Aspen Winter Conference 2005

Benefits of going underground

Sessions: Mon 2005-01-17, 16:30 – 19:30

Thu 2005-01-20, 18:10 - 19:30

Fri 2005-01-21, 09:40 – 10:50



Session: Benefits of Going Underground I

Mon, January 17

16:30 Eugenio Coccia Activities at Gran Sasso Underground 16:55 Discussion Laboratory

17:05 Albrecht Rüdiger

17:30 Discussion

17:40 break

Underground detector configurations: simple, sufficient, redundant, cheap

18:10 Riccardo DeSalvo Mining considerations

18:35 Discussion

18:45 Rosario DeRosa

19:20 Discussion

19:30 Adjourn

Seismic noise coherence measurements in deep salt mines



Session: Benefits of Going Underground II

Thu, January 20 (second afternoon session)

after LISA session (16:30 – 17:40)

18:10 Nobuaki Sato

Underground interferometers in Japan

18:45 Discussion

19:20 Discussion

19:30 Adjourn

18:55 Riccardo DeSalvo Seismic attenuation from LIGO to CEGO, and back



Session: Benefits of Going Underground III

Fri, January 21 (second morning session)

after session on Science runs (8:00 – 9:10)

09:40 Riccardo DeSalvo

and A. Cacciani:

Strange things you can do with

underground GW detectors

10:05 Discussion

10:15 TBD

TBA

10:40 Discussion

10:50 Adjourn



Albrecht Rüdiger, Albert-Einstein-Institut albrecht.ruediger@aei.mpg.de



- Presumptuous title and subtitle: will have to explain that later, literally word by word
- Underground detector configurations: will become the topic of discussions with Riccardo DeSalvo and all of you



Underground:

very quiet, constant, benign environment, heard about that in Eugenio's talk, and it will be topic of some of the following talks

Particularly well suited: salt mines in 1990 had contacted Kali und Salz will hear more about that from Riccardo

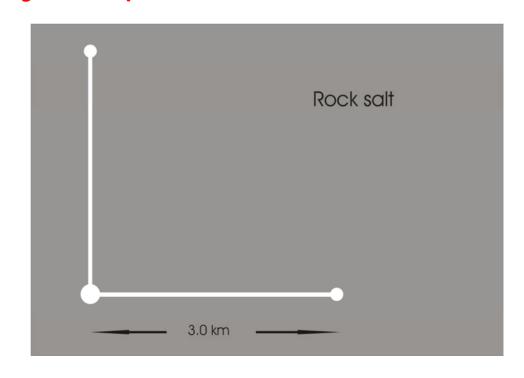


simple:

Simplest is a single interferometer, but optimized for only one polarization

Typical shape: orthogonal

Typical size: 3 to 5 km



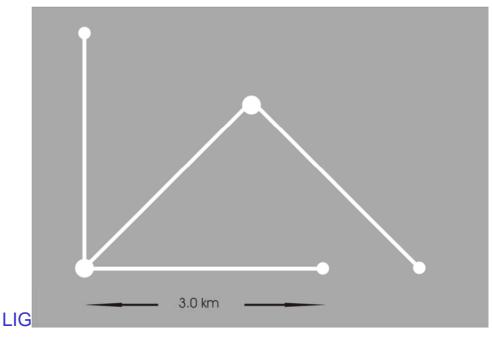


sufficient:

have (at least) two interferometers to see both polarizations

Possible configuration:

angle 45°

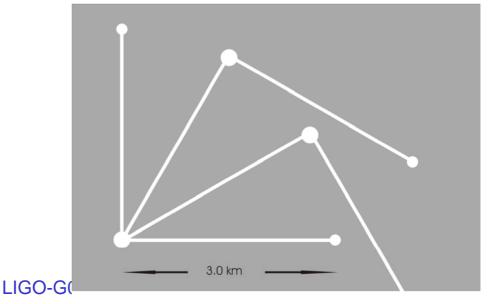




redundant:

Have three interferometers: catch both polarizations, + redundancy

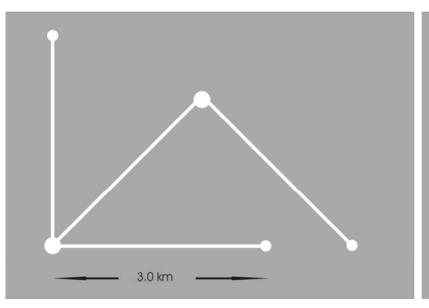
Possible shape: at 30° each

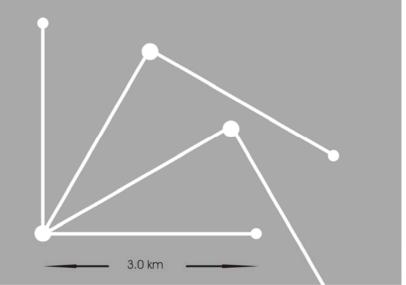




not cheap : (in space required):

These configurations wasteful with space:

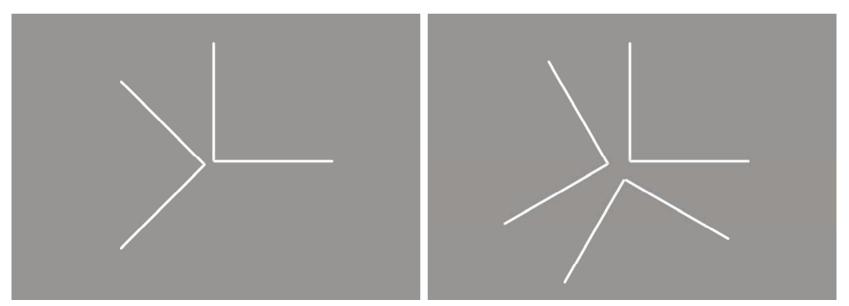






not cheap : (in space required):

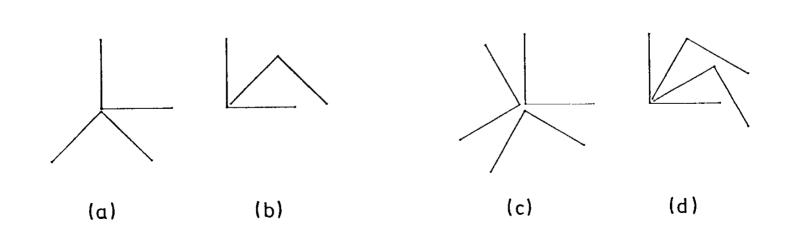
Even more wasteful with space:





not cheap : (in excavating tunnels):

These configurations wasteful with tunnels:

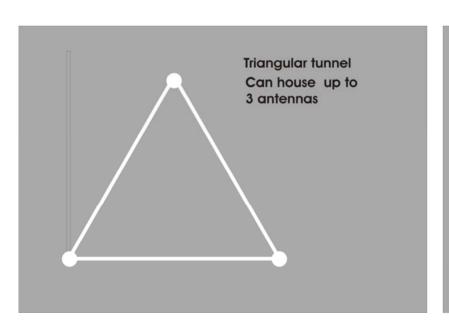


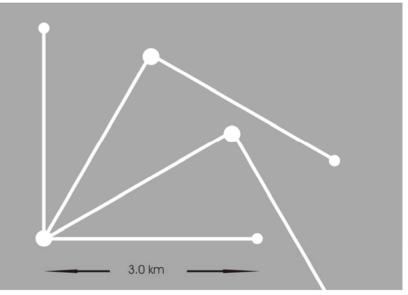
sufficient

redundant



cheap : (saving space and tunnels):
Triangular configuration (proposed 1987):





The price: loss incresponse by 13.4 %



Comparison of configurations

		Rechtwinklige Interferometer				Dreieck	
	vollständi		āndig	ndig redundant		vollst.	redund.
Zahl der Tunnel	Т	4	4	6	6	3	
Zahl der Häuser	Н	5	5	7	7	3	
Durchmesser Umkreis	D/ ℓ	2,0	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,1	
Fläche Polygon	F/ℓ^2	1,71	0,75	2,25	1,25	0,43	
G.W Signal	s/s _{max}	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0	,866

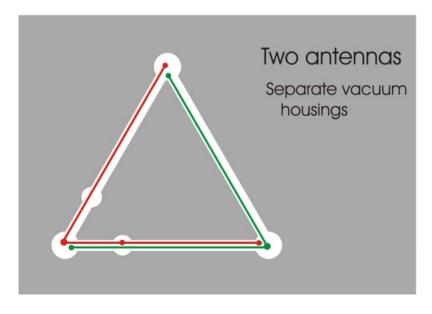
Tabelle 3.II: Ver

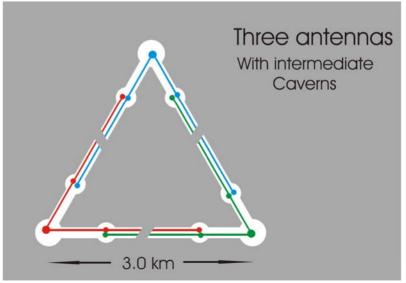
"redundanten" Konfiguramit einer Dreiecks-

Detector Configurations:

Using triangular configuration,

Separate vacuum housings

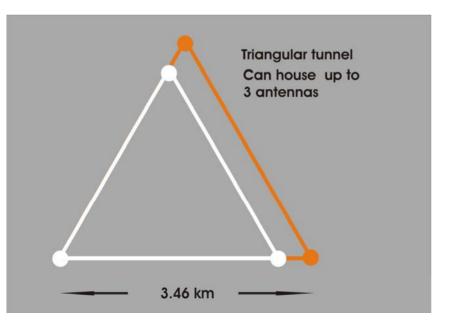






cheap : (saving space and tunnels):

The price: loss in response by 13.4 %



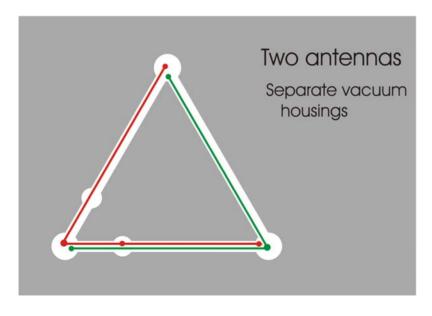
make arms longer ?? e.g. by these 13.4 % (3 x 3.46 < 4 x 3 km) (for lower frequencies)

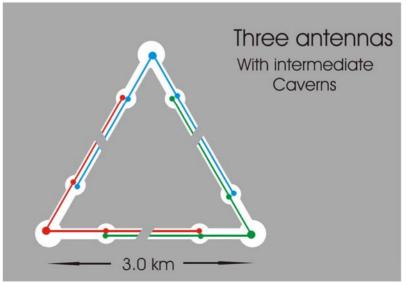


Detector Configurations:

Using triangular configuration,

Separate vacuum housings



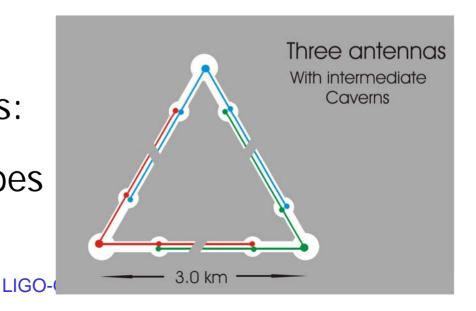




Cheap?

Using triangular configuration, with separate vacuum housings:

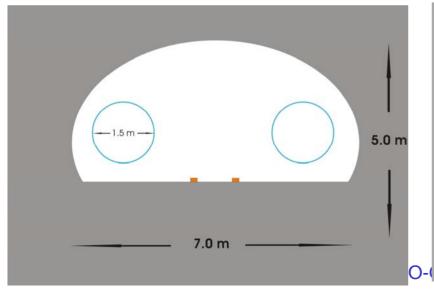
No savings in tubes: also need 3 x 2 tubes

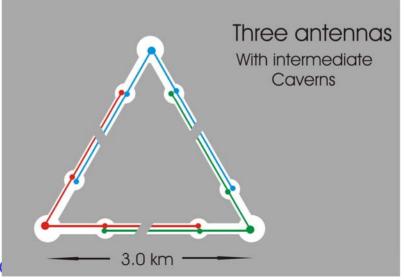




Detector Configurations:

Multiple arms accommodated in tunnel: separate vacuum housings

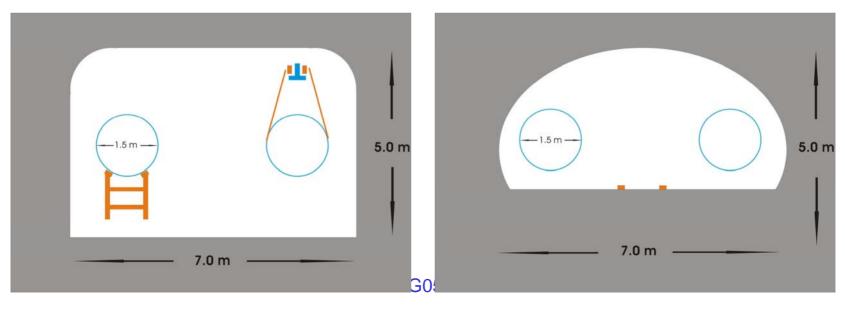






Detector Configurations:

Plenty of room in tunnels (Riccardo): transport pipes on rails, on beam (GEO)





cheap:

Cut cost of pipe
In 1990s, GEO proposed corrugated pipes
Investigations at RAL, UK (R. Bennett)
Cost of stainless steel dominan
1.2 m tubes tested, successful
Such tubes later used for GEO 600



cheap:

Cut cost of pipes:

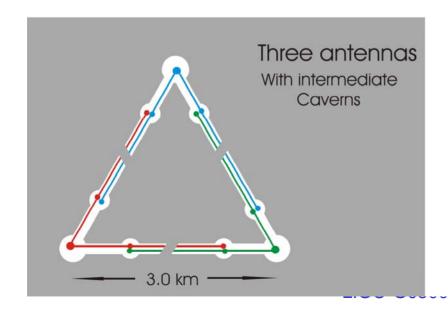
GEO used corrugated pipes







Underground, in rock salt sites multi-detector configurations accommodated in triangular tunnel



corrugated tubes

