



Can you get there from here?

Thinking about paths from AdV+/A+ to 3 G

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with minor additions from McClelland and Shoemaker

Dawn IV

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Outline

- Perspective on A+
 - *Can someone offer symmetrical view for Adv+? Sorry, was planning to do more homework.*
- Constraints: real vs. imagined
- “Baby steps” vs. “Giant Leaps”
- Some ideas

A+ 'elevator pitch'

(we'll come back to this later)

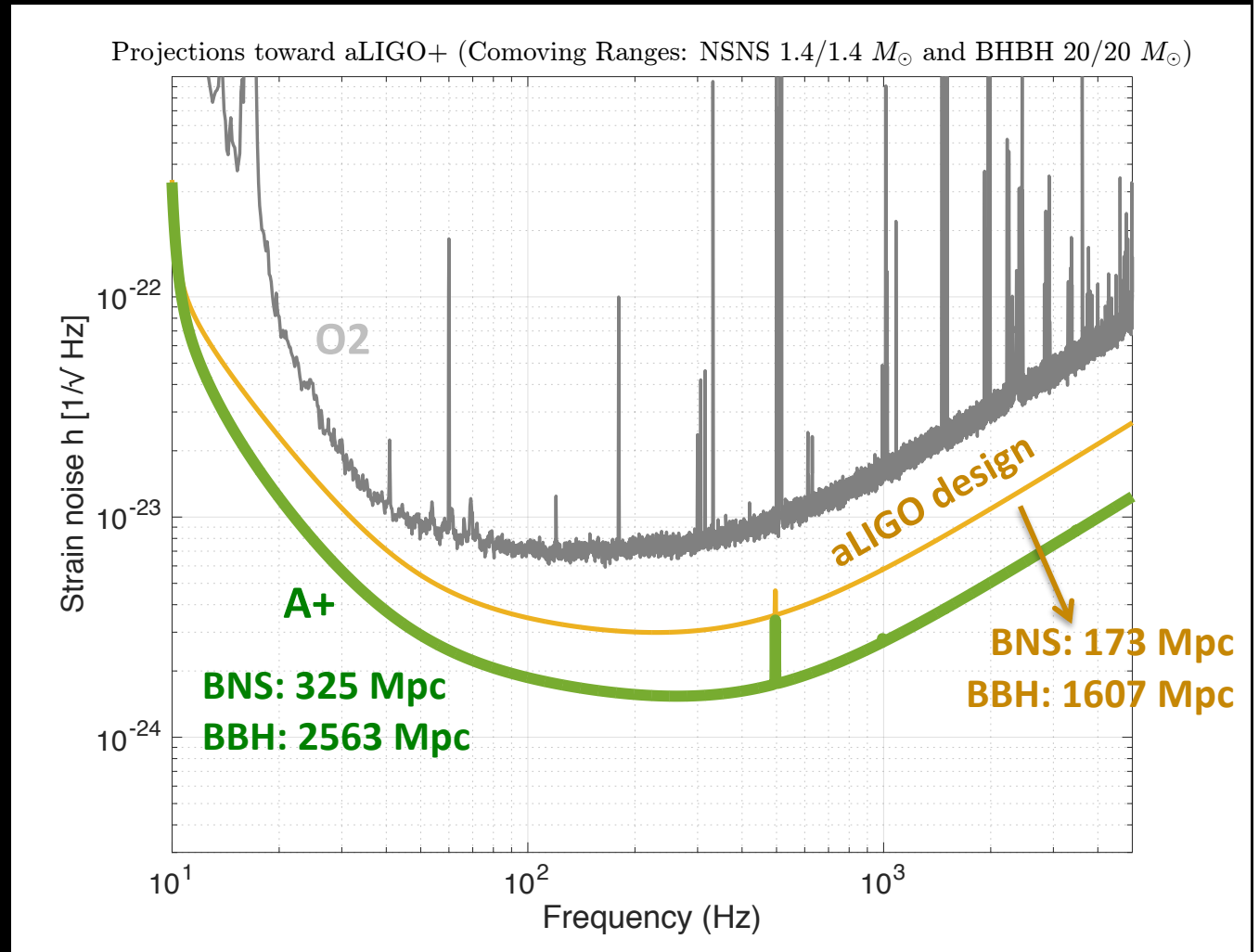
- An **incremental upgrade** to aLIGO that leverages **existing technology and infrastructure**, with minimal new investment, and moderate risk
- Target: **factor of 1.7*** increase in range over aLIGO
 - About a **factor of 4-7** greater CBC event rate
- Bridge to future 3G **GW astrophysics, cosmology, and nuclear physics**
- Stepping stone to **3G detector technology**
- Can be **observing within 6 years** (mid- 2024)
- “Scientific breakeven” **within 1/2 year** of operation
- Incremental cost: ***a small increment on aLIGO***
- ***Joint international effort: ~ 35% UK and Australia funding***

*BBH 30/30 M_{\odot} : 1.6x

*BNS 1.4/1.4 M_{\odot} : 1.9x

A+: a mid-scale upgrade to Advanced LIGO

- Reduced **quantum noise**
 - Improved optical losses
 - Improved readout
 - **Frequency-Dependent Squeezing**
- Reduced **thermal noise**
 - Improved **mirror coatings**
- Observing by **mid-2024**



Selected A+ Discovery Targets

Based on P170608 and P170817 rate density estimates:



**(or more, if GW170817 represents hidden sub-threshold SGRB population)*

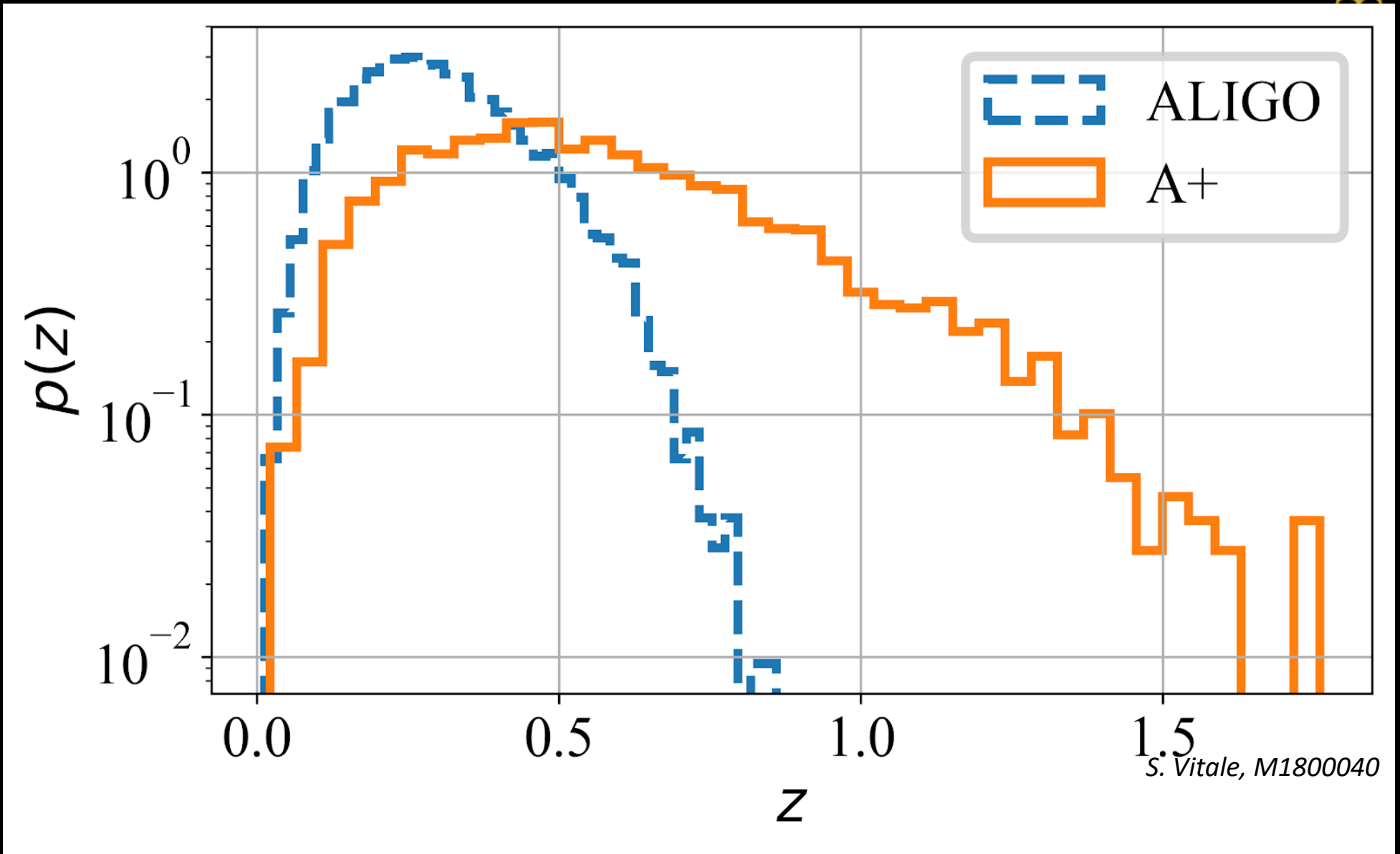


Figure 7: Redshift distribution of binary black hole sources detectable with SNR > 10 in a single A+ detector, as compared to baseline aLIGO at design sensitivity.

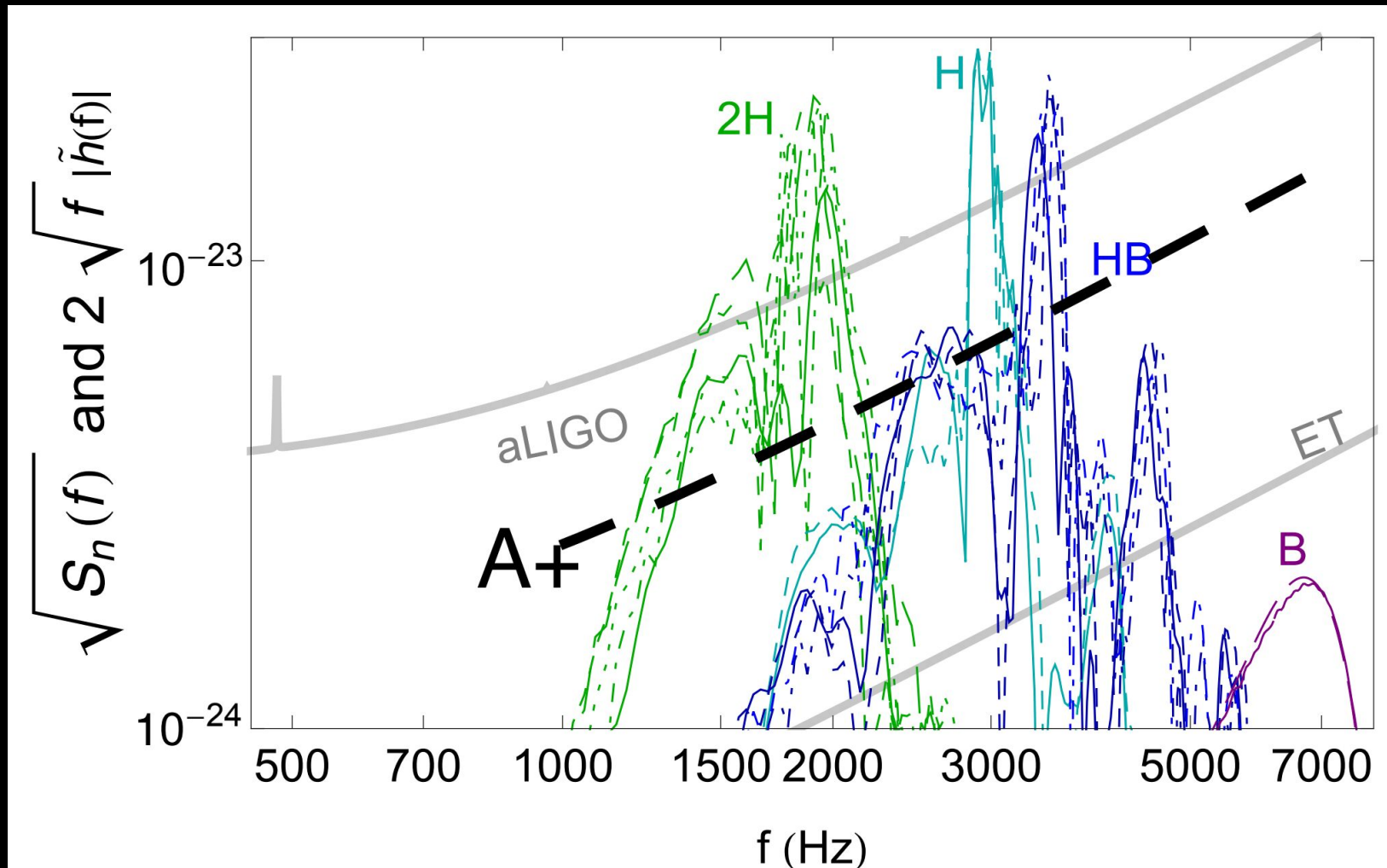


Figure 6: BNS post-merger signal models vs. aLIGO and A+ detector noise for a range of speculated neutron-star equations of state (labeled 2H - B). A+ will have significantly improved capacity to detect post-merger "ringing" modes, whose characteristic frequencies are determined by the equation of state of super-nuclear matter. The low-frequency inspiral waveform component, which can also bear signatures of tidal deformability in the progenitor stars, is not shown. Simulations presume a reference BNS coalescence at 100 Mpc. (courtesy J. Veitch and S. Vitale, adapted from Read et al. [31])

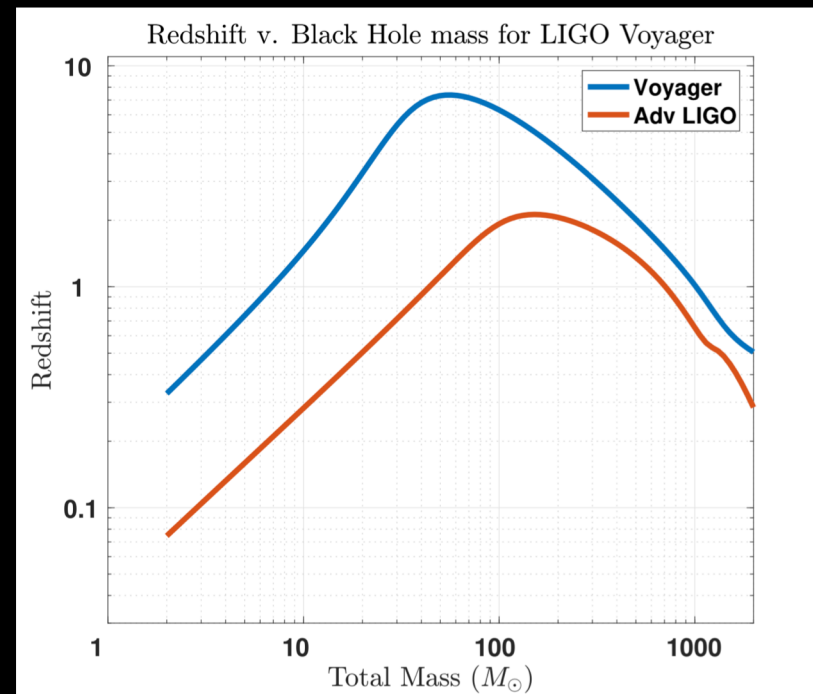
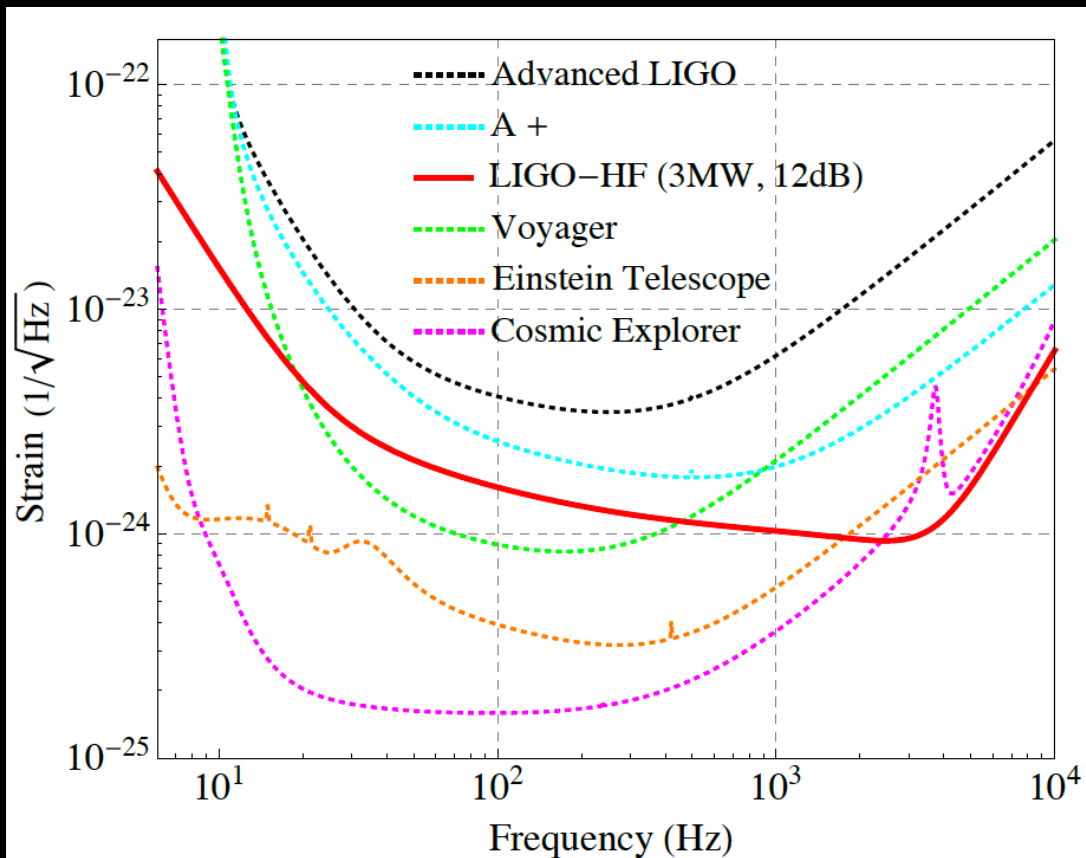
A+ Upgrade Status



- NSF awarded US funds, **18 months earlier** than original request
 - Same end date (4QFY2023, limited by COC coatings) but *much faster start*
 - Acceleration may allow **facility and vacuum upgrades** between O3 and O4
 - Retires risk, may well accelerate commissioning and O5 (no promises!)
 - LIGO Lab team has formed and mobilized; formal start in 1 month, **10/1/2018**
- Australian ARC funding has already been awarded
- Companion UK proposal is now under UKRI/STFC review
 - We are cautiously optimistic for a similar accelerated UK start
 - This would relieve schedule pressure on core optics polishing (sequential fabrication) and suspension design pipelines

Big picture: we expect LIGO will be observing with
A+ sensitivity by **late 2024**

Beyond A+





A+ ~~elevator pitch~~ *constraints*

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Look at all the constraints:

- “Your next investment should...
 - ...be **incremental** in cost
 - ...minimize **loss of observing** for existing instruments
 - ...provide **immediate scientific return**
 - e.g., improved *rate*time* integral should ‘quickly’ wipe out observing hiatus due to upgrade
 - ...build upon and fully exploit **prior** investment
 - “we already invested 10^9 \$/€/£...”
 - ...simultaneously support **following** investments, e.g.,
 - test technology for “(n+1)G”
 - probe future astro source landscape

...all the constraints (2):

- All good and wholesome, but taken together, recipe for a *holding pattern*
- Nothing big happens that way
 - (certainly not Initial or Advanced LIGO)
- Which constraints to challenge here?
 - (really asking, I don't know).



Are there other constraints we *should be* considering?



- For example:
 - We naturally fret about **seismic, quantum and thermal noise**
 - Our reviewers (perhaps the more influential ones?) may fret about 15% cost growth in **steel, earthmoving, or concrete**
 - Even “routine” roads and tunnels see 100% overruns
 - Are we investing responsibly to bound and manage large, “conventional” risks, or are we only looking after the novel “interesting” ones?

Suggestion: diversify

- Increments like A+, AdV+ and Voyager are necessary, but too overconstrained to put us in the strike zone
- Always the possibility of a visionary patron and a leap of faith; hope for this, but can't plan on it
- *3G technology demonstration* investments can retire investment risks
 - Without interfering with 2/2.1/2.5G observations
 - Without forcing 'profitable' integration on an existing (obsolete) instrument
- LIGO and Virgo invested millions and decades to pre-qualify
 - beamtube construction;
 - phase noise at the MIT 5m;
 - displacement noise at the CIT 40m;
 - optic polishing, metrology & coating pathfinders;
 - etc.
- What are the analogs for 3G?



Possible “Large-scale” 3G technology demonstration investments



- 3G Value-Engineered Beamtube Demo
 - LIGO is planning a water vapor desorption test on a spare 7m tube section at LLO
 - NSF just funded a LIGO workshop for early ‘19 on Very Large Scale Vacuum Systems
 - What about a 500m scale 3G beamtube fabrication and degassing test?
- 3G Tunnel/Earthwork Demonstration
- 3G Very Large Optic Polishing & Coating Pathfinder
- ...?...(ideas welcome)

Discussion points

- Nobody wants to wait
 - Nobody wants to invest 10-100M \$/€/£ in engineering demo projects that don't detect GW's
- BUT
- Moving directly to full scale design without some proofs of concept may meet resistance
 - We can't demonstrate all of what we need on H1/L1/V1/K1/I1
 - We probably need to break *all* the risky problems (not just the interferometry) into pieces and show what we can do in each domain separately.
 - *What impact do increments like A+, AdV+, A+ HF and Voyager have on the 3G case and network planning?*

- how long will A+/AdV+ be interesting for observing
- what cost scales are involved in making another 1.5-2x improvement in the instruments
- when do those costs fall on funding agencies wrt to the CE/ET costs
- what roles do these 2.5-2.75 generation play for CE/ET in terms of risk-reduction prototypes
- what level of constructive and destructive interference will these projects have on parallel demands to get ET/CE designed/fabbed
- do we want to deploy one of the world network instruments as a 2.75G system as a test, or multiple ones to increase the network sensitivity



THANKS

(and sincere apologies from MZ)

