



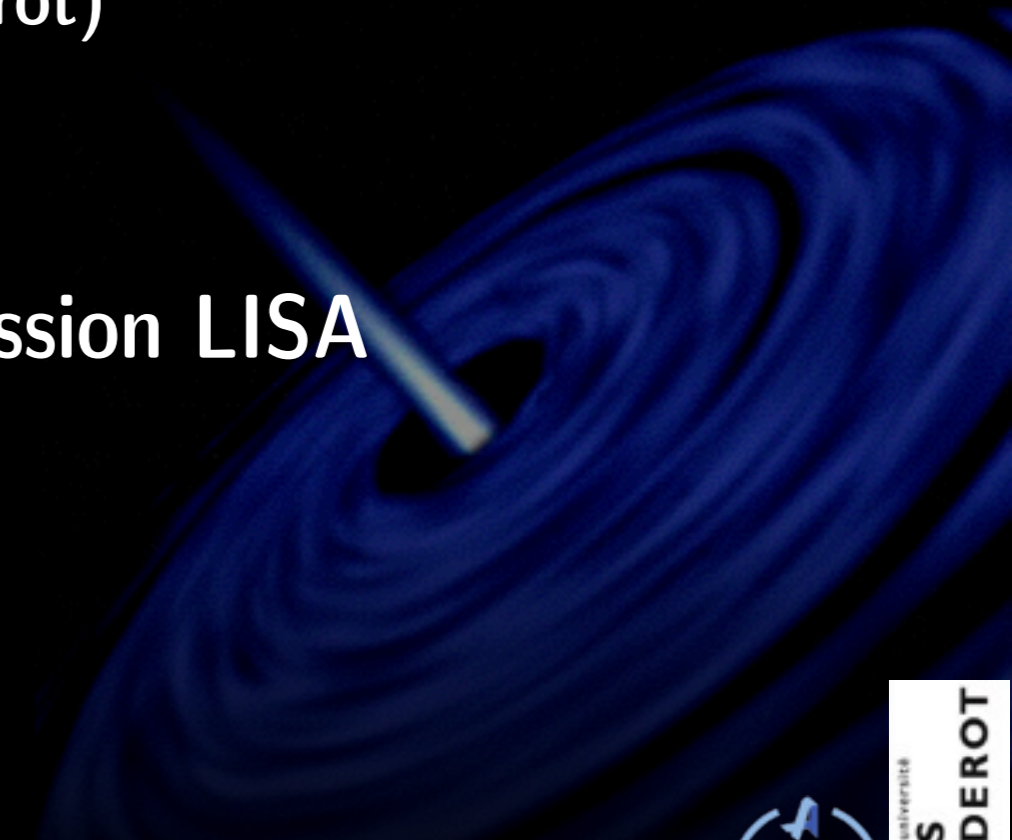
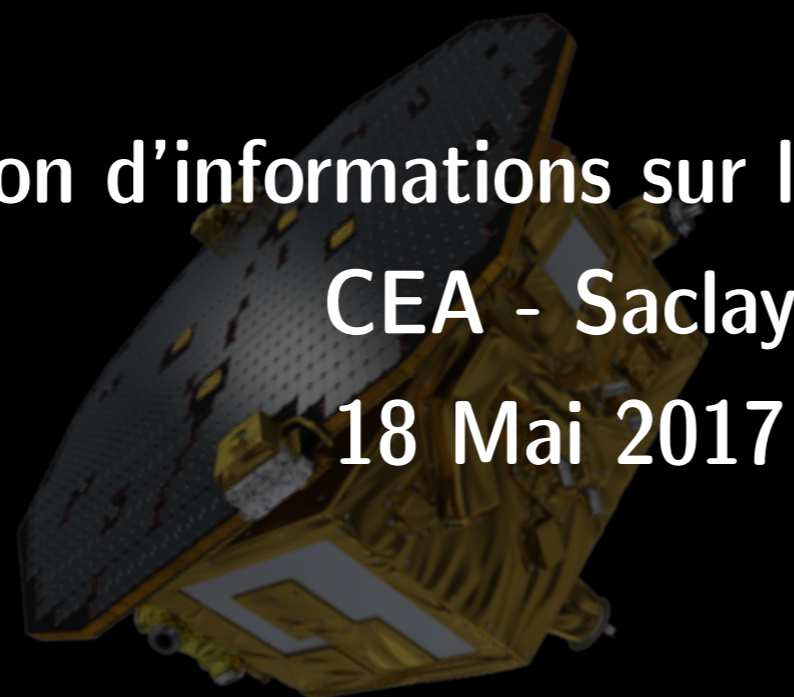
Introduction à la mission LISA

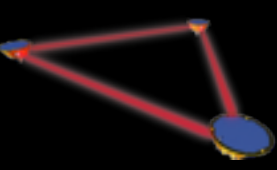
Antoine Petiteau pour le groupe LISA-APC
(APC – Université Paris-Diderot)

Réunion d'informations sur la mission LISA

CEA - Saclay

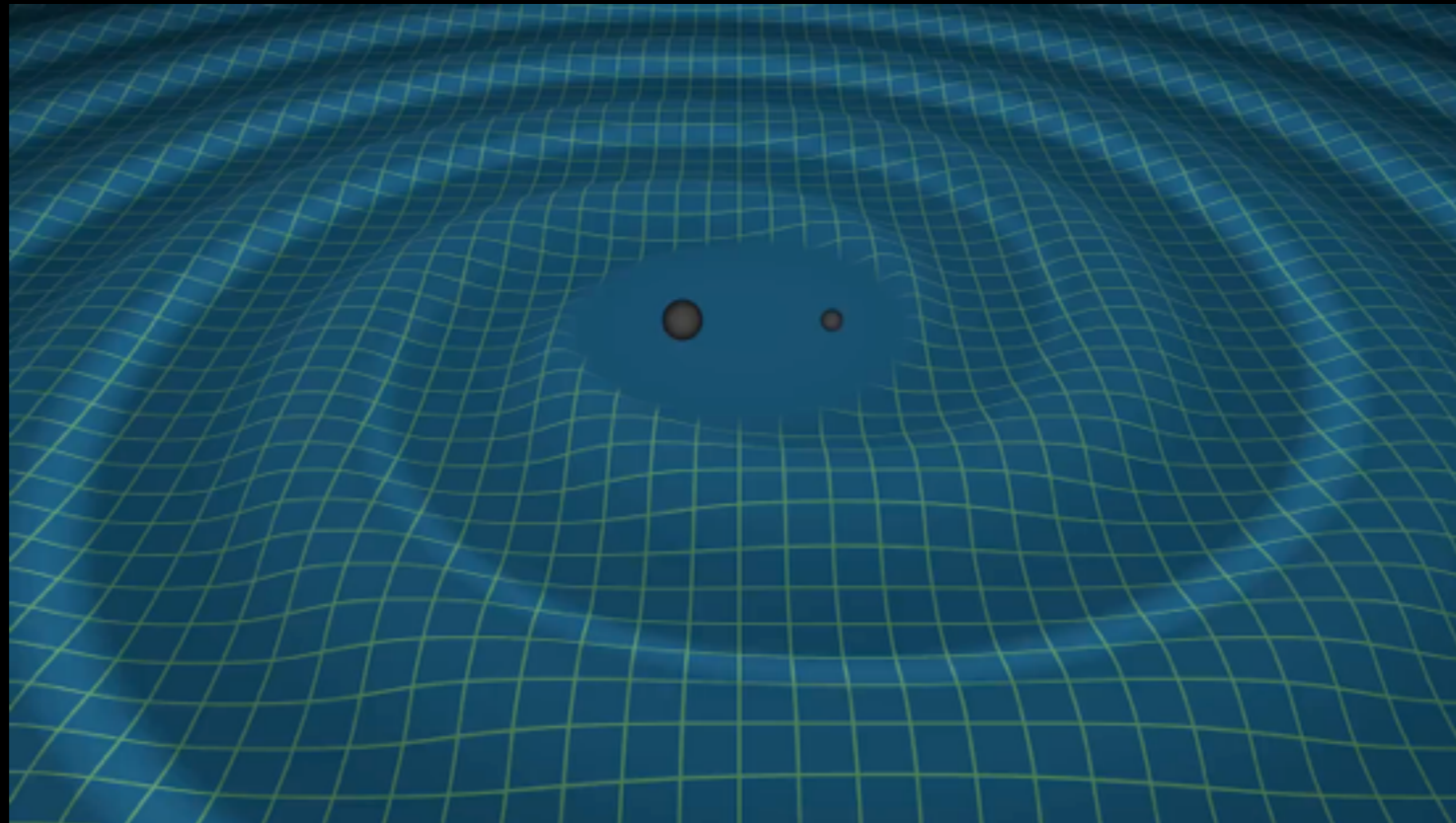
18 Mai 2017

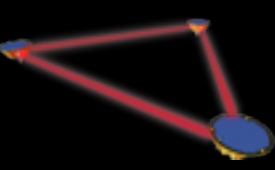




Ondes gravitationnelles

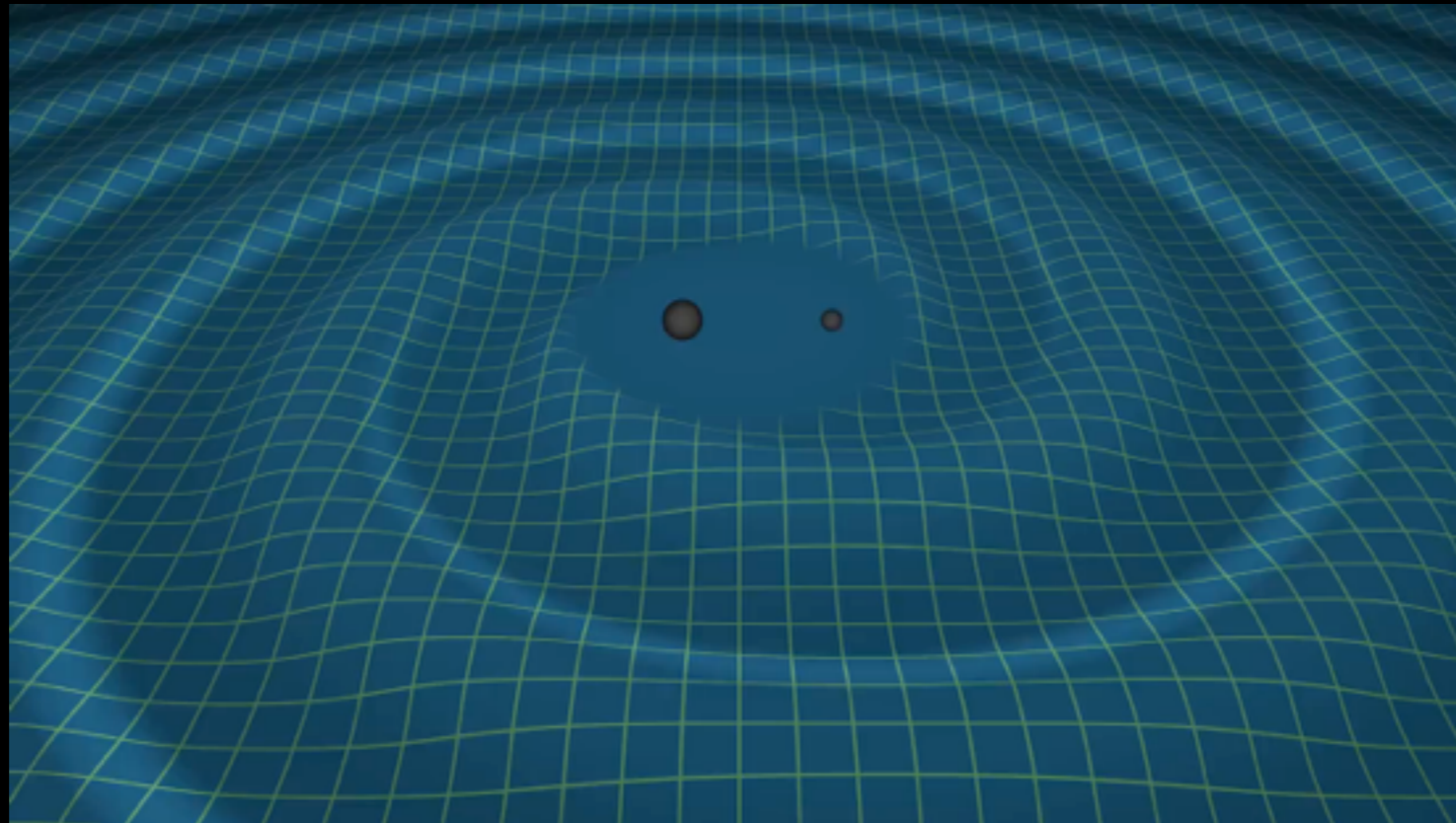
- ▶ Découlent directement de la gravitation (relativité générale): créées lors de l'accélération non-sphérique d'un ou plusieurs objets massifs (variation du moment quadrupolaire):
 - effondrement asymétrique,
 - objets orbitant et/ou fusionnant

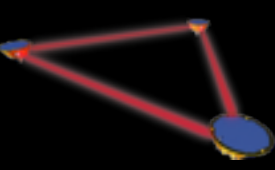




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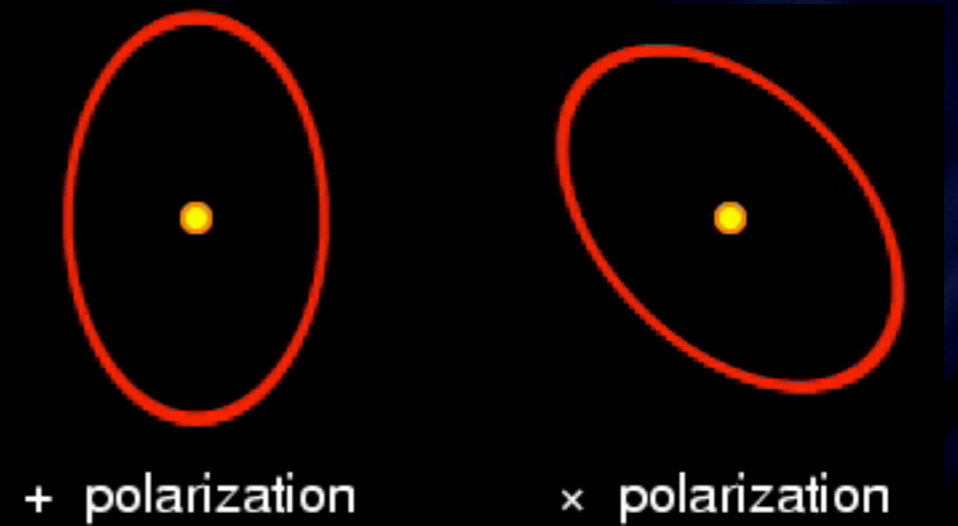
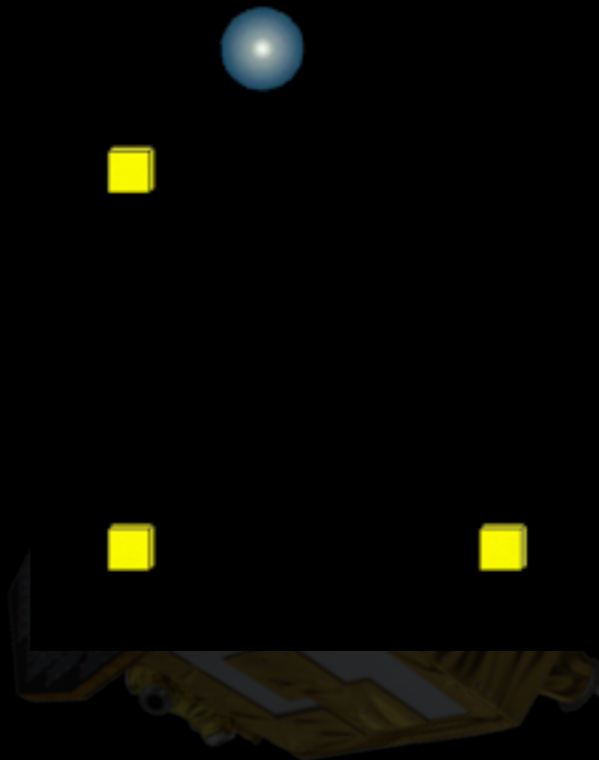




Ondes gravitationnelles

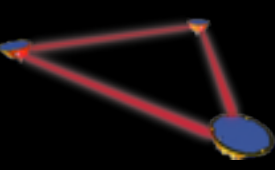
- ▶ Modification de la « distance » entre 2 objets :
 - Déformation élastique proportionnelle à la distance
 - Déformation transverse: perpendiculaire à la direction de propagation
 - 2 composantes de polarisations: h_+ and h_\times

$$\frac{\delta L}{L} = \frac{h}{2}$$



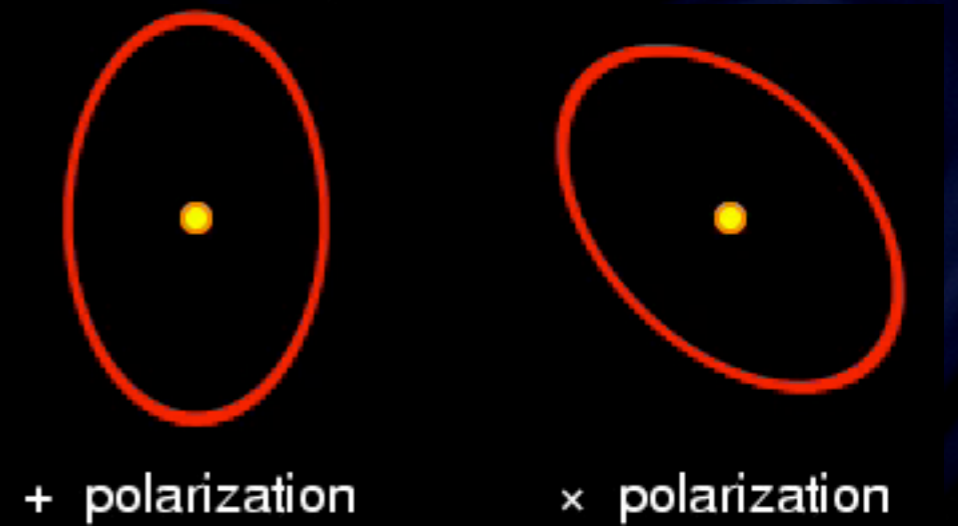
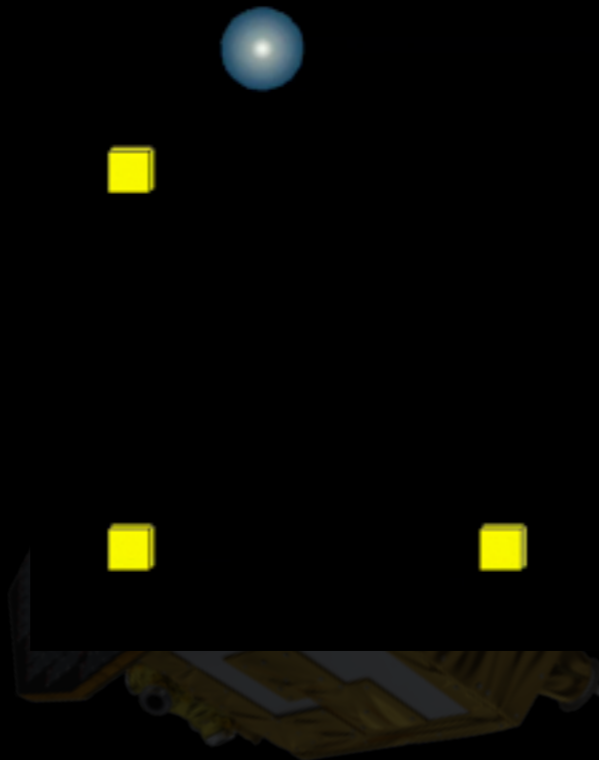


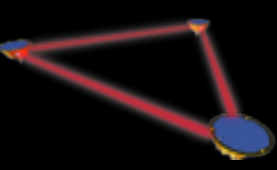
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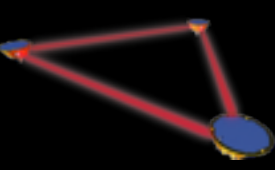


Ondes gravitationnelles

- ▶ Nouveau vecteur d'informations pour observer l'Univers
 - Peu perturbées lors de leur propagation:
 - Observer très loin ... mais difficultés de détection.
 - Observer des objets n'émettant pas de photons.
- ▶ Impact sur une large gamme de domaine:
 - astrophysique,
 - physique théorique,
 - physique des particules,
 - cosmologie,
 - ...



Ondes gravitationnelles: enjeux

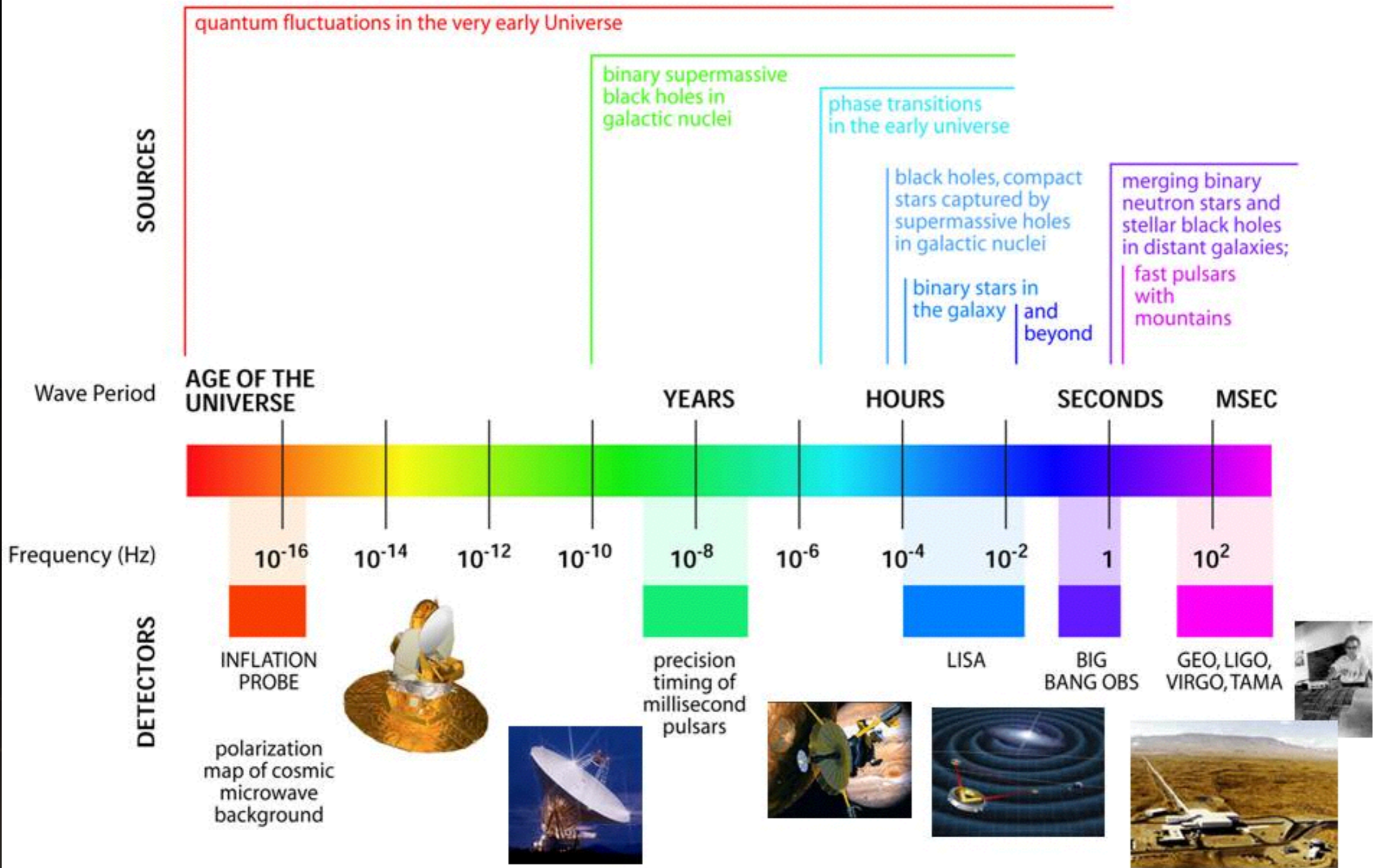


Quelques exemples de sujets sur lesquels les observations de LISA apporteront des éléments de réponse:

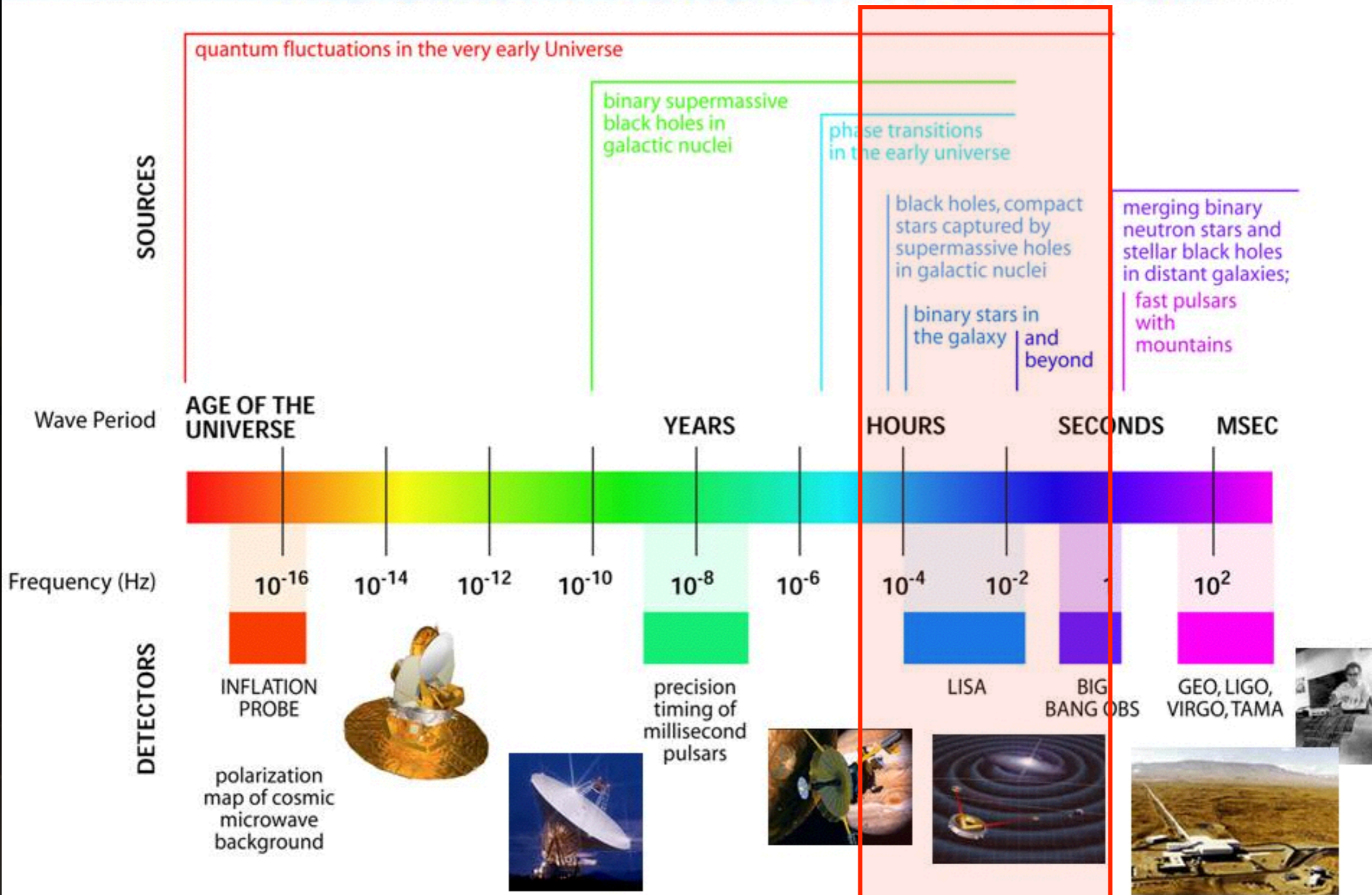
- ▶ Nature de la gravité (test des fondements de la relativité générale)
- ▶ Nature fondamentale des trous noirs: existence d'horizon, ...
- ▶ Trous noirs comme source d'énergie,
- ▶ Formation non-linéaire des structures: objets primordiaux, assemblage hiérarchique, accrétion, ...
- ▶ Comprendre la fin de vie des étoiles massives,
- ▶ Dynamique des noyaux galactiques,
- ▶ L'Univers très jeune: physique Higgs TeV, défauts topologiques, ...
- ▶ ...

→ cf C. Caprini

THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SPECTRUM

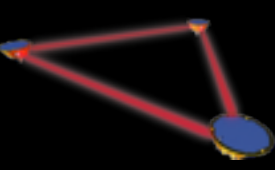


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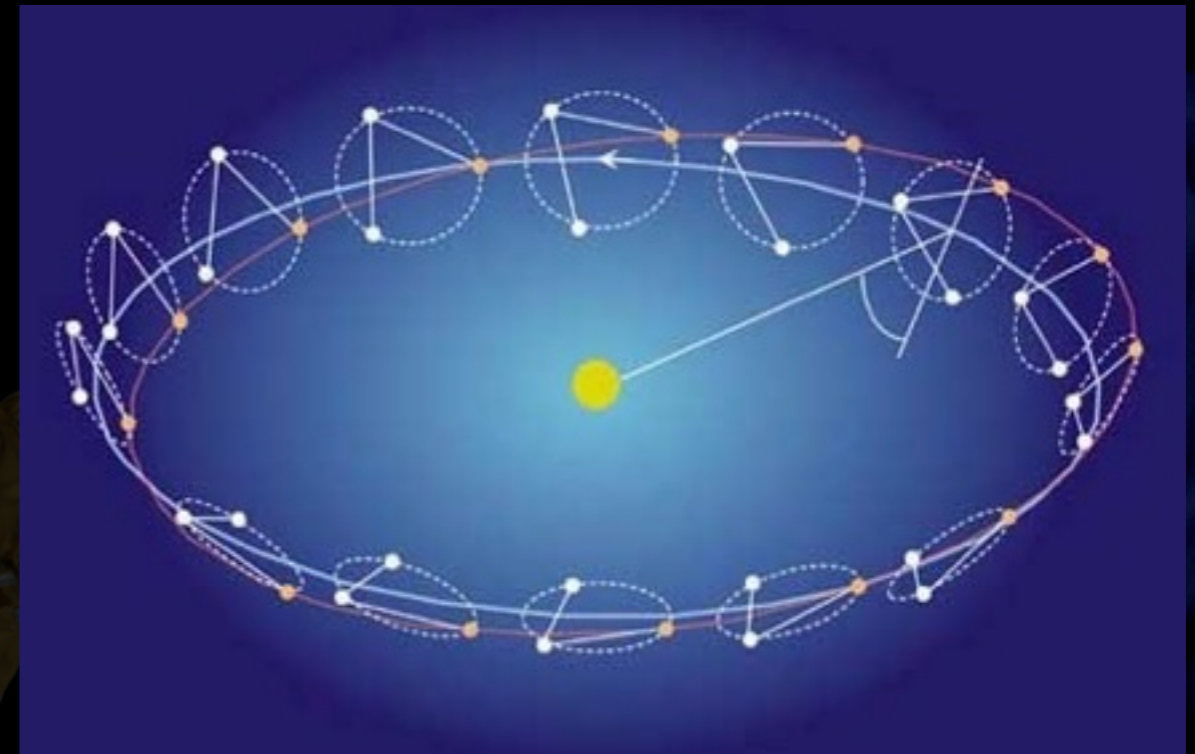
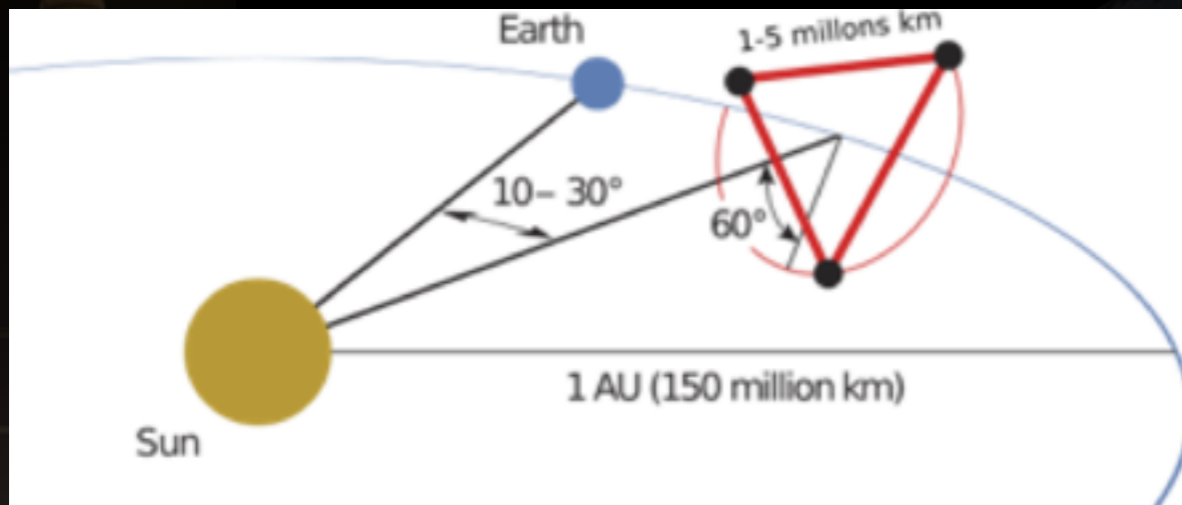




LISA

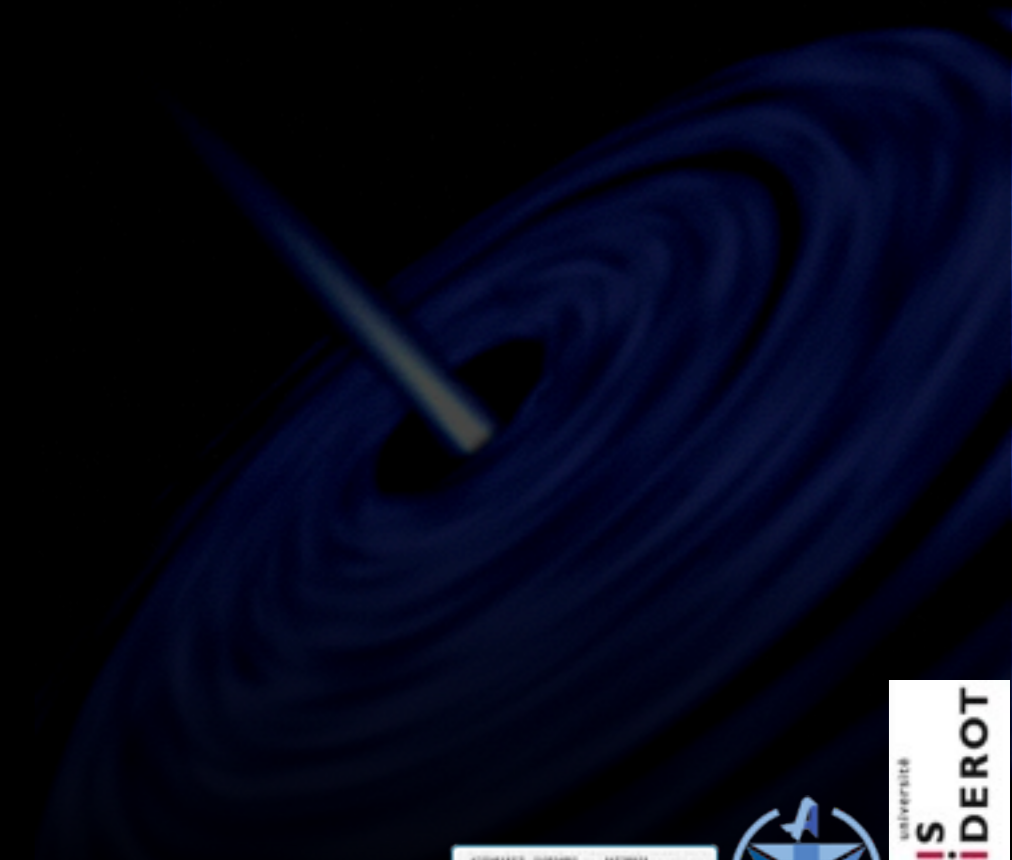
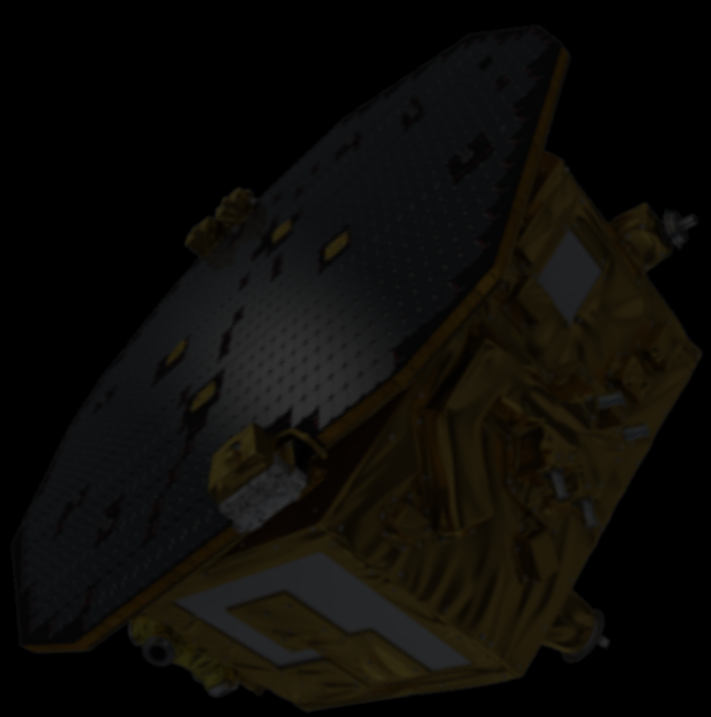
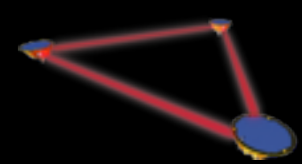


- ▶ Laser Interferometer Space Antenna
- ▶ 3 satellites en orbite héliocentrique et distant de plusieurs millions de kilomètres (2.5 Mkm): mission large L3 à l'ESA
- ▶ Objectif: détecter des variations relatives de distance de 10^{-21} : mesurer quelques dizaines de picomètres sur des millions de kilomètres



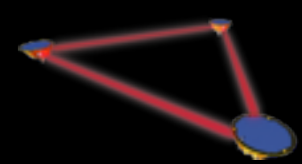


LISA

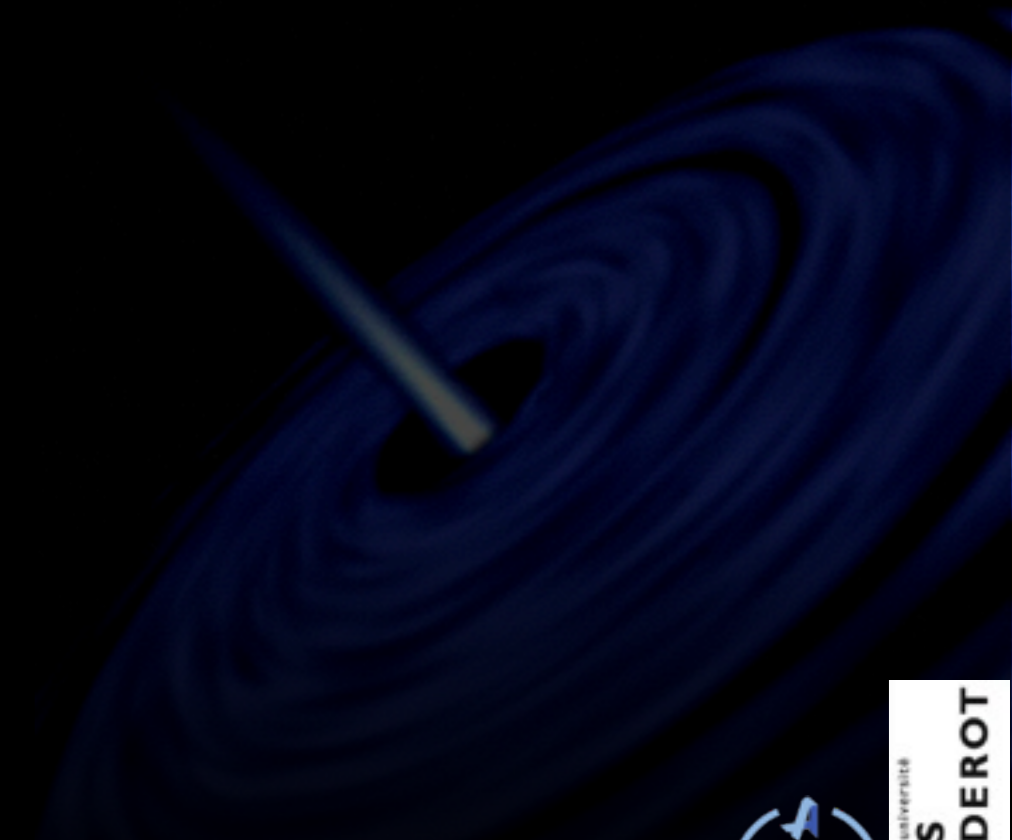
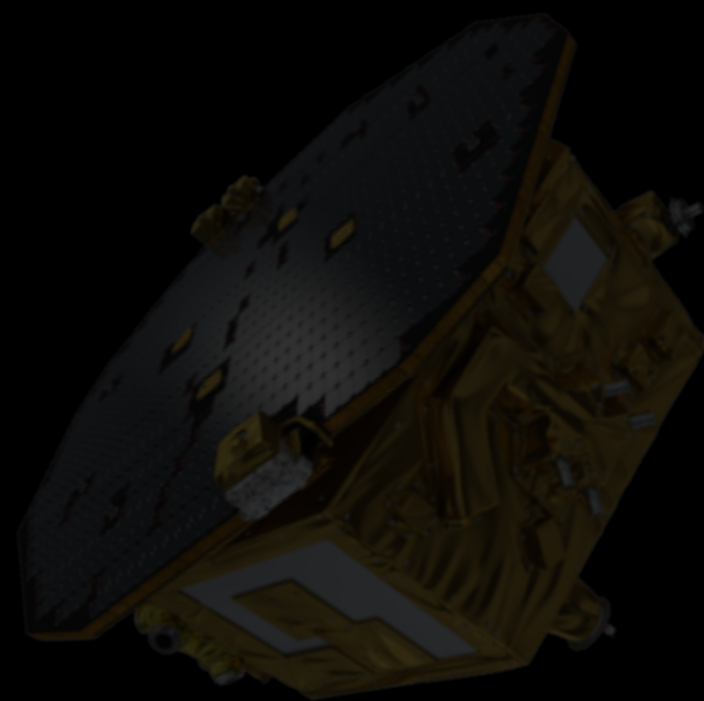




LISA



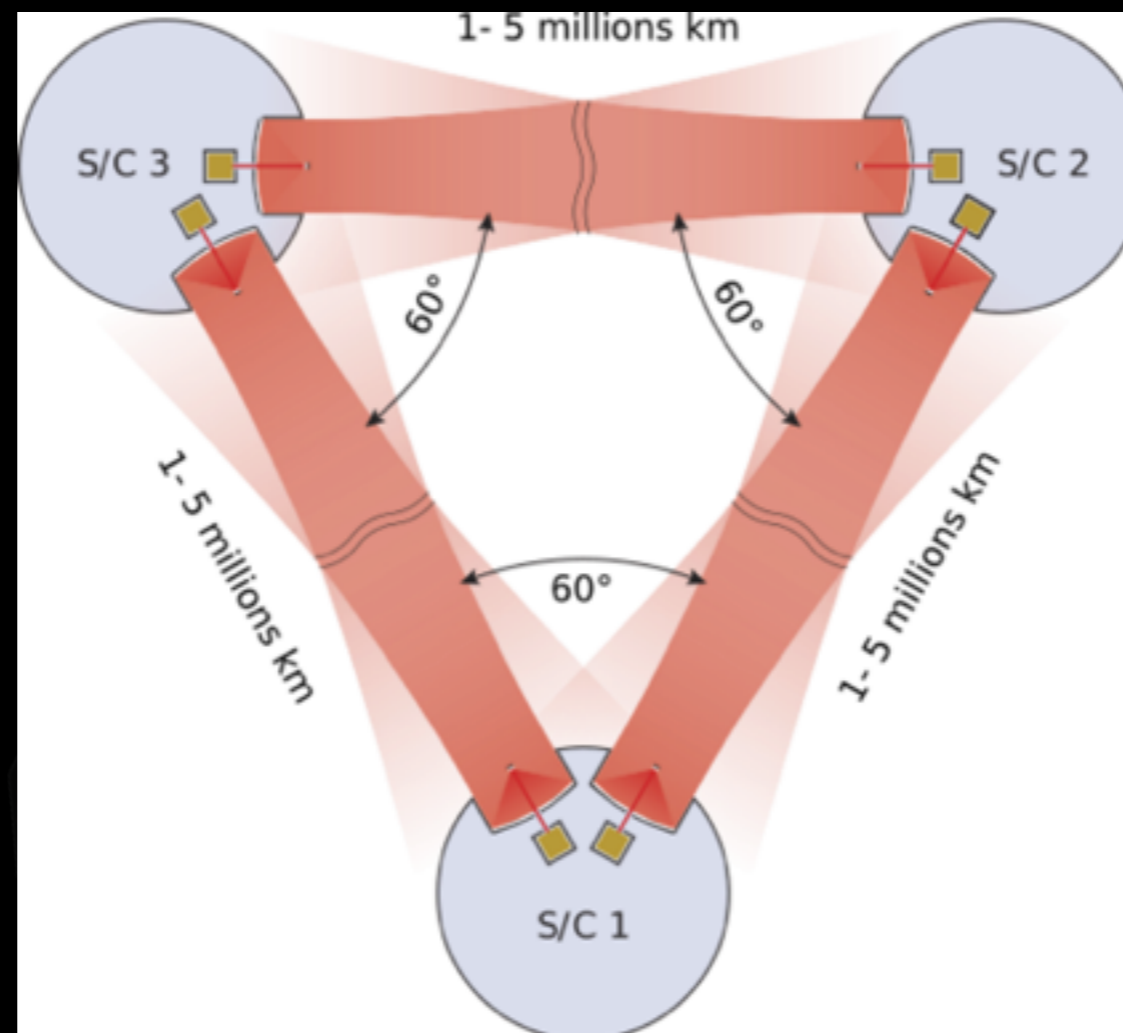
► Mesures de très hautes précisions entre des objets en chute libre:





LISA

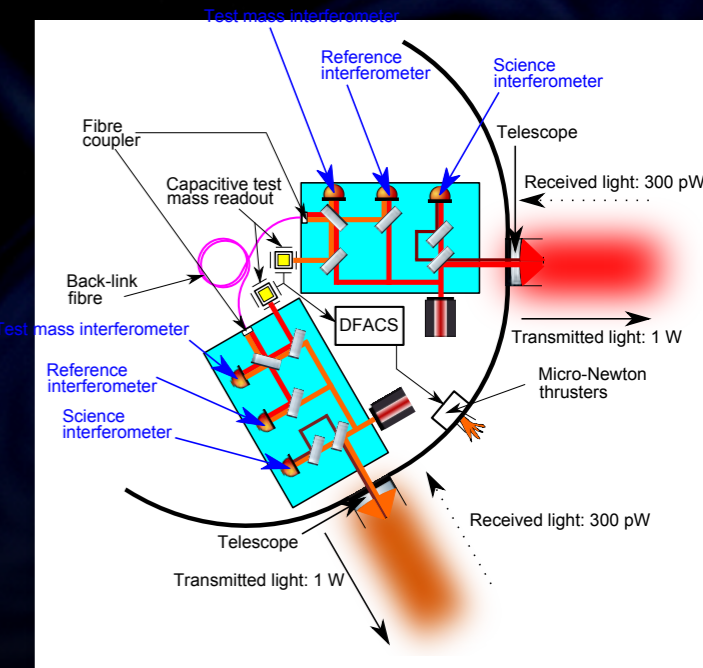
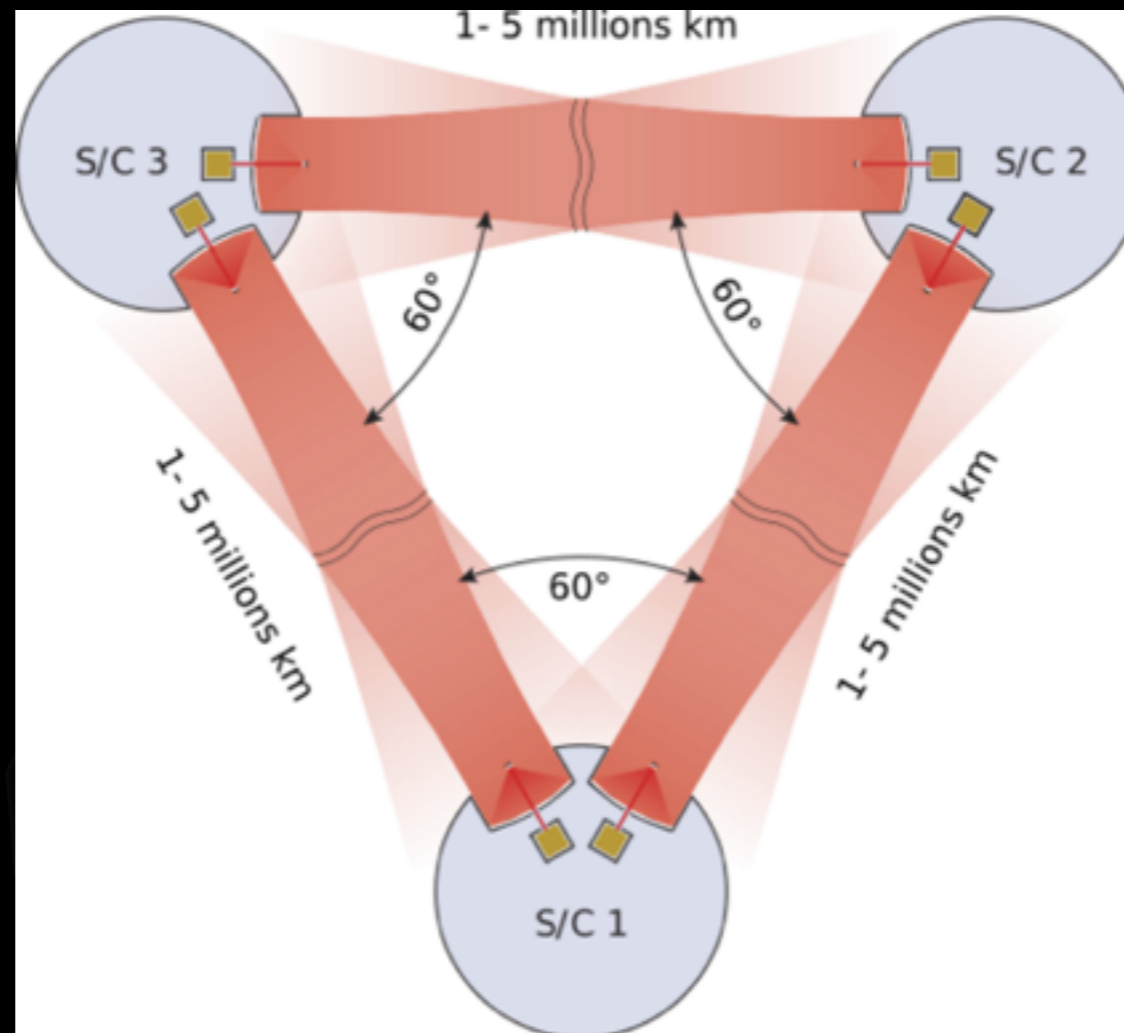
- ▶ Mesures de très hautes précisions entre des objets en chute libre:
 - Echange de faisceaux lasers entre satellites





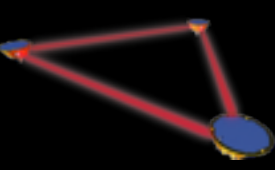
LISA

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 - Interférométrie aux picomètres → cf H. Halloin

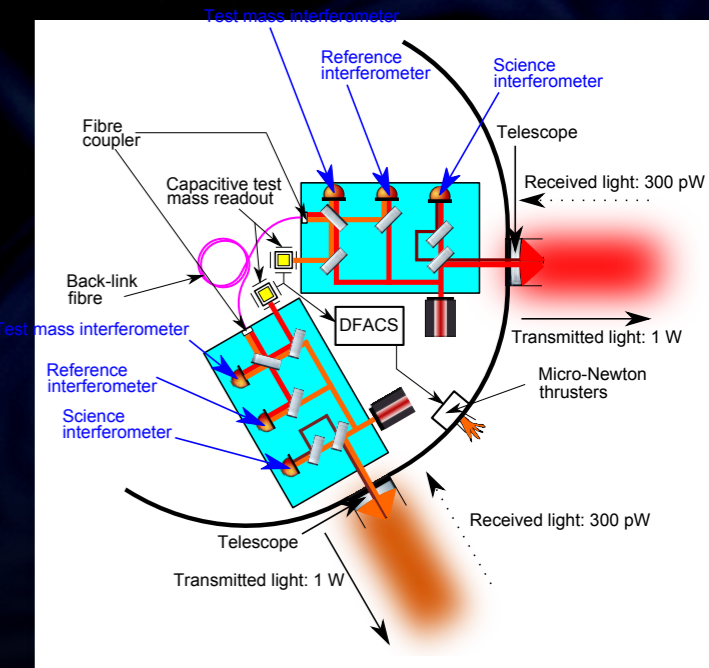
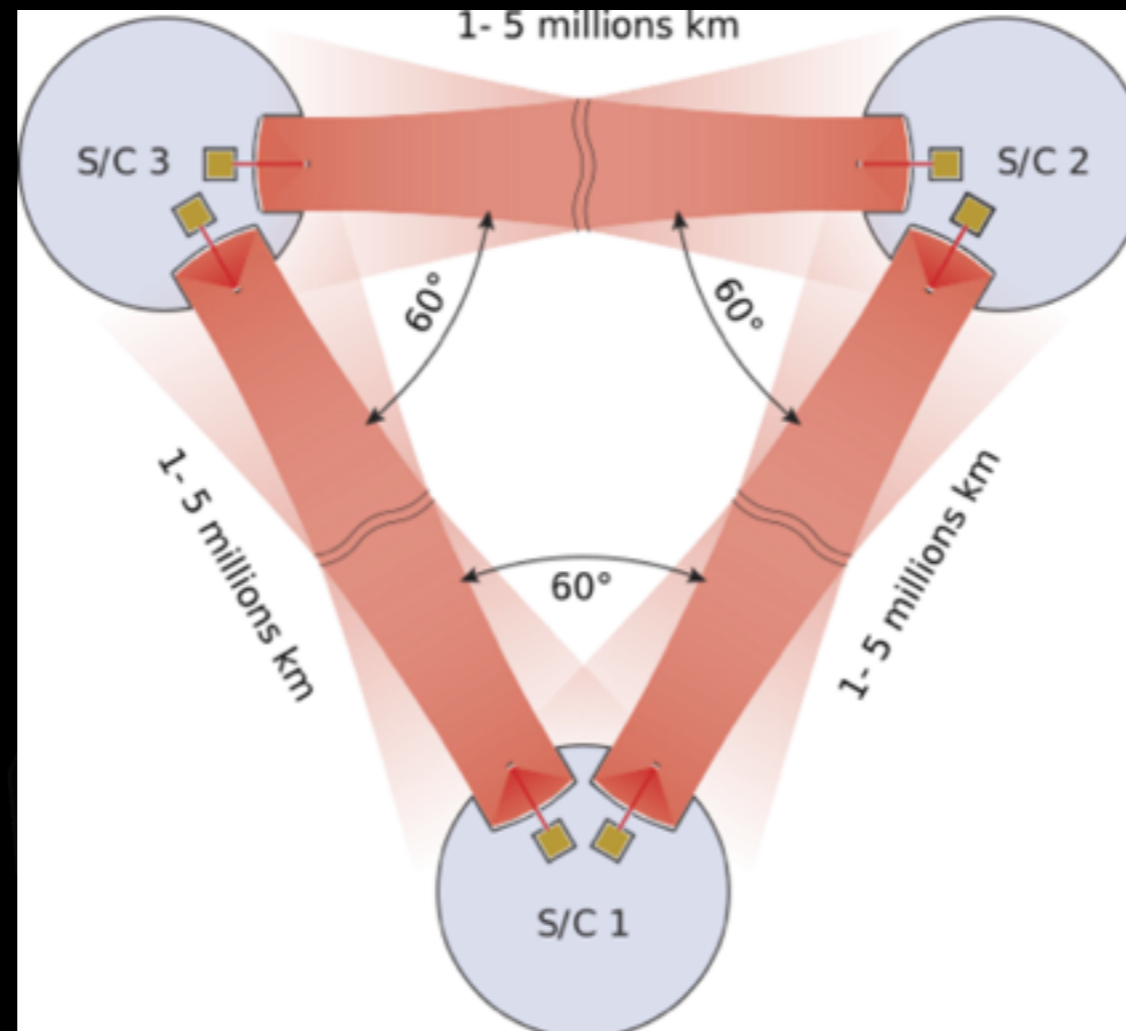




LISA



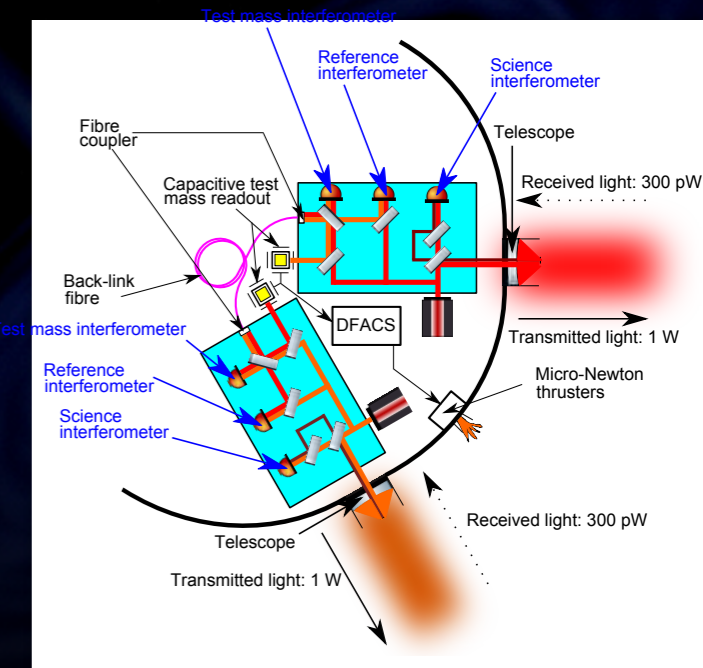
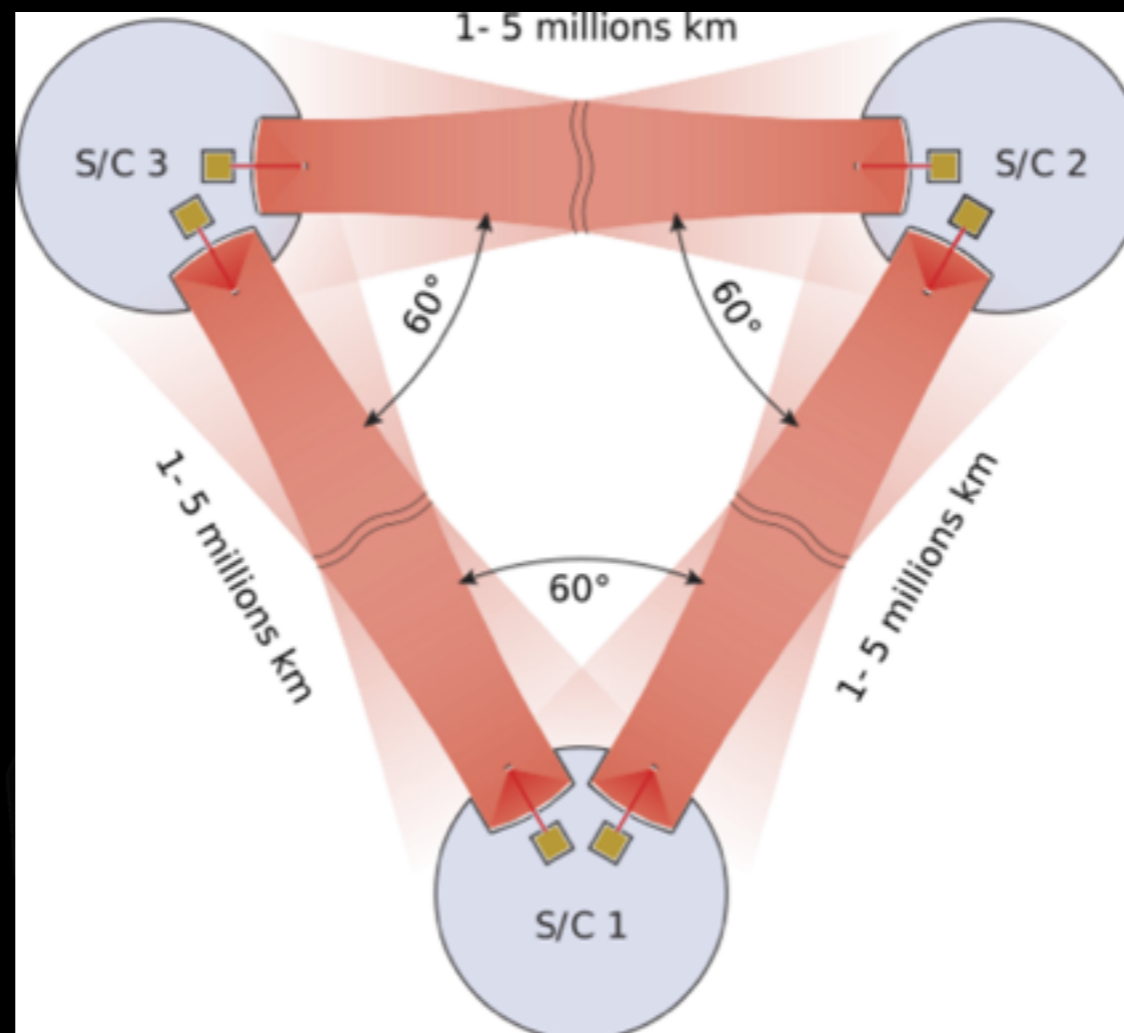
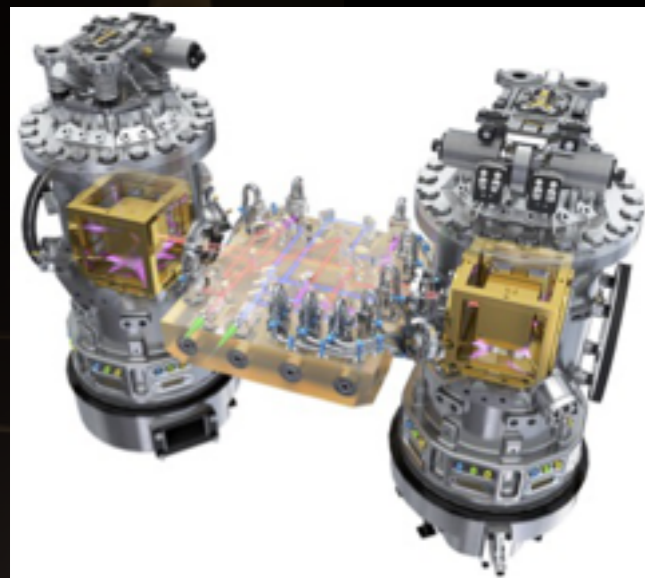
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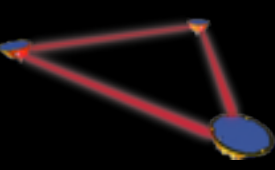
LISA

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 - Extraction des sources dans les données → cf A. Petiteau



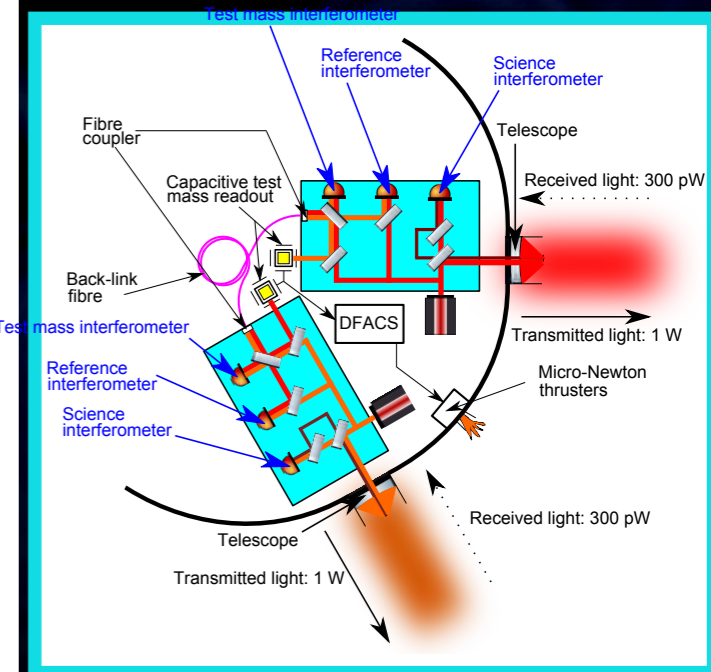
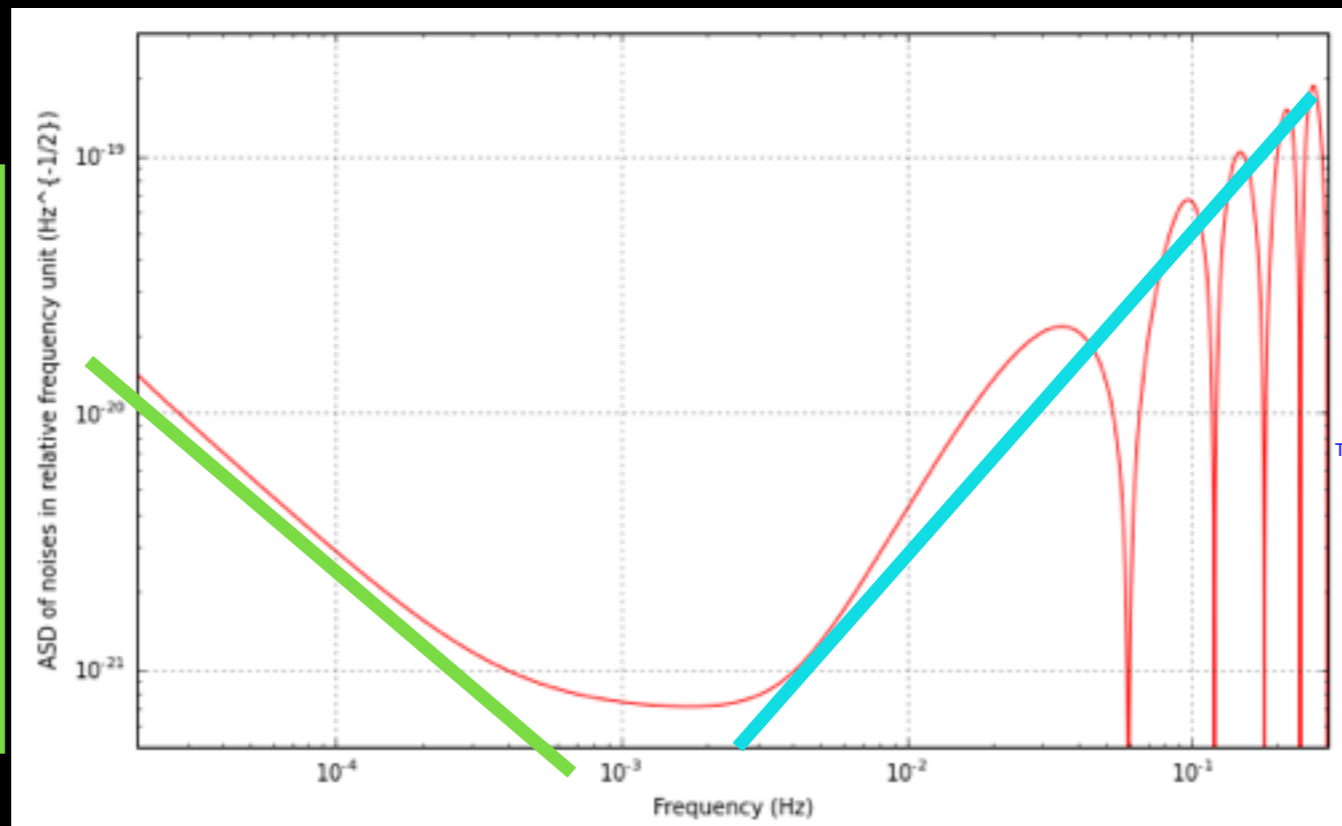


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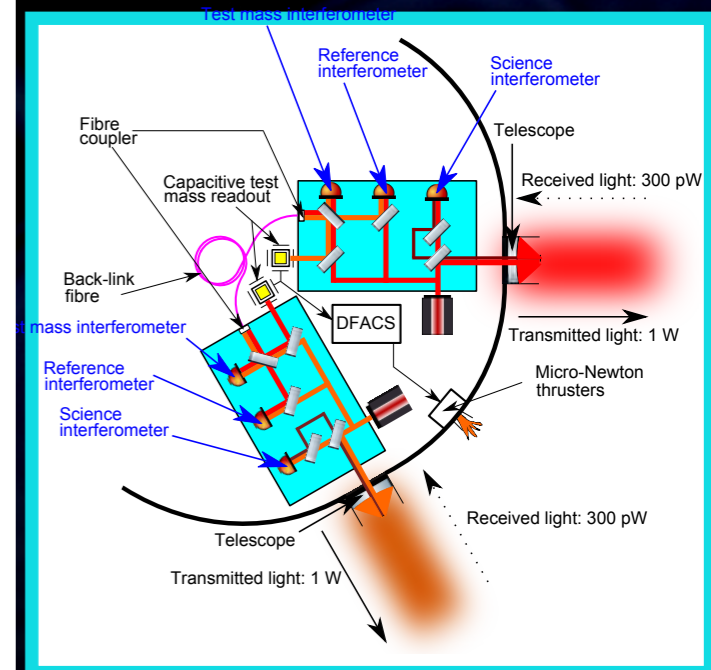
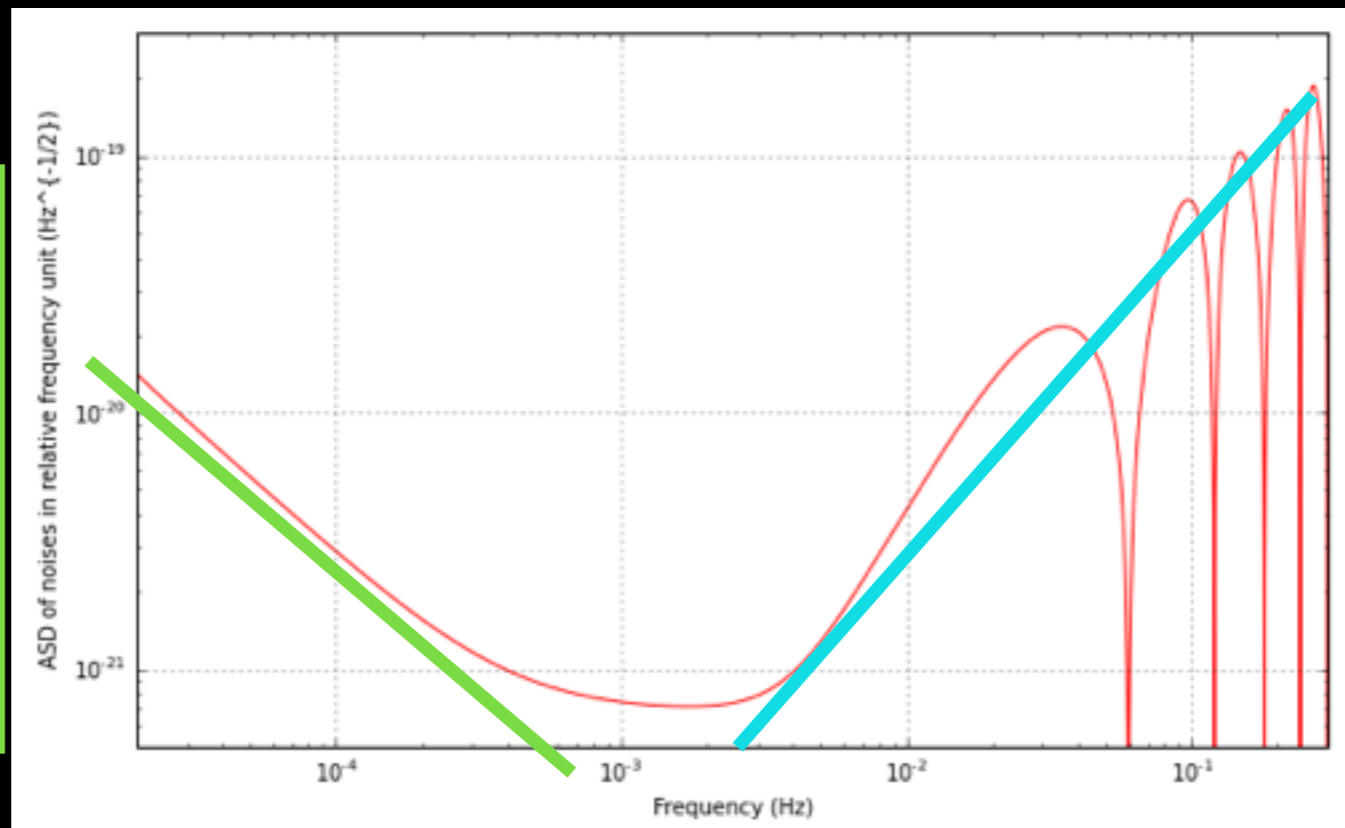
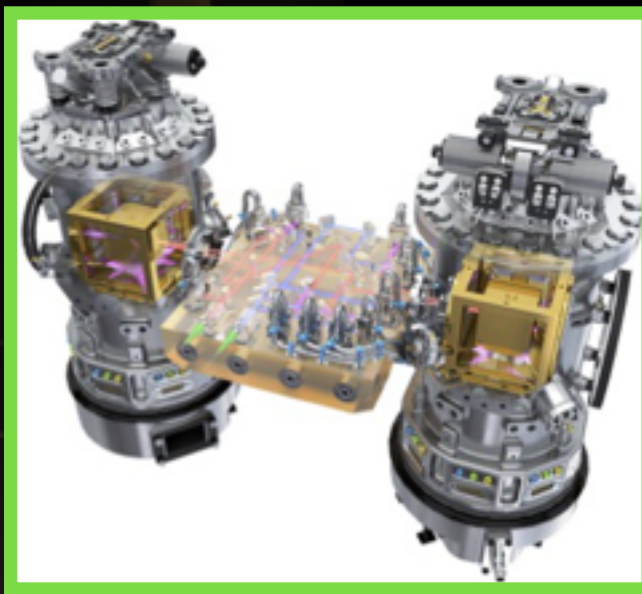
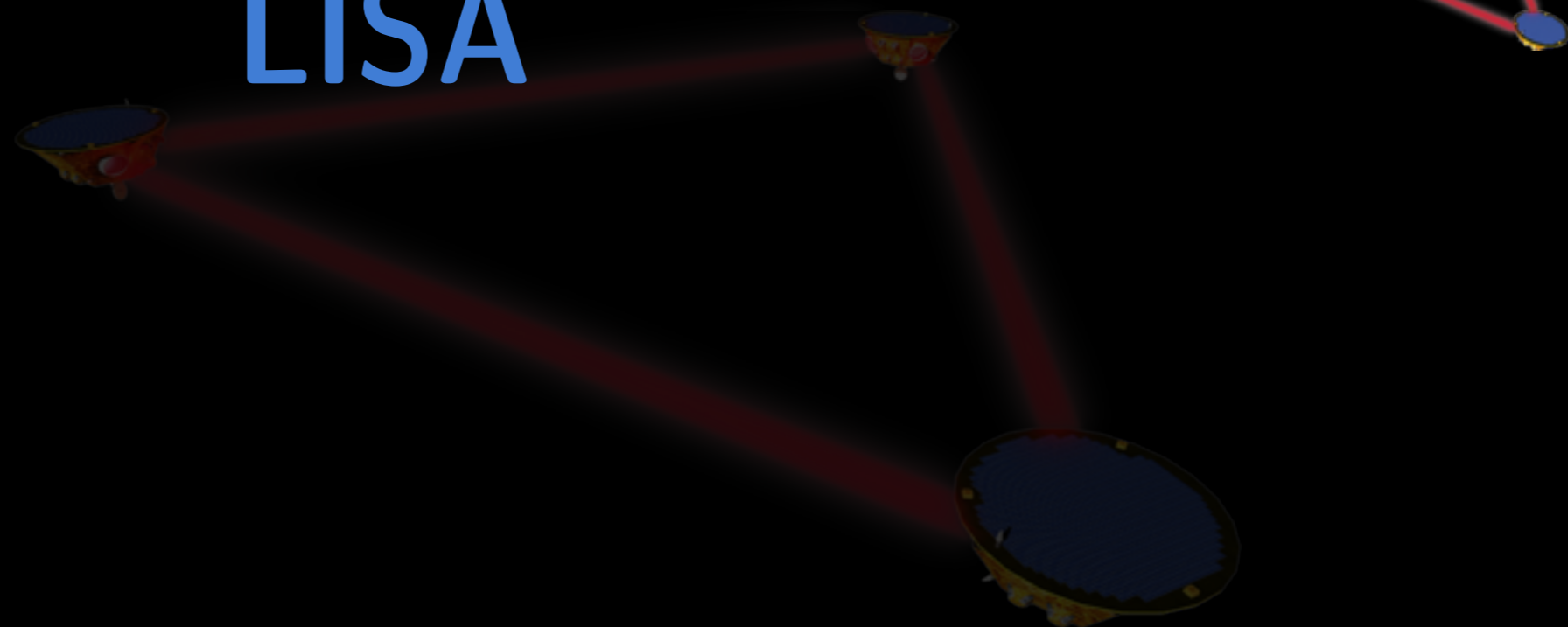
► Budget de bruit rapide:

- Basses fréquences: bruit d'accélération (masses de référence)
- Hautes fréquences: bruit des mesures interférométrique
- Pre-processing pour réduire une partie des bruits (TDI)





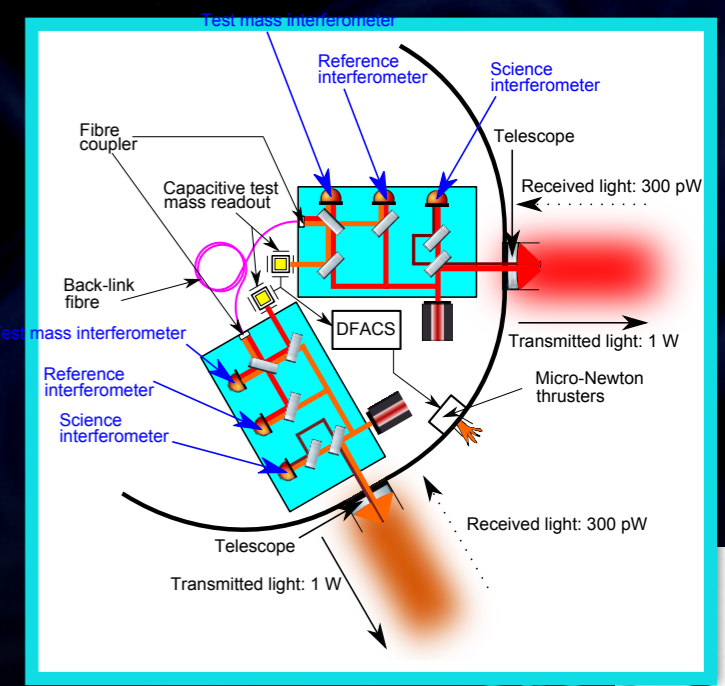
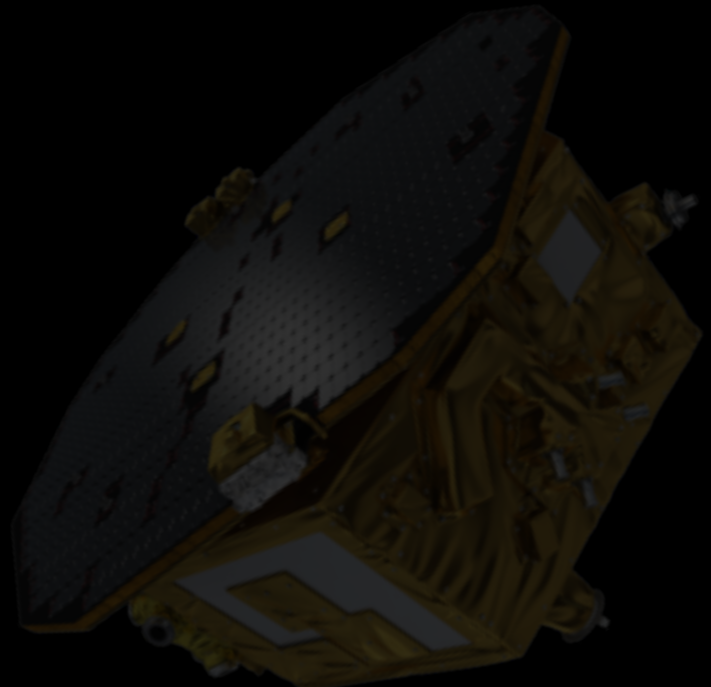
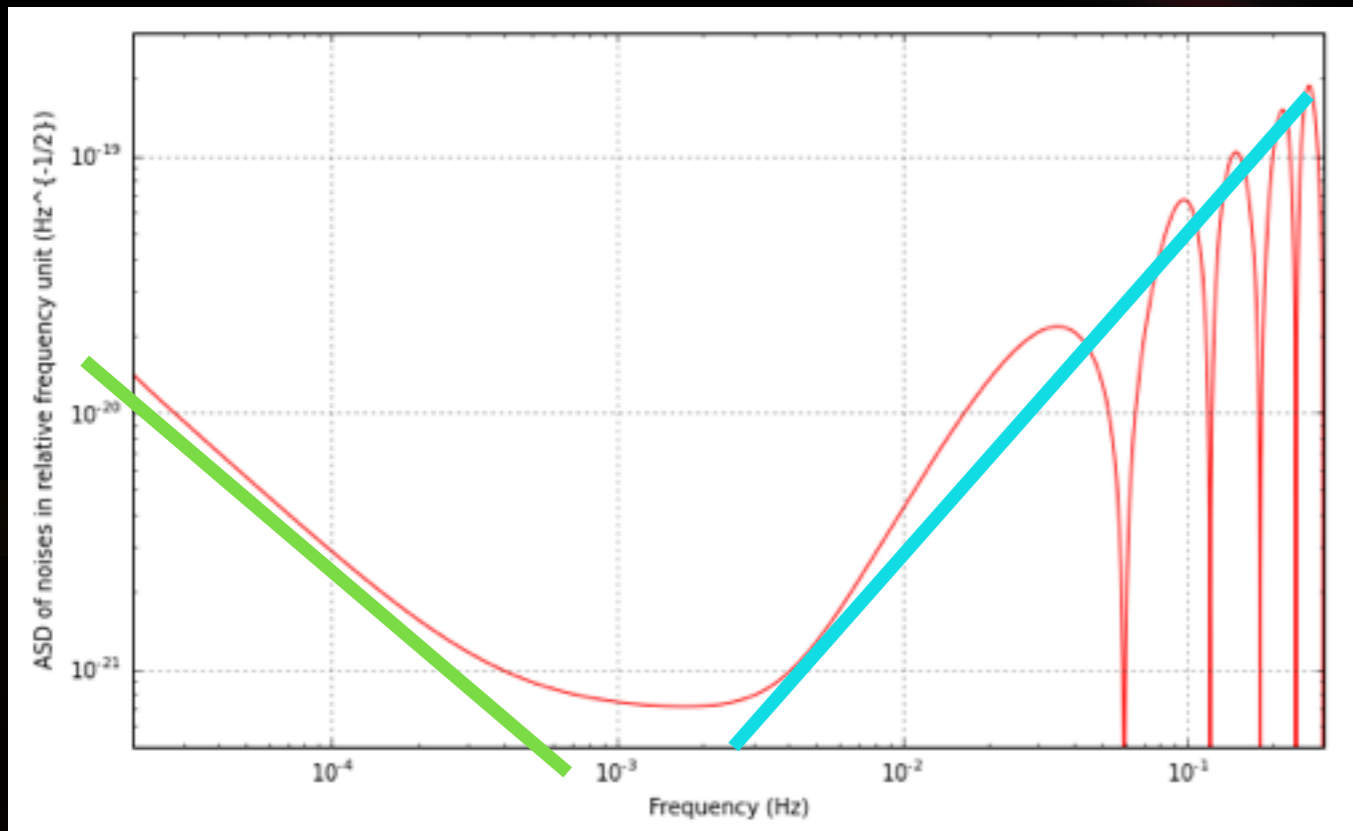
LISA





LISA

Bruits



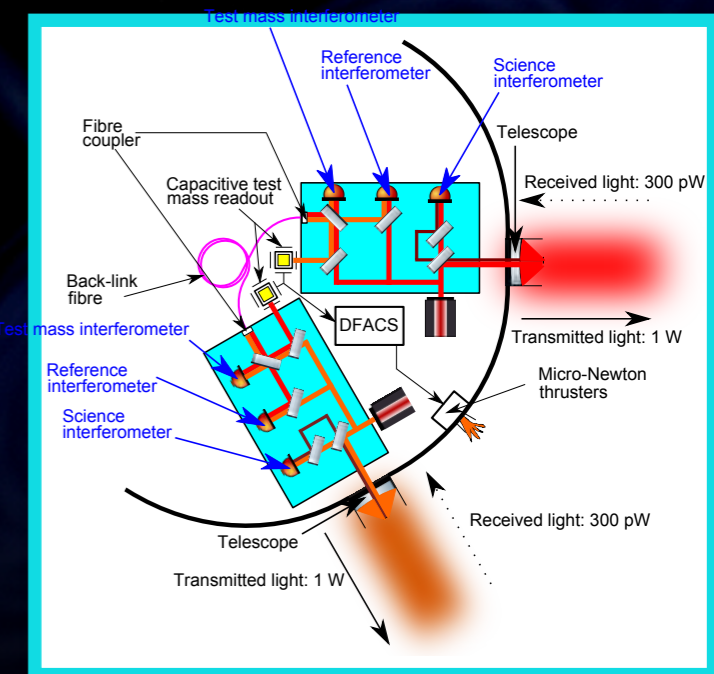
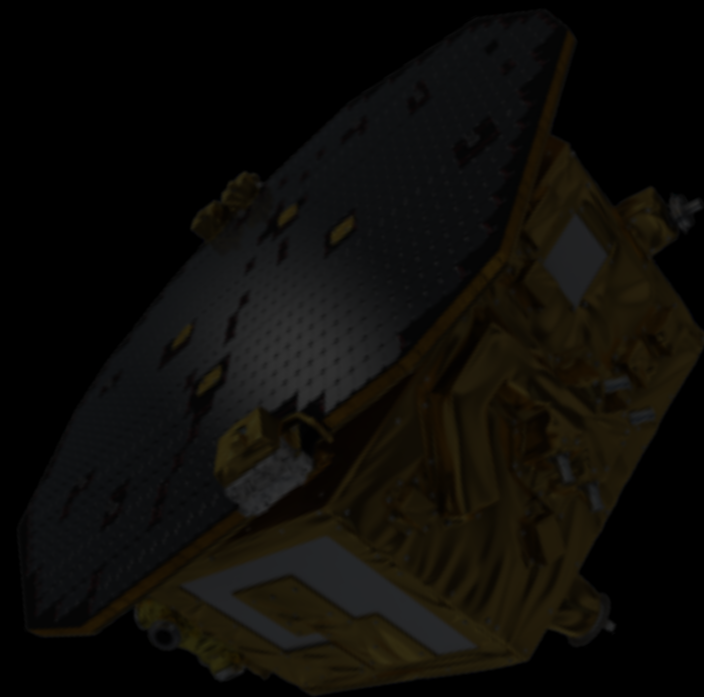
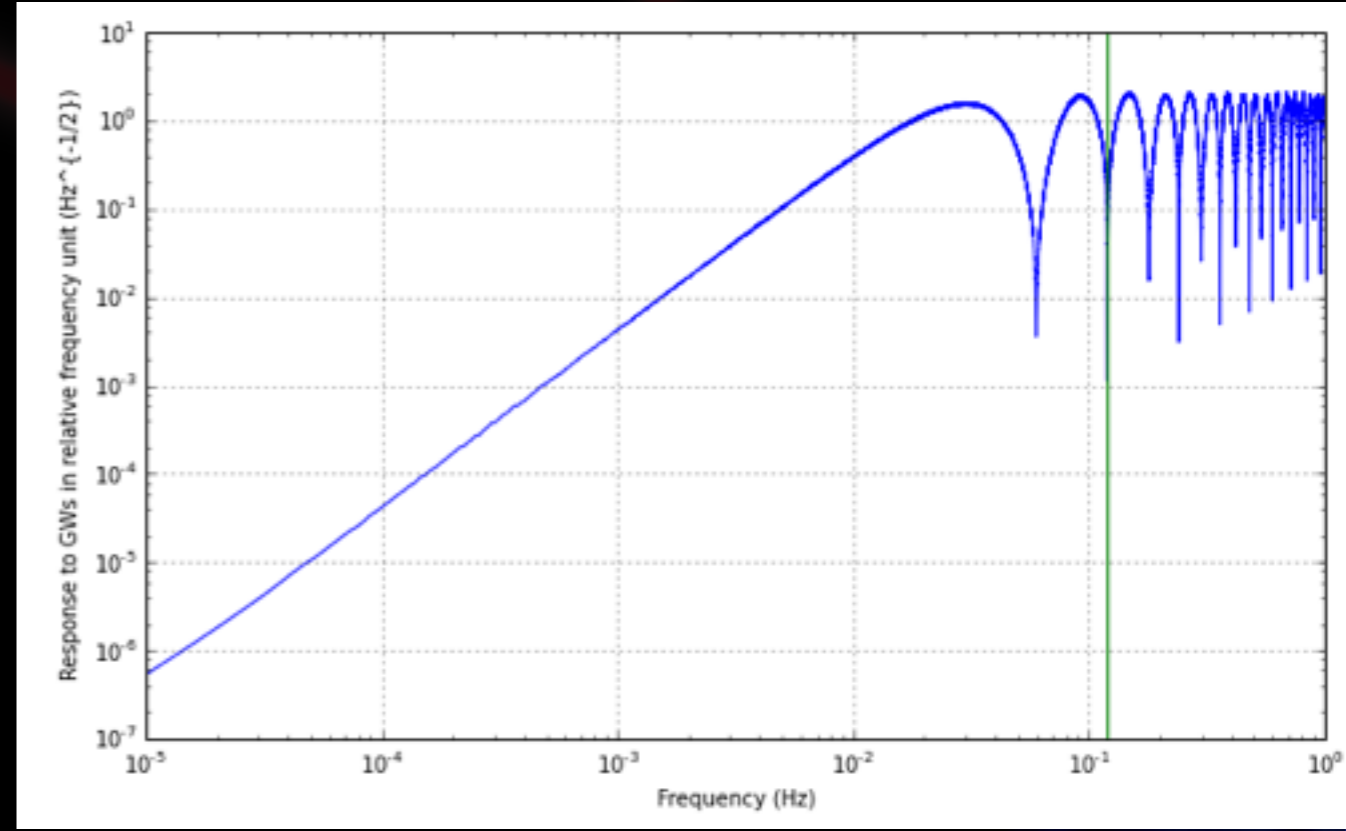
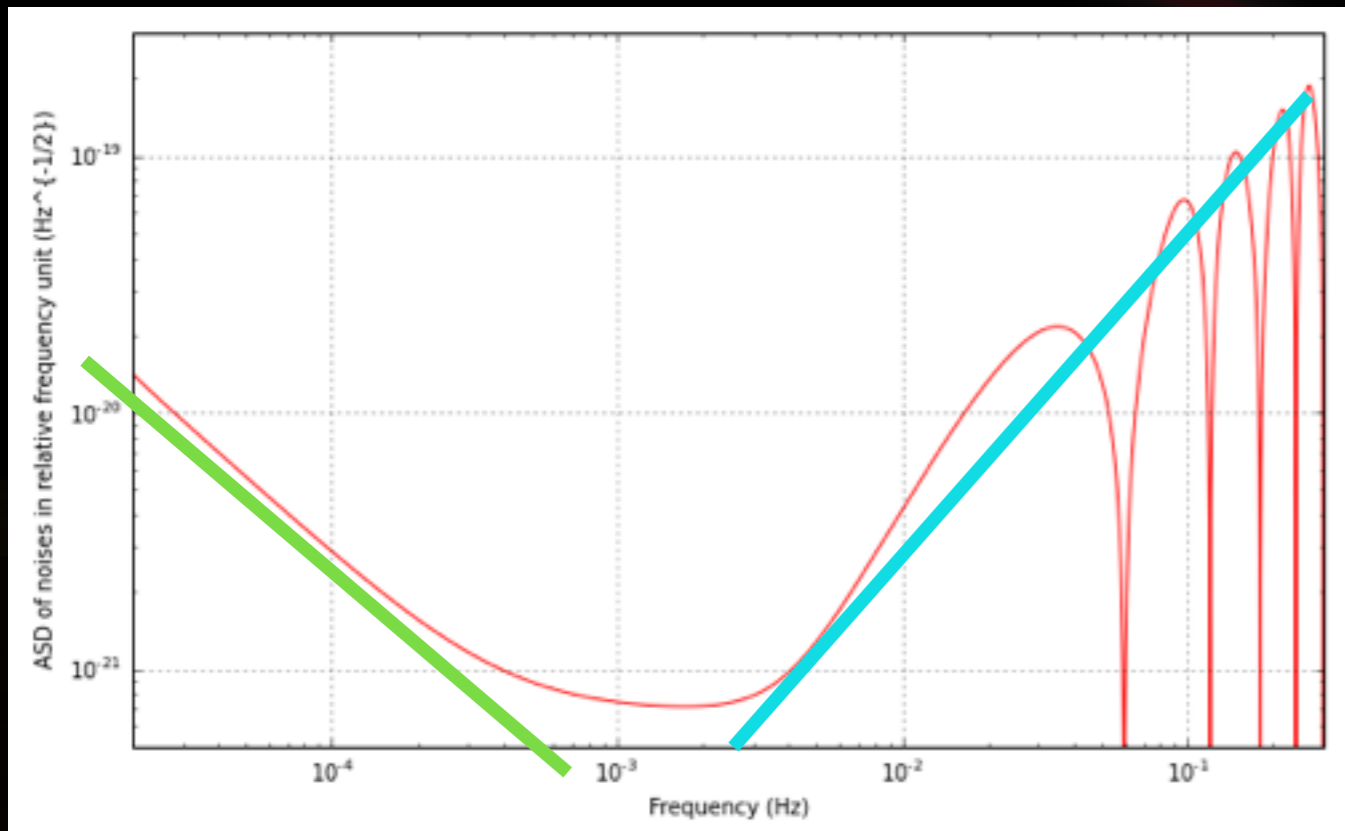


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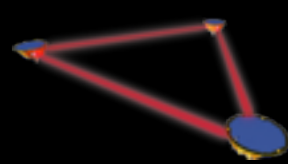
Bruits

Réponse du détecteur aux OGs



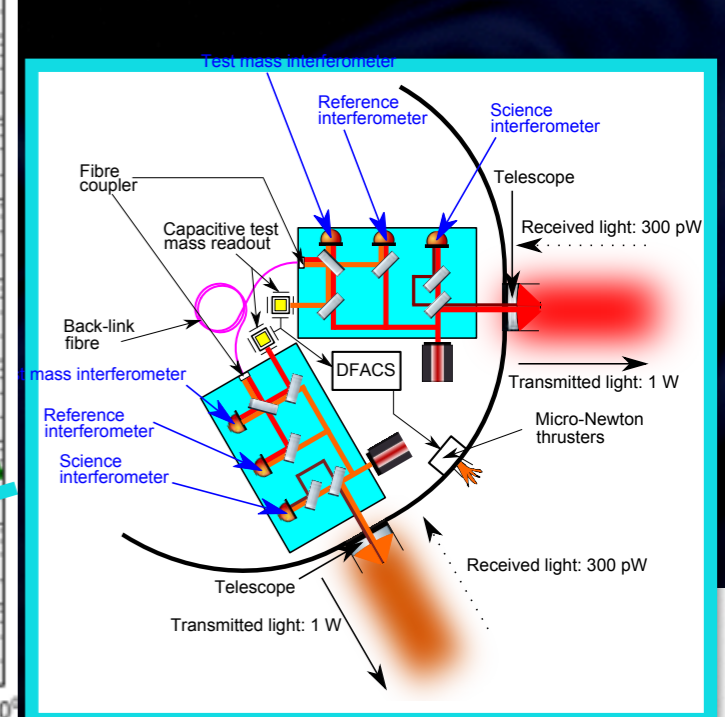
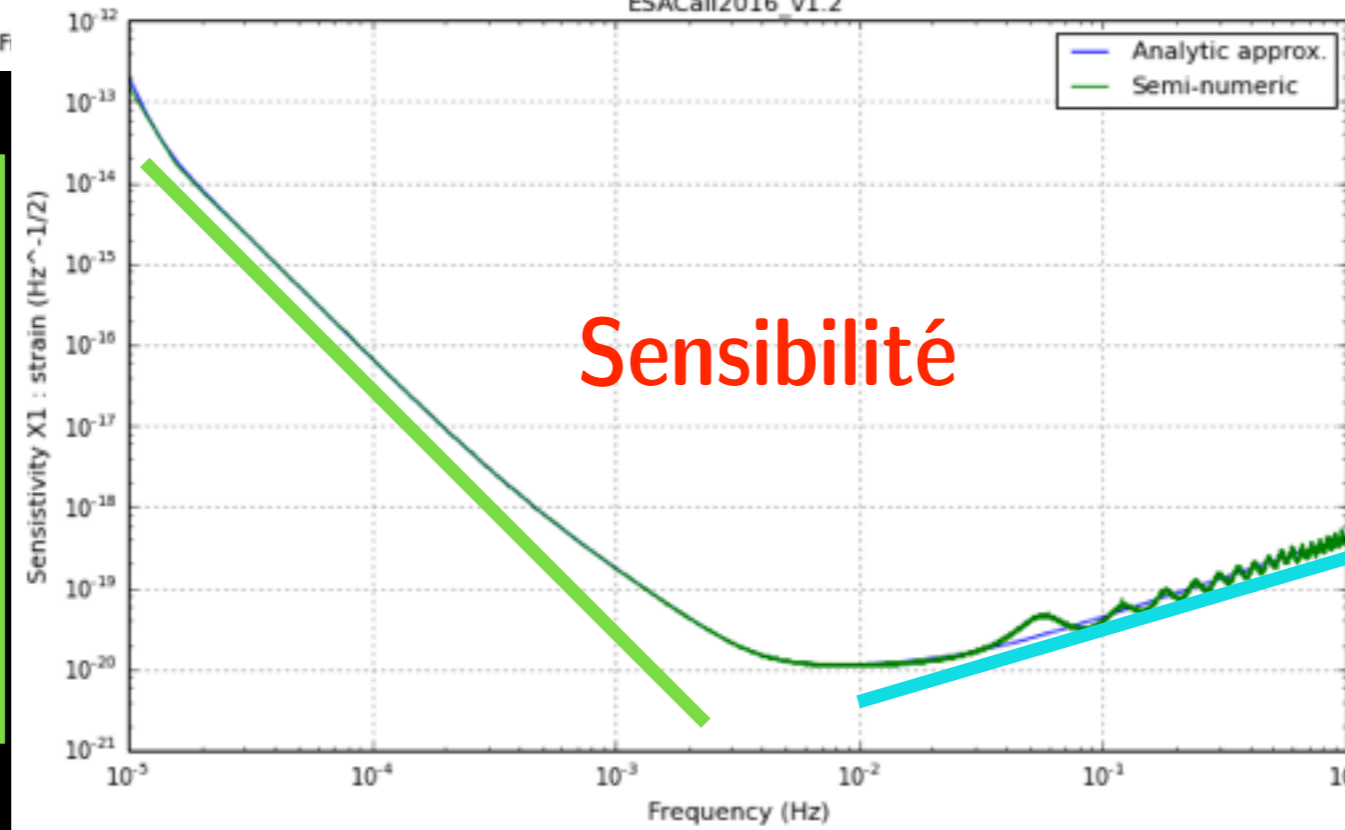
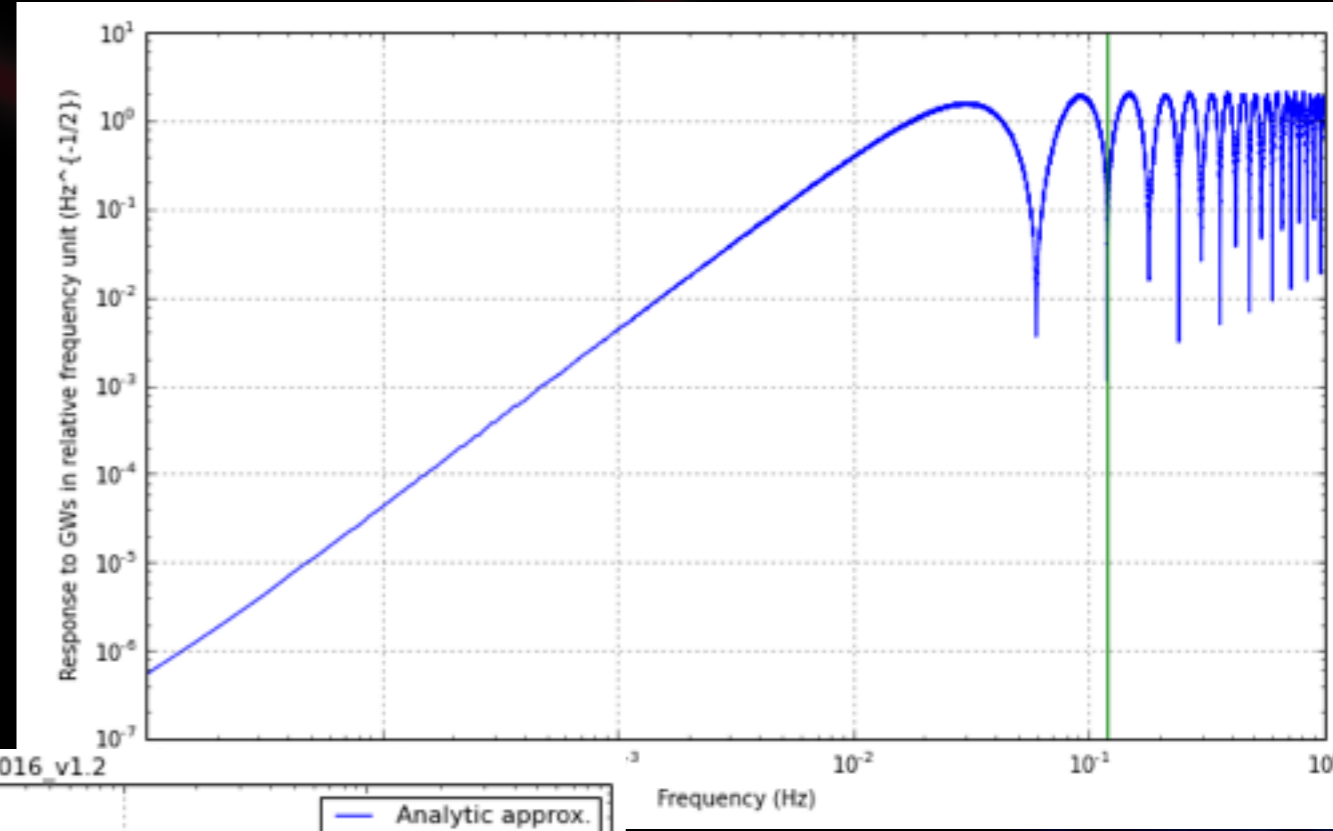
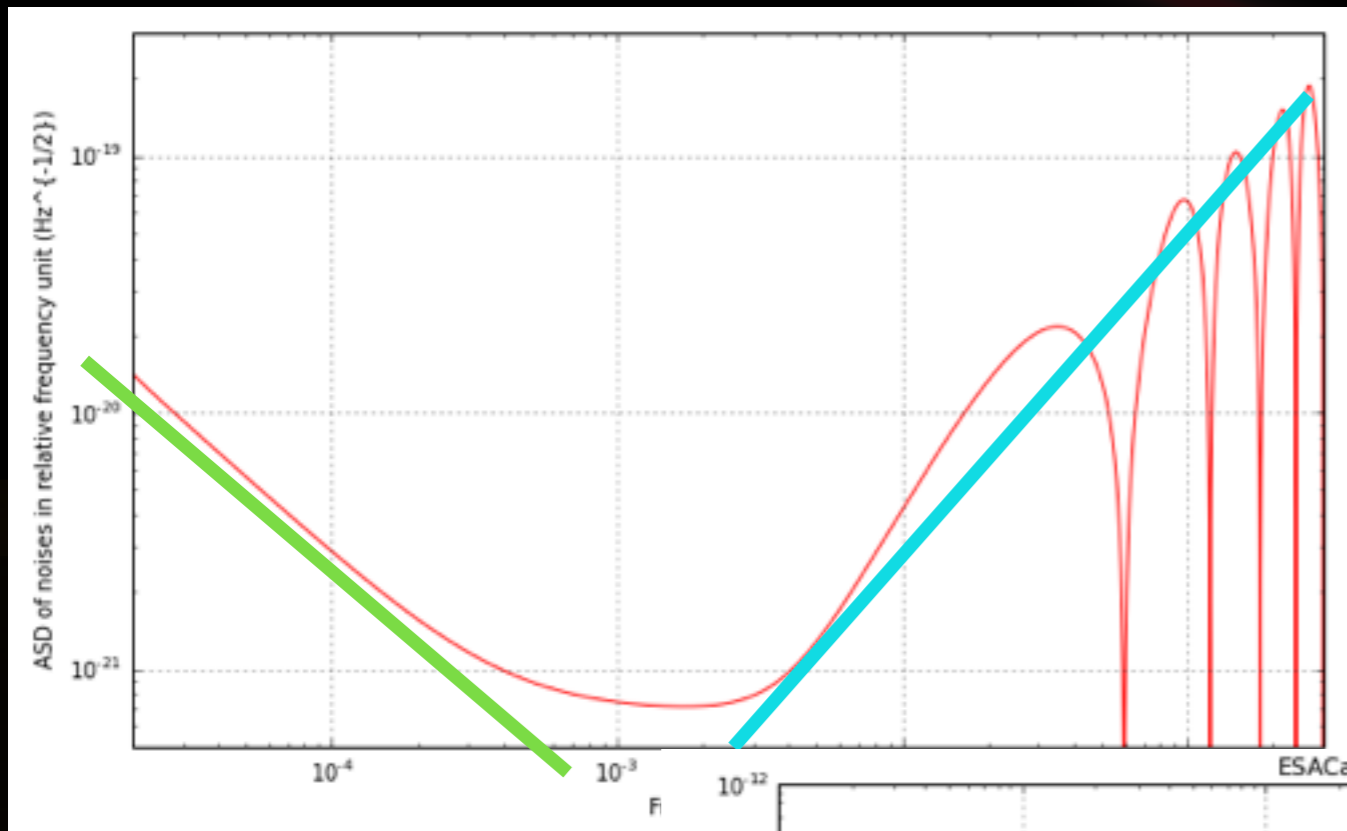


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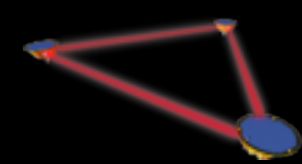
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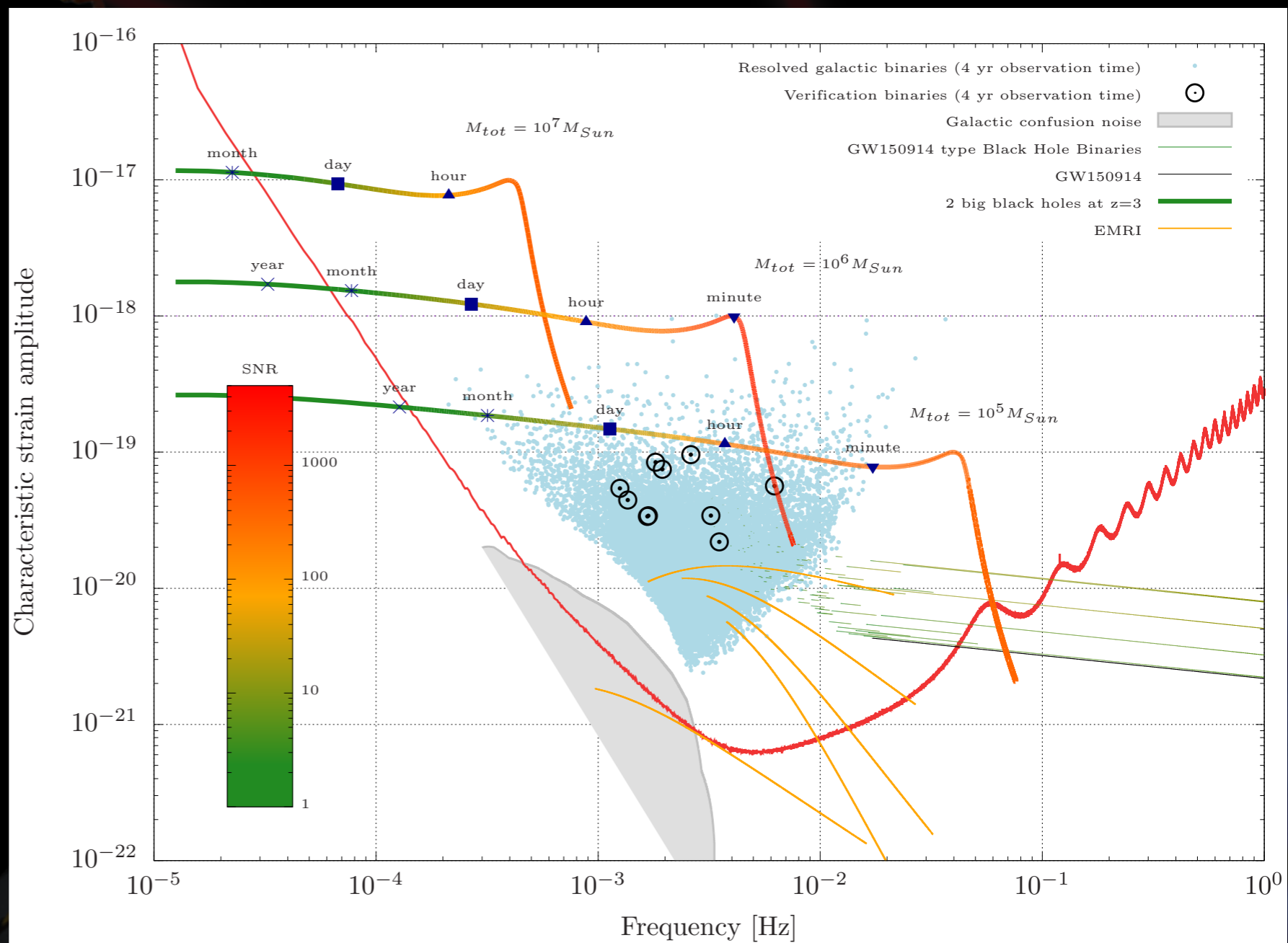
LISA: sensibilité



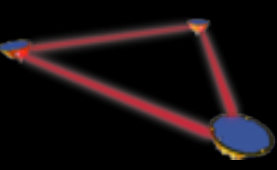
► Instrument de type survey:

- pas de pointage
- observe tout le ciel tout le temps

► Selon la puissance de la source et sa durée, résolution angulaire pouvant aller jusqu'à 1 deg²



→ cf C. Caprini



LISA & les autres observatoires

► Complémentarité de LISA avec les observations

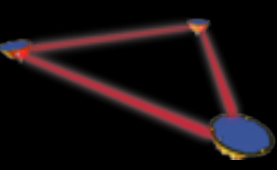
électromagnétiques :

- binaires galactiques (binaires de vérifications, AMCVn, ...) :
GAIA, Athena, ...
- recherche de contrepartie électromagnétique aux fusions de trous noirs: cosmologie, disque(s) d'accrétion, ...

► Complémentarité avec les autres **détecteurs d'OGs** : détecteurs au sol et pulsar timing array

► Contrepartie astroparticules ?

► Détecteurs γ sur LISA (suggestion CEA-APC) ??

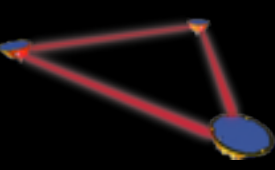


Historique de LISA

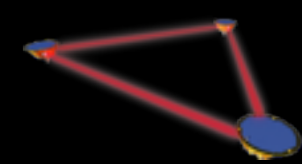
- ▶ 1978: première étude basée sur une structure rigide (NASA)
- ▶ 1980s: premières études avec des satellites en vol libre (US)
- ▶ 1993: proposal ESA/NASA: 4 satellites
- ▶ 1996-2000: rapport pre-phase A
- ▶ 2000-2010: LISA et LISAPathfinder: projet ESA/NASA
- ▶ **2011**: retrait de la NASA => ESA continue: mission réduite
- ▶ 2012: selection de JUICE L1 ESA
- ▶ 2013: selection ESA L3 : « The gravitational Universe »
- ▶ **2015-2016: succès LISAPathfinder + détection OGs**



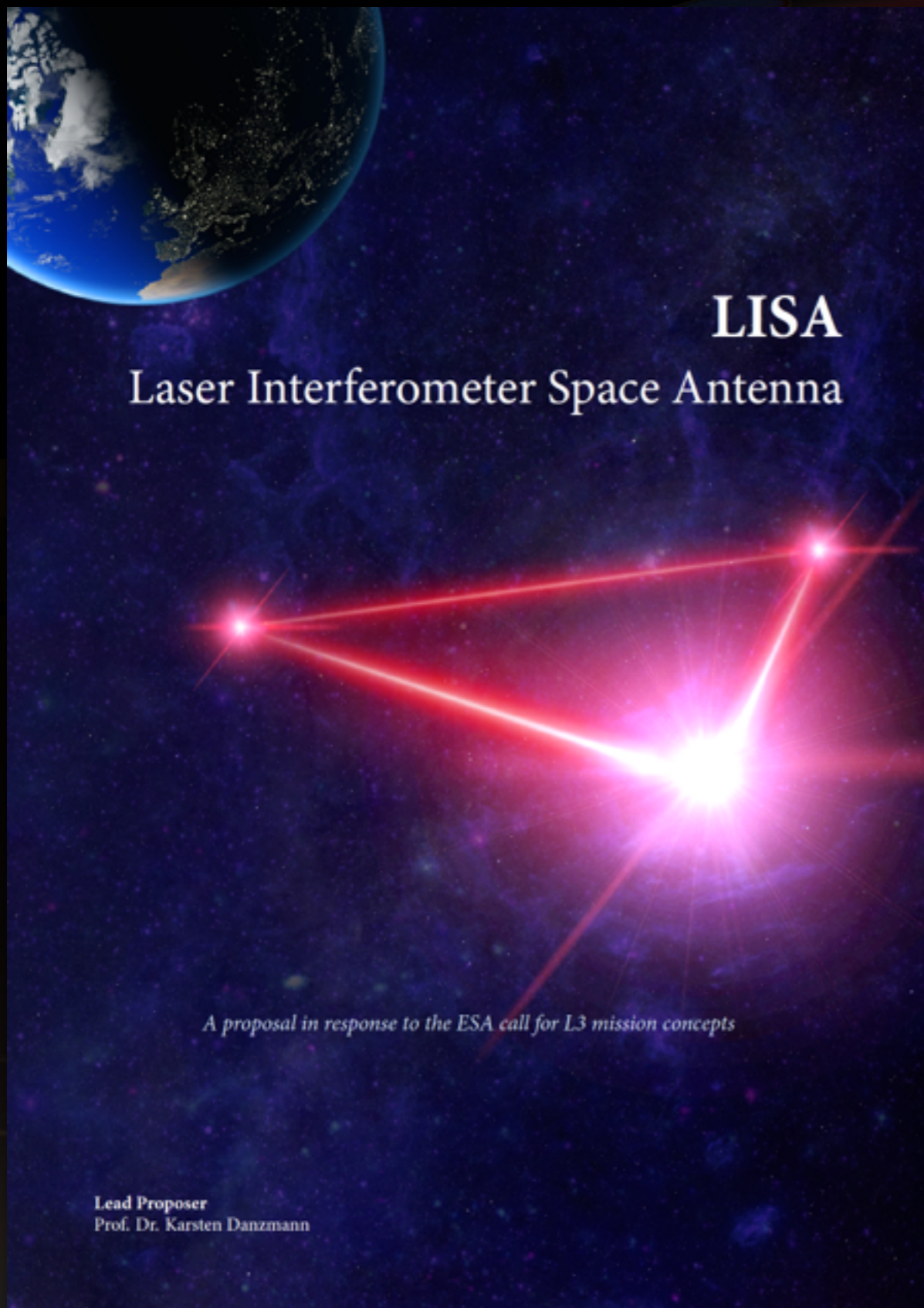
LISA à l'ESA



- ▶ 25/10/2016 : Appel à mission
- ▶ 13/01/2017 : soumission «LISA proposal» (LISA consortium)
- ▶ 8/3/2017 : démarrage phase 0 (CDF 8/3/17 → 5/5/17)
- ▶ 9/3/2017 : lettres d'endossement des pays contributeurs
- ▶ Juin 2017 : « mission proposal assessed » by SPC
- ▶ 2017→2019 : phase A compétitive
- ▶ 2019→2020 : B1: préparation de l'implémentation industrielle
- ▶ 2020-2021 : adoption de la mission
- ▶ During about 8.5 years : construction
- ▶ 2030-... : lancement Ariane 6.4
- ▶ 4 ans de mission nominal
- ▶ Extension possible jusqu'à 10 ans



« The LISA Proposal »



https://www.elisascience.org/files/publications/LISA_L3_20170120.pdf

2 Science performance

The science theme of *The Gravitational Universe* is addressed here in terms of Science Objectives (SOs) and Science Investigations (SIs), and the Observational Requirements (ORs) necessary to reach those objectives. The ORs are in turn related to Mission Requirements (MRs) for the noise performance, mission duration, etc. The majority of individual LISA sources will be binary systems covering a wide range of masses, mass ratios, and physical states. From here on, we use M to refer to the total source frame mass of a particular system. The GW strain signal, $h(t)$, called the waveform, together with its frequency domain representation $\hat{h}(f)$, encodes exquisite information about intrinsic parameters of the source (e.g., the mass and spin of the interacting bodies) and extrinsic parameters, such as inclination, luminosity distance and sky location. The assessment of Observational Requirements (ORs) requires a calculation of the Signal-to-Noise-Ratio (SNR) and the parameter measurement accuracy. The SNR is approximately the square root of the frequency integral of the ratio of the signal squared, $\hat{h}(f)^2$, to the sky-averaged sensitivity of the observatory, expressed as power spectral density $S_h(f)$. Shown in Figure 2 is the square root of this quantity, the linear spectral density $\sqrt{S_h(f)}$, for a 2-arm configuration (TDI X). In

the following, any quoted SNRs for the Observational Requirements (ORs) are given in terms of the full 3-arm configuration. The derived Mission Requirements (MRs) are expressed as linear spectral densities of the sensitivity for a 2-arm configuration (TDI X).

The sensitivity curve can be computed from the individual instrument noise contributions, with factors that account for the noise transfer functions and the sky and polarisation averaged response to GWs. Requirements for a minimum SNR level, above which a source is detectable, translate into specific MRs for the observatory. Throughout this section, parameter estimation is done using a Fisher Information Matrix approach, assuming a 4 year mission and 6 active links. For long-lived systems, the calculations are done assuming a very high duty-cycle (> 95%). Requiring the capability to measure key parameters to some minimum accuracy sets MRs that are generally more stringent than those for just detection. Signals are computed according to GR, redshifts using the cosmological model and parameters inferred from the Planck satellite results, and for each class of sources, synthetic models driven by current astrophysical knowledge are used in order to describe their demography. Foregrounds from astrophysical sources, and backgrounds of cosmological origin are also considered.

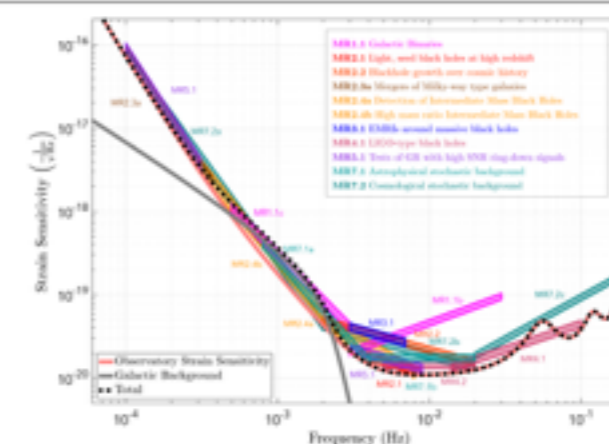
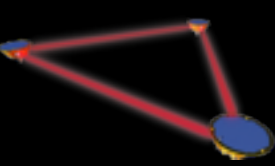


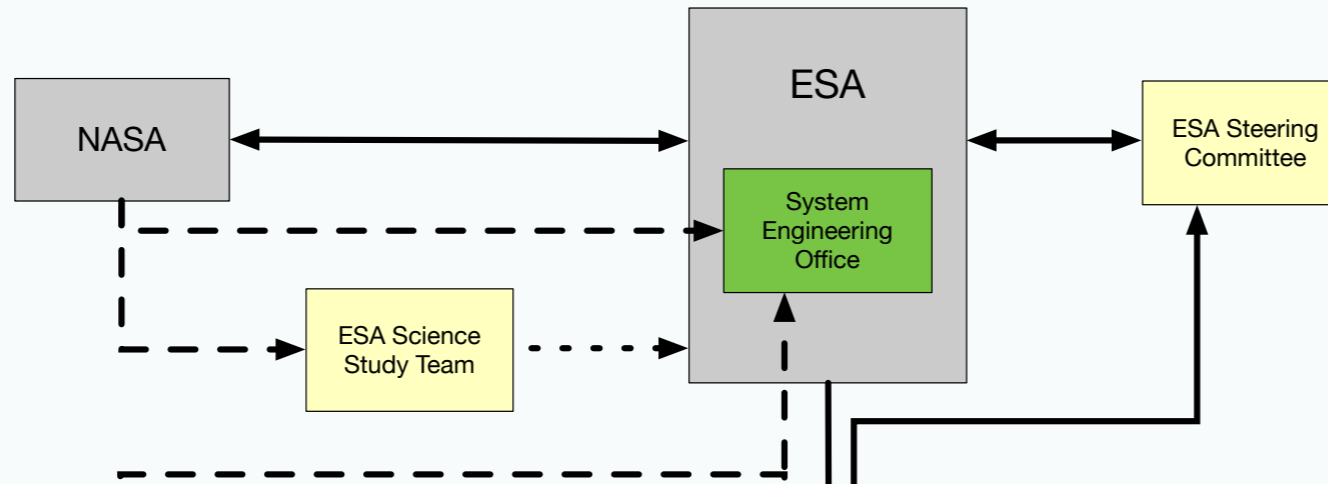
Figure 2: Mission constraints on the sky-averaged strain sensitivity of the observatory for a 2-arm configuration (TDI X), $\sqrt{S_h(f)}$, derived from the threshold systems of each observational requirement.



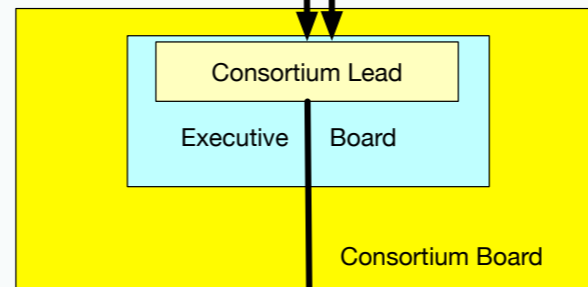
Organisation

Agencies

Phase A/B



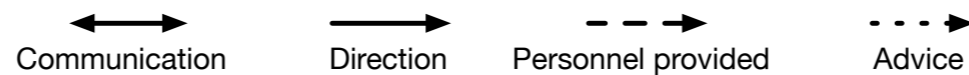
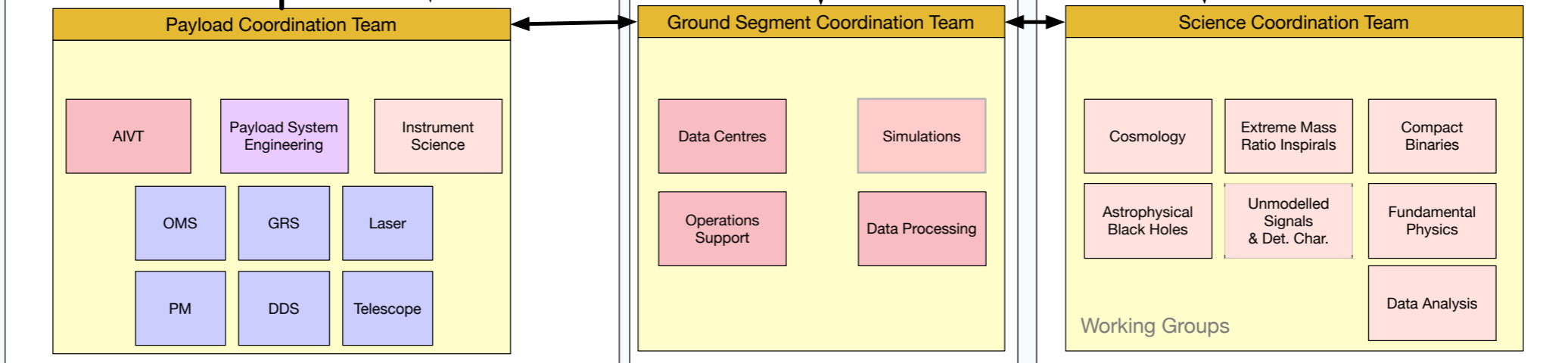
LISA Consortium

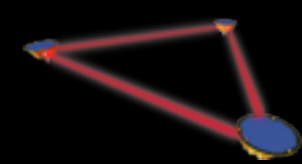


Payload Team

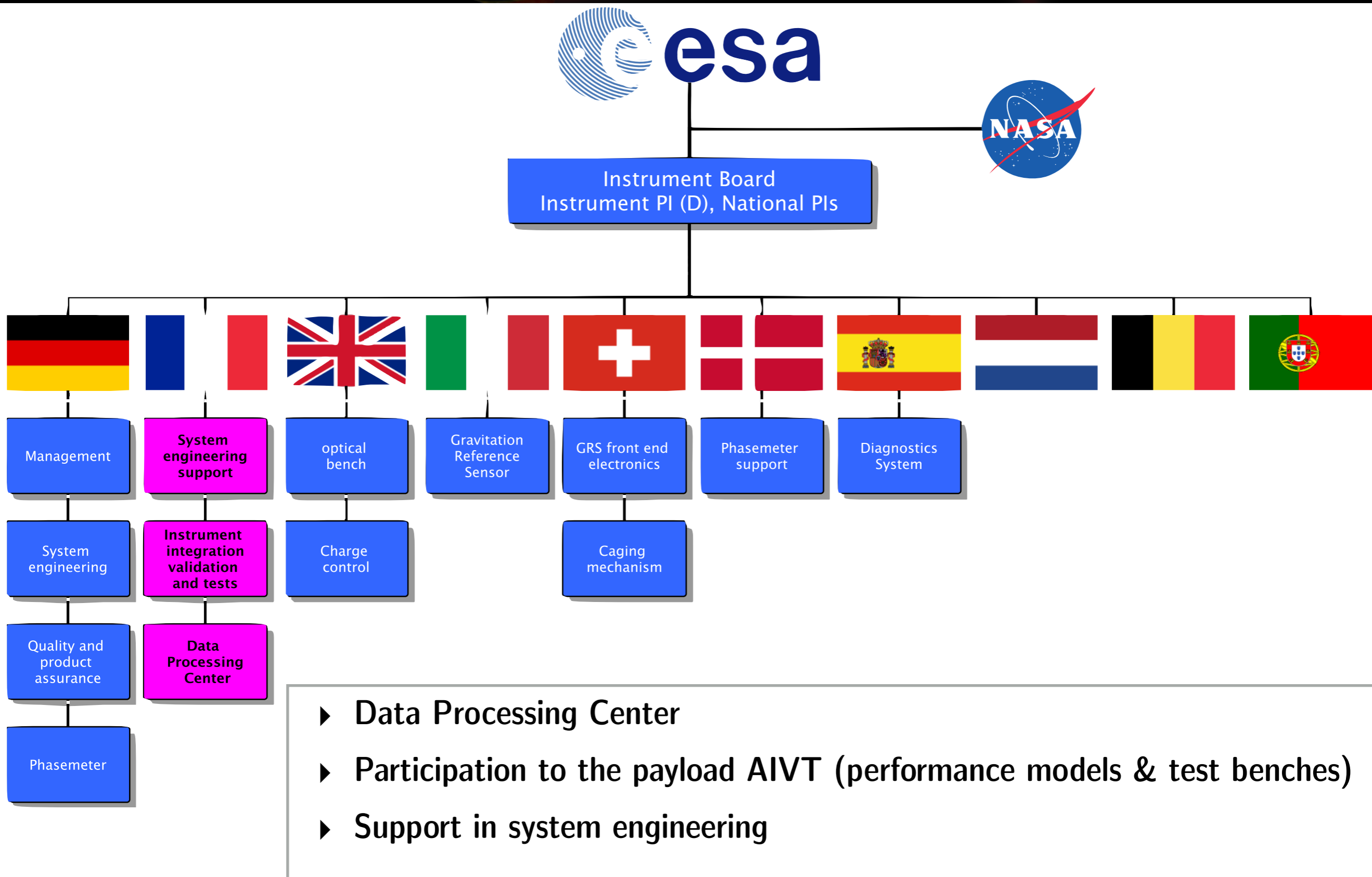
Ground Segment Team

Consortium Science Team





LISA consortium





Conclusion

- ▶ Très **grand potentiel scientifique** des ondes gravitationnelles.
- ▶ LISA: **3** satellites en **chute libre** et s'échangeant sur **2.5×10^6** km des faisceaux **lasers** pour mesurer par **interférométrie** de variation de distance du l'ordre de la dizaine de **picomètres**:
 - bruits d'accélération
 - bruits de mesures interférométriques
- ▶ Grand nombre de sources d'ondes gravitationnelles dans la bande de fréquence de LISA, i.e. **de 0.02 mHz à 100 mHz**
- ▶ Contribution française potentiellement importante: **DPC + intégration/test + gestion des performances**