

Precessing in—spiral binaries Computational costs

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Key results in a nutshell

- The search for precessing binary systems has been considered so far computationally intractable
- However, we can use incorrect but qualitatively plausible waveforms robust fake features to make initial estimates
- •We have now good reasons to believe this is actually not true and we can attack the problem:
 - For nearly equal mass systems we have indications that we have the computational resources to search for precessing binaries.
 - ➤ For unequal mass systems (e.g. 1.4 10 Msun) the computational problem seems still to be horrendous
 - ➤ However, if we are prepared to make choices on the portion of the parameter space we want to probe, we can afford searches



The mimic template

Assume that the right template family to use is:

$$\tilde{h}(f) = Af^{-7/6} \exp \left\{ i \left[2\pi f t_0 - \phi_0 + \psi(f) \right] \right\}$$

where the amplitude is constant and the phase is given by:

$$\psi(f) = \psi_{PN}(f; S = 0) + \xi \cos(\zeta f^{-2/3} + \chi)$$
Usual phase term for spin-less binaries 2 parameters

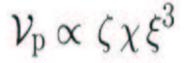
Oscillating term mimicking modulation 3 parameters

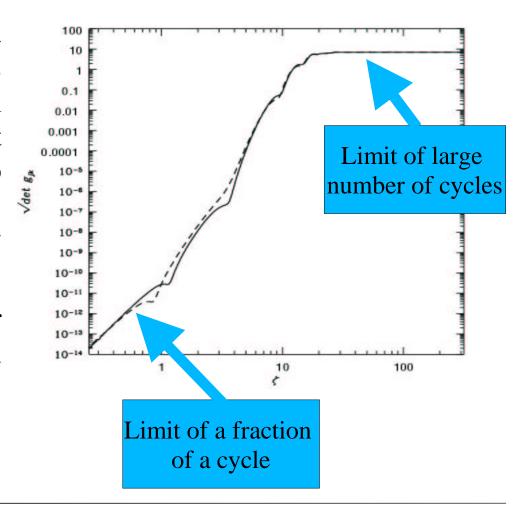
The key new ingredient that we introduce here is the oscillatory behavior of the phase induced by precession



The metric

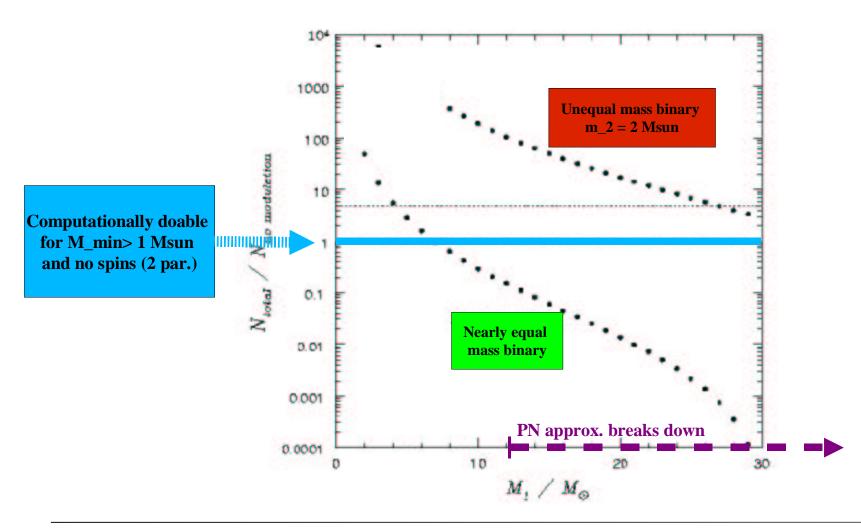
- The 5-parameter **metric is block diagonal**: the mass parameters are essentially decorrelated from the spin parameters (important practical implications to set up the filter mesh)
- The metric changes dramatically structure at $N_p \sim 1$
- The volume of the parameter space (for the 3 precession parameters) is:







Computational costs (5 parameters)





Conclusions

- Despite all the approximations and uncertainties, it is clear that we have indeed a concrete chance of searching for binary systems undergoing precession
- Key open questions:
 - ➤ Effective (FF) template family (Grandclement and Kalogera; Buonanno et al.)
 - > Efficient (surely hierarchical) search algorithm