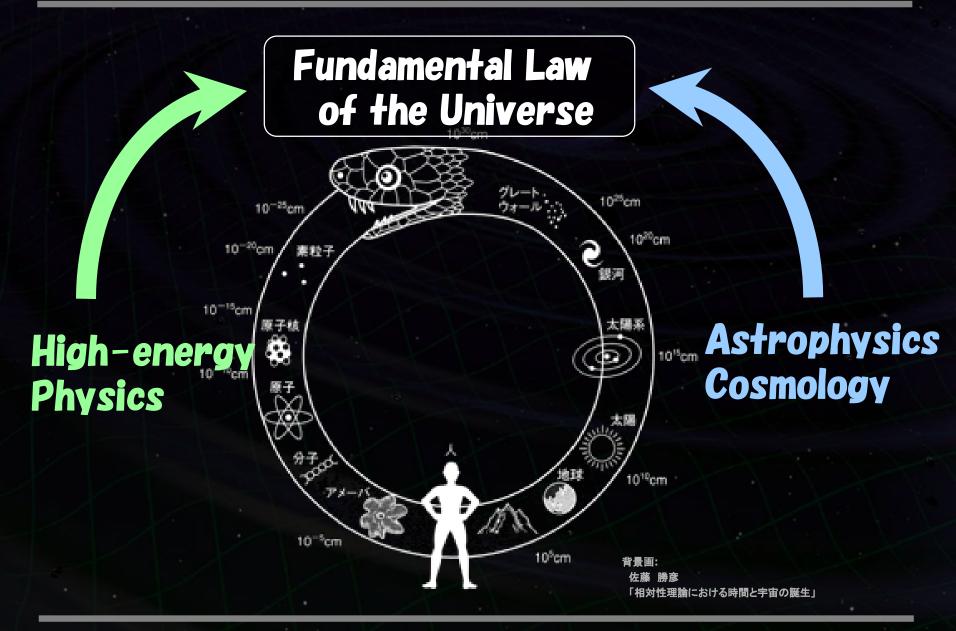
Higgs Couplings 2018

Recent results of gravitational wave

Masaki Ando (Univ. of Tokyo / NAOJ) on behalf of the DECIGO collaboration

Target of Physics



Outline

Recent Results B-DECIGO DECIGO

Higgs Couplings 2018 (Nov. 28, 2018, KFC Hall & Rooms, Ryogoku, Tokyo)

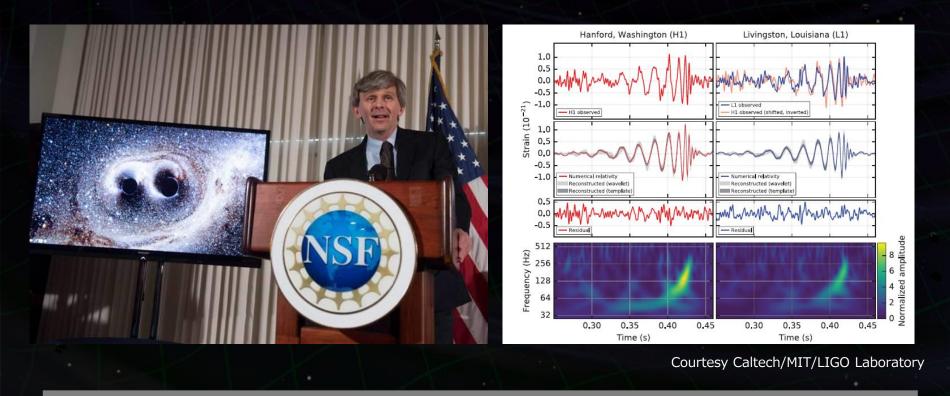
宙の晴れ上がい

景初の銀洞

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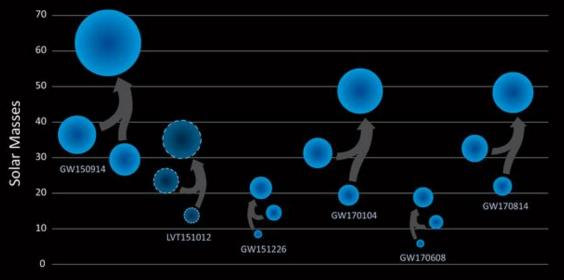
First Detection of GW

 On Feb. 11th, 2016, LIGO announced first detection of gravitational wave. The signal was from inspiral and merger of binary black hole.
 Dpens a new field of 'GW astronomy'.



Mergers of Binary Black Hole

- •2nd: GW151226 (2016.6 announce)
- •3rd: GW170104 (2017.6.2 announce)
- •4th: GW170814 (2017.9.27 announce)
- •5th: GW170608 (2017.11.15 announce)
- → Mergers of binary black holes would be common events in the universe.



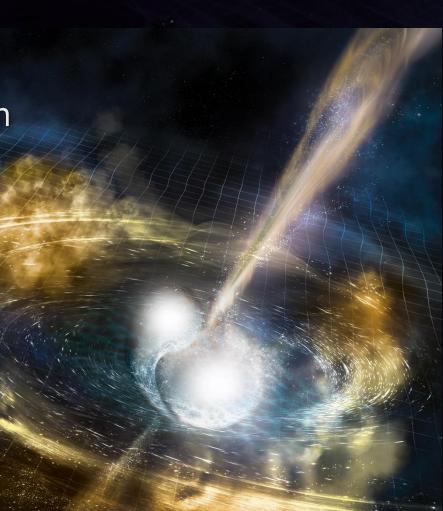
http://ligo.org/detections/GW170608

LIGO/VIRGO

Merger of Binary Neutron Stars

 On Oct.16th, 2017, LIGO-VIRGO collaboration announced the first detection of gravitational-wave signal from merger of binary neutron stars

The signal was detected on August 17th, 2017.
→ Named GW170817.
Source Localization ~30deg²

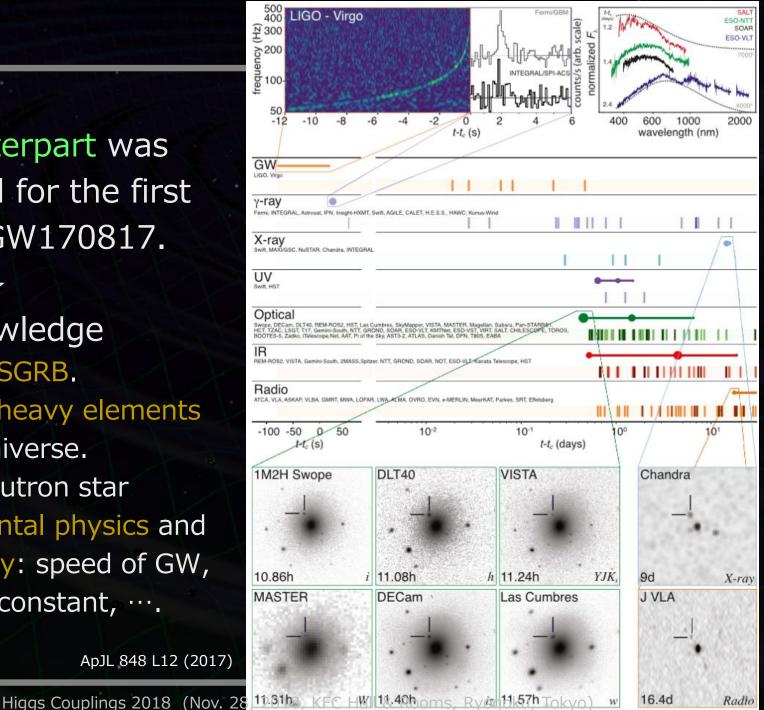


Courtesy Caltech/MIT/LIGO Laboratory

•EM counterpart was observed for the first time in GW170817.

- New knowledge
- * Origin of SGRB.
- * Origin of heavy elements in the universe.
- * EoS of neutron star
- * Fundamental physics and cosmology: speed of GW, Hubble's constant,

ApJL 848 L12 (2017)



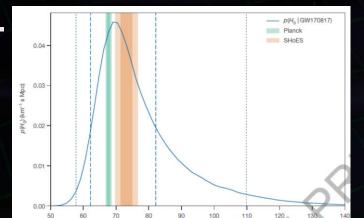
Fundamental Physics

•Speed of GW

- In GR prediction, GW propagates at the speed of light.
- GW-EM arrival time difference was 1.7 sec.
- Source distance 40Mpc (1.2x10²⁴ m).
 - → Upper limit $\frac{c_{\rm GW} c_{\rm EM}}{c_{\rm EM}} < 3 \times 10^{-15}$

Cosmological Parameter

- GW amplitude \rightarrow Source distance.
- EM counter part → Redshift
 Hubble parameter:
 - $H_0 = 70^{+12.0}_{-8.0} \text{ km/s/Mpc}$
 - Consistent with other results. Independent measurement.



Hubble parameter by

CMB measurement (Planck):

 $H_0 = 67.90 \pm 0.55 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

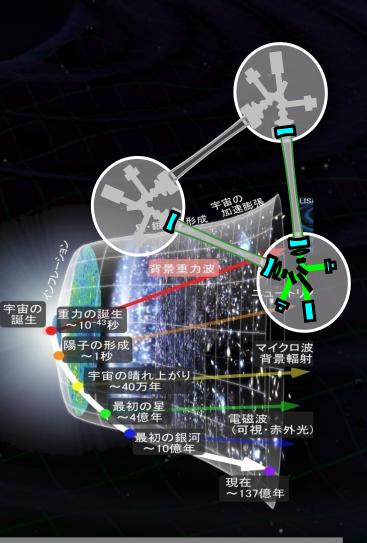
doi:10.1038/nature24471

After the First Detections ...

•The first GW (and EM counter part) detections demonstrated new possibilities by GW astronomy, and also showed new mysteries, such as the origin of heavier mass $(30M_{\odot})$ BBH, origins of heavy elements….

Network of 2nd-gen. GW antennae (aLIGO, AdVIRGO, <u>KAGRA</u>, LIGO-India) will be formed in several years.
Two ways after that for Astronomy and Cosmology:
- 3rd-gen. ground-based GW antennae (ET, CE).
- Space GW antennae (LISA, <u>B-DECIGO</u>, <u>DECIGO</u>,…).

B-DECIGO



Space GW Observatory: B-DECIGO

 \times We changed the name: Pre-DECIGO \rightarrow B-DECIGO

•B-DECIGO

- Space-borne GW antenna formed by three S/C
- Target Sensitivity for GW : 2×10^{-23} Hz^{-1/2} at 0.1Hz.

Sciences of B-DECIGO
(1) Compact binaries.
(2) IMBH merger.
(3) Info. of foregrounds for DECIGO.



Fig. by S.Sato

Target: JAXA Strategic Medium-scale mission (2020s).

B-DECIGO Design (Preliminary)

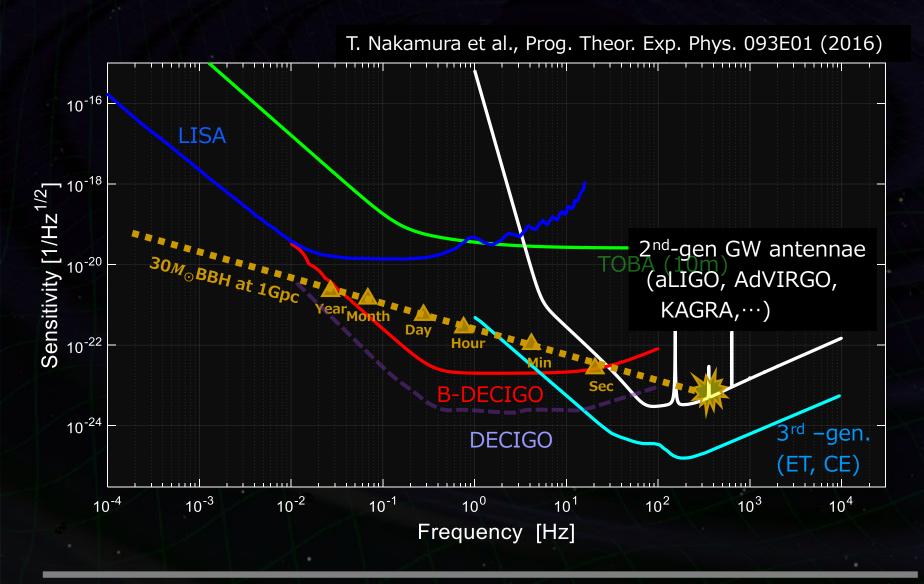
Mission Requirement

- Strain sensitivity of 2x10⁻²³ Hz^{-1/2} at 0.1Hz.
- >3-years observation period.

Conceptual Design

- Laser interferometer by 3 S/C
- Baseline : 100 km Laser source : 1W, 515nm Mirror : 300mm, 30kg
- Drag-free and Formation flight.
- Record-disk orbit around the earth:
 Altitude 2000km, Period ~120min (Preliminary).

Sensitivity Curves

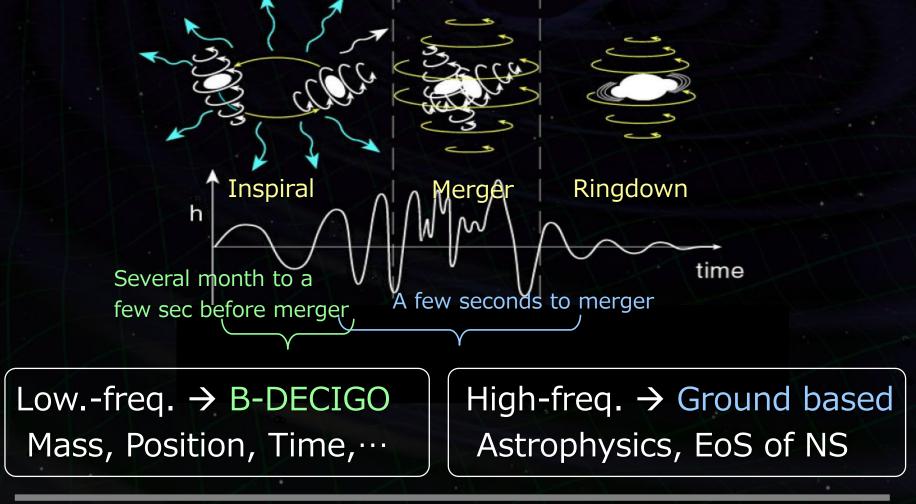


Sciences by B-DECIGO

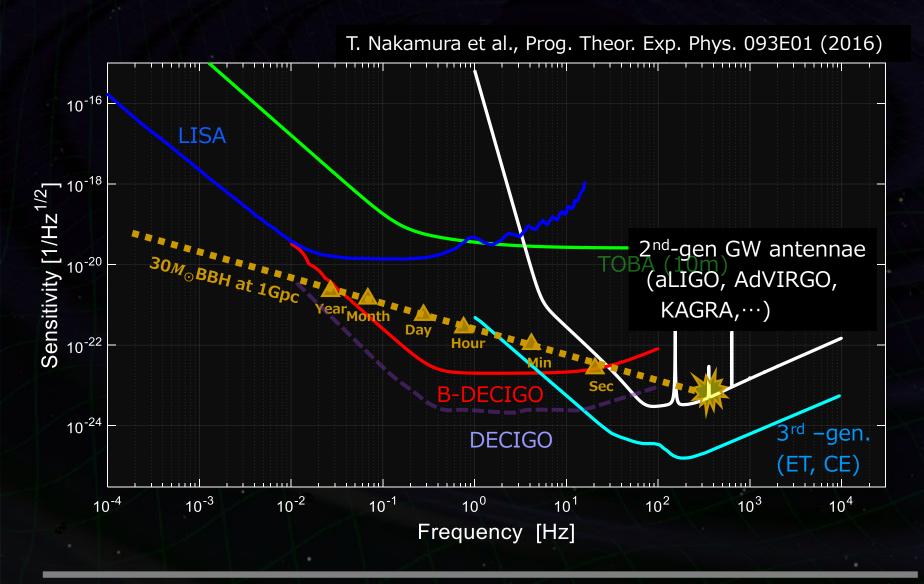
(1) Inspiral of Compact binaries ['Promised' target] - High rate $\sim 10^5$ binaries/yr. - Estimation of binary parameters and merger time. \rightarrow Astronomy by GW only and GW-EM observations. (2) Inspirals and mergers of IMBHs [Original science] - Cover most of the universe. \rightarrow Formation history of SMBH and galaxies. (3) Foreground understandings for DECIGO [Cosmology] Parameter estimation and subtraction of binaries. - Characteristics of foreground. - Is the any eccentric binaries?

Target (1) : Compact Binaries

B-DECIGO will observe >100/yr binary NS inspirals. $\sim 10^{5}$ /yr binary BH inspirals.



Sensitivity Curves



Target (2) : Intermediate-mass BH Merger

B-DECIGO will see almost the whole Universe.

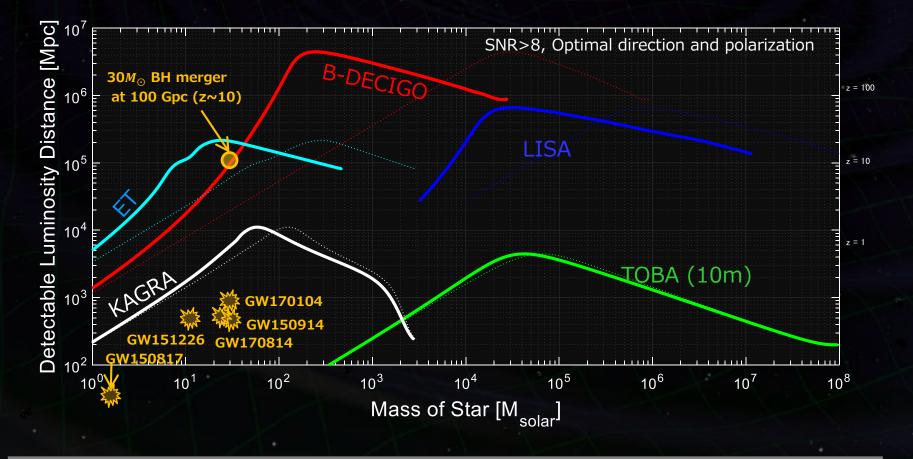


The mystery on the history of SMBH at the centers of Galaxies: (A) Large BH + Accretion (B) Hierarchical mergers

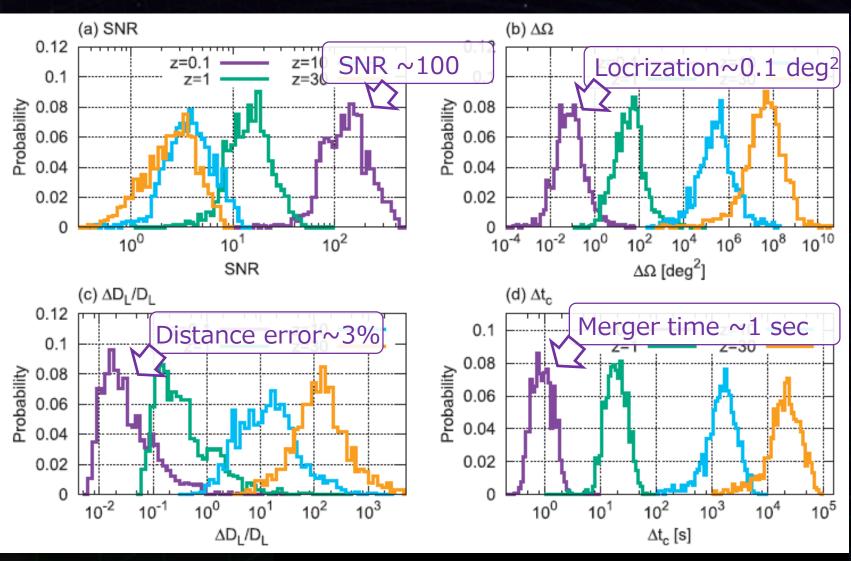
B-DECIGO can pin-down the story.
Original observation.

Observable Range

$30M_{\odot}$ BBH Merger : 100 Gpc (z>10) range with SNR~8 (optimal direction/polarization).



Parameter Estimation Accuracy



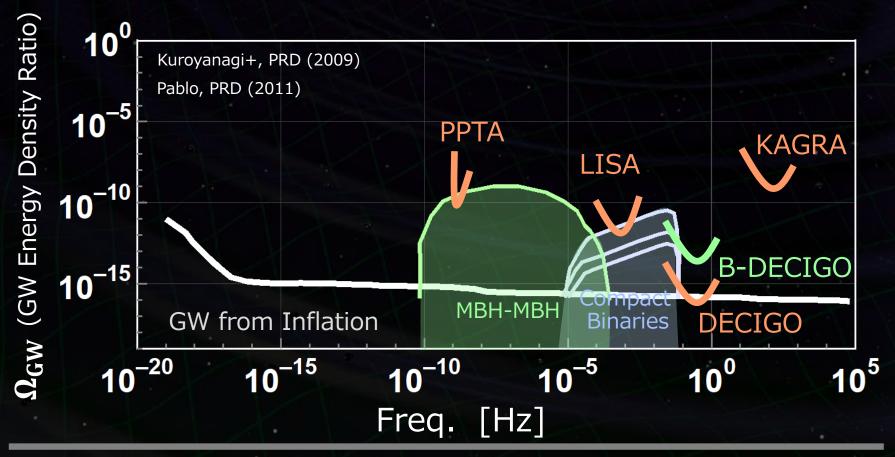
T. Nakamura et al., Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 093E01 (2016)

B-DECIGO Sciences for CBC

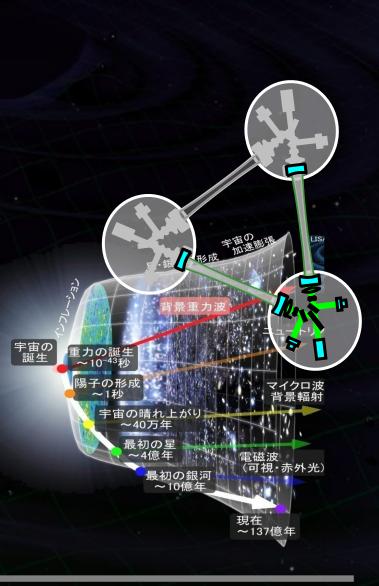
•With its BBH observable range, in B-DECIGO Detection Rate will be $\sim 4 \times 10^4 - 10^6$ events/yr. \rightarrow Possible to identify the origin of BBH. •Range for <u>BNS</u> is ~2Gpc \rightarrow ~ 100 events/yr . ·With low-freq. GW observations, longer observation <u>time</u> is expected; in $30M_{\odot}$ BBH merger case, the signal is at 0.1Hz in 15days before merger. \rightarrow Improved parameter estimation accuracy with lager cycle number ($\sim 10^5$) : * Localization, Merger time \rightarrow Alerts for GW-EM. * Mass, Distance, Spin \rightarrow Origin and nature of BBH.

Fundamental physics, Cosmology

Target (3) : Foreground Understandings

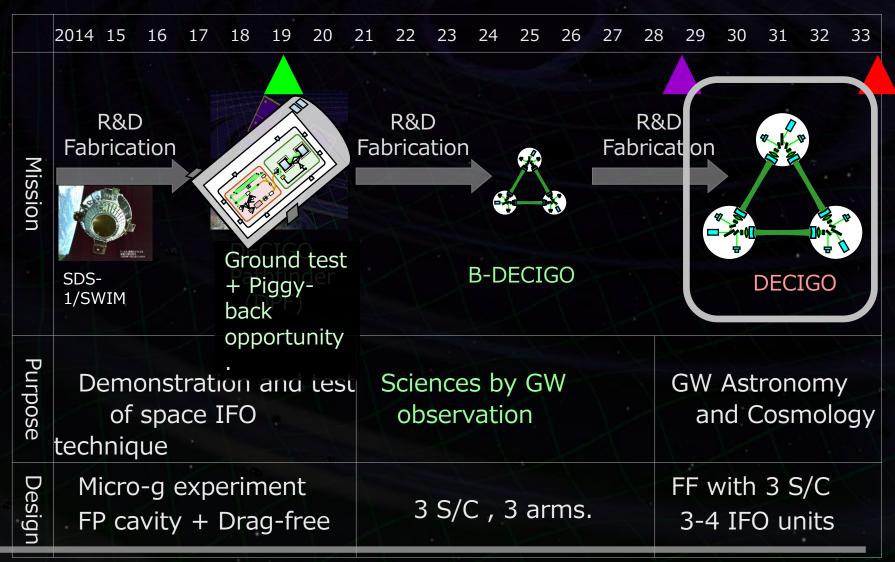


DECIGO



Updated Roadmap for DECIGO

Figure: S.Kawamura



Space GW Antenna DECIGO

DECIGO (DECI-hertz interferometer Gravitational wave Observatory)

Purpose: To Obtain Cosmological Knowledge. Direct observation of the origin of space-time and matter in Big-bang Universe.



Conceptual Design

DECIGO

(DECI-hertz interferometer Gravitational wave Observatory)

Arm length:1000 kmFinesse:10Mirror diameter:1 mMirror mass:100 kgLaser power:10 WLaser wavelength :532 pm

S/C: drag free 3 interferometers

Higgs Couplings 2018 (Nov. 28, 2018, KFC Hall & Rooms, Ryogoku, Tokyo)

Lasei

Photo-

detector

Arn Caluity

Mirro

Arm cavity

Drag-free S/C

Observation of the Early Universe

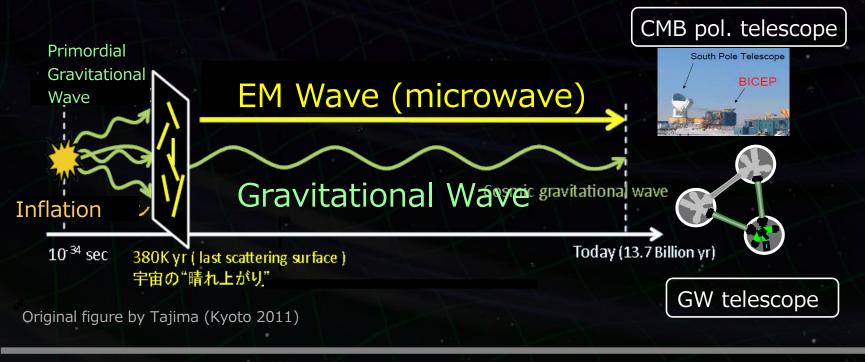


Observation of GW from Inflation

BICEP2 (LiteBIRD,…)

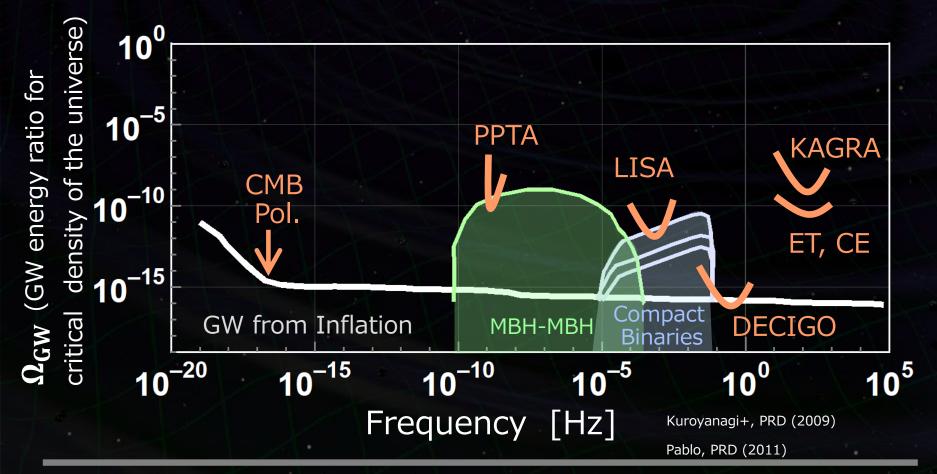
CMB B-mode polarization observation by micro-wave telescope. DECIGO (KAGRA, aLIGO,…)

GWB observation by GW telescope.



'Window' for the Early Universe

DECIGO band is open window for direct observation of the early universe.



Probing the Early Universe by GW

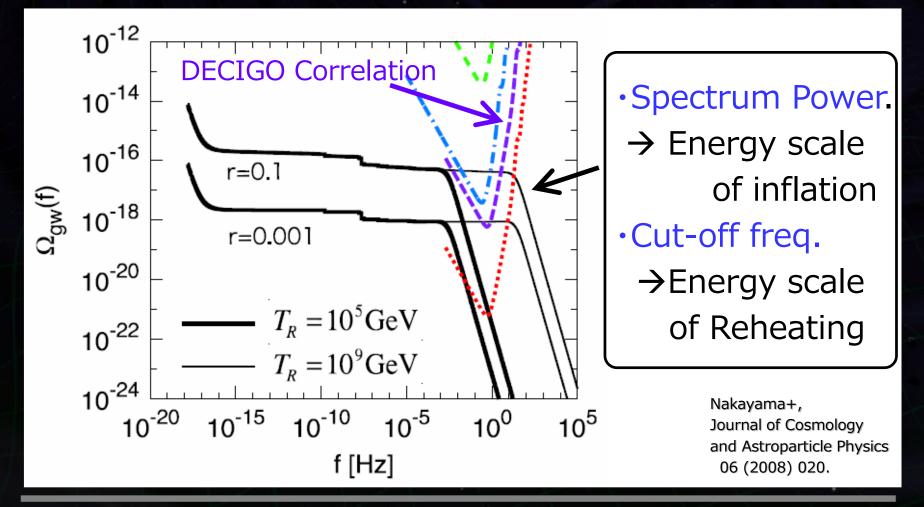
•GWs will carry direct information on the early universe.

•Spectrum : Initial fluctuation + Evolution history

Depends on *r* (tensorto-scalar ratio), which may be also pinned-down by CMB B-mode polarization observation. Different age in different freq.
Higher freq. → Earlier universe
Reheating temperature
Thermal history of the universe

GW from Inflation

Energy density \propto Tensor-Scalar Ratio (r). Power spectrum : Evolution history of the Universe.



Summary

Summary

- First direct detection of GW was achieved by LIGO.
 GW from binary NS merger was detected. A lot of outcomes obtained together with EM follow-ups.
- •New field of 'Gravitational-wave astrophysics' has started. We obtained a new prove to the universe.
- More range and more statistics are necessary.

 Better sensitivity and different frequencies.
- Japanese KAGRA will improve the source parameter estimation accuracy. Best effort to join the network.
 B-DECIGO will provide fruitful sciences. Future DECIGO will be one of the dream of science; it will be able to observe the early universe directly.

