



Status of the LIGO Detectors

6th EDOARDO AMALDI CONFERENCE,
Okinawa, June 21, 2005

Daniel Sigg, LIGO Hanford Observatory

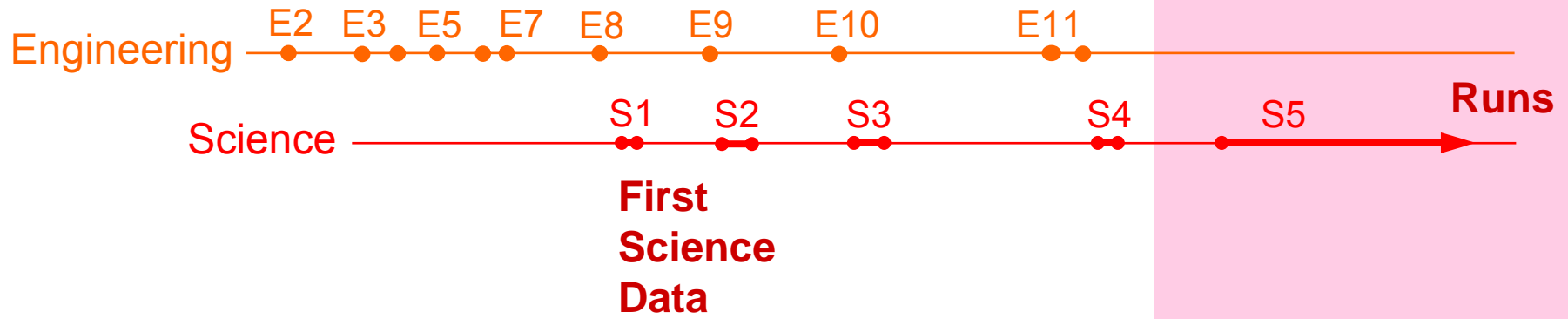
Arial View of the LIGO Sites



LIGO Hanford Observatory



Time Line



Major Achievements Since Last Amaldi

- ❑ An order of magnitude improvement in sensitivity (at 150Hz)
- ❑ All 3 interferometers within a factor of 2 of design
- ❑ Hydraulic external pre-isolator at Livingston
 - Success! Allows 24 hour operation
- ❑ Thermal compensation system
- ❑ Output Mode Cleaner Test
 - Some good features but “large” acoustic sensitivity
- ❑ S1/S2 analysis published, S3 analysis in progress, S4 run completed

The 4th Science Run

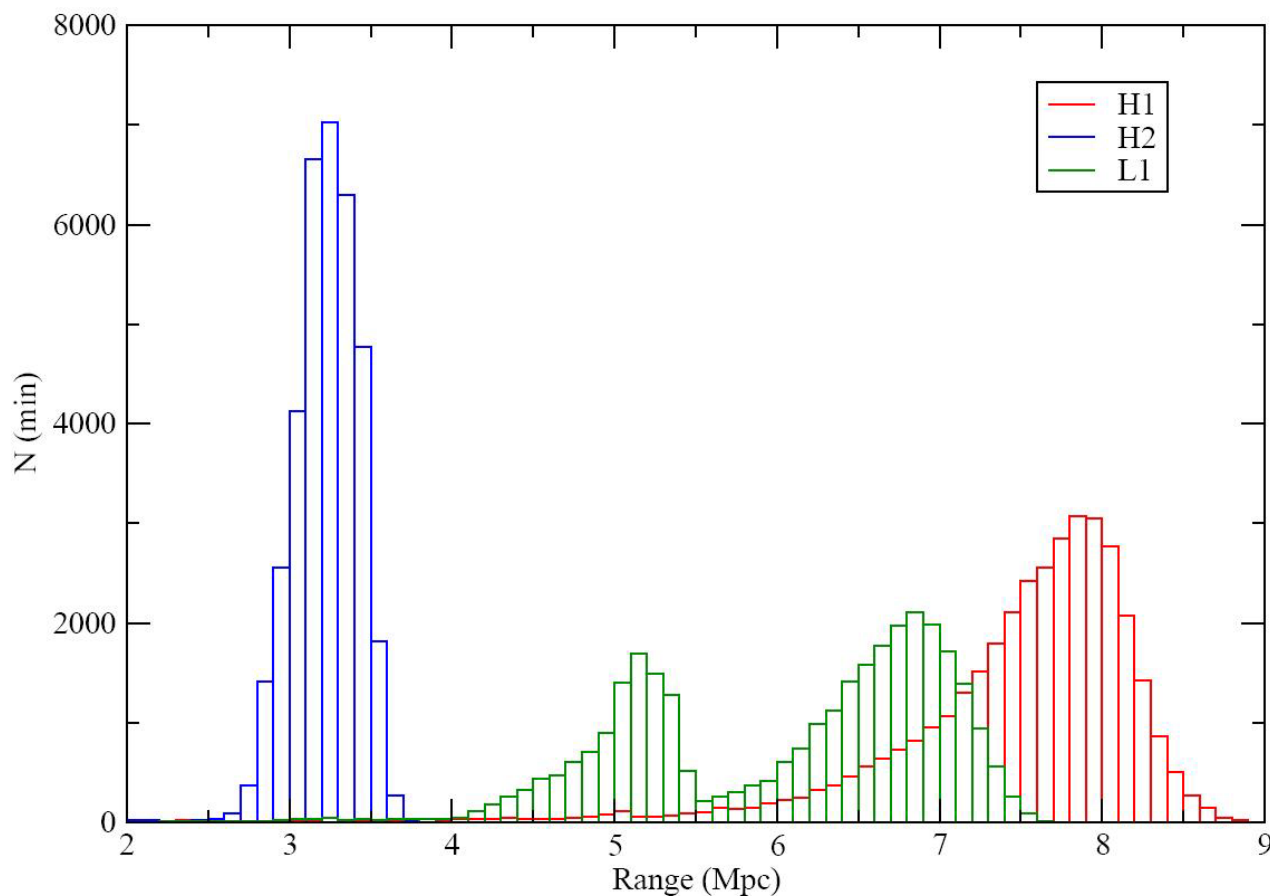
S4 Range Histogram

□ Dates (2005):

- Start: 22 Feb
- Stop: 23 Mar

□ Duty cycle:

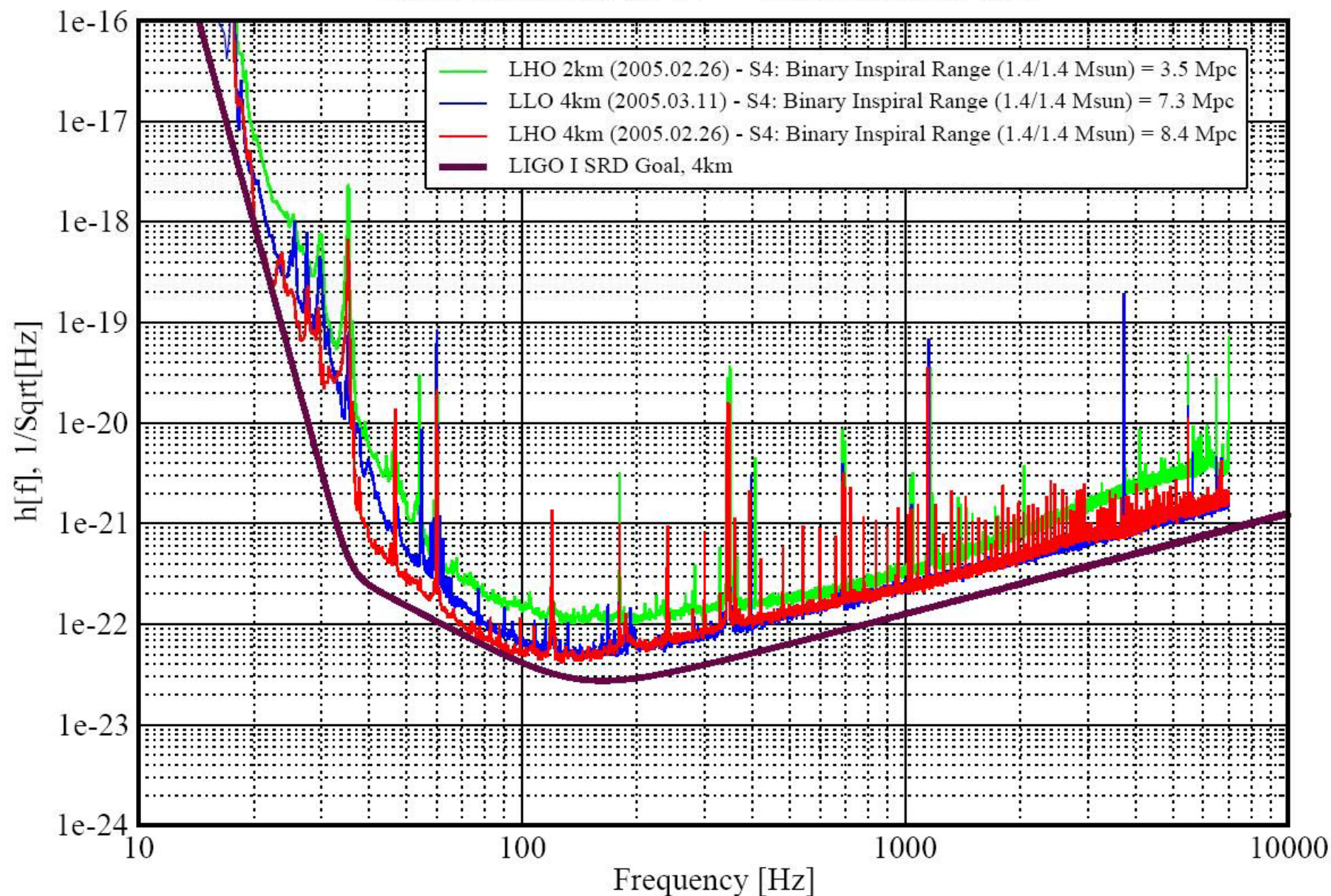
- H1: 80%
- L1: 74%
- H2: 81%
- Triple coincidence: 57%



Strain Sensivities for the LIGO Interferometers

Best Performance for S4

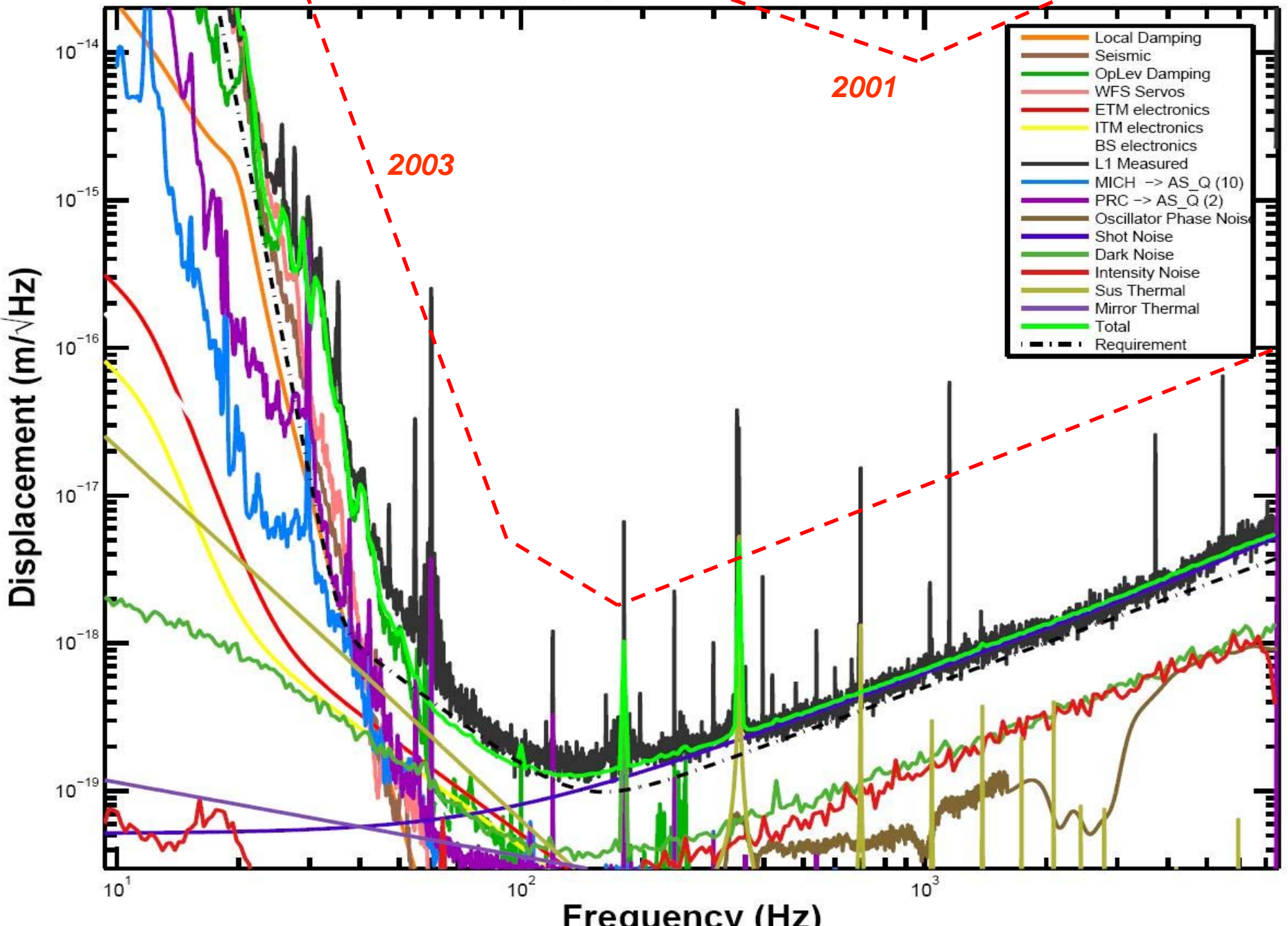
LIGO-G050230-02-E



Results from the 1st/2nd Science Run

- Binary inspirals (S2):
 - Neutron star binary coalescence: range up to 1.5 Mpc, rate $\leq 47/\text{y}/\text{MW}$ (90% CL)
 - Black hole coalescence ($0.2\text{-}1M_{\odot}$) in Galactic halo: rate $\leq 63/\text{y}/\text{MW}$ (90% CL)
- Pulsars (S2):
 - Limits on 28 pulsars
 - Upper limits on h as low as 2×10^{-24} (95% CL) and as low as 5×10^{-6} on the eccentricity
- Stochastic background (S1):
 - Energy limit as fraction of closure density: $h^2_{100} \Omega_0 \leq 23 \pm 4.6$ (90% CL)
 - **PRELIMINARY S2:** $h^2_{100} \Omega_0 \leq 0.018 + 0.007 - 0.003$ (90% CL)
- Burst (S2):
 - Sensitivity: $h_{\text{rSS}} \sim 10^{-20} - 10^{-19} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, rate $\leq 0.26/\text{day}$ (90% CL)
 - GRB030329: $h_{\text{rSS}} \leq 6 \times 10^{-21} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

L1: 10.1 Mpc, Apr 20 2005 06:01:38 UTC



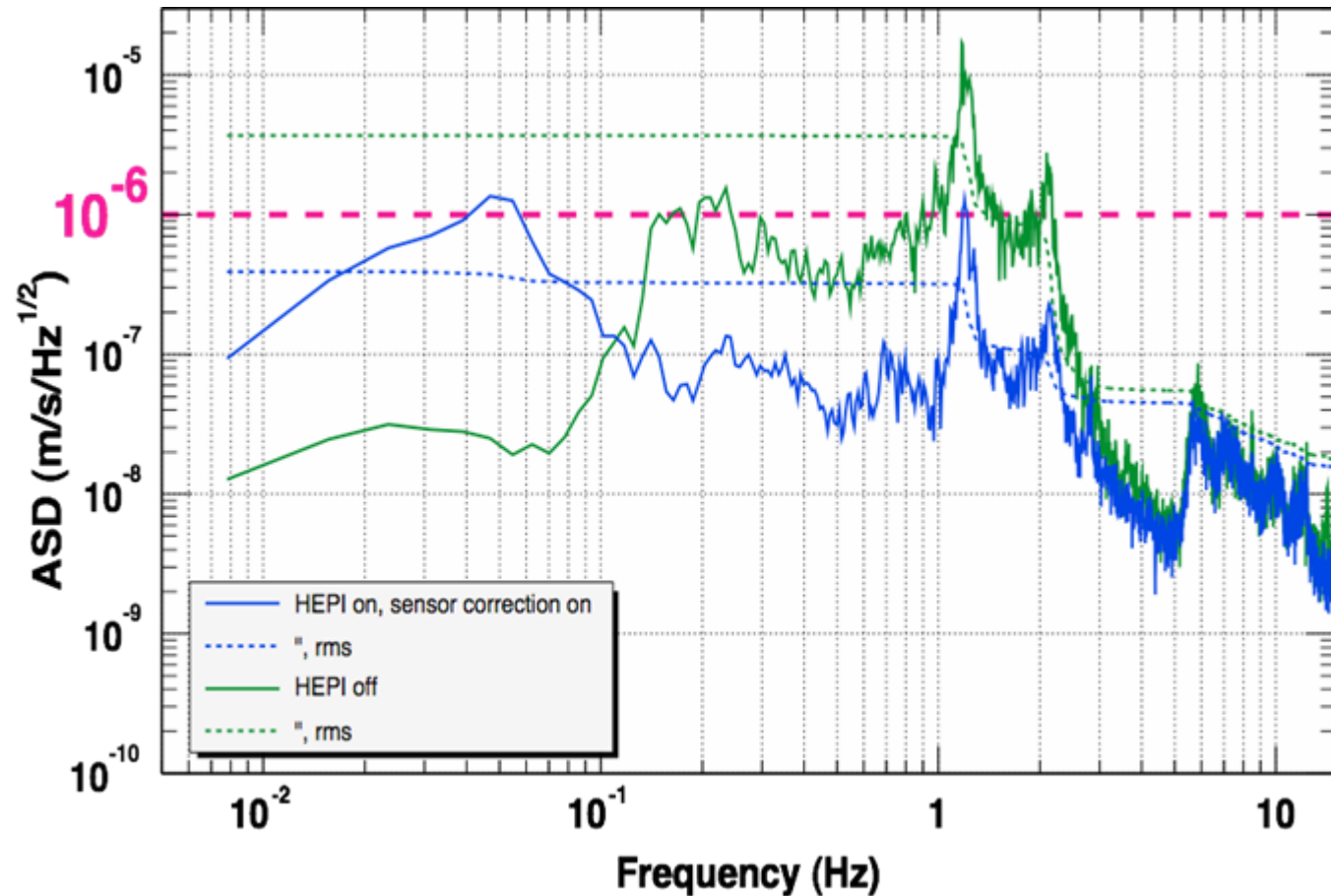


Hydraulic External Pre-Isolator

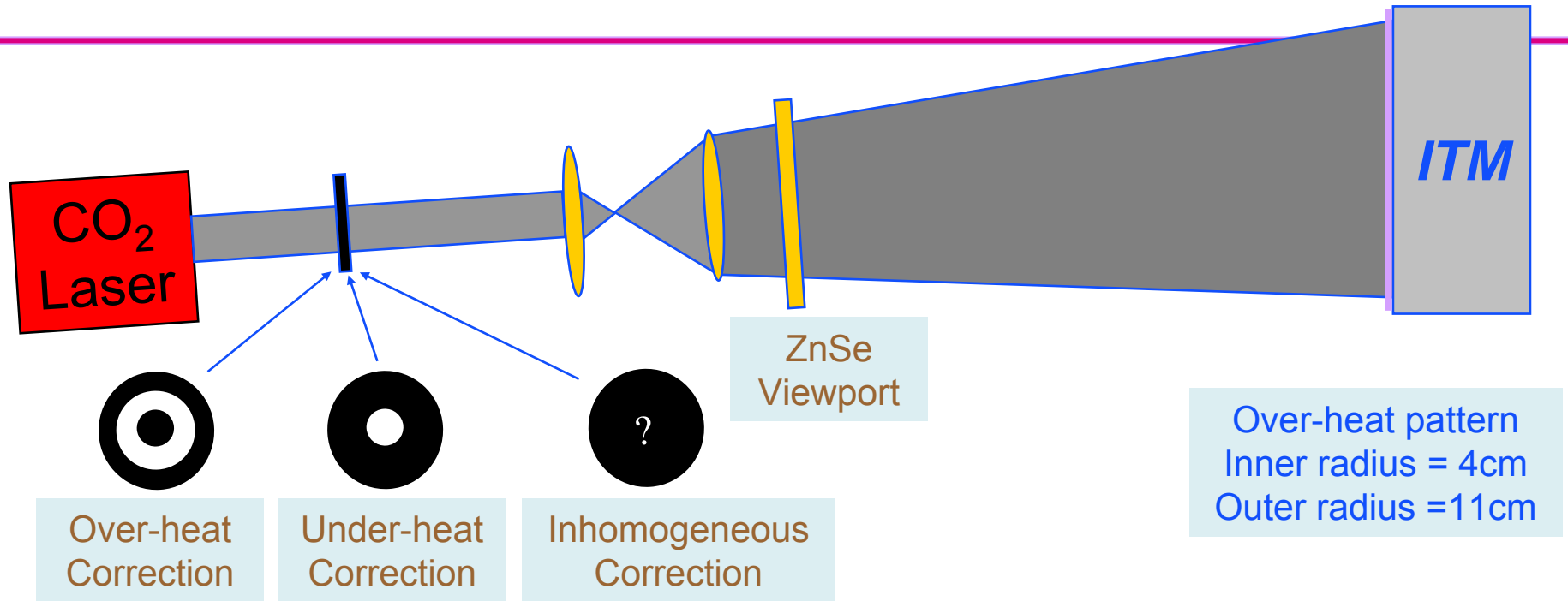
- The payload is supported by large coil springs, and actuated by quiet, high force hydraulic bridges.
- Vibration reduction is obtained by actively following inertial sensor signals from payload-mounted seismometers and by canceling floor vibrations.

X-arm length disturbance, noisy afternoon

- With HEPI in use, we expect the LLO detector to work on a typical noisy day, with at least a factor of 2 headroom.



Thermal Compensation System



- ❑ Cold power recycling cavity is unstable: poor buildup and mode shape for the RF sidebands
- ❑ Require 10's of mW absorbed by 1 μ m beam

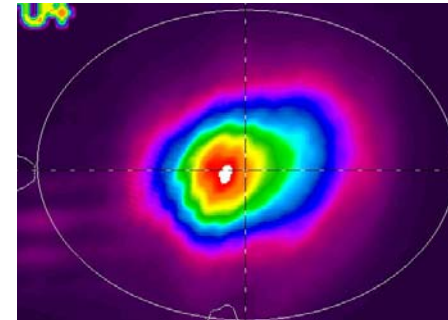
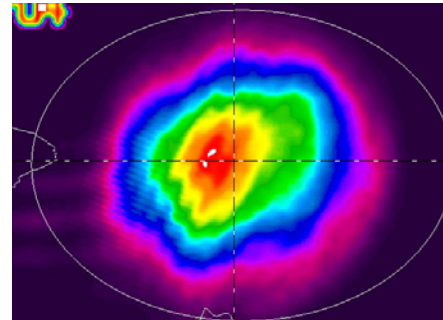
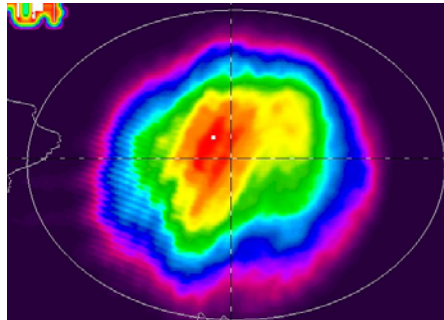
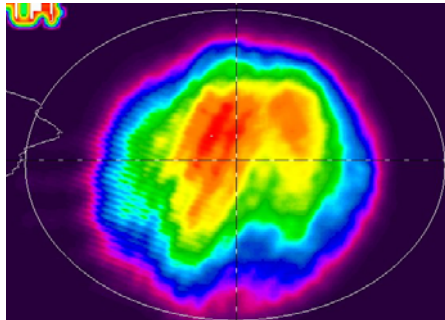
Sideband Images as Function of Thermal Heating

No Heating

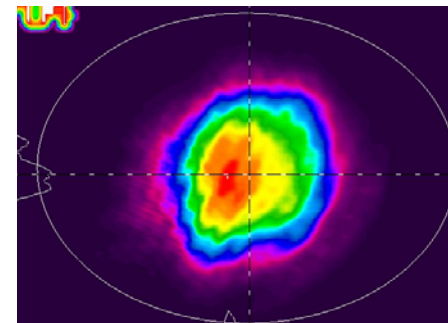
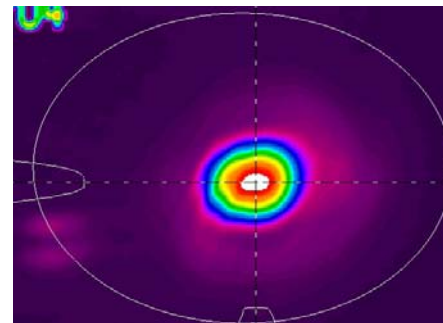
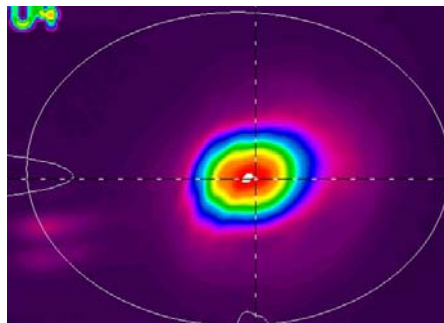
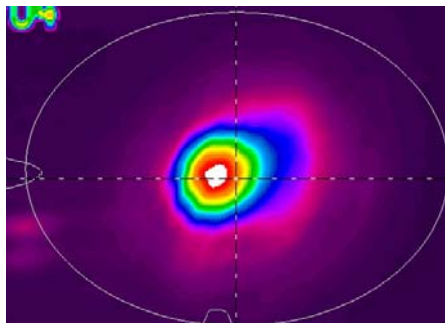
30 mW

60 mW

90 mW



↕ *Best match*



120 mW

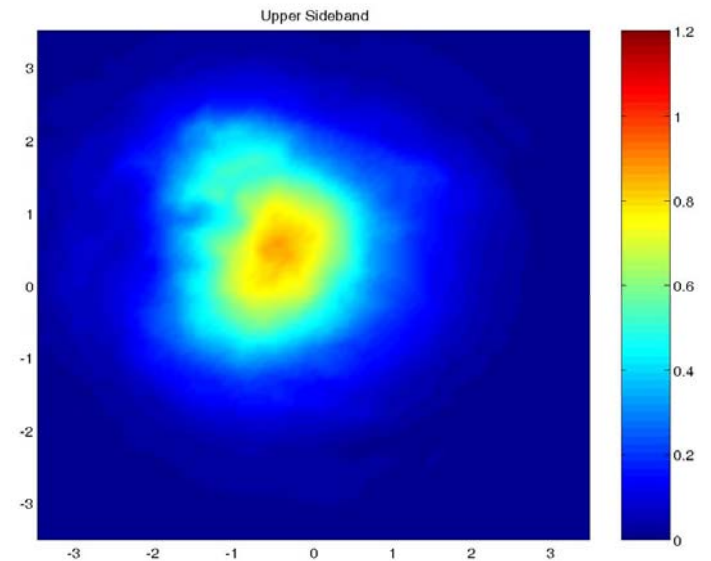
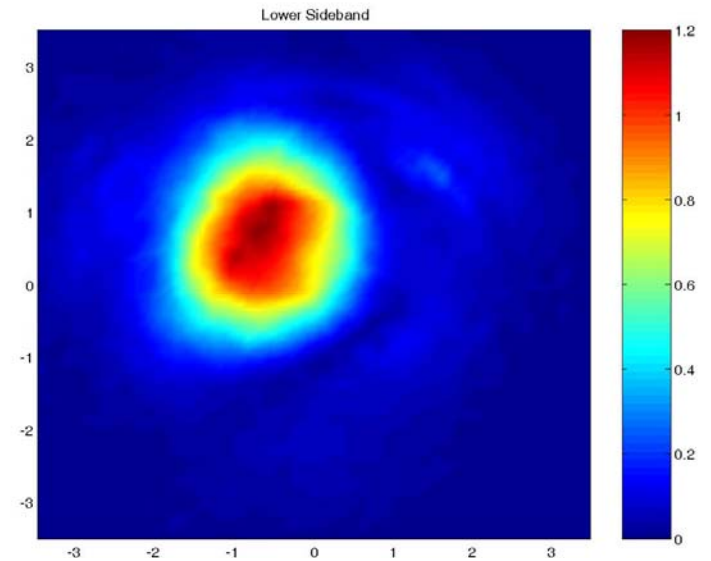
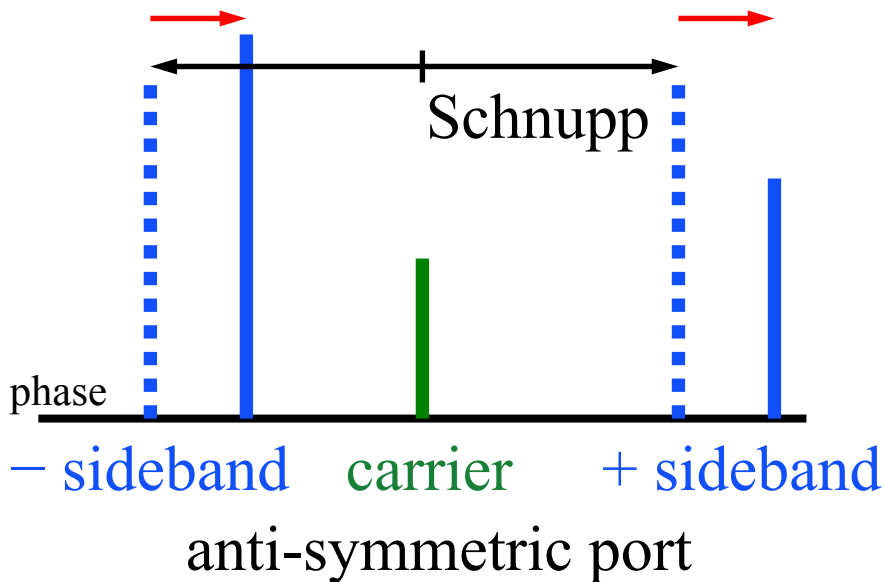
150 mW

180 mW

Input beam

Sideband Imbalance

carrier/sideband
mode mismatch



Other Commissioning Highlights

- ❑ Bull's eye wave front sensor to servo the thermal compensation system
- ❑ Auto-alignment system at full bandwidth
- ❑ Low noise oscillator for main modulation
- ❑ Low noise digital-to-analog converters
- ❑ Acoustic mitigation and isolation improved
- ❑ Reworked common mode feedback path
- ❑ Better control on auxiliary degrees-of-freedom
- ❑ EMI improvements at LLO

Summary

- All LIGO interferometers are within a factor of 2 of design sensitivity over a broad range of frequencies
 - Thermal compensation essential to reach this sensitivity
 - Active pre-isolator essential at LLO to lock during work days
- For sources like binary neutron star coalescence we can see beyond our own galaxy!
- Join Einstein@home (einstein.phys.uwm.edu)