LIGO-G020159-00-D

ALLEGRO performance during E7

Warren Johnson, Bill Hamilton, Siong Heng, Martin McHugh, Dan Busby, Ed Daw, Joe Giaime

• Bar has a double-resonant response to the gravitational field, in fourier domain, (to a few percent), of

$$X(\omega) \cong \frac{1}{\omega_0} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} \sin \theta_M \cos \theta_M \right) \left(\frac{-1}{\left(\omega_+^2 - \omega^2\right) + i \frac{\omega_+}{Q_+} \omega} + \frac{+1}{\left(\omega_-^2 - \omega^2\right) + i \frac{\omega_-}{Q_-} \omega} \right) \frac{1}{2} l_e \omega^2 H(\omega)$$

 $H(\omega) = \text{strain tensor component aligned to bar}$ $X(\omega) = \text{sensor output (displacement)}$ $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{\text{resonator mass}}{\text{bar mass}} = \frac{0.64}{1148} = \left(\frac{1}{42}\right)^2$ $l_e = \text{effective length} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} (3.0 \text{ m})$ $\theta_M = \text{mode mixing angle} = 31^\circ$ $\frac{\omega_+}{\omega_-} = \text{lower mode freq} = 2\pi \text{ 919.5 Hz}$ $Q_- = \begin{array}{c} \text{coupled plus quality factor} \\ Q_- = \begin{array}{c} \sim 10^6 \\ \text{coupled minus quality factor} \\ \sim 10^6 \end{array}$

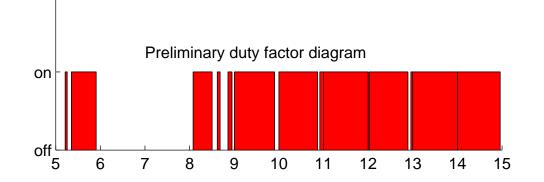
average freq

 2π 907.3 Hz

 ω_0

Data collected in 3 Orientations

- Good data started with first alignment (~ IGEC alignment)
 - 48⁰ W of N from UT008/01:21 to UT010/20:53
- Aligned to LLO Yarm call this positive correlation
 - 18⁰ W of N from UT010/23:27 to UT012/20:50
- Nearly null alignment to LLO nearly 45⁰ off the LLO Yarm
 - ~68⁰ W of N from UT012/23:30 to UT014/22:13 (after E7)
 - (discovered uncertainty in last orientation. Will remeasure.)
- (missing data aligned to LLO Xarm or negative correlation)

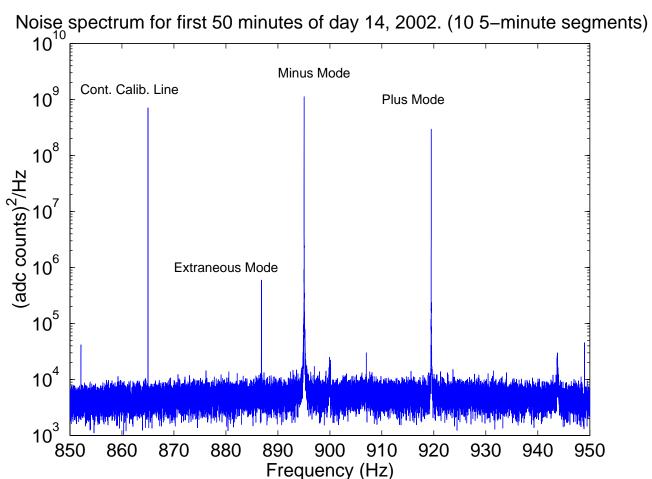


3/23/02

Performance

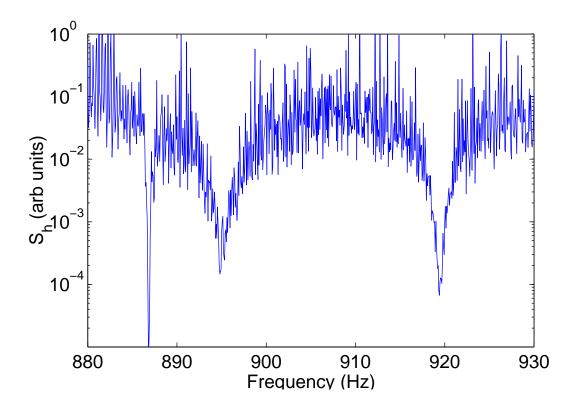
- White noise at output was nominal (SQUID fine)
- Coupling, from sensor input (displacement) to sensor output, was about 60% of nominal (increased the white noise, referred to input)
- Force noise appeared to be nominal, but most analysis ahead.
- Non-Gaussian noise was quite low in a typical segment. Can see some BIG burst events (from the construction activity?) No vetos applied yet.
- Have done the first pass burst filter, see time history on next graphs.
- NO DAMAGE FROM COLD ROTATION! FAST RECOVERY!

Typical Displacement Noise Spectrum



3/23/02

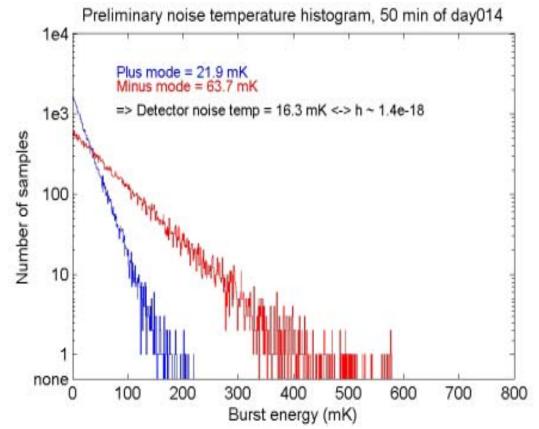
First Attempts at Strain Noise Spectrum



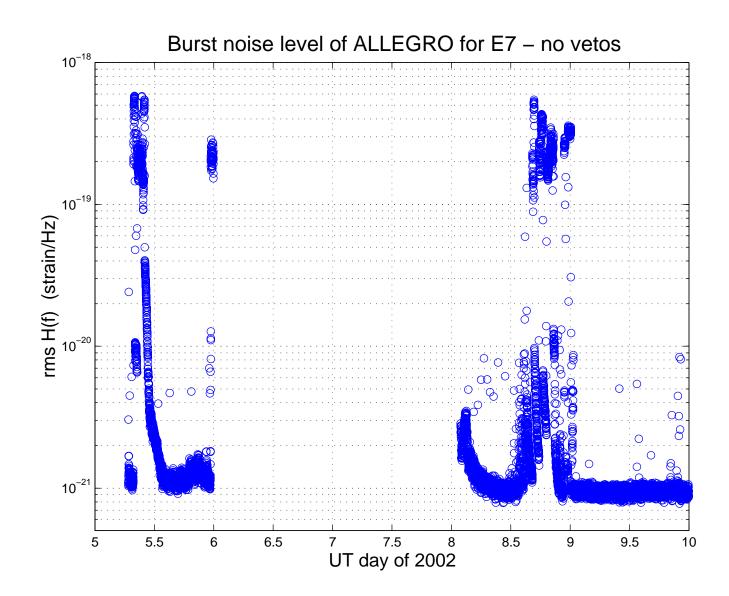
Analysis for Bursts

- Have applied our "separate mode" filter, looking for sudden excitation of each mode, then averaging the result.
- This filter constructed by the following algorithm:
 - Demodulate data around each mode separately to form a complex time series (decimated).
 - Measure discrete time autocorrelation to construct autocorrelation matrix C
 - Measure discrete time signal response to signal to get **s**, the signal vector
 - Form all FIR filter $s^{T}C^{-1}$ for each mode and apply.
 - Square and sum two sequences. Normalize.
- Output is the best estimate of the fourier amplitude of the burst strain, $H(\omega_a)$ at the bar frequency ω_{a} , that accounts for the data surrounding that sample.
- Noise "temperature" shown as rms value of $H(\omega_a)$. No vetos yet.

Burst Result Histogram: no candidates

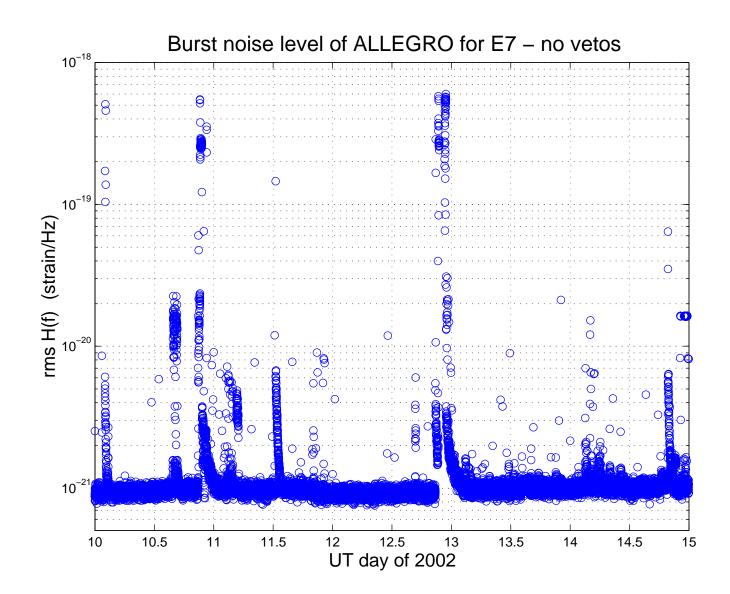


• Essentially no events outside the Gaussian distribution, indicating all 'big' events are consistent with statistical fluctuation of the stationary noise.



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To Do

- Finish calibration and make clean S_h curve [2nd attempt failed].
- Construct burst filter for these conditions. [DONE]
- Run it over all the data [DONE]
- Still TO DO
 - Implement previous veto strategy
 - Examine PEM channels for those (few?) events outside the gaussian distribution, and look for unmistakable local causes.
 - Set threshold and generate event list.

Stochastic Analysis

- Data conversion to frames underway by Ed Daw at LSU
- Windup for analysis at the MDC.
 - Siong Heng and Ed Daw from LSU
 - Martin McHugh from Loyola
 - John Whelan from Brownsville
- Correlation to LLO to be done with LDAS software