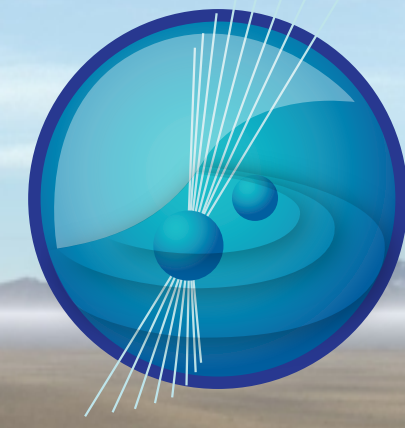


An aerial rendering of the Cosmic Explorer facility, a large-scale scientific complex in a desert environment. The facility features several large, circular, white, dome-like structures, likely detectors, and several multi-story buildings with blue-tinted glass facades. A road with yellow lines runs through the site. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear blue sky.

**COSMIC
EXPLORER**



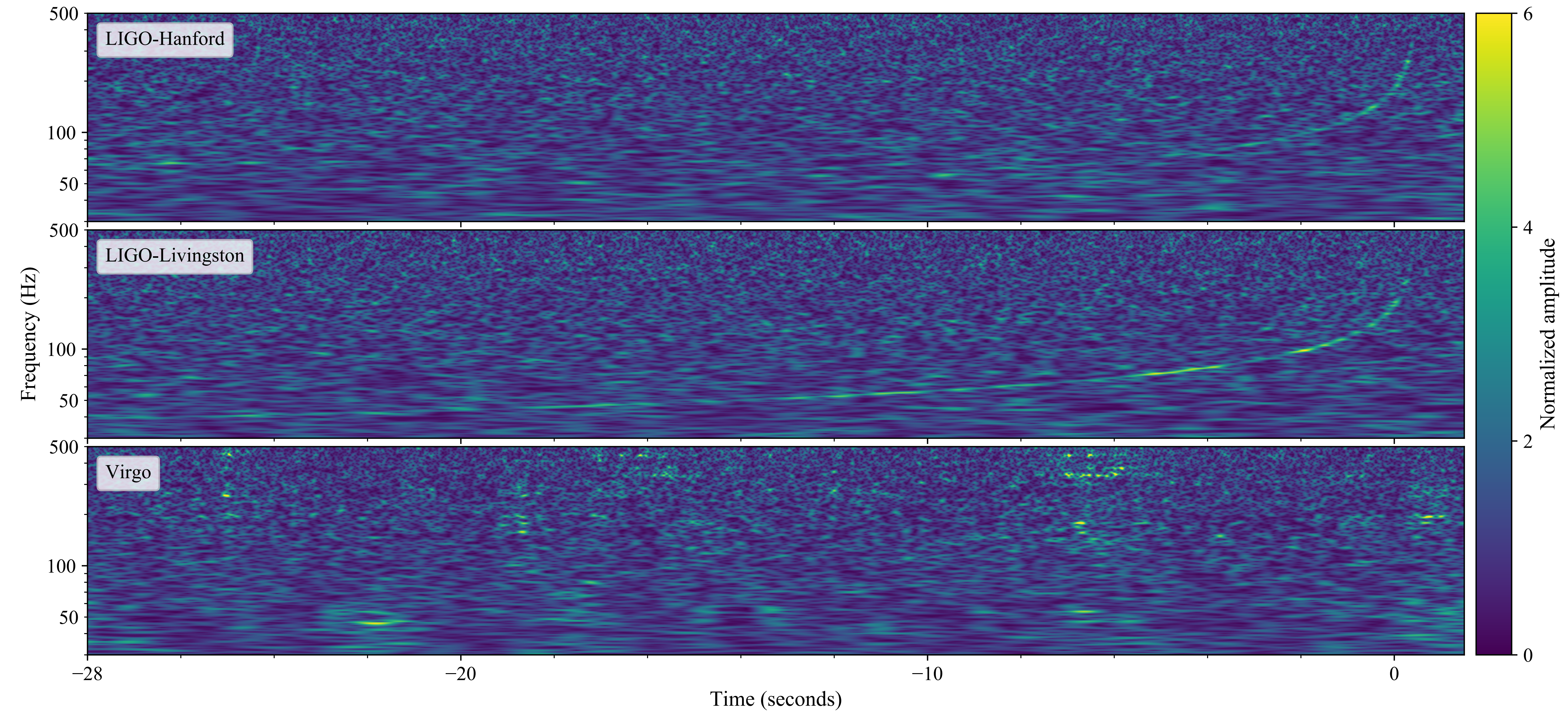
NP3M

Measuring Nuclear Physics with Cosmic Explorer

Duncan Brown, Syracuse University

<https://cosmicexplorer.org/>





The information about the EOS is encoded in the gravitational-wave phase evolution

$$\Phi_{\text{GW}}(t) = 0\text{pN}(t; \mathcal{M}) [1 + 1\text{pN}(t; \eta) + \cdots + 3.5\text{pN}(t; \eta) + 5\text{pN}(t; \text{EOS})]$$

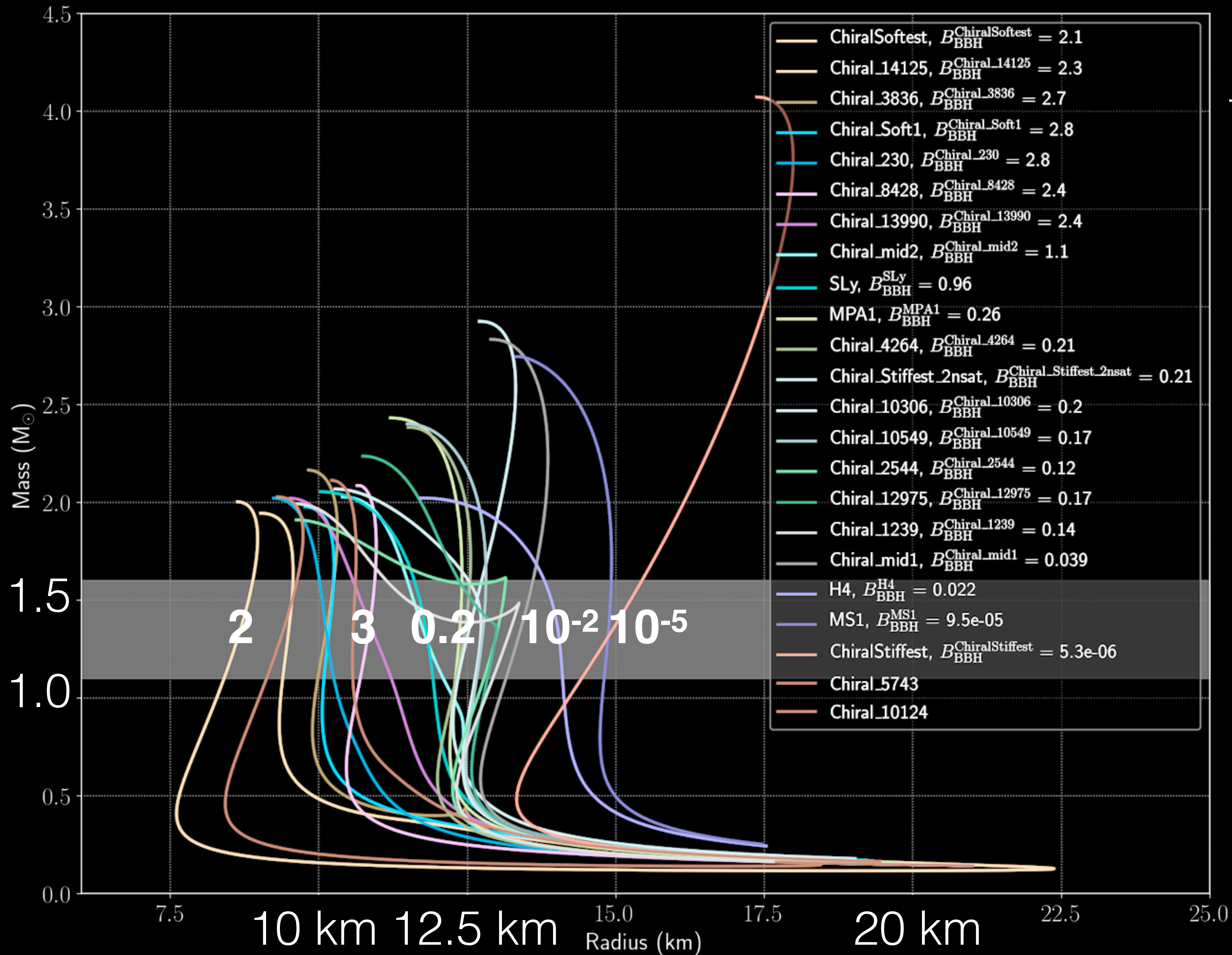
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{(m_1 m_2)^{3/5}}{(m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}} \quad \eta = \frac{(m_1 m_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)^2}$$

Tidal effects enter the post-Newtonian gravitational-wave phase as

$$\lambda \equiv -\frac{Q_{ij}}{\mathcal{E}_{ij}} \quad \Lambda \equiv \frac{\lambda}{m^5} = \frac{2}{3} k_2 \left(\frac{Gm}{Rc^2} \right)^{-5}$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{16}{13} \frac{(12q + 1)\Lambda_1 + (12 + q)q^4\Lambda_2}{(1 + q)^5}$$

$$q = m_2/m_1 \leq 1$$

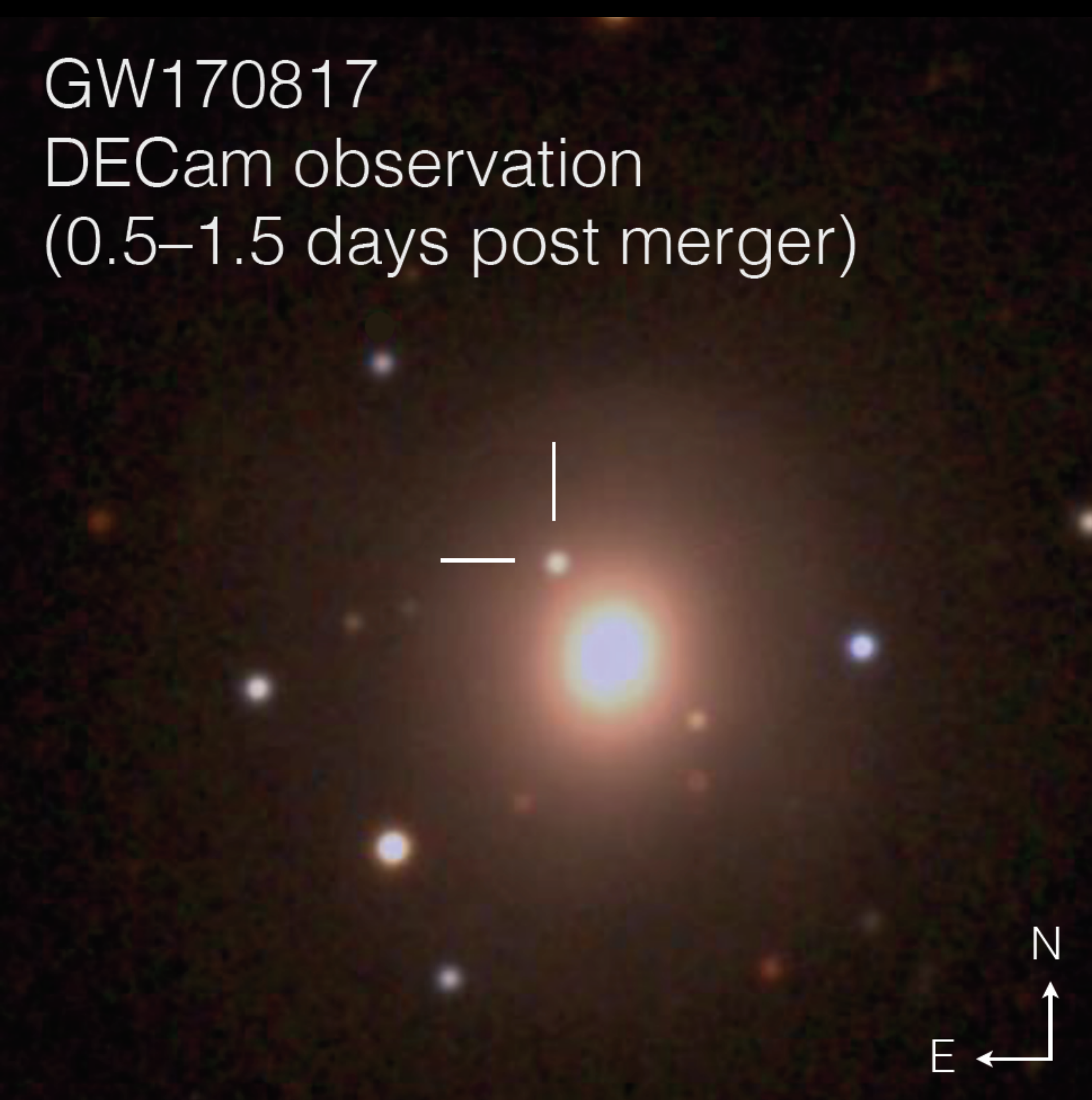


Calculate Bayes factor for specific EOS vs BBH

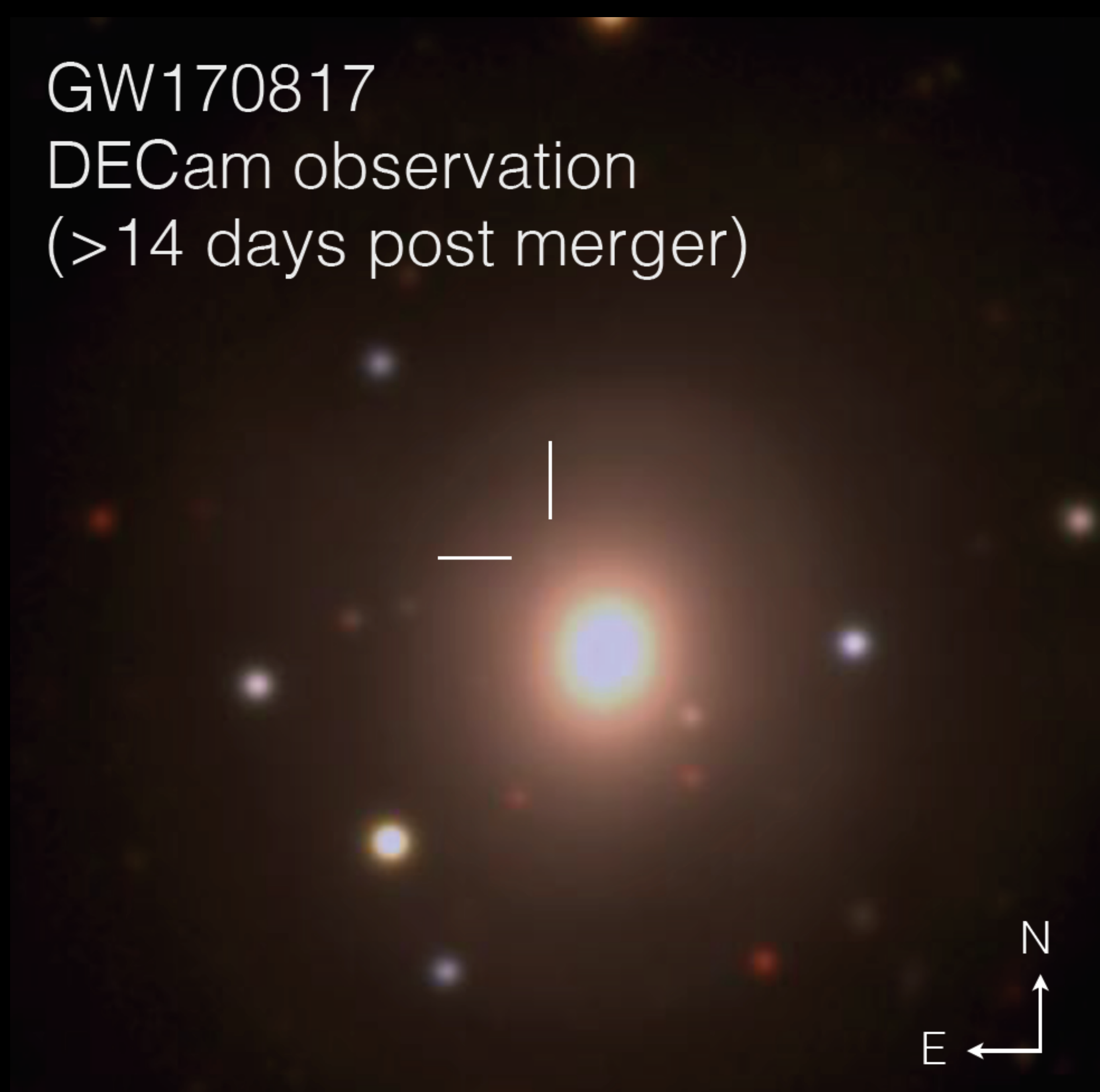
Only the stiffest EOS are ruled out at high confidence

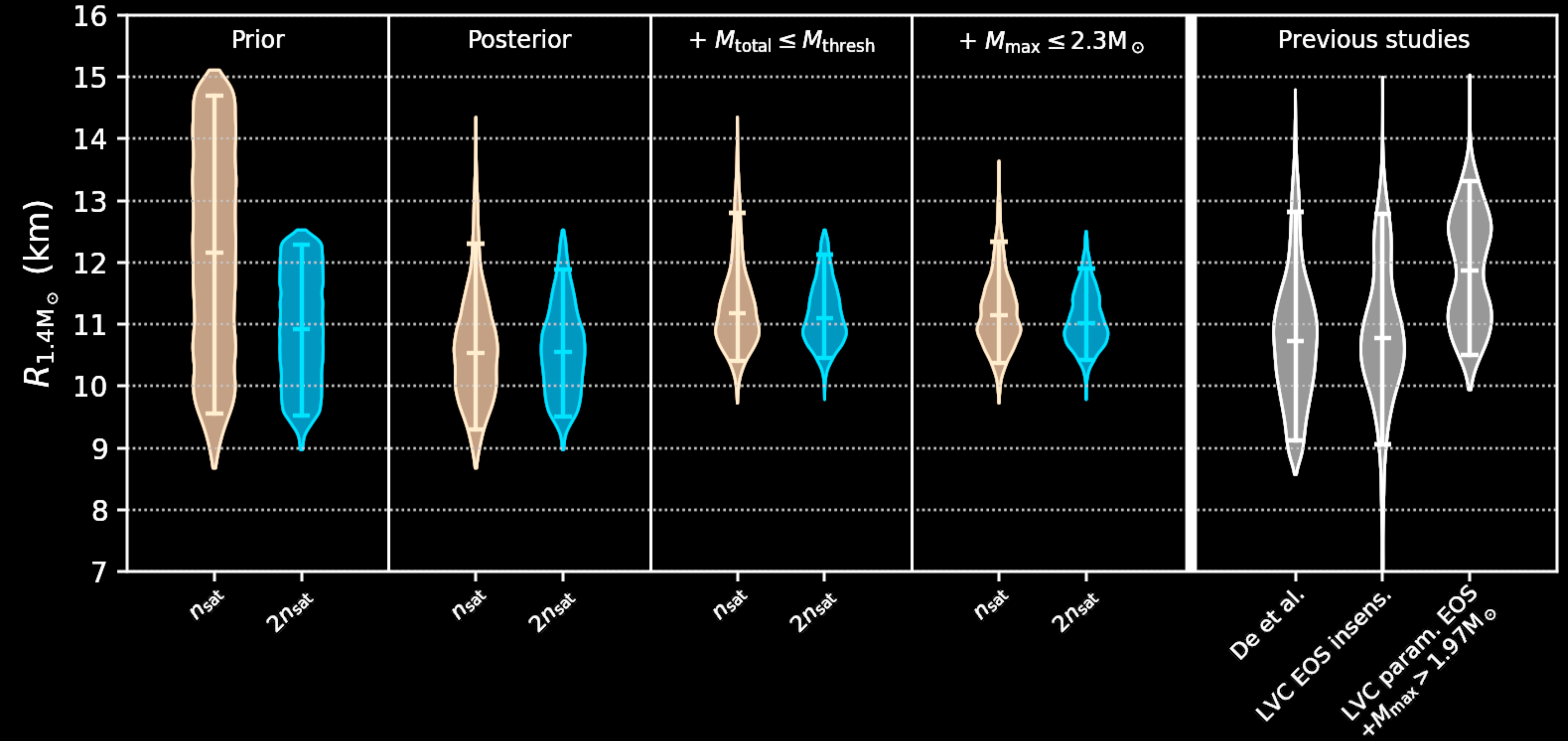
Soft EOSes and black holes are all consistent with GW170817

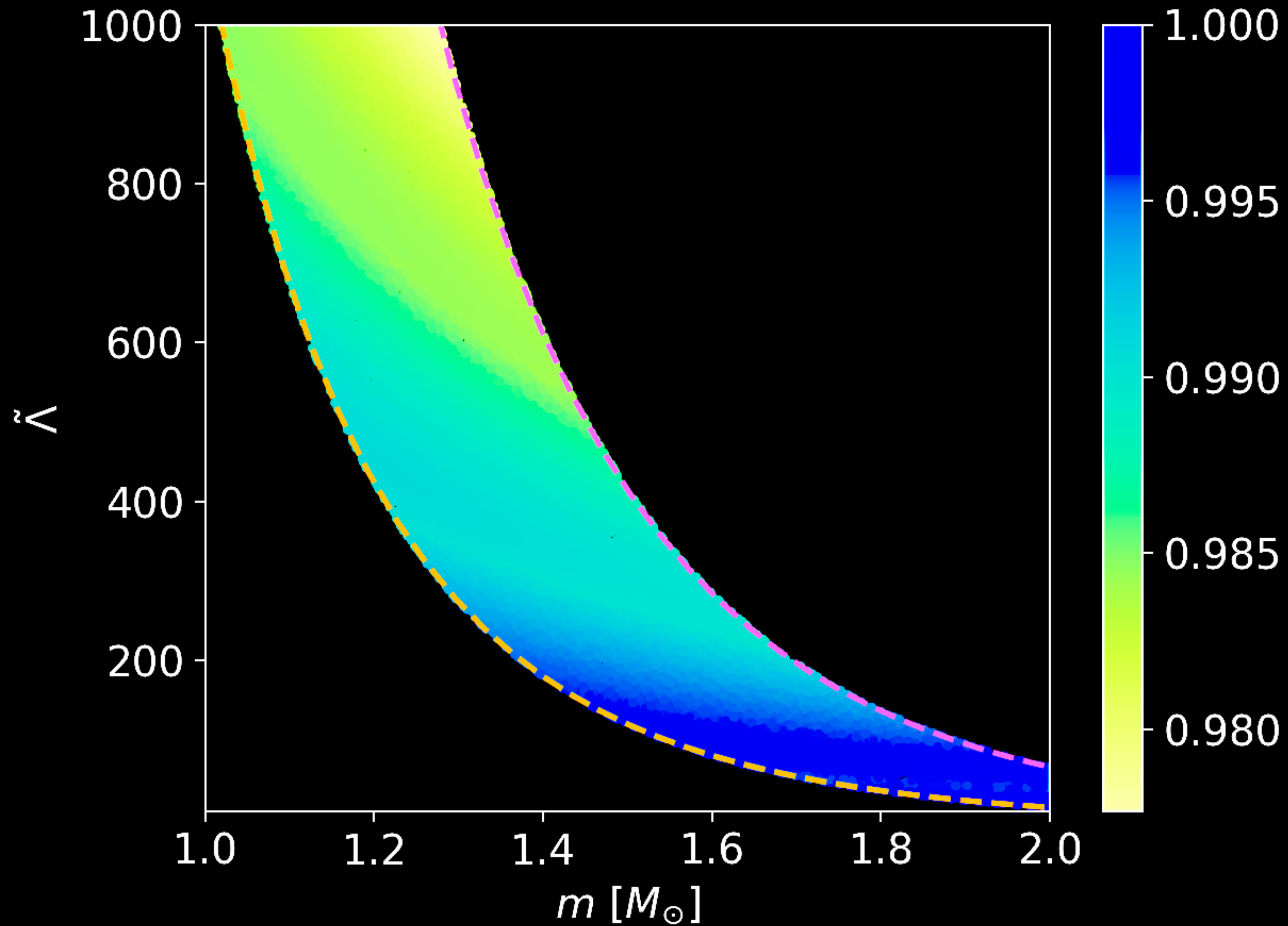
GW170817
DECam observation
(0.5–1.5 days post merger)



GW170817
DECam observation
(>14 days post merger)

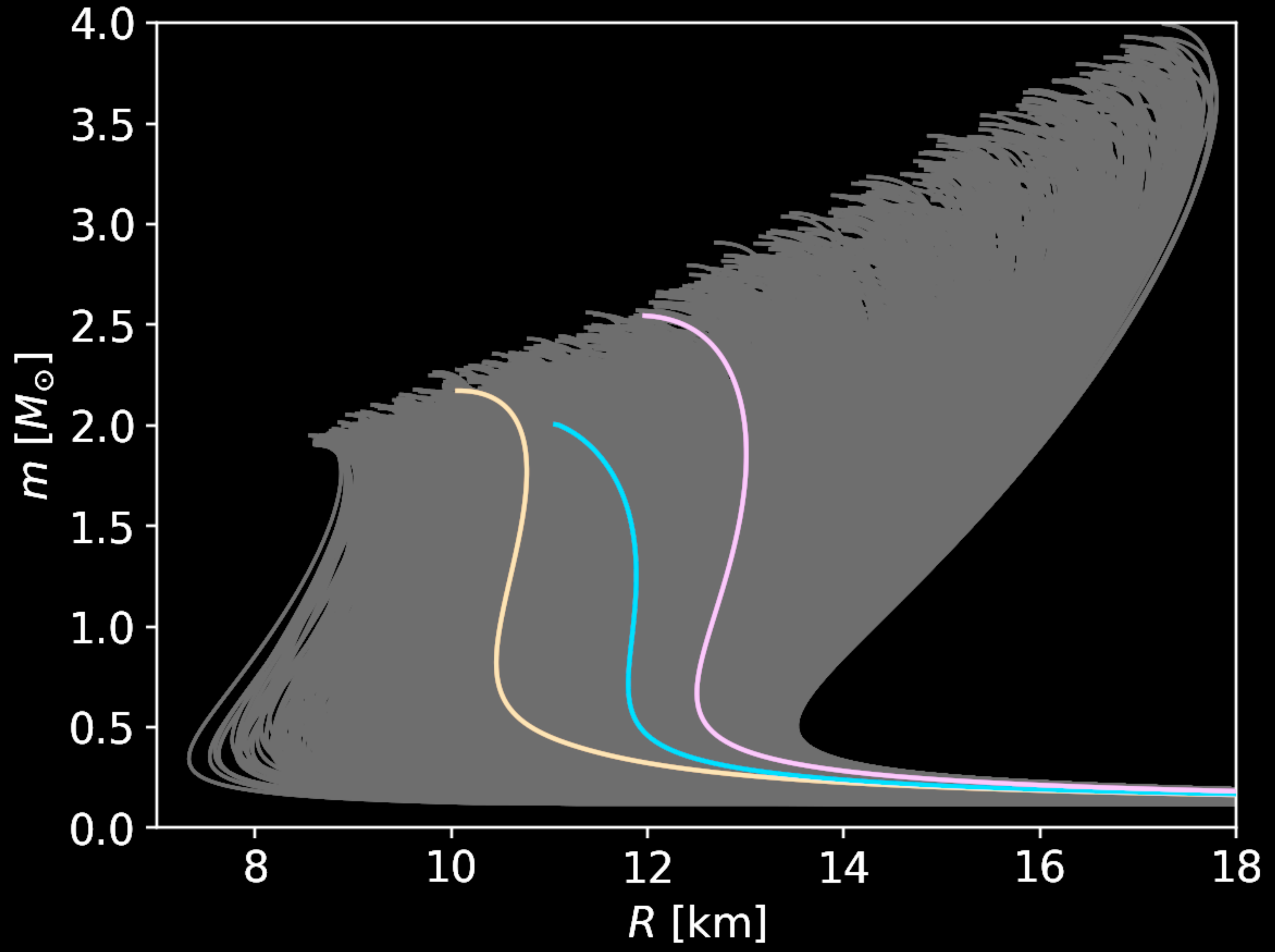


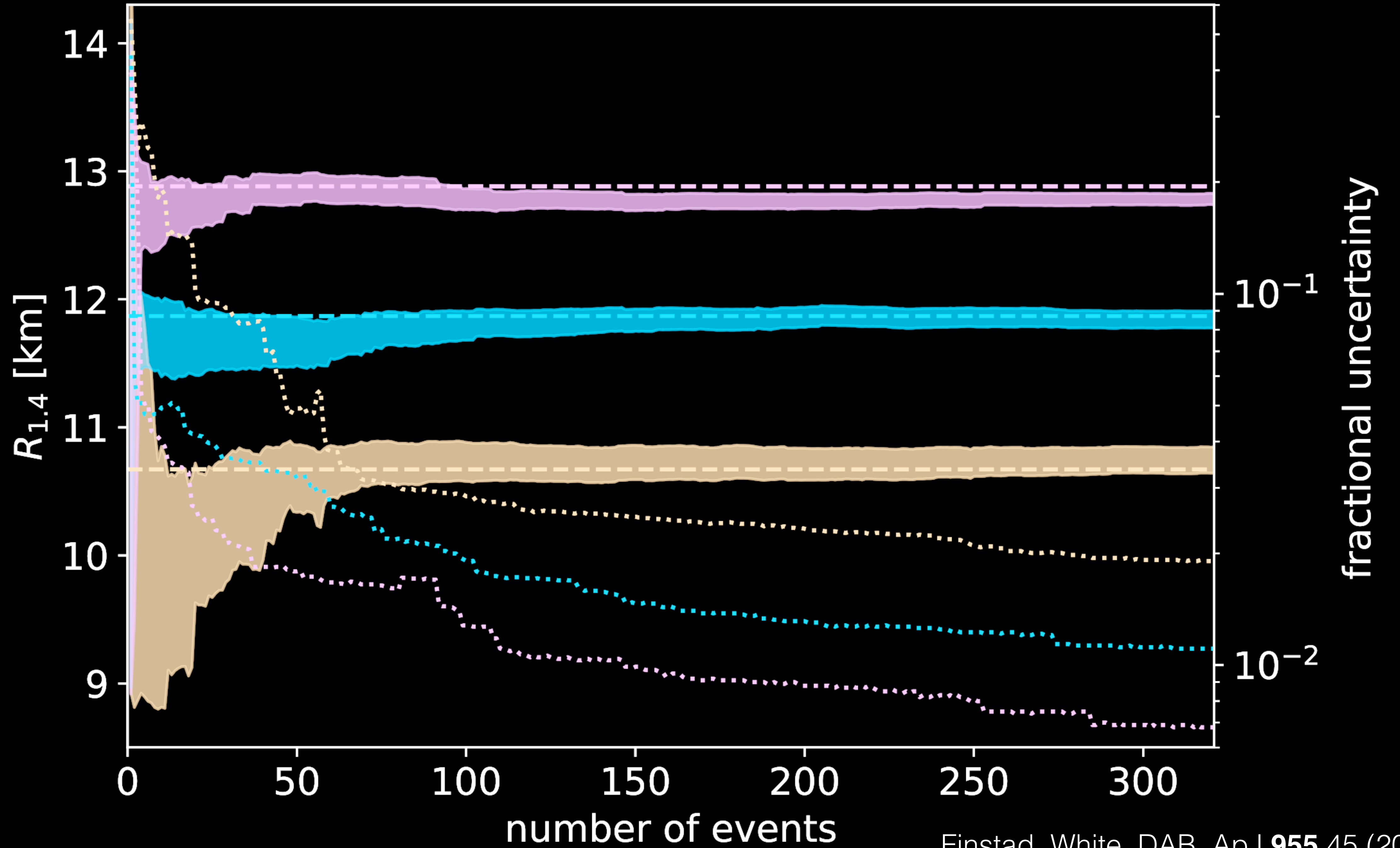




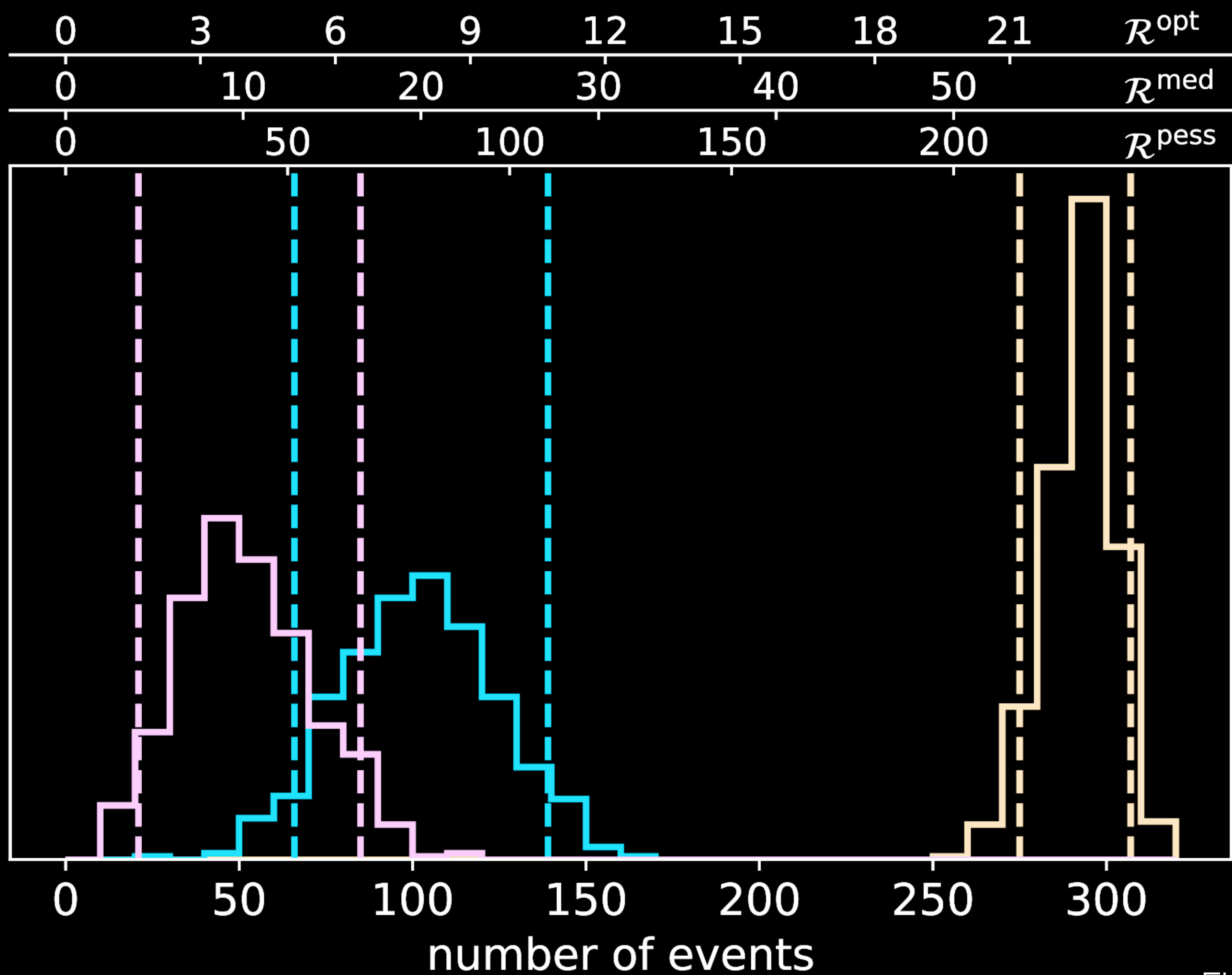
$$\mathcal{O} = \max_{t, \phi} \frac{\langle s|h \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle s|s \rangle \langle h|h \rangle}}$$

$$\langle a|b \rangle = 4\text{Re} \int_{f_{\text{low}}}^{f_{\text{high}}} \frac{\tilde{a}(f)\tilde{b}(f)}{S_n(f)} df$$

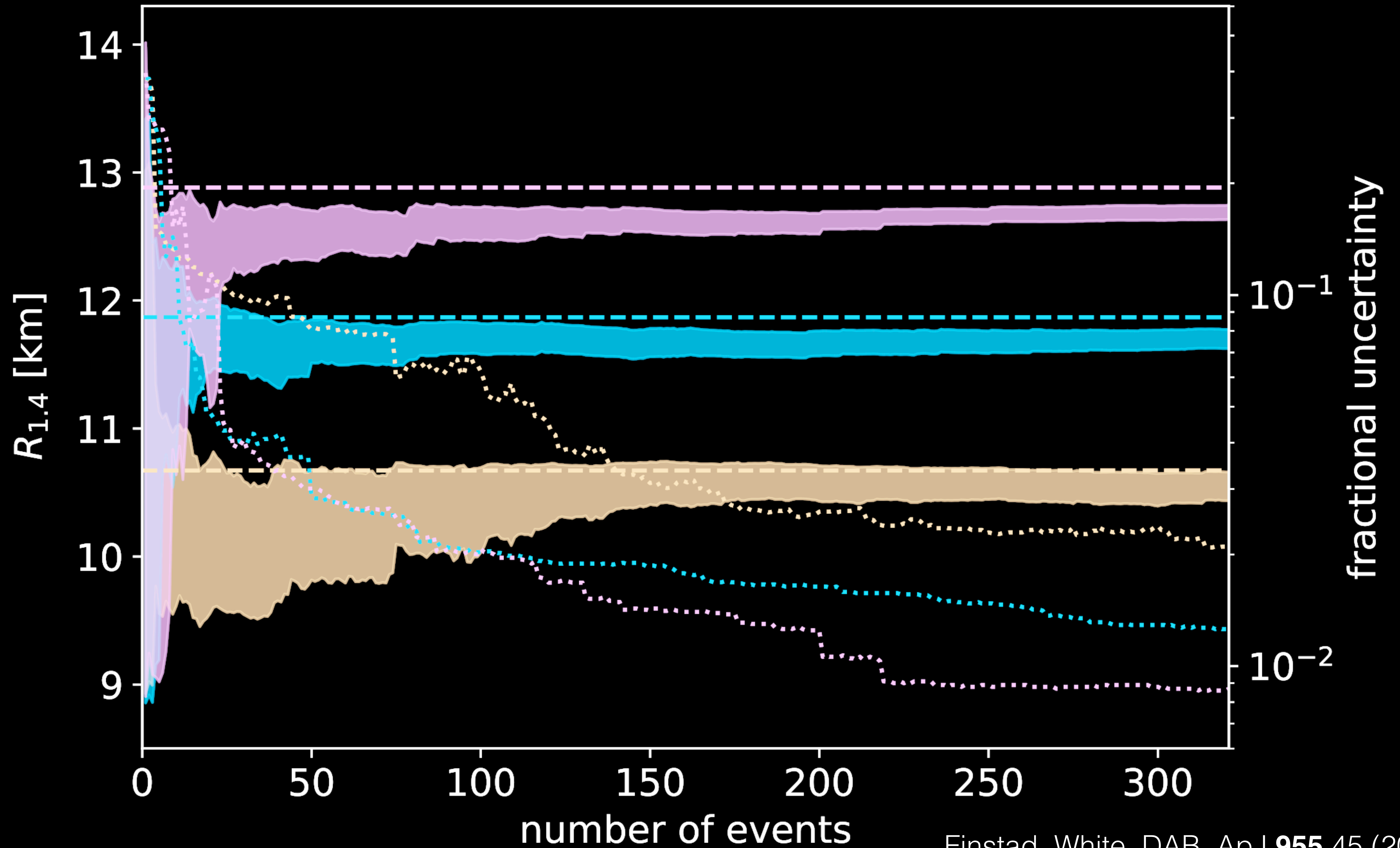


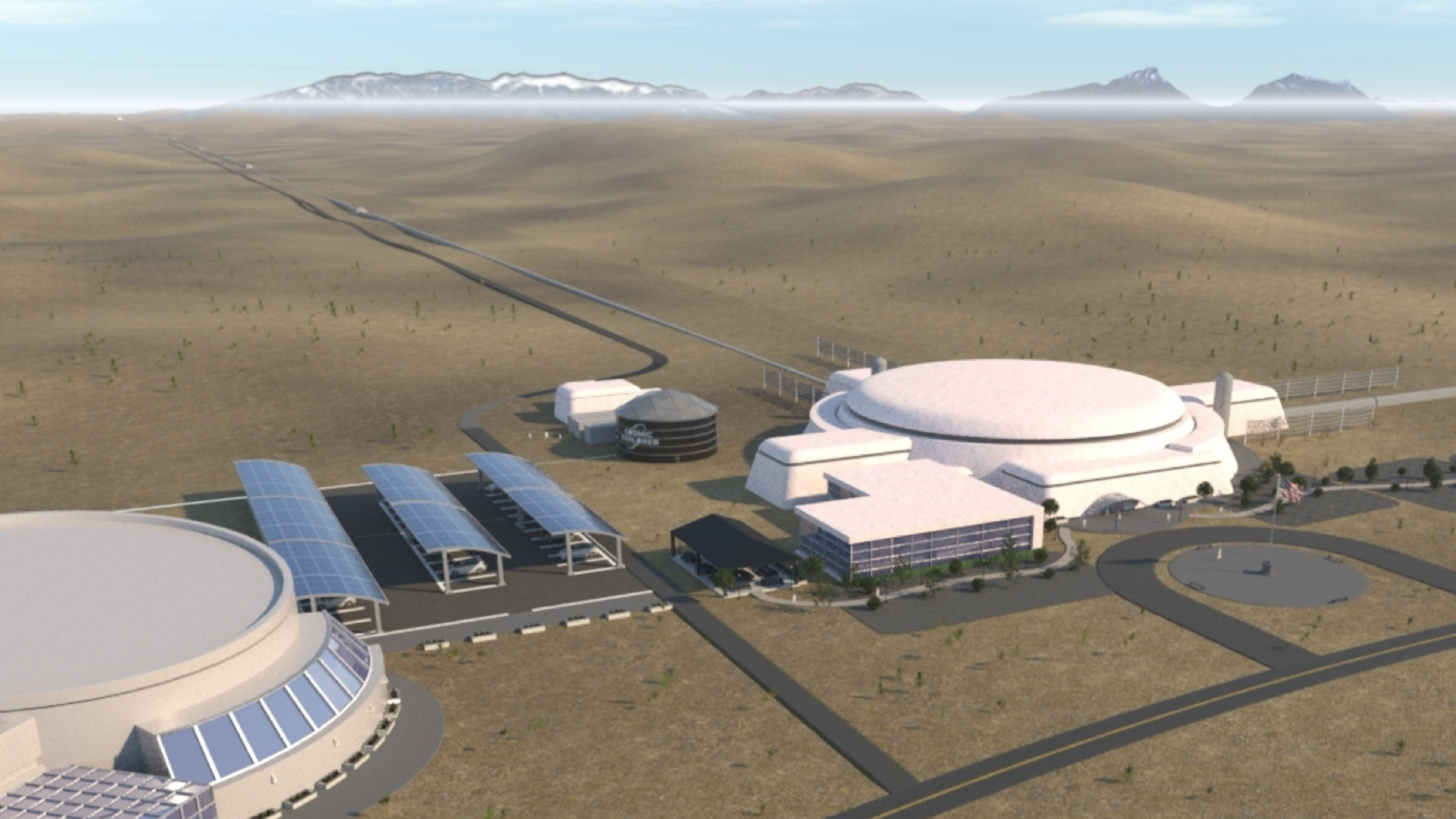


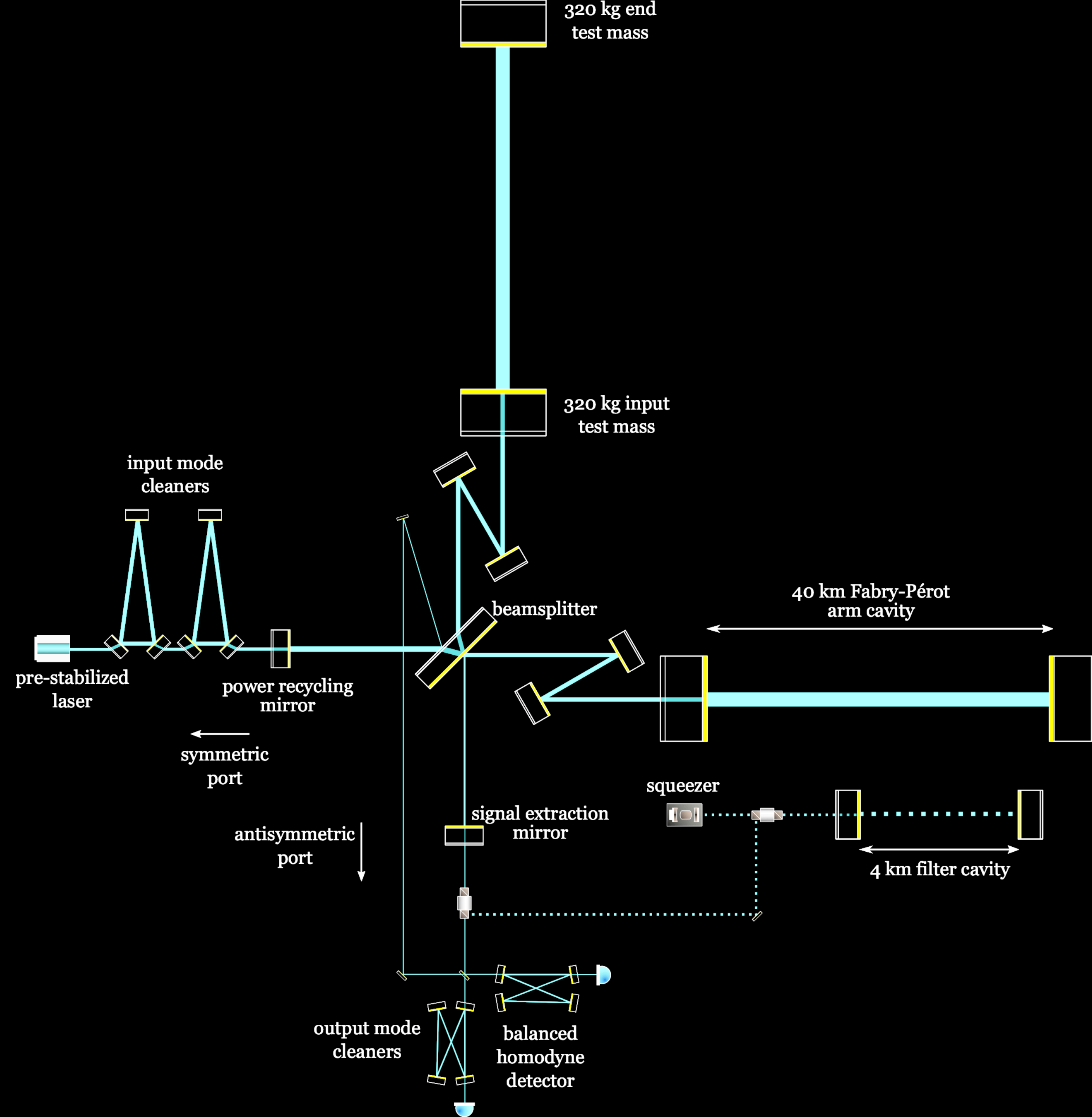
years at O4 sensitivity

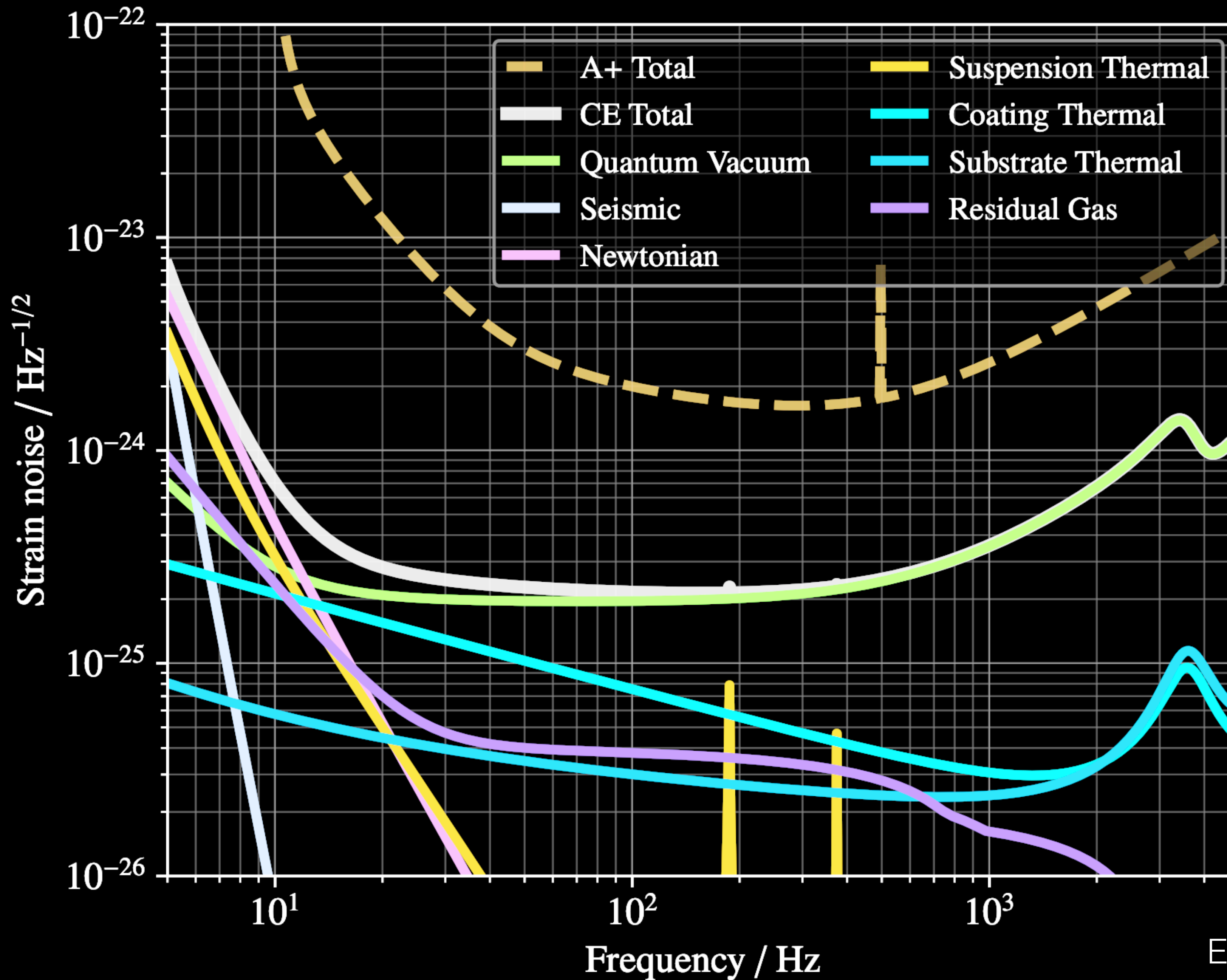


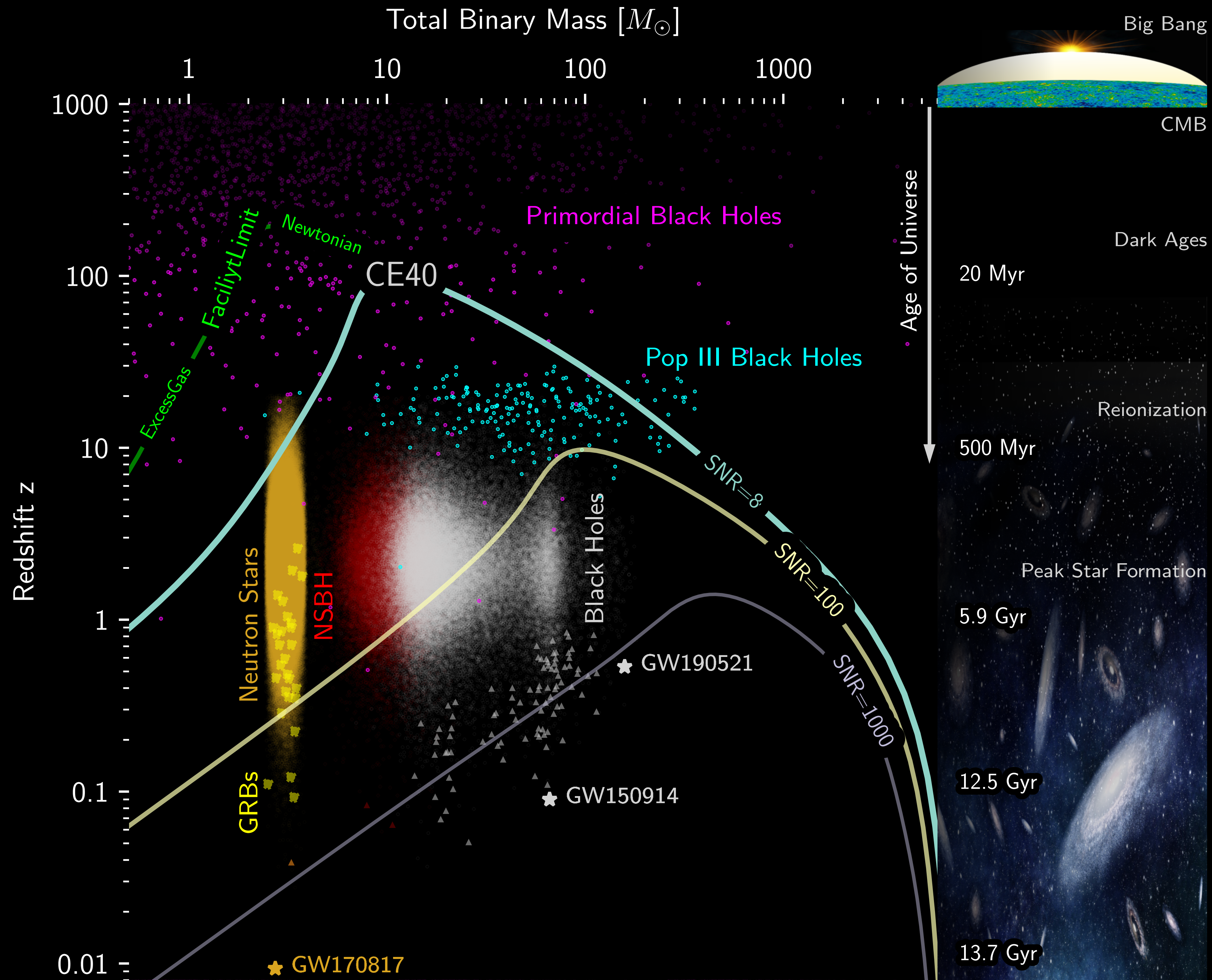
Distribution of number of events required to reach 2% precision in the neutron star radius



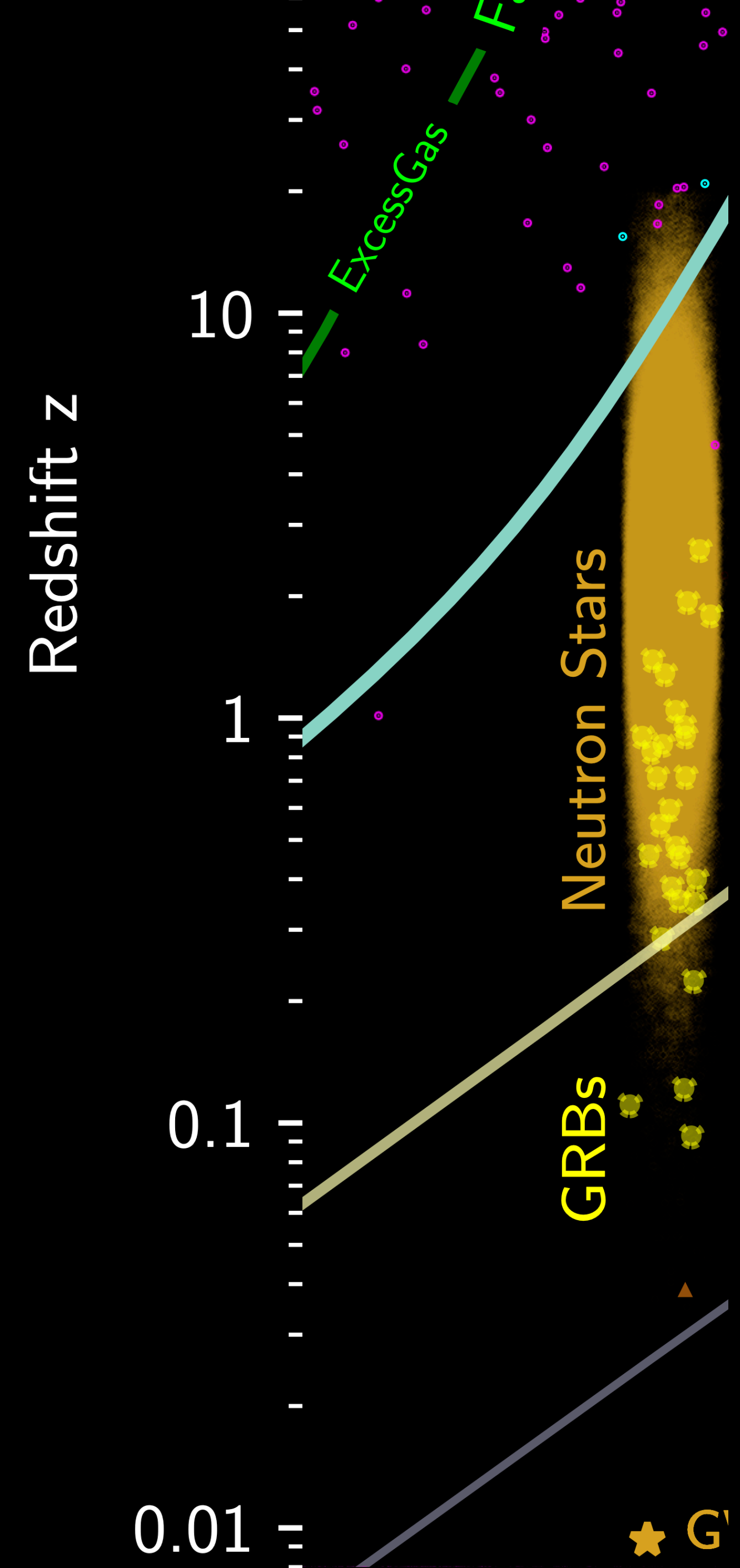






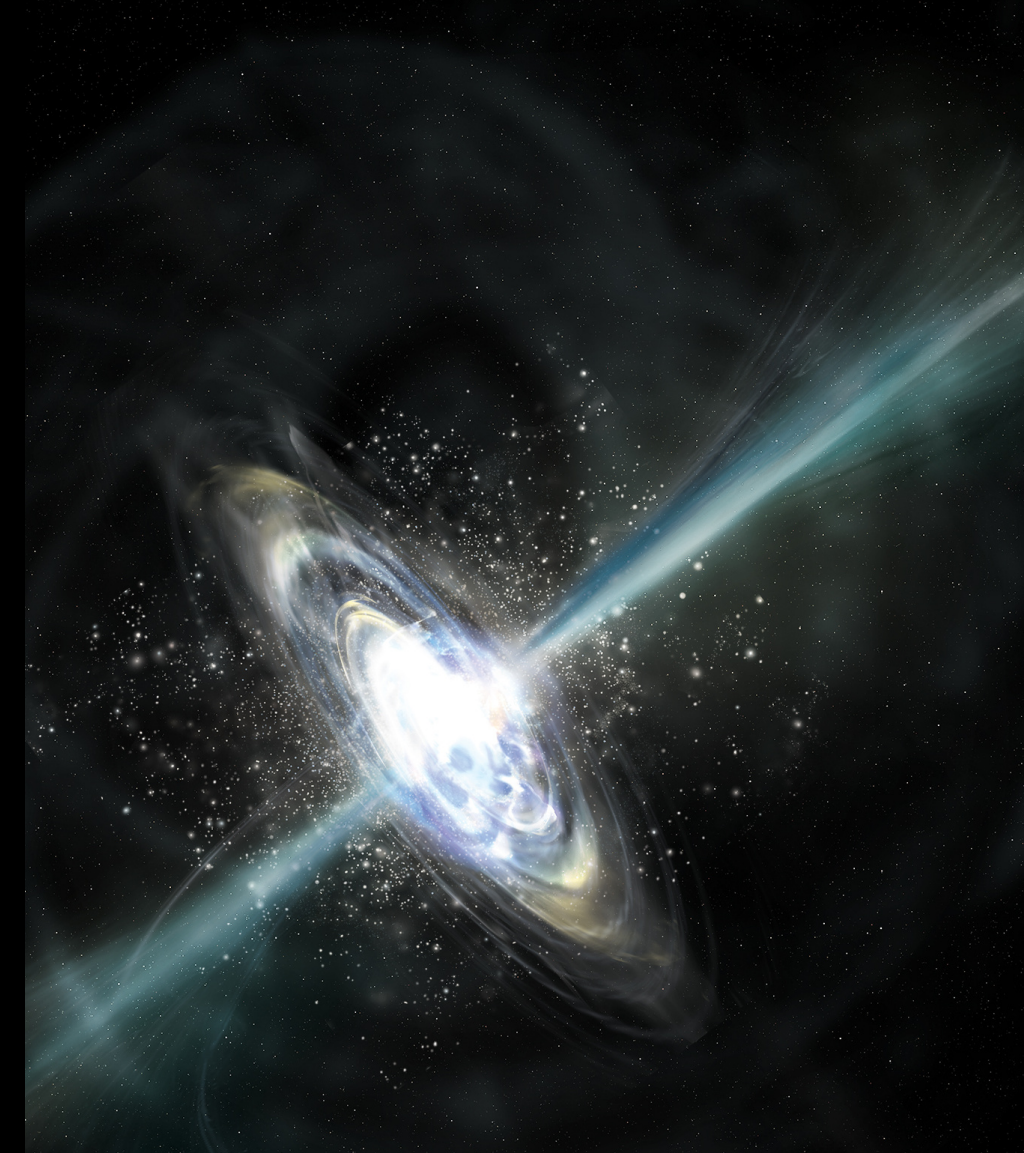


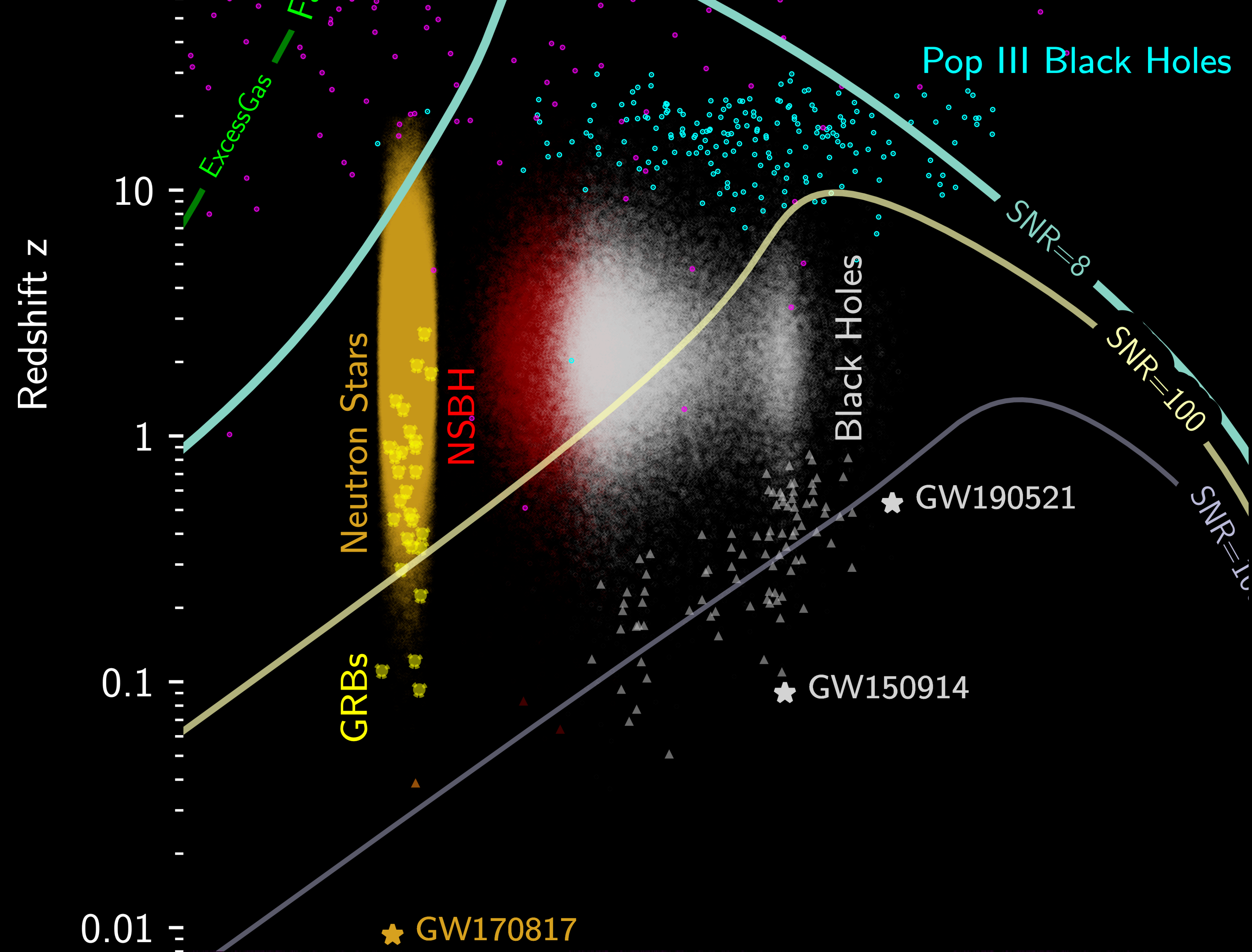
Evans, ..., DAB, et al.
arXiv:2306.13745 (2023)



Detect the majority of neutron star mergers in the universe!

All-sky coverage for GRBs in the Cosmic Explorer era will maximize the science output

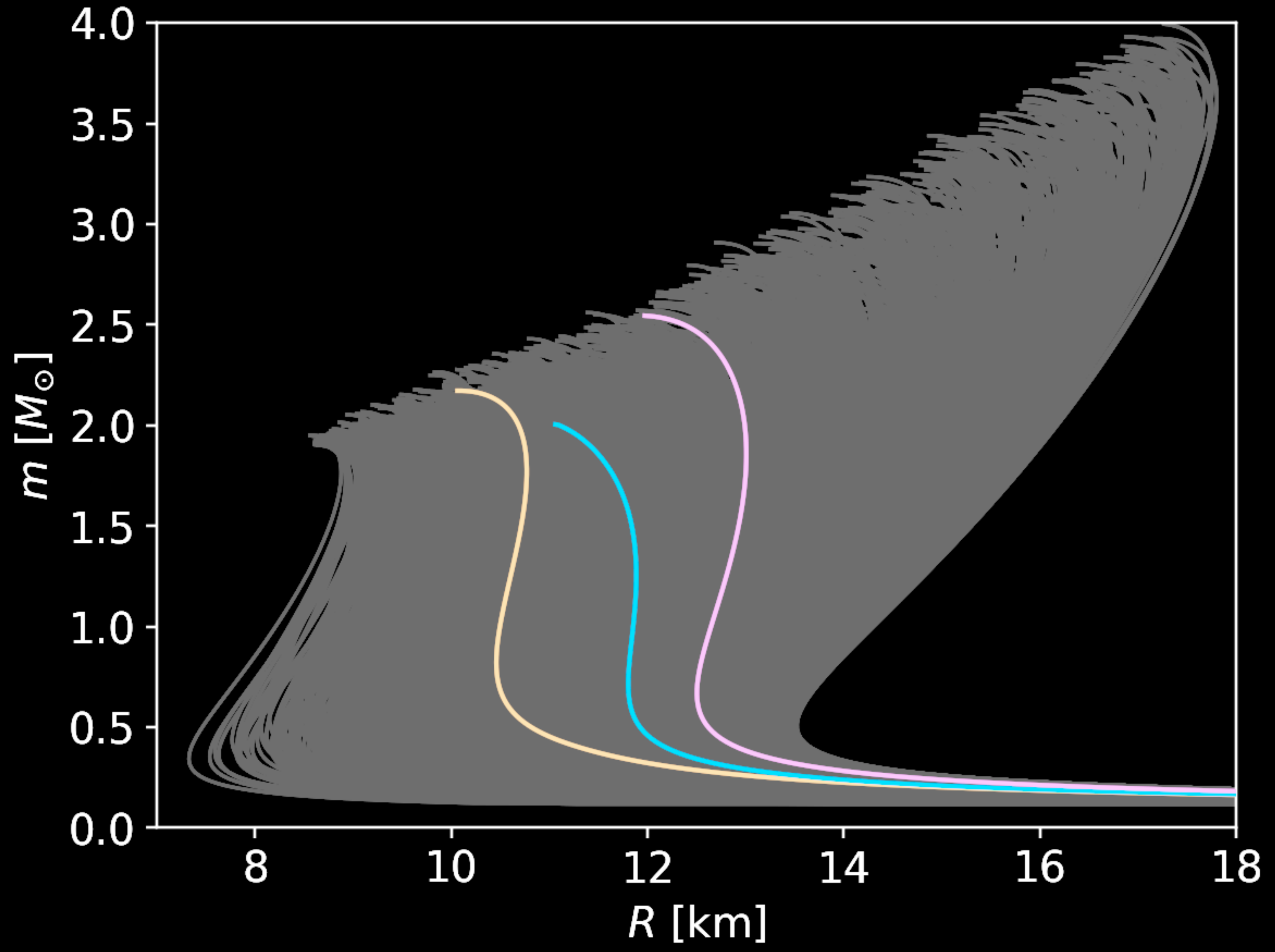


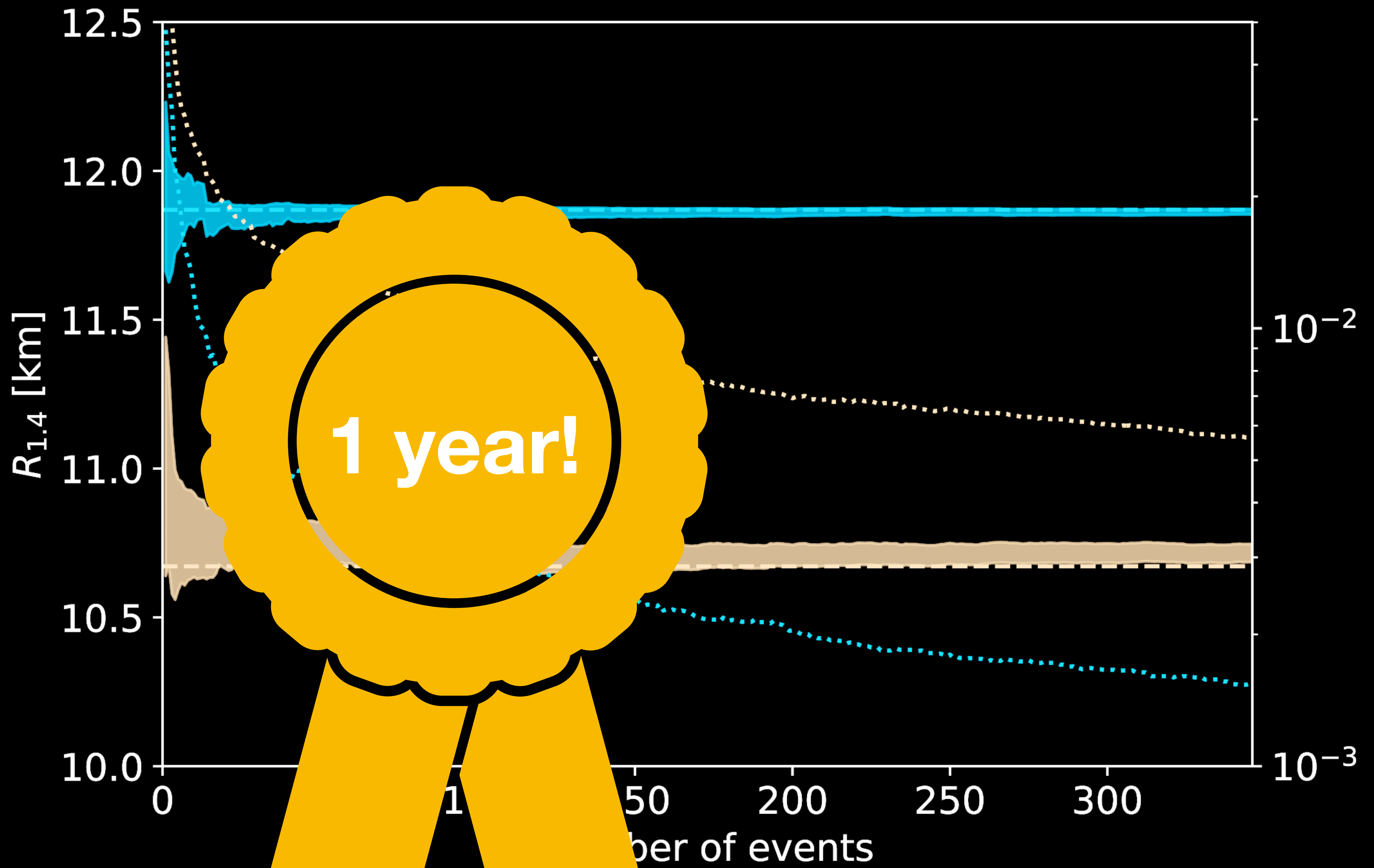


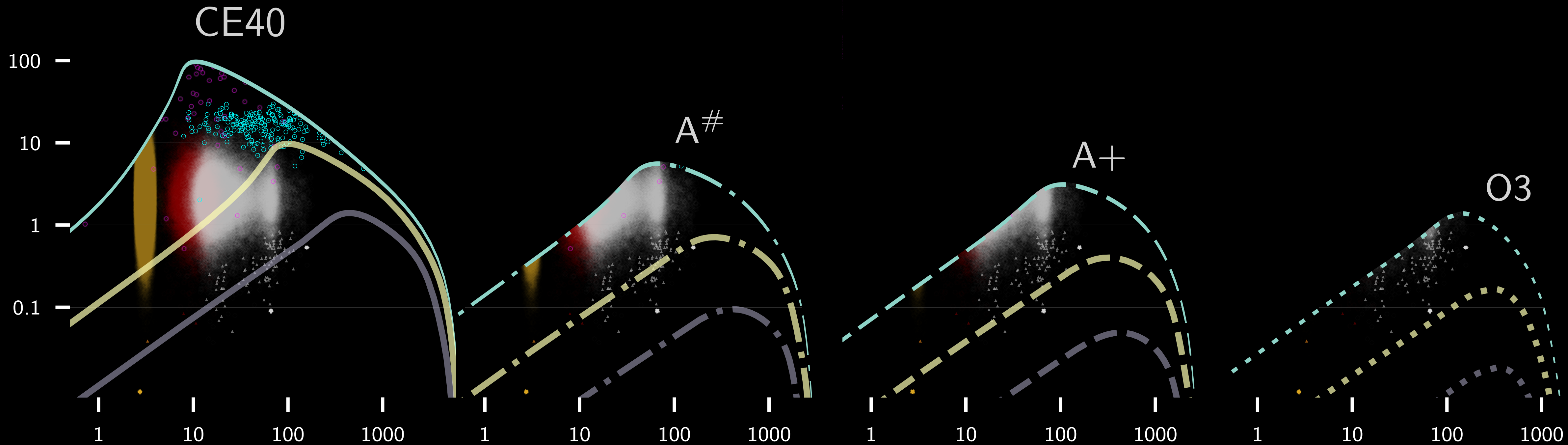
Precision measurement of the masses and spins of **large** numbers of compact objects

Explore the core collapse mechanism and angular momentum transport in massive stars

Connect remnant physics to EM observations of progenitors



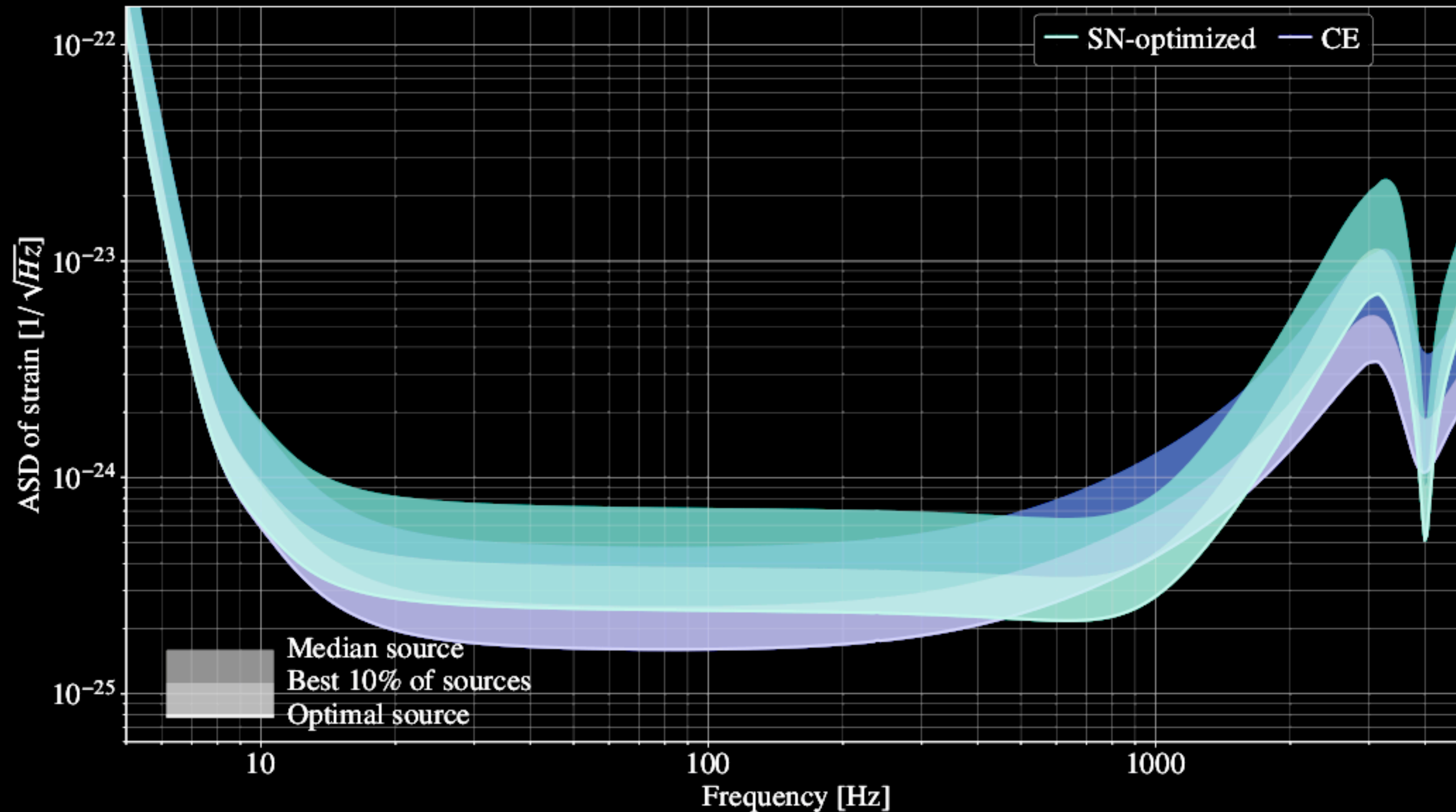




Detector network	Soft EoS	Medium EoS	Stiff EoS
LIGO-Virgo	$2e5^{+4e4}_{-4e4}$	$5e4^{+1e4}_{-1e4}$	7000^{+900}_{-900}
3 A#	300^{+50}_{-50}	100^{+40}_{-40}	20^{+4}_{-4}
CE20	21^{+10}_{-10}	15^{+7}_{-7}	3^{+1}_{-1}
CE40	12^{+3}_{-3}	8^{+1}_{-1}	$1^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$
CE40+2 A#	9^{+4}_{-4}	6^{+2}_{-2}	$0.4^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$
CE40+CE20+A#	5^{+2}_{-2}	3^{+1}_{-1}	$0.2^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$

Years to measure
 $R_{1.4}$ to 10 m

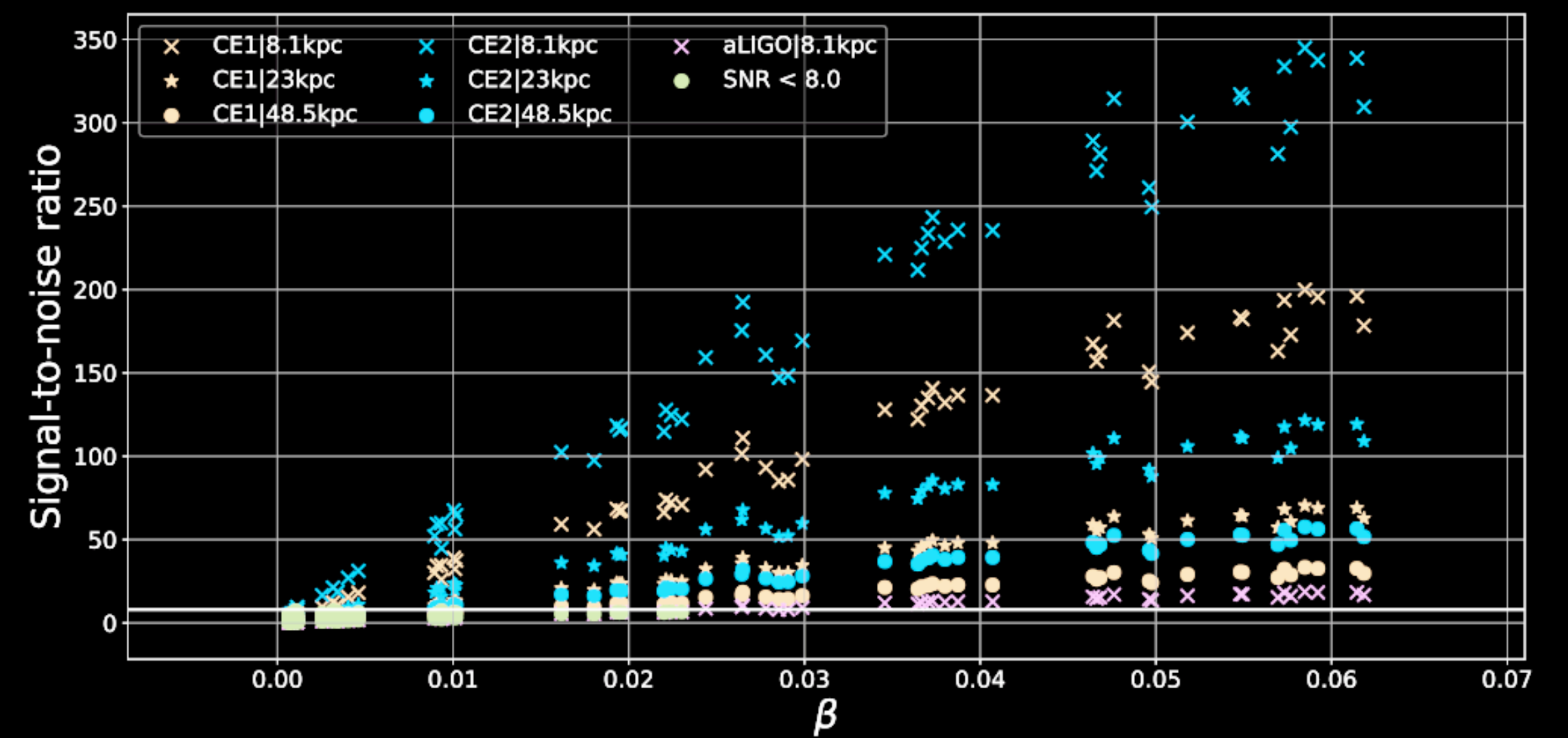
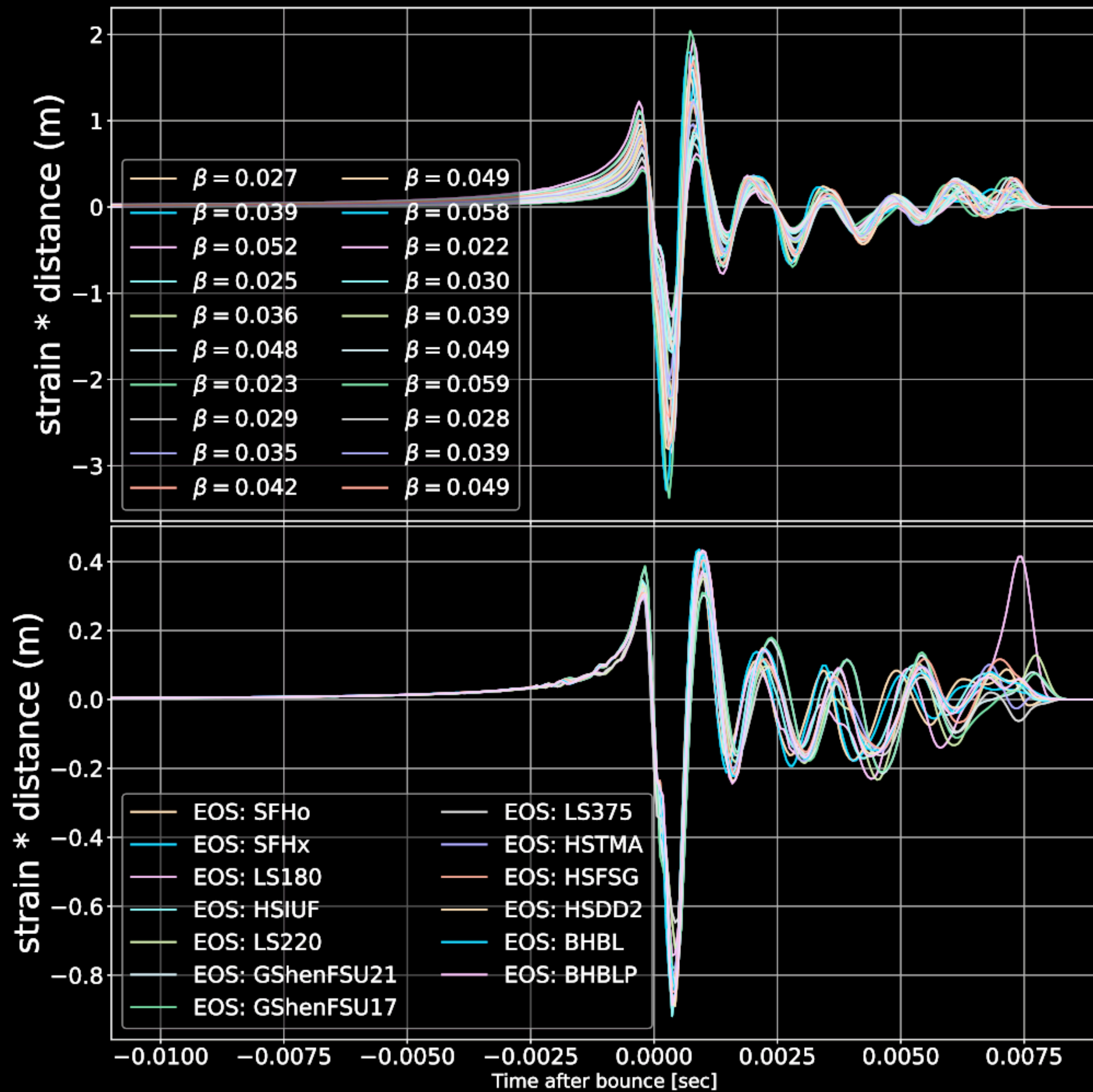
Supernovae in Cosmic Explorer



70 kpc at SNR 8

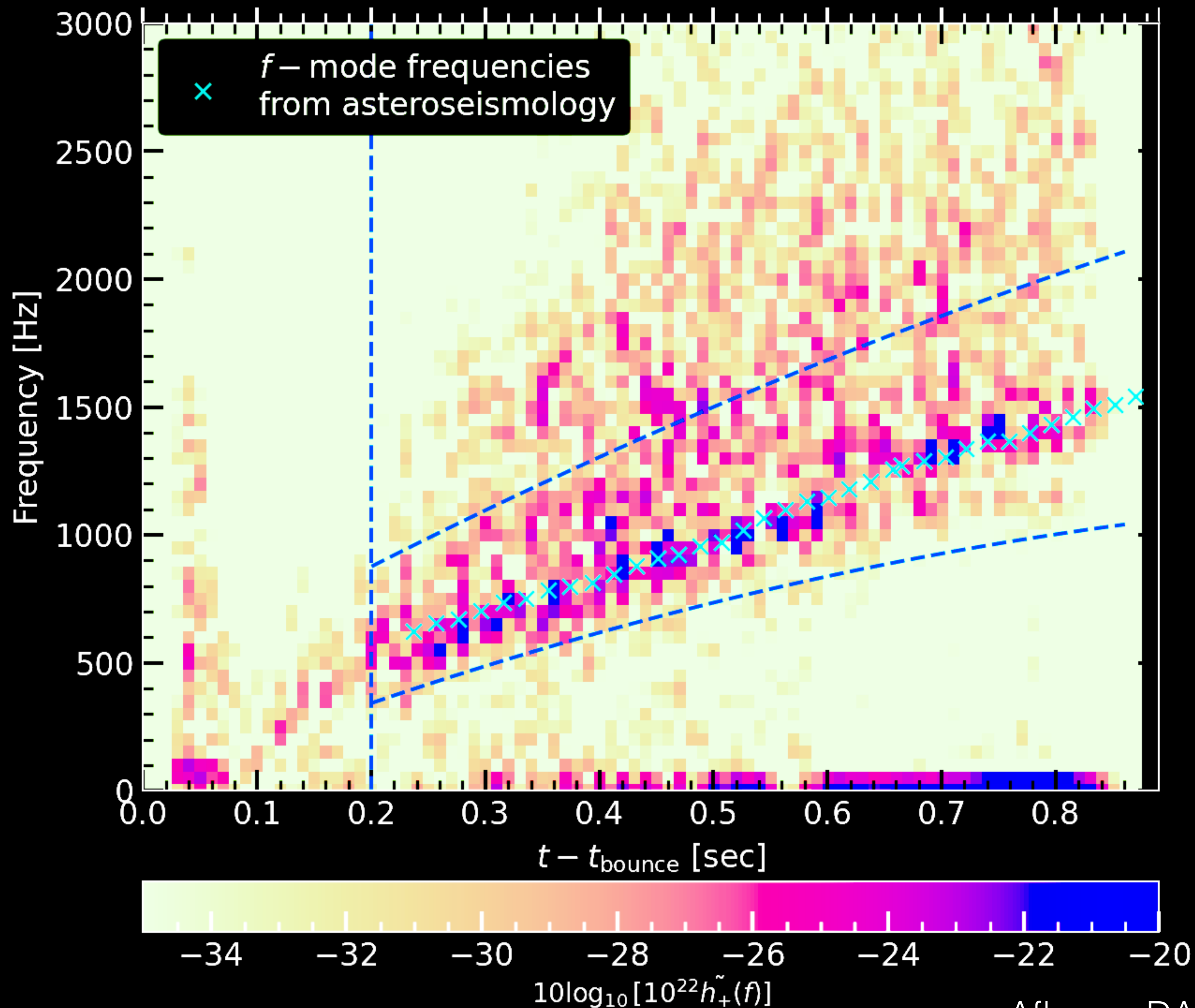
95 kpc at SNR 8

c.f. DUNE



For a galactic progenitor with $\beta = 0.02$,
90 % credible interval is
0.02 (aLIGO), 0.002 (CE)

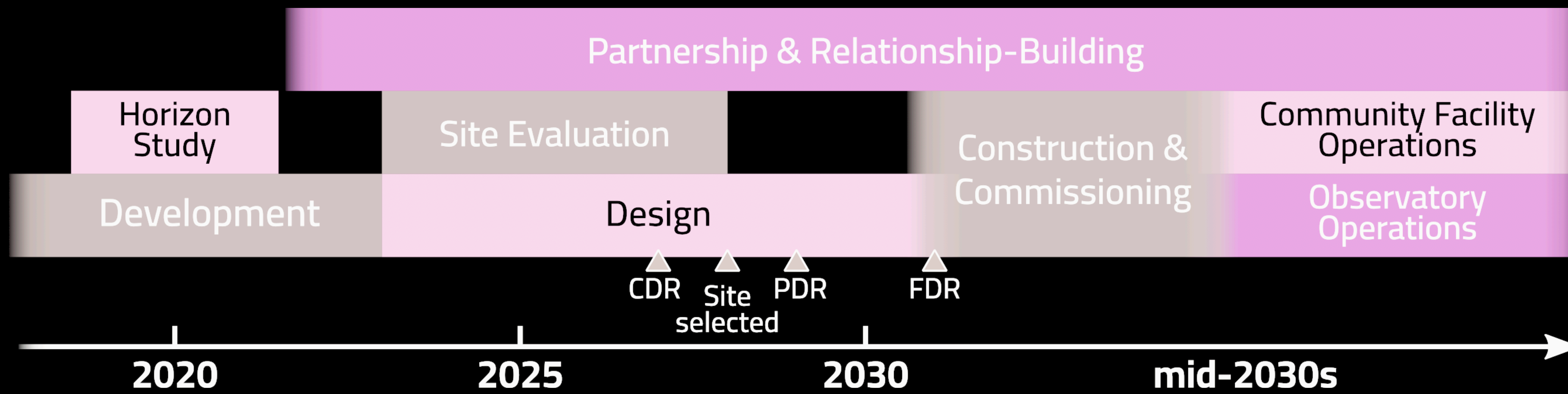
A galactic supernova observed by
Cosmic Explorer could constrain
 f_{peak} to within 10 Hz



Around 400 ms after the bounce, most of the energy is in the f -mode of the protoneutron star

For supernova < 10 kpc Cosmic Explorer can measure the energy in the f -mode of the protoneutron star to within 20%

Where is Cosmic Explorer today?



\$2M

\$10M



Cosmic Explorer Horizon Study

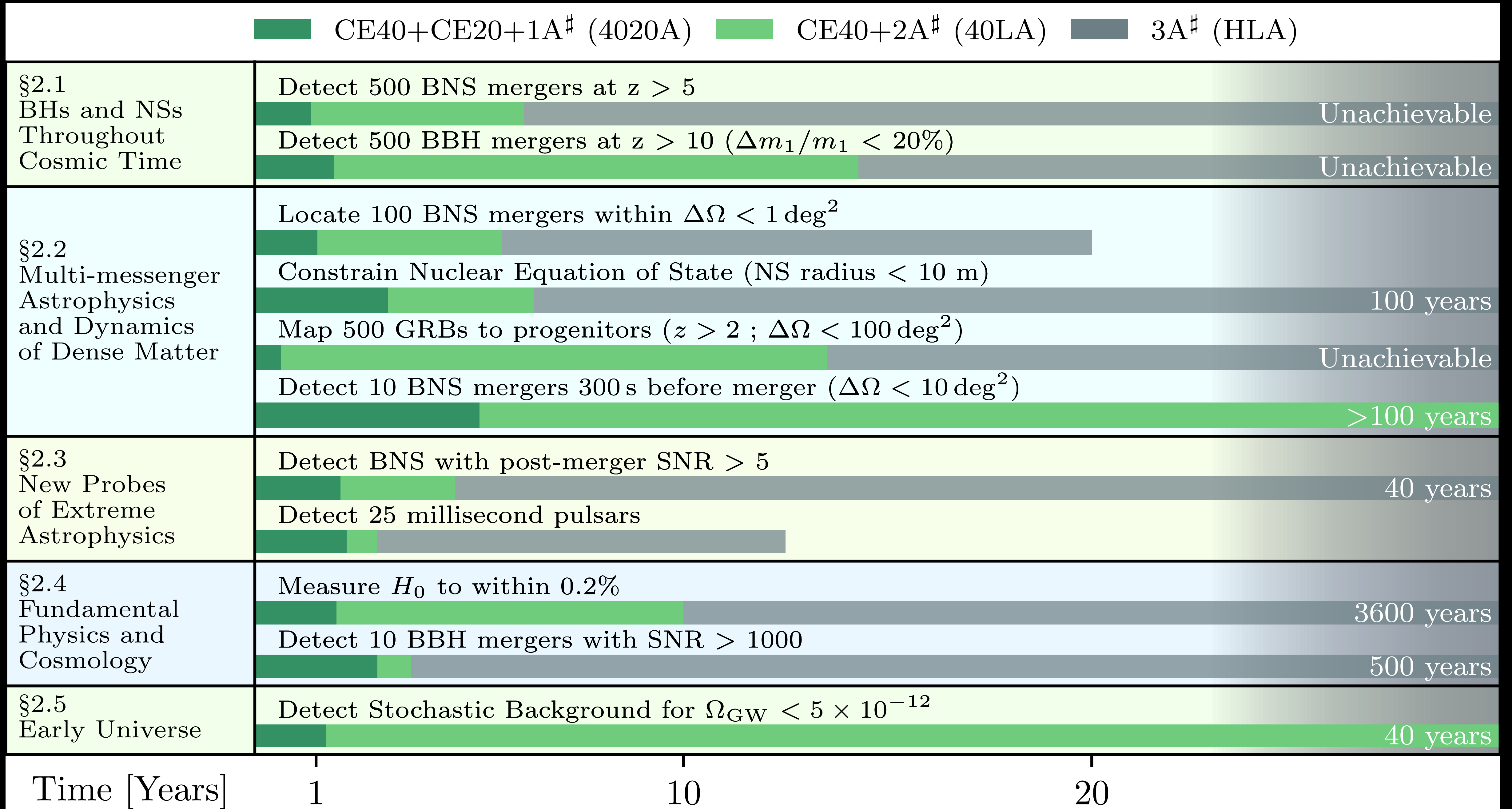
Summarizes the roadmap for US third-generation detectors

- <https://dcc.cosmicexplorer.org/CE-P2100003/public>
- For the next few years, we (including you!) will be
 - Deepening our understanding of the next-generation science case,
 - Developing instrument science to pave the way for new detectors
 - Creating theoretical frameworks and data analysis algorithms for CE science
- Join the consortium!
- <https://cosmicexplorer.org/consortium.html>

Cosmic Explorer NSF White Paper

Responds to the NSF MPS Advisory Committee request

- arXiv:2306.13745
- Updates Horizon Study
- Incorporates new community input from consortium science letters
- <https://dcc.cosmicexplorer.org/cgi-bin/private/DocDB/DisplayMeeting?conferenceid=1053>
- Begins detailed comparison of possible detector configurations





Cosmic Explorer

Next-generation gravitational-wave observatories

[Join the Cosmic Explorer Consortium](#)

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