

LASER INTERFEROMETER GRAVITATIONAL WAVE OBSERVATORY
- LIGO -

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PHYSICS ENVIRONMENT MONITORING SYSTEM RELIABILITY PREDICTION REPORT
LIGO Systems Engineering

This is an internal working note
of the LIGO Project.

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ABSTRACT

The LIGO Physics Environment Monitoring System (PEM) is designed to measure disturbances in the physical environment which might affect the interferometers thereby producing spurious signals in the gravitational wave data. The PEM will function as an independent monitoring and calibration system allowing on-line and off-line analyses.

A reliability prediction was performed on the PEM. Vendor data and NPRD-95 data were the primary sources of reliability values for the various equipments comprising the PEM. Where vendor data or NPRD-95 data were not available, engineering estimates were made based upon equipment complexity, NPRD-95 data on similar equipment and vendor data on similar equipment.

NPRD-95 provides failure rate data on a variety of electrical, electromechanical, and mechanical parts and assemblies. The NPRD-95 failure rate data was also collected over a variety of different operating environments. Equivalent LIGO failure rates were calculated by normalizing the NPRD-95 failure rates to the Ground Benign environment.

Availability predictions were performed by developing fault trees using the FaultTree+ software. A fault tree was developed and an Availability prediction was performed on the PEM at the Washington Observatory. The PEM at the Washington Observatory consists of the HIF1 PEM, the HIF2 PEM, and the HCMN PEM. A fault tree was also developed and an Availability prediction was also performed on the PEM at the Louisiana Observatory. The PEM at the Louisiana Observatory consists of the LIF1 PEM.

The PEM primarily consists of units and assemblies which, in the event of failure, can be removed and replaced without disturbing the vacuum environment. Therefore, an MDT of 8.0 hours was used in the PEM availability predictions for both observatories. The previously allocated MDT of 24.0 hours was overly conservative.

The fault tree and detailed calculations for the HIF1 PEM, the HIF2 PEM and the HCMN PEM are provided in Appendix A. The fault tree and detailed calculations for the LIF1 PEM are provided in Appendix B.

Availability predictions were then performed for the three LIGO operating modes. The fault trees and detailed Availability predictions for the three LIGO operating modes are provided in Appendices C through E. The results of the PEM availability predictions for each of the LIGO operating modes are summarized in the table below.

PEM Availability Predictions For The LIGO Operating Modes

<i>Mode of Operation</i>	<i>Allocated Annual Availability</i>	<i>Predicted Annual Availability</i>
3X	0.9959	0.9924
2X	0.9980	0.9946
1X	1.0000	1.0000

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The LIGO Physics Environment Monitoring System (PEM) is designed to measure disturbances in the physical environment which might affect the interferometers thereby producing spurious signals in the gravitational wave data. The PEM will function as an independent monitoring and calibration system allowing on-line and off-line analyses.

Reliability, repair time and availability calculations were performed on the Physics Environment Monitoring System (PEM) of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO). Failure rate data was obtained from the following sources:

- “Non-Electronic Parts Reliability Data - 1995,” NPRD-95, Reliability Analysis Center.
- Vendor data
- Engineering estimates predicated upon experience with equipments of similar complexity.

The calculations were predicated upon the design information available at the time this report was prepared. This report will be updated to reflect the current design if the differences in design or material/part selection are likely to significantly impact reliability or availability.

2.0 ACRONYMS

A	Operational Availability
BSC	Beam Splitter Chamber
BT	Beam Tube
CMN	Common
CS	Corner Station
EMI	Electro-Magnetic Interference
ES	End Stations
FPMH	Failures Per Million Hours
FTA	Fault Tree Analysis
H	Hanford, Washington site
HAM	Horizontal Access Module
IFO	Interferometer
IF2	Interferometer, 2 km long
IF1	Interferometer, 4 km long
IOO	Input/Output Optics
L	Livingston, Louisiana site
LIGO	Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory
MDT	Mean Down Time
MS	Mid Stations
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure (λ^{-1})
PEM	Physics Environment Monitoring System
PSL	Pre-Stabilized Laser
Q	Operational Unavailability (1-A)
R	Probability of Success, or Reliability
RF	Radio Frequency
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RGA	Residual Gas Analyzer
SRD	Science Requirements Document
W	Washington site
λ	Failure Rate

3.0 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The documents containing Physics Environment Monitoring (PEM) System design requirements, PEM design, LIGO reliability requirements and guidelines, reliability modeling and prediction methods, and the software used to perform the reliability predictions and availability calculations are listed in the tables below.

Table 1: Project Documents

LIGO-E960099-B-E	LIGO Reliability Program Plan
LIGO-T960127-02-D	Physics Environment Monitoring Design Requirements Document
LIGO-T970112-00-D	Physics Environment Monitoring Final Design Document
LIGO-G9700242-00-D	Final Design Review Presentation Viewgraphs
LIGO - E950018-02-E	LIGO Science Requirements Document

Table 2: Reliability Standards and Handbooks

MIL-STD-785	Reliability Program for Systems and Equipment Development and Prediction
MIL-STD-756	Reliability Modeling and Prediction
MIL-HDBK-217F	Reliability Prediction For Electronic Equipment
NRPD-95	Non-Electronic Parts Reliability Data 1995, Reliability Analysis Center

Table 3: Reliability Software

RELEX 217	Reliability prediction software; hardware failure rate calculations.
ITEM Software FaultTree+	Fault tree analysis software; Availability calculations

4.0 AVAILABILITY REQUIREMENTS

Quantitative System Level Availability requirements were specified in the LIGO Science Requirements Document. PEM Subsystem Availability requirements, defined in terms of operational performance, were specified in the PEM Design Requirements Document.

4.1 SYSTEM LEVEL

The LIGO system level availability requirements are summarized in Table 4 below:

Table 4: LIGO System Reliability Requirements

<i>Mode of Operation</i>	<i>Annual Availability</i>	<i>Minimum Continuous Operating Period</i>
3X	0.75%	100 hours
2X	0.85%	100 hours
1X	0.90%	40 hours

The Modes of Operation are defined as:

- a. Triple Operations Mode (3X): All three interferometers are operational.
- b. Double Operations Mode (2X): At least two interferometers are operational. One of which must be the Louisiana interferometer.
- c. Single Operations Mode (1X): At least one of the three interferometers is operational.

As described in the LIGO Reliability Program Plan, the allocated subsystem availability requirements were derived from the observatory availability requirements for the 3X mode of operation. With respect to availability, the 3X mode of operation represents the worst case operating scenario. For the reader's convenience, the subsystem availability requirements are presented in Table 5 on page 9. The PEM availability requirements are highlighted. In the process of allocating the subsystem availability requirements, it was assumed that the 4 km and the 2 km interferometers were of equal complexity. Therefore, since there are two interferometers at the Washington Observatory, the subsystems at the Washington Observatory were assumed to be twice as complex as the respective subsystems at the Louisiana Observatory. As a result, the Washington Observatory subsystem Mean-Time-Between-Mission-Critical-Failure (MTBMCF) values are half of the respective subsystem MTBMCF values at the Louisiana Observatory. The Beam Tube, Facilities Monitoring and Control System, Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning, and Electrical Power are exceptions to this rule. These four subsystems were considered to be of equal complexity at each observatory.

MTBMCF is the mean time between subsystem failures which would jeopardize the collection and validation of science data. The MTBMCF takes into consideration equipment redundancies which might be present within the subsystem.

Table 5: Subsystem Availability Allocated Requirements

<i>SUBSYSTEM</i>	<i>OBSERVATORY</i>					
	<i>LOUISIANA</i>			<i>WASHINGTON</i>		
	<i>MTBMCF (Op. Hours)</i>	<i>MDT (Hours)</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>MTBMCF (Op. Hours)</i>	<i>MDT (Hours)</i>	<i>A</i>
CDS C&M	17, 600	24	0.9986	8, 800	24	0.9973
CDS DAQ	17, 600	24	0.9986	8, 800	24	0.9973
CDS Infrastructure	17, 600	24	0.9986	8, 800	24	0.9973
VCMS	17, 600	24	0.9986	8, 800	24	0.9973
ASC	20, 000	72	0.9964	10, 000	72	0.9929
LSC	20, 000	72	0.9964	10, 000	72	0.9929
COC	26, 000	72	0.9972	13, 000	72	0.9945
COS	24, 000	72	0.9970	12, 000	72	0.9940
IOO	10, 000	72	0.9929	5, 000	72	0.9858
PSL	5, 000	72	0.9858	2, 500	72	0.9720
SEI	13, 000	72	0.9945	6, 500	72	0.9890
SUS	13, 000	72	0.9945	6, 500	72	0.9890
PEM	17, 600	24	0.9986	8, 800	24	0.9973
BT	35, 000	1, 460	0.9600	35, 000	1, 460	0.9600
FMCS	17, 600	24	0.9986	17, 600	24	0.9986
HVAC	17, 600	72	0.9959	17, 600	72	0.9959
ELEC. PWR.	8, 800	24	0.9973	8, 800	24	0.9973
VE	8, 800	72	0.9919	4, 400	72	0.9839

Mean-Down-Time (MDT) is the total preventive and corrective maintenance time divided by the total number of preventive and corrective maintenance actions for a given subsystem. Logistic delays are included in the calculation of preventive and corrective maintenance times. The subsystem MDT requirements are based upon subsystem size, complexity, and the fact that some subsystems may require a bake-out following maintenance actions. The MDT requirement should be used as a guide in the development of on-site spares and maintenance support policies.

Availability is defined as the ability of an item, under the combined aspects of its reliability and maintenance, to perform its required function over a given period of time. Mathematically, Availability is approximated as:

$$A = \frac{MTBMCF}{MTBMCF + MDT}$$

Therefore, since availability allows for trade-offs between reliability (MTBMCF) and maintenance (MDT), the subsystem availability allocations are the design constraints which must be met in order to achieve the desired level of observatory availability.

4.2 PEM LEVEL

Table 6 on page 11 lists the PEM availability requirements in terms of operational performance as defined in the PEM Design Requirements Document.

5.0 RELIABILITY ANALYSES

PEM reliability was assessed by means of:

- Reliability Modeling
- Reliability and Availability Predictions
- Fault Tree Analysis

5.1 RELIABILITY MODELING

The PEM Reliability Block Diagram for the LIGO 3X Operating Mode is shown in Figure 1. The Reliability Block Diagram depicts a series model in which it is necessary for the PEM at both of the observatories to be operational for successful LIGO 3X operation. At the Hanford Observatory, PEM equipments monitor the physics environment peculiar to the 4km Interferometer (HIF1 PEM) and the physics environment peculiar to the 2km Interferometer (HIF2 PEM). In addition, there are PEM equipments which monitor the physics environment common to both Interferometers (HCMN PEM). At the Livingston Observatory, the PEM monitors the physics environment of a 4km Interferometer (LIF1 PEM).

Table 6: PEM Equipment Level Availability Requirements

<i>MONITORING FUNCTION</i>	<i>INSTRUMENT</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>			
		<i>HIF1</i>	<i>HIF2</i>	<i>HCMN</i>	<i>LIF1</i>
Seismic Noise	Seismometers			1/5	1/3
	Tiltmeters			1/5	1/3
	Accelerometers	PSL: 1/3 BSC: 1/6 HAM: 1/3	PSL: 1/3 BSC: 1/3 HAM: 1/3		PSL: 1/3 BSC: 1/3 HAM: 1/3
	Accelerometer Signal Conditioners	CS: 1/5 ES: 2/2	CS: 1/4 MS: 2/2		CS: 1/3 ES: 2/2
Acoustic Noise	Microphones	PSL: 1/1 WBSC1-3: 1/3 WBSC9, 10: 1/1 WHAM1, 6: 1/1 WHAM2: 1/2 WHAM3-5: 1/2	PSL: 1/1 WBSC4-6: 1/3 WBSC7, 8: 1/2 WHAM7: 1/1 WHAM8, 9: 1/2 WHAM11: 1/2 WHAM12: 1/1		PSL: 1/1 LBSC1, 3: 1/2 LBSC2: 1/3 LBSC4, 5: 1/1 LHAM1: 1/1 LHAM2-5: 1/2 LHAM6: 1/1
	Microphone Preamps	PSL: 1/1 WBSC1-3: 1/3 WBSC9, 10: 1/1 WHAM1, 6: 1/1 WHAM2: 1/2 WHAM3-5: 1/2	PSL: 1/1 WBSC4-6: 1/3 WBSC7, 8: 1/2 WHAM7: 1/1 WHAM8, 9: 1/2 WHAM11: 1/2 WHAM12: 1/1		PSL: 1/1 LBSC1, 3: 1/2 LBSC2: 1/3 LBSC4, 5: 1/1 LHAM1: 1/1 LHAM2-5: 1/2 LHAM6: 1/1
Magnetic Field	Magnetometer			1/1	1/1
	Magnetometer Power Supply			1/1	1/1
RF Interference	Antenna			2/2	2/2
	Broadband Receiver			2/4	2/4
	Narrow Band Receiver	PSL: 2/2 IOO: 3/3	PSL: 2/2 IOO: 3/3		1/1
	Fan-Out Circuit			1/1	1/1
Power Line Fluctuations	Current Monitors			1/1	1/1
	Dranetz Power Platform 4300			1/2	1/1
Residual Gas	RGA Heads			5/8	3/6
	RGA Preamps			5/8	3/6
	RGA Controllers			5/5	3/3
	RGA Power Supply			5/5	3/3
Weather	Temperature/ Humidity Transmitters	ES: 1/3	MS: 1/3	BT: 3/5 CS: 1/3	CS: 1/3 ES: 1/3
	Weather Stations			1/5	1/3

Note: "m/n" denotes that "m" out of "n" are required for successful operation.

The PEM Reliability Model for the LIGO 2X Operating Mode is shown in Figure 2. The combination series/parallel model illustrates that the HIF1 PEM or the HIF2 PEM must be operational along with both the HCMN PEM and the LIF1 PEM for successful LIGO 2X operation.

The PEM Reliability Model for the LIGO 1X Operating Mode is shown in Figure 3. This combination series/parallel model illustrates that one, or more, of the following conditions must be met for successful LIGO 1X operation:

- HIF1 PEM “AND” HCMN PEM
- HIF2 PEM “AND” HCMN PEM
- LIF1 PEM

5.2 RELIABILITY PREDICTION

A reliability prediction was performed on the LIGO PEM. Vendor data and NPRD-95 data were the primary sources of reliability values for the various equipments comprising the PEM. Where vendor data or NPRD-95 data were not available, engineering estimates were made based upon equipment complexity, NPRD-95 data on similar equipment and vendor data on similar equipment.

NPRD-95 provides failure rate data on a variety of electrical, electromechanical, and mechanical parts and assemblies. The NPRD-95 failure rate data was also collected over a variety of different operating environments. Table 7 on page 16 lists the NPRD-95 failure rates and the equivalent LIGO equipment failure rates. The equivalent LIGO failure rates were calculated by normalizing the NPRD-95 failure rates to the Ground Benign environment.

Table 8 on page 17 identifies the various PEM equipments, the quantities used in each IFO, the equipment MTBFs and the source of the MTBF values.

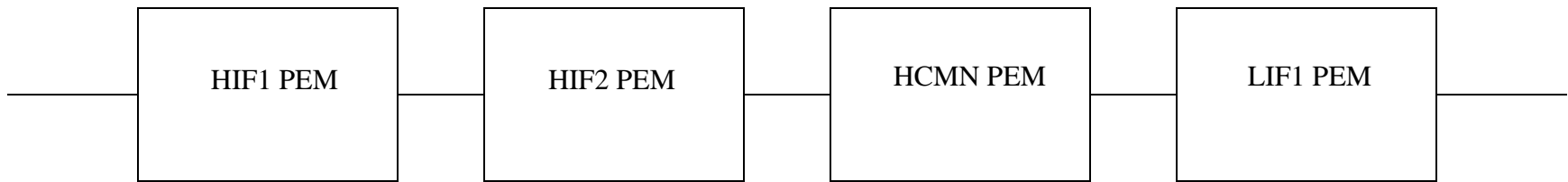


Figure 1: Reliability Block Diagram For The LIGO 3X Operating Mode

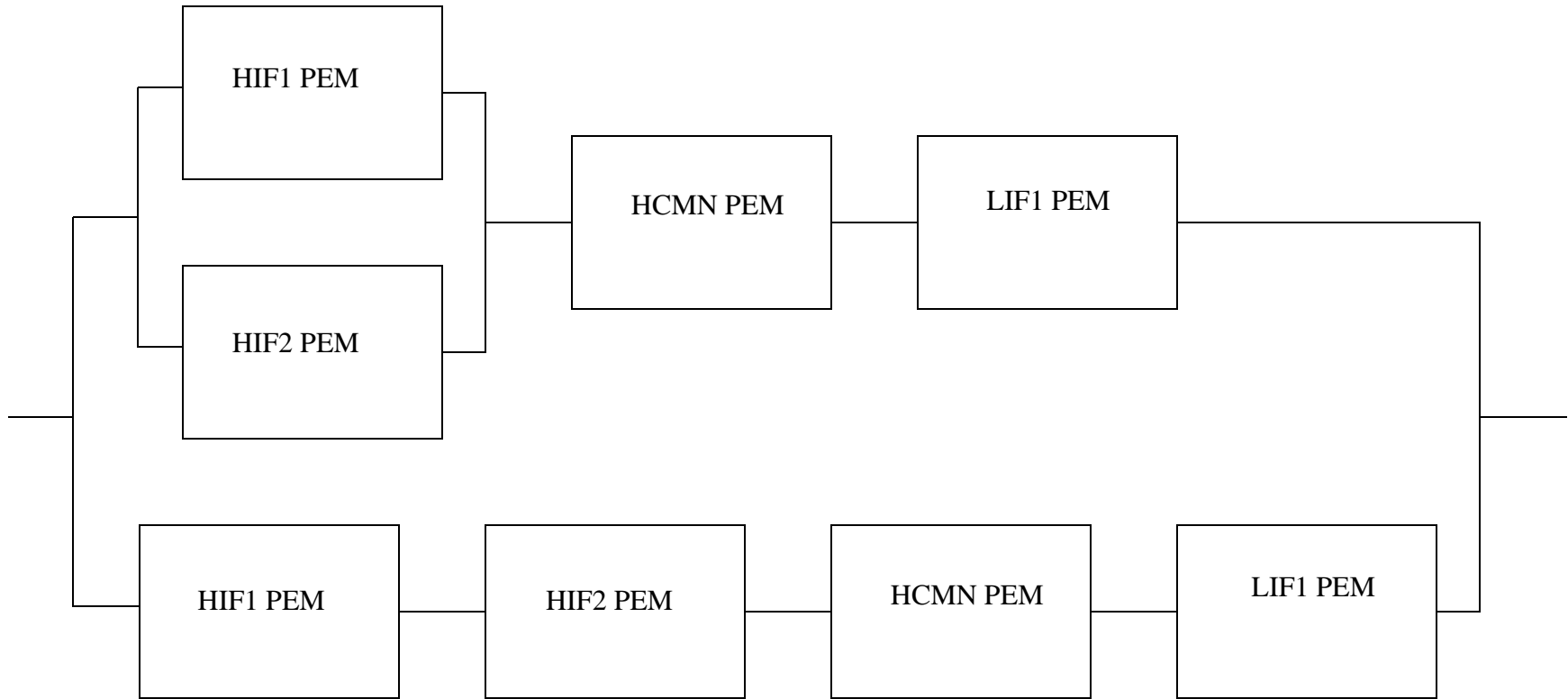


Figure 2: Reliability Block Diagram For The LIGO 2X Operating Mode

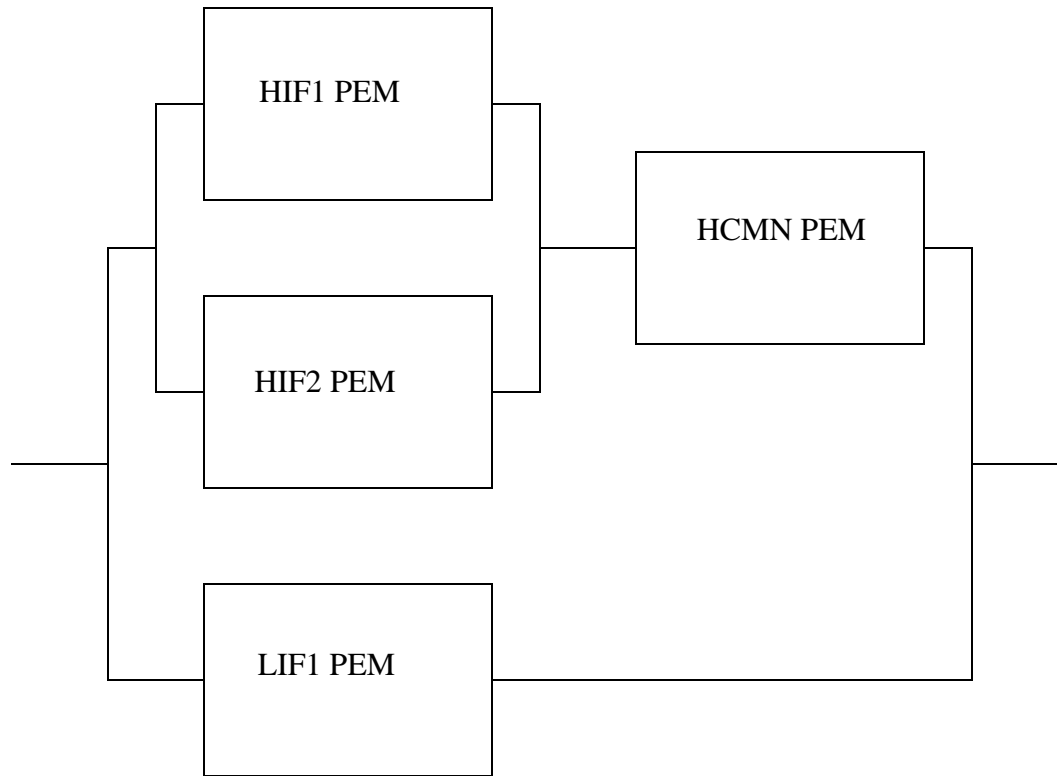


Figure 3: Reliability Block Diagram For The LIGO 1X Operating Mode

Table 7: NPRD-95 vs LIGO Equivalent Failure Rates

<i>NPRD-95</i>			<i>LIGO</i>			
<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Env.</i>	λ <i>(FPMH)</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Env. Factor</i>	λ <i>(FPMH)</i>	<i>MTBF</i>
Microphone, Dynamic	GB	0.5312	Microphone	1.0	0.5312	1,882,530
Amplifier, Signal	GB	3.1100	Microphone Preamp, RGA Preamp, RGA Controller	1.0	3.1100	321,543
Meter, Power	NS	21.7231	Powerscope	6.1	3.5612	280,807
Antenna	AUT	56.2808	Antenna	15.1	3.7272	268,298
Receiver, Communication	GB	156.0000	RF Multi-Channel Receiver, RF Narrow Band Receiver	1.0	156.0000	6,410
Meter, Position	ARW	1390.0814	Seismometer	24.7	56.2786	17,769
Sensor, Transmitter, Temp./Humidity	GB	14.6525	Temp./Humidity Transmitter	1.0	14.6525	68,248
Meter, Antenna., Tilt	GM	502.7652	Tiltmeter	10.1	49.7787	20,089
Battery	GB	0.6759	Battery	1.0	0.6759	1,479,509
Particle Separator	ARW	921.659	Dust Detector	24.7	37.3141	26,800
Ammeter	GB	1.7520	Current Monitor	1.0	1.7520	570,776

Table 8: PEM Equipment Reliability

EQUIPMENT	MTBF (hours)	HIF1	HIF2	HCMN	LIF1	SOURCE
Accelerometer	122,000	48	36		36	Vendor Data
Accelerometer Signal Conditioner	50,000	7	6		7	Vendor Data
Dust Detector	26,800	1	1		1	NPRD-95
Magnetometer	376,680			1	1	Vendor Data
Magnetometer Power Supply	301,344			1	1	Vendor Data
Microphone	1.883x10 ⁶	12	12		12	NPRD-95
Microphone Preamp	321,543	12	12		12	NPRD-95
Power Platforms	280,807			2	1	NPRD-95
RF Broadband Anten- nas	268,298			2	2	NPRD-95
RF Broadband Receiver	6,410			4	4	NPRD-95
RF Broadband Fan-Out Circuit	100,000			1	1	Engineering Estimate
RF Narrow Band Antenna	268,298	5	5		5	NPRD-95
RF Narrow Band Receiver	6,410	5	5		5	NPRD-95
RGA Head	10,000			8	6	Engineering Estimate
RGA Preamp	321,543			8	6	NPRD-95
RGA Controller	321,543			5	3	NPRD-95
RGA Power Supply	50,000			5	3	Engineering Estimate
Seismometer	17,769			5	3	NPRD-95
Seismometer Digitizer Module	50,000			5	3	Engineering Estimate
Temp./Humidity Transmitters	68,248	6	6	8	9	NPRD-95
Tiltmeter	20,089			5	3	NPRD-95
Current Monitor	570,776			1	1	NPRD-95
Weather Station	4,400			5	3	Engineering Estimate

5.3 AVAILABILITY PREDICTION

Availability predictions were performed by developing fault trees using the FaultTree+ software. A fault tree was developed and an Availability prediction was performed on the PEM at the Washington Observatory. The PEM at the Washington Observatory consists of the HIF1 PEM, the HIF2 PEM, and the HCMN PEM. A fault tree was also developed and an Availability prediction was also performed on the PEM at the Louisiana Observatory. The PEM at the Louisiana Observatory consists of the LIF1 PEM.

The PEM primarily consists of units and assemblies which, in the event of failure, can be removed and replaced without disturbing the vacuum environment. Therefore, an MDT of 8.0 hours was used in the PEM availability predictions for both observatories. The previously allocated MDT of 24.0 hours was overly conservative.

The fault tree and detailed calculations for the HIF1 PEM, the HIF2 PEM and the HCMN PEM are provided in Appendix A. The fault tree and detailed calculations for the LIF1 PEM are provided in Appendix B. A summary of the results are shown in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Interferometer PEM Availability Prediction Results

<i>PEM</i>	<i>Unavailability (Q)</i>	<i>Availability (A = 1-Q)</i>
HIF1	0.0011	0.9989
HIF2	0.0011	0.9989
HCMN	0.0034	0.9966
LIF1	0.0019	0.9981

Availability predictions were then performed for the three LIGO operating modes. The fault trees and detailed Availability predictions for the three LIGO operating modes are provided in Appendices C through E. The results of the PEM availability predictions for each of the LIGO operating modes are summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10: PEM Availability Predictions For The LIGO Operating Modes

<i>Mode of Operation</i>	<i>Allocated Annual Availability</i>	<i>Predicted Annual Availability</i>
3X	0.9959	0.9924
2X	0.9980	0.9946
1X	1.0000	1.0000

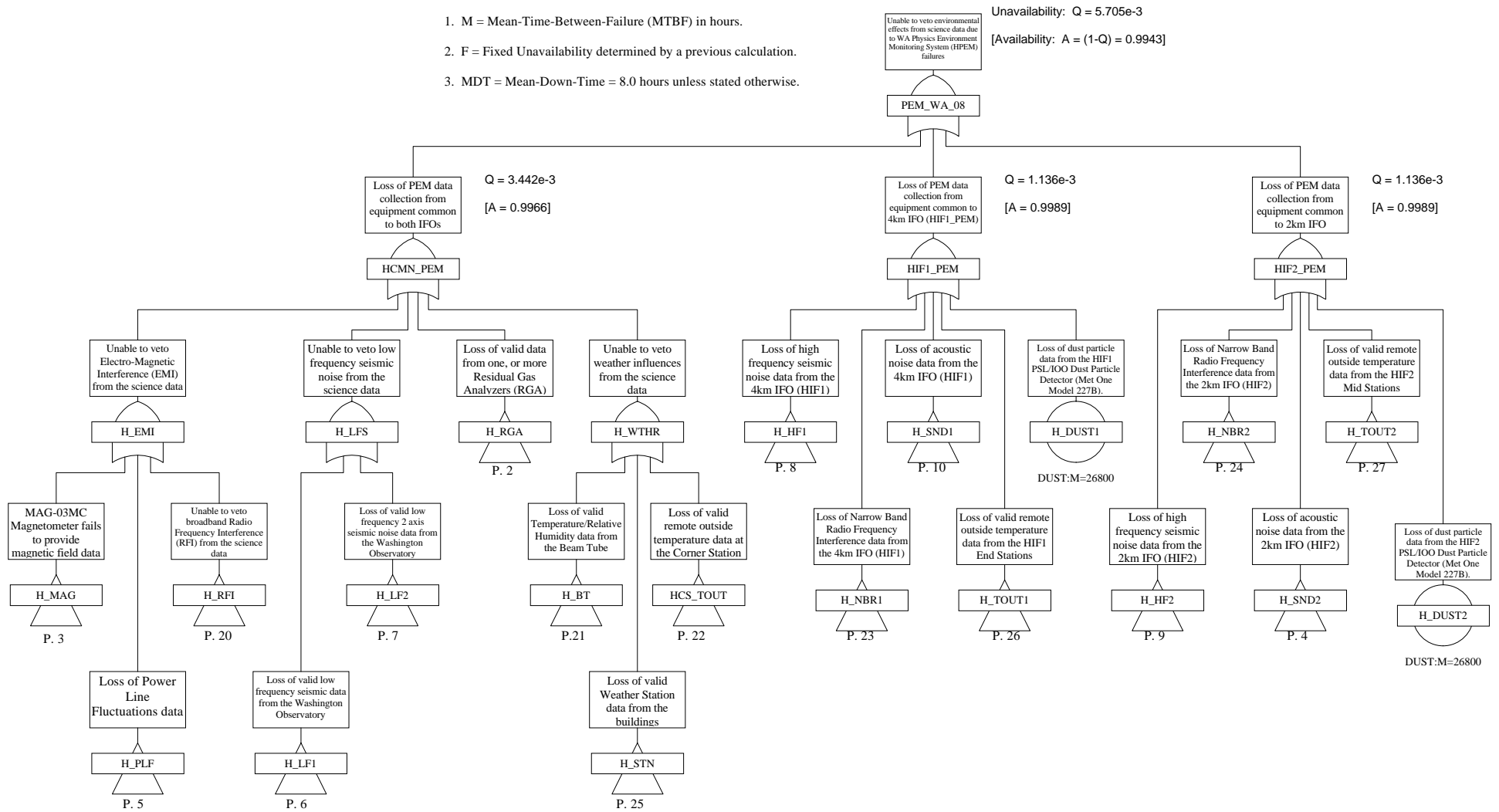
6.0 CONCLUSIONS

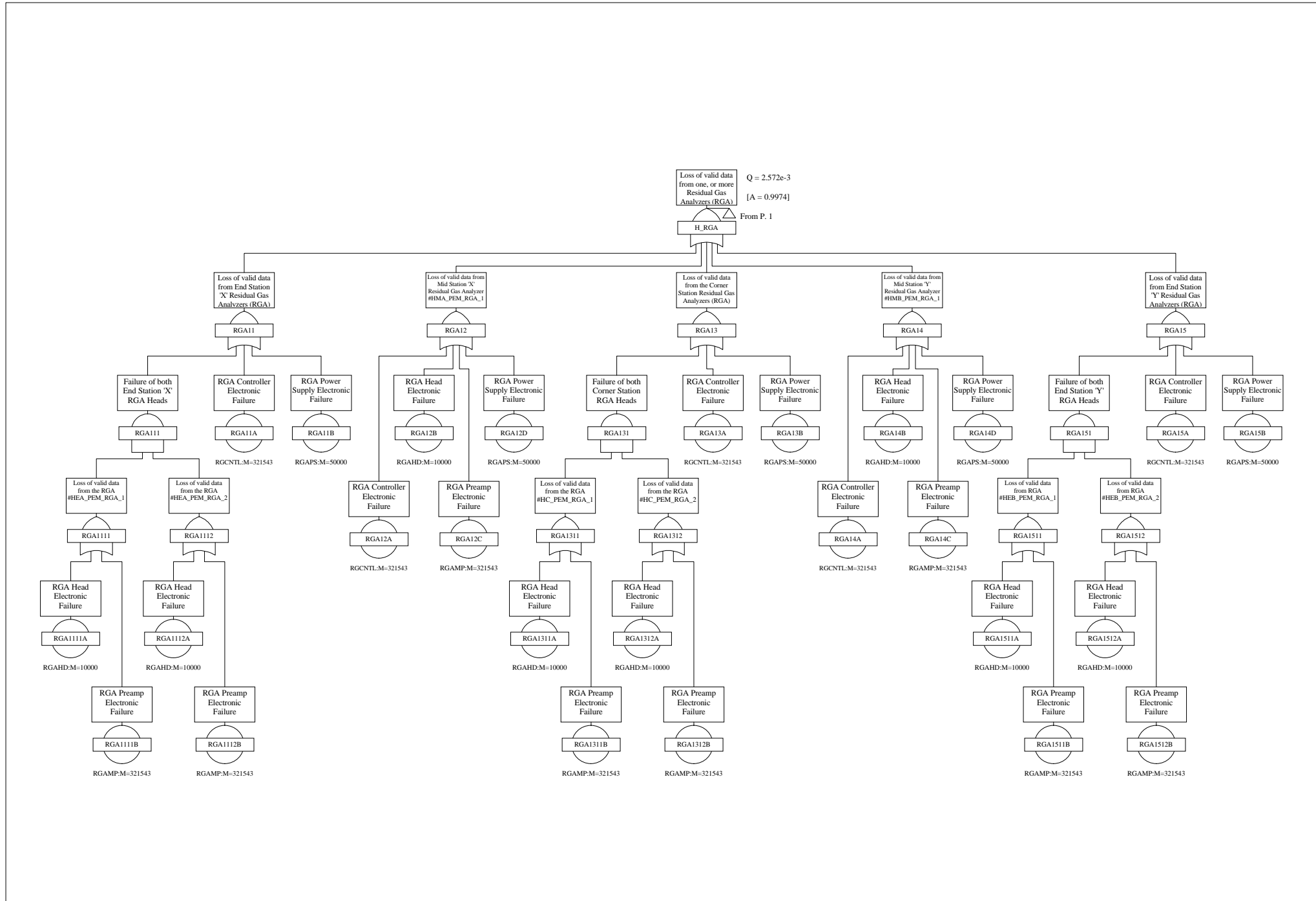
The PEM predicted availability for the LIGO operating modes, for all intents and purposes, meets the PEM allocated availability. As the maintenance and spares policy becomes more defined and as additional vendor reliability data becomes available, refinements may be made to this analysis to more accurately depict PEM availability.

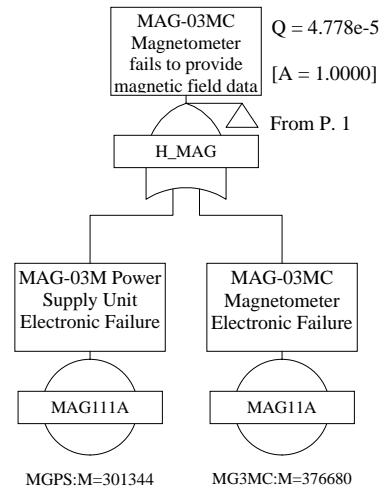
***APPENDIX A:
WASHINGTON PEM AVAILABILITY PREDICTION***

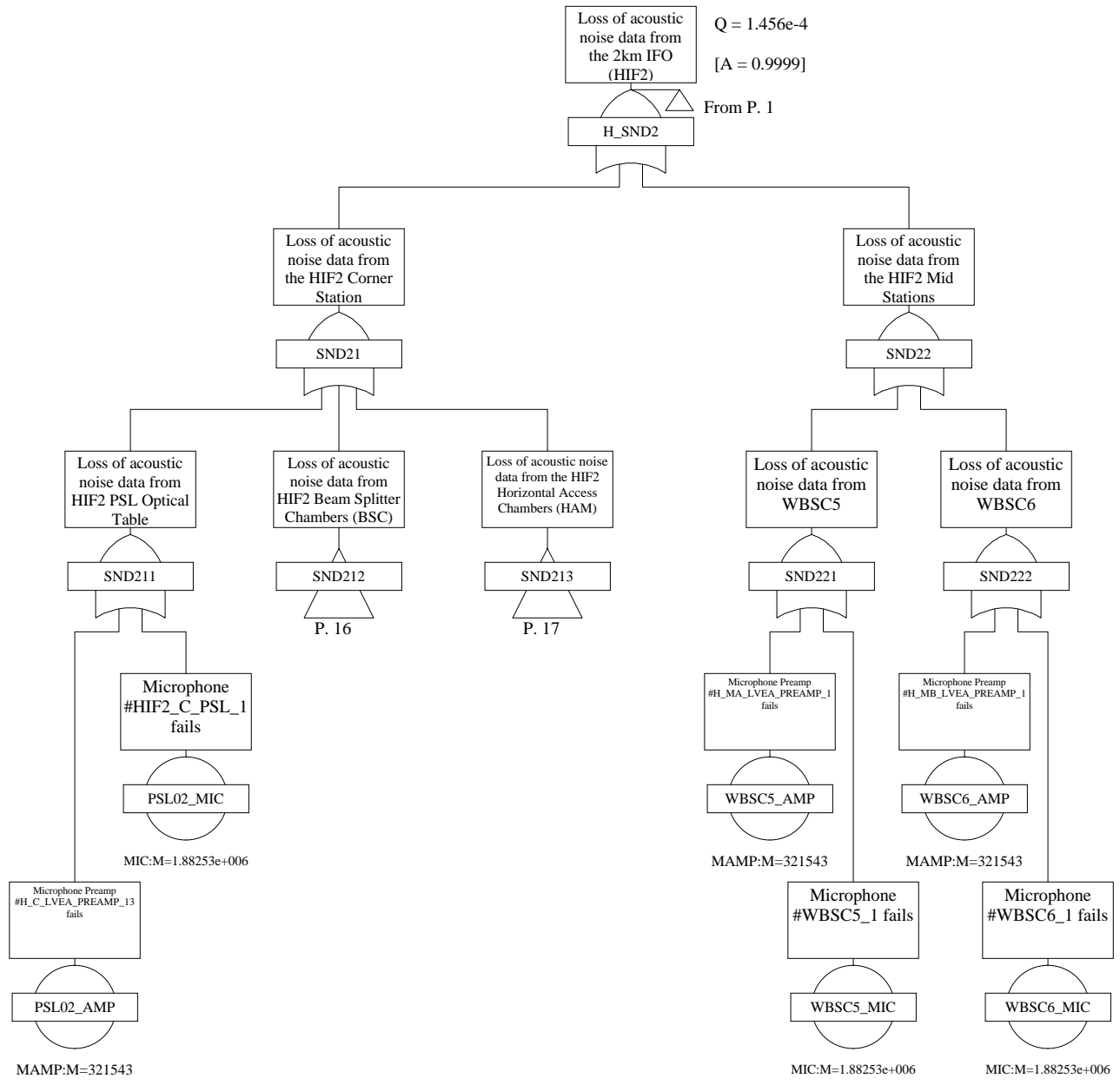
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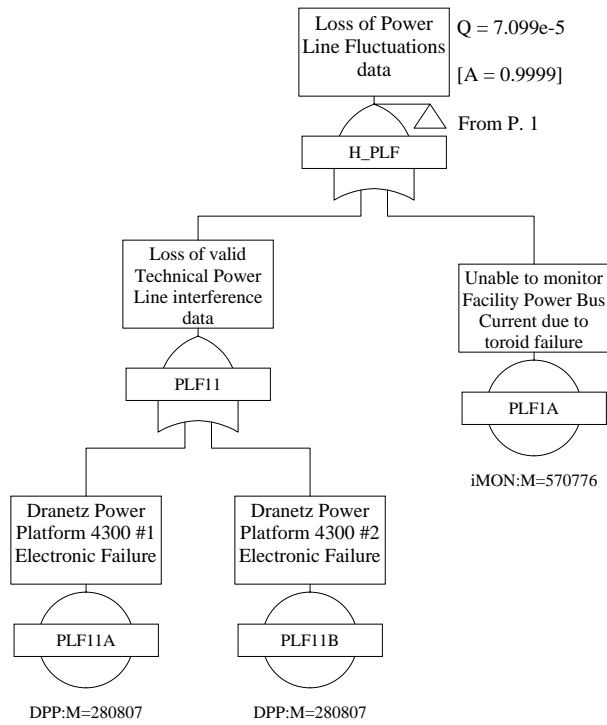
1. M = Mean-Time-Between-Failure (MTBF) in hours.
2. F = Fixed Unavailability determined by a previous calculation.
3. MDT = Mean-Down-Time = 8.0 hours unless stated otherwise.

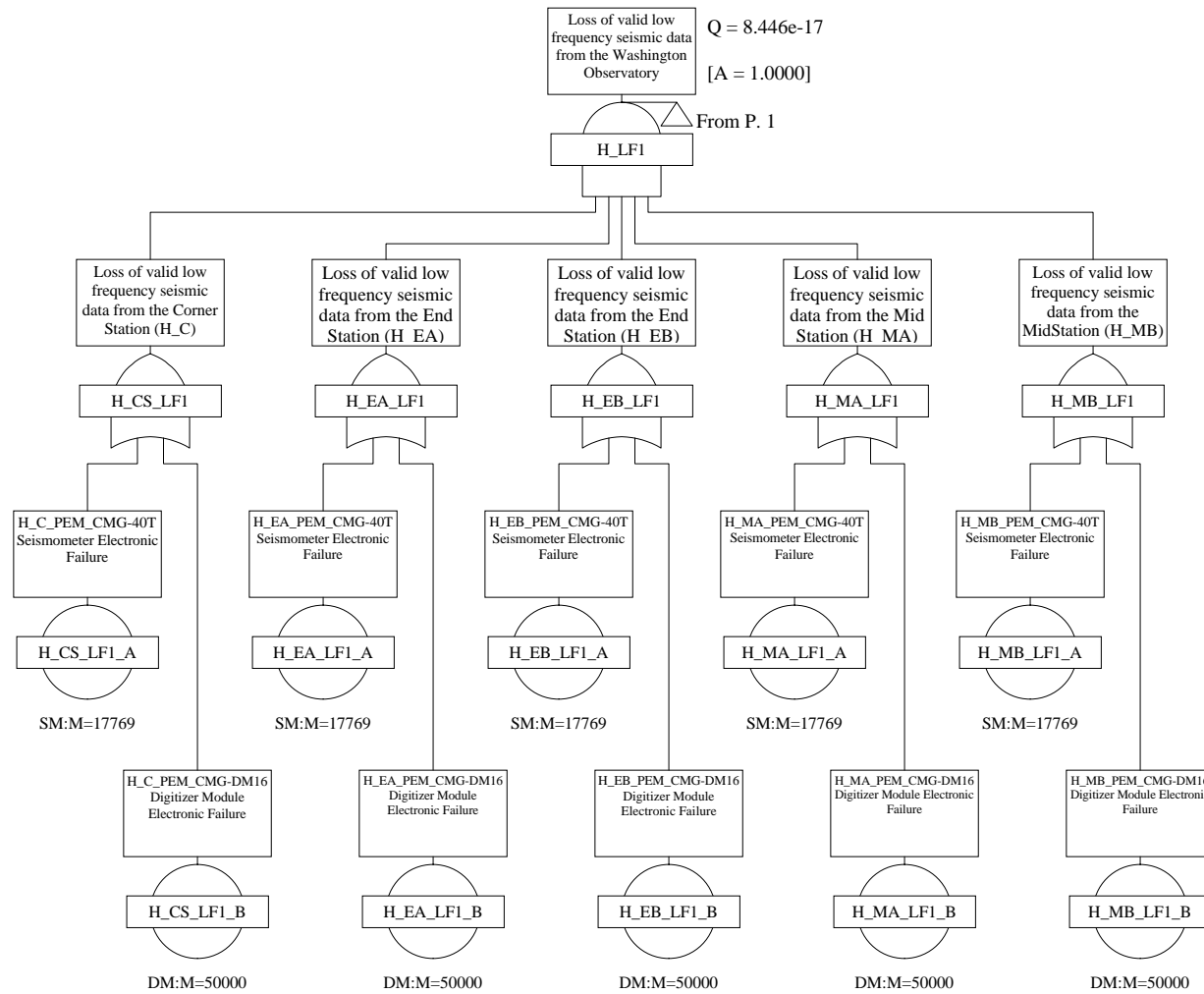


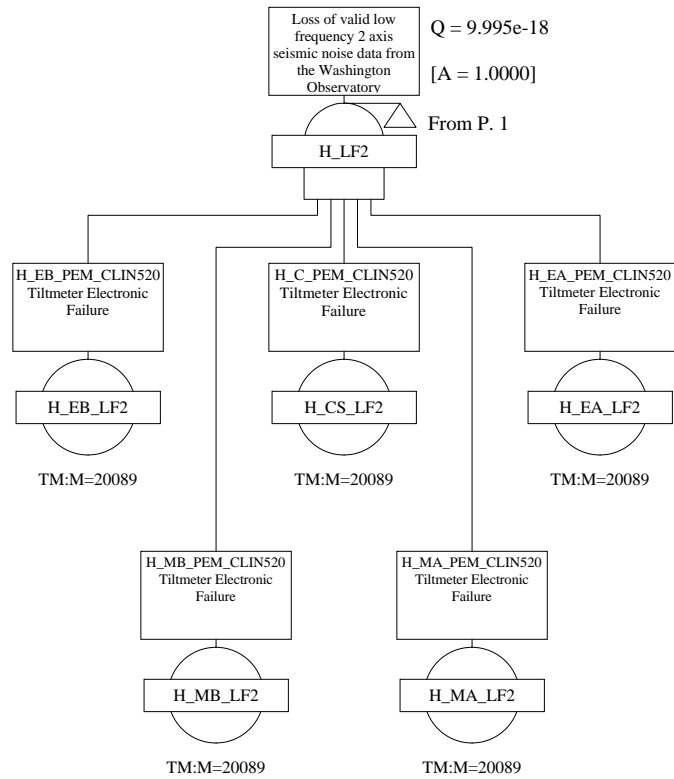


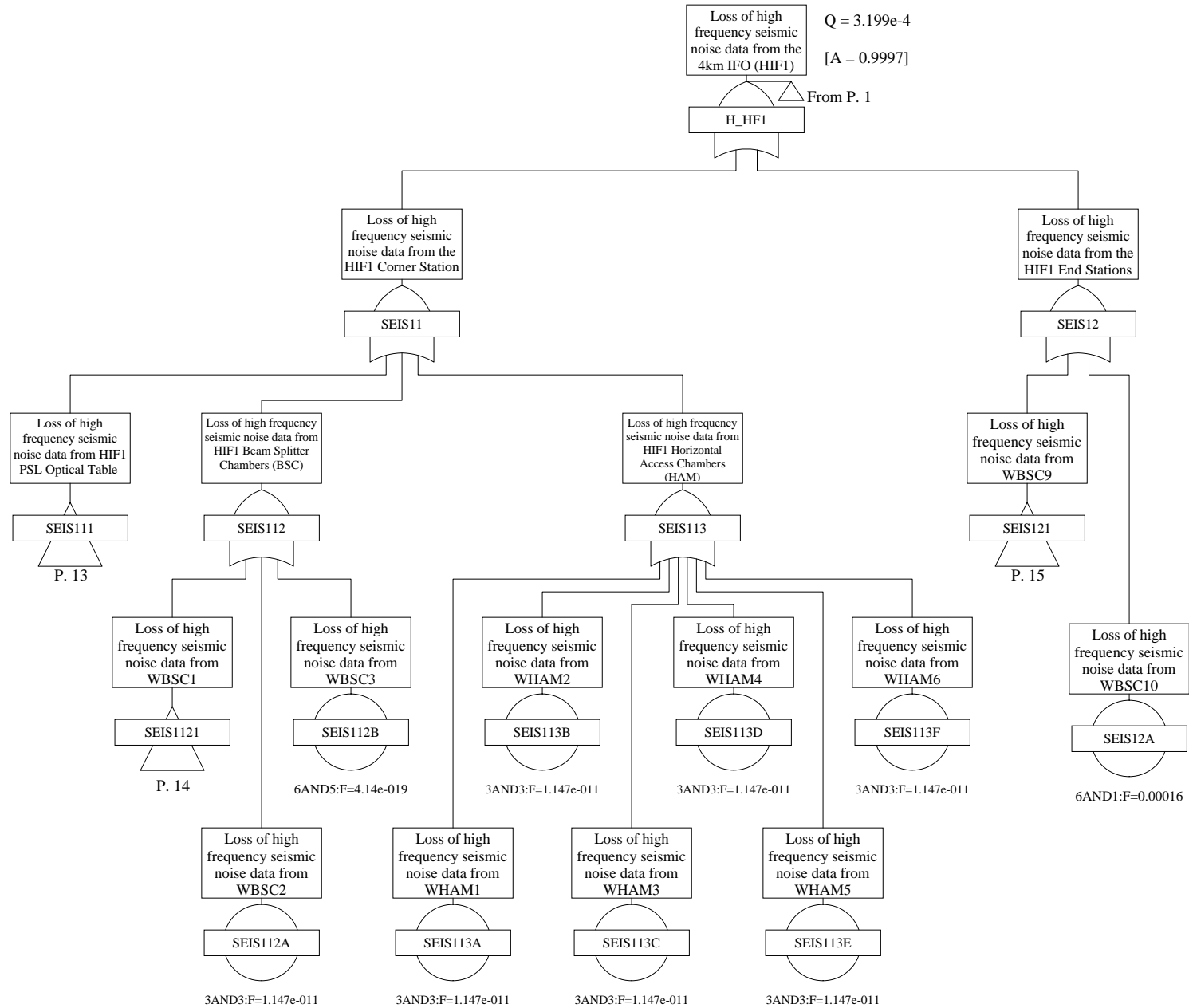


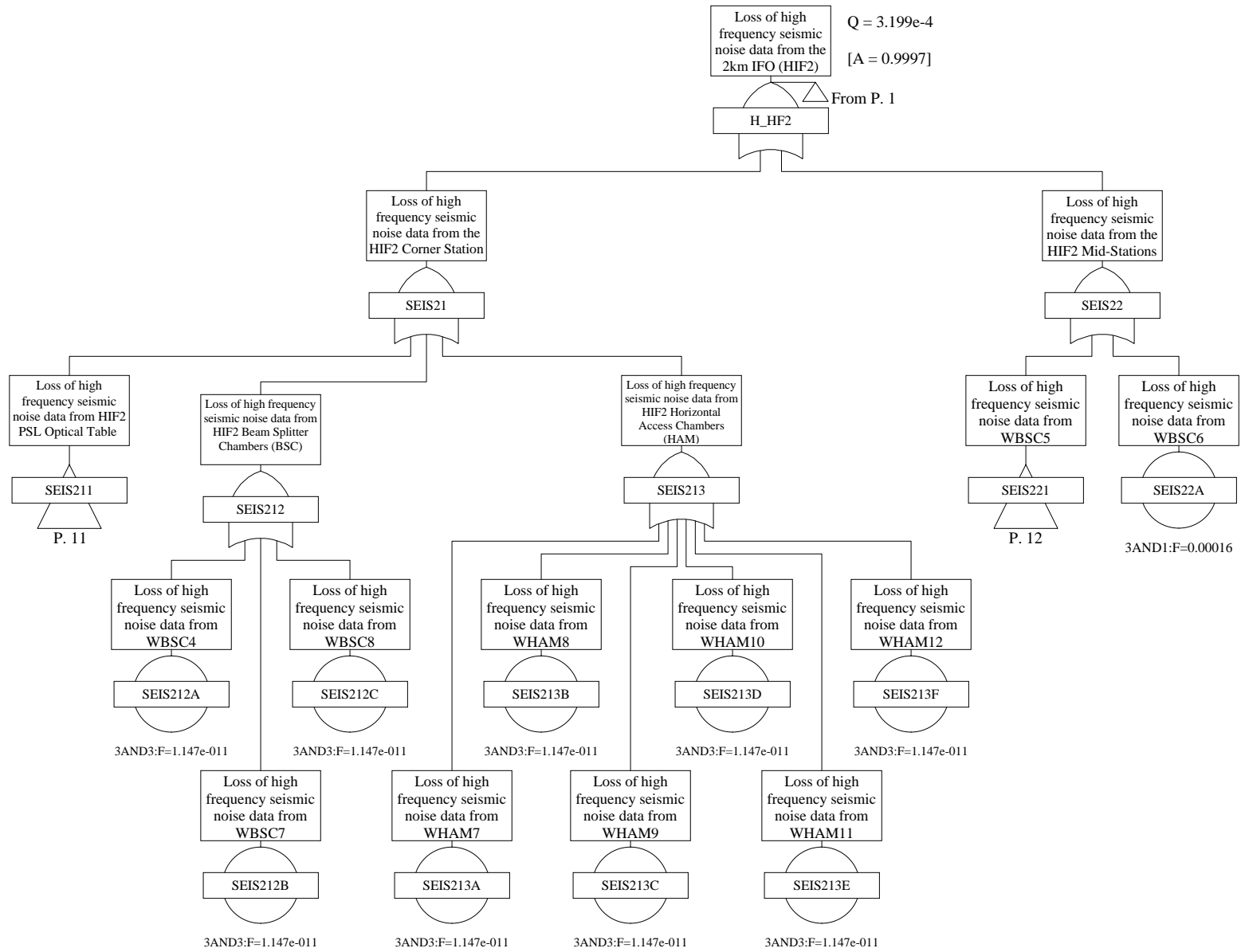


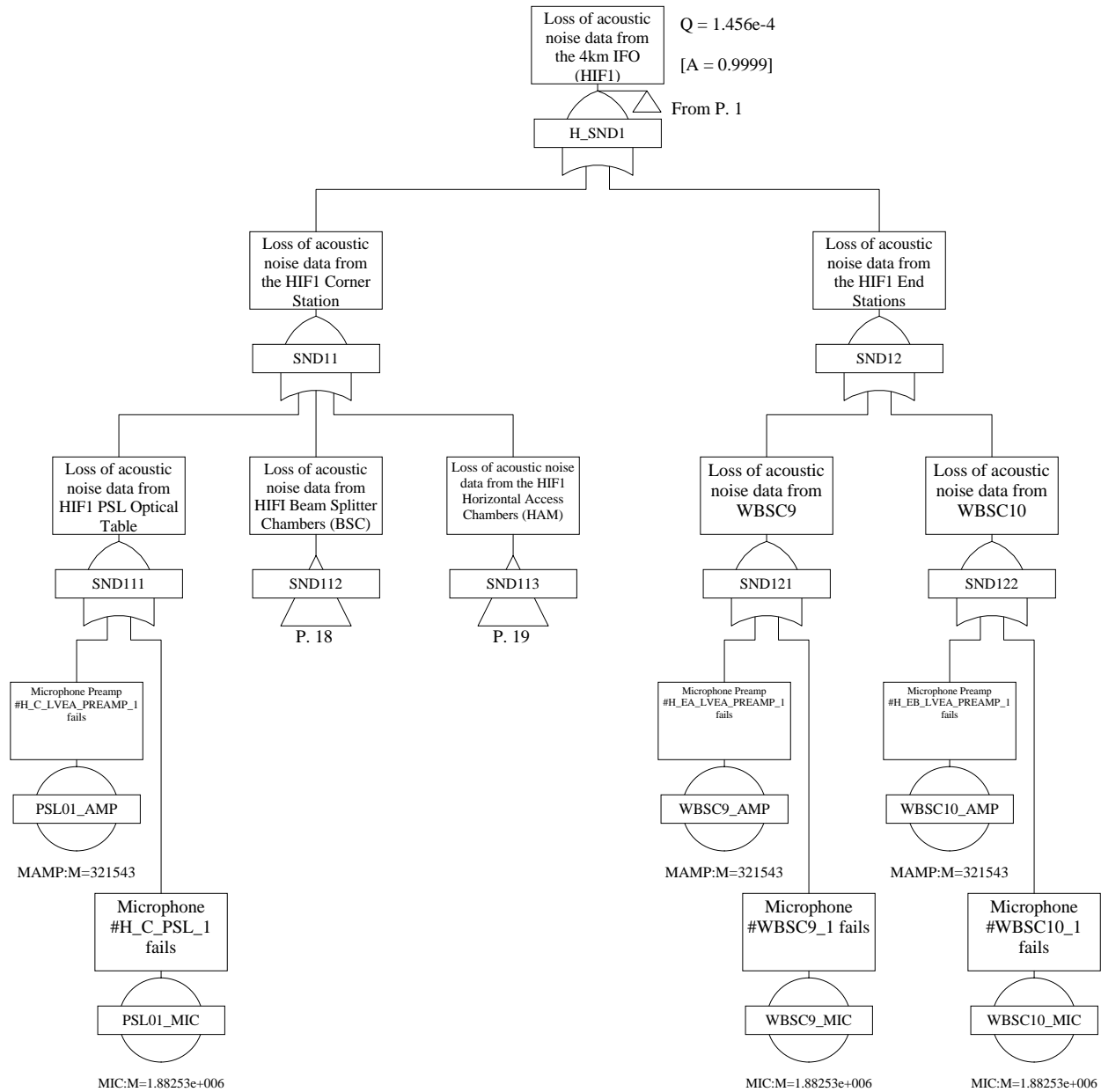


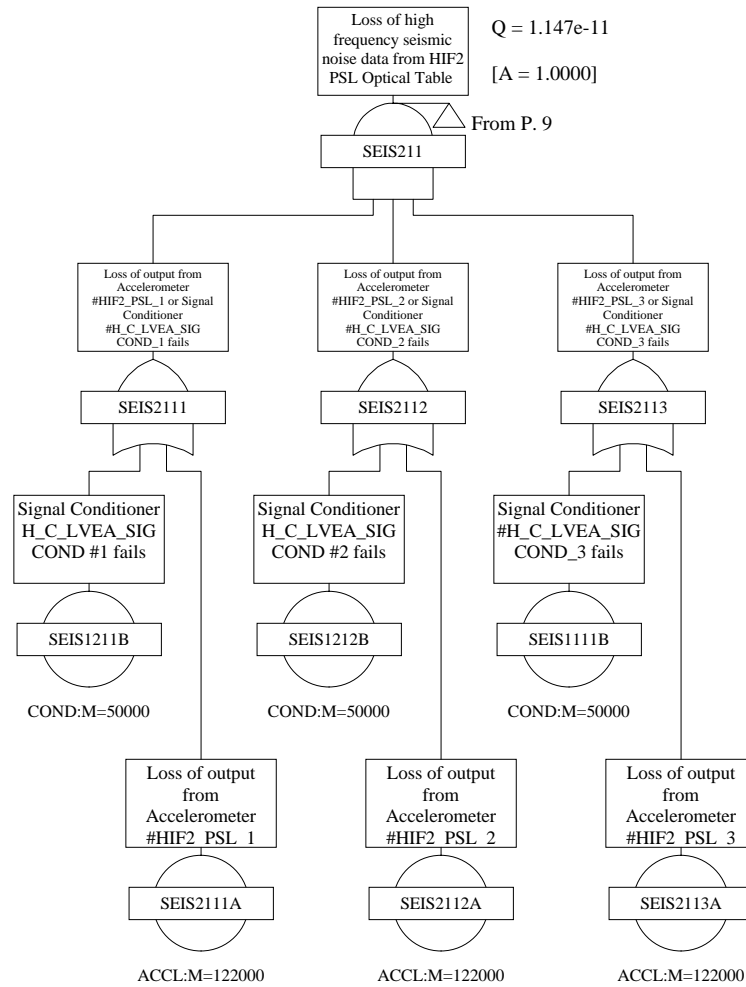


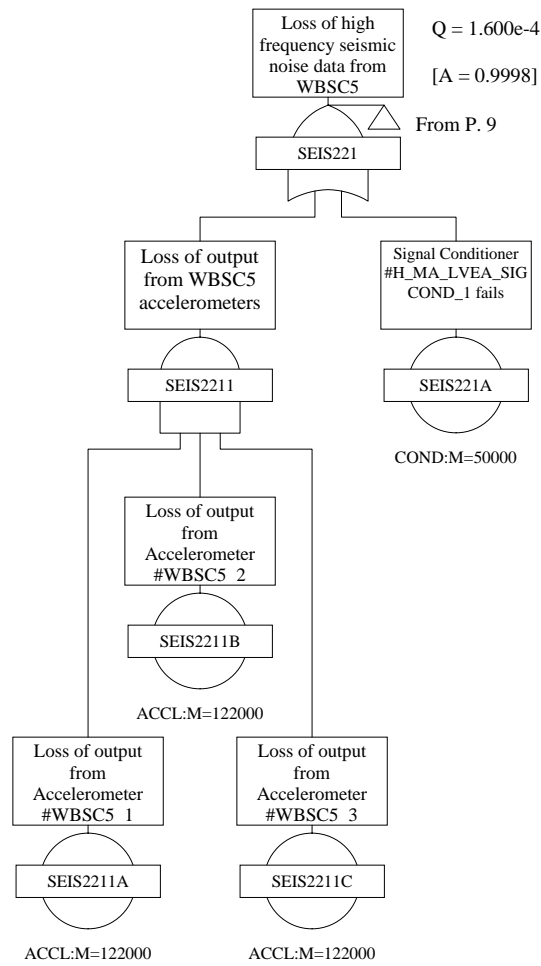


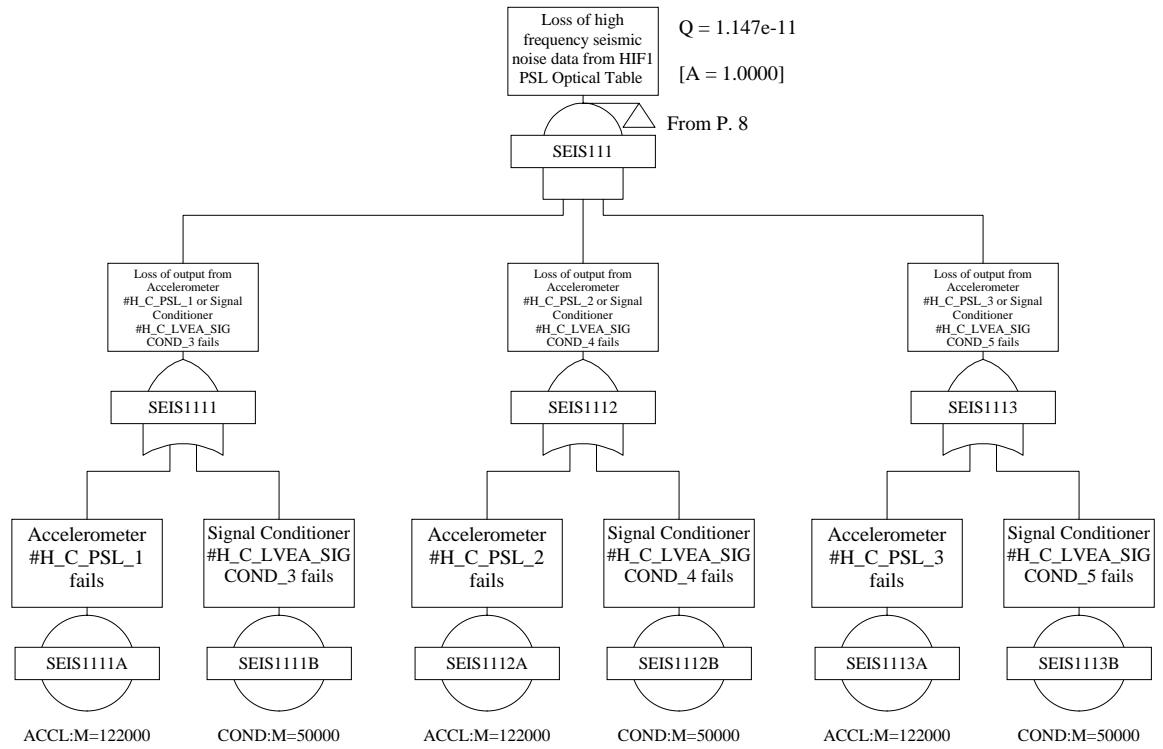


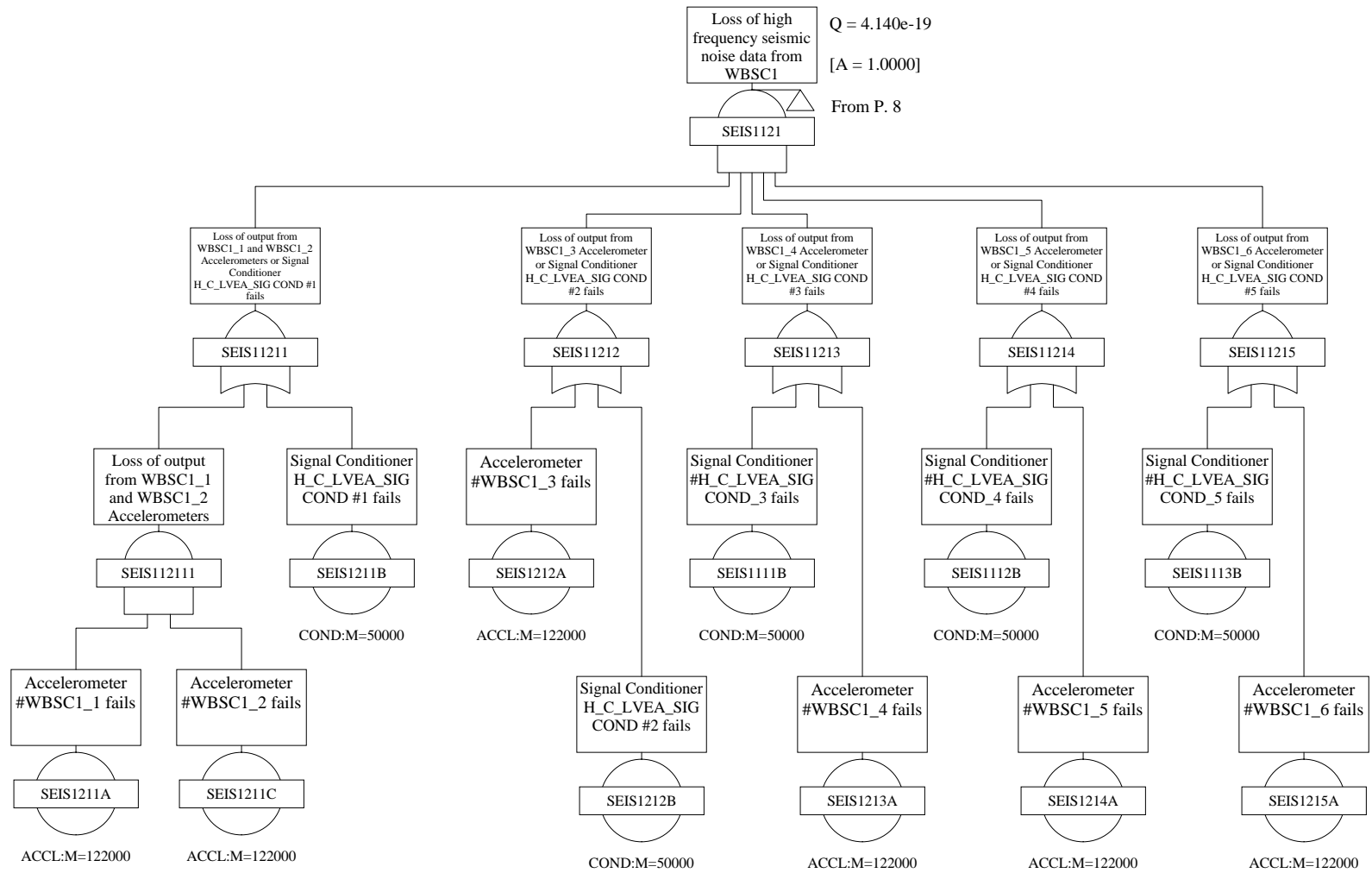


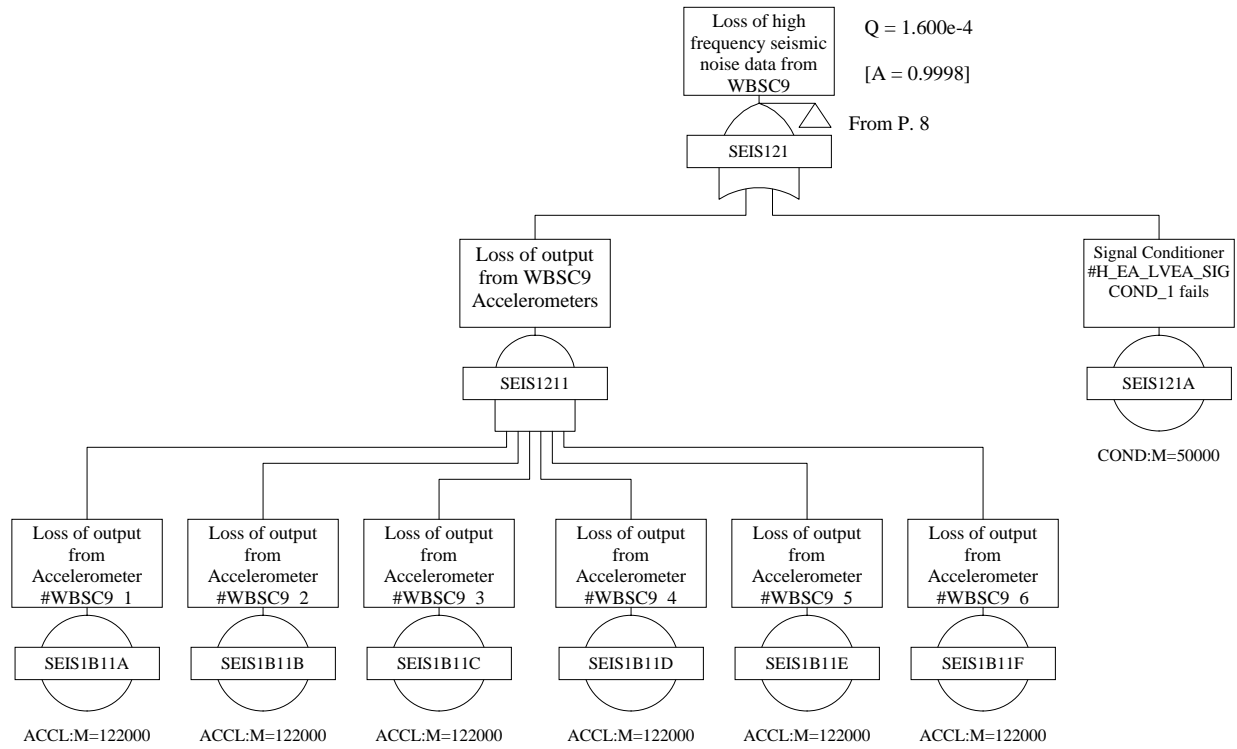


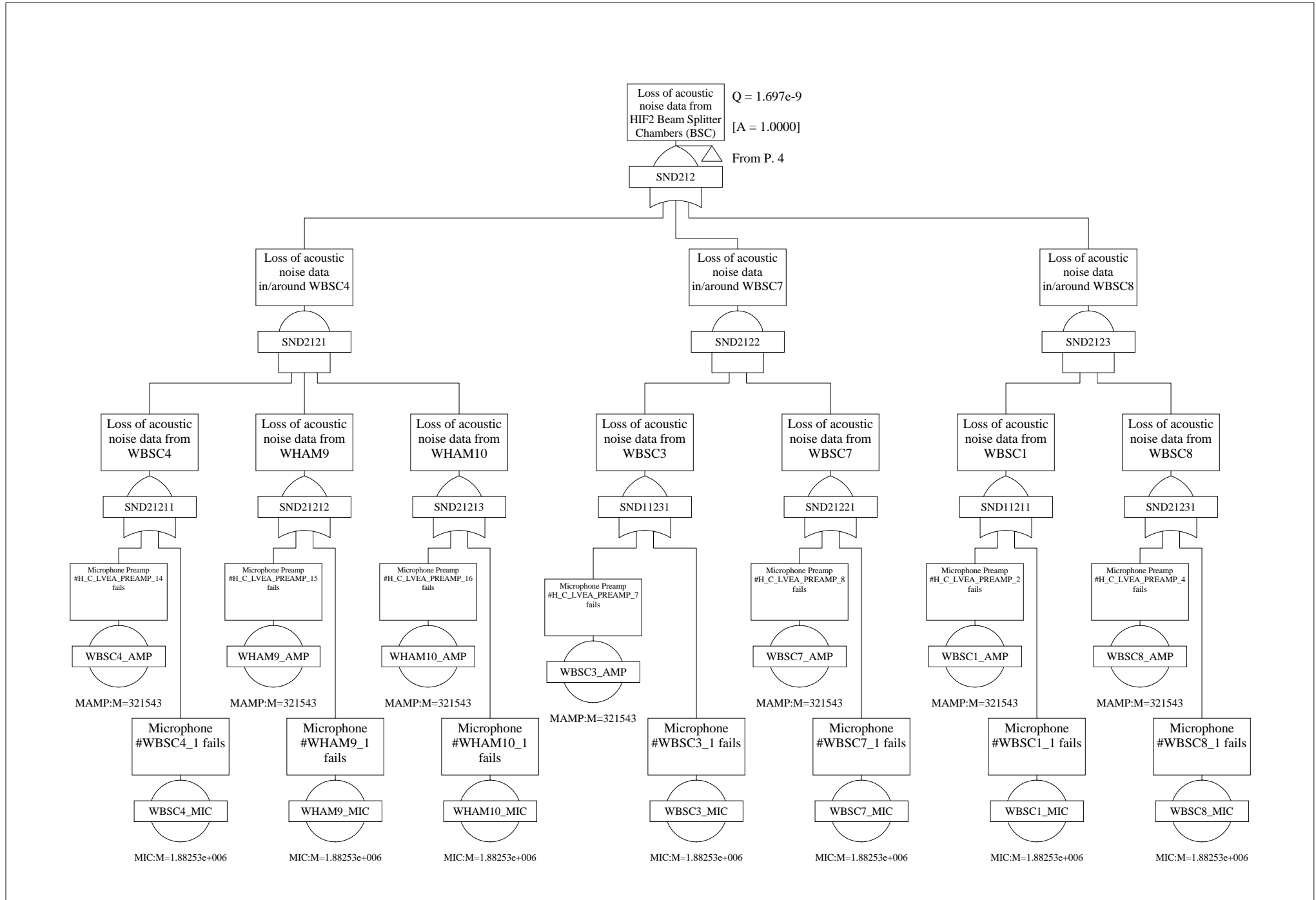


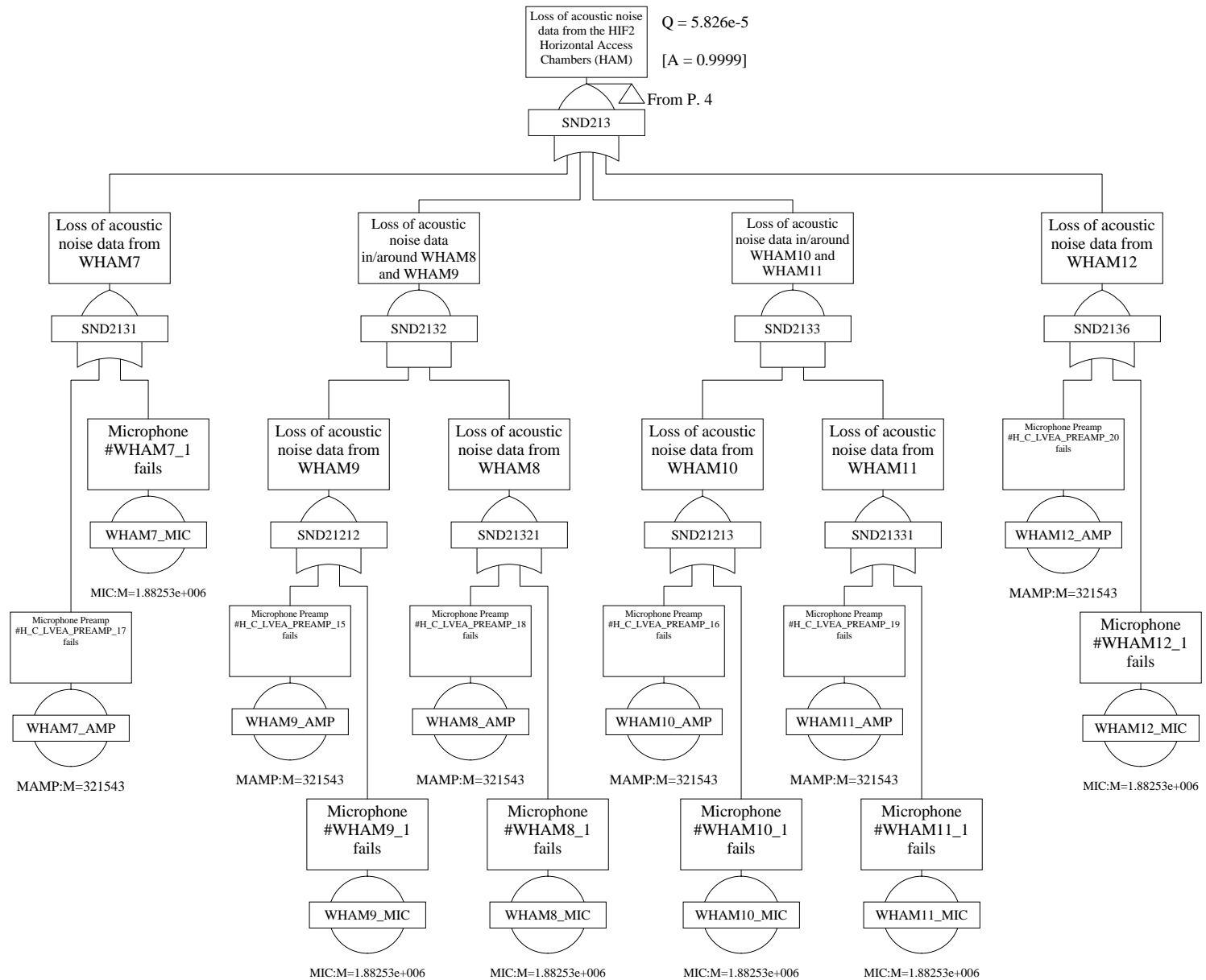


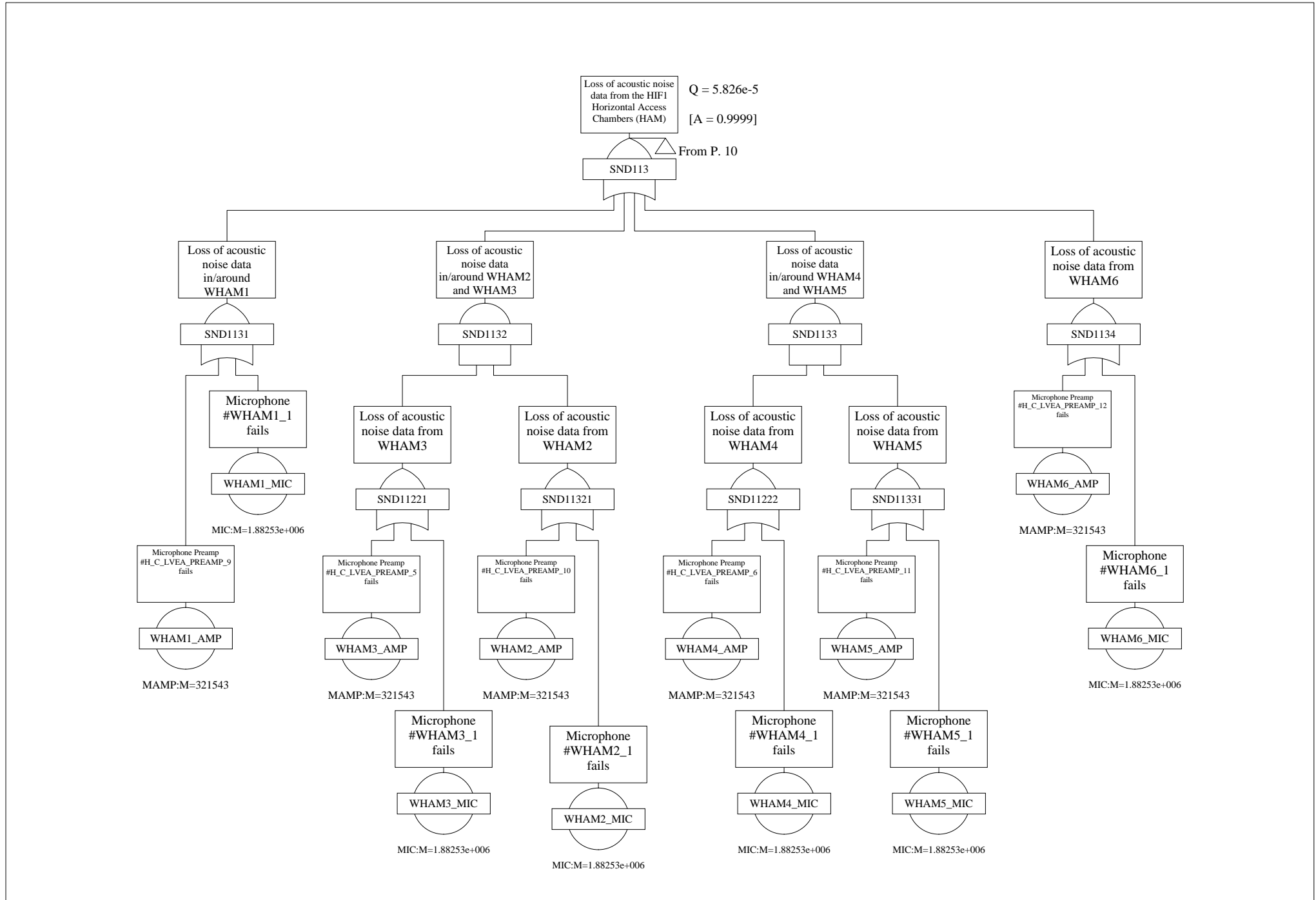


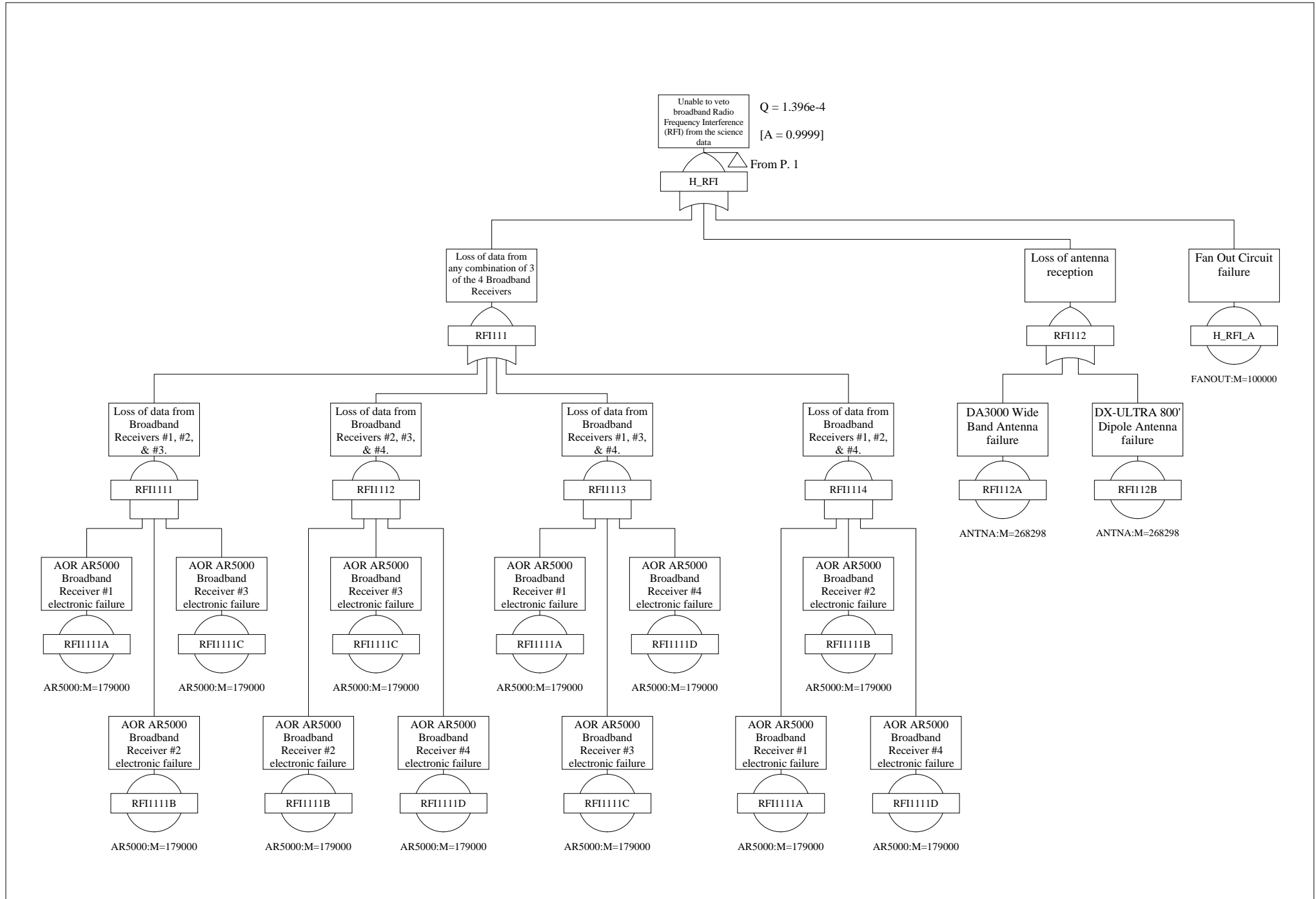


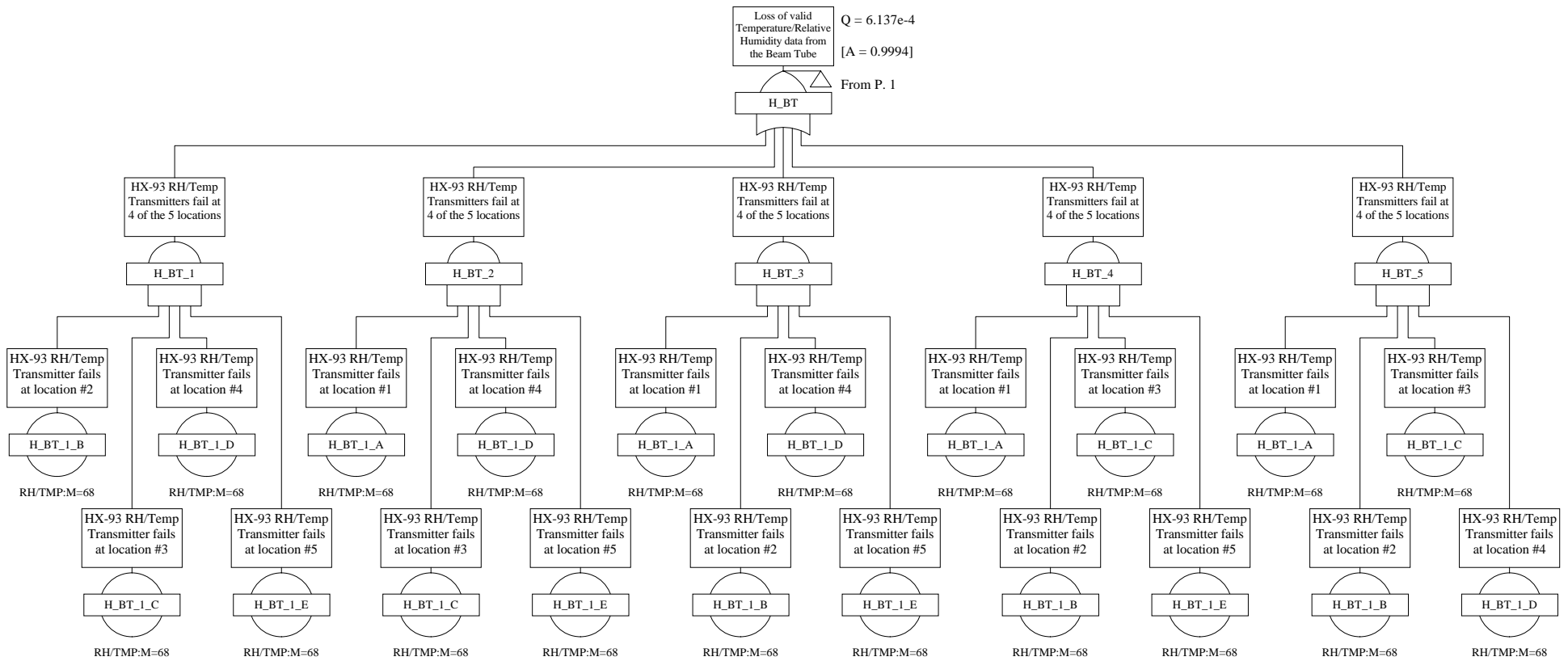


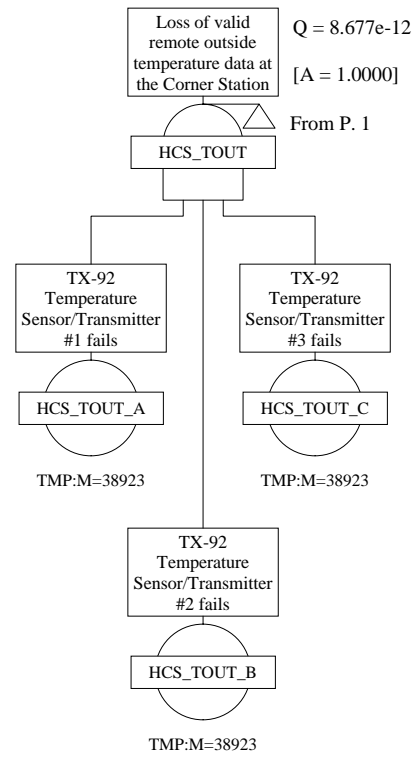


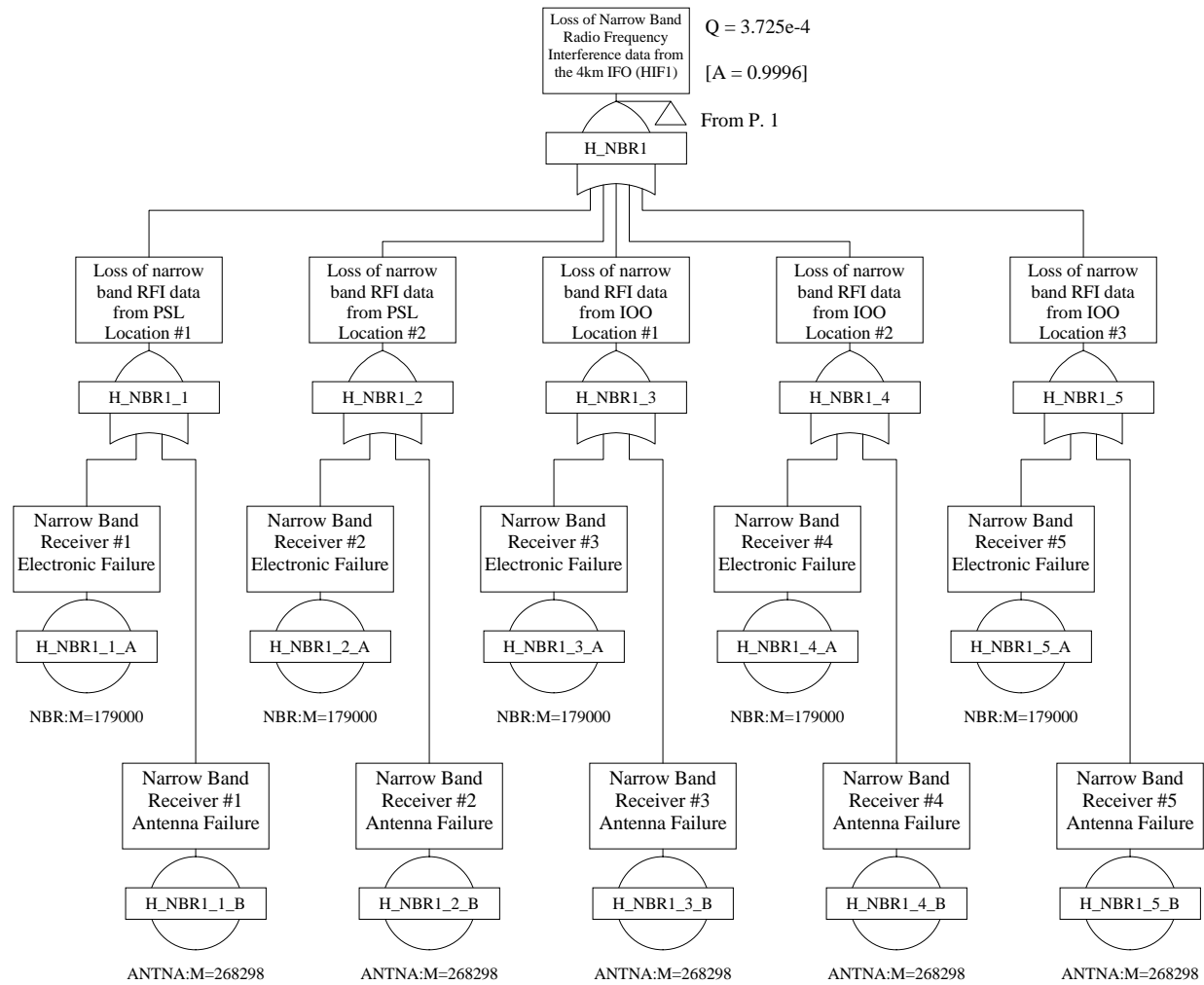


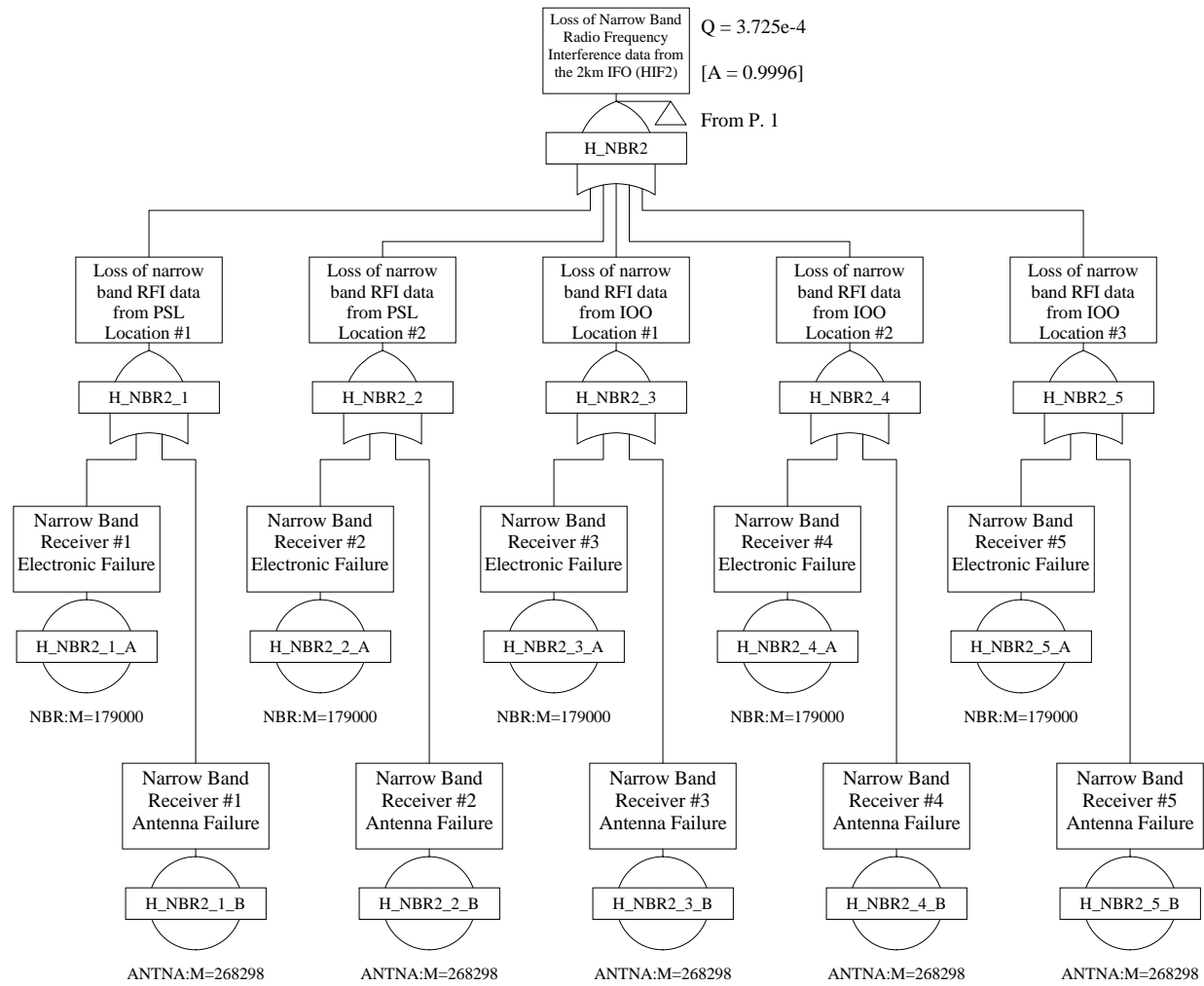






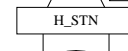






Loss of valid Weather Station data from the buildings
Q = 6.856e-13
[A = 1.0000]

From P. 1



Weather Stations fail at 4 of the 5 buildings



Weather Stations fail at 4 of the 5 buildings



Weather Stations fail at 4 of the 5 buildings



Weather Stations fail at 4 of the 5 buildings



Weather Stations fail at 4 of the 5 buildings



C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at the Corner Station



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at the Corner Station



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at the Corner Station



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at the Corner Station



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'X'



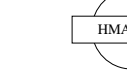
WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'X'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location End-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'X'

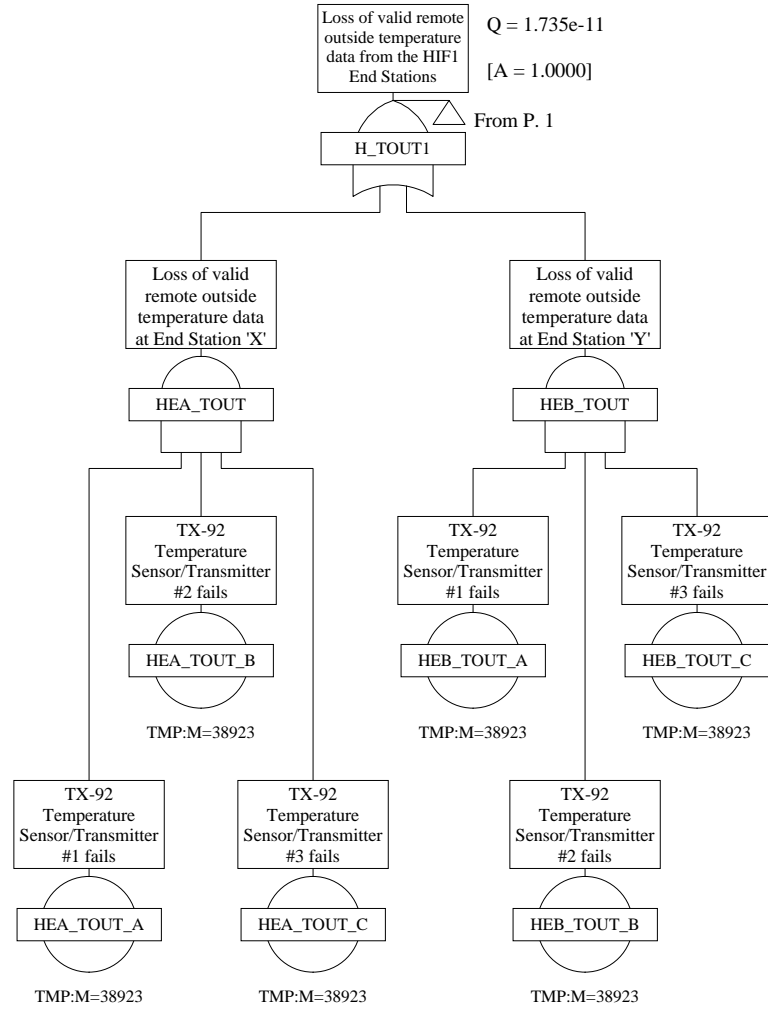


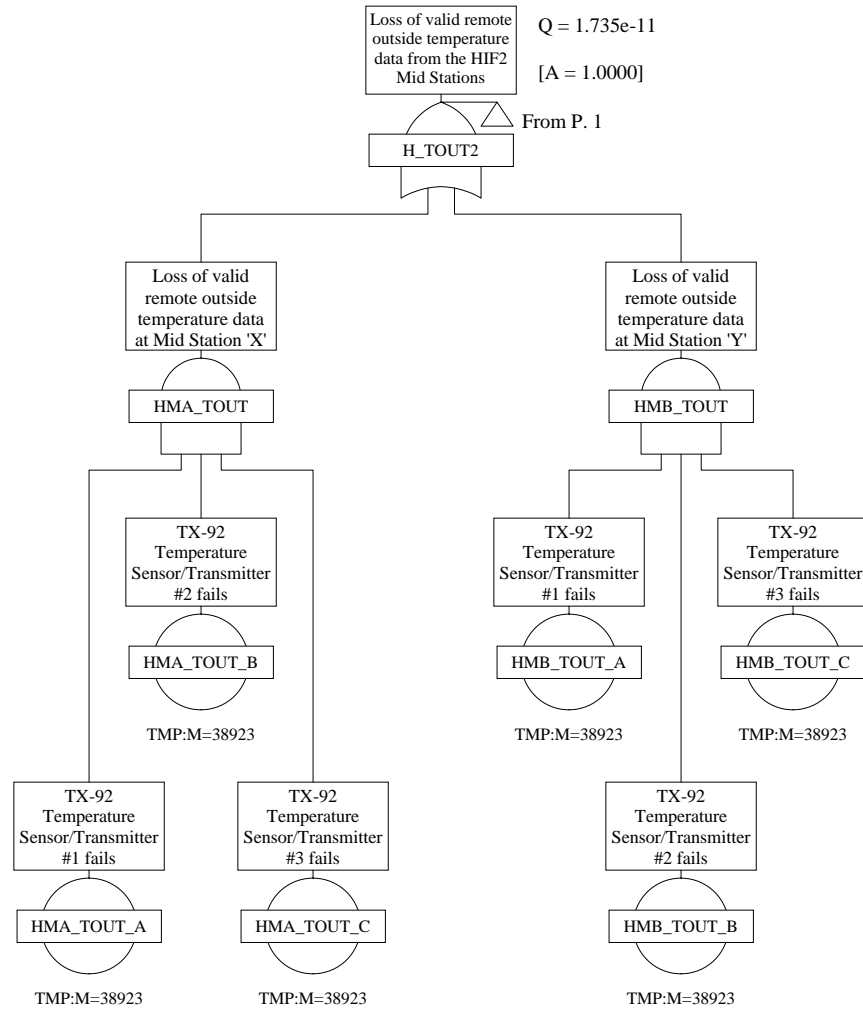
WSTN:M=13140

C-P-20 Weather Station fails at location Mid-Station 'Y'



WSTN:M=13140





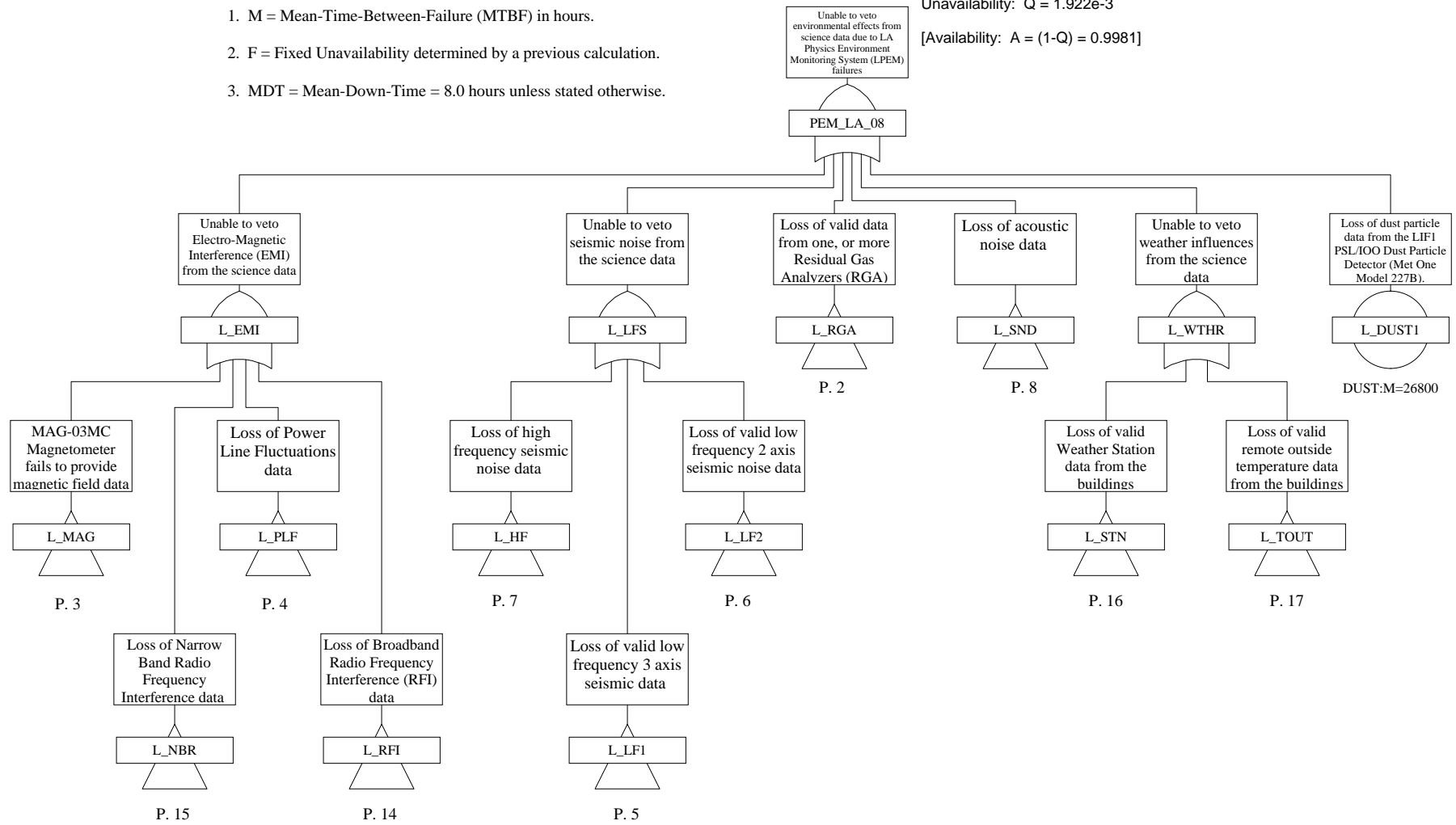
***APPENDIX B:
LOUISIANA PEM AVAILABILITY PREDICTION***

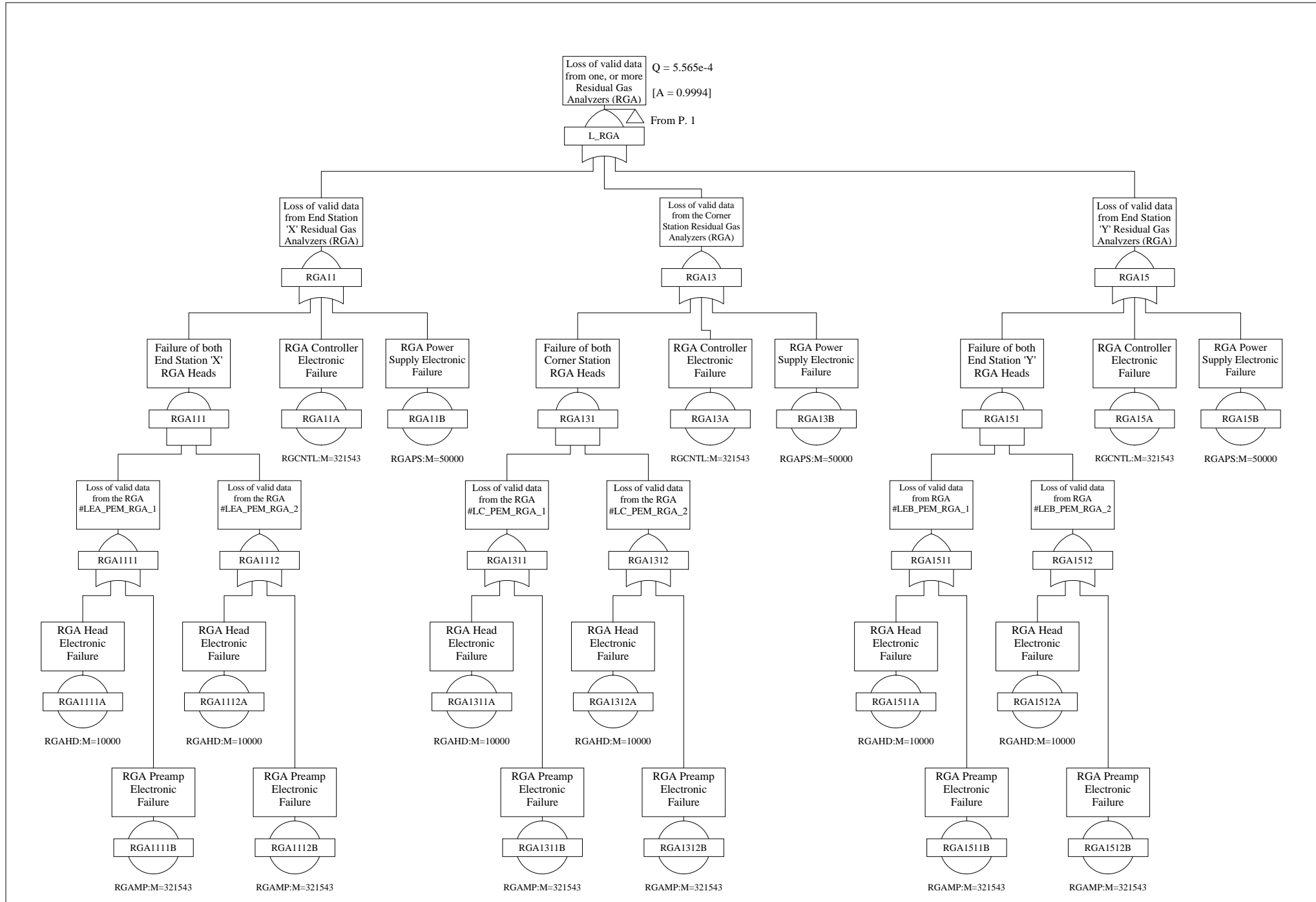
NOTES:

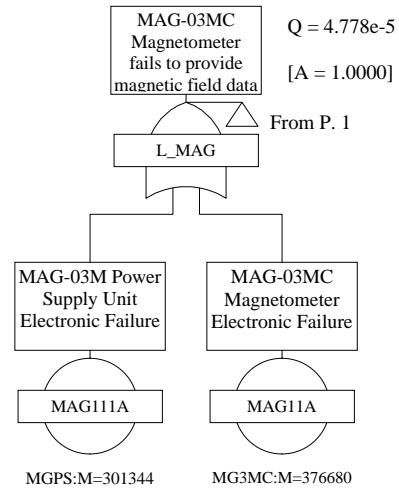
1. M = Mean-Time-Between-Failure (MTBF) in hours.
2. F = Fixed Unavailability determined by a previous calculation.
3. MDT = Mean-Down-Time = 8.0 hours unless stated otherwise.

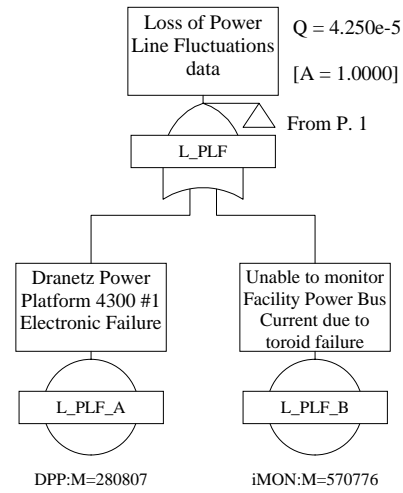
Unavailability: $Q = 1.922e-3$

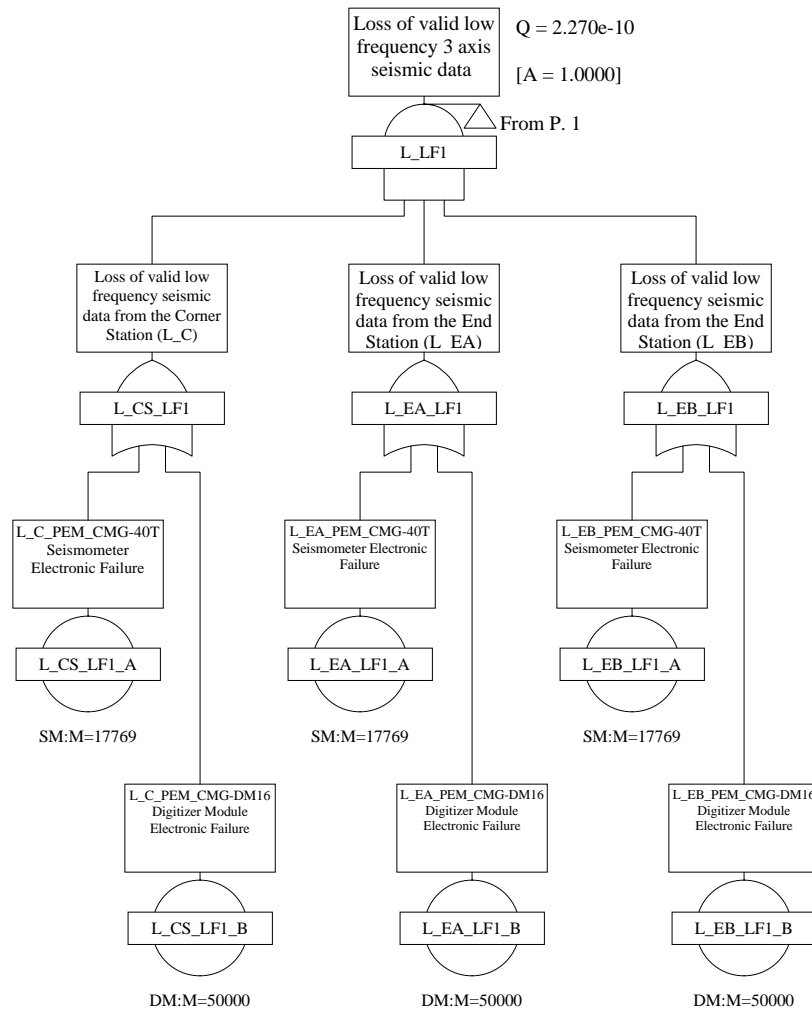
[Availability: $A = (1-Q) = 0.9981$]

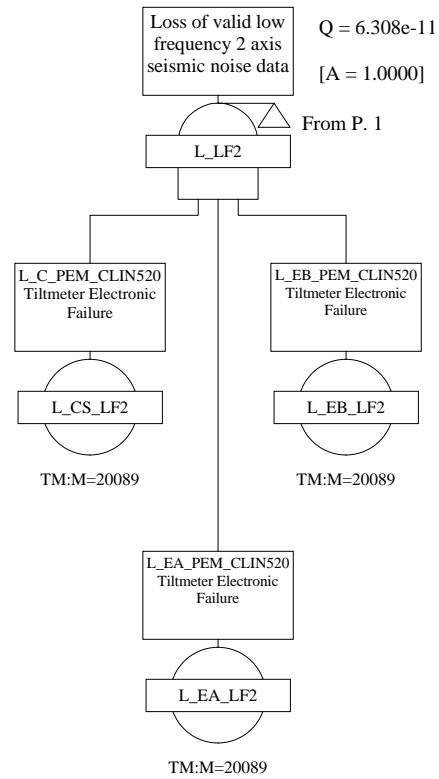


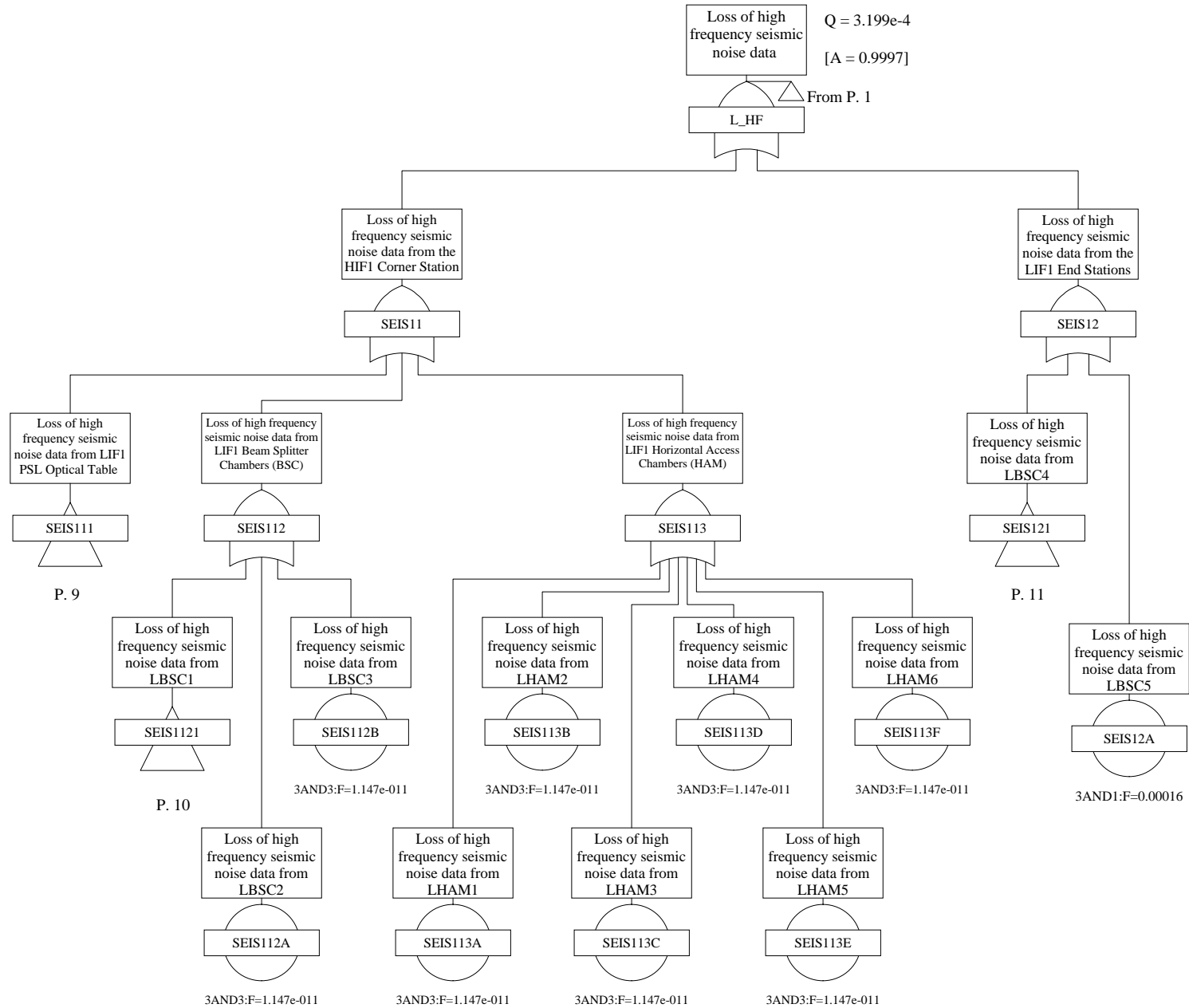


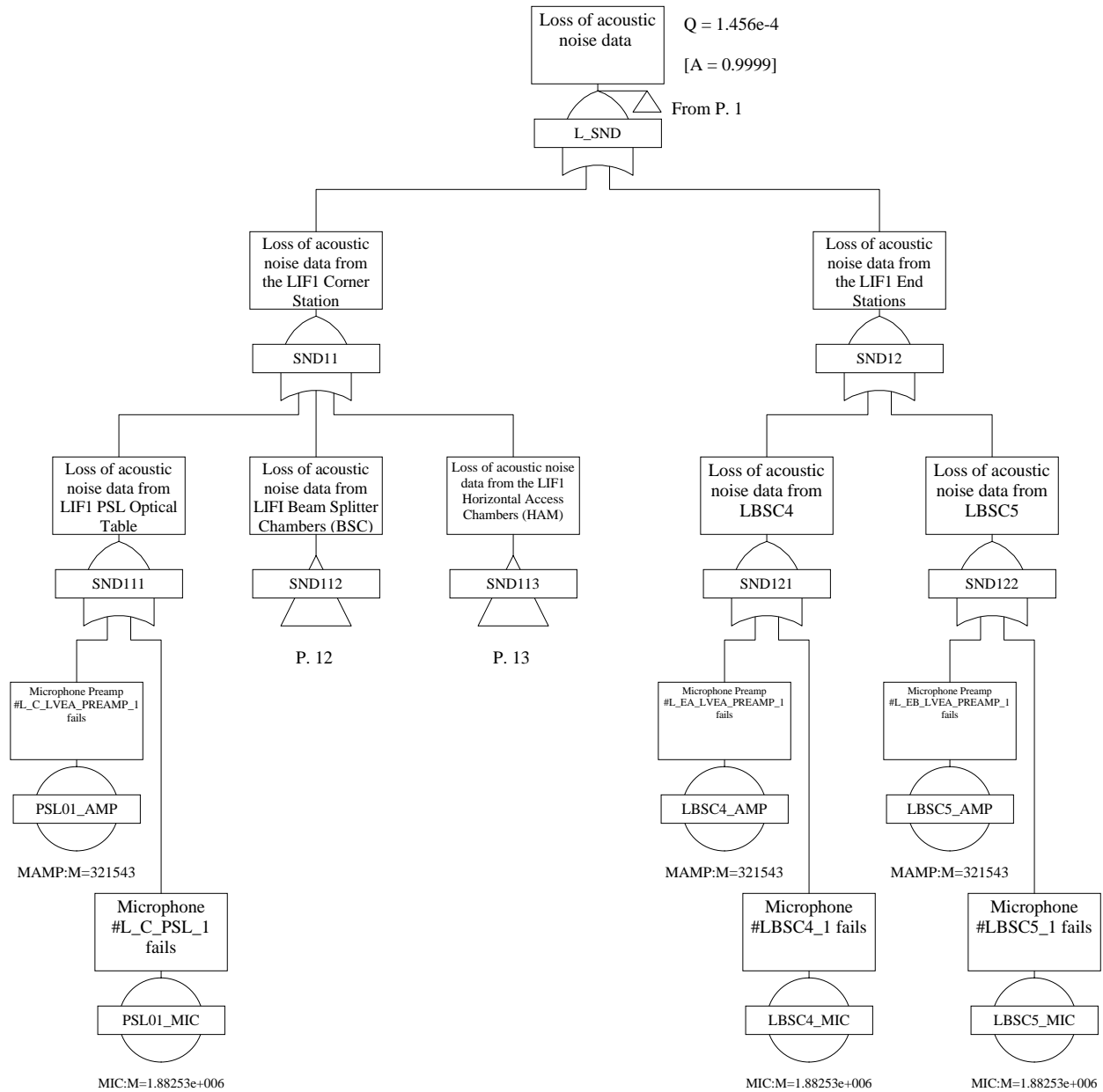


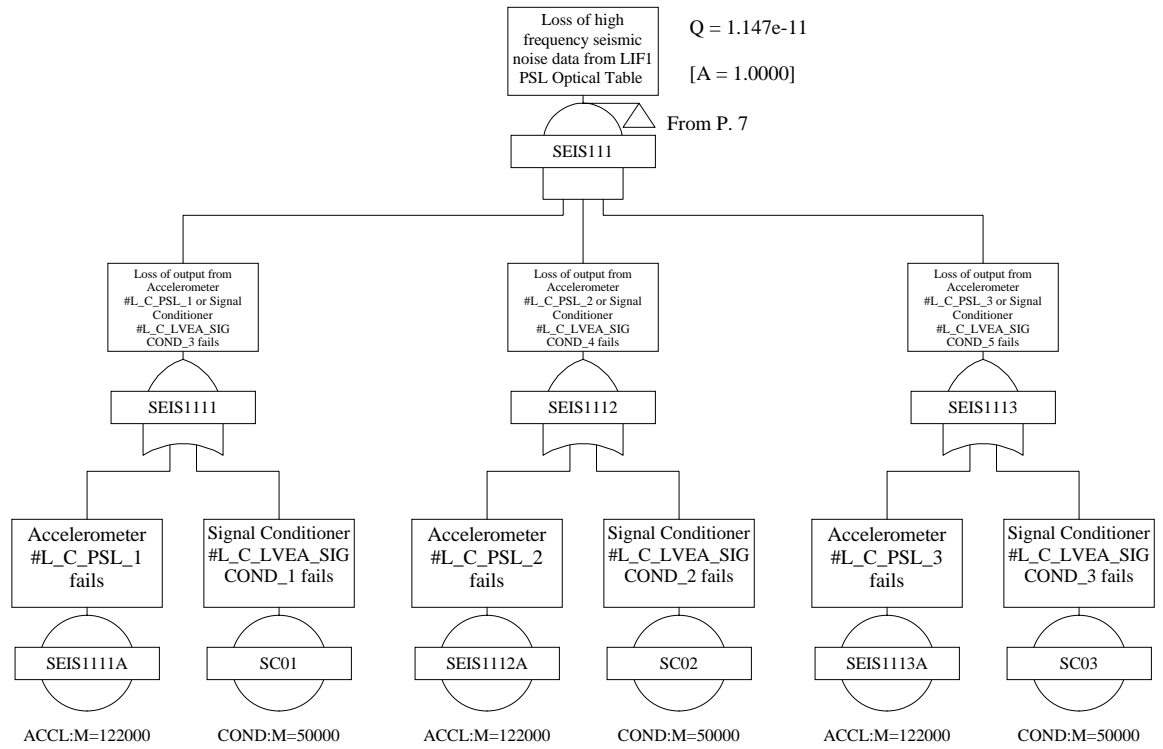


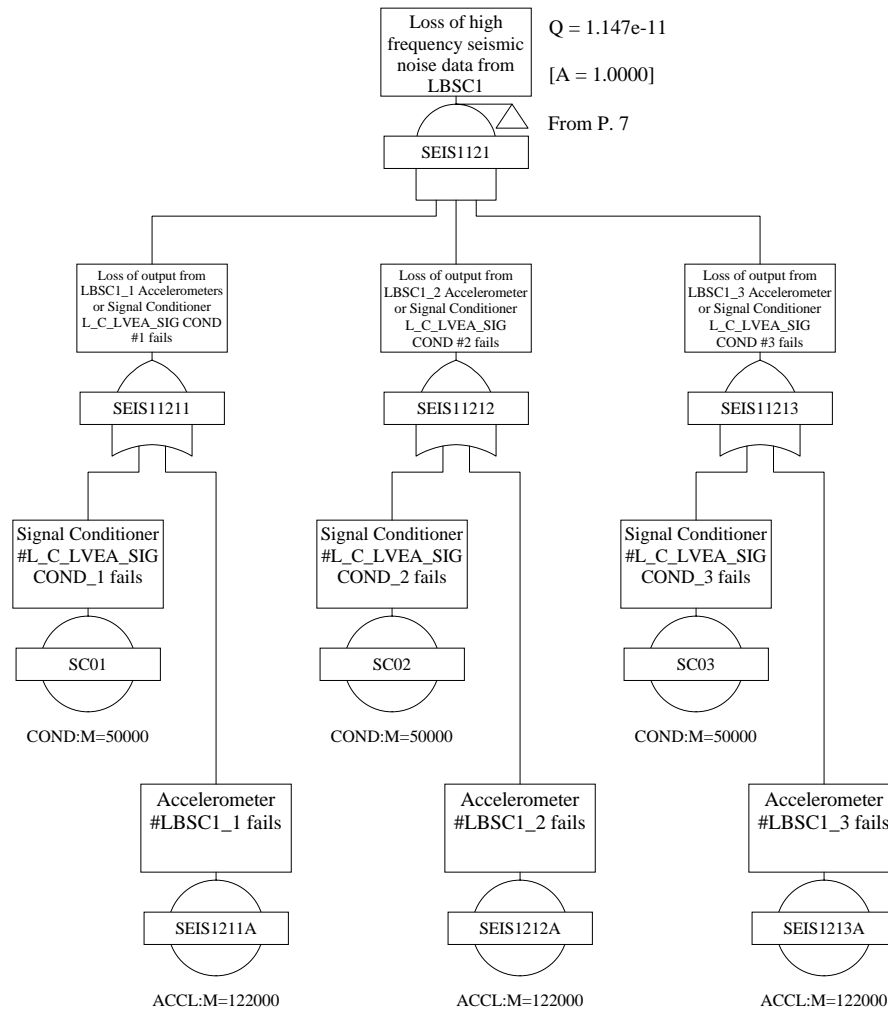


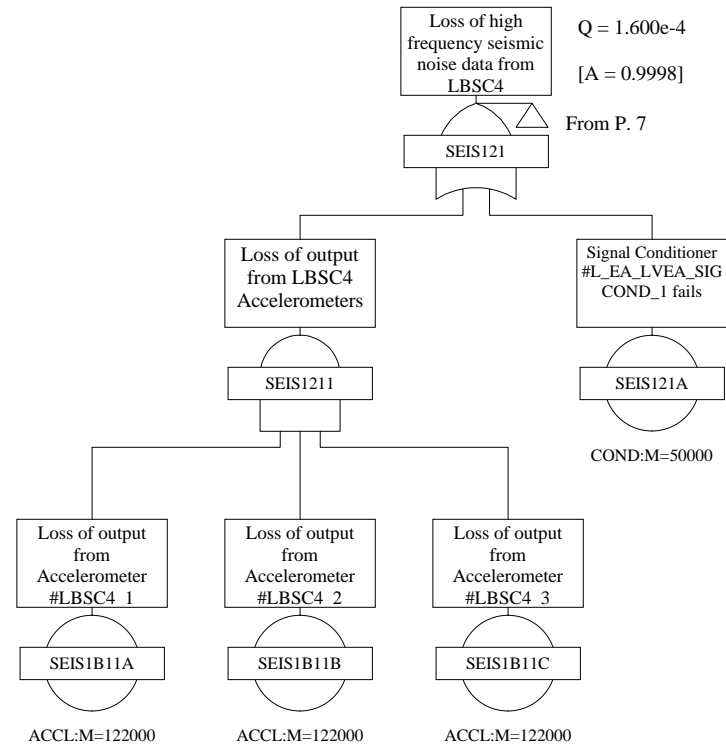


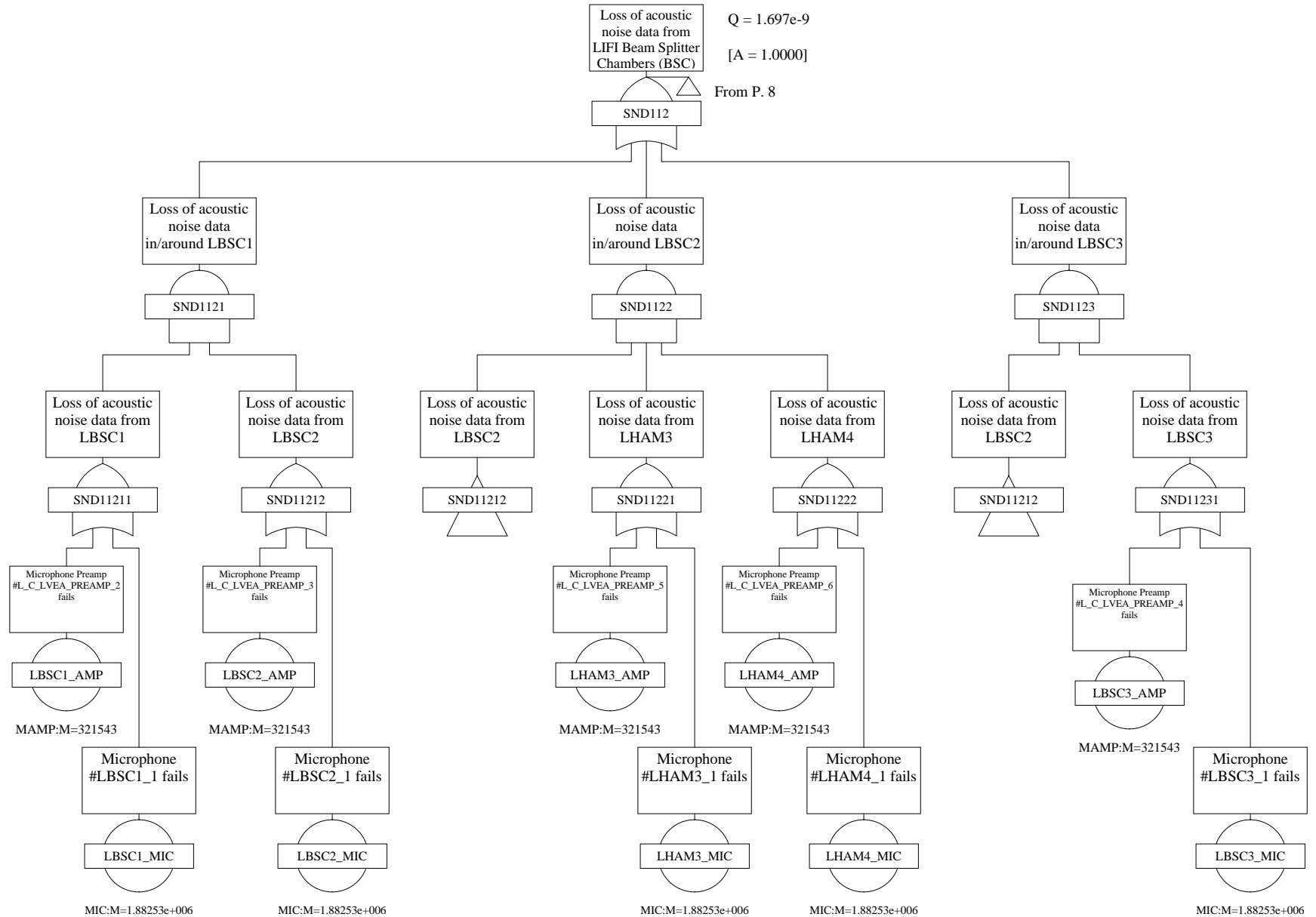


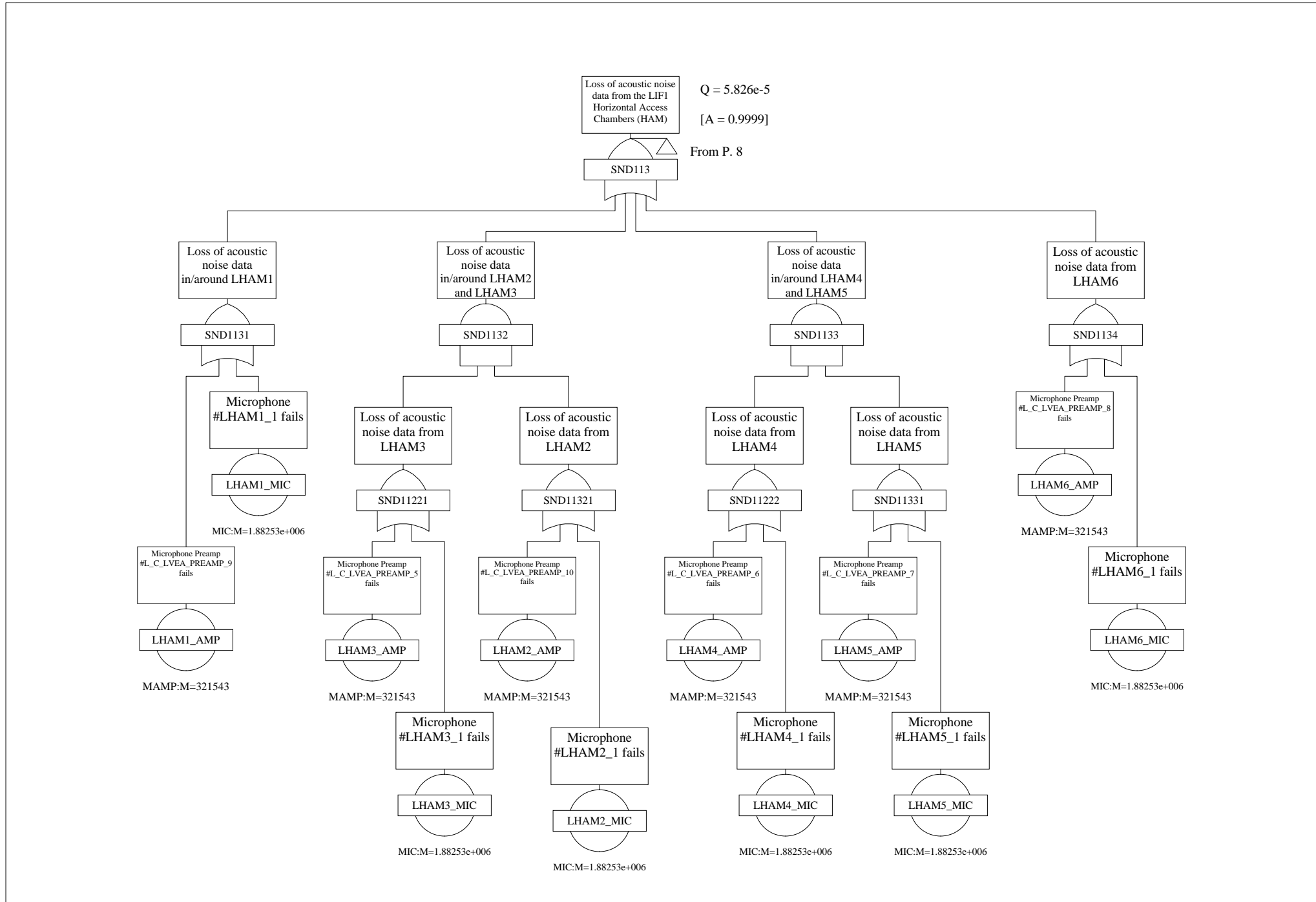


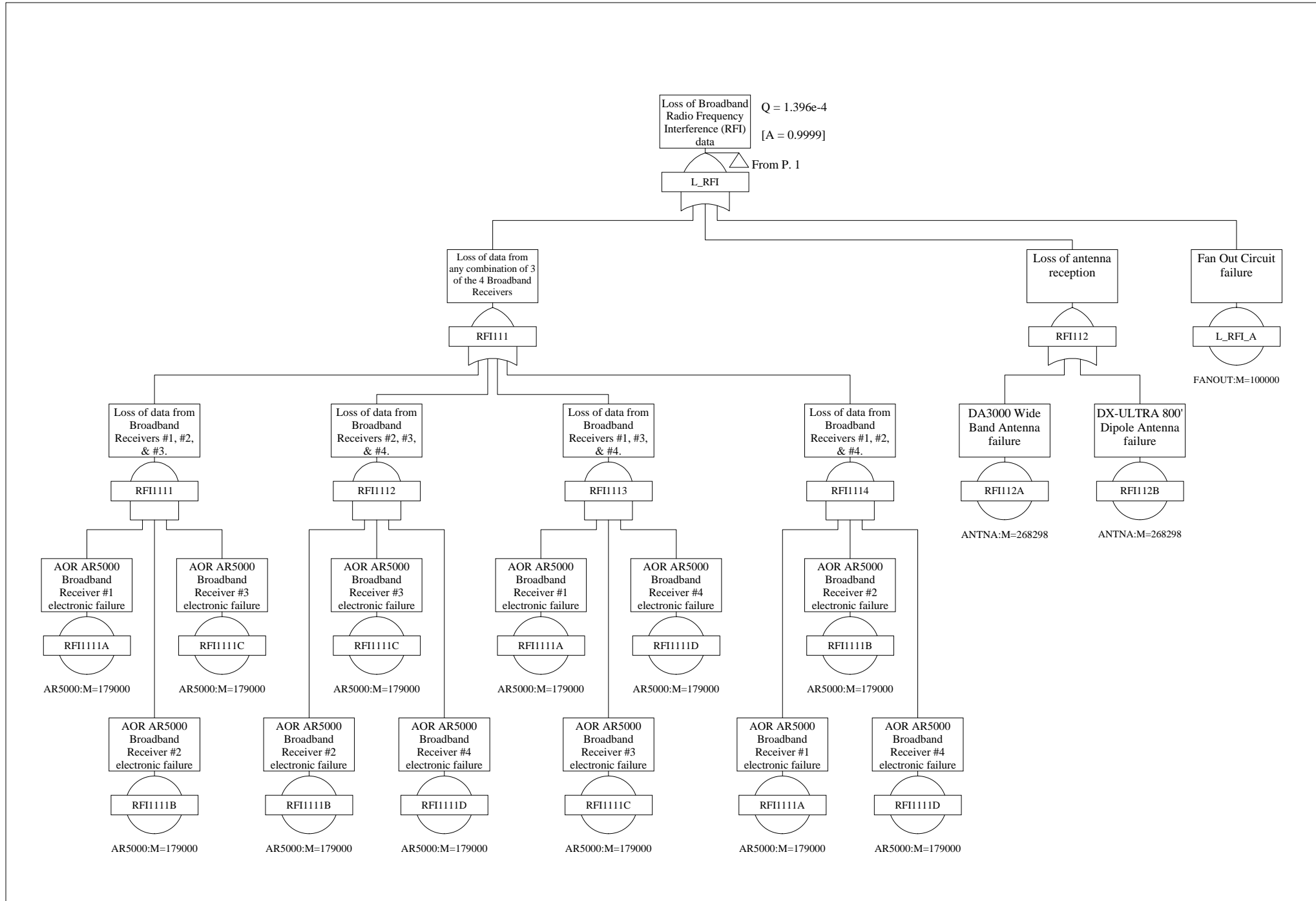


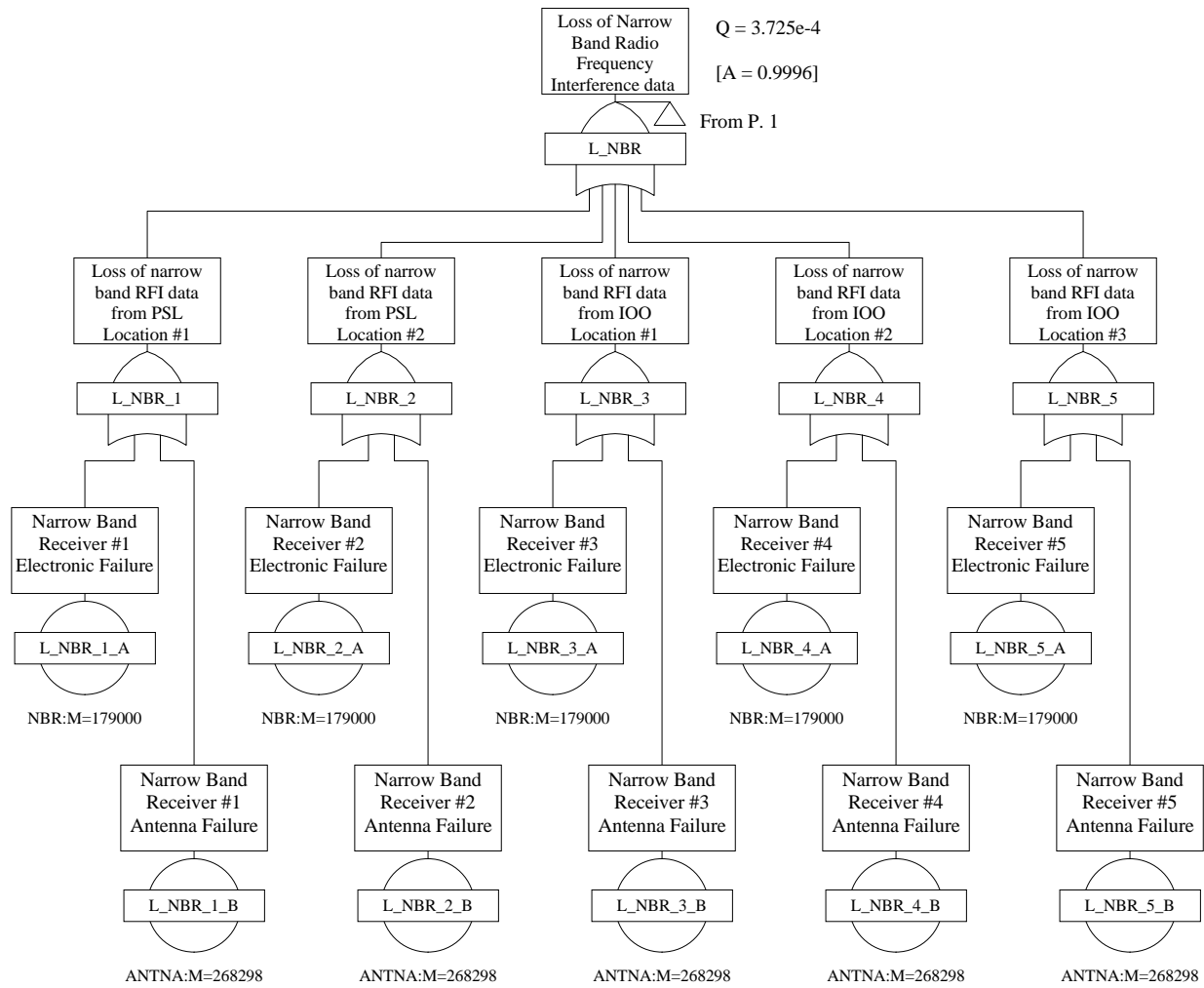


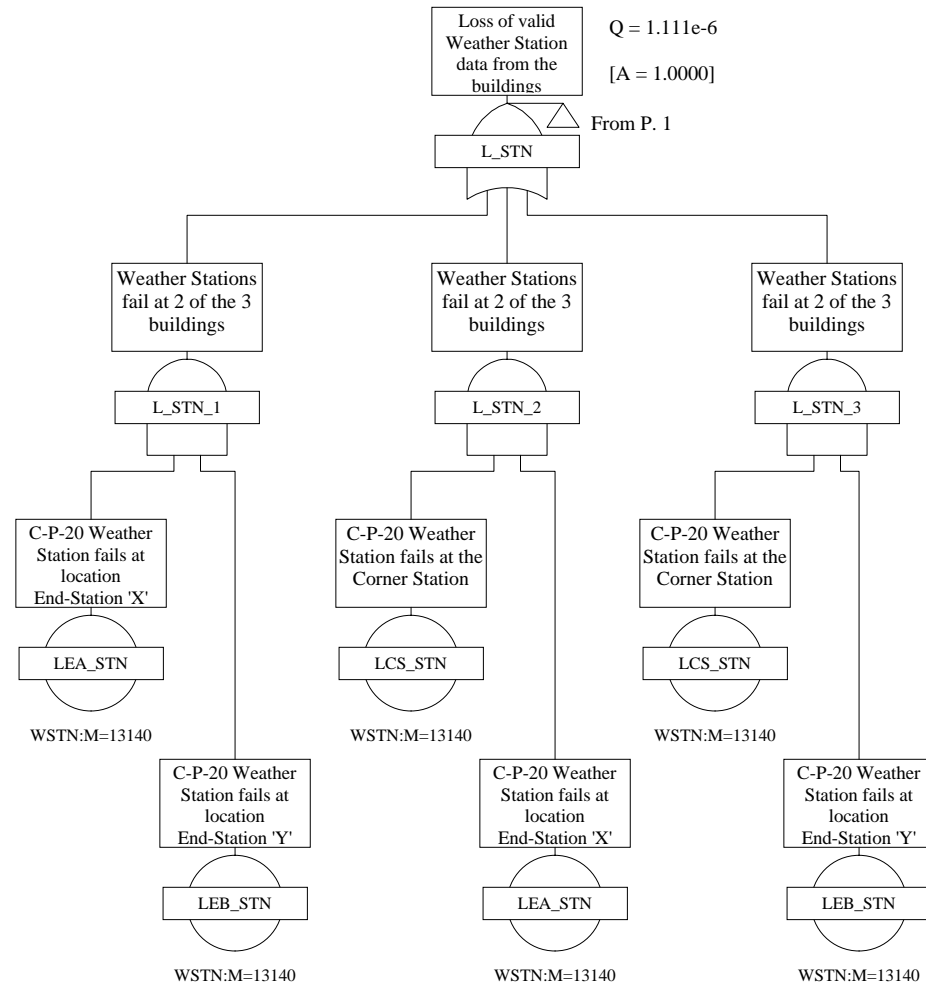


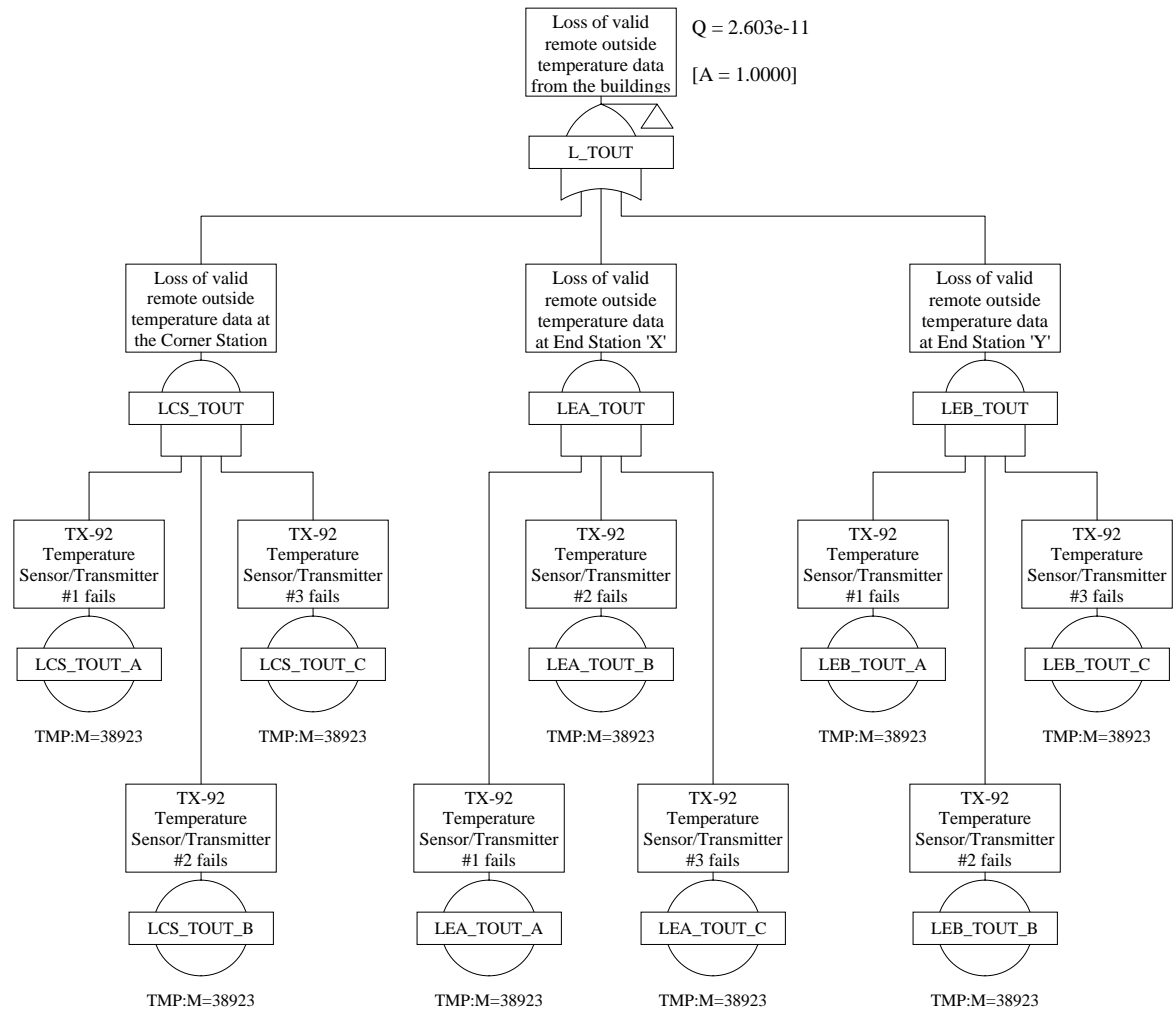




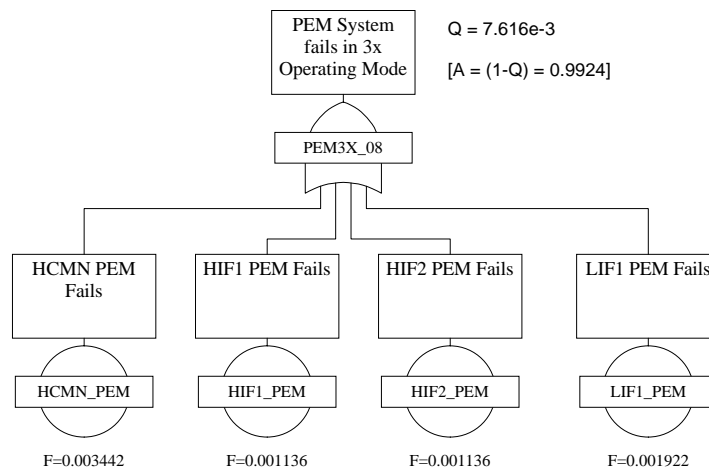




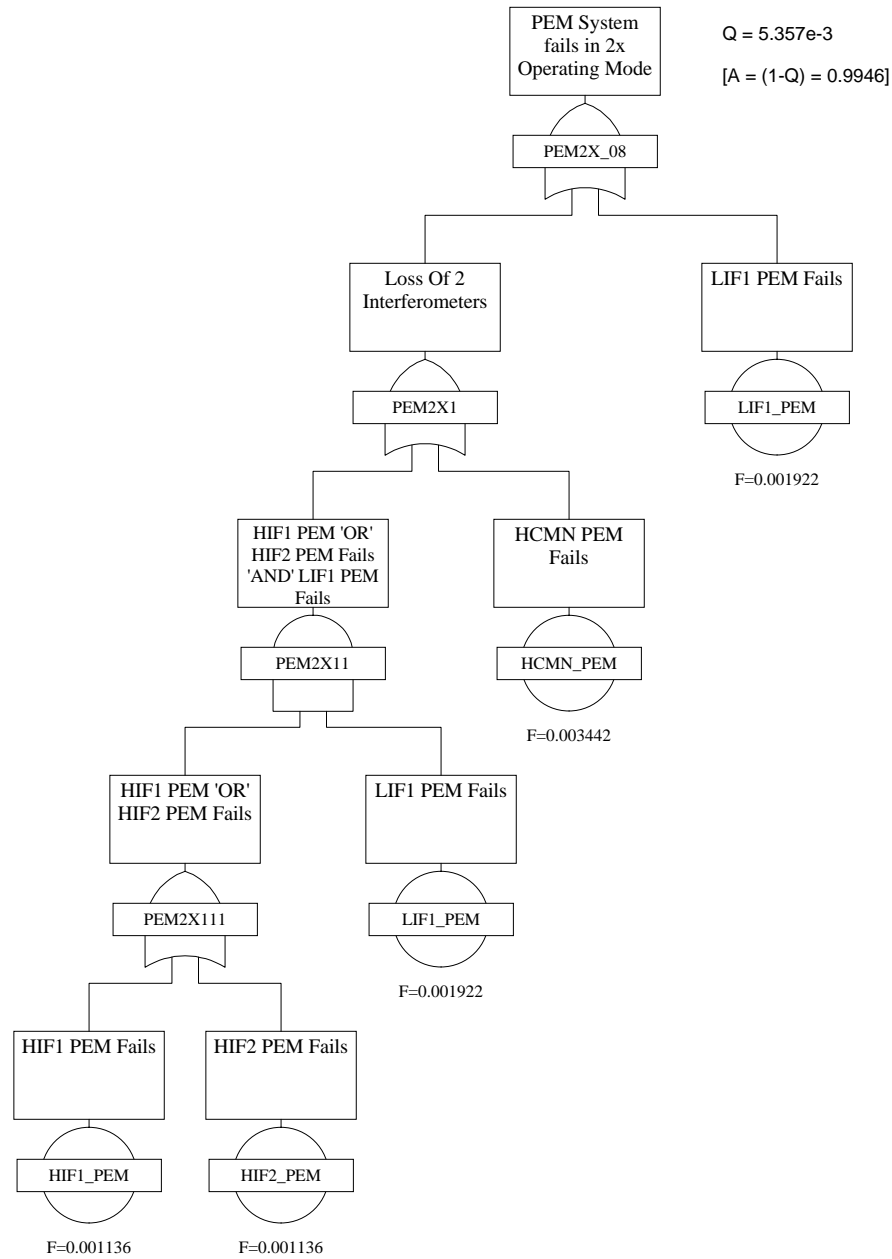




***APPENDIX C:
LIGO 3X PEM AVAILABILITY PREDICTION***



***APPENDIX D:
LIGO 2X PEM AVAILABILITY PREDICTION***



***APPENDIX E:
LIGO 1X PEM AVAILABILITY PREDICTION***

