Notes and work progress LISA

Master Project

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Chapter 1

PAA_LISA package

1.1 Orbit class

First in the 'Orbit' class (`class_orbit.py`) orbitfiles will be read. A lot of functions in this file are not used anymore (some calculations and plotting), which is done by the PAA class (`calc2.py`). It returns a LISA object which is called `self.lisa_obj` which is a SampledLISA object.

1.2 functions.py

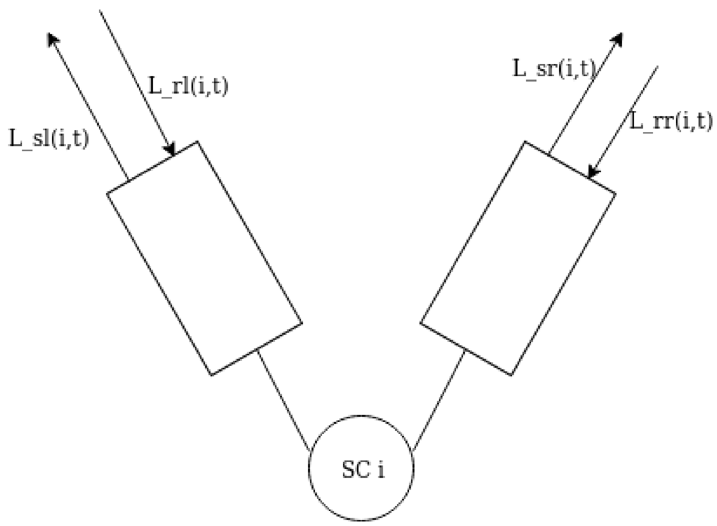
In `functions.py` various functions can been found which are used to perform (additions) calculations needed to compute the point ahead angle (PAA). In this file one class is defined and several seperate dunctions. The class `la()` contains various functions for vector calculus which are used in the seperate functions to compute the PAA.

`LISA_obj(OBJ,type_select='cache')`
This function select which kind of LISA object is being used. The default value is CacheLISA. The Orbit class creates a SampledLISA object which this function converts to either a ChachedLISA or PyLISA object (or keep using the Sampled LISA). The LISA object will be written to OBJ.LISA[1].

`func_pos(OBJ,i)`
This function returns the (absolute) position of spacecraft i as a function of time.

`solve_L_PAA(OBJ,t,pos_OBJ,pos_left,pos_right,select='sl',calc_method='Waluschka')`
This function returns the traveling time of a photon between two spacecrafts at time 't'. 'select' can be either, sl, sr, rl, or rr which stands for 'send left' (send from the left spacecraft), 'send right, 'received left' and 'received right' respectively (see figure ??). posOBJ, posleft and posright are functions of the positions of the spacecrafts.
`calc_method` can either be set on 'Waluscka' or 'Abram'. 'Waluschka' retuns dt from

[1]If this is False, the package used to work without SyntheticLISA, bit this option does not work properly anymore



solving the following equation [1]:

$$\begin{aligned}
|p(i_l, t + dt) - p(i, t + dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'sl')} \\
|p(i_r t + dt) - p(i, t + dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'sr')} \\
|p(i, t - dt) - p(i_l, t - dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'rl')} \\
|p(i, t - dt) - p(i_r, t - dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'rr')}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

and 'Abram' returns the value for dt solved by the next set of equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
|p(i_l t + dt) - p(i, t)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'sl')} \\
|p(i_r t + dt) - p(i, t)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'sr')} \\
|p(i, t) - p(i_l, t - dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'rl')} \\
|p(i, t) - p(i_r, t - dt)| - c \cdot dt = 0 \ \texttt{(for 'rr')}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

$p(q, t)$ is he position vector op spacecraft q at time t, i is de spacecraft nummer and 1_l and i_r the numbers of the accompanying left and right spacecrafts. c is the speed of light and dt is the armlengthe in seconds, which is the traveling time of a photon between two spacecrafts.

`L_PAA(OBJ,pos_OBJ,pos_left,pos_right,calc_method='Walushka')`
This function calls function `solve_L_PAA` to calculate the armlength and returns it as a function over time for the spacecraft with position `pos_OBJ`. This is done for all four laserbeams which results in `[L_sl,L_sr,L_rl,L_rr]`, which are the armlengths in seconds for sl, sr, rl, rr respectively.
`send_func(OBJ,i,calc_method='Waluschka')`
This function uses `L_PAA` (the armlengths) to compute the a function of the beam vectors `v_send_l`. `v_send_r`, `v_rec_l` and `v_rec_r`. The geometric definitions are shown in figure ??. According to the 'Waluschka' method they hold the following

equations:

$$\begin{aligned} v_send_l(i,t) &= p(i_l, t + L_{sl}(i,t)) - p(i, t + L_{sl}(i,t)) \\ v_send_r(i,t) &= p(i_r, t + L_{sr}(i,t)) - p(i, t + L_{sr}(i,t)) \\ v_rec_l(i,t) &= p(i, t - L_{rl}(i,t)) - p(i_l, t - L_{rl}(i,t)) \\ v_rec_r(i,t) &= p(i, t - L_{rr}(i,t)) - p(i, t - L_{rr}(i,t)) \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

and according to the 'Abram' method this is:

$$\begin{aligned} v_send_l(i,t) &= p(i_l t + L_{sl}(i,t)) - p(i,t) \\ v_send_r(i,t) &= p(i_r, t + L_{sr}(i,t)) - p(i,t)) \\ v_rec_l(i,t) &= p(i,t) - p(i_l, t - L_{rl}(i,t)) \\ v_rec_r(i,t) &= p(i,t) - p(i, t - L_{rr}(i,t)) \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

When OBJ.delay is set on False, the beam propagation time is set to 0 and if it is equal to 'constant' it is set on $\frac{2500000000\ m}{c}$.

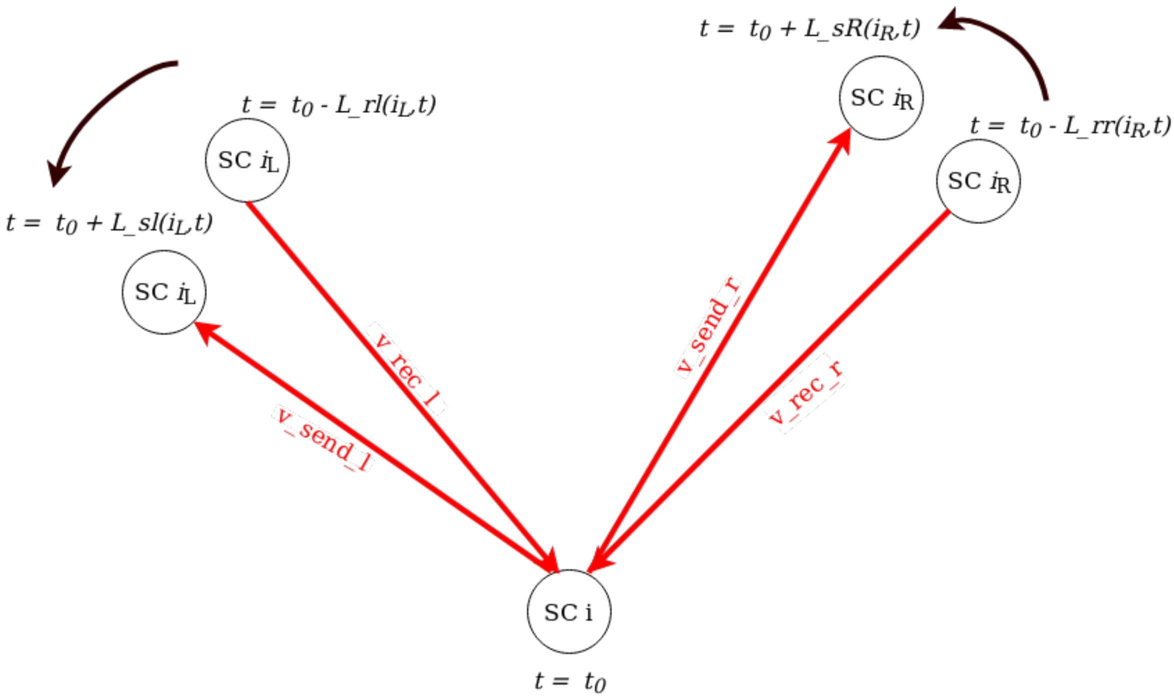


Figure 1.1: The four vectors received or emitted bij spacecraft i at $t = t_0$. There are in total 12 vectors to be considered concertning every spacecraft.

`calc_PAA_lin(OBJ,i,t)`, `calc_PAA_lout(OBJ,i,t)`, `calc_PAA_rin(OBJ,i,t)` and `calc_PAA_rout(`
These functions are to adjust the incoming beams for abberation efffect (*...This function does not work properly at this moment!*
There are more functions defined in `functions.py` which are not mentioned before, because they are straight forward or not that important. However there are also some functions which calculate the velocity of the spacecraft (absolute and relative to each other. Which gives a great geometrical overview and can be used to check if some off

the calculations using the beam vectors match those of its estimates obtained by using the velocities.

1.3 calc2.py

In `calc2.py`, the Orbit class is called which creates a LISA object. Together with some functions defined in `functions.py` it calculates some properties like the point ahead angle and obtains those as functions of time (and spacecraft).

`calc2.py` consists of a class `PAA()` which holds all calculated property functions:

- `self.L_sl_func_tot(i,t)`, `self.L_sr_func_tot(i,t)`, `self.L_rl_func_tot(i,t)` and `self.L_rr_func_tot(i,t)` are the time delay (armlength/propagation time) functions.
- `self.v_l_func_tot(i,t)`, `self.u_l_func_tot(i,t)`, `self.v_r_func_tot(i,t)` and `self.u_r_func_tot(i,t)` are the beam vectors.
- `self.ang_breathing_stat` and `self.ang_breathing_din` are the static and dynamic breating angles (see figure **??**).
- `self.PAA_func_val` are the calculated point ahead angles. This is a dictionary with the keys '`l_in`', '`l_out`', '`r_in`' and '`r_out`' which is the point ahead angle decomposed in a inplane and out-of-plane part (see figure **??**)

The point ahead mechanism in every telescope should compensate for the PAA, but only compensates it for the out of plane component. The telescope will be actuated in line with the incoming beam, but only in the inplane direction.
The inplane components are defined by defining a plane (see figure **??**). This plane is spanned by vector $\mathbf{v_{l_{stat}}}$ and $\mathbf{v_{rstat}}$. Its normal $\mathbf{n}$ and the inplane vector $\mathbf{r}$ are used as reference vectors for the orientation of the telescope, PAAM (and spacecraft)[2].

$$\overrightarrow{r} = \frac{m_{i_l} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_{lstat}} + m_{i_r} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_{rstat}}}{m_i + m_{i_l} + m_{i_r}} \tag{1.5}$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{\overrightarrow{v_{rstat}} \times \overrightarrow{v_{lstat}}}{|\overrightarrow{v_{rstat}}||\overrightarrow{v_{lstat}}|} \tag{1.6}$$

...

1.4 runfile.py

In runfile.py the intire package can be runned, including a plot option.It returns an object called `data` which is a dictionary including all calculated variables and function mentioned before per key. Ech key belongs to one orbit file.

[2] In reality the inplane is spanned by the telescope pointing of each spacecraft (so the plane can be different for each spacecraft). The difference in this plane and the plane defined here is unknown and perhaps negligible. It would be useful to also get the pointing orientation from the imported orbit files.

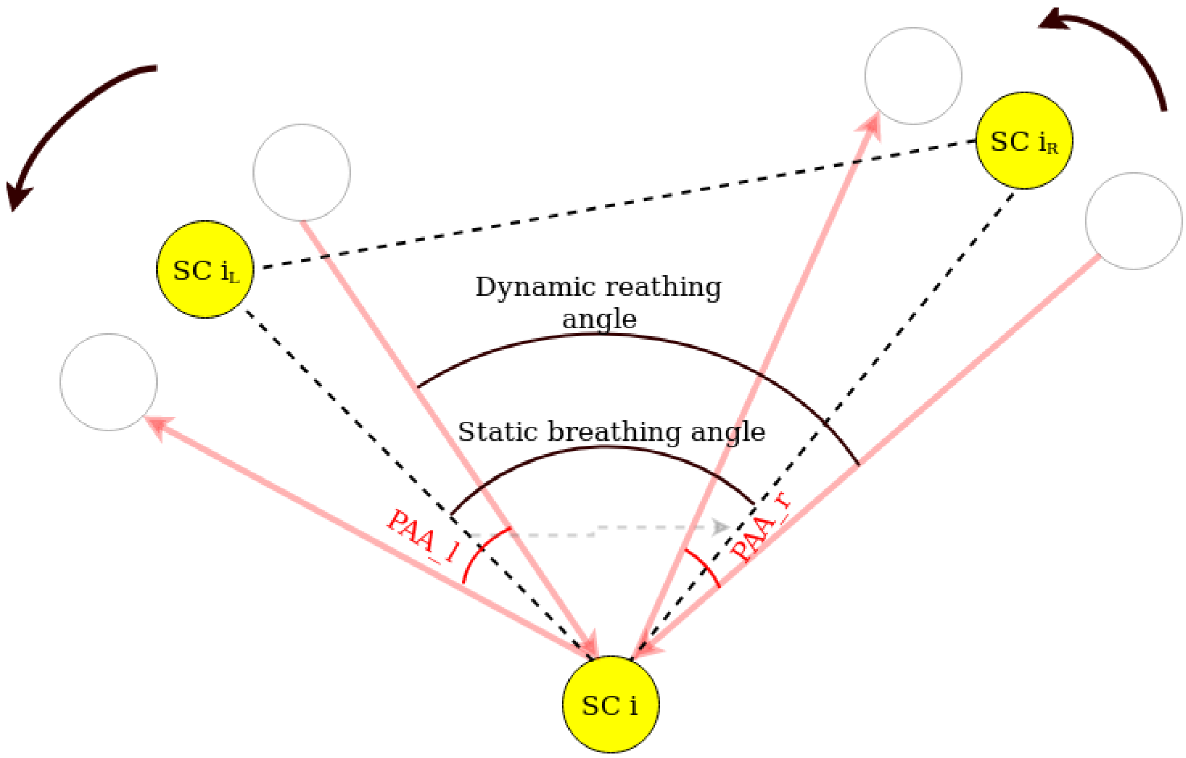


Figure 1.2: The geometric definition of the angels mentioned. The yellow circles are the spacecrafts at the same moment in time. The point ahead angle is the angle between the incoming and outgoing beam of either the left or right side (per telescope). The static breathing angle is the angle between the position vectors v_1 and v_2 (see figure **??**. The dynamic breathing angle is the angle between the incoming beam on one of the two telescopes with the other.

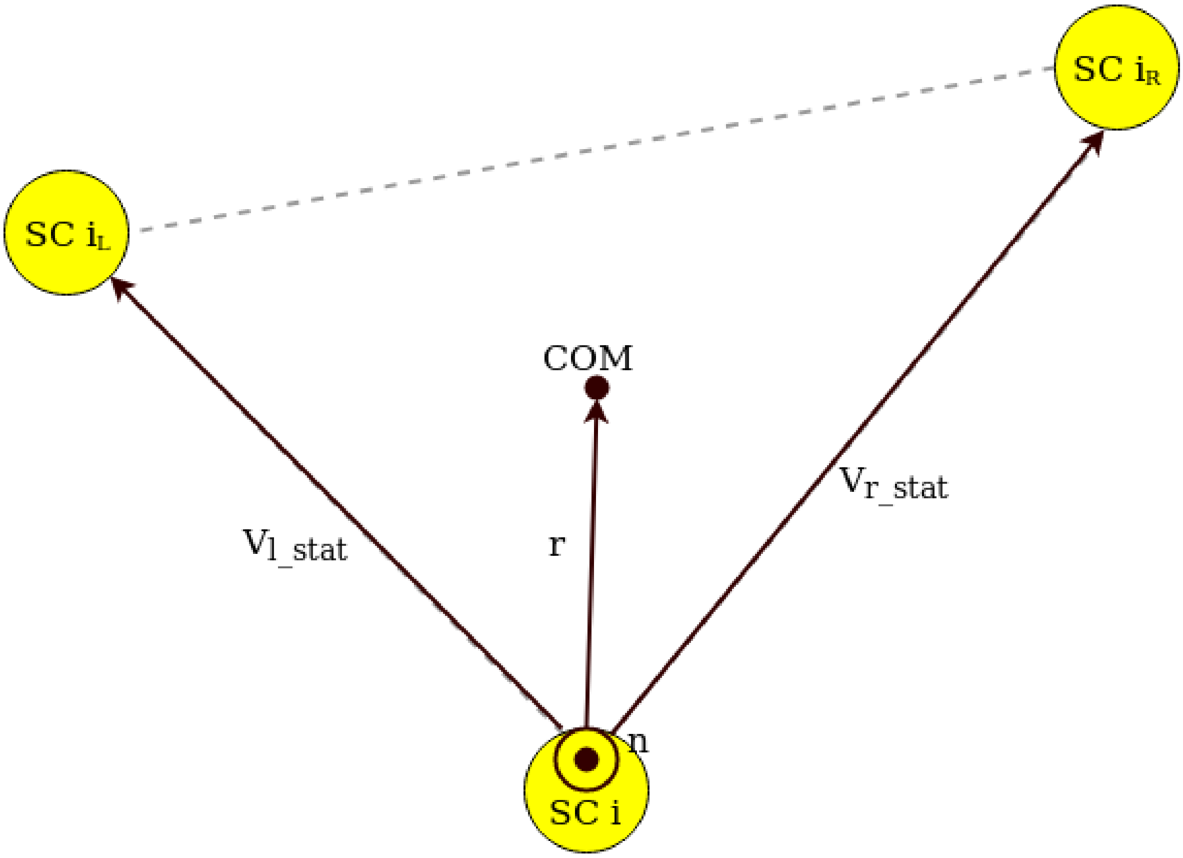


Figure 1.3: Drawing of the

Bibliography

[1] Eugene Waluschka. Lisa optics model. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 20(10):S171, 2003.