

Global Second and Third Order Correlations in Physical Environment Monitors

Benedict Cusack

Antony Searle, Susan Scott, David McClelland

ACIGA Data Analysis,
Australian National University

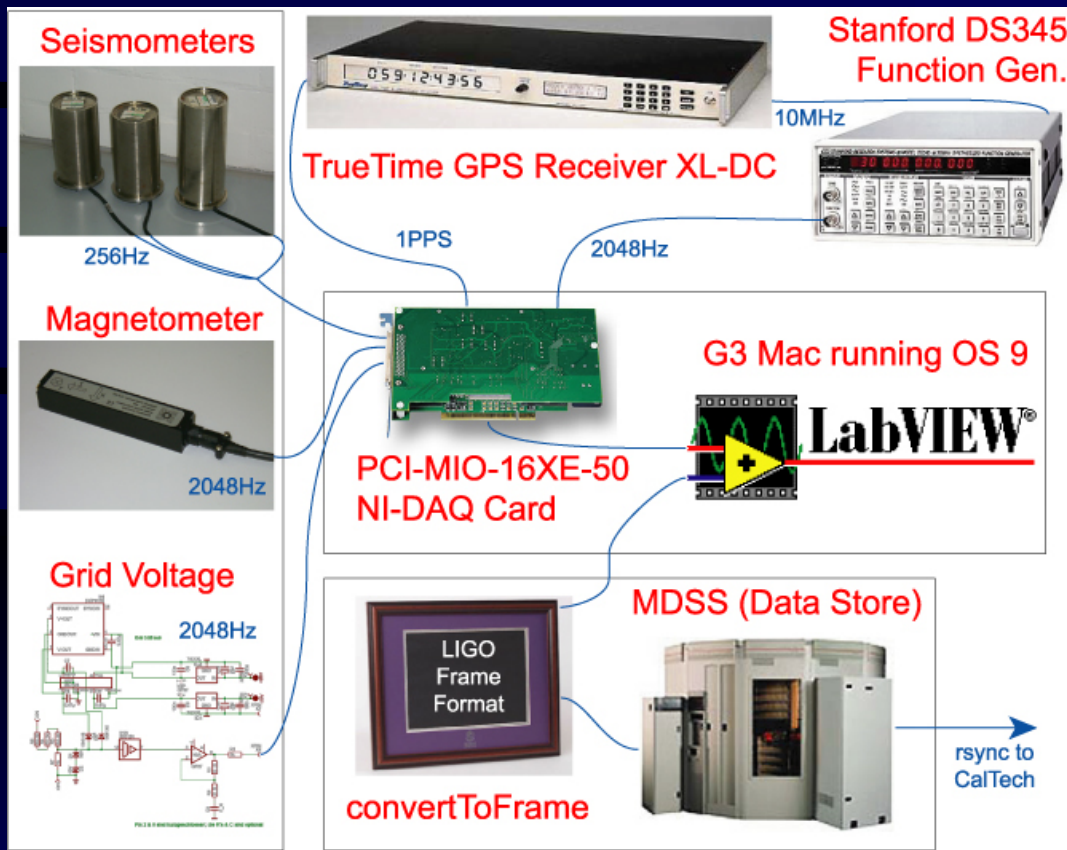
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Australian Consortium for Interferometric Gravitational Astronomy

Motivation

- A desirable assumption is that GW detectors are subject to uncorrelated background noise
 - true for “local” noise sources eg footsteps
 - what about “global” noise sources?
- Task: investigate global-scale sources
 - seismic, **magnetic**
- Tools: PEM data, noise analysis techniques
- This talk: sanity checking, frequency lines
 - make sure we understand analysis techniques

ACIGA Physical Environment Monitor (PEM) Data



- ACIGA part of international PEM data exchange
- PEMs and datalogger at ANU, Canberra
- GPS-synch'd
- Data merged at CalTech with PEM from LLO, LHO, Virgo, (GEO)

2nd and 3rd order spectral analysis

- For time series $x(t)$ with FT $X(f)$, define:
- Power spectrum (2nd):

$$S_{2x}(f) = X(f)X^*(f)$$

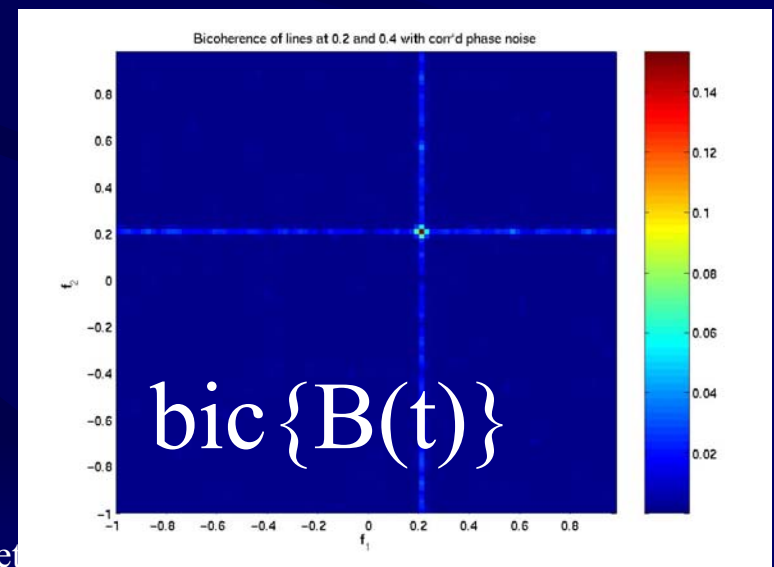
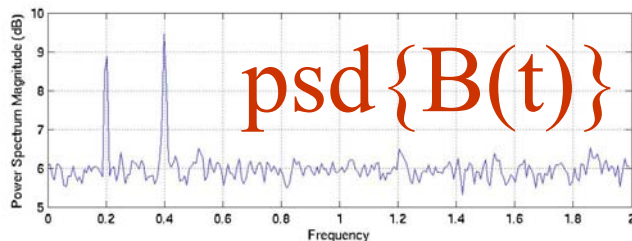
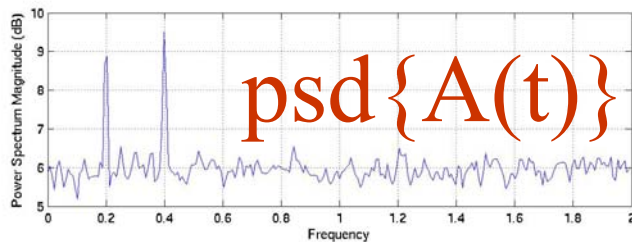
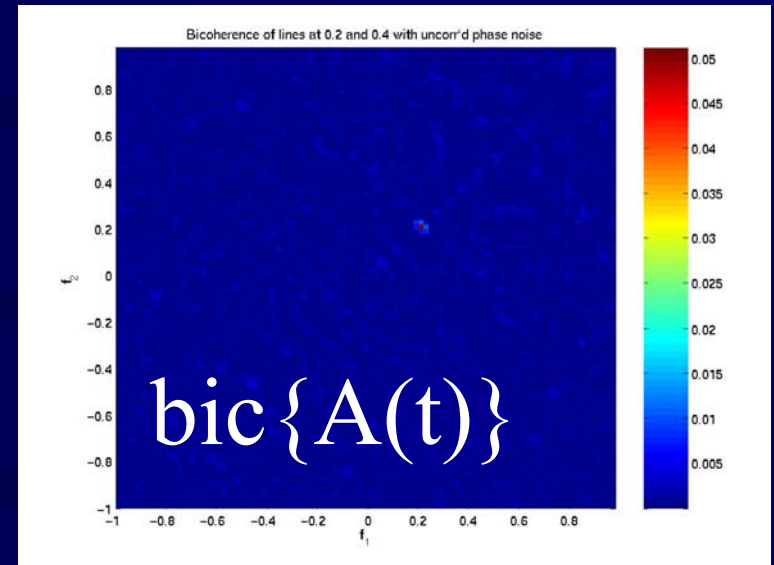
- Bispectrum: (3rd, function of 2 frequencies)

$$S_{3x}(f_1, f_2) = X(f_1)X(f_2)X^*(f_1 + f_2)$$

- **Bicoherence** = normalised bispectrum
- Similarly define cross-spectra, 2+ inputs

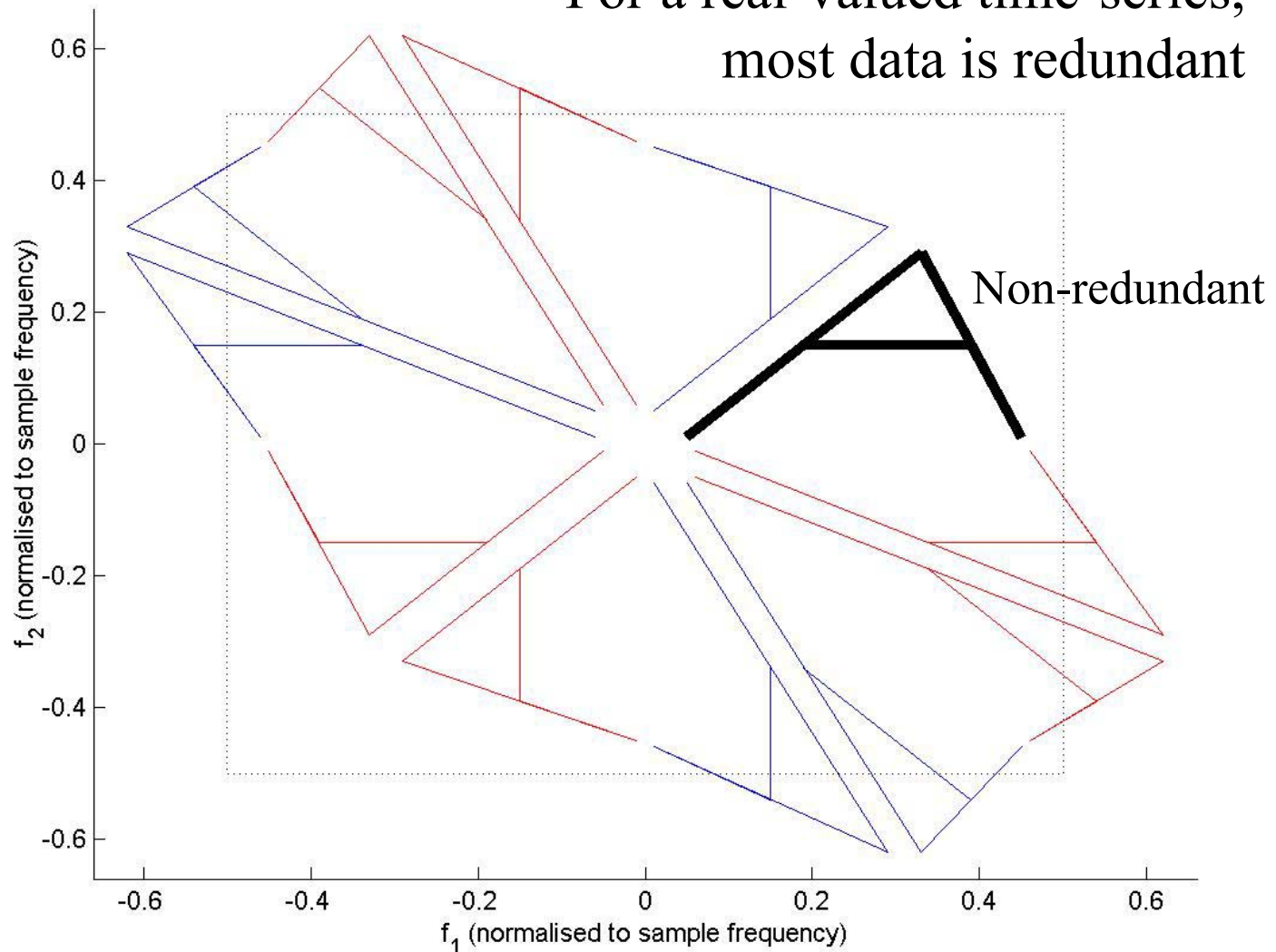
Self-bicoherence example

- Consider the time-series:
 - $A(t)$ has lines at f ($=0.2$) and $2f$ ($=0.4$) with uncorrelated phase noise
 - $B(t)$ has lines also at f and $2f$ with correlated phase noise



Bicoherence plot symmetry

For a real-valued time-series,
most data is redundant

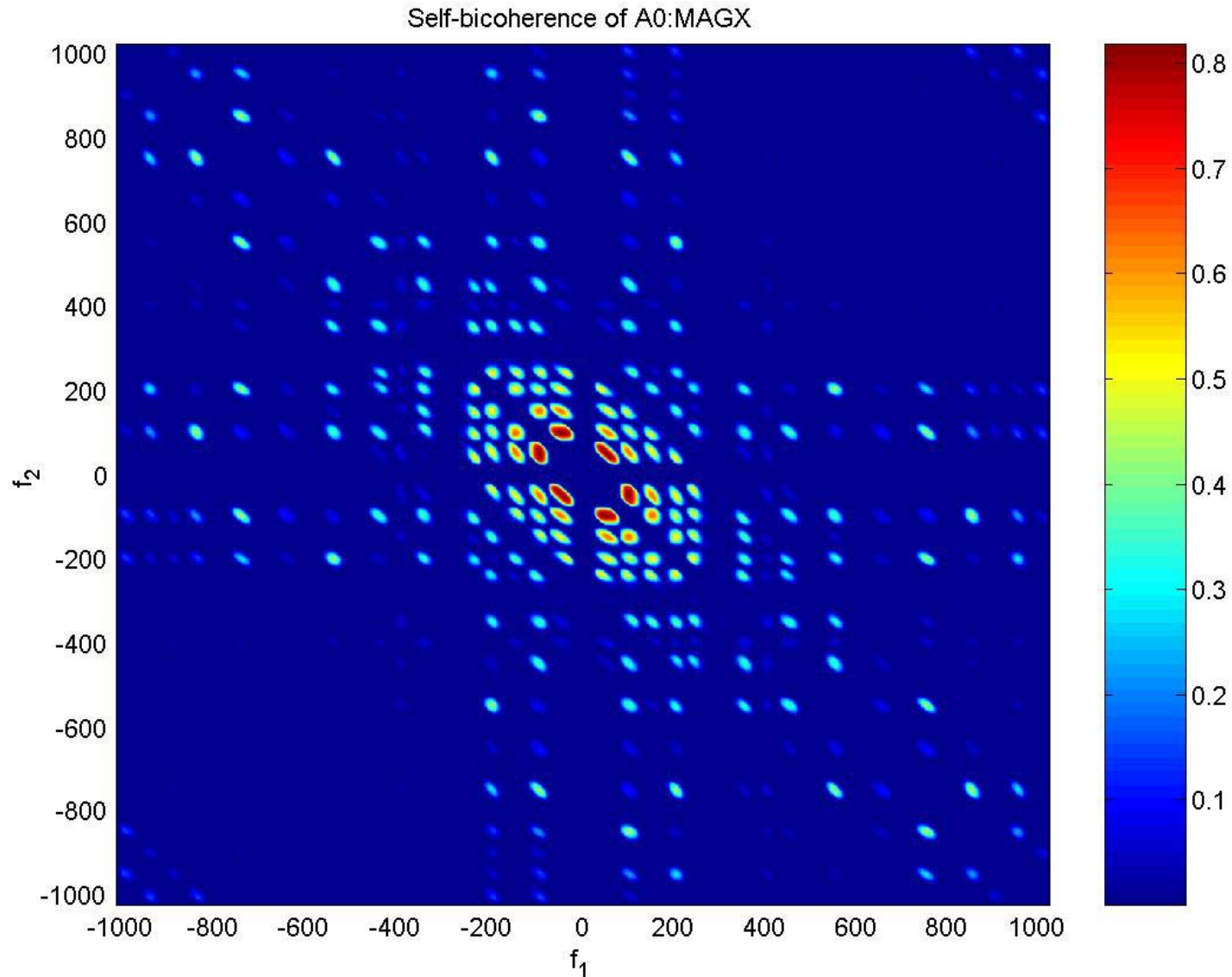


Case Study:

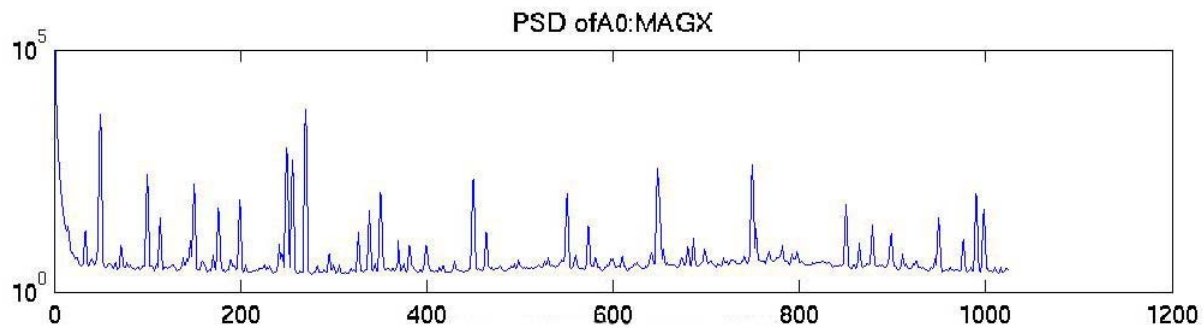
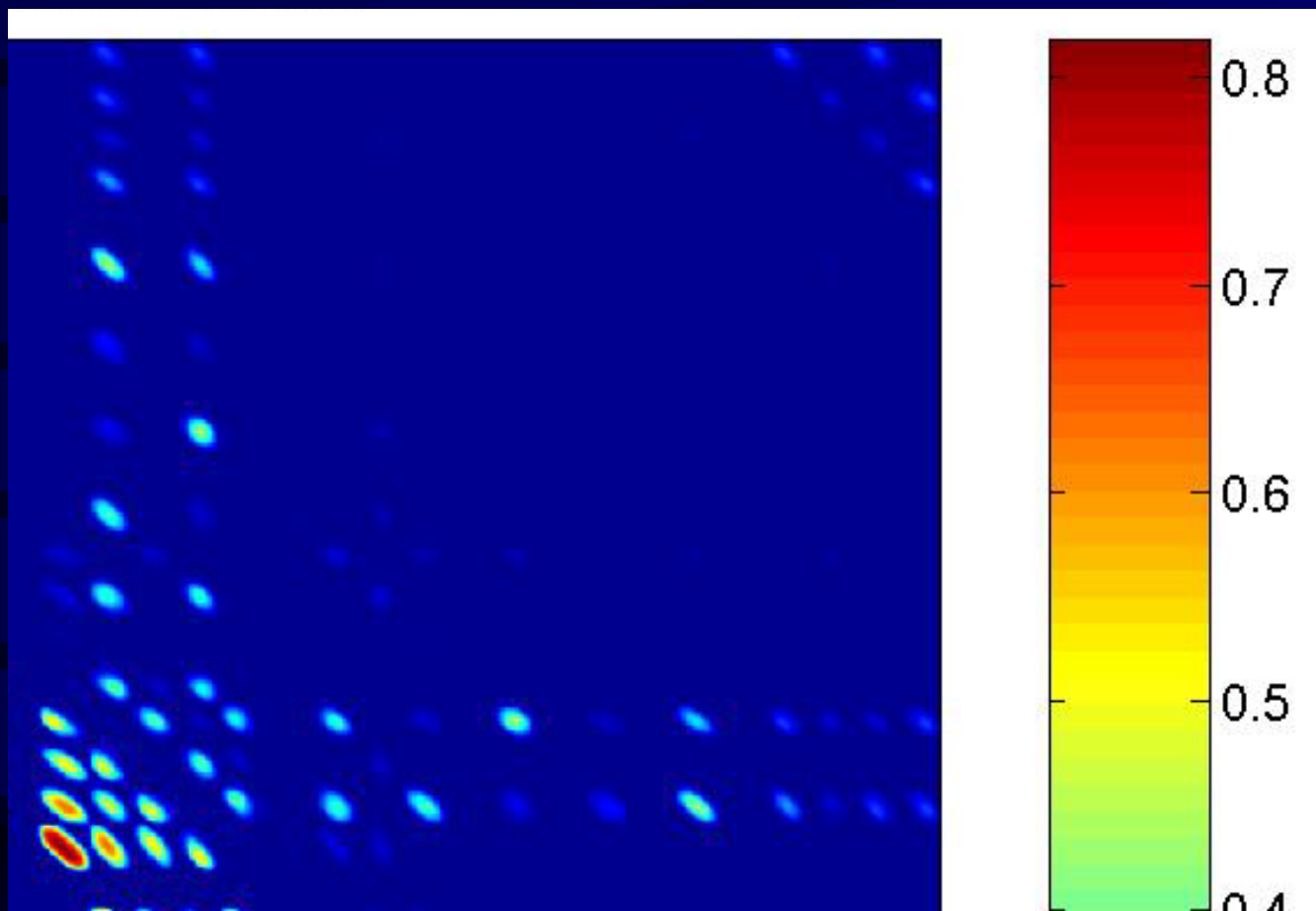
Bicoherence of PEM channels

- Data from LLO, LHO and ACIGA
 - magnetometer channels
 - GPS Time: 731000000-731004000
 - during S2 (mid March)
 - 5 * 800 second data sets
 - for this talk, we'll show the first 800sec only

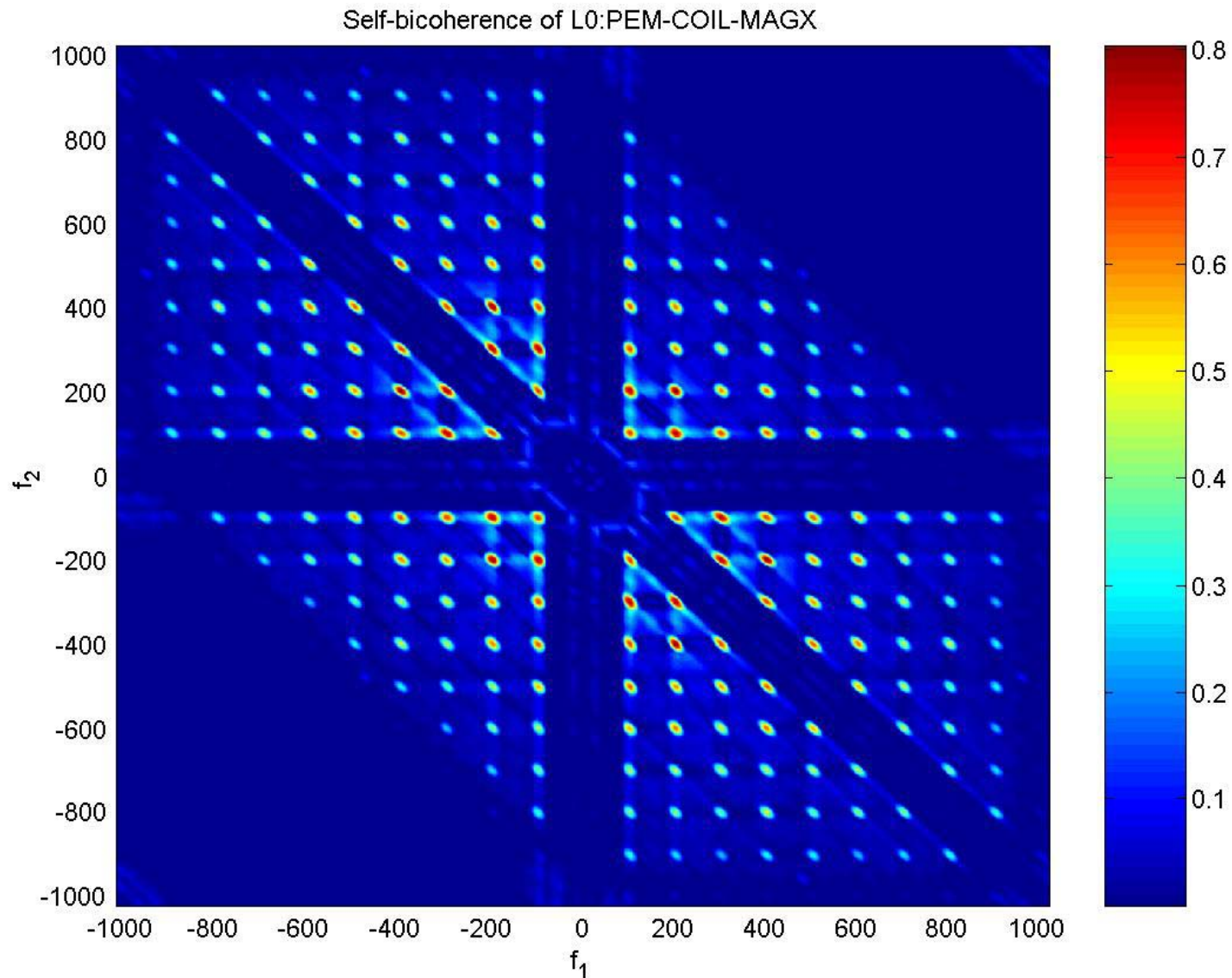
A0:MAGX Self-bicoherence



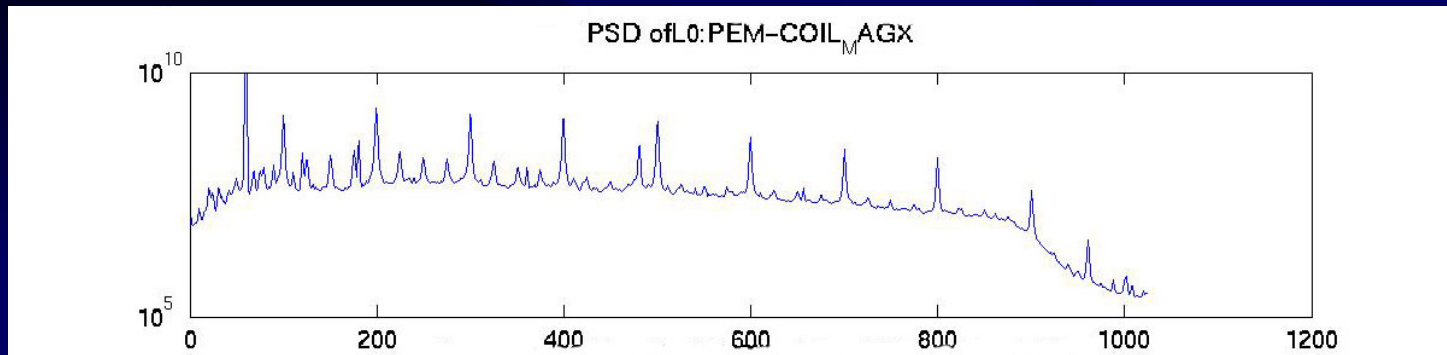
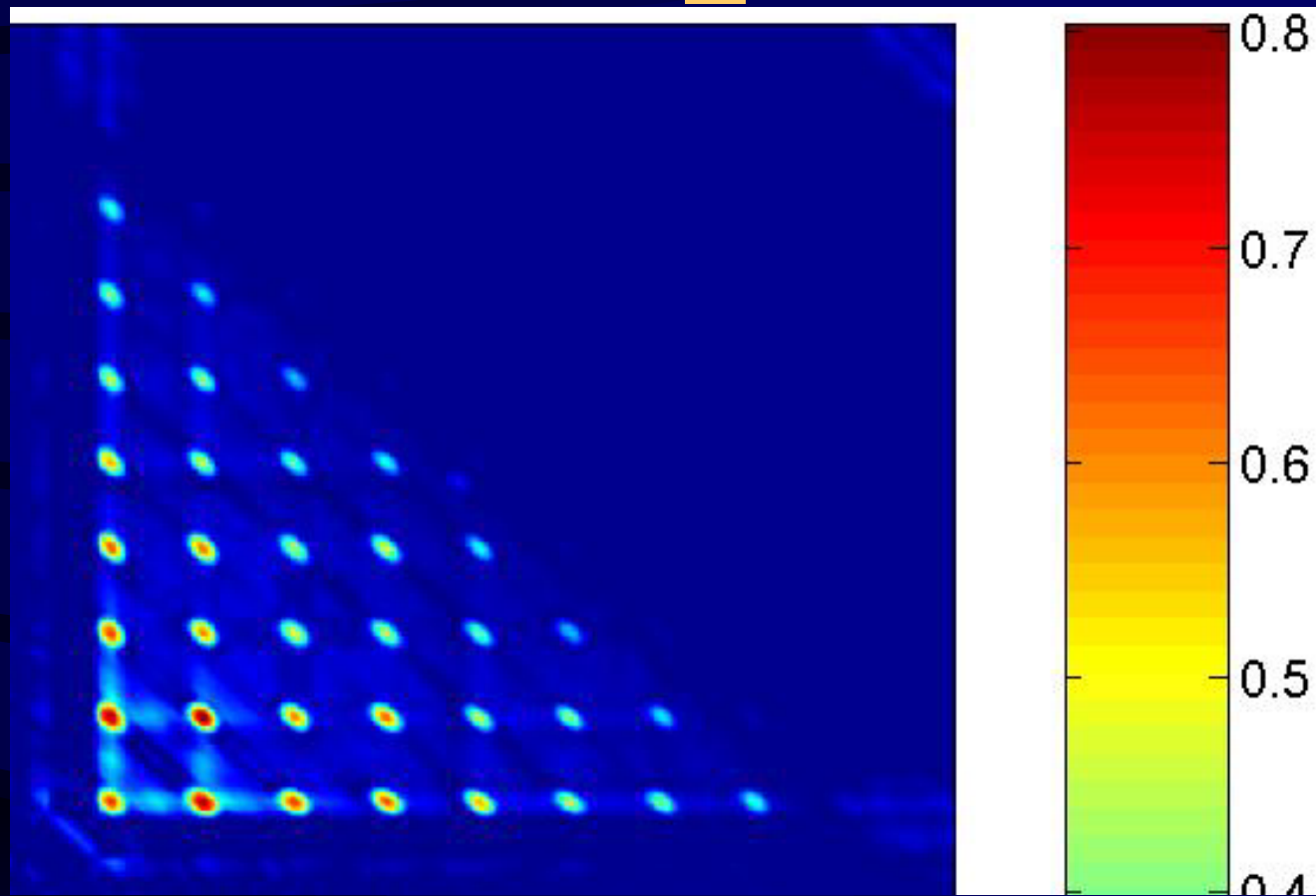
A0:MAGX Self-bicoherence



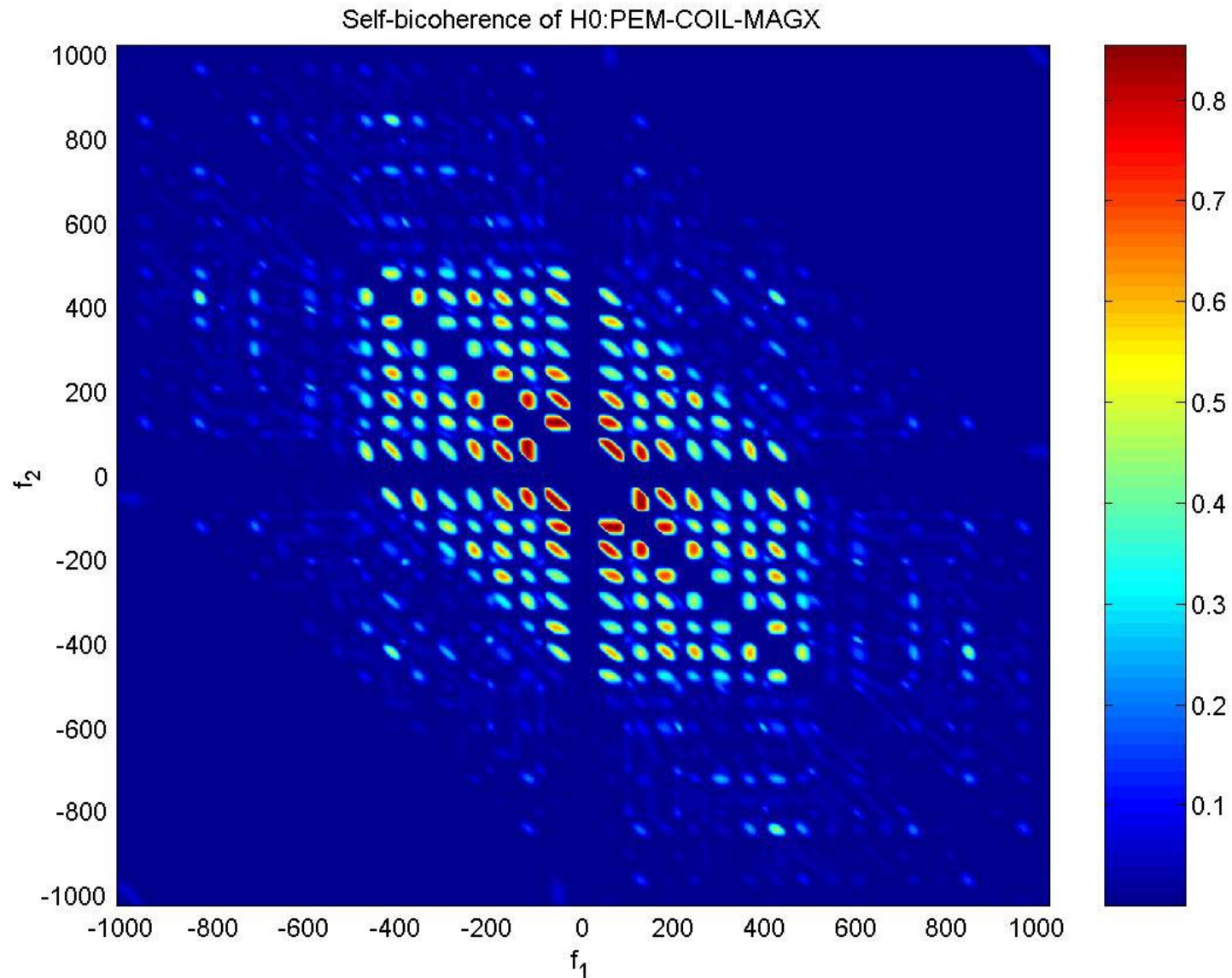
L0:PEM-COIL_MAGX



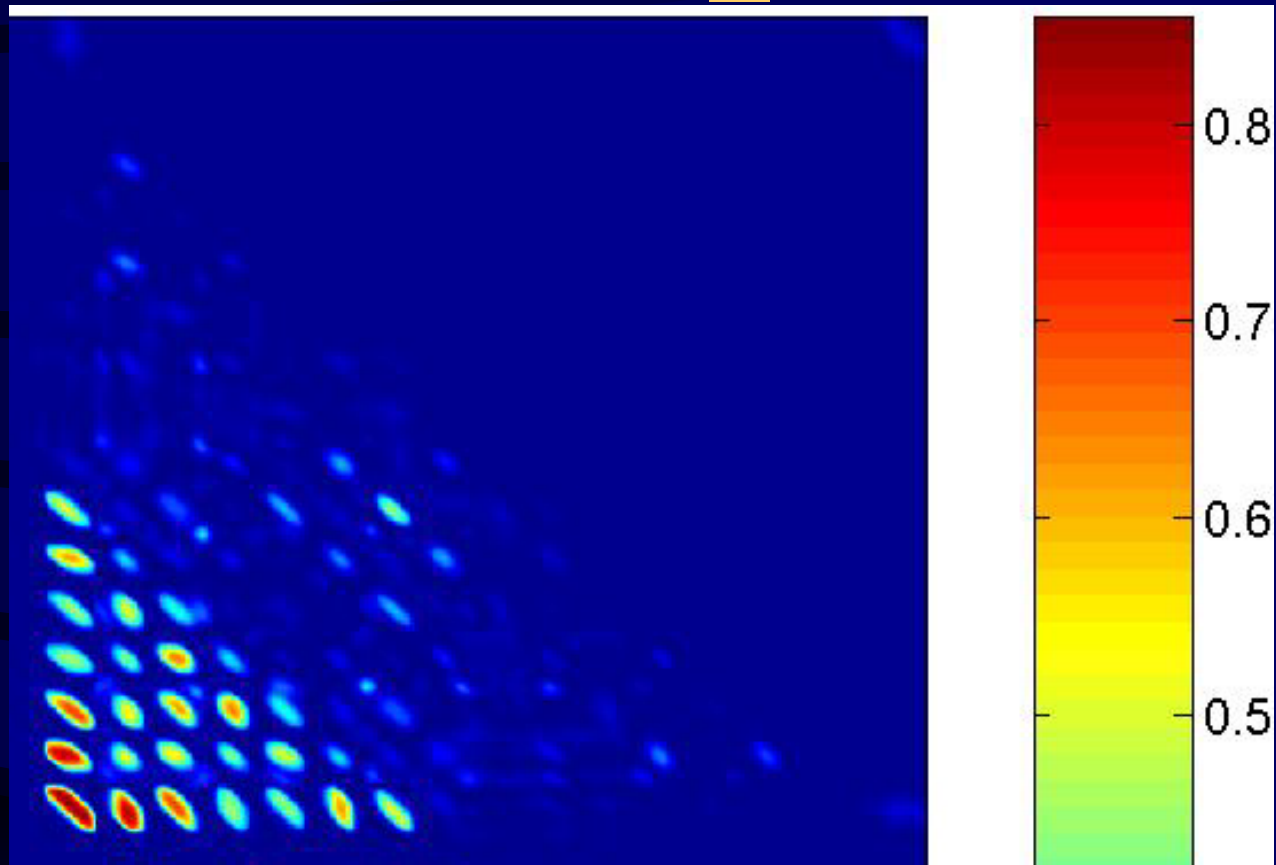
L0:PEM-COIL_MAGX



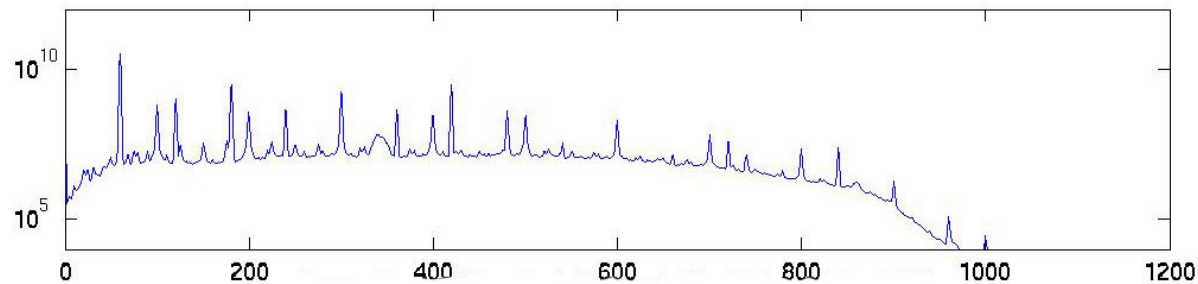
H0:PEM-COIL_MAGX



H0:PEM-COIL_MAGX



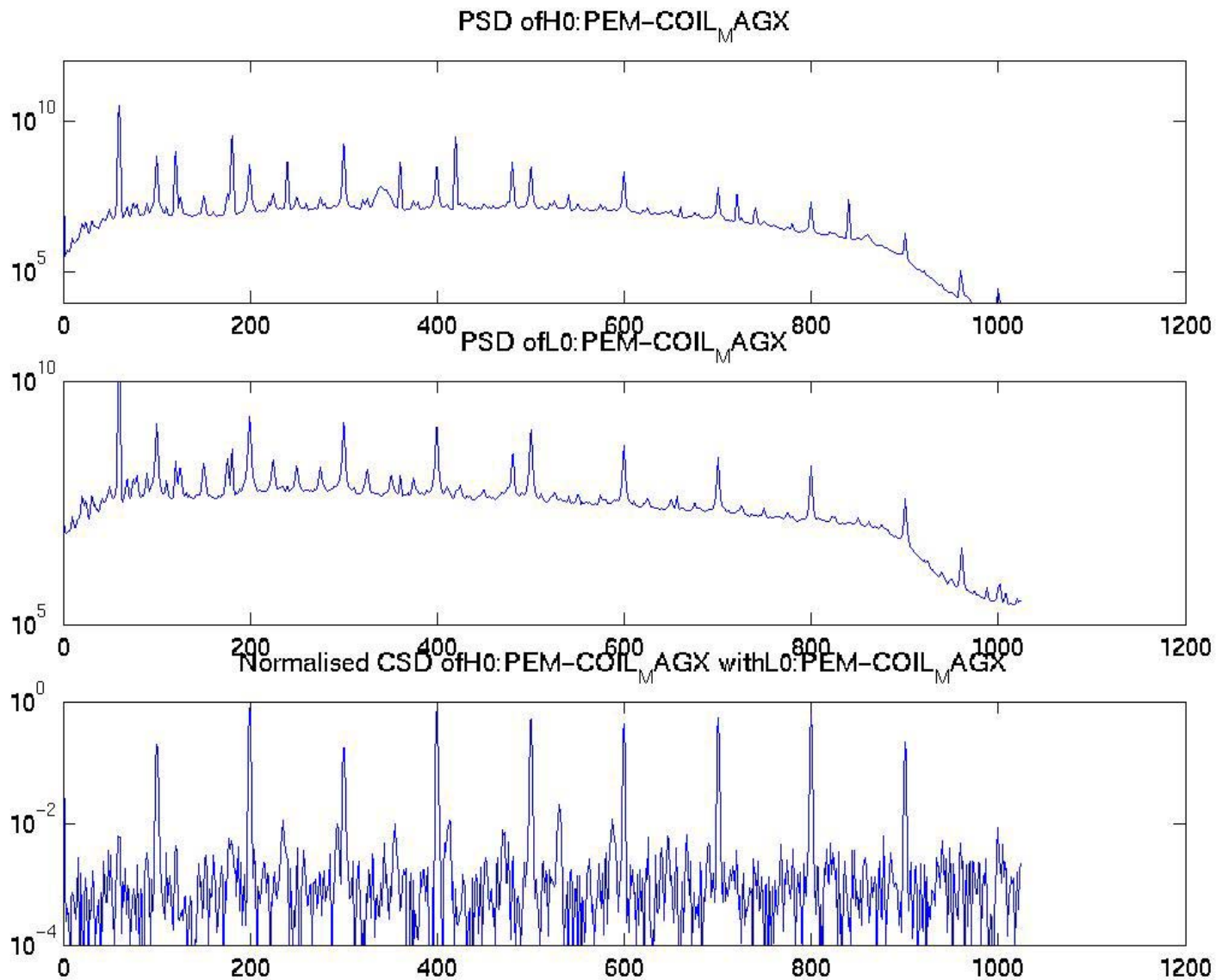
PSD of H0:PEM-COIL_MAGX



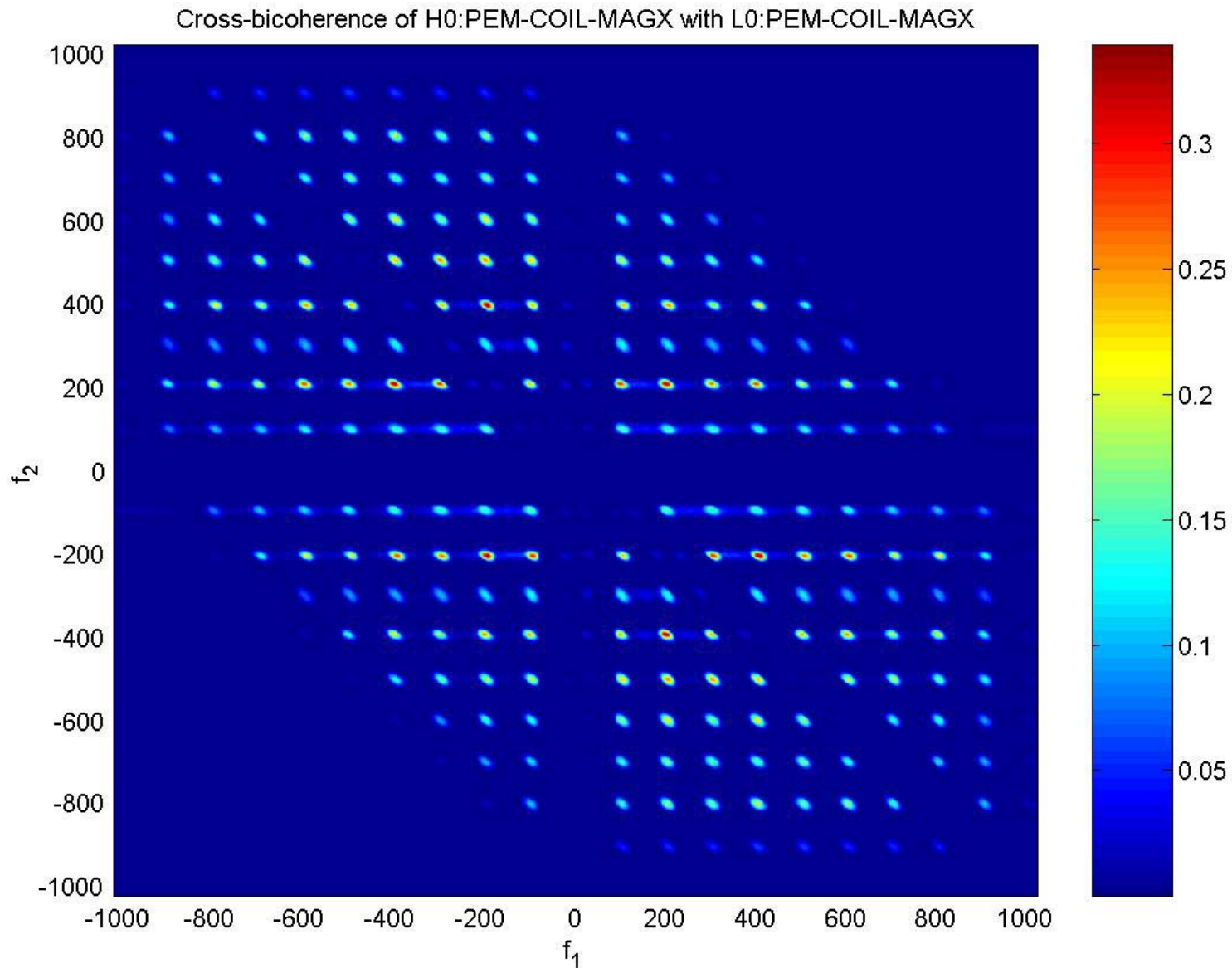
So far ...

- Power lines “bicoherent”
 - ACIGA at 50Hz and harmonics
 - LHO at 60Hz and harmonics
- LLO has bicoherent $n * 100\text{Hz}$ lines
 - already discovered in **coil** magnetometer channels by Schofield et al, S1 Intersite Report
- Next, cross-coherences (2nd order) and cross-bicoherences (3rd order)...

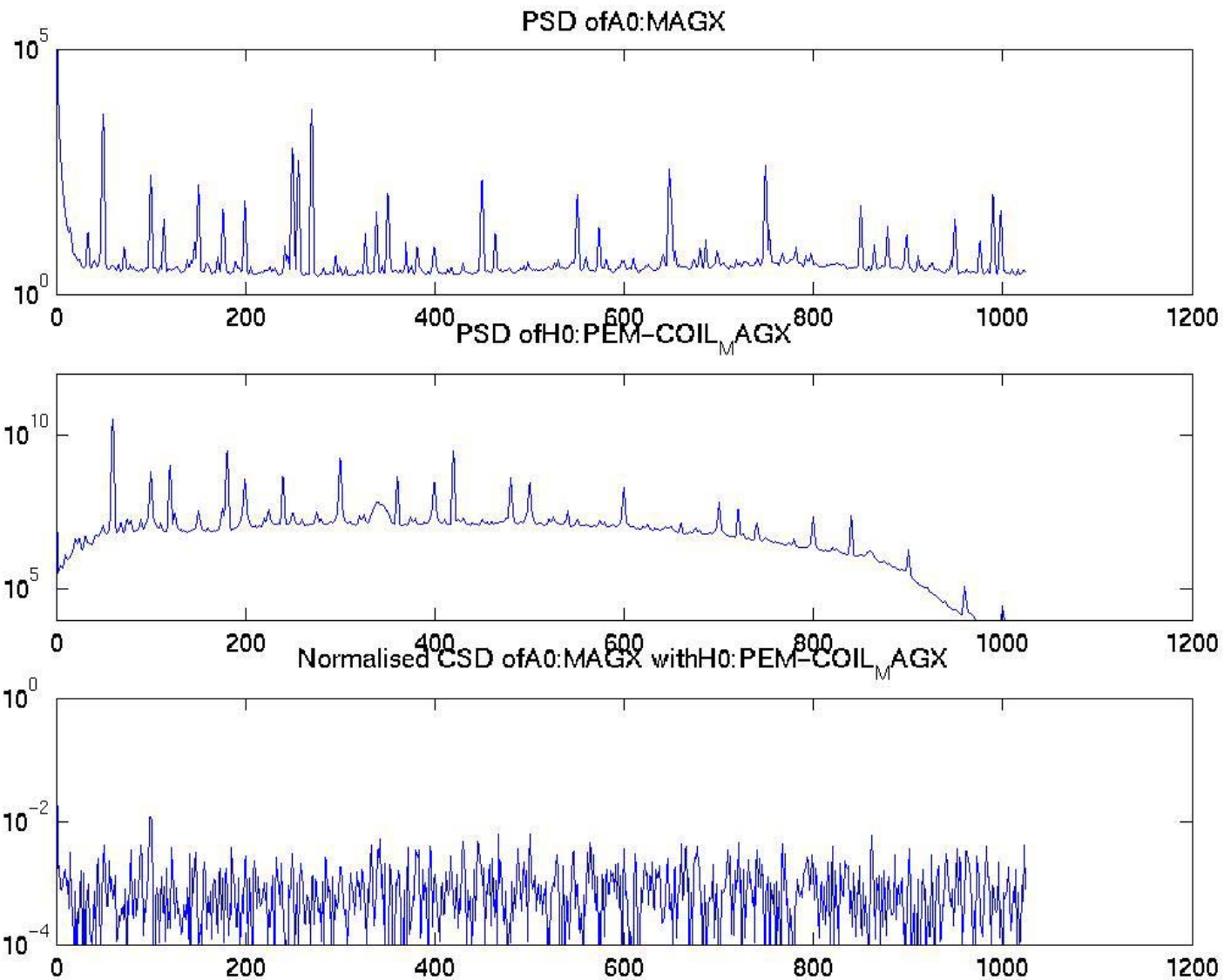
cohere(H0,L0)



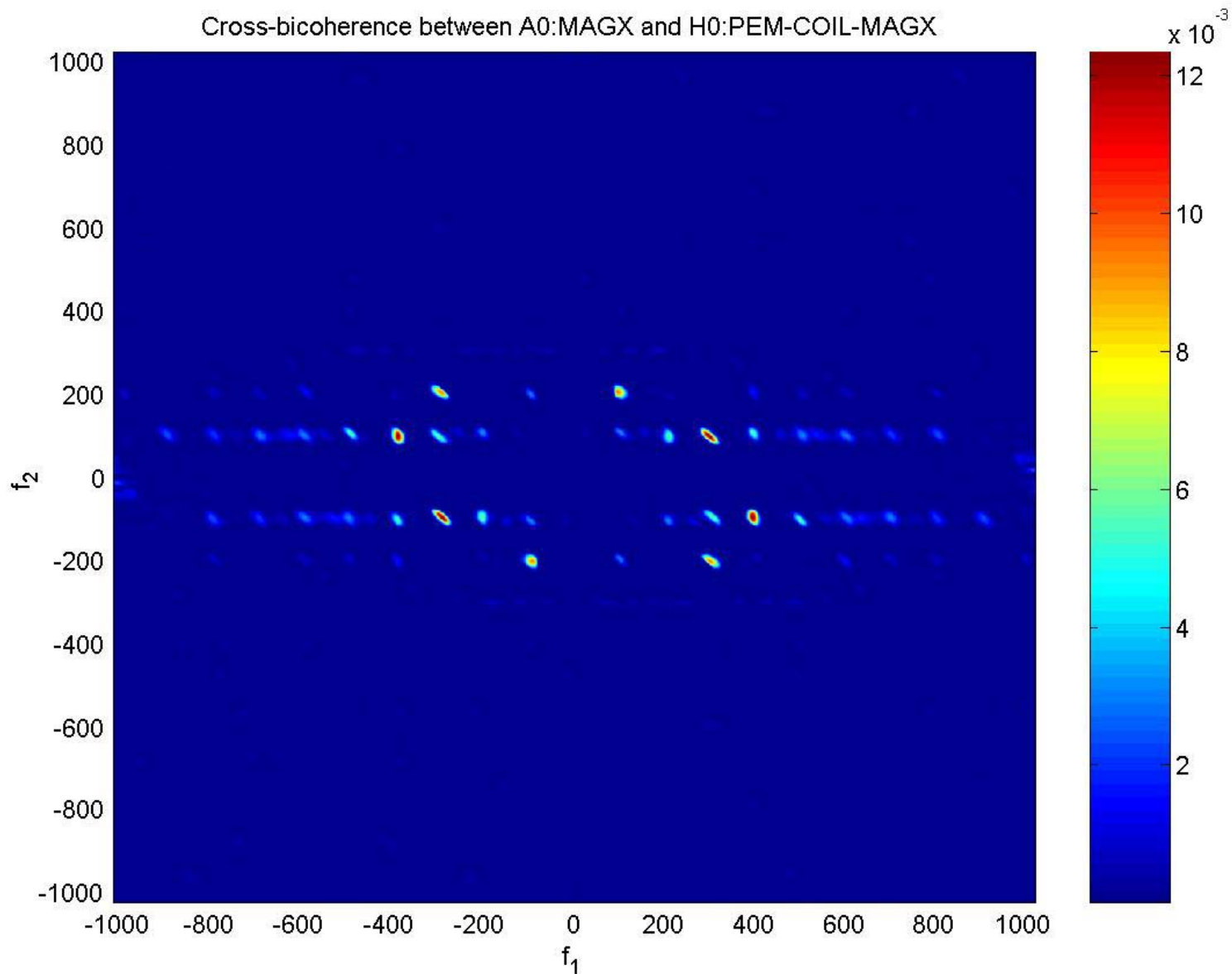
X-bicohere(H0,L0,L0)



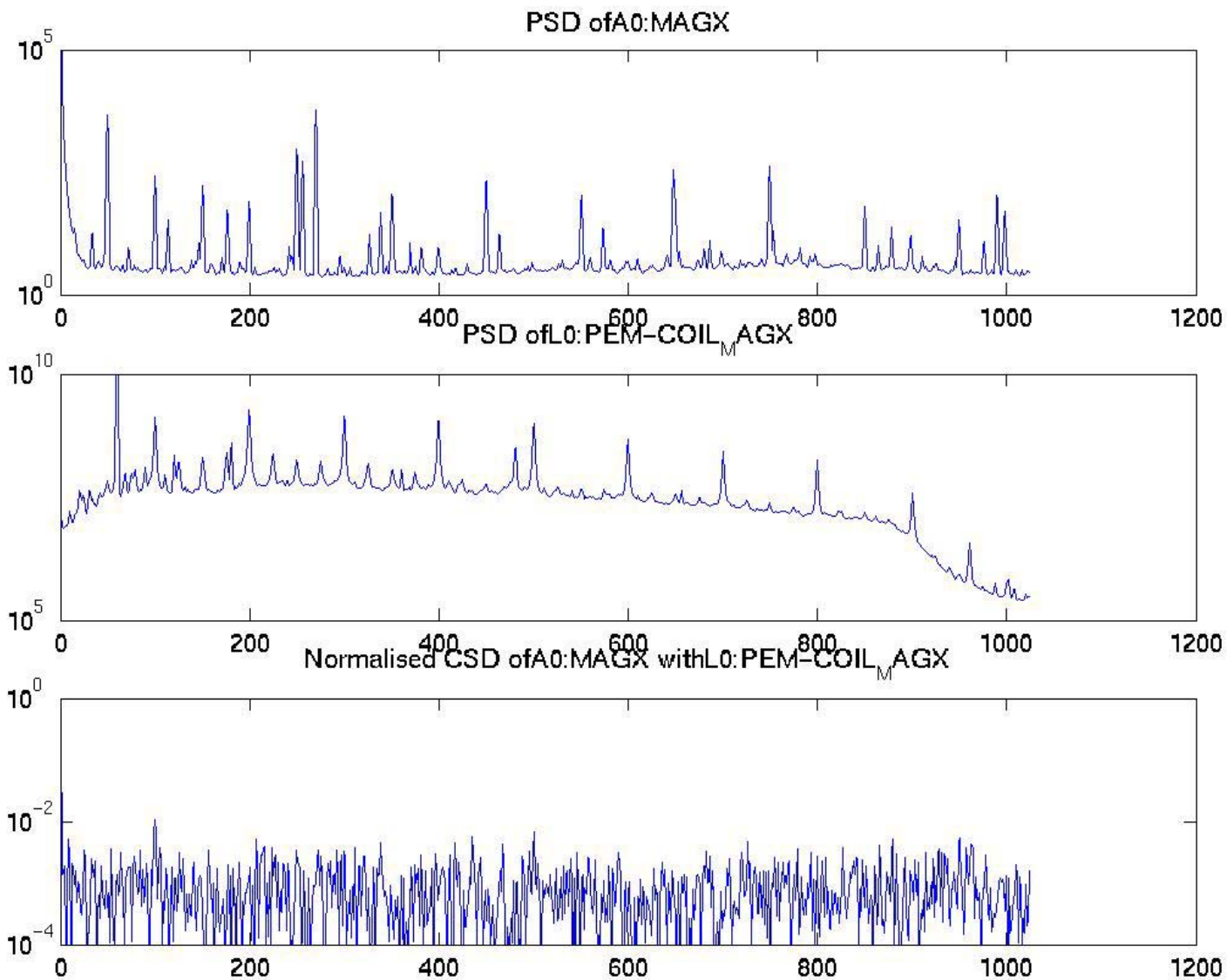
cohere(A0,H0)



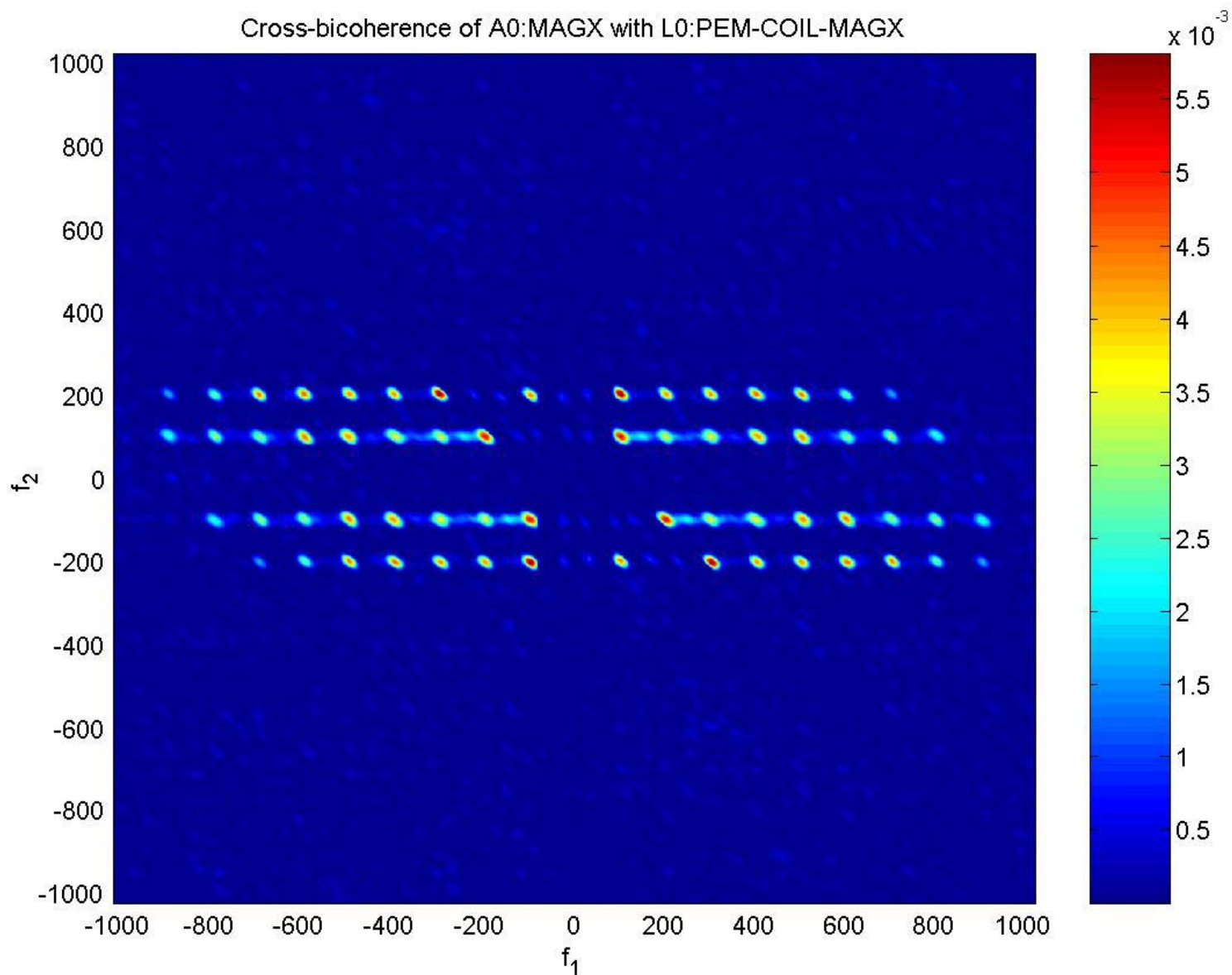
X-bicohere(A0,H0,H0)



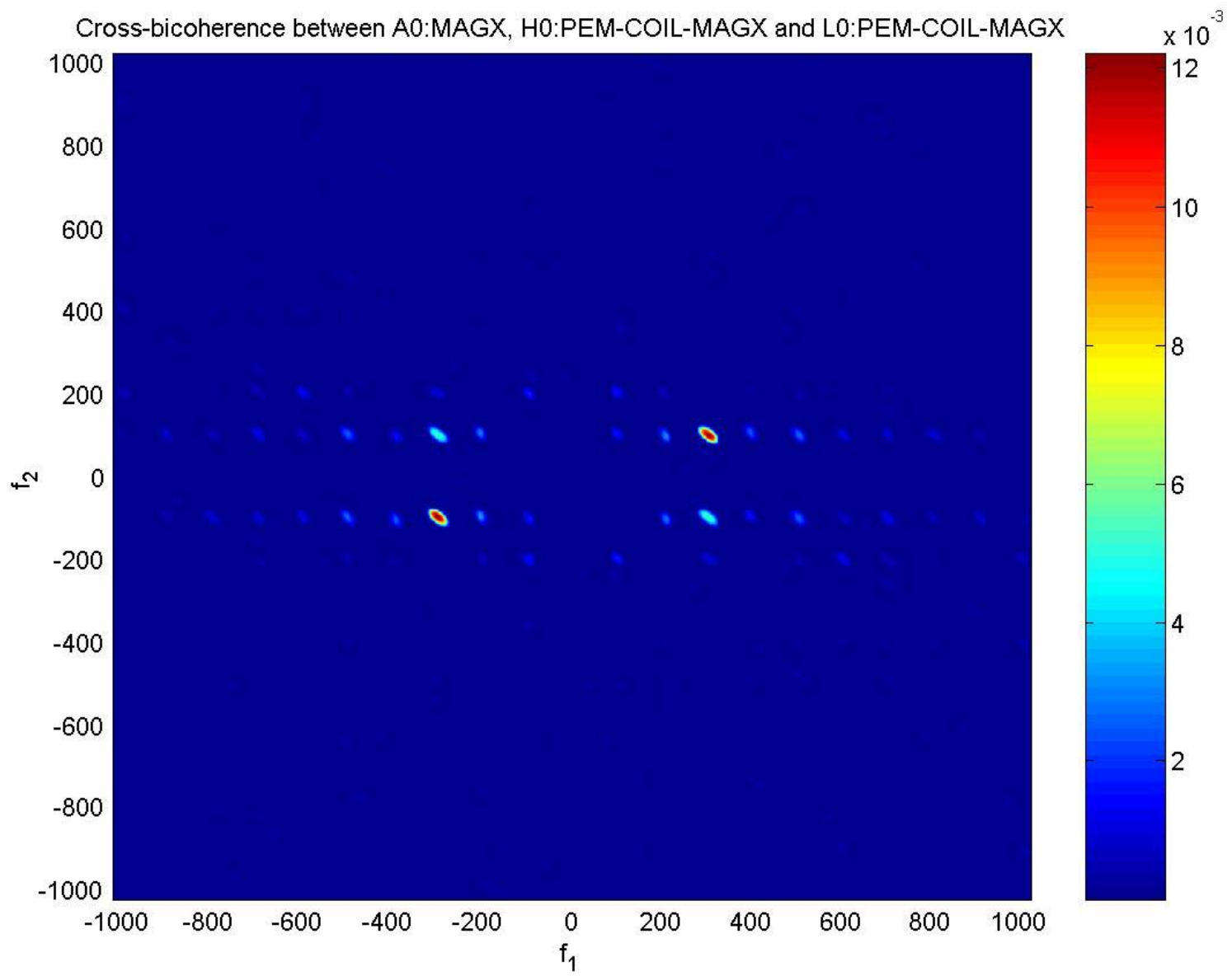
cohere(A0,L0)



X-bicohere(A0,L0,L0)



triple-bicohere(A0,H0,L0)



Summarising...

- Bicoherence analysis has some merit
 - Difference shown between coherent and incoherent cases, not black and white
 - *Any* good clocks can generate “coherence”?
- Correlations between ACIGA and LIGO just above noise floor at 100Hz
 - LIGO 100Hz lines due to technical glitch
- No other apparent mag. correlations between ACIGA and either LLO or LHO

Why use bicoherence?

- 2nd order statistics do not completely describe a random process
 - eg PSD $\sim |\text{FT}\{x(t)\}|^2$ throws away phase info
- Bispectrum and bicoherence (= normalised bispectrum) can give information about coherence between *different frequencies*
 - eg harmonics from common source
- HYPOTHESIS: a bicoherence plot will show significant power at (f_1, f_2) if the corresponding psd shows lines at f_1 , f_2 , *and* $f_1 + f_2$, *and* these frequency lines are correlated.