

# BurstMon

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- **motivation & documentation**
- **description & results**
- **noise stationarity for S2&S3**
- **summary & plans**



- display performance of LIGO detectors to identify (new) problems during data taking runs (maintain high *data\_for\_analysis/data\_on\_tape* ratio)
- give a reference point for burst searches in terms of sensitivity and rate
- express detector performance in few burst FOMs
  - detector sensitivity: range or strain (preferably for astro-motivated burst sources)
  - noise non-stationarity & non-Gaussianity
- latency
  - Short (few minutes) to be useful in control room



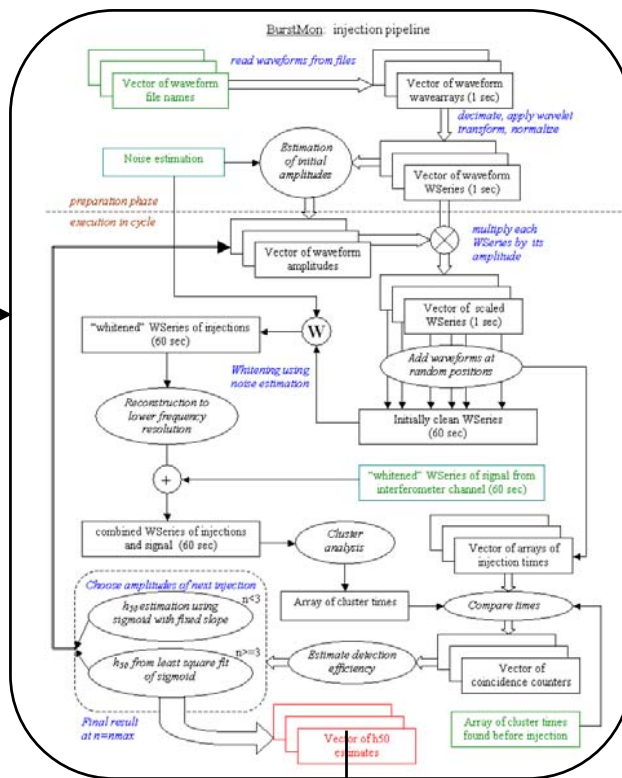
- **DMT monitor:** Measures hrss amplitude of injections at 50% of detection efficiency and produce burst FOMs.
- **Method:** The BurstMon performs real time injection of simulated bursts and detect them using burst analysis in wavelet domain.
- **Input:** single detector AS\_Q channel & injection waveforms
- **Output:** dmtviewer & trends (min, sec)
  - detector sensitivity, hrss @ 50%
  - noise variability (non-stationarity)
  - rates (complimentary to glitchMon)
- **reference:** <http://www.phys.ufl.edu/LIGO/burstmon/>
- **LIGO Note:** BurstMon, T040162-00-Z



AS\_Q  
channel



wavelet transform,  
data conditioning

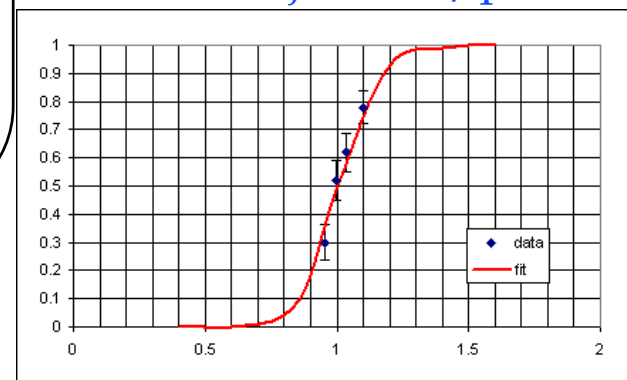


injection  
waveforms



calibration,  
wavelet transform,  
data conditioning,

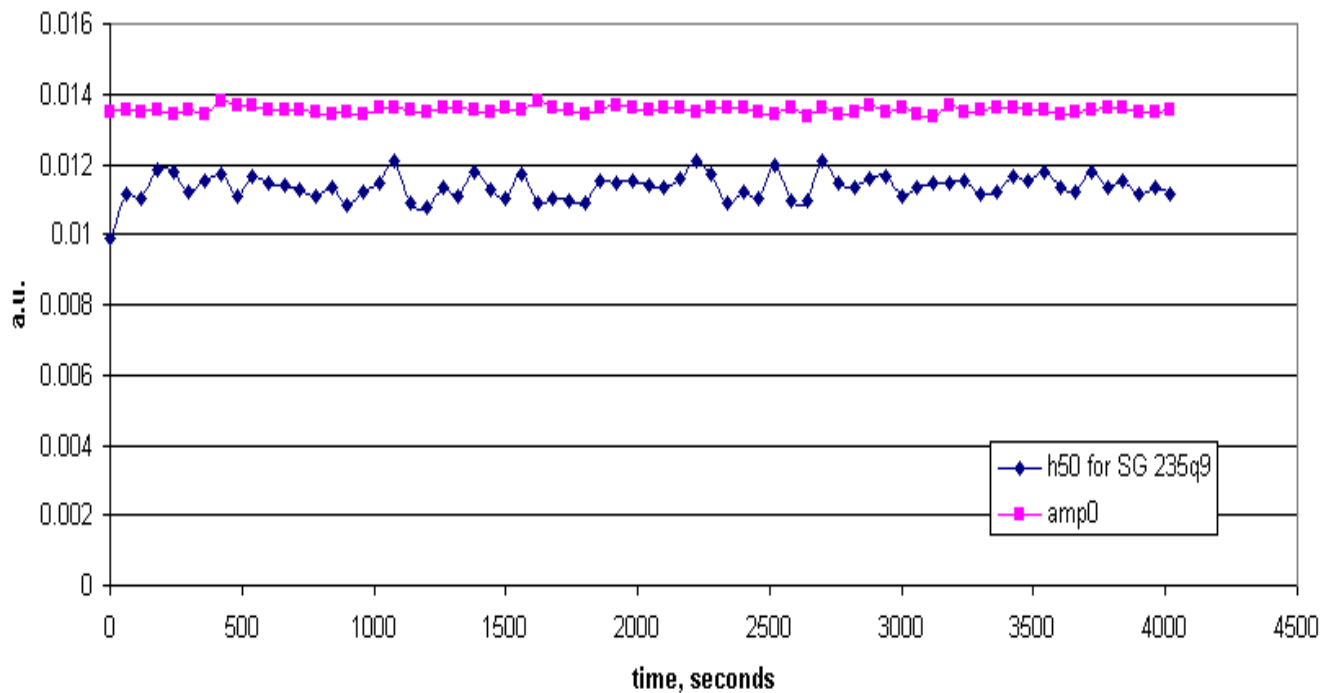
50-100 injections/point



hrss@50%

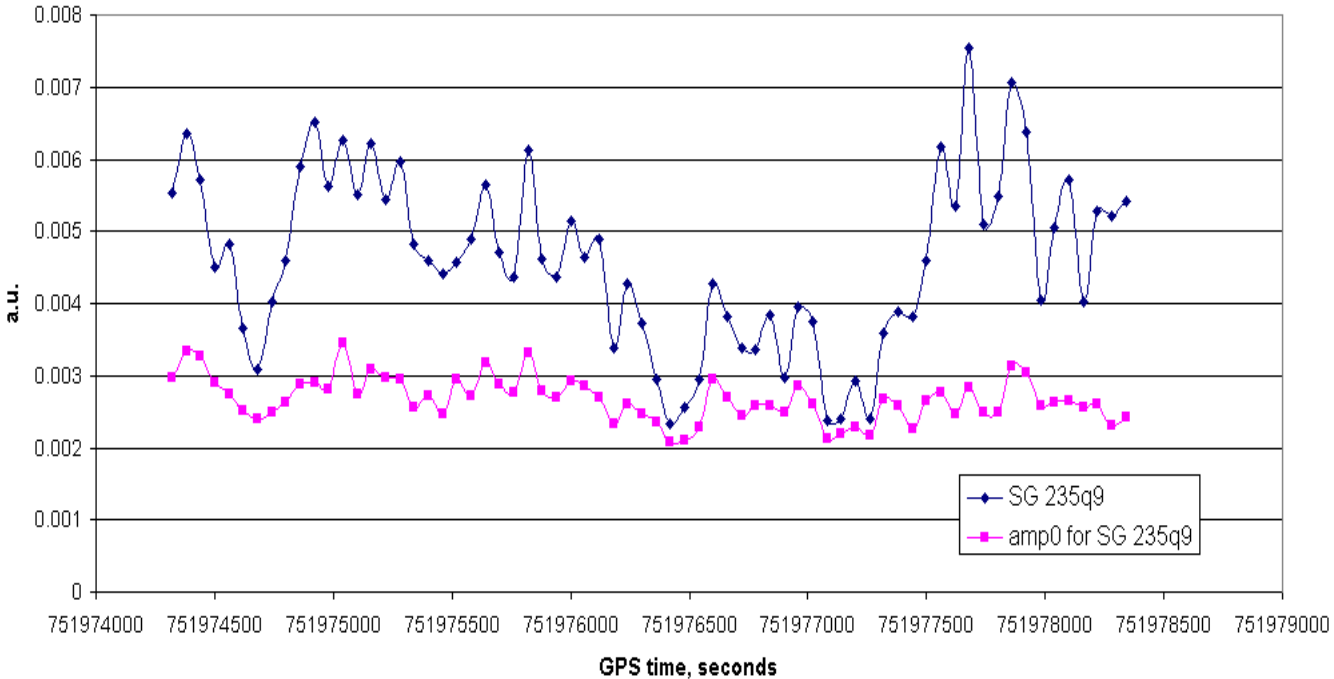


- **un-calibrated hrss for SG235 Hz injection:**
  - estimated from average noise (like SensMon)
  - estimated with injections



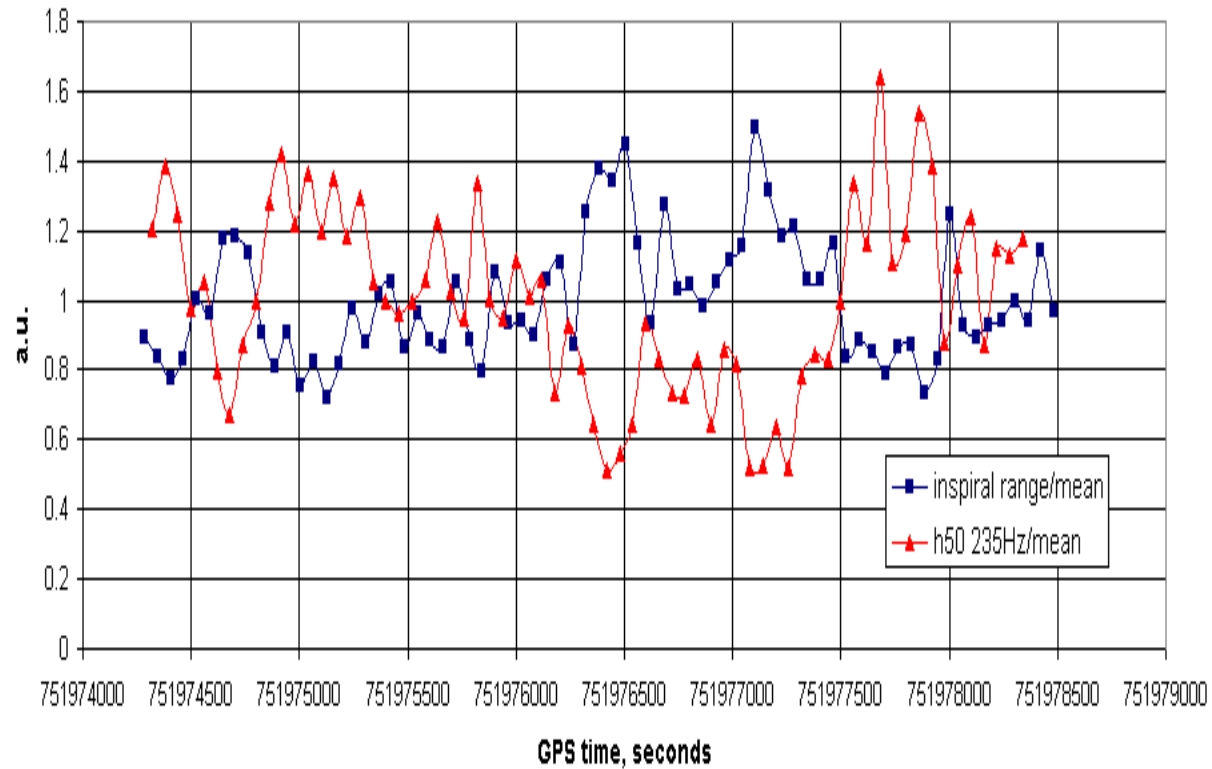


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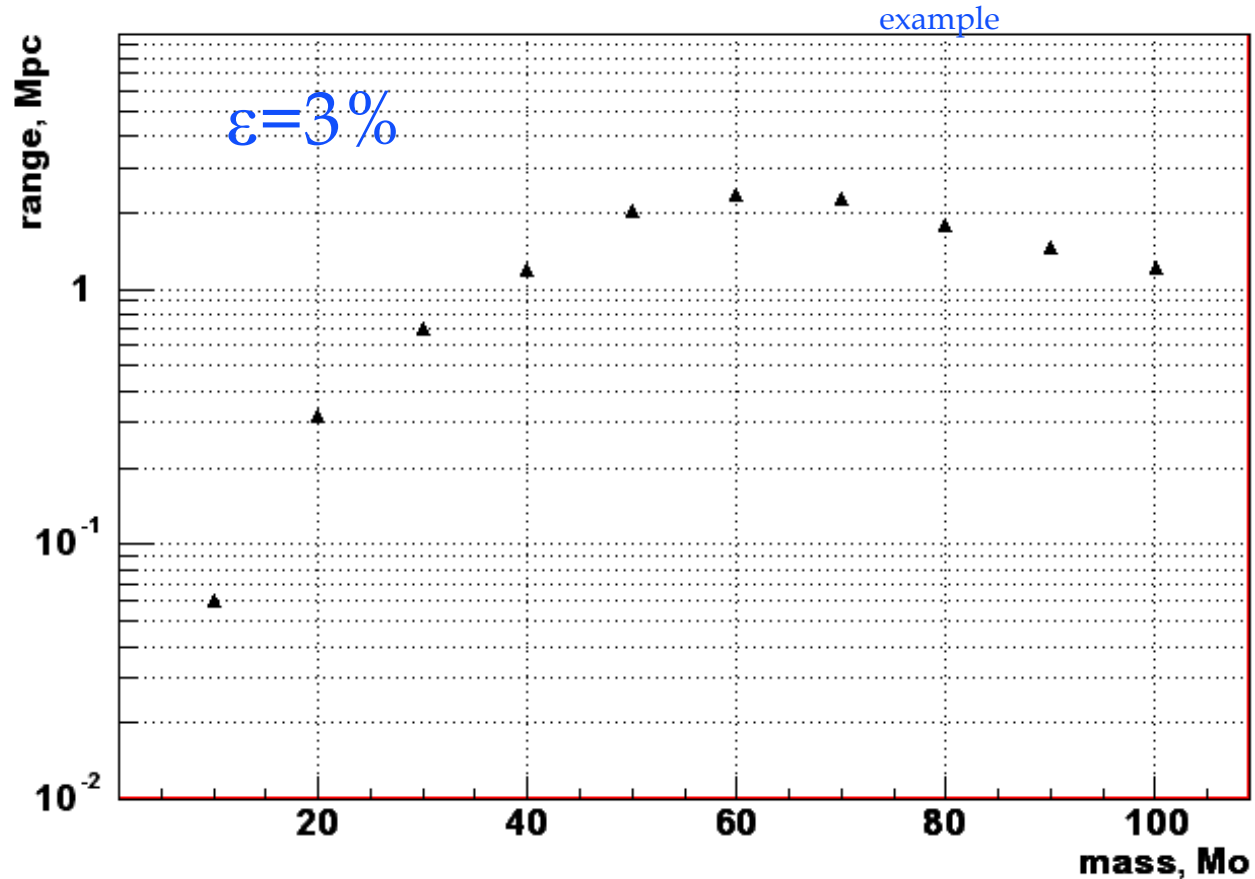


## S3 data, H1





- S2 noise, Lazarus waveforms
- average over all sky
- Gives a detail picture of the detector performance in frequency band below 1.5 kHz

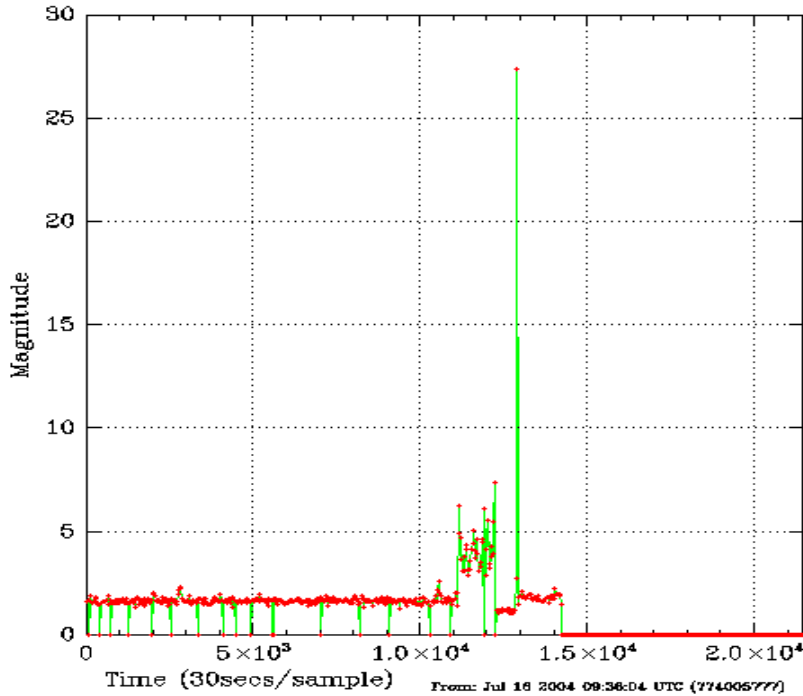






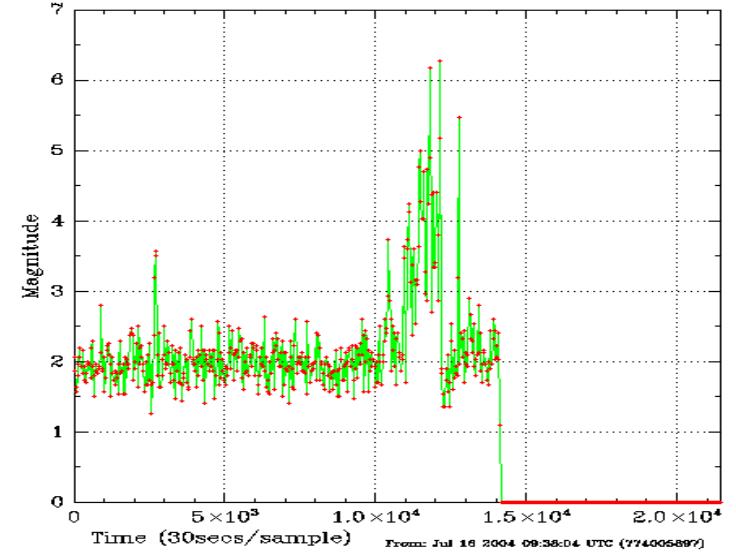
## H1

H1\_sg235q9\_h50 sensitivity (1.e-21 strains) - BurstMon\_H1-LSC-AS

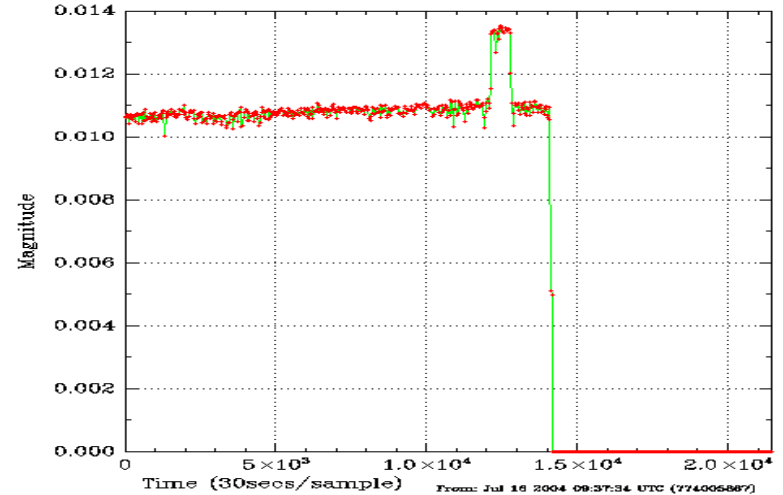


almost real-time

H1 cluster rate per sec - BurstMon\_H1-LSC-AS\_Q [ © LIGO 2004 ]



H1 calibration line amplitude (ADC units) - BurstMon\_H1-LSC-AS\_Q [ © L ]

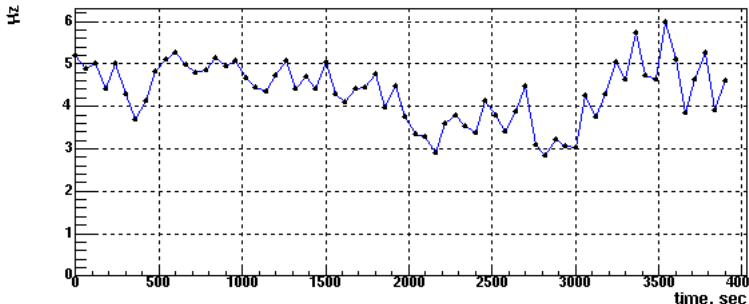




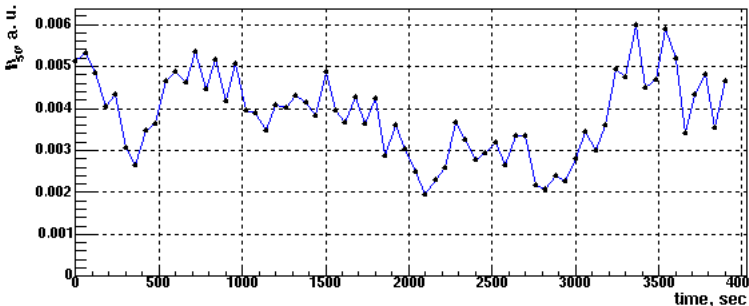
S3

BurstMon trends for H1:LSC-AS\_Q GPS time 751974320-751978320 sec

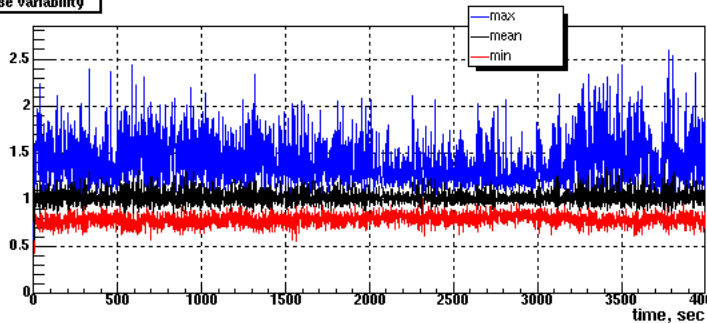
Cluster rate



Burst amplitude at 50 % detection efficiency

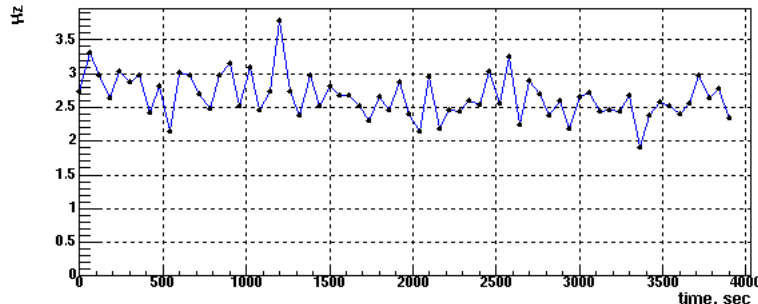


Noise variability

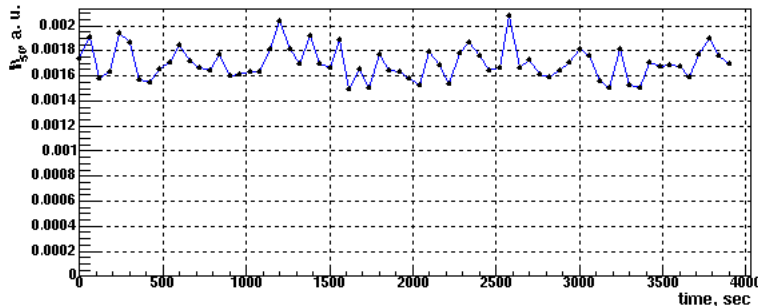


BurstMon trends for H2:LSC-AS\_Q GPS time 751974320-751978320 sec

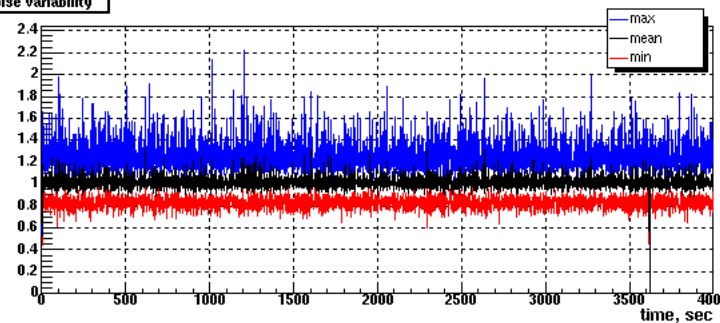
Cluster rate



Burst amplitude at 50 % detection efficiency

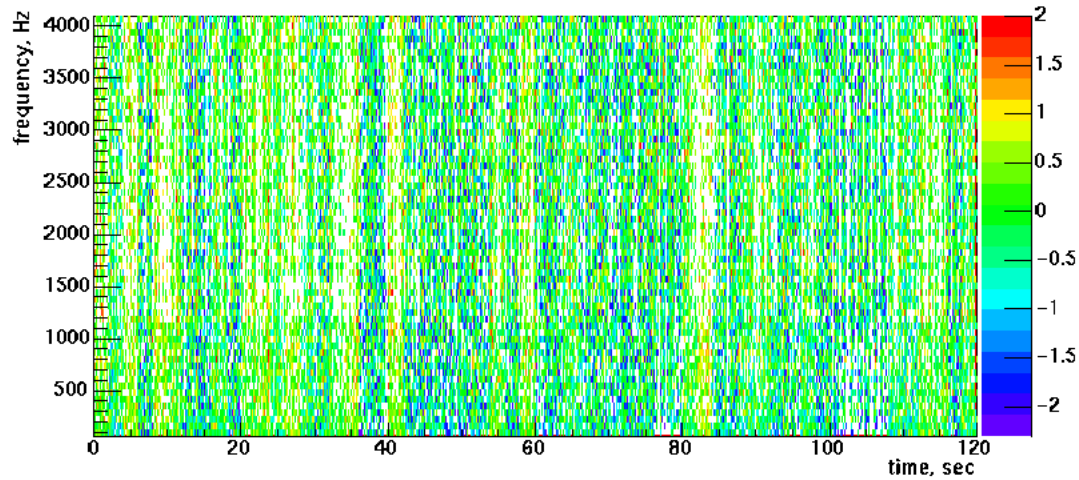


Noise variability

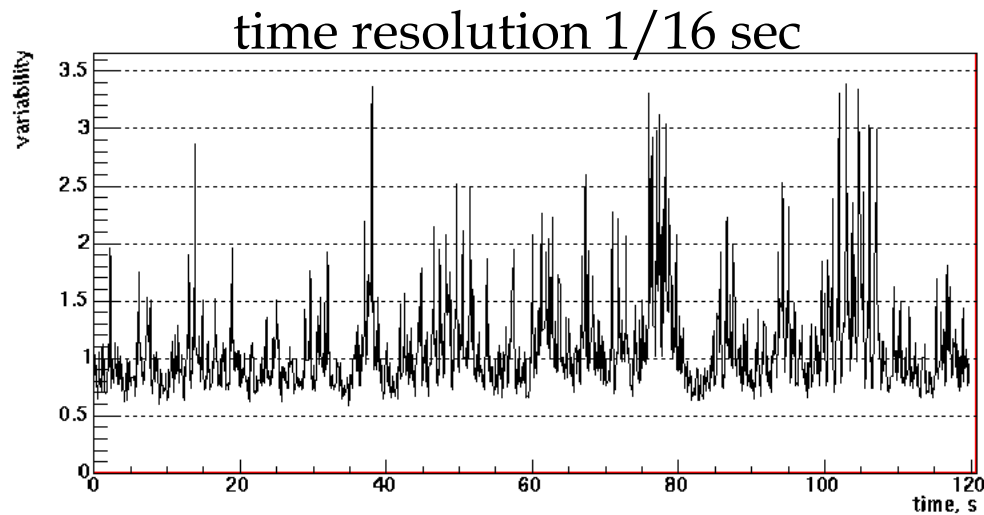


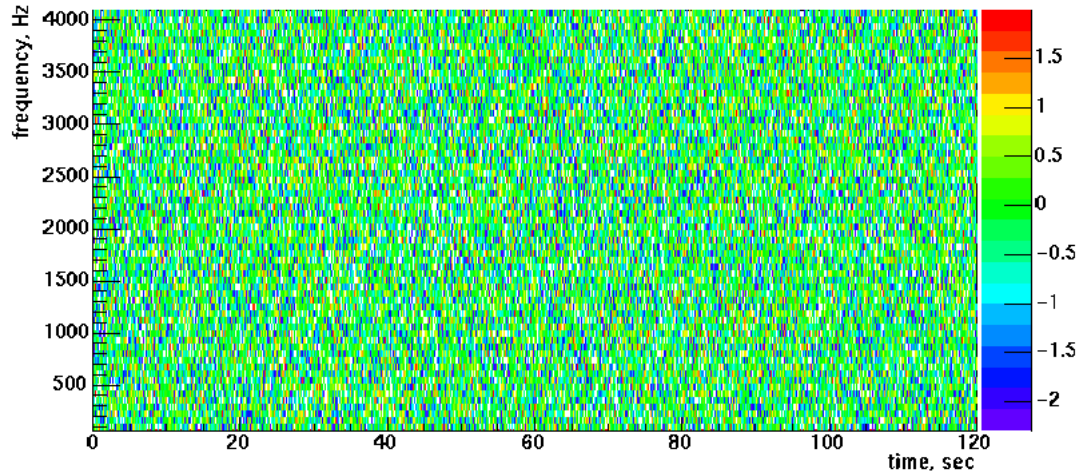


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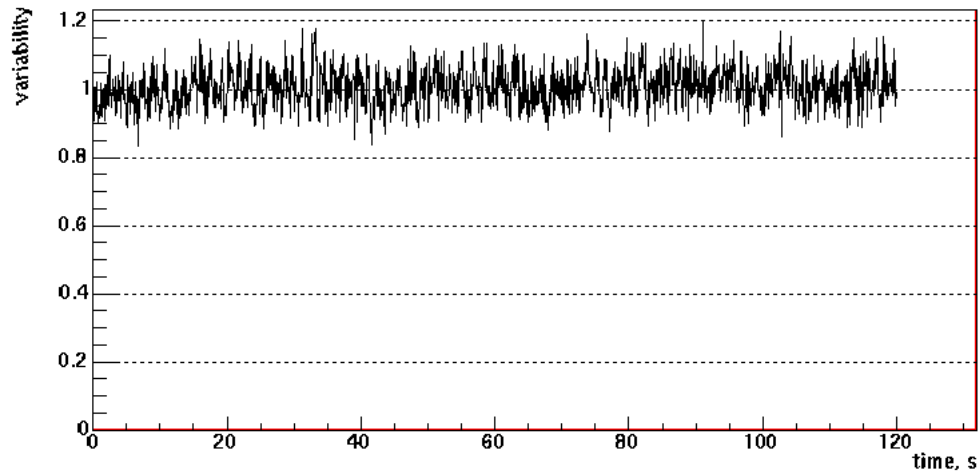


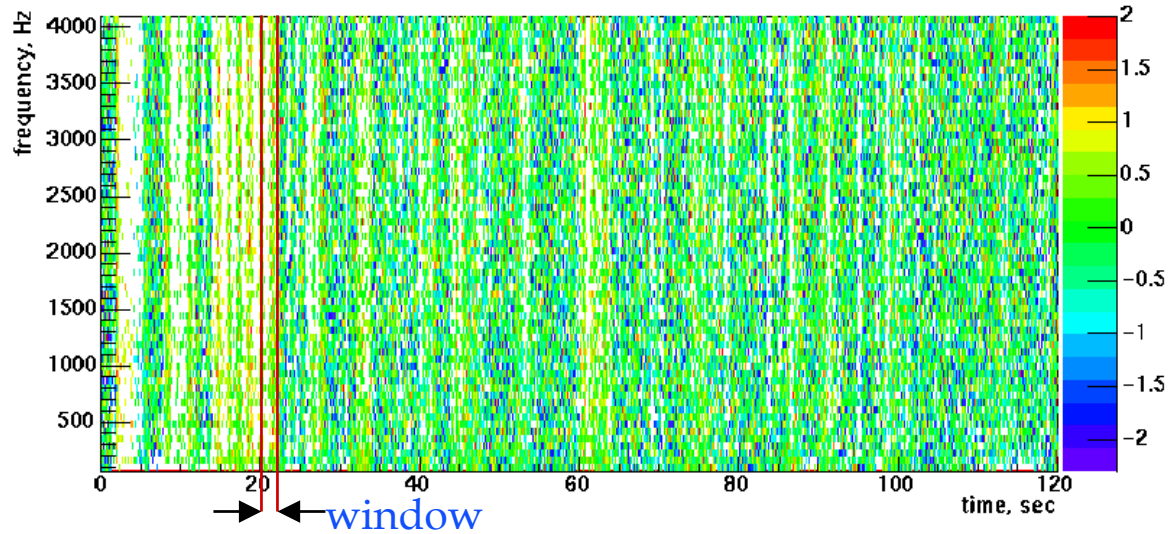
● L1



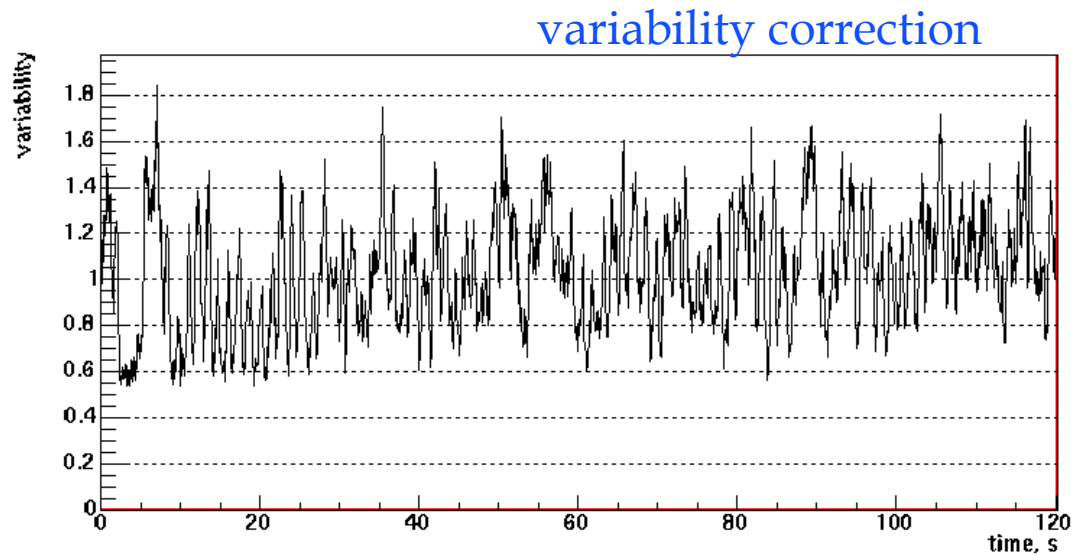


● H1



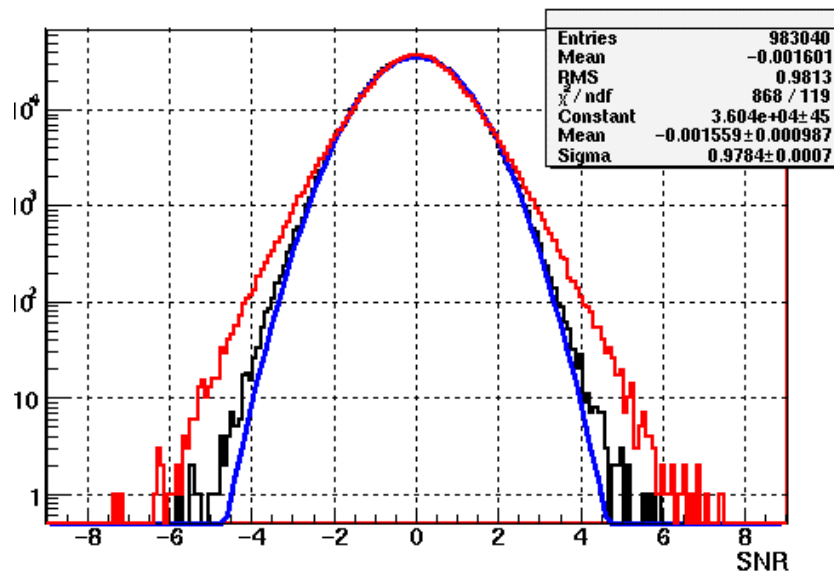
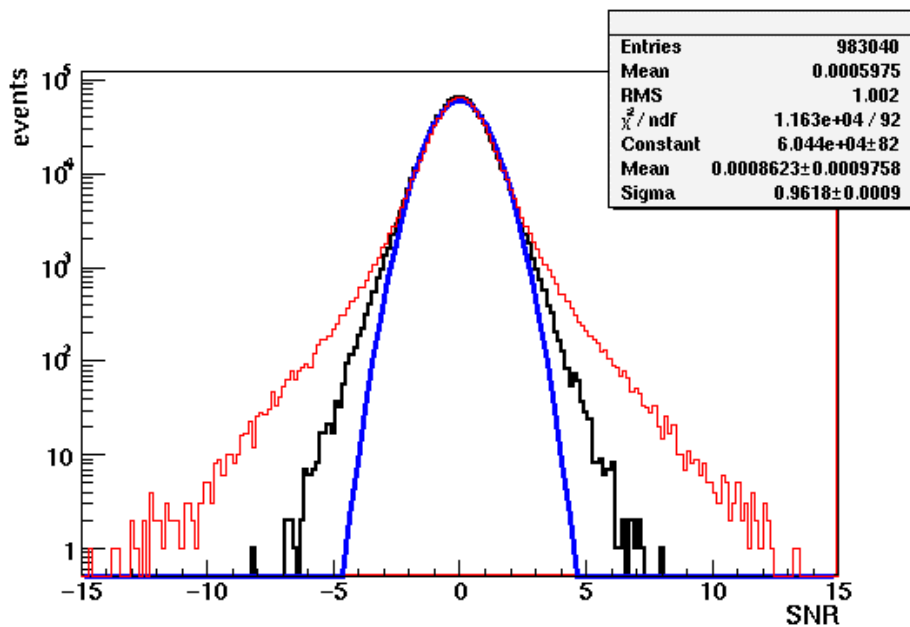
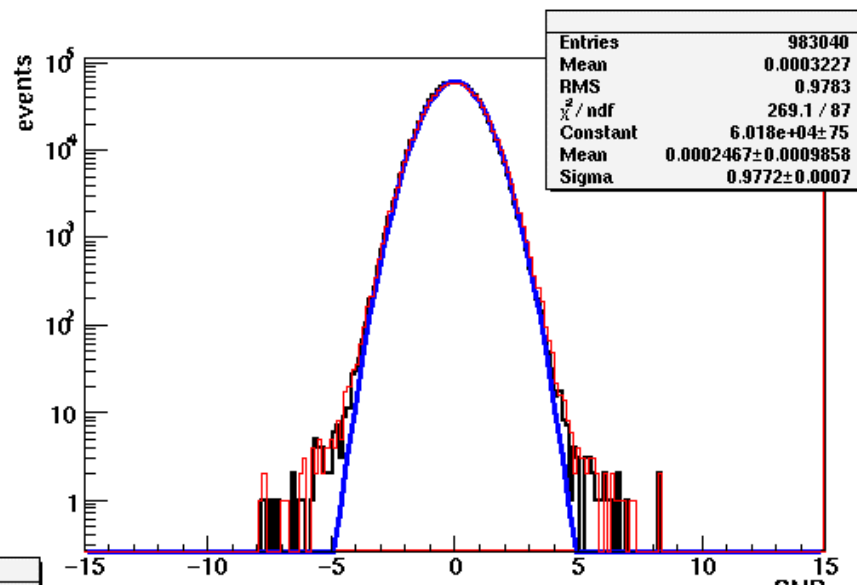


- H2



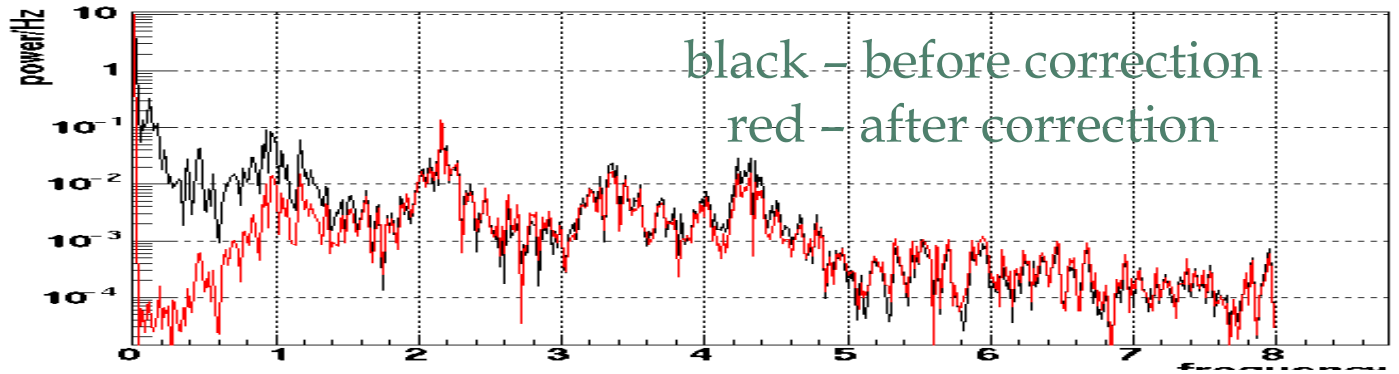


- red - normalized noise
- blue - Gaussian fit
- black - corrected with 1 sec window

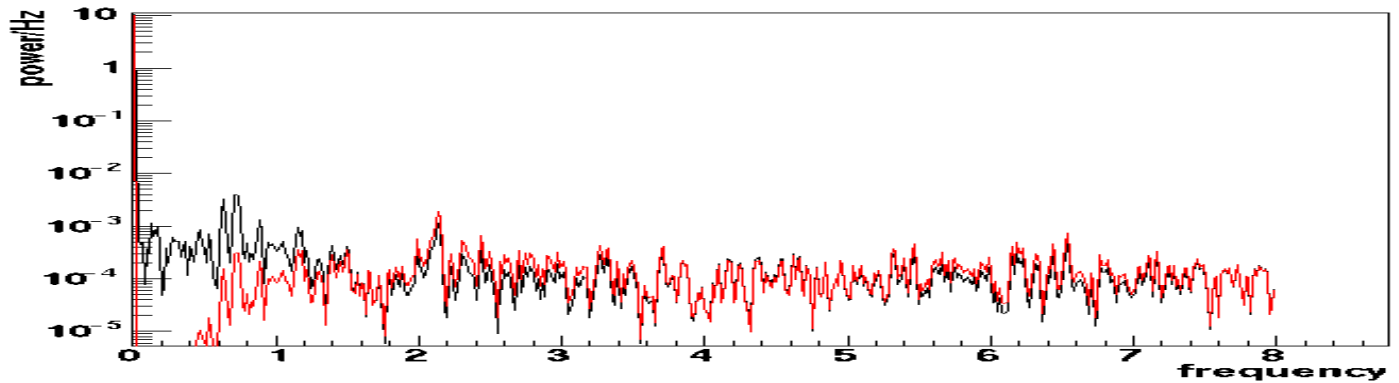




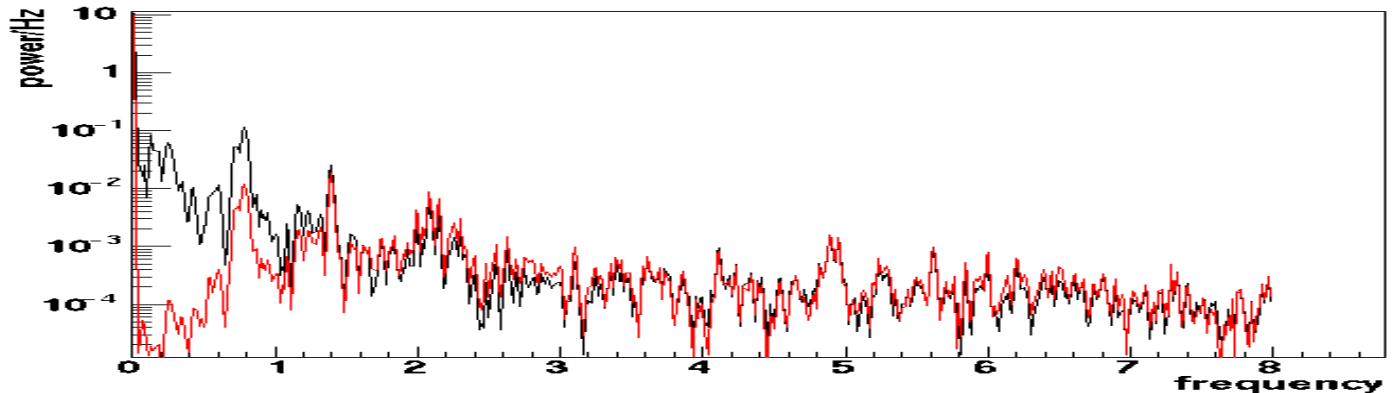
● L1



● H1



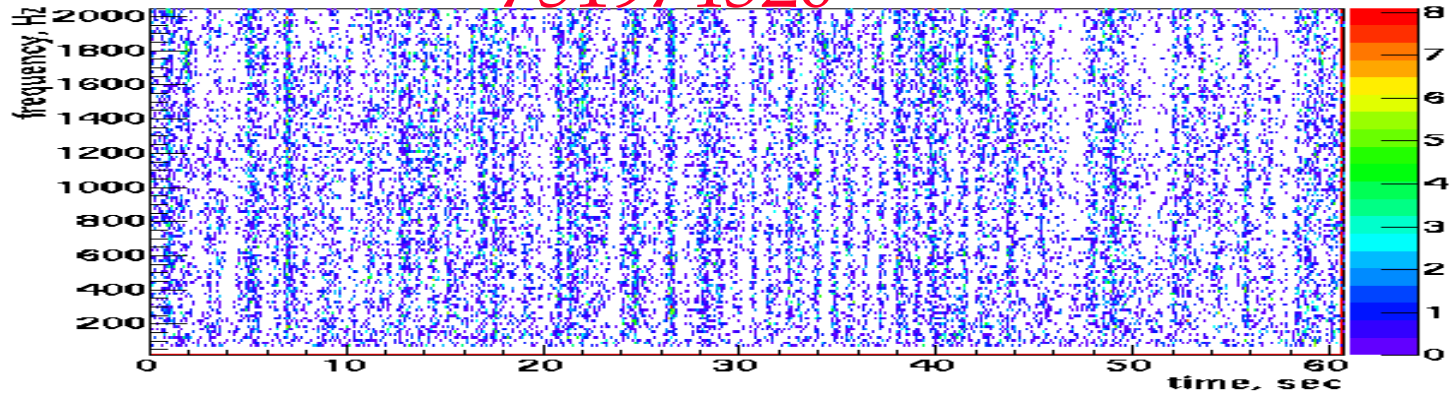
● H2



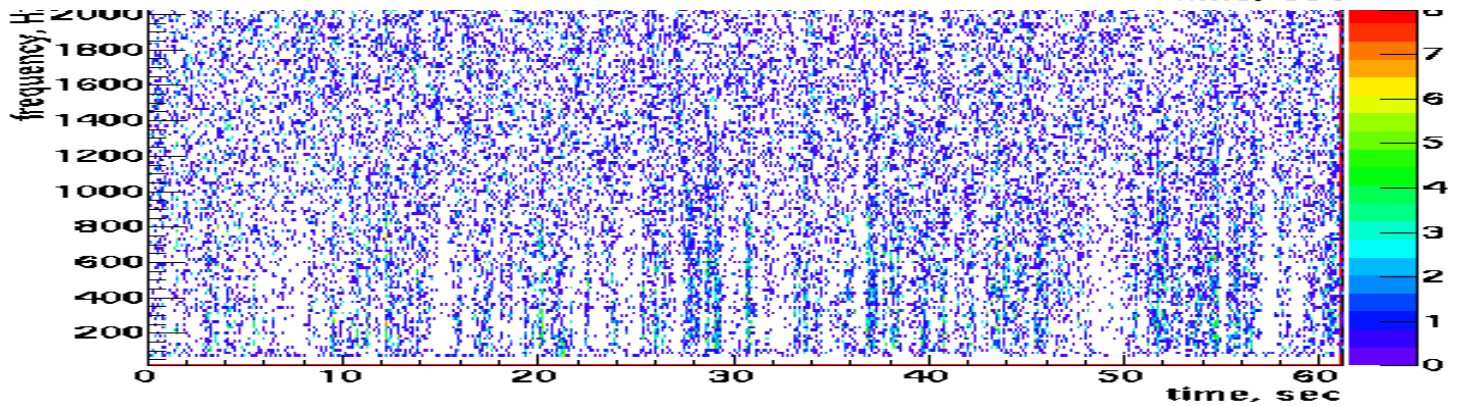


751974320

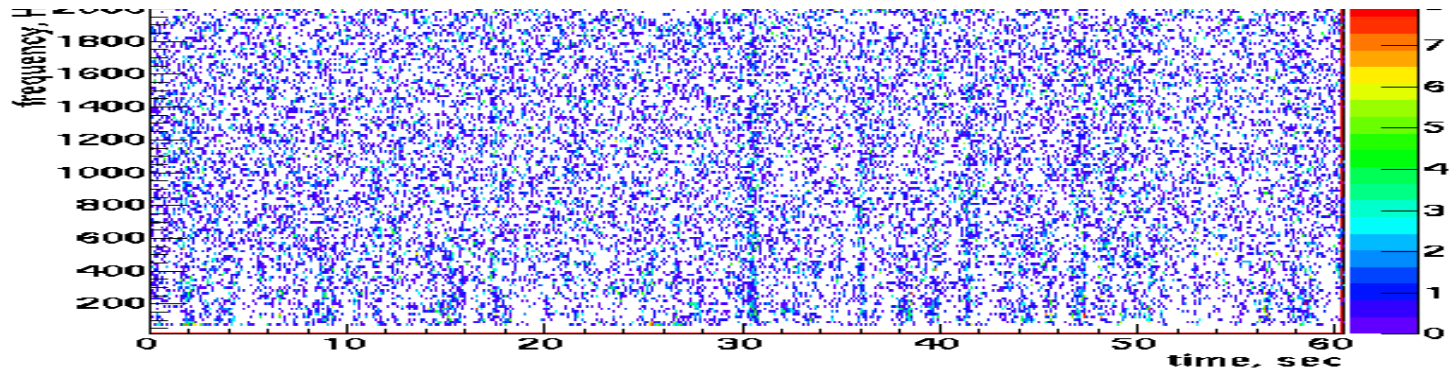
● L1



● H1



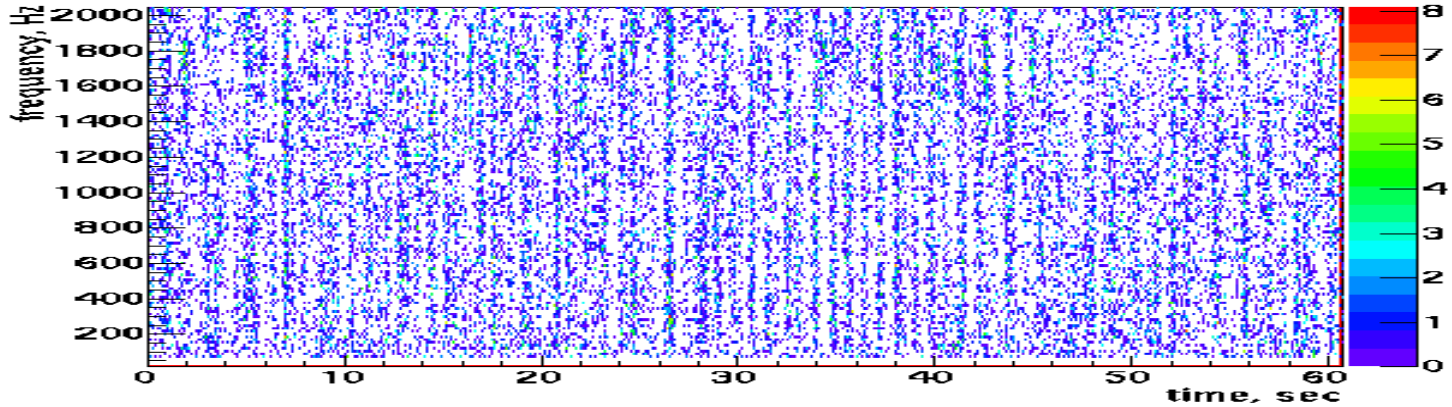
● H2



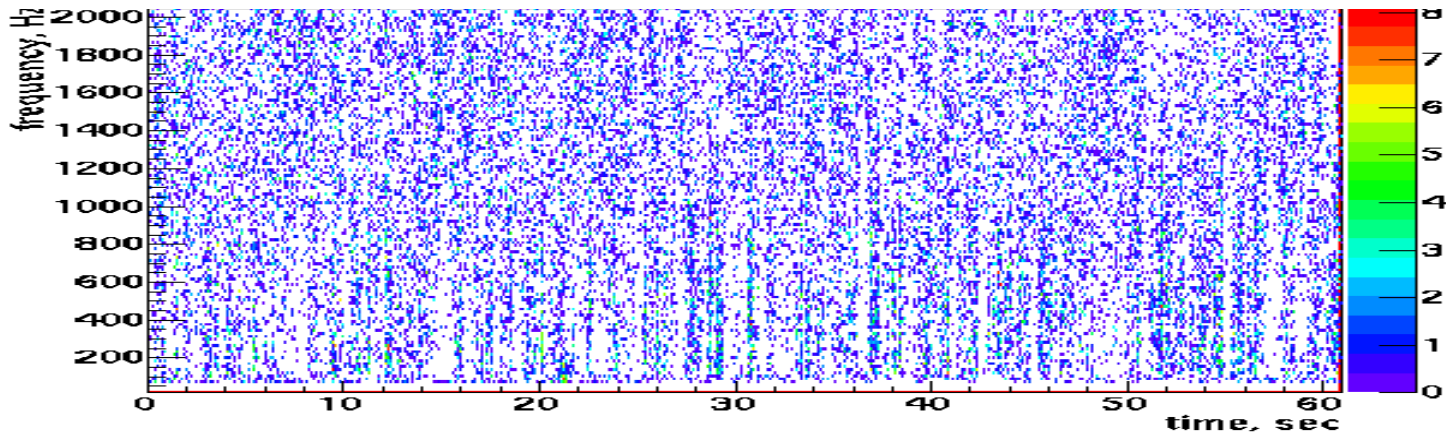




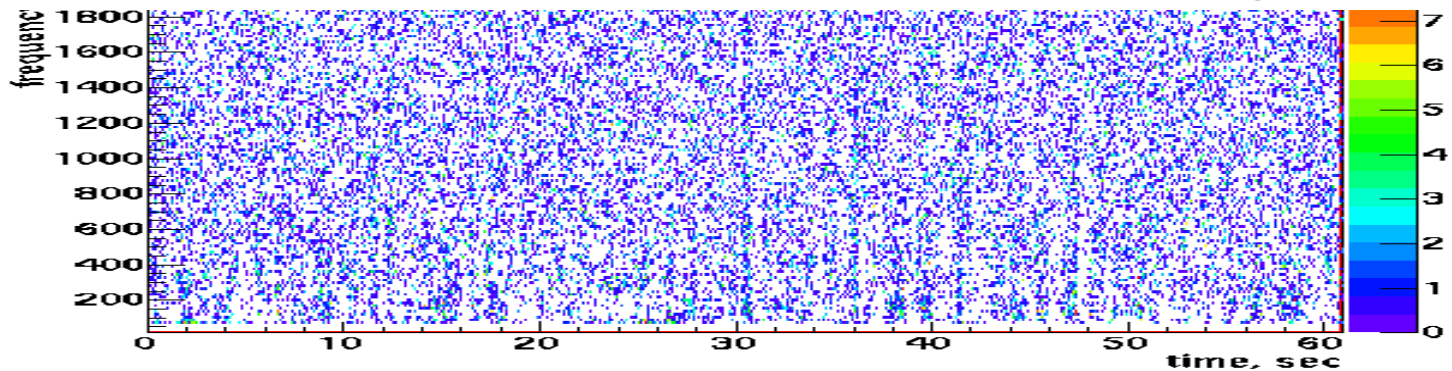
● L1



● H1



● H2





- **BurstMon is a single interferometer burst detection engine implemented as a DMT monitor.**
- **It has real-time simulation pipeline for estimation of the detection efficiency for injected waveforms.**
- **Several FOMs are produced:**
  - **hrss @ 50% detection efficiency (for each type of waveforms)**
  - **noise variability, rates,...**
  - **suggestions are welcome**
- **Plans**
  - **finalize implementation issues**
  - **include real-time calibration as soon as available**
  - **some minor optimization (almost in real time)**
  - **commissioning - run on regular basis**
  - **get ready for the next engineering run**