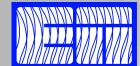
Einstein Telescope: Synergies and Complementarities with HEPP

Belgian National ESPP meeting 2025 Feb 05



Archisman Ghosh



EINSTEIN TELESCOPE





Paul Kuijer (1957–2025)

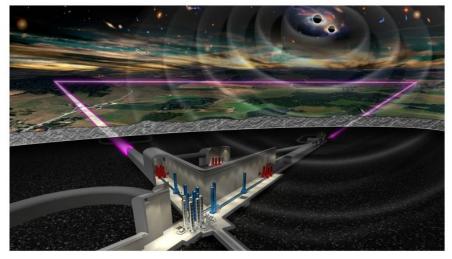


Plan of the talk

- Brief overview of the ET
- Fundamental science synergies and complementarities
- Technological synergies
- Computing and software











INTERCONNECTIONS

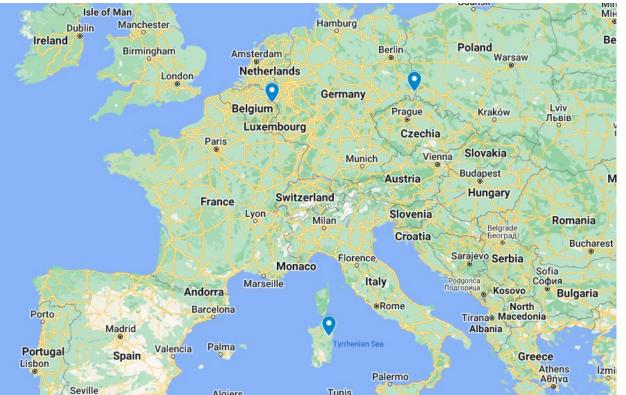


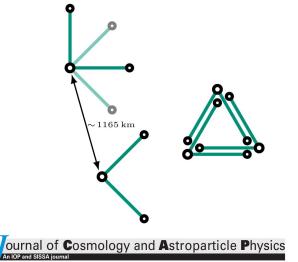
POLITICAL SUPPORT

Lead IT Prospective member BE, ES, NL, PL









Science with the Einstein Telescope: a comparison of different designs

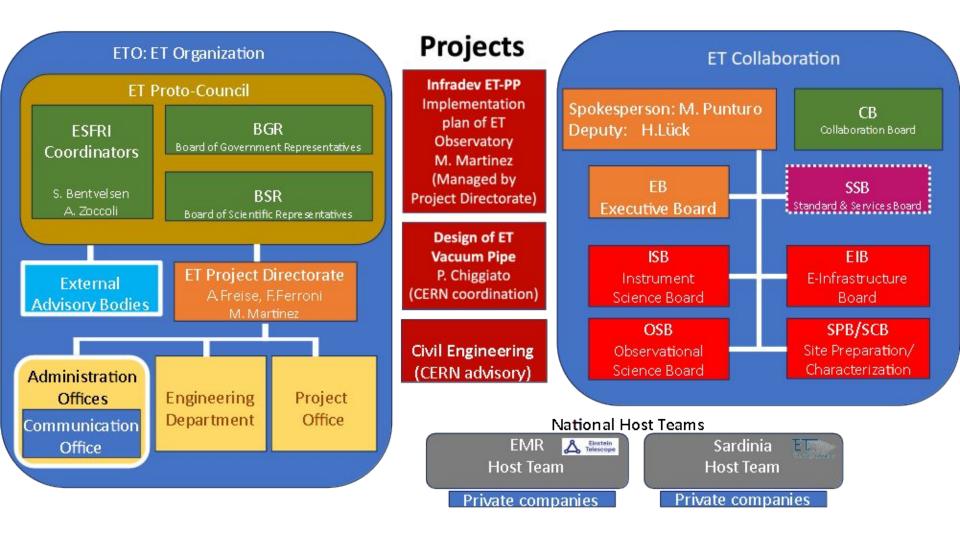
Marica Branchesi,^{1,2,*} Michele Maggiore,^{3,4,*} David Alonso,⁵ Charles Badger,⁶ Biswajit Banerjee,^{1,2} Freija Beirnaert,⁷ Enis Belgacem,^{3,4} Swetha Bhagwat,^{8,9} Guillaume Boileau,^{10,11}







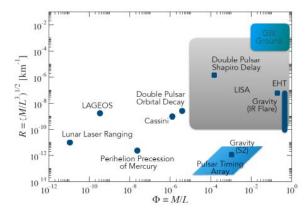






Fundamental science: testing gravity

- Is Einstein's GR the ultimate theory of gravitation?
 - Testing gravity in strong-field dynamical regime



- Are the observed compact objects really black holes?
 - \circ $\hfill \hfill \hf$





What is the nature of dark matter?

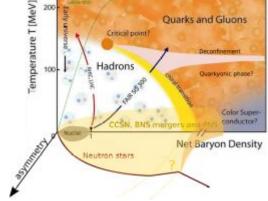
- Standard heavy dark matter models (MeV-TeV) predict halos and spikes near astrophysical BHs, which affect the dynamics of binary systems
 - \circ effects are negligible for LIGO/Virgo but will be relevant for next-generation detectors
- Ultralight bosonic dark matter (< 10 eV) such as axions and dark photons, induces phenomena near BHs via superradiance
 - O mass-spin gaps, continuous GW signals, detectable environmental effects
- Interiors of neutron stars are natural catalysts of DM interactions
- Primordial black holes (PBH) are unique DM candidates





QCD at overcritical density

- Low-temperature high-density regime of QCD probed by NS mergers is quite complementary to the regime probed by heavy ion collision experiments (such as in ALICE).
 - EoS models feature large uncertainties
 - plethora of models:
 - plain npeµ matter, hyperons, pion condensates, quarks, etc.



- GW170817 already ruled out very stiff EoS (large tidal deformabilities)
 - \circ ~ just a single detection with ET will rule out several families of EoS
 - discriminate between EoS with similar softness but distinct microphysics



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What is dark energy?

- Whether gravity is modified at cosmological distances
- Stochastic background of GWs in ET bandwidth
 - Window into the primordial universe and fundamental phenomena:
 - primordial inflation, phase transitions, the formation of primordial BHs, DM relics
- Synergies with particle physics is of prime importance
 - new dynamics (inflation, modified gravity, baryogenesis...) or new forms of matter!





Technology: vacuum pipe system

• ET: 120 km of vacuum pipe, internal diameter of 1m, satisfying following requirements (from CERN TDR)

Gas species	Maximum residual gas pressure [mbar]
H ₂	10 ⁻¹⁰
H ₂ O	5×10 ⁻¹¹
со	10 ⁻¹¹
N ₂	10 ⁻¹¹
<mark>C_xH_y with more than 100 amu</mark>	I < 10 ⁻¹⁴

• In addition, few hundred vacuum chambers to host ET suspended optics





Technology: vacuum pipe system

- New technological solutions to enhance feasibility and reduce expected costs!
- The vacuum team of CERN committed
 - to produce TDR of ET vacuum pipe system
 - to develop an R&D facility to test innovative solutions in terms of design and materials.







 Crucial pathfinder toward the vacuum system of a future CERN collider and a key synergy for the future of GW research and Particle Physics.



Computing and software

- High performance computing, federated infrastructures, software employing machine learning and artificial intelligence
- Joint ECFA-NuPPECC-APPECC meetings
 - increased need for discussions on strategy and implementation of European computing at future large-scale research facilities.
- European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
 - \circ GW science actively contributing to this European effort.
- ET in ESCAPE Science Cluster
 - brings together European Research Infrastructures in particle and astroparticle physics to develop software and computing solutions for Open Science





Other synergies

- Data management
- Civil infrastructures
- Governance

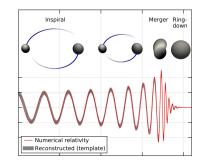


Extra slides

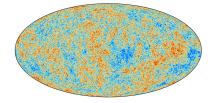


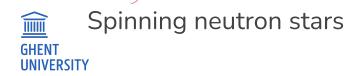
GW sources

Mergers of binaries of black holes and neutron stars







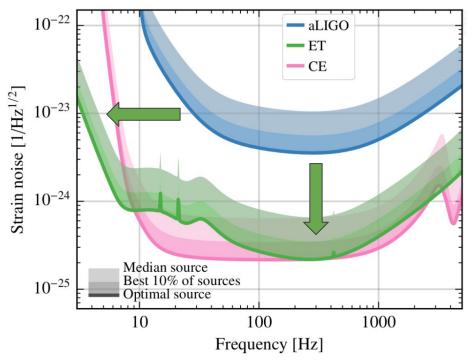


GW background (astrophysical and cosmological)



ET sensitivity

- 10 × current detectors
- Low-freq improvement

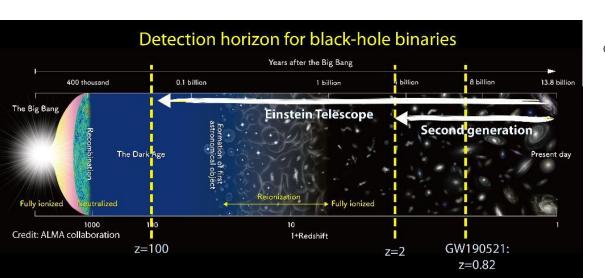






Horizon 10% detected 50% detected

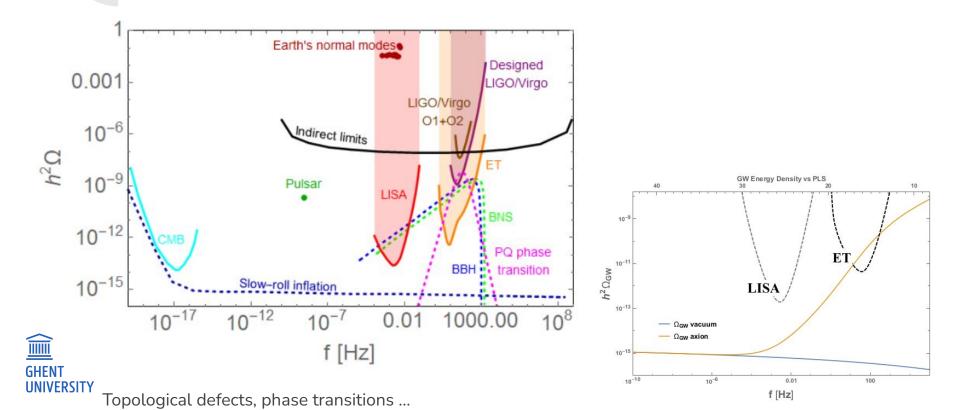
ET detection capability: binary mergers



100



ET detection capability: GW background



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ET science

- Black hole properties: origin (stellar / primordial), evolution, demography
- Near-horizon physics, probing the nature of compact objects
- Neutron star properties: strongly coupled matter, QCD, exotic matter
- Multimessenger astronomy
- Dark matter: primordial black holes, axion clouds, ...
- Dark energy and modifications of gravity at cosmological scales
- New sources: supernovae, isolated neutron stars, stochastic background!



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