

Gravitational Wave Detection



Harald Lück

on behalf of the
LIGO Scientific
Collaboration



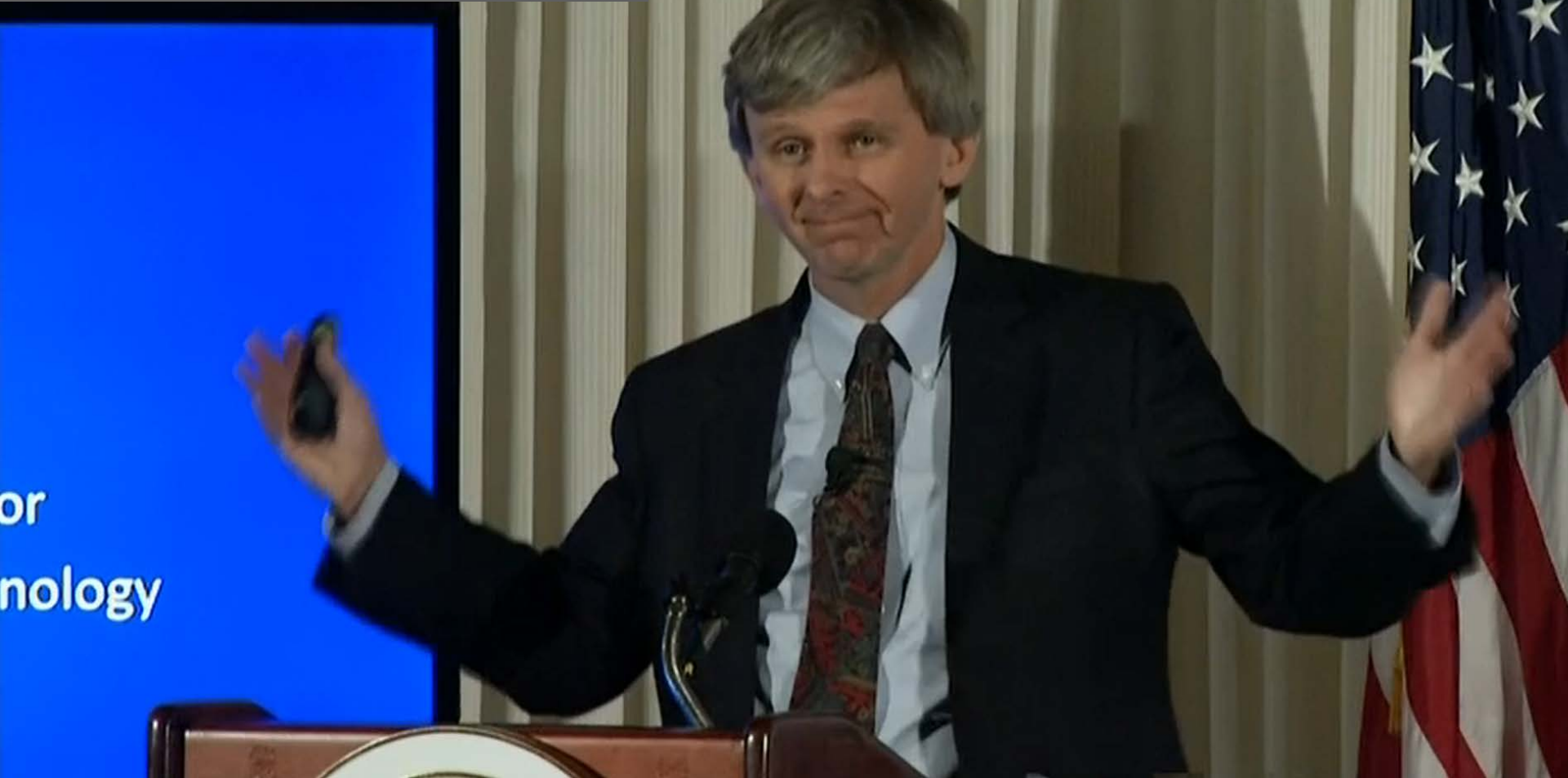
Albert-Einstein-Institut (AEI)
Institut für Gravitationsphysik
Leibniz Universität Hannover



LIGO-G1601727.

Press conference
Feb. 11th 2016
Washington D.C.

We have detected
GRAVITATIONAL WAVES !
We did it !





The advanced GW Network

Advanced LIGO
Hanford, 2015



GEO600, 2011



Advanced LIGO
Livingston, 2015



Advanced Virgo
2016

Advanced LIGO
INDIA, 2014



KAGRA 2018



Näherungsweise Integration der Feldgleichungen der Gravitation.

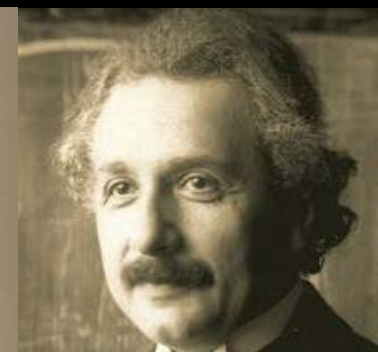
VON A. EINSTEIN.

§ 2. Ebene Gravitationswellen.

Aus den Gleichungen (6) und (9) folgt, daß sich Gravitationsfelder stets mit der Geschwindigkeit 1, d. h. mit Lichtgeschwindigkeit, fortpflanzen. Ebene, nach der positiven x -Achse fortschreitende Gravitationswellen sind daher durch den Ansatz zu finden

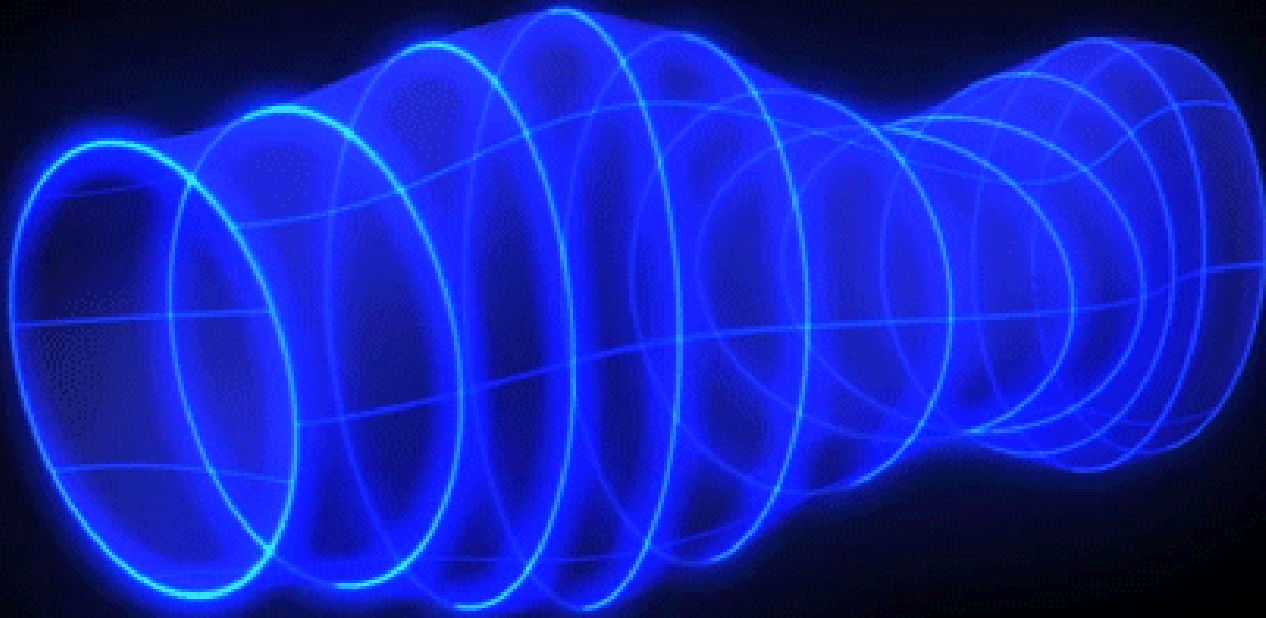
$$\gamma'_{\mu\nu} = \alpha_{\mu\nu} f(x_1 + i x_4) = \alpha_{\mu\nu} f(x - t). \quad (15)$$

Nachtrag. Das seltsame Ergebnis, daß Gravitationswellen existieren sollen, welche keine Energie transportieren (Typen a, b, c), klärt sich in einfacher Weise auf. Es handelt sich nämlich dabei nicht um »reale« Wellen, sondern um »scheinbare« Wellen, die darauf beruhen, daß als Bezugssystem ein wellenartig zitterndes Koordinatensystem benutzt wird. Dies sieht man bequem in folgender Weise ein.



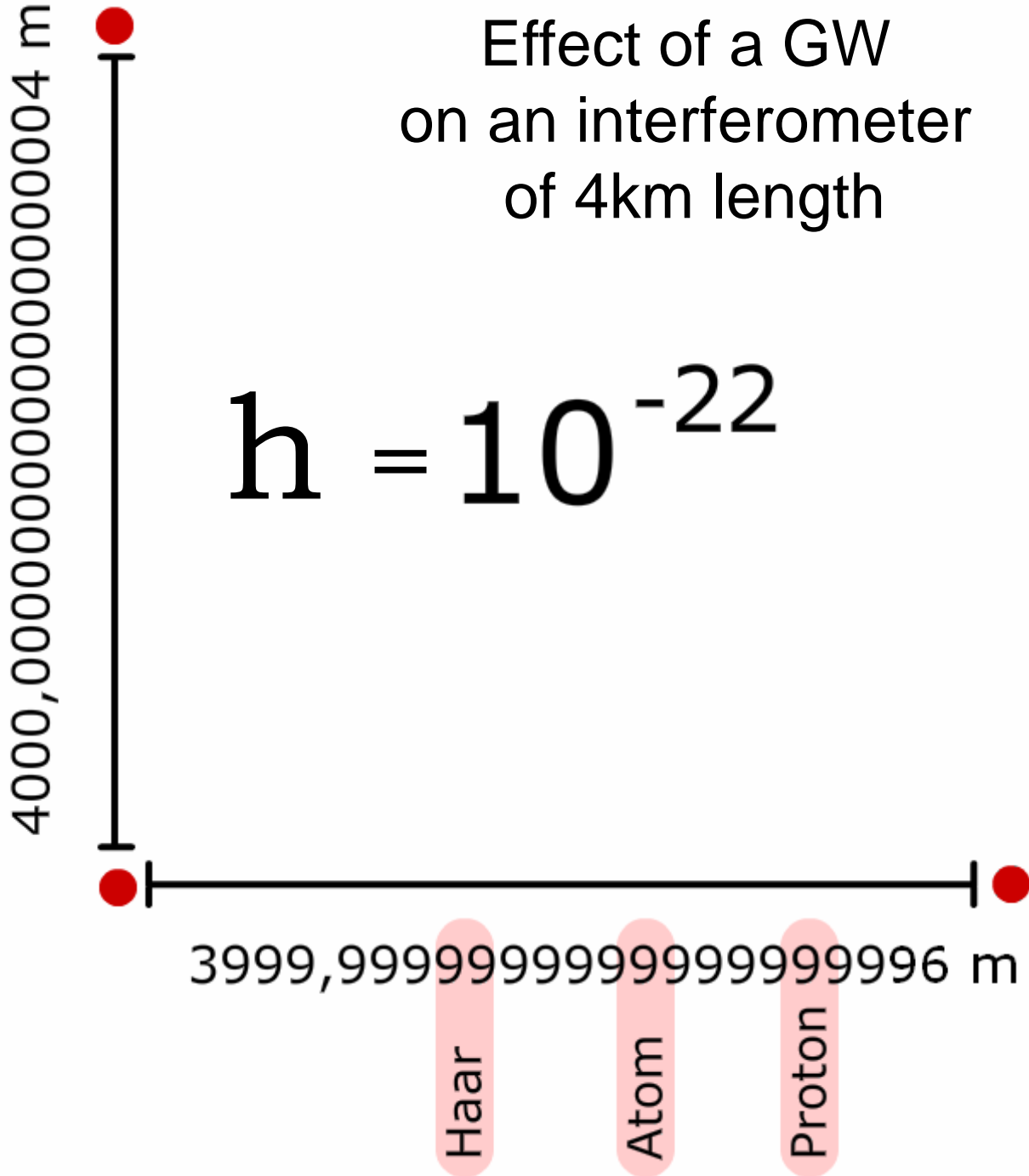
Propagating Gravitational Waves

- Transversal waves in space-time travelling @ speed of light

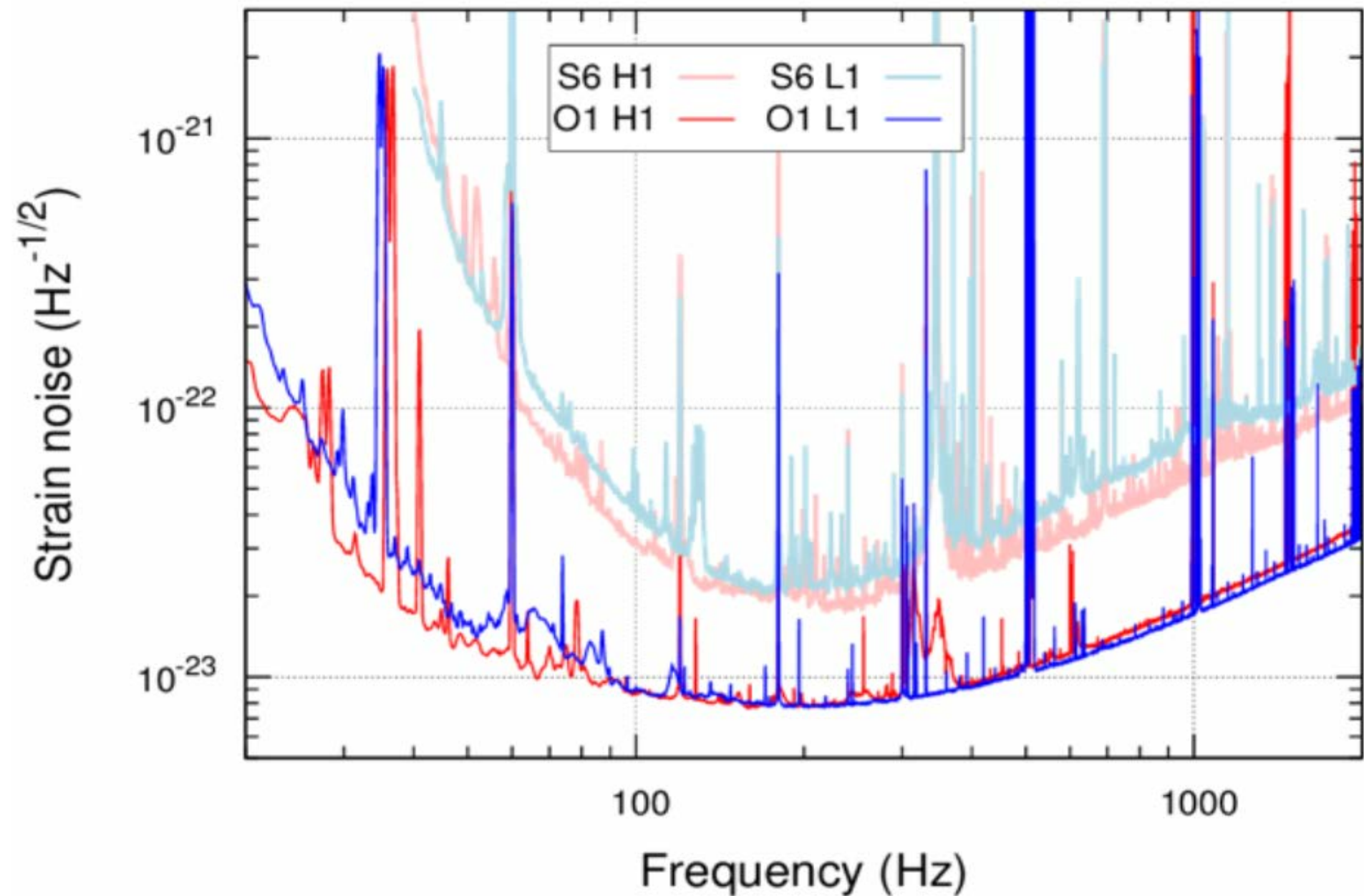




Effect of a GW
on an interferometer
of 4km length



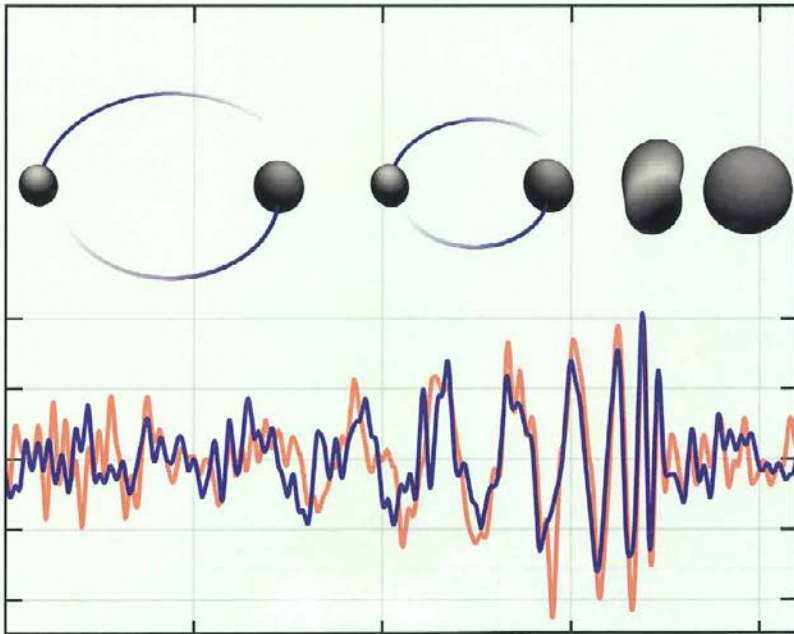
Sensitivity improvement eLIGO \leftrightarrow aLIGO



“Observation of
Gravitational Waves
from a
Binary Black Hole
Merger”

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS™

Articles published week ending 12 FEBRUARY 2016



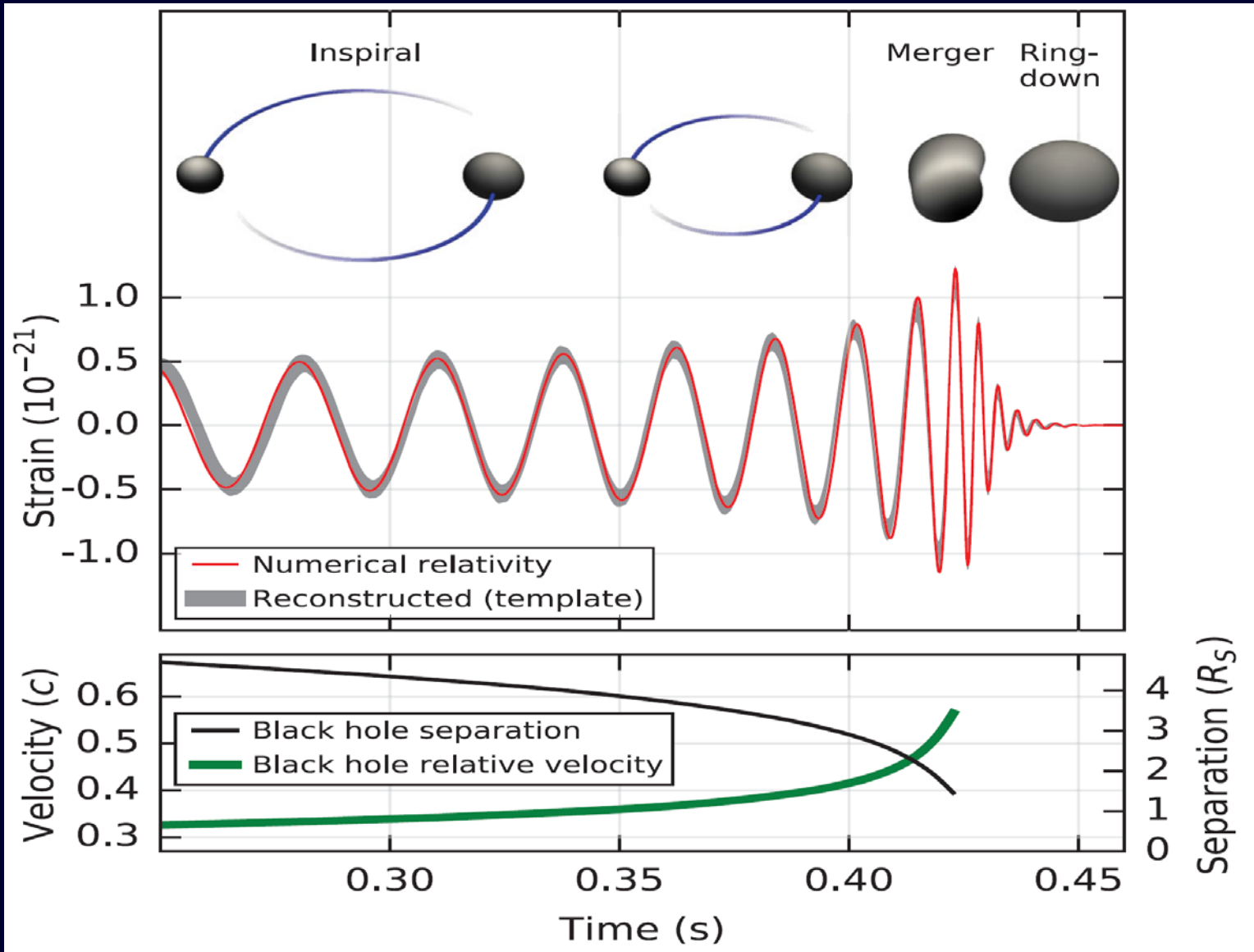
THE Detection GW150914

14. September 2015
09:50:45 UTC
= 11:50:45 CEST

Detection of a
transient signal in
both
advanced LIGO
detectors



GW150914

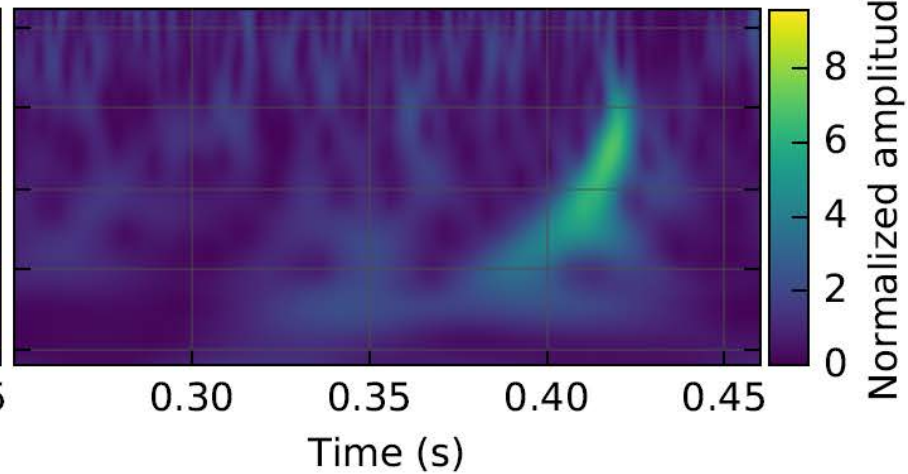
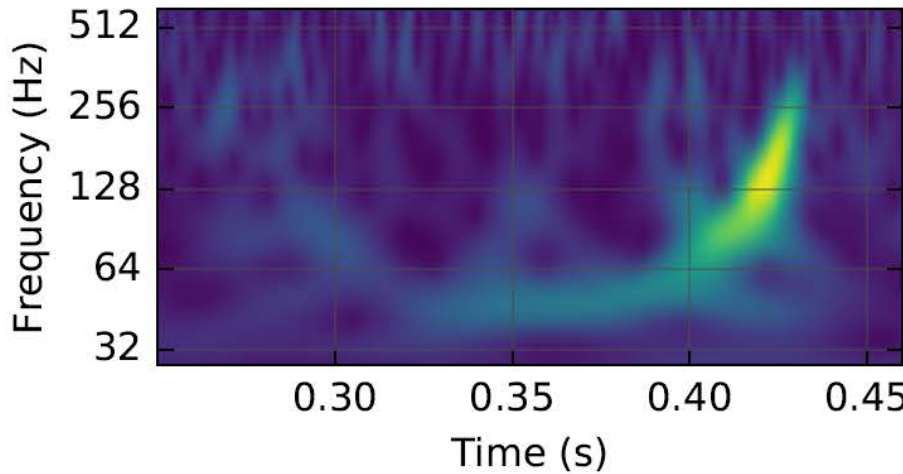
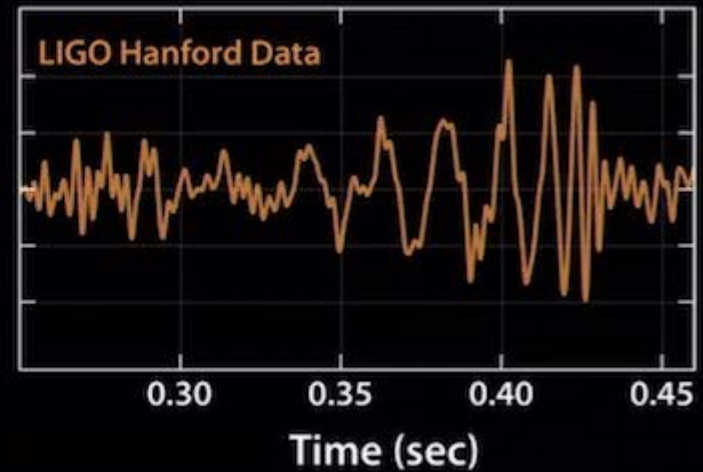
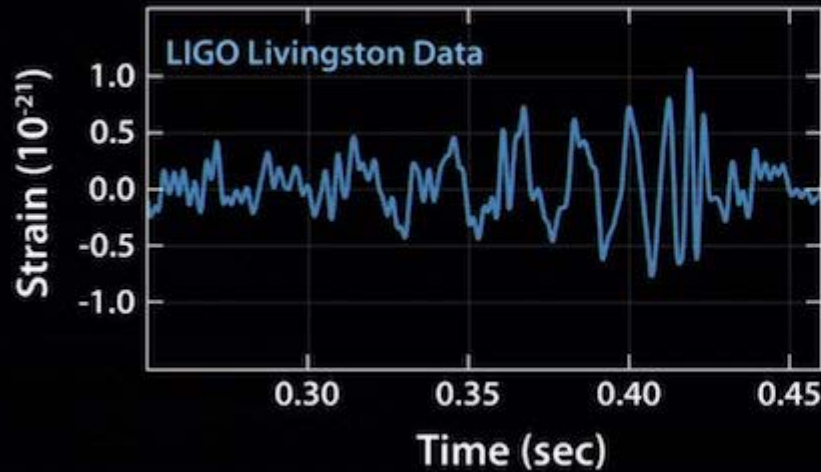


GW150914



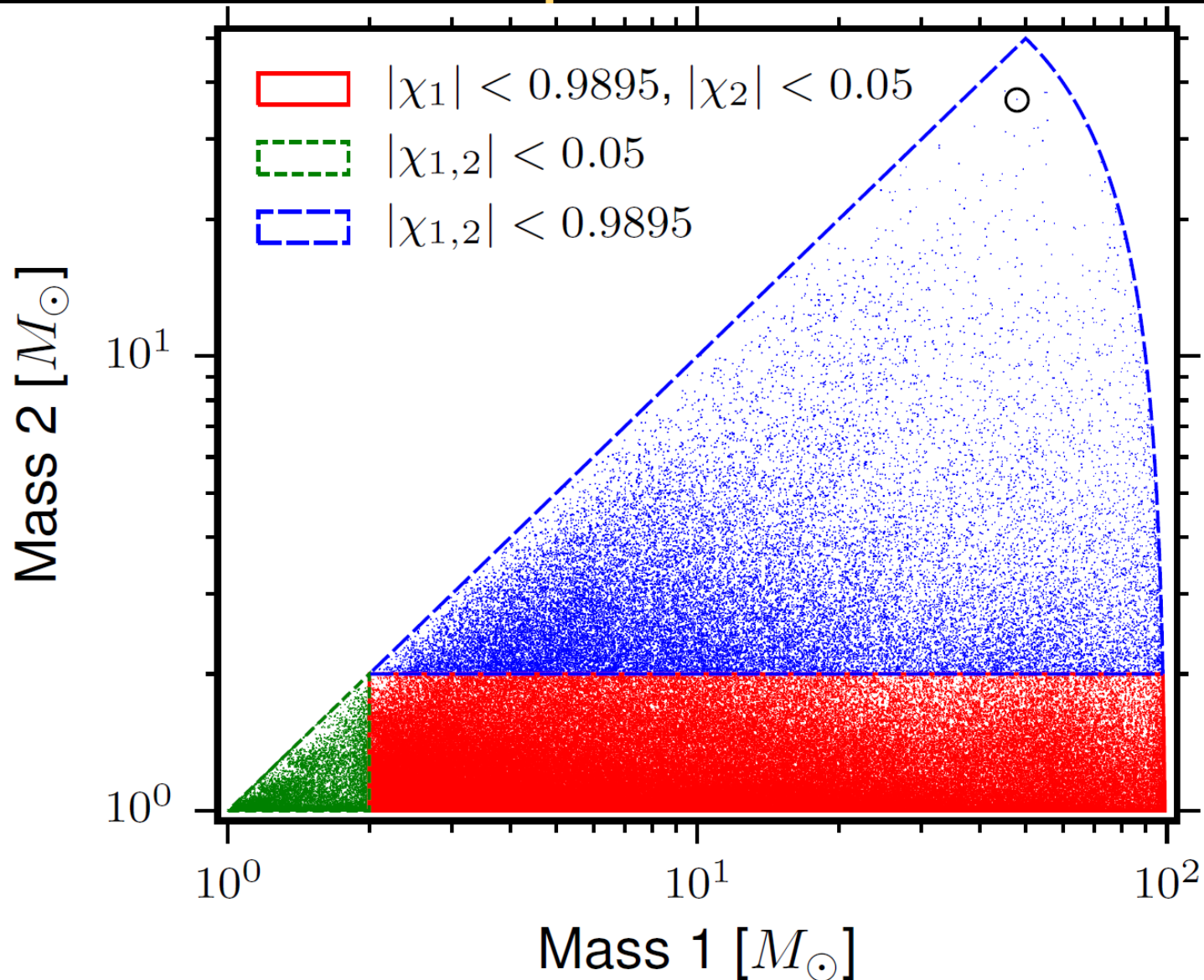
GW150914 = Binary BH

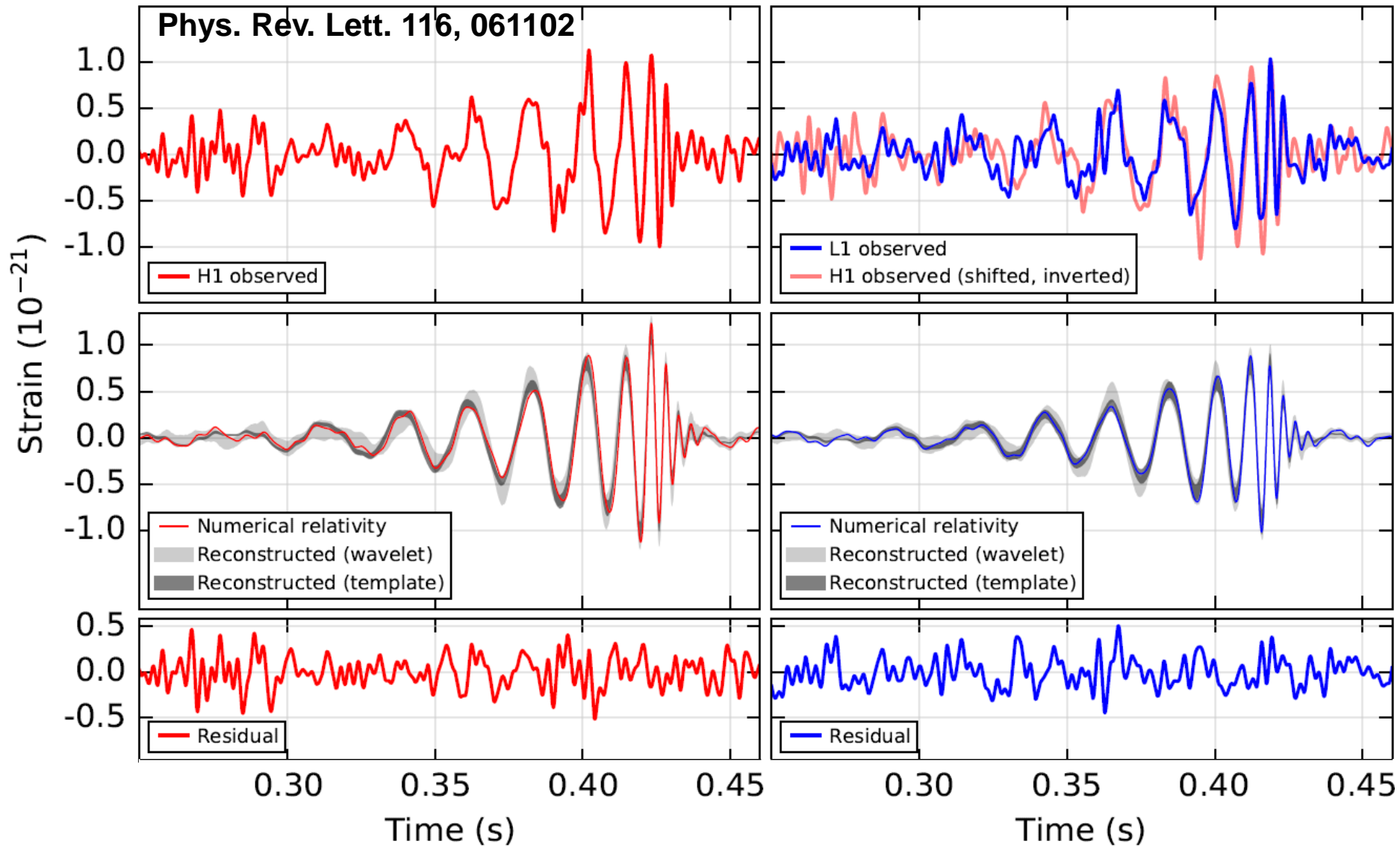
Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 061102



Large template bank to determine parameters

Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 061102





Two black holes with 29 and 36 solar masses

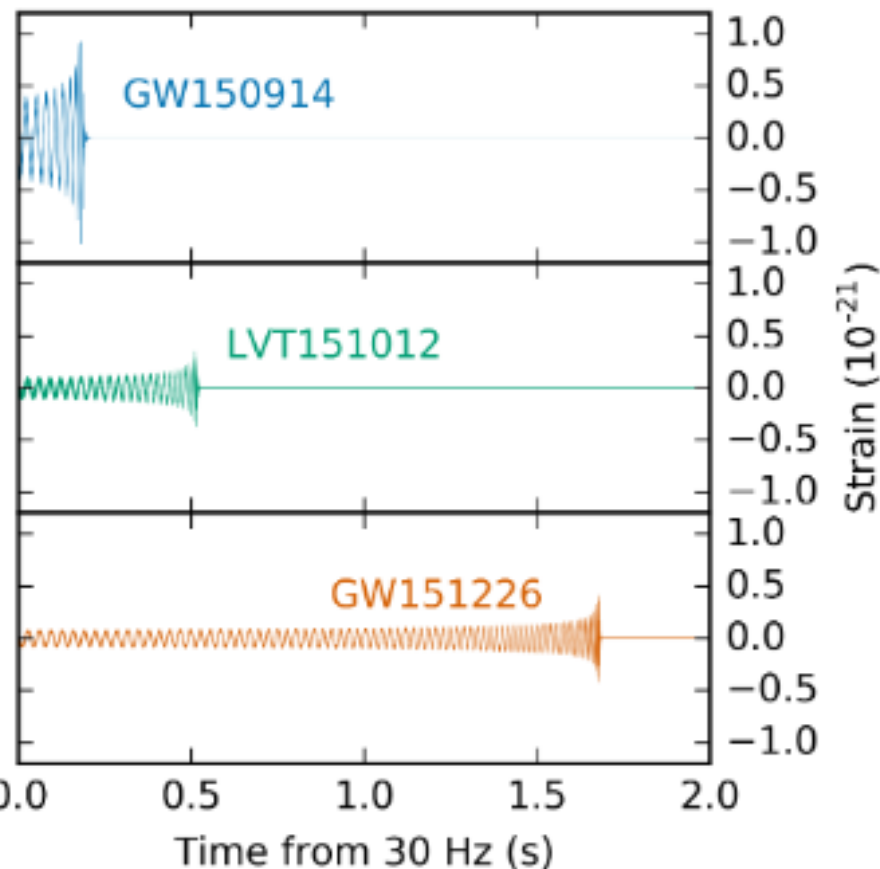
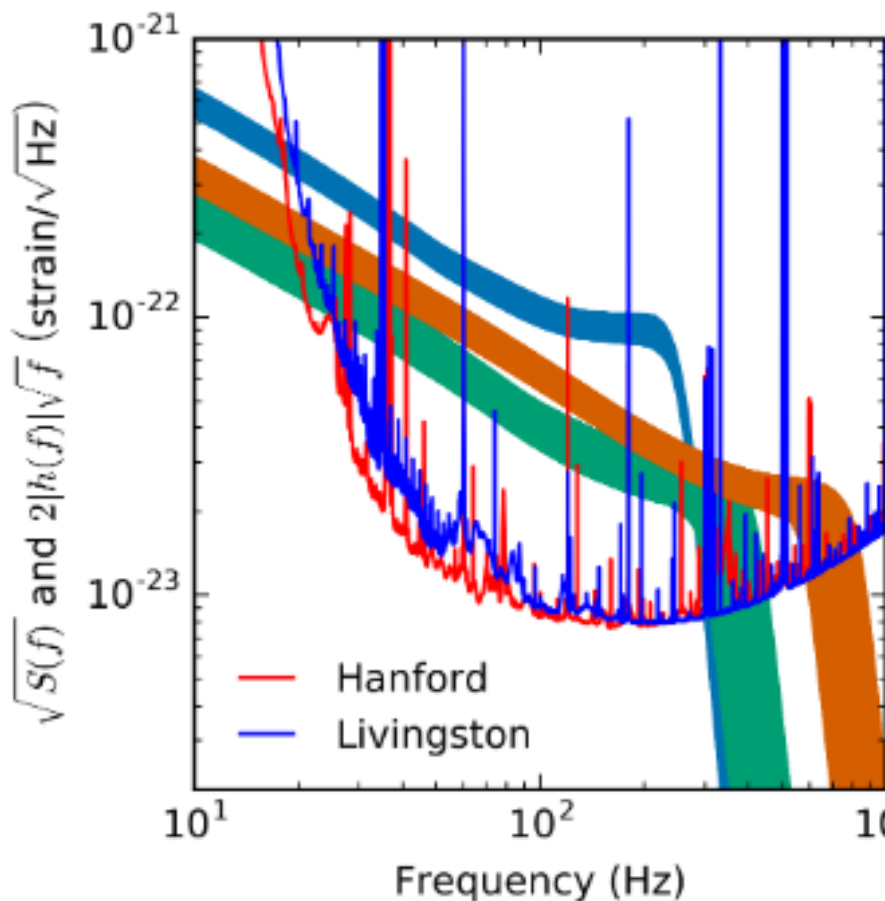
The most powerful event ever “seen”

GW150914

- Before: two BHs ($29 M_{\odot} + 36 M_{\odot} = 65 M_{\odot}$)
- After: One BH ($62 M_{\odot}$)
- Within 0.2 sec $2 M_{\odot}$ were radiated off in GWs
 $= 4 \times 10^{30}$ kg ($E=Mc^2$)
- 3.5×10^{56} erg / s
 $= 3.5 \times 10^{49}$ W
- 50x as much as all stars in the universe together



There were more Signals in 01



arXiv:1606.04856 and acc. by Phys. Rev. X;
Binary Black Hole Mergers in the first
Advanced LIGO Observing Run

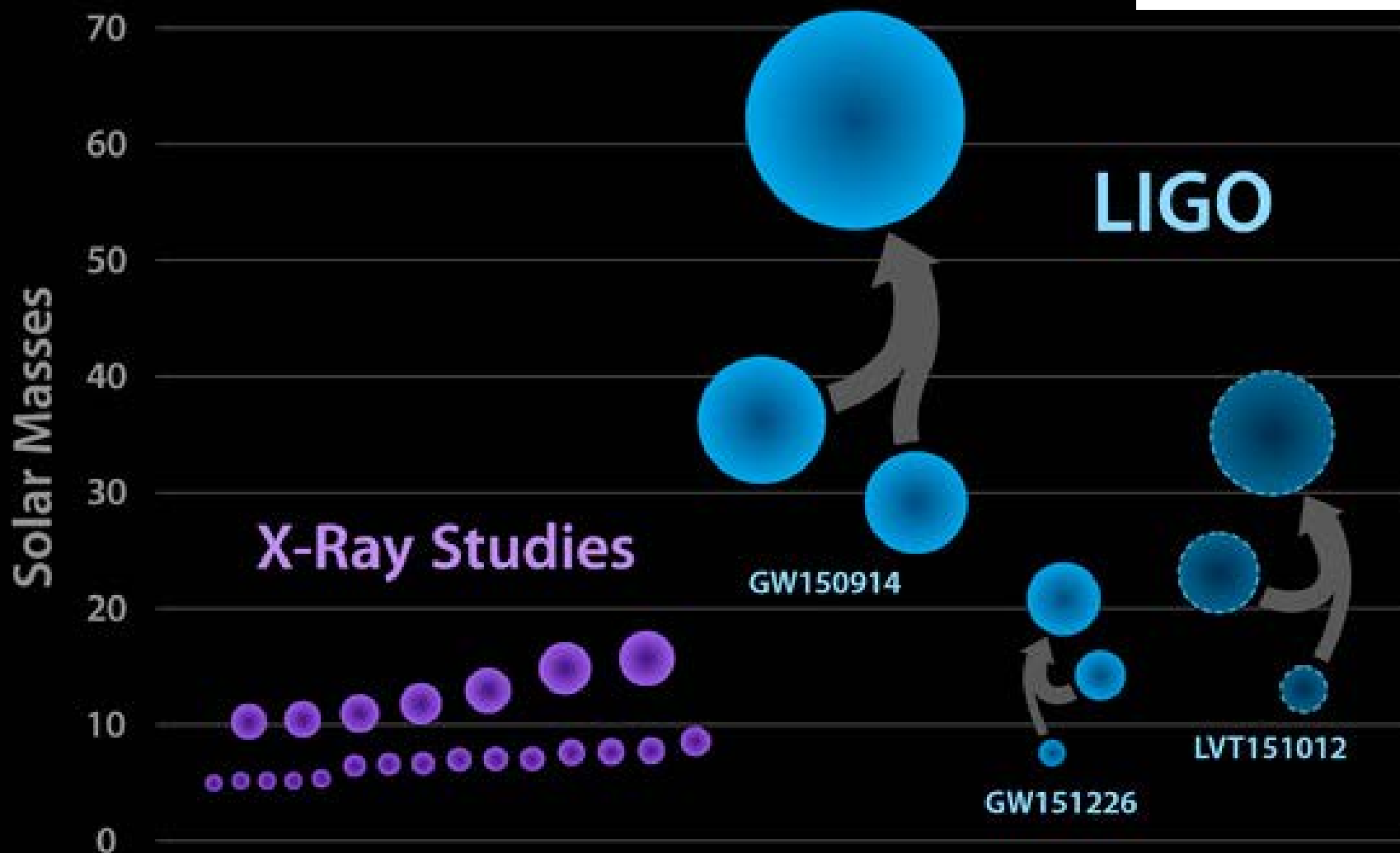
Discovery Timeline 01



“The Three Signals”

Event	GW150914	GW151226	LVT151012
Signal-to-noise ratio			
ρ	23.7	13.0	9.7
False alarm rate FAR/yr ⁻¹	$< 6.0 \times 10^{-7}$	$< 6.0 \times 10^{-7}$	0.37
p-value	7.5×10^{-8}	7.5×10^{-8}	0.045
Significance	$> 5.3 \sigma$	$> 5.3 \sigma$	1.7σ
Primary mass $m_1^{\text{source}} / M_\odot$	$36.2^{+5.2}_{-3.8}$	$14.2^{+8.3}_{-3.7}$	23^{+18}_{-6}
Secondary mass $m_2^{\text{source}} / M_\odot$	$29.1^{+3.7}_{-4.4}$	$7.5^{+2.3}_{-2.3}$	13^{+4}_{-5}
Effective inspiral spin χ_{eff}	$-0.06^{+0.14}_{-0.14}$	$0.21^{+0.20}_{-0.10}$	$0.0^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$
Final mass $M_f^{\text{source}} / M_\odot$	$62.3^{+3.7}_{-3.1}$	$20.8^{+6.1}_{-1.7}$	35^{+14}_{-4}
Peak luminosity $\ell_{\text{peak}} / (\text{erg s}^{-1})$	$3.6^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \times 10^{56}$	$3.3^{+0.8}_{-1.6} \times 10^{56}$	$3.1^{+0.8}_{-1.8} \times 10^{56}$
Luminosity distance D_L / Mpc	420^{+150}_{-180}	440^{+180}_{-190}	1000^{+500}_{-500}

Know Stellar-Mass Black Holes - August 2016

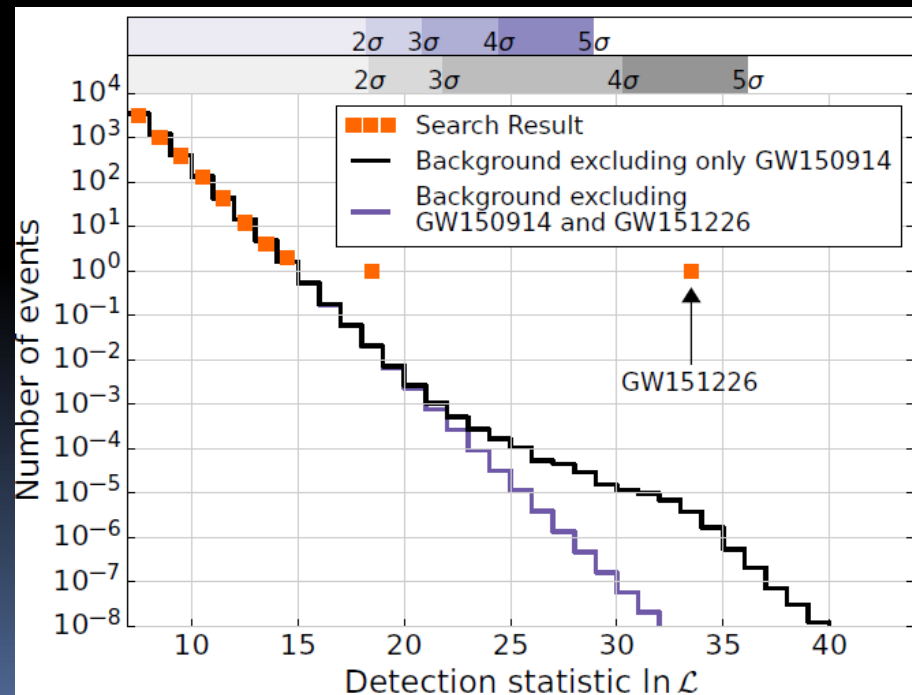
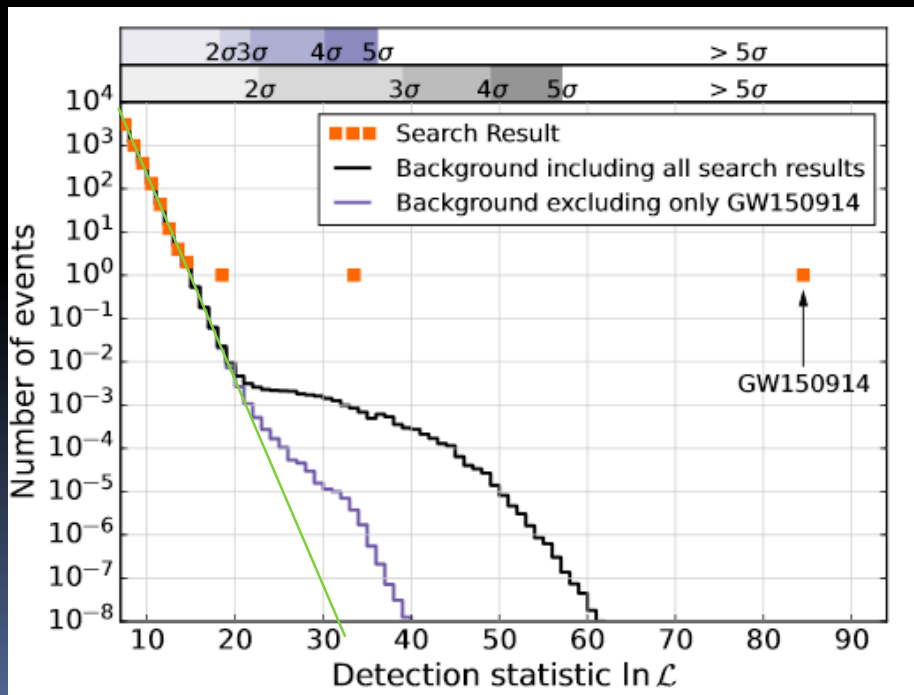


Statistics GW150914 & GW151226



- False alarm rate > 1.6 My
- Significance $> 5.3 \sigma$
- False Alarm Probability = 7.5×10^{-8}

Ca. 48 d coincident time (after cleaning, vetoing and min. lock duration filter) With 0.1 s time shift background analysis \rightarrow 1.6My equiv. data



Sky Localisation

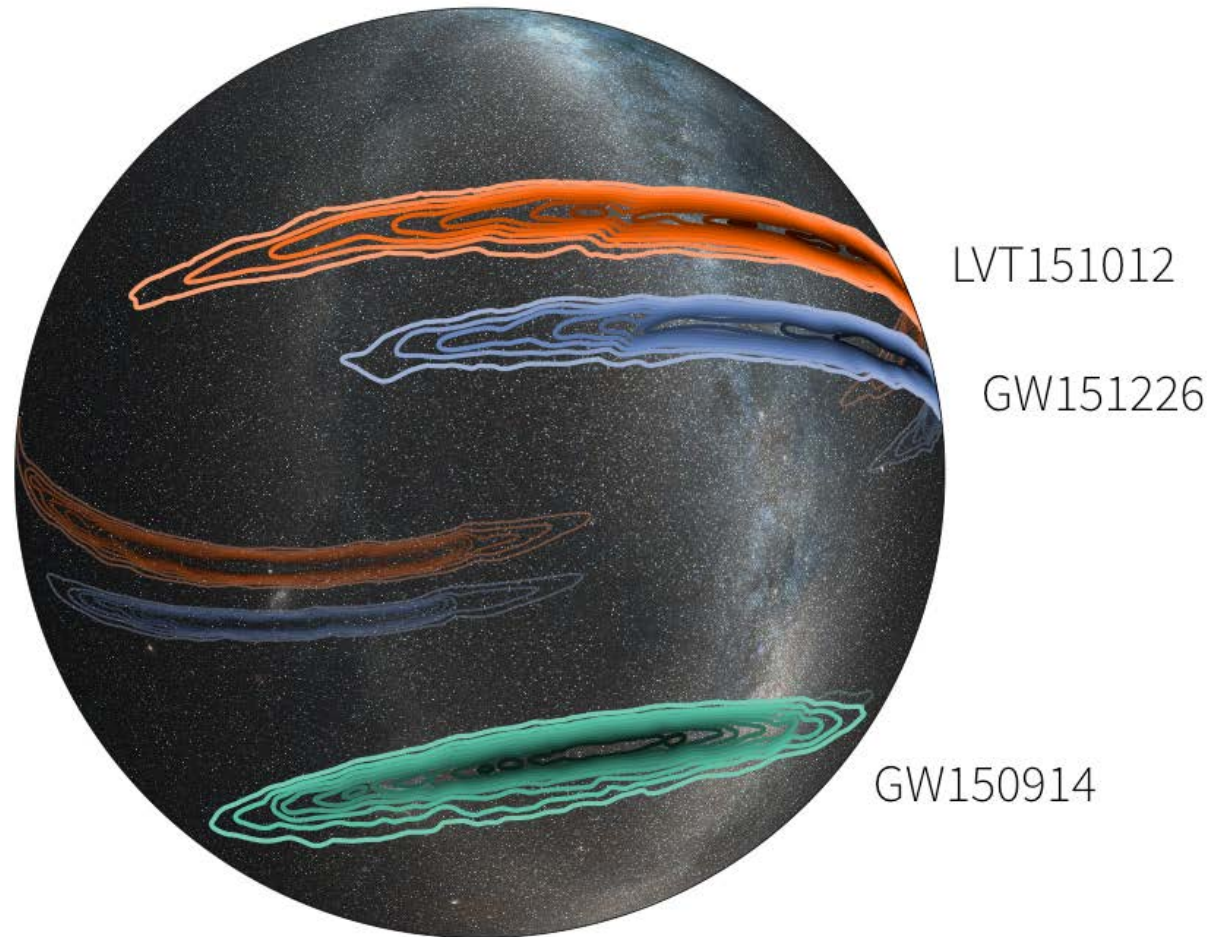


Image credit: LIGO (Leo Singer) /Milky Way image (Axel Mellinger)



The advanced GW Network

Advanced LIGO
Hanford, 2015



GEO600, 2011



3000km



Advanced LIGO
Livingston, 2015



Advanced Virgo
2016

Advanced LIGO
INDIA, 2014



KAGRA 2018

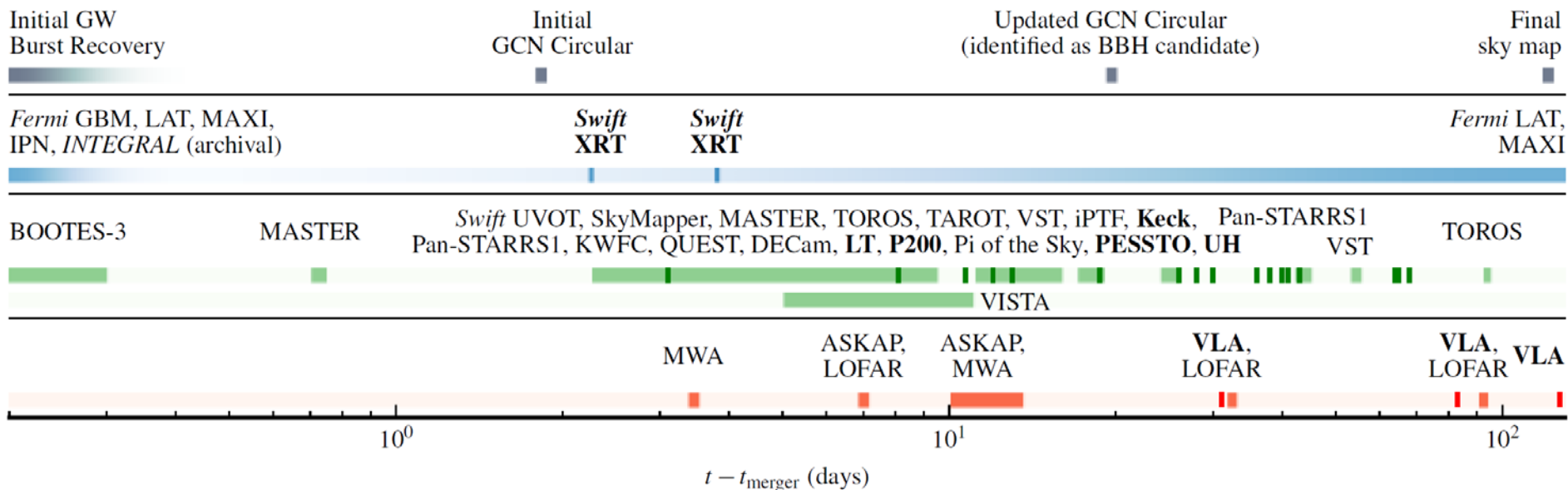


How far away was GW150914?

- 1.3 billion light years away
- The merger happened 1.3 Gy ago
- How do we know?
- Time evolution \rightarrow mass of the objects
- mass + time evolution \rightarrow GW amplitude @ origin
- $h(r) = h_o / r$
- $h@earth = h_{\text{observed}} \rightarrow$ distance

EM Follow-up observations

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL LETTERS, 826:L13, 2016 JULY 20



Preliminary estimates of the time, significance, and sky location of the event were shared with 63 (80 now) teams of observers covering radio, optical, near-infrared, X-ray, and gamma-ray wavelengths with ground- and space-based facilities Alerts if FAR > < 1/month

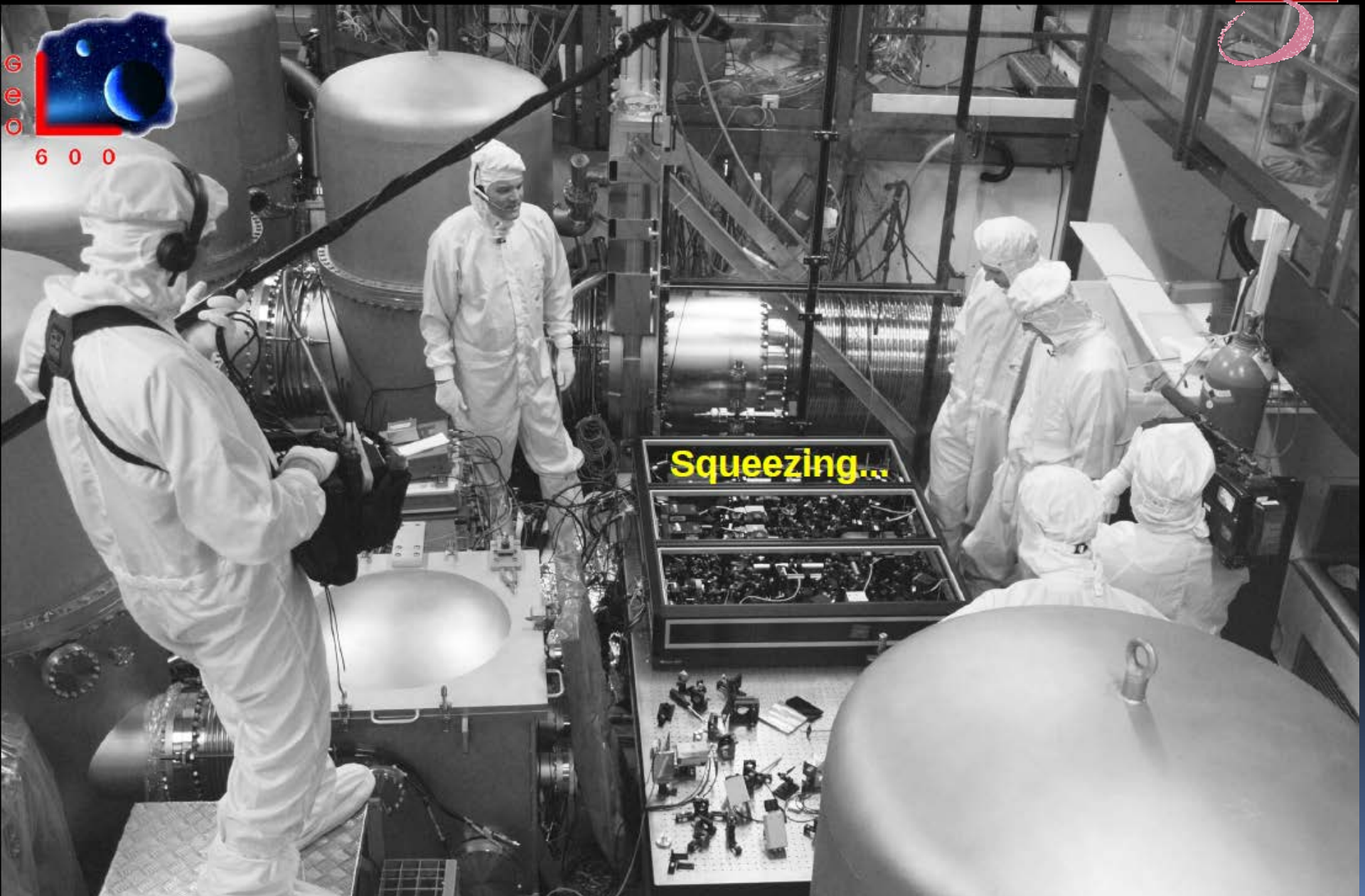
Upgrades → advanced generation



Upgrade	Parameter	Improvement
More laser power	Up to 200 W 800 kW in cavity	Shot noise
Larger Optics	~ 40 kg	Less thermal noise
Better optics	< 0.25 ppm/cm < 0.3 nm rms	Less thermal lensing Less scattered light
Signal Recycling / RSE		Chose bandwidth independent from cavity buildup Tune centre frequency
Better suspensions (mainly LIGO)	Seismic isol. Glas fibres	Low frequency sensitivity Lower suspension thermal noise
Essentially all subsystems <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Input optics• Output Mode Cleaner• Electronics• Auxiliary optics• Thermal compensation• Electrostatic Actuators		Less technical noise

Minor improvements
O1 → O2 (~50% Vol)

More to come



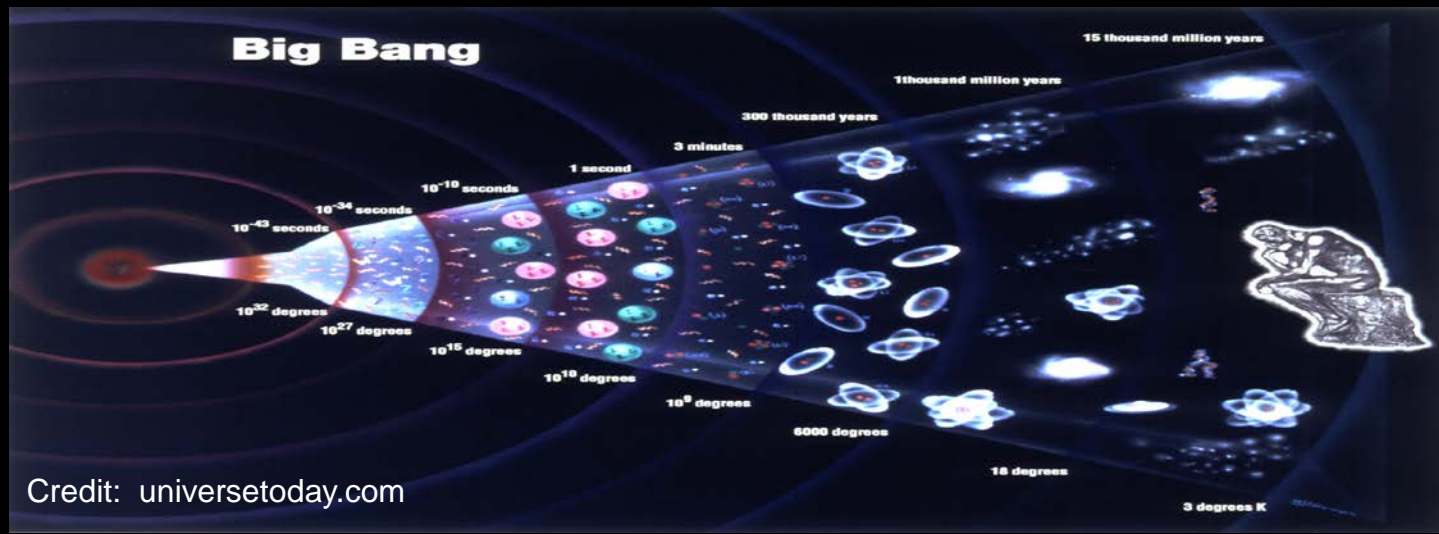
Squeezing...

Detection is just the first step

The goal is

Gravitational Wave **Astronomy**

- routinely observing regions and times which are inaccessible by other messengers
- add info by combining GW & other messengers





GW Spectrum

Sources

Quantum fluctuations in the early universe

Ultra massive BH binaries in galactic centres

Ultra massive BH swallow stellar objects

Binary systems in the milky way

Supernova explosions

Coalescing Neutron star and Black hole systems

Fast rotating neutron stars

Period

age of the universe

years

hours

minutes

seconds

milli-seconds

Spectrum

Frequency (Hz)

10^{-16}

10^{-14}

10^{-12}

10^{-10}

10^{-8}

10^{-6}

10^{-4}

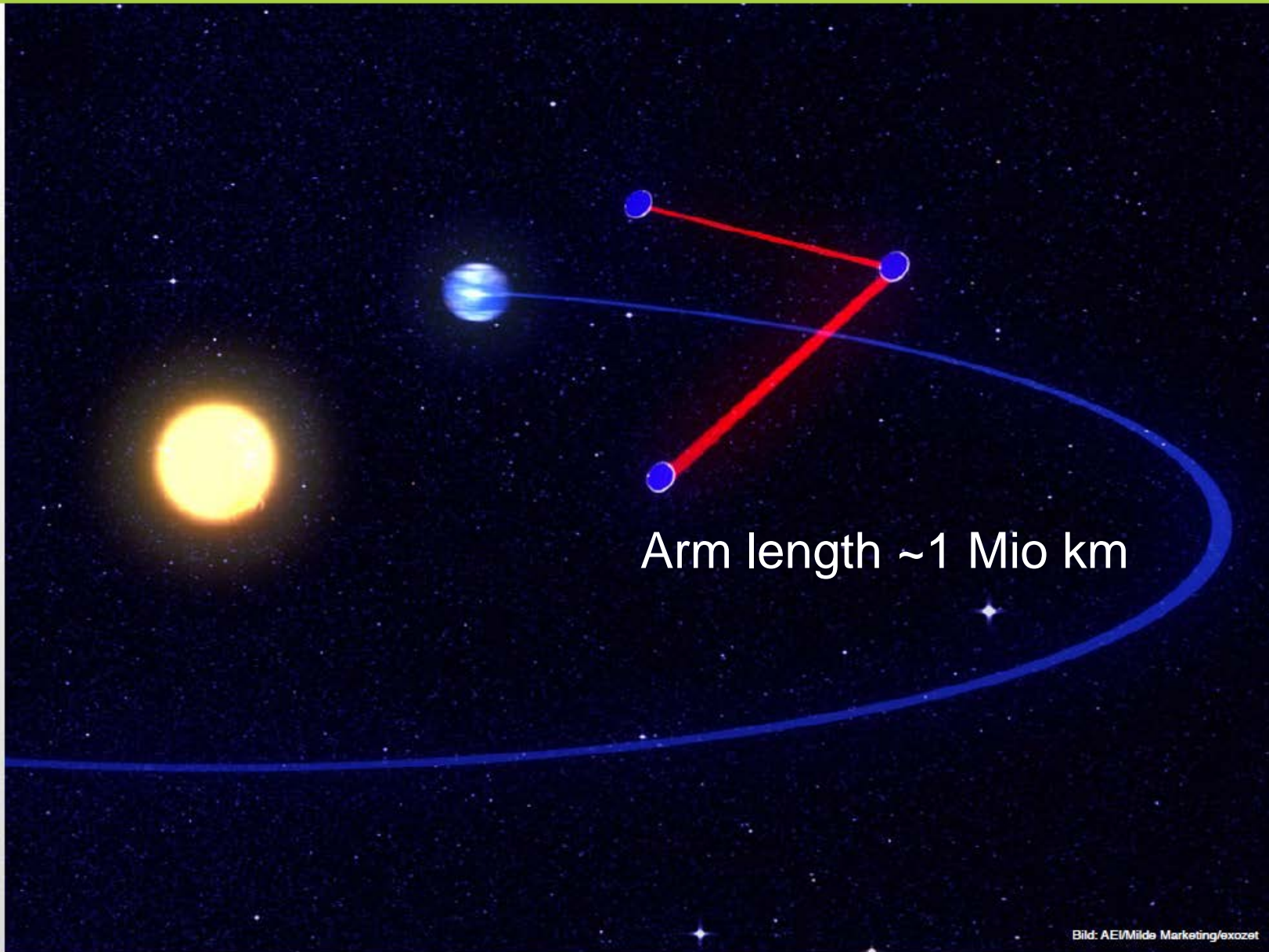
10^{-2}

1

10^2

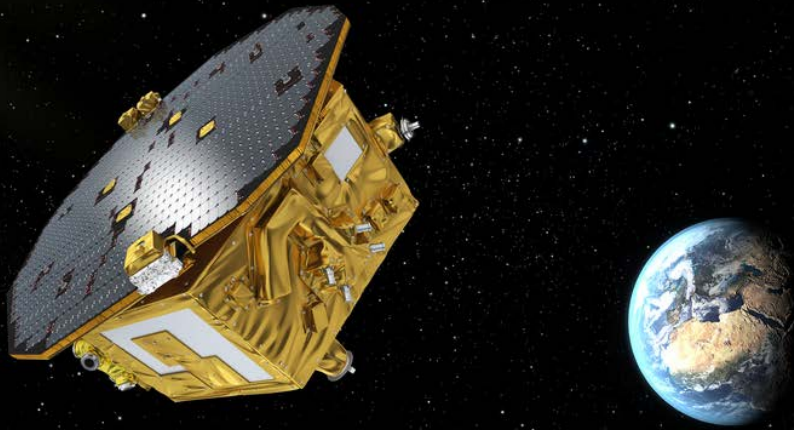
Detectors





Arm length ~1 Mio km

LISA and LISA Pathfinder



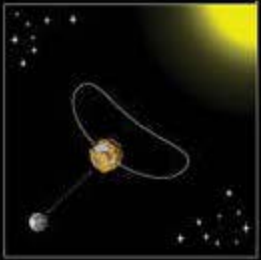
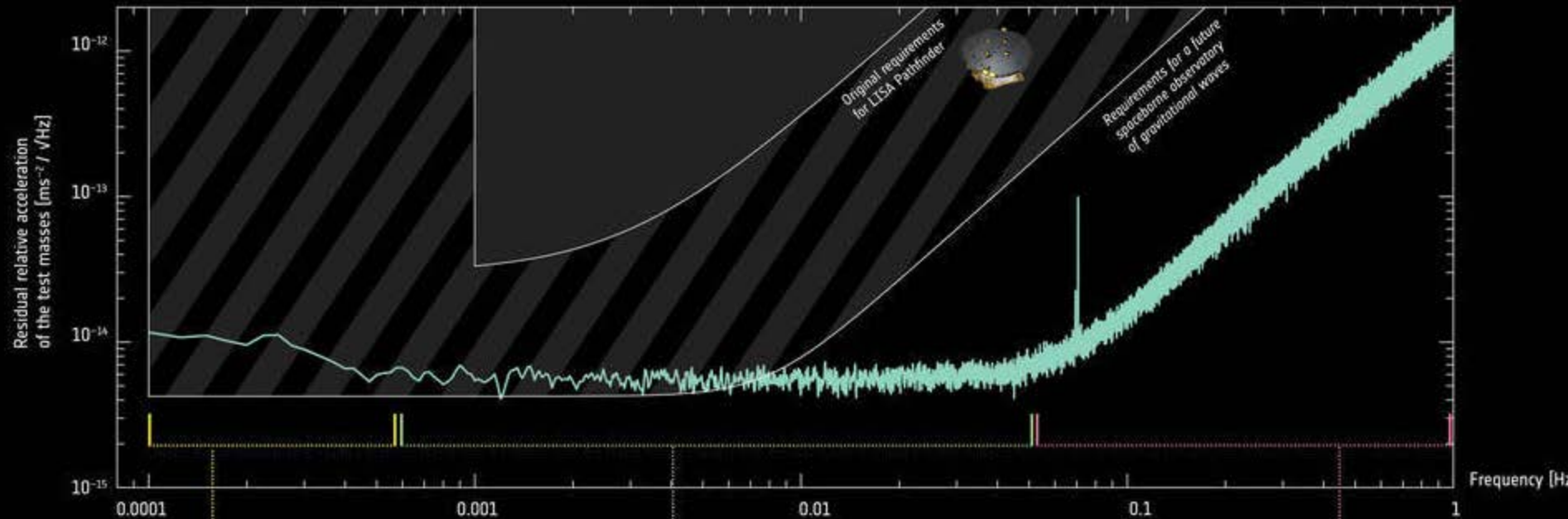
LISA Pathfinder results exceed expectations by orders of magnitude



LISA und LISA Pathfinder

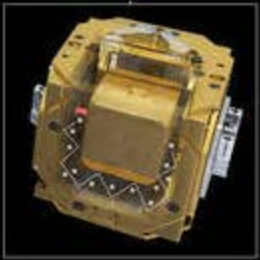


→ LISA PATHFINDER EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS



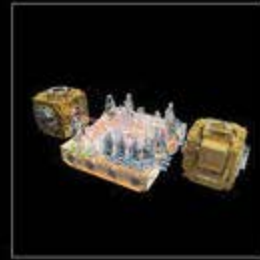
Centrifugal force

The rotation of the spacecraft required to keep the solar array pointed at the Sun and the antenna pointed towards Earth, coupled with the noise of the startrackers produces a noisy centrifugal force on the test masses. This noise term has been subtracted, and the source of the residual noise after subtraction is still being investigated.



Gas damping

Inside their housings, the test masses collide with some of the few gas molecules still present. This noise term becomes smaller with time, as more gas molecules are vented to space.

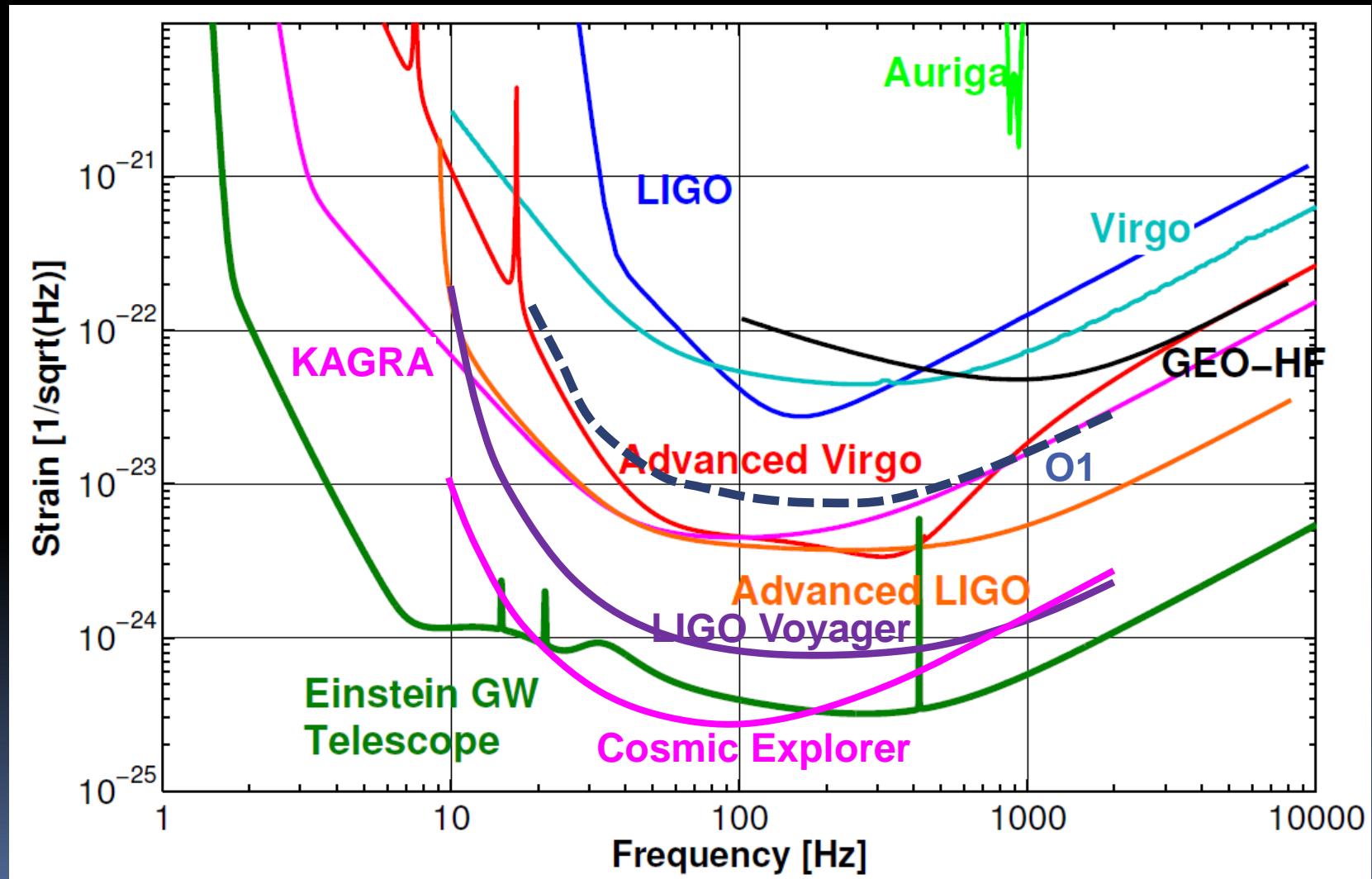


Sensing noise

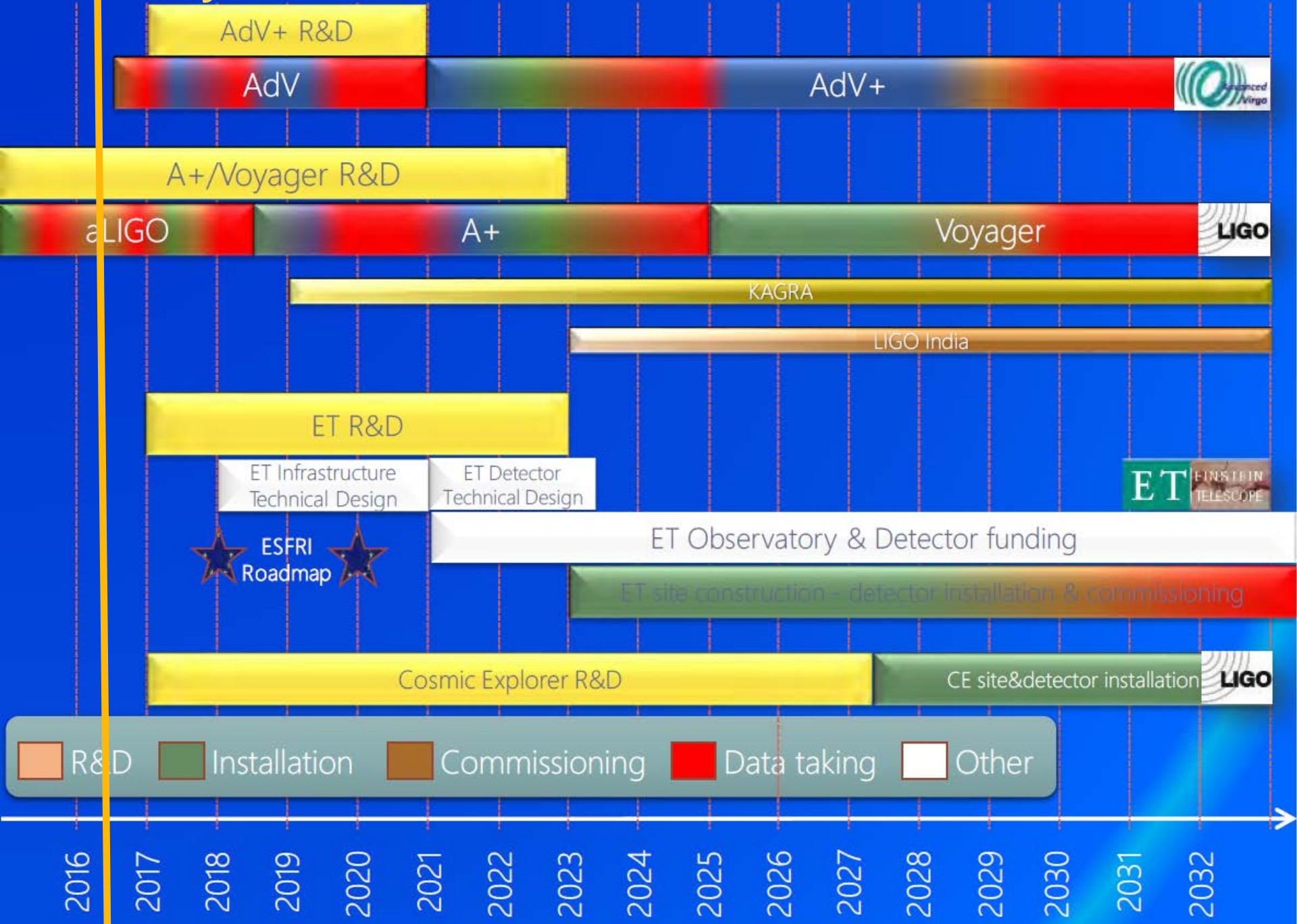
The sensing noise of the optical metrology system used to monitor the position and orientation of the test masses, at a level of 35 fm / √Hz, has already surpassed the level of precision required by a future gravitational-wave observatory by a factor of more than 100.



...on the path to routine GW astronomy



today



R&D
 Installation
 Commissioning
 Data taking
 Other

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032



Einstein gravitational wave Telescope

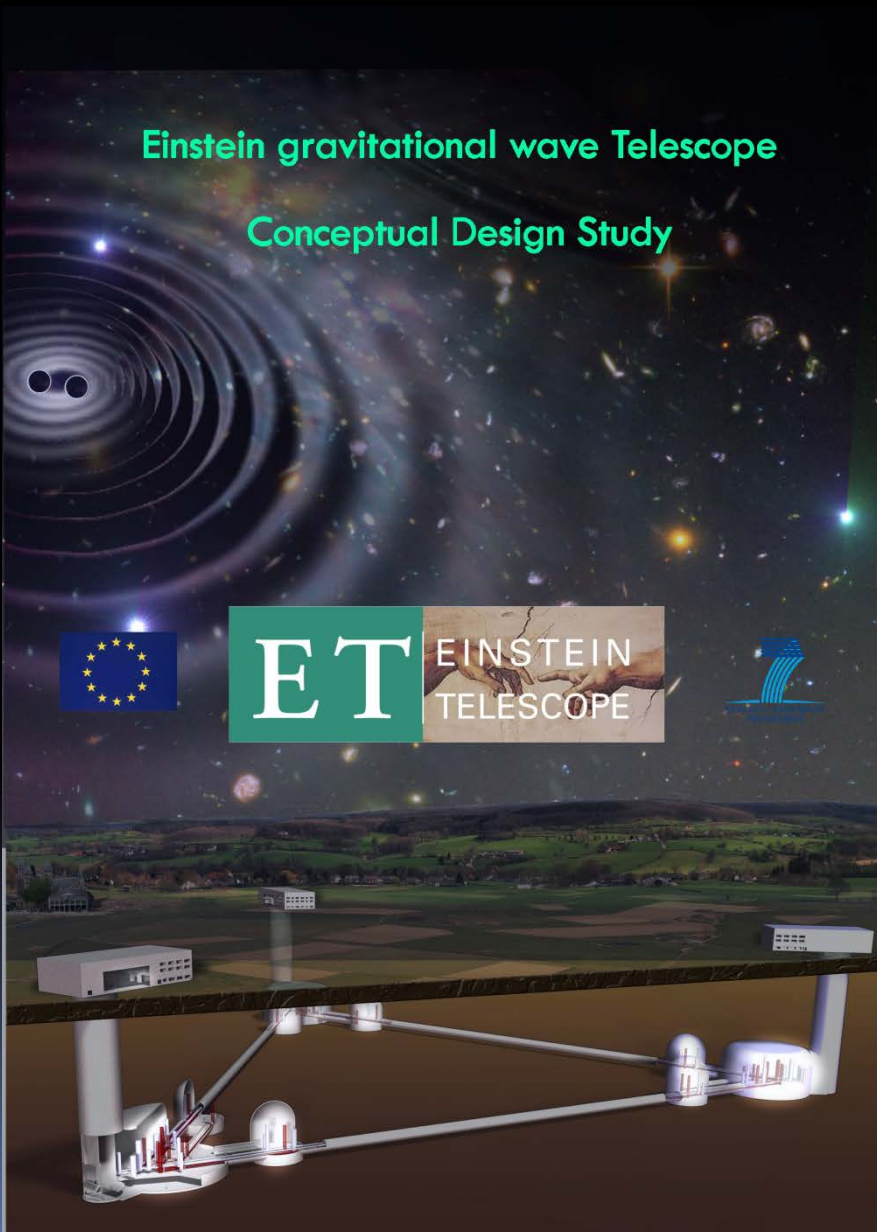
Conceptual Design Study

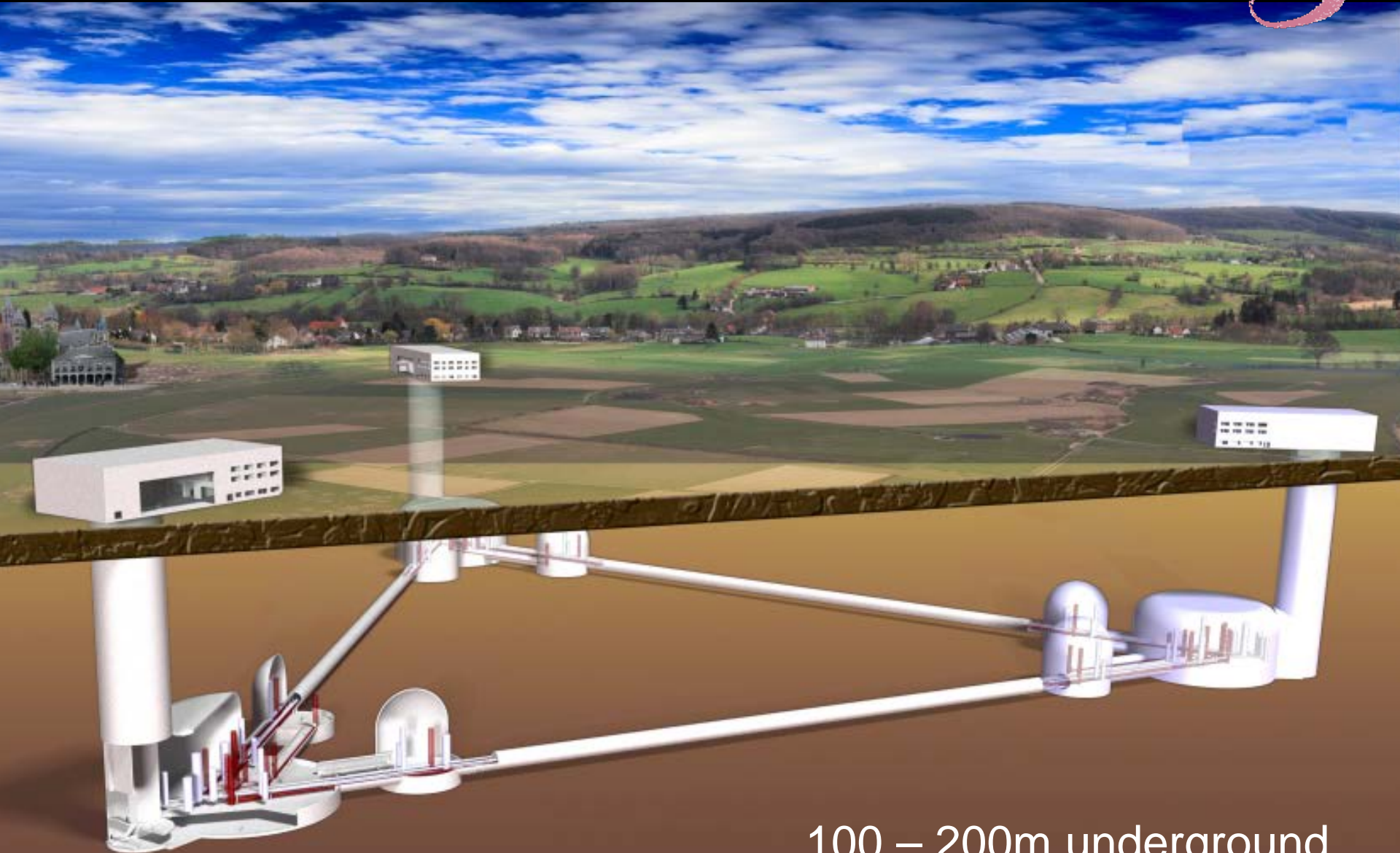


Einstein Telescope Conceptual Design Study

- May 2008 – May 2011
- Pan European effort
- Science Team =
ca. 250 members

<http://www.et-gw.eu/etdsdocument>





100 – 200m underground



Einstein Telescope

4×10^{49} J/s peak power of source,
40 yotta watt.

1×10^{25} meter distance to source,
10 yotta meter.

4×10^3 meter LIGO arm length,
4 kilometer.

2×10^0 meter test mass suspension
length, 2 meter.

1×10^{-6} meter ground vibration, 1
micrometer.

1×10^{-18} meter arm difference at
peak signal, 1 attometer.

Prefix		1000 ^m	10 ⁿ	Decimal
Name	Symbol			
yotta	Y	1000 ⁸	10 ²⁴	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
zetta	Z	1000 ⁷	10 ²¹	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
exa	E	1000 ⁶	10 ¹⁸	1 000 000 000 000 000 000
peta	P	1000 ⁵	10 ¹⁵	1 000 000 000 000 000
tera	T	1000 ⁴	10 ¹²	1 000 000 000 000
giga	G	1000 ³	10 ⁹	1 000 000 000
mega	M	1000 ²	10 ⁶	1 000 000
kilo	k	1000 ¹	10 ³	1 000
hecto	h	1000 ^{2/3}	10 ²	100
deca	da	1000 ^{1/3}	10 ¹	10
		1000 ⁰	10 ⁰	1
deci	d	1000 ^{-1/3}	10 ⁻¹	0.1
centi	c	1000 ^{-2/3}	10 ⁻²	0.01
milli	m	1000 ⁻¹	10 ⁻³	0.001
micro	μ	1000 ⁻²	10 ⁻⁶	0.000 001
nano	n	1000 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁹	0.000 000 001
pico	p	1000 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻¹²	0.000 000 000 001
femto	f	1000 ⁻⁵	10 ⁻¹⁵	0.000 000 000 000 001
atto	a	1000 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻¹⁸	0.000 000 000 000 000 001
zepto	z	1000 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻²¹	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 001
yocto	y	1000 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻²⁴	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 001