

有了空间引力波探测器，就知道了离心率，就能知道某些双黑洞系统是怎么来的了

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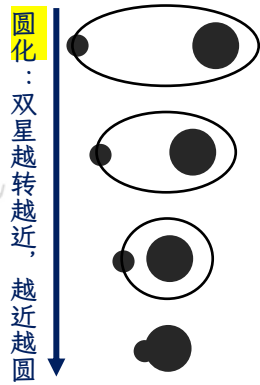
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- 太长不看:
- 想知道恒星级双黑洞怎么形成的，离心率 e 是个突破口
 - 但光靠地面的探测器怕是不够用
 - 还得是空间探测器，但是空间探测器有自己的难处
 - 我们结合了一下二者的优点，搞了个叫档案搜索的多波段探测，这样探测离心率 e 就没那么费力了
 - 话虽如此，但离心率 e 掺和进来后带来的额外计算负担可还是不小啊，得让大伙儿知道知道
 - 不管怎么样，我们首先把这个探测过程实现了，还把具体增加了多少负担估算出来了

EN ver.
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离心率越小，轨道越圆。圆形轨道 $e=0$

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I. 从盘古开天地到这篇文章要研究啥

Stellar-mass black holes (sBBHs) detected before 2015 2015年首例引力波事件被探测，随后更是惊喜不断，看到不少来自恒星级双黑洞的信号——但天文学家对这些系统怎么形成的反而更迷惑了

离心率是个不错的突破口，但目前看到的系统可以说基本都是圆形轨道

为什么呢？双黑洞越绕越近，越损失能量，轨道越圆，因此就算之前有离心率，等快并合的时候再去看早没了！——这就是地面探测器的局限性

已经结束咧! .jpg

before entering the ground-based frequency band [16]. Therefore, it is challenging for ground-based detectors to distinguish and identify the formation channels of sBBHs [17].

Space-based GW observatories, like TianQin [18] and LISA [19], offer a promising solution to this question. They have longer baselines than their ground-based counterparts and could observe sBBHs for years. This makes space-based observatories capable of precise mass measurements and unambiguous identification of the formation channels of sBBHs. So, how can we see the signal before it enters the ground-based detector frequency band at $f \gtrsim 1$ Hz with eccentricity equal to 10^{-3} , the system has a significantly larger eccentricity, $e_1 \sim 0.1$, at a frequency $f_1 \sim 0.01$ Hz, which is a typical sensitive frequency for space-based observatories.

看图一↓！天文学家们搞了各种模型，如：

- 双黑洞自己玩自己的（孤立演化），没人打扰，轨道就会很圆；
- 如果在星团这种热闹的地方，互相拉扯，离心率就会大上不少；但如果中途被甩出星团，则和孤立演化差别不大；
- 要是考虑活动星系核啥的就更热闹了，那样离心率会非常接近于1

晋西北都乱成一锅粥了！

我们的工作证明了：空间探测器比那些地面探测器能探测到小得多的e

LIGO探测器这条线已经快贴上坐标轴了，在它左边还有这么多模型等着区分呢

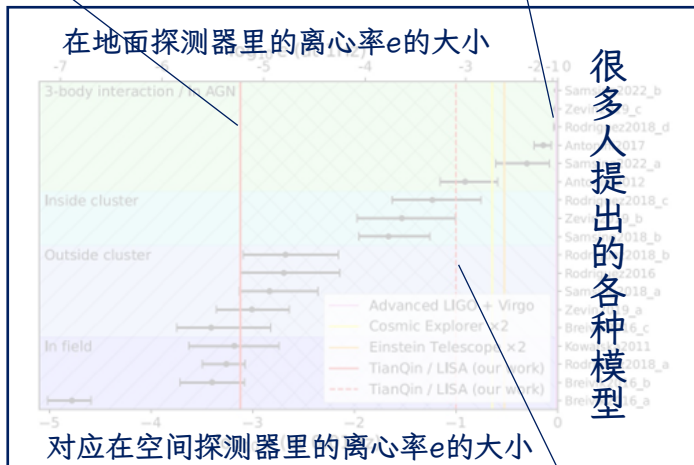


FIG. 1: Predicted eccentricity evolution models. The black line is the median values and 50% of the population. The vertical solid (dashed) line is the maximum (minimum) detectable eccentricities of different GW observatories.

Considering eccentricity for the sBBHs can bring additional benefits. The inclusion of eccentricity can break parameter degeneracy [35], improve the precision of measurement, so, 所以具体咋探测？匹配滤波。

这玩意跟听歌识曲似的，首先你得有个覆盖面广的曲库，即模板库。地面探测器就测几秒钟信号，10万个足矣，但是空间探测器信号动辄几年，真这么搞得要 10^{30} 个，这就是真·天文数字了！



于是乎有人想到了个点子：不如先看地面给出的并合信号，然后按图索骥去空间探测器那边的数据里看能不能把老底儿挖出来（即档案搜索）

这样很有针对性，大部分信息已经掌握了，给空间探测器造个小的模板库就可以了，岂不美哉？

first time, we implement a matched-filtering bank generating a template bank for a given observation. Using a matched-filtering bank by a factor of $\sim \mathcal{O}(10^5)$, the task is still tangible. This work provides a practical solution to the realistic multiband GW observation scenario.

点子不错，但目前还没人真刀真枪地把这事给做出来，更别提在这上加什么离心率了——诶，这不就来活儿了么！

II. 各种技术细节

To detect GWs by matched filtering, we use EccentricFD [26, 49], a nonspinning inspiral-only frequency domain waveform generator. The eccentricity at the time of coalescence, e_c , is included in the waveform. EccentricFD is expanded to $\mathcal{O}(e^8)$ and then further expanded in e_i up to $\mathcal{O}(e_i^8)$. The parameter set follows $\lambda^\mu = (M, \eta, D_L, t_c, \phi_c, \iota, \lambda, \beta, \psi, e_i)$, where $M \equiv (m_1 m_2)^{3/5} (m_1 + m_2)^{-1/5}$ and $\eta \equiv (m_1 m_2) (m_1 + m_2)^{-2}$ are the chirp mass and symmetric mass ratio, D_L is the luminosity distance, t_c and ϕ_c are the coalescence time and phase, ι is the inclination angle, (λ, β) are the ecliptic longitude and latitude, ψ is the initial frequency in the quadrupolar GW mode. For space-based observatories, f_i is determined by the evolution of the binary system up to the merger. For ground-based observatories, f_i is determined by the merger time. For $M_{tot} > 10^6 M_\odot$ and $\eta > 0.1$, the correction for f_i from the eccentricity is negligible (see Ref. [26], Appendix E), so we will use the noncentric frequency-time relation at leading PN order in the following calculation: $f_i = (5/256)^{3/8} \pi^{-1} M^{-5/8} T^{-3/8}$.

生成模板库需要一个引力波波形，我们挑了个带离心率的波形叫EccentricFD

我们考虑天琴和LISA两个空间探测器，它们都计划在2030s开始上天干活；所以下一代地面探测器才是真正的配合它们档案搜索的，例如Cosmic Explorer (CE)和Einstein Telescope (ET)。

但CE、ET它们也都还没真开始干活呢，得先想法子估计它们的探测水平，这个工具叫Fisher信息矩阵

Here we consider a ground-based detector network including ET and two CEs, with their sites randomly cho-

算完了发现和前人工作的结论相似，这就放心了。什么结论呢？

地面探测器能把大部分参数信息都测量得很准，即比空间探测器准，但这两样不行：一个是之前提到的离心率 e ；另一个是核心参数啁啾质量 M 。

这样好办，那把别的参数都固定了，咱就盯着这两参数生成模板库了

因此我们假设所有参数除了啁啾质量和离心率是精确已知的，其他参数在进行搜索时，啁啾质量范围由ET和两个CEs，即 $\mathcal{M} \in [\mathcal{M}_0 - 10\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{M}_0 + 10\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}]$ 。在未来，不确定性范围由贝叶斯推断方法生成，但在此研究中，FIM是一个合理的保守估计。

所以用啥生成模板库？sbank，一个Python程序包。

现实中数据和模板一毛一样是不可能的，那怎么评估你这匹配滤波配没配上呢？

$$FF(\lambda^\mu) \equiv \max_{\lambda^{\mu'}} \frac{(h(\lambda^\mu)|h(\lambda^{\mu'}))}{\sqrt{(h(\lambda^\mu)|h(\lambda^\mu))(h(\lambda^{\mu'})|h(\lambda^{\mu'}))}} \quad (1)$$

Here $\lambda^{\mu'}$ denotes the parameter set for a template in the bank, and λ^μ is the parameter set for the test waveform. 好问题，匹配因子FF就是干这个的，我们一般取0.97作为阈值，比这还低就说明没匹配上，你这个模板库对于该信号就是个失败的模板库

难办？就别办了！.jpg
(^。口^)

tions to make virtual equal arm interferometers. This is further complicated when considering eccentric waveforms. 先别着急，还有好几个事得注意，空间探测器得考虑天线响应函数，还有离心率加进来得考虑谐频的问题，还有……总之比大家预想的要麻烦多了

Since different eccentric harmonics have different correspondences with the Fourier frequency, we should provide a frequency cutoff during the calculation to avoid the waveform generation exceeding the valid range for a specific GW detector: $\tilde{h}_{\text{det}} = \sum_j \tilde{h}_j \times \Theta(j \cdot f_{\text{high}} - 2f) \Theta(2f - j \cdot f_{\text{low}})$, where $\Theta(x)$ is the Heaviside step function and j denotes the j th eccentric harmonic [26]. For TianQin or LISA, we have $f_{\text{low}} = \max[10^{-4}\text{Hz}, f_0]$, $f_{\text{high}} = \min[f_{\text{ISCO}}, 1\text{Hz}]$, where $f_{\text{ISCO}} = (6^{3/2}\pi(m_1 + m_2))^{-1}$ is the quadrupolar frequency at innermost-stable circular orbit (ISCO).

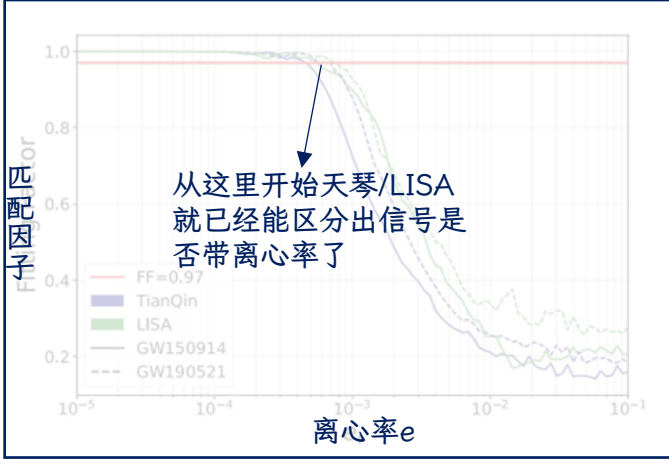


FIG. 2: The fitting factor between a noneccentric template bank and a signal with different eccentricities. The blue(green) lines denote the banks of TianQin(LISA), the solid(dashed) lines correspond to the banks of a GW150914-like(GW190521-like) scenario.

III. 模板库生成，启动!

等一下！上面说困难这么多，那要不咱就别考虑离心率了？干嘛给自己找罪受呢？

那就得看 e 小到啥程度我们就可以不管了，来看图二↑：一个没离心率的模板库去匹配带各种离心率 e 的信号，还不到0.001呢就已经配不上了。所以别想着偷懒了，再说 e 测不准的话对别的参数也不好

tial eccentricity at $\sim 0.01\text{Hz}$. We also investigate the bias between the injected and recovered chirp mass when neglecting eccentricity, which increases from $\lesssim 10^{-6}M_{\odot}$ at $e_1 = 0$ to $\gtrsim 10^{-3}M_{\odot}$ at $e_1 = 0.1$. Such systematic bias could be even larger in the full parameter space. It is therefore necessary for searches to take eccentricity into account.

TABLE I: Template bank sizes for GW150914- and GW190521-like events with different parameter spaces.

	Parameter space	GW150914-like	GW190521-like
TianQin	$e_1 \in [0, 0.1]$	117202	49943
	$\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{M}_0 \pm 10\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$	3034	4250
LISA	$e_1 \in [0, 0.1]$	100403	44867
	$\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{M}_0 \pm 10\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$	2070	3088

现在我们分别生成只有离心率和啁啾质量的模板库，看表一↑。单考虑离心率居然就要十万个模板？而且程序放服务器上跑了好久的。。。这还是离心率只算到0.1呢

先不说这个，这离心率分布还挺有趣的，和前人工作中的估计对上了，看图三↓：离心率越大，同样范围内需要的模板数越大

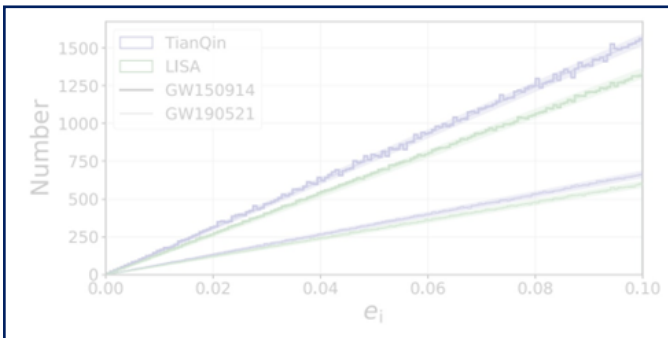


FIG. 3: The distribution of the eccentricity in the archival search template bank. The shaded regions represent the 1σ Poisson fluctuation.

既然如此，那我们可以估计一下同时考虑两个参数时的模板库大小，多大呢？要上亿个模板！空间探测器的情况本就复杂，算得慢，这样要算到猴年马月去？！

只恨算力不足.jpg

eccentricity range increases, the full 2D archival search banks are expected to have $N_T \sim \mathcal{O}(10^8)$ templates, if we consider the maximal valid range for EccentricFD, i.e. $e_1 \in [0, 0.4]$, N_T will be up to $\mathcal{O}(10^9)$.

To evaluate if we have overestimated the magnitude of 2D bank size due to any degeneracy between the eccentricity and the chirp mass [60–62], we generate a 2D bank restricted by the combination of eccentricity and chirp mass. We verify the distribution of a bank within a small eccentricity range. All 2D banks have $N_T \sim \mathcal{O}(10^4)$, which is smaller but of the same order as the direct multiplication of bank sizes that are calculated separately in their parameter spaces. Such results do not change our magnitude estimation of the full 2D archival search bank size. This indicates the challenge of computational cost: an example 2D bank with $e_1 \in [0, 0.001]$ includes 13372 templates, and would need $\sim 80\text{hr}$ for one core (and 18 GB of memory to cache waveforms) to generate. By slicing the full parameter space along eccentricity and generating the 2D bank in parallel, a bank with $N_T \sim \mathcal{O}(10^8)$ needs $\sim 8 \times 10^5$ core hours (and $\sim 10^5\text{GB}$ of memory).

To evaluate the performance of our template banks, we perform a validity test. We generate a bank with redundancy and calculate the fitting factor for each waveform with parameter values drawn from within the parameter space of the bank, and calculate the fitting factor for each waveform. If the bank is valid, all the test waveforms will have a fitting factor larger than the threshold $M = 0.97$.

In Figure 4, we show the histogram of the fitting factor for the 10,000 injected waveforms. The red vertical line represents the threshold $M = 0.97$, and we find that for almost all the waveforms, the fitting factor is larger than 0.97. Only 6.22% of the templates are redundant.

Then we calculate the redundancy of the generated bank. We calculate the match between every template in the template bank. We find that only 6.22% of all templates are redundant. This brings marginal extra computational cost.

所以，我们的结论仍未被动摇

IV. 从这篇文章研究了啥到给未来画个饼

Numerous studies pointed out that the eccentricity of sBBHs will play a significant role in unveiling their origin. In our work, we have not only realized the archival search of sBBHs, but also added eccentricity, and the specific increase in the number of templates and the increase in the computational burden has also been estimated.

We generate one-dimensional template banks for either initial eccentricity or for chirp mass. The upper limit of

