



Tests of General Relativity with GW230529

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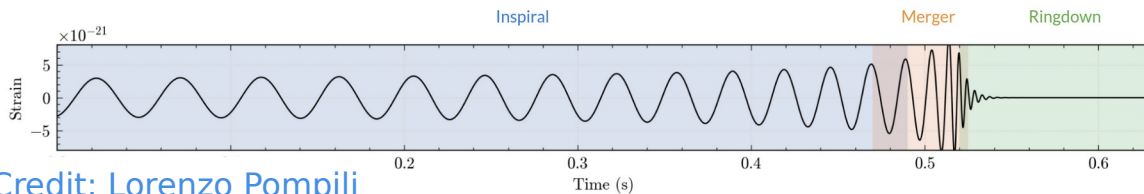
GraSP24 – 25 October 2024

Outline

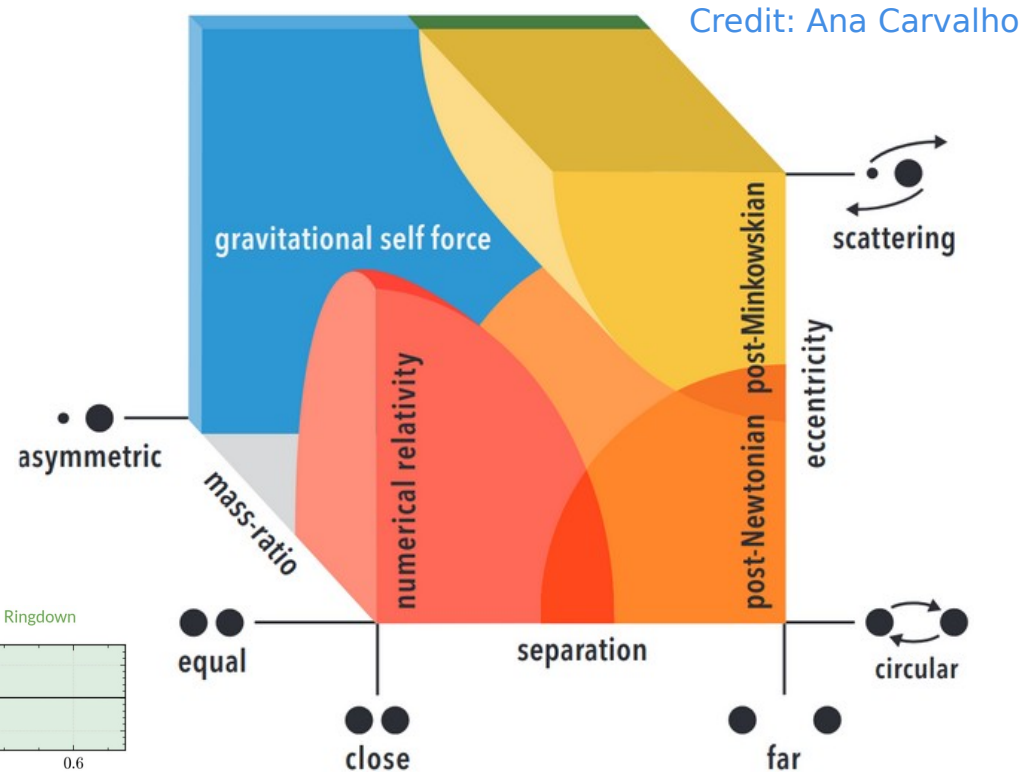
- Parameterized inspiral tests
- GW230529
- Results
- Challenges
- Theory specific test for EsGB

GR waveforms

- Different type of models:
 - Numerical relativity surrogates
 - Effective-one-body
 - Phenomenological
- Inspiral approximated by post-Newtonian expansion



Credit: Lorenzo Pompili



Credit: Ana Carvalho

Parameterized inspiral tests of GR

- Inspiral frequency domain phase in GR:

$$\Psi_{\ell m}^{\text{GR}}(f) = 2\pi f t_c - \phi_c - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{128\eta v^5} \frac{m}{2} \sum_{n=0}^7 \left(\psi_n^{\text{GR}} + \psi_{n(l)}^{\text{GR}} \log v \right) v^n$$

- Parameterized inspiral tests add a correction of the form

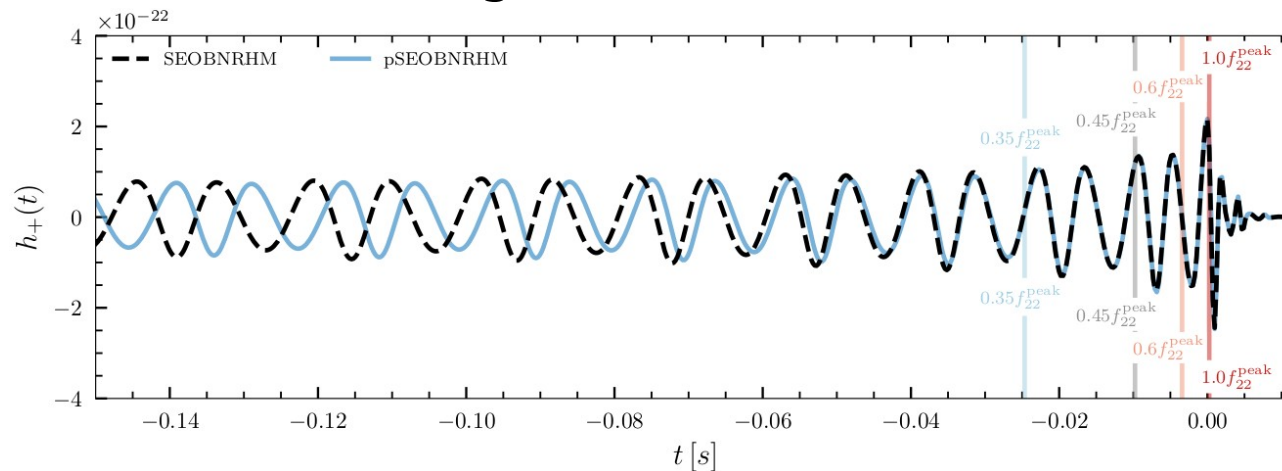
$$\delta\Psi_{\ell m}(f) = \frac{3}{128\eta v^5} \frac{m}{2} \left(\sum_{n=-2}^7 \delta\hat{\varphi}_n \psi_n^{\text{GR}} v^n + \sum_{n=5}^6 \delta\hat{\varphi}_{n(l)} \psi_{n(l)}^{\text{GR}} v^n \log v \right)$$

(n/2)-PN coefficient

- Merger-ringdown the same as in GR

Parameterized inspiral tests of GR

- Two different frameworks:
 - FTI using SEOBNRv4 waveform family
 - TIGER using IMRPhenomX waveform family



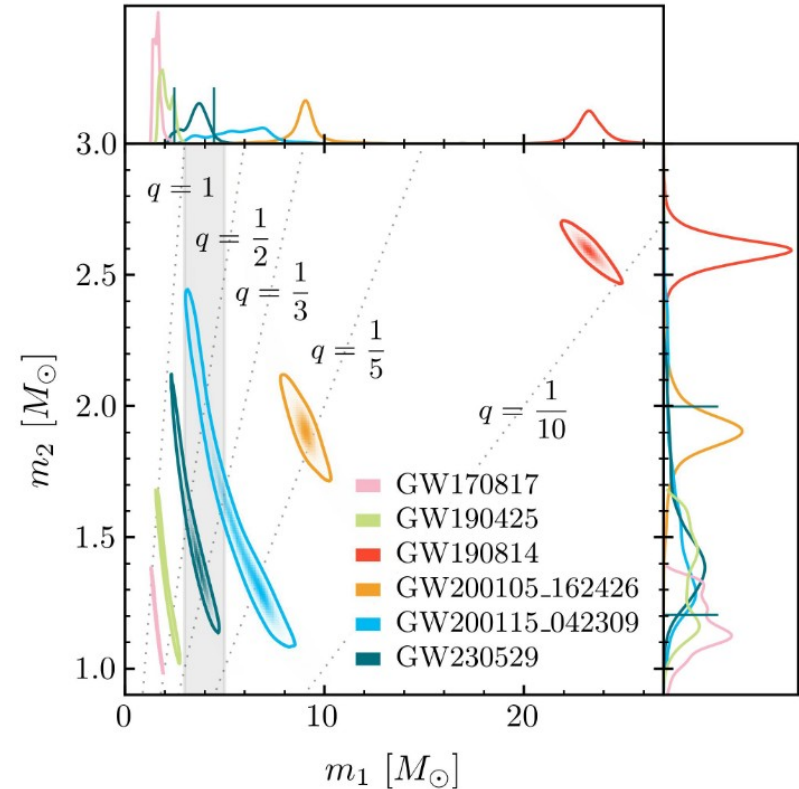
$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_2 = 0.5$$

Ajit Kumar Mehta et al., Phys. Rev. D 107, 044020 (2023), arXiv:2203.13937

Michalis Agathos et al., Phys. Rev. D 89, 082001 (2014), arXiv:1311.0420

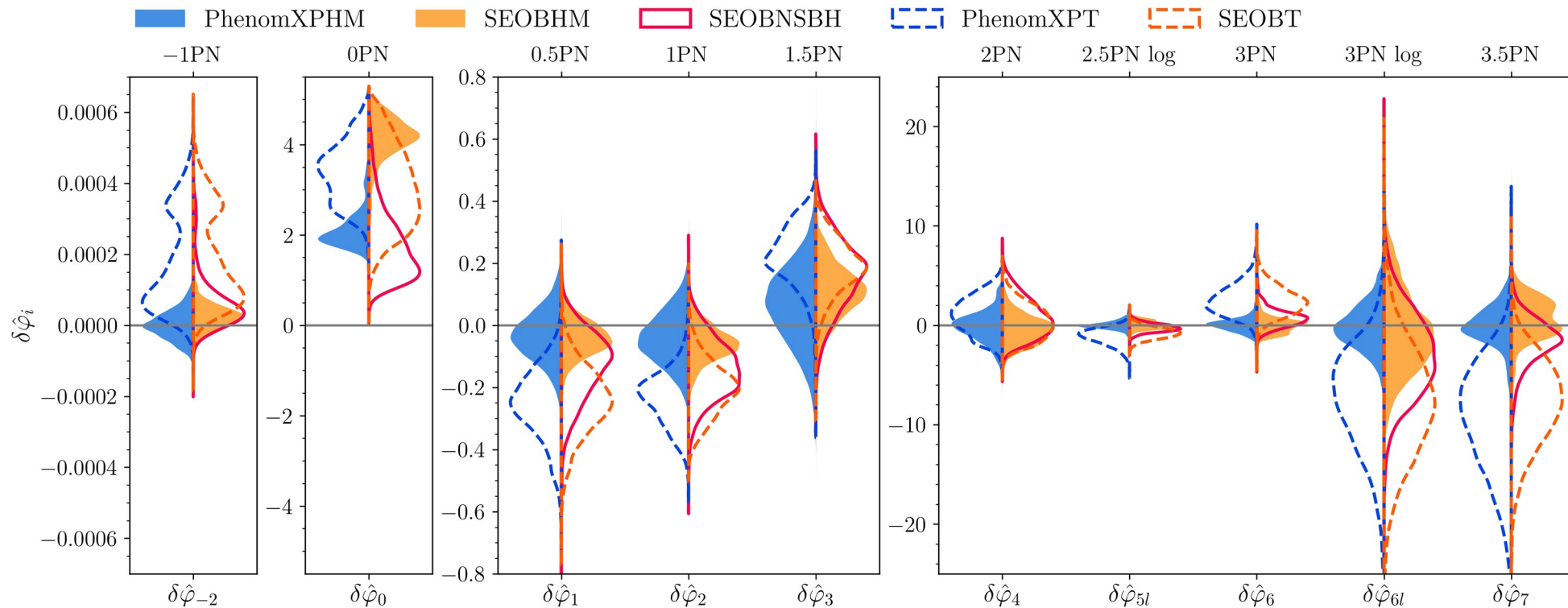
GW230529_181500

- Detected on 29 May 2023 by LIGO Livingston only
- SNR 11.6, $i\text{FAR} > 1000$ yr
- Component masses:
 $m_1 = 3.6^{+0.8}_{-1.1} M_\odot$, $m_2 = 1.4^{+0.6}_{-0.2} M_\odot$
- Most likely a **neutron star merging with a black hole** in the lower-mass gap



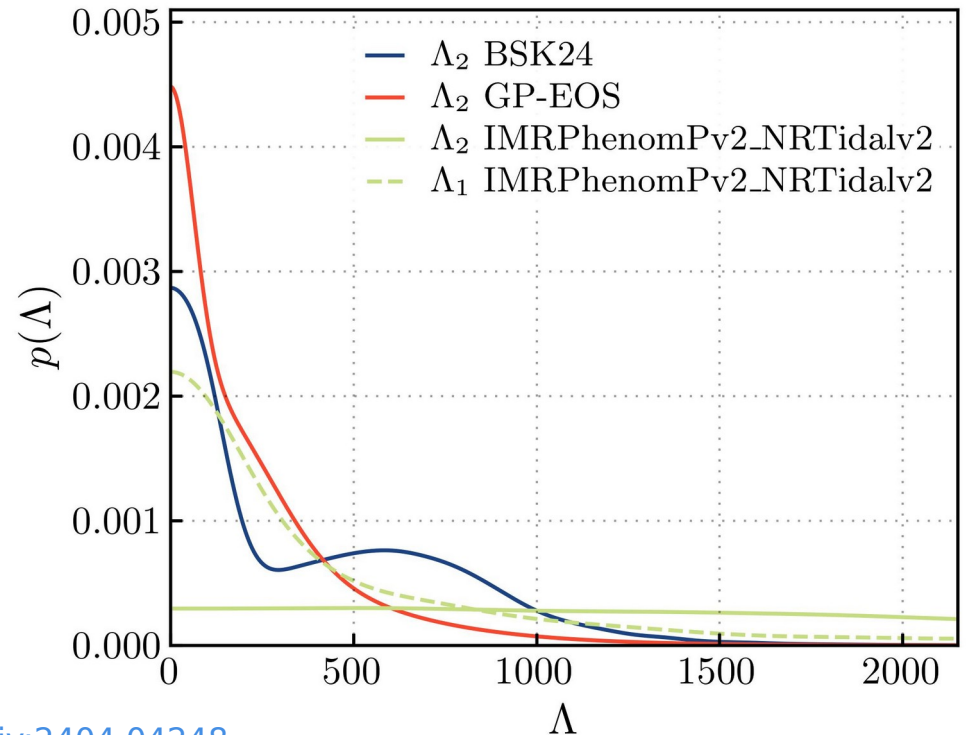
Its **long inspiral** signal provides a unique opportunity to test GR in a parameter space previously unexplored by strong-field tests

GW230529 results



Tidal effects

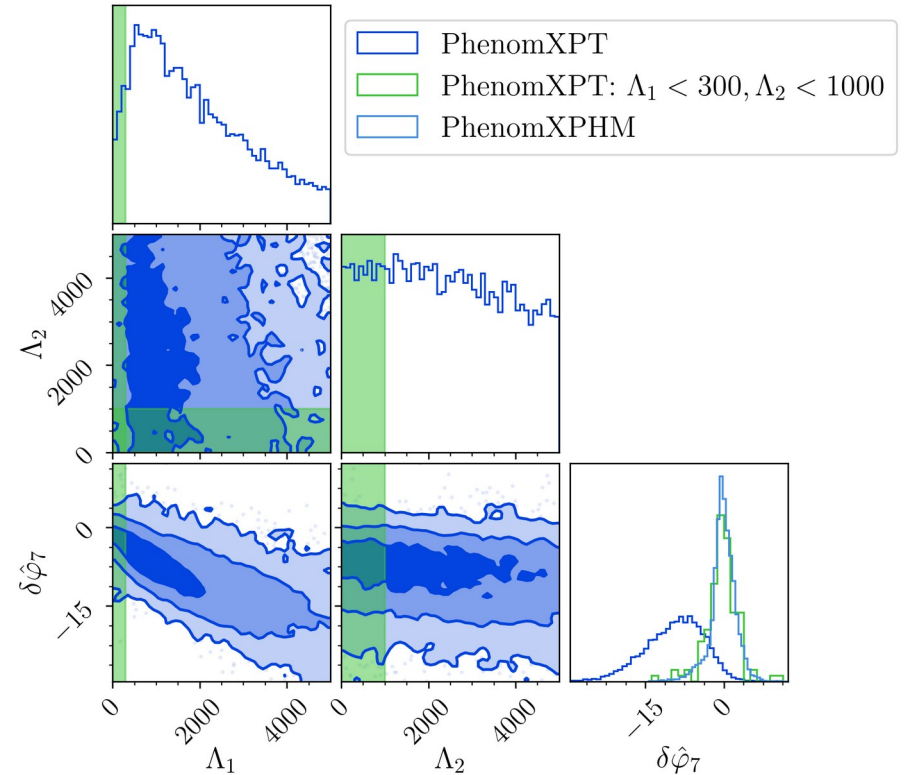
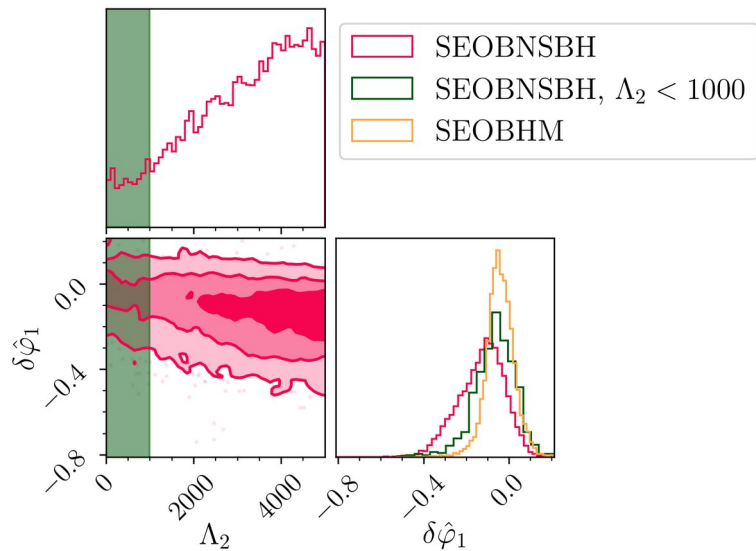
- Tidal effects are not well measured (especially Λ_2)
- Equations of state can inform tides
- Realistically
 $\Lambda_1 \lesssim 5, \Lambda_2 \lesssim 1000$



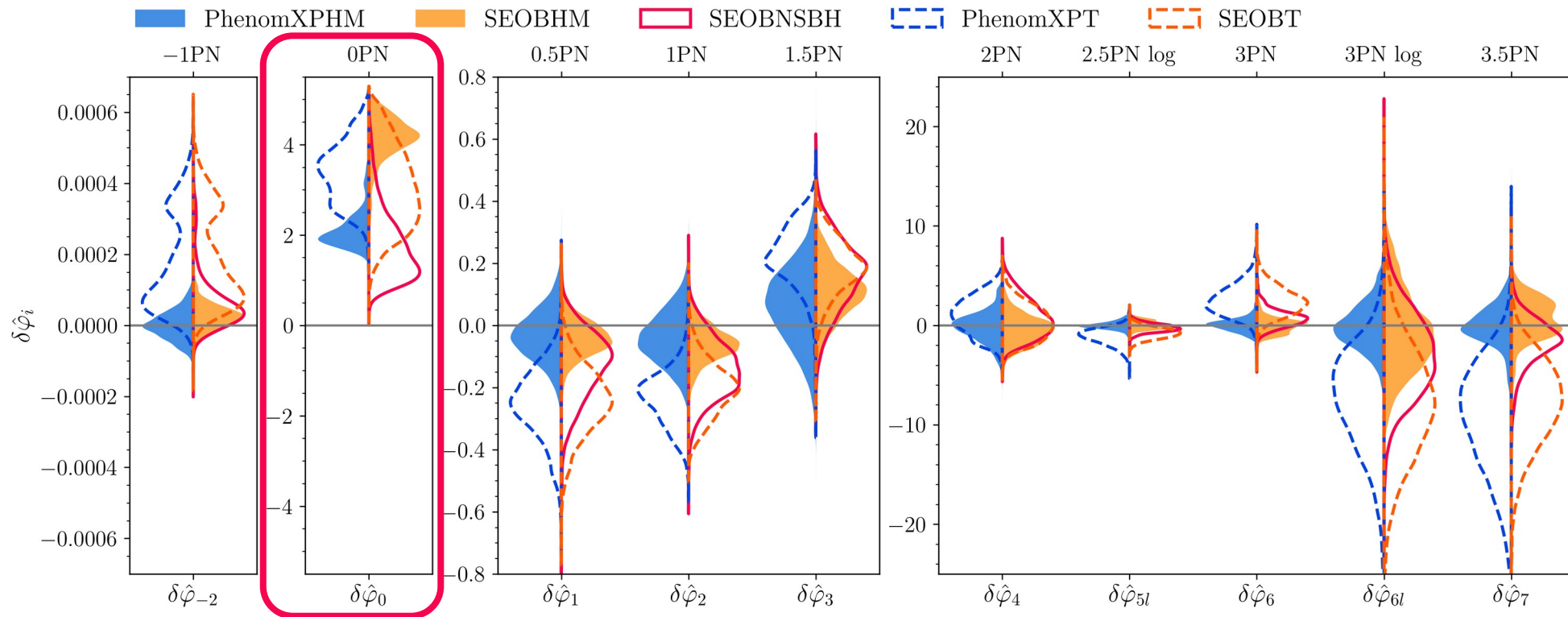
A. G. Abac et al. (LVK), *Astrophys. J. Lett.* 970, L34 (2024), arXiv:2404.04248
Sabrina Huth et al., *Nature* 606, 276–280 (2022), arXiv:2107.06229

Tidal effects

- Correlations between tides and deviation parameters



GW230529 results

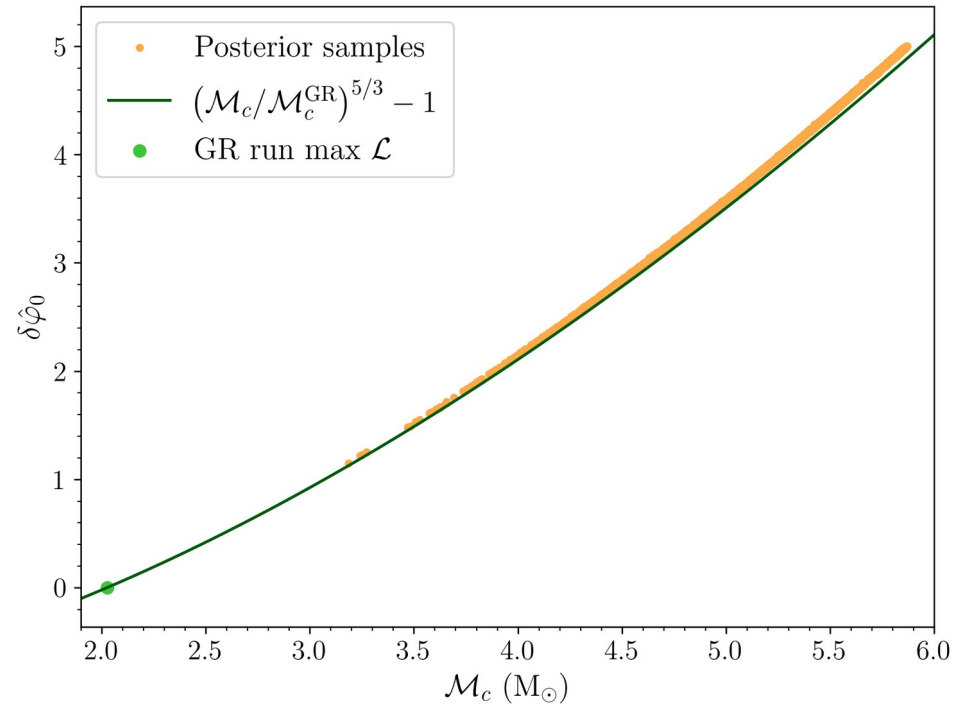


OPN degeneracy

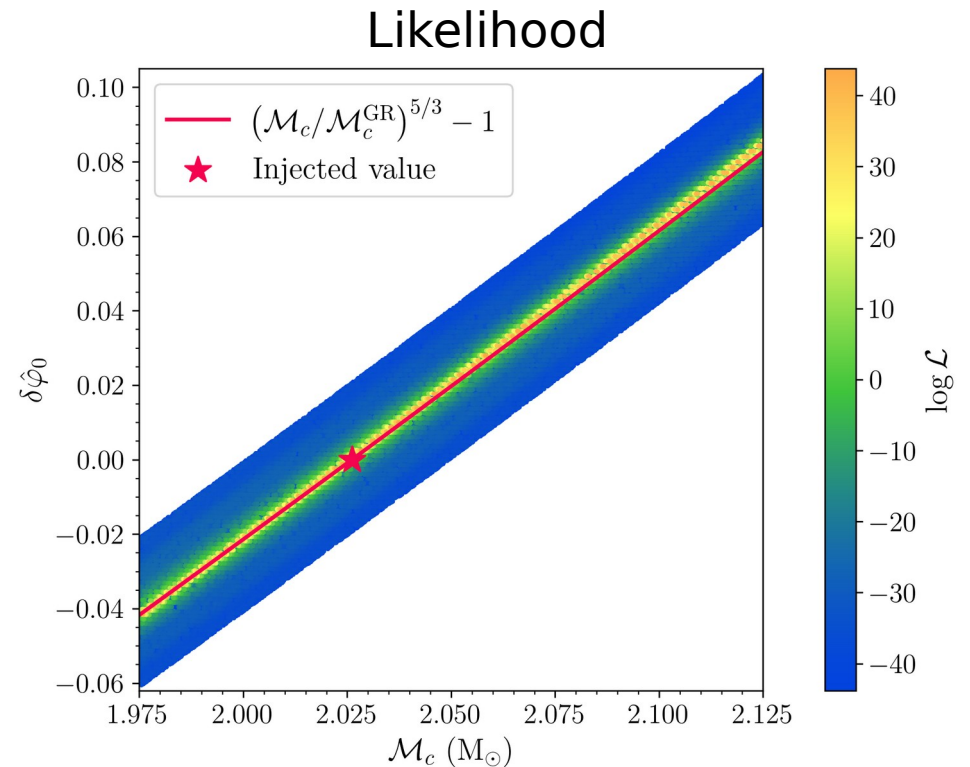
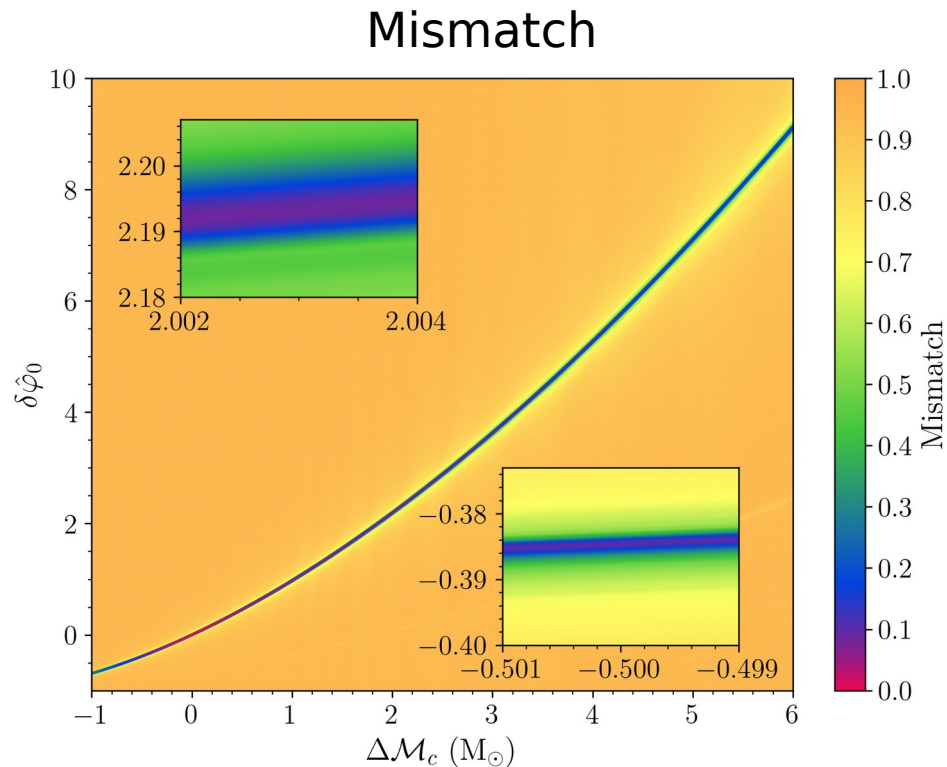
- At Newtonian order:

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_0 = \left(\frac{\mathcal{M}_c}{\mathcal{M}_c^{\text{GR}}} \right)^{5/3} - 1$$

- Degeneracy can be broken by higher PN contributions and by merger-ringdown



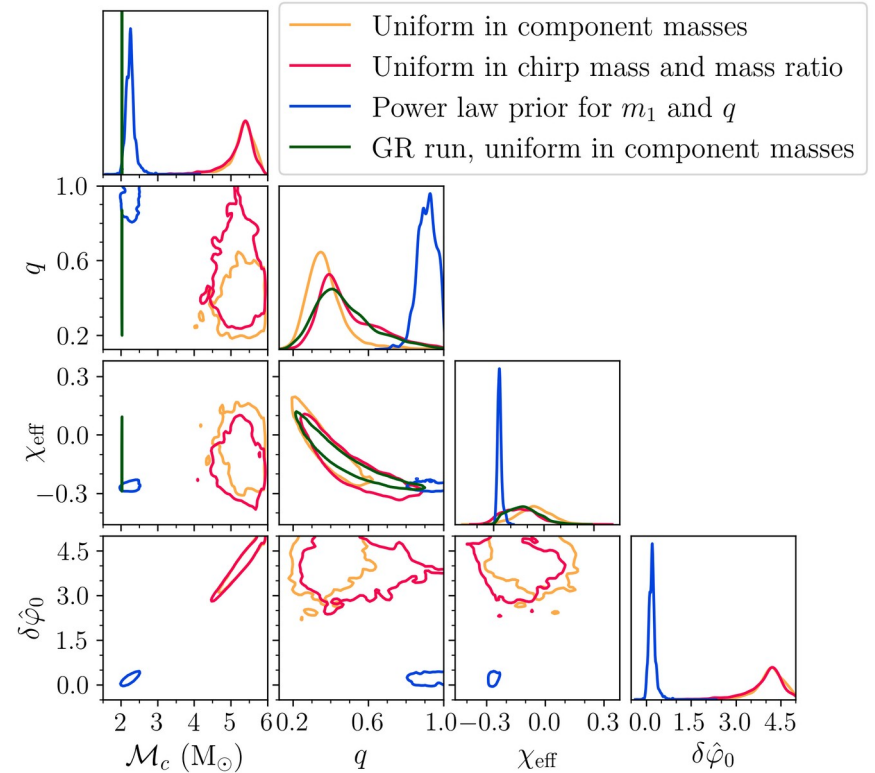
OPN degeneracy: likelihood & sampling issues



High likelihood region is wider for higher chirp mass → **sampling issues?**

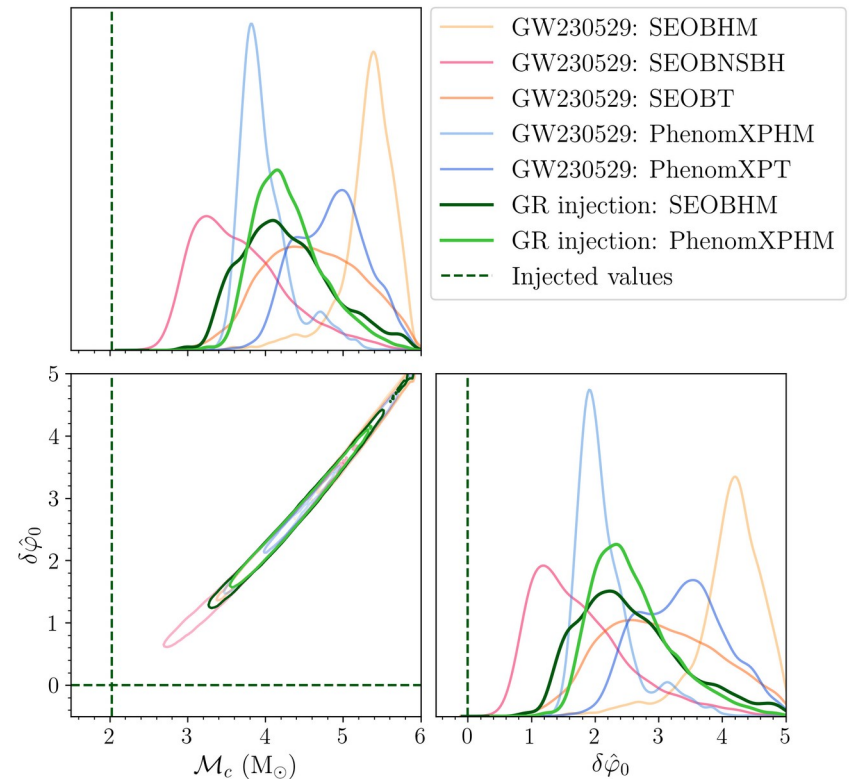
OPN degeneracy: prior effects

- Default prior: uniform in component masses
- Vary mass priors:
 - Uniform in M_c and q
 - Power law for m_1 and q
- Results are prior dependent



OPN degeneracy: injections

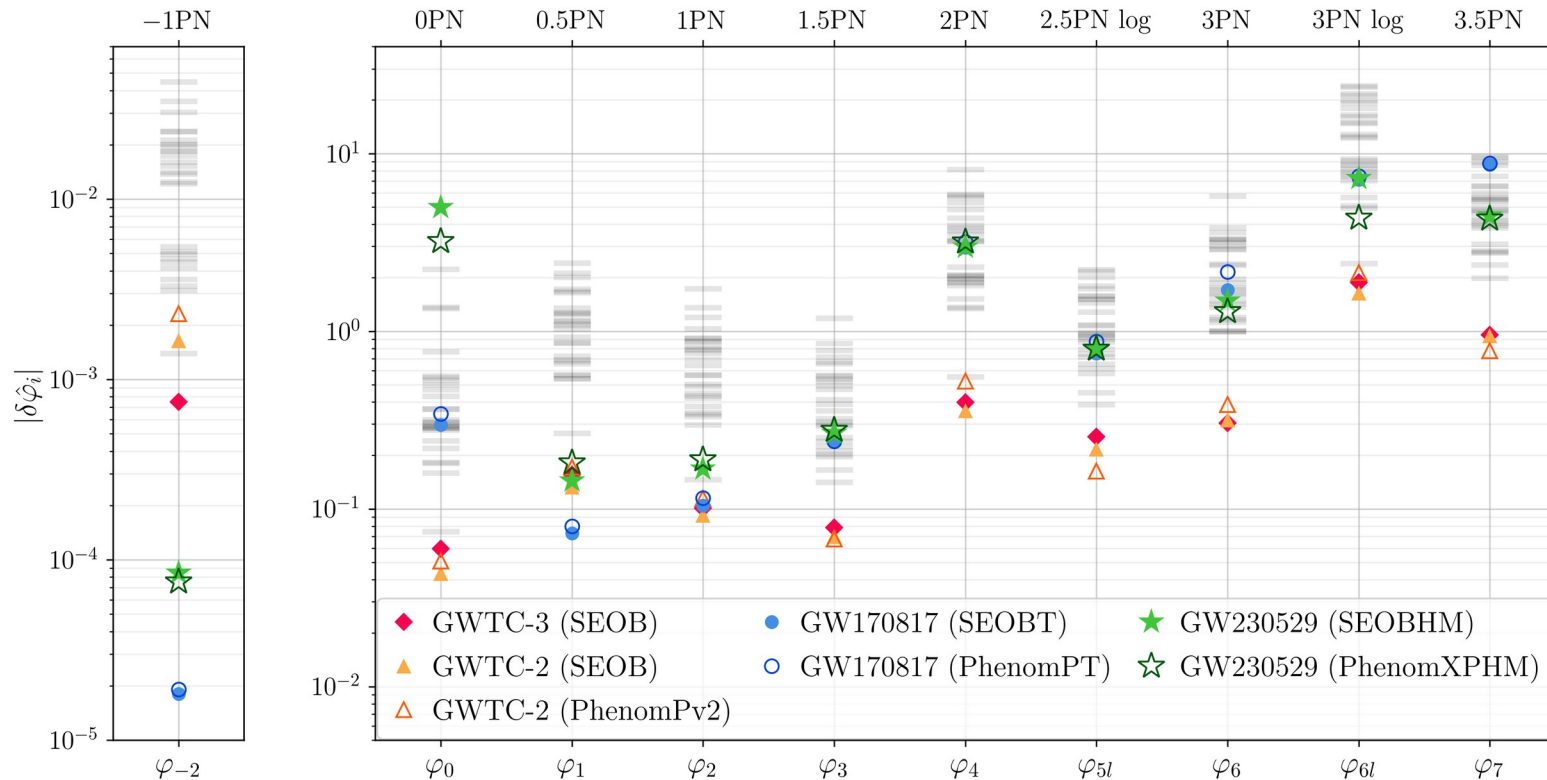
- Inject GR waveform in zero-noise
- See similar shift away from GR
- Noise is unlikely to explain deviation



OPN degeneracy

False violation of GR!

How good is GW230529 for testing GR?



Einstein-scalar-Gauss-Bonnet

- Modified gravity theory where a scalar field is coupled to the Gauss-Bonnet density:

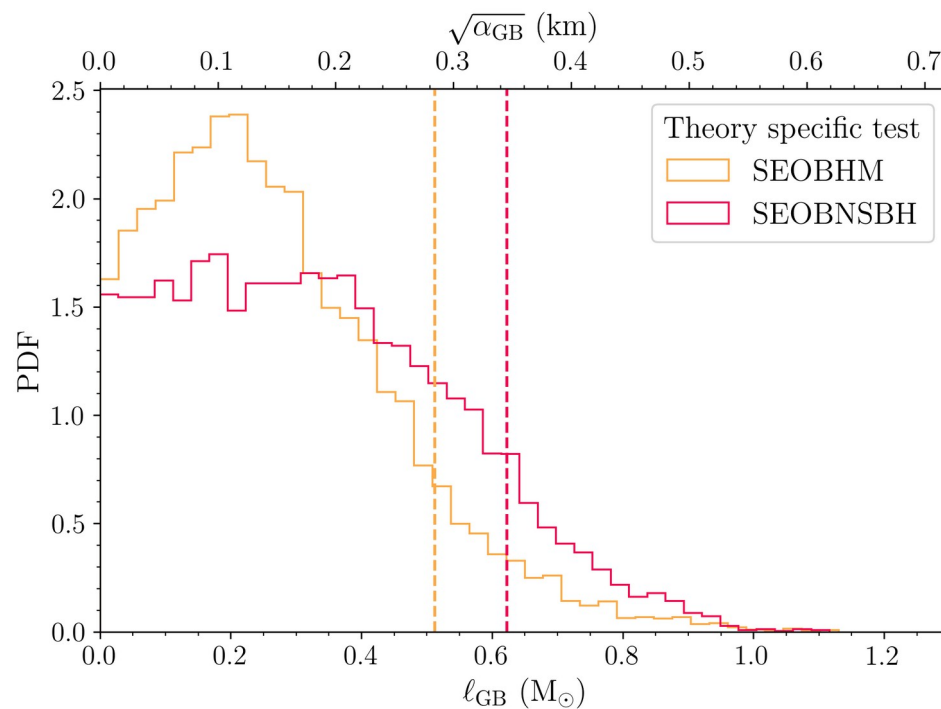
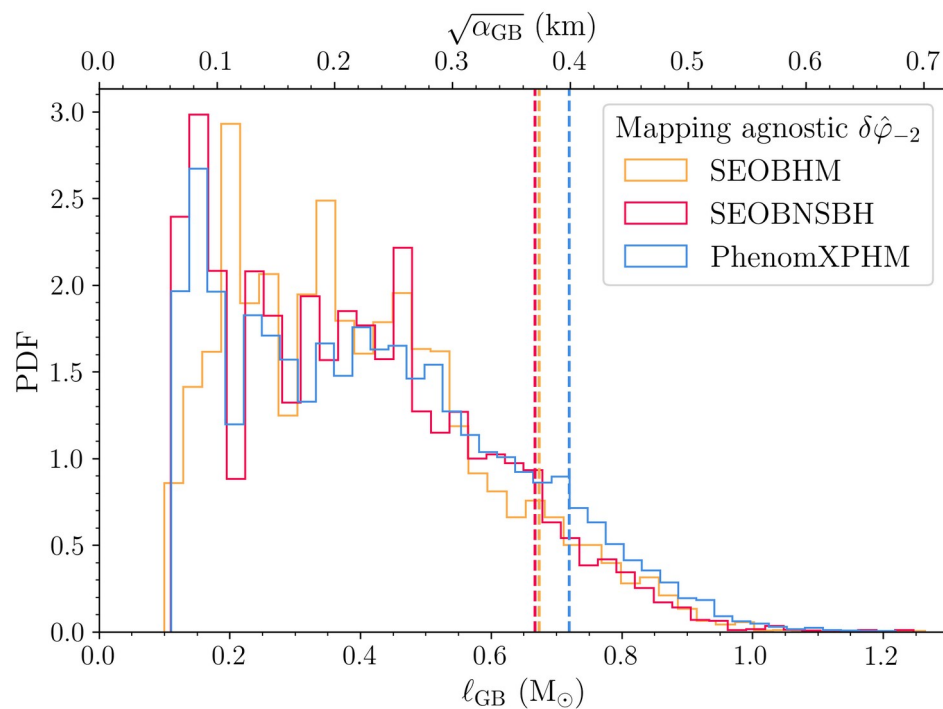
$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi} \int dx^4 \sqrt{-g} (R - 2(\partial\phi)^2 + \ell_{\text{GB}}^2 f(\phi)\mathcal{G})$$

- Leading-order correction at **-1PN** due to scalar dipole radiation:

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_{-2} = -5\ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \frac{(m_1^2 s_2 - m_2^2 s_1)^2}{168m_1^4 m_2^4}$$

- Can map -1PN results to EsGB

EsGB results



Best bound on EsGB to date!

See also: Bo Gao et al., Phys. Rev. D 110, 044022 (2024), arXiv:2405.13279

25 Oct 2024

Elise Sanger - TGR with GW230529

Conclusion and outlook

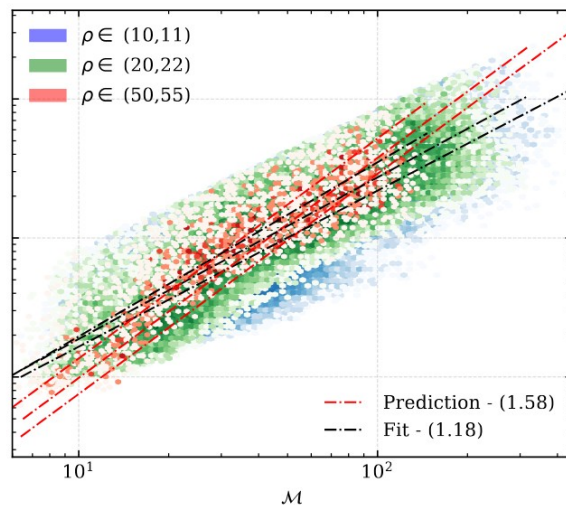
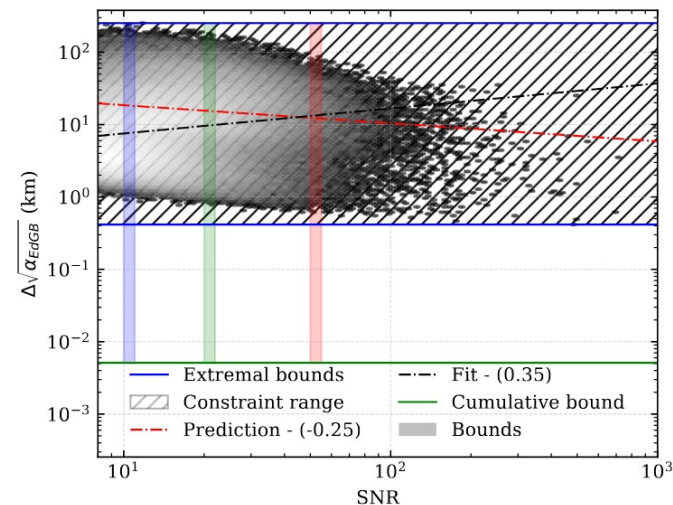
- No evidence for deviations from GR for GW230529
- Particularly tight constraints at low-PN orders and on Einstein-scalar-Gauss-Bonnet gravity
- Challenges when analyzing GW230529:
 - Tidal effects
 - Degeneracy at 0PN
- Need to find better ways to account for these effects

Back-up slides

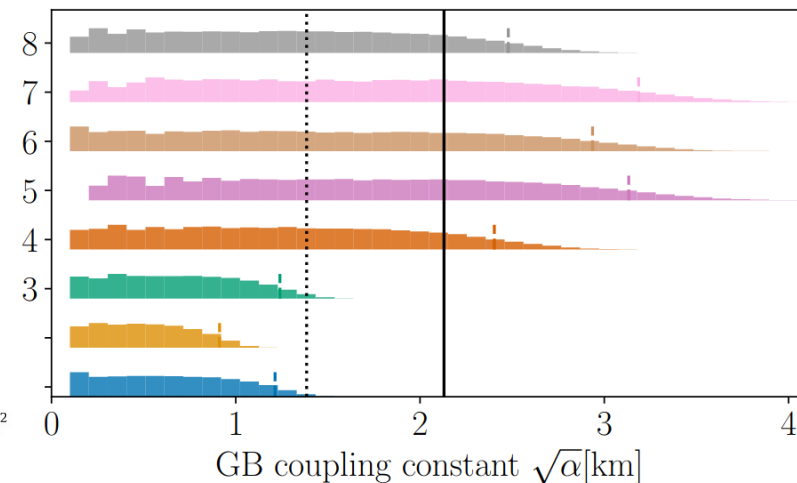
EsGB: projections for future detectors

LVK Voyager

Scott E. Perkins, Nicolás Yunes, and Emanuele Berti,
 Phys. Rev. D 103, 044024 (2021), arXiv:2406.07607



GW230529 LVK Voyager



EMRIs

See also Susanna Barsanti's talk
 Lorenzo Speri et al., (2024), arXiv:2406.07607

Full EsGB corrections

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_{-2} = -5\ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \frac{(m_1^2 s_2 - m_2^2 s_1)^2}{168m_1^4 m_2^4},$$

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_0 = -5\ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \frac{659m_1^4 s_2^2 + 1370m_1^2 m_2^2 s_1 s_2 + 659m_2^4 s_1^2 + 728\eta (m_1^2 s_2 - m_2^2 s_1)^2}{16128m_1^4 m_2^4},$$

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_1 = 25\pi\ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \frac{(m_1^2 s_2 - m_2^2 s_1)^2}{56m_1^4 m_2^4},$$

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_2 = \ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \left\{ \frac{5m_1^4 s_2^2 [-13792267 + 5588352\delta - 17640\eta(743 + 594\eta)]}{290304m_1^4 m_2^4 (743 + 924\eta)} - \frac{5m_2^4 s_1^2 [13792267 + 5588352\delta + 17640\eta(743 + 594\eta)]}{290304m_1^4 m_2^4 (743 + 924\eta)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2m_1^2 m_2^2 s_1 s_2 [56018615 + 3528\eta(12239 + 14850\eta)]}{290304m_1^4 m_2^4 (743 + 924\eta)} \right\},$$

$$\delta\hat{\varphi}_3 = \ell_{\text{GB}}^4 \frac{m_1^4 s_2^2 (-14363 + 1792\delta - 4564\eta) + 2m_1^2 m_2^2 s_1 s_2 (-3557 + 4564\eta) - m_2^4 s_1^2 (14363 + 1792\delta + 4564\eta)}{43008m_1^4 m_2^4}$$

1.5PN correction newly completed by Félix-Louis Julié

Waveforms used

Waveform model	Short name	Color	Higher modes	Spin precession	Tides
SEOBNRv4HM_ROM [77–79]	SEOBHM	●	✓	-	-
SEOBNRv4_ROM [77]	SEOB		-	-	-
SEOBNRv4_ROM_NRTIDALV2_NSBH [80, 81]	SEOBNSBH	●	-	-	✓(NSBH)
SEOBNRv4_ROM_NRTIDALV2 [79, 80]	SEOBT	●	-	-	✓(BNS)
IMRPHENOMXPHM [82]	PHENOMXPHM	●	✓	✓	-
IMRPHENOMXHM [83]	PHENOMXHM		✓	-	-
IMRPHENOMXP [82]	PHENOMXP		-	✓	-
IMRPHENOMXP_NRTIDALV2 [80, 84]	PHENOMXPT	●	-	✓	✓(BNS)