I. INTRODUCTION

The first observing run (O1) of the Advanced Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) detectors [1] took place from September 12, 2015 to January 19, 2016. During this period, there were a total of 51.5 days of coincident analysis time between the two detectors, located in Hanford, Washington (H1), and Livingston, Louisiana (L1). This resulted in the detection of gravitational-wave (GW) signals from the coalescence of two binary black hole (BBH) systems with high statistical significance, GW150914 [2] and GW151226 [3], and a third lower-significance candidate, LVT151012 [4], which is also likely to be a BBH coalescence [5].

In all three cases, the estimated premerger individual source-frame masses, \((36.2^{+5.2}_{-3.8}, 29.1^{+3.7}_{-4.4}) \, M_\odot\), \((14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7}, 7.5^{+5.2}_{-2.3}) \, M_\odot\), and \((23^{+18}_{-6}, 13^{+5}_{-2}) \, M_\odot\), respectively [5,6], are consistent with stellar evolutionary scenarios [7]. These systems were observed at relatively low redshifts, \(z = 0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}, 0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}, \) and \(0.20^{+0.09}_{-0.09}\), respectively. If relatively heavy black hole remnants, similar to those already observed by Advanced LIGO, exist within dense globular cluster (GCs), further hierarchical merging of these objects could be a natural formation mechanism for intermediate mass black holes (IMBHs) [9]. IMBHs are normally defined as black holes with masses in the range \(10^2 \leq M_\ast / M_\odot \leq 10^3\); in this paper, we consider any BBH with a total mass above \(10^2 \, M_\odot\) and mass ratio of \(0.1 \leq q \leq 1\) to be an IMBH binary (IMBBH).

It is possible that there will be numerous BBH detections in the next few years of GW astronomy [5,10,11]. In the near future, we should be able to place stringent astrophysical constraints on the formation and evolution of stellar-mass black holes. In addition to surveying stellar-mass black holes, we will also be able to investigate the astrophysics of IMBHs.

If they are found to exist, IMBBH mergers would be the LIGO-Virgo sources that emit the most gravitational-wave energy. Given an estimate of the power spectral density of a detector [12], and assuming a matched-filter single-detector signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) threshold of 8, in Fig. 1 we plot the horizon distance (the distance to which we can detect an optimally located and oriented source) as a function of source-frame total mass. As Fig. 1 displays, the O1 sensitivity for IMBBHs constitutes a factor of \(\approx 6\) improvement in peak horizon distance (\(\approx 200\) in search volume) as compared to the sensitivity achieved between 2009 and 2010, during the sixth and final science run (S6) of initial LIGO [13]. However, the matched-filter SNR is only an optimal detection statistic in stationary, Gaussian noise. Since LIGO data are known to contain nonstationary noise [14], this figure is useful primarily as an approximate upper bound on the reach of a modeled search for IMBBHs.

In this paper, we report on the search for IMBBHs during O1. In previous IMBBH searches using LIGO-Virgo data taken in 2005–2010 [13,16], an unmodeled transient search and a modeled matched-filter search using only the ring-down part of the waveform were separately employed to set distinct upper limits on the merger rates of IMBBHs. For this study, two distinct search pipelines were also used: a...
matched-filter search algorithm, GstLAL [17–19], that uses inspiral–merger–ringdown waveform templates [4,5] which are cross-correlated with the data, and an unmodeled transient search algorithm, coherent WaveBurst (cWB).

**TABLE I.** Results of our analysis for IMBHB systems with (source-frame) component masses $m_1, m_2$ and spins $\chi_{1,2}$ parallel to the orbital angular momentum. For each set of parameters, we report the 90% confidence combined upper limit on the rate density $R_{90\%}$ and the combined- and single-pipeline sensitive distance $D_{VT}$. Uncertainty in the detectors’ amplitude calibration introduces an \(\approx 18\%\) uncertainty in the rates and an \(\approx 6\%\) uncertainty in the sensitive distance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m_1$ [M$_\odot$]</th>
<th>$m_2$ [M$_\odot$]</th>
<th>$\chi_{1,2}$</th>
<th>$R_{90%}$ [GC$^{-1}$ yr$^{-1}$]</th>
<th>$D_{VT}$ [Gpc]</th>
<th>$D_{VT}$ [Gpc]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6$^{+1.7}_{-1.3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.3$^{+1.5}_{-1.3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1$^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.68$^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1$^{+1.1}_{-0.8}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.75$^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.97$^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.94$^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.45$^{+0.45}_{-0.37}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.63$^{+0.64}_{-0.52}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.69$^{+0.70}_{-0.58}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.55$^{+0.55}_{-0.45}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The paper is organized as follows: Section II summarizes our search techniques and how they are combined for the current analysis. Section III describes how upper limits on rates are calculated and includes Table I and Fig. 2 as main results. Section IV discusses the astrophysical implications inferred from this analysis, and Sec. V presents our conclusions. We use the “TT + lowP + lensing + ext” parameters from Table 4 of the Planck 2015 results [8] for cosmological calculations.

**II. SEARCH TECHNIQUE**

For O1, a new search was inaugurated, in which both modeled and unmodeled analyses, specifically tuned to search for IMBHBs, were combined to form a single search. The modeled analysis employs a matched filter, which yields the optimal detection efficiency for signals of known form in stationary, Gaussian noise [23] and thus requires a sufficiently accurate signal waveform model for use as a template. The unmodeled transient analysis, by contrast, can identify burstlike signals which do not correspond to any currently available waveform model. IMBHB signals, as a consequence of their sources’ high mass, have relatively few cycles in the LIGO frequency band; therefore, the IMBHB search benefits from the combination of the two complementary analysis techniques.

**A. Modeled analysis**

The GstLAL pipeline, which is a matched-filter search algorithm for GWs from compact binary coalescences [17–19], was used in its offline mode to analyze the entirety of O1 [4,5]. The GstLAL IMBHB analysis is based on a discrete bank of GW templates constructed over a total mass between 50 M$_\odot$ and 600 M$_\odot$ in the detector frame, with mass ratios less extreme than 1:10, and with dimensionless spin $\chi_{1,2}$ between $-0.99$ and 0.99, where positive values are aligned with the orbital angular momentum of the system and negative values are antialigned. The templates used in this search are a reduced-order model of a double aligned-spin effective-one-body waveform [24,25]. As a consequence of the noise characteristics at low frequencies [12], GstLAL began its analysis at a frequency of 15 Hz.

In this analysis, the data are filtered through a singular-value decomposition of the template bank, and the matched-filter SNR time series for each template in the bank is reconstructed from the filtered output of the basis templates [19]. Maxima in the SNR, called triggers, are
identified, and corresponding values of a signal consistency test, which is a comparison of the SNR time series for the data to the SNR time series expected from a real signal, are computed. Triggers found in one detector that are not coincident with triggers in another detector are assumed to be nonastrophysical and are used to estimate the probability distribution of noise events in each detector. Coincident triggers are considered GW candidates and are ranked against each other via a likelihood ratio, which compares the probability that each is a signal to the probability that each is noise[19]. Finally, a coincident trigger is assigned a $p$-value [19], which is the probability of finding a noise fluctuation with such likelihood ratio or higher under the hypothesis that the data contain no GW signals.

For validation, another independent matched-filter search algorithm, PyCBC [27,28], was also run over the same GW parameter space using a spin-aligned frequency-domain phenomenological waveform model [29,30] as templates. PyCBC uses a different SNR-based ranking statistic [4,27,28,31]. These two independent matched-filter algorithms find consistent results over the IMBH parameter space, which increases our confidence in their reliability and robustness.

The three most significant events from the GstLAL matched-filter analysis correspond to GW150914, LVT151012, and GW151226, which have already been reported [2–6]. Since parameter-estimation studies have placed these events outside of the IMBH mass range [4–6,32], we have removed these triggers from our analysis. We discuss the production of our overall IMBHB results in Sec. II C.

The bank of waveform templates used by the GstLAL IMBHB analysis notably overlaps with the O1 stellar-mass BBH search [4,5] between $M = 50 \, M_\odot$ and $100 \, M_\odot$. It was therefore expected that this new analysis would find GW150914 and LVT151012 as two of its most significant events, since the masses of these two signals have posterior support in this range [4–6]. Additionally, GW151226 being the third most significant event in this analysis demonstrates the robustness of modeled analyses to identify signals even outside of their covered parameter spaces.

This is the first modeled analysis that includes the inspiral, merger, and ringdown portions of the compact binary coalescence waveform to extend above $M = 100 \, M_\odot$ and into the IMBHB parameter space. Even though IMBHB mergers potentially have large values of SNR, detecting them with this analysis can be difficult. Signal consistency checks are often inefficient at distinguishing true signals from background events. This problem is caused primarily by the short duration of signals produced by high-mass systems, especially those with antialigned spin configurations. Continuing to pursue improvements in IMBHB search methods will undoubtedly improve the sensitivity of the analysis.

### B. Unmodeled analysis

The unmodeled analysis was conducted with cWB, the data-analysis algorithm used for previous LIGO-Virgo unmodeled IMBHB searches [13,33]. More recently, this algorithm has been used extensively on O1 data [22].

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2See Ref. [26] for a study of the properties of different methods to estimate the $p$-value in a coincident search for transient GW signals.
cWB performs a coherent analysis on data from multiple detectors [21]; for the O1 analysis, just the H1 and L1 detectors were available. After decomposing the data into a time-frequency representation, the algorithm identifies coherent triggers from regions in the time-frequency domain with excess power relative to the noise level. GW candidate events are subsequently reconstructed in the framework of a constrained maximum-likelihood analysis.

As this reconstruction of signal is agnostic to the waveform modeling of the specific astrophysical source, this algorithm can be used in a variety of searches, including eccentric BBH mergers [34]. Past simulation studies have shown that the cWB unmodeled analysis is sensitive to BBH mergers over large regions of the binary parameter space accessible with initial GW detectors [35]; analogous conclusions were reached for the case of advanced detectors [36].

For this analysis, we applied a further, weak constraint to favor the reconstruction of chirality-polarized waveforms [21]. Moreover, with respect to the generic burst search reported in [22], frequency-dependent postproduction selection cuts were tuned in order to minimize the impact of such cuts on IMBHB mergers: the low-frequency part of the spectrum of GW data is often polluted by various environmental and instrumental noises that effectively mimic the expected waveforms for massive binary mergers. The cWB analysis began at a frequency of 16 Hz.

The significance of any GW candidate event is estimated by comparing it with the noise background distribution in order to calculate its p-value. The background set was empirically produced by analyzing ≈9000 independent time-shifted O1 data sets. Approximately 1100 yr of effective background livetime was accumulated with this procedure. Additional time lags would have been analyzed if loud IMBHB candidates had been identified and a more precise estimate of the background tails was required. The only GW signal found in the O1 data by cWB was GW150914, which is louder than all background events. Similarly to the aforementioned matched-filter searches, GW150914 was then removed from the unmodeled analysis.

### III. Upper Limits on Rates

Since no IMBHB coalescences were detected during O1, we can calculate upper limits on the astrophysical rate (density) of such events. With the loudest-event method [37], if the most significant IMBHB trigger is consistent with noise, the 90% confidence upper limit is given by

\[
R_{90\%} = -\ln(0.1) \langle VT \rangle = 2.303 \langle VT \rangle,
\]

where \( \langle VT \rangle \) is the averaged spacetime volume to which our search is sensitive at the loudest-event threshold. We compute \( \langle VT \rangle \) by injecting a large number of simulated waveforms into the O1 data, then analyzing the data with both pipelines (GstLAL and cWB) to produce a list of combined p-values \( \hat{P} \). A simulated signal is considered to be detected by the search if \( \hat{P} \) is smaller than the p-value of the loudest event, 0.26. The sensitive \( \langle VT \rangle \) is then given by

\[
\langle VT \rangle = T_0 \int dz d\theta \frac{dV_c}{dz} \frac{1}{1+z} s(\theta) f(z, \theta),
\]

where \( T_0 \) is the total time covered by the injections (in the detector frame), \( V_c(z) \) is the comoving volume contained within a sphere out to redshift \( z \) [38], \( s(\theta) \) is the injected distribution of binary parameters \( \theta \) (e.g., masses, spins, orientation angles, distance), and \( 0 \leq f(z, \theta) \leq 1 \) is the selection function indicating the fraction of injections with redshift \( z \) and parameters \( \theta \) that are detected by our search. We evaluate the integral (3) using a Monte Carlo technique.

The injected waveforms are generated using a spin-aligned effective-one-body model [24], which is the waveform model used as a base for the reduced-order model [25] that the GstLAL search pipeline used for its template bank. Precession and higher-order modes are possibly important for IMBHB detection [39–45], particularly for sources with
more extreme mass ratios; however, we neglect both effects due to current limitations in the waveform models.

Since the true population of IMBHs, and thus the true function $s(\theta)$, is unknown, we focus on placing limits on 12 specific mass combinations in the IMBHB parameter space. We choose 10 specific combinations of masses (see Table I). For 9 of these mass combinations, we consider only nonspinning black holes. In the case $m_1 = m_2 = 100M_\odot$, we consider nonspinning black holes and two spinning cases. In both spinning cases, we choose dimensionless spins $\chi_{1,2}$ of magnitude 0.8 which are aligned with each other. In one case, the spins are also aligned with the orbital angular momentum of the system ($\chi_1 = \chi_2 = 0.8$); in the other, they are antialigned ($\chi_1 = \chi_2 = -0.8$). Angular parameters (i.e., binary orientation and sky location) are chosen from a uniform distribution on a sphere.

The luminosity distances of the sources are chosen approximately uniformly in comoving volume out to a maximum redshift $z = 1.4$. The sources are distributed uniformly in the O1 observation time ($T_0 \approx 130$ days), with a correction factor to account for time dilation. In the detector frame, the injections are spaced by 100 s on average. The total number of injections in each set is $N_{\text{total}} \approx 112000$, with some slight variation between sets due to the random nature of assigning injection times. Each set includes times during which the detectors were not taking coincident data; the procedure is insensitive to their inclusion in the total. The total spacetime volume covered by the injection sets is $(VT)_{\text{total}} \approx 35$ Gpc$^3$ yr. With these choices, expression (3) for the sensitive $(VT)$ reduces to the form

$$\langle VT \rangle = \frac{N_{\text{below cutoff}}}{N_{\text{total}}} (VT)_{\text{total}},$$

where $N_{\text{below cutoff}}$ is the number of injections assigned a $p$-value lower than 0.26.

The results are given in Table I. The table shows the 90% confidence rate upper limit for each of the 12 injection sets. Amplitude and phase errors arising from detector calibration [46] have not been included in the analysis; we expect uncertainty in $R_{90\%}$ to be $\approx 18\%$ because of the $\approx 6\%$ uncertainty in the detectors’ amplitude calibration [5]. The tightest bound is placed on the merger of two 100 $M_\odot$ black holes whose spins are aligned with their orbital angular momentum: the rate of these mergers is constrained to be less than 0.93 Gpc$^{-3}$ yr$^{-1}$. Since IMBHB merger rates are commonly expressed in events per GC per Gyr, we convert our results into these units by assuming, for the sake of simplicity, a redshift-independent

$$\frac{1}{Gpc^3} \text{yr}^{-1} = \frac{1}{Gpc^3} \text{yr}^{-1} \approx 10^{-5} \text{yr}^{-1}.$$
As stated in Table I, the minimal $R_{90\%}$ is found to be $\approx 0.3 \, \text{GC}^{-1} \, \text{Gyr}^{-1}$. The improvement in detector sensitivity since the S6 run means that this result is nearly 2 orders of magnitude lower than the lowest upper limit set using previous LIGO-Virgo data $[13,16]$. This number is within a factor of a few of $0.1 \, \text{GC}^{-1} \, \text{Gyr}^{-1}$, the IMBHB merger rate corresponding to one event occurring in each GC within the lifetime of the cluster (assumed equal to 10 Gyr), although it only refers to a single point in the IMBHB mass-spin parameter space and not to the full physical distribution of IMBHs. The bounds are compatible with rate predictions coming from astrophysical models of IMBH formation $[83,89,90]$. To make a full comparison of the upper limits with predictions, or with the BBH merger rate ($9\sim 240 \, \text{Gpc}^{-3} \, \text{yr}^{-1}$ $[5,10]$), it would be necessary to assume a mass, spin, and redshift distribution for IMBH mergers; this distribution is currently uncertain, so we defer a comparison to future studies.

Further improvements to the detector sensitivity in the next observing runs will allow us to increasingly improve the IMBHB merger-rate estimation and provide relevant constraints on the merger rate in the local Universe. A single GW detection of an IMBHB merger could provide the first conclusive proof of the existence of IMBHs in the Universe $[91\sim 93]$. Multiple detections, where astrophysically important parameters, such as mass and spin, are measured, would allow us to make statements not only on the formation and evolutionary channels of IMBHs but also on their link with other observed phenomena.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper describes a search for intermediate mass black hole binaries during the first observing run of the Advanced LIGO detectors. Due to improvement in detector sensitivity, this run had an increase in search horizon of a factor of $\approx 6$ compared to the previous science run. The search uses the combined information from a modeled matched-filter pipeline and an unmodeled transient burst pipeline. While no IMBHBs were found, 90% confidence limits were placed on the merger rates of IMBHs in the local Universe. The minimum merger rate of $\approx 0.3 \, \text{GC}^{-1} \, \text{Gyr}^{-1}$ constitutes an improvement of almost 2 orders of magnitude over the previous search results. The results presented here are based on non-precessing and, in most cases, nonspinning waveforms, that also omit higher modes. It is believed that these higher-order physical effects may be important for IMBHBs, but they should be less important for the near equal-mass systems where we can set best upper limits. We plan to include these effects in future analyses. It is also believed that continued improvements in the detector performance during future observing runs $[94]$ will allow us to further tighten these bounds and may lead to the first detections of IMBHs.

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SEARCH FOR INTERMEDIATE MASS BLACK HOLE \ldots

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