

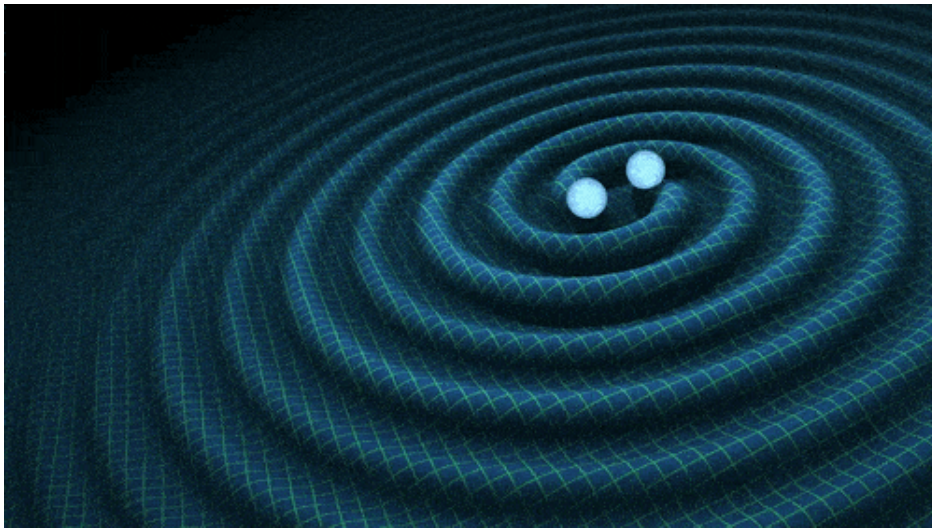
# Stochastic GW background from merging binaries

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Journal Club 15/11/2022

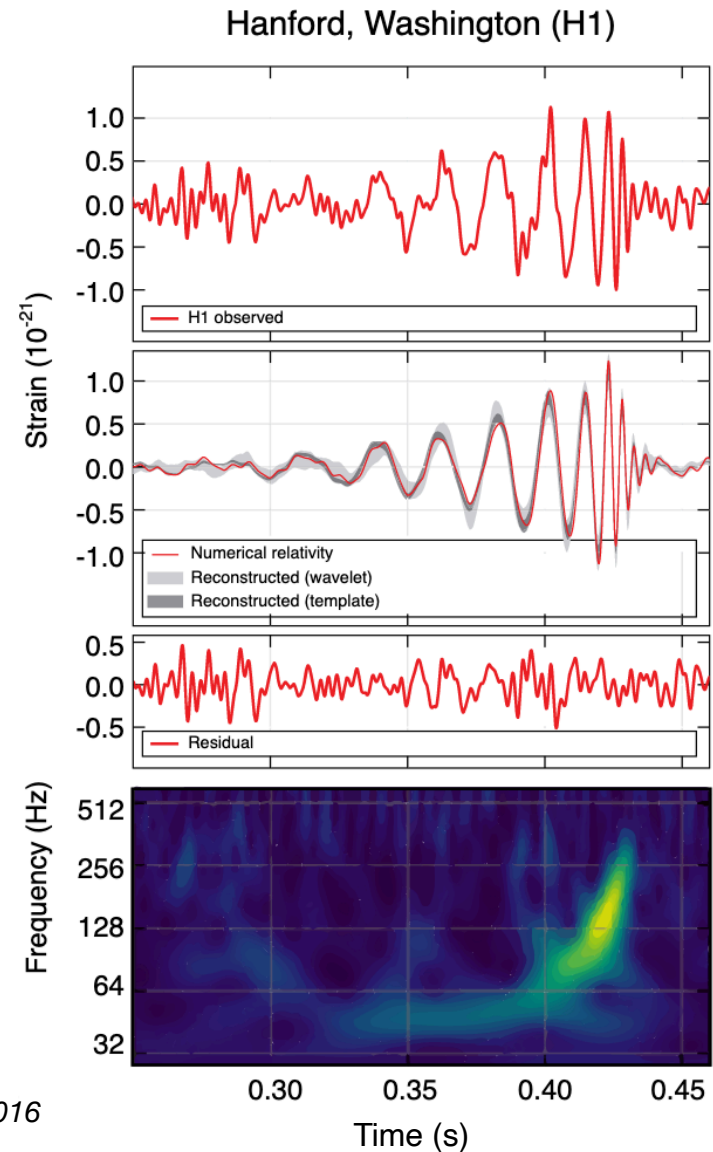


# Gravitational wave events

- $\sim 90$  BBHs mergers detected
- $\sim 2$  BH-NS mergers detected
- $\sim 2$  BNS mergers detected



Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger,  
B.P. Abbott et al. , *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 116, 061102 – Published 11 February 2016



# Stochastic GW Background

There are two types of stochastic backgrounds:

- The astrophysical background (unresolved superposition)
- The cosmological background (produced in the primordial universe)

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} = \frac{f}{\rho_c} \frac{d\rho_{\text{GW}}}{df}$$

We are interested in the stochastic astrophysical background produced by compact binaries.

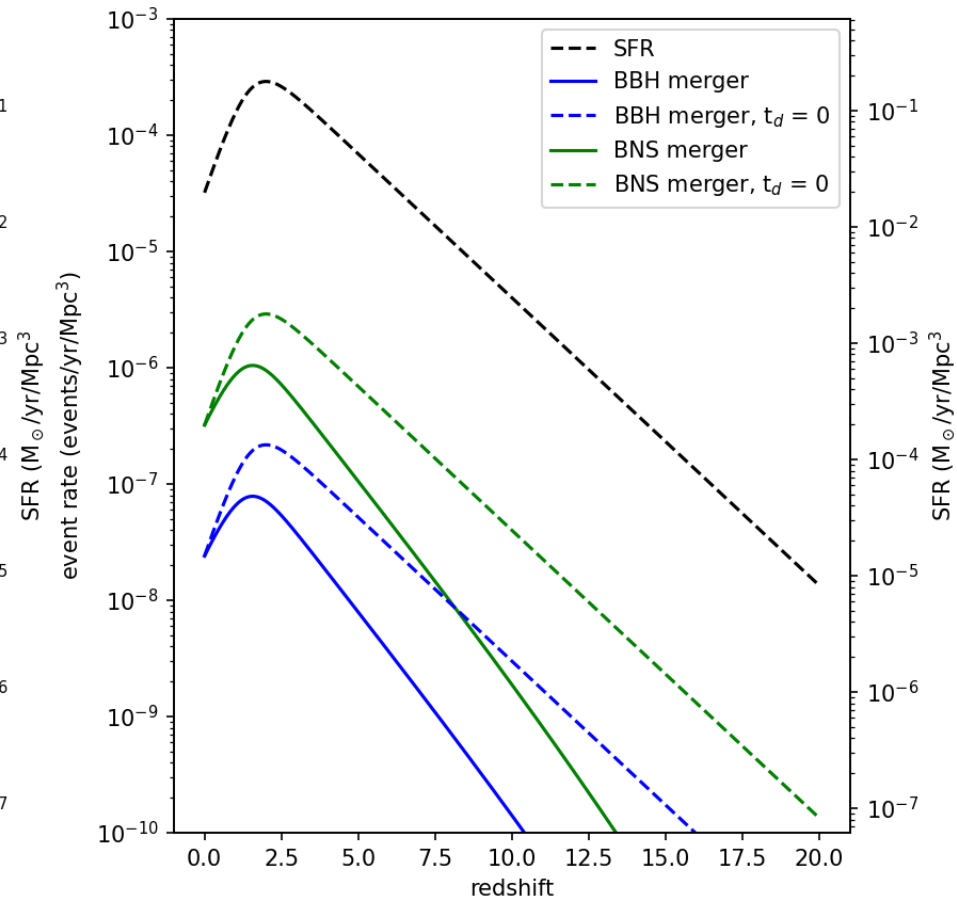
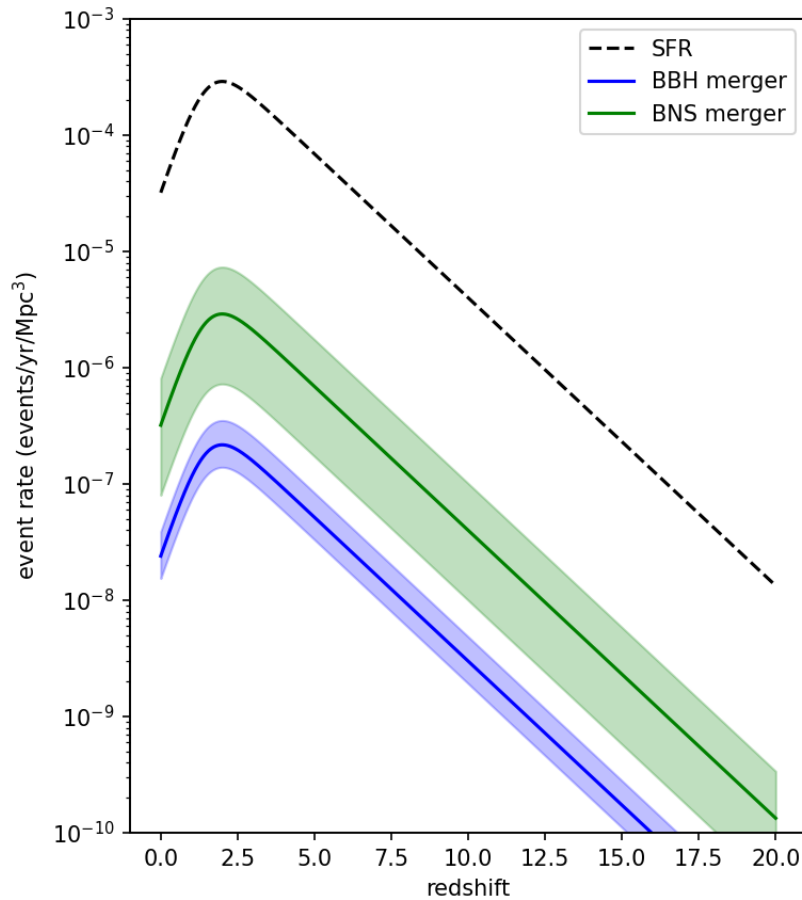
# Stochastic GW Background

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} = \frac{f}{\rho_c c^2 H_0} \int_0^{z_{\text{max}}} \int_{M_{1,\text{min}}}^{M_{1,\text{max}}} \frac{R_{\text{merg}}(z) \frac{dE_{\text{GW}}(f_s)}{df_s} P(M_1)}{(1+z) \sqrt{\Omega_M (1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}} dM_1 dz$$

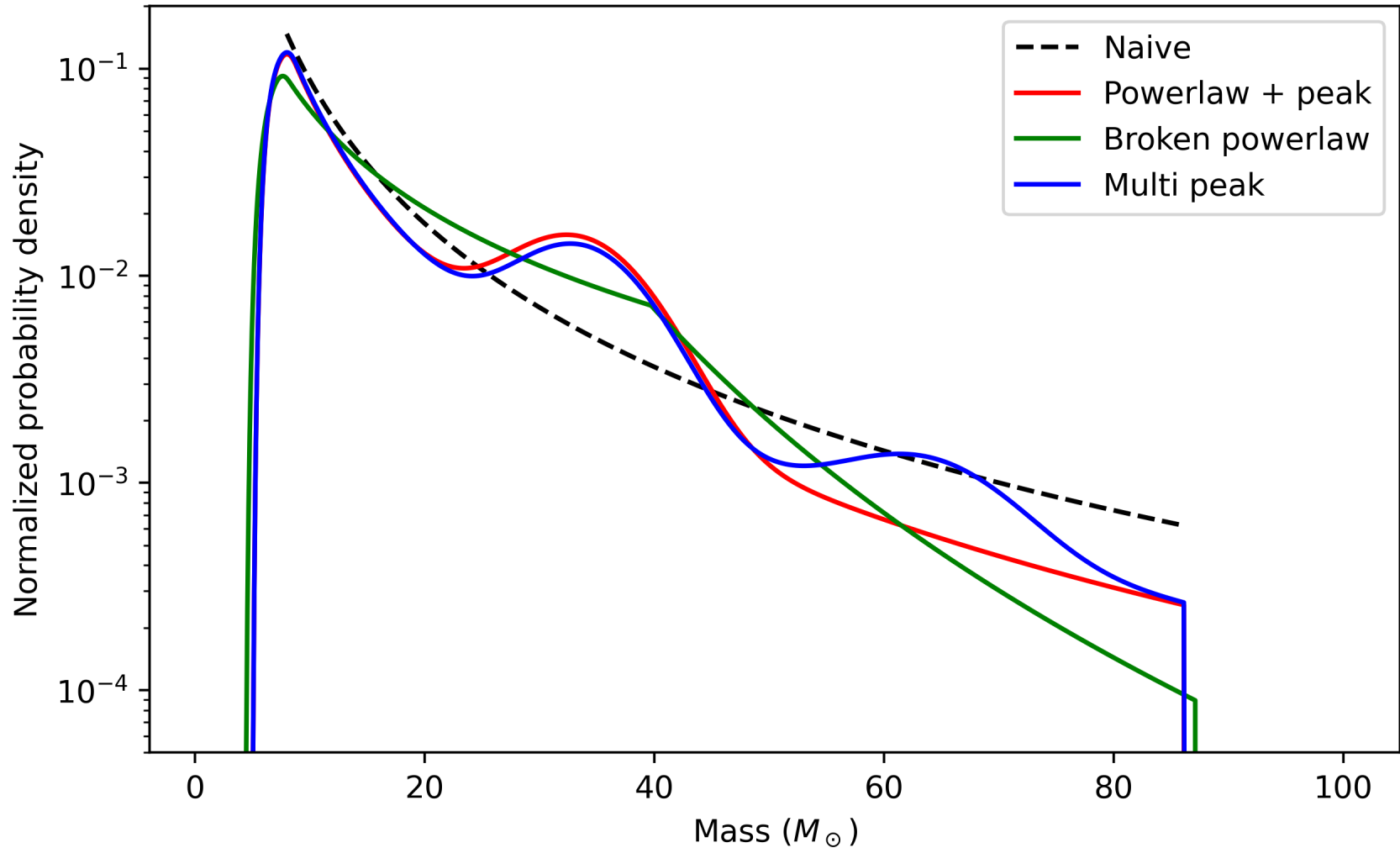
- What is this background for BNS and BBHs ?
- To what extent is it detectable by LIGO/Virgo and LISA ?
- Phenomenological and population synthesis models.

# Merger rate of compact binaries

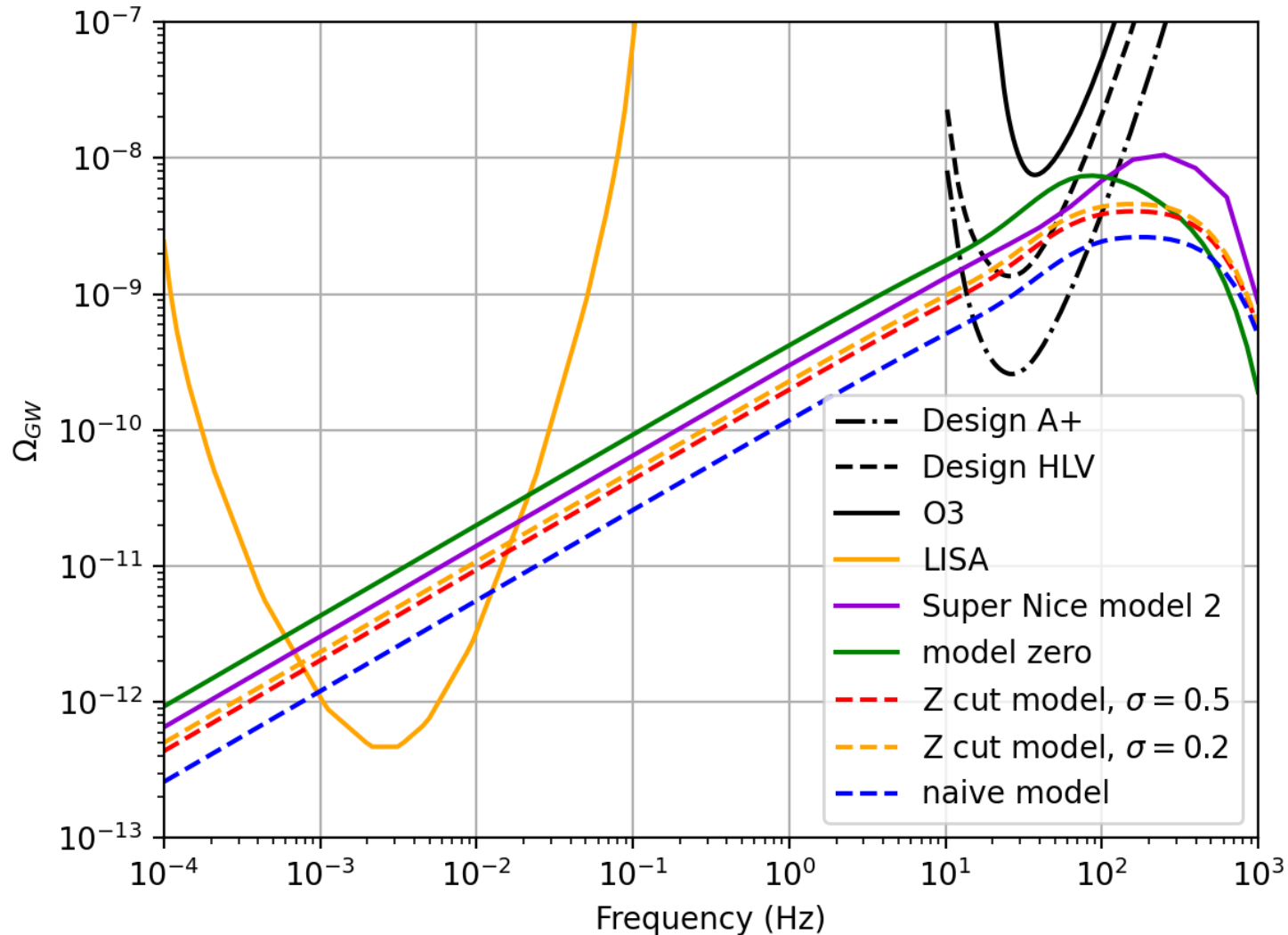
$$R_{\text{merg}}(t) = \alpha \int_{t_{d,\text{min}}}^{t_{d,\text{max}}} \phi(t - t_d) P(t_d) dt_d$$



# Mass distribution of BBHs - LVK catalogue

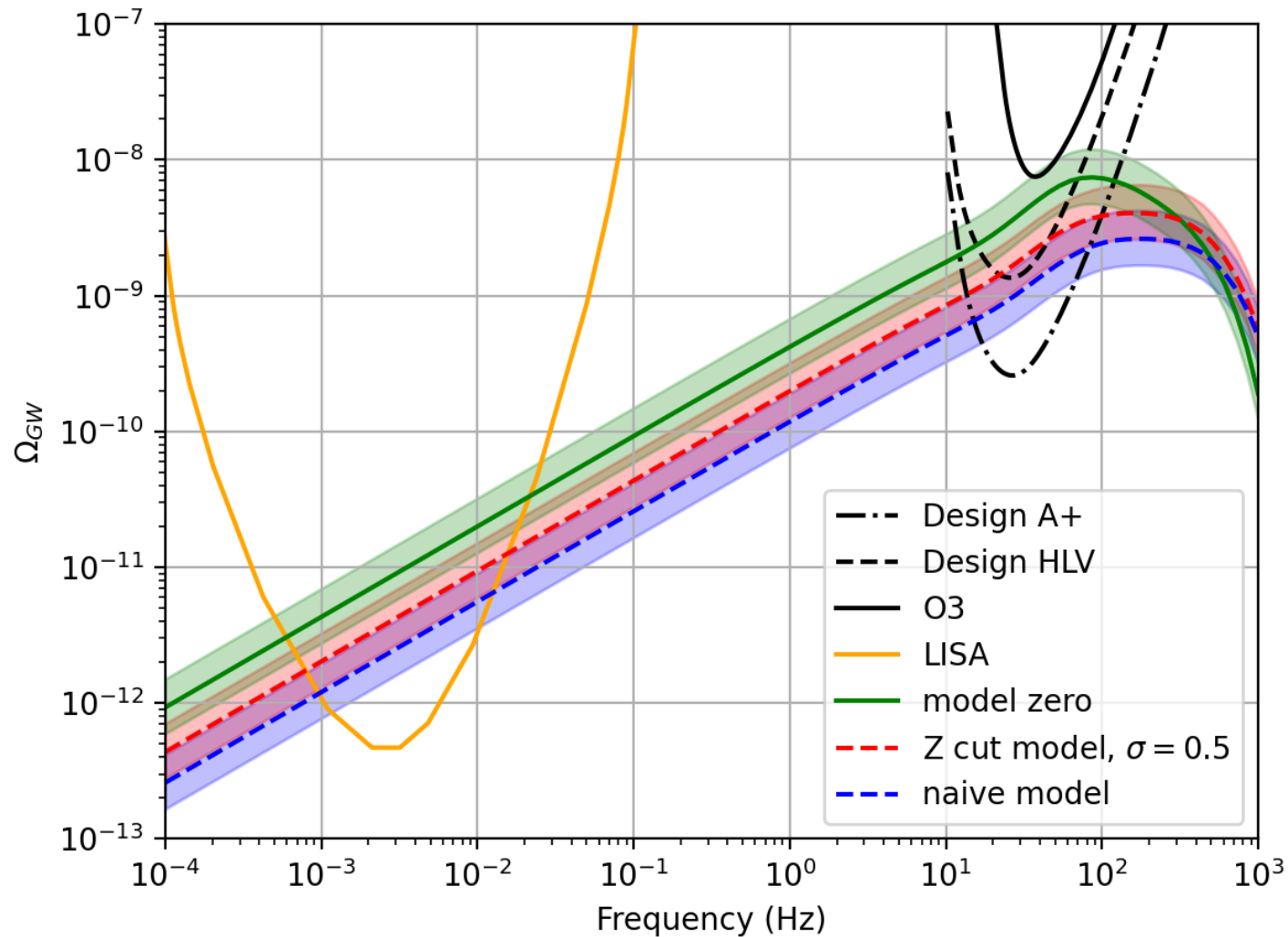


# Comparison of the different models



Collaboration with A. Lamberts, R. Srinivasan, T. Bruel (Nice)

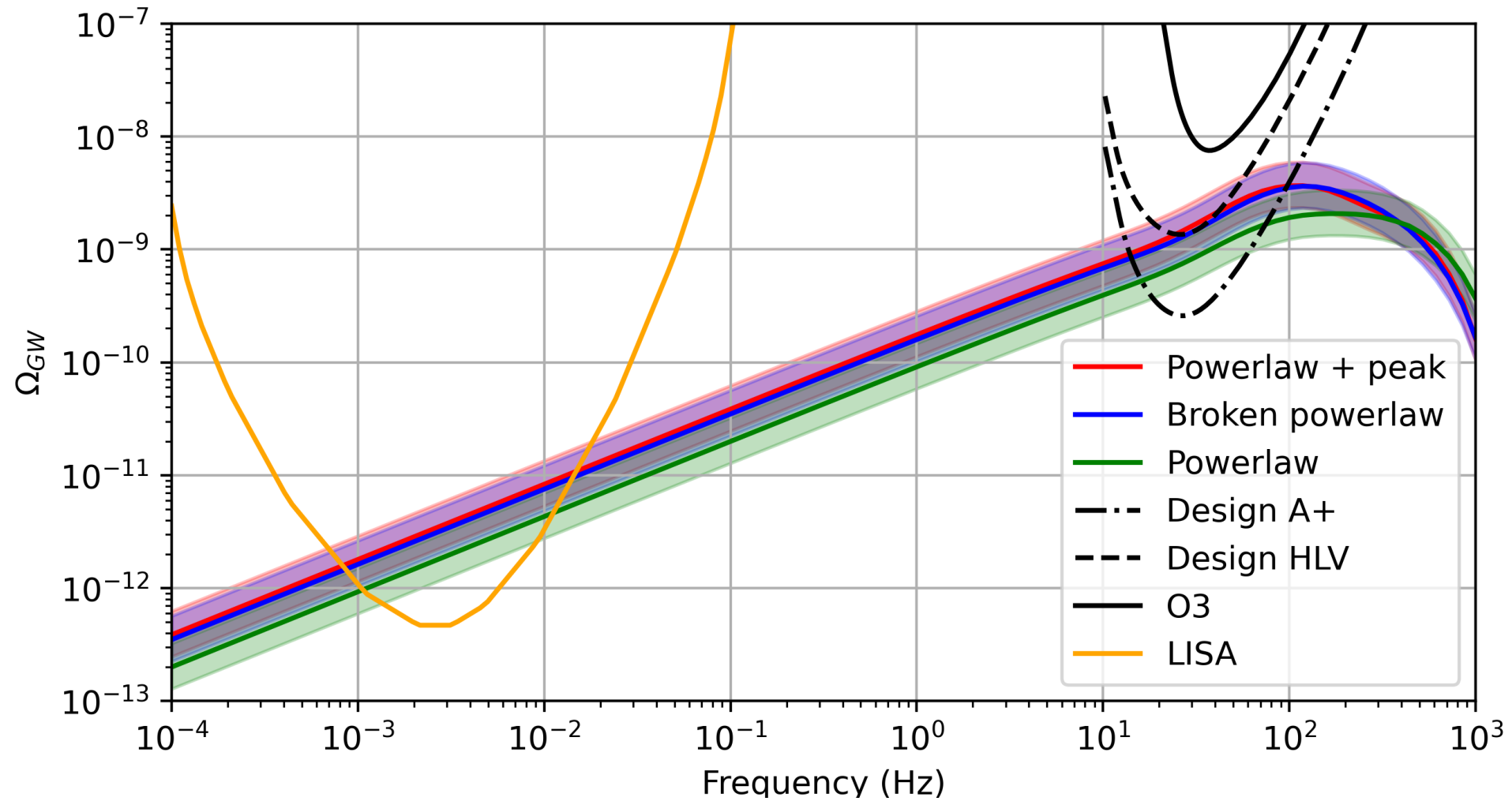
# Observation uncertainties



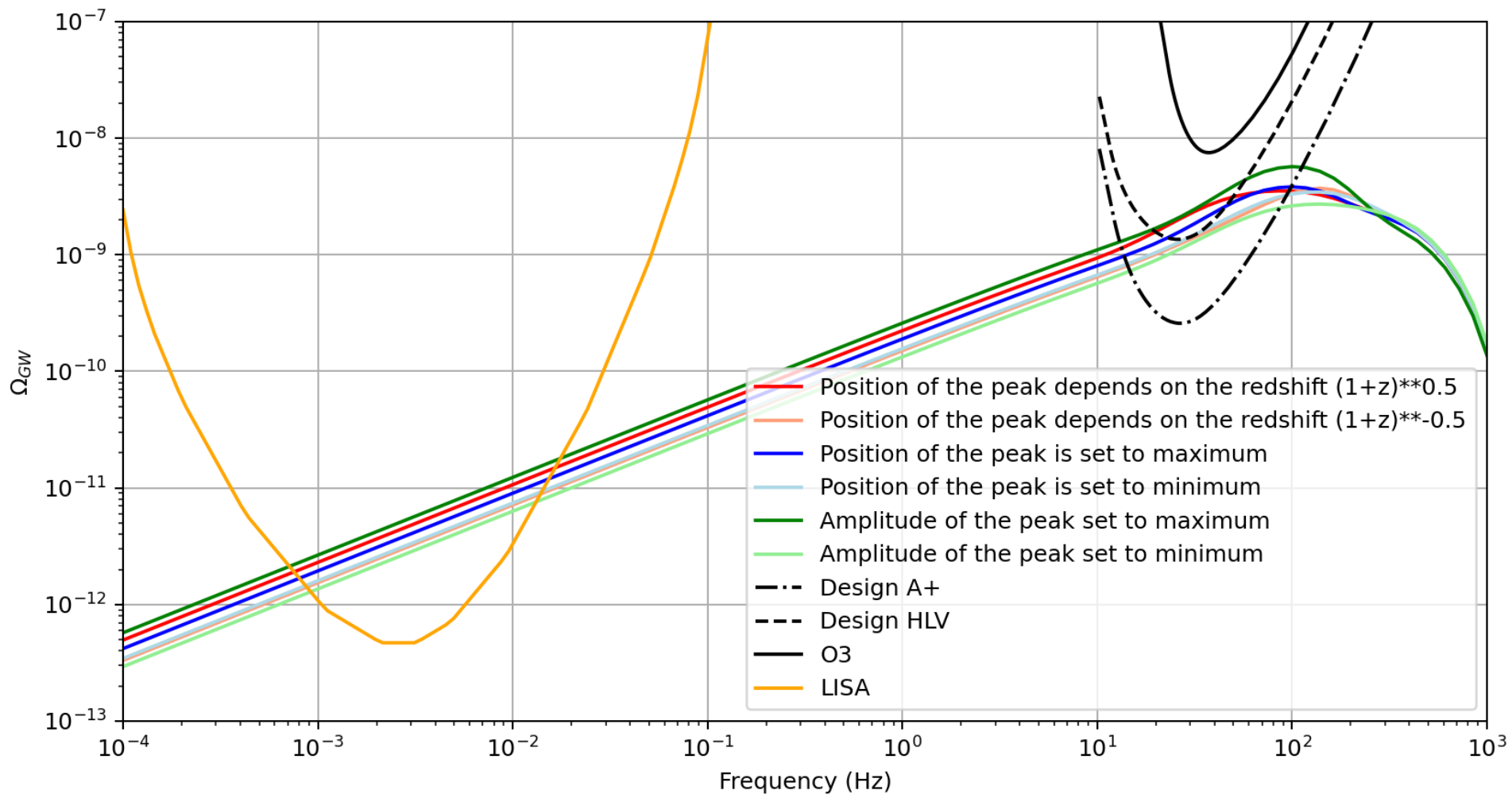
Collaboration with A. Lamberts, R. Srinivasan, T. Bruel (Nice)



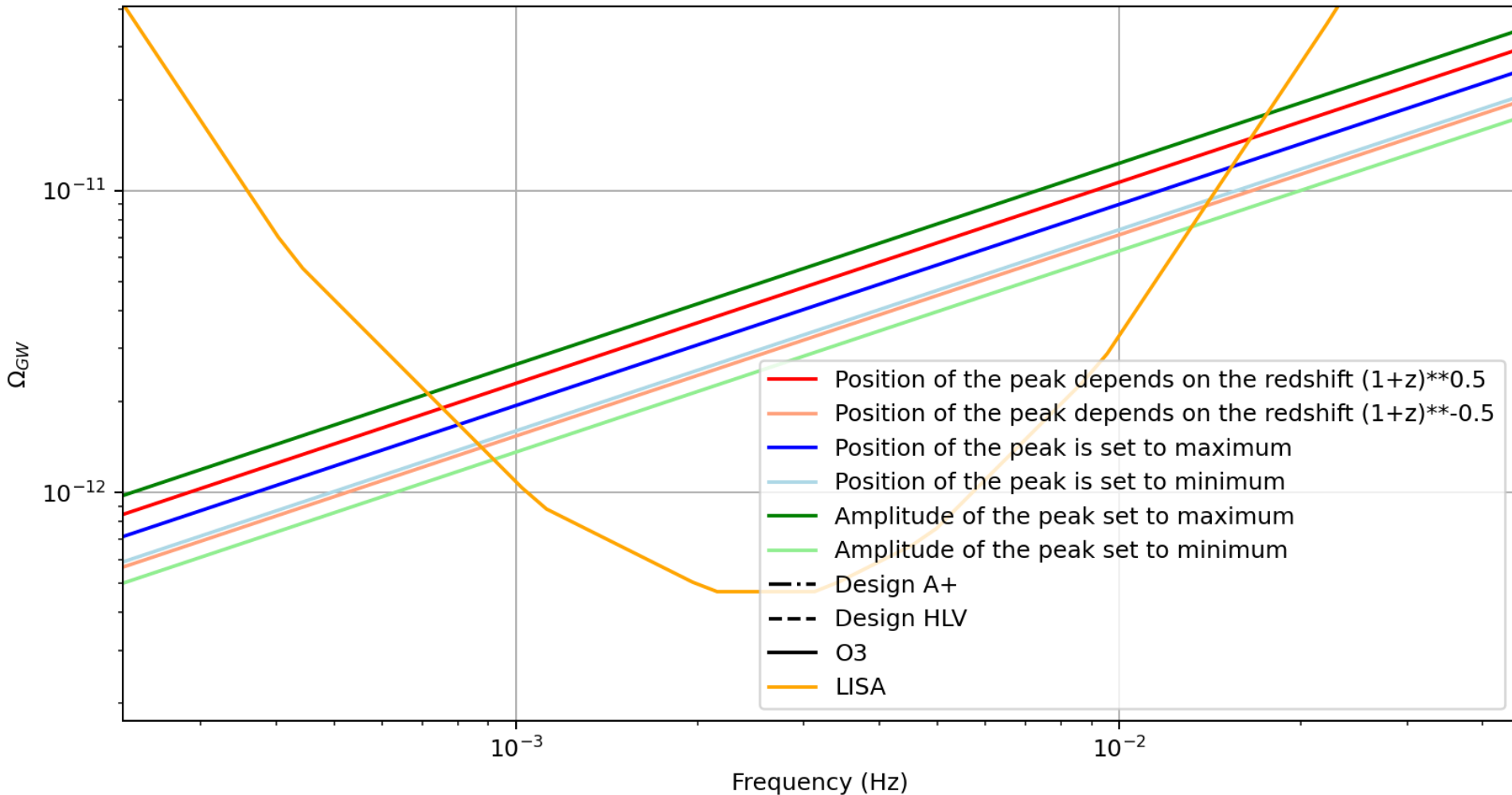
# Influence of the mass distribution model



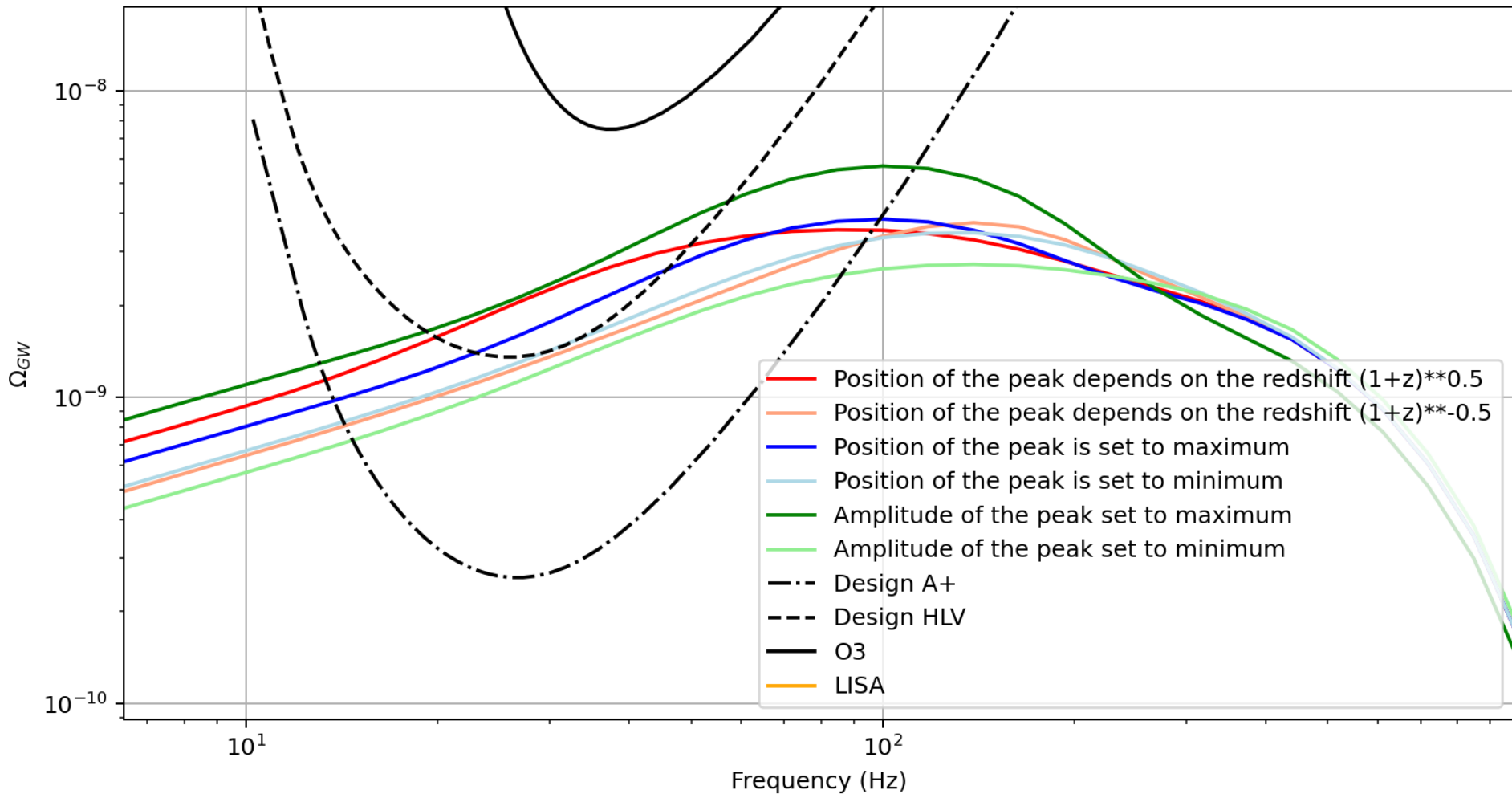
# Variability of the PL+P mass distribution



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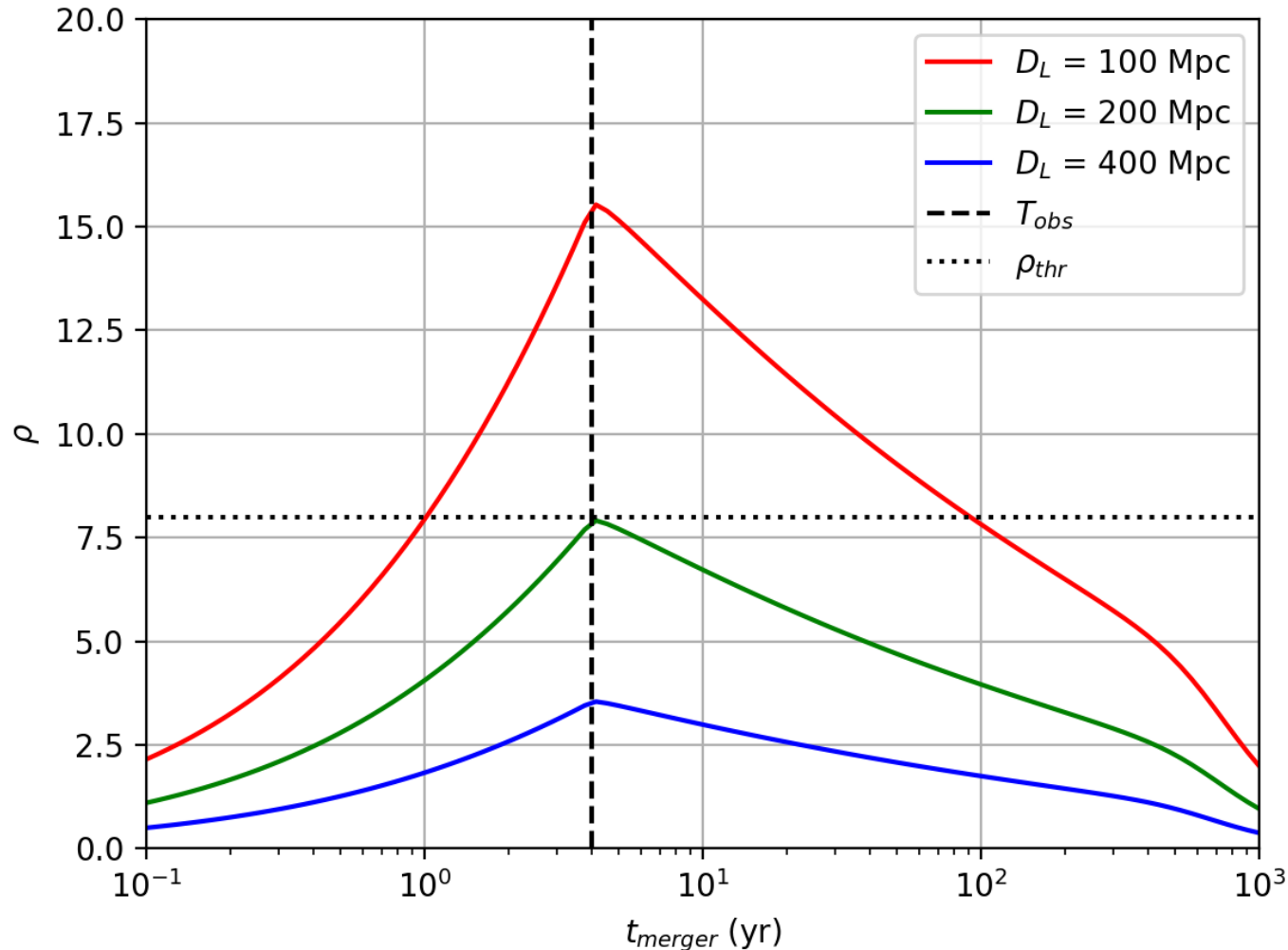


# Variability of the PL+P mass distribution



# Individually detectable sources by LISA

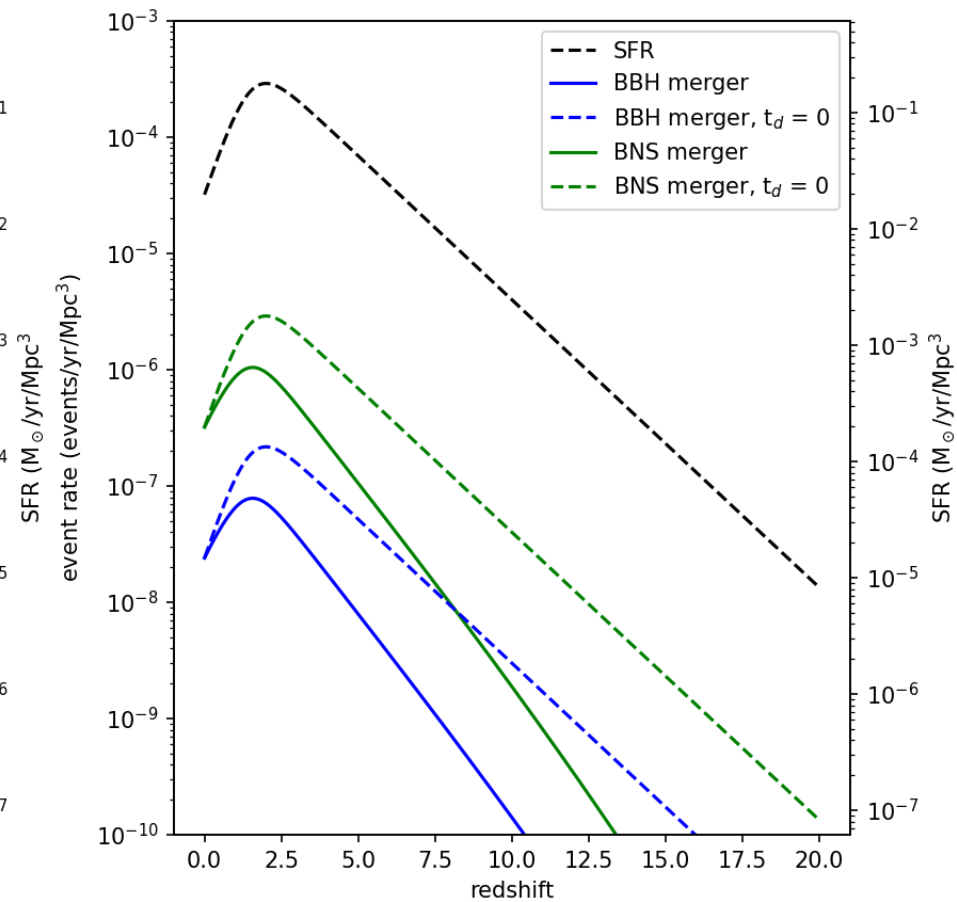
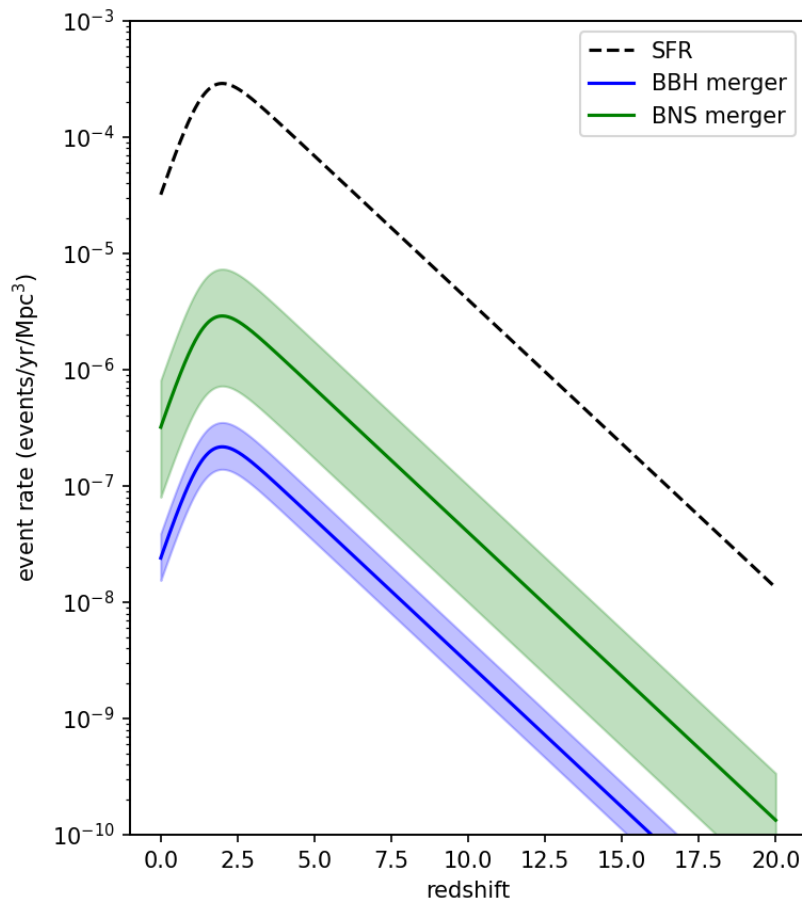
$$N_{\text{space}} = \int_z \int_{M_1} P(M_1) R_{\text{merg}}(z) \frac{dV_c}{dz} \frac{1}{1+z} |t_{\text{thr1}}(M_1, z) - t_{\text{thr2}}(M_1, z)| dz dM_1$$



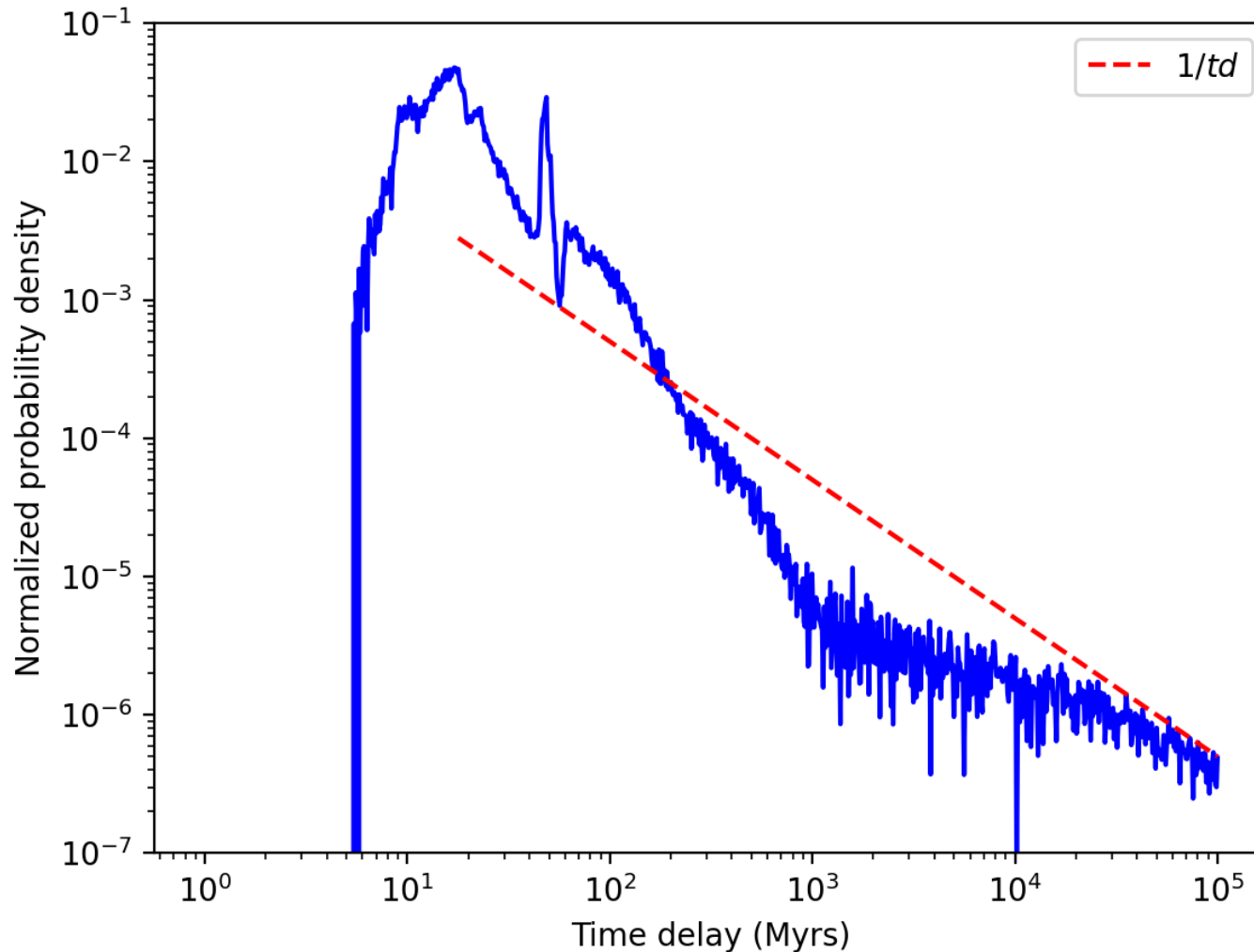
$N_{\text{space}} \approx 10$

# Merger rate of compact binaries

$$R_{\text{merg}}(t) = \alpha \int_{t_{d,\text{min}}}^{t_{d,\text{max}}} \phi(t - t_d) P(t_d) dt_d$$

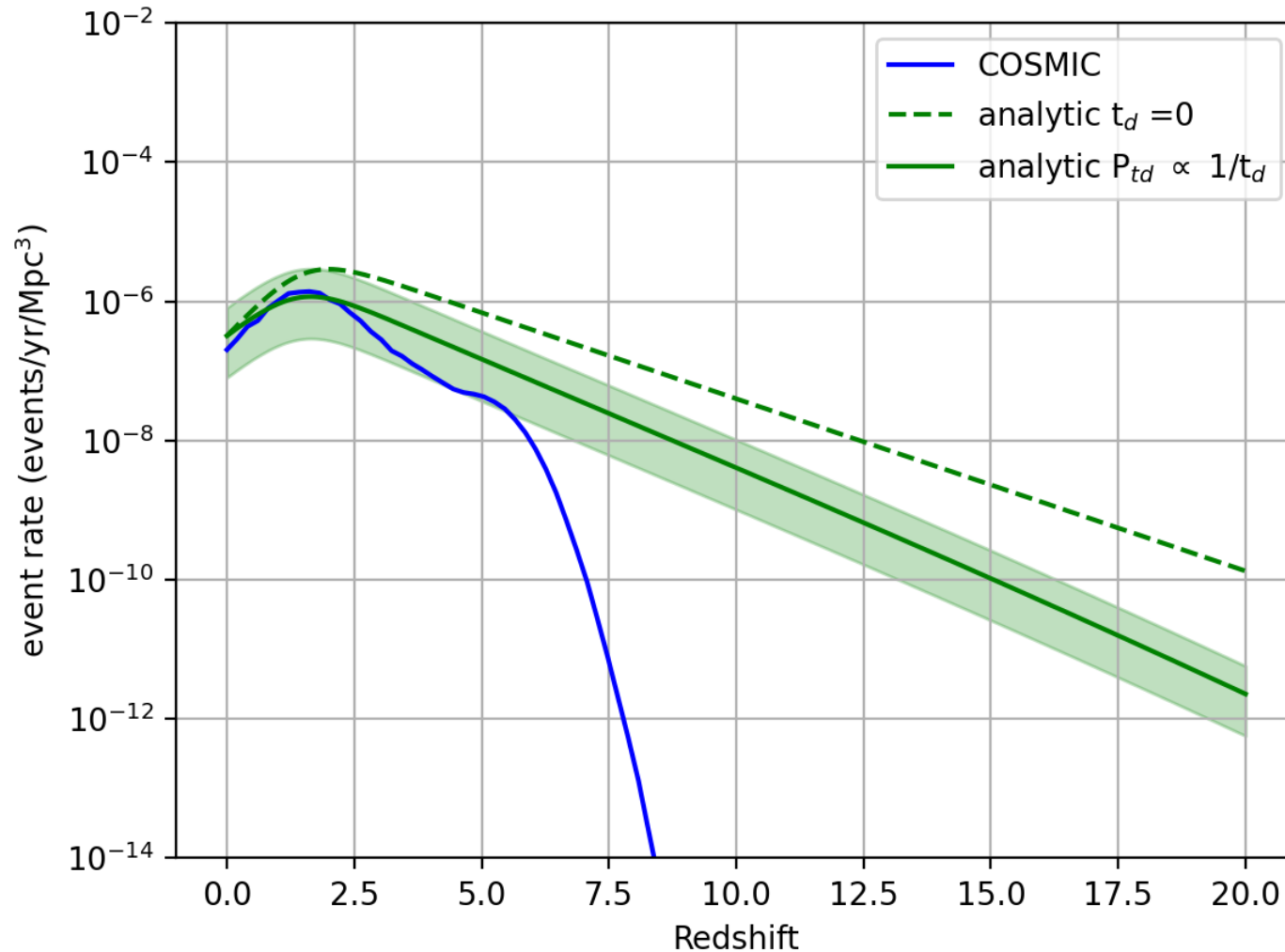


# Time delay probability density - BNS



Pellouin, Dvorkin, Lehoucq in prep

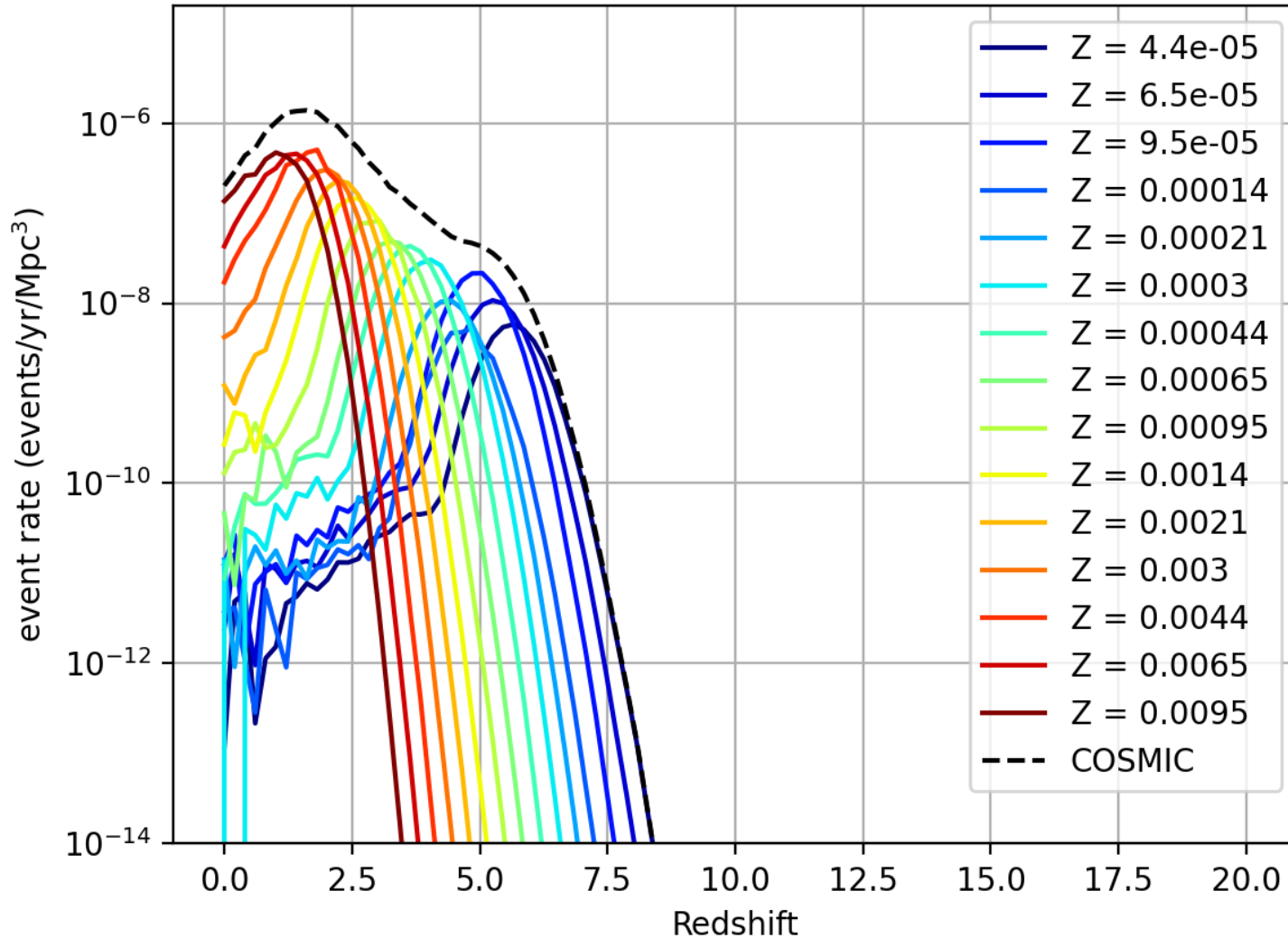
# Merger rate - BNS



Pellouin, Dvorkin, Lehoucq in prep

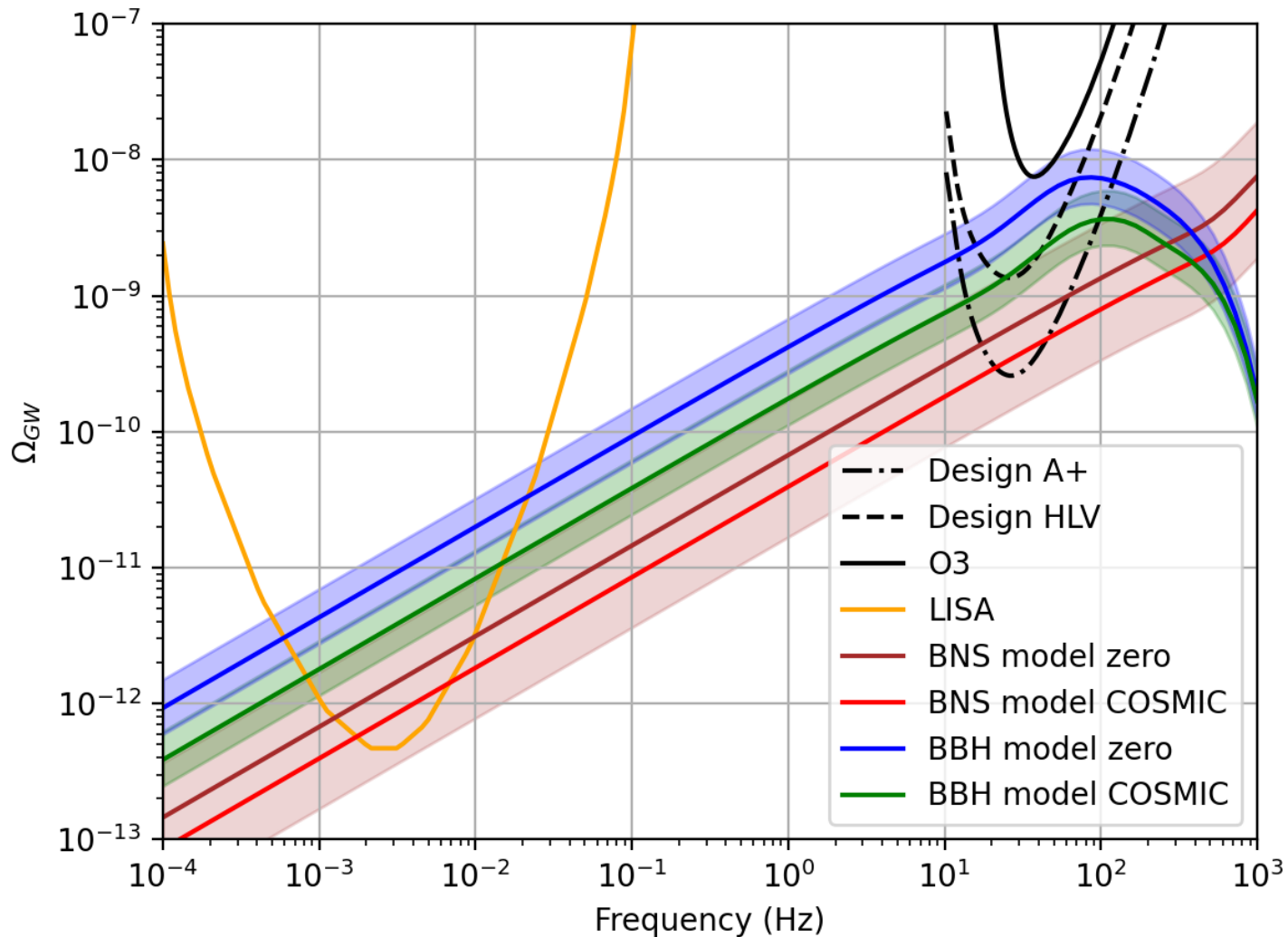


# Merger rate - BNS



Pellouin, Dvorkin, Lehoucq in prep

# SGWB comparison - BNS



Pellouin, Dvorkin, Lehoucq in prep

# Conclusion

- We identified the sources of uncertainties of the astrophysical SGWB both for BBHs and BNS.
- We find that some of the models could be constrained with upcoming observations.
- A few BBHs mergers might be detectable by LISA.