

ET Trade Studies

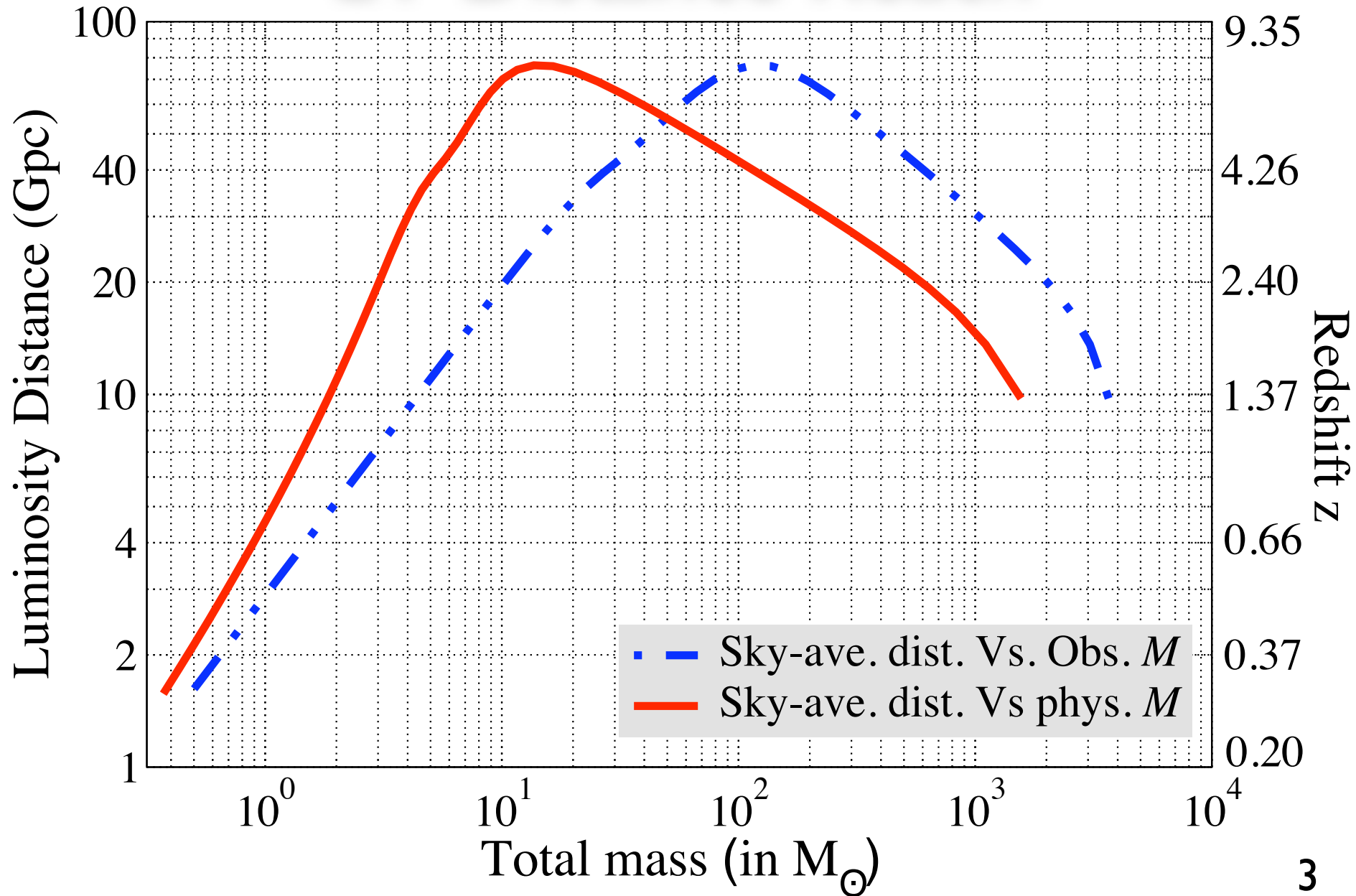
B.S. Sathyaprakash

Credits: Einstein Telescope Science Team

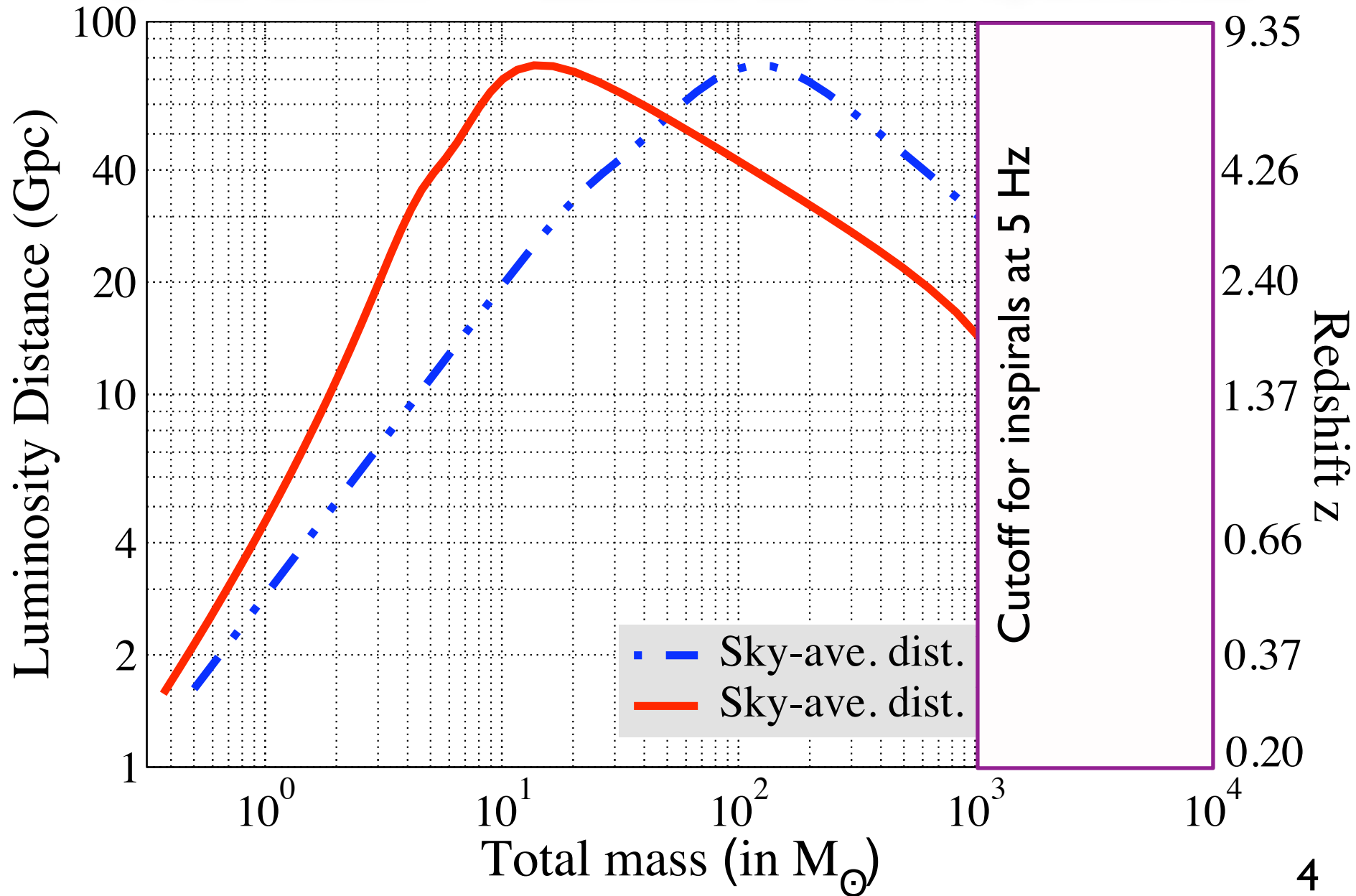
Goal of Trade Studies

- Science potential of a detector with regard to:
 - Detector sensitivity
 - Where is the low-frequency “wall” in sensitivity?
 - Detector topology
 - Geometrical configuration, optical layout, ΔV s. L
 - Site selection
 - All detectors at the same site, widely separated detectors, how many 3Gs?
- ET mock data challenge
 - ET will contain many overlapping sources
 - What is the value of current algorithms in disentangling sources?
 - What new algorithms do we need?
 - There could be an event every ten seconds!
 - Signals will be long-lived
 - Need to correct for Doppler modulation due to detector motion

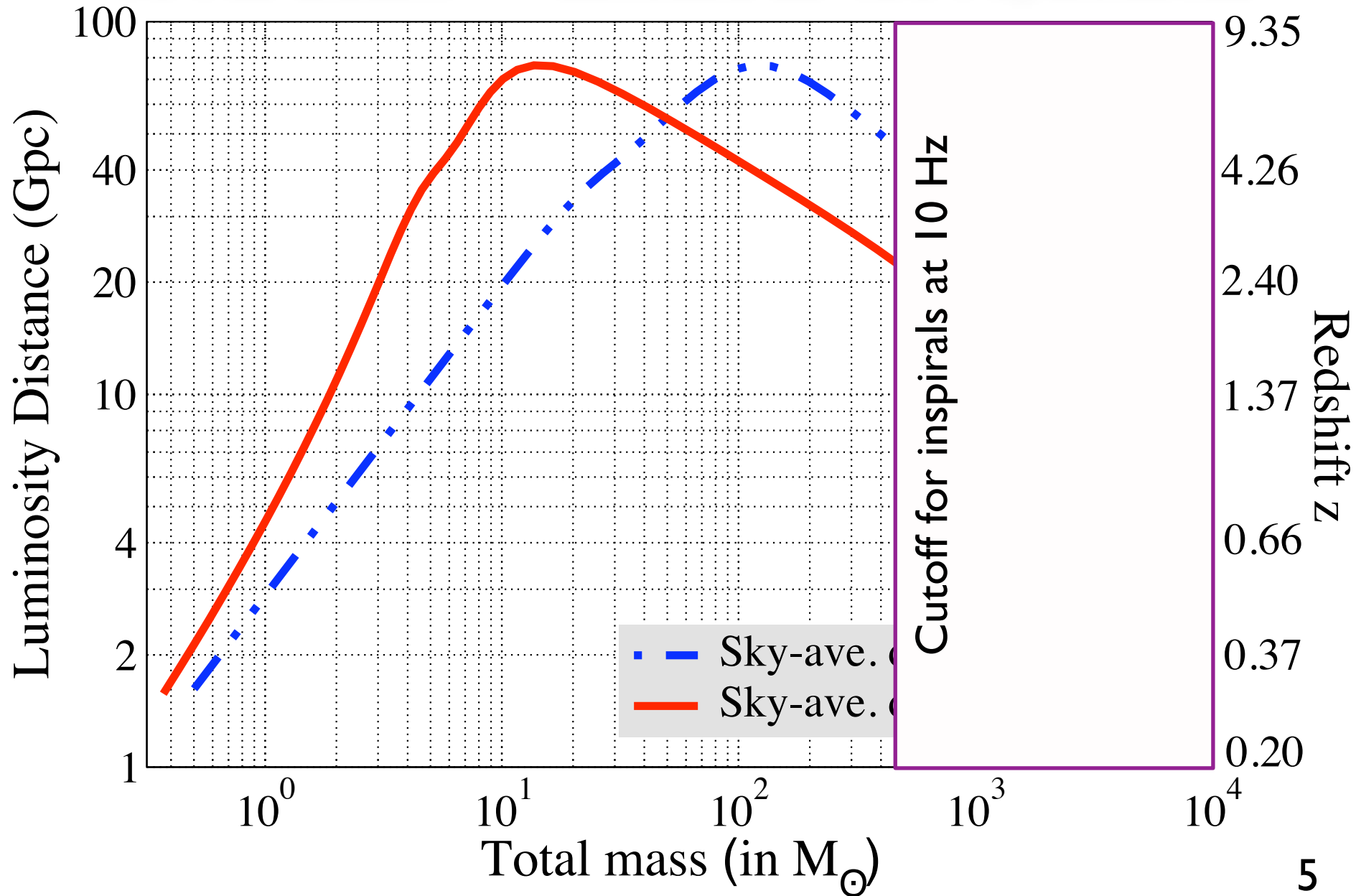
ET Distance Reach



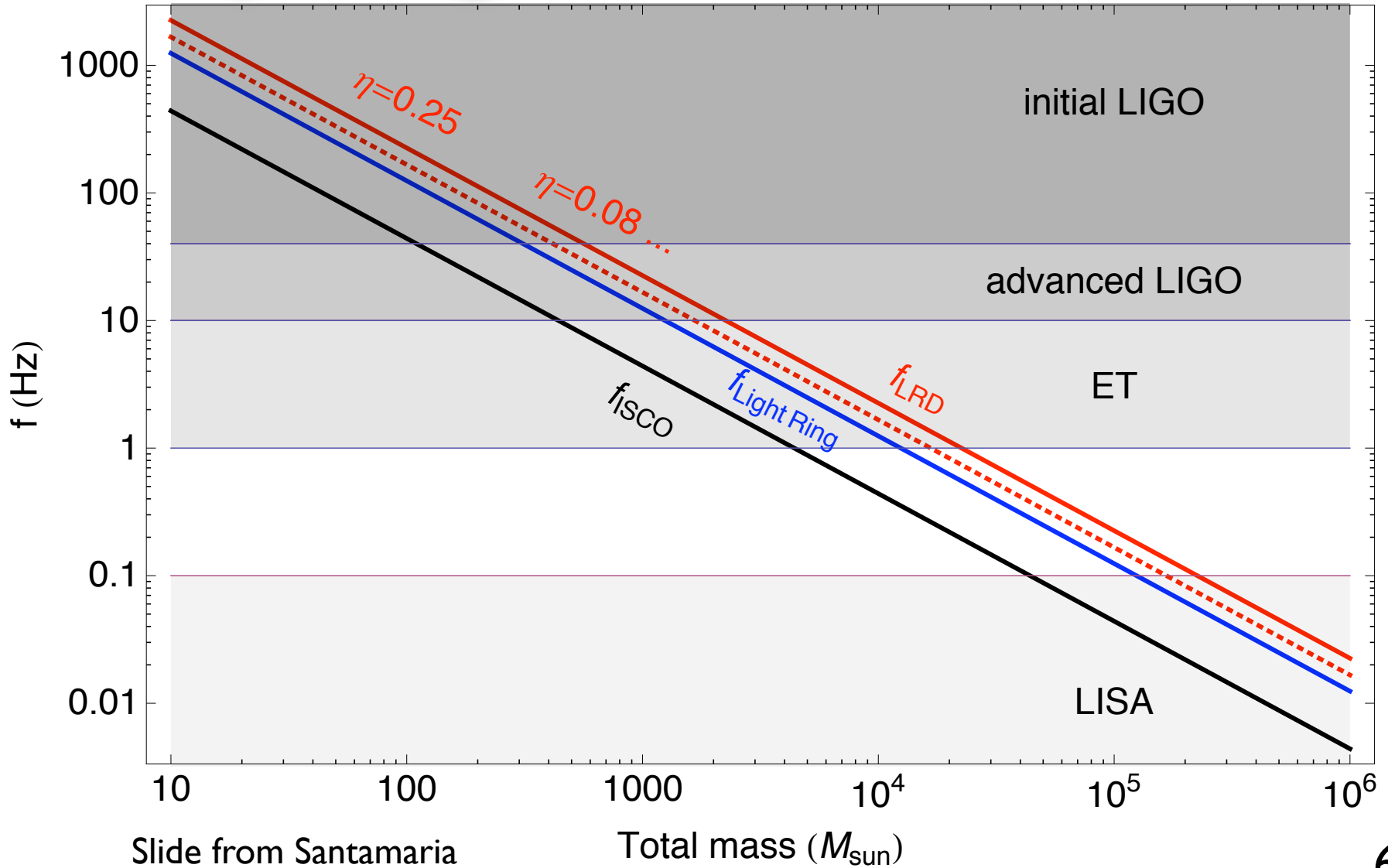
5 Hz Cutoff => Limited to 900 M_{\odot} Binaries



10 Hz Cutoff => Limited to 450 M_{\odot} Binaries



ET Could Observe Seed Black Holes Depending on Where the Cutoff Is



Slide from Santamaria

Total mass (M_{sun})

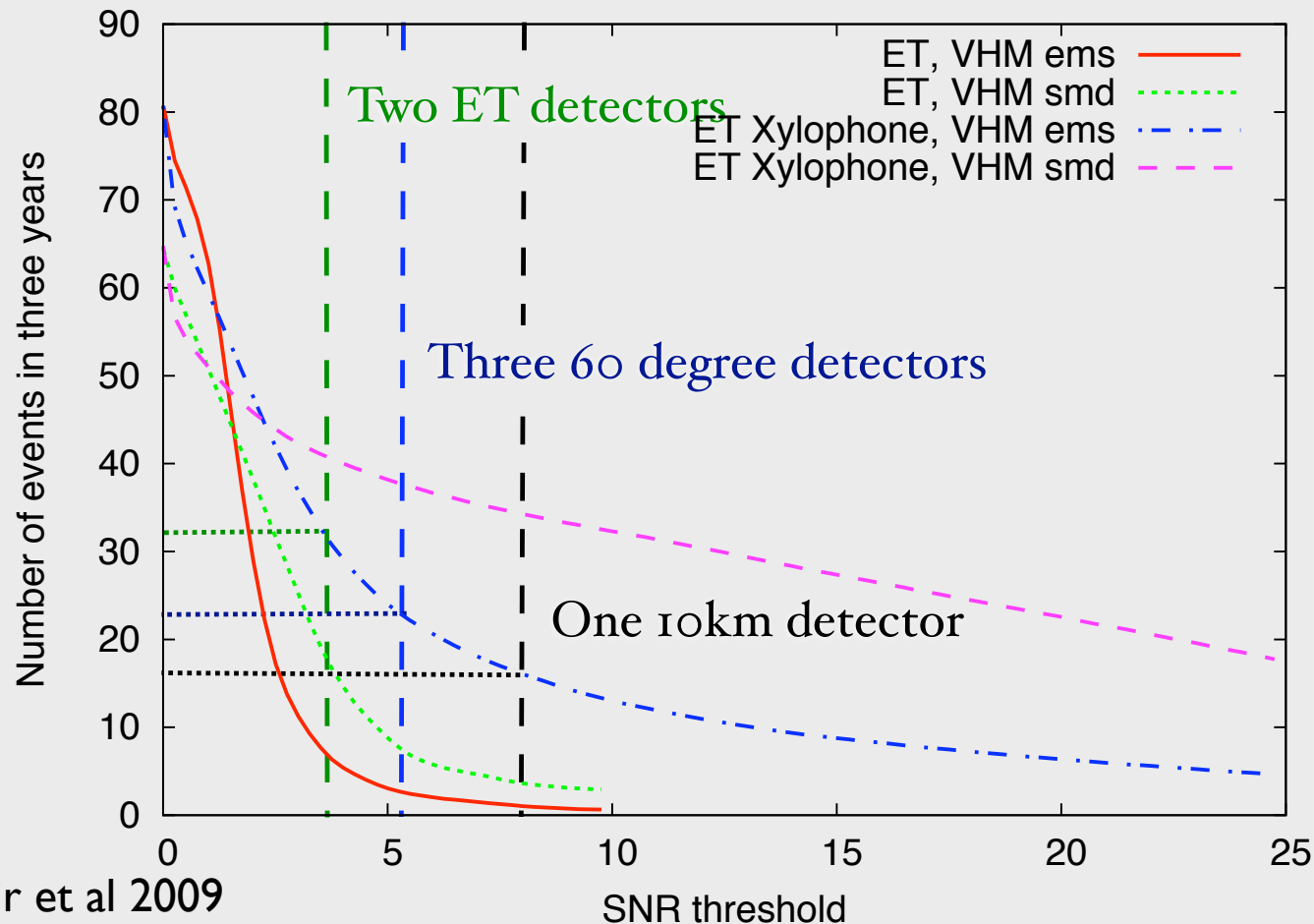
Can ET distinguish b/w seed black hole models?

- Models for mass distribution and accretion history could differ greatly
 - **HM, equal mass seeds (EMS)**: all BHs have mass of $M = 150 M_{\odot}$ and accrete at Eddington rate a mass that scales as the fifth power of the halo circular velocity
 - **VHM, seed mass distribution (SMD)**: as above, but now BH seeds have a flat distribution of masses from 30-600 M_{\odot}
 - **calc**: Eddington rate varies with redshift
 - **hopk**: Eddington rate varies with AGN luminosity

Volonteri, Salvaterra & Haardt 2006

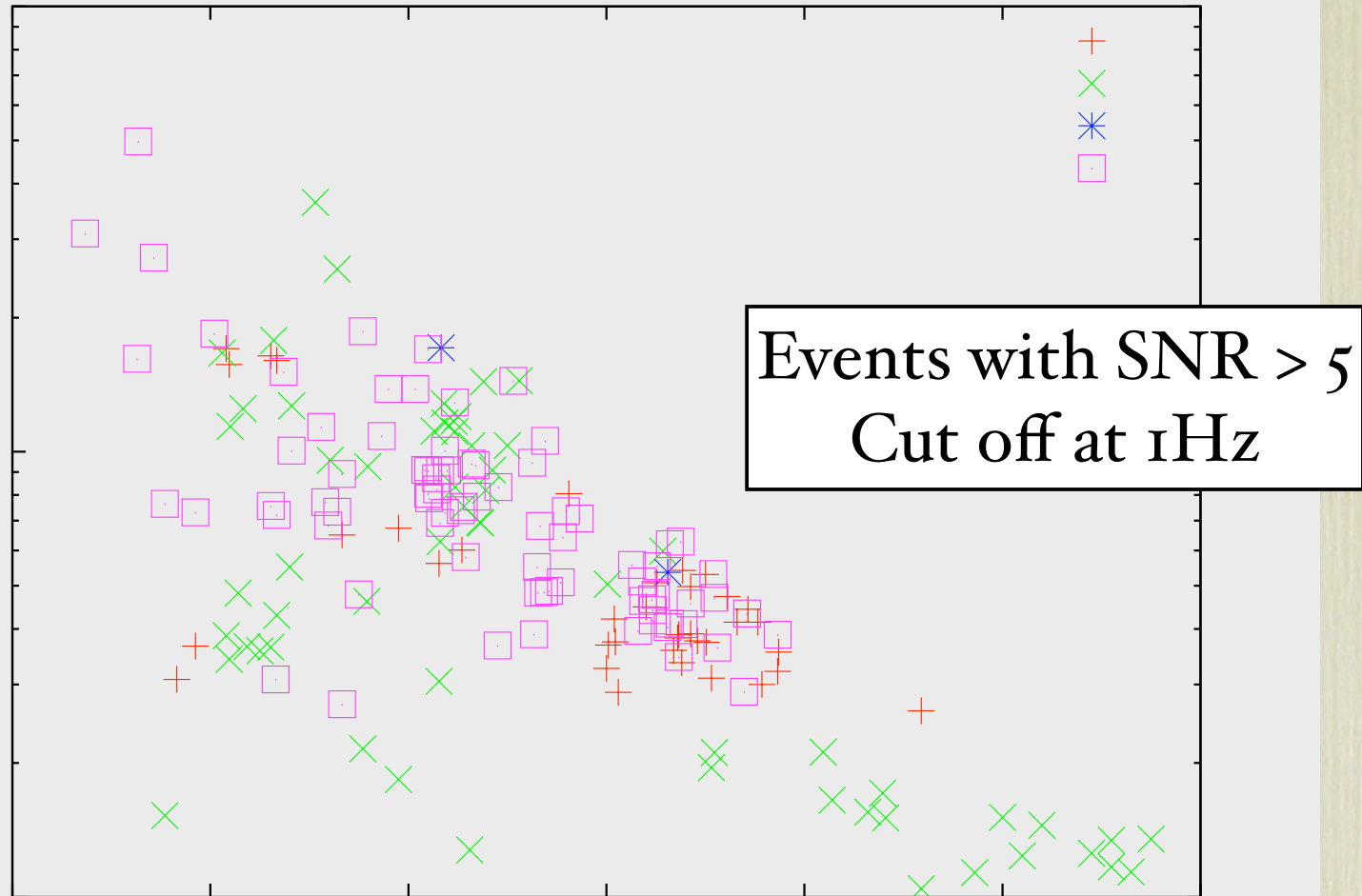
Number of Events is Sensitive to ET Configuration and Astrophysical Model

ET seed merger event rate



Gair et al 2009

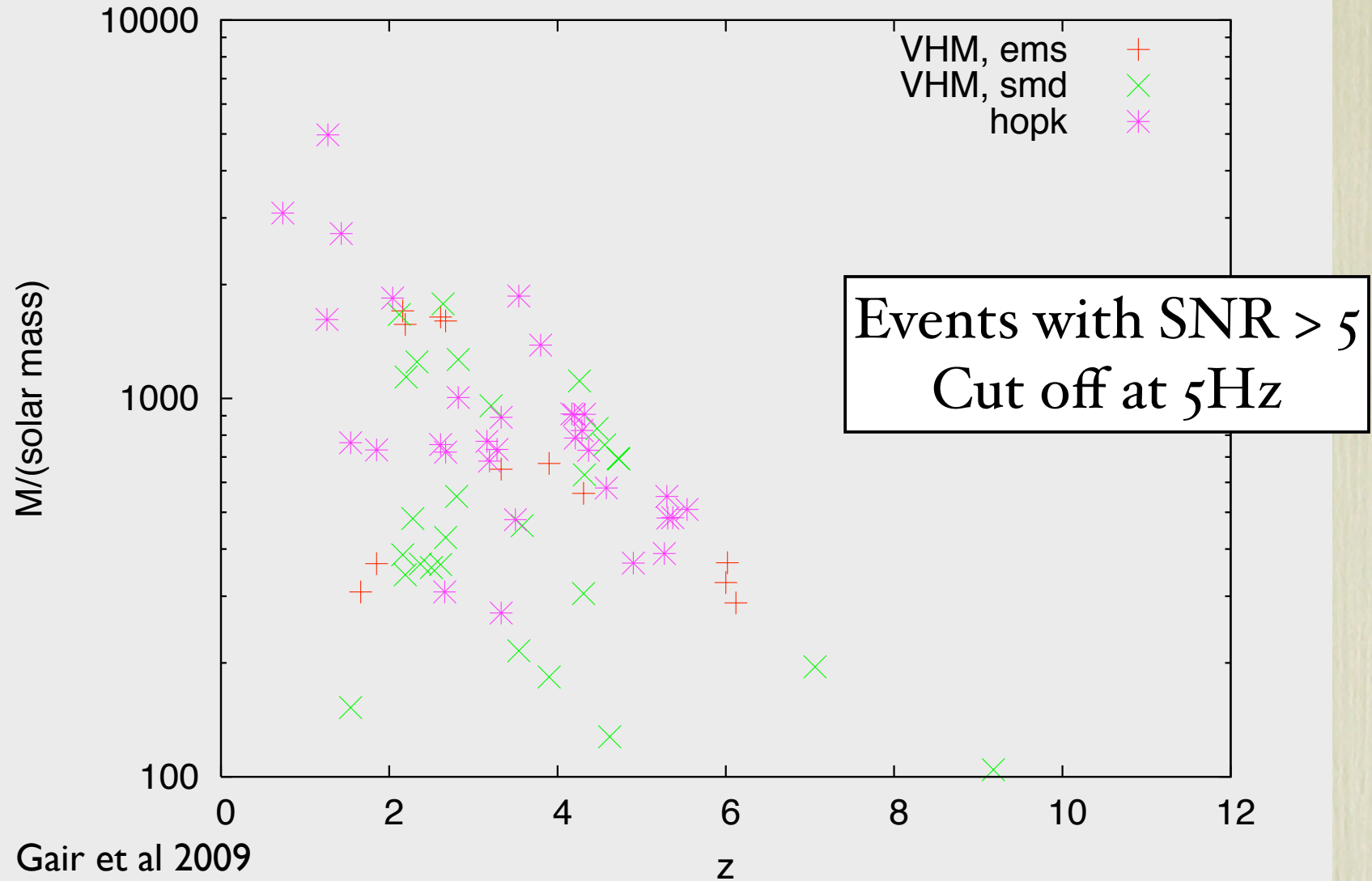
ET seed merger events with $\text{SNR} > 5$



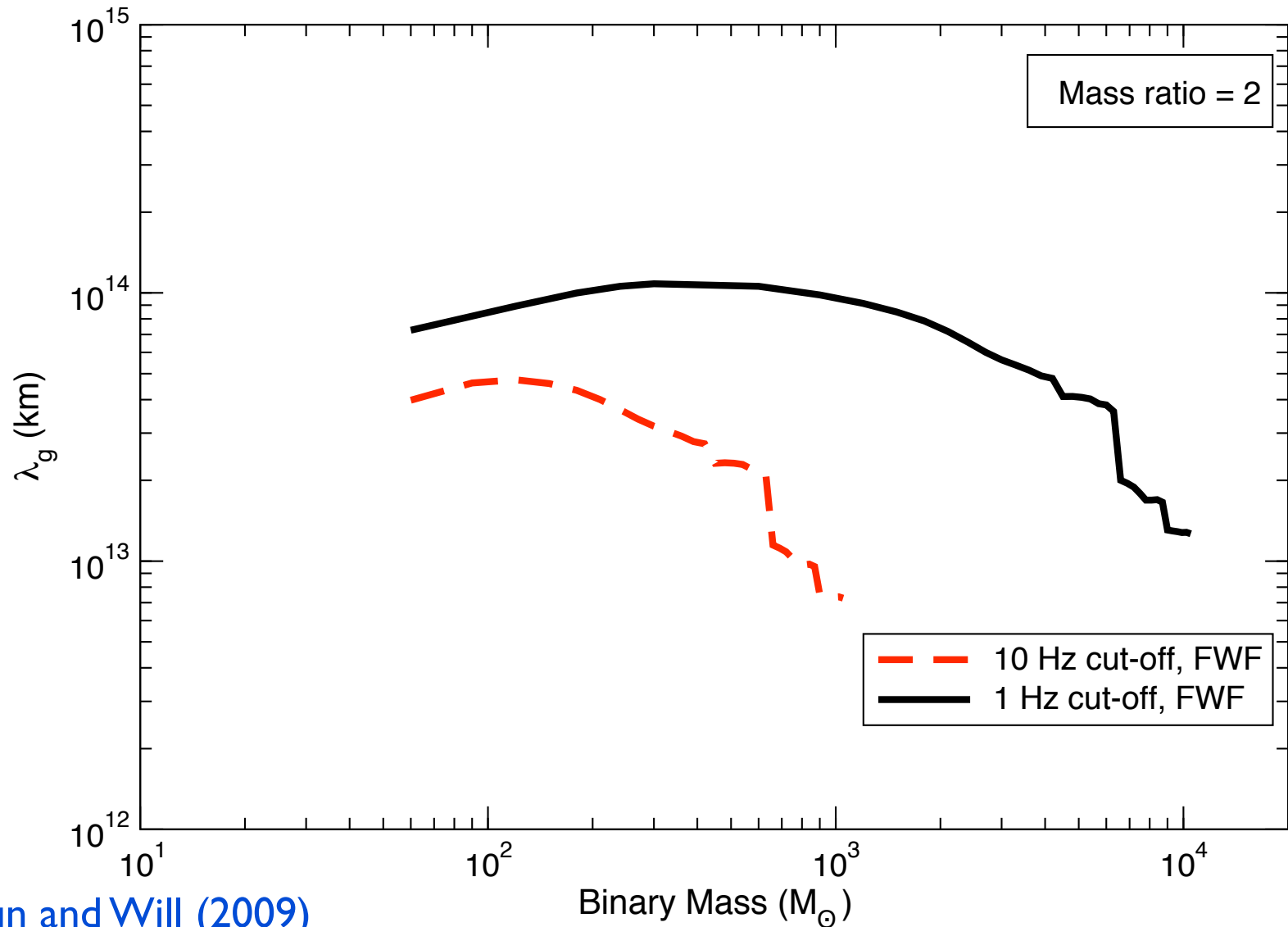
Gair et al 2009

z

ET seed mergers - effect of cut off



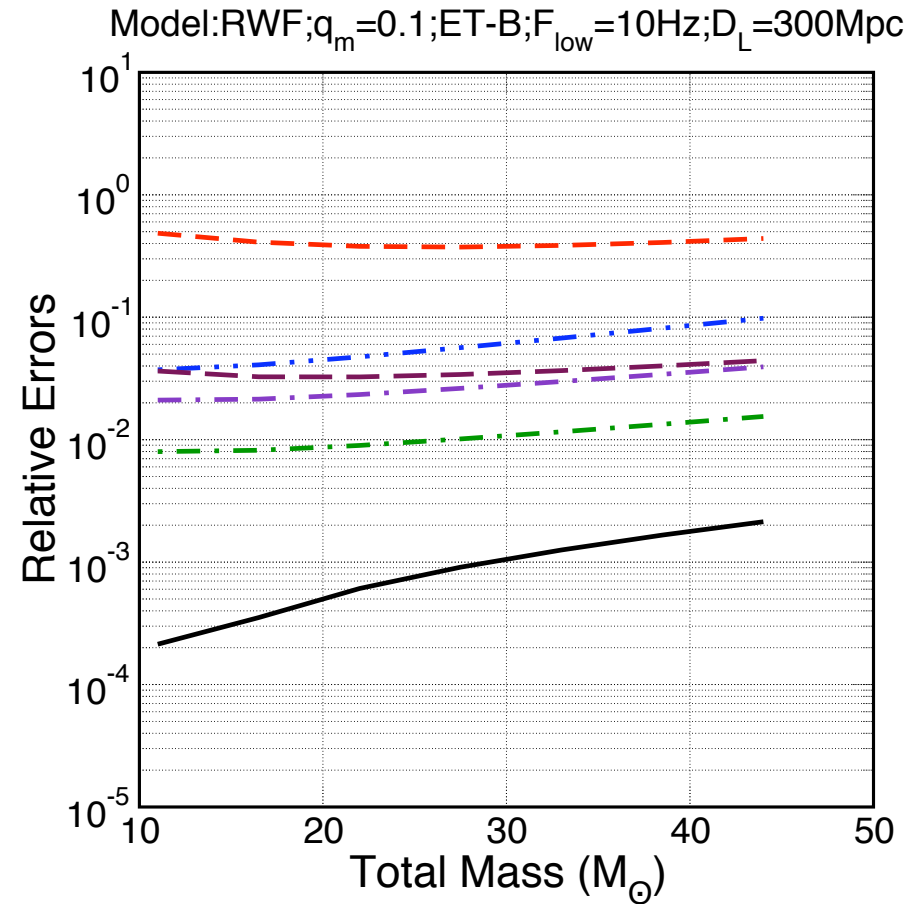
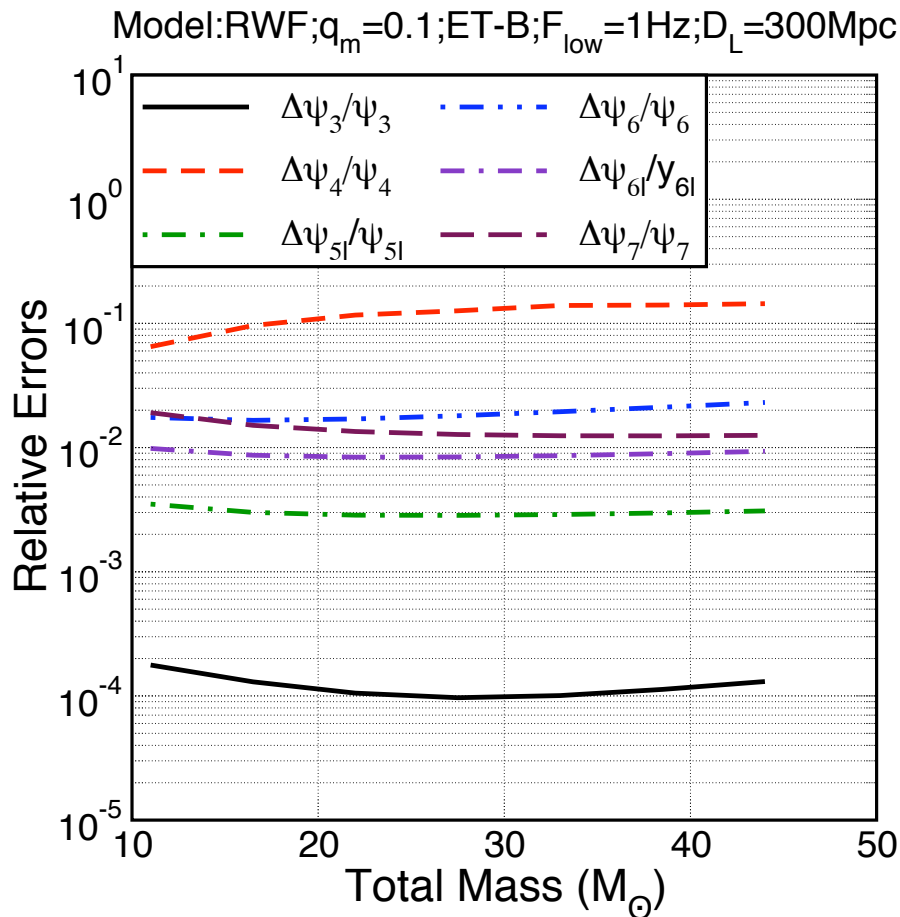
Effect of lower frequency cutoff on λ_g bounds



Arun and Will (2009)

Effect of lower frequency cutoff on measurement of non-linear effects?

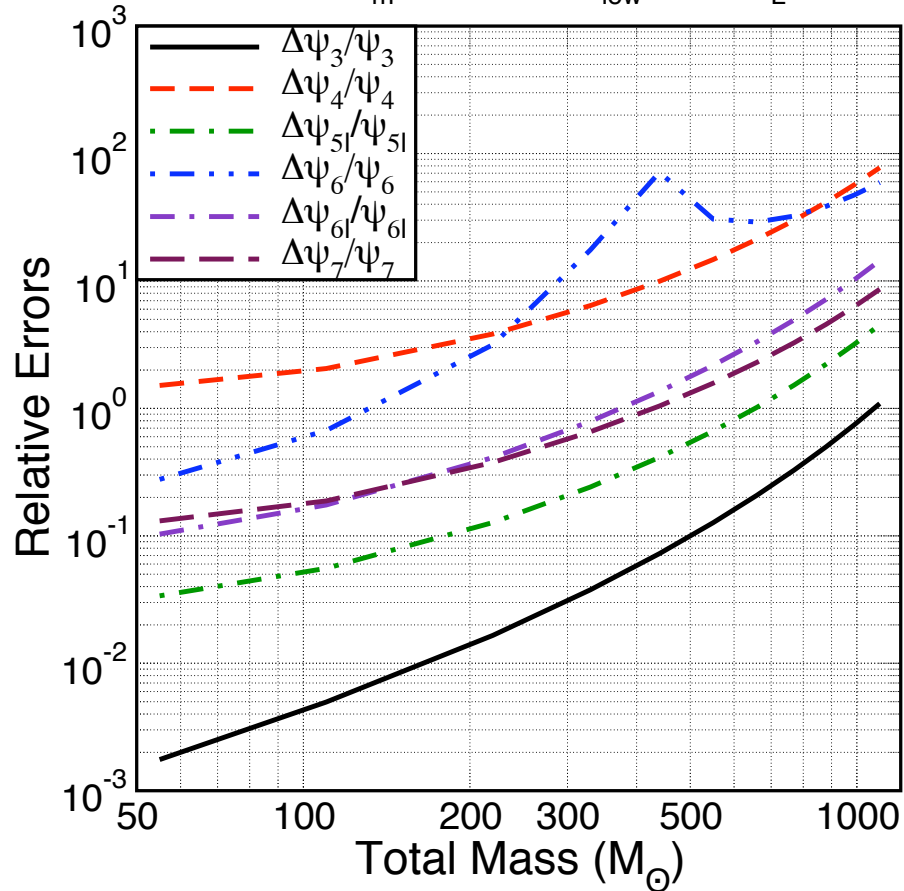
Mishra, et al [arXiv:1005.0304](https://arxiv.org/abs/1005.0304)



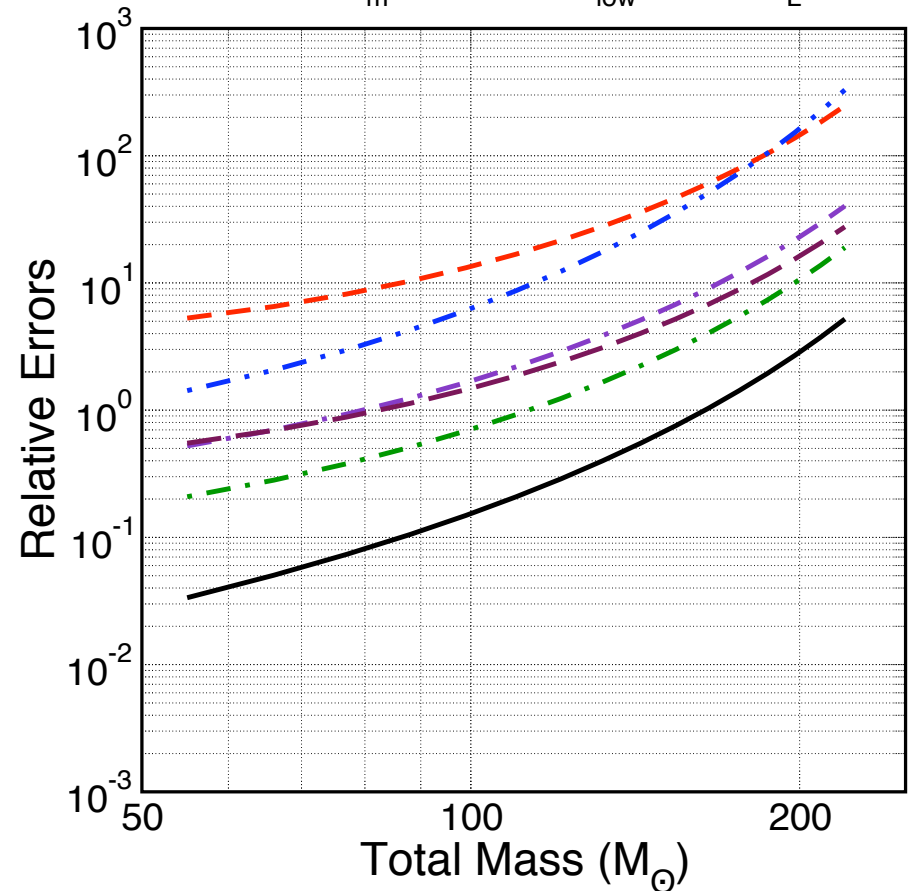
A factor of 10-60 better estimation of parameters with
1 Hz lower frequency cutoff as compared to 10 Hz

Effect of lower frequency cutoff is greater in the case of IMBH binaries

Model:RWF; $q_m=0.1$;ET-B; $F_{low}=1\text{Hz}$; $D_L=3\text{Gpc}$

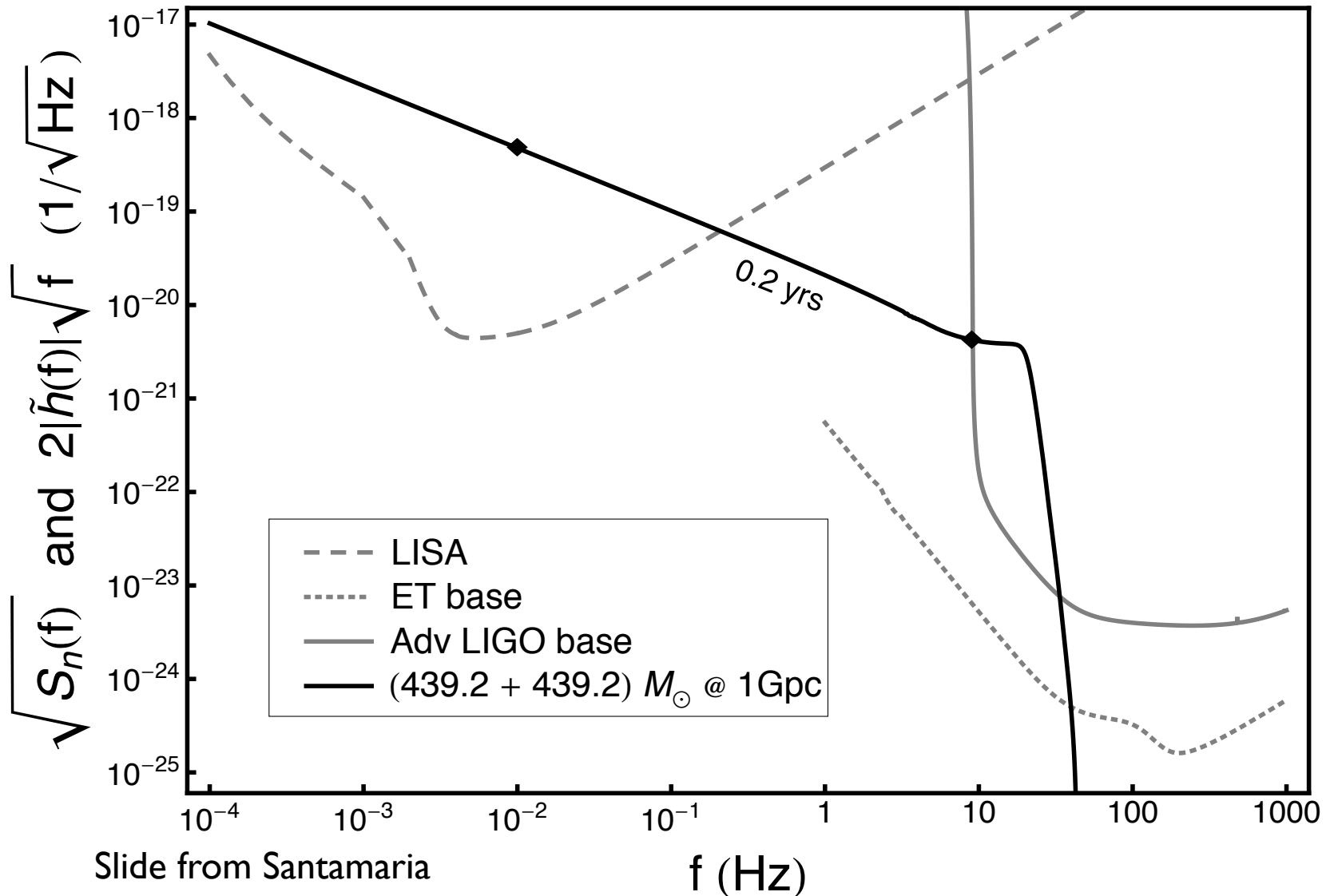


Model:RWF; $q_m=0.1$;ET-B; $F_{low}=10\text{Hz}$; $D_L=3\text{Gpc}$

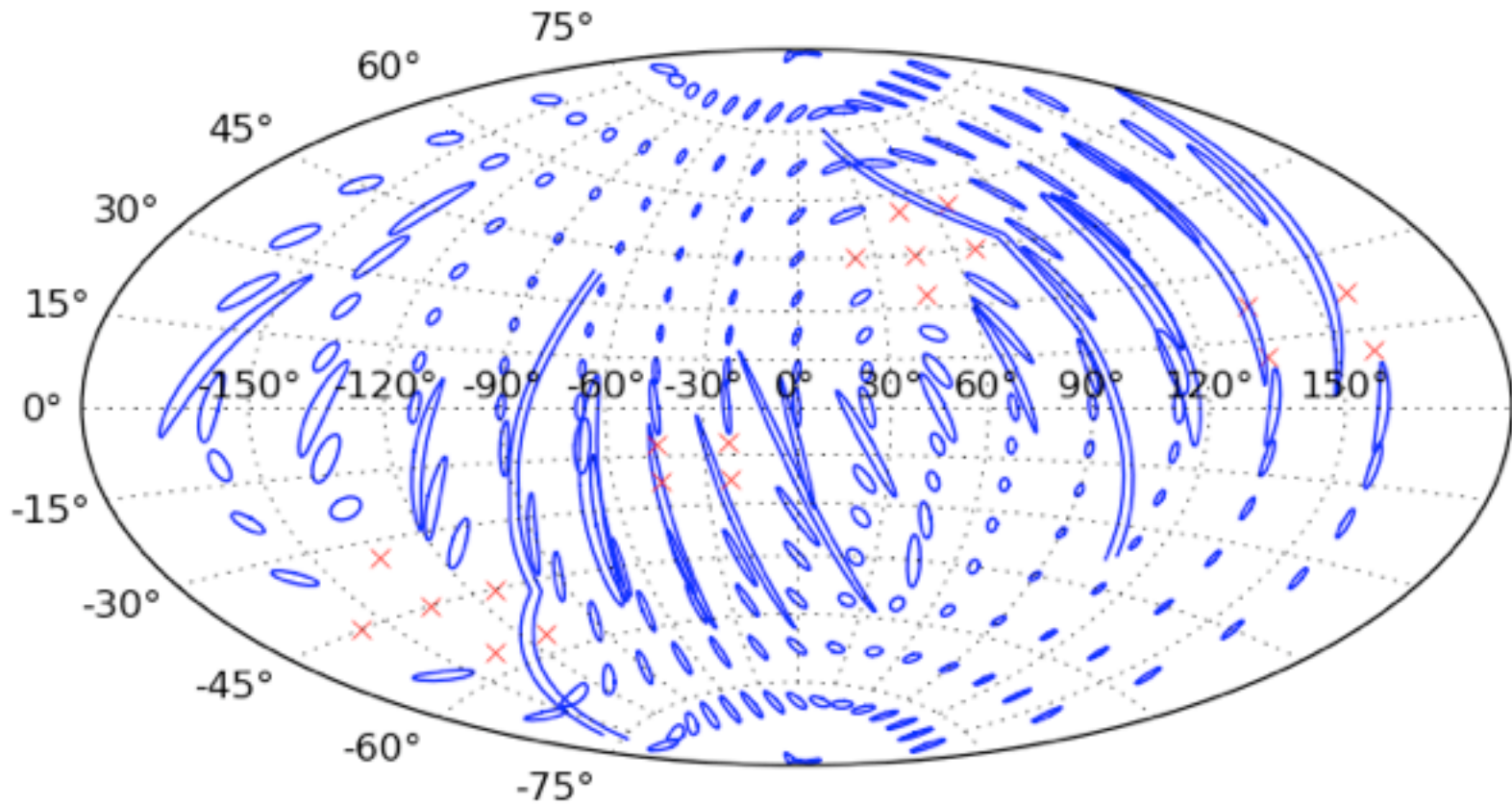


Mishra, et al [arXiv:1005.0304](https://arxiv.org/abs/1005.0304)

Simultaneous Observation with LISA: Depends on lower-frequency cutoff

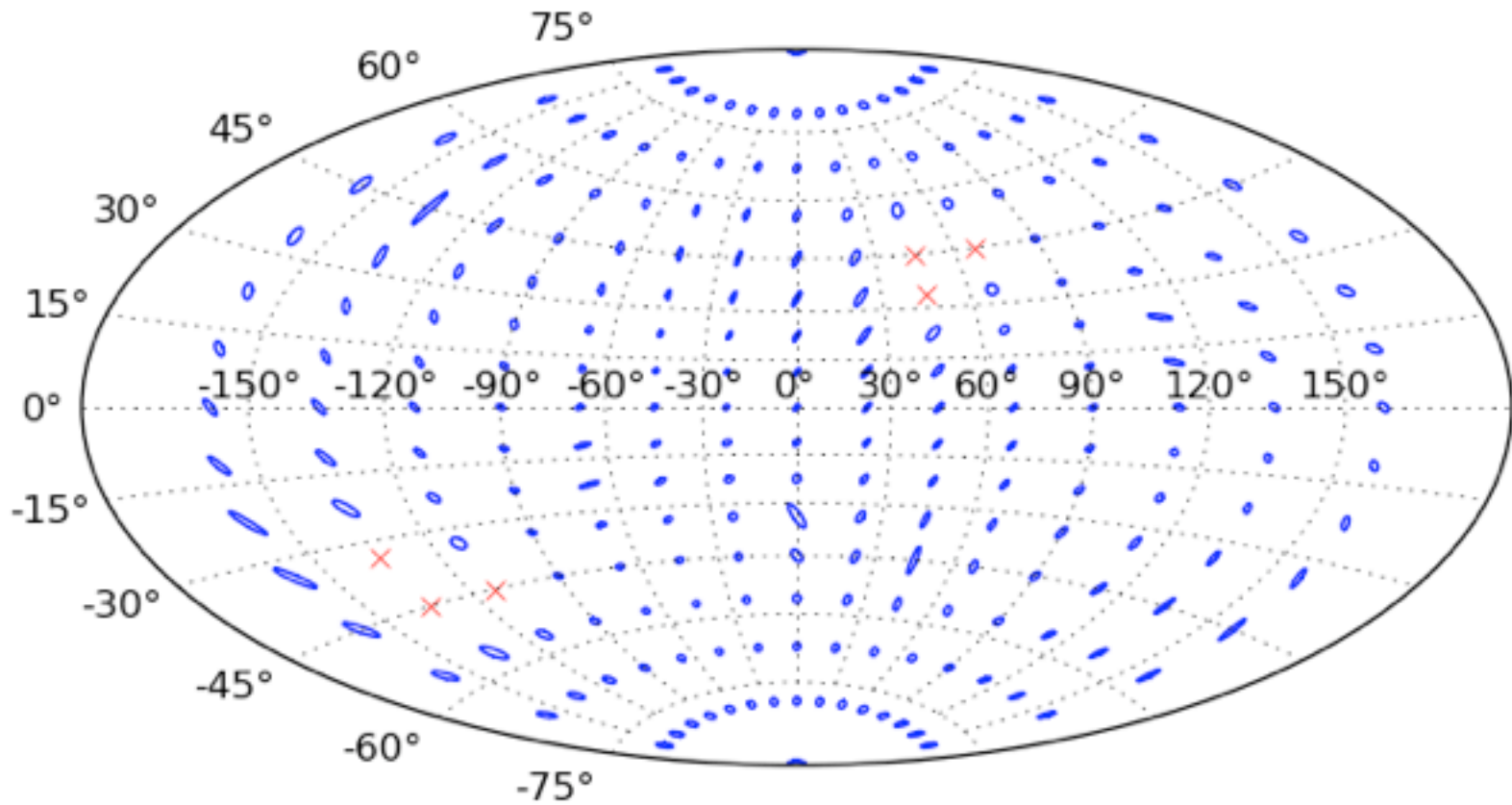


Angular Resolution Greatly Improves with Detector Baseline: HHLV



Slide from S. Fairhurst

Angular Resolution Greatly Improves with Detector Baseline: AHLV



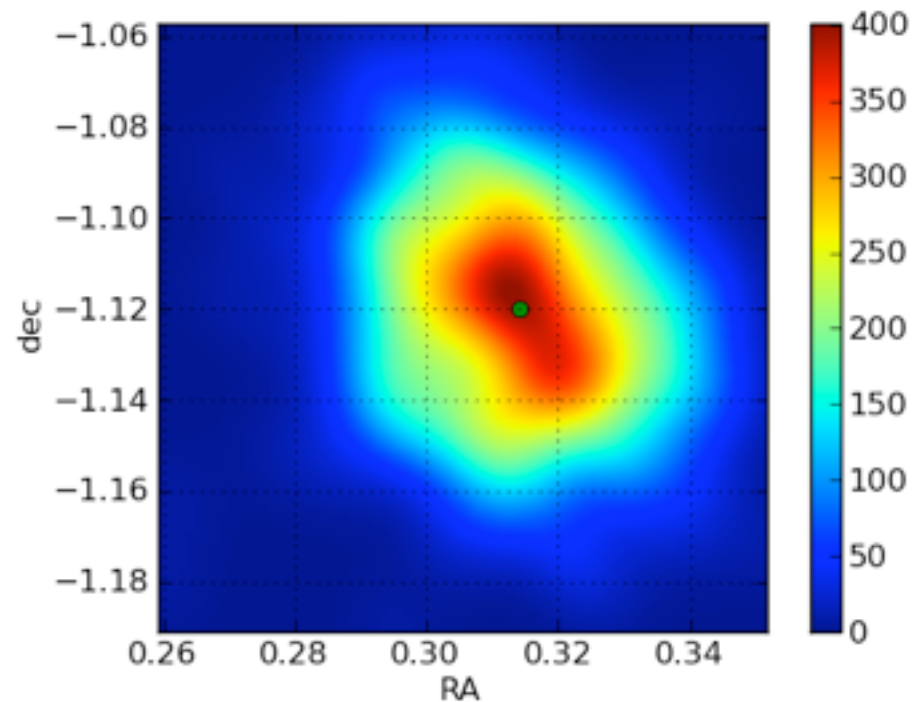
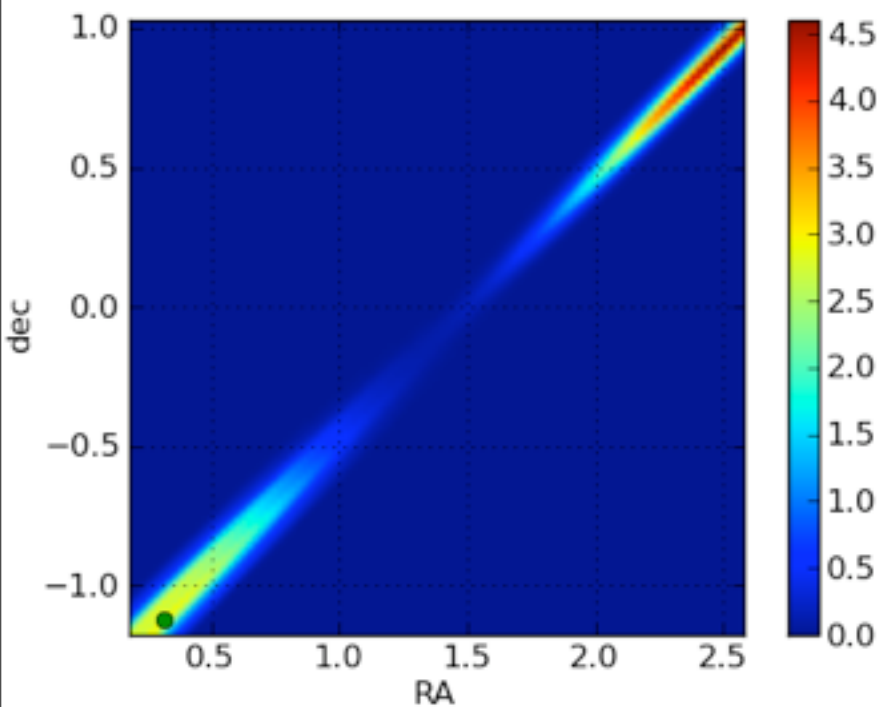
Slide from S. Fairhurst

Breaking Localization Degeneracy: An Example from LIGO-South Study

Probability density for

HHLV

AHLV



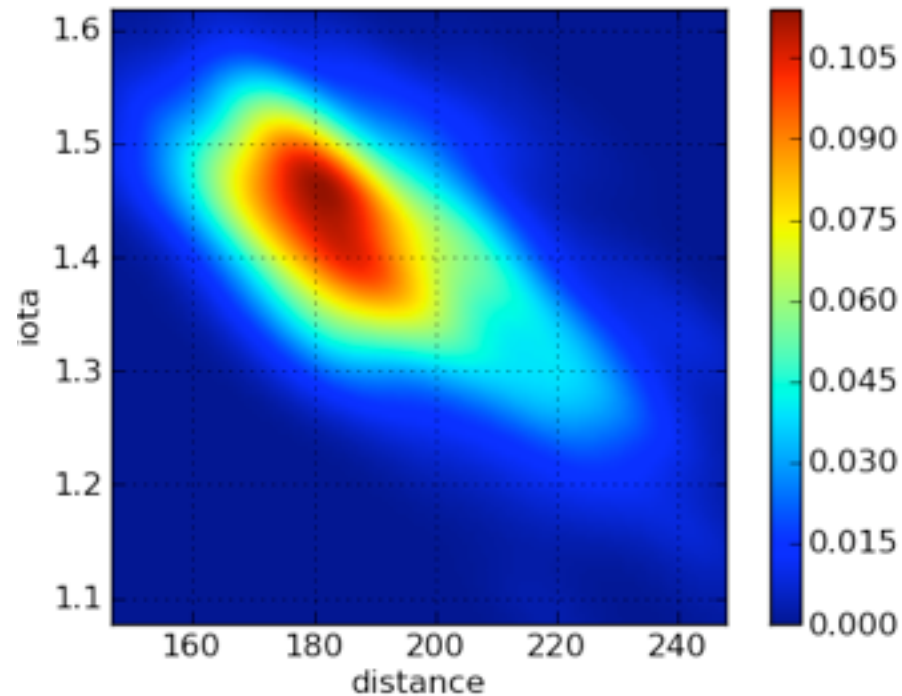
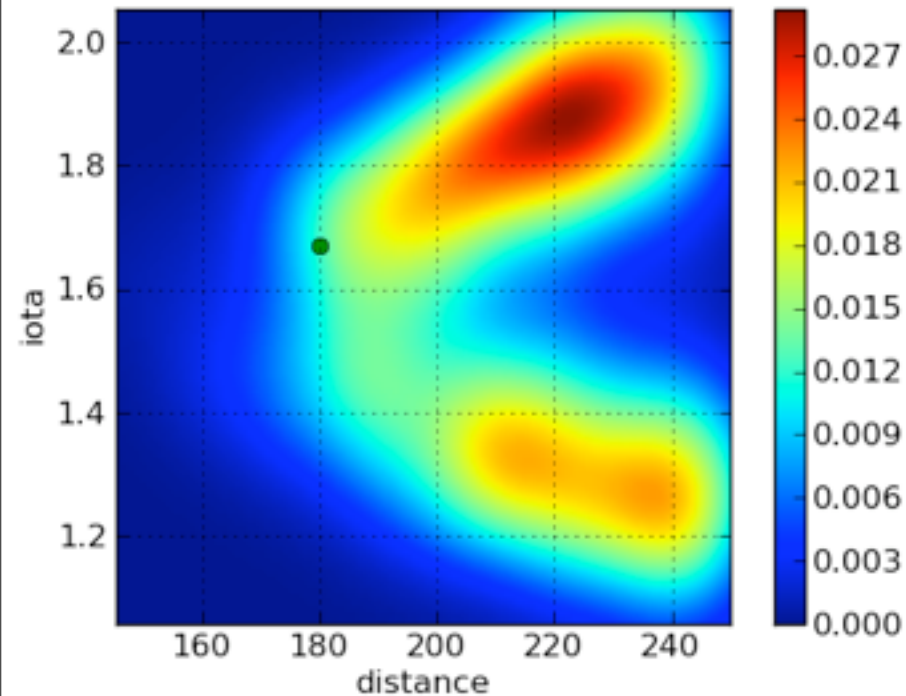
Slide from J.Veitch

Breaking Distance-Orientation Degeneracy: An Example from LIGO-South Study

Probability density for

HHLV

AHLV



Slide from J.Veitch

Pointing accuracy for different geometrical configurations

- Ongoing effort to make a systematic comparison
- Example of sky map

