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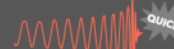
SEARCHING FOR ECCENTRICITY

ISOBEL ROMERO-SHAW
PAUL LASKY
ERIC THRANE

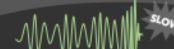
BACKGROUND

- ★ **Binary black holes** are thought to form primarily via two channels: **isolated** and **dynamical**.
- ★ The formation channel of a binary can be encoded in its **masses, spins, and eccentricity**. These properties are imprinted on its gravitational wave signal.
- ★ Binary properties are measured by comparing signals to thousands of templates. **Eccentricity is hard to measure**, because eccentric templates are slow to generate.
- ★ We use **likelihood reweighting** to measure the binary eccentricity of ten events from the first Gravitational Wave Transient Catalogue of LIGO and Virgo.

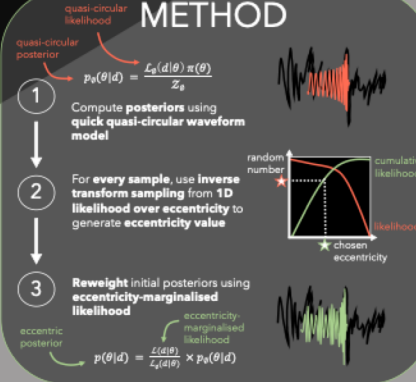
QUASI-CIRCULAR



ECCENTRIC

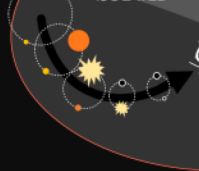


METHOD

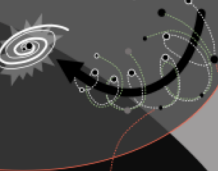


FORMATION CHANNELS

ISOLATED



DYNAMICAL



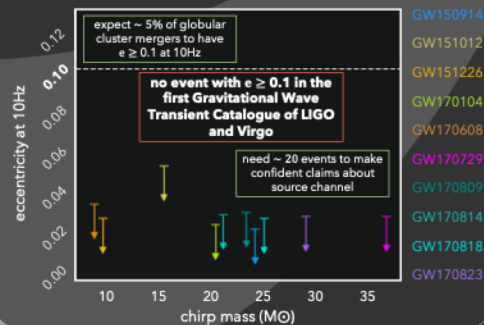
ISOLATED MERGERS FORMATION

Stellar binaries evolve into black hole binaries.
MERGE MECHANISM
Binaries tighten & merge due to the emission of gravitational waves.
BINARY PROPERTIES
Total mass below ~ 80M_⊙
Spins aligned with binary angular momentum vector
Eccentricity negligible at 10Hz

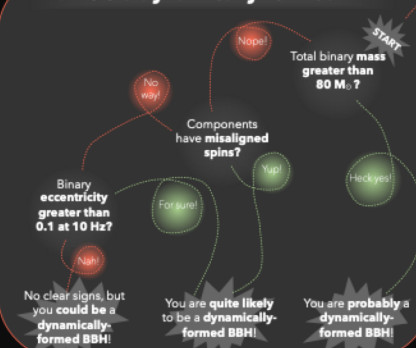
DYNAMICAL MERGERS FORMATION

Black holes form bound pairs during interactions in star clusters.
MERGE MECHANISM
Binaries driven to merge through dynamical interactions & gravitational wave emission.
BINARY PROPERTIES
Total mass can be > 80M_⊙
Spins isotropically distributed & misaligned
Eccentricity can be ≥ 0.1 at 10Hz

RESULTS



Are YOU a dynamically-formed BBH?



THIS RESEARCH:
Romero-Shaw, Lasky & Thrane (2019), Searching for Eccentricity: Signatures of Dynamical Formation in the First Gravitational Wave Transient Catalogue of LIGO and Virgo, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

FURTHER READING:
Inhelder et al. (2018), de Mink+2010, Iannace+2013, de Mink+2016, Krucke+2016, Tegna+2018, Colona+2018

Dynamical formation: Morscher+2015, Gondan+2018, Rodriguez+2018a, Rodriguez+2018b, Rodriguez+2019

Likelihood reweighting: Payne+2017, Waveform models (quasi-circular, eccentricity): Shaw+2015, Cao+2017

Eccentric globular cluster mergers: Wein+2013, Samsing+2014, Samsing+2018, Croft+2019, Fragione+2019

Distinguishing formation channels: Rodriguez+2016, Vitale+2017, Zevin+2017, Fishbach+2017, Wysocki+2018

Gravitational Wave Transient Catalogue 1: The LIGO Scientific Collaboration 2019

SEARCHING FOR ECCENTRICITY

ISOBEL ROMERO-SHAW

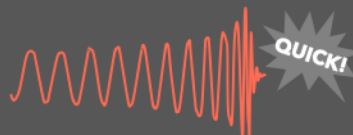
PAUL LASKY

ERIC THRANE

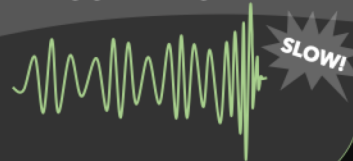
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QUASI-CIRCULAR



ECCENTRIC

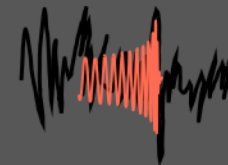


METHOD

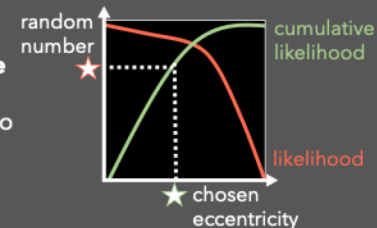
quasi-circular likelihood
quasi-circular posterior

$$p_{\phi}(\theta|d) = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\phi}(d|\theta) \pi(\theta)}{\mathcal{Z}_{\phi}}$$

1 Compute **posteriors** using **quick quasi-circular waveform model**



2 For **every sample**, use **inverse transform sampling** from **1D likelihood over eccentricity** to generate **eccentricity value**



3 **Reweight** initial posteriors using **eccentricity-marginalised likelihood**

eccentric posterior

$$p(\theta|d) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(d|\theta)}{\mathcal{L}_{\phi}(d|\theta)} \times p_{\phi}(\theta|d)$$

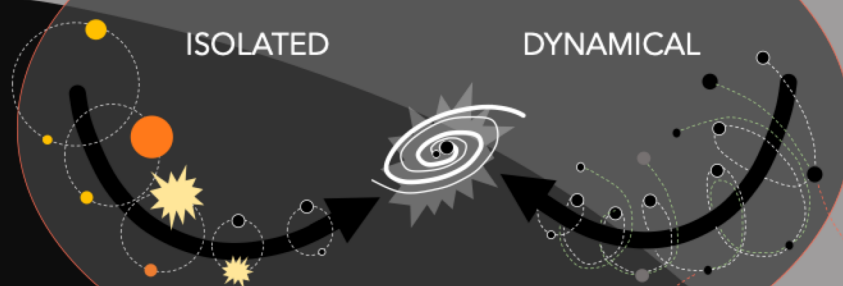
eccentricity-marginalised likelihood



FORMATION CHANNELS

ISOLATED

DYNAMICAL



ISOLATED MERGERS
FORMATION

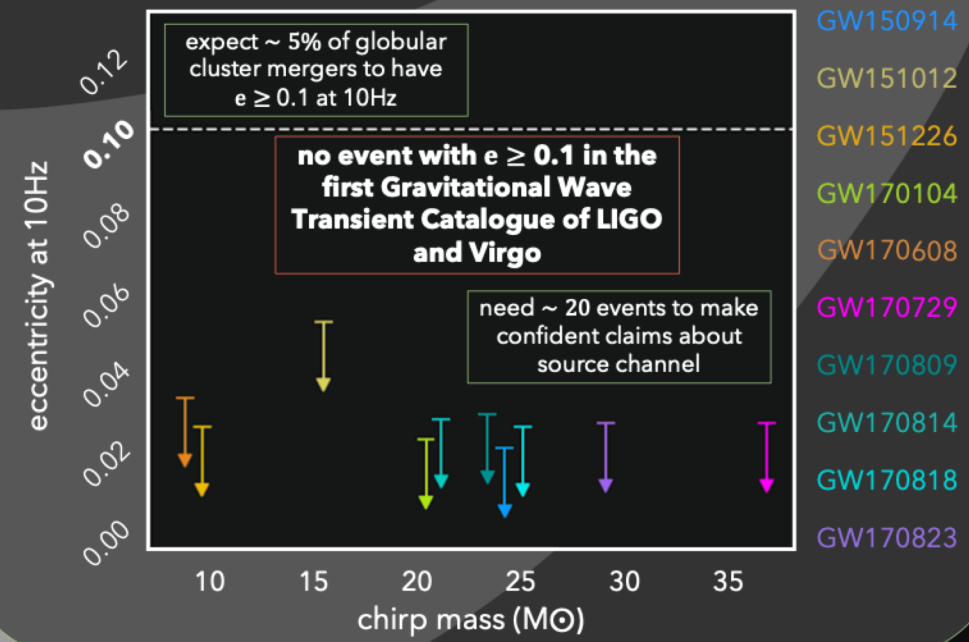
DYNAMICAL MERGERS
FORMATION



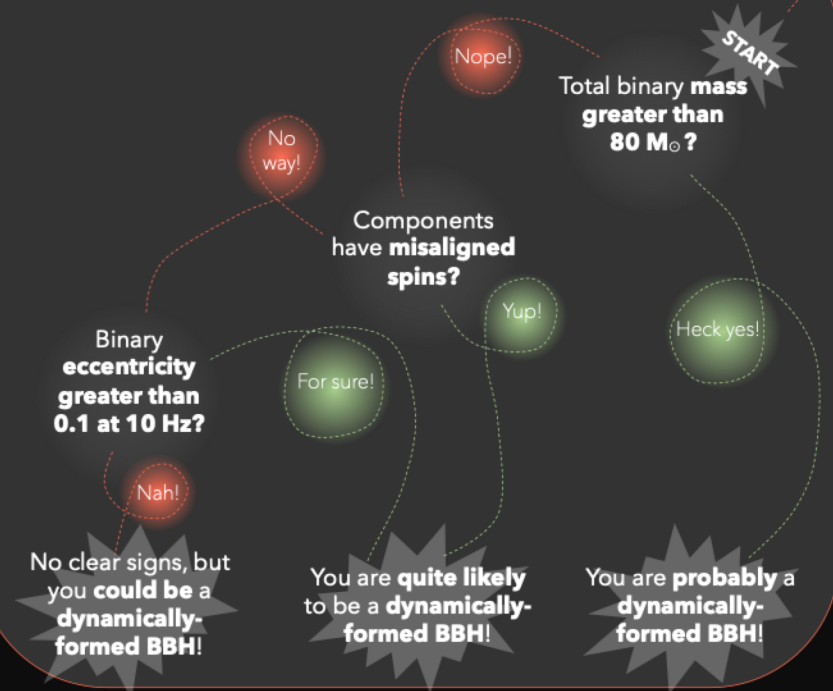
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FURTHER READING:
Isolated evolution: de Mink+2010, Ivanova+2013, de Mink+2016, Krukow+2016, Tagawa+2018, Celoria+2018
Dynamical formation: Morscher+2015, Gondan+2018, Rodriguez+2018a, Rodriguez+2018b, Rodriguez+2019
Likelihood reweighting: Payne+2019 **Waveform models (quasi-circular, eccentric):** Khan+2015, Cao+2017
Eccentric globular cluster mergers: Wen 2013, Samsing+2014, Samsing 2018, Zevin+2019, Fragione+2019
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