

The background of the slide is a 3D visualization of a gravitational well, represented by a grid of blue and green lines that curve downwards to form concentric, elliptical shapes. In the center of the well, two glowing blue spheres are shown in orbit around each other, with red arrows indicating their clockwise motion.

The status of DECIGO

Shuichi Sato
Hosei University

For the DECIGO collaboration

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(145, On April 1st, 2016)

Outline

- DECIGO
- Pre-DECIGO
- Summary



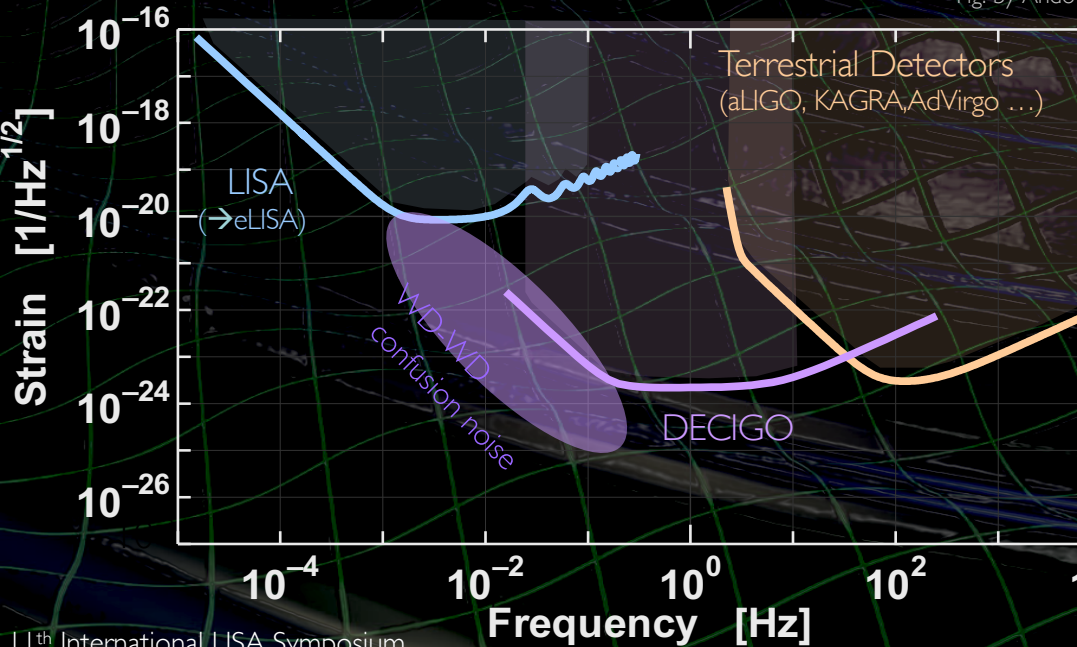
DECIGO

DECIGO – The idea –

● DECI-hertz Interferometer Gravitational wave Observatory

- Seto, Kawamura and Nakamura, PRL87, 221103(2001)
- Bridges the gap between LISA and terrestrial detector
- Low confusion noise → Potentially high sensitive instruments

Fig. by Ando



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Possibility of Direct Measurement of the Acceleration of the Universe Using 0.1 Hz Band Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Antenna in Space

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It may be possible to construct a laser interferometer gravitational wave antenna in space with $h_{rms} \sim 10^{-27}$ at $f \sim 0.1$ Hz in this century. Using this antenna, (1) typically 10^6 chirp signals of coalescing binary neutron stars per year may be detected with $S/N \sim 10^2$; (2) we can directly measure the acceleration of the universe by a 10 yr observation of binary neutron stars; and (3) the stochastic gravitational waves of $\Omega_{GW} \approx 10^{-20}$ predicted by the inflation may be detected by correlation analysis. Our formula for phase shift due to accelerating motion might be applied for binary sources of LISA.

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PACS numbers: 95.55.Ym, 04.80.Nn, 98.80.Es

I. Introduction.—There are at least four methods to detect gravitational waves: (1) resonant type antenna covering \sim kHz band; (2a) laser interferometers on the ground covering 10 Hz–kHz band; (2b) laser interferometers in space like LISA [1] covering 10^{-4} – 10^{-2} Hz band; (3) residuals of pulsar timing covering $\sim 10^{-8}$ Hz band; (4) Doppler tracking of the spacecraft covering 10^{-4} – 10^{-2} Hz band. It is quite interesting to note that little has been discussed on possible detectors in 10^{-2} –10 Hz band. In this Letter we consider the possible specification of such a detector, which we call DECIGO (Decihertz Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory). We argue that the direct measurement of the acceleration of the universe is possible using DECIGO.

II. Specification of DECIGO.—The sensitivity of a space antenna with an arm length of 1/10 of LISA and yet the same assumption of the technology level, such as a laser power of 1 W, the optics of 30 cm, etc., will

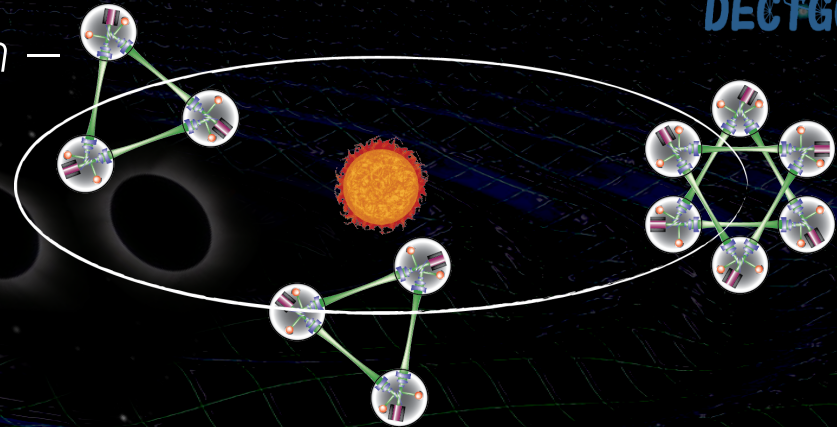
sooner. Note here that when the pioneering efforts to detect the gravitational waves started in the last century using resonant-type detectors as well as laser interferometers, few people expected the present achievement in resonant-type detectors such as IGEC (bar) [3] and in laser interferometers such as TAMA300 [4], LIGO, GEO600, and VIRGO (for these detectors see [5]). Therefore all the experimentalists and the theorists on gravitational waves should not be restricted to the present levels of the detectors. Our point of view in this Letter is believing the proverb “Necessity is the mother of the invention” so that we argue why a detector like DECIGO is necessary to measure some important parameters in cosmology.

The sensitivity of DECIGO, which is optimized at 0.1 Hz, is assumed to be limited only by radiation pressure noise below 0.1 Hz and shot noise above 0.1 Hz. The contributions of the two noise sources are equal to each other at 0.1 Hz, giving the quantum limit sensitivity at this

DECIGO – Pre-conceptual design –

Interferometer parameters

- Arm length: 1000 km
- Mirror diameter: 1 m
- Mirror mass: 100 kg
- Laser wavelength : 515 nm
- Laser power: 10 W
- Finesse: 10



Interferometer topology

- Differential FP interferometer
- Three interferometers for redundancy
- Drag-free controlled S/Cs

Constellation

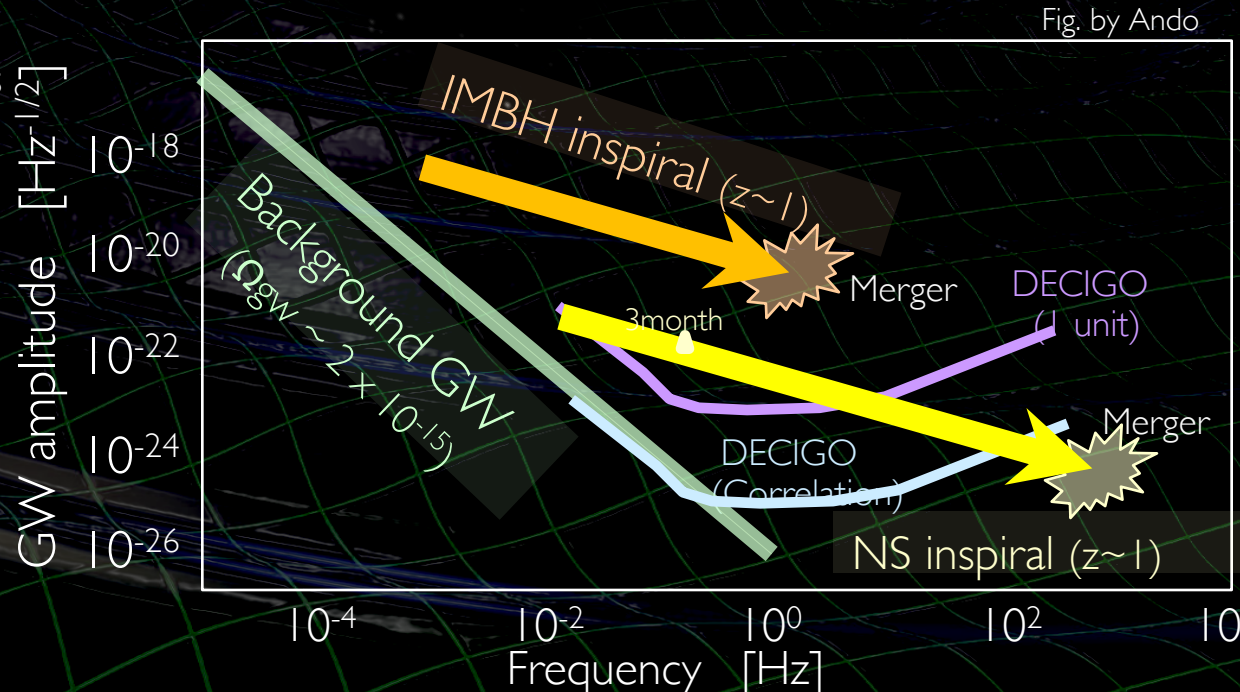
- 4 interferometer units
- 2 overlapped units → Cross correlation
- 2 separated units → Angular resolution

DECIGO – Science case –

- BNS Inspirals
 - From cosmological distance
 - Cosmology (Inflation, Dark energy)

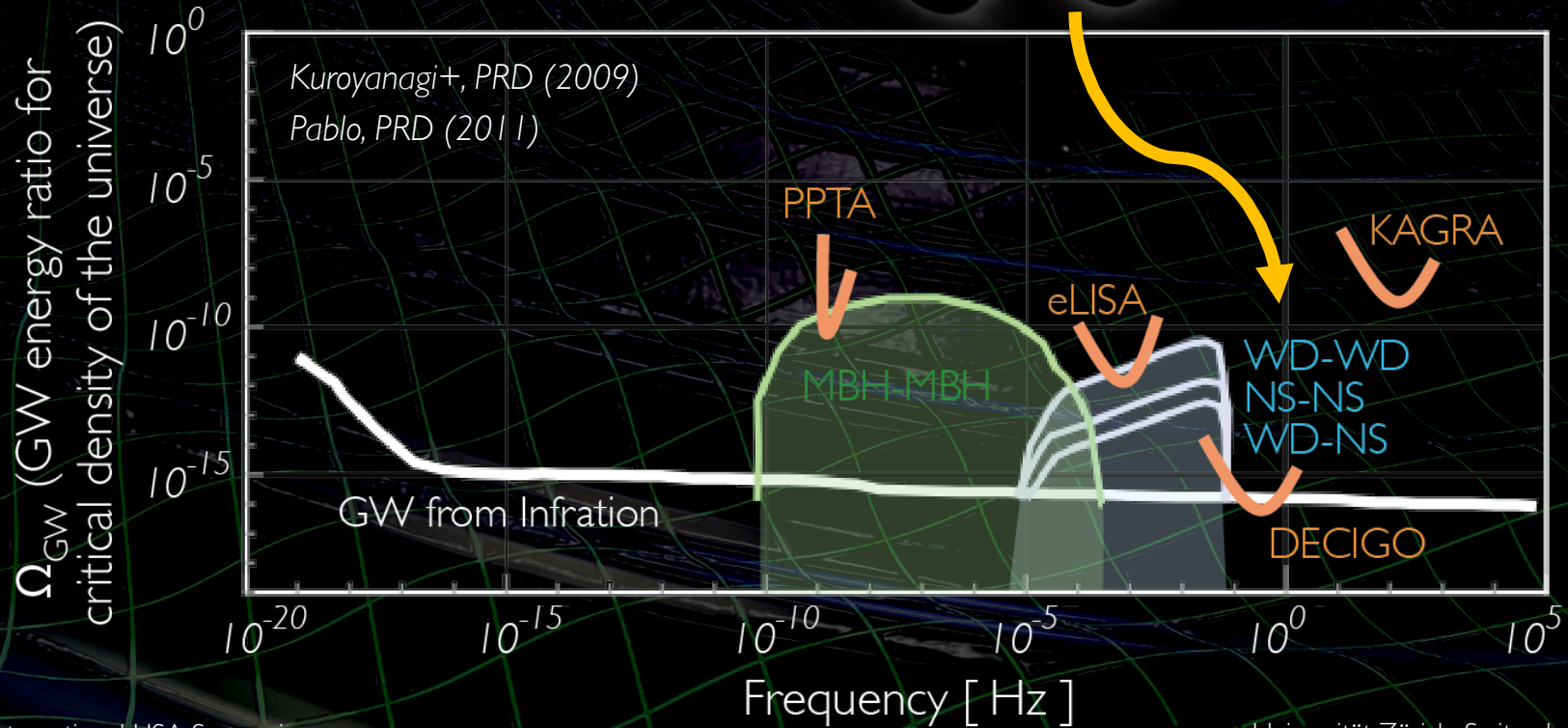
- IMBH Inspirals and Mergers
 - Formation history of SMBH
 - Galaxy formation

- Stochastic background
 - Fundamental physics



DECIGO – Access to very beginning of the Universe –

DECIGO band is open window for direct observation of the early universe.



The background of the slide is a 3D visualization of a gravitational well. It consists of a grid of green lines that curve and warp around a central point, representing the curvature of spacetime. Two bright, glowing blue spheres are positioned above the well, representing celestial bodies. The overall color scheme is dark, with green and blue highlights.

Pre-DECIGO

Pre-DECIGO – Roadmap –

	2012	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Mission	<p>SDS-1/SWIM</p>																											
			DECIGO Pathfinder						Pre-DECIGO										DECIGO									
Objectives			Test of key tech. in orbit GW detection Earth gravity observation						Detection of GW w/ min. spec. FP cavities between S/Cs										GW astronomy									
Scope			Single small S/C Short FP interferometer						3 S/Cs, single IFO Single unit										3 S/Cs, 3 IFOs 3 or 4 units									

Pre-DECIGO – DECIGO pathfinder plan –

● JAXA's "Small science satellite series" program

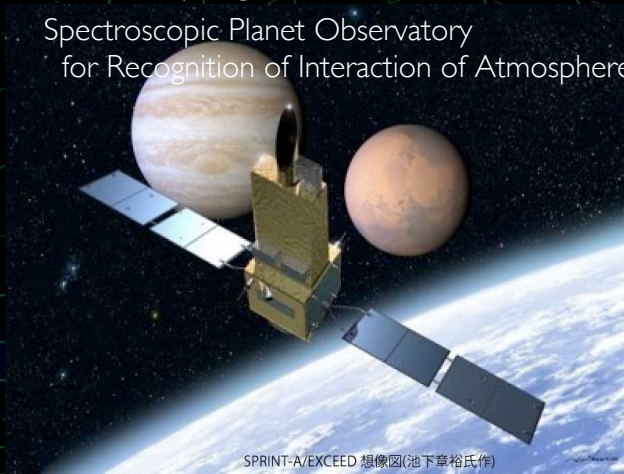
"At least 3 satellites in 5 years with Standard Bus + M-V follow-on rocket"

- 1st mission (2013.9): SPRINT-A /EXCEED
- 2nd mission (~2016) : SPRINT-B /ERG
- 3rd mission (~2019/20) : SPRINT-C ? /SLIM



SPRINT-A /EXCEED

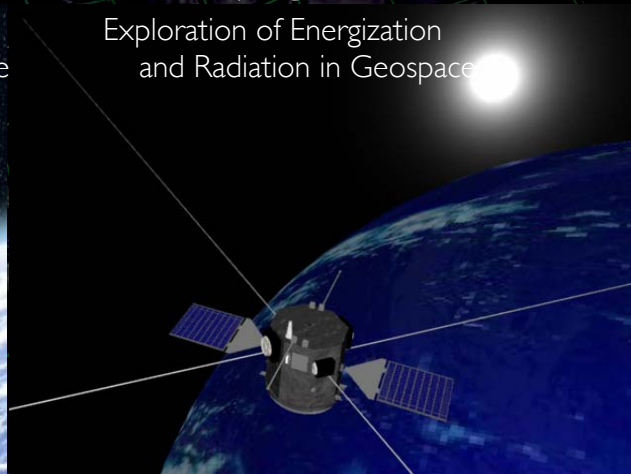
Spectroscopic Planet Observatory for Recognition of Interaction of Atmosphere



SPRINT-A/EXCEED 想像図(池下章裕氏作)

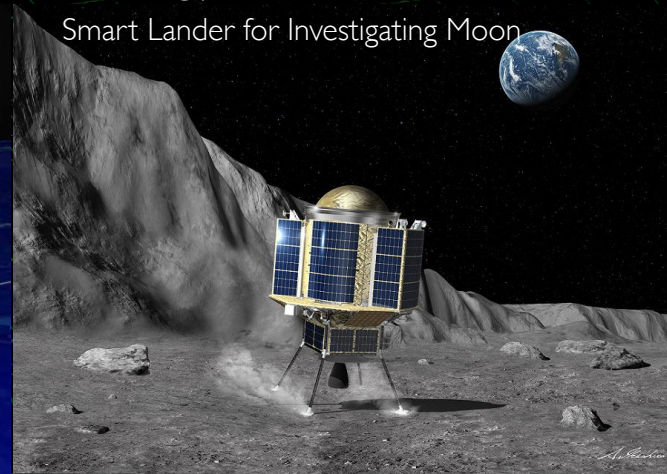
SPRINT-B /ERG

Exploration of Energization and Radiation in Geospace

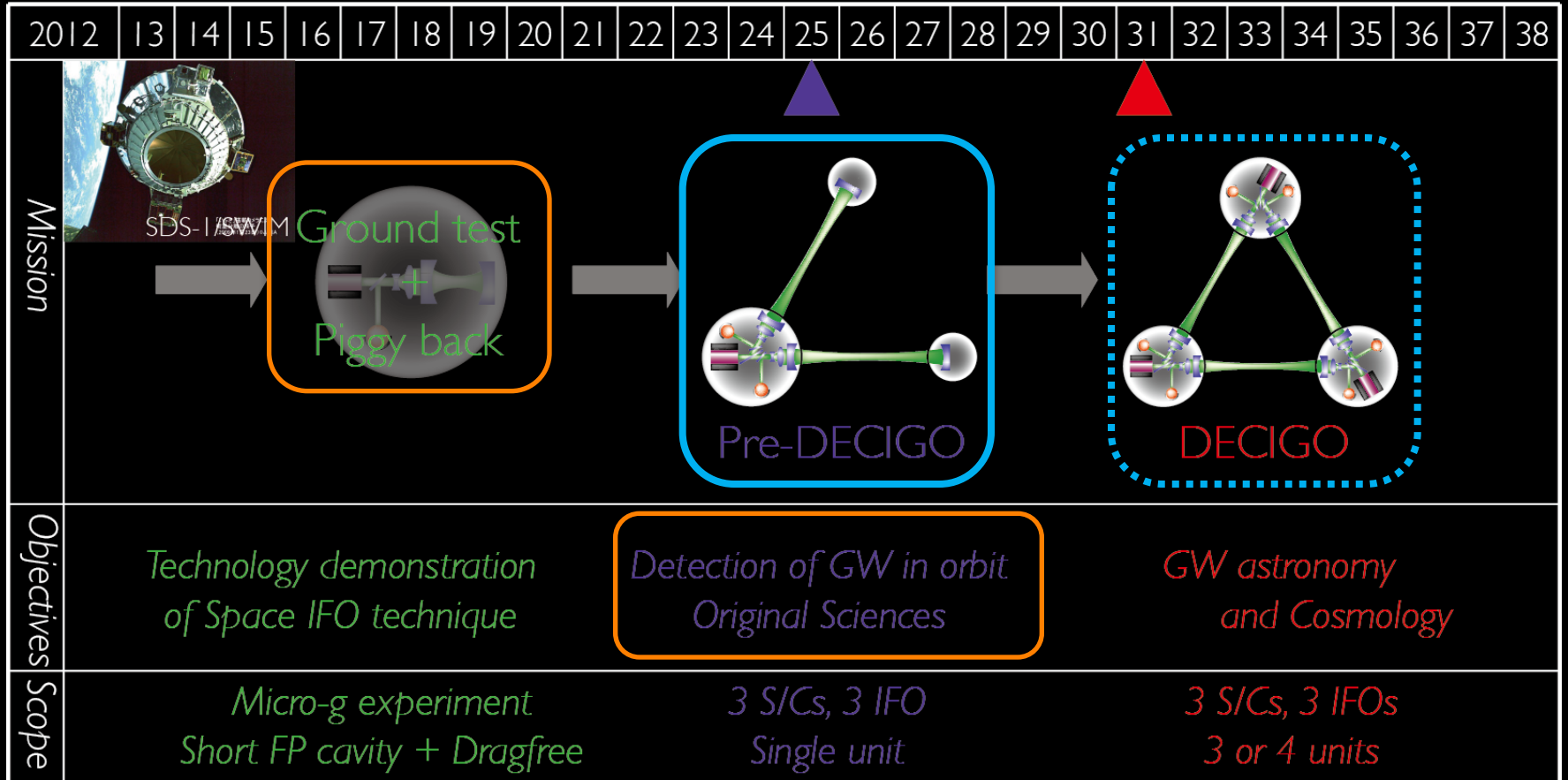


SPRINT-C /SLIM

Smart Lander for Investigating Moon



Pre-DECIGO – Revised Roadmap –



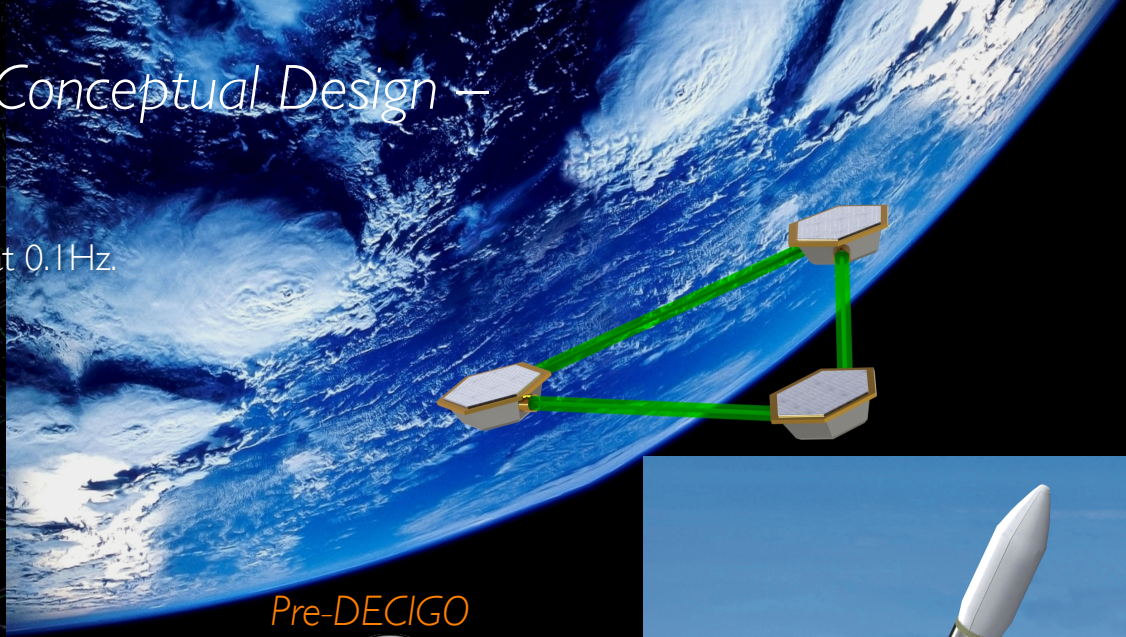
Pre-DECIGO – Pre Conceptual Design –

Mission Requirement

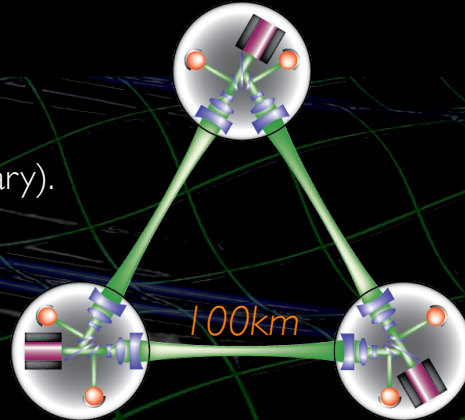
- Strain sensitivity of $2 \times 10^{-23} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$ at 0.1Hz.
- 3-years observation period.

Conceptual Design

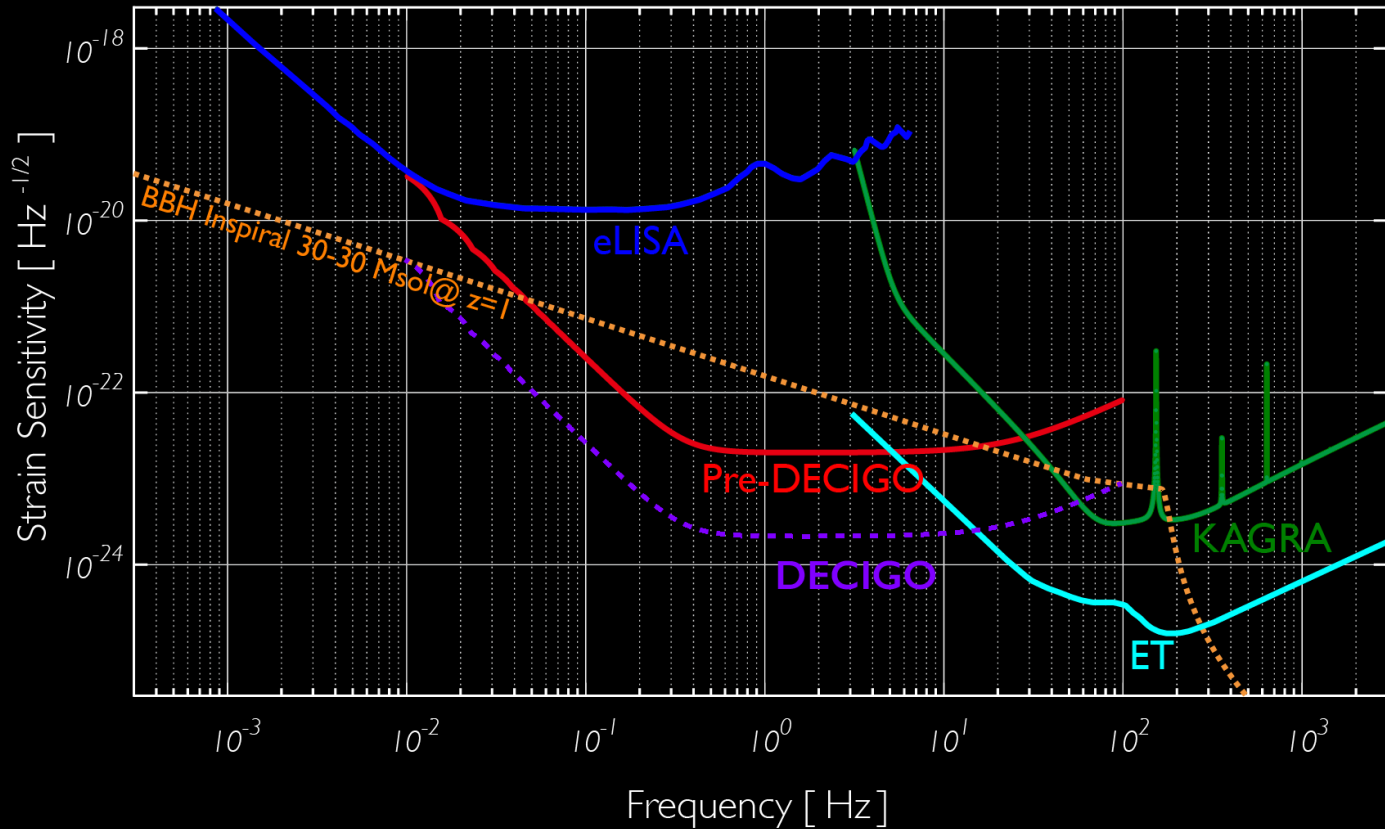
- Laser interferometer by 3 S/C
- Baseline : 100 km
- Laser source : 1W, 515nm
- Mirror : 300mm, 30kg
- Drag-free and Formation flight.
- Record-disk orbit around the earth:
- Altitude 2000km, Period $\sim 120\text{min}$ (Preliminary).



Pre-DECIGO



Pre-DECIGO – Sensitivity Curve –



Pre-DECIGO – Science Case –

Inspiral of Compact Binaries

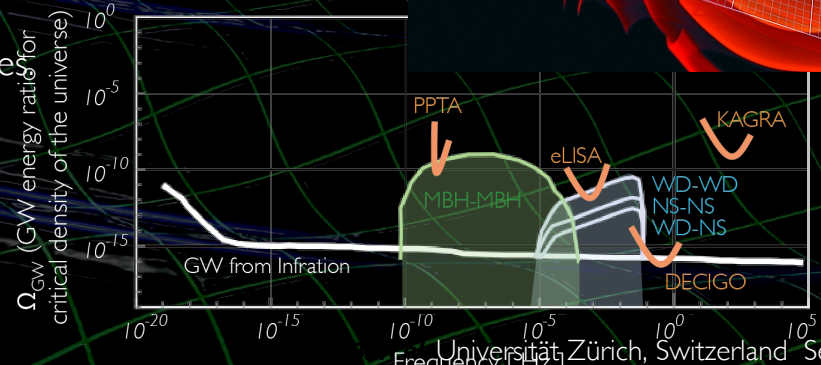
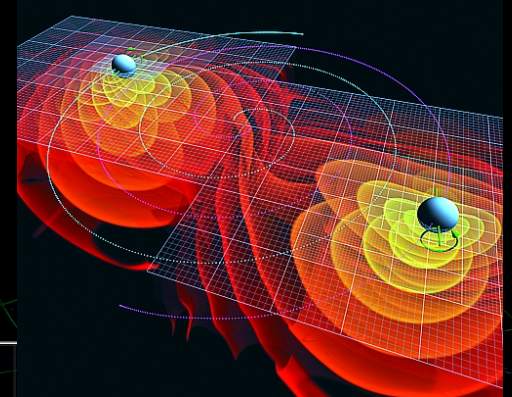
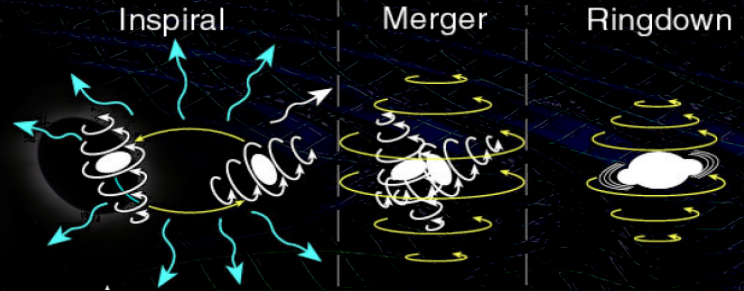
- High rate $\sim 10^6$ binaries/yr.
- Estimation of binary parameters and merger time.
- Astronomy by GW only and GW-EM observations.

Inspirals and Mergers of IMBHs

- Cover most of the universe.
- Formation history of SMBH and galaxies.

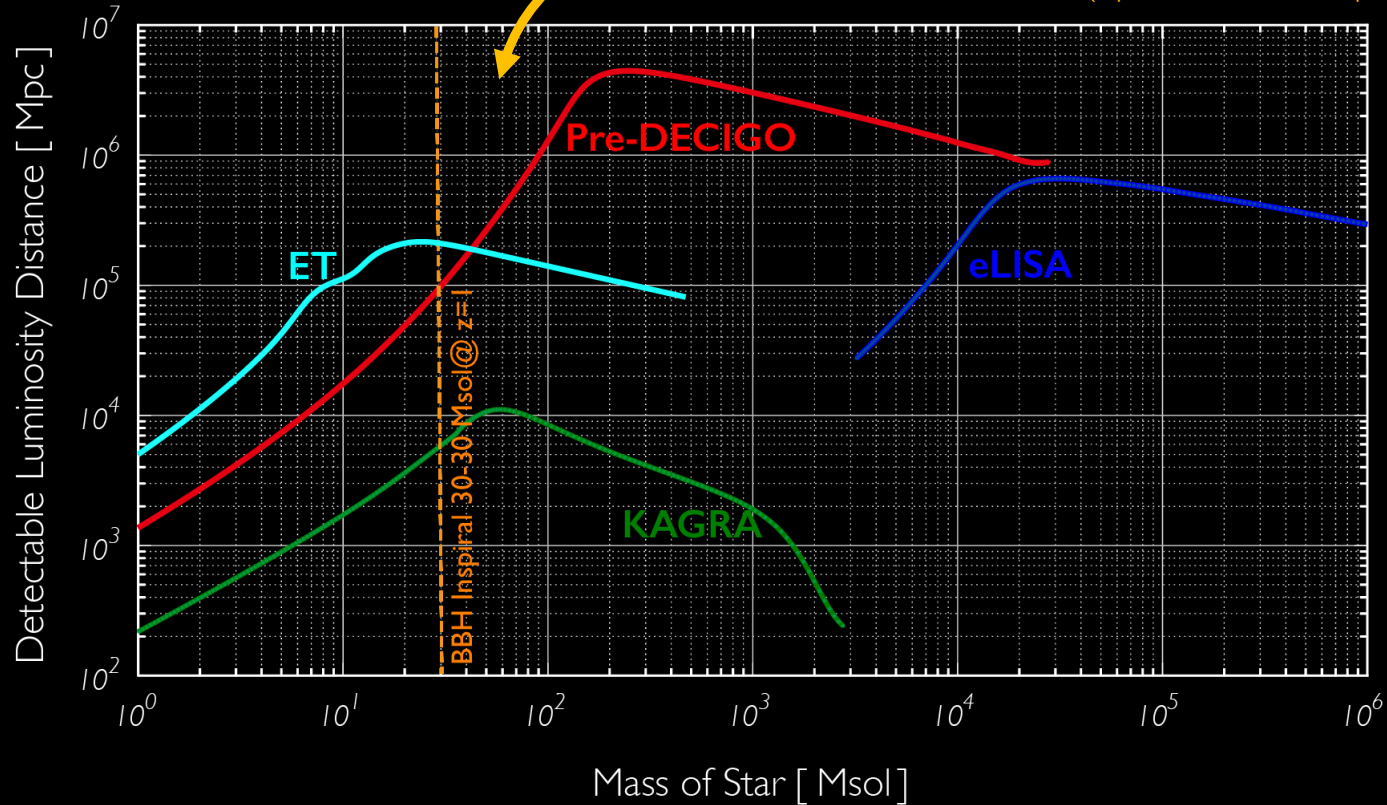
Foreground Understandings for DECIGO

- Parameter estimation and subtraction of binaries
- Characteristics of foreground
- Is there any eccentric binaries?



Pre-DECIGO – Observable Range –

30 M_{\odot} BBH Merger : 100 Gpc ($z > 10$) range
with SNR~8 (optimal direction/polarization).



Pre-DECIGO – Compact Binaries –

● BBH

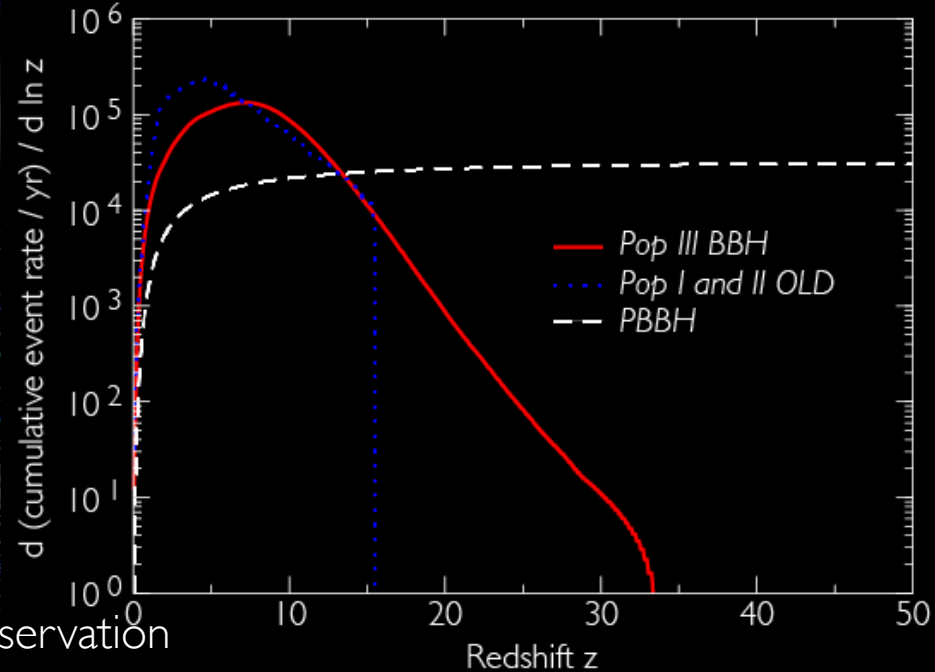
- Observable range $\sim Tpc$
- Detection Rate will be $\sim 4 \times 10^4 - 10^6$ events/yr
- Possible to identify the origin of BBH
 - Pop-III, Pop-I/II, or Primordial BH.

● BNS

- Range for BNS is $\sim 2Gpc$
- Higher rate expected.

● With low-freq. GW observations, longer observation

- Improved parameter estimation accuracy with larger cycle number ($\sim 10^5$):
- Localization, Merger time \rightarrow Alerts for GW-EM.
- Mass, Distance, Spin \rightarrow Origin and nature of BBH.



PTEPProg. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2015**, 00000 (17 pages)

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Pre-DECIGO can get the smoking gun to decide the astrophysical or cosmological origin of GW150914-like binary black holes

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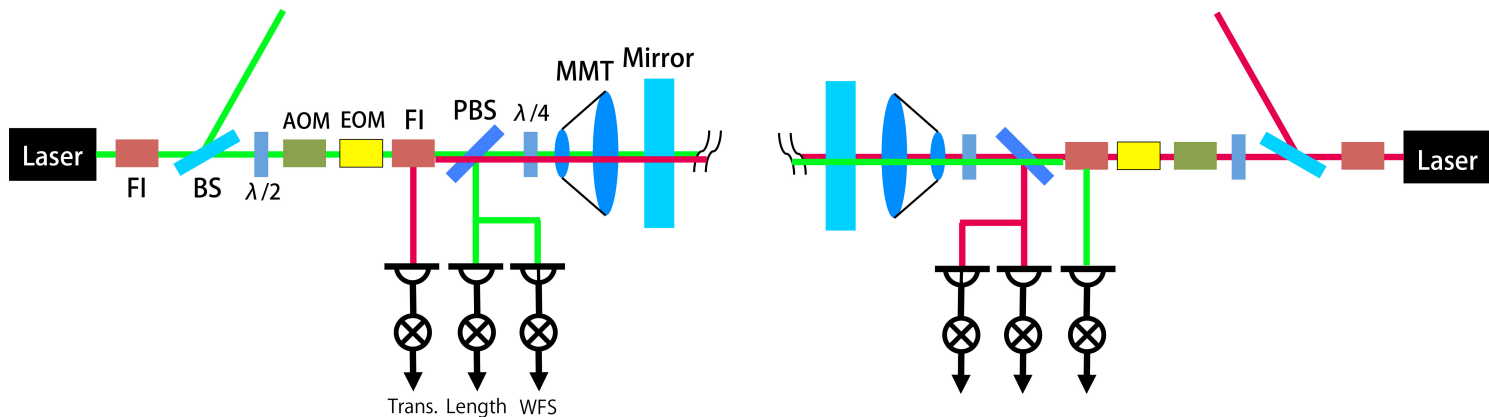
⁸*Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

Pre-DECIGO – System Design Outline –

Pre-DECIGO – Interferometer topology –

- Optical layout (Very Preliminary)
 - Differential FP interferometer : Opening angle $\sim 60\text{deg}$
 - Critical coupled FP cavities : $r = 0.95$
 - Feeding back to TMs and laser wavelength via AOM

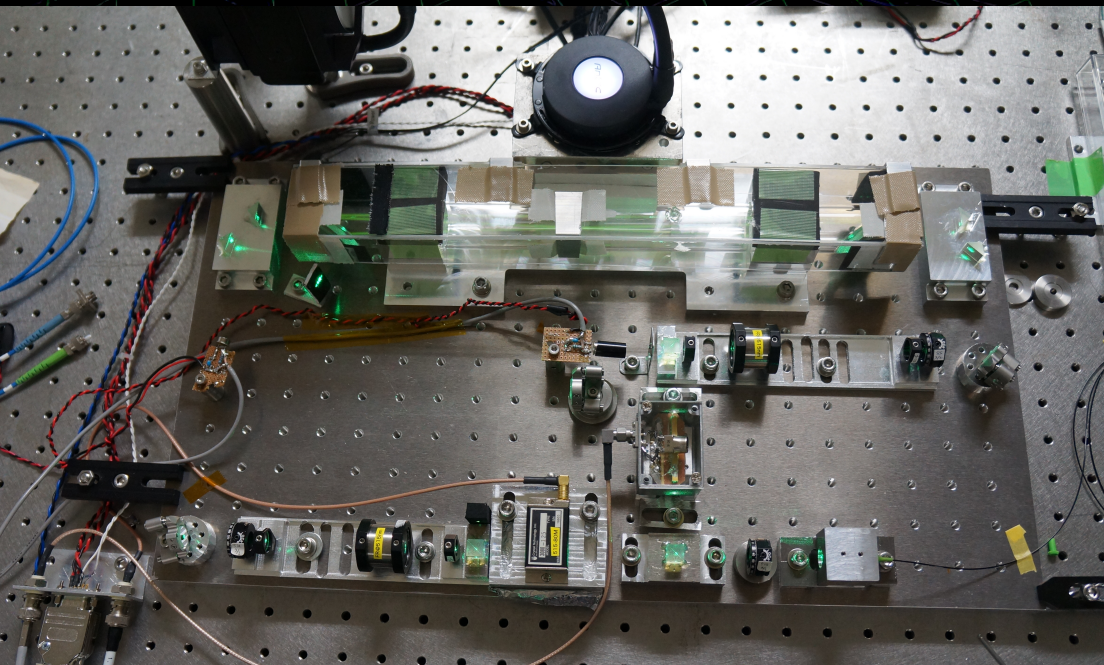
Default Configuration



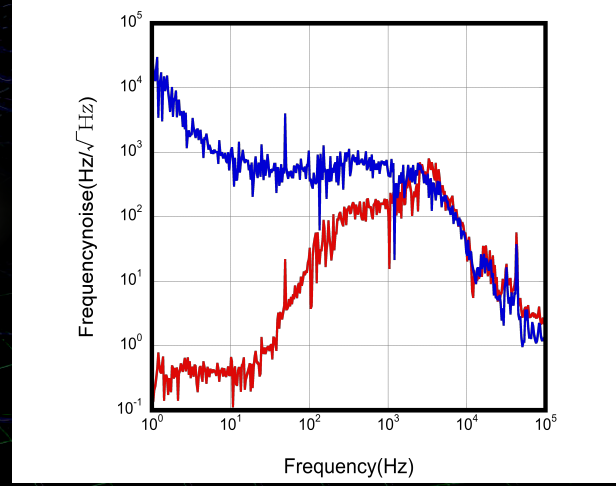
Pre-DECIGO – Light Source –

- Frequency doubled Yb:DFB fiber laser ($\lambda=1030$ nm)
- Iodine-stabilized
- 1W input to cavities

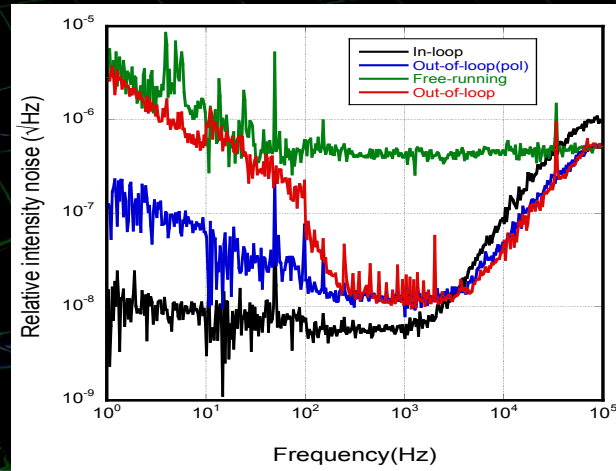
Poster : Suemasa "Developments of highly-stabilized lasers for DECIGO/Pre-DECIGO"



Frequency noise

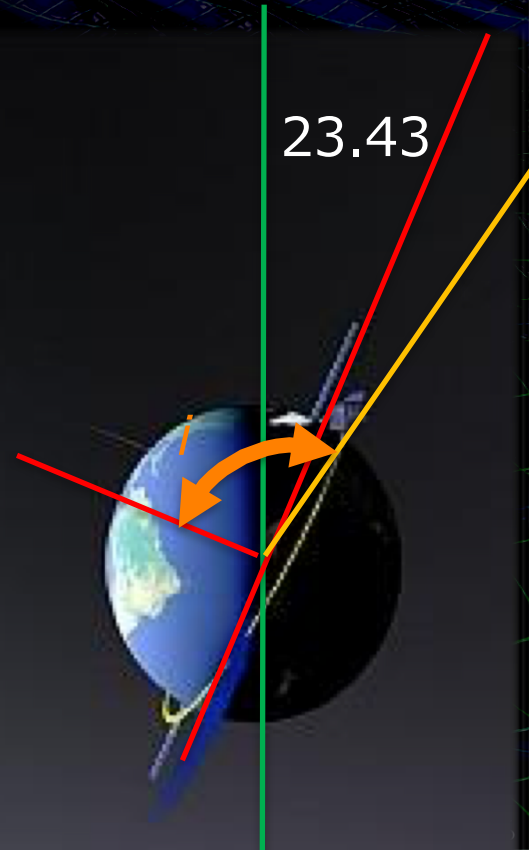
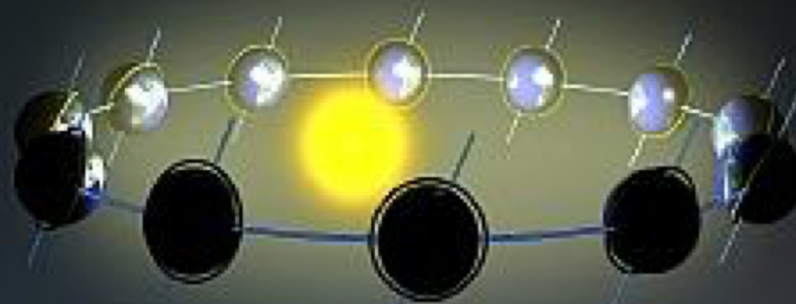


Intensity noise



Pre-DECIGO – Orbit Design –

- Sun-Synchronous (Dawn-dusk) orbit
- Cartwheel(Record-disk) orbit around the earth
 - Altitude 2000 [km]
 - Inclination angle : 99.49 [deg]
 - Period ~127 [min.] (Preliminary).



The background of the slide is a 3D visualization of a gravitational well. It consists of a grid of green lines that curves downwards to form a bowl-like shape. At the top of the well, there are two black, glowing circular objects representing black holes. The overall scene is set against a dark, starry space background.

Summary

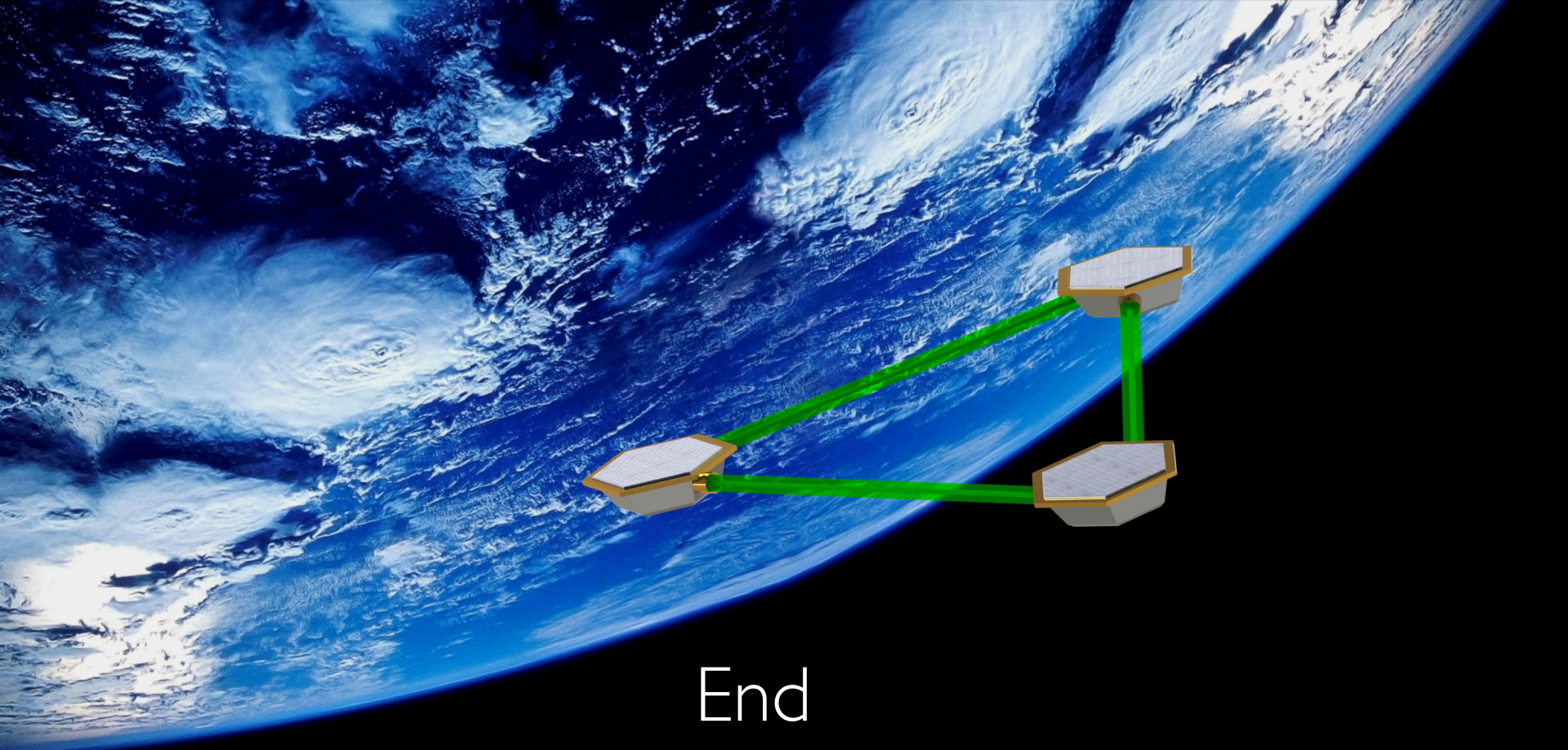
Summary

● DECIGO : Great Sciences

- Direct observation of very beginning of the Universe
- Dark energy, Dark matter
- Galaxy formation

● Pre-DECIGO : Fruitful and Original Sciences

- Compact Binary Coalescences : GW150914-like BBH, and BNS
- Observation of IMBH mergers
- Understandings of foreground for DECIGO



End