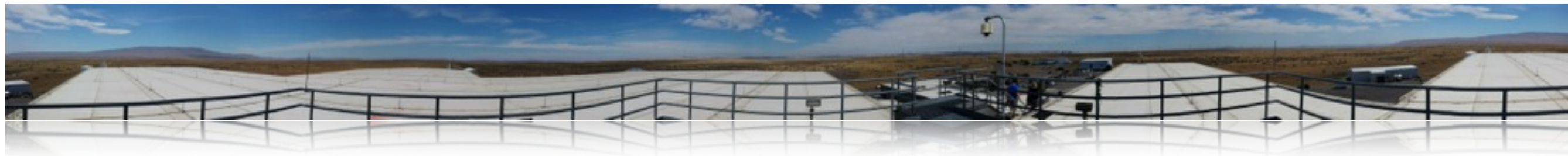


Second Generation Gravitational-Wave Observatories



*Leonard E. Parker
Center for Gravitation
Cosmology and Astrophysics*



Chris Pankow
(University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

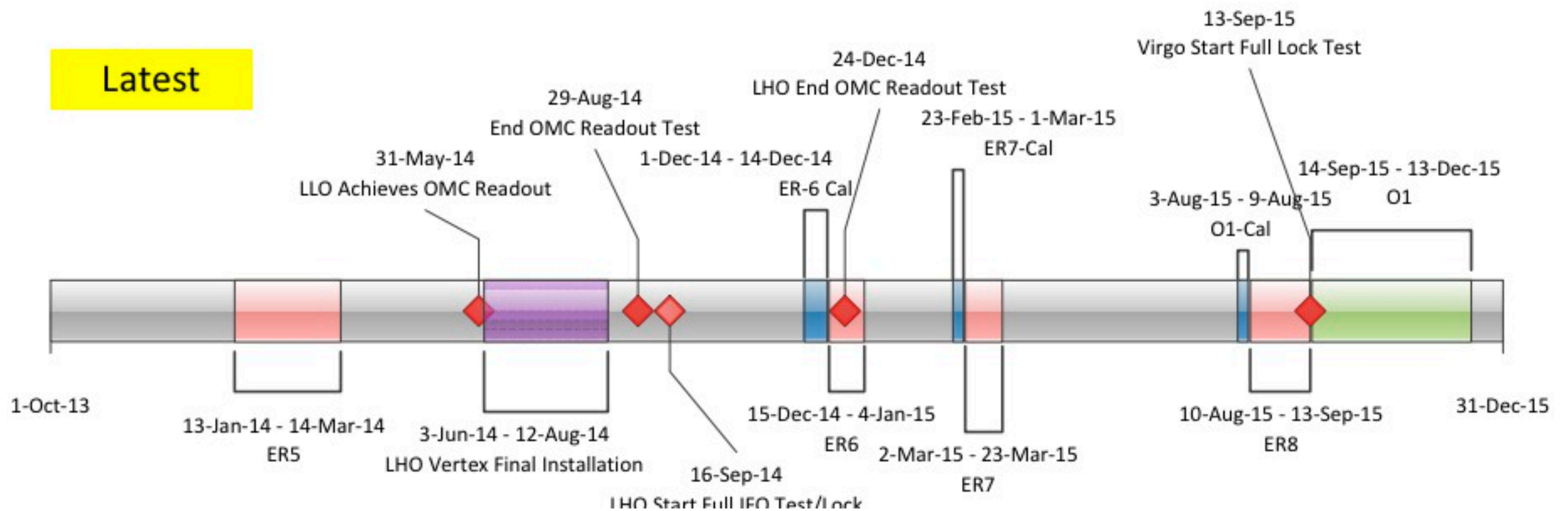
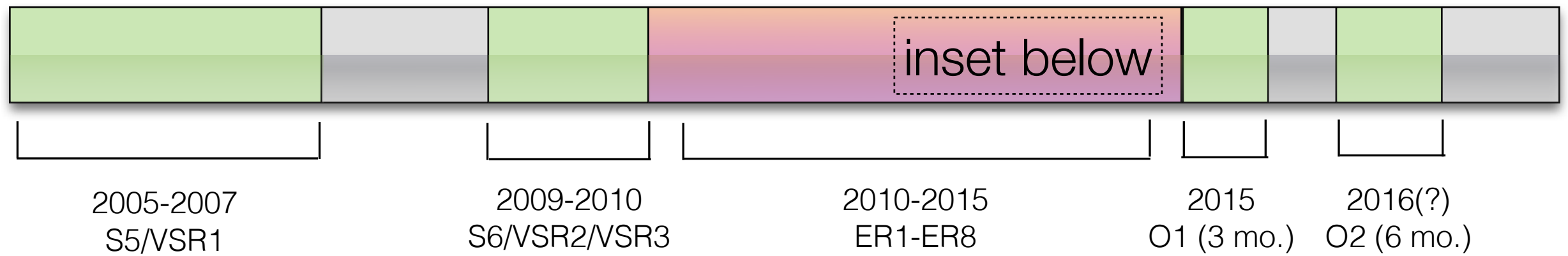
for the **LIGO Scientific Collaboration**
and **Virgo Collaboration**

Rencontres du Vietnam
August 8th, 2014

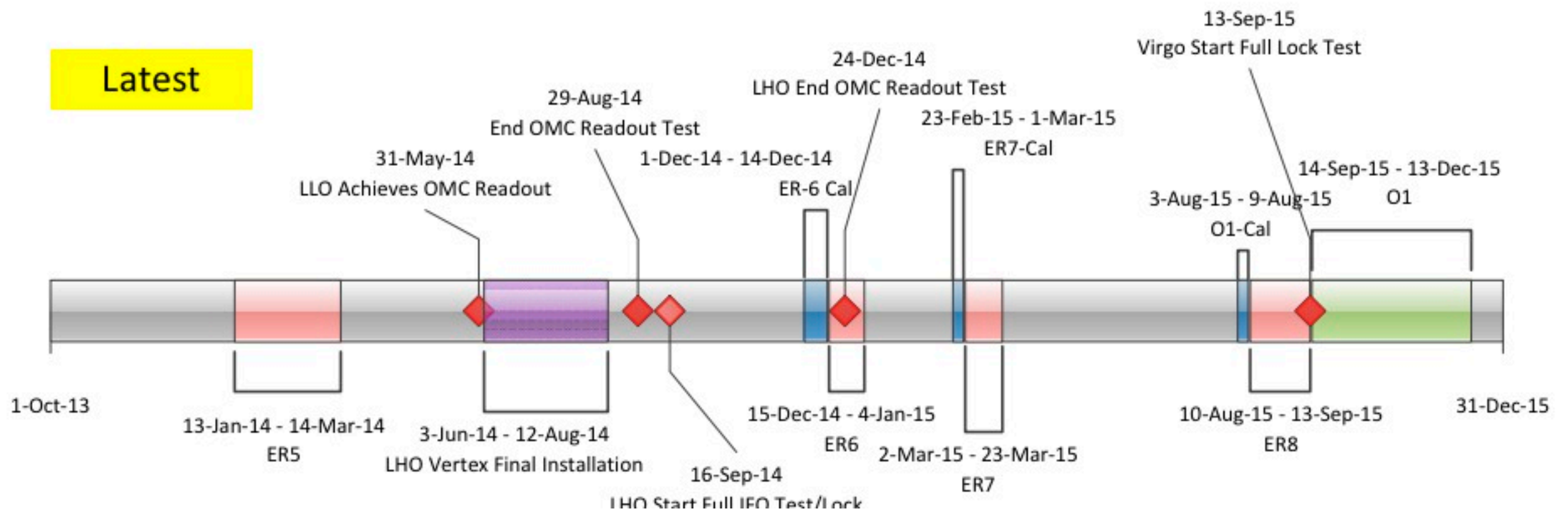
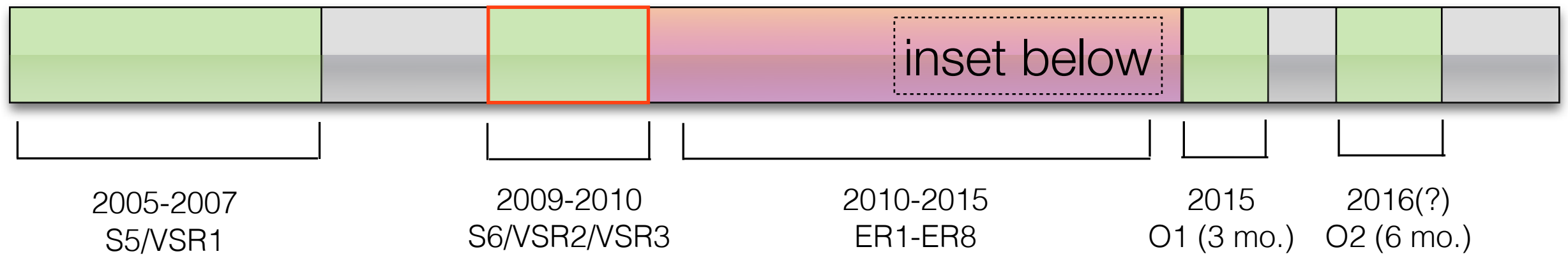
LIGO G1400721 v3

Who We Are

- Collaboration of nearly 1000 scientists, engineers, and researchers with ~100 institutions on four continents developing and operating a combined four laser interferometer gravitational-wave detectors
- Original construction began in late 90s, increasing sensitivity through early 2000s — first generation (“initial”) design sensitivity ($\Delta L/L \sim 10^{-23}$ @ 200 Hz) reached in 2005
- Initial LIGO detectors decommissioned in 2010, Virgo soon thereafter, upgrades aiming to incrementally approach a x10 increase in sensitive range as well as broader frequency sensitivity over the next three years
- About 8 combined years (~3 years of coincidence) worth of observational data
- Perform searches for gravitational waves from compact binaries, deformations of neutron stars, stochastic background, supernovas, GRBs, etc...

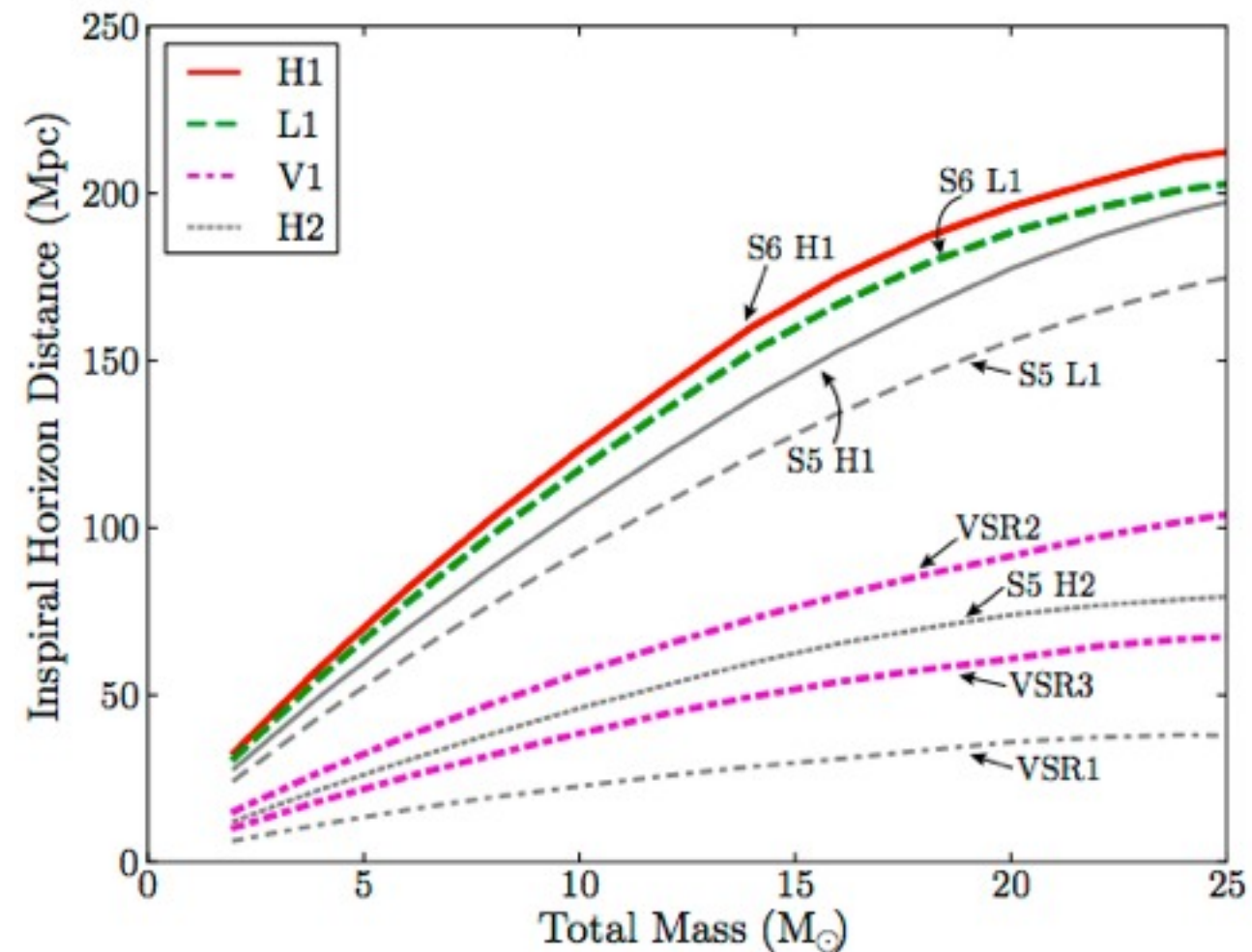
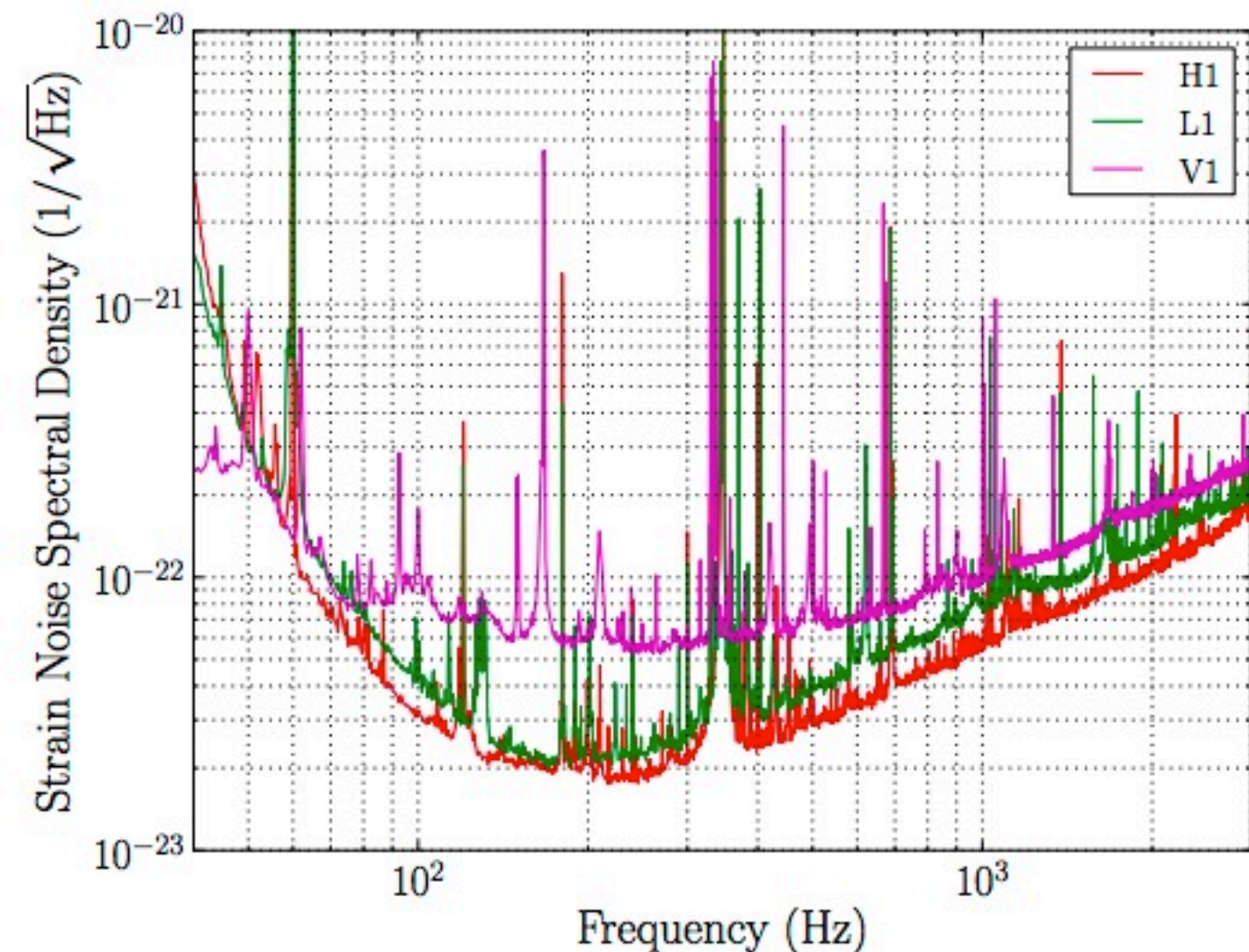


G1301309-v9



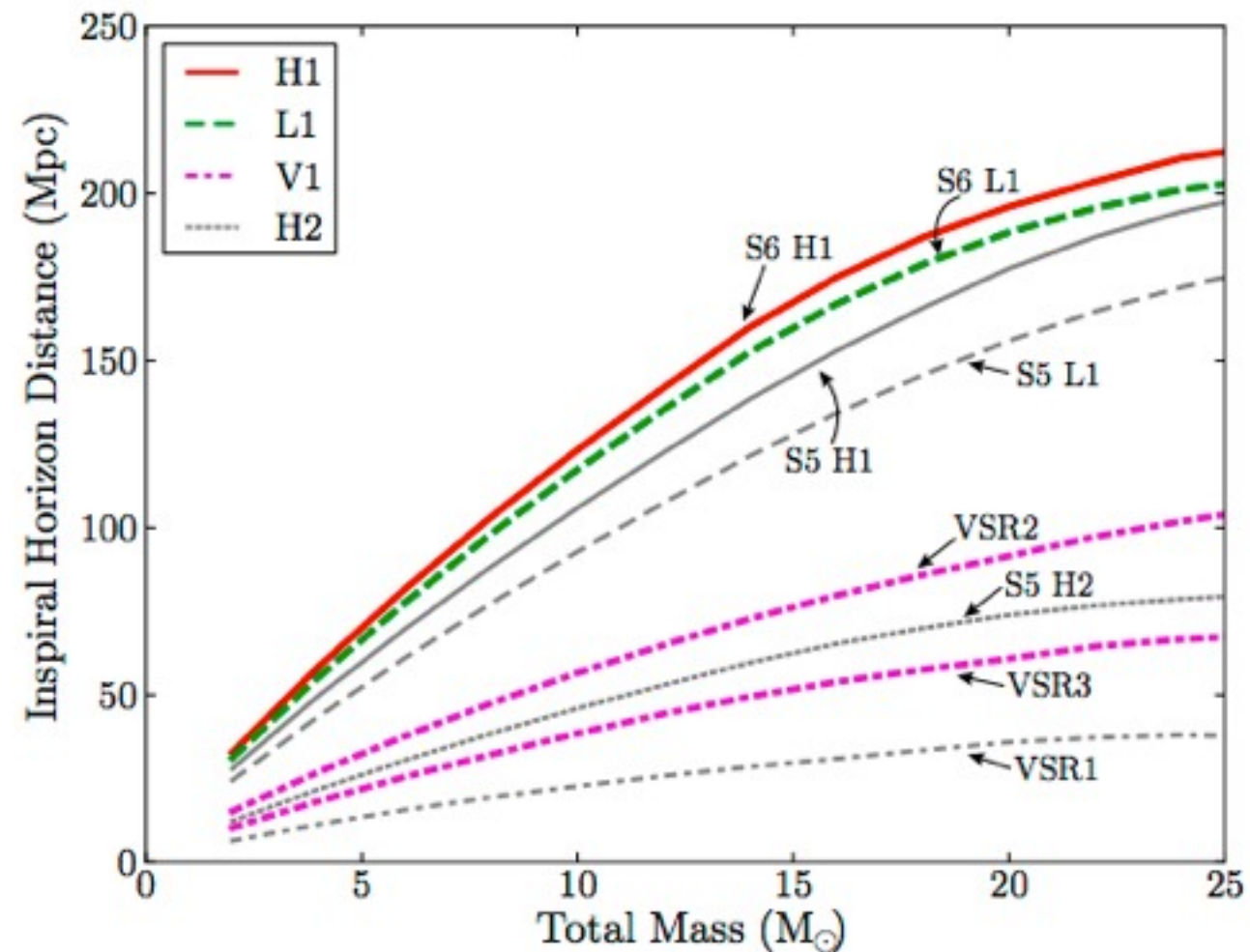
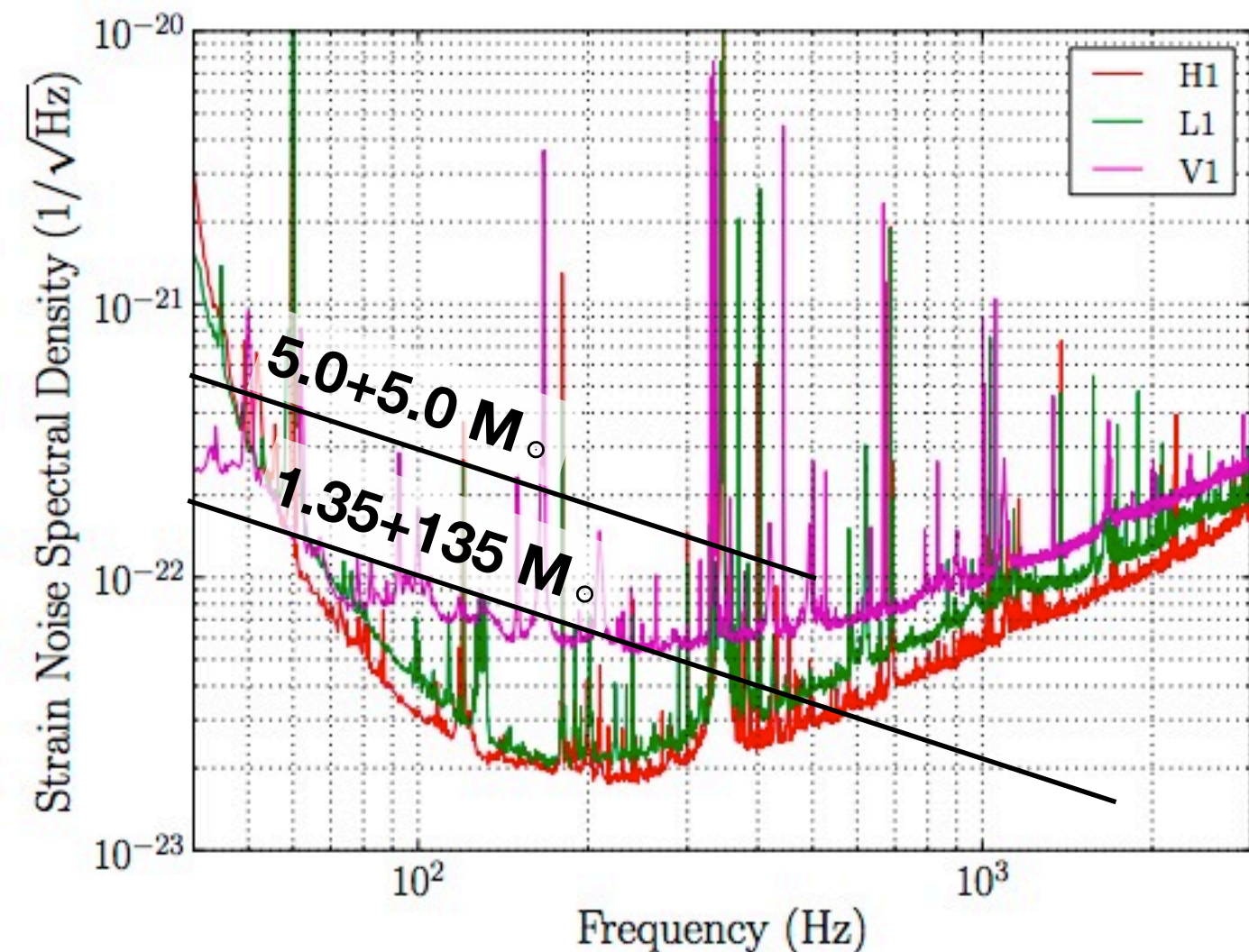
G1301309-v9

S6/VSR2/3 Sensitivity



Horizon Distance: Distance to optimally oriented SNR 8 binary coalescence

S6/VSR2/3 Sensitivity



Horizon Distance: Distance to optimally oriented SNR 8 binary coalescence

S6/VSR2/VSR3 Review

source (non-spinning)	current upper limit	predicted rate
neutron star binaries (1.35 + 1.35 M _⊙)	$1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
stellar mass BH binaries (5 + 5 M _⊙)	$6.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
mixed binaries (1.35 + 5 M _⊙)	$3.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
“high stellar mass” BH binaries (50 + 50 M _⊙)	$7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	—
intermediate mass BH binaries (center of 88 + 88 M _⊙)	$1.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
ringdowns (BH merger, q=1:4, M _T =125 M _⊙)	$1.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
generic short-duration transient (BH merger, supernova, etc...)	1.3 yr^{-1}	—

Phys. Rev. D 85 082002

Phys. Rev. D 87 022002

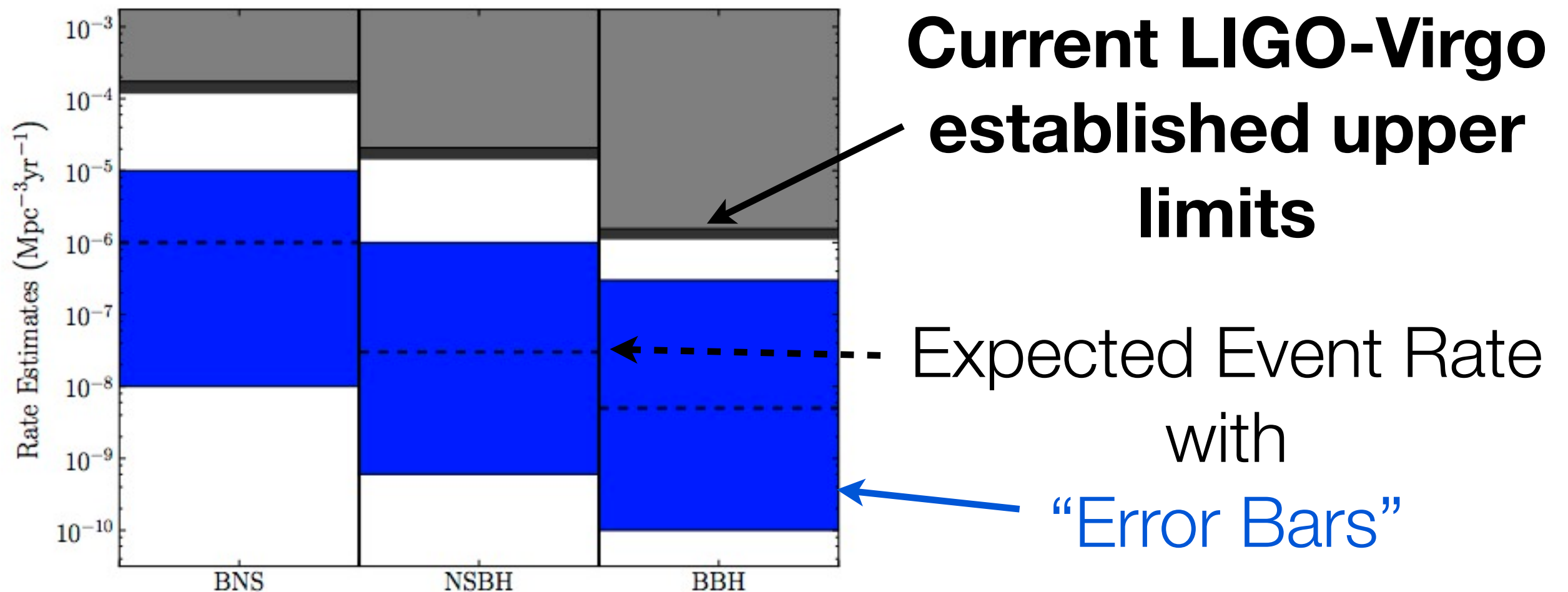
Phys. Rev. D 89 122003

Phys. Rev. D 89 102006

Phys. Rev. D 85 122007

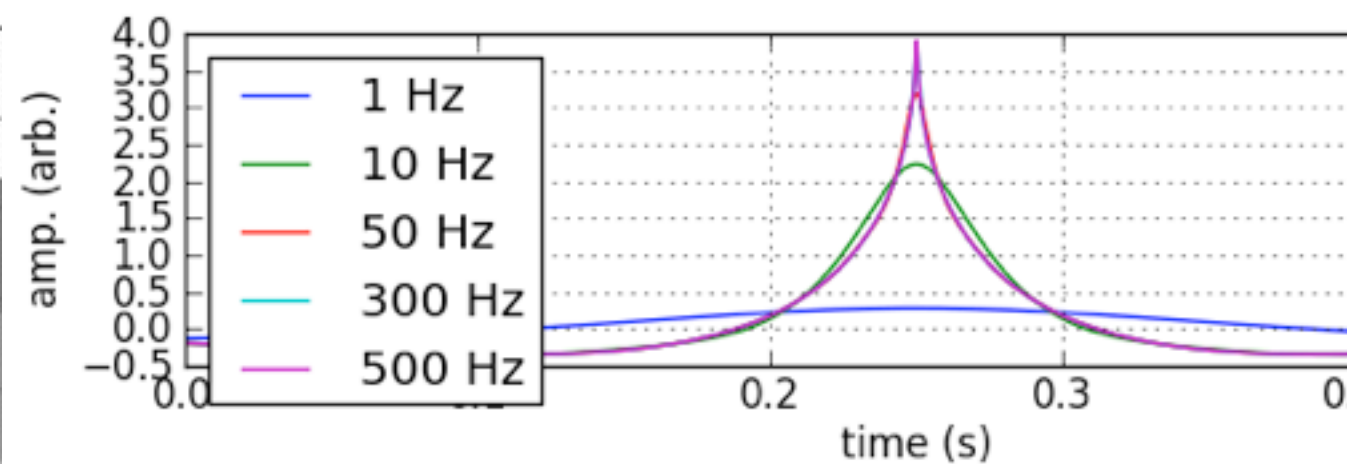
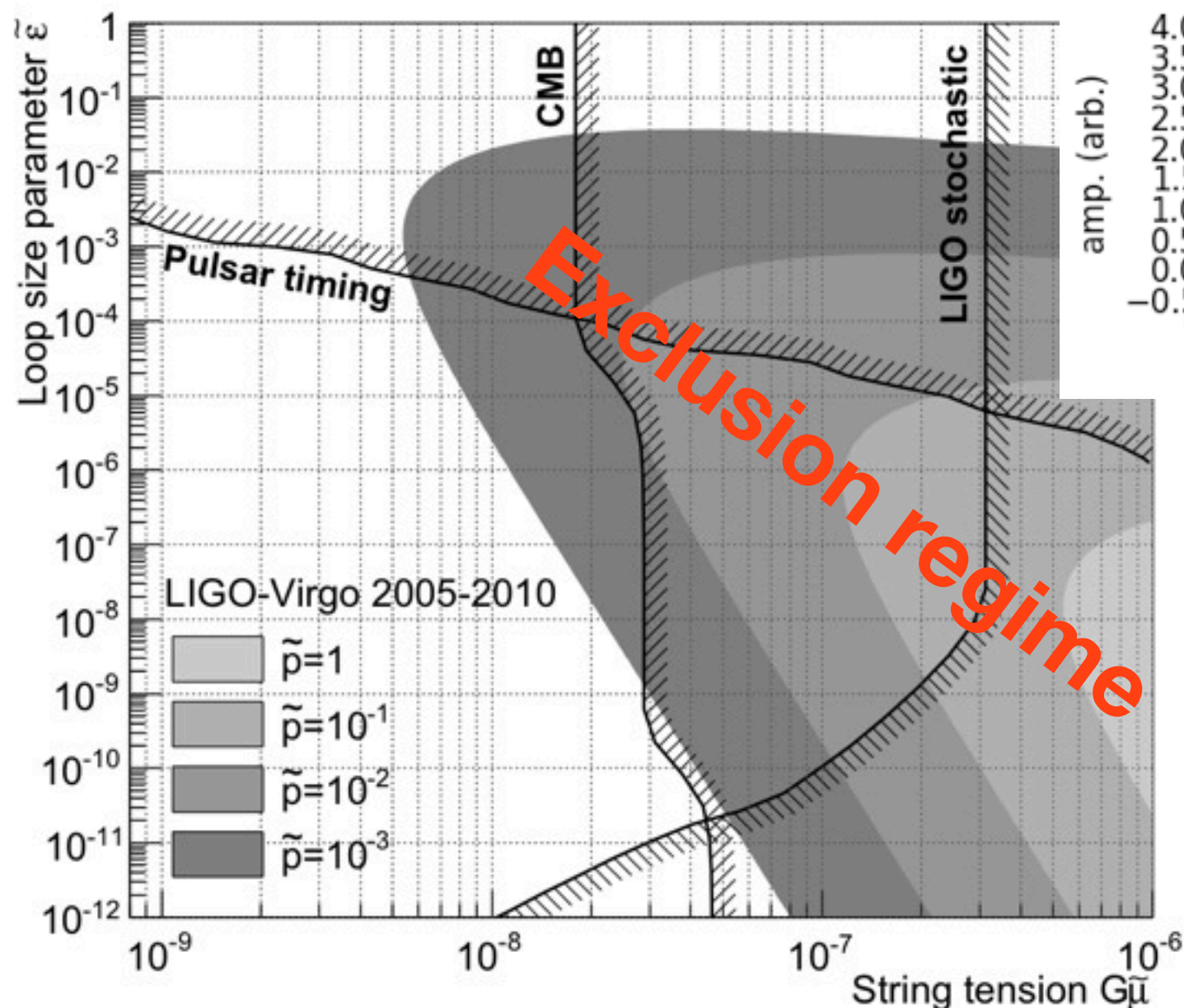
Compact Binary Upper Limits

- Still a few orders of magnitude away from expected astrophysical rates



Cosmic Strings

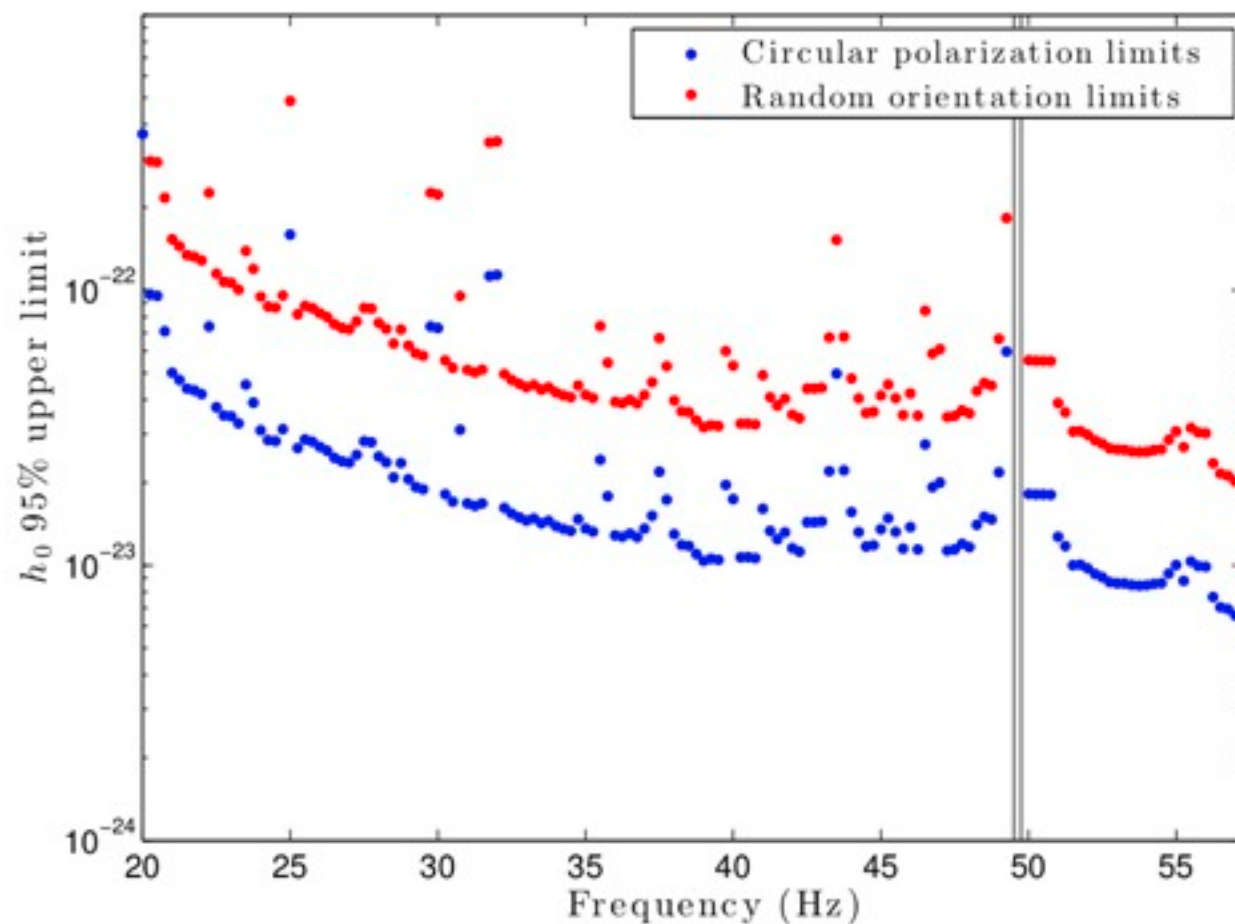
- Formed via phase transitions in the early universe giving rise to topological defects; string theory also provides creation mechanisms (superstrings)



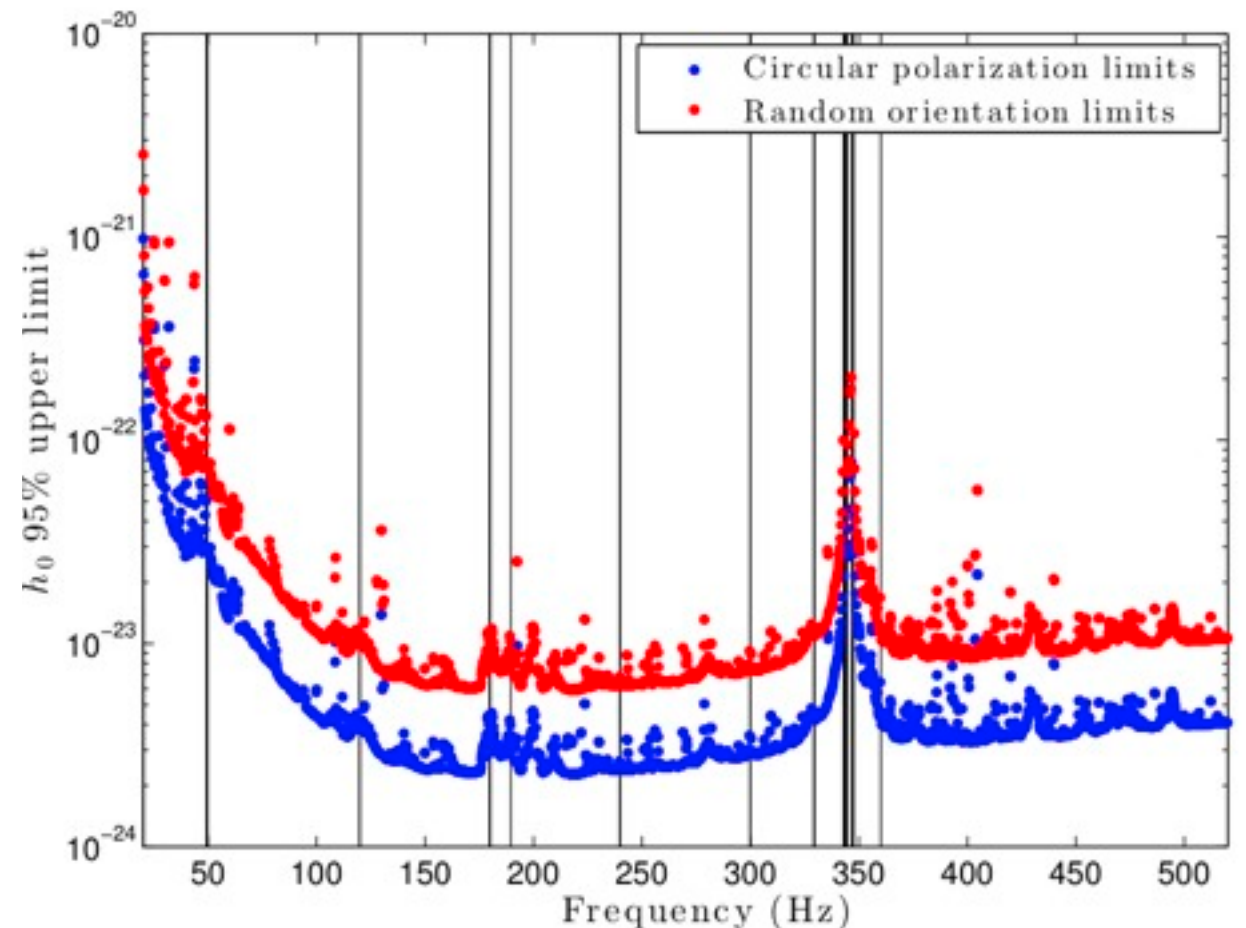
- Vastly improved upper limits (factor of 3 over earlier limits) on “tension” ($G\mu$) vs. “loop size” (ϵ) vs. “reconnection probability” (p) via matched-filtering search including S5/VSR1 and S6/VSR2/VSR3 data

Search for Continuous GW from Binaries

- First of its kind undirected all-sky search for continuous (sine-wave) signals from neutron stars in binaries — also searched for signal from well constrained low mass X-ray binary source Scorpius X-1

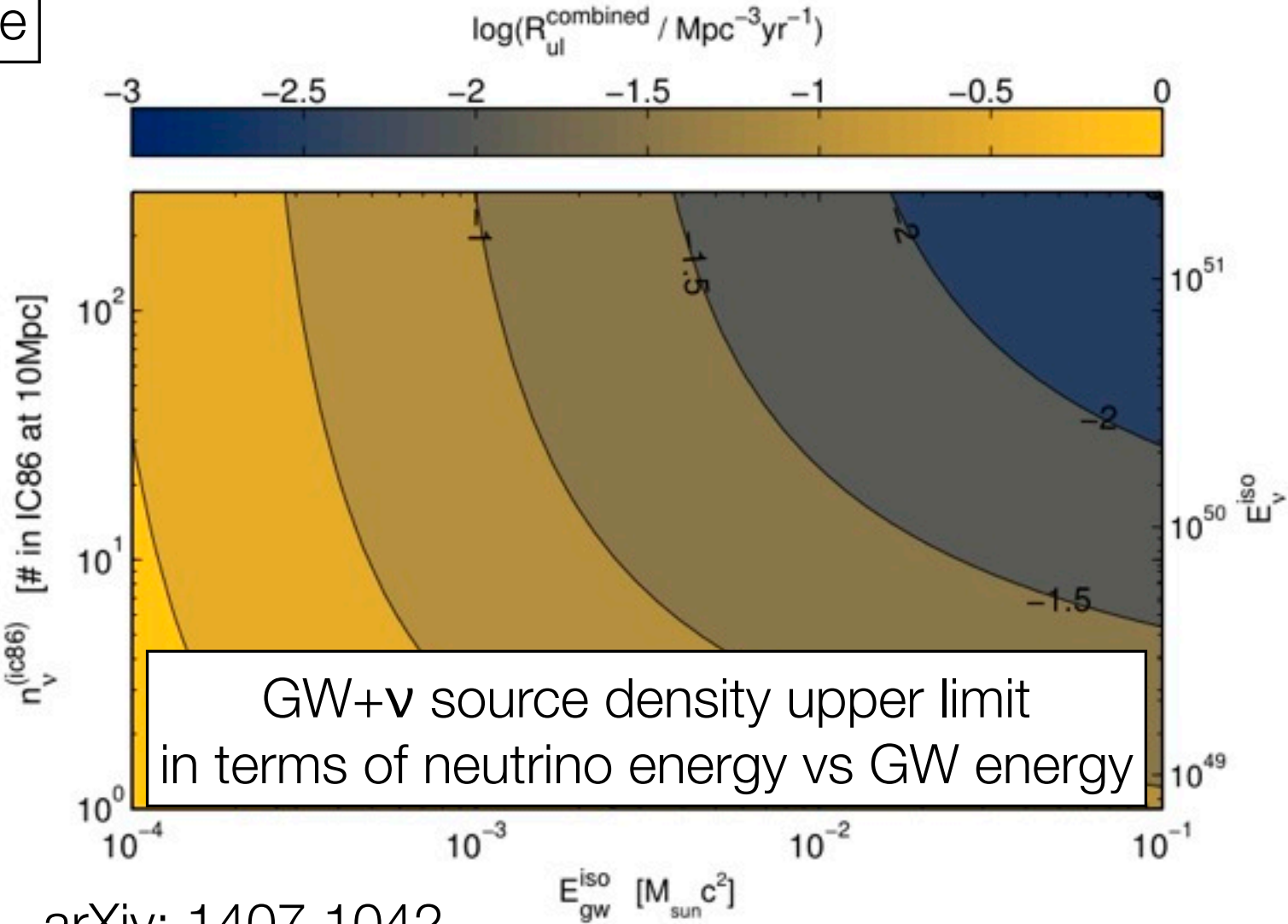
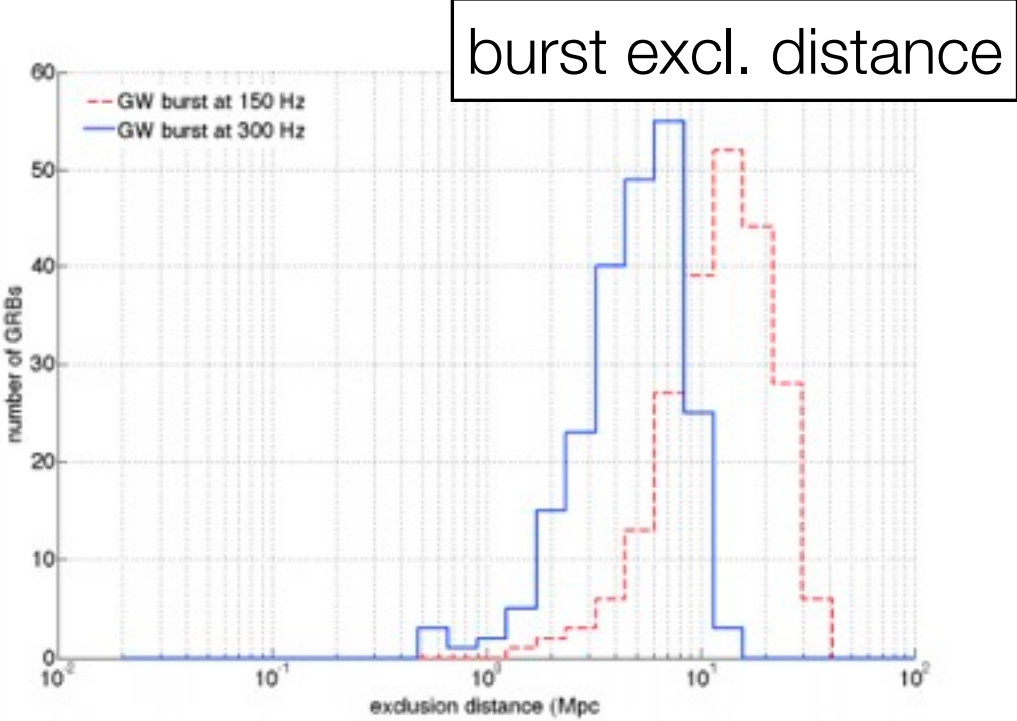
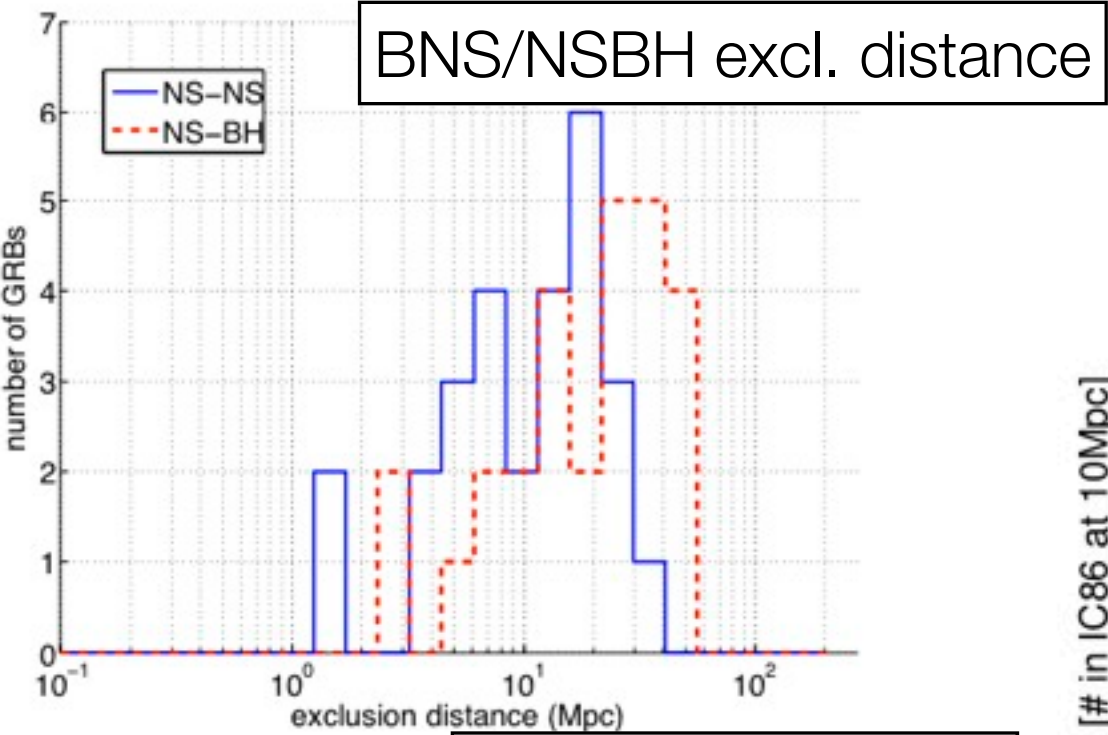


Scorpius X-1



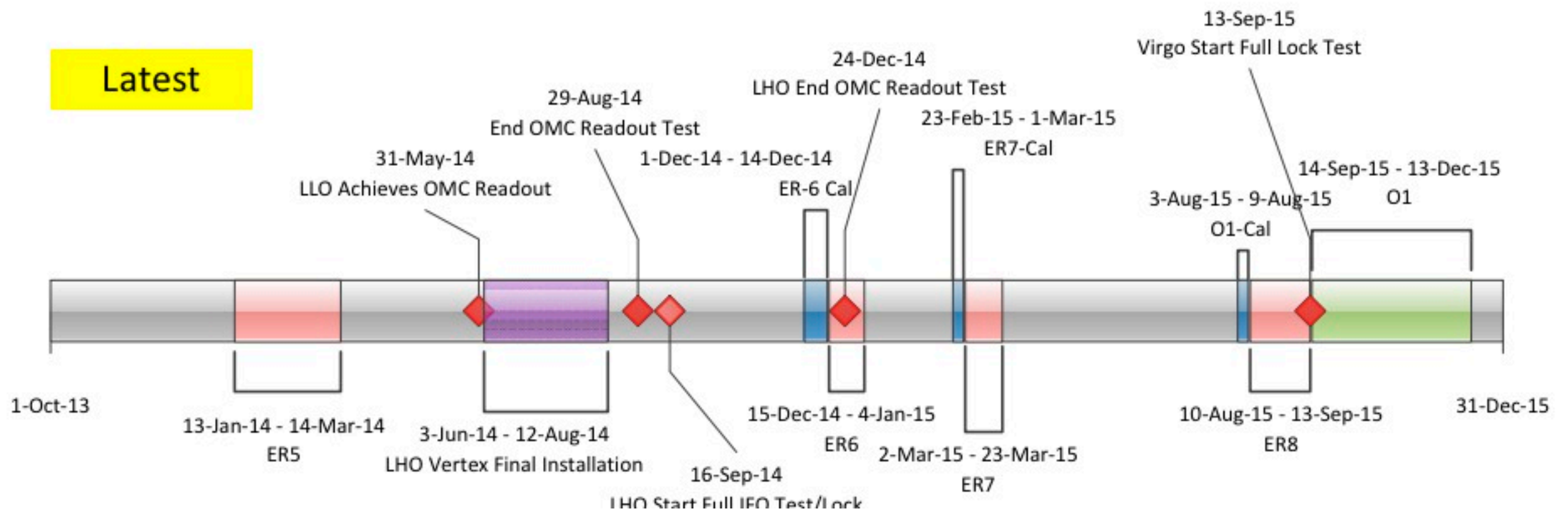
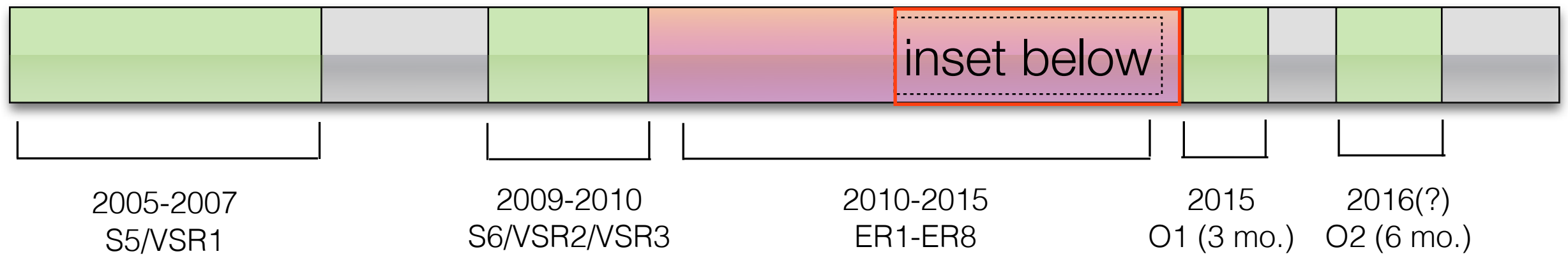
All-sky

Multi-Messenger Astronomy: GRB / HEN



arXiv: 1407.1042

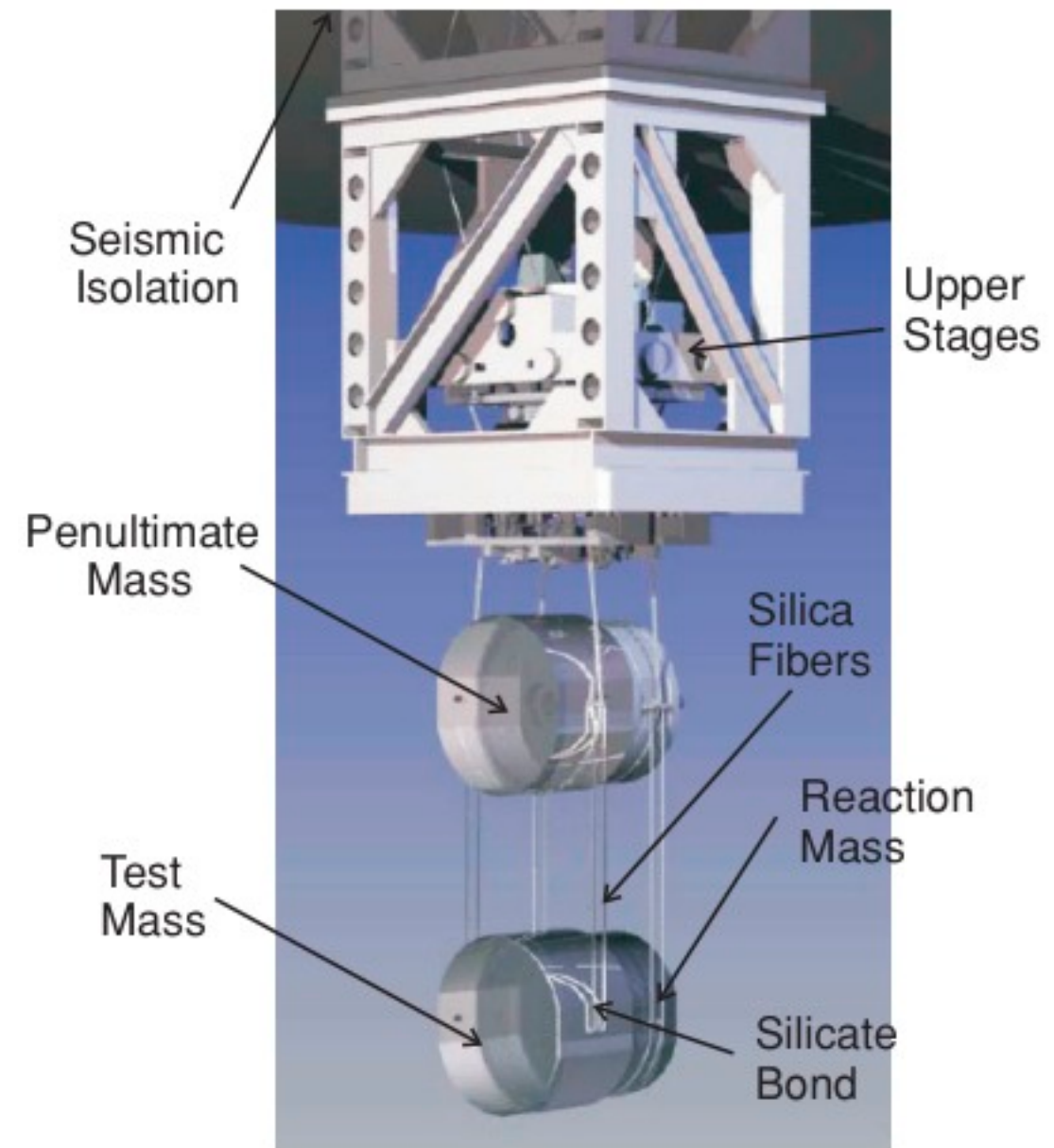
Search	FAR [yr ⁻¹]	$h_{\text{rss}}^{50\%}$ [Hz ^{-1/2}]	Dist. [Mpc]
GW-only	0.1	9×10^{-22}	5
GW-only	0.01	1.7×10^{-21}	3
GW+neutrino	0.1	5×10^{-22}	9
GW+neutrino	0.01	6×10^{-22}	8



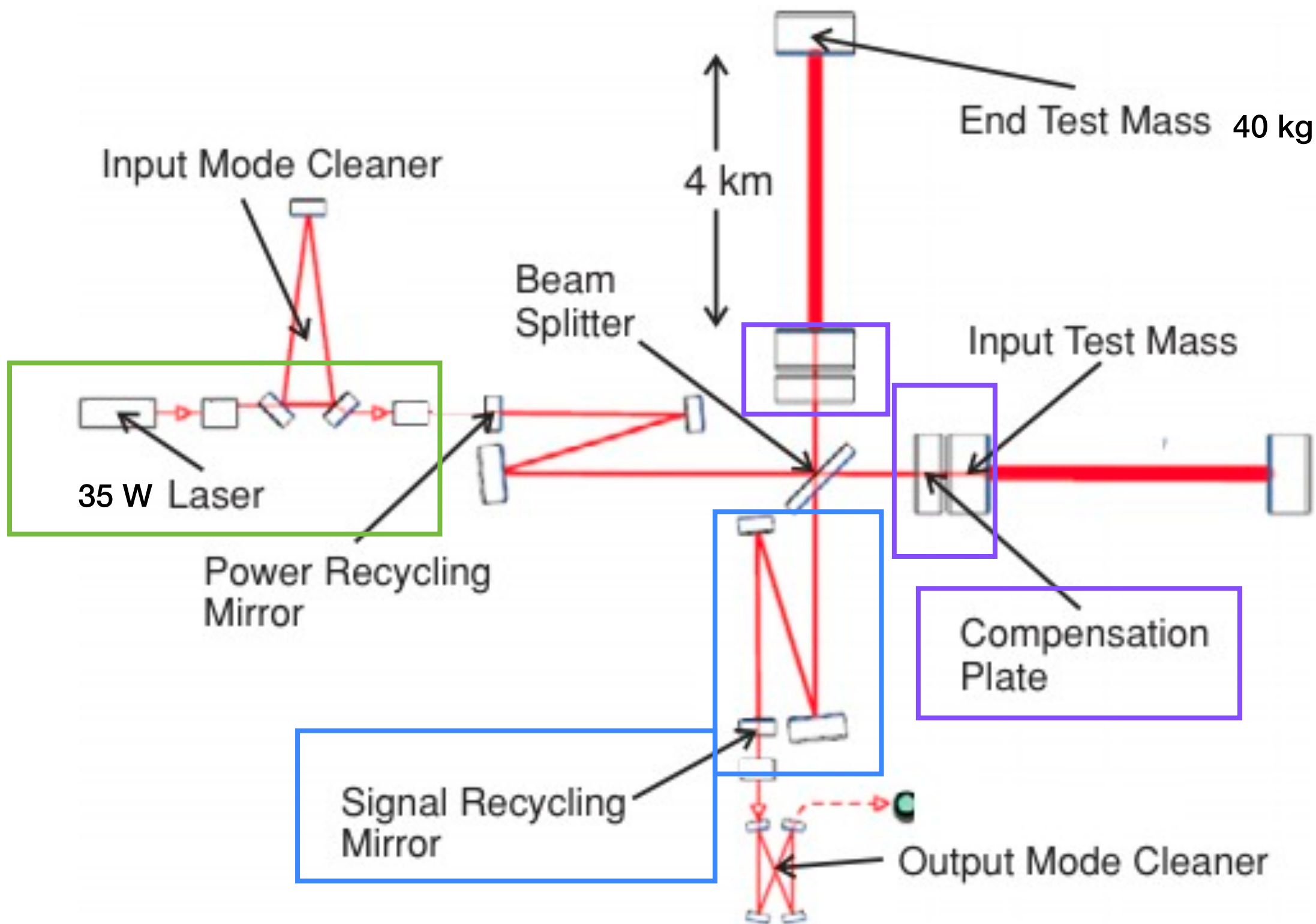
G1301309-v9

The Path to Advanced GW Interferometry

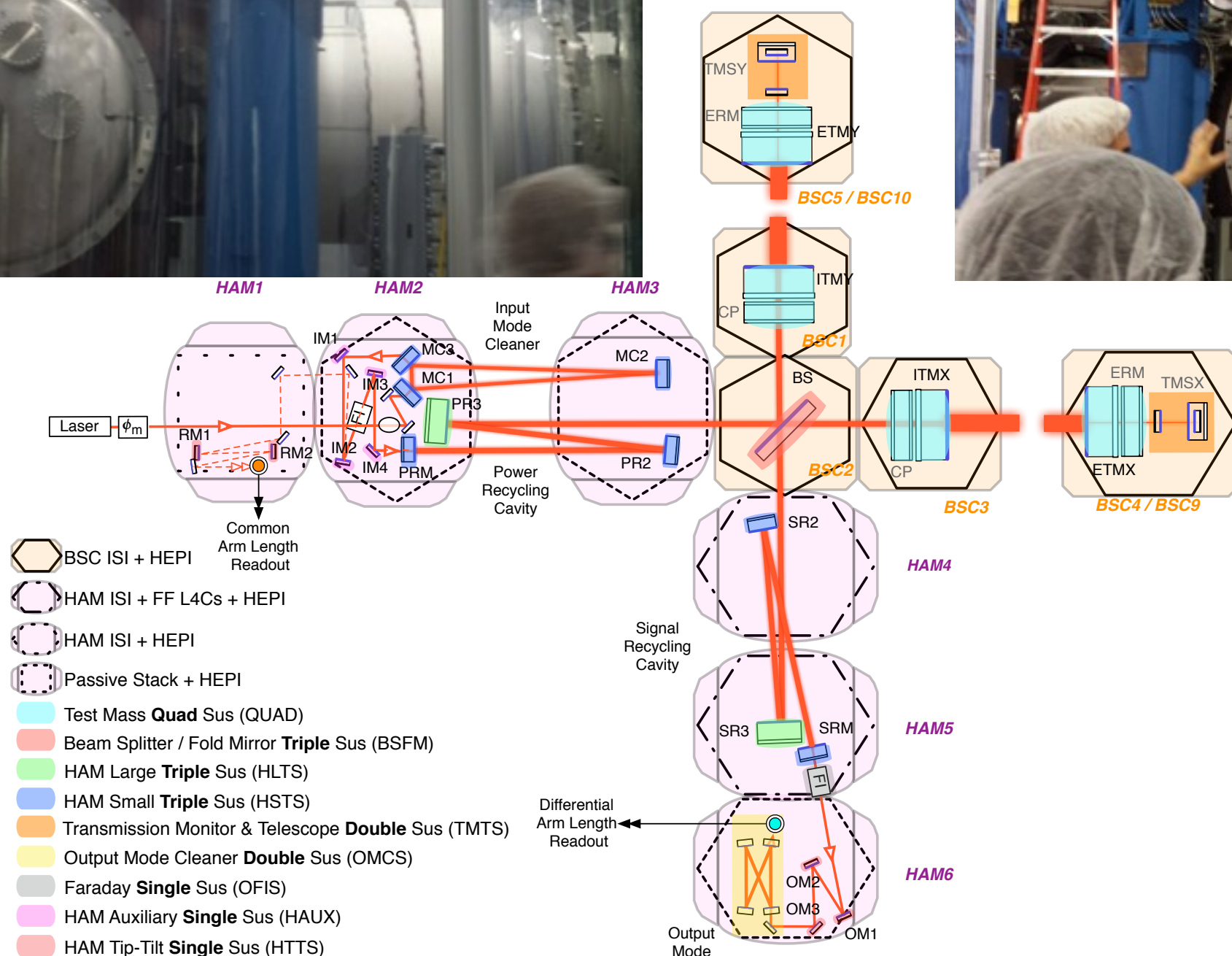
- Improvements planned since 2010 runs:
 - Seismic isolation: passive → three and four stage passive isolation (benefits below ~50 Hz and lower accessible bandwidth down to 10 Hz) active hydraulic isolation stage
 - Signal recycling mirror → increased power circulating in the arms (reduce shot noise above ~200 Hz)
 - Increasing input laser power (~10 → 180 W) to reduce shot noise at high frequencies (Current is 35 W as demonstrated in S6 and now permanently on)
 - Thermal compensation of optical astigmatism at high laser power



2015 Era Upgrades



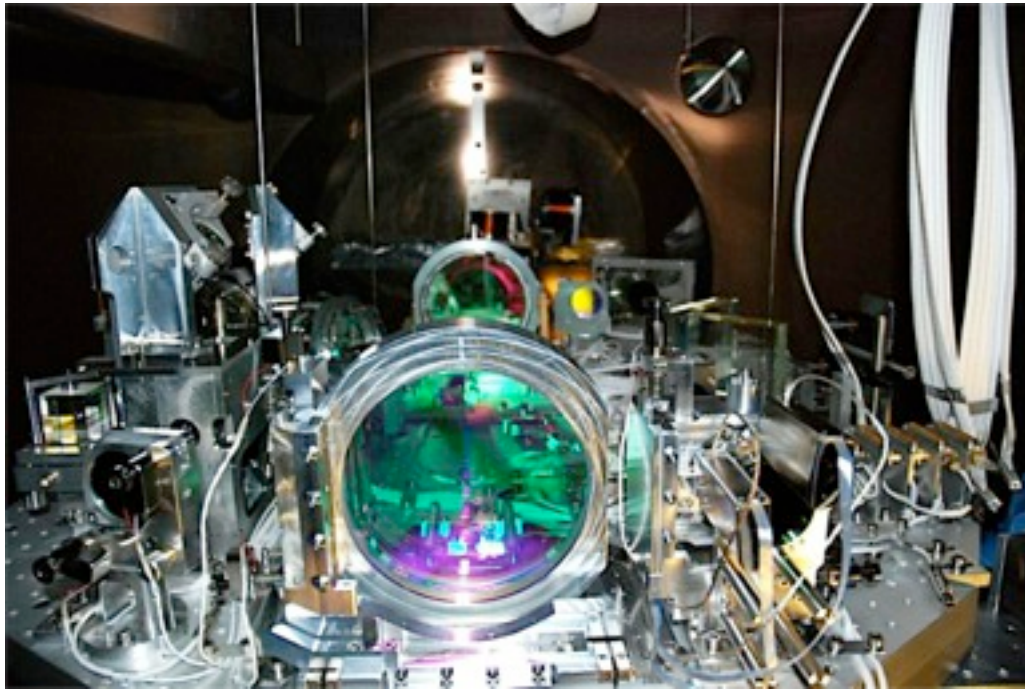
2015 Era Upgrades



Towards the Future

- Other planned improvements:
 - One more order of magnitude in laser power (35 $\rightarrow$ 180 W)
 - Push down the sensitivity curves towards the shallow 2018 design curve
 - “Tune” the signal recycling mirror: allow for better sensitivity at specific frequencies (e.g. a factor of a few for some periodic signals)
 - Light “squeezing”: Overtake fundamental quantum noise limit at high frequencies

Advanced Virgo



- First major milestone completed on time: locked the input mode cleaner (first stages of input optics before the beam splitter)

- Intense installation work happening on site, installing suspension, additional vacuum chambers, preparing optical payloads, etc....:

- Early 2015: all optics installed near beamsplitter, start of inner interferometer commissioning

- Summer 2015: End mirrors installed, test one arm of the instrument

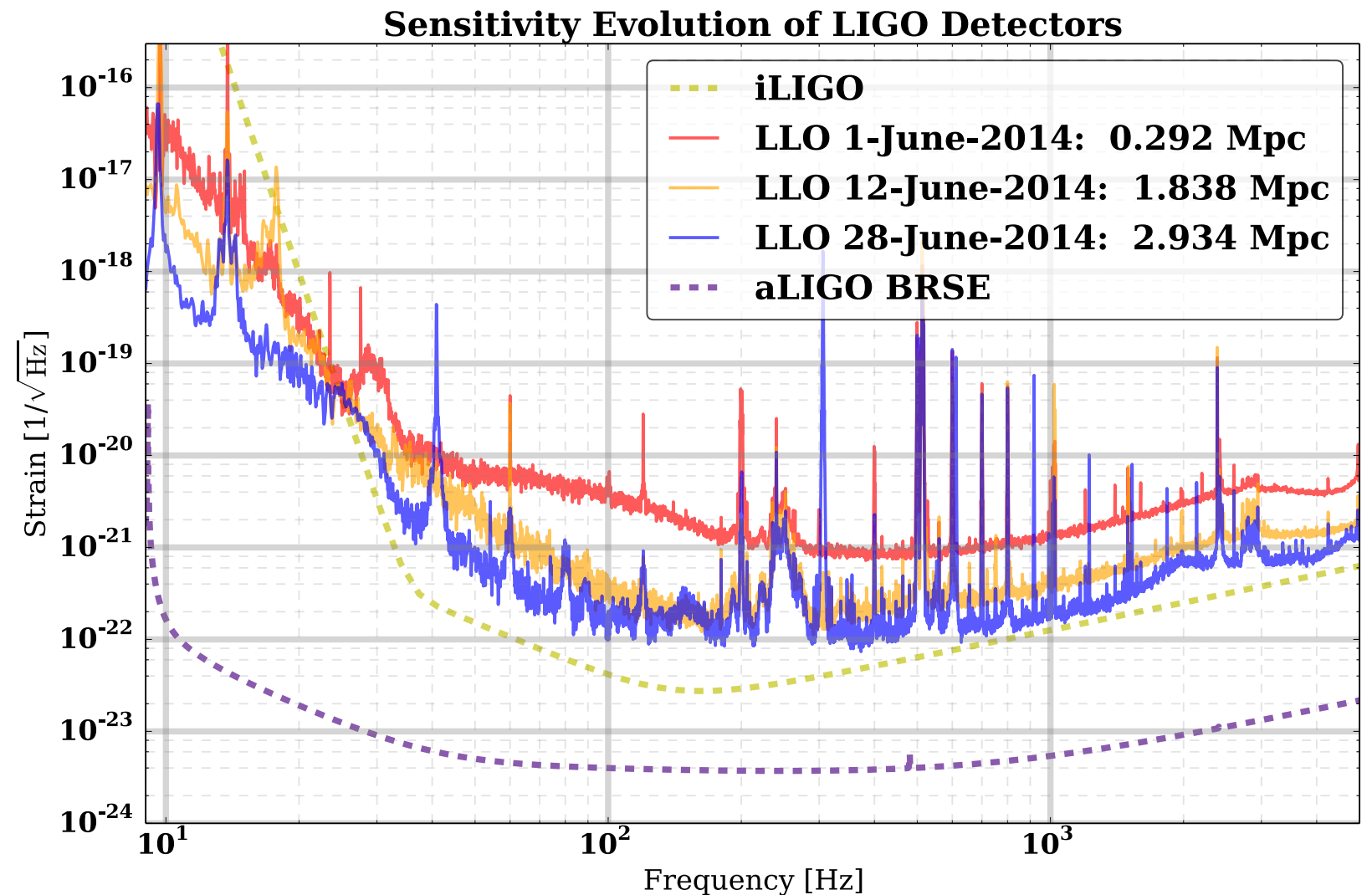
- Fall 2015: Full interferometer locking and commissioning

- 2016: First science data and joint run with LIGO interferometers



Interferometer Locking and Acceptance

- The Livingston, Louisiana interferometer has achieved several stable locks, one of which was 2+ hrs: this is the ***acceptance*** goal for the advanced LIGO interferometers — major milestone!
- Hanford is very close to closing out installation and locking is expected to occur rapidly after this

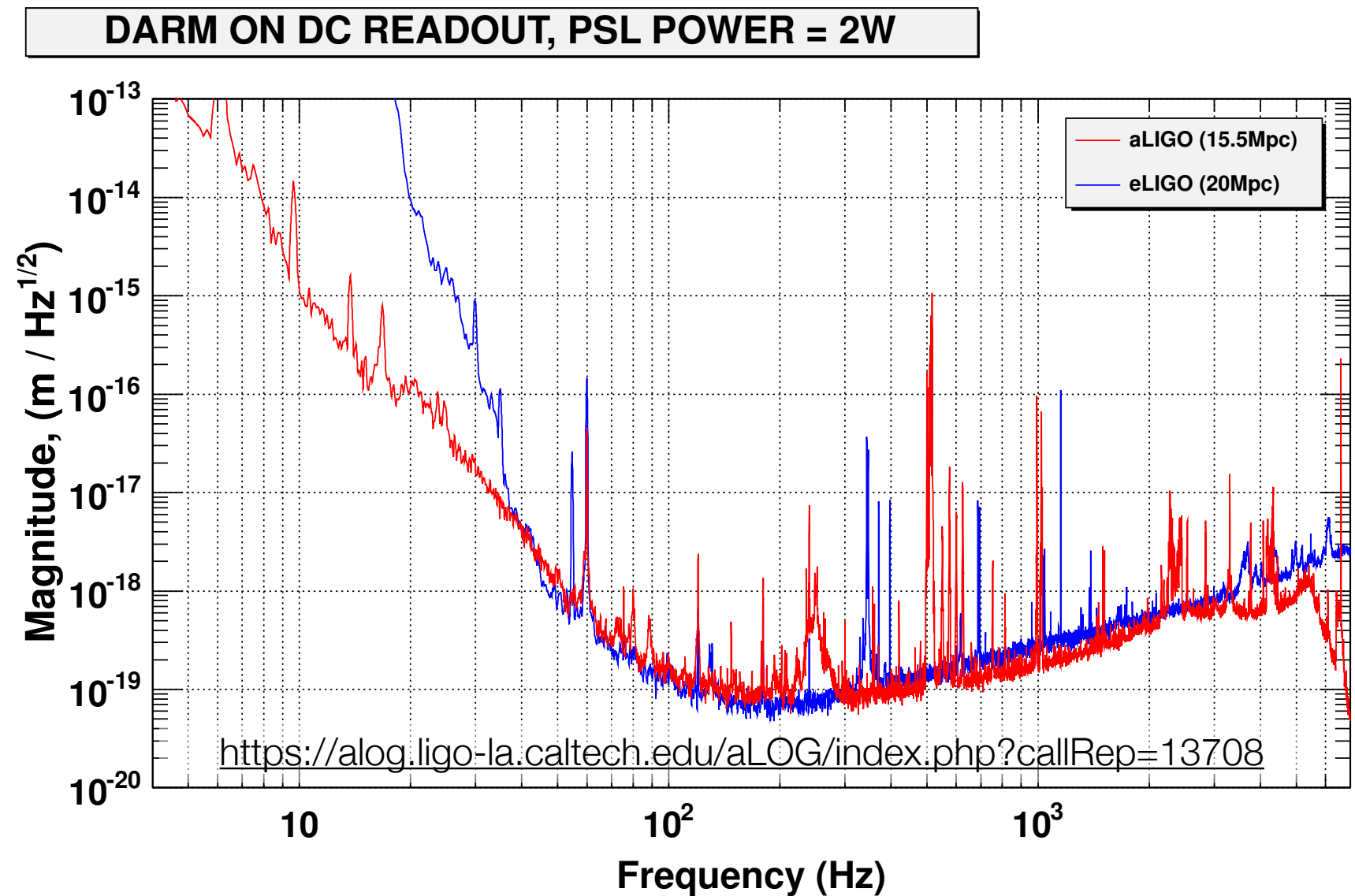


https://www.advancedligo.mit.edu/adligo_news.html

Horizon Distance: Distance to optimally oriented SNR 8
1.35+1.35 binary coalescence

Interferometer Locking and Acceptance

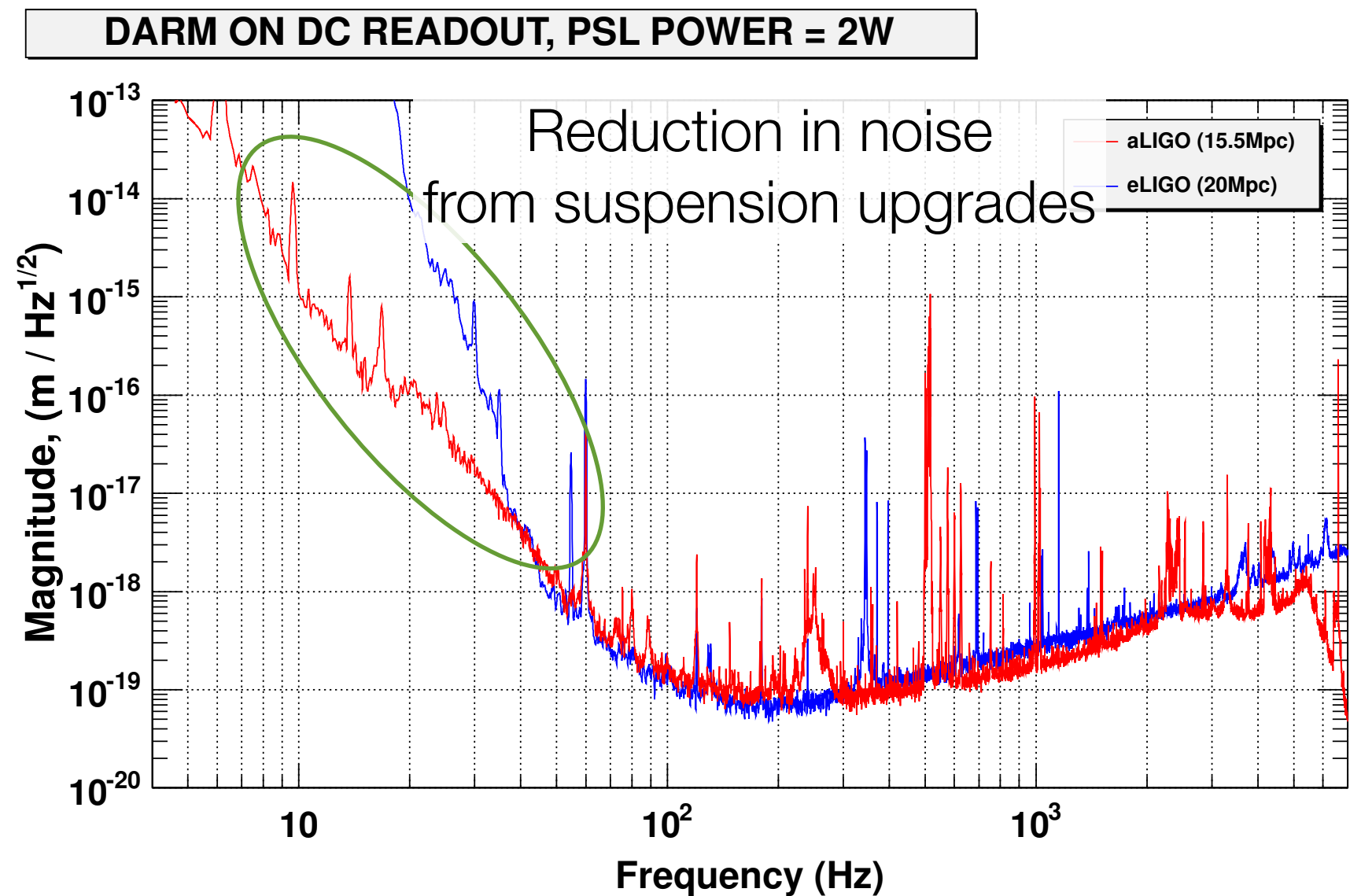
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Livingston detector displacement spectra
eLIGO circa. 2010 (*horizon 20 Mpc*)
aLIGO July 23rd, 2014 (*horizon 15 Mpc*)

Interferometer Locking and Acceptance

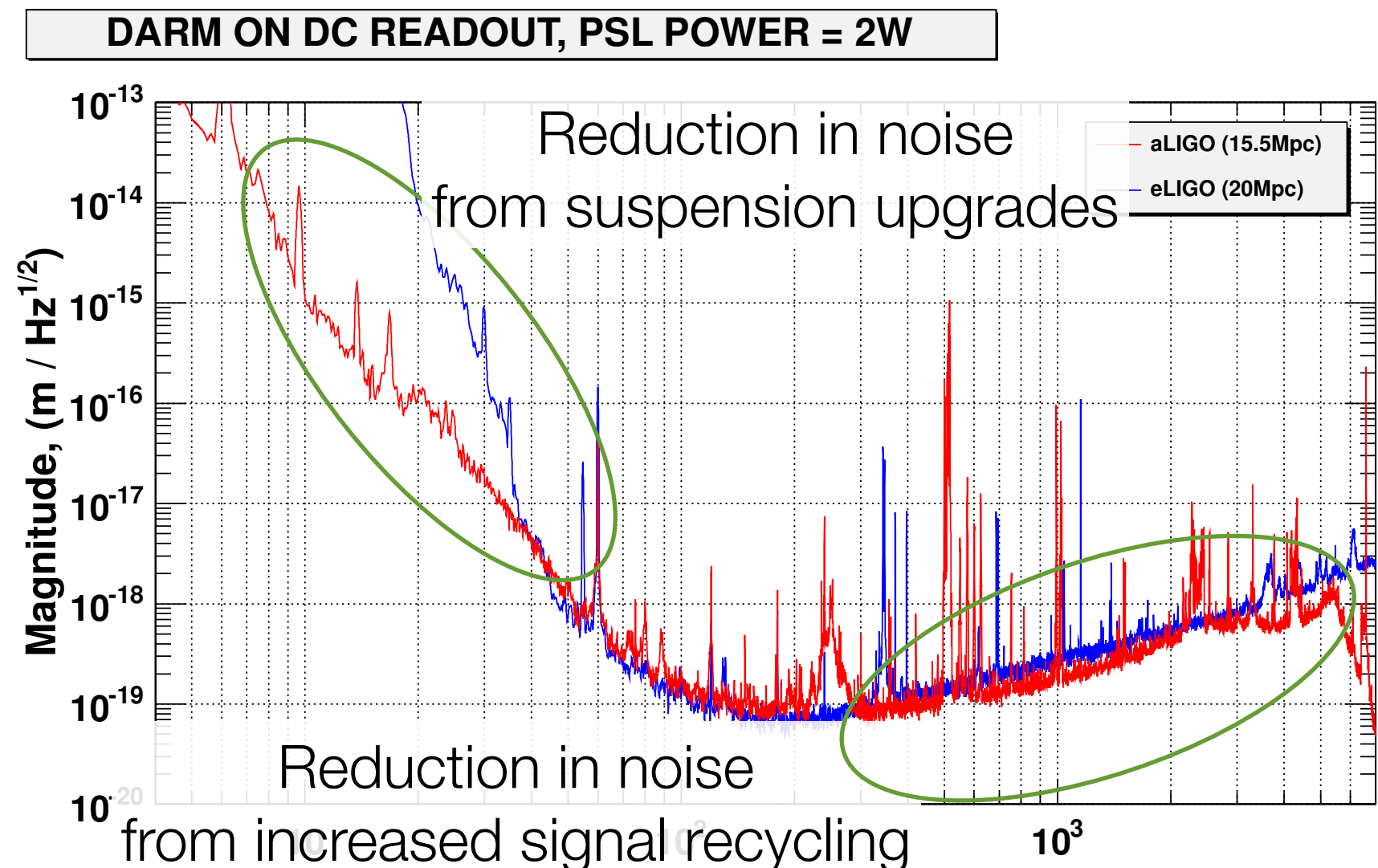
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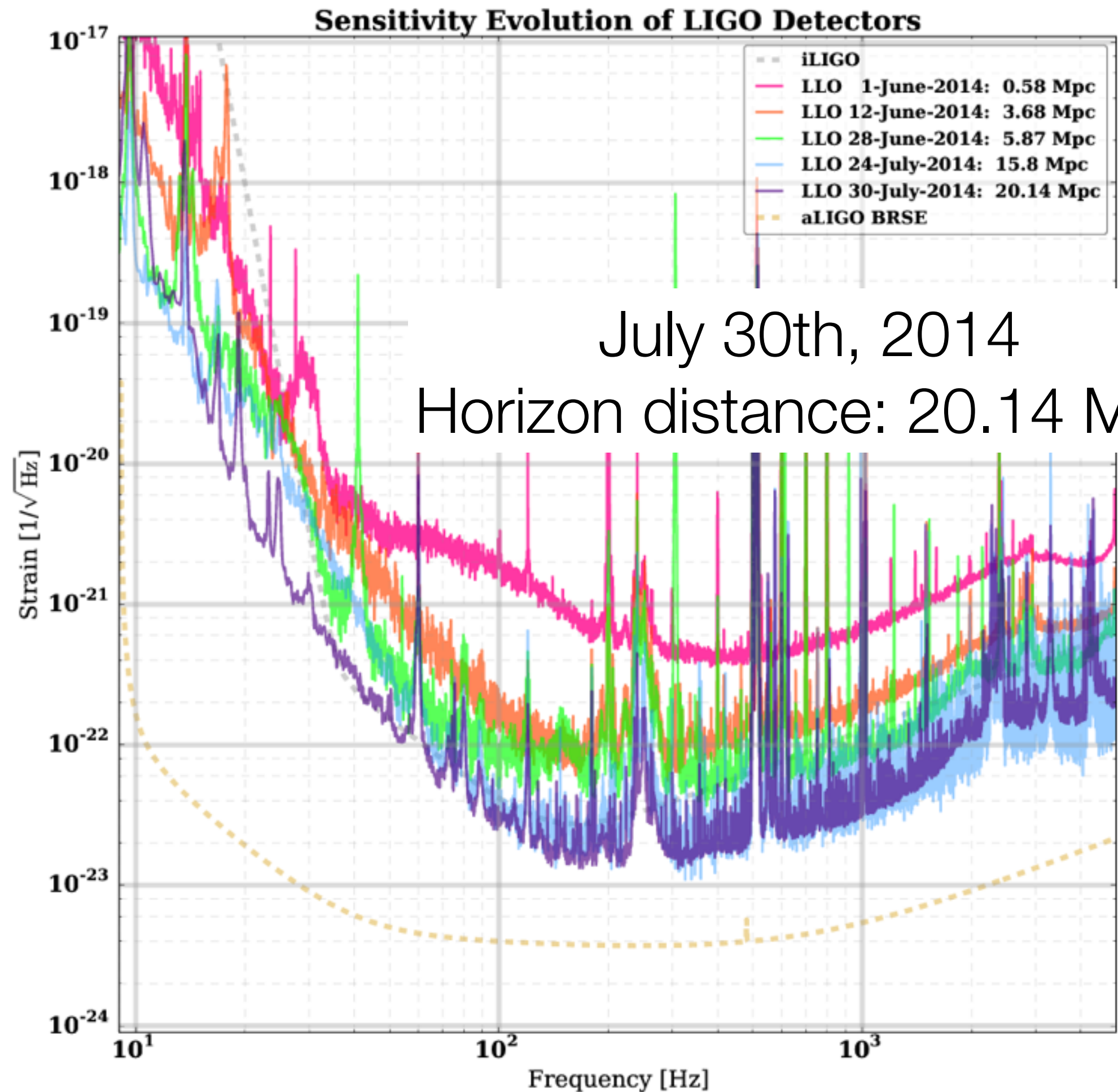
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Livingston detector displacement spectra
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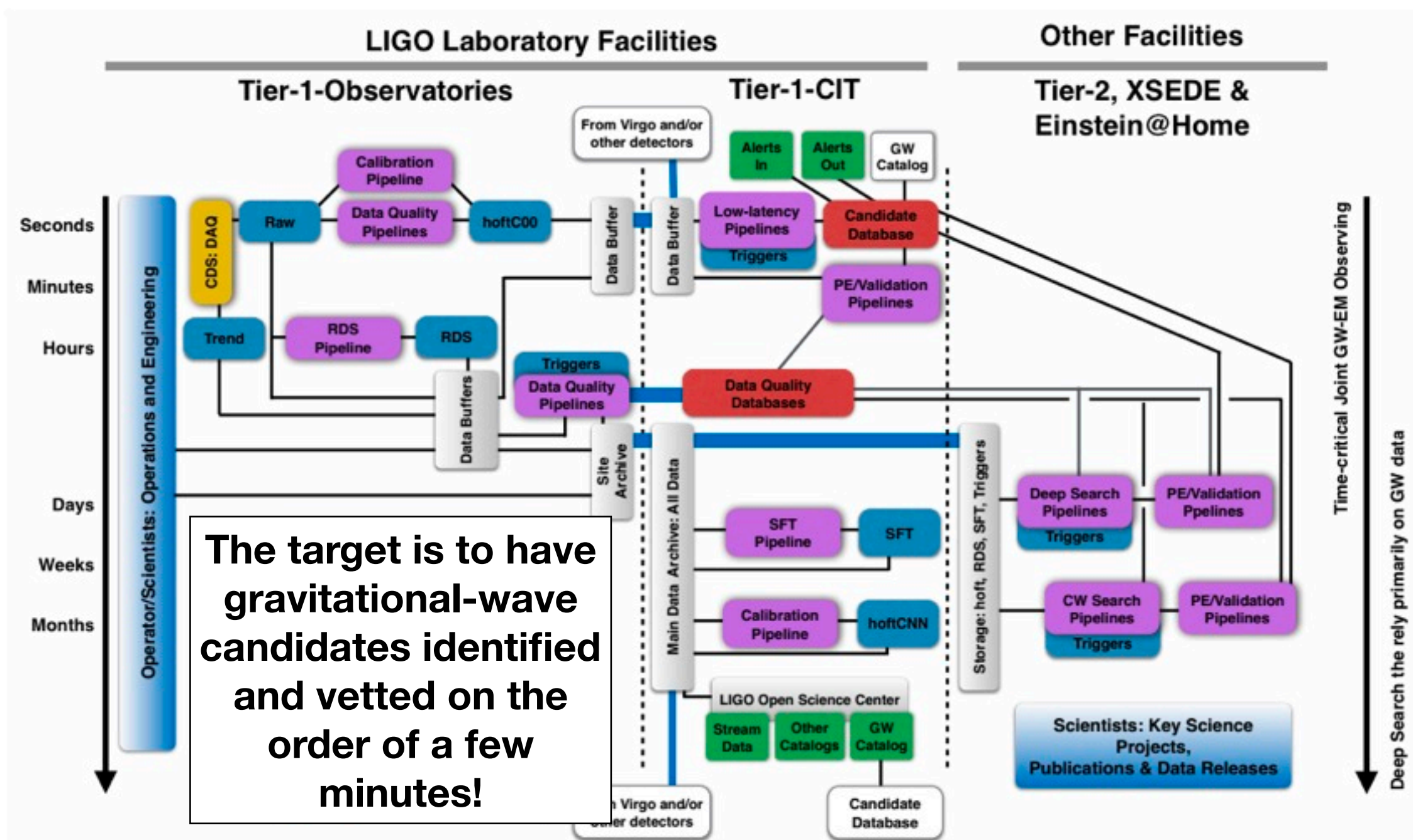
Engineering/Commissioning Runs

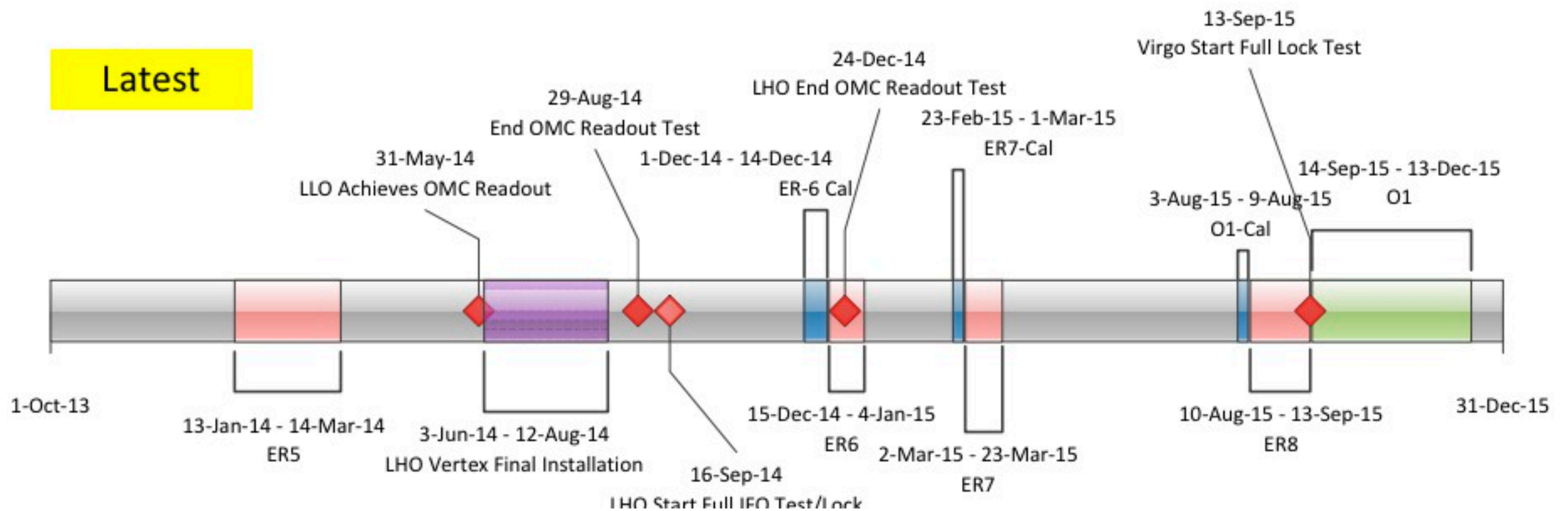
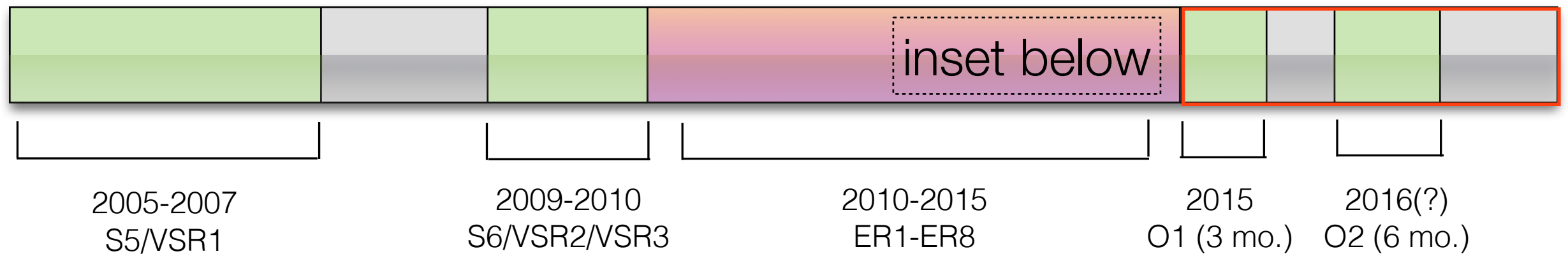
- End-to-end practice from data acquisition to candidate follow up and external communication including **low latency trigger analysis and dissemination**

IFO data
acquisition

“online” data
analysis
and follow
up

“deep” GW
searches
and
parameter
estimation



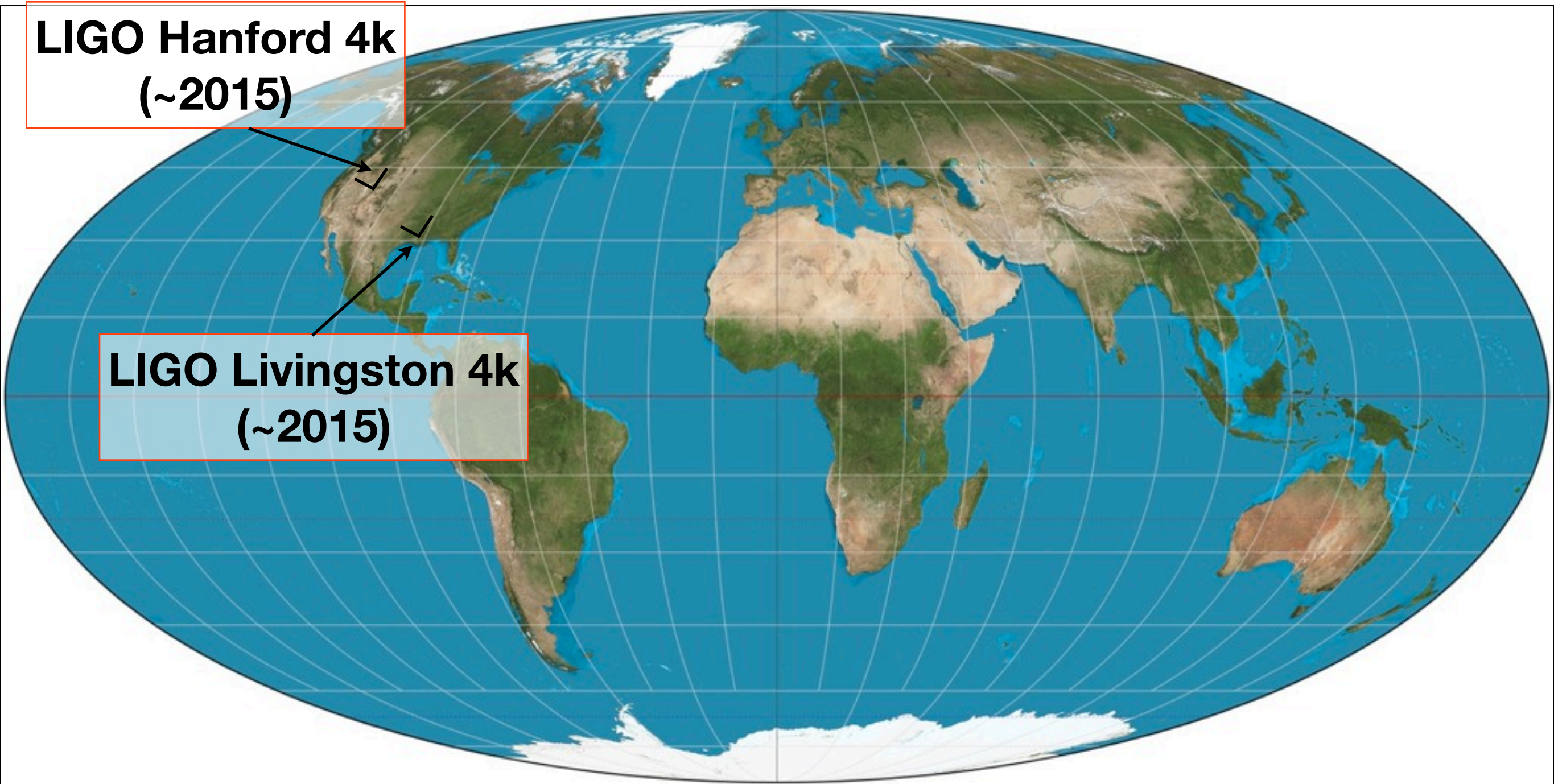


G1301309-v9

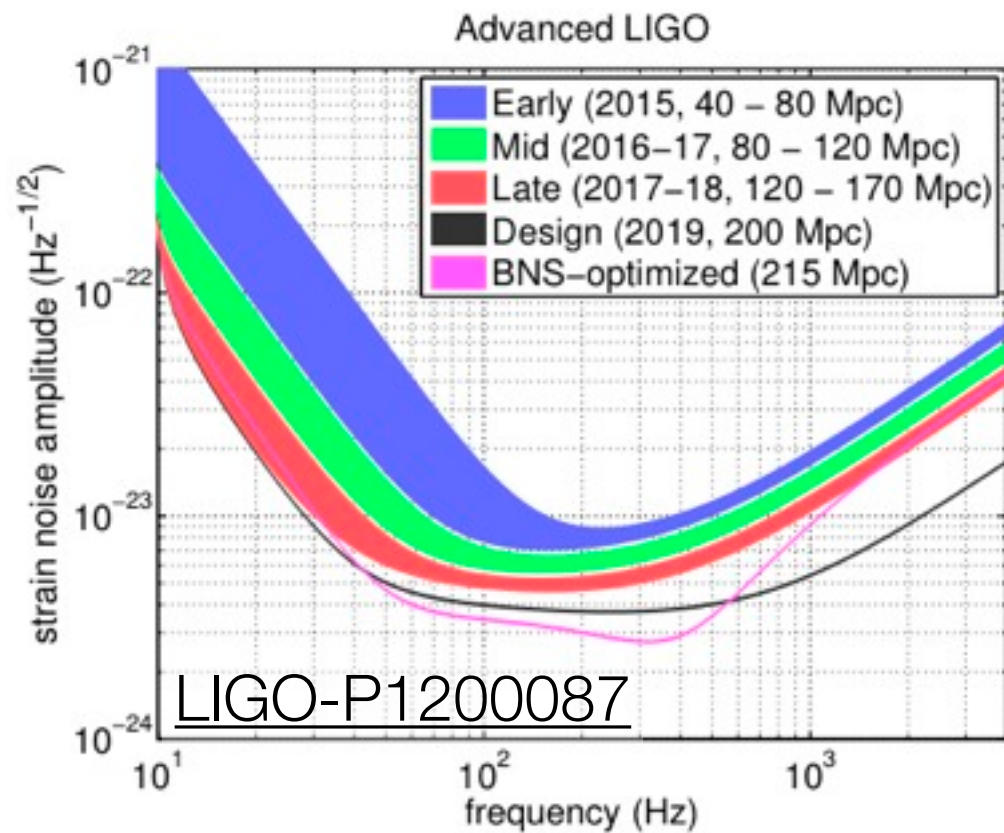
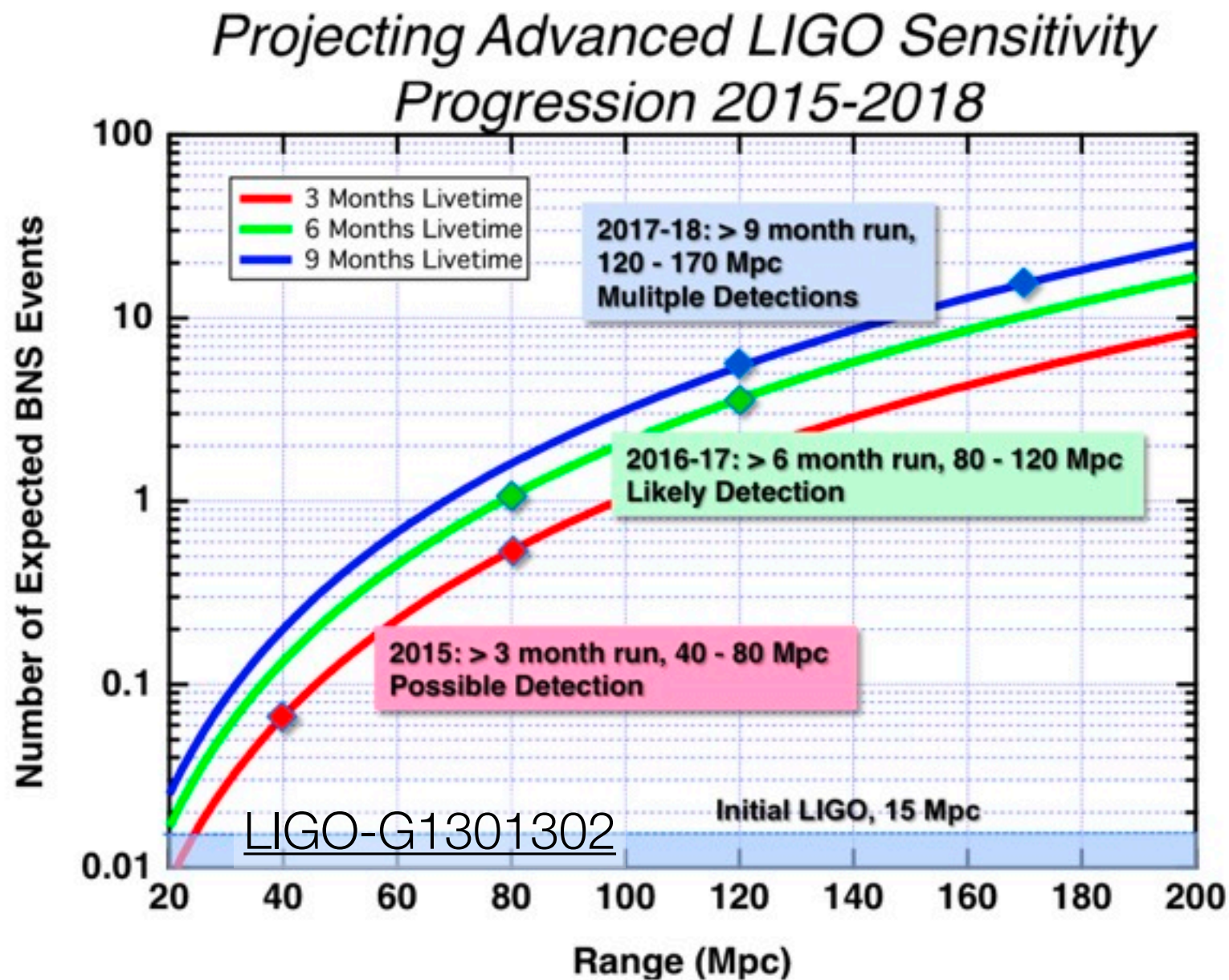
Ground-Based Interferometer Networks (2015)

LIGO Hanford 4k
(~2015)

LIGO Livingston 4k
(~2015)



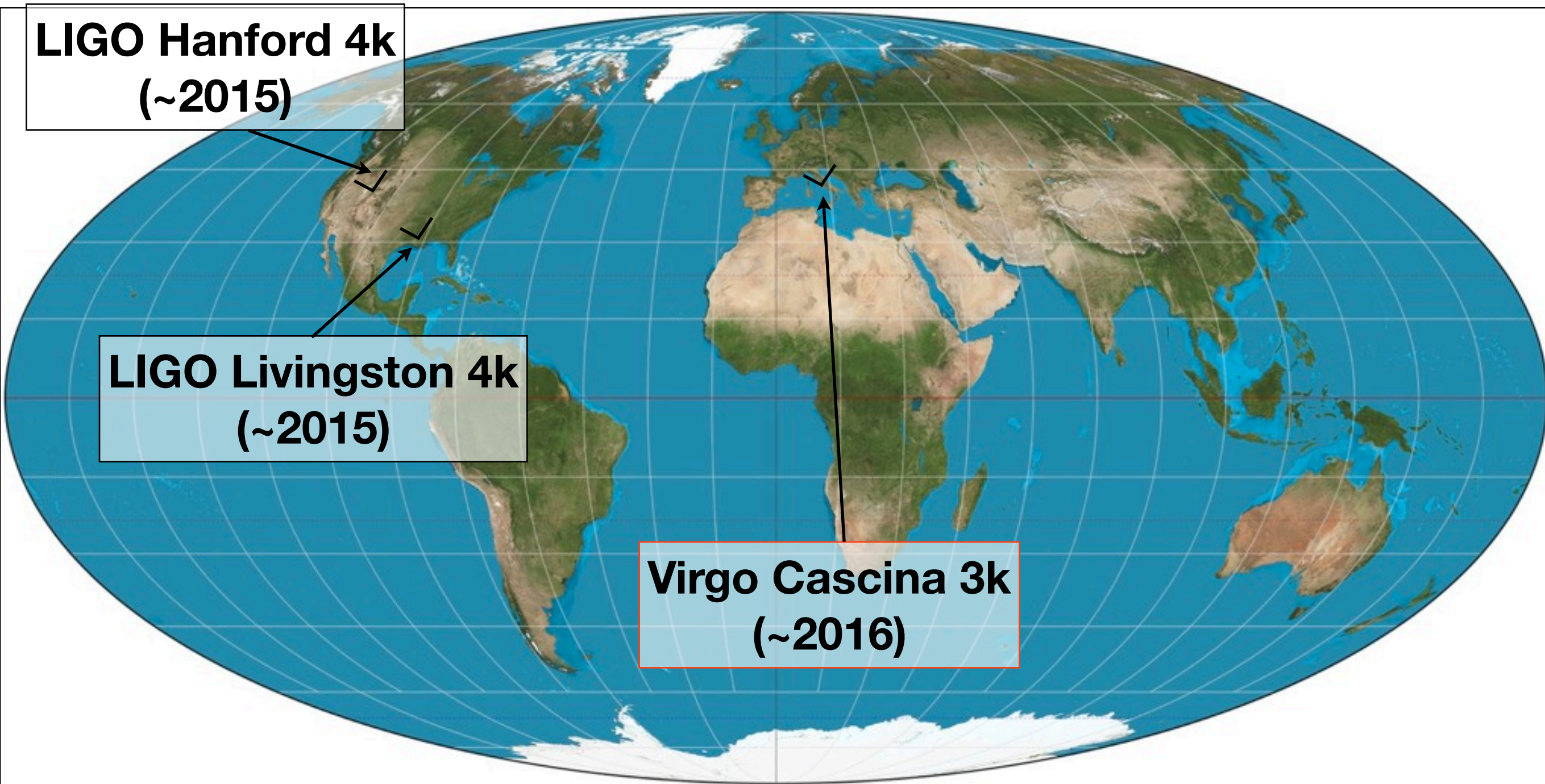
The Next Three Years



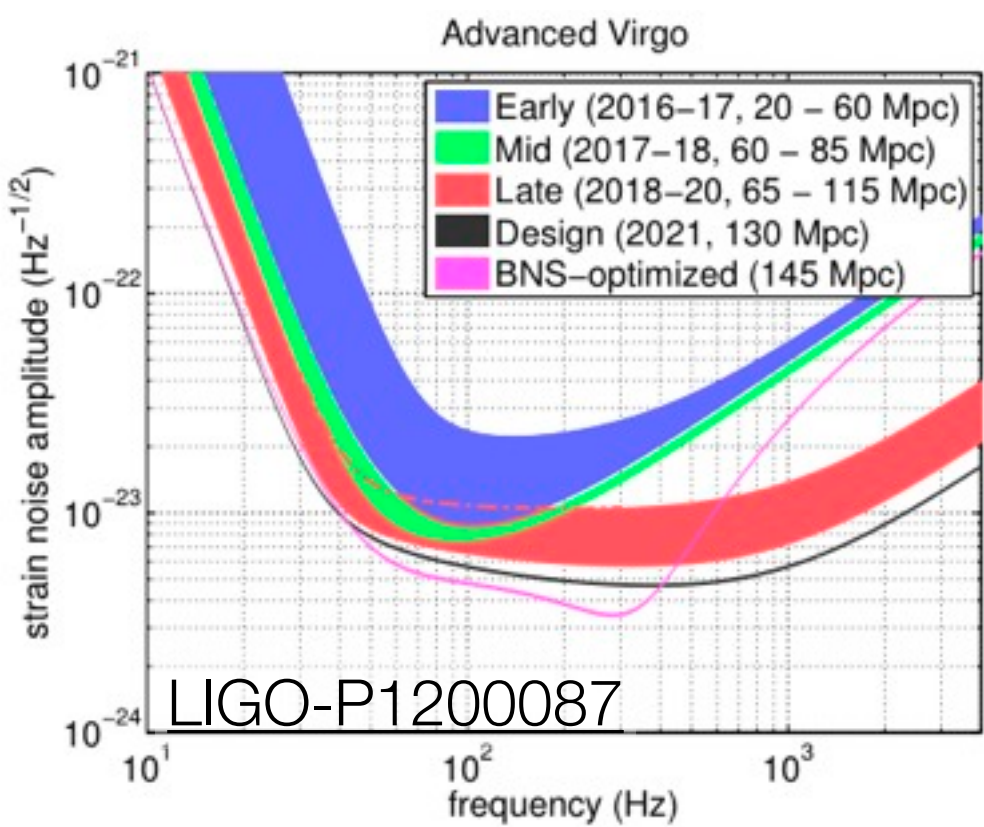
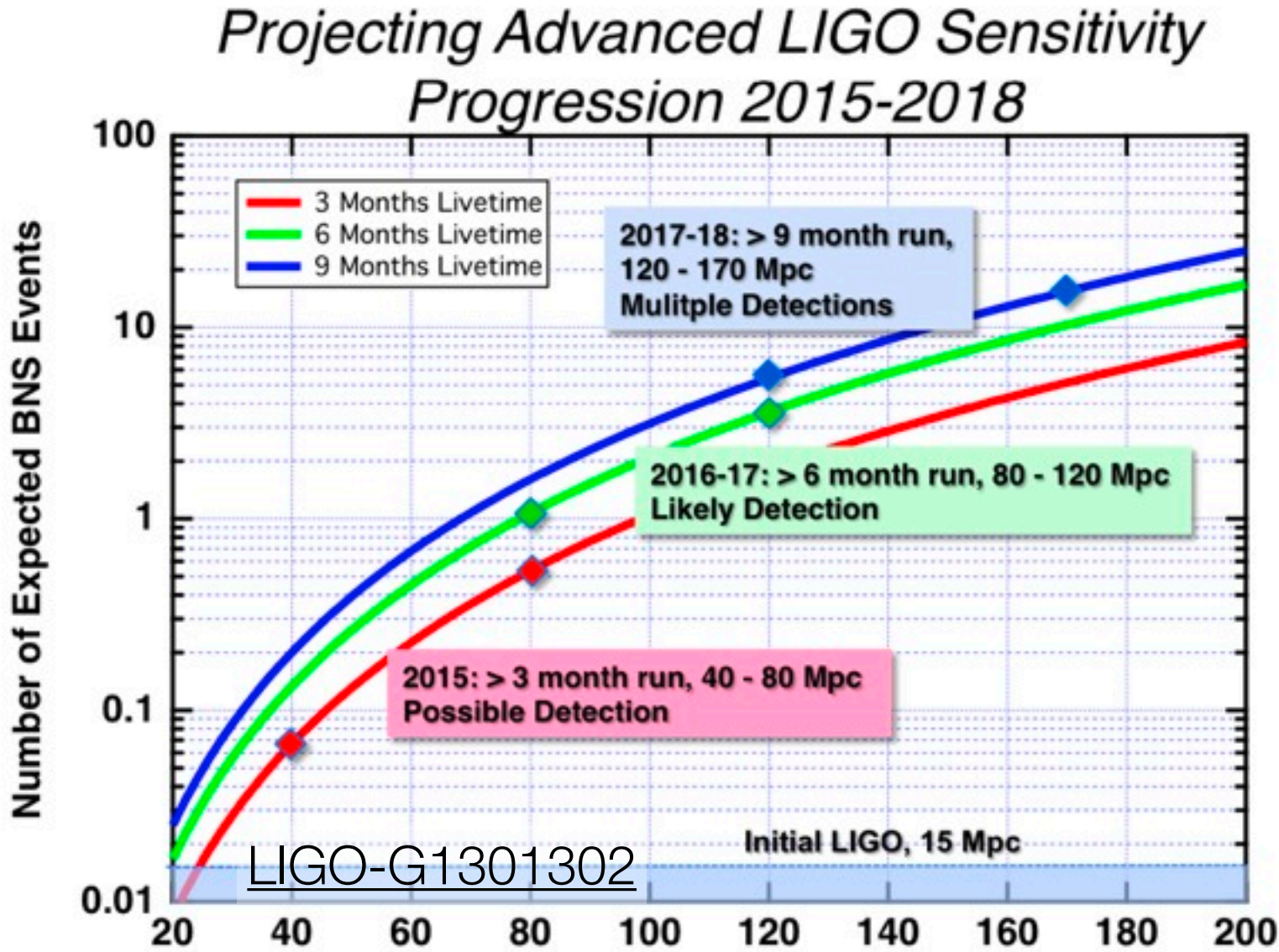
As sensitivity increases,
so does the length of
the observation run:
Optimize volume searched

Epoch	Estimated Run Duration	$E_{\text{GW}} = 10^{-2} M_{\odot} c^2$ Burst Range (Mpc)		BNS Range (Mpc)		Number of BNS Detections	% BNS Localized within	
		LIGO	Virgo	LIGO	Virgo		5 deg ²	20 deg ²
2015	3 months	40 - 60	—	40 - 80	—	0.0004 - 3	—	—

Ground-Based Interferometer Networks (2016)



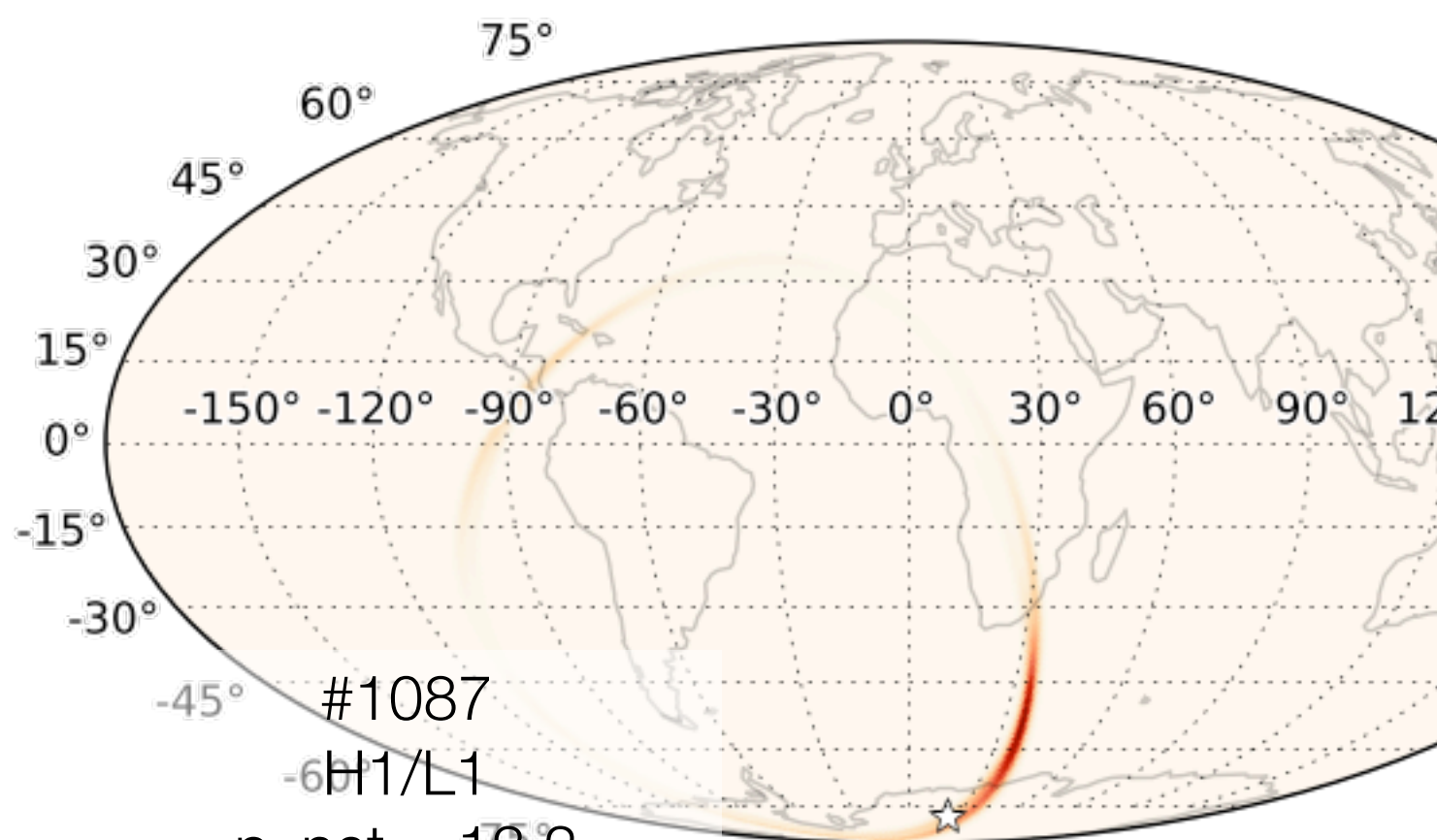
The Next Three Years



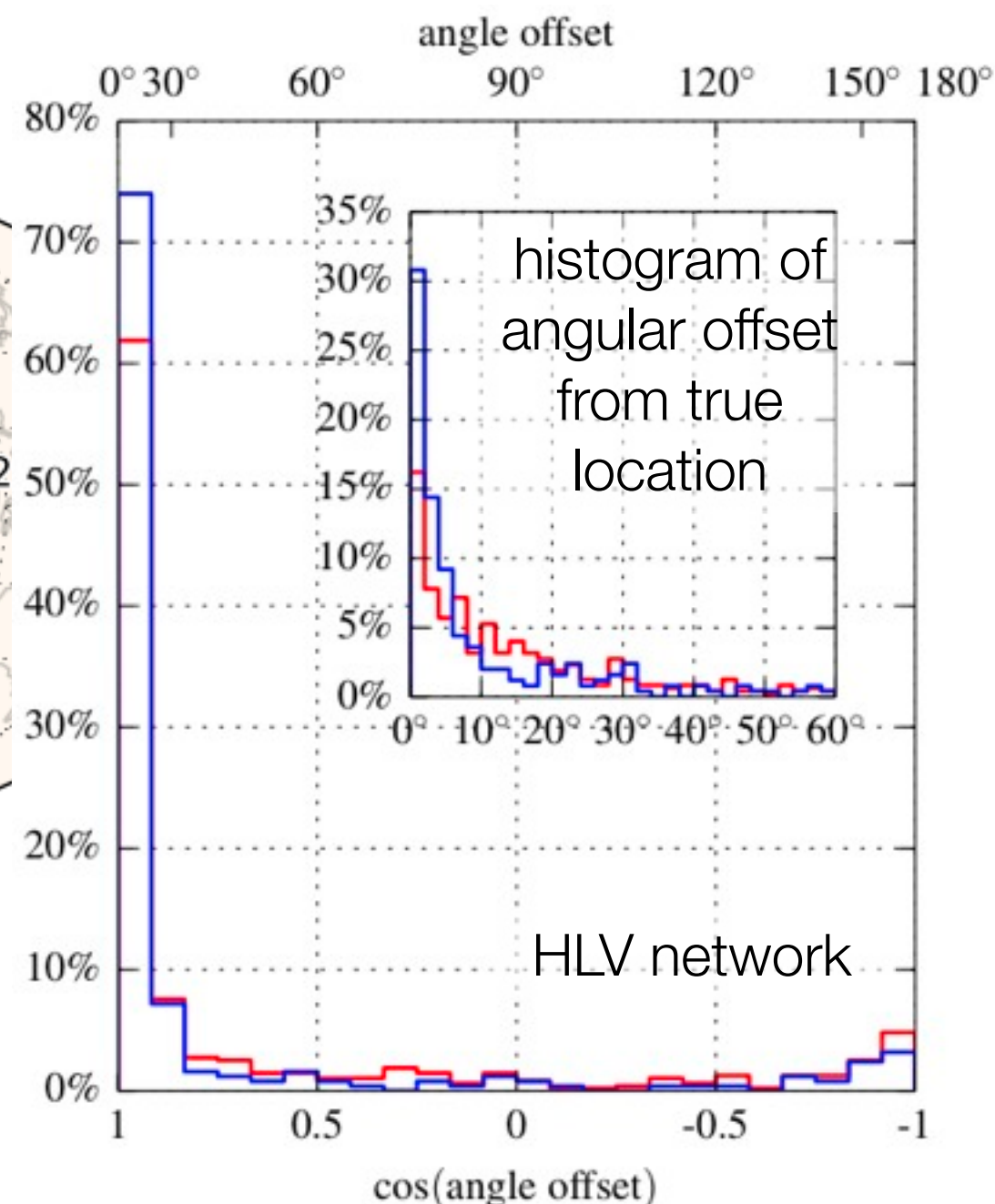
Epoch	Estimated Run Duration	$E_{\text{GW}} = 10^{-2} M_{\odot} c^2$ Burst Range (Mpc)		BNS Range (Mpc)		Number of BNS Detections	% BNS Localized within	
		LIGO	Virgo	LIGO	Virgo		5 deg ²	20 deg ²
2015	3 months	40 - 60	—	40 - 80	—	0.0004 - 3	—	—
2016-17	6 months	60 - 75	20 - 40	80 - 120	20 - 60	0.006 - 20	2	5 - 12
2017-18	9 months	75 - 90	40 - 50	120 - 170	60 - 85	0.04 - 100	1 - 2	10 - 12

2nd Gen. Multi-messenger Astronomy

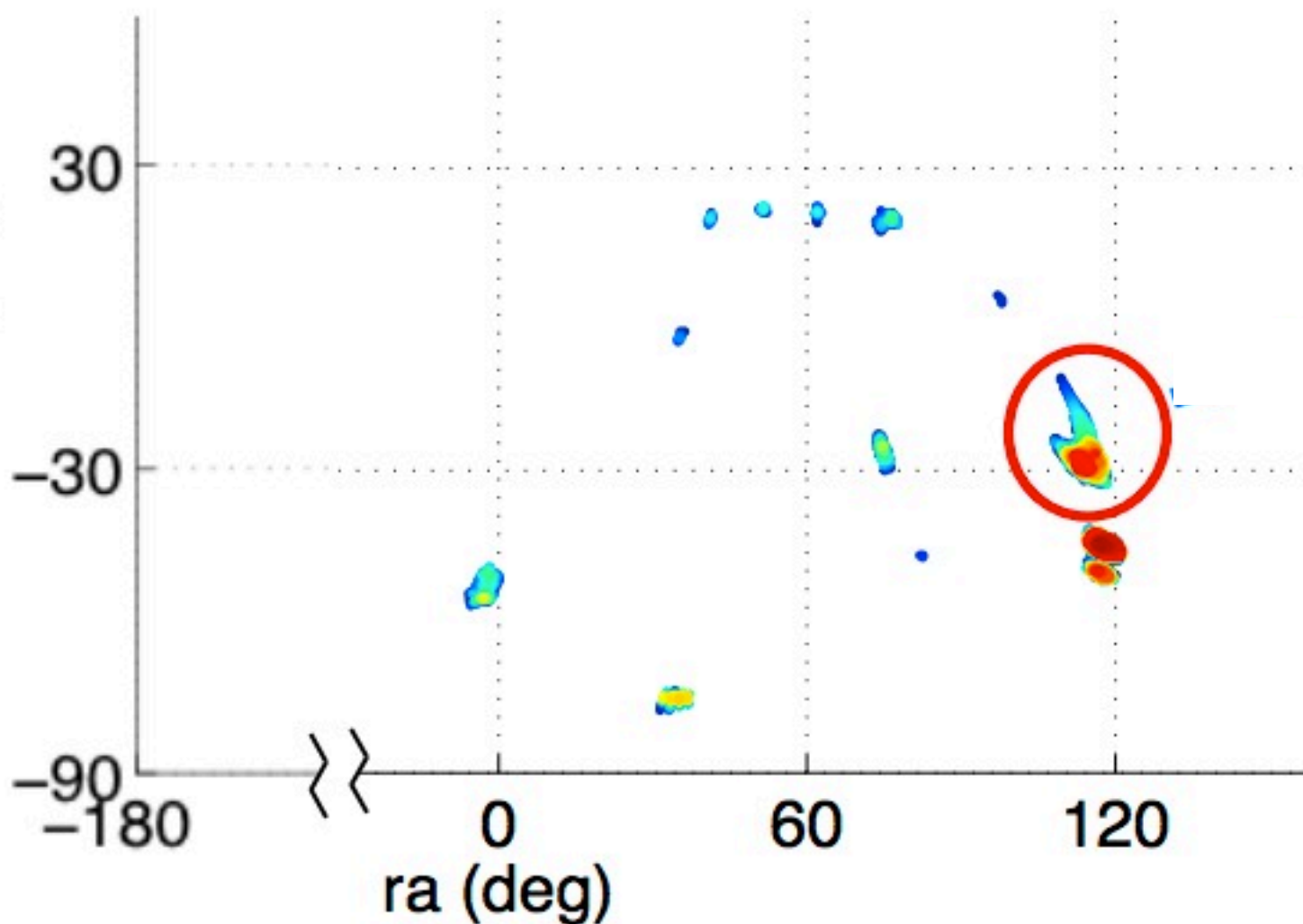
- “The First Two Years of Electromagnetic Follow-Up with Advanced LIGO and Virgo”(Singer, et al., 2014)



#1087
H1/L1
p_net = 13.2
50% = 220 sq. deg.
90% = 1000 sq. deg.
searched = 180 sq. deg.

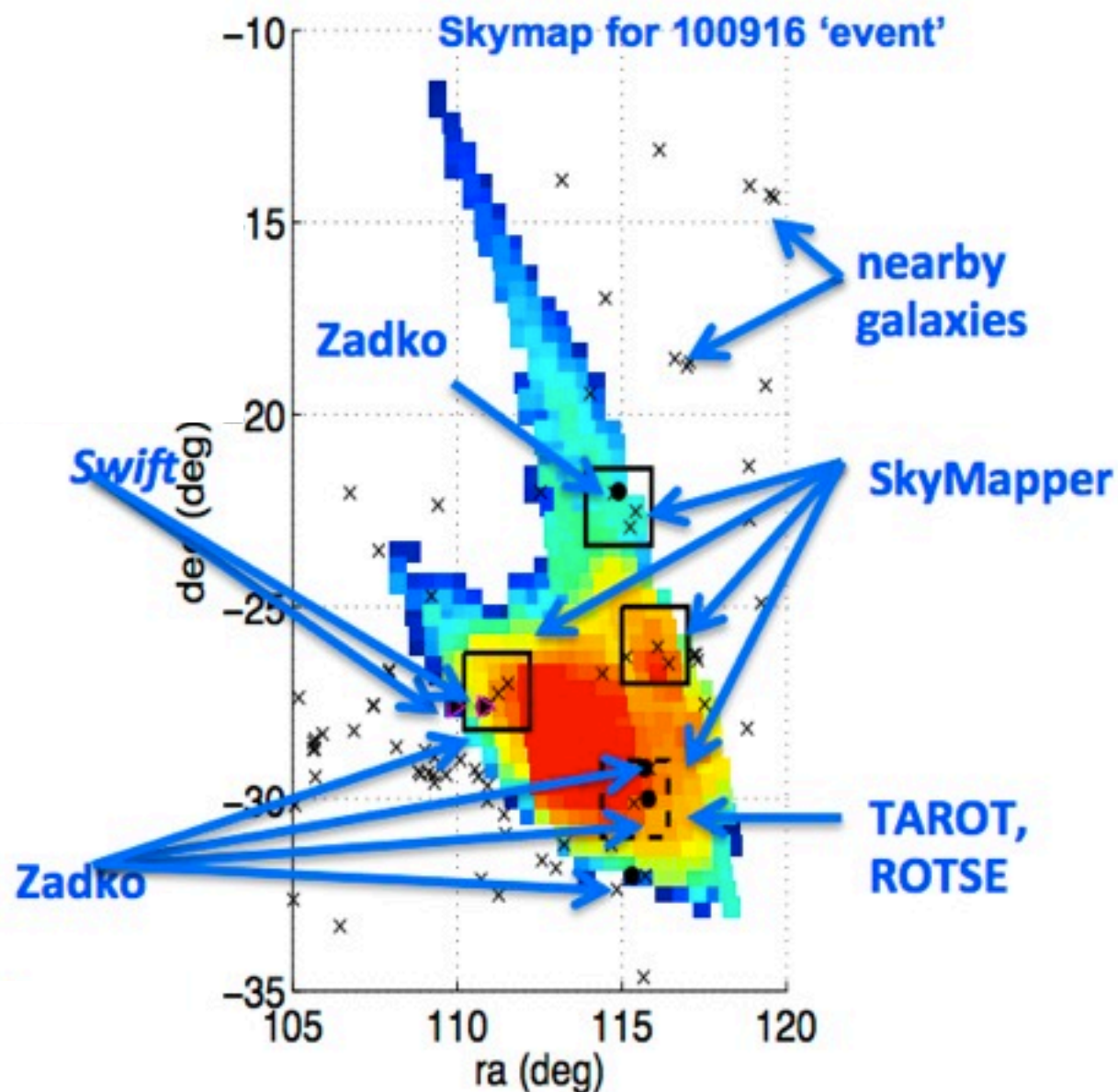


Follow-Up Prototyping



- During the previous run, a pathfinder program was initiated between the LIGO and Virgo collaborations and electromagnetic observatories
- Challenge: weak SNR events generally have non-zero probability of origin location over hundreds square degrees along with likely disconnected regions on the sky

Follow-Up Prototyping



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- Challenge: weak SNR events generally have non-zero probability of origin location over hundreds square degrees along with likely disconnected regions on the sky
- Skymaps of source location probability were combined with a galaxy catalog and shared with partners who tiled the highest regions of probability

2nd Gen. Multi-messenger Astronomy

- Early follow up will require rapid and extensive parameter estimation (from GW astronomers; see talk from Vivien Raymond next!) and wide-field and/or high cadence observing facilities:

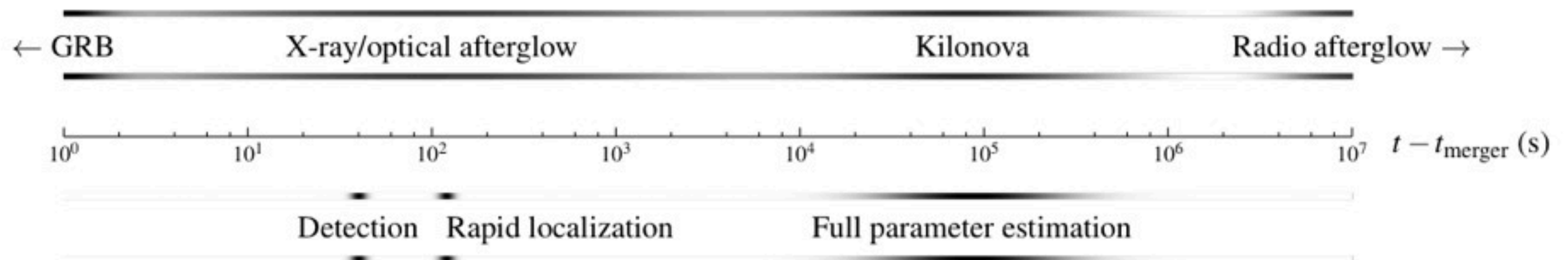
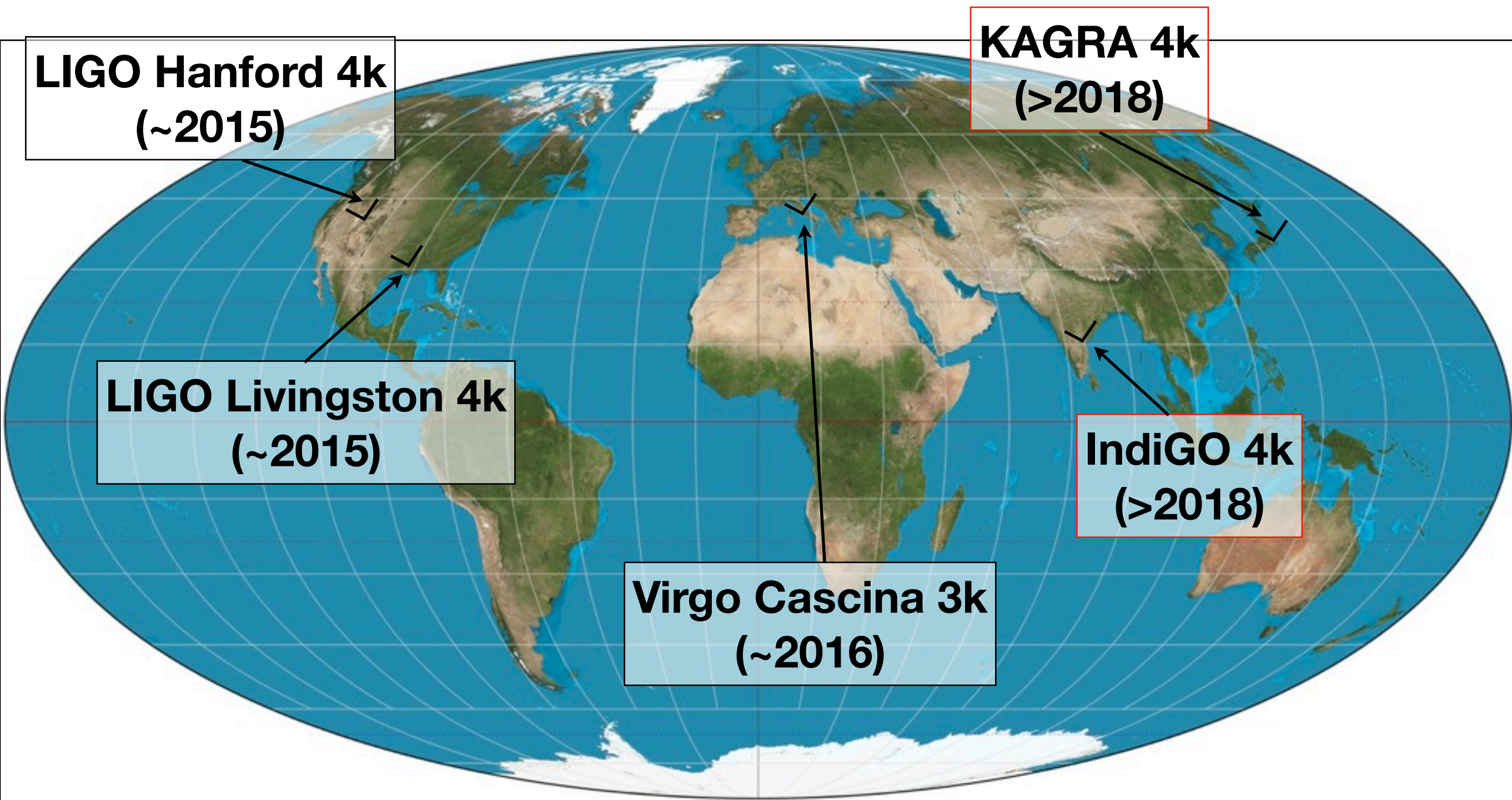


Figure 2. Rough timeline of compact binary merger electromagnetic emissions in relation to the timescale of the Advanced LIGO/Virgo analysis described in this paper. The time axis measures seconds after the merger.

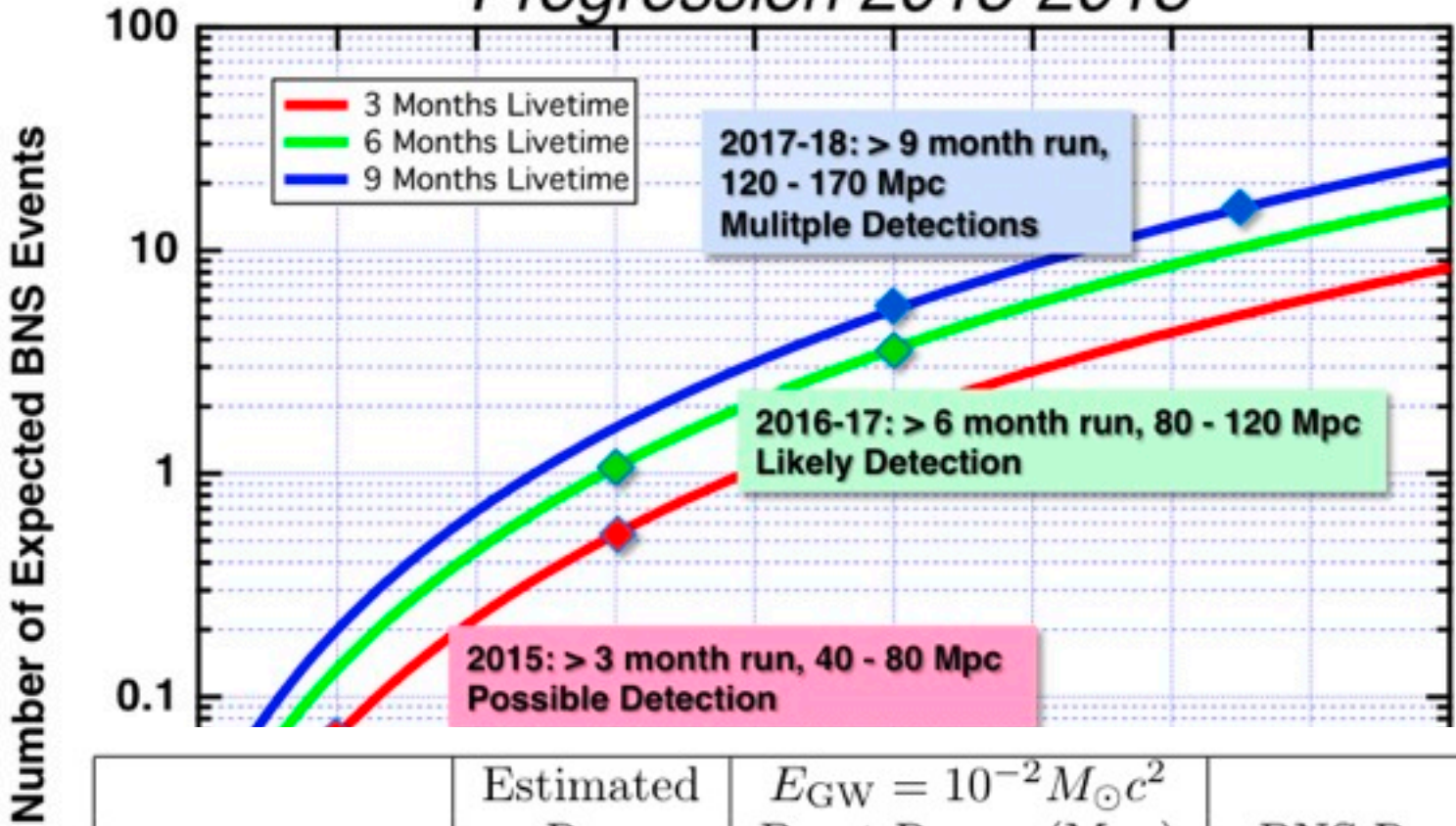
- MoUs signed with ~40 partner telescopes/electromagnetic facilities
- Planned: GCNs, VOEvents, two-way information transfer with partners, system will be practiced and in place for the next observational run

Ground-Based Interferometer Networks (2018+)

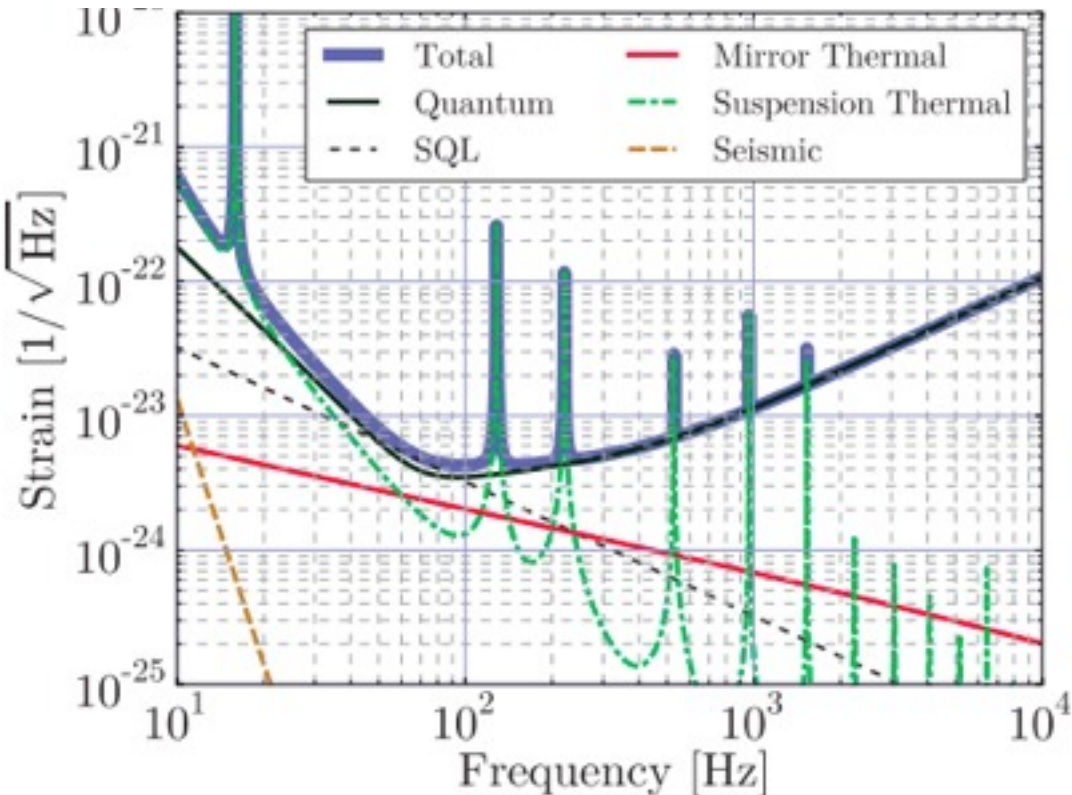


The Next Five Years

Projecting Advanced LIGO Sensitivity
Progression 2015-2018



KAGRA broadband configuration



Epoch	Estimated Run Duration	$E_{\text{GW}} = 10^{-2} M_{\odot} c^2$ Burst Range (Mpc)		BNS Range (Mpc)		Number of BNS Detections	% BNS Localized within	
		LIGO	Virgo	LIGO	Virgo		5 deg ²	20 deg ²
2015	3 months	40 – 60	–	40 – 80	–	0.0004 – 3	–	–
2016–17	6 months	60 – 75	20 – 40	80 – 120	20 – 60	0.006 – 20	2	5 – 12
2017–18	9 months	75 – 90	40 – 50	120 – 170	60 – 85	0.04 – 100	1 – 2	10 – 12
2019+	(per year)	105	40 – 80	200	65 – 130	0.2 – 200	3 – 8	8 – 28
2022+ (India)	(per year)	105	80	200	130	0.4 – 400	17	48

Concluding Remarks

- LIGO-Virgo instrument progress is accelerating!
 - One instrument functioning beyond previous sensitivity limits
 - Next observing run planned for next year!
- Multi-messenger astronomy with gravitational waves will be a challenging but rewarding prospect: Gravitational-wave astronomy looks to partner observations with electromagnetic and particle observatories; joint observations to explore questions in current astrophysics as well as open new avenues
- **Given current understanding/uncertainty of standard candle sources (like binary neutron stars) a detection(s) is ≤ 3 years away**

Just In Case

2018 Preview

source	current upper limit	2nd gen rate	predicted rate
neutron star binaries (1.35 + 1.35 M _⊙)	$1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$< 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
stellar mass BH binaries (5 + 5 M _⊙)	$6.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$6.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$= 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
mixed binaries (1.35 + 5 M _⊙)	$3.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$3.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$= 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
“high stellar mass” BH binaries (50 + 50 M _⊙)	$7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	—
intermediate mass BH binaries (center of 88 + 88 M _⊙)	$1.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$< 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
ringdowns (BH merger, q=1:4, M _T =125 M _⊙)	$1.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$< 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
generic short-duration transient (BH merger, supernova, etc...)	1.3 yr^{-1}	1.3 yr^{-1}	—

Does Not Include Improvements to Detector Bandwidth

