

Latest news from LISA

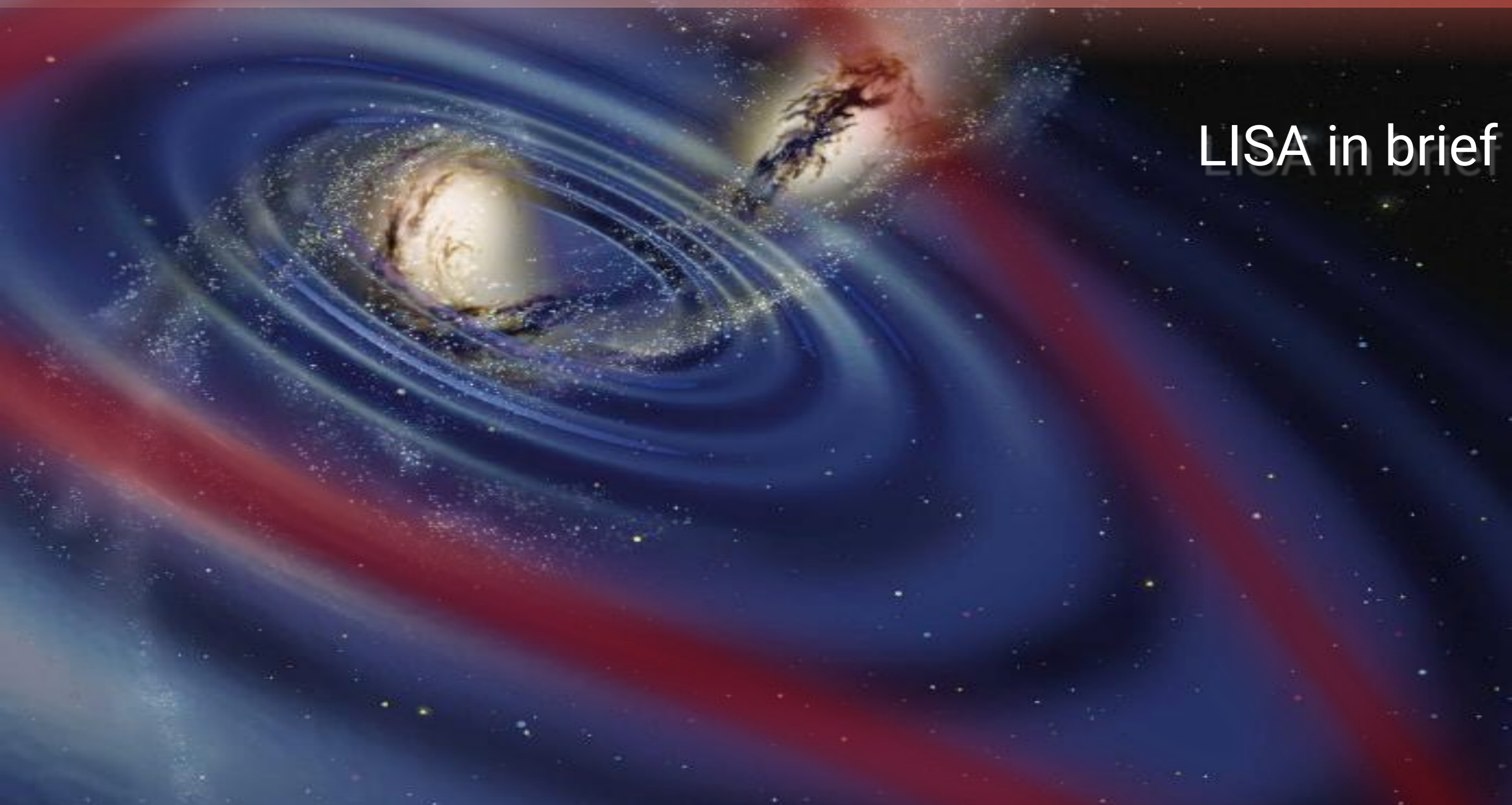
Report to the IN2P3
Scientific Council
03.07.2023

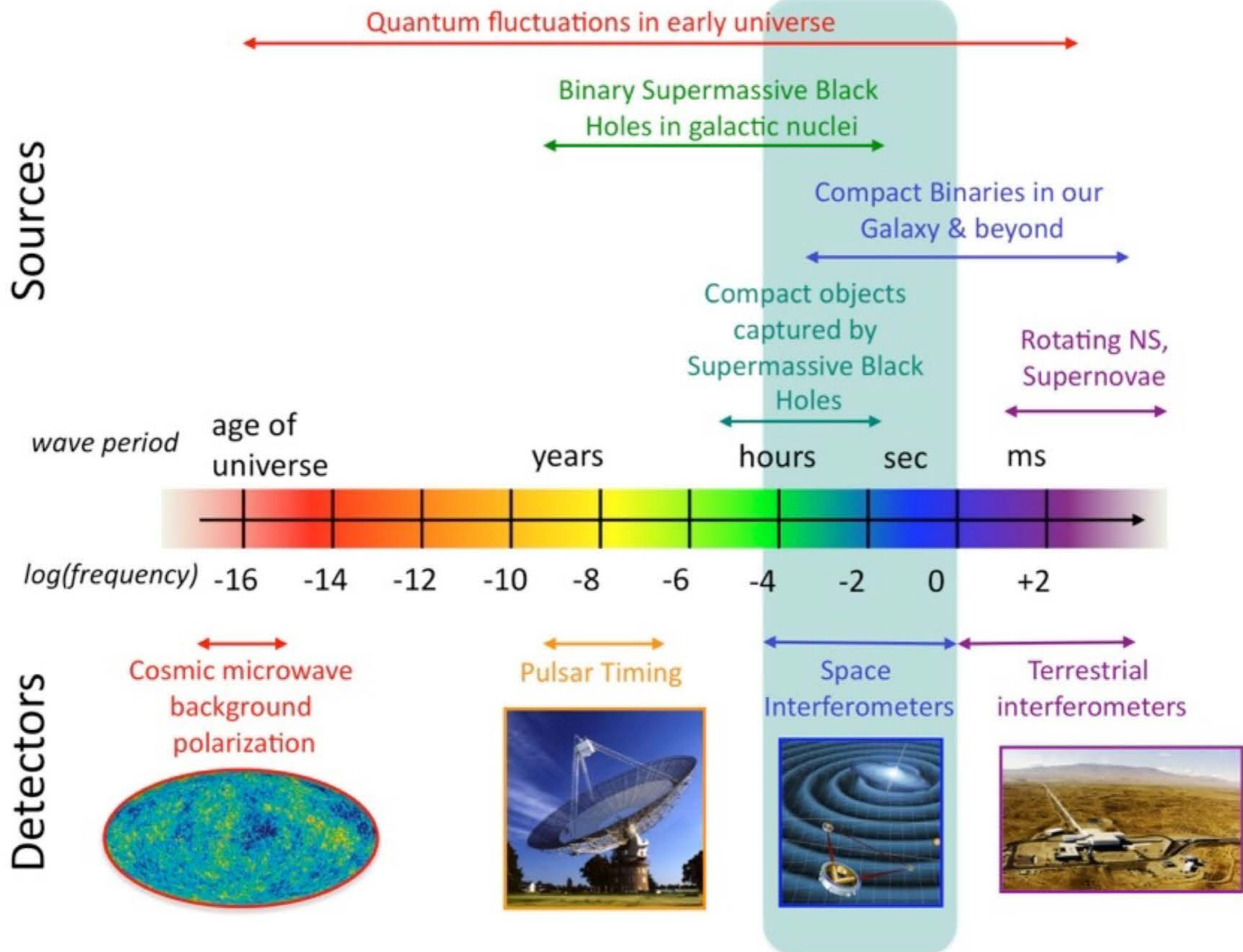
Hubert Halloin, on behalf of the
LISA@IN2P3 collaboration



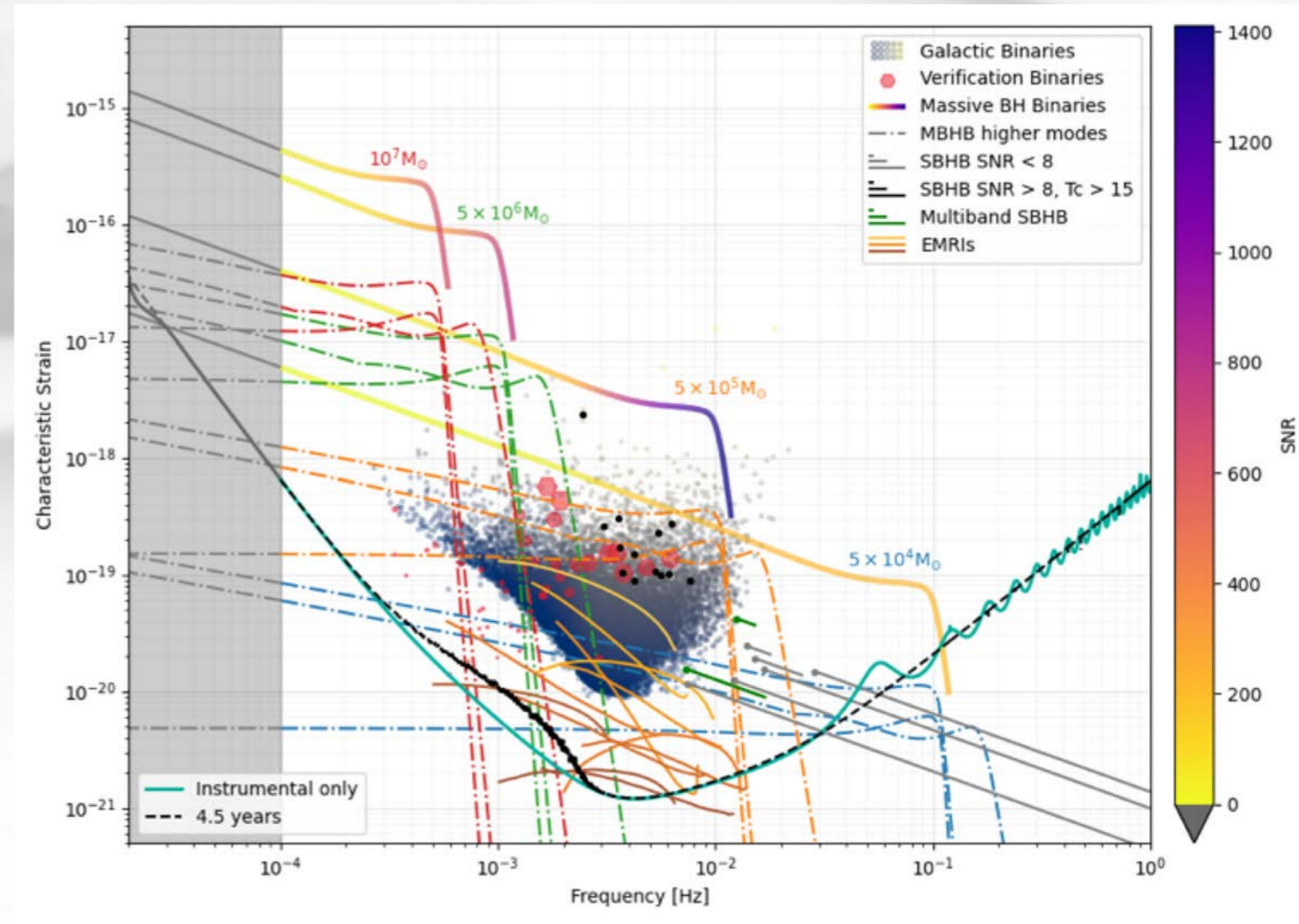
- 🚀 LISA In brief
- 🚀 Organisation & Contributions
- 🚀 Achievements & Prospects
- 🚀 Conclusion

LISA in brief

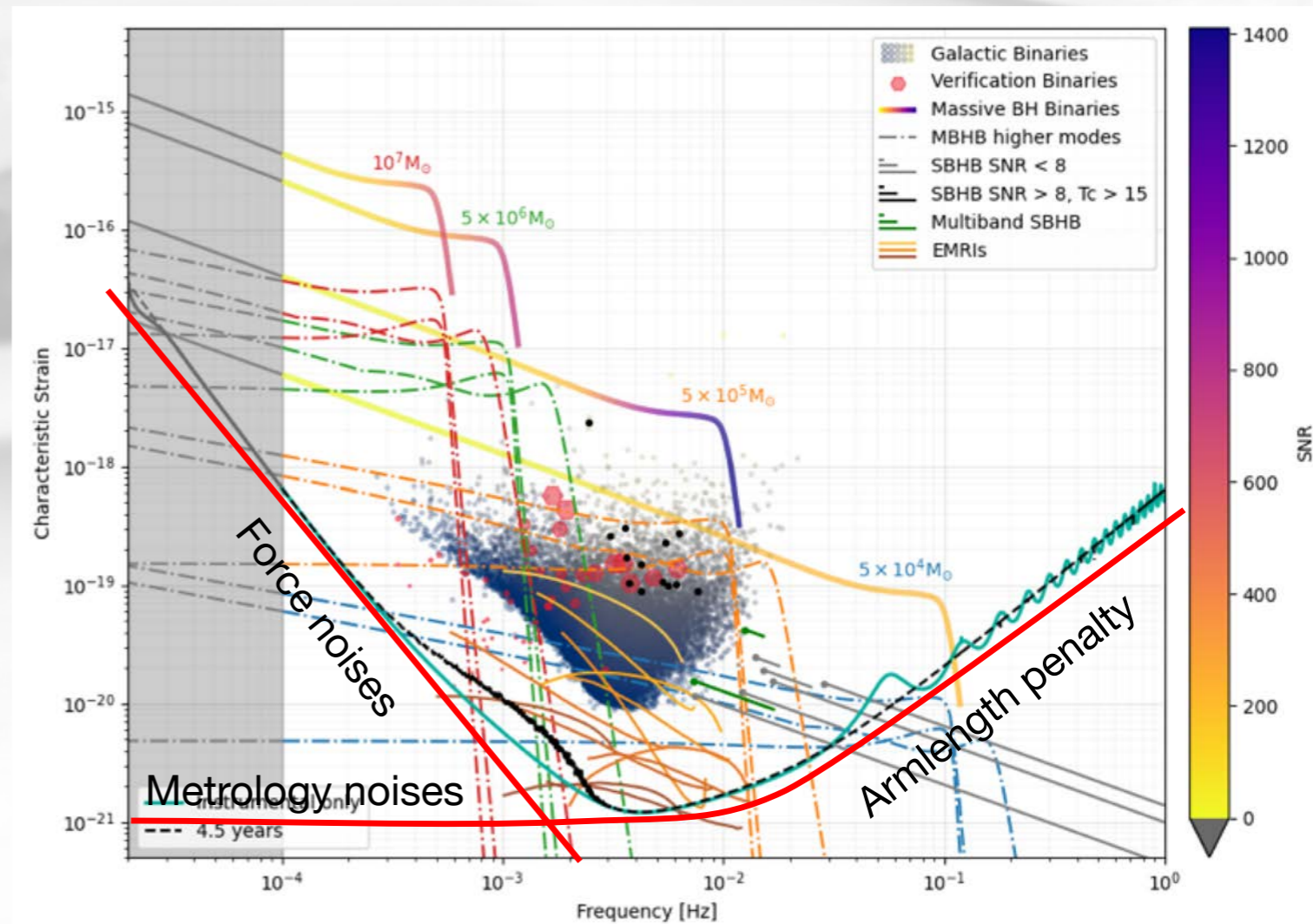




-  LISA will observe GWs from 0.1 mHz to 1 Hz
-  Main GW sources in the LISA bandwidth :



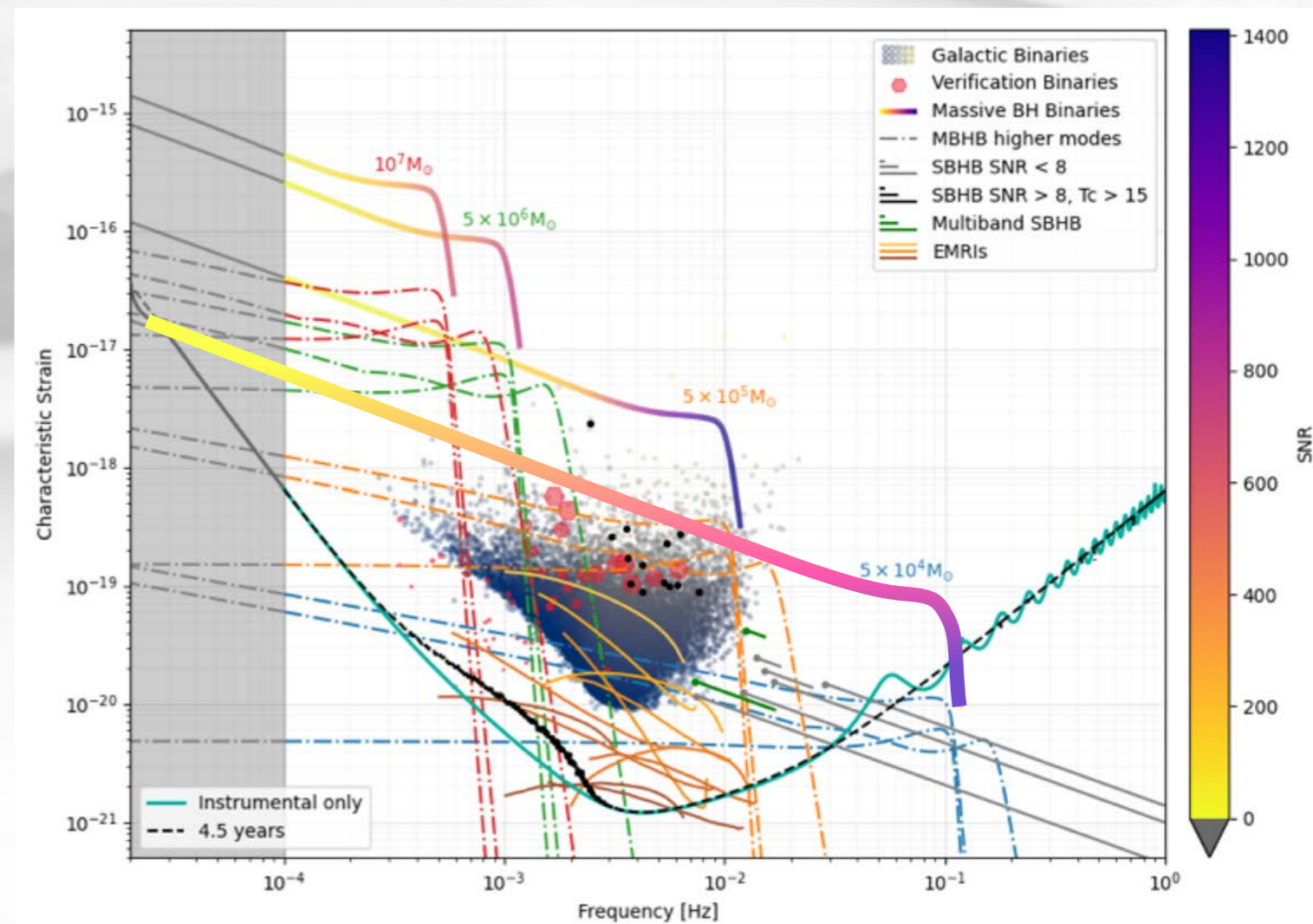
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- LISA will observe GWs from 0.1 mHz to 1 Hz
- Main GW sources in the LISA bandwidth :

Super massive black holes binaries ($10^4 - 10^7 M_{\text{sun}}$) – MBHB ~ few to few hundreds / year

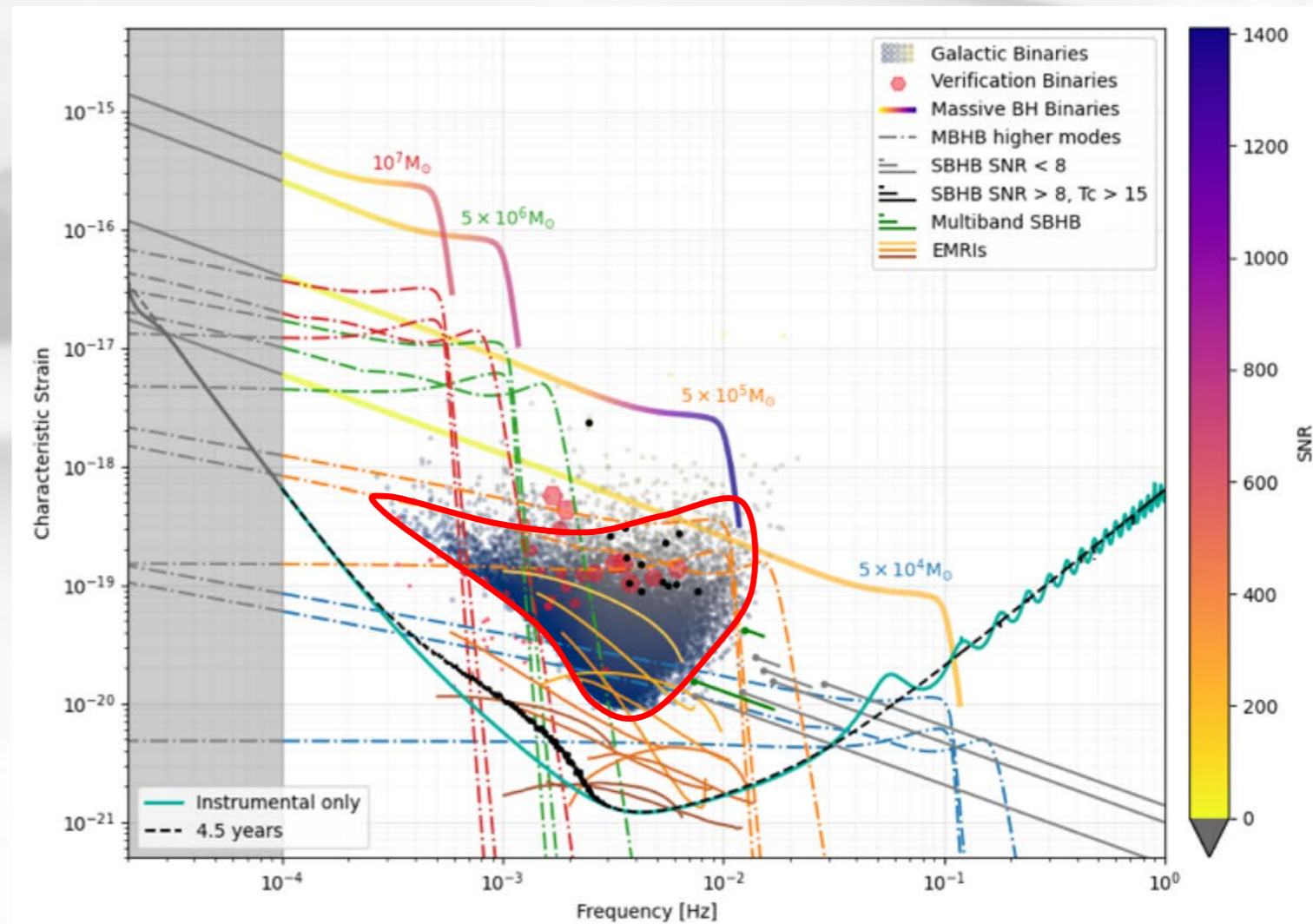
- Up to $z \sim 20$ → origin and evolution
- Post merger ringdown to test GR
- Cosmology with standard sirens



- LISA will observe GWs from 0.1 mHz to 1 Hz
- Main GW sources in the LISA bandwidth :

Galactic white dwarf binaries (~ 10 000 resolved) – GB

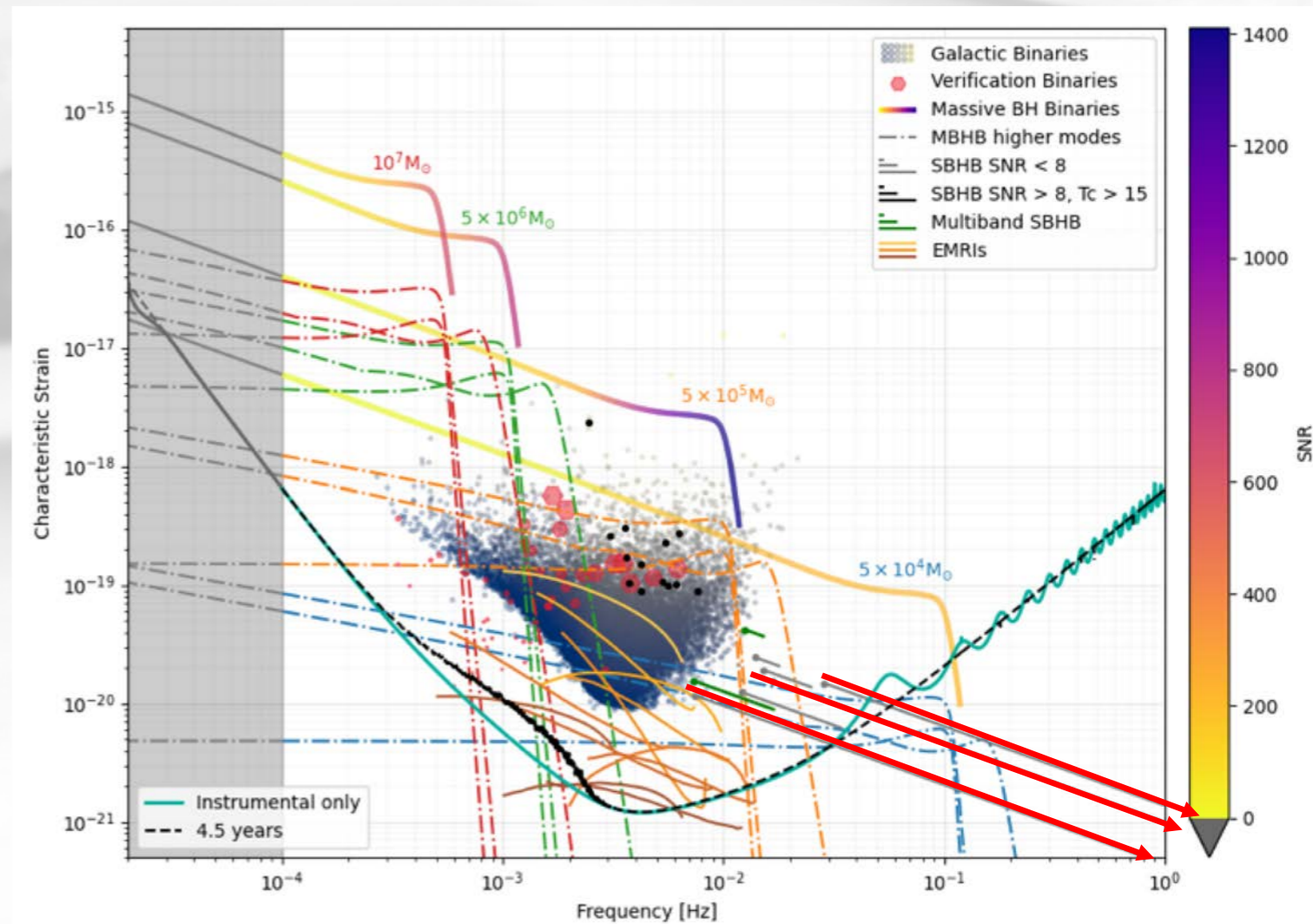
- Binary populations, evolution, merger rate
- Milky way mass distribution



- LISA will observe GWs from 0.1 mHz to 1 Hz
- Main GW sources in the LISA bandwidth :

Stellar mass black holes binaries – SBBH ~ a few and a couple multibands

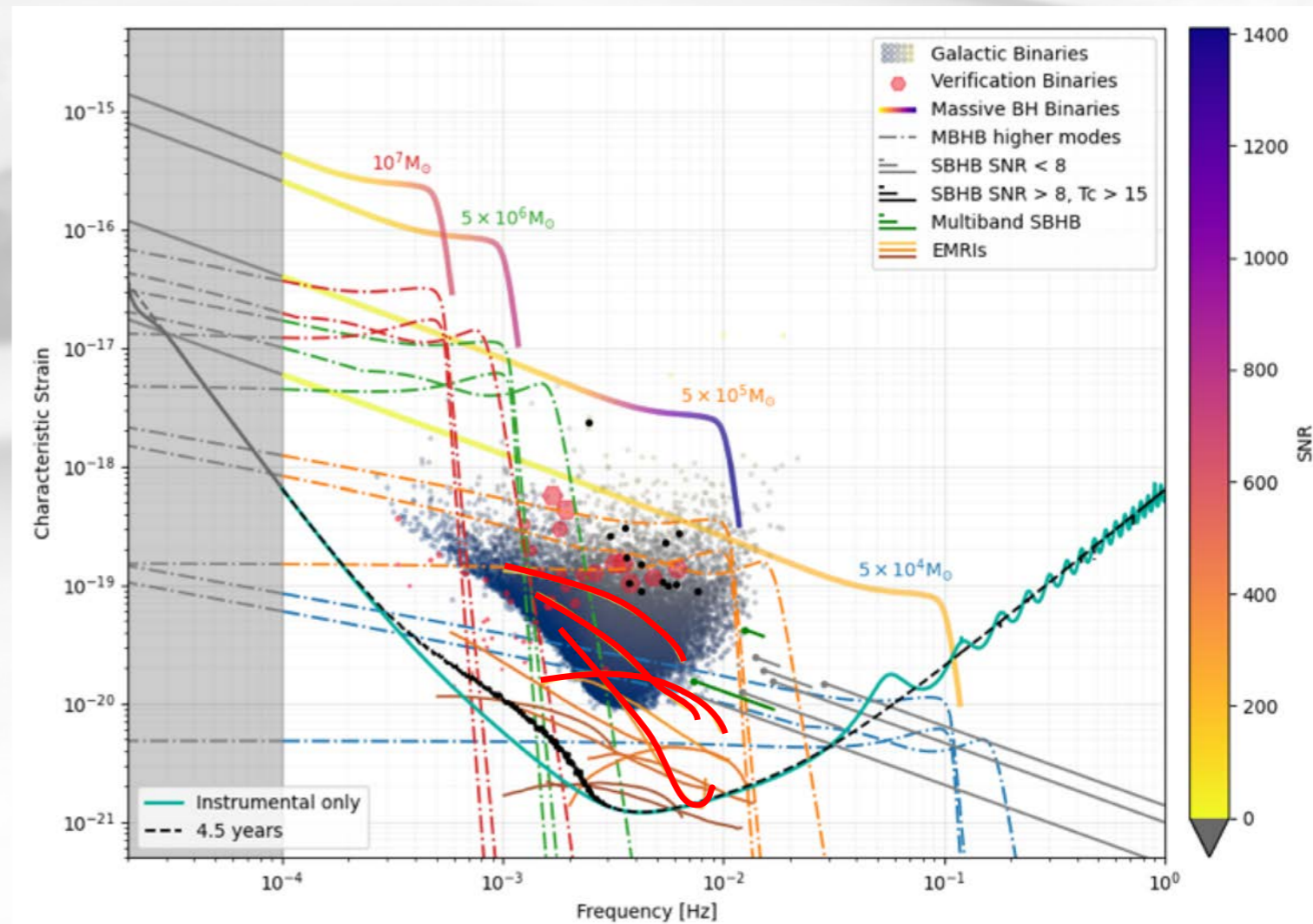
- Inspiral phase of LVK like events → formation channel and environmental effects, EM counterpart



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Extrem Mass Ratio Inspirals (EMRI) ~ 1 to 1000 / year

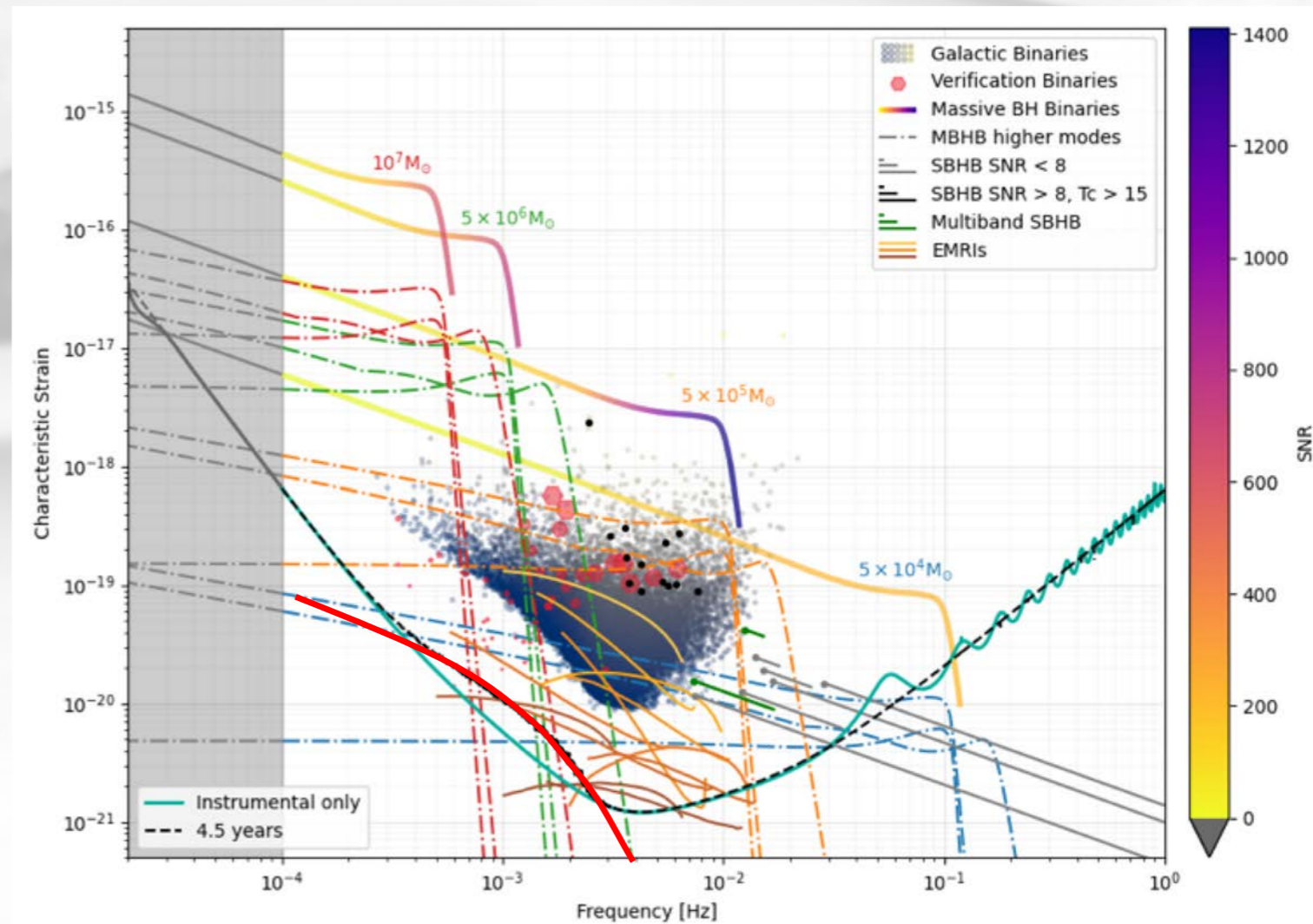
- Origin and local environment of MBH
- GR in the strong field regime








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- Main GW sources in the LISA bandwidth :



GW stochastic backgrounds (unresolved sources of all types, cosmological origin)

- Population studies
- High energy physics at the TeV scale

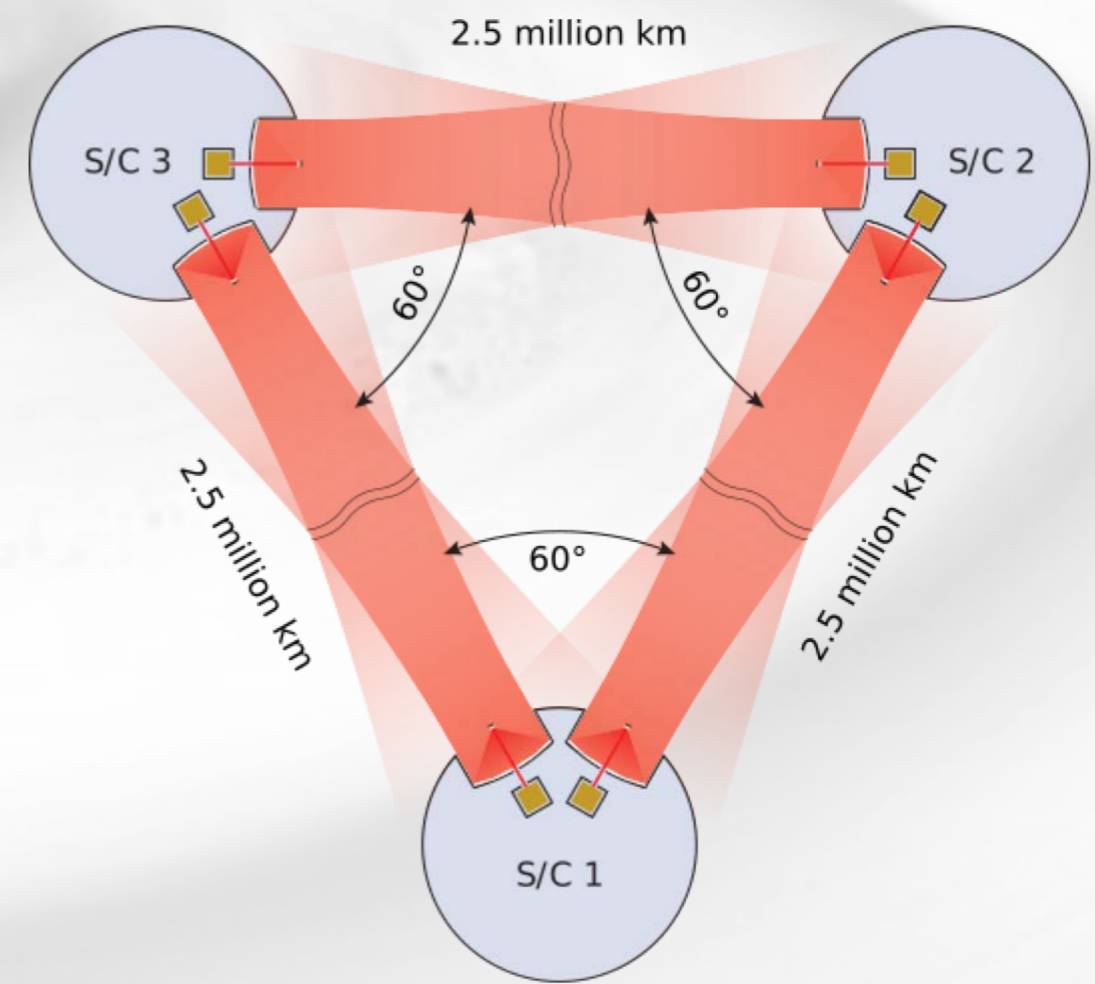
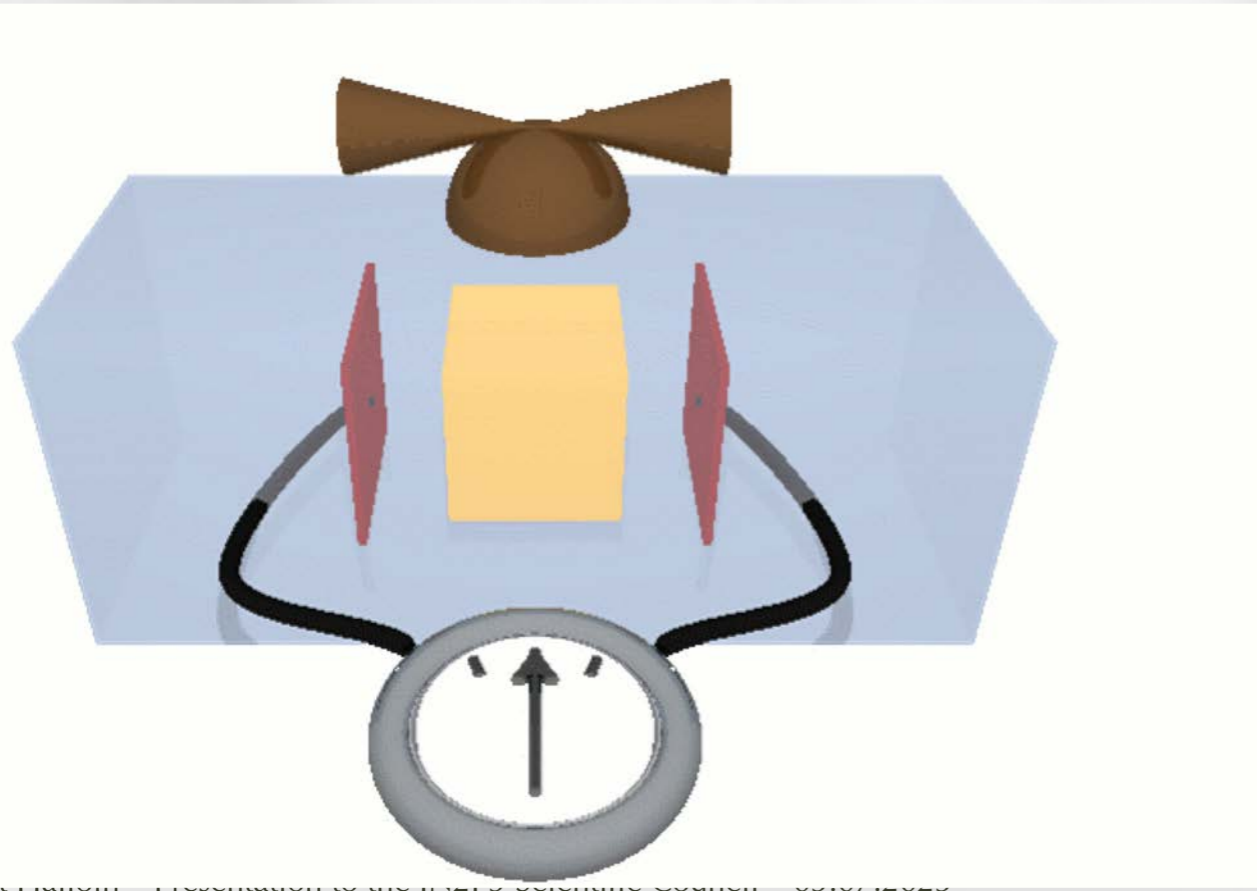
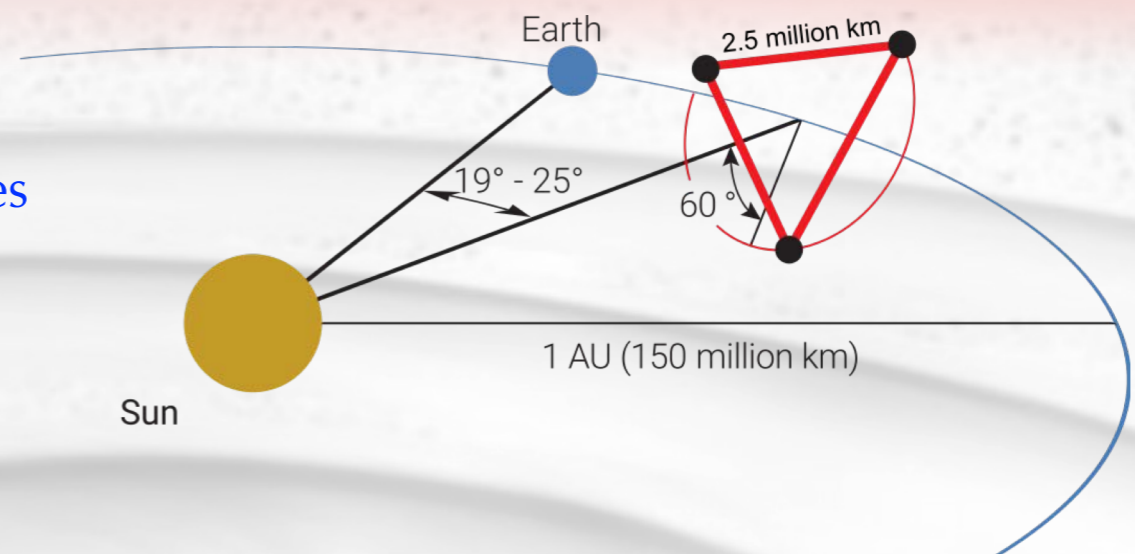


LISA mission profile

-  Giant Space interferometer
 -  2.5 Mkm armlength
 -  Length measurement between 'free-floating' test masses
 -  Required performance between 0.1 mHz and 1 Hz :
 -  Inertial test masses




$$\approx 3 \times 10^{-15} \cdot \frac{0.2 \text{ mHz}}{f} \text{ g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$$
 -  Demonstrated with LISA Pathfinder
 -  Metrology noise

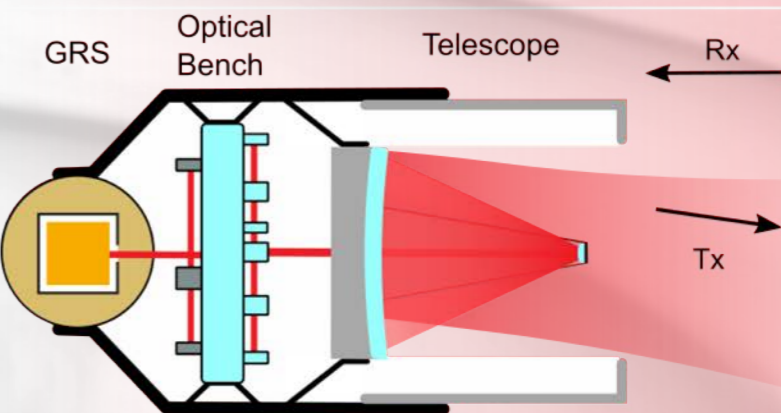
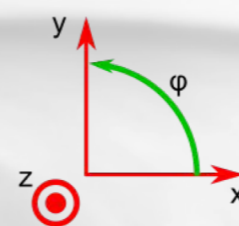
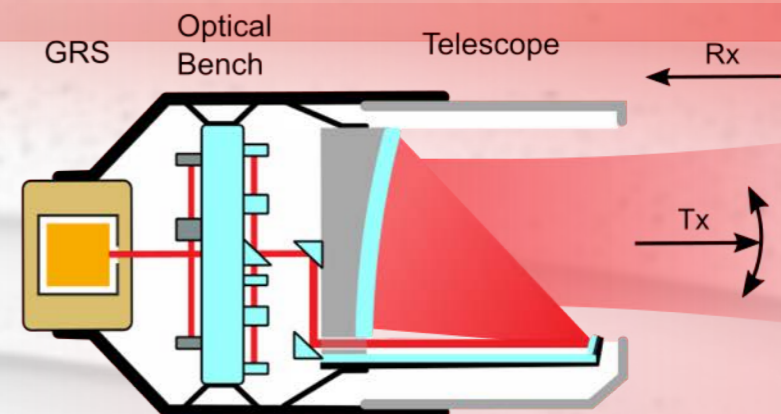
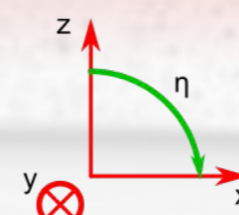
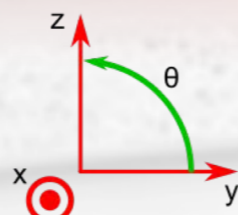
$$\approx 10 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$$












Instrument units

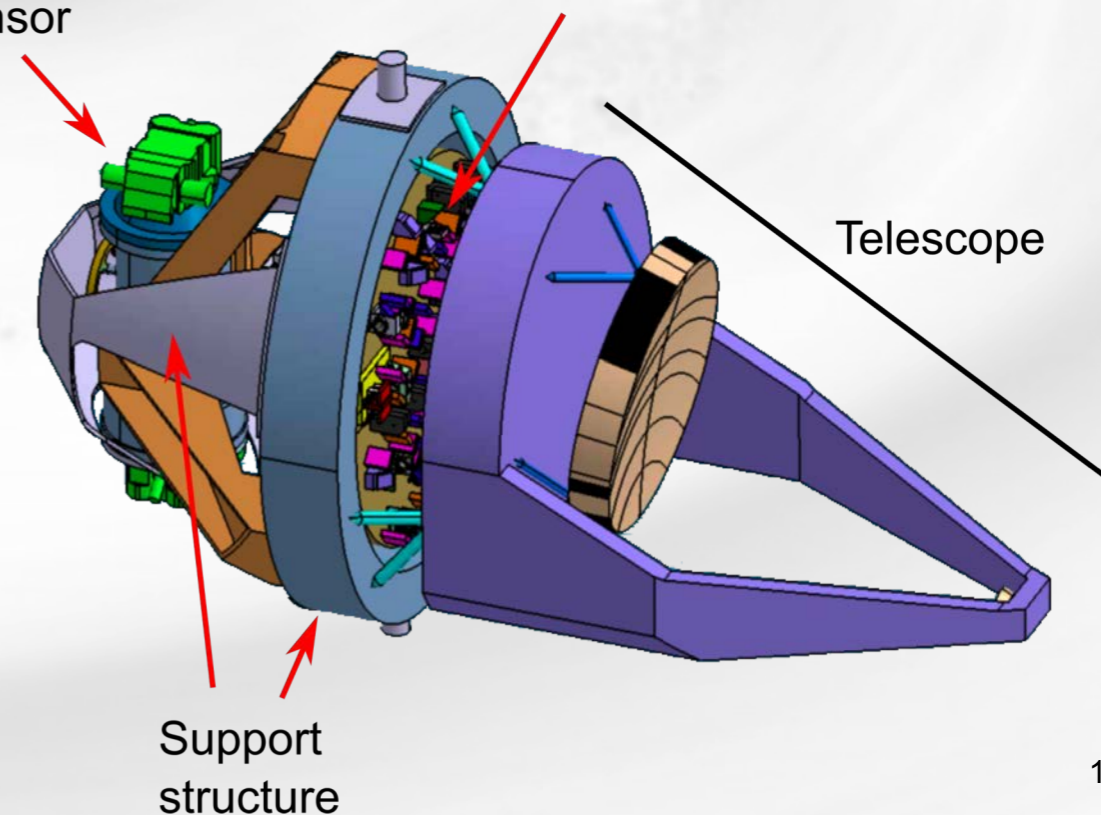
-  Telescope [USA]
-  Optical Bench [UK]
-  GRS [IT]
-  Movable structure [ESA]
-  Phasemeter [DE]
-  Laser [USA]
-  Diagnostics [ESP]

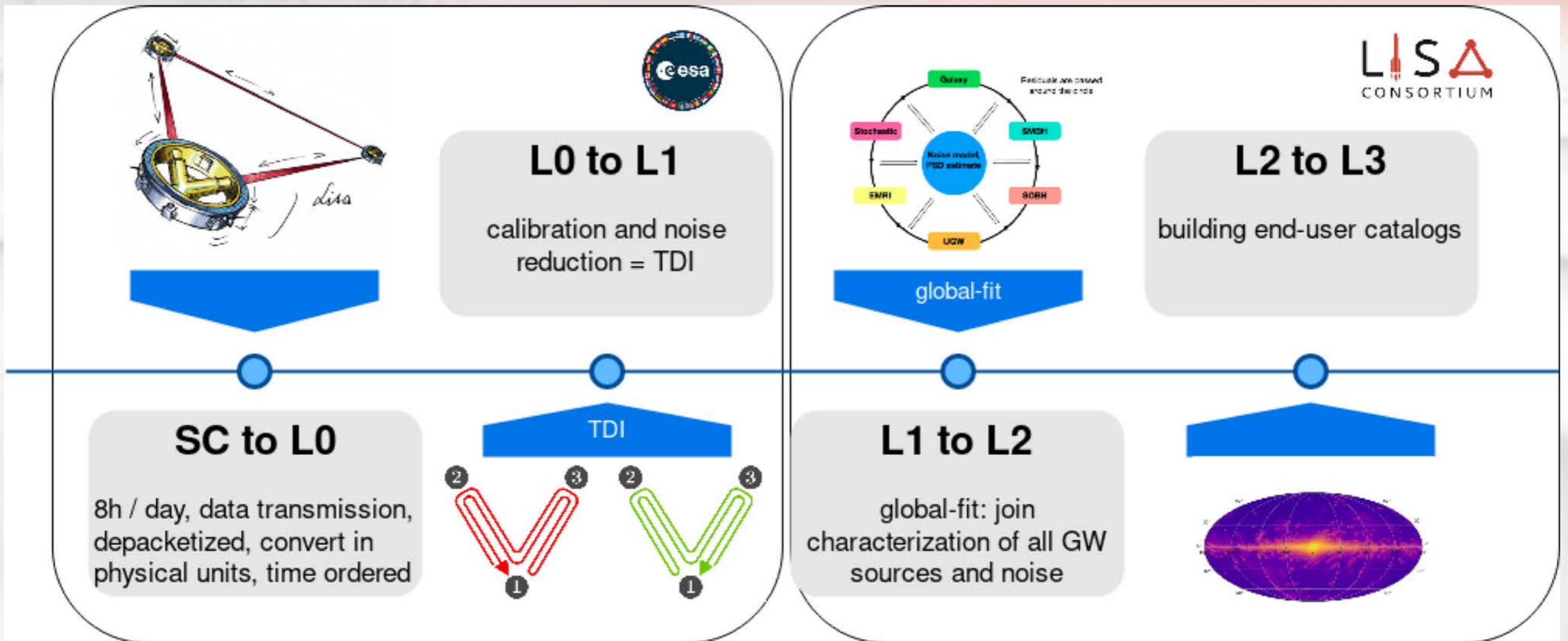


Two levels of integration and tests

-  **IDS** (Interferometric Detection System)
 -  'Core' of the metrology system
 -  Optical Bench + phasemeter + laser
Tested at EM + FM1 levels
-  **MOSA** (Movable SubAssembly)
 -  Integrated optical system
 -  Telescope + Optical Bench + GRS + Structure
 -  Tested at QM + FM models

Gravitational Reference Sensor





- 🚀 SC → L0 → L1
- 🚀 Mission Operation Center + Science Operation Center
- 🚀 Under ESA responsibility
- 🚀 L1 → L2 → L3
- 🚀 Under responsibility of the Distributed

- 🚀 Data Processing Center (DDPC)
- 🚀 LISA consortium through national agencies
- 🚀 Public data release by ESA
- 🚀 Alerts, catalogs

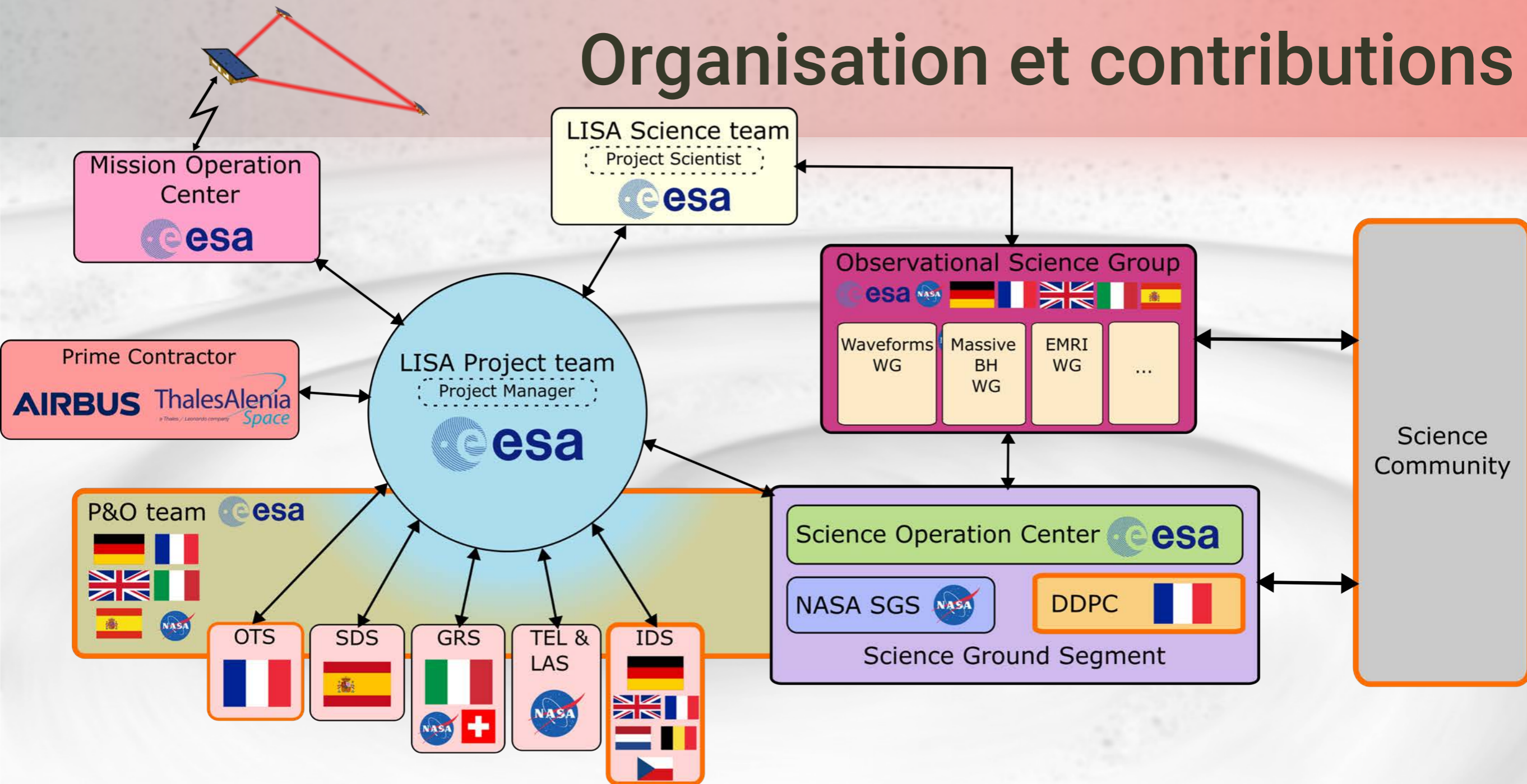
Main LISA development milestones

Event	From	To	Comment
Phase 0 (Concept study)	Jul 2017	Nov 2017	Completed
Mission Definition review (MDR)	27 Nov 2017		Successful
Phase A (Feasibility study)	June 2018	Oct 2020	Completed
Mission Consolidation review (MCR)	22 Oct. 2019		Successful
Extended Phase A	Oct 2020	Dec 2021	Completed
Mission Formulation review (MFR)	End 2021		Successful
<i>Phase B1 (Preliminary Definition with concurrent Prime Contractors)</i>	<i>Jan 2022</i>	<i>Dec 2023</i>	<i>On-going</i>
Mission adoption review (MAR)	Nov. 2023		
Mission adoption (by ESA SPC)	Janv. 2024		
Phase B2 (Preliminary Definition with a single Prime Contractor)	Q1 2024	April 2027	
Mission Preliminary Design review	April 2027		
Phase C (Detailed Definition)	Q3 2027	Q4 2030	
Mission Critical Design review (CDR)	Jan. 2031		
Phase D (production and Verification)	Q1 2031	2034/2035	
Flight Acceptance Review (FAR) and Launch	2034/2035		
Transfer & commissioning	1.5/0.5 years		
Operations	4.5 years		7.5 years of science mission
Extended mission	Up to 3 more years		

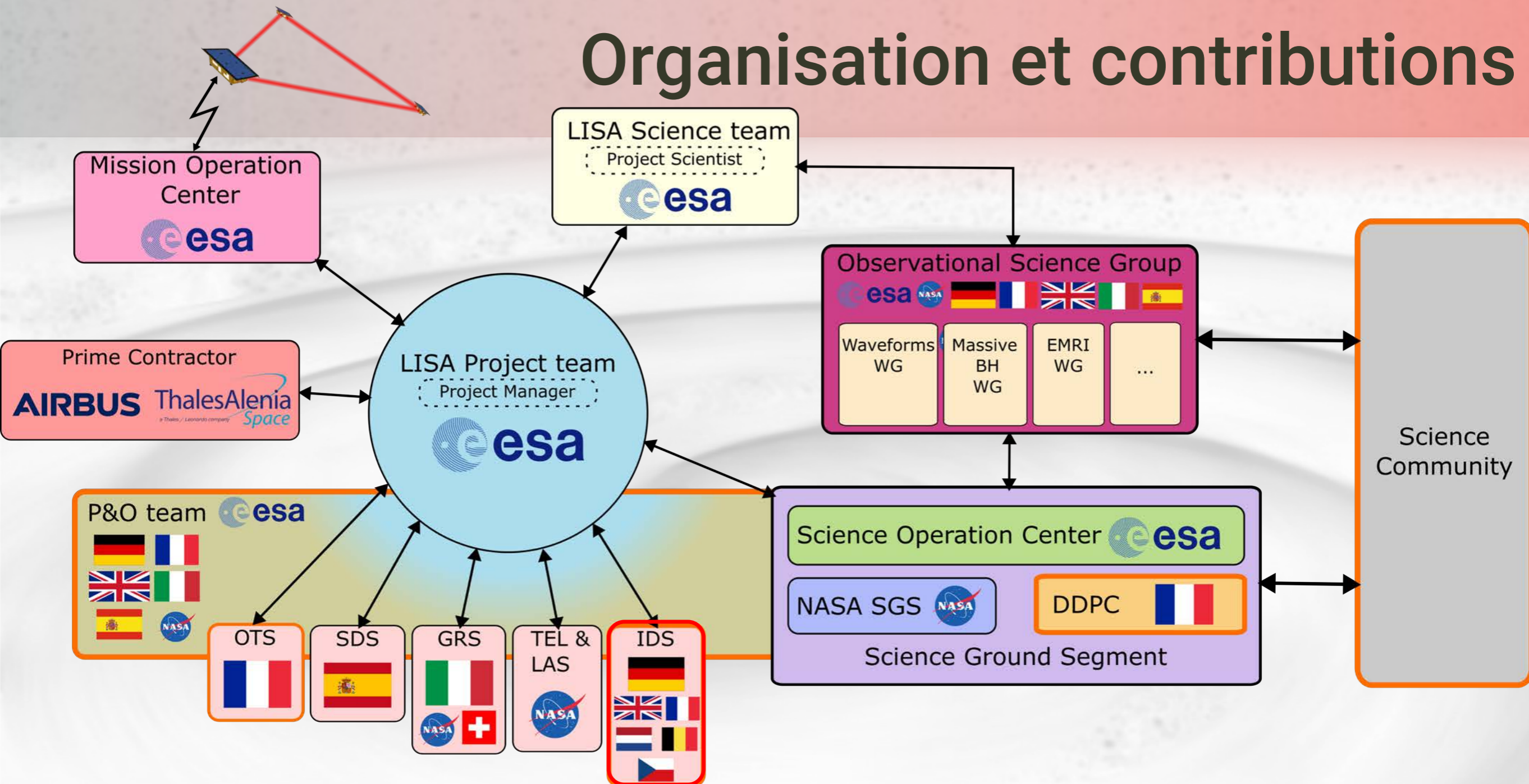
Organisation & Contributions



Organisation et contributions



Organisation et contributions



IDS (Interferometric Detection System)

🚀 French contribution : Tests infrastructures and benches

🚀 Tests campaigns on EM and FM1

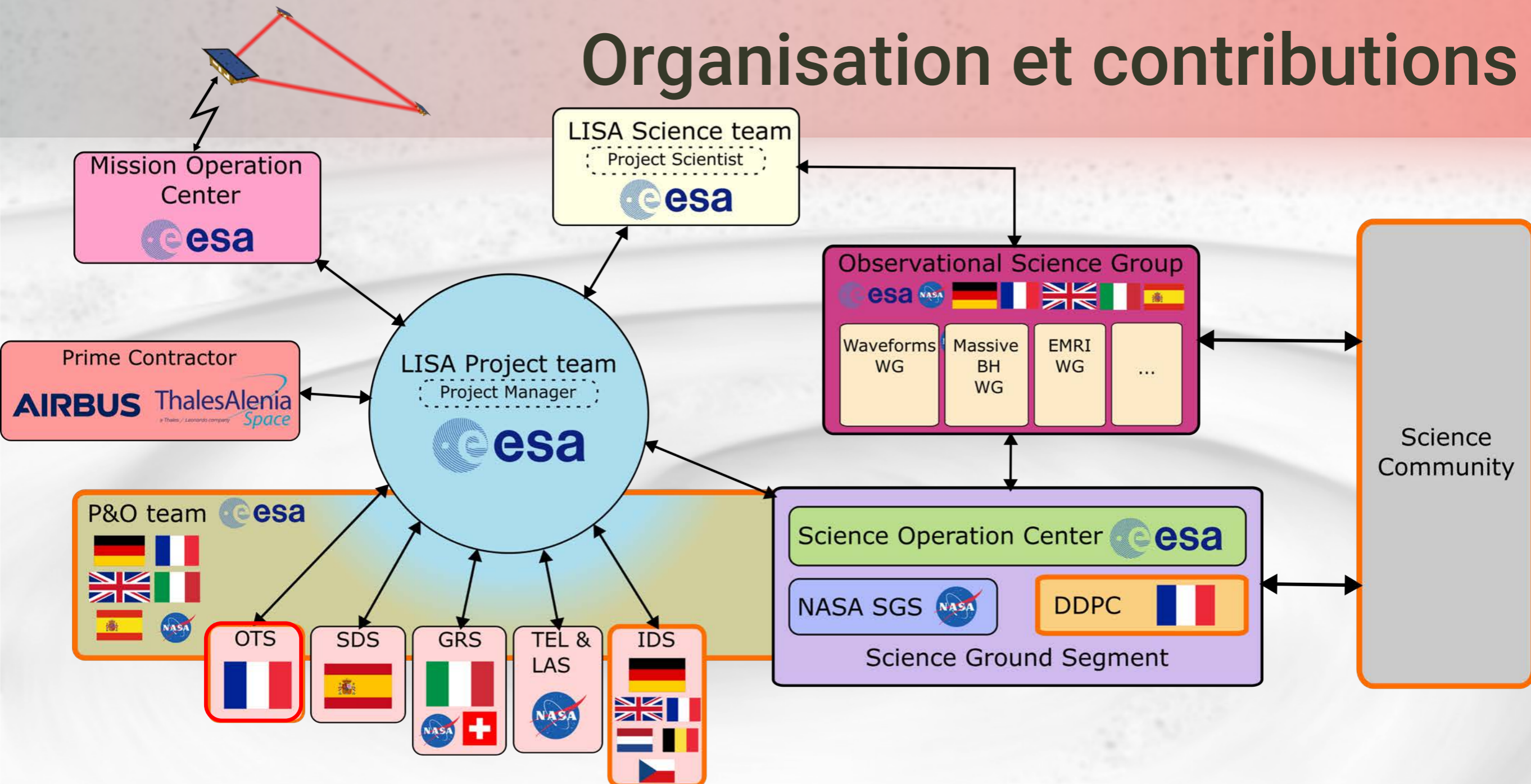
🚀 @IN2P3 :

🚀 Contributions to tests and benches specifications [APC, L2IT, LMA]

🚀 Delivery of the Beams Simulator bench [APC, LPCCaen, CPPM, LMA]

🚀 Delivery of the GSE phasemeter [APC]

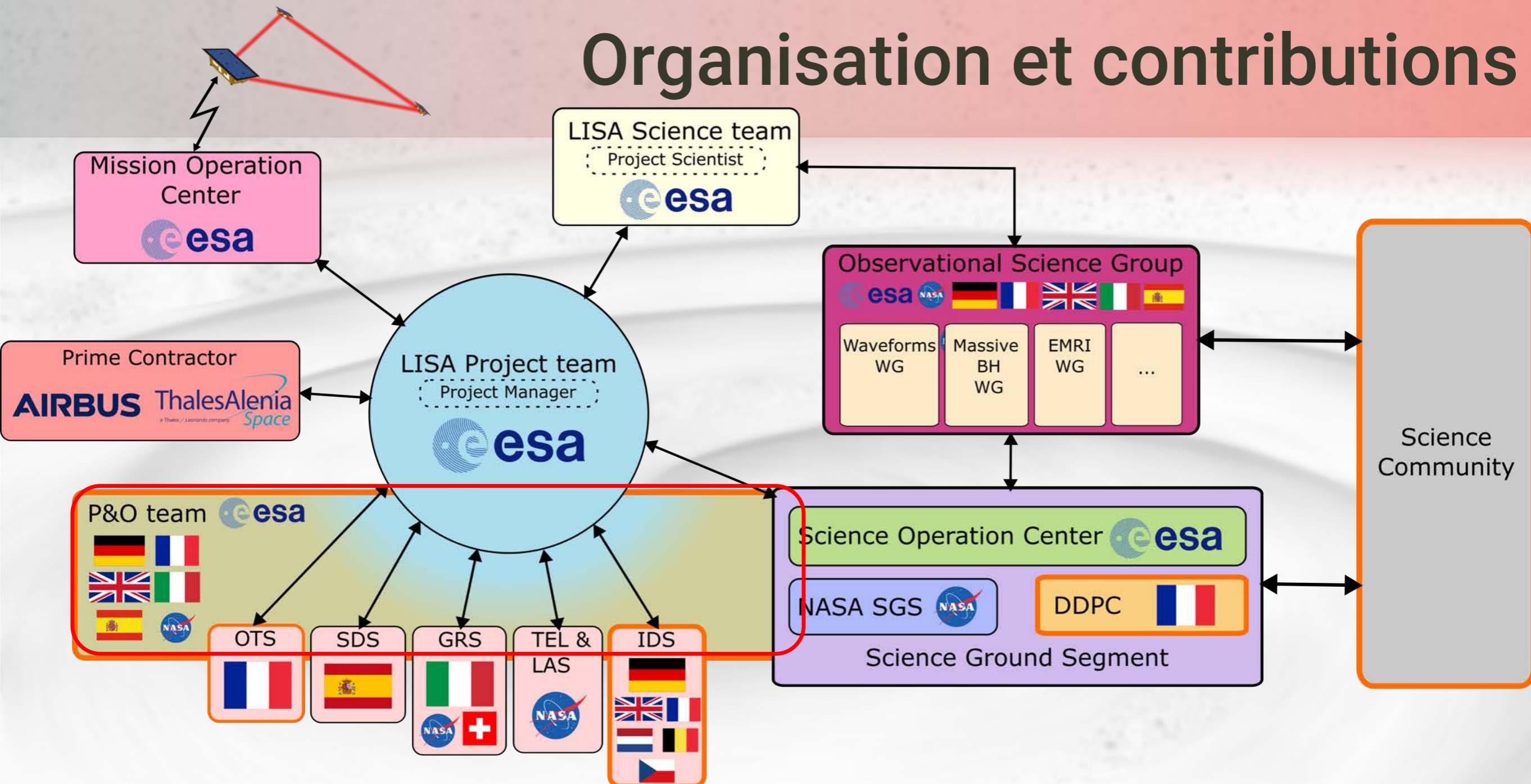
Organisation et contributions



OTS (Optical Tests System)

- 🚀 **French contribution : Complex OGSEs for testing the MOSA**
- 🚀 Tests campaigns on QM, FMs and Spares in Prime's premises
- 🚀 @IN2P3 :
- 🚀 Contributions to tests and benches specifications [APC, L2IT]

Organisation et contributions



P&O (Performance and Operations)

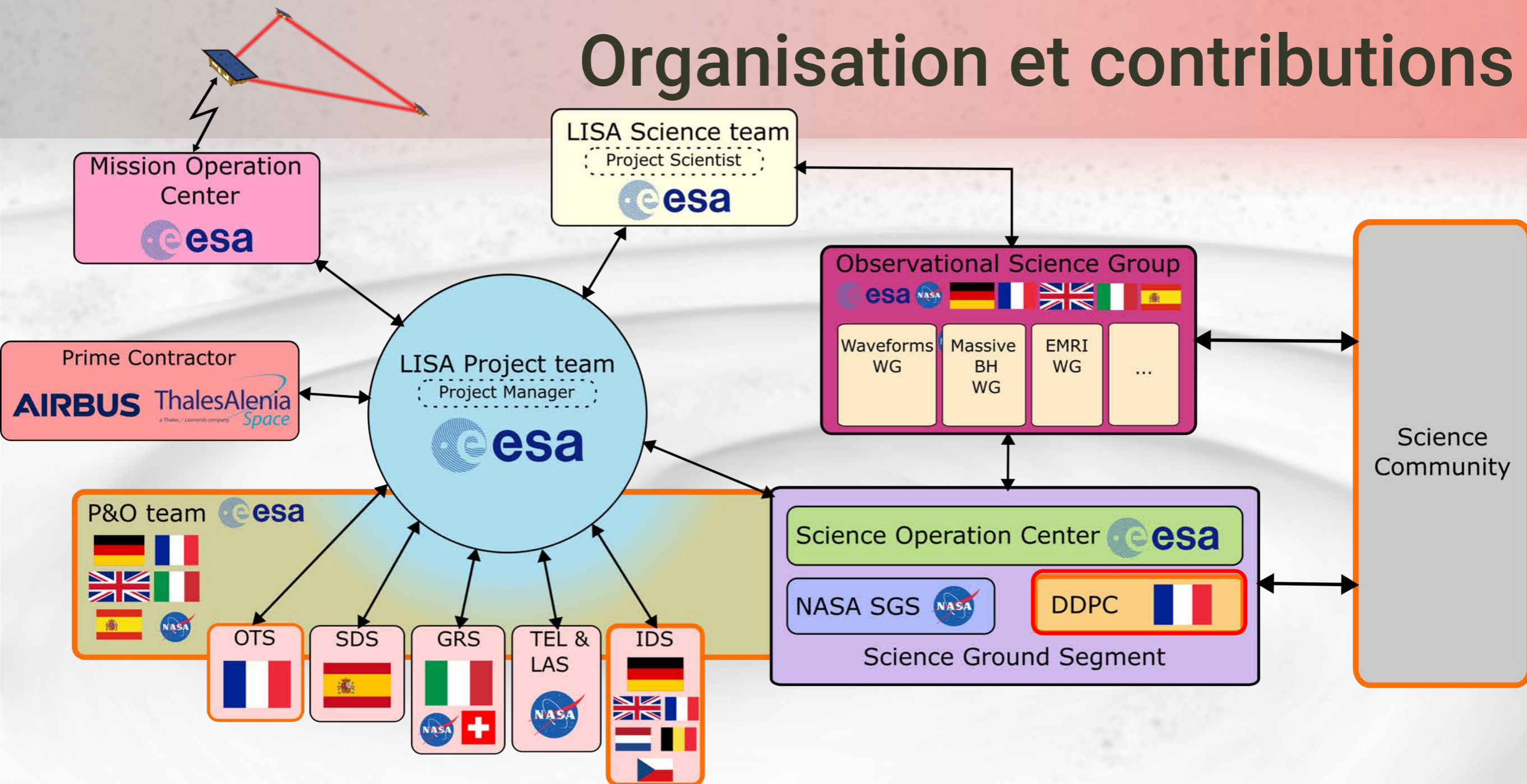
Role

- Support ESA with the development of the performance model of LISA
- Participate to the definition of in-flight commissioning plans, early science phase characterization experiments.

@IN2P3 :

- Constellation performance model, Impact of TDI algorithm, Figures of Merit, ... [APC, L2IT, LPCCaen]
- Operational concept definition, in-flight commissioning and calibration, [APC, L2IT, LPCCaen, ...]

Organisation et contributions



🚀 DDPC (Distributed Data Processing Center)

🚀 Produce L3 (catalogs) data from L1

🚀 @IN2P3 :






- 🚀 Global fit (L2 to L3) [APC, L2IT, LPCCaen]
- 🚀 Connections with external data [L2IT]

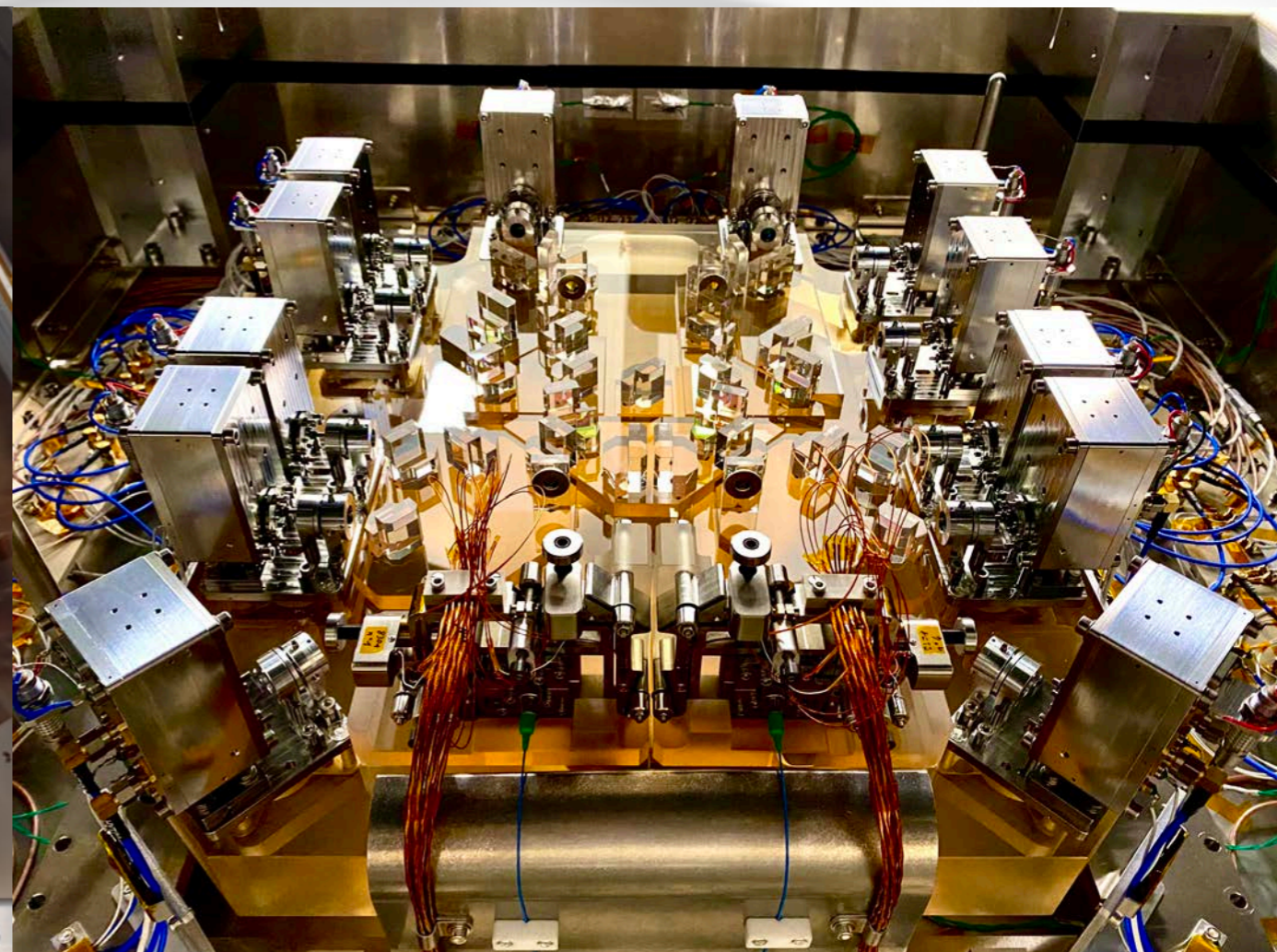
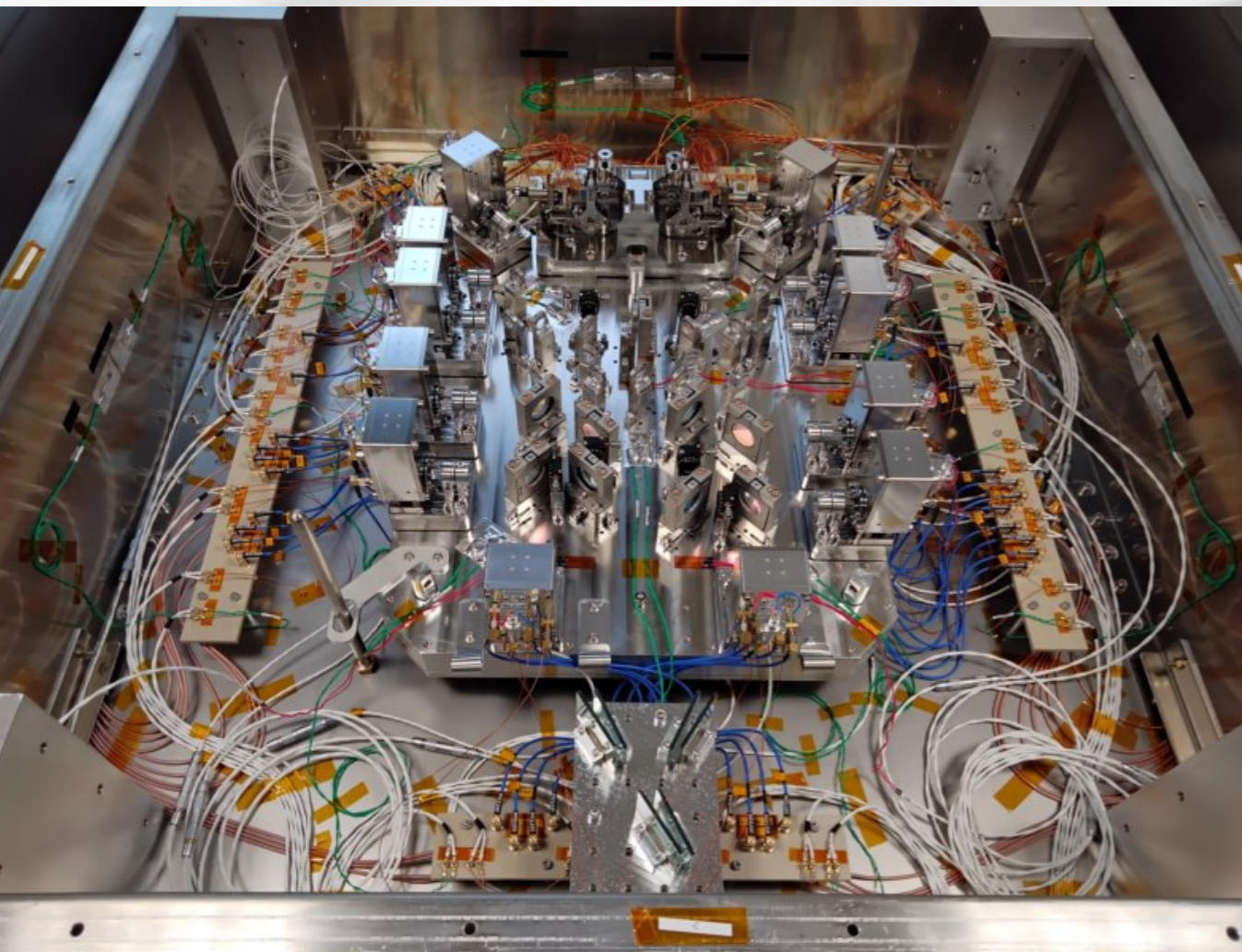
- 🚀 Low Latency Pipeline [LPCCaen]
- 🚀 Fast Waveforms [L2IT]
- 🚀 L3 Production [APC, L2IT]
- 🚀 Simulated data generation [APC]
- 🚀 End-to-end validation [APC, LPCCaen]
- 🚀 System Coordination [APC]
- 🚀 Main DCC infrastructure [CCIN2P3 ou CNES]

Achievements and prospects



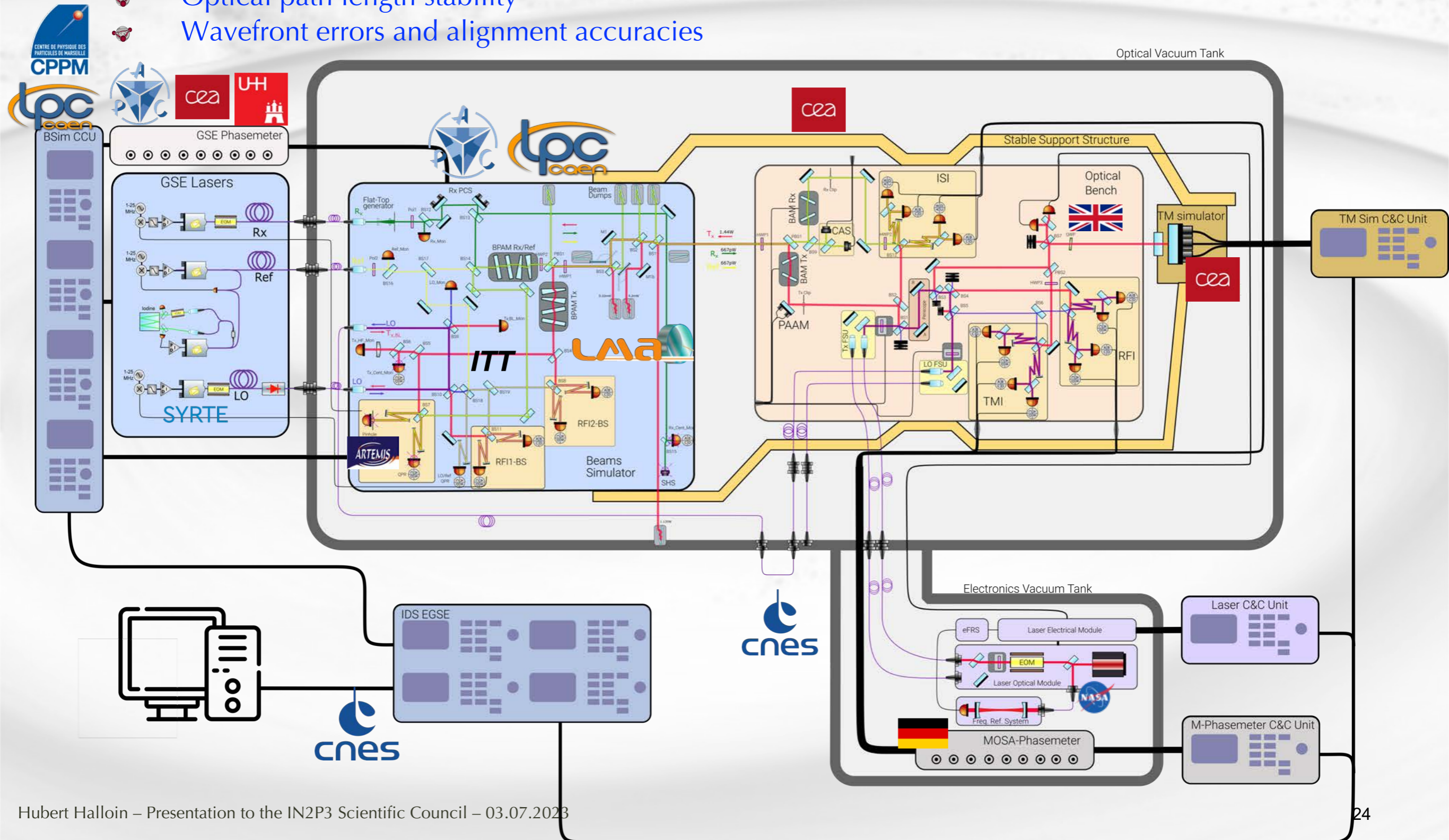
MIFO & ZIFO prototypes

-  Invar and Zerodur interferometric benches for evaluating the achievable metrology performance in representative conditions on ground
 -  Return of experience for developing the IDS and OTS GSEs
-  MIFO tests completed in 2022 at the APC
-  ZIFO tests on going at the LAM (until sept. 2023)
 -  Further 'ad-hoc' experiments at the APC afterwards



Main objective : validate the metrological concept of LISA

- Critical functionalities
- Optical path length stability
- Wavefront errors and alignment accuracies



Since 2018, LISA Data Challenges have been organized and fulfilled to :

- Foster R&D on this challenging signal dominated analysis
- Support phase A and B ESA reviews on that topic
- Get preliminary cost estimate and DDPC design drivers

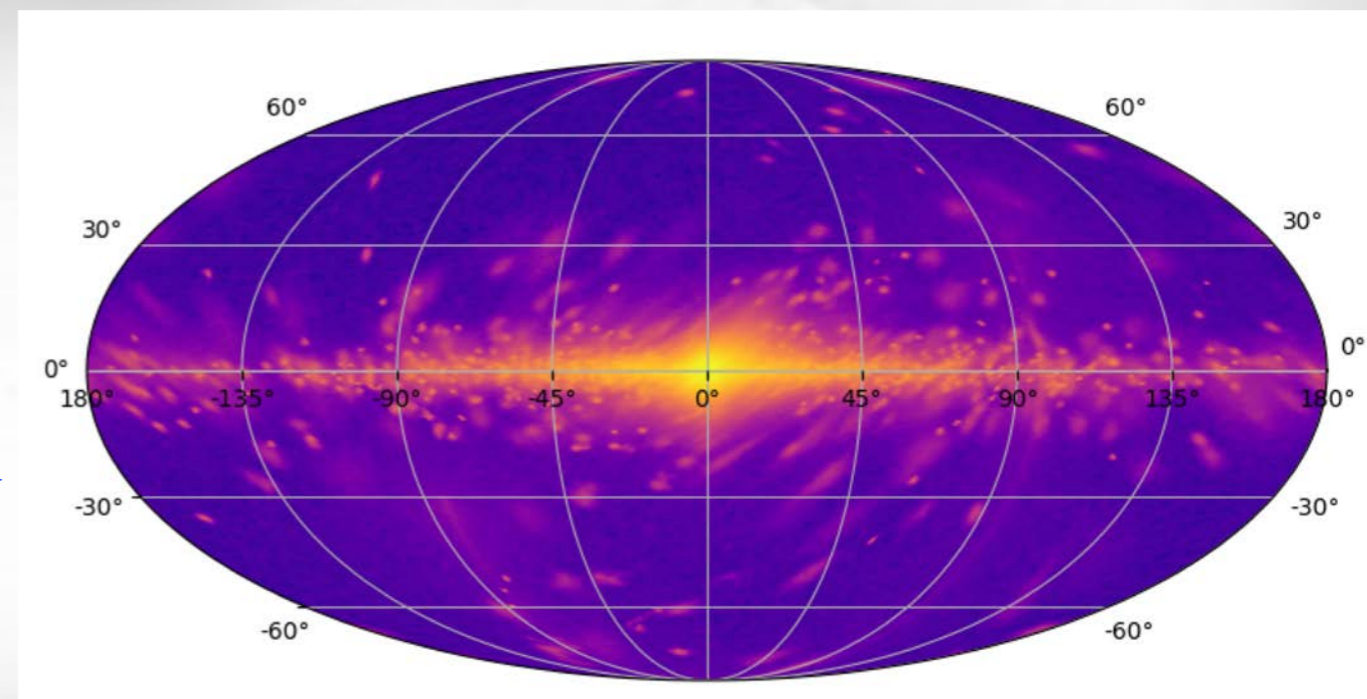
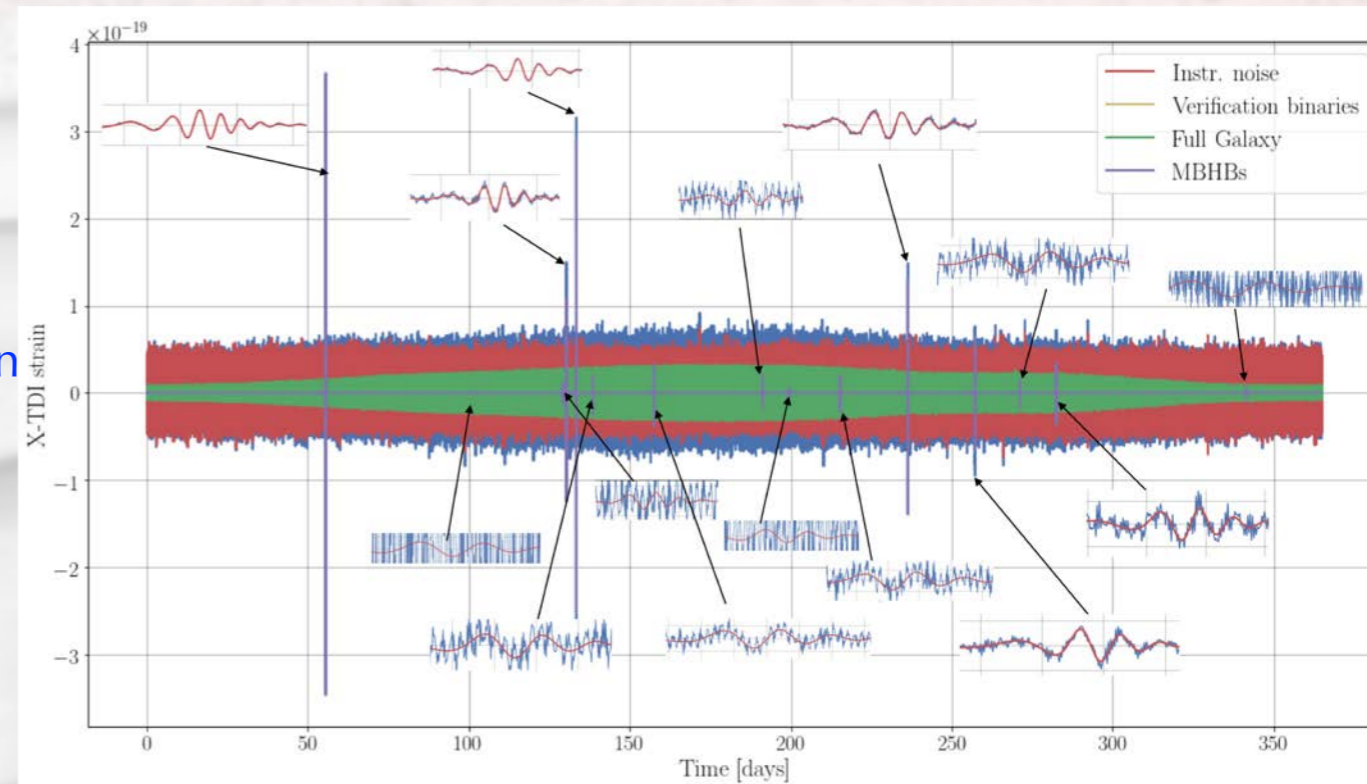
Challenges

- LDC 1a Radler
 - Various DA approaches for all GW source types
- LDC 2a Sangria
 - 2/3 global-fit prototypes for first enchilada (GB+MBHB) challenge including one developed by APC+L2IT
- LDC 2b Spritz
 - Dealing with gaps and glitches

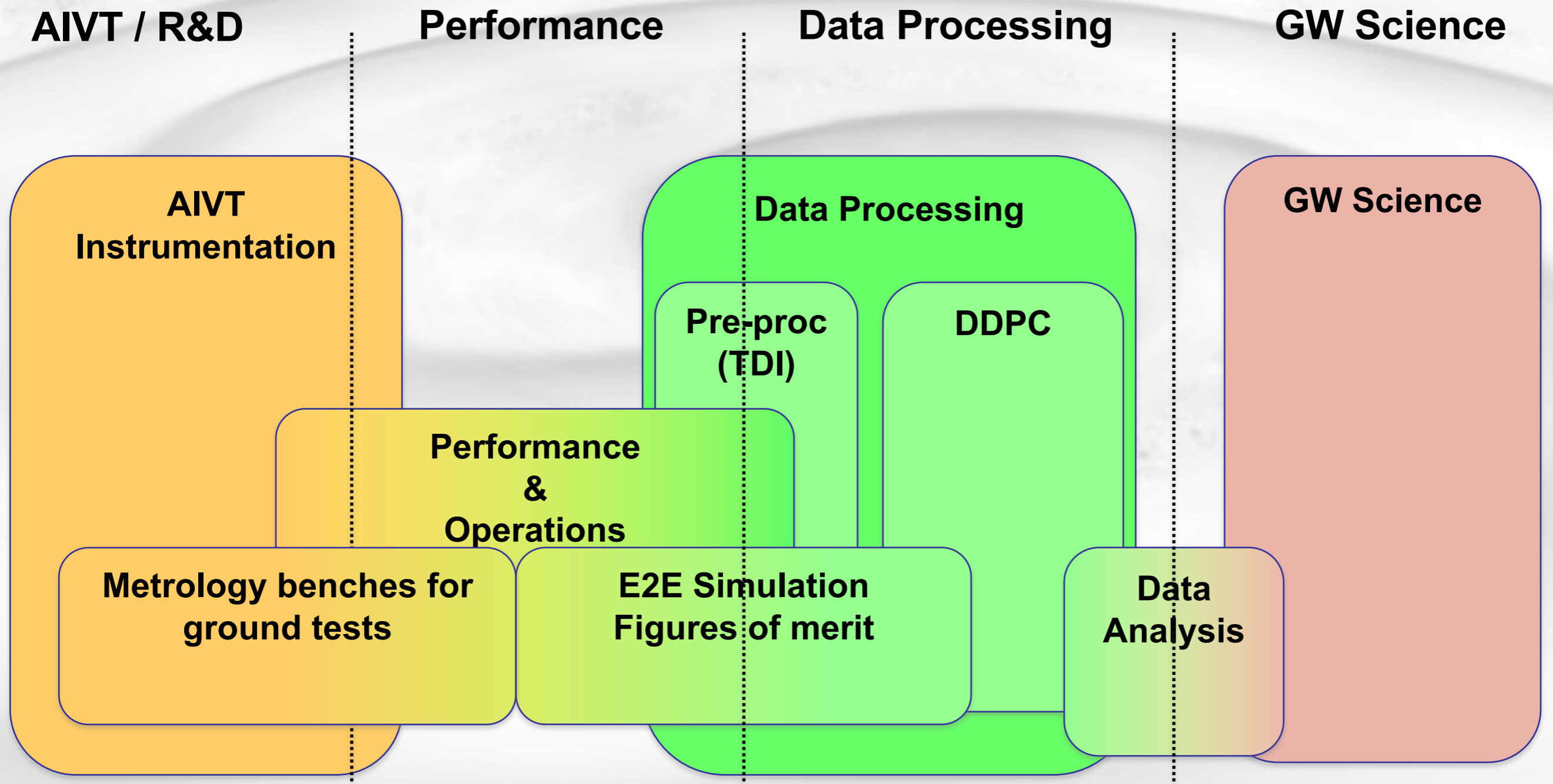
LDC have required :

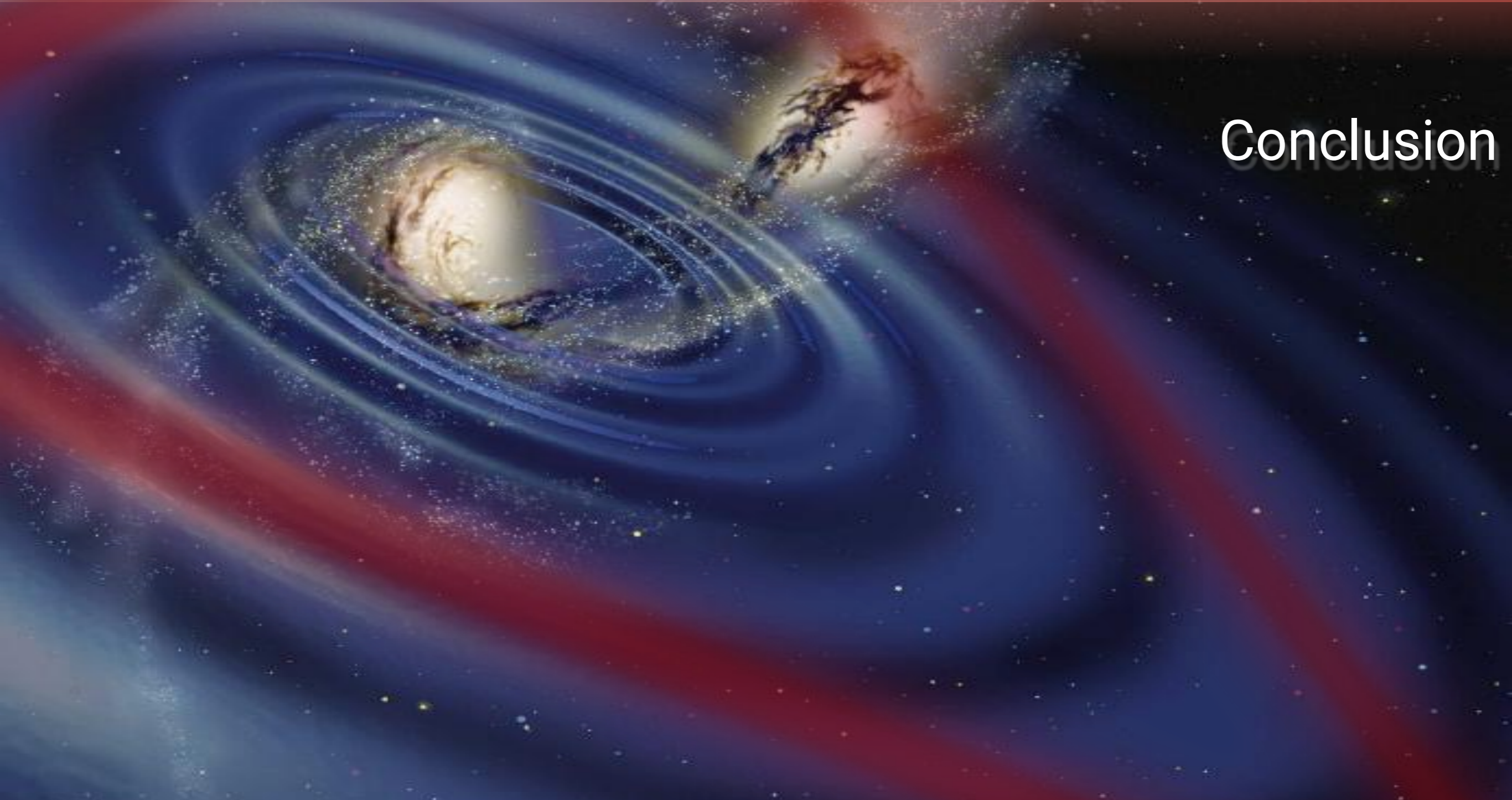
- development of a E2E simulation pipeline to produce realistic L1 TDI data
- organization of weekly telecons to drive that effort
- development of a web data portal to share data and results
- development of evaluation and comparison tools

This effort has mainly been supported by the French community








-  Broad and continuous coverage from instrument development to GW science















Conclusion

-  With the support of the institute and the CNES, the IN2P3 labs have acquired leading roles on LISA projects from instrumentation to science exploitation

-  **Optical Ground Test equipment**
 -  Challenging optical benches, based on previous R&D activities and prototypes
 -  Tight schedules to manufacture, tune and verify the Beams Simulator in time
 -  The design and production of the bench starts **now**, with important engineering activities until 2026.

-  **Performance & Operations**
 -  Important impact on science return achievable with limited HR investment
 -  From 2030 on (after FM1 tests), some engineers and researchers participating to the OGSEs development will move to the preparation (and commissioning) of the instrument in flight

-  **Distributed Data Processing Center**
 -  Crucial to the scientific exploitation of LISA
 -  Many interfaces and contributors to coordinate
 -  The DDPC is important to maintain a strong link from instrument science to analysis pipelines

-  **LISA is at the eve of adoption**
 -  The next few years are crucial for demonstrating the ability of the laboratories to deliver complex and sophisticated hardware and software for LISA.
 -  The continuing support of the IN2P3 is therefore very important, e.g. by securing the permanent positions with the expertise brought by young engineers and researchers.