The Status of Virgo

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The 5th KAGRA International Workshop, Perugia, February 14, 2019



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Virgo Collaboration is growing and new groups are being integrated into Virgo

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Virgo Collaboration

Virgo is a European collaboration with more than 300 members

Advanced Virgo (AdV): upgrade of the Virgo interferometric detector

Participation by scientists from France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Germany

- 24 laboratories, about 280 authors
 - APC Paris
 - ARTEMIS Nice
 - EGO Cascina
 - IFAE Barcelona
 - INFN Firenze-Urbino
 - INFN Genova
 - INFN Napoli

- INFN Perugia
- INFN Pisa
- INFN Roma La Sapienza
- INFN Roma Tor Vergata
- INFN Trento-Padova
- LAL Orsay ESPCI

- Paris
- LAPP Annecy
- LKB Paris
- LMA Lyon
- Nikhef Amsterdam
- POLGRAW(Poland)
- RADBOUD Uni.

- Nijmegen
- RMKI Budapest
- UCLouvain
- ULiege
- Univ. of Barcelona
- Univ. of Valencia
- University of Jena

Advanced Virgo project has been formally completed on July 31, 2017

Part of the international network of 2nd generation detectors

Joined the O2 run on August 1, 2017





8 European countries

Advanced Virgo

Most infrastructure installed for Advanced Virgo. It features many improvements with respect to Virgo and Virgo+. However the absence of Signal Recycling has great impact



-2

0 x [ω_{car}]

-1

2018: IFAE and UBarcelona, ULiège and UCLouvain

New groups strengthen Virgo in areas as Computing and Stray Light Mitigation







Groups from UTorino, UMaastricht, USannio, USardinia joined Virgo indirectly

LVC scientific output



LIGO-Virgo analyses for sources of gravitational waves

Sources can be transient or of continuous nature, and can be modeled or unmodeled

Coalescence of Compact Sources

Colliding binary systems (e.g. black holes, neutron stars)

Burst



Asymmetric core collapse supernovae (and other poorly modeled events)

Continuous Waves

Rapidly rotating neutron stars (with lumps on them)

Stochastic



A stochastic, unresolvable background (from the Big Bang, or all of the above)

Scientific achievements: properties of black holes

Extract information on masses, spins, energy radiated, position, distance, inclination, polarization. Population distribution may shed light on formation mechanisms

LVC reported on 10 BBH mergers (and 1 BNS)

Chirp mass is well inferred

Merger dynamics more sensitive to total mass

"GWTC-1: A Gravitational-Wave Transient Catalog of Compact Binary Mergers Observed by LIGO and Virgo during the First and Second Observing Runs", The LIGO Virgo Collaboration, <u>arXiv:1811.12907</u>





Properties of black holes

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Table of O1 and O2 triggers with source properties See https://dcc.ligo.org/LIGO-G1801864

Event	m_1/M_{\odot}	m_2/M_{\odot}	${\cal M}/M_{\odot}$	χ eff	$M_{\rm f}/M_\odot$	$a_{ m f}$	$E_{\rm rad}/(M_{\odot}c^2)$	$\ell_{\text{peak}}/(\text{erg s}^{-1})$	$D_{\rm L}/{\rm Mpc}$	Z	$\Delta\Omega/deg^2$
GW150914	$35.6^{+4.8}_{-3.0}$	$30.6^{+3.0}_{-4.4}$	$28.6^{+1.6}_{-1.5}$	$-0.01^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$	$63.1^{+3.3}_{-3.0}$	$0.69^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$3.1\substack{+0.4\\-0.4}$	$3.6^{+0.4}_{-0.4} \times 10^{56}$	430^{+150}_{-170}	$0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	194
GW151012	$23.2^{+14.0}_{-5.4}$	$13.6^{+4.1}_{-4.8}$	$15.2^{+2.0}_{-1.2}$	$0.04^{+0.28}_{-0.19}$	$35.7^{+9.9}_{-3.7}$	$0.67^{+0.13}_{-0.11}$	$1.5^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$3.2^{+0.8}_{-1.7} \times 10^{56}$	1060^{+540}_{-480}	$0.21\substack{+0.09 \\ -0.09}$	1491
GW151226	$13.7^{+8.8}_{-3.2}$	$7.7^{+2.2}_{-2.6}$	$8.9^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$0.18\substack{+0.20 \\ -0.12}$	$20.5^{+6.4}_{-1.5}$	$0.74^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$	$1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$	$3.4^{+0.7}_{-1.7} \times 10^{56}$	440^{+180}_{-190}	$0.09\substack{+0.04 \\ -0.04}$	1075
GW170104	$31.0^{+7.2}_{-5.6}$	$20.1\substack{+4.9\\-4.5}$	$21.5^{+2.1}_{-1.7}$	$-0.04\substack{+0.17\\-0.20}$	$49.4_{-3.9}^{+5.2}$	$0.66\substack{+0.09\\-0.11}$	$2.2^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$3.2^{+0.7}_{-1.0} imes 10^{56}$	960^{+430}_{-410}	$0.19\substack{+0.07 \\ -0.08}$	912
GW170608	$11.2^{+5.4}_{-1.9}$	$7.5^{+1.5}_{-2.1}$	$7.9^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	$0.04^{+0.19}_{-0.06}$	$17.9^{+3.4}_{-0.7}$	$0.69^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	$0.8^{\rm +0.1}_{\rm -0.1}$	$3.4^{+0.5}_{-1.3} \times 10^{56}$	320^{+120}_{-110}	$0.07\substack{+0.02 \\ -0.02}$	524
GW170729	$50.7^{+16.3}_{-10.2}$	$34.4_{-10.2}^{+8.9}$	$35.8\substack{+6.3\\-4.9}$	$0.37^{+0.21}_{-0.26}$	$80.3^{+14.5}_{-10.3}$	$0.81\substack{+0.07 \\ -0.13}$	$4.9^{+1.6}_{-1.7}$	$4.2^{+0.8}_{-1.5} \times 10^{56}$	2760^{+1290}_{-1350}	$0.48\substack{+0.18\\-0.21}$	1069
GW170809	$35.2^{+8.3}_{-5.9}$	$23.8\substack{+5.2\\-5.1}$	$25.0^{+2.1}_{-1.6}$	$0.07^{+0.17}_{-0.16}$	$56.4_{-3.7}^{+5.2}$	$0.70\substack{+0.08\\-0.09}$	$2.7^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$3.5^{+0.6}_{-0.9} \times 10^{56}$	990^{+320}_{-380}	$0.20\substack{+0.05 \\ -0.07}$	310
GW170814	$30.7^{+5.5}_{-2.9}$	$25.6\substack{+2.8\\-4.0}$	$24.3^{+1.4}_{-1.1}$	$0.07_{-0.11}^{+0.12}$	$53.6^{+3.2}_{-2.5}$	$0.73^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$	$2.8^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$3.7^{+0.5}_{-0.5} \times 10^{56}$	560^{+140}_{-210}	$0.12\substack{+0.03 \\ -0.04}$	99
GW170817	$1.46^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$	$1.27^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$	$1.186^{+0.001}_{-0.001}$	$0.00\substack{+0.02\\-0.01}$	≤ 2.8	≤ 0.89	≥ 0.04	$\geq 0.1 \times 10^{56}$	40^{+10}_{-10}	$0.01\substack{+0.00 \\ -0.00}$	22
GW170818	$35.5_{-4.7}^{+7.5}$	$26.9^{+4.4}_{-5.2}$	$26.7^{+2.1}_{-1.7}$	$-0.09\substack{+0.18\\-0.21}$	$59.8_{-3.7}^{+4.8}$	$0.67^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	$2.7^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$3.4^{+0.5}_{-0.7} \times 10^{56}$	1020^{+430}_{-370}	$0.20\substack{+0.07 \\ -0.07}$	35
GW170823	$39.5^{+10.1}_{-6.6}$	$29.4_{-7.1}^{+6.5}$	$29.3^{+4.2}_{-3.1}$	$0.08^{+0.19}_{-0.22}$	$65.6^{+9.3}_{-6.5}$	$0.71\substack{+0.08 \\ -0.09}$	$3.3_{-0.8}^{+0.9}$	$3.6^{+0.6}_{-0.9} \times 10^{56}$	1860^{+840}_{-840}	$0.34^{+0.13}_{-0.14}$	1780







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Virgo data contributed to Parameter Estimation of 5 events

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First triple detection by Virgo and LIGO

August 14, 2017 three detectors observed BBH. Initial black holes were 31 and 25 solar mass, while the final black hole featured 53 solar masses. About 3 solar mass radiated as pure GWs



Polarization of gravitational waves

Polarization is a fundamental property of spacetime. It determined how spacetime can be deformed. General metric theories allow six polarizations. General Relativity allows two (tensor) polarizations

GR only allows (T) polarizations



Nishizawa et al., Phys. Rev. D 79, 082002 (2009) [except G4v & Einstein-Æther].

allowed / depends / forbidden



First test of polarizations of gravitational waves

According to Einstein's General Relativity there exist only two polarizations. General metric theories of gravity allow six polarizations. GW170814 confirms Einstein's prediction

Angular dependence (antenna-pattern) differs for T, V, S

LIGO and Virgo have different antenna-patterns This allows for a fundamental of the polarizations of spacetime





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Virgo allowed source location via triangulation

GW170817 first arrived at Virgo, after 22 ms it arrived at LLO, and another 3 ms later LLH detected it



Distributed skymaps

See https://dcc.ligo.org/LIGO-G1801864



Scientific impact of gravitational wave science

Multi-messenger astronomy started: a broad community is relying of detection of gravitational waves

Fundamental physics

Access to dynamic strong field regime, new tests of General Relativity Black hole science: inspiral, merger, ringdown, quasi-normal modes, echo's, primordial, no-hair Black hole mimickers, Lorentz-invariance, equivalence principle, polarization, parity violation, axions

Astrophysics

First observation for binary neutron star merger, relation to sGRB Evidence for a kilonova, explanation for creation of elements heavier than iron

Astronomy

Start of gravitational wave astronomy, population studies, formation of progenitors, remnant studies

Cosmology Binary neutron stars can be used as standard "sirens" Dark Matter and Dark Energy, stochastic background

Nuclear physics

Tidal interactions between neutron stars get imprinted on gravitational waves Access to equation of state, phase transitions

LVC will be back with improved instruments to start the next observation run (O3) early this year



Commissioning



Projected sensitivity evolution for Virgo

From the 2013 "Observing Scenario", arXiv:1304.0670. We projected at least 60 Mpc for O3. Note that LIGO aims at > 120 Mpc



Virgo sensitivity: significant improvement wrt O2

Comparison to the best sensitivity obtained in O2. Monolithic suspensions are now installed Flat noise contribution in mid-frequency range, and significant 50 Hz noise







Engineering runs and next observation run

LIGO and Virgo scheduled ER13 and ER14 engineering runs to prepare for observation run O3

ITF input power 18 W

- ER13 (4 days) just completed
- ER14 (4 weeks) starts around March 1, 2019
- O3 begins in April 2019



Engineering run ER13

ER13 lasted from December 14 - 18, 2018

Goals of ER13

- End-to-end test of the Open Public Alert (OPA) software
- Rapid Response Team (RRT) exercise
- Test of new Data Quality Reporting on online data





Engineering run ER13

Comparison to the best sensitivity obtained in O2





Engineering run ER13

Comparison to goals set for O3

Virgo aims at BNS range > 60 Mpc

Commissioning in progress. Also at LIGO



Virgo will implemented signal recycling after O3 Comparison to L1 and H1

Virgo's strain sensitivity

• Effect of no signal recycling is apparent. Also injected laser power 18 W, no squeezing, 3 km, ...



Virgo's best sensitivity so far

Sensitivity (BNS range) has now reached 55 Mpc. Further improvements are explored: implement squeezing, reduce 50 Hz noise, and/or reduce "flat" noise contribution



Start=Feb 5 16:11:22 2019 duration=900 sec Freq (Hz)

Squeezing

The AEI squeezer installed in Virgo's DET lab. Squeezer can deliver up to 14 dB of squeezed light

Squeezer connected with electronics, and operating: same squeezing level obtained as in Hannover Set up external bench (telescopes,...), replaced in-vacuum Faraday isolator, alignment and commissioning





Squeezing

Implementation of frequency independent squeezing is underway

Main activities

Significant priority since October 2018

Completed hardware installation: injection 10 dB and expected losses = 40% (see VIR-0745A-18)

+10% (technical noise) = 50%

Set up and optimize control loops: coherent control and automatic alignment Mitigation of back-scattered light

Preliminary results

Measured a peak SQZ injection of almost 2 dB (3 dB is our O3 target) BNS range improvement of 2-3 Mpc to 55 Mpc Inferred losses 60-70% Need to improve stability



Commissioning has the highest priority

Main objective

Identify technical noise contributions at mid frequency

Carry out a *systematic* study to identify technical performance. Identify tests, interpret test results, generate ideas for new tests. Rapid turn around with help of PhD students, postdocs

Current candidate: working point of ITF

Full priority over all other ITF activities: CC sets priority

Meetings: dedicated discussions tagged on to weekly Commissioning and Detchar meetings

Wiki to list status and progress: https://wiki.virgo-gw.eu/Commissioning/FlatNoise

Parallel activities

Electronics to achieve improved 50 Hz robustness is under preparation

System to discharge mirrors is under investigation

Focus on stability

Reliability and risk reduction

Virgo Computing and Data Processing



Virgo Computing and offline Data processing

Recent developments and boundary conditions

Computing situation for LVC is becoming a bottleneck

- Virgo is making an effort to increase its contribution to LVC computing resources for DA
- Recent focus on LV Continuous Wave analysis
- Note that all O2 data will become public in February 2019







Virgo Computing and Data Processing

VSC agreed (August 29, 2018) to implement a new Virgo CDP subsystem (supersede VDAS). New structure is also recommended by ECC

New organization

- Local computing and low latency computing
- Offline computing management

Management

- DPI: EGO-Virgo Data Processing Infrastructure coordinator
- CDP: Virgo Computing and Data Processing coordinator

Scope

- DPI and CDP will work closely with other coordinators (DAQ and DA)
- Report to EGO Director and Virgo Spokesperson





EGO External Computing Committee (ECC)

Interim report of the 2018 review 2 July 2018

1 Introduction

The EGO External Computing Committee (ECC) met on 2 July 2018 after 5 years of not being convened. The new charge and membership are given in Annex 1. The agenda of the meeting, developed by EGO management, is given in Annex 2.

Due to transportation logistics problems, committee members Beckmann, Couvares and Macchi attended by videoconference. Templon could not attend due to agenda conflicts.

The committee members attending in person would like to thank EGO and Advanced Virgo (AdV) for their hospitality at the EGO site in Cascina and for the tour of the facilities.

The committee congratulates EGO and AdV in completing the current version of the interferometer, achieving the necessary sensitivity for the observation of Gravitational Waves, and on the successful collaboration with LIGO which has resulted in publications of great significance. The committee recognizes that much work remains to be done, with a demanding program of improvements to increase the sensitivity of the interferometer and increase the effectiveness of data analysis.

A historical summary of ECC activities, including 15 formal recommendations and a good number of specific comments made in 2012-2013, is given in Annex 3.

2 Findings

The committee is very disappointed to find that few of the past ECC recommendations have been followed, and that the overall situation with AdV related computing and data processing has hardly improved since 2013.

The presentations outlined a wide range of topics that need to be worked on in principle. However, no resource plan for executing this work nor a prioritization of the items were presented. In addition, no clear division of responsibilities between the EGO organization and the Advanced Virgo Collaboration was in evidence.

The Cascina-based computing and data processing team continues to work in an isolated fashion and in "fire-fighting" mode. There is no evidence of improvement towards achieving a managed, pro-active, planning-based way of working. The team presents its situation as dominated by a lack of resources, principally human resources. The committee considers that the real issues are management, planning, and a clear definition of goals and responsibilities with respect to AdV. Without this, it is impossible to assess whether the resource level is correct.

The committee is extremely disappointed that no reliable, production-level solution has been developed for the archiving of raw data and the corresponding effective and efficient recall of selected raw data for interferometer characterization purposes. The committee notes that the amount of data to be handled is almost two orders of magnitude smaller than that of the LHC experiments. No effective continuous technical and managerial communication is maintained between EGO and AdV, on the one hand, and the CNAF and CC-IN2P3 data centers on the other. This led to a situation where the management and liaison teams of the data centers were not sufficiently aware of EGO and AdV needs. This prevented the setup of an effective, sustainable production-level solution.

Project deliverables

WBS and Projects with clear deliverables have been defined. Resources have been allocated

CW: Complete LV data analyses on Continuous Waves and secure LVC publications

GstLAL: Allow most important CBC pipelines to run on European grid-computing resources. Start with GstLAL, but expand to other LV pipelines

LVC: I. Update VCDP Computing Model, Implementation Plan, and Management Plan (involve DA and CDP coordinators), and II. Prepare a strategy in collaboration with LSC and Computing Centers





What's next?



Towards a global network

KAGRA expected to join LIGO and Virgo in Observation run 3



Planned observing timeline

One-year O3 planned to start in April 2019 with about twice the sensitivity in O3 (thus about 2³ in rate). In O3 LIGO and Virgo will release Open Public Alerts

Observation run O3

Three detectors and perhaps 1 event per week KAGRA expected to join at the end of O3 Contribute to sky localization and PE



B. P. Abbott et al., *Prospects for Observing and Localizing Gravitational-Wave Transients with Advanced LIGO, Advanced Virgo and KAGRA*, 2016, Living Rev. Relativity 19





AdV+ as the next incremental step forward in sensitivity

AdV+ is the plan to maximize Virgo's sensitivity within the constrains of the EGO site. It has the potential to increase Virgo's detection rate by up to an order of magnitude

AdV+ features

Maximize science

Secure Virgo's scientific relevance

Safeguard investments by scientists and funding agencies

Implement new innovative technologies

De-risk technologies needed for third generation observatories

Attractive for groups wanting to enter the field

Upgrade activities

Tuned signal recycling and HPL: 120 Mpc Frequency dependent squeezing: 150 Mpc Newtonian noise cancellation: 160 Mpc Larger mirrors (105 kg): 200-230 Mpc Improved coatings: 260-300 Mpc



Phase I

Quantum noise will be tackled after the O3 science run in Phase 1: installation in 2020

Power increase

All in-fiber 200 W laser system for 125 W after the IMC Foreseen as part of AdV

Tuned signal recycling: 120 Mpc

Install SR mirror

Control additional DOF (auxiliary lasers?)

Frequency dependent squeezing: 150 Mpc

Squeezed light source and filter cavity

Newtonian noise cancellation: 160 Mpc

Seismic sensor networks



Phase II

Reduce thermal noise: modify optical design of the Fabry-Perot arms to accommodate larger beams and heavier test masses

Larger mirrors

Diameter: 550 mm, thickness: 200 mm, mass: 105 kg

Scenario 1: ETM-only \rightarrow 200 Mpc

Scenario 2: full upgrade \rightarrow 230 Mpc

Coating research

Factor three reduction in CTN Scenario 1: ETM-only \rightarrow 260 Mpc Scenario 2: full upgrade \rightarrow 300 Mpc

Grand Coater upgrade

Many activities

Vacuum, infrastructure

Payloads and superattenuators

Aberration control



FDS Conceptual Design Report

The AdV – AEI Squeezing Working Group prepared a Conceptual Design (transverse activity)

Optical loss, injection losses, noise tolerances

Technical noise and phase noise Filter cavity: cavity length and finesse Stray light considerations

Infrastructure

Overall layout Minitower and control microtower locations Cavity mirrors locations

Suspensions

Optical benches and mirrors suspensions

Optics, optical layout, filter cavity mirrors

OPO location Filter cavity control schemes Suspended bench optical links General layout In-air squeezed light source operation In-vacuum squeezed light source operation



AdV Frequency Dependent Squeezing: Conceptual Design

VIR-0660A-18

Issue 1

The AdV-AEI Squeezing Working Group

September 28, 2018

Frequency dependent squeezing in the post-O4 era: EPR-entanglement

FDS Project Breakdown Structure

PBS follows the hardware components (not a WBS)

Responsibilities for construction of items for AdV+ have been allocated

- a) Optical design and preparations for FDS ongoing
- b) Smart infrastructure (HVAC) for NNC: under discussion



Newtonian Noise Cancellation

Improvements to the infrastructure are expected to have a large impact

Noise at Central Building is about an order of magnitude higher than the noise in the vicinity of Virgo





Need for emphasis on smart infrastructure for gravitational wave observatories

- Smart infrastructure design
- Newtonian noise modeling of infrastructure noise
- HVAC modification

AdV+ upgrade and extreme mirror technology

Laboratoire des Matériaux Avancés LMA at Lyon produced the coatings used on the main mirrors of the two working gravitational wave detectors: Advanced LIGO and Virgo. These coatings feature low losses, low absorption, and low scattering properties

Features

- Flatness < 0.5 nm rms over central 160 mm of mirrors by using ion beam polishing (robotic silica deposition was investigated)
- Ti:Ta₂O₅ and SiO₂ stacks with optical absorption about 0.3 ppm

Expand LMA capabilities for next generation

LMA is the only coating group known to be capable of scaling up





AdV+ to be carried out in parallel with LIGO's A+ upgrade

Five year plan for observational runs, commissioning and upgrades



Note: duration of O4 has not been decided at this moment AdV+ is part of a strategy to go from 2nd generation to Einstein Telescope

Virgo's coating R&D secures LMA's relevance in future GW science

Five year plan for observational runs, commissioning and upgrades



Note: duration of O4 has not been decided at this moment

3G: observing all mergers in the Universe

This cannot be achieved with existing facilities and requires a new generation of GW observatories

We want to collect high statistics (*e.g.* millions of BBH events), high SNR, distributed over a large z-range (z < 20) This allows sorting data versus redshift, mass distributions, *etc*. Early warning, IMBH, early Universe, CW, ...



ET and CE

Realizing the next gravitational wave observatories is a coordinated effort to create a worldwide 3G network









Einstein Telescope has excellent sensitivity

Einstein Telescope and Cosmic Explorer can observe the entire universe



Studies of quality at potential sites in Sardinia and B-G-NL

The geology of the B-G-NL Limburg border area: hard rock with on top a layer of soft absorbing and damping soil. In addition the region is free of disturbing (man-made) seismic activities

Litholigsche interpretatie

Deltares research

Sonic tool

Antea borehole



📕 Kwarts etch en zandstener Siltstenen 🔲 Verkiezelde schalies



Geologists are actively involved in underground studies

We obtained soil samples up to a depth of 140 m. Picture: Geert-Jan Vis (TNO), Jan Lutgert (EBN), Alessandro Bertolini (Nikhef). Research on samples at CITG in TU-Delft



Development of a local 3G Excellence Center

Realization of a realistic test facility is under discussion. This will allow de-risking of key technologies such as large scale cryogenic test masses, sensor development, new laser technology, controls, ... Also industry will be involved

Opportunity for training on GW instrumentation

Joint B-G-NL Limburg activity

Cosmic Epochs

Galaxy A1689-zD1: ~700 million years after the Big Bang **Big Bang**

Radiation era

~300,000 years: "Dark ages" begin

~400 million years: Stars and nascent galaxies form

~1 billion years: Dark ages end

~9.2 billion years: Sun, Earth, and solar system have formed

~13.7 billion years: Present

Calatiesevolve

Einstein Telescope

Einstein Telescope can observe BBH mergers to a redshift more than 20. This allows a new approach to cosmography. Study primordial black holes, BH from population III stars (first metal producers), *etc.*

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Dark energy: what is ripping the universe apart?

Einstein Telescope will use CBC events as standard "sirens". This allows a new type of cosmography. Moreover the equation of state parameter for Dark Energy can be measured



3G science

Detailed studies of gravity, near black holes. Early warning to EM follow-up community. Precision tests of detailed aspects of CBC. Cross correlation of the largest data sets. Access to early Universe



Bright future for gravitational wave research

LIGO and Virgo are operational. KAGRA in Japan next year, LIGO-India is now under construction. ESA launches LISA in 2034. Einstein Telescope and CE CDRs financed, strong support by APPEC

Gravitational wave research

- LIGO and Virgo operational
- KAGRA to join next year
- LIGO-India under construction (2025)
- ESA selects LISA, NASA rejoins
- Pulsar Timing Arrays, such as EPTA and SKA
- Cosmic Microwave Background radiation

Einstein Telescope and Cosmic Explorer

- CDR ET financed by EU in FP7, CE by NSF
- APPEC gives GW a prominent place in the new Roadmap and especially the realization of ET

Next steps for 3G

- Organize the community and prepare a credible plan for EU funding agencies
- ESFRI Roadmap (2020)
- Support 3G: <u>http://www.et-gw.eu/index.php/letter-of-intent</u>

