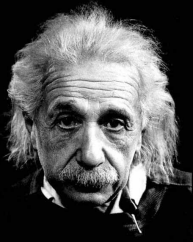


# The Art and Science of the Detection of Gravitation waves at the Virgo interferometer

S. Katsanevas; Director  
European Gravitational Observatory

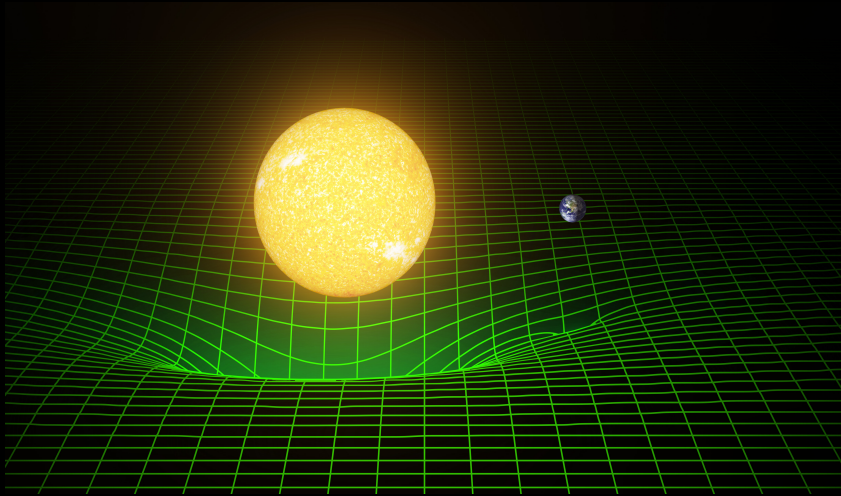
# The Physics





# *Einstein's Theory of Gravity 1915*

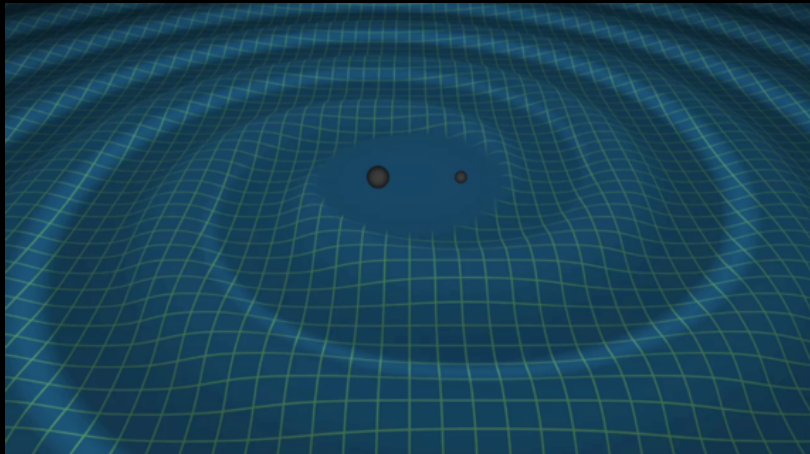
Space-Time is a deformable medium



Mass and Energy deform space-time around them and inversely they follow the deformed paths inside it

Waves can be produced by violent phenomena

Spacetime    Mass-Energy



$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

$\sim 10^{-43}$

Papers predicting gravitational waves 1916-1918

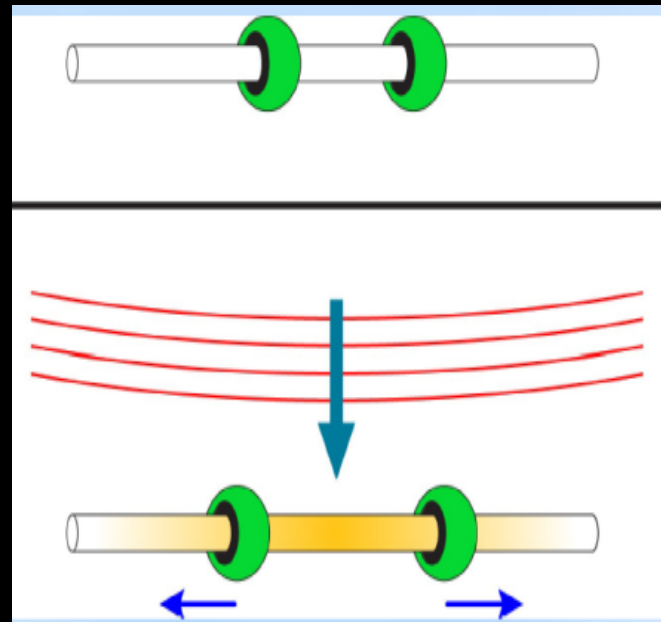
# How can we detect them ?

Could the waves be a coordinate effect only, with no physical reality? Einstein didn't live long enough to learn the answer.

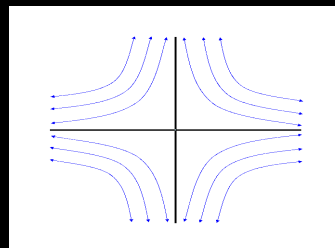
In January 1957, the U.S. Air Force sponsored the *Conference on the Role of Gravitation in Physics*, a.k.a. the Chapel Hill Conference, a.k.a. GR1.

The “gravitational wave problem” was solved there, and the quest to detect gravitational waves was born. (Pirani, Feynman and Babson)

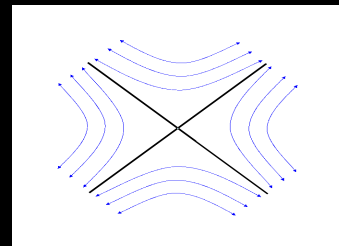
Sticky bead argument (Feynman)



$h_+$



$h_x$



# *There is no Gravitational Wave Herz*

Try it in your own lab!

$M = 1000 \text{ kg}$

$R = 1 \text{ m}$

$f = 1000 \text{ Hz}$

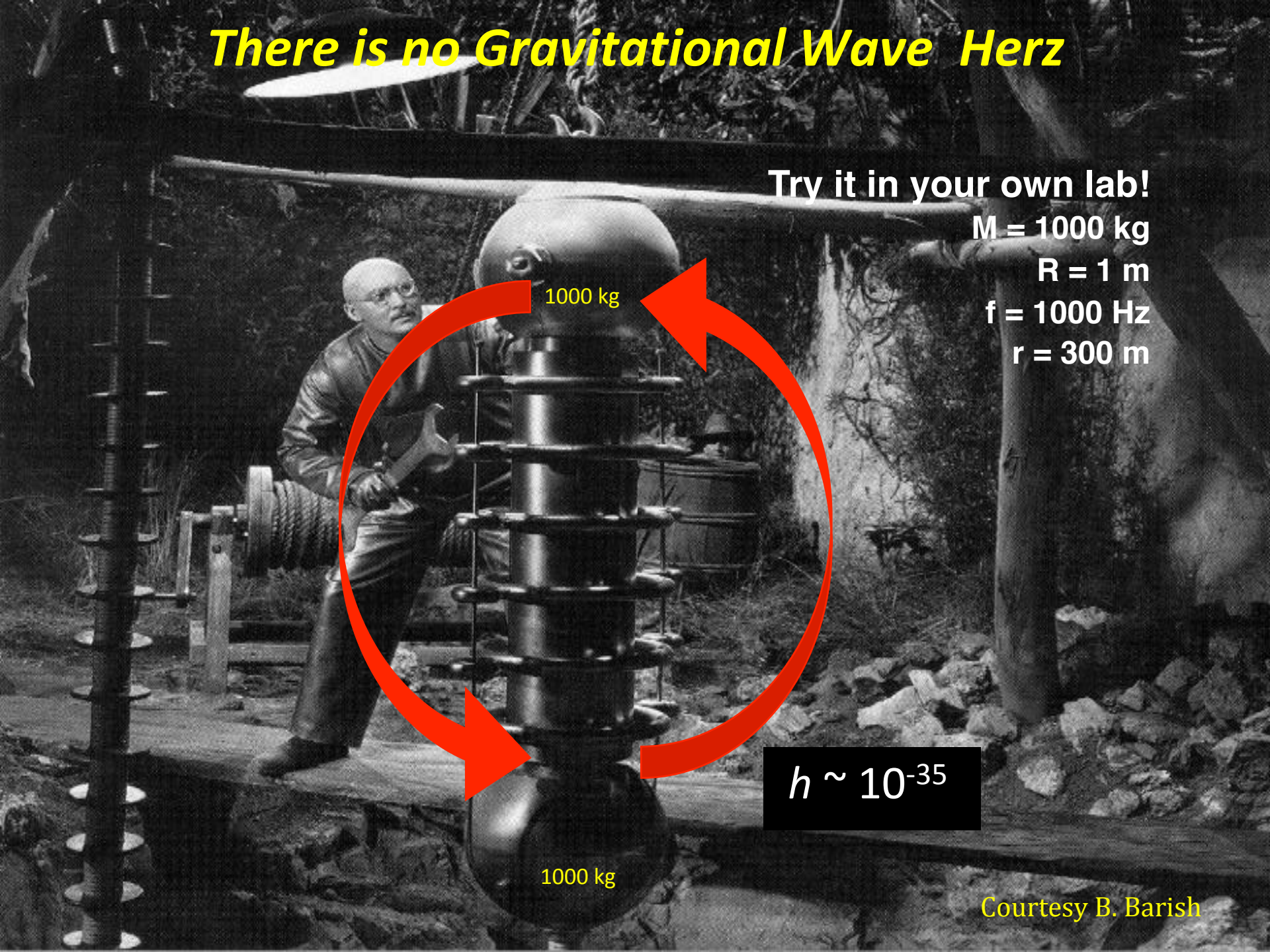
$r = 300 \text{ m}$

1000 kg

$h \sim 10^{-35}$

1000 kg

Courtesy B. Barish





# *Only extremely violent phenomena can produce detectable GW*

- Consider  $\sim 30$  solar mass binary Merging Black Holes

- $M = 30 M_{\odot}$
- $R = 100 \text{ km}$
- $f = 100 \text{ Hz}$
- $r = 3 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ m (500 Mpc)}$

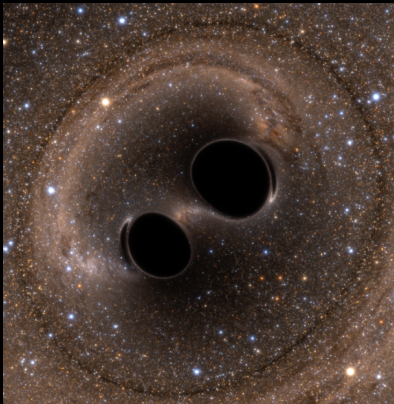
$$h = \Delta L / L \approx \frac{4\pi^2 G M R^2 f_{orb}^2}{c^4 r} \Rightarrow h \sim 10^{-21}$$

$h = 10^{-21}$  corresponds to a change  $\Delta L$  by 1/1000 of a proton radius in a distance  $L$  of 1 km



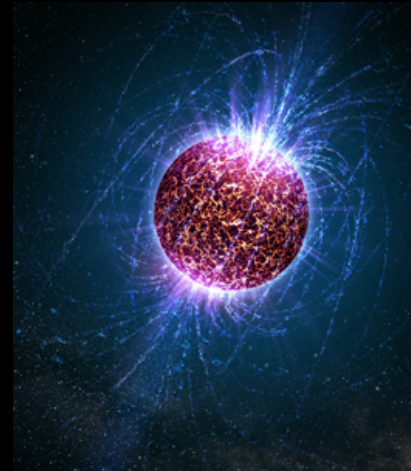
# The Astrophysical Gravitational-Wave Source Catalog

→ Short → long



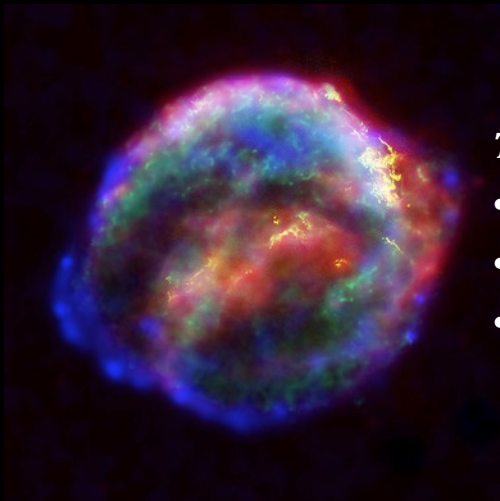
## *Coalescing Binary Systems CBC*

- ✓ Black hole – black hole
- ✓ Neutron star – neutron star
- BH-NS
- Analytical waveform



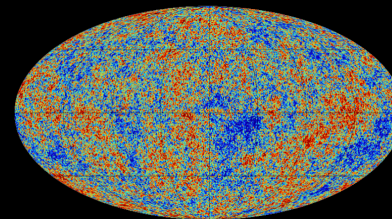
## *Continuous Sources*

- Spinning neutron stars
- monotone waveform



## *Transient 'Burst' Sources*

- core collapse supernovae
- cosmic strings
- unmodeled waveform



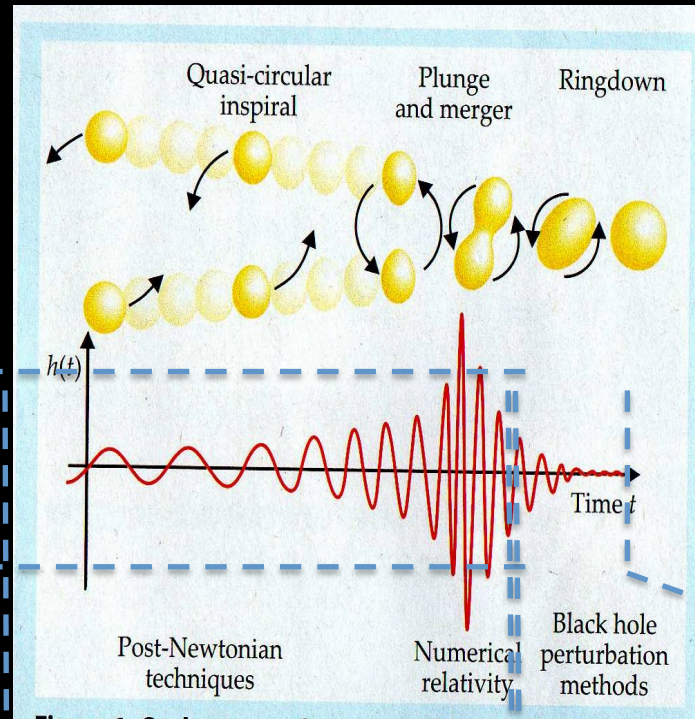
## *Cosmic GW Background*

- residue of the Big Bang,
- stochastic, incoherent background

Transient Burst and Continuous sources the next goal

Known → unknown form

Amplitude  
Distance  
Inclination angle



Frequency  
evolution

Chirp" mass  
Mass ratio  
Initial Spins

Frequency and  
decay time

Final mass  
Final spin

# CBC signals I

## The signal at the lowest order:

Spiraling phase

$$\begin{aligned} h_+^{TT}(t) &= \frac{4(GM)^{5/3}}{Rc^4} \frac{1 + \cos^2 i}{2} (\pi f(t))^{2/3} \cos \phi(t) \\ h_\times^{TT}(t) &= \frac{4(GM)^{5/3}}{Rc^4} \cos i (\pi f(t))^{2/3} \sin \phi(t) \end{aligned}$$

$i$ : angle of the event w.r.t the interferometre axis

where

- Chirp mass:

$$M = \mu^{3/5} M_{tot}^{2/5}$$

- frequency:

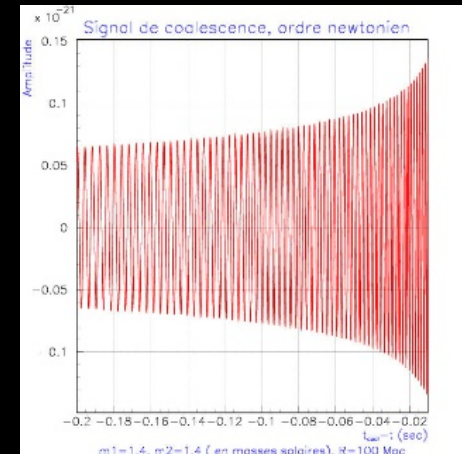
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{256 (GM)^{5/3}}{c^5} (t_c - t) \right)^{-3/8}$$

$t_c$ : time of coalescence

- Phase:

$$\phi(t) = -2 \left( \frac{G^{5/3}}{c^5} \right)^{-3/8} \left( \frac{t_c - t}{5M} \right)^{5/8} + cste$$

$$h(t) \propto (t_c - t)^{-1/4} \quad \text{A "chirp"}$$



# CBC signals II

## The signal at the lowest order:

Spiraling phase

$$\begin{aligned} h_{+}^{TT}(t) &= \frac{4(GM)^{5/3}}{Rc^4} \frac{1 + \cos^2 i}{2} (\pi f(t))^{2/3} \cos \phi(t) \\ h_{\times}^{TT}(t) &= \frac{4(GM)^{5/3}}{Rc^4} \cos i (\pi f(t))^{2/3} \sin \phi(t) \end{aligned}$$

Absolute distance  
CBC => Standard sirens

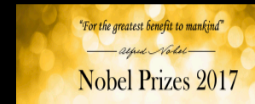
Phase includes

- GR dynamics
- Matter effects (NS EOS)
- Fundamental physics (GR extensions, graviton mass...)

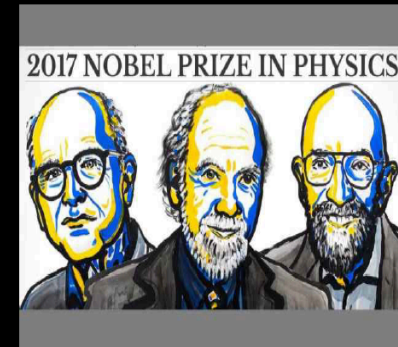
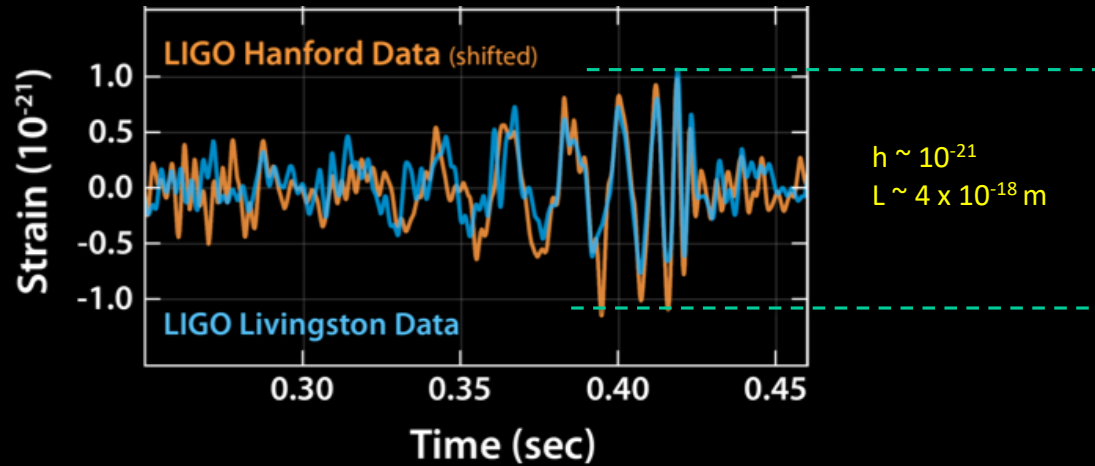
Measure of phase => tests of GR, constraints on NS EOS etc...



# The first GW event: 14 September 2015

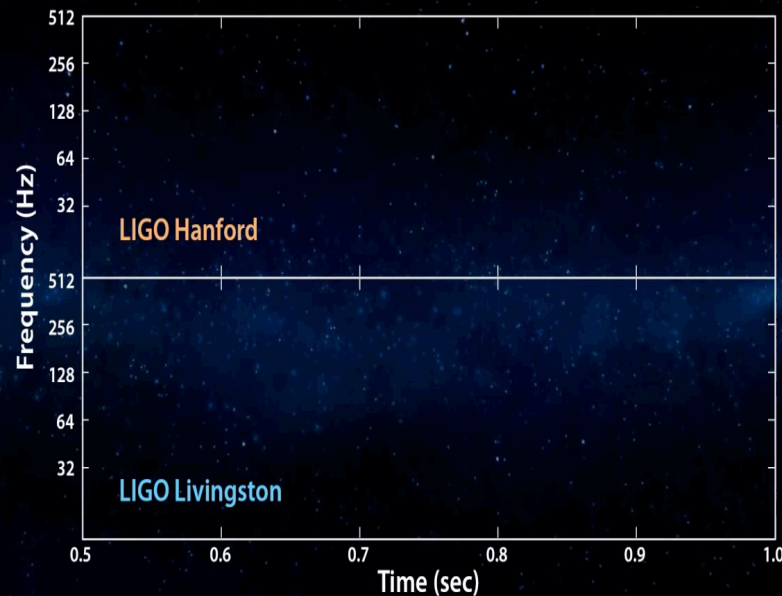


2017 October 3



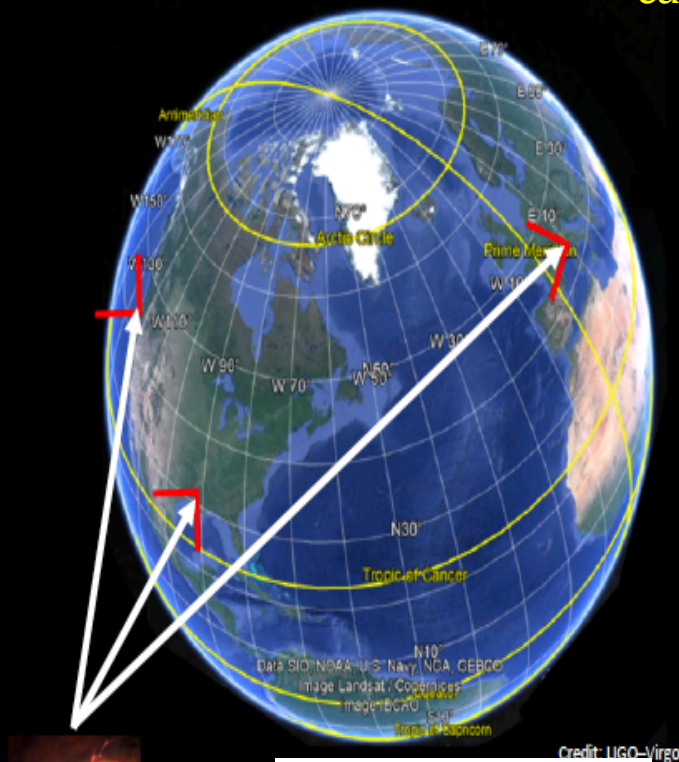
"for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves".

Power  $\sim 4 \times 10^{49} \text{ W}$

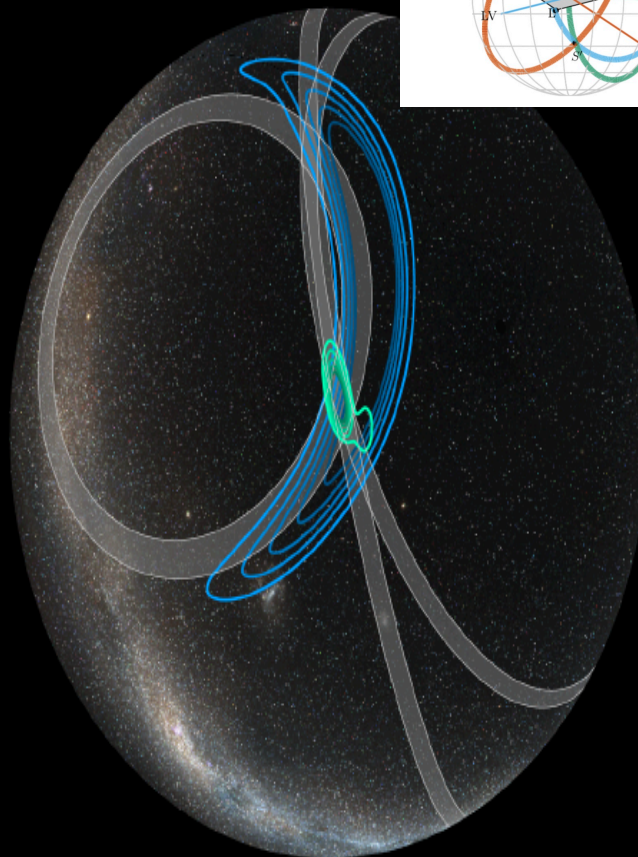
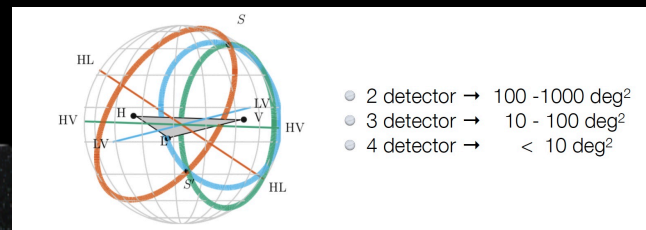
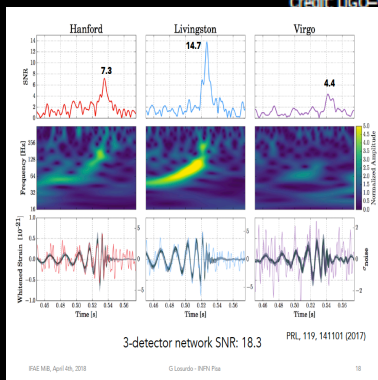


# The first GW 'triangulated event: 14 August 2017

Gravitational Astronomy  
can start



Credit: LIGO-Virgo



Credit: Leo Singer

**TOF :**  
**HL ~ 10 msec.,**  
**VL ~ 26 msec.**  
**VH ~ 27 msec.**

**LH 1160 square degrees**  
**LHV 60 square degrees**

Also measure  
of GR  
polarisations

# The first multimessenger event 17 August 2017

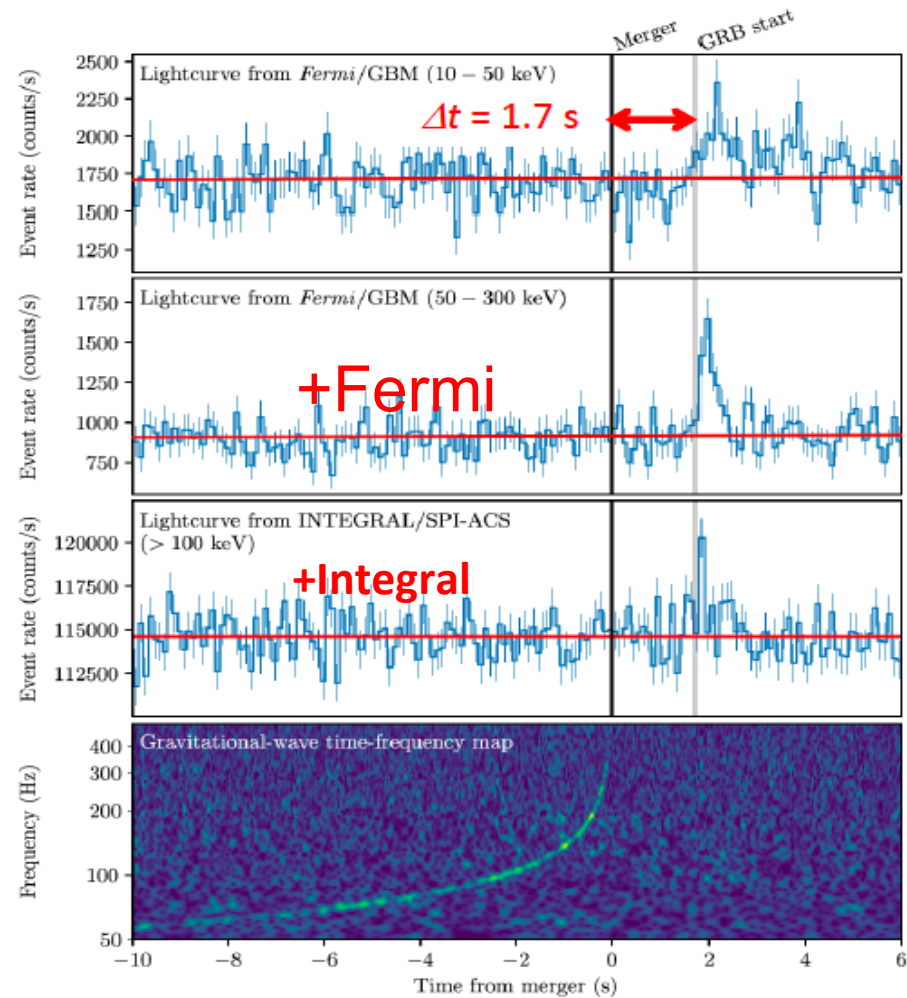


Counts per second

Frequency (Hz)

Gamma rays, 50 to 300 keV

GRB 170817A

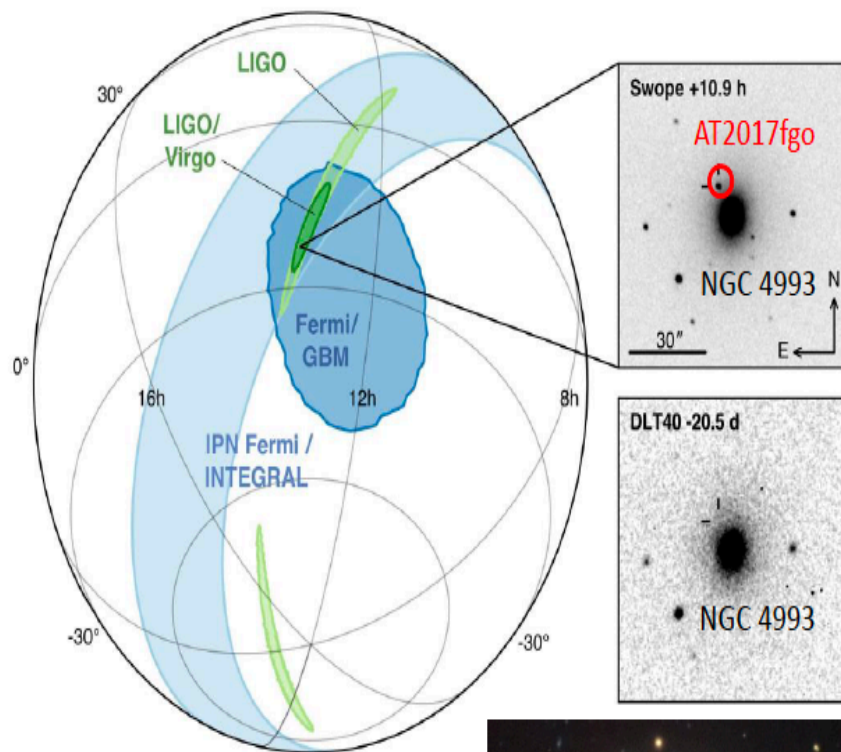


/CI Lab

A binary neutron star merger at 40 Mpc



# Discovery of Optical Counterpart (AT2017fgo) and Host Galaxy (NGC 4993)

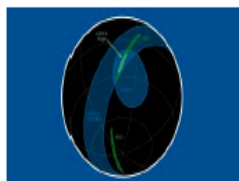


The 1M2H team was the first to discover the optical counterpart AT2017fgo in the host galaxy NGC 4993 with the 1m Swope telescope 10.9 hr after the merger time

The DLT40 pre-discovery image from 20.5 days prior to merger

European Southern Observatory Very Large Telescope

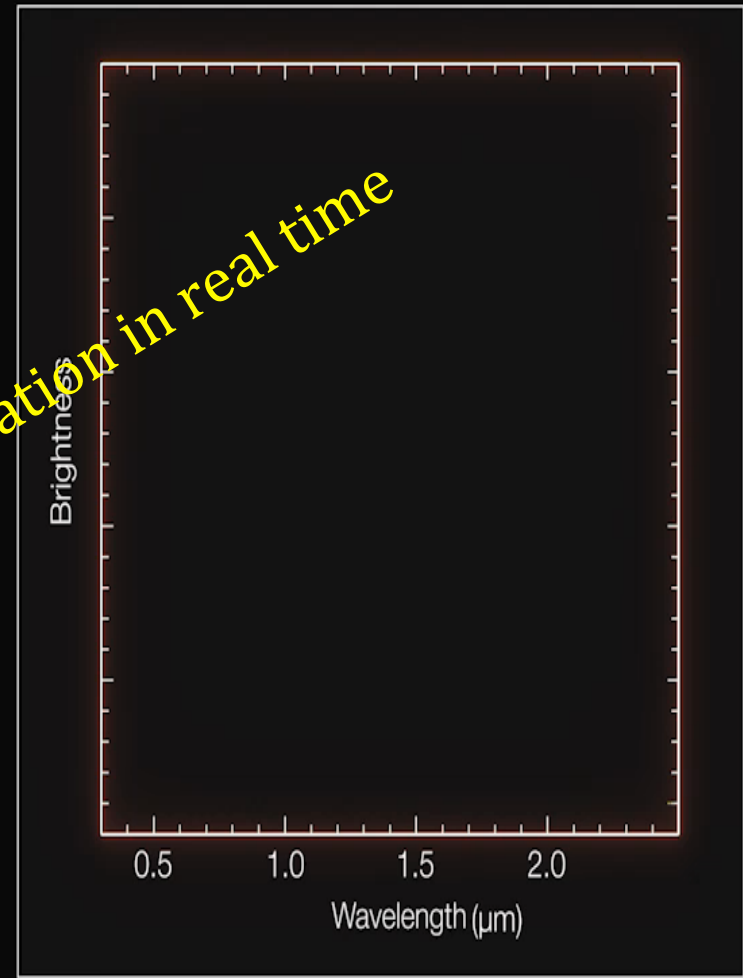
Localization of the gravitational-wave, gamma-ray, and optical signals





# GW170817-GRB170817A-AT2017fgo

Observed by about 70 observatories around the world



The first "global" observation in real time

Time: -1225 days

# GW170817

17/08/2017  
12:41:04

Signal from BNS :  
GW170817

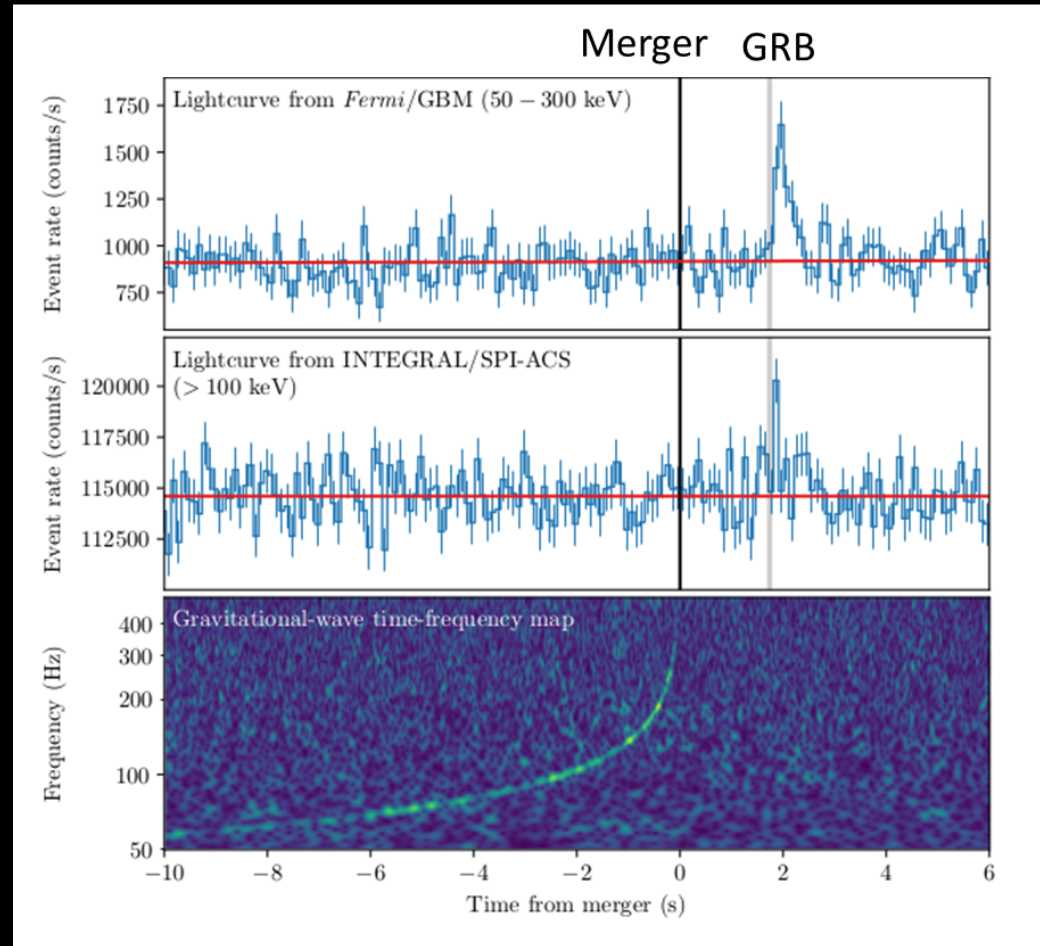
+2 s — Detection from Fermi/  
GBM of a short  
gamma-ray burst  
(GRB170817A)

+16 s — GRB alert sent

+40 min — Sent alert on GW side  
**BEGINNING OF THE MULTI-  
MESSENGER CAMPAIGN**

+1h20min — First reports from temporal  
coincidences with  
GW170817

Report from Integral/SPI-ACS  
Detected GRB170817A



« Gravitational waves and Gamma-rays from binary neutron star merger: GW170817 and GRB170817A », Abbott et al., *ApJ*, 2017

# GW170817

17/08/2017  
12:41:04

GW170817

+2 s — GRB170817A

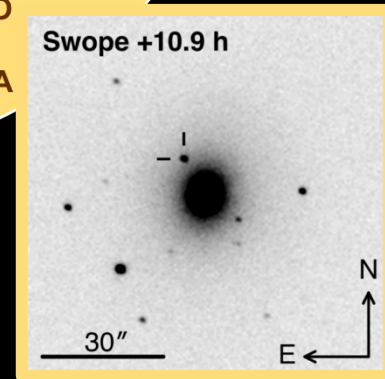
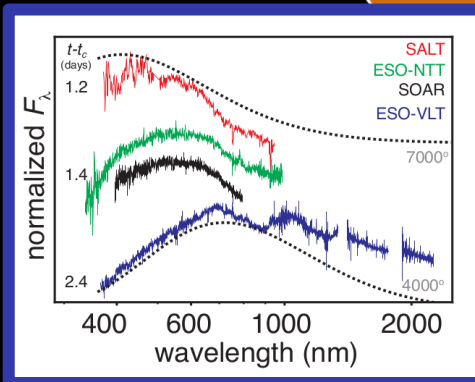
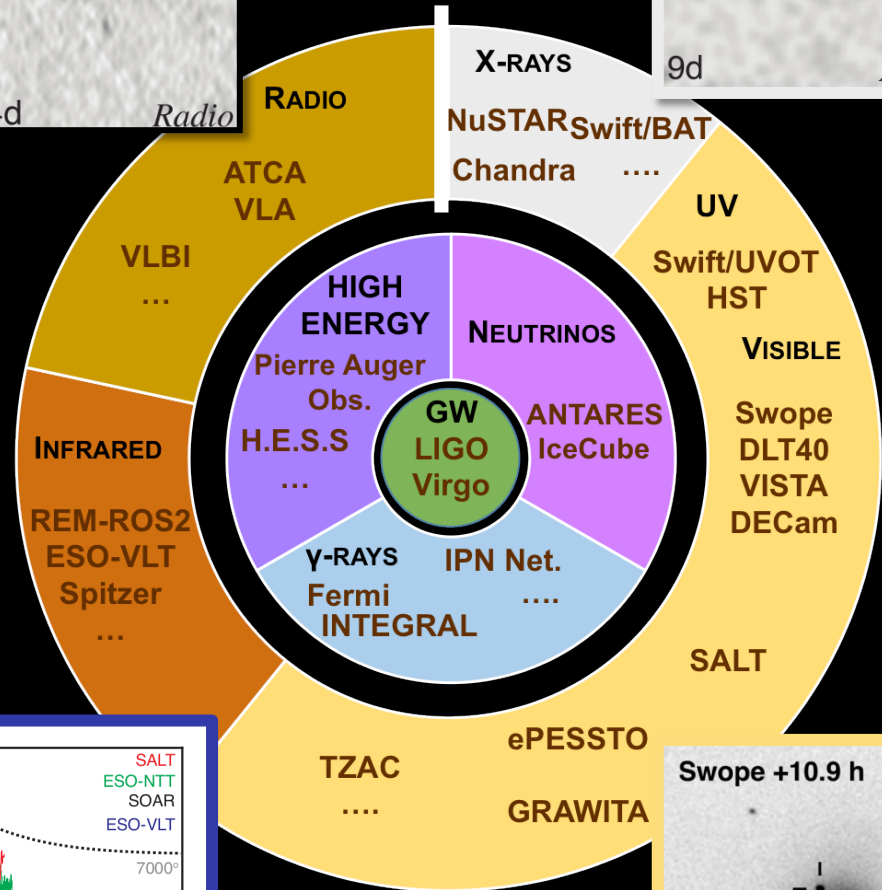
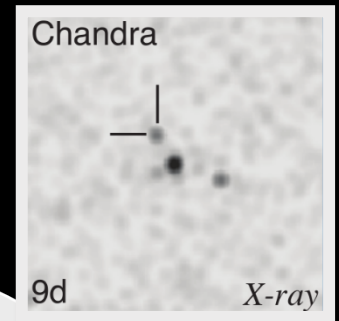
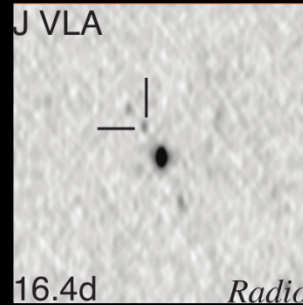
+5h — Localisation with GW  
Distance 40 Mpc

+11h — **Discovery of kilonova**  
**AT2017gfo by Swope**  
**Find host galaxy : NGC4993**  
**START CAMPAIGN ON AT2017GFO**

+1.2j — First spectra of the kilonova

+9j — Discovery of an X-ray counterpart

+16j — First radio  
signal found  
with VLA



# Kilonova

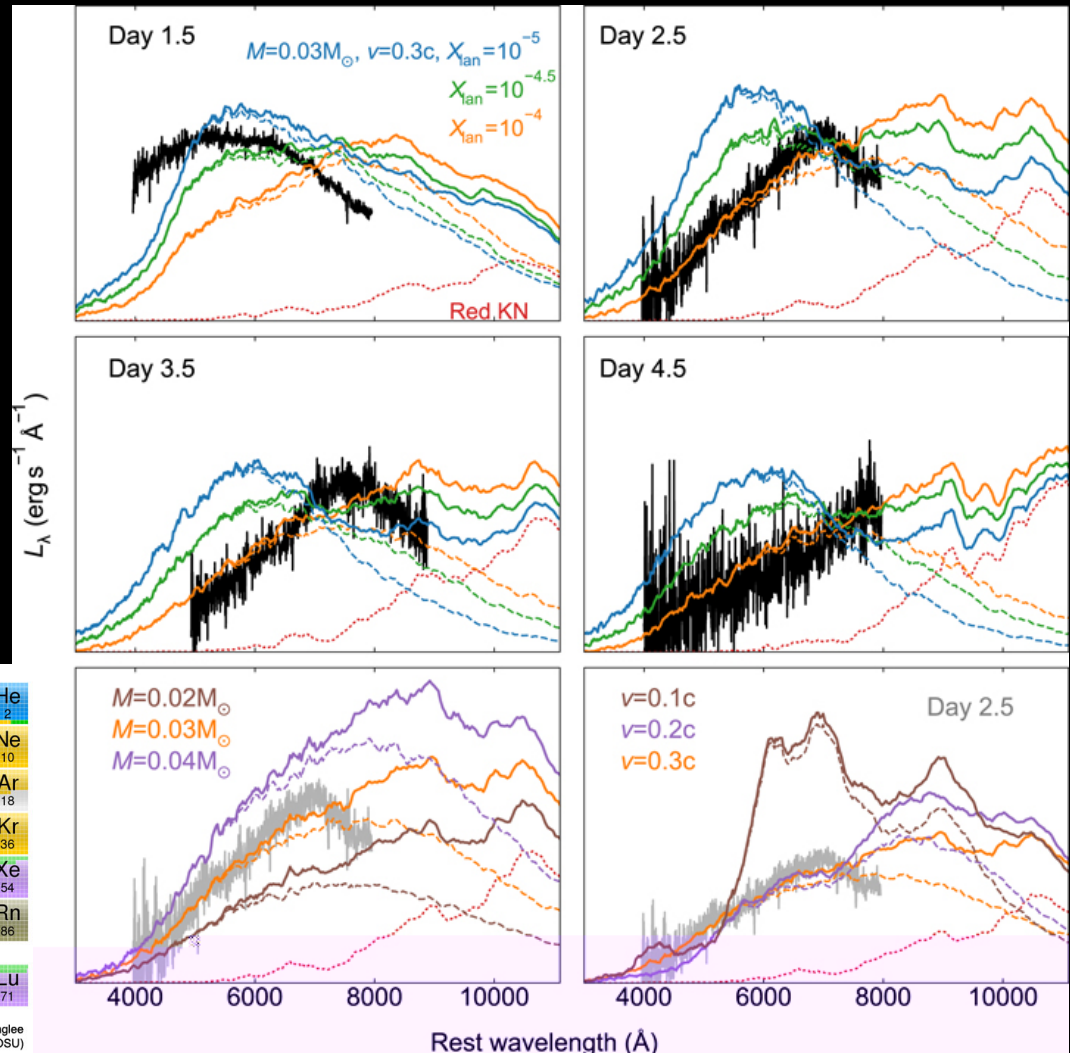
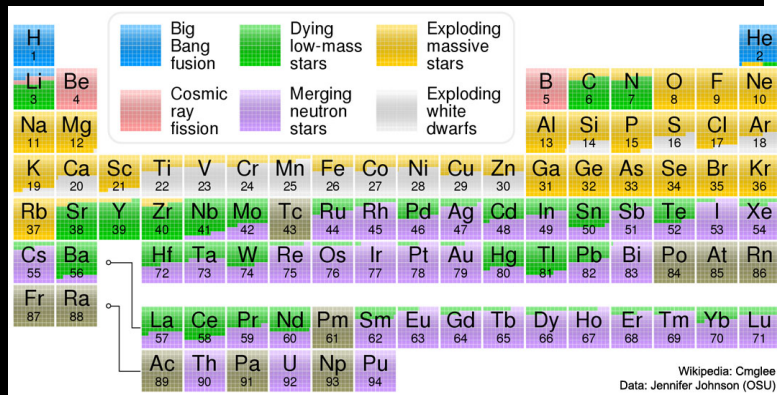
## Predictions Vs observations

Spectrum : blue->red as time

Favors ejecta  $v \sim 0.3 c$ .

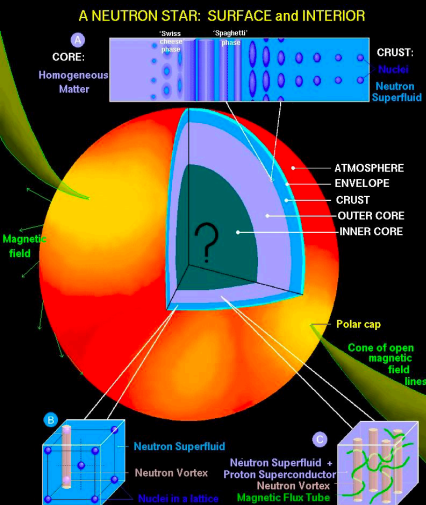
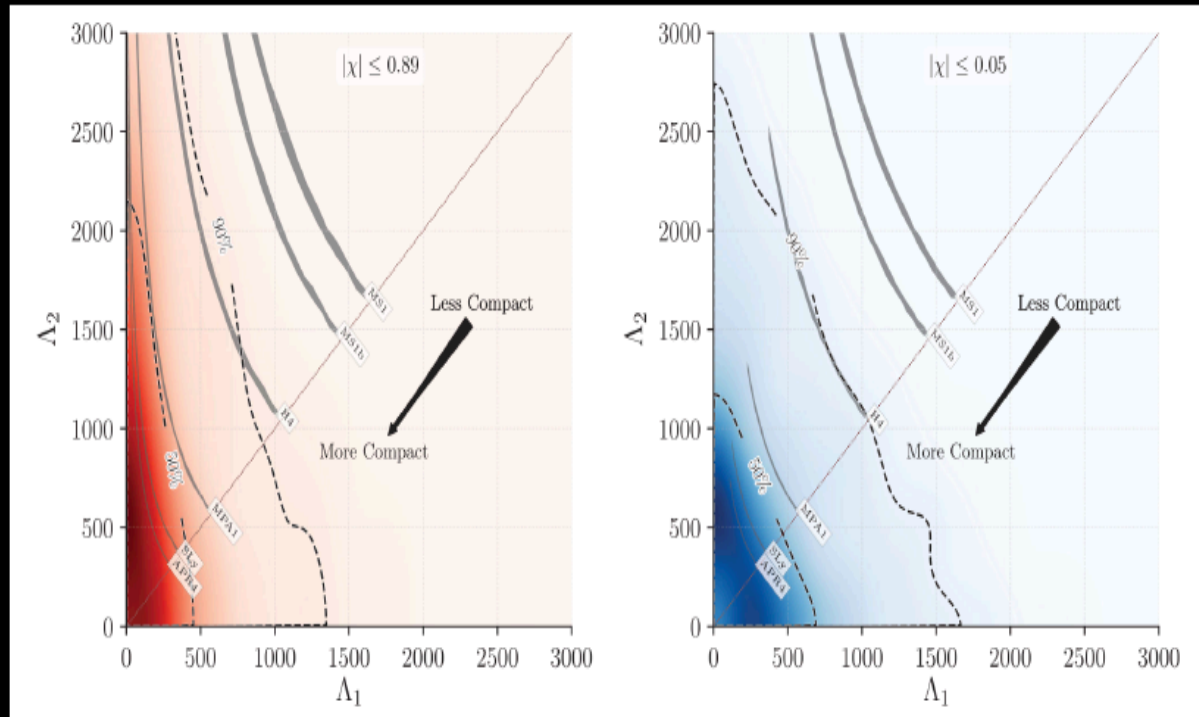
Eject mass  $\sim 0.03 M_{\odot}$   
(LIGO-Virgo estimate  $\sim 10^{-3}$ - $10^{-2} M_{\odot}$   
from GW observations only)

Initially poor in lanthanids

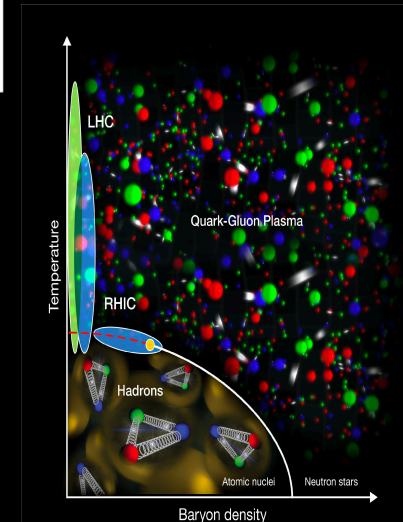




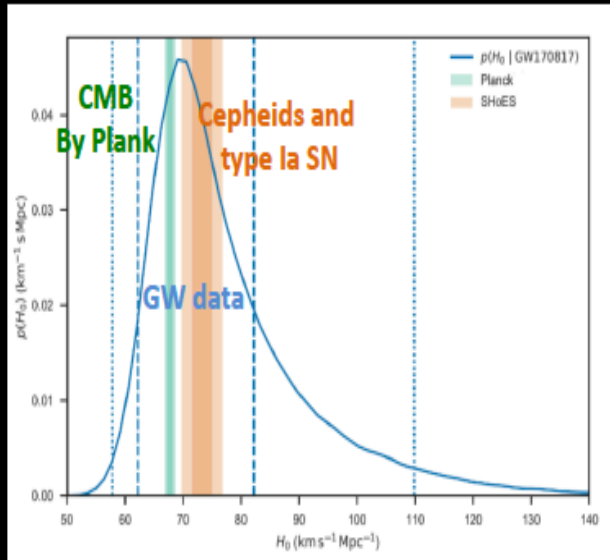
# NS LABORATORY FOR STUDYING SUPER-DENSE MATTER



TIDAL DEFORMABILITY =  $\Lambda = (2/3)k_2[(c^2/G)(R/m)]^5$



# GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE COSMOLOGY

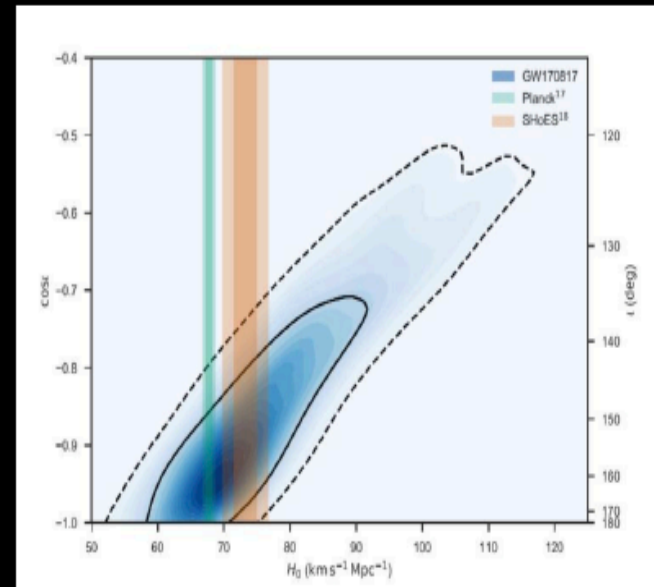


$$v_H = H_0 d \quad \text{Combining the distance}$$

$$\text{measured from GWs} \quad d = 43.8^{+2.9}_{-6.9} \text{ Mpc}$$

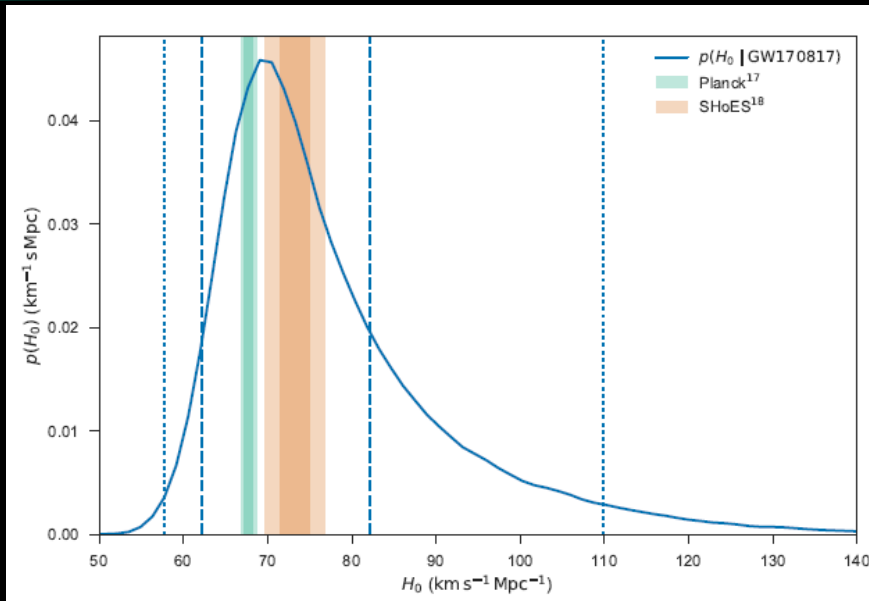
and NGC4993 recession velocity

$$\Rightarrow H_0 = 70.0^{+12.0}_{-8.0} \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$



Abbott et al. 2017, Nature, 551, 85A

# Hubble constant measurement



Planck data  $67.74 \pm 0.46 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

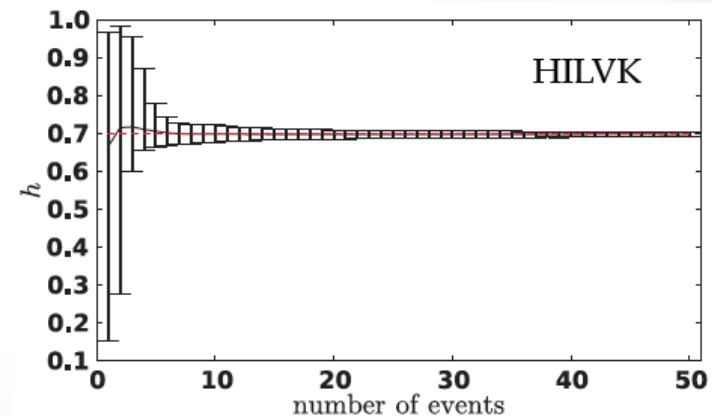
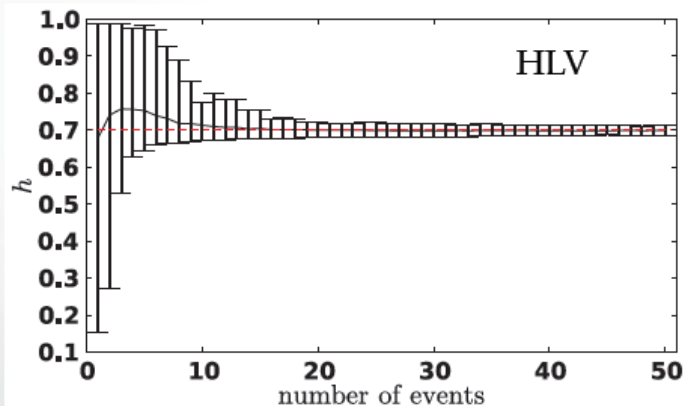
Supernovae  $73.24 \pm 1.74 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

➤ 3s « discrepancy ».

More GW events may allow to see clearer!

**A few tens of events => < 1% accuracy**

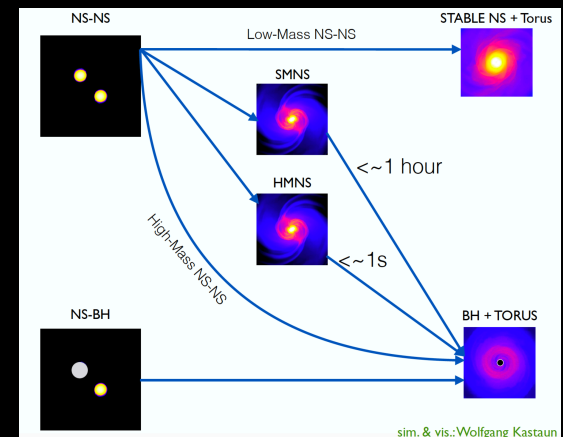
Del Pozzo, PRD 86, 043011 (2012)



# GW170817 parameters

	Low-spin priors ( $ \chi  \leq 0.05$ )	High-spin priors ( $ \chi  \leq 0.89$ )
Primary mass $m_1$	$1.36 - 1.60 M_\odot$	$1.36 - 2.26 M_\odot$
Secondary mass $m_2$	$1.17 - 1.36 M_\odot$	$0.86 - 1.36 M_\odot$
Chirp mass $\mathcal{M}$	$1.188^{+0.004}_{-0.002} M_\odot$	$1.188^{+0.004}_{-0.002} M_\odot$
Mass ratio $m_2/m_1$	$0.7 - 1.0$	$0.4 - 1.0$
Total mass $m_{\text{tot}}$	$2.74^{+0.04}_{-0.01} M_\odot$	$2.82^{+0.47}_{-0.09} M_\odot$
Radiated energy $E_{\text{rad}}$	$> 0.025 M_\odot c^2$	$> 0.025 M_\odot c^2$
Luminosity distance $D_L$	$40^{+8}_{-14} \text{ Mpc}$	$40^{+8}_{-14} \text{ Mpc}$
Misalignment of total angular momentum and line of sight using counterpart location	$\leq 56^\circ$ $\leq 30^\circ$	$\leq 55^\circ$ $\leq 30^\circ$
Combined dimensionless tidal deformability $\tilde{\Lambda}$	$\leq 800$	$\leq 700$
Dimensionless tidal deformability $\Lambda(1.4M_\odot)$	$\leq 800$	$\leq 1400$

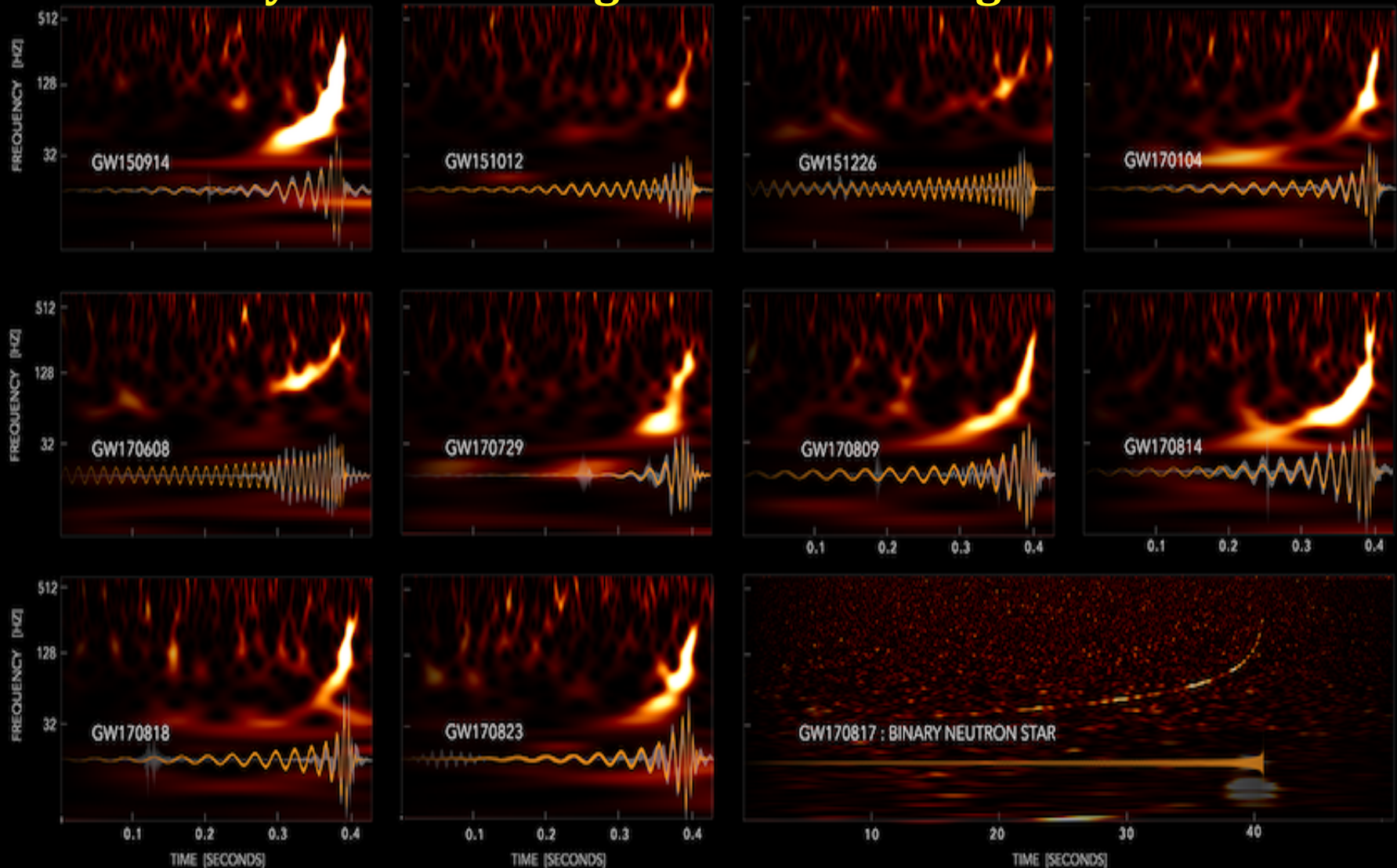
Questions about the product of the merger





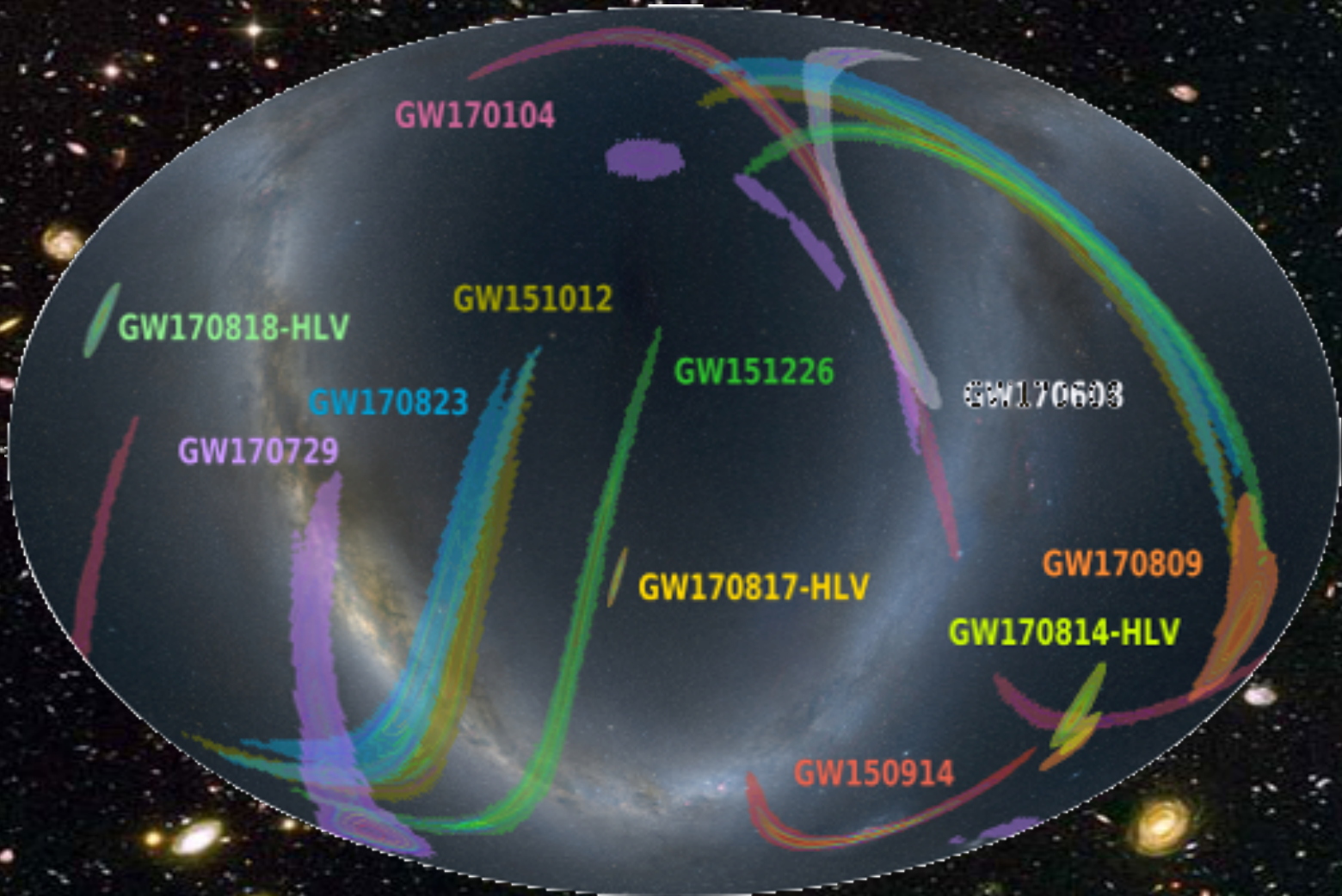
# GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE TRANSIENT CATALOG-1

**Today :10 BBH mergers 1 BNS merger**



**Merger rates of BNS: 920 [110, 3840] BBH: 53 [9.7, 101] Gpc-3 y-1**

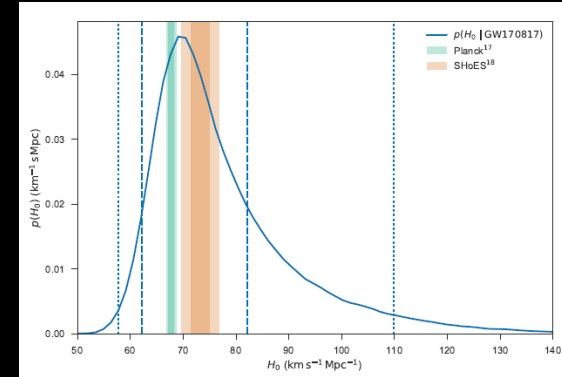
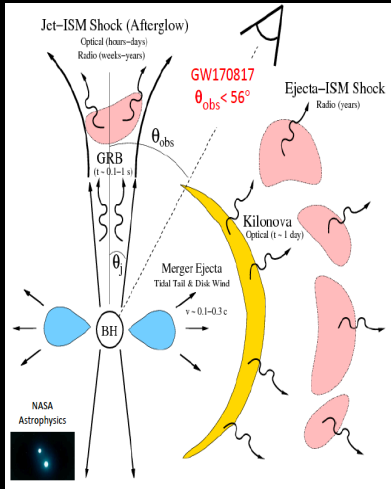
Pascal :« Le silence eternel de ces espaces infinis m'effraie... »



Well, no more, the 14th september 2015 we have heard the sound of the Universe

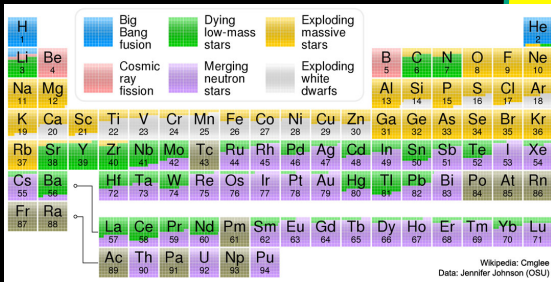


# Multiple impact: Cosmology, Astrophysics, Nuclear Physics, Particle Physics, General Relativity

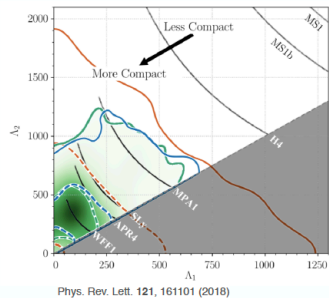


Hubble constant measurement  
Test of the GRB kilonova model  
Neutron star EOS constraints  
Production of heavy elements  
Speed of GW w.r.t  $v_{em}$   
Test of equivalence principle  
Test of Lorentz Invariance  
Multiple tests of Modified Gravity

$$-3 \cdot 10^{-15} \leq \frac{v_{GW} - v_{EM}}{v_{EM}} \leq +7 \cdot 10^{-16}$$



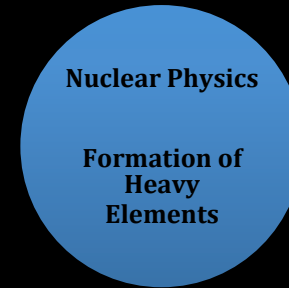
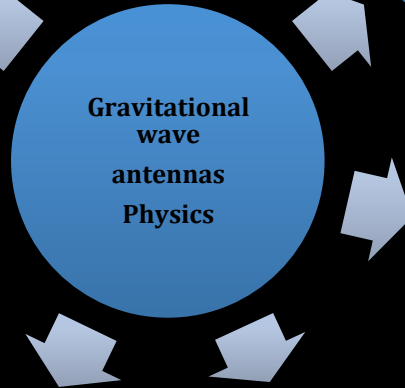
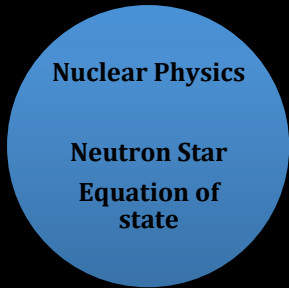
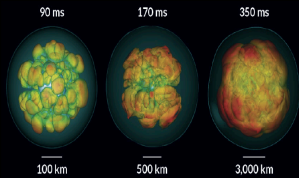
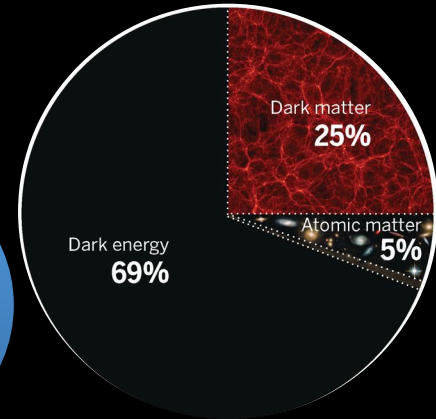
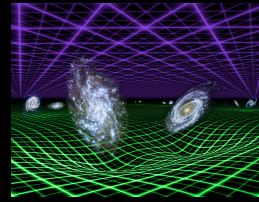
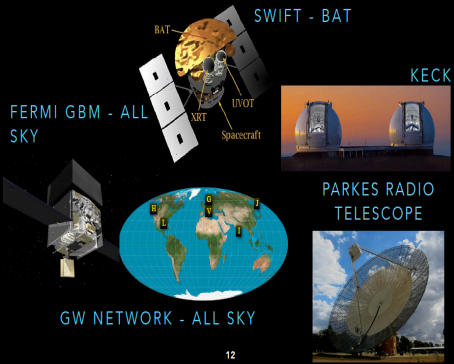
Tidal deformabilities of the two binary components



Green = EoS independent relation  
Blue = a parametrized EOS without a maximum mass requirement  
Orange = independent EOSs

	$c_g = c$	$c_g \neq c$
beyond H.	General Relativity quintessence/k-essence [42] Brans-Dicke/ $f(R)$ [43, 44] Kinetic Gravity Braiding [46]	quartic/quintic Galileons [13, 14] Fab Four [15, 16] de Sitter Horndeski [45] $G_{\mu\nu}\phi^\mu\phi^\nu$ [47], Gauss-Bonnet
	Derivative Conformal [20] [18] Disformal Tuning [22] DHOST with $A_1 = 0$	quartic/quintic GLPV [19] DHOST [20, 48] with $A_1 \neq 0$
	Viable after GW170817	Non-viable after GW170817

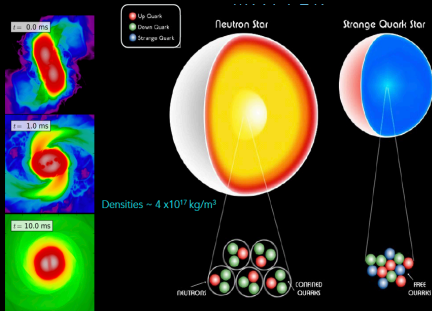
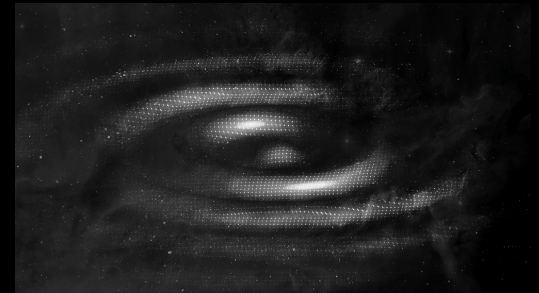
# GW Science



The periodic table is color-coded by decay mode:

- Blue:** Big Bang nucleosynthesis (H, He, Li, Be, B)
- Red:** Cosmic ray spallation (Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Si, S, Ar, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr)
- Green:** Dying low-mass stars (C, N, O, F, Ne, Si, S, Ar, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr)
- Purple:** Merging neutron stars (Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Si, S, Ar, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr)
- Yellow:** Exploding massive stars (C, N, O, F, Ne, Si, S, Ar, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr)
- Orange:** Exploding white dwarfs (C, N, O, F, Ne, Si, S, Ar, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn, Fr, Ra, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr)

Source: Wikipedia, Data: Jennifer Johnson (2018)





# The Interferometer

# 30 years of EGO/Virgo History

**1989 Virgo proposal**

**1993-1994** CNRS and INFN approve VIRGO (+5y)

**1997** Construction starts near Pisa (+7y)

**2000** Foundation of EGO (CNRS, INFN) (+11y)

**2003** Inauguration of Virgo (+14y)

**2004-2006** Commissioning of Virgo

**2006** Netherlands joins EGO as an Observer

**2007** Start of Virgo science runs (+18y)

**2007** LIGO-Virgo “a single machine”

**2009** EGO Council approves AdVirgo (+20y)

**2010** Polish, Hungarian and Spanish groups join AdVirgo

**2017** First detection (+8y, +28y)

**2019** O3 one year RUN (+10y, +30y)

**Total cost (US costing, including HR) near 0.5 BE**



**Alain Brillet**



**Adalberto Giazotto**



**Inauguration Virgo 2003**

# Advanced Virgo

Virgo is a European collaboration with about 400 members

Advanced Virgo (AdV): upgrade of the Virgo interferometric detector. Participation by scientists from France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Germany

25 laboratories, 340 authors @ Feb2019

- |                       |                           |                         |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| - APC Paris           | - INFN Perugia            | - LKB Paris             | - ULiège             |
| - ARTEMIS Nice        | - INFN Pisa               | - LMA Lyon              | - Univ. of Barcelona |
| - EGO Cascina         | - INFN Roma La Sapienza   | - Nikhef Amsterdam      | - Univ. of Valencia  |
| - IFAE                | - INFN Roma Tor Vergata   | - POLGRAW(Poland)       | - University of Jena |
| - INFN Firenze-Urbino | - INFN Trento-Padova      | - RADBOUD Uni. Nijmegen |                      |
| - INFN Genova         | - LAL Orsay – ESPCI Paris | - RMKI Budapest         |                      |
| - INFN Napoli         | - LAPP Annecy             | - UCLouvain             |                      |

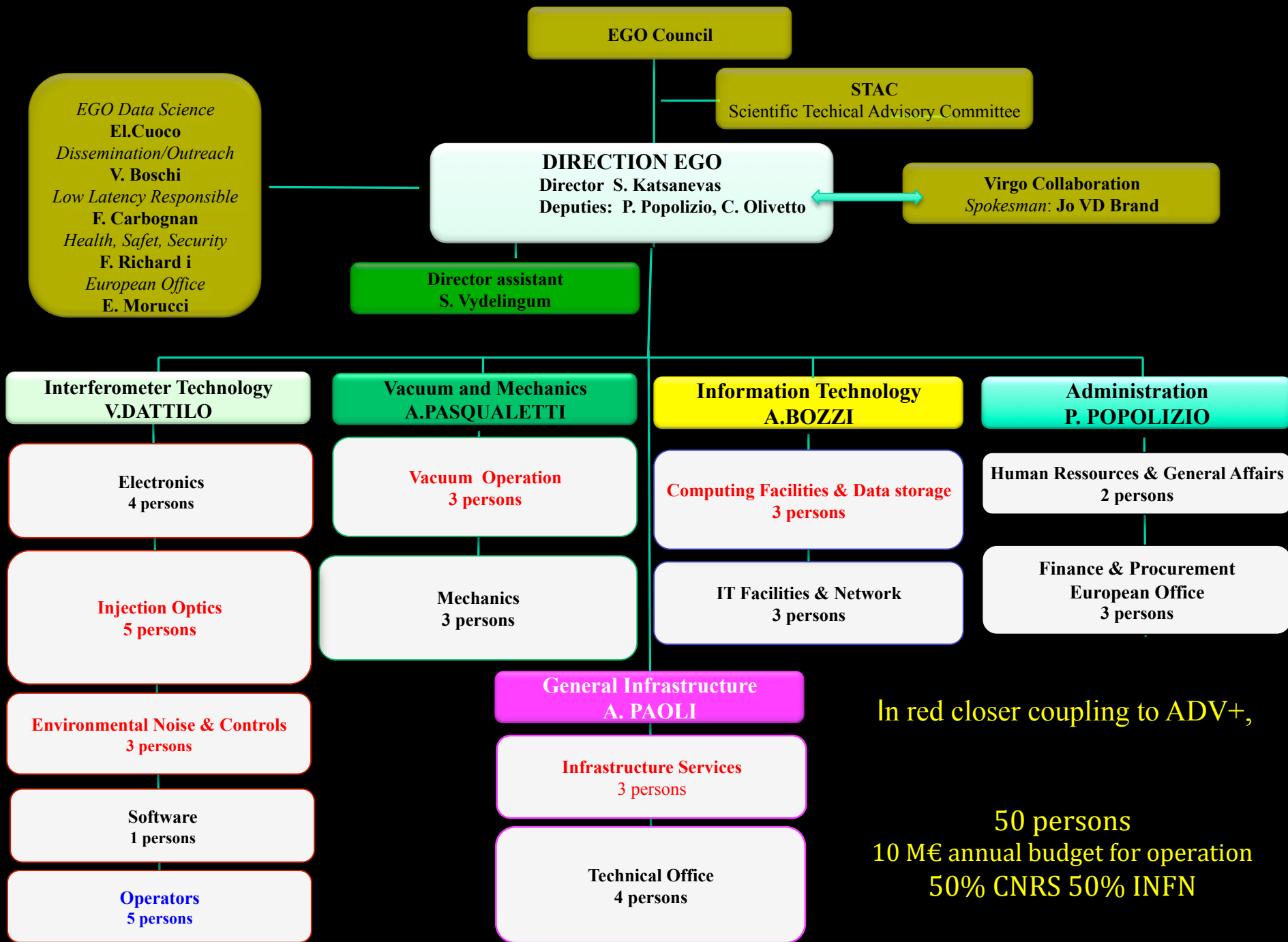


# European Gravitational Observatory (EGO)

- EGO is a consortium with members CNRS and INFN and NIKHEF as observer with goal the promotion of research in the field of gravitation in Europe.
- Objectives:
  - I. *Construction, maintenance operation and upgrade of the Virgo interferometer*
  - II. Maintenance, operation and upgrade of the site infrastructures including a computing center
  - III. Representation of the consortium at the regional, national, European and global level
  - IV. Promotion of interdisciplinary studies
  - V. Promotion of R&D (mostly environmental noise and photonic science)
  - VI. Outreach and education

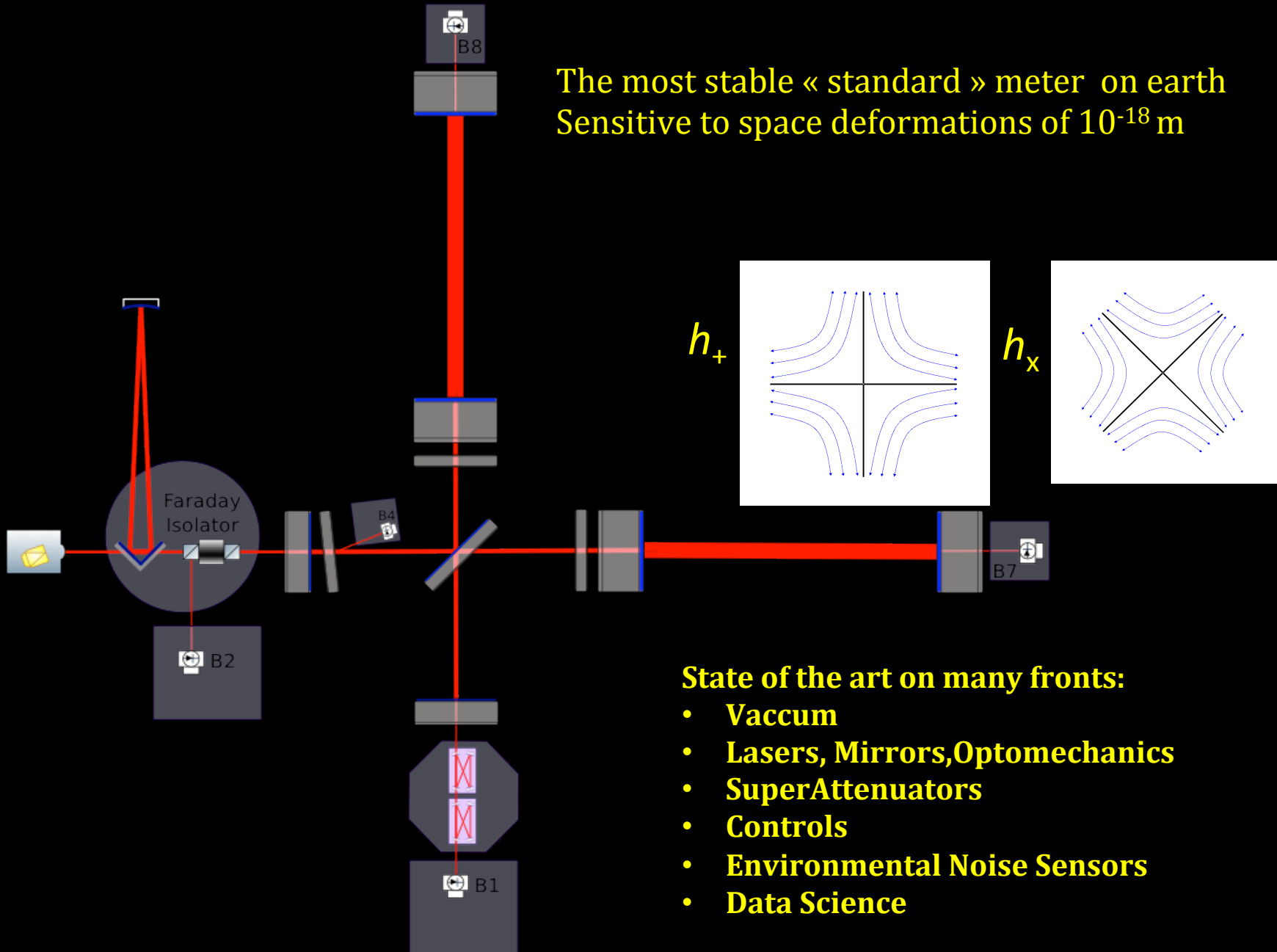






# The Advanced Virgo antenna

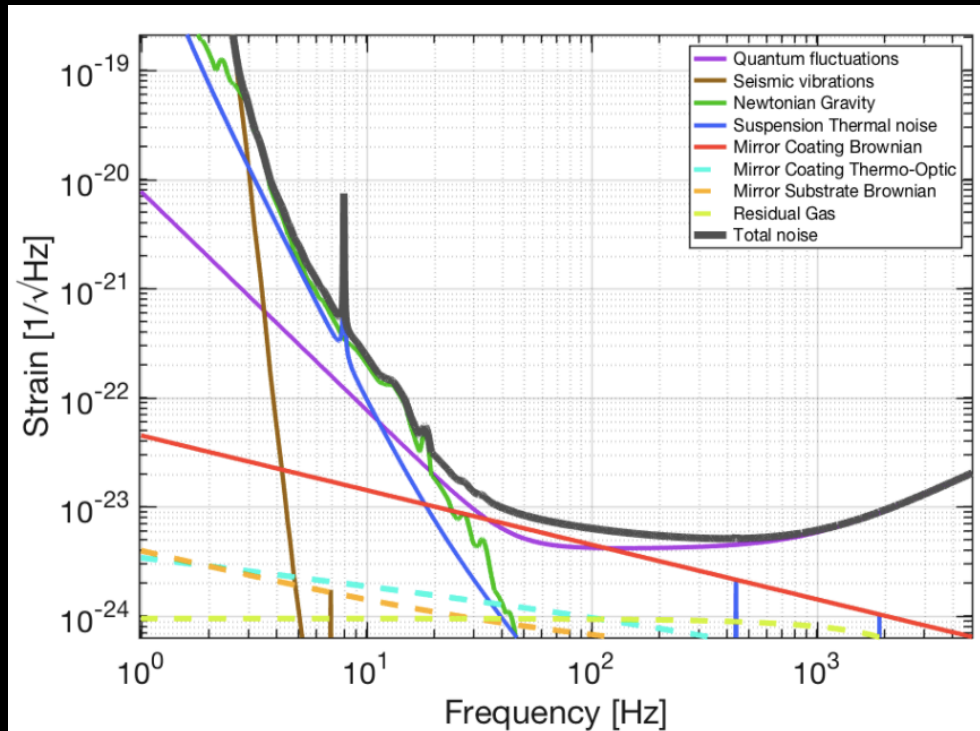
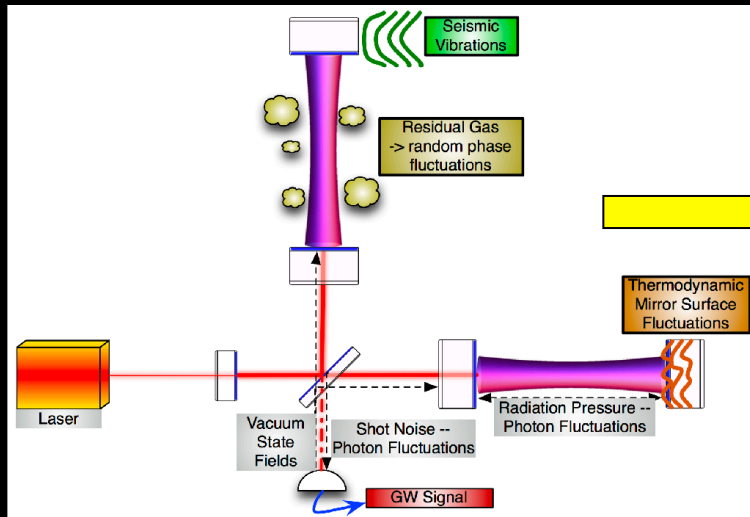
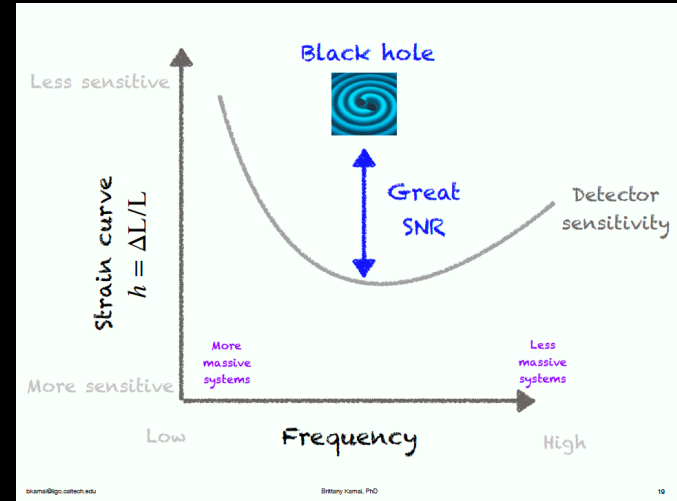
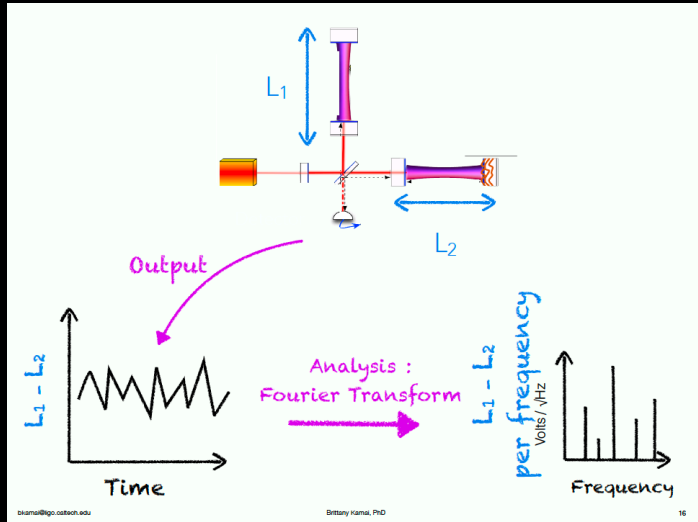
The most stable « standard » meter on earth  
Sensitive to space deformations of  $10^{-18}$  m



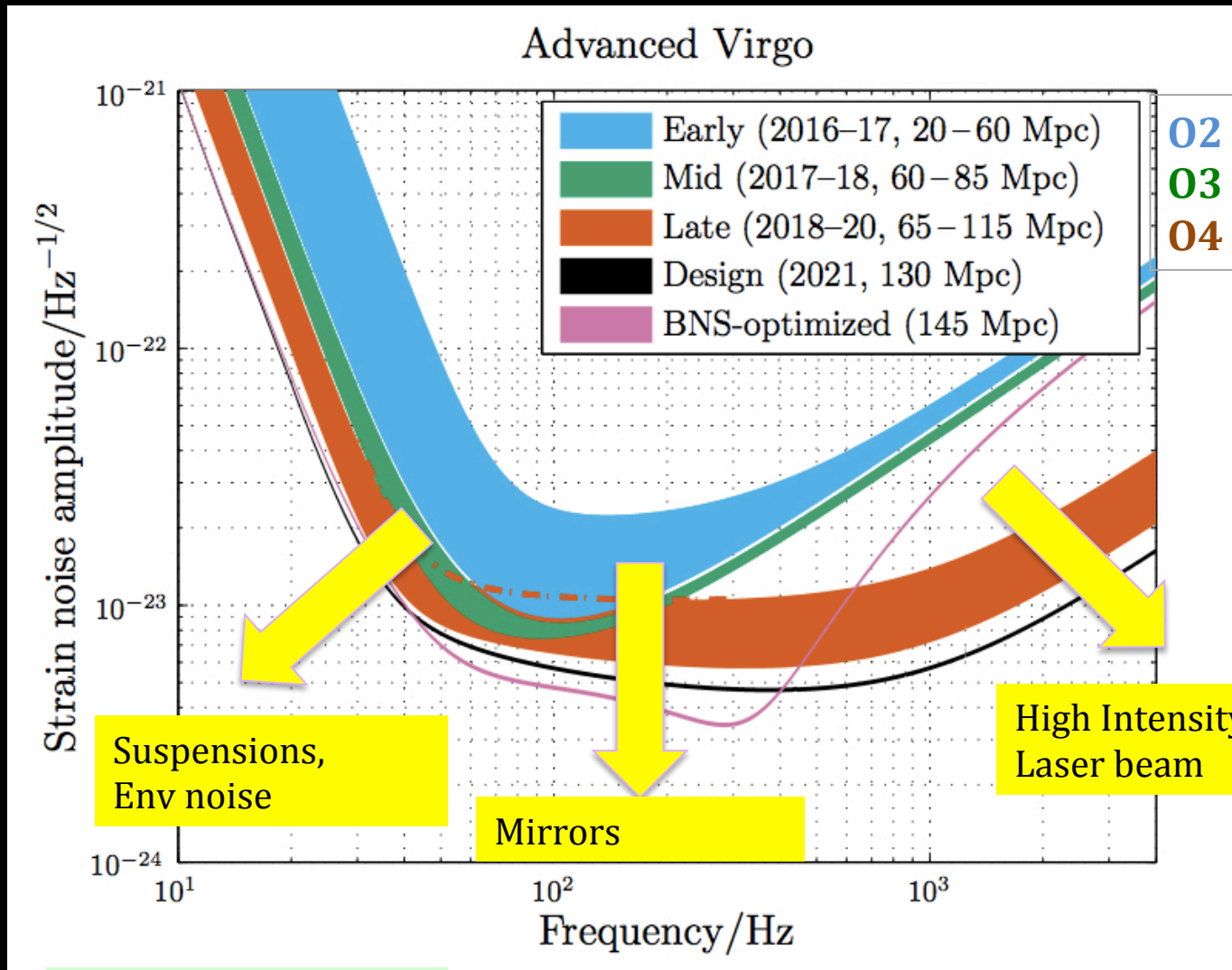
State of the art on many fronts:

- Vacuum
- Lasers, Mirrors, Optomechanics
- SuperAttenuators
- Controls
- Environmental Noise Sensors
- Data Science

# The art and science of GW observation



# *Sources at different frequencies a complex task at different technology fronts*



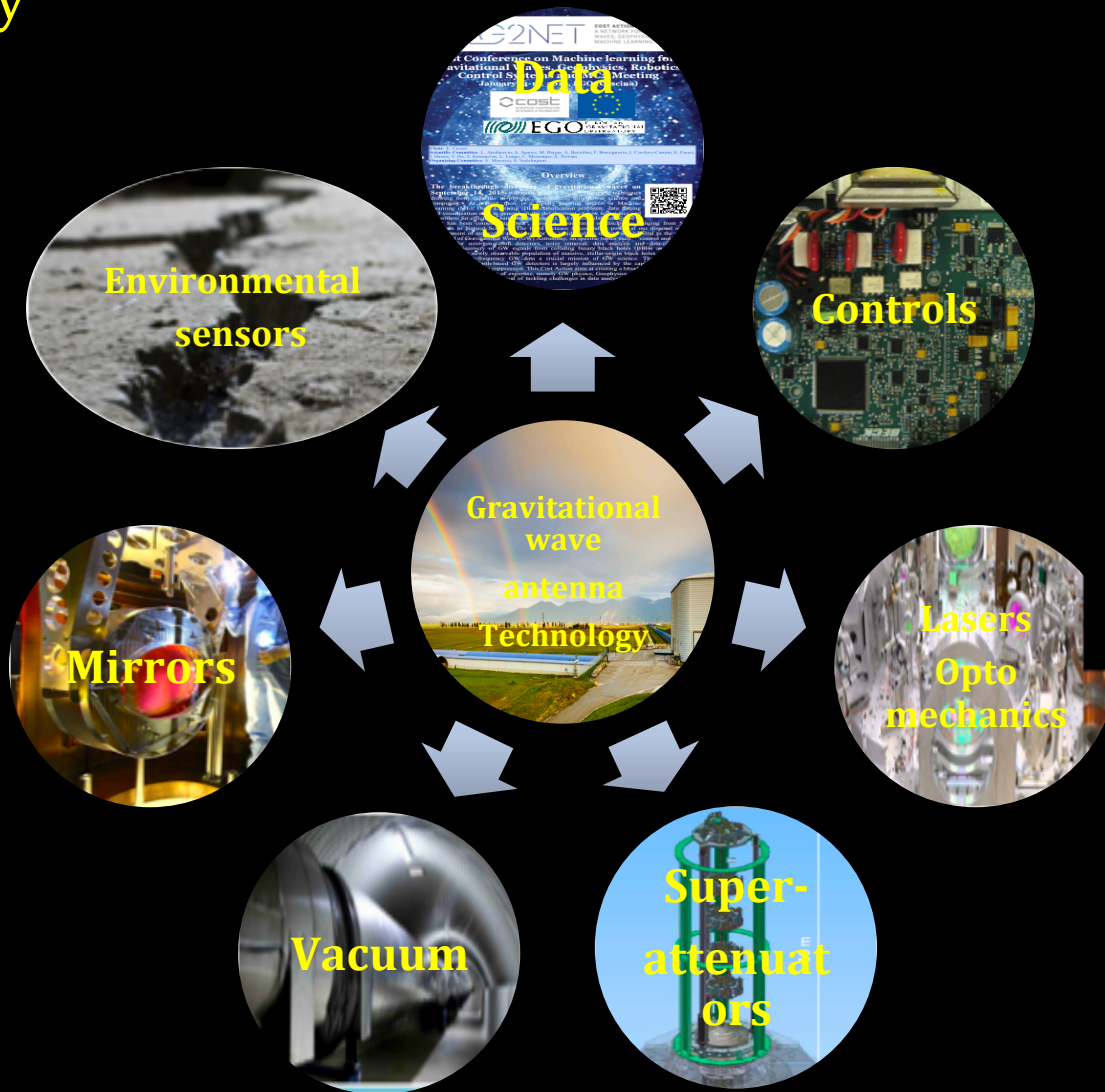
High Mass BBH  
NS periodic emission

BBH mergers  
BH ring down

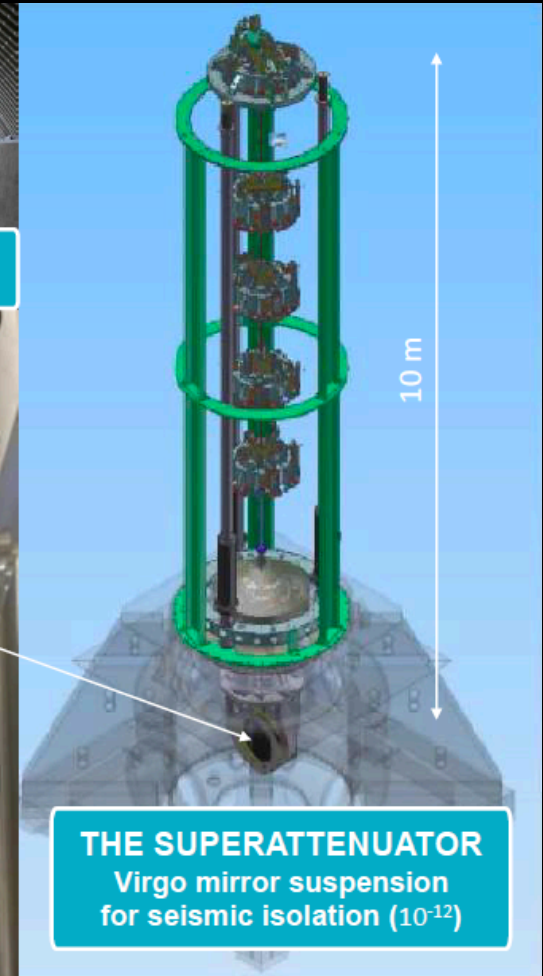
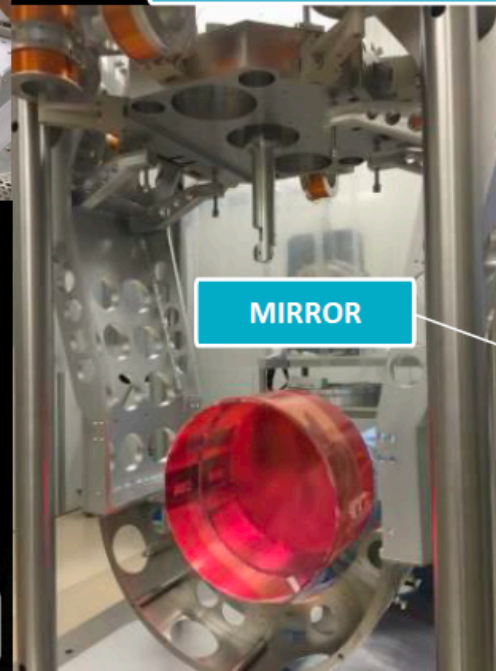
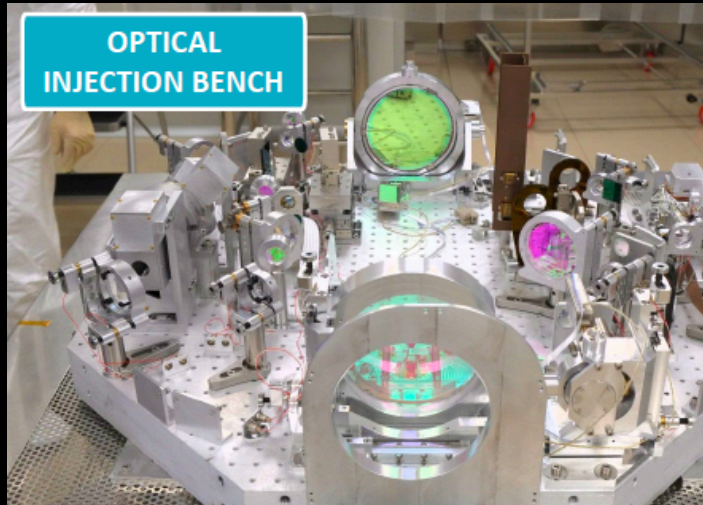
Supernovae  
NS transients



# EGO/Virgo and Technology



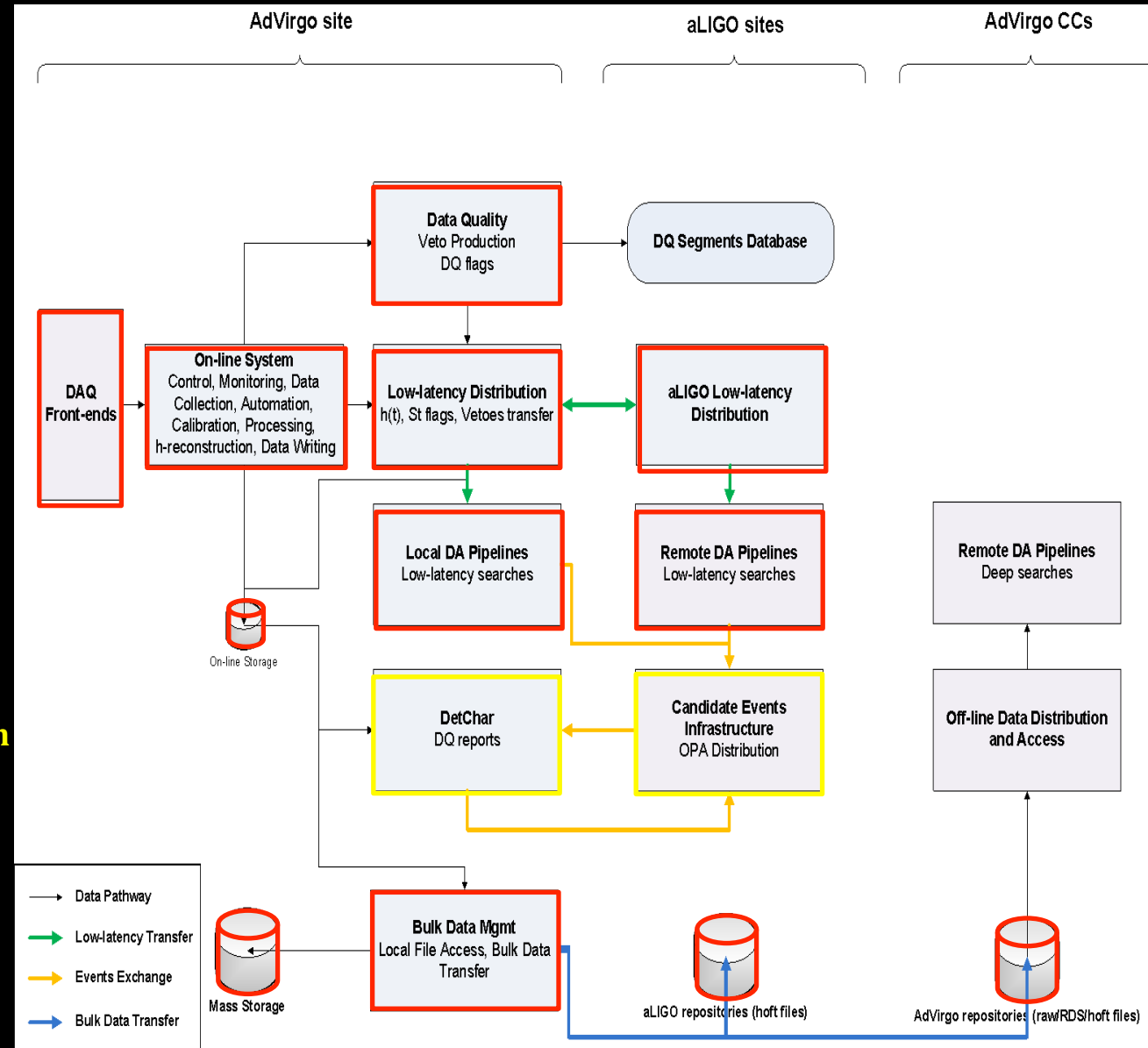
# *A technological hub*



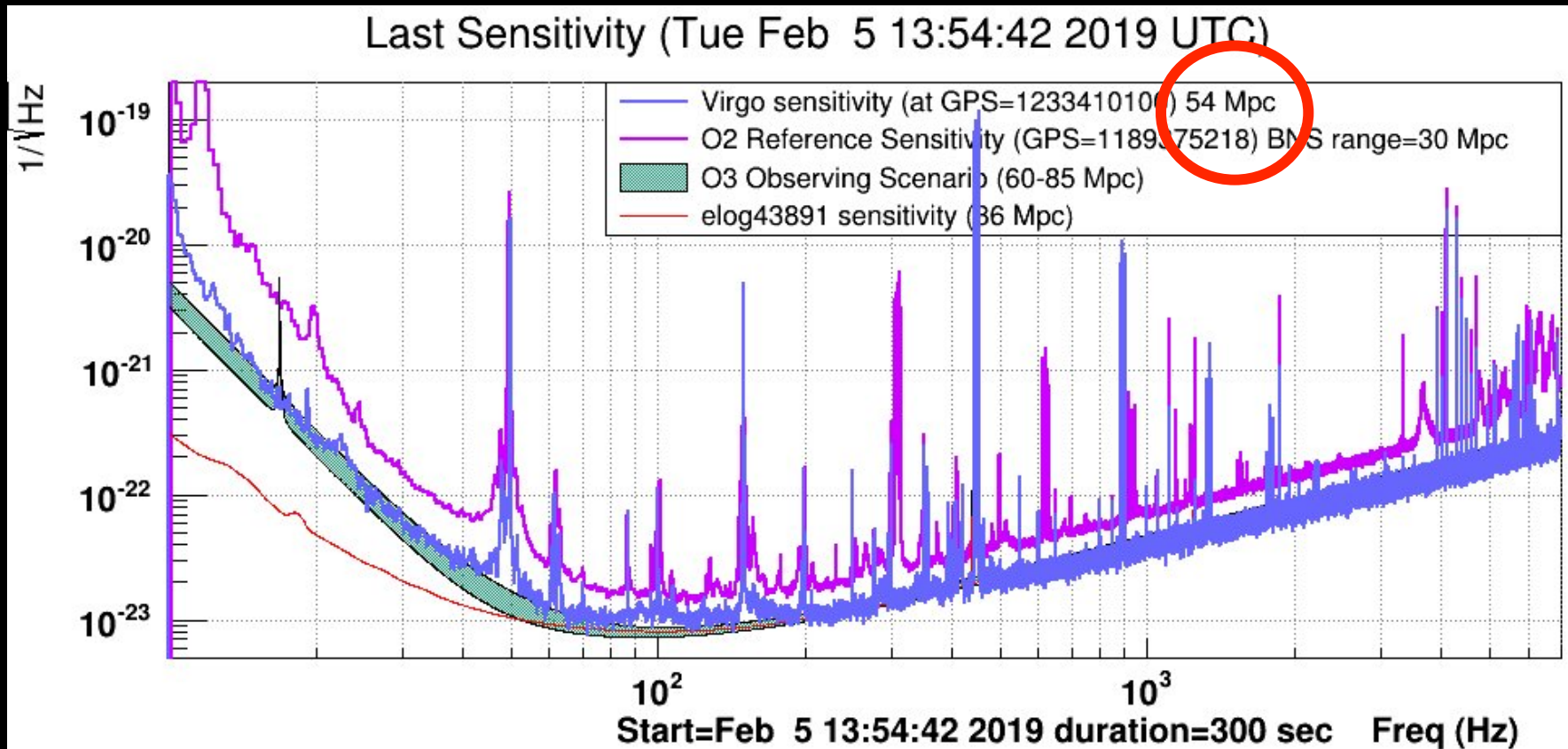
A huge effort over more than 3 decades of technological developments in a) State-of-the-art precision optics; b) Low optical and mechanical dissipation materials and new optical coatings for mirrors c) Low loss electro-optics d) The world's most stable high power lasers, d) High performance seismic vibration filtering e) Advanced environmental noise studies; f) Low noise control systems g) vacuum handling

# AdVirgo Data Flow: The GW170814 case

1. The signal arrives
2. Data composed into frames
3. Calibration of the data
4. Veto, DQ flags production
5.  $h(t)$  transfer
6. Low-latency matched-filter pipelines
7. Upload to GraceDB
8. Data written into on-line storage
9. Low-latency data quality
10. Low-latency sky localization
11. GCN Circular sent out
12. Data written into Cascina Mass Storage
13. Data transfer toward aLIGO and CCs



Where we are today  
Preparing for the O3 run (end of March 2019)  
towards the BNS 60 Mpc sensitivity (200 Mly)

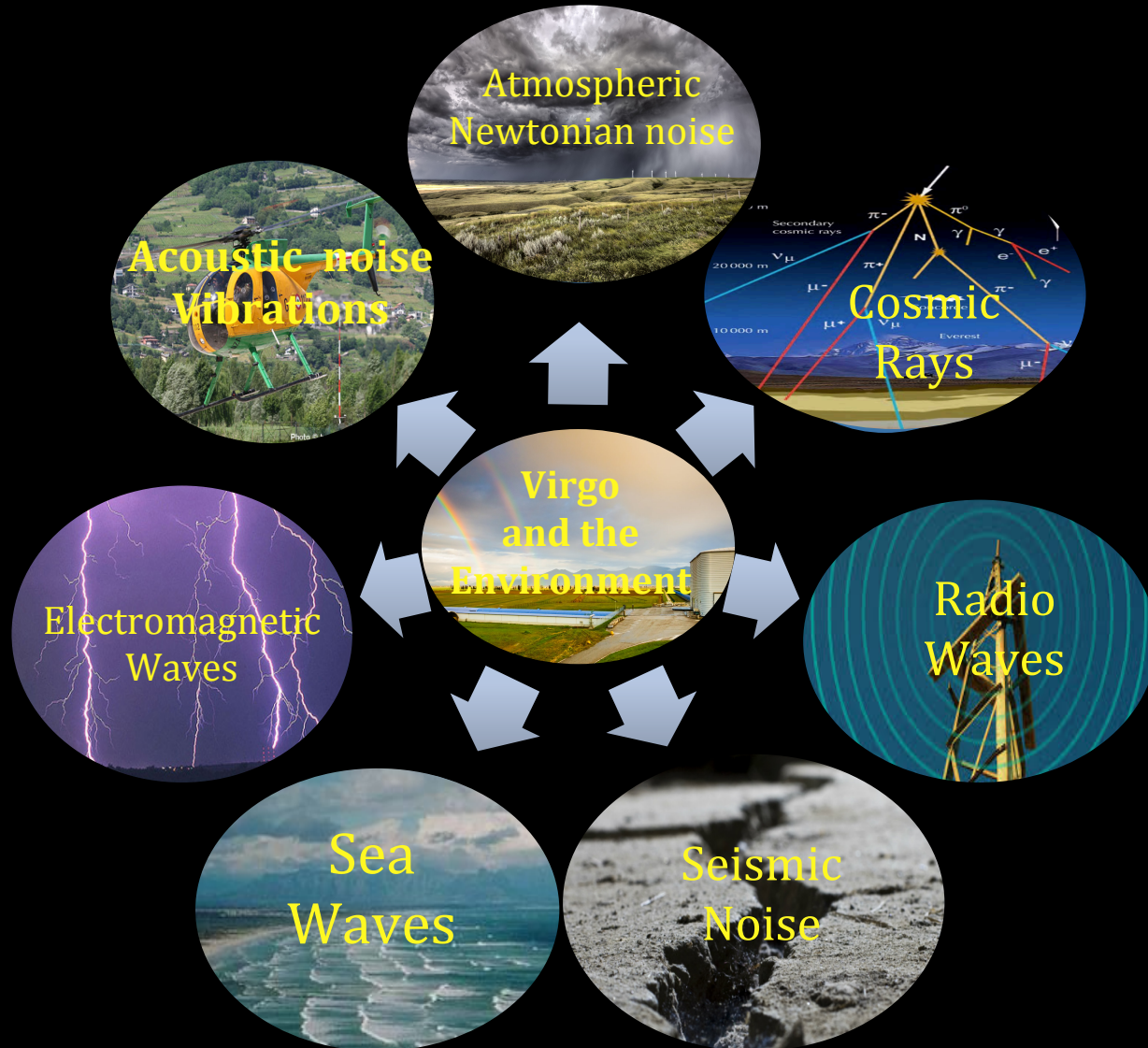




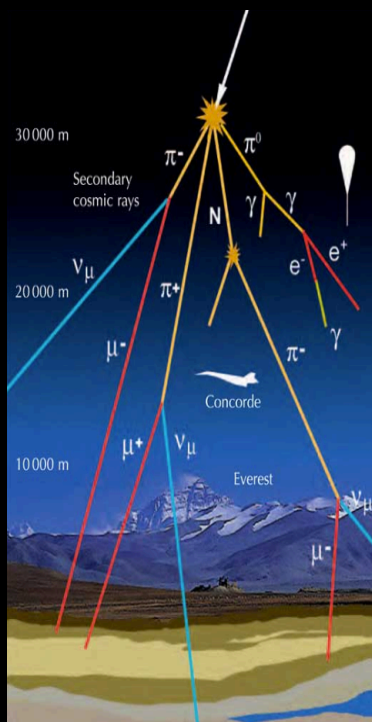
# GW synergies

Virgo well isolated from environment

Increase of sensitivity → challenges → synergies with Geo/Atmospheric Science



# Cosmic rays



Interactions cosmic ray shower ↔ mirror test masses:

- **Elastic interaction**: direct momentum transfer
- **Inelastic interaction**: heating → distortion of mirror surface
- Muons are charged → **charge deposit on mirror** → Coulomb force fluctuations

“burst-like”  
can mimic  
GW event

Braginsky et al. *Notes about noise in GW antennas created by cosmic rays*, 2006 Phys. Lett. A 350,1 arXiv:gr-qc/0509058

❑ Some effect can be observed for  $> 2\text{TeV}$  showers  
 $h \approx 10^{-22}$  (just a few / year)

❑ Certainly of relevance for future 3G detectors  
Acquiring experience now helps!

❑ One muon detector installed at EGO, during O3 science run  
(courtesy of Jacques Marteau – IPN Lyon )

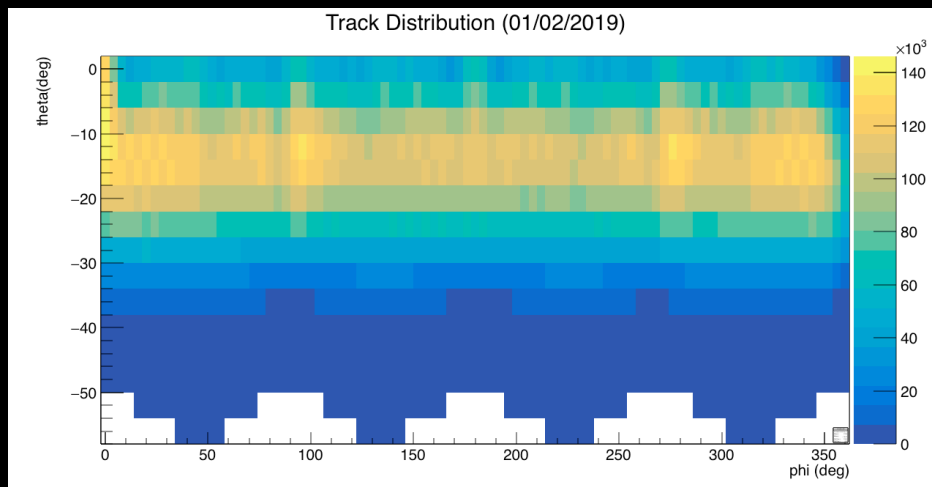
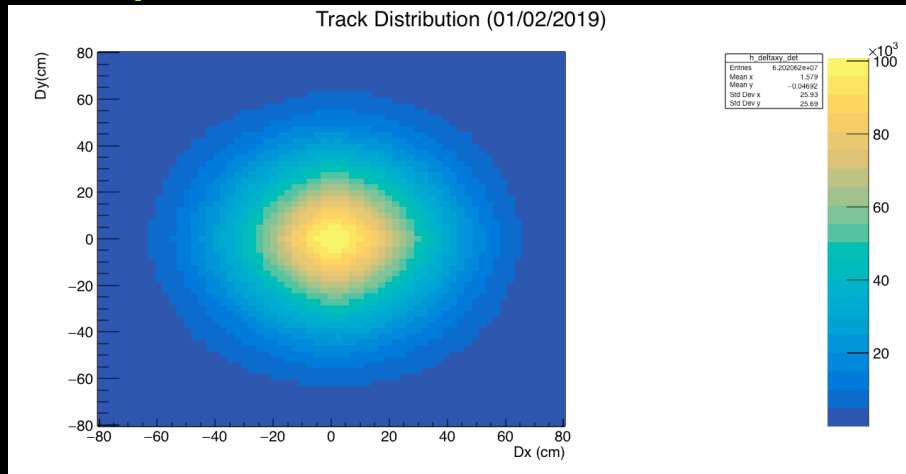
Diaphane Detector at EGO



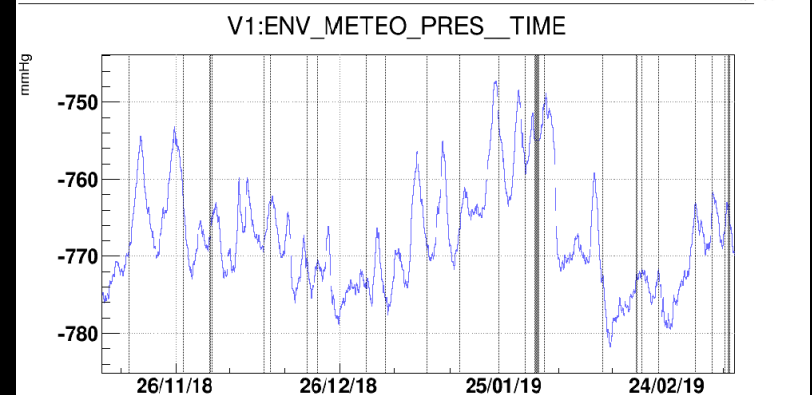
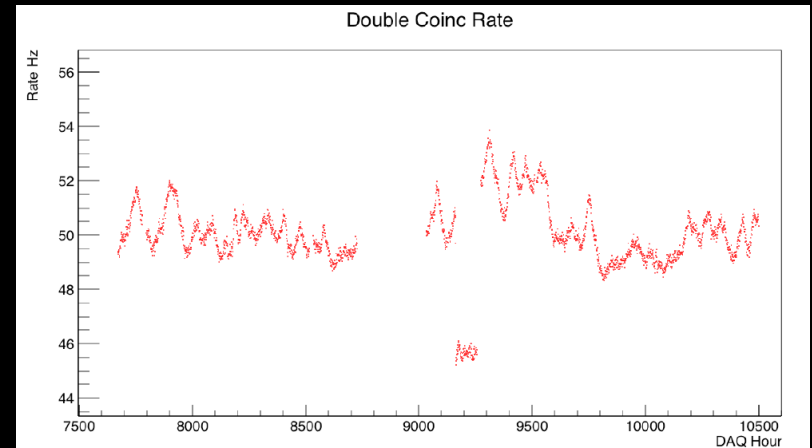
Synergy with Archaeology →

# 3 months of CR data

## Space

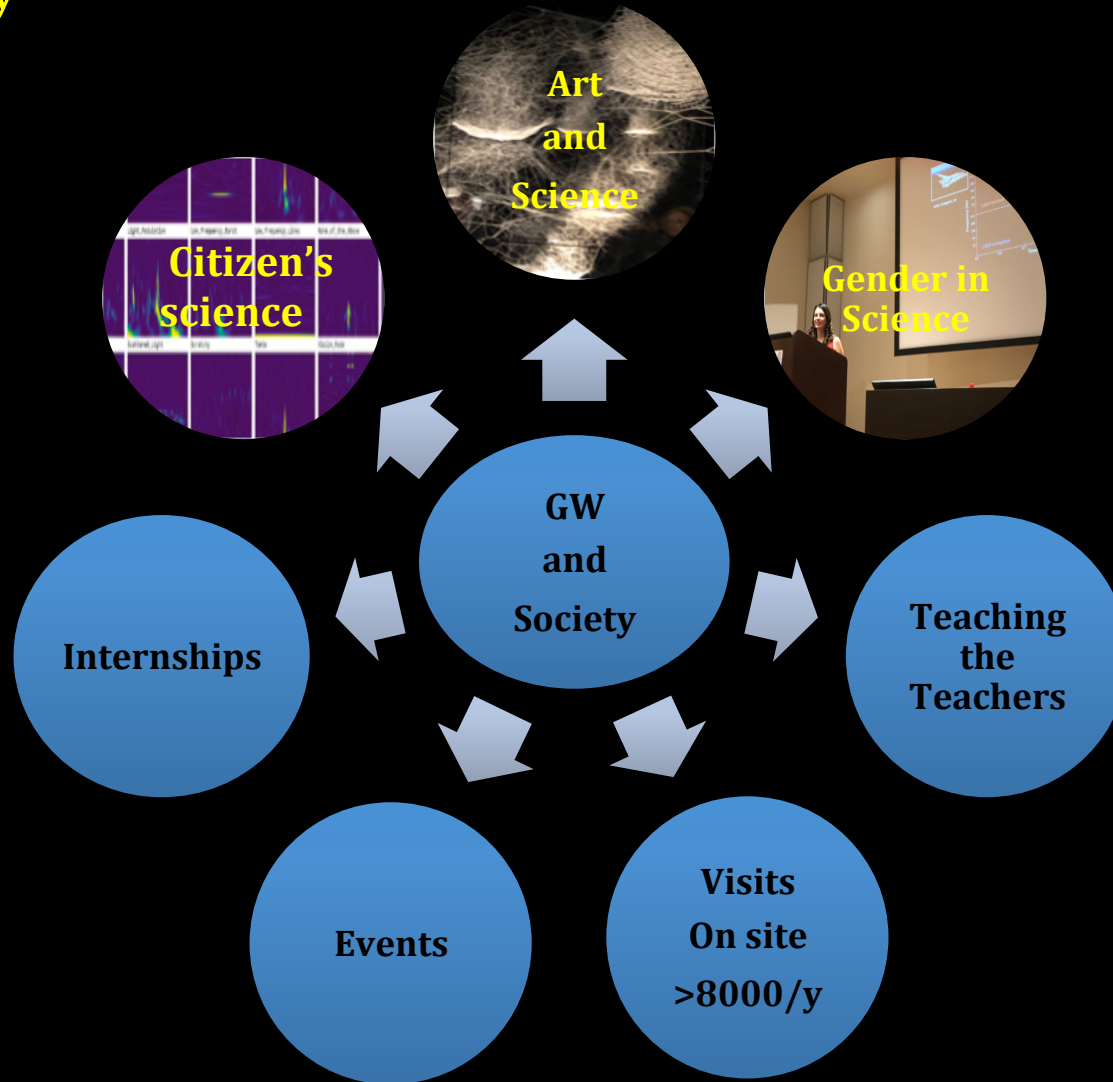


## Time



1226102418.0000 : Nov 13 2018 00:00:00 UTC

# EGO/Virgo and Society





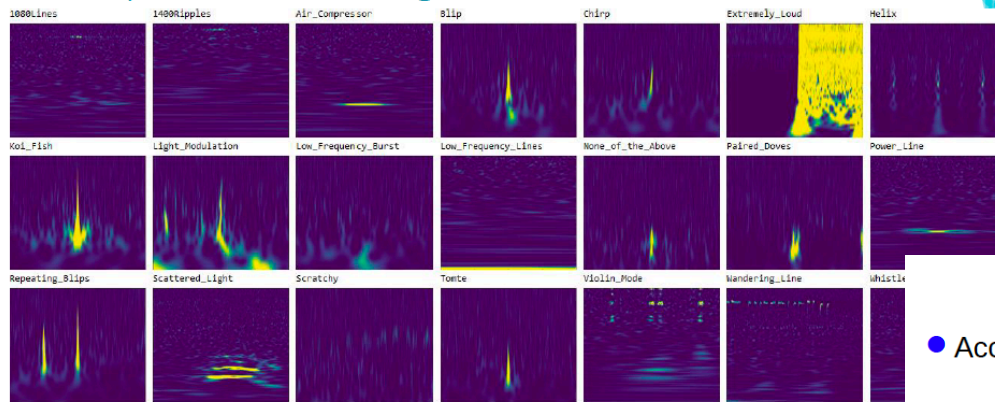
# Art and science



# LIGO and Virgo Citizen's Science : Gravity Spy

<https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/zooniverse/gravity-spy>

## Example of Glitch signals



28/08/2018

EGO EUROPEAN GRAVITATIONAL OBSERVATORY

Also Machine Learning  
and Citizen's Science

## Interactive Glitch Web Catalog

- Accessible online at a EGO machine

Real Time clock (UTC, local, GPS)

Main  
menu

Main  
panel

Sidebar  
With global statistics



**Coming Soon**



**IL RITMO DELLO SPAZIO  
LE LUCI E I SUONI DELL'UNIVERSO  
DA MARCONI ALLE ONDE  
GRAVITAZIONALI**

**THE RHYTHM OF SPACE  
Lights and sounds of the  
Universe  
From Marconi to Gravitational  
waves**

**Ottobre-Novembre 2019  
Museo della Grafica – Palazzo  
Lanfranchi, Pisa**

# EGO and EUROPE

- EGO an APPEC Functional Center
  - Key role for the APPEC contribution to European Strategy for Particle Physics
  - Promoting multi-messenger Physics in Europe from the institutional point of view
  - Start of a common roadmap Astroparticle-Geoscience for large infrastructures and Technology (first APPEC-GEO-8 meeting 11-12 February 2019 in Paris)

## EU programs

- **CURRENT**
  - **G2NET** Machine learning in Astroparticle and Geoscience (coordinator)
  - **ESCAPE** Data analysis, EOSC
  - **FRONTIERS** Outreach and education
- **SUBMITTED (news ca july)**
  - **AHEAD2** for Multimessenger Physics
  - **EU-MMO** for Multimessenger Physics data analysis
  - **REINFORCE** Swafs Citizen's Science (coordinator)

**G2NET** COST ACTION CA17137  
A NETWORK FOR GRAVITATIONAL WAVES, GEOPHYSICS AND MACHINE LEARNING

**1st Conference on Machine Learning for Gravitational Waves, Geophysics, Robotics, Control Systems and MC2 Meeting**  
January 14-16, 2019, EGO (Cascina)

**COST** EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
**EUROPEAN UNION**  
**EGO** EUROPEAN GRAVITATIONAL OBSERVATORY

Chair: E. Cuoco  
Scientific Committee: L. Apolinario, A. Appice, M. Bejger, A. Bertolini, F. Bonsignorio, I. Cordero-Carrión, E. Cuoco, J. Harna, V. Ilie, S. Katsanevas, L. Longo, C. Messenger, A. Trovato  
Organizing Committee: E. Morucci, S. Vydelingum

**Overview**

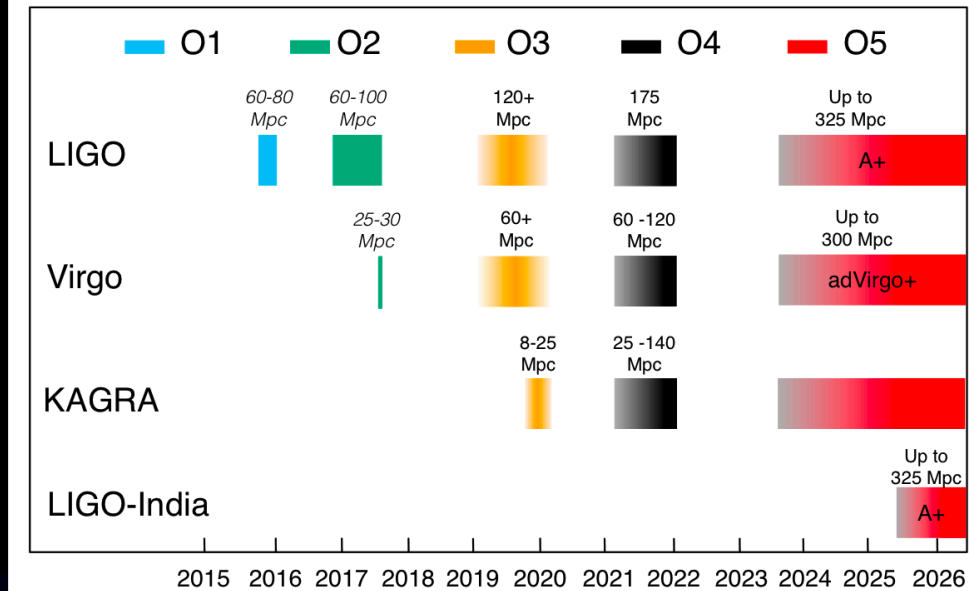
The breakthrough discovery of gravitational waves on September 14, 2015, a triumph of multi-messenger science, techniques drawing from expertise in physics, mathematics, information science and computing. At present, there is a rapidly growing interest in Machine Learning (ML): Deep Learning (DL), classification problems, data mining and visualization and, in general, in the development of new techniques and algorithms for efficiently handling the complex and massive data sets found in what has been coined "Big Data", across a broad range of disciplines, ranging from Social Sciences to Natural Sciences. The rapid increase in computing power at our disposal and the development of innovative techniques for the rapid analysis of data will be vital to the exciting new field of Gravitational Wave (GW) Astronomy on specific topics such as control and feedback systems for next-generation detectors, noise removal, data analysis and data-conditioning tools. The discovery of GW signals from colliding binary black holes (BBH) and the likely existence of a newly observable population of massive, stellar-origin black holes, has made the analysis of low-frequency GW data a crucial mission of GW science. The low-frequency performance of Earth-based GW detectors is largely influenced by the capability of handling ambient seismic noise suppression. This Cost Action aims at creating a broad network of scientists from four different areas of expertise, namely GW physics, Geophysics, Computing Science and Robotics, with a common goal of tackling challenges in data analysis and noise characterization for GW detectors.



The Future

# An international program A+/AdV+/KAGRA/LIGO India The next 10 years

- > x100 sources
- A global international network
- A global Multimessenger network



2015



GEO, Hannover, 600 m



AdV, Cascina, 3 km



~2025

It will operate as part of the  
LIGO Network and Collaboration

## LIGO Scientific Collaboration:

- 1263 collaborators (including GEO)
- 20 countries
- 9 computing centres
- ~1.5 G\$ of total investment

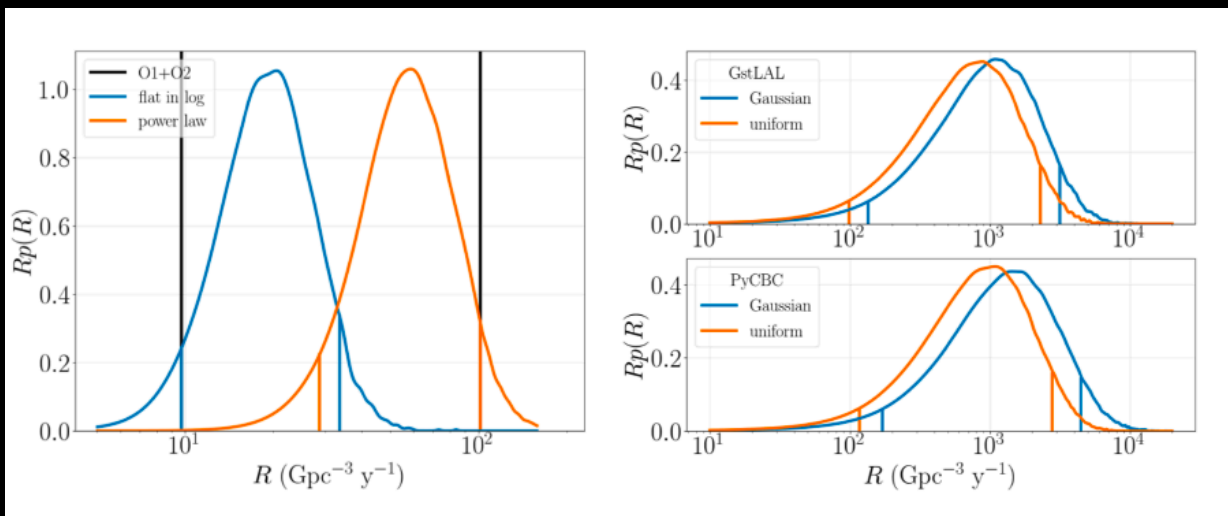
## Virgo Collaboration:

- 343 collaborators
- 6 countries
- 6 computing centres
- ~0.42 G€ of total investment

## KAGRA Collaboration:

- 260 collaborators
- 12 countries
- 5 computing centres
- ~16.4 G¥ of construction costs

# BBH and BNS merger rates



## Current sensitivity : merger rates of

- BNS: 920 [110, 3840] Gpc-3 y-1
- BBH: 53 [9.7, 101] Gpc-3 y-1
- At the end of ADV+/A+ upgrade
  - → x100 sources
- 3G sensitivities
  - → x1000 sources over AdV+/A+

96

## Chapter 7. 3G Multi-messenger Astronomy

Network	N(detected) [yr <sup>-1</sup> ]	Median loc. [sq.deg]	N(<1 sq.deg.) [yr <sup>-1</sup> ]	N(<10 sq.deg.) [yr <sup>-1</sup> ]	N(<100 sq.deg.) [yr <sup>-1</sup> ]
HLV	25	9	0	13	25
HLVKI	51	4	3	44	51
3aLIGO	34	11	1	15	33
1ET+2aLIGO	240	11	5	110	240
1CE+2aLIGO	290	17	4	91	280
3Voy	2500	20	18	550	2300
1ET+2Voy	14000	20	100	2700	13000
1ET+3Voy	19000	12	290	7700	19000
1CE+2Voy	18000	32	110	3000	17000
1CE+3Voy	24000	16	290	7600	24000
1CE+1ET+1Voy	260000	37	1000	28000	240000
1ET+2CE	620000	13	13000	240000	600000
3ET	240000	6	11000	170000	240000
3CE	860000	14	15000	310000	840000

Table 7.1: Detections per year and localization estimates for various 3G configurations. Binary neutron star sources were uniformly distributed in comoving volume. We assume a local co-moving BNS rate of 1000 Gpc<sup>-3</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>.



Also a large  
complementarity with  
space present (ISS,  
AMS,...) and future  
(ATHENA,...)

New infrastructures, new detectors, computing, data access...  
How will it be supported in the construction phase and funded ?  
APPEC highest priority



## Towards the third generation

**ET is an underground 10km long triangular detector configuration capable of achieving a factor of 10 increase in sensitivity (x1000 in detection) (2034)**  
**Two candidate sites: Sardinia, Triangular point Netherlands/Germany/Belgium**

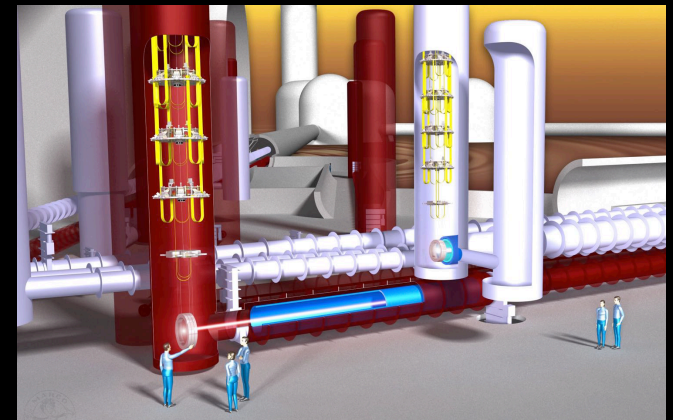
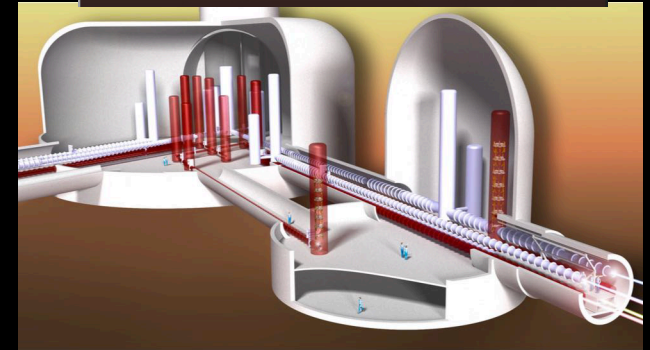
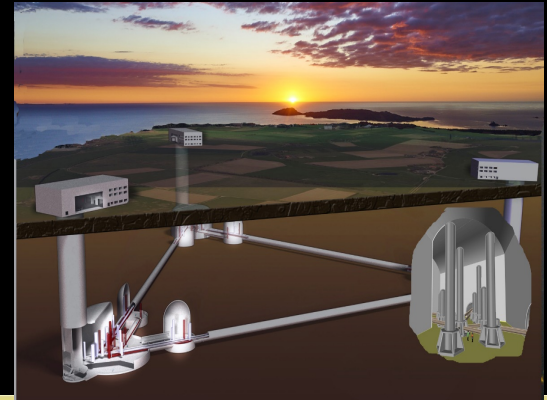


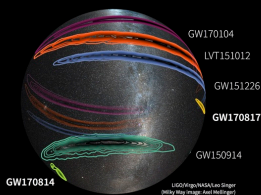
2021-2022 Site selection  
2023-2024 Technical design report  
2025 beginning of the construction  
2030-2031 beginning of the commissioning phase



# The importance of civil infrastructures

- The interlinked sensor network monitoring and mitigating noise of the interferometers is at the avant-garde of the technological front of “smart infrastructures”
- The environmental studies can become a source of innovation in geological and atmospheric matters (early warnings, earth, cloud and sea monitoring). Synergies.
- The 3G civil-infrastructure is a large part (>90%) of the cost of 3G, there are technological, innovation synergies to be developed with other fields (HEP ,  $\nu$ ) with the same concerns of civil infrastructure





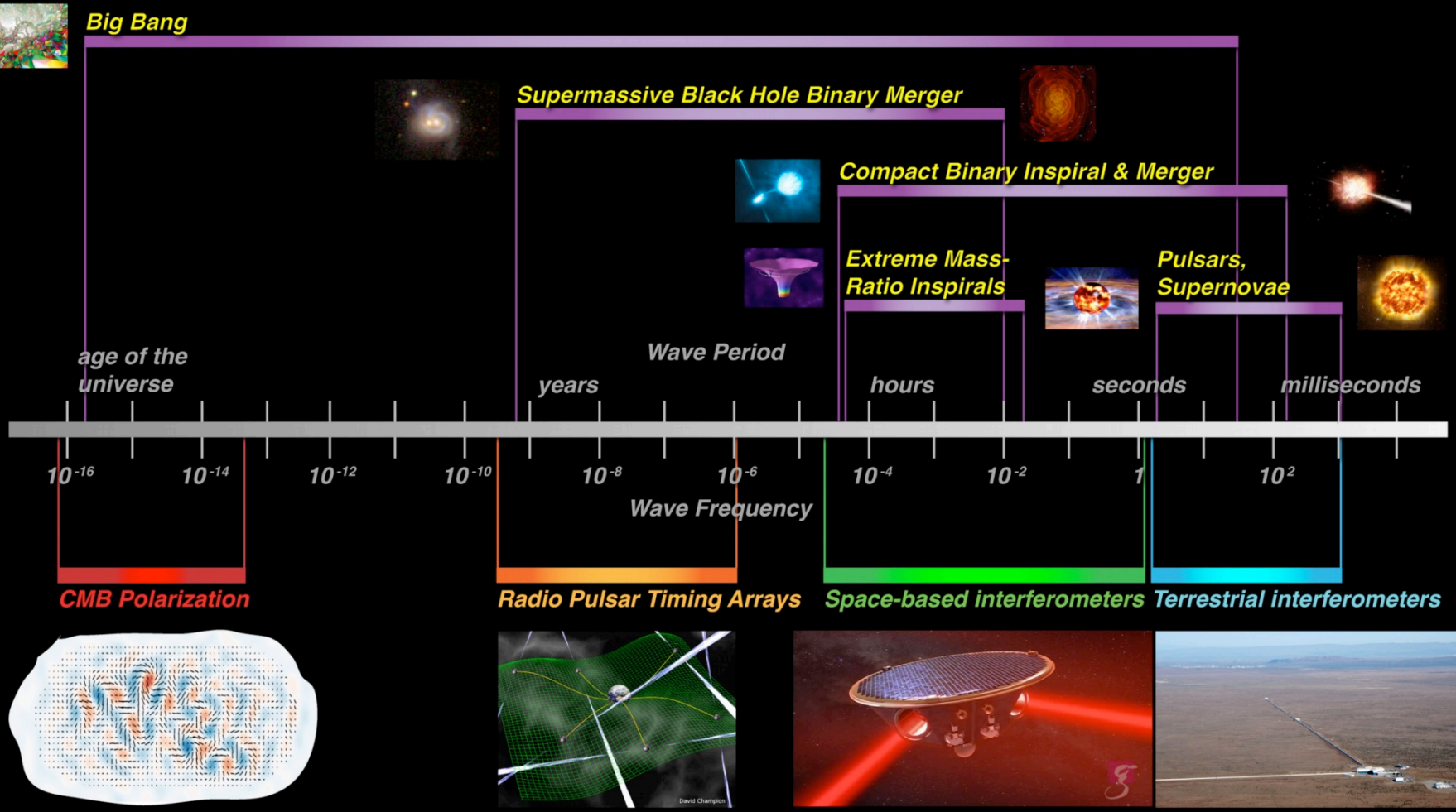
# Gravitational Waves

## Ground-Space complementarity

The Gravitational Wave Spectrum

Sources

Detectors





# Conclusions

- GW address many fields of fundamental science: from Astrophysics and Cosmology to Particle and Nuclear Physics but also and photonic/optomechanics/QM challenges.
- Multi-messenger science has started and GW is a determining partner
- There is a continuous path of upgrades from adV (2017) to ET (2032-34). GW is a field where there is rare continuity between observation, upgrade and design of a new infrastructure.
  - But, the proper pace has to be kept in the process
- There is a rich and developing field of synergies with Geosciences and Atmospheric sciences
- GW Computing is at the fore-front of recent developments
- There is a great potential of outreach/education/engagement , or societal impact accompanying these developments and it is an enabling element in the above policy