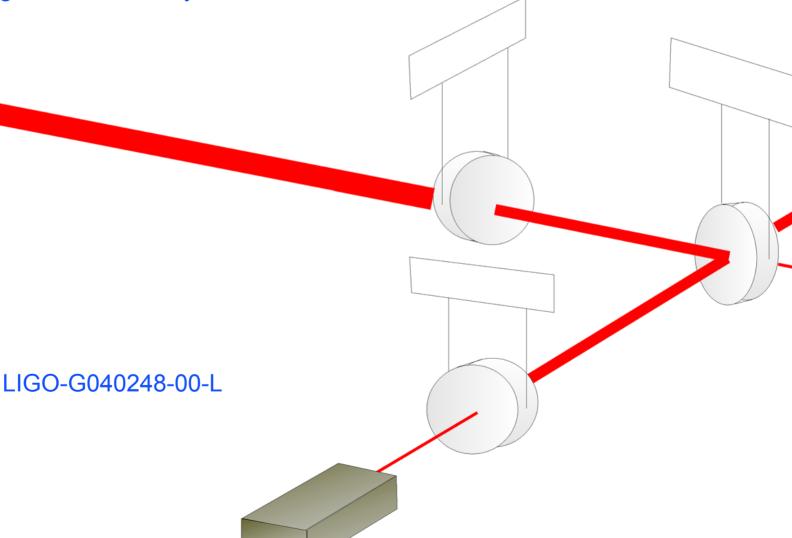
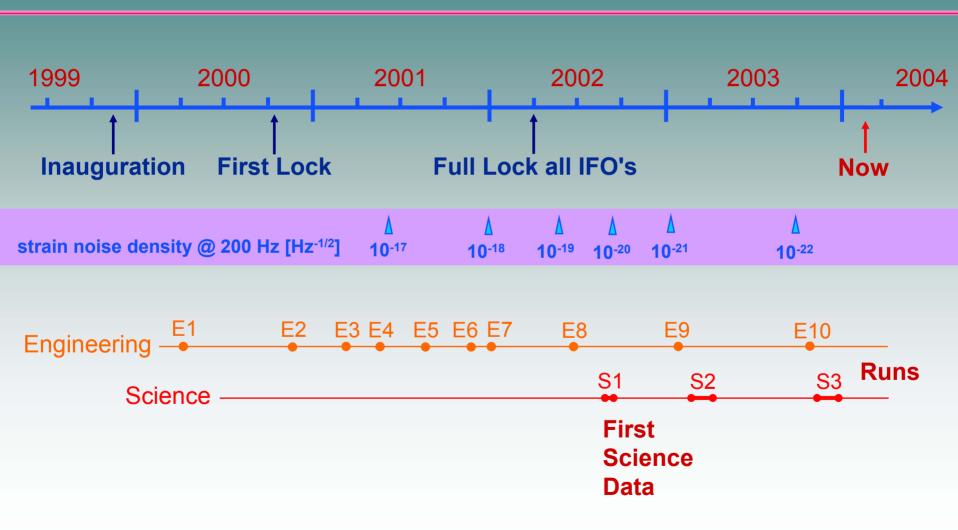
Status of LIGO

Andri M. Gretarsson Livingston Observatory





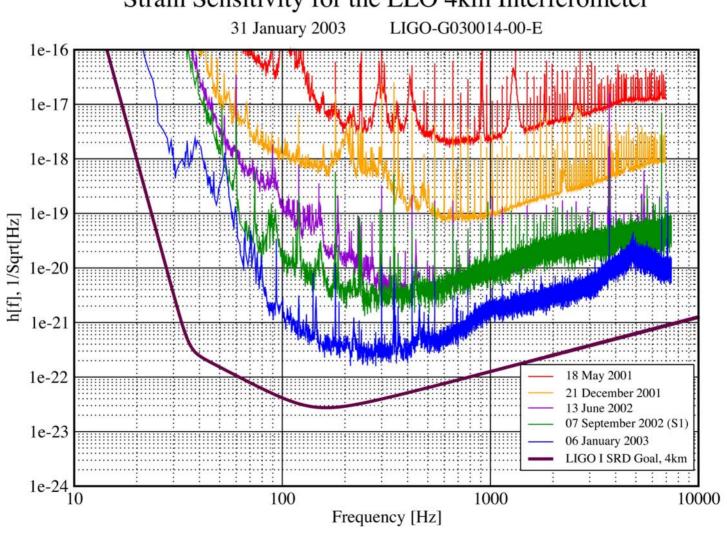
Timeline





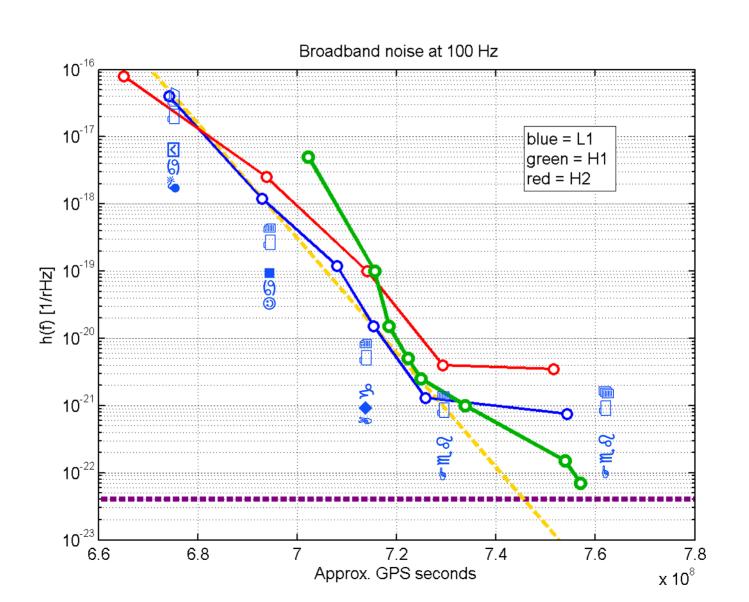
Commissioning Progress

Strain Sensitivity for the LLO 4km Interferometer



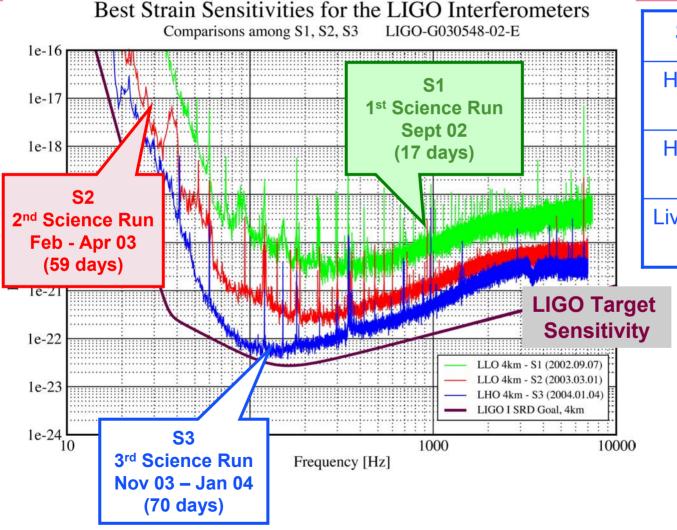


Commissioning Progress (2)





S3...best yet



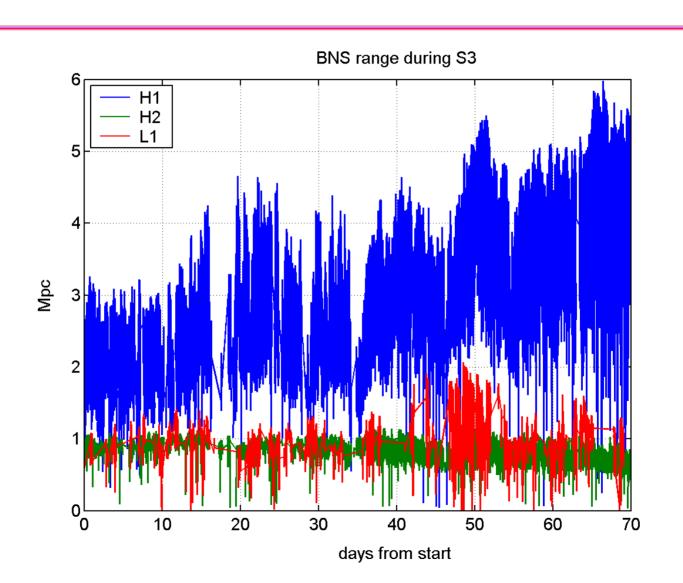
| S3 Duty Cycle | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| Hanford 4km | 69% | | |
| Hanford 2km | 63% | | |
| Livingston 4 km | 22%* | | |

* Limited by high ground noise



BNS inspiral range

(8 sigma, average direction)





S1 results are "out"

Papers by the LIGO Science Collaboration (~370 authors, 40 institutions):

- "Detector Description and Performance for the First Coincident Observations between LIGO and GEO", Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A517 (2004) 154-179, gr-qc/0308043
- "Setting upper limits on the strength of **periodic gravitational waves** using the first science data from the GEO600 and LIGO detectors" **gr-qc/0308050**, accepted for publication in PRD
- "Analysis of LIGO data for gravitational waves from binary neutron stars", gr-qc/0308069, being reviewed by PRD
- "First upper limits from LIGO on gravitational wave bursts", gr-qc/0312056, accepted for publication in PRD
- "Analysis of First LIGO Science Data for Stochastic Gravitational Waves", gr-qc/0312088, submitted for publication in PRD

S2 analysis in progress, S3 data awaits...! See Stan Whitcomb's talk.



Sensitivity improvements in the past year (or so)

- More wavefront sensors on-line (esp. H1)
- Reduced acoustic coupling
- Power increase
- Adaptive LSC gains
- On H1, found DC alignment sweet-spot (using QPD offset)
- Linear power supplies
- ...many many smaller things leading to significant broadband noise reduction (esp. H1)



WFS system (mostly) running

| wavefront sensor | degree of freedom | light sampled | Like LSC |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | sensor |
| WFS 1 | ETMd | AS | AS_Q |
| WFS 2A | ITMc | POY | POB_I |
| WFS 2B | ITMd | POY | POB_Q |
| WFS 3 | MMT | REFL | REFL_I |
| WFS 4 | ETMc | REFL | REFL_I |

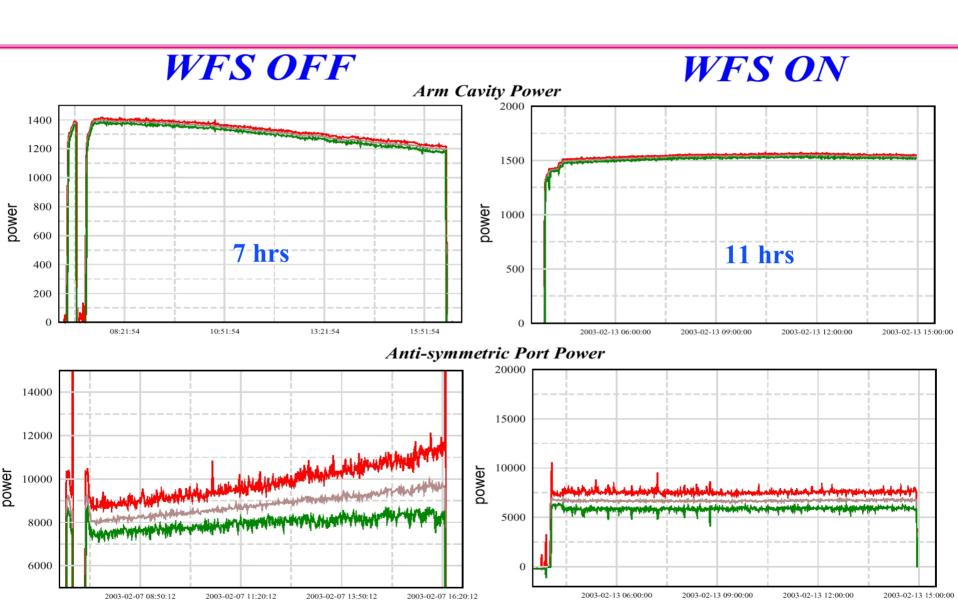


Effect of wavefront sensors





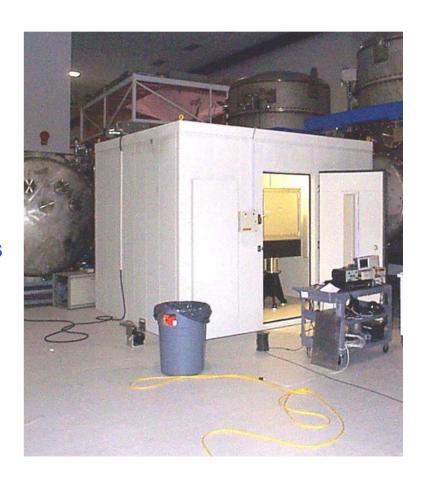
Effect of wavefront sensors (2)

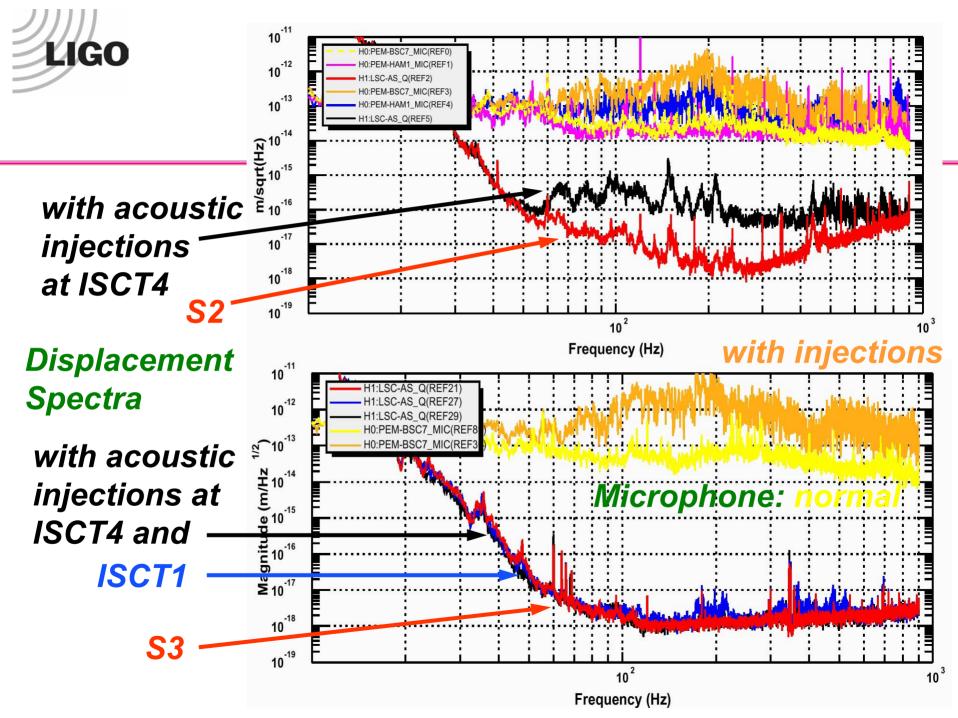




Acoustic Mitigation

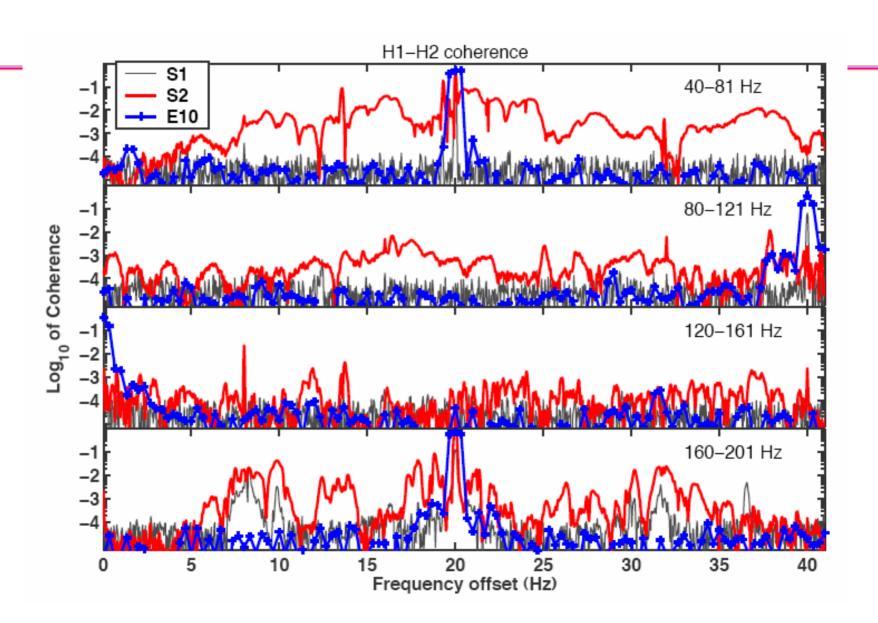
- Primary sources:
 - » Building HVAC
 - » Electronics cooling fans
- Removed microphonic optics (clipping)
 - » opened to 2" clear aperture at critical locations
 - » EO shutters removed at ISCT4 and ISCT1
 - » stiffened & damped beam delivery periscopes
- Installed acoustic enclosures on dark ports
- Results:
 - » >10x from reducing clipping ~10x from acoustic enclosure
 - » No acoustic peaks left in S3 spectra and reduced broadband in H1 in the decade around ~100 Hz
 - » H1 H2 correlations substantially reduced







H1-H2 Correlations Reduced

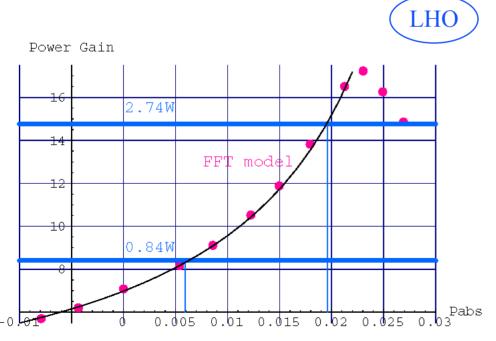


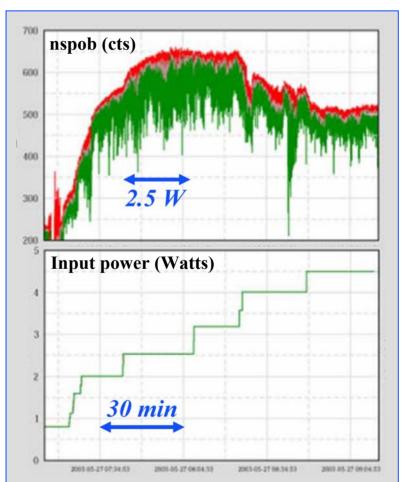


Power increase

• LHO: 0.8 ₩ 2.0 W

• LLO: 1.6 ₩ 4.2 W

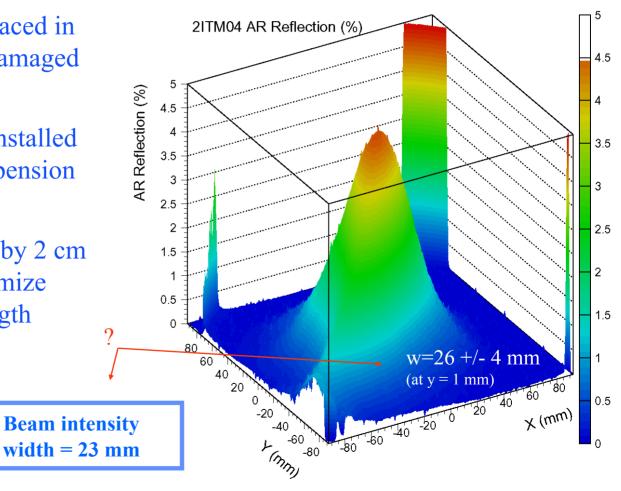






Vacuum incursions

- LHO 2k ITMX replaced in April 2003 due to damaged AR coating
- LHO 2k MMT1 reinstalled June 2003 after suspension wire failure
- LLO ITMY moved by 2 cm in July 2003 to optimize recycling cavity length





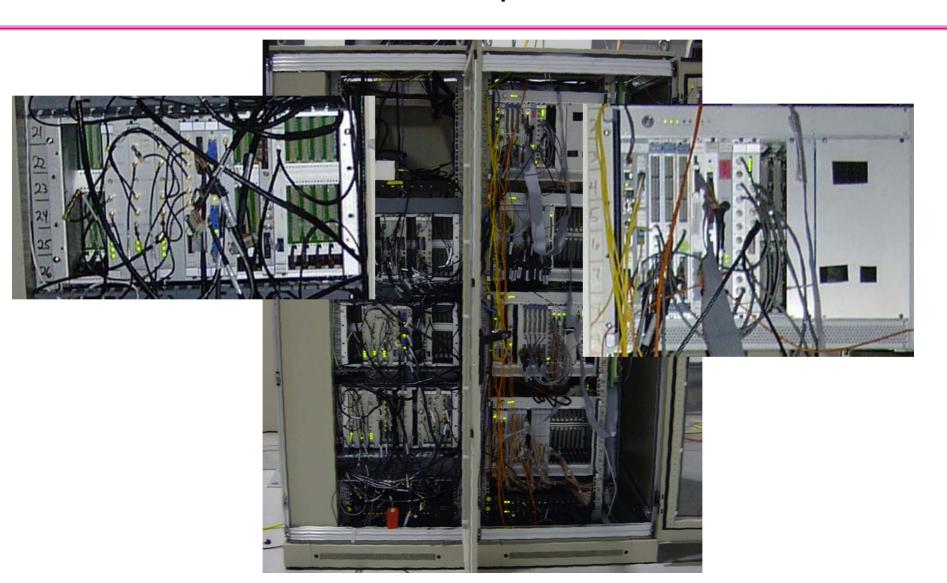
The coming year

- Improvements to current systems
 - » HEPI
 - » More power
 - » Increase WFS bandwidth and turn off optical levers
 - » Electronics EMI/RFI and acoustic mitigation
 - move racks
 - separate analog/digital parts,
 - new RFI-proof racks
- New systems/configurations
 - » Output modecleaner -
 - » Thermal compensation system
 - » Photon Calibrator
 - » Cesium clock timing



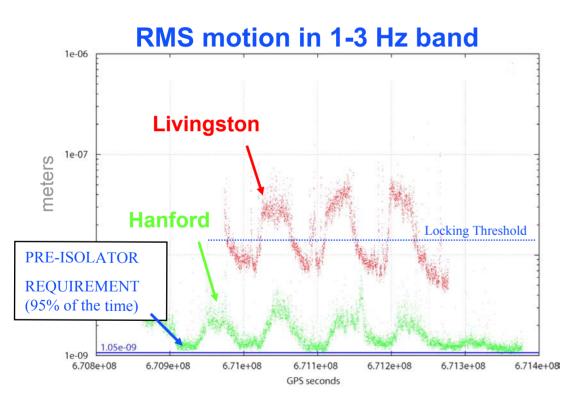


Rack relocation and analog-digital separation





LLO seismic noise amelioration badly needed

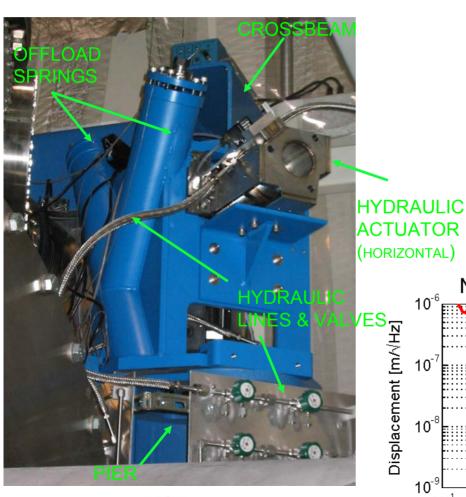


Anthropogenic

- »Mostly logging and trains
- »Science data only available at night
- »Even night-level alignment fluctuations cause significant non-stationarity
- Microseism due to ocean waves
 - »Locking difficult/impossible for several days at a time
 - »worse in winter (highmicroseism activity several
 times/month)



HEPI



- ~6 months install period for hydraulic external preisolators
- Prototype tested at Stanford and MIT
- Fabrication nearly complete, installation just beginning

Normalized Absolute Motion of Platform and Ground

— ground
— mass
— mass, control off

10⁻⁸

10⁻⁹

10⁻¹

10⁰ freq [Hz]

10¹

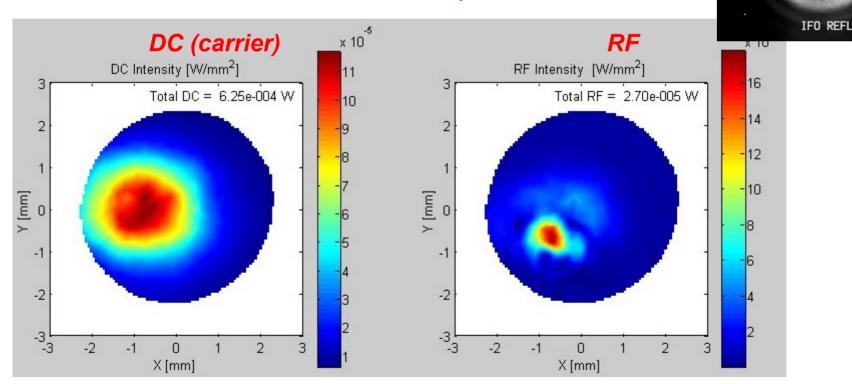
MIT test



TCS is needed for proper thermal lensing

- Original "point design" depends on specific, balanced thermal lensing
- Sidebands aren't properly matched into the recycing cavity without the thermal lens
- RF sideband efficiency found to be very low
 - » H1 efficiency: ~6% (anti-symmetric port relative to input)

Bad mode overlap





Initial thermal compensation system

- Modify the test mass radii of curvature by adding/subtracting appropriate thermal lens
- correct absorption mismatches between test masses and (possibly) absorbtion inhomogeneities

