



Center for Gravitational Wave Astronomy



Extreme Mass-Ratio Inspirals

Leor Barack (UTB) & Curt Cutler (AEI)

based on

Barack and Cutler, PRD 2004

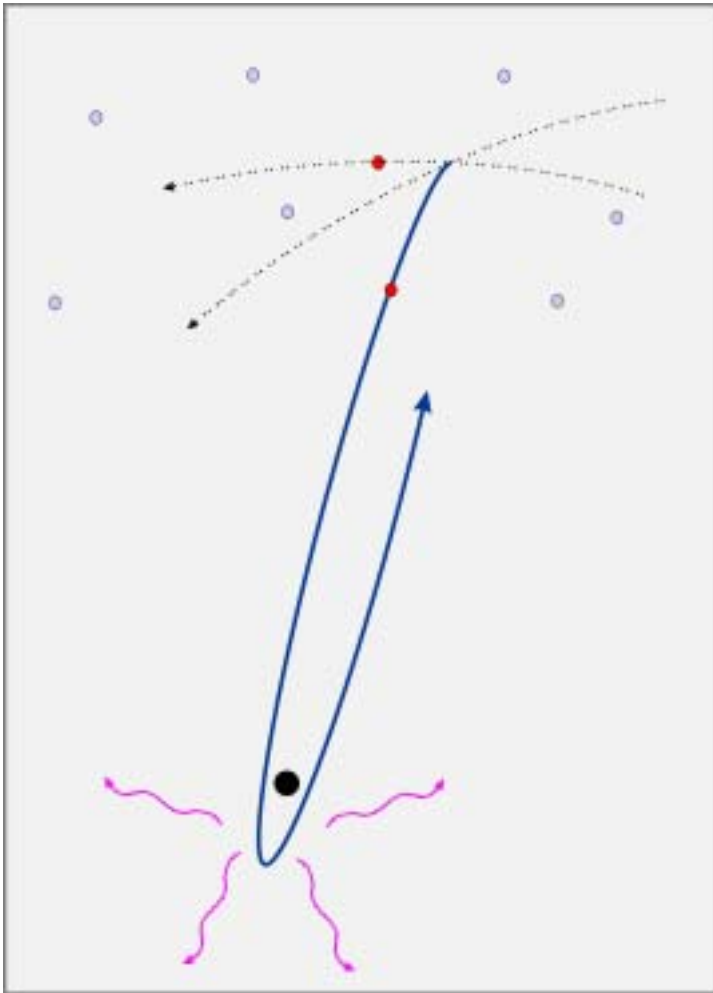
and discussions within

LIST's Working Group 1 (Sources and Data Analysis)

Outline

- ❑ Essential astrophysics of EMRI sources: frequencies, amplitude, time scales, etc.
- ❑ Data analysis of EMRIs: basic considerations in devising search strategy
- ❑ Use approximate waveforms to
 - ▶ Show how SNR builds up over time
 - ▶ Estimate LISA's parameter extraction accuracy
 - ▶ Estimate SNR threshold for detection, and (combined with astroph. rates) get detection rates ⇒ [In J. Gair's talk](#)
 - ▶ Confusion background from EMRIs

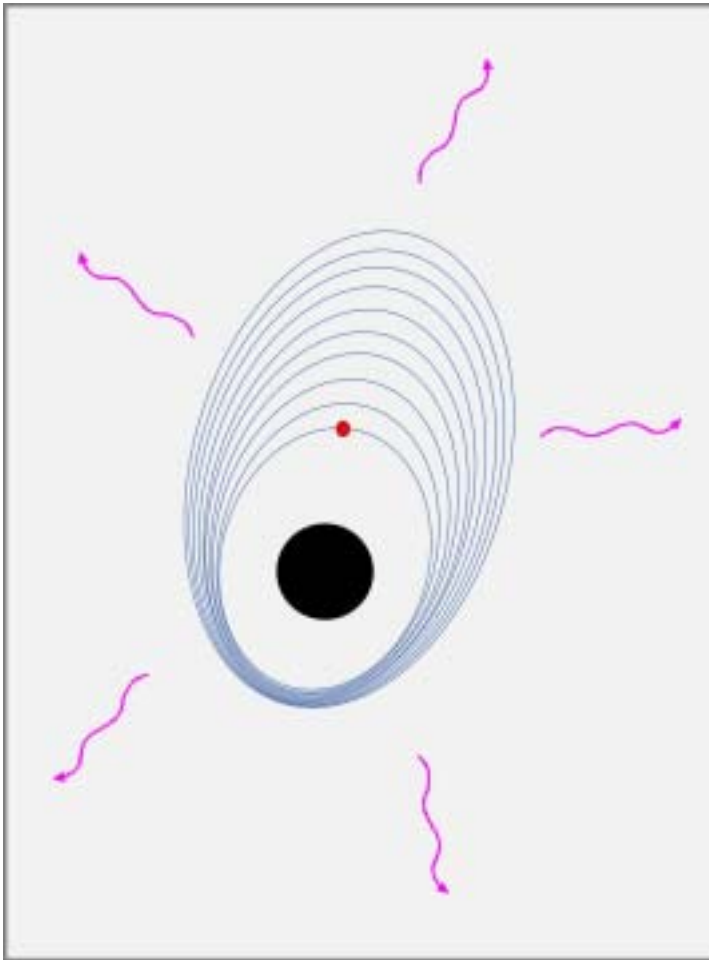
EMRI scenario: 3 Epochs



1st Epoch: high-eccentricity early inspiral

- ▶ Compact object in galaxy cusp kicked into “loss cone” through large-angle scattering.
- ▶ Rates (# per galaxy per yr) [Freitag 2003]:
 $4 \times 10^{-8} < R(WD) < 4 \times 10^{-6}$
 $6 \times 10^{-8} < R(NS, BH) < 4 \times 10^{-7}$
- ▶ For object to be “Captured”:
 $1 - 10^{-3} < e_0 < 1 - 10^{-6}$, $4r_s < r_{p,0} < 50r_s$
- ▶ CO spends $\sim 10^6$ yrs inspiraling, losing energy & angular momentum through emission of GW during periastron passages. Orbit gradually shrinks & circularizes.
- ▶ GW signal still too weak (and low-f) for detection, but high-harmonics “leak” to LISA band, contribute to “confusion” background.

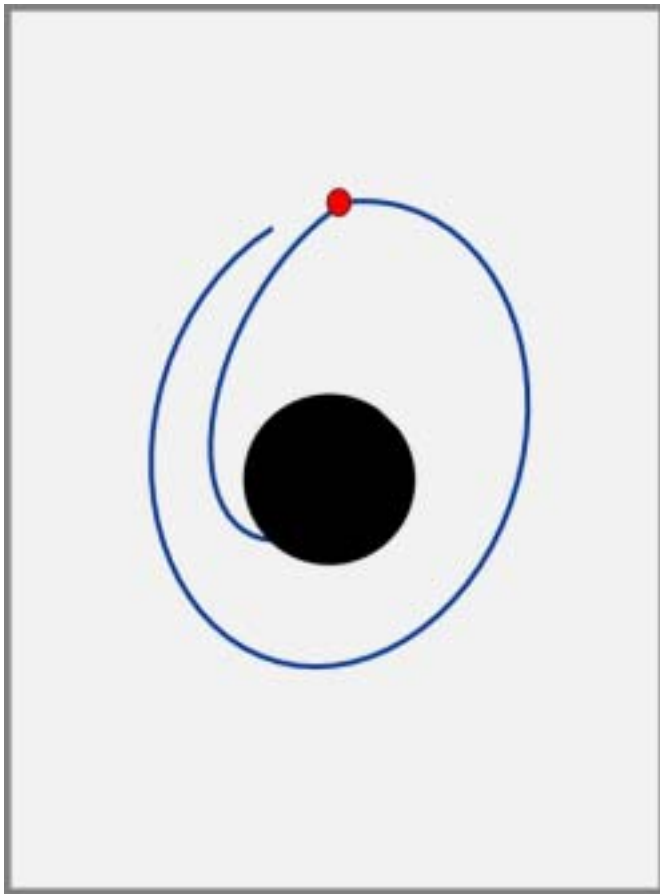
EMRI scenario



2nd Epoch: Strong-field inspiral

- ▶ A few yrs to plunge, $\sim 10^5$ cycles to go,
 $f_{\text{orb}} \approx 2\text{mHz} \left(\frac{M}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1}$
- ▶ LISA sensitive to $5 \times 10^5 M_{\odot} < M < 5 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- ▶ GW intensity ($10 M_{\odot}$ BH at 1Gpc): $h \approx 10^{-22}$.
 $\times 10$ smaller than LISA instrumental noise, but
1-yr long matched filtering can give SNR ~ 100
- ▶ With $\text{SNR}_{\text{thresh}} \approx 35$, LISA sees WDs to a
few hundred Mpc, BHs to a few Gpc.
- ▶ Orbits: may stay moderately eccentric up till plunge;
Show extreme GR features (e.g., “zoom-whirl”)
- ▶ Precise map of spacetime, test of GR

EMRI scenario



3rd Epoch: Plunge

- ▶ Orbit transits from Inspiral to plunge
- ▶ Plunge is brief: Object falls through the event horizon within minutes.
- ▶ No imprint on detectable signal

DA of EMRI signals: basic considerations

- ❑ Waveforms (will be) well modeled (“problem of Radiation Reaction”)
 - ▶ Calls for search by Matched Filtering
- ❑ EMRI signal weak, complicated, parameter space huge (17d), need long integration
 - ▶ Optimal, coherent matched filtering is unrealistic;
 - ▶ Need to apply a (sub-optimal) hierarchical search
 - $\text{SNR}_{\text{thresh}}$ goes up → Detection rate goes down ⇨ [See J. Gair’s talk](#)
 - ▶ Detection rate limited by computational resources!
- ❑ Time-Frequency techniques may detect brightest of EMRIs ⇨ [See L. Wen’s poster](#)
- ❑ “Confusion noise” from unresolvable galactic WD binaries obscures even strongest of EMRIs below ~ 2 mHz. Important to fit out WD binaries around 2-5 mHz.
- ❑ “Confusion noise” from unresolvable EMRIs may dominate noise at 2-5 mHz

Approximate EMRI waveforms

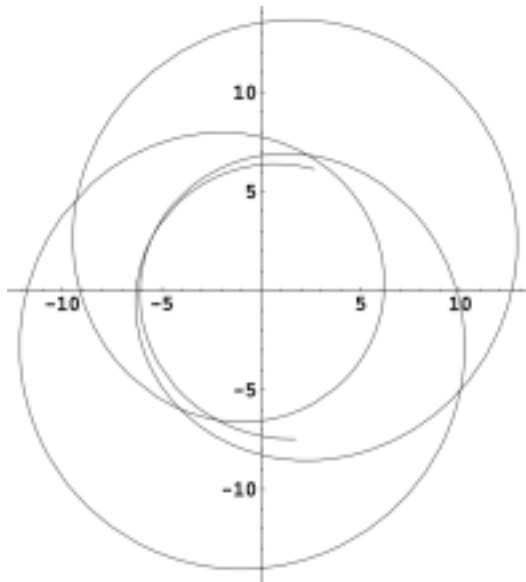
- ❑ To scope out data analysis issues we developed a family of approximate EMRI waveforms ([Barack & Cutler, PRD 2004](#)):
 - ▶ Orbit: “Instantaneously Keplerian”, evolved using post-Newtonian formulae
 - ▶ GW emission: Quadropolar, from eccentric orbits (Peters & Mathews 1963)
 - ▶ Incorporate the realistic LISA response function (inc. LISA motion & Doppler shift)
 - ▶ Waveforms have full dimensionality, feature most essential characteristics

- ❑ [Gair *et al.*](#) work with an alternative family of approximate waveforms: Same, except orbits are “instantaneously geodesic”

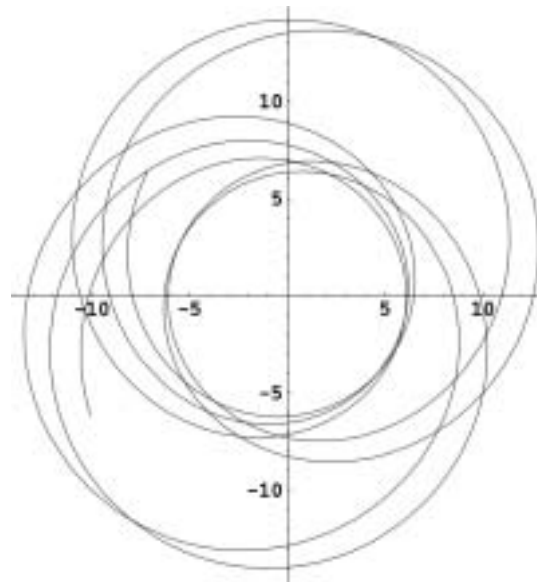
- ❑ Comparison provides an important sanity check.

Sample equatorial orbits

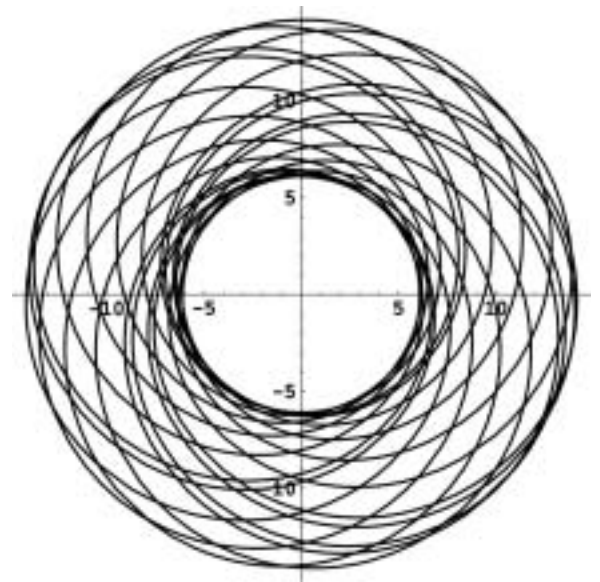
($m = 10 M_{\odot}$, $M = 10^6 M_{\odot}$, $f = 1$ mHz , $Ecc = 0.4$, $Spin = 0$)



1 hour



2 hours



6 hours

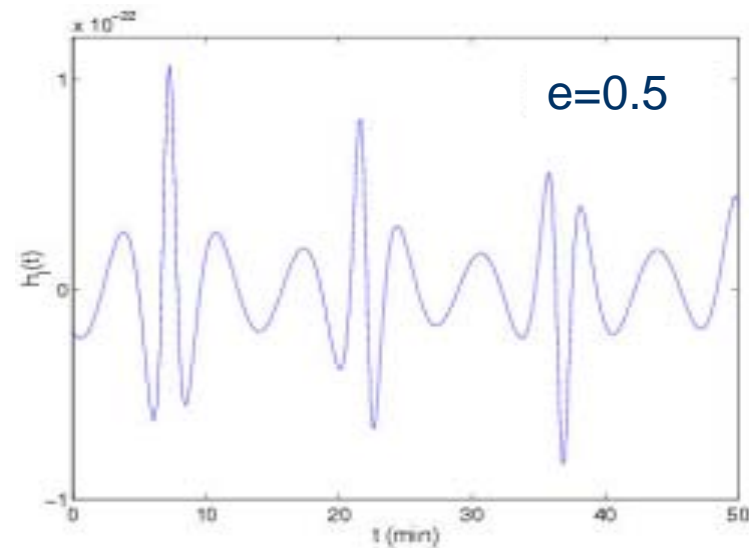
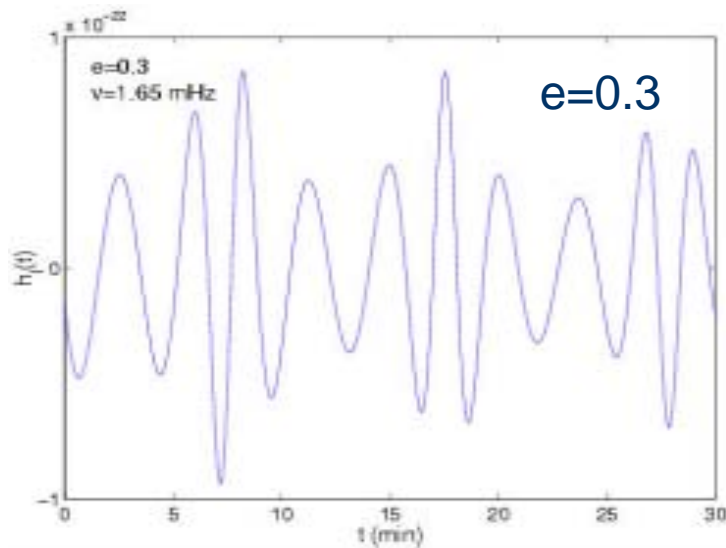
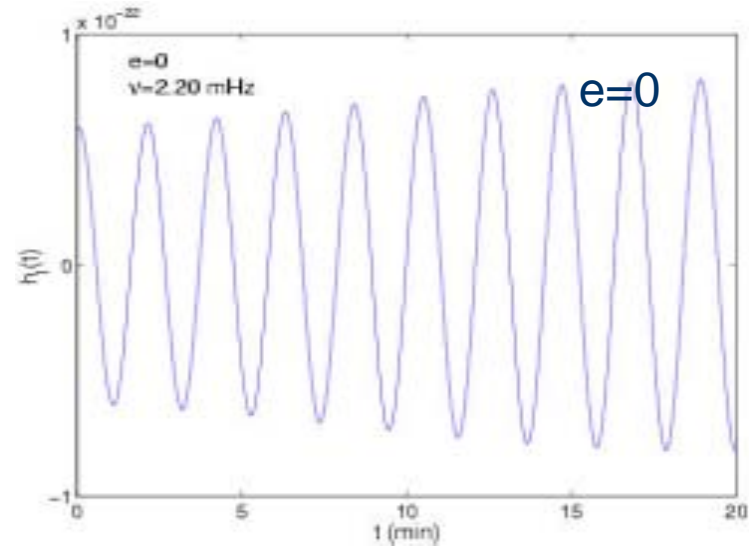
Sample waveform stretches

$$m = 10 M_{\odot}$$

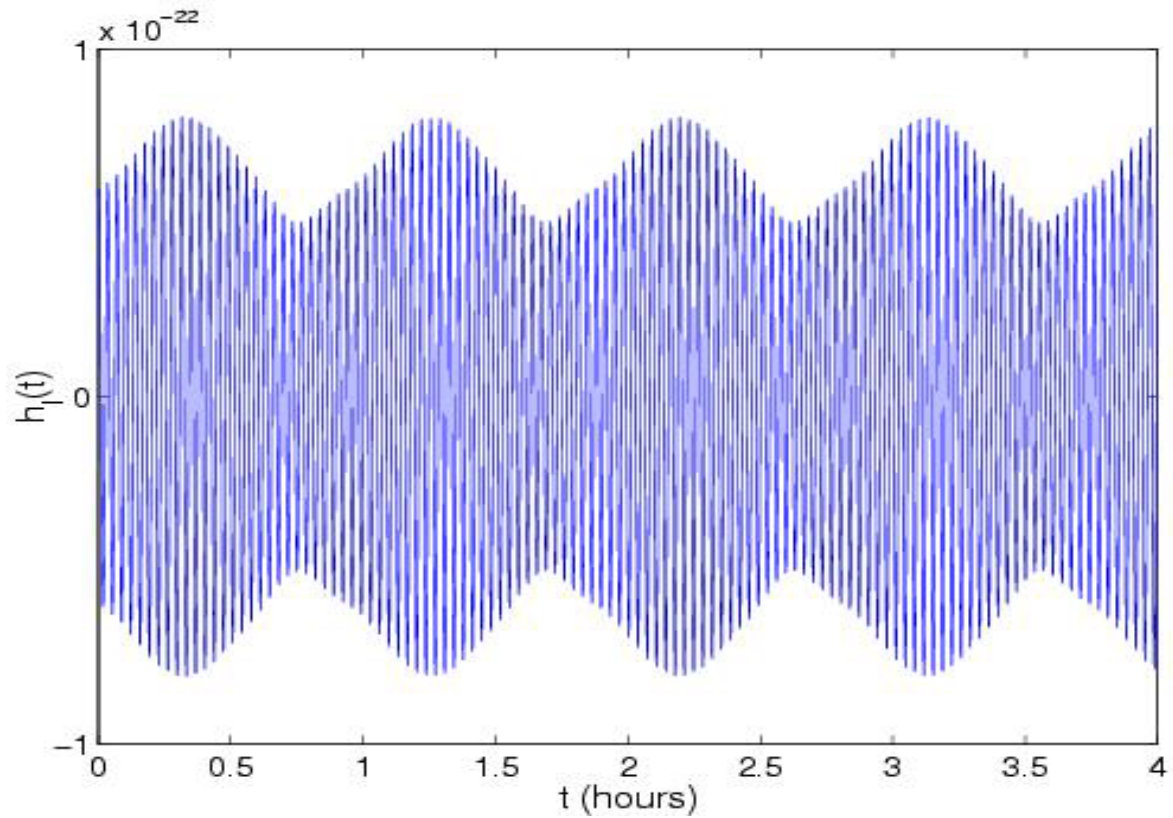
$$M = 10^6 M_{\odot}$$

$$\text{Spin } n=0$$

30 min



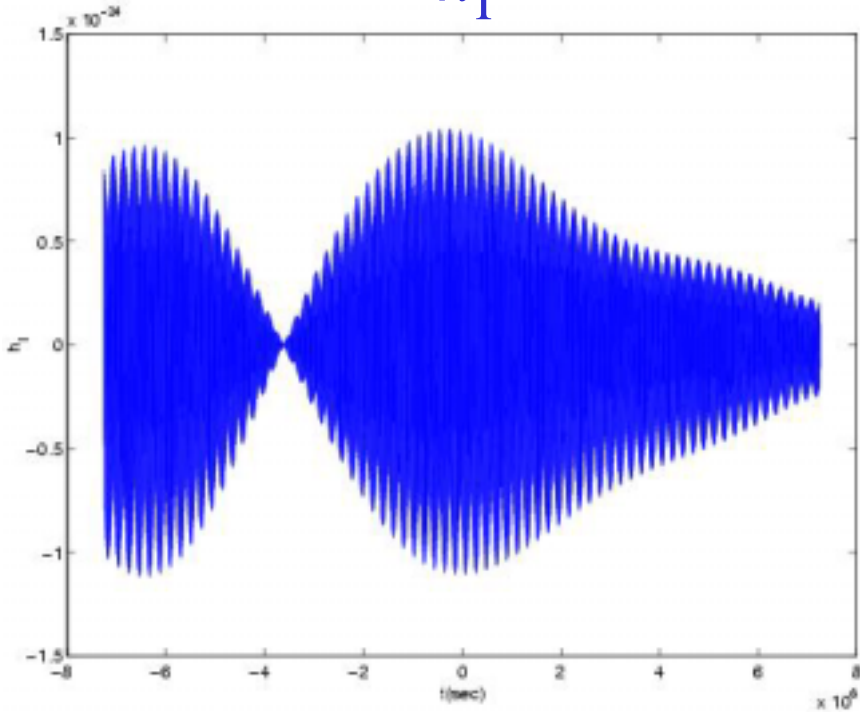
Sample waveform stretches



4 hours

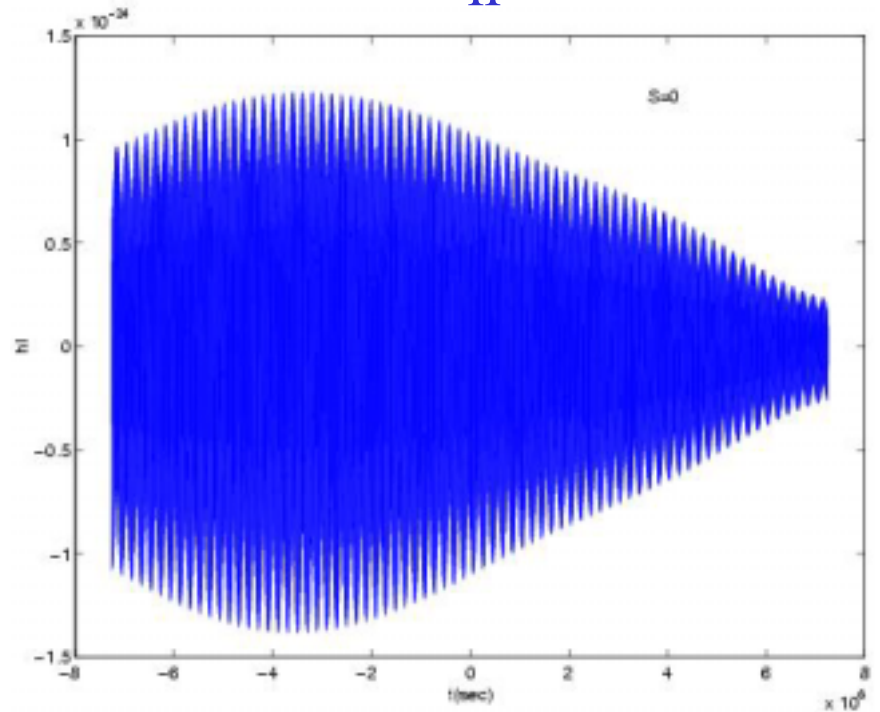
Sample waveform stretches

h_I



6 months

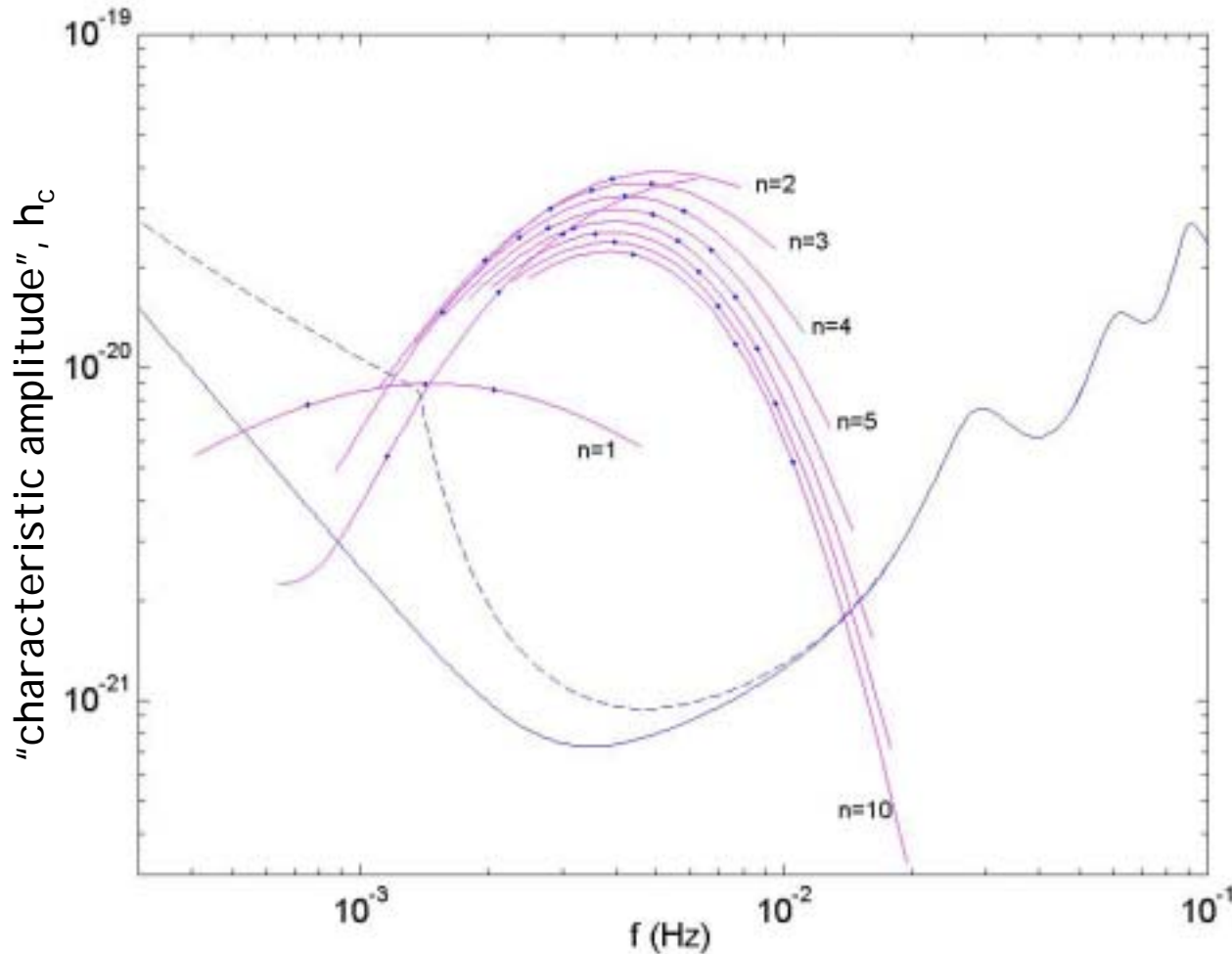
h_{II}



6 months

SNR output & distribution into harmonics

Capture of a BH



$$m = 10 M_{\odot}$$

$$M = 10^6 M_{\odot}$$

$$D = 1 \text{ Gpc}$$

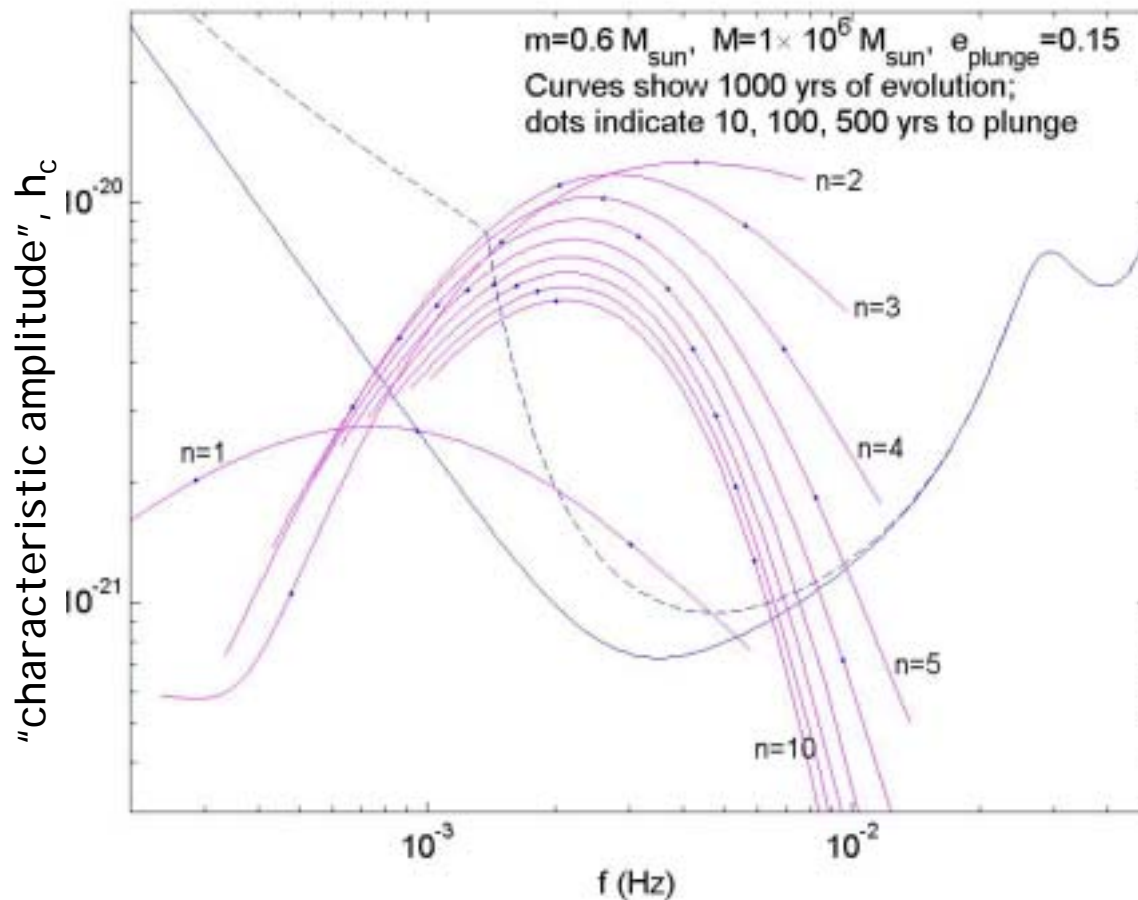
$$e(\text{plunge}) = 0.3$$

$$e(\text{plunge} - 10\text{yr}) = 0.77$$

- ▶ **Curves** represent 10 yrs of source evolution
- ▶ **Dots** indicate (from left to right) state of system **5**, **2**, and **1** years before plunge.

SNR output & distribution into harmonics

Capture of a WD



$$m = 0.6 M_{\odot}$$

$$M = 10^6 M_{\odot}$$

$$D = 1 \text{ Gpc}$$

$$e(\text{plunge}) = 0.15$$

$$e(\text{plunge} - 1000\text{yr}) = 0.80$$

- ▶ **Curves** represent 1000 yrs of source evolution
- ▶ **Dots** indicate (from left to right) state of system 500, 100, and 10 years before plunge.

Parameter extraction accuracy

Formalism

- ▶ Construct Fisher information matrix:
$$\Gamma_{ij} \equiv \left\langle \frac{\partial h}{\partial \lambda^i} \middle| \frac{\partial h}{\partial \lambda^j} \right\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}(f)}{\partial \lambda^i} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}(f)}{\partial \lambda^j} S^{-1}(f) df$$
- ▶ Get accuracy for parameter λ^i :
$$\Delta \lambda^i = \sqrt{(\Gamma^{-1})^{ii}}$$
- ▶ Get LISA's angular resolution:
$$\Delta \Omega = 2\pi \sqrt{(\Gamma^{-1})^{\cos \theta_S, \cos \theta_S} (\Gamma^{-1})^{\phi_S, \phi_S} - [(\Gamma^{-1})^{\cos \theta_S, \phi_S}]^2}$$

Main Results

For inspiral of $10M_{\odot}$ BH into a $10^6 M_{\odot}$ MBH (data from last year of inspiral, with SNR=30):

$$\Delta(\ln m) \sim \Delta(\ln M) \sim \Delta|S| \quad \text{🕒} \quad 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta \Omega \quad \text{🕒} \quad 10^{-3} \text{ strd.}$$

From inspiral of a low-mass MS star into the SBH at Sgr A*:

$$\Delta|S| \text{ Milky Way} \quad \text{🕒} \quad 5 \diamond 10^{-3}$$

Confusion backg

- ▶ From EMRIs (mainly WDs) too far to
- ▶ From early history of EMRIs

From Approximate model,
get Energy output and
spectrum of a single EMRI

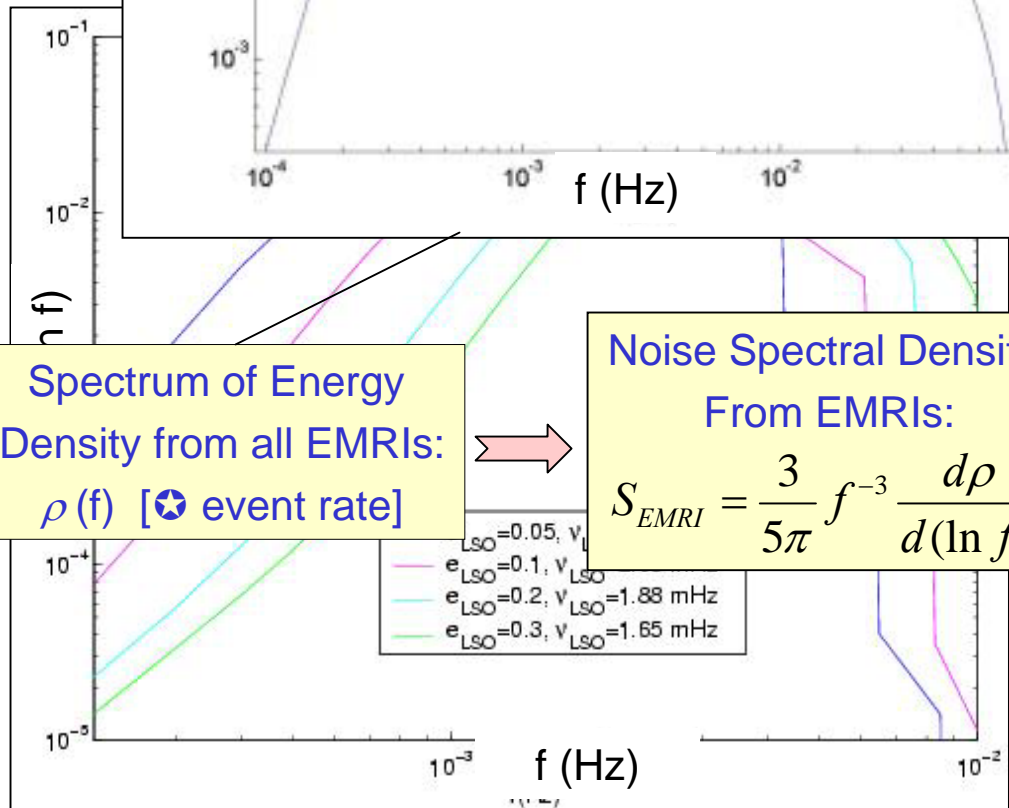
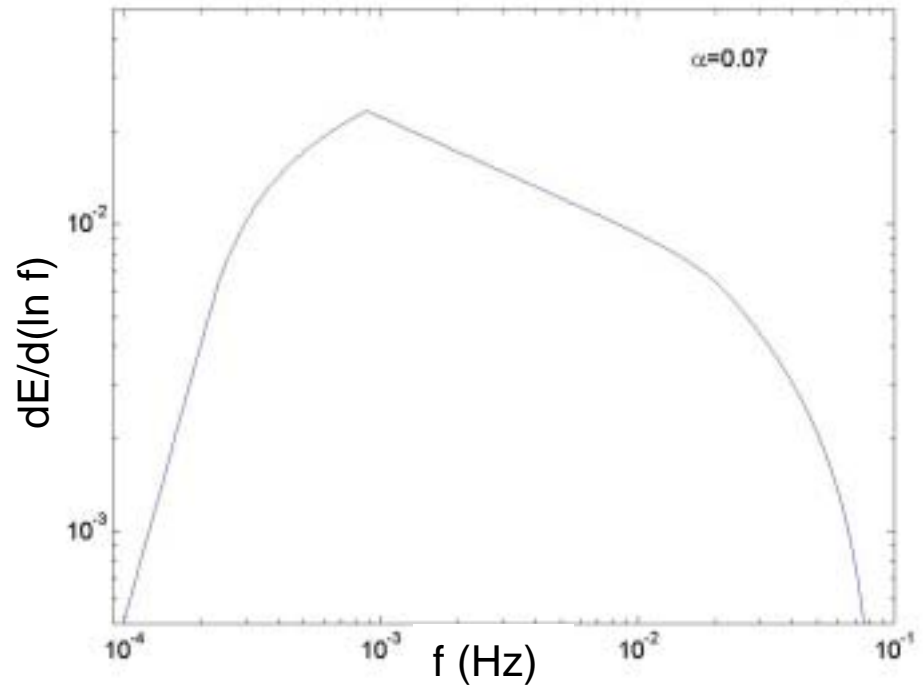
Astroph. Distribution of
source parameters &
event rates

Cosmology and MBH
evolution (consider range
of possible models)

Spectrum of Energy
Density from all EMRIs:
 $\rho(f)$ [\star event rate]

Noise Spectral Density
From EMRIs:

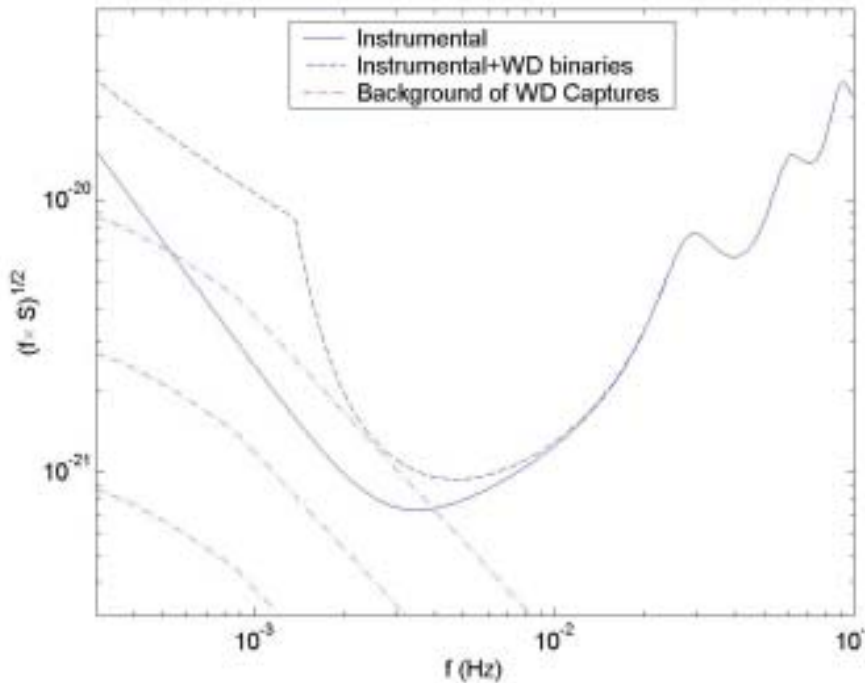
$$S_{EMRI} = \frac{3}{5\pi} f^{-3} \frac{d\rho}{d(\ln f)}$$



Confusion background from EMRIs

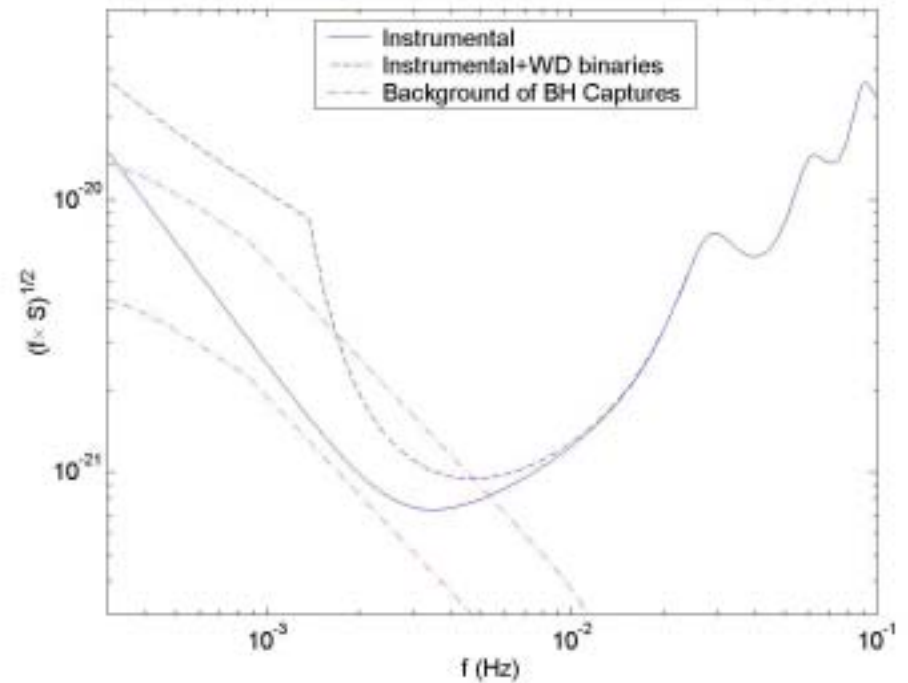
(before subtraction of resolvable sources)

From $0.6 M_{\odot}$ White Dwarf EMRIs



Estimate: over 95% unsubtractable

From $10 M_{\odot}$ Black holes EMRIs

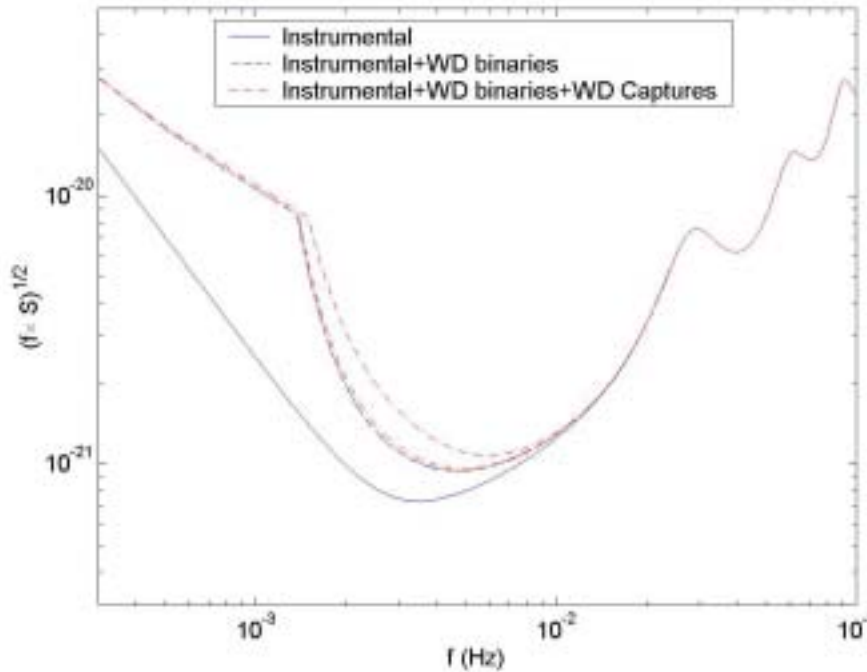


Estimate: 30-40% unsubtractable

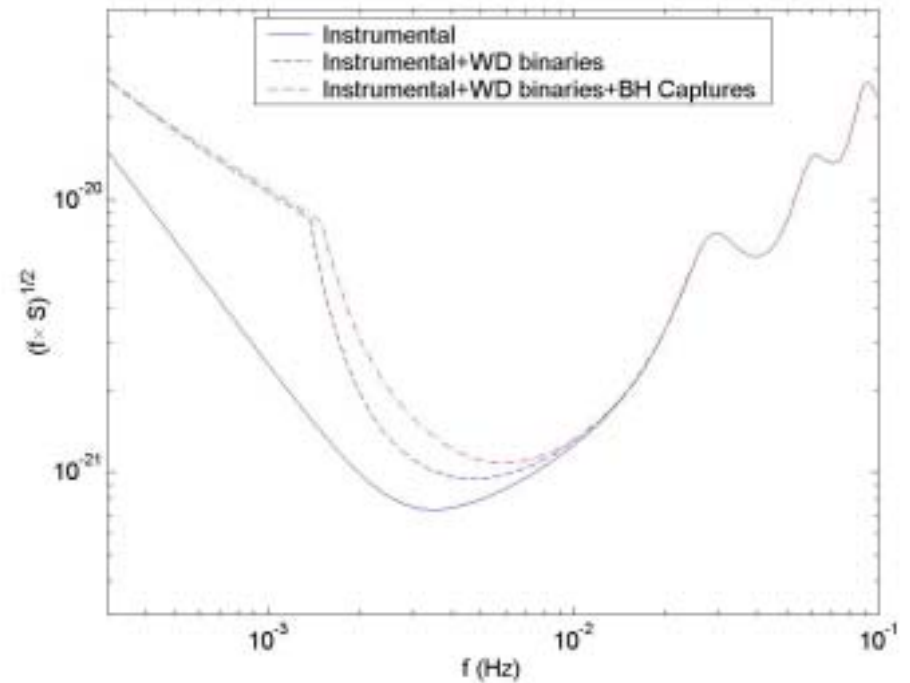
Total LISA Noise, inc. EMRI Confusion

(after subtraction of resolvable sources)

From $0.6 M_{\odot}$ White Dwarf EMRI s



From $10 M_{\odot}$ Black holes EMRI s



Still lots of work...

- ❑ Improve astrophysical event rates and distribution of source parameters
- ❑ Learn how to calculate accurate radiation-reaction evolution of orbits in Kerr, and construct waveform templates
- ❑ See if can improve extraction of WD-WD background near 2 mHz
- ❑ Complete design and simulation of hierarchical search scheme
- ❑ Study alternatives? E.g., T-F search may help in preliminary parameter extraction for brightest sources.