



Searches for Gravitational Waves from Known Pulsars in the Second and Third LIGO-Virgo Observing Runs

Amy Hewitt on behalf of the LVK Full paper at https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13106



Pulsars (Neutron Stars)

(c) M.Kramer



Periods can reach over 100 rotations per second (Millisecond pulsars)

Emit powerful beams of EM radiation from the poles

Pulsars are neutron stars with beams facing Earth

Difficult to observe more than period and distance estimates

The core of these objects is still a mystery

Unknown equation of state

Dense stellar remnants of stars over 8 M_o



Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

2



cm tall!

Gravitational Waves from Pulsars





Measuring spin-down gives amplitude estimate









Various theories but unknown EOS EOS gives upper limits on ellipticity

Observed ellipticities constrain EOS





Targeted search



Pulsar information provided by EM astronomers (Freq, distance) 74 not in previous search





Previous search

https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.08507



01 + 02 data

Time-domain Bayesian analysis

Dual harmonic search at f_{rot} and 2f_{rot} Single harmonic search at 2f_{rot}

F-/G-statistic and 5n-vector analysis on sources of interest

This search

https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13106



02 + 03 data

D-statistic analysis (Brans Dicke)

No GW detected, so 95% upper limits given











Pulsar rotational asymmetry -	──── Emission of GWs at 2f _{rot} or f	rot
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Bayesian analysis on 236 known pulsars

No GW detected

Further analysis on 23 pulsars of interest

We present 95% confidence upper limits

23 pulsars surpassed their spindown limits

New constraints on pulsar ellipticities





Thanks for listening!