

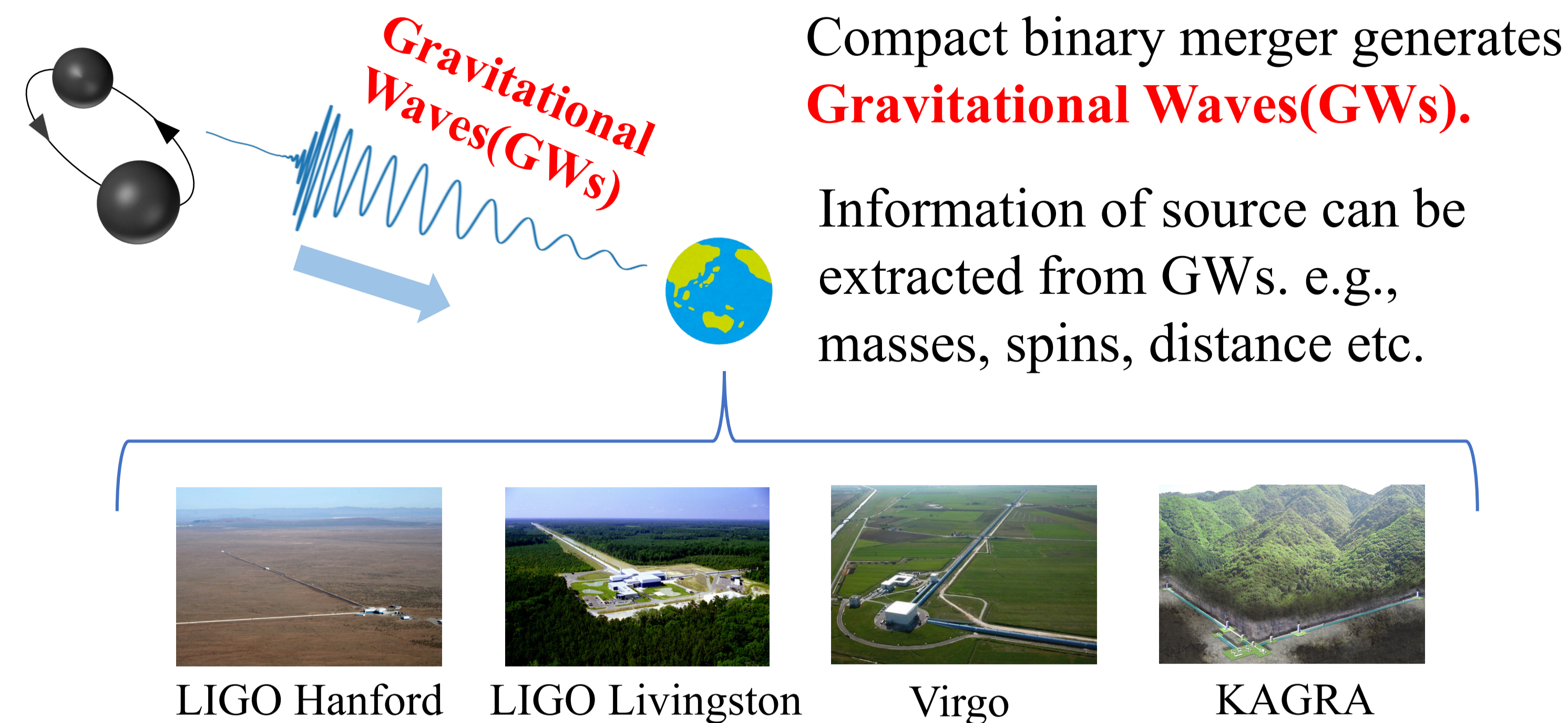
# Population Analysis of Binary Black Holes Estimated with Uniform Effective Spin Prior

Kazuya Kobayashi <sup>1</sup>([kazuya@icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:kazuya@icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp)), Masaki Iwaya<sup>1</sup>, Soichiro Morisaki<sup>1</sup>, Tomoya Kinugawa<sup>2</sup>, Kenta Hotokezaka<sup>3</sup>

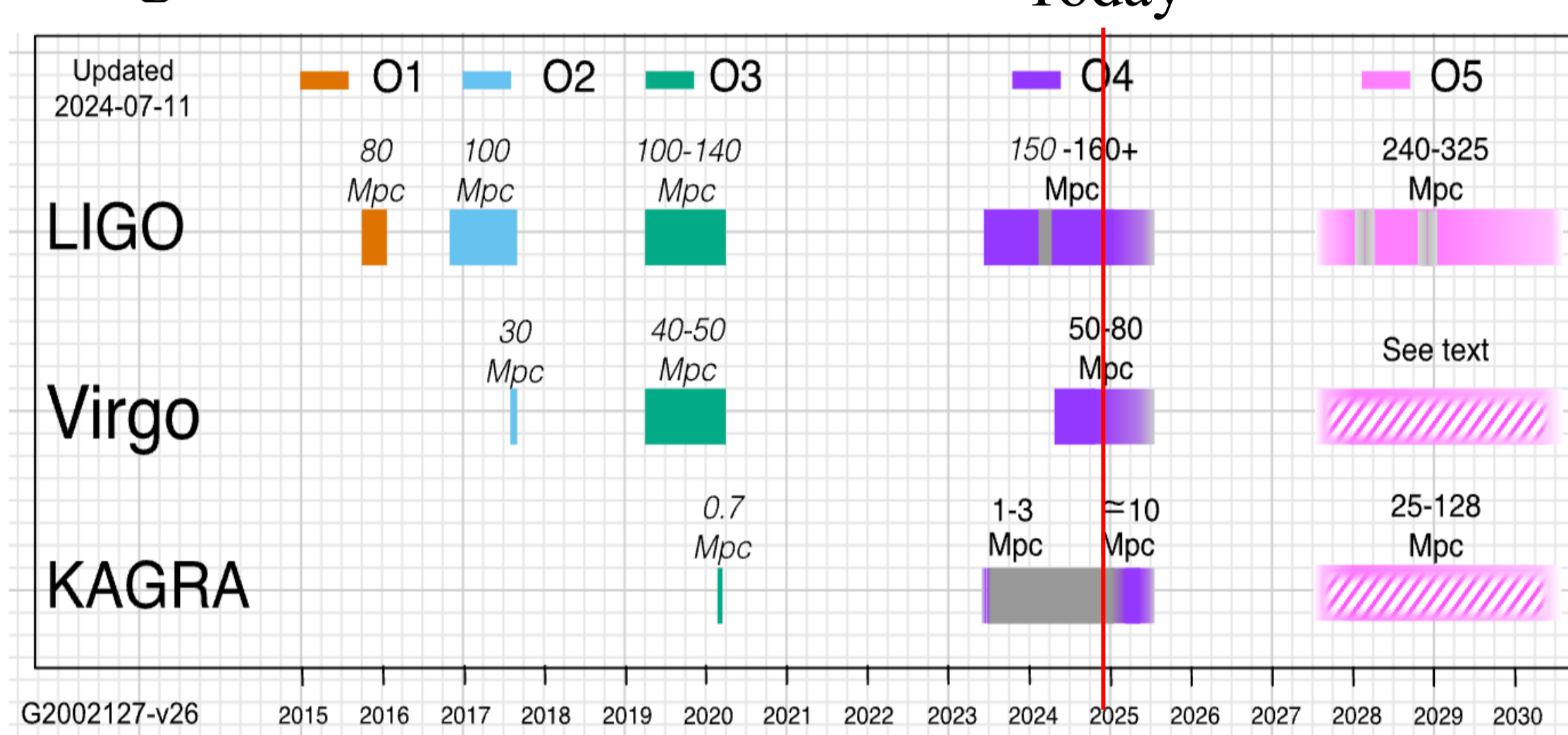
ICRR University of Tokyo<sup>1</sup>, Faculty of Engineering Shinshu University<sup>2</sup>, RESCEU University of Tokyo<sup>3</sup>



## Background

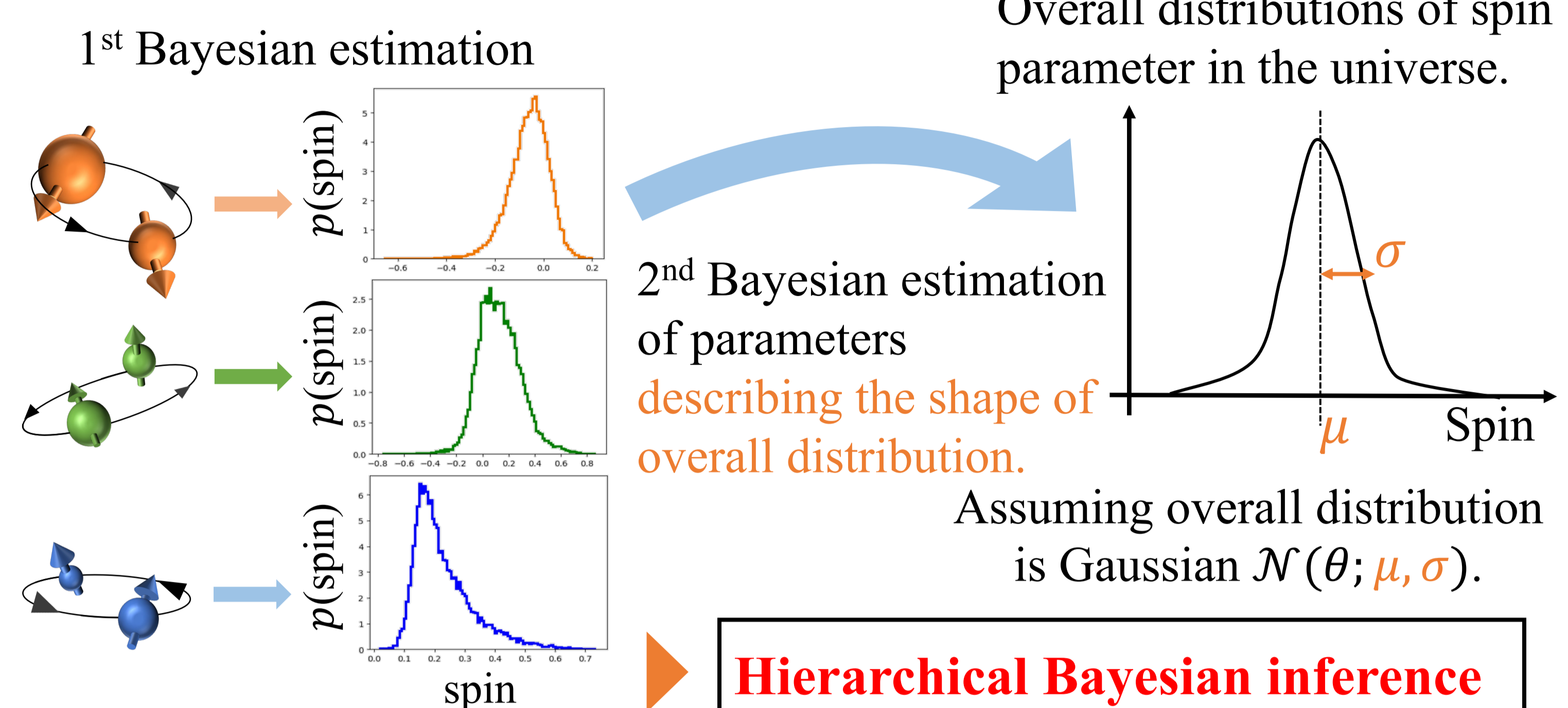


### Observing schedule

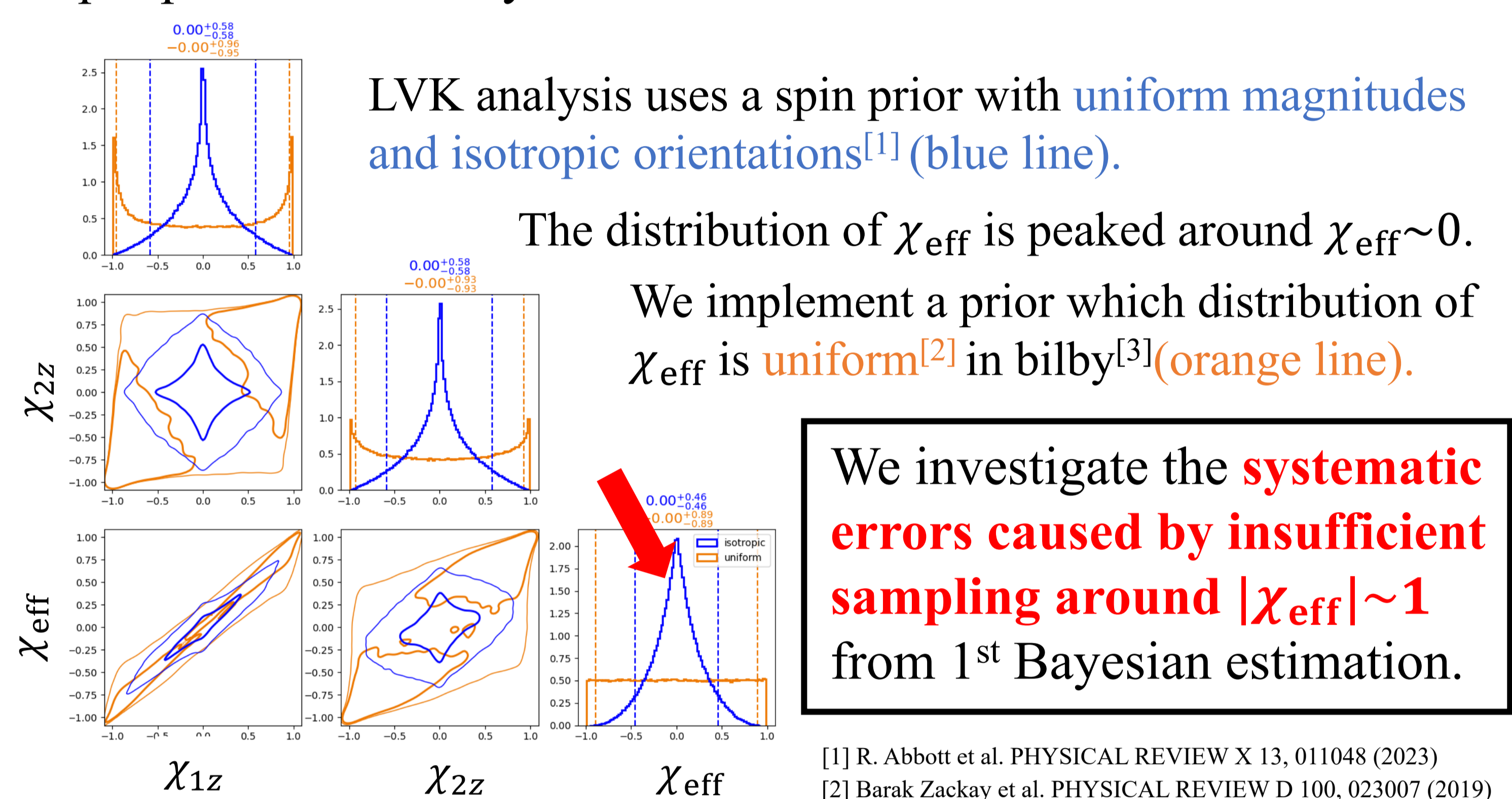


~90 compact binary mergers were observed up to O3, and **over 200 events have been detected in total so far.**

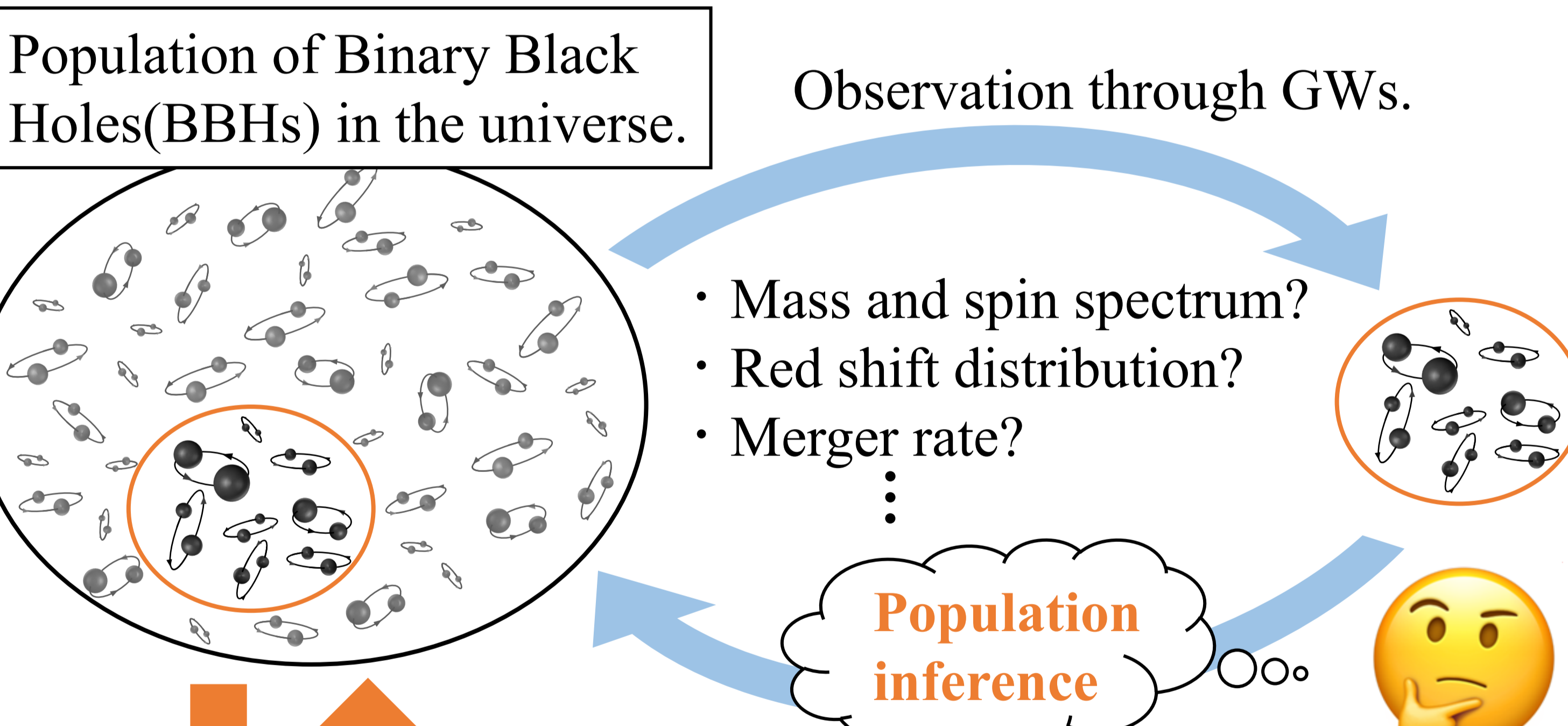
## Method



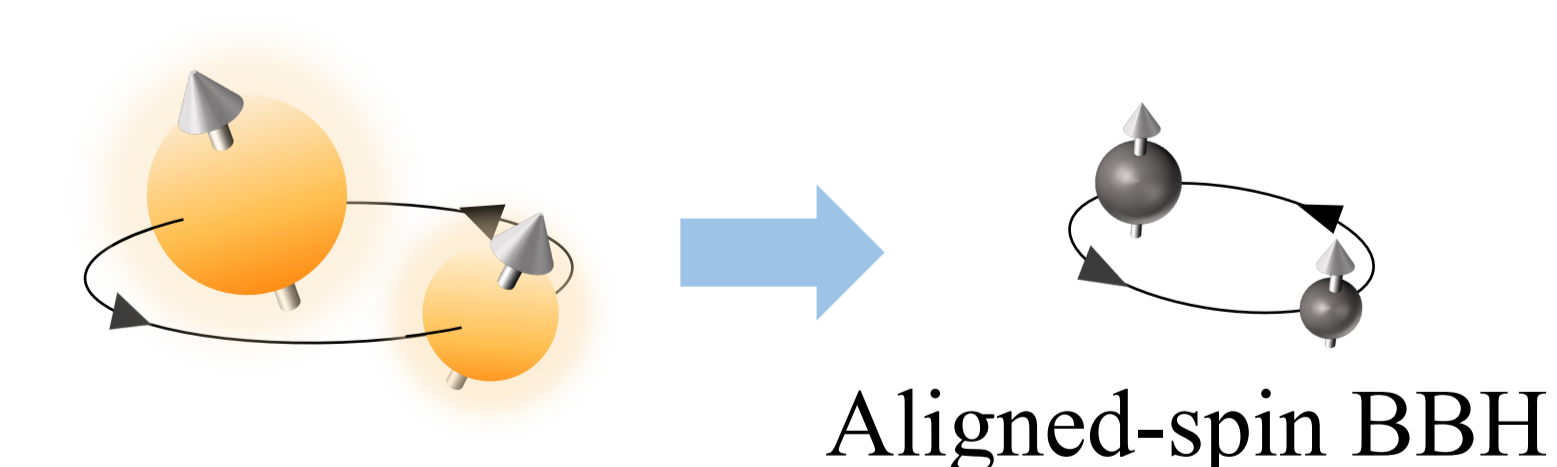
### Spin priors for 1<sup>st</sup> Bayesian estimation



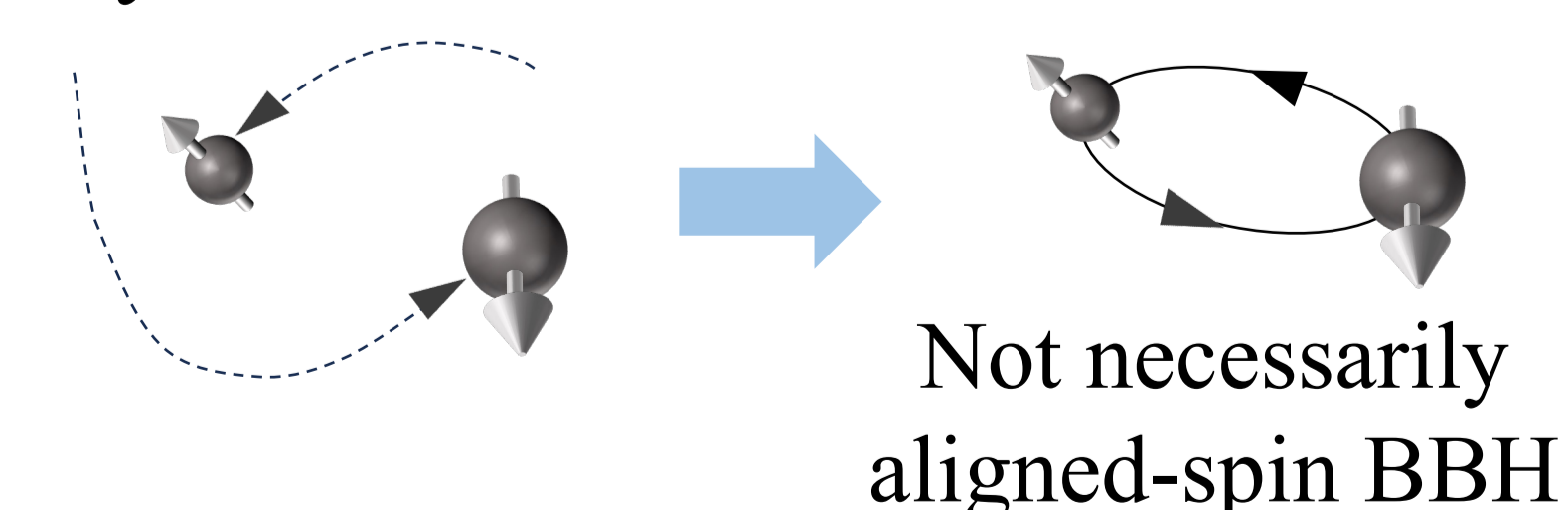
## What is a population inference?



### Isolated stellar evolution scenario

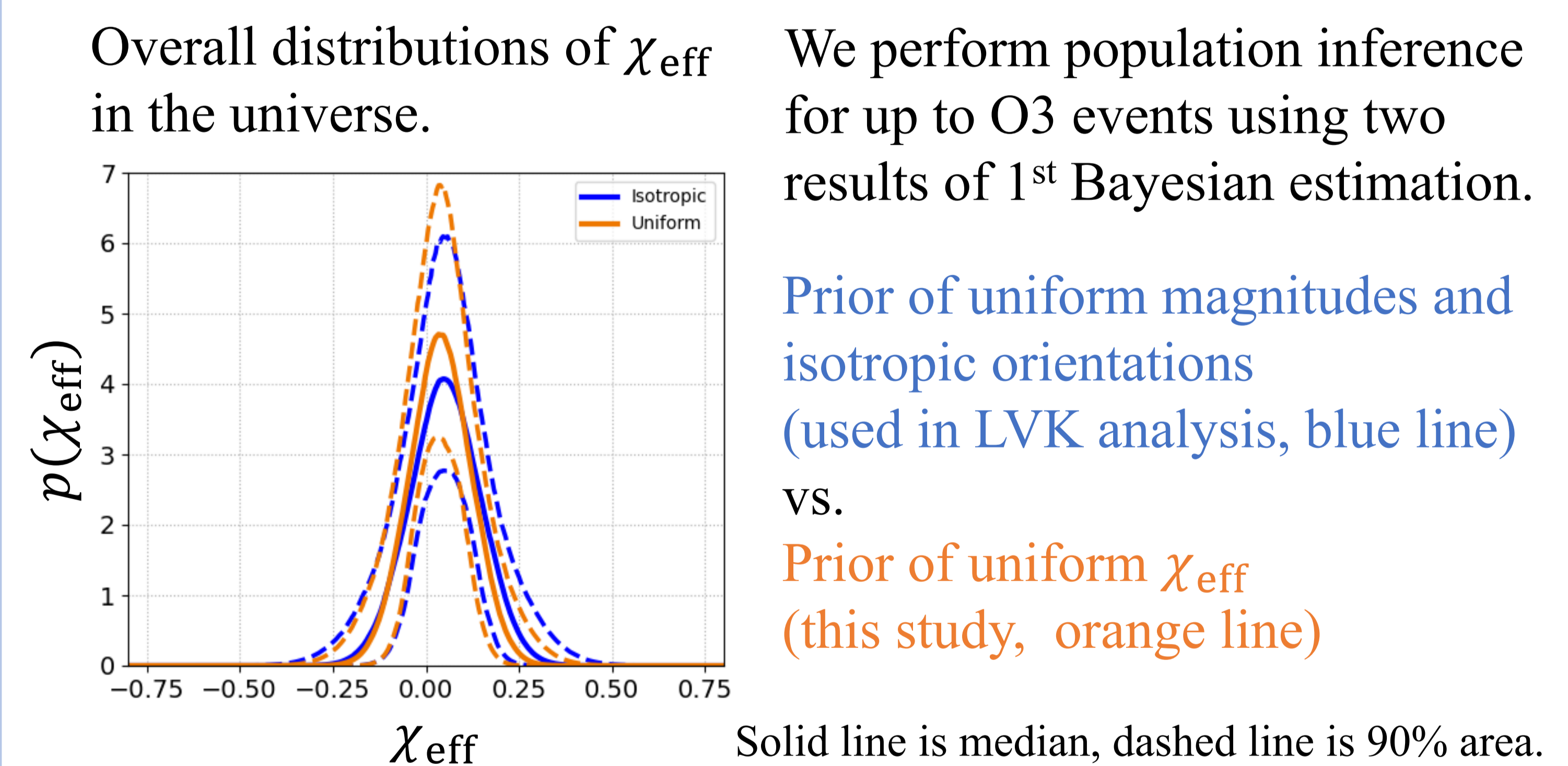


### Dynamical formation scenario



Reveal the formation scenarios of BBHs through **dual approach comparing observations and simulations.**

## Result



Regarding the inference of the  $\chi_{\text{eff}}$  distribution for up to O3 events, **the tendency for  $\chi_{\text{eff}}$  to peak around 0.05 is consistent** between the LVK results and this study.

## Conclusion

- The LVK prior may insufficient sampling  $\chi_{\text{eff}} \approx \pm 1$ , causing potential systematic errors in population inference.
- We implement the prior that uniformly distributes  $\chi_{\text{eff}}$ .
- No significant systematic errors in population inference of  $\chi_{\text{eff}}$  caused by insufficient sampling.