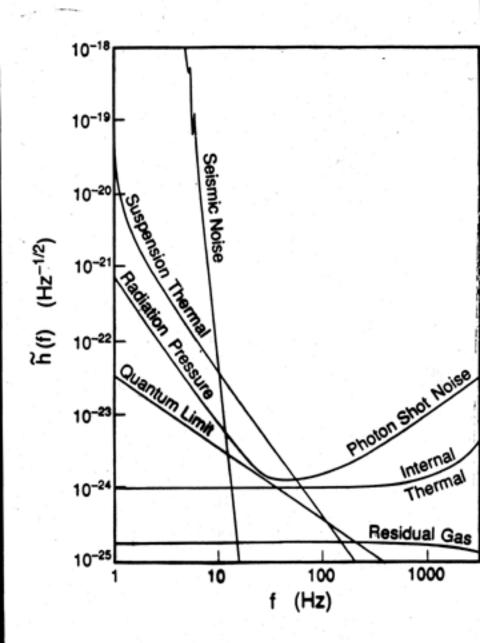
Low-Frequency Operation of Interferometers Potential for LIGO and First Tests with Coupled Suspensions

R.W.P. Drever and S.J. Augst,
With Valuable Assistance from Steve Vass

Aspen, February 23, 2000

LIGO-G000423-00-I



Objectives in extending operation to lower frequencies include:

- 1. We can track chirp signals (NS-NS etc.) over a longer time and frequency range;
 - improve sensitivity for detection;
 - get better data on sources and relativistic effects on chirp waveforms, etc.;
 - possibility of more signals within frequency range;
- 2. many more pulsars within frequency range (including known ones).
- 3. Stochastic background searches are improved (particularly with separated sites).
- 4. In general much wider searches are possible.

In addition:

-- If could operate at ~1 Hz and lower, new possibilities for gravity gradient measurements can open - relevant to geophysics as well as gravitational waves.

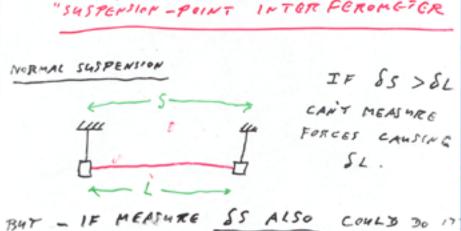
Wire of fiber suspensions - <u>coupled by a suspension-point interferometer</u>

Can operate down to well below 1 Hz - with force feedback to remove the pendulum resonance.

An old idea - but now see it as a key part of new concepts to extend seismic isolation - and opening new areas for LIGO.

May be the first of a new family of frequency-independent seismic isolation techniques.

POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING OPERATING RANGE DOWN TO "D.C." (~ I agel / day ?) - INTO REGION WHERE GRAVITY GRADIENTS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN GRAVITATIONAL WAVES "SUSPENSION -POINT INTER FEROMETER



IDEA PROPOSED - USE 2 2 INTERFEROMETER FOR THIS

MAIN
BEAN
TO CENTER

TO CENTER

TO SENTE

CLOSED-LOOP OPERATION - LOCK MPPER BEAM TO

FIXED LENGTH BY FEEDBACK FORCES

OR OPEN-LOOP RECORD MPPER SIGNAL AND

COPRECT FOR EFFECT ON LOWER MASSES.

FREGRENCY RANGE: > 10 HZ - SEISHIC NOISE
REDHIED (Ning)

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

GRAVITY CRADIENT MEASURGMENT

GEOPAUSICS APPLICATIONS ?

MIGTION OF EATTH CORE ?

DENSITY CHANGES OF VARIOUS KINDS, GTC.

(3)

APPLICATION TO DUNBLE (OR TRIPLE) PENTLUM SYTTEM

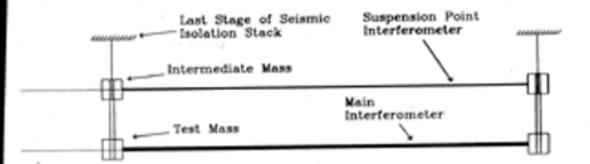
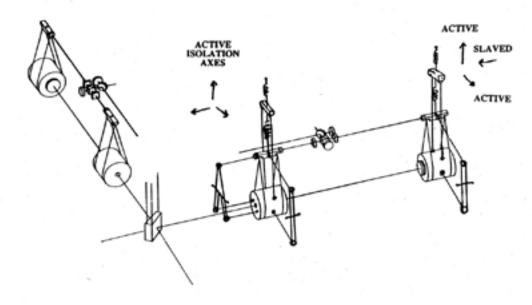


FIGURE 5. Upgrade 2 - Use of an active astiseismic guard system to supplement the staved seismic isolation system of the Base Model.

(REDUCING 20 ORDER SFFERS)



Note: This sketch only illustrates the principle, and the way the various degrees of freedom are controlled in one arm by a combination of the slave and the guard systems. The other arm is arranged in the same way, but is not drawn in here, for simplicity.

FROM SCATERBER 1987 DESIGN FOR A LIGO INTERPEROMETER (LIGO T870001-00-R)

ATA

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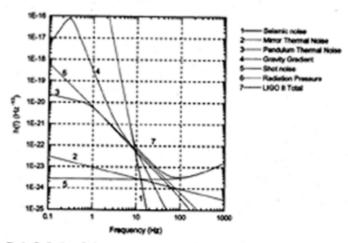


Fig. 4s Predicted contributions to the LIGO II noise spectrum plotted as strain (A).

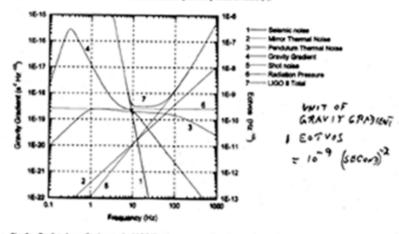


Fig. 5s. Predicted contributions to the LICO II noise spectrum plotted as gravity gradient.

Plan to test some of this in test interferometers

- Measure gravity gradient background to check estimates of limits for gravitational wave observation (at nighttime when little traffic);
- run to measure and understand the gravity gradient background and possibly ways to discriminate against it;
- find what the real problems are.

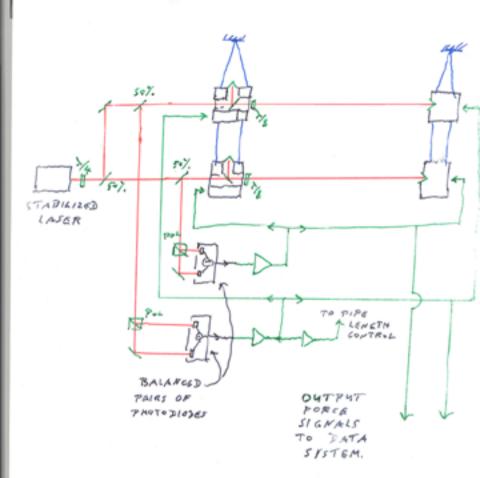
<u>Preliminary tests</u> with simplest possible interferometer:

- -- one long arm laser stabilized to atomic line (He-Ne laser);
- -- one-bounce unequal-arm Michelson interferometer for upper and lower beams;
 - -- initial feedback with coil-magnet systems.

Present Conclusions

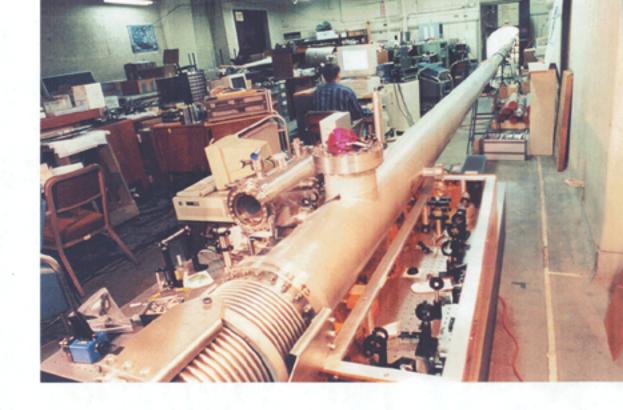
• Initial tests are encouraging (no major problems)

Looks a relatively simple addition to LIGO - with much potential benefit.





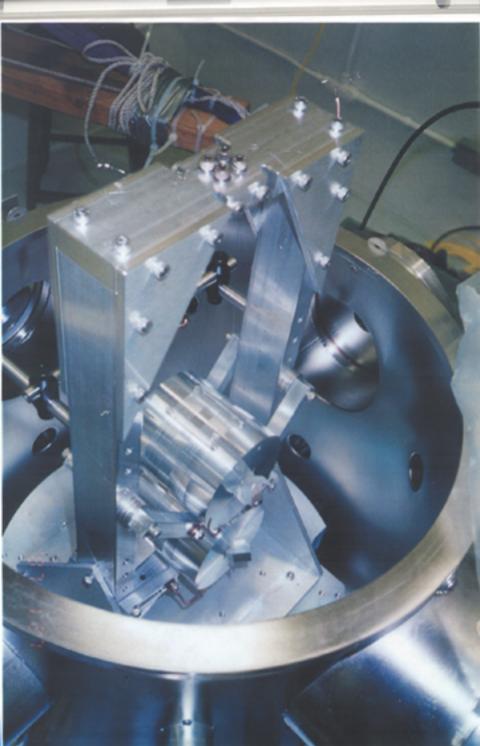
TRESENT LEVITATED SYSTEMS IN SOUTH TANK

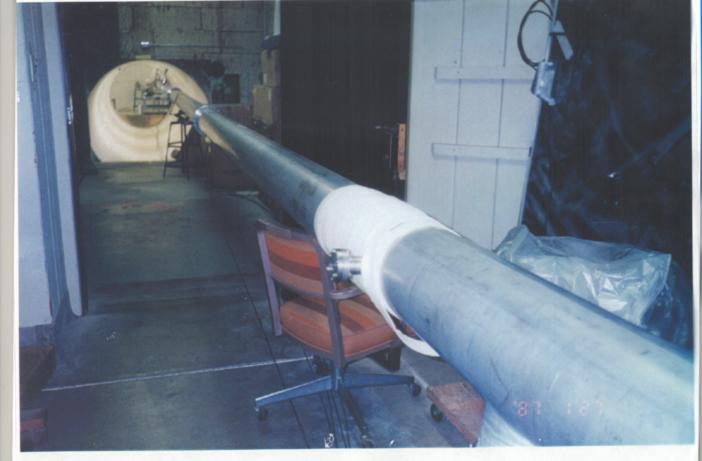






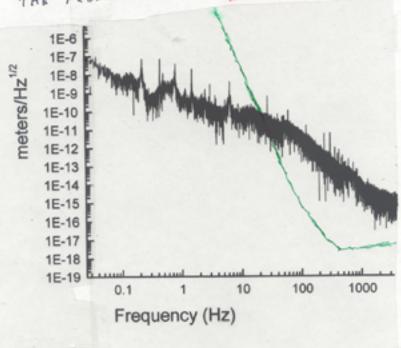






AIT

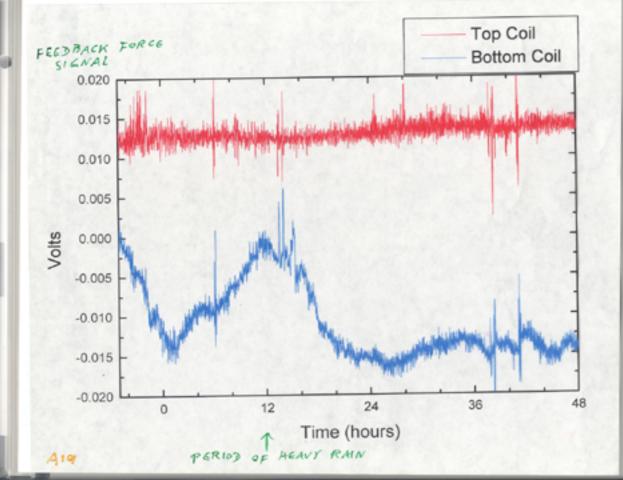
CALGULATED EQUIVALENT DIFFERENTIAL MOTION OF FREE TEST MASSES CORRESPONDING TO THE FEEDBACK FORCES MEASURED IN SYSTEM.

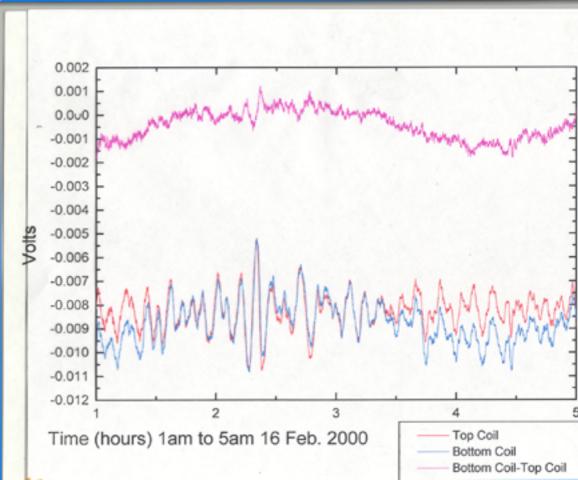


DATA FROM FEBRUARY 16, 2000.

NOW BETTER BY FACTOR N 6

(MARCH 14, 2000)





Update:

Experimental Q Values for Magnetically Levitated Crystals

TGG	(60/40 polish on all surfaces)	$Q = 6.0 \times 10^6$ at 222.84 kHz
GGG	(unpolished circumference)	$Q = 6.7 \times 10^5$ at 221.50 kHz
New	(60/40 polish on all surfaces)	$Q = 9.7 \times 10^6$ at 222.46 kHz

TGG and GGG cylinders: 15 mm diameter × 8 mm long.