

The Status of LISA

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Twenty Years after the First LISA Symposium at RAL 1996



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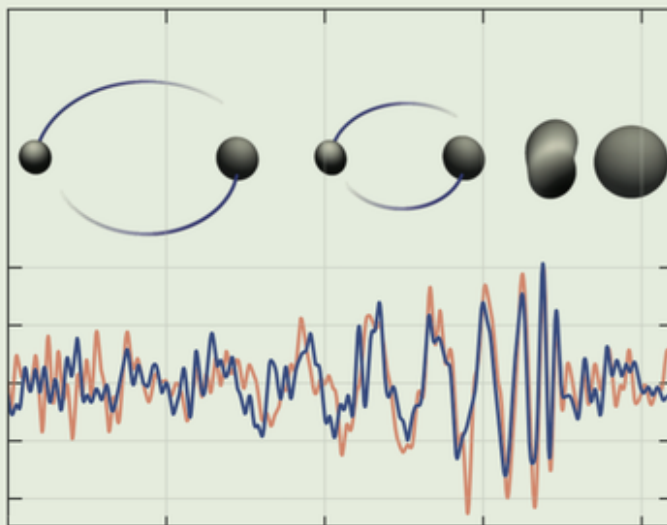
- **LISA is in better shape than ever!**
 - LIGO
 - LISA Pathfinder
 - GOAT
 - Mid-Decadal
 - NASA
 - 3-arm LISA is back
- **Growing pressure to accelerate LISA schedule**
- **ESA reacts**



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We have detected Gravitational Waves!



Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger

B. P. Abbott *et al.**

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

(Received 21 January 2016; published 11 February 2016)

On September 14, 2015 at 09:50:45 UTC the two detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory simultaneously observed a transient gravitational-wave signal. The signal sweeps upwards in frequency from 35 to 250 Hz with a peak gravitational-wave strain of 1.0×10^{-21} . It matches the waveform predicted by general relativity for the inspiral and merger of a pair of black holes and the ringdown of the resulting single black hole. The signal was observed with a matched-filter signal-to-noise ratio of 24 and a false alarm rate estimated to be less than 1 event per 203 000 years, equivalent to a significance greater than 5.1σ . The source lies at a luminosity distance of 410_{-180}^{+160} Mpc corresponding to a redshift $z = 0.09_{-0.04}^{+0.03}$. In the source frame, the initial black hole masses are $36_{-4}^{+5}M_{\odot}$ and $29_{-4}^{+4}M_{\odot}$, and the final black hole mass is $62_{-4}^{+4}M_{\odot}$, with $3.0_{-0.5}^{+0.5}M_{\odot}c^2$ radiated in gravitational waves. All uncertainties define 90% credible intervals. These observations demonstrate the existence of binary stellar-mass black hole systems. This is the first direct detection of gravitational waves and the first observation of a binary black hole merger.

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1004 Authors!



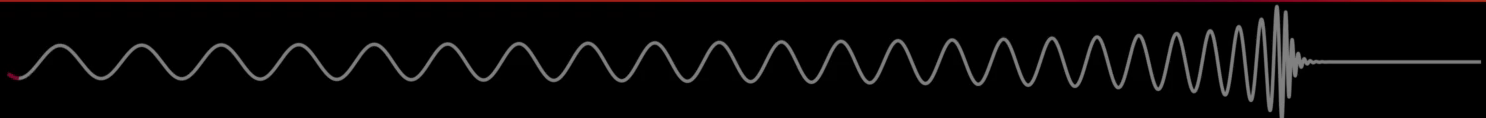
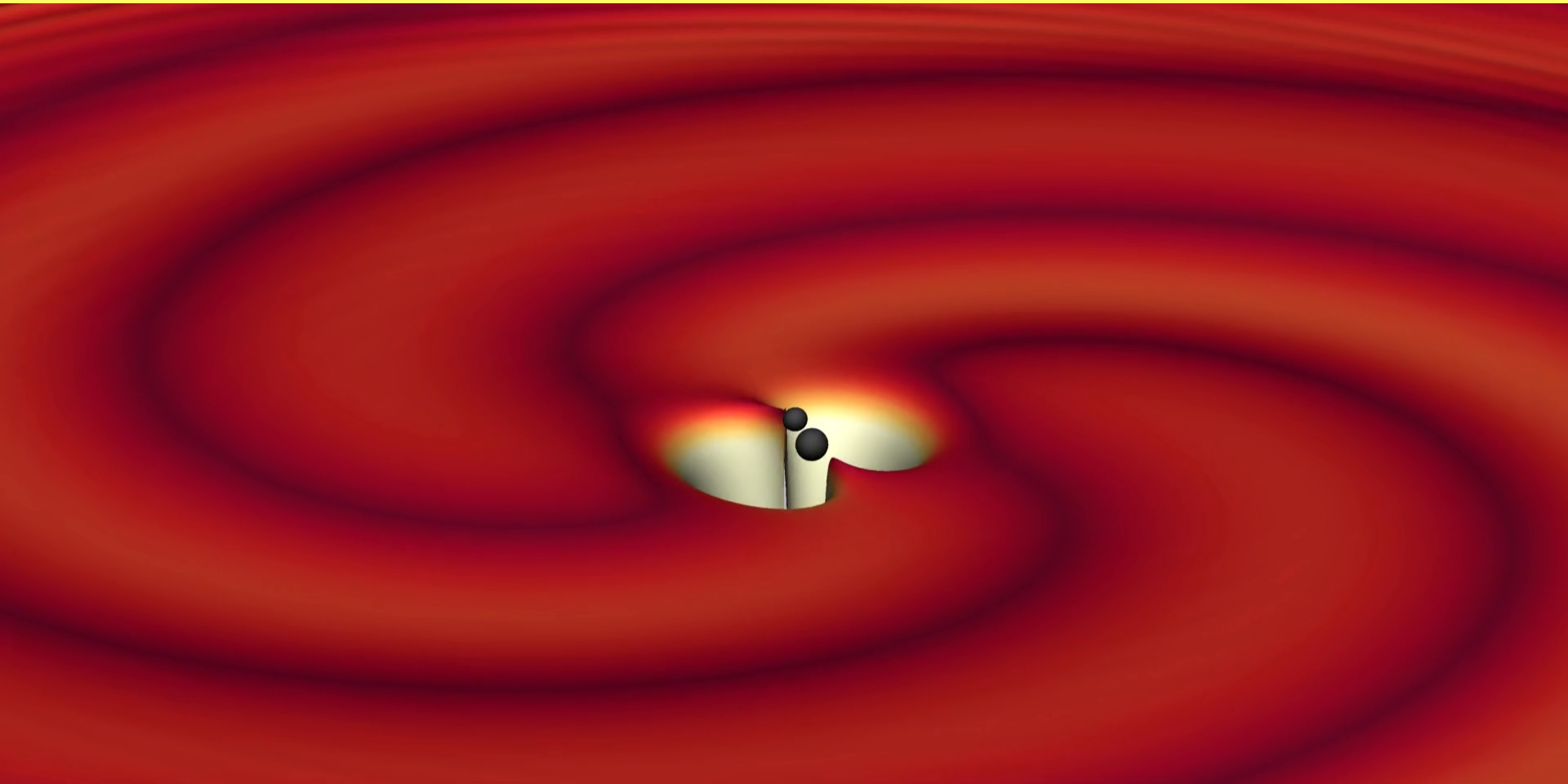
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⁶⁰Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, UPMC-Sorbonne Universités, CNRS, ENS-PSL Research University, Collège de France, F-75005 Paris, France
⁶¹VU University Amsterdam, 1081 HV Amsterdam, Netherlands
⁶²University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
⁶³Center for Relativistic Astrophysics and School of Physics, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, USA
⁶⁴Institut Lumière Matière, Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, UMR CNRS 5306, 69622 Villeurbanne, France
⁶⁵Laboratoire des Matériaux Avancés (LMA), IN2P3/CNRS, Université de Lyon, F-69622 Villeurbanne, Lyon, France
⁶⁶Universitat de les Illes Balears, IAC3-IEEC, E-07122 Palma de Mallorca, Spain
⁶⁷Università di Napoli "Federico II," Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, I-80126 Napoli, Italy
⁶⁸NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA
⁶⁹Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA
⁷⁰Università di Salerno, Fisciano, I-84084 Salerno, Italy
⁷¹INFN, Sezione di Napoli, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, I-80126 Napoli, Italy
⁷²University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA
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⁷⁶Nikhef, Science Park, 1098 XG Amsterdam, Netherlands
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⁷⁸Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H8, Canada
⁷⁹Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
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⁸¹The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA
⁸²National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu City, 30013 Taiwan, Republic of China
⁸³Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales 2678, Australia
⁸⁴University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA
⁸⁵Caltech CalRT, Pasadena, California 91125, USA
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¹⁰⁰Cardiff University, Cardiff CF24 3AA, United Kingdom
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¹⁰²School of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FD, United Kingdom
¹⁰³Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar Ahmedabad Gujarat 382424, India
¹⁰⁴Institute for Plasma Research, Bhat, Gandhinagar 382428, India
¹⁰⁵University of Szeged, Dóm tér 9, Szeged 6720, Hungary
¹⁰⁶Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, Arizona 86301, USA
¹⁰⁷University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA
¹⁰⁸Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai 400005, India
¹⁰⁹Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, HSIC, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
¹¹⁰American University, Washington, D.C. 20016, USA
¹¹¹Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York 14623, USA
¹¹²University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
¹¹³University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5005, Australia
¹¹⁴West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, USA
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¹¹⁶SUPA, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, United Kingdom
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¹¹⁸Institute of Applied Physics, Nizhny Novgorod, 603950, Russia
¹¹⁹Pusan National University, Busan 609-735, Korea
¹²⁰Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Korea
¹²¹NCBI, 05-400 Swierk-Otwock, Poland
¹²²IM-PAN, 00-956 Warsaw, Poland
¹²³Monash University, Victoria 3800, Australia
¹²⁴Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea
¹²⁵University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama 35899, USA
¹²⁶ESPCI, CNRS, F-75005 Paris, France
¹²⁷Università di Camerino, Dipartimento di Fisica, I-62032 Camerino, Italy
¹²⁸Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813, USA
¹²⁹College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, USA
¹³⁰Instituto de Física Teórica, Universidade Estadual Paulista/ICTP, South American Institute for Fundamental Research, São Paulo SP 01140-070, Brazil
¹³¹University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1TN, United Kingdom
¹³²IISER-Kolkata, Mohanpur, West Bengal 741252, India
¹³³Whitman College, 345 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington 99362 USA
¹³⁴National Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Daejeon 305-390, Korea
¹³⁵Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York 14456, USA
¹³⁶Janusz Gil Institute of Astronomy, University of Zielona Góra, 65-265 Zielona Góra, Poland
¹³⁷Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104, USA
¹³⁸Università di Siena, I-53100 Siena, Italy
¹³⁹Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA
¹⁴⁰University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA
¹⁴¹Keyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022, USA
¹⁴²Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas 79699, USA

Gravitational Waves from Merging Black Holes on September 14th, 2015



The Christmas Present: 26.12.2015



SPiegel ONLINE WISSENSCHAFT

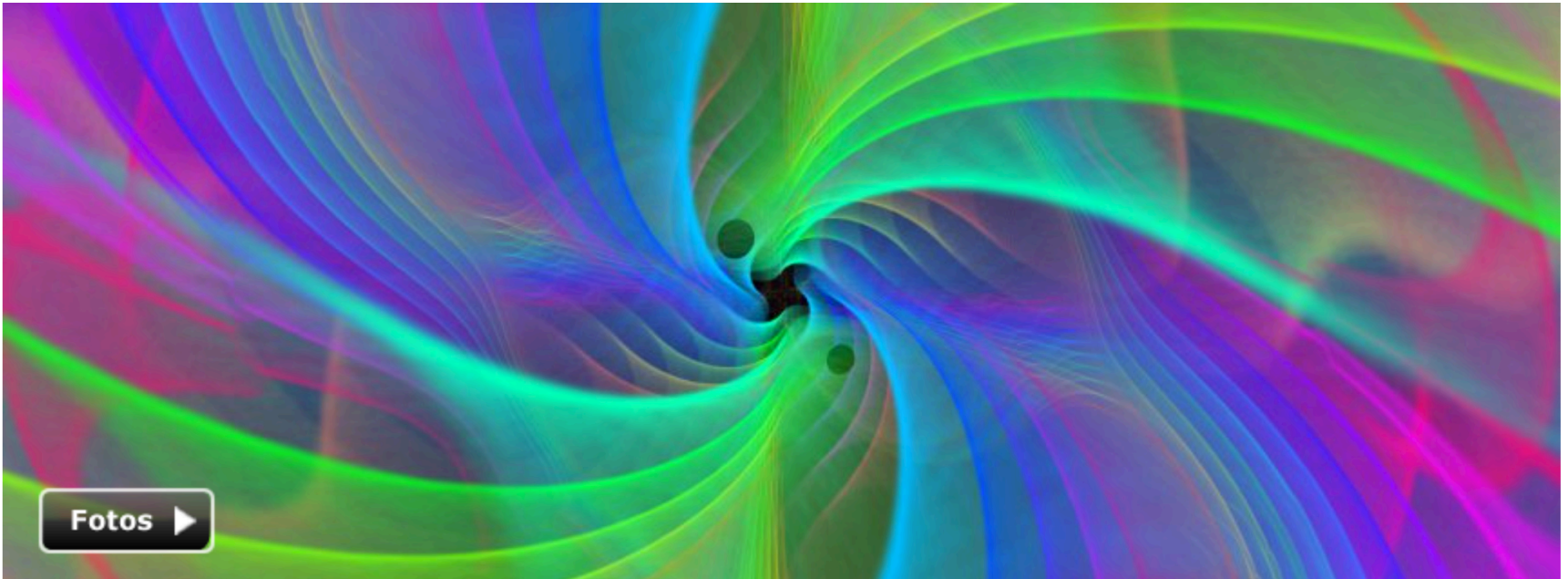


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Nachrichten > Wissenschaft > Weltall > Physik > Gravitationswellen zum zweiten Mal nachgewiesen

Astrophysik: Gravitationswellen zum zweiten Mal nachgewiesen

Von Johann Grolle, Boston

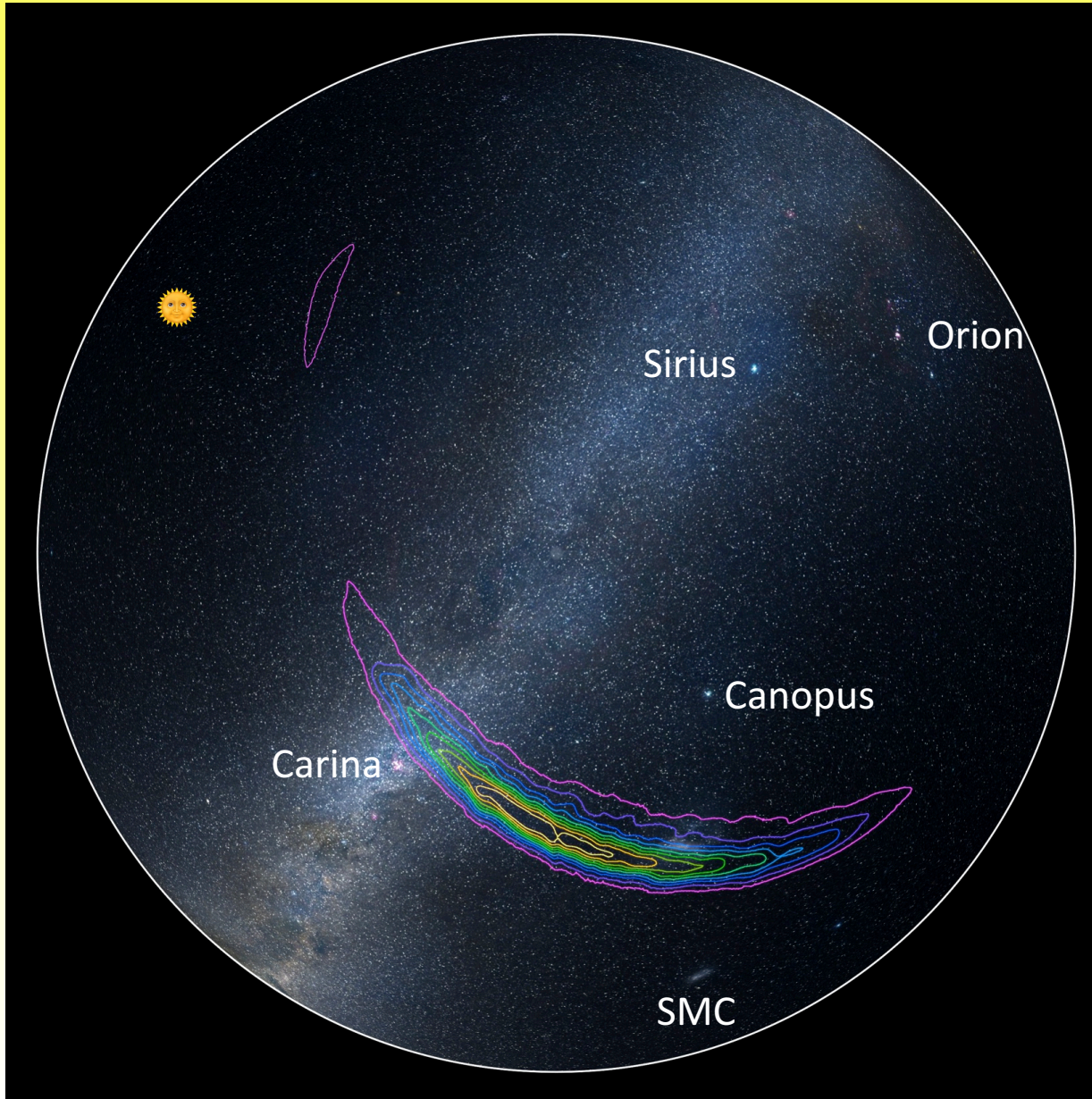


Fotos ▶

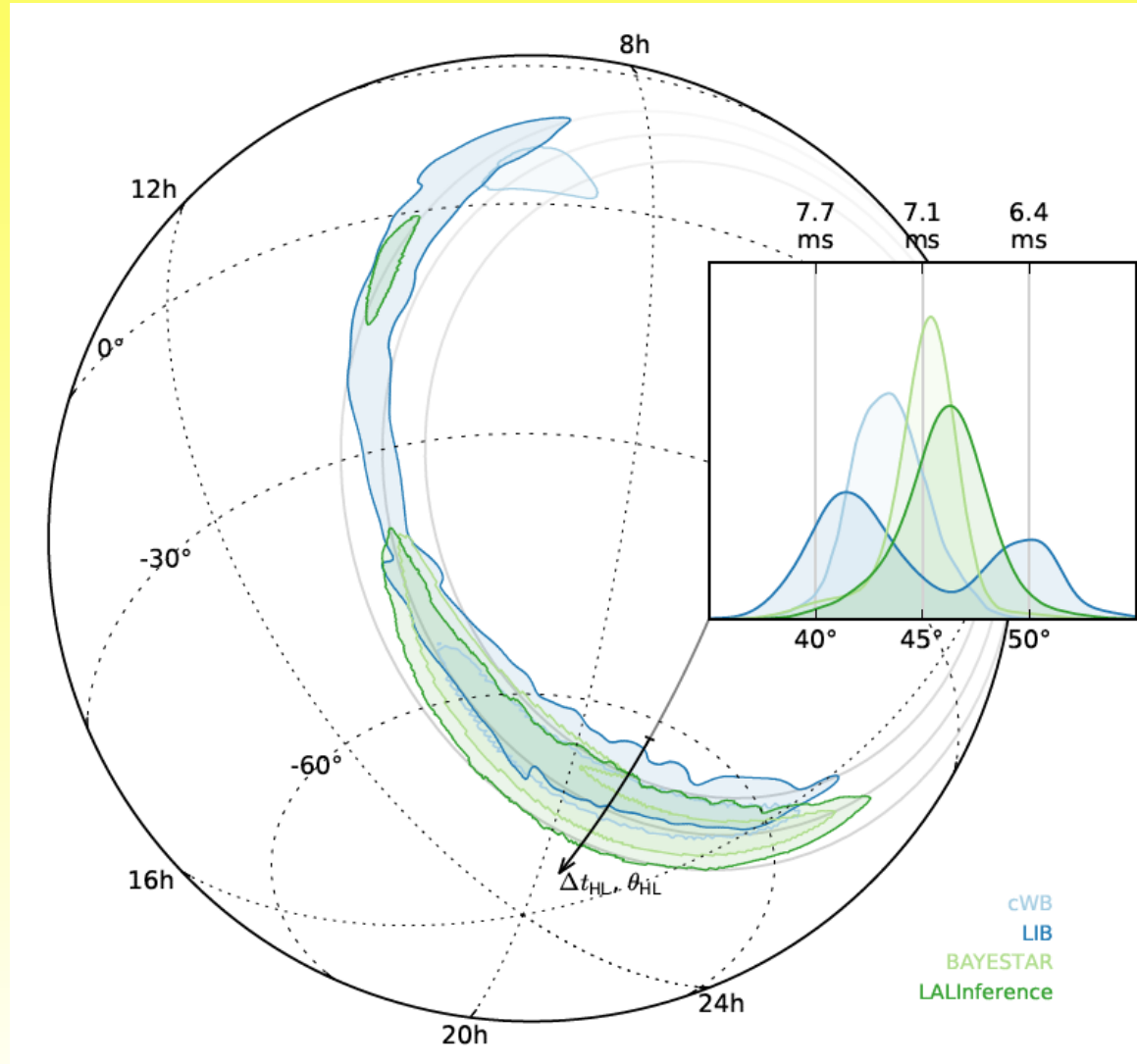
S. Ossokine/ A. Buonanno (Max-Planck-Institut)/ W. Benger (AHM)

Physiker jubeln: Drei Monate nach der sensationellen ersten Messung haben Detektoren in den USA zum

Where did the Signal come from?



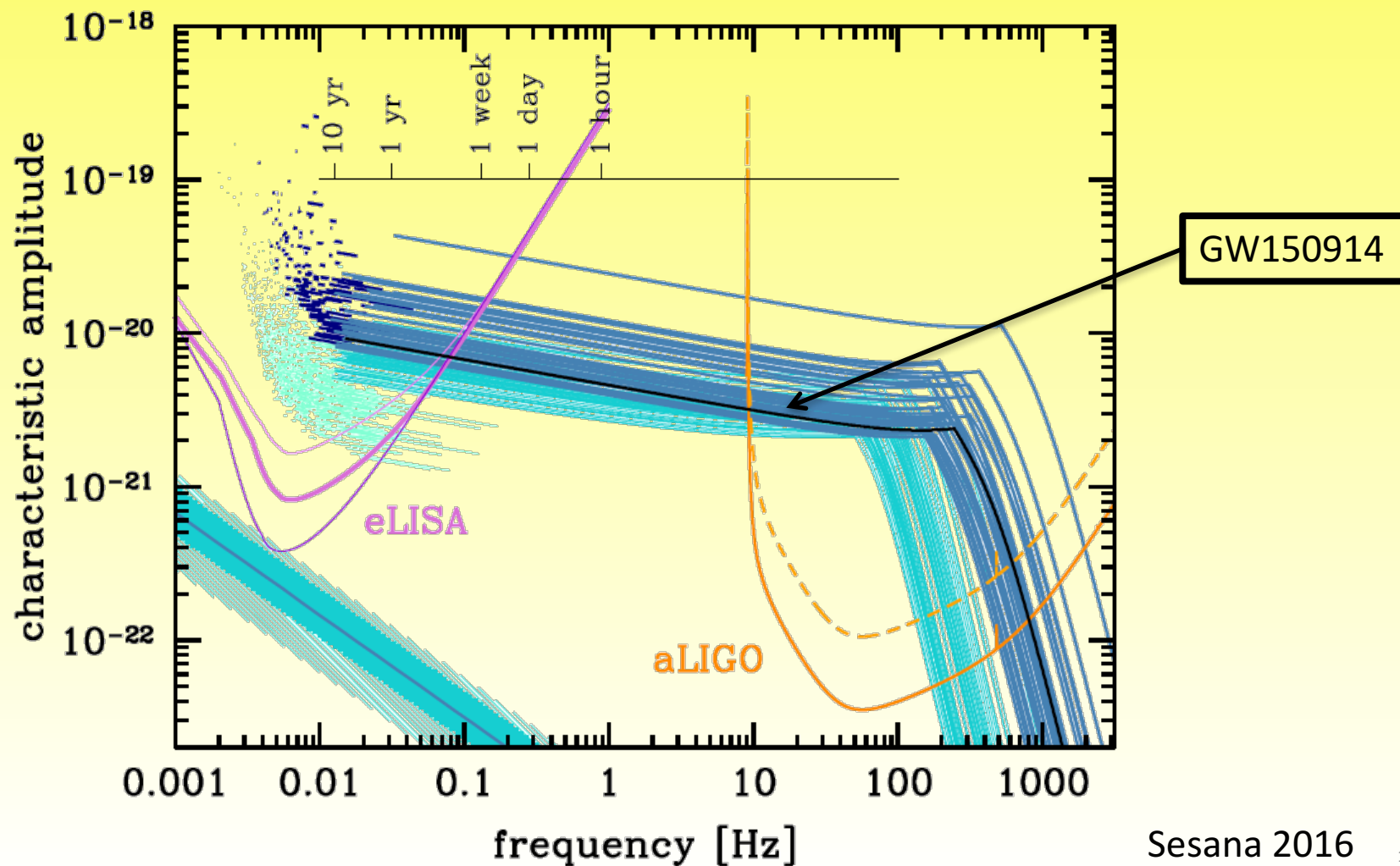
Localisation to 600 Square Degrees



LISA: LIGO Event Predicted 10 Years in Advance!



- Accurate to seconds and within 0.1 square-degree!

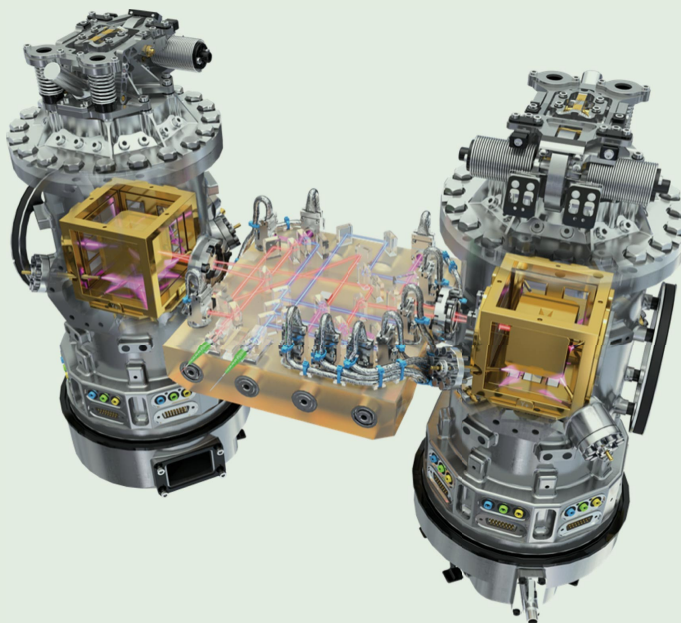




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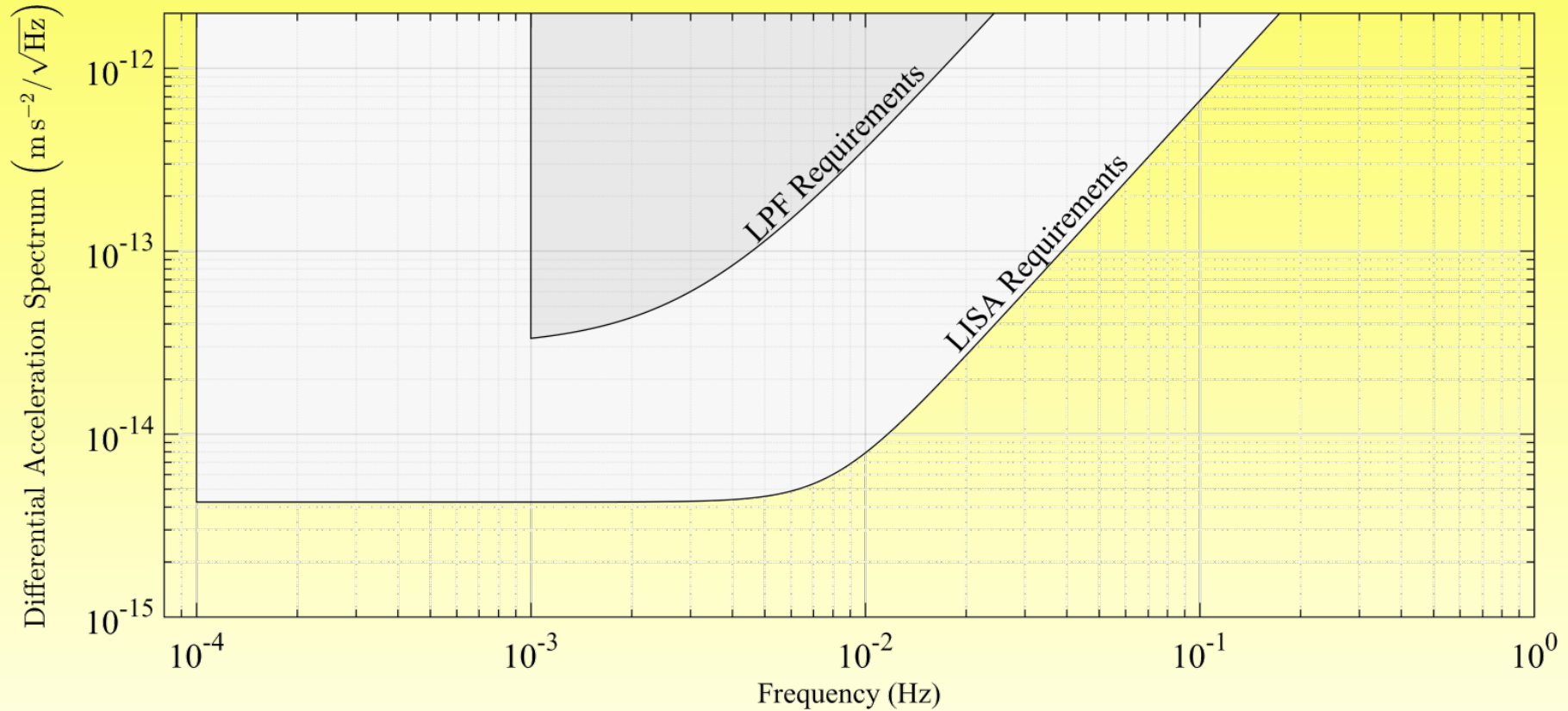


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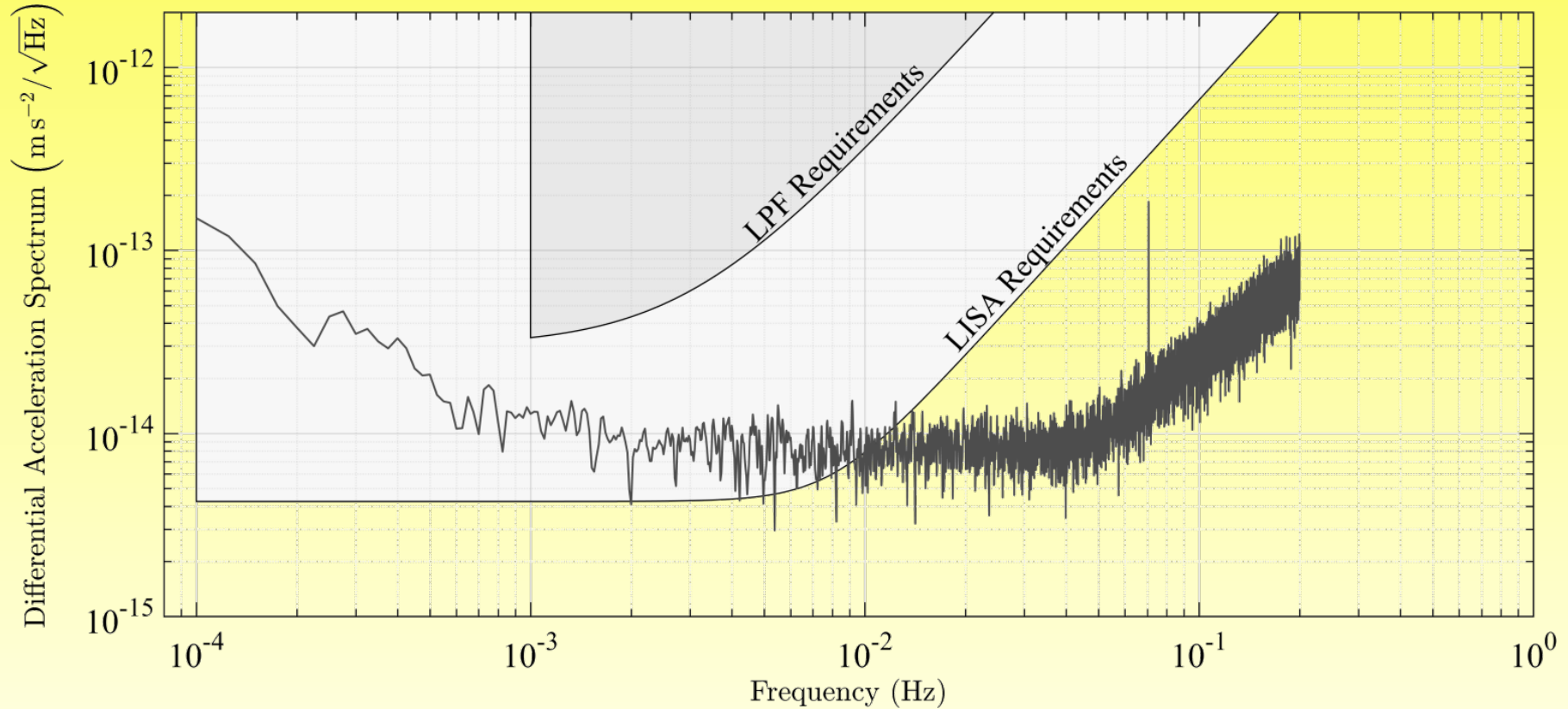


Volume 116, Number 23

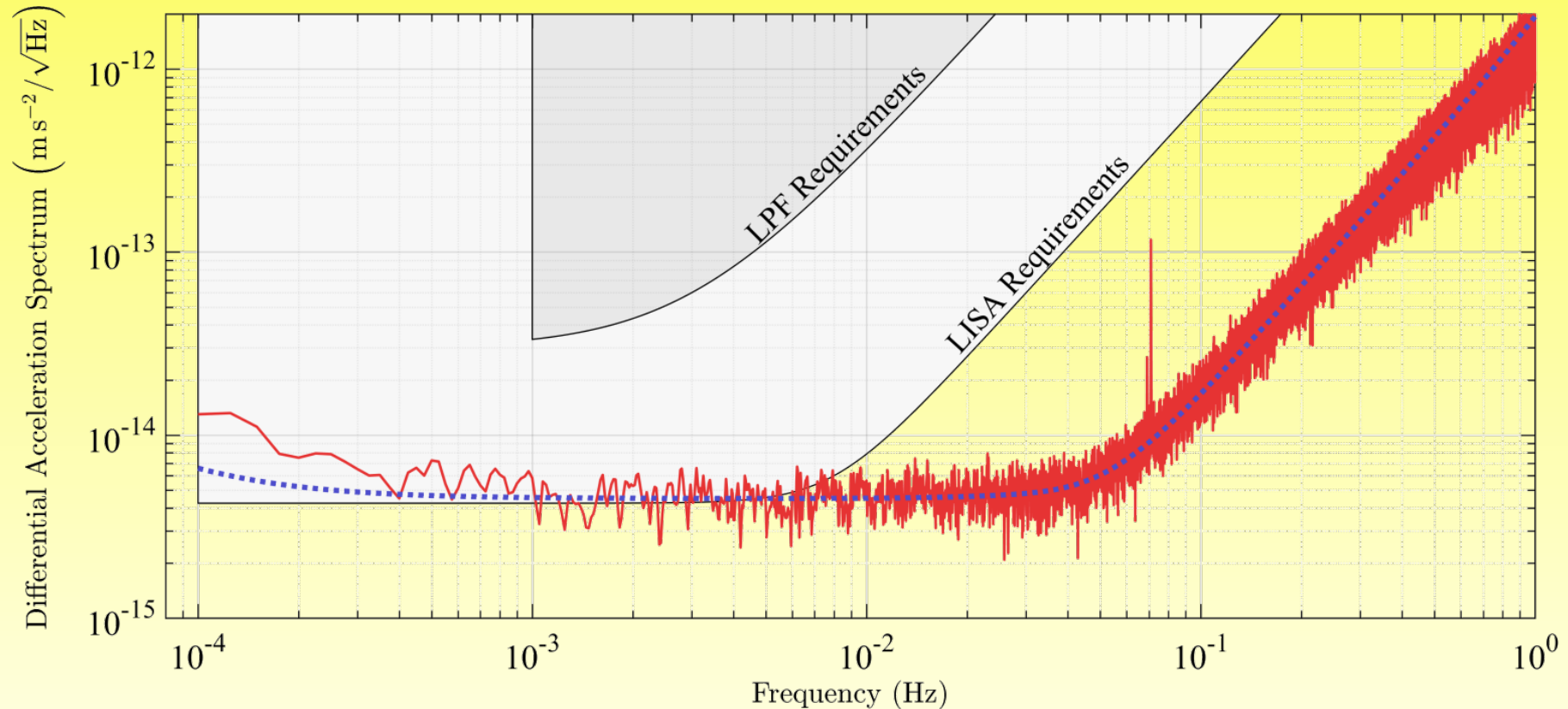
LISA and LPF Requirements



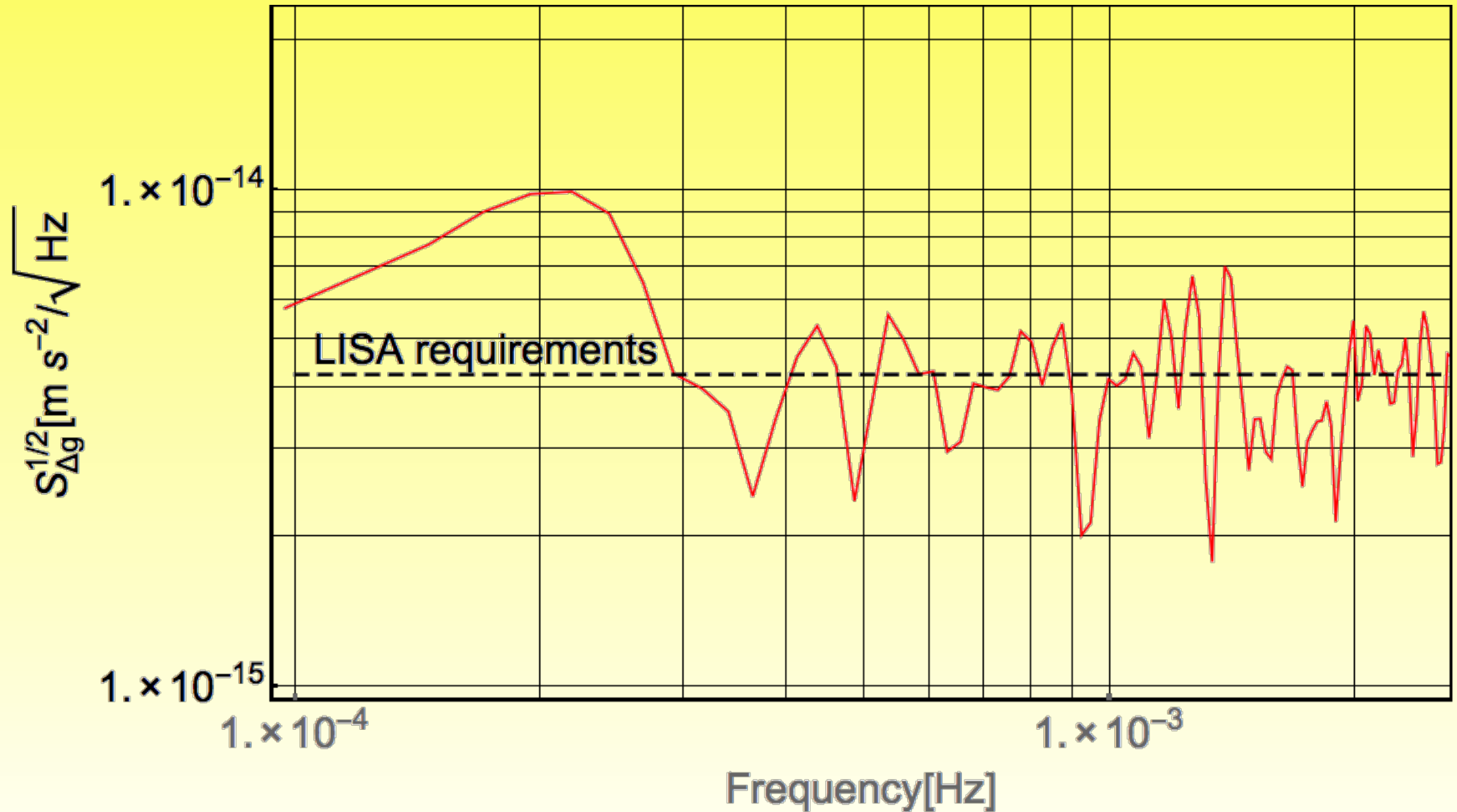
First Day of Operations: March 1, 2016



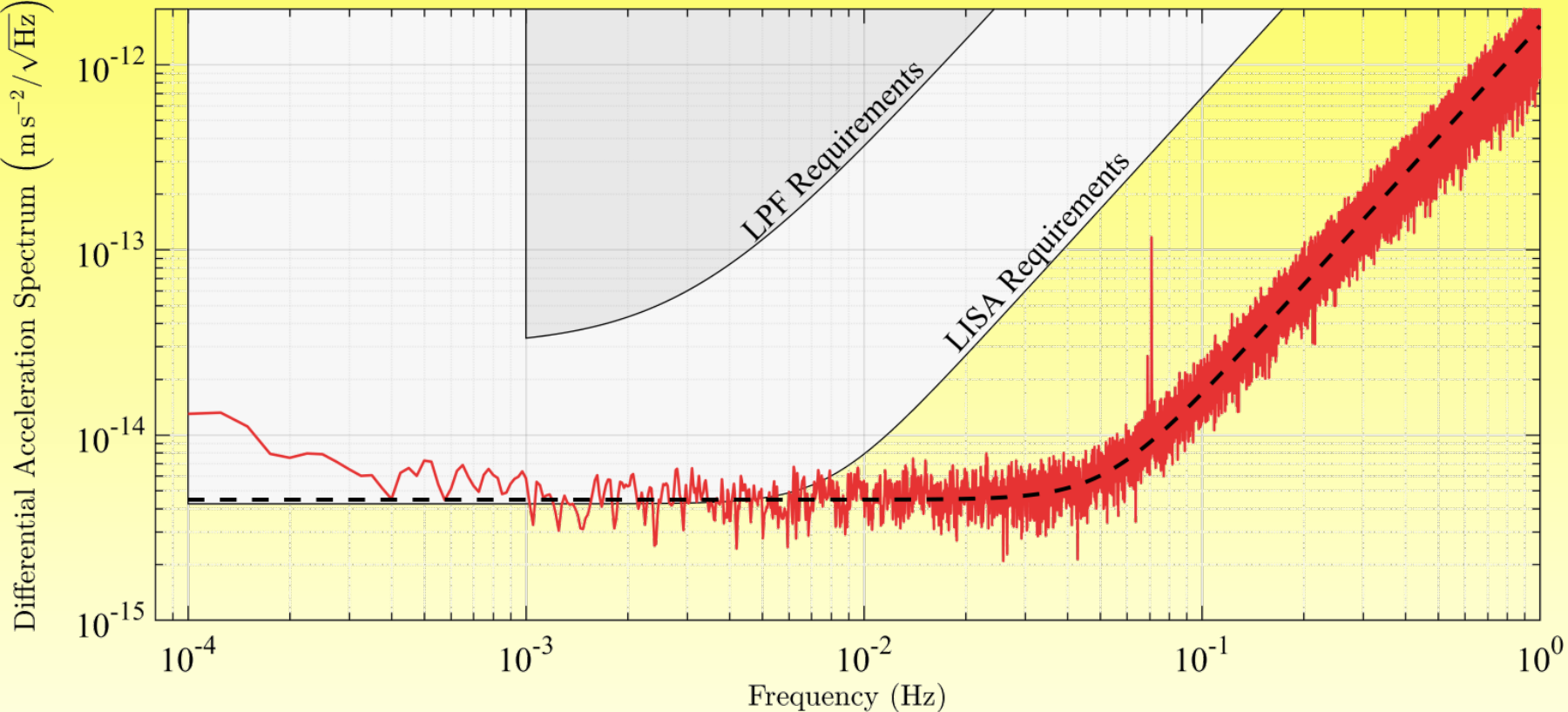
May 16, 2016, System Optimized Investigations Ongoing



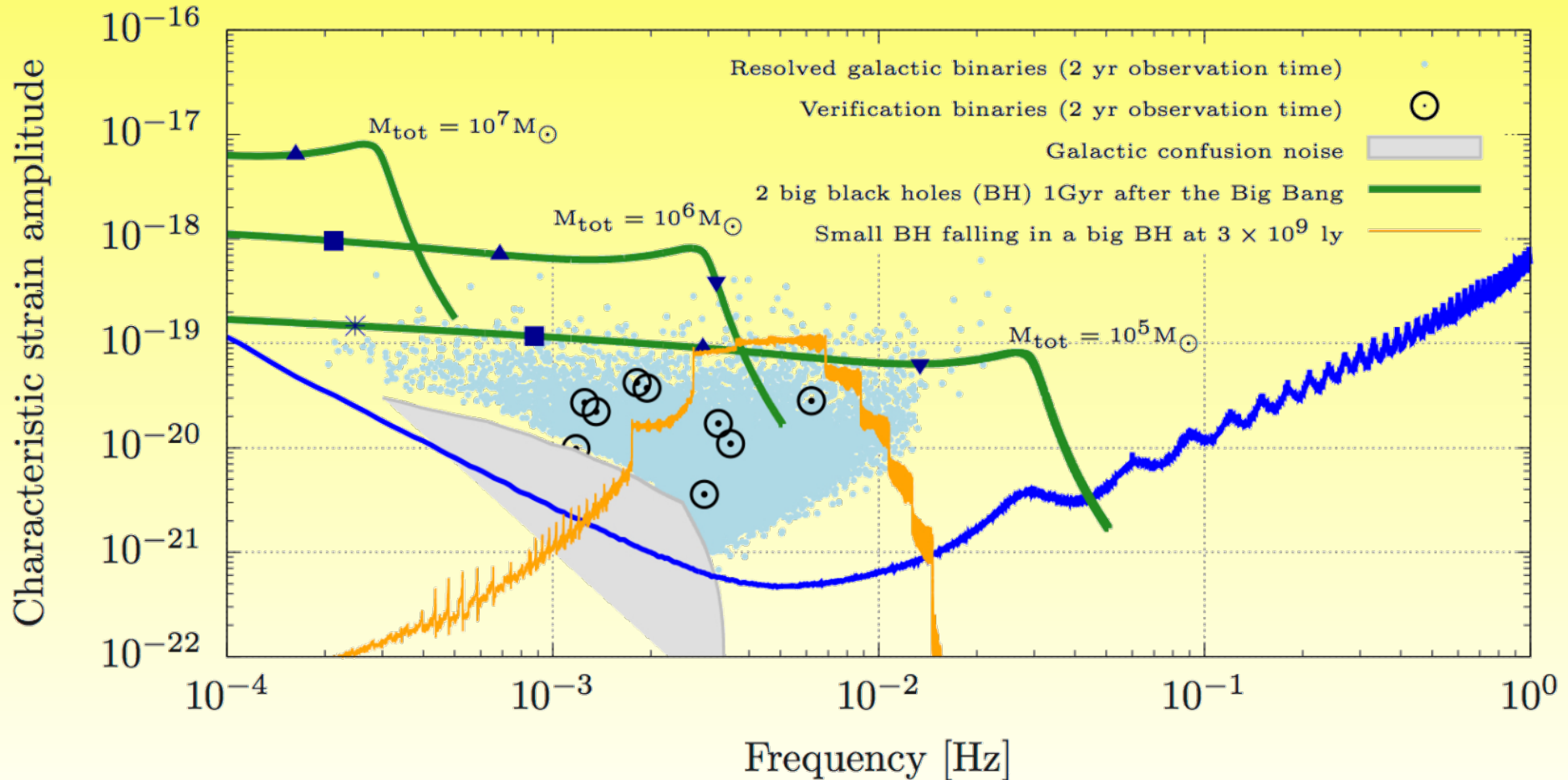
June 16, 2016: Still getting better!



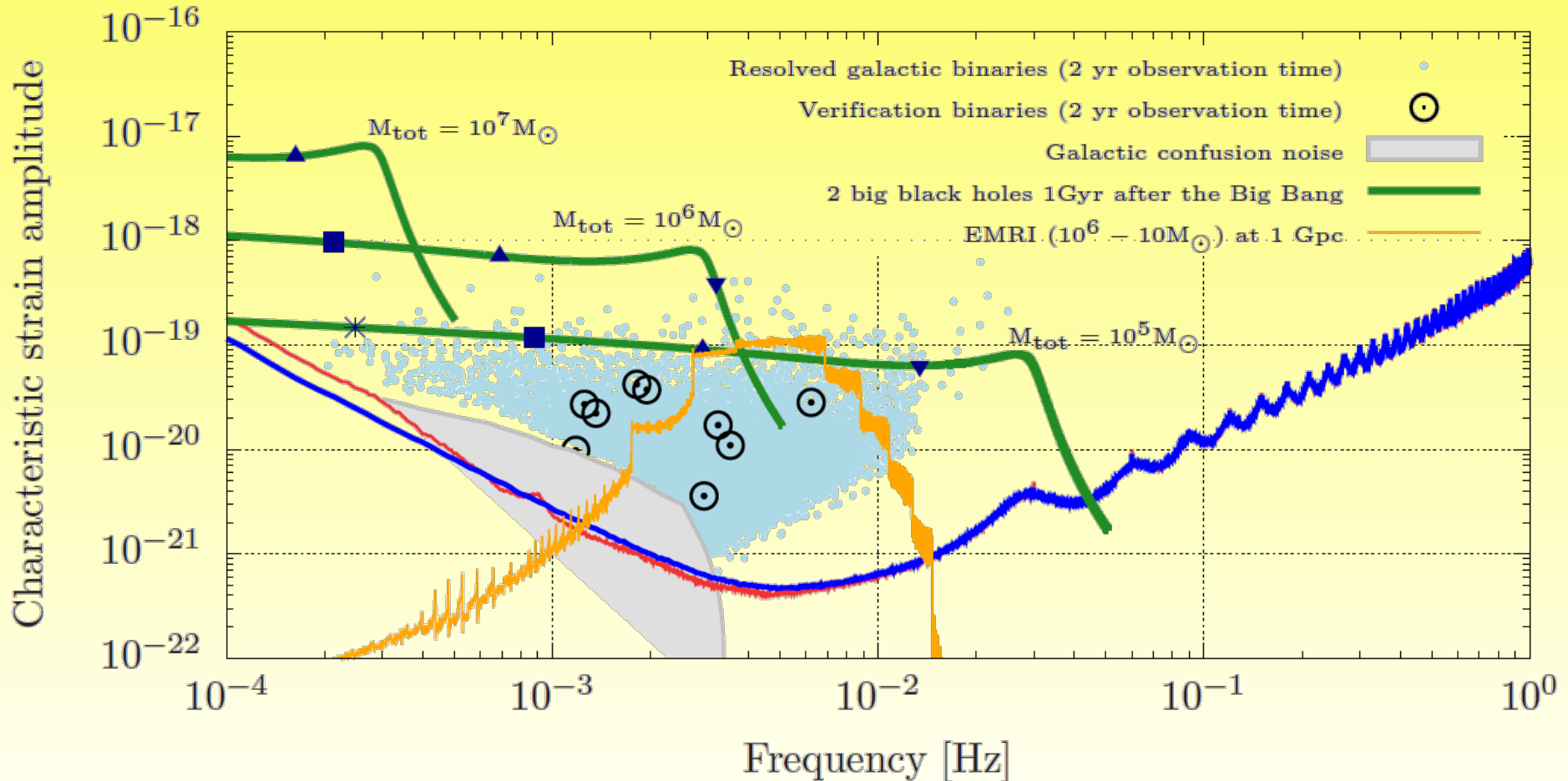
LISA Works!



Original LISA Requirements



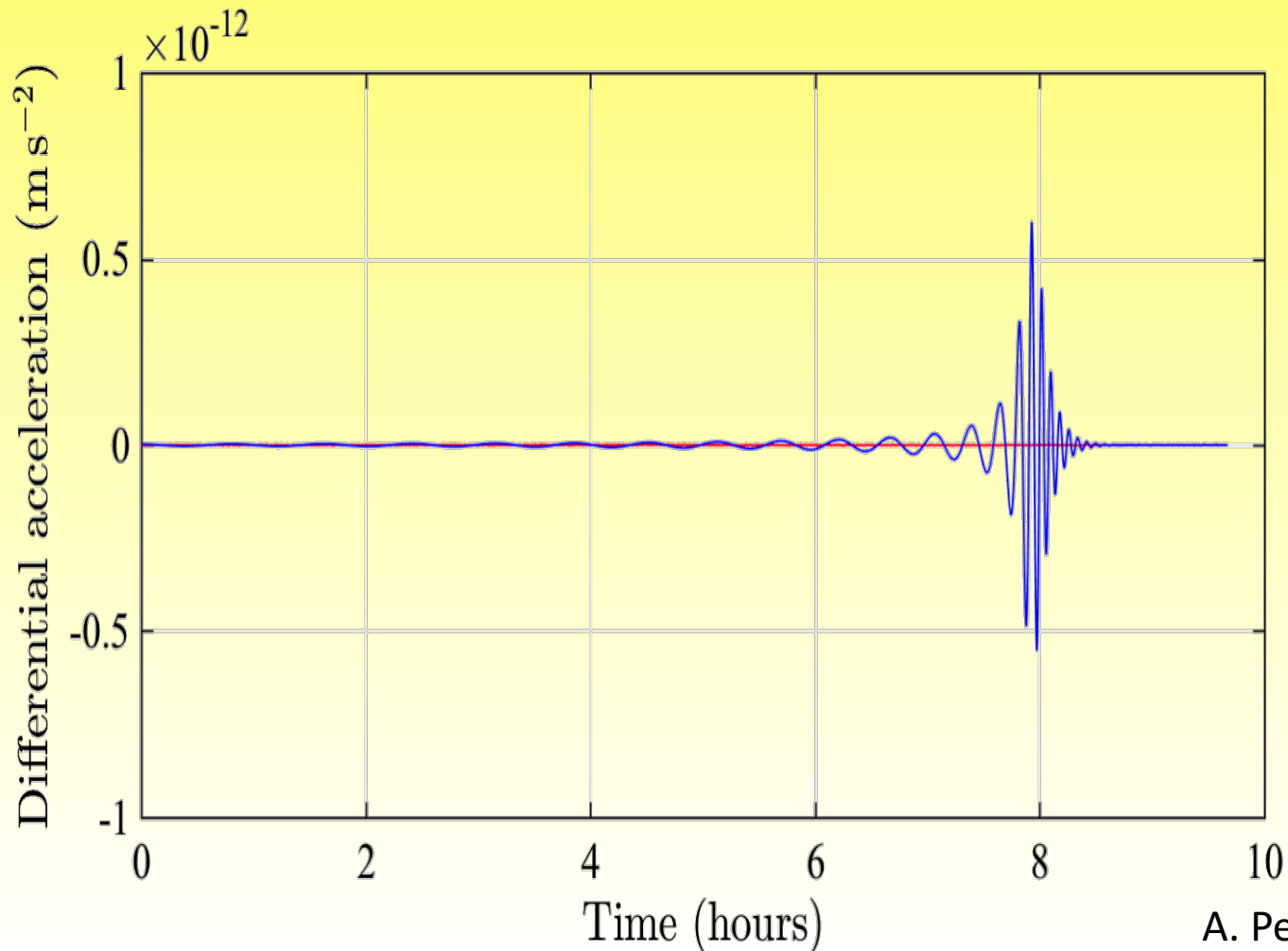
LISA Sensitivity with current Pathfinder Performance



Black Hole Mergers far above Noise



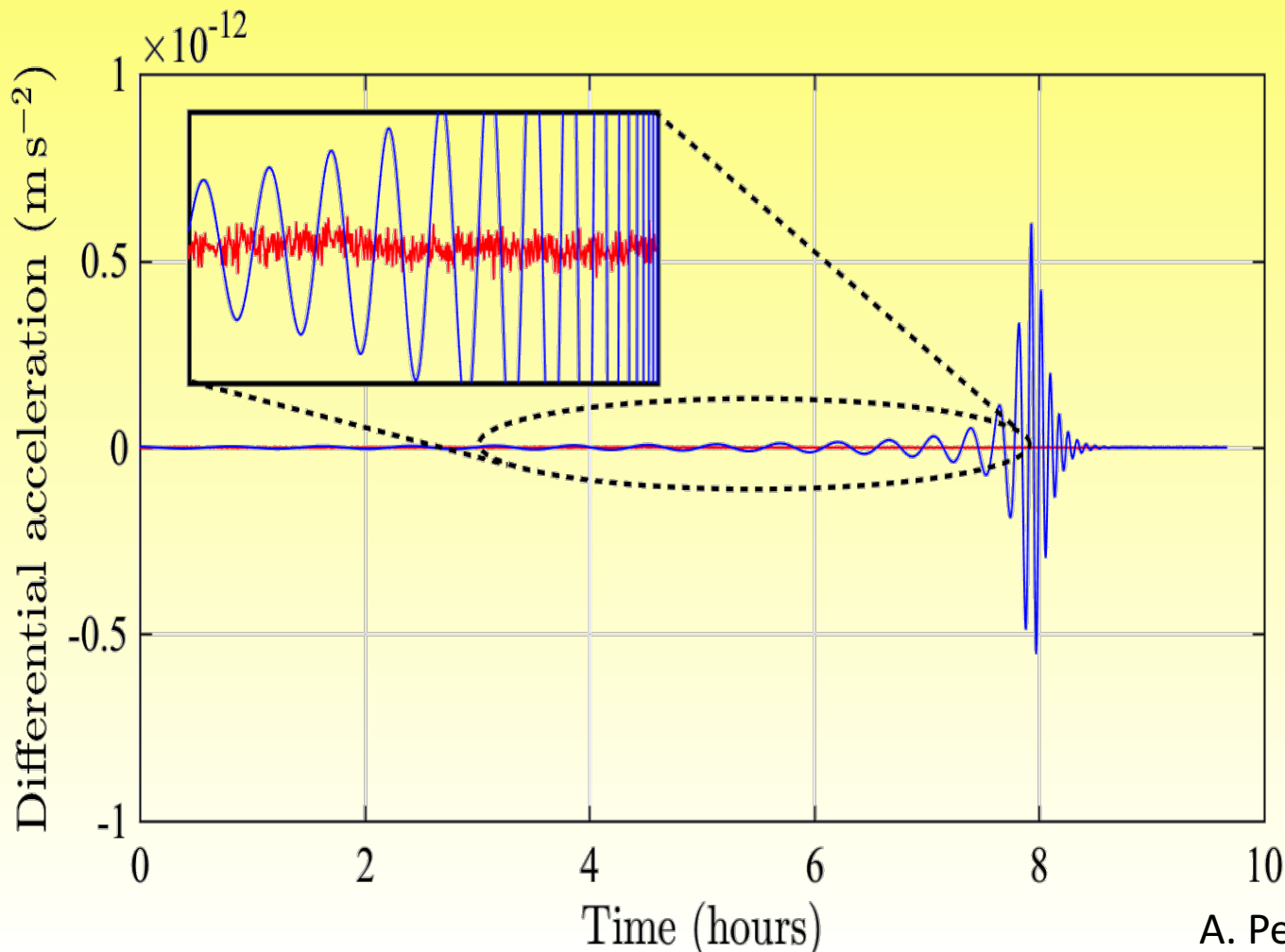
- $10^5 M_{\odot}$ BH binary merger at $z=5$
- In Red: Pathfinder instrumental noise



Black Hole Merger far above Noise



- $10^5 M_{\odot}$ BH binary merger at $z=5$
- In Red: Pathfinder instrumental noise





Science AAAS

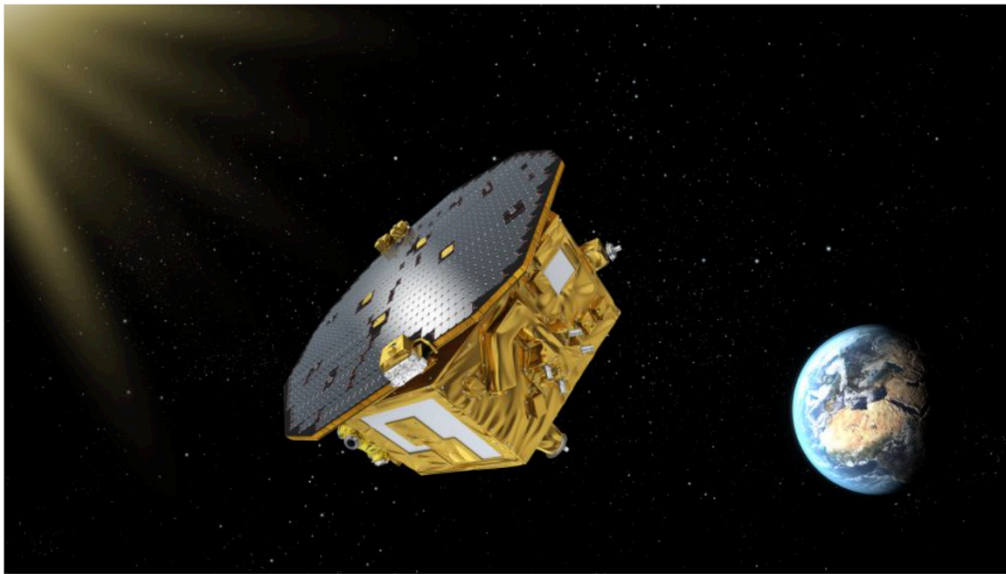
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493



Artist's rendition of LISA Pathfinder.

ESA

Green light for space-based gravitational wave detector





Technology Team for L3: The GOAT: Gravitational Observatory Advisory Team



- Appointed in 2014
- 10 European members, 4 US members, 1 observer from Japan
- Interim Report published in fall 2015
- Final Report 28 March 2016!
- Technology roadmap clear by early 2016!



The ESA–L3
Gravitational Wave Mission
Gravitational Observatory Advisory Team

Final Report

28 March 2016

GOAT Final Report



- Main Results:
 - There is no practical alternative to LISA-like laser interferometry for L3
 - After successful Pathfinder flight technology work to start end of 2016 on 4 key areas:
 - optical architecture
 - telescope,
 - laser,
 - optical bench
 - Call for mission concepts in 2016
 - Mission concept selection in 2017
 - Launch well before 2034 technically possible!



Meeting with delegations on the way ahead for the L3 mission

Frédéric Sifa
Future Missions Office
ESA-HQ, 5 November 2015

No credible alternative to Laser Interferometry for L3

Atom Interferometry (AI) sole identified potential alternative (see GOAT report). Rapidly evolving field, however:

- AI technology maturity far below Laser Interferometry.
- Compatibility with mission adoption by 2024 is at risk
- Furthermore, no transformational technical/hardware simplification in comparison to Laser Interferometry

Laser Interferometry concept, building on LISA-PathFinder demonstration and LISA/eLISA studies is confirmed as the sole credible baseline for L3

- Features at least 3 spacecraft and 2 interferometric arms

Parametric analysis performed by GOAT

- by varying: the number of arms (2 or 3), inter-S/C distance; mission duration; and noise level. See GOAT intermediate report.

ESA would baseline the 3-arm configuration for the upcoming study activities –affordability TBC!

- Fully recurring spacecraft development; failure tolerance.
- Some arguments suggested in 2011 for two arms not valid, e.g. lower launch costs with 2 Soyuz launches vs single Ariane 5...the 3 Spacecraft configuration may be compatible with a single Ariane 6.2!
- Note that some of NGO/eLISA simplifications will probably be maintained, even when moving back to 3 arms

No urgent decision needed: short/medium term technology developments are devoted to payload subsystems

ESA approach for the short/medium term: Technology preparation (1/2)



ESA generally concurs with GOAT intermediate report statements on technology readiness.

ESA technology work plan submitted to November SPC/IPC includes in particular development activities on the laser and the telescope assembly. Subject to IPC approval, ESA plans to initiate critical activities in 2016.

Prog.	IPC Appr.	ESA Ref.	Activity Title	Budget 2016 k€	Remarks
CTP	N/A	C216-137FM	Optical Bench Manufacturing Industrialisation Study	400	
CTP	IPC	C216-138FM	Metrology Telescope Design for a Gravitational Wave Observatory Mission	600	Parallel contract
CTP	IPC	C216-138FM-B	Metrology Telescope Design for a Gravitational Wave Observatory Mission	600	Parallel contract
CTP	IPC	C217-045FM	Phase Reference Distribution for Laser Interferometry	1200	
CTP	IPC	C217-046FM	Gravitational Wave Observatory Metrology Laser	3500	Phased activity with intention of two parallel Phase I contracts of 600 k€ and one Phase II contract of 2300 k€
Total – L3-Mission Theme: The Gravitational Universe				6300	

ESA approach for the short/medium term: Technology preparation (2/2)



L3 technology plan will be progressively complemented over the next years.

Therefore, need to communicate and coordinate with Funding Agencies on payload activities

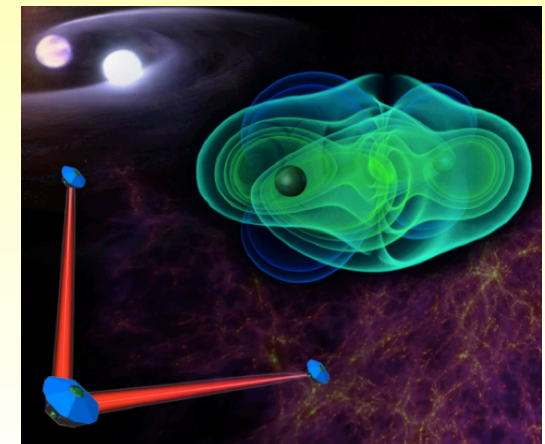
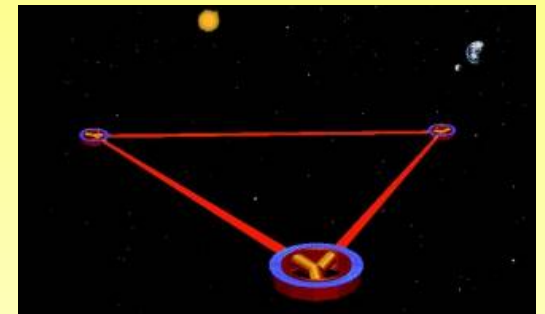
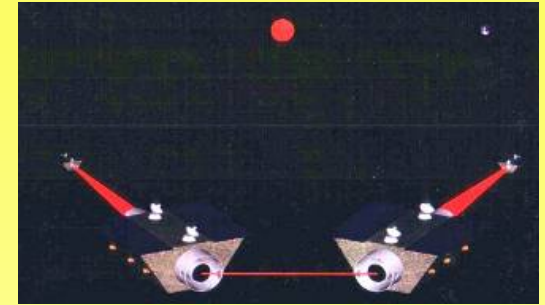
- Although payload consortium should be in place at the beginning of Phase A, early declaration of interest of Delegations for the provision of payload and science ground segment elements will help.
- Currently, ESA/CTP activities are limited to “high likelihood” ESA-provided elements

Assuming smooth progress, TRL > 5-6 for critical element/subsystem level could be reached by ~ 2019-2020

LISA: A Mature Concept



- M3 proposal for 4 S/C ESA/NASA collaborative mission in 1993
- LISA selected as ESA Cornerstone in 1995
- 3 S/C NASA/ESA LISA appears in 1997
- Joint Mission Formulation study until 2011
- Reformulation since 2012 as ESA-led eLISA (evolving LISA) mission concept



After 15 years of joint LISA development in March 2011...



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News

Europe makes do without NASA

US budget crisis forces European Space Agency to abandon plans for joint mission.

Eugenie Samuel Reich

The European Space Agency (ESA) is pushing ahead without NASA support for its next big science mission, as the ongoing US budget crunch and competing priorities impose serious constraints on the US space agency (see *Nature* **471**, 278; 2011). ESA last week told leaders of three large, or 'L-class', missions that are competing for funding to revise their proposals by leaving out the substantial US contribution that had previously been assumed.

"The decision was made very reluctantly," says David Southwood, director of science and robotic exploration at ESA. "NASA could not meet our timetable to launch."

Stories by keywords

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- [L-Class missions](#)
- [LISA](#)
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LISA Redefinition Study for LI



- Redesign for ESA-only mission
 - Cost-cap for ESA cost at 850 M€ plus member state contributions around 200 M€
 - Drop one arm!
 - Build on LISA Pathfinder hardware
 - Shorter arms, smaller telescopes, simpler orbits, less mass
 - Can use cheaper launcher
- Mission Concept called NGO (eLISA)



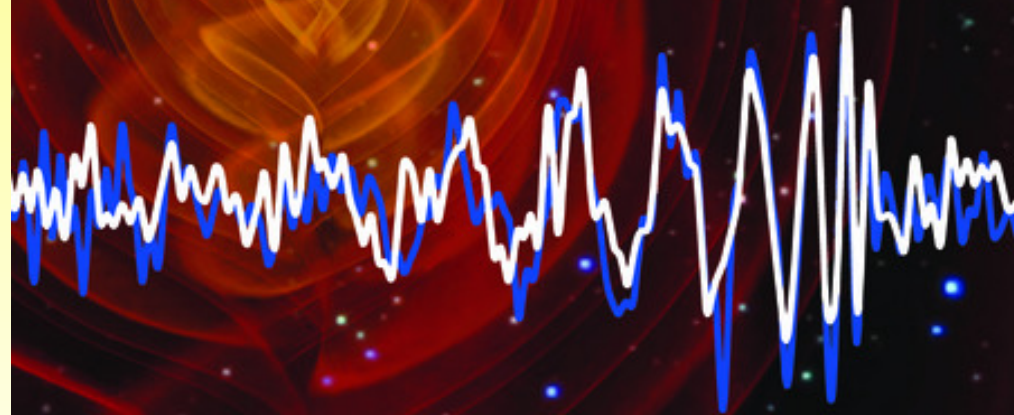
→ eLISA: evolving LISA

→ NGO: specific incarnation of eLISA for ESA LI selection!



NEW WORLDS, NEW HORIZONS

A Midterm Assessment



The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

Mid-Decadal Report



New Worlds, New Horizons: A Midterm Assessment

Committee on the Review of Progress Toward the Decadal Survey Vision in
New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics

Space Studies Board

Board of Physics and Astronomy

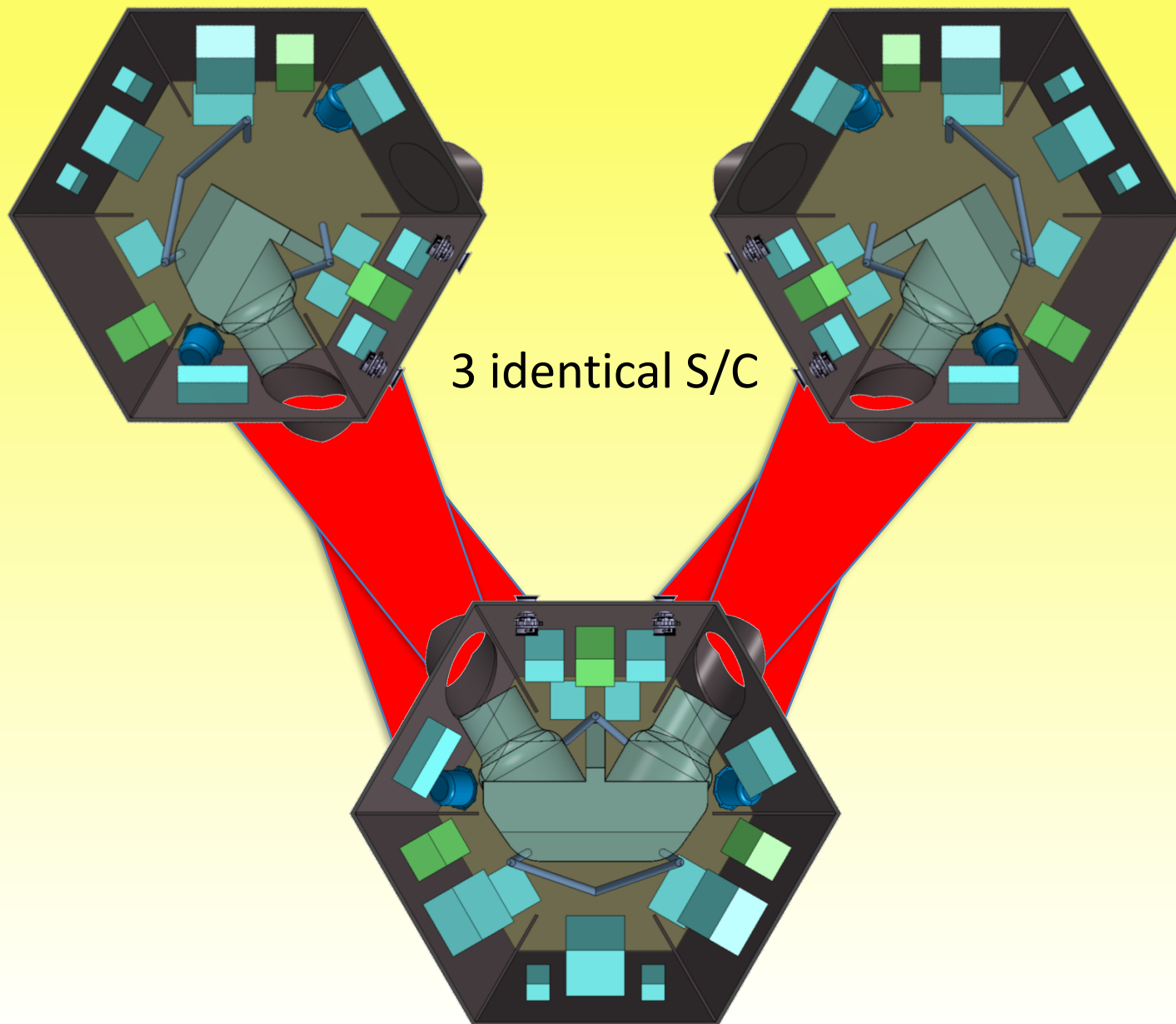
Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences

Major Recommendations about LISA:

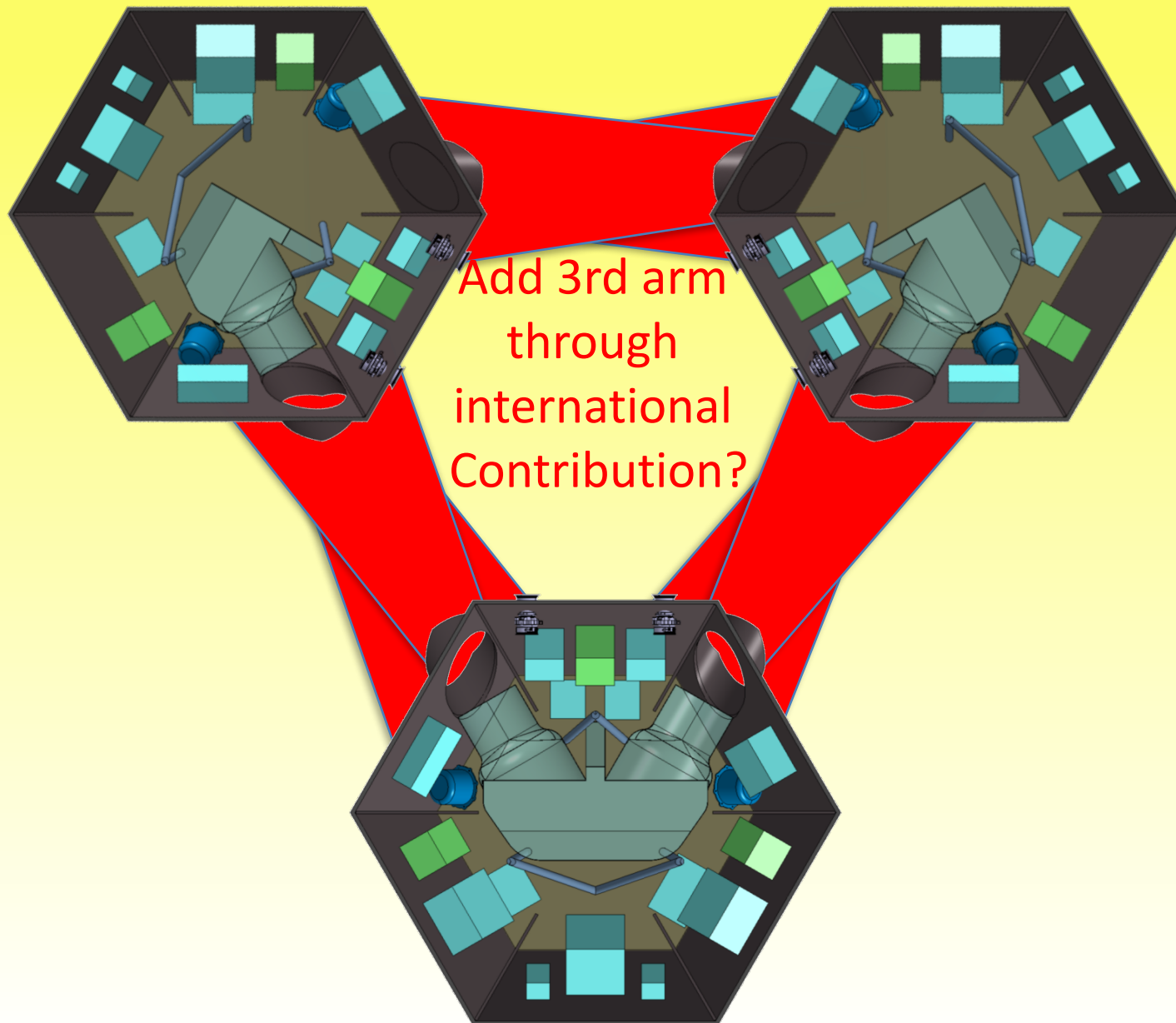


- RECOMMENDATION 4-4:
 - NASA should restore support this decade for gravitational wave research that enables the U.S. community to be a strong technical and scientific partner in the European Space Agency (ESA)-led L3 mission, consistent with the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna's high priority in the 2010 report *New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics (NWNH)*.
- One goal of U.S. participation should be the restoration of the full scientific capability of the mission as envisioned by NWNH.

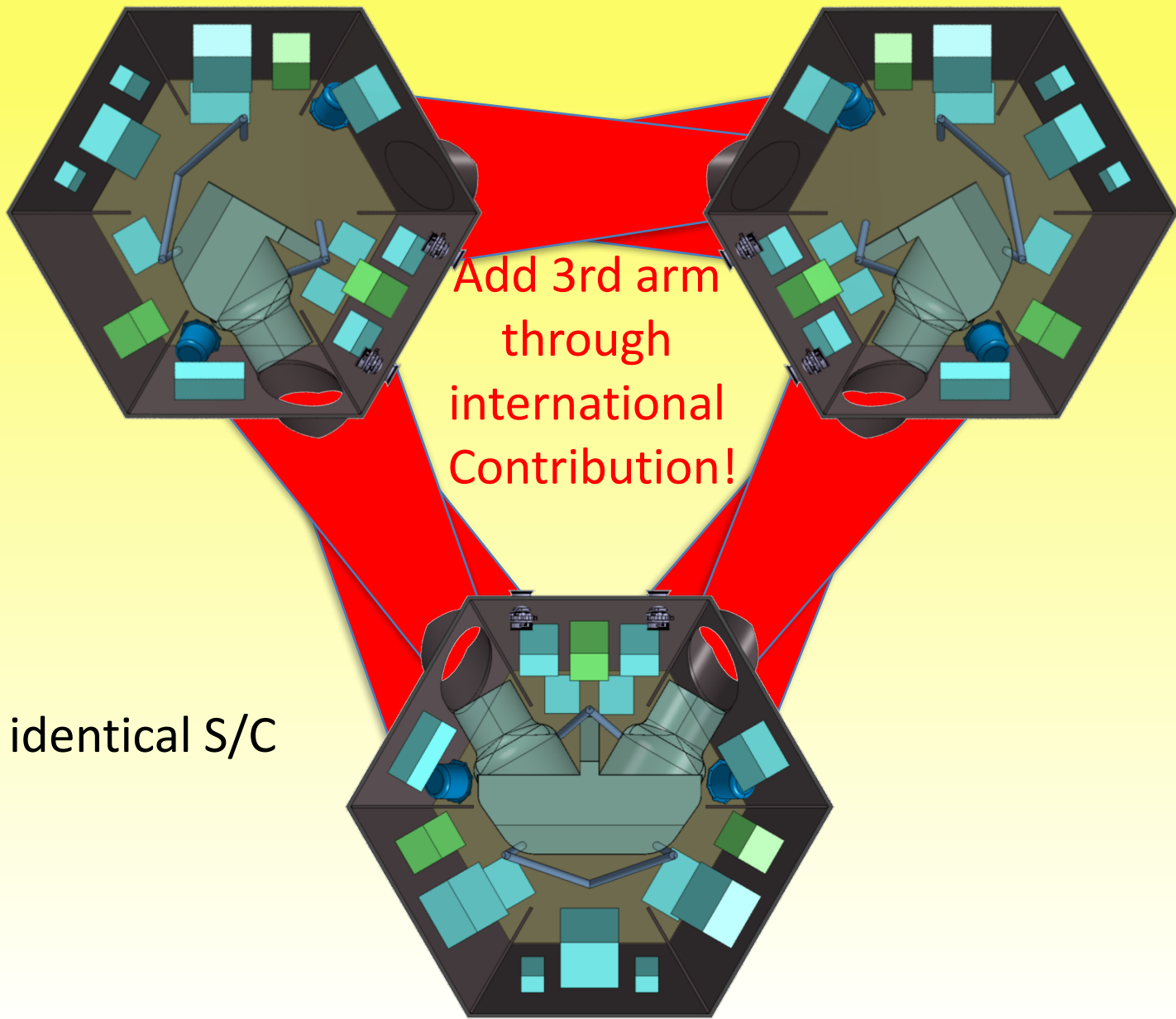
eLISA Lay-Out



eLISA Lay-Out



We got the third arm back!



3 identical S/C

Add 3rd arm
through
international
Contribution!

eLISA for Astrophysics, Cosmology, and Fundamental Physics



Massive Black Holes (10^4 to $10^8 M_{\odot}$)

- When did the first Black Holes appear in pre-galactic halos and what is their mass and spin?
- How did Black Holes form, assemble and evolve from cosmic dawn to present time, due to accretion and mergers?
- What role did Black Holes play in re-ionisation, galaxy evolution and structure formation?
- What is the precise luminosity distance to loud standard siren black hole binaries?
- What is the distance – redshift relation and the evolution history of the universe?
- Does the Graviton have mass?

Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals, EMRIs (1 to $10 M_{\odot}$ into 10^4 to $5 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$)

- How is the stellar dynamics in dense galactic nuclei?
- How does dynamical relaxation and mass segregation work in dense galactic nuclei?
- What is the occupation fraction of black holes in low-mass galaxies?
- How large are deviations from Kerr Metric, and what new physics causes them?
- Are there horizonless objects like boson stars or gravastars?
- Are alternatives to GR viable, like Chern-Simons or scalar tensor theories or braneworld scenarios?

Ultra-Compact Binaries in Milky Way

- What is the explosion mechanism of type Ia supernovae?
- What is the formation and merger rate of compact binaries?
- What is the endpoint of stellar evolution?

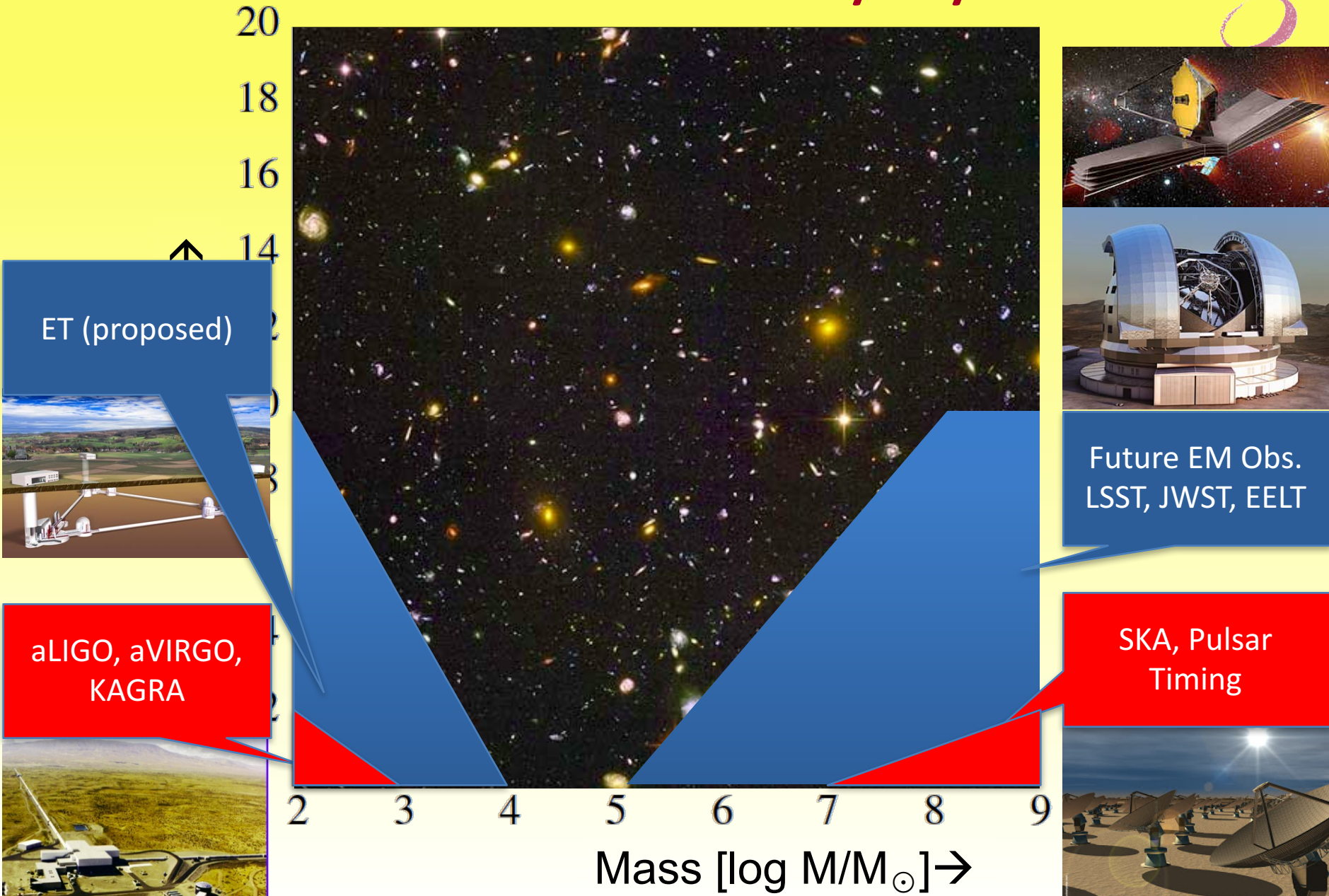
Stochastic Signals

- Directly probe Planck scale epoch at 1 TeV to 1000 TeV before decoupling of microwave background
- Were there phase transitions and of which order?
- Probe Higgs field self coupling and potential, and search for supersymmetry.
- Are there warped sub-millimetre extra-dimensions?
- Can we see braneworld scenarios with reheating temperatures in the TeV range?
- Do topological defects like Cosmic Strings exist?

???

The Unknown !

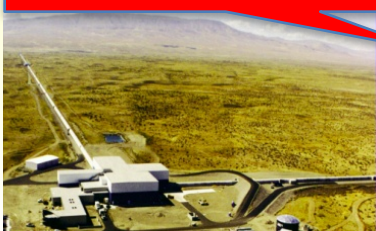
Black Hole Astronomy by 2030



ET (proposed)



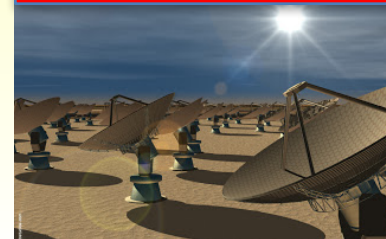
aLIGO, aVIRGO, KAGRA



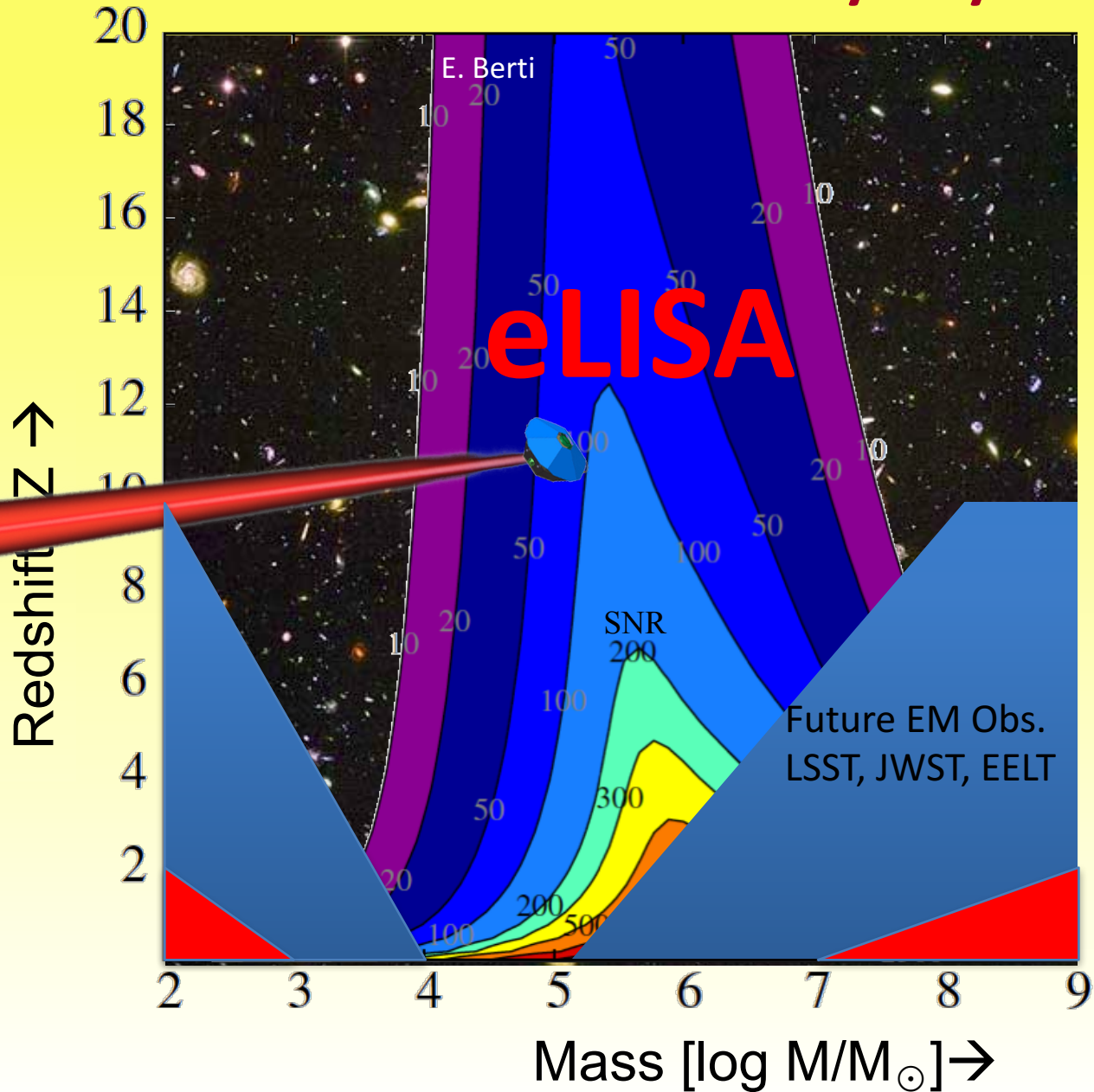
Future EM Obs.
LSST, JWST, EELT



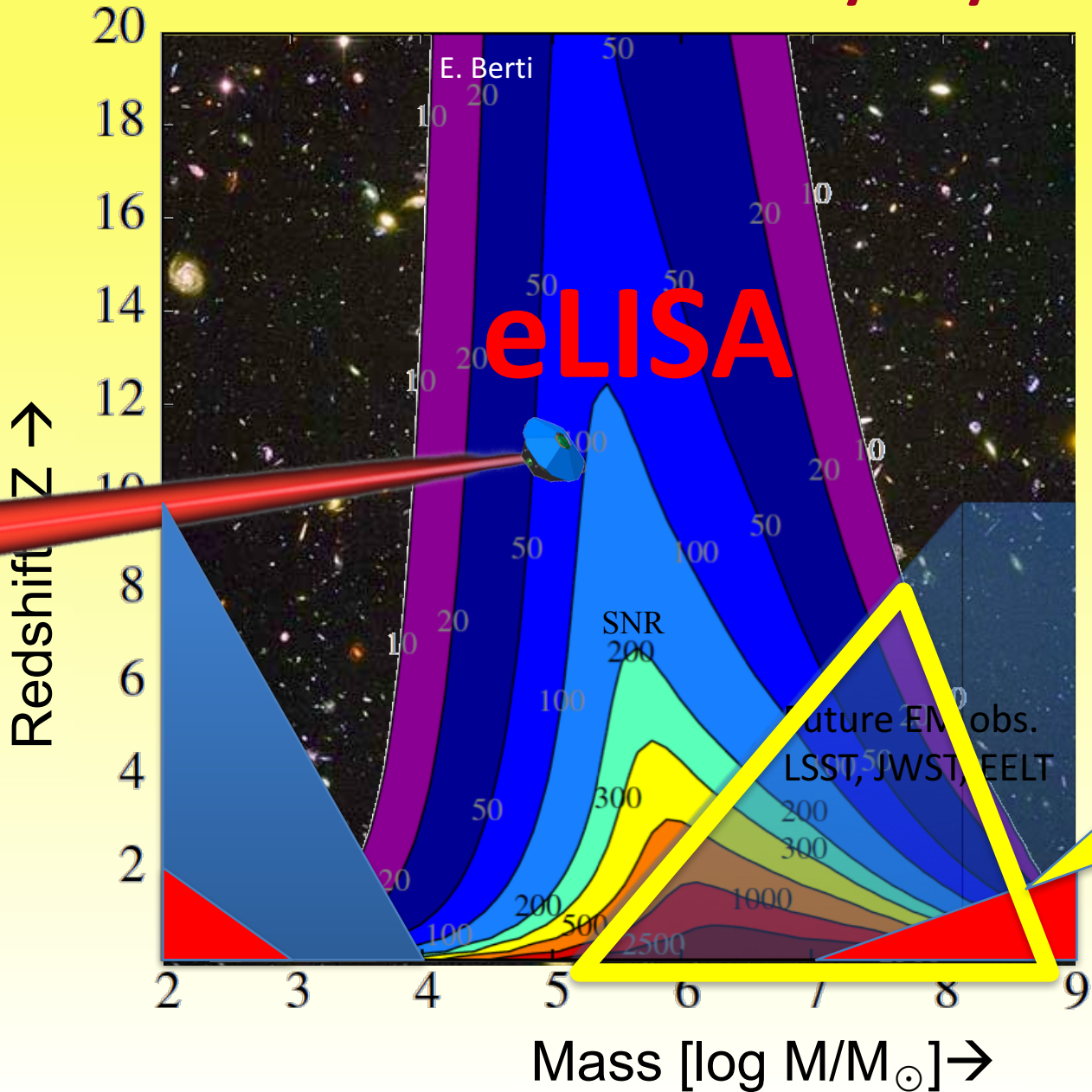
SKA, Pulsar Timing



Black Hole Astronomy by 2030



Black Hole Astronomy by 2030

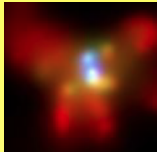


Joint EM-GW observations

eLISA for Astrophysics, Cosmology, and Fundamental Physics

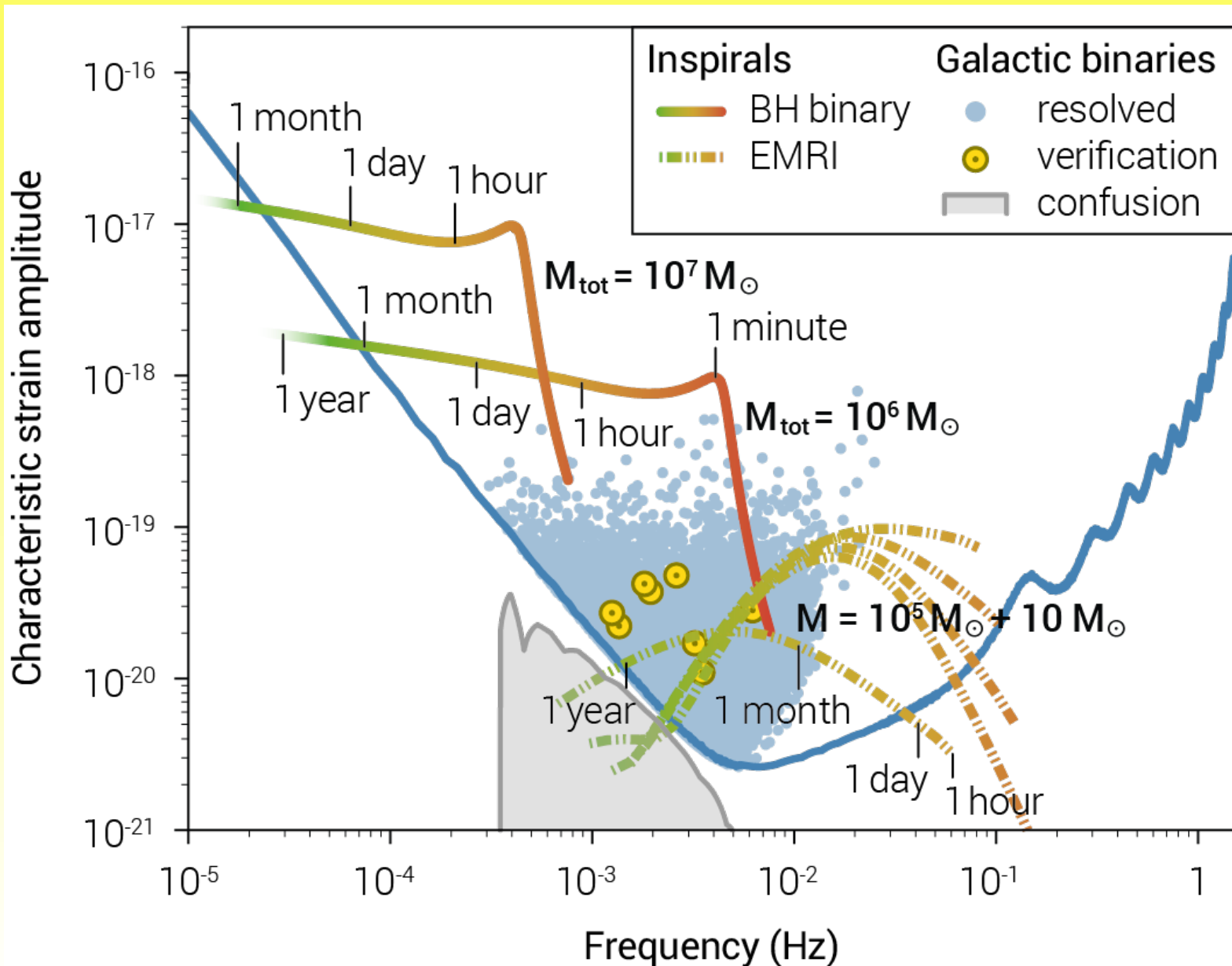


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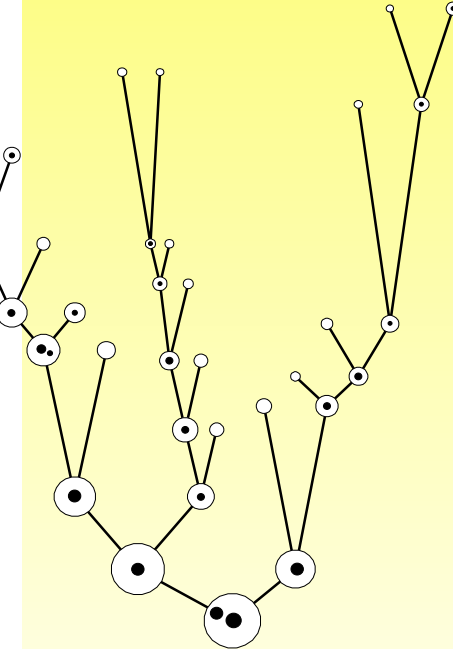
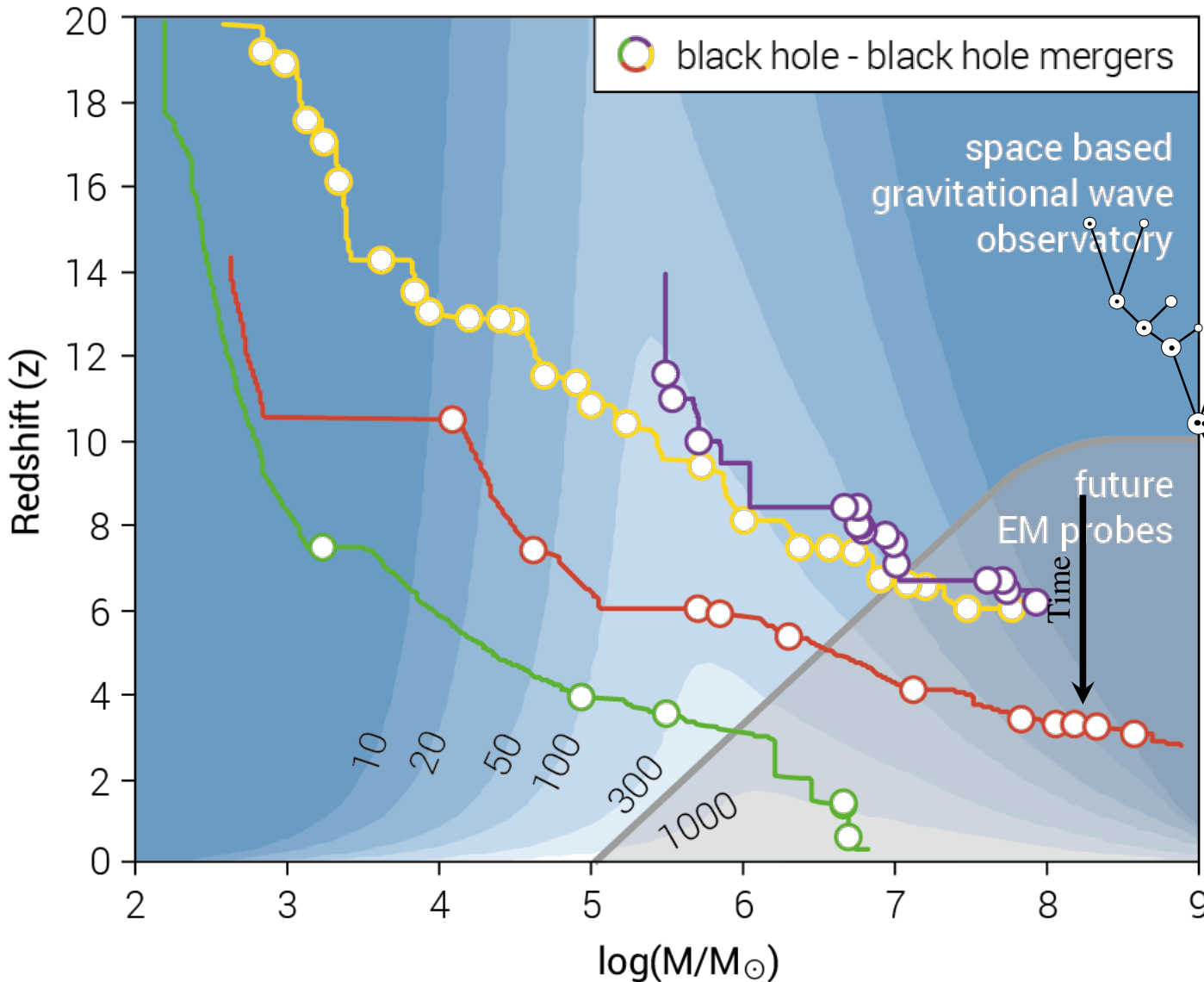


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 - Stochastic Signals
 - Directly probe Planck scale epoch at 1 TeV to 1000 TeV before decoupling of microwave background
 - Were there phase transitions and of which order?
 - Probe Higgs field self coupling and potential, and search for supersymmetry.
 - Are there warped sub-millimetre extra-dimensions?
 - Can we see braneworld scenarios with reheating temperatures in the TeV range?
 - Do topological defects like Cosmic Strings exist?
 - The Unknown !

Sensitivity and Black Hole Science



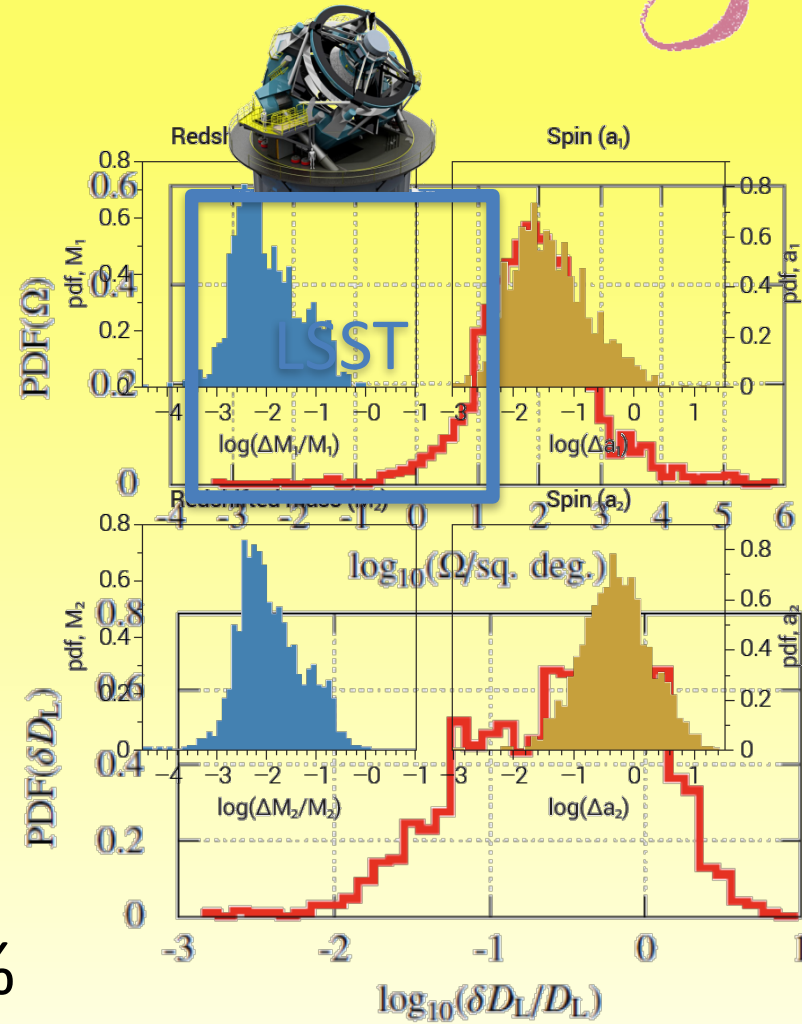
All Binary Black Holes cross eLISA band: Trace Galaxy Mergers



eLISA Black Hole Physics at high SNR



- BBH rest mass $10^4 - 10^7$
- Out to redshift $z \gg 10$
 - if they exist
- 10s – 100s events per year
- Redshifted mass to 0.1%-1%
- Absolute spin to 0.01-0.1
- Luminosity distance 1 – 50 %
- Sky location $1^\circ - 10^\circ$



Science Gain from 3 Arms



- More Sources

- x 3 Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals
- x 2 Galactic Binaries
- x 10 Low Mass Seed Black Holes

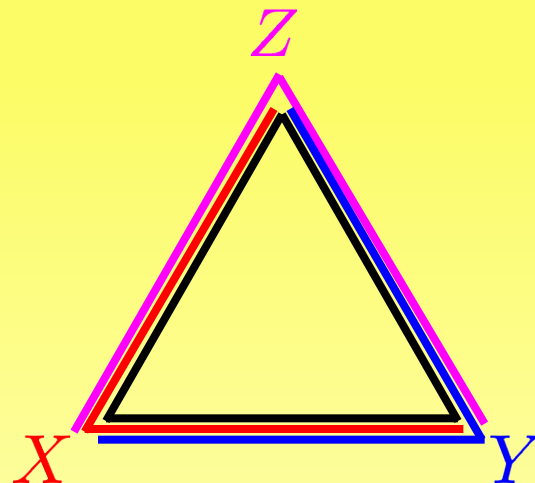
- Better Measurements

- x 400 Strength of GR tests with Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals
- x 1.5 Well Localized Galactic Binaries
- x 7 Well Localized Massive Black Hole Mergers
- x 5 Black Hole Systems with Precise Spin Determination

- Wider Discovery Space

- Enable unambiguous detection of stochastic background
- Confident detection and characterization of exotic signals

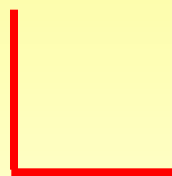
Measurement Benefits of 3 Arms



Three interferometers!

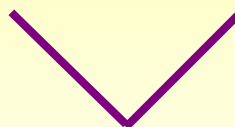
$$S_+ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} X$$

\Rightarrow



$$S_x = \frac{1}{2} (X + 2Y)$$

\Rightarrow



$$S_\odot = \frac{1}{3} (X + Y + Z)$$

\Rightarrow



} Instantaneous measurement of both polarization states and increased signal-to-noise

} Null channel to monitor average low frequency instrument noise

Source: N. Cornish

Impact on “Known” Sources: Detection Accuracy



Galactic Binaries

with sky location better than 1 square degree **x 1.9**

with sky location better than 1 square degree
and distance to better than 10% **x 1.5**

Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals

Accuracy of all parameters estimates improved by **x 1.4**

Comparable Mass Black Hole Mergers

with sky location better than 10 square degrees **x 5**

with distance better than 10% **x 3**

with sky location better than 10 square degrees
and distance to better than 10% **x 7**

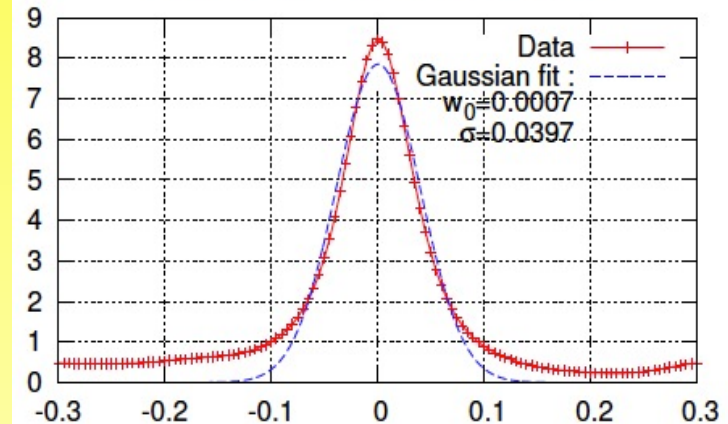
with both spins better than 10% **x 2 to 13**

Cosmology with standard sirens

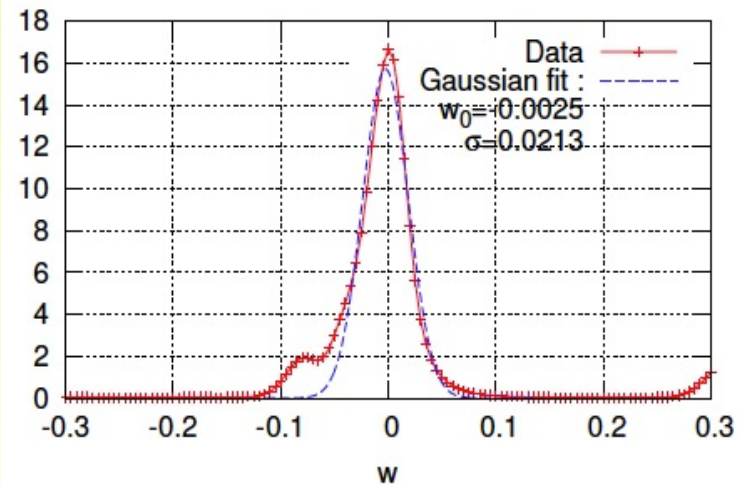


- With luminosity distances, LISA gives accurate and independent measurements of H_0 and w .
- Using EMRIs, *without* identifications, LISA can determine H_0 to $\pm 0.4\%$
 $= \pm 0.3 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ after just 20 EMRI detections: ~ 3 months LISA data. (MacLeod & Hogan, PRD, 2008; SDSS)
Today (WMAP) $\pm 1.2 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.
- Using massive mergers out to $z = 3$, again with *no* identifications, LISA can (in 3 years) determine dark energy equation of state parameter w to $\pm 2\text{-}4\%$. (Petiteau et al, ApJ, 2011; Millennium). Compare EUCLID $\pm 2\%$.

No identifications



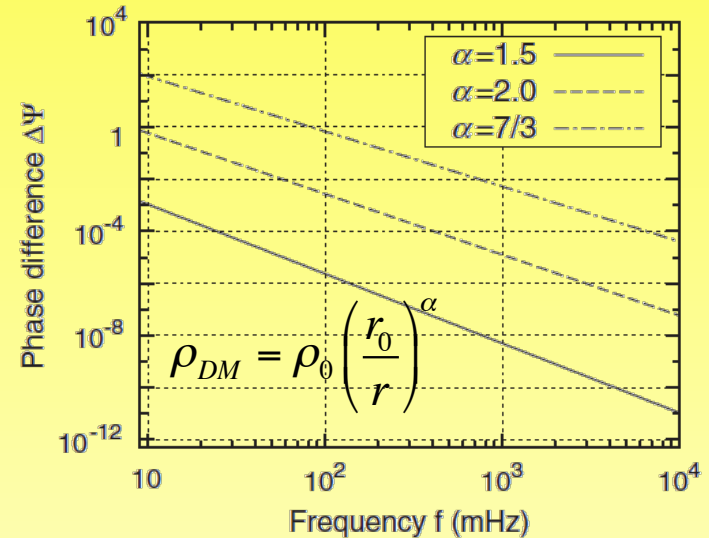
With identifications



Dark Matter Probe



- Dark Matter spike around BH changes inspiral GW phase
- Sensitive even to Dark Matter interacting only gravitationally



PRL **110**, 221101 (2013)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
31 MAY 2013

New Probe of Dark-Matter Properties: Gravitational Waves from an Intermediate-Mass Black Hole Embedded in a Dark-Matter Minispike

Kazunari Eda,^{*} Yousuke Itoh, and Sachiko Kuroyanagi

Research center for the early universe, School of Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

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Institut d'Astrophysique, UMR 7095, CNRS, Université Pierre et Marie Curie Paris VI, 98 bis Boulevard Arago, Paris 75014, France

Technical and Cost Impact of 2→3



- Ariane 5 can launch six science units in three identical S/C
- eLISA initially based on Soyuz rockets, required two launches
- Increased recurring engineering costs
 - Adds $\leq 30\%$ for payload
- Decreased non-recurring engineering costs
 - Now all S/C are identical, reduces cost
 - Amount: Difficult to estimate.
Best guess: Savings similar to cost increase for payload
- Larger propulsion modules for 2nd and 3rd S/C add cost
 - Reduced again by non-recurring engineering costs
- Net effect on cost difficult to estimate.
 - NASA estimates range from 2% to 20%

THE GRAVITATIONAL UNIVERSE

A science theme addressed by the *eLISA* mission observing the entire Universe

<http://elisascience.org/whitepaper>



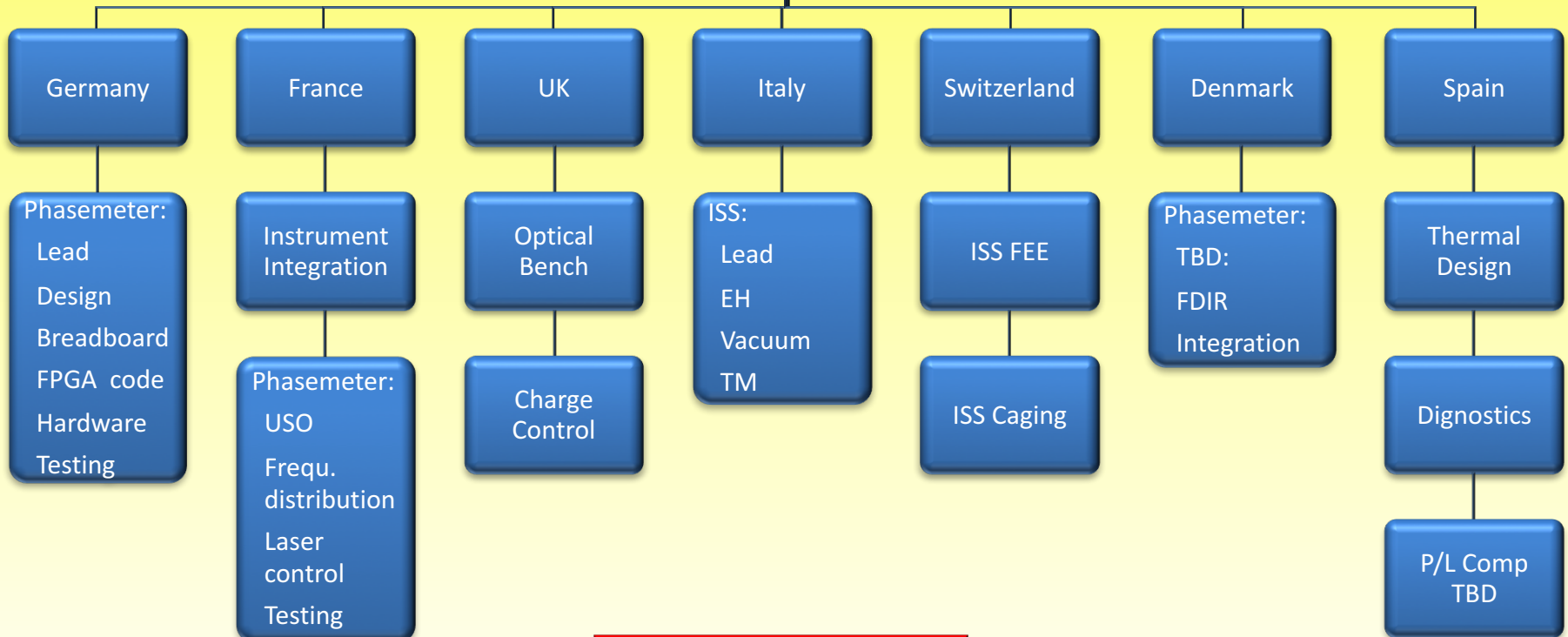
Among the, roughly, 1000 scientific supporters of the Gravitational Universe science theme, are

GERARDUS 'T HOOFT *Utrecht University (Netherlands)*, BARRY BARISH *Caltech (United States)*, CLAUDE COHEN-TANNOUJI *College de France (France)*, NEIL GEHRELS *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (United States)*, GABRIELA GONZALEZ *LIGO Scientific Collaboration Spokesperson, LSU (United States)*, DOUGLAS GOUGH *Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)*, STEPHEN HAWKING *University of Cambridge, DAMTP (United Kingdom)*, STEVEN KAHN *Stanford University/SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (United States)*, MARK KASEVICH *Stanford University, Physics Dept. (United States)*, MICHAEL KRAMER *Max-Planck-Institut fuer Radioastronomie (Germany)*, ABRAHAM LOEB *Harvard University (United States)*, PIERO MADAU *University of California, Santa Cruz (United States)*, LUCIANO MAIANI *Università di Roma La Sapienza (Italy)*, JOHN MATHER *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (United States)*, DAVID MERRITT *Rochester Institute of Technology (United States)*, VIATCHESLAV MUKHANOV *LMU München (Germany)*, GIORGIO PARISI *Università di Roma la Sapienza (Italy)*, STUART SHAPIRO *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (United States)*, GEORGE SMOOT *Universite Paris Diderot (France)*, SAUL TEUKOLSKY *Cornell University (United States)*, KIP THORNE *California Institute of Technology (United States)*, GABRIELE VENEZIANO *Collège de France (France)*, JEAN-YVES VINET *Virgo Collaboration Spokesperson, OCA Nice (France)*, RAINER WEISS *MIT (United States)*, CLIFFORD WILL *University of Florida (United States)*, EDWARD WITTEN *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (United States)*, ARNOLD WOLFENDALE *Durham University (United Kingdom)*, and SHING-TUNG YAU *Harvard University (United States)*.

Instrument Consortium



Instrument Board:
Instrument-PI (D), National PIs (I, F, UK, CH, DK, ES)



New Members

Potential new Hardware Providers



- Interest from:
 - Belgium
 - Data analysis, mechanics, optics, integration, GSE
 - Netherlands
 - Data analysis, suspensions, electronics
 - Portugal
 - Data analysis, electrooptics
 - Sweden
 - Data processing, laser interferometry
 - Netherlands
 - Mechanisms, electronics
- Very promising:
 - NASA
 - System Engineering, testing, telescopes, lasers, electronics

LISA is in good shape!

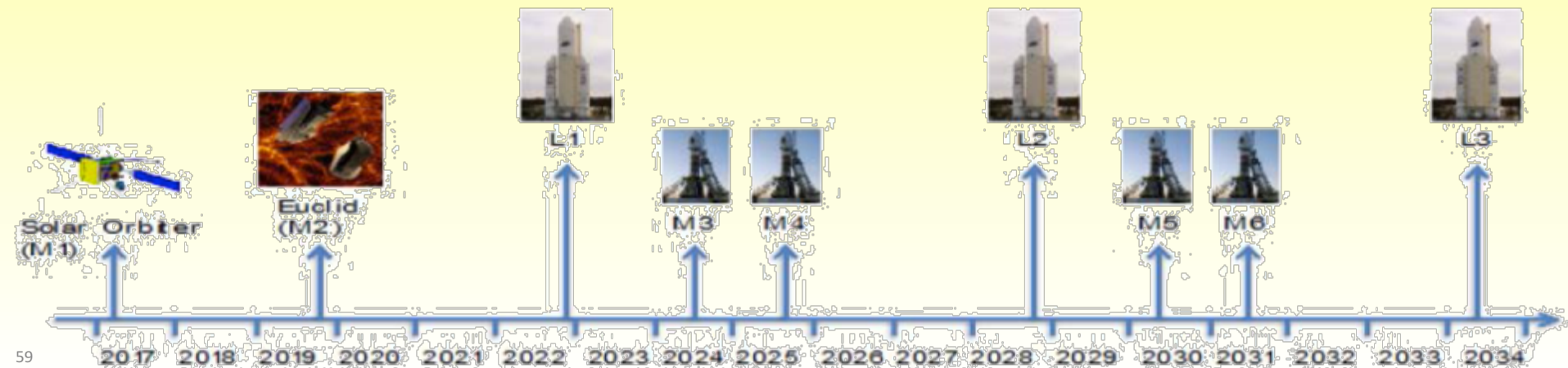


- LISA Pathfinder a glaring success!
- International partners looking promising
- NASA coming back at several 100 M€ level
- China standing by with increasing interest
- Japan possibly small contribution
- New European Consortium hardware providers for LISA P/L instrument

ESA L2 and L3 Missions



- Call for Mission Concepts fall 2016
- Decision on Implementation 2020
- Launch of L2 in 2028
- Launch of L3 in 2034
- **LISA is ready for 2028!**



We will hear the Universe and the Big Bang!



The End

