



Astrophysics with EMRIS, IMRIS, and XMRIS

Formation, evolution, and the information encoded in the gravitational wave signatures

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Ten Years to LISA @Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Inspiring systems: EMRIs, IMRIs, XMRIs

Extreme mass-ratio inspirals (EMRIs): $q = M/m \sim 10^5 - 10^7$

Super Massive Black Hole (SMBH) + Stellar mass black holes (BH) /
Neutron stars (NS)/ White dwarfs (WD)

e.g. Rubbo+2006; Amaro-Seoane+2007; Berry+2019

Intermediate mass-ratio inspirals (IMRIs): $q \sim 10^1 - 10^5$

Intermediate mass black hole (IMBH) + SMBH

or

IMBH + BH

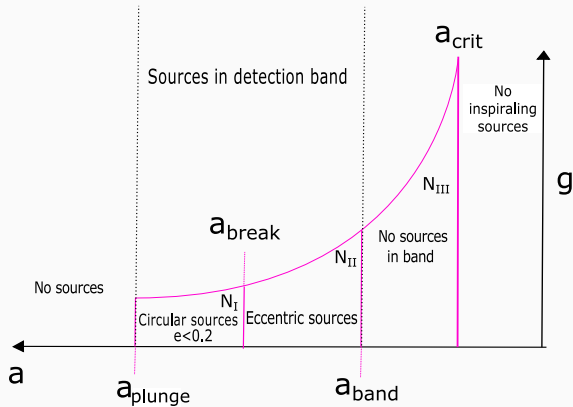
e.g. Coleman+2002, Gair+2011; Konstantinidis+ 2013; Haster+2016; Amaro-Seoane+2018

Extremely large mass-ratio inspirals (XMRIs): $q \sim 10^8$

SMBH + Brown dwarf (BD)

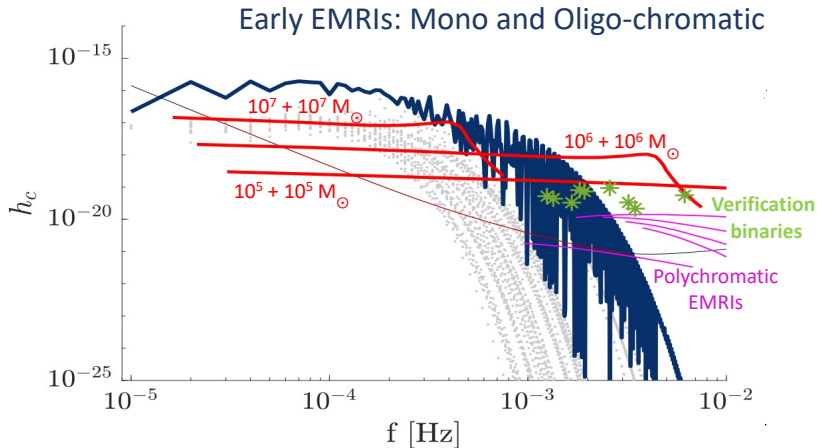
Amaro-Seoane, 2019

Number of detectable sources



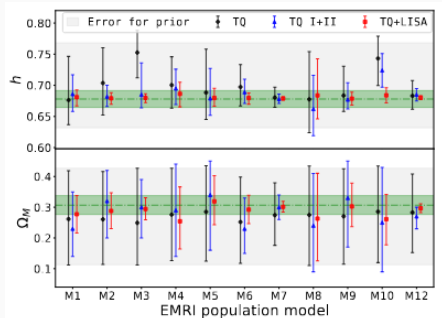
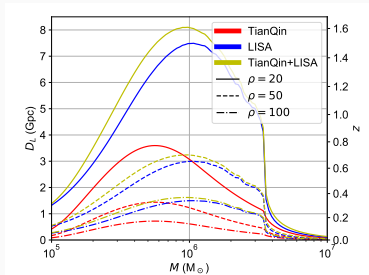
Amaro-Seoane+2019

Detectable sources: EMRIs



The Information Encoded in the Gravitational Wave Signatures

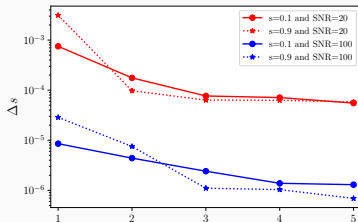
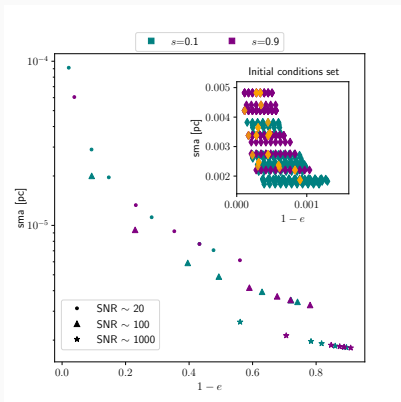
Cosmology with EMRIs



- EMRIs detectable to cosmological redshifts of $\lesssim 1.6$
- use as dark standard sirens to constrain Hubble constant $\delta h \sim 1\%$ and matter density $\delta \Omega_M \sim 10\%$

ATO+2024, Zhu+2024

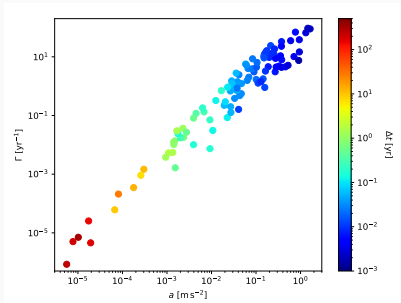
Measuring SgrA* with XMRIs



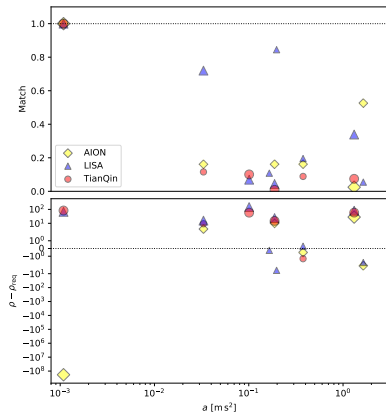
- multiple detectable XMRIs around SgrA*
- measure mass and spin of SgrA*: $\Delta M \sim 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$ and $\Delta s \sim 10^{-5}$

VVA+2023, VVA+2024

Studying Globular Clusters with IMRIs



- IMRIs undergo frequent weak encounters
- acceleration induces phase shift leading to significant mismatch



ATO+2025