

## Status of LIGO



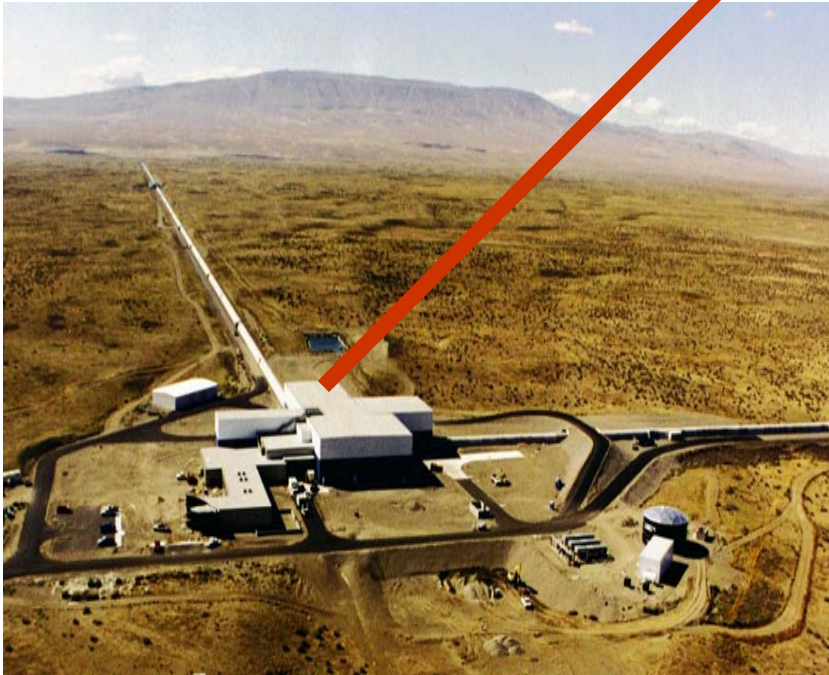
David Shoemaker  
LISA Symposium  
13 July 2004

# Ground-based interferometric gravitational-wave detectors

- Search for GWs above lower frequency limit imposed by gravity gradients
  - » Might go as low as 1 Hz ultimately;  $\sim 10 \dots 100$  Hz present limit
  - » Direct seismic noise a practical limit now, should not be later
- Antennas short compared to GW wavelengths
  - » For  $f_{\text{GW}} = 100$  Hz,  $\lambda_{\text{GW}} = 3 \times 10^6$  m
  - » The longer the instrument, the larger the signal w.r.t. gravity gradients, thermal excitation of mirror surfaces, photon sensing noise
  - » Light must be in a good vacuum to avoid path length fluctuations
    - Length  $0.3 < L < 4$  km (order of 1-10  $\mu$ LISA)
- Some nice advantages of being earthbound –
  - » Weight, size, power, bandwidth not limited!
  - » High power lasers, large mirrors and suspensions, complicated optical systems, high data rates all possible and employed to advantage
  - » Incremental improvements an integral part of the plan
    - ...also nice to be able to fix broken (or ill-conceived) parts...



# LIGO Observatory Facilities



## *LIGO Hanford Observatory [LHO]*

*26 km north of Richland, WA*

2 km + 4 km interferometers in same vacuum envelope

## *LIGO Livingston Observatory [LLO]*

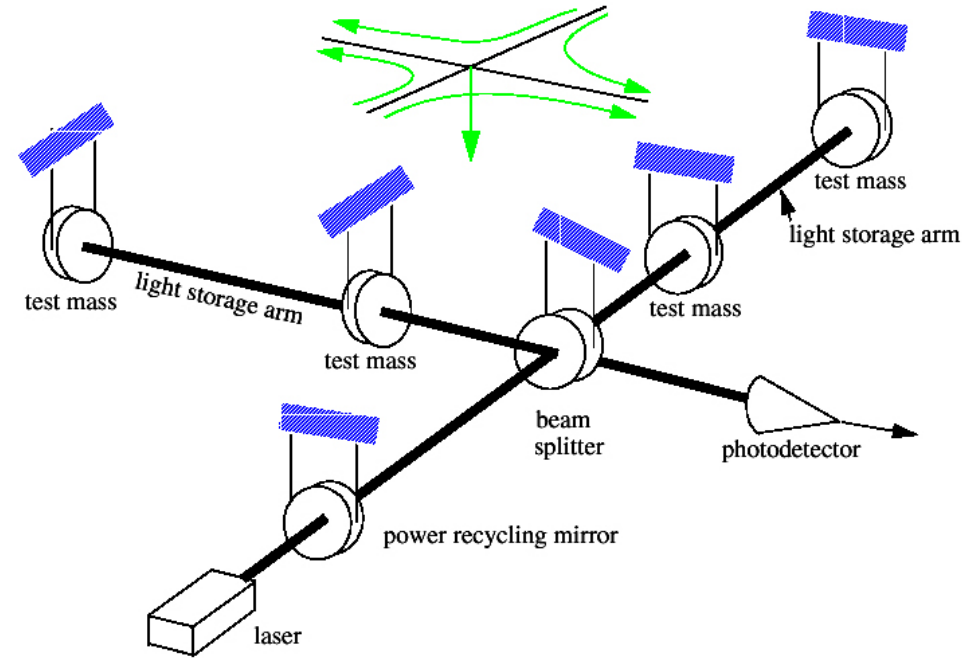
*42 km east of Baton Rouge, LA*

Single 4 km interferometer

Two separated observatories for detection confidence,  
directional information



- Michelson with light stored in 4km arm Fabry-Perot cavities
- 10W laser, power recycling mirror reduces statistical uncertainty of fringe readout ( $10^{-10}$ )
- Mirrors suspended freely, isolated from ground noise  $f > 40$  Hz
- System under servo-control – in length, angle, frequency, intensity, radii of curvature, orthogonal RF phase...
- Sensitivity of  $h = \Delta L/L \sim 10^{-21}$ , 1 kHz BW
- Interferometer enclosed in vacuum envelope
  - » Infrastructure foreseen to accommodate future instruments; ~20 year lifetime



**1.2 m diameter - 3mm stainless  
50 km of tubing – no leaks!**



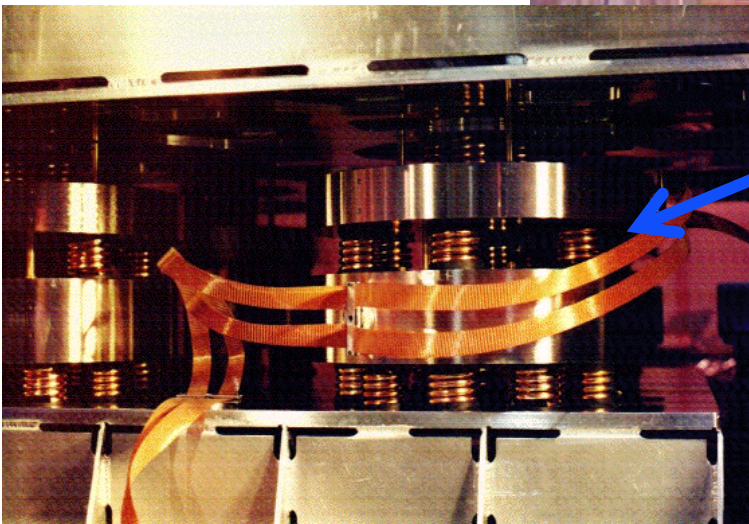
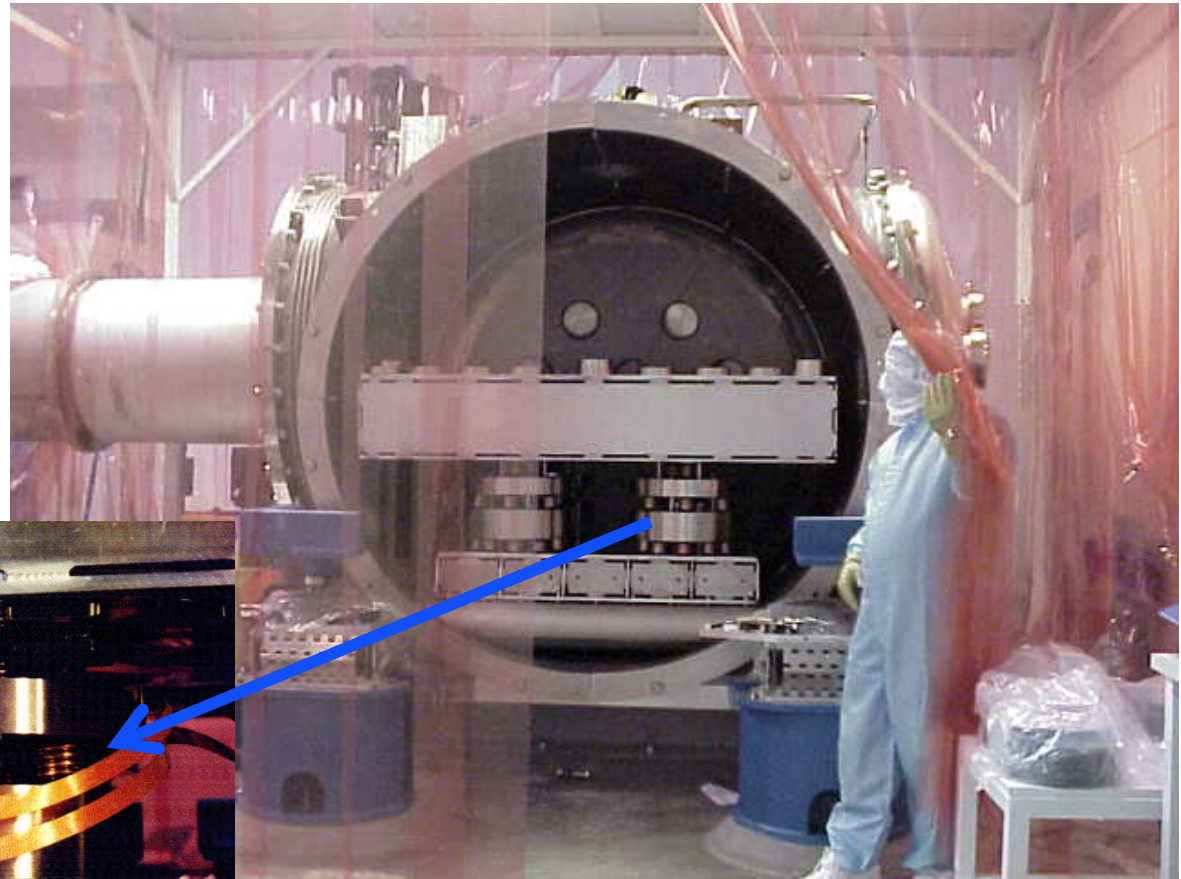




## Seismic Isolation System



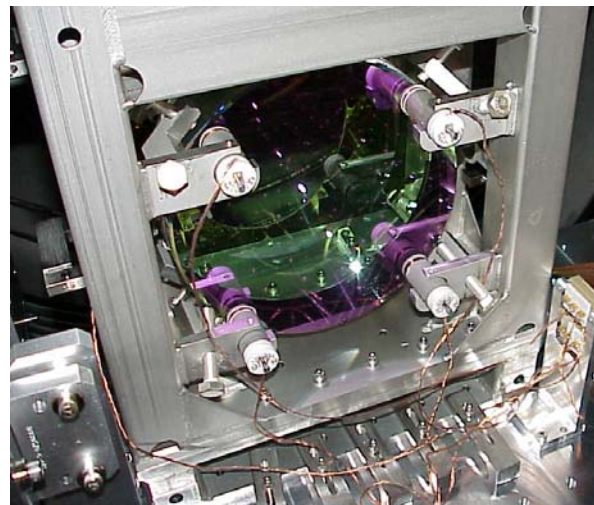
Tubular coil springs with internal constrained-layer damping, layered with reaction masses



Isolation stack in chamber

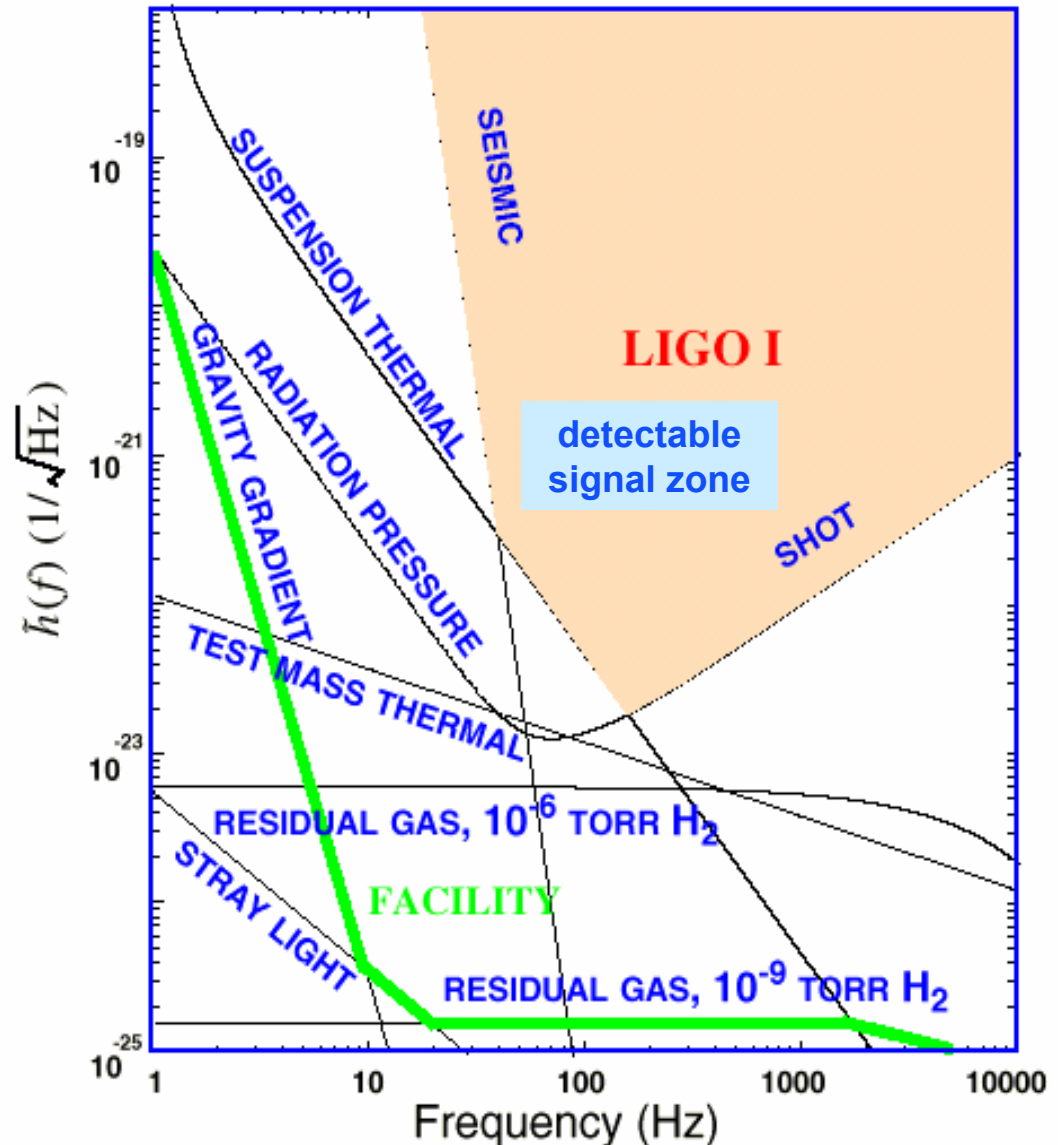


# Core Optics Suspensions installation and alignment



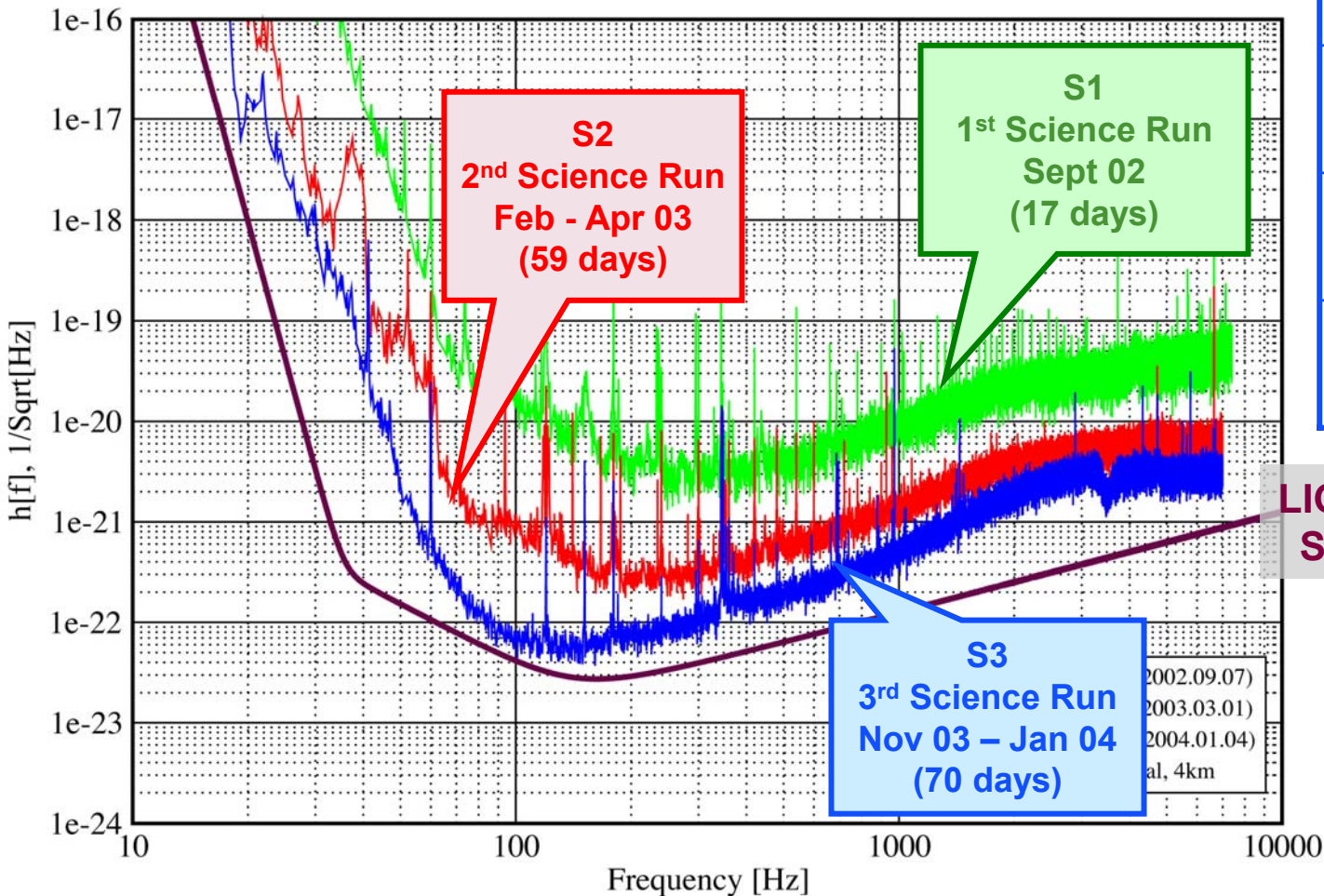


- Calculated practical and fundamental limits determined design goal:
  - **seismic** at low frequencies
  - **thermal** at mid frequencies
  - **shot noise** at high frequencies
  
- Other "technical" noise not allowed above 1/10 of these
  
- **Facility limits** much lower to allow improvement as technology matures



## Best Strain Sensivities for the LIGO Interferometers

Comparisons among S1, S2, S3 LIGO-G030548-02-E



### S3 Duty Cycle

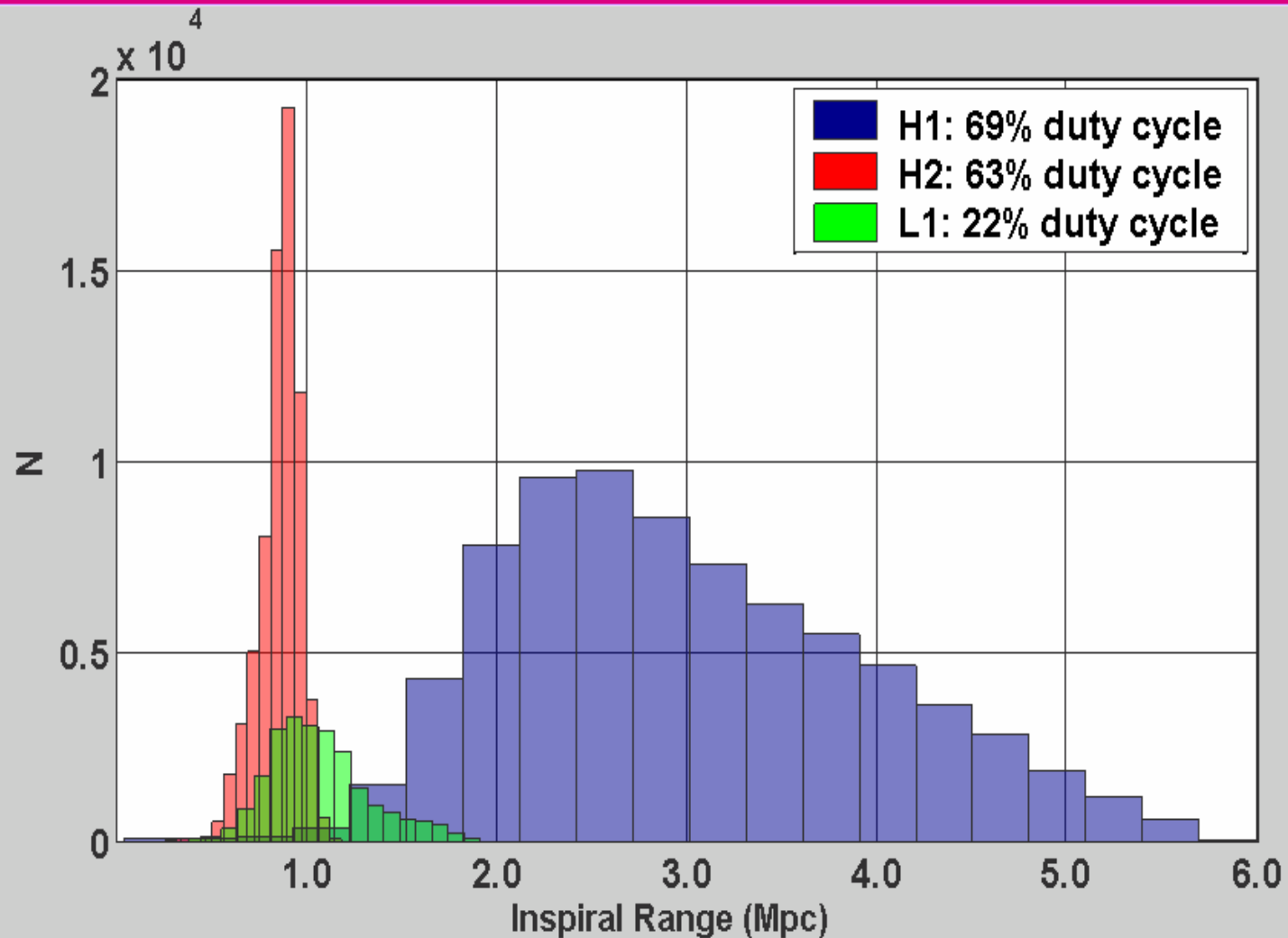
Hanford 4km	69%
Hanford 2km	63%
Livingston 4 km	22%*

**LIGO Target Sensitivity**

\*Limited by high ground noise—  
upgrade currently underway

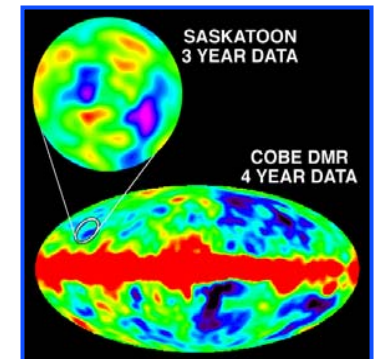
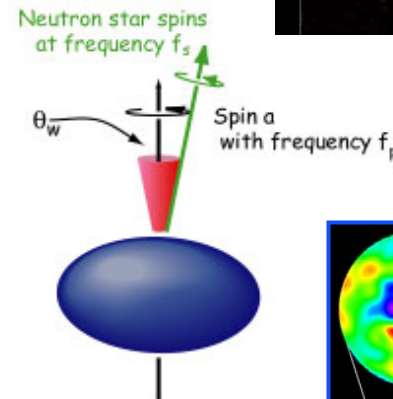
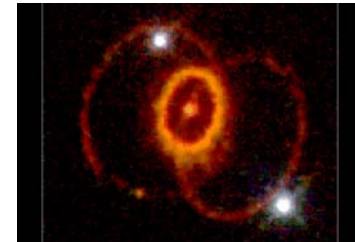
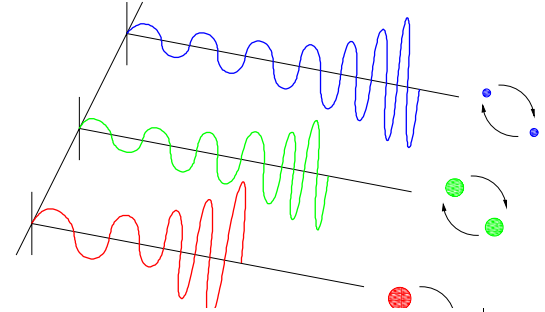
# S3 range and stability

NS-NS binary inspiral range





- Compact binary inspiral: *“chirps”*
  - » NS-NS waveforms -- good predictions
  - » BH-BH ( $<10 M_{\odot}$ ) – would like better models
  - » search technique: matched templates
- Supernovae / GRBs/Strings: *“bursts”*
  - » burst signals in coincidence, maybe with signals in electromagnetic radiation, neutrinos
  - » prompt alarm ( $\sim$  one hour) with neutrino detectors
- Pulsars in our galaxy: *“periodic”*
  - » search for observed neutron stars (frequency, doppler shift)
  - » all sky search (computing challenge)
  - » r-modes
- Cosmological Signals *“stochastic background”*



LIGO Science Collaboration (~370 authors, 40 institutions):

Papers based on S1 data, Phys Rev D:

- “Setting upper limits on the strength of periodic gravitational waves using the first science data from the GEO600 and LIGO detectors”
- “Analysis of LIGO data for gravitational waves from binary neutron stars”
- “First upper limits from LIGO on gravitational wave bursts”
- “Analysis of First LIGO Science Data for Stochastic Gravitational Waves”

Papers based on S2 data nearing maturity:

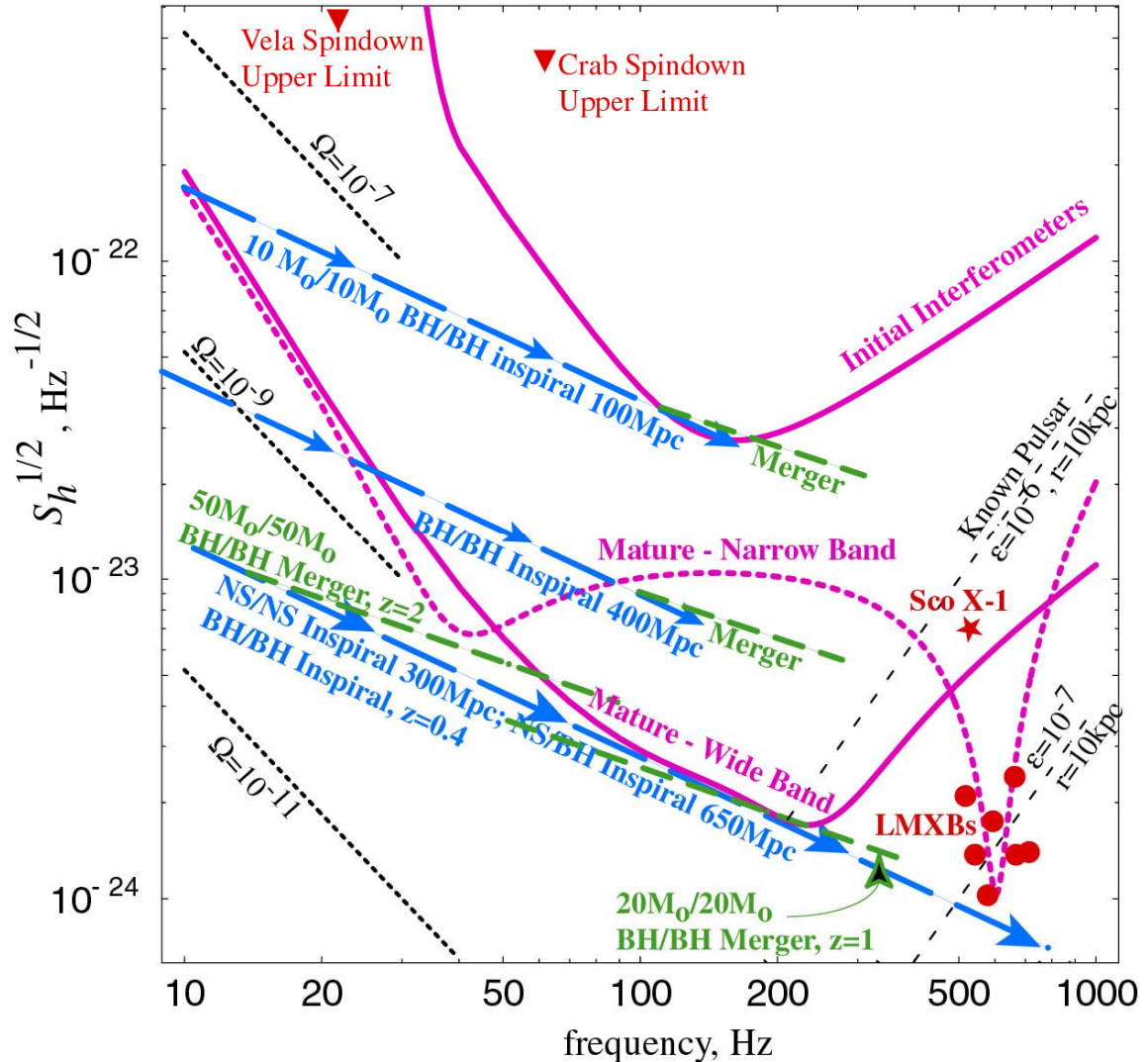
- GRB030329 – **No signals seen in coincidence with HETE, few  $\times 10^{-21}$  / rHz**
- “All” known pulsars  $> \sim 50$ Hz - **Best 95% CL preliminary upper limit on  $h_0$ :**
  - » **few  $\times 10^{-24}$  (B0021-72L)**
- Binary neutron star inspirals - **R90%  $< 50$  inspirals per year per “milky-way-equivalent-galaxy”**
- **Stochastic background upper limit of  $\Omega < 10^{-2}$**

S3 data better yet – Binary inspirals distance as great as 6.8 Mpc (H1)

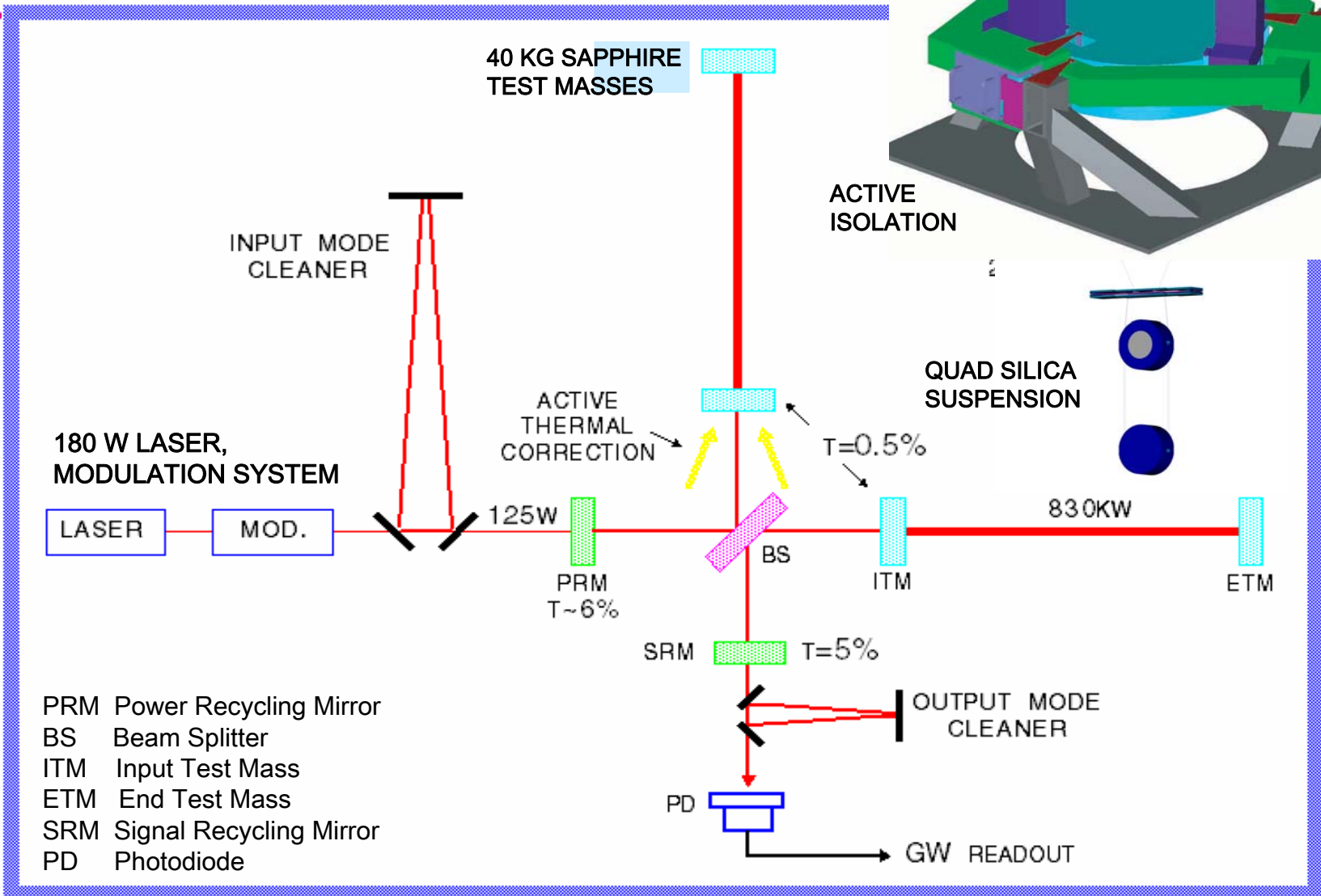
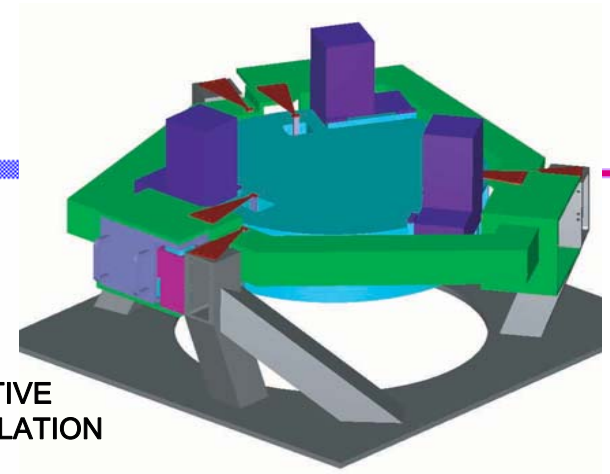
Observation Plan:

- Complete commissioning, then Initial LIGO science from 2005-2007
  - » At least one year integrated observation, also networking with other detectors
- Then...

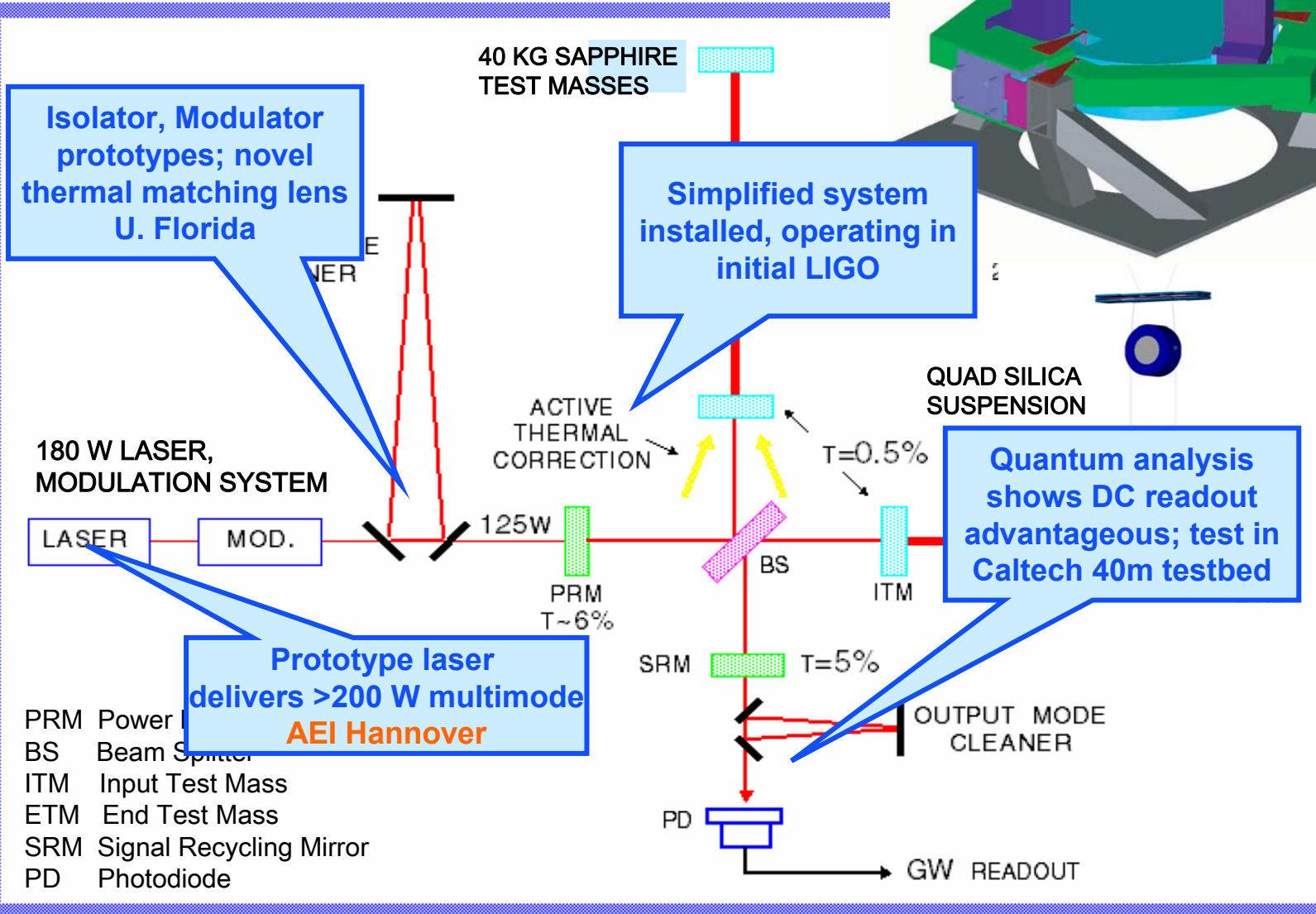
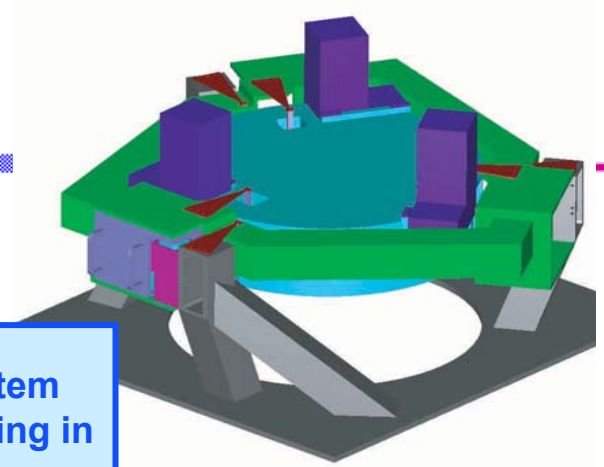
- Factor **10** better amplitude sensitivity
  - »  $(\text{Reach})^3 = \text{rate}$
  - » Several hours of search equivalent to initial LIGO
- Factor **4** lower frequency
- NS Binaries: for three interferometers,
  - » Initial LIGO: ~20 Mpc
  - » Adv LIGO: ~350 Mpc
- BH Binaries:
  - » Initial LIGO: 10  $M_{\odot}$ , 100 Mpc
  - » Adv LIGO : 50  $M_{\odot}$ ,  $z=2$
- Stochastic background:
  - » Initial LIGO: ~ $3e-6$
  - » Adv LIGO ~ $3e-9$



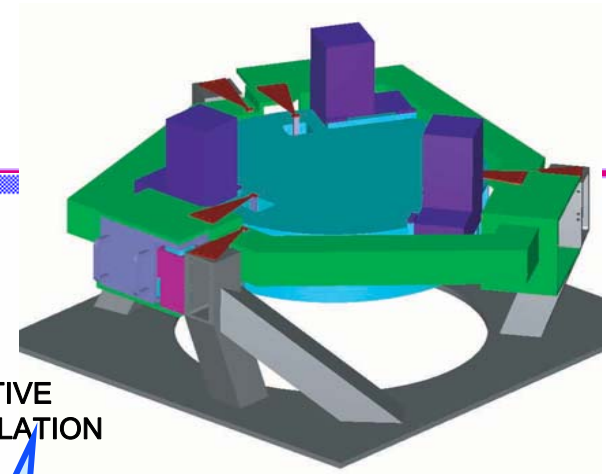




- PRM Power Recycling Mirror
- BS Beam Splitter
- ITM Input Test Mass
- ETM End Test Mass
- SRM Signal Recycling Mirror
- PD Photodiode



- PRM Power Recycling Mirror
- BS Beam Splitter
- ITM Input Test Mass
- ETM End Test Mass
- SRM Signal Recycling Mirror
- PD Photodiode



40 KG SAPPHIRE TEST MASSES

Substrate study shows Sapphire, Fused Silica both give good performance – hard to choose!

ACTIVE ISOLATION

QUAD SILICA SUSPENSION

180 W LASER, MODULATOR

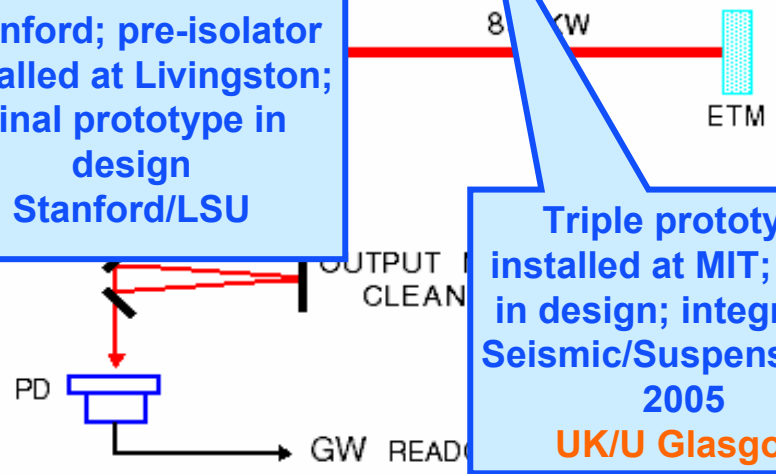
LASER

Development program for low-mechanical-loss coatings underway (SMA/Lyon, CSIRO); direct thermal noise measurement at Caltech TNI

Demonstrator in test at Stanford; pre-isolator installed at Livingston; Final prototype in design Stanford/LSU

Triple prototype installed at MIT; Quad in design; integration Seismic/Suspension in 2005  
UK/U Glasgow

- PRM Power Recycling Mirror
- BS Beam Splitter
- ITM Input Test Mass
- ETM End Test Mass
- SRM Signal Recycling Mirror
- PD Photodiode



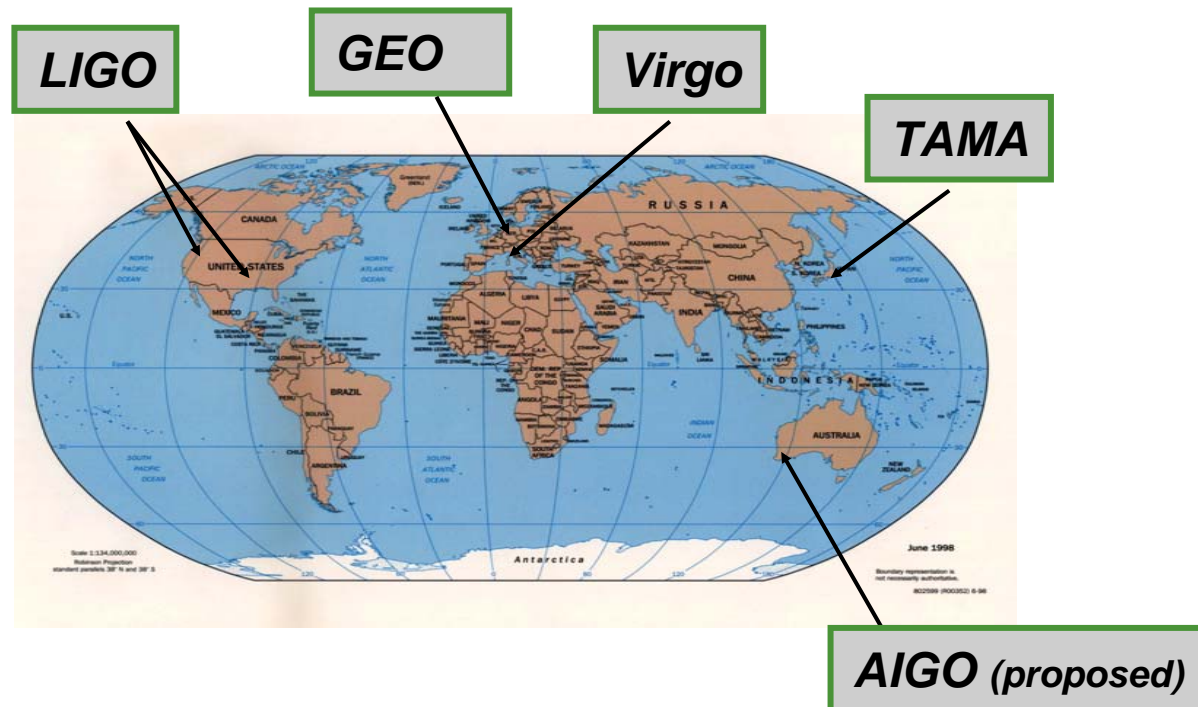


- Approximately 400 persons, 40 institutions
- LIGO, GEO, ALLEGRO instruments
- Commissioning
- Data analysis
- R&D toward future instruments
- Growing relationships with Virgo, TAMA, ACIGA, resonant bar community



The three LIGO and the GEO interferometers are part of a forming **Global Network**.

Multiple signal detections will increase detection confidence and provide better precision on source locations and wave polarizations



- LIGO construction complete and expect instruments to be near design sensitivity by year's end
- First results are published, second results in preparation, third run ready for analysis
- 2005 will bring first long duration (~6 month) Science Run
- Advanced LIGO should be a major step toward gravitational astronomy, presently under consideration by NSF for funding in 2007
- Plan to be well into observation in 2012 – a good complement to LISA.

....and the Beginning