

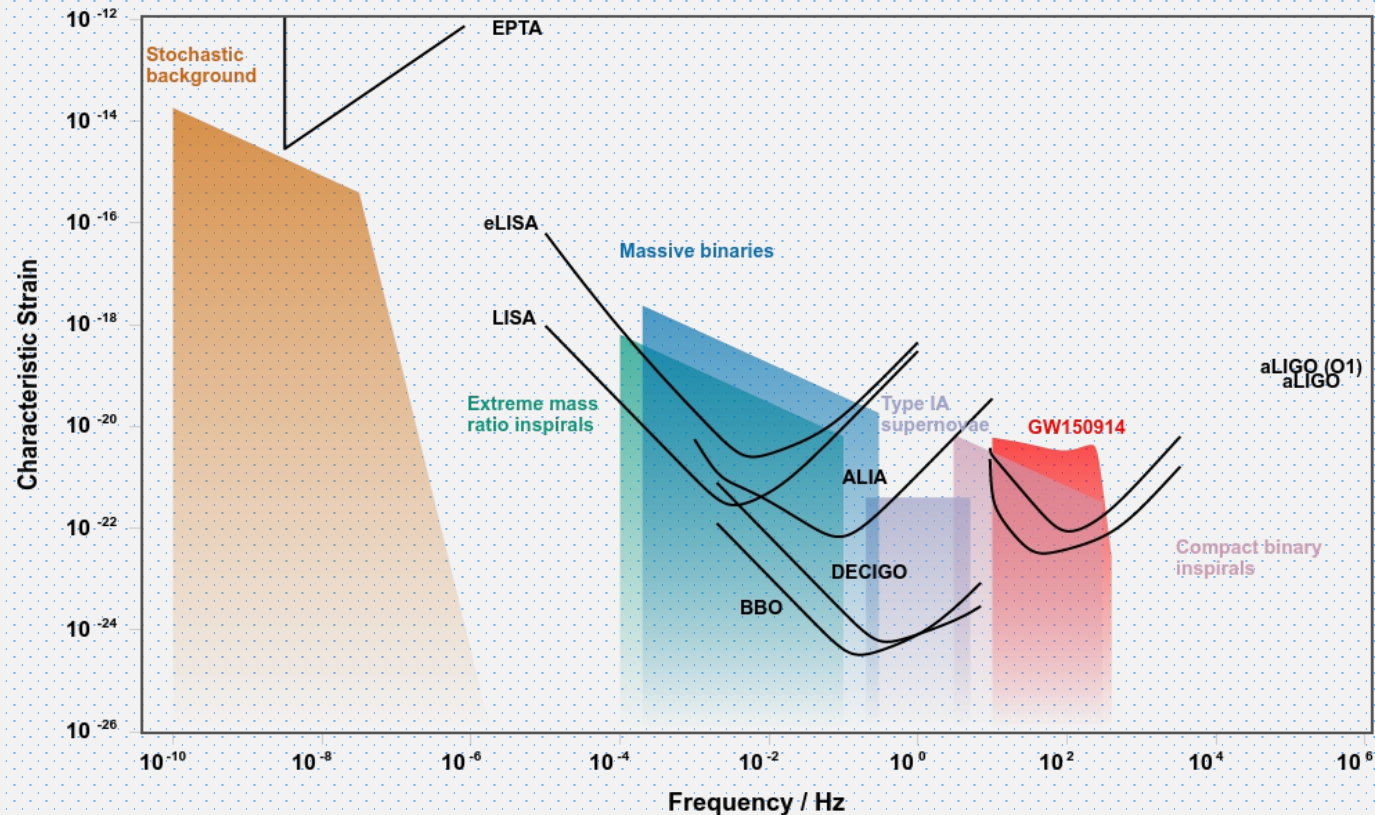
Searching for Mini Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals with Gravitational-Wave Detectors

Huaike Guo

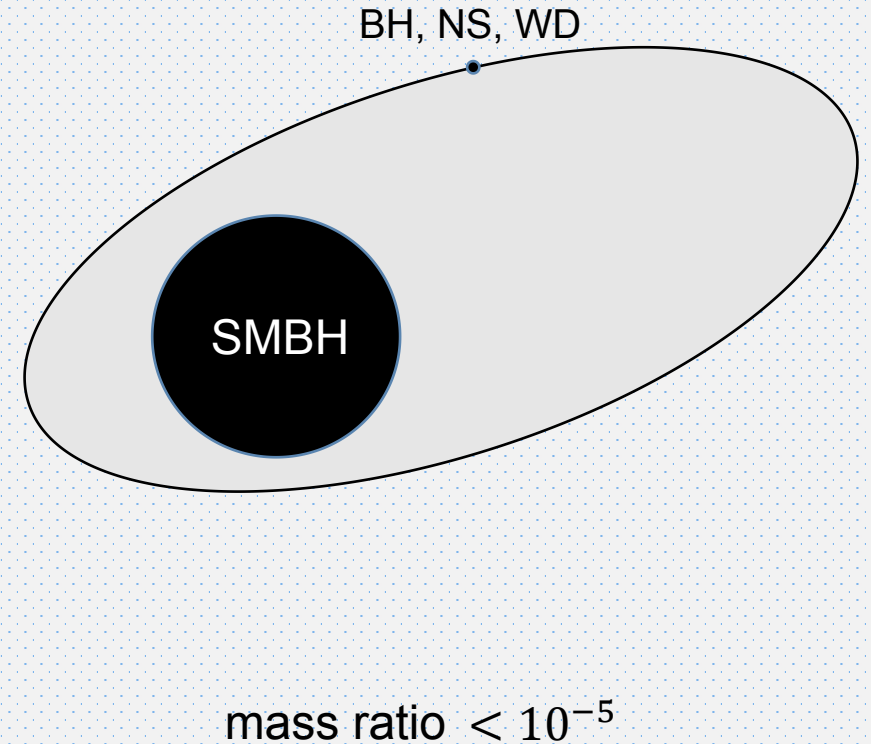
Jun. 8, 2022

What is an Extreme Mass Ratio Inspiral?

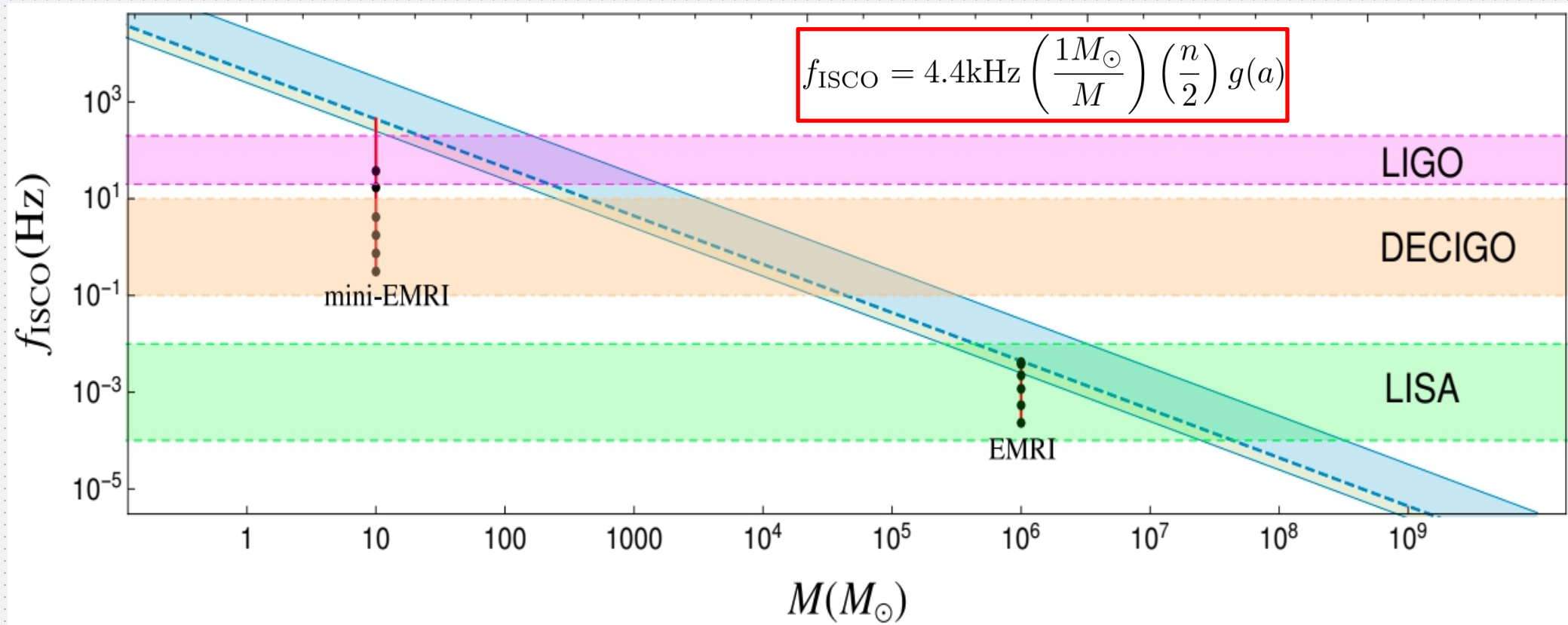
- Binaries in galactic centers
- Extremely small (or large) mass ratios
- Important targets for LISA, Taiji, Tianqin, ...



Moore, Cole and Berry, Class. Quantum Grav. 32 (2015) 015014



What is an Mini Extreme Mass Ratio Inspiral?



Similar systems:

Davoudiasl, Giardino, Phys.Lett.B 768, 198 (2017)

Pan, Lyu, Yang, PRD 105, 083005 (2022)

Barsanti et al PRL 128, 111104 (2022)

Exotic Compact Objects

Ordinary

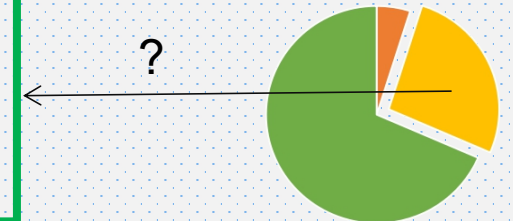
- Neutron Stars
- White Dwarfs
- Black Holes

Exotic

- Neutron Stars
- White Dwarfs
- Black Holes
- Primordial Black Holes
- Boson Stars
- Quark Stars
- ...

m (mass)

C (compactness = mass/radius)

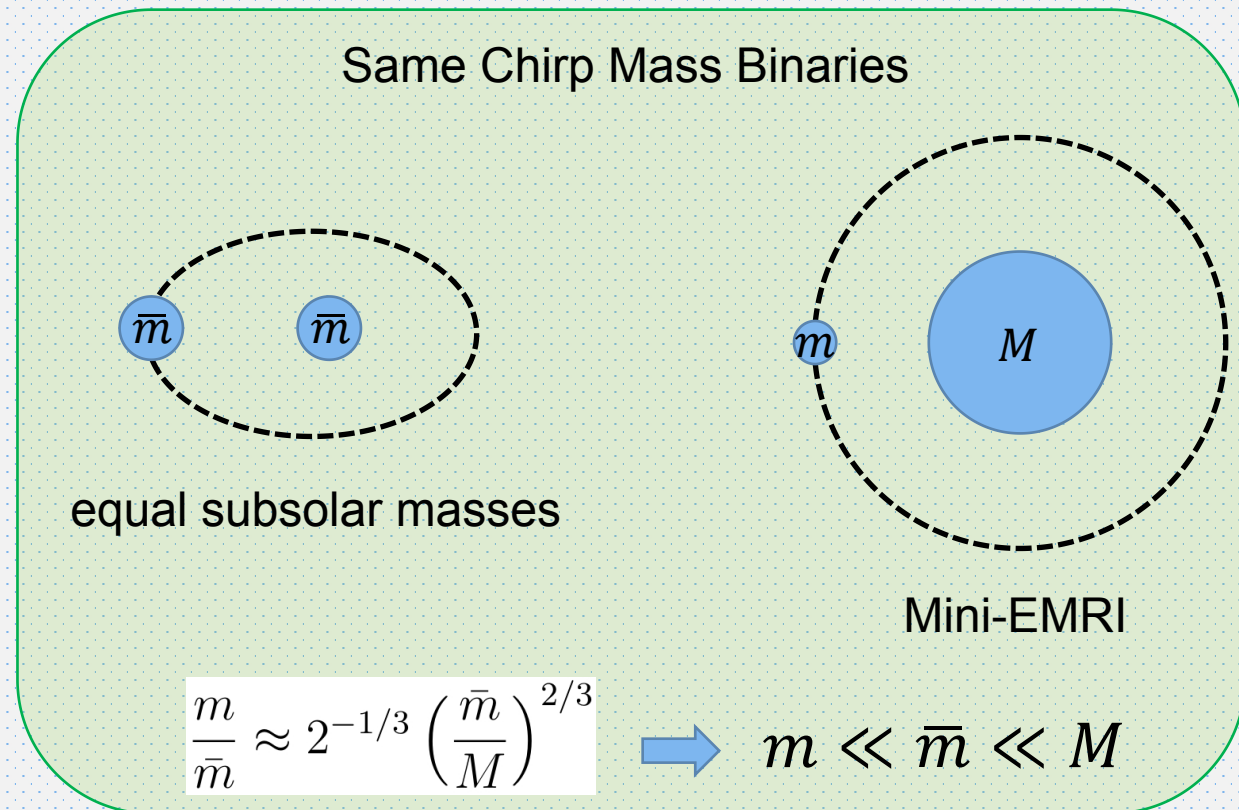
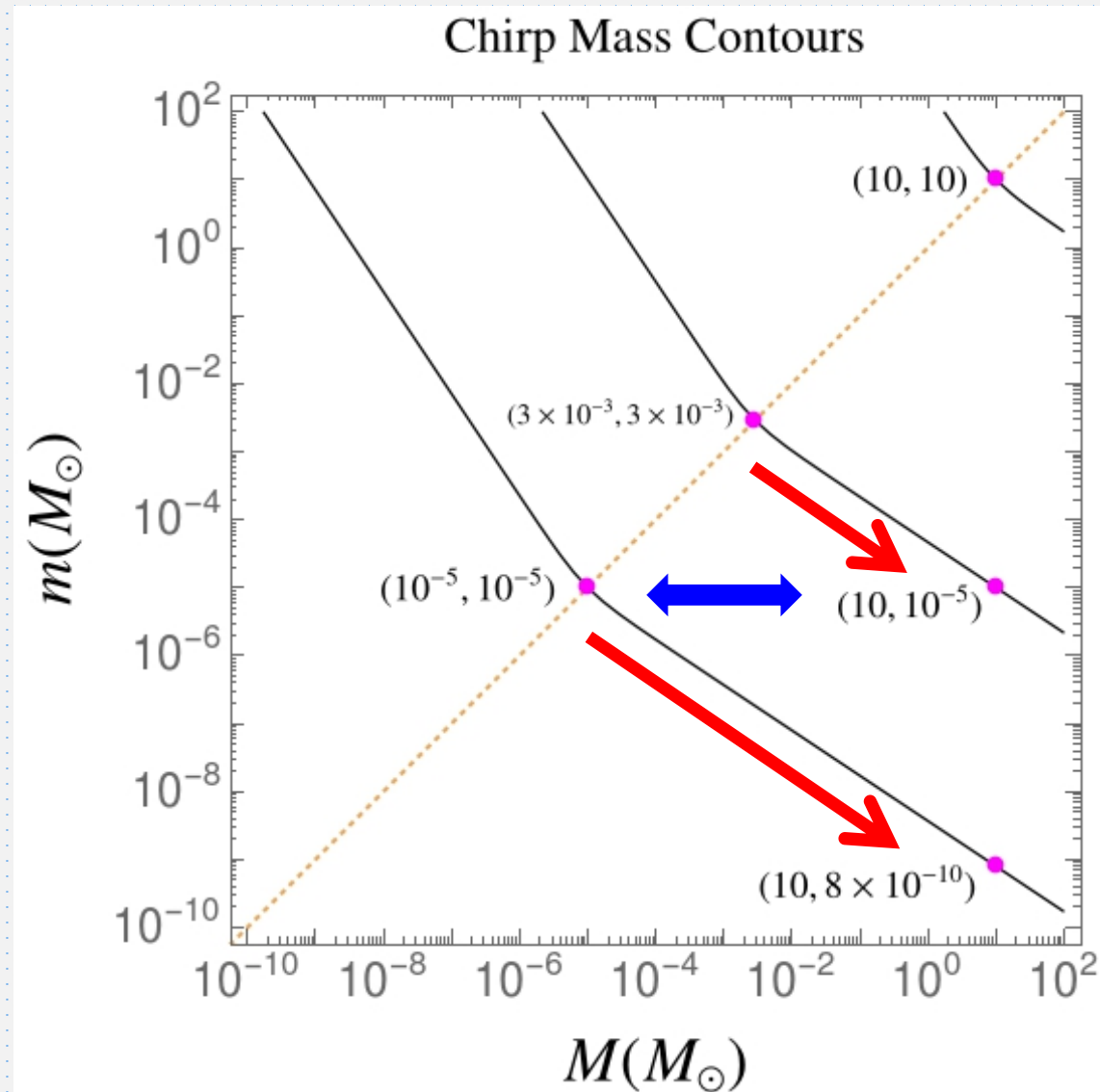


Detection of subsolar ECO would point to new physics.

Some (less compact) planetary mass might be also form mini-EMRIs

Advantages

- Amplitude and SNR are proportional to positive powers of Mc .
- Mini-EMRI can probe much lighter ECOs



Waveforms

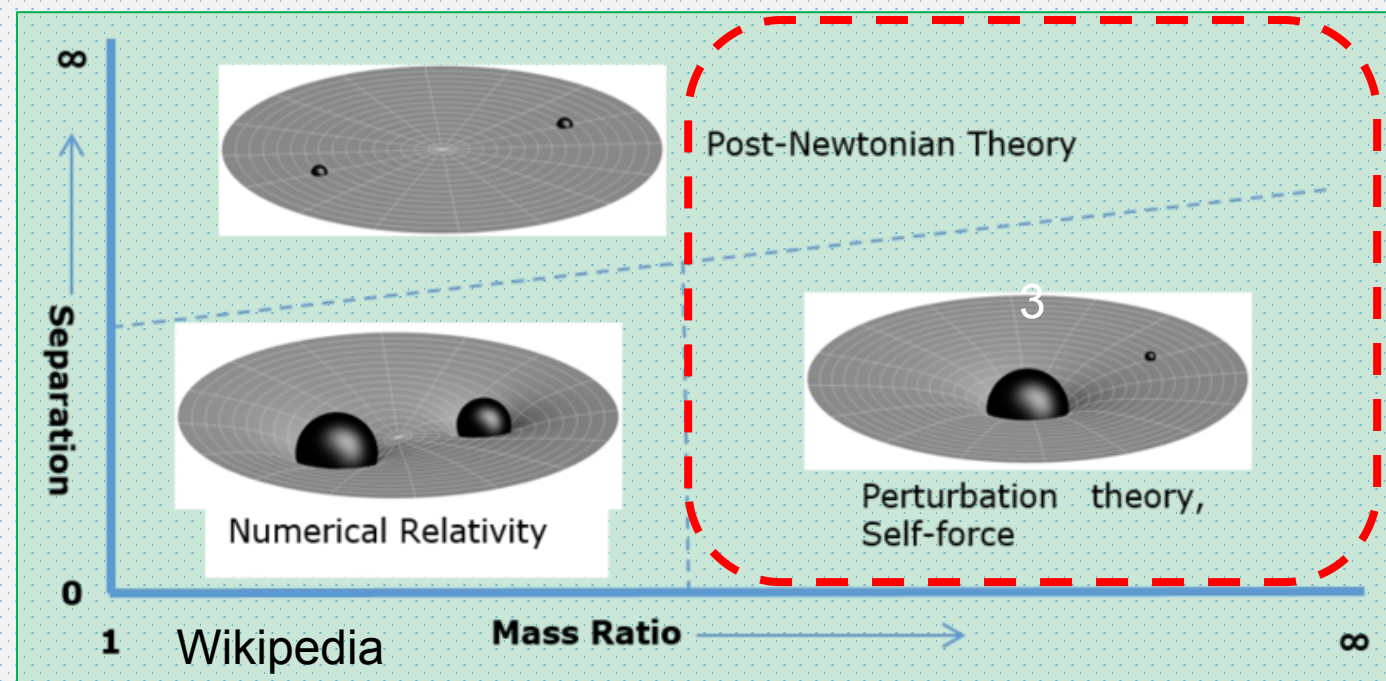
- Post-Newtonian studies in the inspiral stage
- Relativistic effect near ISCO requires numerical calculations
- Extreme mass ratio enables a new perturbation theory

Waveform calculation is still an ongoing effort.

Numerical result available for circular orbit
Finn, Thorne, PRD 62, 124021

Result consistent with others (LISA review)

dominant mode: $n=2$

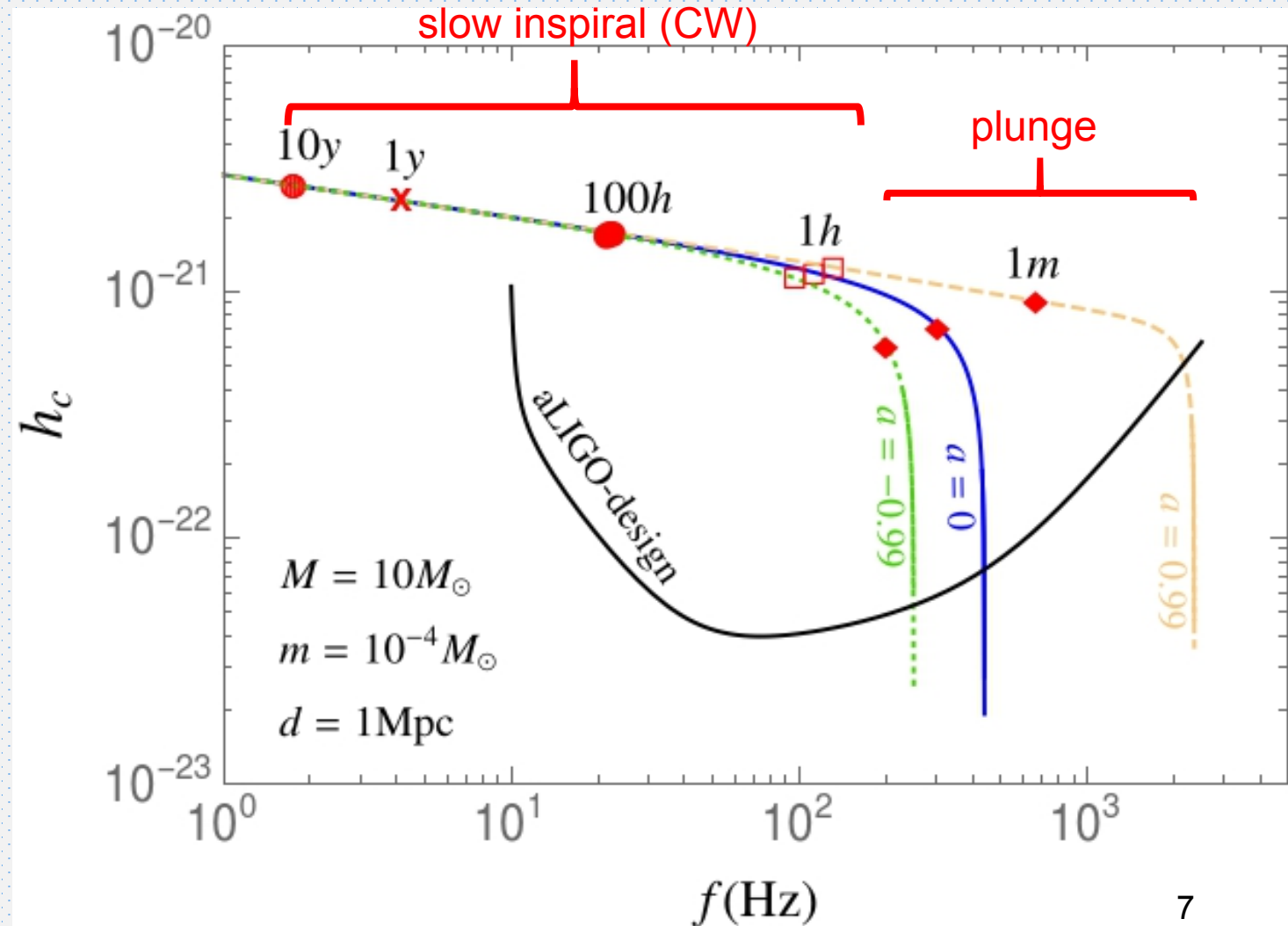


Signal Properties

- Signal is long-lasting within detector band
- 2 stages: inspiraling and plunging
- ECO can be tidally disrupted

Tidal radius:

$$r_{\text{tidal}} = \frac{(m^2 M)^{1/3}}{C}$$



Search Strategies

- Signal is similar to continuous waves from neutron stars
- Search strategies can be employed for mini-EMRIs



- ✓ targeted searches (known black holes, neutron stars as the heavier object)
- ✓ all-sky searches (blind searches)



Search Techniques

Coherent Searches

- The optimal method (better sensitivity)
- However, long duration, gaps, non-Gaussian noise
- Computationally challenging (especially all-sky)

Incoherent Searches

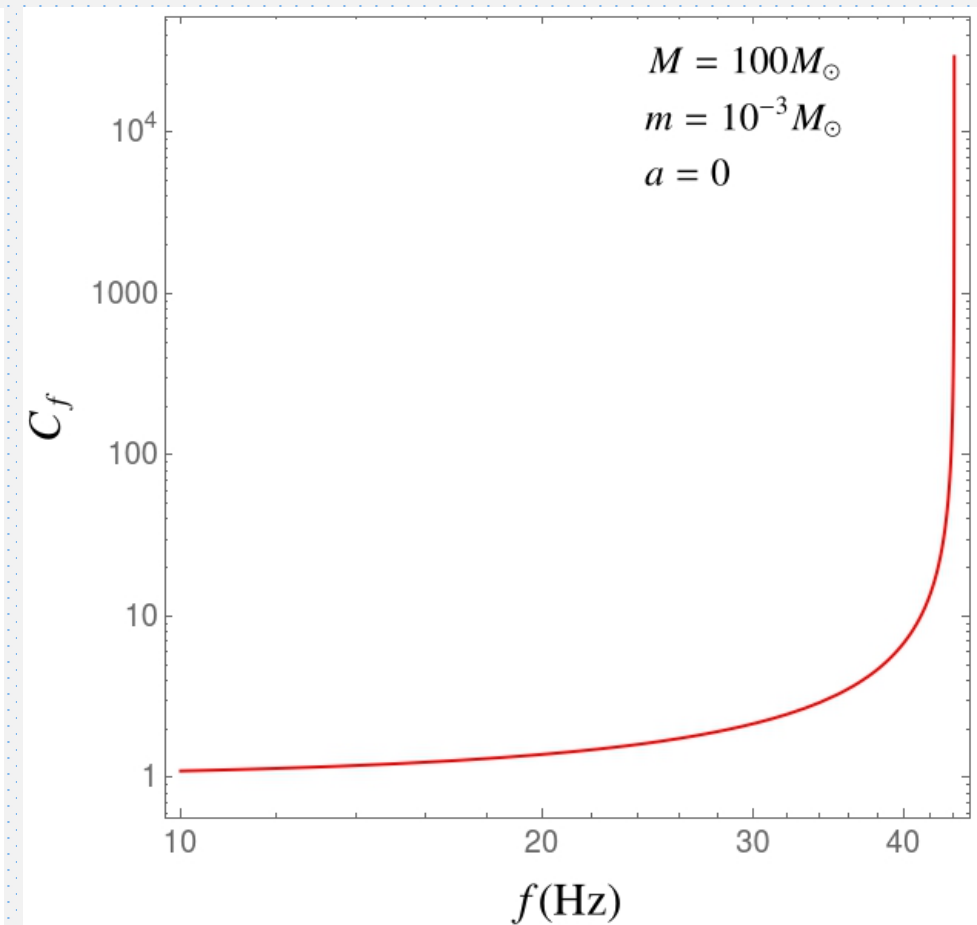
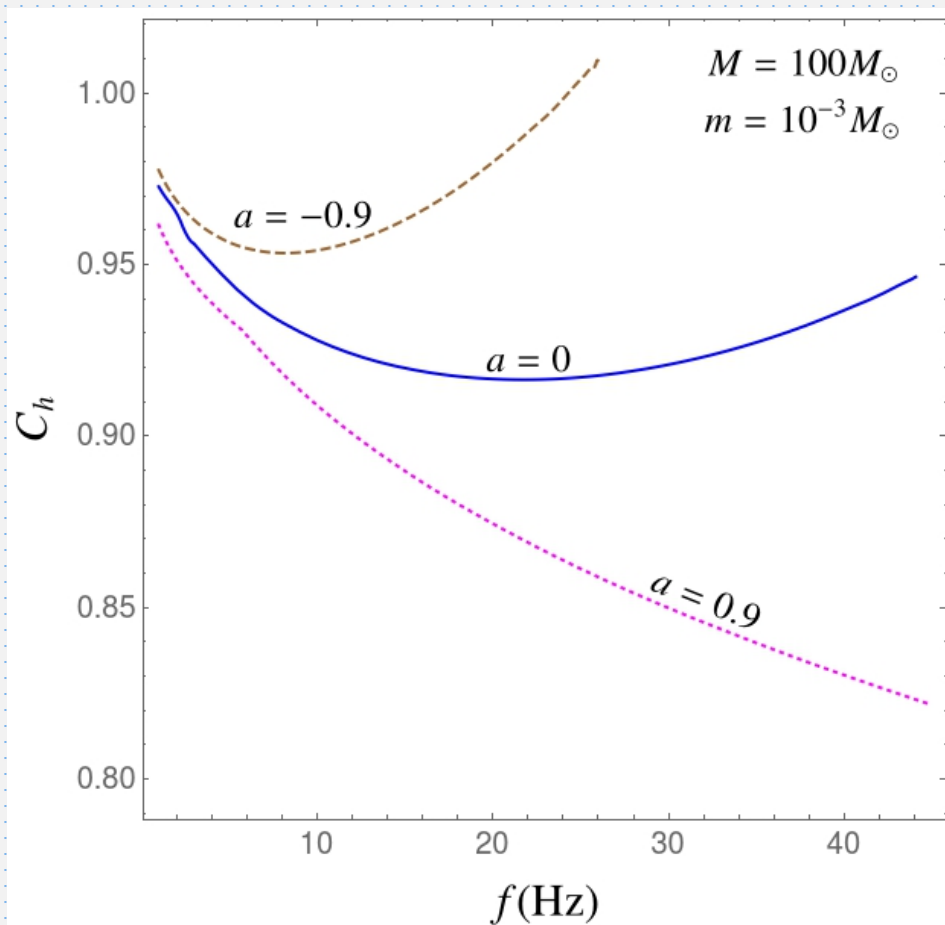
- Reduced sensitivity
- Mature and robust methods
- Computationally feasible

We employ the mature incoherent search methods

Inputs

$$h_0 = \frac{4}{d} \left(\frac{GM_c}{c^2} \right)^{5/3} \left(\frac{\pi f}{c} \right)^{2/3} C_h(a, f)$$

$$\dot{f} = \frac{96}{5} \pi^{8/3} \left(\frac{GM_c}{c^3} \right)^{5/3} f^{11/3} C_f(a, f)$$

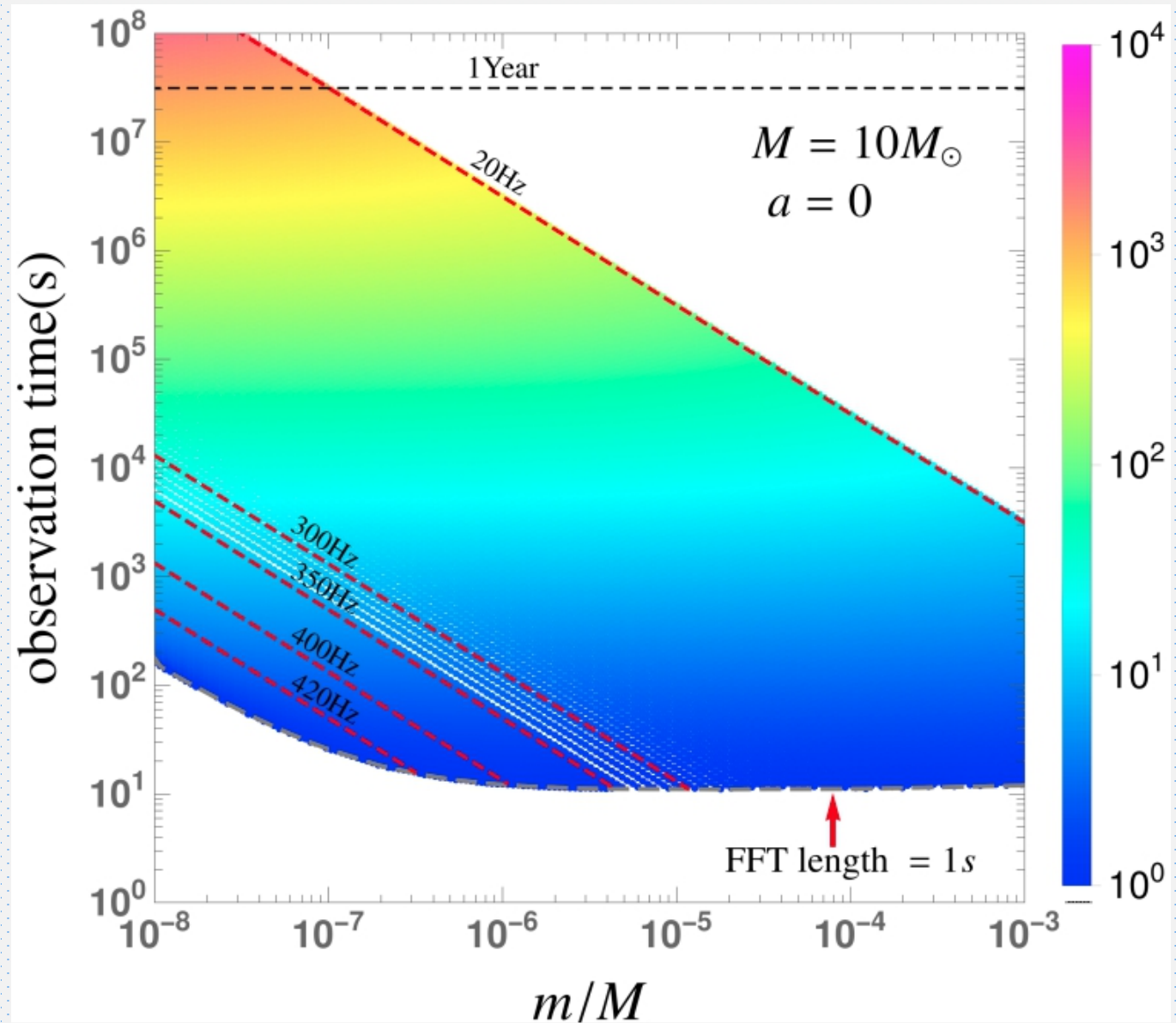


Incoherent Search Method

- Break data into chunks (length TFFT)
- Fast fourier transform each chunk
- Detect excess powers in time-frequency map
- Combine the powers incoherently (Hough transform)

TFFT: contain signal power in 1 frequency bin

Example: a 10hz band →



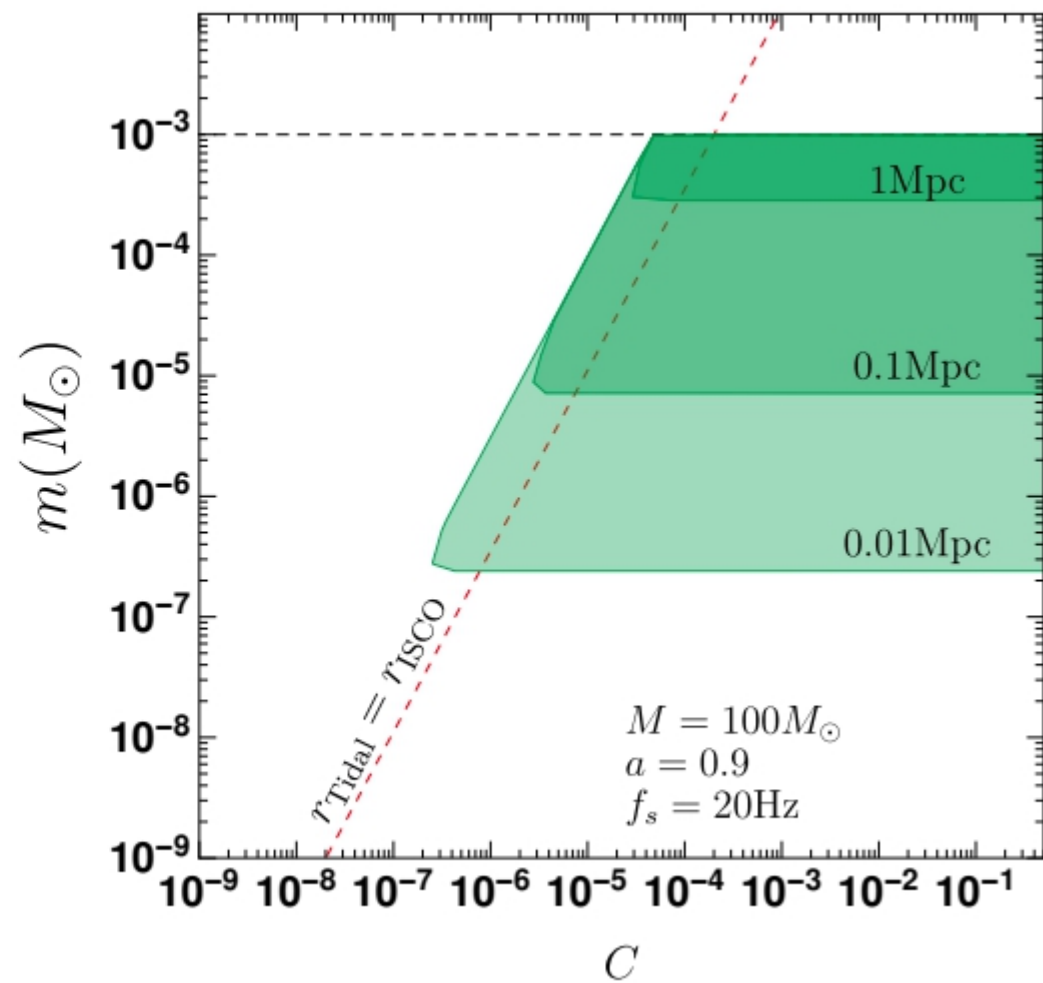
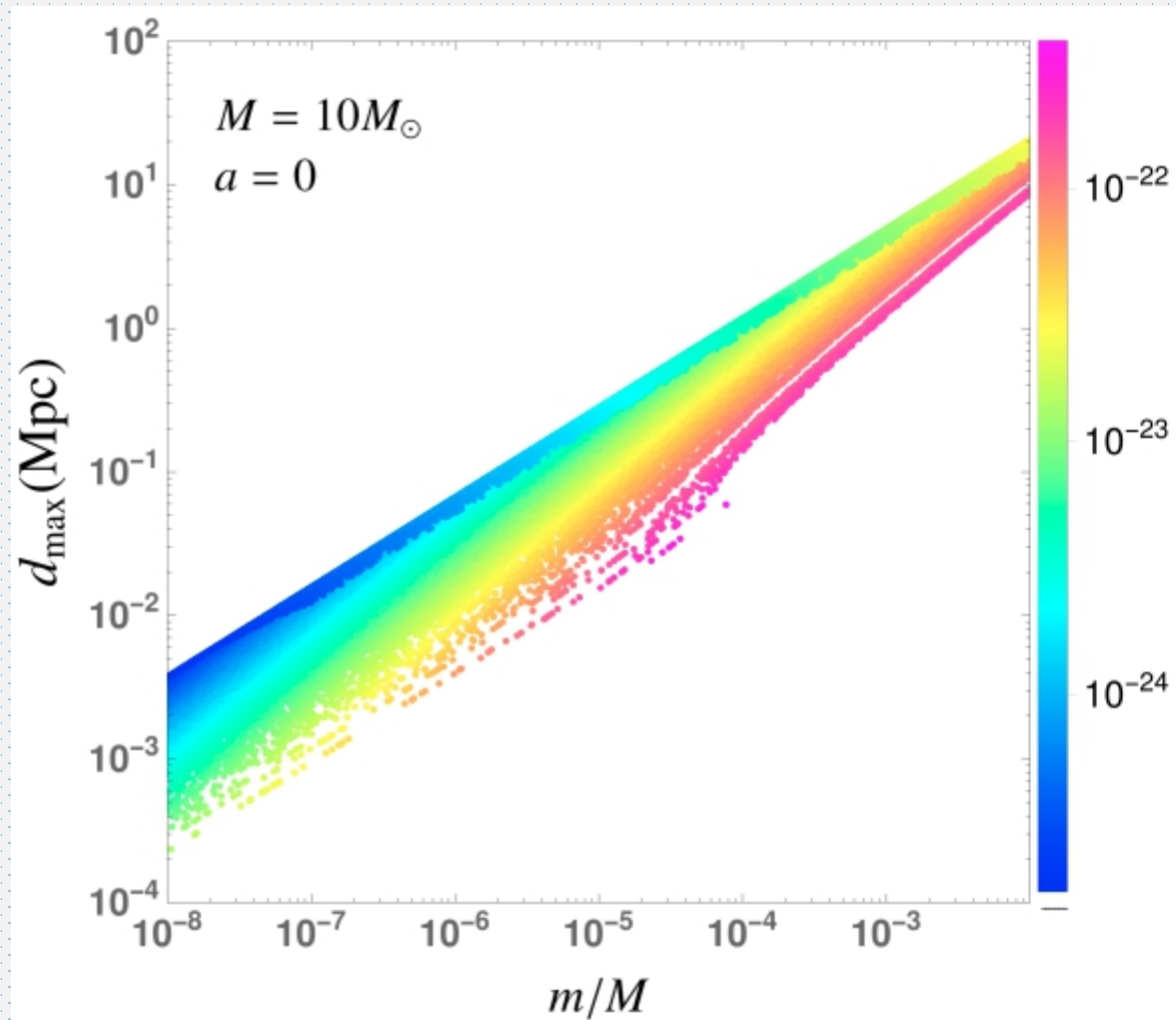
Distance Reach

$$d_{\max} = 0.995 \left(\frac{GM}{c^2} \right)^{5/3} \left(\frac{\pi}{c} \right)^{2/3} \frac{T_{\text{FFT}}}{\sqrt{T_{\text{obs}}}} \left(\sum_i \frac{\mathcal{F}_i^2}{S_n(f_i)} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{Np_1^2} \right)^{-1/4} \sqrt{\frac{\theta_{\text{thr}}}{(CR_{\text{thr}} - \sqrt{2}\text{erfc}^{-1}(2\Gamma))}}$$

$T_{\text{FFT}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{df/dt}}$ amplitude: f-independent coefficient
 time of each segment
 total observation time: set as 1 year
 sum over all segments

Miller et al, Phy.Dark.Univ.32 (2021) 100836

Results



Summary

- LIGO can detect EMRI (mini version)
- mini-EMRIs allow searching for much lighter (subsolar) ECOs
- Strategies/Methods of CW searches can be directly applied here
- mini-EMRIs discoverable up to $O(\text{kpc} - 10\text{Mpc})$