

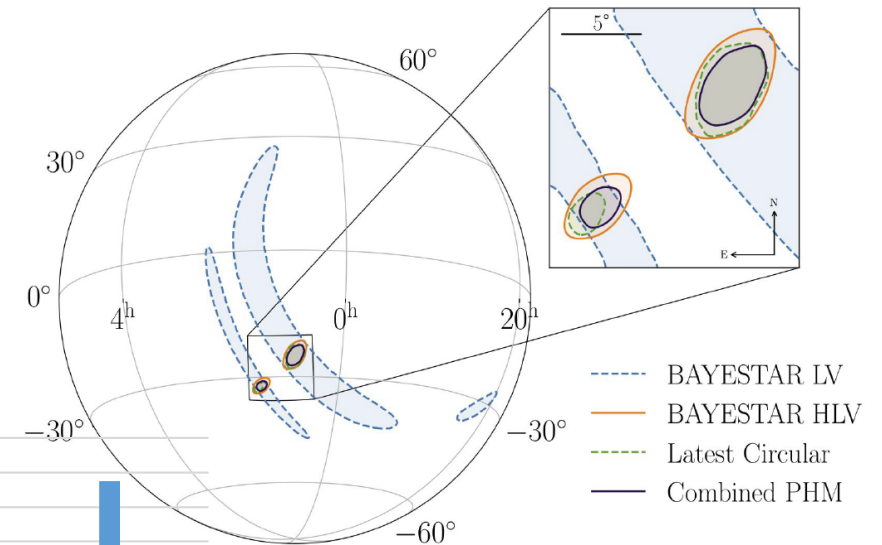
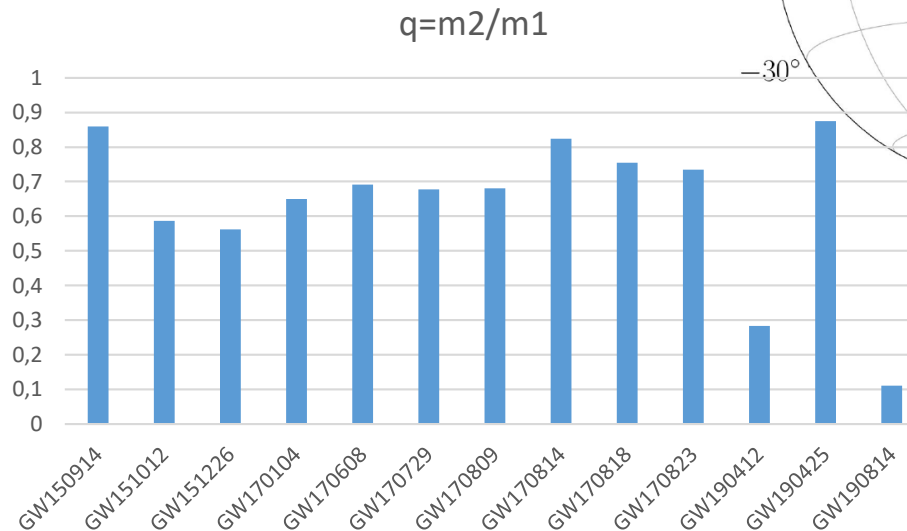
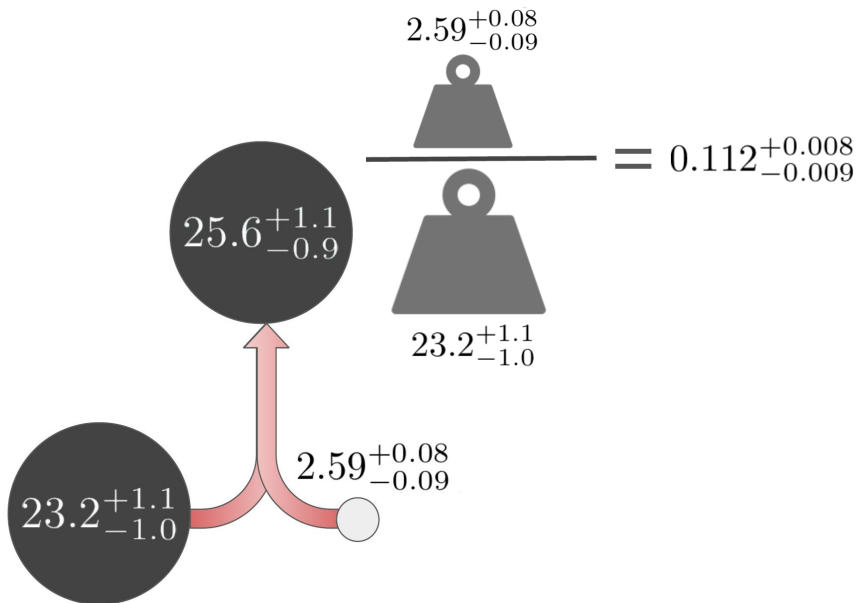
Einstein Telescope

Michele Punturo
INFN Perugia

Let start from the Advanced detectors

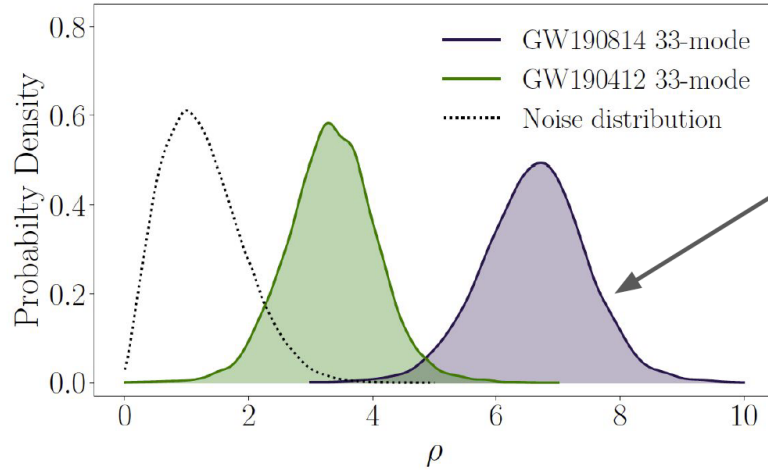
GW190814 – Loud event

- Detected online by Livingstone and Virgo, Hanford in commissioning mode, but undisturbed
 - Hanford data recovered offline
 - Best localised source (green skymap 23 deg²)
 - The most mass asymmetric GW event detected

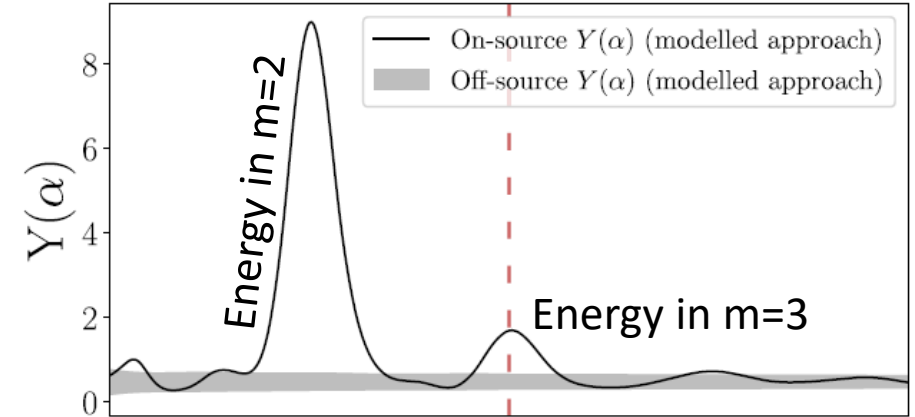


GW190814 – Higher order multipoles

- Being the mass distribution so asymmetric:

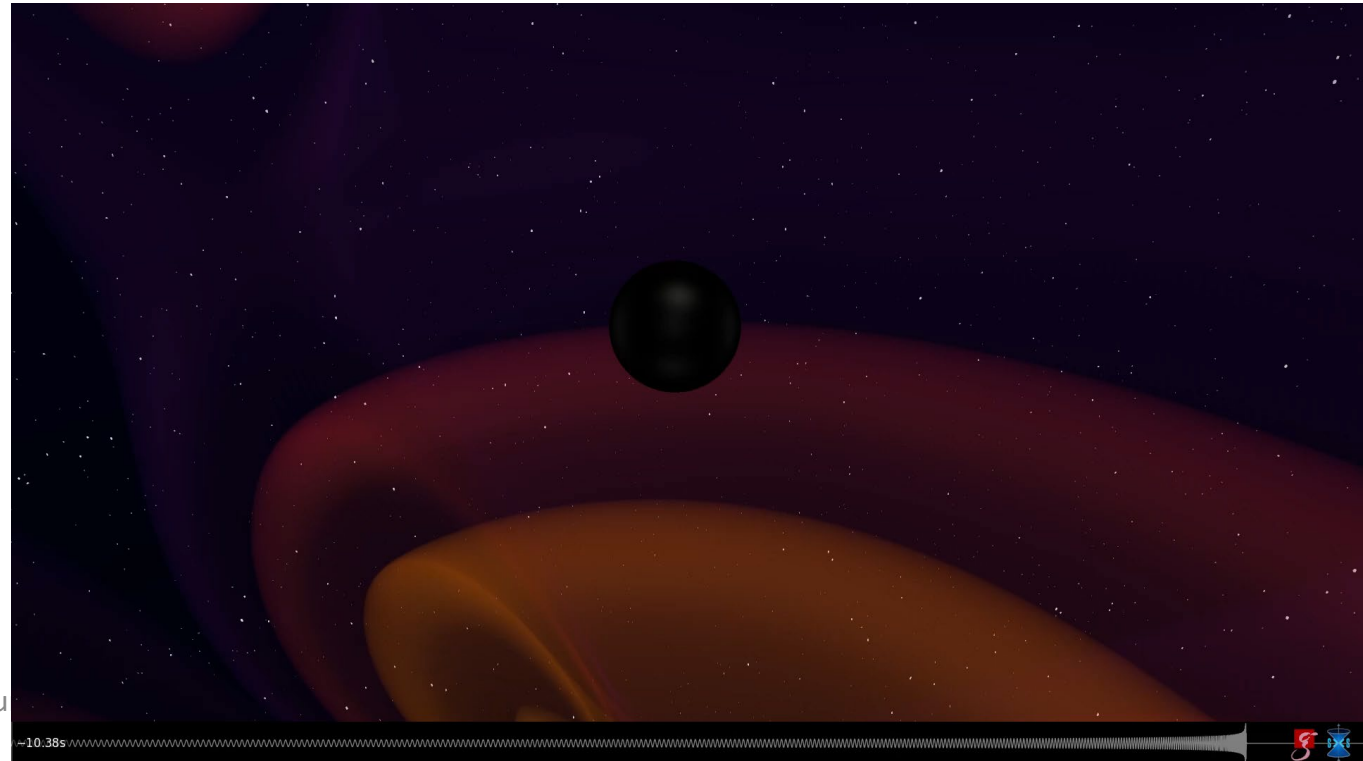


GW190814 has the strongest evidence for Higher order multipoles that we have ever detected.



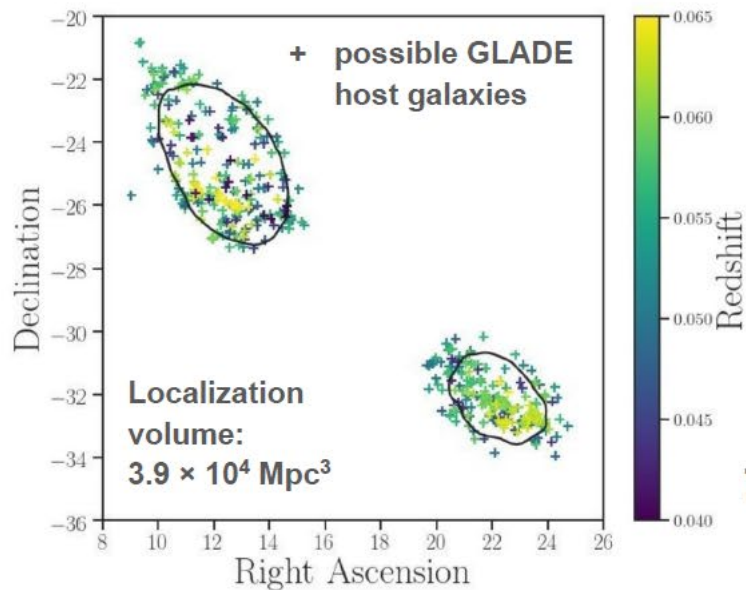
SNR in 33 multipole nearly as high as the total SNR of GW151012

- Test of GR on strongly asymmetric mass distribution (GR “validated”)



GW190814 - Cosmology with GW signal only

- The localisation of GW190814 is so good that it is possible to attempt a H_0 measurement only with GW signal (and galaxies catalogues):



GW190814 is the best dark siren to date.

Hubble constant estimated via statistical cross-correlation with possible host galaxies

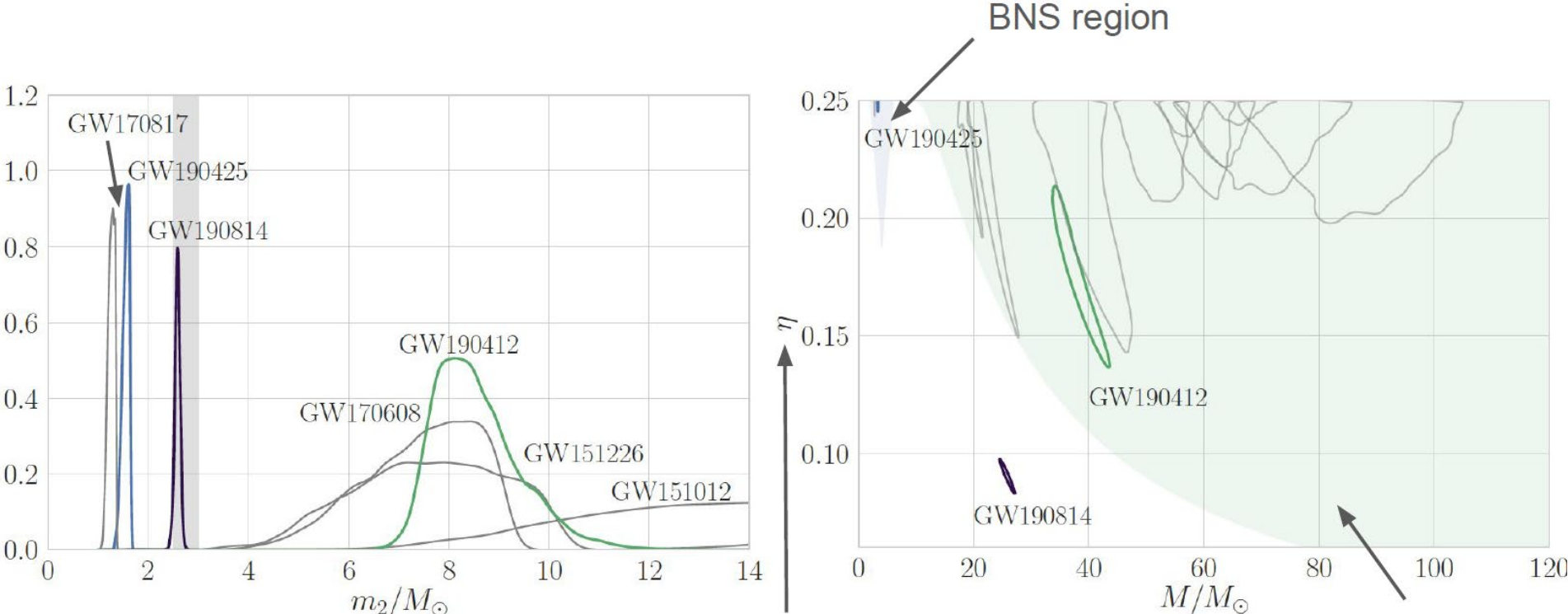
$$\text{GW190814 } H_0 = 75^{+59}_{-13} \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

$$\text{GW170817 + GW190814 } H_0 = 70^{+17}_{-8} \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Planck 2018 } H_0 = 67.4^{+0.5}_{-0.5} \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

GW190814 – New class of compact binary mergers

GW190814 - Source frame masses



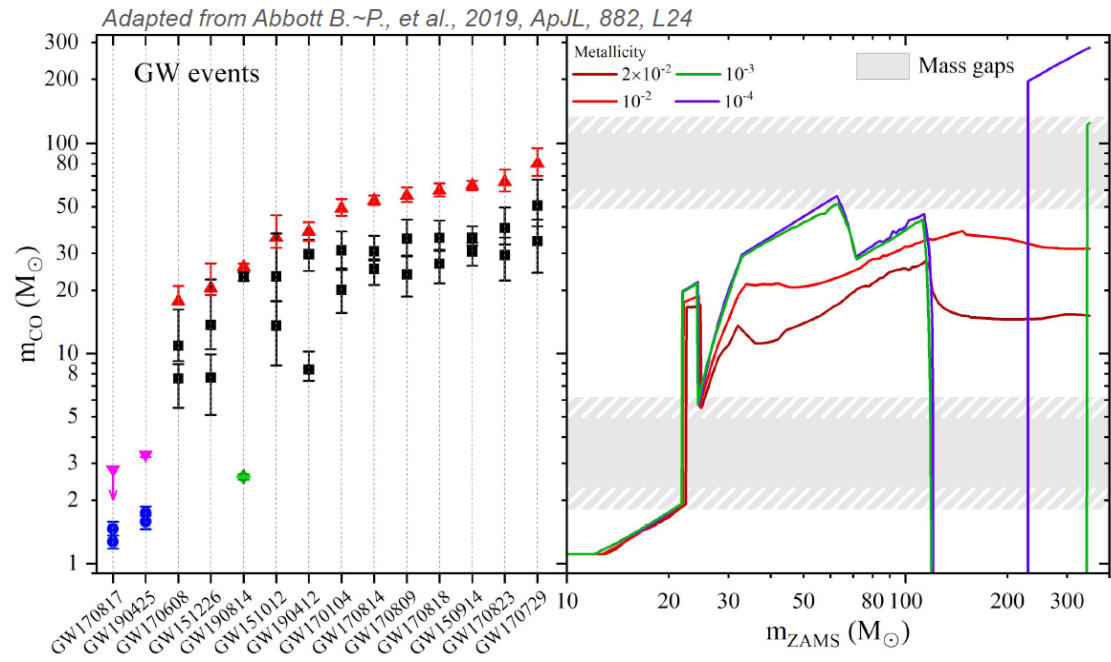
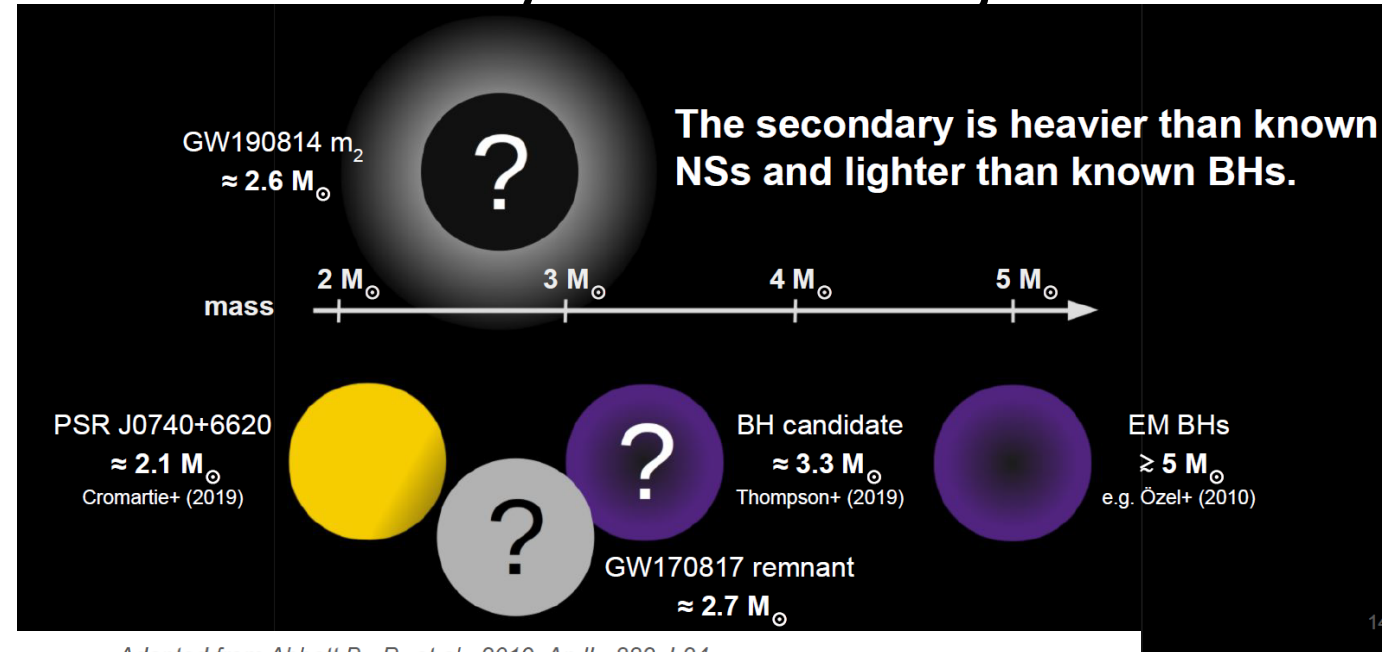
GWTC-1: LIGO Scientific Collaboration, and Virgo Collaboration (2019)
 GW190425: LIGO Scientific Collaboration, and Virgo Collaboration (2020)
 GW190412: LIGO Scientific Collaboration, and Virgo Collaboration (2020)

Symmetric mass ratio

$$\eta \equiv \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2}$$

GW190814 - What is the secondary mass object?

- What is m_2 ?
- How is it formed?
 - Implications of the Supernova explosion mechanisms
- It is in the mass gap:
 - Implications on the existence of the lower mass gap



GW190521

$$M_1 = 85_{-14}^{+21} M_{\odot}, M_2 = 66_{-18}^{+17} M_{\odot}$$

at $z \sim 0.82$ (5.3 Gpc)

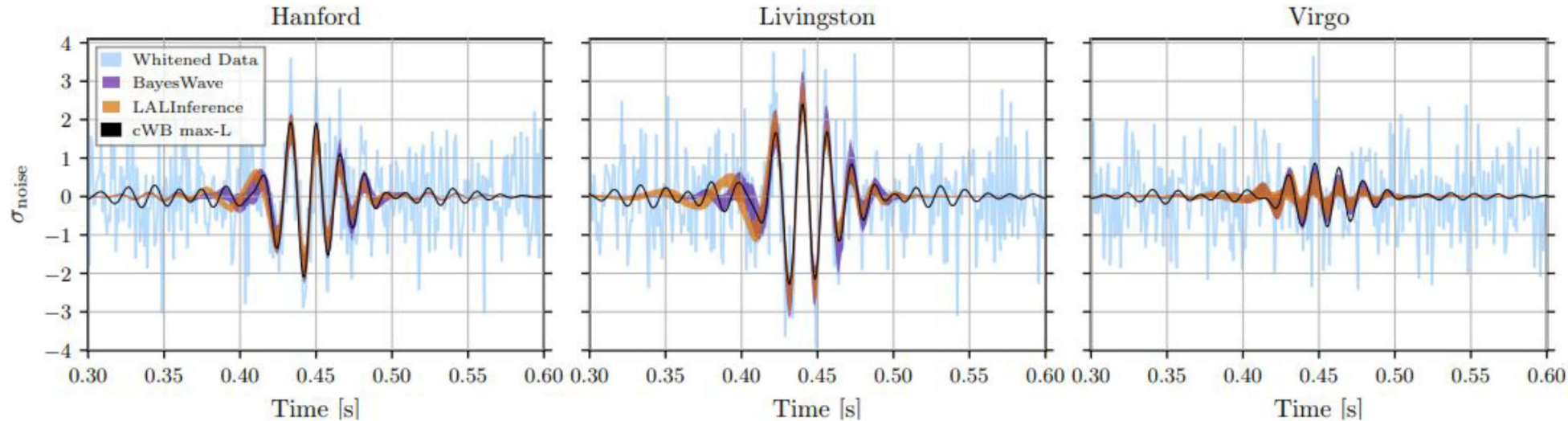
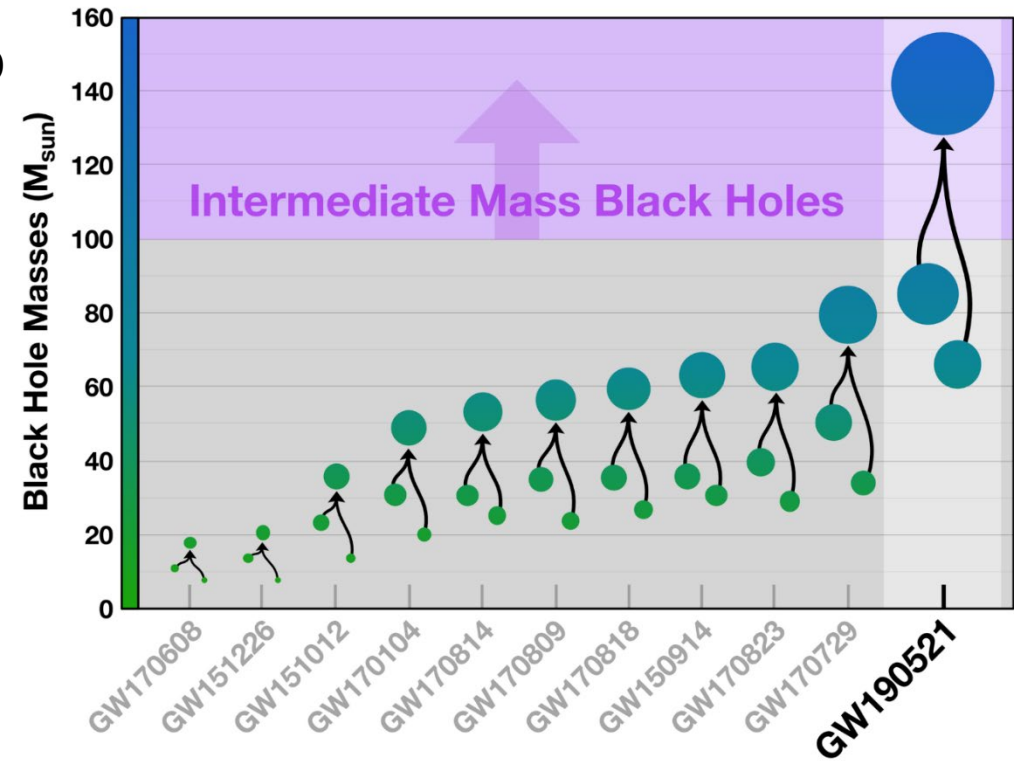
$$\text{Remnant } M_f = 142_{-16}^{+28} M_{\odot}$$

- Very special event:
 - M_1 , the black hole that should not exist
 - M_f , the first IMBH ever seen

Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 101102 (2020)

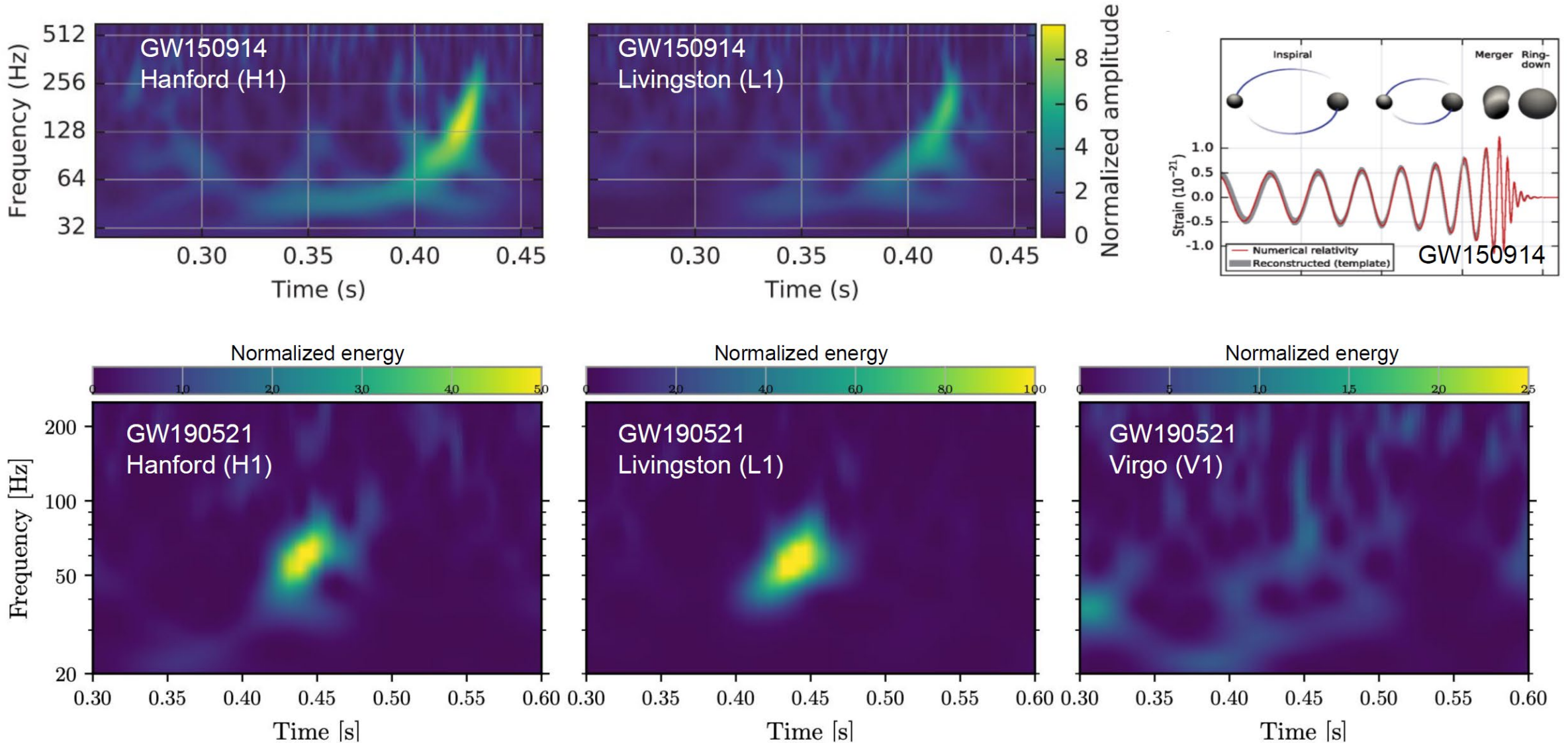
Astrophys. J. Lett. 900, L13 (2020)

LIGO-Virgo Black Hole Mergers

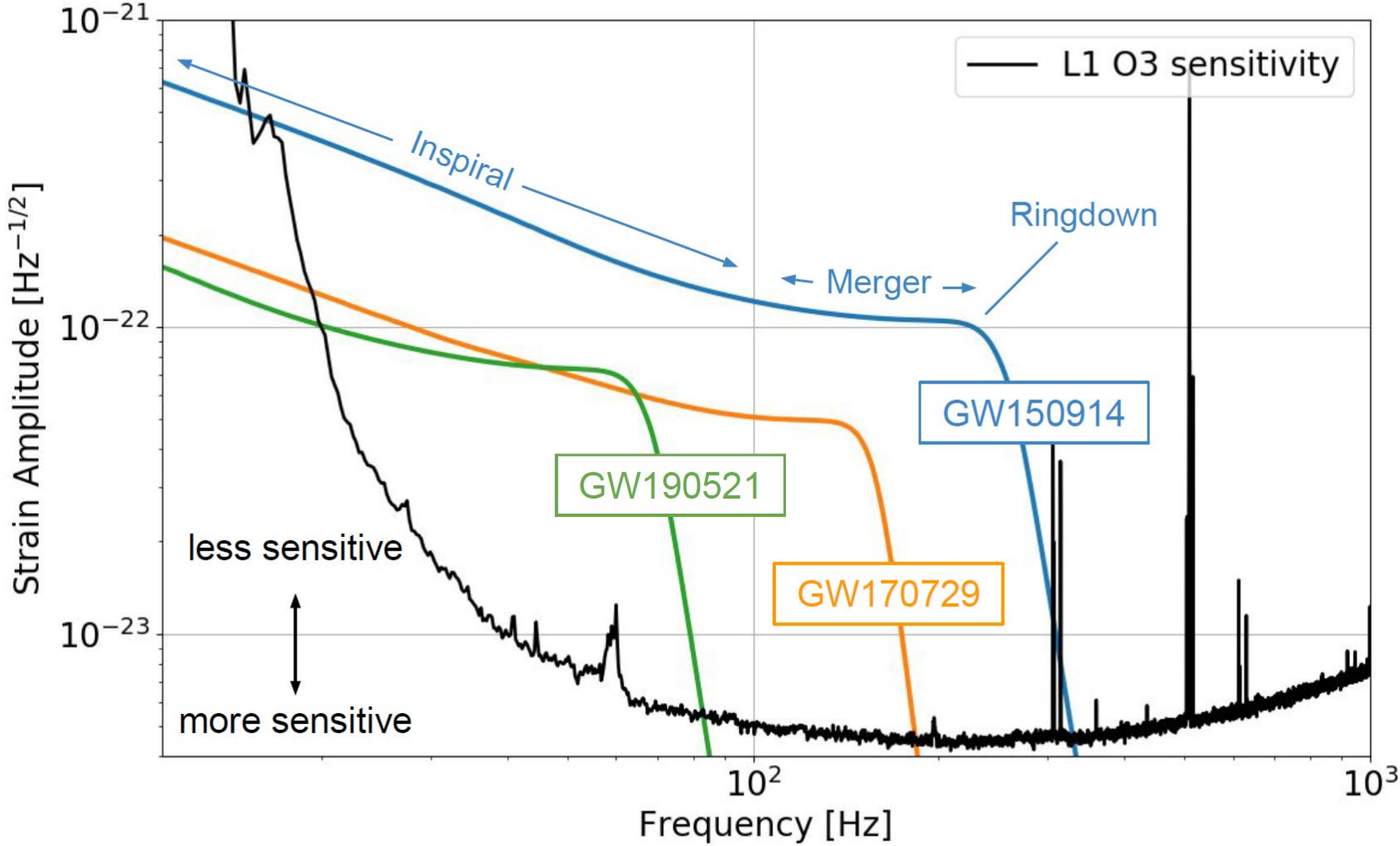


Where is the chirp?

GW190521: signal morphology



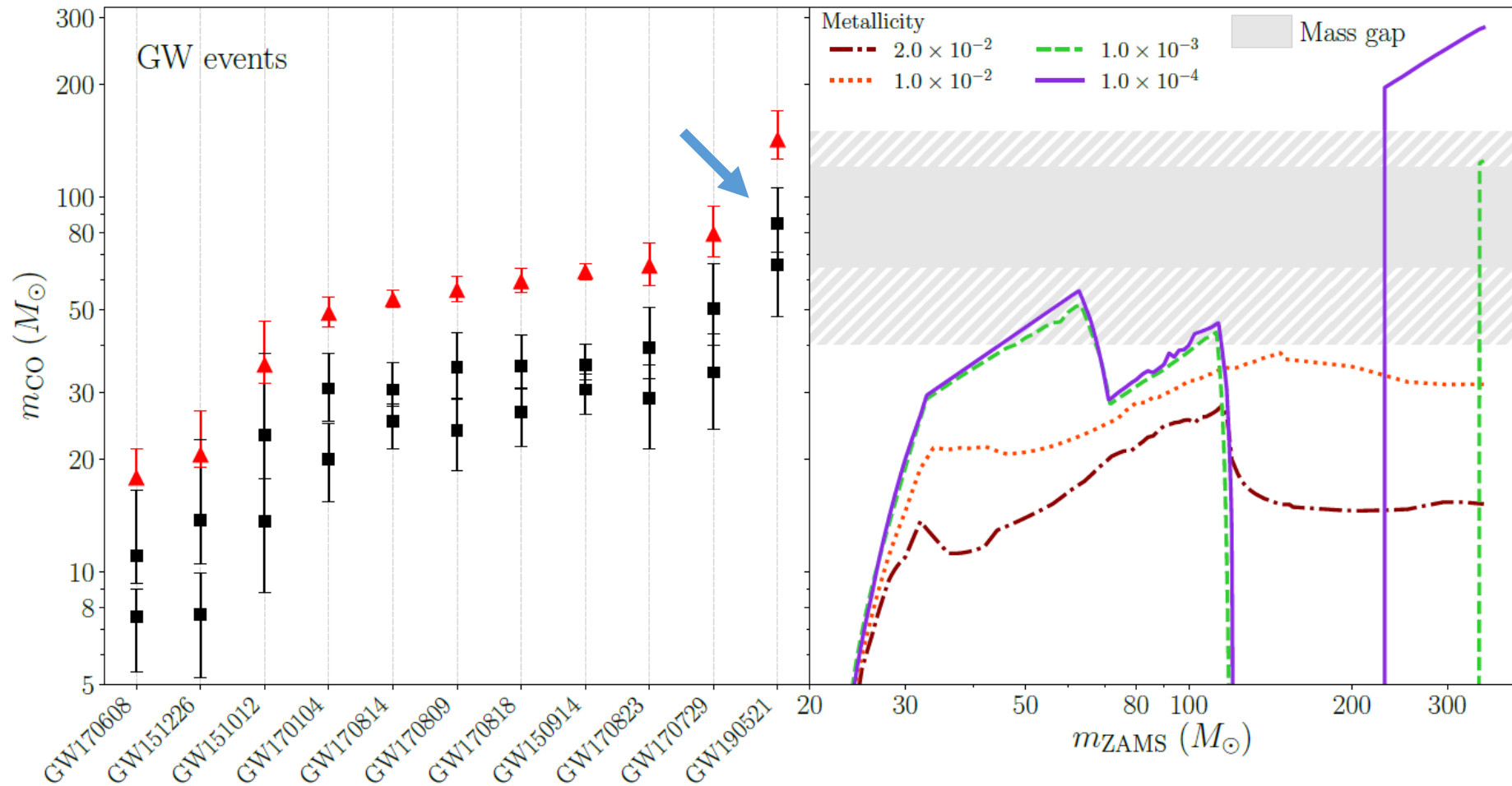
GW190521: LIGO-Virgo sensitivity to the BBH merger



- Higher masses correspond to lower frequency GW emission

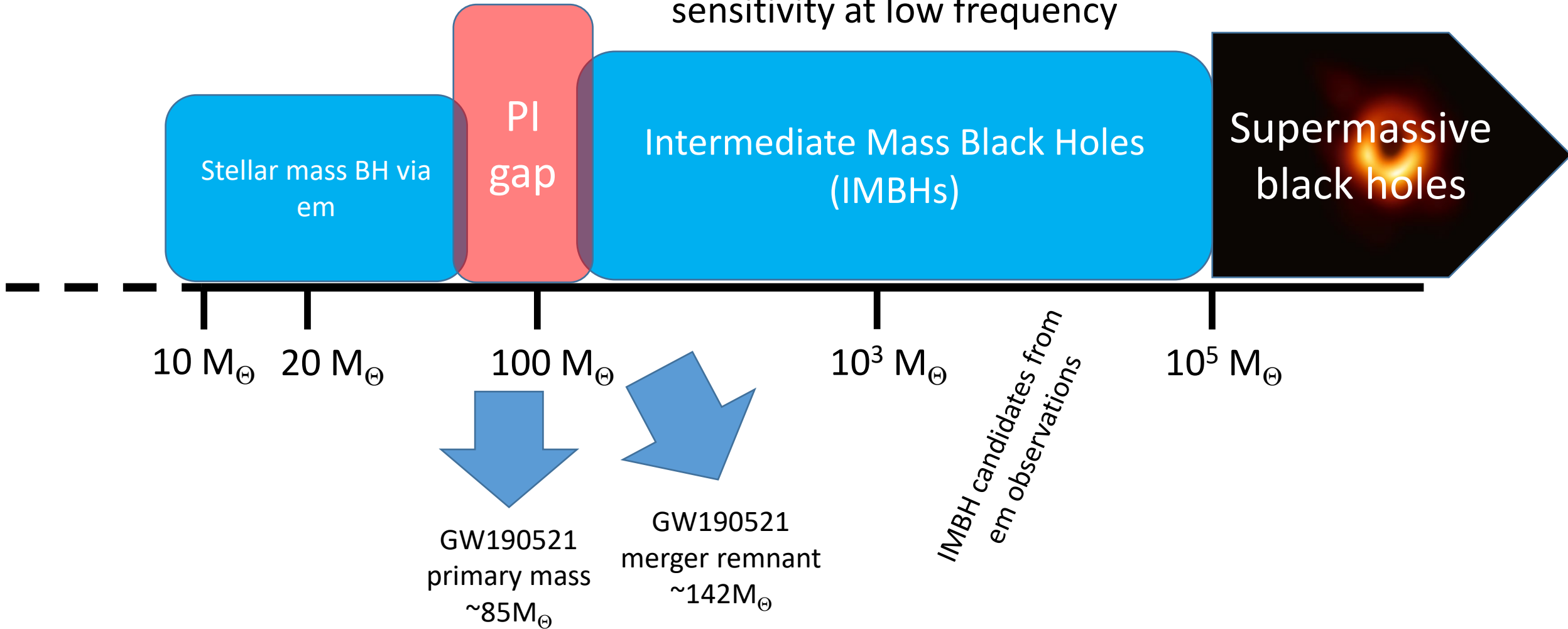
GW190521: M_1 , what is that?

- M_1 has a mass of $M_1 = 85_{-14}^{+21} M_{\odot}$
 - It falls in the upper gap for black hole formation, due to Pair Instability (PI) and Pulsation Pair Instability (PPI)



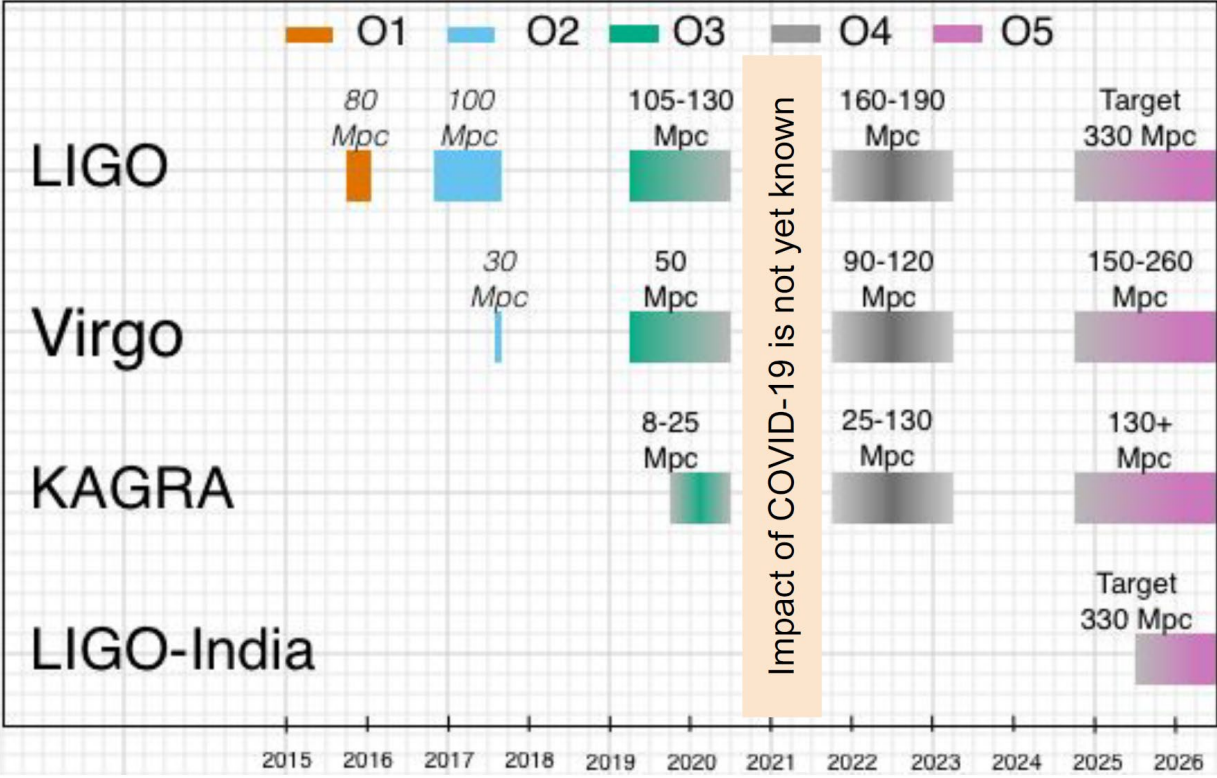
BH masses

LIGO & Virgo will have marginal access to IMBH because of the “seismic wall” limiting the sensitivity at low frequency

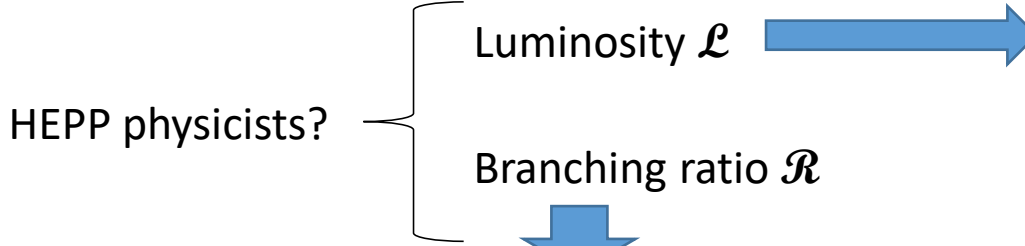
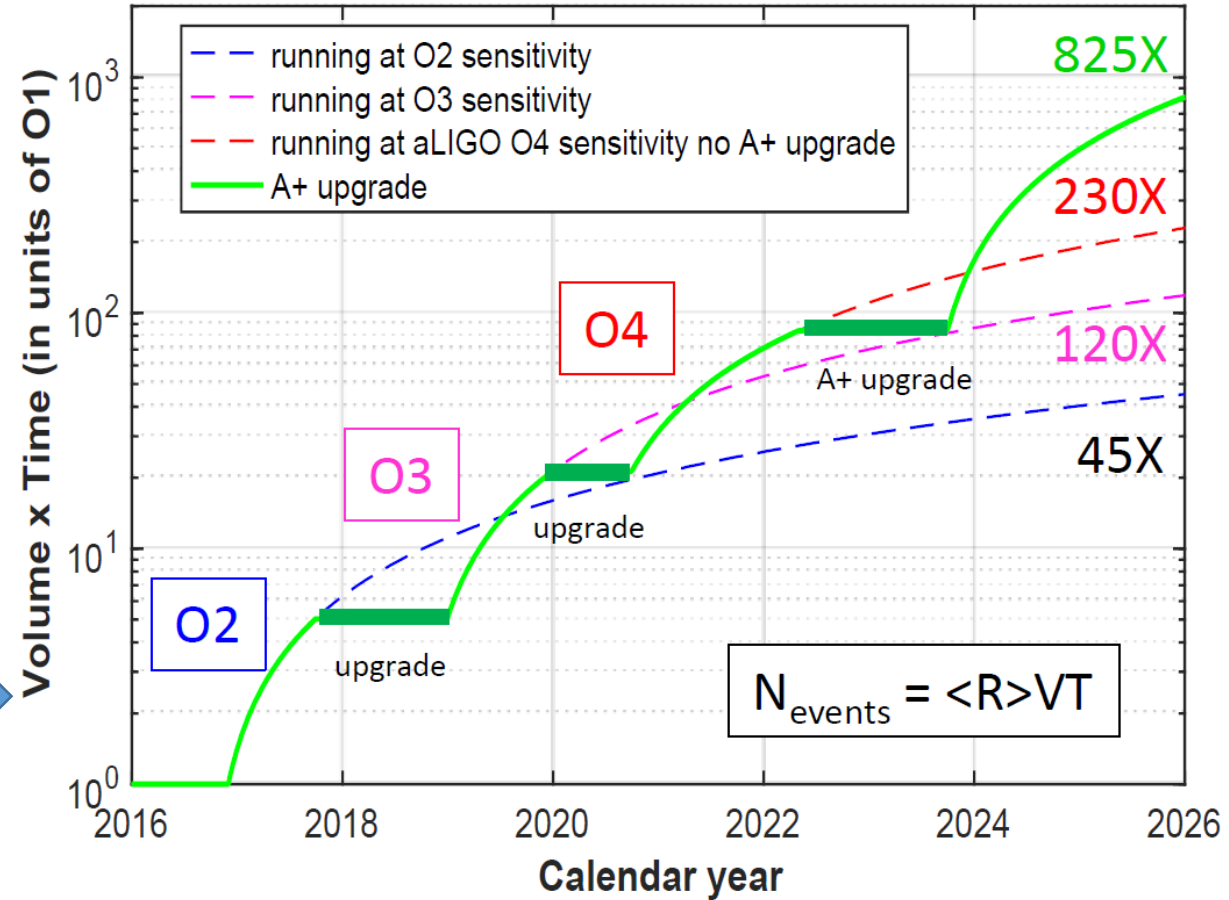


Next Future

Plans for LIGO-KAGRA-Virgo runs



Binary Neutron Stars Events



- $\langle R \rangle$ average astrophysical rate
- V volume of the universe probed $\rightarrow (\text{Range})^3$
- T coincident observing time



What Next?

2029 outlook

- In 2029 we will have a really heterogeneous 2.xG network
 - The concepts of “obsolescence” and “limit of the infrastructure”, that are driving the quest for new research infrastructures (rather more than a new detector) apply differently to the different continents

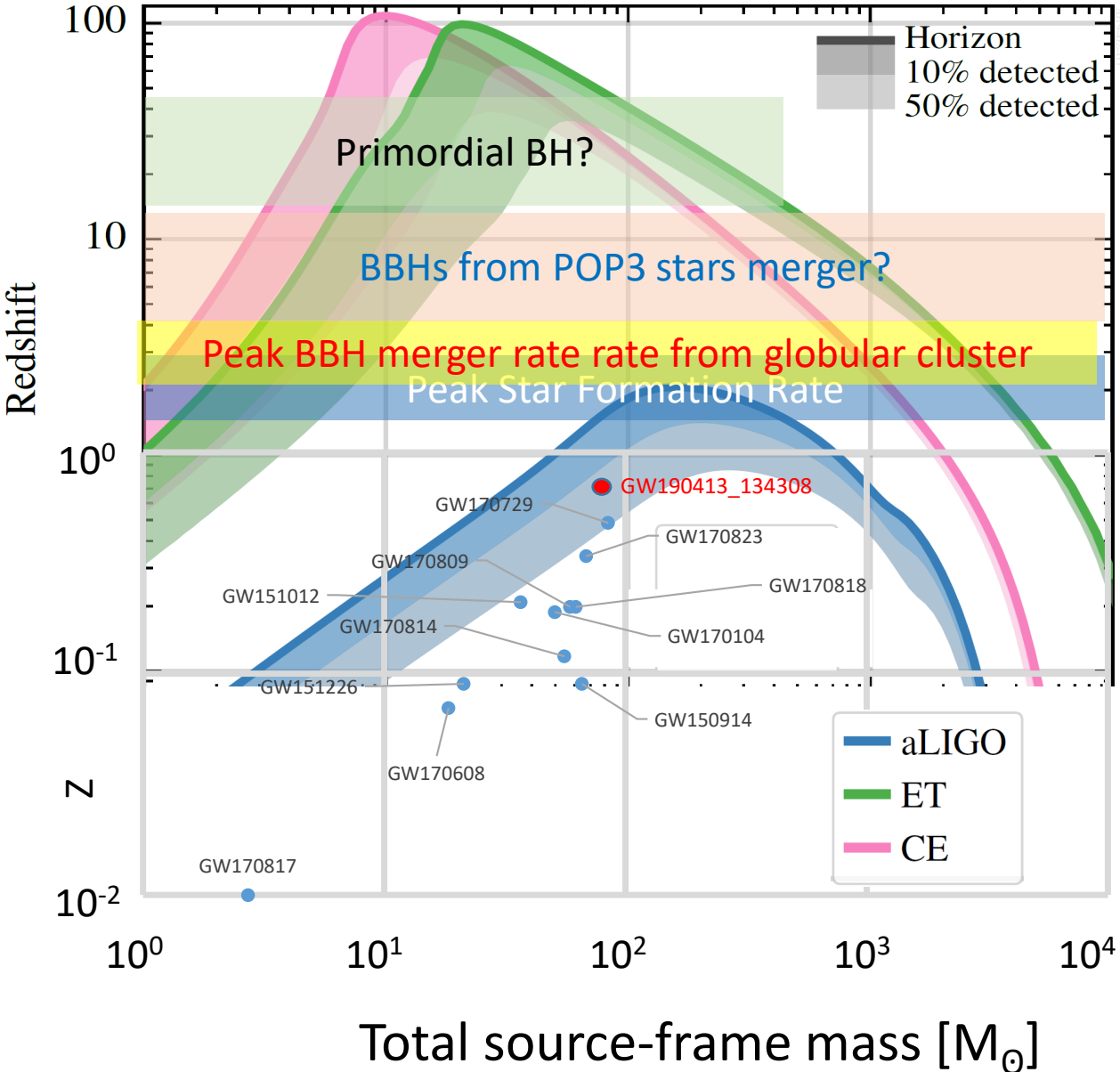
Continent	Detector	Obsolescence	Limits
America	LIGO H1		
	LIGO L1		
Europe	GEO600		
	Virgo		
Asia	KAGRA		
	LIGO India		



OK, all done?

- aLIGO and AdV achieved awesome results with a reduced sensitivity
- When they will reach or over-perform their nominal sensitivity can we exploit all the potential of GW observations?

- 2nd generation GW detectors will explore local Universe, initiating the precision GW astronomy, but to have cosmological investigations a factor of 10 improvement in terms detection distance is needed



GWTC-1: A gravitational-wave transient catalog of compact binary mergers observed by LIGO and Virgo during the first and second observing runs - arXiv:1811.12907 [astro-ph.HE]

Detection distance of GWD

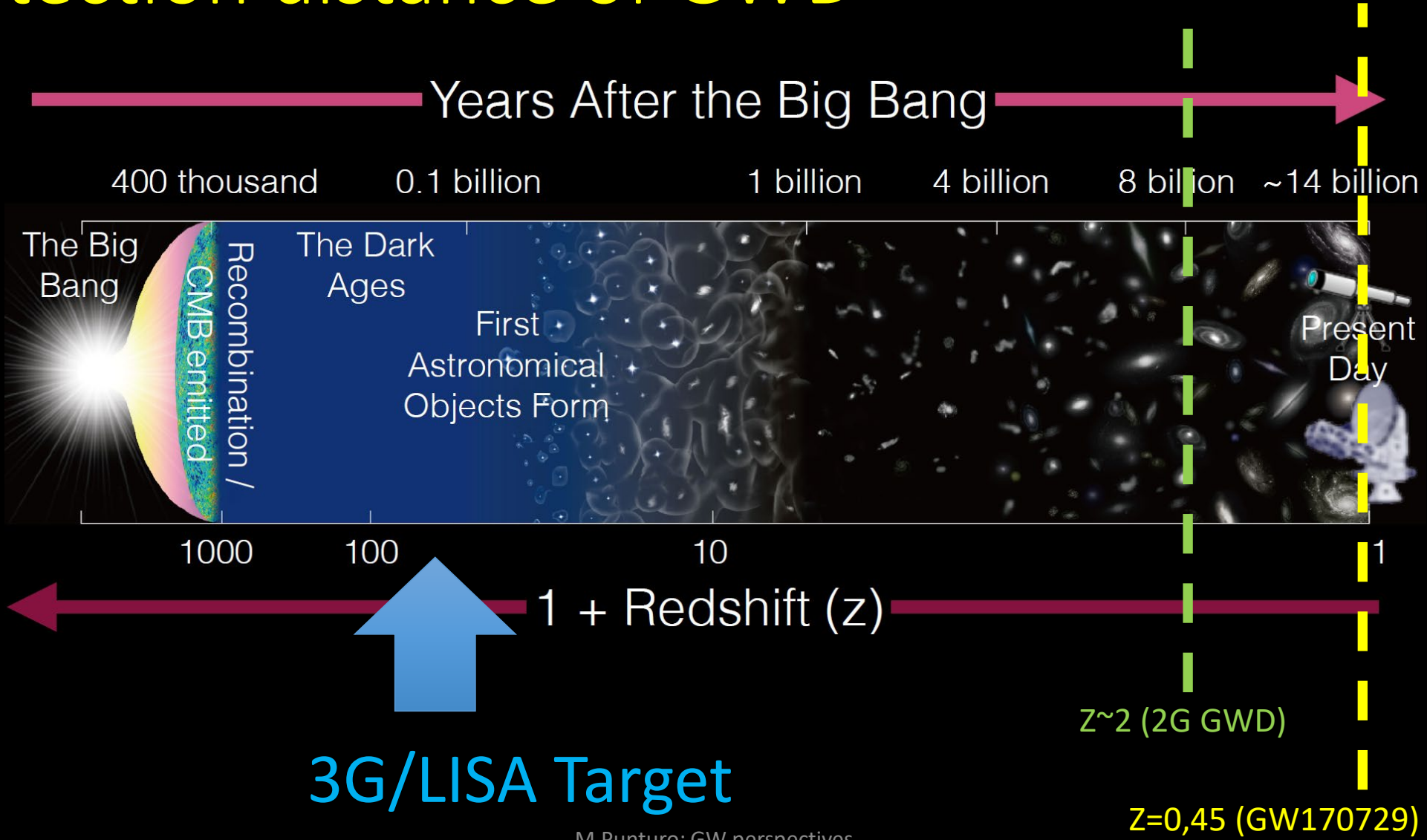


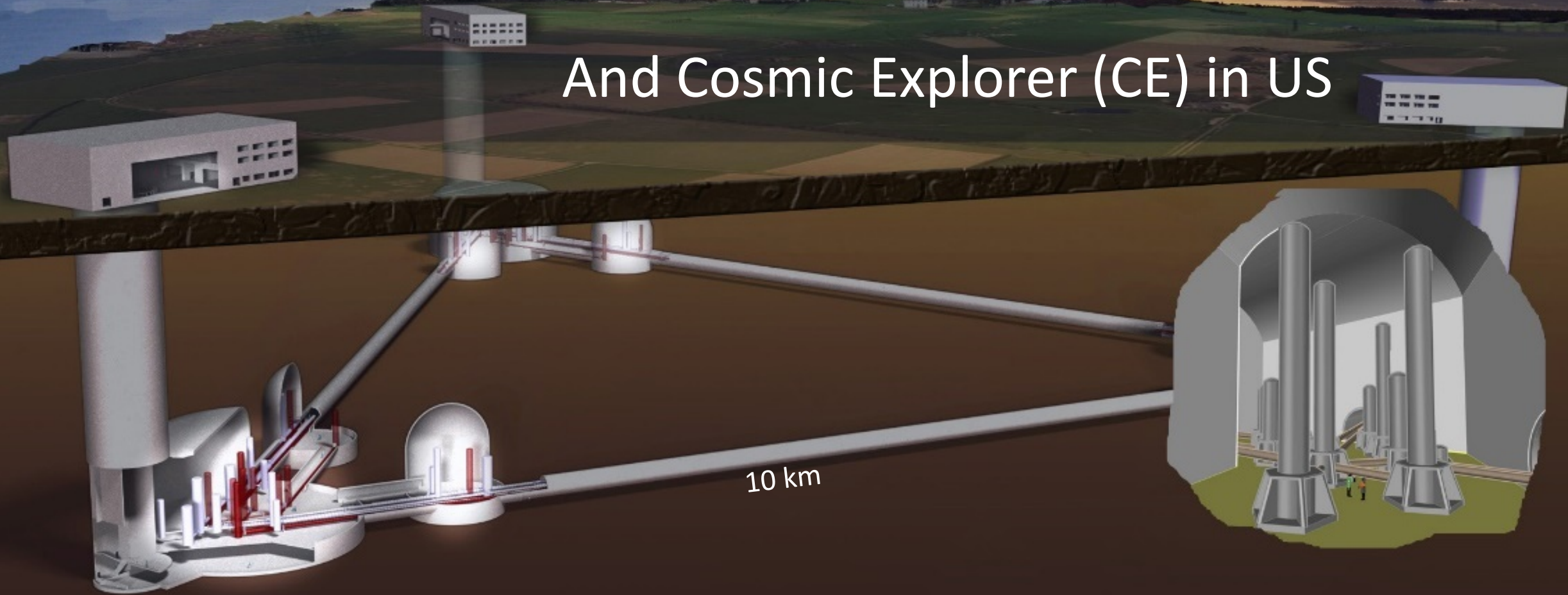
Image credit: NAOJ/ALMA <http://alma.mtk.nao.ac.jp/>

M.Punturo: GW perspectives

The Einstein Telescope



And Cosmic Explorer (CE) in US



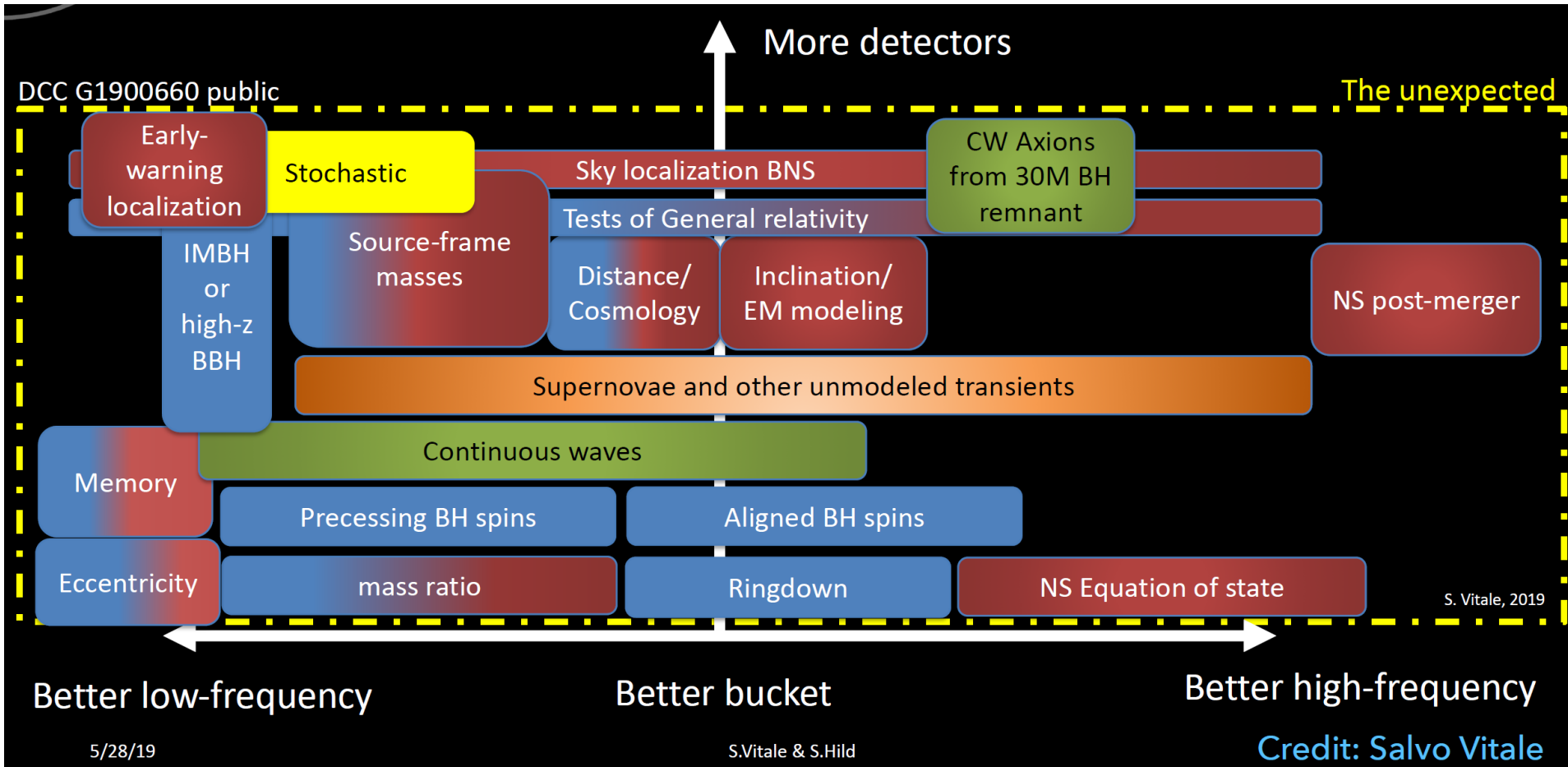
The 3G/ET key points



- ET is THE **3G** new GW **observatory**
 - **3G**: Factor 10 better than advanced (2G) detectors
 - **New**:
 - We need a new infrastructures because
 - Current infrastructures will limit the sensitivity of future upgrades
 - In 2030 current infrastructures will be obsolete
 - **Observatory**:
 - Wide frequency, with special attention to low frequency (few HZ)
 - See later
 - Capable to work alone (characteristic to be evaluated in the international scenario)
 - (poor) Localization capability
 - Polarisation (triangle)
 - High duty cycle: redundancy
 - 50-years lifetime of the infrastructure
 - Compliant with the upgrades of the hosted detectors

Wideband or Narrow band?

- The design of the ET observatory is driven by the physics objectives
 - At what frequency are they?

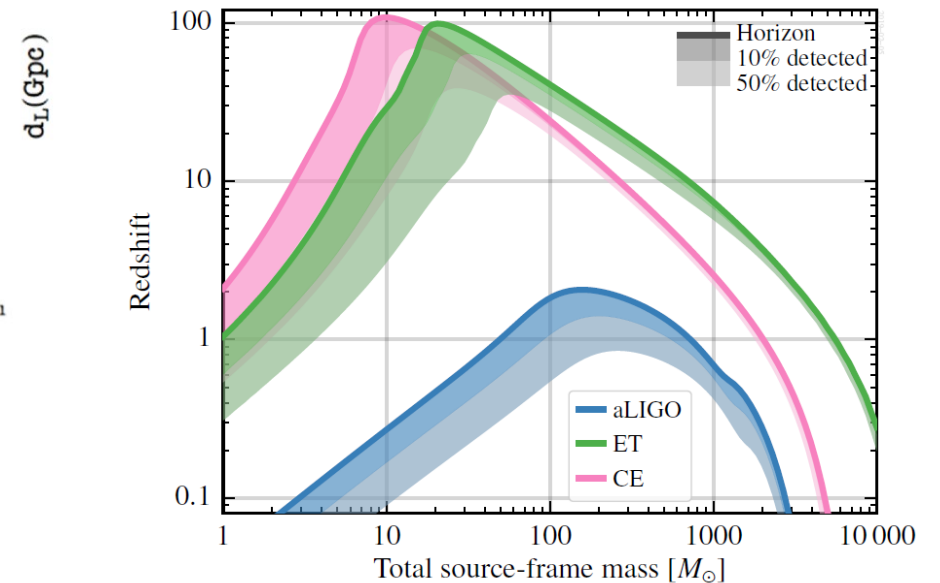
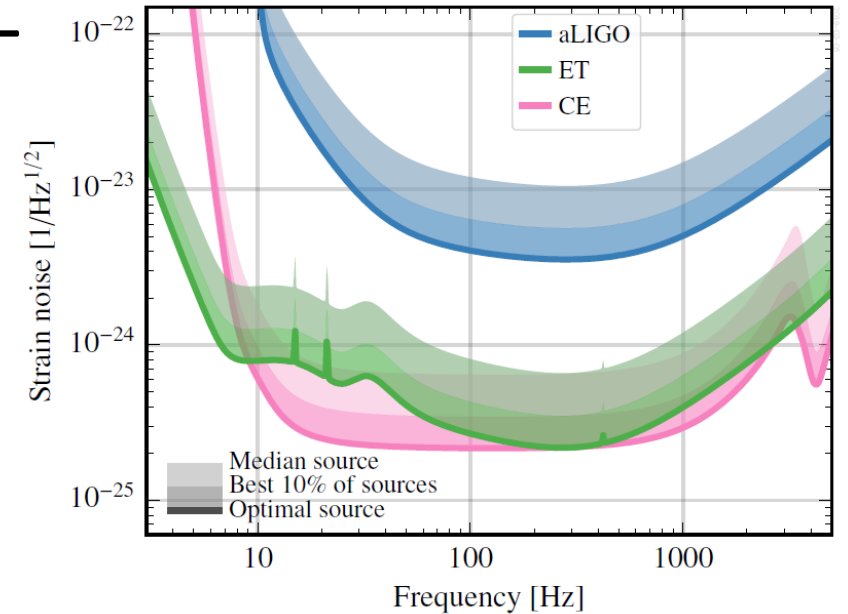
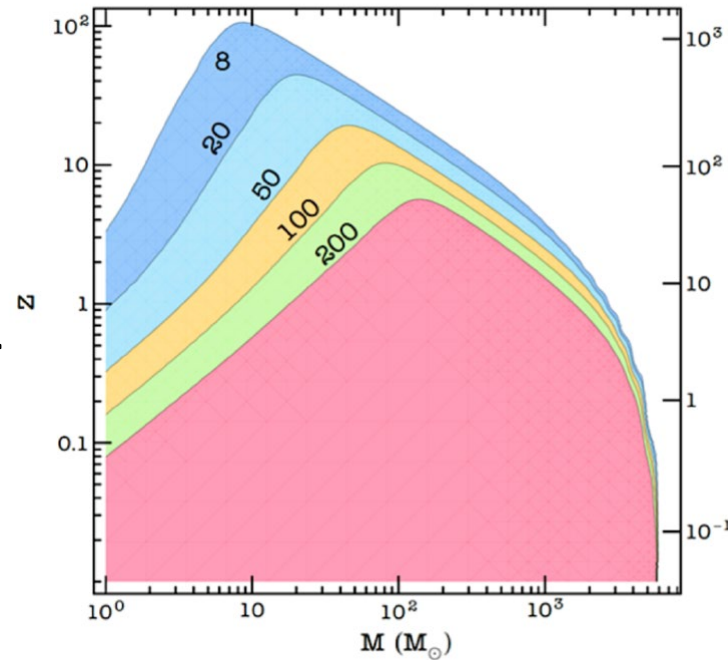


Everywhere!

We need a wide band observatory
(with special attention to low frequency)

Key performances expected in ET

- BBH up to $z \sim 50$
 - 10^6 BBH/year
 - Masses $M_T \gtrsim 10^3 M_\odot$
- BNS to $z \sim 2$
 - 10^5 BNS/year
 - Possibly $O(10-100)$ /year with e.m. counterpart
- High SNR



ET science targets

- A recent science case study for ET is here:
 - M.Maggiore et al, JCAP, 2020, 03, pp.050. [⟨10.1088/1475-7516/2020/03/050⟩](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1088/1475-7516/2020/03/050)
 - Hereafter a short list

- Astrophysics
 - Black Hole physics
 - Neutron star physics
 - Multi-messenger astronomy
 - Core Collaps Sne
 - Isolated NS

- Fundamental physics
 - Testing GR
 - Perturbative regime
 - Inspiral phase of BH, post Newtonian expansion
 - Strong field regime
 - Physics near BH horizon
 - Exotic objects
 - QCD
 - NS interior structure
 - Dark matter
 - Primordial black holes
 - Axions
 - Dark Energy
 - DE equation of state
 - Modified propagation of GW

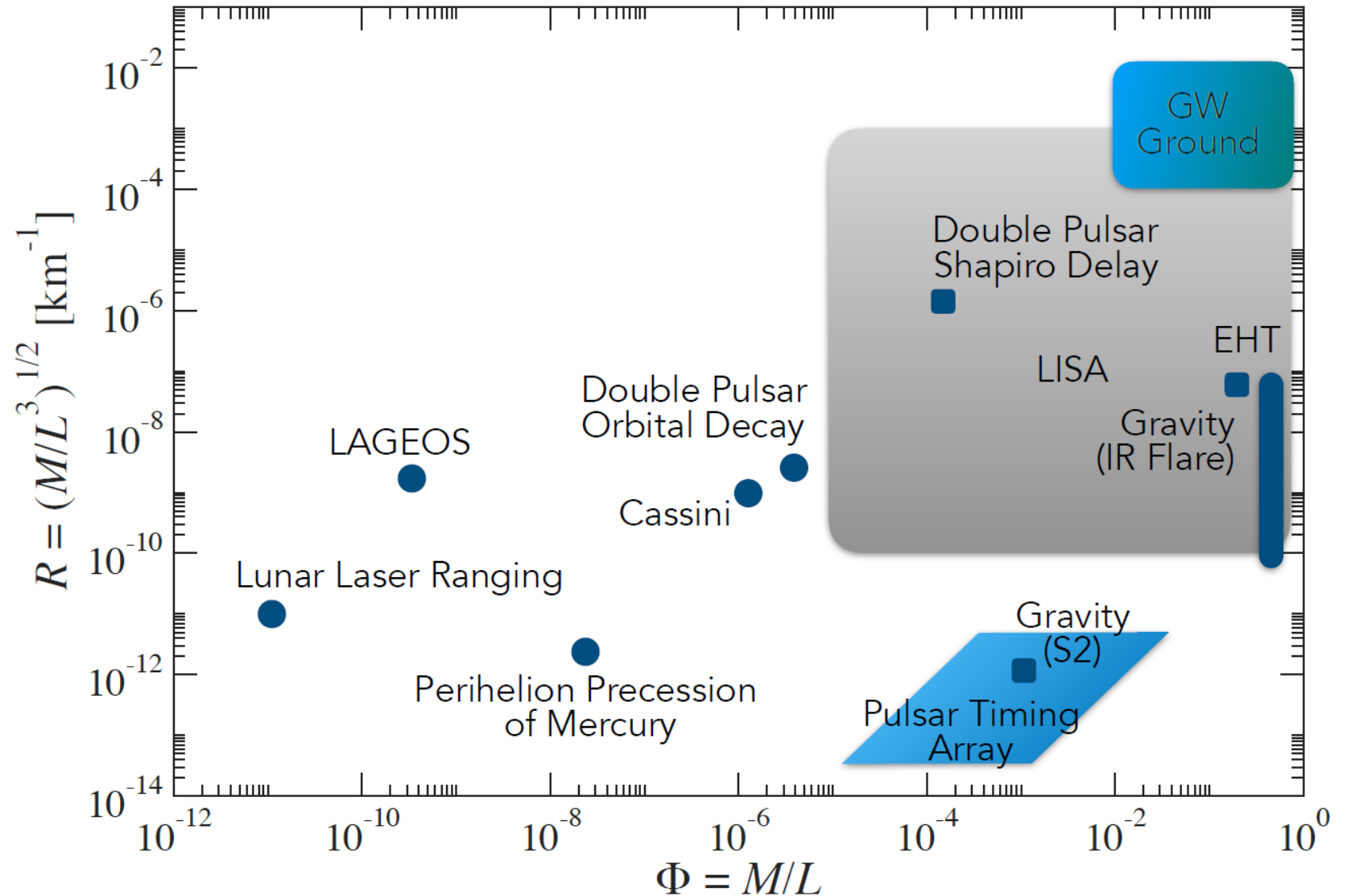
- The “Unexpected”
 - ???

Probing GR in strong field conditions



- BBH coalescences allow to test GR in strong field conditions

Yunes N. et al.
Phys. Rev. D 94, 084002 (2016)
Edited by ET science case team

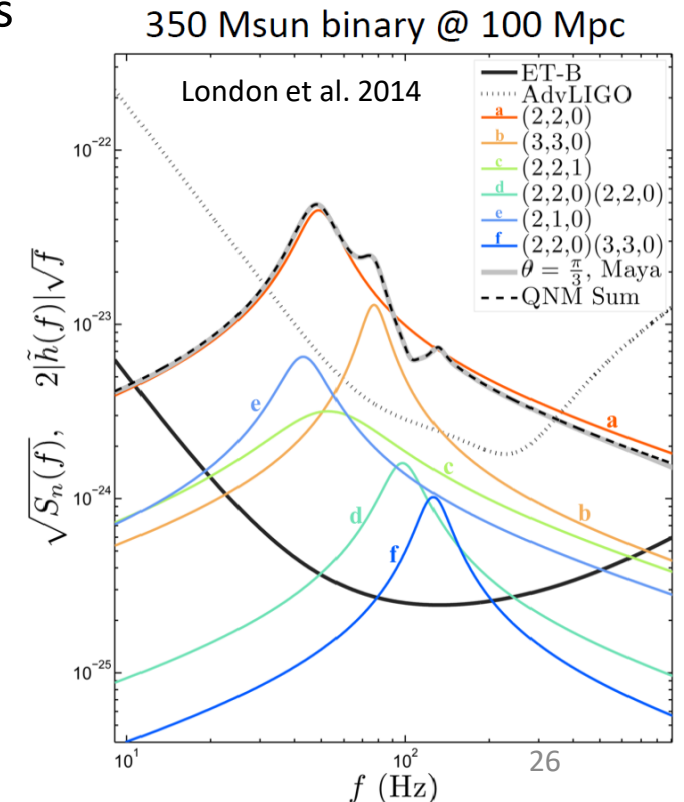
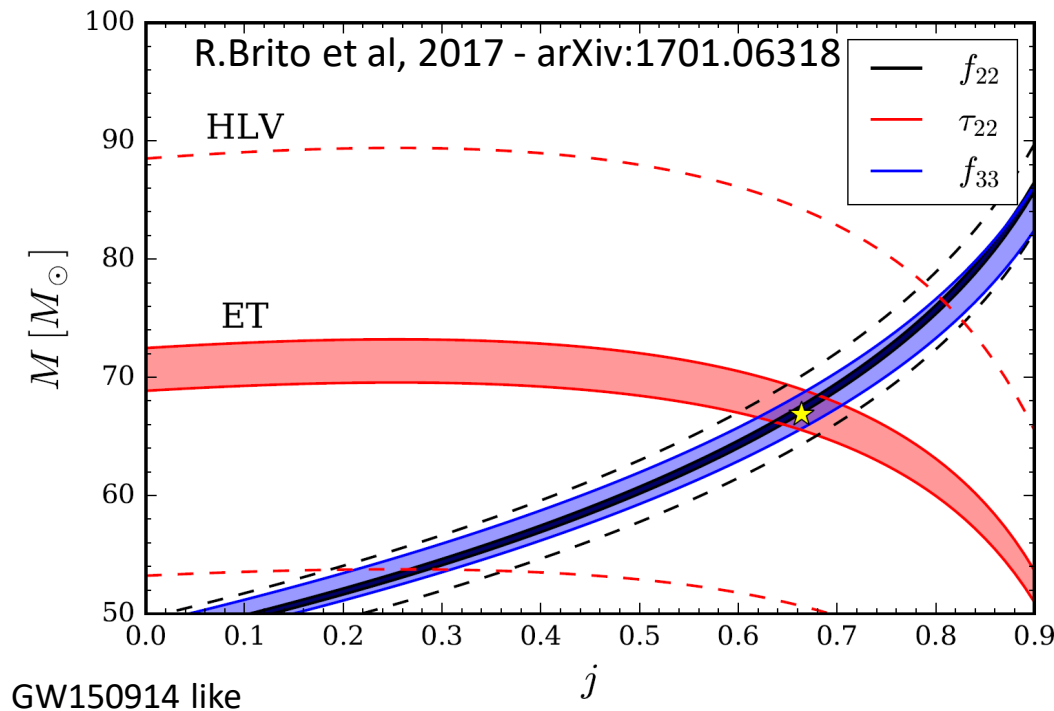


Extreme gravity

- In GR, no-hair theorem predicts that BHs are described only by their mass and spin (and charge)
 - However, when a BH is perturbed, it reacts (in GR) in a very specific manner, relaxing to its stationary configuration by oscillating in a superpositions of quasi-normal modes, which are damped by the emission of GWs.
 - A BH, a pure space-time configuration, reacts like an elastic body → Testing the “elasticity” of the space-time fabric
 - Exotic compact bodies could have a different QN emission and have echoes

- In ET accurate BH spectroscopy already from single events
- 10^4 - 10^5 events/yr with detectable ringdown
- 20-50 events/yr with detectable higher modes

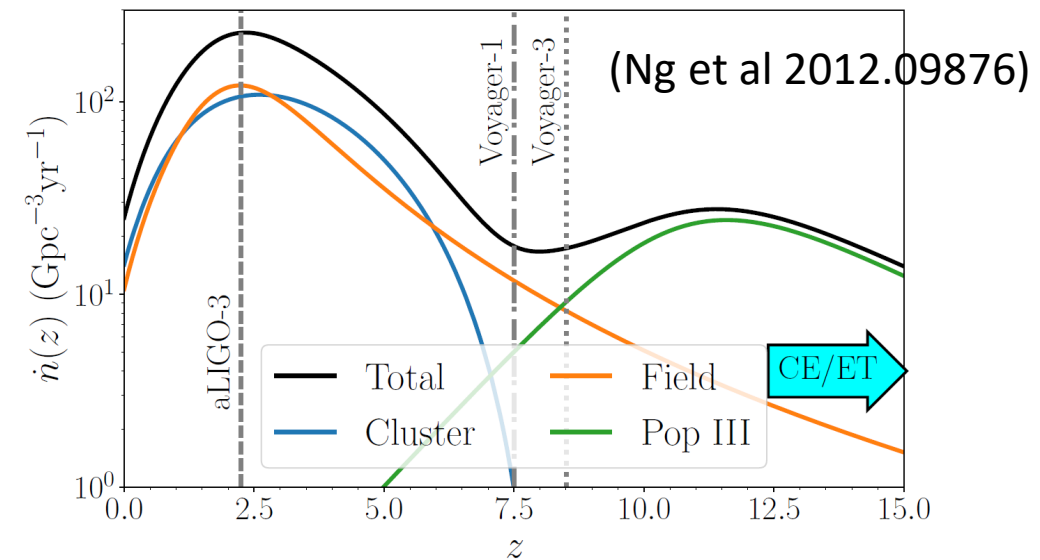
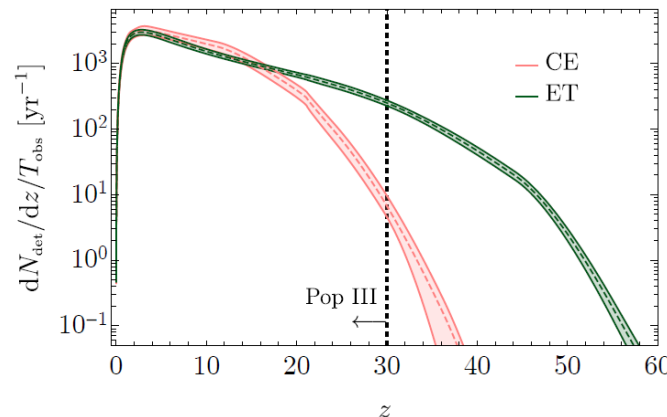
$J=J/M^2$ dimensionless spin



Probing multiple populations of BH: PBHs

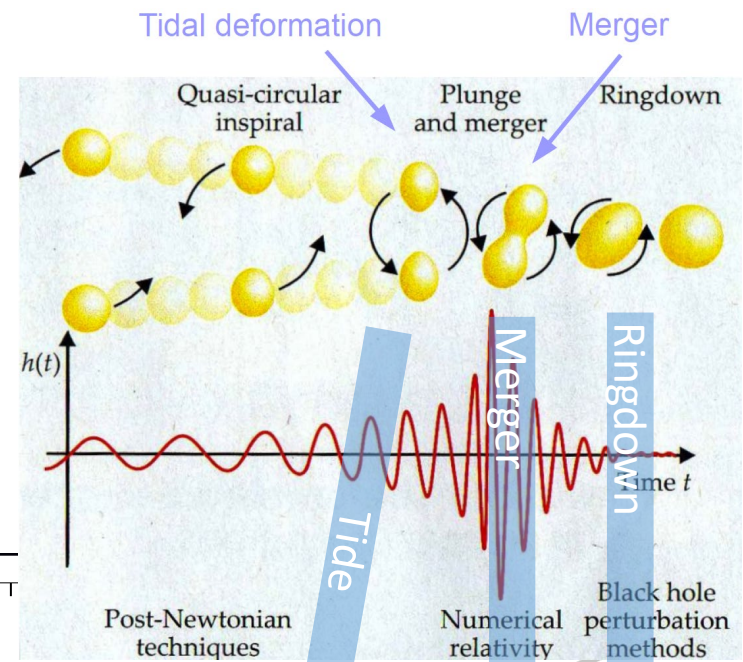
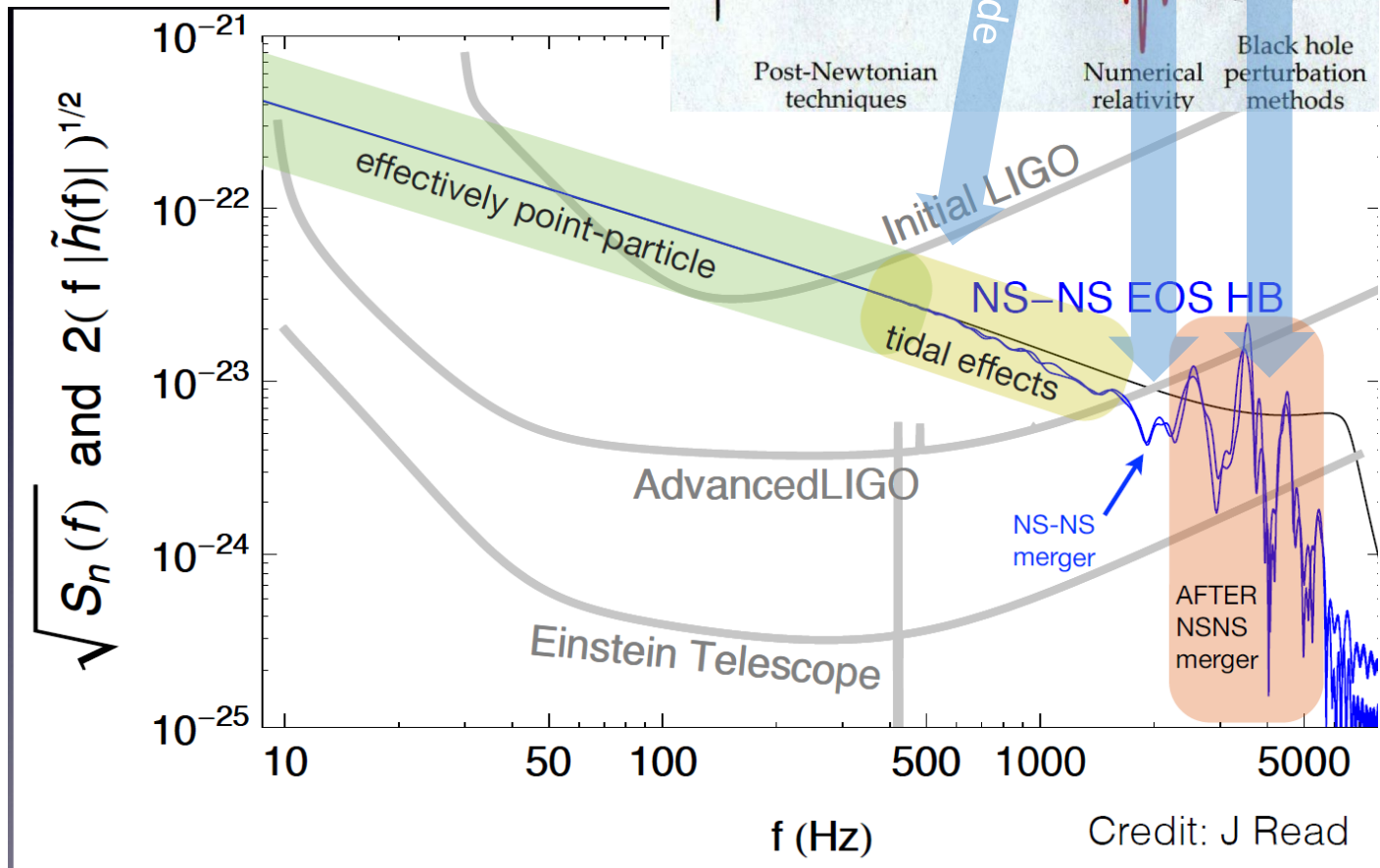
- We have different BBH populations:
 - binary stellar evolution in galactic fields
 - dynamical formation through multi-body interactions in star clusters or AGN
 - from Population III (Pop III) stars
 - BHs from Pop III stars peak at $z \simeq 12$ and could form binaries (and merge) up to $z \simeq 25-30$ (conservatively)
- Primordial blackholes
 - Any BBH merger at $z > 30$ (very conservatively) will be of primordial origin
 - ET reaches $z \sim 50$!!

$$N_{\text{det}}^{\text{ET}}(z > 30) = 1315_{-168}^{+305} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

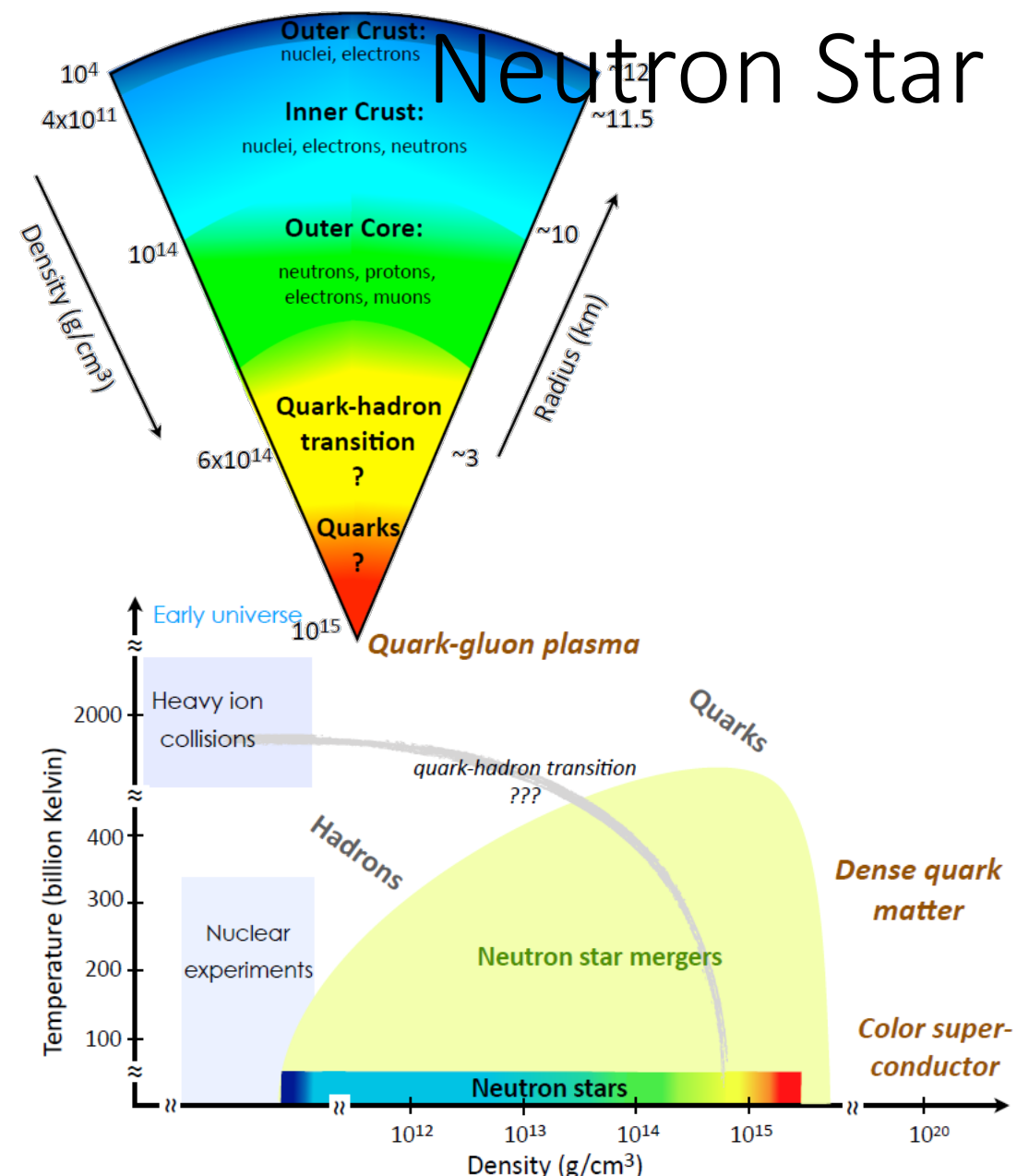




Stephen Fairhurst
ET meeting 27-28 March 2017

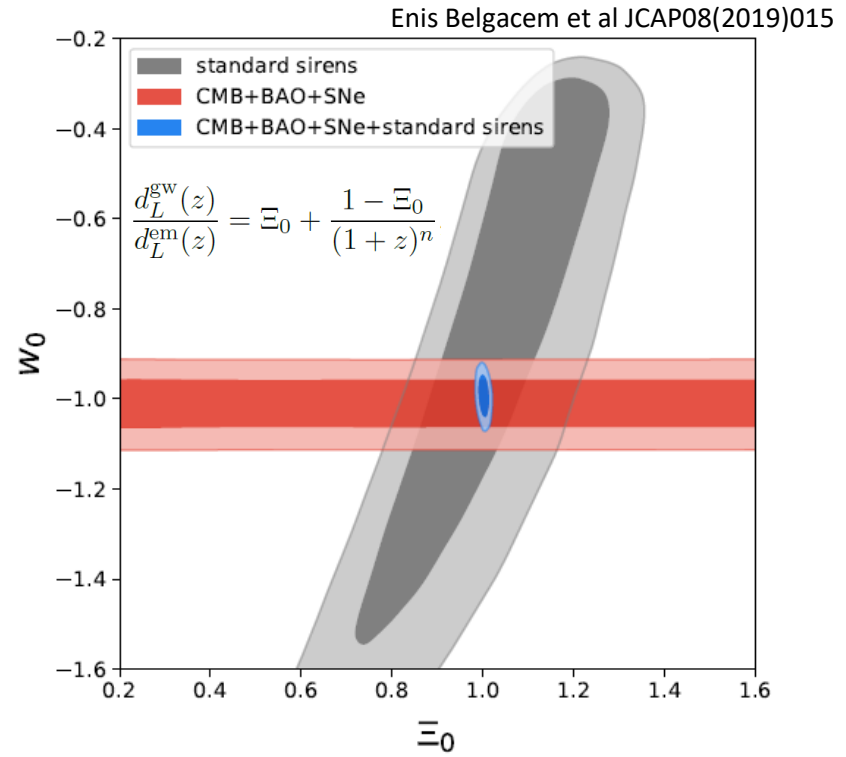
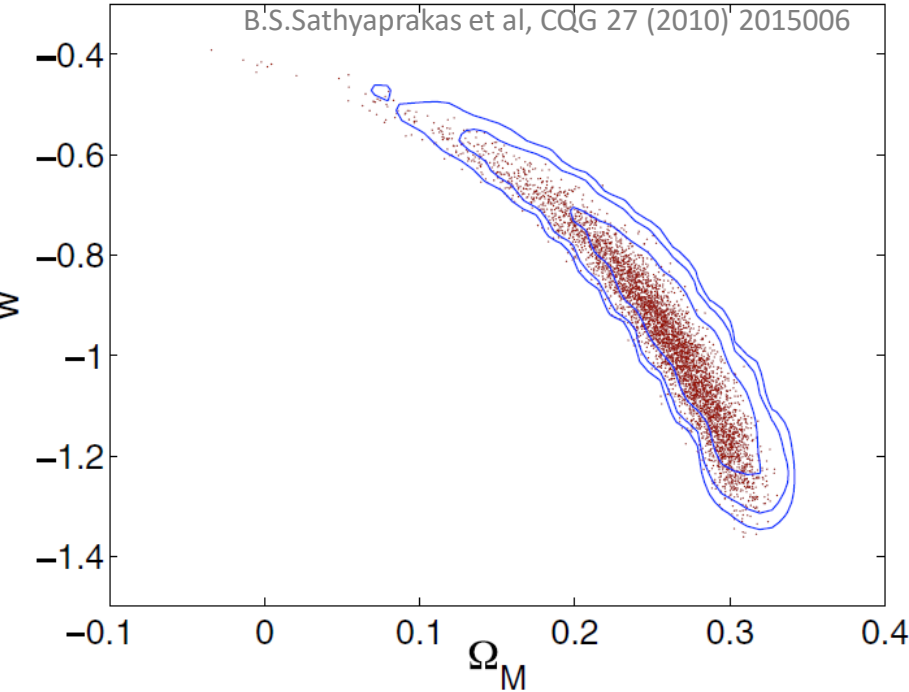
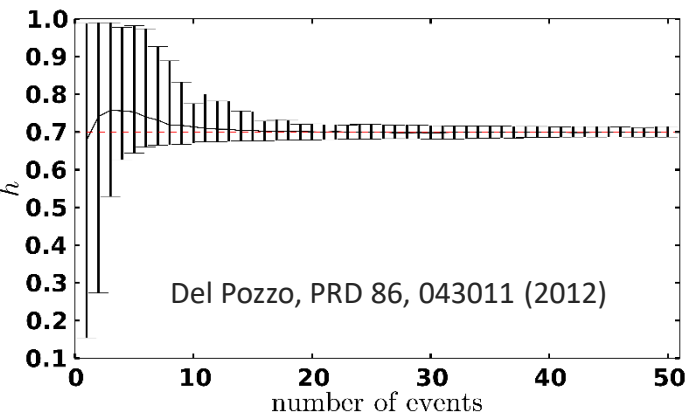


QCD - Structure of a Neutron Star



Cosmology with ET

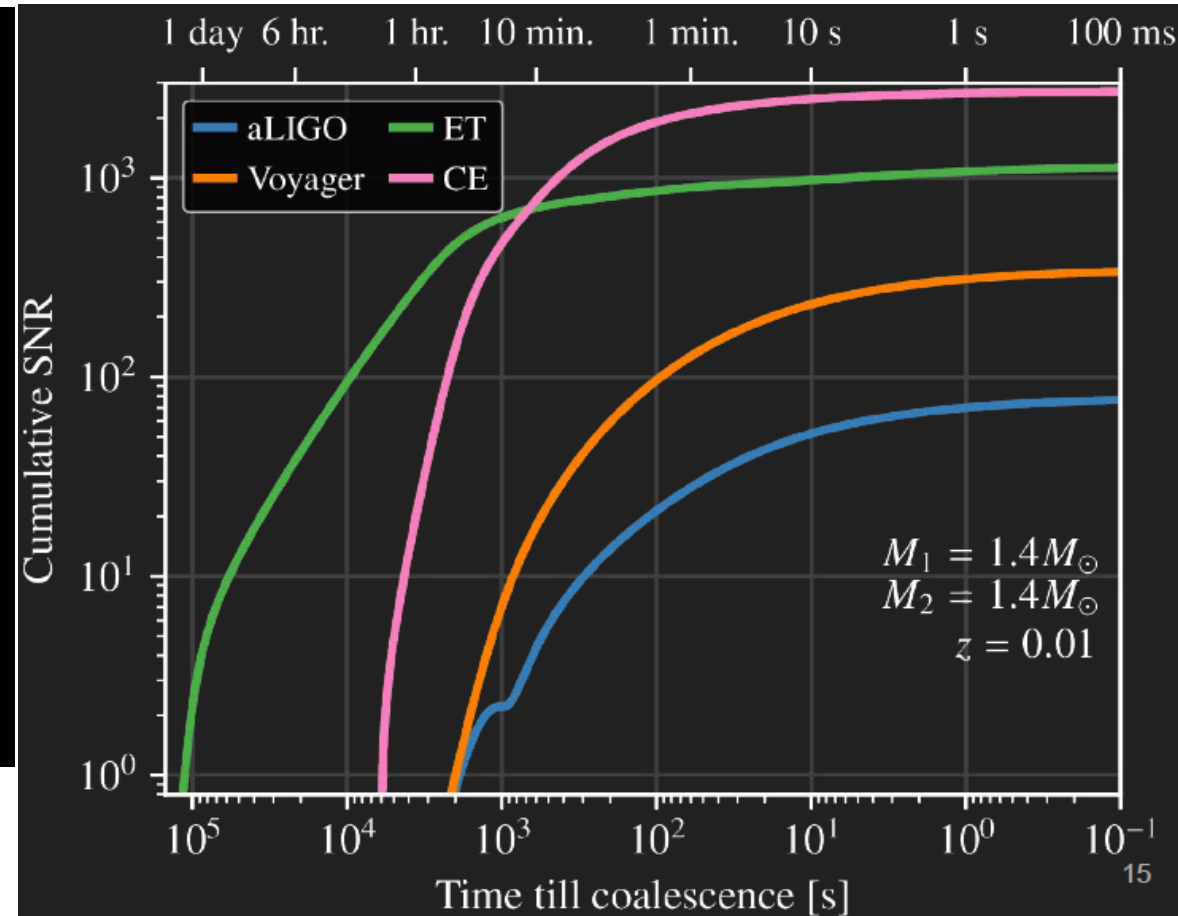
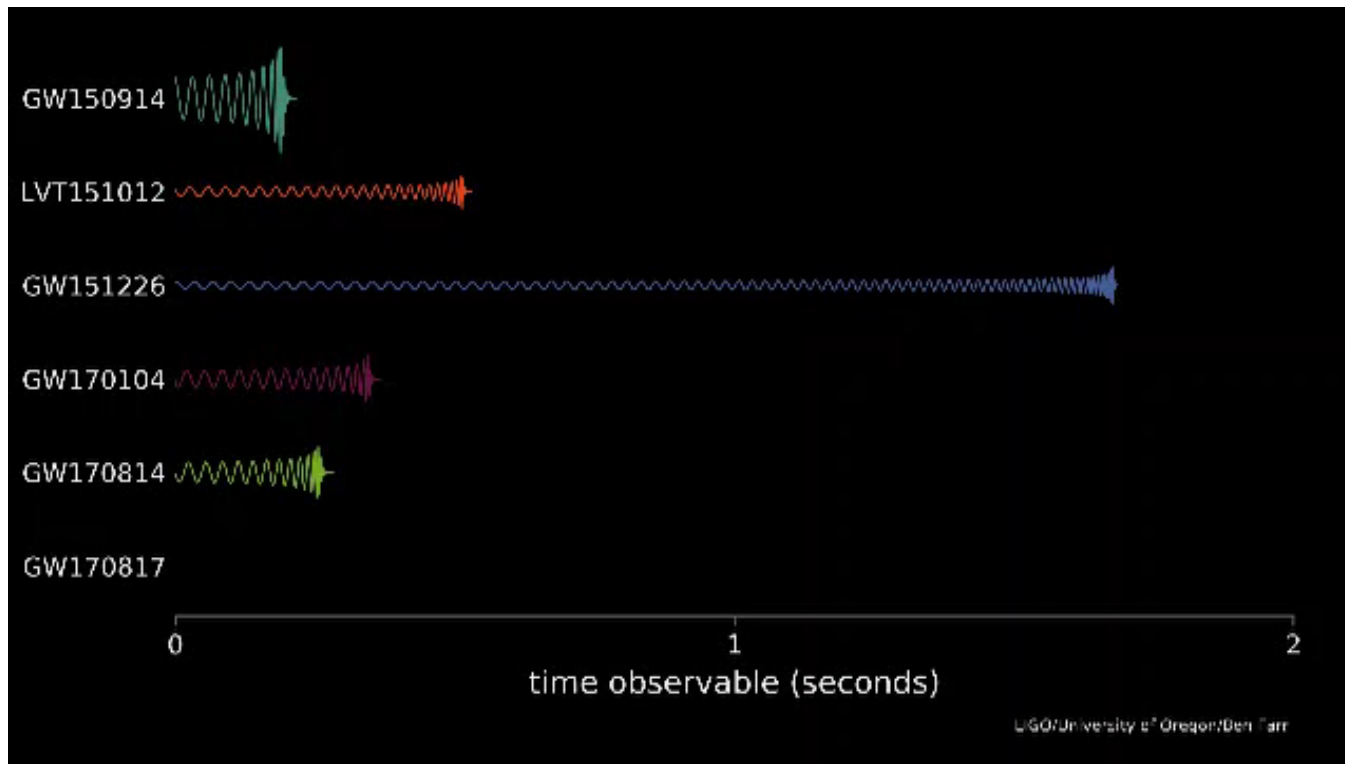
- ET will reveal 10^5 - 10^6 BBH/BNS coalescences per year
- A fraction (about 10^3 /year?) of the BNS will have an electromagnetic counterpart (thanks also to new telescopes like THESEUS, E-ELT, ...)



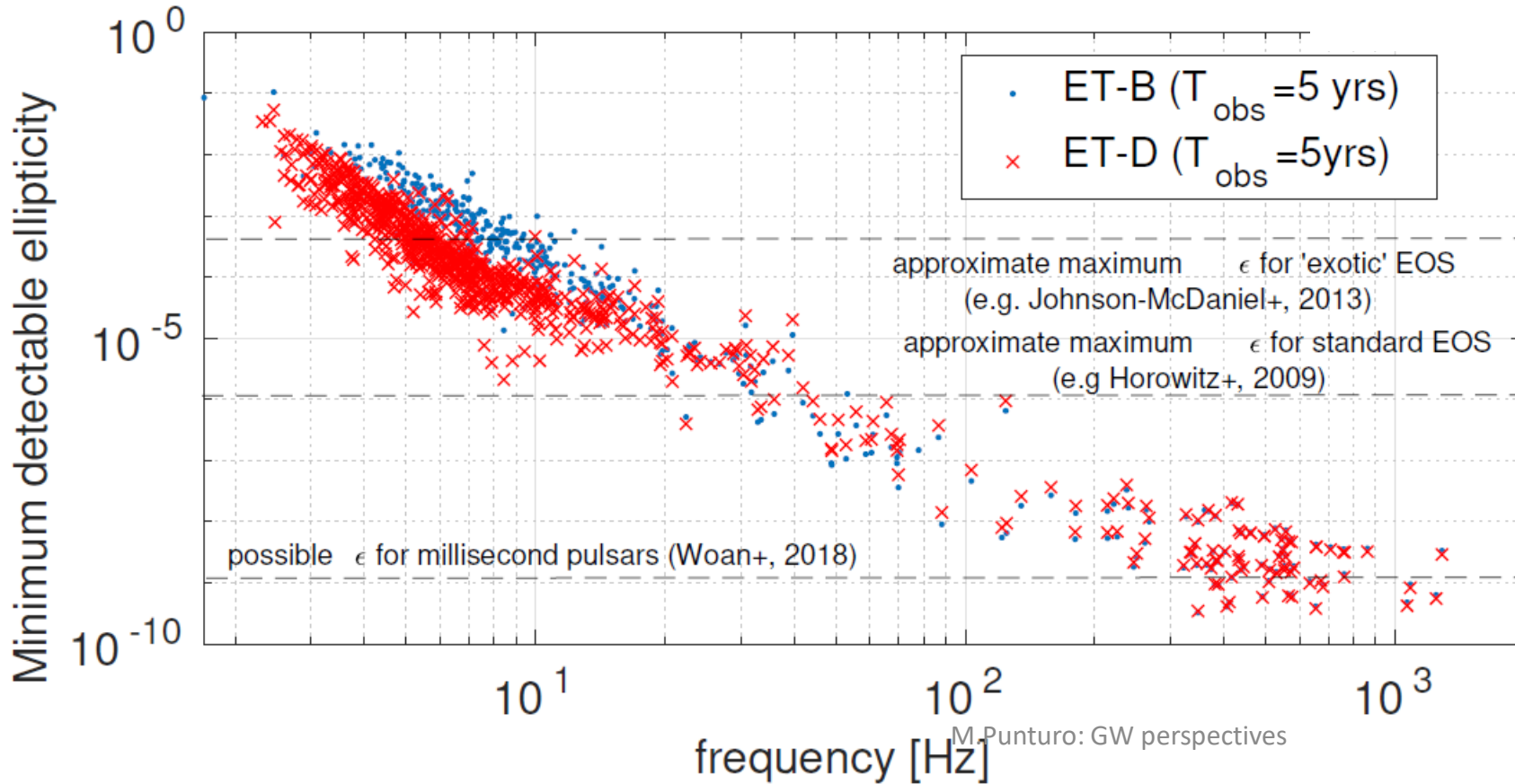
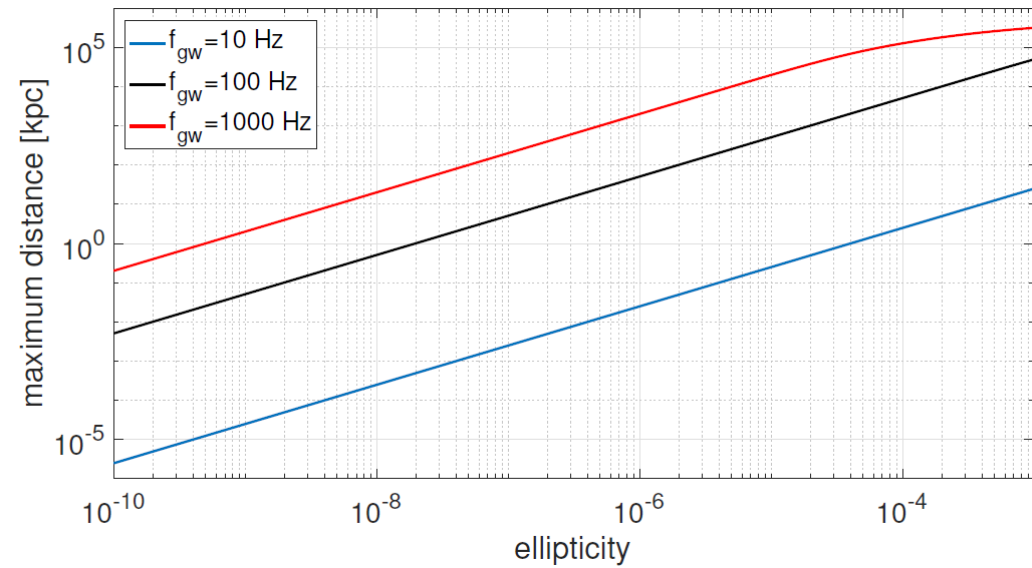
$$D_L(z) = \frac{c(1+z)}{H_0} \int_0^z \frac{dz}{[\Omega_M(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda(1+z)^{3(1+w)}]^{1/2}}$$

Low frequency: Multi-messenger astronomy

- If we are able cumulate enough SNR before the merging phase, we can trigger e.m. observations before the emission of photons
- Keyword: low frequency sensitivity:



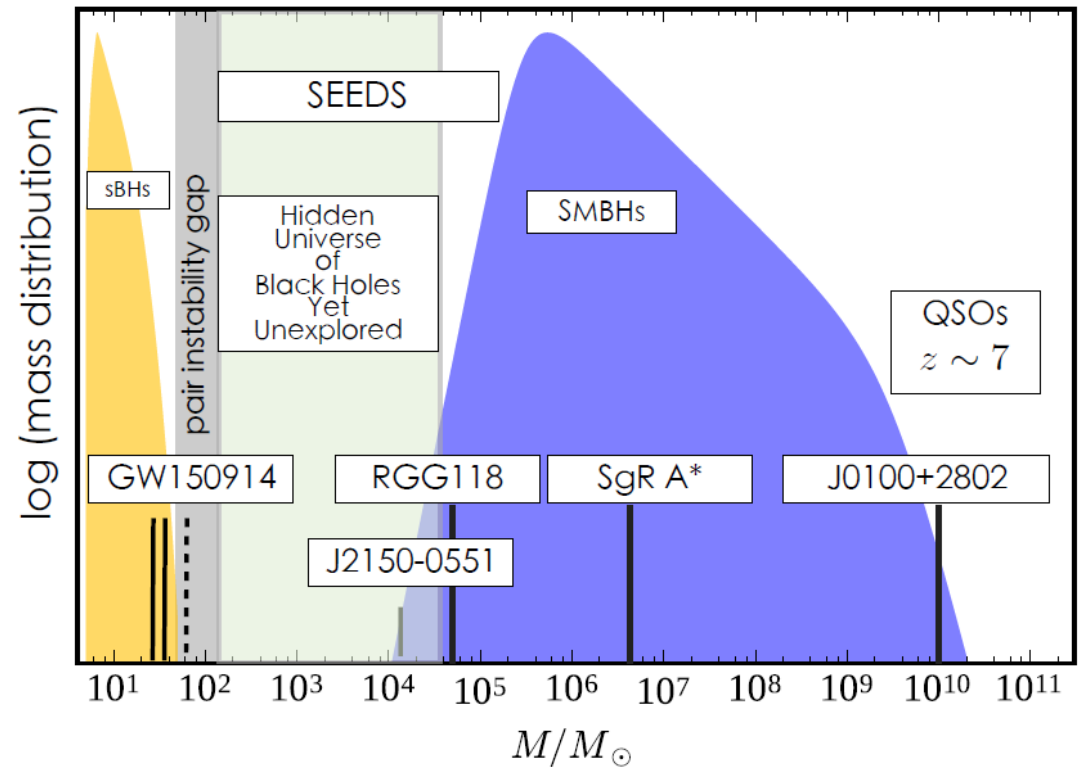
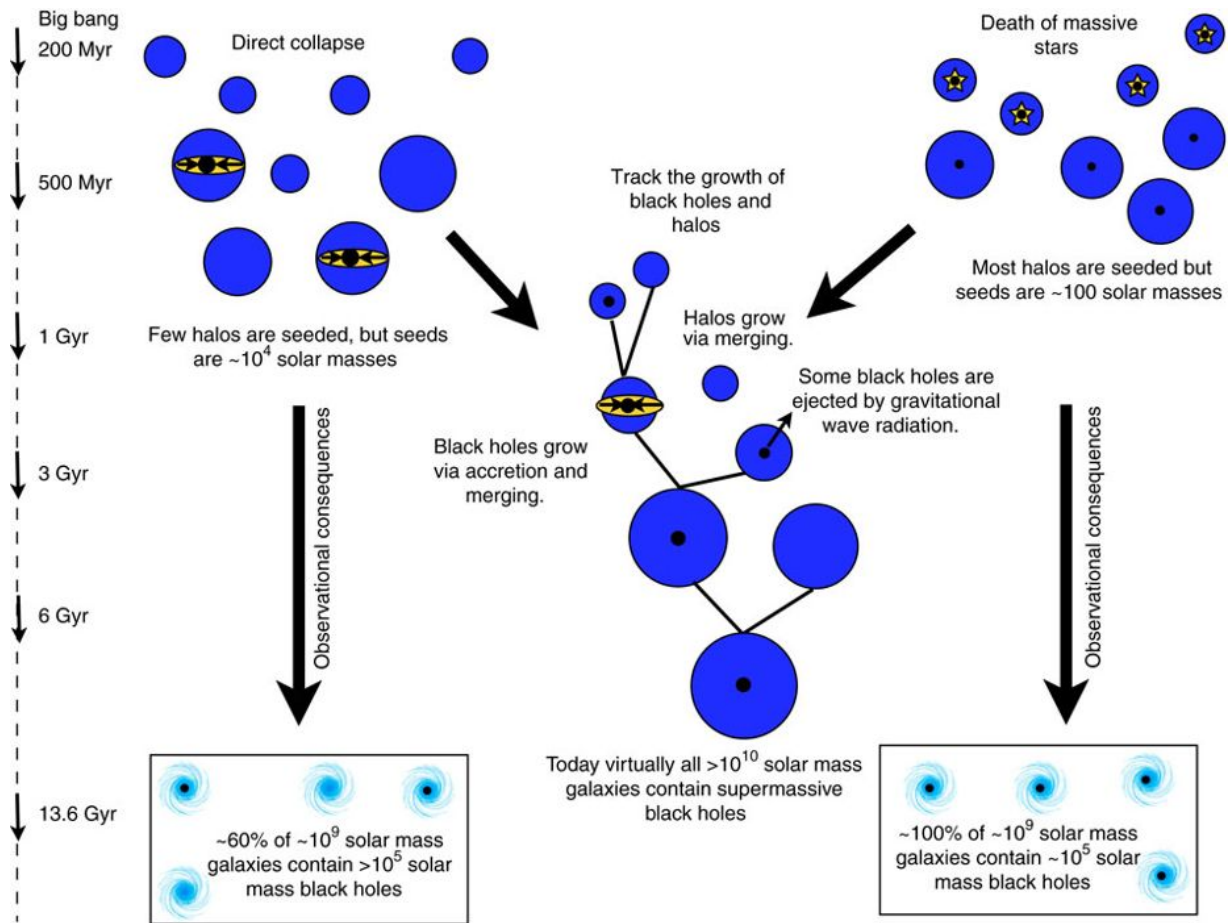
Isolated NS (pulsars)



$\epsilon = 10^{-7}$ corresponds to a “mountain” of 1 mm on the NS surface

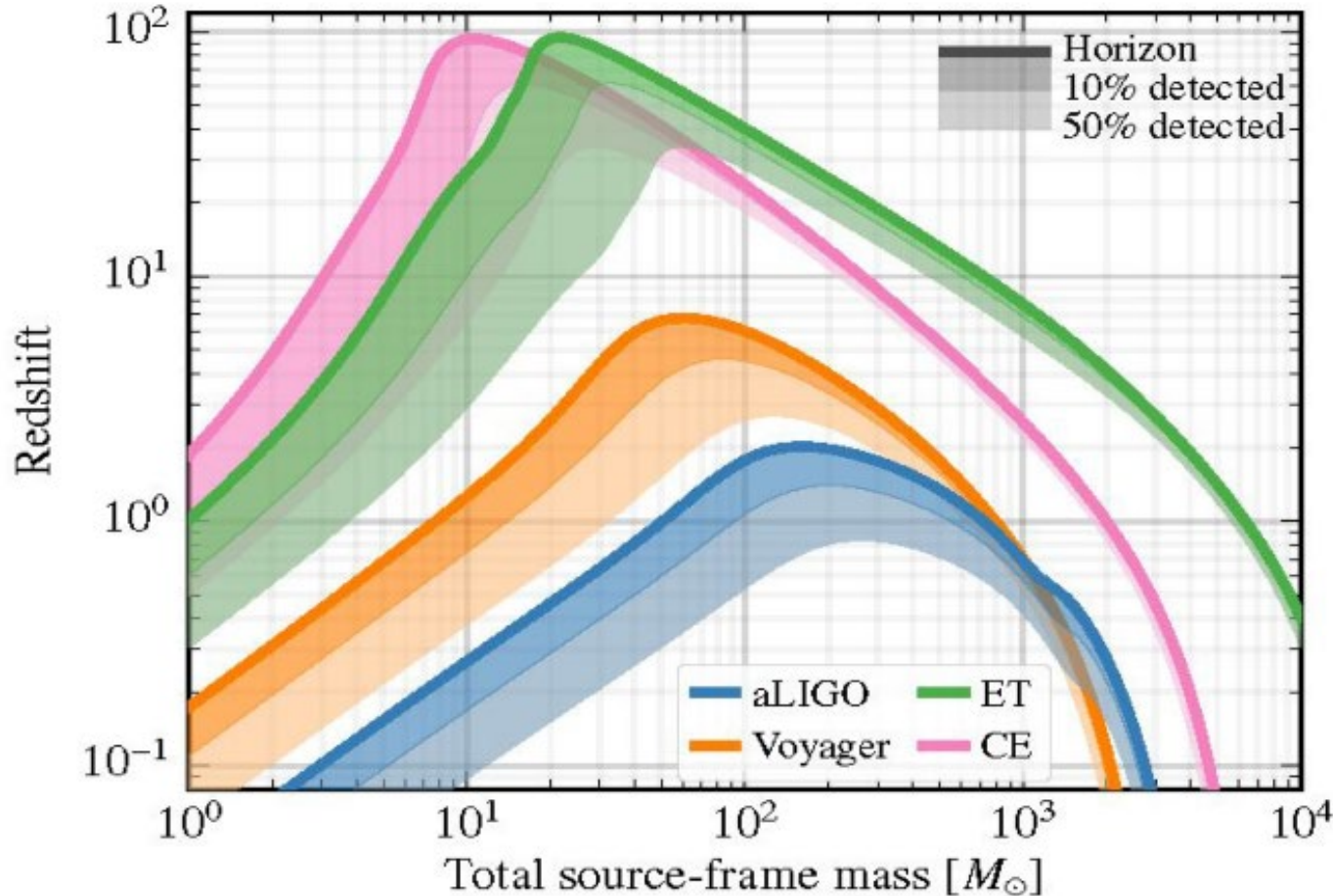
Seeds and Supermassive Black Holes

- Supermassive Black Holes (SMBHs) are present at the center of many galaxies:
 - What is their history? How they formed? What are the seeds?

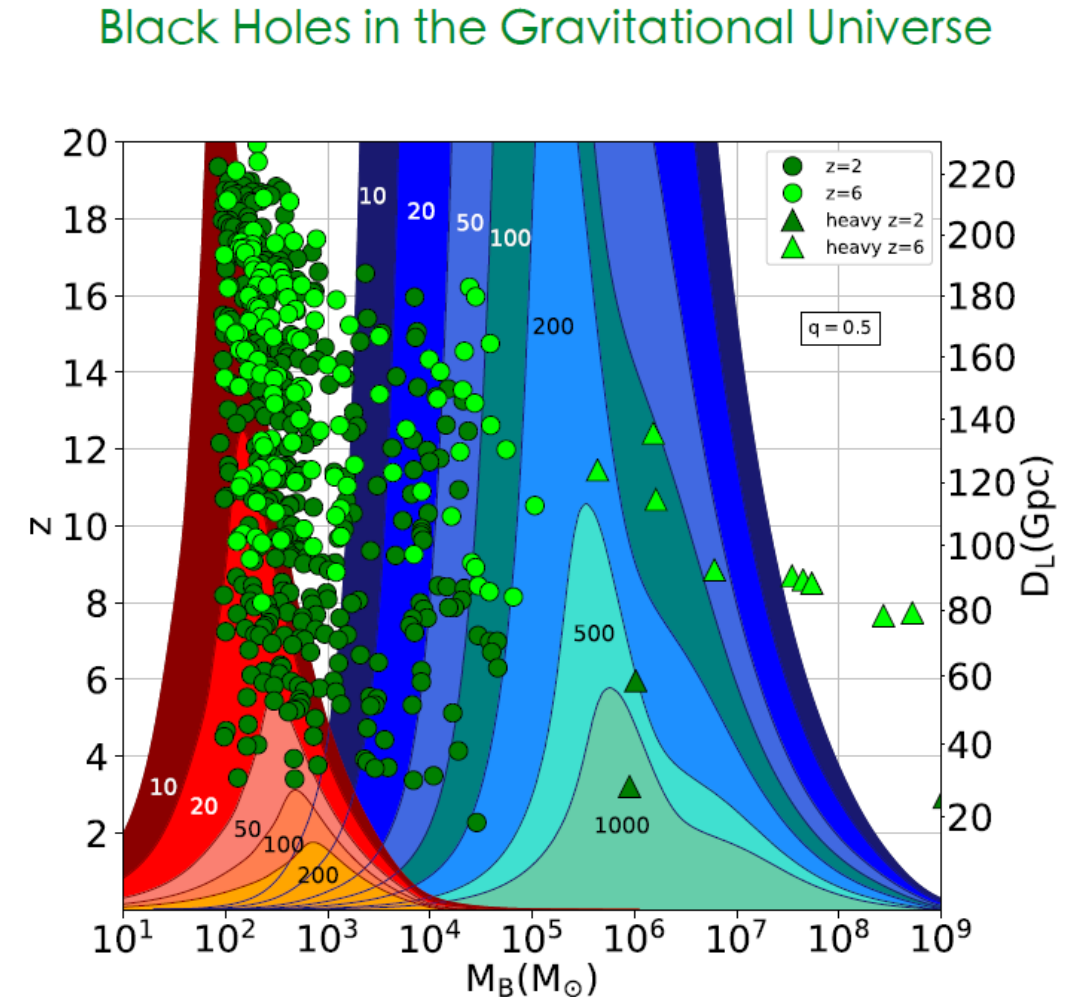


Seeds and Supermassive Black Holes

- LISA will detect the coalescences of SMBHs, but what about the seeds?

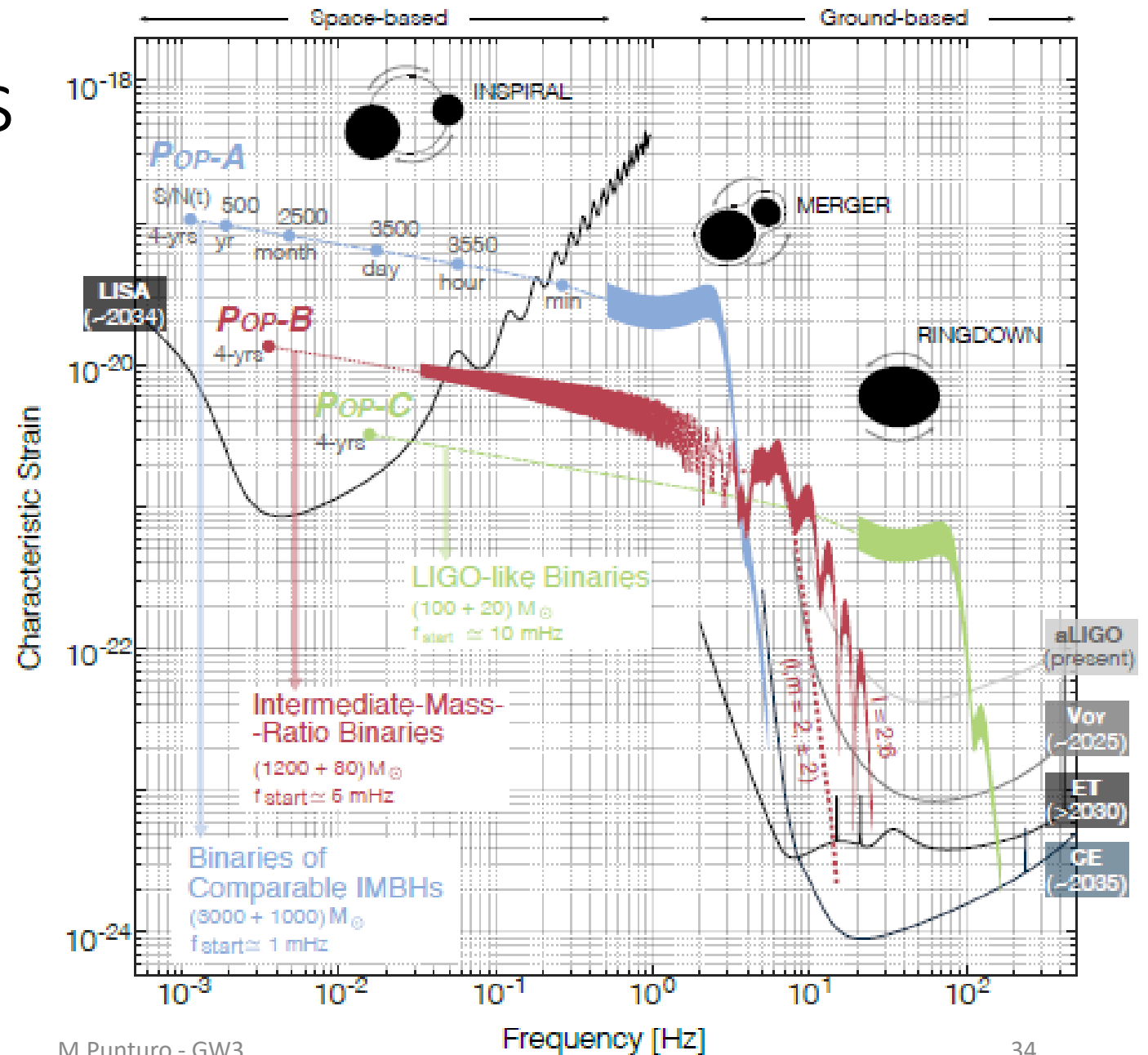


GW-ET-Geneva



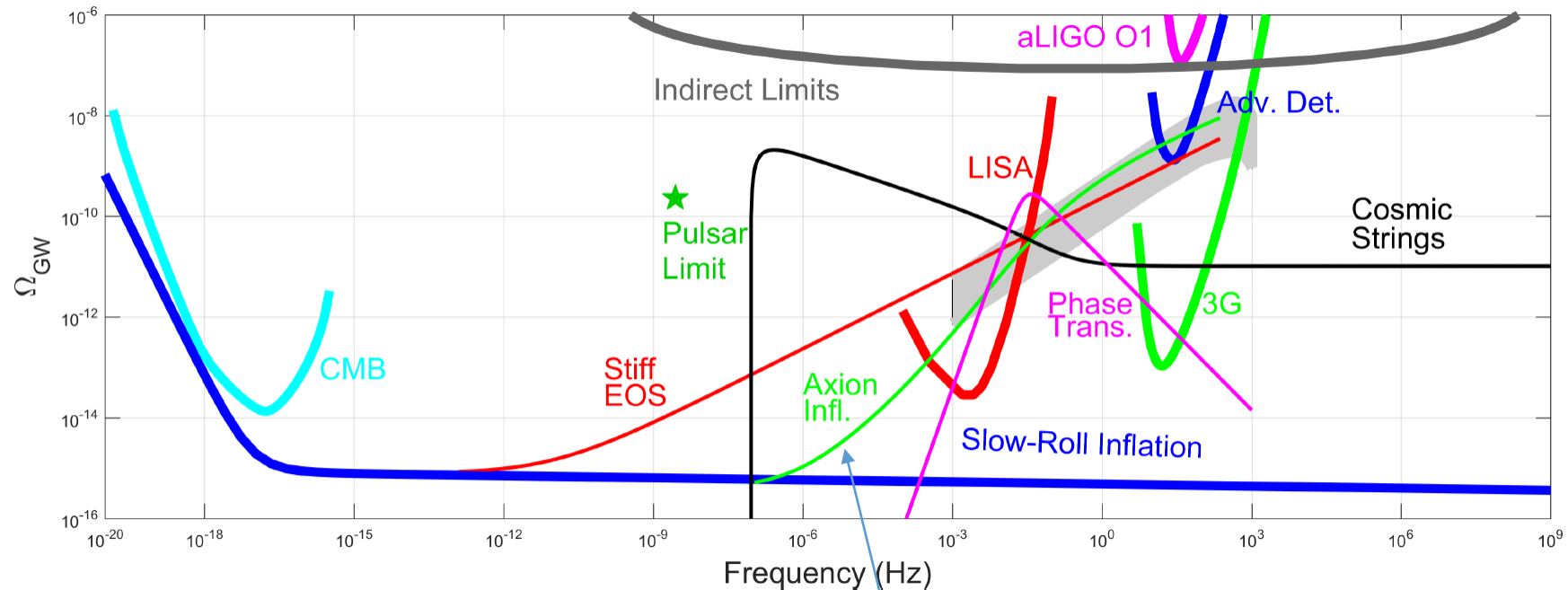
Multi-Band analysis

- Space based GW observatory and terrestrial GW observatory can observe different phases of the coalescence of specific sources (IMBH)
- Localisation
- GR tests



GW Stochastic Background and inflation

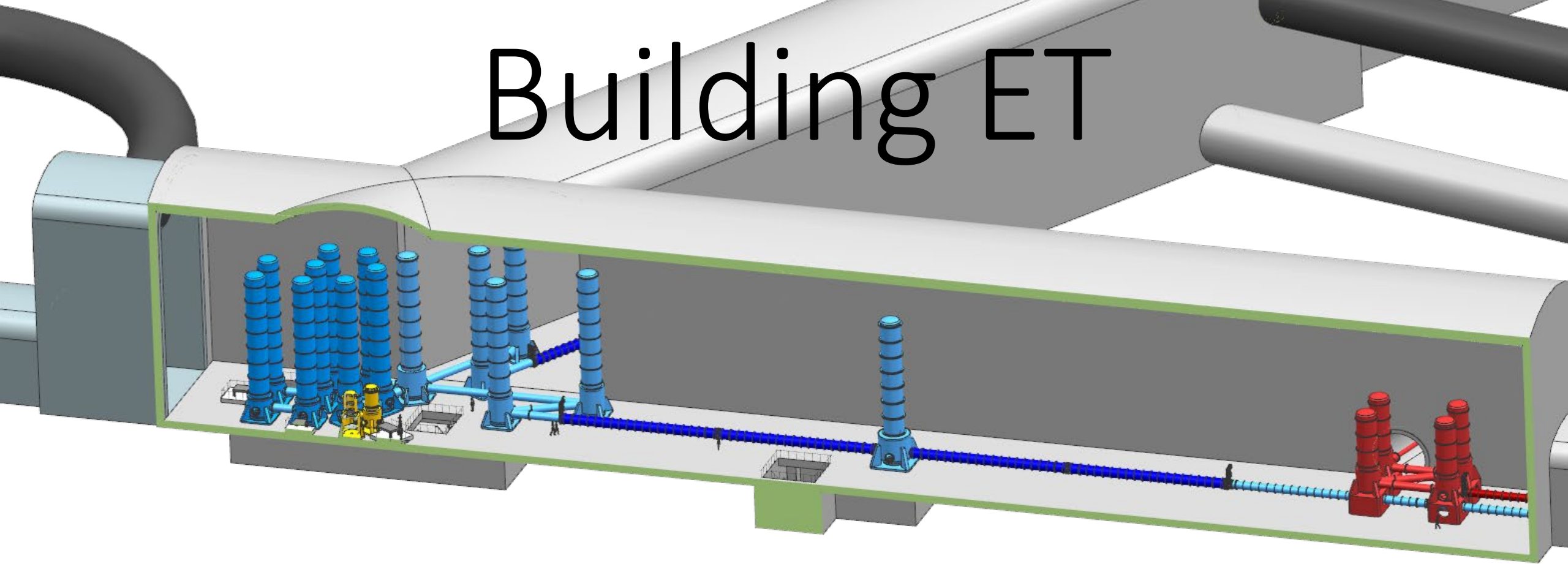
- Inflation, reheating, preheating models could be distinguishable in the GW stochastic background in case of some blue-shift mechanism
 - information on: new additional degrees of freedom, interactions and/or new symmetry patterns underlying high energy physics of early universe



Abbot, B.P. et al, Phys Rev Lett 118 (12), 2017, 121101

Axion inflation
(see for example V. Domcke arXiv:1704.03464)

Building ET



ET Key ingredients

Factor 10 better sensitivity in a wide range of frequency
with a specific attention to low frequency (<10Hz)

- Einstein Telescope is a 3rd generation Gravitational Wave Observatory
 - It is, first of all, a new Research Infrastructure

- Capable to host ET and its upgrades
- Capable to host 4G, 6G, ...

Observation (rather than detection) is the core business:

Requirements

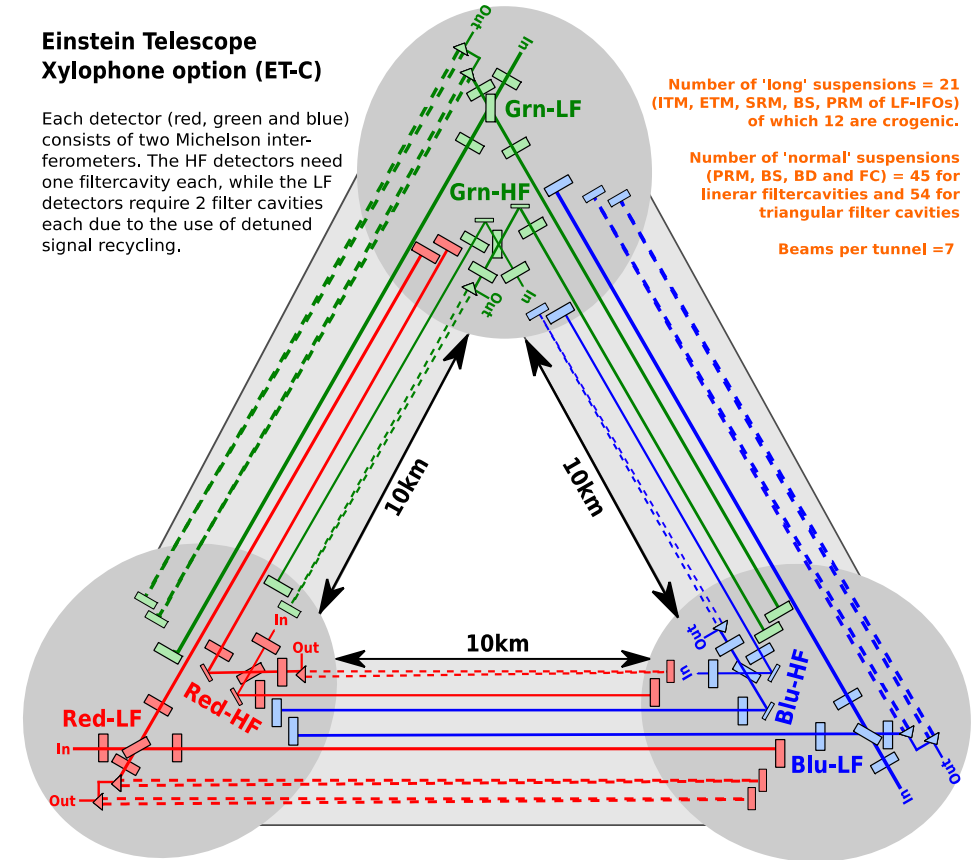
- Wide frequency range
- Massive black holes (LF focus)
- Localisation capability
- (more) Uniform sky coverage
- Polarisation disentanglement
- High Reliability (high duty cycle)
- High SNR

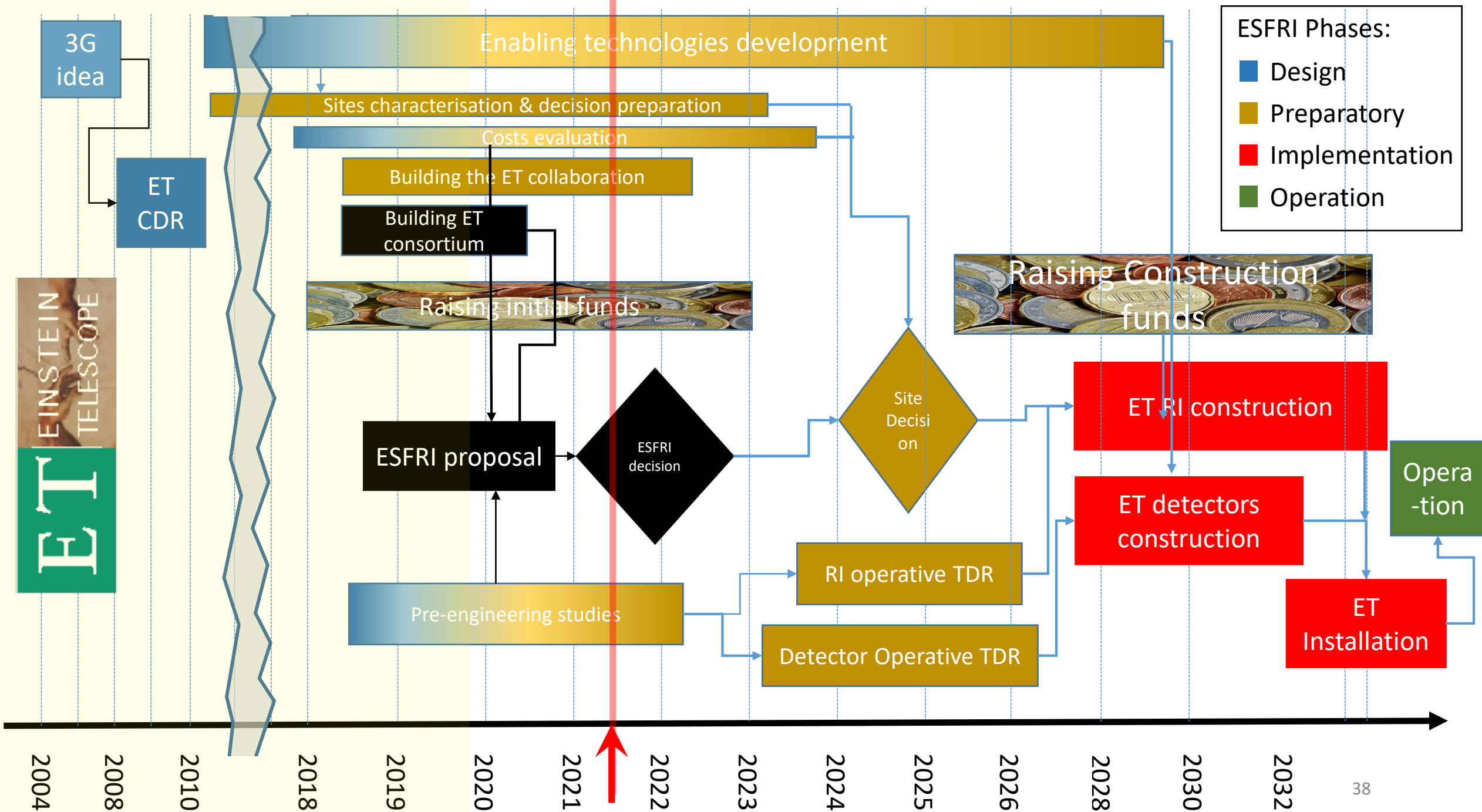
Design Specifications

- Xylophone (multi-interferometer) Design
- Underground
- Cryogenic
- Triangular shape
- Multi-detector design
- Longer arms

Einstein Telescope Xylophone option (ET-C)

Each detector (red, green and blue) consists of two Michelson interferometers. The HF detectors need one filtercavity each, while the LF detectors require 2 filter cavities each due to the use of detuned signal recycling.







CALL FOR PROPOSALS

New Deadline
September 9th, 2020



Proposal submitted by:

- **Italy** (Lead Country)
- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Spain
- Poland

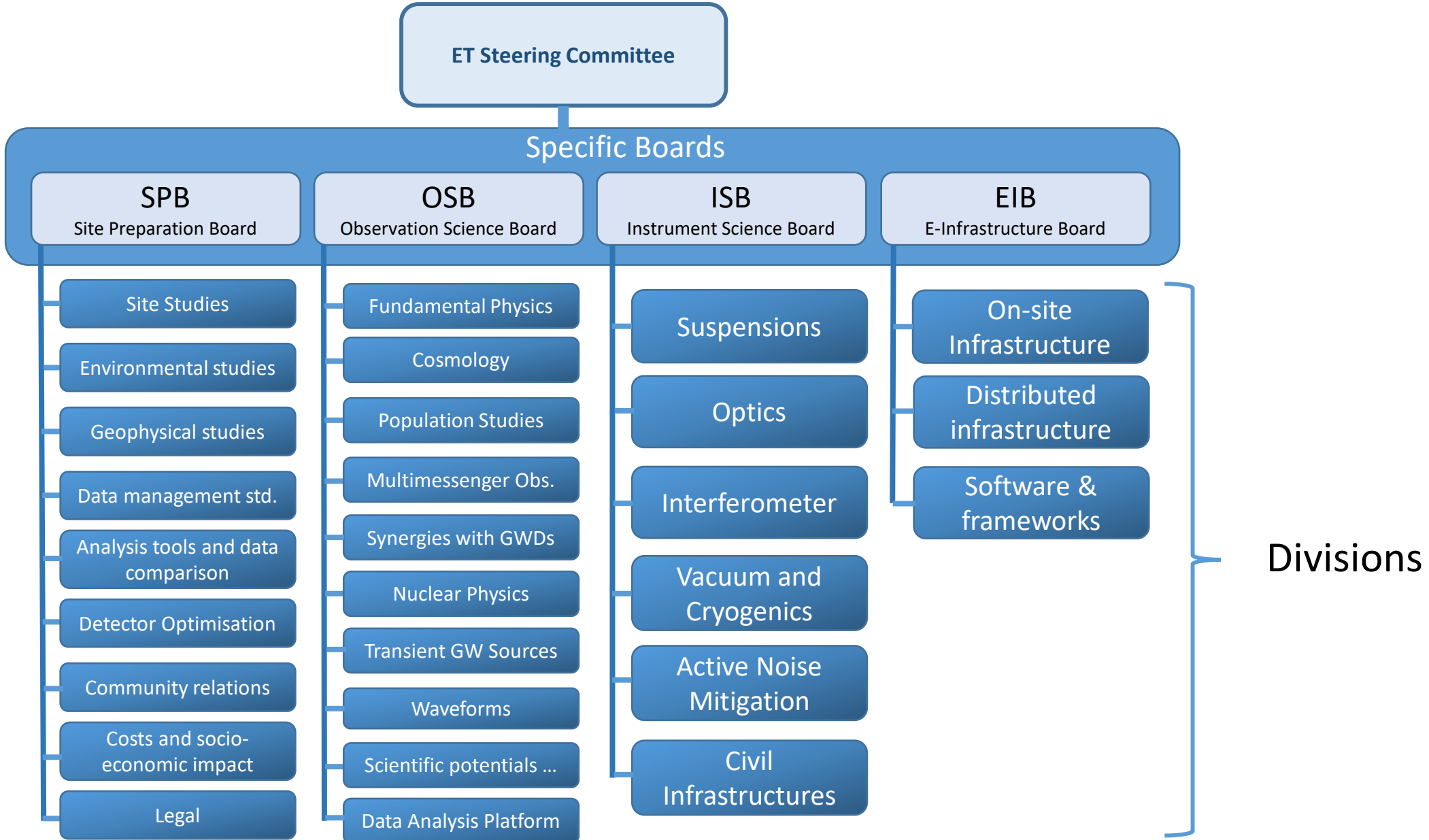
- ET CA signed by 41 institutions
- INFN and Nikhef are the coordinators of the consortium

- Universitat de Barcelona
- Institut de Ciències de l'Espai
- Institut de Física d'Altes Energies
- Universitat de València
- Universitat de les Illes Balears
- Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
- Instituto de Física Teórica UAM-CSIC
- Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

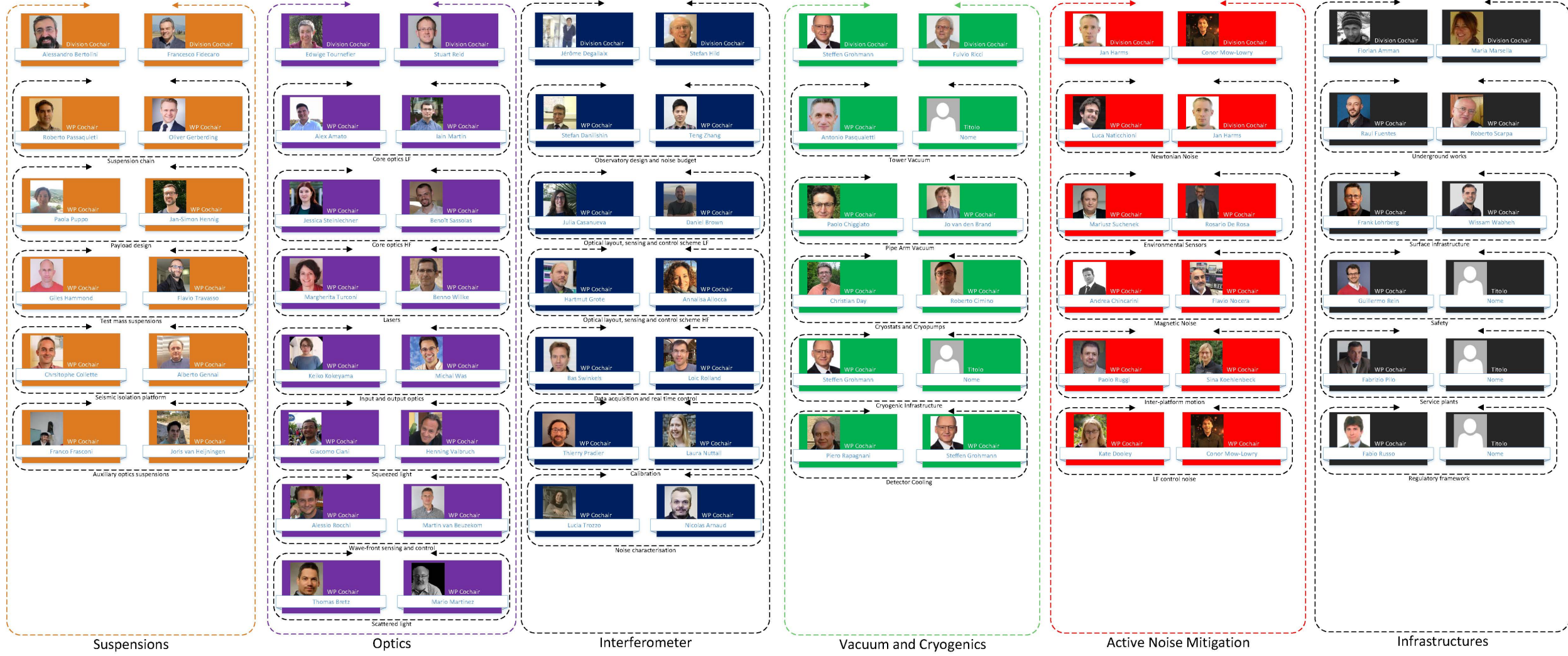


Roadmap 2021: next steps

- OPEN CALL FOR PROPOSALS - 25 September 2019 ✓
- SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS - 9 September 2020 ✓
- CRITICAL QUESTIONS & INVITATION TO HEARINGS – February-March 2021 ✓
- HEARING – April 14 2021 ✓
- ESFRI FORUM DECISION - June-September 2021
- **ESFRI ROADMAP LAUNCH - October - November 2021**



ET Instrument Science Board (ISB) Organigram (ET-0033A-21)



OSB: Observational Science Board

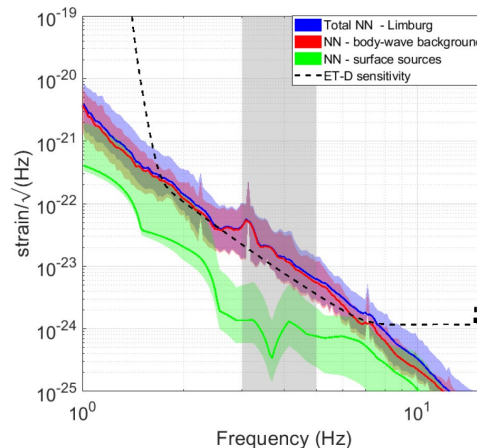
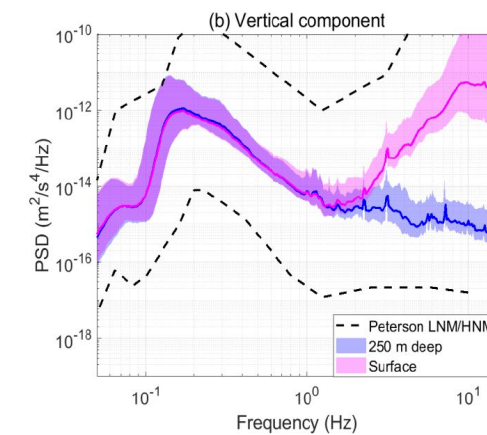
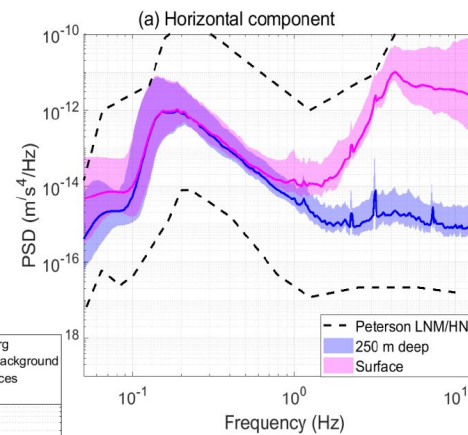
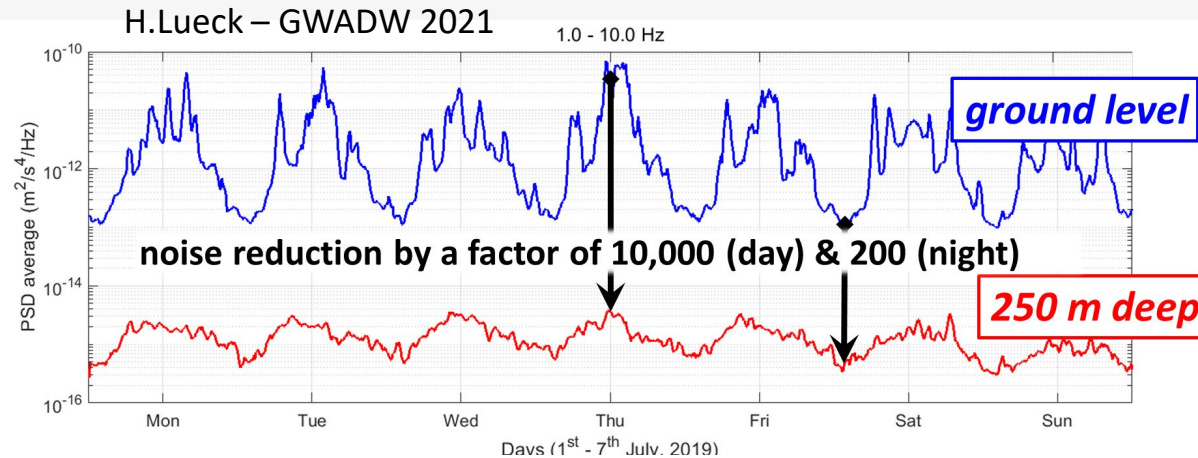
Marica Branchesi - Michele Maggiore - Ed Porter

Fundamental physics	Cosmology	Population Studies	MM observations	Synergies w. other GW observ.	Nuclear physics	Transient GW Sources	Waveforms	Science Potential	DA platform
Physics near BH horizons	Dark Energy	Predictions of population of astrophysical origin	ET / high-energy	Synergies with 2G+ detector	EoS of NSs in isolated systems	Predictions for Supernovae	Waveforms relevant for ET	Science potential for various detector configurations	DA platform
Tests of GR	Dark matter	Predictions of primordial BHs	ET / optical	Synergies with CE, 3G	EoS in NSs in binary systems	Predictions for magnetars	Improvement of waveforms for BBH	Common tools	
Exotic compact objects	Estimation of cosmological parameters	Stochastic backgrounds of astrophysical origin	ET / radio	Synergies with LISA	Nucleo-synthesis in BNS mergers	Predictions for cosmic string bursts	Improvement of waveforms for NSBH		
	Modifications of gravity at cosmological scales		ET / neutrinos				Improvement of waveforms for BNS		
	Stochastic background of cosmological origin								

SPB: ET sites under characterisation

Euregio Meuse-Rhine

- A 250-m deep borehole has been excavated and equipped
 - Seismic data under acquisition and analysis
- 3-5 other boreholes expected
- Extensive active and passive site characterisation with sensor arrays in 2021
- Good seismic noise attenuation given by the particular geological structure
- ET pathfinder centre under construction
- 15+15M€ funding through Interreg grants



Soumen Koley, GWADW 2021

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Sardinia

- Long standing characterisation of the mine in one of the corners continuing
 - Seismic, magnetic and acoustic noise characterisation ongoing at different depth in the mine
- Underground laboratory under construction (SarGrav)
- A 290m borehole has been excavated and it will be equipped
- A second borehole to be excavated in the summer 2021
- Intense & international surface investigations programme in Summer 2021
- 17+3.5+1+11M€ funding through national and regional funds

SPB: ET sites under characterisation



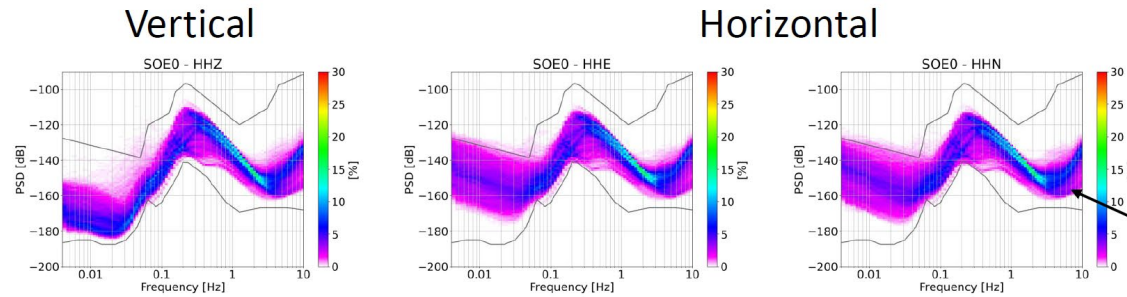
First results at Sos Enattos



2021 data
January-April

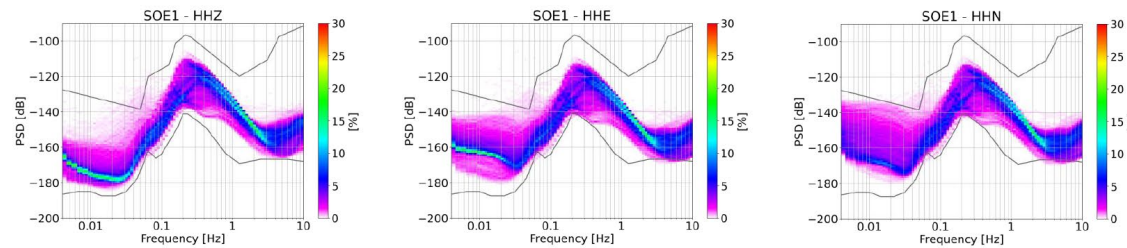
Characterisation of the mine in progress
Seismic and acoustic noise
ongoing at different depth in
laboratory under construction

SOE0
Surface

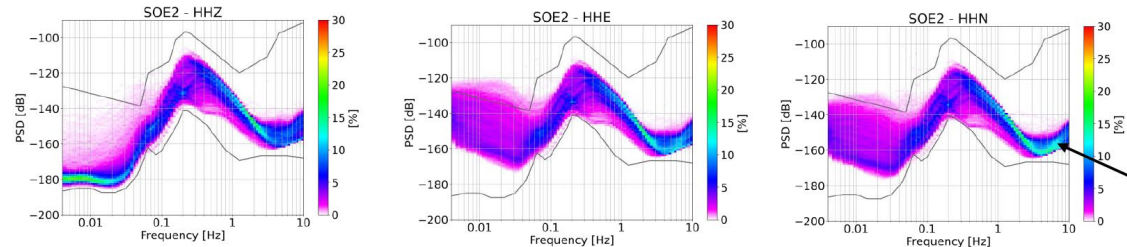


DAQ self-noise
limit

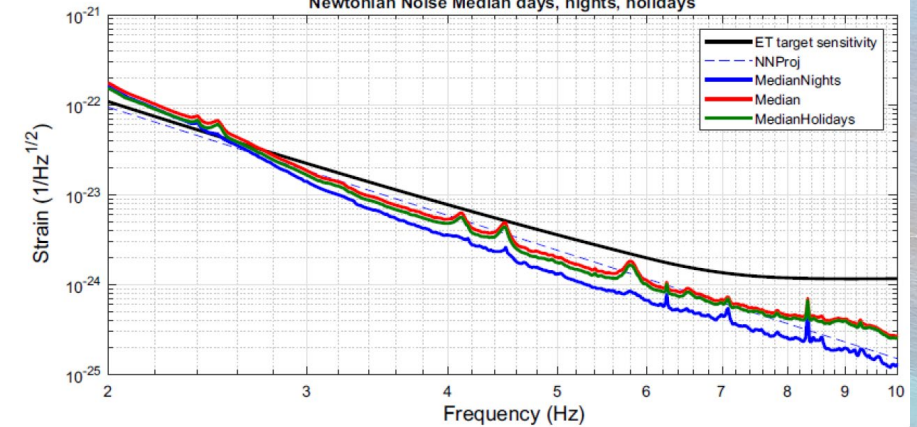
SOE1
-84m



SOE2
-111m



DAQ self-noise
limit



L. Naticchioni – GWADW21 – May 17th – 21st 2021

...nding through national and

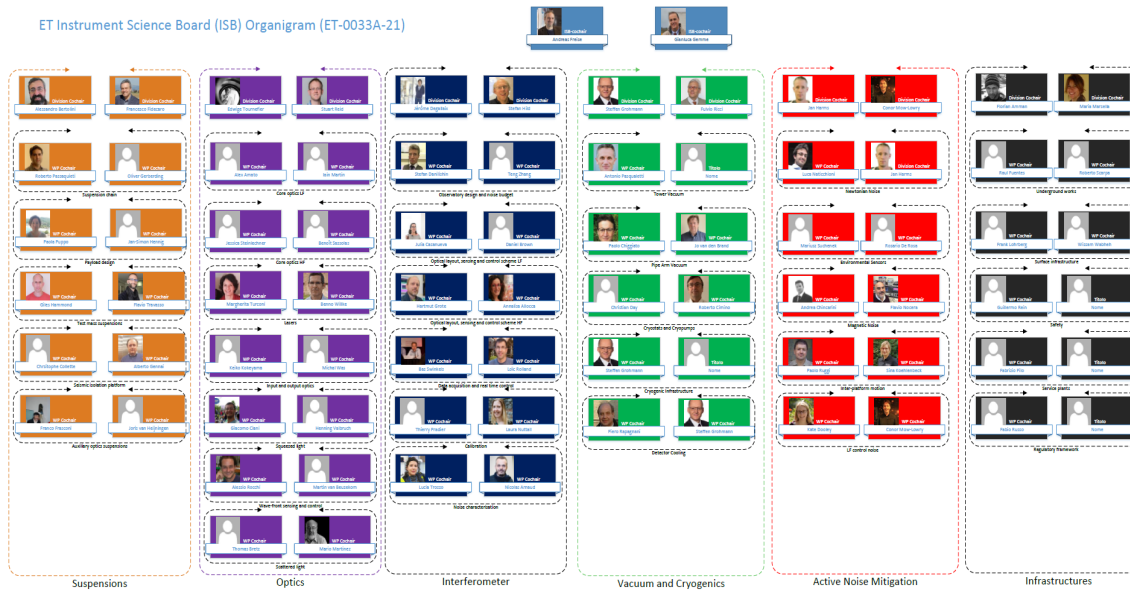
-L.Naticchioni e tal., *Characterization of the Sos Enattos site for the Einstein Telescope*, JPCS1468, 2020

-M.DiGiovanni et al., *A seismological study of the Sos Enattos Area—the Sardinia Candidate Site for the Einstein Telescope*, SRL, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1785/0220200186>

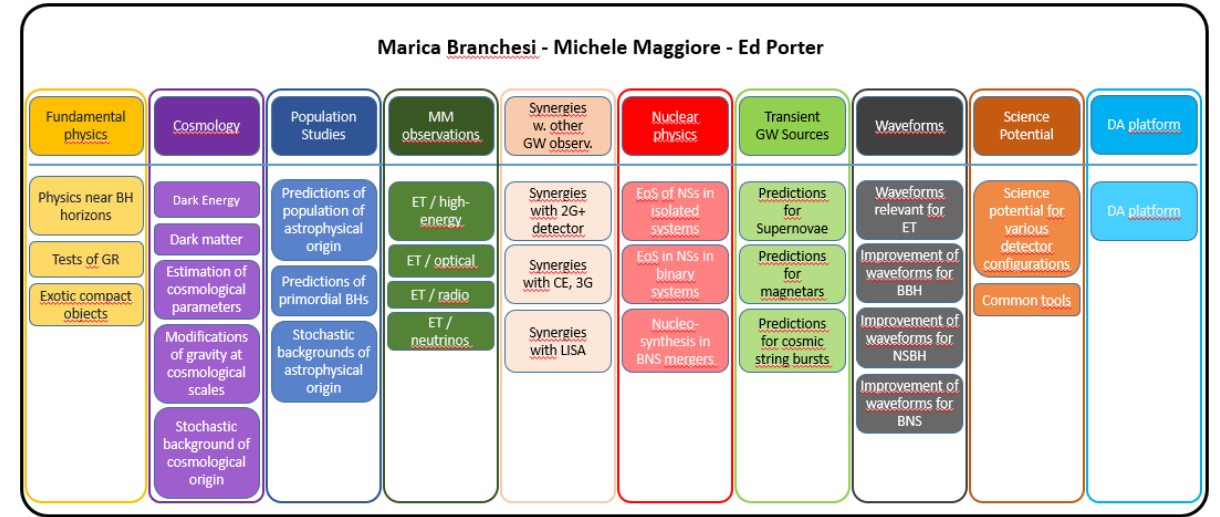
-A.Allocca et al., *Seismic glitchness at Sos Enattos site: impact on intermediate black hole binaries detection efficiency*, EPJP, 2021 <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjp/s13360-021-01450-8>

Instrument Science Board

ET Instrument Science Board (ISB) Organigram (ET-0033A-21)



Observational Science



How to join?

If you are interested in contributing, please get in touch with one of the division or working group chairs

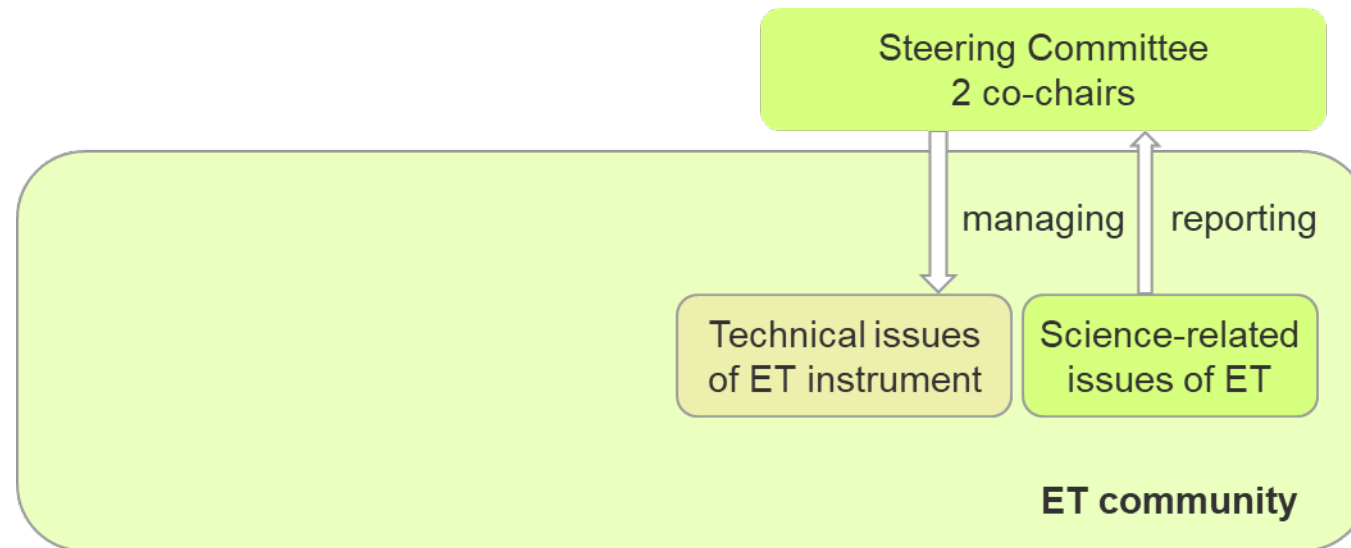
Check out the ISB webpage: <https://wiki.et-gw.eu/ISB/WelcomePage>

The Instrument Science Board (ISB) is described in more detail in:

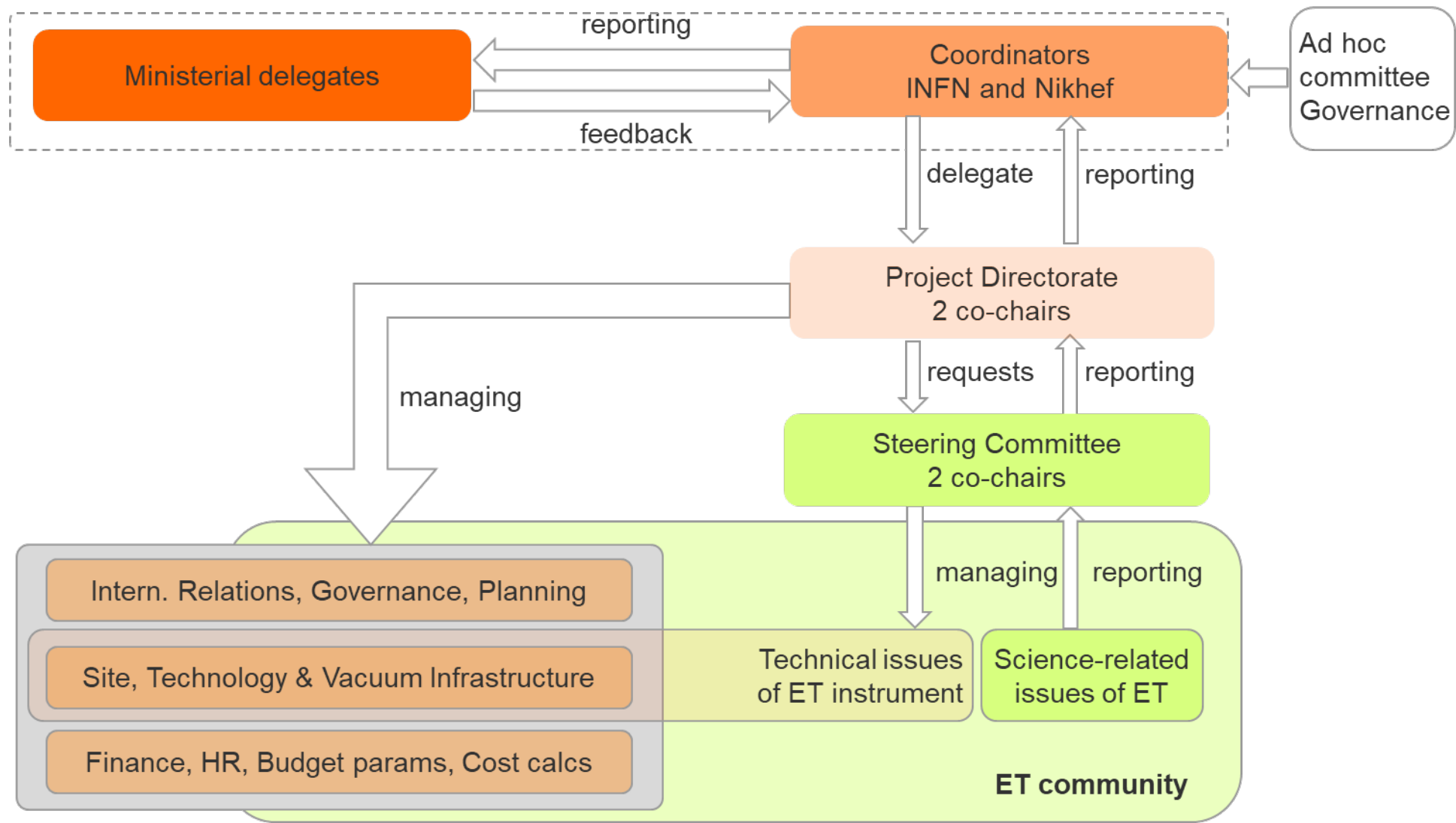
<https://apps.et-gw.eu/tds/ql/?c=15709>

<https://apps.et-gw.eu/tds/ql/?c=15707>

- Until now: A broad ET scientific community;



An interim structure for the ET project organization until establishment of a Council



Consortium

Stan Bentvelsen
Antonio Zoccoli

Project directorate

Jo v.d. Brand
Fernando Ferroni

ET Collaboration

Michele Punturo
Harald Lück

Structure during Implementation phase

Council

Assisted by several bodies (*e.g.* STAC)

Project Directorate

evolves into Einstein Telescope Observatory

ET Observatory will be a legal entity

and will have significant staff

Verify by expert panel on governance and project organization

