GR24 & Amaldi16 @ Glasgow

July 14, 2025

A new chapter of gravitational wave observations with ground-based laser interferometers

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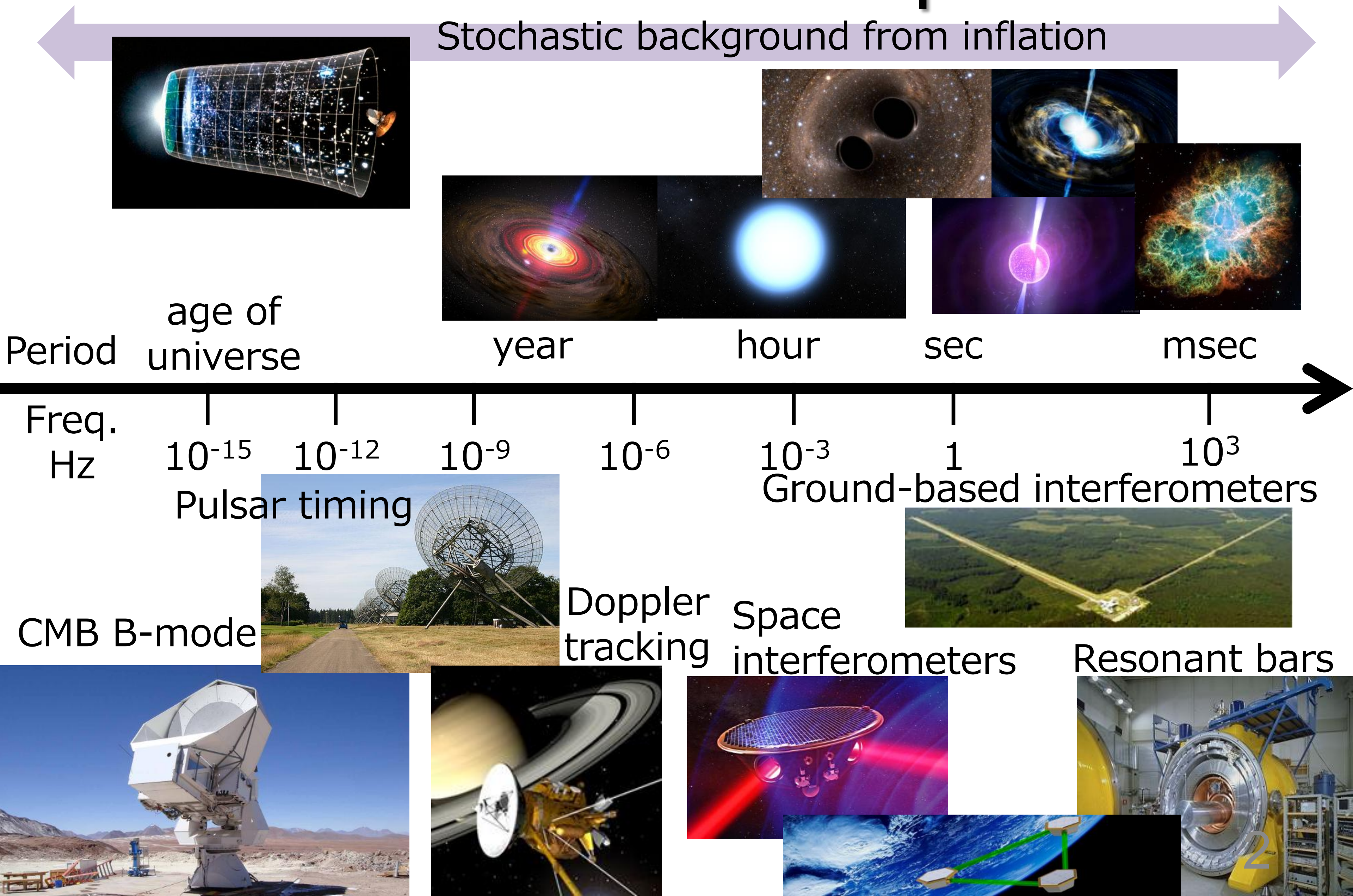
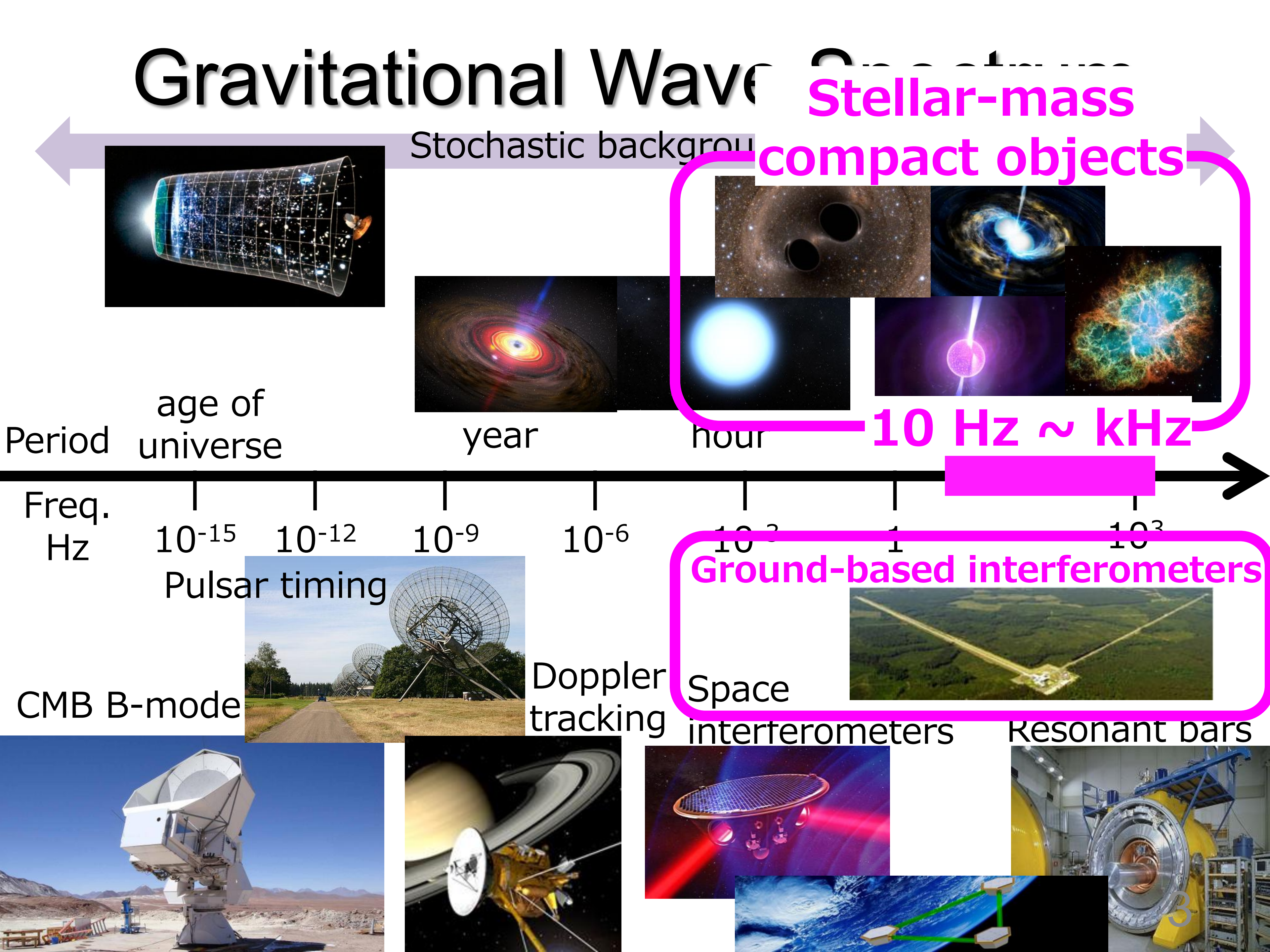
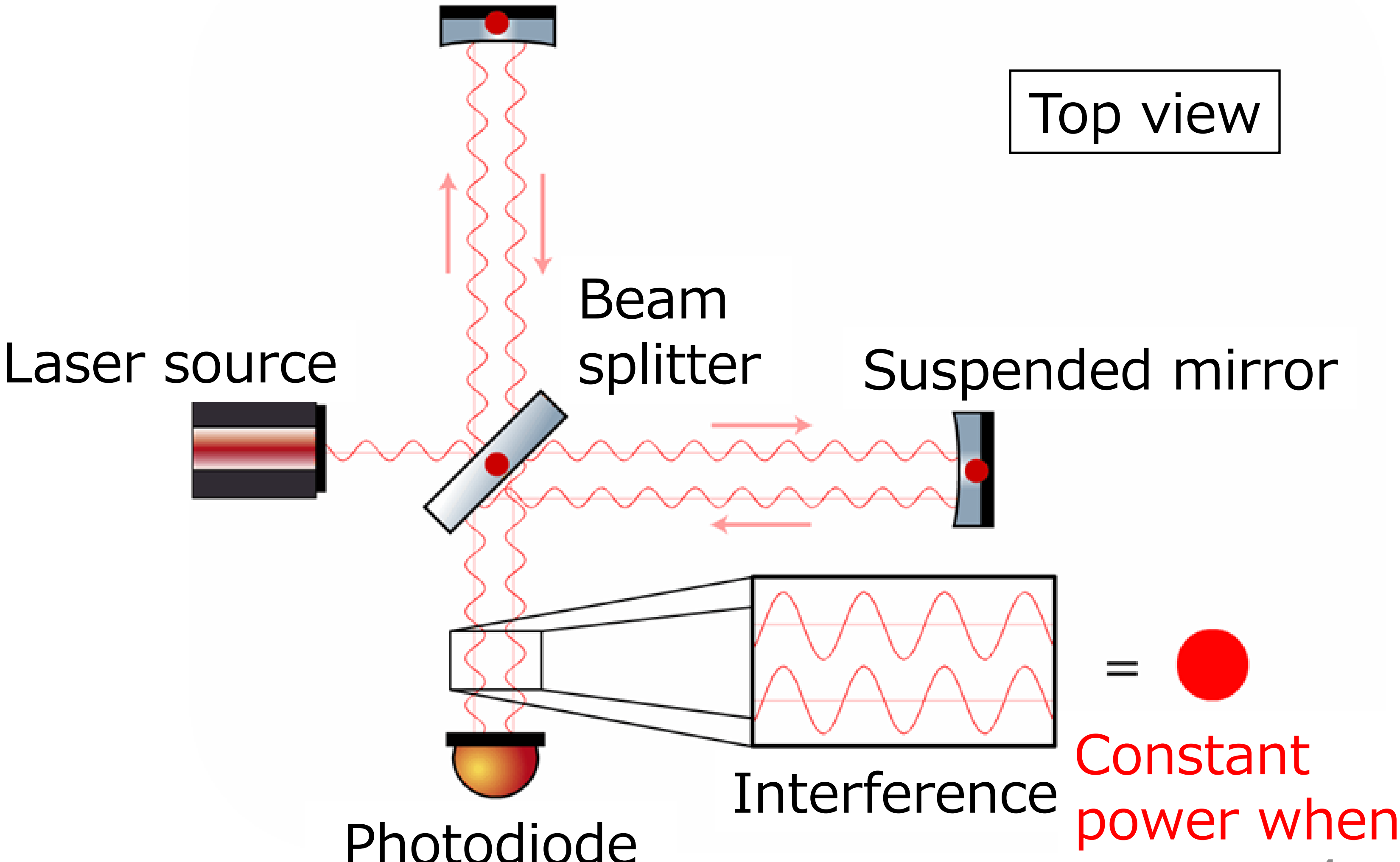
Gravitational Wave Spectrum




Gravitational Wave
Stellar-mass
compact objects
Stochastic backgrou
age of
universe
Period
year
hour
10 Hz ~ kHz
Freq.
Hz
10^{-15}
10^{-12}
10^{-9}
10^{-6}
10^{-3}
1
10^{3}
Ground-based interferometers
Pulsar timing
CMB B-mode
Doppler
tracking
Space
interferometers
Resonant bars
3

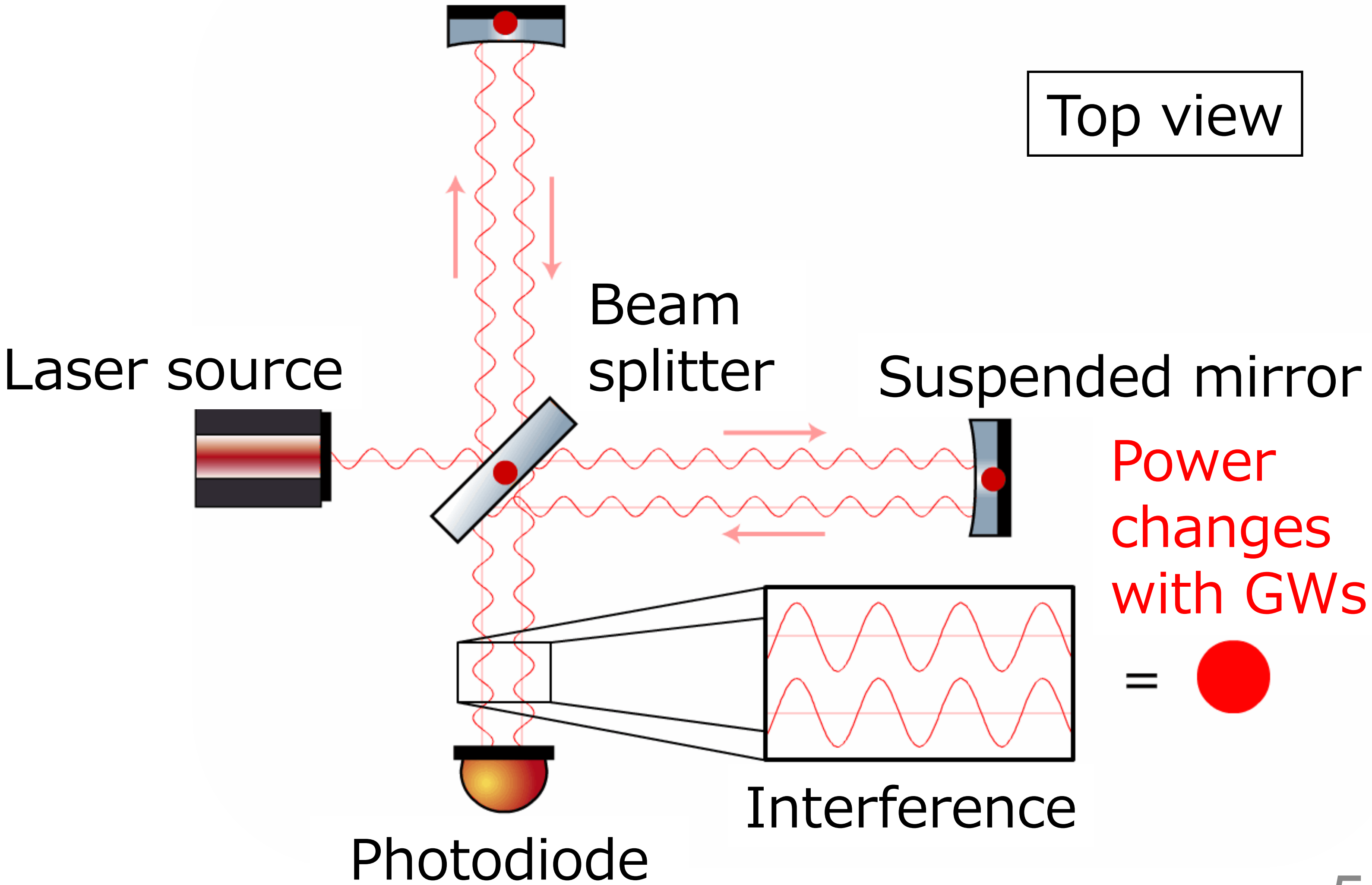
Laser Interferometric GW Detector

- Measures differential arm length change

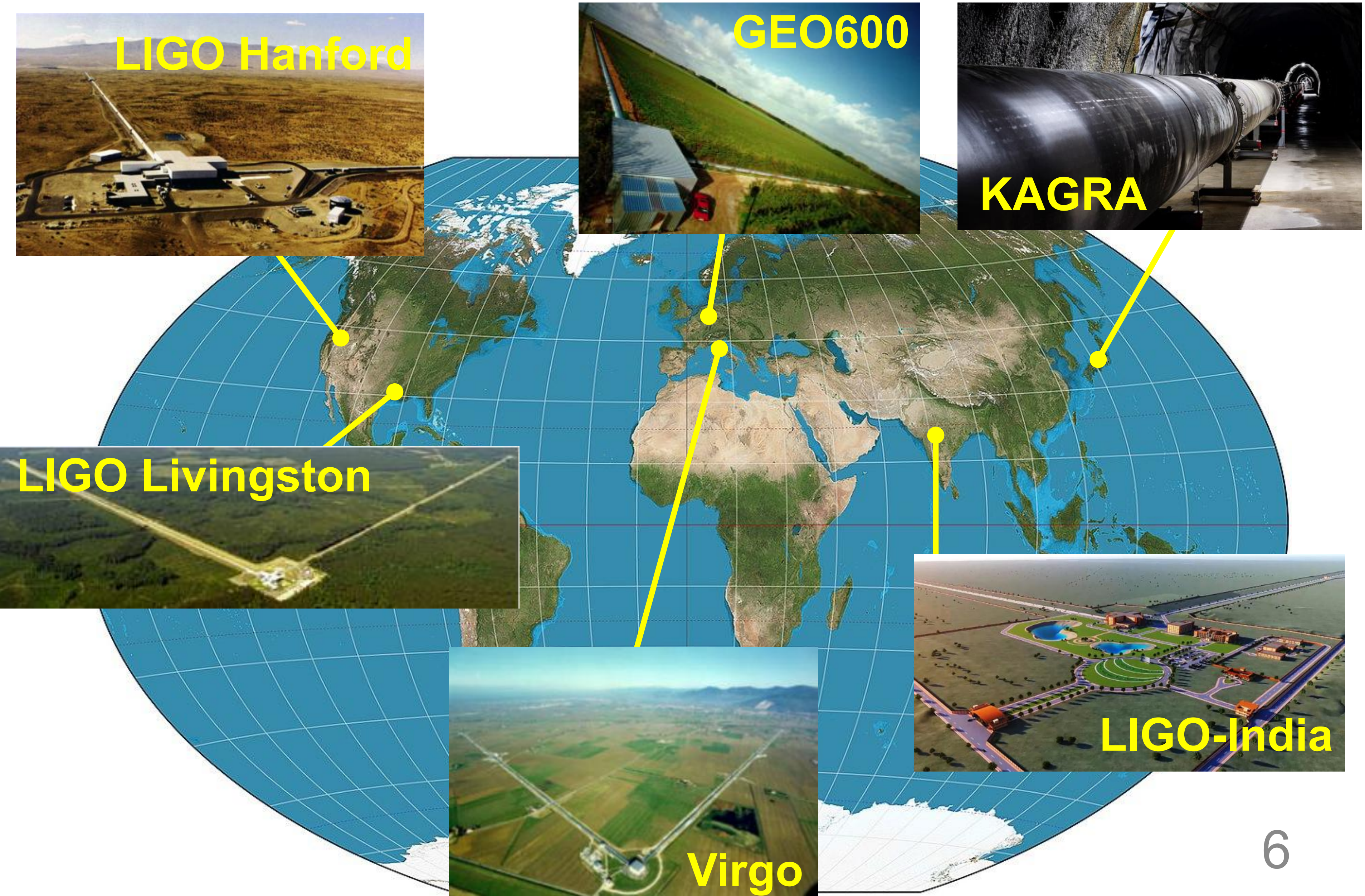


Laser Interferometric GW Detector

- Measures differential arm length change

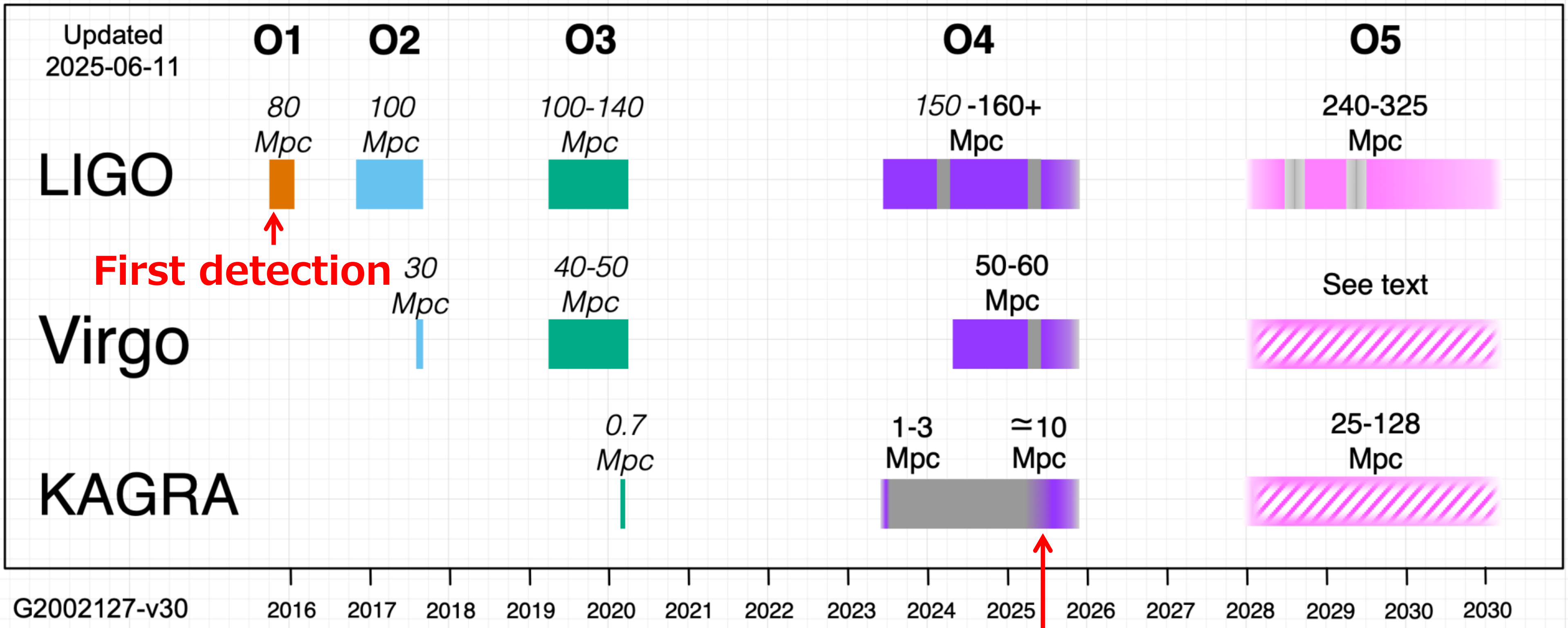


Global Network of GW Detectors



LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Observations

- Coordinated runs to detect GW signals by multiple detectors for better sky localization etc.

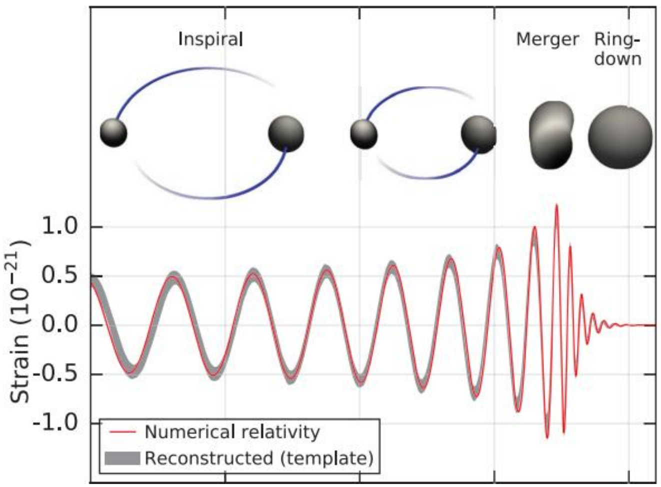


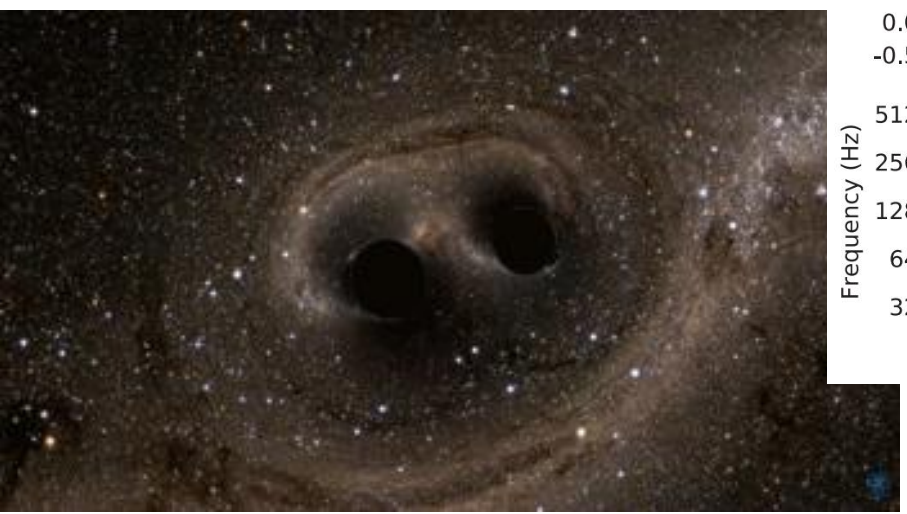
https://observing.docs.ligo.org/plan/

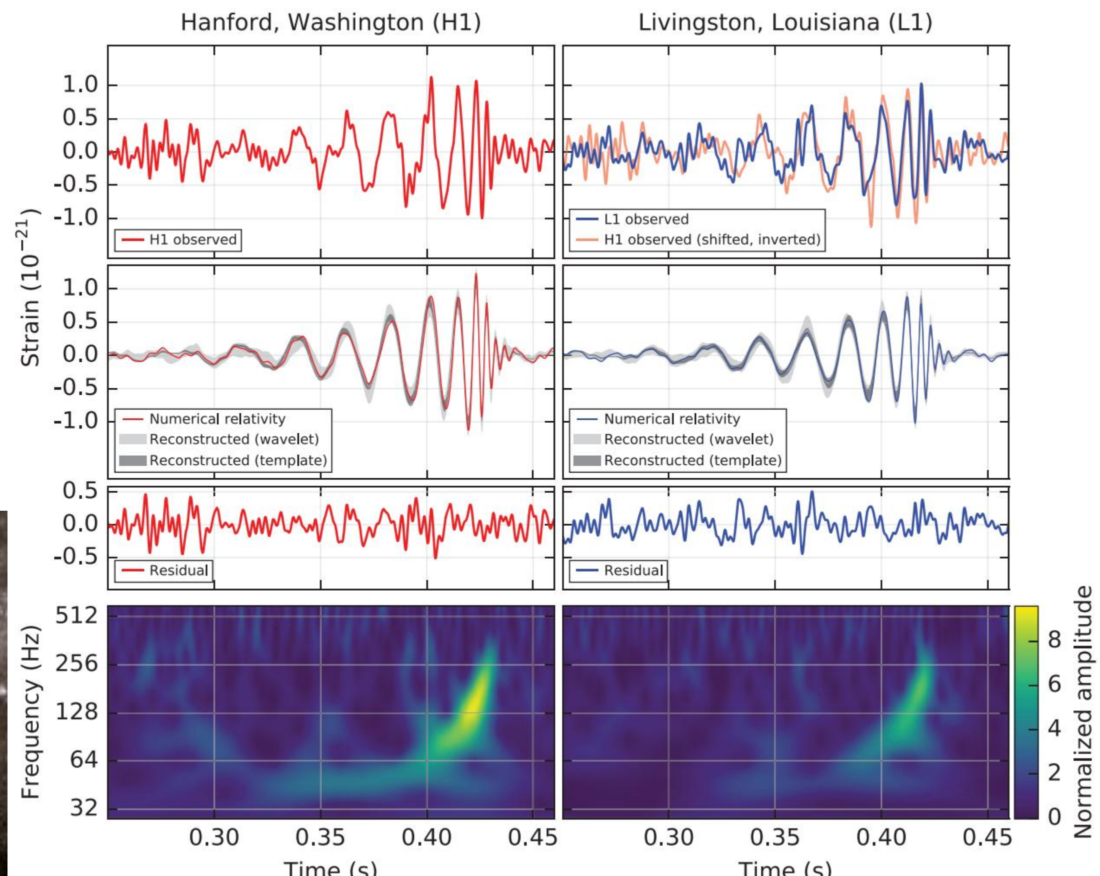
Today: O4c observing run

GW150914: The First Event

- Detected by two LIGO detectors
- 10-year anniversary this September!



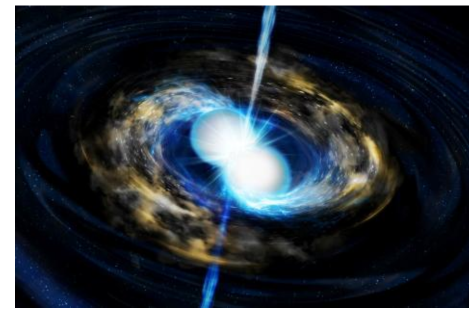




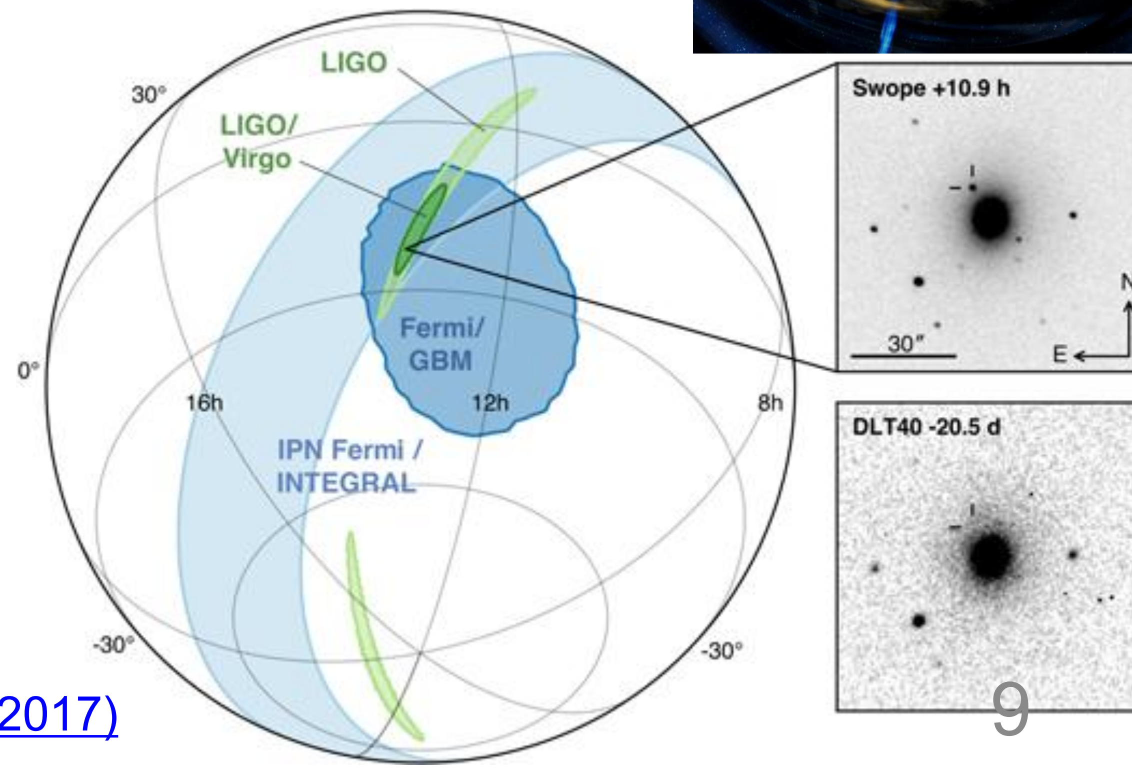
LV, [PRL 116, 061102 (2016)]

GW170817: Multi-Messenger Event

- Detected by two LIGOs & Virgo, localized ~30 deg^2
- Short gamma-ray burst, kilonova detected



- Speed of gravity
- Hubble constant
- Studies of neutron star equation of state
- Evidence for production of heavy elements

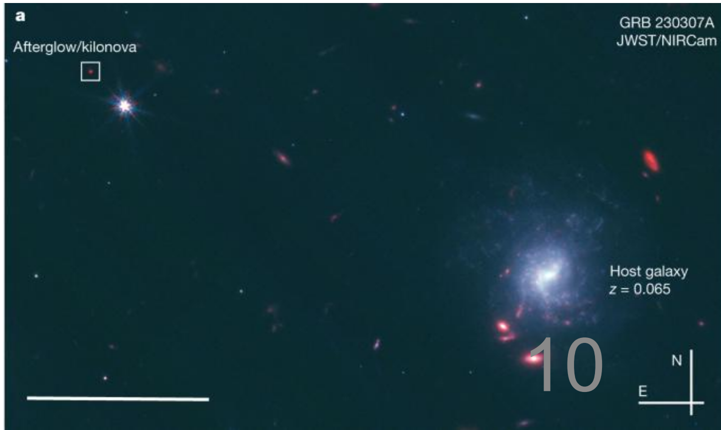


LV and many, [ApJL 848, L12 (2017)]

Power of Multi-Messenger Obs.

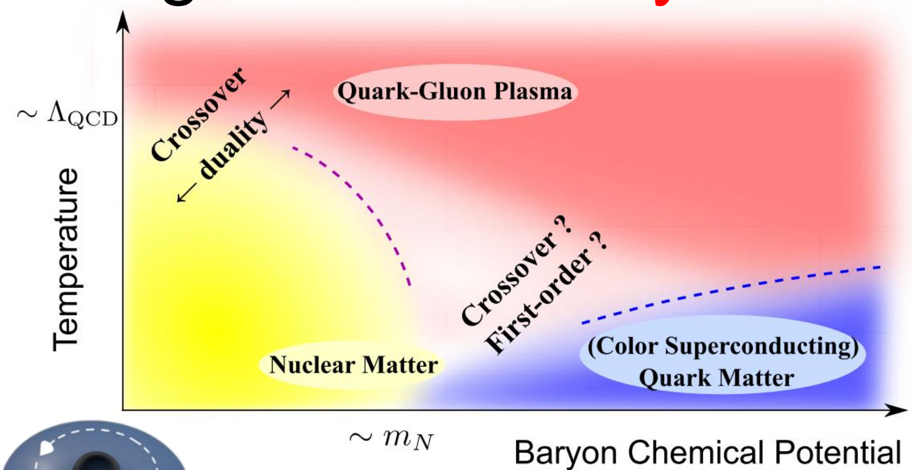
- **GW170817** (**GW** + **EM** event) @ 40 Mpc
  - Localized to 30 deg^2 with Hanford, Livingston, Virgo
  - GW from BNS merger, short GRB, kilonova detected
- **GW190425** (**GW** only event) @ 159 Mpc
  - Localized to ~8000 deg^2 with Livingston, Virgo
  - GW from BNS merger, no EM counterpart
  - Probably prompt collapse to BH??
- **GRB211211A** (**EM** only event) @ ~350 Mpc
- **GRB230307A** (**EM** only event) @ ~300 Mpc
  - GW detectors not operating
  - BNS merger??
  - Long GRB
  - kilonova spectrum different from GW170817 (really BNS??)

Levan+, [Nature 626, 737 (2024)]

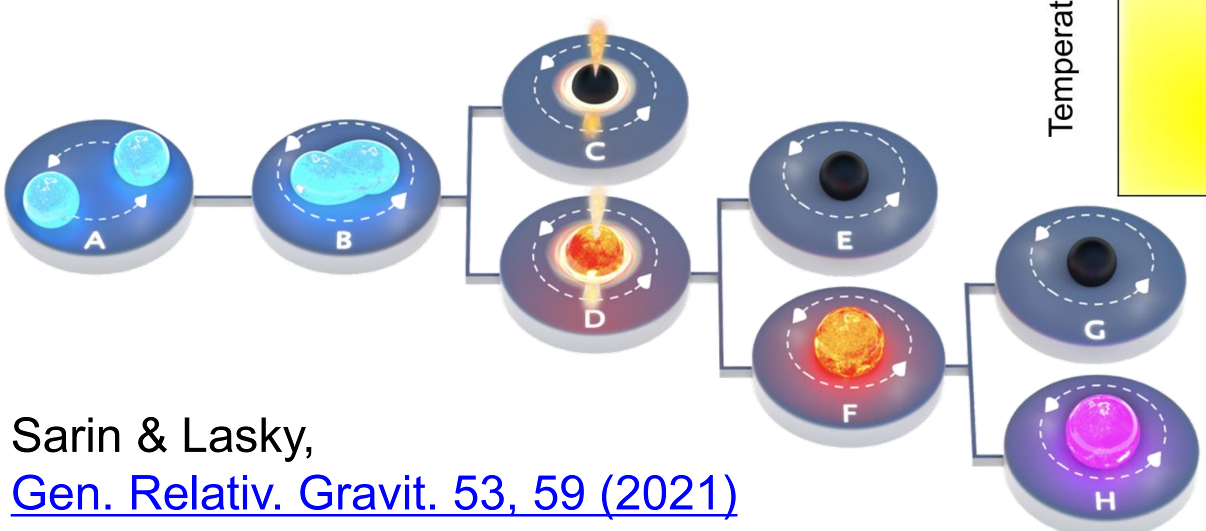


Neutron Star Open Questions

- What happened after the merger?
- What are the progenitors of GRBs and kilonovae?
  - Short/long GRBs explained by BNS?
  - Diversity of kilonovae?
- Can BNS explain all of the origin of the heavy elements?
- QCD phase transition?



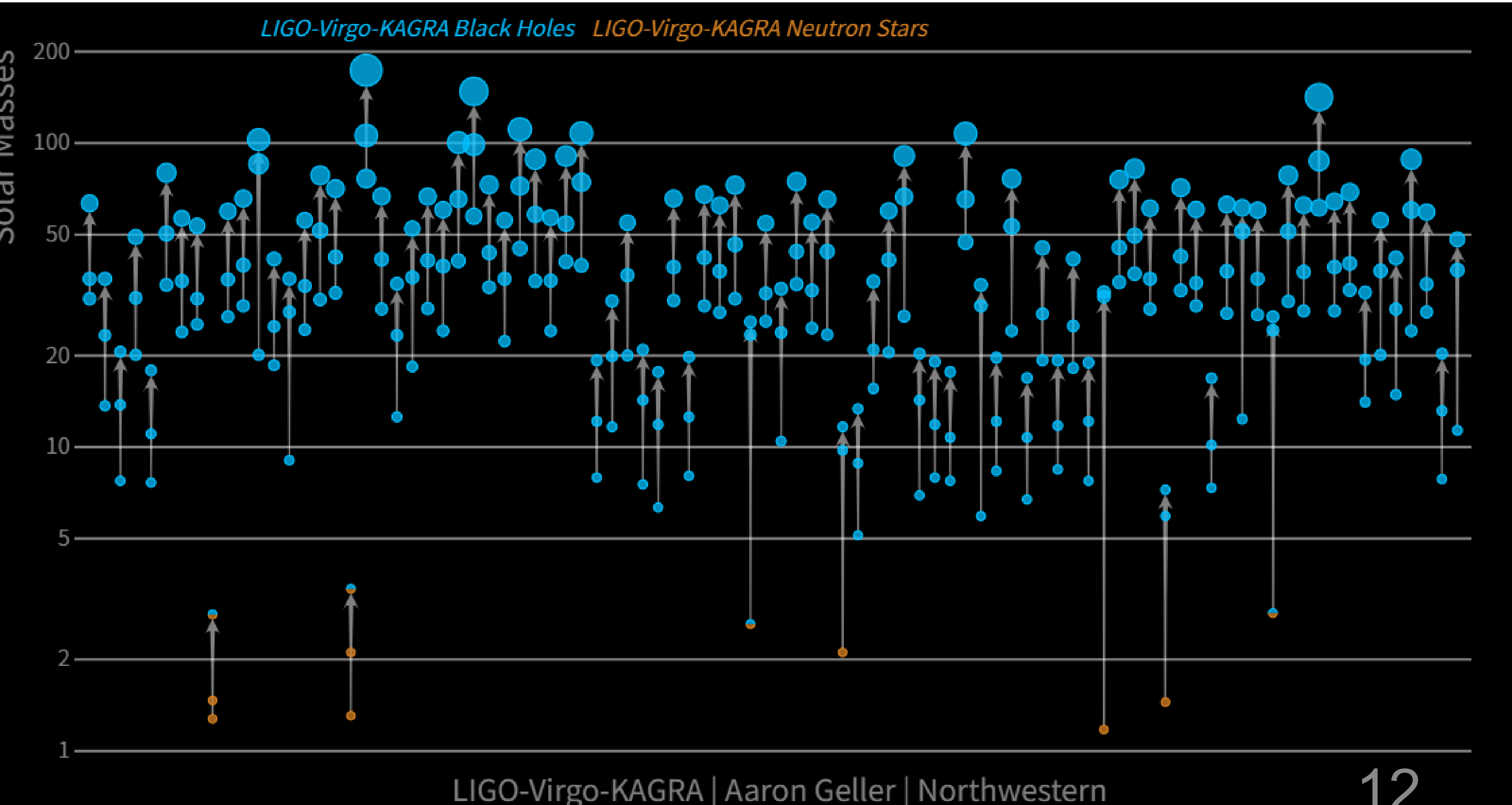
Fujimoto+,
[PRL 130, 091404 (2023)]()



Sarin & Lasky,
[Gen. Relativ. Gravit. 53, 59 (2021)]()

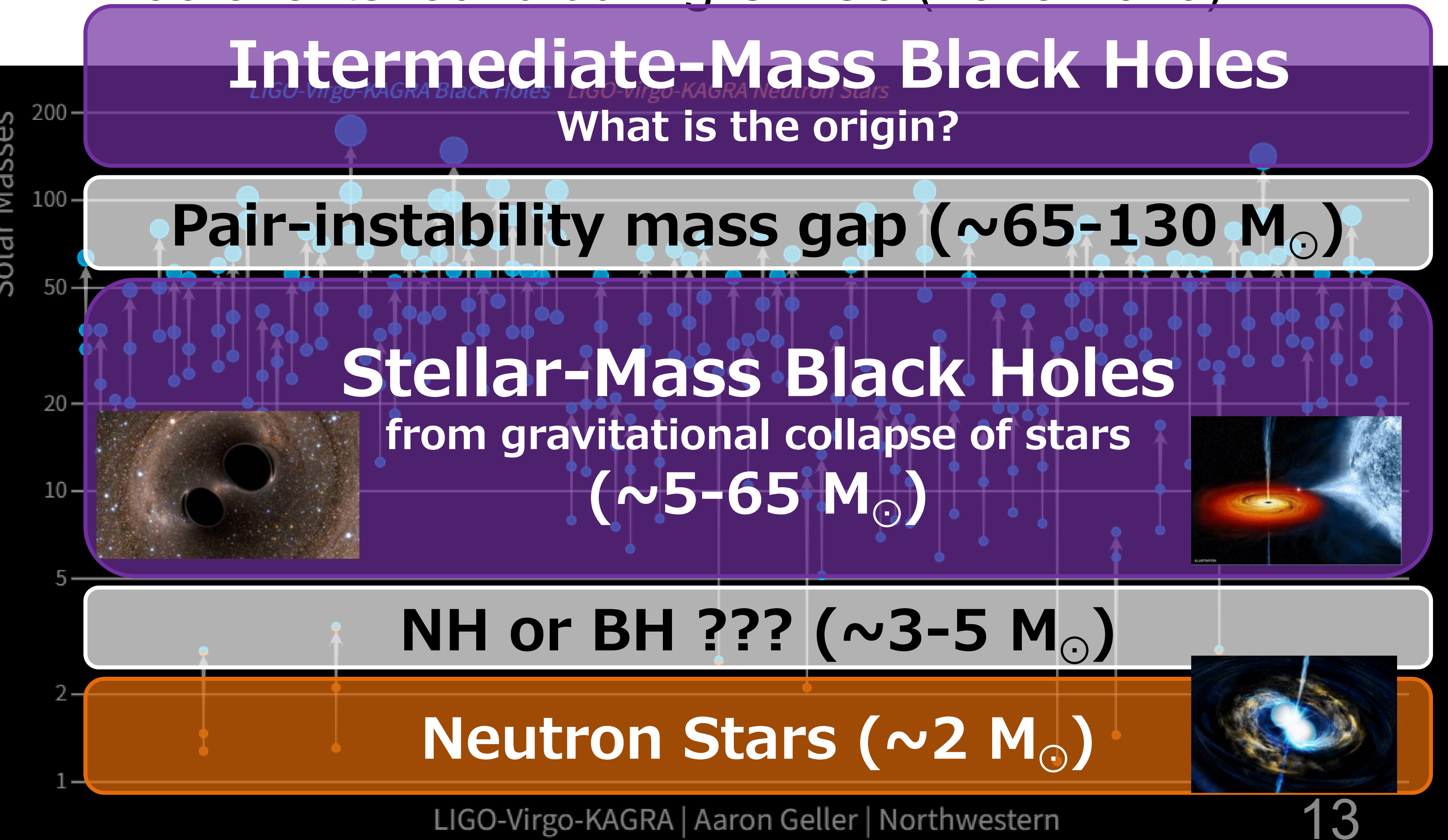
O1-O3 Catalog of Events

- 90 events found during O1-O3 (2015-2020)



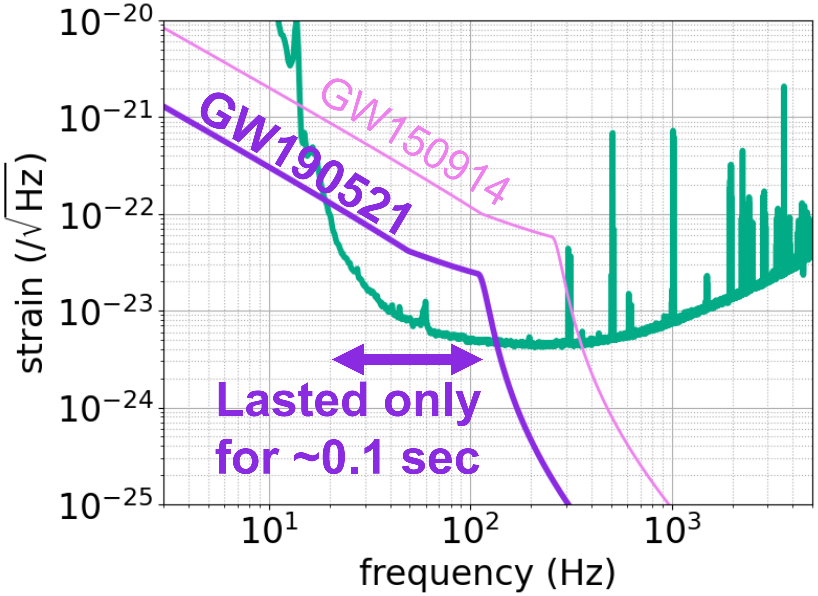
Events in the Mass Gaps

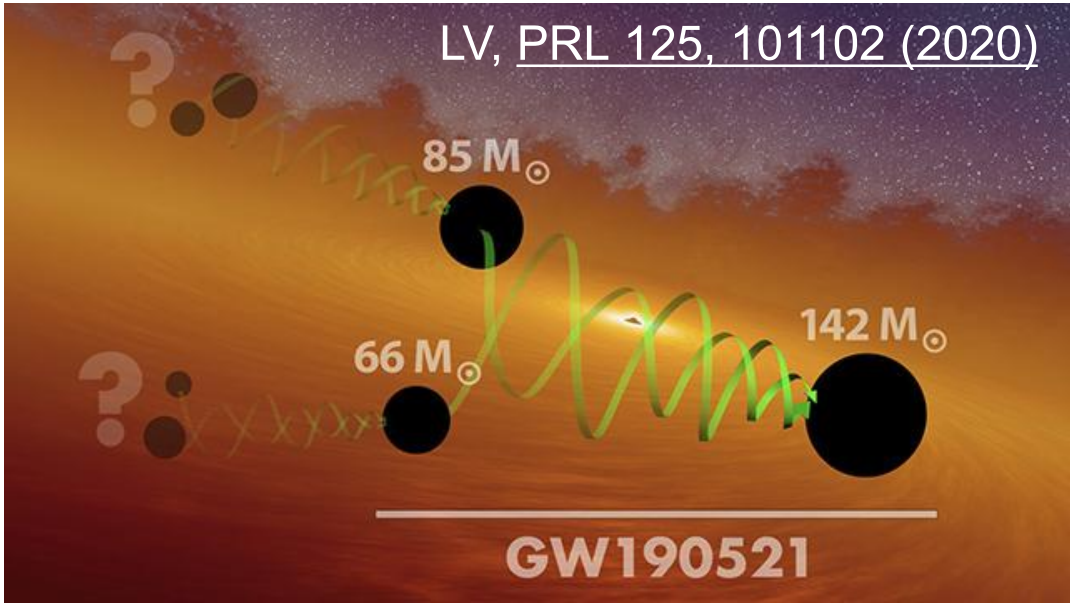
- 90 events found during O1-O3 (2015-2020)

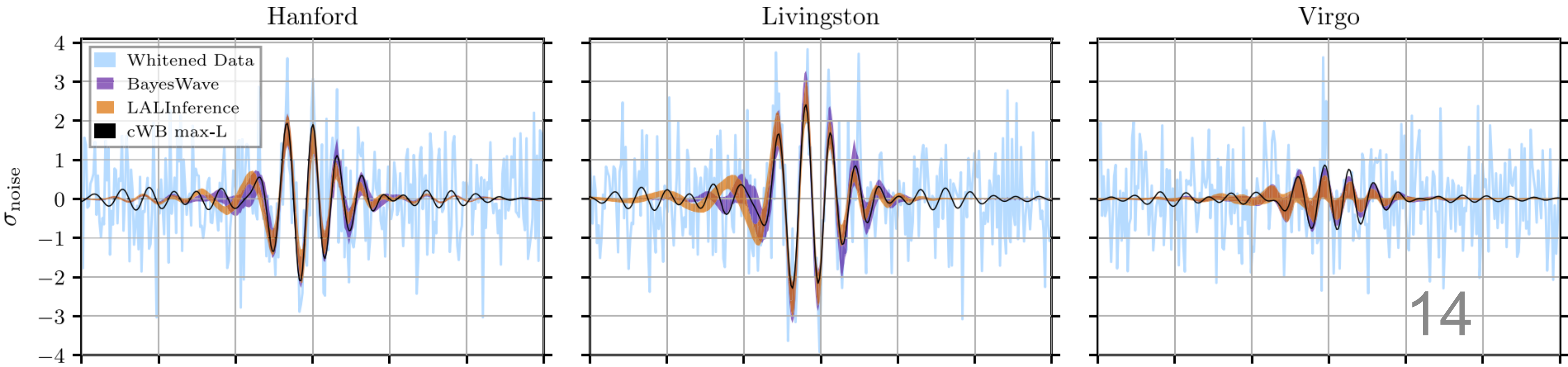


GW190521: First IMBH Event

- Low frequency sensitivity need to be improved to see the inspiral, and to detect more of these events

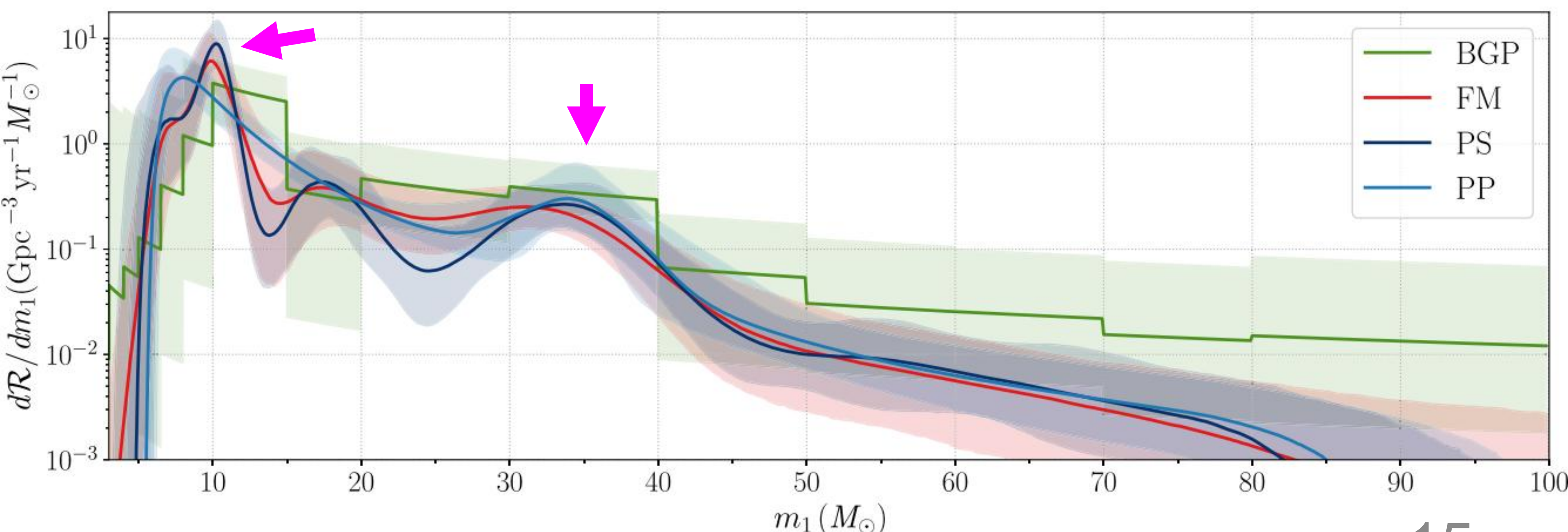






Population Studies

- Peaks at ~10 $M_\odot$ and ~35 $M_\odot$, origin uncertain
- More random spin tilt with respect to orbital axis
  - At least some of them are formed dynamically
- No clear evidence for/against upper mass gap
  - dynamical formation & hierarchical merger?



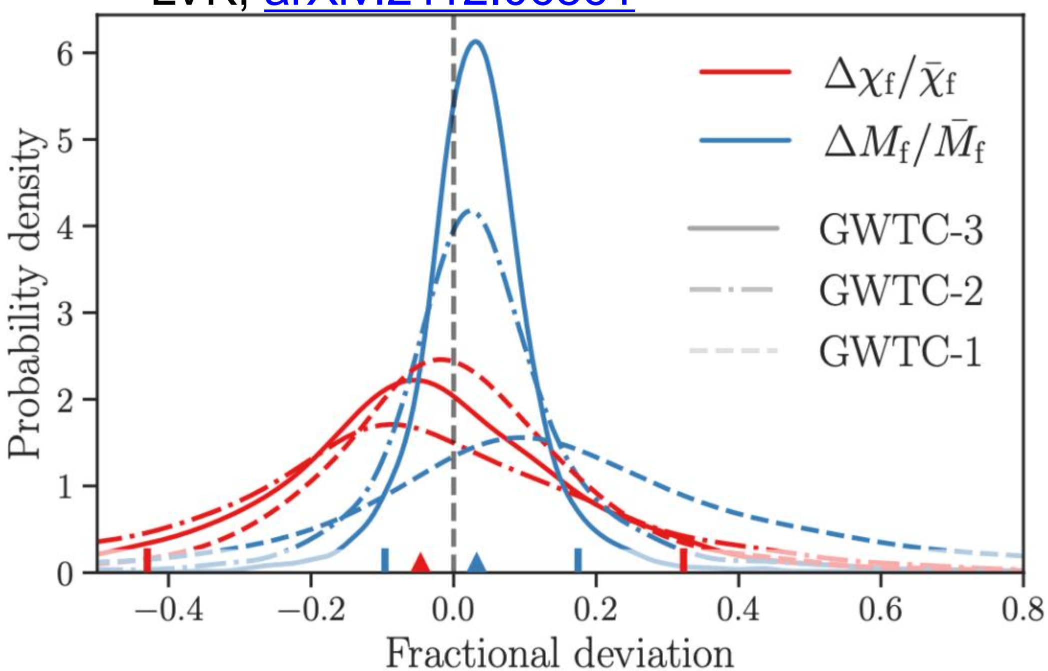
LVK, PRX 13, 011048 (2023)

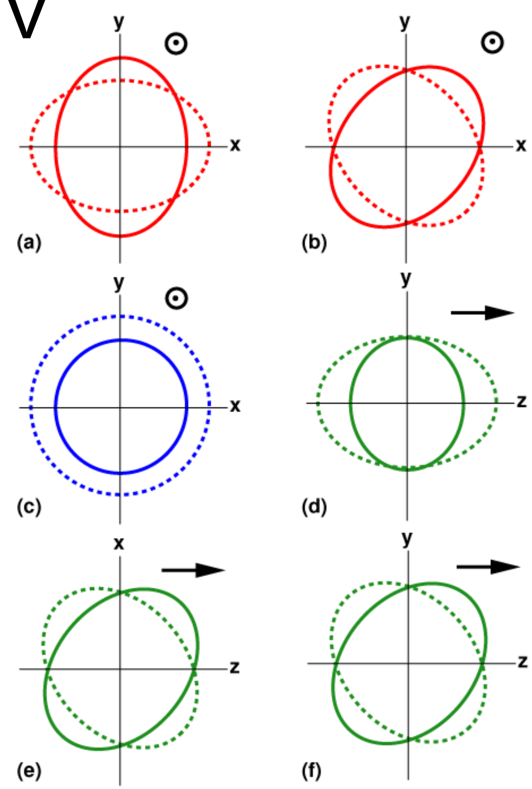
Tests of General Relativity

- Novel tests in strong-field regime
- Inspiral and post-inspiral signals are consistent
- No evidence for beyond-GR polarizations
  - Need for 4+ detectors to distinguish 4+ polarizations
- Graviton mass < 1.3×10^{-23} eV

Takeda+, PRD 98, 022008 (2018)

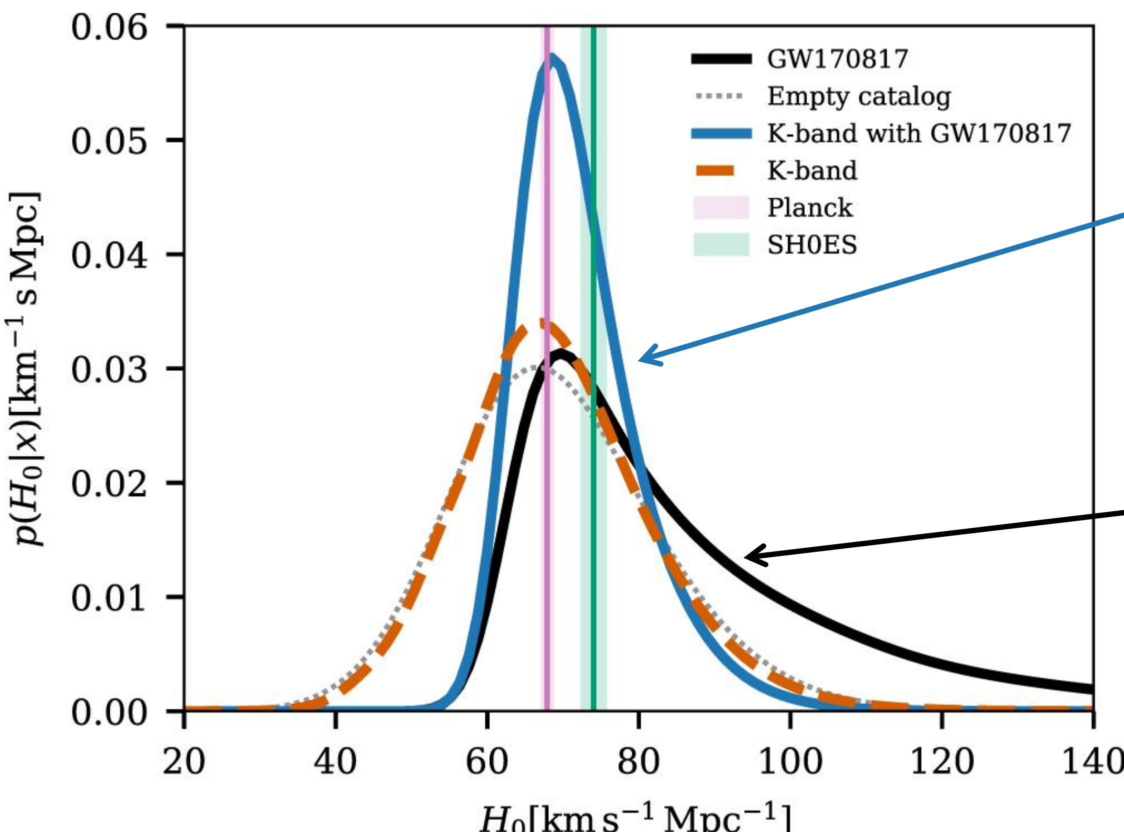
LVK, arXiv:2112.06861





Cosmic Expansion Measurements

- Using luminosity distance measured by GW
- Dark siren also possible by using a galaxy catalog
- Independent test of DESI BAO dynamical dark energy results should be possible in the future e.g. arXiv:2504.04646

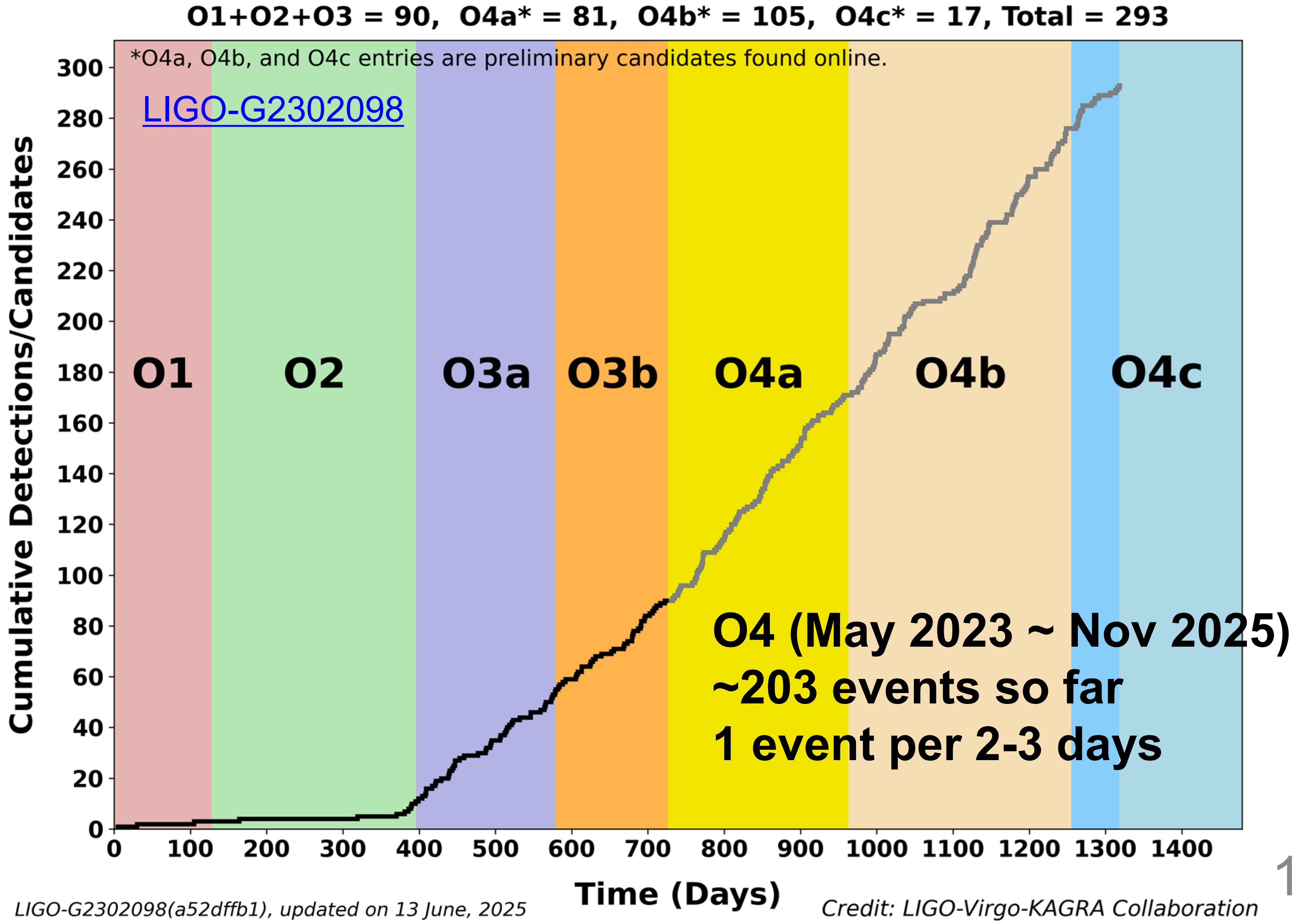


With BBH x galaxy catalog
(dependent on assumptions on BBH source mass distribution)

GW170817 only

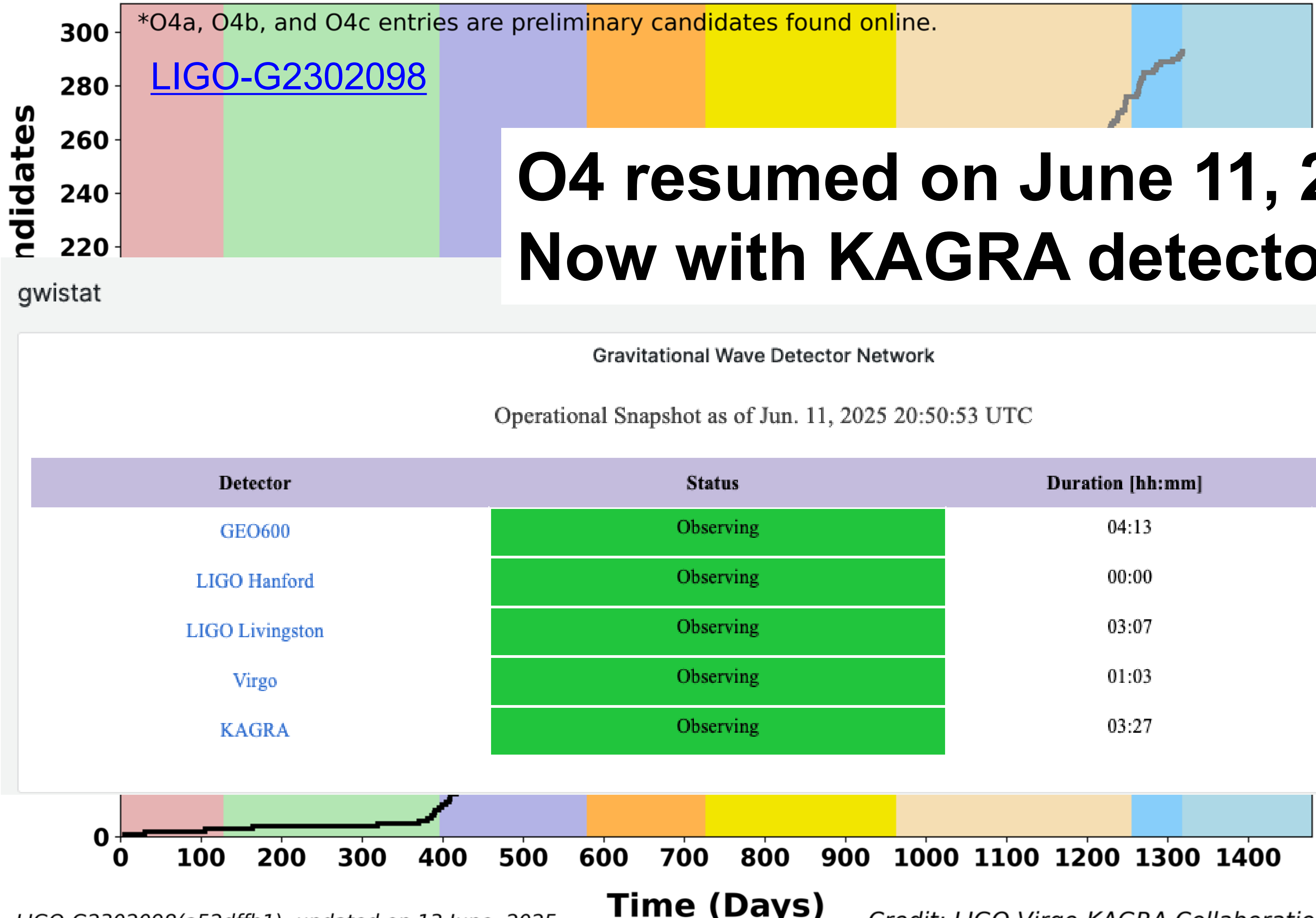
LVK, ApJ 949, 76 (2023)

Much More Events in O4



Much More Events in O4

O1+O2+O3 = 90, O4a* = 81, O4b* = 105, O4c* = 17, Total = 293



O4 resumed on June 11, 2025
Now with KAGRA detector!

gwistat

Gravitational Wave Detector Network

Operational Snapshot as of Jun. 11, 2025 20:50:53 UTC

Detector	Status	Duration [hh:mm]	Latency [s]
GEO600	Observing	04:13	34
LIGO Hanford	Observing	00:00	59
LIGO Livingston	Observing	03:07	45
Virgo	Observing	01:03	52
KAGRA	Observing	03:27	21

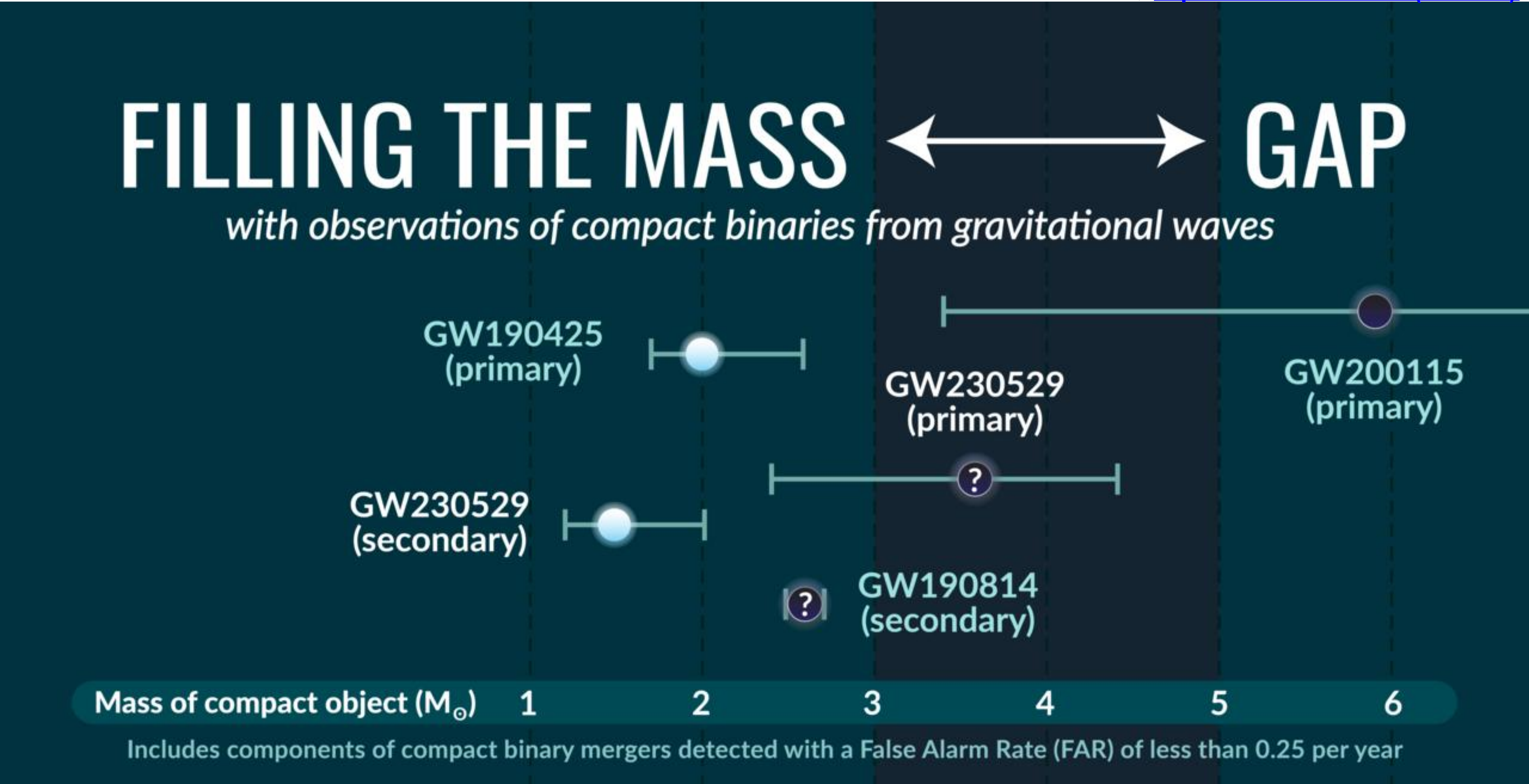
LIGO-G2302098(a52dffb1), updated on 13 June, 2025

Credit: LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Collaboration

GW230529: Lightest NS-BH?

- Single detector event, no EM counterparts

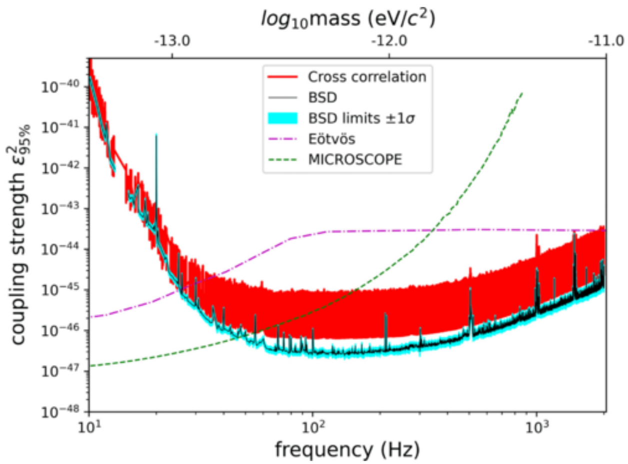
LVK, [ApJL 970, L34 (2024)]



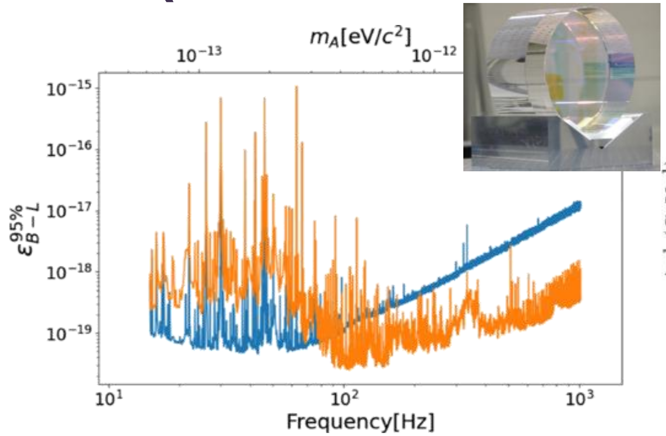
Credit: S. Galaudage, Observatoire de la Côte d’Azur.

New Physics (Personal Picks!)

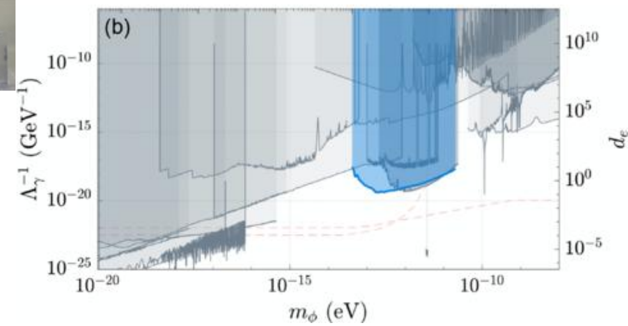
Ultralight dark matter (10^{-13}~10^{-11} eV range)



Vector DM from LV
LVK, [PRD 105, 063030 (2022)]

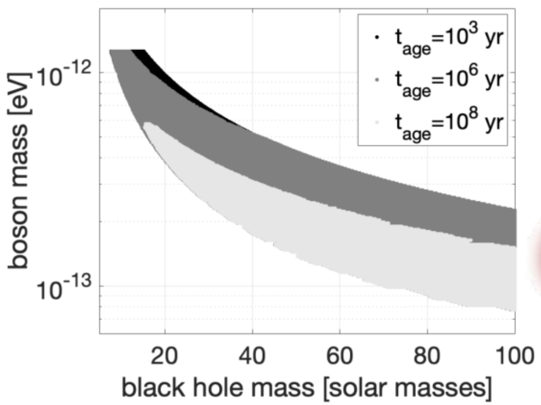


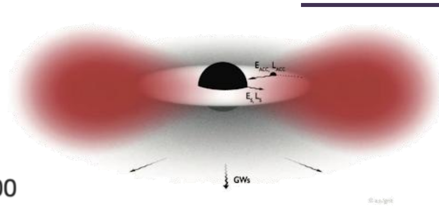
Vector DM from KAGRA
LVK, [PRD 110, 042001 (2024)]



Scalar DM from LIGO/GEO
Göttel+, [PRL 133, 101001 (2024)]

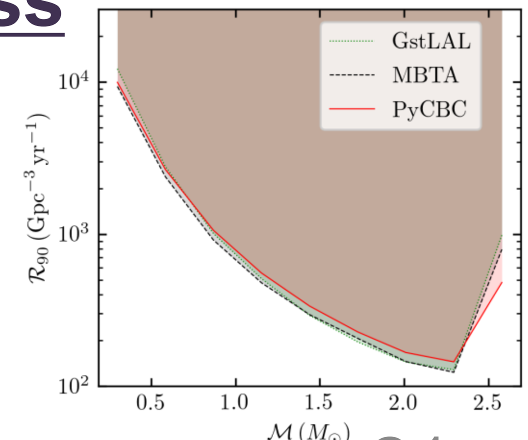
Scalar boson clouds





LVK, [PRD 105, 102001 (2022)]

Sub-solar-mass primordial black holes



LVK, [MNRAS 524, 5984 (2023)]

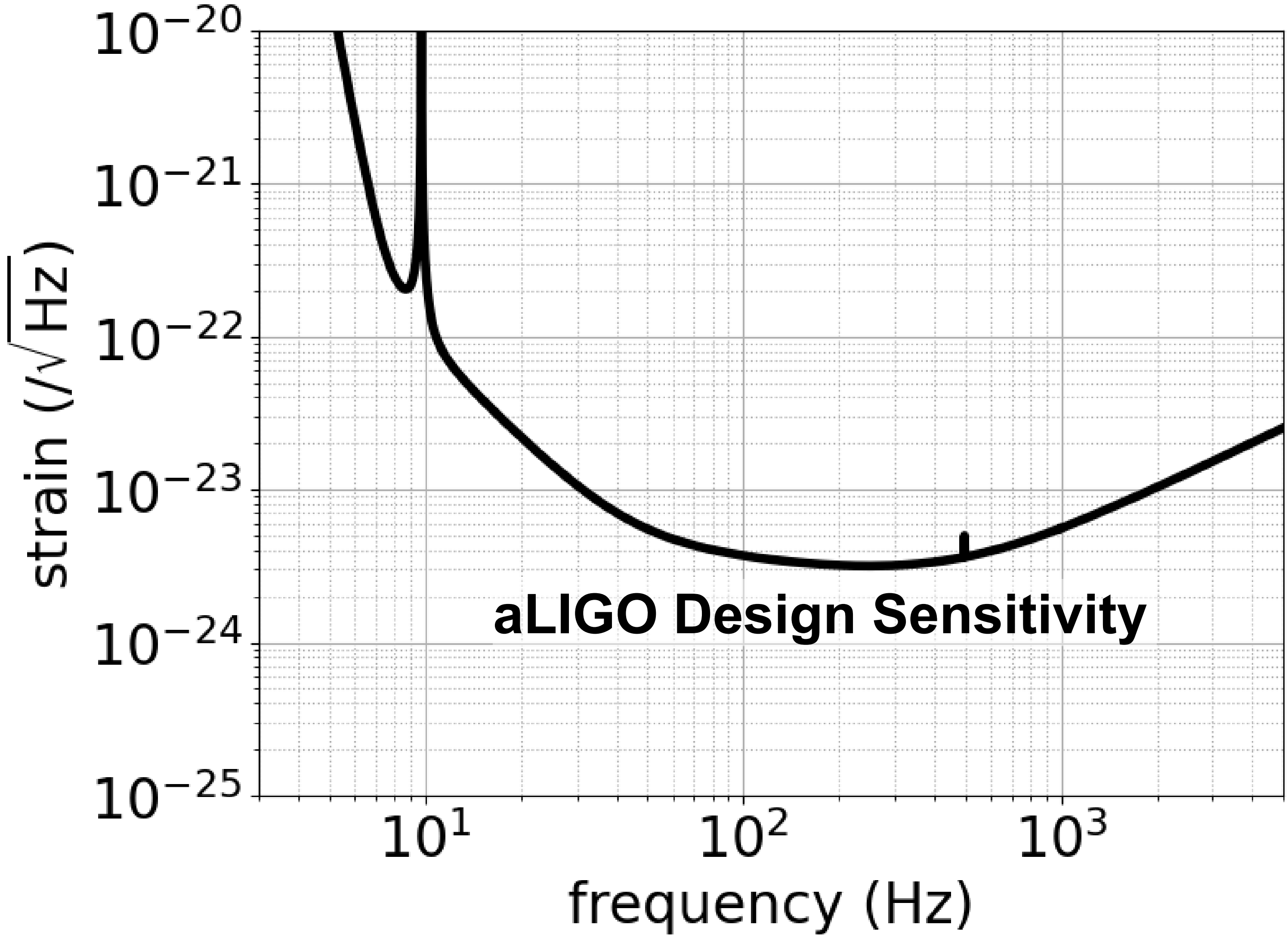
Summary of Open Questions

- What is the origin of heavy black holes?
- What are the compact objects in ~3-5 $M_\odot$ range?
- After the merger of binary neutron stars?
- What is the origin of heavy elements?
- Test of no-hair theorem with black hole ringdowns
- Hubble tension, dynamical dark energy …

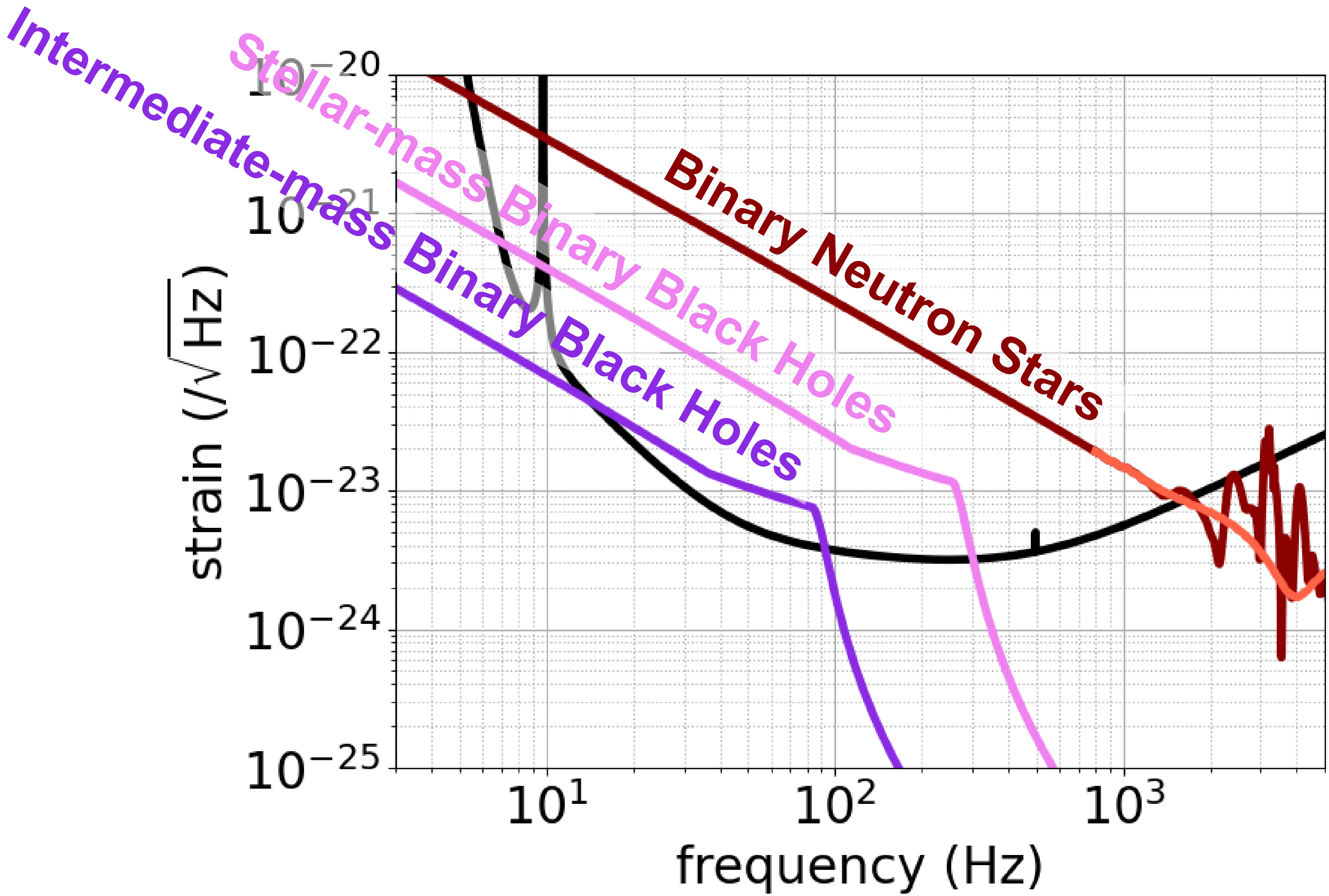
- Continuous waves, bursts from supernovae …

- Clear need for more detectors with better sensitivity
- More multi-messenger detections

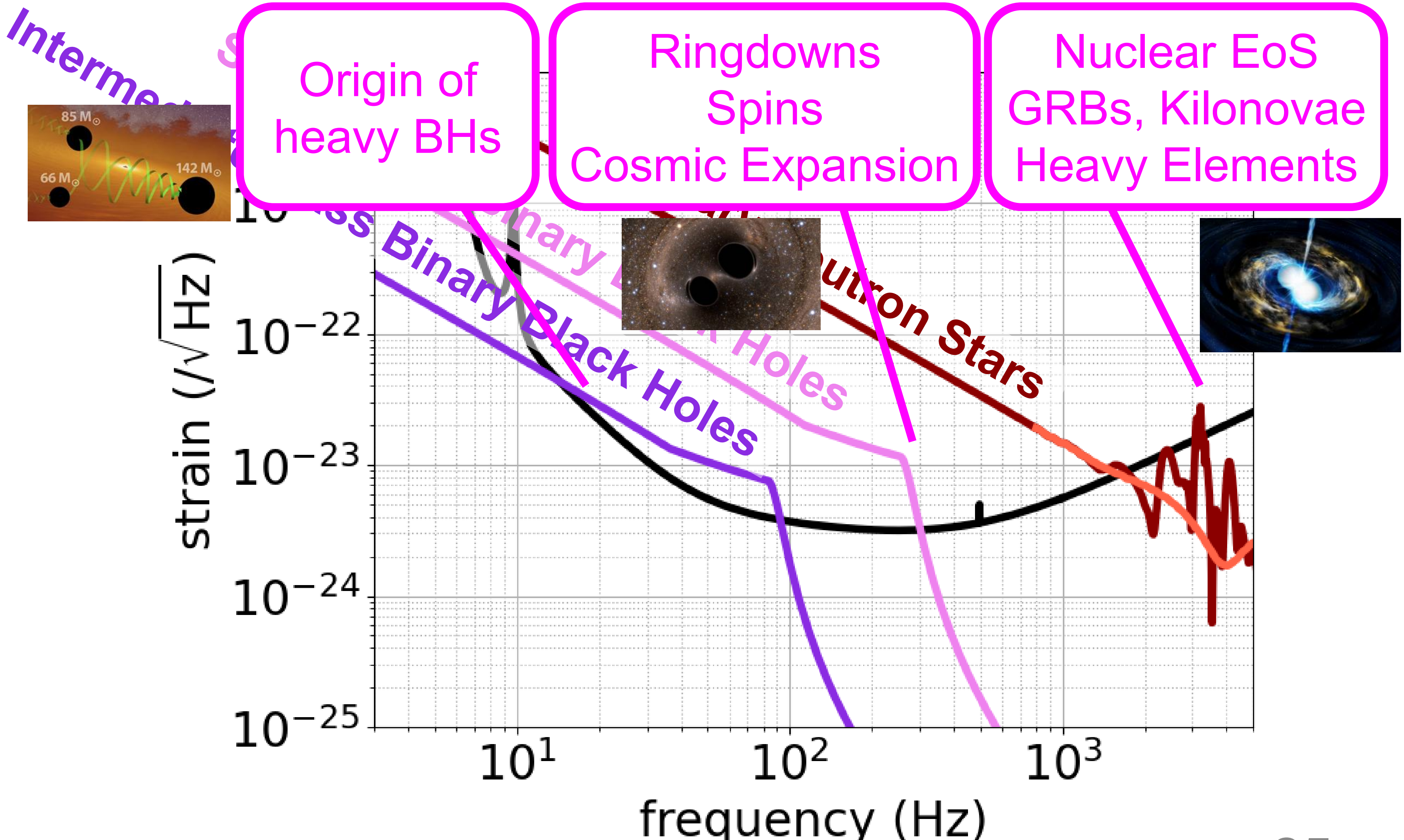
Sensitivity Band



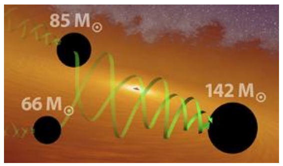
Sensitivity Band and Science



Sensitivity Band and Science



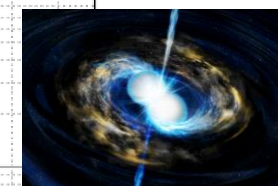
Limiting Noises

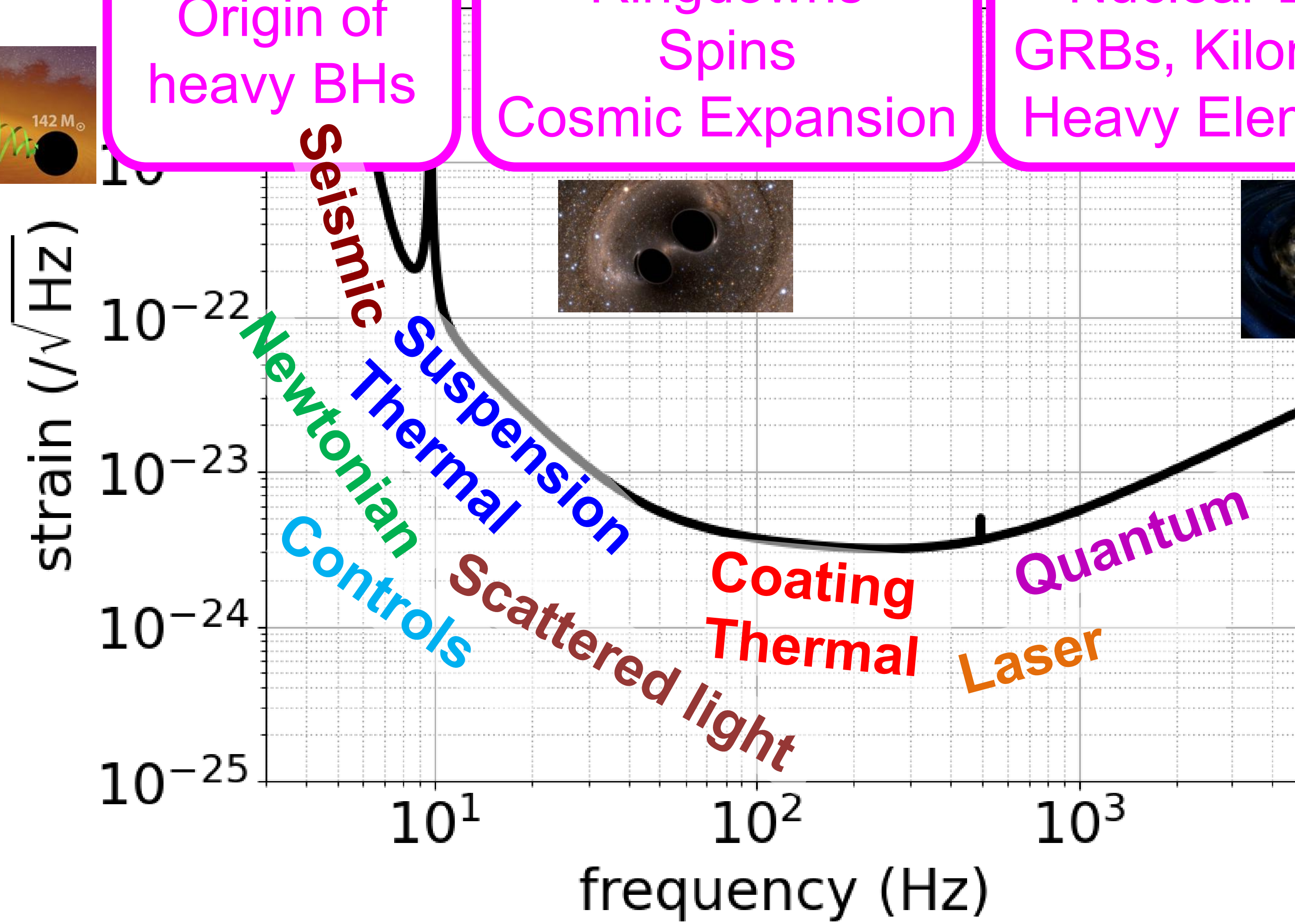


Origin of heavy BHs

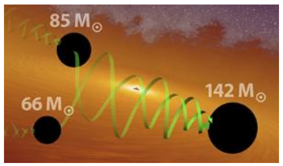
Ringdowns
Spins
Cosmic Expansion

Nuclear EoS
GRBs, Kilonovae
Heavy Elements





Noise Reducing Techniques



Origin of heavy BHs

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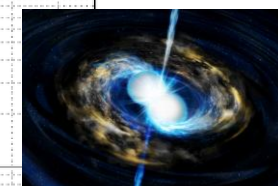
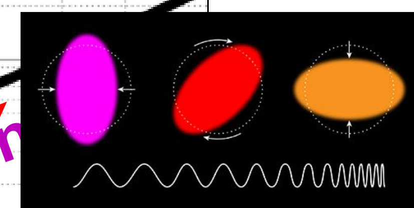
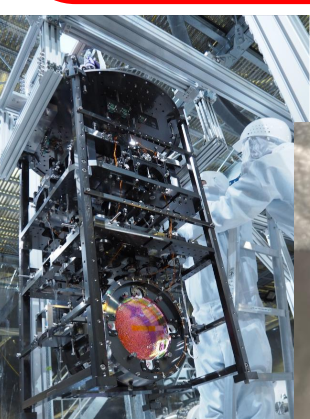


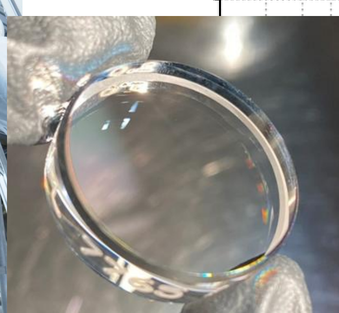
Heavier Mirrors
Suspensions
Noise Cancellation
Machine Learning



Larger Mirrors
Coating Improvements
Cryogenics

Higher Power
Squeezing
(frequency dependent)

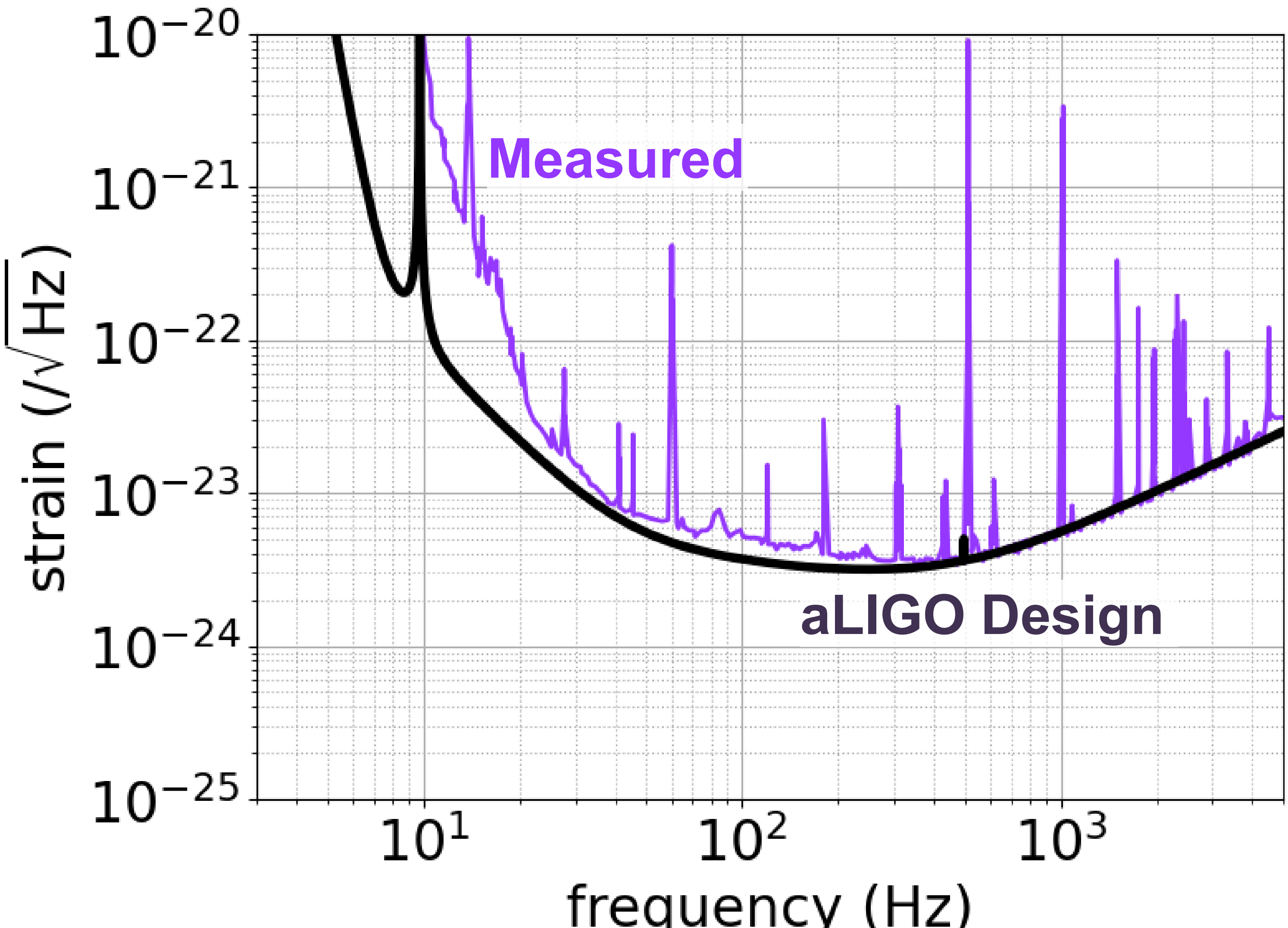




LIGO-G2200805

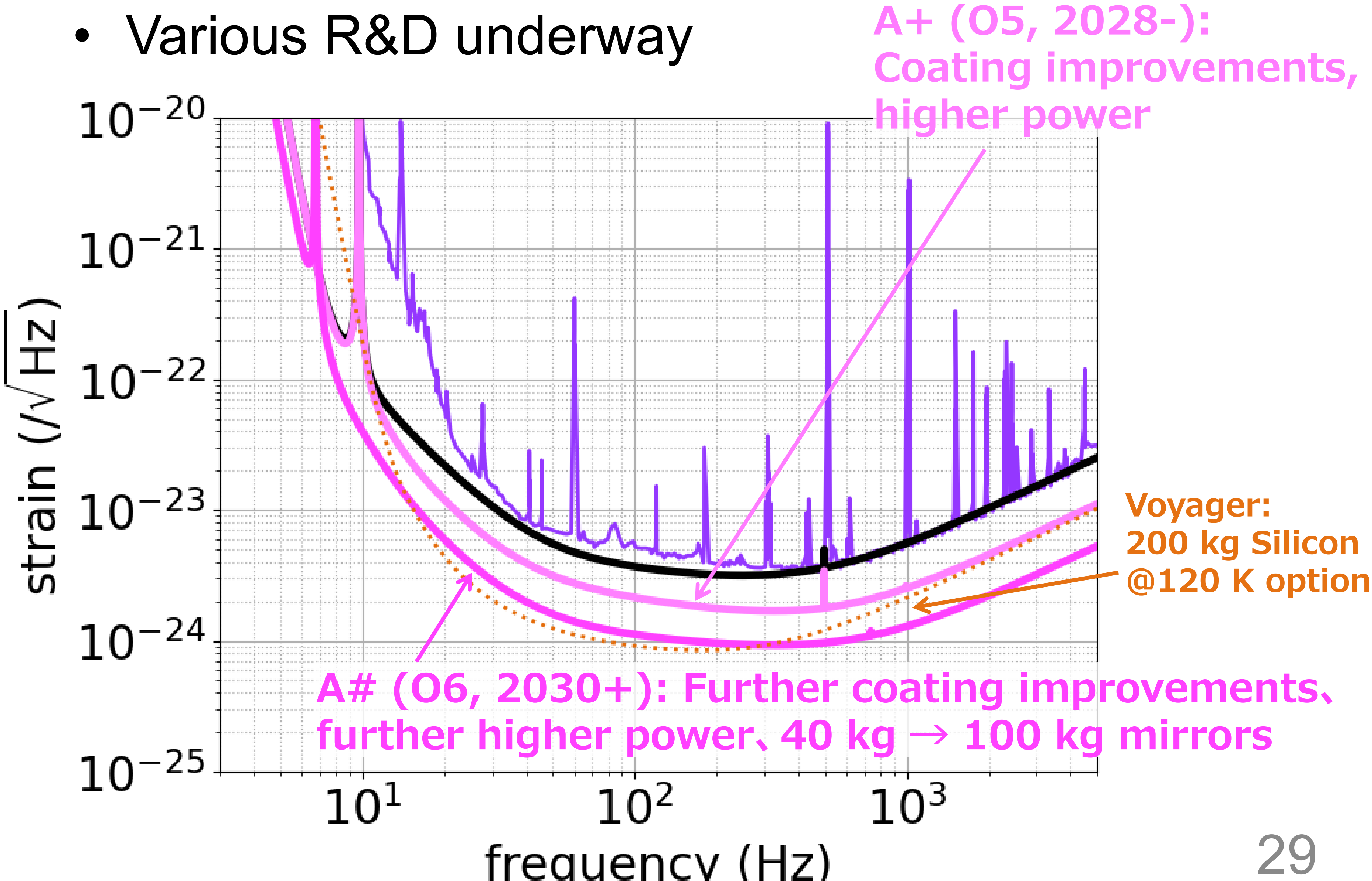
LIGO (US, 4 km, Room Temp.)

- Hanford & Livingston operating at ~150 Mpc



LIGO (US, 4 km, Room Temp.)

- Various R&D underway



LIGO (US, 4 km, Room Temp.)

- Various R&D underway

A+ (O5, 2028-):
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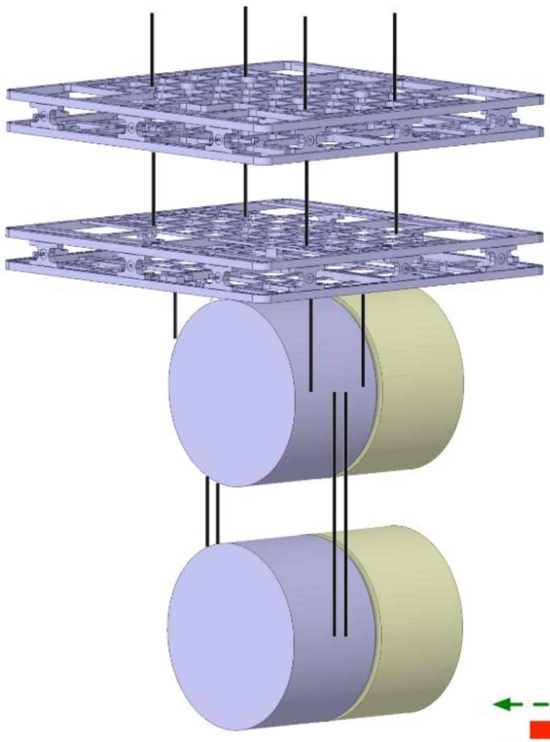
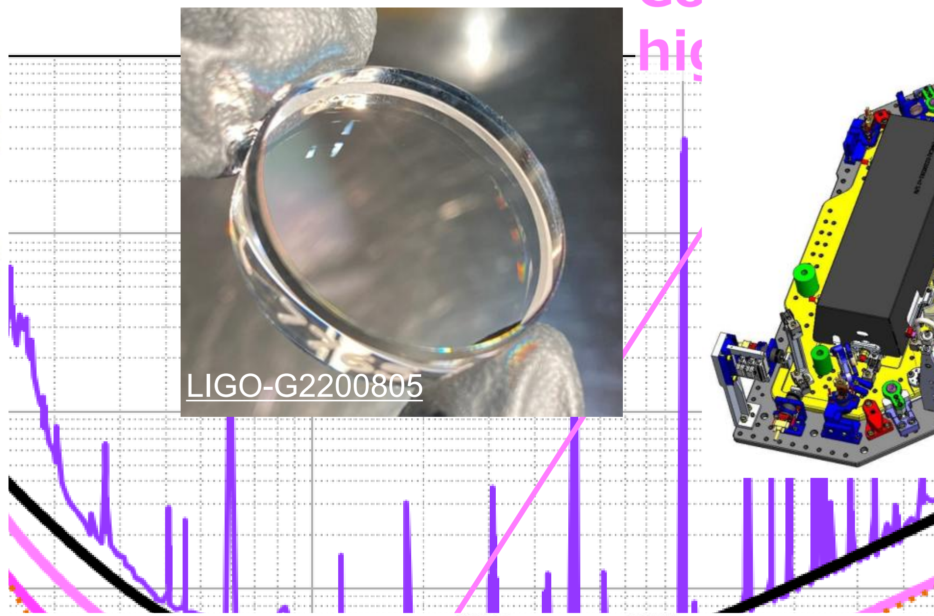
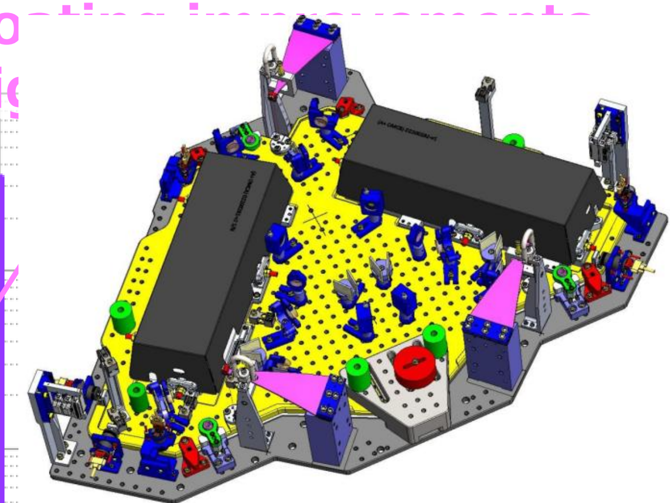


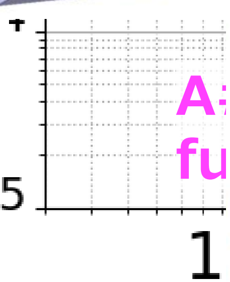




LIGO-T2100318

Voyager:
kg Silicon
.0 K option

JD Heyns



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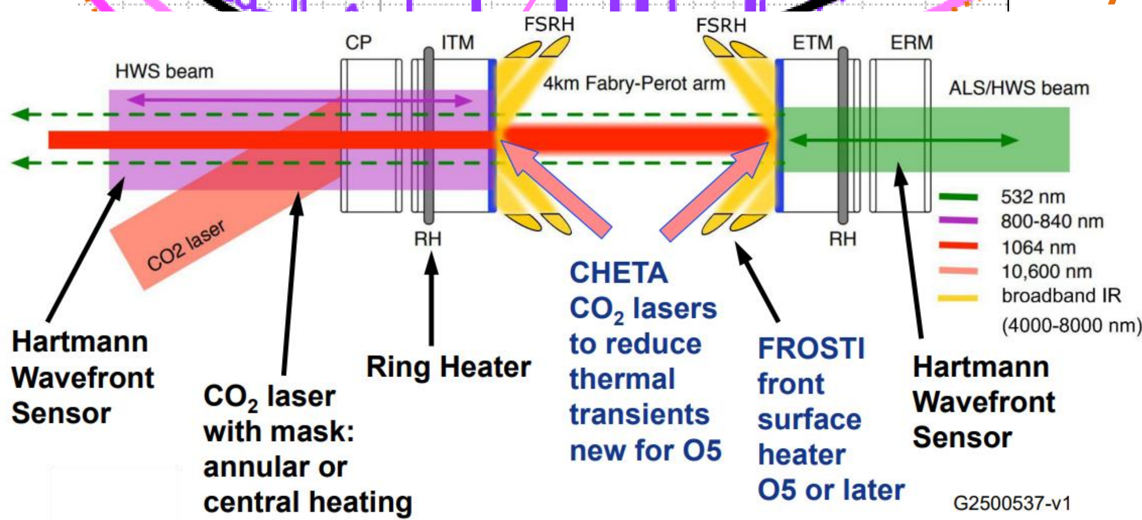
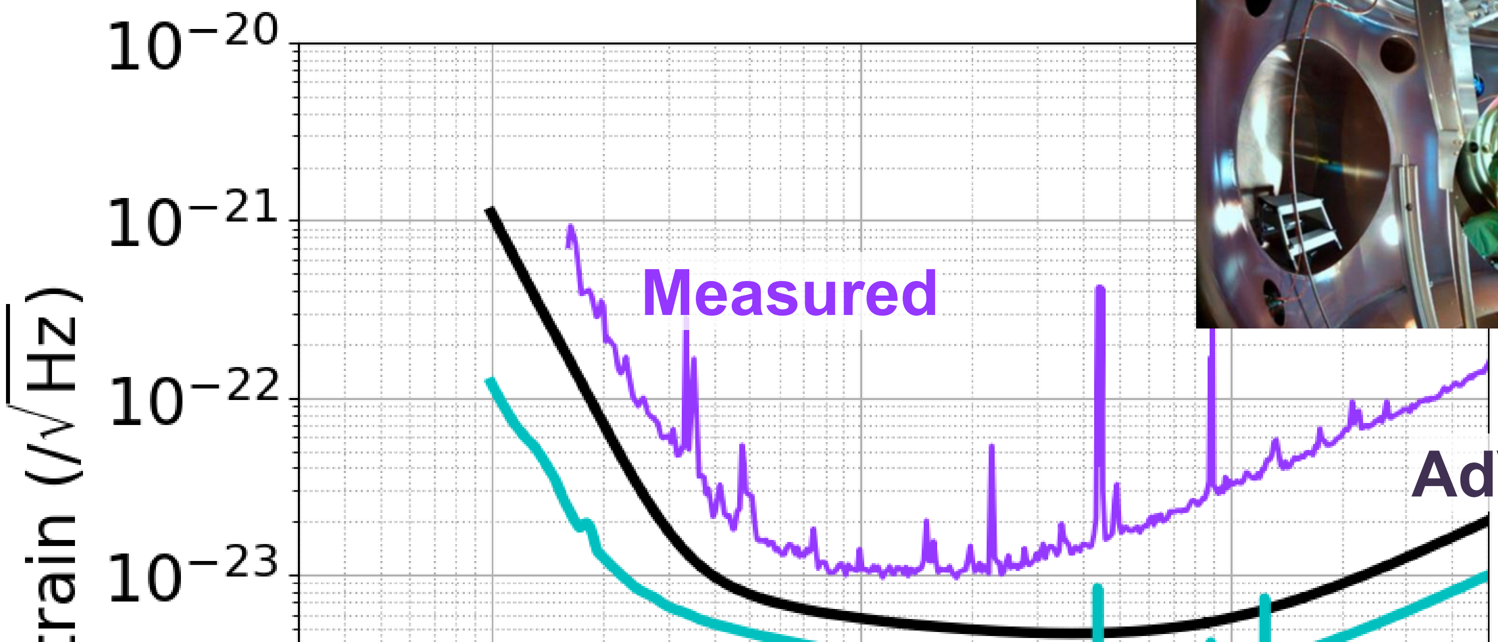
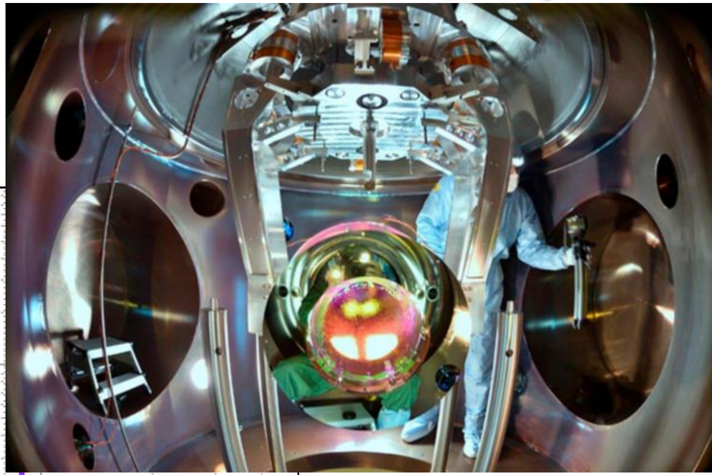


Virgo (Italy, 3 km, Room Temp.)

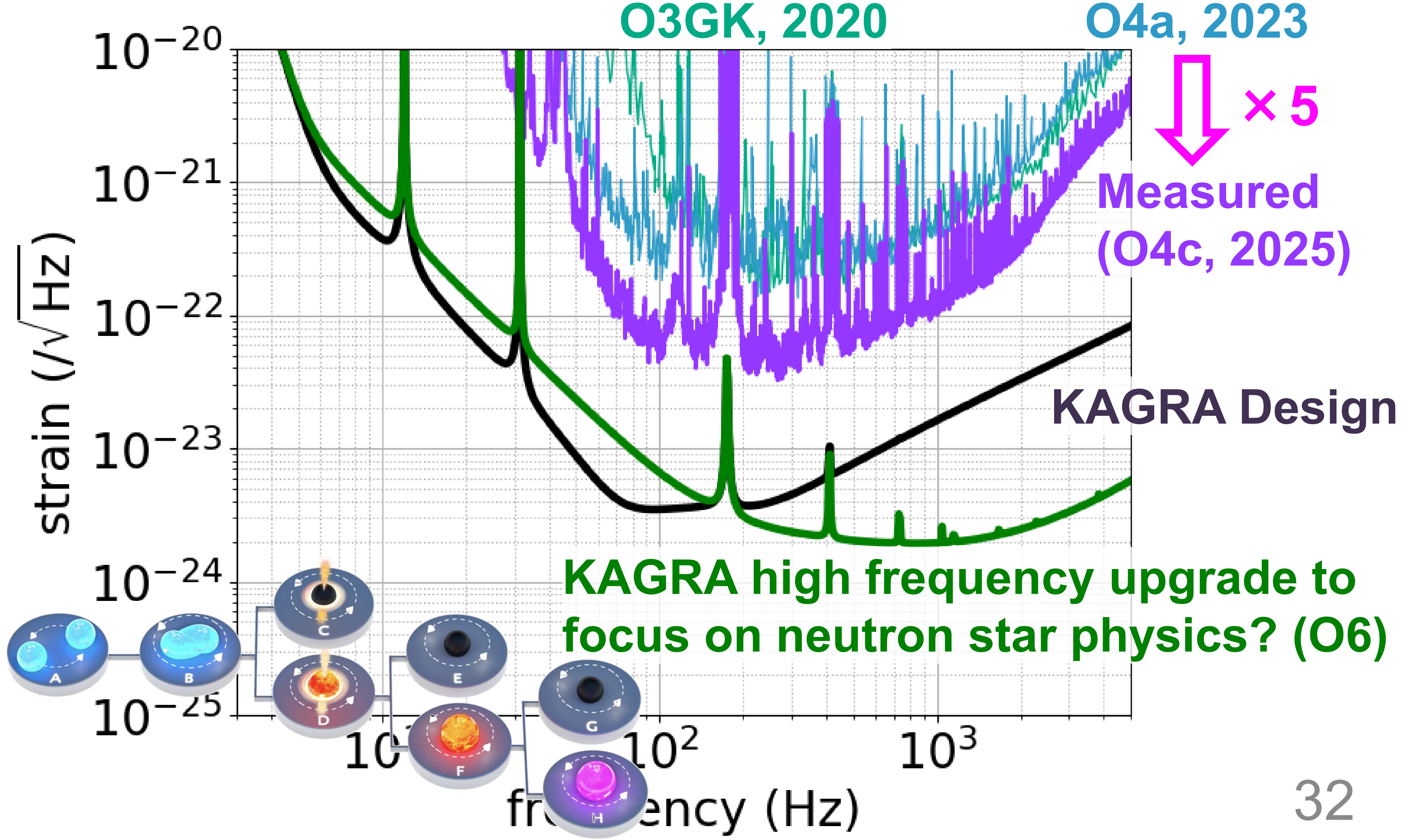
- Operating at ~50 Mpc





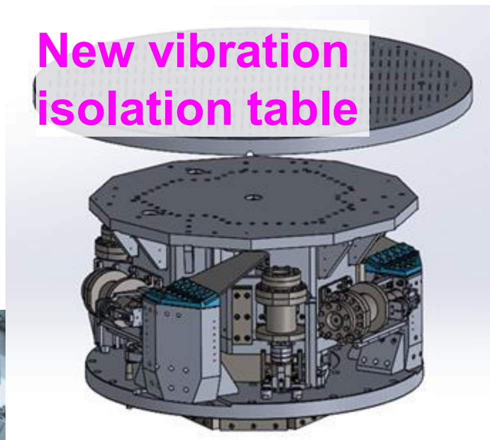
KAGRA (Japan, 3 km, 22 K)

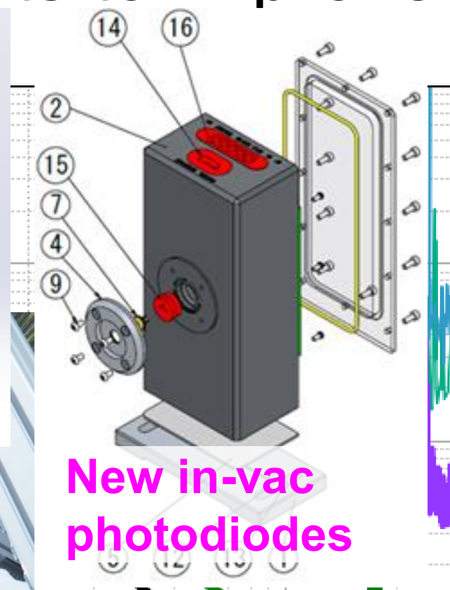
- Operating at ~6 Mpc at ~50 K (IX ~90 K)

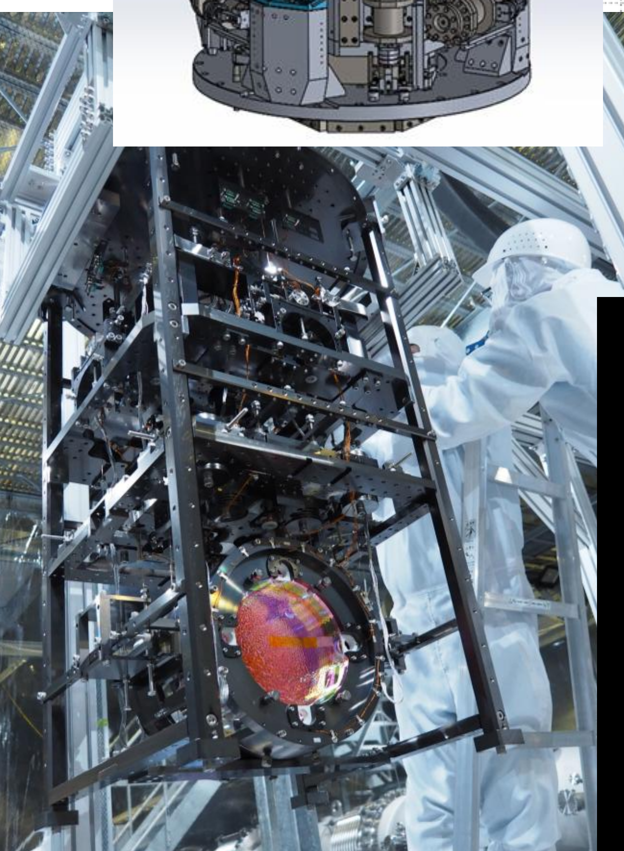


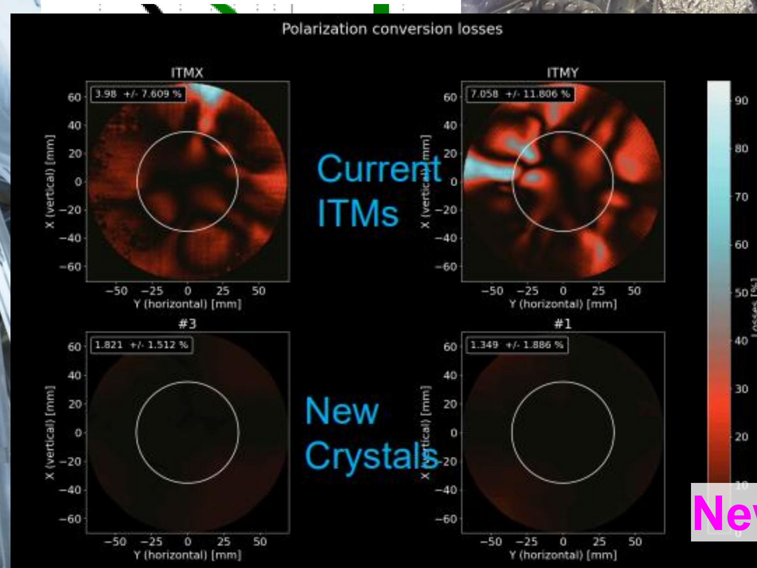
KAGRA (Japan, 3 km, 22 K)

- Various efforts to improve sensitivity



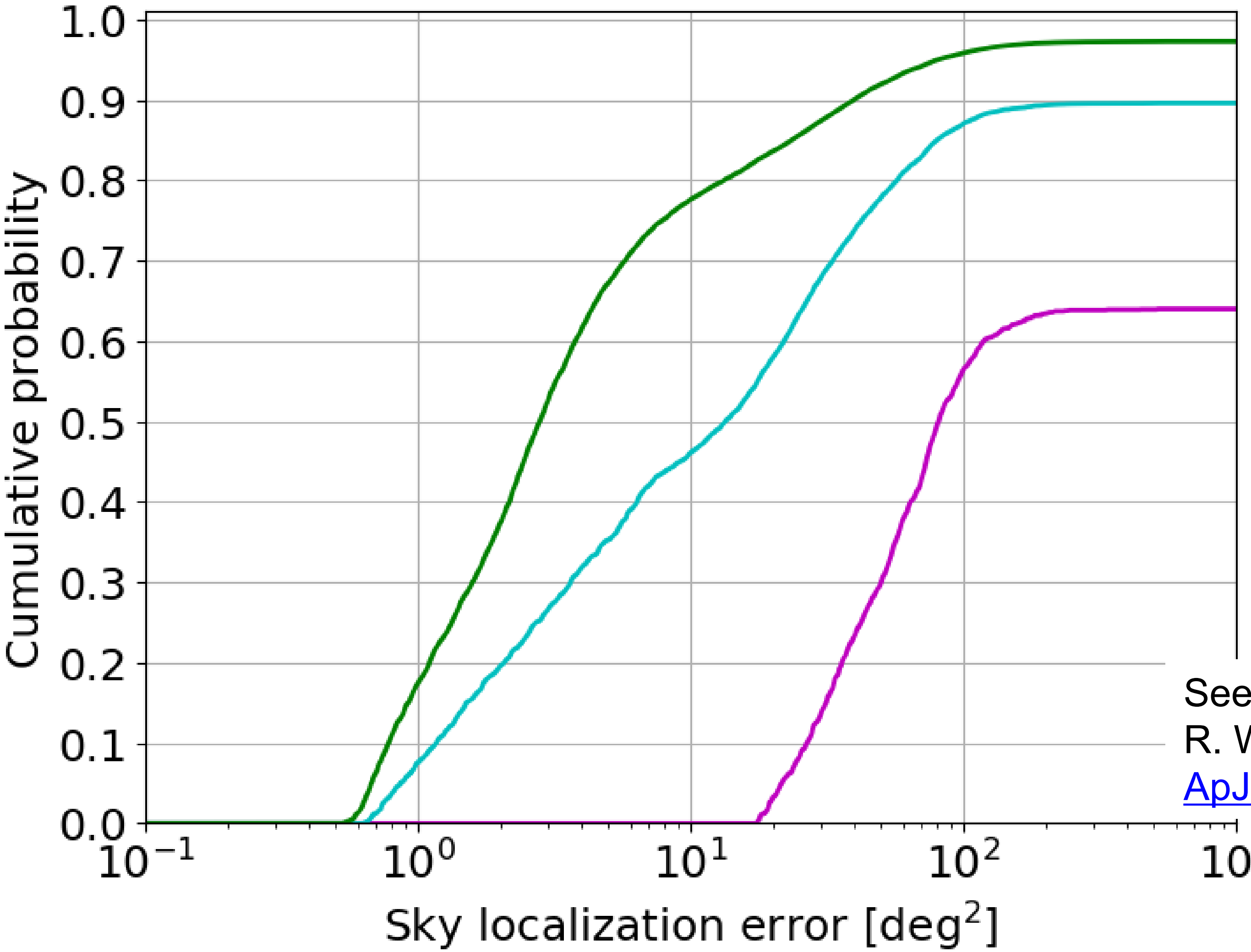






Sky Localization in O5 (2028~)

- 1~5 BNS detections per year localized < 10 deg^2



With KAGRA

With Virgo

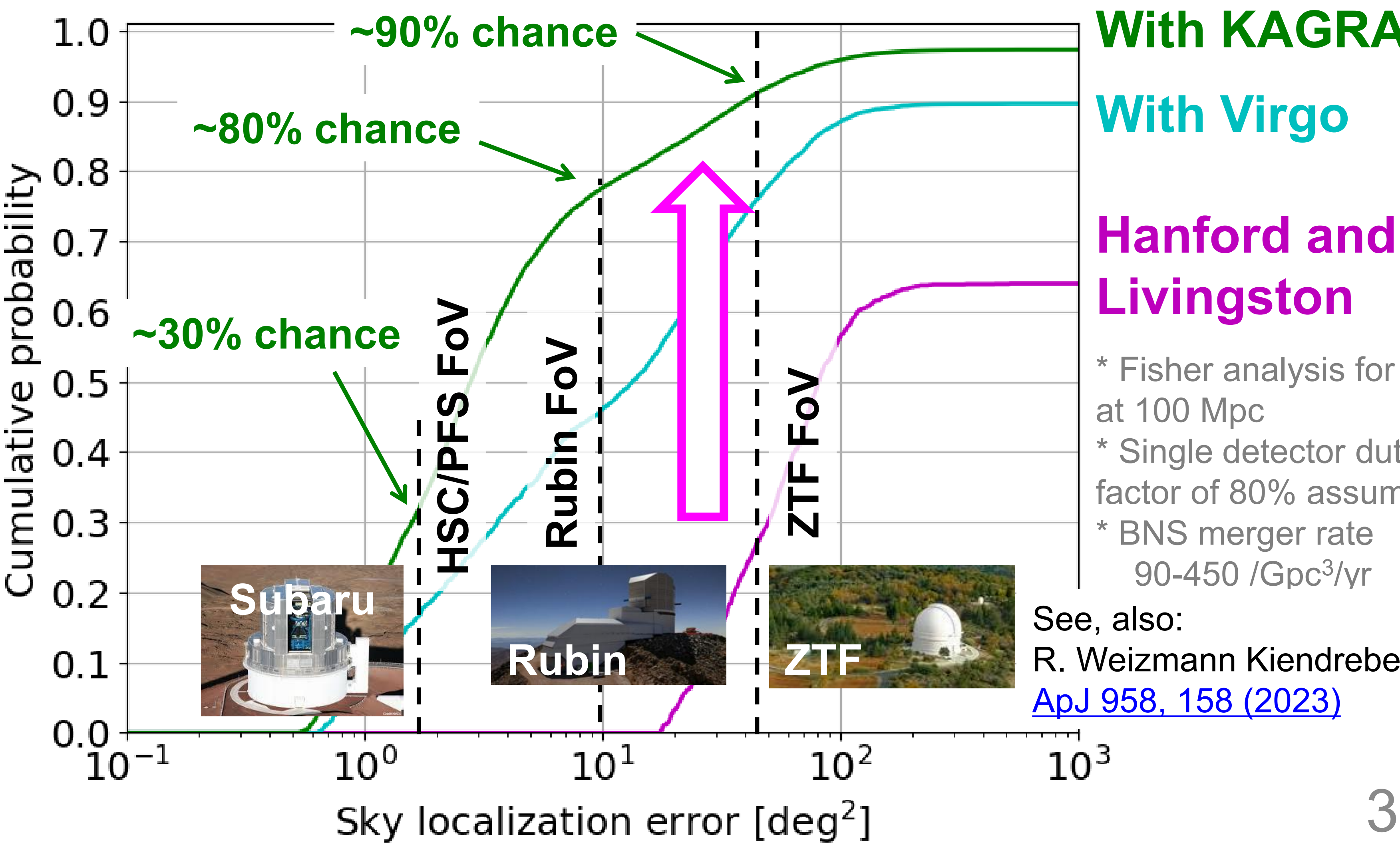
Hanford and Livingston

* Fisher analysis for BNS at 100 Mpc
* Single detector duty factor of 80% assumed
* BNS merger rate 90-450 /Gpc^3/yr

See, also:
R. Weizmann Kiendrebeogo+, [ApJ 958, 158 (2023)]

Sky Localization in O5 (2028~)

- 1~5 binary neutron stars/year localized < 10 deg^2

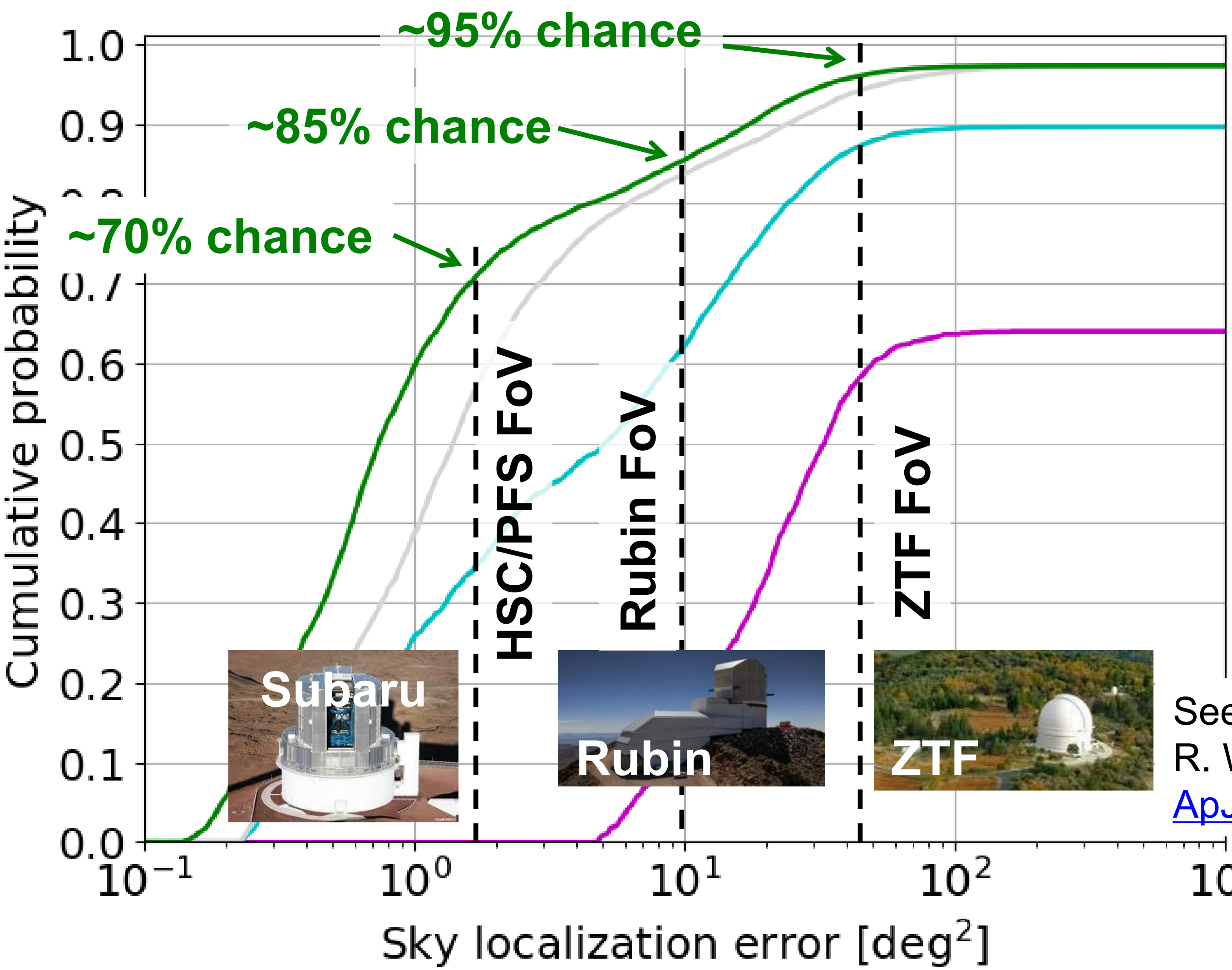


* Fisher analysis for BNS at 100 Mpc
* Single detector duty factor of 80% assumed
* BNS merger rate 90-450 /Gpc^3/yr

See, also:
R. Weizmann Kiendrebeogo+, ApJ 958, 158 (2023)

Sky Localization in O6 (2030+)

- 5~23 binary neutron stars/year localized < 10 deg²



* Fisher analysis for BNS at 100 Mpc
* Single detector duty factor of 80% assumed
* BNS merger rate 90-450 /Gpc³/yr

See, also:
R. Weizmann Kiendrebeogo+, [ApJ 958, 158 (2023)]

LIGO-India (4 km, Room Temp.)

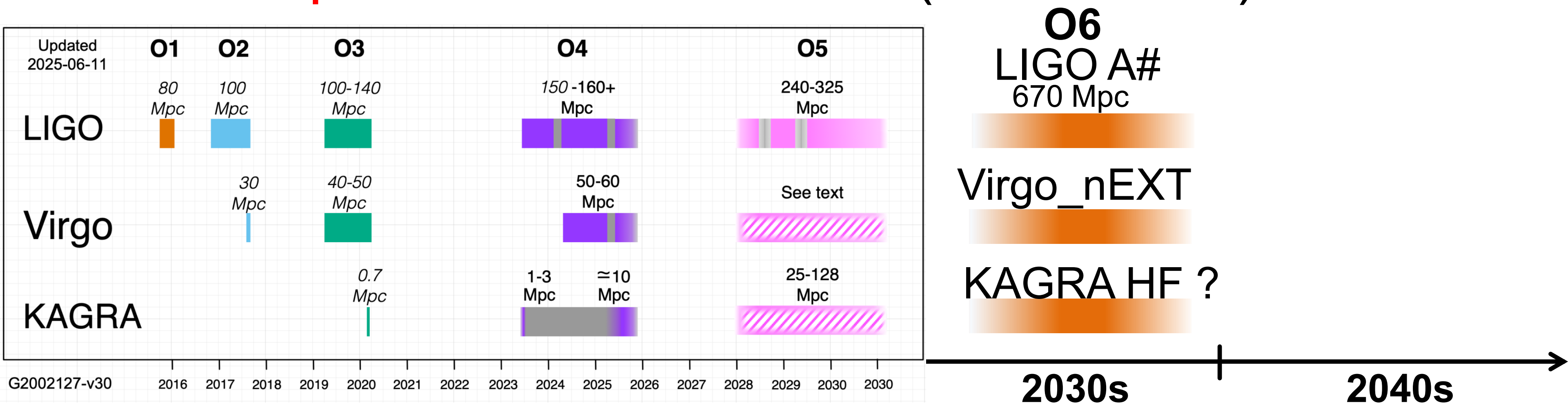
- Aundha site acquired in May 2023
- Being built as the Advanced LIGO configuration
- Aim to be operational in the early 2030s

1:1 scale vacuum testing

10 m prototype at RRCAT being built for testing and training

Next Generation Detectors

- Next generation detectors coming in late 2030s, with space-based detectors (multi-band!)



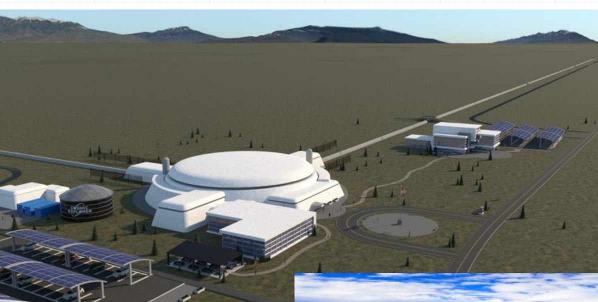
LIGO India

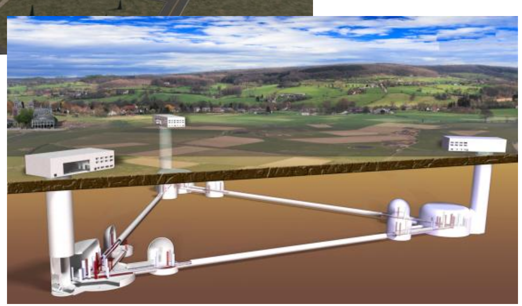
z~7 for BNS

z>10 for BBH

Cosmic Explorer

Einstein Telescope

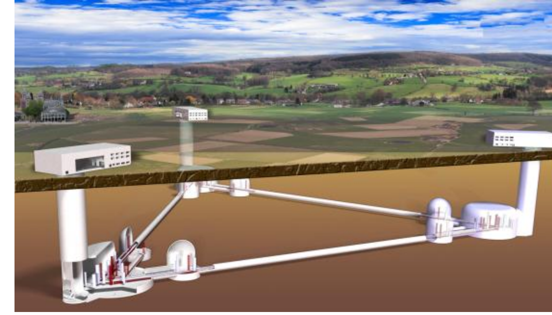




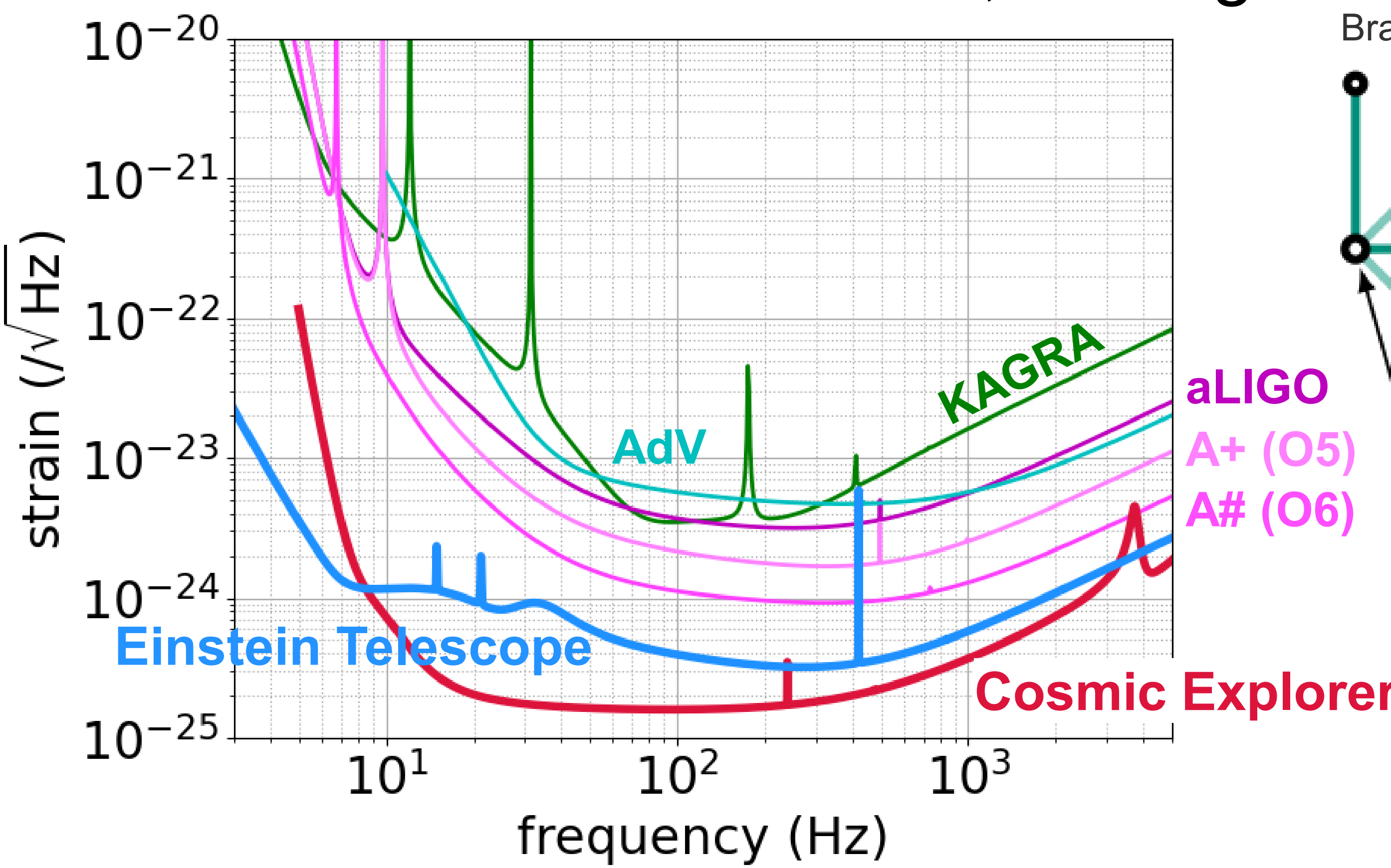
B-DECIGO

LISA

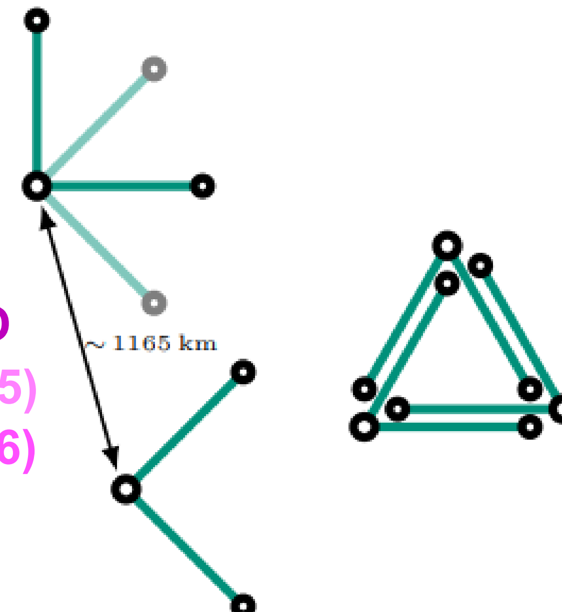
Einstein Telescope

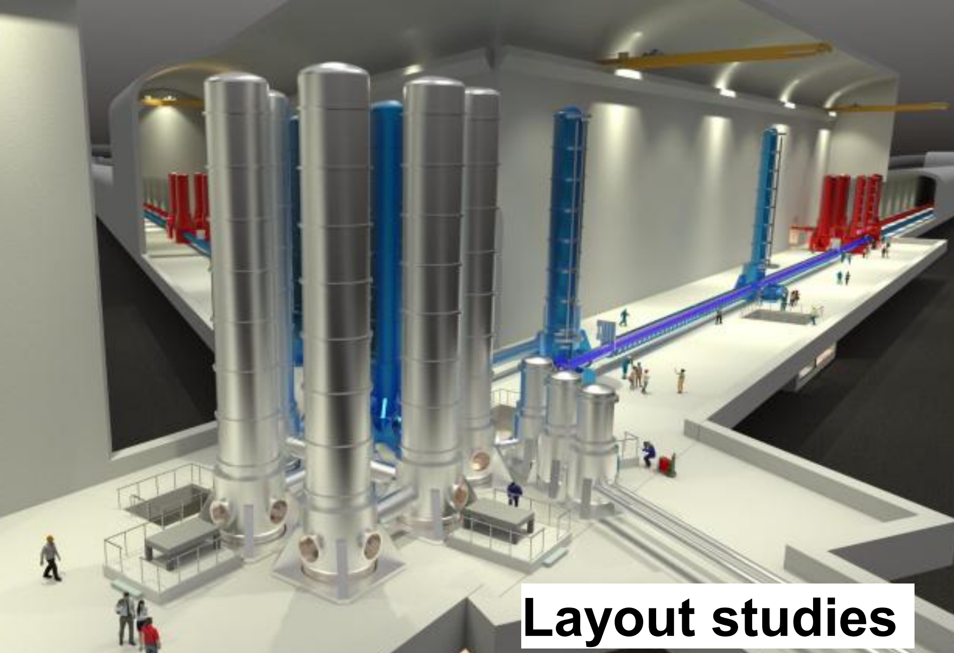


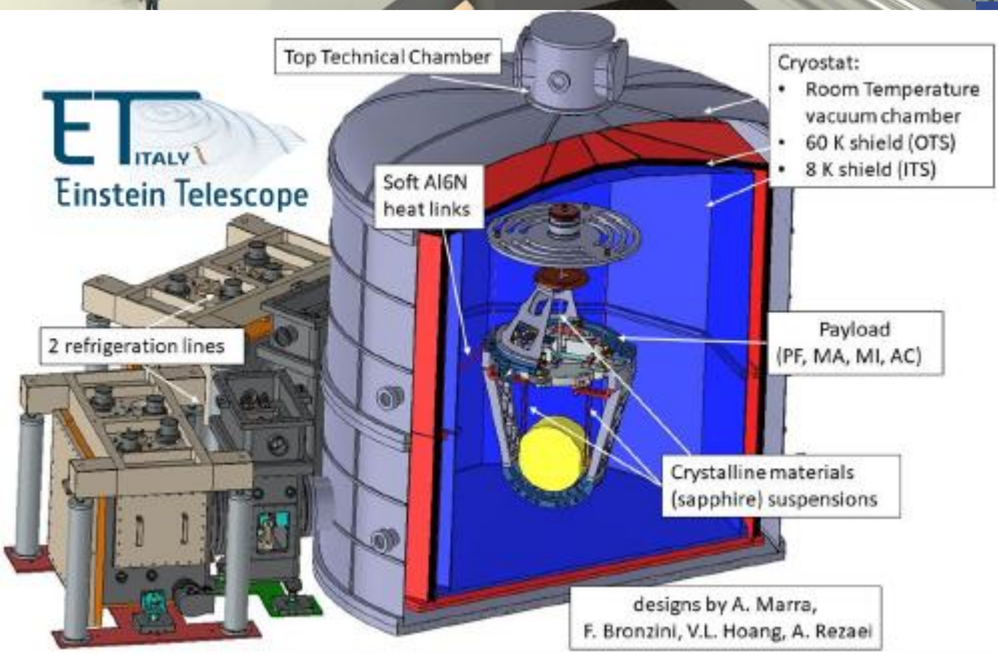
- Xylophone configuration
  - 10 K silicon interferometer for low frequency
  - Room temp. fused silica interferometer for high frequency
- 10 km △ or two 15 km L, underground



Branchesi+, JCAP 07, 068 (2023)

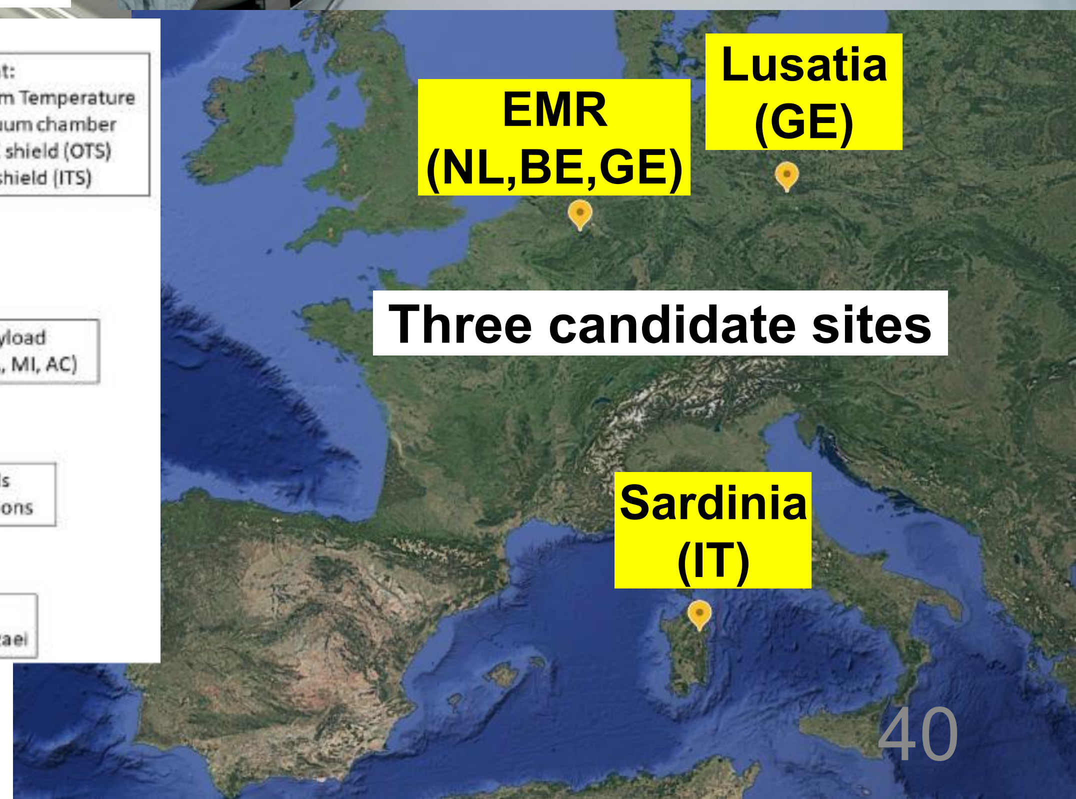




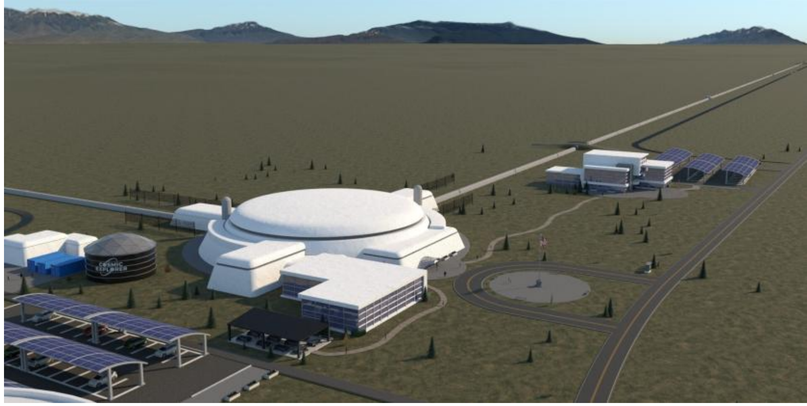


Cryogenic payload in Rome

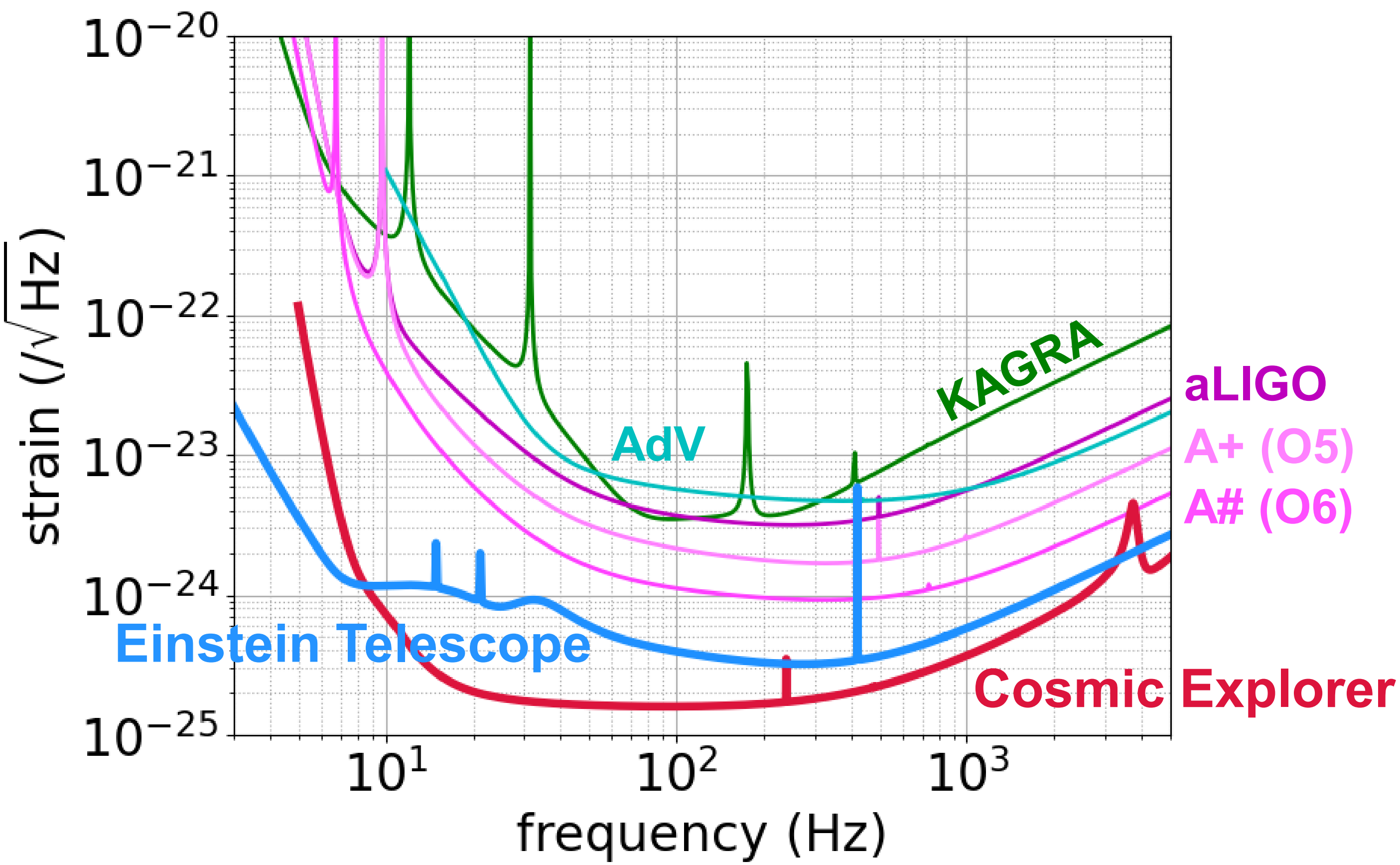
From L. Naticchioni (GWADW2025)



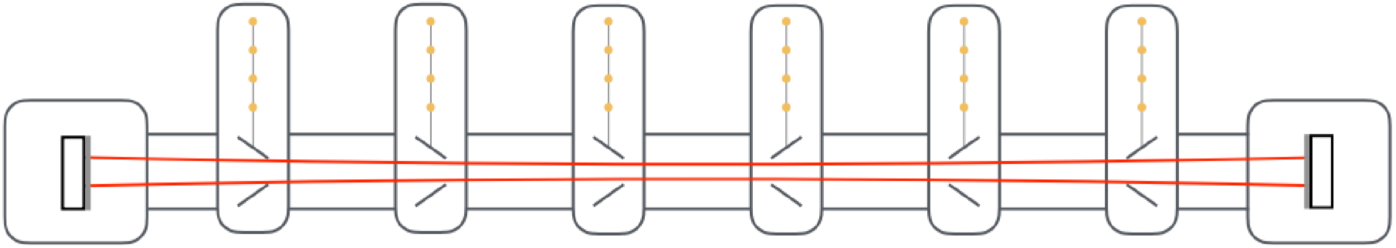
Cosmic Explorer



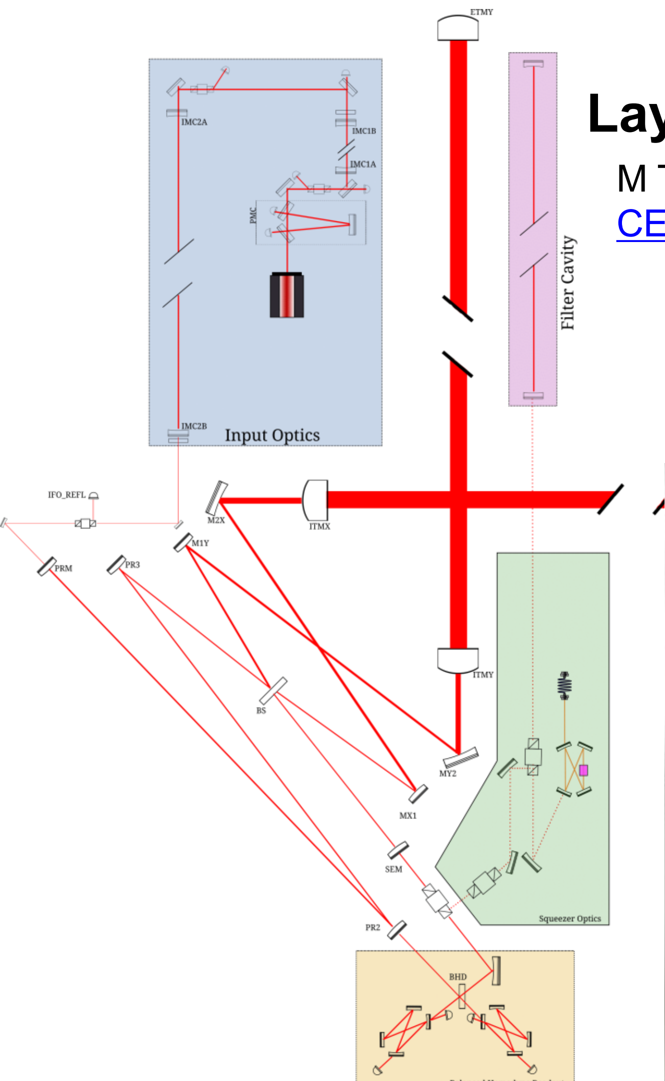
- 40 km and 20 km L-shaped
  - 40 km only if ET in Europe
- Room temp. fused silica (technical overlap with A#)



Conceptual Design
3+ yrs
Preliminary Design
~$75M, 2-3 yrs
Final Design
~$100M, 2 yrs
Construction
~$1-2B, 5 yrs
Operations
~$60M/yr, 50 yrs?



Stray light mitigation

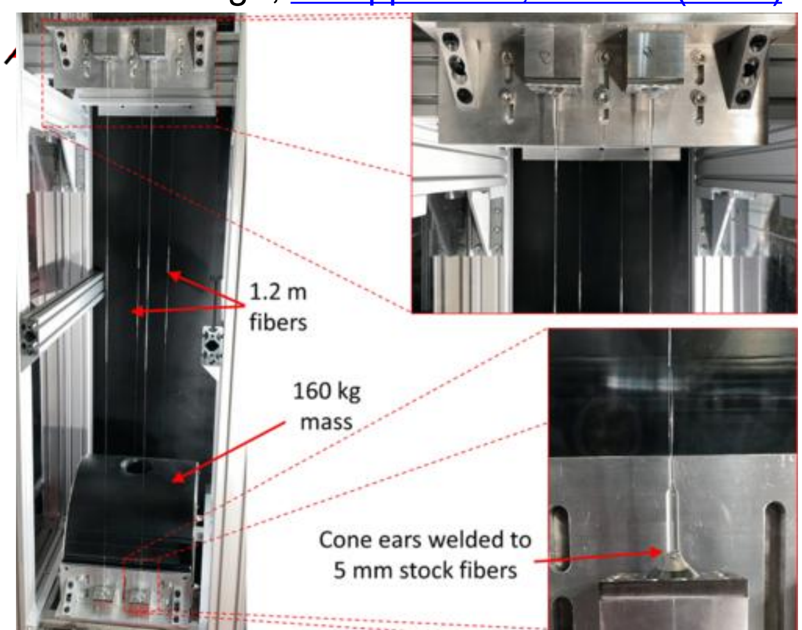


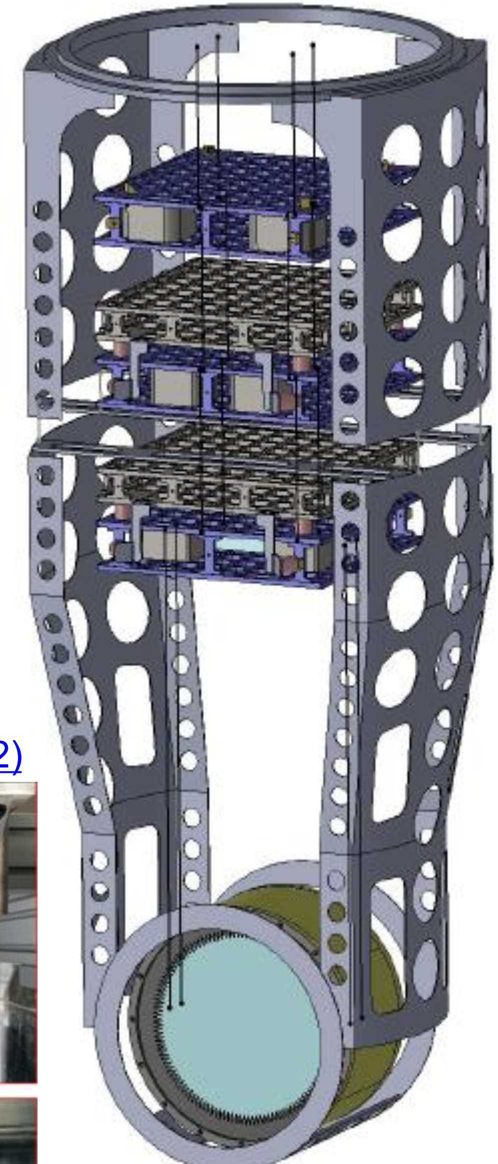
Layout studies

M Todd, [CE-G2500002]

Heavy suspension tests

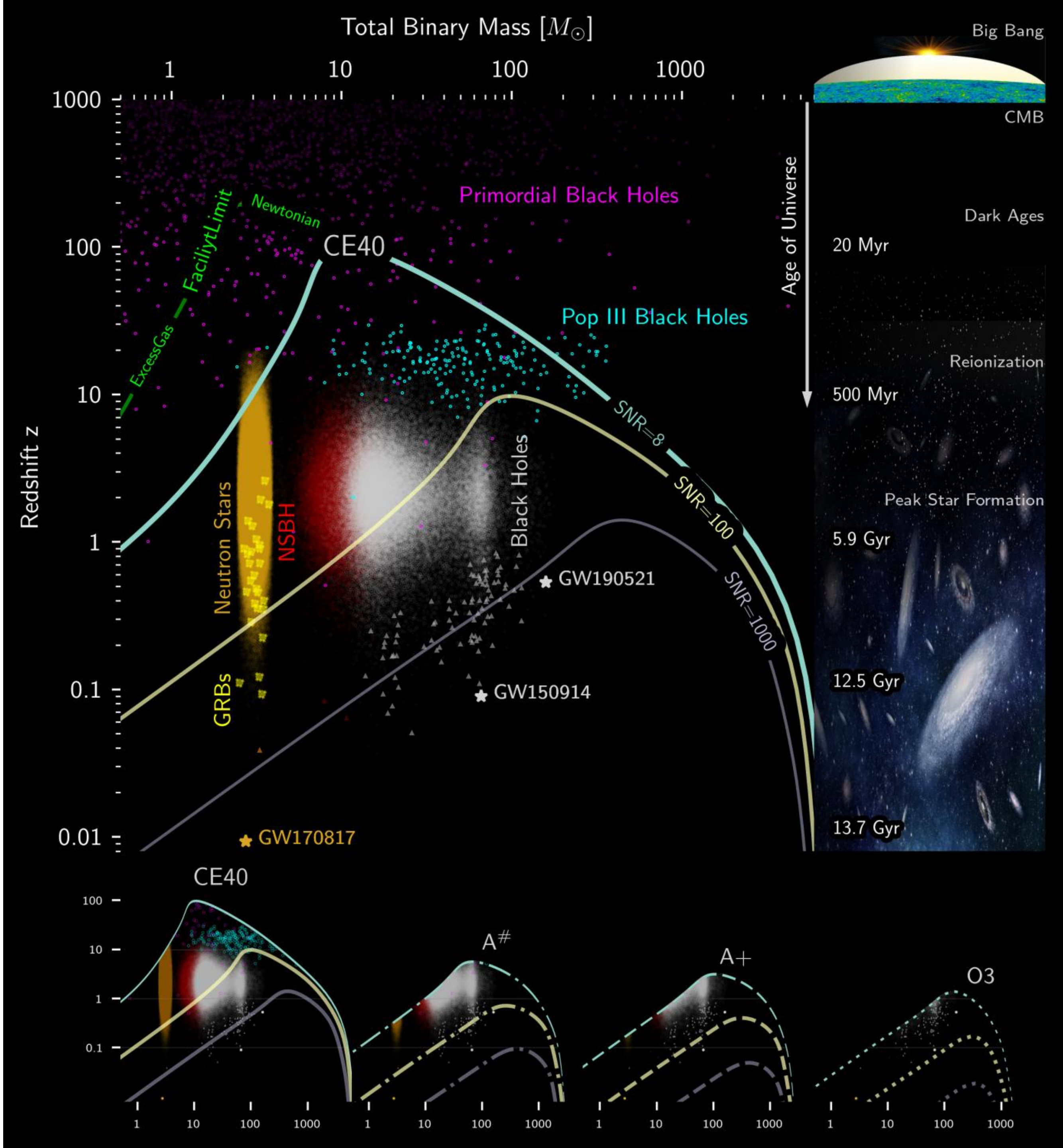
Cumming+, [PRApplied 17, 024044 (2022)]





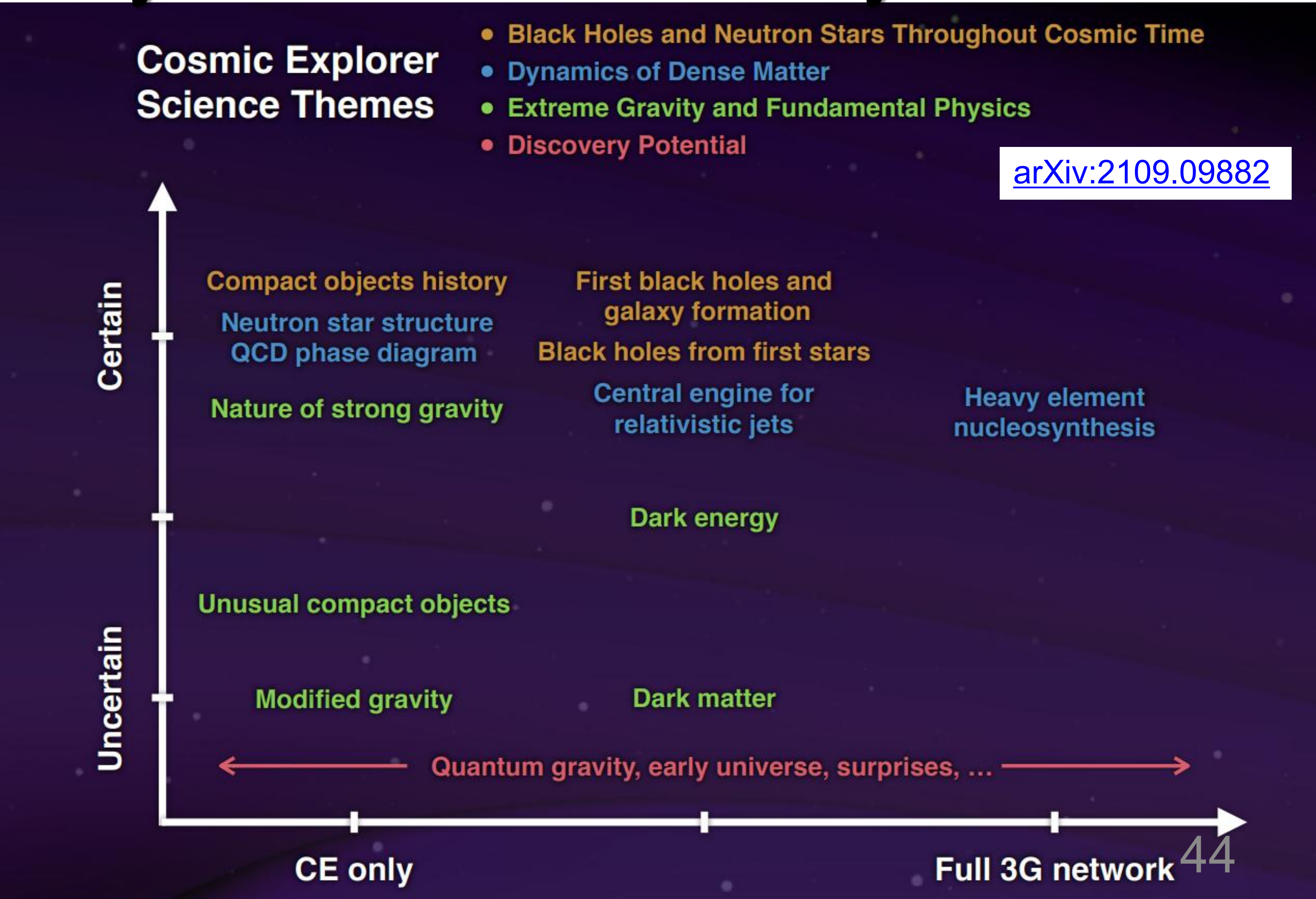
From M. Evans (GWADW2025)

Next Gen. detectors can observe compact binaries throughout cosmic history



https://gravitationalwaves.syracuse.edu/about/

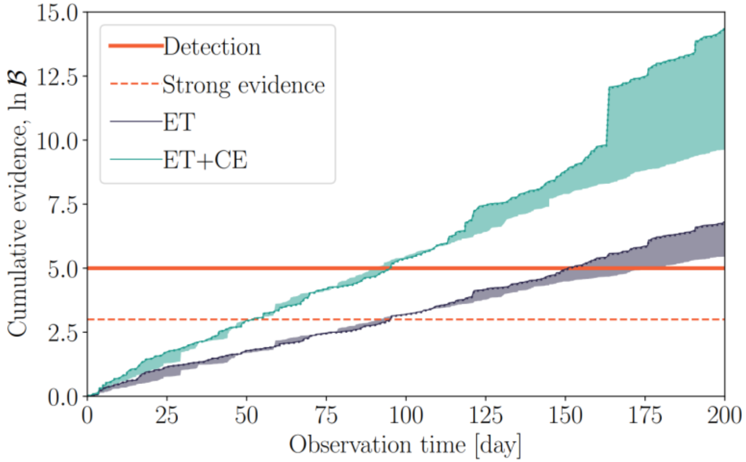
Key Science Enabled by Next Gen.



arXiv:2109.09882

Personal Picks

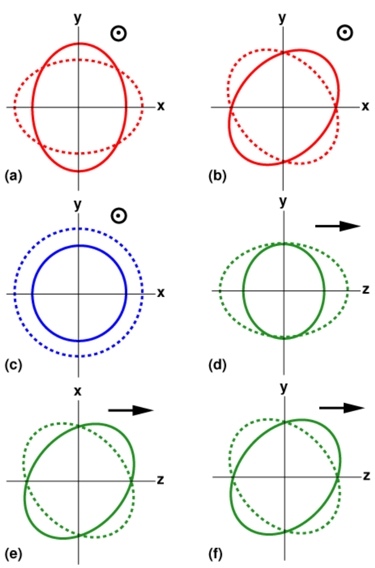
Displacement and Spin Memory



Permanent shift in the displacement and twist of the spacetime could be detected by ET and CE

Goncharov, Donnay, Harms,
[PRL 132, 241401 (2024)]

Polarization and Sky Localization

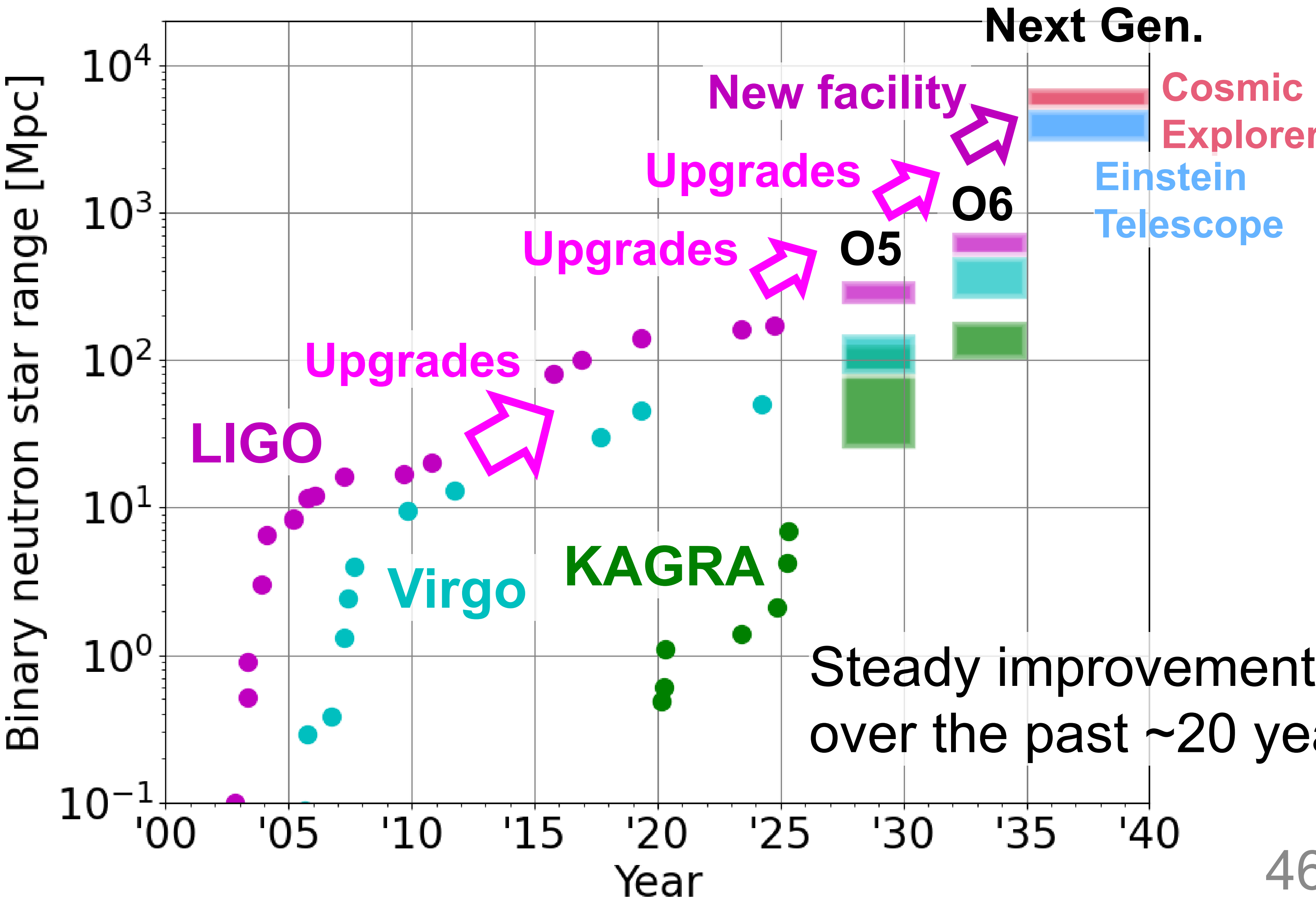


	Parameter	BNS (ET-D—ET-D)	BNS (ET-D—CE)	BNS (CE-CE)
	SNR	75.2	120	151
Model TS1	$\Delta \ln d_L$	0.0520	0.124	0.569
	$\Delta\Omega_s\,[\mathrm{deg}^2]$	0.346	0.643	3.51
	ΔA_{S1}	0.0797	0.178	0.913

Takeda+,
[PRD 100, 042001 (2019)]

More polarization can be resolved & better sky localization with ET and CE due to low frequency sensitivity and Earth rotation

Sensitivity Evolution of LVK



Steady improvements over the past ~20 years

Message: *Future is bright and loud!*

- More events, more multi-messenger events expected in future observing runs, with improved sensitivity and an expanded detector network
- Global efforts are underway to realize next generation detectors capable of observing gravitational waves throughout cosmic history