# 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

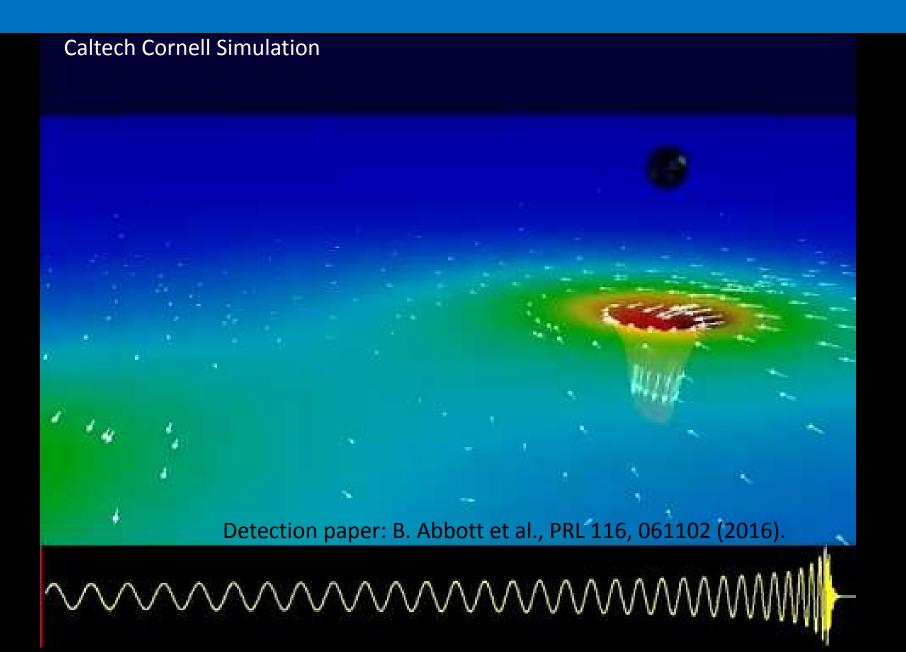




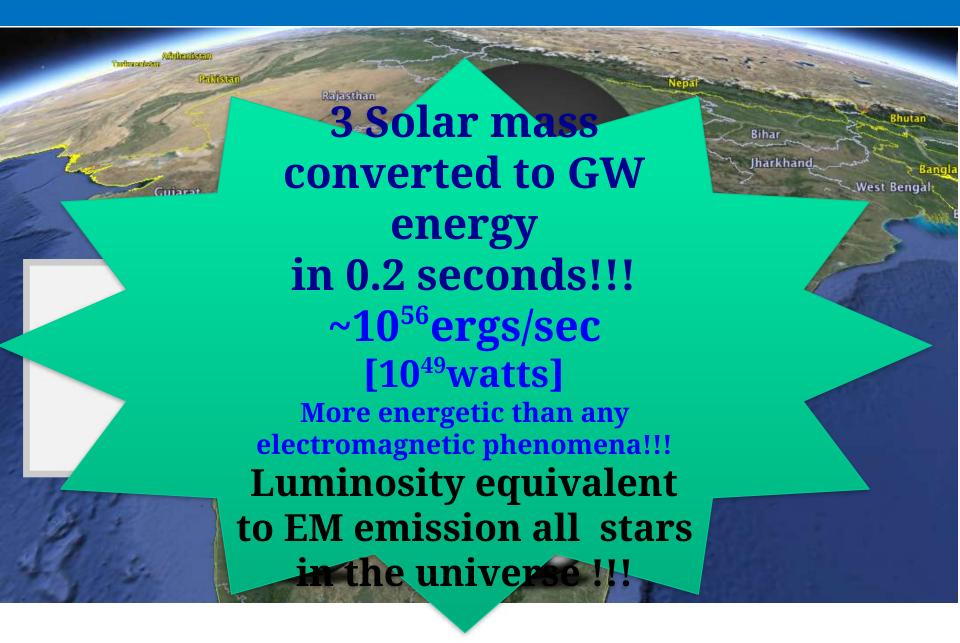
- First Detection of a Blackhole Binary System
- Black hole 'ring-down'. C. V. Vishveshwara Nature (1971).
- S. Dhurandhar and B. Sathyaprakash laid the foundation for data analysis(1991).
- Blanchet et al. + Bala lyer laid the foundations of source modeling (1995).



#### Black Coalescence revealed

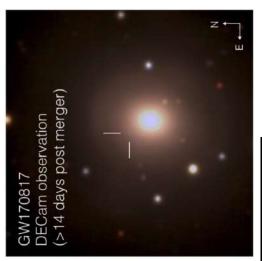


### Physics at the Extreme



### **GW Multi-messenger Astronomy**

First detection of gravitational waves from colliding **neutron stars** 





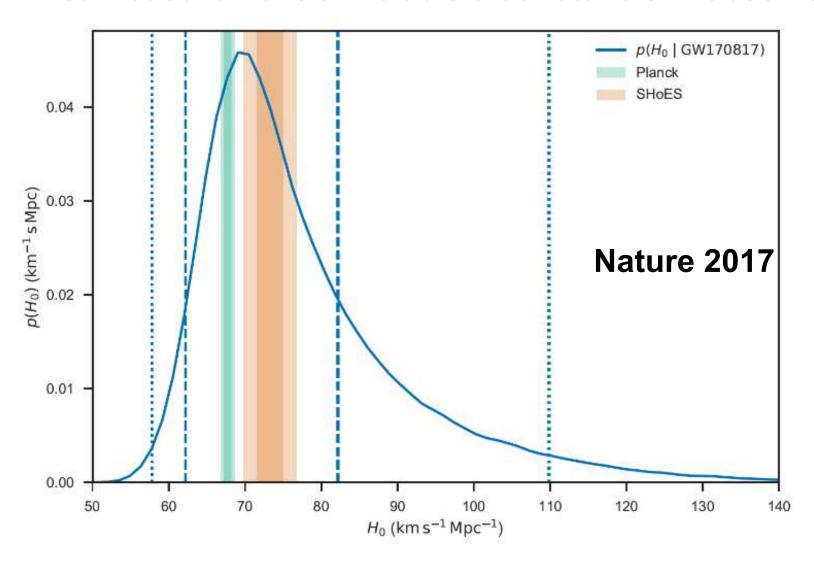






Cosmology
First measurement of Hubble's constant GW observations

... and GW



# ... and providing

# Cosmic answer the Alchemist's quest for gold

#### GW170817

#### Binary neutron star merger

A LIGO / Virgo gravitational wave detection with associated electromagnetic events observed by over-70 observatories.





130 million light years



Discovered
17 August 2017



Type Neutron star merger



#### 12:41:04 UTC

A gravitational wave from a binary neutron star merger is detected.

#### gravitational wave signal

Two neutron stars, each the size of a city but with at least the mass of the sun, collided with each other.



GW170817 allows us to measure the expansion rate of the universe directly using gravitational waves for the first time, and gives us a new way to infer its age.



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



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.

#### gamma ray burst

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

+ 2 seconds A gamma ray burst is detected.

#### 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

#### +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 days

X-ray emission detected.



## **Space-time is stiff!!!!**



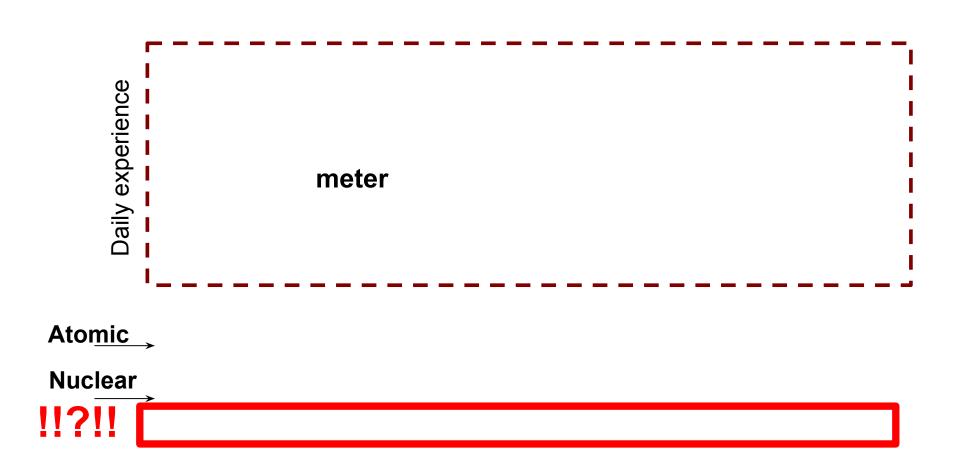
Peak strain  $\Delta L/L: 10^{-21}$ 

Maximum  $2 \times 10^{-18}$  modisplacement  $\Delta L$ :

Size of Hydrogen Atom: 5.3 × 10<sup>-11</sup> m

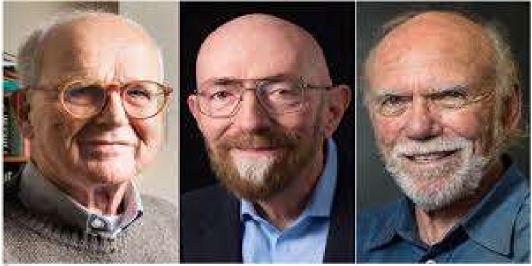
Size of Hydrogen Nucleus: 8 × 10<sup>-16</sup> m

#### **Boundaries of measurements: Length**





#### 2017 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS



Rainer Weiss Barry C. Barish Kip S. Thorne

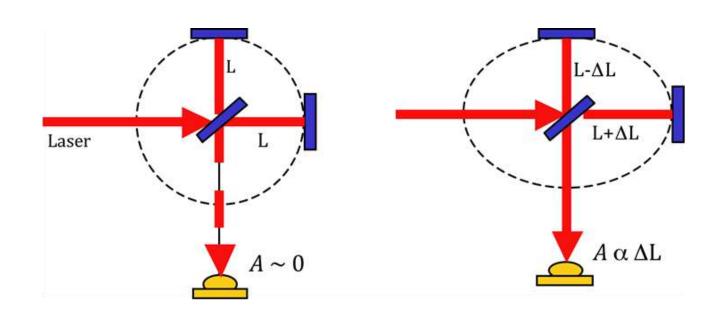




- LIGO discovery paper has 37 authors from 9 Indian institutions,
- About 100 Indian researchers in the Intl. LIGO Science Collab.

# Direct Detection of Gravitational Waves

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



# **LIGO**



Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory



#### Large scale ultra-high Vacuum enclosure







#### **Ultra-sensitive Laser interferometer: Optics**





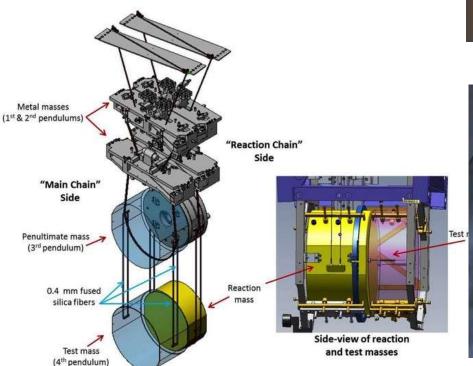
- Large size
  - 40 kg, 34 cm
- Small figure error
  - 0.15 nm
- Low absorption
  - 0.5 ppm
- Lower coating thermal noise

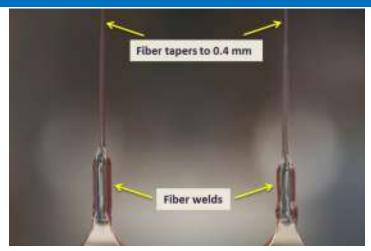
- Surface specs ( $\lambda/3000$ ): 100 x best telescope optics
- Indian laboratories industry is now be challenged to achieve on small scale, e.g., RRCAT 10m prototypes
- Technology for such mirror useful for high optical metrology and other specialized applications

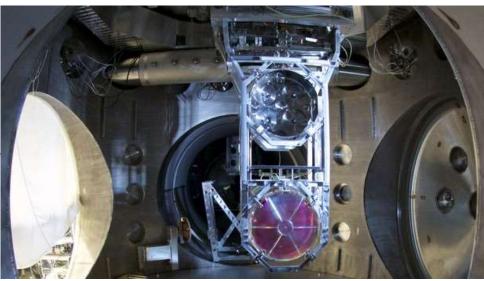
#### **Ultra-sensitive Laser interferometer: Suspension**

Mechanical Q~10<sup>8</sup>

Seismic isolation ~10<sup>12</sup>







#### **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.

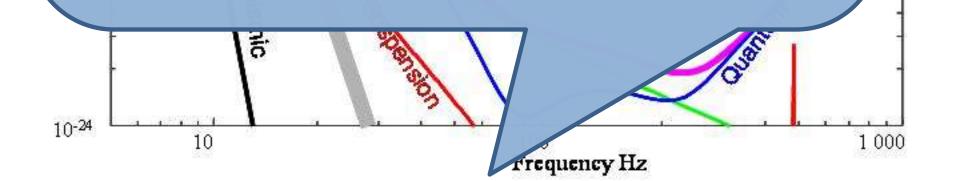
Advanced LIGO laser has spurred RRCAT, IITs and IISER groups to plan development of similar laser capability

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







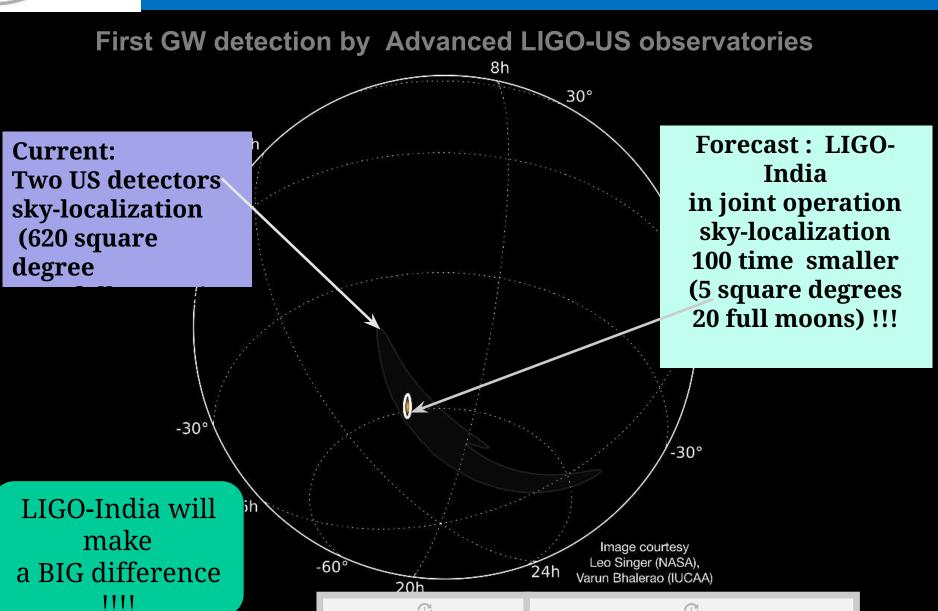


# LIGO-India: Indian quest underway





## The LIGO-India Advantage





#### **LIGO-India Project**

**An Indo-US Collaboration** 

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.



#### LIGO-India: unique opportunity

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



. on a positive note with a BIG BANG!!!!



#### 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-India

#### Continued attention at top-level and recognized nationwide







#### PMO India @ @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



24



**B21** 





# LIGO-India



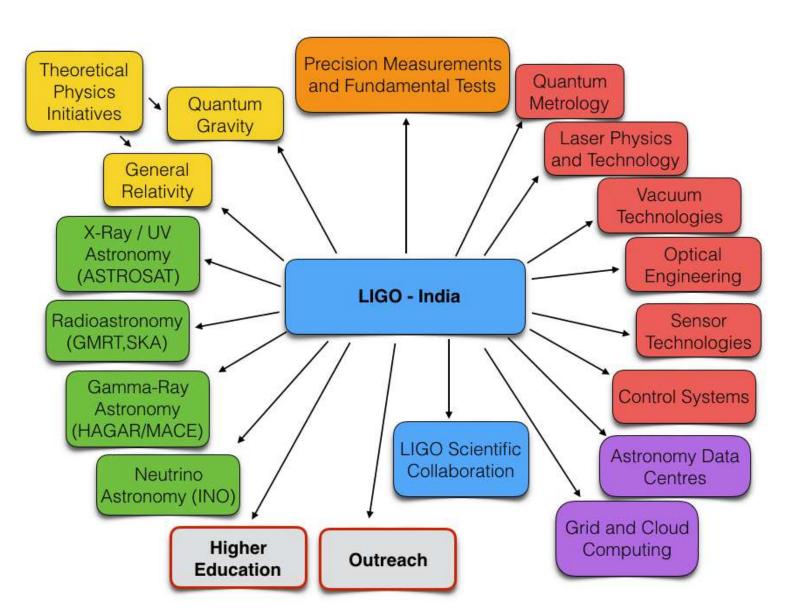
Engineering concept design of LIGO-India at the site.

[Courtesy: Tata Consulting Engineers, India]

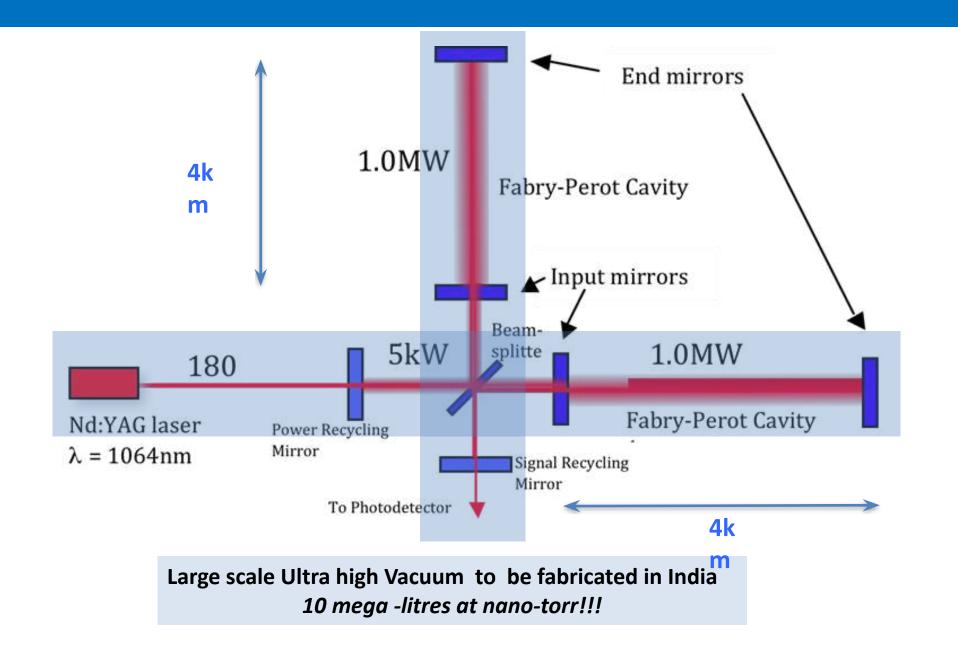
Terrain data obtained from from SAC, ISRO



# LIGO Highly Multi-disciplinary Astro ++

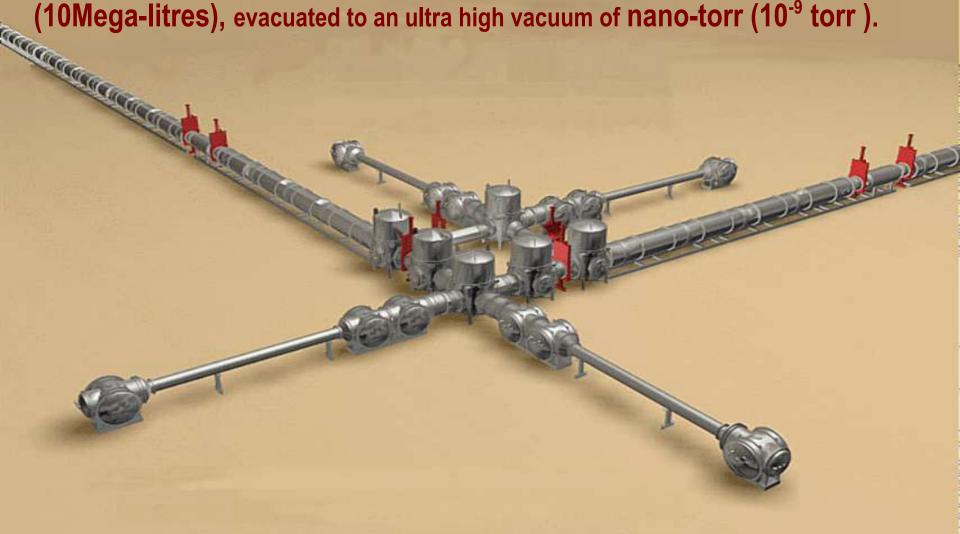


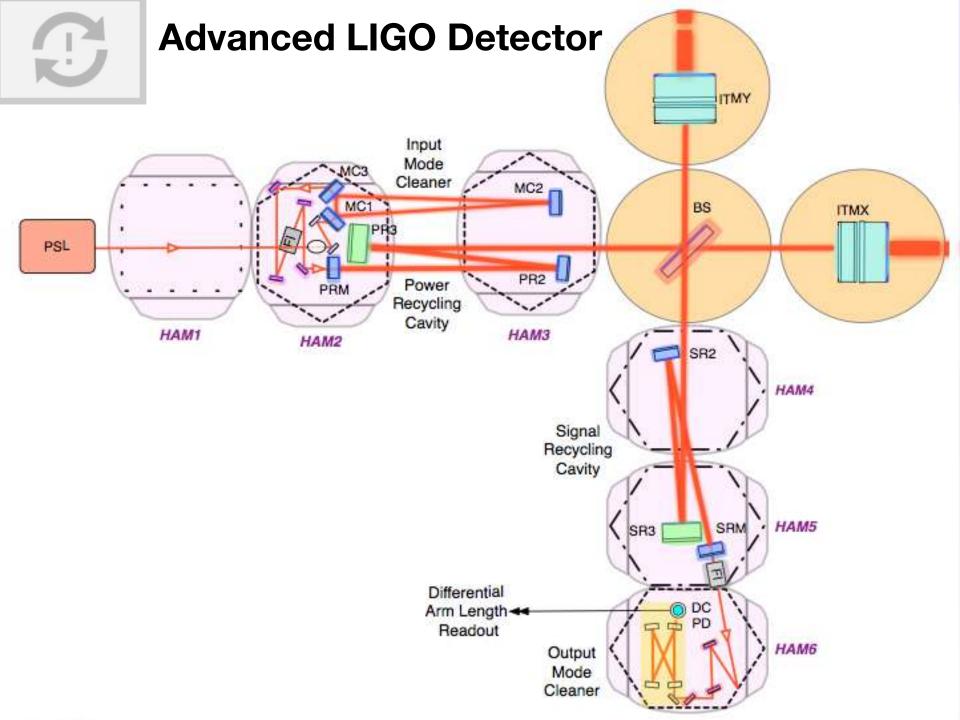
#### Schematic of Advanced LIGO detectors



#### Large scale ultra-high Vacuum enclosure

To be fabricated by Industry with designs from LIGO. A pumped volume of 10000m<sup>3</sup> (10Mega-litres), evacuated to an ultra high vacuum of nano-torr (10<sup>-9</sup> torr).

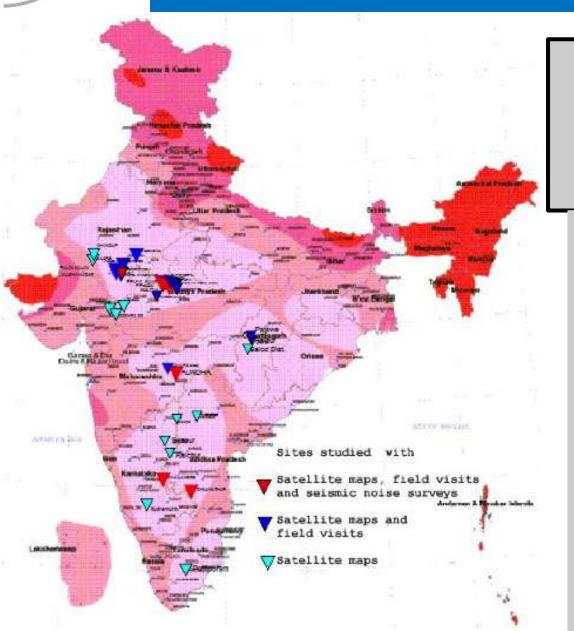






## LIGO-India Site search





LIGO-India selection
39 site leads followed up
(since Sept 2011)
Recommendation for primary
and backup site Jul 2016

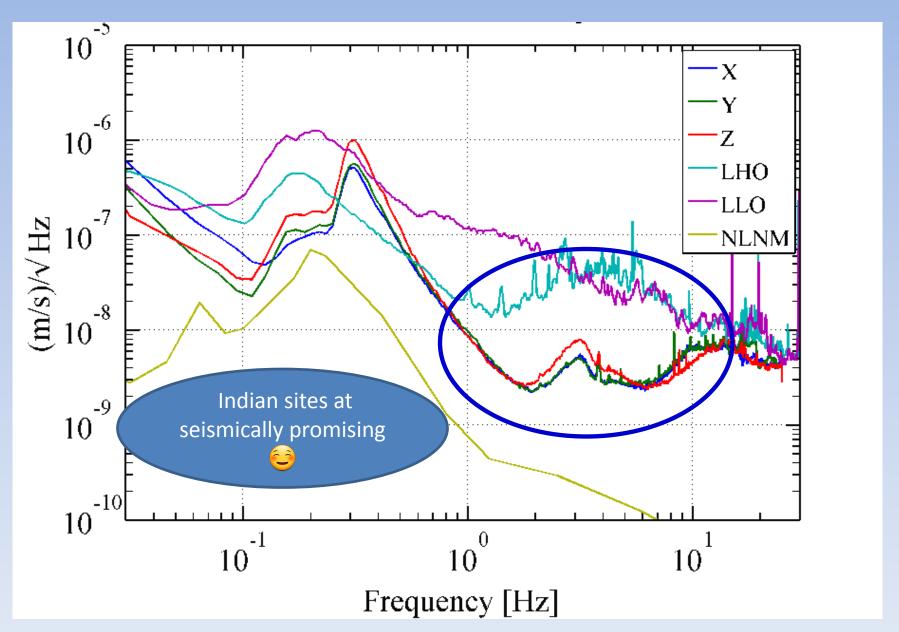




#### **LIGO-India Site Selection**

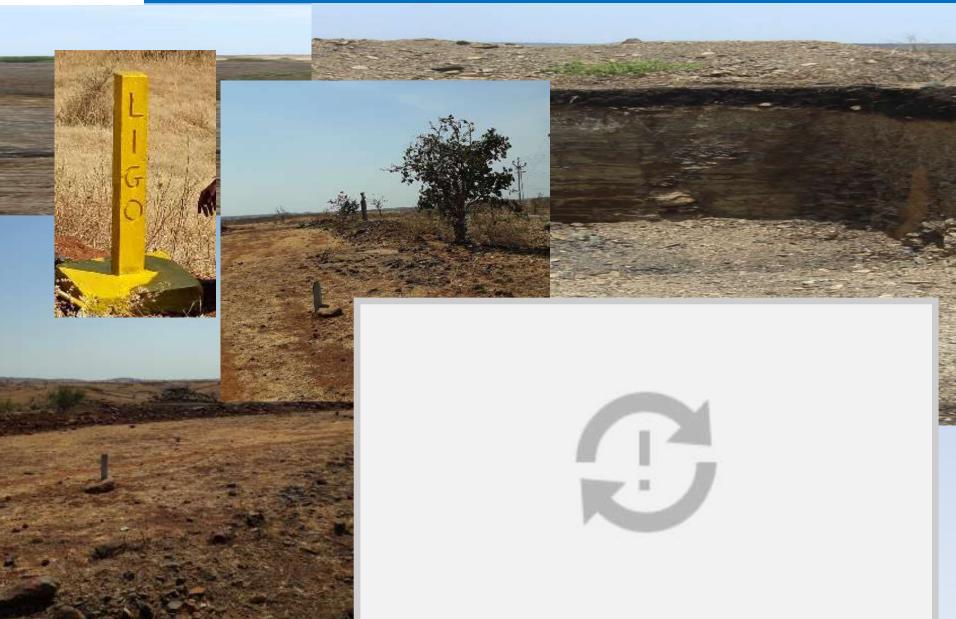


# **Preliminary Seismic Survey**





## LIGO-India site





### LIGO-India Science buildup





Series of meetings at IUCAA to build LI S&T community

1<sup>st</sup> meeting: Aug 16-18, 2016

2<sup>nd</sup> meeting: Dec 19-21, 2016

3<sup>rd</sup> meeting: Mar 27-28, 2017

4<sup>th</sup> meeting: May 15-16, 2017

#### **International experts:**

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

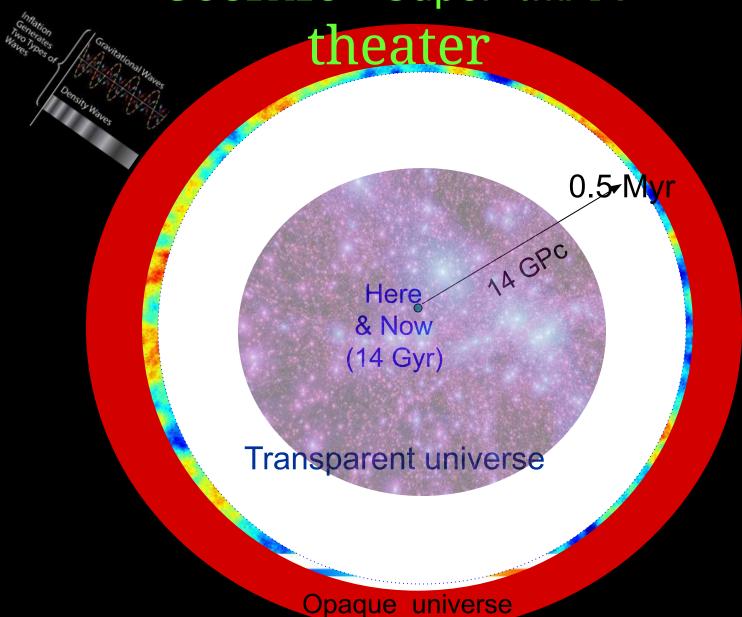
## Four windows of GW Astronomy in the next 15 years

Opened 2016



?????

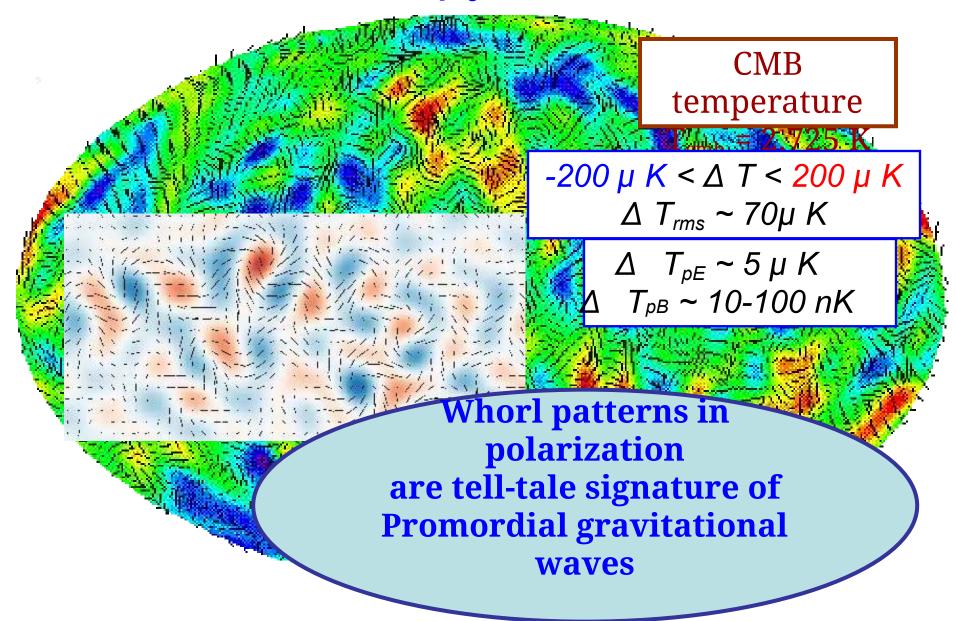
# Cosmic "Super-IMAX"



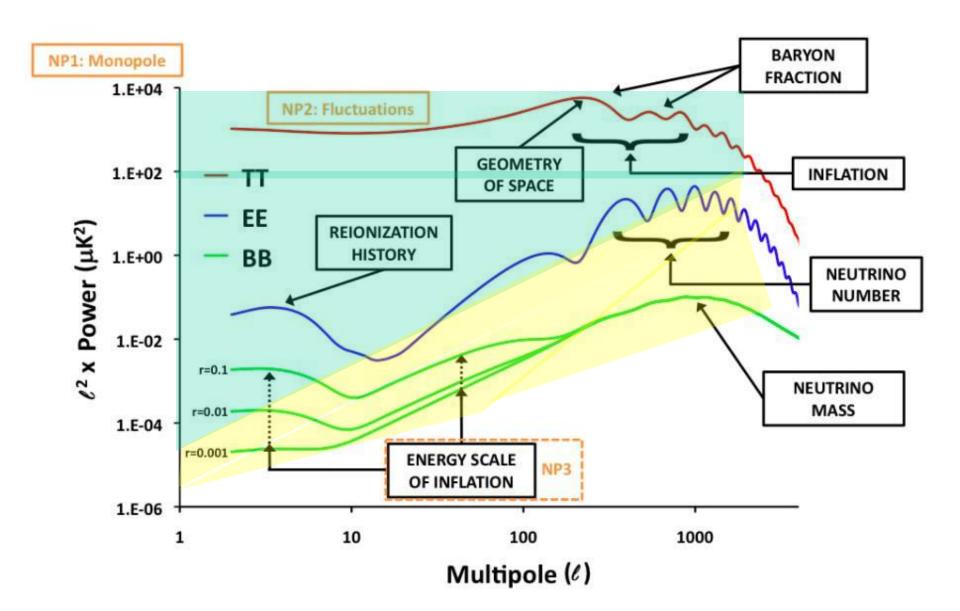
# Cosmic GW



# **CMB** Anisotropy & Polarization



## **Cosmic Information in CMB**



### **Quest for Primordial Gravitational waves**

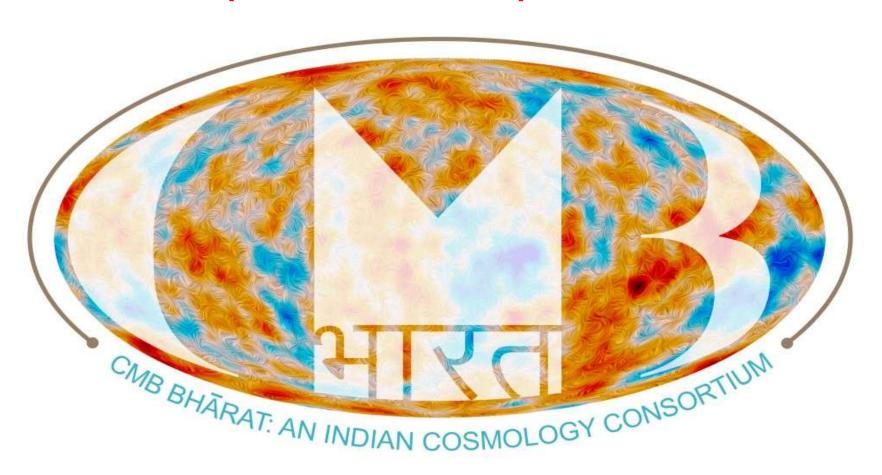
- A "near-ultimate" CMB polarisation survey (2µK.arcmin sensitivity, 22 bands in 60-900 GHz)
- Enhanced spectral characterisation (FT Spectrometer: 36-3000 GHz, sensitivity 100x FIRAS)
- Observatory mode (2 years) after survey (4 years)

#### **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 x10<sup>6</sup>) thermal history of the universe

## **CMB-Bharat:** a new Indian quest

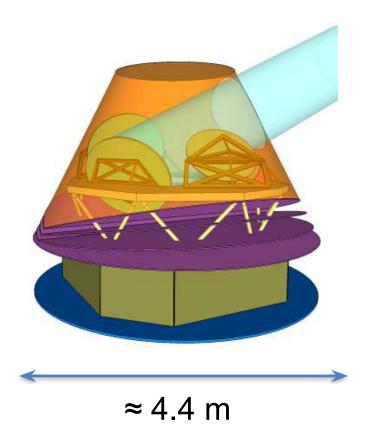
A Proposal to ISRO on April 16, 2018.



## CMB-Bharat: a new quest

- CMB-Bharat: Cross-institutional Indian cosmology consortium
  - Set up formally on Jan 9<sup>th</sup> 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.



- Total wet mass ≈ 2.0 tons

- Diameter ≈ 4.4 meter

- Height ≈ 4.0 meter

- Power ≈ 2 KW

"Adjustments are possible.

4.0

3

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



# CMB-Bharat Payload

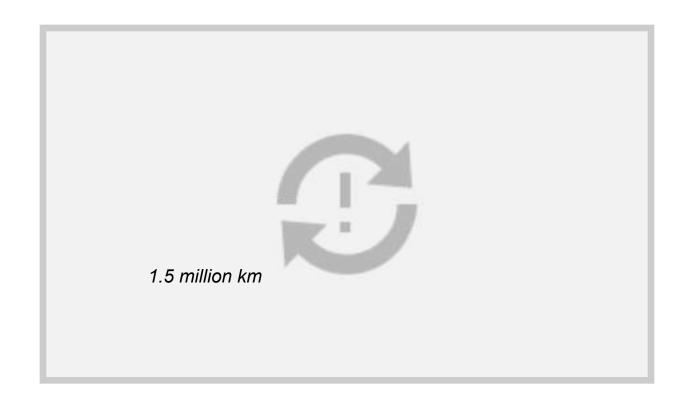
schematic



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 ≈ 10"
- Data flow : ≈ 1 to 8 Mb/s (100 Gb/day)



### **Boundaries of measurements: Power**

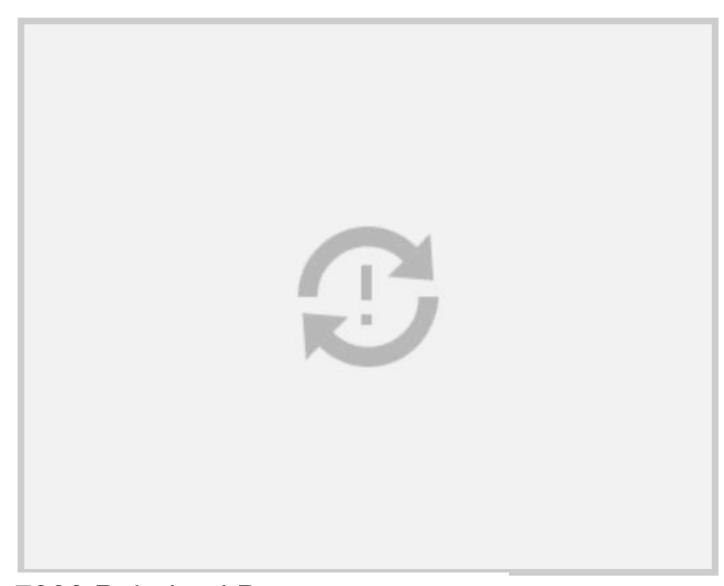
**Astronomical: Solar** 

**10**<sup>26</sup>**watts** 



Cedeption phone

# **CMB-Bharat Focal Plane**



7800 Polarized Detector channels

