Milky Way structure and morphology from its gravitational wave signal

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Ten Years to LISA



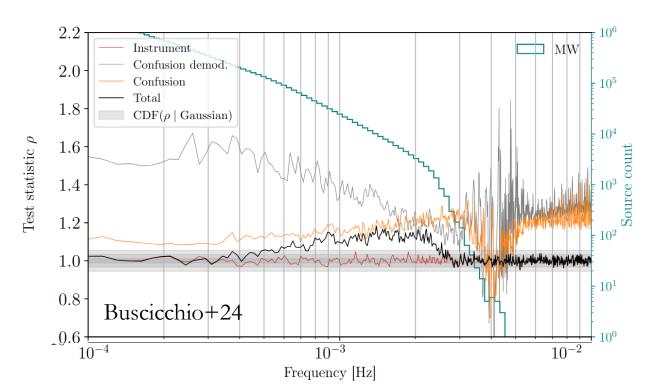


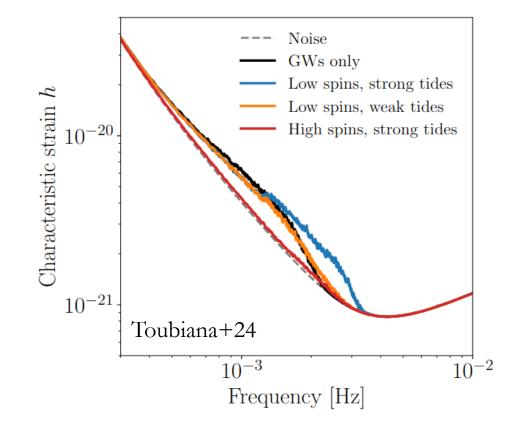
Introduction

Modelling galactic foreground

Benefits:

- Reducing biases in reconstructing stochastic and individual signals.
- Extracting astrophysical information (binary population, Milky Way assembly, and structure).





Challenges:

- Population uncertainties (Delfavero+25, Toubiana+24, Korol+22, Lamberts+19, ...)
- Non Gaussianity (Buscicchio+24, Karnesis+25...)
- Non stationarity

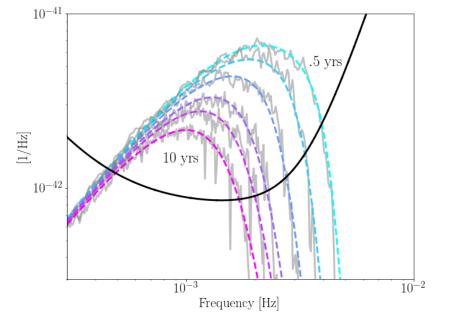
Galactic Foreground in Time

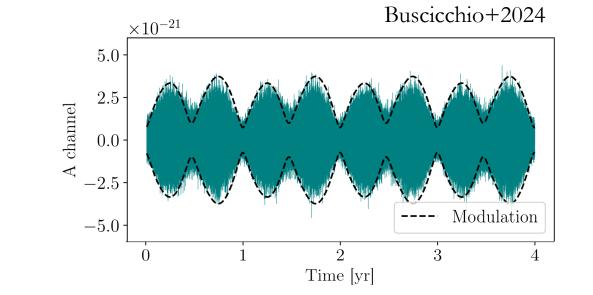
Long Timescale Effect

Detection and removal of **WD binaries** from the foreground.

$$S_h(f) = \frac{A}{2} f^{-7/3} e^{-(f/f_1)^{\alpha}} \left(1 + \tanh\left(\frac{f_{\text{knee}} - f}{f_2}\right)\right)$$

$$\log_{10} f_{1/\text{knee}} = a_{1/\text{knee}} \log_{10}(T_{\text{obs}}) + b_{1/\text{knee}}$$



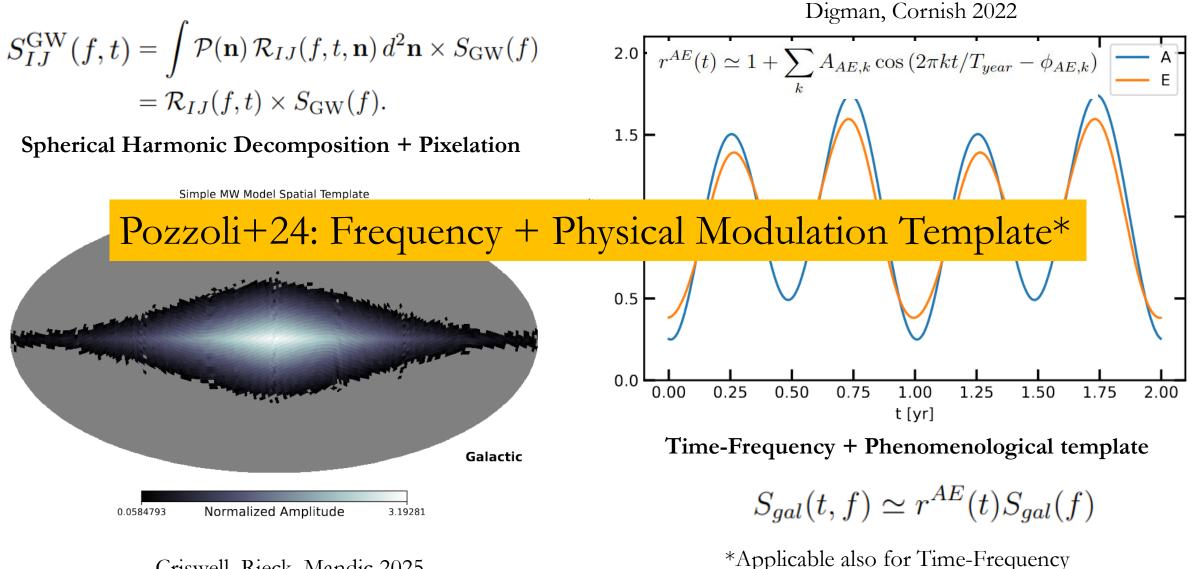


Short Timescale Effect
Modulation of the signal due to the interaction between
Milky Way anisotropies and LISA's orbital motion.

Karnesis+2021

Galaxy Time Dependence

Method: Non-Stationarities or Anisotropies?



Criswell, Rieck, Mandic 2025

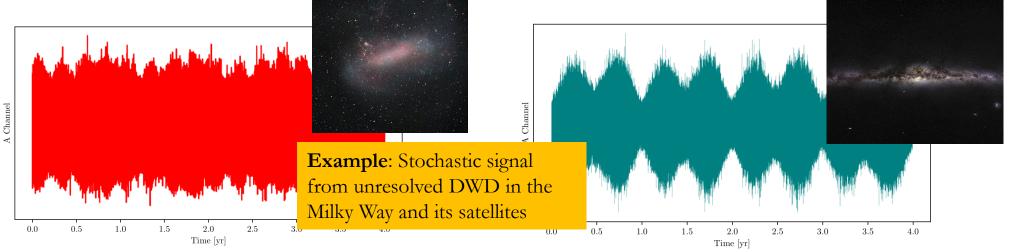
Cyclostationary Process

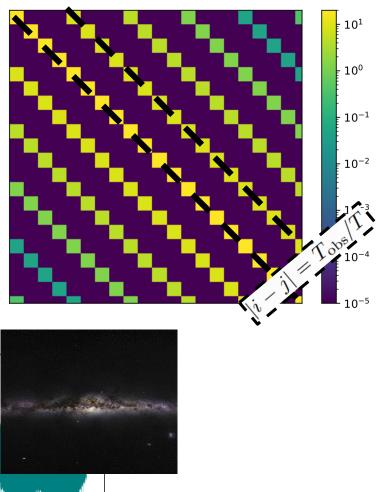
Cyclostationary processes are stochastic processes whose **statistical properties are periodic** in time

E[X(t)] = m(t) = m(t+T) $E[X(t')X(t)] = \Sigma(t',t) = \Sigma(t'+T,t+T)$

Covariance Matrix in frequency domain

$$C(f, f') = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} B_n S_h\left(\frac{f' + f}{2}\right) \delta\left(f - f' + \frac{n}{T}\right)$$

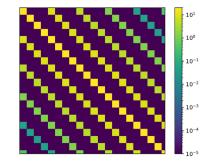




Credit: ESO

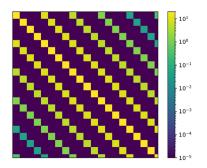
Cyclostationary Process in LISA

$$C(f, f') = \sum_{n=-8}^{8} B_n S_h\left(\frac{f'+f}{2}\right) \delta\left(f - f' + \frac{n}{T}\right)$$



Cyclostationary Process in LISA

$$C(f, f') = \sum_{n=-8}^{8 \bigstar} B_n S_h \left(\frac{f'+f}{2}\right) \delta\left(f - f' + \frac{n}{T}\right)$$



Astrophysical Spectrum:

- Karnesis+21 for Galactic Foreground:

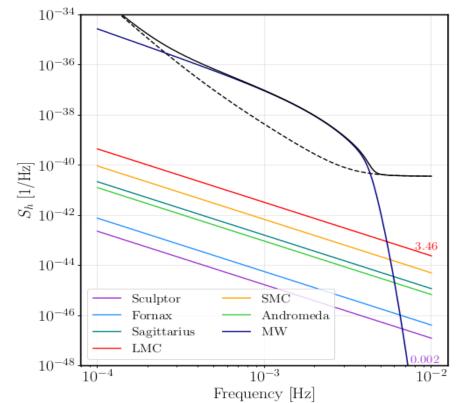
$$S_h(f) = \frac{A}{2} f^{-7/3} e^{-(f/f_1)^{\alpha}} \left(1 + \tanh\left(\frac{f_{\text{knee}} - f}{f_2}\right) \right)$$

- For the **Satellite Background**: integrate the squared inspiral amplitude over the orbital frequency and chirp mass.

$$S_h(f) = \int d\mathcal{M}_c p(\mathcal{M}_c) \int df_s p(f_s) \delta(f - f_s) \frac{(G\mathcal{M}_c)^{10/3}}{(c^4 D)^2} (\pi f_s)^{4/3}$$

We get a **Power law** template

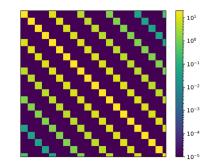
See Pozzoli+24 for more details





Cyclostationary Process in LISA

$$C(f, f') = \sum_{n=-8}^{8} B_n S_h \left(\frac{f'+f}{2}\right) \delta \left(f - f' + \frac{n}{T}\right)$$



Fourier Coefficient of Modulation:

We want to perform the sky average of signal²

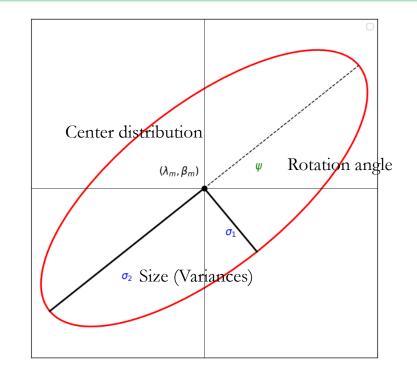
$$\int d\lambda \int d\beta \cos \beta p(\lambda,\beta) h^2(t,\lambda,\beta)$$

We decompose the integrals into several of this type:

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} d\theta_r \int_{\mathcal{R}} d\phi_r p\left(\theta_r\right) p\left(\phi_r\right) e^{im\theta_r} e^{in\phi_r} = \varphi_{\theta_r}(m)\varphi_{\phi_r}(n)$$

The solution is analytical for many distributions: CHARACTERISTIC FUNCTION.

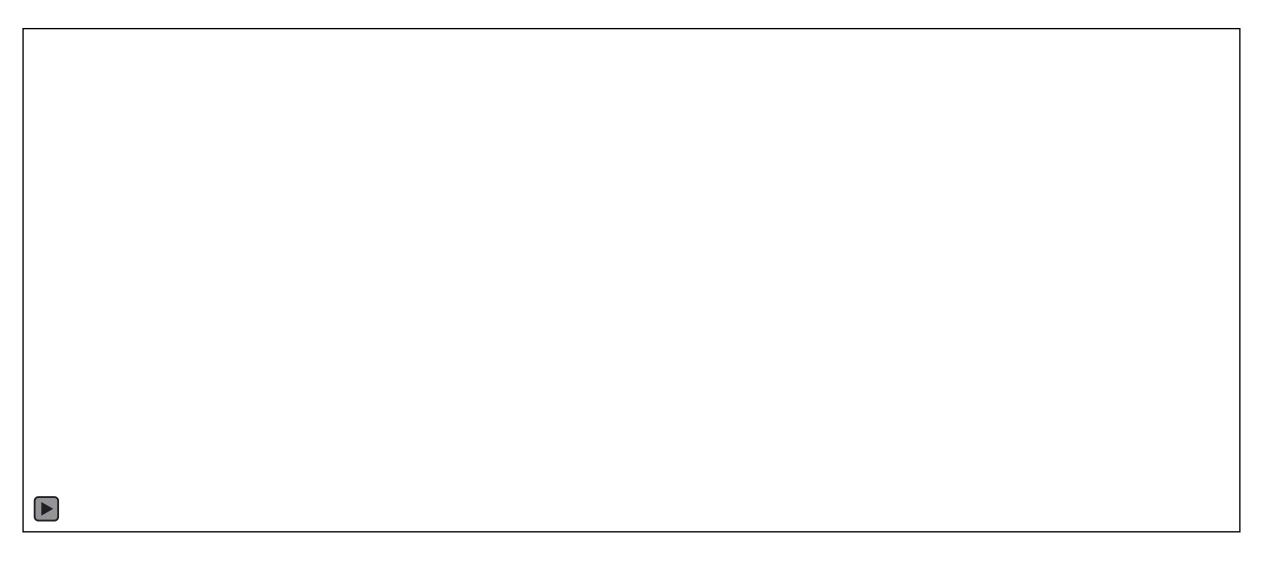
We **parametrize the modulation** as function of distribution parameters.





See Pozzoli+24, Buscicchio+24 for more details

Galactic Modulation: Influence of Latitude



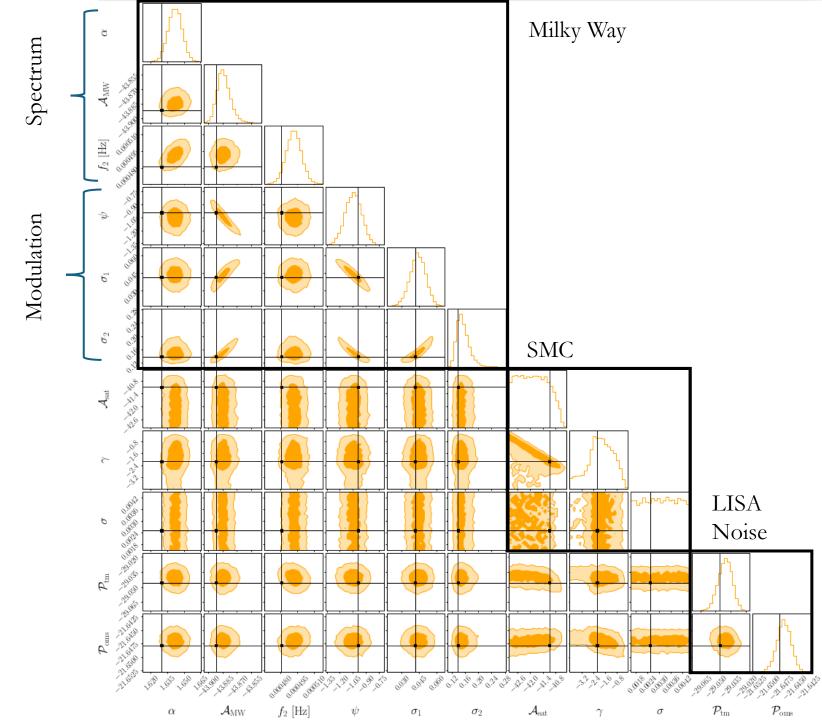
Galactic Modulation: Influence of Size

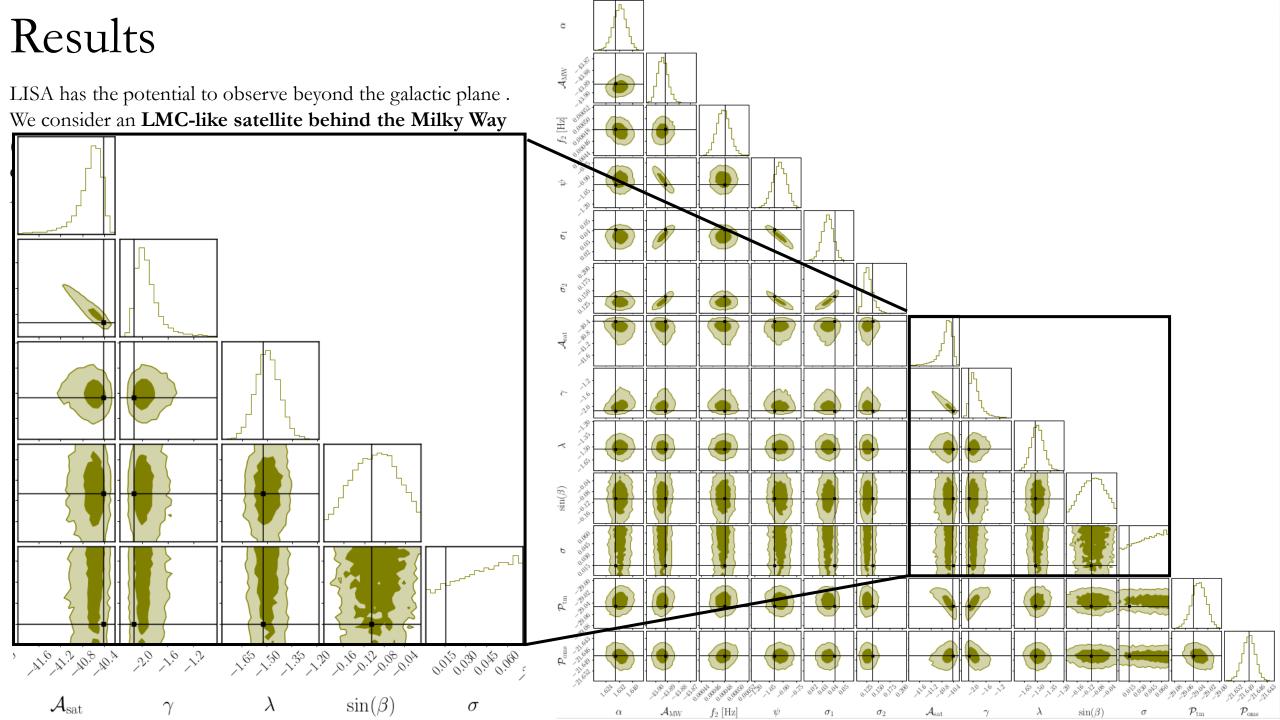


Results

- Simultaneous reconstruction of LISA instrumental noise, Milky Way Foreground and Satellite background.
- Simultaneous Inference of spectrum and modulation

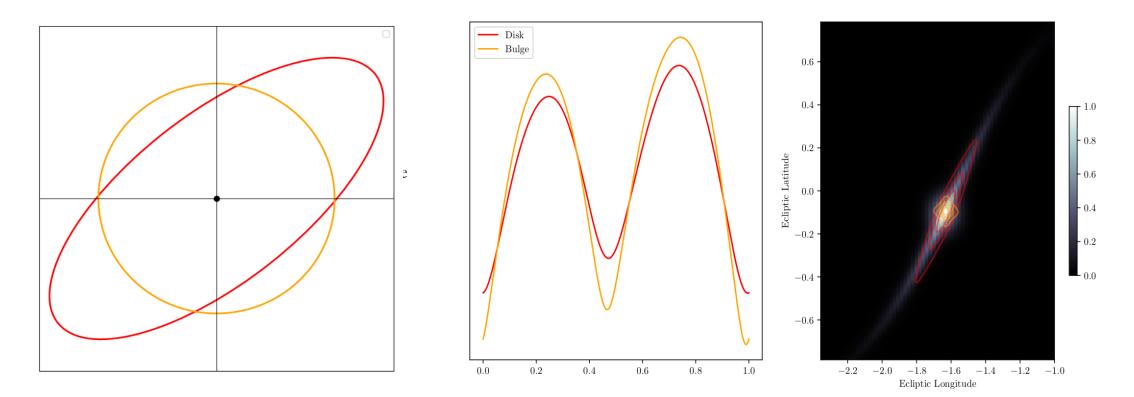
What else?





What' next?

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} d\theta_r \int_{\mathcal{R}} d\phi_r p(\theta_r) p(\phi_r) e^{im\theta_r} e^{in\phi_r} = \varphi_{\theta_r}(m)\varphi_{\phi_r}(n)$$



Bulge-Disk Decomposition of Milky Way with GWs!

Conclusion

What do we propose?

- Cyclostationarity prescription to study MW foreground
- New realistic modulation model (compatible also with Time-Frequency)

What can we do?

- Studying MW structure:
 - Satellite
 - Geometry and Structure

Next challenges:

- Non-Gaussianity
- Data Gaps