

# Workshop Highlights and Actions

PAX IX, King's College London, UK, July 23-25

# Community Effort to Develop Science Traceability Matrix for the Cosmic Explorer Project

## Science Traceability Matrix

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



## Science Goal:

*High-level goal that is identified by an external source, such as NASA or the National Academy of Science decadal survey.*

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Understand the variables that impact plant growth.

## Measurement Objective:

*The specific measurements or observations needed to collect the data that will address the science objective.  
(There can be multiple Measurement Objectives for a single Science Objective.)*

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Measure the amount of plant growth (both the plant and its fruit) weekly over four weeks when given 50, 125, or 250 milliliters of water per day.

## Science Objective:

*The specific science questions the mission intends to answer.*

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Determine the impact of amount of water on plant growth.

## Measurement Requirement:

*What the measurement must include in terms of content, precision, quality.*

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- Measure the height of the plant to the nearest millimeter.
- Measure the circumference of the fruit on the plant to the nearest millimeter.
- Weigh the fruit to the nearest gram without removing it from the plant.

## Instrument:

*What instrument would be needed to carry out the measurement.*

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- Ruler
- Caliper
- Hanging Scale

## Instrument Requirement:

*How and how well the instrument would need to perform.*

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- Ruler marked in millimeters
- Caliper able to measure in millimeters.
- Hanging scale able to provide weight in grams.

## Data Product:

*What will be the output (the product) of this measurement (for example, a map or a spectrum)*

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- Graph of **plant height** by amount of water applied over time.
- Graph of **fruit size** by amount of water applied over time.
- Graph of **fruit weight** by amount of water applied over time.

## Mission Requirement:

*What would need to happen during the mission to accomplish the measurement objective (and therefore the science objective)*

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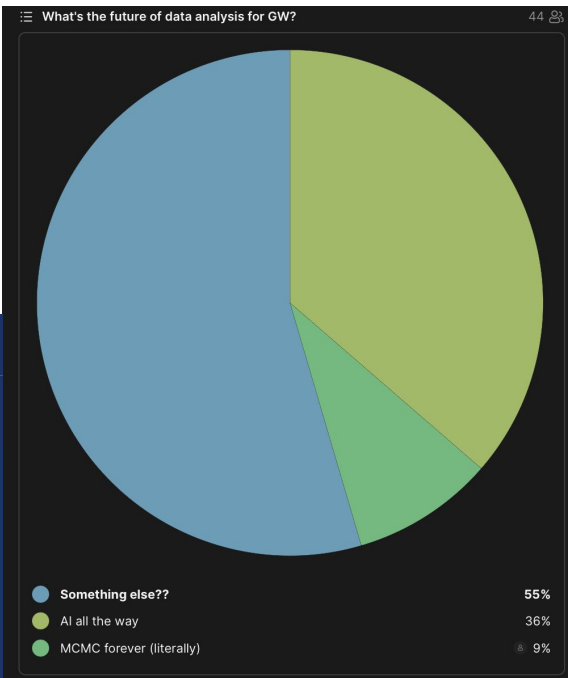
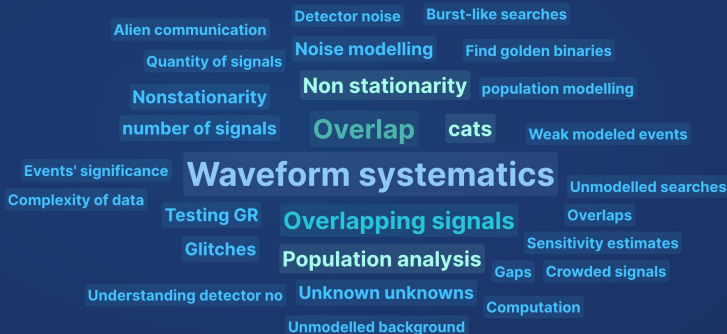
Provide an undisturbed area where plants receive the same amount of light and are kept at the same temperature, humidity, and other environmental conditions for four weeks.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Science Goal	Science Objectives	Measurement Objective	Measurement Requirement	Instrument	Instrument Requirement	Data Product	Detector Requirement
2	High-level goal that is identified by an external source, such as NASA or the National Academy of Science decadal survey.	The specific science questions the mission intends to answer.	The specific measurements or observations needed to collect the data that will address the science objective. (There can be multiple Measurement Objectives for a single Science Objective.)	What the measurement must include in terms of content, precision, quality	What instrument would be needed to carry out the measurement.	How and how well the instrument would need to perform	What will be the output (the product) of this measurement (for example, a map or a spectrum)	What would need to happen during the mission to accomplish the measurement objective (and therefore the science objective)
3	P5: 2023, p6:							
4								
5	<a href="#">Illuminate the Hidden Universe—Determine the Nature of Dark Matter</a>							
6								
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9	[A class of heavy WIMP dark matter candidates would produce astrophysical signals that reflect their nature. Searches for these signals are part of a broader multi-messenger astrophysics program that maps our universe with light, neutrinos, and gravitational waves.]							
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20	<a href="#">Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s:</a>							
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24	<a href="#">New Messengers and New</a>							

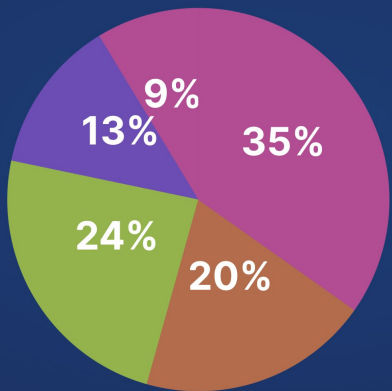
# Data Analysis Challenges

- Chris Van Den Broeck (chair), Laura Sberna, Aditya Vijaykumar
- SBI is the way to go but it does not work for all kind of systems

What do you think is the biggest data analysis challenge for future detectors?



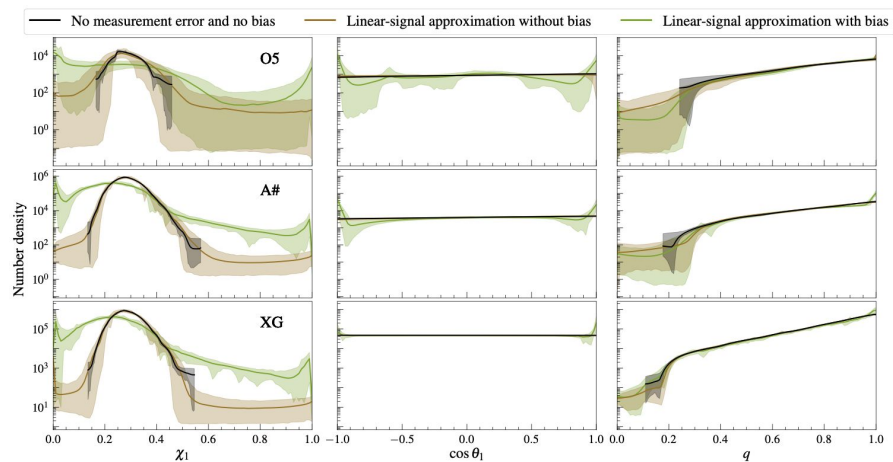
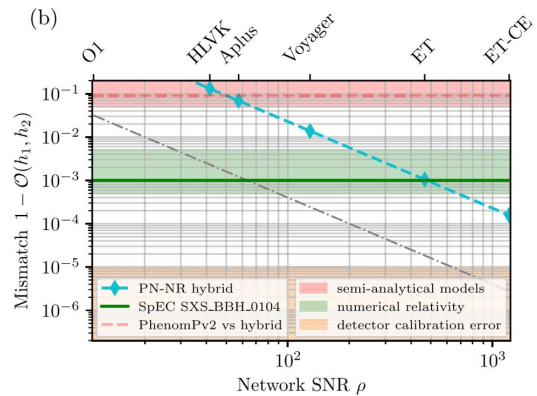
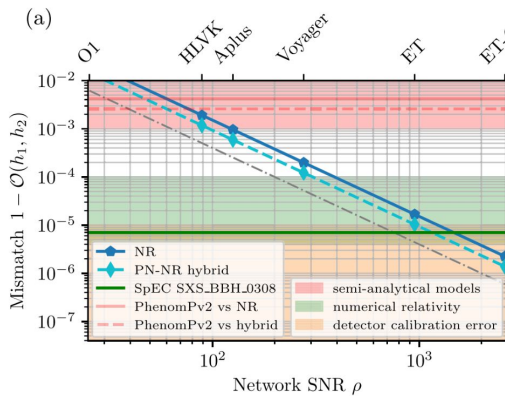
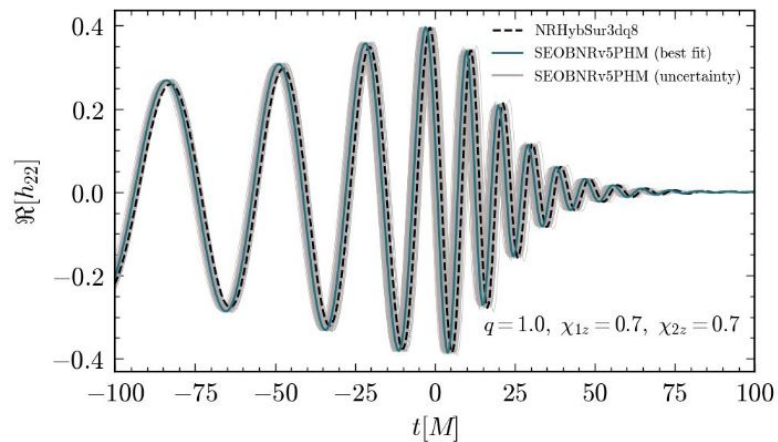
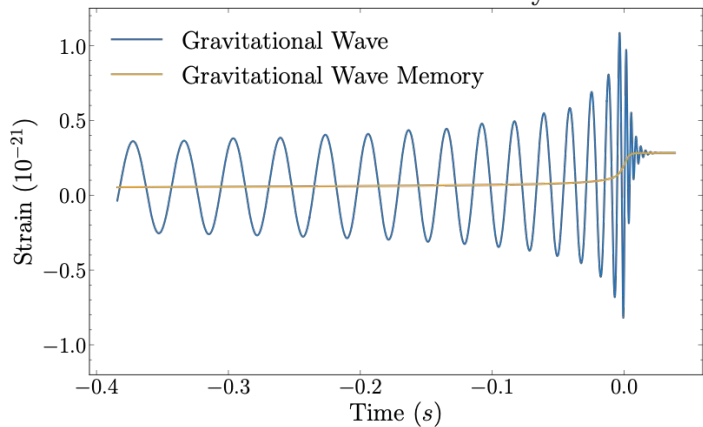
What's your (main) expertise?



Data analysis	35%
Theory	24%
Waveform modelling	20%
Astrophysics	13%
I'm just here for the coff...	9%
EM observations	0%
GW experiment	0%

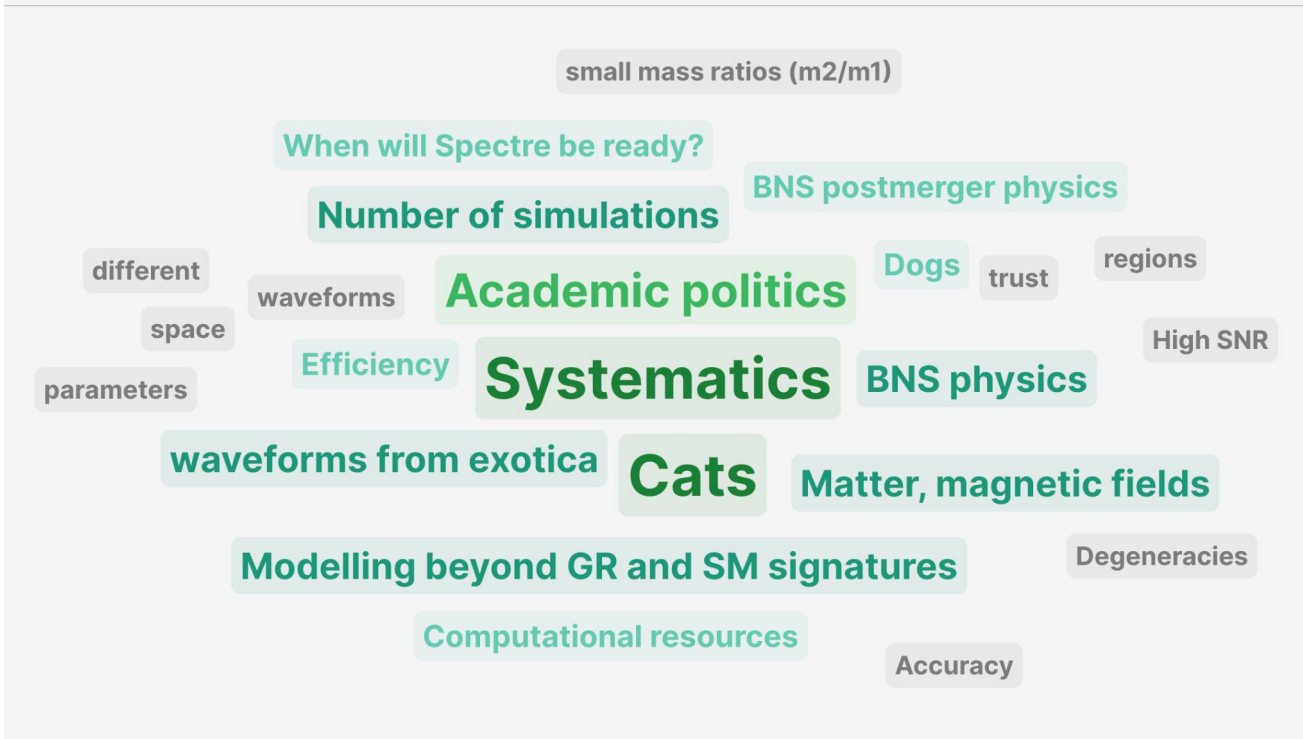
# Waveform Challenges and Numerical Relativity

GW150914-like numerical relativity simulation



# Waveform Challenges and Numerical Relativity

What's the biggest challenge for numerical relativity and waveform modelling for next generation detectors?





# Tests of General Relativity

- Krishnendu (Chair), Swetha Bhagwat, Elisa Maggio, Félix-Louis Julié, Tamara Evstafyeva, Thomas Sotiriou
- Post-merger tests of GR: With ringdown signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs) reaching up to 200 in 3G detectors, it is essential to improve the calibration of ringdown models. This includes incorporating precession, eccentricity effect on ringdown models amplitudes, nonlinear modes, and tail effects. To achieve this, we need more extensive coverage from NR simulations and better parameterization.
- False deviations of general relativity could show in GW observations with large signal-to-noise ratio. Which effects should be accounted for in the waveform models or analysis methods? If we find a deviation from general relativity, which checklist should we follow?

# Tests of General Relativity

- Some progress in constructing beyond GR and/or exotic compact objects full IMR waveforms (NR simulations and PN efforts).
- We now have the tools to model inspiral-merger-ringdown waveforms for some modified gravities. In the future, it is important to adapt and extend these results to wider classes of modified gravities, and develop semi-analytic waveform libraries, e.g., by comparing EOB and NR templates.
- Semi-agnostic tests of GR
- Poll Qn: “Do you expect a confirmed deviation from GR to show up in the current or future GW data?” Majority answered NO!

# Multimessenger Observations

- Andrea Maselli (chair), Zsuzsa Marka, Nikhil Sarin
- The value of multi-messenger observations is obvious.
  - What can we robustly extract given systematics in EM/GW modelling?
- How are we going to deal with coincidences?
  - Statistical frameworks exist but not always immediately usable.
- Need to improve our modelling of counterparts
  - Has to be a joint effort from nuclear, numerical, and analytical theory community.
- Broaden definition of multi-messenger astronomy - It is not just joint detections.
  - Populations in EM independent of GW
    - Gaia, Galactic pulsars, Transients like SNe, GRBs, Kilonovae, Luminous Red Novae, etc
  - Different probes in time/evolutionary stage of stellar/neutron star evolution.
    - Different time in the Universe/SFR/Metallicity.
- What EM facilities do we need to keep up with 3G instruments?

# Astrophysical Populations

- Anuradha (chair), Debarati C., Amanda F., Martyna C., Matthew M.

What was predicted in the population but not (yet) seen

mass evolution with z  
 pism peak at 45 msol  
 sharp pism      pism gap  
 lower mass gap  
 pair instability peak  
 redshift evolution  
 extremal spins

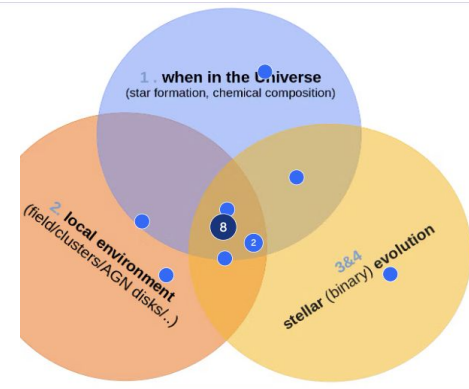
What astrophysical processes could explain these features?

<p>Hierarchical mergers</p> <p>3 Popular</p>	<p>Peak at 35 solar mass: more than one formation channel?</p> <p>1</p>	<p>At least one of the features should be from hierarchical mergers.</p> <p>1</p>	<p>High mass tail: hierarchical mergers</p> <p>1</p>
<p>q-spin correlation: stable mass transfer</p>	<p>naive question: how confidently can we rule out observational bias?</p>		

What are you most excited to learn in XG?

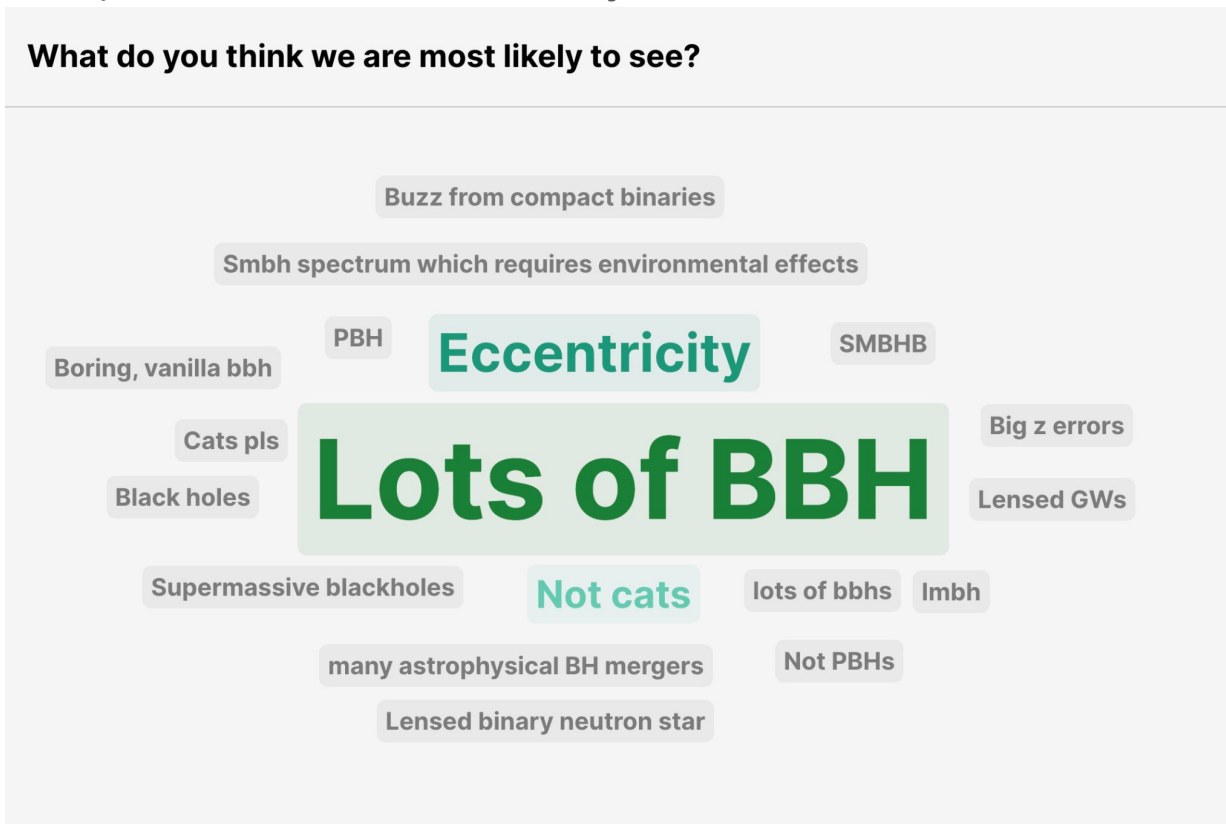
high redshift astrophysic      neutron star astrophysics  
 far side binaries      pbhs  
 subsolar      imbhhs      spin distribution      redshift evolution  
 eccentricity      redshift evolution of pop  
 signs of new physics      mass evolution  
 bns delay time distributi      agn formation channel

What determines the observed population properties of BBH mergers?



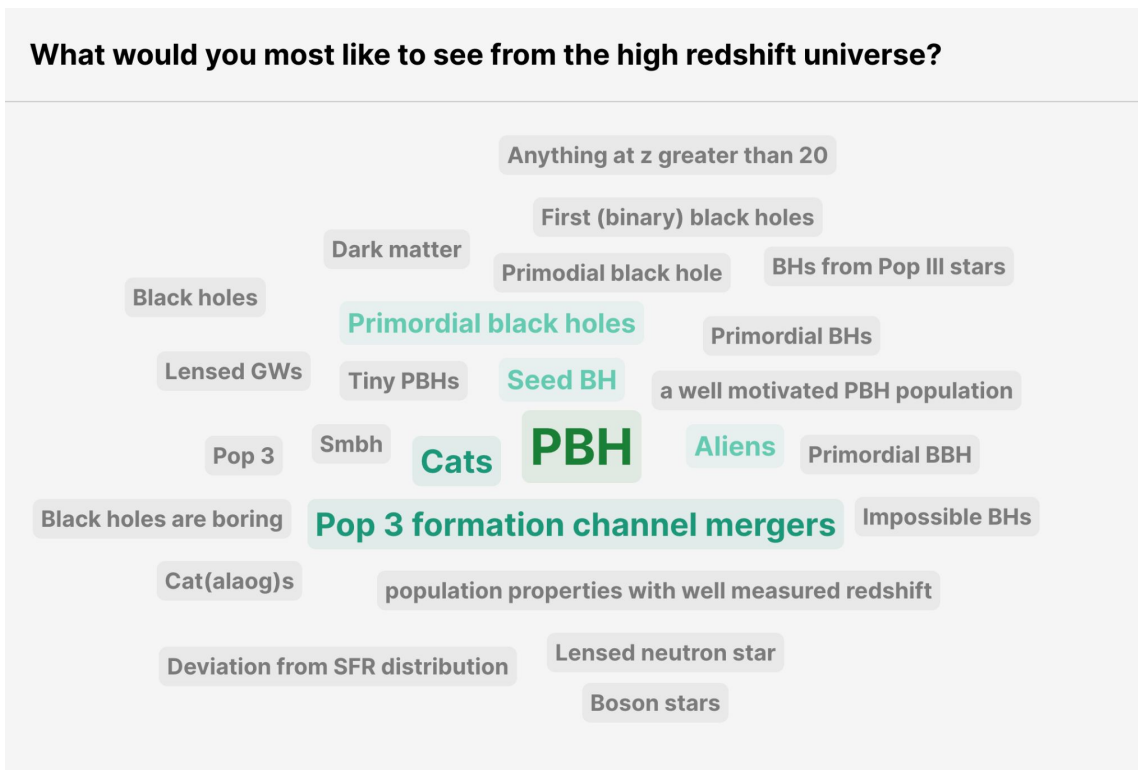
# Compact Objects at High Redshifts

- Katy (chair), Aurrekoetxea, Mukherjee, Reali, Romero-Shaw



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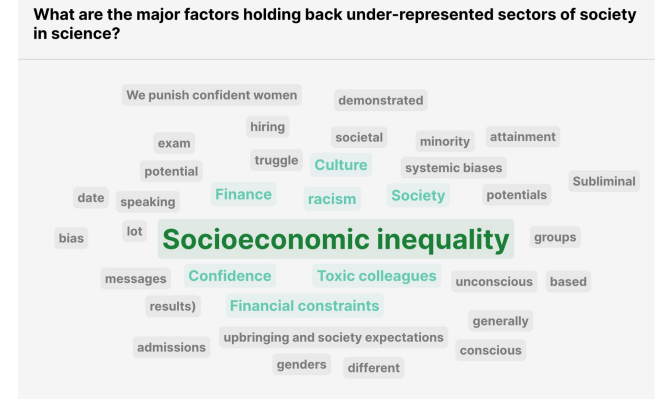
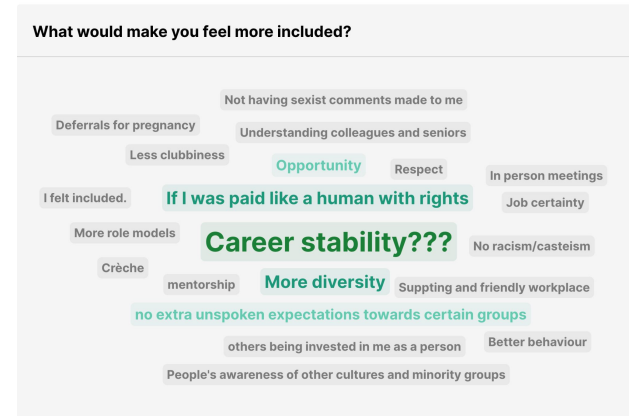


# Lunch with Early Career Researchers

- Lionel (chair), Marc Favata, Michalis Agathos, Nils Anderson, Alessandra Buonanno
- Reach out to broader group of people, buy tickets!
- Importance of being at right place, right time
- Funding landscape in USA and Europe—There is never enough funding!
- New group are forming, so more positions but there are also more people applying, so competition is high (as always)
- Apply early for faculty jobs but also negotiate when possible

# Equity, Diversity, Inclusion

- Katy (chair), Marta Colleoni, Sarah Gossan, Malcolm Fairbairn, Anuradha Gupta
- Code of conduct should also condemn power-based exploitation
- Are there carrots to retain folks from underrepresented groups in academia?
- Are there carrots for folks who to the good job in mentoring and teaching of students from underrepresented groups (often difficult cases)?
- In addition to the letters from senior colleagues, letters from junior colleagues (e.g., mentees) should also be required in the job applications
- Are we doing enough to collaborate with outside expertise?



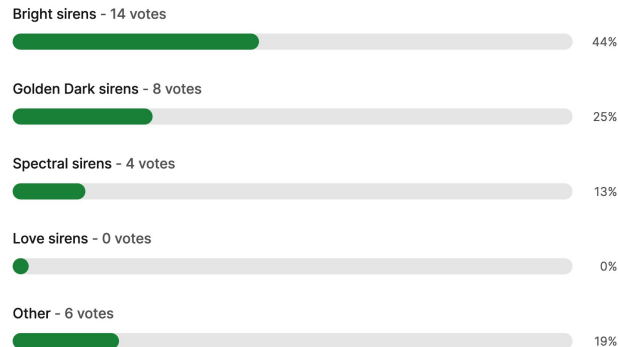


# Cosmology

- Sathya (chair), Ish Gupta, Archisman Ghosh, Daniel Holz, Matteo Fasiello
- So many types of sirens to measure  $H_0$  from GWs, which one is the most important?
- What if we consider only golden sirens or loud-enough sirens?
- Selection effects from GW can be properly incorporated but EM selection effects can severely affect our estimates
- Other effects that can affect the measurements are non-stationary noise and detector calibration error
- Should we do the galaxy reweighting in statistical method?
- Effect of host-galaxy identification for hierarchical mergers

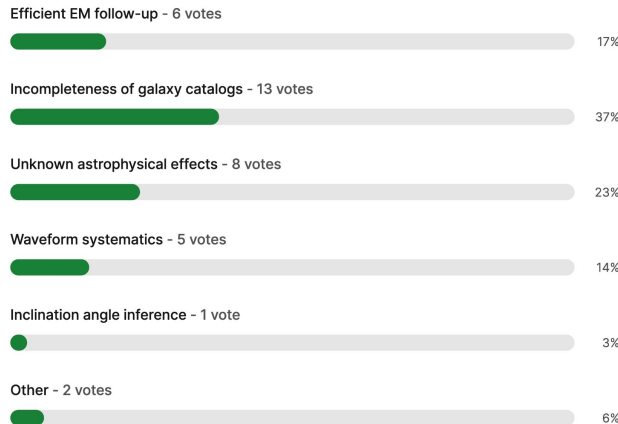
## Which siren, by itself, will be the first to resolve the Hubble tension?

Multiple Choice Poll 32 votes 32 participants



## What is the most important systematic to consider?

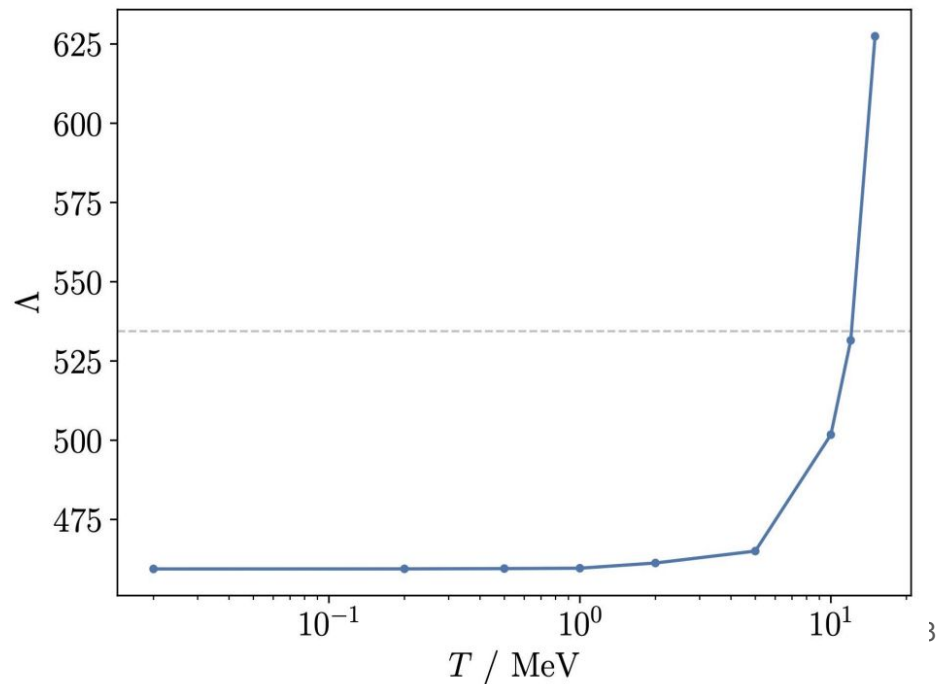
Multiple Choice Poll 35 votes 35 participants



no one loved Love sirens!

# Neutron Star Equation of State and Nuclear Physics

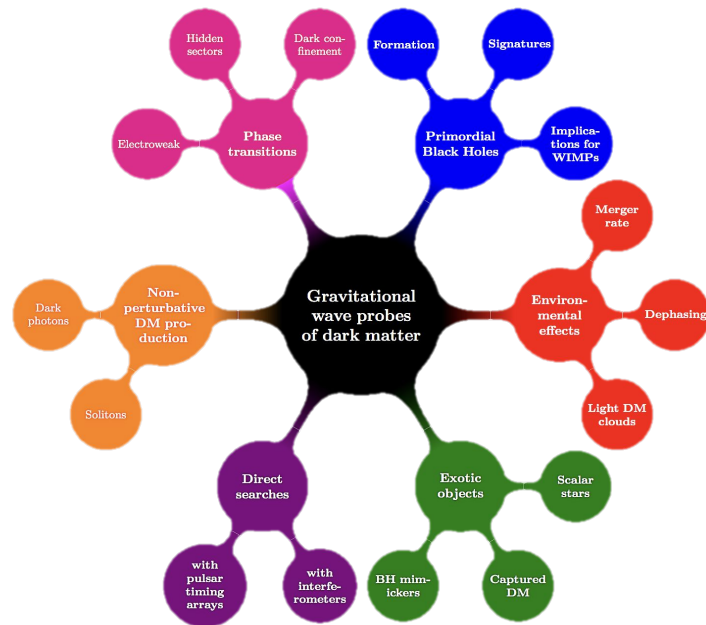
- Waveform models need more work
- NR simulation suffer from numerical systematics currently; e.g. artificial surface heating



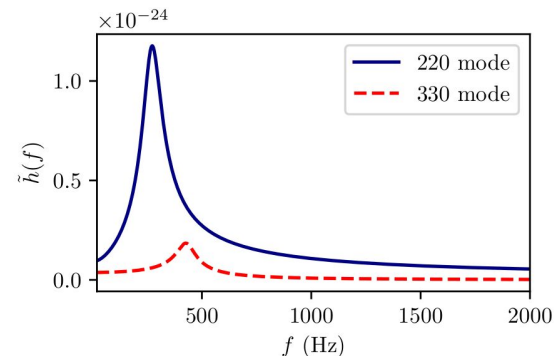
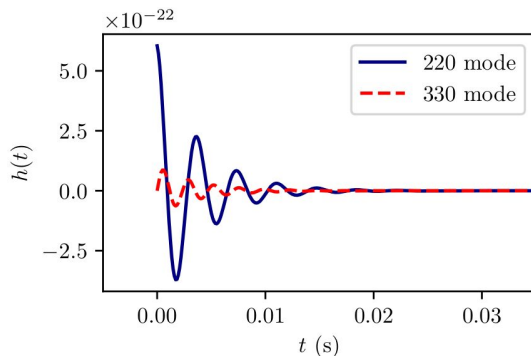
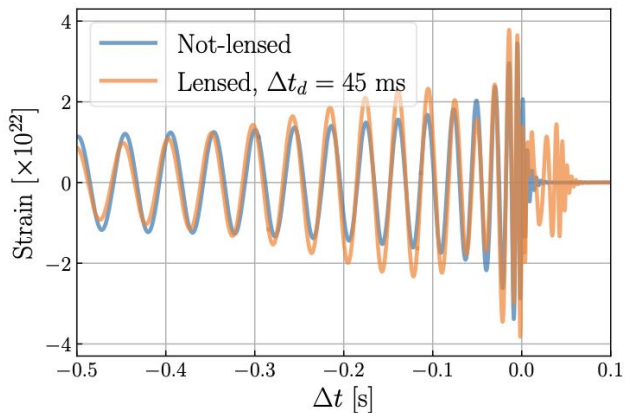
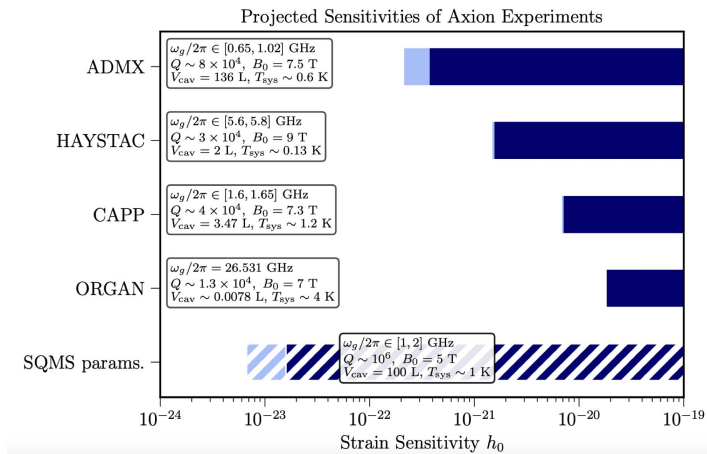
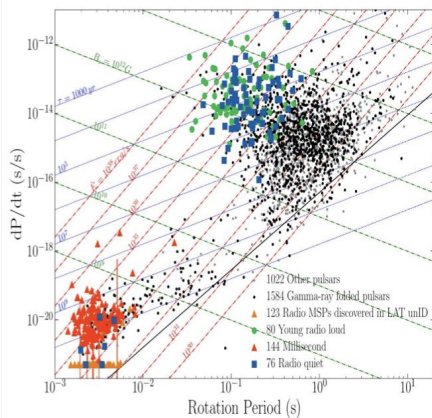
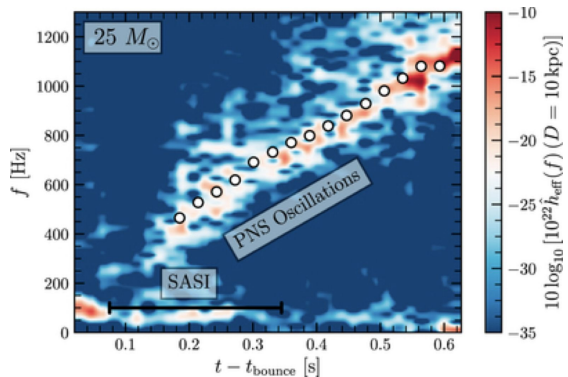
# Dark Matter and Astroparticle Physics

Eugene Lim & Djuna Croon (co-chairs), Pippa Cole, Ema Dimastrogiovanni, Ed Daw

- There are a lot of proposed signals of dark matter and astroparticles in gravitational wave data, both transients and SGWB
- The next important challenge is to understand the background well, as well as possible degeneracies
- Although there is enthusiasm in the community, there is a funding gap in astroparticle physics.



# Discovering Exotica



# Discovering Exotica

- Sarah Gossan (chair), José M. Ezquiaga, Ani Prabhu, Julian Westerweck + special guest Chandana Hrishikesh
- Require better understanding (modelling+) of GW exotica to search for it
- Development of source-specific searches may be required to improve detection prospects (esp. for long-duration, broad-band emission)
- Looking forward: do we require better coordination to avoid waste of resources (time, computation,+)
- In the ultra-HF regime (10kHz+): require more sources of interest for GW searches
- New physics: how do we prepare to detect the unknown?
- What do \*you\* think will be our first “non-garden variety CBC”/exotic GW detection?