

LISA Science: A brief status update

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Physics of the Cosmos Minisymposium

APS Global Physics Summit

Anaheim, CA

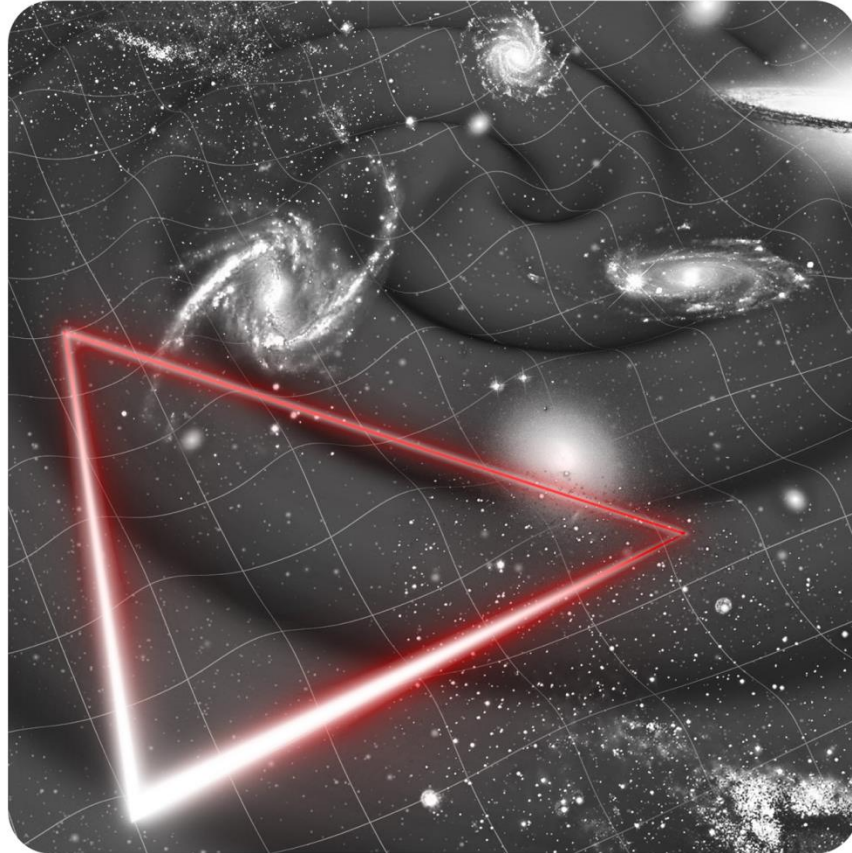
Mar 19 2025



JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

LISA

Laser Interferometer Space Antenna



Definition Study Report

LISA MISSION SUMMARY

Science Objectives

- Study the formation and evolution of **compact binary stars** and the structure of the Milky Way Galaxy
- Trace the origins, growth and merger histories of **massive Black Holes** across cosmic epochs
- Probe the properties and immediate environments of Black Holes in the local Universe using **extreme mass-ratio inspirals** and **intermediate mass-ratio inspirals**
- Understand the astrophysics of **stellar-mass Black Holes**
- Explore the **fundamental nature of gravity** and Black Holes
- Probe the rate of **expansion of the Universe** with standard sirens
- Understand **stochastic gravitational wave backgrounds** and their implications for the early Universe and TeV-scale particle physics
- Search for gravitational wave bursts and **unforeseen sources**



A brief history of LISA

1970s – Pete Bender (JILA): **LAGOS**

1990s – Six spacecraft proposal to ESA, M3, then Horizon 2000 plus

1997 – NASA/ESA **LISA** mission: three spacecraft, 5 million km

2000 – LISA final report

2003 – top ranked in terms of technological readiness in Beyond Einstein program

2005 – ESA Cosmic Vision, among top candidates for L1 launch slot

2011 – NASA pulls out: NGO, two arms

2015 – GW150914, success of LISA Pathfinder

2017 – ESA/NASA LISA Consortium proposal, 2.5 million km

Phase 0

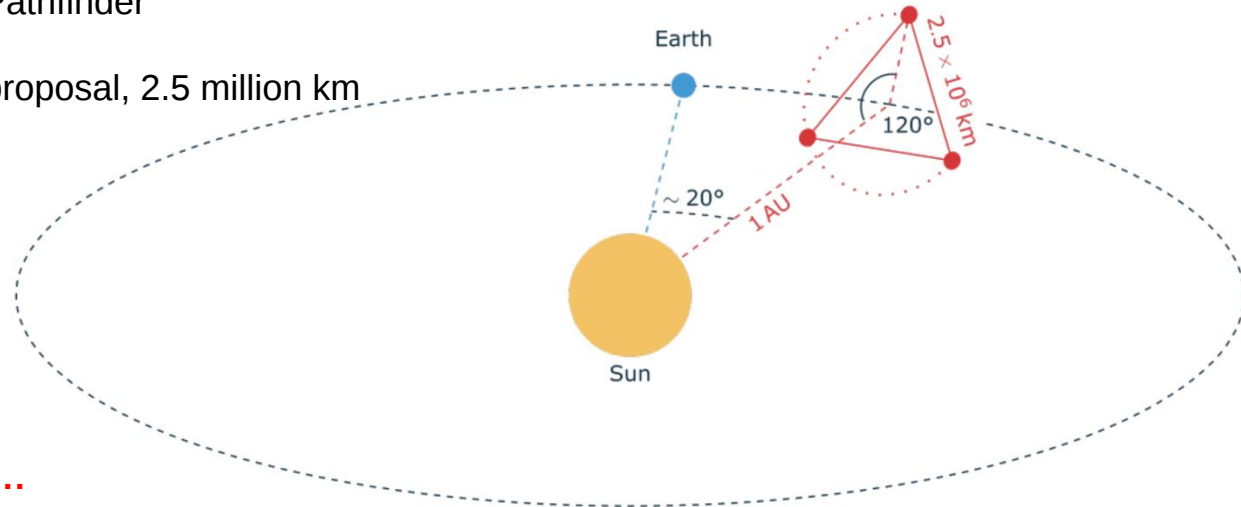
3-year Phase A

Phase B1 (2021-2023)...

2023 – Mission adoption

2035 – Launch

Mission requirements, data analysis...



Astrophysical
System

Understanding...



Science
Investigations

Sources and
Catalogues

Level 3 data

Level 2 data

LISA

MISSION CONCEPT

Fitting
Models

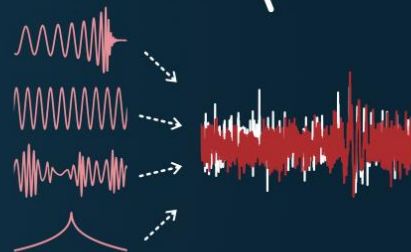
Gravitational Wave
Data

Doppler Shift
Measurements

Processing
Spacecraft Signals

Level 0 data

Level 1 data



THE SPECTRUM OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

Observatories
& experiments

Ground-based
experiment



Space-based observatory



Pulsar timing array



Cosmic microwave
background polarisation



Timescales

milliseconds

seconds

hours

years

billions of years

Frequency (Hz)

100

1

10^{-2}

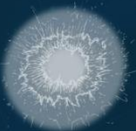
10^{-4}

10^{-6}

10^{-8}

10^{-16}

Cosmic
sources



Supernova



Pulsar



Compact object falling
onto a supermassive
black hole



Merging supermassive black holes



Merging neutron
stars in other galaxies



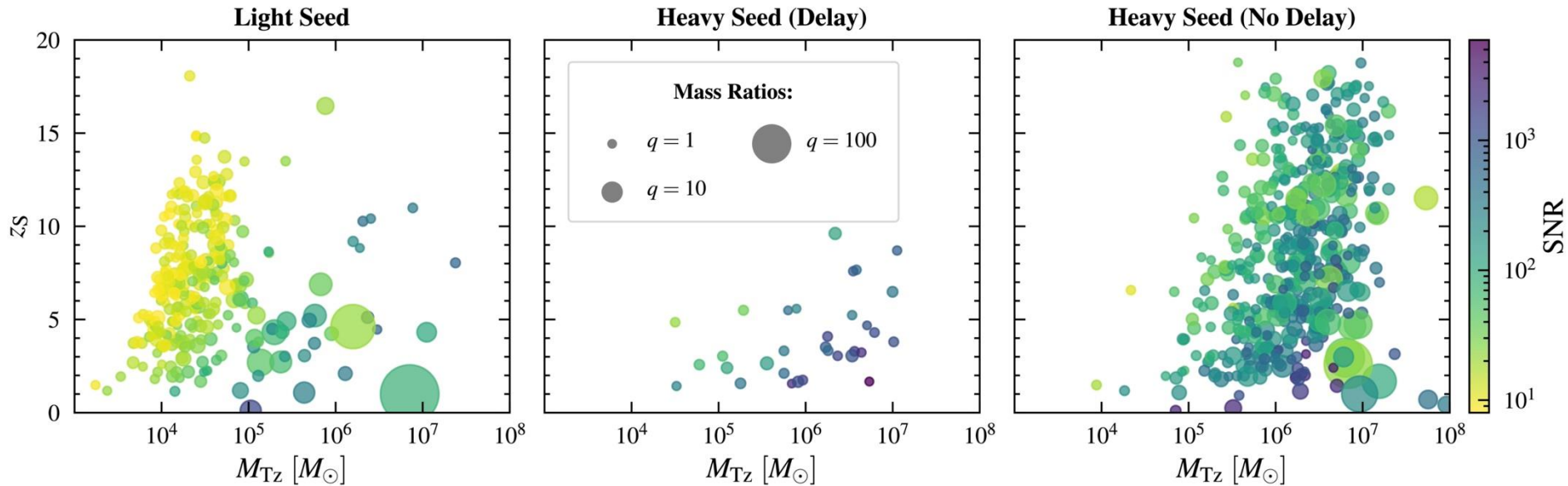
Merging stellar-mass black holes
in other galaxies



Merging white dwarfs
in our Galaxy

Cosmic fluctuations in the early Universe

SMBH rates are very uncertain

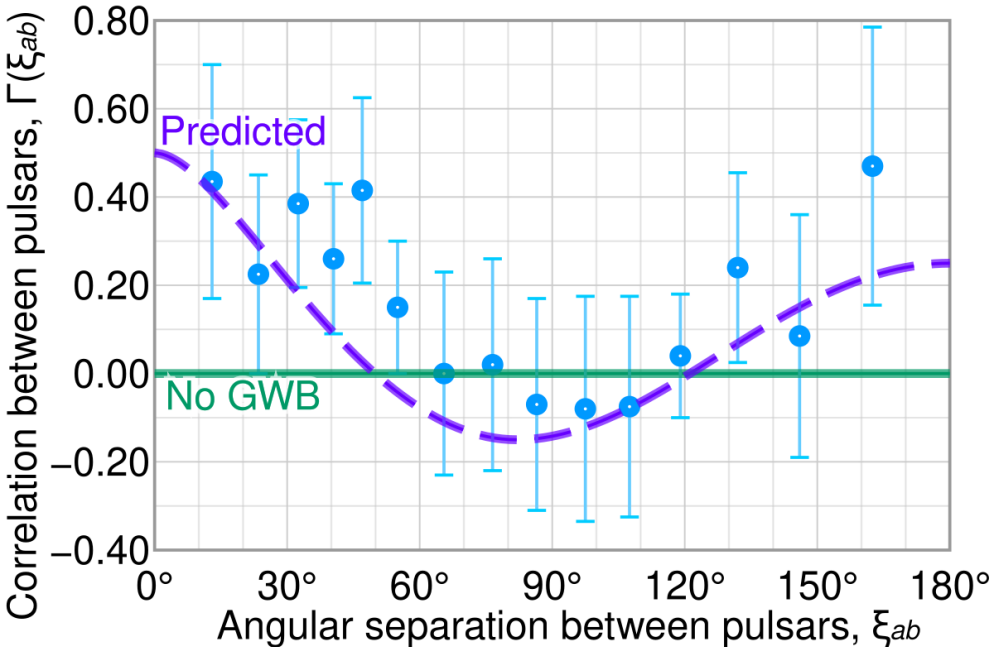


[Klein+, 1511.05581; plot from Çaliskan+, 2307.06990]

Sources: PTAs and JWST are changing our understanding of SMBHs

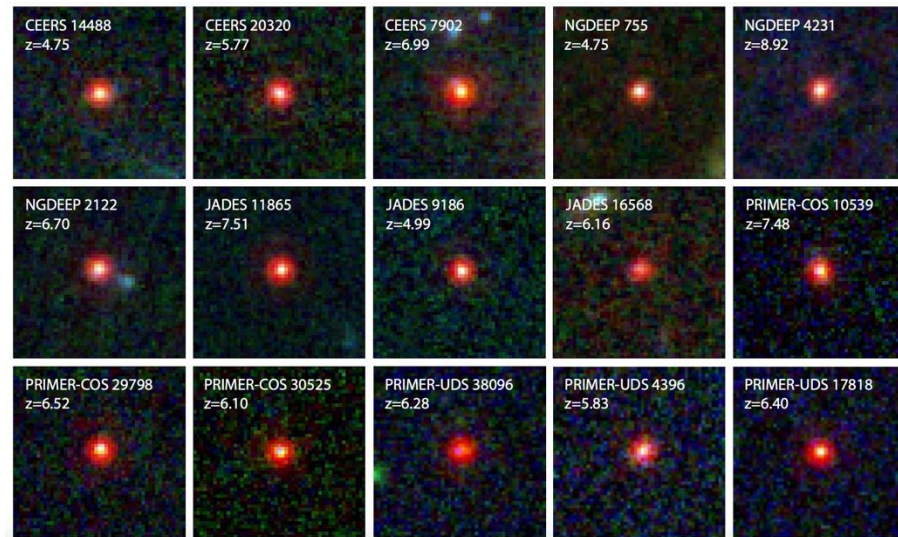
PTA implications for LISA unclear: Steinle+ 2305.05955, Barausse+ 2307.12245, Izquierdo-Villalba+ 2401.10983, Sato-Polito+ 2312.06756 and 2501.09786

High rates? Cosmological/exotic backgrounds?
Different physics driving binaries to merger?
Consistency with quasar luminosity function?



JWST: little red dots (Greene+, Maiolino+, ...) and massive young star clusters at $z \sim 10$ (Adamo+).
Implications for seeding of LISA SMBH binaries?

Puzzling, several possible scenarios (massive seeds? Population III? Hierarchical mergers of NSCs? PBHs?)



Sources: verification binaries and WD science

Amazing progress in finding WD **verification binaries**:
e.g. Burdge+ (1907.11291, *Nature*, $P=7$ minutes);
Finch+ (2210.10812); Gaia DR3 (Kupfer+, 2302.12719).

But see Littenberg-Lali (2404.03046): have **any**
verification binaries been found? (need global fit)

Buscicchio+ (2410.08263):
DWD foreground is not Gaussian (2mHz-10mHz)

What physics/astronomy **can** we do with WD binaries?

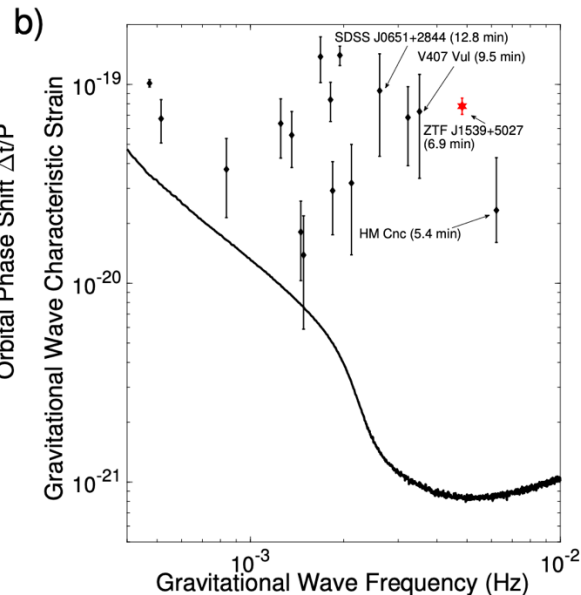
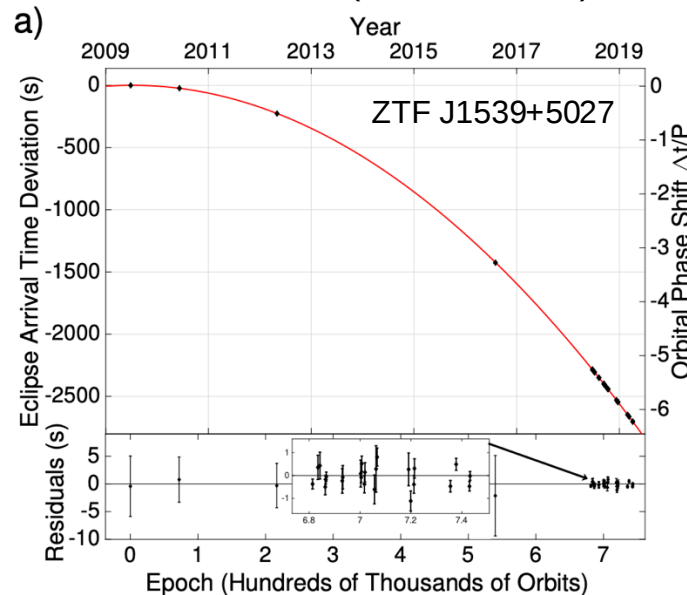
Accretion? (Yi+, 2310.16172)

Probe Galactic potentials (Ebadi+, 2405.13109)

Milky Way Satellites? (Korol+ 2002.10462)

Fundamental physics? (Littenberg-Yunes, 1811.01093)

...



Sources: foregrounds or backgrounds? Parametrize populations?

Foregrounds or backgrounds?

EMRI rates uncertain

(Babak+ 1703.09722, Rom+ 2406.19443)

New techniques in next-gen ground detectors

EMRIs:

Bonetti-Sesana (2007.14403), then

Pozzoli+ (2302.07043, 2311.12111):

EMRI SGWB estimates

Weakly parametric inference

Piarulli+ (2410.08862):

EMRI background may not be Gaussian/stationary

SMBHs:

PTA+JWST puzzles prompted “flexible” models

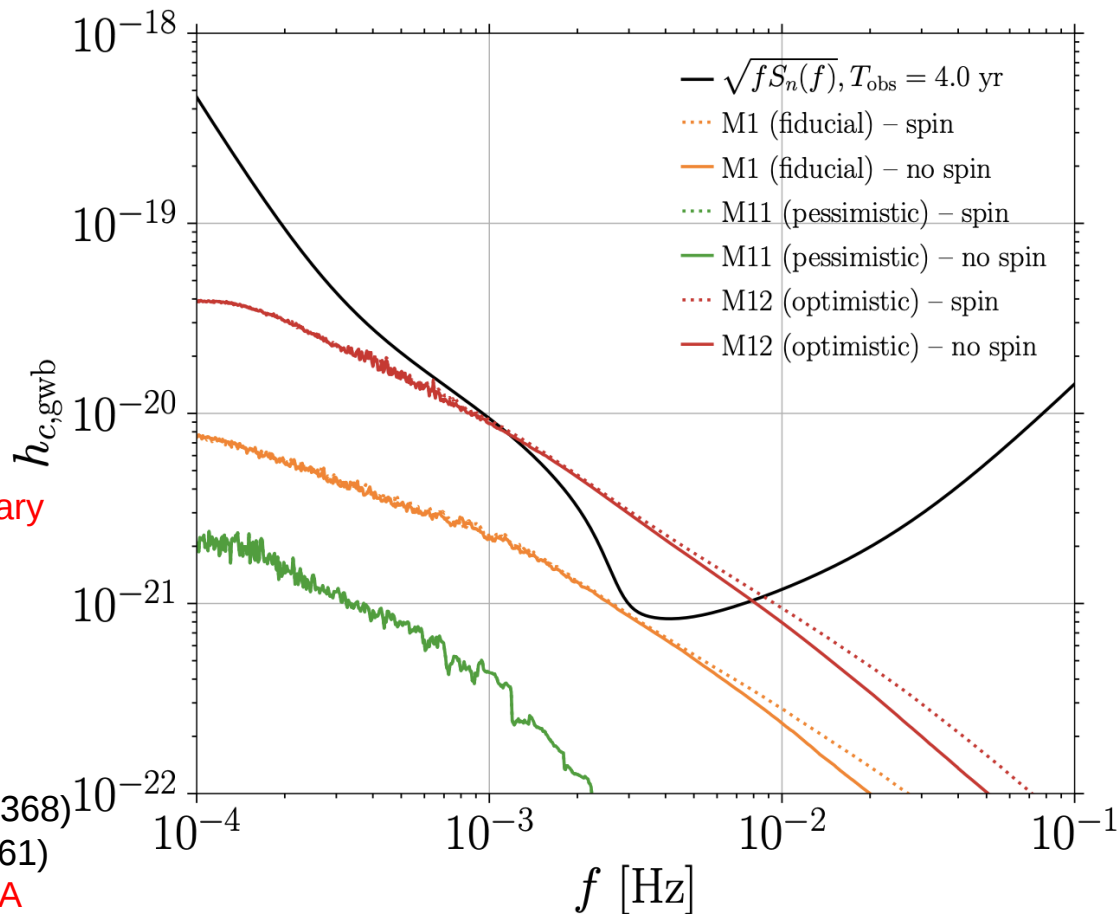
POMPOCO (Toubiana+, 2410.17916)

Stellar mass:

LIGO rate estimates of BBHs (Babak+, 2304.06368)

BBH+BNS with COMPAS (Lehoucq+, 2306.09861)

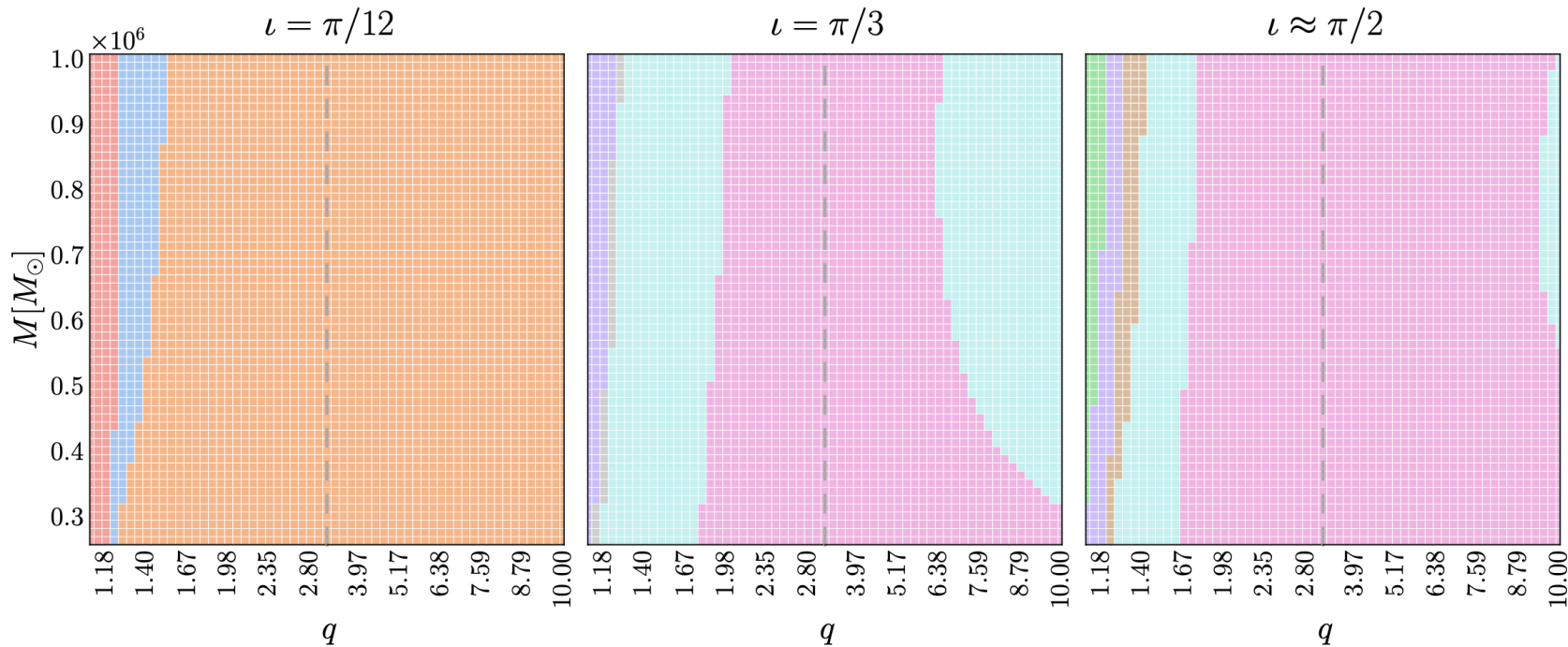
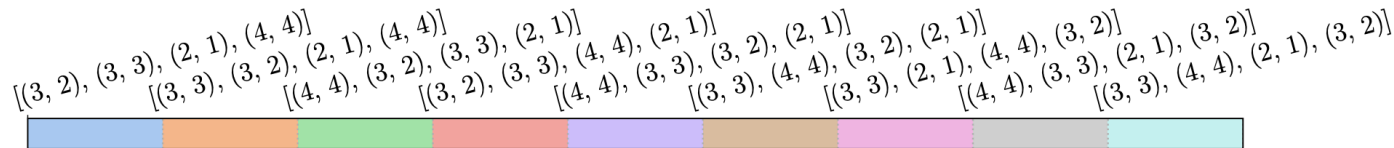
SOBBH background could be detectable by LISA



Waveform modeling: SMBHs

SMBHs: waveform systematics dominate inference! Crucial

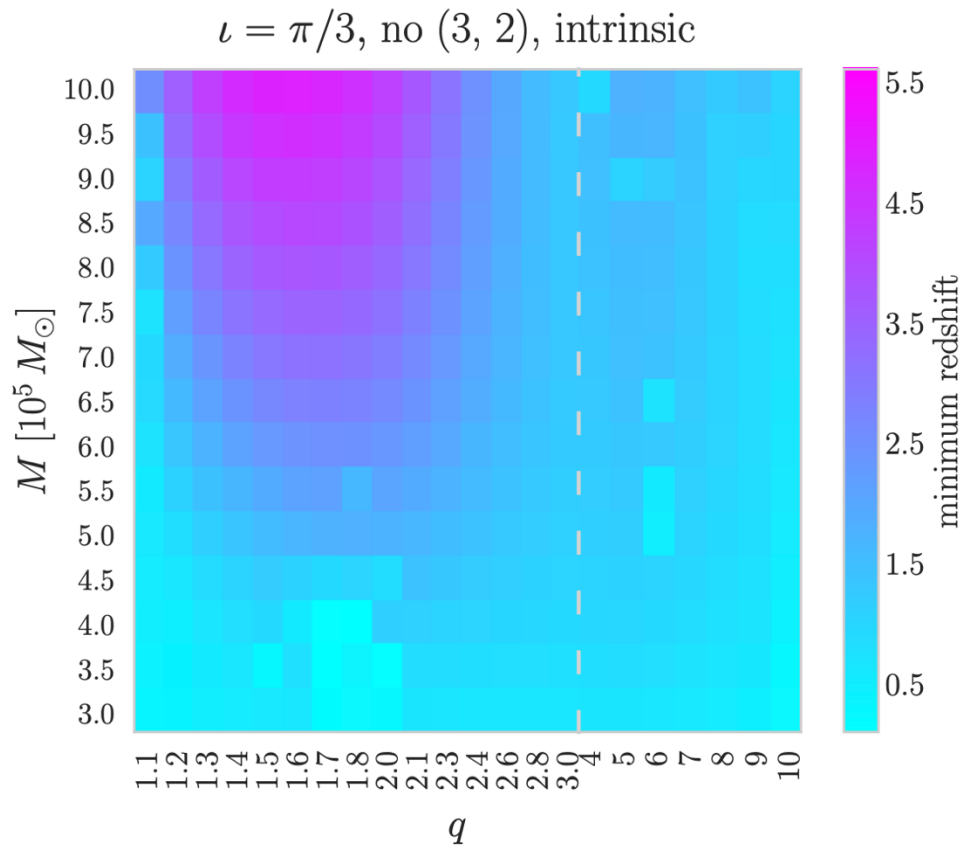
Example: higher harmonics



Waveform modeling: SMBHs

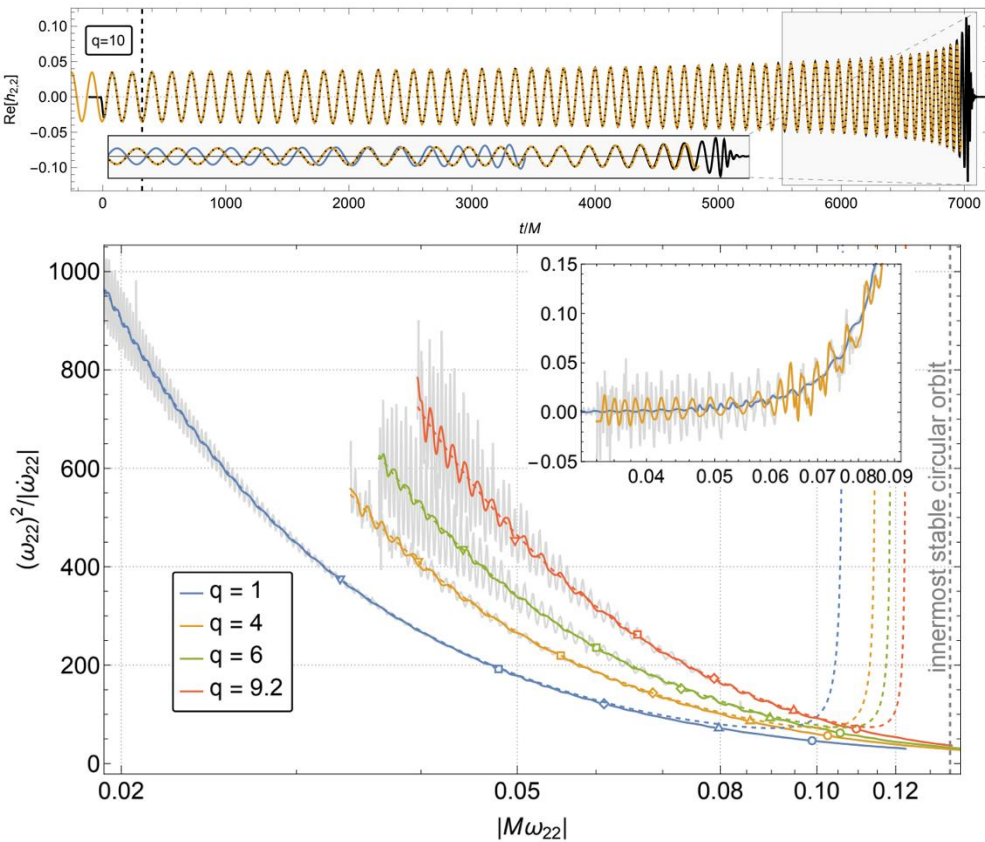
SMBHs: waveform systematics dominate inference! Crucial

See LISA Consortium Waveform Working Group White Paper (2311.01300)



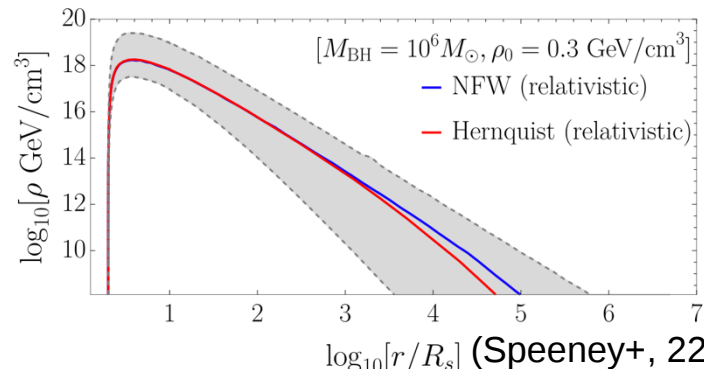
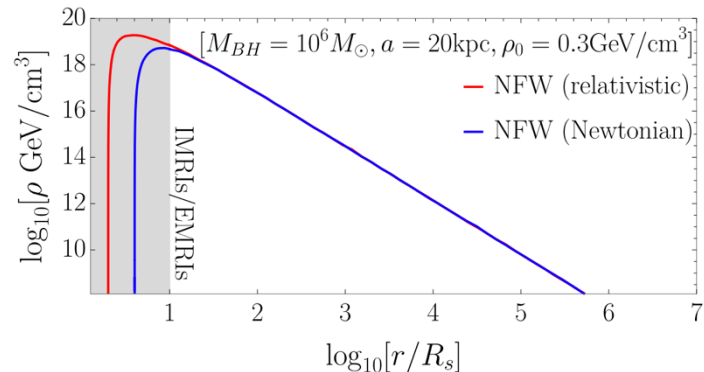
Waveform modeling: EMRIs

Waveform building **in vacuum** (CAPRA community):
terrific progress on second-order self-force
(e.g. Wardell+, 2112.12265)



Tests of GR **in environments**: dark matter spikes,
accretion disks, boson clouds...

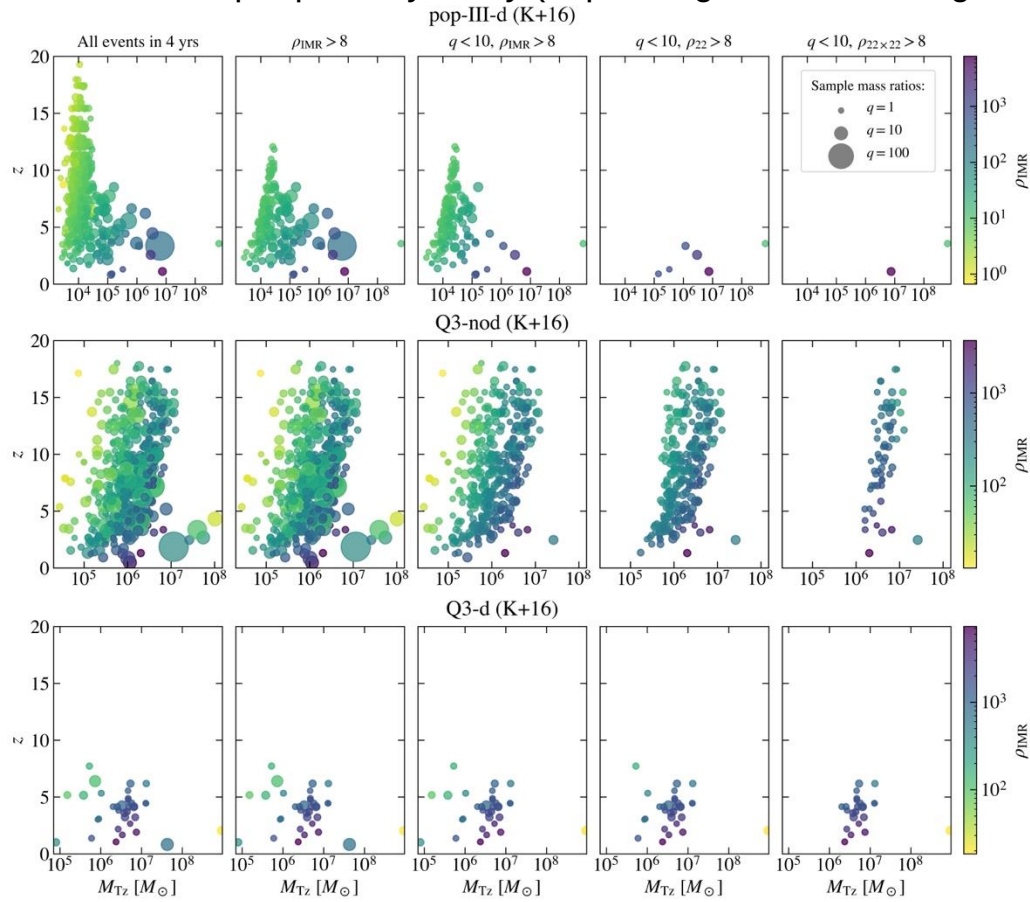
Optimistic back of the envelopes, but relativistic effects
matter: dynamical friction, Magnus effect...



(Speeney+, 2204.12508)

Testing general relativity / fundamental physics

Nonlinear ringdown (Physics Today, big new review), gravitational memory: perhaps a few detections in Cosmic Explorer, Einstein Telescope, possibly many (depending on SMBH merger rates) in LISA



Data analysis / Tools

Source are dense in time and frequency: **LISA Global Fit**

Demonstrations on simulated data in LDC2A

GLASS (Littenberg-Cornish, 2301.03673)

Erebor (Katz+, 2405.04690, GPU accelerated MCMC)

Modular pipeline (Deng+, 2501.10277)

SGWB recovery:

GLASS (Rosati-Littenberg, 2410.17180)

Saqqara (Alvey+, time-dependent noise: 2408.00832)

Software tools: **lisabeta** (Sylvain Marsat et al., upon request)

LISA Analysis Tools (Michael Katz)



LISA Figures of Merit

A very active community in Europe **and in the US**. Examples:

10 years to LISA @ JPL (Apr 1-3, <https://science.jpl.nasa.gov/workshops/LISA/>)

LISA Sprint @ Huntsville (Apr 28-30, https://tlittenberg.github.io/lisa_sprint_2025/)

ICERM Brown ML for GWs (Jun 2-6, https://icerm.brown.edu/program/topical_workshop/tw-25-smlgwa)

EMRIs Global Fit (Jun 23-25, APC Paris, <https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/34916/>)

...

A diagram of the LISA mission showing three spacecraft in a triangular formation, connected by red lines. A red laser beam is shown originating from one of the spacecraft and pointing towards the Sun, which is depicted as a bright orange sphere. The background is a deep purple.

TEN YEARS TO LISA

New Challenges and Opportunities in Multimessenger/Multiband Science

A night-time photograph of a Space Shuttle launch. The shuttle is illuminated by bright lights, and its plume of fire and smoke is visible. The launch is taking place from a launch pad, with various structures and lights visible in the background. The sky is dark, and the overall scene is lit up by the shuttle's engines and the surrounding facility lights.

The 3rd LISA Sprint

April 28–30, 2025 | Huntsville, AL

Conclusions

Exciting times!

Sources:

SMBH mergers: major changes in our understanding from PTAs and JWST

WD binaries: ZTF/Gaia are changing our understanding of verification binaries and background

EMRIs: rates as uncertain as ever - additional background?

Theory:

SMBHs: waveform systematics dominate if we want to do test GR or do multimessenger astronomy

EMRIs: great progress on waveform modeling, possible probes of dark matter/astrophysical environments

Data analysis:

Big ongoing effort to solve the global fit/cocktail party problem, look for SGWBs

Multiple codes/tools, some public

Get involved! Join the reorganized LISA Consortium



TEN YEARS TO LISA

New Challenges and Opportunities in Multimessenger/Multiband Science