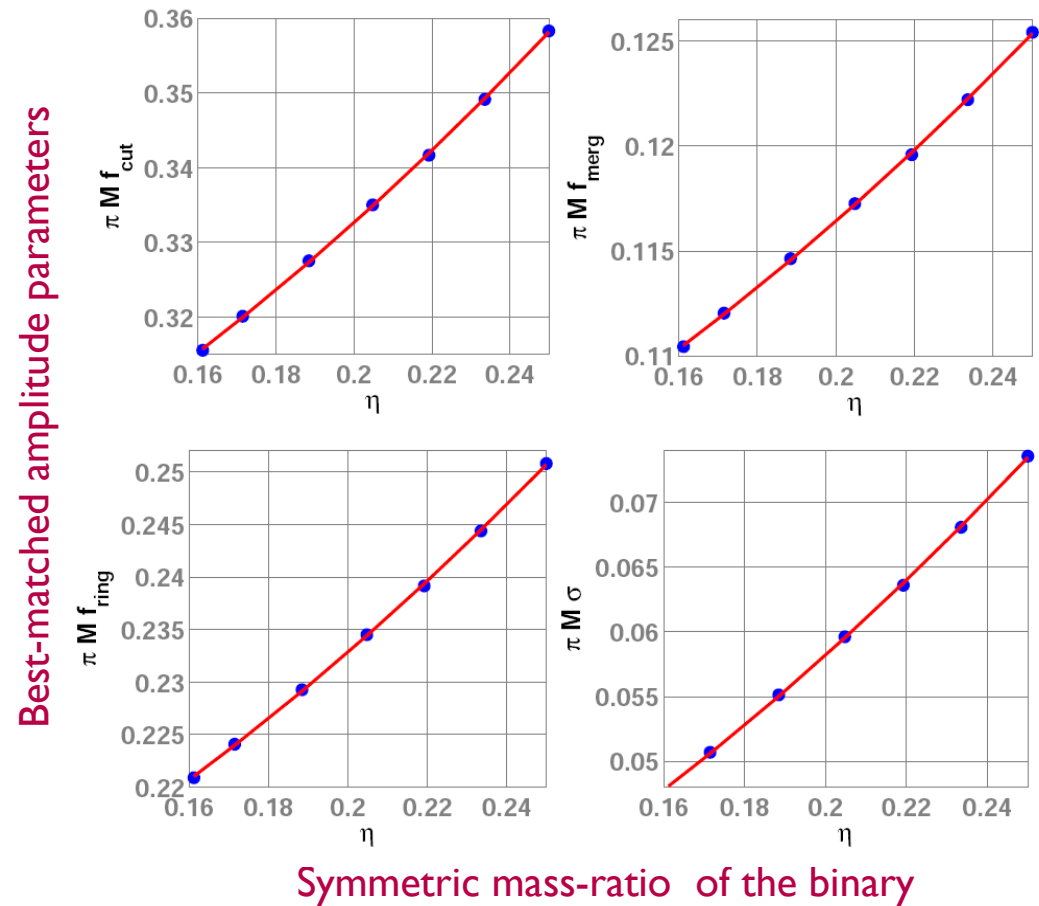
Equal-mass binary, White noise spectrum.





From phenomenological parameters to physical parameters

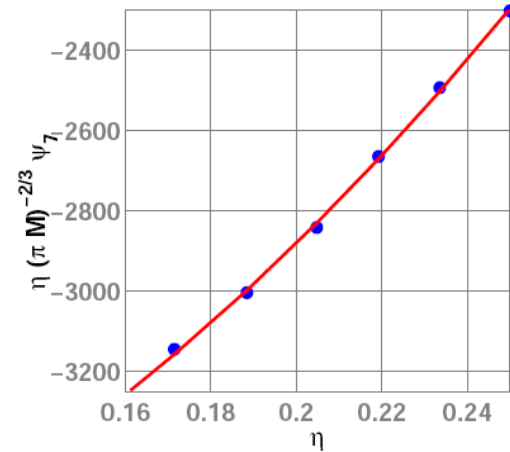
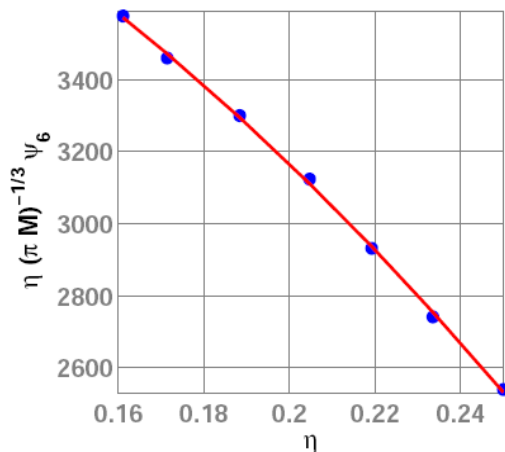
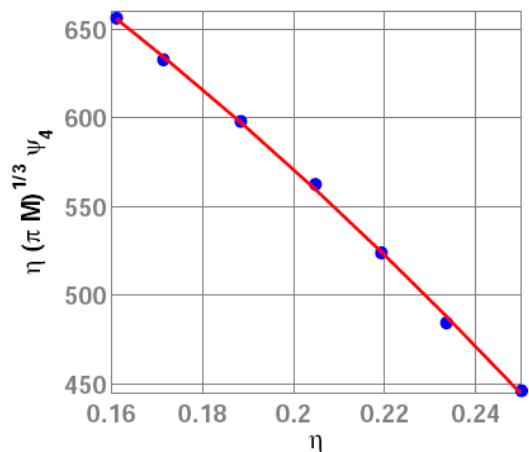
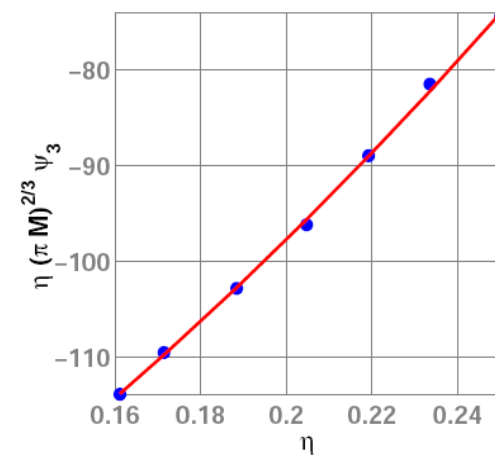
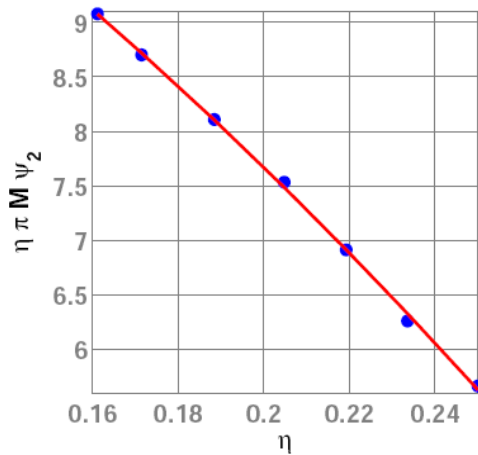
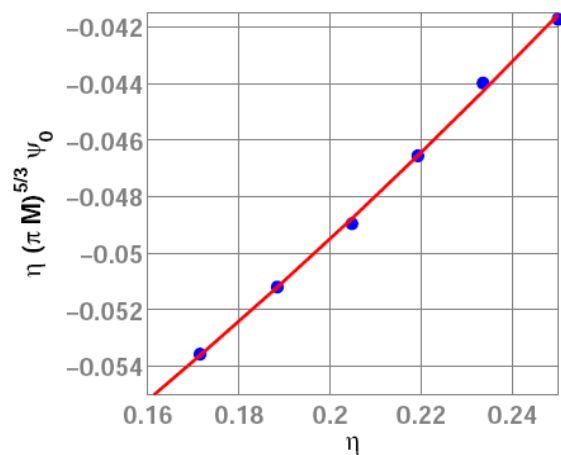
- Reparametrize the “best-matched” phenomenological waveforms in terms of the physical parameters.



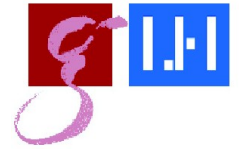


From phenomenological parameters to physical parameters

Best-matched phase parameters



Symmetric mass-ratio of the binary



Reparametrization

- “Best-matched” phenomenological parameters can be written in terms of the physical parameters:

Polynomial fits to the
amplitude parameters

$$\alpha_{j \text{ int}} = \frac{a_j \eta^2 + b_j \eta + c_j}{\pi M},$$

Polynomial fits to the
phase parameters

$$\psi_{k \text{ int}} = \frac{x_k \eta^2 + y_k \eta + z_k}{\eta (\pi M)^{(5-k)/3}},$$

Reparametrization

- “Best-matched” phenomenological parameters can be written in terms of the physical parameters:

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Polynomial fits to the phase parameters

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Polynomial coefficients
(see table)

Parameter	a_k	b_k	c_k
f_{merg}	2.9740×10^{-1}	4.4810×10^{-2}	9.5560×10^{-2}
f_{ring}	5.9411×10^{-1}	8.9794×10^{-2}	1.9111×10^{-1}
σ	5.0801×10^{-1}	7.7515×10^{-2}	2.2369×10^{-2}
f_{cut}	8.4845×10^{-1}	1.2848×10^{-1}	2.7299×10^{-1}

Parameter	x_k	y_k	z_k
ψ_0	1.7516×10^{-1}	7.9483×10^{-2}	-7.2390×10^{-2}
ψ_2	-5.1571×10^1	-1.7595×10^1	1.3253×10^1
ψ_3	6.5866×10^2	1.7803×10^2	-1.5972×10^2
ψ_4	-3.9031×10^3	-7.7493×10^2	8.8195×10^2
ψ_6	-2.4874×10^4	-1.4892×10^3	4.4588×10^3
ψ_7	2.5196×10^4	3.3970×10^2	-3.9573×10^3



“Closeness” of a template with the exact waveform

- **Fitting factor** measure of the “effectualness” of the template family $u(\mu, \nu)$ in detecting a signal h .

$$\text{FF} = \max_{\nu, \mu} \langle \hat{h}, \hat{u}(\mu, \nu) \rangle$$

“intrinsic” parameters (m_1, m_2)

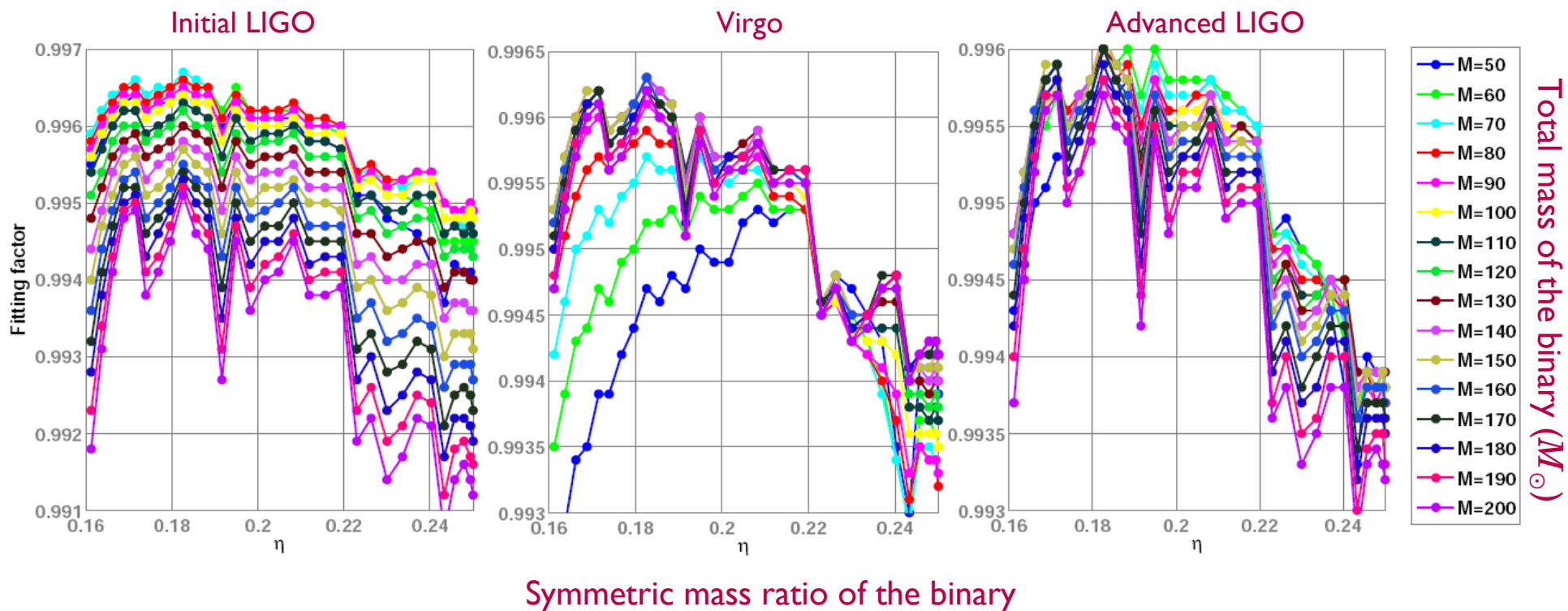
- **Faithfulness** measure of the quality of $u(\mu, \nu)$ for parameter estimation.

$$\mathbb{F} = \max_{\nu} \langle \hat{h}, \hat{u}(\mu, \nu) \rangle$$

“extrinsic” parameters (φ_0, t_0)

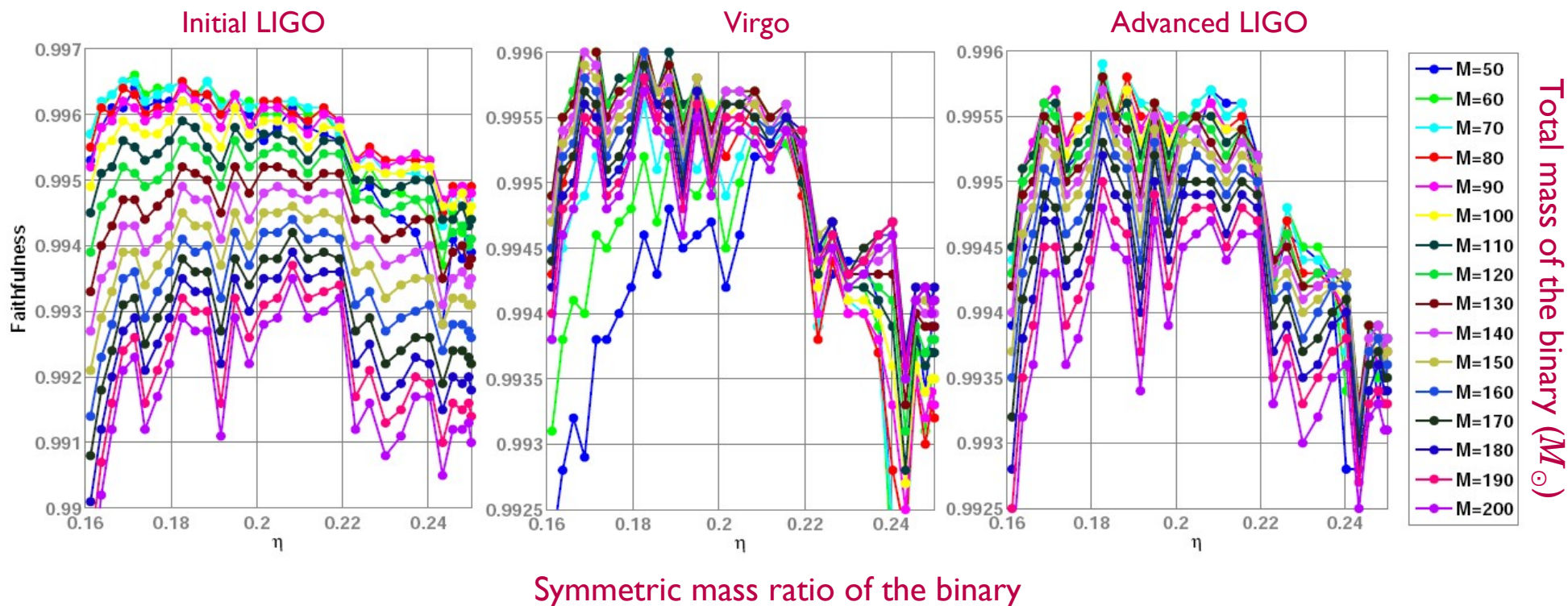


Fitting factor of the 2D template family



2D templates with fitting factor > 0.99 with the hybrid waveforms!

Faithfulness of the 2D template family

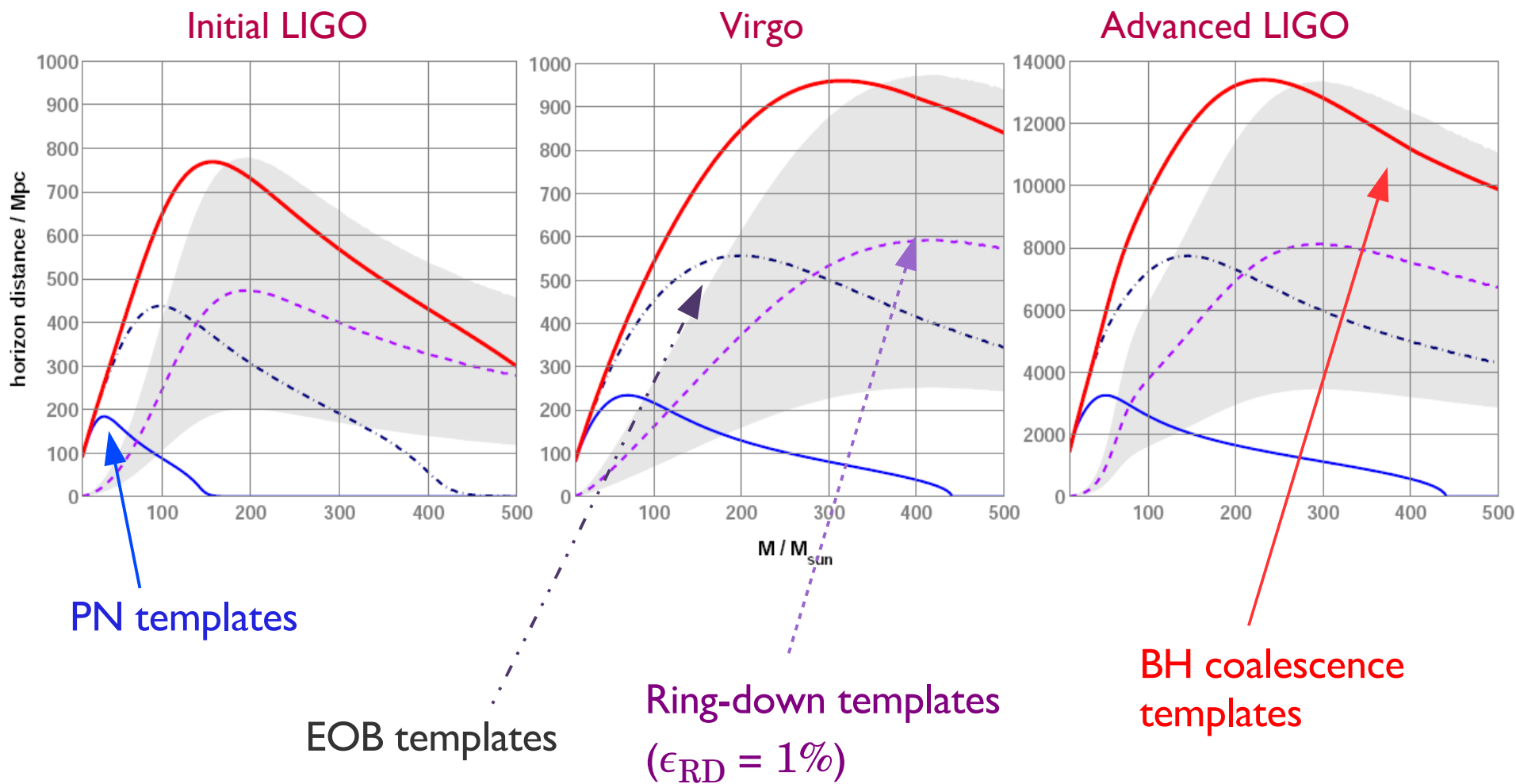


2D templates with fitting factor > 0.99 with the hybrid waveforms!

Also “faithful” in estimating the parameters of the binary!

Sensitivity of the search

- Effective distance to optimally-oriented binaries producing optimal SNR 8.





- Great progress in analytical and numerical relativity in solving BBH problem. All three stages can be *coherently* searched over.
- “Complete” BBH waveforms (*hybrid* waveforms) are constructed by matching PN and NR waveforms.
- Proposed analytical template family which is very close to the hybrid waveforms – 2D template bank for non-spinning binaries.
- Highly *effectual* and *faithful* templates.
- Significant improvement in the “distance reach”.