

# ALLEGRO calibration for the LLO-ALLEGRO stochastic analysis

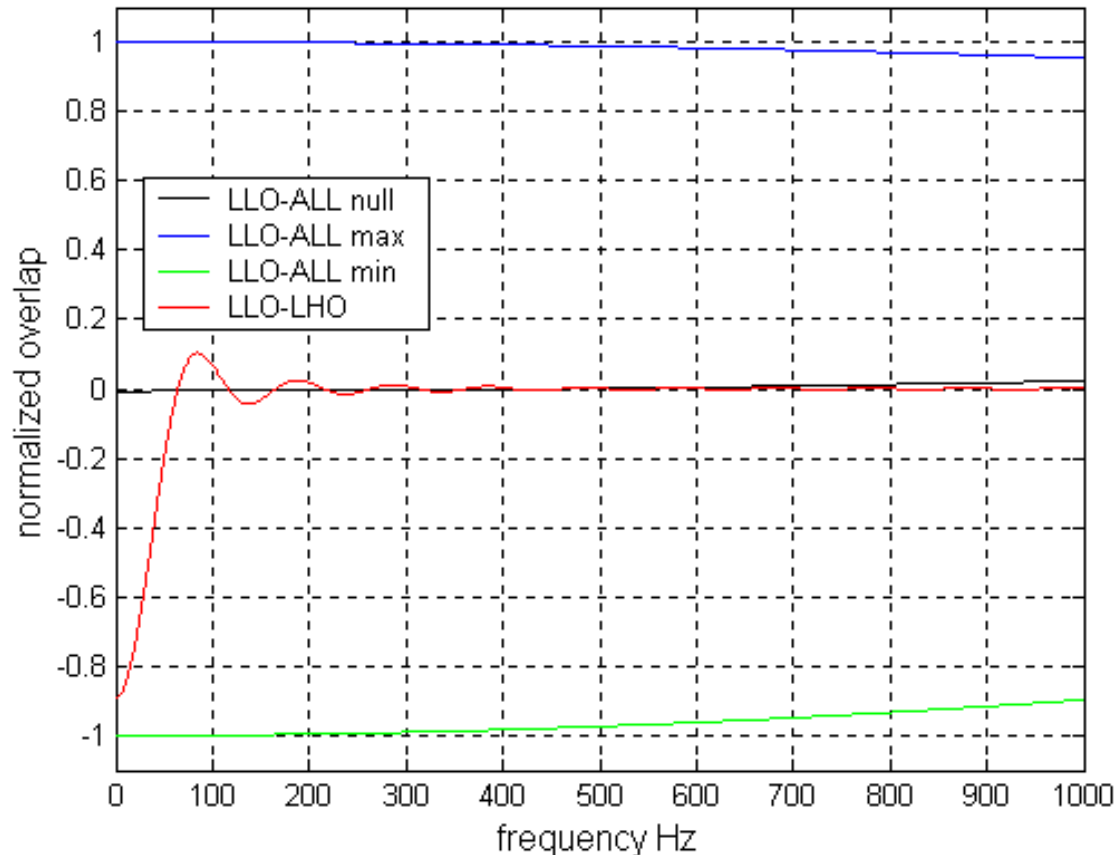
Martin McHugh

Loyola University New Orleans

# LLO - ALLEGRO correlation

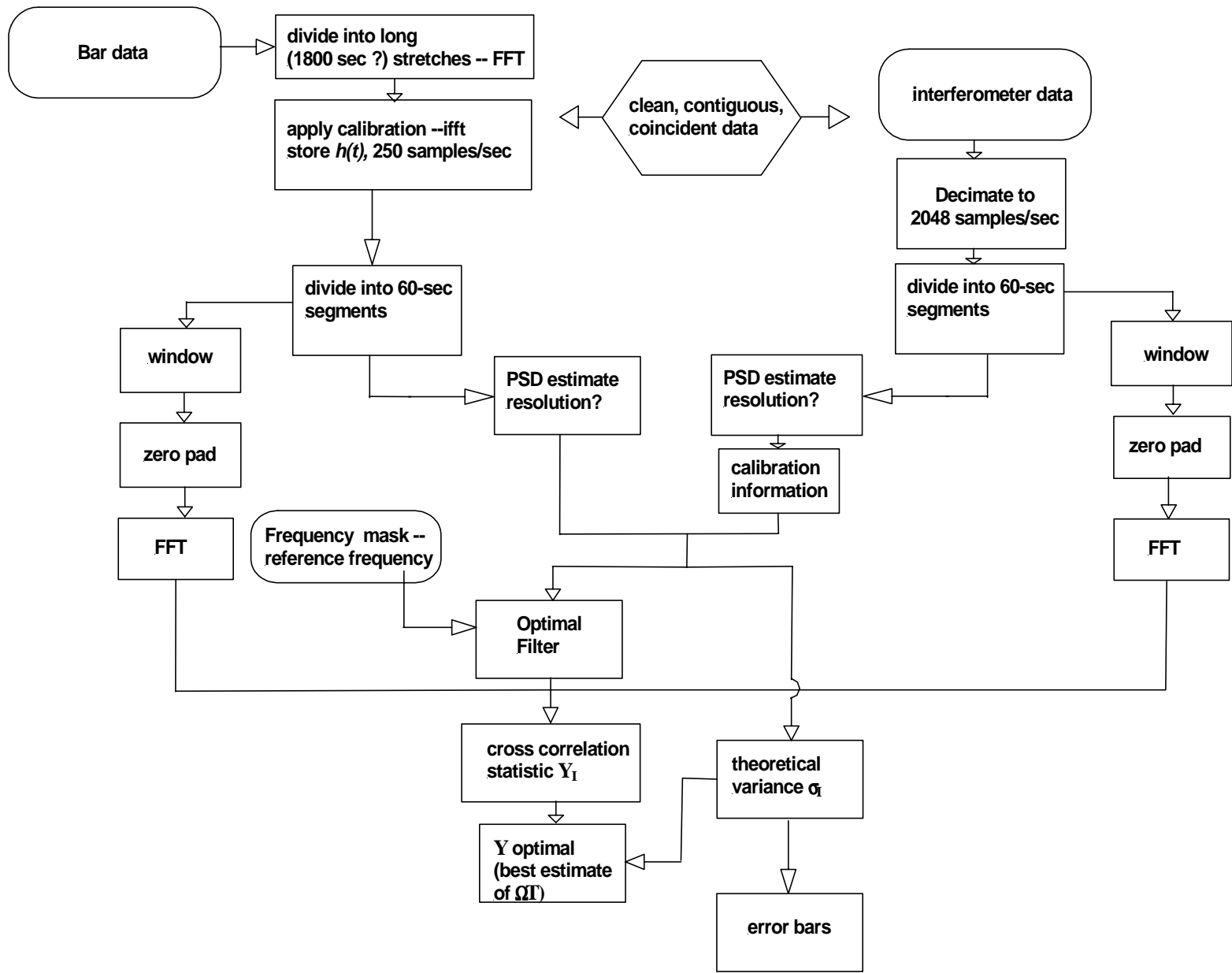
- Good overlap (40 km separation) – sensitive to higher frequency range than LLO-LHO
- Modulate – rotate to align/misalign/anti-align antenna patterns
- Another independent detector

Overlap functions for LLO-LHO and LLO-ALLEGRO for various orientations

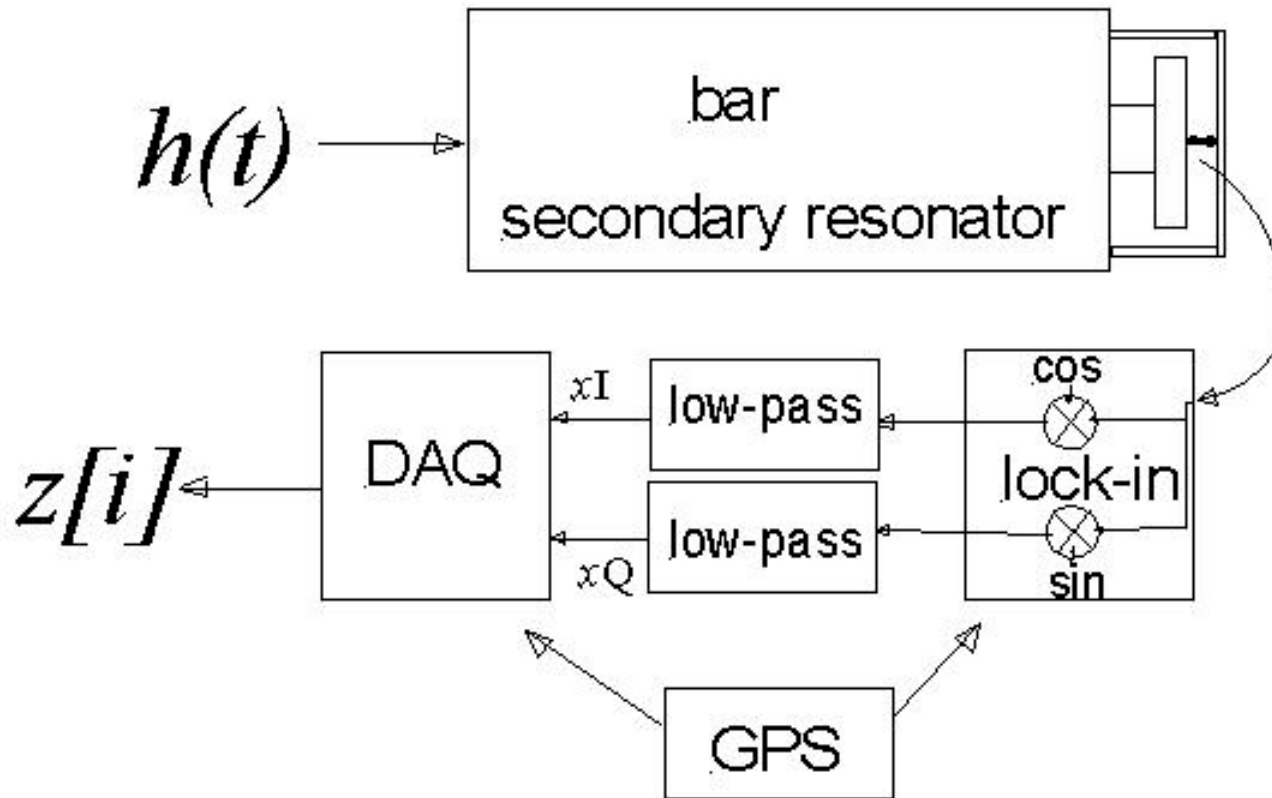


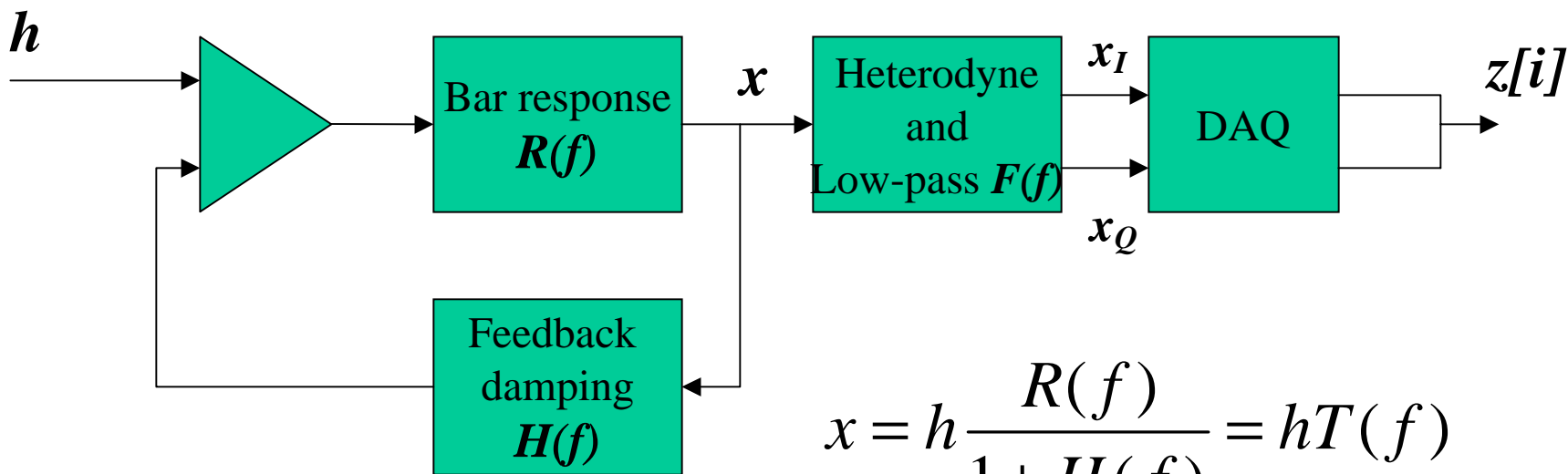
# Outline of technique

- Correlate A1 with L1, taking same time stretch from each
  - Sampling rate very different (250Hz for A1, 2048Hz for LIGO) A1 data is heterodyned
- Match bins in frequency domain
- Resonant nature of the detector means long time constant for excitations in the raw data. Easier to calibrate all of the data and then work with  $h(t)$



# Signal path





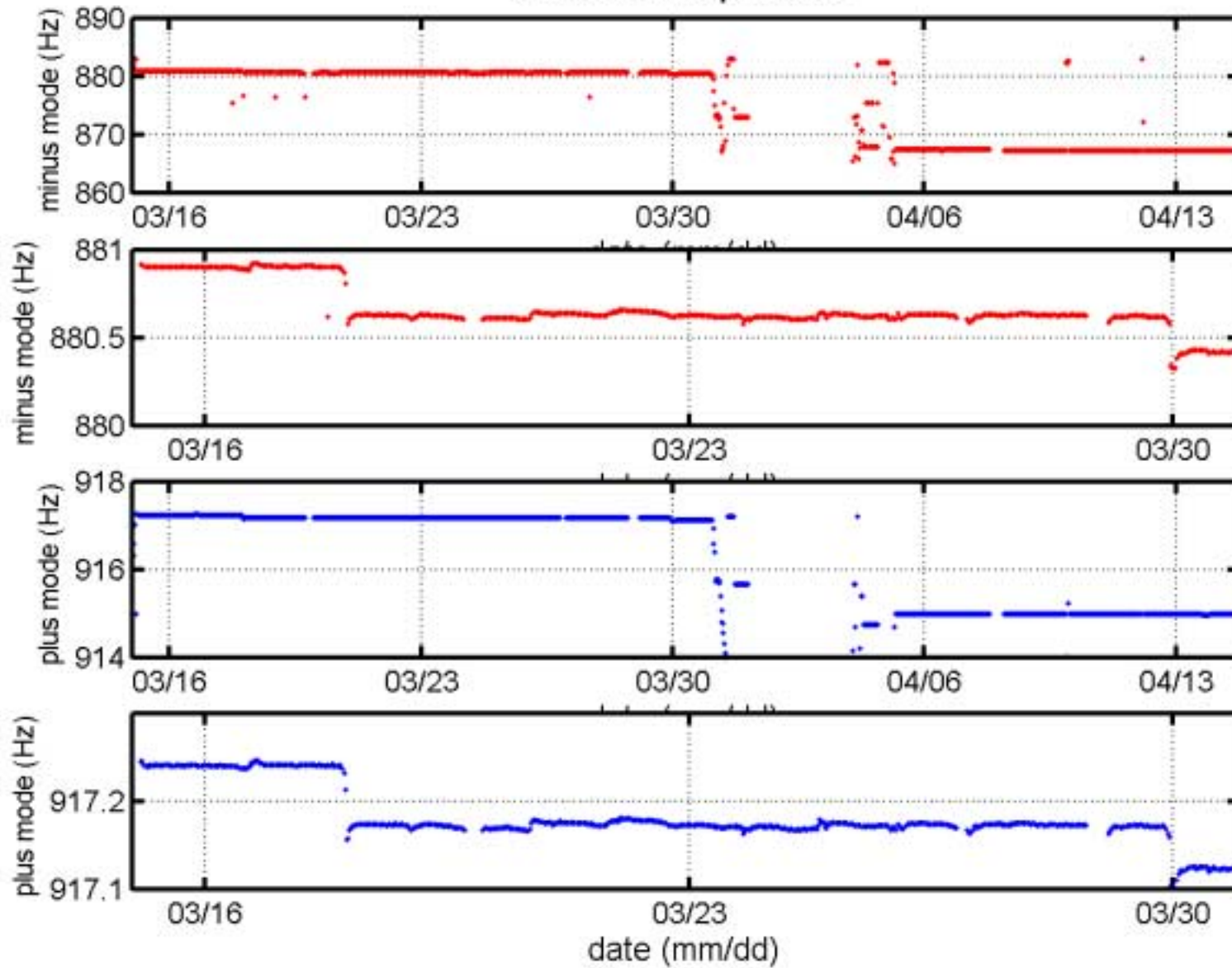
$$x = h \frac{R(f)}{1 + H(f)} = hT(f)$$

$$h^H[k] = \frac{z[k]}{T[k] \cdot F[k]}$$

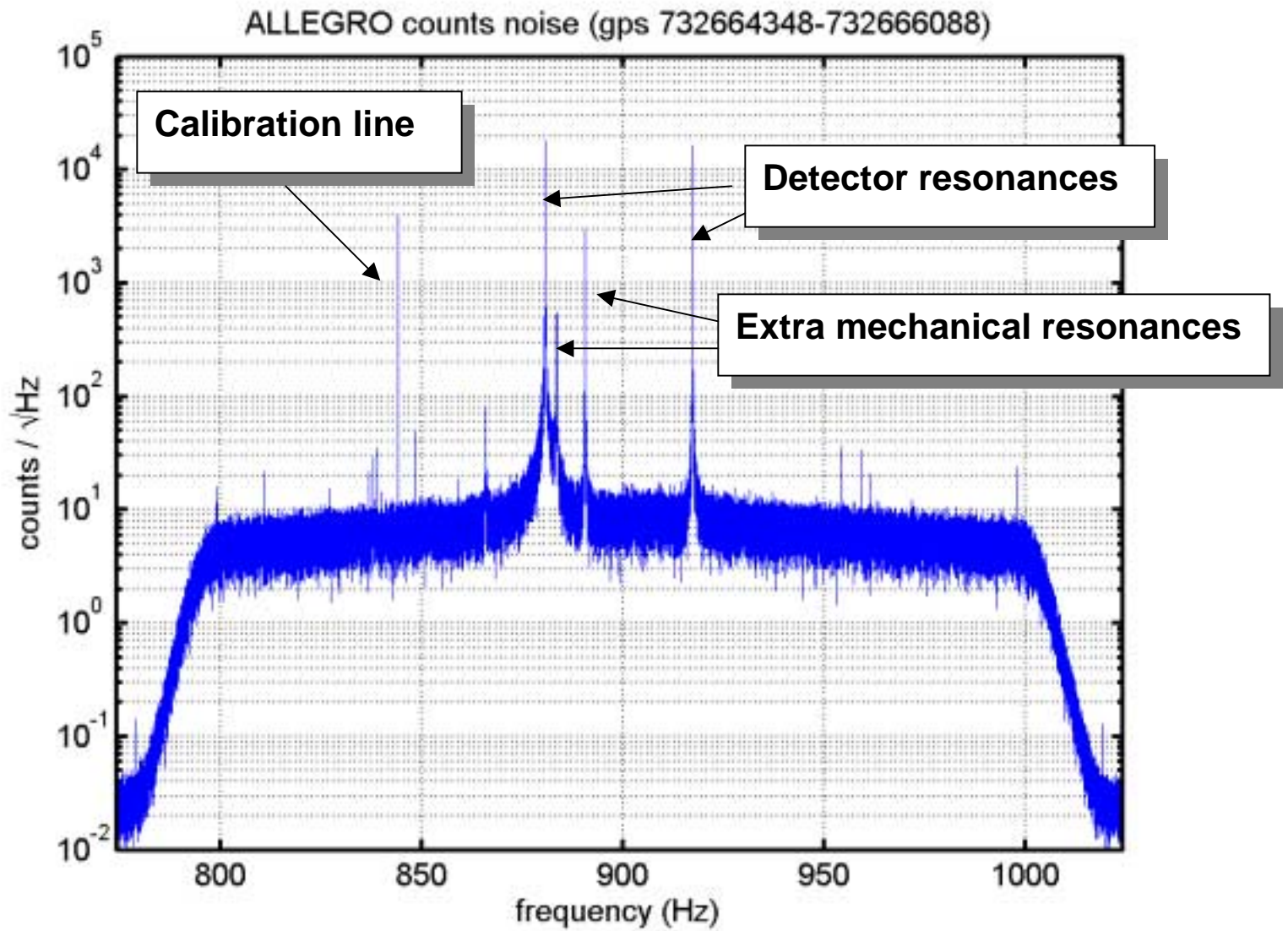
# Calibration

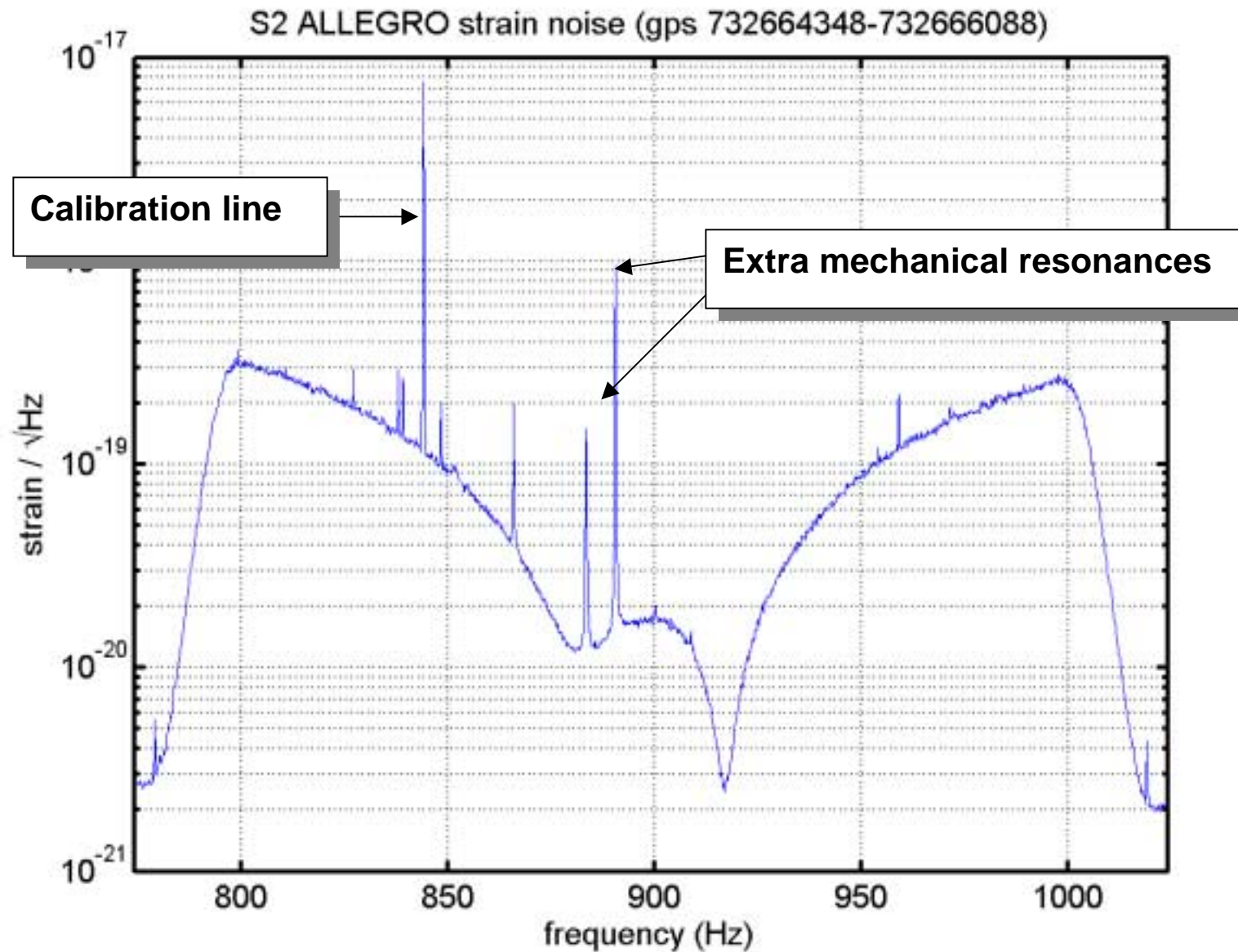
- determine  $T[k]$   $F[k]$
- Simple model for bar response ( $R$ )
  - track mechanical mode frequencies
  - track mode  $Q$ 's (accounts for feedback – ( $H$ ))
  - determine overall gain,  $T$  and  $F$  combined
  - Need to get phase shifts not included in mechanical response model (mainly electronic  $F$ )
  - also need overall phase of heterodyne reference with respect overall time standard (gps)
  - Tests indicate we can stitch together strain time series with overlapping stretches

### S2 mode frequencies

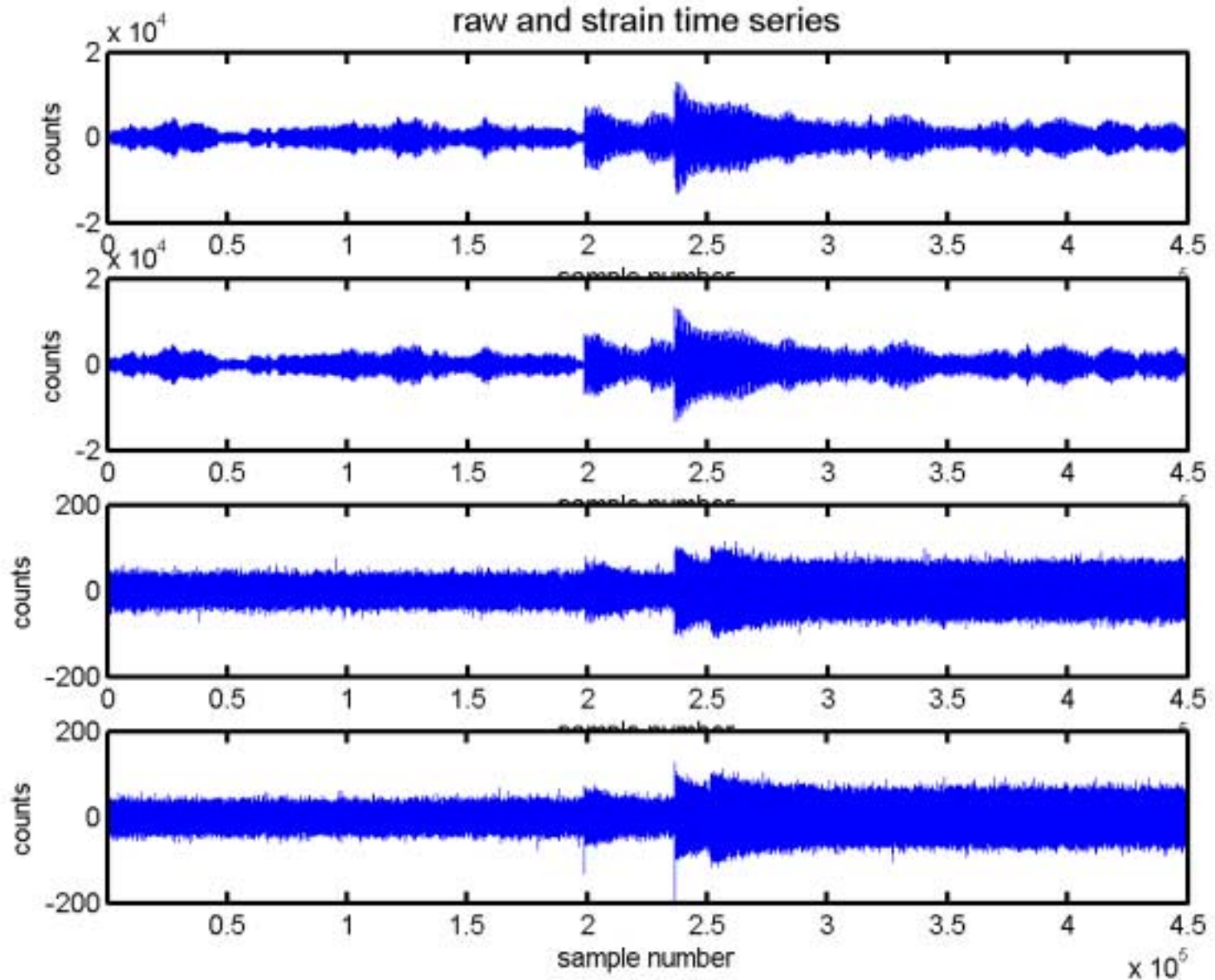


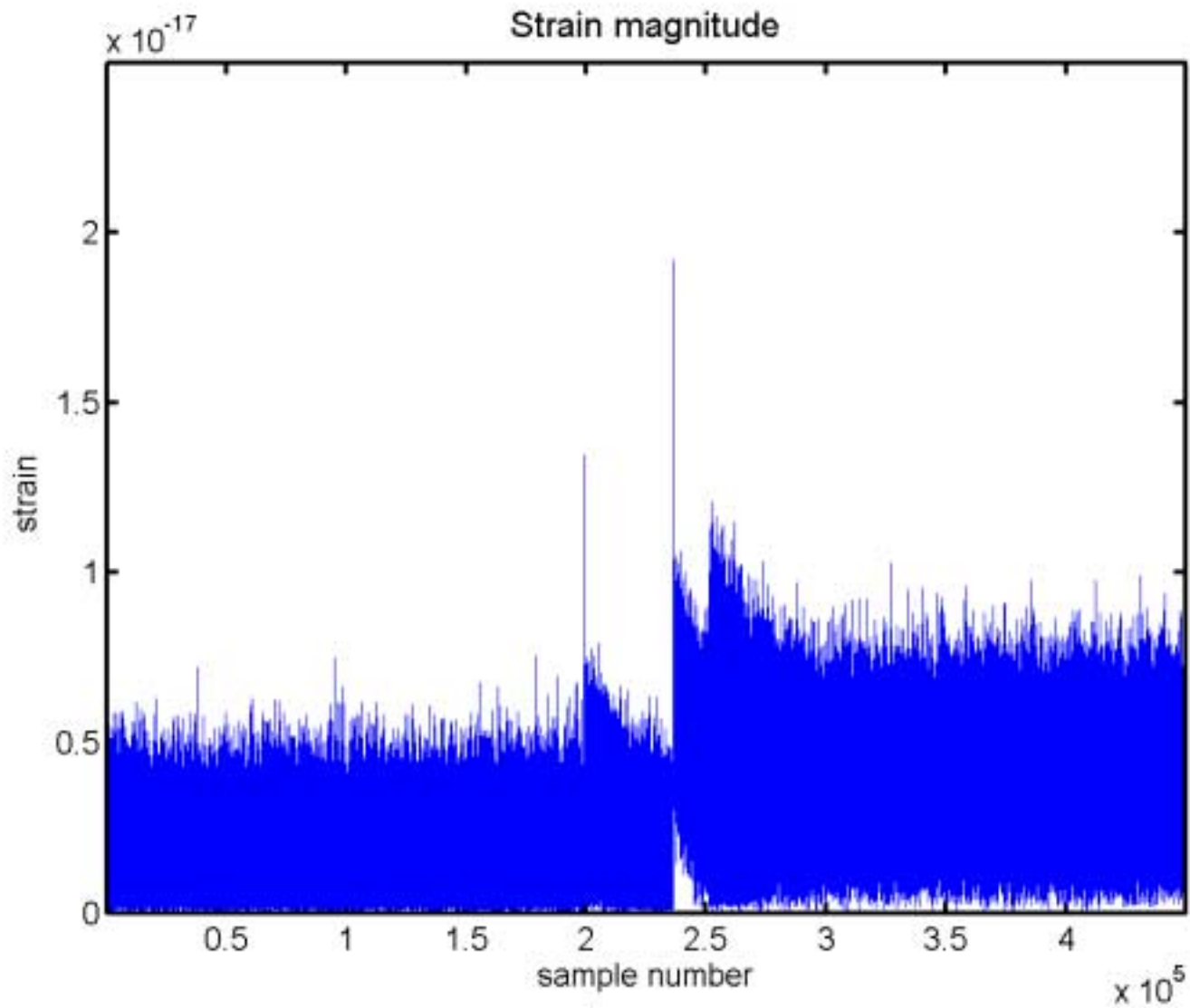






# Calibration pulses in raw and strain time series





- ALLEGRO currently running – same mechanical system as S2, mostly same electronics
- Allows us to perform some tests to verify model, measure phase shifts
- Have begun with noise injection measurement

