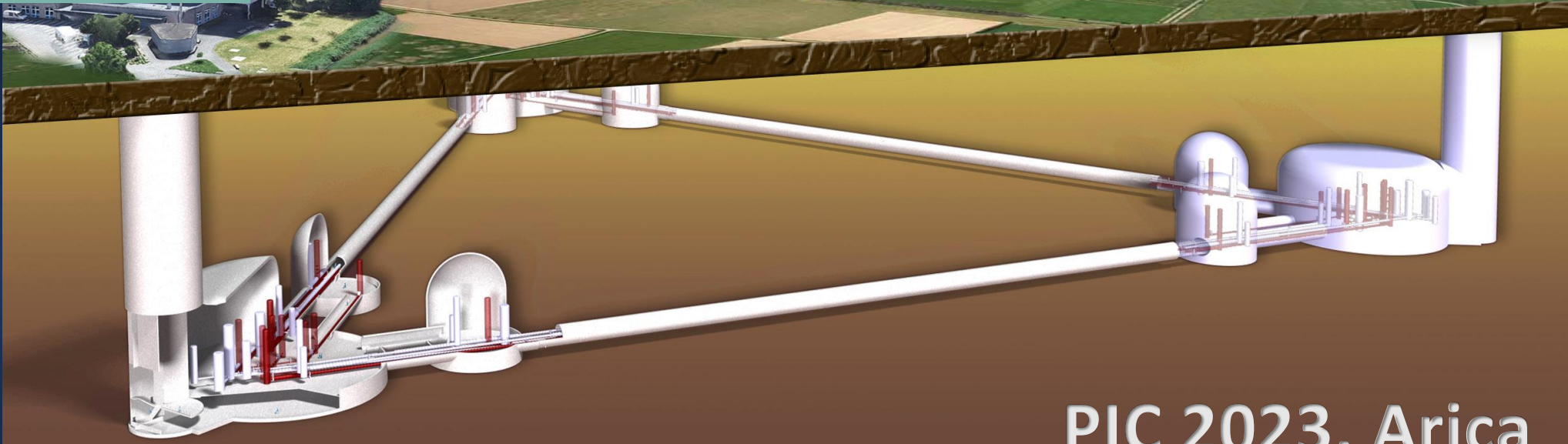


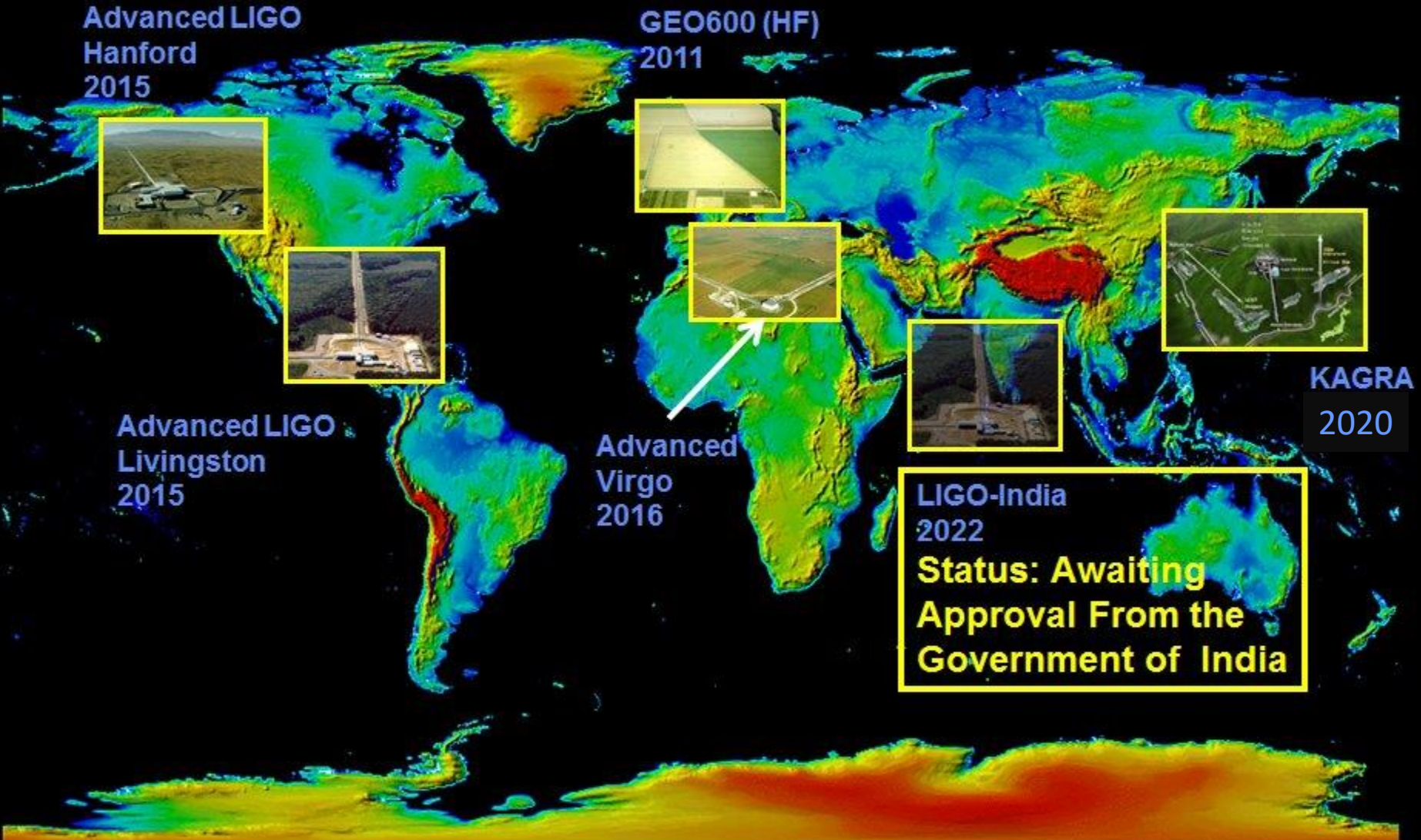
Perspectives of future gravitational wave detectors



PIC 2023, Arica

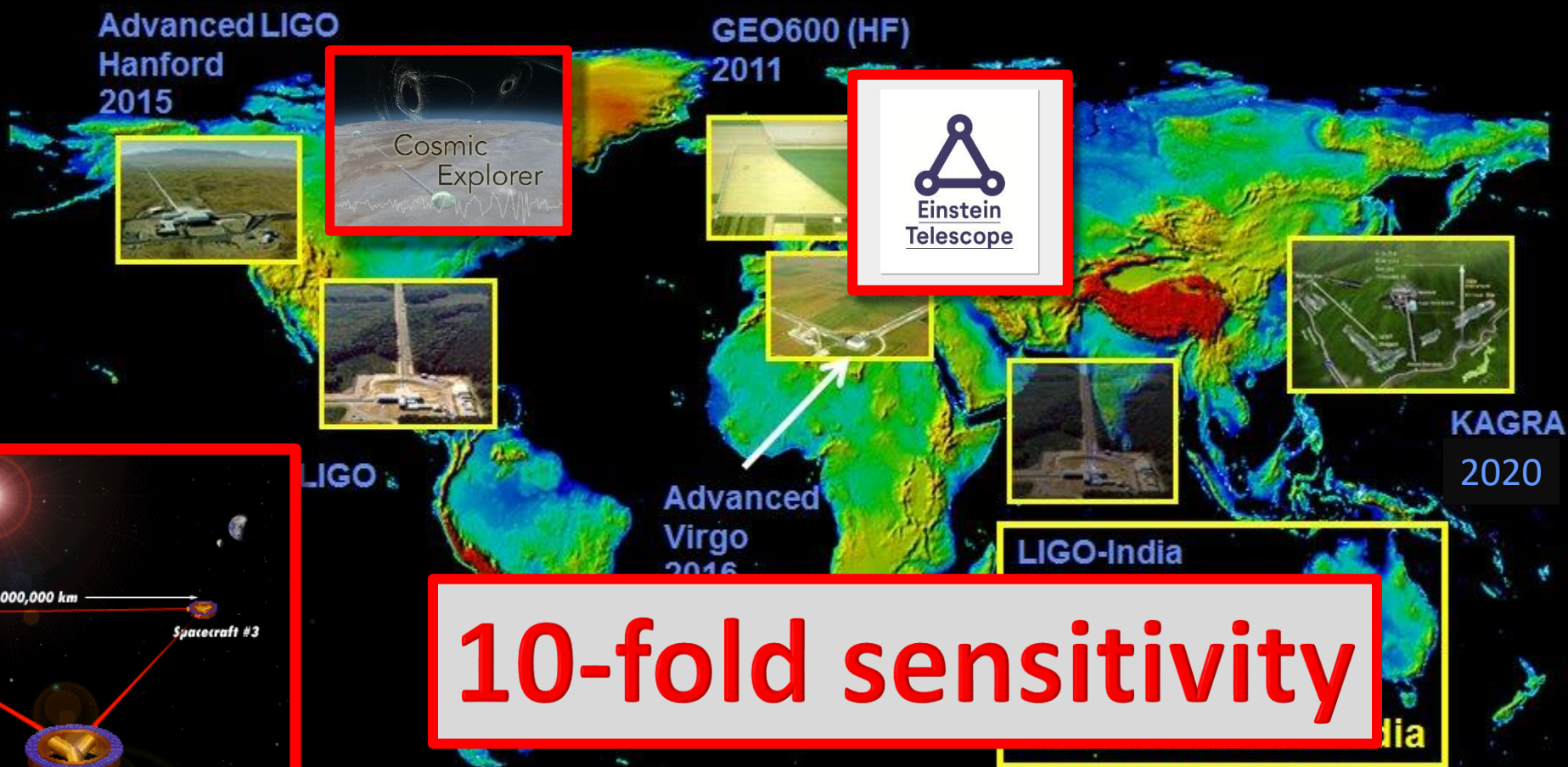
The 2nd generation

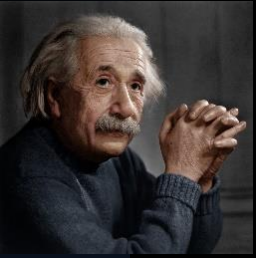
The advanced GW detector network

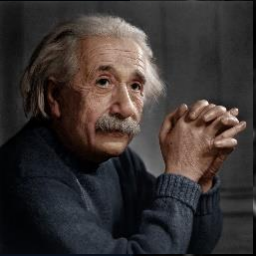


The 3rd Generation

The advanced GW detector network

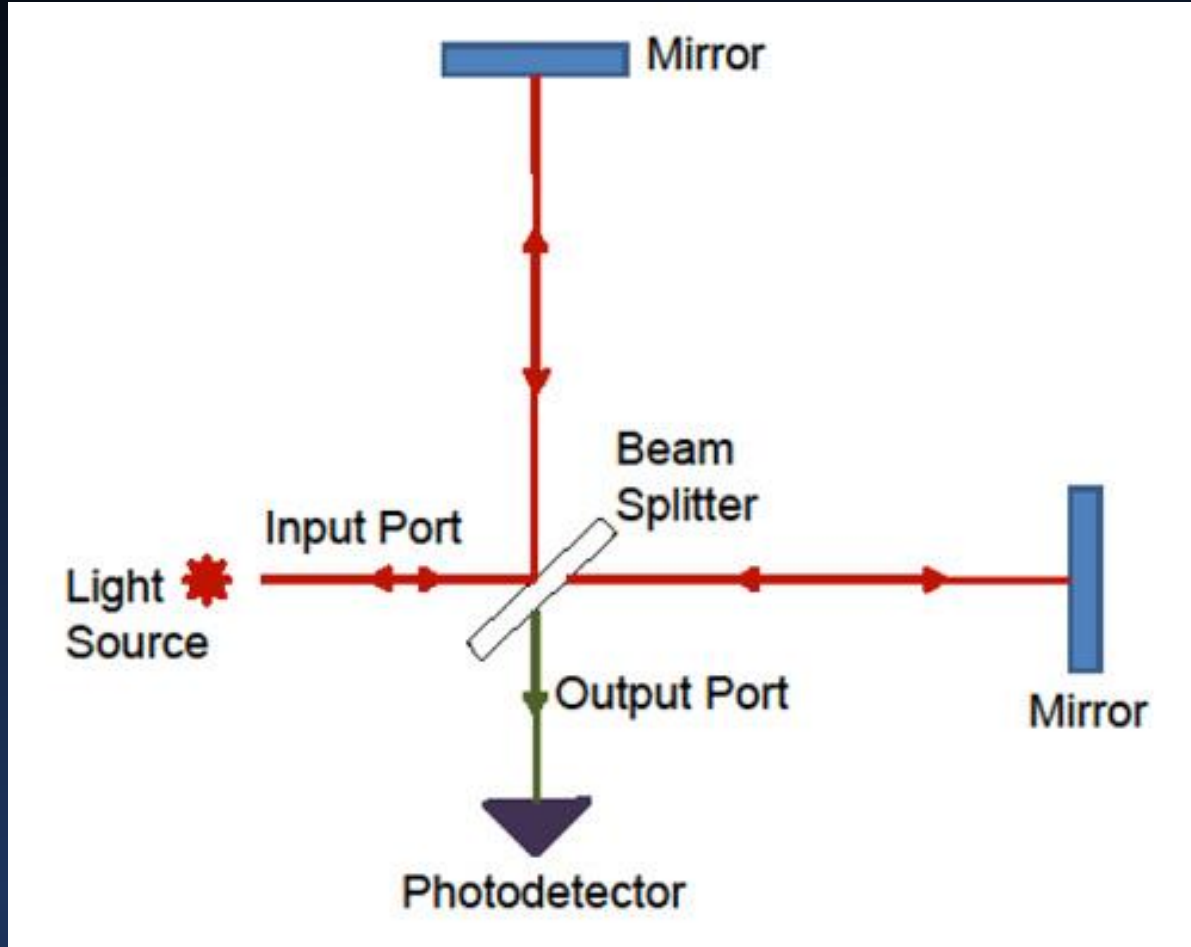






SPACE
LIVE

Michelson-Interferometer



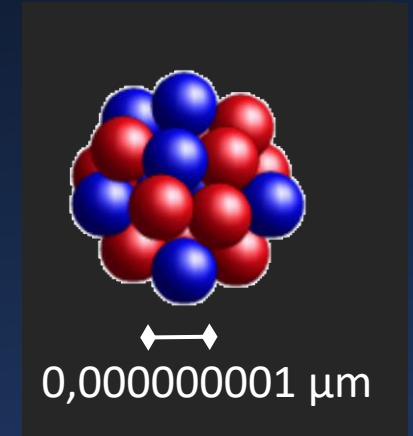
Sensitivity: 0,00000000000004 μm

Wave length: 1 μm

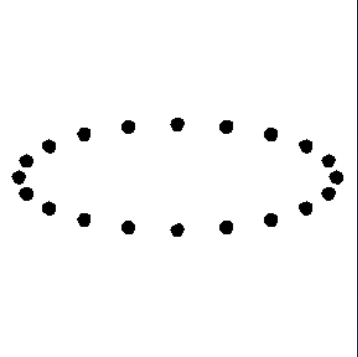
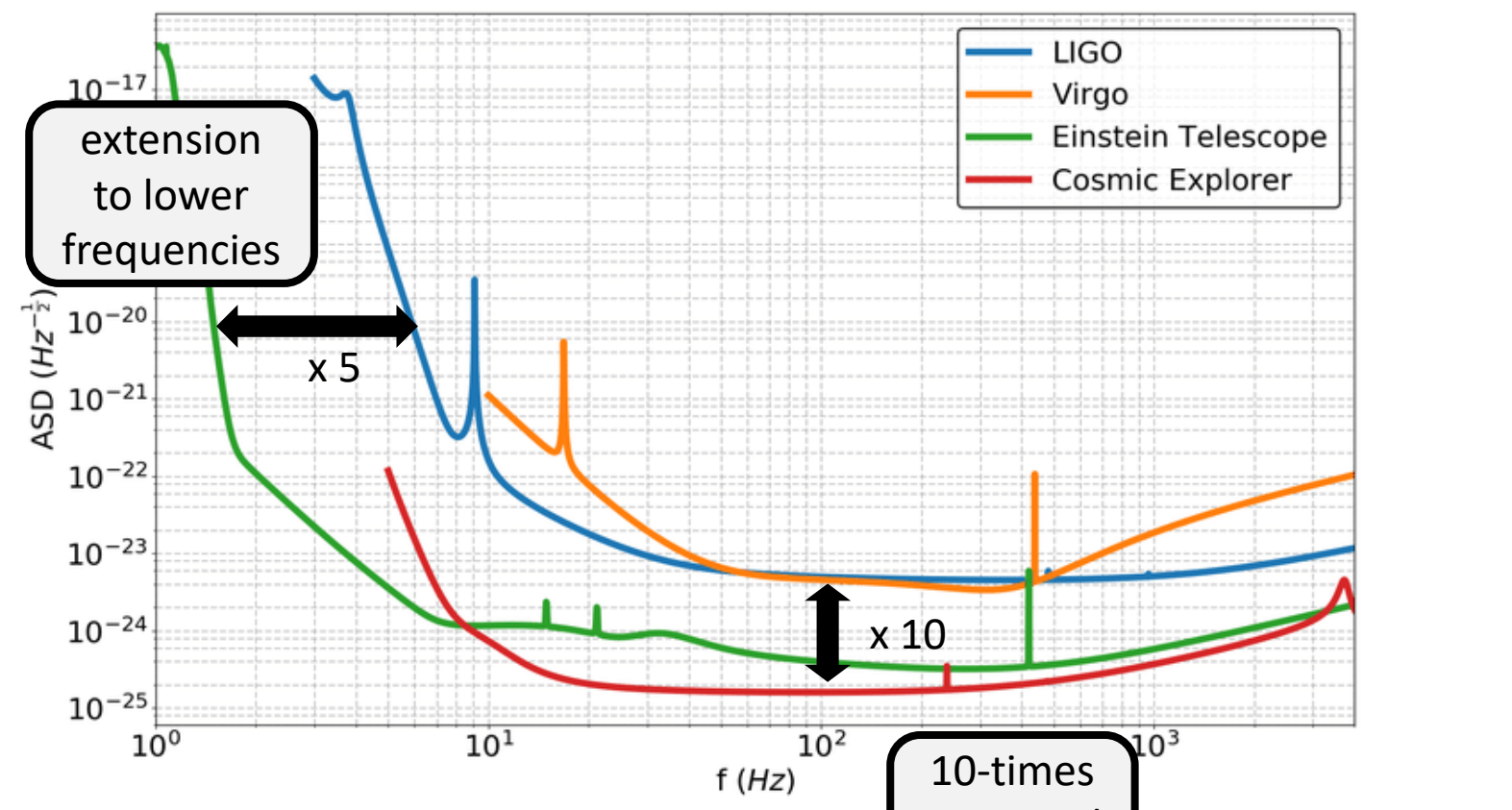
Atom: 0,0001 μm

Nucleus: 0,00000001 μm

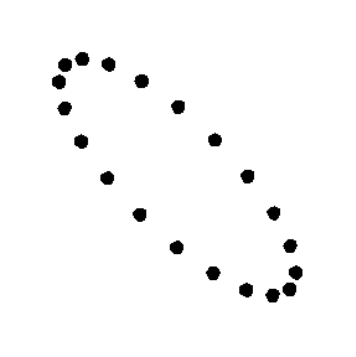
Proton: 0,000000001 μm



Goals of the next Generation

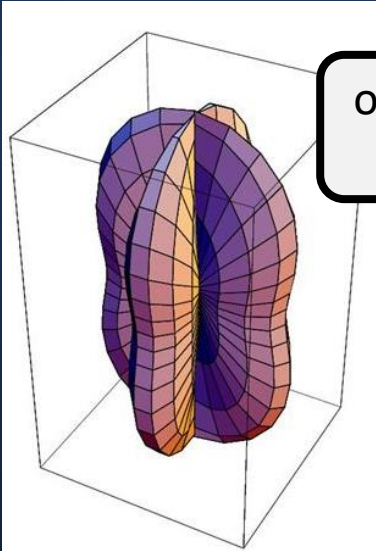


+ polarization



x polarization

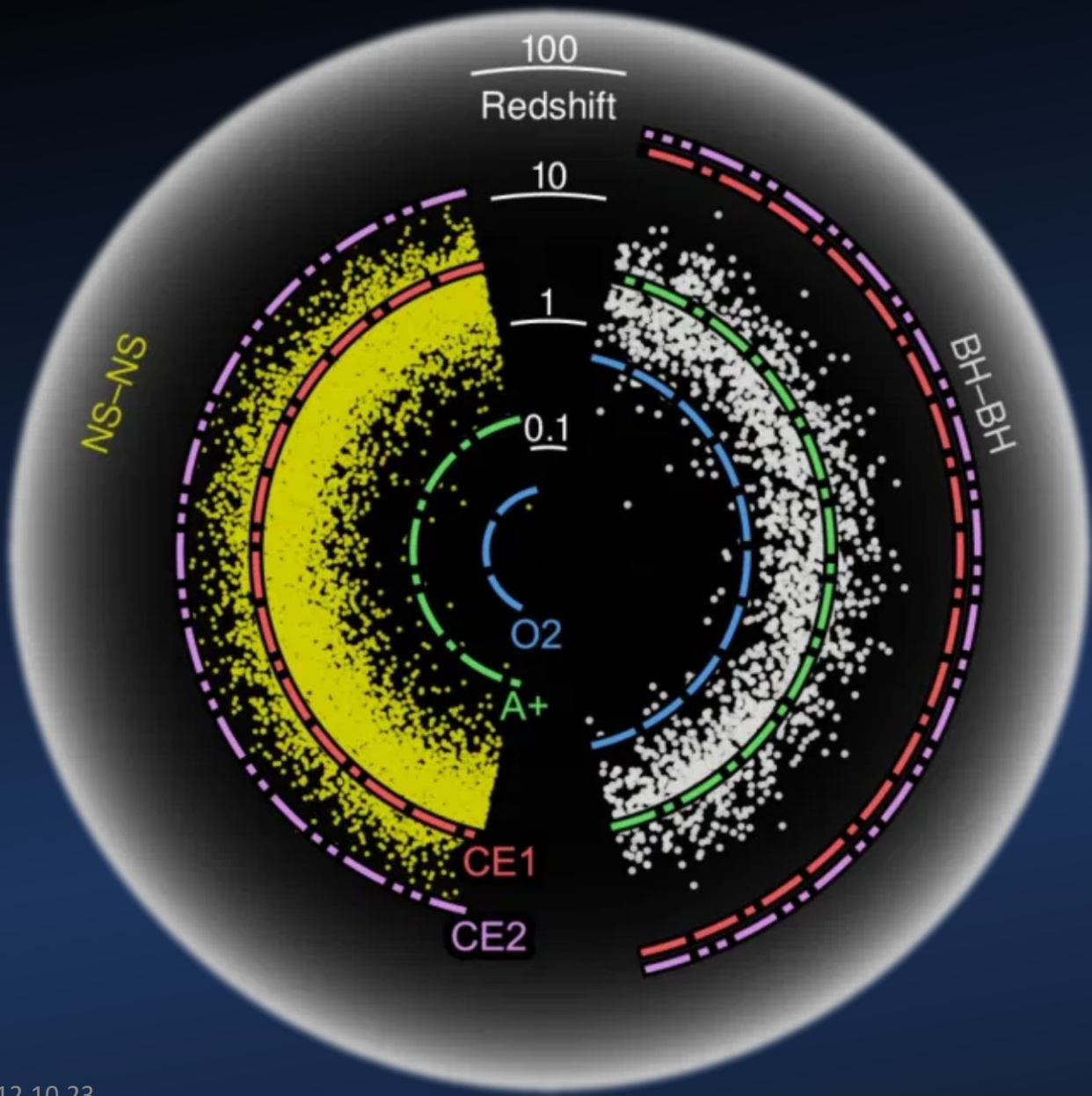
Access to polarization



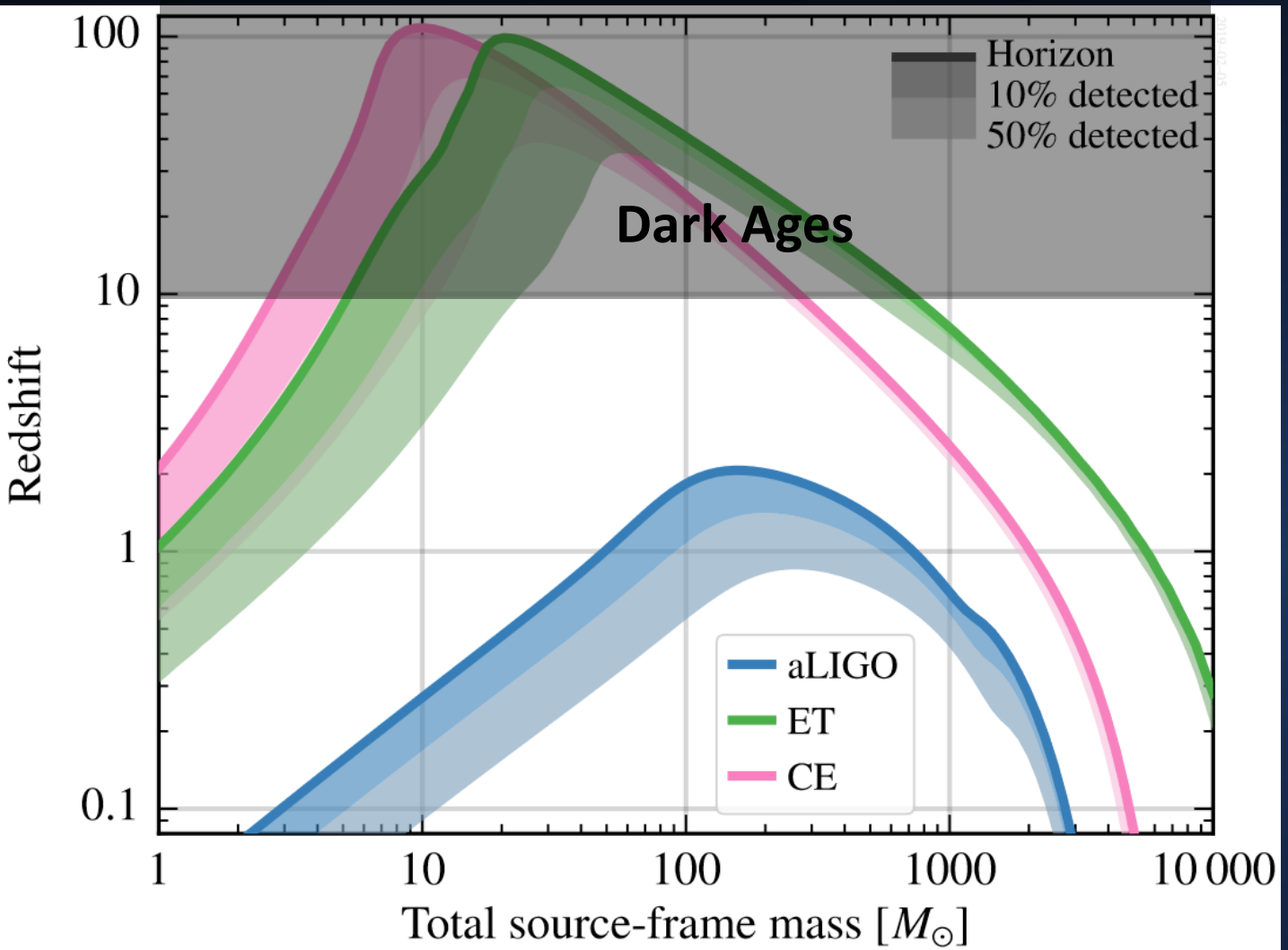
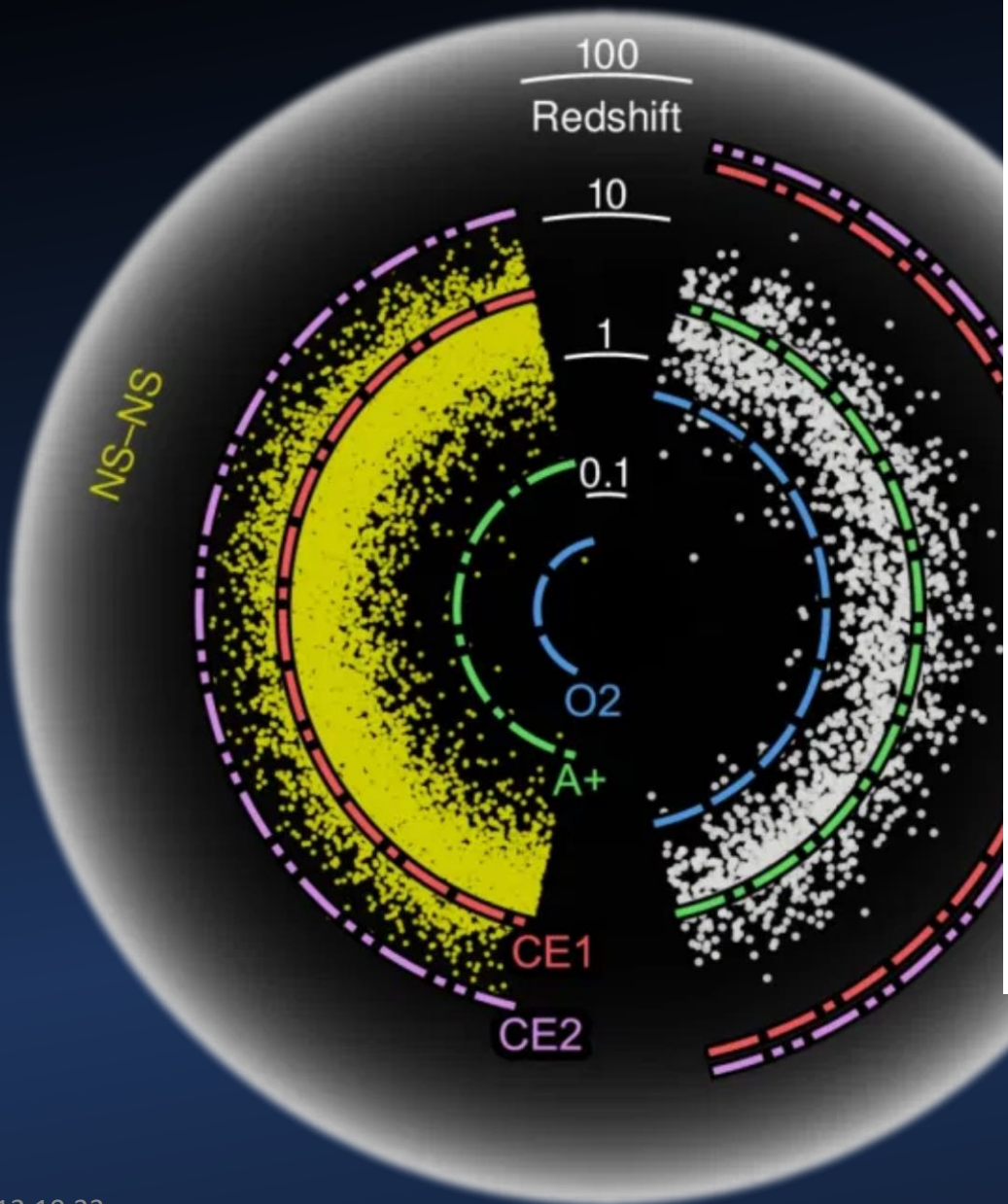
omnidirectional sensitivity

LIGO antenna pattern x polarization

Scientific Reach

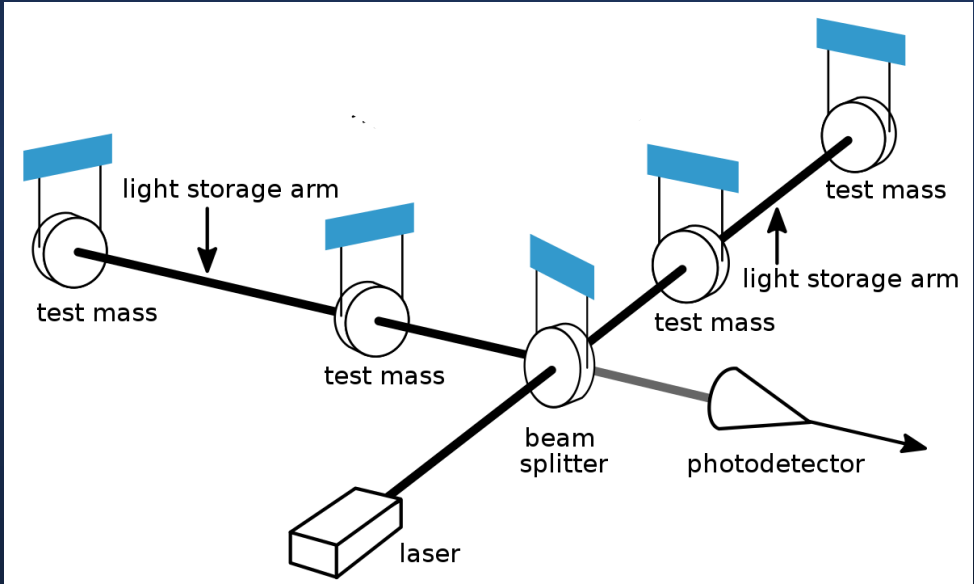


Scientific Reach



© Hal Evans

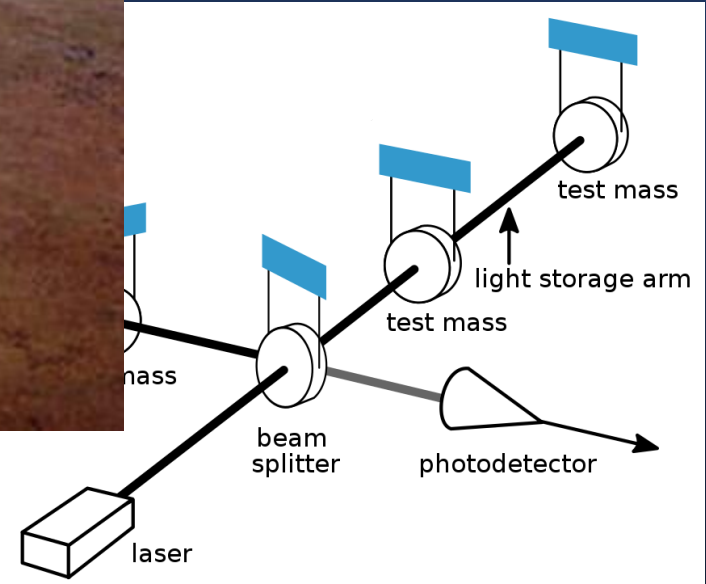
Increased Signal



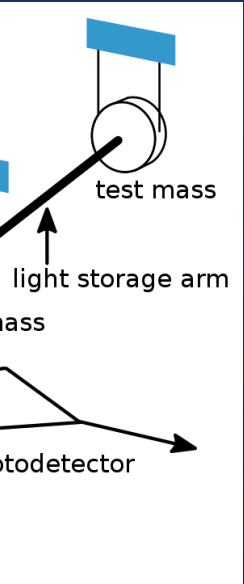
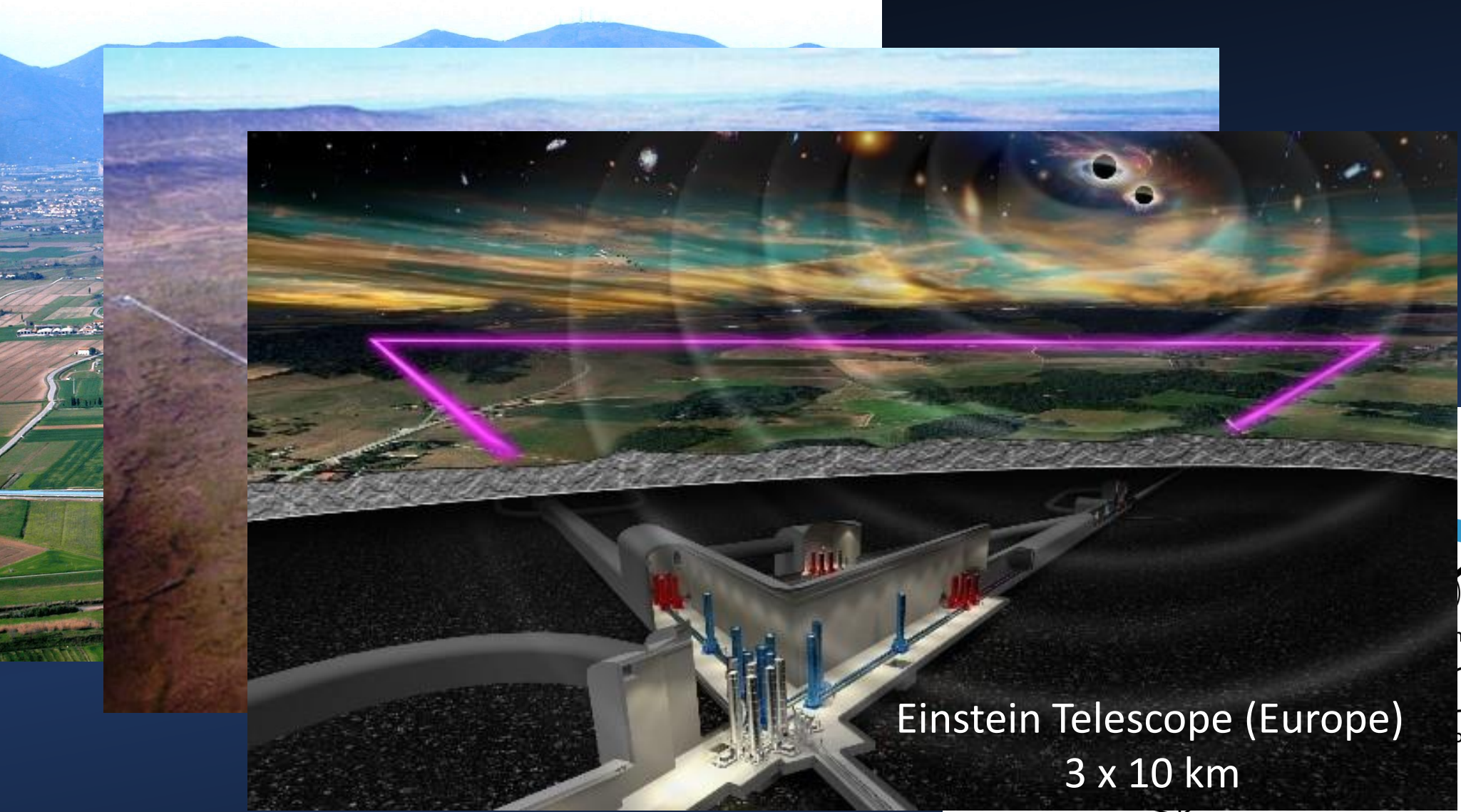
Increased Signal



LIGO (U.S.)
2 x 4 km

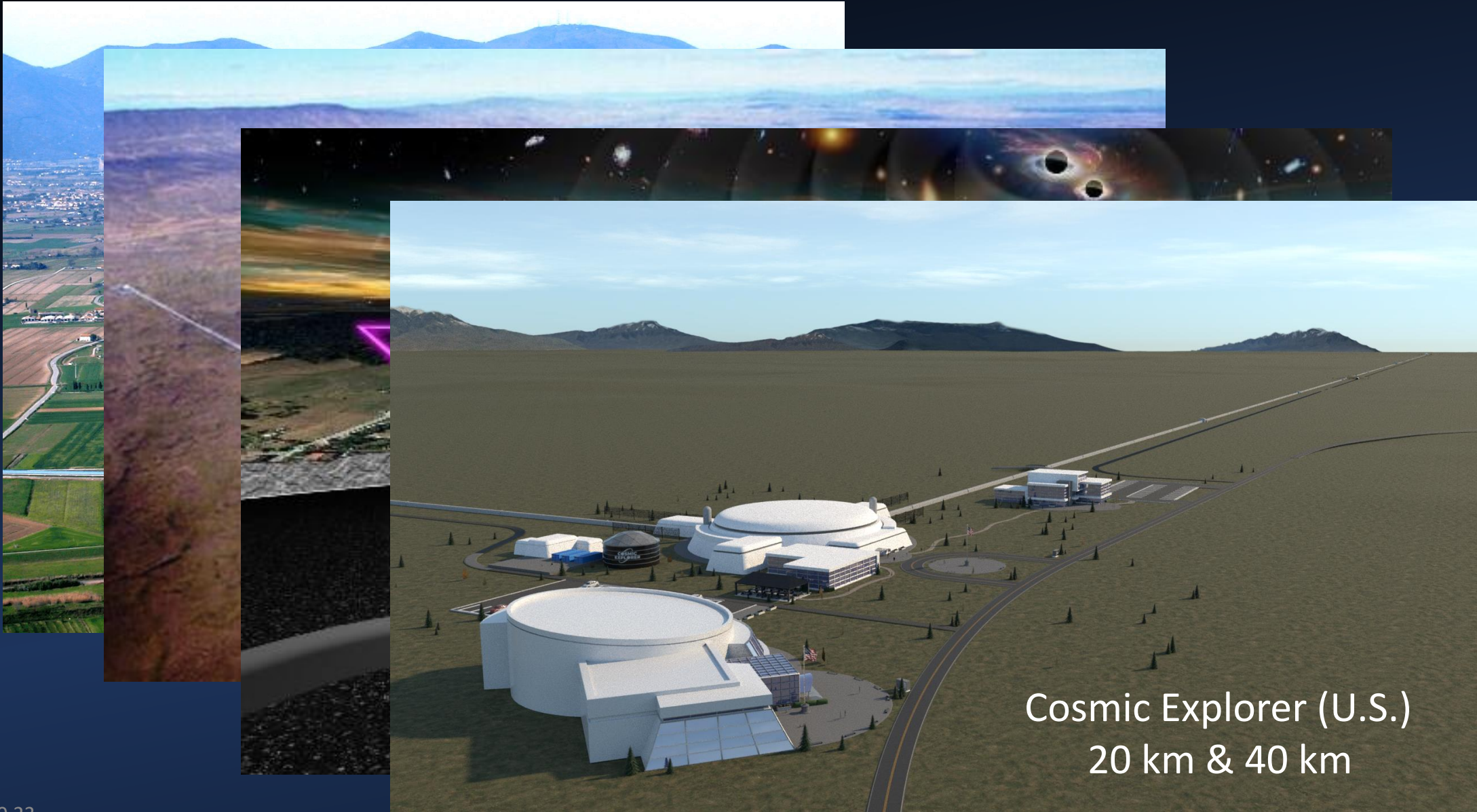


Increased Signal



Einstein Telescope (Europe)
3 x 10 km

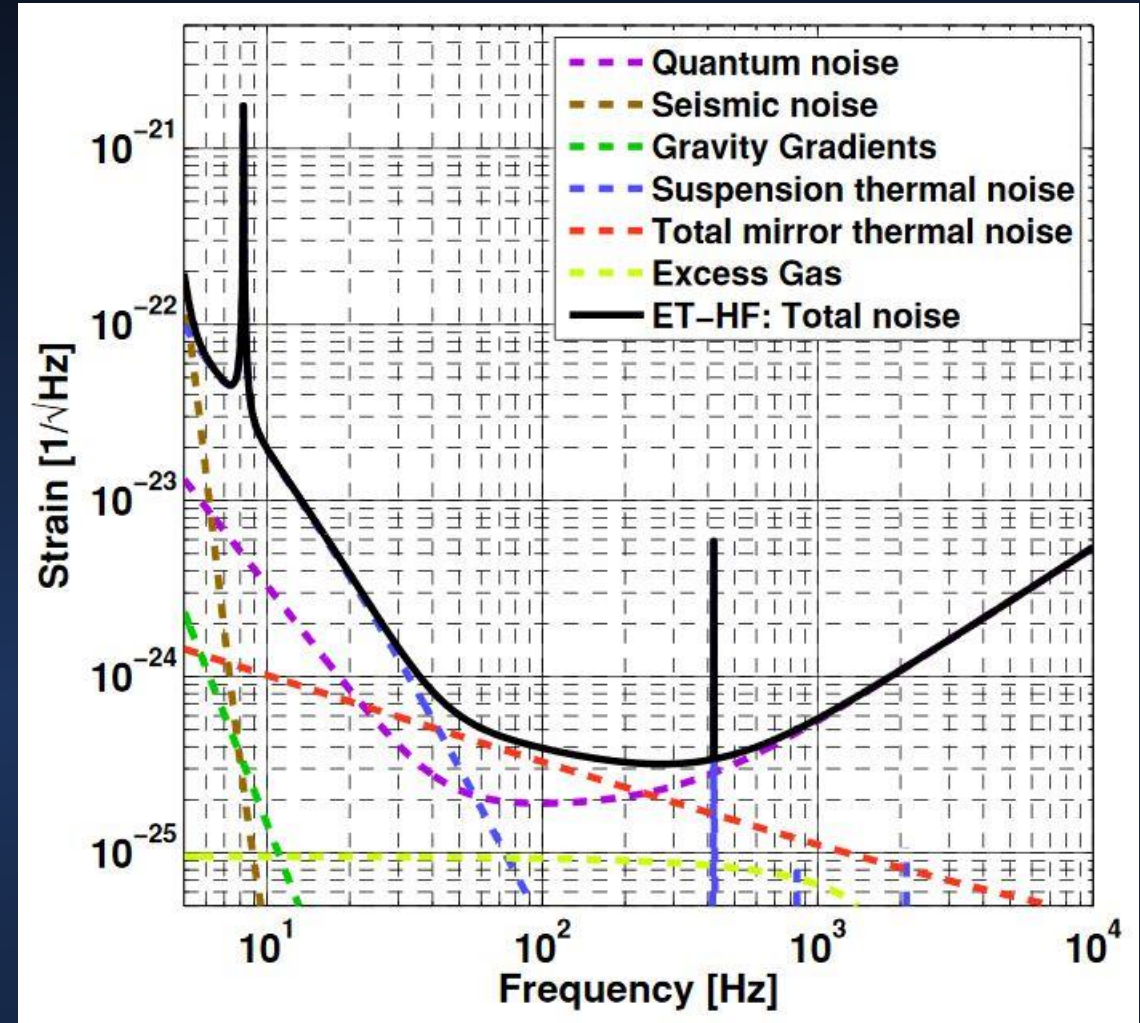
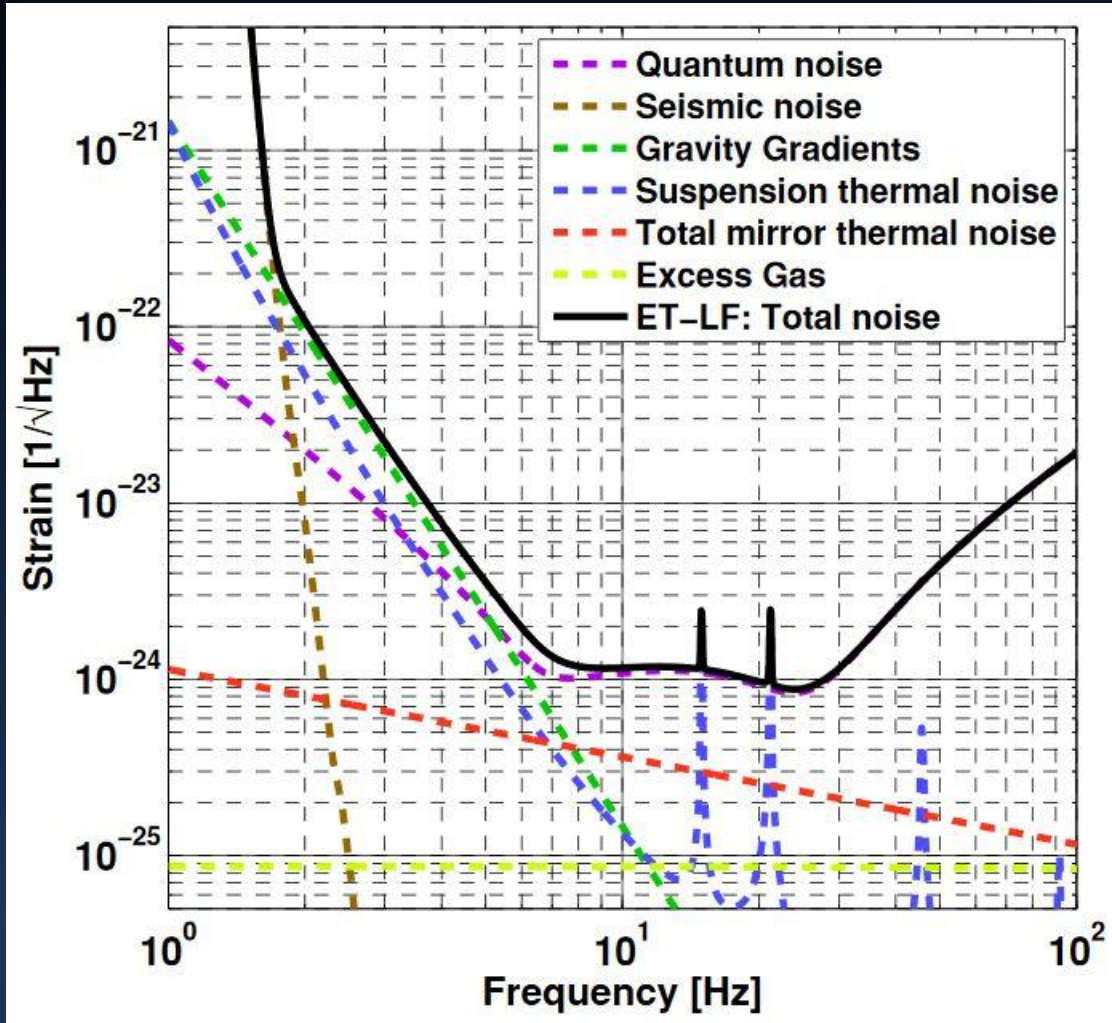
Increased Signal



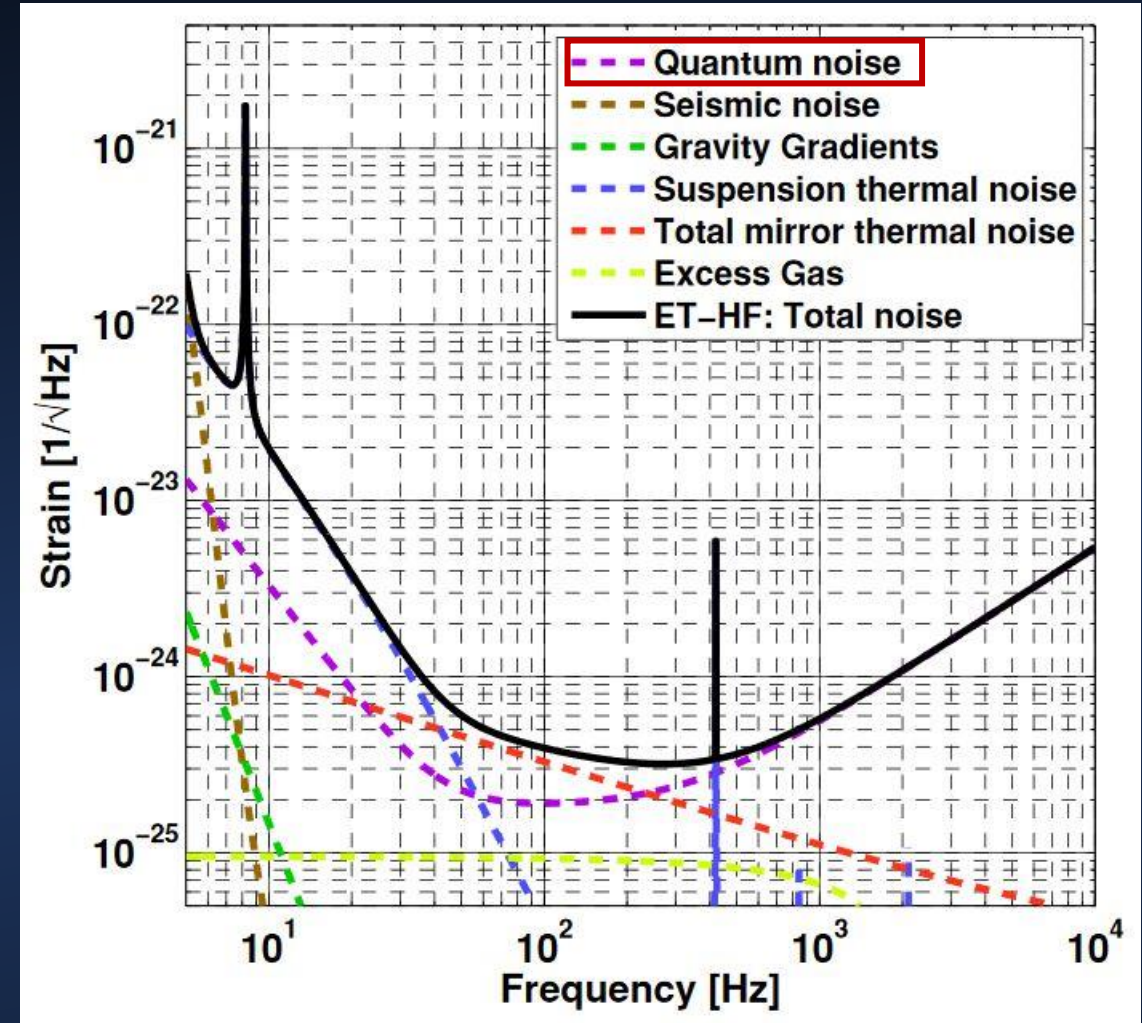
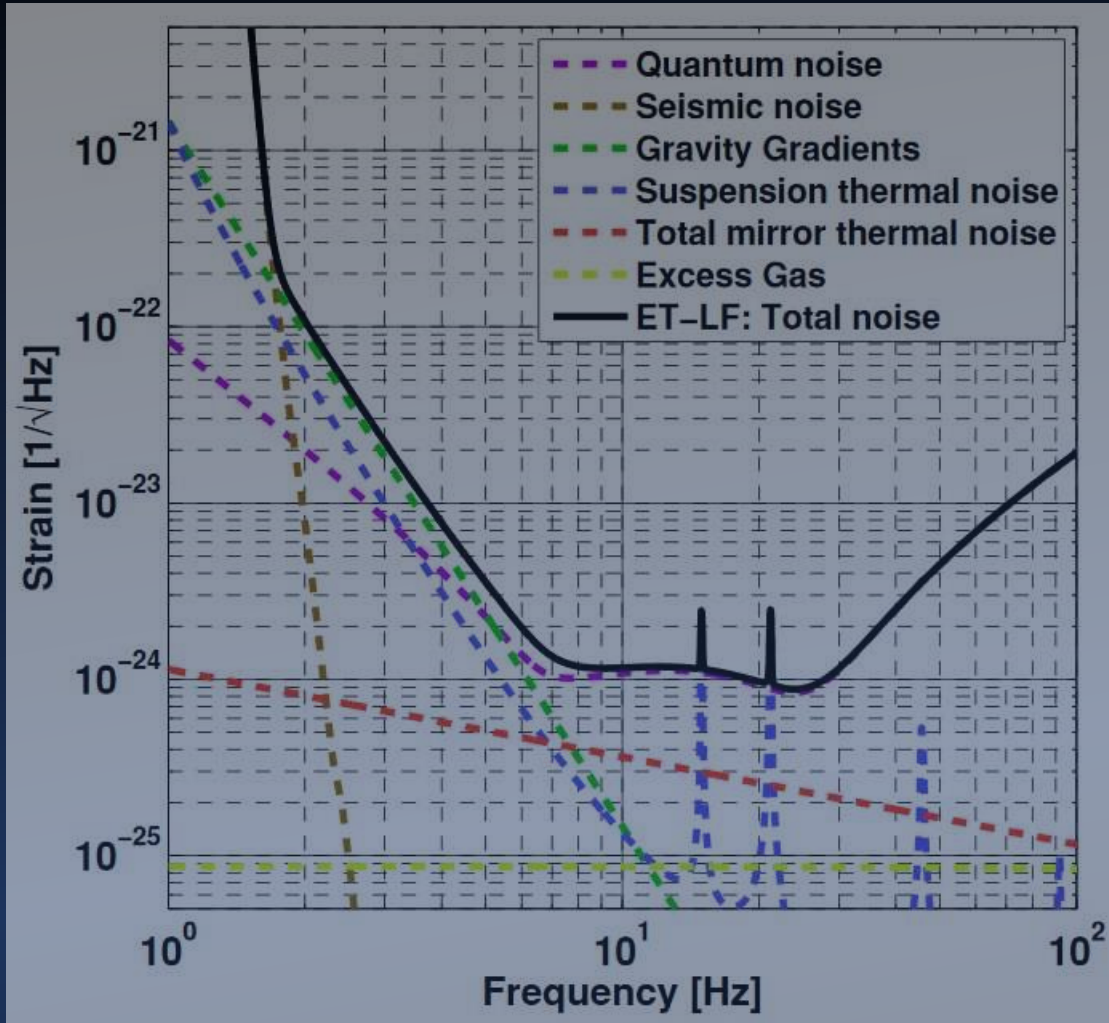
Cosmic Explorer (U.S.)
20 km & 40 km



Understanding the noise



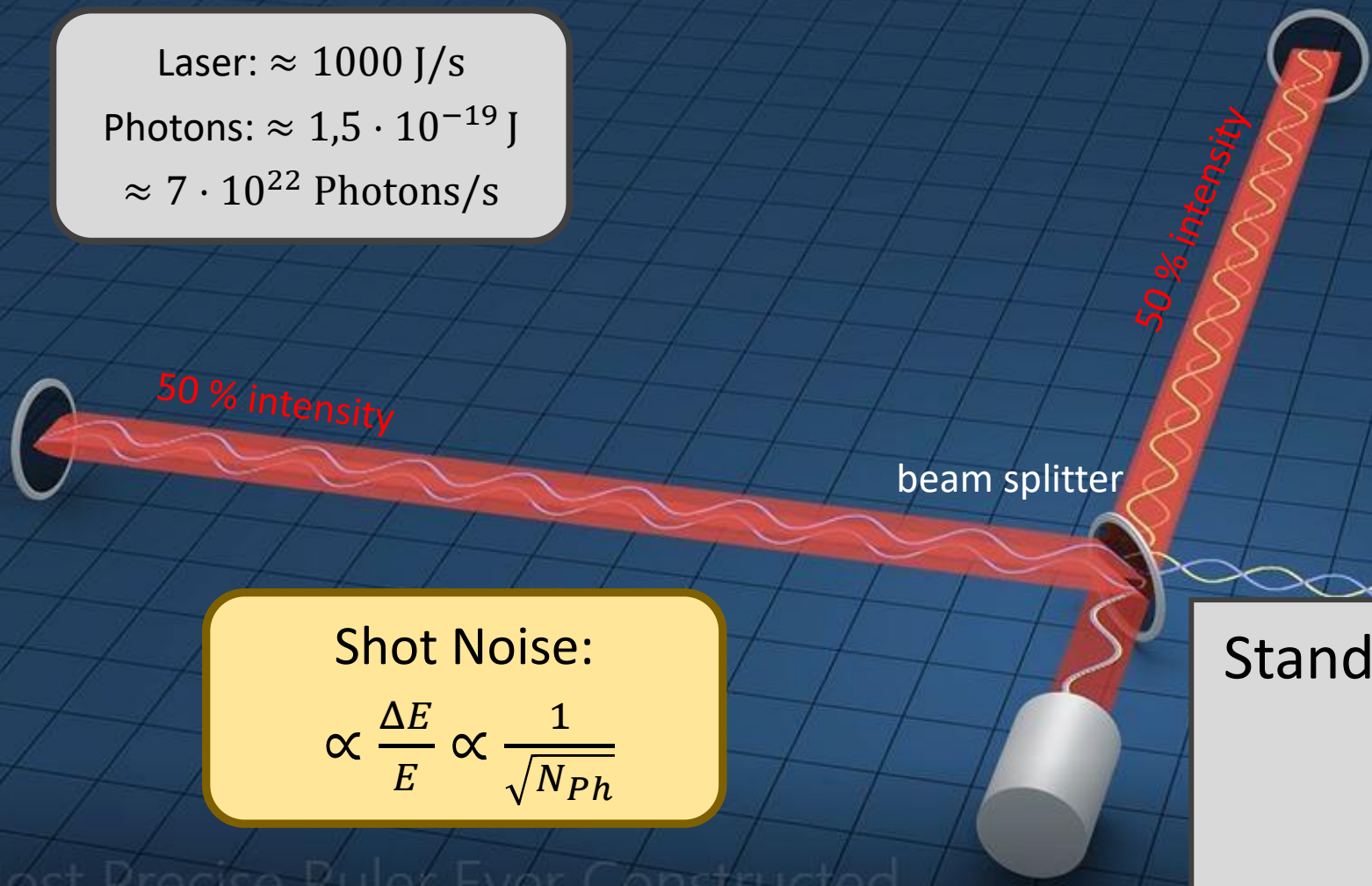
Understanding the noise



Quantum Noise

Laser: $\approx 1000 \text{ J/s}$
Photons: $\approx 1,5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
 $\approx 7 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ Photons/s}$

Radiation Pressure:
 $\propto \frac{2 \Delta E}{c M} \Delta T \propto \sqrt{N_{Ph}}$



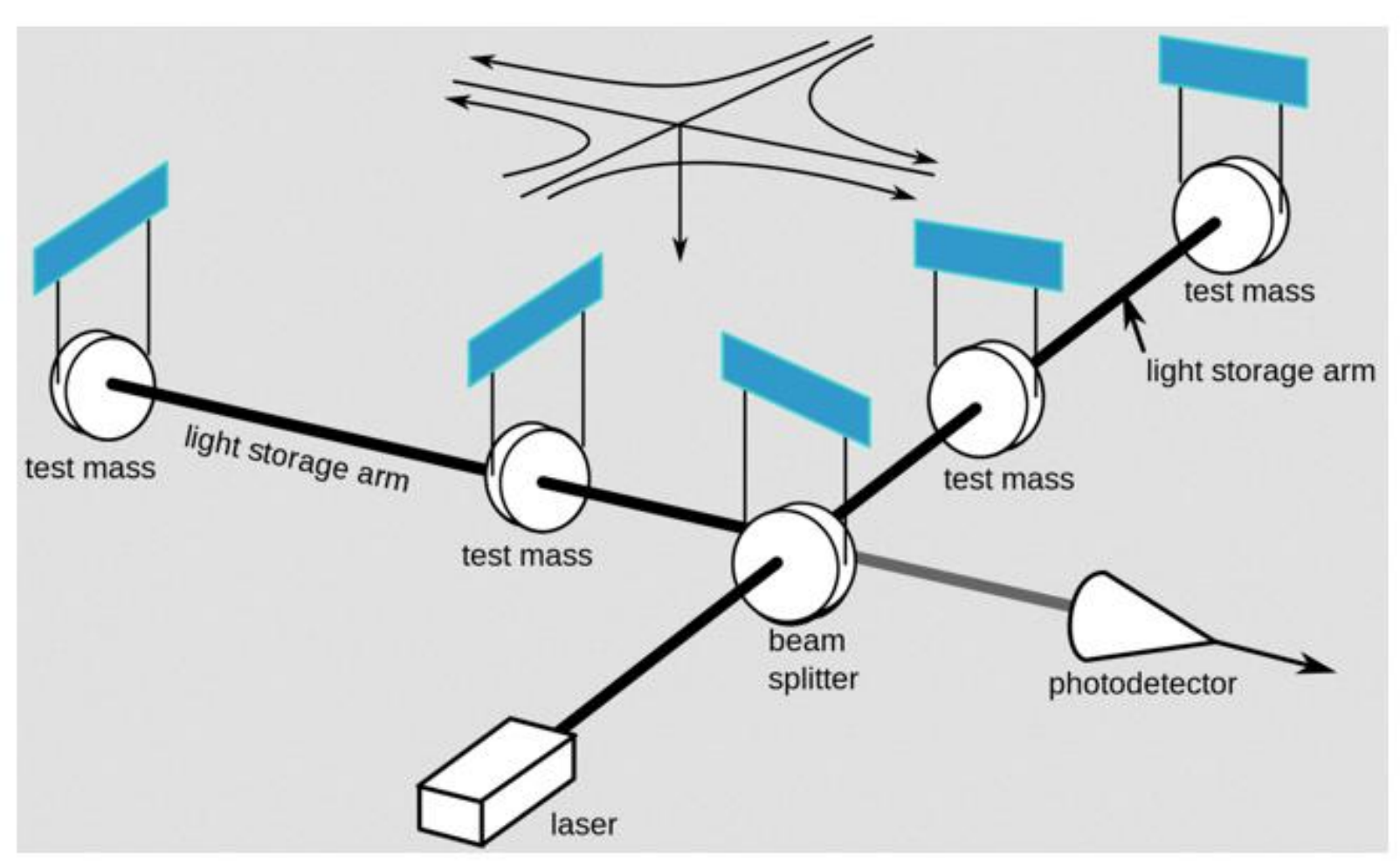
Shot Noise:
 $\propto \frac{\Delta E}{E} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{Ph}}}$

Standard Quantum Limit

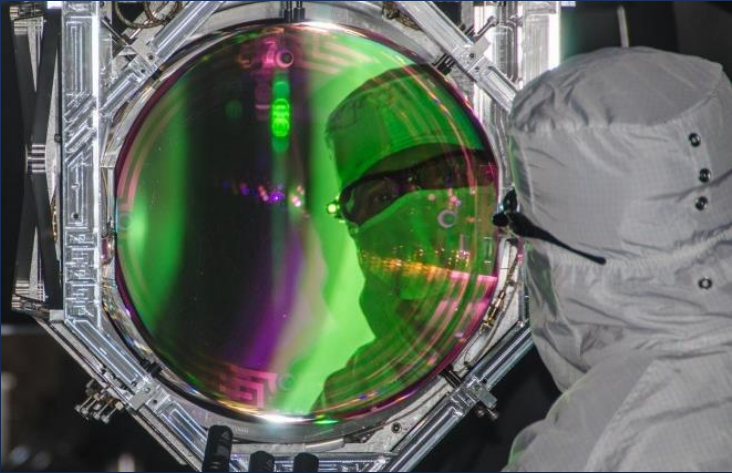
$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \Delta T}{M}}$$

Most Precise Ruler Ever Constructed

GW-Interferometer

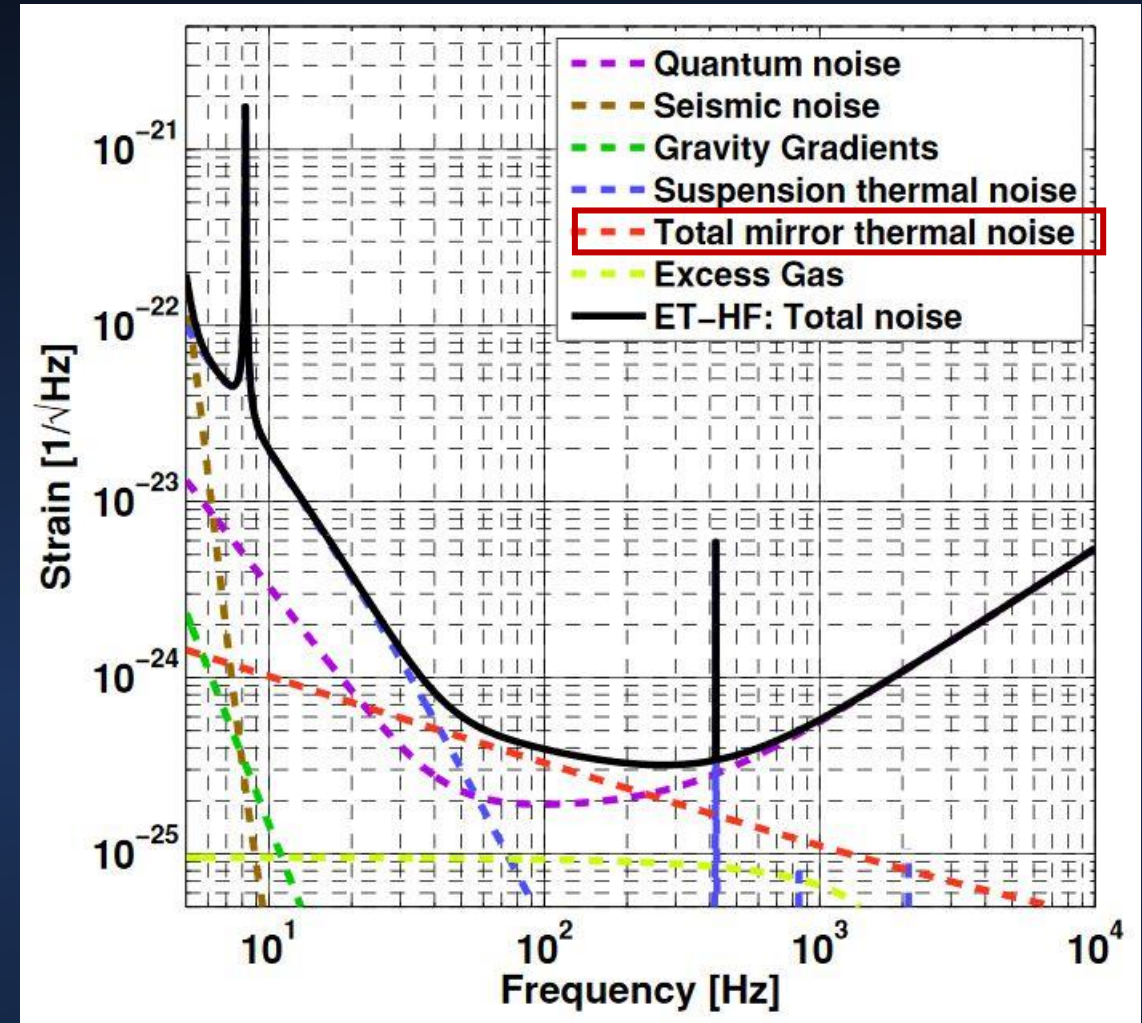
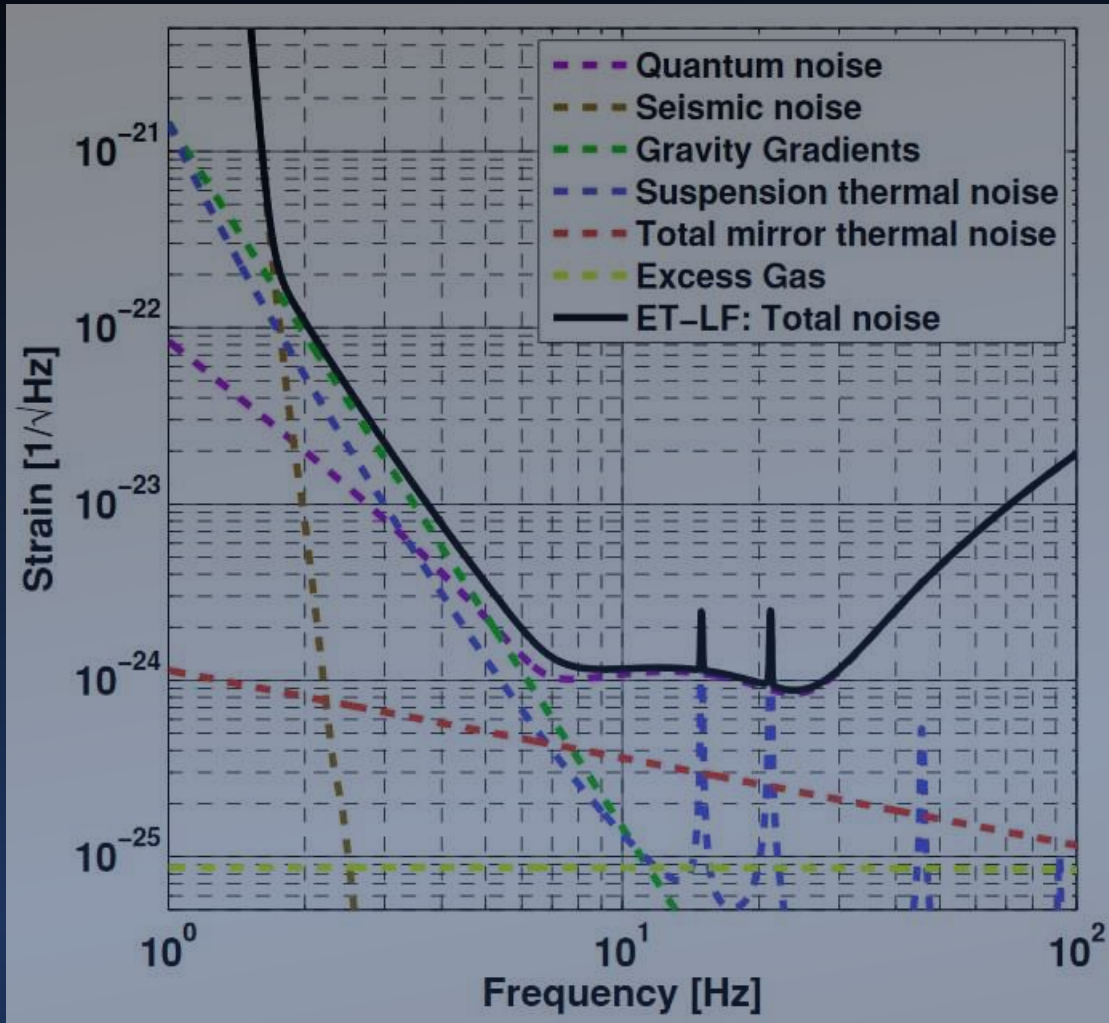


ET-HF: mirrors
Fused silica
Ø 62 cm / 200 kg
3 MW laser power



LIGO mirror

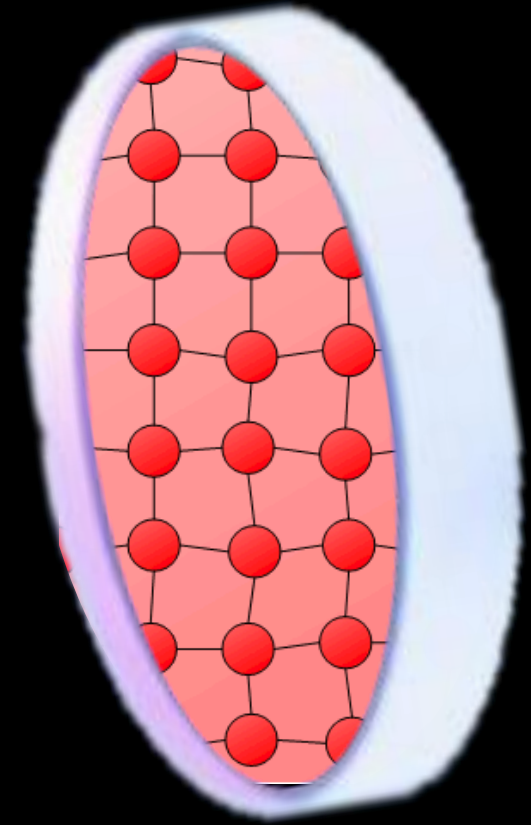
Understanding the noise



Thermal Noise



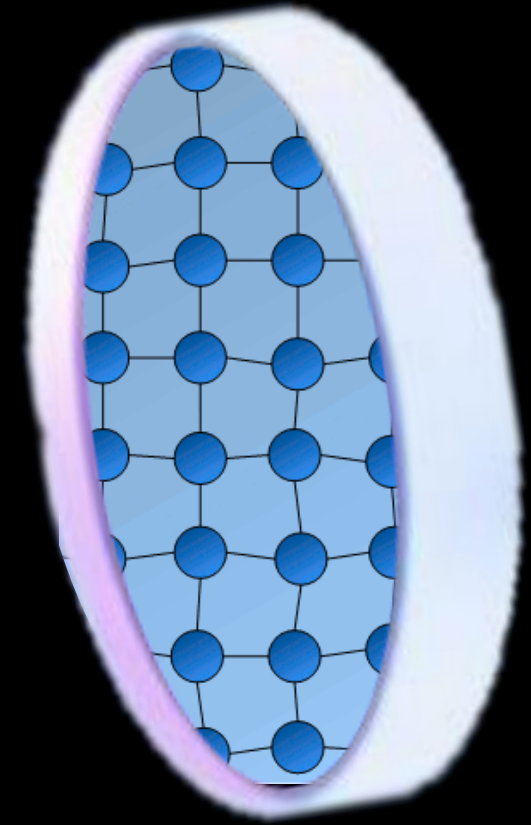
Thermal Noise



Brownian motion cause the reflective layers to move

Thermal Noise

cool the mirror to 10 K

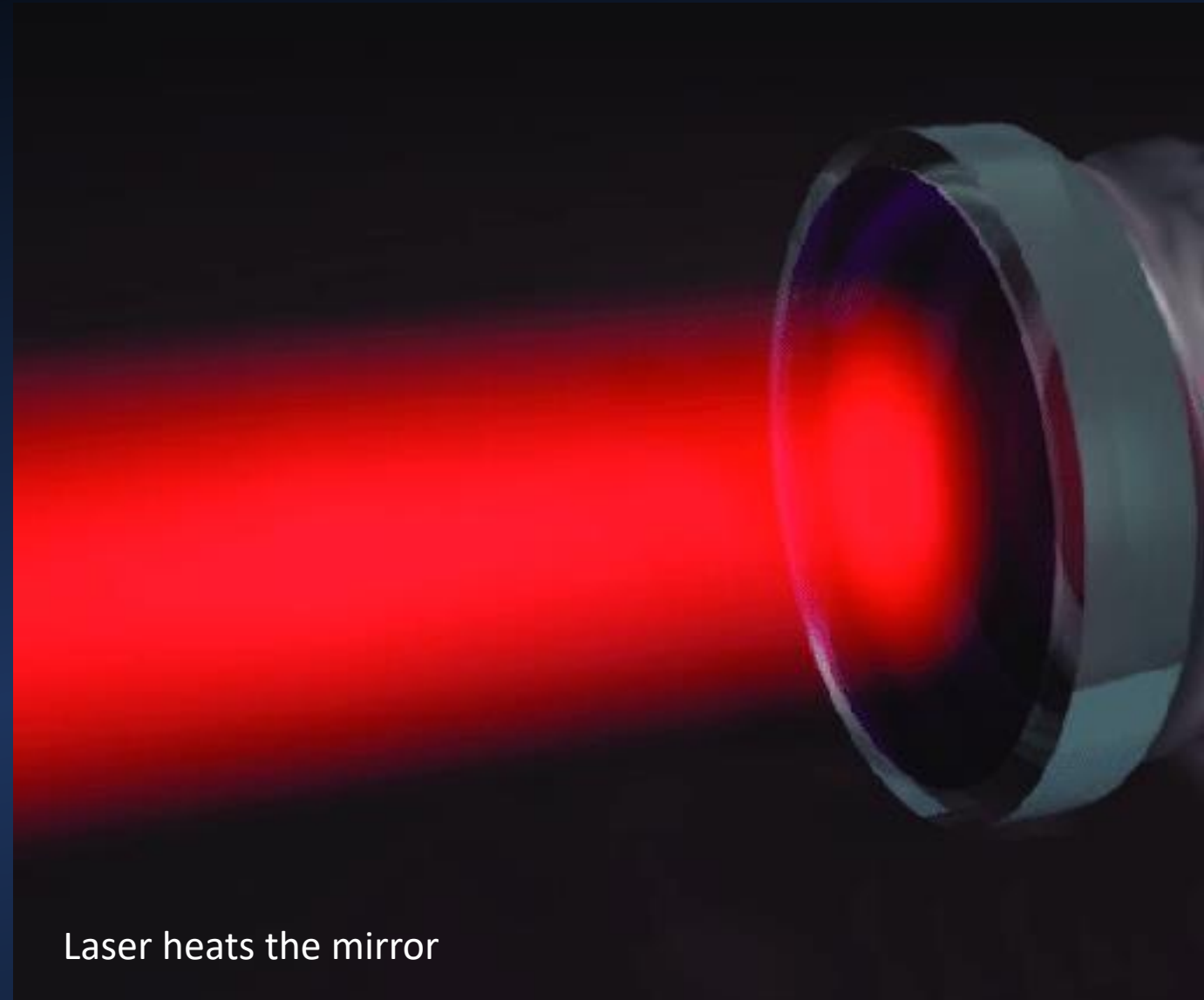
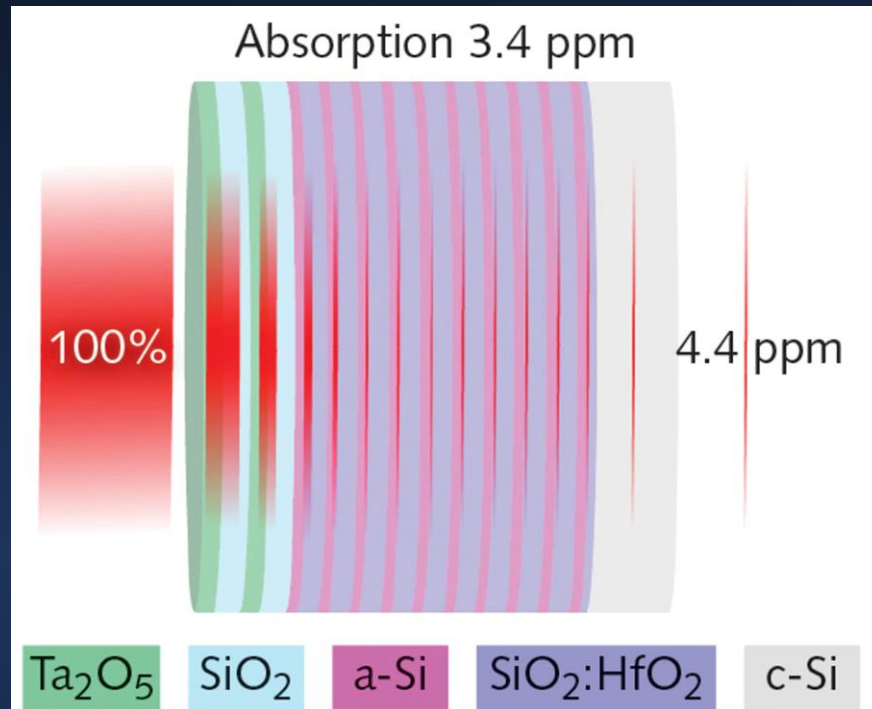


Brownian motion cause the reflective layers to move

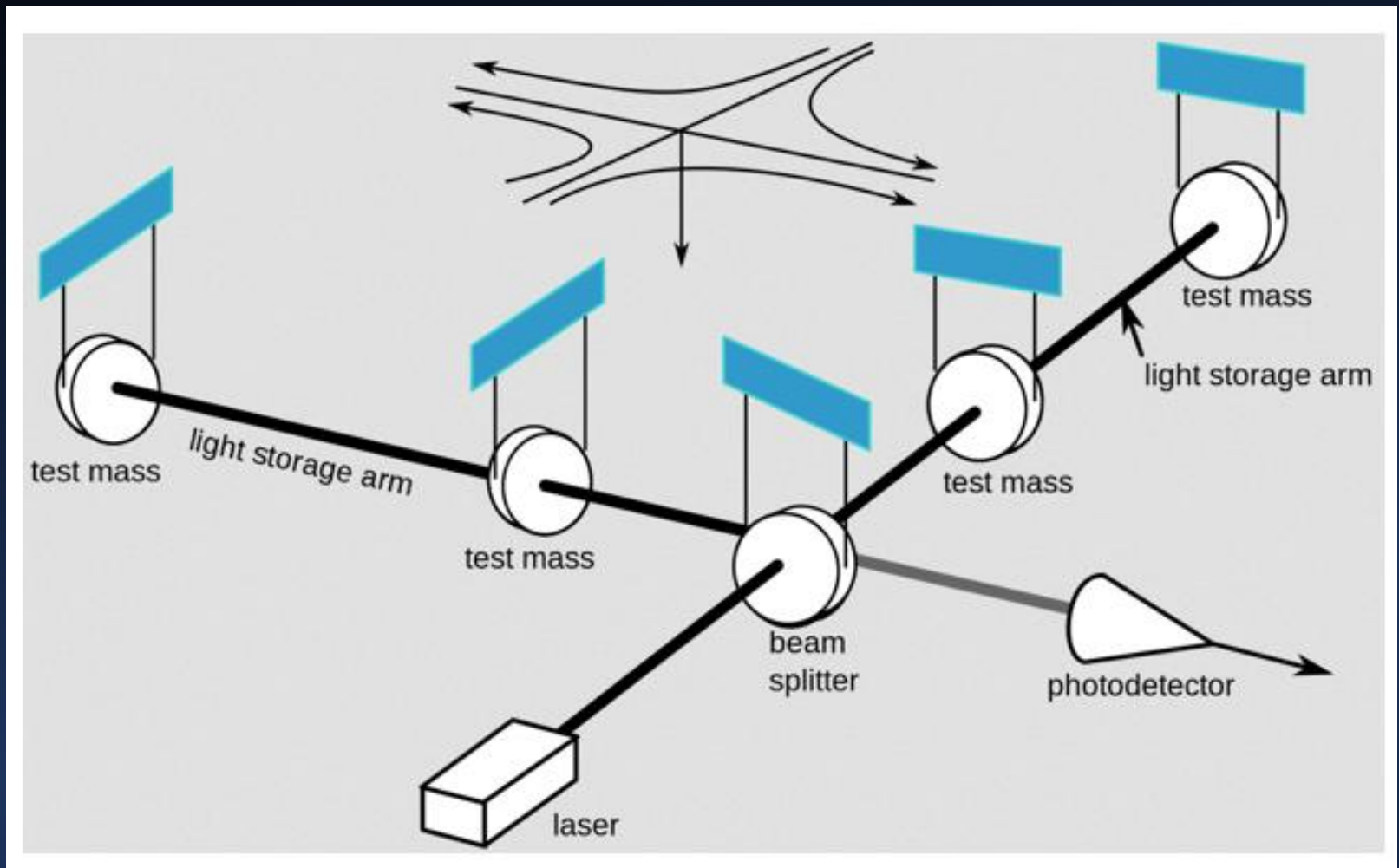
Thermal Noise

cool the mirror to 10 K

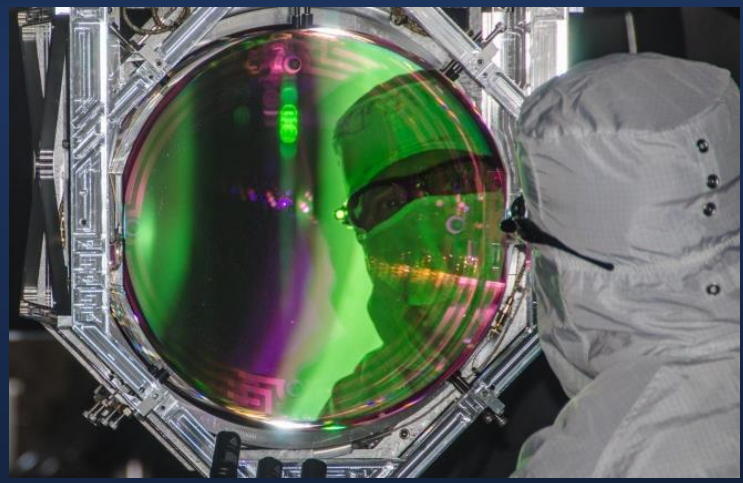
improve reflectivity – reduce absorption



GW-Interferometer



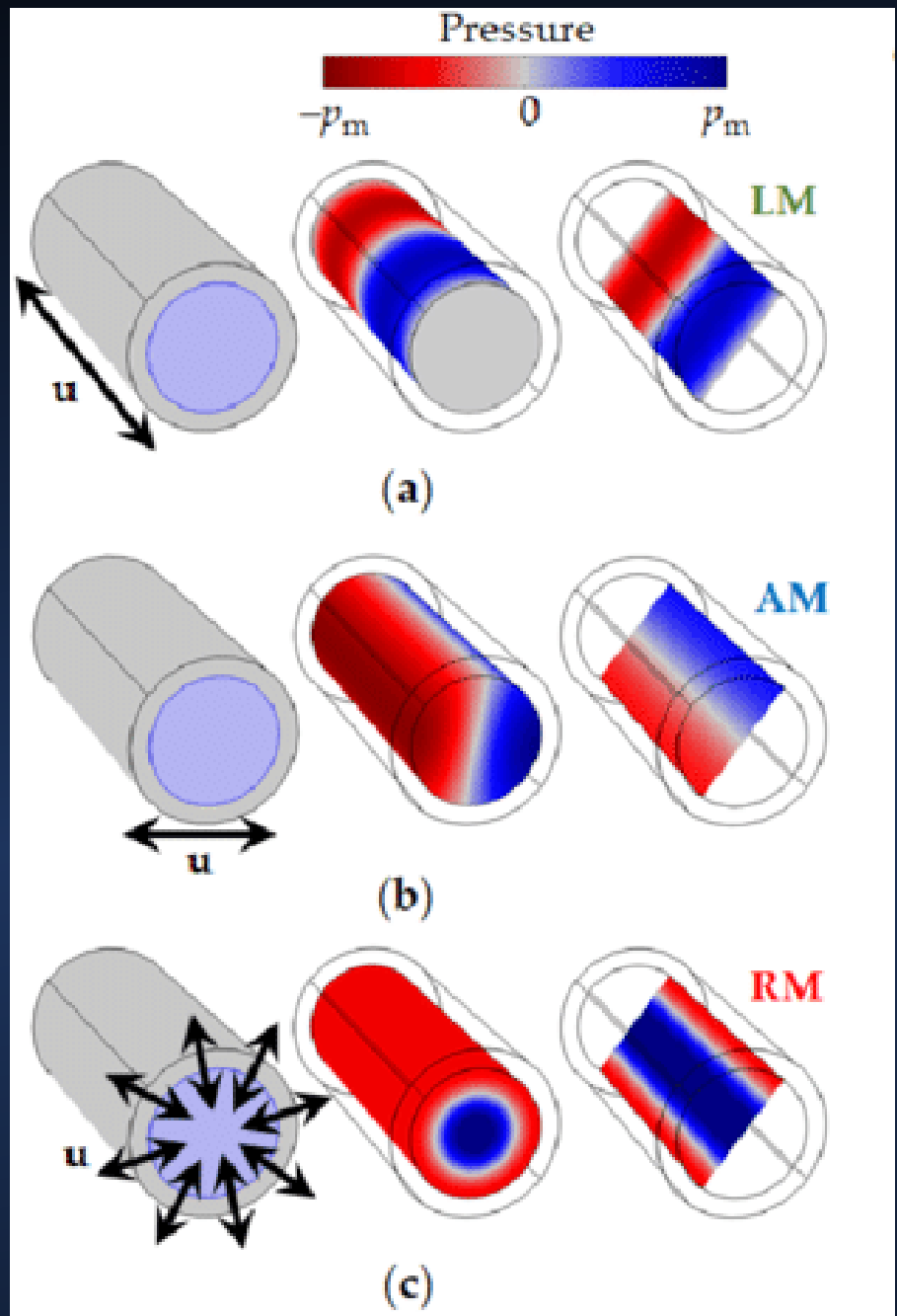
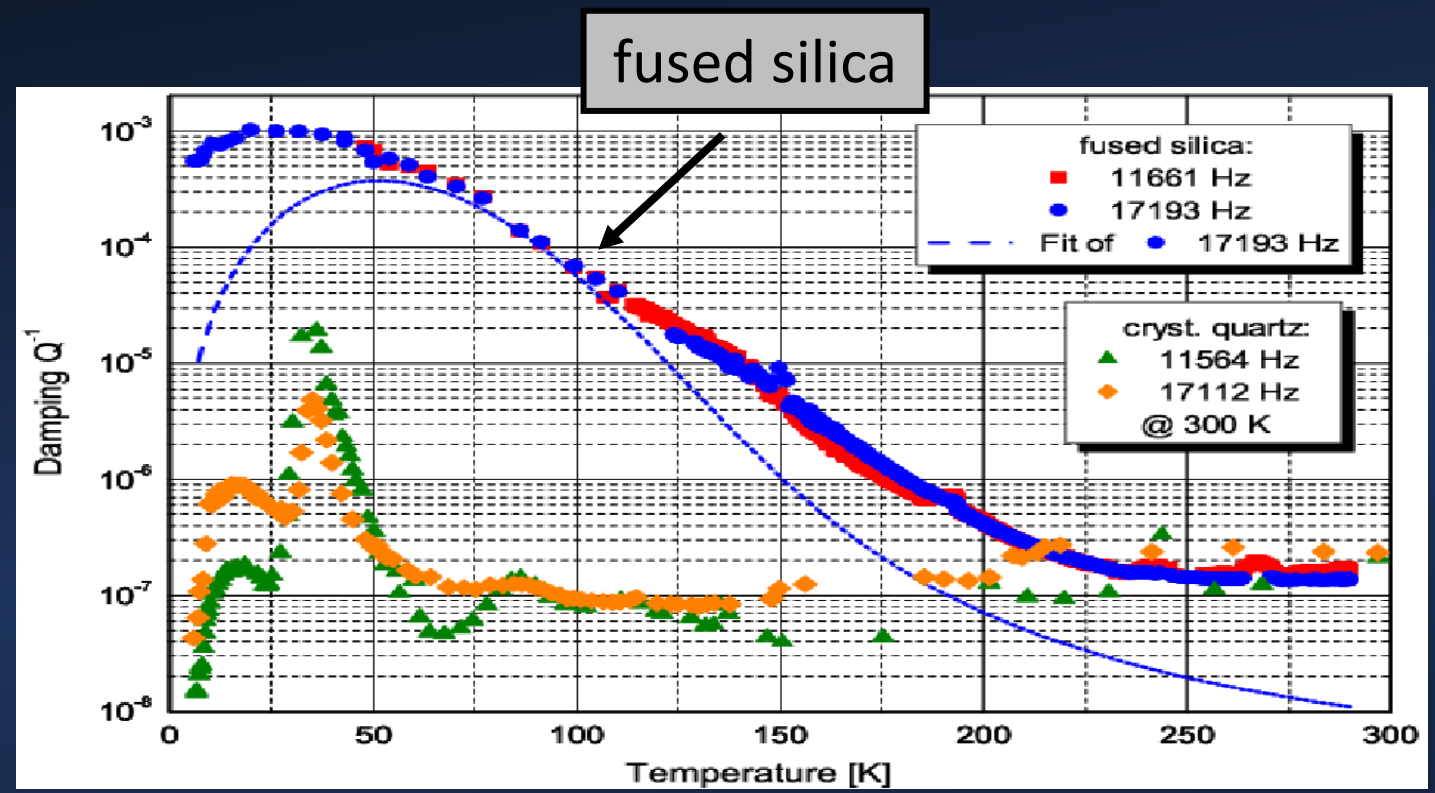
ET-LF: mirrors
Silicon
Ø 40 ... 60 cm / 200 kg
18 kW laser power
Temperature 10 ... 20 K



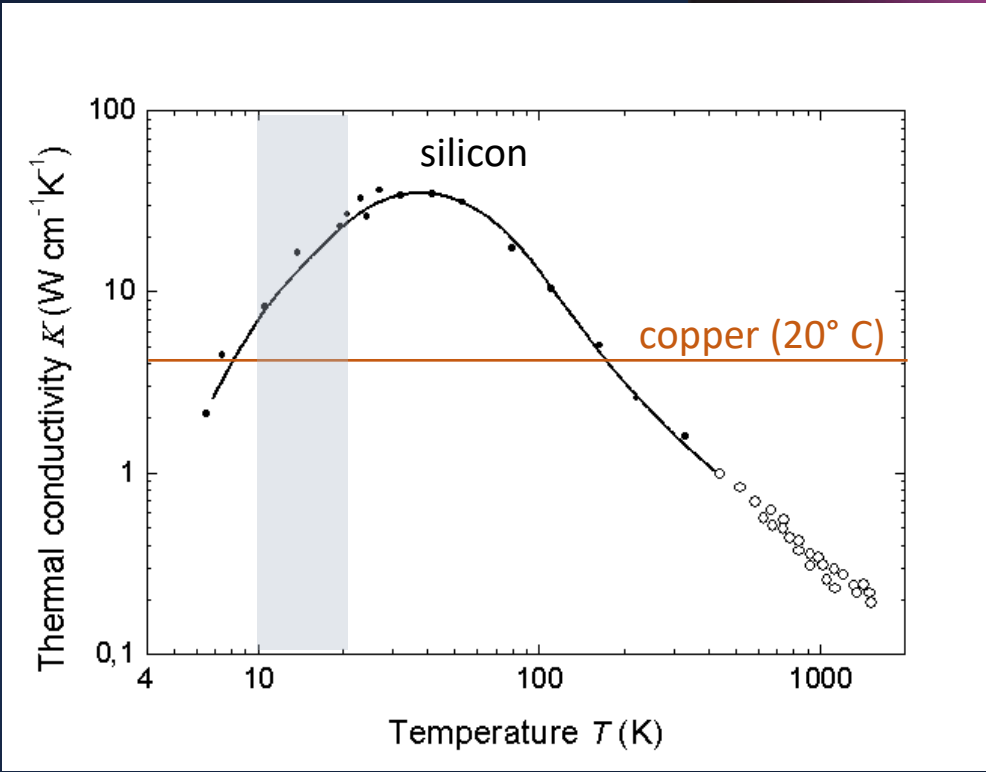
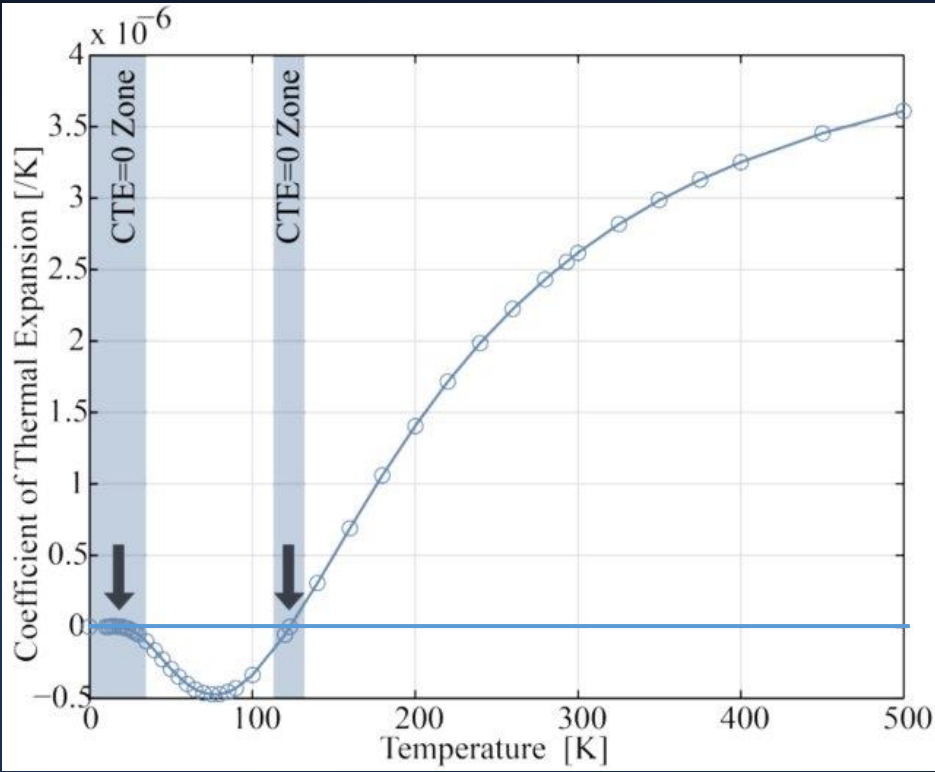
LIGO mirror

Collective Modes

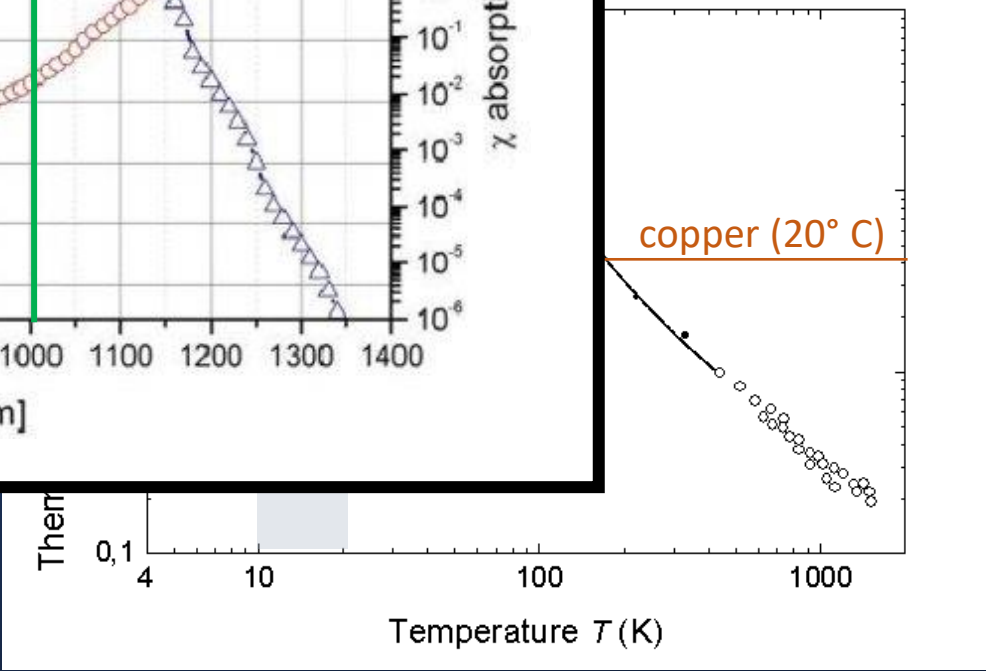
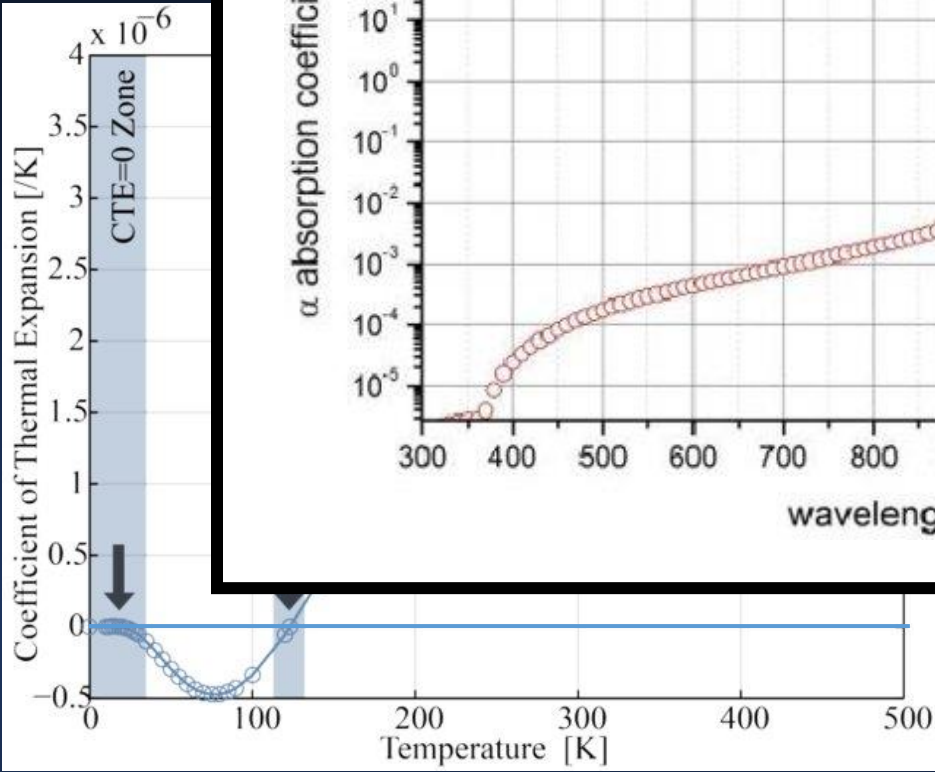
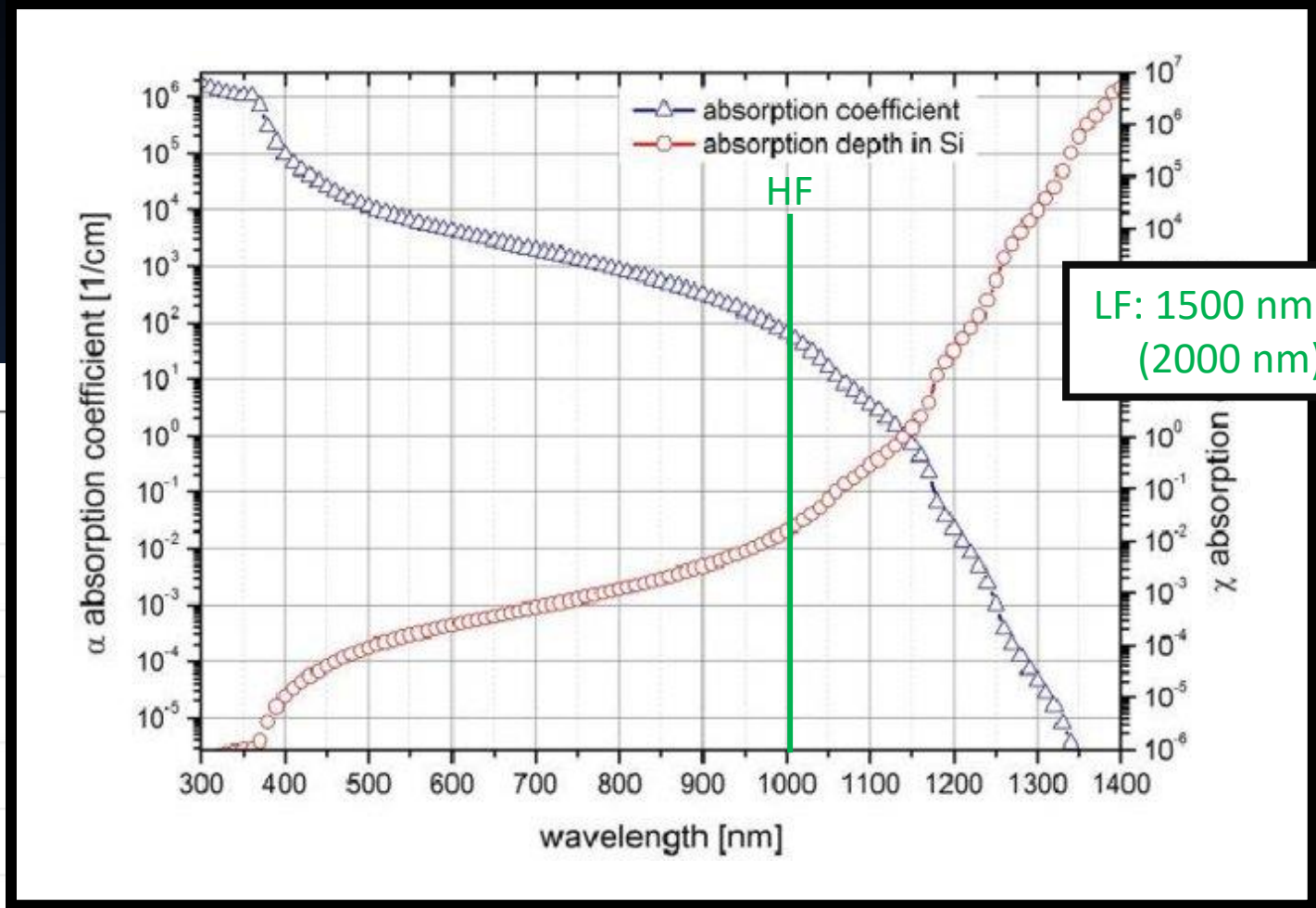
Low mechanical loss (high Q-value)
 → low coupling of collective modes
 to thermal bath



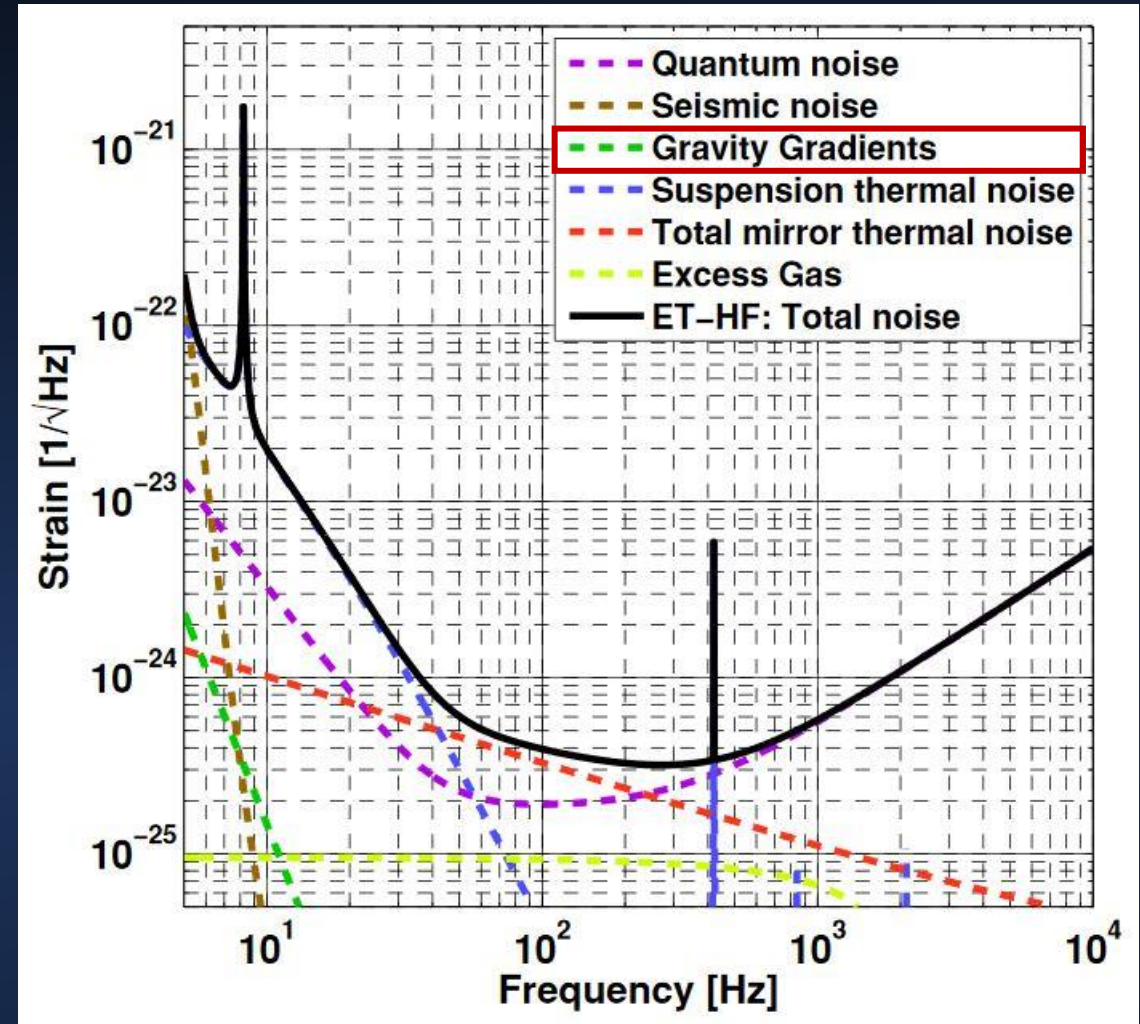
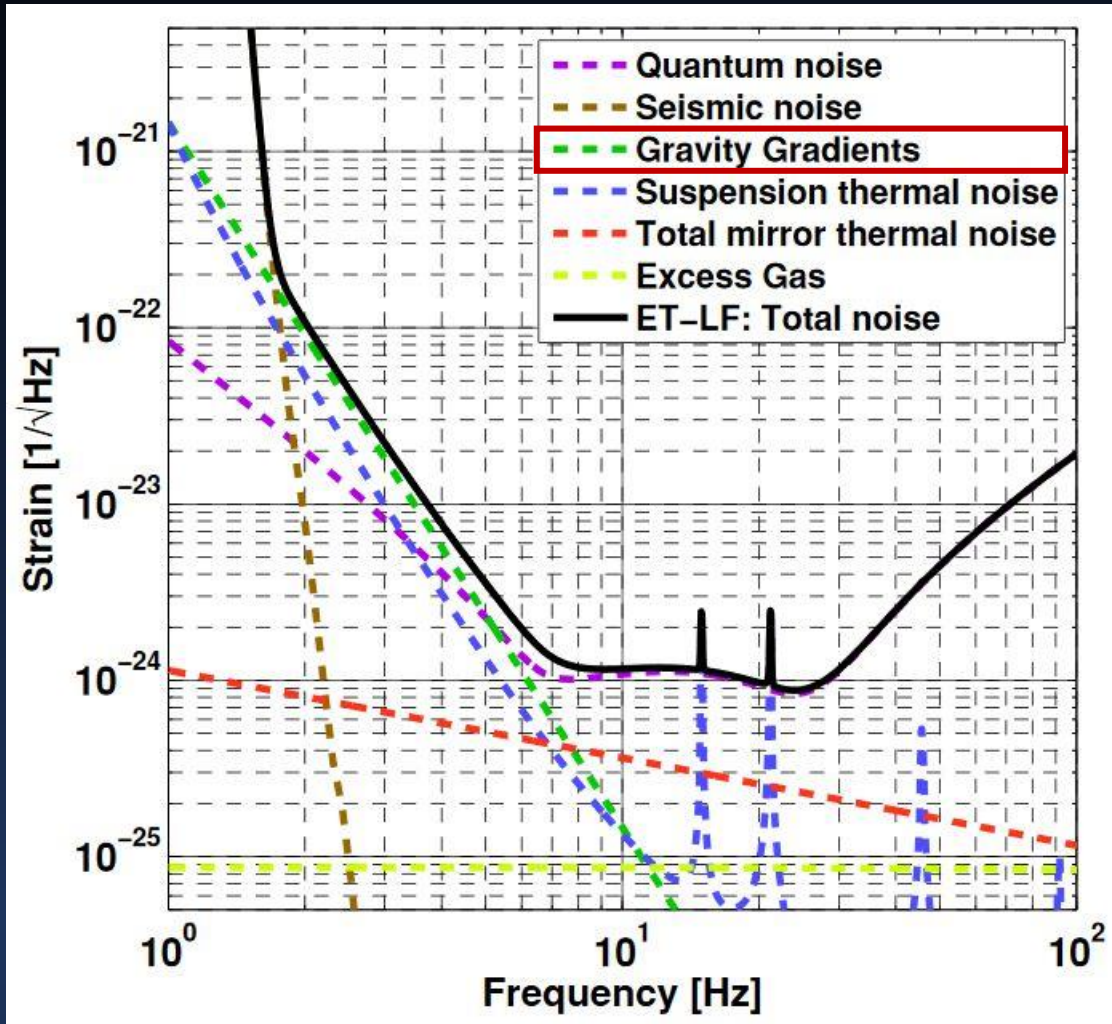
Silicon Mirrors



Silicon Mirrors

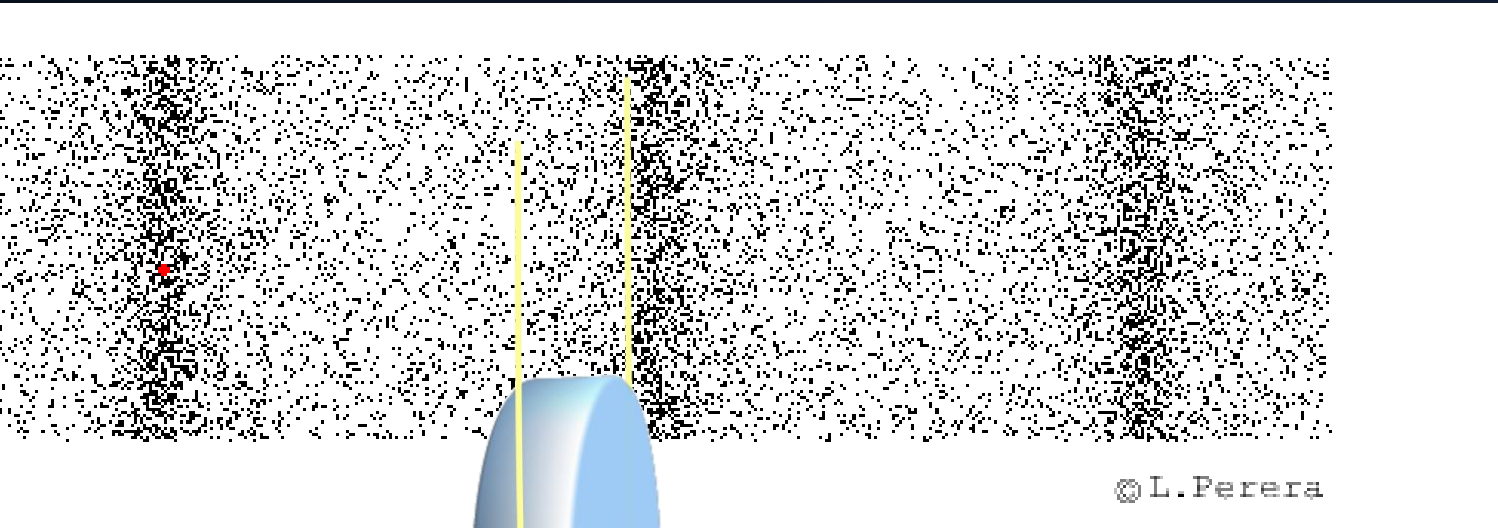


Understanding the noise



Newtonian noise / Gravity Gradient Noise

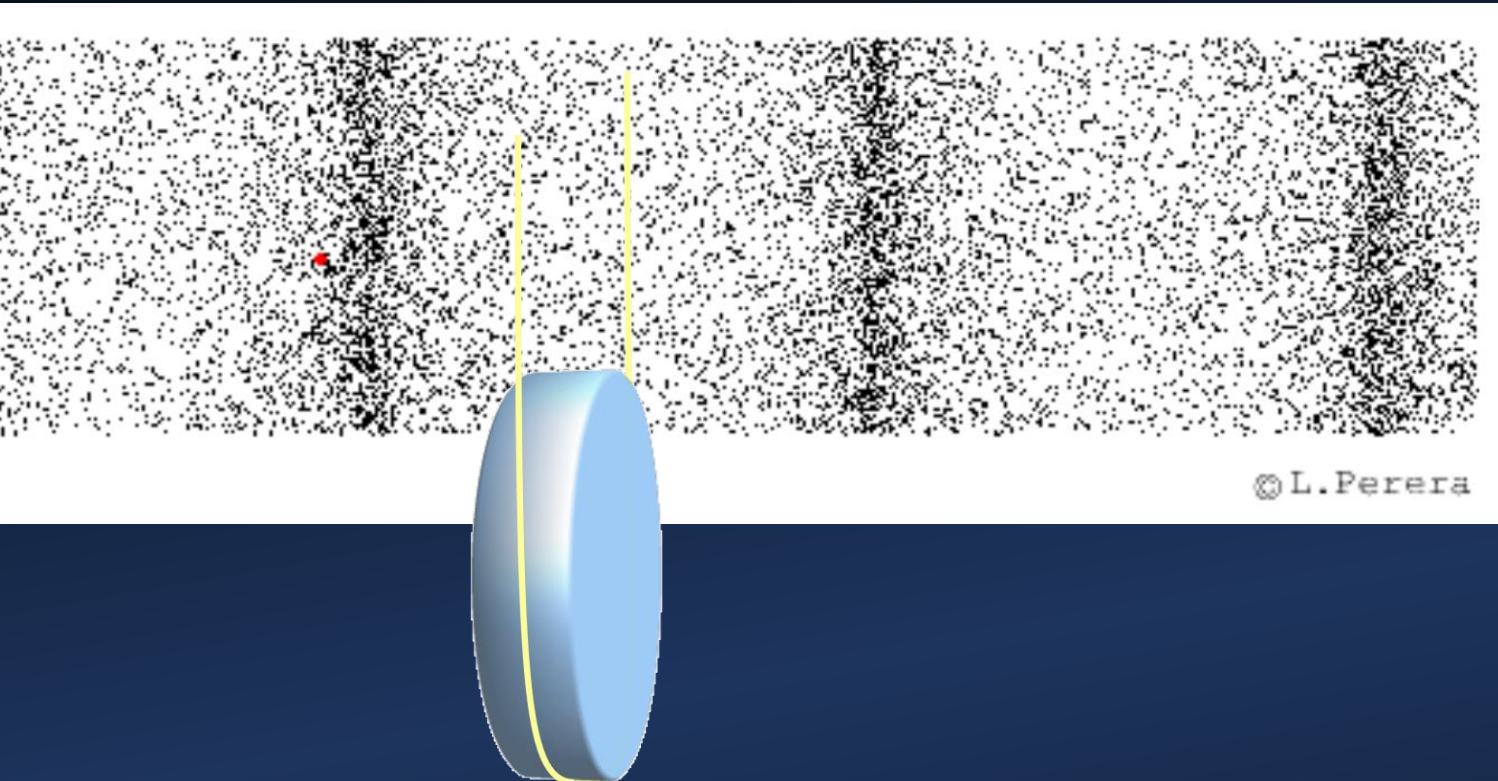
Attraction by moving objects cannot be shielded



Seismic waves in the rock

Newtonian noise

Attraction by moving objects cannot be shielded

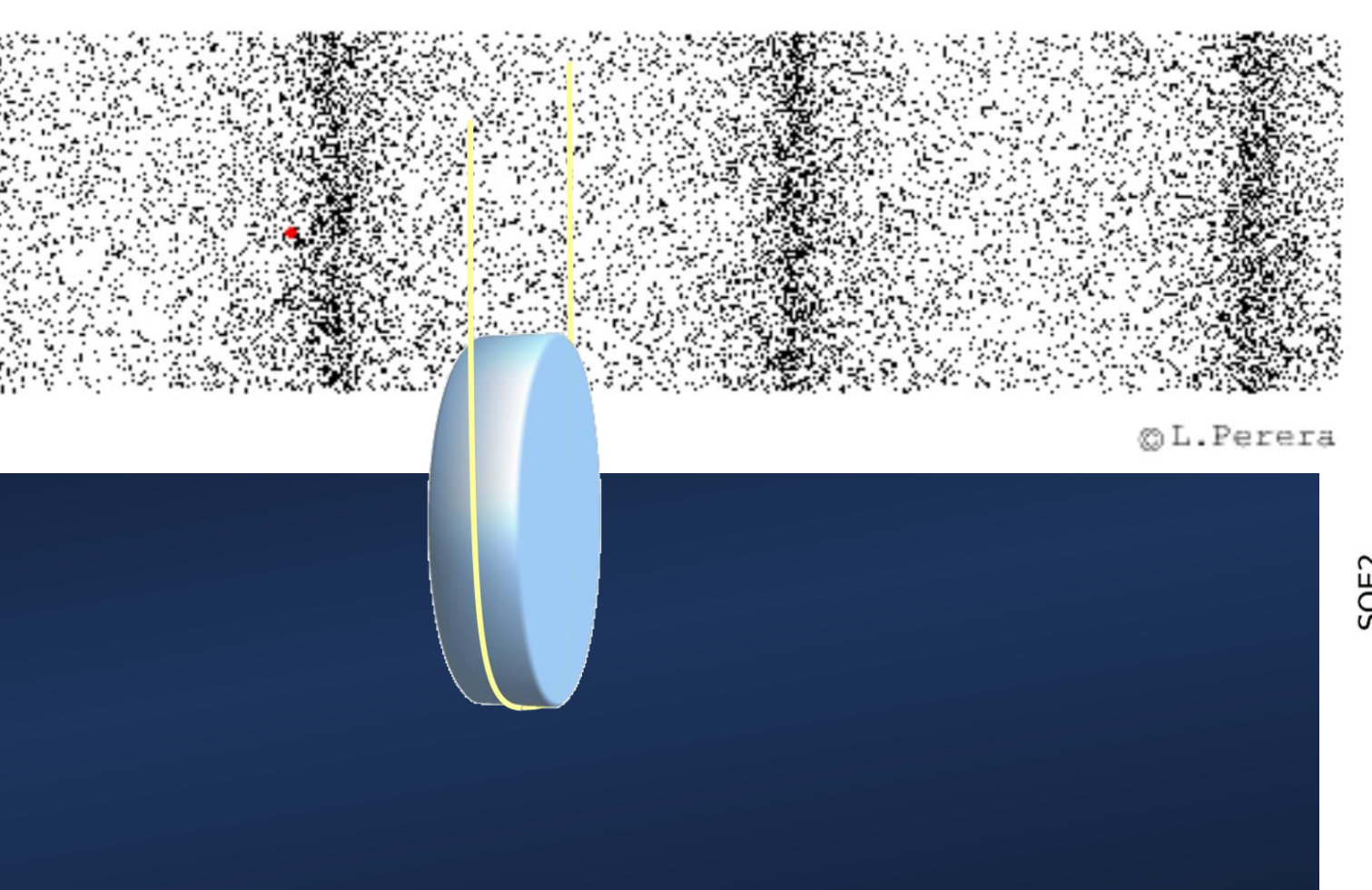


Surface Waves



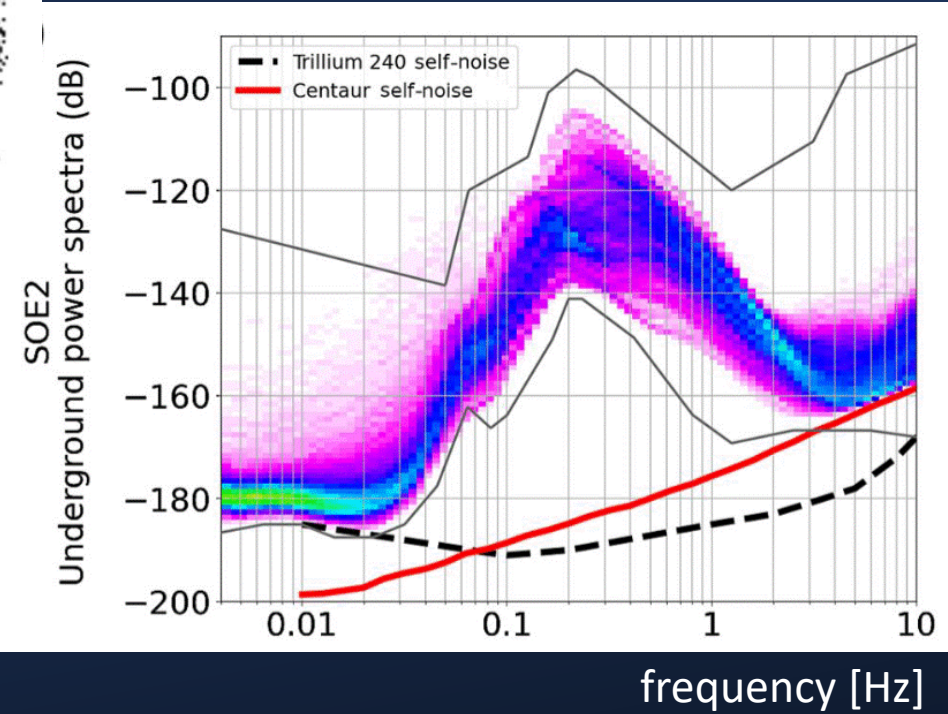
Newtonian noise

Attraction by moving objects cannot be shielded



Find a quiet location !

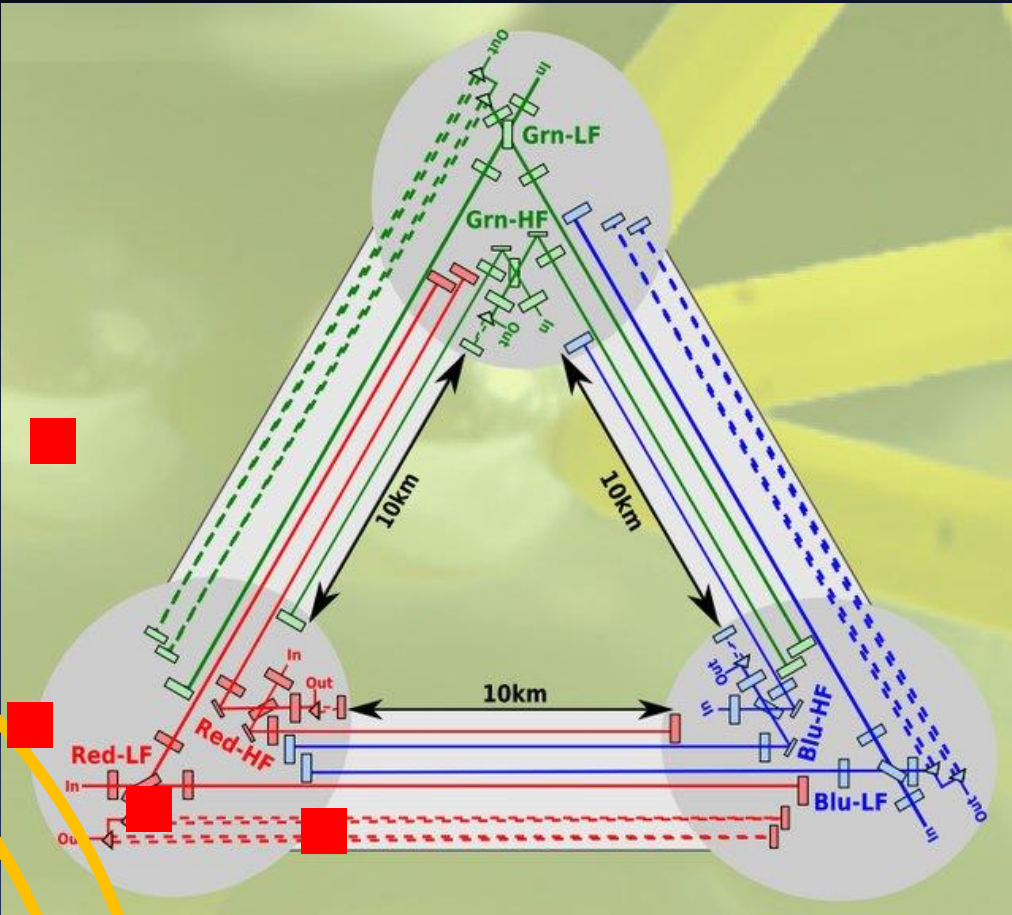
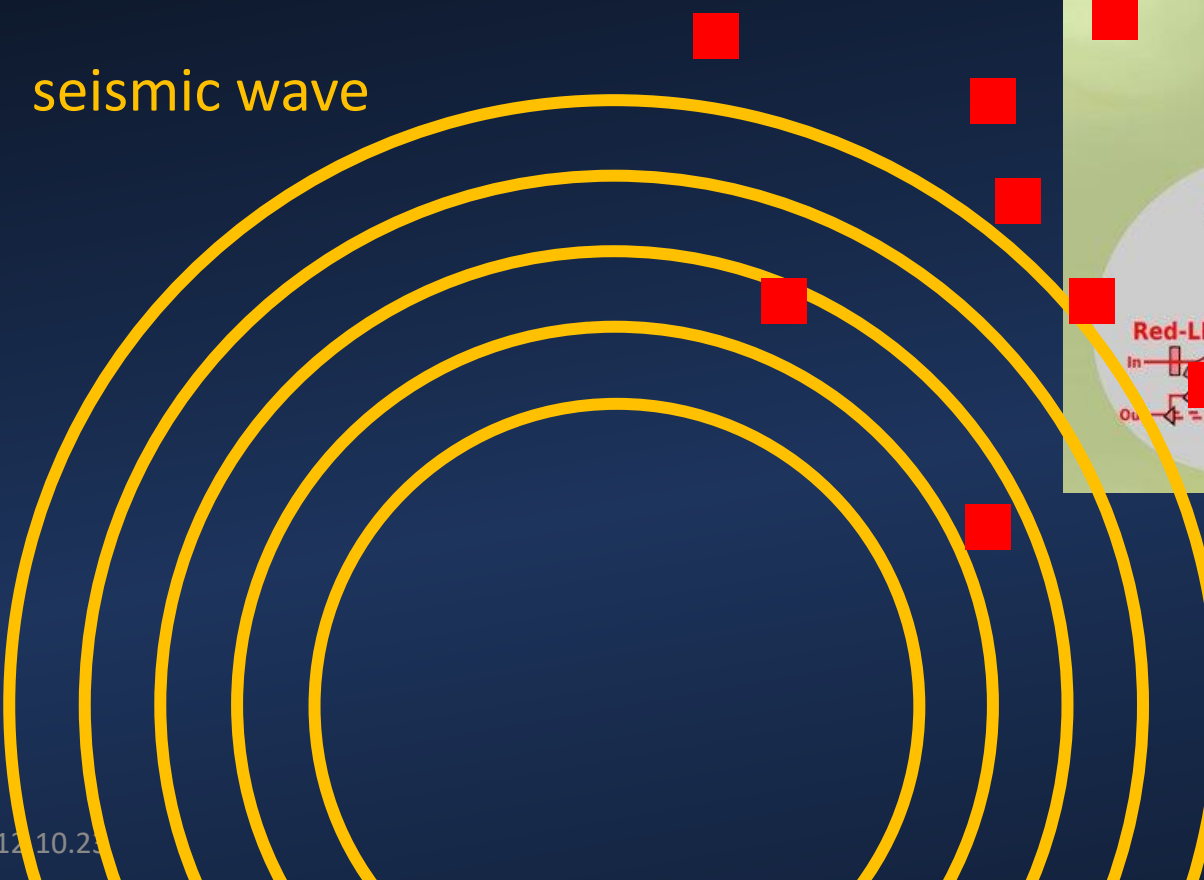
Los Enatos Sardenia



Newtonian noise

Active Noise Mitigation

seismic wave



seismic sensors

- wave field reconstruction
- active compensation
- test at DZA underground lab

Einstein Telescope

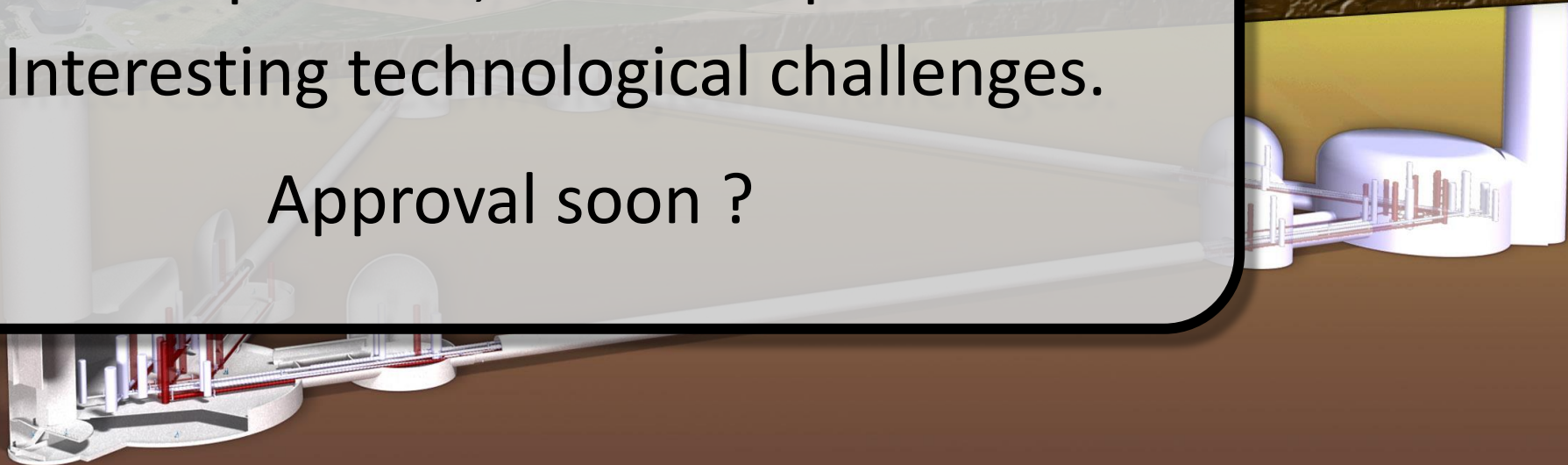
Conclusion

- The next generation of Telescopes will open new horizons in GW astronomy.
- Higher, omnidirectional sensitivity, lower frequencies, access to polarization.
- Interesting technological challenges.

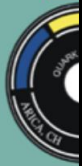
Approval soon ?

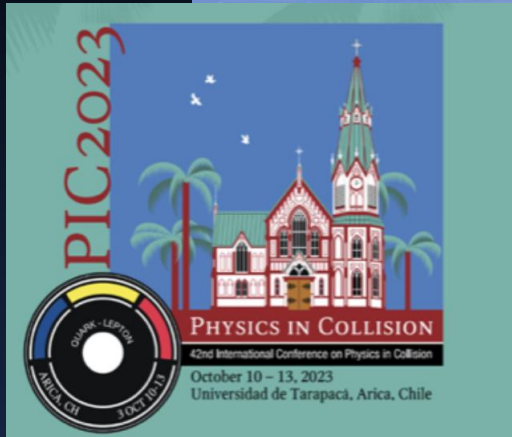


Thanks

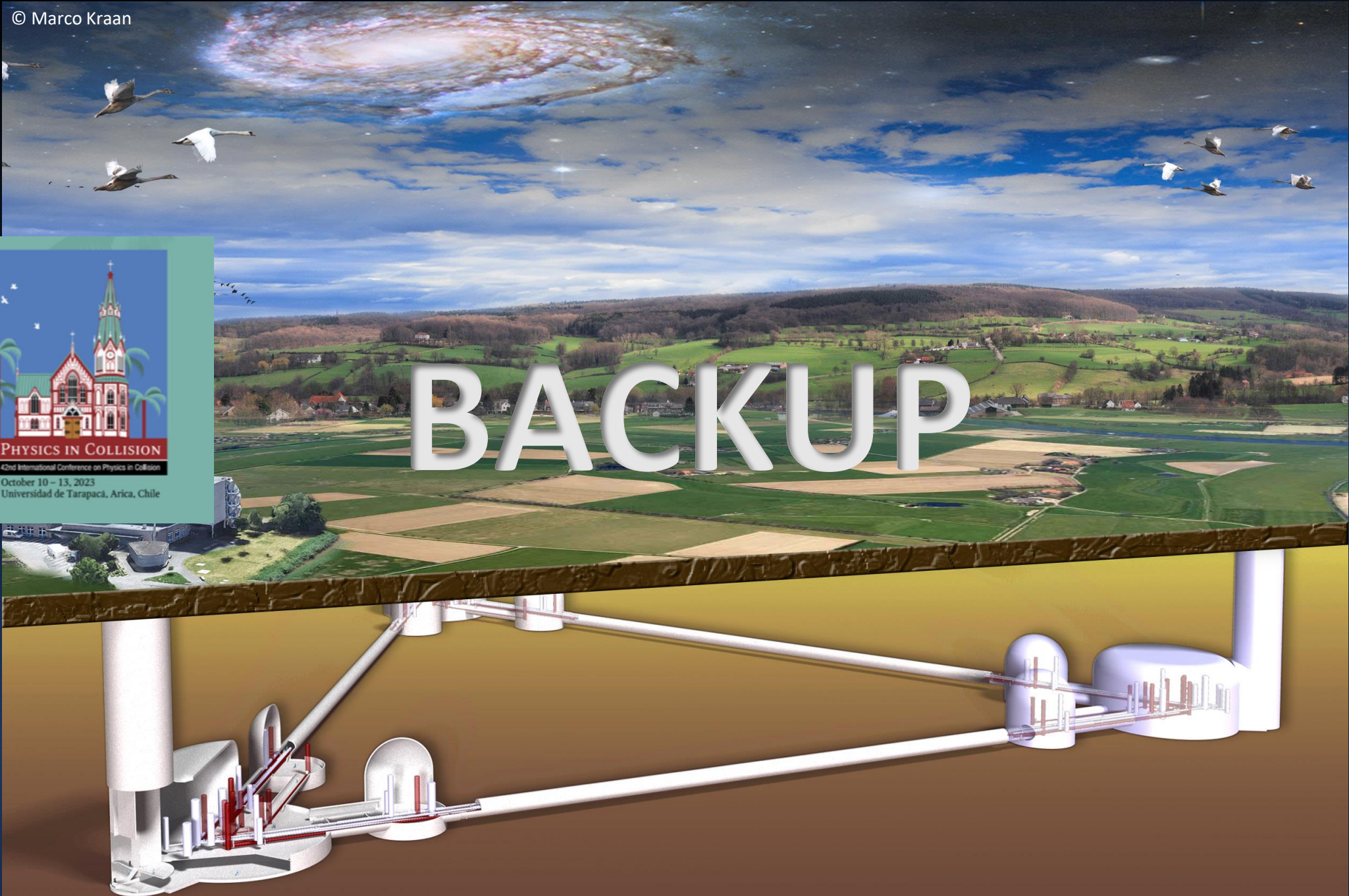


PIC 2022

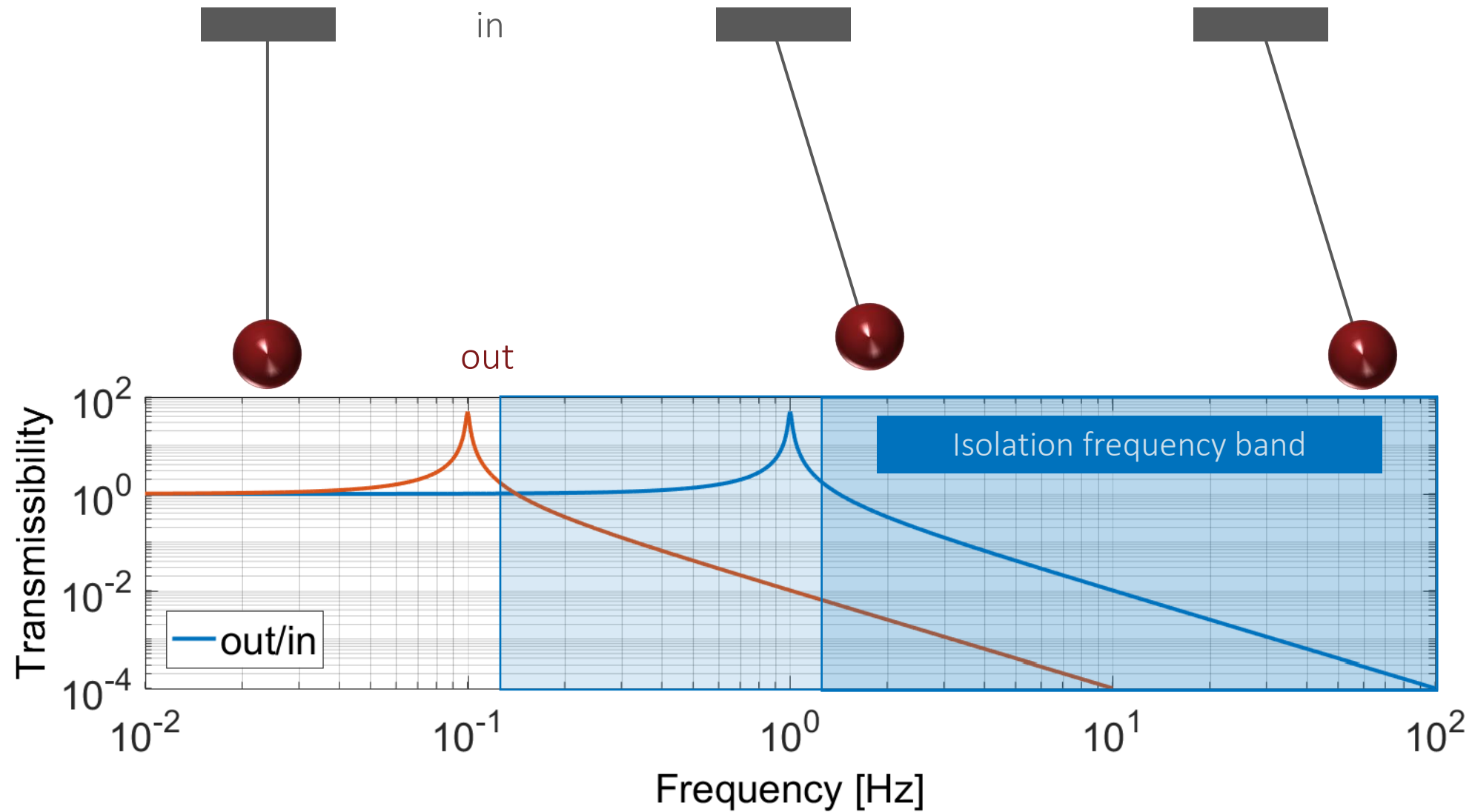




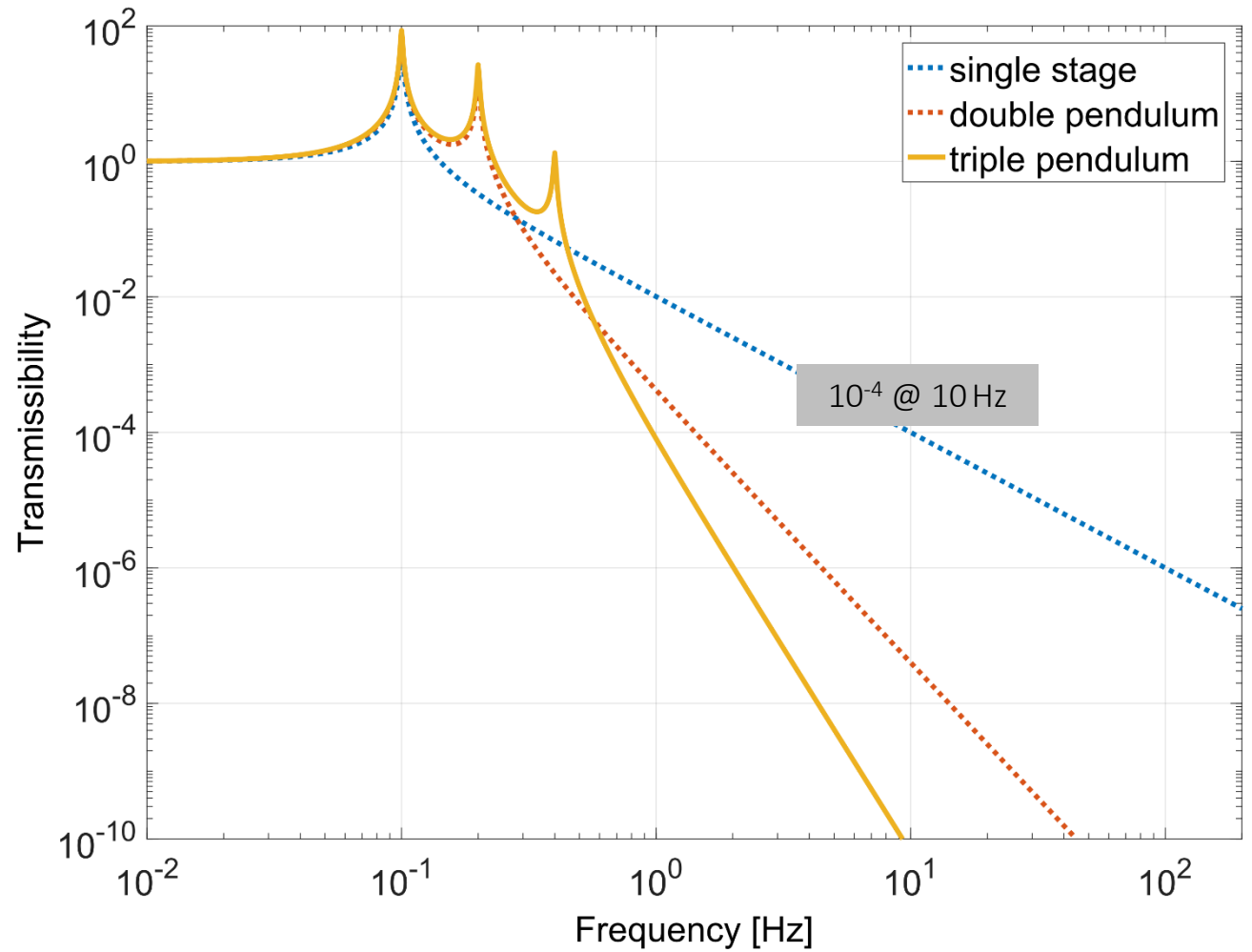
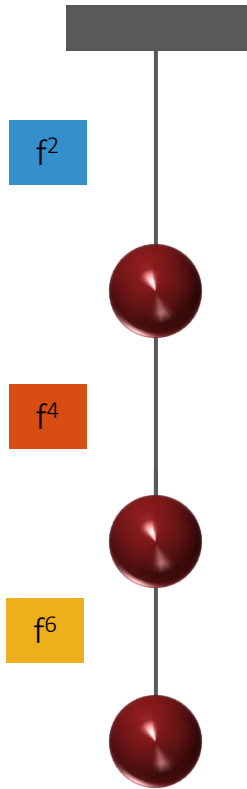
BACKUP



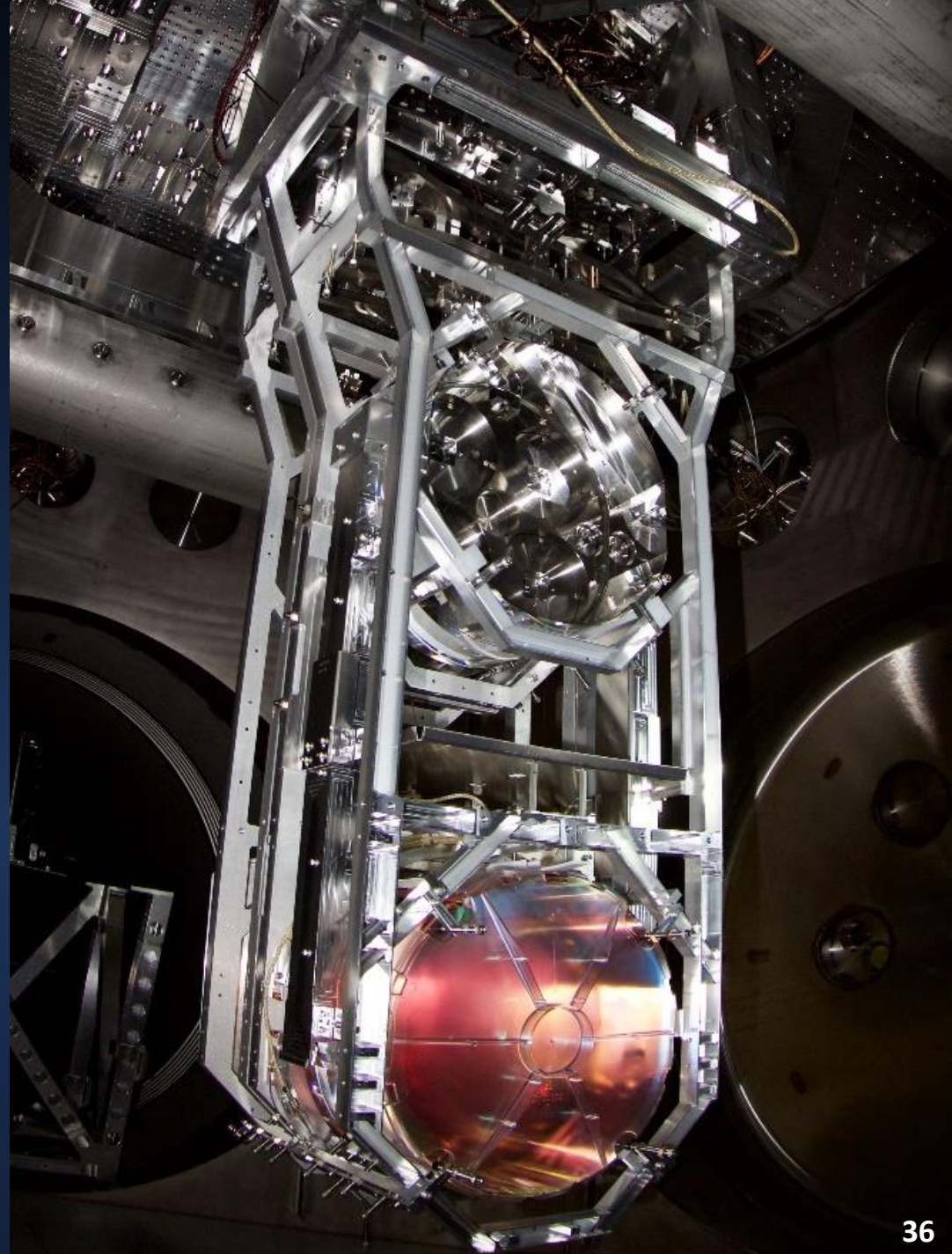
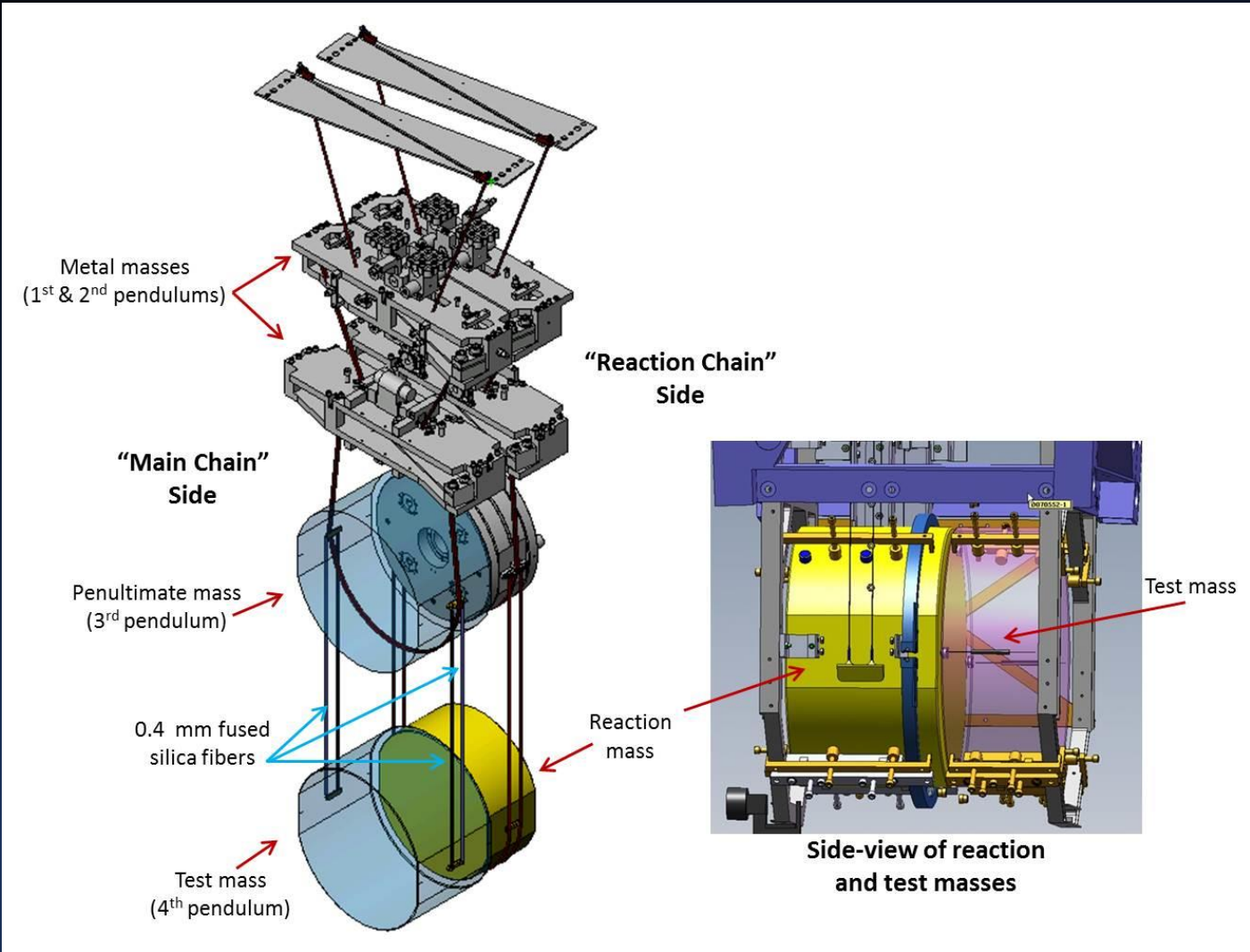
Seismic Isolation



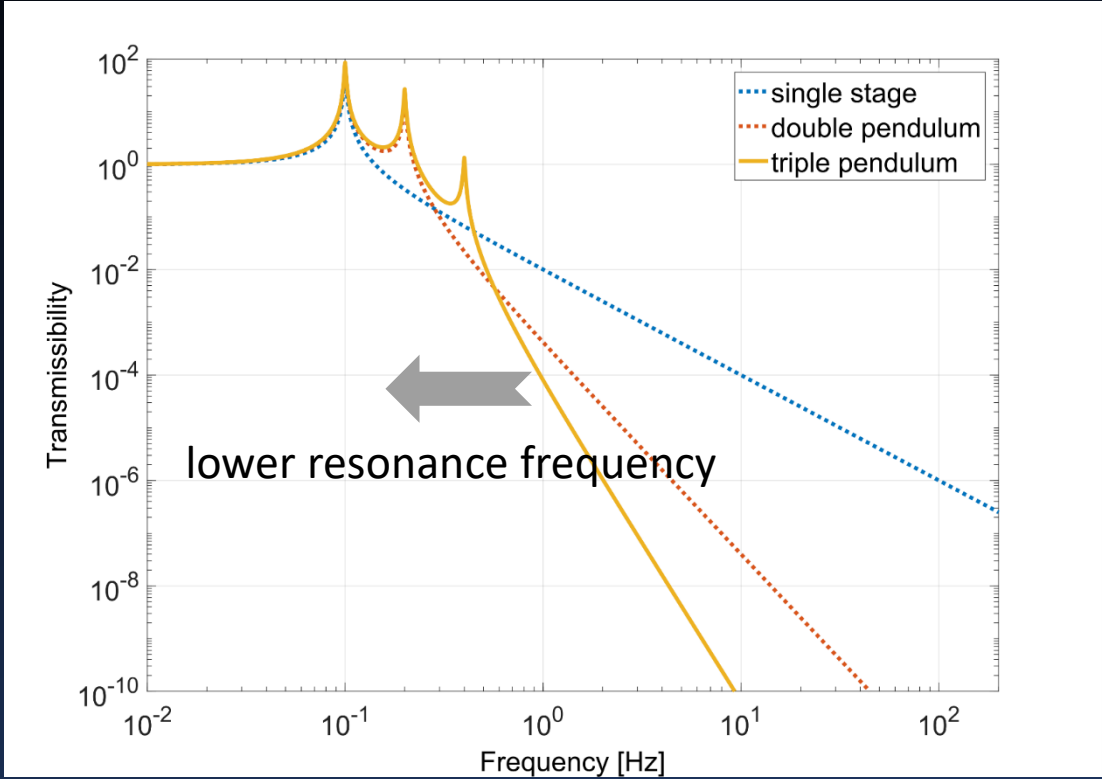
Seismic Isolation



Seismic Isolation



Seismic Isolation



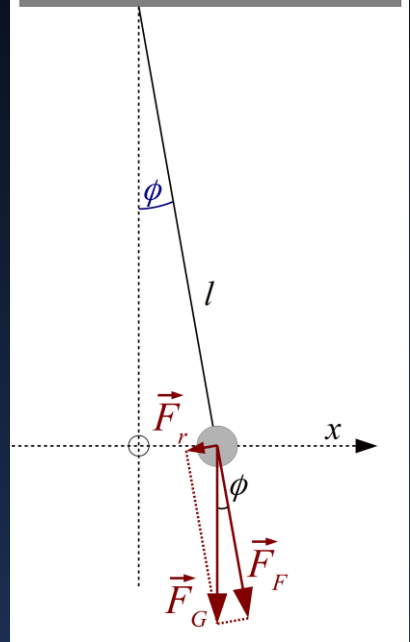
resonance frequency: $\omega_0 = \sqrt{g/l}$

mathematical pendulum

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -k x(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$$

make k small! (here $k = mg/l$)



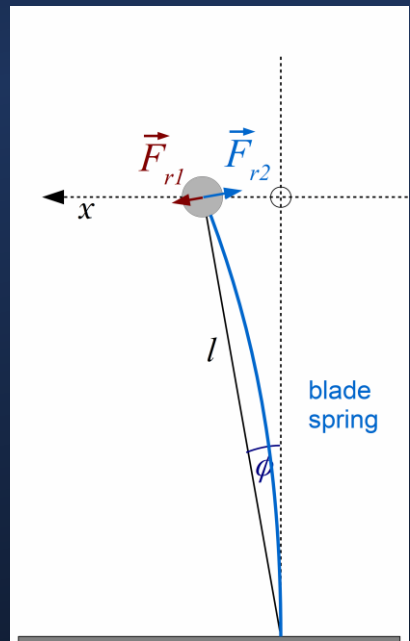
inverted pendulum

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = +k x(t)$$

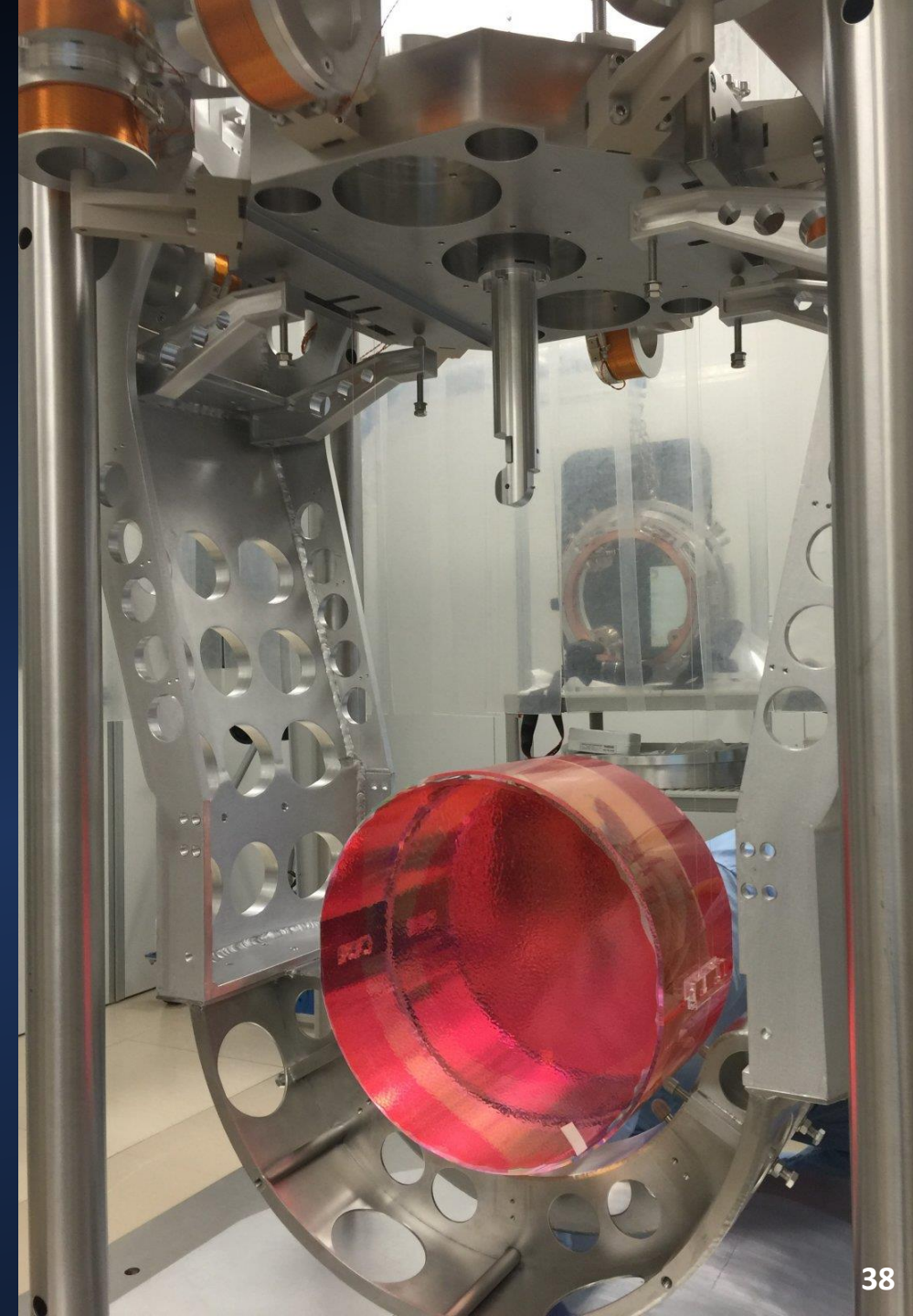
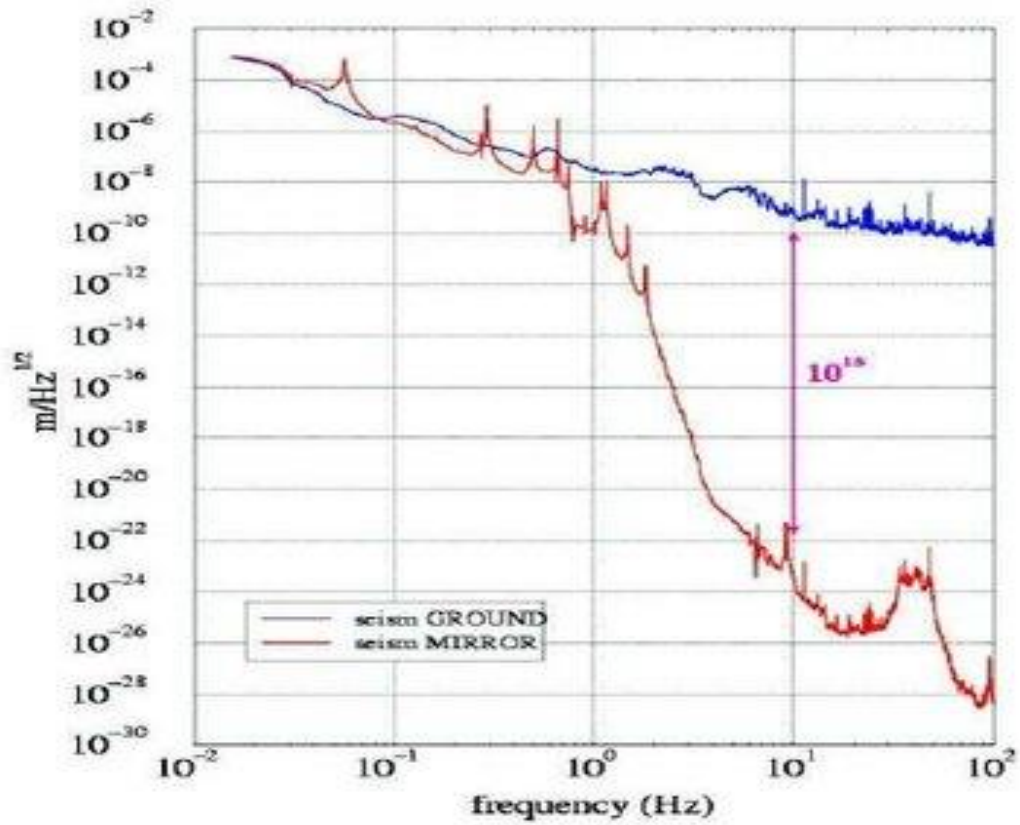
add a blade spring

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = \underbrace{(k_1 - k_2)}_{\text{make small!}} x(t)$$

make small!

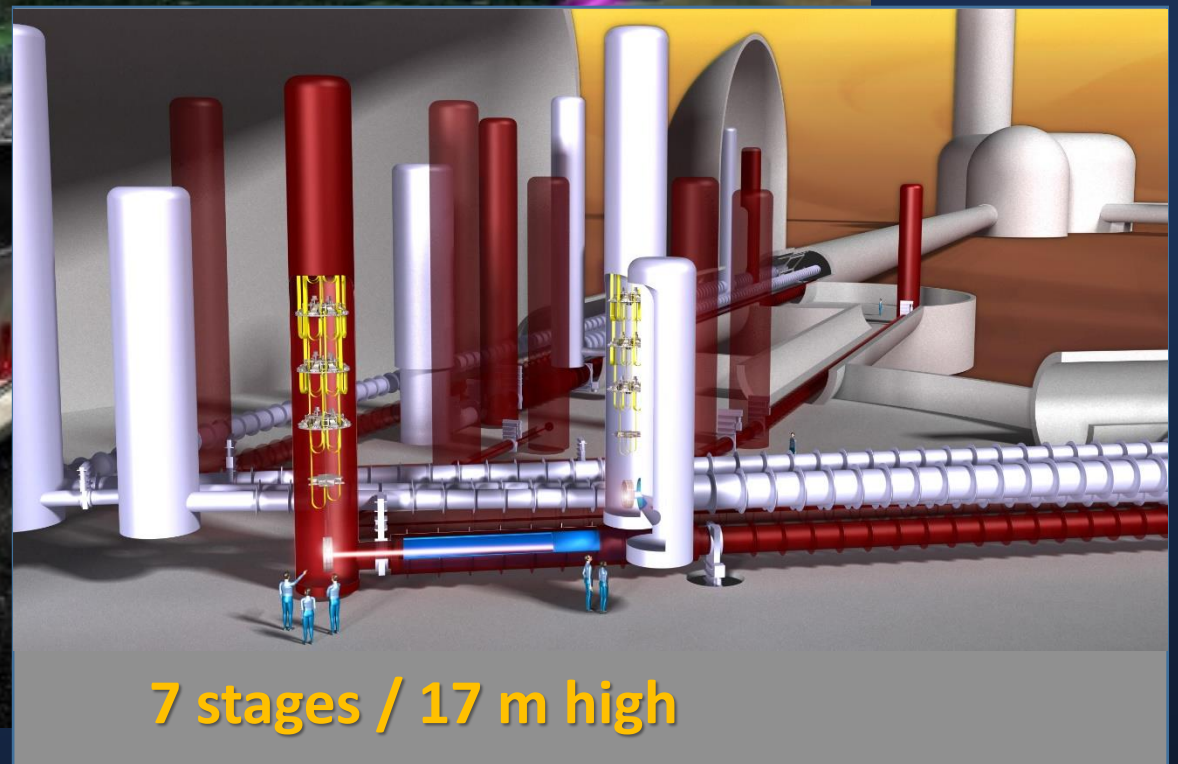


VIRGO Superattenuator



ET seismisc isolators

follow the concept of the VIRGO superattenuator



7 stages / 17 m high

Seismic Isolation: Geometric Anti-Spring Filters

