

Our research focus on all aspects related to the emerging field of Gravitational Wave Astronomy

We lead the Spanish contribution to *LISA*. We also contribute to other GW projects as the *Einstein Telescope* or *ELGAR*.



We are **core members** of the LISA Consortium, a worldwide scientific collaboration involved in space-borne GW detectors.

Scientific staff

C.F. Sopuerta - Theoretical lead (sopuerta@ice.csic.es) M. Nofrarias - Experimental lead (nofrarias@ice.csic.es)

Management J. Colomé – A. Garcia-Rigo Engineers D. Roma – V. Martín – J. Salvans Postdoc M. Lenzi PhDs I. Martín-Vilchez – V. Gualani – D. Serrano Students (TFM/TFG/Internship) M. Arqué – S. Sisteré – A. Gonzalvez – B. Bonastre – J. Morales

12+ PhDs thesis defended in the group with successful latter academic (postdoc) or industrial enrolment!

Instrument activities – LISA development

- We lead design of the Data and Diagnostics Subsystem for LISA (Spanish contribution), this includes
 - the Diagnostics (thermal, magnetic, radiation) and
 - the Instrument Control Computer on-board.
- Plan Nacional funding (including UPC, UB, CSIC) approved for 2020-23 period, both in experimental and theoretical fronts
 - Project team: 12 staff researchers (2 Science +10 Instrument), 2 staff managers, 5 senior engineers, 4 post-docs, 3 PhD students
 - Extensive experience in space instrumentation
- Industrial contribution funded through PRODEX program. Proposal by SENER + IEEC approved by CDTI, currently in negotiation with.
 - Project team: 12 staff researchers (2 Science +10 Instrument), 2 staff managers, 5 senior engineers, 4 post-docs, 3 PhD students
- Current industrial ROM estimation cost for phase B/C/D for Spanish contribution to LISA is ~ 35 M.



IEEC⁹







- We are running two ESA contracts to develop high precision temperature measurement prototypes for space-applications using thermistors (LETS project) and optical fibers (LIRA project).
 - in collaboration with SENER Aerospacial,
 - German Aerospace Agency (DLR) and INESC TEC (Portugal)
- The objectives of these activities is to develop high precision sensors (1μK/√Hz at 1mHz) for space-borne gravitational wave missions
 - these technology can be exported to 3rd generation experiments on-ground
- A crucial part is the design of an *ultra-stable test bench* that guarantees the required stability to perform measurement
 - essential development when facing low frequency regime
 - our group has a decade long expertise





Instrument activities – magnetic sensor technology development

- We have developed an improved magnetic diagnostic system (10 nT/√Hz at 1mHz) more compact and avoiding back-action problems
 - based on **Anisotropic magneto-resistors** (AMR), solid-state, low noise magnetic sensors.
 - AMR is a compact, low-noise with no magnetic back-action
- The test bench is composed
 - three concentric **mu-metal** layers to isolate from Earth magnetic field
 - a **coil** inside to generate controlled inputs
 - a **3D printed structure** to located sensors and allow gradient estimates
- We are developing *new magnetic sensors* based on Microelectromechanical Systems (MELISA project)
 - This project has been awarded **seed funding** from an internal IEEC call.









High-stability AIVT facilities

High stability temperature control facility at ICE labs

- Facility with controlled laminar flow with ± 5mK stability.
- General purpose facility for AIVT
- Facility is installed and operative









Data Analysis activities

We contributed to the **mission operations and data analysis** of LISA Pathfinder (2015-17), the precursor of LISA.



Our group led the analysis of the diagnostics sensors during flight operations

We are developing **data analysis algorithms** within the LISA Data Challenges Working Group to maximize the scientific outcome of LISA





Theoretical activities

- Modeling of the main sources of Gravitational Waves: Using General Relativity we construct waveform models crucial for the success of the Data Analysis Algorithms. The sources include: Compact Binary Coalescence (Black Holes and Neutron Stars); the capture and inspiral of a stellar object into a Supermassive Black Hole; etc.
- Studies for the Scientific Exploitation of Gravitational Wave Observations: Astrophysical and cosmological studies of the event rates of different sources; consequences of the detection for the populations of stellar objects and supermassive black holes; tests of the *no-hair* conjecture for Black Holes; tests of General Relativity and alternative theories of gravity; etc.





ICE Interest in the Einstein Telescope (ET)

- Interest for ET in Instrumentation: Sensors for environmental control: magnetic and thermal control.
 We consider our experience in the development of precision sensor in the lowfrequency regime (mHz) of potential interest in ET. We think it has synergies with the potential magnetic noise contribution, which requires high precision and low-frequency (ultra-stable) measurements.
- Interest for ET in Theory/Data Analysis: Compact Binary Coalescing modelling (specially for non-comparable masses); machine learning algorithms for detection and parameter estimation. Data processing infrastructures and software.
- Other Interest at the ICE: Neutron Star Physics (magnetars; EoS; EM counterparts; pulsars; etc); observations of intermediate-mass black holes; early-universe physics.