



# *Autocalibration*

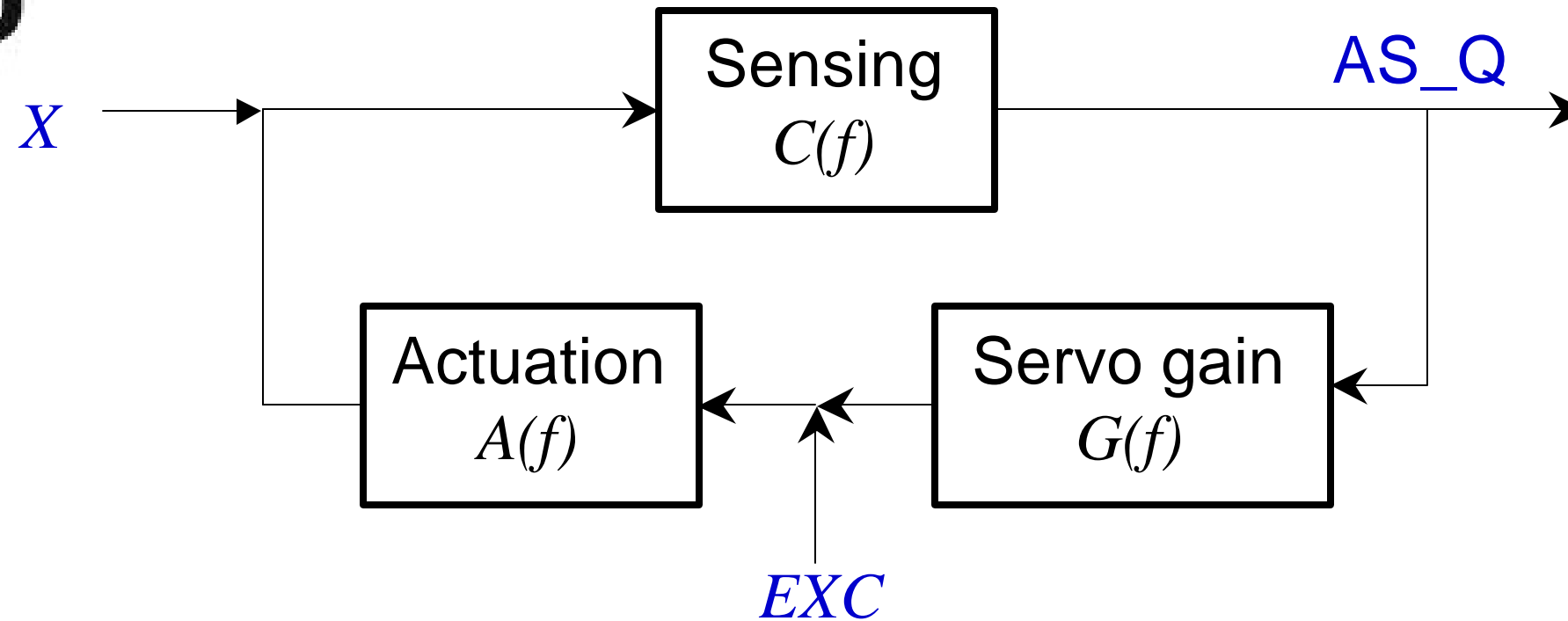
M. Landry  
LIGO Hanford

*and the calibration team*



# Autocalibrator

- TCL/Expect script for one-click calibration
- Typically performed during commissioning studies, and roughly once per day during S2
- Employs Sigg's DTT and Matlab
- Easy web access of data products



what  
we're  
after:

$$\frac{AS\_Q}{X} = \frac{C}{1 - G A C}$$

what  
we  
measure:

$$\frac{AS\_Q}{EXC} = \frac{A C}{1 - G A C}$$

To get the response function to an externally-induced displacement, just divide by  $A(f)$

**A swept-sine excitation traces out the full transfer function**

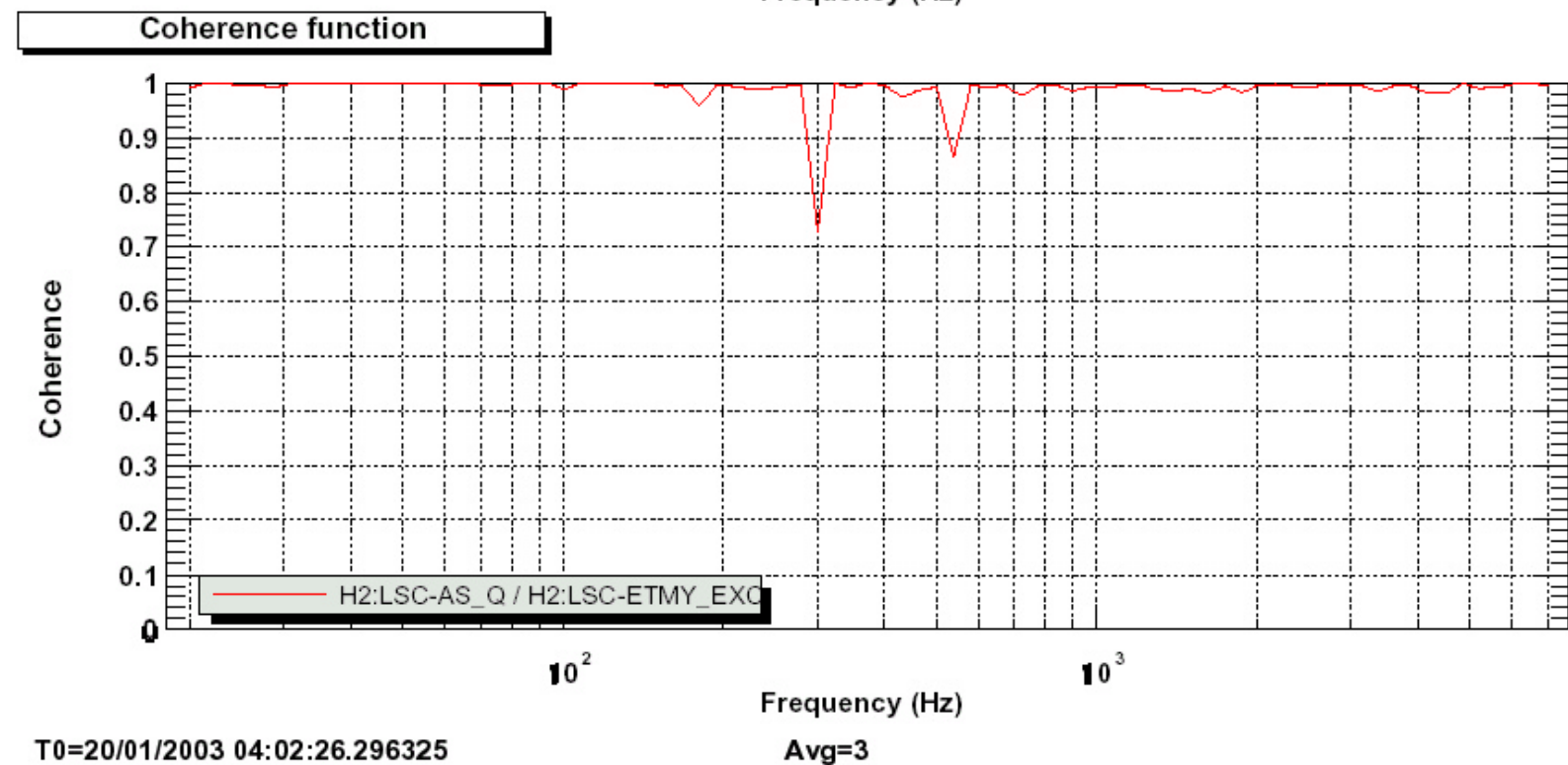
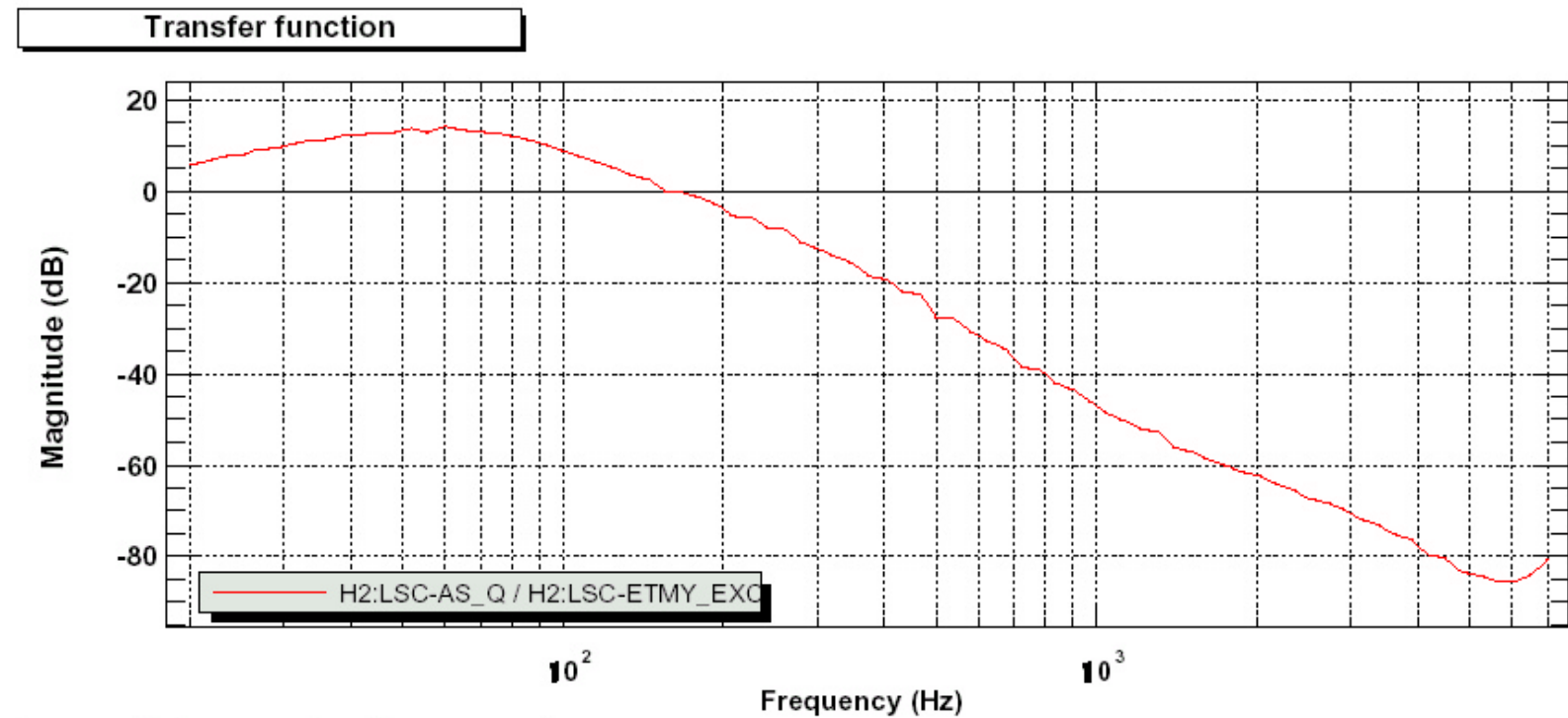
(P.Shawhan, G020064-00)



## Autocal ingredients:

- DC calibration
- Swept sine in the form of AS\_Q/ETM\_EXC
- AS\_Q amplitude spectral density
- Actuation function  $A(f)$

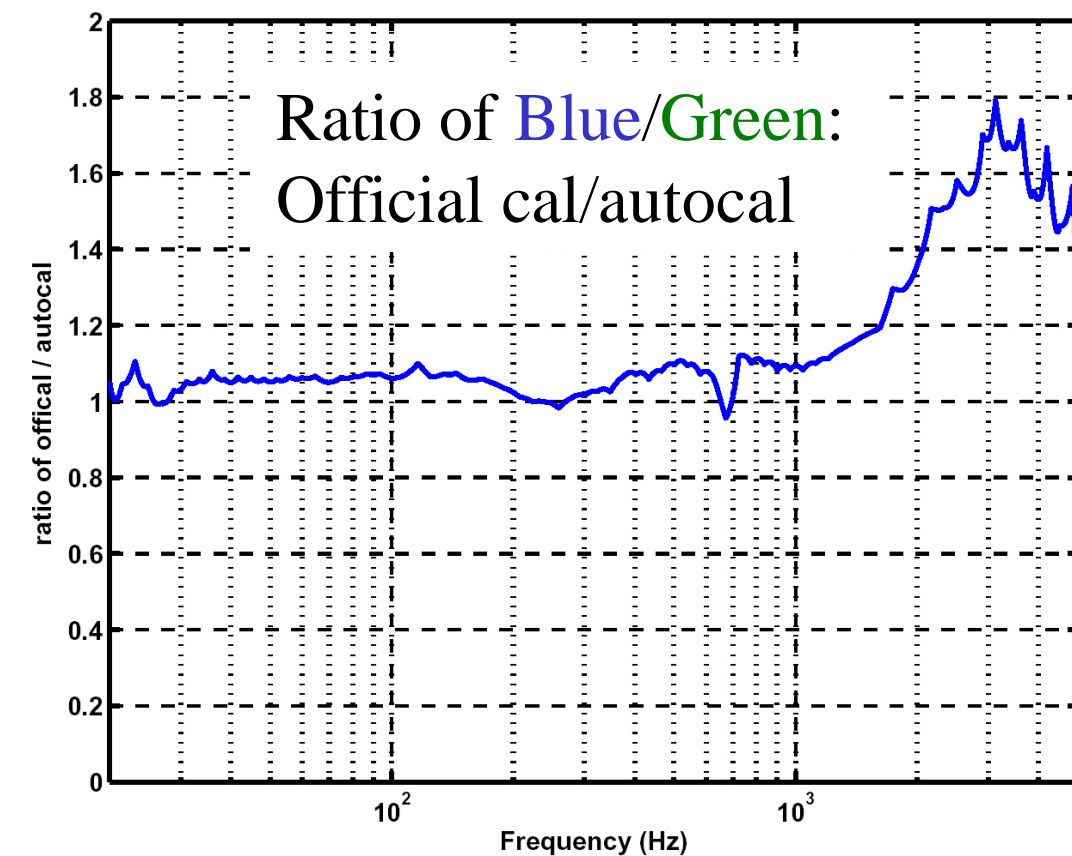
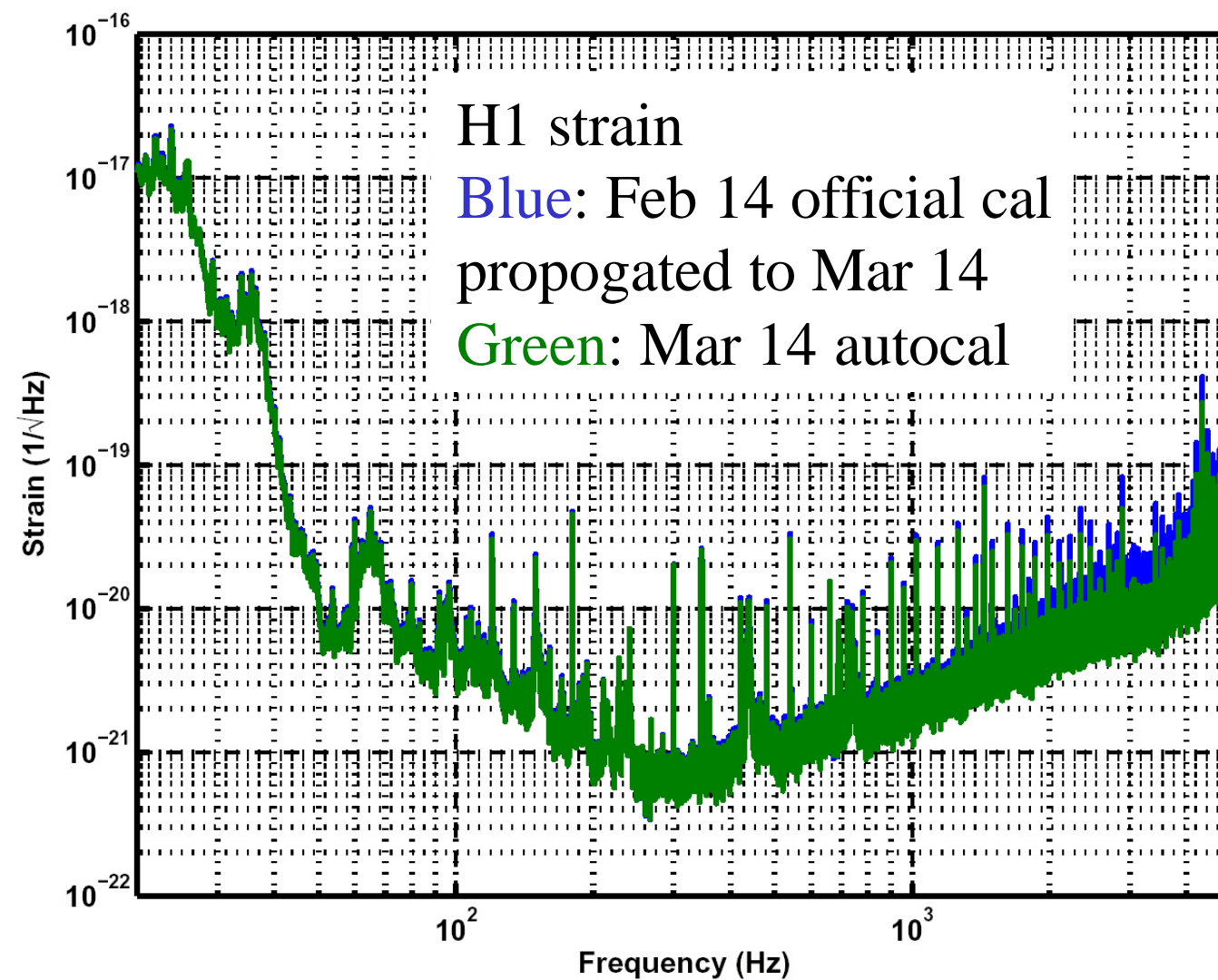
Transfer function is interpolated and divided out of AS\_Q spectra







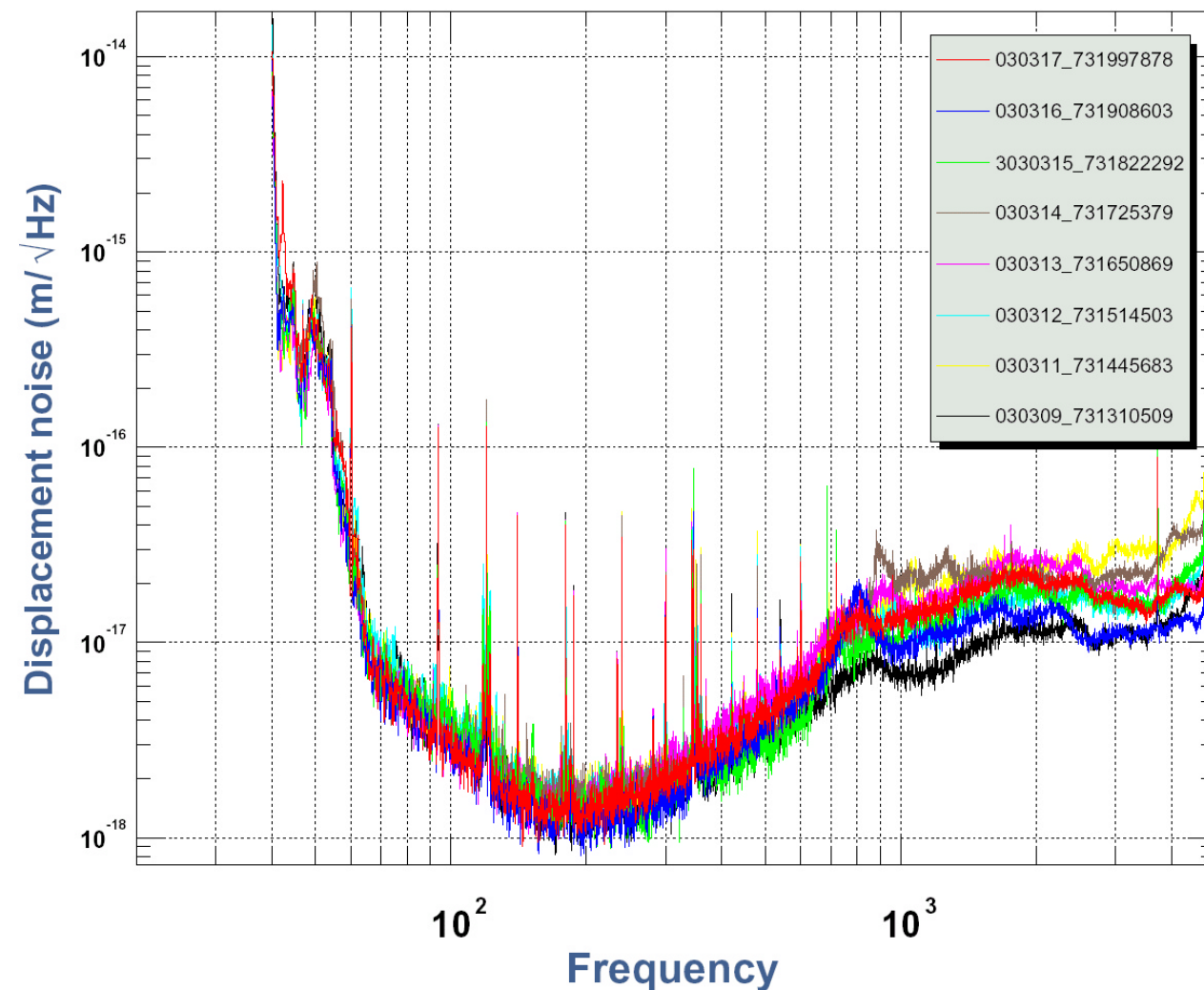
# Comparison of Autocalibration spectra to input to 'official' calibration propagated in time



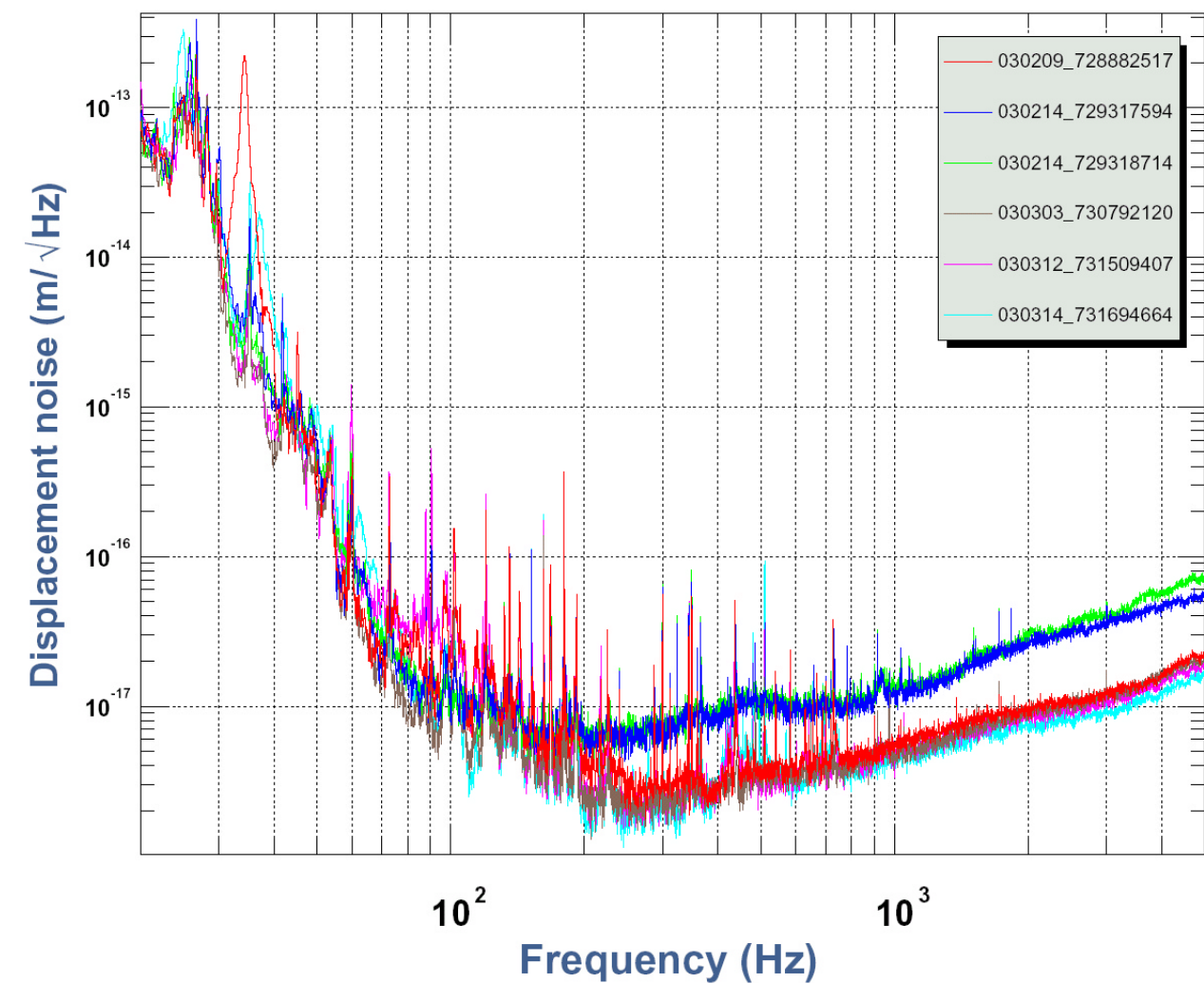


# Time variations in autocal S2 output

L1 S2 autocal displacement spectra



H2 S2 autocal displacement spectra

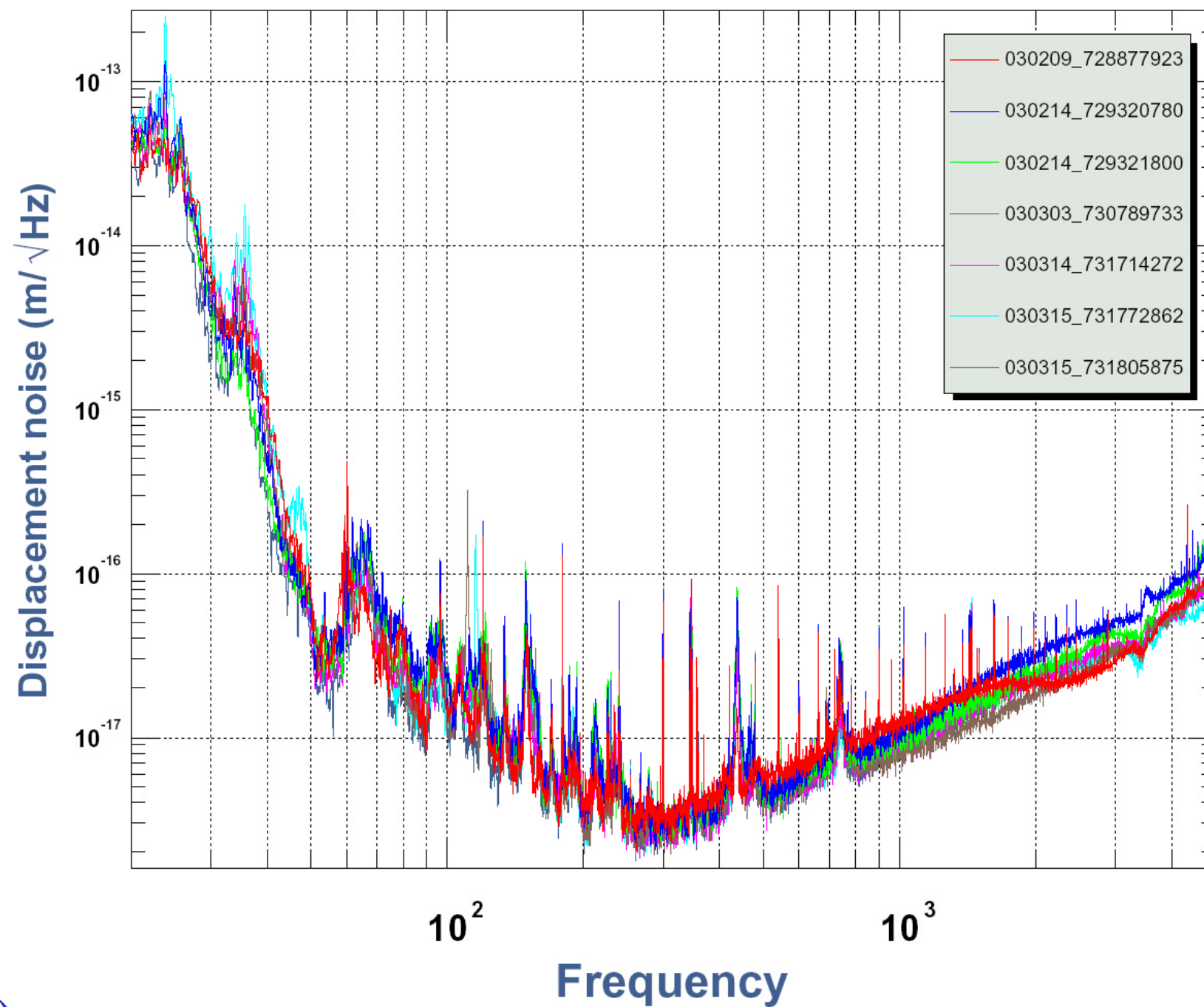


Displacement noise:  
 $L_x - L_y$ , not (!)  $(L_x - L_y)/2$



# Time variations in autocal S2 output

H1 S2 autocal displacement spectra

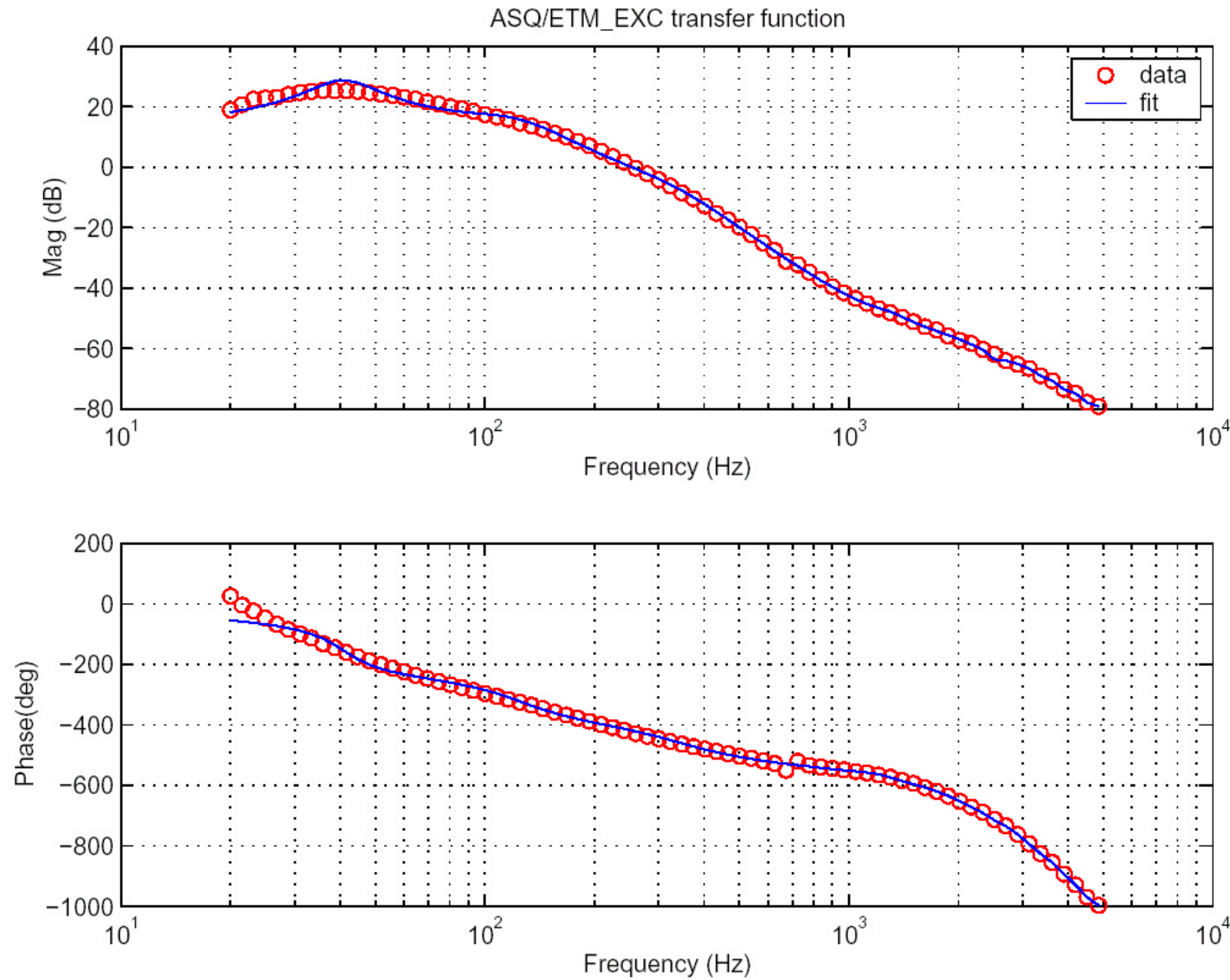


Displacement noise:  
 $L_x - L_y$ , not (!)  $(L_x - L_y)/2$





# Transfer function fits and dtt records



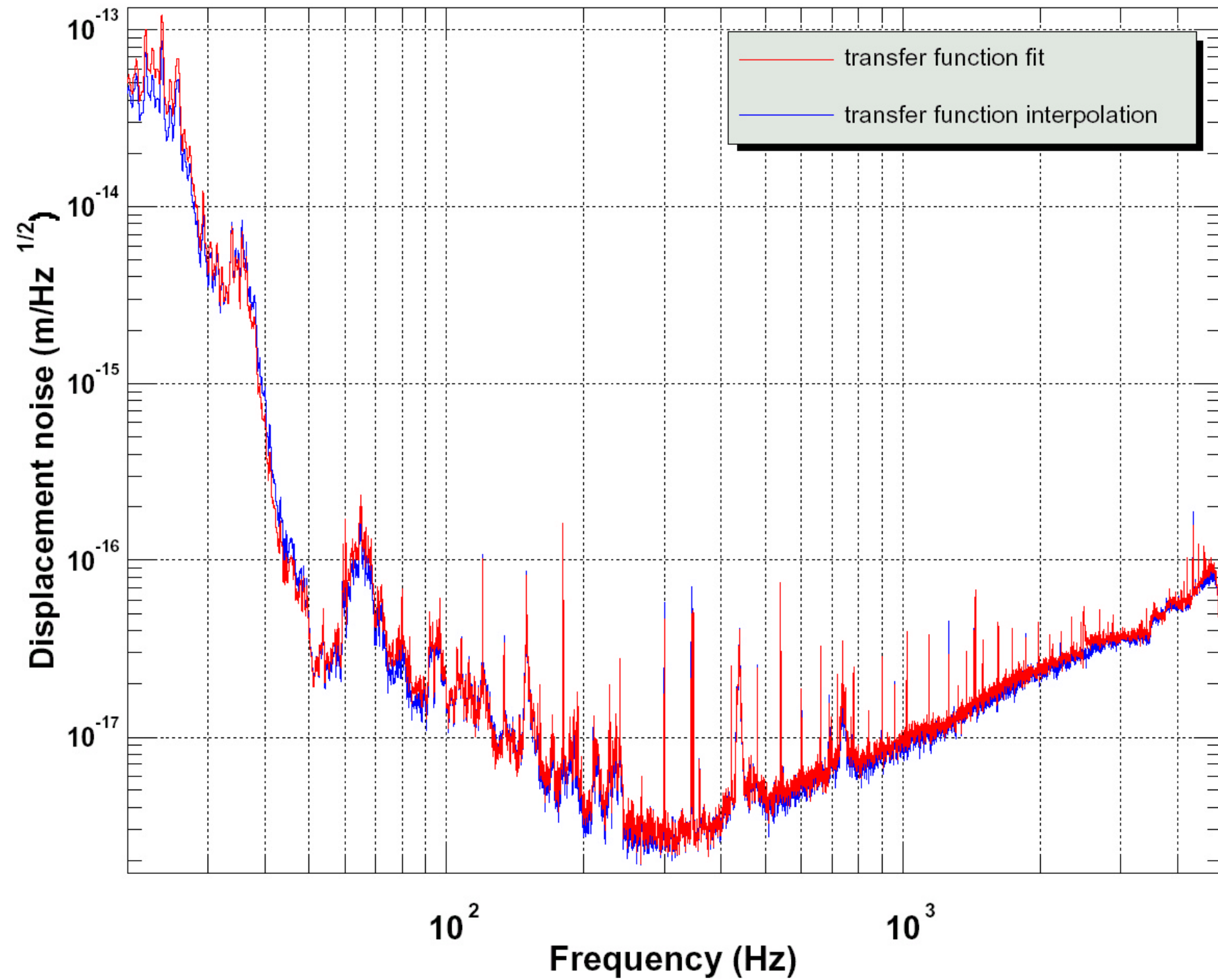
```
<LIGO_LW Name="Calibration[0]">
  <Param Name="Channel" Type="string">H1:LSC-AS_Q</Param>
  <Time Type="GPS">731714272</Time>
  <Param Name="Reference" Type="string">check</Param>
  <Param Name="Unit" Type="string">m</Param>
  <Param Name="Gain" Type="double">1.926178e-10</Param>
  <Param Name="Poles" Type="doubleComplex" Dim="18">
262.757317 5846.466145
262.757317 -5846.466145
1883.352262 3089.598291
1883.352262 -3089.598291
-123.148589 3741.662130
-123.148589 -3741.662130
-942.362939 3496.954352
-942.362939 -3496.954352
2049.448491 0.000000
4.345046 2491.244582
4.345046 -2491.244582
-1696.391788 0.000000
-167.558718 1244.442055
-167.558718 -1244.442055
-151.343554 0.000000
25.335462 0.000000
0.076000 0.760000
0.076000 -0.760000
</Param>
  <Param Name="Zeros" Type="doubleComplex" Dim="20">
-0.066280 -5140.037721
-0.066280 5140.037721
437.348413 -4179.824070
437.348413 4179.824070
101.388529 -3724.825689
101.388529 3724.825689
458.252756 -3137.264643
458.252756 3137.264643
-5.934789 -2488.112243
-5.934789 2488.112243
649.993263 -2013.739651
649.993263 2013.739651
147.856315 -1261.558605
147.856315 1261.558605
154.182601 -310.014768
154.182601 310.014768
42.762852 -119.289024
42.762852 119.289024
7.743098 -40.174473
7.743098 40.174473
</Param>
  <Param Name="Default" Type="boolean">1</Param>
</LIGO_LW>
```

Autocalibration G030092-00W



H1 calibrated AS\_Q comparison - Fri Mar 14 2003

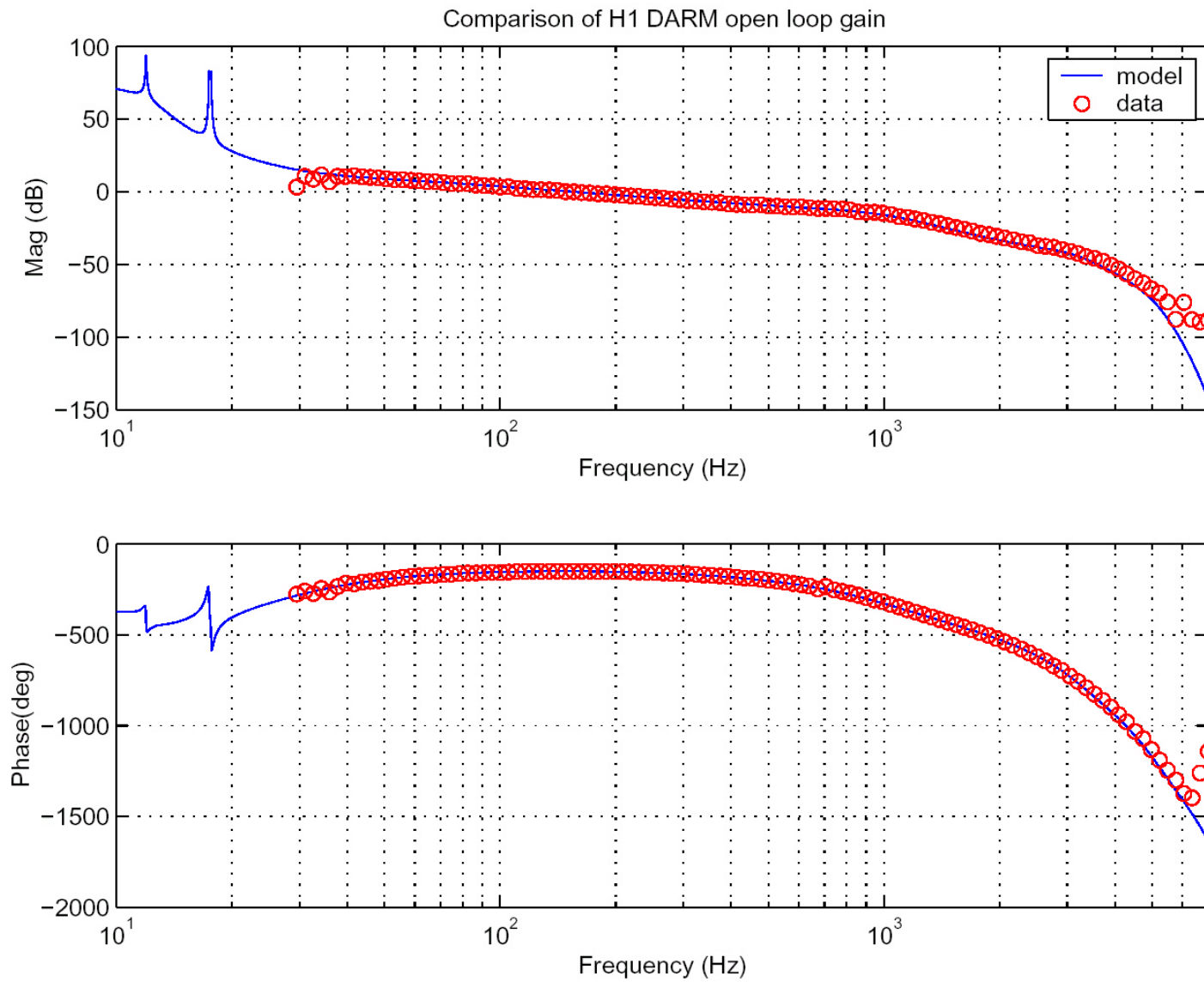
Comparison of fitted Transfer function Method to interpolation





# Upcoming: model-based autocal

## Fritschel model



```
function [openloopgain,sensing,calASQ] = DARMmodel(darmin)
* DARMmodel *****
* Evaluates a model of the interferometer DARM feedback loop **
* Usage: *****
*   >> darm = DARMparams; *****
*   >> [olg,sense,calibasq] = DARMmodel(darm); *****
* *****
* Returns the open loop gain (OLG, unitless) and the *****
* sensing function (SENSE, in counts/strain), each in *****
* a 3 column array, where the first column is the *****
* frequency vector, the second column is the amplitude, *****
* and the third column is the phase (in rads) *****
*****
global darm
darm = darmin;

fl = darm.fl;
fu = darm.fu;
fs = darm.fs;
%ff = logspace(log10(fl),log10(fu),darm.npt);
ff = linspace(fl,fu,darm.npt);
ugf = darm.ugf;
iugf = min(find(ff>ugf));

*****
*****      Analog portion of loop      *****
*****
fc = darm.cavpole;          % cavity pole
cavpole = zpk([],-2*pi*fc,2*pi*fc);
etmpend = pendulum(darm);

*****      AA & AI filtering      *****
[z,p,k] = ellip(5,4,60,2*pi*7570,'s');
ai = zpk(z,p,k);
```

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- 
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## Summary

- Quasi-independent check on full calibration procedure
- Quick and mostly painless, performed daily
- Have to understand the deviations at high frequency
- Commissioning tool and static cal: transfer function fits
- Next: extremely fast calibration using unity gain finder/model