





INFN

# **L'entrata in presa dati di Virgo Annalisa Allocca** Università di Pisa – INFN Pisa



## A closer look to the detector

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#### GW amplitude and their effect: what we want to measure

The amplitude of gravitational waves is proportional to the quadrupole moment of the source masses through the constant  $G/c^4 \approx 10^{-45} N^{-1}$ 

→ Only astrophysical sources can produce detectable effects Binary compact objects (BBH, BNS, BH-NS), pulsars, bursts, stochastic bkg



Typical amplitude:  $h \approx 10^{-21}$ The distance between two <u>free-falling masses</u> separated by ~Km will change by  $\delta L \approx 10^{-18}$ m

 $h_{jk}^{TT} = \frac{2G}{rc^4} \left( \frac{d I_{jk}^{TT}}{dt^2} \right)$ 

## How small is "small"? Let's get the feeling...

Let's suppose you pour a glass of wine into the ocean.

➤What is the rise of sea-level you get?



That's the order of magnitude of effect we want to detect!





#### **Michelson Interferometry to detect GWs**

Use an interferometer as a transducer: convert displacements into optical signals

$$\delta\phi=G\,\delta L$$

 $\delta L \propto h L$ 



#### Michelson Interferometry to detect GWs

 $\delta L \propto h L$ 

To make a GW detector out of a Michelson interferometer, it's necessary to improve the SNR: **enhance the signal** and **reduce the noise** 

**Enhance the signal** 

- Fabry-Perot cavity for "longer arms"
- Working point at *dark fringe* (*P*<sub>out</sub>~0) to allow a null measurement and avoid the coupling of all the common technical noises
- Increase the power: more powerful laser and recycling mirror to recover the power reflected from the arms (*PR*)
- Recycling mirror to enhance GW audio sidebands (SR)
  GW170817, P











#### The goal: reduce the noise to approach the design sensitivity

Limiting noises at different frequency ranges:



## Advanced Virgo: how did we make it work

Integration

Commissioning

• O2 Scientific Run







## Integration

Started in 2012 and completed on Oct 2016 Many issues slowed down the integration process:

 Maraging blades breaking (used for vertical seismic attenuation in the Superattenuator) → after a deep analysis, all the damaged and suspect blades

have been replaced

- Scratches on one of the optics in the central area  $\rightarrow$  optics replaced
  - Monolithic suspension breaking issue due to fast dust particles hitting the fiber and producing fractures → *Temporary solution for O2 scope*: *back to steel wires for payloads* (choice driven by schedule considerations)











dataDisplay v10r8 : started by allocca on Aug 25 2017 15:21:10 UTC

#### Commissioning

As fast as possible to join LIGO in O<sub>2</sub>



Bring the interferometer to the good working point, improve the duty cycle, identify and remove noise sources





# Commissioning

As fast as possible to join LIGO in O2

#### Commissioning timeline: LIGO vs Virgo

	LIGO (H&L)	Virgo
First one arm lock	Mid 2012	June 2016
First full ITF* lock	Spring 2014	January 2017
First ITF* lock in final configuration	February 2015	March 2017
	~ 4 years	~ 1 year
	Final sensitivity: ~60Mpc	Final sensitivity: ~28Mpc

\*ITF = interferometer



## O2: joint science run with LIGO



# **AdV O2 performance**

#### Sensitivity (as of 20/08/2018)



## Summary and perspectives

- After huge efforts, Virgo was able to join LIGO in the O2 observation run, succeeding in the detection of GW from BBH and BNS
- After the run, the installation of many upgrades has started (better vacuum system, monolithic suspension re-installation, high power laser installation, ...) and the following commissioning phase will double the detector sensitivity before the beginning of O<sub>3</sub>.



