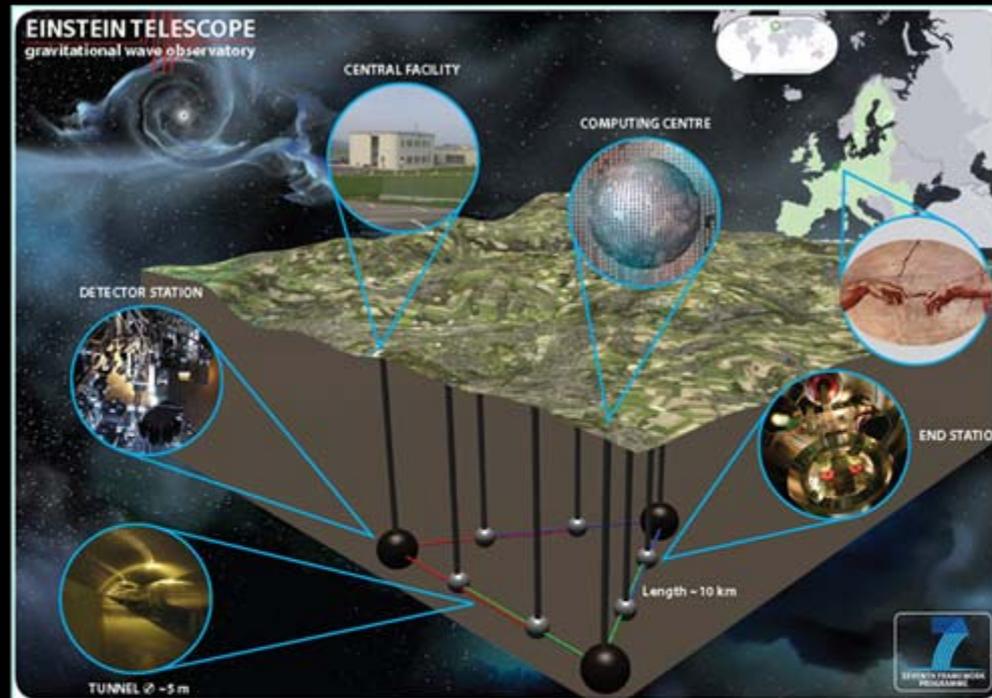


Status of the Einstein Telescope Design Study



B.S. Sathyaprakash
Cardiff University

What is the ET Project



- ET is a conceptual design study supported, for about 3 years (2008-2011), by the European Commission under the Framework Programme 7 (FP7)
 - EU financial support ~ 3M€
 - Aim of the project is the delivery of a conceptual design of a 3rd generation GW observatory
 - Sensitivity of the apparatus ~10 better than advanced detectors



Participants



- The proposal was presented by the major groups working in GEO600 and Virgo
- Project coordinator:
 - EGO
- Open participation via the ET Science Team

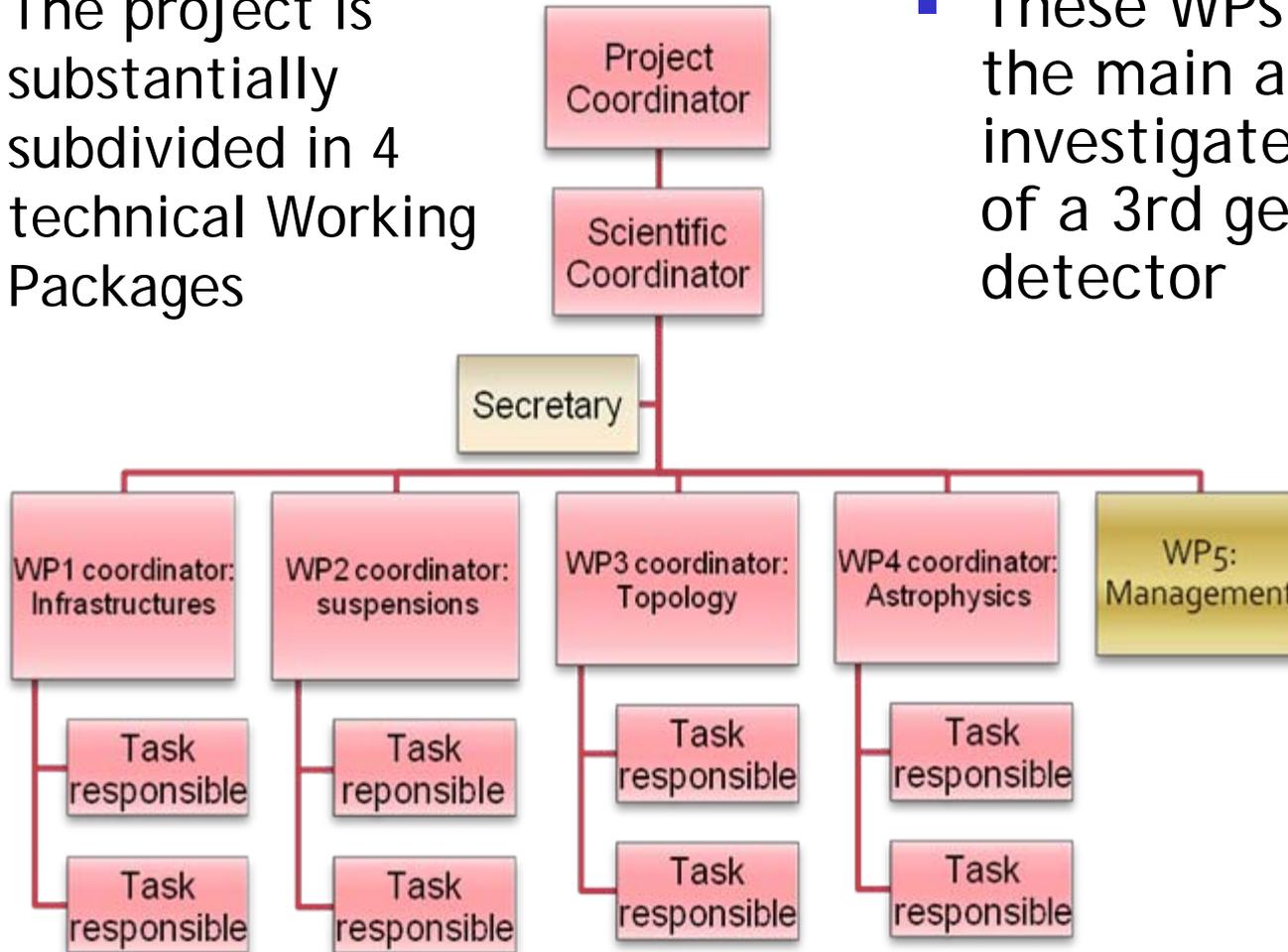
EGO	 EGO
INFN	
MPG	
CNRS	
Birmingham Univ.	
Glasgow Univ.	
NIKHEF	
Cardiff University	



Project Organization

- The project is substantially subdivided in 4 technical Working Packages

- These WPs are related to the main aspects to be investigated in the design of a 3rd generation detector



ET Working Packages



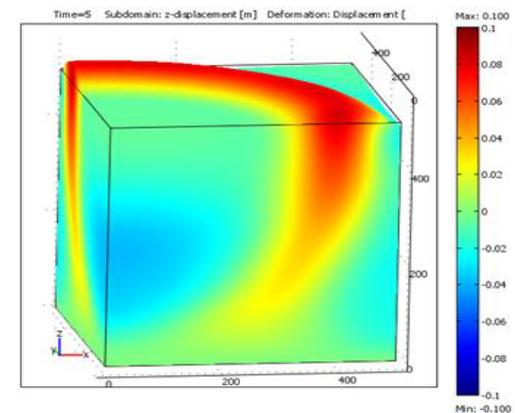
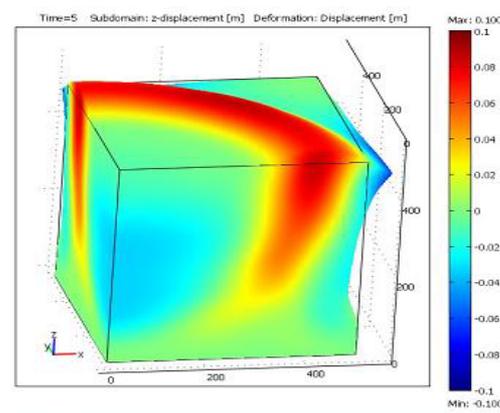
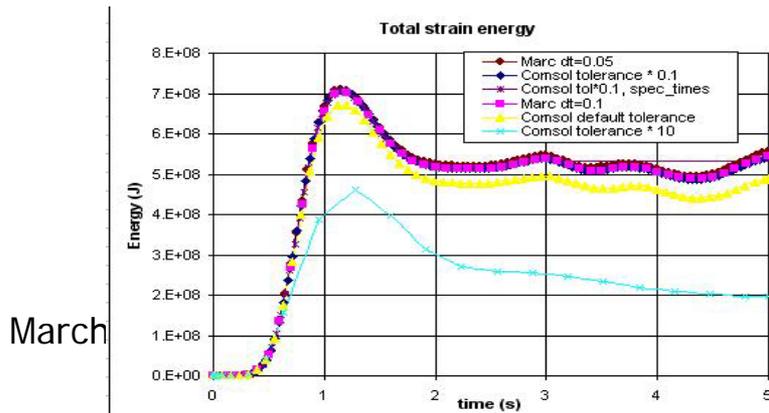
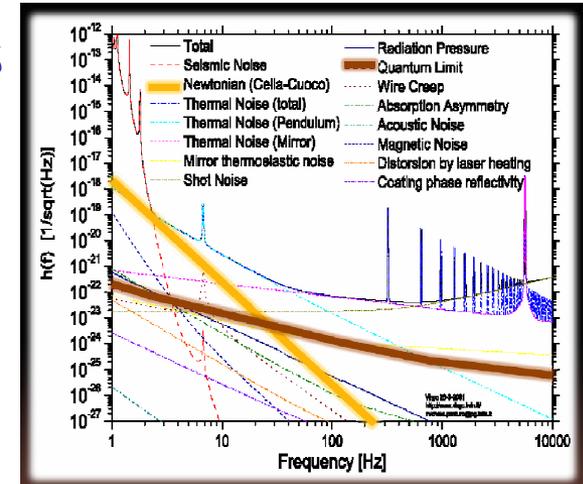
- WP1: Infrastructures - Coordinator: Jo van den Brand
 - Definition of the site requirements.
 - Low seismic activity, reduction of the Newtonian noise
 - Multi-km (~10km) arms possibilities. Costs
- WP2: Suspensions and test masses - (Fulvio Ricci)
 - 1 Hz seismic filtering, reduction of the thermal noise through cryogenics and new materials; mechanical and optical properties of new materials for the test masses
- WP3: Topology - (Andreas Freise)
 - Design of the geometry and configuration of the core ITF.
 - HP lasers, alternative ITF geometries, quantum noise reduction
- WP4: Astrophysics issues - (B.S. Sathyaprakash)
 - The goal of WP4 is to address ET science and data analysis.
 - ET potentialities, Science Case, computational costs

Face to Face meetings

- Collaboration meeting
 - Official opening, May 2008, ELBA
 - Joint ILIAS and ET meeting, Nov 2008
- Working group meetings
 - WP1 - Feb 2009
 - WP2 - Jan 2009
 - WP3 - Feb 2009
 - WP4 - Sept 2008, Mar 2009
- Weekly telecons of the Executive Board through 2008

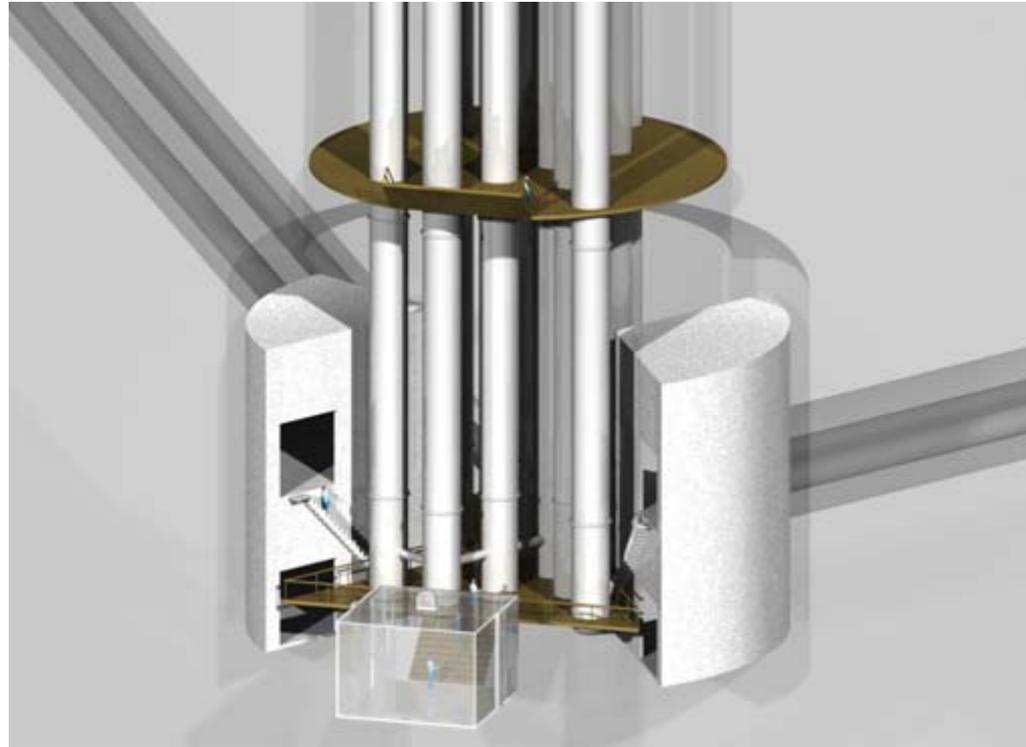
ET WP1 - Seismic studies and simulations

- Site issues: gravity gradient noise studies
- Determine sensitivity at low frequency
 - Depth
 - Cavity size and shape
- Analytical studies - Cella, Cuoco (Pisa)
 - Depth
 - Cavity size and shape
- FEA studies - Hennes, Rabeling, Beker, van den Brand (Nikhef)
 - Realistic geology
- Subtraction procedure



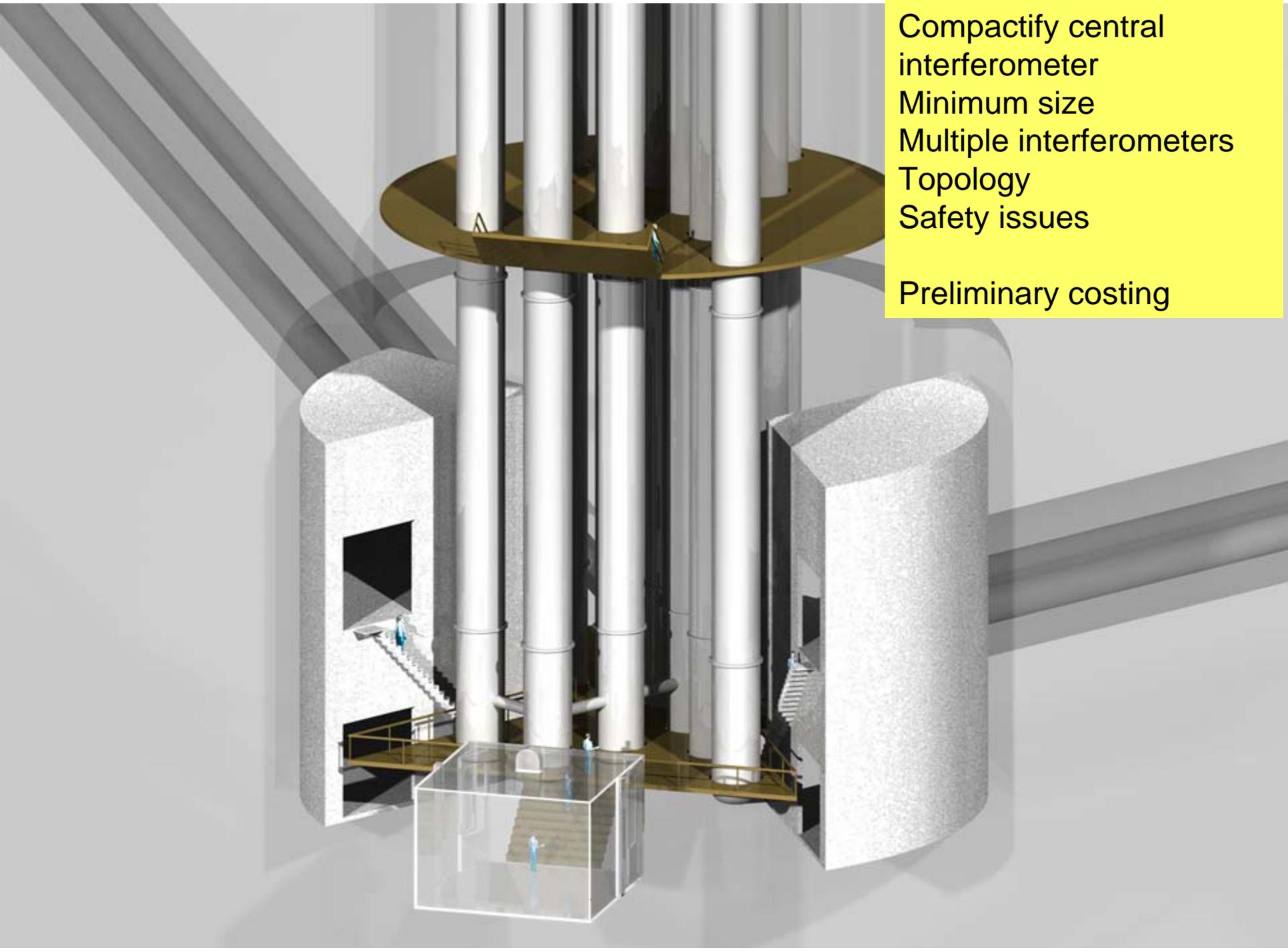
ET WP1 - Infrastructure

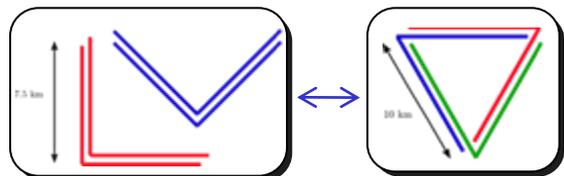
- Infrastructure
 - Tunnels, caverns, buildings
 - Vacuum, cryogenics, safety systems
 - Computing, etc.
- Big cost items
 - Collaborate with industry
 - COB
 - Saes Getters Italy
 - Demaco Netherlands
- Input from WG2 & 3
 - Topology
 - Length of superattenuators
- Experience
 - Virgo, GEO, Gran Sasso, LIGO, etc.



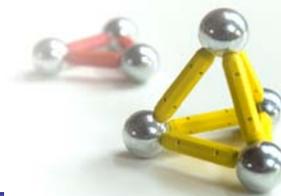
Compactify central
interferometer
Minimum size
Multiple interferometers
Topology
Safety issues

Preliminary costing



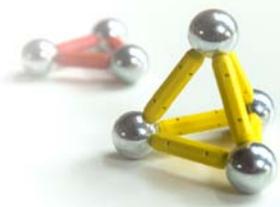


ET WP3 Topology

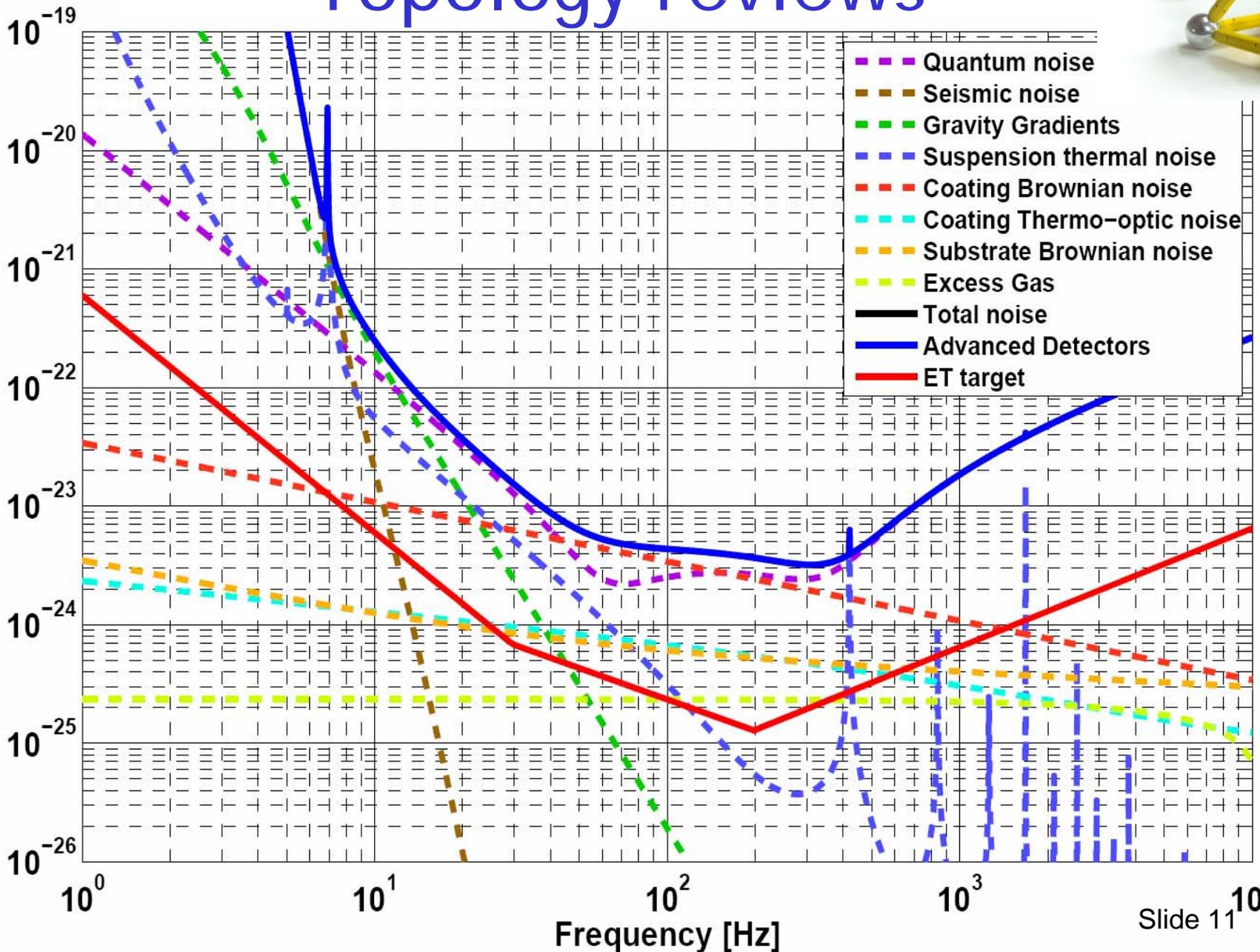


- Basic Question: *For a given infrastructure cost what is the best optical layout?*
 - ◆ Geometry? Triangle, L shape, multiple sites, other ?
 - ◆ Multiple frequency bands per site?
 - ◆ High Frequency + Low frequency ITFs, tunable ITF?
 - ◆ Orientation?
 - ◆ How to incorporate the Advanced detectors to build a network?
 - » Location/orientation with respect to the existing site (LIGO/Virgo)
 - » To which extend could we rely on AdV+ a& AdL+ for source location?
 - » What if there is or there is not an LCGT/Australian detector?
 - ◆ What is the impact of an US ET?
 - ◆ Phasing of the construction/commissioning of the ITFs?

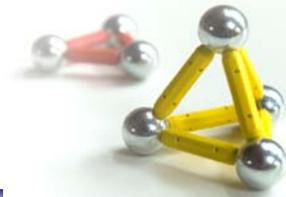
Topology reviews



Hild et al., (2008) arXiv:0810.0604v2

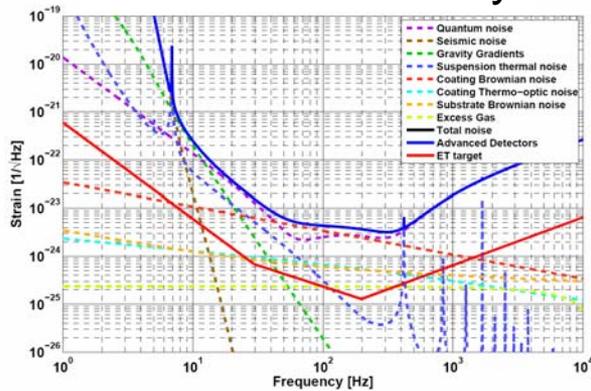


Topology reviews

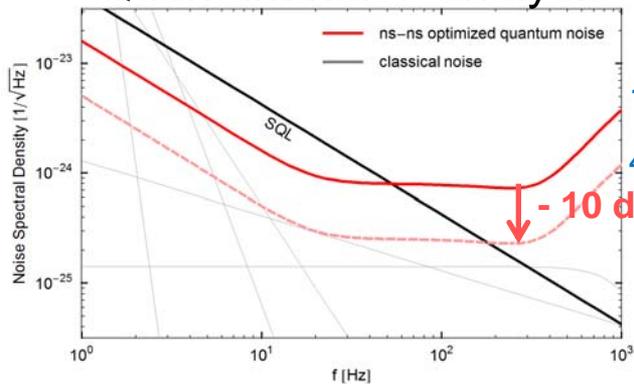


Hild et al., (2008) arXiv:0810.0604v2

Classical noise analysis



Quantum noise analysis

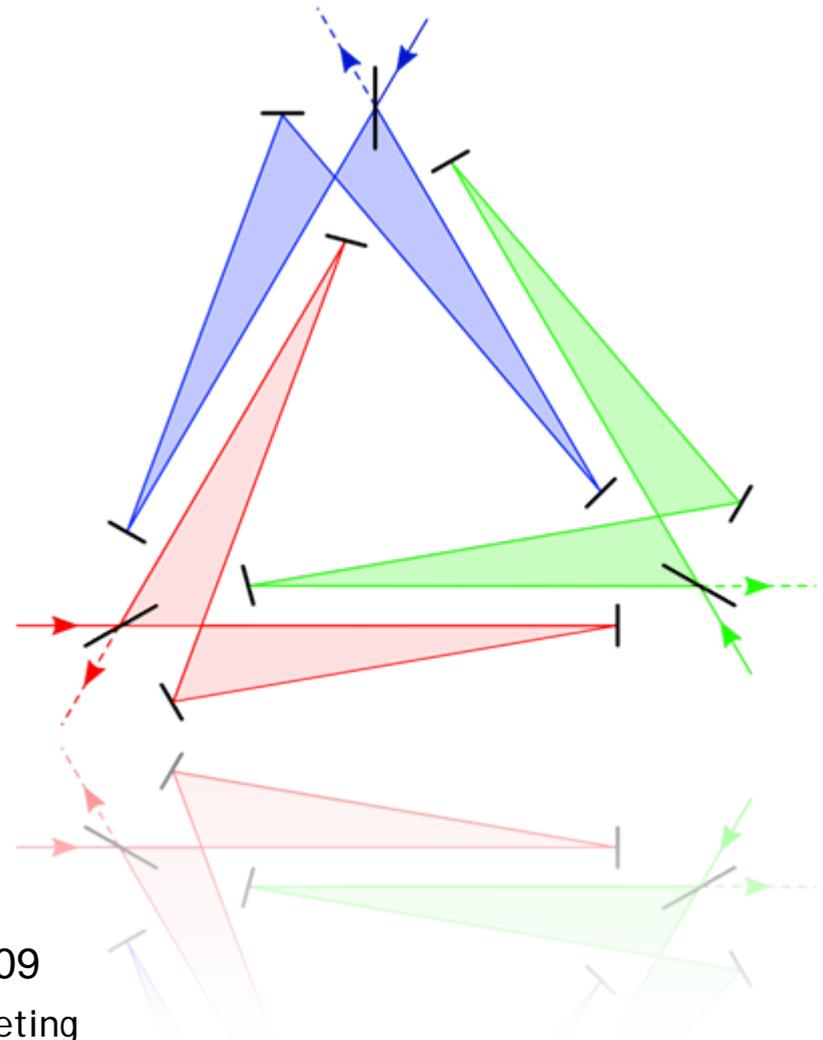


H. Müller Ehardt, WP3 ET Meeting March 2009

March 17, 2008

L-V meeting

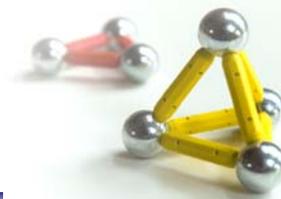
Sagnac Topology



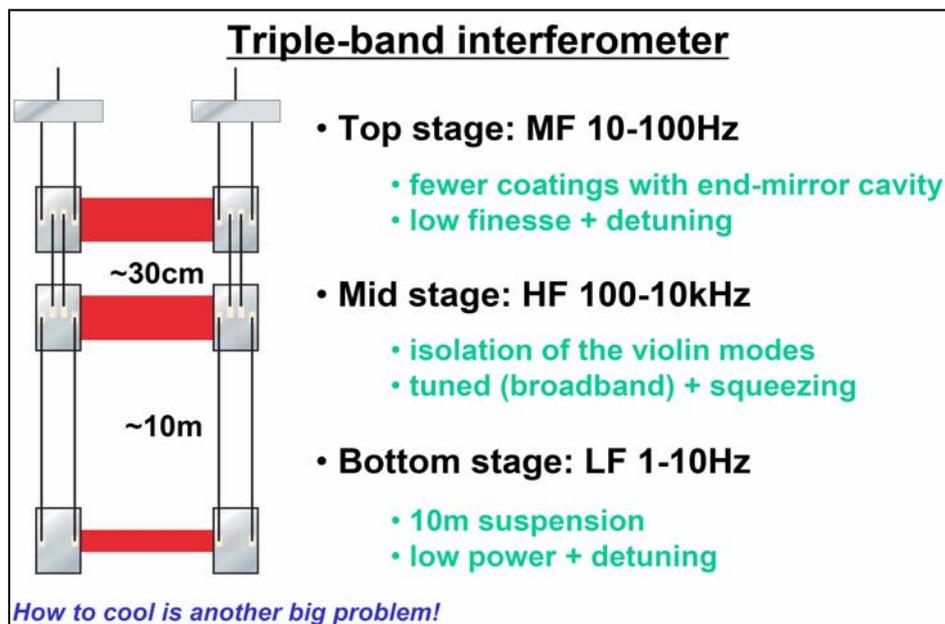
S. Chelkowski WP3 ET Meeting March 2009

12

Review of new ideas and new problems

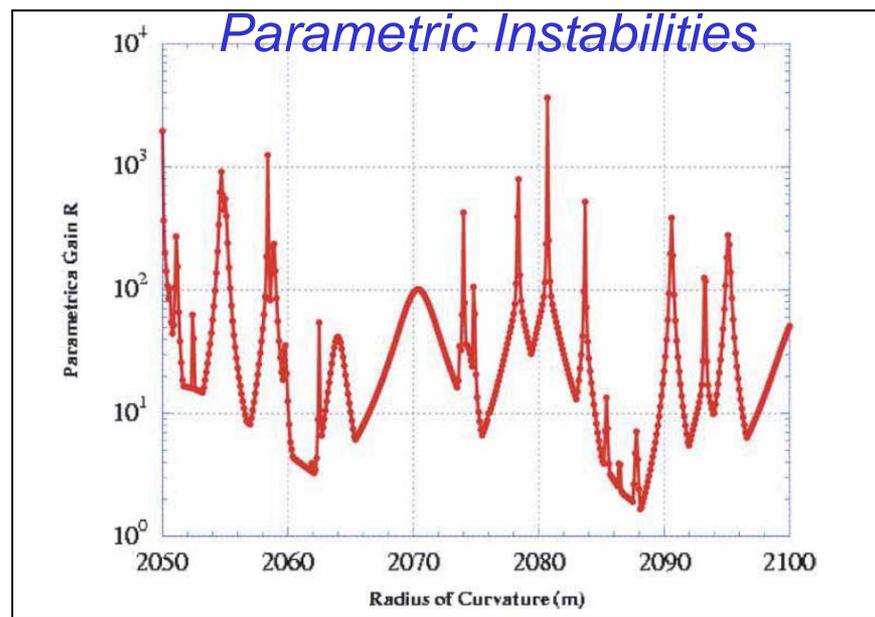


New ideas



K. Somiya, WP3 ET Meeting March 2009

New problems



L. Ju et al., Physics Letters A **354** (2006) 360

ET WP4: Science Potential

Local Coalescence Rate

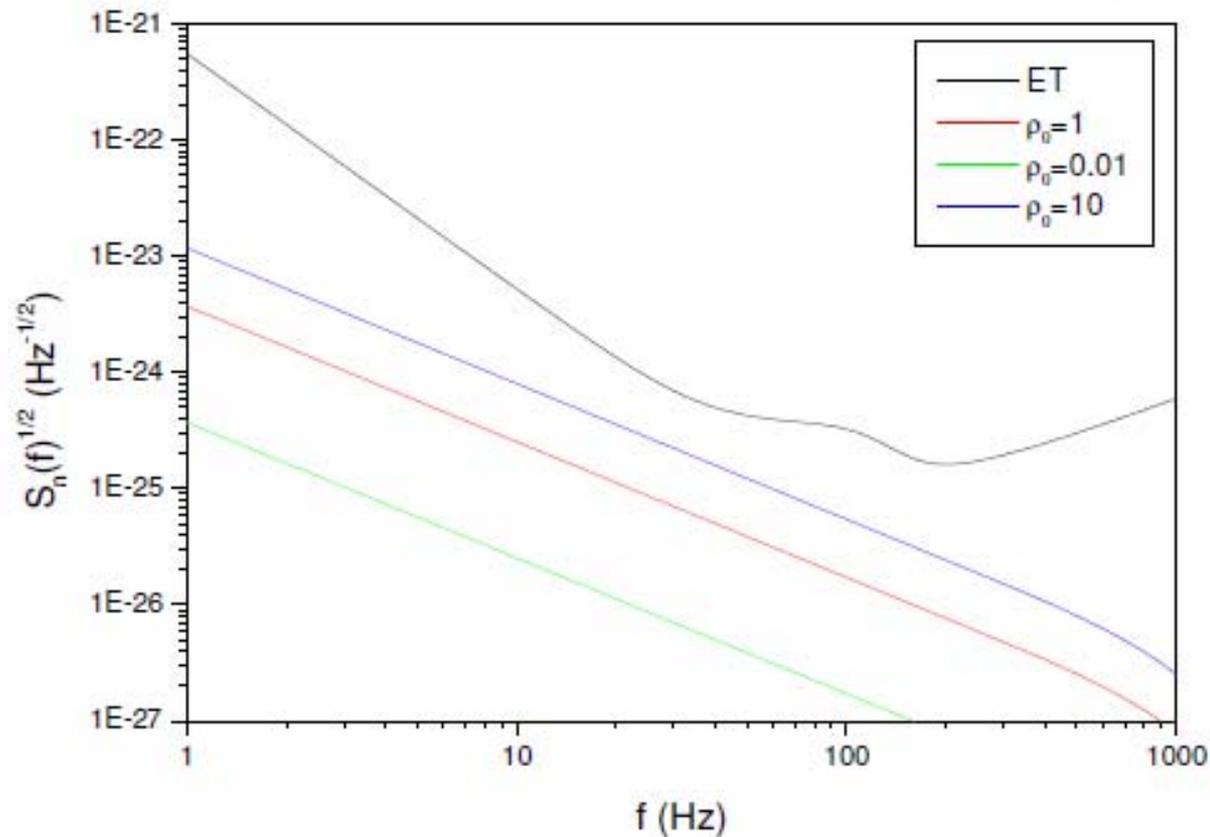
authors	NS-NS (Myr ⁻¹)	NS-BH (Myr ⁻¹)
statistics:		
Kalogera et al. (2004)	83 (17-292)	
pop. synthesis:		
Tutunov & Yungelson (1993)	300	20
Lipunov et al. (1997)	30	2
Potergies Zwart & Yungelson (1998)	20	1
Nelemans et al. (2001)	20	4
Voss & Tauris (2003)	2	0.6
O'Shaughnessy et al. (2005)	7	1
de Freitas Pacheco et al. (2006)	17	
Belczynsky et al. (2007)	10-15	0.1
O'Shaughnessy et al. (2008)	30	3

NS-NS: $\dot{\rho}_0 = 0.01 - 10 \text{ Myr}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-3}$, reference: 0.4 (pop synthesis) and 1 (statistics)

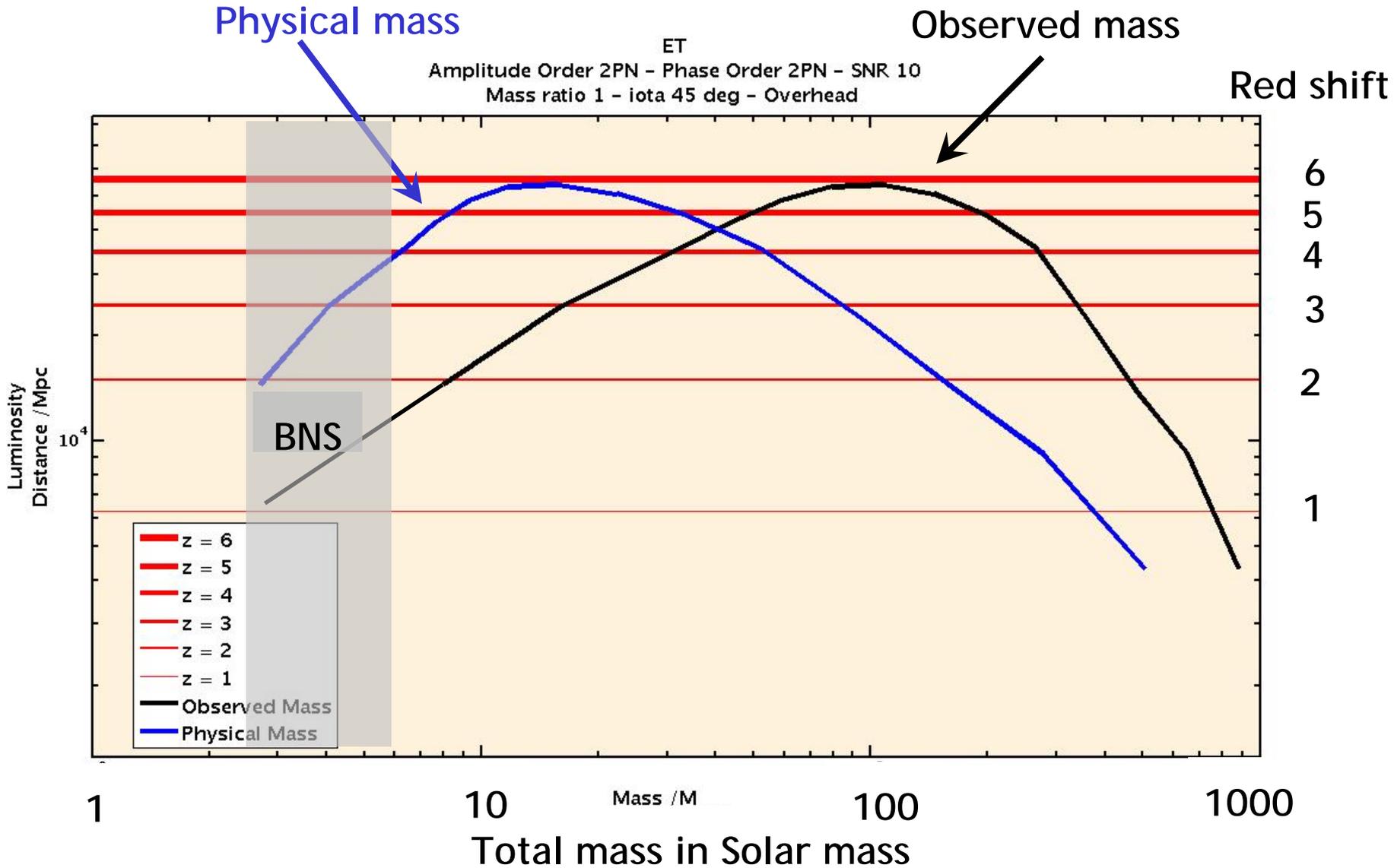
NS-BH: $\dot{\rho}_0 = 0.001 - 1 \text{ Myr}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-3}$, reference: 0.04

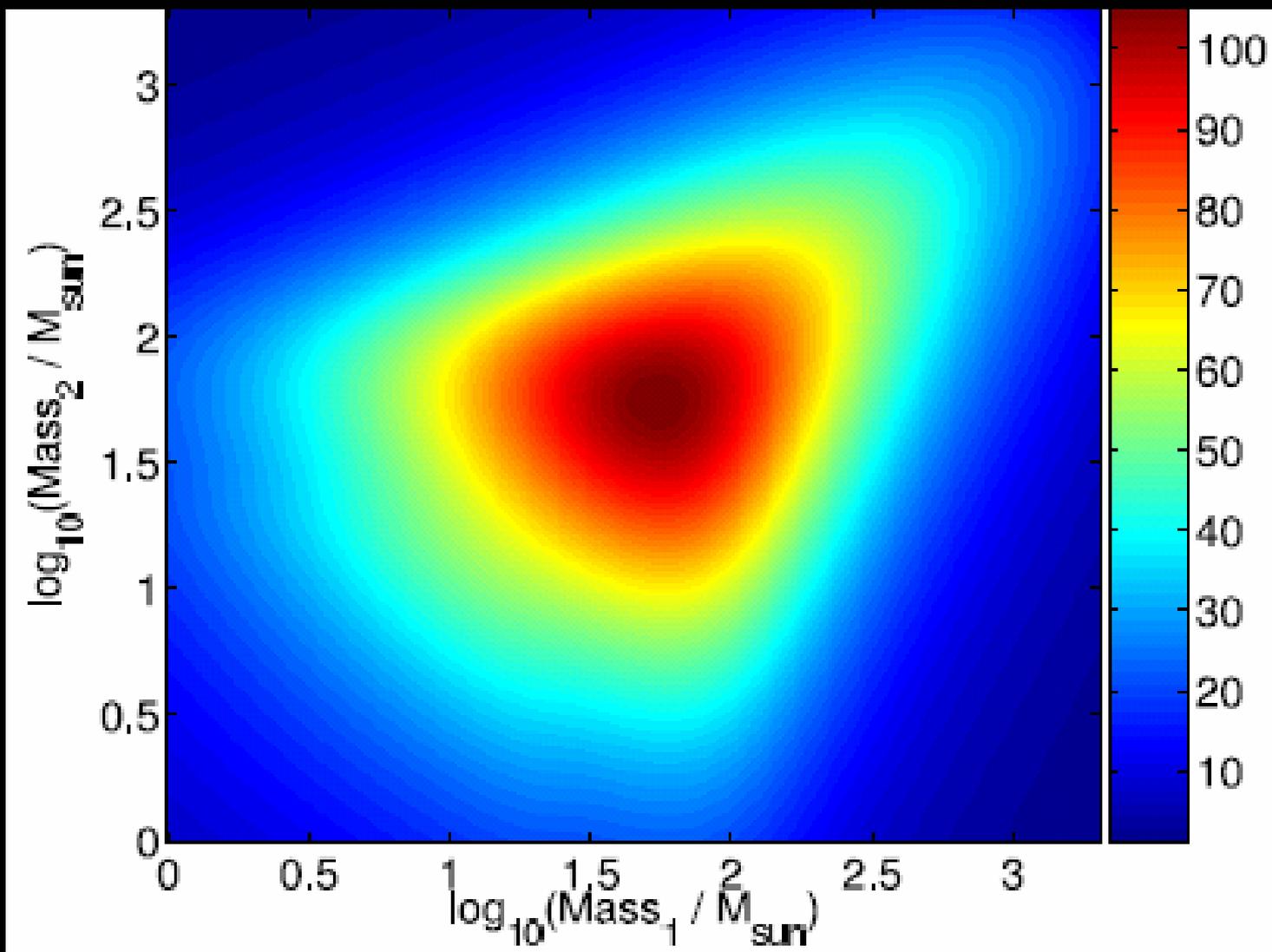
Confusion Background NS-NS

no PN corrections, first harmonic in eccentricity



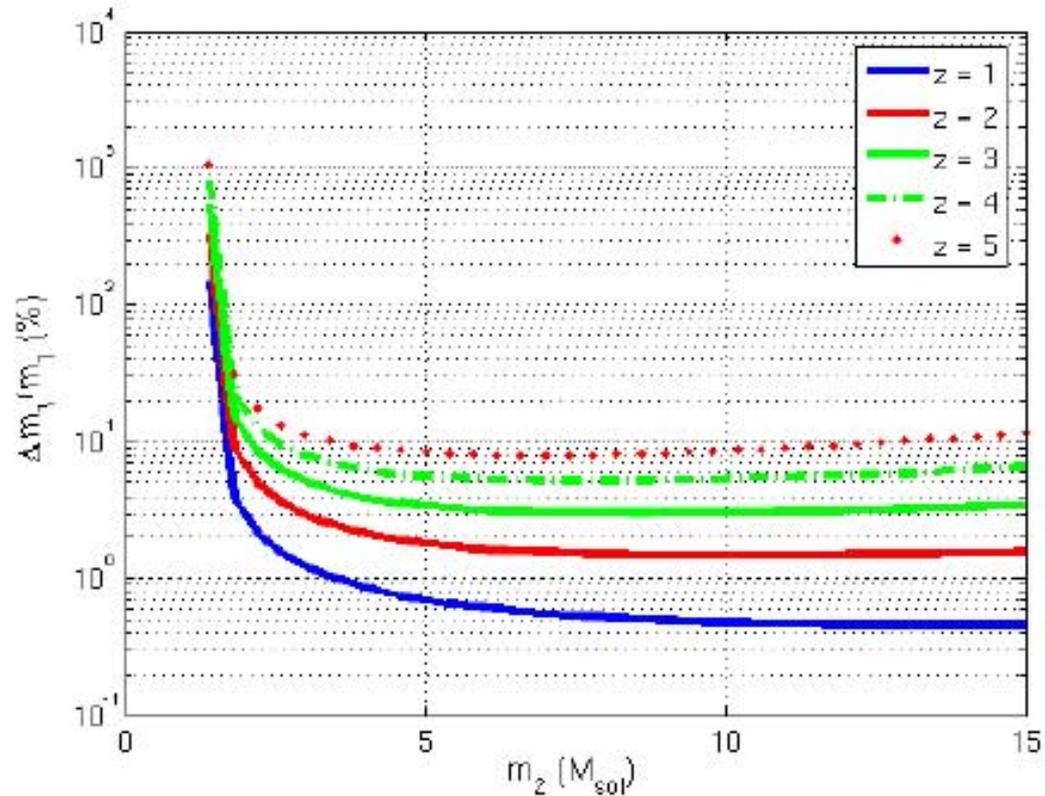
Red shift makes a difference



SNR for sources at $z=0.5$ 

What is the mass range of neutron stars?

- Let one object in a binary be a neutron star; how well can we measure its mass as a function of the other object's mass?
- Mass measurement better than a percent out to $z \sim 1$
- Secondary object needs to be a black hole
- Asymmetric binaries: Can map the mass distribution out to redshift of several

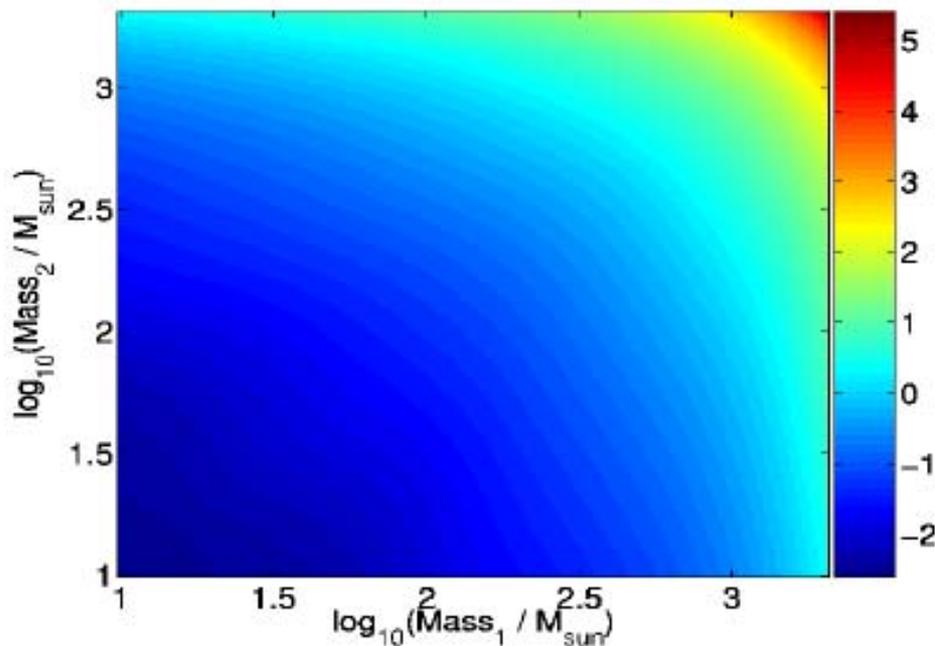


Bose et al 2009

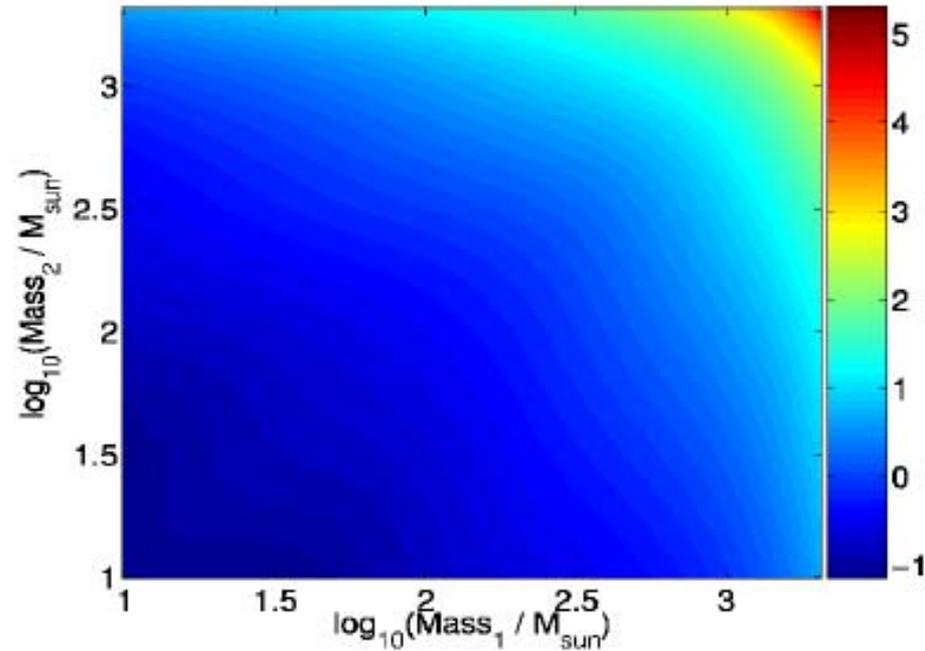
Weighing black holes over cosmological distances

- Estimation of mass parameters at a distance of 3 Gpc

\log_{10} of percentage error in chirp mass



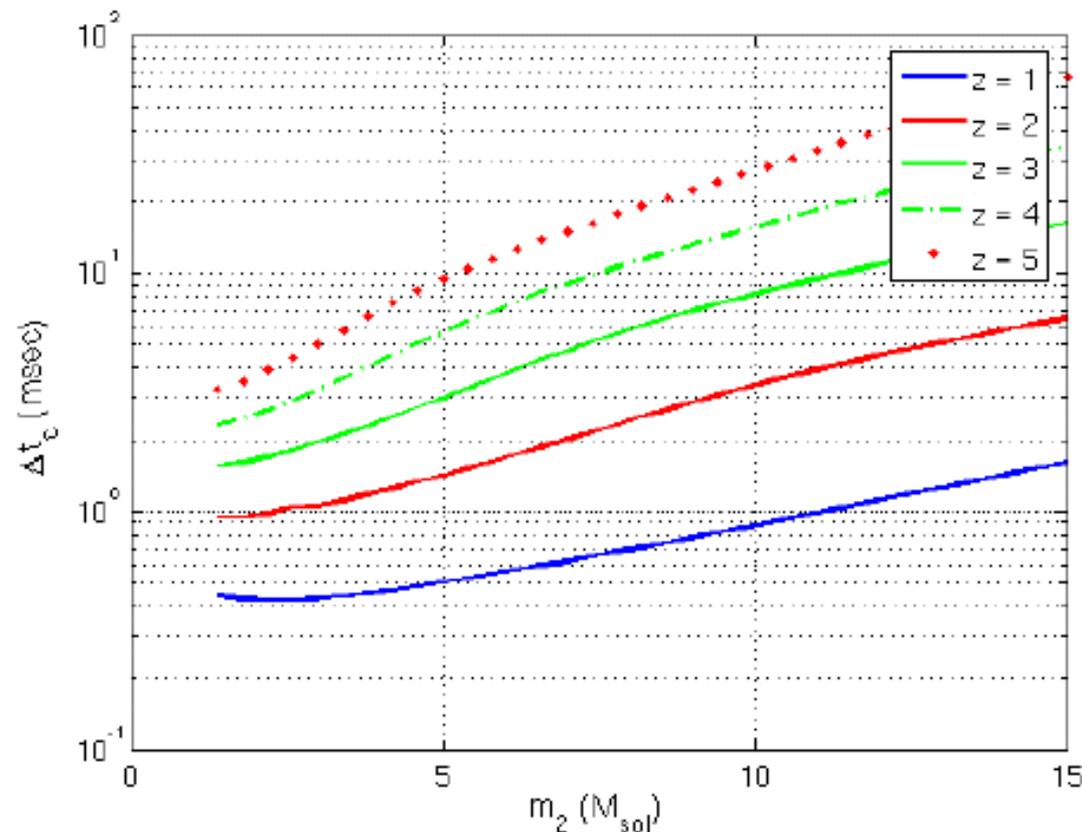
\log_{10} of percentage error in η



Bose et al 2009

What is the mechanism behind GRBs?

- Some short, hard GRBs could be caused by the **inspiral** of two neutron stars, or a neutron star and a black hole
- Beamed gamma ray emission **perpendicular** to the **inspiral plane**
- Constrain such models by:
 - Measuring the **promptness** of **gravitational radiation** compared to the gamma radiation
 - Constraining the **opening angles of the beams** by measuring inclination angle?



Bose et al 2009

How well can we measure cosmological parameters?

- Luminosity distance Vs. red shift has cosmological parameters H_0 , Ω_M , Ω_b , Ω_Λ , w , etc.

$$D_L = \frac{c(1+z)}{H_0} \int \frac{dz}{[\Omega_M(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda(1+z)^{3(1+w)}]^{1/2}}$$

- Einstein Telescope will detect 1000's of compact binary mergers for which the source can be identified (e.g. GRB) and red-shift measured.
- A fit to such observations can determine the cosmological parameters to better than a few percent.

Exploring seeds of galaxy formation

Computing Merger Rates

- Construct semi-analytic merger trees by following mergers of dark matter halos (e.g., Volonteri, Haardt & Madau 2003).

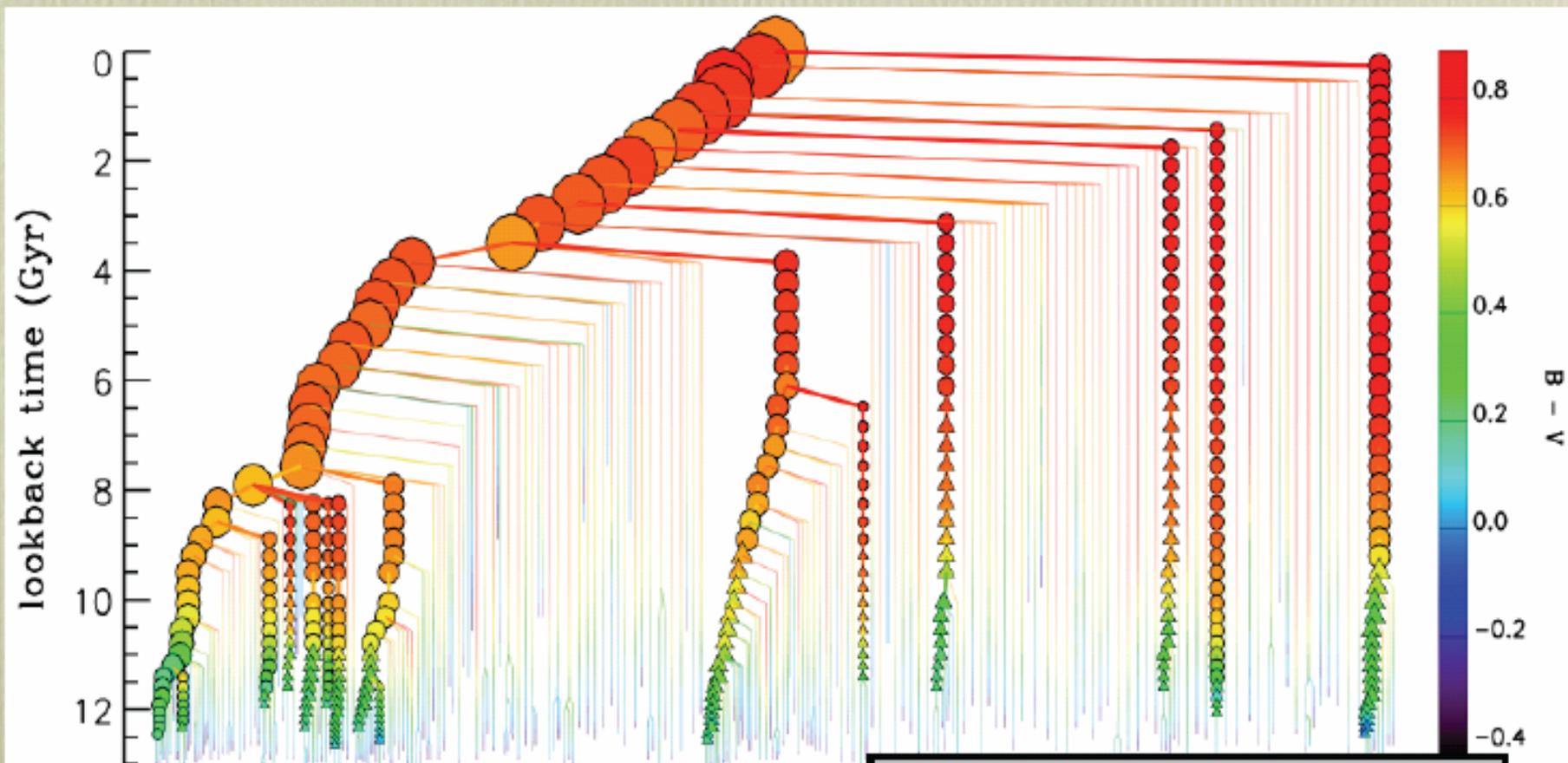
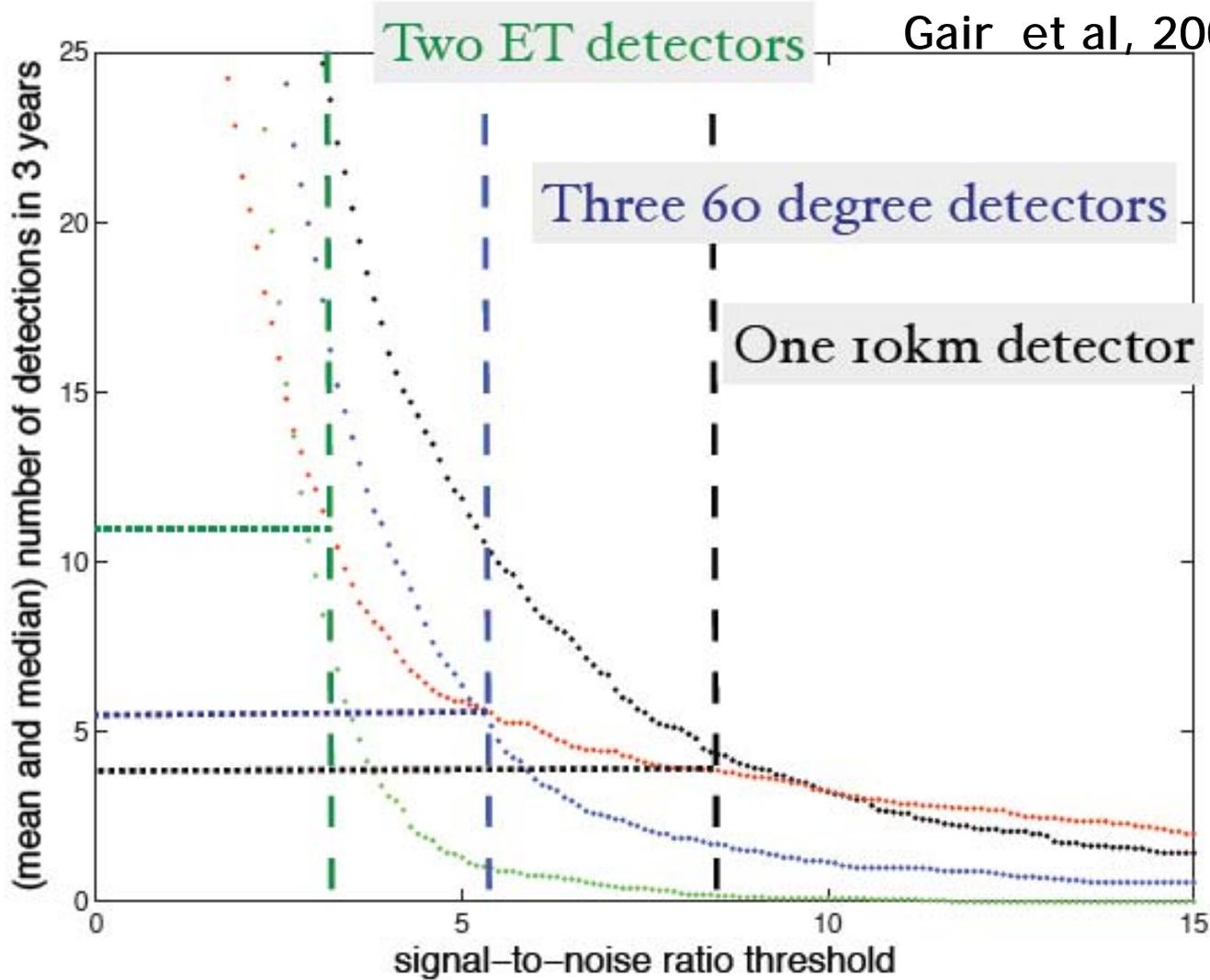


Diagram from A Sesana

ET event rate



hopk

calk

VHM, equal mass

VHM, mass dist

A sample of what we might learn

Some questions we can hope to address:

- What is the **mass distribution of compact objects**, and how has this **distribution evolved** over cosmological timescales?
- In particular, what is the **mass range for neutron stars**?
- What is the **lowest mass a black hole can have**?
(Is there an intermediate state between neutron stars and black holes?)
- What is the **mechanism behind gamma ray bursts (GRBs)**?
- Can we use compact binary inspiral events as **standard sirens** and use them to do cosmology?

Participation in the Study

- As a member of an institution that led the FP7 proposal or via the ET Science Team.
- The ET web pages at: <http://www.et-gw.eu/>
- To register for WG_n mailing list go to
 - <https://mail.virgo.infn.it/mailman/listinfo/wgn-et>.
 - WG_n e-mail address is: WG_n -et AT ego-gw.it
 - WG_4 working area is at: <https://workarea.et-gw.eu/et/WGn-Astrophysics>
- To register for the ET Science Team go
 - <https://mail.virgo.infn.it/mailman/listinfo/science-team-et>
 - Science Team e-mail is: science-team-et AT ego-gw.it