The Fast and the Fiducial

Improving kludge waveforms for EMRIs

A. J. K. Chua,* C. J. Moore[†] & J. R. Gair[‡]

Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge [†]Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge ^{}School of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh

Overview

EXTREME-MASS-RATIO INSPIRALS will be an important class of source for LISA, but present severe challenges in data analysis due to the length and complexity of their gravitational-wave signals.

We introduce an augmentation of Barack and Cutler's analytic kludge EMRI model with a frequency map and other improvements [1,3,4]. It is hoped that the augmented model will be fast and accurate enough to provide short-duration detection templates in a hierarchical search. After sources are localised in parameter space, longer self-force waveforms are needed to measure their parameters precisely. We propose a technique that uses Gaussian process regression to include information from fiducial waveforms when searching with faster but less accurate ones [2-4].

Detection: Augmented Analytic Kludge



Analytic kludge model builds orbital trajectory out of precessing Keplerian ellipses; its waveforms are fast to generate but dephase relative to more accurate waveforms within hours

Matching Keplerian, periapsis precession and Lense–Thirring frequencies of each ellipse to *fundamental frequencies* of corresponding Kerr geodesic induces three-dimensional map over space of orbits; we map black-hole mass and spin, along with orbital semi-latus rectum

$$(M, a, p) \mapsto (\tilde{M}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{p}) \qquad (\omega_{\text{Kep}}, \omega_{\text{peri}}, \omega_{\text{LT}}) \big|_{(\tilde{M}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{p})} = (\omega_r, \omega_\phi - \omega_r, \omega_\phi - \omega_\theta) \big|_{(M, a, p)}$$



Augmented analytic kludge uses local fit to mapped trajectory of fiducial model and higher-order post-Newtonian equations; its waveforms are still fast to generate but now dephase over months

Source code for the augmented analytic kludge and other kludge waveforms (with shared front end) is available at **github.com/alvincjk/EMRI_Kludge_Suite**

Parameter Estimation: Gaussian Process Regression

Difference between fast and fiducial waveforms is modelled by zero-mean Gaussian process and interpolated from set of pre-computed differences in relevant region of parameter space

$$h_{\rm fid} - h_{\rm fast} = \delta h \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{\rm GP}, \sigma_{\rm GP}^2)$$



Waveform difference is marginalised over analytically in likelihood; marginalised likelihood is computationally affordable as it only uses fast waveforms and Gaussian process interpolant

$$L \propto \frac{1}{1 + \sigma_{\rm GP}^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle s - (h_{\rm fast} + \mu_{\rm GP}) | s - (h_{\rm fast} + \mu_{\rm GP}) \rangle}{1 + \sigma_{\rm GP}^2}\right)$$



[1] A. J. K. CHUA & J. R. GAIR. Improved analytic extrememass-ratio inspiral model for scoping out eLISA data analysis. Class. Quantum Grav. 32:232002, 2015. [2] C. J. Moore, C. P. L. Berry, A. J. K. Chua & J. R. Gair. Improving gravitational-wave parameter estimation using Gaussian process regression. Phys. Rev. D 93:064001, 2016. [3] A. J. K. CHUA. Augmented kludge waveforms and Gaussian process regression for EMRI data analysis. J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 716:012028, 2016. [4] A. J. K. CHUA, C. J. MOORE & J. R. GAIR. The fast and the fiducial: Improving kludge waveforms for extreme-massratio inspirals. In preparation, 2016.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Alvin J. K. Chua / Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge Phone: +44 1223 339277 / E-mail: ajkc3@ast.cam.ac.uk



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