

LISA Response summary

May 6, 2020

From section 3.1 of [1], we get the varying portion for the round trip to be,

$$\delta l(t_2) = \frac{L \sin^2 \theta}{2} \tau(\cos \theta, f) [h_+(t_2) \cos 2\psi + h_x(t_2) \sin 2\psi] \quad (1)$$

Where, we have considered the arm to be in the x-z plane $\mathbf{u} = \hat{x} \sin \theta + \hat{z} \cos \theta$

ψ is the polarisation angle. τ is the transfer function as defined in eq(7) of [1]

Now from we consider the plus and cross polarisation amplitudes of a binary black hole with an angle of inclination i with the line of sight \hat{z} (3.27a and 3.27b) of [2]

We can then write,

$$h(t) = \frac{A(t)}{d} \left[F_+ \frac{1 + \cos^2 i}{2} \cos \Phi(t) + F_\times \cos i \sin \Phi(t) \right] \quad (2)$$

Where the F_+ and F_\times are the antenna response functions

In the present case we can write

$$\delta l = \frac{A(t) L \sin^2 \theta \tau(\cos \theta, f)}{2d} \left[\frac{1 + \cos^2 i}{2} \cos 2\psi \cos \Phi(t) + \cos i \sin 2\psi \sin \Phi(t) \right] \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{A(t) L \sin^2 \theta \tau(\cos \theta, f)}{2d} \left(\sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos^2 i)^2}{4} \cos^2 2\psi + \cos^2 i \sin^2 2\psi} \right) \cos(\Phi(t) - \Psi) \quad (4)$$

The general formula is given by eq(8) of [1]

For a general $\hat{\Omega}$ specified by θ, ω in spherical coordinate system, we find that the antenna pattern becomes:

$$F_+(\theta, \phi, \psi, i) = \frac{(1 + \cos^2 i)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \cos 2\phi \cos \psi - \cos \theta \sin 2\phi \sin 2\psi \right] \quad (5)$$

$$F_\times(\theta, \phi, \psi, i) = \cos i \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \cos 2\phi \cos \psi + \cos \theta \sin 2\phi \sin 2\psi \right] \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

If we put back $\theta = 0$ and $\phi = 0$ in [5] and [6] we get back the responses in eq [4].

The measured strain will be (as from eq 14 and 15)

$$s = \frac{\delta l_u(t) - \delta l_v(t)}{l} \quad (8)$$

$$= \mathbf{D}(\hat{\Omega}, f) : h(\hat{\Omega}, f, x, t) \quad (9)$$

where $D(\hat{\Omega}, f) = \frac{1}{2} ((u \otimes u)\tau - (v \otimes v)\tau)$

Depending on the orientation of the two arms specified by the u and v vector we get the final response as a function of the arm orientation, the orientation and location of binary.

References

- [1] <https://arxiv.org/pdf/gr-qc/0103075.pdf>
- [2] https://dcc.ligo.org/public/0106/T1300666/003/Whelan_notes.pdf