

Exploring Parameters For Detecting Supernovae Using A Single Interferometer

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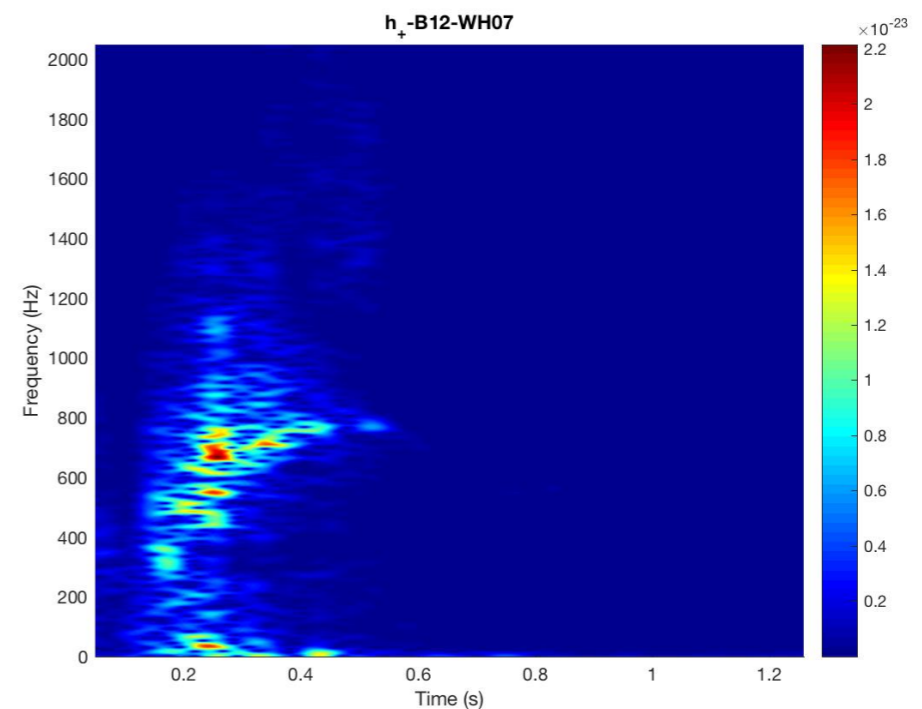
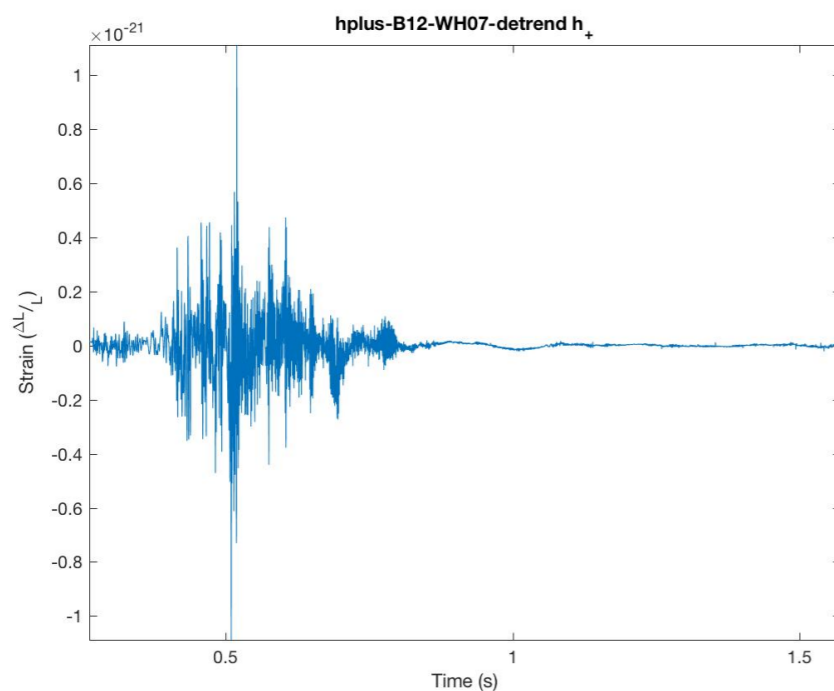
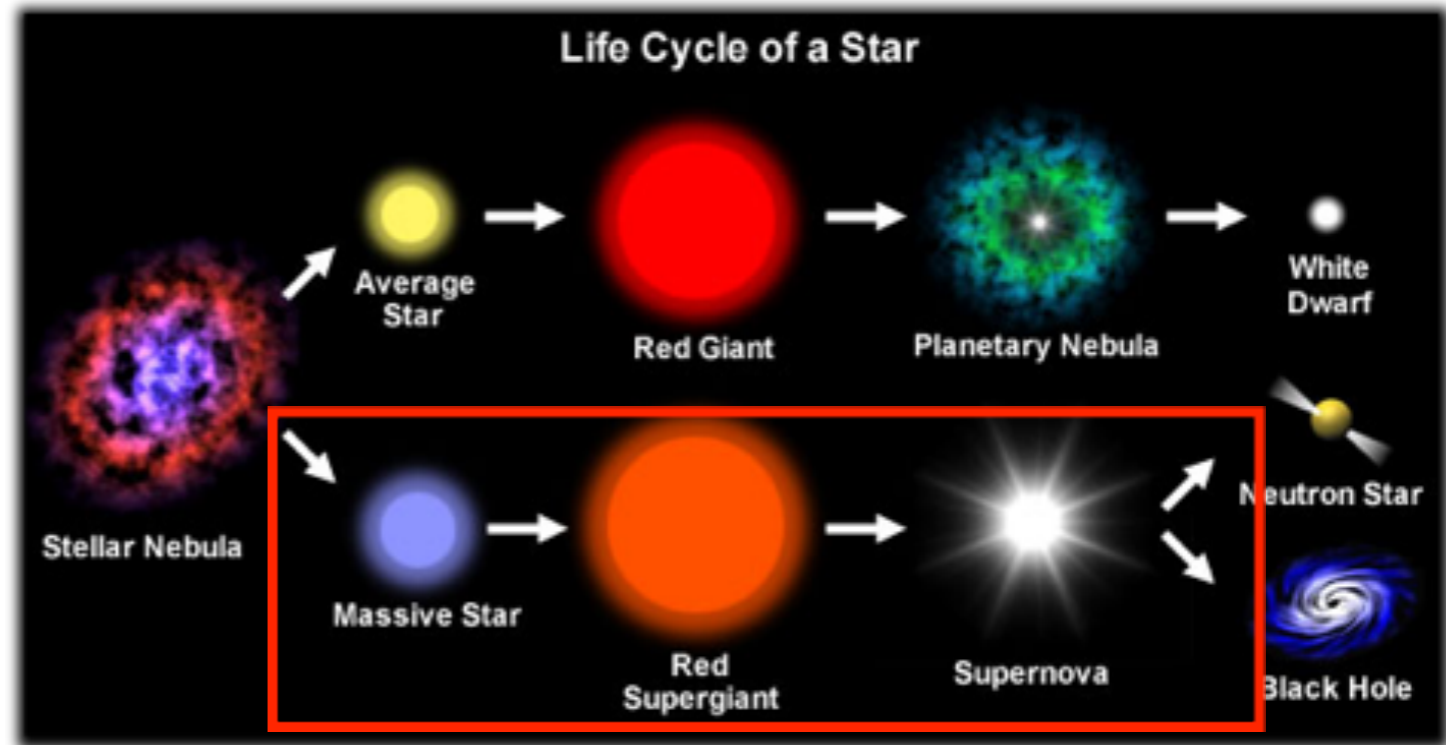
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

Supernova: An Exploding Star

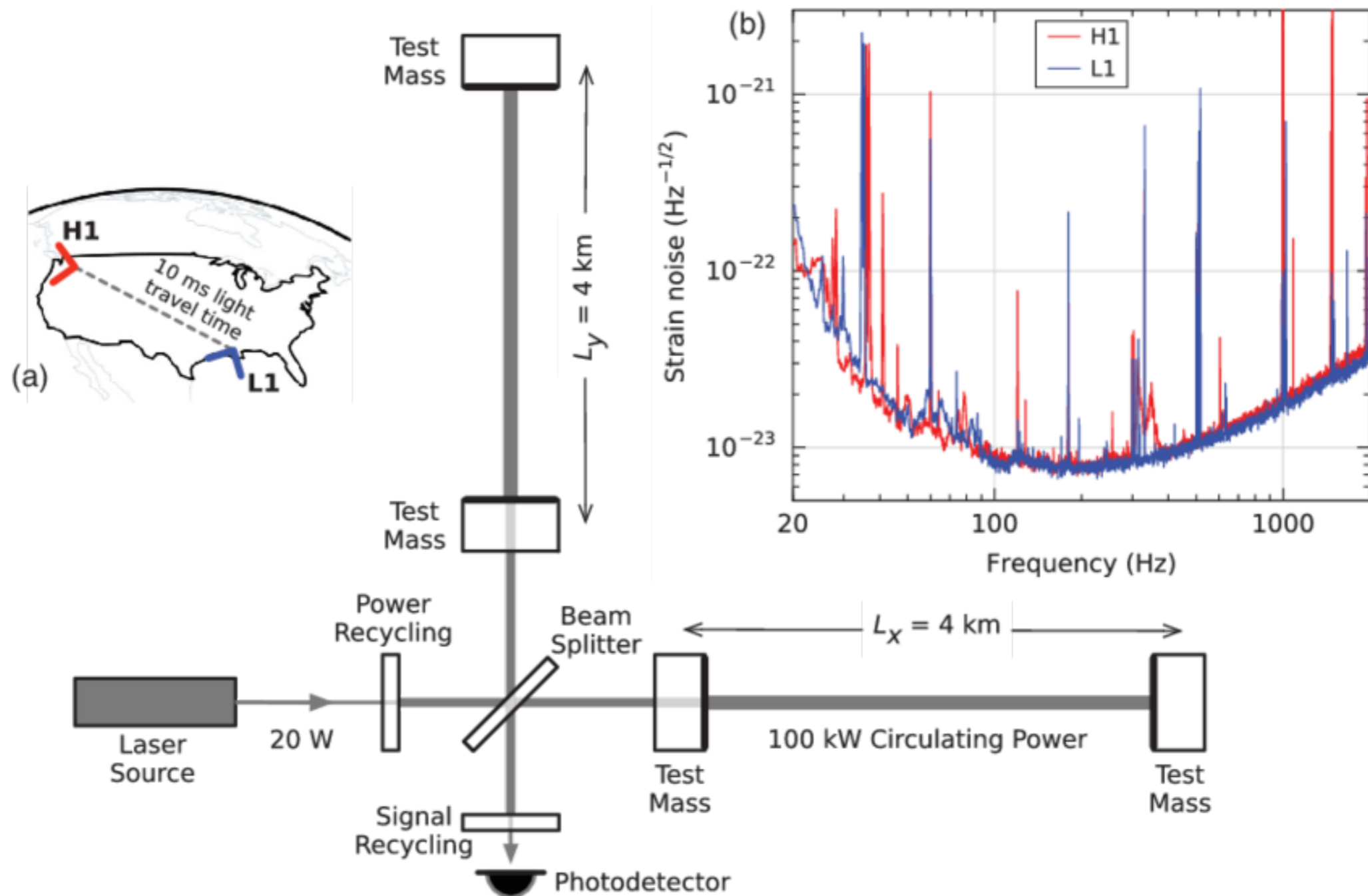
Understand physics in extreme environments

- ❖ *High densities*
- ❖ *High temperatures*
- ❖ *Formation of Black Holes*
- ❖ *Neutrino emissions*
- ❖ *Shock revival mechanism*

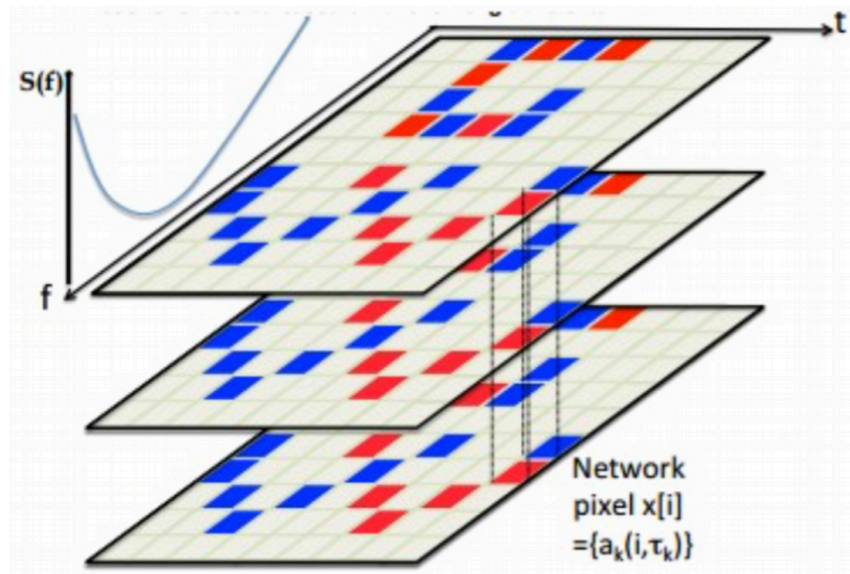
Galactic SN can happen anytime!



Detecting Gravitational Waves With LIGO

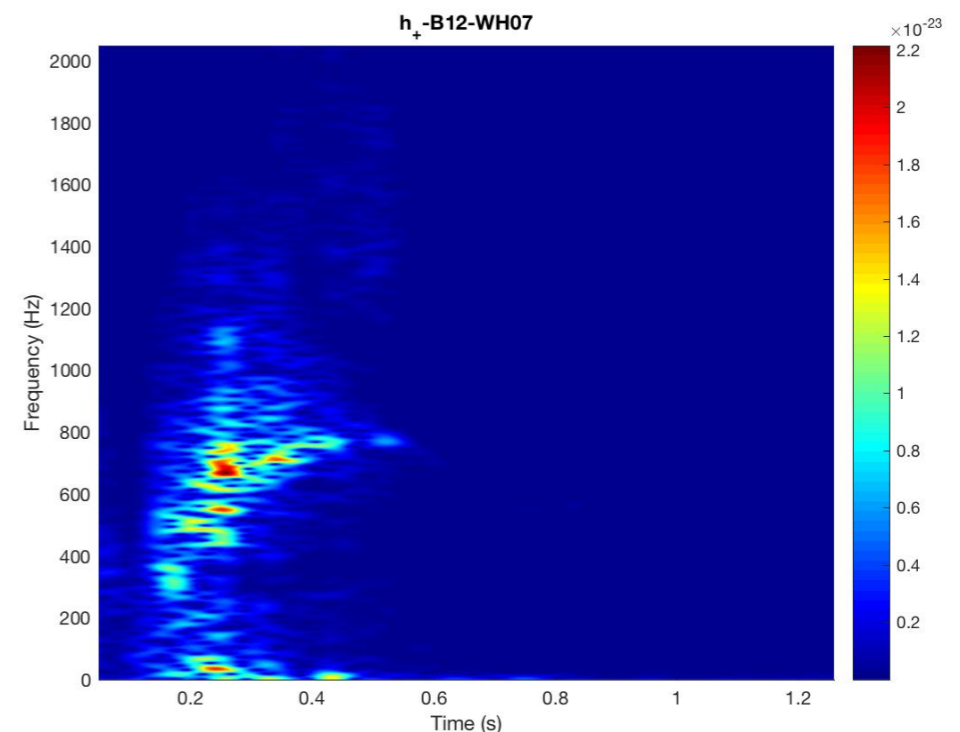
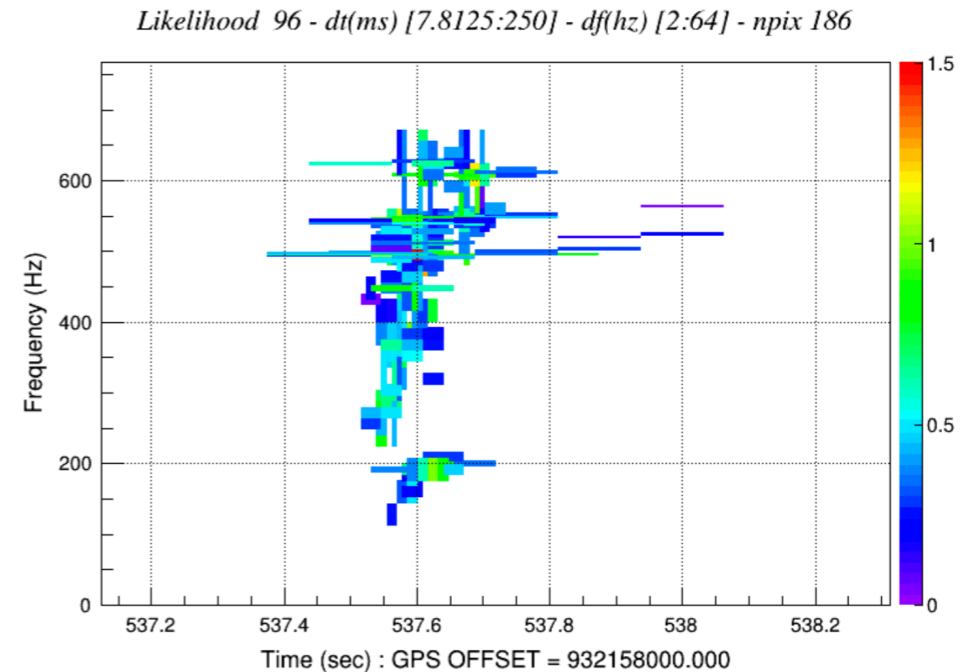


How We Detect These Signals



Standard Method:

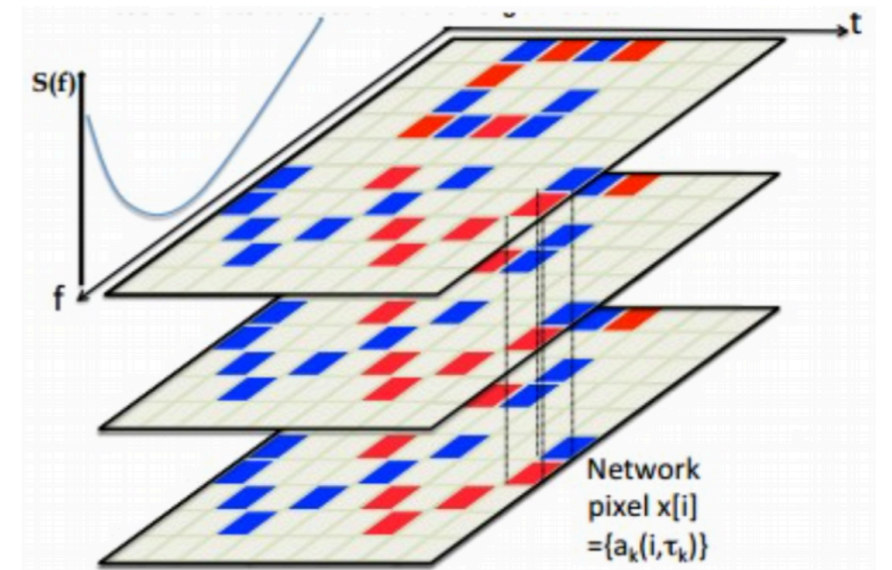
- Looking for coincidence between two different detectors.
- Identifying gravitational wave candidates based on excess energy.



Possible Scenarios of Detector Networks

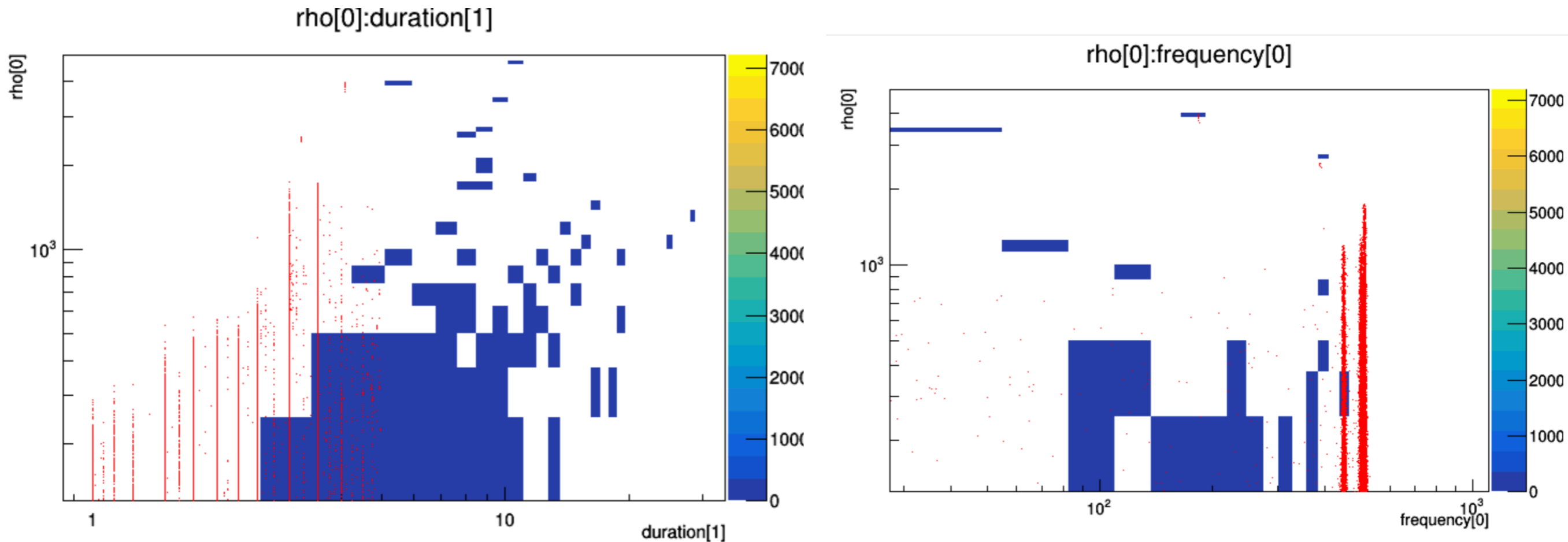


1. No detection possible (no data)
2. Single detector operational (no method developed) *←-Area of my research*
3. Two detectors operational (standard method that allowed for the first gravitational wave detection)



Noise vs. Reconstructed SN

Waveforms



Red: **Reconstructed waveforms**

Blue: **Noise**

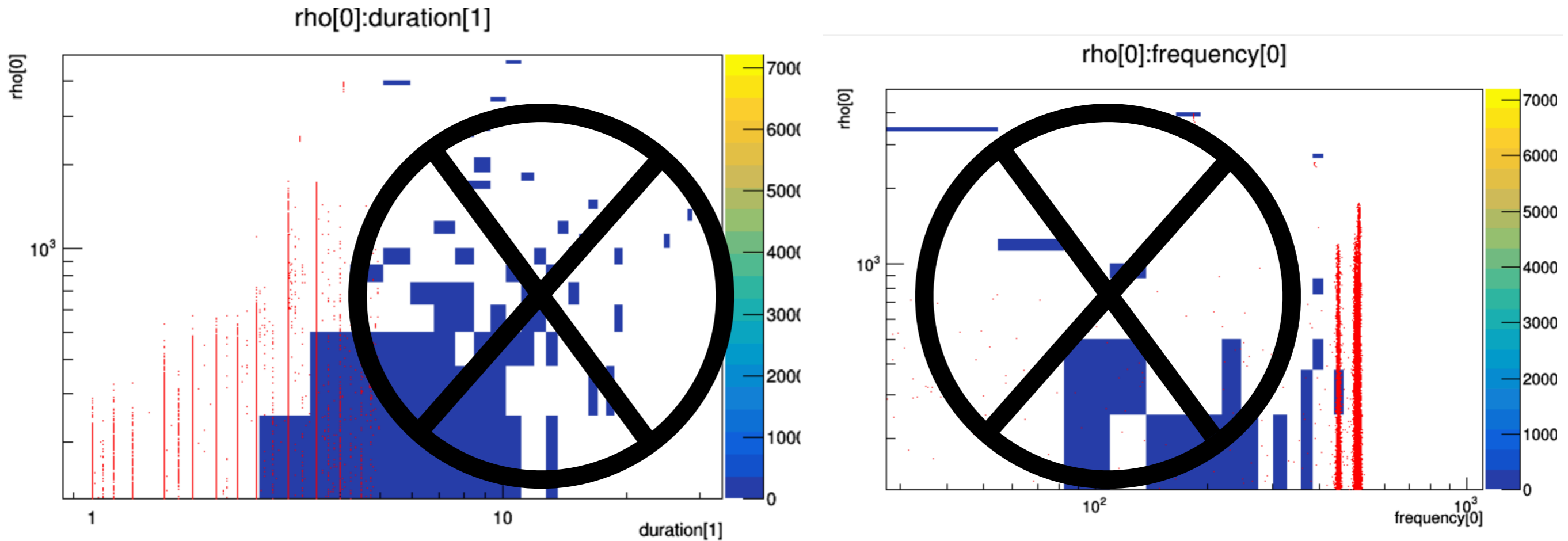
Parameters:

rho[0] - Ranking statistics, effectively SNR

duration[1] - Difference between event stop and start

frequency[0] - Central frequencies of the event computed from the reconstructed waveform

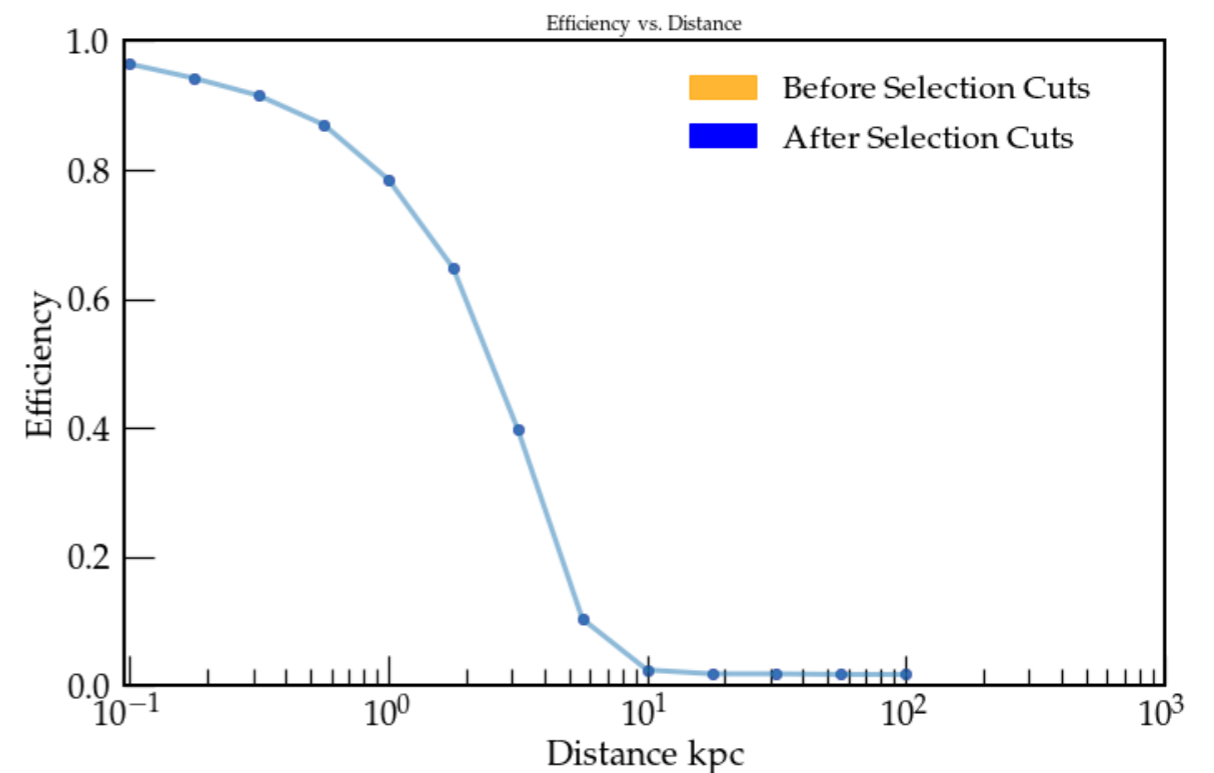
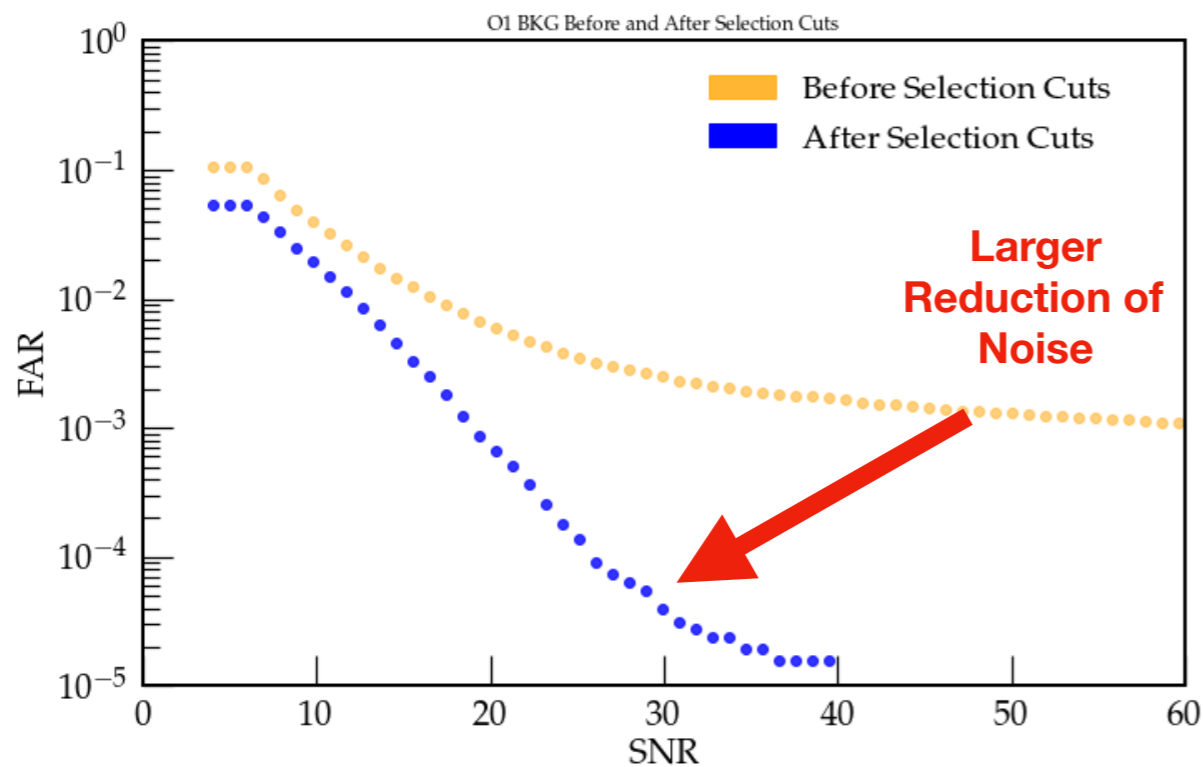
Noise vs. Reconstructed



Based on these plots an efficient way of removing loud background events is to use:

- dominant frequency: $\text{frequency}[0] > 420 \text{ Hz}$
- duration: $\text{duration}[1] < 5 \text{ s}$

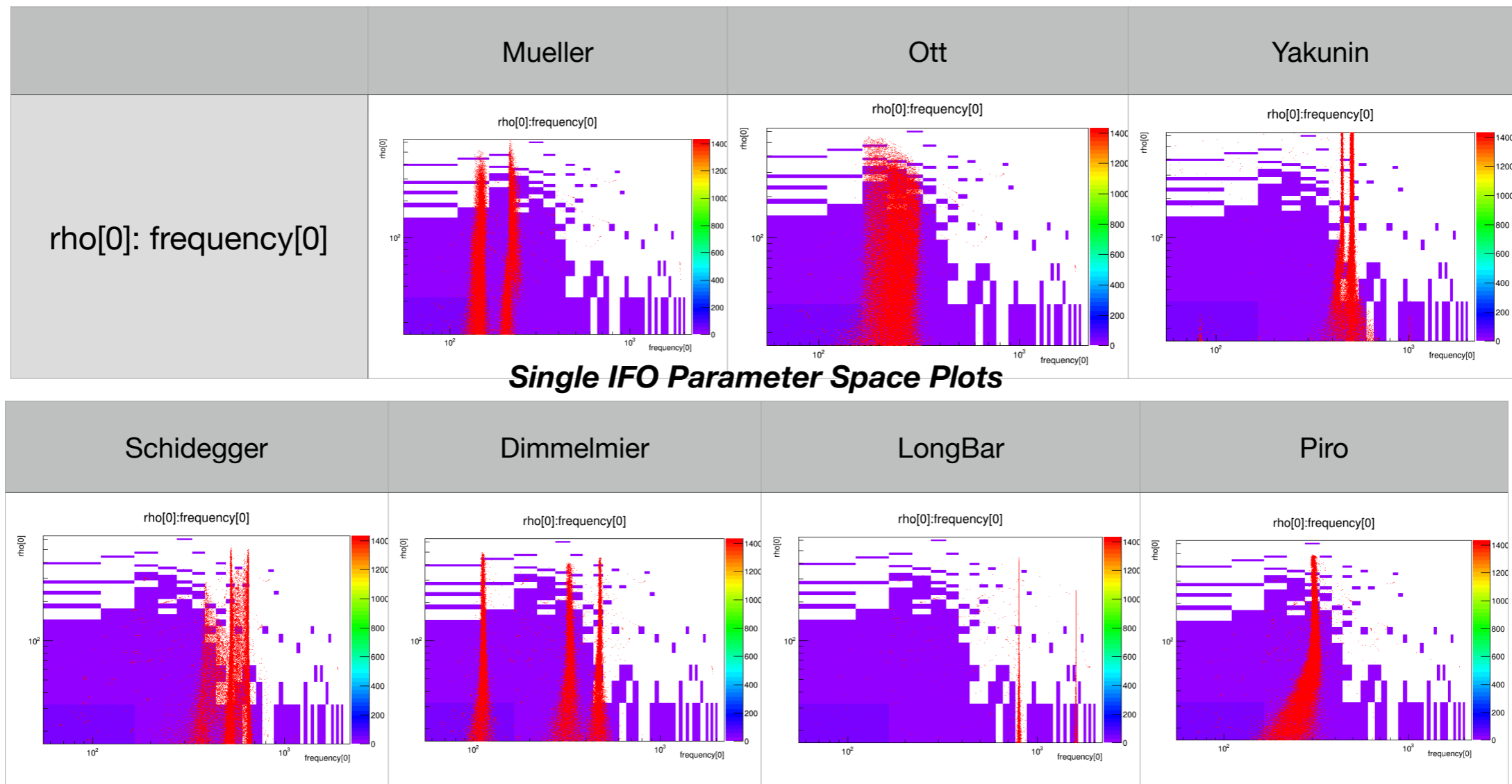
Noise Distribution and Waveform Detectability



After selection cuts we can see that the False Alarm Rate (FAR) was reduced (left plot) while not changing and slightly improving detector efficiency (right plot)

More Waveforms To Look At

Single IFO Parameter Space Plots — — — — Order: nu driven —> MHD —> Extreme Models



Future Direction

Initial studies look promising, but more work to come!

- ✓ * study rec vs inj SNR, the quality of reconstruction
- * study possibility to claim 3 sigma or 5 sigma detection confidence with single IFO
- * comparison with two detector network:
- * noise trigger distributions
- * reconstructed SN waveforms
- ✓ * minimum detectable SNR
- ✓ * study SNR distribution for different morphologies
- * comparison of noise distributions between L1L1, H1H1 and V1V1
- * can we claim the detection with GEO?
- * comparison of the non-clean and clean data
- * identifying origins of the loudest noise triggers
- * study the impact of environmental noise on single IFO triggers
- * study why the data quality files do not remove loudest events
- * creating a special veto for single IFO
- * is there a possibility of tuning single detector to maximize chance of a detection?
- * repeat the analysis with the O3 SN set of waveforms (future)