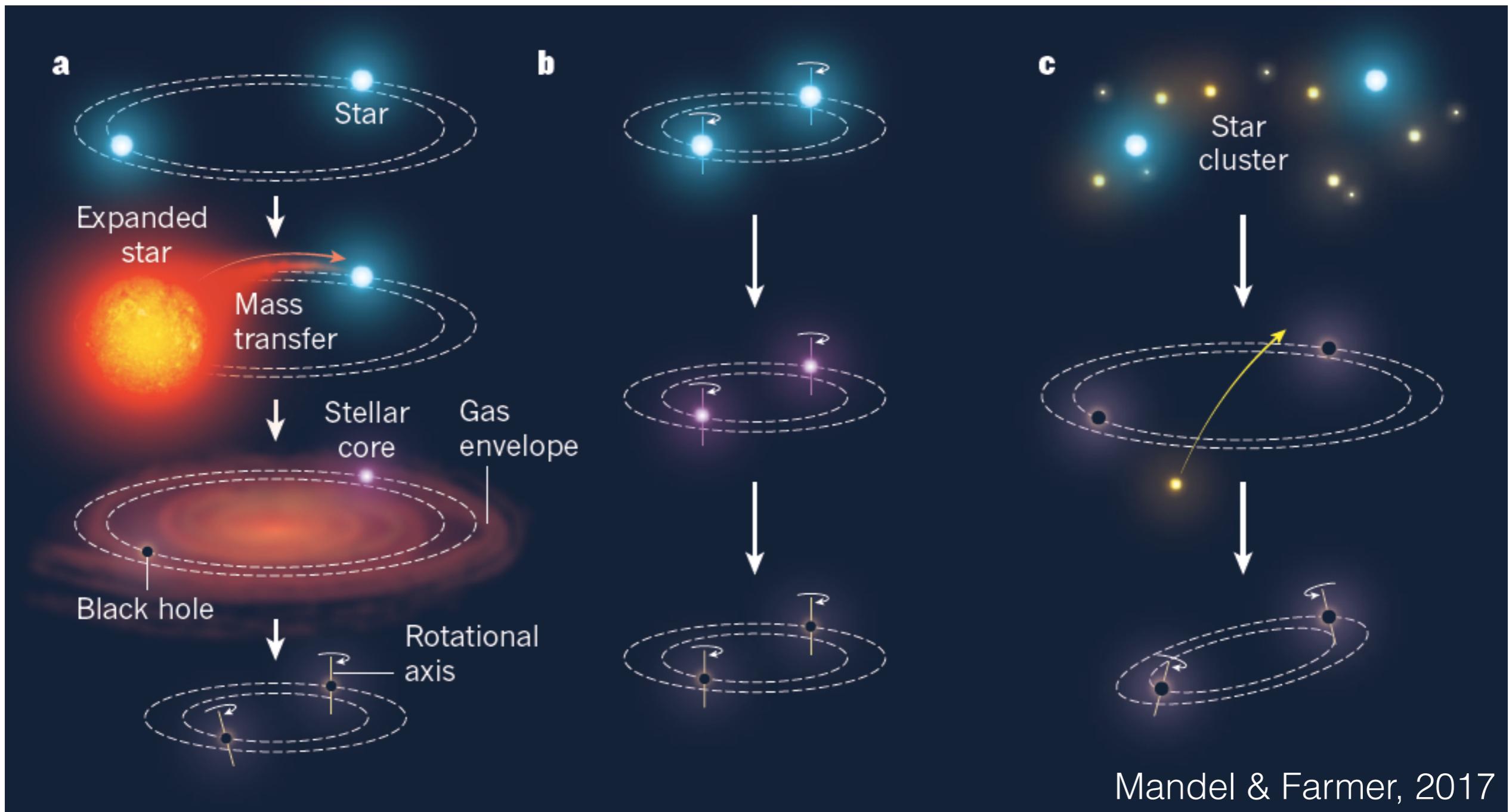
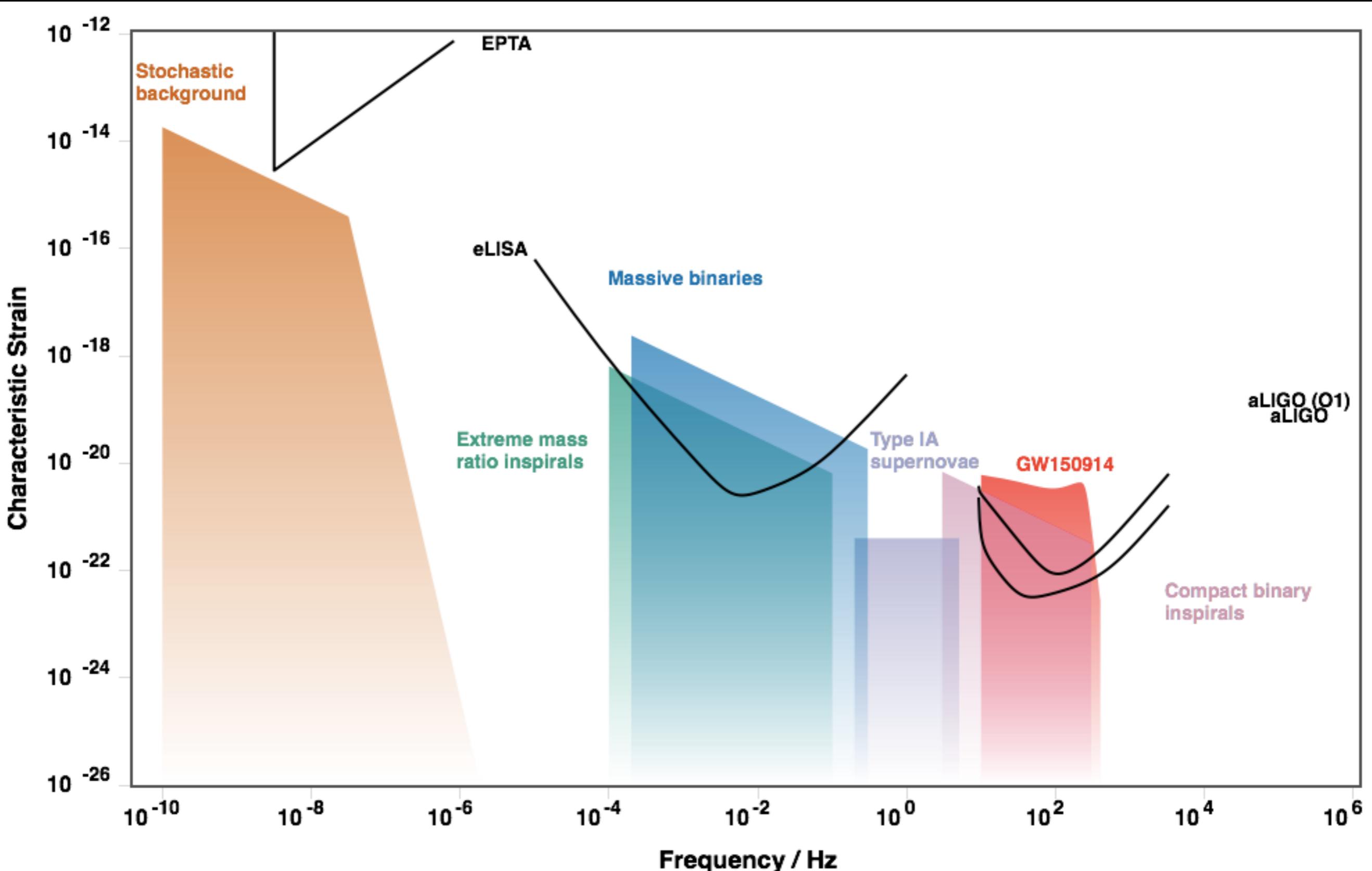


Astrophysical sources of GWs and future prospects for their detection

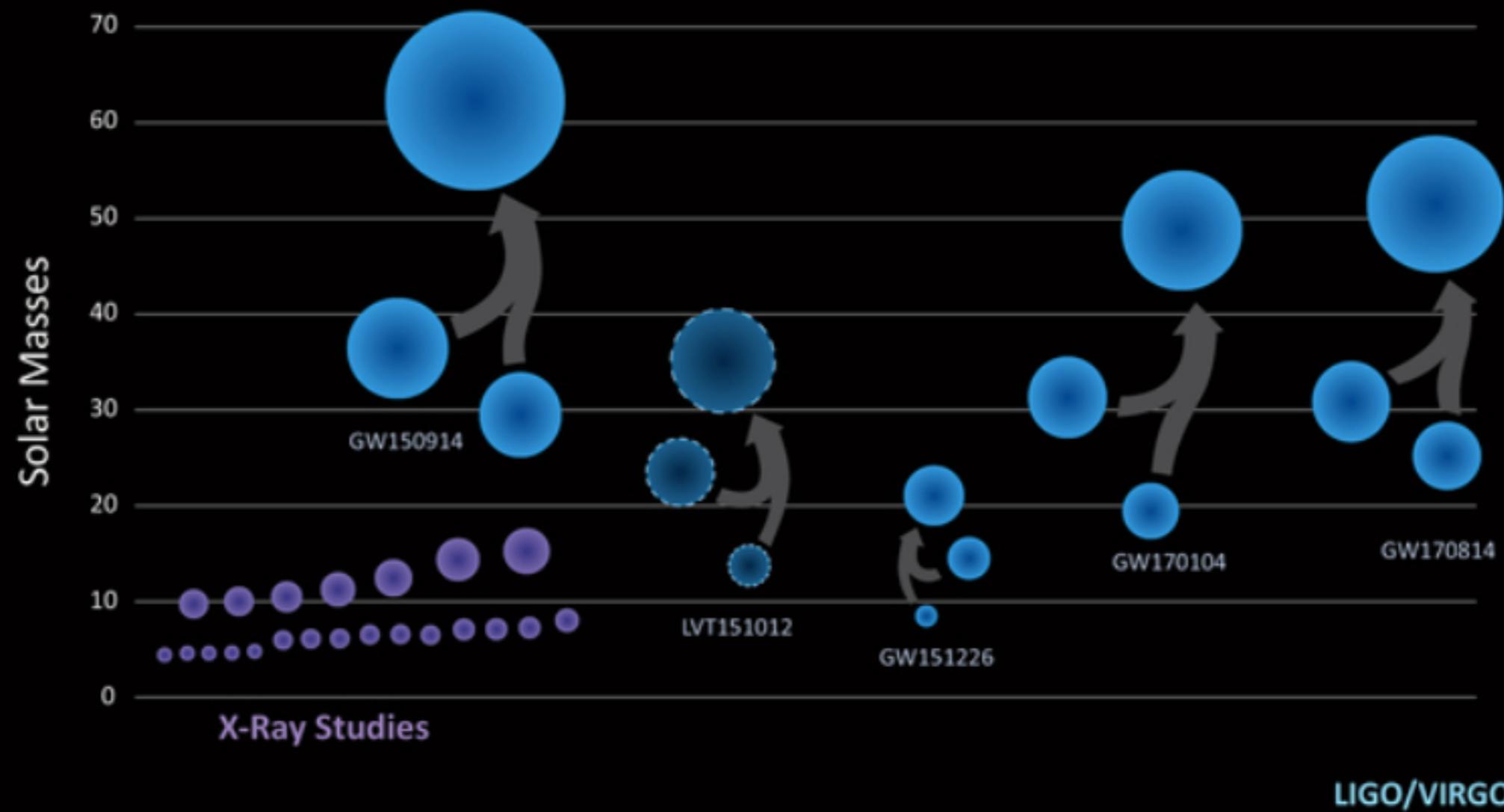


Ilya Mandel
University of Birmingham

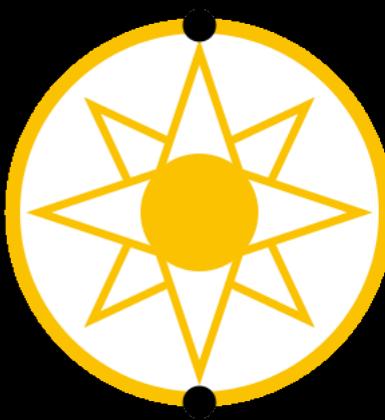


The mass problem

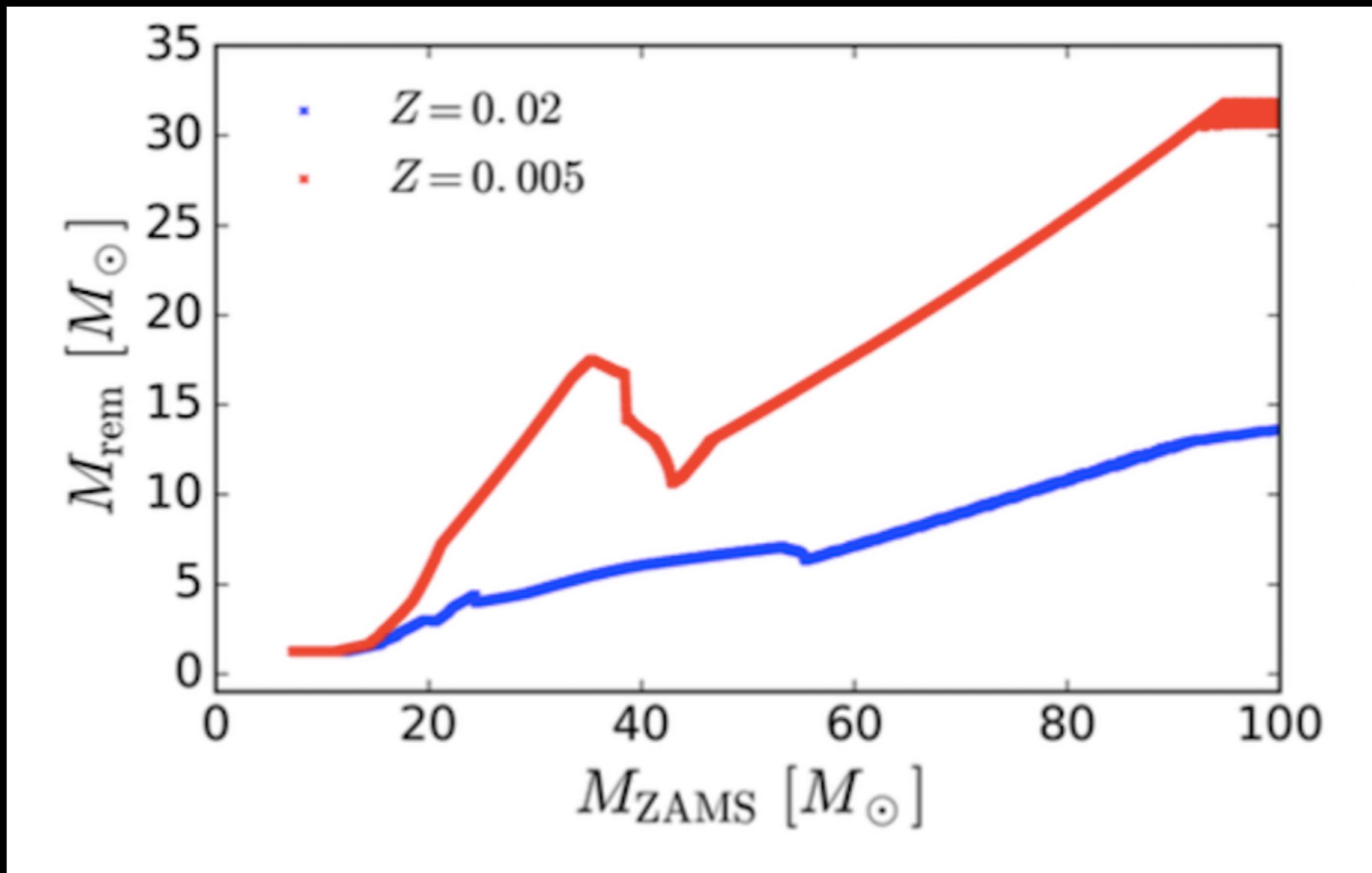
Black Holes of Known Mass



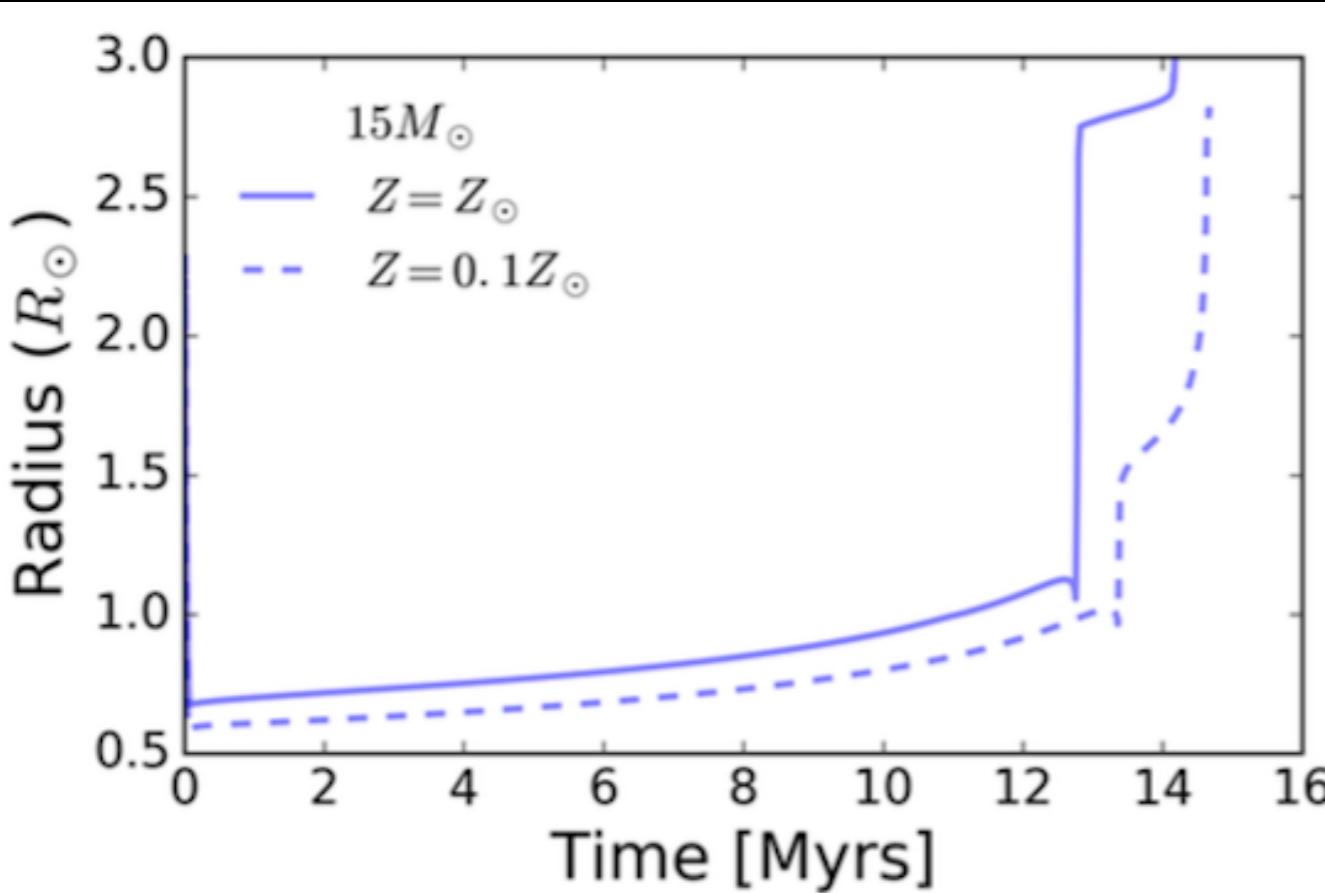
LIGO/VIRGO



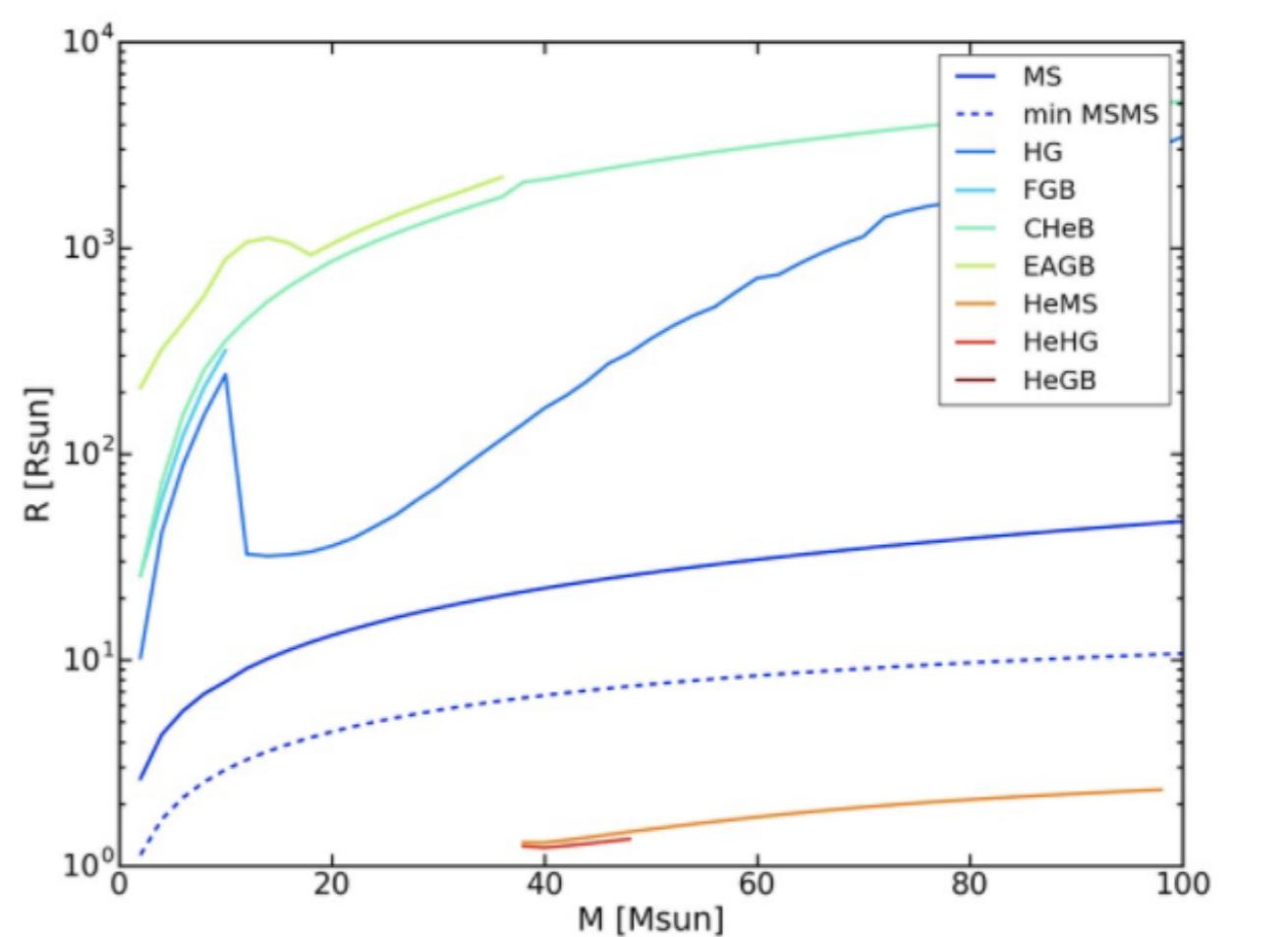
The mass problem



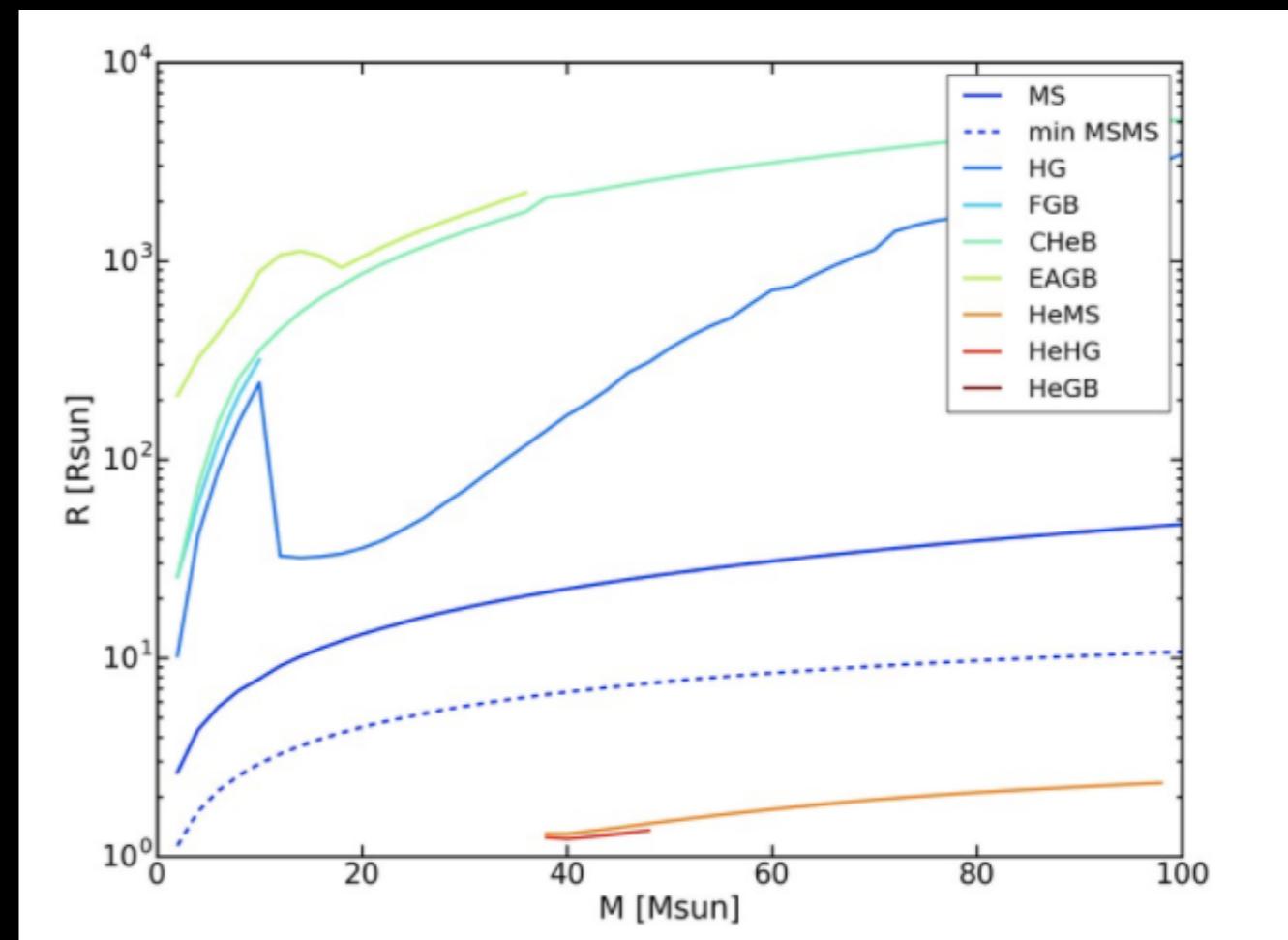
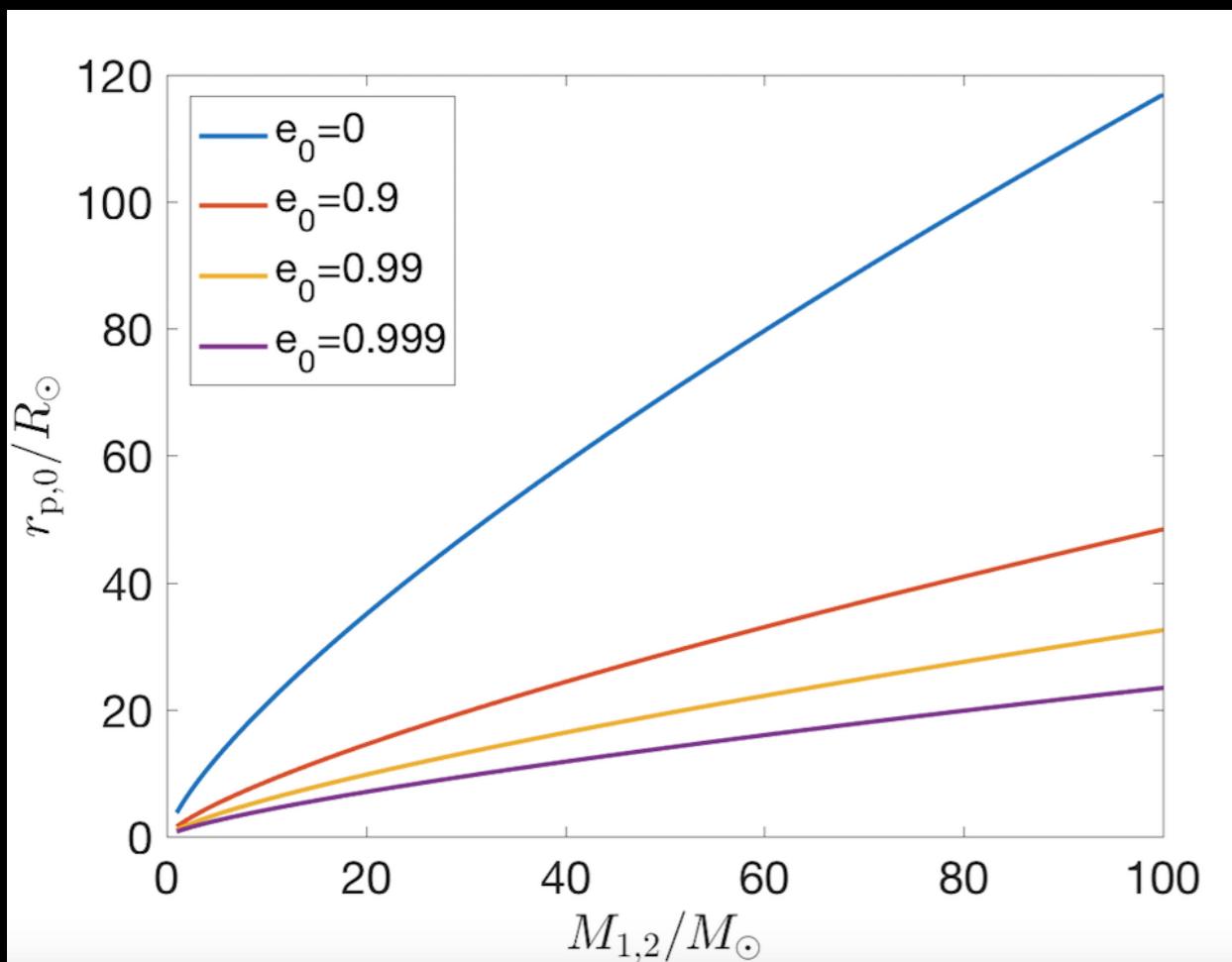
The separation problem



based on Hurley+, 2000

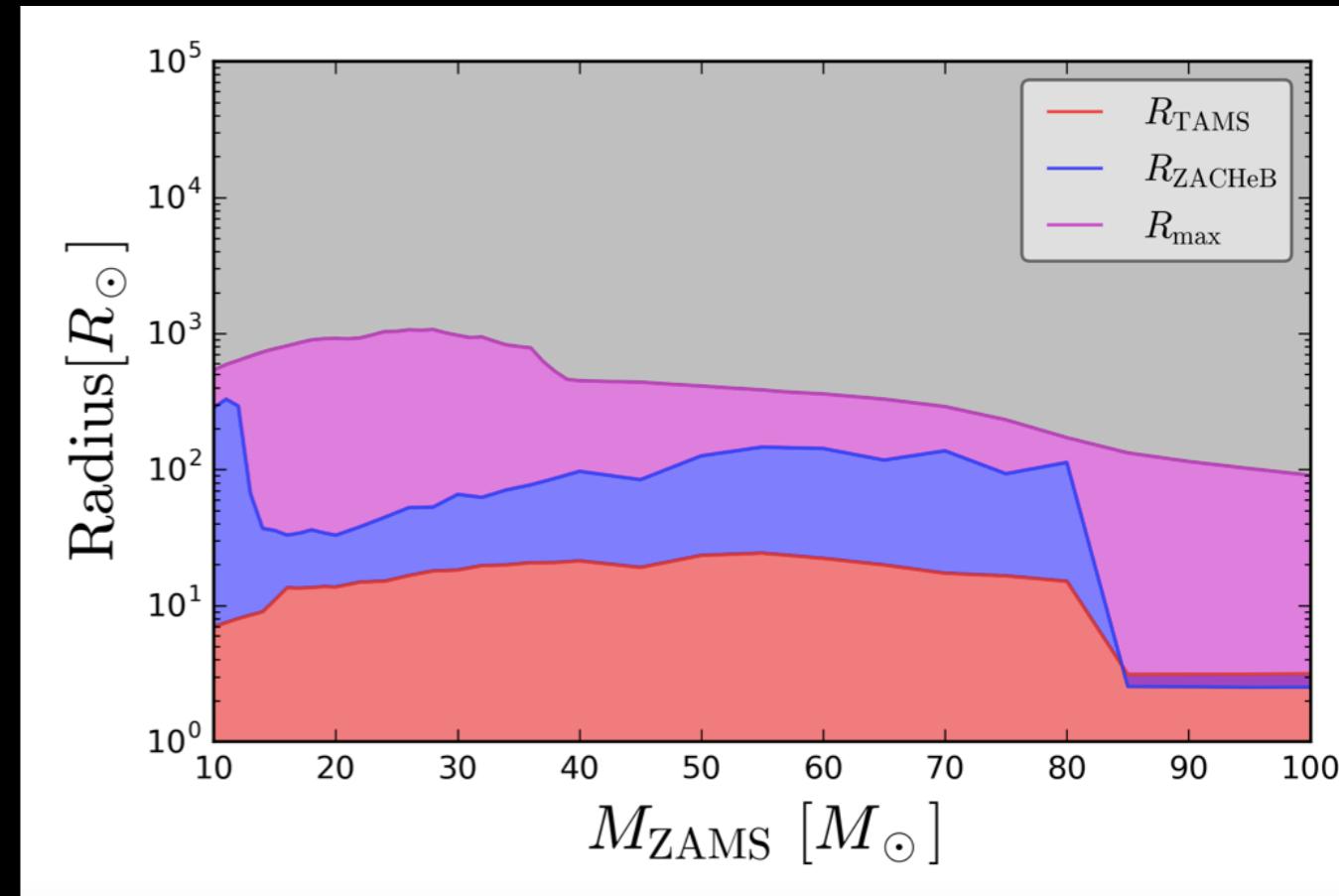
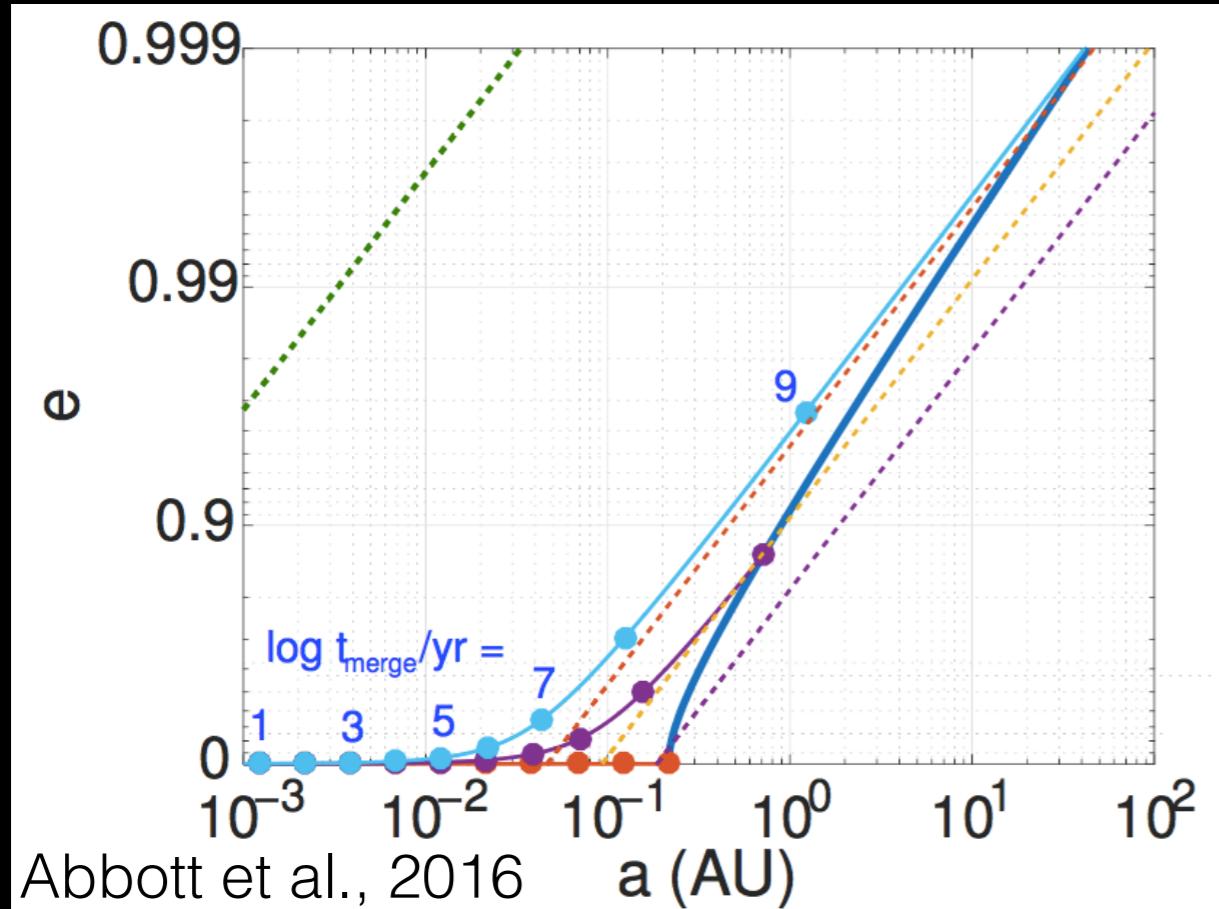


The separation problem



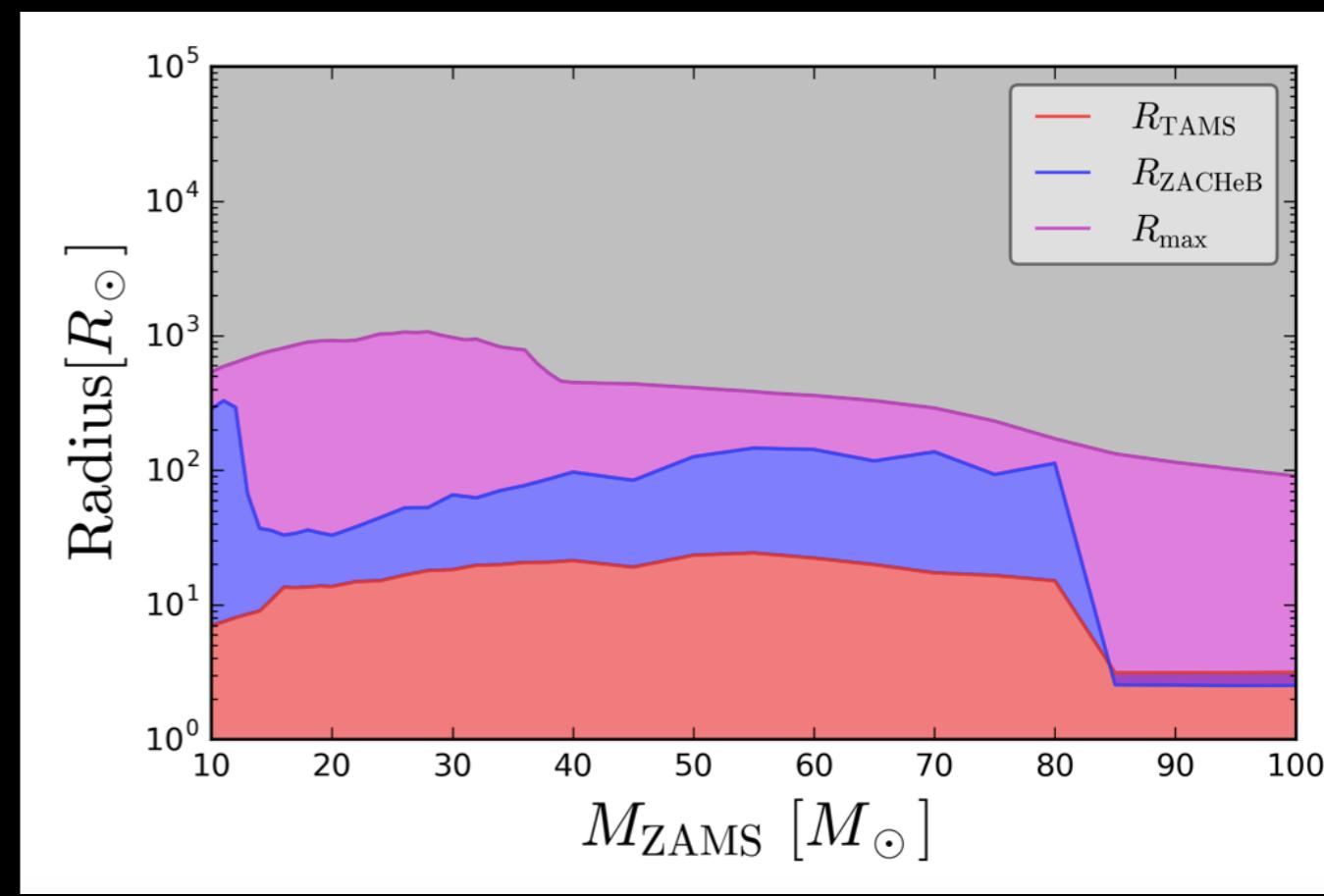
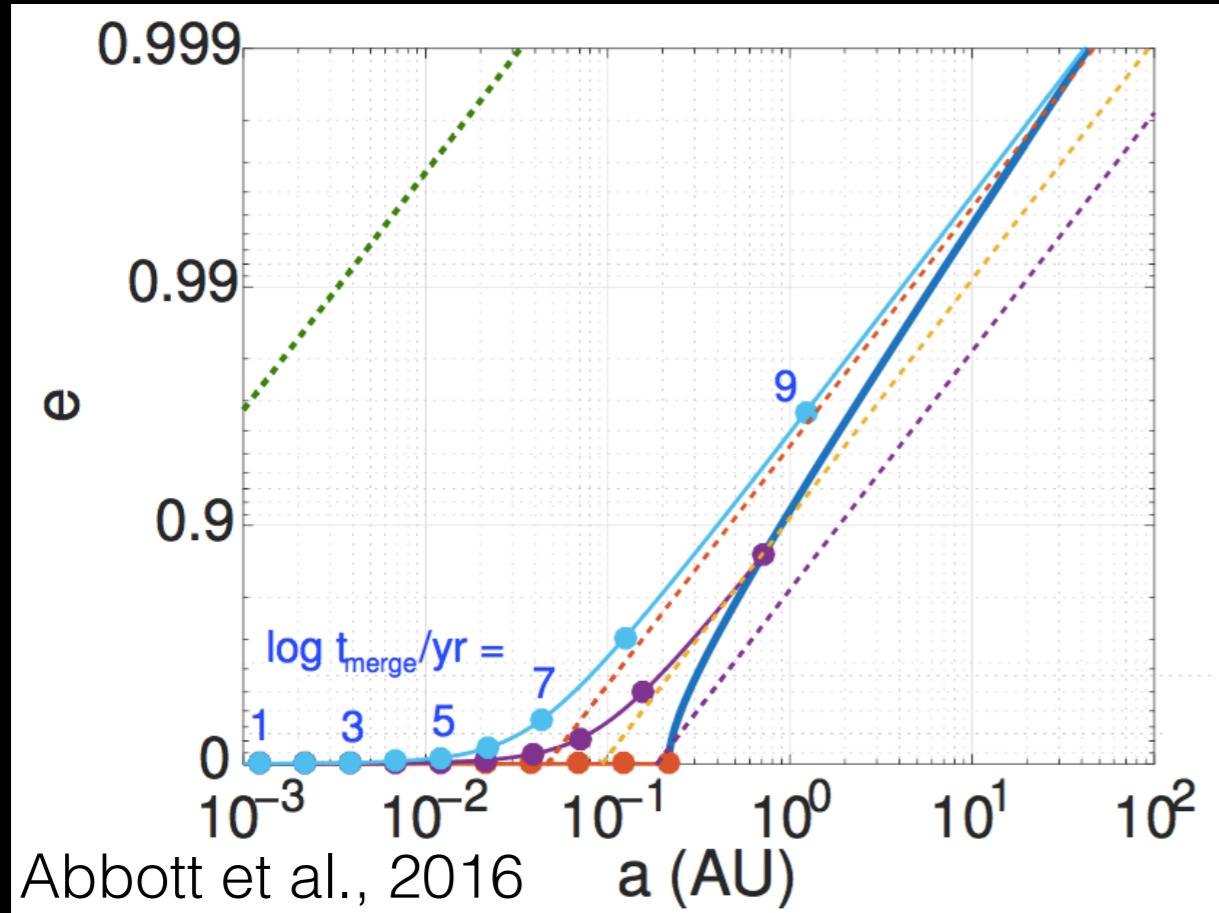
Mandel, in prep.

The separation problem



- Harden the binary after stars evolved
- Don't let stars expand
- Let stars evolve before they make a binary

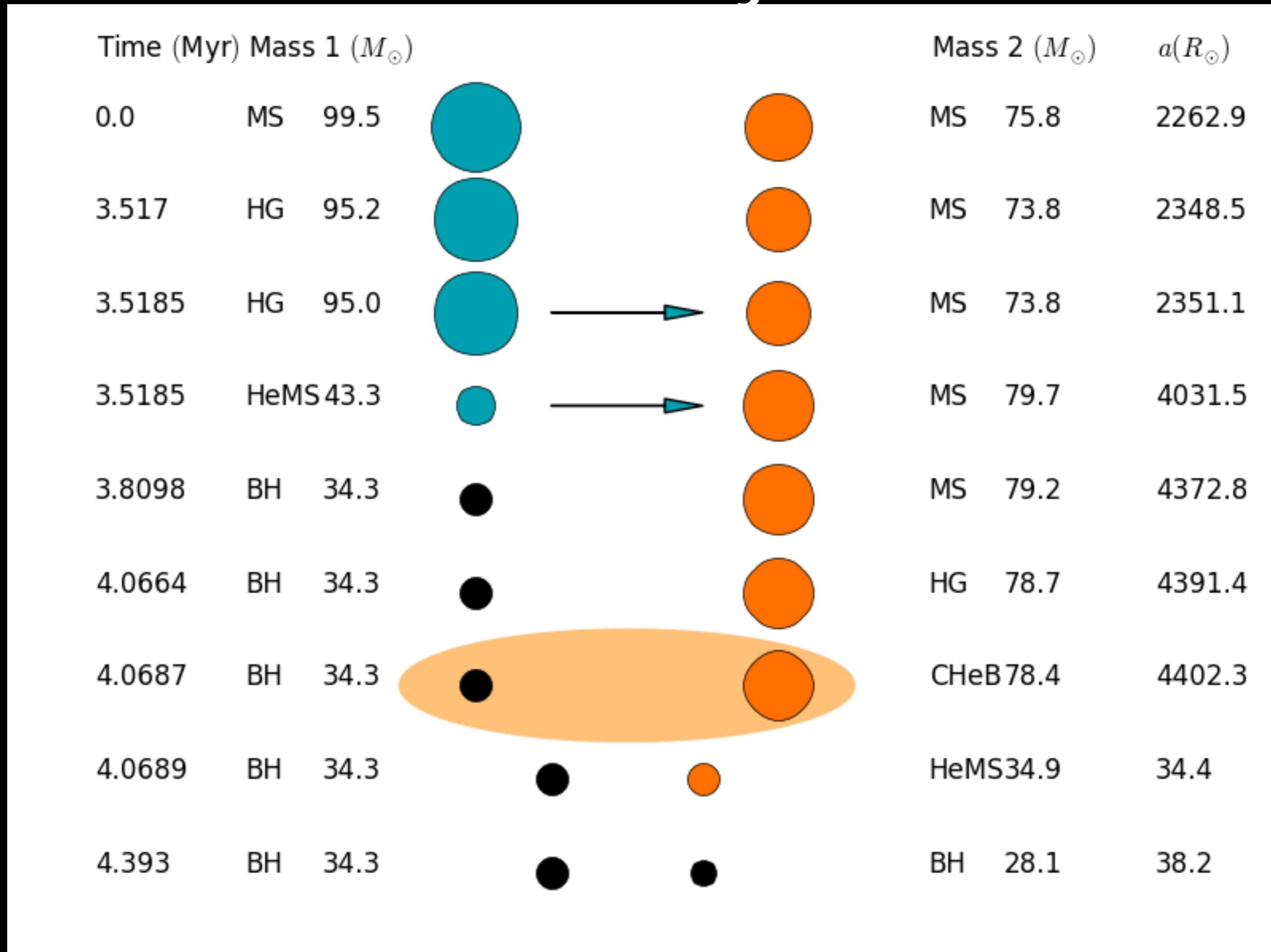
The separation problem



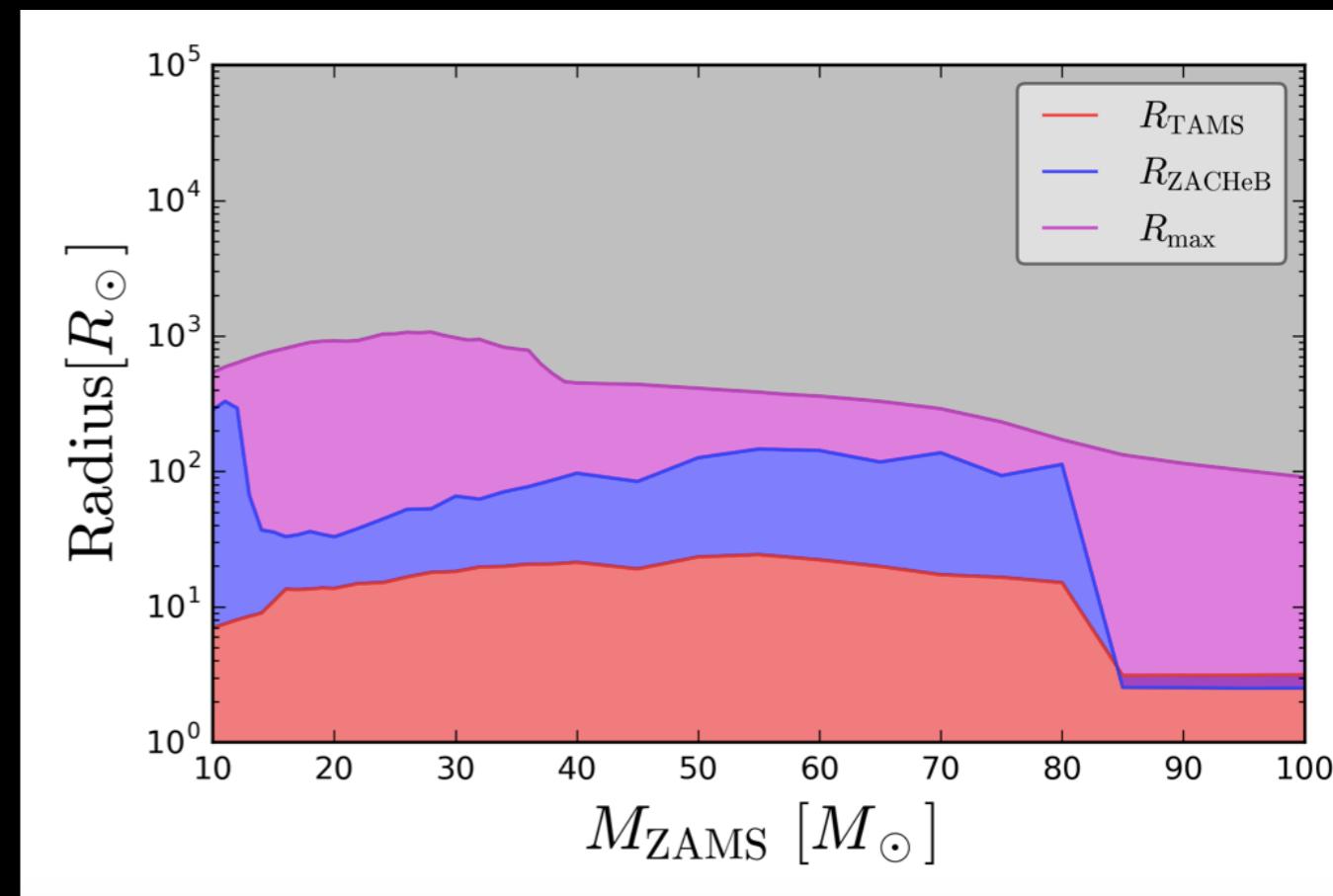
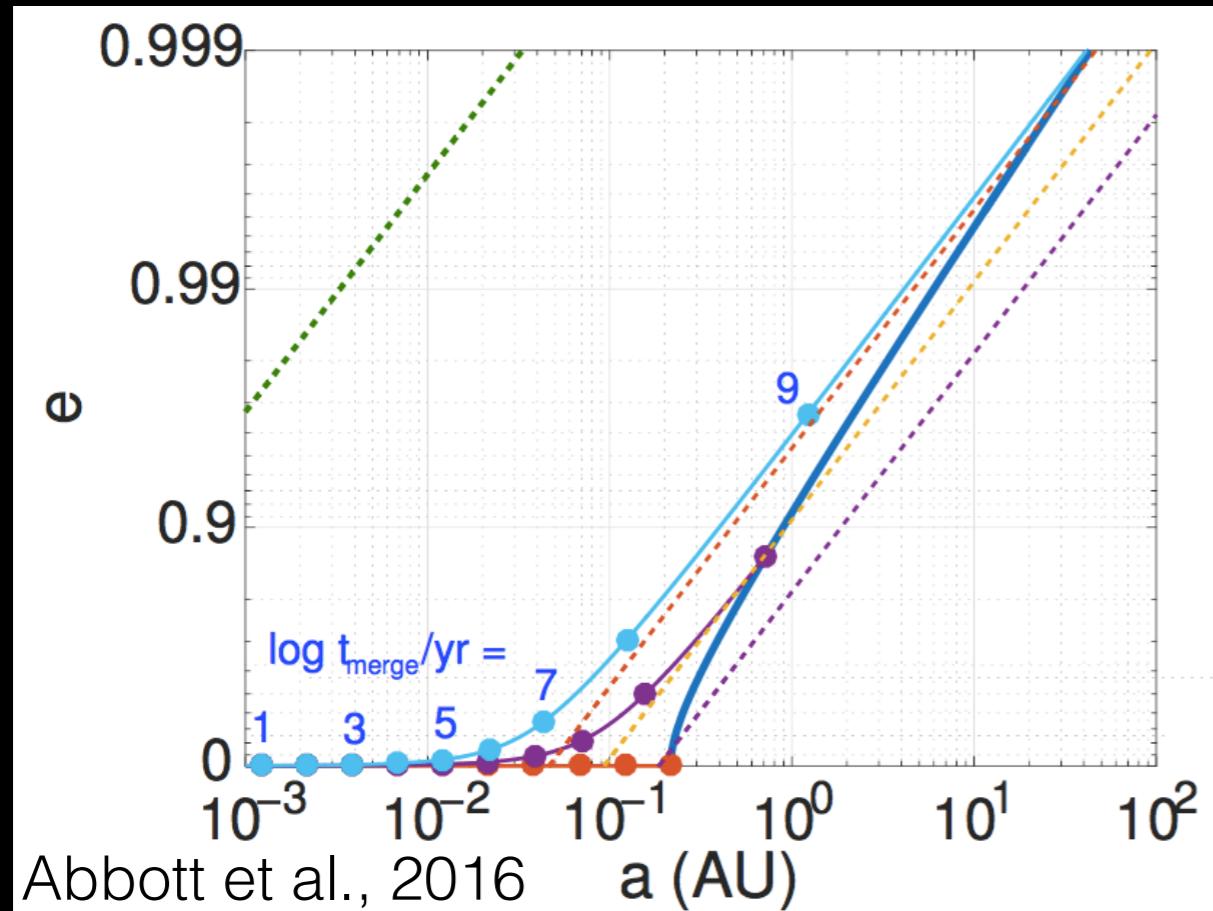
- Harden the binary after stars evolved: classical binary evolution via a common envelope

- Tutukov & Yungelson 1973, 1993; Lipunov, Postnov & Prokhorov (1997), Bethe & Brown (1998), Bloom, Sigurdsson & Pols (1999), De Donder & Vanbeveren (2004), Grishchuk et al. (2001), Nelemans (2003), Voss & Tauris (2003), Pfahl, Podsiadlowski & Rappaport (2005), Dewi, Podsiadlowski & Sena (2006), Kalogera et al. 2007; O'Shaughnessy et al. (2008), Mennekens & Vanbeveren (2014), Dominik et al. (2012, 2013, 2015), Belczynski et al. 2016, Eldridge & Stanway (2016), Lipunov+ (2016), ...

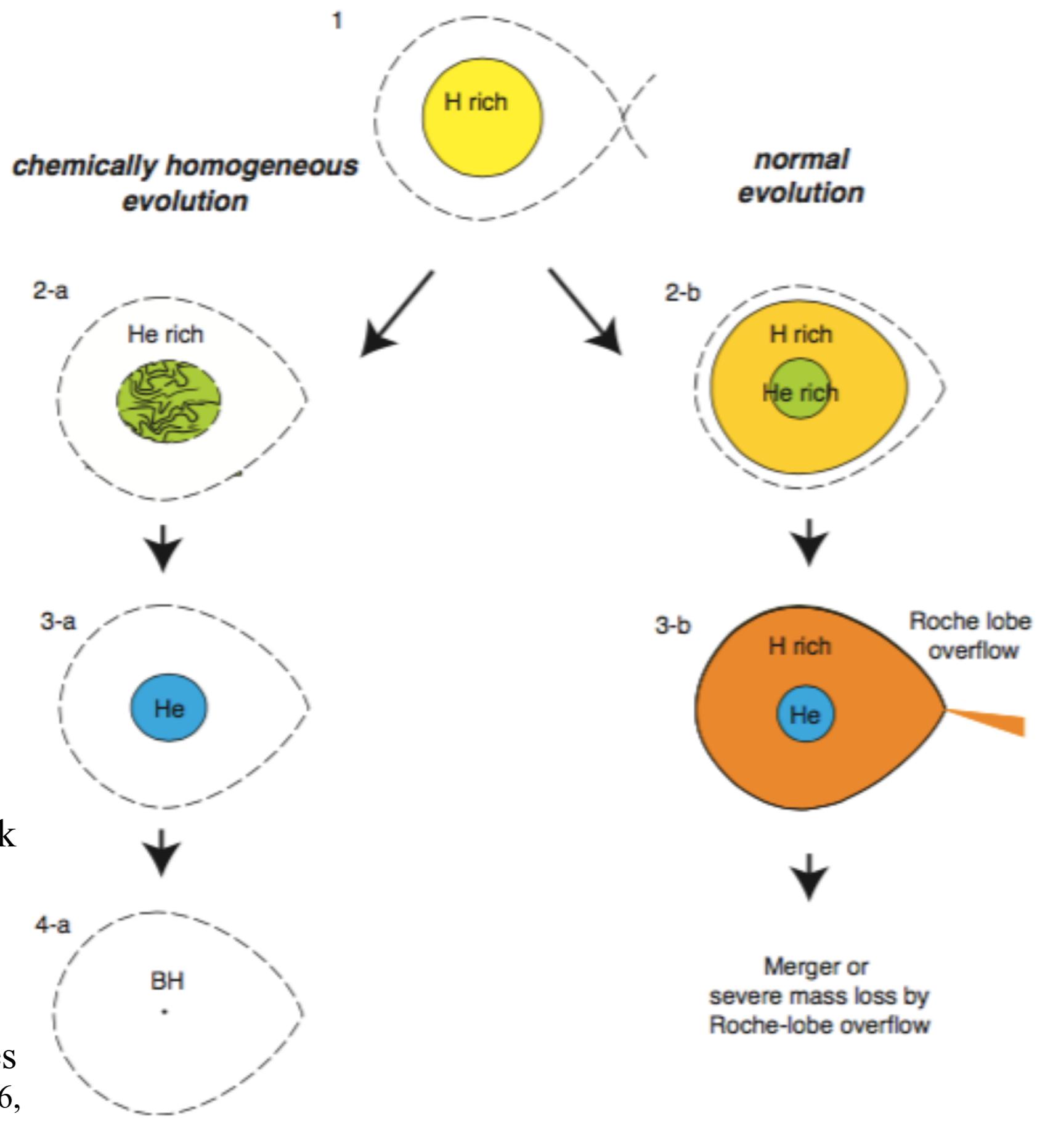
Isolated binary evolution

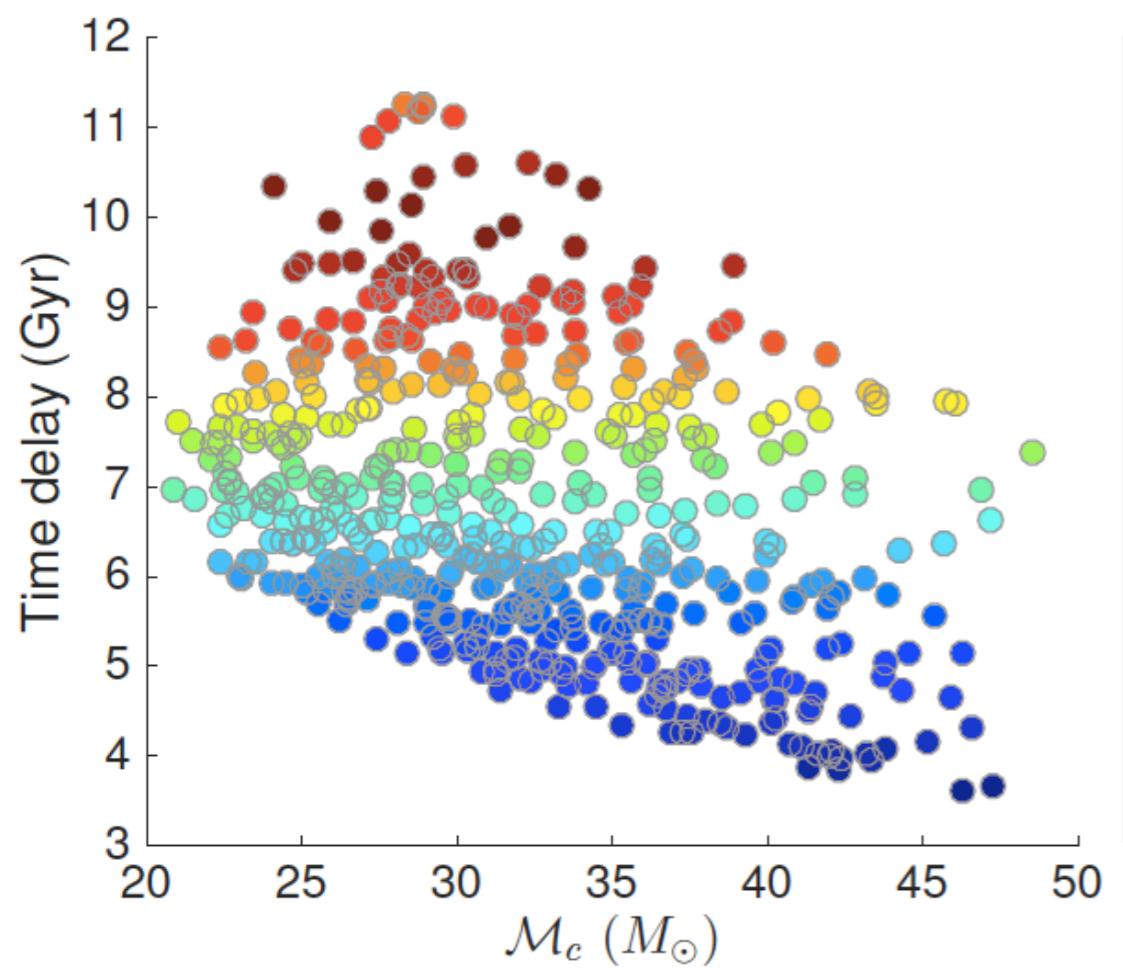


The separation problem

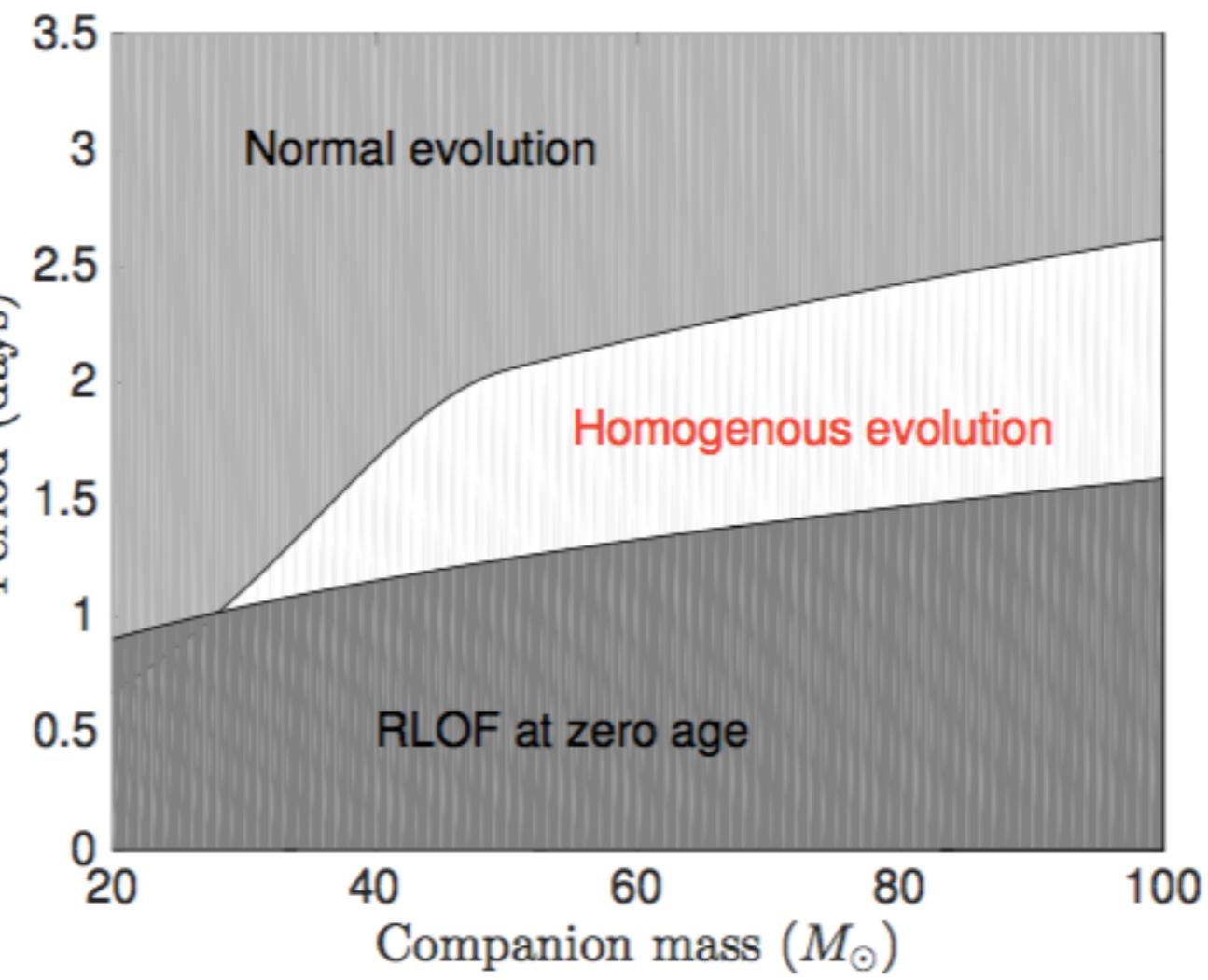


- Harden the binary after stars evolved
- Don't let stars expand: chemically homogeneous evolution
 - Mandel & de Mink, 2016; Marchant+, 2016; de Mink & Mandel, 2016
- Let stars evolve before they make a binary

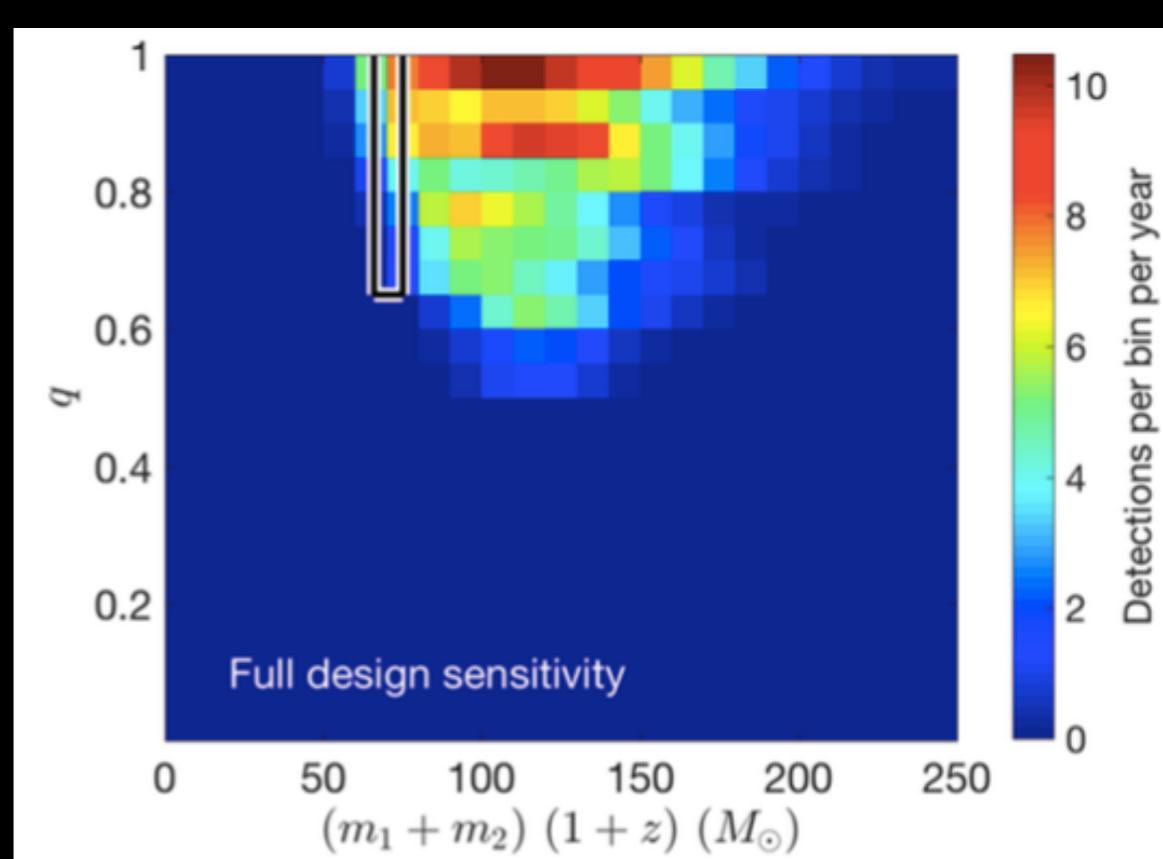
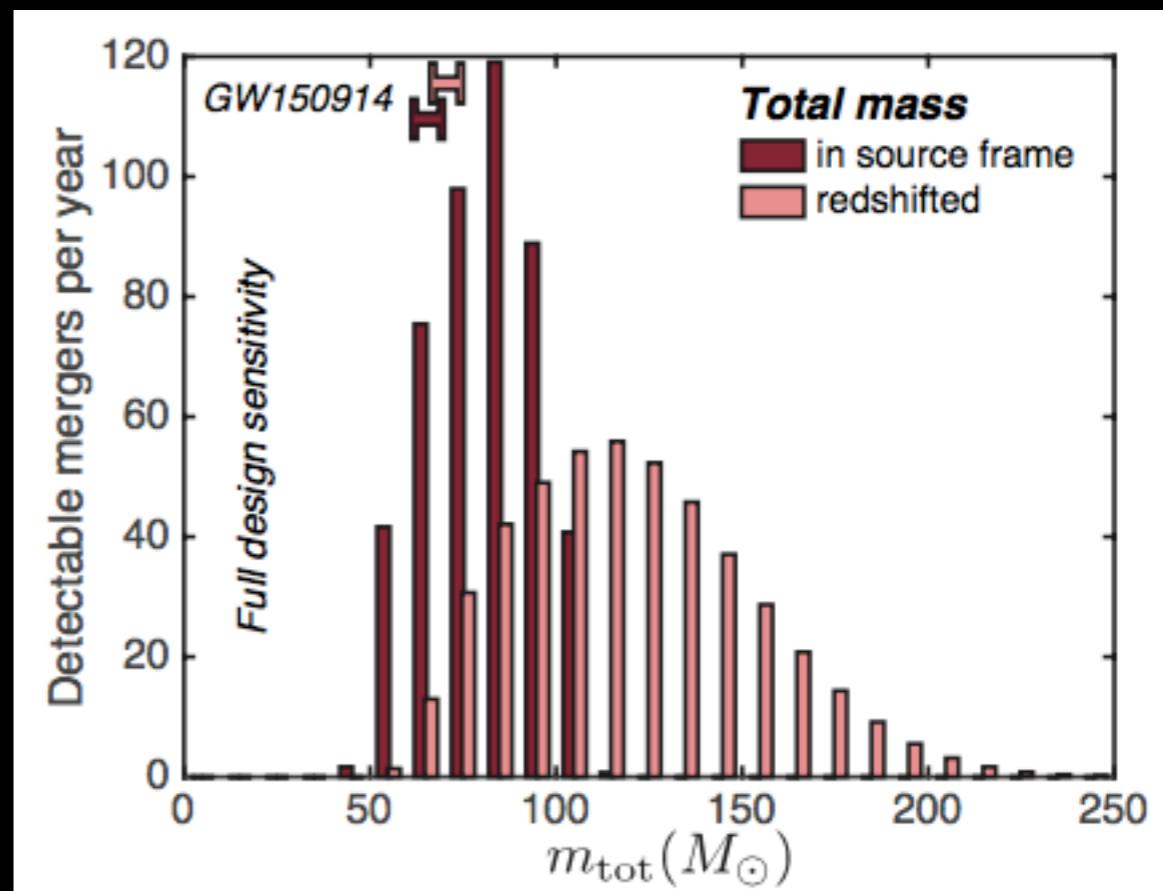
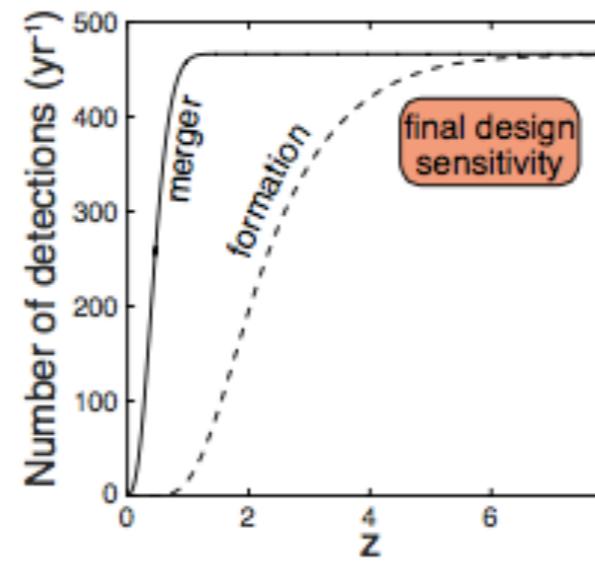
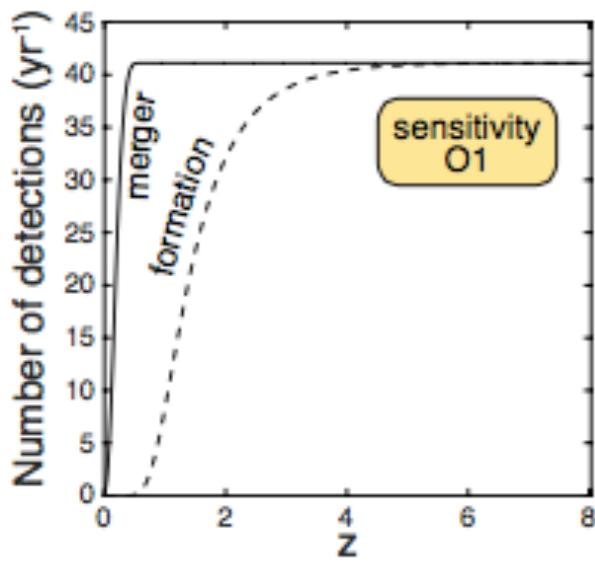
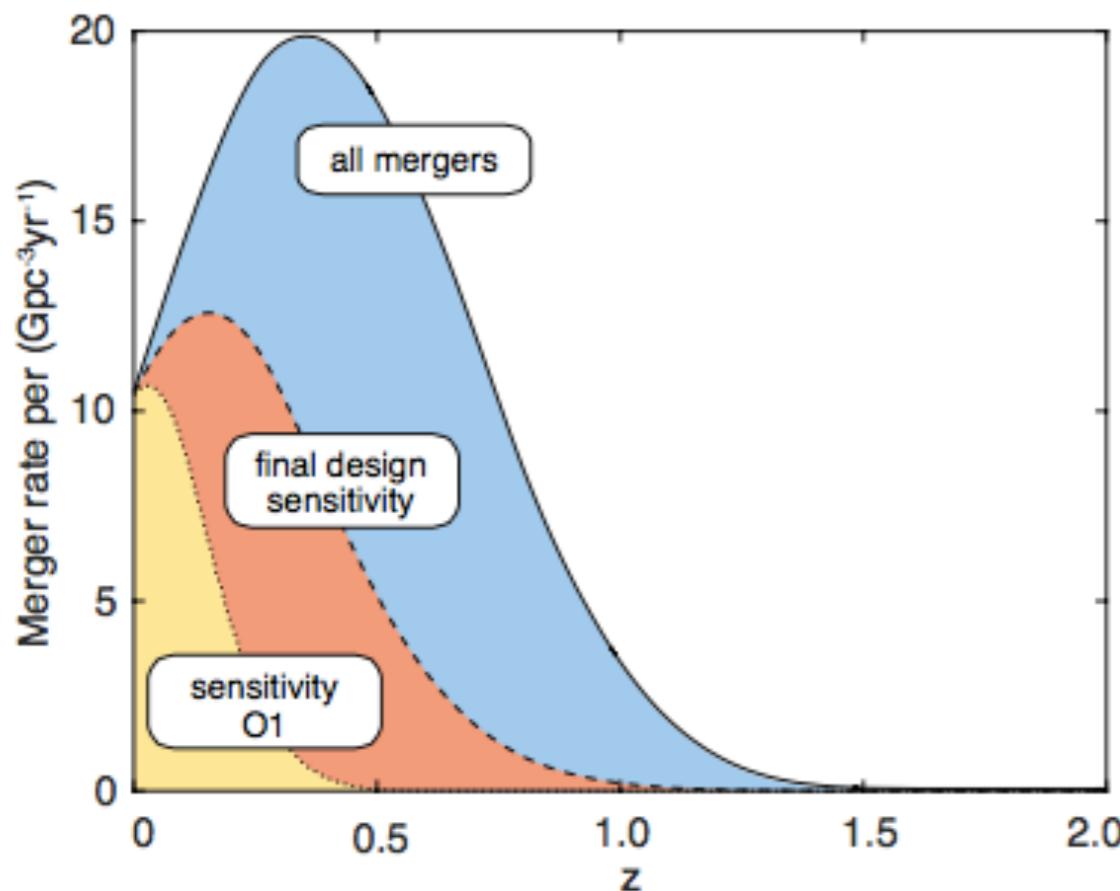




A vertical colorbar indicating the contribution to the z=0 merger rate. The scale ranges from 0.012 to 0.03 Gpc $^{-3}$ yr $^{-1}$, with intermediate values at 0.014, 0.016, 0.018, 0.02, 0.022, 0.024, 0.026, 0.028, and 0.03. The color gradient transitions from dark blue at the bottom to dark red at the top.

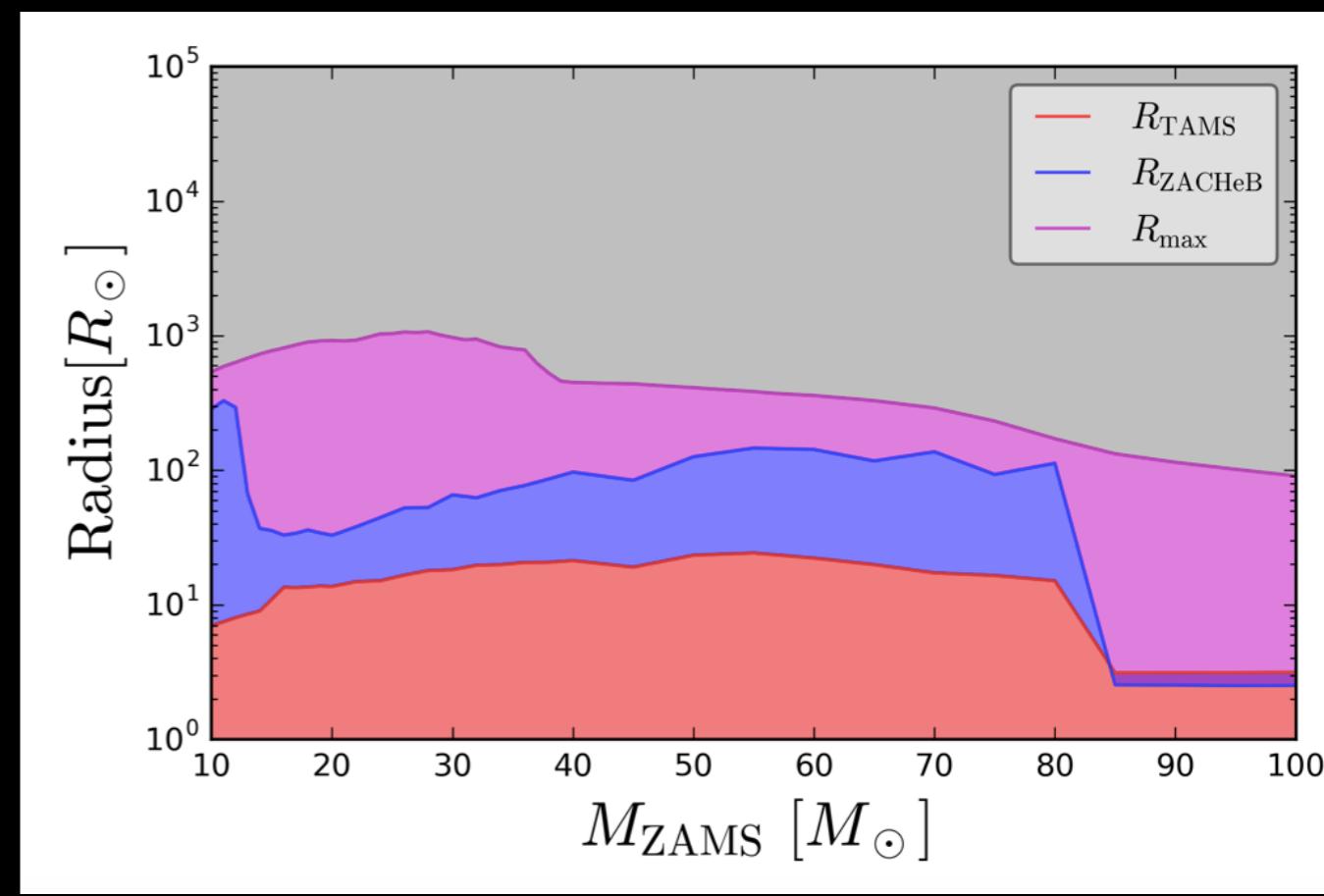
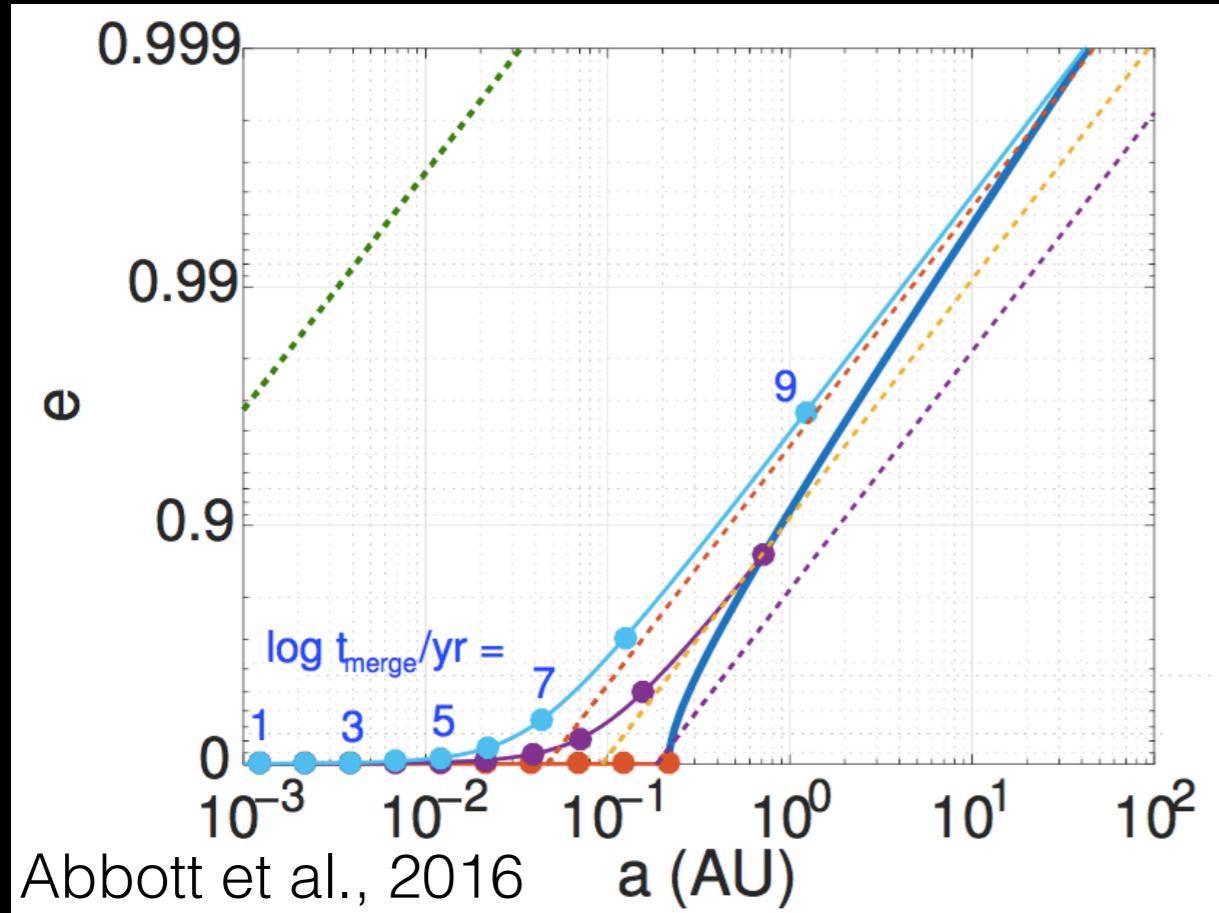


Mandel & de Mink, 2016

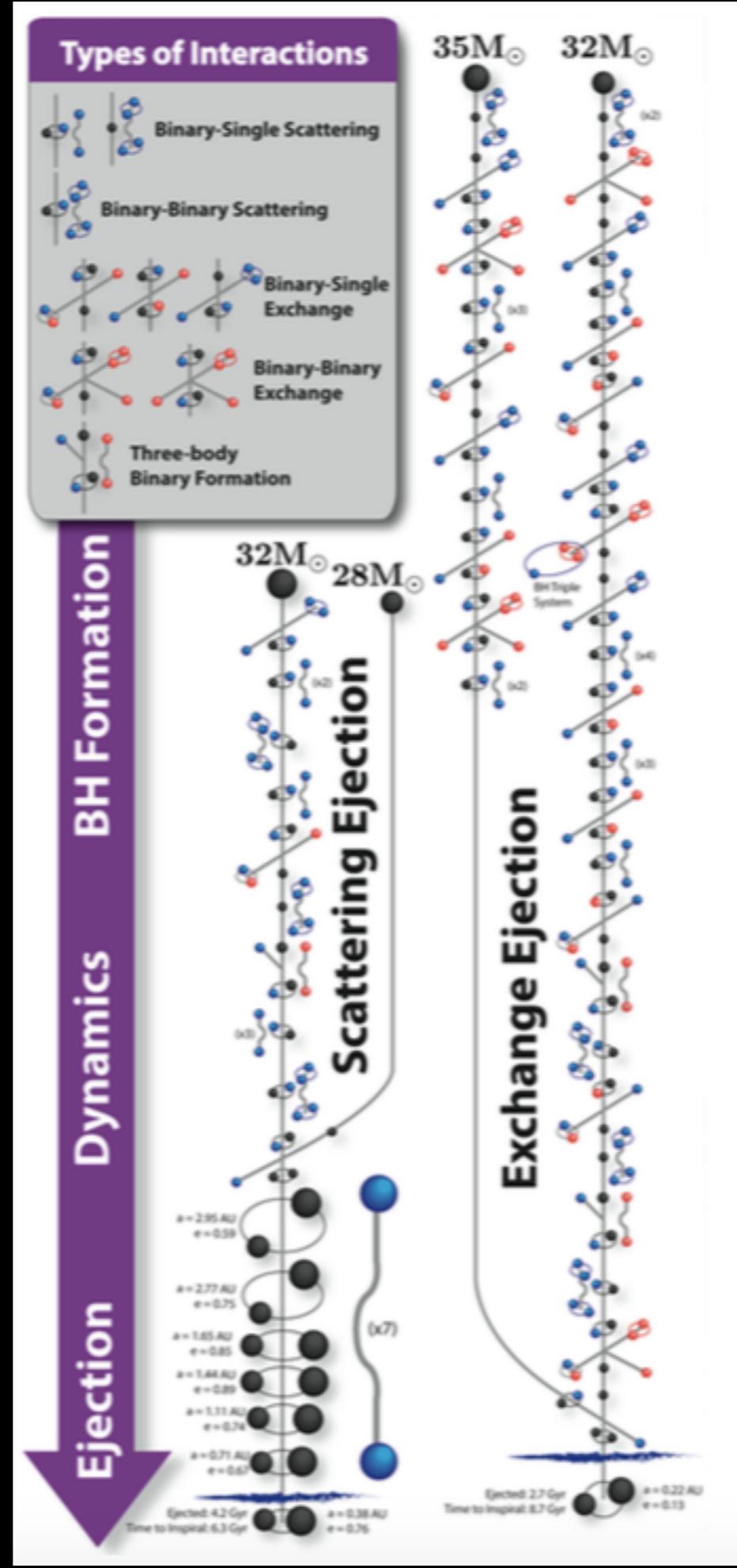


de Mink & Mandel, 2016

The separation problem



- Let stars evolve before they make a binary: dynamical formation in clusters
 - Stellar and globular clusters: Sigurdsson & Hernquist (1993); Kulkarni+ (1993); Portegies Zwart & McMillan (2000); Gultekin+ (2004, 2006); Kocsis+ (2006); O'Leary+ (2006, 2007, 2016); Sadowski+ (2008); Banerjee+ (2010); Downing+ (2010, 2011); Morscher+ (2013, 2015); Mapelli+ (2016); Rodriguez+ (2015, 2016)
 - Galactic nuclear clusters: Miller & Lauburg (2009); O'Leary+ (2009); Kocsis & Levin (2012); Tsang (2013); Bae+ (2014); Bartos+ (2016); Stone+ (2016)



Rodriguez, Haster+, (2016)

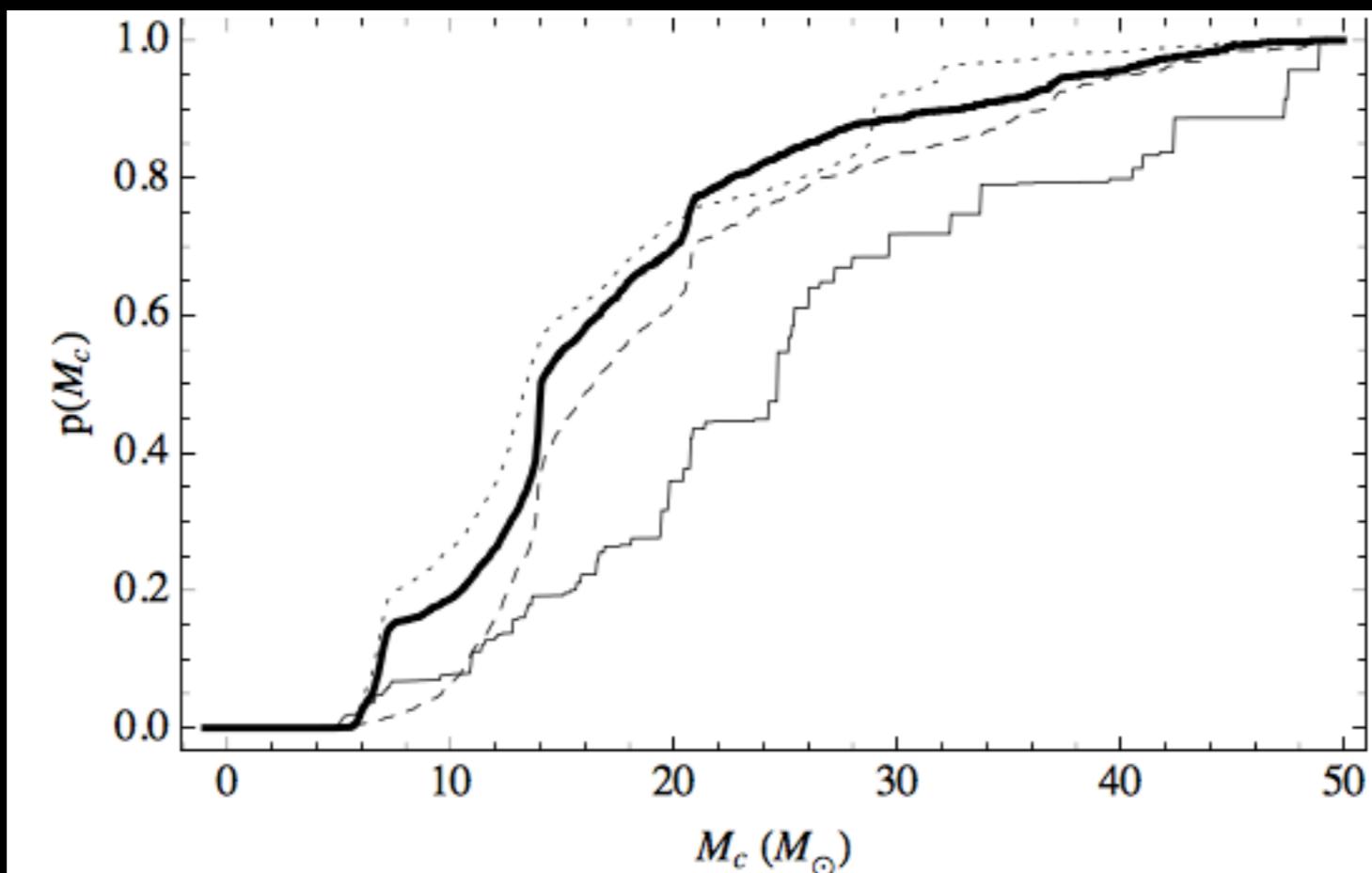
Are predictions borne out?

TABLE IV: Compact binary coalescence rates per Mpc^3 per Myr.^a

Source	R_{low}	R_{re}	R_{high}	R_{max}
NS-NS ($\text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{ Myr}^{-1}$)	0.01 [1]	1 [1]	10 [1]	50 [16]
NS-BH ($\text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{ Myr}^{-1}$)	6×10^{-4} [18]	0.03 [18]	1 [18]	
BH-BH ($\text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{ Myr}^{-1}$)	1×10^{-4} [14]	0.005 [14]	0.3 [14]	

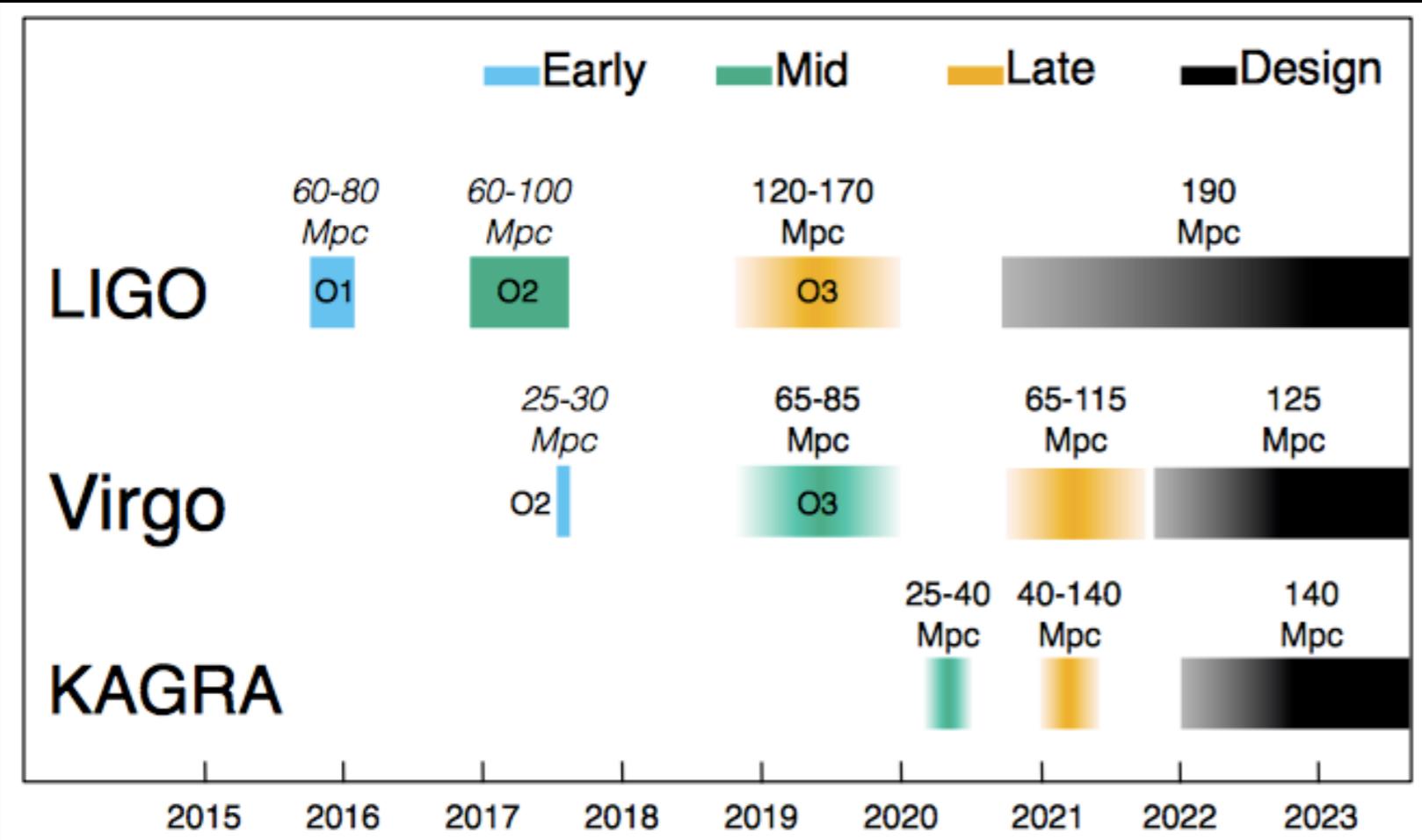
Advanced	NS-NS	0.4	40	400	1000
	NS-BH	0.2	10	300	
	BH-BH	0.4	20	1000	

Abadie+ (2010)



Dominik+, 2015

Prospects



Abbott+, 2017,
Living Reviews

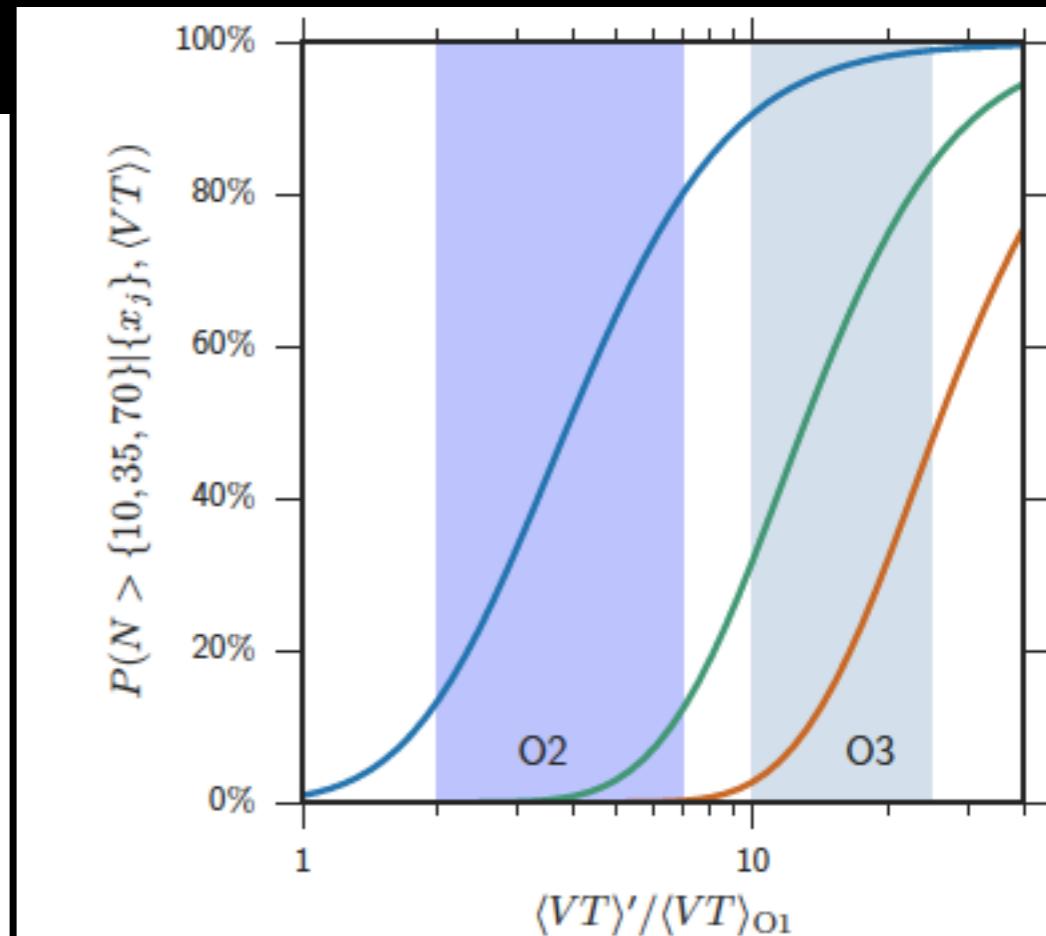
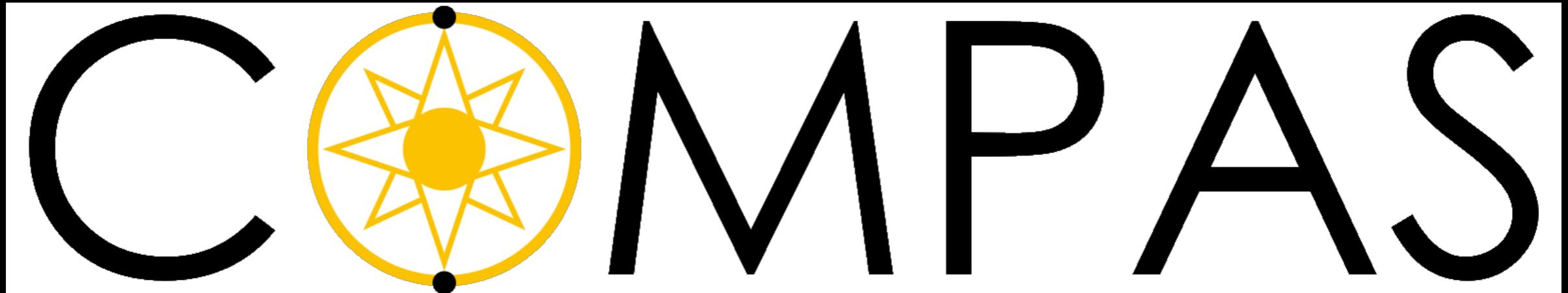


FIG. 12. The probability of observing $N > 10$, $N > 35$, and $N > 70$ highly significant events, as a function of surveyed time-volume. The vertical line and bands show, from left to right, the expected sensitive time-volume for the second (O2) and third (O3) advanced detector observing runs.

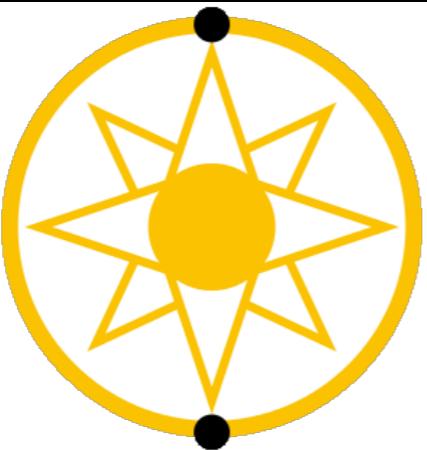
Abbott+, 2016



The inverse problem of gravitational-wave astrophysics:
how to go from a population of observed sources to
understanding key uncertainties about binary evolution?



COMPAS



Simon Stevenson



Alejandro Vigna Gómez



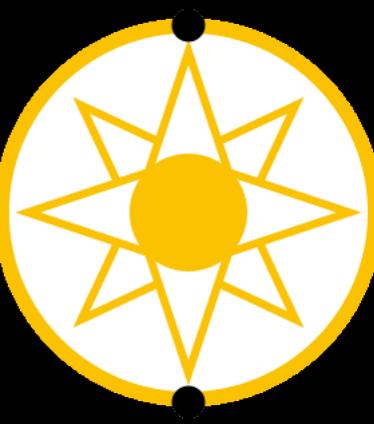
Jim Barrett



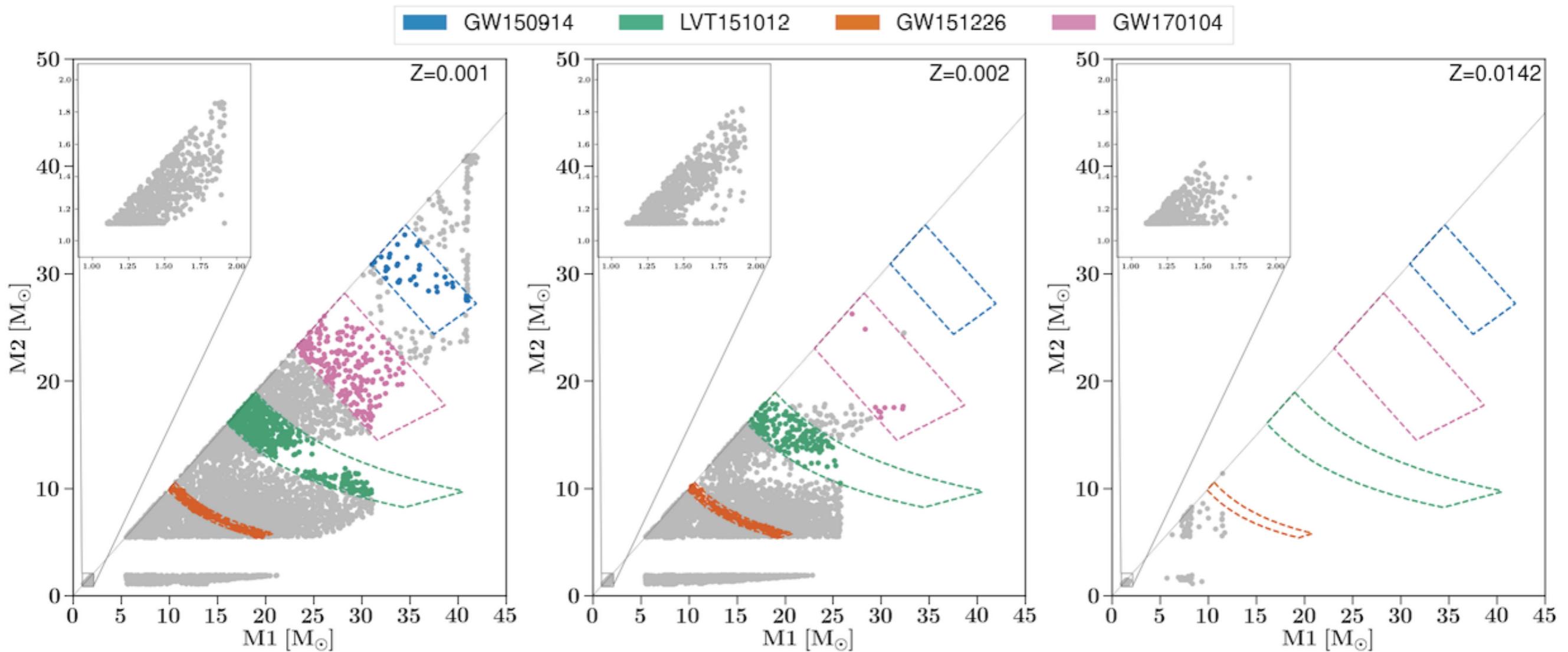
Coenraad Neijssel

Key collaborators / consultants: Christopher Berry, Will Farr, Sebastian Gaebel, Selma de Mink, Stephen Justham, Natasha Ivanova, Vicky Kalogera, Chris Belczynski, Gijs Nelemans, Philipp Podsiadlowski...

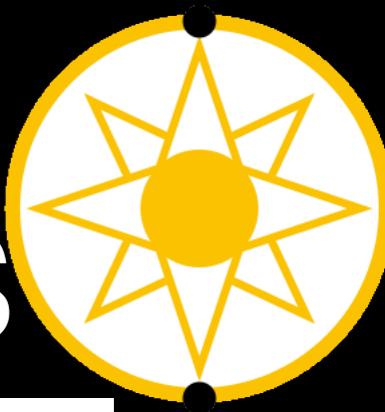
YOUR NAME COULD BE HERE!



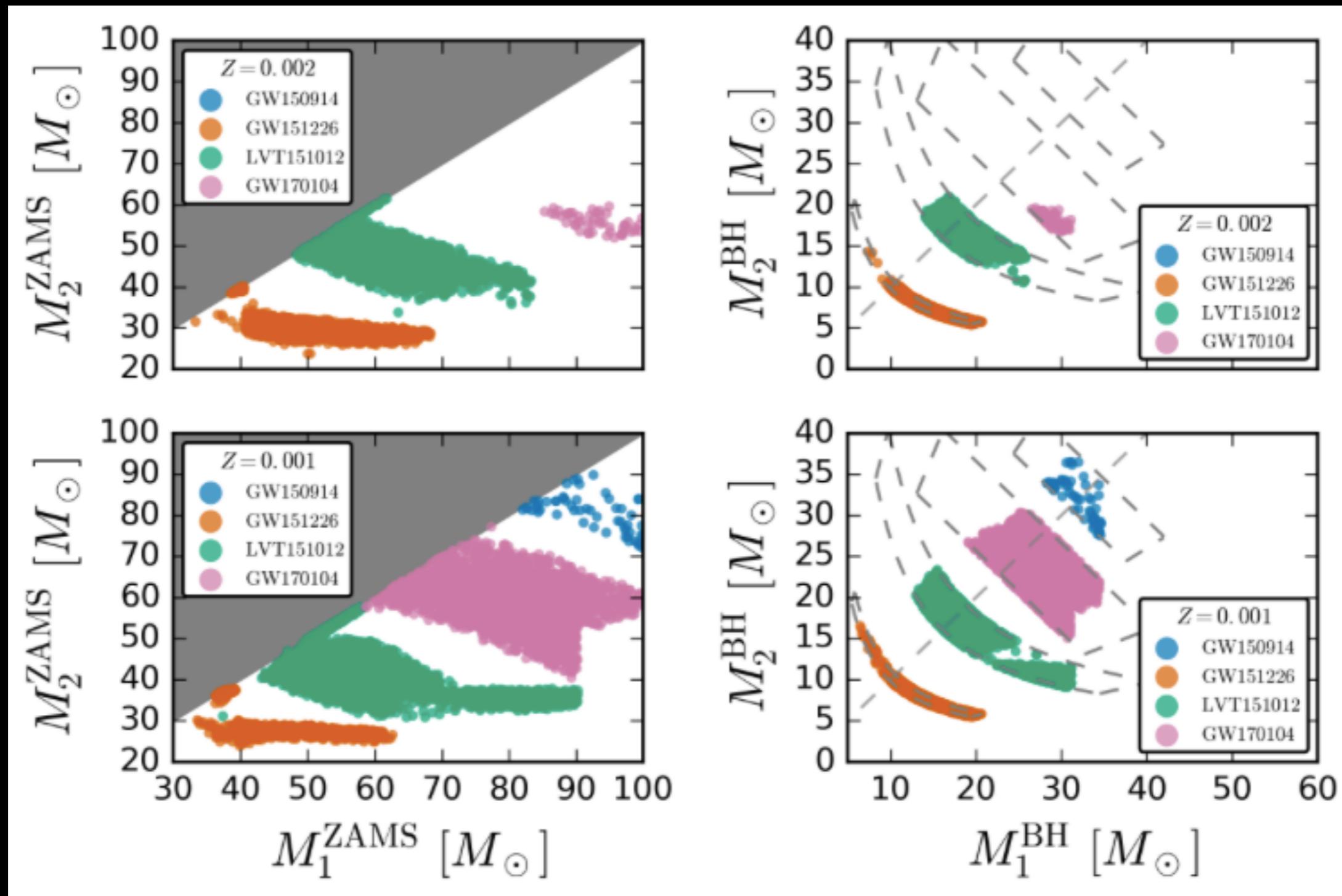
Population Synthesis



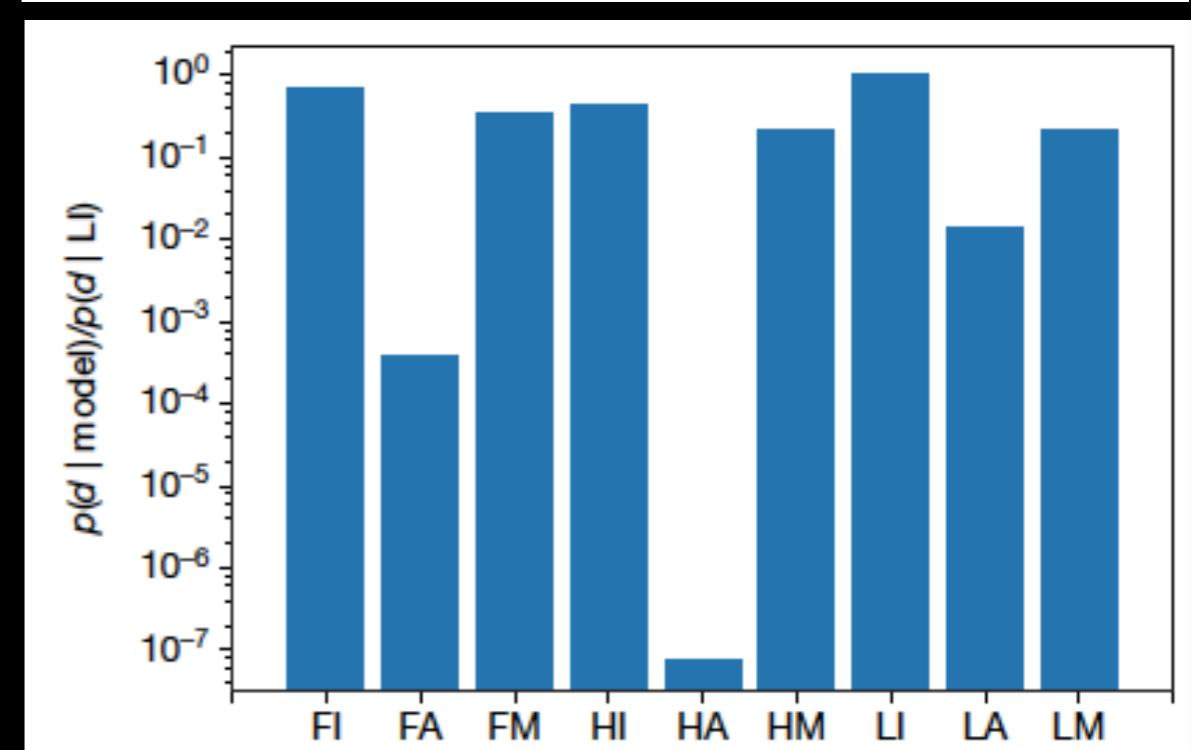
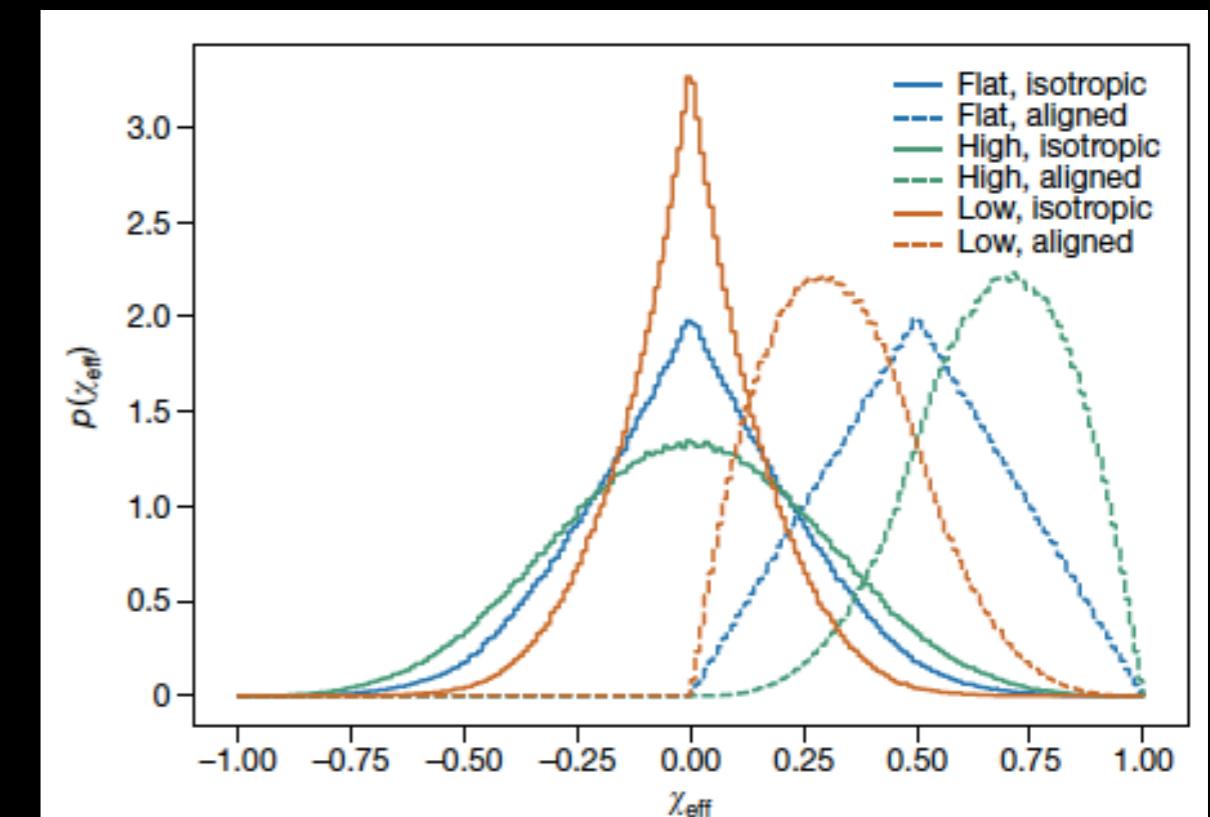
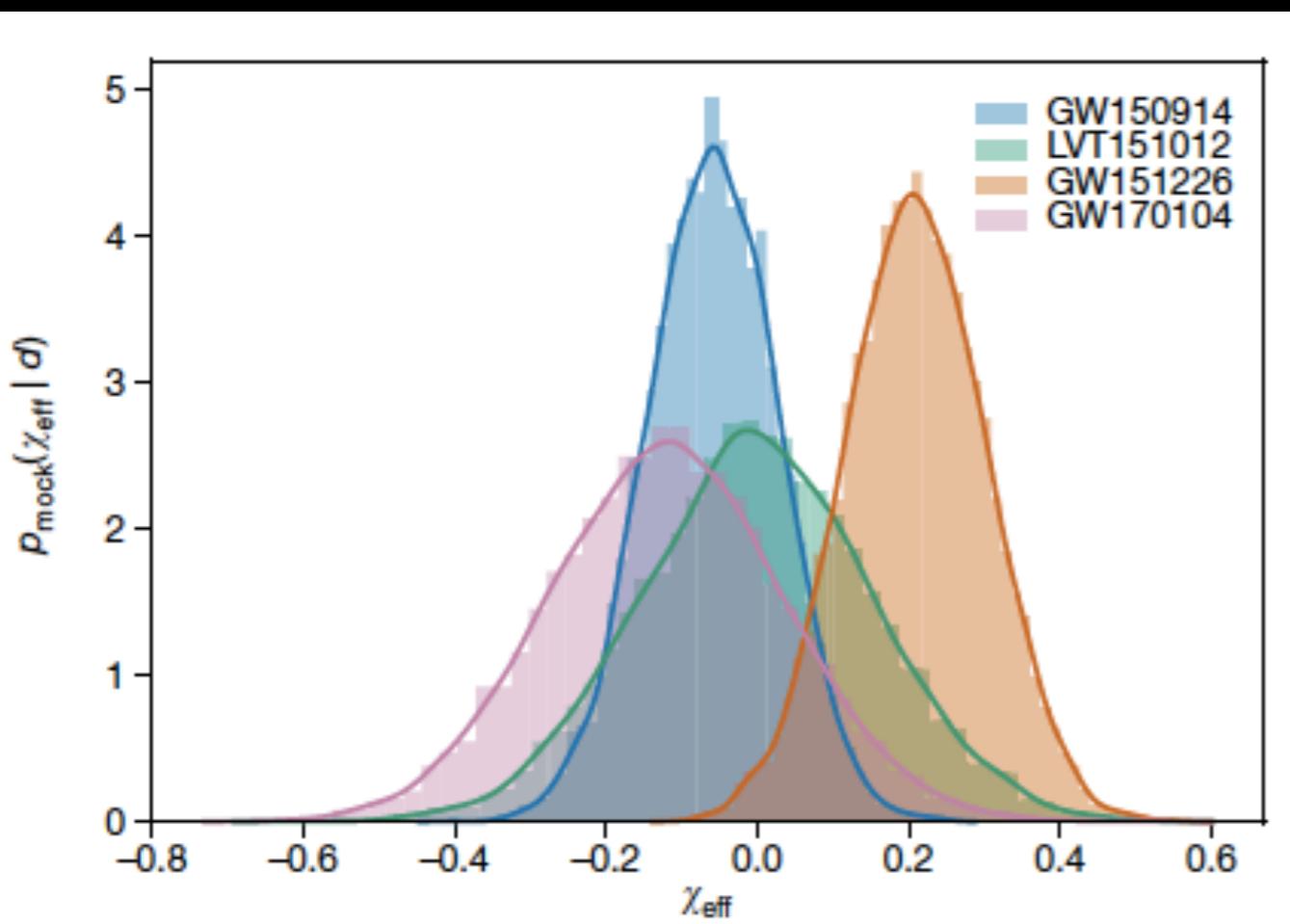
Vigna Gomez+, in prep.



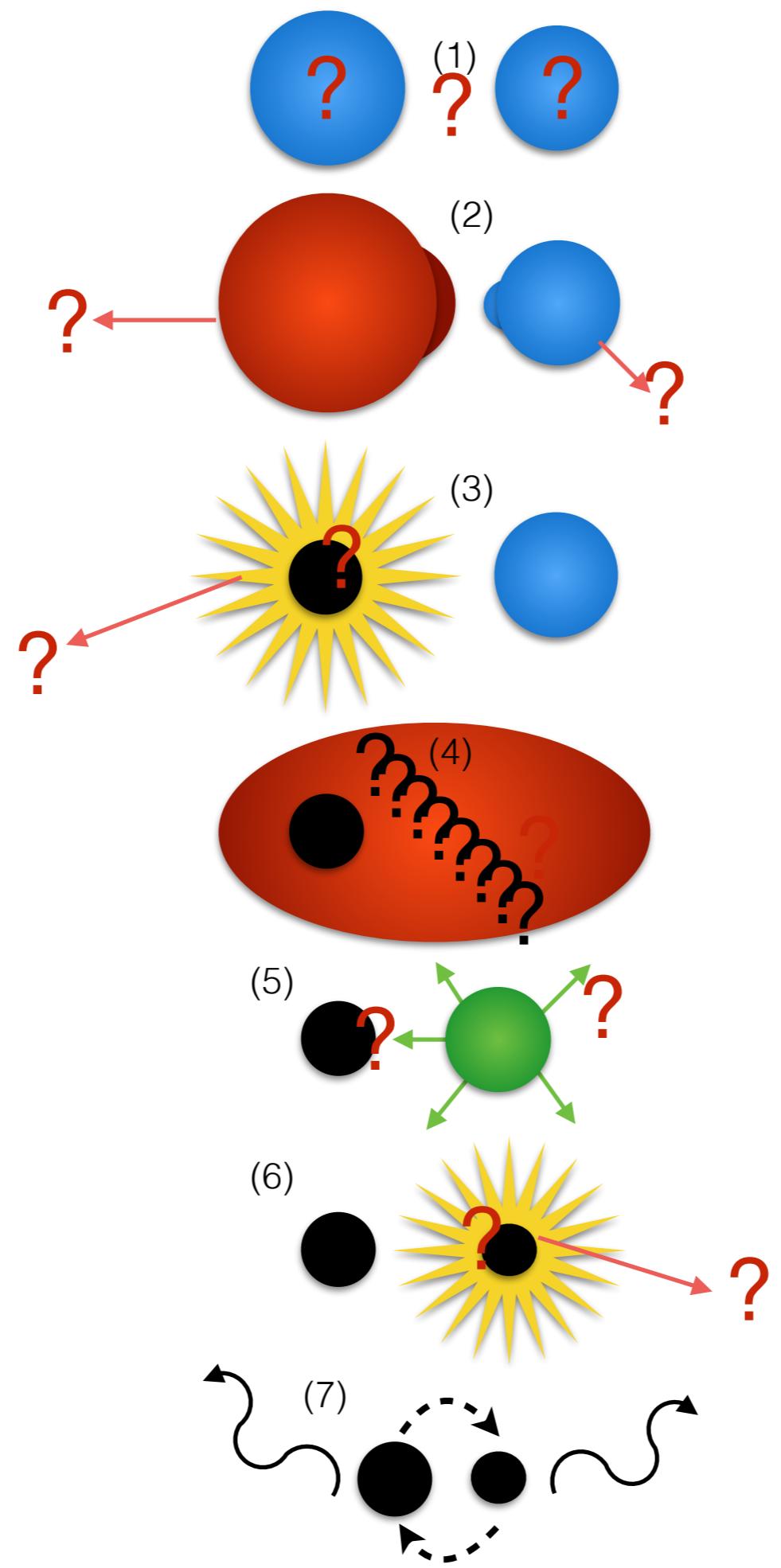
Population Synthesis



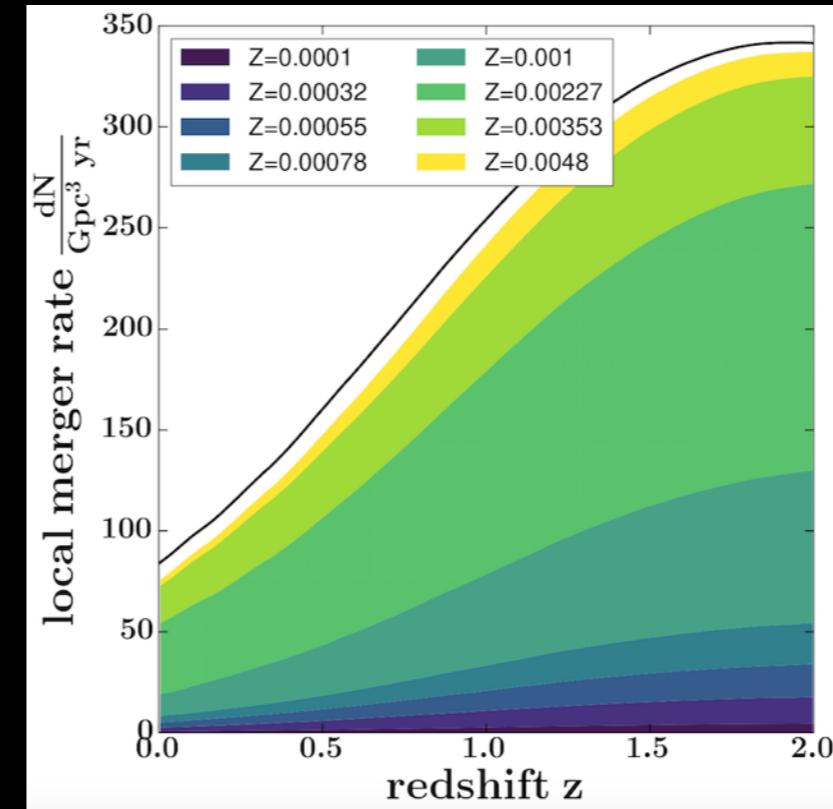
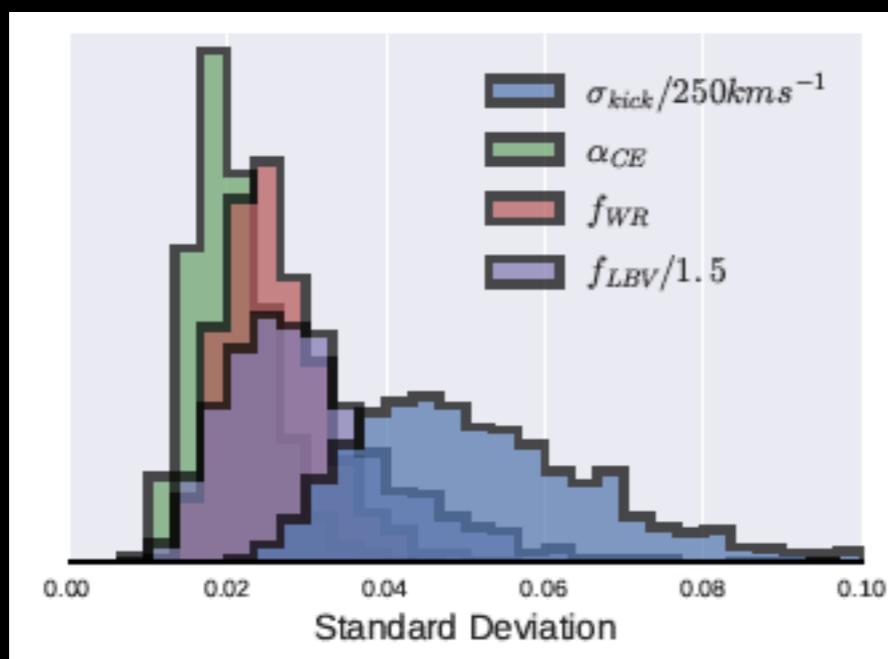
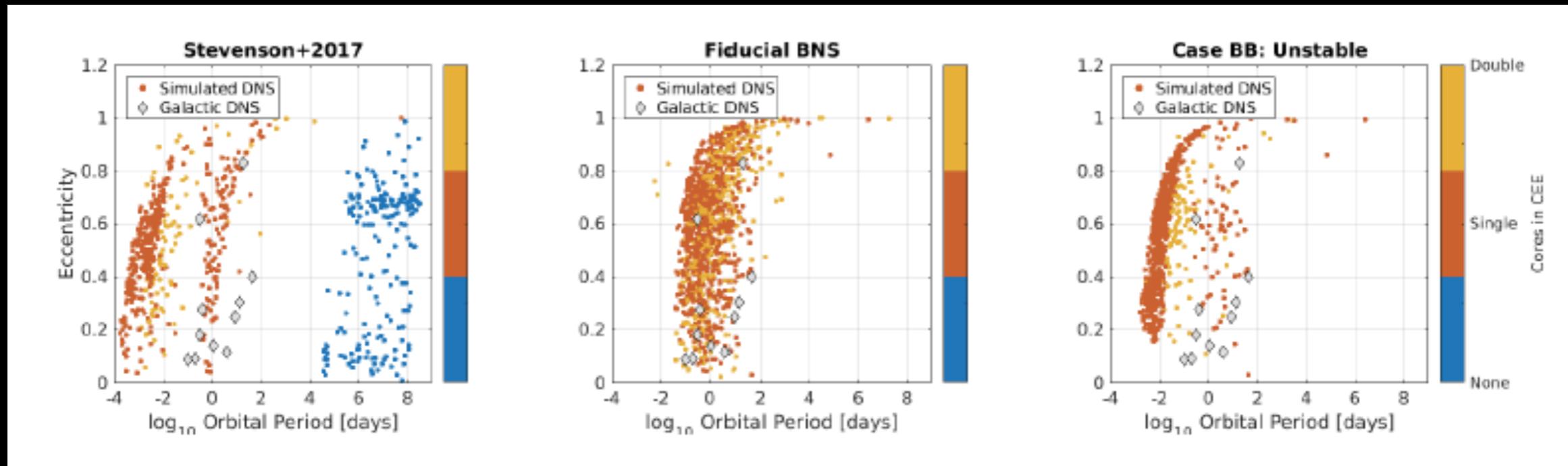
Learning from detections



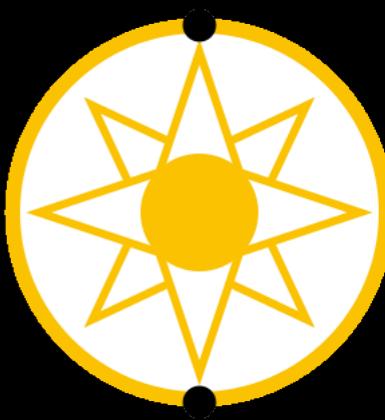
Farr+, Nature, 2017



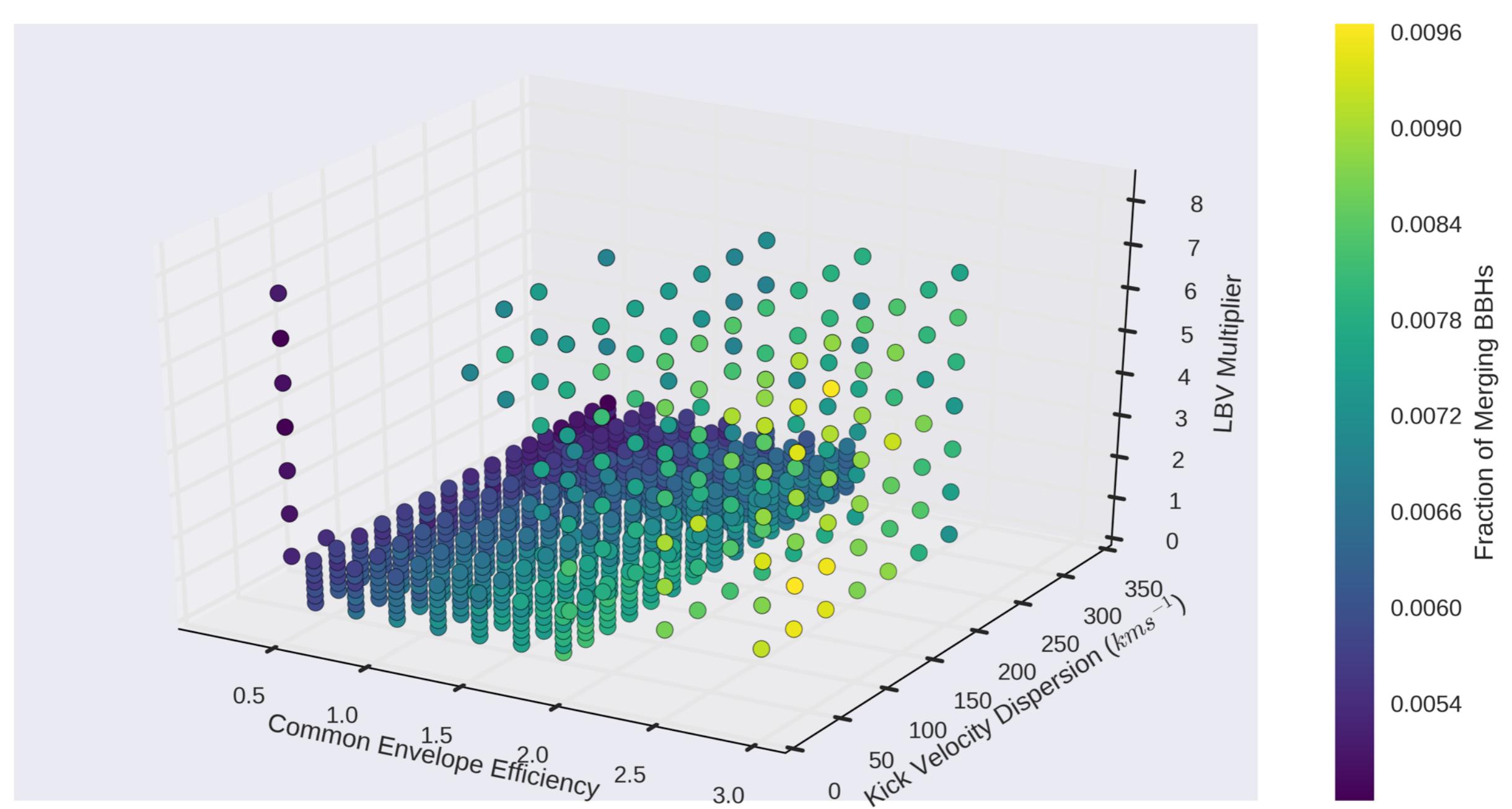
Predictions: what can we learn?



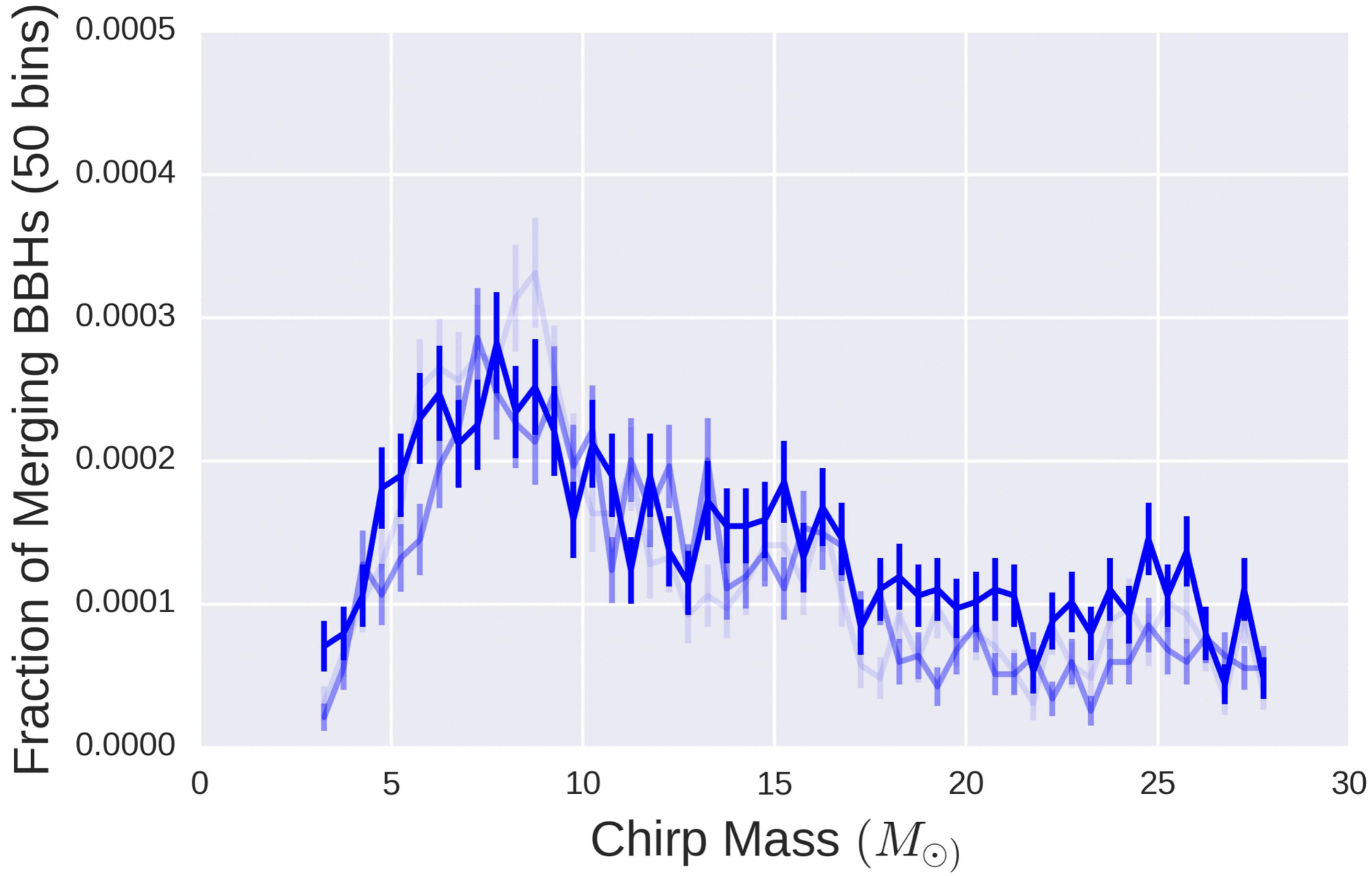
Vigna Gomez+;
Barrett+;
Neijssel+;
in prep.

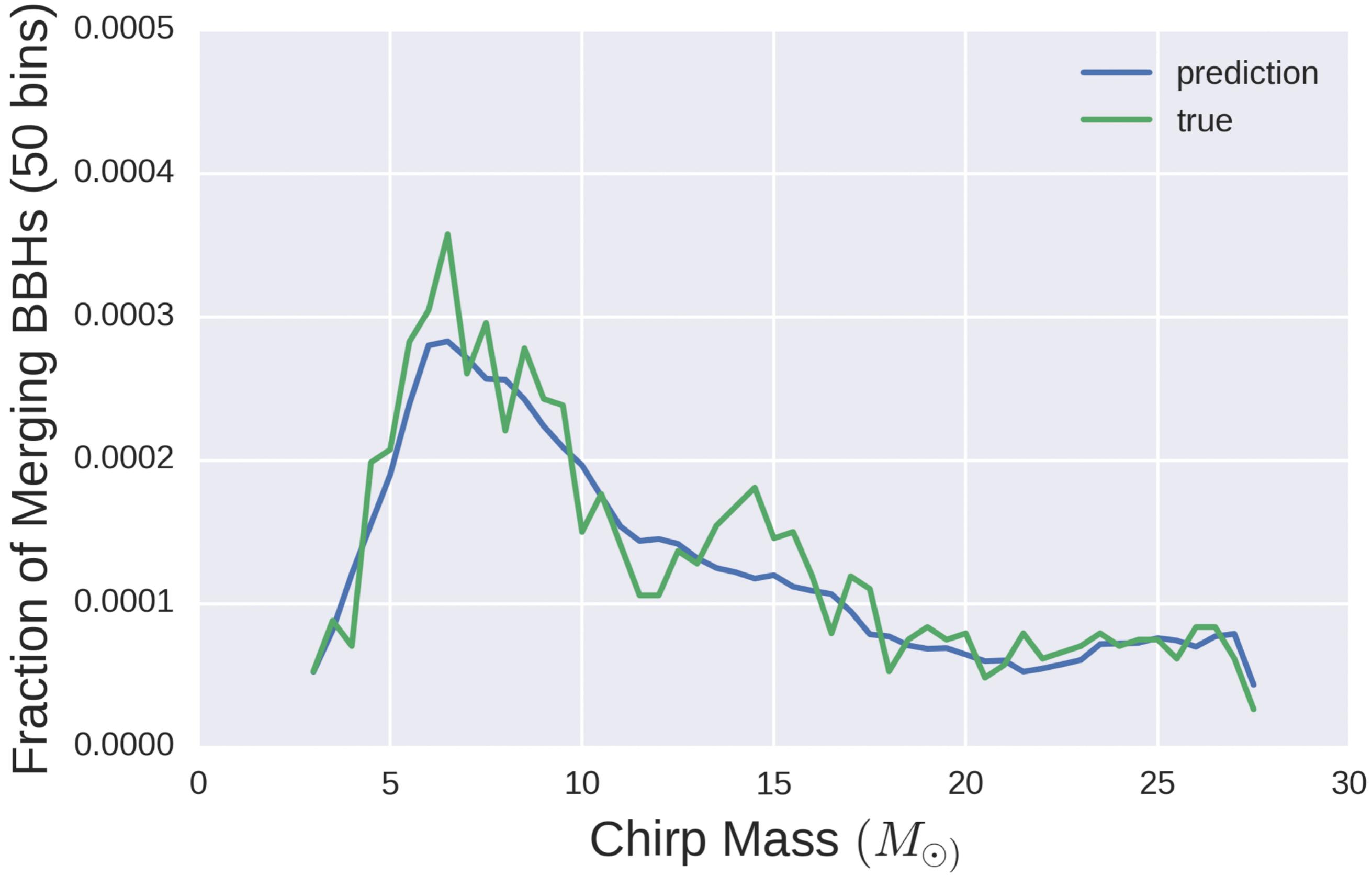


Model interpolation

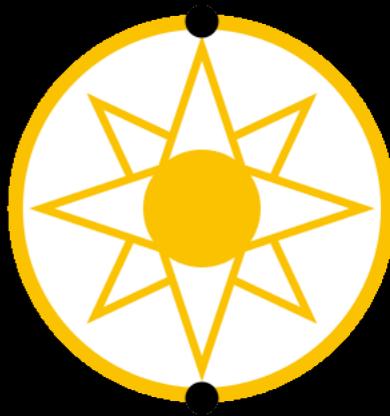


Barrett et al., in prep.





Population Reconstruction



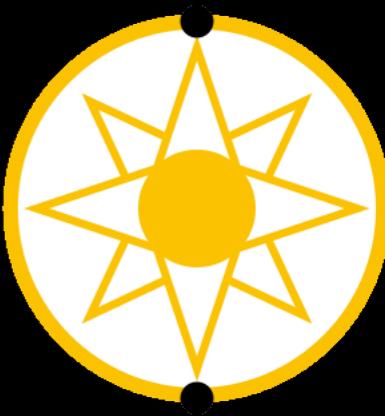
- Selection effects and measurement uncertainty

$$p(\{\vec{d}^{(i)}\} | \vec{\lambda}) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\int d\vec{\theta} p(\vec{d}^{(i)} | \vec{\theta}) p_{\text{pop}}(\vec{\theta} | \vec{\lambda})}{\int d\vec{\theta} p_{\text{det}}(\theta) p_{\text{pop}}(\vec{\theta} | \vec{\lambda})}$$

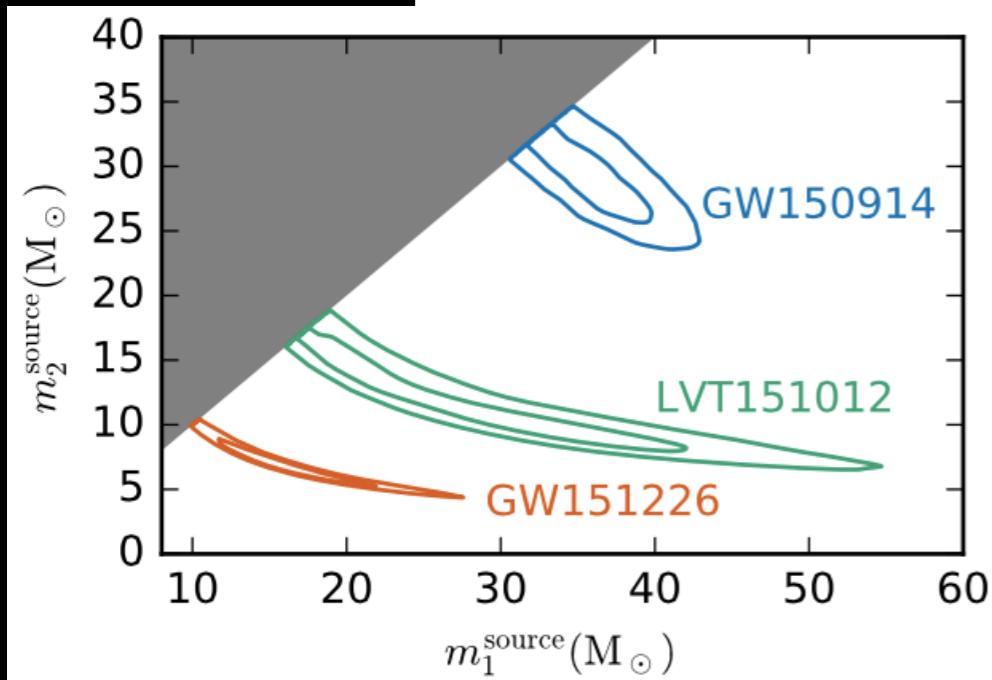
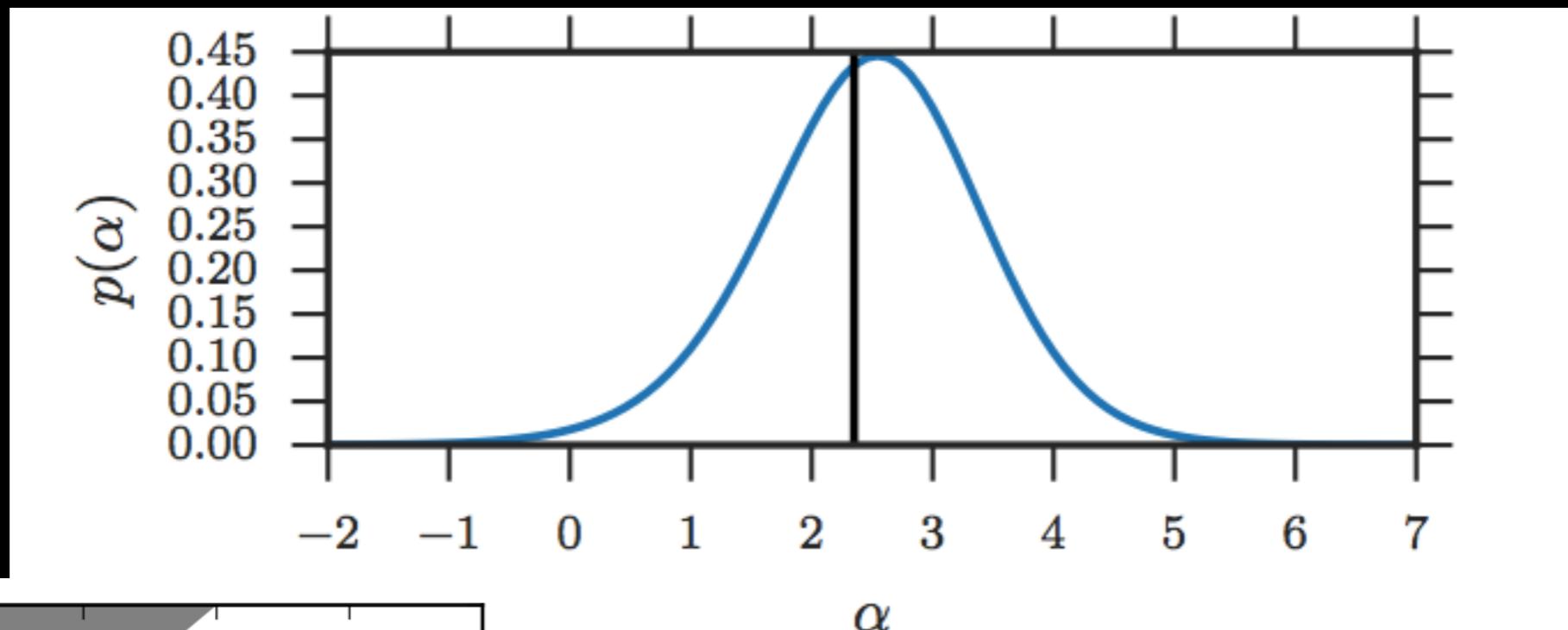
Mandel, Farr, Gair, in prep.

- [Counting and confusion — Farr, Gair, Mandel, Cutler, 2015]

Population Reconstruction



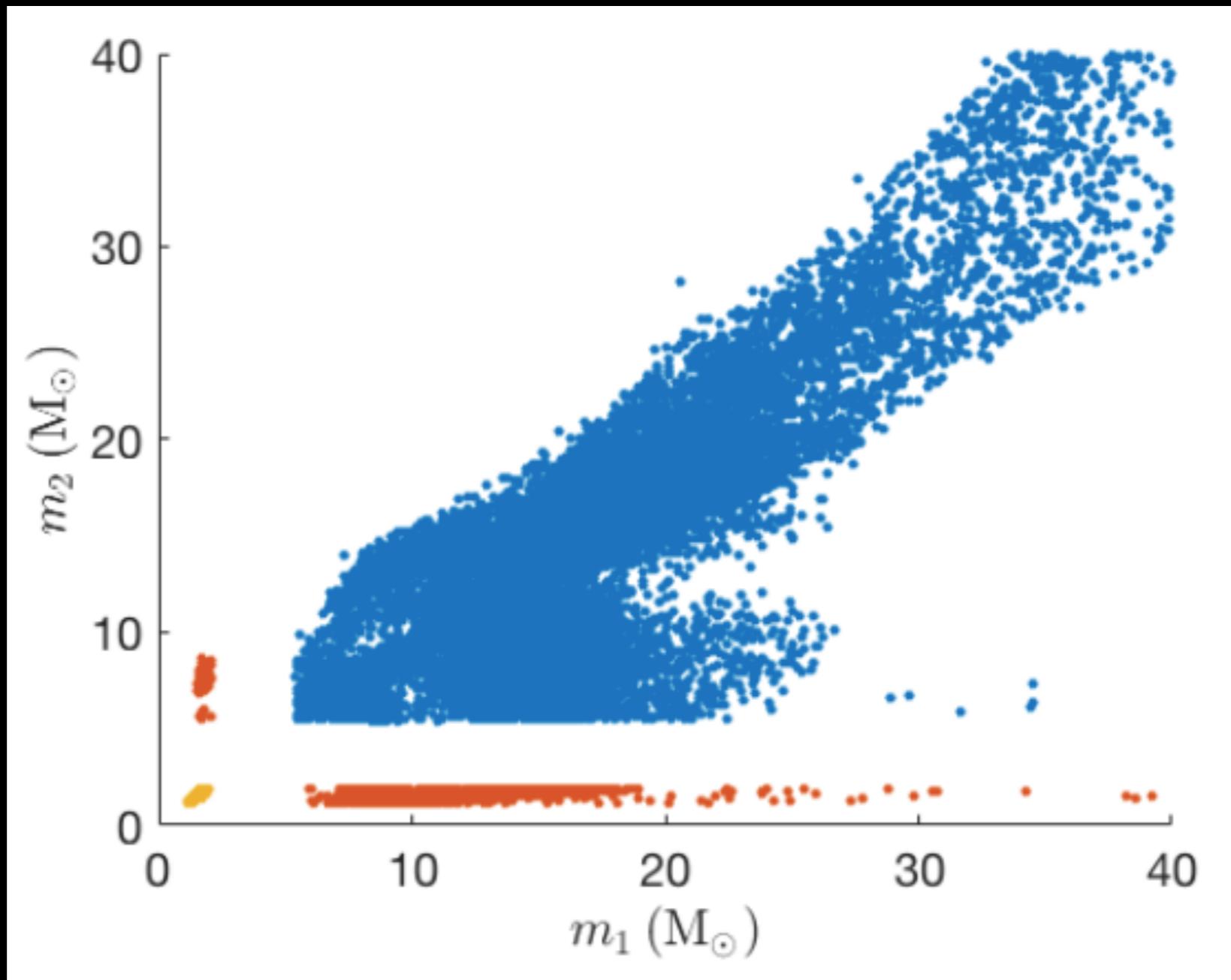
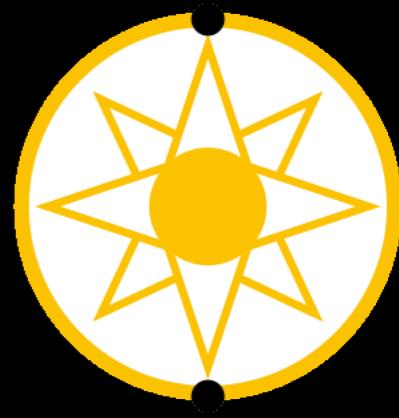
$$p(m_1) \propto m_1^{-\alpha} \quad \text{flat q}$$



Abbott+ (LVC), 2016

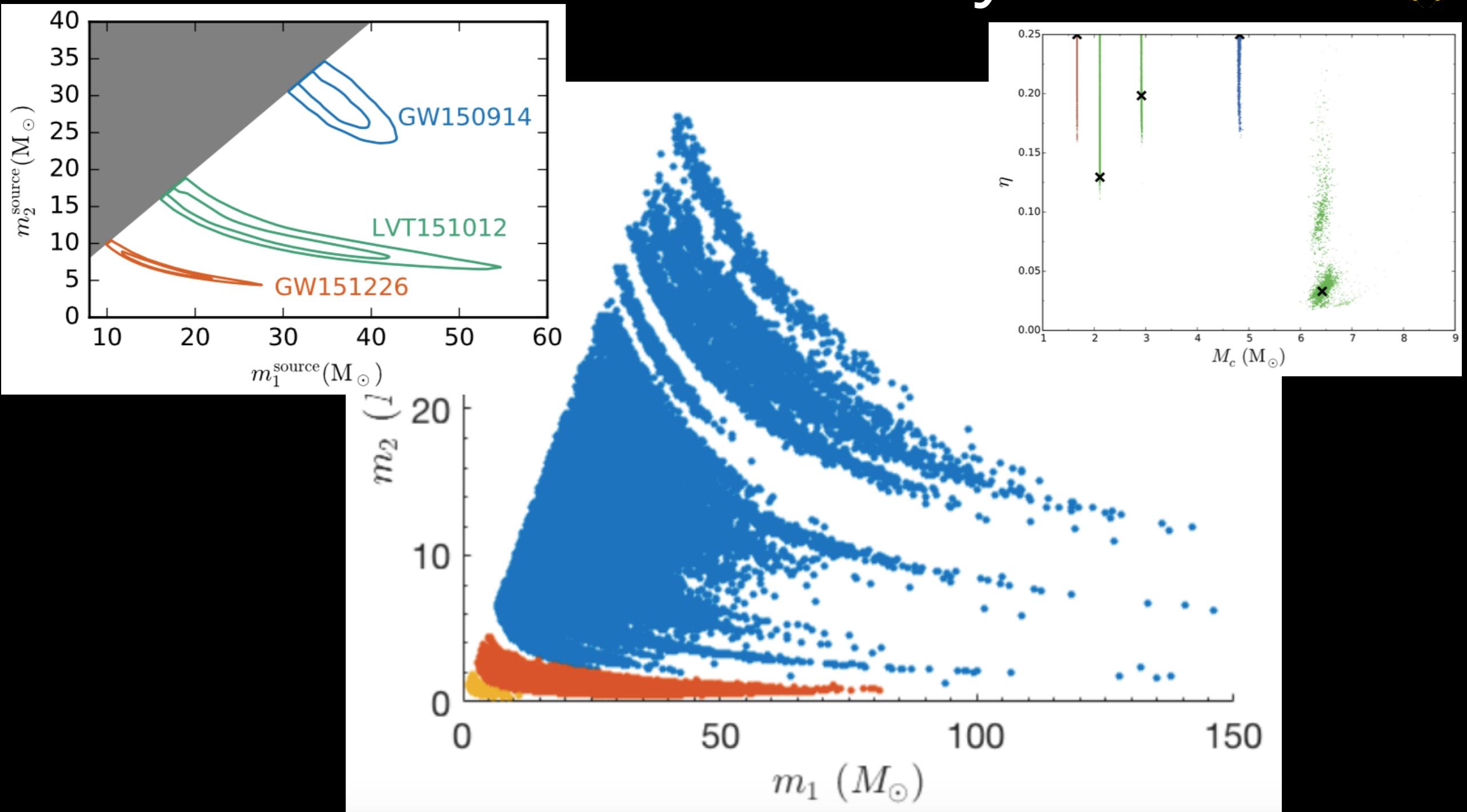
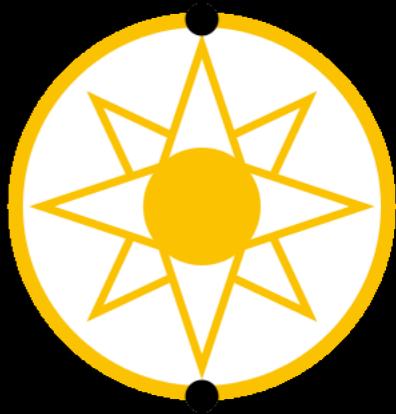
$$h(f) \sim M^{5/6} \Rightarrow V \sim M^{2.5}$$

Unmodeled Inference: Binary population clustering

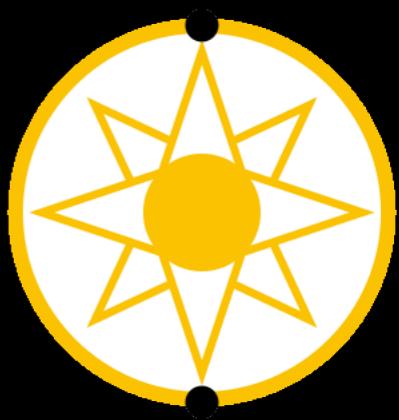


[Mandel et al., 2015 based on Dominik et al., 2015]

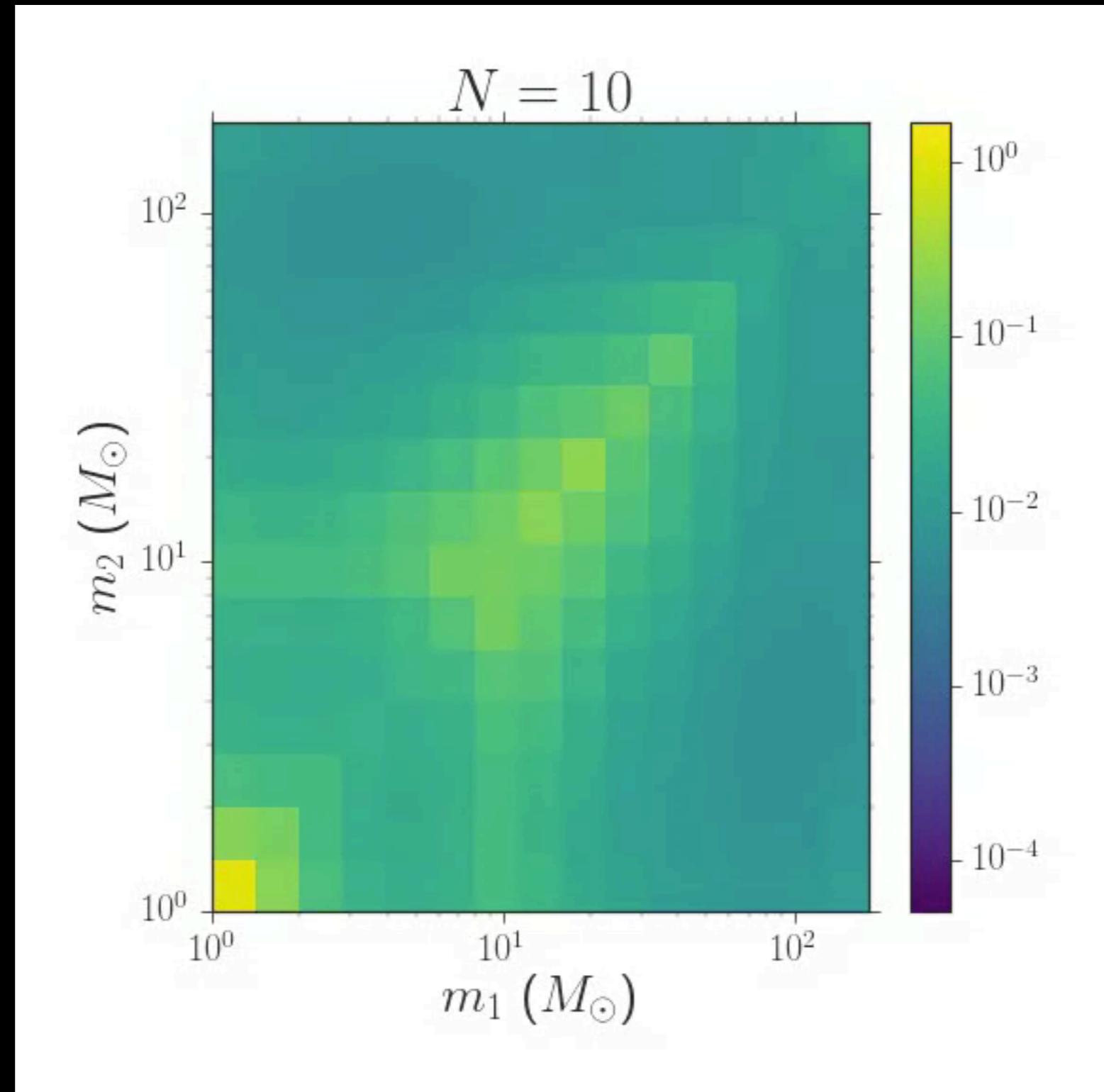
Measurement uncertainty



[Abbott et al., 2016; Mandel et al., 2015; see also Littenberg et al., 2015]

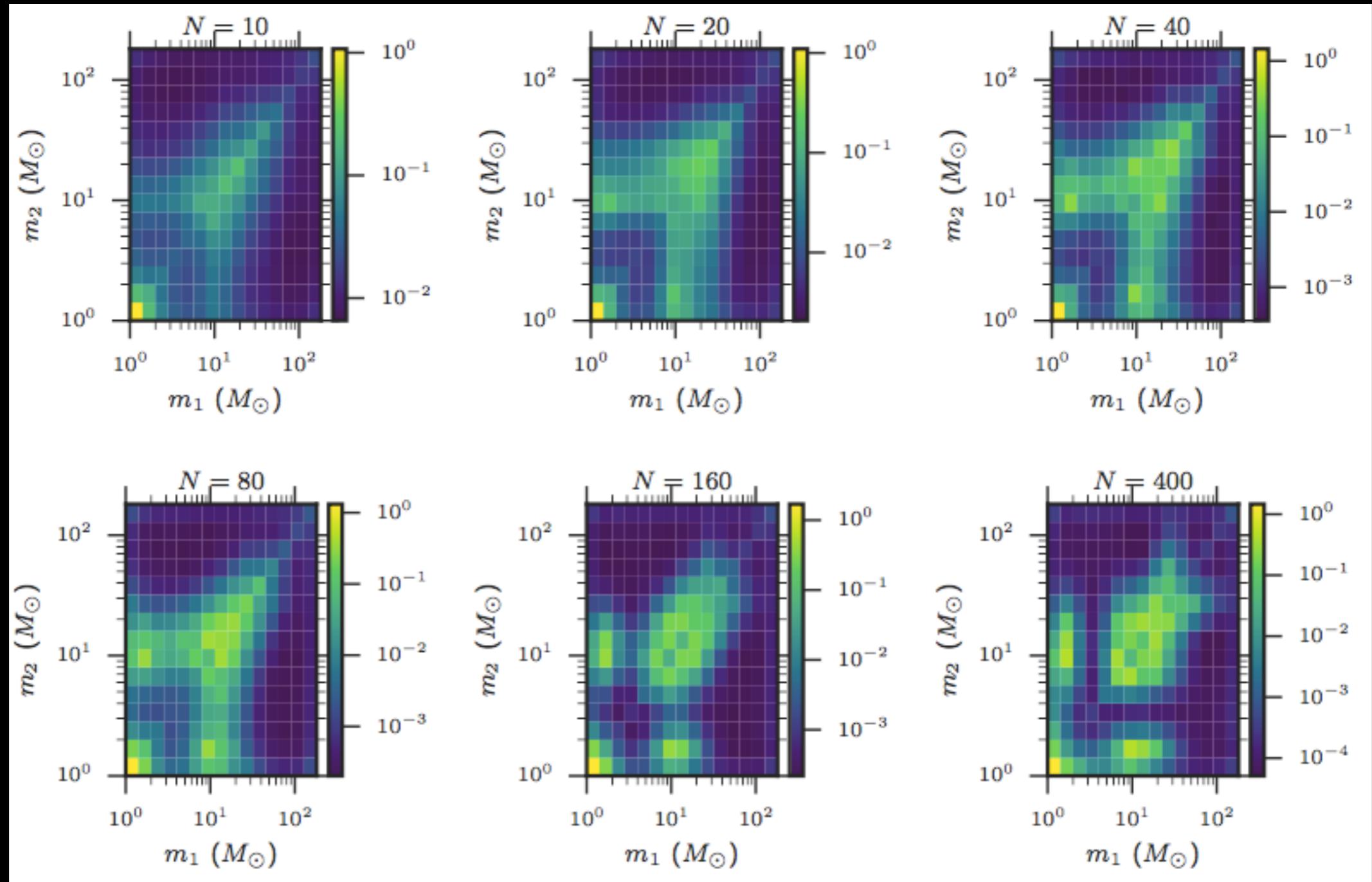


Mean inferred bin density

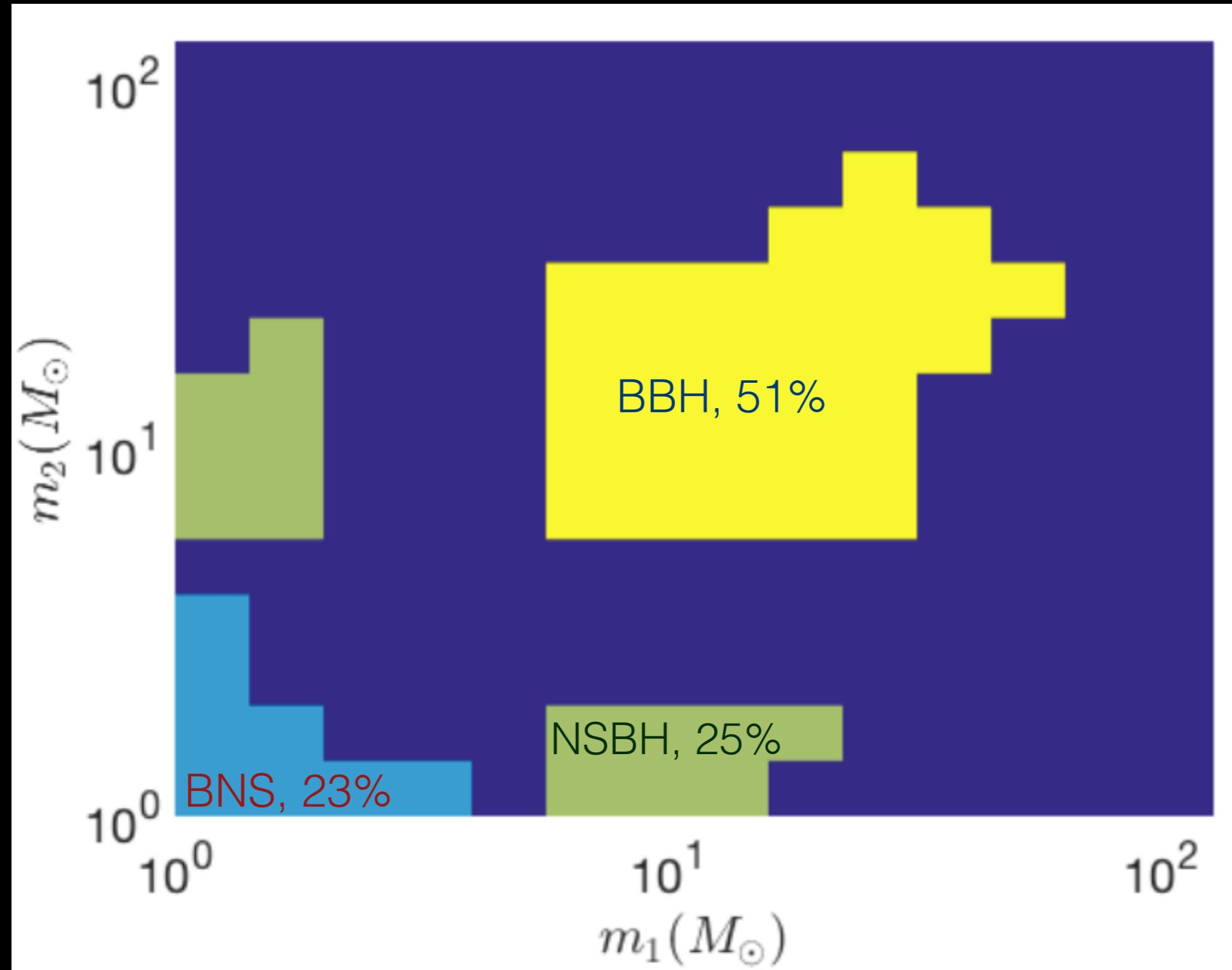
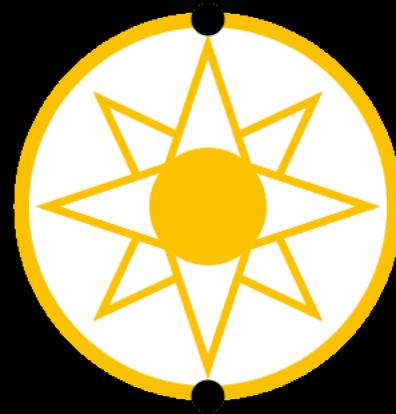




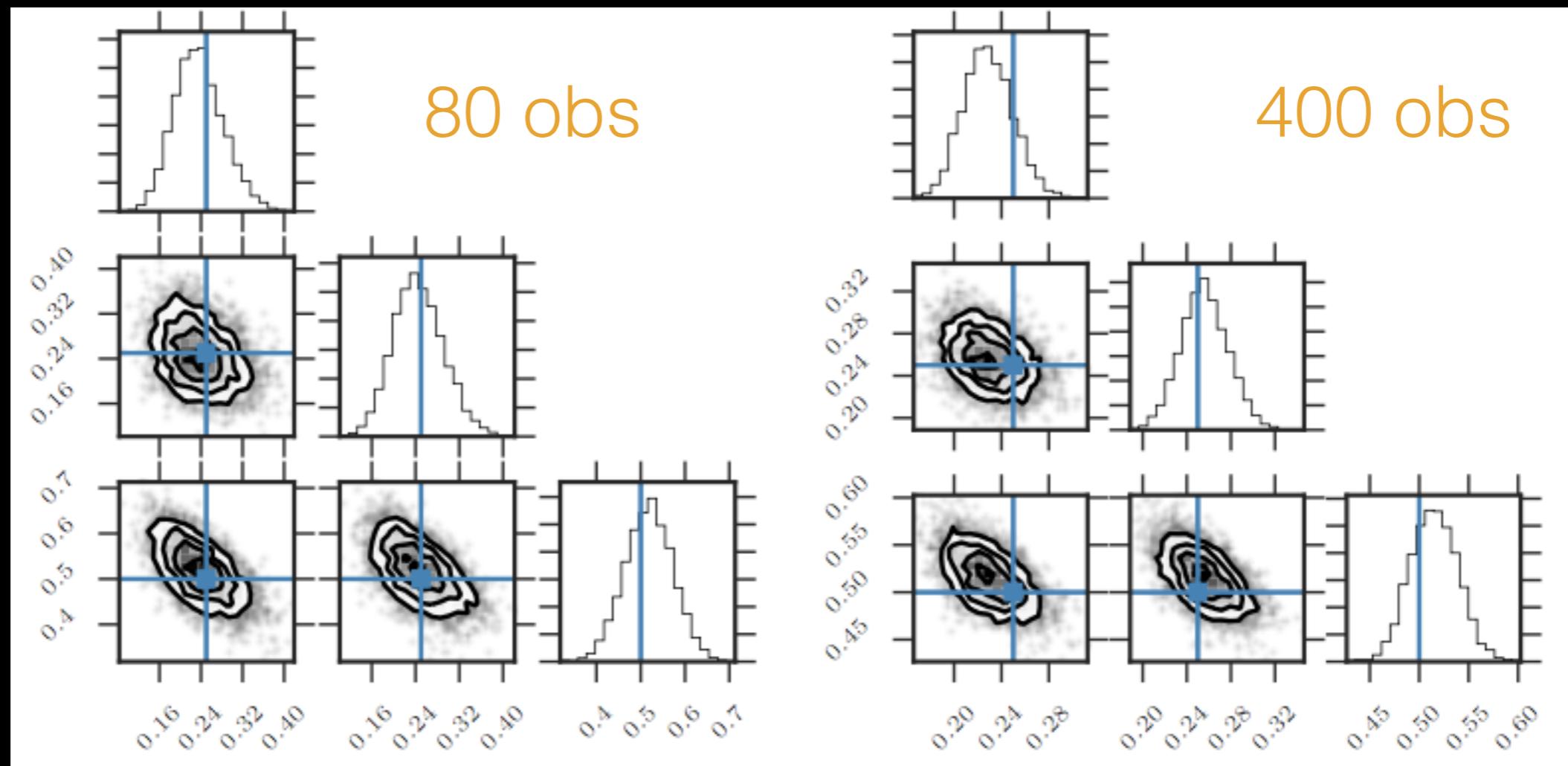
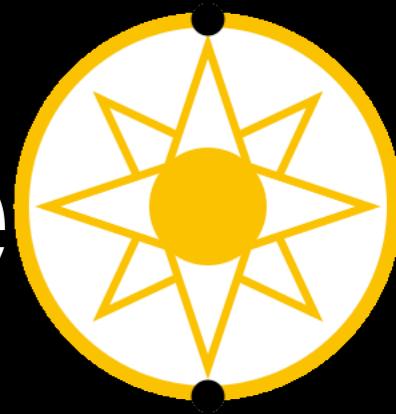
Mean inferred bin density



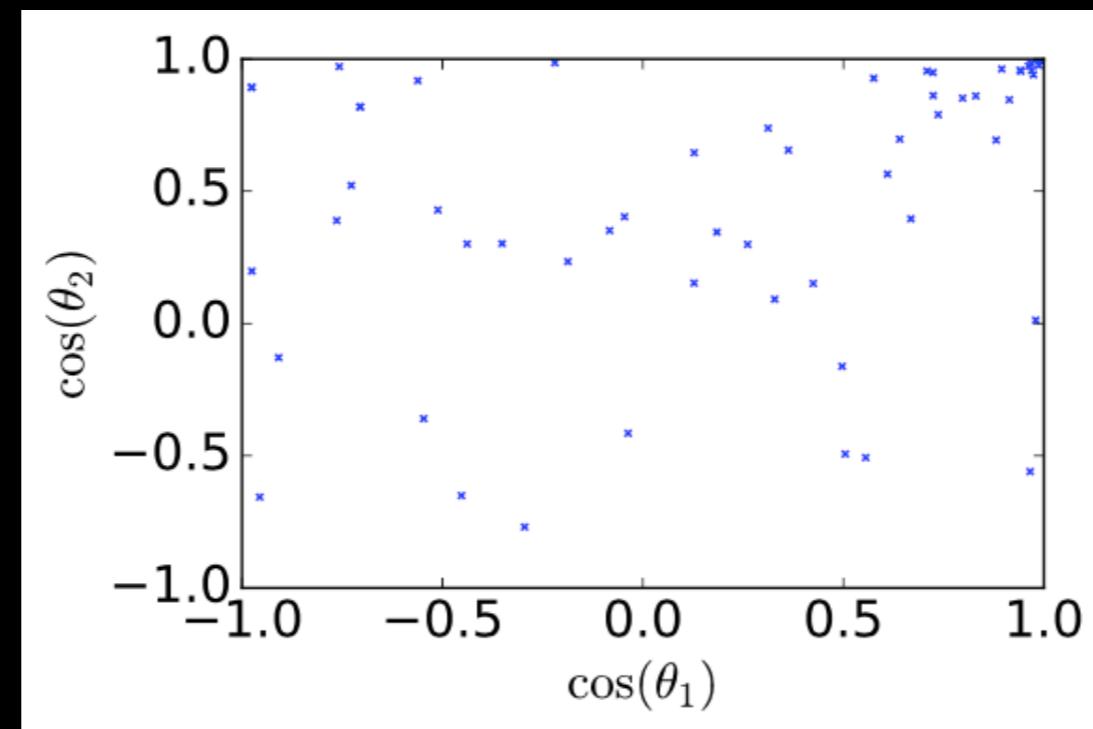
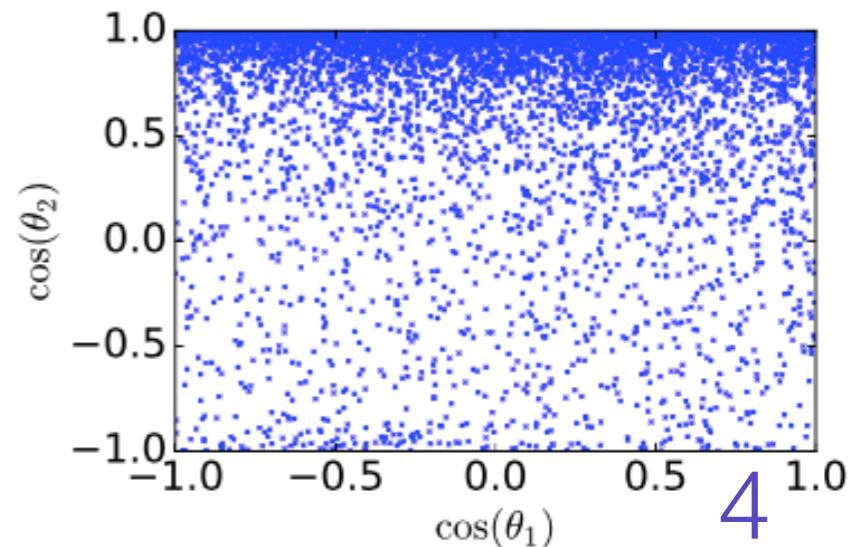
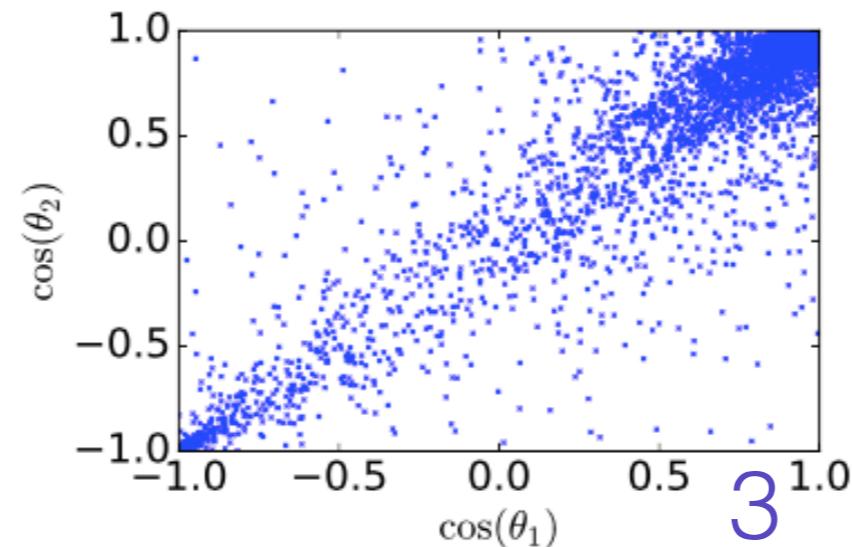
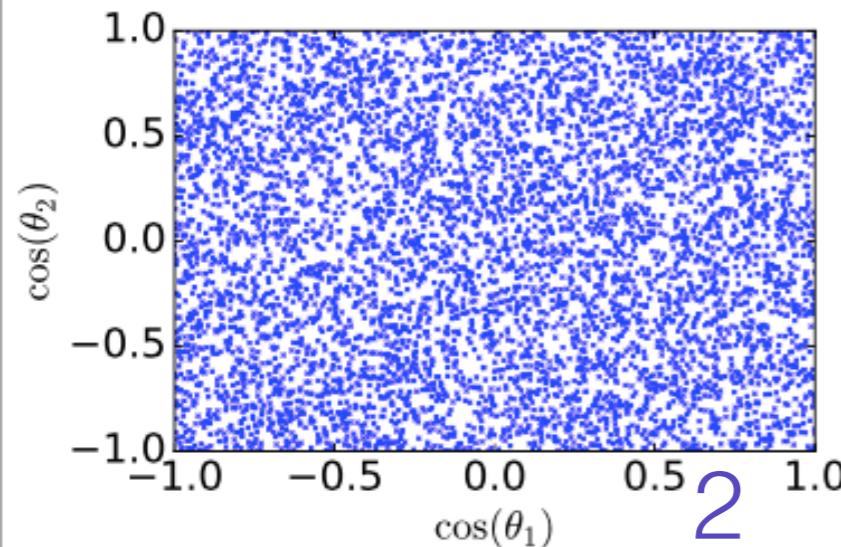
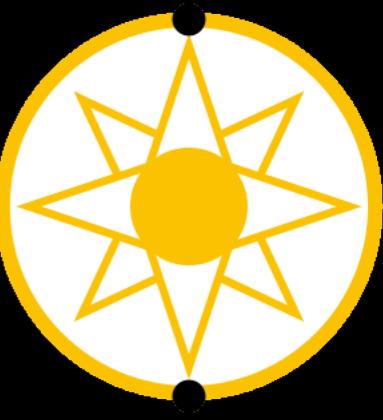
Water filling on mean density



Unmodeled Inference

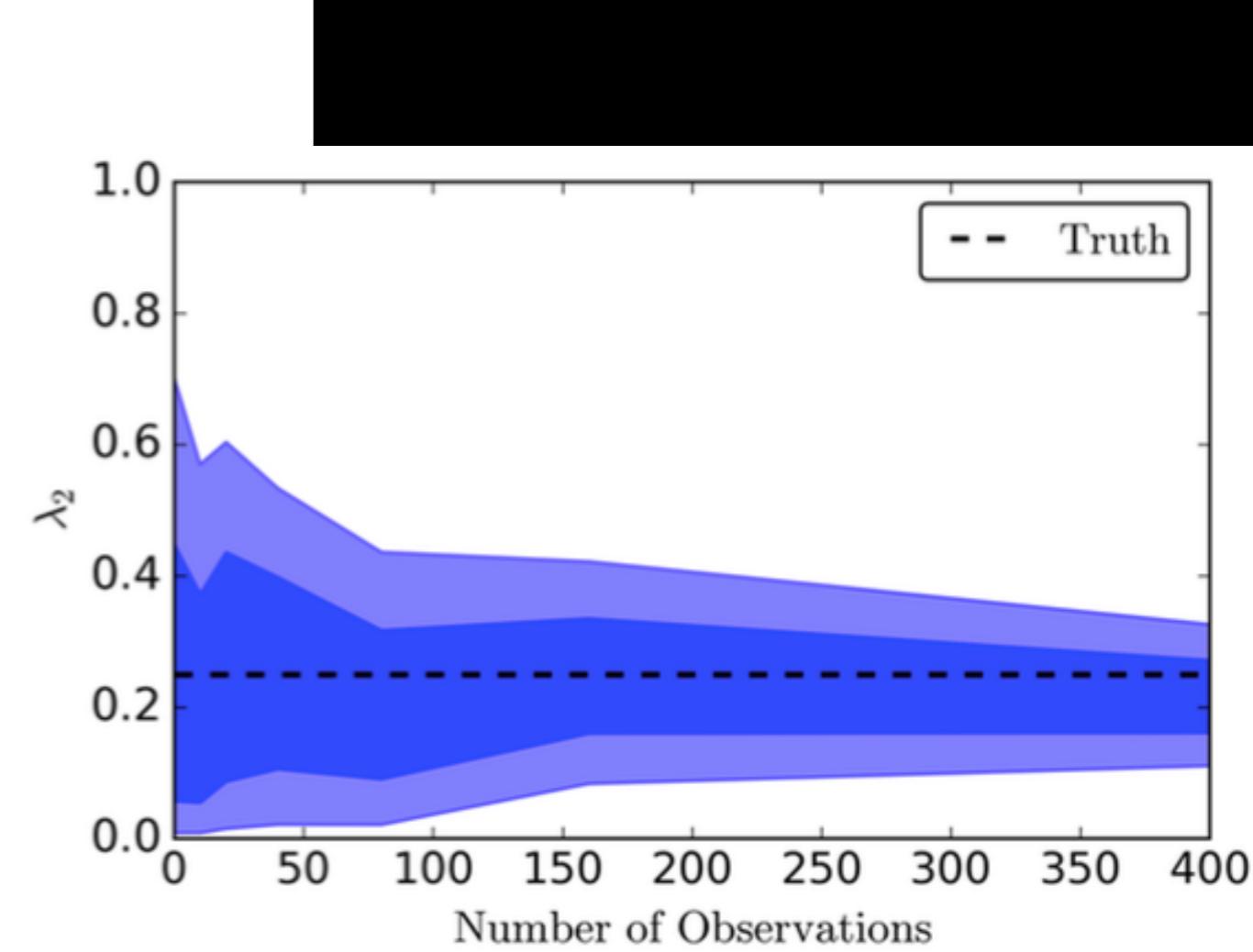
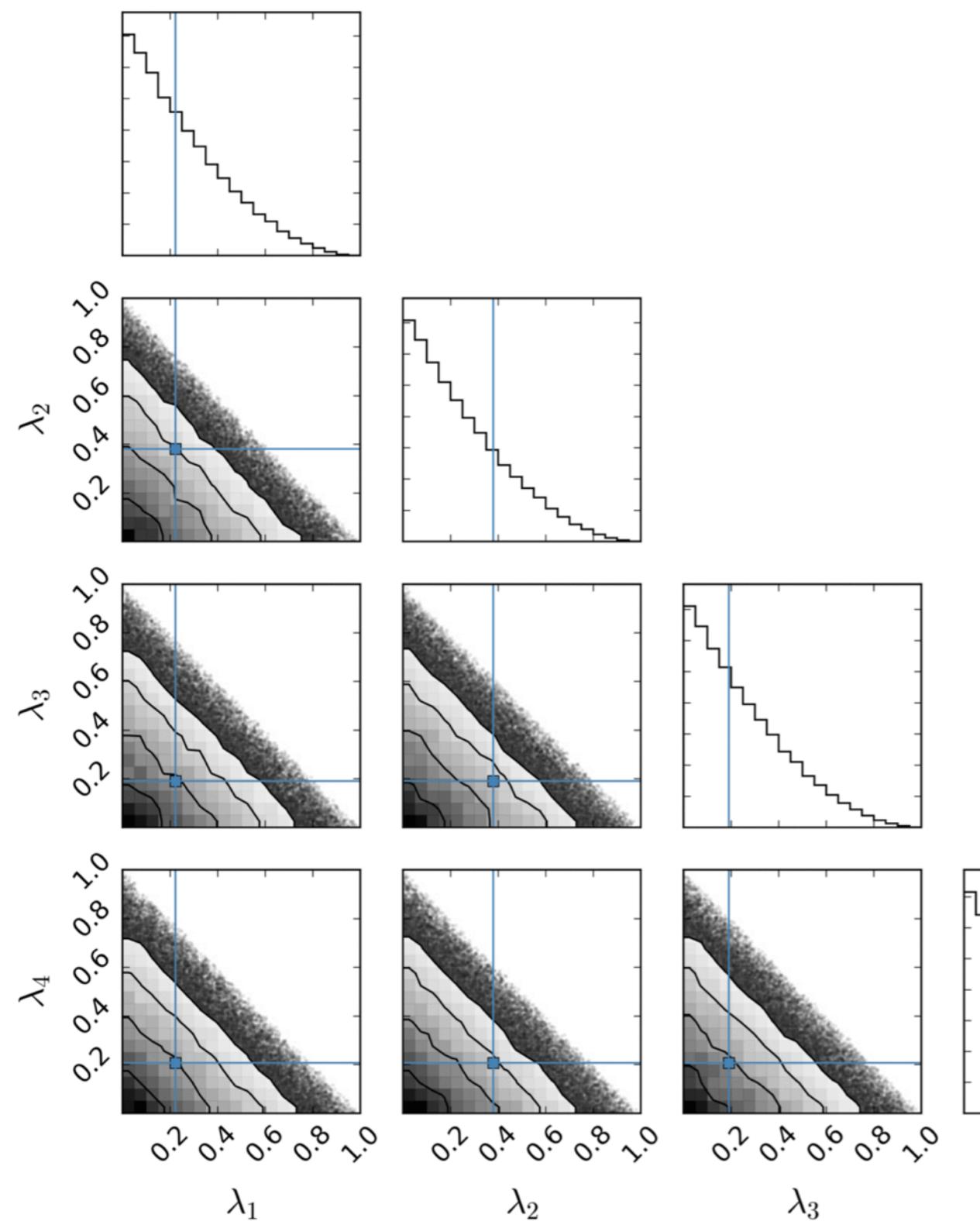
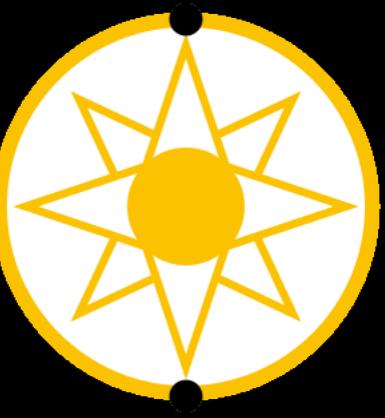


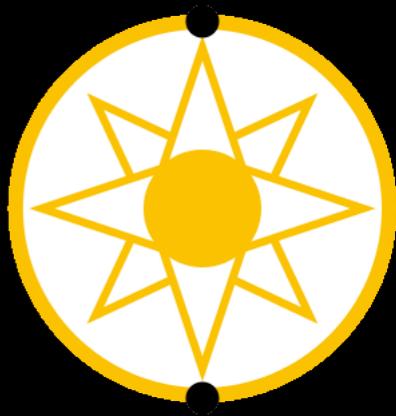
Hierarchical modeling



Stevenson, Berry, Mandel, 2017

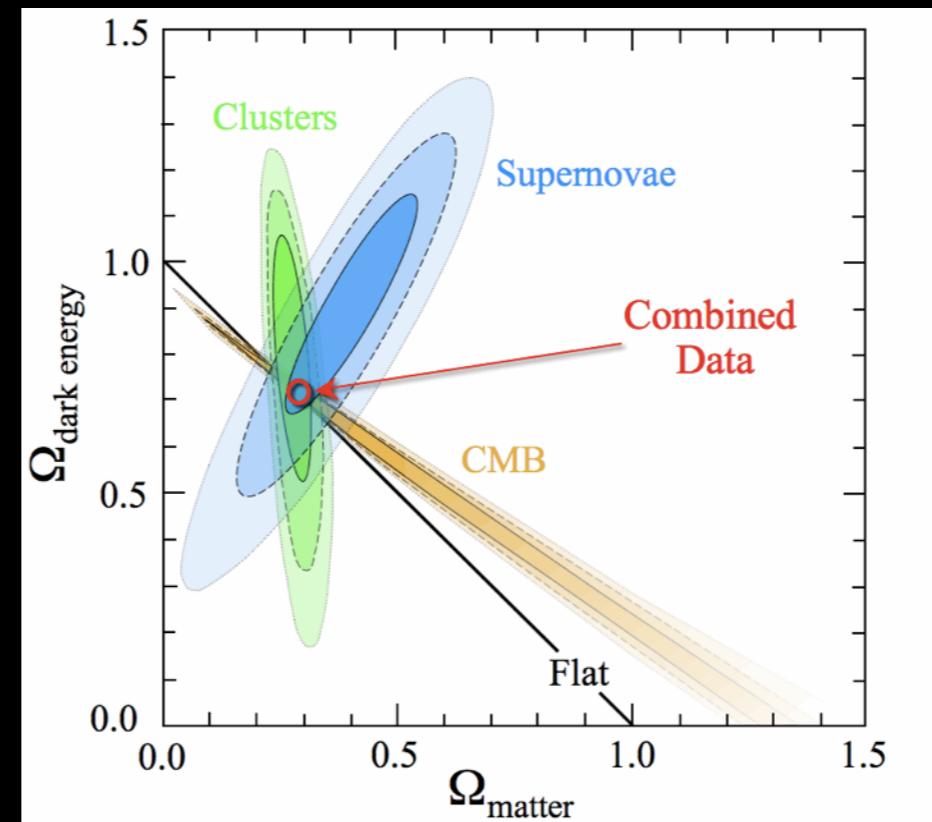
Hierarchical modeling



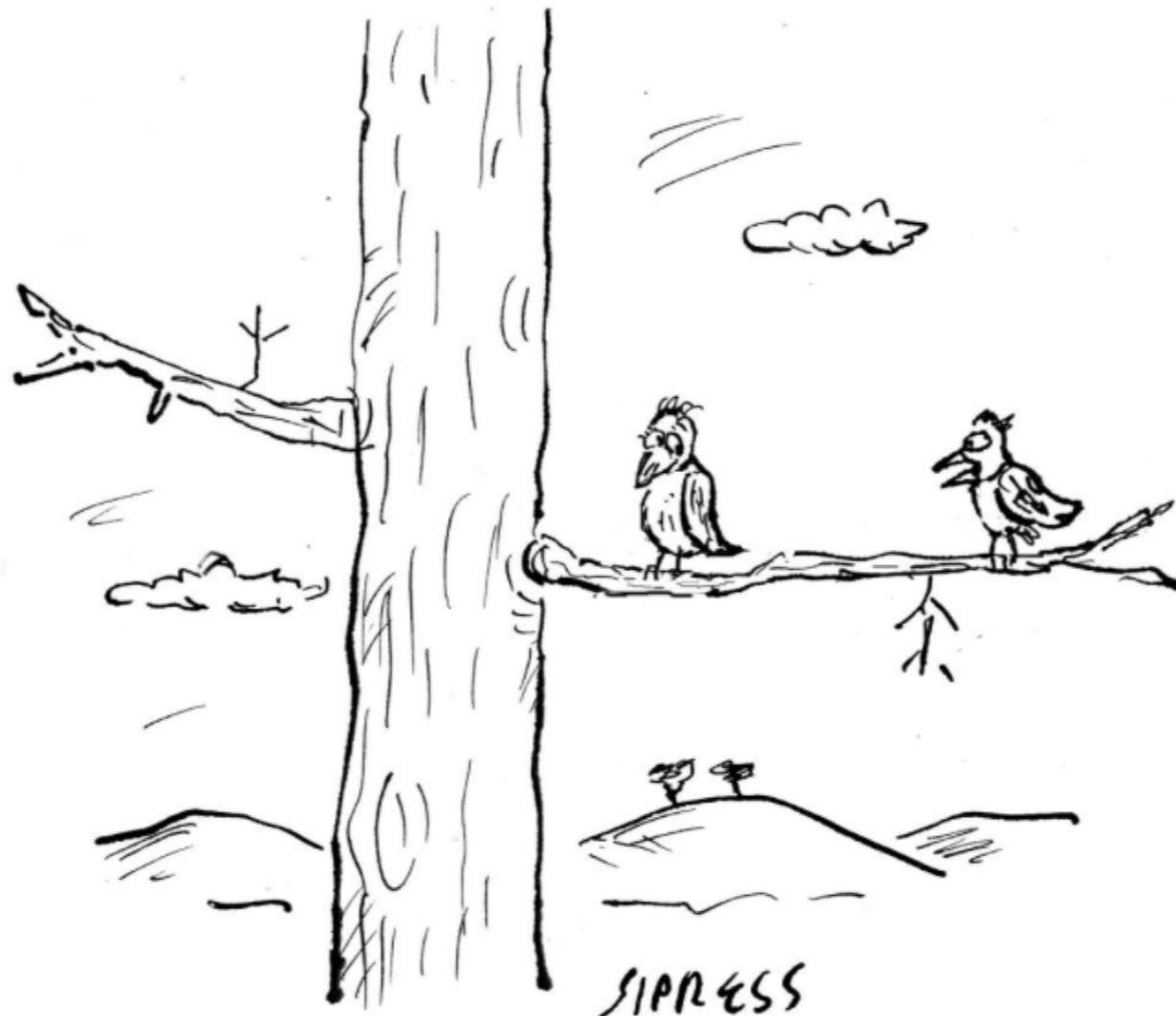


Future

- Bring together modelling and astrostatistics
- Figure out what questions we can realistically answer... and answer them!
- Use full observation set — concordance binary evolution?



Gravitational-wave astrophysics: the future is *now*



"Was that you I heard just now, or was it two black holes colliding?"

Ilya Mandel
University of Birmingham