

Gravitational waves



VIRGO

Using gravitational waves to observe the Universe

© The Virgo collaboration

- **Scientific leader:** Matteo Barsuglia (APC) *
- **Laboratories involved:** APC (Paris), CC-IN2P3 (Lyon), IJCLab (Orsay), IPHC (Strasbourg), IP2I (Lyon), LAPP (Annecy), LMA (Lyon)
- **Nature:** research infrastructure
- **Status:** European project in operation, mainly funded by the CNRS (France), INFN (Italy) and Nikhef (Netherlands)
- **Website:** <https://www.virgo-gw.eu/>

SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES

Virgo is a gravitational wave detector. Together with the American LIGO detectors, it observes cataclysmic cosmic events such as black hole or neutron star mergers. This new field of observation opens the way to new tests of general relativity, new measurements of the expansion of the Universe and of the equation of state of dense matter, which makes up neutron stars, but also to studies of populations of black holes in the Universe. Virgo also participates in concerted campaigns to capture cosmic phenomena via various modes of observation: gravitational waves, electromagnetic waves, neutrinos, cosmic rays. Virgo is hosted and operated by the European Gravitational Observatory (EGO).

RESOURCES DEPLOYED

- A Michelson interferometer with two 3 km arms, which is sensitive to variations in length of one billionth of a billionth of a metre.
- Vacuum tubes with a diameter of 120 cm and a residual pressure of one billionth of an atmosphere. The total volume under vacuum is 7 000 m³.
- 40 kg mirrors made of ultra-pure glass, with a flatness of more than a nanometre, which is totally isolated from seismic noise.
- A worldwide collaboration network, including data exchange and joint publications, with Virgo, LIGO (two detectors in the USA), the Japanese detector KAGRA, and in the coming years LIGO-India.

- 3 km** length of each arm
- 27** research groups
- 99,9999%** of light is reflected by the mirrors
- 3** main contributors: France, Italy, Netherlands
- 8** participating countries
- 9** million euros per year budget

IN2P3 CONTRIBUTIONS

- Development of optical coatings for mirrors and optical metrology systems.
- Design and implementation of the data acquisition and control system of the interferometer
- Development of the Virgo vacuum control system and vacuum chambers.
- Design and implementation of interferometer calibration systems.
- Development of algorithms for the characterisation of the detector and the analysis of gravitational wave signals.

OTHER FRENCH LABORATORIES INVOLVED

Artemis (Nice), g-MAG [ILM (Lyon), INL (Lyon), INSP (Paris), Laboratoire Navier (Paris)], LKB (Paris)

1993

Project approval by the CNRS and INFN

2007-2011

First LIGO-Virgo data collection

2016

Start of Advanced Virgo

2017

First Advanced Virgo observations: detection of GW170817 (merger of two neutron stars)

2019

LIGO-Virgo O3 data capture, one detection per week

2023

O4 data capture with LIGO, KAGRA and Virgo

2027

O5 data collection with LIGO, KAGRA, LIGO India and Virgo planned