

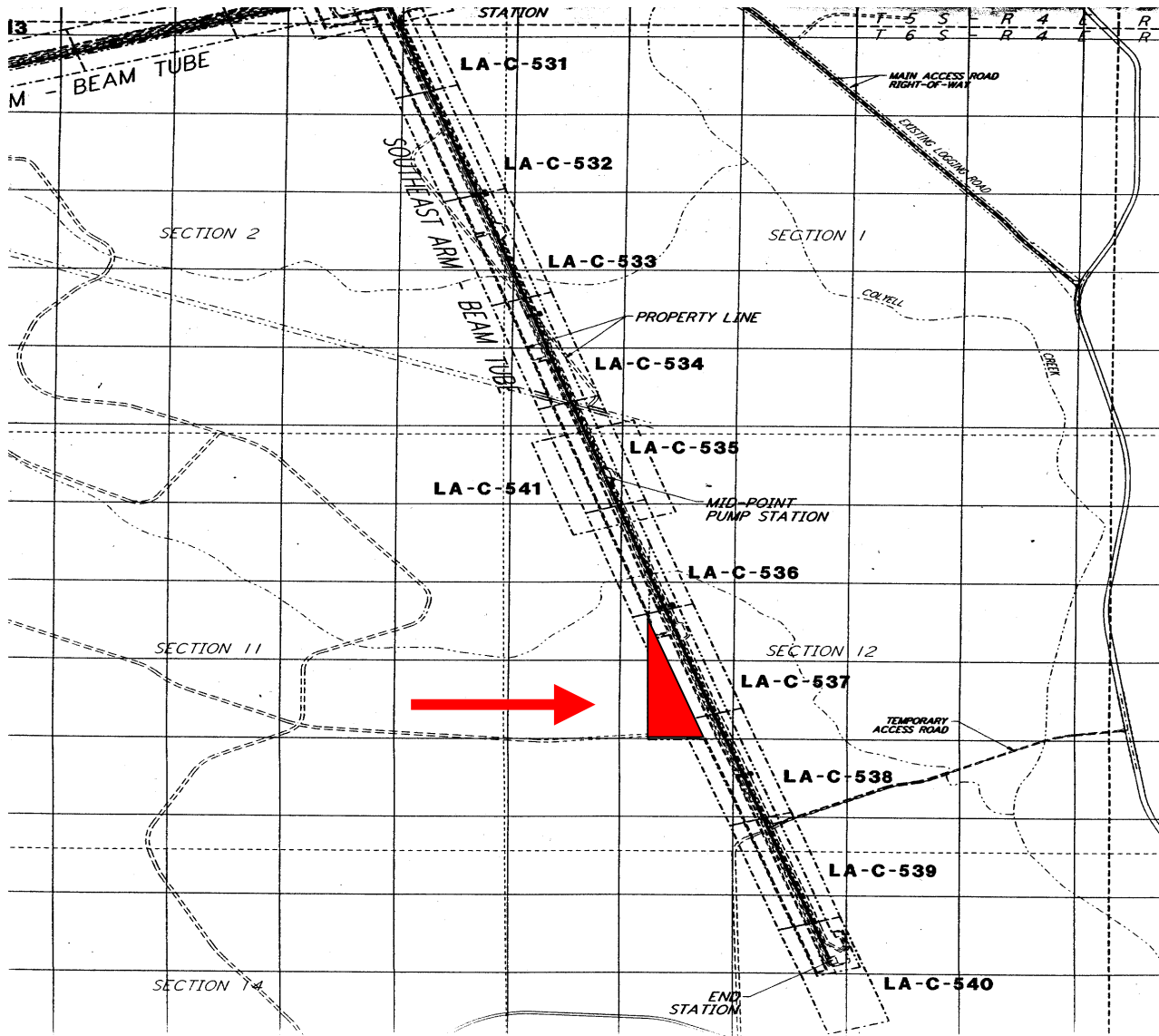
Seismic Measurements at LLO

LIGO-G010338-00-Z

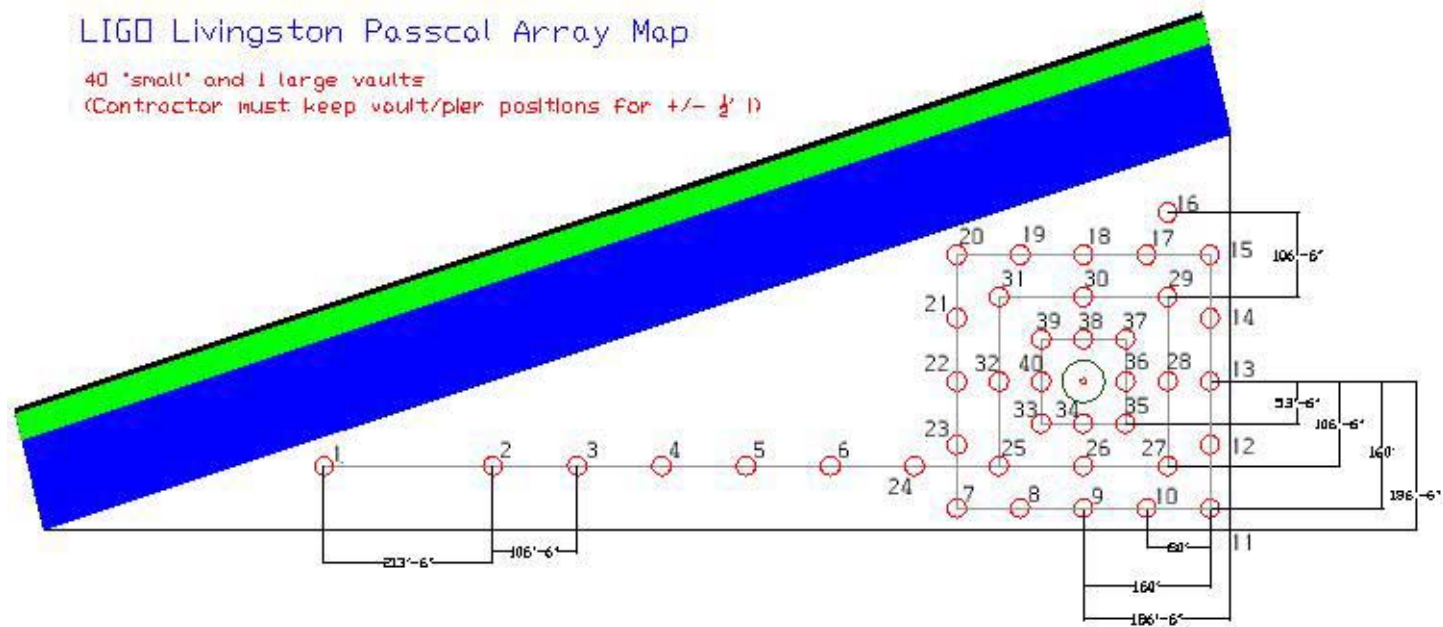
- Dick Greenwood
- Neven Simicevic
- Clay Westbrook
- Nathan Scott
- Mark Coles
- Szabi Marka

Recent Analyses (Greenwood, Westbrook, Scott)

- Investigation of dominant noise bands seen in E3 and E4.
 - 1-3 Hz
 - 5 Hz
 - 10 Hz
- Analysis of appropriate array data taken earlier this year.
- Also data from Summer, 1999.



Choose sub-array where
3 sensors are close as
possible (~30 m here)



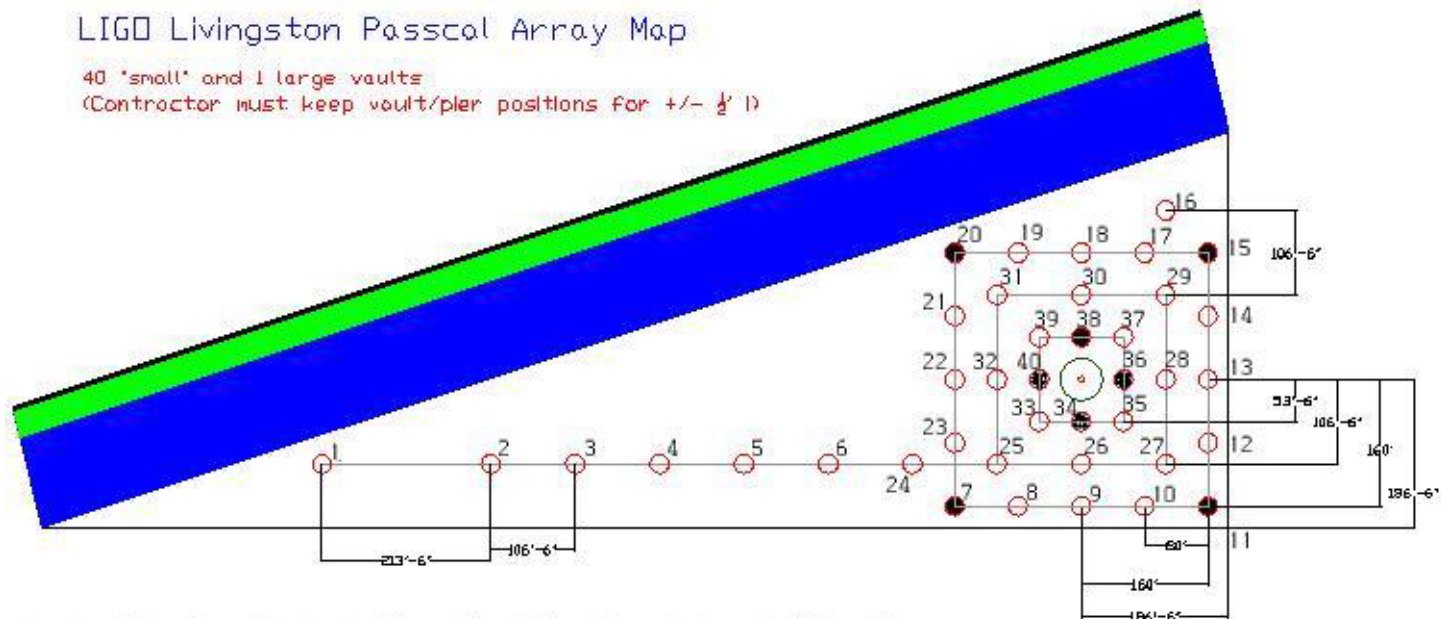
Choose sub-array where 3 sensors are close as possible (~30 m here)

Array2_LL0_Seismic.ps
 This data was 'dumped' on 26FEB01

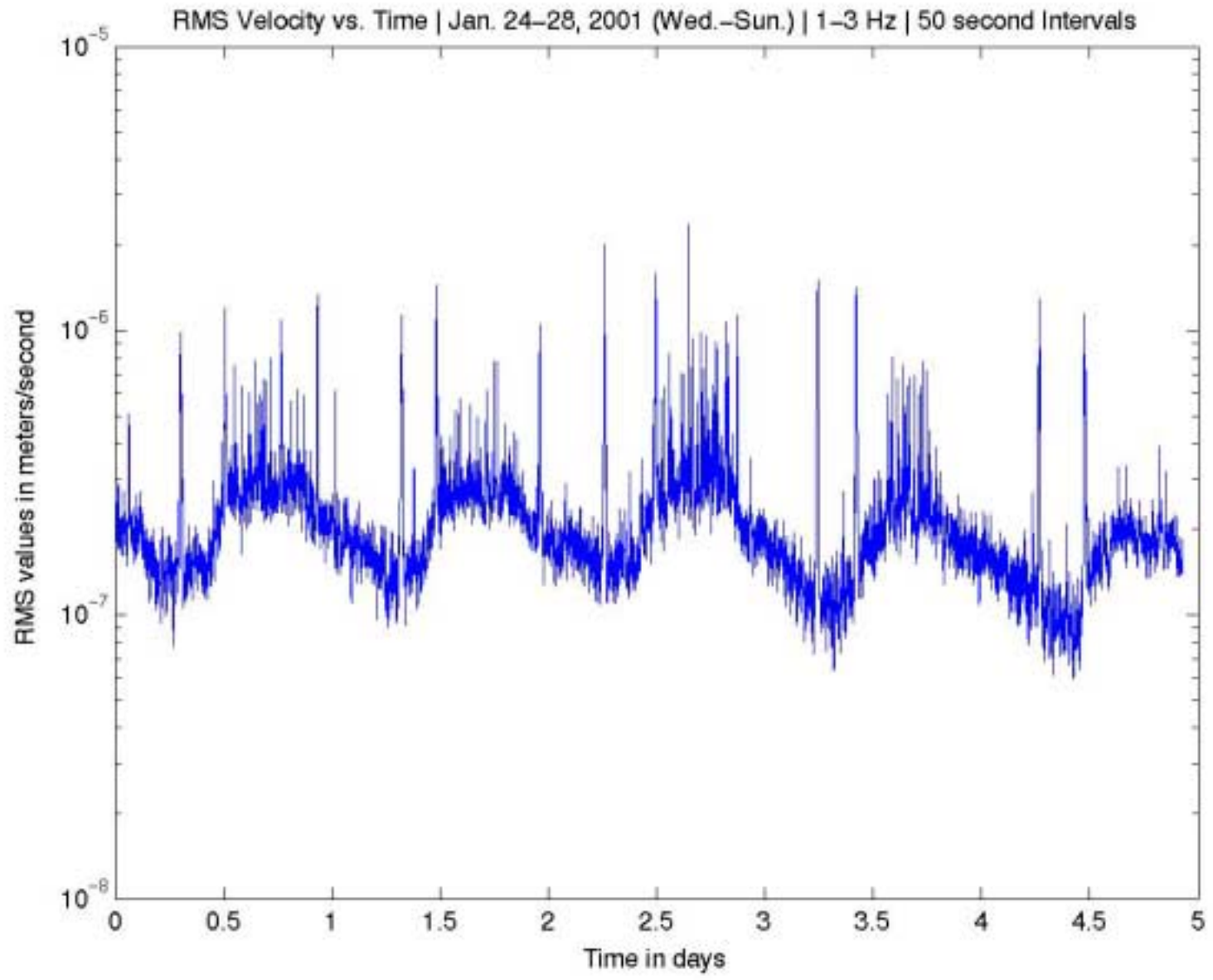
| DAS#: | Vault#: | DAS#: | Vault#: |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 7343 | 20 | 7454 | 40 |
| 7348 | 7 | 7296 | 34 |
| 7447 | 11 | 7444 | 35 |
| 7333 | 15 | | |

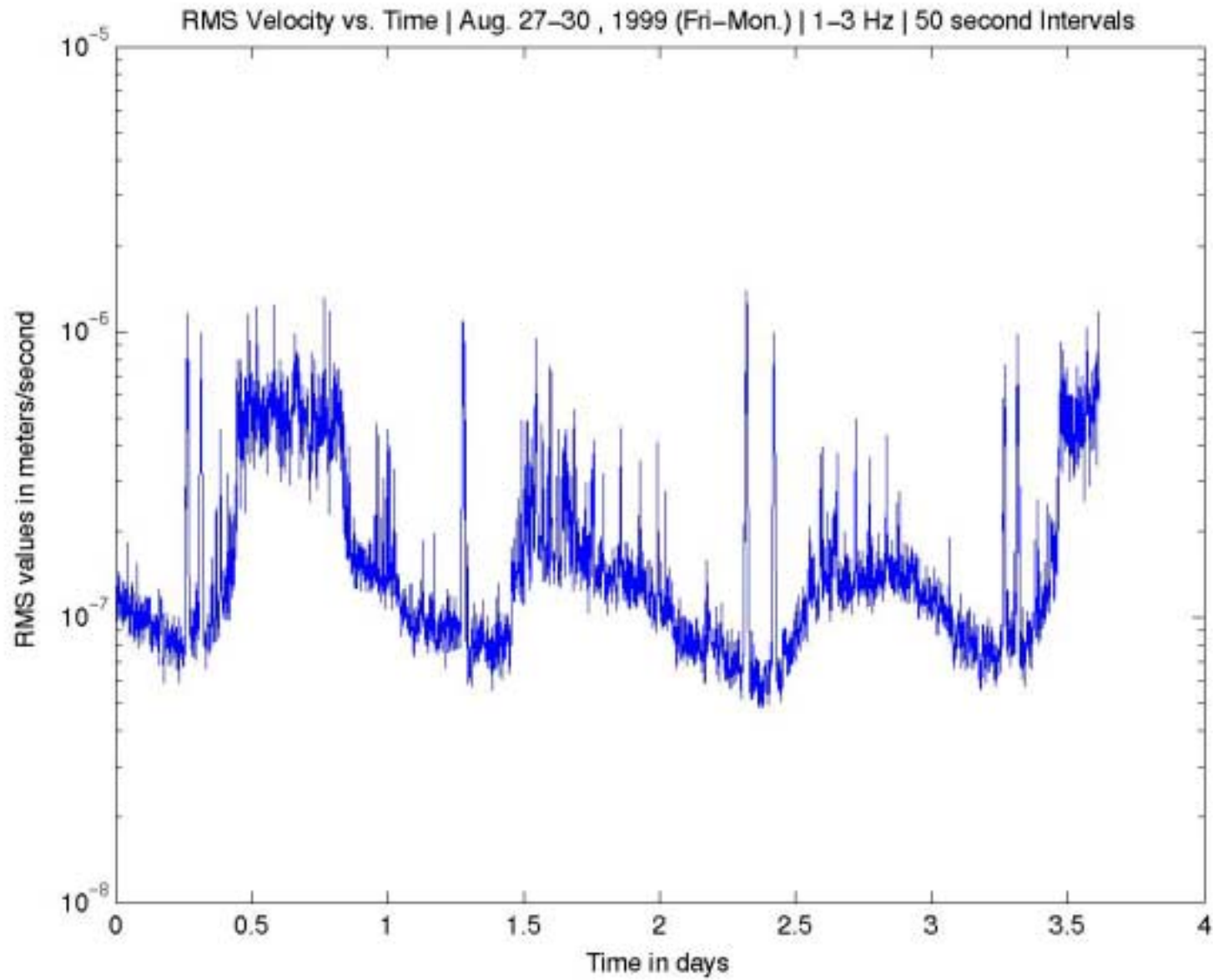
LIGO Livingston Pascual Array Map

40 "small" and 1 large vaults
 (Contractor must keep vault/plier positions for +/- 1/2')



decatur.ligo-la.caltech.edu:/export/raid0/Szabi_Seismic_Data/26FEB01





Wavenumber Analysis for the Frequency Band 1 - 3 Hz

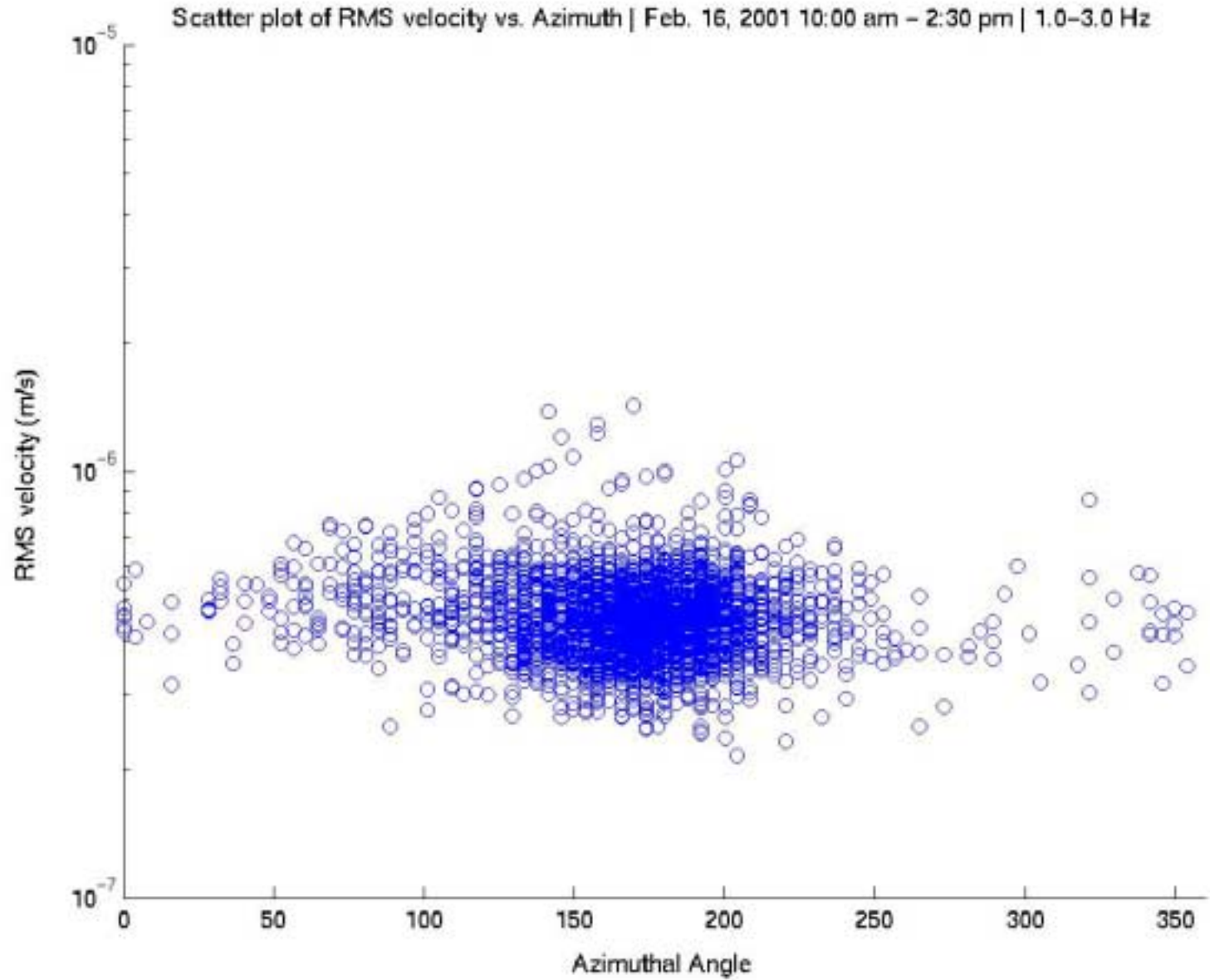
- Use Seismic Analysis Code (SAC) macro BBFK to perform Maximum Likelihood Method estimations of seismic wave power density spectra for an array of sensors.
- The combined power of all the sensors during a time interval is contoured on a 2-D wavenumber plane.
- The wavenumber corresponding to the peak power on the plane yields a direction of approach and velocity.

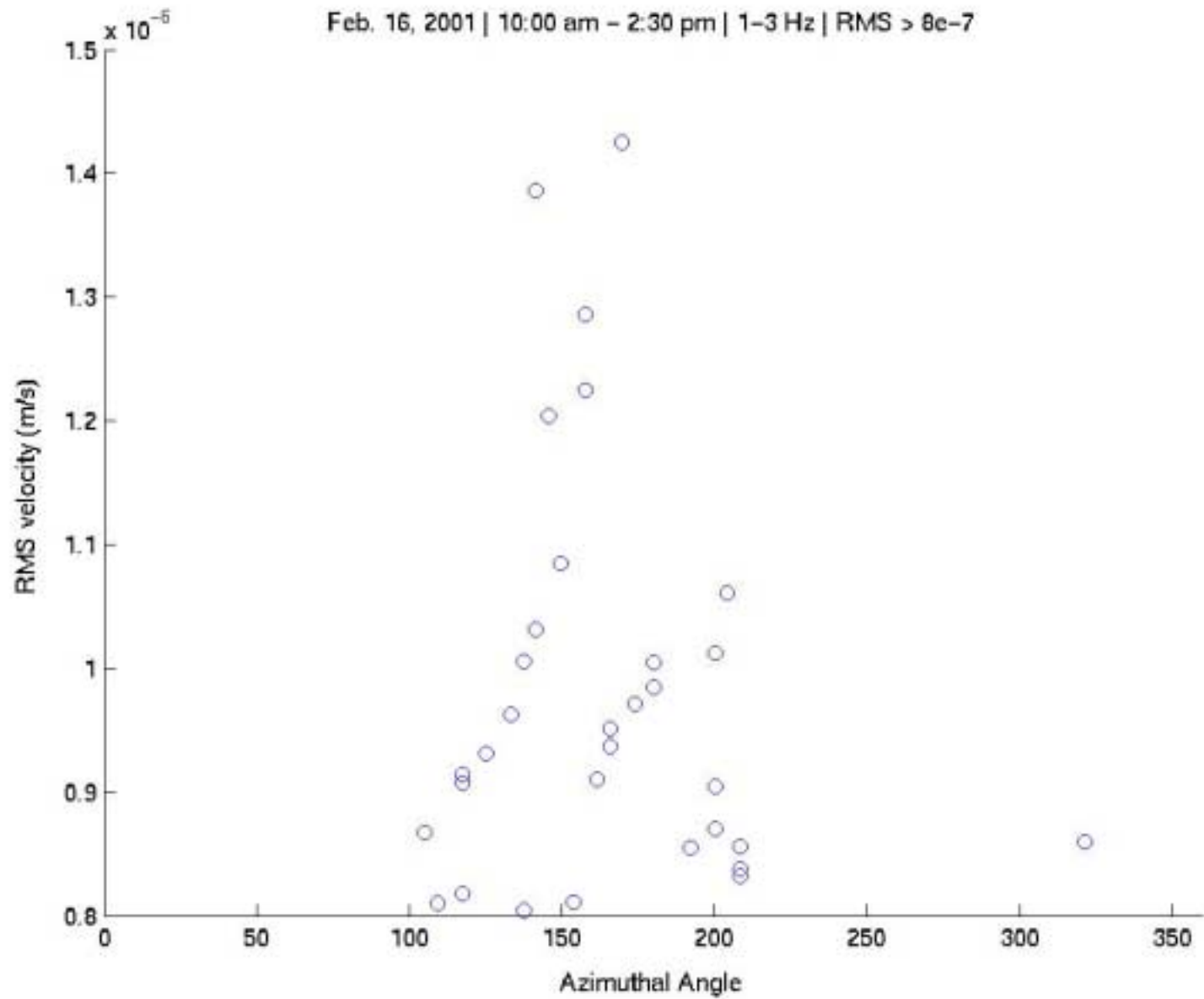
MLM

- **The MLM estimator generates a spectral estimate which is the power output of a bank of narrow band pass filters which have been optimized to reject out-of-band power.**
- **The result is a smoothed, parametric estimate of the power density spectrum.**
- **Documentation for this method can be found in the paper by Richard Lacoss in the IEEE book ``Modern Spectrum Analysis'' by Donald Childers.**

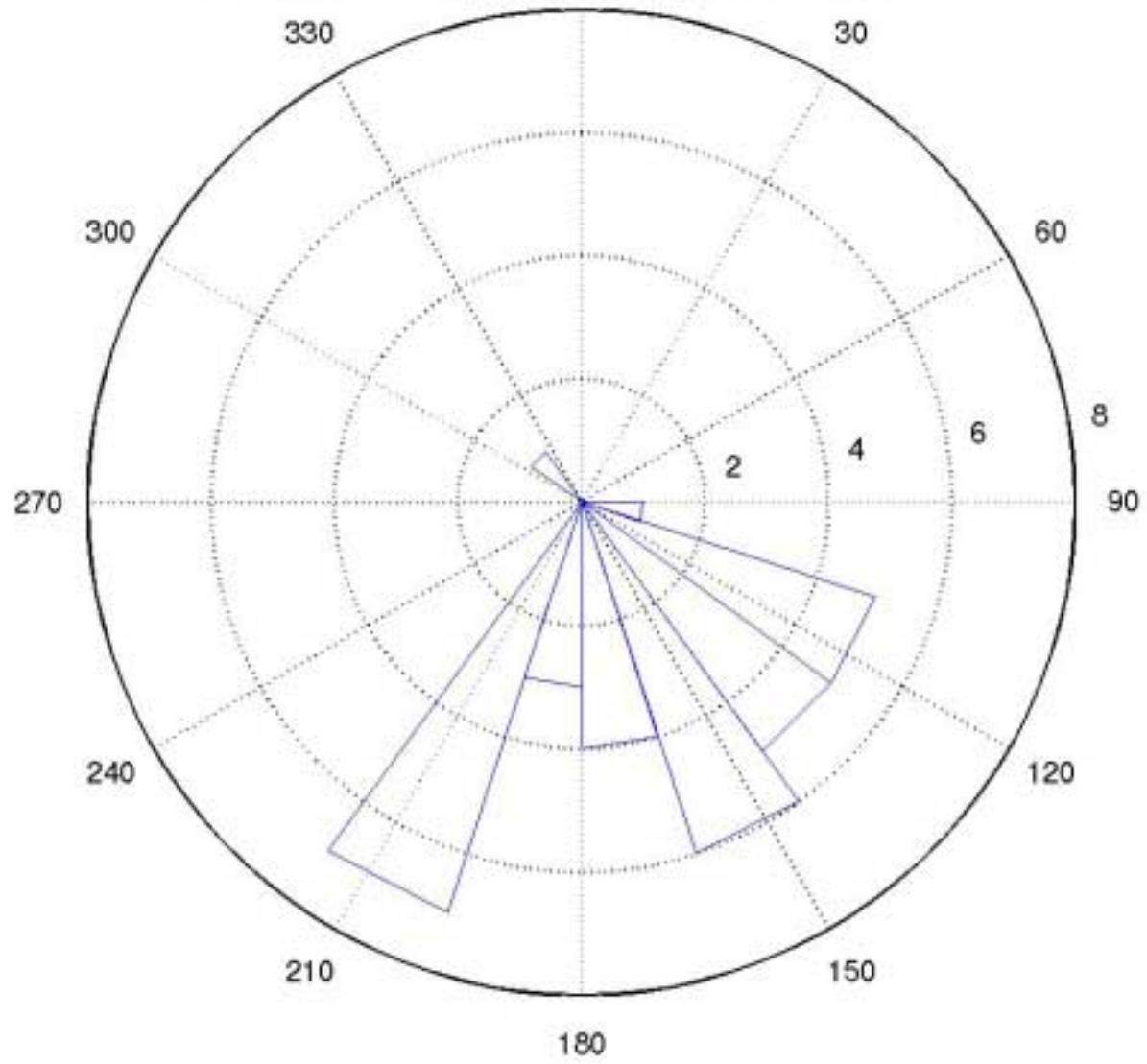
BBFK (continued)

- input: sensor output, sensor latitude, longitude, time, ΔT , frequency band
- analysis: projects the power of the combined signals of all the array sensors onto a 2-D wavenumber plane
- Output: backazimuth angle, spectral amplitude, wavenumber corresponding to the peak power amplitude during ΔT .



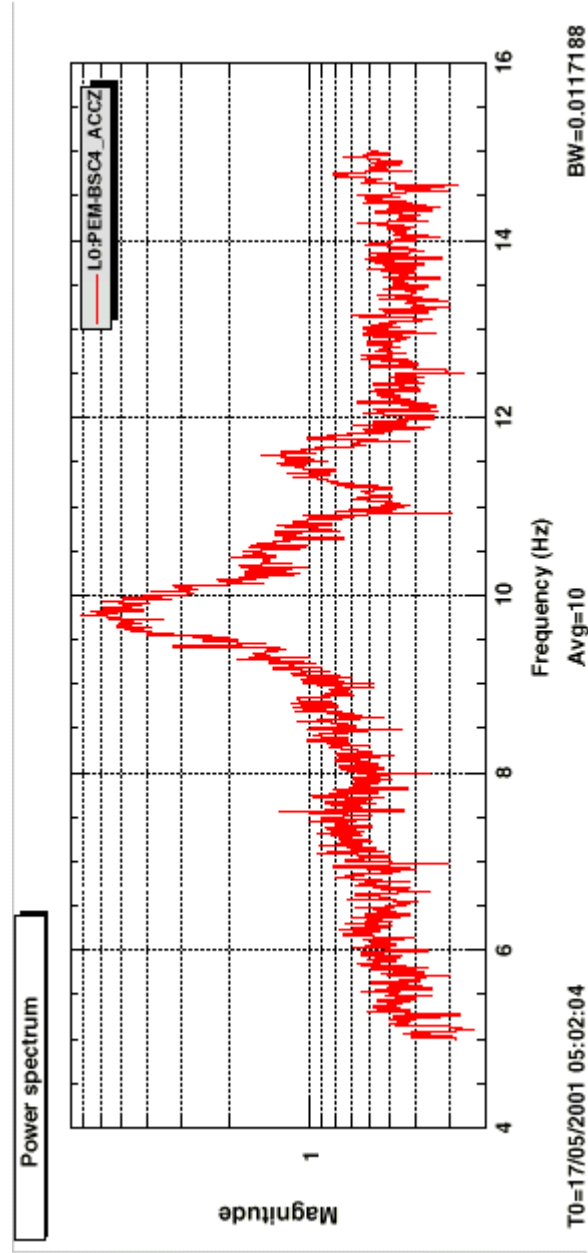


2/16/2001 | 10:00 am - 2:30 pm | 1.0-3.0 Hz | RMS > 8e-7



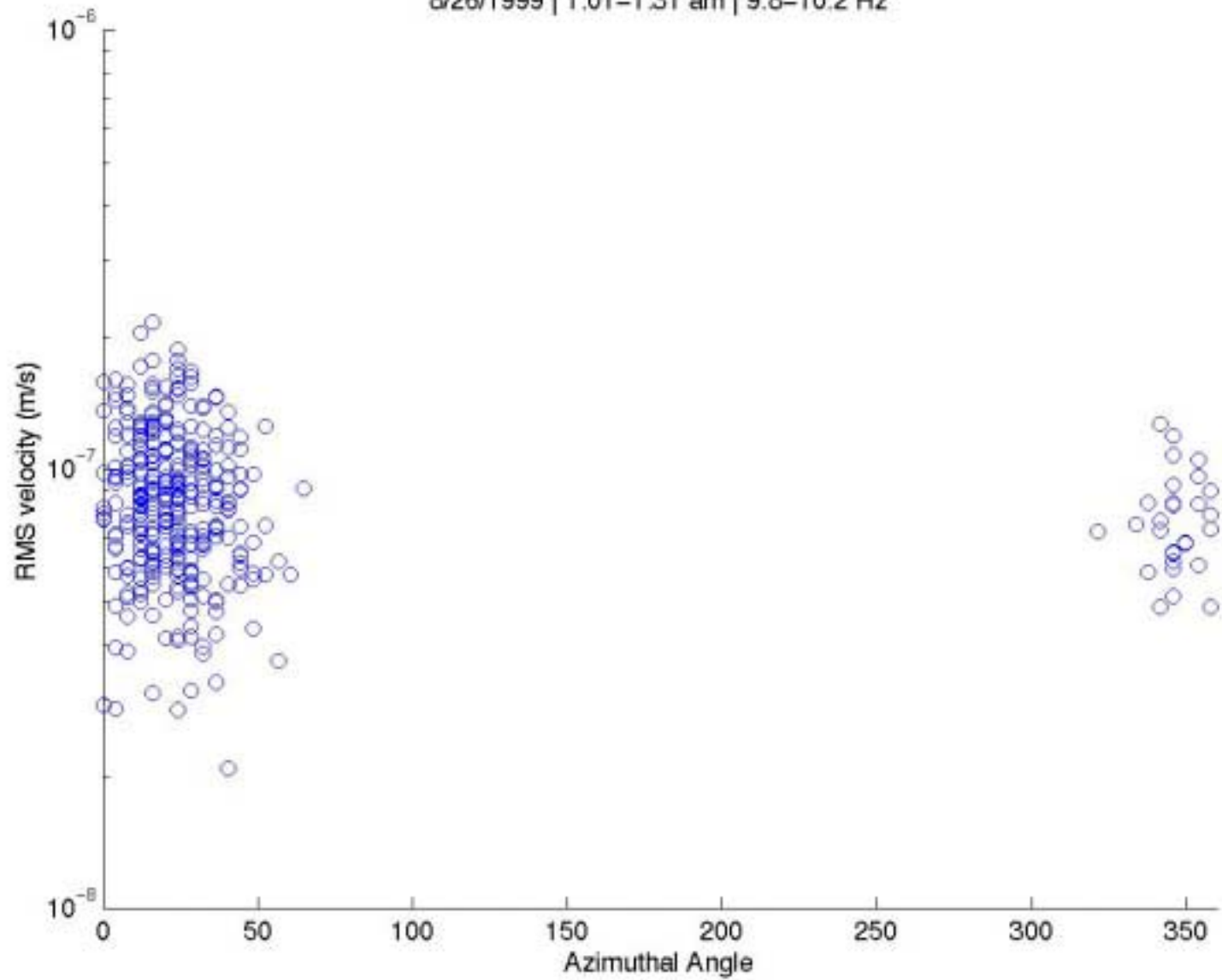
Next look at
5Hz & 10 Hz

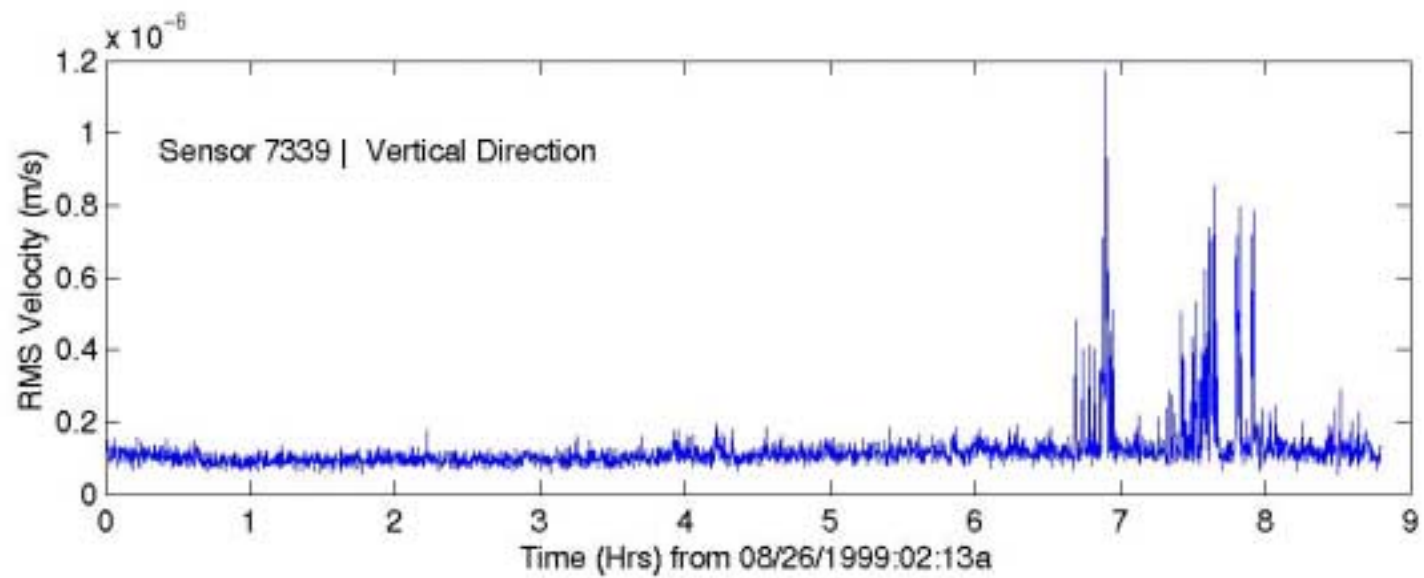
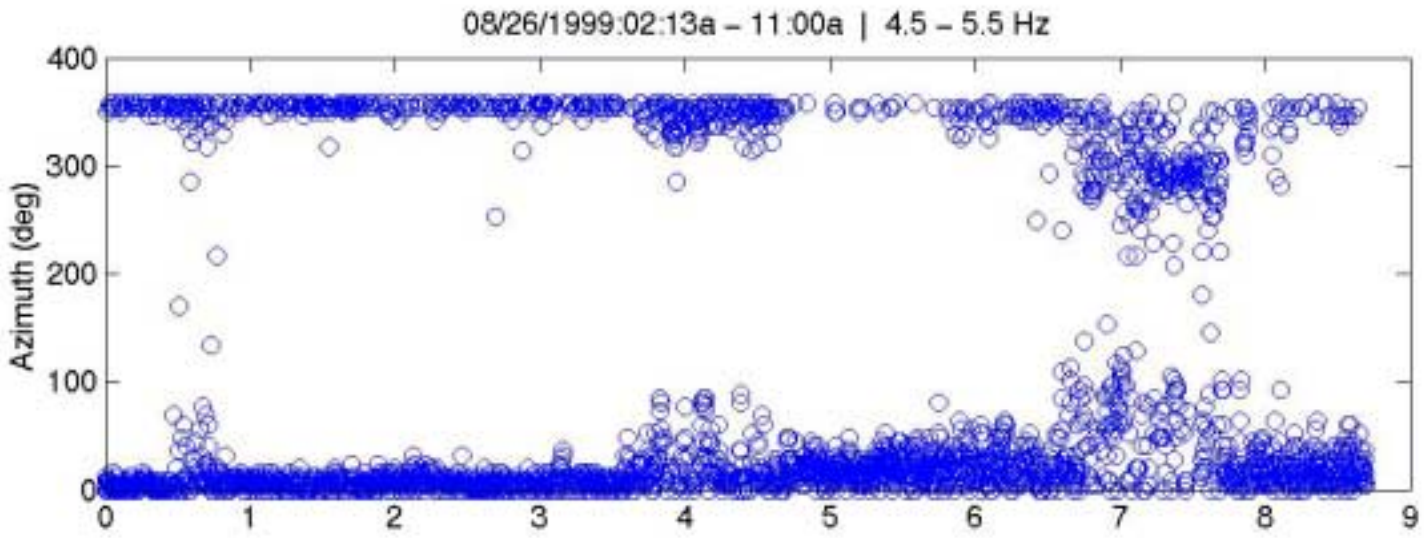
Here is a power
spectrum of
data from the
LLO PEM
ACC on EX
during E4-
Puzzle: such
excursions are
not seen on EY.

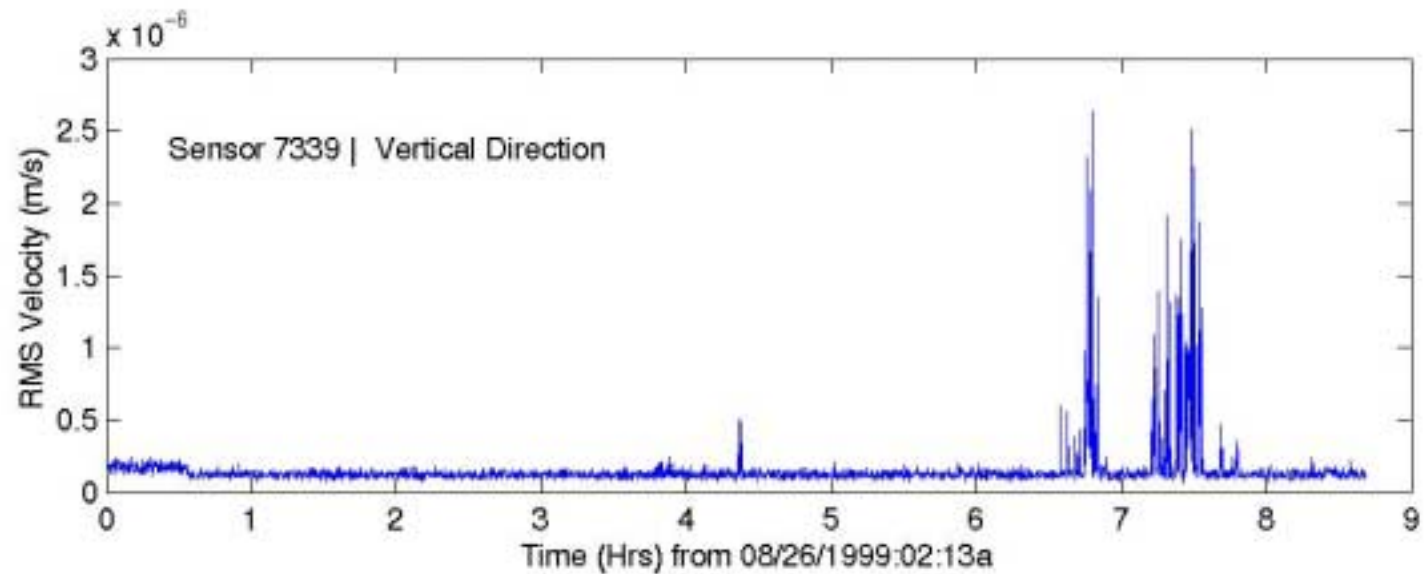
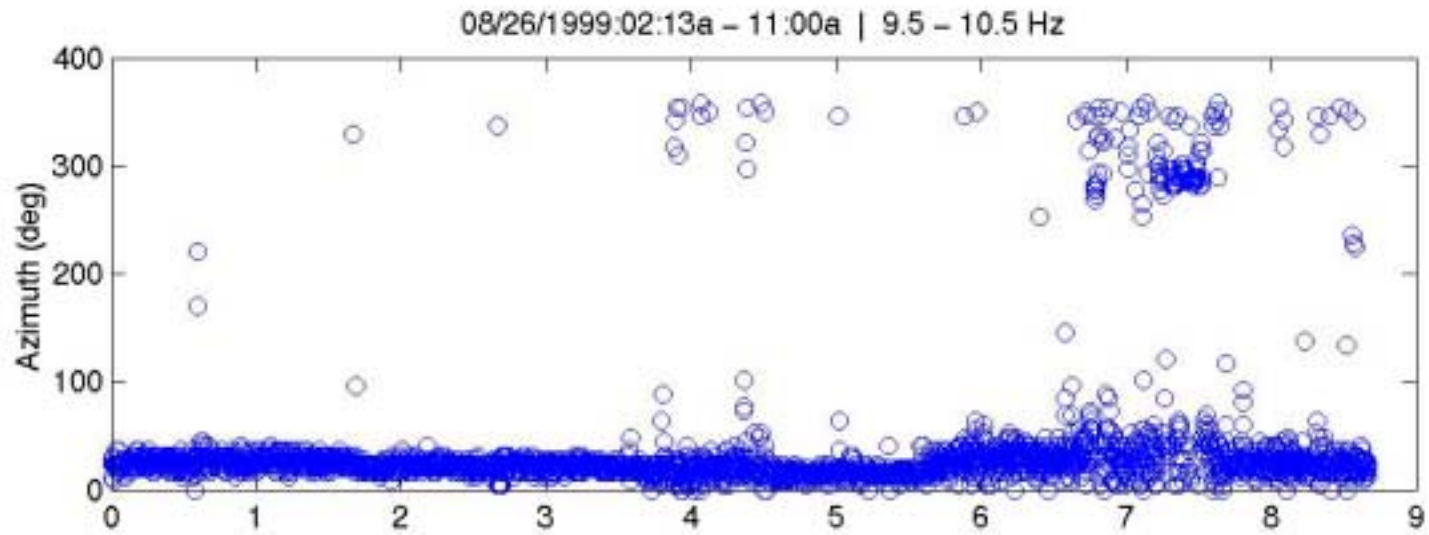


- Use data from a more closely spaced array operated in Summer, 1999.
- 4 Sensors with 3 forming a triangle and the 4th located in the center. The central sensor was 3 m. from each of the others.
- Array located external to and near the LVEA.

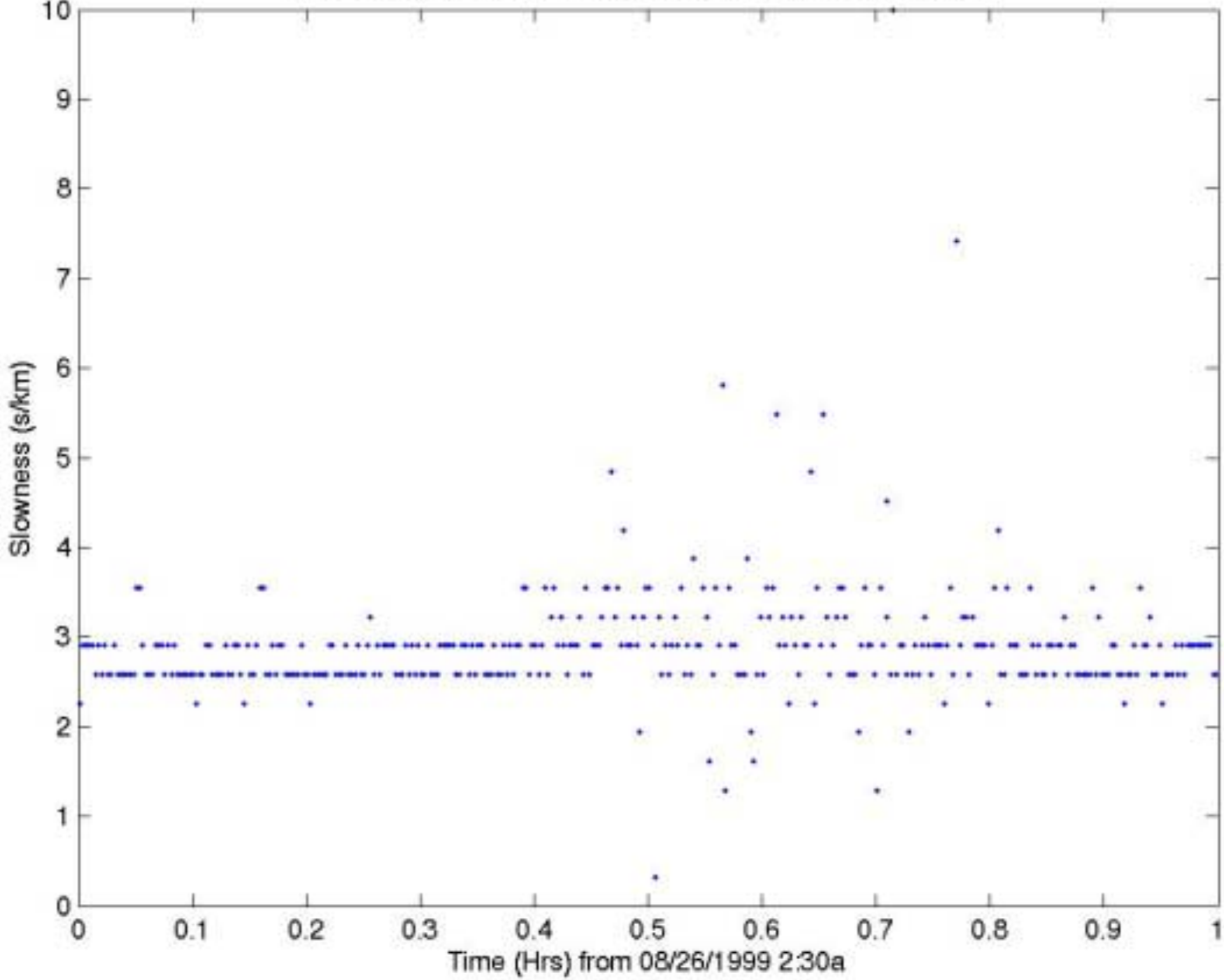
8/26/1999 | 1:01-1:31 am | 9.8-10.2 Hz







Slowness vs. Time | 08/25/99:2:30a - 03:300a | 4.5 - 5.5 Hz



Some conclusions -

- LLO has unique and formidable local seismic sources that are being characterized
 - 1-3 Hz noise comes from the direction of Livingston at velocities around 300m/s.
 - 5 Hz and 10 Hz noise measurements are correlated, apparently has a fixed steady state source but can large bursts are seen from a broader range of directions.

Continuing Activities at LaTech and LLO

- Geophones expected from PASSCAL for more dense array
- Analysis of 2001 40T data
- Plan our future measurements in the 40 vault array
- Submit proposal in Sept. to purchase several sensors for use over a long time period.