

Detecting Exoplanets and Brown Dwarfs with LISA

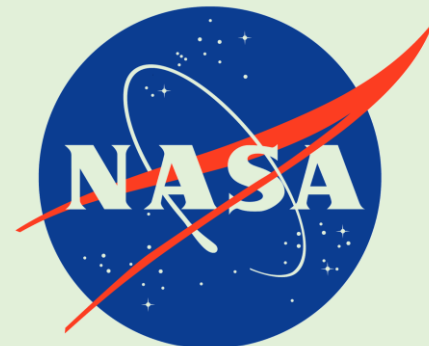
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P-type sub-stellar objects that orbit a Double White Dwarf Binary

Abundance of DWDs emitting in the LISA band.

White Dwarf Pollution – supports the existence of a planet around a WD.

Planets can survive more around post-AGB binary than a single WD.

What type of exoplanets and brown dwarfs are we talking about and Why?

Tamanini & Danielski 2019

What evidence, if any, do we have to believe we would detect something?

Kostov et al, 2016

Danielski et al, Dec 2019

Main Questions Addressed

We simulate GW from: (1) DWD system (2) DWD + injected SSO

We conduct statistical tests to verify the detectability of SSOs

How do we verify the detectability of these sources with LISA?

Katz et al, 2022

What are the implications of this work on other astrophysical sources?

Third Body Priors

- 8 scenarios – based on semi-major axis and mass distributions.
- 3 realizations – to mitigate bias and statistical fluctuations.

- Semi-major axis distribution:

- Uniform distribution - $\mathcal{U}_a(0.1 - 200 \text{ au})$
- \log_{10} uniform distribution - $\log \mathcal{U}_a(0.1 - 200 \text{ au})$
- log-normal distribution - $f(x) = A e^{\ln x - \mu/2\sigma^2} / x2\pi\sigma$
- Power-law distribution - $a^{-.61}(0.1 - 200\text{au})$

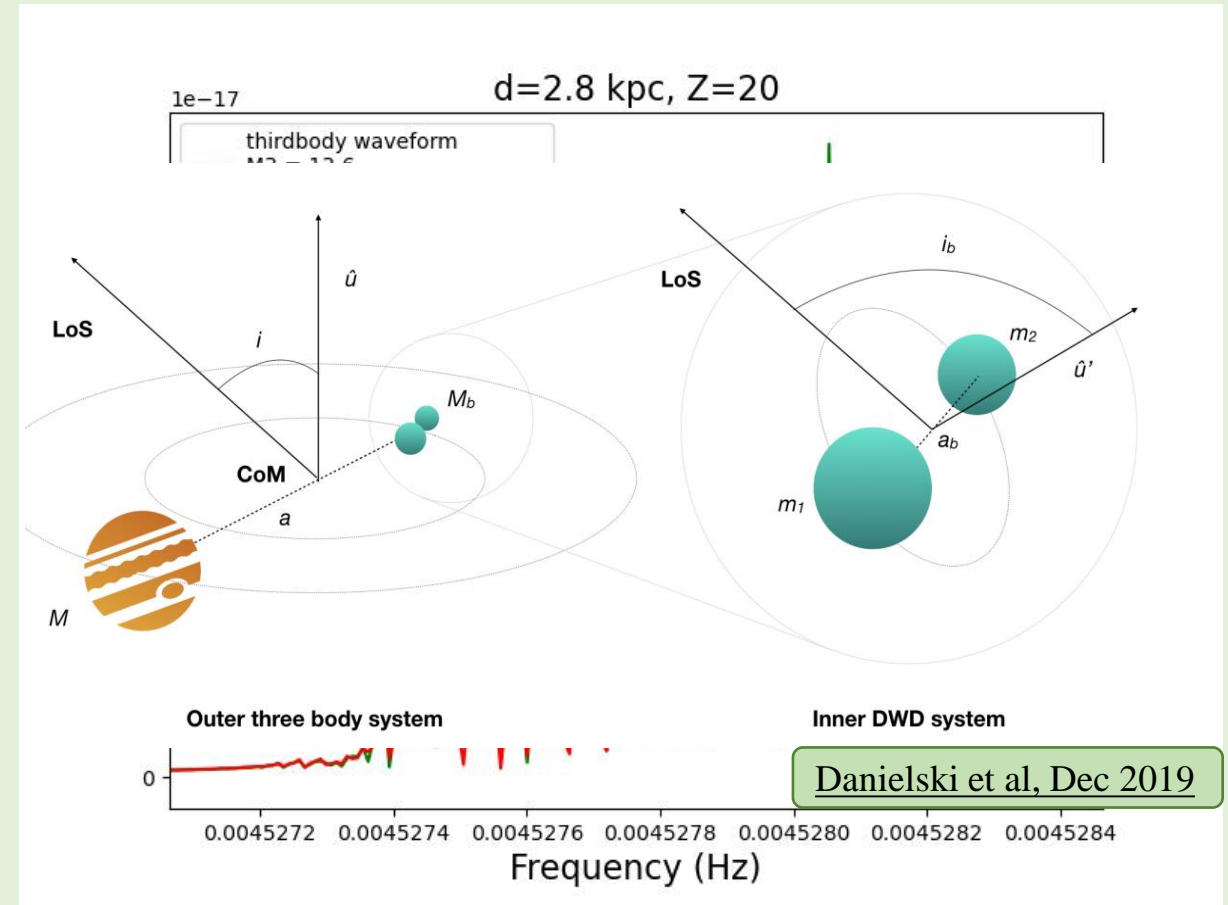
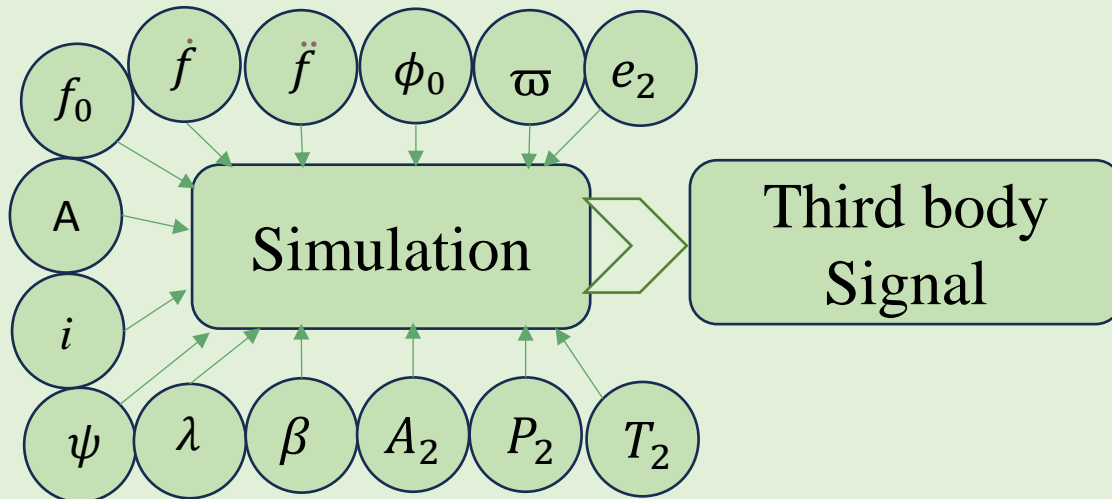
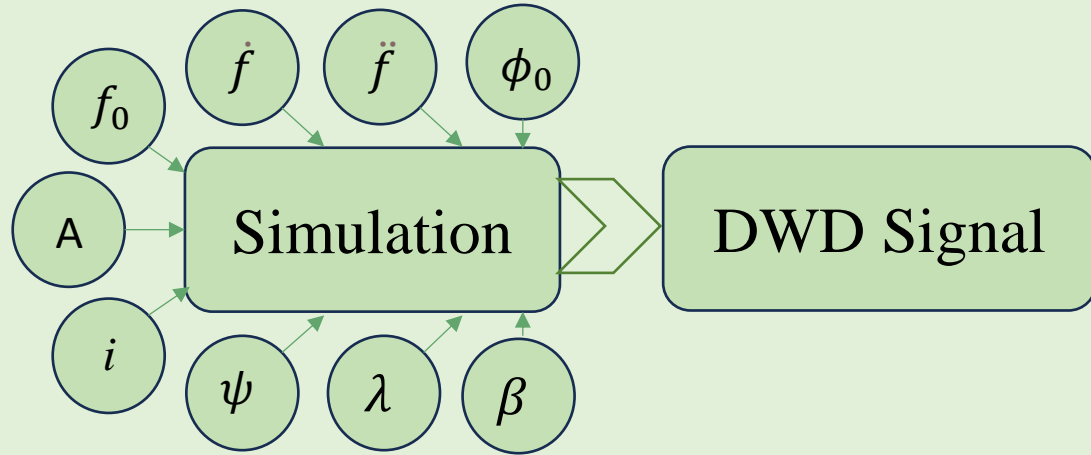
- Mass distribution:

- Uniform distribution - $\mathcal{U}_M(1M_{\oplus} - 0.08 M_{\odot})$
- Combination of power law - $M^{-1.31}$ between $1M_{\oplus} - 16M_J$ and uniform for $16M_J - 0.08M_{\odot}$

Upper and Lower Values of Realizations

	Min	Max
Period (days)	0.00098	0.248
d (kpc)	0.324	27.1
WD1 Mass (M_{\odot})	0.156	1.379
WD1 Radius (R_{\odot})	0.00269	0.022
WD2 Mass (M_{\odot})	0.193	1.3773
WD2 Radius (R_{\odot})	0.00274	0.0205
M3 (M_J)	0.00315	83.816

Simulating Waveforms



First Step

Likelihood calculation at the injection of the third body.

To see if the two waves are different enough to be detected.

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} \langle h_b - h_t | h_b - h_t \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} (\langle h_b | h_b \rangle + \langle h_t | h_t \rangle - 2 \langle h_b | h_t \rangle)$$

Second Step

Allowing the DWD parameters to evolve.

- Using MCMC, the likelihood between the DWD and the injected third body waveform is maximized.
- Performed to filter out sources before a computationally extensive Evidence calculation.

Third Step

Calculating the bayes factor through evidence calculations.

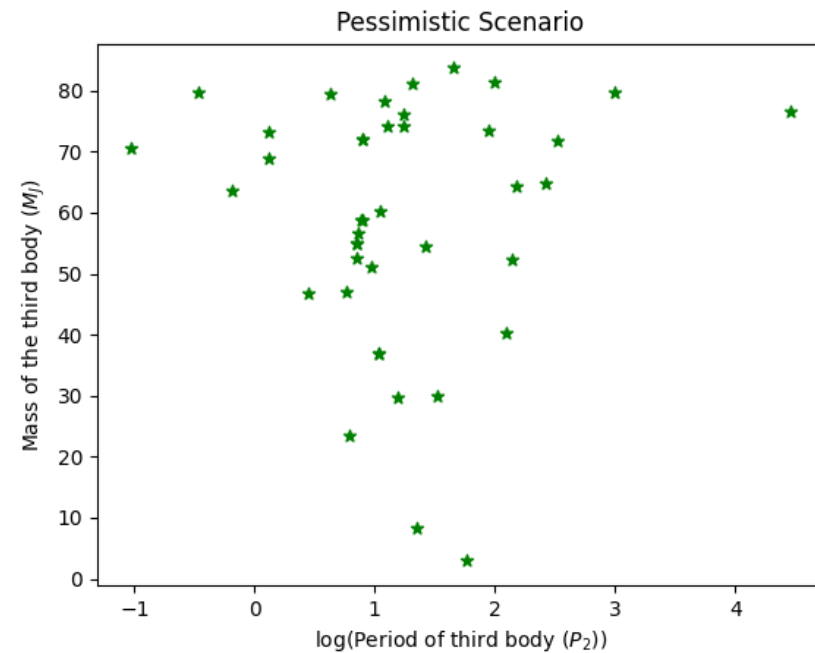
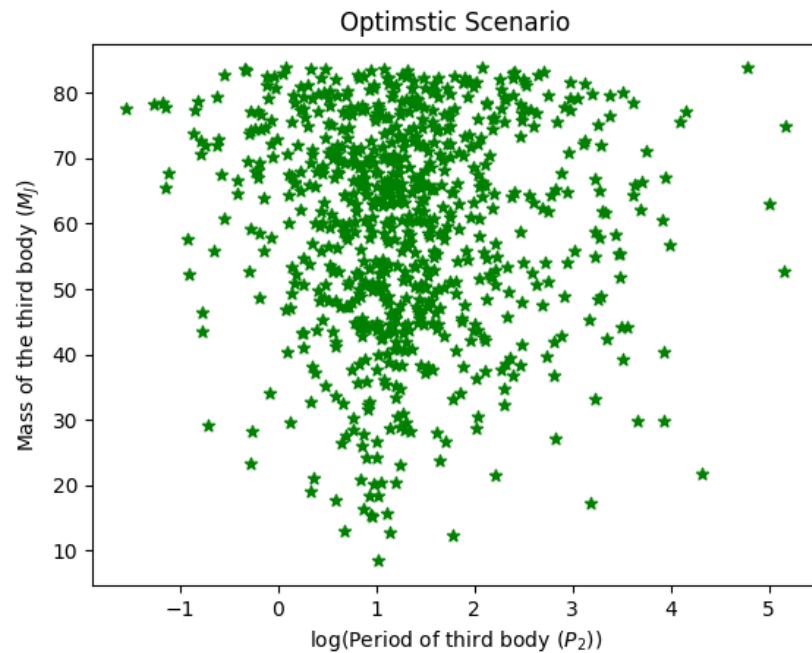
[Katz et al, 2022](#)

- The Evidence is computed through thermodynamic integration.
- The Bayes factor is the ratio of the evidence for the two models. $2 \log BF > 5 \Rightarrow$ surely detectable
 $0 < 2 \log BF < 5 \Rightarrow$ marginal, and $2 \log BF < 0 \Rightarrow$ non-detectable.

Preliminary Results

Estimated detectable Exoplanets and Brown Dwarfs

	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2
Realization 1	168	28	348	347	769	94	419	52
Realization 2	179	29	340	55	727	115	404	70
Realization 3	163	21	360	51	760	115	397	41



Future Prospects

Coming Soon!

- Generating final results from evidence runs and publishing the analysis.
- Applying the pipeline for different astrophysical sources.
- Investigating how to adapt the analysis in the global fit.
- Analysing the posterior distributions for sources that make it through the evidence cut.
- Performing the analysis for multiple planets or brown dwarfs.

Questions?

Thank you
for your time and
attention!

Evidence for Existence of Planet Around DWD

- Multiple Post common envelope planets detected – Planets survived one CE phase.
- Planets survive more around compact binaries than around single stars. [Kostov et al, 2016](#)
- 23-32% of P-type exoplanets survive and orbit DWDs. [Columba et al, 2023](#)
- Planets can also form a second generation disc around DWDs. [Ledda, Danielski & Turrini et al, 2023](#)
- Second generation exoplanets, i.e., those that form after first CE phase, formed around DWDs, tend to be more stable. [Nigioni et al, submitted](#)

Second Step

Allowing the DWD parameters to evolve.

- **Methodology:**

- Using `eryn`, an advanced MCMC sampler, the likelihood between the DWD and the injected third body waveform is maximized.
- Often likelihood maximization returns a biased DWD waveform template, but with a higher likelihood than the injection parameters.
- Likelihood maximization is performed to filter out sources before a computationally extensive Evidence calculation.

Third Step

Calculating the bayes factor through evidence calculations.

- **Methodology:**

- The Evidence is computed through thermodynamic integration after locating maximum likelihood values.
- The log of the evidence relative to the prior at $T = 1$ is given by:

$$\log Z(1) = \log Z(0) + \int_0^1 d\beta \langle \log \mathcal{L} \rangle_\beta$$

- The Bayes factor is the ratio of the evidence for the two models. If:
 $2 \log BF > 5 \Rightarrow$ surely detectable
 $0 < 2 \log BF < 5 \Rightarrow$ marginal, and $2 \log BF < 0 \Rightarrow$ non-detectable.