

# Gravitational Wave Follow-up: Expectations, Tools, and Choices

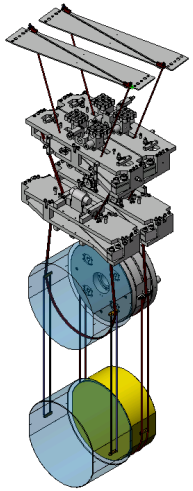
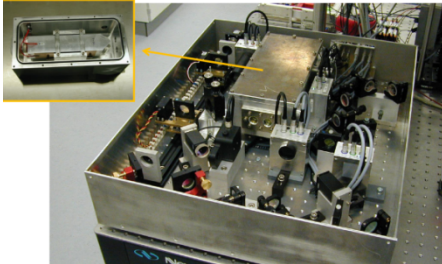
Roy Williams (Caltech)

for the LIGO Scientific Collaboration  
and Virgo Collaboration

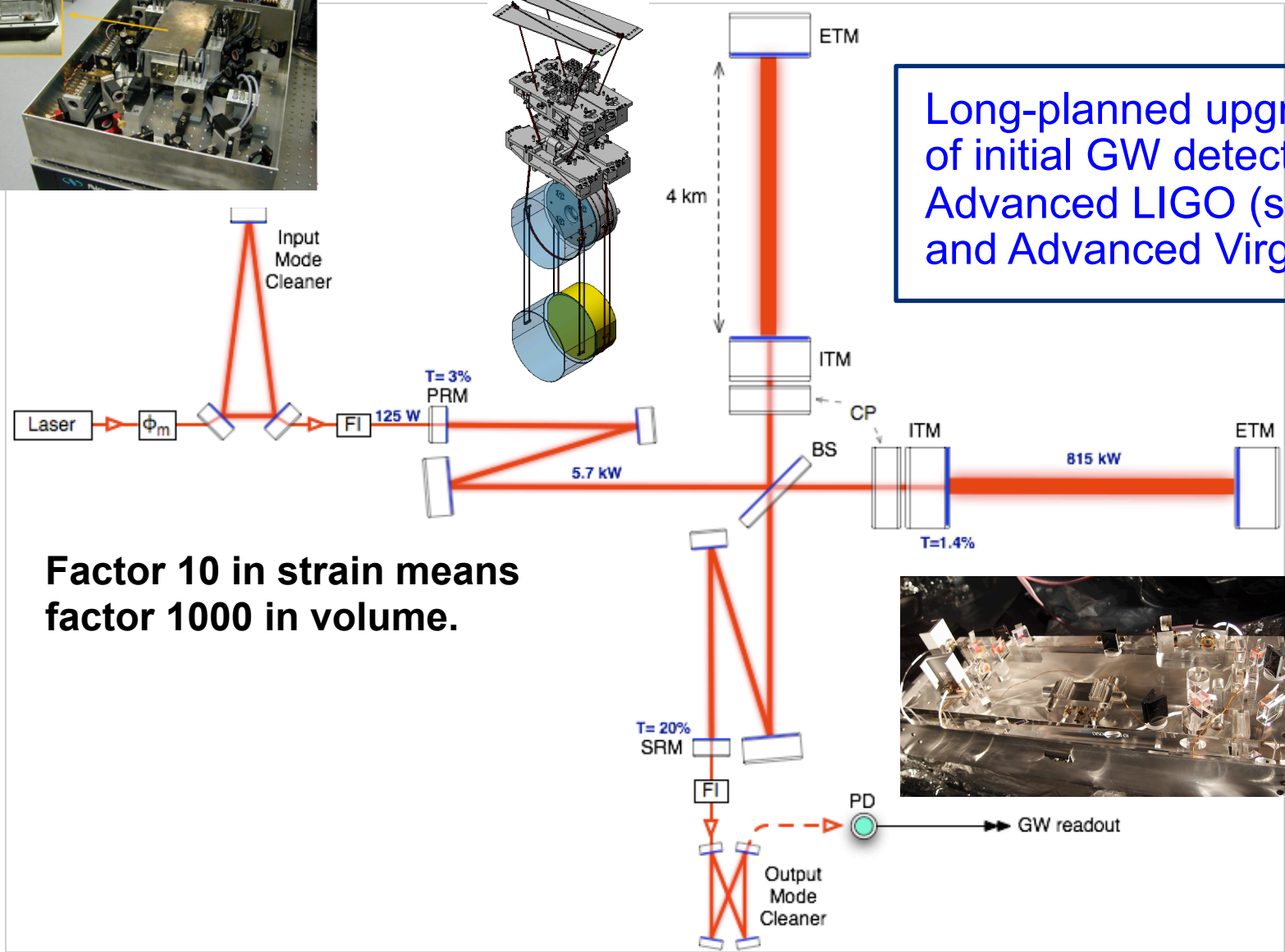


Time Domain Forum, Caltech  
May 9, 2014

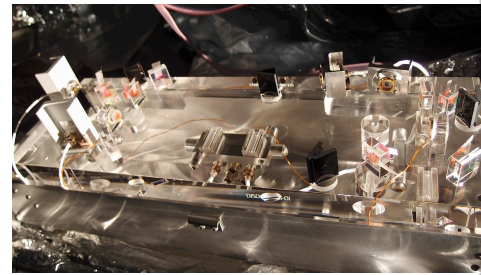
# Advanced Gravitational Wave Detectors



Long-planned upgrades of initial GW detectors: Advanced LIGO (shown) and Advanced Virgo



Factor 10 in strain means factor 1000 in volume.



Now Being Installed and Tested !

Hoping for Science Run in 2015

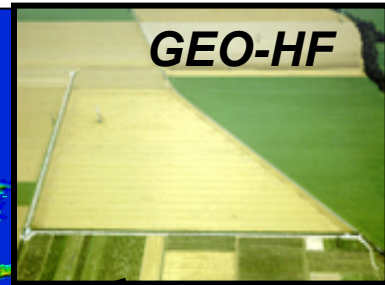


# Advanced Detector Network – Under Construction



**Advanced LIGO**

4 km



**GEO-HF**

600 m



**KAGRA**

3 km



**Advanced LIGO**

4 km



**Advanced VIRGO**

3 km



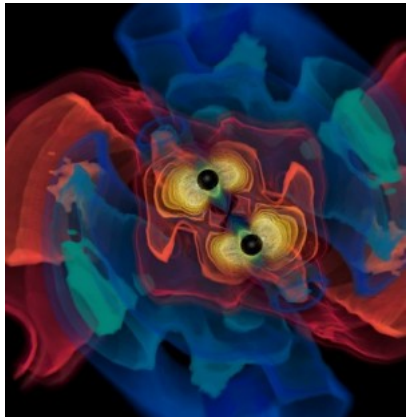
4 km

# Searches for GW Transient Sources

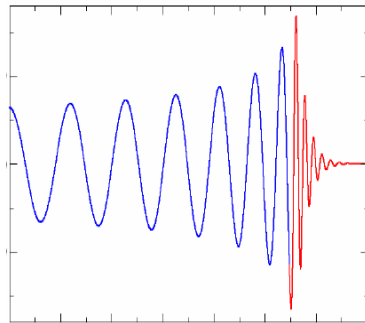
## GW data streams are analyzed jointly

Initially LIGO Hanford+Livingston and Virgo; later others too

## Two main types of transient searches:



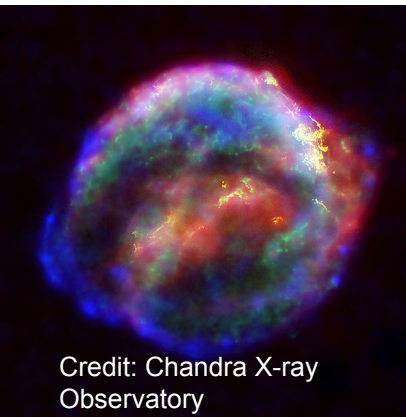
Credit: AEI, CCT, LSU



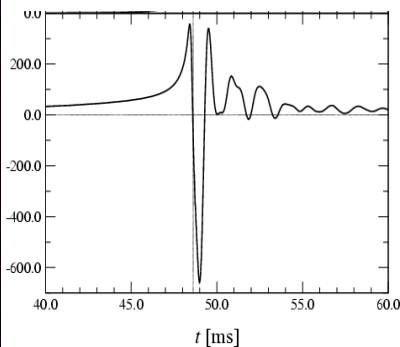
### Compact Binary Coalescence (CBC)

Known waveform → **Matched filtering**

Templates for a range of component masses  
(spin affects waveforms too, but not so important for initial detection)



Credit: Chandra X-ray Observatory

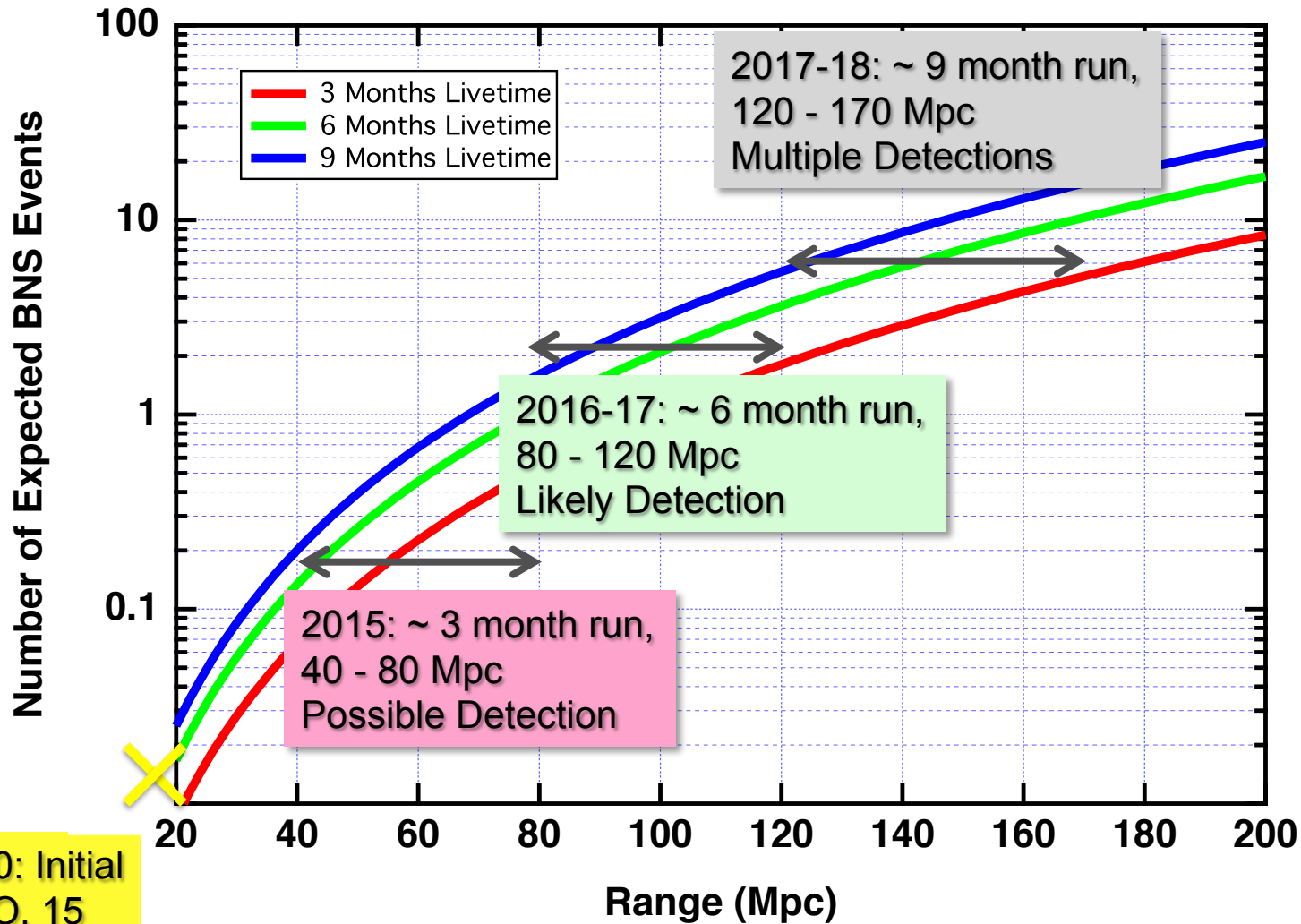


**Unmodelled GW Burst** (< ~1 sec duration)  
e.g. from stellar core collapse

Arbitrary waveform → **Excess power**

Require coherent signals in detectors,  
using direction-dependent antenna response

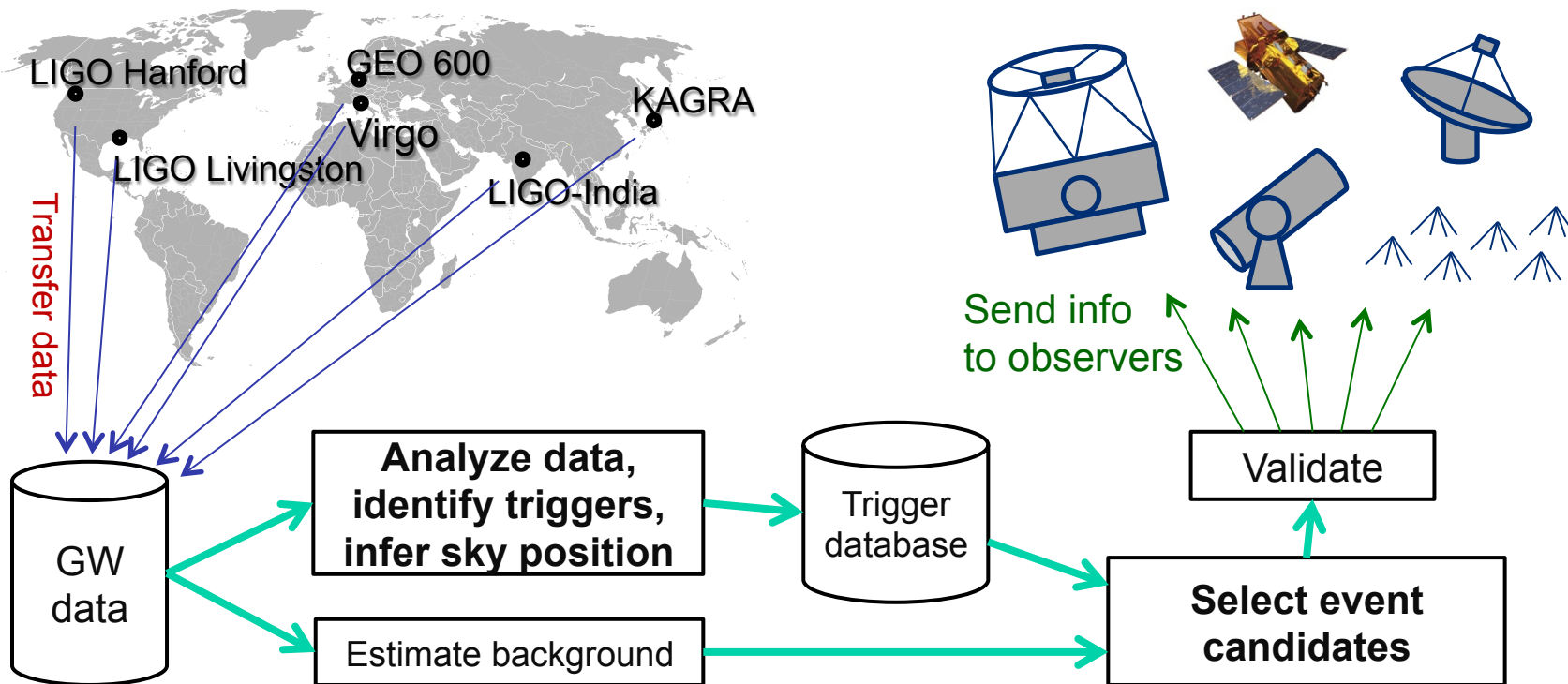
# Projecting Advanced LIGO Sensitivity Progression 2015-2018



From  
*"Prospects for  
 Localization of  
 Gravitational  
 Wave  
 Transients by  
 the Advanced  
 LIGO and  
 Advanced Virgo  
 Observatories"*

arXiv:  
 1304.0670

# Low-latency GW Event Candidates



**Multiple analysis pipelines running as data is collected**

**Generate *triggers* from apparent transients in the data**

Estimate significance by comparing with *background* distribution from time-shifted analysis



# Alert Latency and Notes

**Typical latency to generate triggers with sky position info:  
3 to 6 minutes**

Additional time needed for validation: not yet known, but maybe ~20 min

**We might provide multiple skymaps with different assumptions  
about the source**

CBC orbit inclination: unconstrained, or face-on

GW burst polarization: unconstrained, linear, or elliptical

**We may send updated information about an event  
after the initial alert**

e.g. refined skymap (PE analysis) or significance estimate

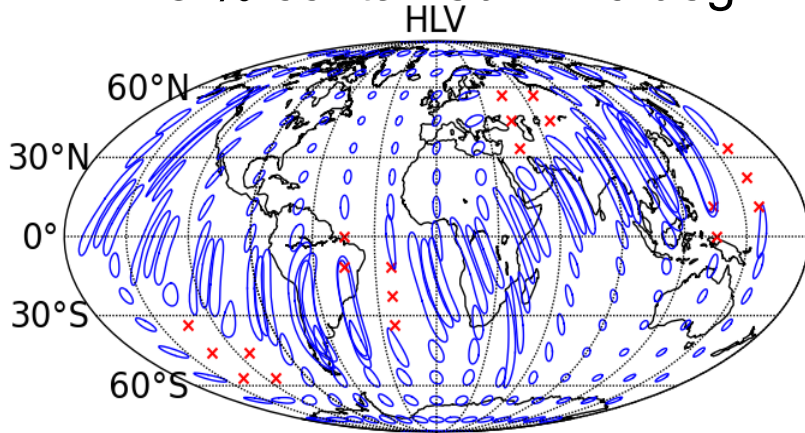
Will send a VOEvent referencing the first one, incrementing the version number in the IVORN



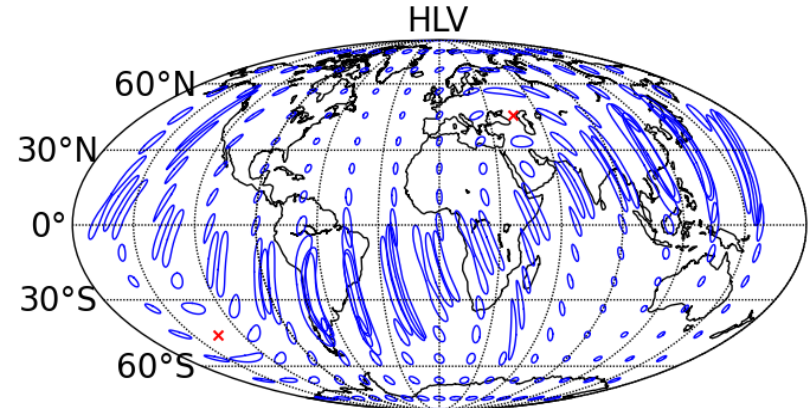
# Position Reconstruction Accuracy vs. Time

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1304.0670>

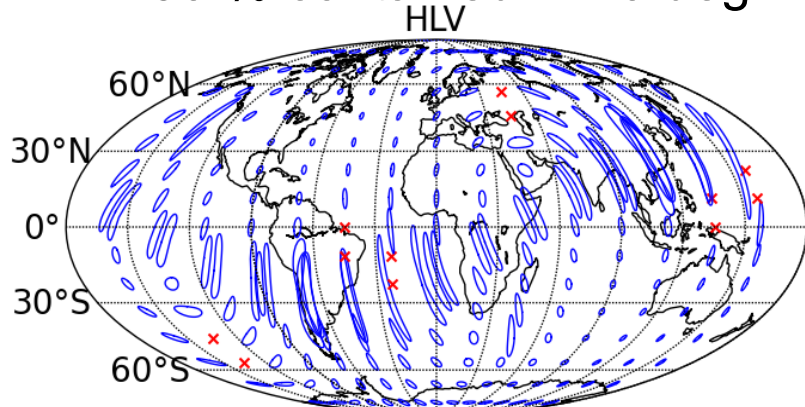
Face-on BNS 80 Mpc **HLV 2016-17**  
~8 % contained in 20 deg<sup>2</sup>



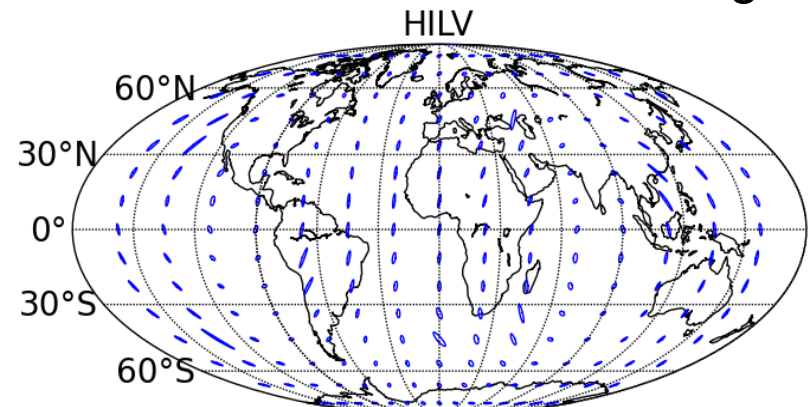
Face-on BNS 80 Mpc **HLV 2017-18**  
~10 % contained in 20 deg<sup>2</sup>



Face-on BNS **160 Mpc HLV 2019+**  
~30 % contained in 20 deg<sup>2</sup>



Face-on BNS 160 Mpc **HILV 2022+**  
~50 % contained in 20 deg<sup>2</sup>





# Follow-up Scenario

- Expect to distribute GW alerts as *Notices/VOEvents* over (initially) private GCN/TAN
- Responses by Notices and Circulars
- With private wiki, bulletin board, email for MOU partners
- **Interactions between LVC and EM partners will start soon**

# What's in the Alert?

## Time of the GW candidate

At Earth, with precision of order  $\sim 10$  ms (direction-dependent)

## Significance of the candidate

Expressed as an effective false alarm rate (FAR)

## Sky position probability map

HEALPix grid in FITS file



Programs (eg Healpy/Healpix)  
Astro viz apps (eg DS9 or Aladin)  
Derived data like **Skymap.json**  
Specialist viz like **Skymap Viewer**

## Maximum Distance

Although the source could be much closer

# Follow-up Observer wants:

## (1) Automatic neglect of what I cannot observe

too close to sun or moon  
too close to galactic plane  
wrong hemisphere



### Skymap.json

Time UTC and MJD  
Which detectors were involved  
Declination histogram  
Decile contour areas  
Decile contours as polylines  
Sun and Moon

## (2) If good, let me look carefully

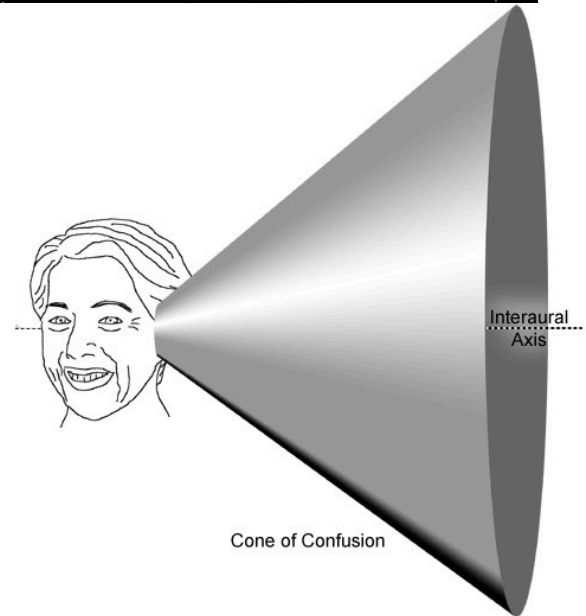
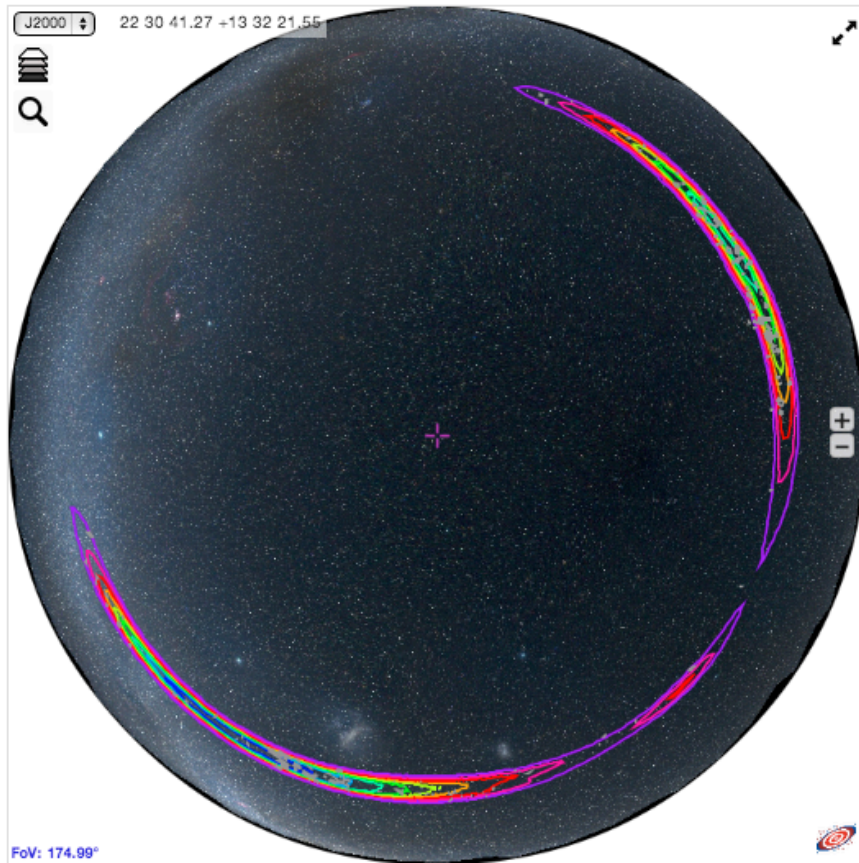
when can I observe it?  
which survey fields are relevant?  
which galaxies could it be?  
what are my partners doing?



### Skymap Viewer

Sky atlas with contour map  
Local horizon  
Catalogs of galaxies etc

# Ring-shaped Skymaps



<http://www.ligo.caltech.edu/~rwilliam/skymapViewer>

LIGO-G1400497

# Simulated skymaps

## Posterior probability skymaps are obtained from coherent analysis

Fast coherent position reconst. (~min)


Full parameter estimation can be done, but currently is slow (~days), effort underway to reduce to ~hour)

## Examples of simulated skymaps

L. Singer+ <http://arxiv.org/abs/1404.5623>

Data release: <http://www.ligo.org/science/first2years/>

## The First Two Years of Electromagnetic Follow-Up with Advanced LIGO and Virgo

 [Read on arXiv:1404.5623](http://arxiv.org/abs/1404.5623)

L. P. Singer, L. R. Price, B. Farr, A. L. Urban, C. Pankow, S. Vitale, J. Veitch, W. M. Farr, C. Hanna, K. Cannon, T. Downes, P. Graff, C.-J. Haster, I. Mandel, T. Sidery, and A. Vecchio

# Skymap Gallery from First2Years

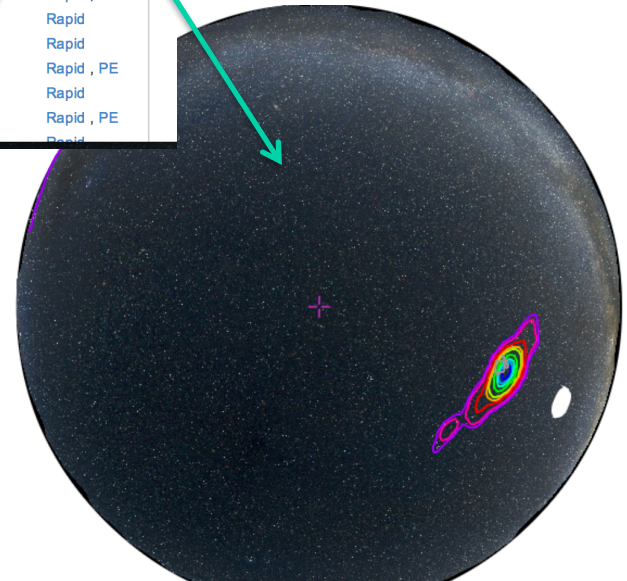
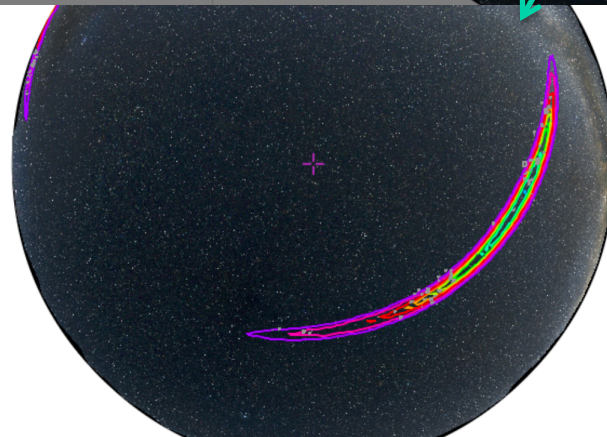
This page shows 1605 skymaps from the paper. The ones at the end have skymaps from two analysis (Lalinference\_MCMC or Lalinference\_Nest).

- Year: The year label from the paper, which can be 2015 or 2016.
- Figure: The figure number from the paper if this event is illustrated.
- Detection ID: The identifier of the event.
- network: List of detectors involved in the detection, can
- snr-net: Network SNR for the detection
- mass1: Recovered mass 1, solar masses
- mass2: Recovered mass 2, solar masses
- rapid-50: Area in sq degrees of 50% of the probability for rapid localization
- rapid-90: Area in sq degrees of 90% of the probability for rapid localization
- pe-50: Area in sq degrees of 50% of the probability for MCMC/Nest localization
- pe-90: Area in sq degrees of 90% of the probability for MCMC/Nest localization
- Distance: Injected distance in Mpc
- Links: To the Rapid and to the MCMC/Nest skymaps

Click to Sort

Rapid is ~Minute  
PE is ~Hours  
Can make a big difference

Year	Figure	Detection ID	network	snr-net	mass1	mass2	rapid-area50	rapid-area90	pe-area50	pe-area90	distance	Links
2015	1087	H1.L1		13.2	1.37	1.09	217	1022	241	953	43	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10116	H1.L1		18.9	1.43	1.16	99	440			41	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10148	H1.L1		13.6	1.35	1.26	134	722	174	880	84	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10184	H1.L1		13.6	1.39	1.28	183	815	162	825	57	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10202	H1.L1		13.1	1.61	1.04	249	898	178	786	61	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10206	H1.L1		12.3	1.36	1.25	316	994	346	1106	72	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10389	H1.L1		14.5	1.53	1.2	168	635			46	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10405	H1.L1		12.7	1.53	1.12	236	904			87	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10458	H1.L1		15.9	1.43	1.31	168	638	191	652	68	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10478	H1.L1		13.2	1.46	1.23	149	547			77	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10498	H1.L1		12.1	1.64	1.05	169	665			80	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10529	H1.L1		12.2	1.66	0.99	269	796	219	930	39	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10690	H1.L1		13.1	1.37	1.26	160	659			86	<a href="#">Rapid</a>
2015	10697	H1.L1		14.9	1.57	1.05	166	711	87	475	47	<a href="#">Rapid</a> , <a href="#">PE</a>
2015	10752	H1.L1		15.7	1.27	1.20	175	656			42	<a href="#">Rapid</a>



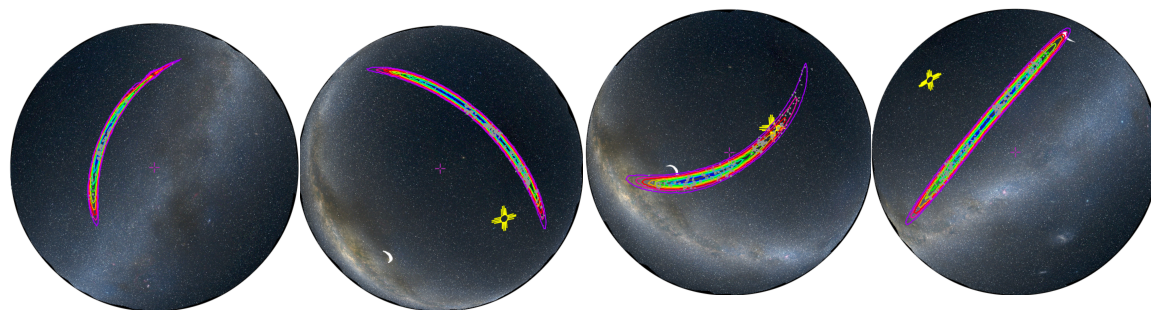
# Simulated Skymaps

**Warning: My  
Contours are  
Too Fat!**

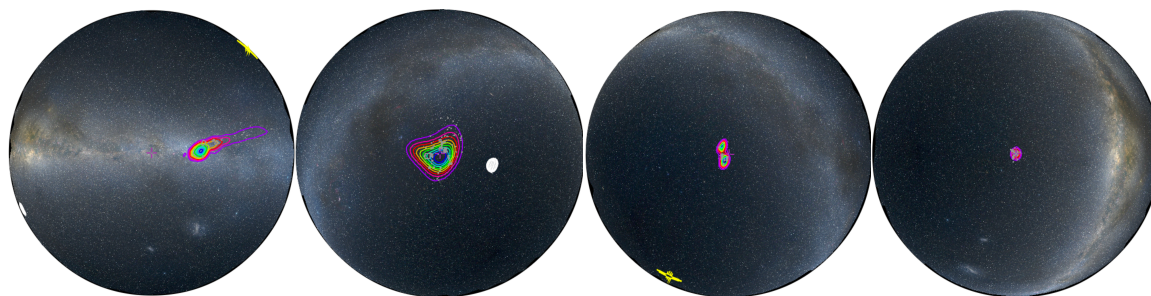
## Error region geometry can be non-trivial

Banana shape and/or

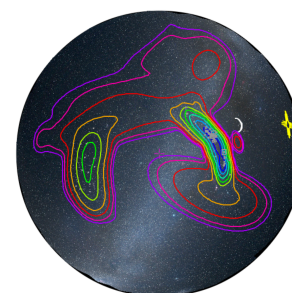
disconnected islands – especially for narrowband GW burst candidates



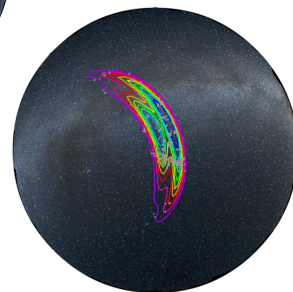
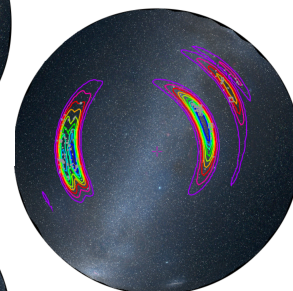
2-detector arc 2015



3-detector spot 2016



fringes  
(HV and LV)





# Skymap Viewer

## LIGO Caltech (US) + CDS Strasbourg (FR)

<http://www.ligo.caltech.edu/~rwilliam/skymapViewer>

### ★ Skymap as decile contours

100's of simulations 2015/2016

### ★ Multi-scale

allsky to arcsecond

### ★ Multi-wavelength

DSS, Fermi, XMM, SDSS etc

### ★ Observing (Sun/moon/horizon)

horizon for given long + lat + UTC

sun and moon

### ★ Catalogs of galaxies/clusters

or any catalog from Vizier

your suggestions welcome!

### ★ Browser only

nothing to install

# Skymap Viewer

A sky atlas for understanding LIGO-Virgo skymaps. Help [here](#), and skymaps [here](#).



## LIGO-Virgo Skymaps ?

This skymap visualizes the sky-location probability distribution for candidate event number **646923**

Detected by L1,V1  
50%,90% areas 291.5, 1089.

Choose image & catalogs

## Time and Place ?

Universal time

2014-05-02T12:40:26

Now

Show Sky


E Longitude -118

Latitude 34


Sun =  and  = Moon

About the skymap

## Catalog Sources ?

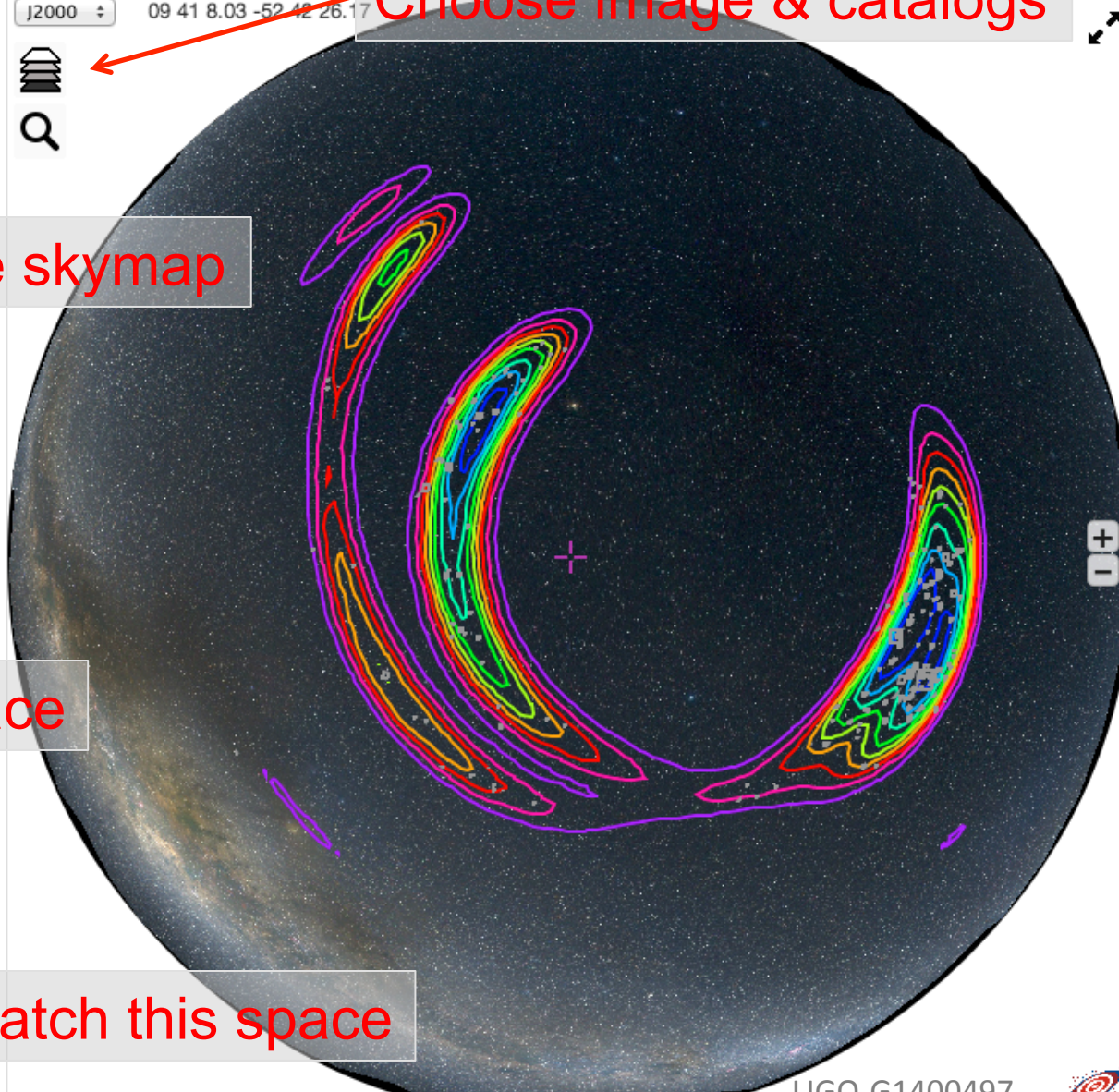
Click the Layers icon  to switch on catalogs. If you click on the sources on the sky, information will appear here with links to Simbad and NED.

## Zoomable Multiwavelength Sky

Zoom in on the sky with the mouse or the +/- icons on the right of the sky. To change the image layer, click the Layers icon  and select an image layer.

Watch this space

J2000 09 41 8.03 -52 42 26.17



FoV: 175.66°

LIGO-G1400497



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A sky atlas for understanding LIGO-Virgo skymaps. Help [here](#), and skymaps [here](#).



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Now

Show Sky

E Longitude

-118

Latitude

34

Sun =



and



= Moon

## Catalog Sources ?

NGC3763


BMAG=-22.47, Dist=79.56

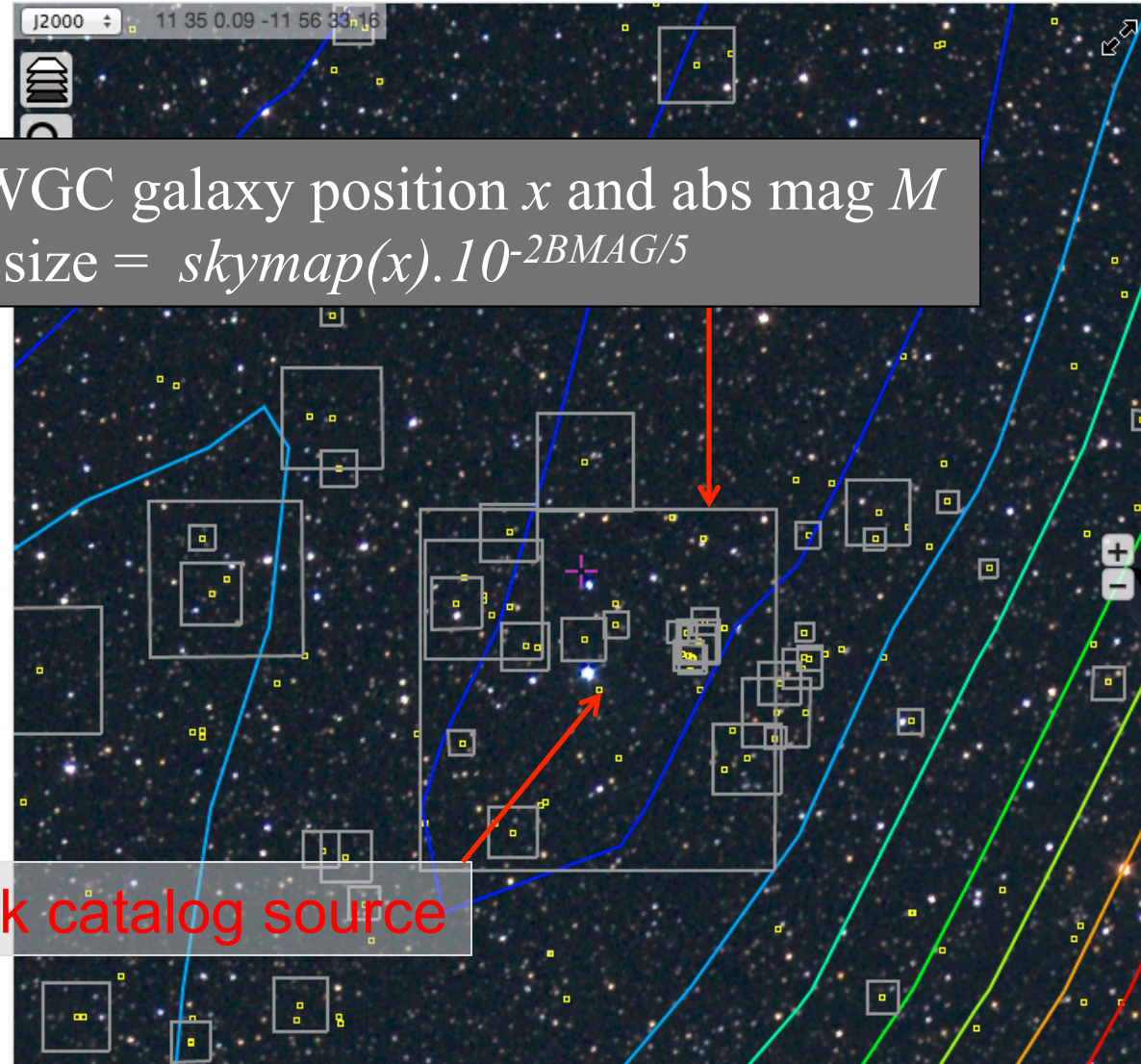
[Simbad NED](#)

GWGC galaxy position  $x$  and abs mag  $M$   
 $\rightarrow \text{size} = \text{skymap}(x) \cdot 10^{-2BMAG/5}$

Click catalog source

## Zoomable Multiwavelength Sky

Zoom in on the sky with the mouse or the +/- icons on the right of the sky. To change the image layer, click the Layers icon  and select on Base

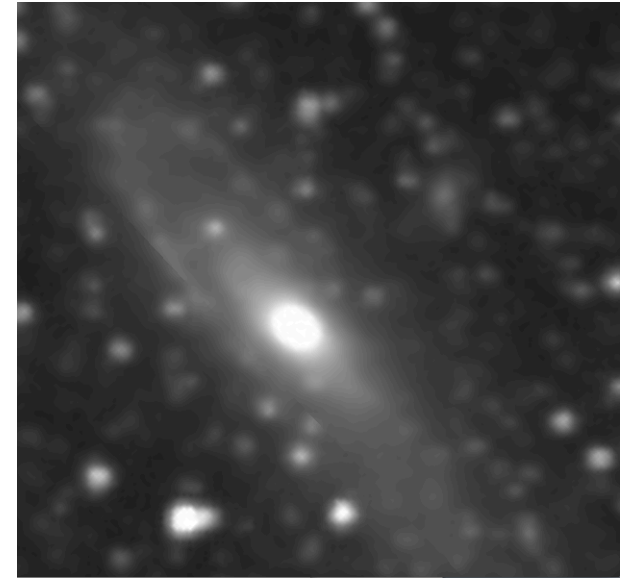


<http://www.ligo.caltech.edu/~rwilliam/skymapViewer>

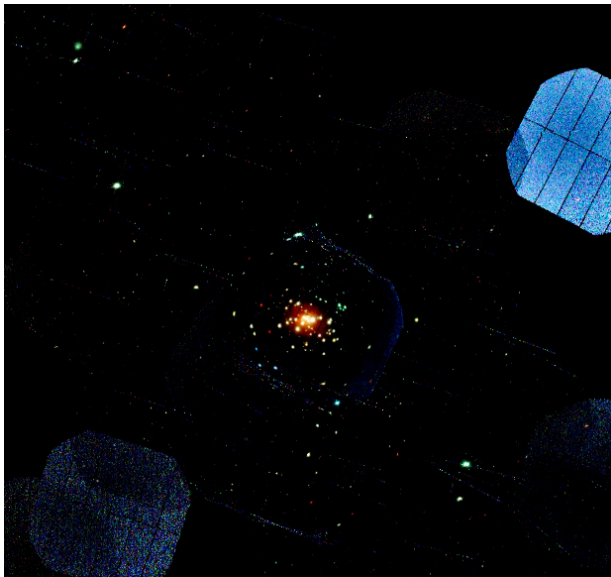
# Multi-wavelength: M31 in Skymap Viewer



Optical (DSS)



H-alpha (VTSS)



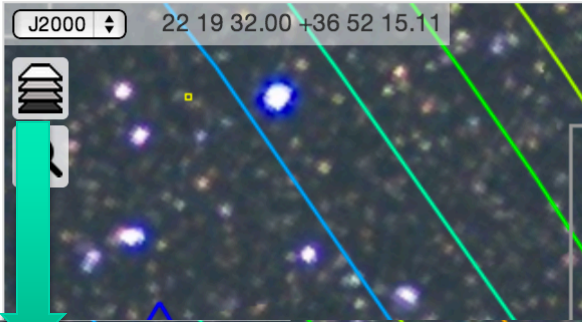
X-ray (XMM)



Infrared (Allwise)

# Catalogs and Imagery

go skymaps. Help [here](#), and skymaps [here](#).



**Base image layer**  
Mellinger colored

**Overlay layers**

- MCXC Meta-Catalogue X-ray galaxy Clusters (Piffaretti+, 2011)
- Catalogue of Rich Clusters of Galaxies (Abell+, 1989)
- Gravitational Wave Galaxy Catalogue (White+ 2011)
- Compact Binary Coalescence Galaxy Catalog (Kopparapu+, 2008)

Reticle  
 HEALPix grid

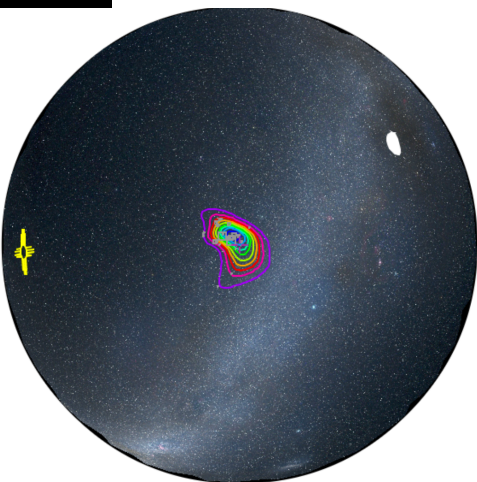
**Tools**  
Export view as PNG

Help [here](#), and skymaps [here](#)

- DSS colored
- Fermi color
- XMM PN colored
- XMM-Newton stacked EPIC images (no phot. normalization)
- GALEX Allsky Imaging Survey colored
- DSS2 Red (F+R)
- SDSS9 colored
- Mellinger colored
- 2MASS colored
- AllWISE color
- IRIS colored
- GLIMPSE360
- IRAC color I1,I2,I4 - (GLIMPSE, SAGE, SAGE-SMC, SINGS)
- Halpa
- VTSS-Ha

HEALPix grid

**Tools**  
Export view as PNG



Location of event

zoom

2010-09-29T10:38:31

Now Show Sky

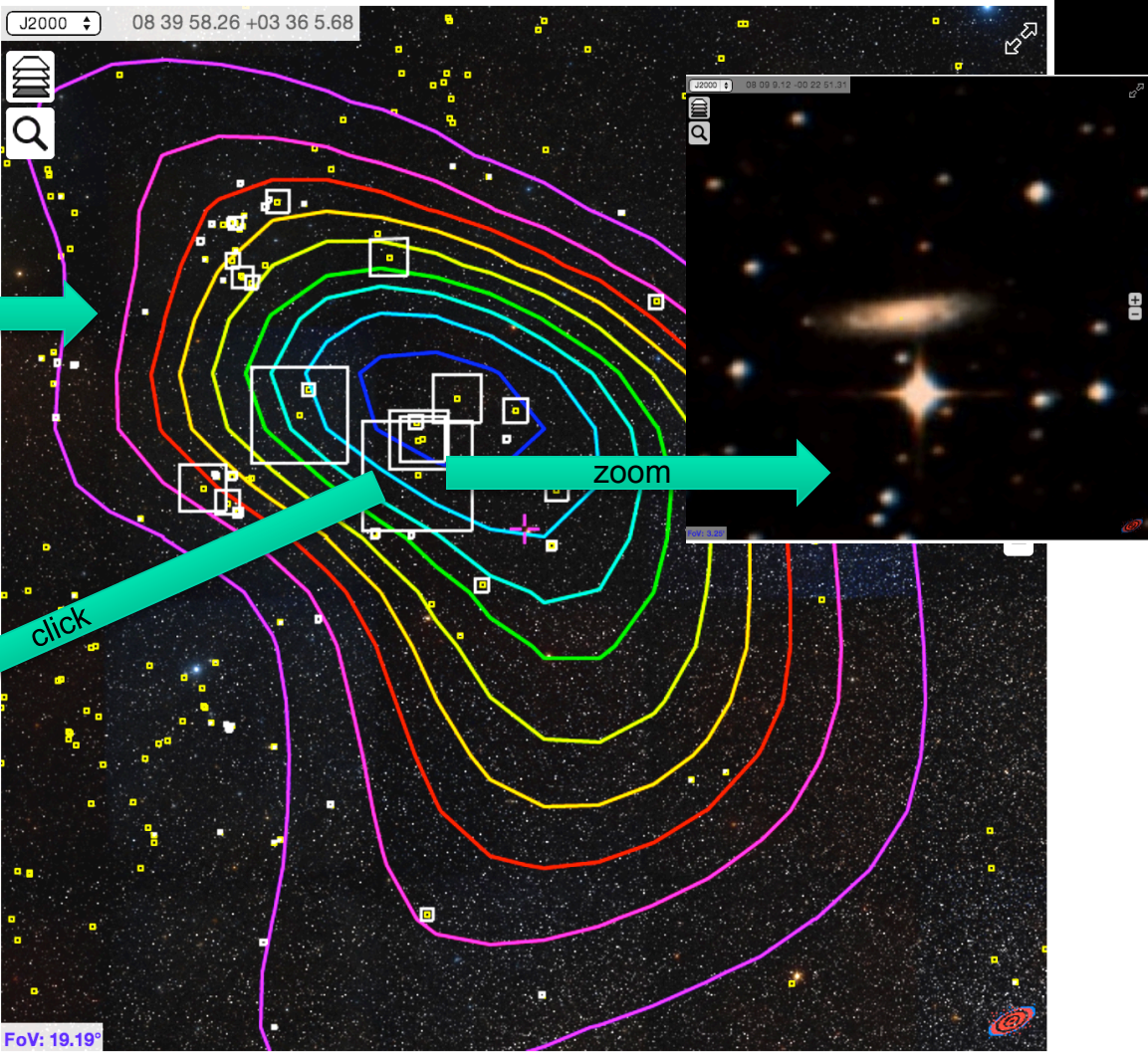
E Longitude -118 Latitude 34

Sun =  and  = Moon

Catalog Sources

UGC04253  
BMAG=-21.00, Dist=73.00  
[Simbad](#) [NED](#)

Zoomable Multiwavelength



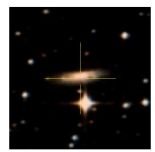
click

zoom

click

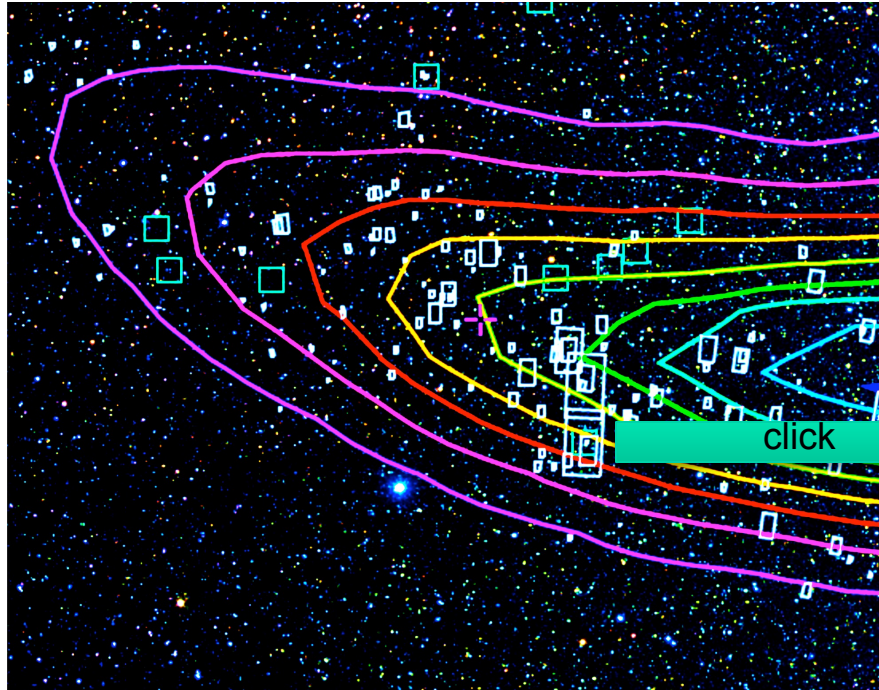
Basic data :  
UGC 4253 -- Emission-line galaxy

Other object types: `EmG ( ) , G (UGC, 6dFGS, LEDA, 2MASX, MCG, 2MFGC, UGC, Z) , Rad (MOS5) , IR (IRAS)`  
ICRS coord. (ep=J2000): `08 09 15.892 -00 21 59.80 ( Infrared ) [ - - ] B 2006AJ...131.11638`  
FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000): `08 09 15.892 -00 21 59.80 ( Infrared ) [ - - ] B 2006AJ...131.11638`  
FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950): `08 06 42.44 -00 12 08.8 ( Infrared ) [ - - ] B 2006AJ...131.11638`  
Gal coord. (ep=J2000): `222.4198 +17.0692 ( Infrared ) [ - - - ] B 2006AJ...131.11638`  
Radial velocity / Redshift / cz: `V(hm/s) 5359 (z) / z(-) 0.018039 [0.000010] / cz 5407.96 [3.00] (-) D 2002LSDA.....0P`  
Morphological type: `4 D 2011AA...532A..74B`  
Angular size (arcmin): `1.360 0.490 100 (-) (IR) C 2006AJ...131.11638`



Simbad page:  
galaxy at 79 Mpc

# Abell Galaxy Cluster catalog



Catalog Sources ?

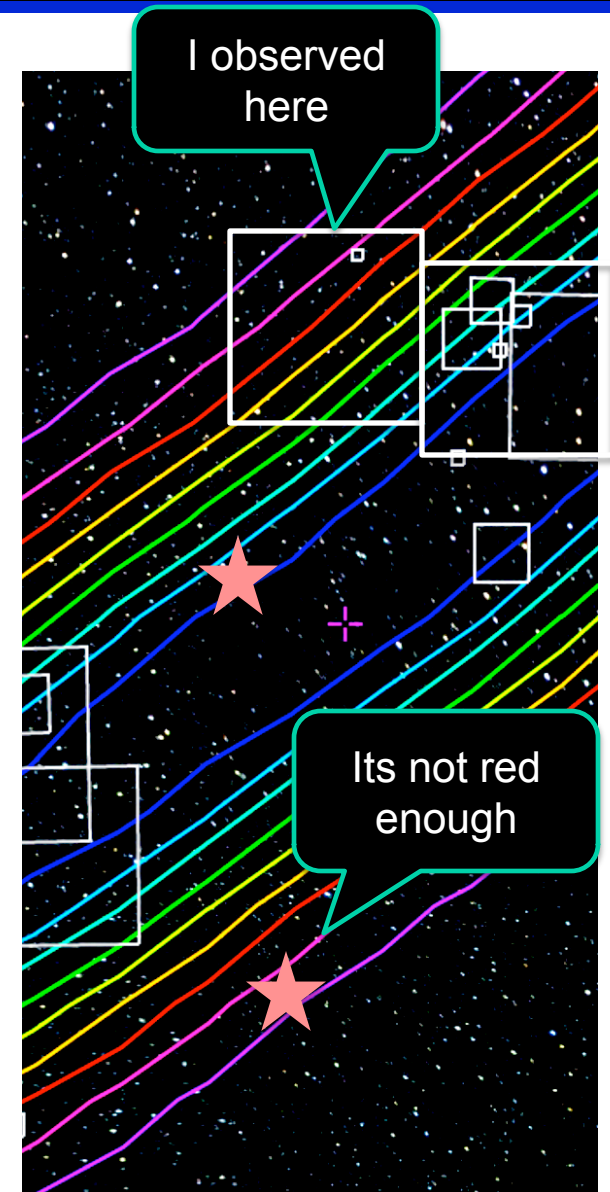
**840S**  
Abell 840  $z=0.0152$  Rich=0  
[Simbad](#) [NED](#)

cluster Abell 840S is at 67 Mpc

# Bulletin Board?

- Transients found as catalog
- Candidates, each with comment stream
- Footprints of images acquired
- Locating Notices and Circulars in the sky

***Do follow-up observers want to communicate this way?***







# Summary

- **Gravitational wave detectors operate as a global network**
  - Data combined and analyzed coherently
  - Japan and/or India critical for good localization
- **Advanced LIGO and Virgo upgrades are well underway**
  - First science run is only about 1 year away. Livingston in lock 2014 May
  - Sensitivity and position reconstruction accuracy will improve over time
- **EM follow-ups are exciting**
  - Building tools to help the EMfollow groups
  - Sensitivity and position reconstruction accuracy will improve over time



# Questions for Discussion

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**Would observers use the Bulletin Board if provided?**

**What other catalogs can go in Skymap Viewer**

both candidates and false positives?

**Is it useful to have last ~week of GRBs shown on skymap?**

**How can Notices and Circulars be enhanced?**