

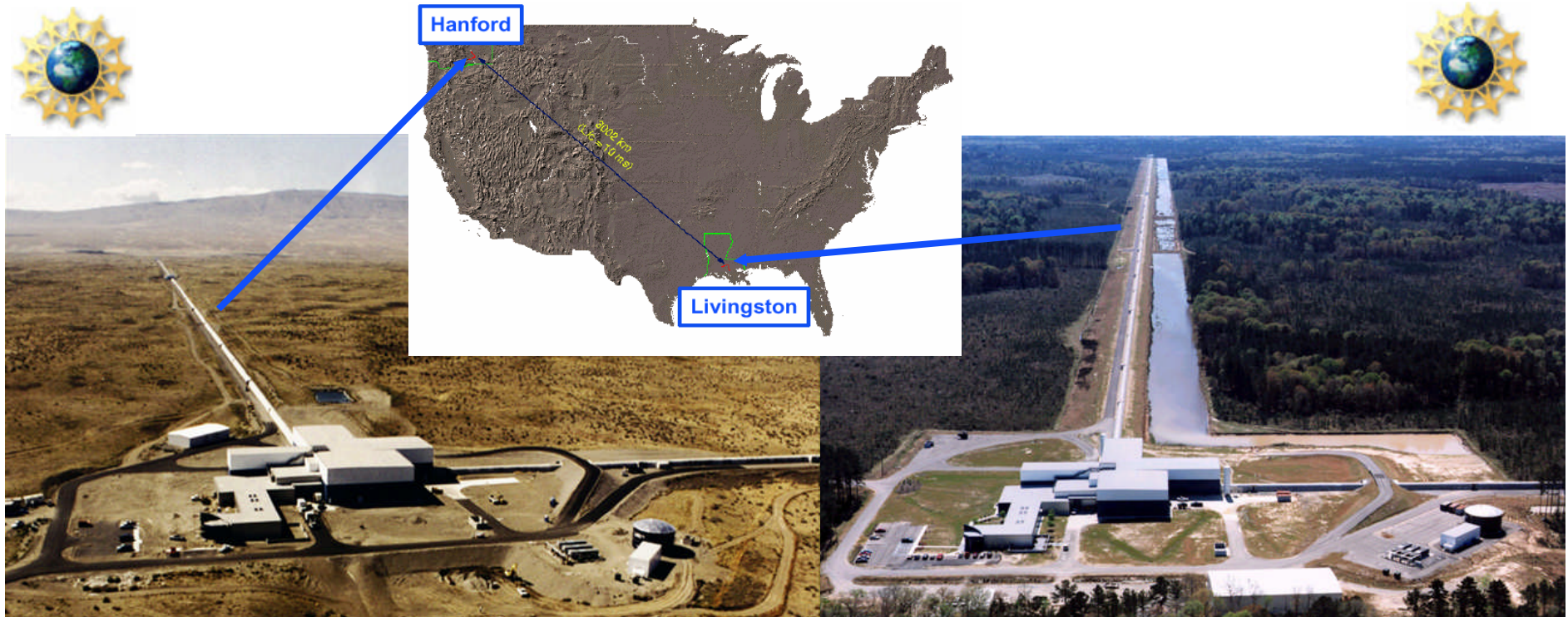


The Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory



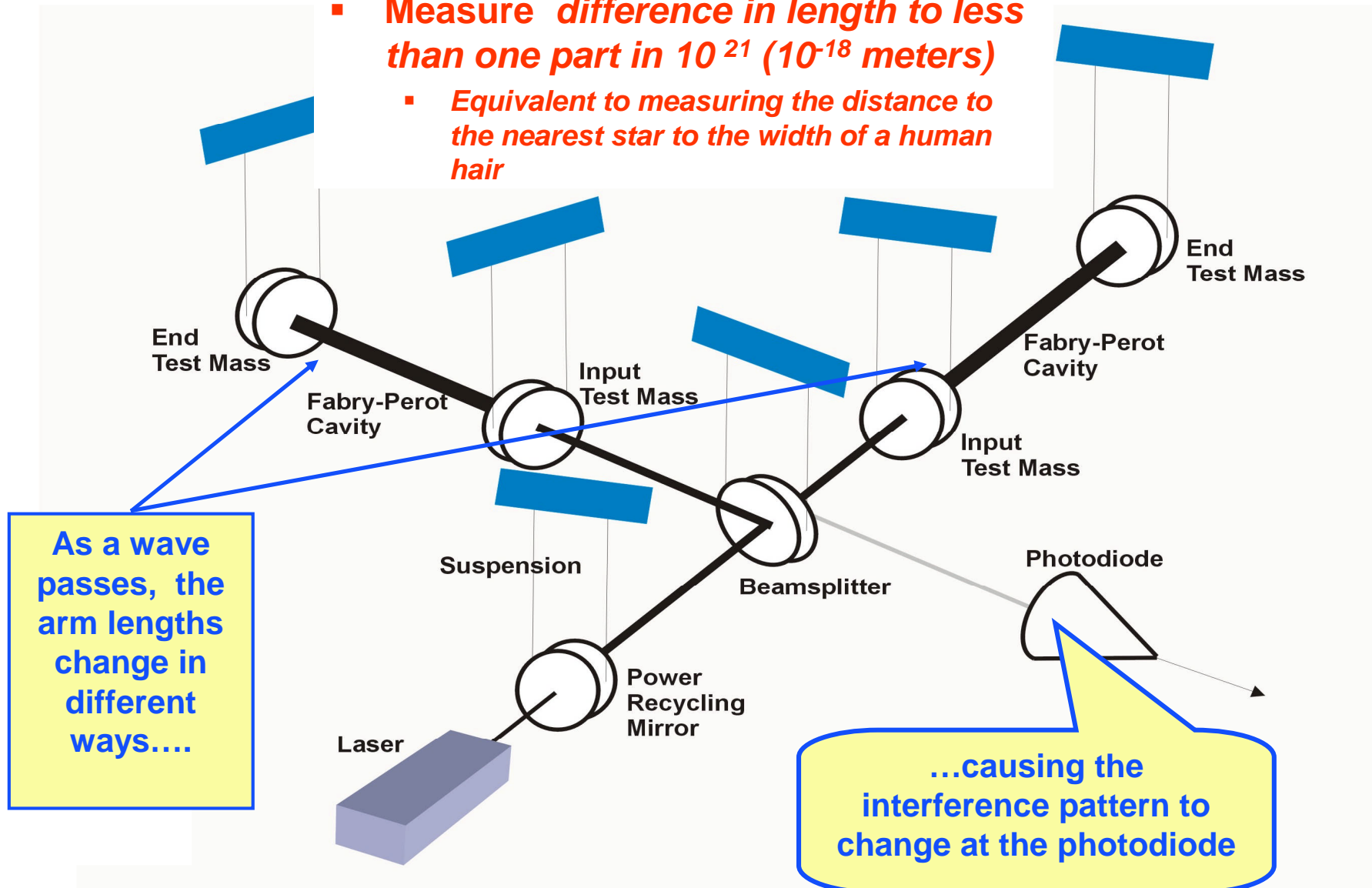
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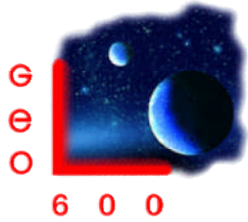
- The LIGO gravitational wave detector consists of two observatories
 - » LIGO Hanford Observatory – 2 interferometers (4 km long arms and 2 km long arms)
 - » LIGO Livingston Observatory – 1 interferometers (4 km long)
- Funded by the National Science Foundation
- Operated by the California Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Funded in 1992, began construction in 1997, began operation in 2001



The Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory

- **Measure *difference in length to less than one part in 10^{21} (10^{-18} meters)***
 - ***Equivalent to measuring the distance to the nearest star to the width of a human hair***



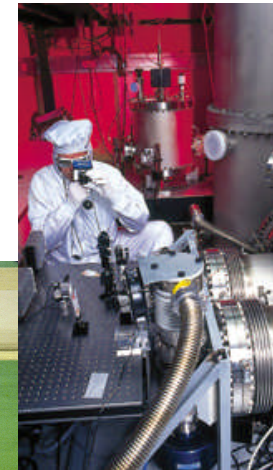


GEO600



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- LIGO runs in collaboration with the GEO600, the German-British interferometer in Hannover Germany
 - » Operated as one of the four LSC detectors and has been taking data since 2002.
 - » Also a think-tank and test-bed for the technical improvements for future gravitational wave detectors.

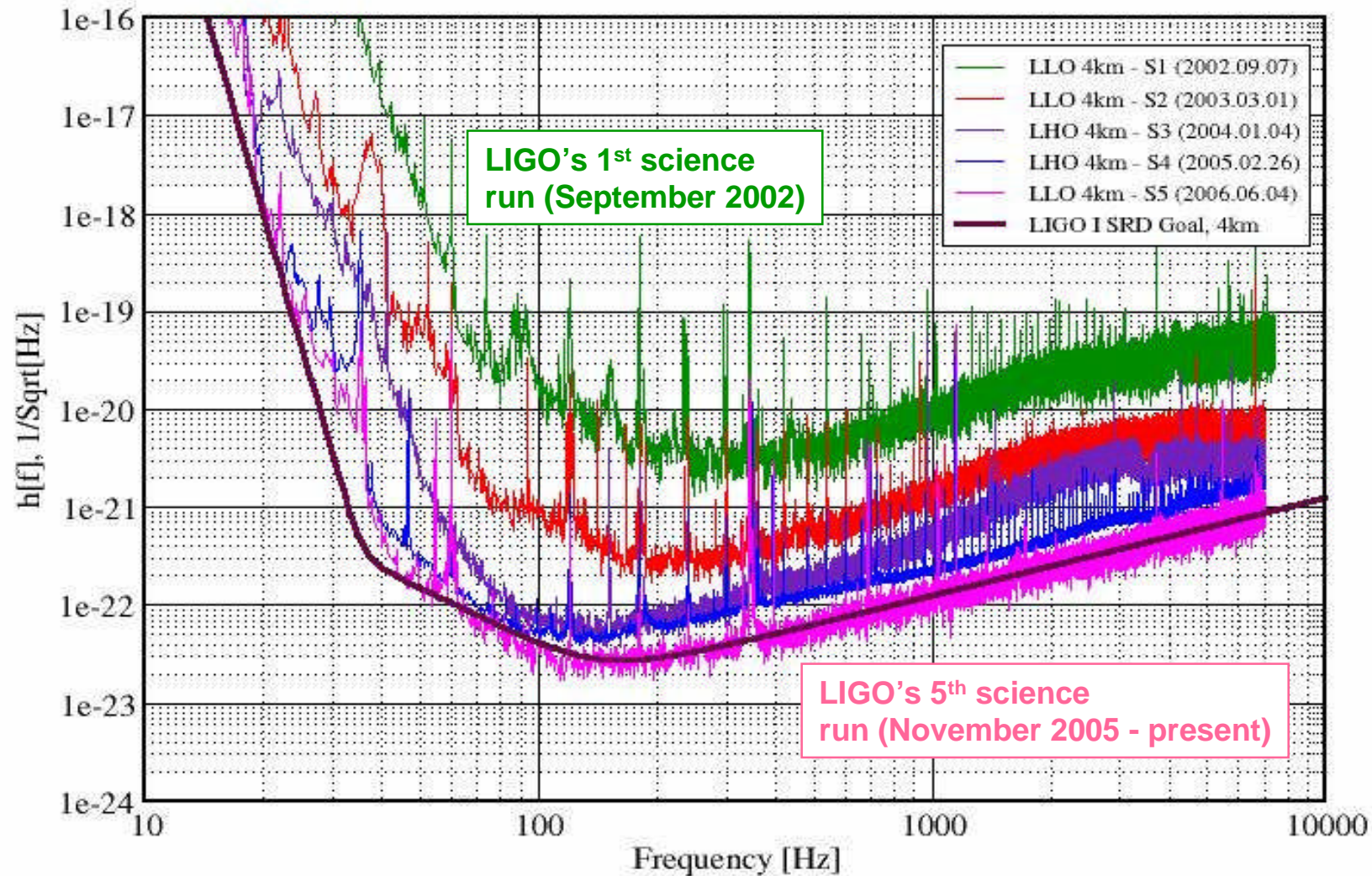


GEO600



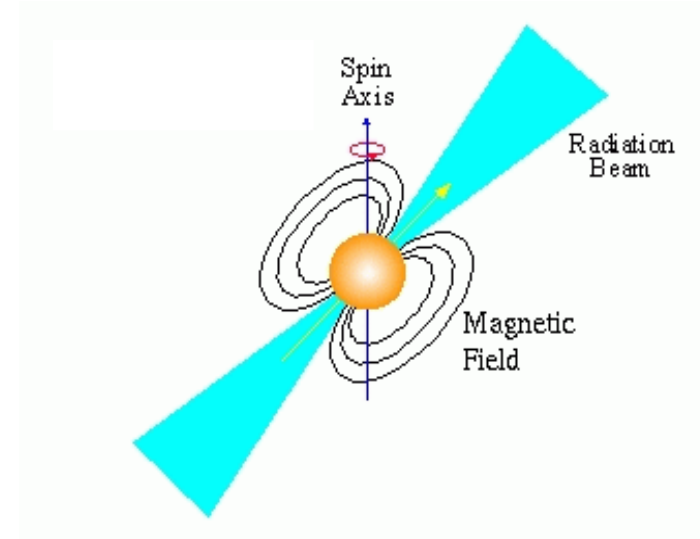


A History of LIGO in Sensitivity



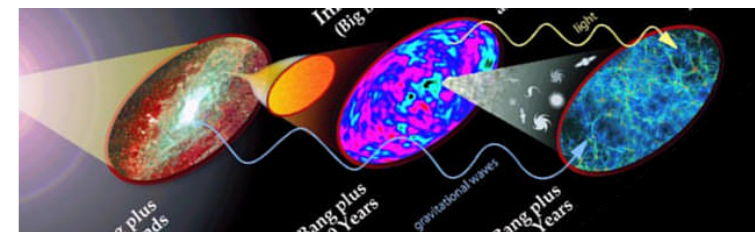
- Pulsars

- » Search for signals from 100 known pulsars in the galaxy
- » Best upper limits on pulsar ellipticity (PSR J2124-3358) of **1 part in 10 million**
 - ~ 1 mm deviation from sphere for 10 km
- » Upper limit for GW emission from the Crab pulsar is less than twice the spin-down limit
 - **Less than 10% of the energy is radiated by GWs**



- Primordial stochastic Gravitational wave background

- » Constrain fraction of closure density of the universe in GWs
 - in our frequency band, **less than 65 parts per million** of the energy density is made up of gravitational waves



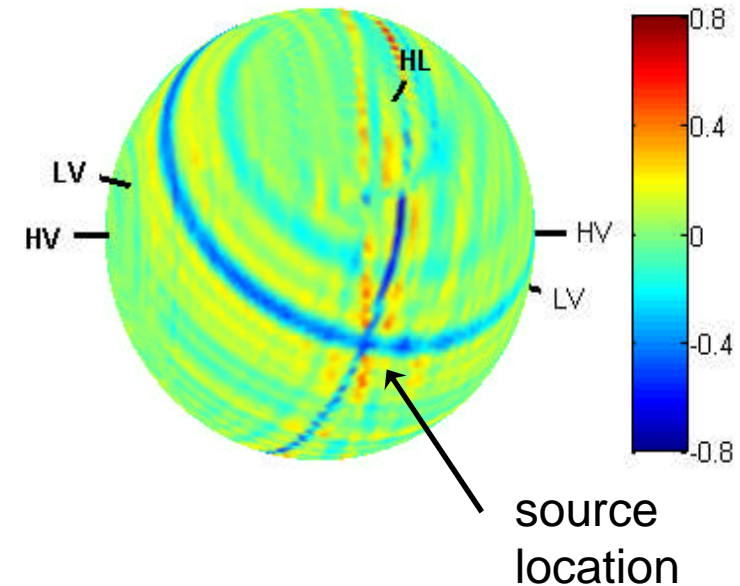
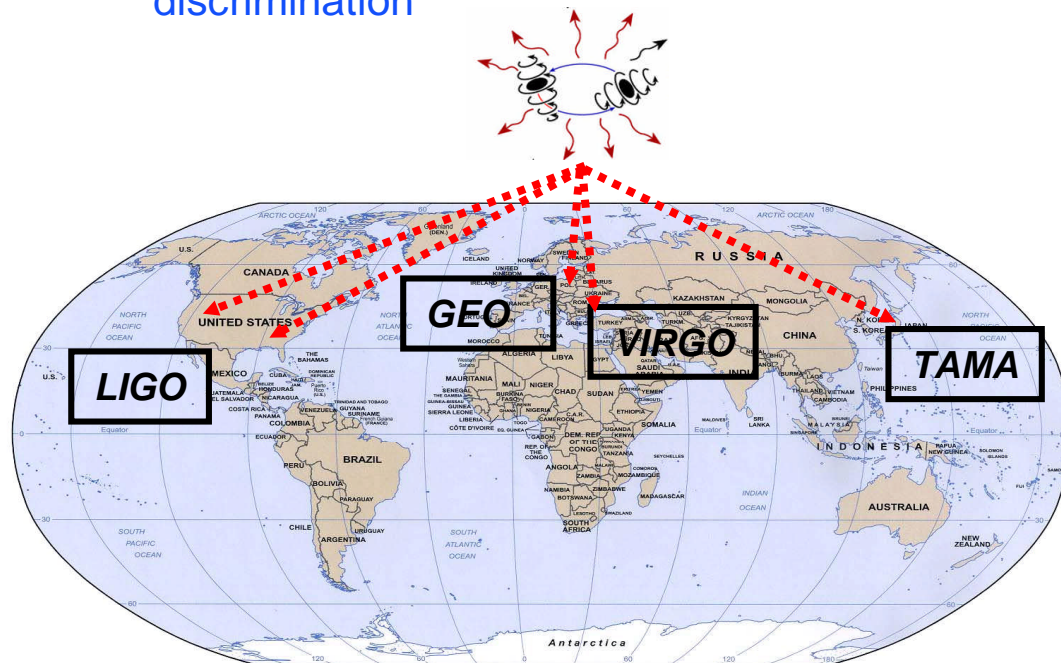


The Global Network Will Give Us:

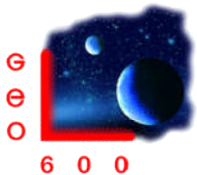
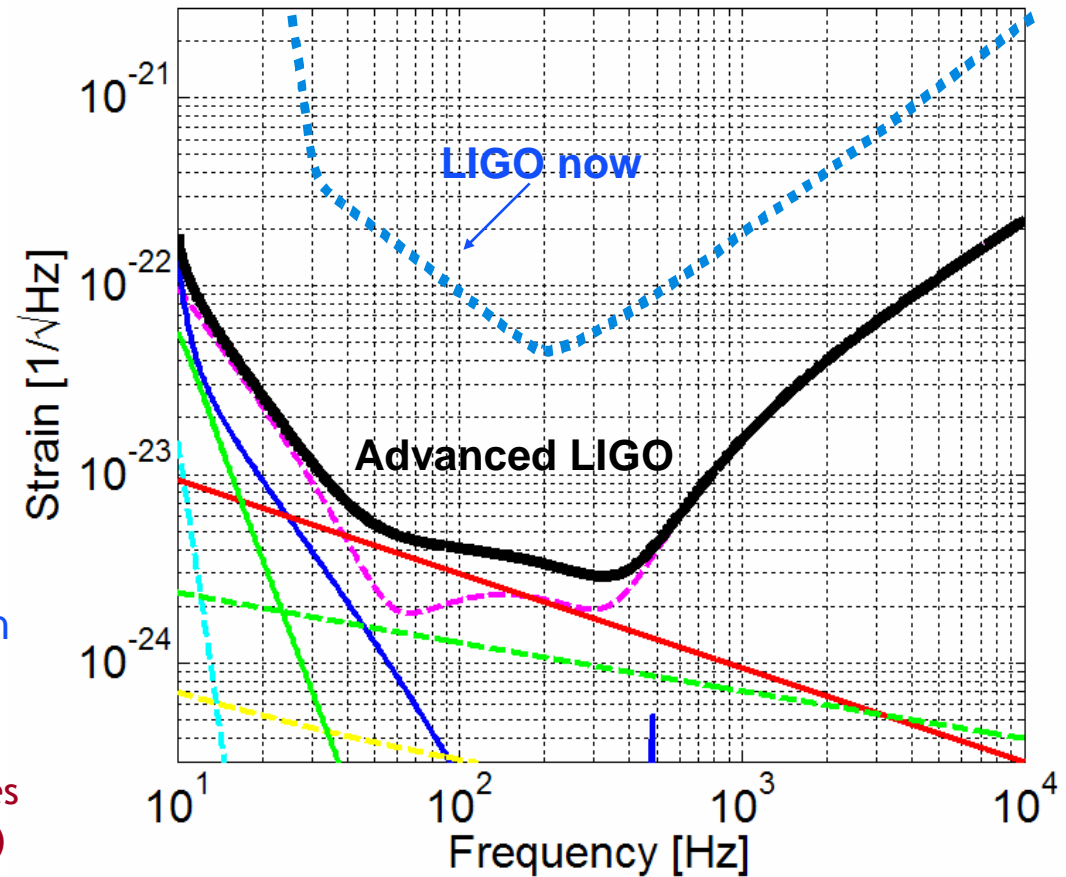


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- Better detections: Coincidence through redundancy
- Coverage: Ability to be 'on the air' with one or more detectors
- Source location: Ability to triangulate and more accurately pinpoint source locations in the sky
- Polarization: array of oriented detectors is sensitive to two polarizations
- Coherent analysis: optimal waveform and coordinate reconstruction, better discrimination



- LIGO is currently detection rate-limited at 0.01 events per year for NS/NS inspirals
- Advanced LIGO will increase sensitivity (hence rate) over initial LIGO
 - » range $r \sim h$
 - » Event rate $\sim r^3$
- Most probable NS/NS event rate in Advanced LIGO is 40/yr
- Anticipate funding to start in October 2007, construction to begin in 2011; operation in 2014
 - » GEO600 contributes suspensions (UK Science & Technology Facilities Research Council) and lasers (MPG)



The Gravitational Wave Universe

