

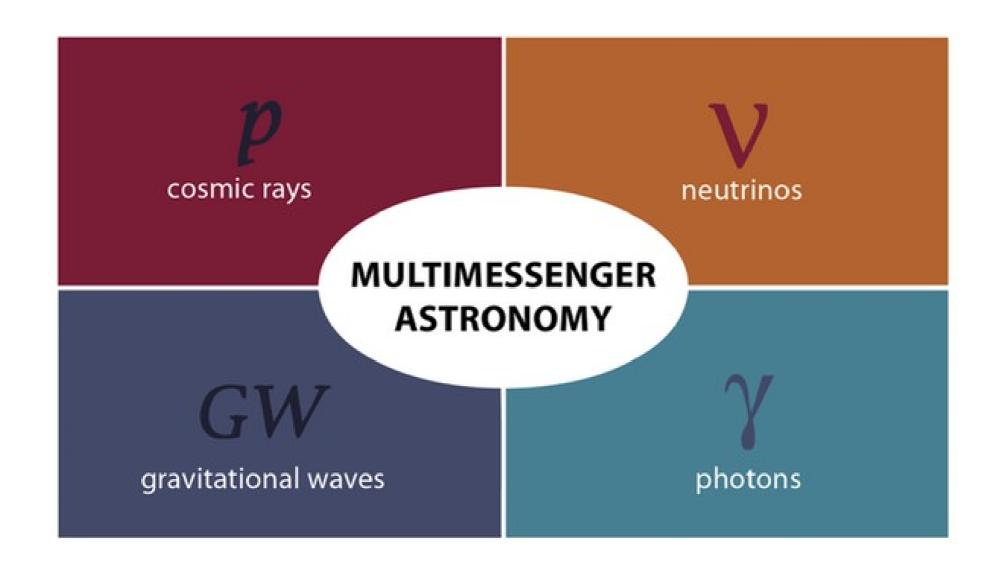


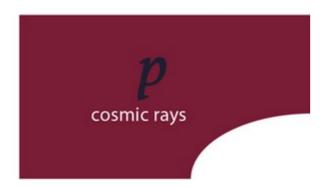
November 10-16, 2018

An-Najah N. University, Nablus, Palestine

Multi-messenger astronomy

- → Definition
- → Low-latency gravitational waves detection
- → EM follow-up
- → The story of GW170817

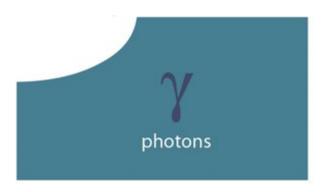


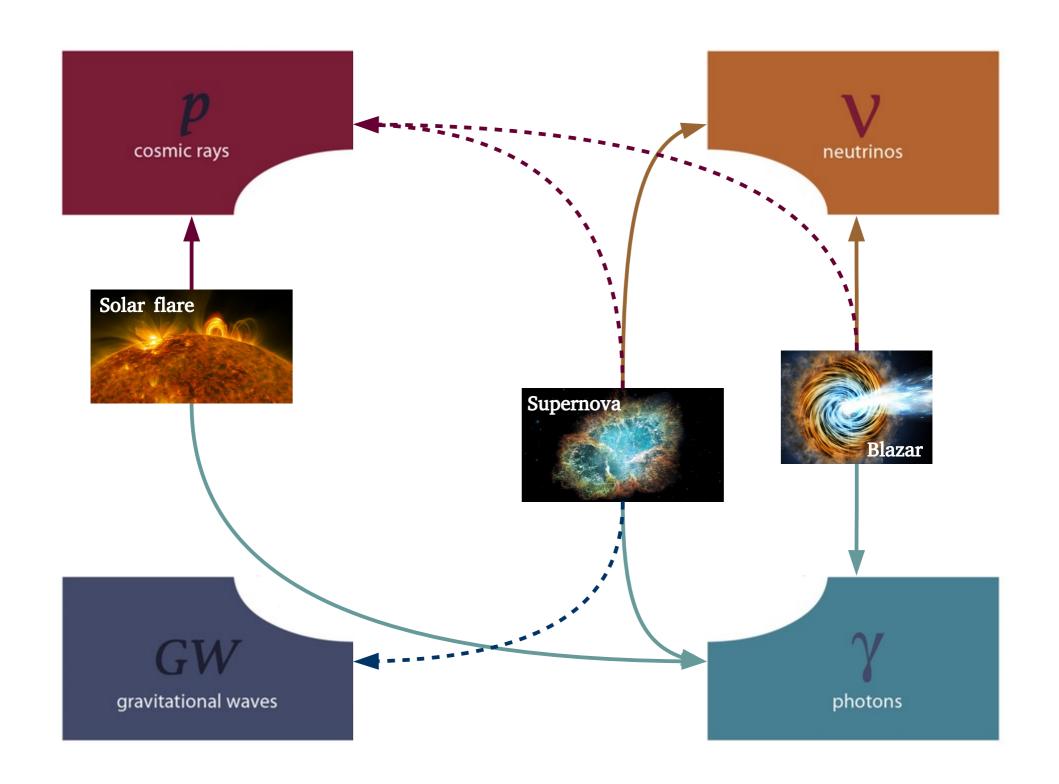


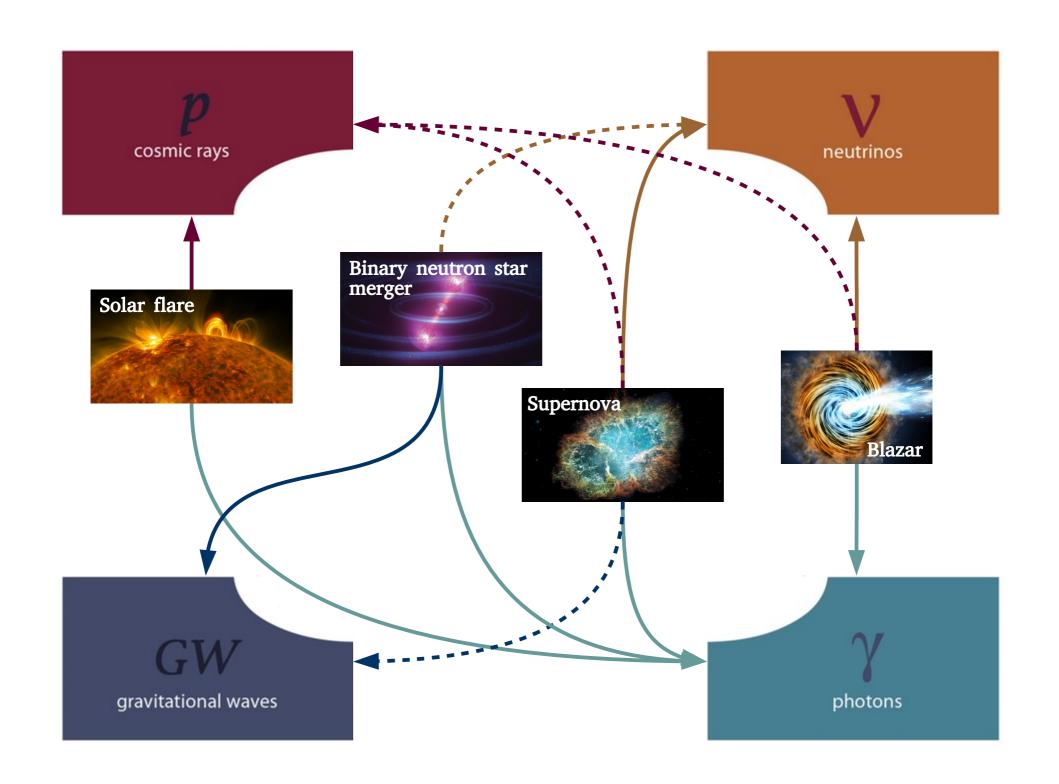


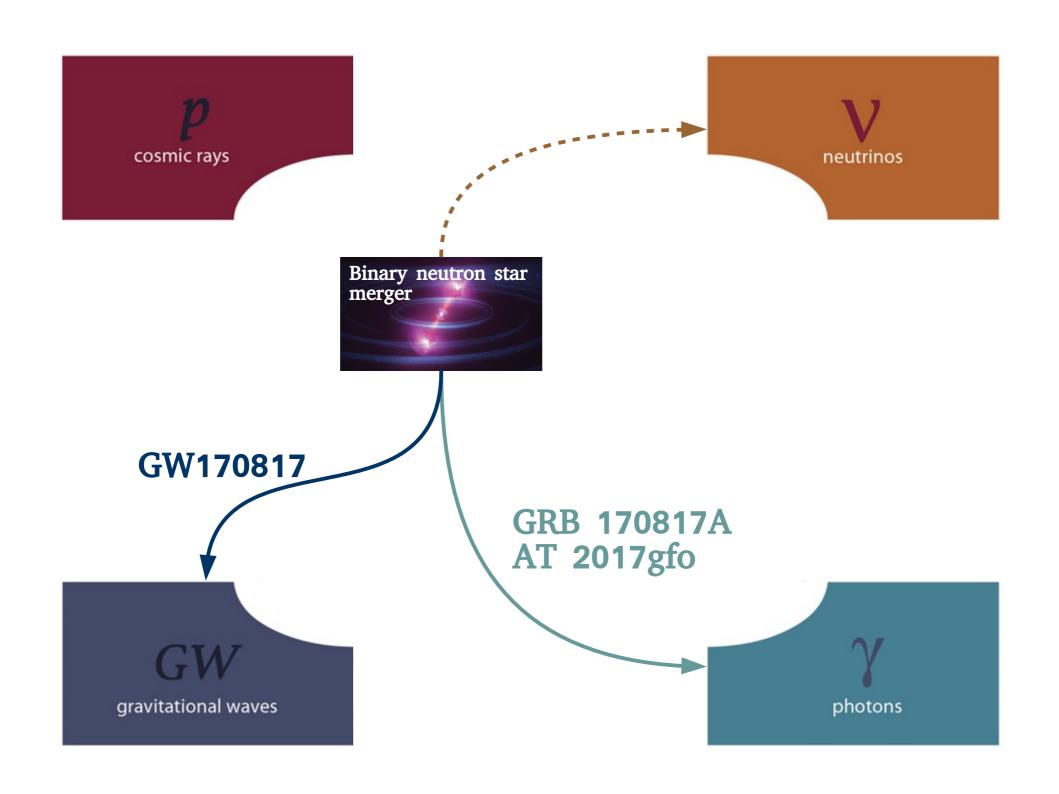
Use multiple and complementary channels to study astrophysical objects











Gravitational waves

- → mass
- → spin
- → eccentricity
- → system orientations
- → luminosity distance
- → rate of CBC events
- → internal physics



Photons

- → precise sky location (~arcsec)
- → host galaxy
- → redshift
- → local environment
- → emission processes
- → acceleration mechanisms
- → internal physics

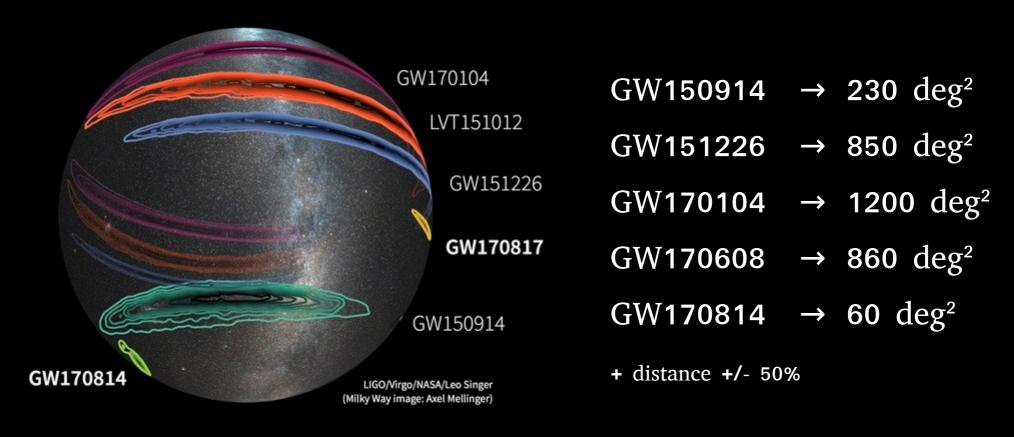
GW gravitational waves

GW170817

GRB 170817A AT 2017gfo



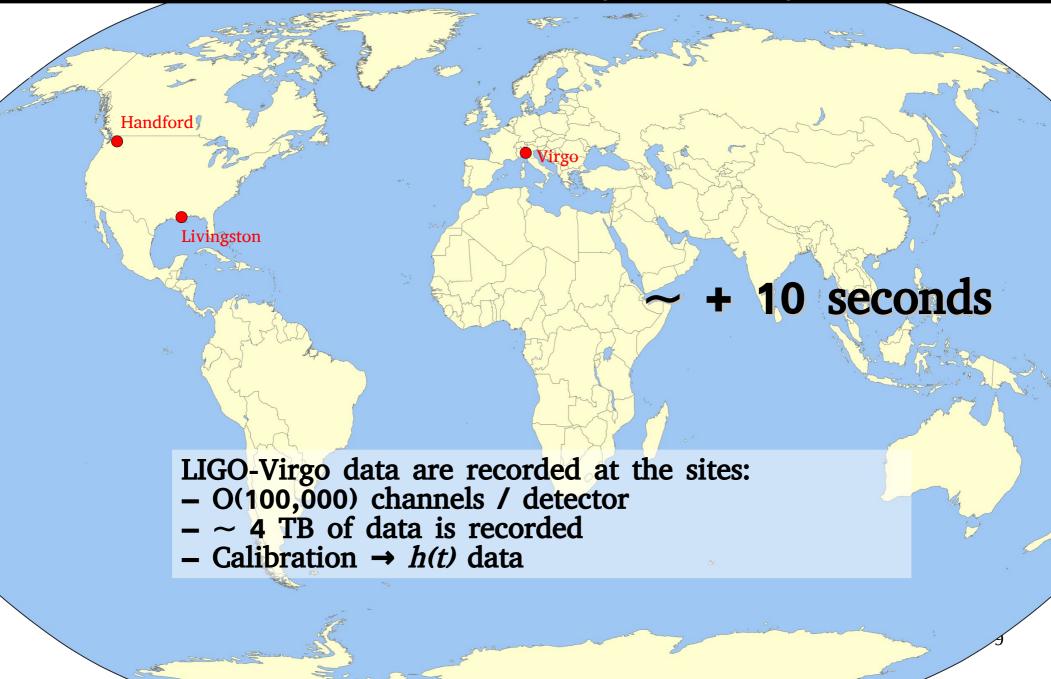
Multi-messenger astronomy



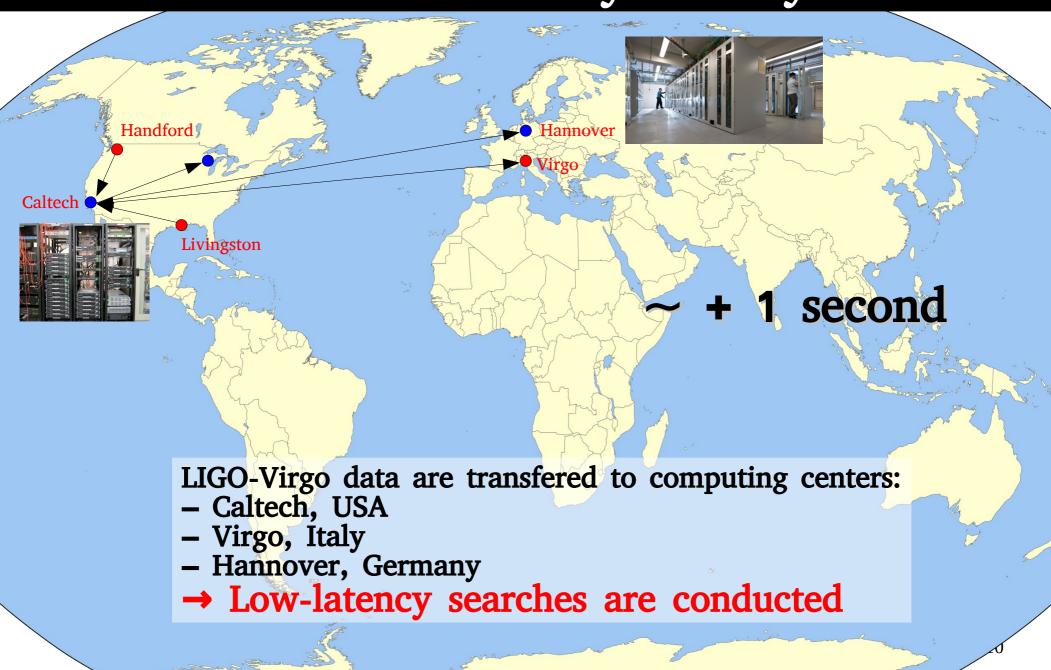
Many many galaxies in the universe volume associated to the GW detections!

→ Multi-messenger astronomy is needed

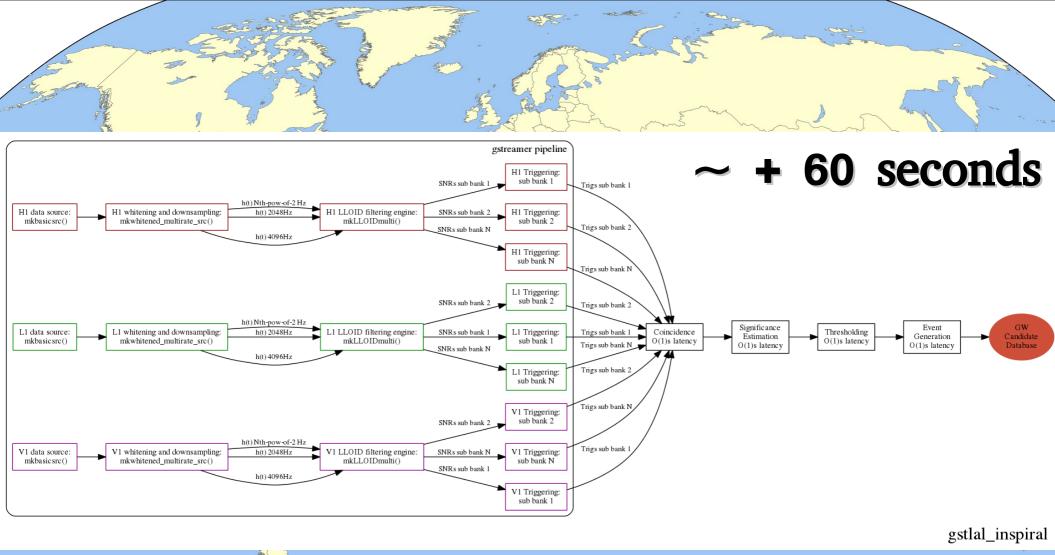
GW low-latency analysis



GW low-latency analysis



GW low-latency analysis





GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database

HOME S		CREATE	REPORTS	RSS	LATEST	OPTIC	ONS DOC	UMENTATION					AUTHENTICATED AS: FLORENT ROBINET
Basic Inf													
Und		Lab	els	Gre	oup Pip	eline	Search	Instrument	UTC ▼ ts Event Time	e FAR	(Hz)	Links	UTC - Submitted
211117	H10K L10K	ADVOK EM	_READY	CBC	gstlal		HighMass	H1,L1	2015-12-26 03:38:53 UT	C 3.333e	-11	<u>Data</u>	2015-12-26 03:40:00 UTC

Coinc Tables

Coinc Tables	
End Time (GPS)	1135136350.6478 s
Total Mass	26.3501 M _☉
Chirp Mass	9.5548 M _☉
SNR	11.7103
False Alarm Probability	1.120e-04
Log Likelihood Ratio	22.5996

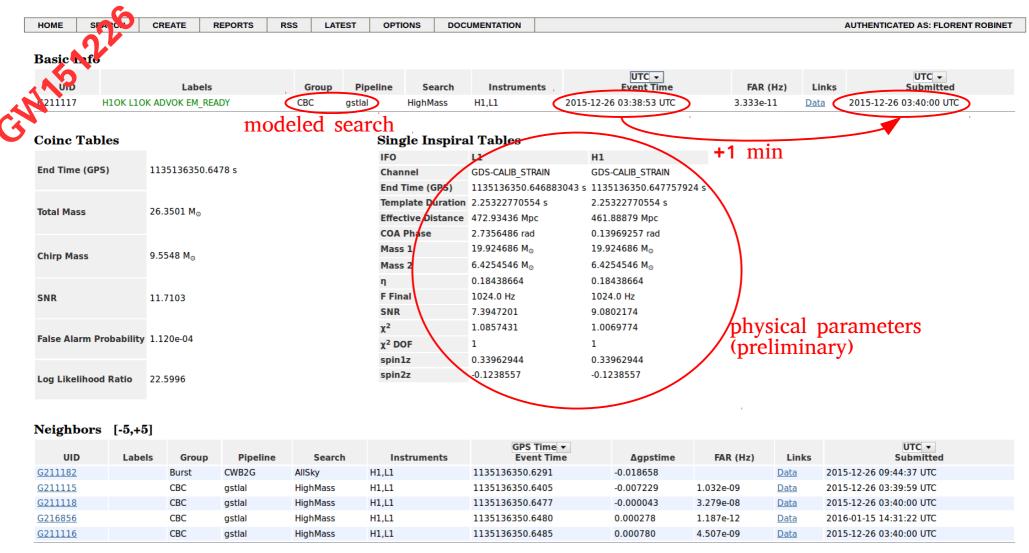
Single Inspiral Tables

_		
IFO	L1	H1
Channel	GDS-CALIB_STRAIN	GDS-CALIB_STRAIN
End Time (GPS)	1135136350.646883043 s	1135136350.647757924 s
Template Duration	2.25322770554 s	2.25322770554 s
Effective Distance	472.93436 Mpc	461.88879 Mpc
COA Phase	2.7356486 rad	0.13969257 rad
Mass 1	$19.924686 \; M_{\odot}$	$19.924686 \; M_{\odot}$
Mass 2	$6.4254546\ M_{\odot}$	$6.4254546\ M_{\odot}$
η	0.18438664	0.18438664
F Final	1024.0 Hz	1024.0 Hz
SNR	7.3947201	9.0802174
χ²	1.0857431	1.0069774
χ ² DOF	1	1
spin1z	0.33962944	0.33962944
spin2z	-0.1238557	-0.1238557

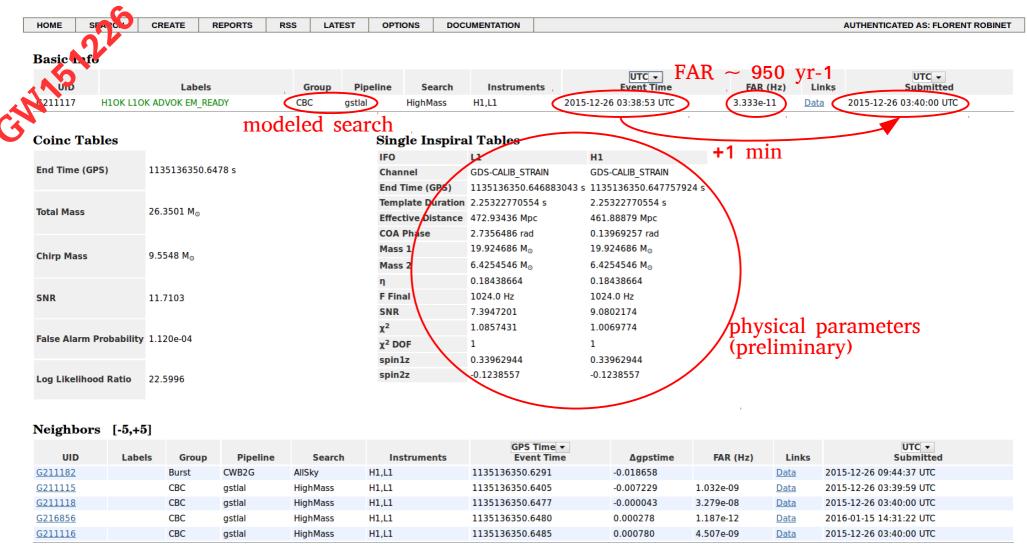
Neighbors [-5,+5]

_										
UID	Labels	Group	Pipeline	Search	Instruments	GPS Time ▼ Event Time	Δgpstime	FAR (Hz)	Links	UTC ▼ Submitted
G211182		Burst	CWB2G	AllSky	H1,L1	1135136350.6291	-0.018658		<u>Data</u>	2015-12-26 09:44:37 UTC
<u> 3211115</u>		CBC	gstlal	HighMass	H1,L1	1135136350.6405	-0.007229	1.032e-09	<u>Data</u>	2015-12-26 03:39:59 UTC
<u> </u>		CBC	gstlal	HighMass	H1,L1	1135136350.6477	-0.000043	3.279e-08	<u>Data</u>	2015-12-26 03:40:00 UTC
G216856		CBC	gstlal	HighMass	H1,L1	1135136350.6480	0.000278	1.187e-12	<u>Data</u>	2016-01-15 14:31:22 UTC
G211116		CBC	gstlal	HighMass	H1,L1	1135136350.6485	0.000780	4.507e-09	<u>Data</u>	2015-12-26 03:40:00 UTC

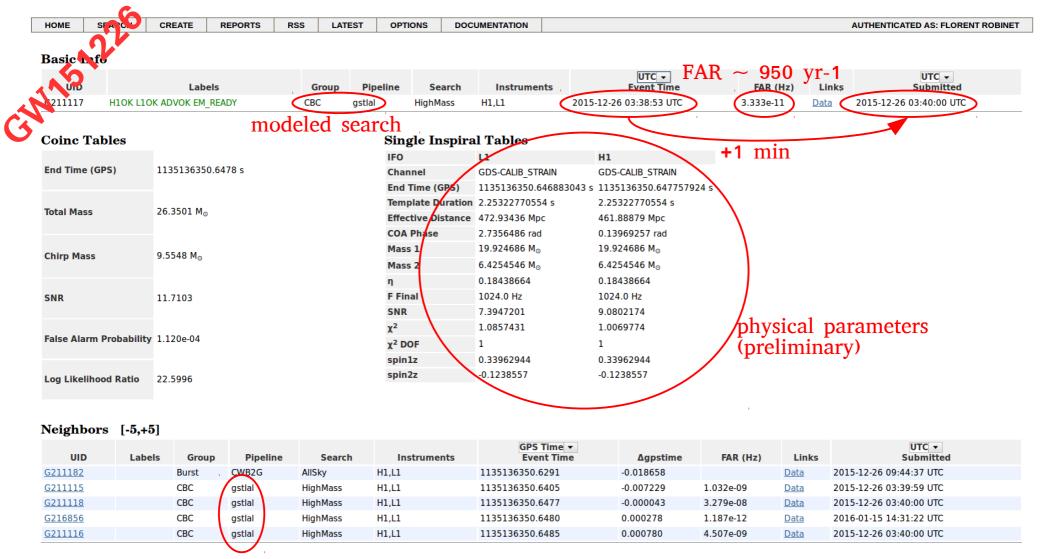
GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database



GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database

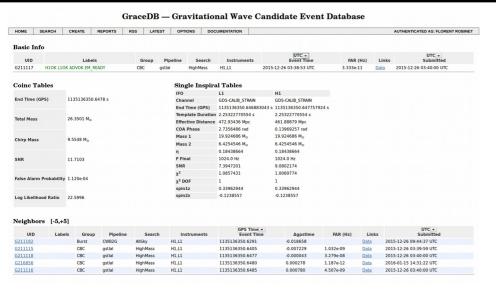


GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database



multiple detections over time

Human Vetting



- → Preliminary GCN notice is issued
- → Electronic alerts (emails, texts, phone calls) are sent to LIGO-Virgo people
- → Virtual meeting with many people
 - detector control rooms
 - detector experts
 - run coordinators
 - detector characterization experts
 - search pipeline managers
 - calibration experts
- → The gravitational-wave candidate is scrutinized:
 - data quality
 - detector status
 - event preliminary parameters
 - first sky map
- → GCN notice is updated



TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR

NUMBER: 18728

SUBJECT: LIGO/Virgo G211117: Identification of a GW CBC Candidate

DATE: 15/12/27 17:39:45 GMT

FROM: Leo Singer at NASA/GSFC <leo.p.singer@nasa.gov>

The LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo report:

The online gstlal CBC analysis, which is sensitive to binary coalescence events from systems containing neutron stars and/or black holes, identified candidate G211117 during real-time processing of data from LIGO Hanford Observatory (H1) and LIGO Livingston Observatory (L1) at 2015-12-26 03:38:53.648 UTC (GPS time: 1135136350.648).

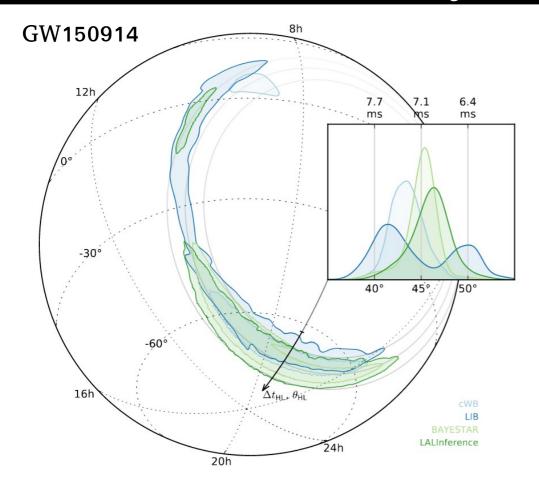
The candidate was identified by an expanded low-latency pipeline configuration that is sensitive to stellar-mass BNS, NSBH, and BBH mergers. G211117 is an event of interest because its false alarm rate, as determined by the online analysis, passed our stated alert threshold of ~1/month. The event's properties can be found at this URL:

https://gracedb.ligo.org/events/G211117

If confirmed as astrophysical, the system contains at least one and most likely two black holes.

The candidate was below the threshold for detection by the low-latency un-modeled burst searches. However, manual offline analysis with Coherent

Sky maps



~1 minute

Preliminary parameter estimation given by the search pipeline:

- source parameters (template)
- rough sky position

~ a few minutes

Rapid analysis for parameter estimation (*BAYESTAR*)

~ hours/days

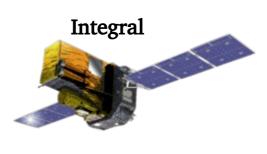
Full (and final) parameter estimation analysis (*LALInference*)

→ Notices are sent whenever a sky map is updated

EM follow-up











Many teams of astronomers participated to EM-follow campaigns, in every wavelengths









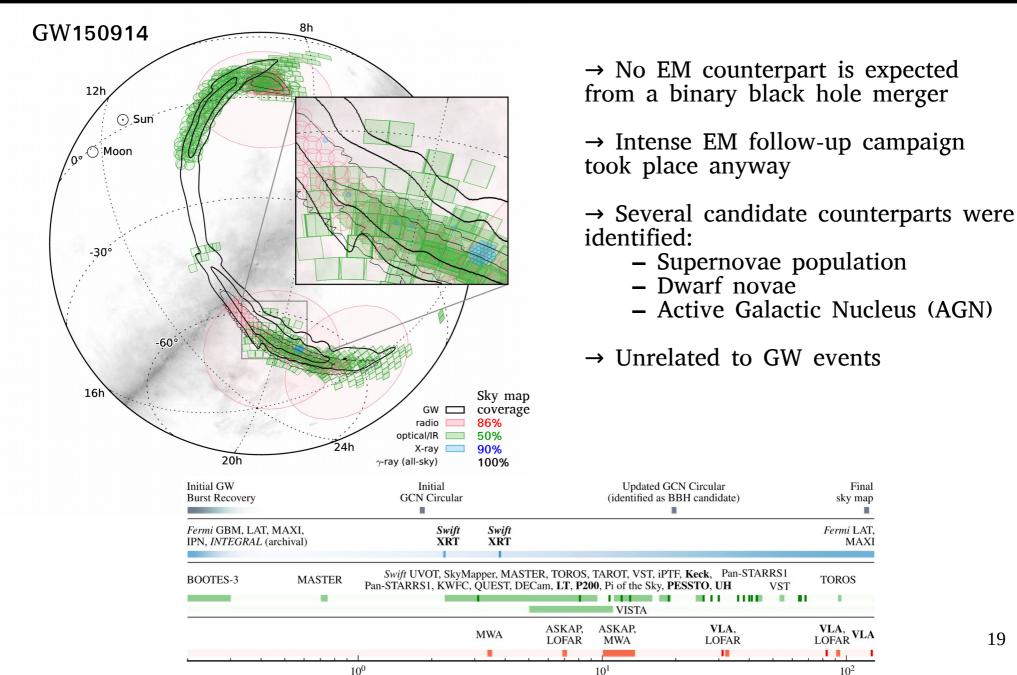


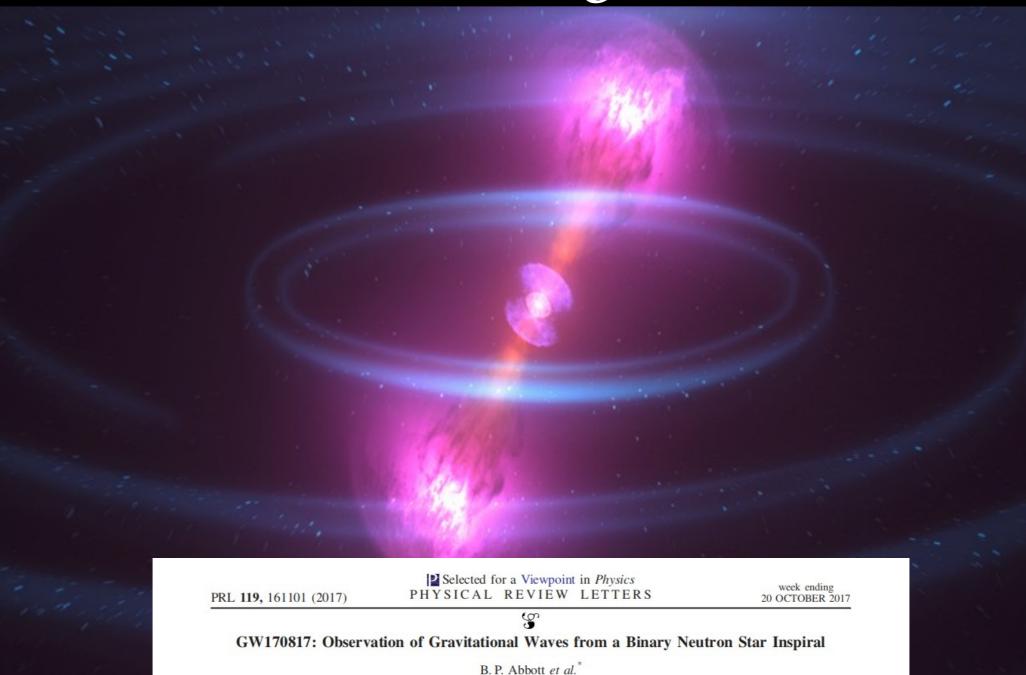




EM follow-up

 $t - t_{\text{merger}}$ (days)





(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

What happened this day?

GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database

HOME	SEARCH	CREATE	REPORTS	RSS	LATES	OP'	TIONS DO	CUMENTATION				AUTHE	NTICATED AS: FLORENT ROBINET
Basic I	nfo												
									UTC +				UTC -
UID		Lal	bels		Group	Pipeline	Search	Instruments	Event Time	FAR (Hz)	FAR (yr ⁻¹)	Links	Submitted
G298048	EM COING	H10K ADV	OK LIOK VIO	OΚ	CBC	gstlal	O2VirgoTest	H1	2017-08-17 12:41:04 UTC	3.478e-12	1 per 9111.7 years	Data	2017-08-17 12:47:18 UTC

Coinc Tables Single Inspiral Tables IFO H1 End Time (GPS) 1187008882.4457 s Channel GDS-CALIB_STRAIN End Time (GPS) 1187008882.445709865 s **Template Duration** 360.338000866 s **Total Mass** $2.7693~M_{\odot}$ Effective Distance 85.493584 Mpc **COA Phase** -2.0127285 rad **Chirp Mass** 1.1977 M_☉ Mass 1 1.5270051 M_☉ 1.2422962 Mo Mass 2 0.24735758 **SNR** 14.4529 F Final 1024.0 Hz SNR 14.452881 False Alarm Probability 5.089e-05 1.8652176

Neighbors [-5,+5]

Log Likelihood Ratio

32.3969

x² DOF

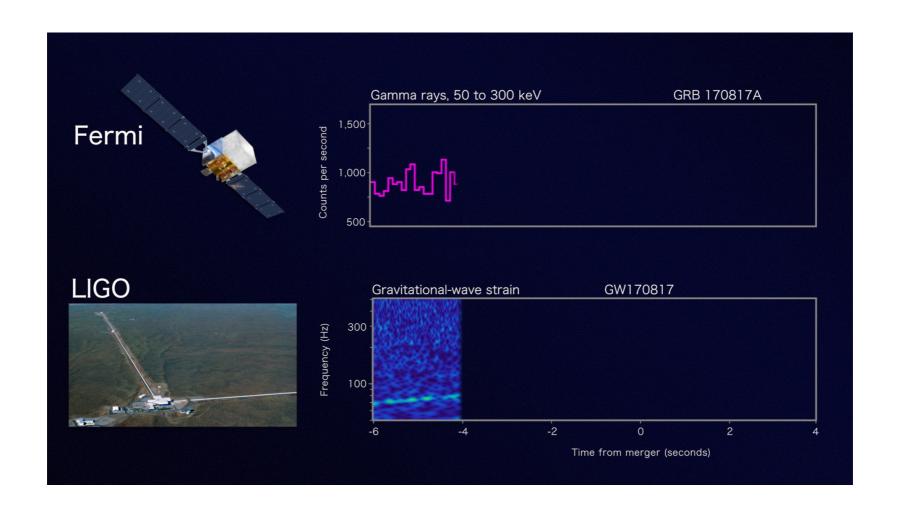
spin1z

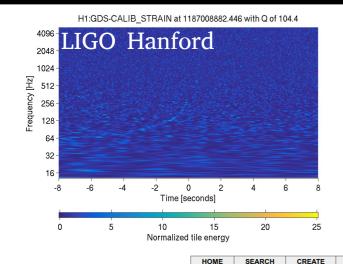
spin2z

UID	Labels	Group	Pipeline	Search	Instruments	GPS Time ▼ Event Time	Δgpstime	FAR (Hz)	Links	UTC ▼ Submitted
G322759		CBC	gstlal	AllSky	H1,L1,V1	1187008882.4430	-0.002757	7.604e-59	<u>Data</u>	2018-09-06 16:50:51 UTC
G298107	EM_COINC	CBC	pycbc	AllSky	H1,L1,V1	1187008882.4434	-0.002351	1.291e-05	<u>Data</u>	2017-08-17 16:11:22 UTC
G298309	EM_COINC	CBC	pycbc	AllSky	H1,L1,V1	1187008882.4434	-0.002351	1.291e-05	<u>Data</u>	2017-08-19 01:47:59 UTC
E298046	EM_COINC	External	Fermi	GRB		1187008884.4700	2.024290		<u>Data</u>	2017-08-17 12:41:45 UTC

-0.015901944

-0.035747342





-6

-1.25

-0.75

Time (seconds)

-0.5

-0.25

0



GraceDB — Gravitational Wave Candidate Event Database

1187008882.4434

1187008882.4434

1187008884.4700

-0.002351

-0.002351

2.024290

1.291e-05

1.291e-05

Data

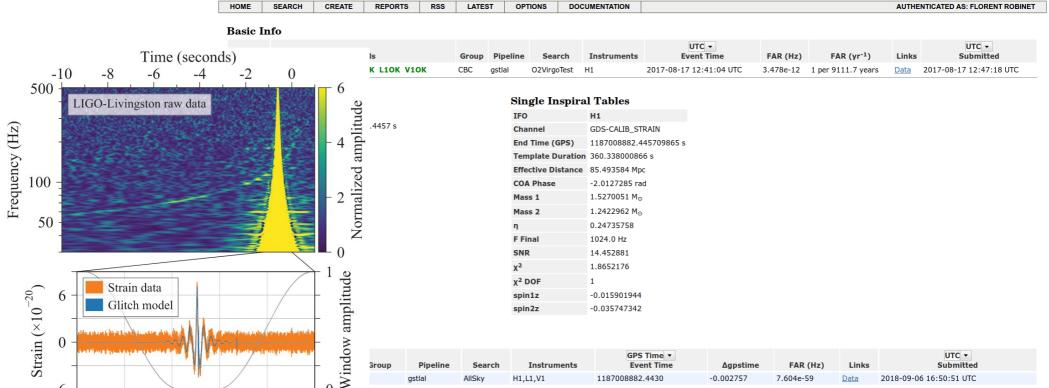
Data

Data

2017-08-17 16:11:22 UTC

2017-08-19 01:47:59 UTC

2017-08-17 12:41:45 UTC



H1,L1,V1

H1,L1,V1

pycbc

pycbc

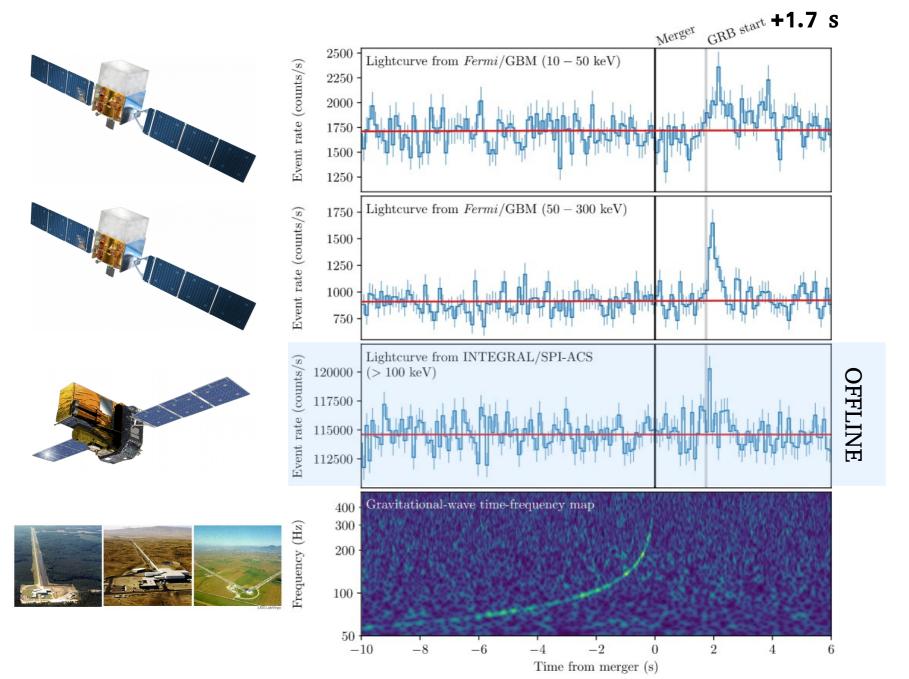
Fermi

ernal

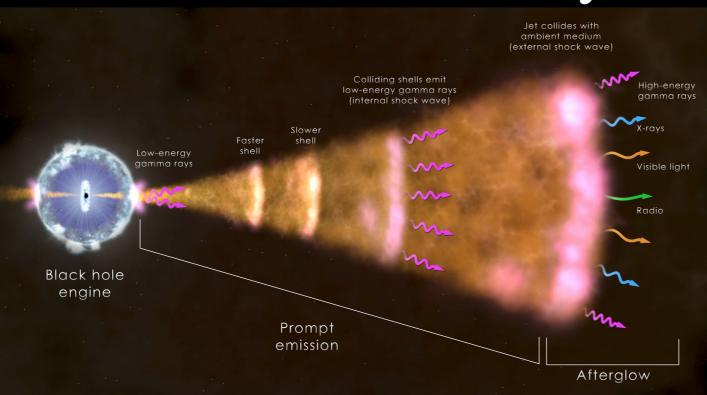
AllSky

AllSky

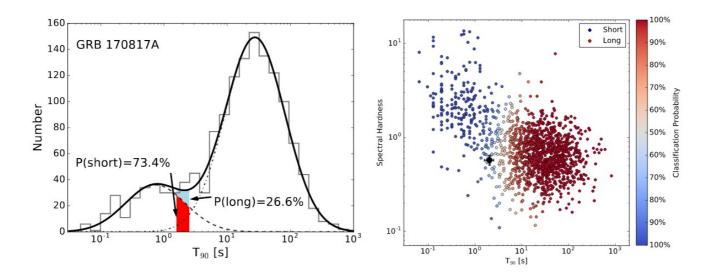
GRB



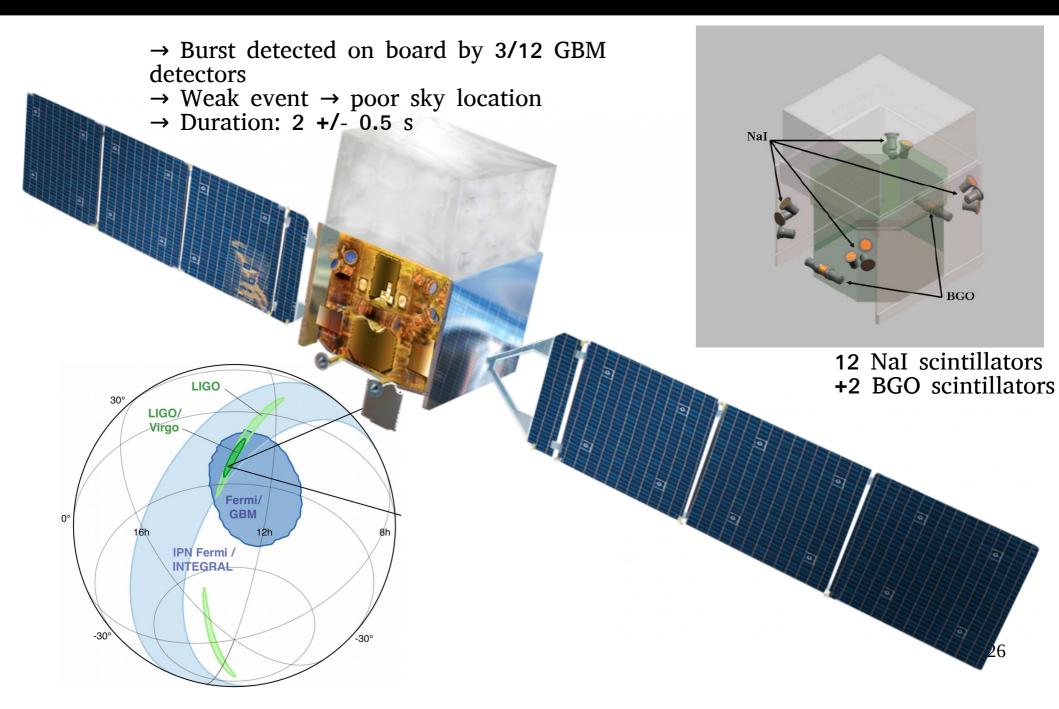
Gamma ray burst



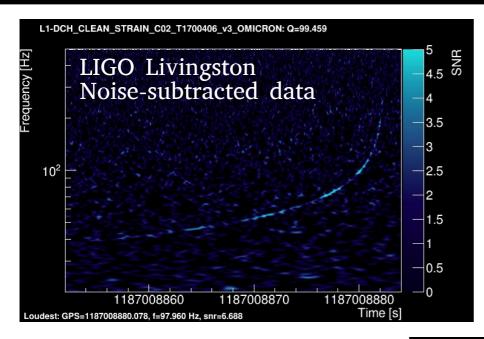
- → Brightest electromagnetic events in the Universe
- → prompt emission: a few milliseconds to a few hours
- → afterglow in all wavelengths for months
- → progenitors: binary neutron star merger (short) or massive star collapse (long)
- → We detect ~1 GRB every day

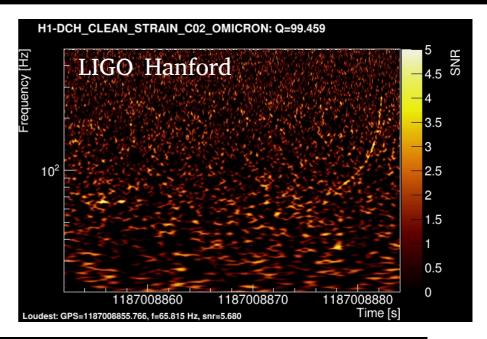


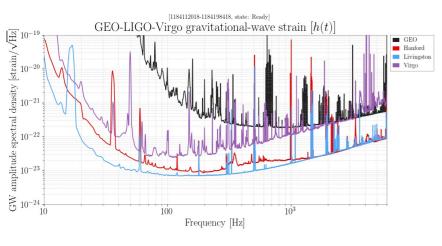
Fermi/GBM detection

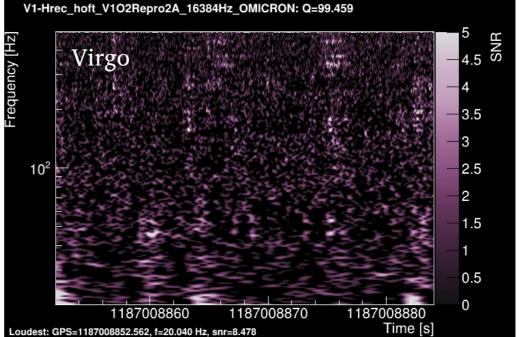


GW detection

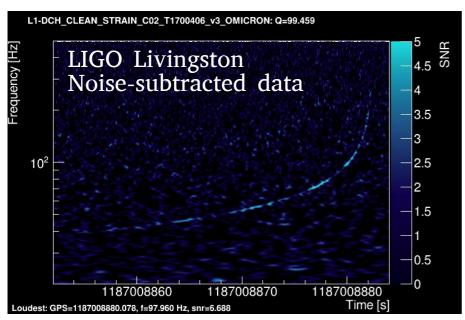


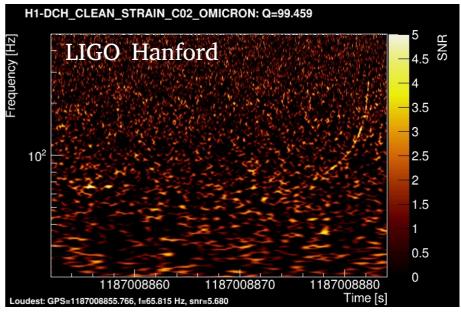






GW detection





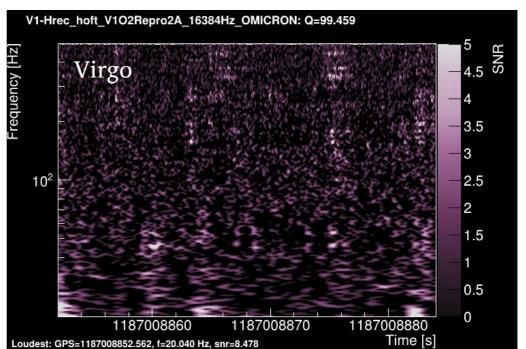
SNR

- → 26.4 (LIGO Livingston)
- → 18.8 (LIGO Hanford)
- → 2.0 (Virgo)

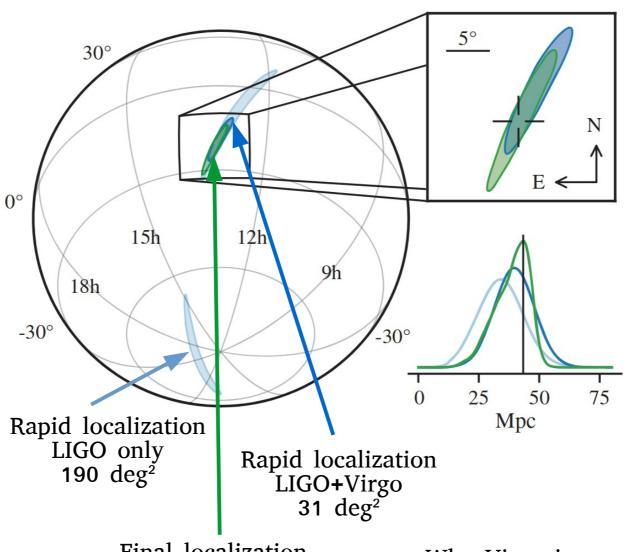
Combined SNR 32.4

False-alarm rate 10⁻⁶/year

Long event in the data $\sim 100 \text{ s}$



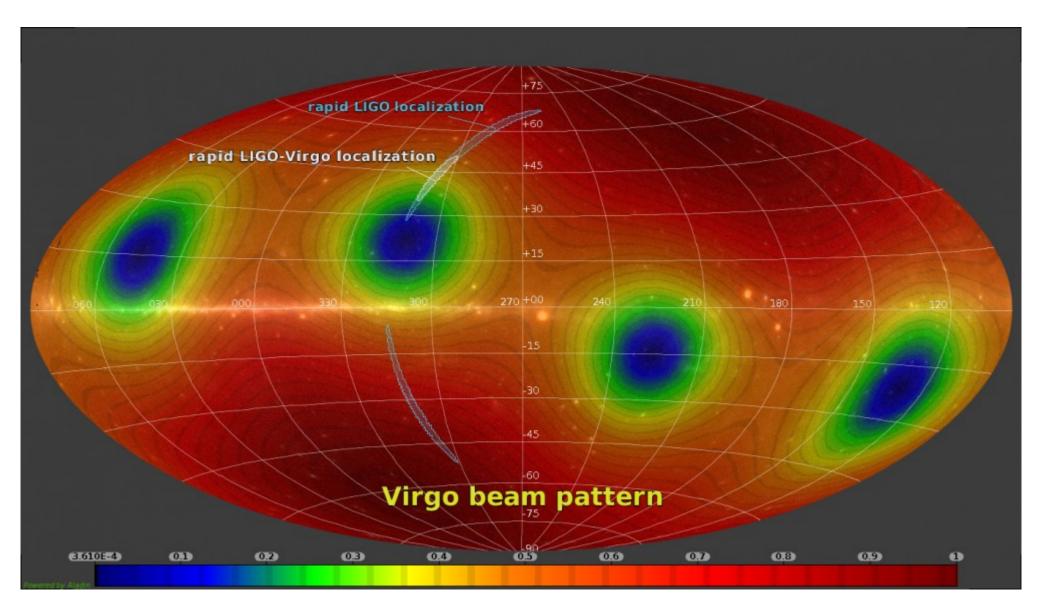
GW sky localization



Final localization LIGO+Virgo 28 deg²

Why Virgo is so crucial to improve the sky localization?

Virgo beam pattern

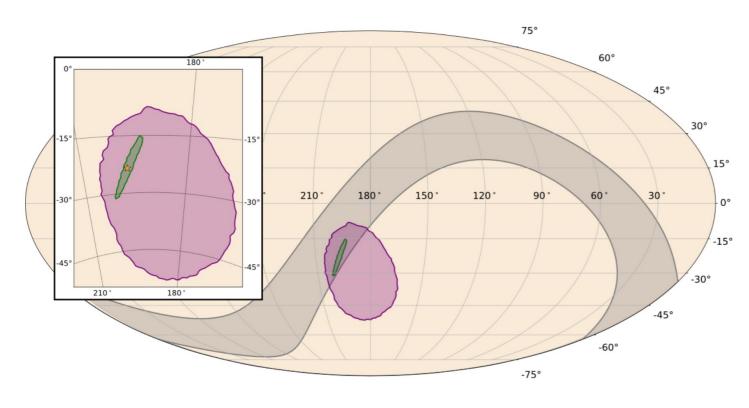


GW170817: final parameters

	Low-spin priors $(\chi \le 0.05)$	High-spin priors $(\chi \le 0.89)$
Primary mass m_1	1.36−1.60 M _☉	1.36–2.26 M _☉
Secondary mass m_2	$1.17 - 1.36~M_{\odot}$	$0.86-1.36~M_{\odot}$
Chirp mass \mathcal{M}	$1.188^{+0.004}_{-0.002} M_{\odot}$	$1.188^{+0.004}_{-0.002}M_{\odot}$
Mass ratio m_2/m_1	0.7–1.0	0.4–1.0
Total mass m_{tot}	$2.74^{+0.04}_{-0.01}M_{\odot}$	$2.82^{+0.47}_{-0.09} M_{\odot}$
Radiated energy $E_{\rm rad}$	$> 0.025 M_{\odot} c^2$	$> 0.025 M_{\odot} c^2$
Luminosity distance $D_{\rm L}$	$40^{+8}_{-14} \text{ Mpc}$	$40^{+8}_{-14} \text{ Mpc}$
Viewing angle Θ	≤ 55°	≤ 56°
Using NGC 4993 location	≤ 28°	≤ 28°
Combined dimensionless tidal deformability $\tilde{\Lambda}$	≤ 800	≤ 700
Dimensionless tidal deformability $\Lambda(1.4M_{\odot})$	≤ 800	≤ 1400

- → Can we claim we are dealing with 2 neutron stars?
- → Why 2 spin hypotheses?
- → Why is the uncertainty better for a low-spin system?
- \rightarrow Why is the distance \sim 1 order magnitude lower than for black holes?

GRB 170817A ↔ GW170817



90% Fermi-GBM sky localization (1100 deg²)

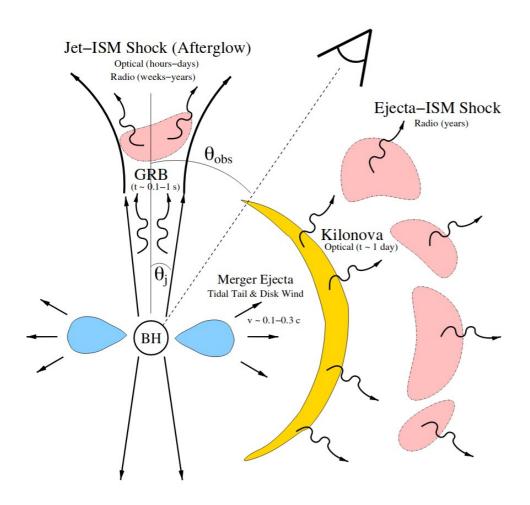
90% sky localization from Fermi and INTEGRAL timing

LIGO-Virgo 90% credible region (28 deg²)

The probability that GRB 170817A and GW170817 occurred this close in time and with this level of location agreement by chance is 5.0×10^{-8} : a 5.3σ Gaussian-equivalent significance

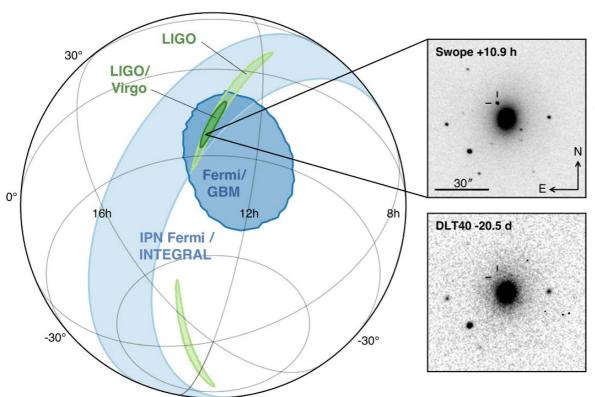
→ First direct evidence that BNS mergers are progenitors of (at least some) short GRBs!

EM emission



- → Merger (GW)
- → Rapid acretion (<1s)
- → Collimated relativistic jet
- → Short-duration GRB
- → Afterglow (interaction of the jet with circum-burst medium)
- → Kilonova
- → EM follow-up in every wavelengths and over a long time



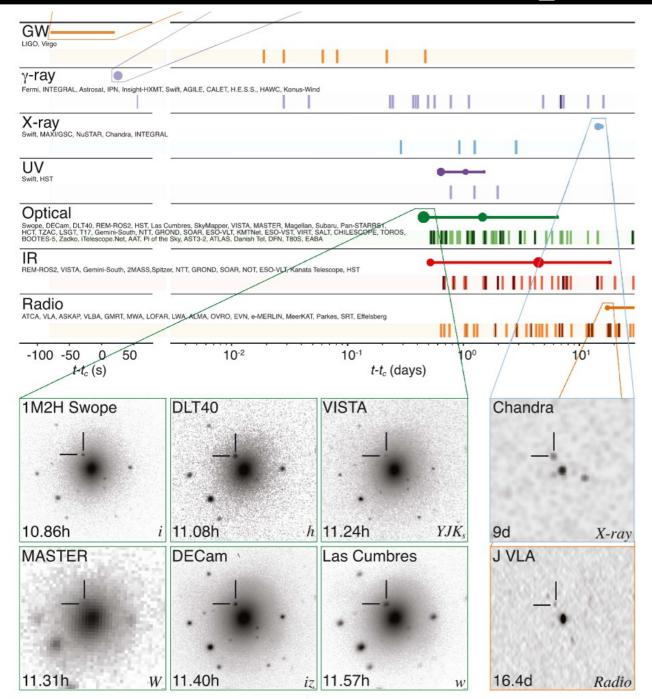


Host galaxy NGC 4993 in the Swope field of view

The discovery of an optical transient has been reported by 6teams:

- SWOPE (10.86 h)
- DLT40 (11.08 h)
- VISTA (11.24 h)
- MASTER (11.31 h)
- DECam (11.40 h)
- Las Cumbres (11.57 h)

EM follow-up sequence

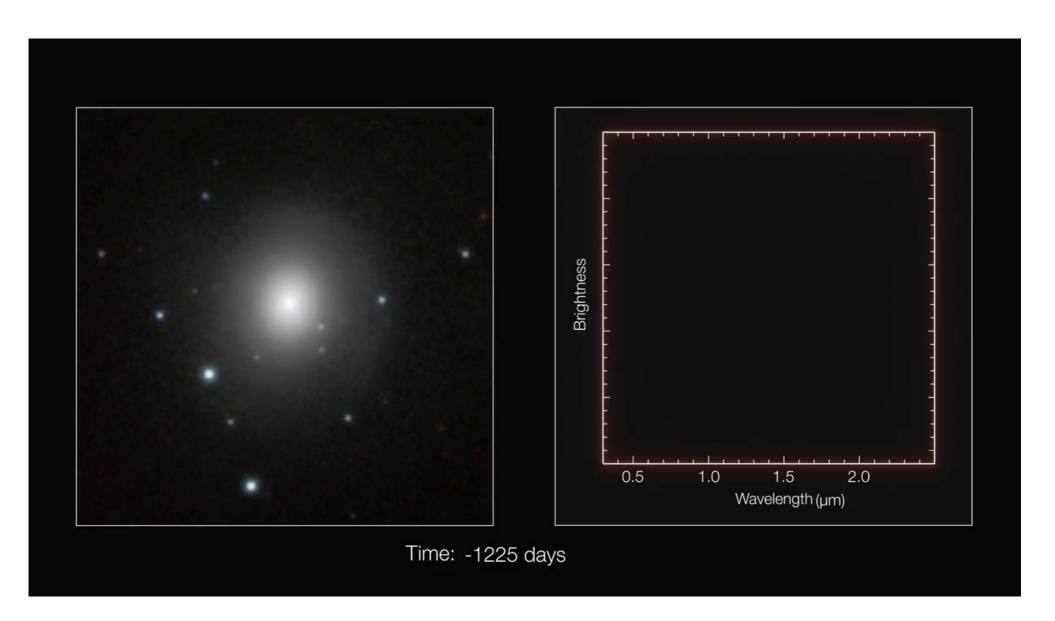


T0 = GW detection +1.7s: Gamma ray burst detected by Fermi

+40 min: GW alert is sent

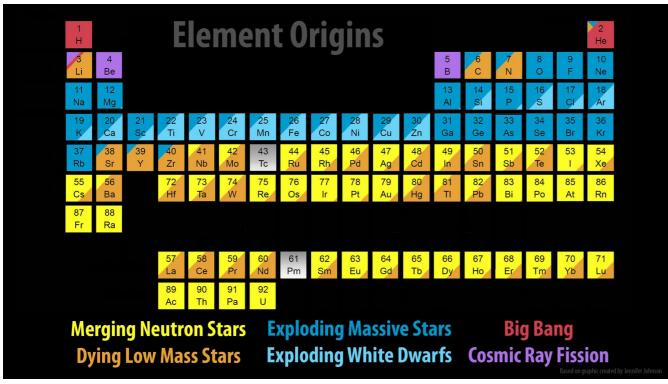
+9 d: detection of an X-ray counterpart+16 d: detection of a radio counterpart

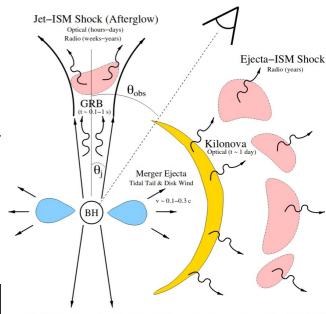
Spectrum measurement



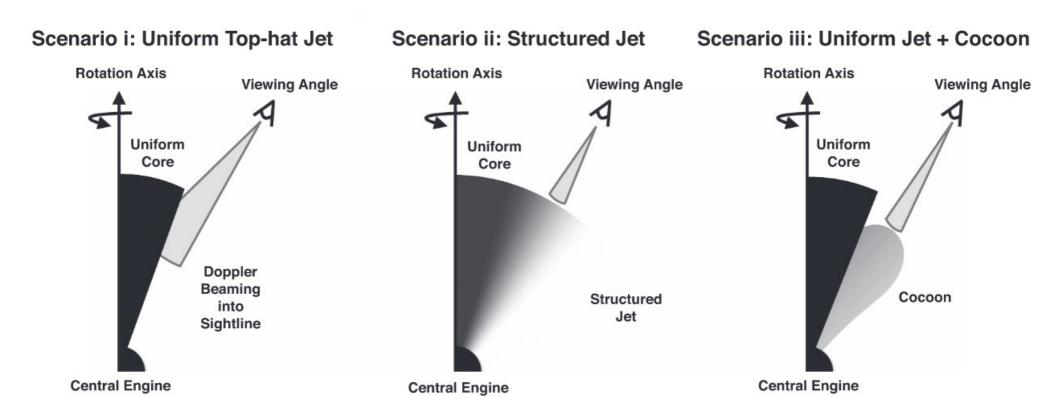
Kilonova

- → Concept introduced in 2010 by Metzger et al.
- → Main source of r-process nuclei (heavy elemen
- → First kilonova ever detected!

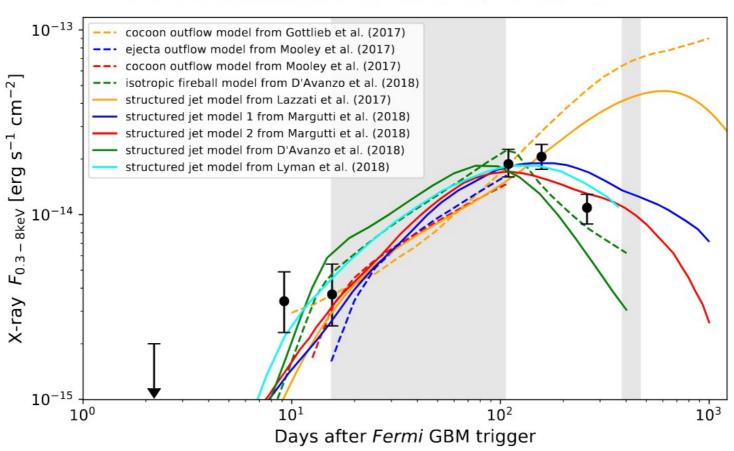




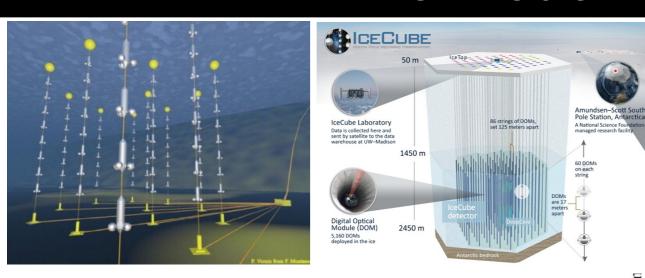
Jet geometry

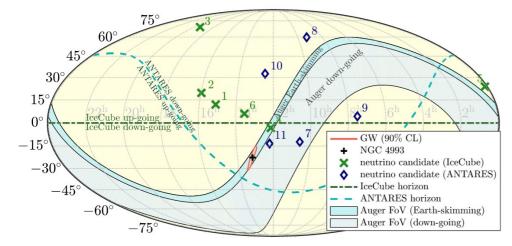


X-ray Afterglow Fading in GW170817/GRB170817A



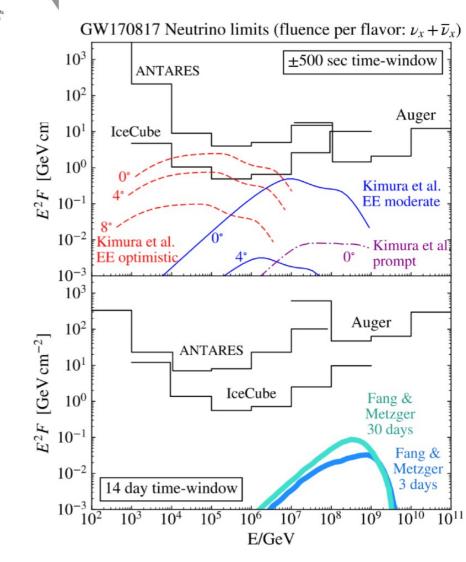
The neutrinos





No neutrino counterparts were found by IceCube, ANTARES, and Pierre Auger within the [-500,500] second and the 14-days time window

The distance and the inclination angle of the binary neutron star merger are not expected to lead to a neutrino detection.



The neutrinos



Conclusions

- → The detection of gravitational waves has offered a new channel for multimessenger astronomy
- → First multi-messenger GW-EM event detected in 2017
- → Rich science can be accomplished
- → LIGO-Virgo O3 run will start early 2019 with improved sensitivities and will last ~1 year
 - → BBH detection rate ~ 1/week
 - → a few BNS events should be detected
 - → population studies
- → What's next?
 - → new GW detectors will join the network (KAGRA, LIGO India)
 - → next generation of GW detectors is in preparation
 - Advanced LIGO and Virgo + (~2025)
 - − LISA space interferometer (~2030)
 - Einstein telescope and cosmic explorer (>2030)

Conclusions

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