

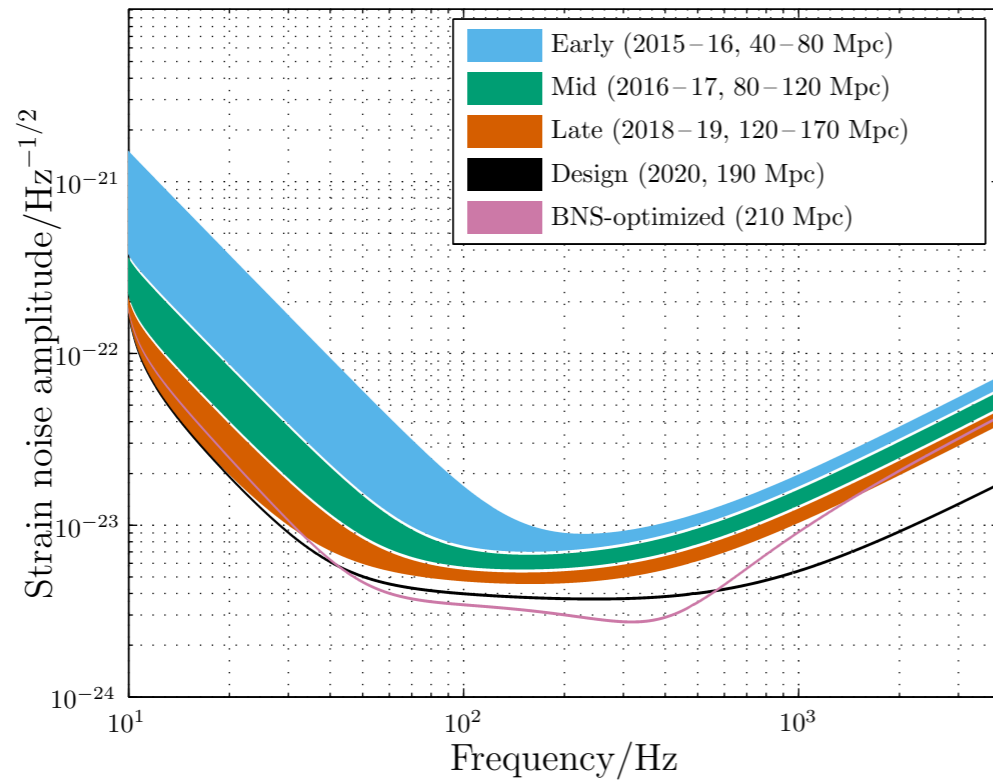
# Future Gravitational Wave Observations

Stephen Fairhurst

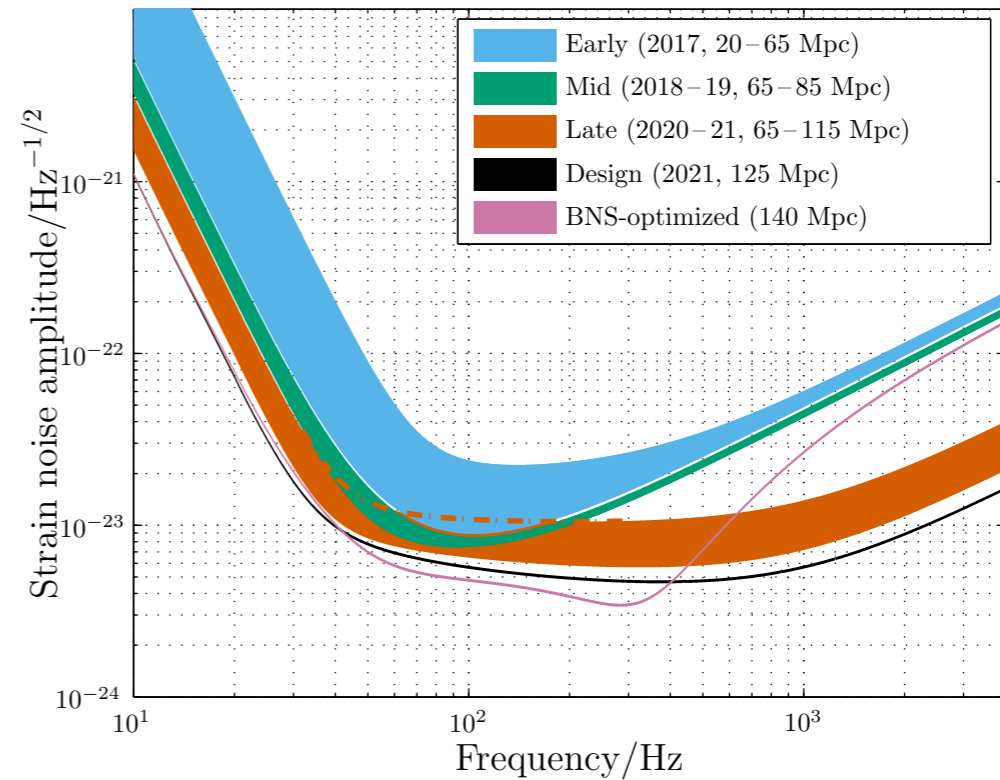
GW170817: The First Double Neutron Star Merger  
KITP, December 7, 2017

# Sensitivity Evolution

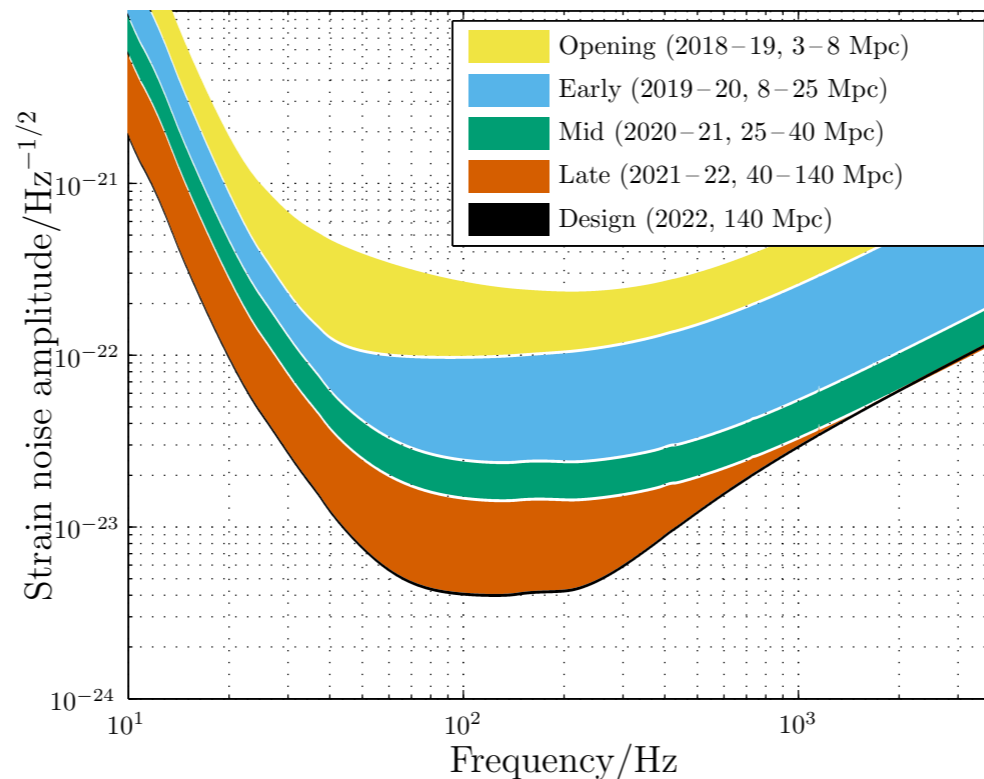
Advanced LIGO



Advanced Virgo

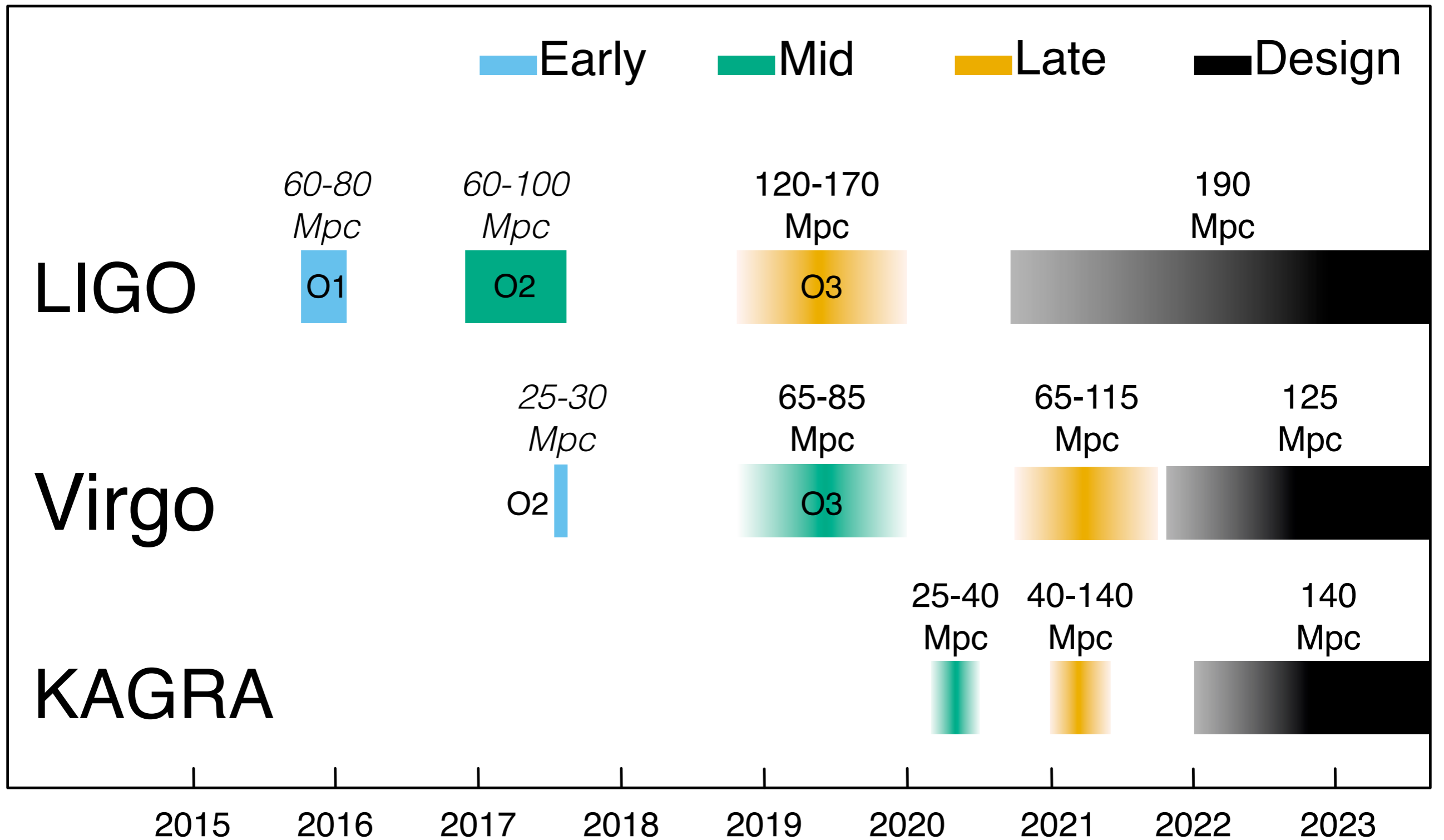


KAGRA



From Abbott et al,  
arXiv:1304.0670v4

# Sensitivity Evolution



From Abbott et al, arXiv:1304.0670v4

# Observing scenario

Epoch			2015 – 2016	2016 – 2017	2018 – 2019	2020+	2024+
Planned run duration			4 months	9 months	12 months	(per year)	(per year)
Expected burst range/Mpc	LIGO		40 – 60	60 – 75	75 – 90	105	105
	Virgo		—	20 – 40	40 – 50	40 – 70	80
	KAGRA		—	—	—	—	100
Expected BNS range/Mpc	LIGO		40 – 80	80 – 120	120 – 170	190	190
	Virgo		—	20 – 65	65 – 85	65 – 115	125
	KAGRA		—	—	—	—	140
Achieved BNS range/Mpc	LIGO		60 – 80	<i>60 – 100</i>	—	—	—
	Virgo		—	<i>25 – 30</i>	—	—	—
	KAGRA		—	—	—	—	—
Estimated BNS detections			0.002 – 2	0.007 – 30	0.04 – 100	0.1 – 200	0.4 – 400
Actual BNS detections			0	—	—	—	—
90% CR	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	1 – 5	1 – 4	3 – 7	23 – 30
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	7 – 14	12 – 21	14 – 22	65 – 73
		median/deg <sup>2</sup>	460 – 530	230 – 320	120 – 180	110 – 180	9 – 12
Searched area	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	4 – 6	15 – 21	20 – 26	23 – 29	62 – 67
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	14 – 17	33 – 41	42 – 50	44 – 52	87 – 90

From Abbott et al, arXiv:1304.0670v4



# Updated Expectations

- Use LIGO-Virgo BNS rate

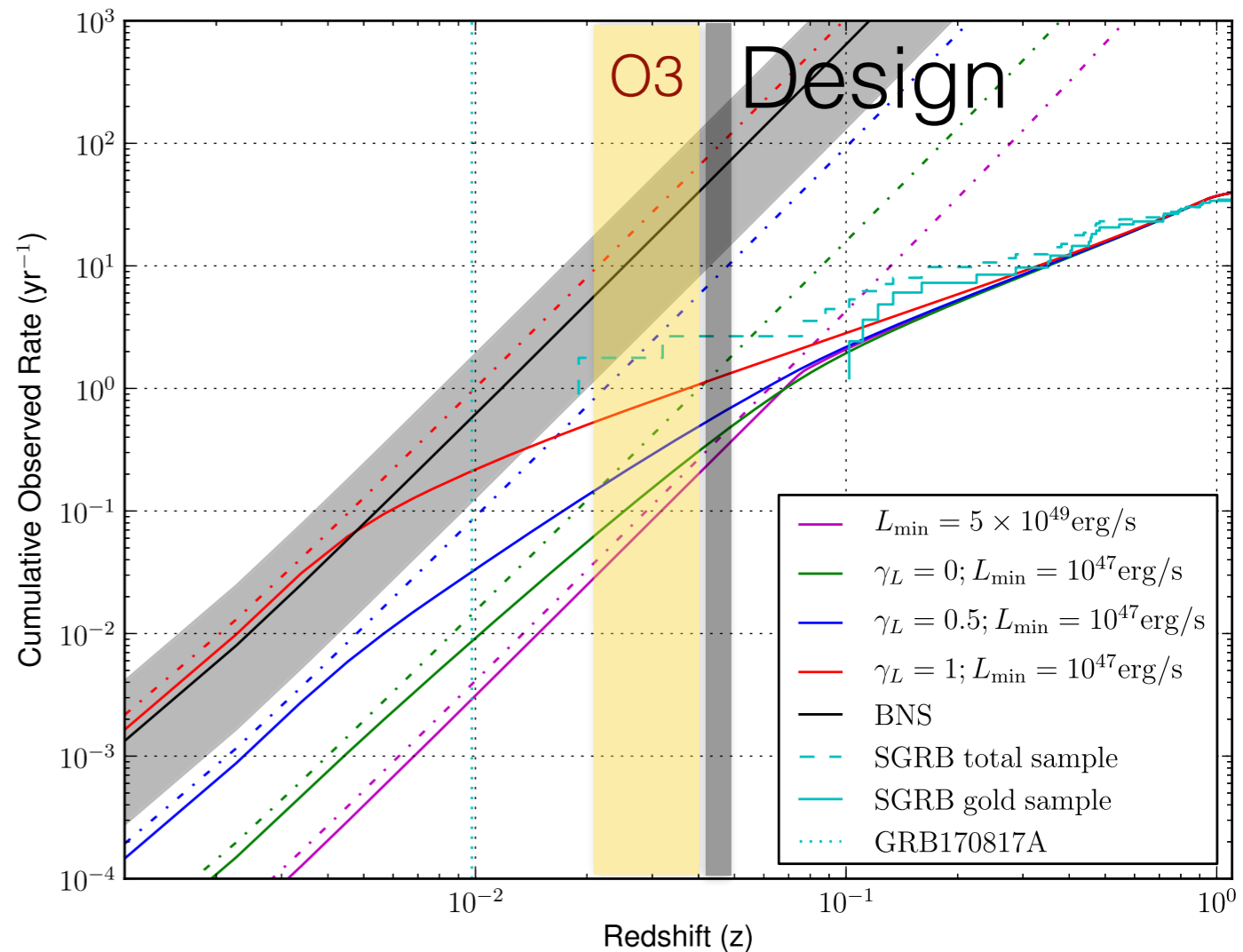
$$\bar{R} = 1540_{-1220}^{+3200} \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

- Extend GRB luminosity distribution down as

$$L_{**} = 5 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$\phi_o(L_{\text{iso}}) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{L_{\text{iso}}}{L_{**}}\right)^{-\gamma_L} \left(\frac{L_{**}}{L_{*}}\right)^{-\alpha_L} & L_{\text{iso}} < L_{**} \\ \left(\frac{L_{\text{iso}}}{L_{*}}\right)^{-\alpha_L} & L_{**} < L_{\text{iso}} < L_{*} \\ \left(\frac{L_{\text{iso}}}{L_{*}}\right)^{-\beta_L} & L_{\text{iso}} > L_{*} \end{cases}$$

- Fit GRB rate to 40 per year observed in Fermi GBM

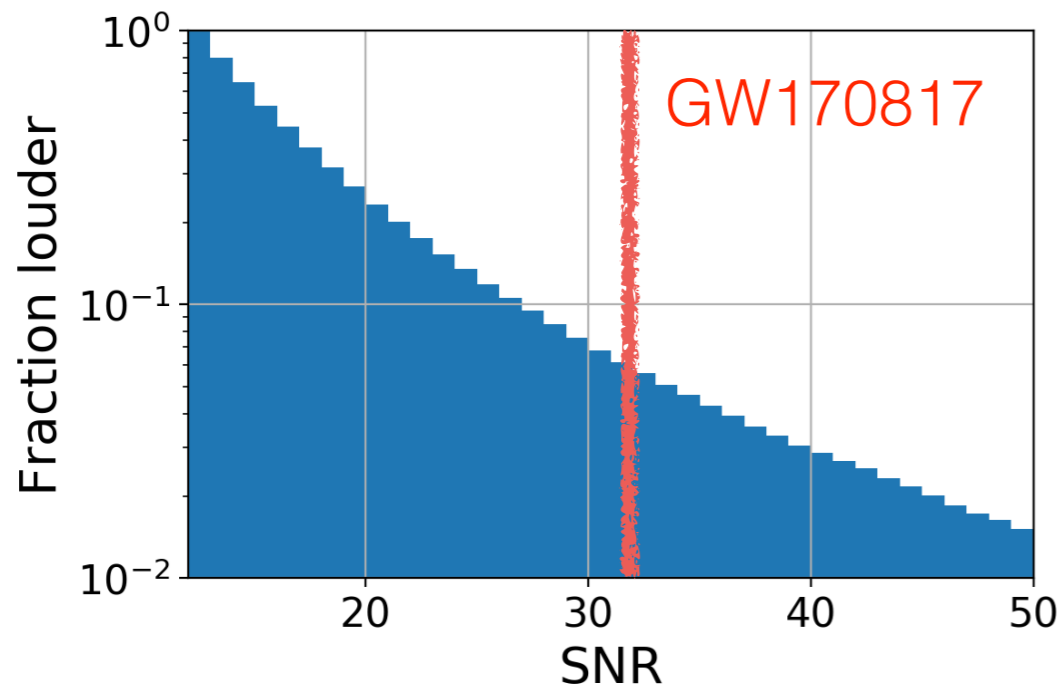


# Observing scenario

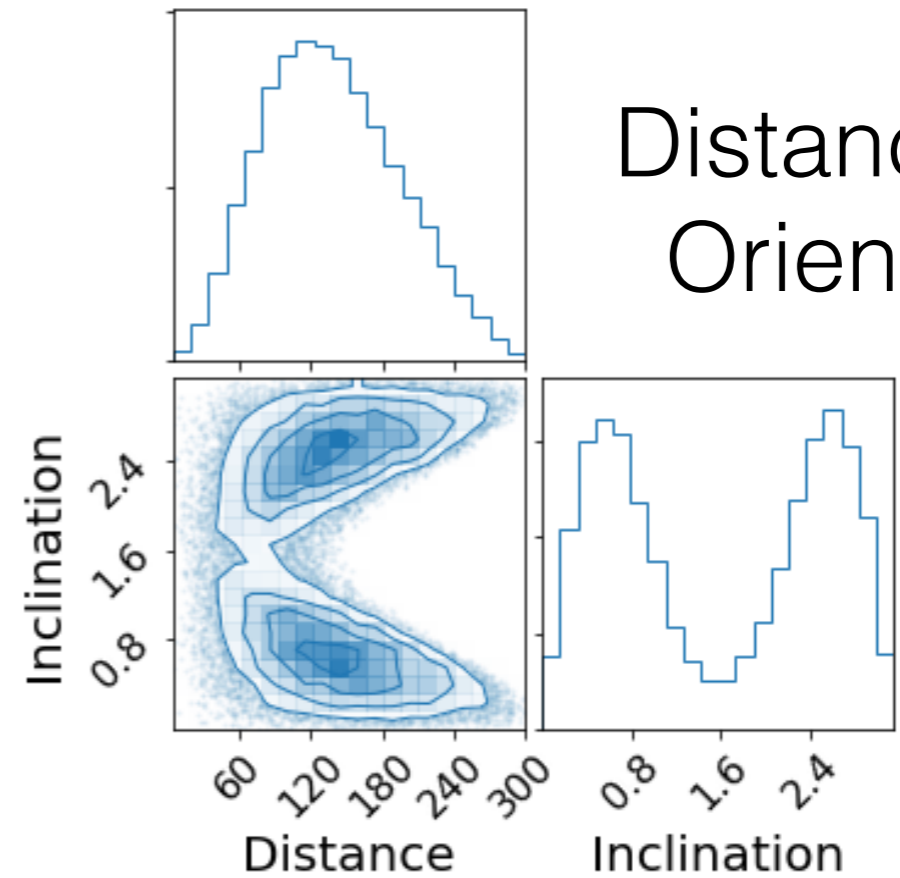
Epoch			2015 – 2016	2016 – 2017	2018 – 2019	2020+	2024+
Planned run duration			4 months	9 months	12 months	(per year)	(per year)
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Achieved BNS range/Mpc	LIGO		60 – 80	60 – 100	—	—	—
	Virgo		—	25 – 30	—	—	—
	KAGRA		—	—	—	—	—
Estimated BNS detections			0.002 – 2	0.007 – 30	<b>1 - 50</b>	<b>6 - 120</b>	0.4 – 400
Actual BNS detections			0	<b>1</b>	—	—	—
90% CR	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	1 – 5	1 – 4	3 – 7	23 – 30
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	< 1	7 – 14	12 – 21	14 – 22	65 – 73
		median/deg <sup>2</sup>	460 – 530	230 – 320	120 – 180	110 – 180	9 – 12
Searched area	% within	5 deg <sup>2</sup>	4 – 6	15 – 21	20 – 26	23 – 29	62 – 67
		20 deg <sup>2</sup>	14 – 17	33 – 41	42 – 50	44 – 52	87 – 90
Estimated GW-GRB					<b>0.1 - 1.4</b>	<b>0.3 - 1.7</b>	
Actual GW-GRB				<b>1</b>	-	-	

# Expected O3 Observations

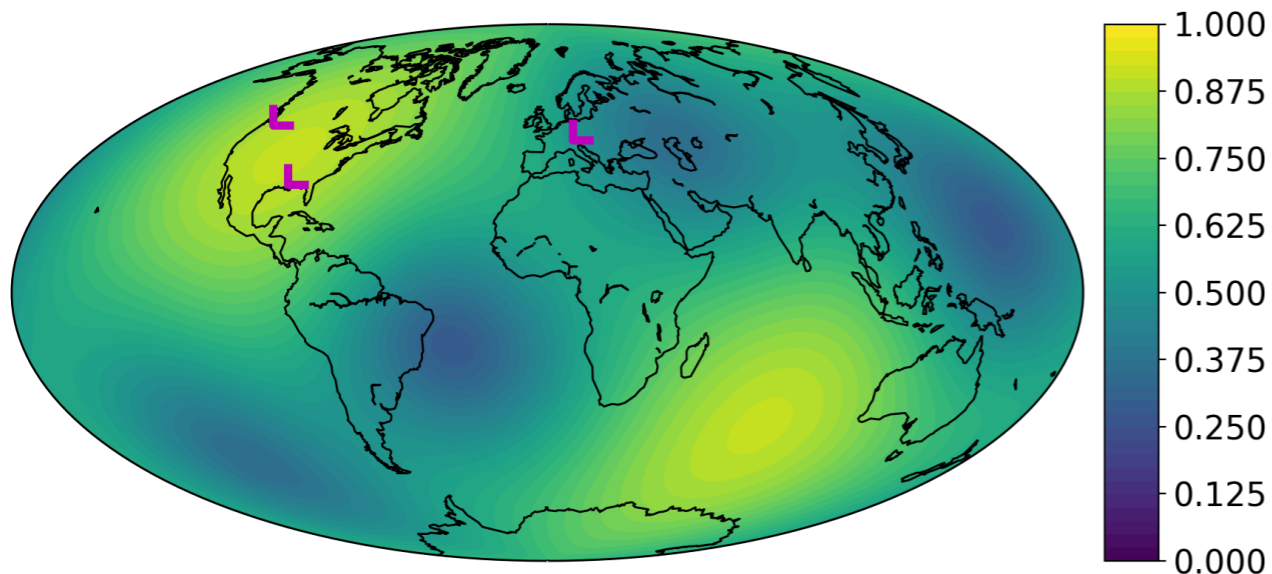
## Signal to noise ratio



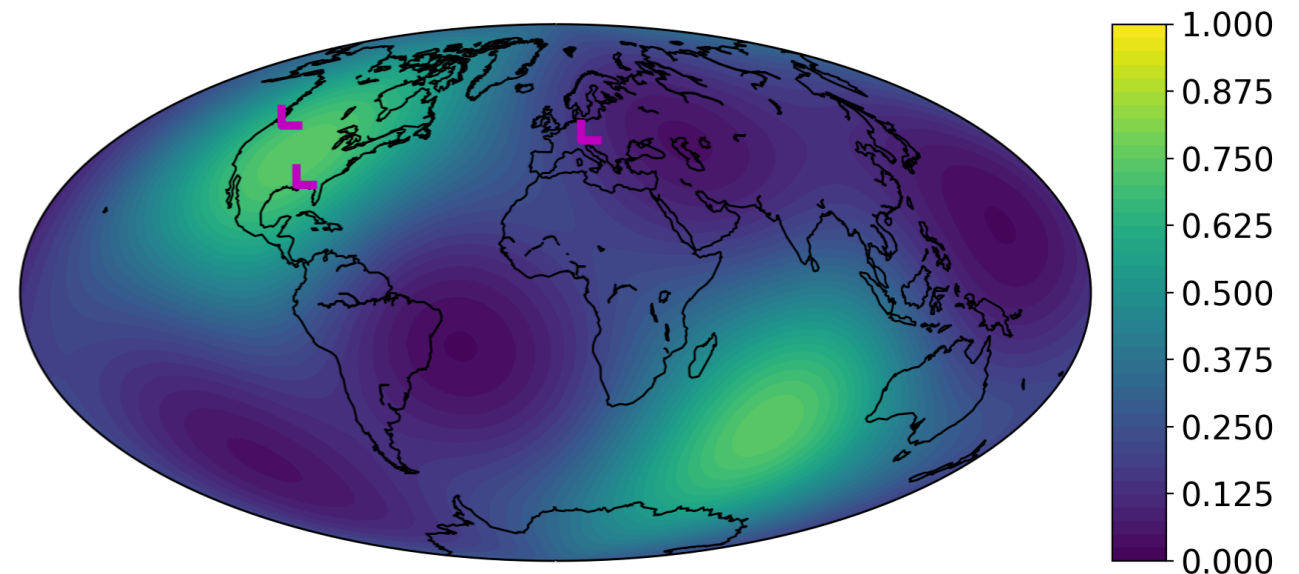
## Distance and Orientation



## Relative Sensitivity

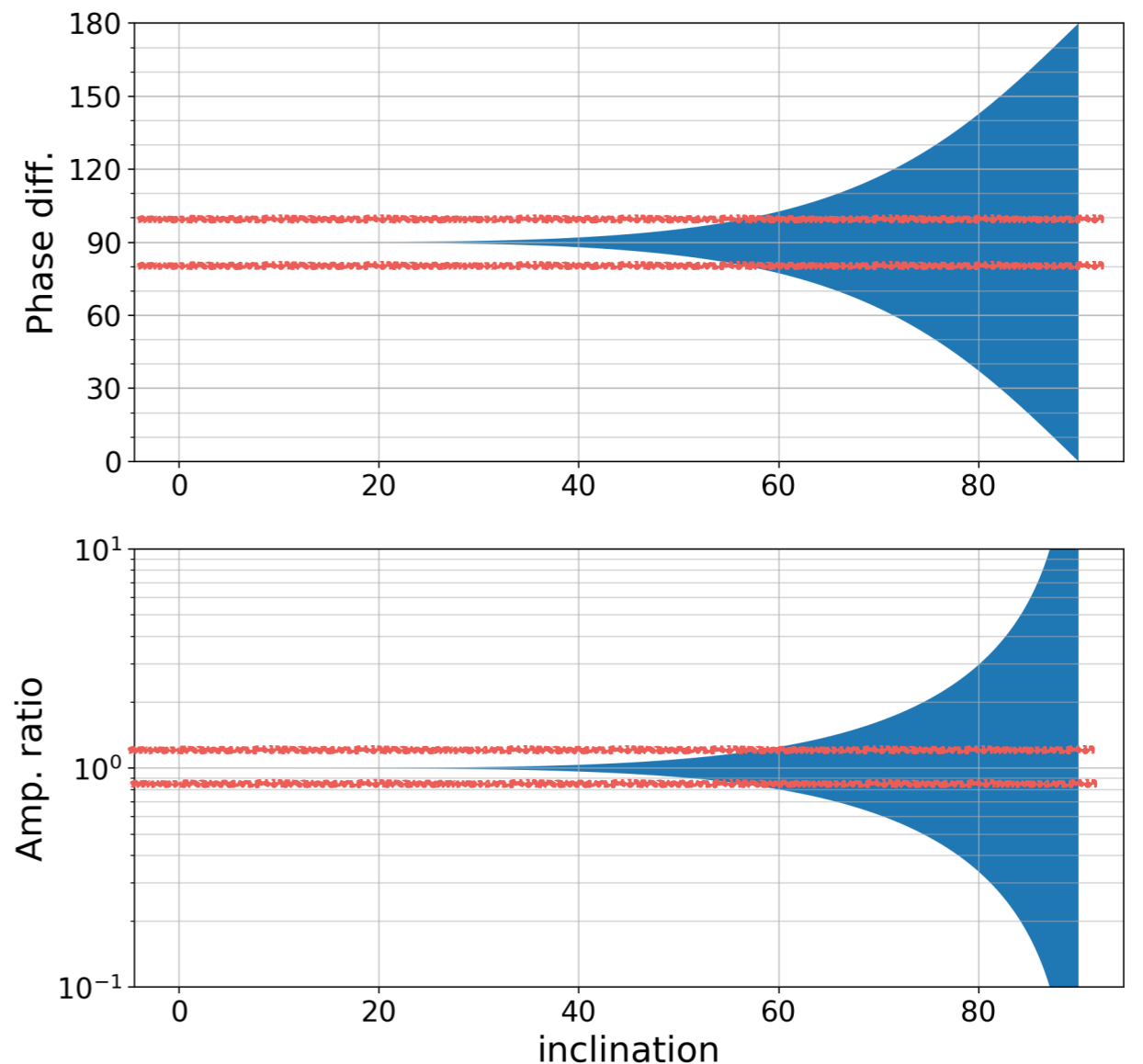


## Rate density



# Measuring Inclination

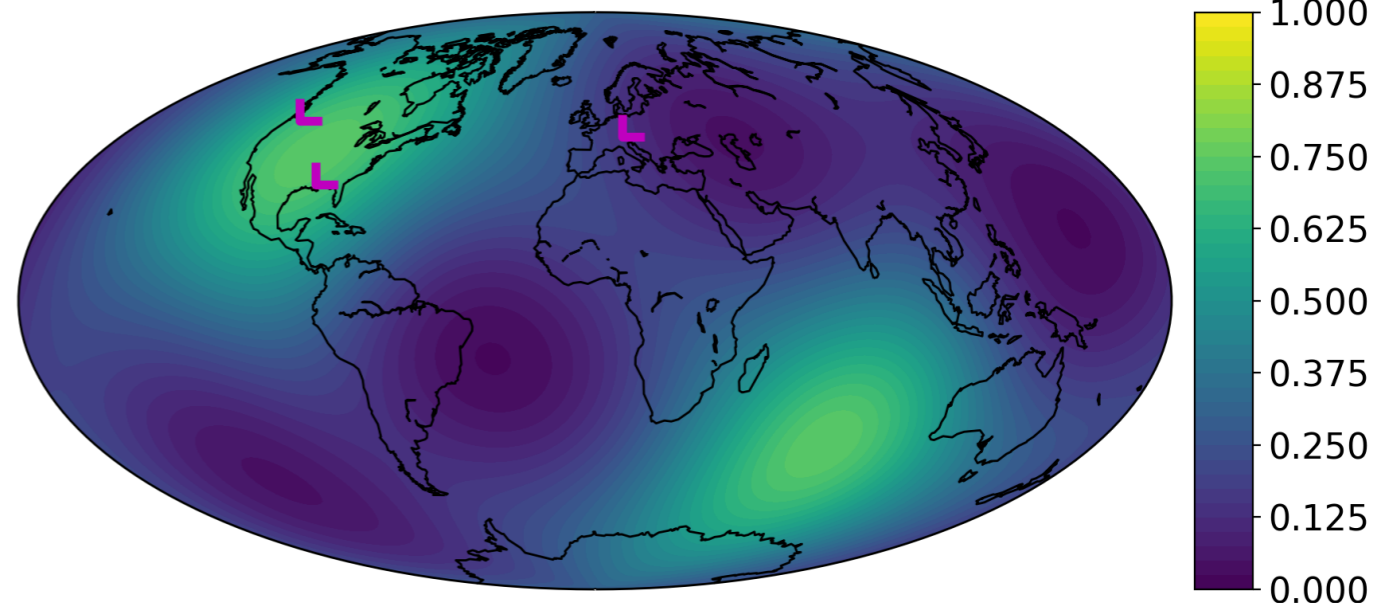
- Face-on signals are left/right circularly polarized
- To bound inclination, need to observe difference from circular polarization
- Require good sensitivity to both GW polarizations



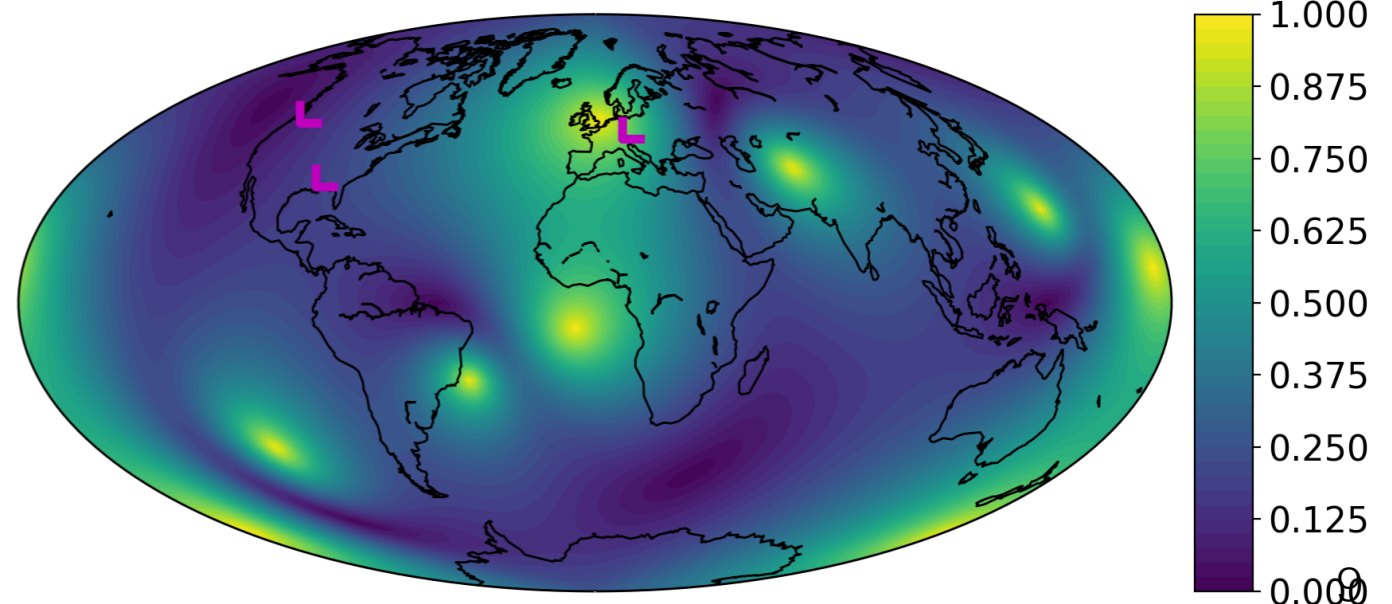
# Measuring Inclination

- Face-on signals are left/right circularly polarized
- To bound inclination, need to observe difference from circular polarization
- Require good sensitivity to both GW polarizations

Volume weighted sensitivity



Relative sensitivity to 2nd polarization





# GW only observations

- Will measure chirp mass well, not component masses (Hannam+, 2013)

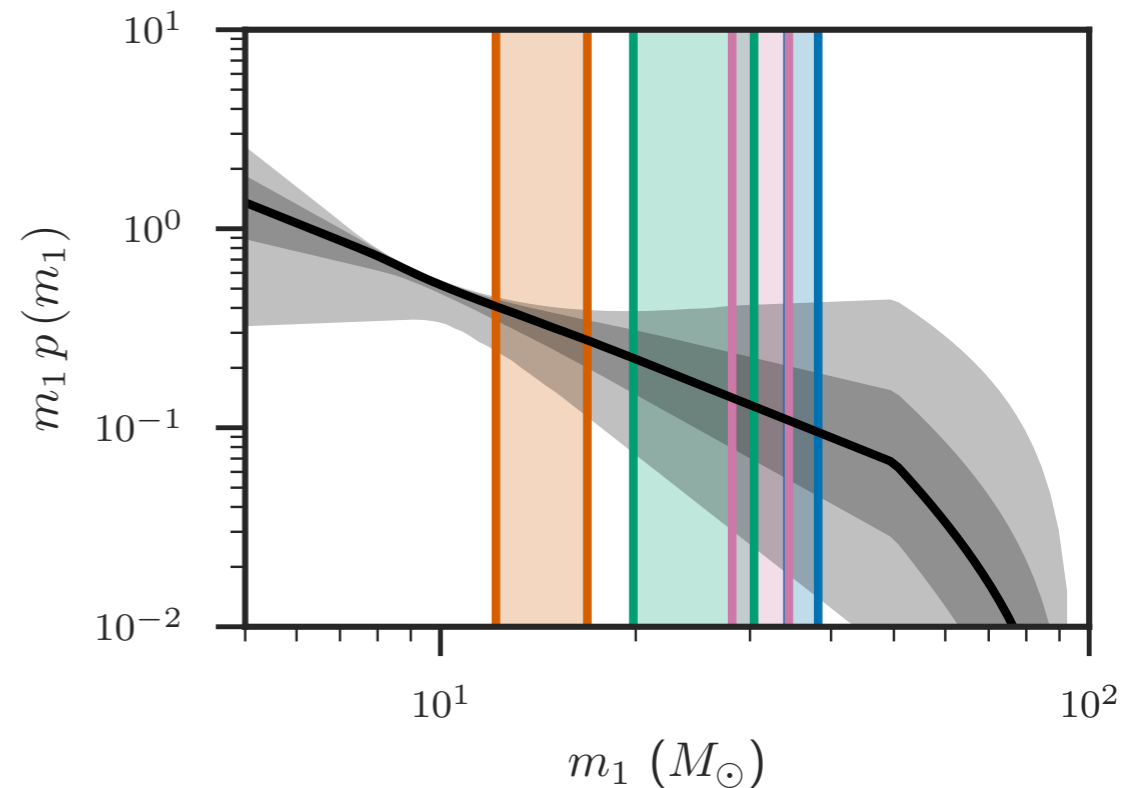
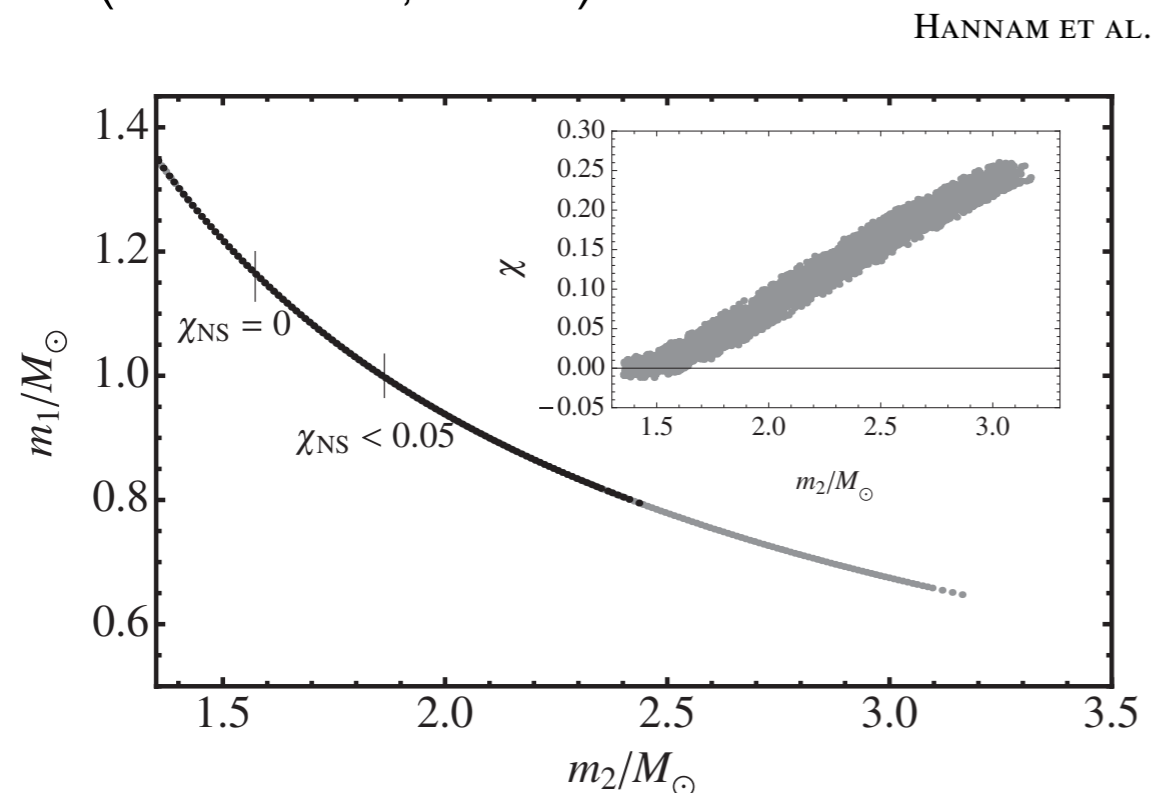


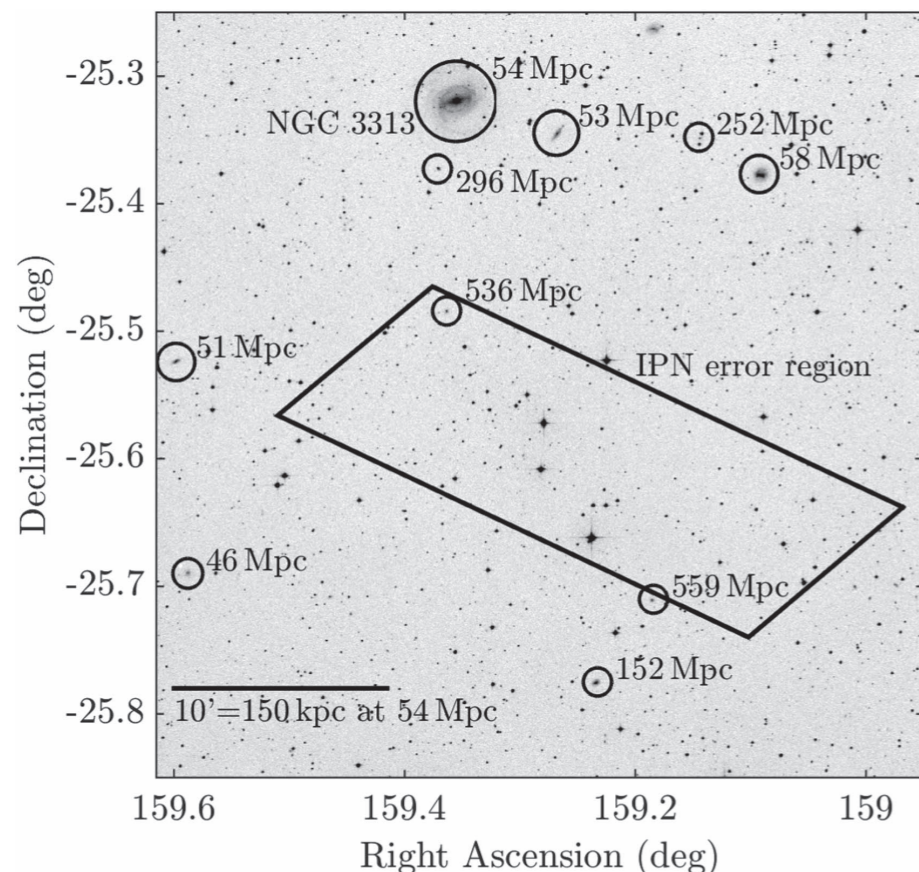
FIG. 8. The posterior probability distribution for the primary component mass  $m_1$  of binary black holes inferred from the hierarchical analysis. The black line gives the posterior median as a function of mass, and the dark and light grey bands give the 50% and 90% credible intervals. The colored vertical bands give the 50% credible interval from the posterior on  $m_1$  from the analyses of (left to right) GW151226, LVT151012, GW170104, and GW150914. The marginal mass distribution is a power law for  $m_1 \leq 50 M_\odot$ , and turns over for  $m_1 \geq 50 M_\odot$  due to the constraint on the two-dimensional population distribution that  $m_1 + m_2 \leq 100 M_\odot$ .

- Will increasingly move towards population based statements on masses, spins, equation of state

# GRB only observations

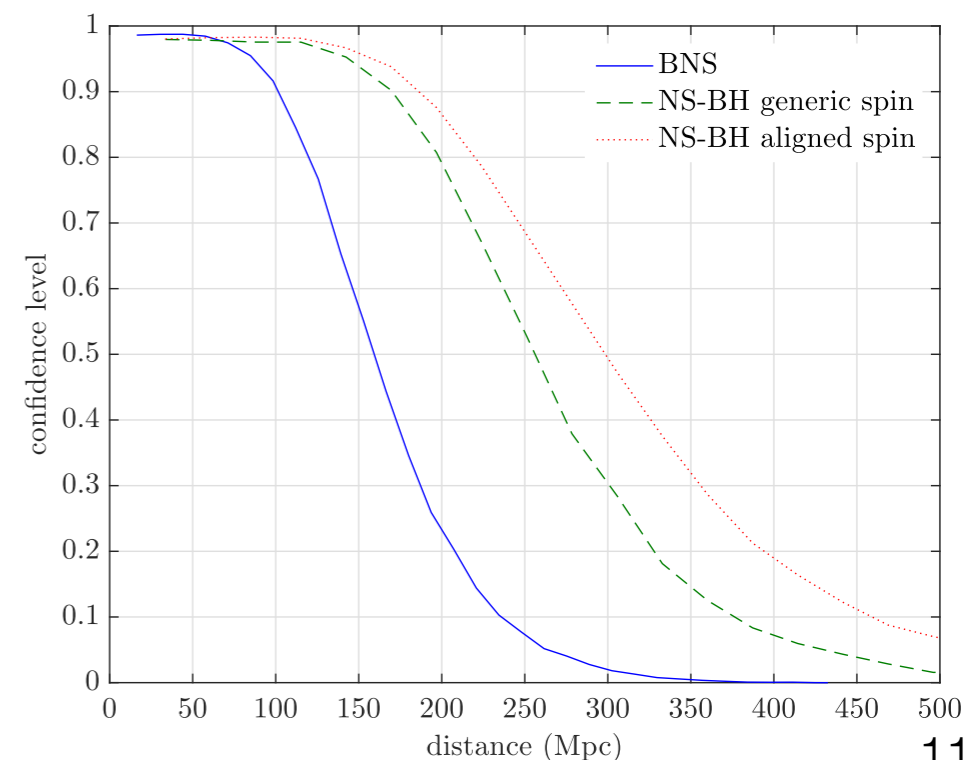
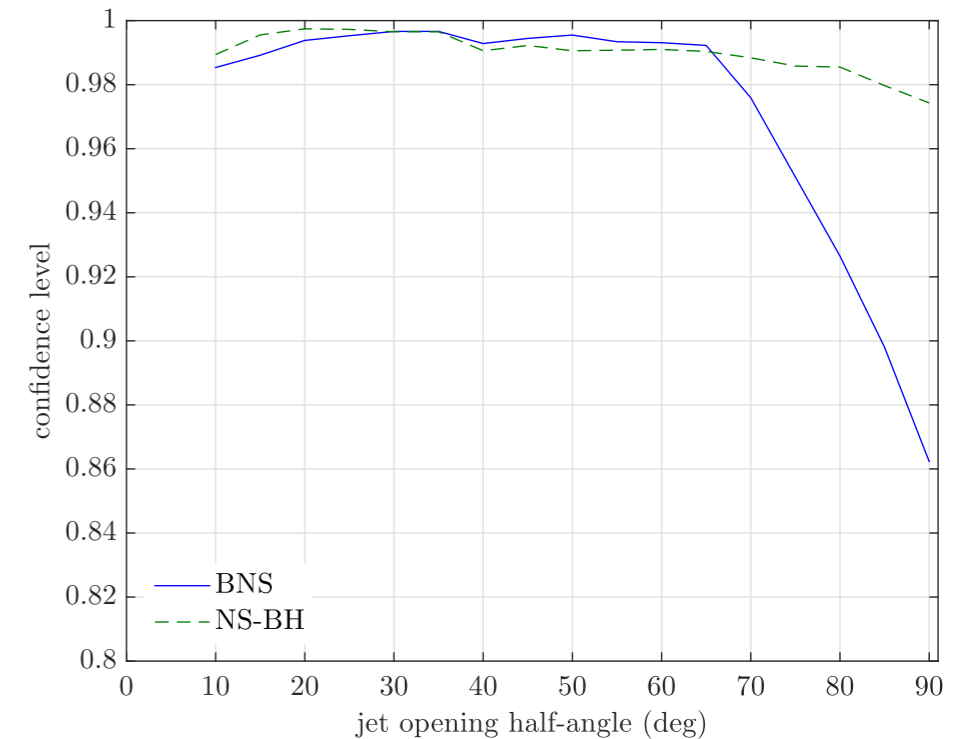
- Dedicated search  $[-5, +1)$  s from time of short GRBs
- With no detection, place exclusion
- Example: GRB150906B

Exclusion confidence at 54 Mpc



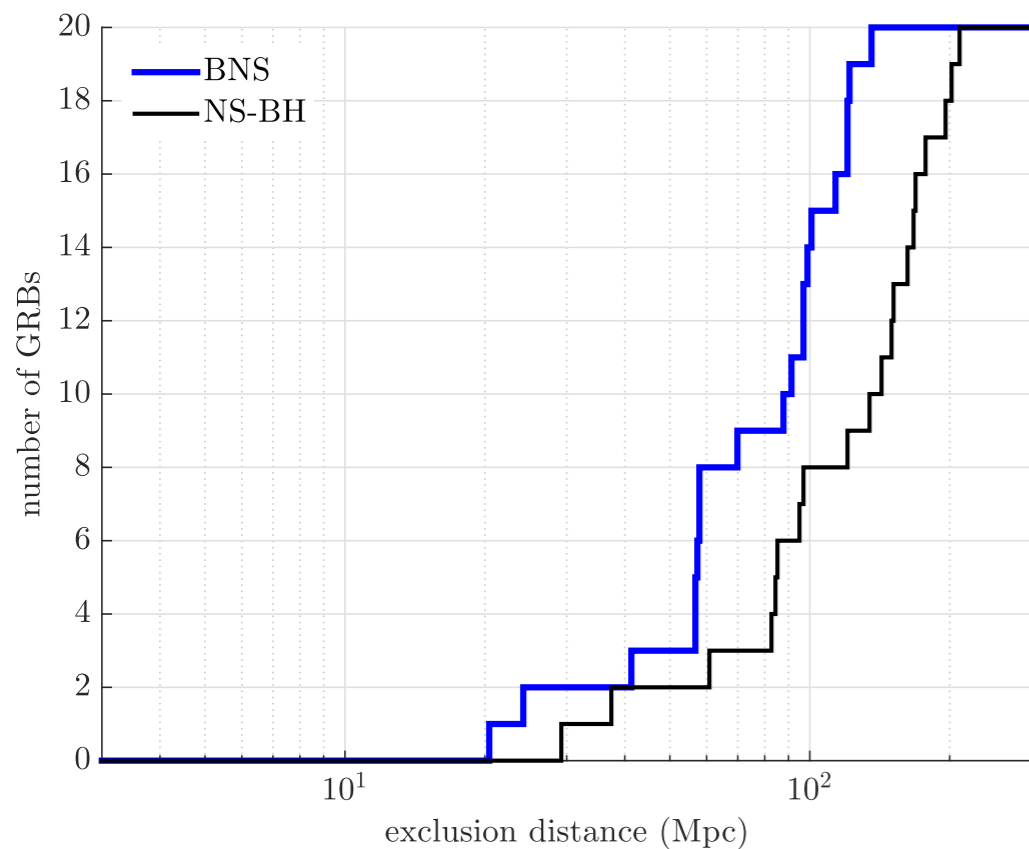
90% exclusion distance (max  $30^\circ$  opening)

From Abbott et al, [arXiv:1611.07947](https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.07947)



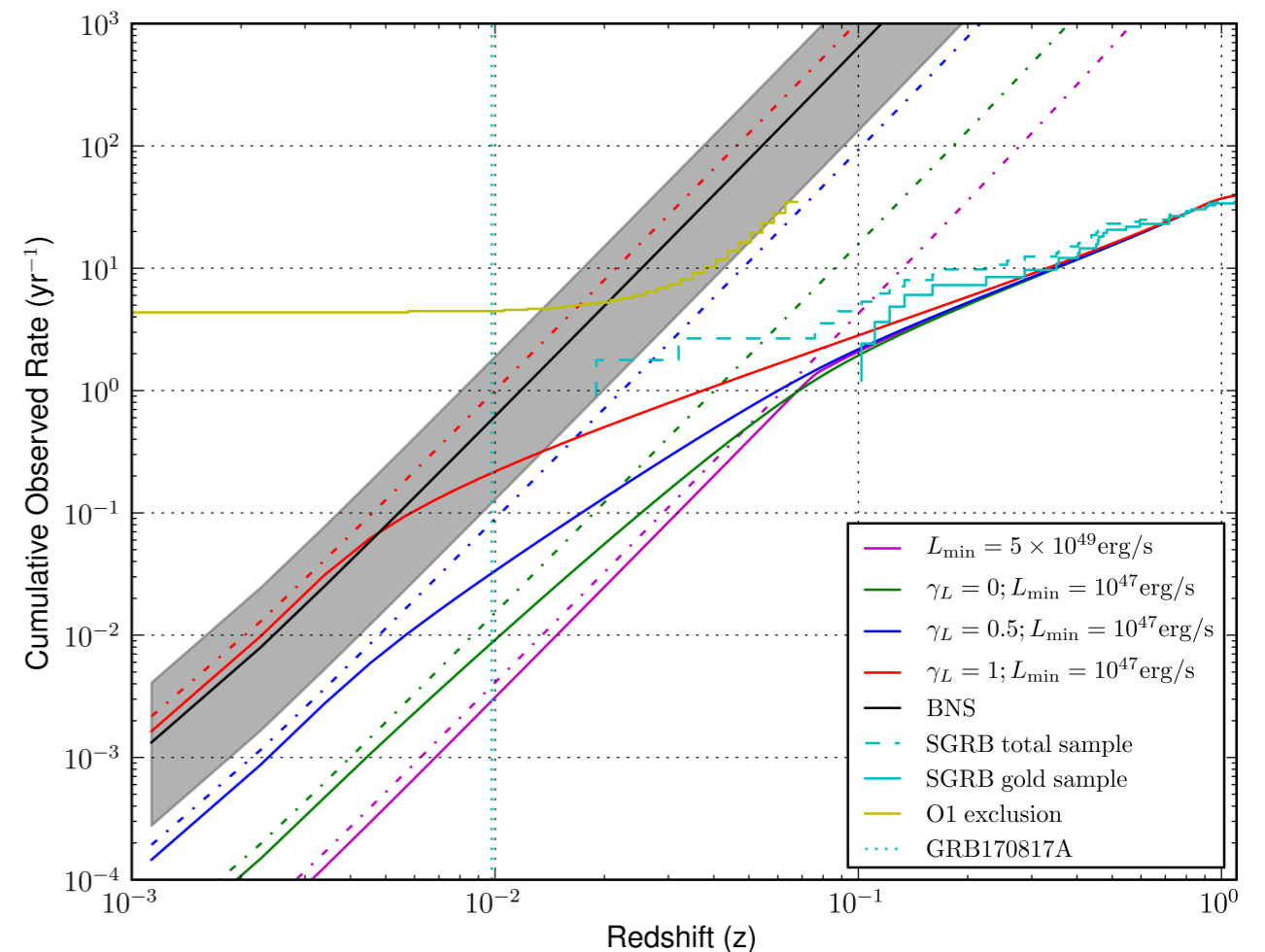
# GRB only observation

- Population exclusion from O1



From Abbott et al,  
[arXiv:1611.07947](https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.07947)

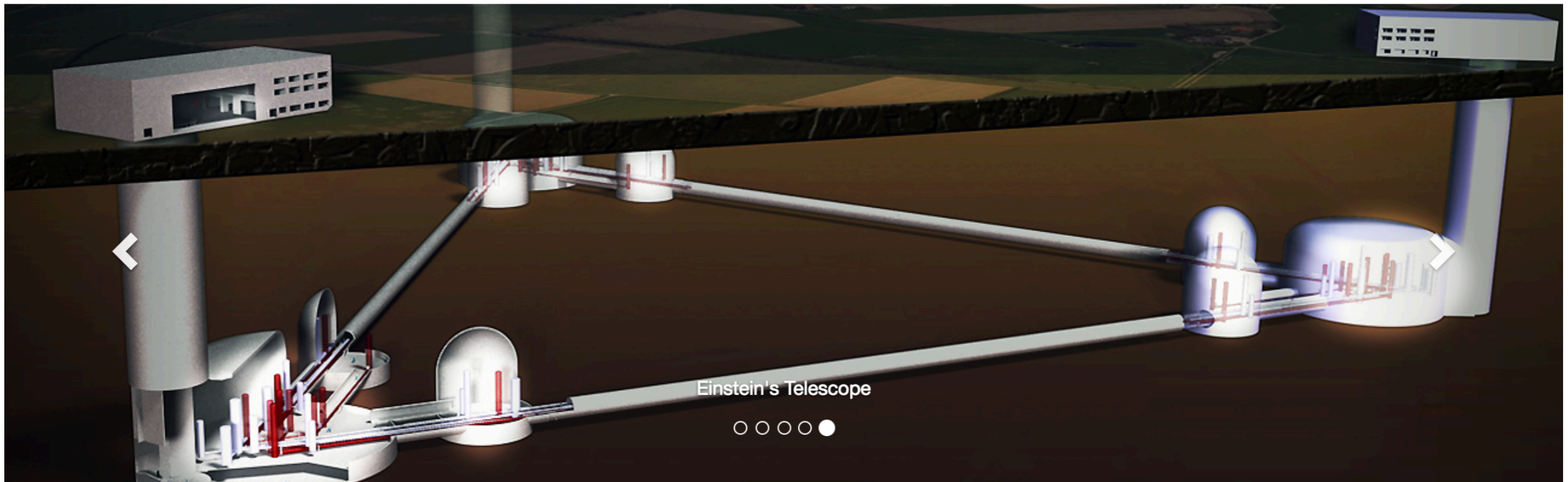
- With future observations, begin to restrict fraction of nearby GRBs





# Discussion

- Expect binary neutron star merger observations in upcoming LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA observing runs
- Majority of sources expected to be weaker and at greater distance than GW170817
- Joint, GW only and EM only observations allow us to probe NS properties, GRBs and kilonovae.



## Expanding the Reach of Gravitational Wave Astronomy to the Edge of the Universe

### Science Case Team

Chairs: Kalogera,  
Sathyaprakash

### Register

[https://gw-astronomy.org/  
registry/pages/public/gwic-3g-  
sct-wg-sign-up](https://gw-astronomy.org/registry/pages/public/gwic-3g-sct-wg-sign-up)

- Analytical and Numerical Relativity: *Buonanno, Lehner*
- Compact Binaries: *Bailes, Kalogera, Mandel*
- Cosmology: *Mandic, Sathyaprakash*
- Detector Networks: *Evans, Fairhurst, Hild*
- Extreme Gravity: *Buonanno, Van Den Broeck*
- Multi-Messenger Observations: *Bailes, Kasliwal*
- Neutron stars: *Papa, Reddy, Rosswog*
- Seed Black Holes: *Colpi, Fairhurst*
- Supernovae: *Bizourd, Burrows*