Gravitational waves: the new quest



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EHEP Karyashala MNIT, Jaipur July 16, 2021

Einstein's Gravitation

Matter tells space-time how to curve, and Space-time tells matter how to move.

Matter in motion Space-time ripples fluctuations that propagate as Gravitational waves (GW)

In GR, as in EM, GW travel at the speed of light (i.e., mass-less) , are transverse and have two states of polarization.

 A major qualitatively unique prediction beyond Newton's gravity

Now directly verified !!!



Discovery of the century

ong, long time ago, in a galaxy far, far away ... a Billion light years away

Messengers at light-speed brought this news to Earth on September 14, 2015

Discovery of the century



Hat trick

- Direct Detection of Gravitational Waves
- Direct Detection of Blackhole

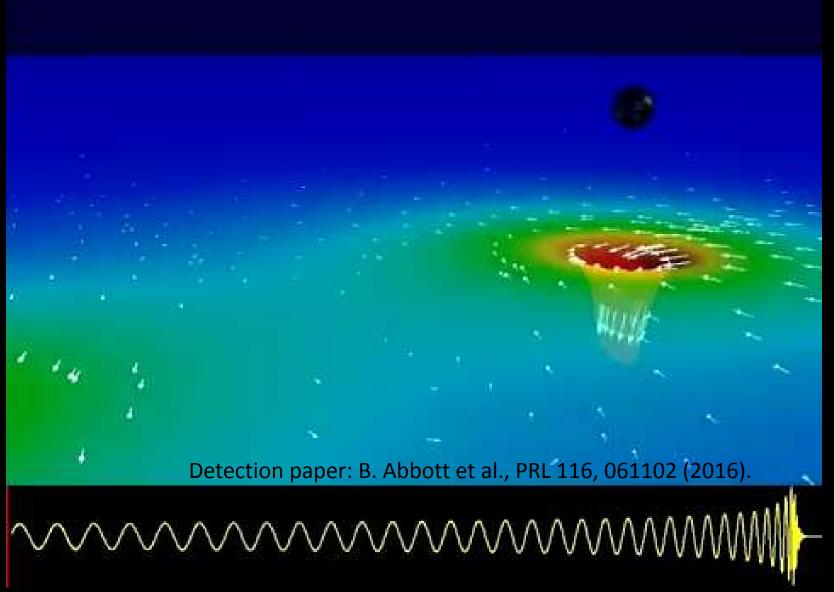
• First Detection of a Blackhole Binary System

- Black hole 'ring-down'. C. V. Vishveshwara Nature (1971).
- S. Dhurandhar and B. Sathyaprakash laid the foundation for data analysis(1991).
- Blanchet et al. + Bala lyer laid the foundations of source modeling (1995).

HANFORD, WASHINGTON LIVINGSTON, LOUISIANA

Black Coalescence revealed

Caltech Cornell Simulation



Physics at the Extreme

Bihar

Jharkhand

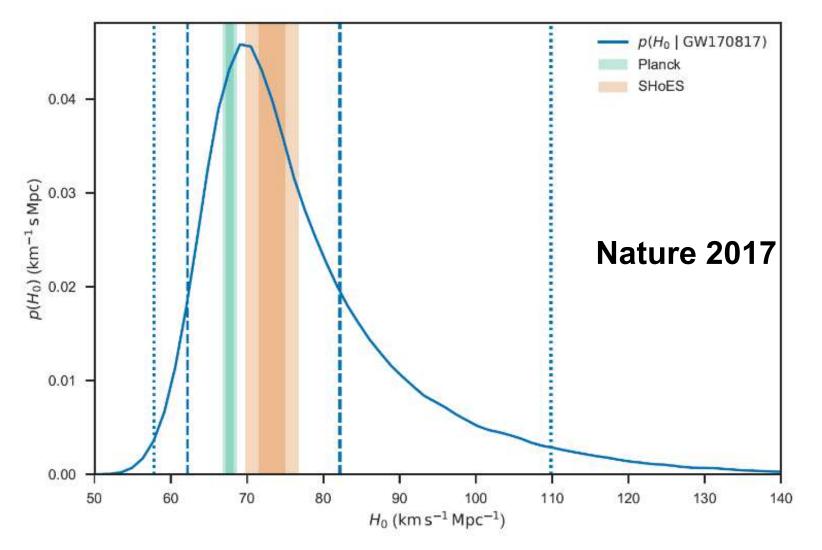
West Benga

Adalamiterari

Rafasthan **3 Solar mass** converted to GW energy in 0.2 seconds!!! ~10⁵⁶ergs/sec **[10⁴⁹watts]** More energetic than any electromagnetic phenomena!!! Luminosity equivalent to EM emission all stars in the universe !!!



... and GW Cosmology First measurement of Hubble's constant GW observations



... and providing **Cosmic answer** tn the Alchemist's quest for gold



Detecting gravitational waves from a neutron star merger allows us to find out more about the structure of these unusual objects.

time, and gives us a new way to

infer its age.

each other.

of a city but with at least the mass of the sun, collided with



This multimessenger event provides confirmation that neutron star mergers can produce short gamma ray bursts.



The observation of a kilonova allowed us to show that neutron star mergers could be responsible for the production most of the heavy elements, like gold, in the universe.



Observing both electromagnetic and gravitational waves from the event provides compelling evidence that gravitational waves travel at the same speed as light.

GW170817 Binary neutron star merger A LIGO / Virgo gravitational wave detection with associated electromagnetic events observed by over-12:41:04 UTC A gravitational wave from a binary neutron star merger is detected. gravitational wave signal Two neutron stars, each the size

gamma ray burst

A short gamma ray burst is an intense beam of gamma ray radiation which is produced just after the merger.

kilonova

Decaying neutron-rich material creates a glowing kilonova, producing heavy metals like gold and platinum.

radio remnant.

As material moves away from the merger it produces a shockwave in the interstellar medium - the tenuous material between stars. This produces emission which can last for years.

+ 2 seconds A gamma ray burst is detected.

+10 hours 52 minutes

A new bright source of optical light is detected in a galaxy called NGC 4993, in the constellation of Hydra.

+11 hours 36 minutes Infrared emission observed.

+15 hours Bright ultraviolet emission detected.

+9 davs X-ray emission detected.

> +16 days Radio emission detected.



130 million light years

Distance

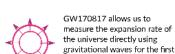
Discovered 17 August 2017

Neutron star merger



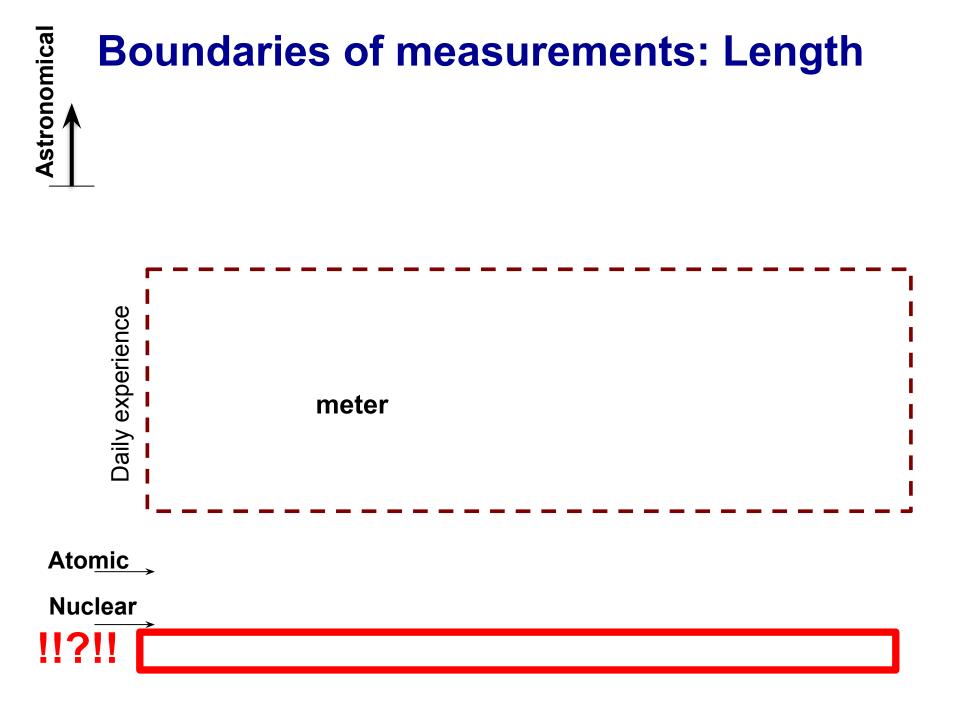


70 observatories.





Peak strain $\Delta L/L$: 10⁻²¹ $\begin{array}{c} Maximum \\ displacement \ \Delta L: \end{array}^{2 \times 10^{-18}} \end{array}$ m Size of Hydrogen Atom: 5.3×10^{-11} m Size of Hydrogen Nucleus: 8×10^{-16} m

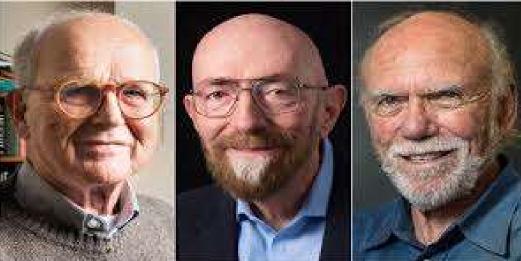




Nobel Prizes 2017

alfred Valel-

2017 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS



Rainer Weiss Barry C. Barish Kip S. Thorne

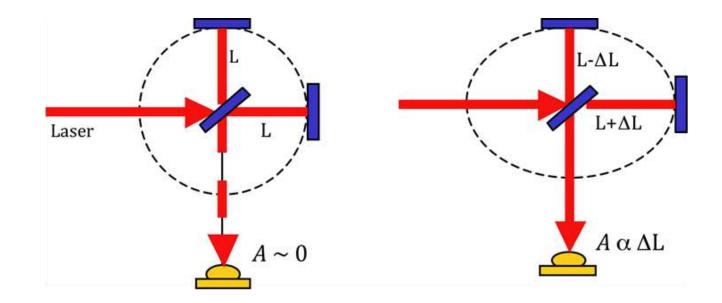




- LIGO discovery paper has 37 authors from 9 Indian institutions,
- About 100 Indian researchers in the Intl. LIGO Science Collab.

Direct Detection of Gravitational Waves

$$\Delta L \sim 10^{-20} \, m / \sqrt{Hz}$$



LIGO

LIGO

Hanford

Washington USA

4 kms





Large scale ultra-high Vacuum enclosure



Ultra-sensitive Laser interferometer: Optics





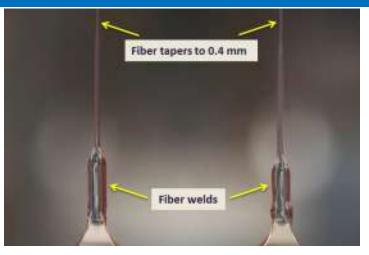
- Large size
 - 40 kg, 34 cm
- Small figure error
 - 0.15 nm
- Low absorption
 - 0.5 ppm
- Lower coating thermal
 noise

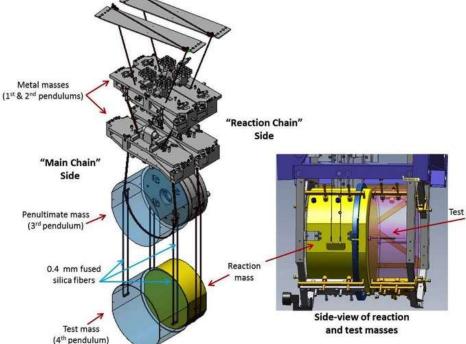
- Surface specs (λ /3000) : **100 x** best telescope optics
- Indian laboratories industry is now be challenged to achieve on small scale, e.g., RRCAT 10m prototypes
 - Technology for such mirror useful for high optical metrology and other specialized applications

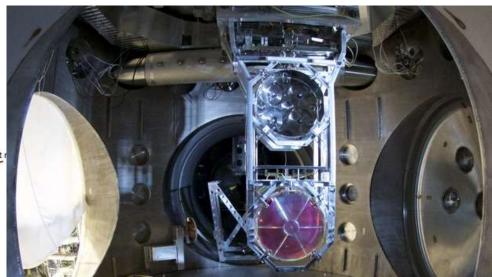
Ultra-sensitive Laser interferometer: Suspension

Mechanical Q~10⁸

Seismic isolation ~10¹²







Isolation

Ultra-Stable narrow line-width Laser

- Designed and contributed by Albert Einstein Institute, Germany
- higher power continuous (to beat down photon shot noise)
 - **180W** (narrow sub kHz line width)
- High stability
 - intensity (parts per billion) and frequency stability (mHz)

Unique globally.

Advanced LIGO laser has spurred RRCAT, IITs and IISER groups to plan development of similar laser capability

Multiple applications of narrow line width laser : Freq time stand, precision metrology, Quantum key distribution, high sensitivity seismic sensors (geo sc.), coherence LIDAR (atm sc.),

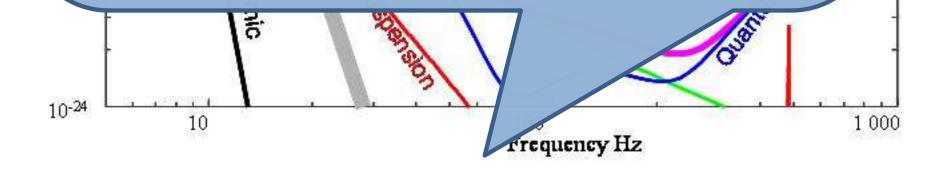


"Quantum measurements" further improvement via squeezed light: Potential technology spin-offs will impact quantum computing and

quantum key distribution (QKD) for secure communications.

New ground for optics and communication technology in India + Cold atom labs, Precision force measurements,....

High Potential to draw the best Indian UG students, typically interested in theoretical physics, into experimental science !!!





Approved by Union Cabinet on Feb 17, 2016 Now, Site acquired & in construction phase







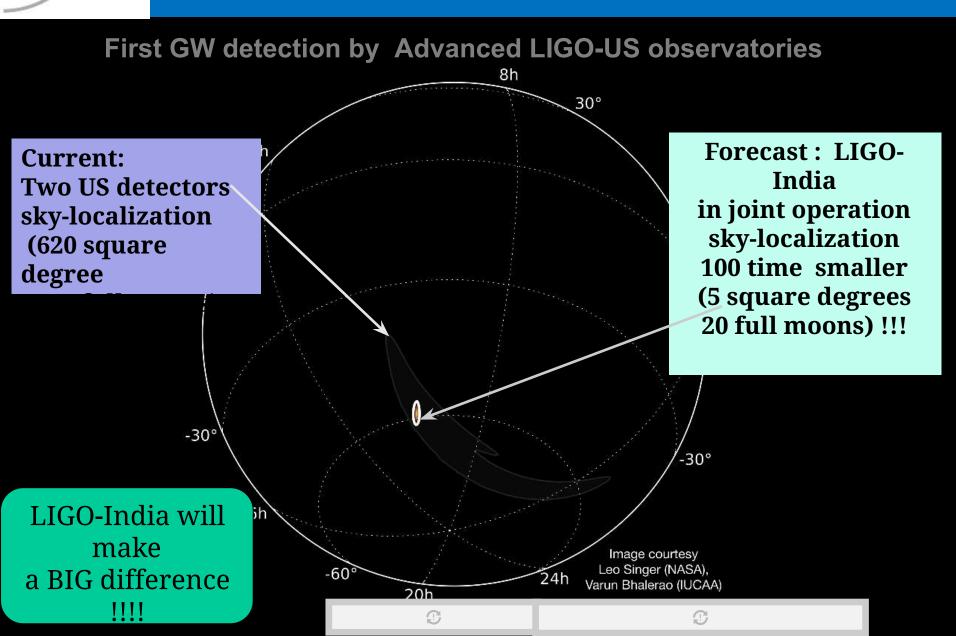
LIGO-India : Indian quest underway



The LIGO-India Advantage

LIGO

INDIA





Funding agencies: NSF (USA) and jointly DAE(India) & DST(India)

Institutions: LIGO Laboratories, Caltech & MIT (USA), LIGO-India: IPR, IUCAA, RRCAT, DCSEM (India)

Proposed Indian commitment

- Construction and Operation of an Advanced LIGO Gravitiational-wave observatory on Indian soil in collaboration with the LIGO Laboratory
- Infrastructure including 8 km of UHV system (10 million litres) with controls, installation of detector, as well as, the build up the team to build and operate the observatory.

Proposed US commitment

- The key hardware components of an advanced LIGO detector (80M USD) + facility design, open technology provided by LIGO-USA.
- Close technology collaboration.



Setup, commission & operate by India By lead institutes: IUCAA (UGC), IPR (DAE), RRCAT(DAE) IUCAA is the key science stakeholder

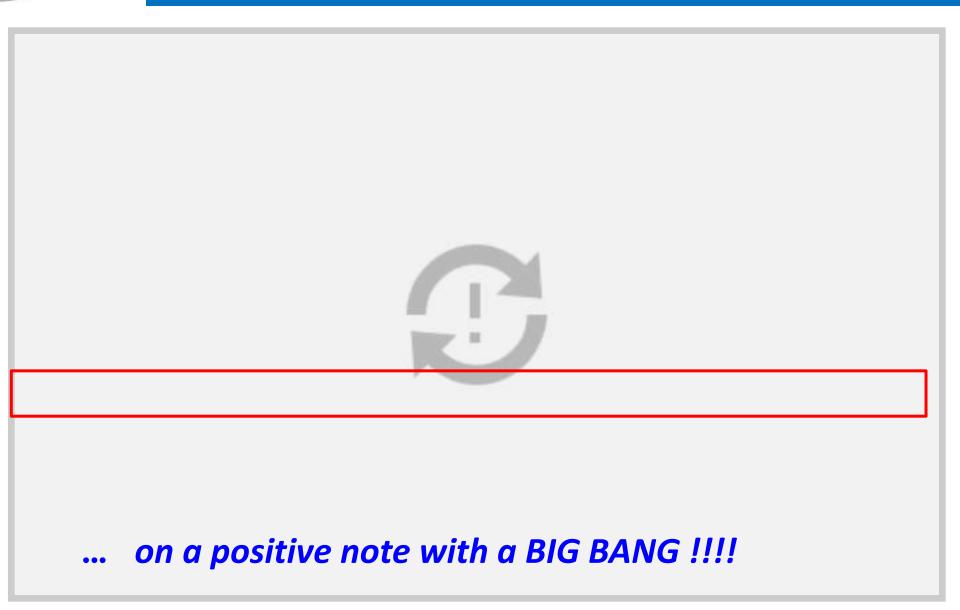
LIGO-India: Allow full exploitation of *Gravitational-wave* observations

as integral part of Multi-messenger astronomy

- High end frontier Technology
 Transformational for Indian hi-tech capabilities
 in photonics, lasers, controls systems & vacuum
- Strategic Indian Geographical & Demographic advantage
 Implies Global cooperation, not competition
- Research opportunity at home for UG & PG students of S&T
 Implies possibility for extensive HRD and training in frontier areas



LIGO-India 'in principle' Approval By Indian Union cabinet on Feb 17, 2016



LIGO-India: Indo-US MoU signed

Indo-US MOU between Department of Atomic Energy & Department of Science &Tech., India and National Science Foundation, USA signed on March 31, 2016 at Washington DC in the personal presence of Hon. Prime Minister of India

LIGO

NDIA



LIGO-India

Continued attention at top-level and recognized nationwide



PM applauds GW community

Narendra Modi Cinarendramodi - 23h These scientists have been awarded for detection of gravitational waves, an exceptional scientific accomplishment.

1.58

Narendra Modi @narendramodi - 23h

Congratulations to the Indian scientists who are among the recipients of the Special Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics.

13 2.4K 🐨 5.7K ***



LIGO

INDIA

PMO India 2 @PMOIndia · 4h

Mar. 16, 2018: PM at Indian Science Congress

Our Government has already given the go-ahead to establish 3rd LIGO detector in the country. It will expand our knowledge in basic sciences in the areas of lasers, light waves & computing. I am told that our scientists are tirelessly working towards making this a reality: PM

♀ 57 1, 247 ♡ 821 ⊵

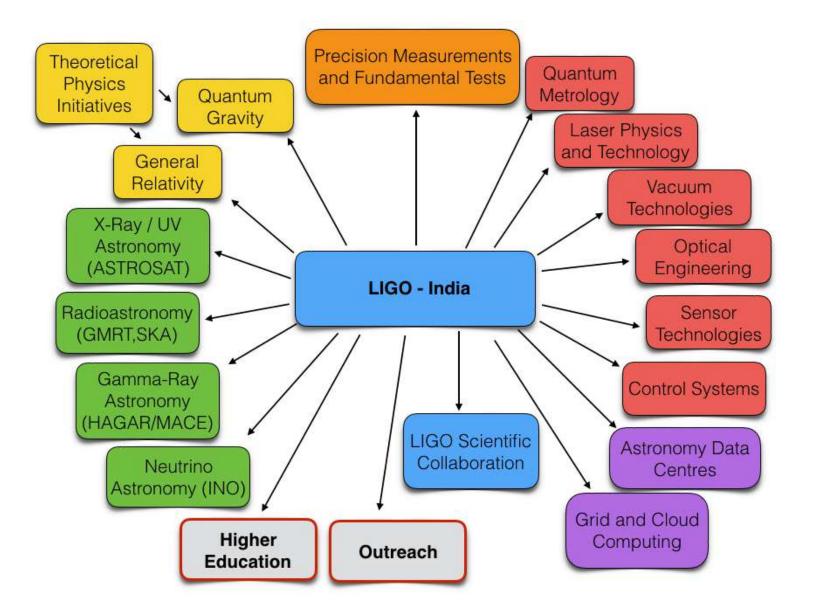


LIGO-India

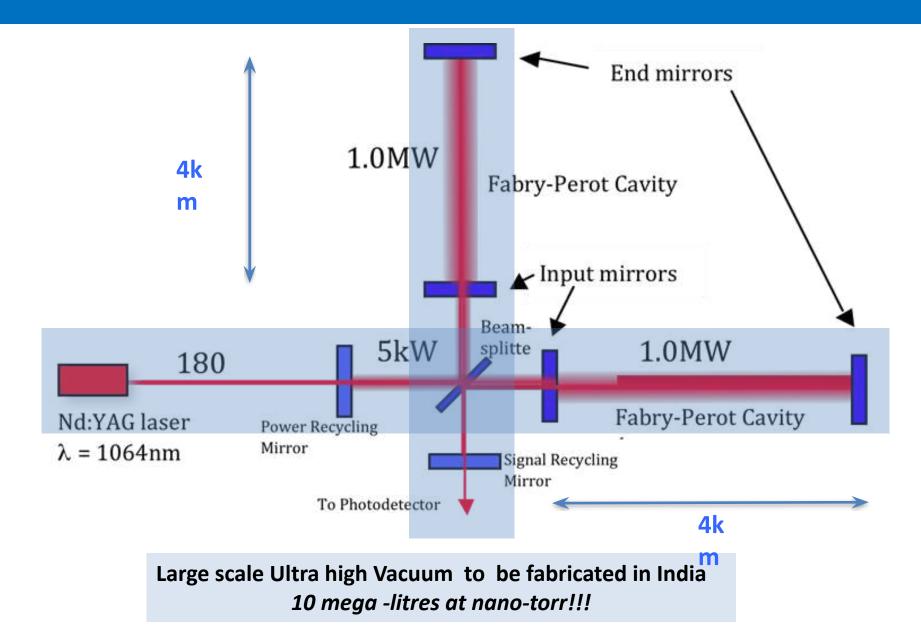


Engineering concept design of LIGO-India at the site.[Courtesy : Tata Consulting Engineers, India]Terrain data obtained from from SAC, ISRO28

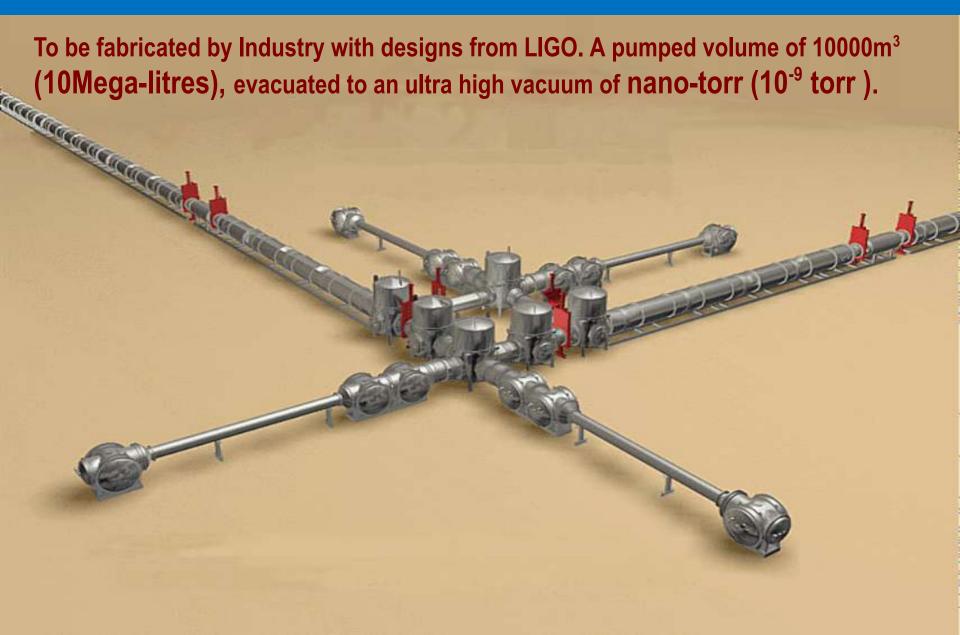
LIGO Highly Multi-disciplinary Astro⁺⁺

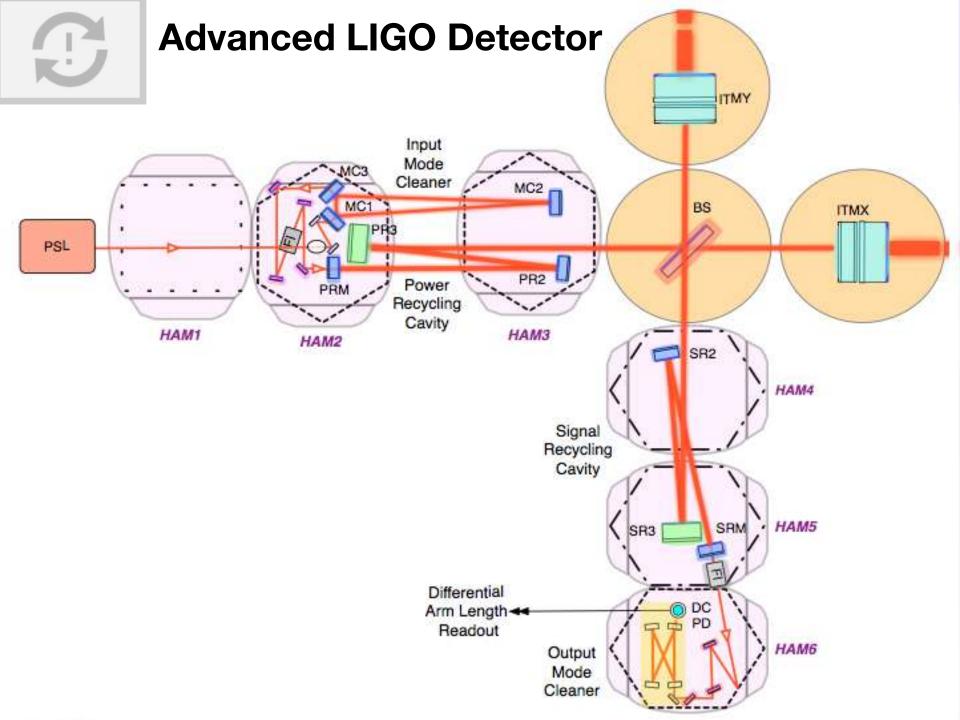


Schematic of Advanced LIGO detectors



Large scale ultra-high Vacuum enclosure

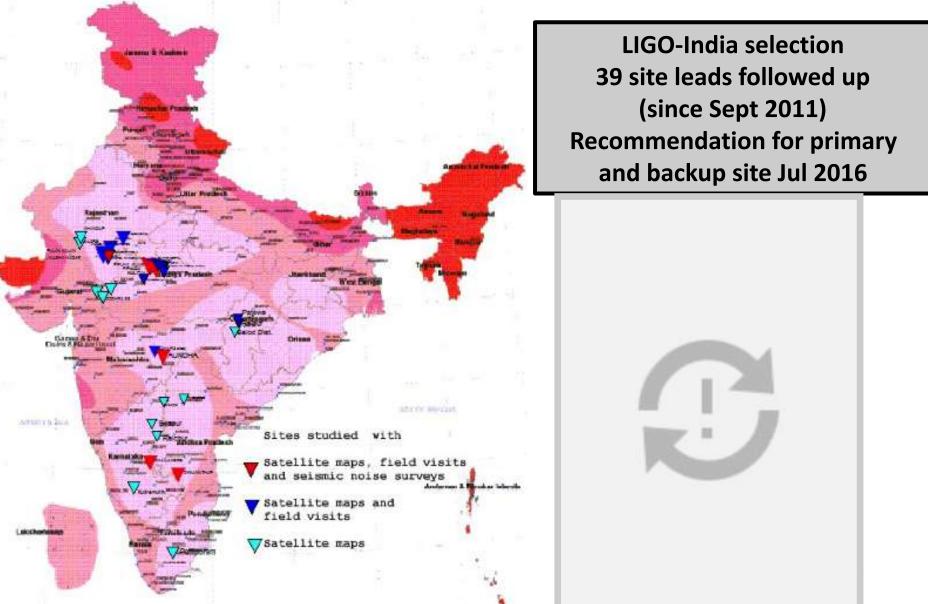






LIGO-India Site search



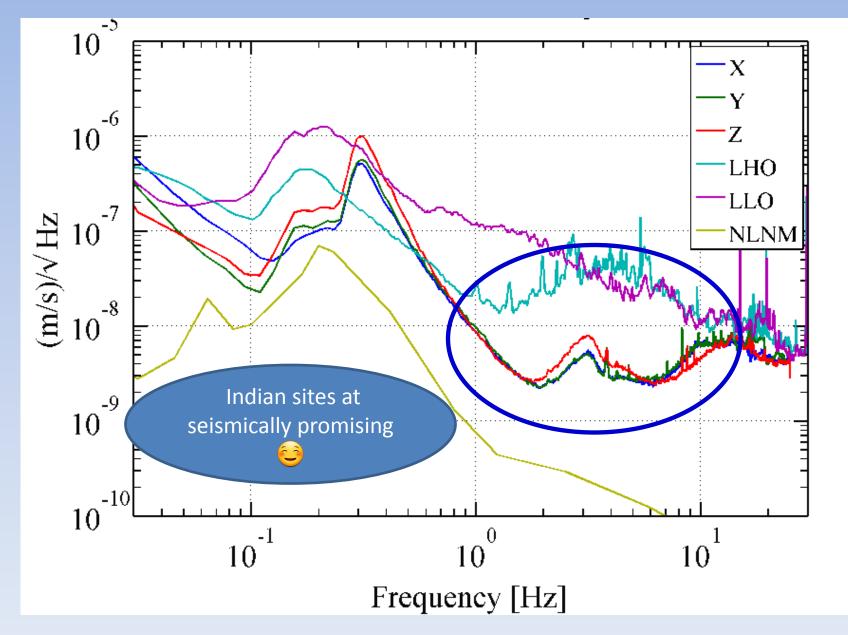




LIGO-India Site Selection

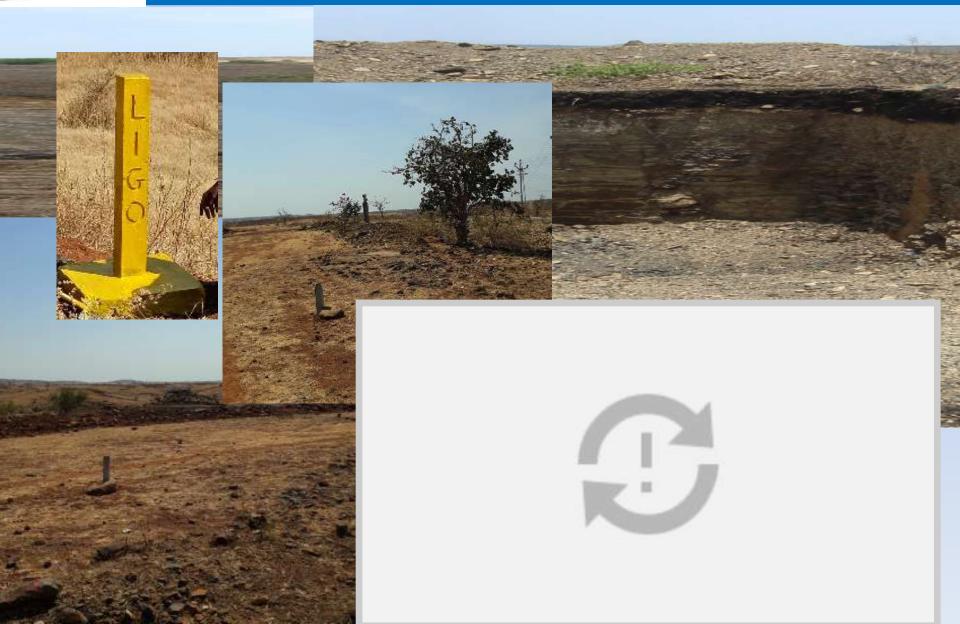


Preliminary Seismic Survey





LIGO-India site



LIGO-India Science buildup

Series of meetings at IUCAA to build LI S&T community 1st meeting: Aug 16-18, 2016 2nd meeting: Dec 19-21, 2016 3rd meeting: Mar 27-28, 2017 4th meeting: May 15-16, 2017

Giles Hammon

International experts:

LIGO

Rana Adhikari (Caltech US), Giles Hammond (Glasgow UK), Kiwamu Izumi (LIGO-Hanford US), Brian Lantz (Stanford U, US), David McClelland (ANU, Aus.), Benno Willke (AEI-Hannover, Germany) Brett Shapiro (Stanford U., US) Andreas Friese (U. Birmingham, UK) Peter Saulson (Syracuse Univ.) B.S. Stathyprakash (Penn State U.) L. Singer (NASA Goddard)

Indian Institutions: IUCAA, IPR, RRCAT, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IISER Pune, IISER Tvm, IISER Kolkata, TIFR Mumbai, TIFR Hyderabad, ICTS-TIFR, Physical Research Lab. , National Physical Laboratory, Univ. of Pune & Nanded, SINP Kolkata, ...

Emerging Research themes

- **Squeezed light technology:** US LIGO observatories will soon introduce squeezed light in the vacuum port to improve SNR. LI needs concrete plans for early implementation. [Expected partners: RRCAT, IIT Delhi, IISER Pune, ...]
- **Improved Mirror coating :** Thermal noise of the mirror coatings are expected to become the limiting source of noise in the mid frequency band. LI must participate in this global challenge with LSC [Expected partners: SINP, TIFR Hyderabad, ...]
- Advanced Optics & Laser technology: Fiber based approach to High power stabilised laser solutions, future cryogenic silicon optics, scatter losses in mirrors in squeezed light cavities, etc. [RRCAT, IIT Madras, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IISER Kolkata ...].
- **Mitigation Newtonian Gravity noise:** Direct gravitational coupling between moving ground mass and the test masses, a.k.a., Newtonian Noise (NN). Precise measurements of seismic waves, modeling to employ online/offline adaptive noise cancellation techniques [IUCAA, IIT Hyderabad,..]
- Wind loading noise on LIGO-India building structure: Variable tilt introduces on the building foundation to strong gusts of wind [DCSEM, IUCAA, BITS Hyderabad, IPR, ...].
- **Data Analysis, Source & detector modeling & GW Astronomy:** Science extraction, Detector characterization, end to end modeling of interferometer and subsystems, EM followup and multi-messenger A&A

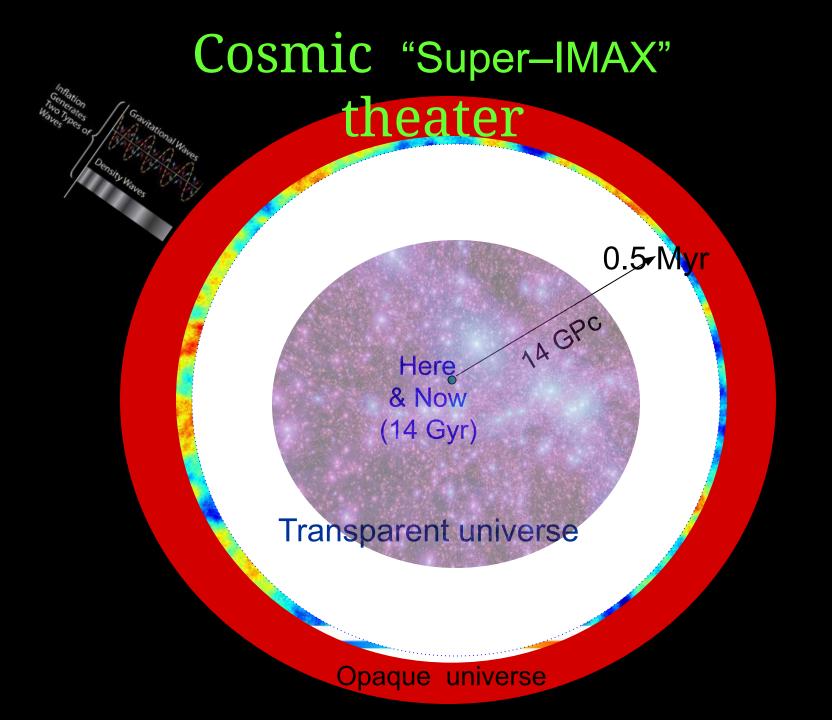
Four windows of GW Astronomy in the next 15 years

Opened 2016



?????

Courtesy: Kip Thorne



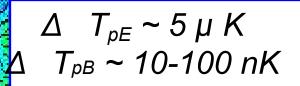




CMB Anisotropy & Polarization

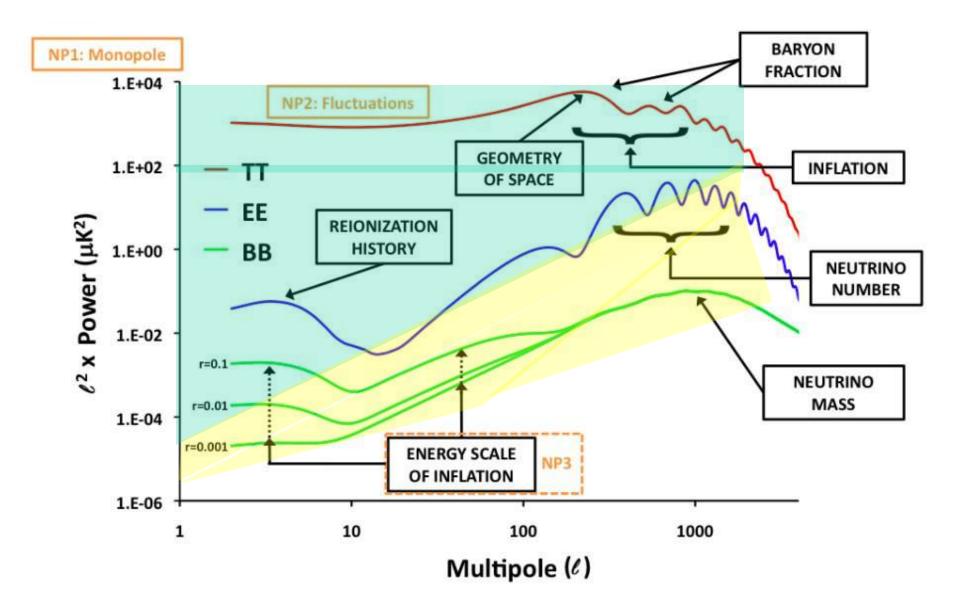
CMB temperature

 $-200 \,\mu \,K < \Delta \,T < 200 \,\mu \,K \\ \Delta \,T_{rms} \sim 70 \mu \,K$



Whorl patterns in polarization are tell-tale signature of Promordial gravitational waves

Cosmic Information in CMB



Quest for Primordial Gravitational waves

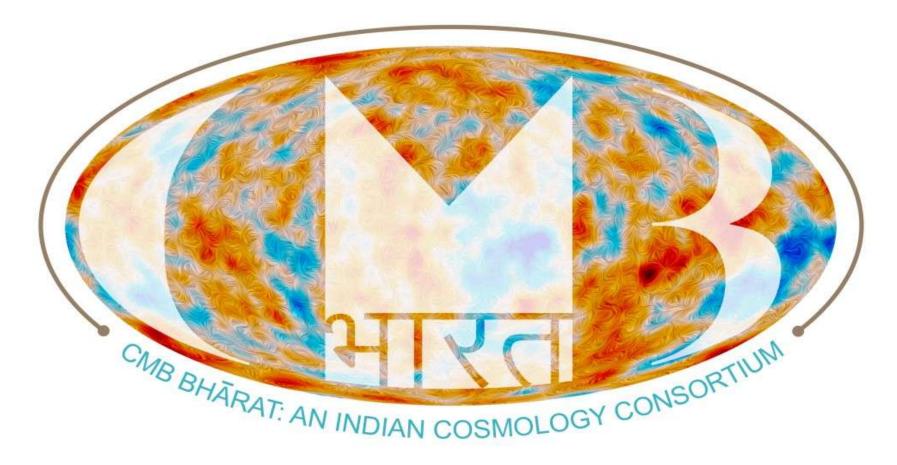
- **A "near-ultimate" CMB polarisation survey** (2µK.arcmin sensitivity, 22 bands in 60-900 GHz)
- Enhanced spectral characterisation (FT Spectrometer: 36-3000 GHz, sensitivity 100x FIRAS)
- Observatory mode (2 years) after survey (4 years)

Scientific promise

- Reveal signature of quantum gravity and ultra-HEP in the very early universe
- Improve probe of cosmological model by a factor of > 10 million
- Map all dark matter and most baryons in the observable universe
- Neutrino physics: number of species, total mass and hierarchy.
- Unique probe of 'entire' (z<2 x10⁶) thermal history of the universe

CMB-Bharat: a new Indian quest

A Proposal to ISRO on April 16, 2018.



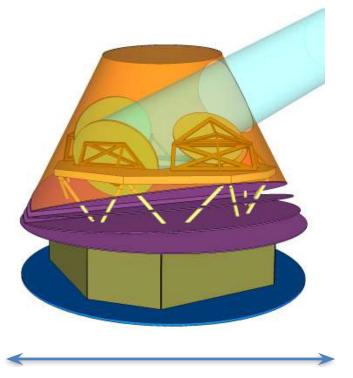
CMB-Bharat: a new quest

- CMB-Bharat: Cross-institutional Indian cosmology consortium
 Set up formally on Jan 9th at ISRO HQ meet
 ~ 90 members from ~15 institutions/laboratories & growing
- Meeting organized at ISRO-HQ on Jan 8-9, 2018 to demonstrate an Indian community capable of taking on the science.
- Meeting of ESA-CORE proposal PI & co-PI with Director, SSPO, ISRO in Oct 2018 to explore joint collaboration.
- ISRO announcement of opportunity (AO) for Astronomy missions & payloads
- Proposal by CMB-Bharat to ISRO on Apr 16, 2018.

CMB-Bharat S/c Specs.

4.0

В



≈ 4.4 m

- Total wet mass ≈ 2.0 tons
- Diameter ≈ 4.4 meter
- Height ≈ 4.0 meter
- Power $\approx 2 \text{ KW}$
- "Adjustments are possible.

Well suited for a GSLV Mk-III launch towards a Sun-Earth L2 orbit



CMB-Bharat Payload



A multifaceted frontier science and astronomy mission

- map sky temperature, linear polarization (~60-1000 GHz),
- spectrum (~30-3000 GHz)
- unprecedented sensitivity, accuracy and angular resolution.

CMB-Bharat: Orbit and scanning

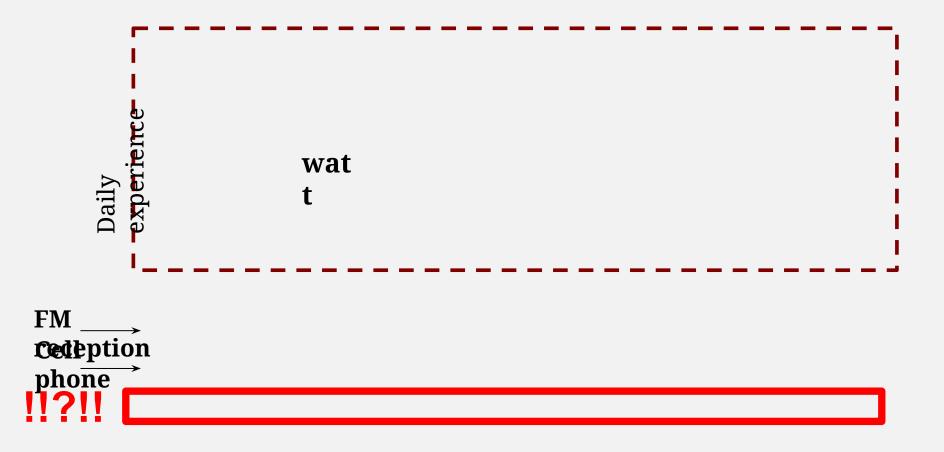


Challenges : - orbitography

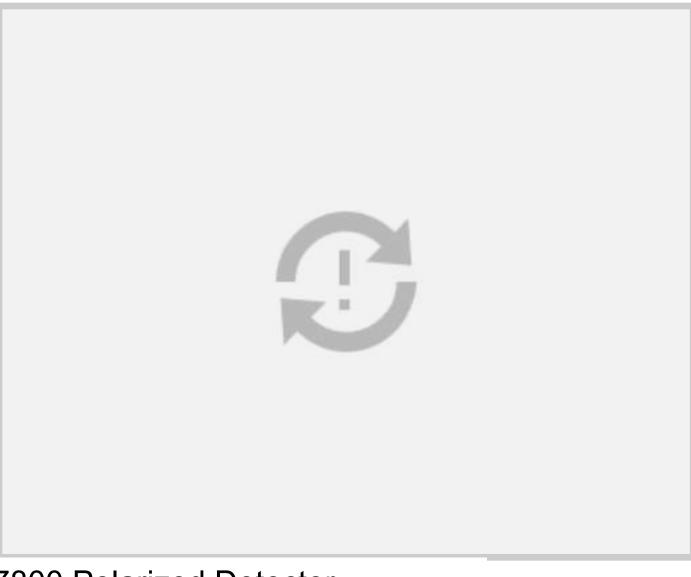
- pointing accuracy ≈ 10'
- pointing reconstruction $\approx 10"$
- Data flow : \approx 1 to 8 Mb/s (100 Gb/day)

Boundaries of measurements: Power

Astronomical: Solar 10²⁶watts



CMB-Bharat Focal Plane



7800 Polarized Detector channels

3rd generation CMB space mission Planck launched 2009

4th generation CMB space mission

CMB-Bharat

Thank you !!!

LVM3.X

ND

A

SRO