

# GW-observations of the central engine of core-collapse supernovae in the Local Universe

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**JGW-G2415730**

# Outline

CC-SN event sequences

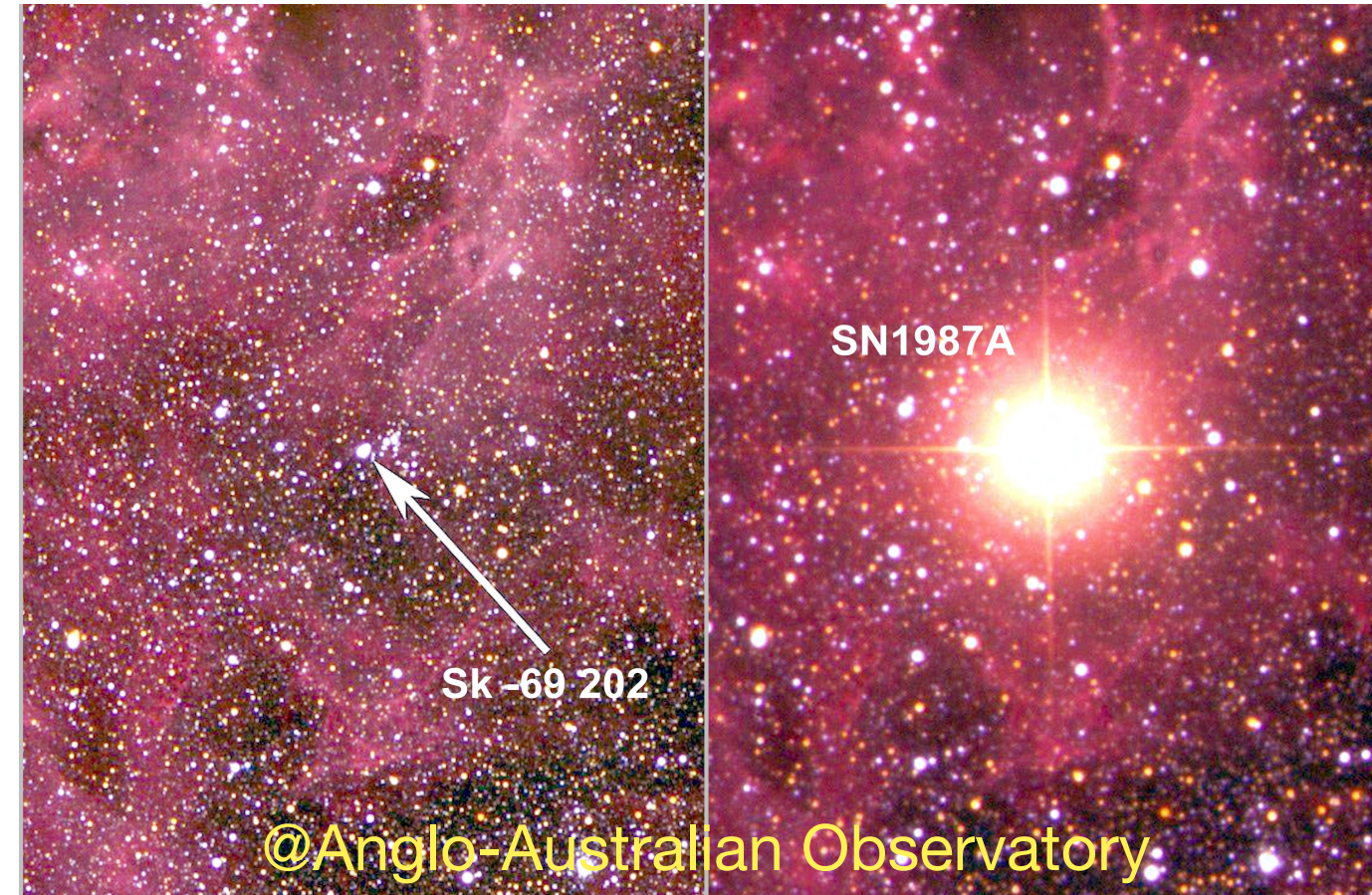
Lessons learned from GW170817

Detector-limited horizon distance to long-duration transients

Conclusions and outlook

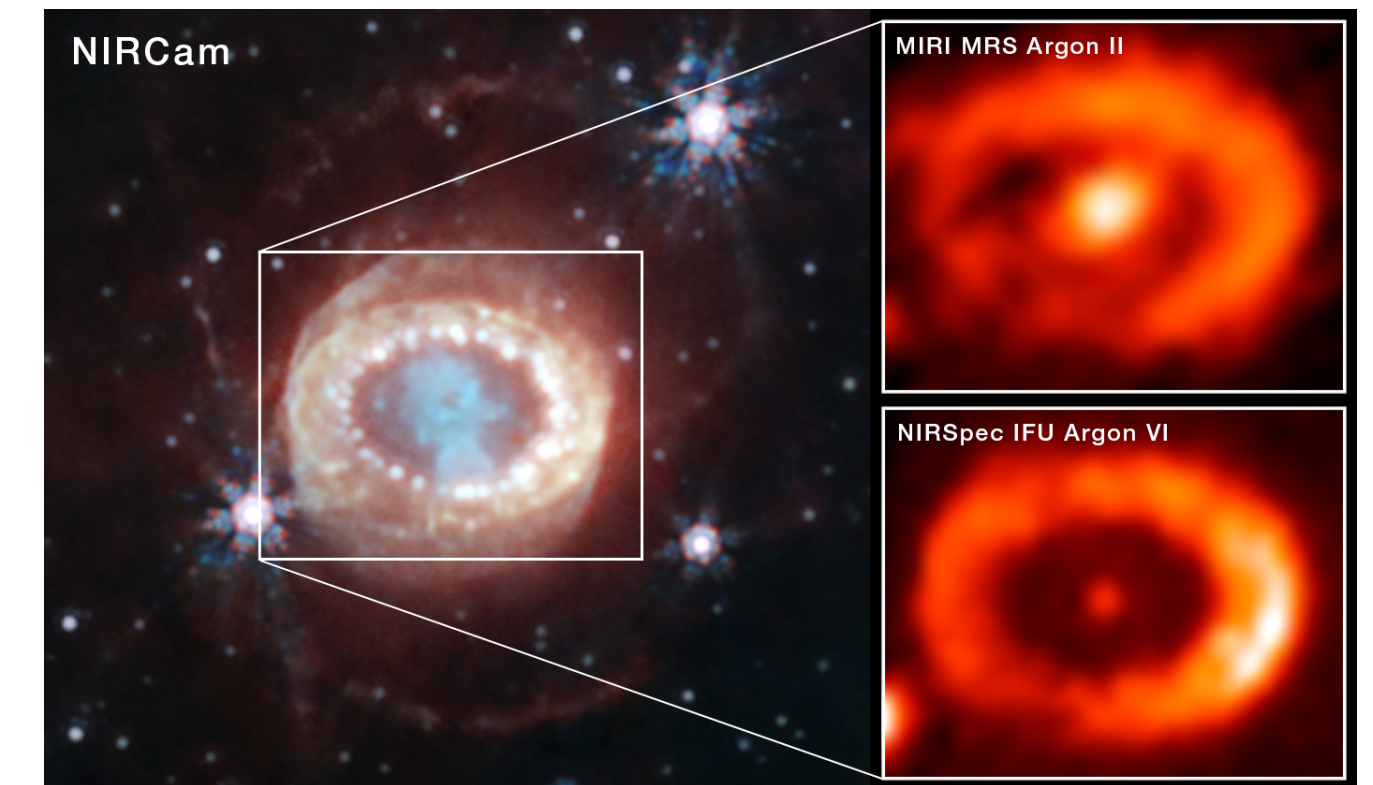
# CC-SN event sequences

Sanduleak -69 202  
 $M \simeq 18M_{\odot}$



NS  
↓

+37 yr/JWST



# CC-SN event sequences

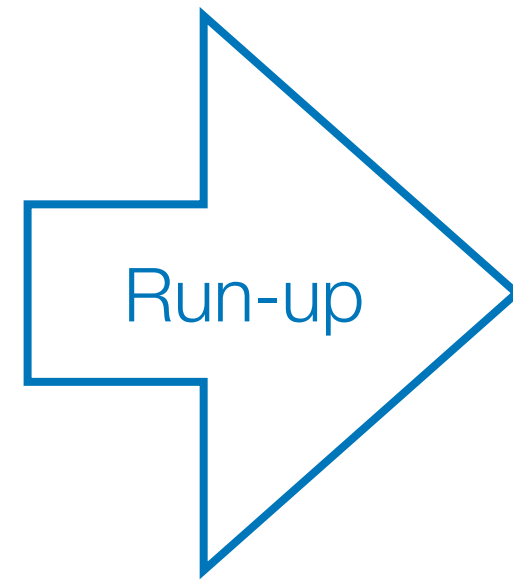
*Progenitor mass?*

*Central engine(s)?*

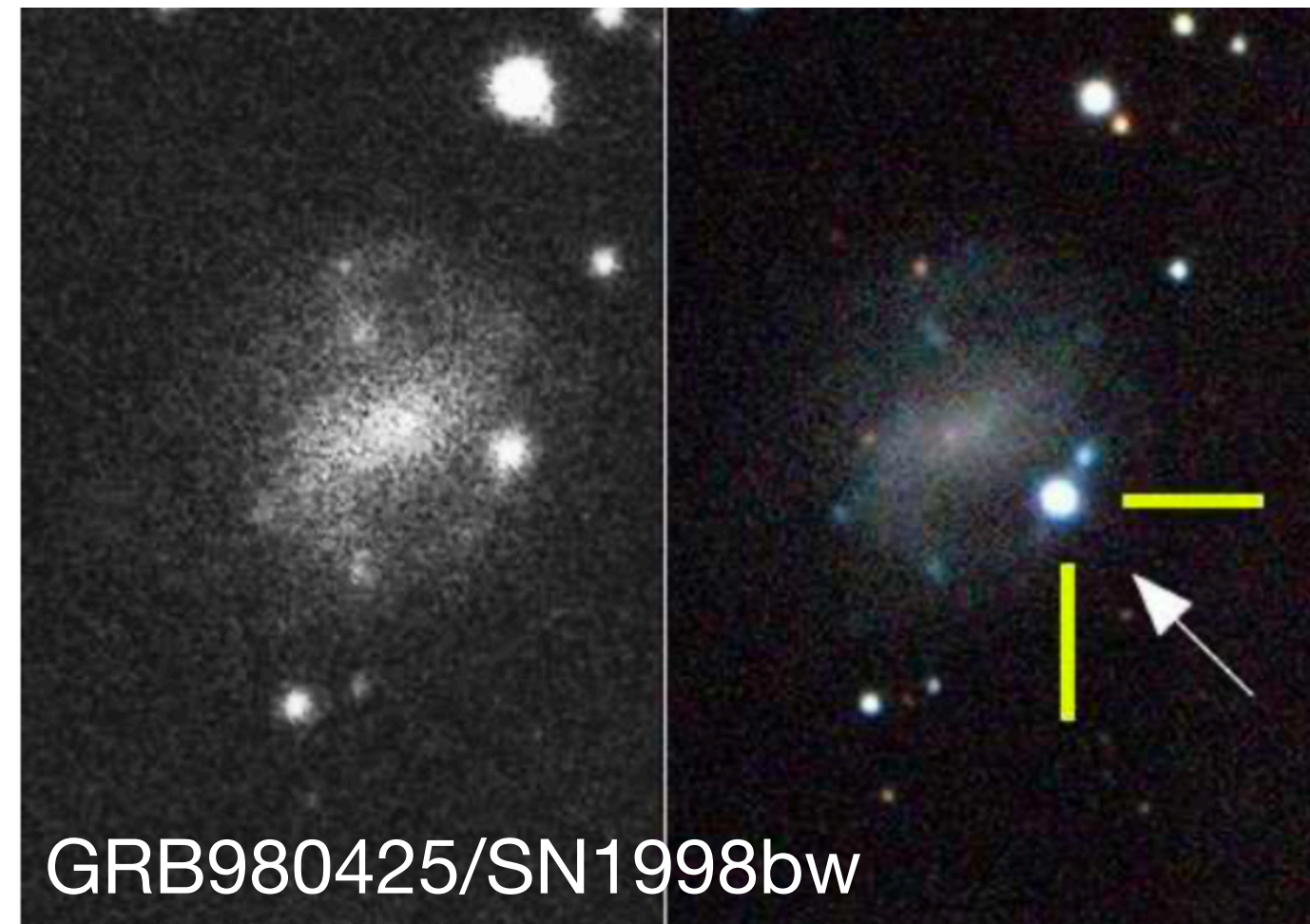
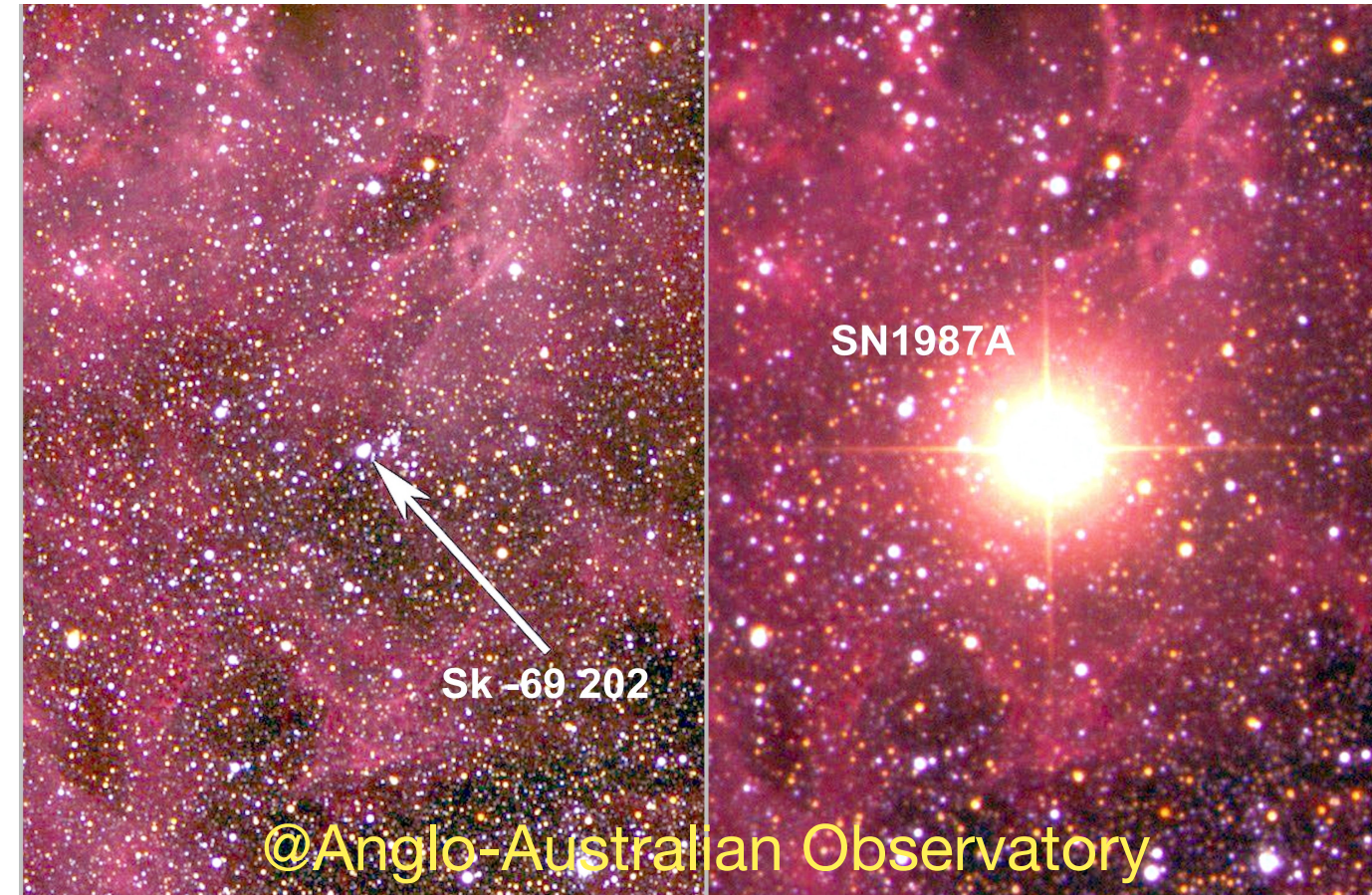
*Final Remnant?*

Sanduleak -69 202

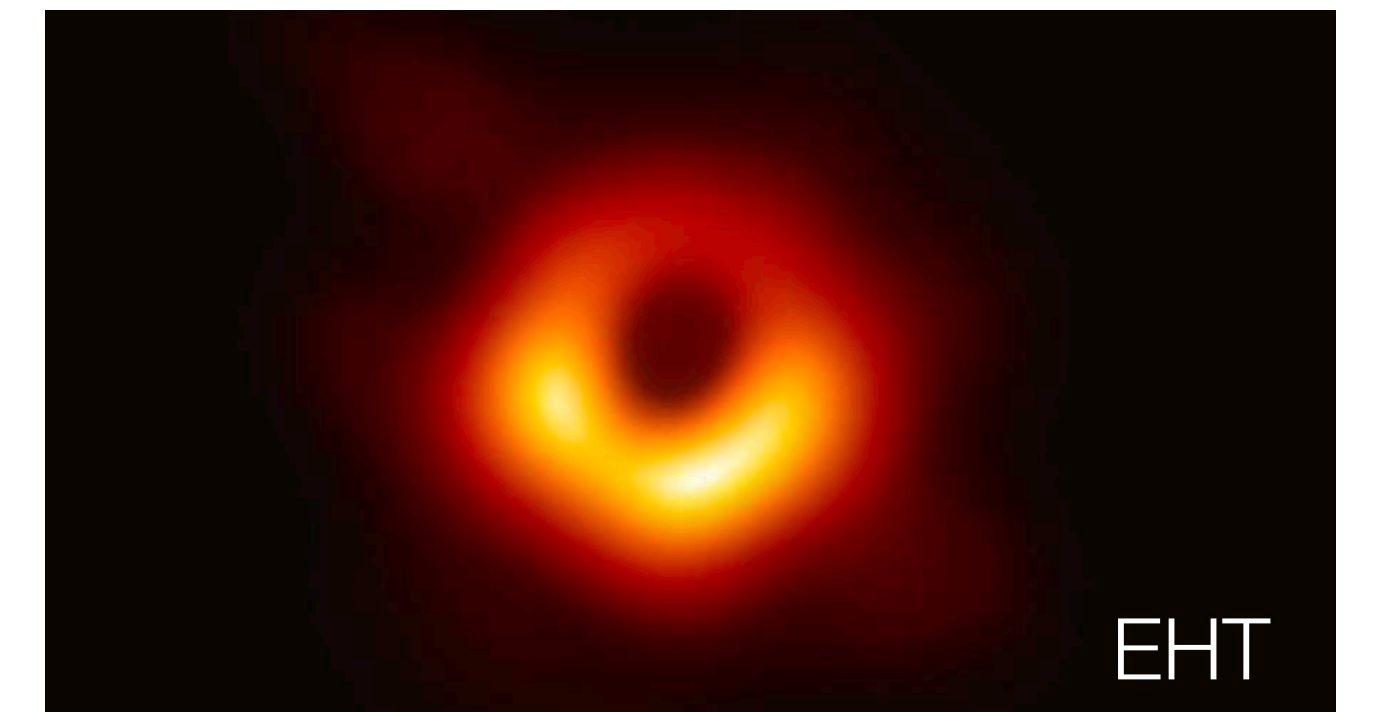
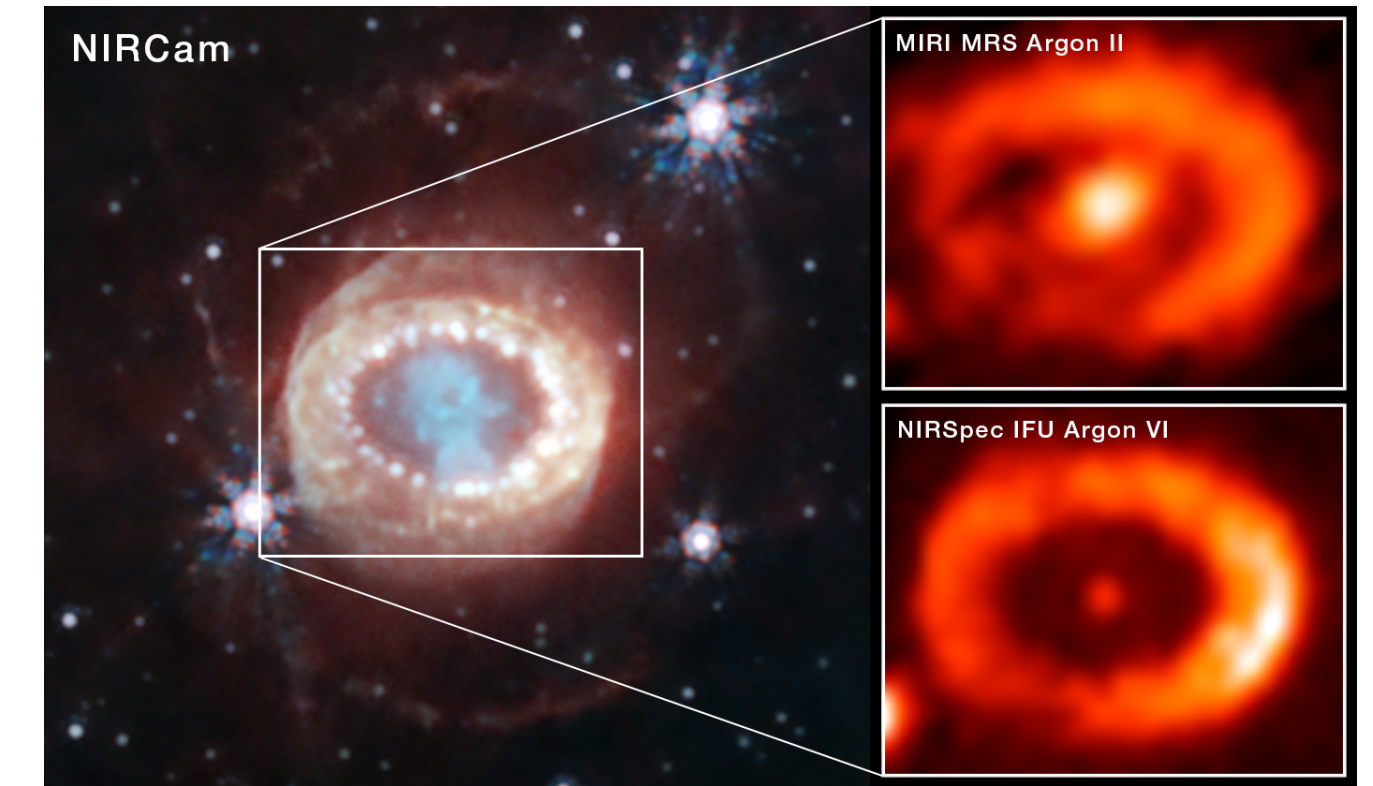
$$M \simeq 18M_{\odot}$$



$$M \stackrel{?}{>} 20M_{\odot}$$



NS  
BH?



# CC-SN event sequences

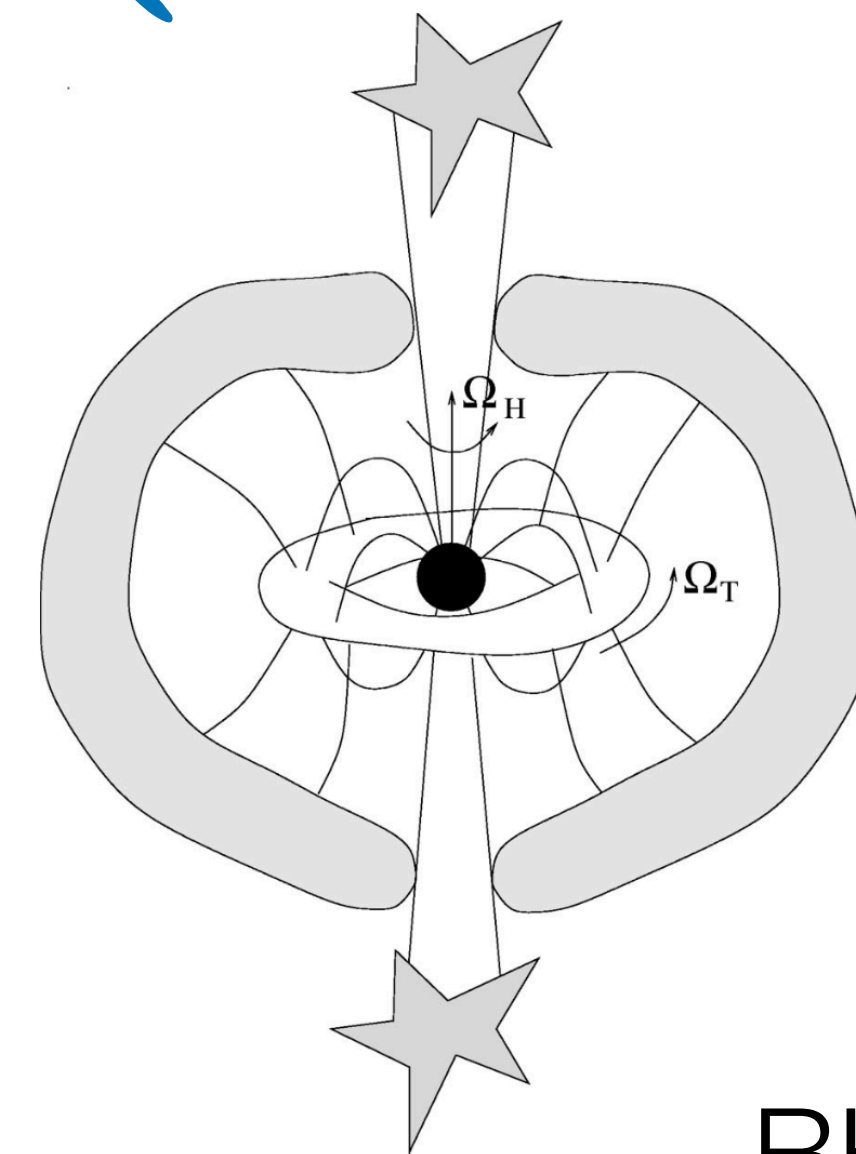
*Progenitor mass?*

*Central engine(s)?*

*Final Remnant?*



NS



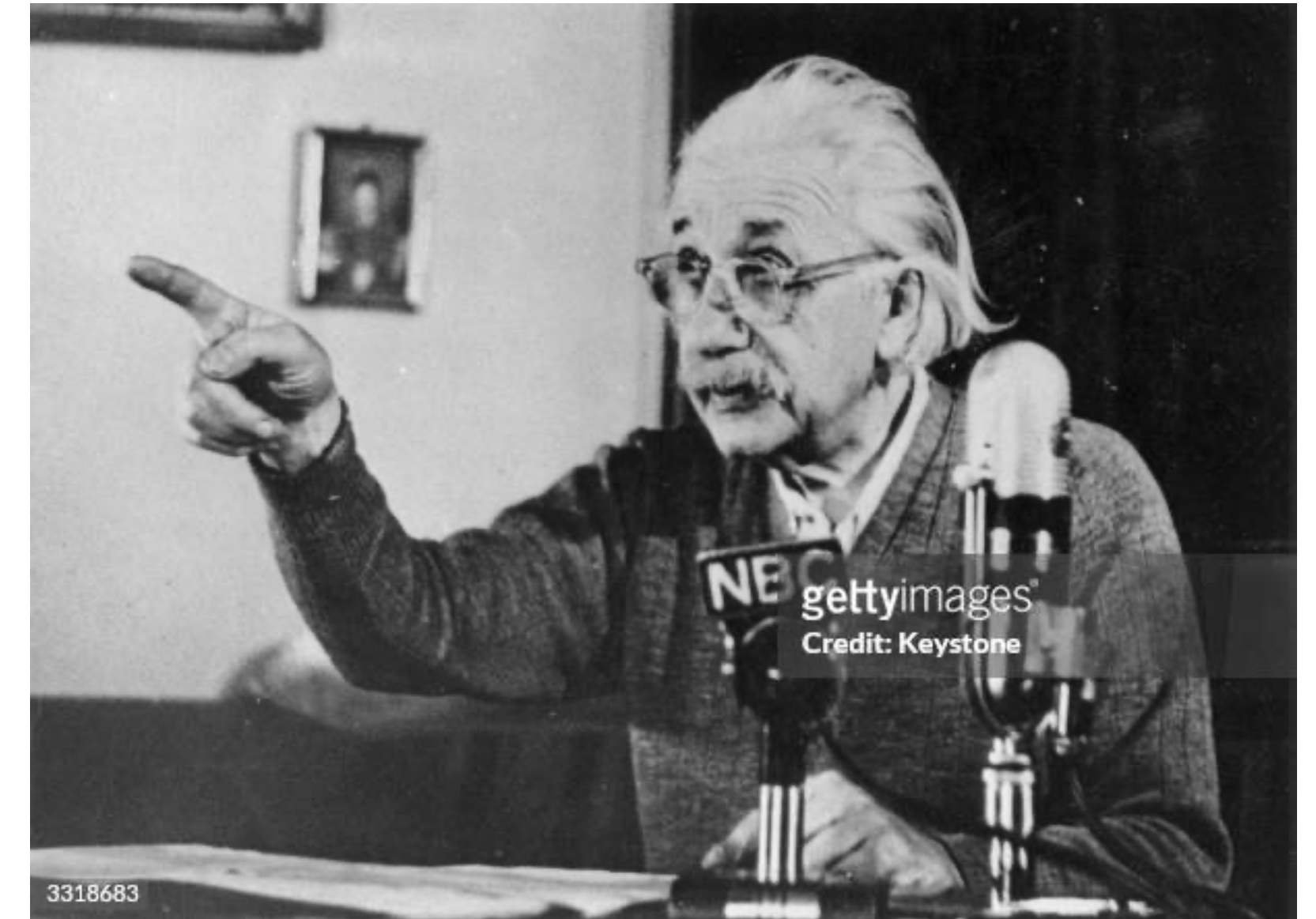
BH

van Putten, Levinson, Lee, Rigimbau,  
Punturo & Harry, 2004, PRD 69 044007  
van Putten, Levinson, Frontera, Guidorzi,  
Amati & Della Valle, 2019, EPJ Plus 134,  
537

*Distinct outlook on GW-emission by frequency and energy*

# Probe by gravitational radiation

$$L_0 = \frac{c^5}{G} \simeq 200,000 M_\odot c^2 s^{-1} \simeq 3.6 \times 10^{59} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$



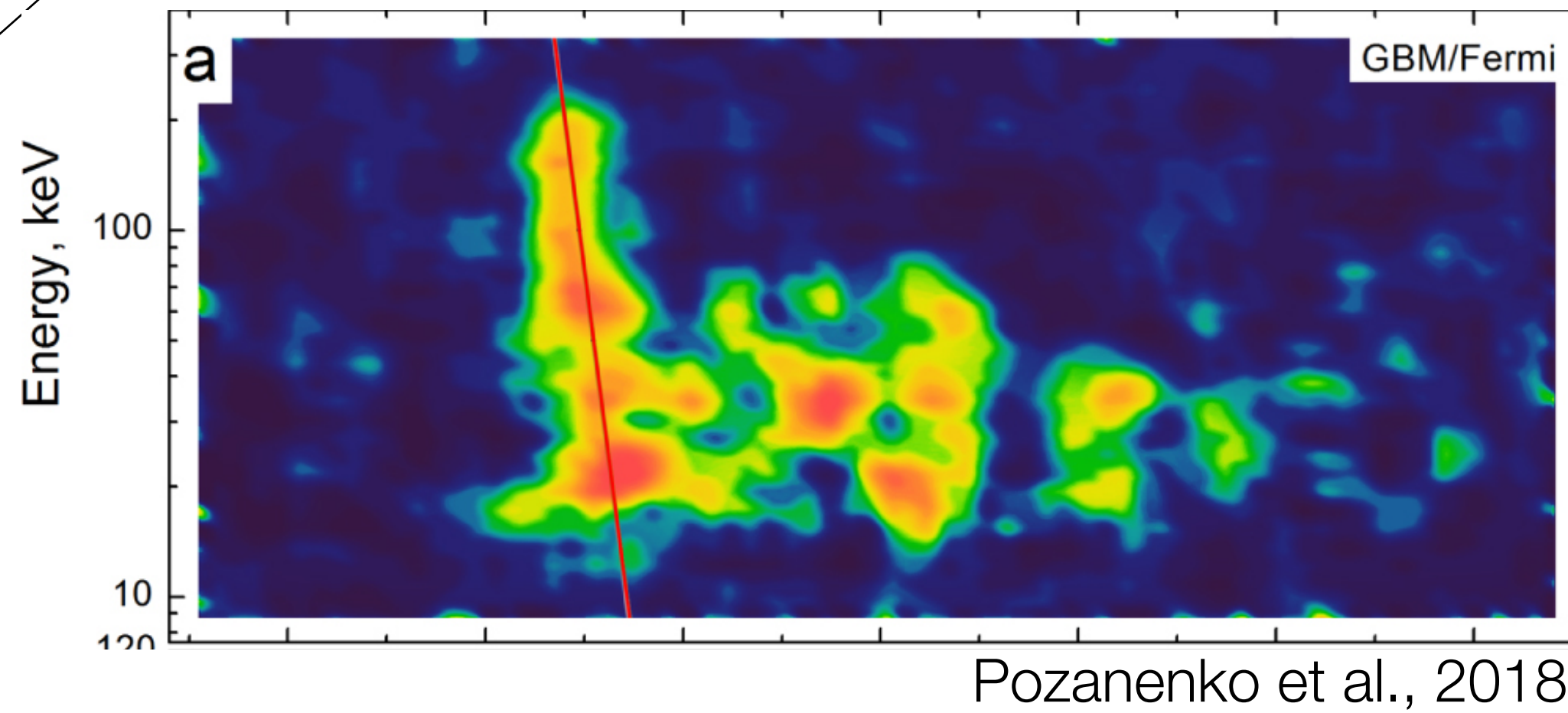
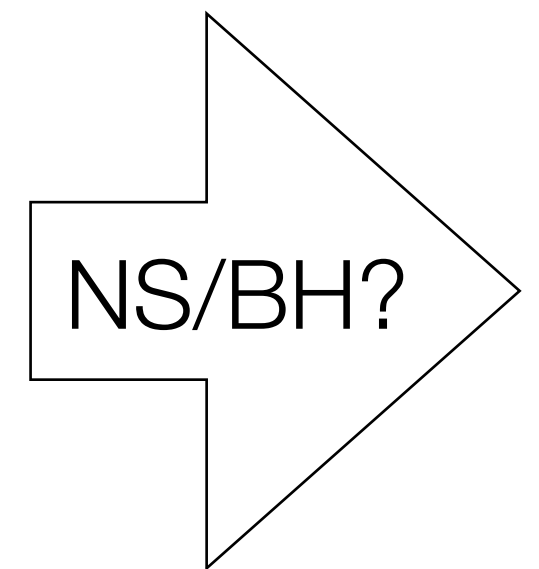
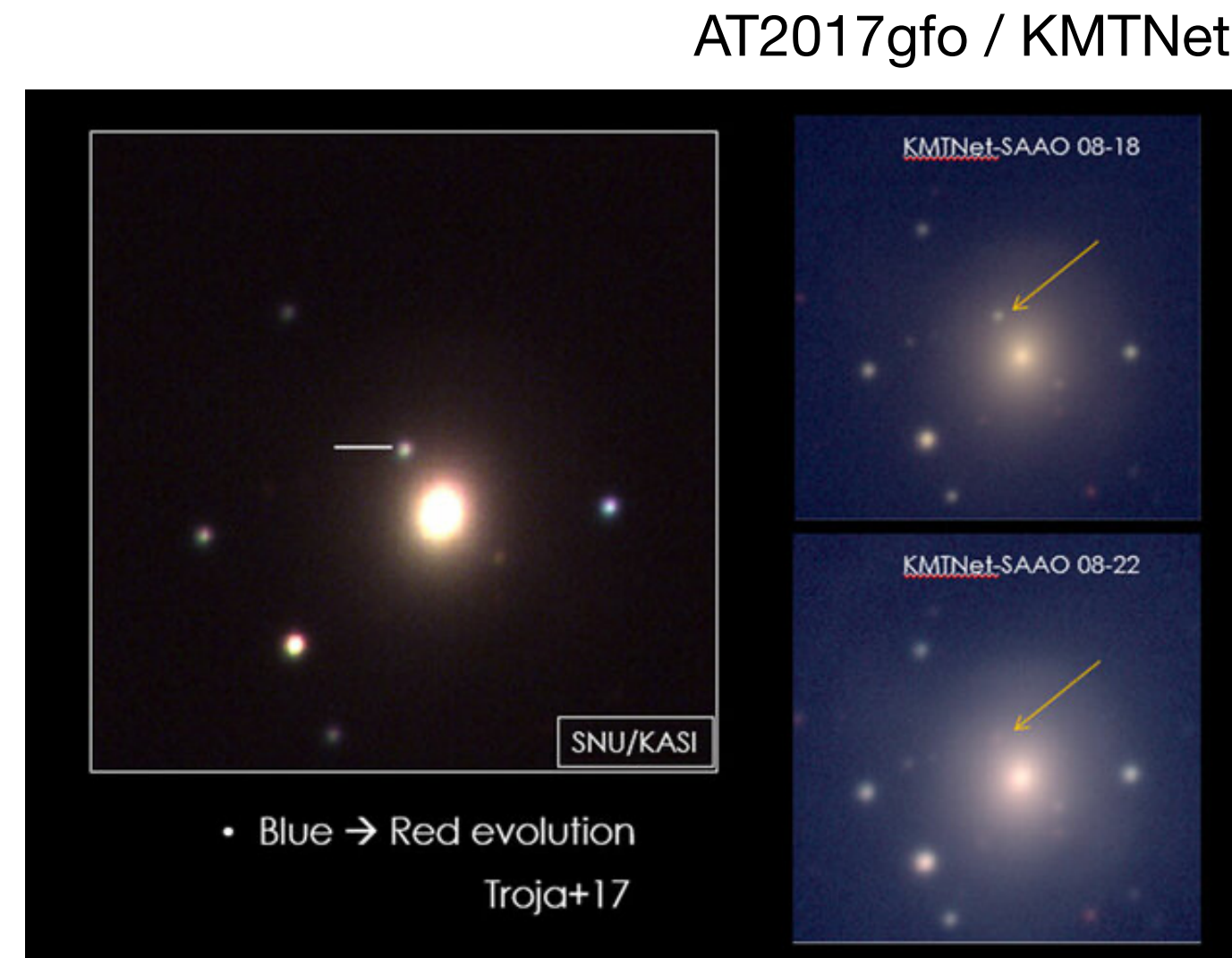
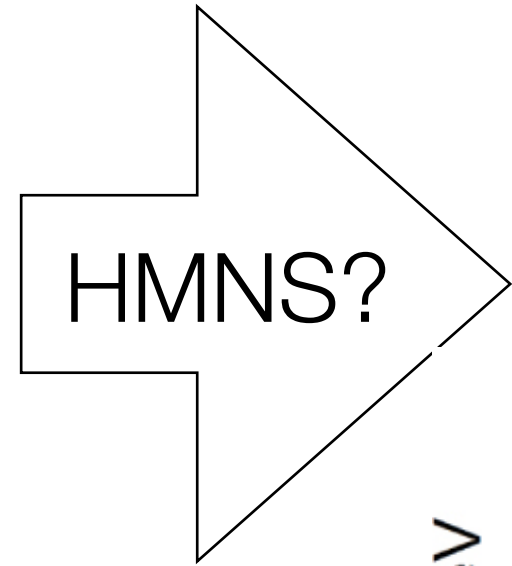
Quadrupole GW-emission from BH central engines

$$L_{gw} = \frac{32}{5} \left( \frac{\delta m}{M} \right)^2 \left( \frac{M}{a} \right)^5 L_0 \sim 10^{51} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

van Putten PRL 2001; van Putten & Levinson 2003

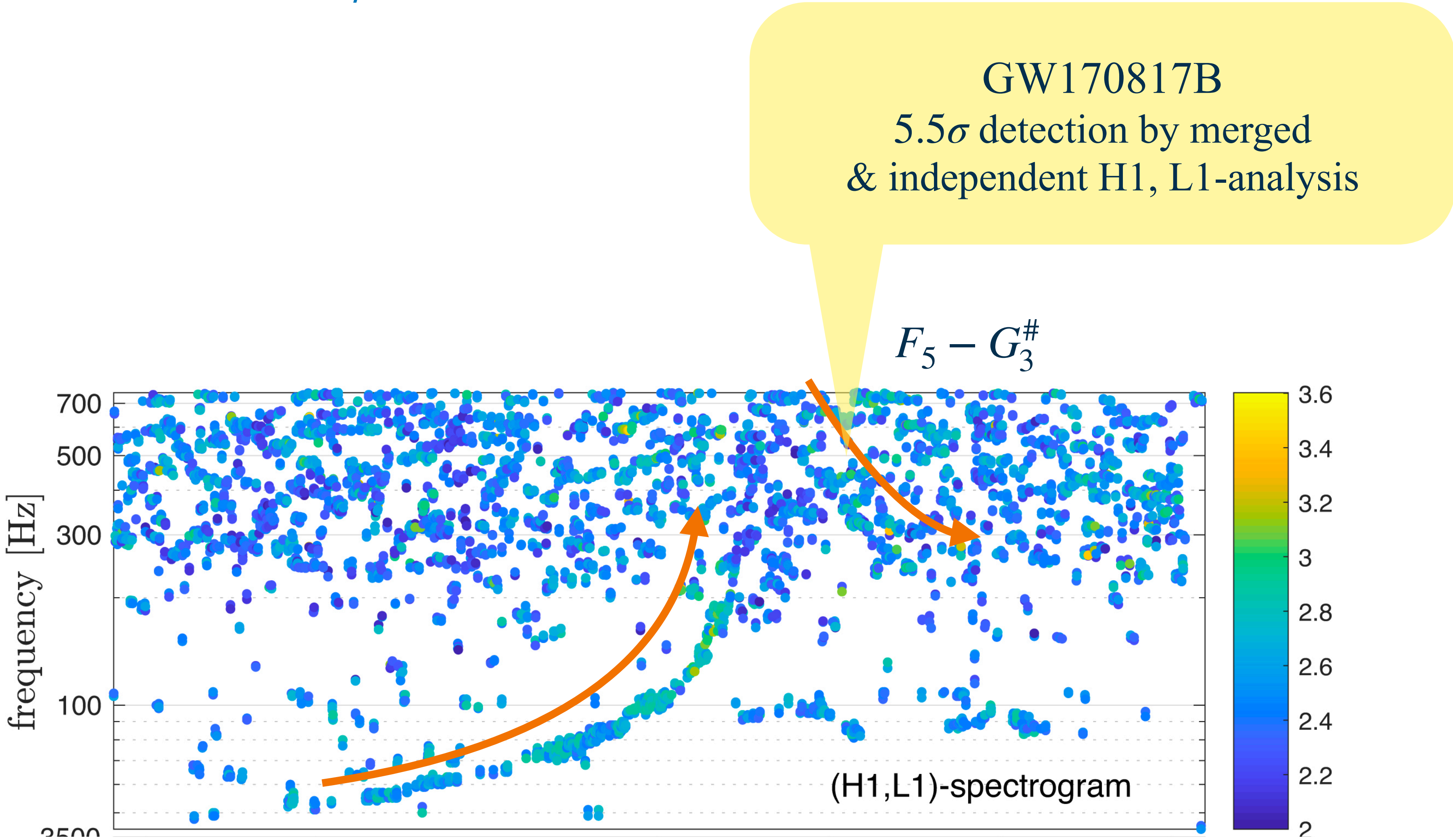
# Lessons learned from GW170817

# Event sequence GW170817?





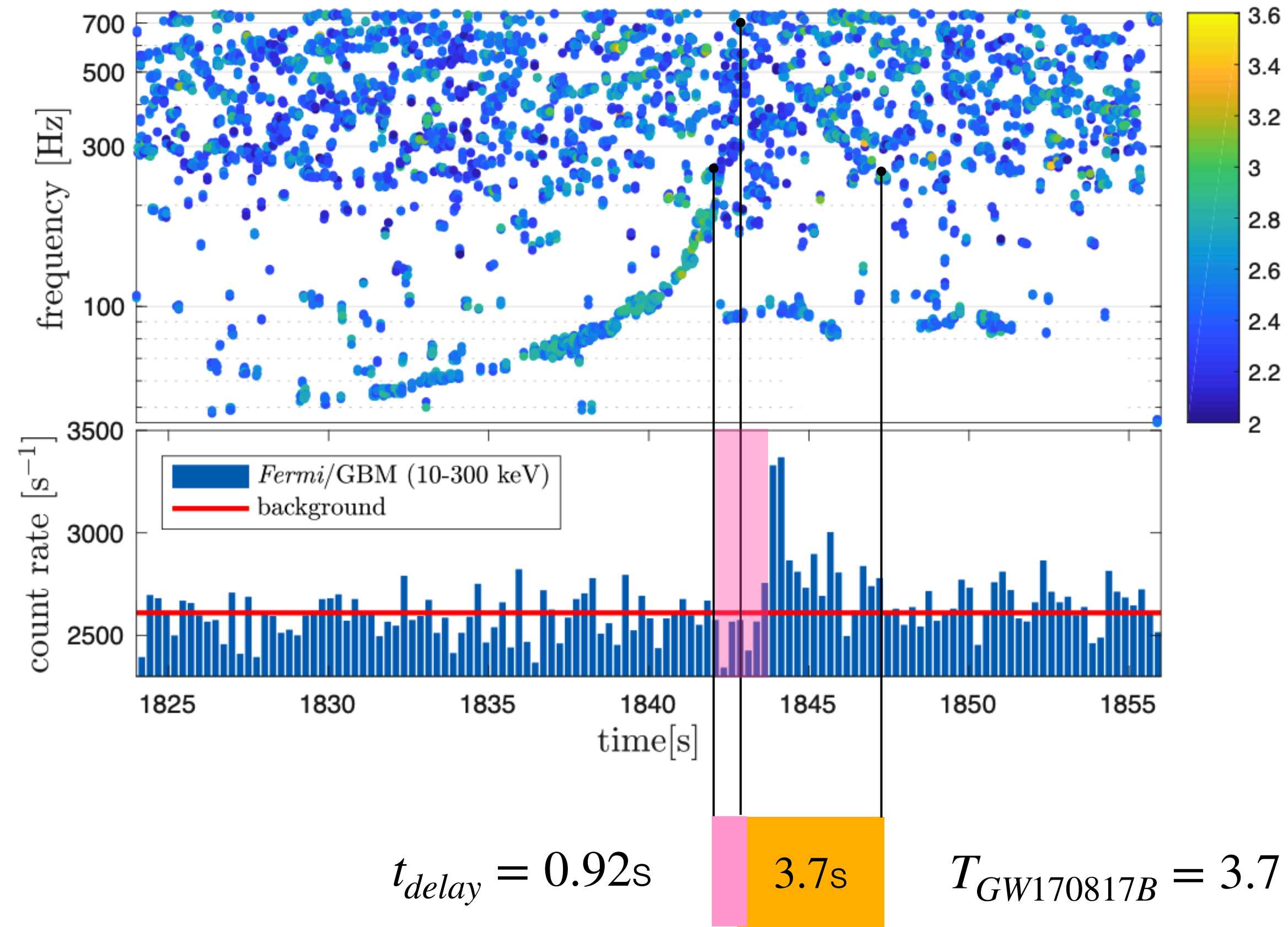
# GW170817-GW170817B/GRB170817A



van Putten, 2023, 32nd Texas Symposium Relativistic Astrophysics (invited)  
van Putten & Della Valle, 2023, A&A, 669, A36

... event timing and energy

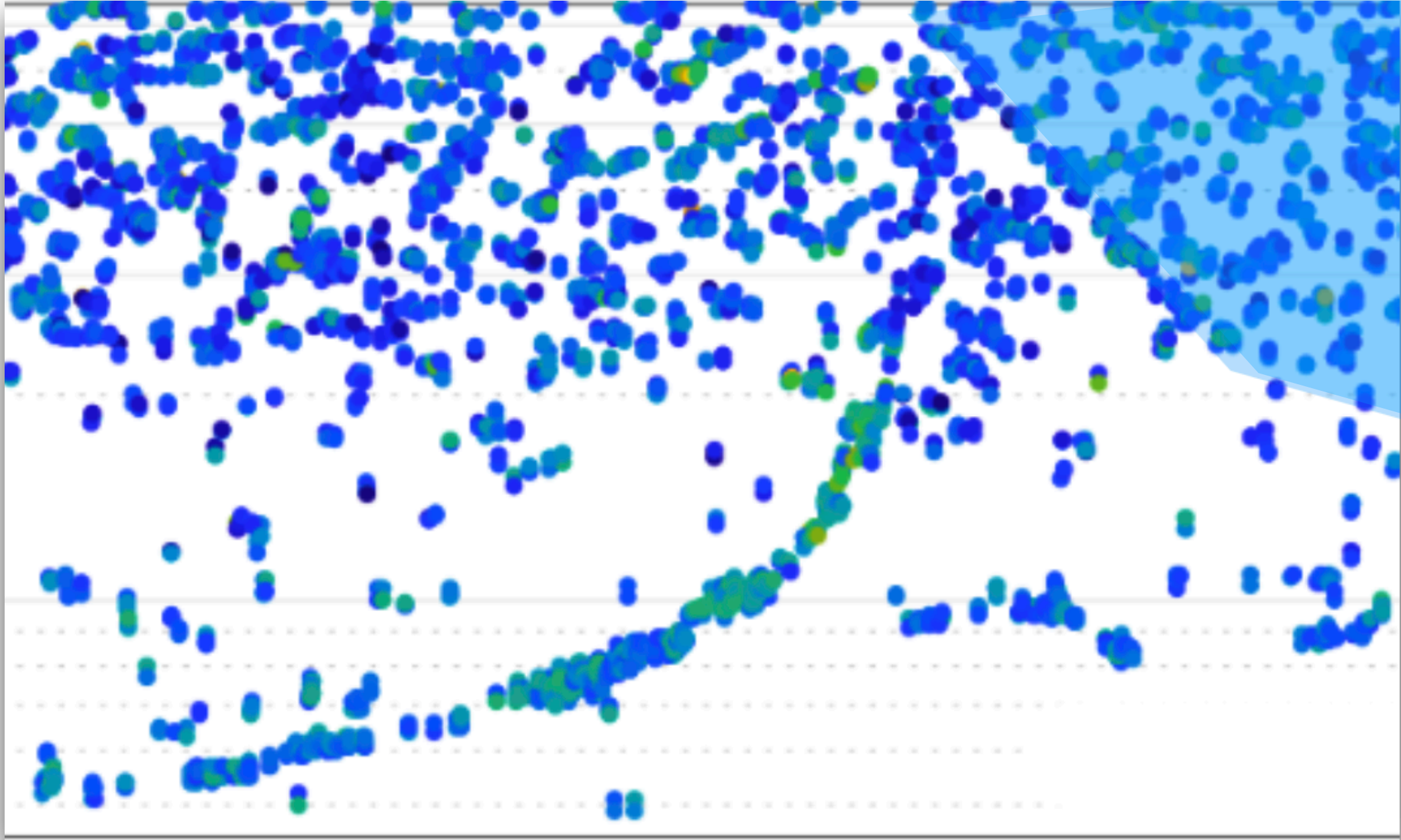
$$\mathcal{E}_{GW} \simeq 3.5 \% M_{\odot} c^2 \text{ exceeds } E_J^{HMNS} \text{ by } 4x$$



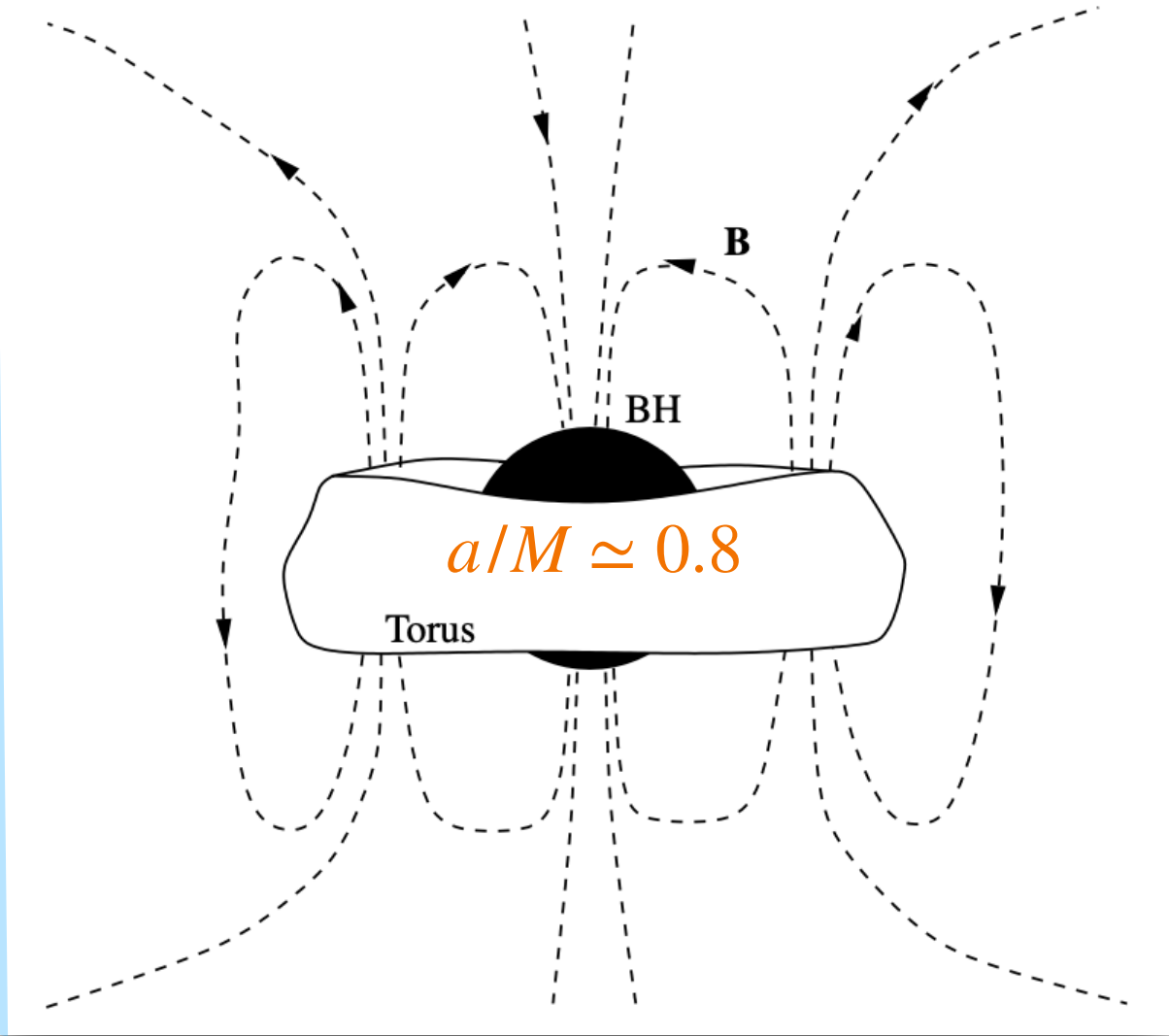
van Putten & Della Valle 2019 MNRAS 482 L46

.. central engine and remnant

$$F_5 - G_3^\#$$



$E_{GW}$



*Radiative cooling mostly in GW-emission (PTP 2012)*

van Putten & Della Valle (2019)

**DNS merger → HMNS → BH remnant**

# Scaling relation for BH central engines

$$200 \text{ Hz} \left( \frac{2.5 M_{\odot}}{M} \right) \lesssim f_{gw} \lesssim 700 \text{ Hz} \left( \frac{2.5 M_{\odot}}{M} \right)$$

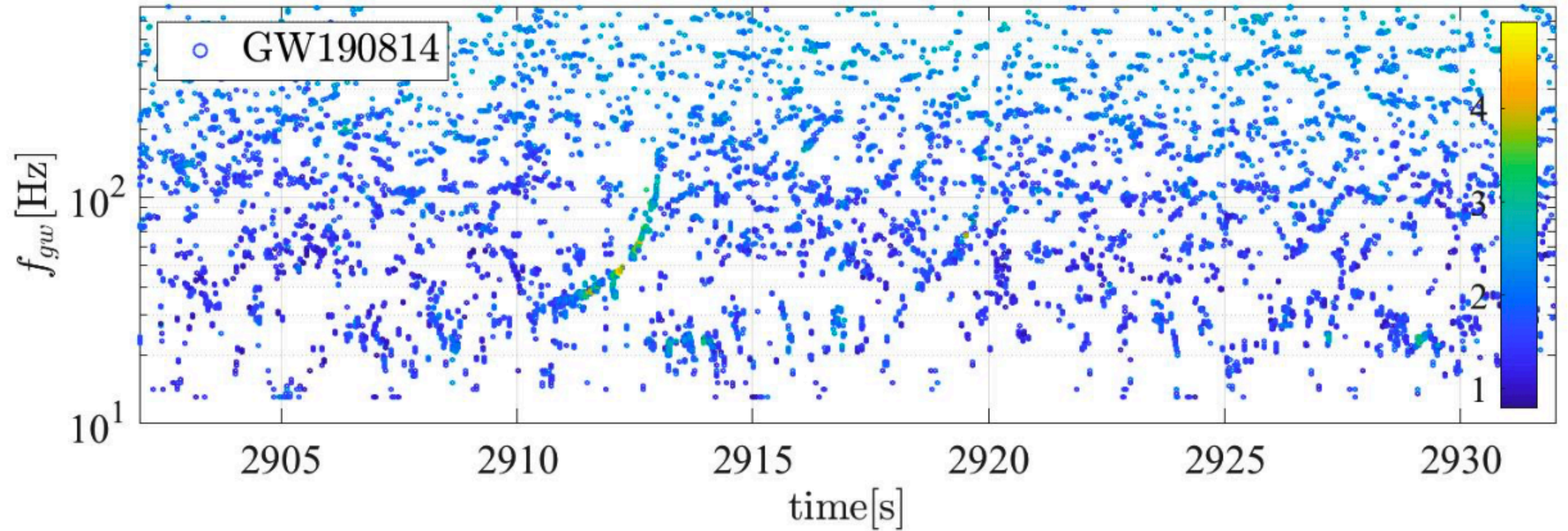
$$E_{GW} \simeq 3.5 \% M_{\odot} c^2 \left( \frac{M}{2.5 M_{\odot}} \right)$$

Abchouyeh, van Putten & Amati, 2023, ApJ, 952, 157  
van Putten, Della Valle & Abchouyeh, in prep.

# Detector-limited horizon distance to long-duration transients

... by un-modeled search

$D = 240 \text{ Mpc}$



# Horizon distance for CC-SNe?

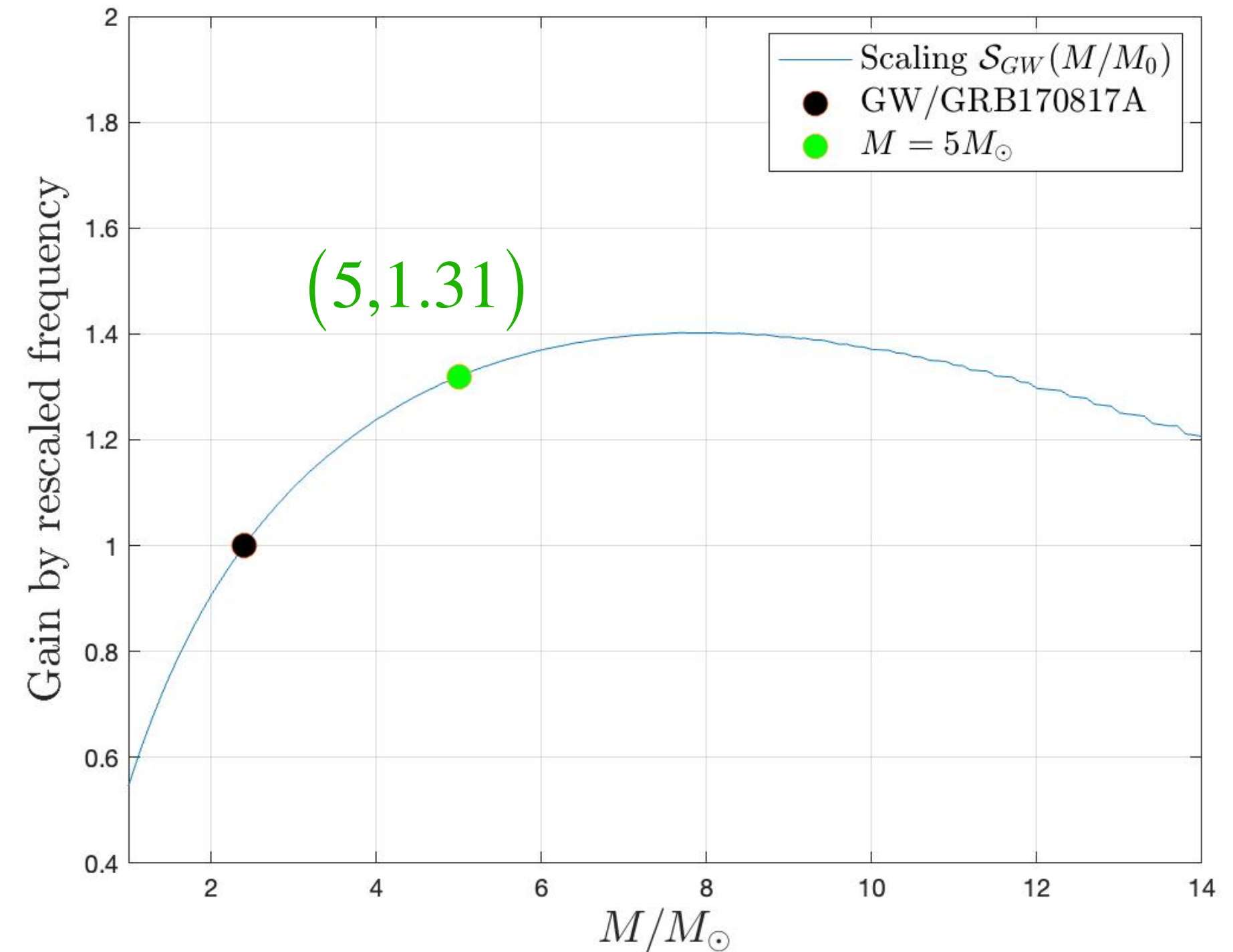
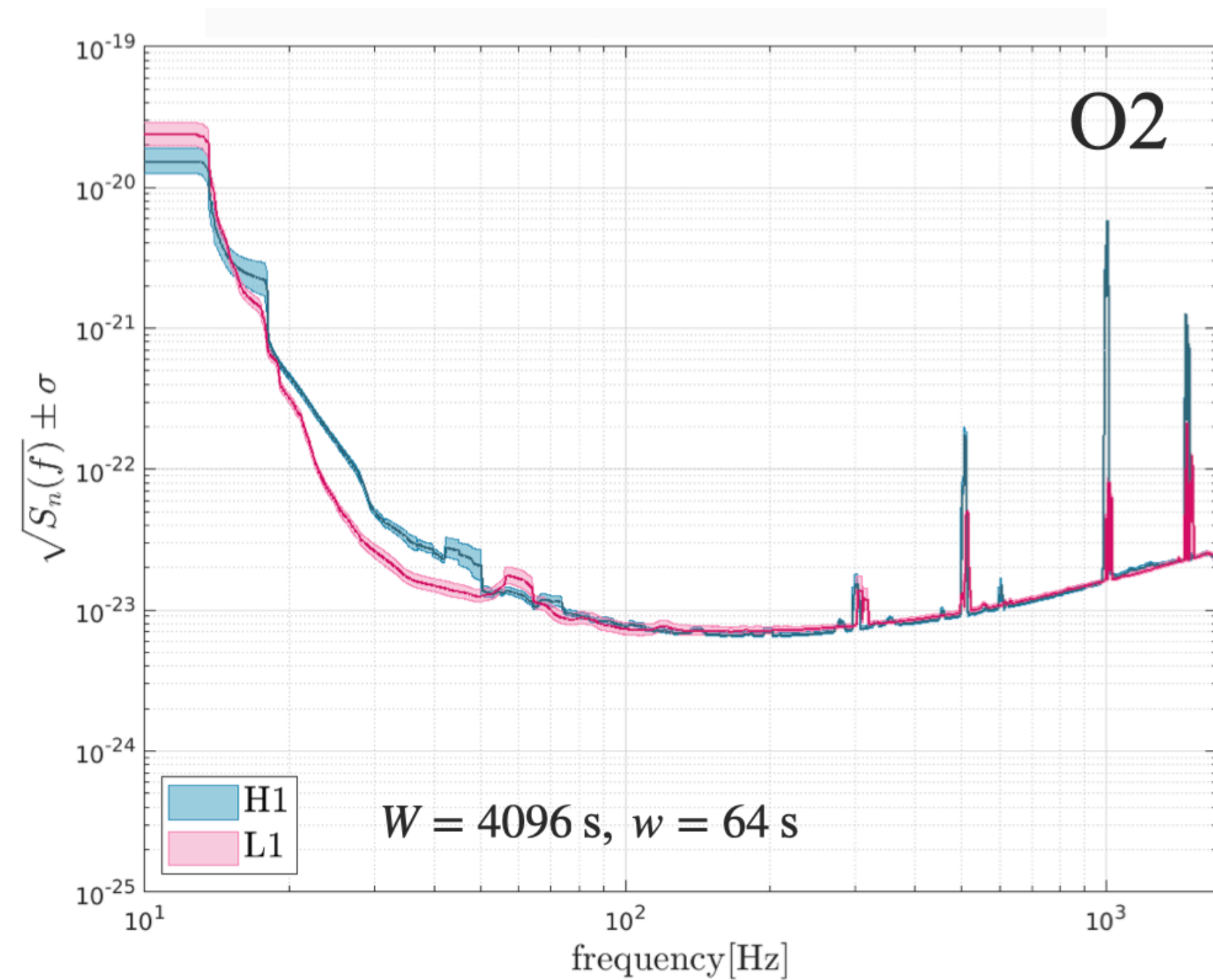
Progenitors  $M_* \gtrsim 20M_\odot$  are expected to produce BH central engines of mass  $M \gtrsim 5M_\odot$

Compared to GW170817B/GRB170817A, this poses three advantages

- $k_S$ : Scale to lower GW-frequency, overlap with bandwidth of maximal sensitivity  $B \simeq (100 - 250)$  Hz
- $k_E$ : Scale to more GW-energy, assuming similar Kerr parameter  $a = J/M$
- $k_D$ : Scale to more distant horizon distance by detector sensitivity improvement O4 over O2

van Putten, Della Valle, Abchouyeh, in prep.

# Horizon distance (I)



$k_s = 1.31$ : gain by frequency scaling, moving closer to the trough of optimal sensitivity

$$k_E = \frac{M}{2.5M_\odot}: \text{gain by energy scaling in } h_{char} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi D} \sqrt{\frac{E_{GW}}{|S|}} \simeq \frac{M}{D} \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{E}_{GW}}{M}} \propto M$$

van Putten, Della Valle, Abchouyeh, in prep.



# Horizon Distance (II)

For CC-SN, expect  $M \gtrsim 5M_{\odot}$

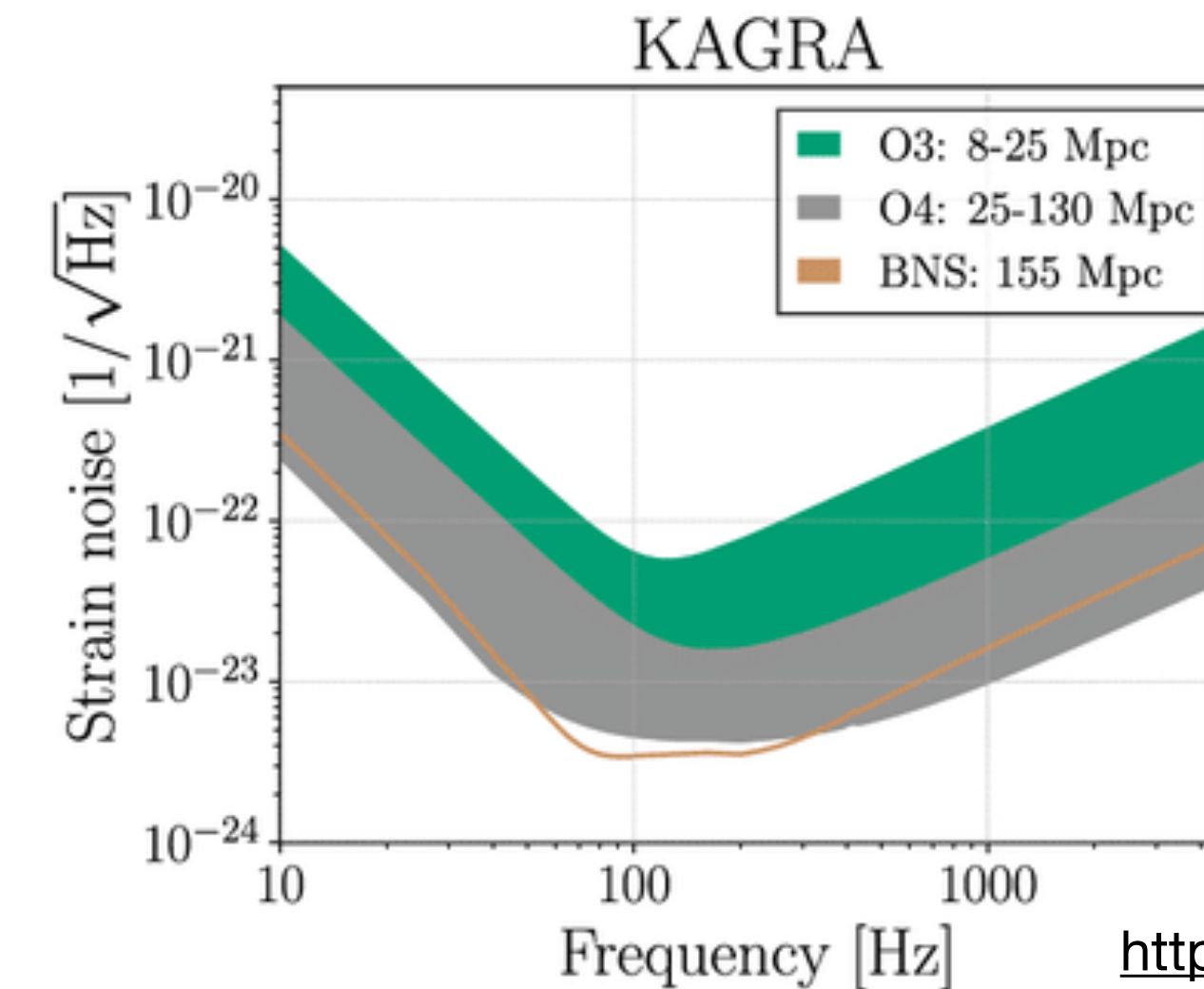
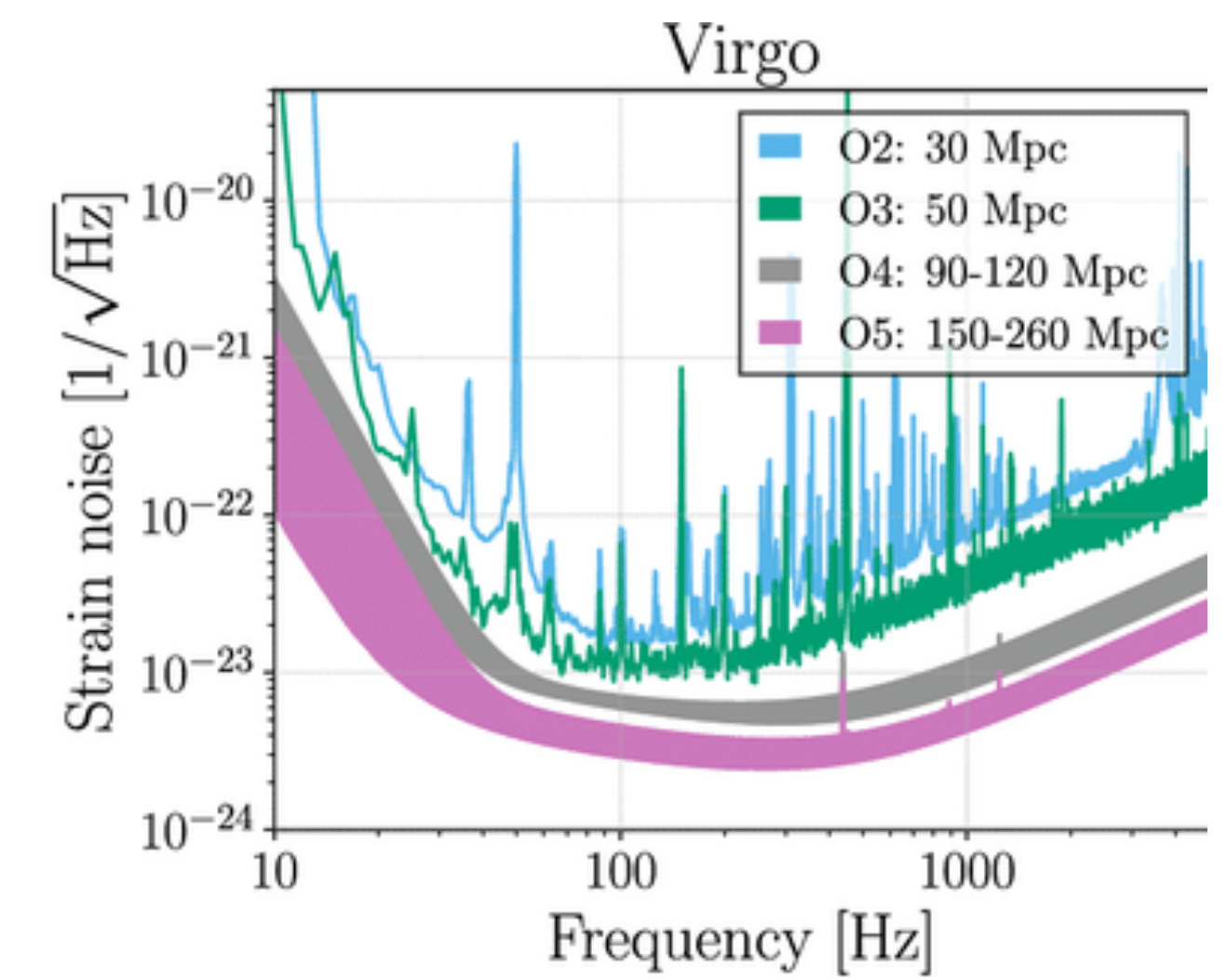
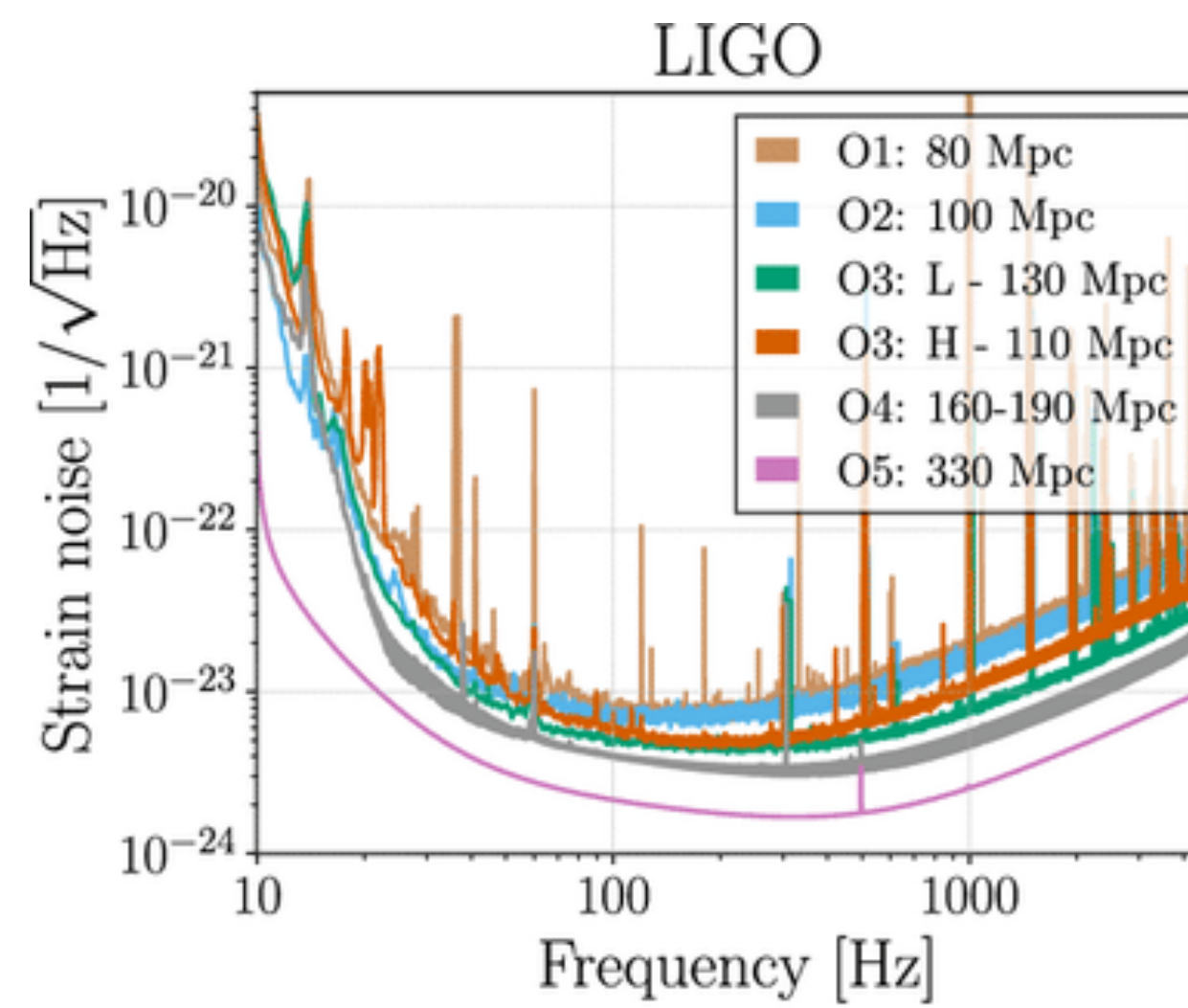
$$k_S \gtrsim 1.31$$

$$k_E = \frac{M}{2.5M_{\odot}} \gtrsim 2$$

$$k_D = \frac{[O4]}{[O2]} \simeq 1.6 \text{ (detector improvement)}$$

Total gain over GW170817B/O2

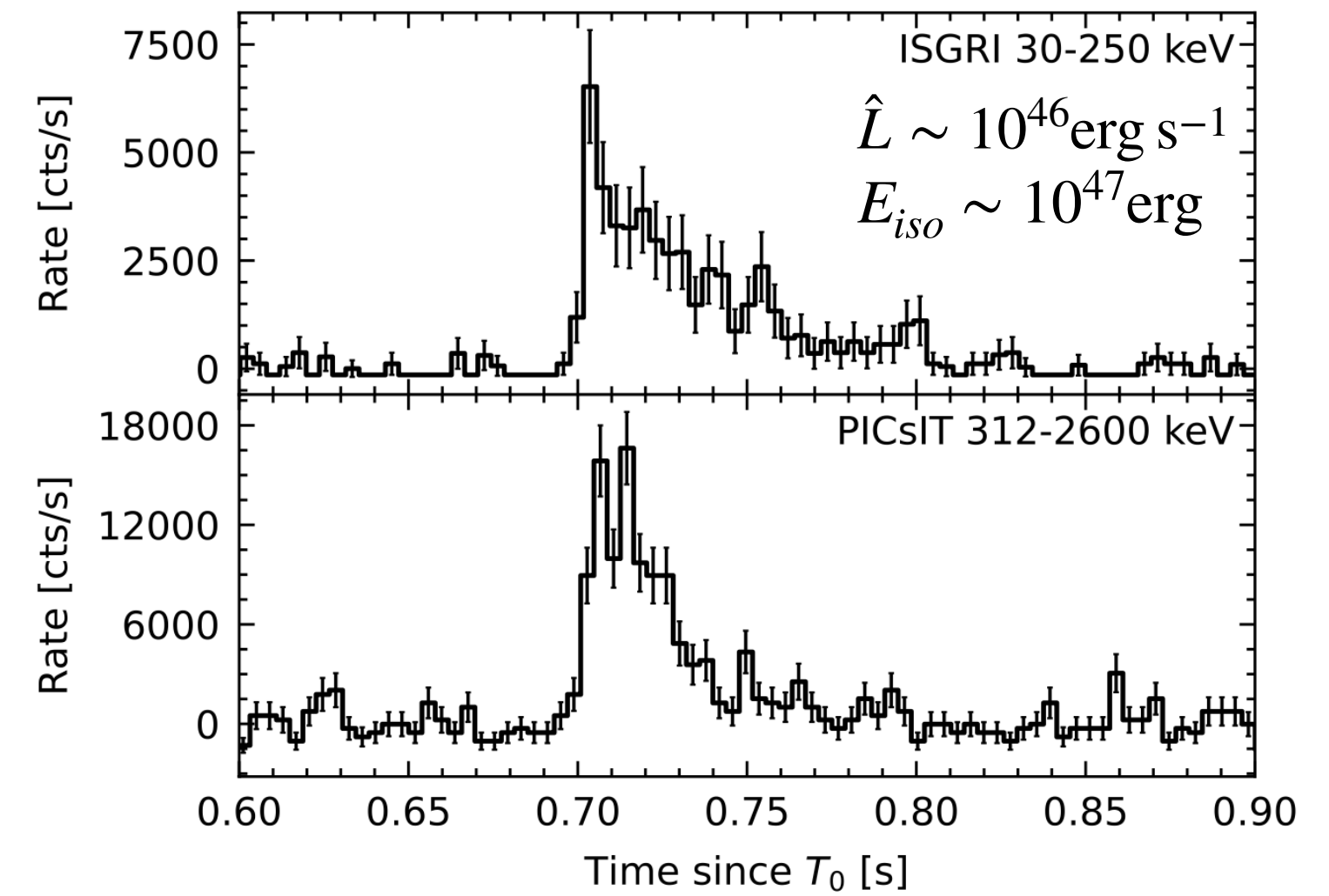
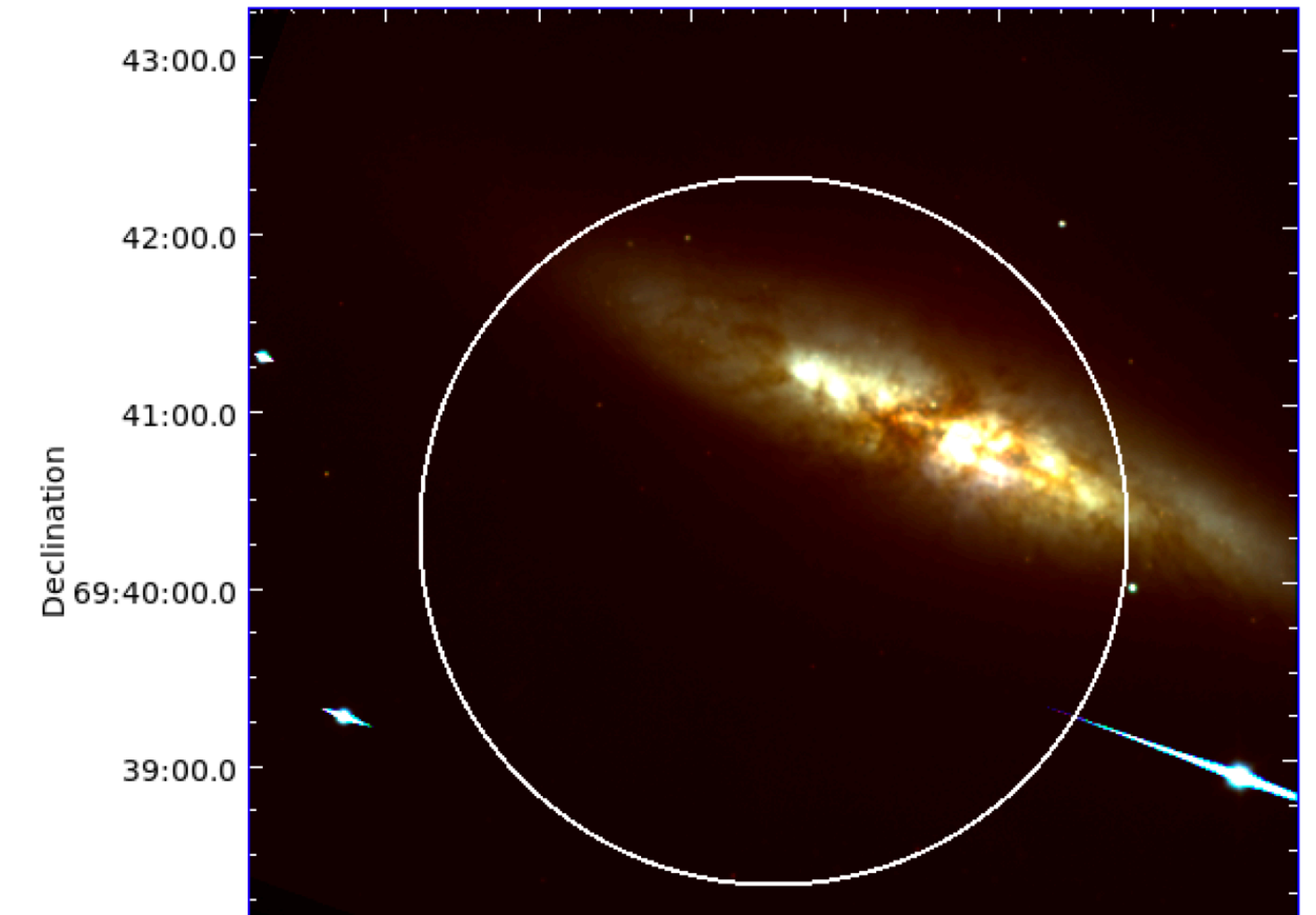
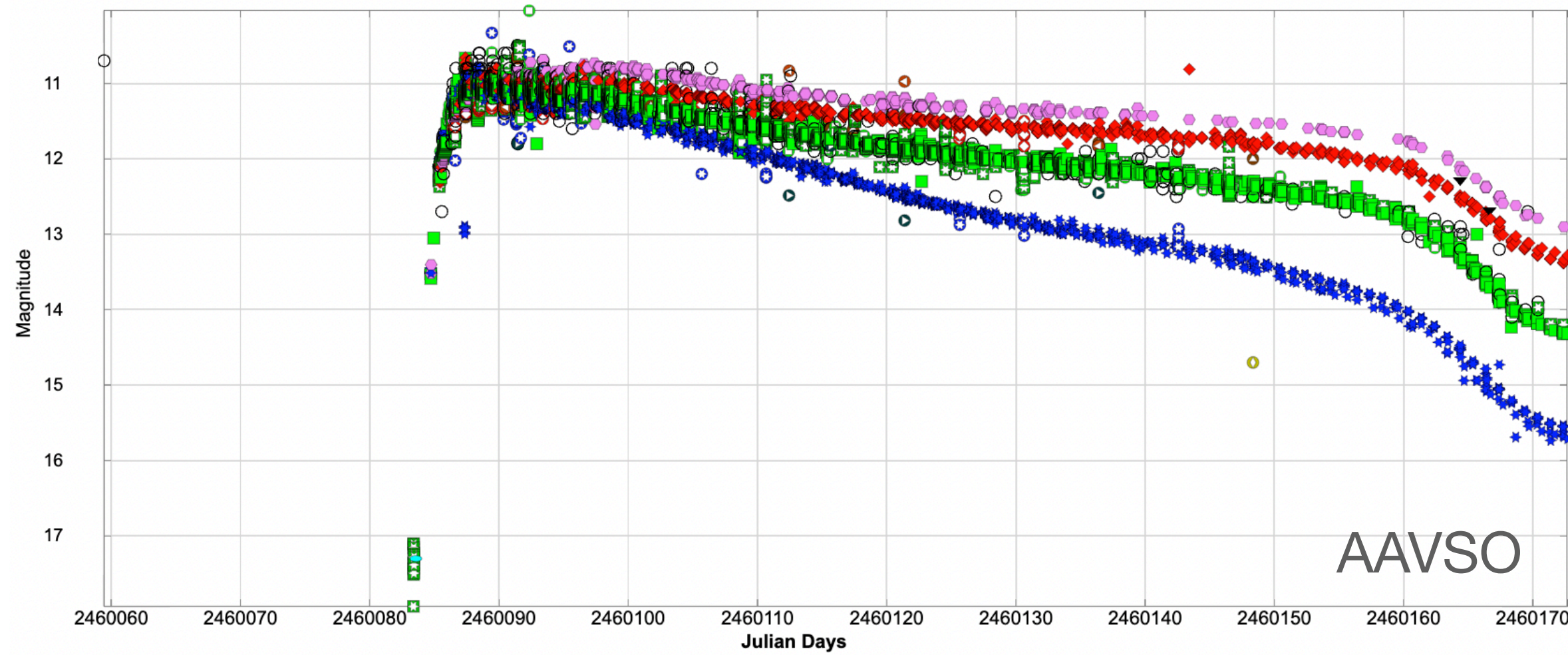
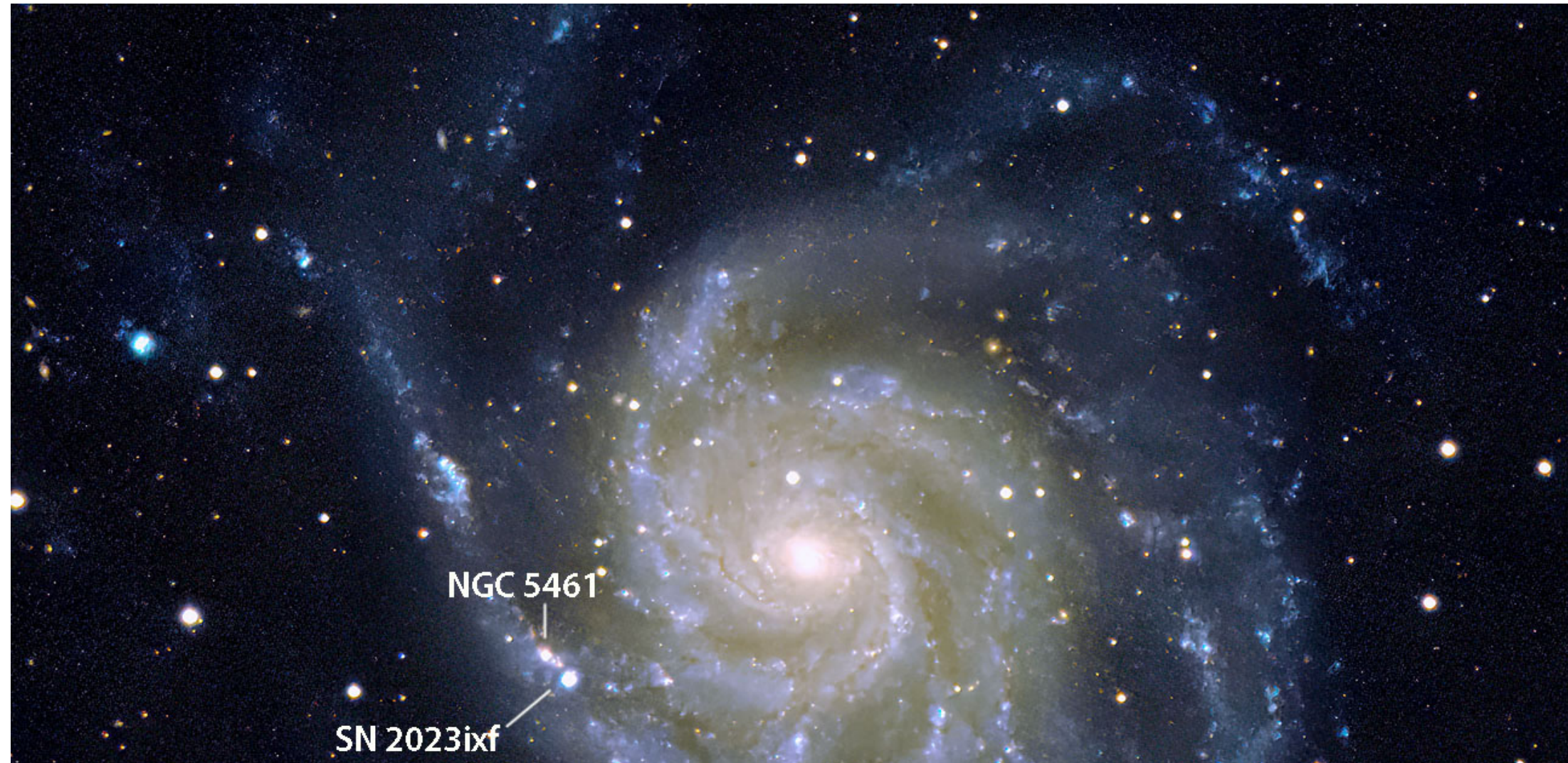
$$k = k_S k_E k_D = 4.33$$



<https://dcc.ligo.org/public/0161/P1900218/002/SummaryForObservers.pdf>

O4 horizon distance to BH central engines  $\sim 160$  Mpc

# SN 2023ixf ( $D \simeq 7$ Mpc)



Mereghetti, S., et al., 2023, arXiv:2312.14645v1

## ... observational opportunity

M101 is 6 times closer than GW170817  
O4 is 1.6 times more sensitive than O2

Detection threshold by scaling of  $\sim 1\% M_{\odot}c^2$  in probe of GW170817/O2

$$\mathcal{E}_{GW,th} \simeq \frac{1\% M_{\odot}c^2}{120} \simeq 0.01\% M_{\odot}c^2 = 10^{-4} M_{\odot}c^2 (<1 \text{ kHz})$$

### Use-case

- Confidently **detect or rule** out BH spin-down (<1kHz)
- Put new **astrophysical bound(s)** on new-born NS (>1kHz)

# Conclusions and outlook

**Un-modeled GW-observations:** new probe of CC-SNe event sequence “*progenitor mass - central engine - final remnant*”

**Identify un-expected signals in the run-up** (e.g. Imshennik & Ryazhskaya, 2004, *Astron. Lett.*, 30, 14)

**Detect or rule out BH central engines**

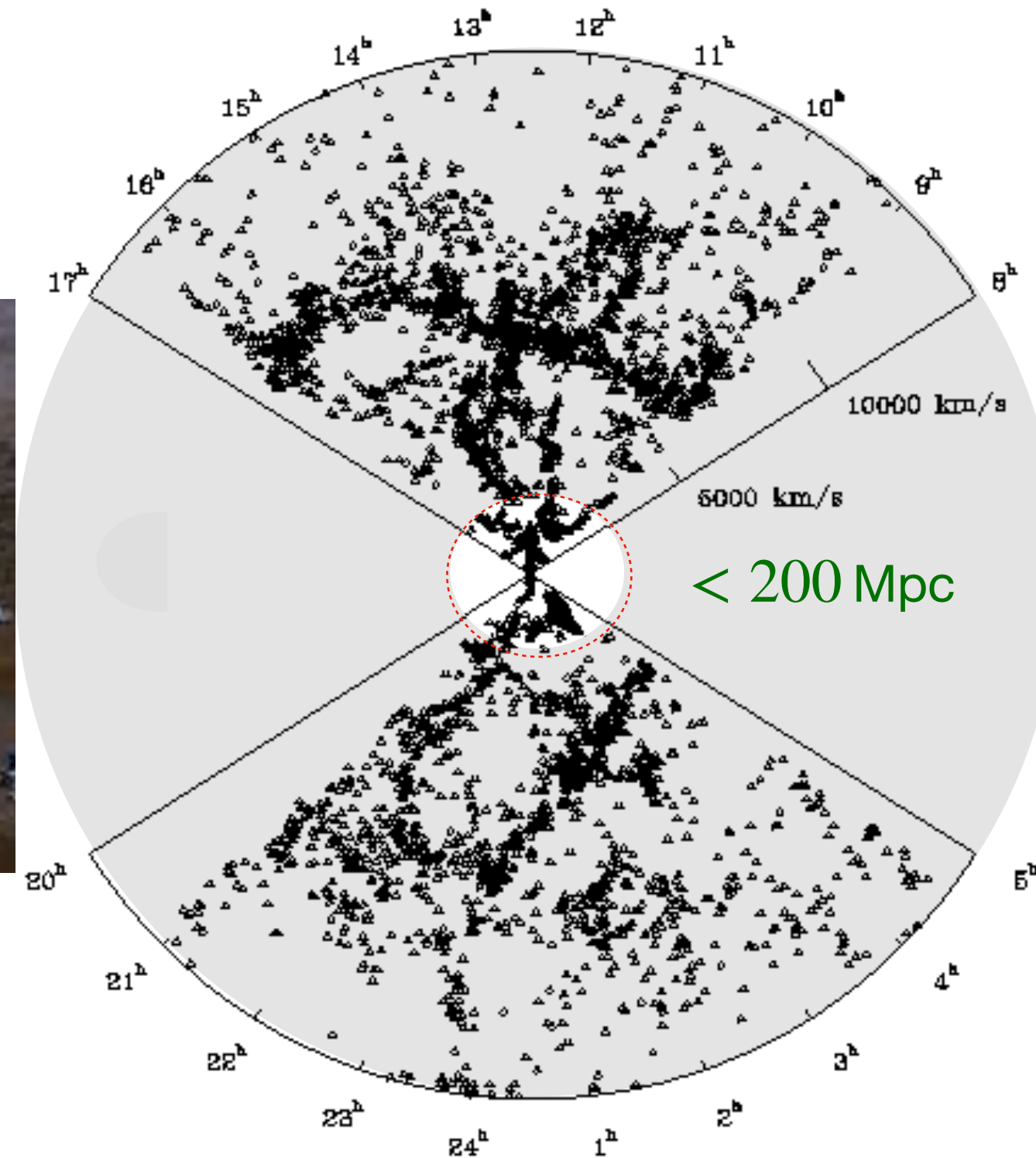
$$200 \text{ Hz} \left( \frac{2.5 M_{\odot}}{M} \right) \lesssim f_{gw} \lesssim 700 \text{ Hz} \left( \frac{2.5 M_{\odot}}{M} \right) \quad (\text{scaling of GW170817B})$$

O4 horizon distance:  $\sim 160$  Mpc.

**SN2023ixf (M101):** if BH central engine is ruled out, then progenitor  $< 20M_{\odot}$  (cf. Sanduleak –69 202 to SN1987A).

# Extra slides

# Detector-limited horizon distances

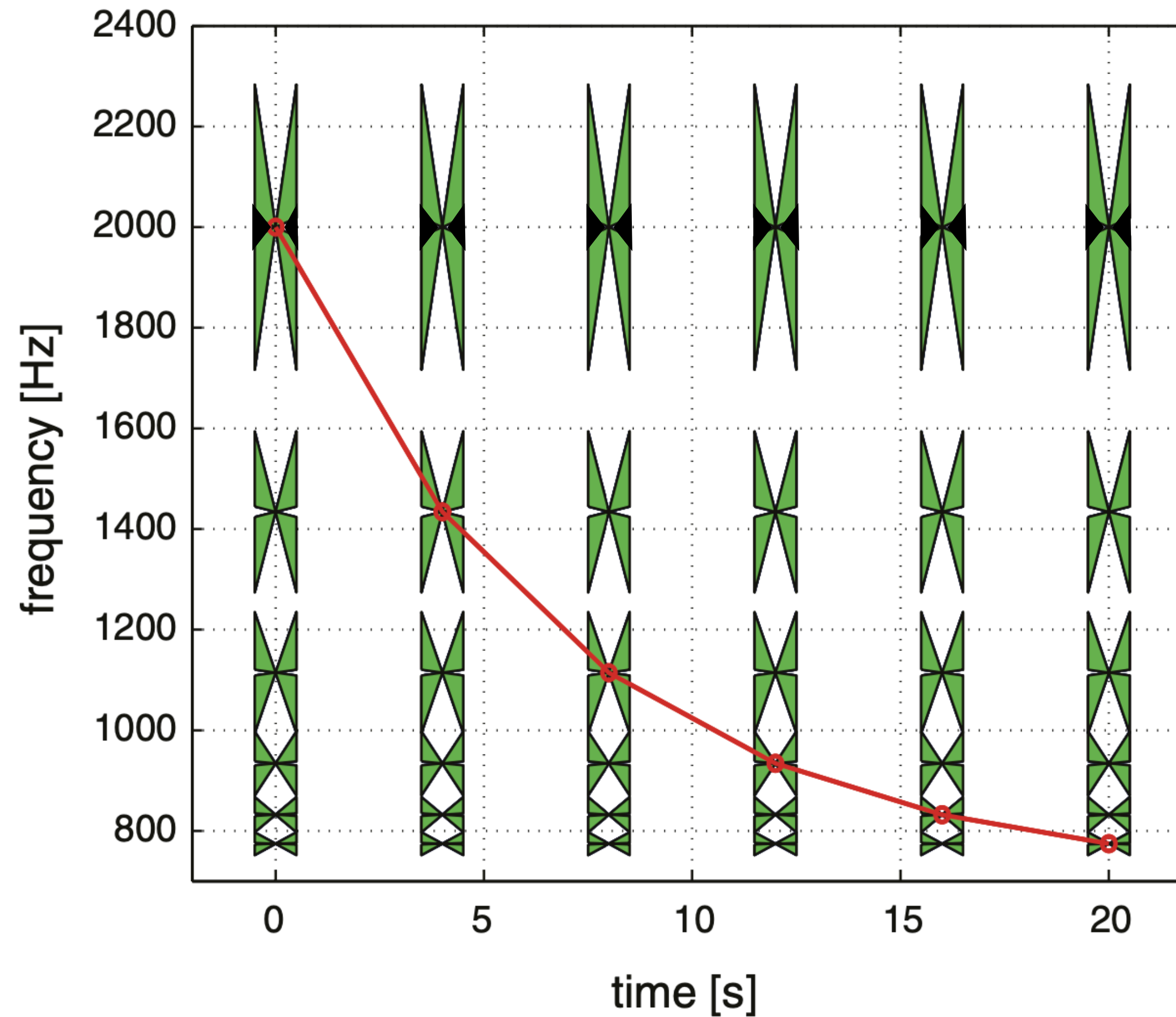


CBC realizes  
*detector-limited  
sensitivity* —  
limit of ideal  
matched filtering

Geller and Huchra 1989, Science 246,  
897

# Time-symmetric un-modeled searches

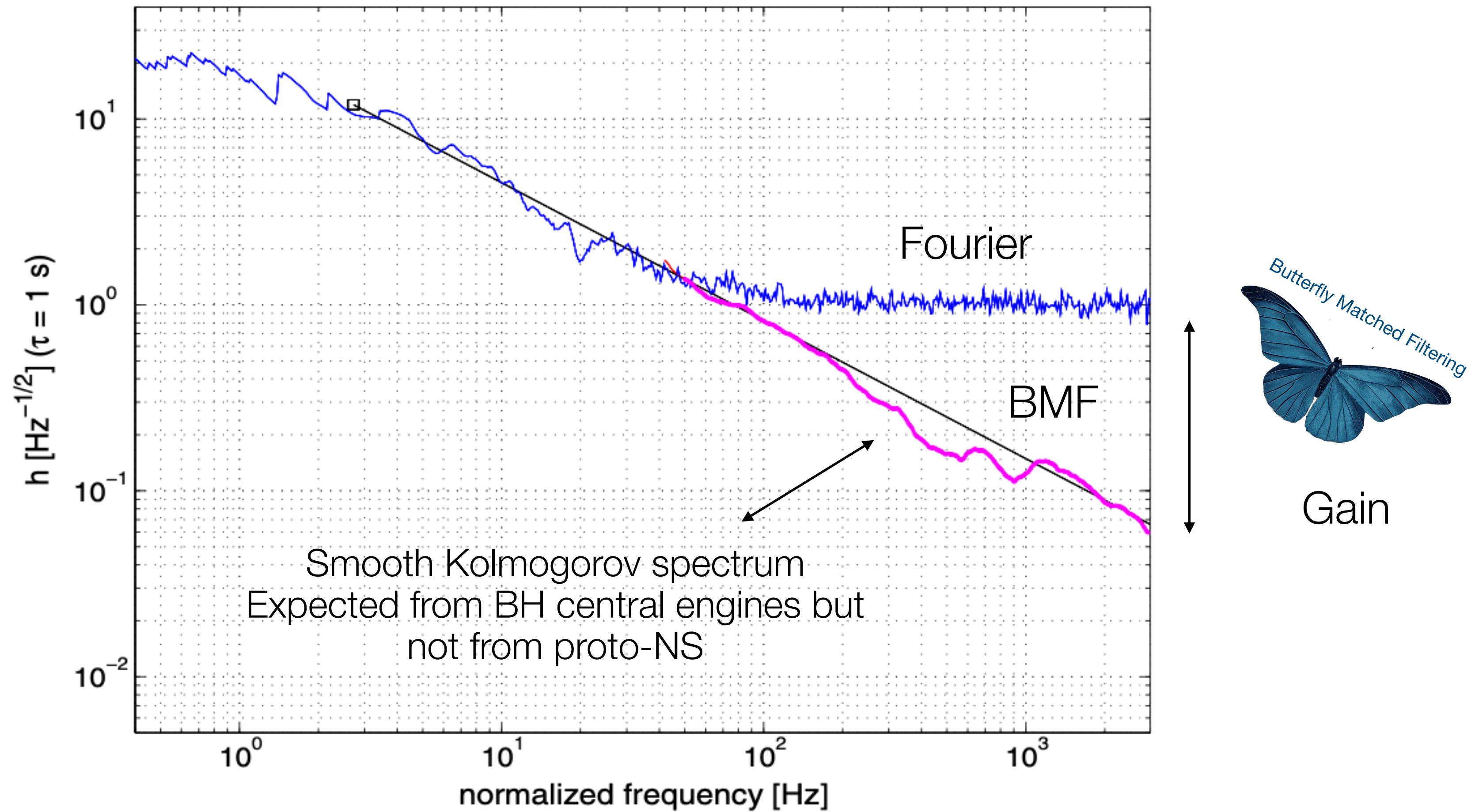
Equal sensitivity to **ascending/descending** chirps  
Template bank: **time-symmetric** chirp-like templates



Butterfly matched filtering

# BMF Kolmogorov spectra

van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera ApJ (2014)



*Sensitivity of BMF outperforms Fourier-based analysis by over one order of magnitude*



# BMF sensitivity gain



- Sensitivity to ascending/descending chirps on par with CBC

$$\text{gain over FFT} = \sqrt{\frac{N_n}{N_{FFT}}} \simeq \left( \frac{1}{2} (n+2)! \Delta N^{\frac{n}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2(n+2)}} = 2.2 \quad (n = 1)$$

- Gain =  $\sqrt{2}$  gain  $\simeq 3.11$  for joint (H1,L1)-observations

*Equivalent to 10 years of improvement in detector sensitivity - bringing next-gen GW-detector sensitivity into view today*