

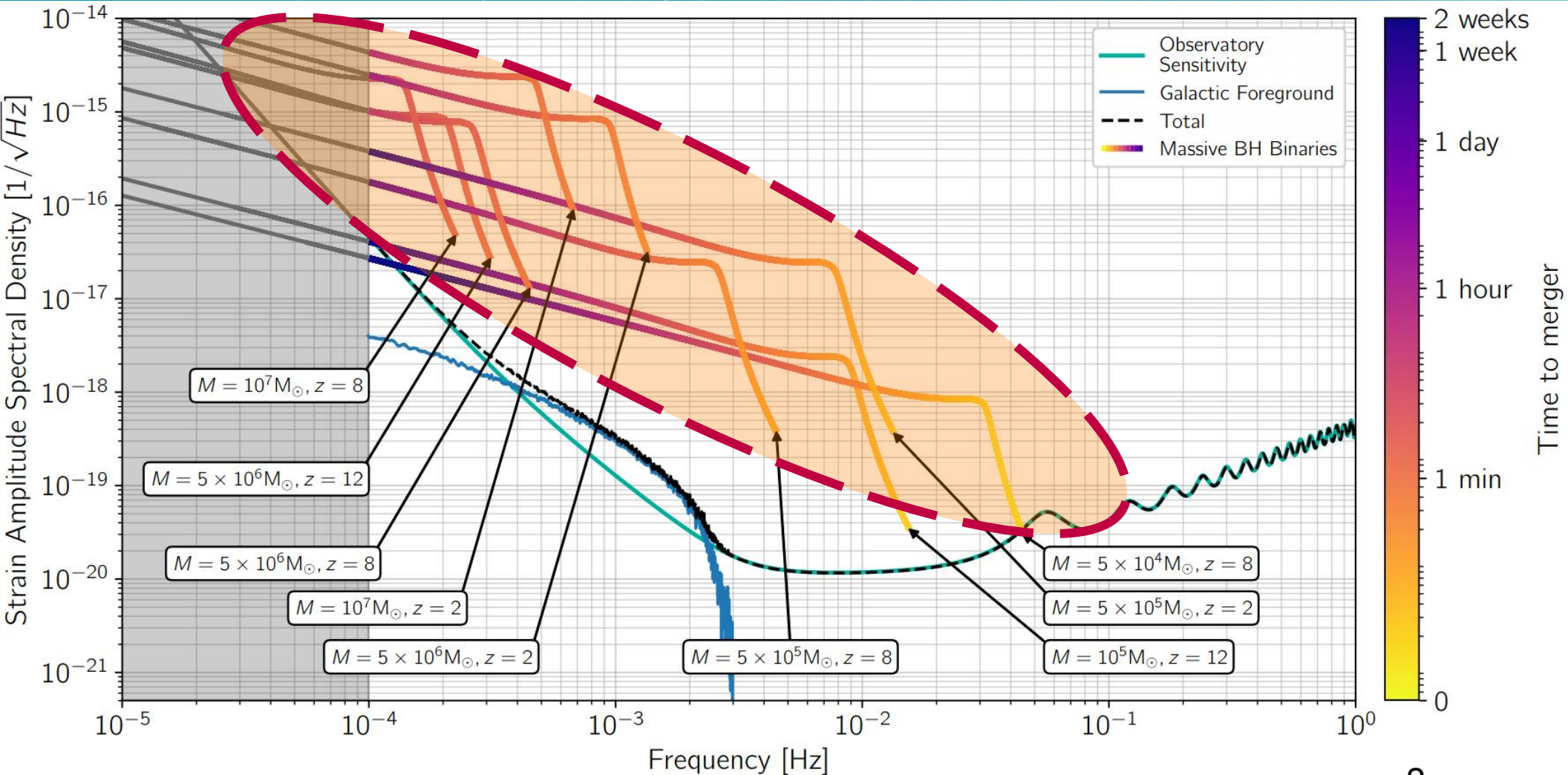
Hierarchical galaxy merger estimate using machine-learning algorithm and MUSE galaxy catalogues for massive black hole merger detection with LISA

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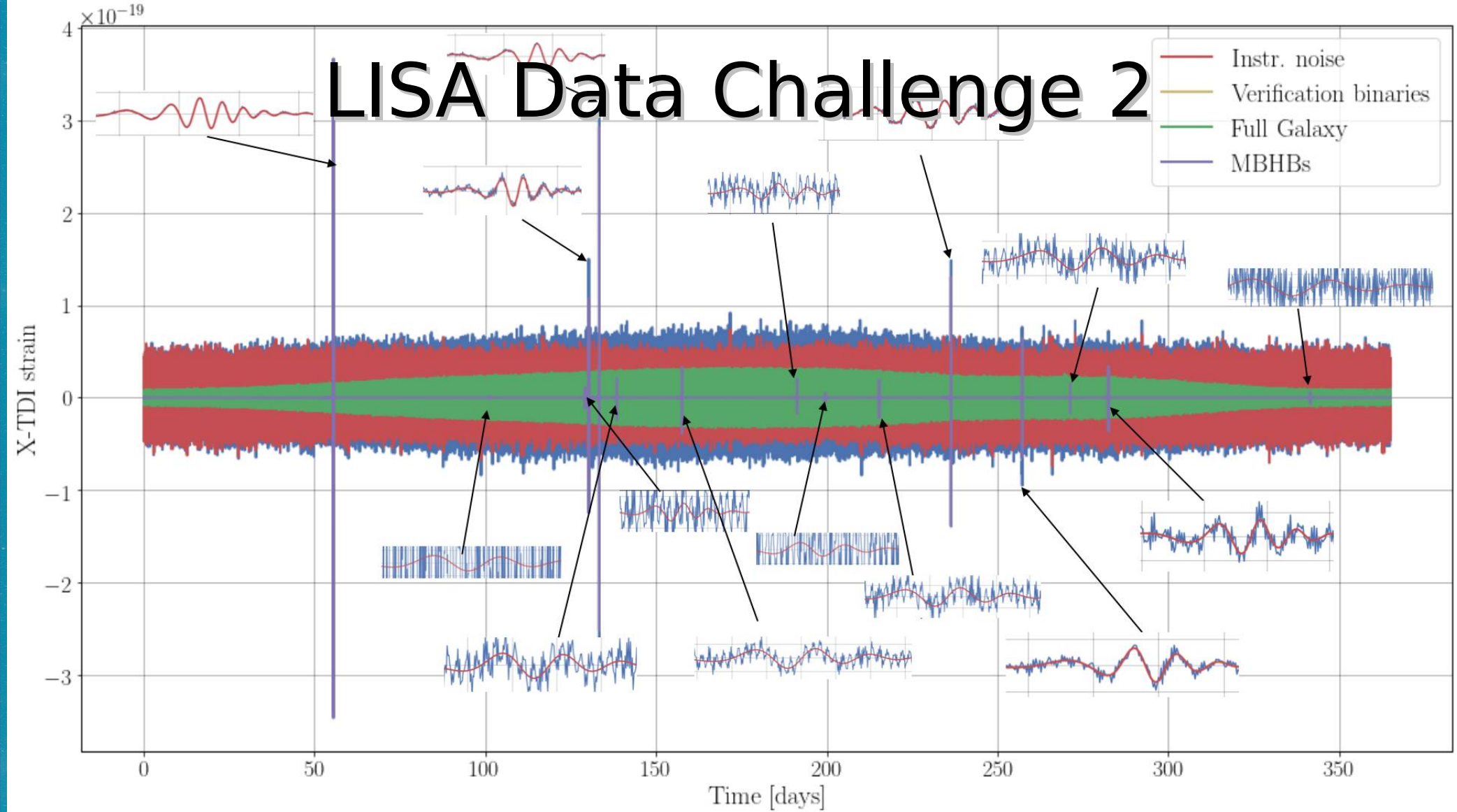


LISA Astrophysic WG
5th November 2024





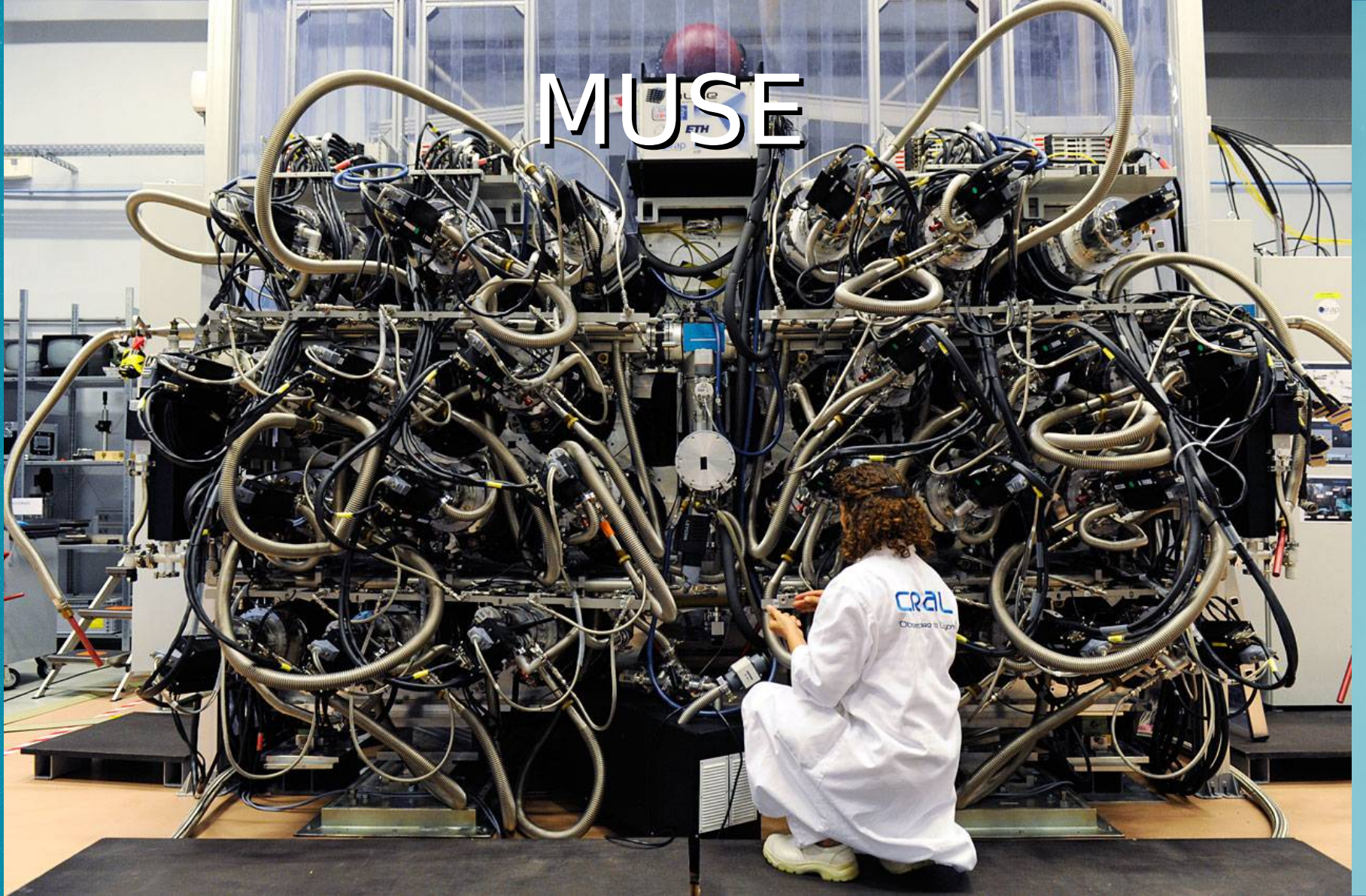
LISA Data Challenge 2



Main goal

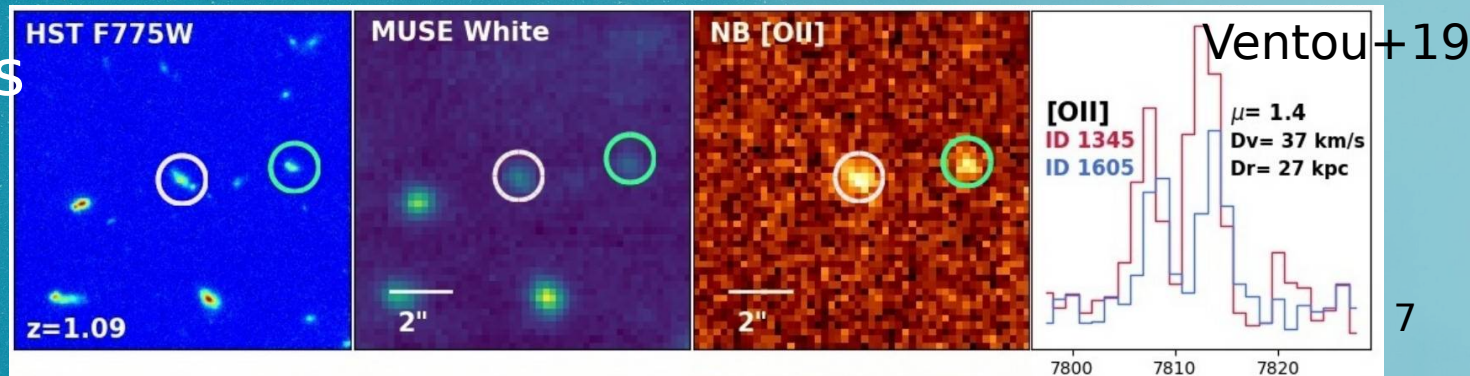
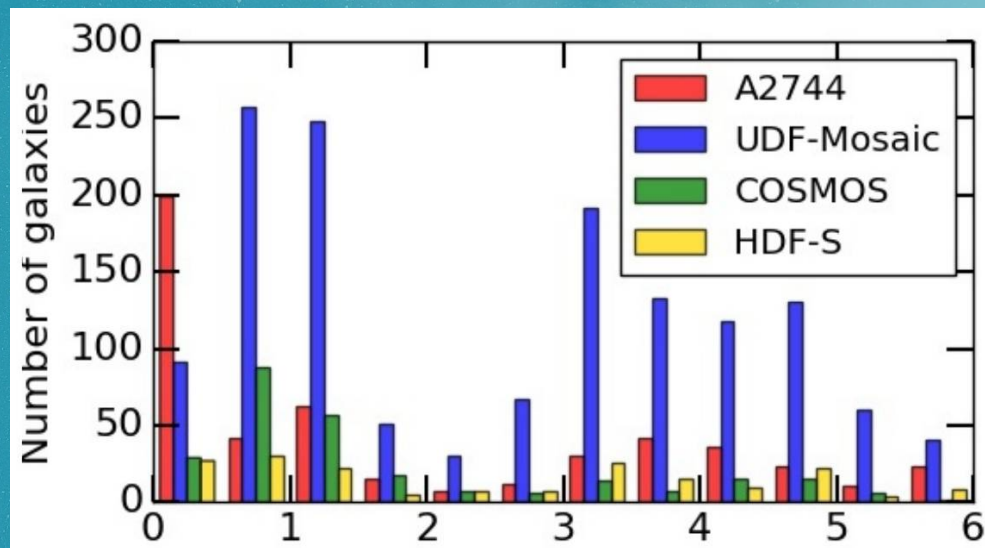
Evaluate the MBH binary merger detection rate of LISA **based** on galaxy populations observed with **MUSE**

MUSE

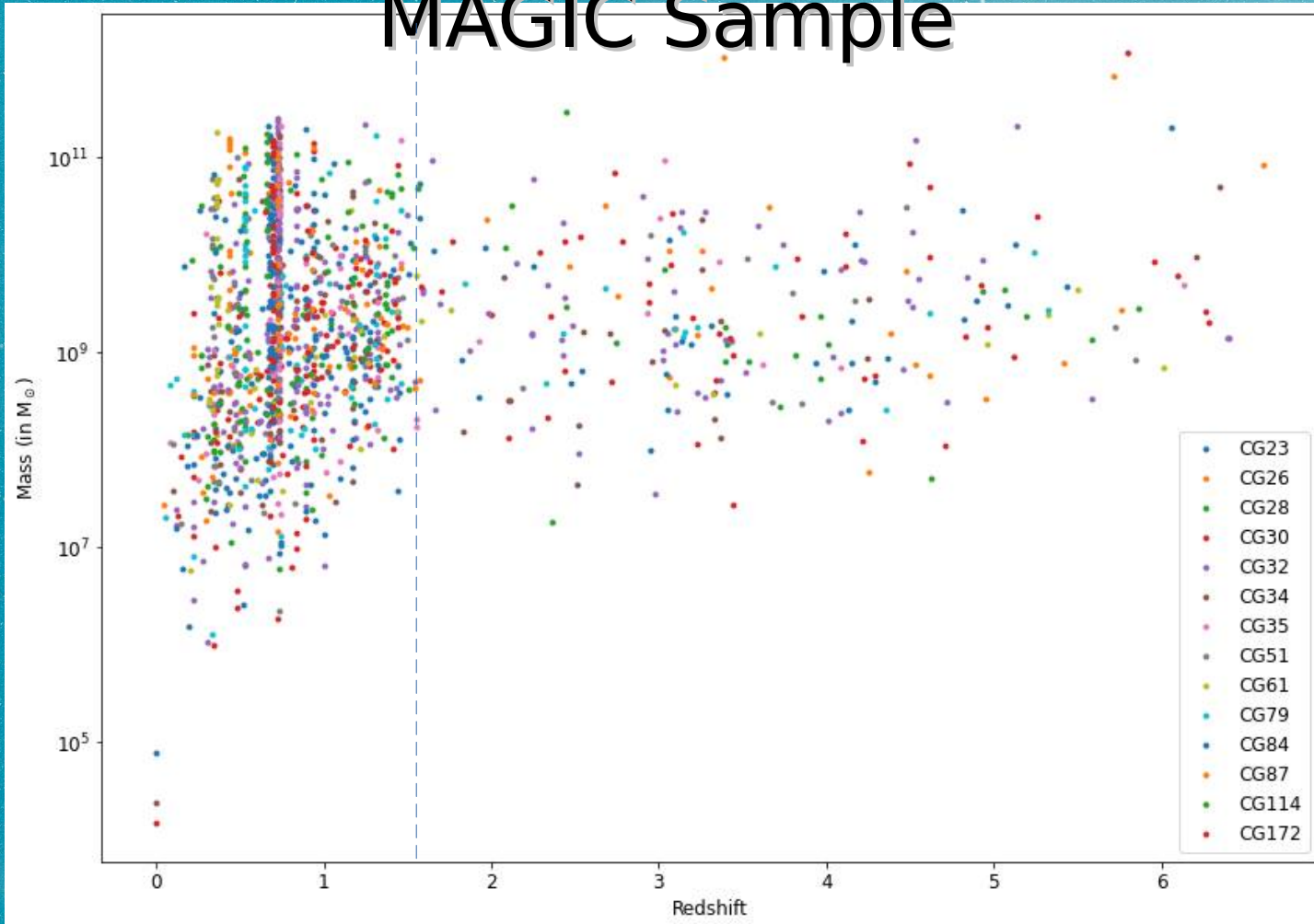


MUSE Dataset

- More than 2000 selected galaxies
- Precise Z_{spec}
- Accurate estimate of pairs separation (projected distance & velocity) and galaxy masses

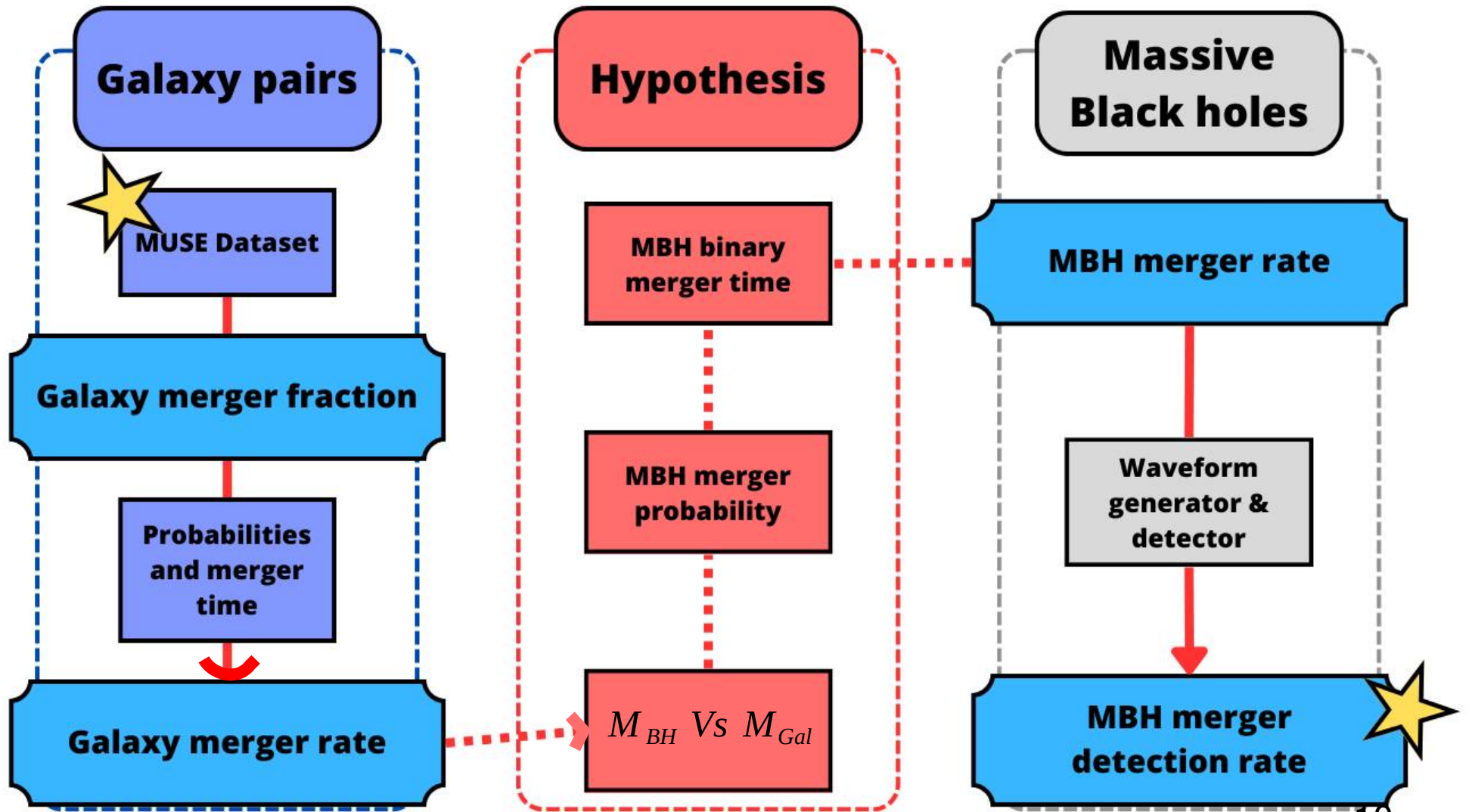


MAGIC Sample

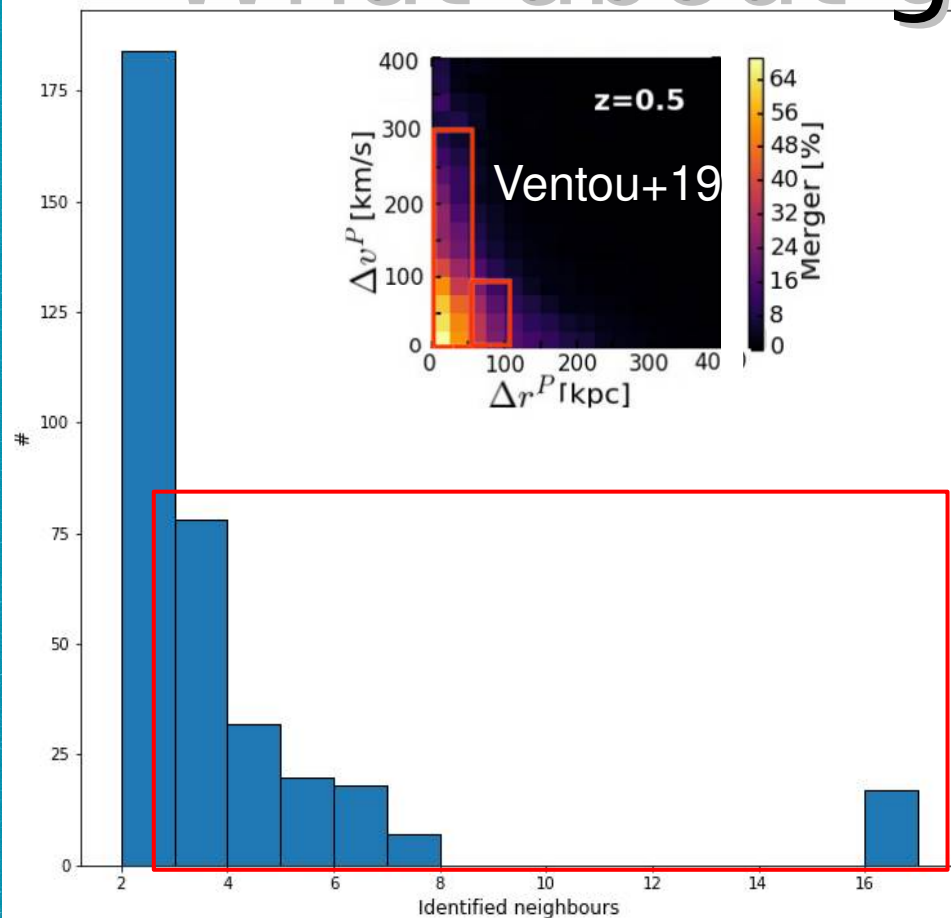


From close pairs to MBH mergers





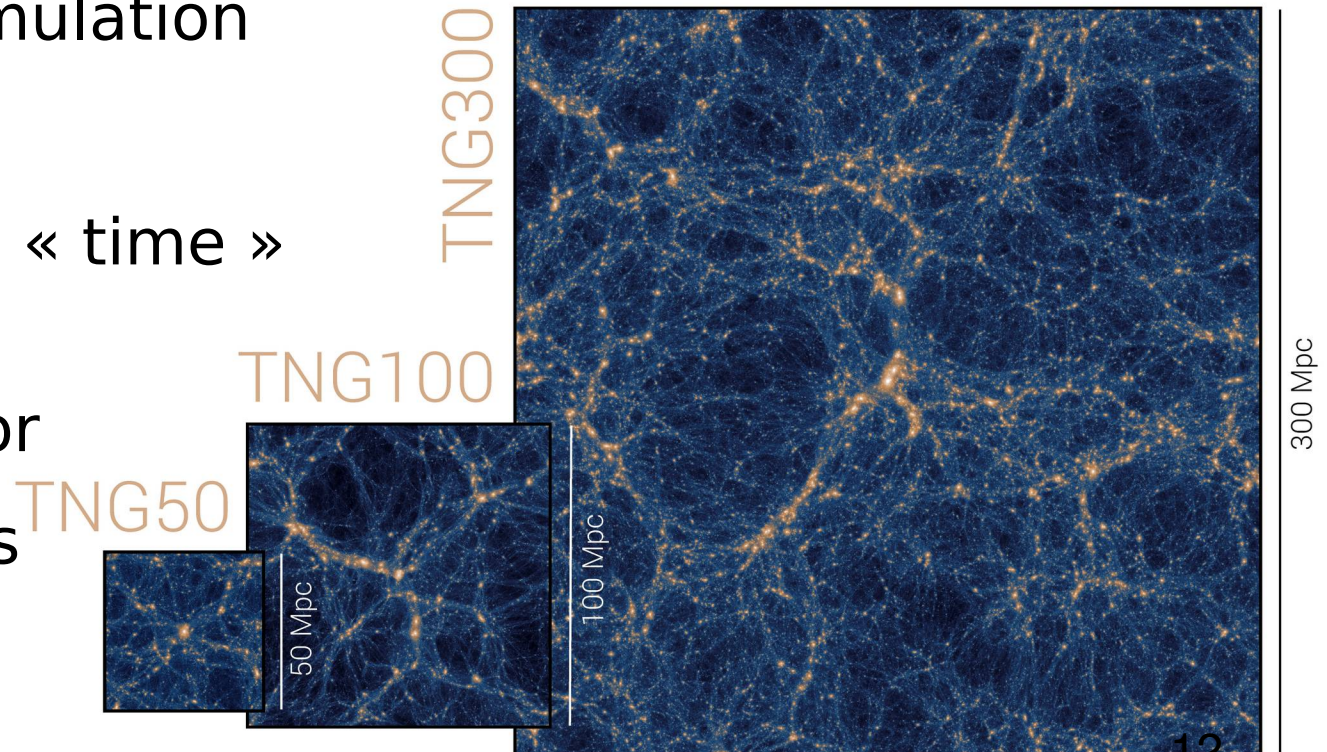
What about galaxy groups ?



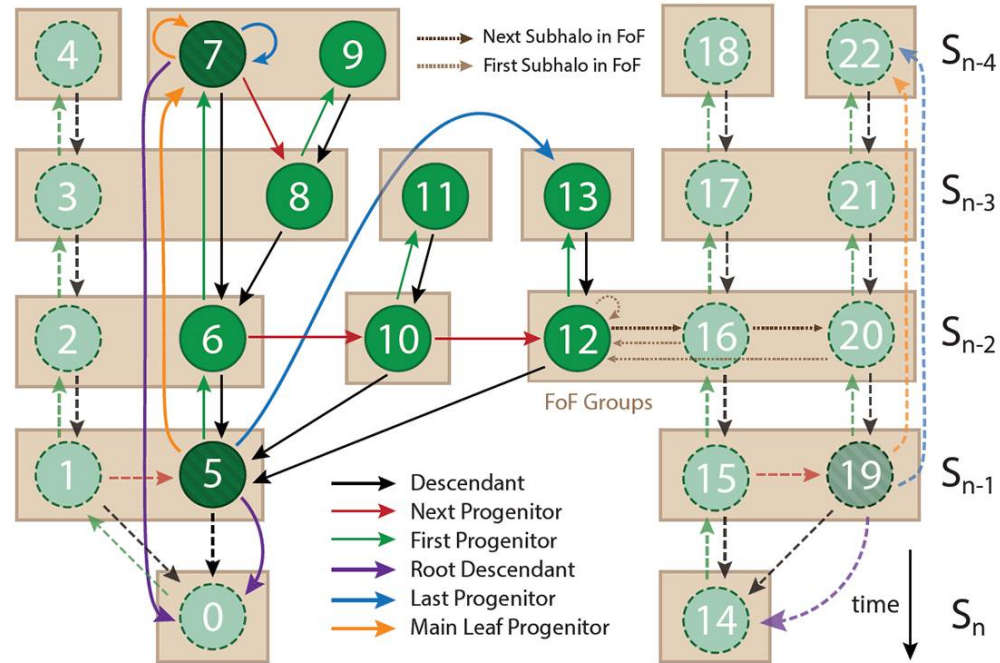
- More than 50 % of the sample had more than 1 potential neighbour
- What is the merger hierarchy

Illustris - TNG for the ML protocol

- Hydrodynamical cosmological simulation
- $\approx 300\text{Mpc}$ wide
- High spatial and « time » resolution
- We use it only for galaxy dynamics



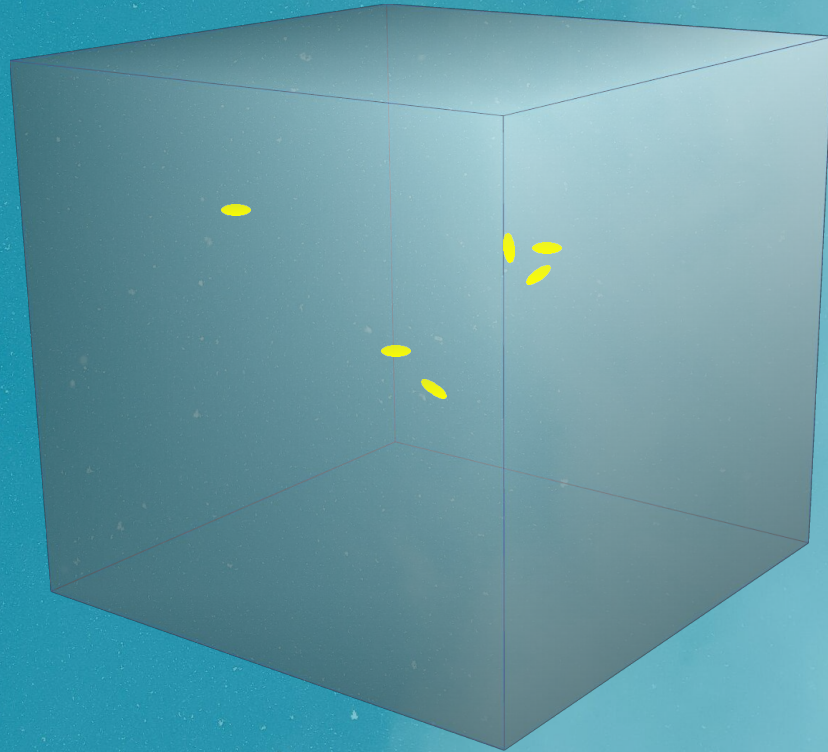
Merger Trees



tng-project.org

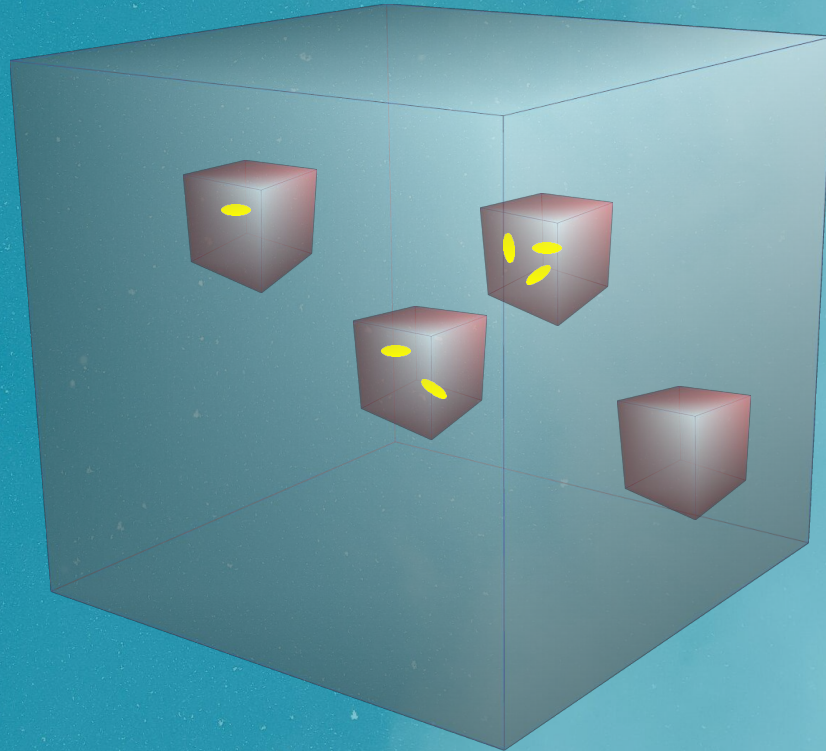
ML Protocol - Dataset

- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris



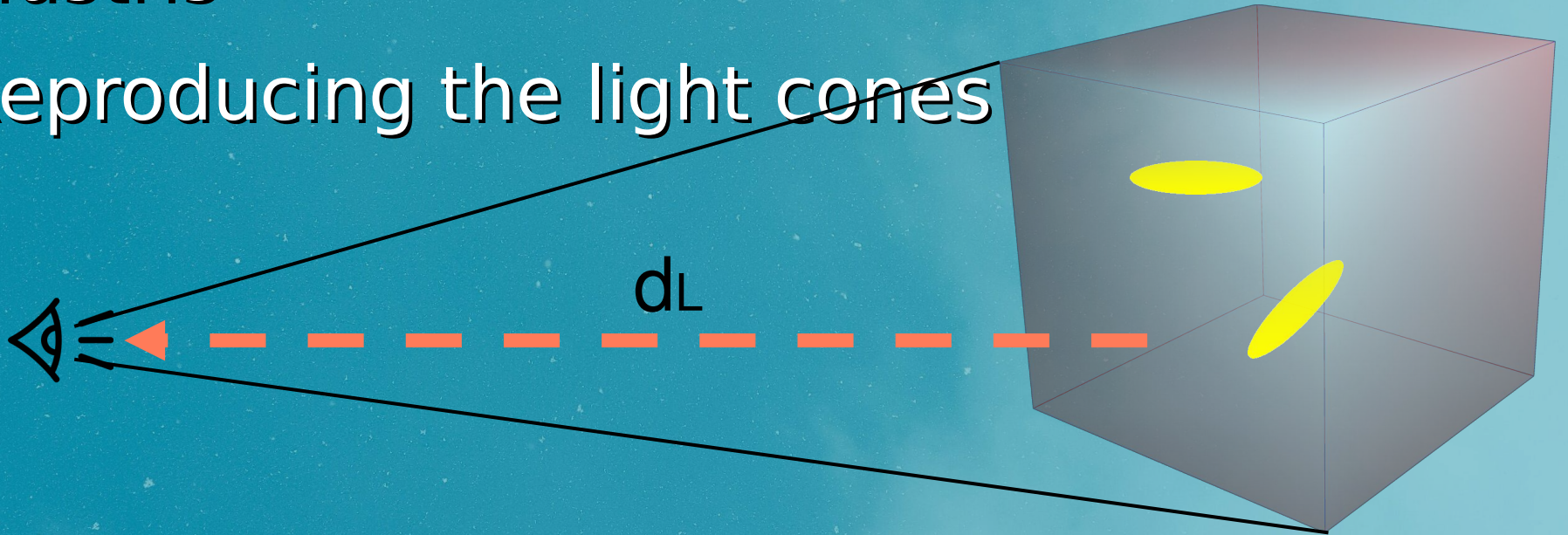
ML Protocol - Dataset

- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris



ML Protocol - Dataset

- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris
- Reproducing the light cones



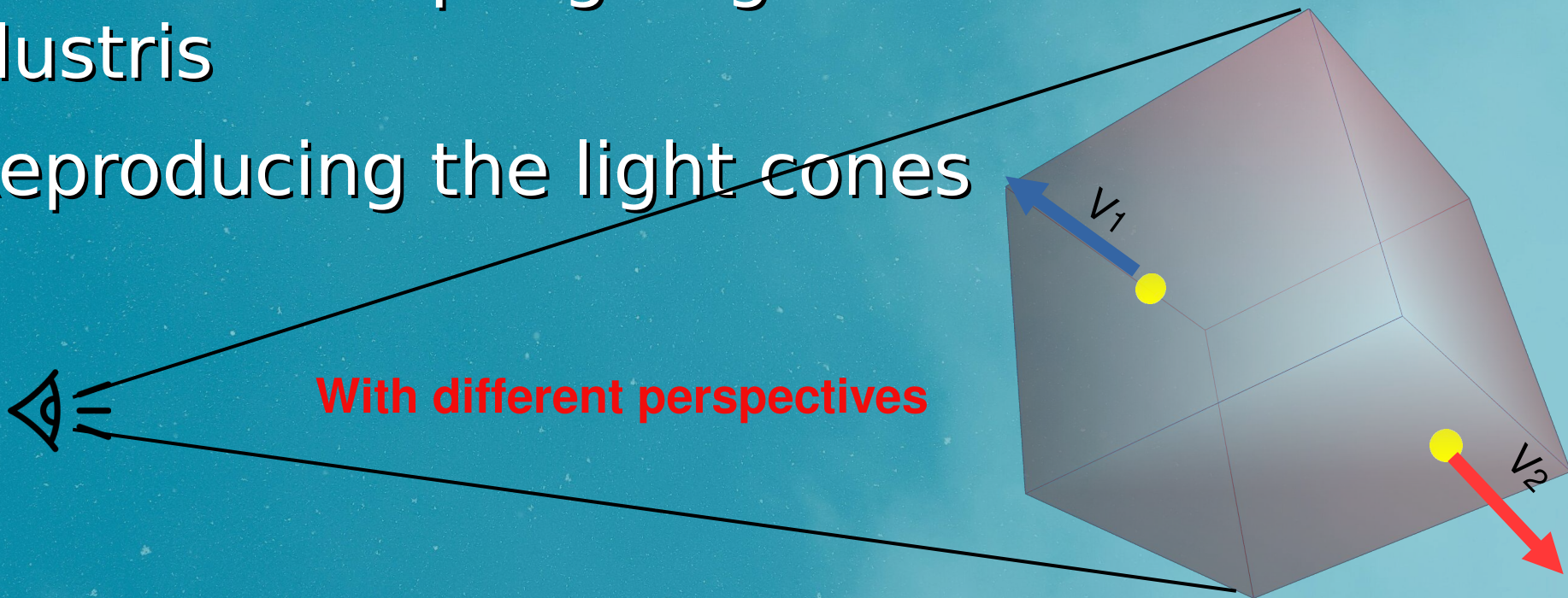
ML Protocol - Dataset

- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris
- Reproducing the light cones



ML Protocol – Dataset

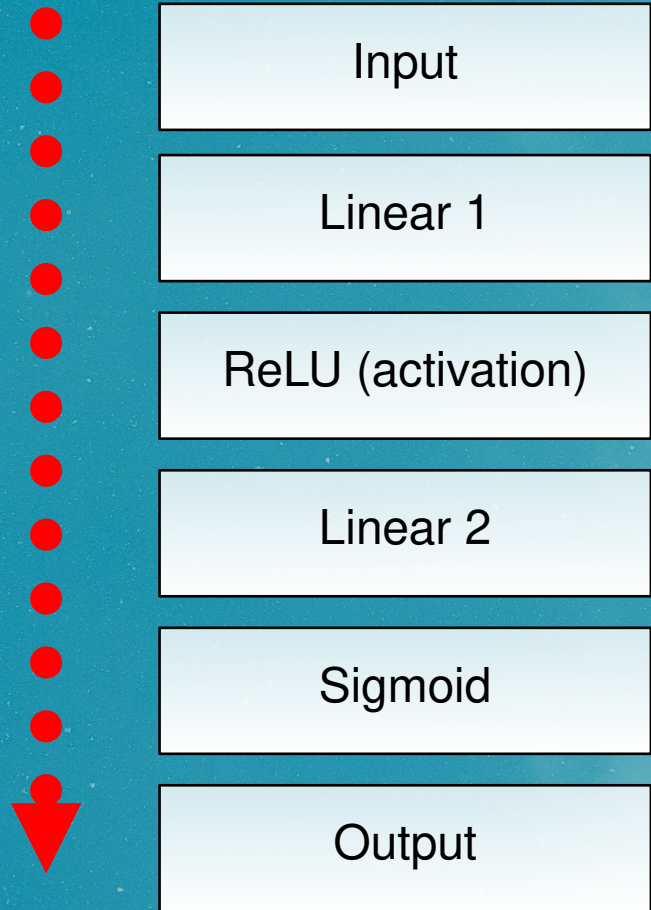
- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris
- Reproducing the light cones



ML Protocol – Dataset

- Random sampling of galaxies in TNG Illustris
- Reproducing the light cones
- Identifying merging states for sampled galaxies with merger tree

ML Protocol – Step 1

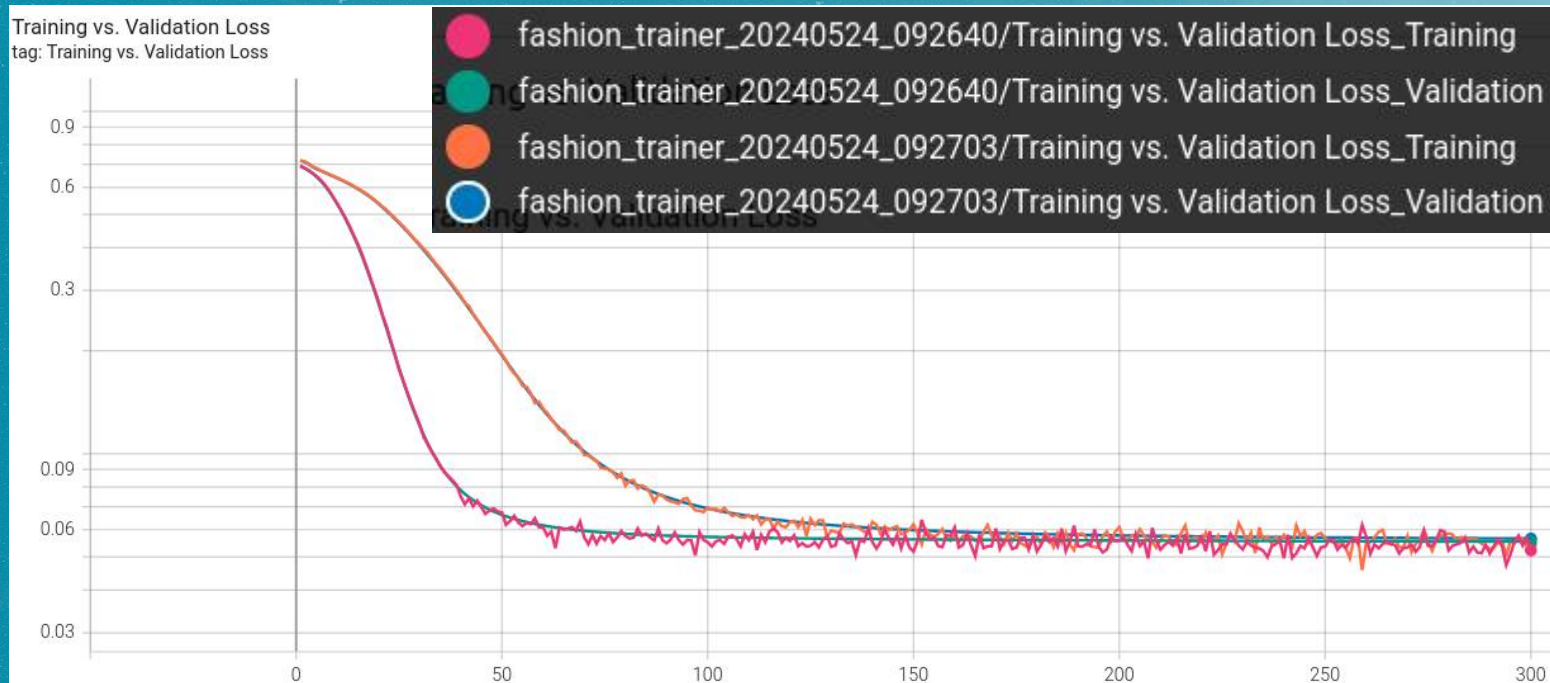


ReLu :
 $f(x) = \max(0,x)$

ML Protocol – Step 1

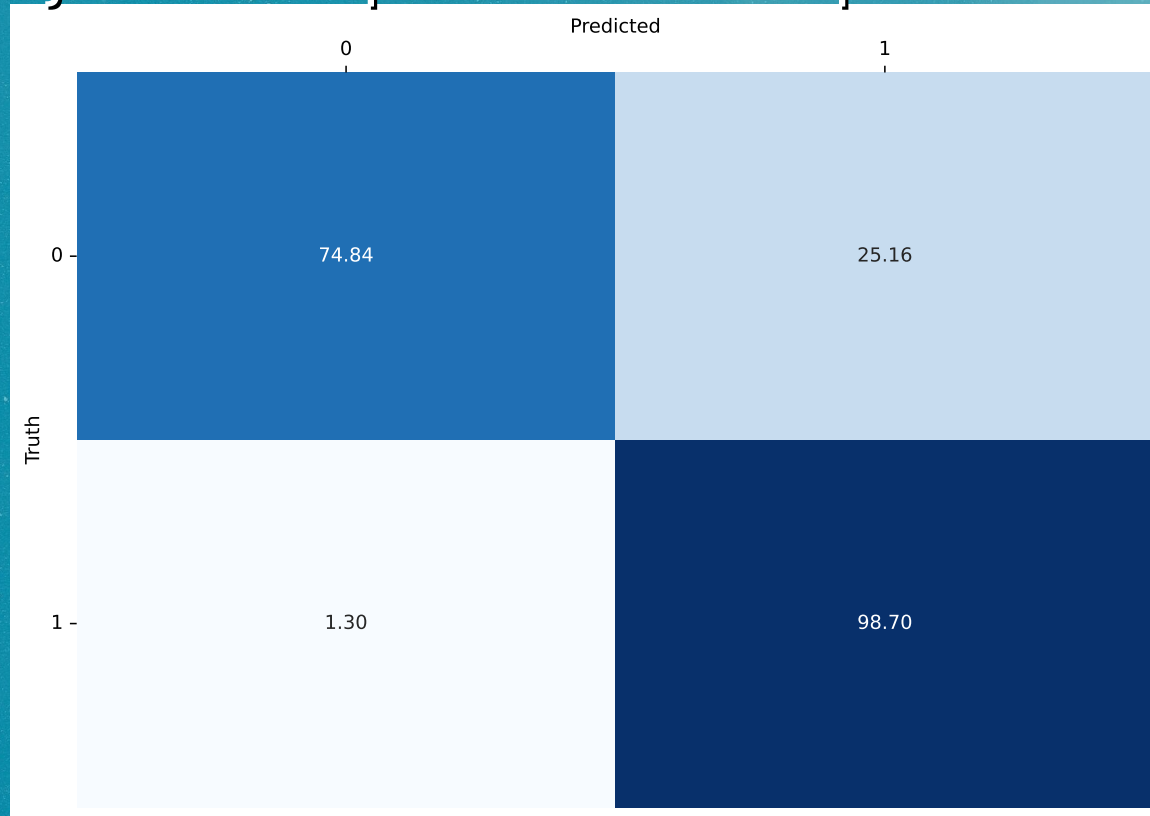
Accuracy : 98 % - Physical separation

Average time scale : 150 Myr



ML Protocol – Step 1

With projected separation : drop to 85 %



ML Protocol – Step 1

- Δt_{\max} about 150 millions years
- High reliability of more than 98 % with physical separation
- Drop up to 85 % with projected separation

ML Protocol – Step 1

Time intervals : [-1, 0, 150, 3380, 6600, 9800, Tmax]

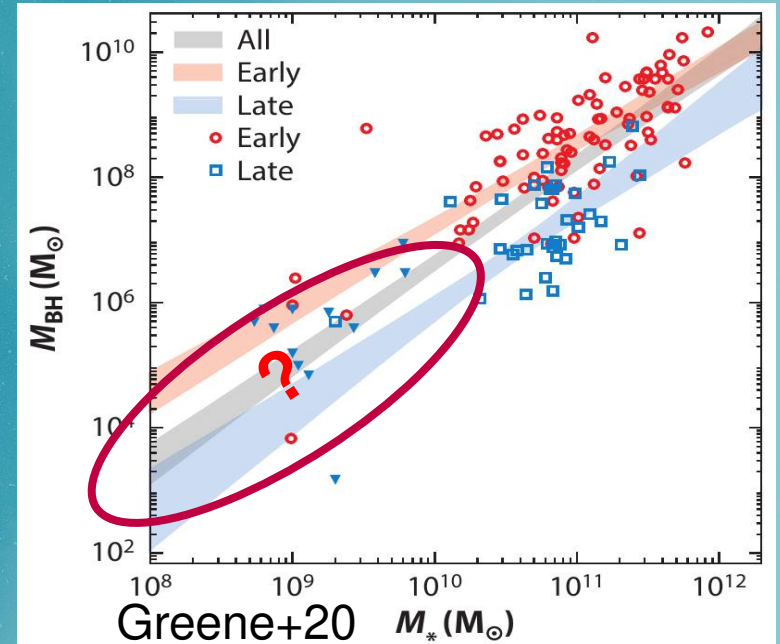
	Predicted					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
0 -	71.57	0.96	3.40	7.04	6.39	10.65
1 -	0.14	64.30	30.41	0.55	0.20	4.39
2 -	0.64	27.20	51.09	11.12	2.03	7.91
3 -	1.01	4.34	25.56	36.88	9.89	22.33
4 -	1.04	2.50	13.69	22.19	20.14	40.44
5 -	0.66	2.12	9.53	4.45	6.61	76.63

ML Protocol – Step 2

- Adapt the protocol for the groups ✓
- Merging timescale increase ✓
- Apply the protocol for the groups :
 - **Work in progress...**

Further steps

- LISA AstroWG : MBH Catalogue study
 - Better Mgal-MBH relation?
- MBH merger probability ?
- SMBH Merging timescales ?
- LISA detectability ?

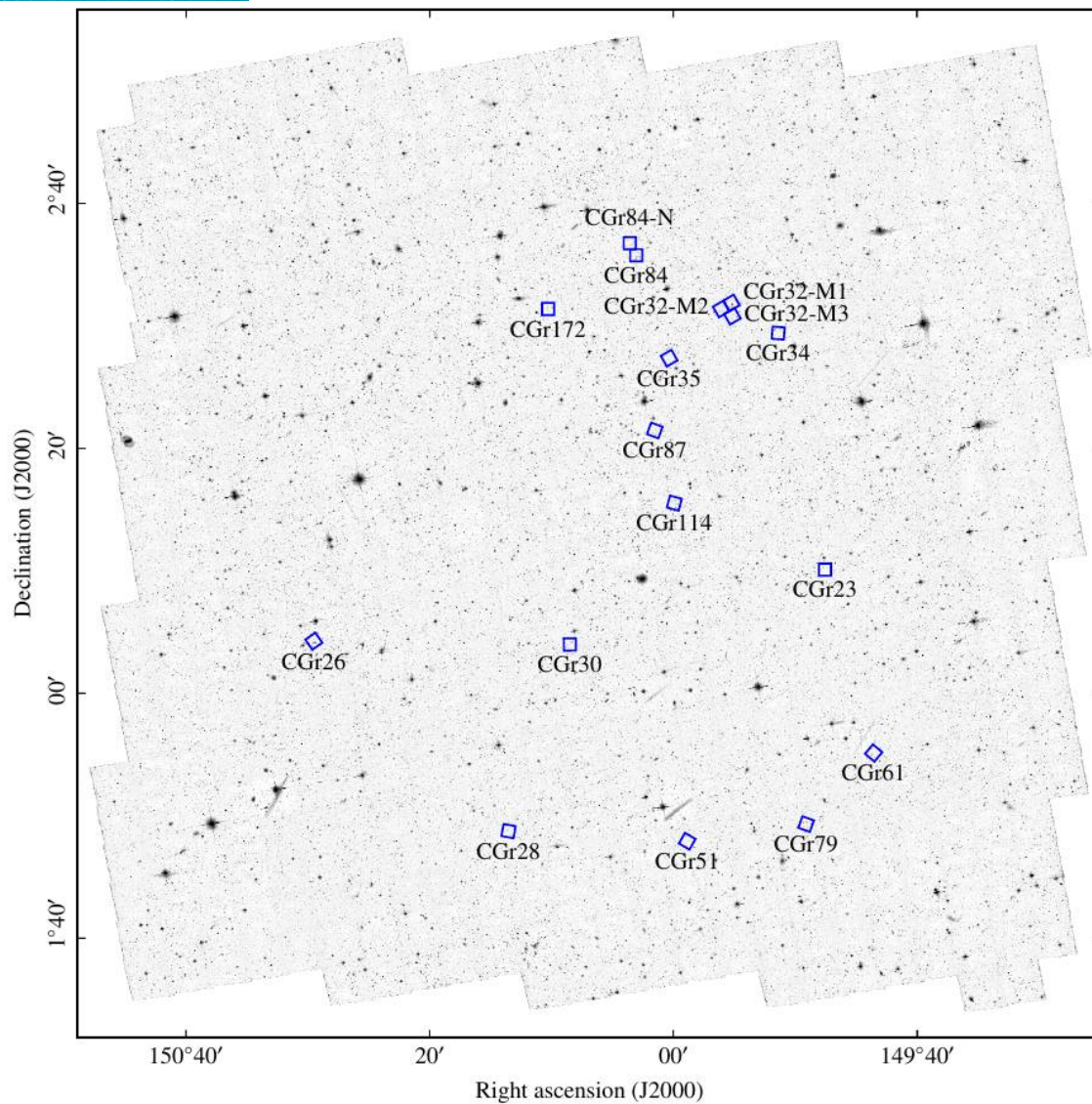


Takeaway message

- Galaxy and MBH growth pathways are still debated.
- Necessary to estimate the MBH merger rate for LISA data analysis.
- Estimates galaxy merger is a N body problem
- The ML protocol can gives interesting results for galaxy pairs for short timescales.

**Thank you for your
attention**

Backup Slides



Data set -
Cosmos Field
Dense regions

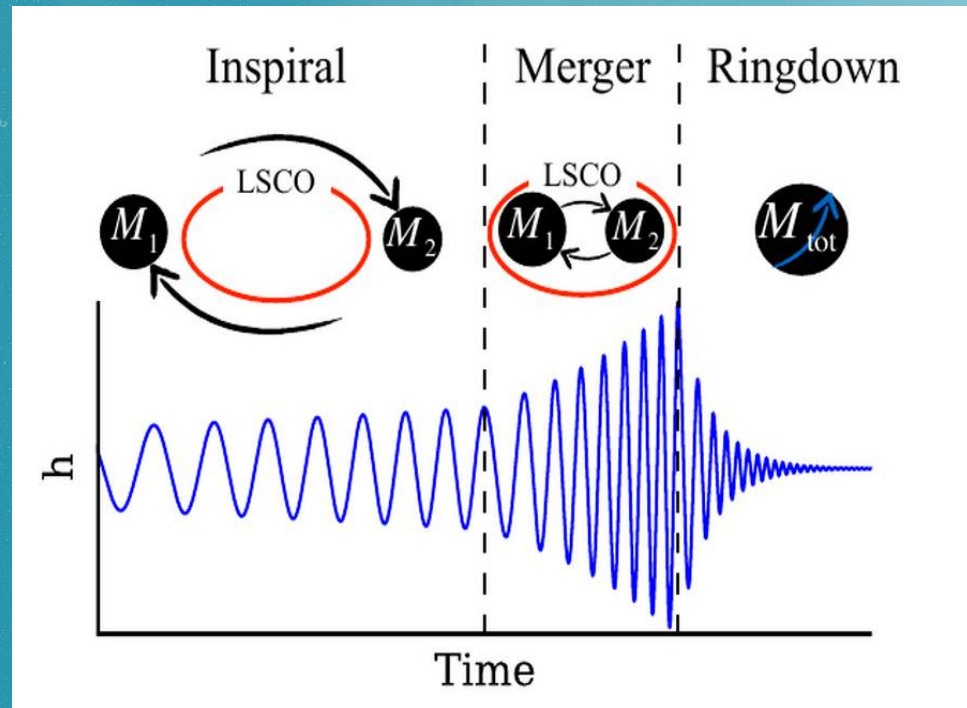
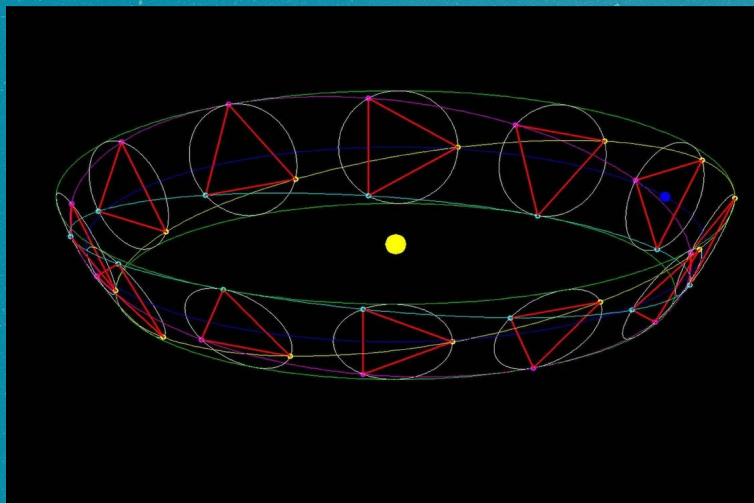
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Epinat +23

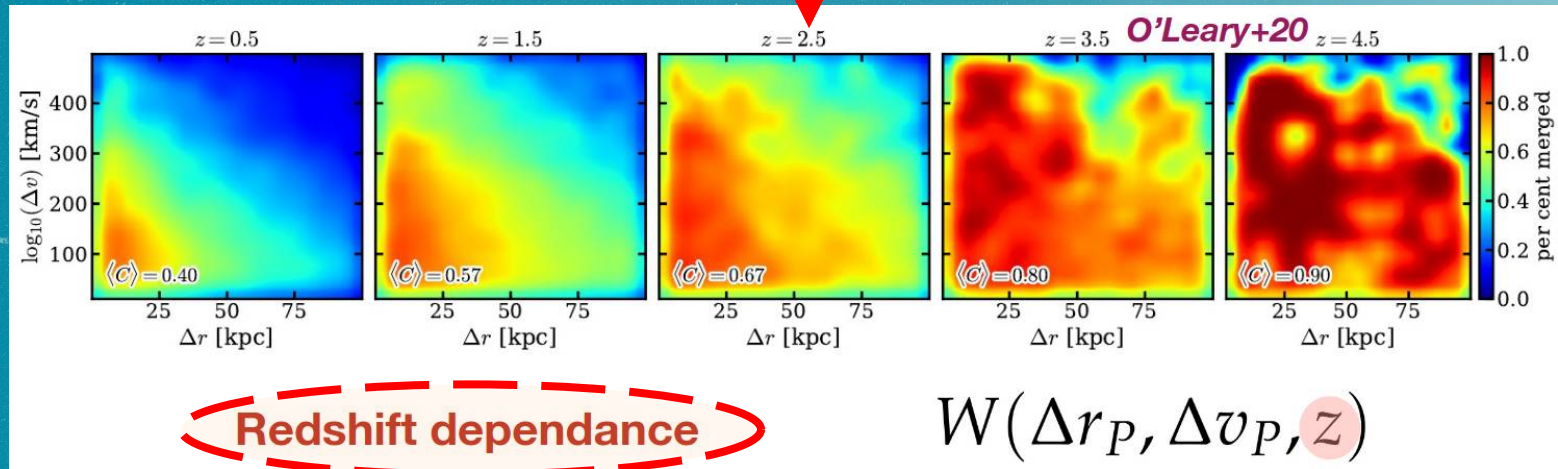
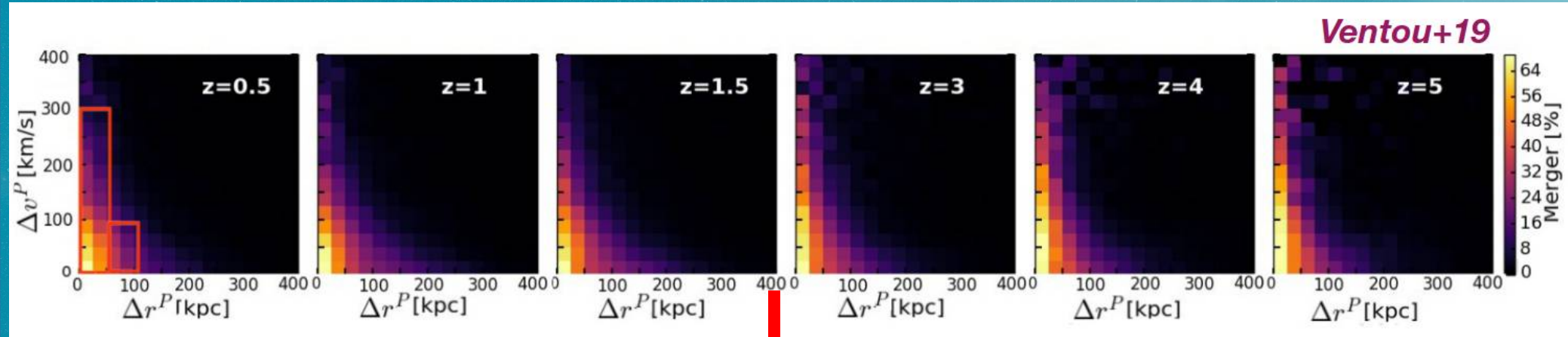
LISA Mission

Gravitational wave detector

- Informations on positions, masses, inclination...
- In the frequency domain of MBH masses of intermediate masses galaxies



Probabilities



Fraction of galaxy merger

Redshift confidence

Redshift completeness

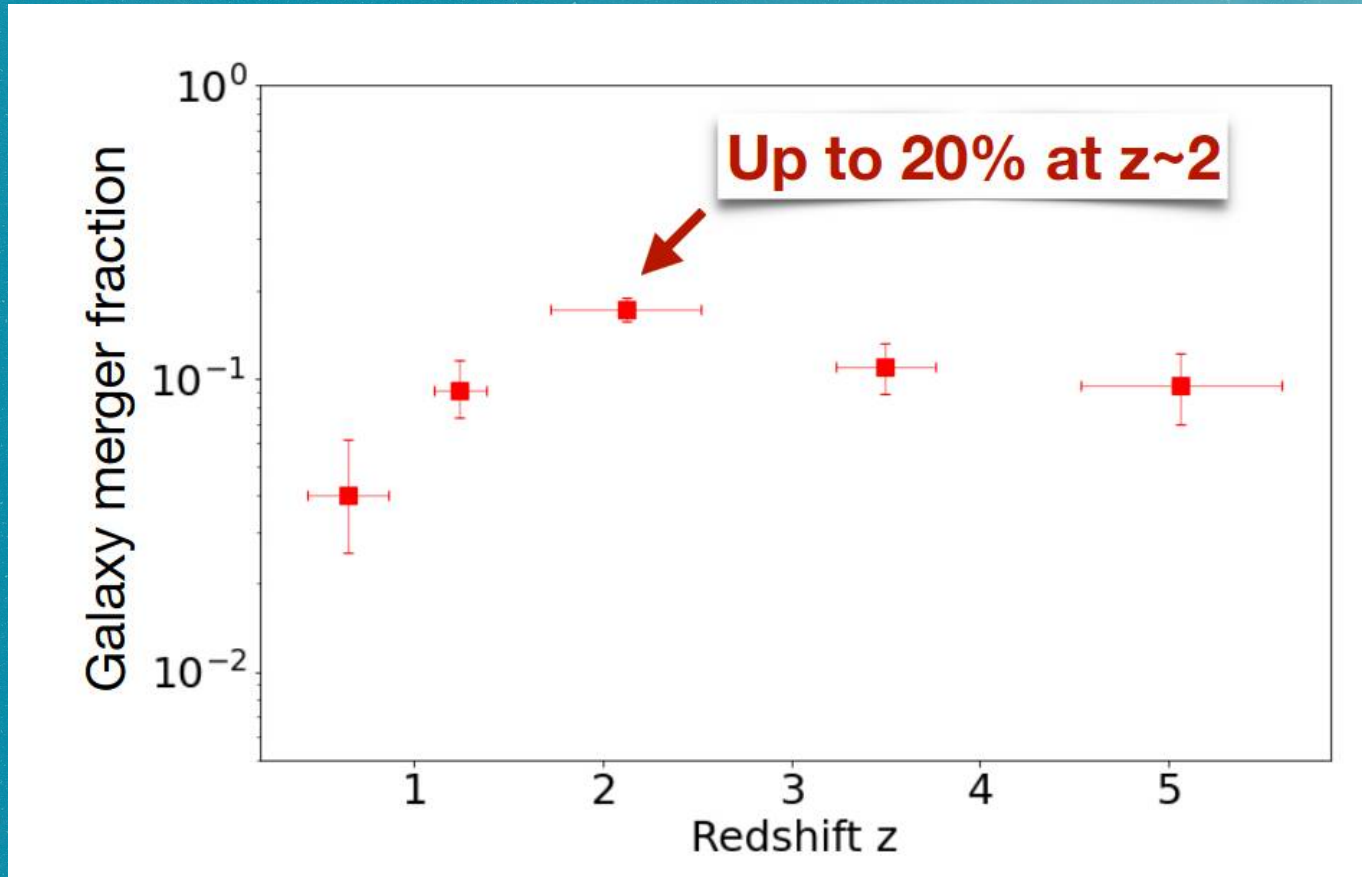
Merger probability

$$f_M(z_r) = \frac{C_1 \sum_{K=1}^{N_P} \frac{w_{z,K_1}}{C_2(z_{r,K_1})} \frac{w_{z,K_2}}{C_2(z_{r,K_2})} w_{A,K} W_K(\Delta r_{P,K}, \Delta v_{P,K}, z_{r,K})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \frac{w_z^i}{C_2(z_{r,i})}}$$

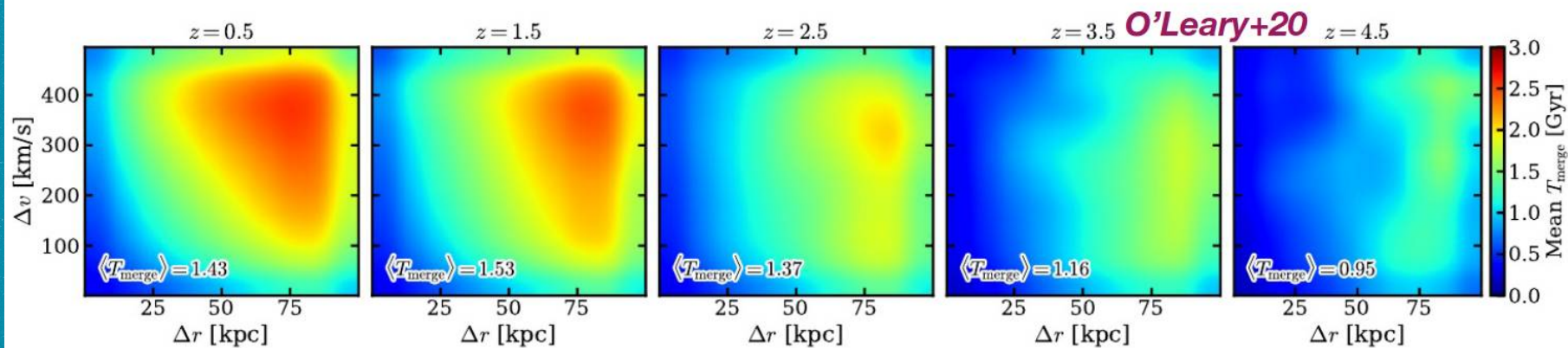
The equation is annotated with several elements:

- A blue arrow labeled "Redshift confidence" points to the weight w_{z,K_1} .
- A blue arrow labeled "Redshift completeness" points to the weight w_{z,K_2} .
- A red arrow labeled "Merger probability" points to the function $W_K(\Delta r_{P,K}, \Delta v_{P,K}, z_{r,K})$.
- A green arrow labeled "Limited spatial resolution" points to the constant C_1 .
- A green arrow labeled "Limited field-of-view" points to the denominator $\sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \frac{w_z^i}{C_2(z_{r,i})}$.

Fraction of galaxy merger



Galaxy merger rate



Merging timescale:

$$T_M(\Delta r_P, \Delta v_P, z)$$

