

LASER INTERFEROMETER GRAVITATIONAL WAVE OBSERVATORY
- LIGO -
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Application of e2e to W2K IFO - Talk at LSC meeting on 3/17/2000 -			
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Distribution of this draft:

xyz

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LIGO DRAFT



Application of e2e to W2K IFO

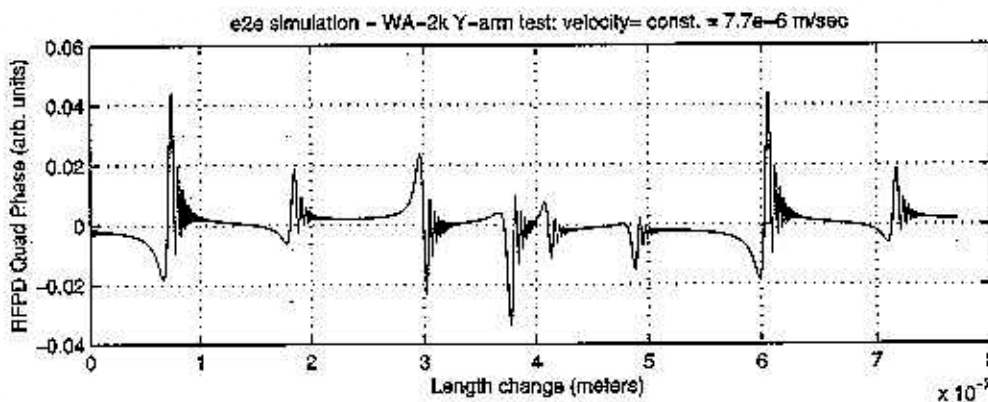
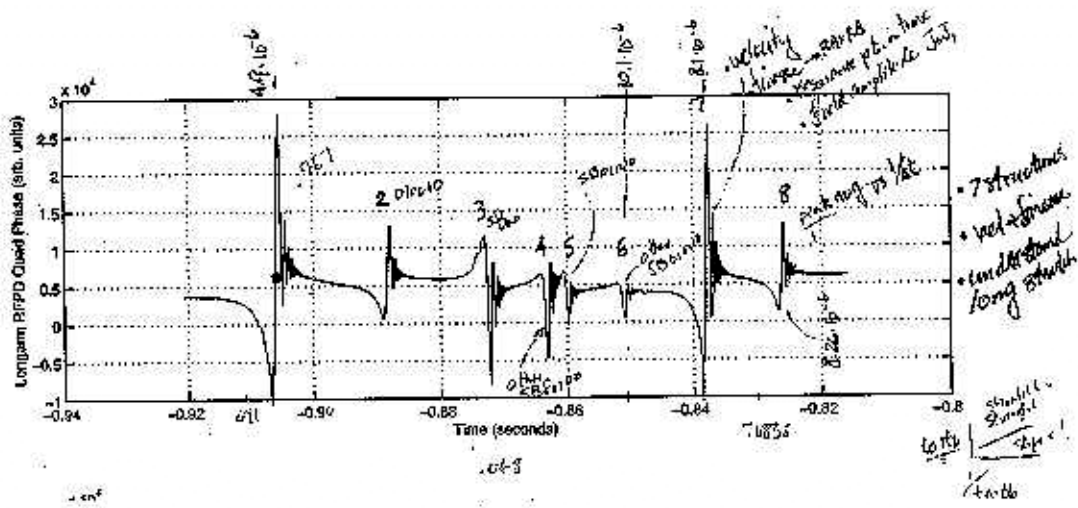
Hiro Yamamoto / LIGO Lab

LIGO Livingston Observatory

March 17, 2000

- Luca built W2K FP servo model in a month, going to include WFS
 - » GUI HELPED
- From notes (Biplab, Rick, Kells)
- Ringdown data study (Hiro)
- PSL reference cavity (Cella)
- Seismic motion generator (Matt)
- Lock Acquisition (Matt)
 - » better optics model
 - » alignment included
 - » realistic seismic noise
 - » flexible environment

Fringe structure revealed



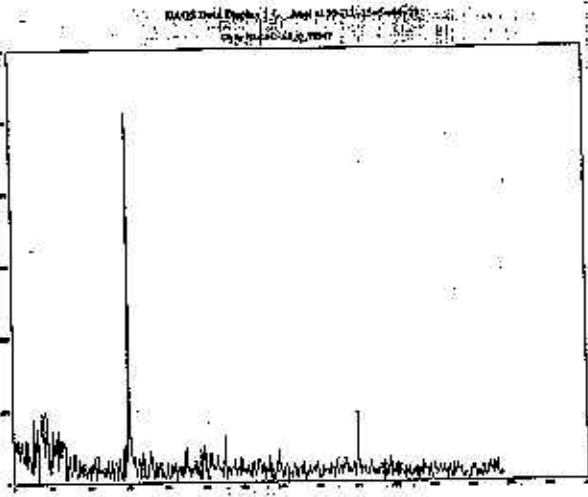


60Hz laser noise revealed

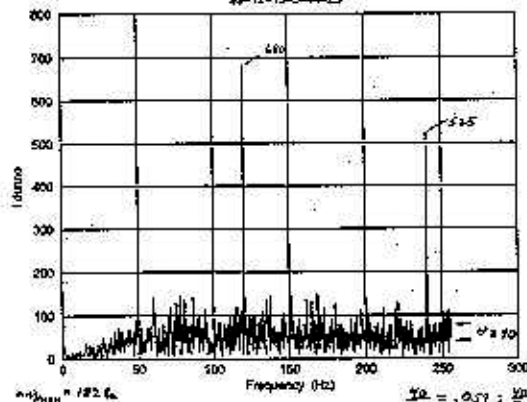
... about a factor of 3; peak at 180 Hz. The periodogram of the reflected light signal showed a peak at 120 Hz and a smaller (by about 1.3) peak at 240 Hz.

During a discussion on 12/15/99 Daniel Sigó proposed that the data may be explained by frequency modulation at only 60 Hz.

Bjplab and Rick used the NEX model to simulate frequency modulation (actually 1/8 length modulation) with the long arm cavity. See -a2a/W23_arm/60Hz/ for all the relevant c2e .box files.

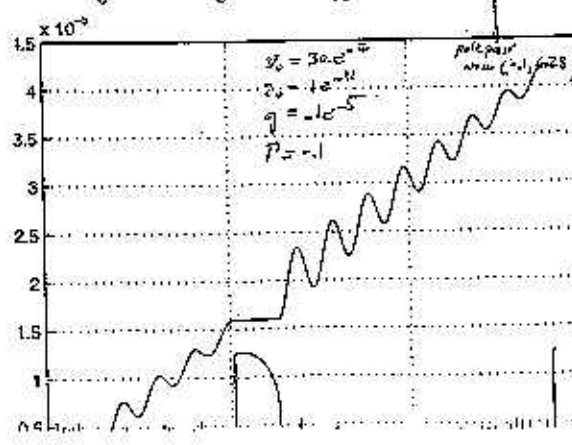
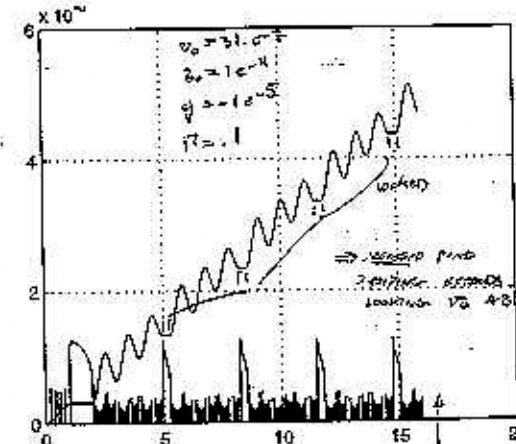
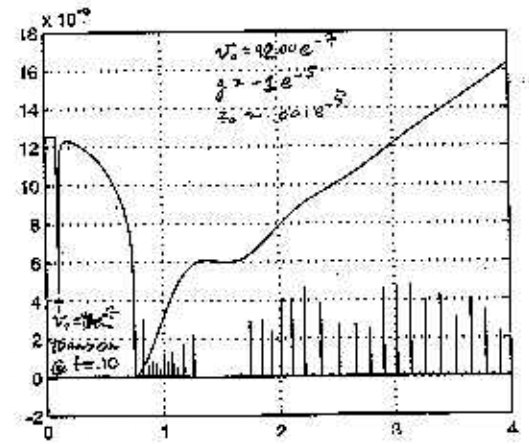
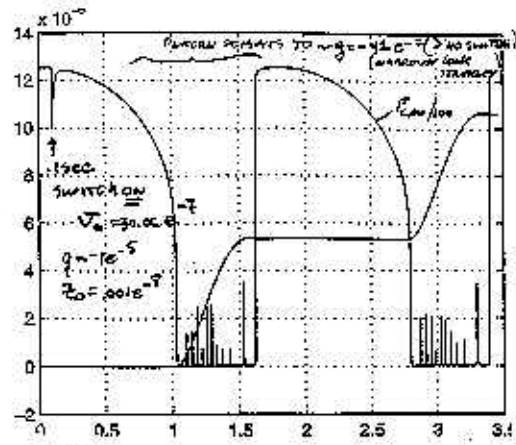
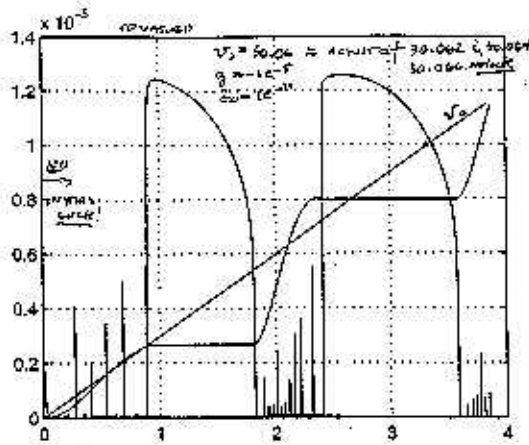


Periodogram of ARM Reflected Light $\frac{P_{120}}{P_{240}} = \frac{662}{317} = 2.09$



Conclusion: Modulation amplitude of $2.55 \cdot \text{HWHM}$ gives the observed ratio of 60Hz to 180 Hz in the RFPD In Phase signal and the observed ratio of 120Hz to 240Hz in the Reflected Light signal. $2.55 \cdot \text{HWHM}$ corresponds to 460 Hz peak. This will be compared to observed signals such as control signals from the mode cleaner in an effort to locate and eliminate the source of the 60 Hz modulation.

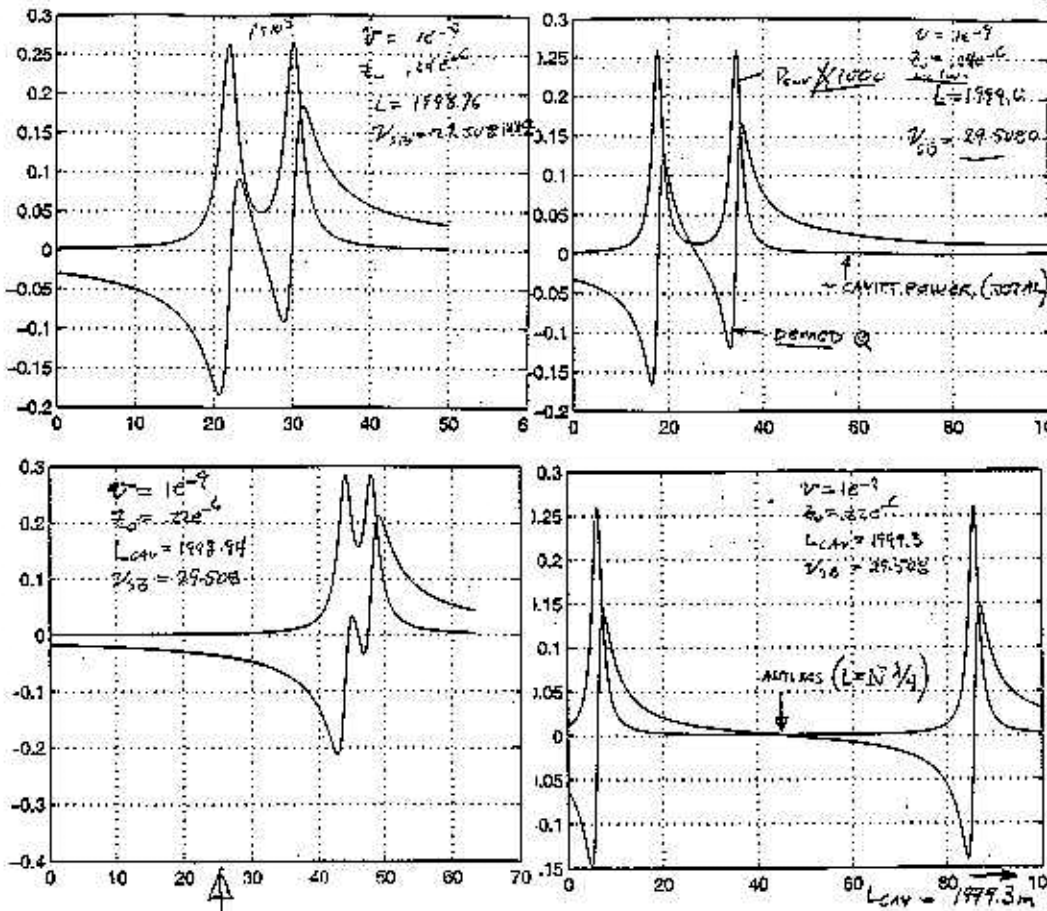
Tidal effect studied





LIGO

Arm length "measured" with sub cm accuracy



WE OBSERVE FRINGES IN THIS SPACING

$\Rightarrow L_{cav} \sim 1998.95 \text{ meters (mod } \frac{\lambda_{RF}}{2} \sim 5 \text{ meters)}$
 (minim $\sim \dots + \lambda_{RF} = 2009.11 \text{ meter (} \approx \frac{\lambda_{RF}}{2} \cdot (197\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$)

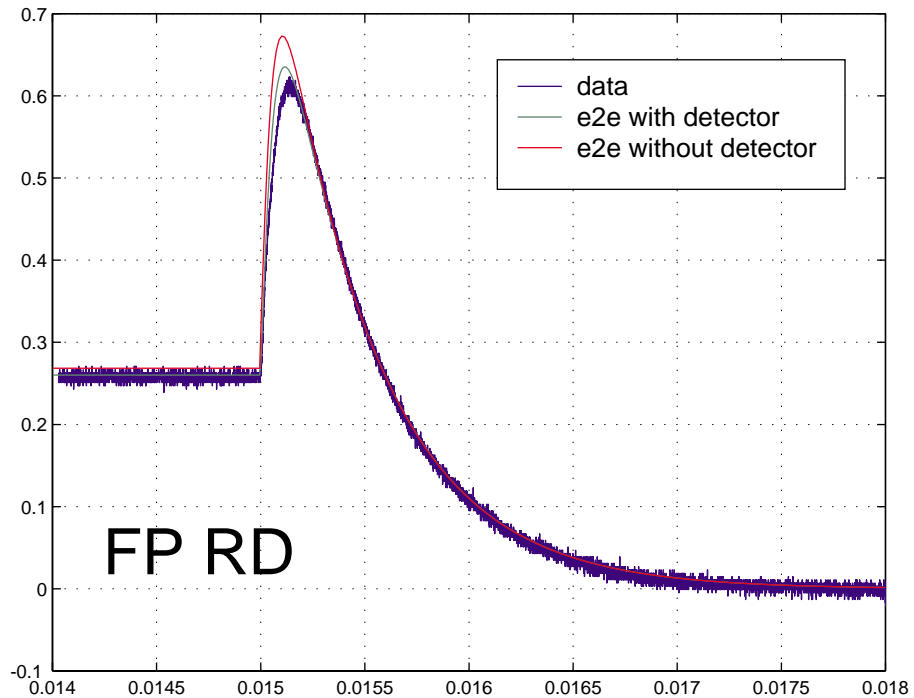
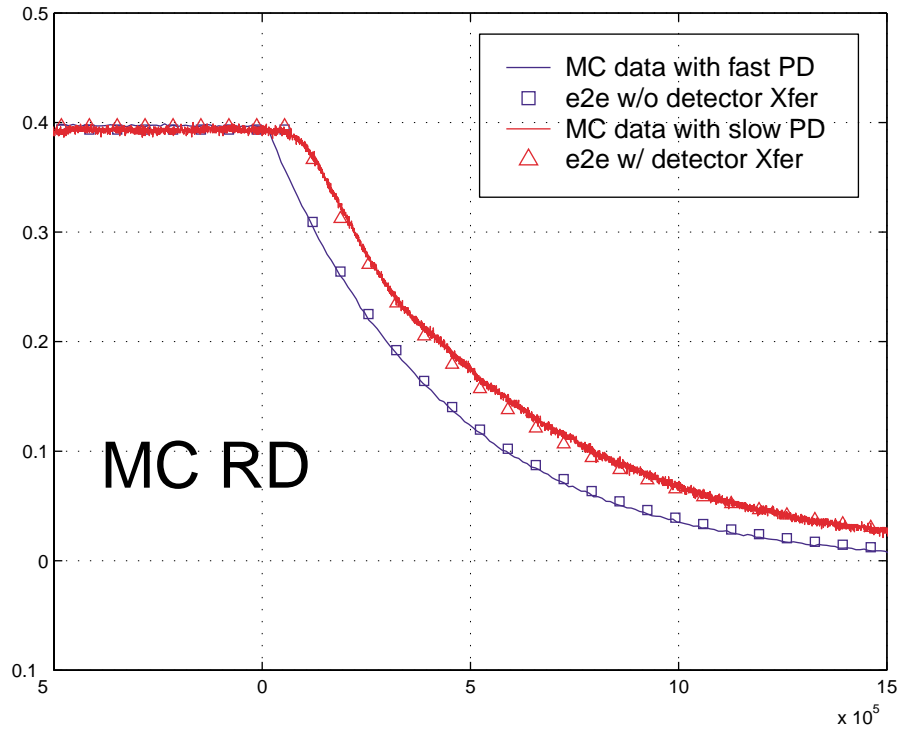
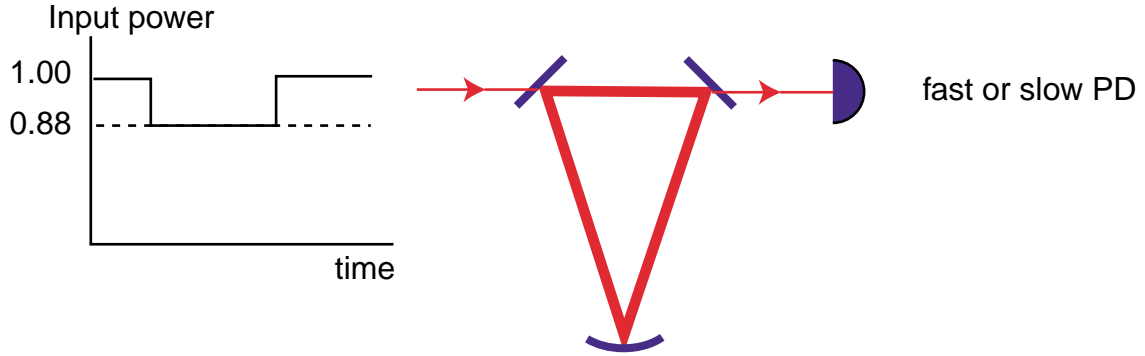
$L_{cav} = 1998.95m$

what ν_0 gives exact antinodes, is.

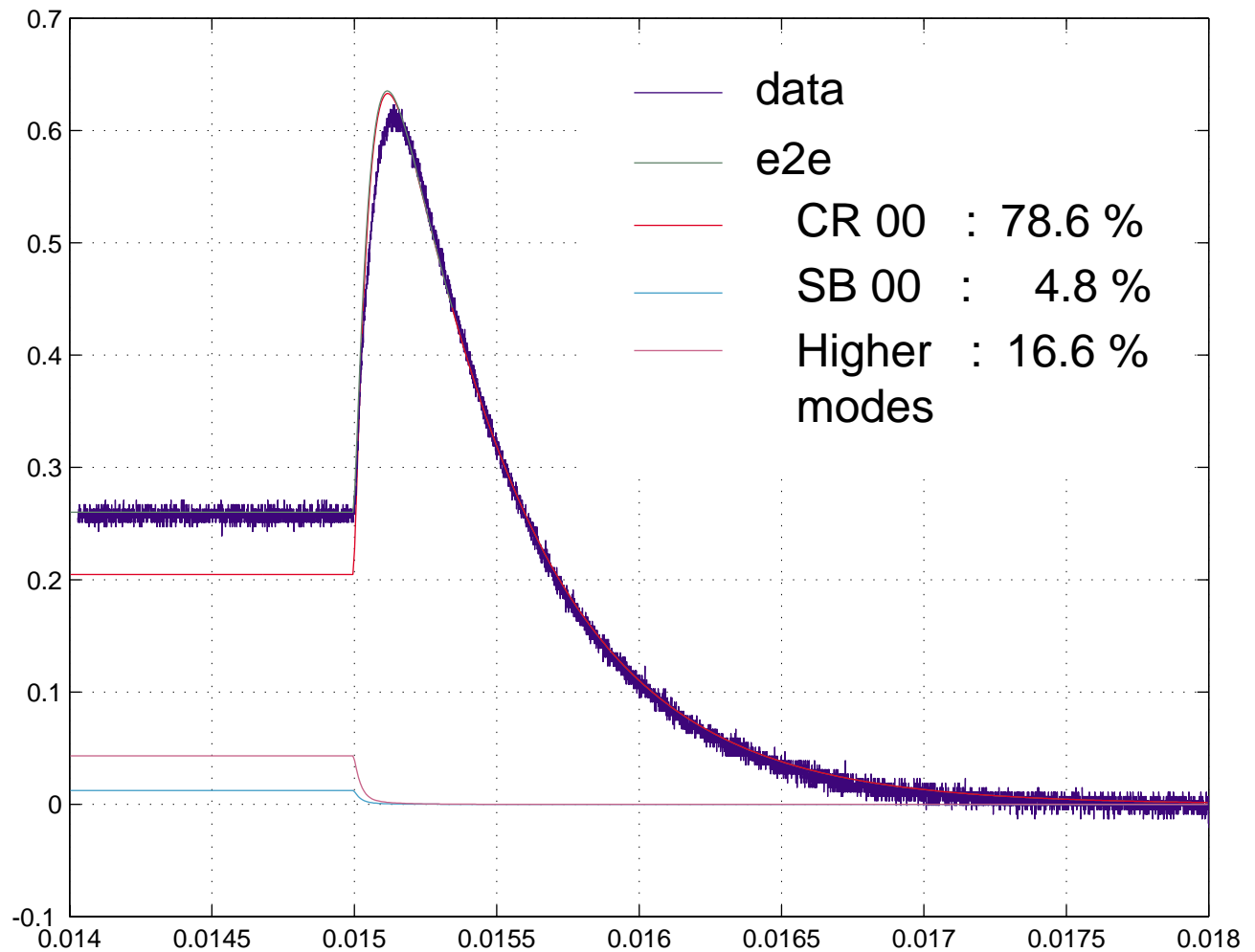
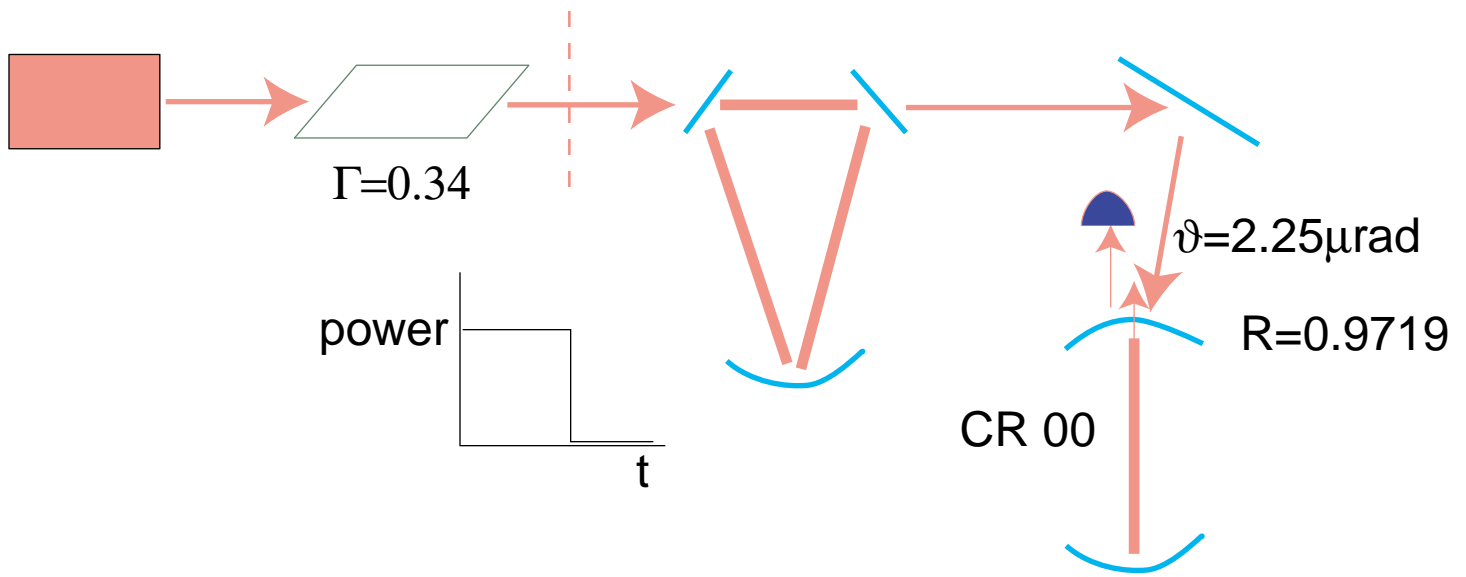
$L_{cav} = \frac{\lambda_{RF}}{2} (197\frac{3}{4}) \Rightarrow \text{use } c = 2997925$

$\Rightarrow \nu_0 = \frac{c}{2L_{cav}} (197\frac{3}{4}) = 29.6576 \text{ MHz}$

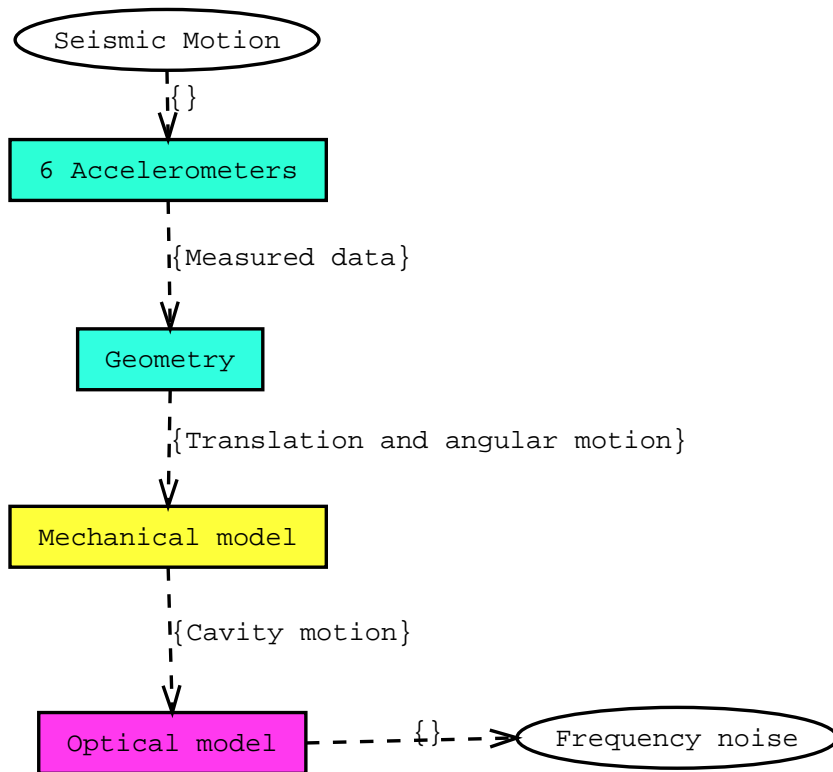
W2K mode cleaner ringdown



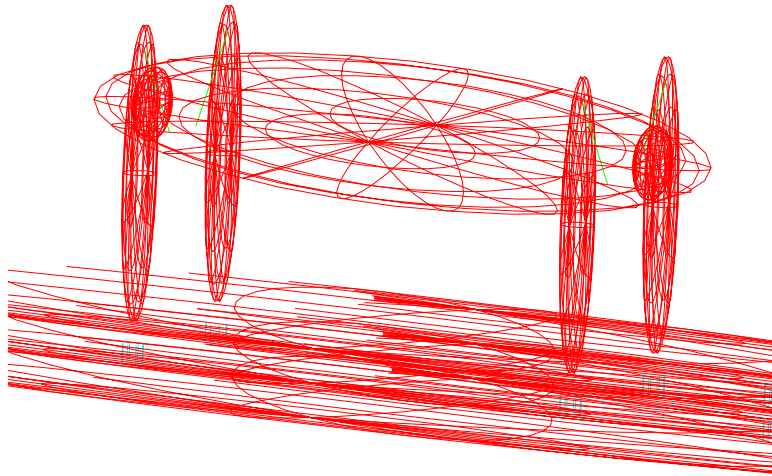
W2K FP ringdown



Simple model for the LIGO reference cavity



- ✓ Reconstruction of rigid body motion of optical table
- ✓ Mechanical simulation in time domain
- ✓ Output to optical simulation



- ✓ Cavity, plates and legs are represented as rigid bodies
- ✓ Spring suspensions
- ✓ Rubber spring between plates
- ✓ Eddy current damping

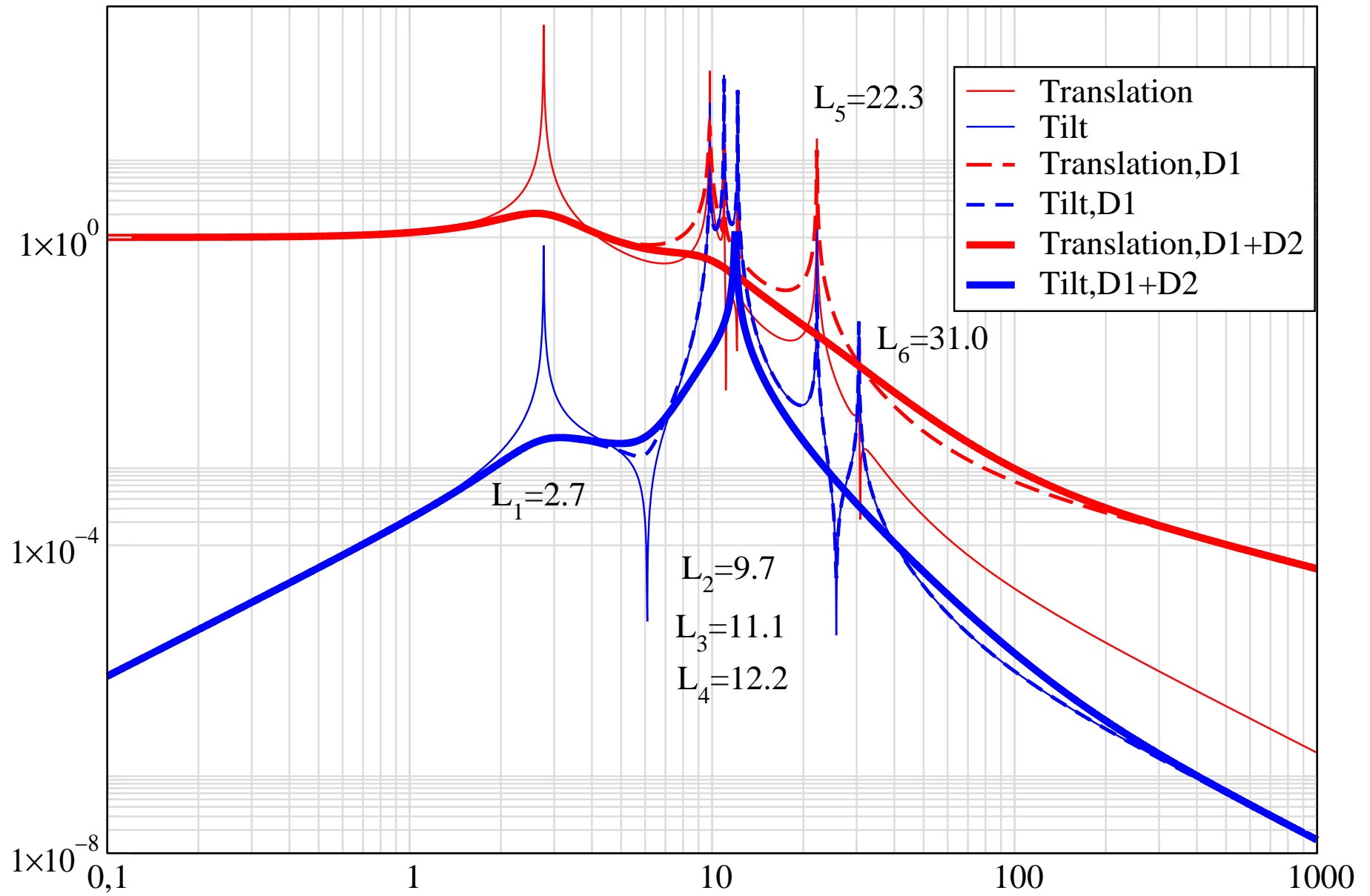
Simulation

In addition to transfer functions the library give also the time evolution under some arbitrary external force.

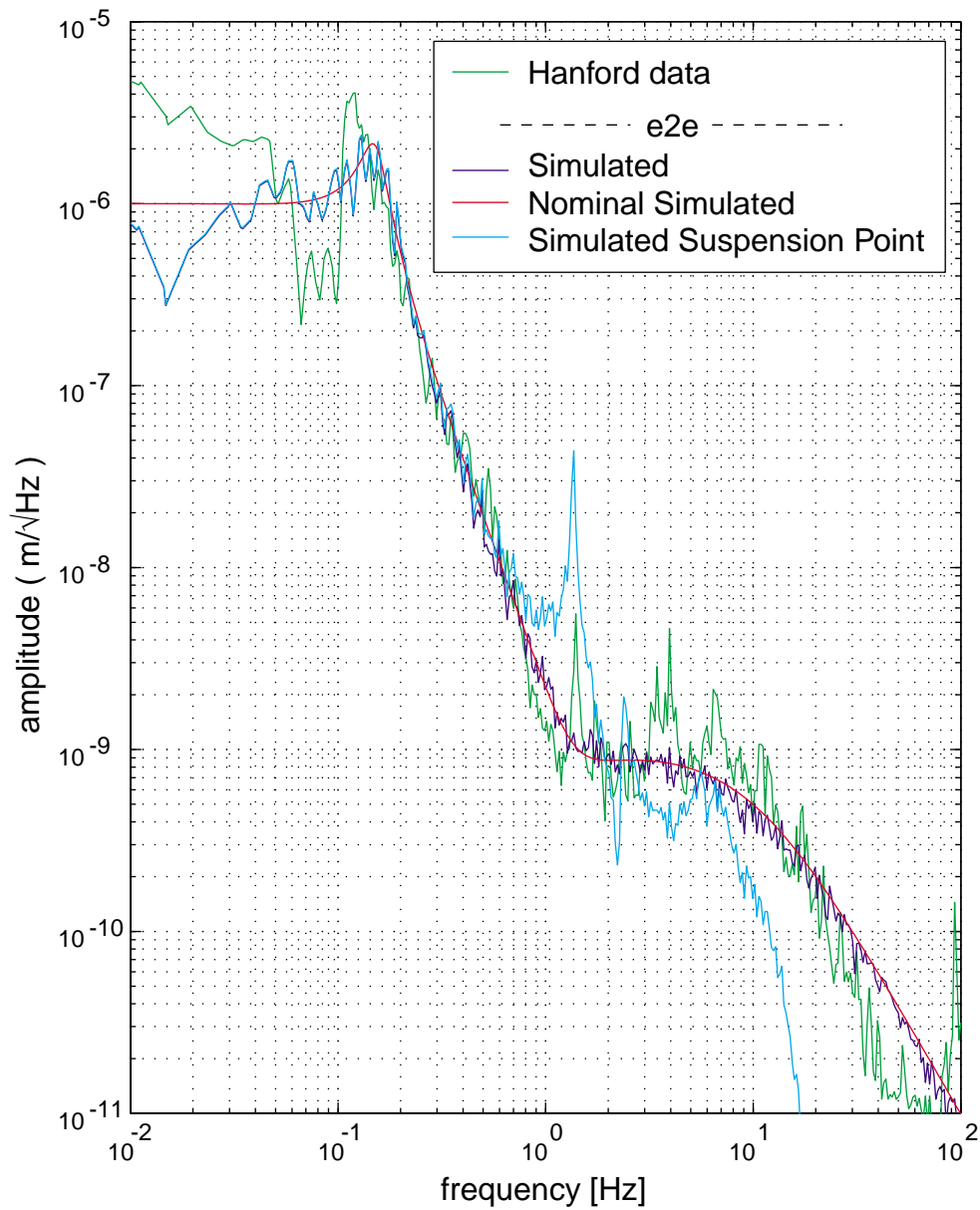
Improvements:

- ✓ More accurate estimate for damping
- ✓ Internal modes of the cavity (easy)
- ✓ Internal modes for the legs and wires (easy)
- ✓ Internal modes for the plates (not so easy!)

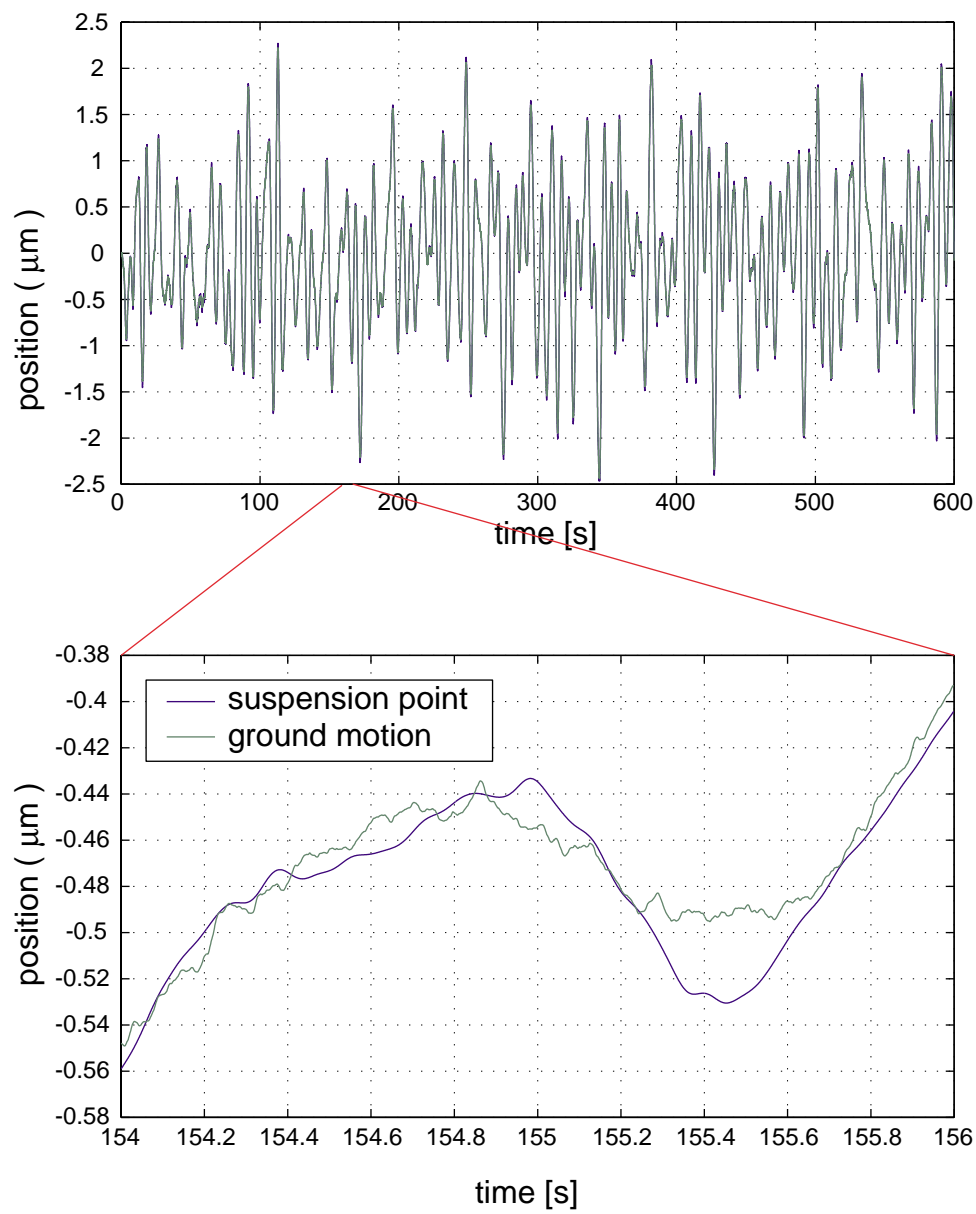
X motion



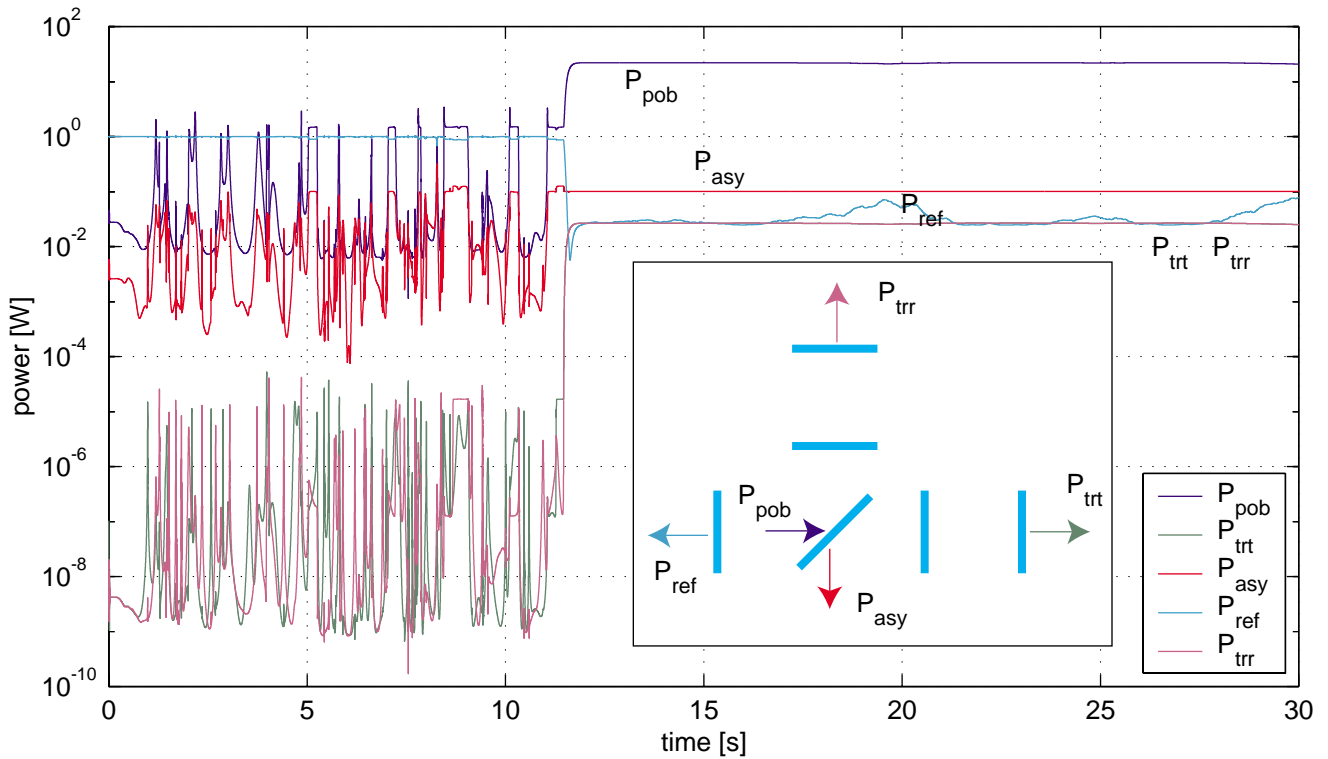
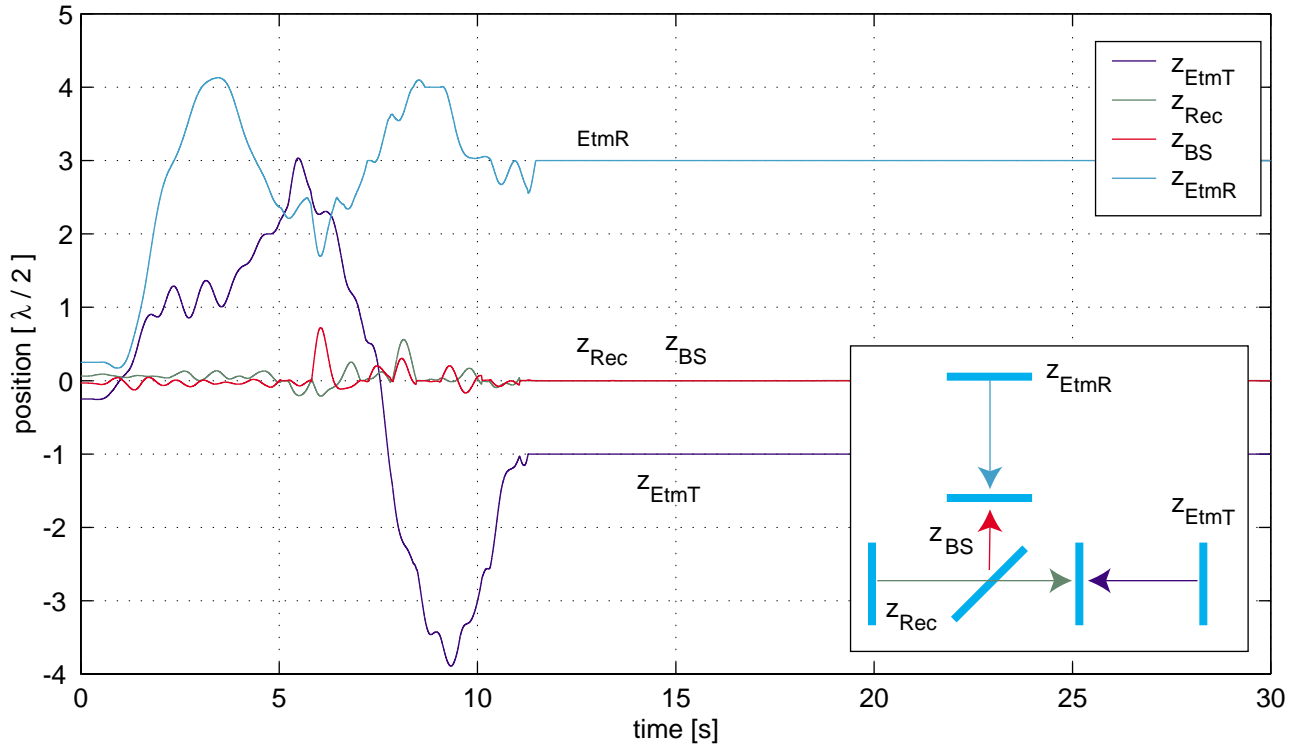
Measured vs. Simulated Seismic Spectra

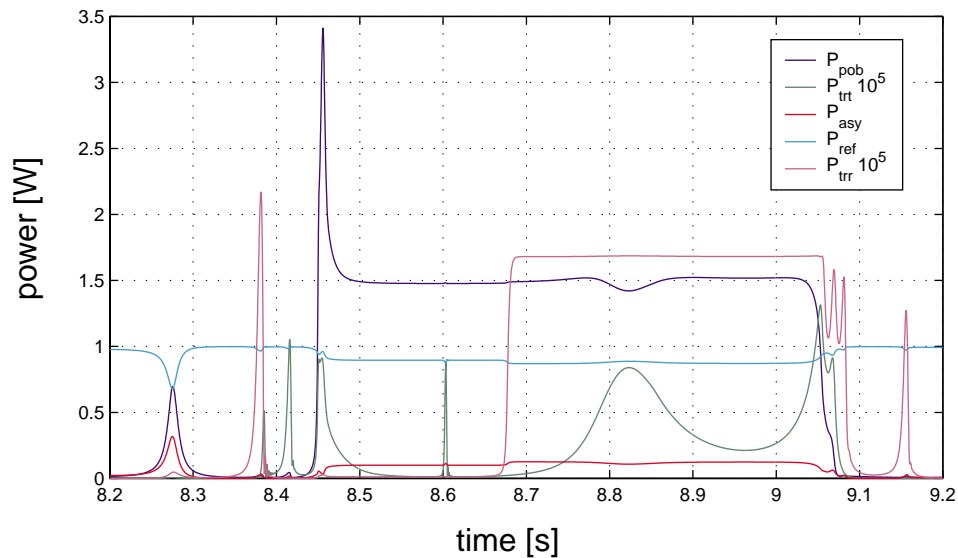
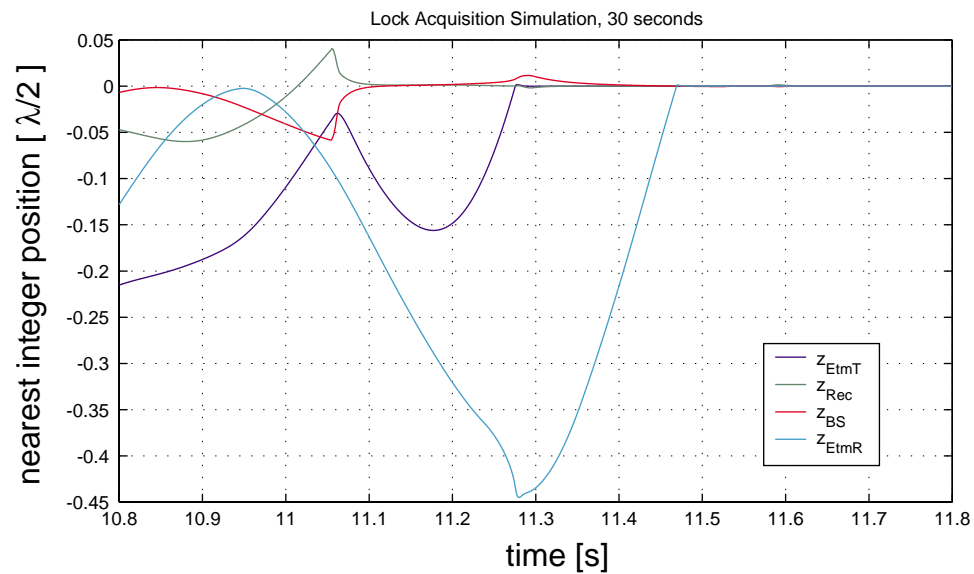
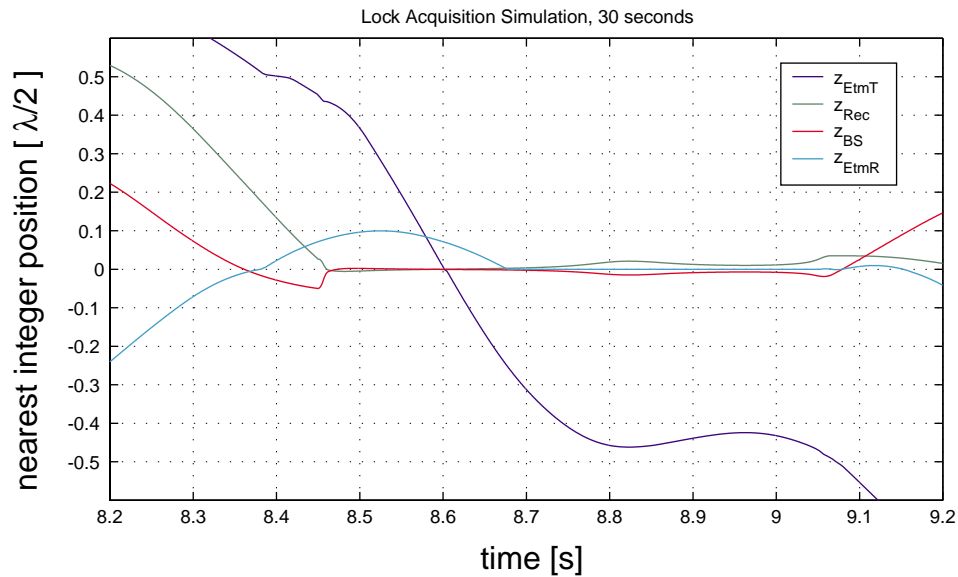


Simulated Seismic and Suspension Point Motion

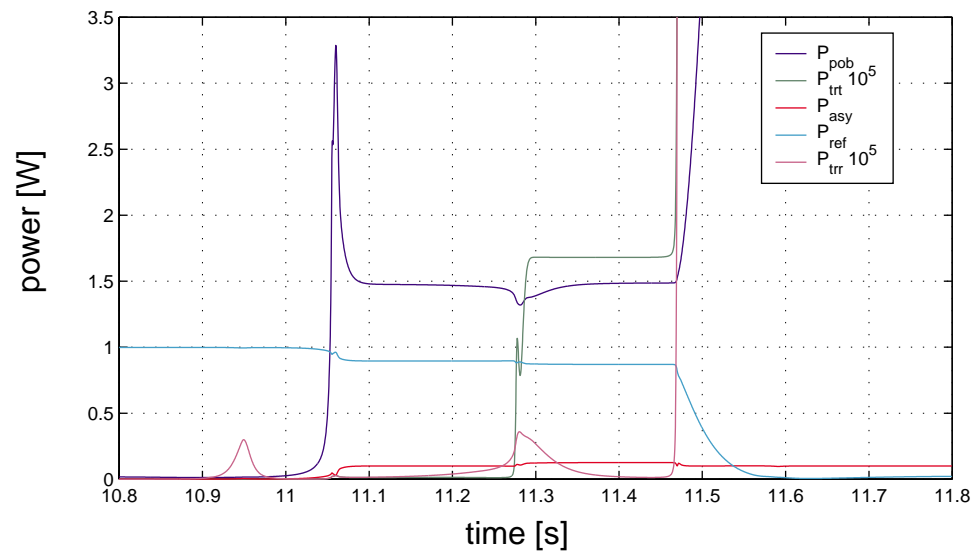


Lock Acquisition Simulation, 30 seconds





Lock fails



Lock succeeds