Searching for Excess Noise in Suspensions

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How are resonances useful?

- Provide information about suspension-induced broadband signals ("creaks").
- May report on unexpected high frequency coil activity.
- In prototype suspensions, look for excess mechanical noise at the level of the thermal noise.

Detecting creaks – First step: Heterodyne!

this page: Fake data set with no thermal noise



Energy Innovation

Mode amplitude and phase drift:

 $q(t) = r(t)\sin(\omega_0 t + \theta(t)) = x(t)\cos(\omega_0 t) + y(t)\sin(\omega_0 t)$

For random driving:

x(t) and y(t) are Gaussian distributed.

Define the Energy Innovation, η^2 :

 $\eta^{2}(t,\Delta t) = \left[\overline{x}_{\Delta t}(t+\Delta t) - \overline{x}_{\Delta t}(t)\right]^{2} + \left[\overline{y}_{\Delta t}(t+\Delta t) - \overline{y}_{\Delta t}(t)\right]^{2}$

 $\eta^2(t,\Delta t)$ is:

- 1. *Exponential* distributed.
- 2. Especially sensitive to *sudden* changes in the resonant mode amplitude or phase.

Creaks show up as outliers in η^2

this page: Fake data set with no thermal noise.



Compare





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Mode Amplitude

LLO violin mode





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Energy Innovation

LLO violin mode



Syracuse tungsten fiber



Correlations

Look for Correlations between events:

- Between modes of the same wire
- Between identical modes of wires attached to same test mass
- Between modes of wires attached to the different test masses
- Between modes and nearby non-resonant frequencies



