

Towards Low Frequency Gravitational Force Sensing

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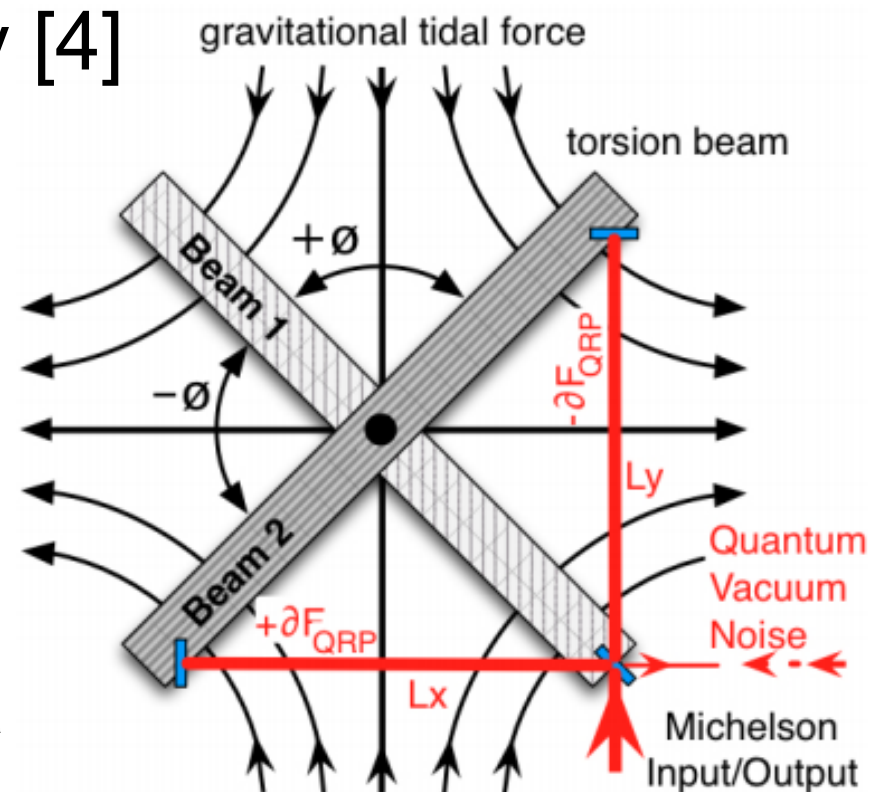
Low Frequency

- aLIGO/AdvVIRGO
 - Frequency range 2 Hz to ~30 Hz
 - Newtonian noise (Seismic or Atmospheric induced)
- Low-Frequency Gravitational Force Sensor
 - Range 2 mHz to 5 Hz
 - Target sensitivity $\sim 10^{-15}$ /rtHz @ 0.1 Hz

TORsion PEndulum Dual Oscillator

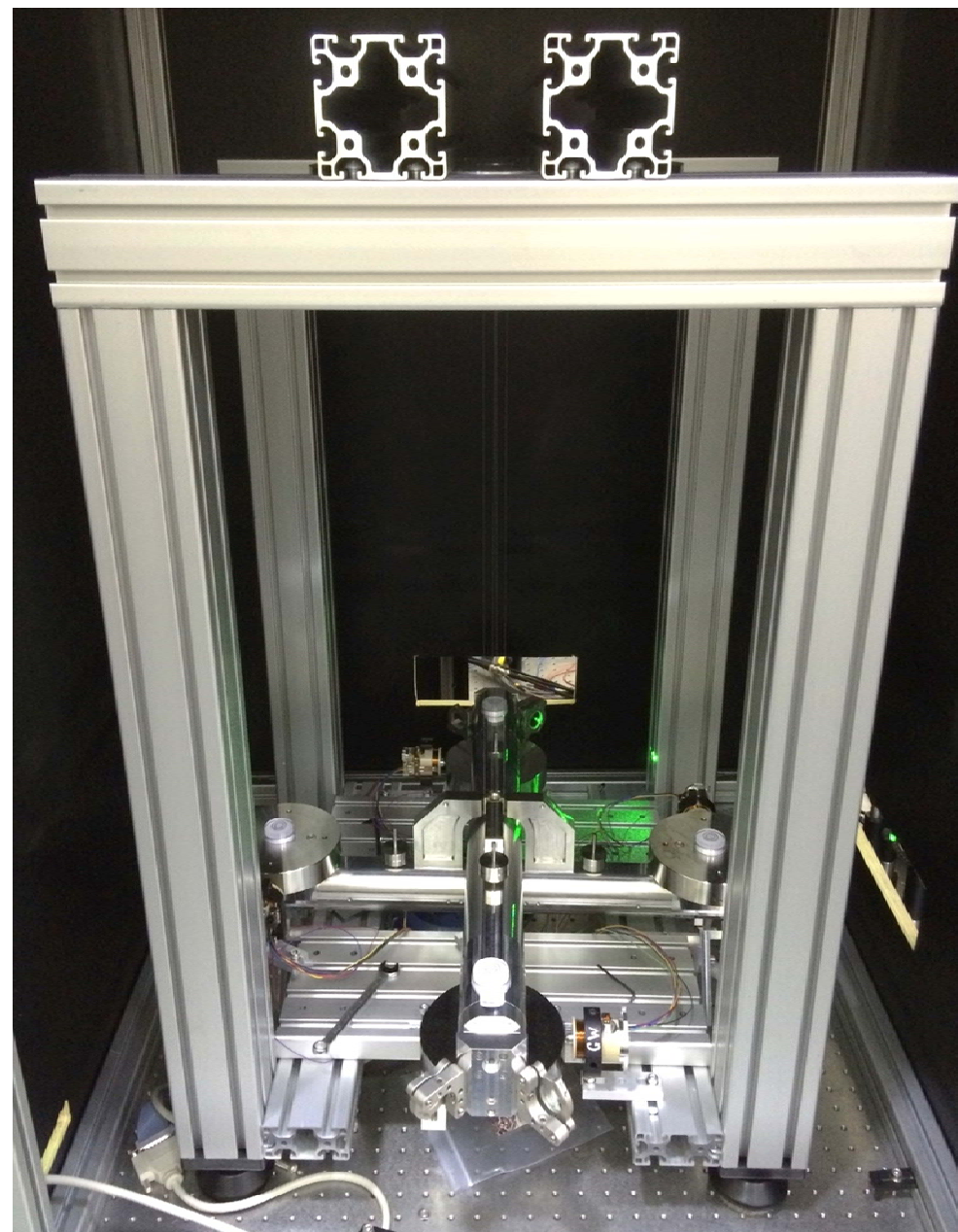
- GW Detector [1]
- Measuring Newtonian Noise [2]
- Earthquake Early Warning System [3]
- Testing semi-classical gravity [4]
- Measure Quantum Radiation Pressure Noise

[1] M. Ando, et al. "Torsion- bar antenna for low-frequency gravitational-wave observations". Phys. Rev. Lett., 105(16), 2010
 [2] J. C. Driggers, et al. "Subtraction of newtonian noise using optimized sensor arrays". Phys. Rev. D, 86:102001, Nov 2012.
 [3] J. Harms, et al. "Transient gravity perturbations induced by earthquake rupture". Geophys J Inter, 201(3), 2015.
 [4] H. Yang, et al. "Macroscopic quantum mechanics in a classical spacetime". Phys. Rev. Lett., 110:170401, Apr 2013.



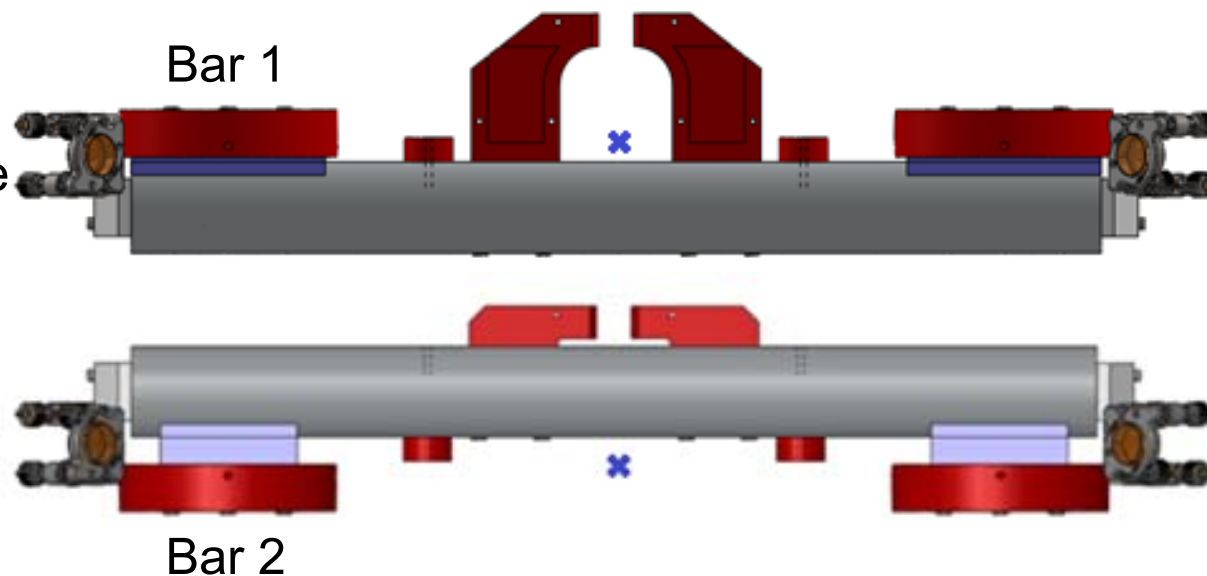
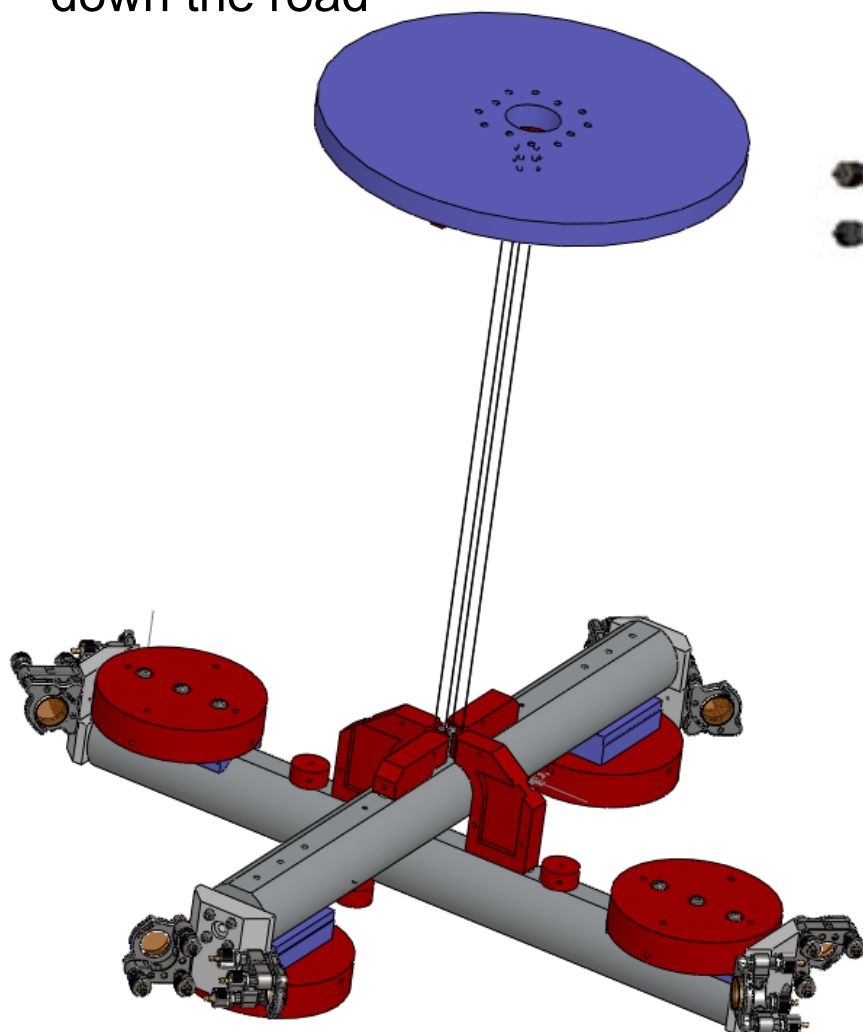
- Based on the TOBA, with two perpendicular suspended bars [1]
- Large Mechanical Common Mode Rejection
 - Centre Of Mass co-incident
 - Co-linear axis of rotation
 - Identical (tuned) moment of inertia

[1] M. Ando, et al. "Torsion- bar antenna for low-frequency gravitational-wave observations". Phys. Rev. Lett., 105(16), 2010



TORPEDO Design

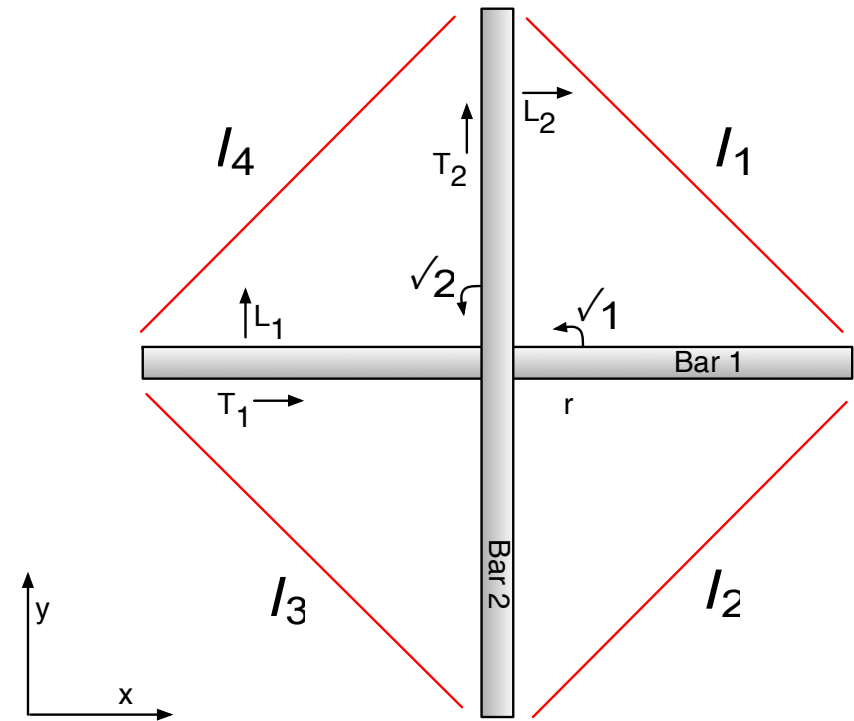
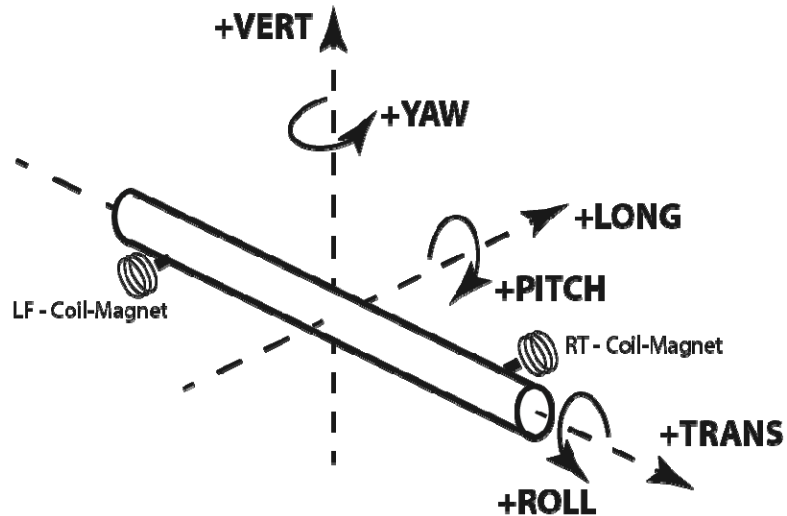
- Various design iterations
- Still design adaptations
- Some initial design choices trouble down the road



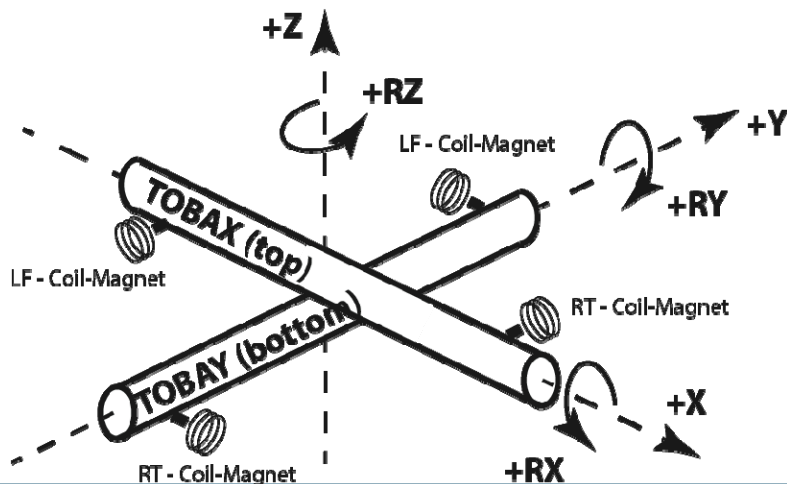
	Bar 1	Bar 2
Mass (kg)	13.249	13.128
I_{yy} (kgm ²)	0.6372 - 0.6507	0.6391 – 0.6558
I_{xx} (kgm ²)	0.2015	0.2447
COM _y (mm)	31.67 to 32.05	-31.75 to -32.13
I_{zz} (kgm ²)	0.6508	0.6434
f (mHz)	35.8 to 36.2	35.5 to 35.9

Degrees of Freedom

Individual Torsion Bar Degrees Of Freedom

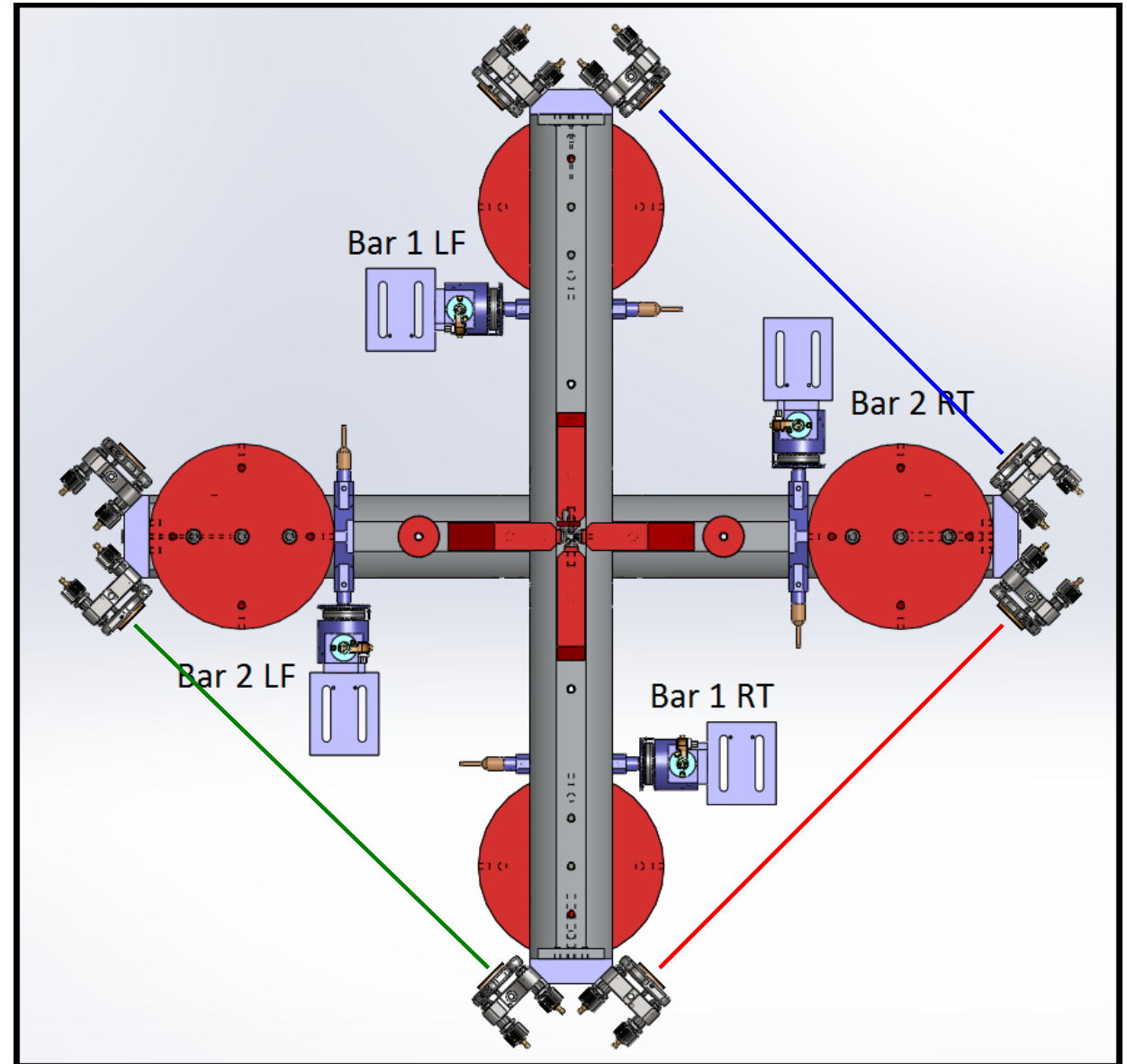


Torpedo Degrees Of Freedom



$$\begin{aligned}\delta_1 &= 2r\sqrt{-} + p\frac{1}{2}Y_- + p\frac{1}{2}X_- \\ \delta_2 &= -2r\sqrt{-} - p\frac{1}{2}Y_- + p\frac{1}{2}X_- \\ \delta_3 &= 2r\sqrt{-} - p\frac{1}{2}Y_- - p\frac{1}{2}X_- \\ \delta_4 &= -2r\sqrt{-} + p\frac{1}{2}Y_- - p\frac{1}{2}X_- \end{aligned}$$

- Four BOSEMS mounted to rigid frame
- Magnets/Flags mounted to bars
- Cavity mirrors at ends of each bar.
- Four cavities total, with three operational (almost).

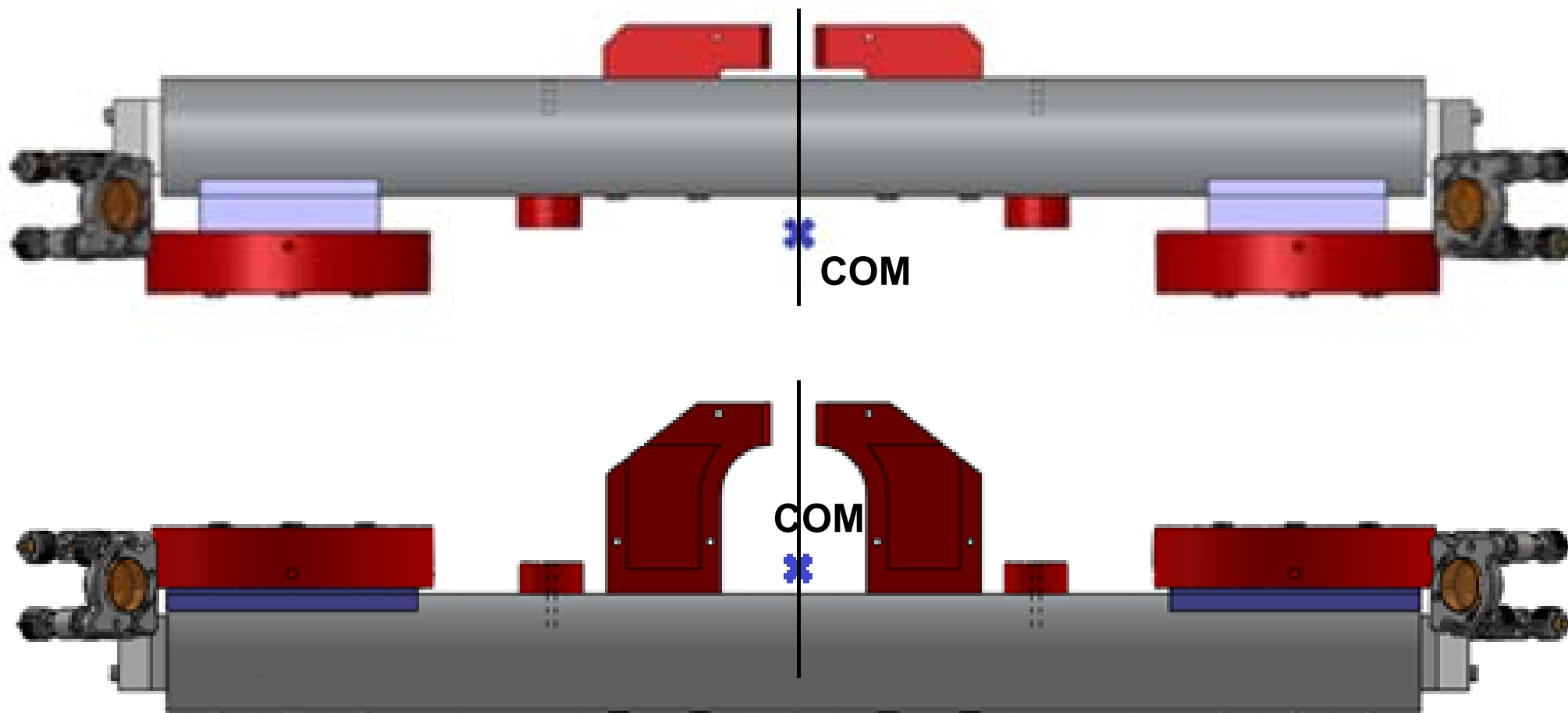


Transfer Function - Coupling

Δ

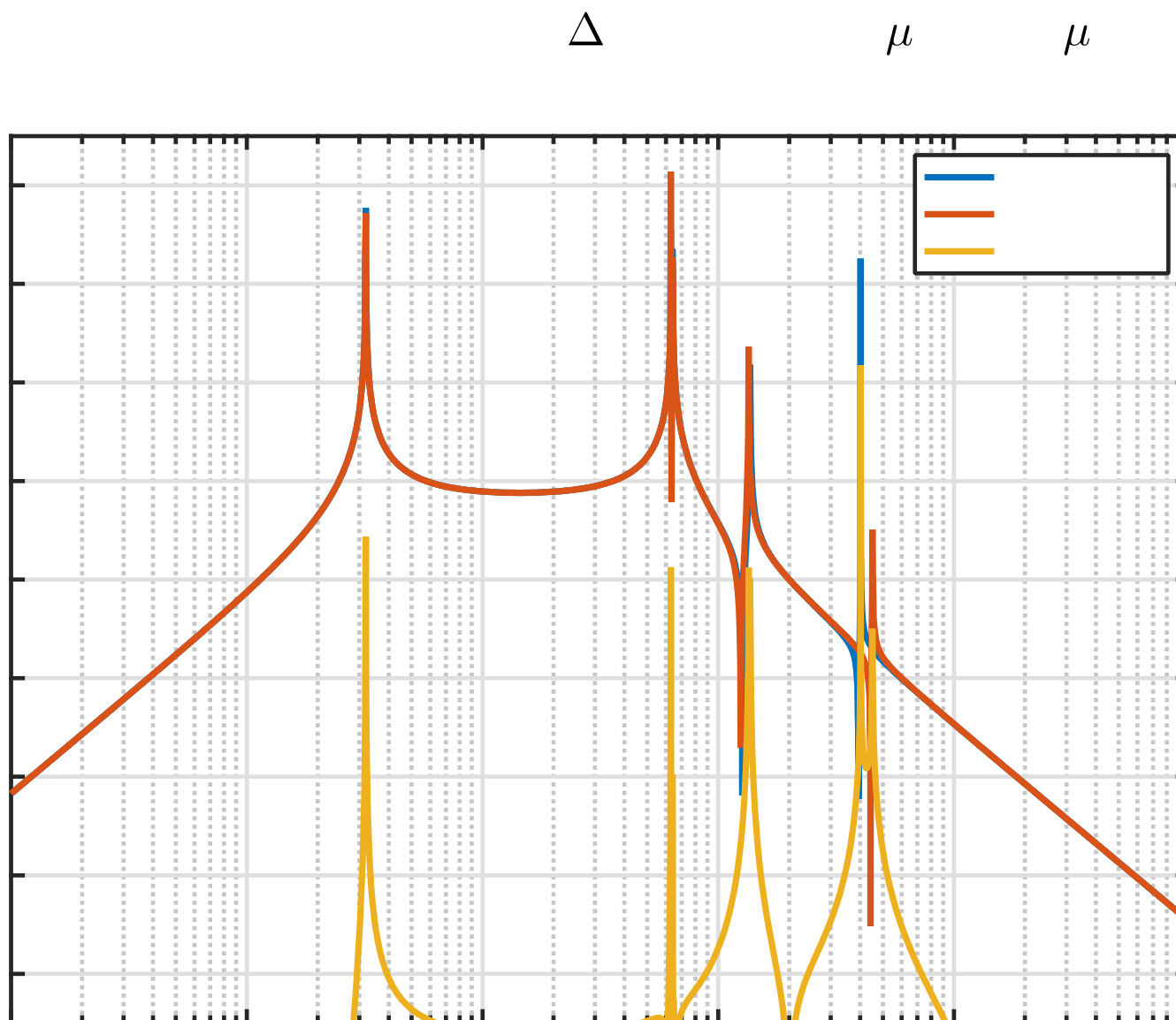
μ

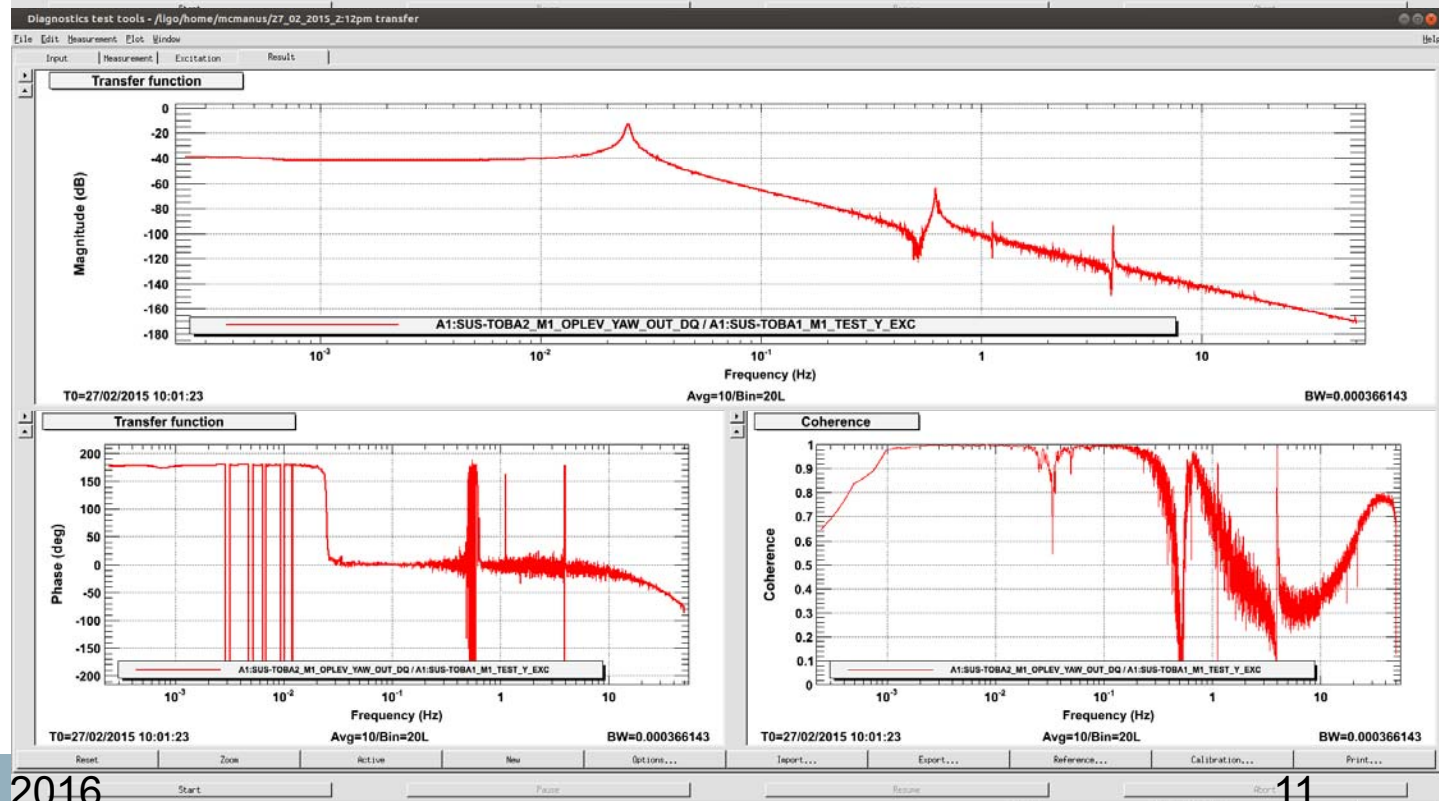
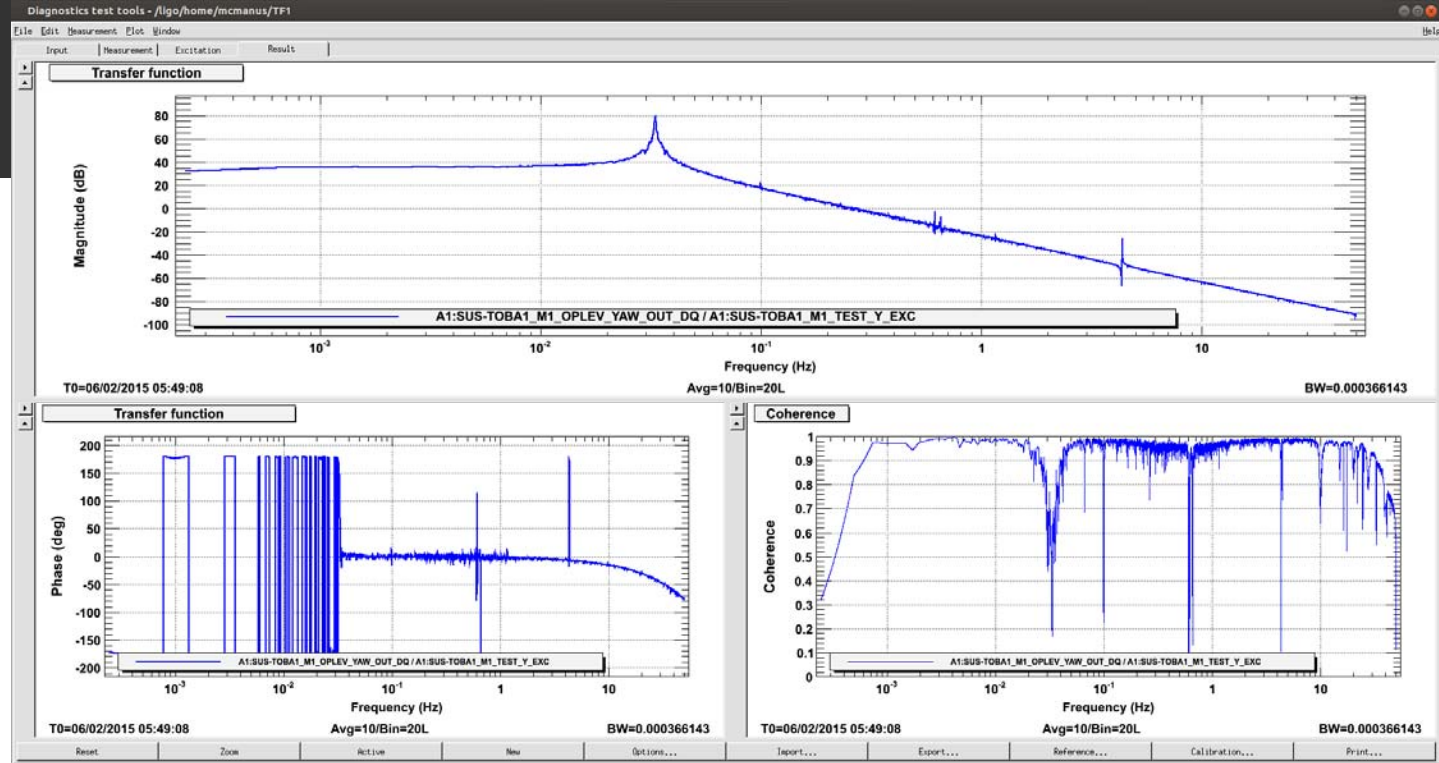
μ

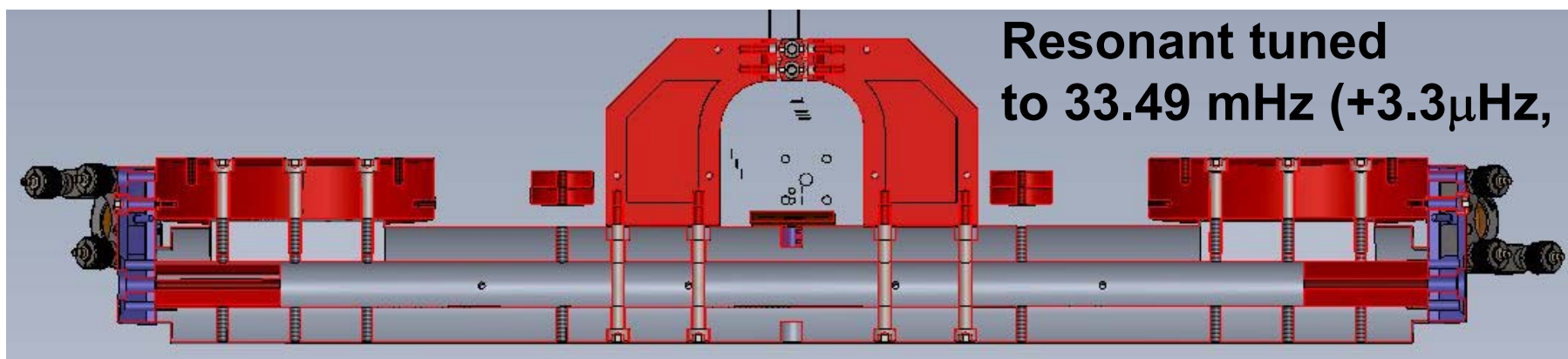
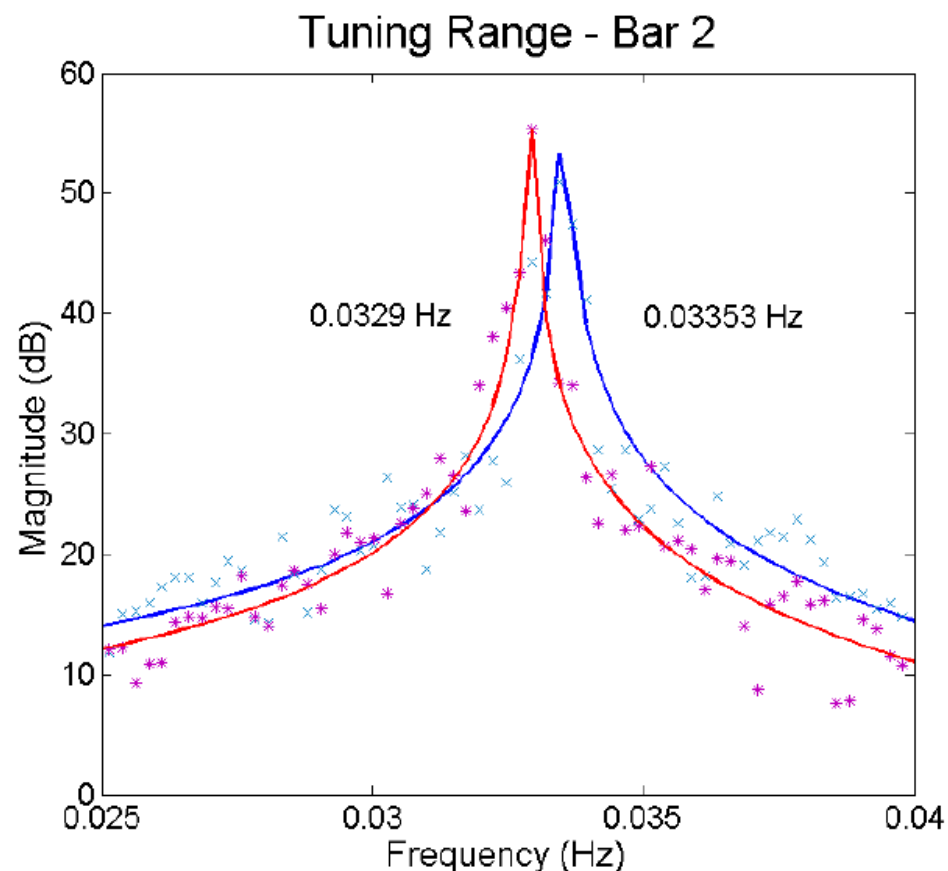
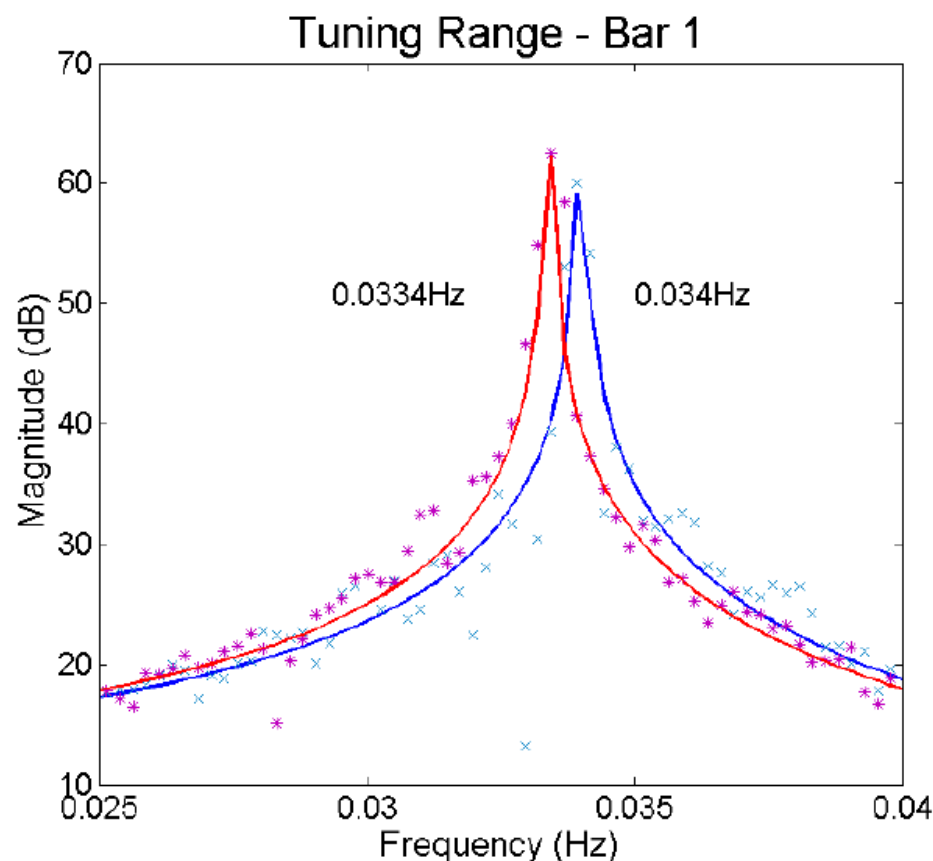




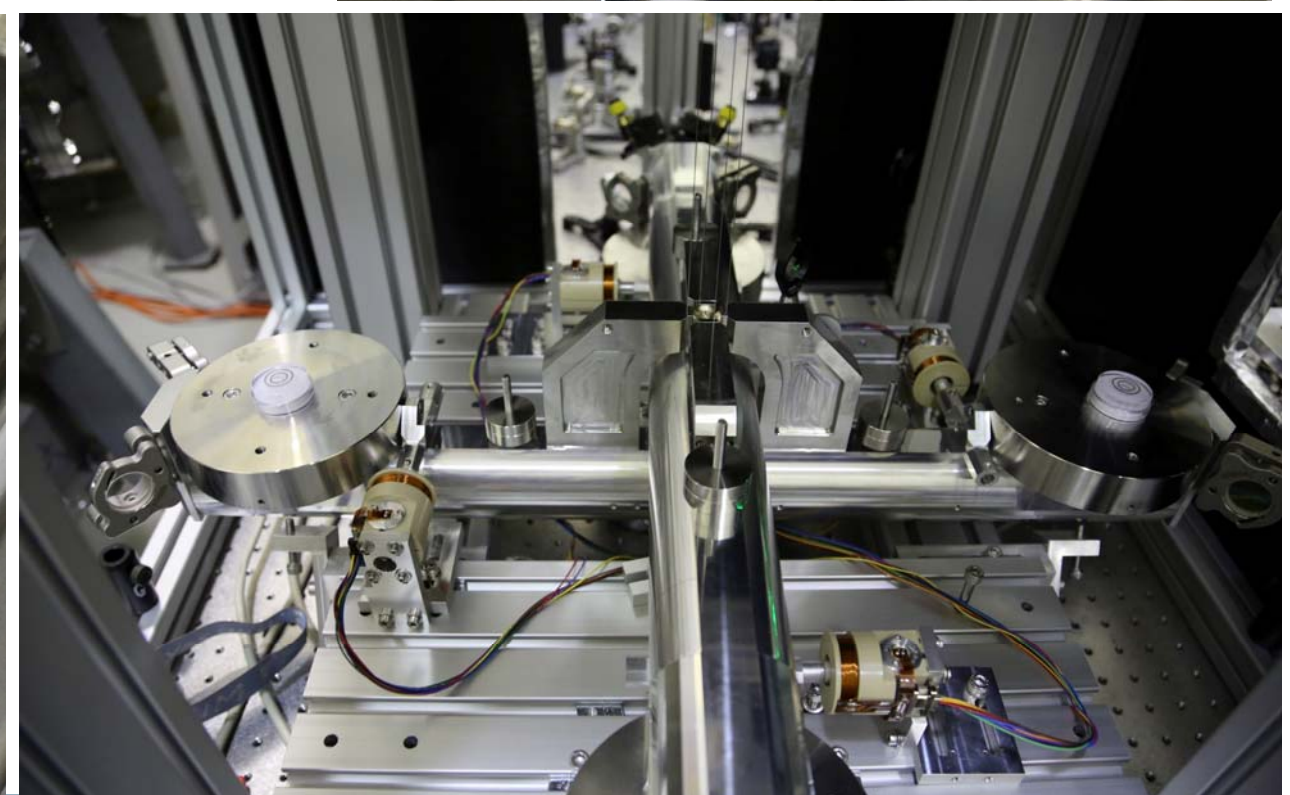
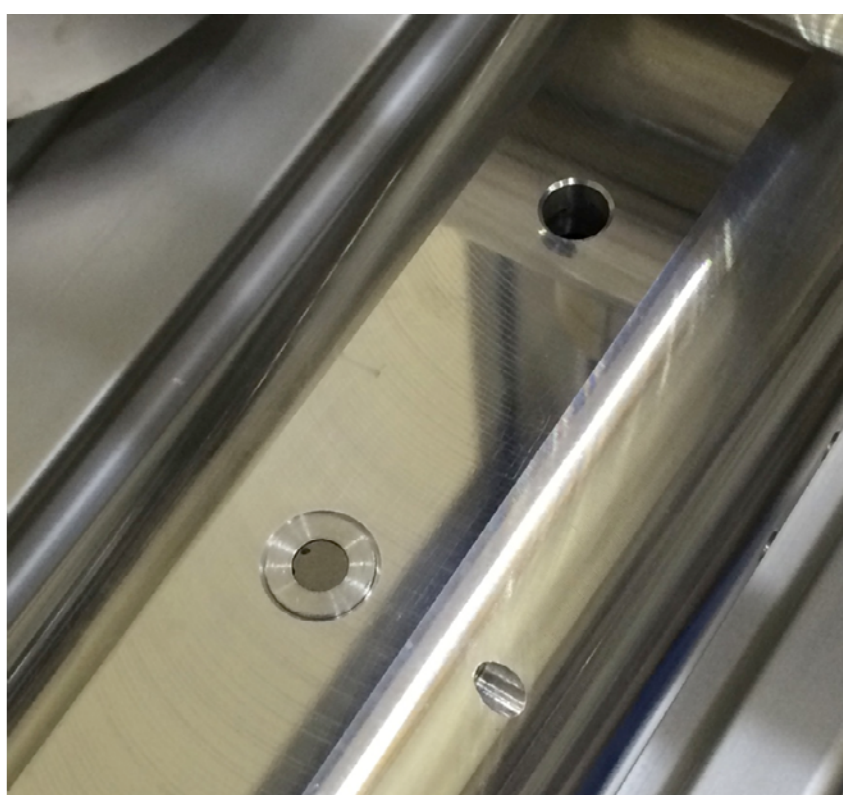
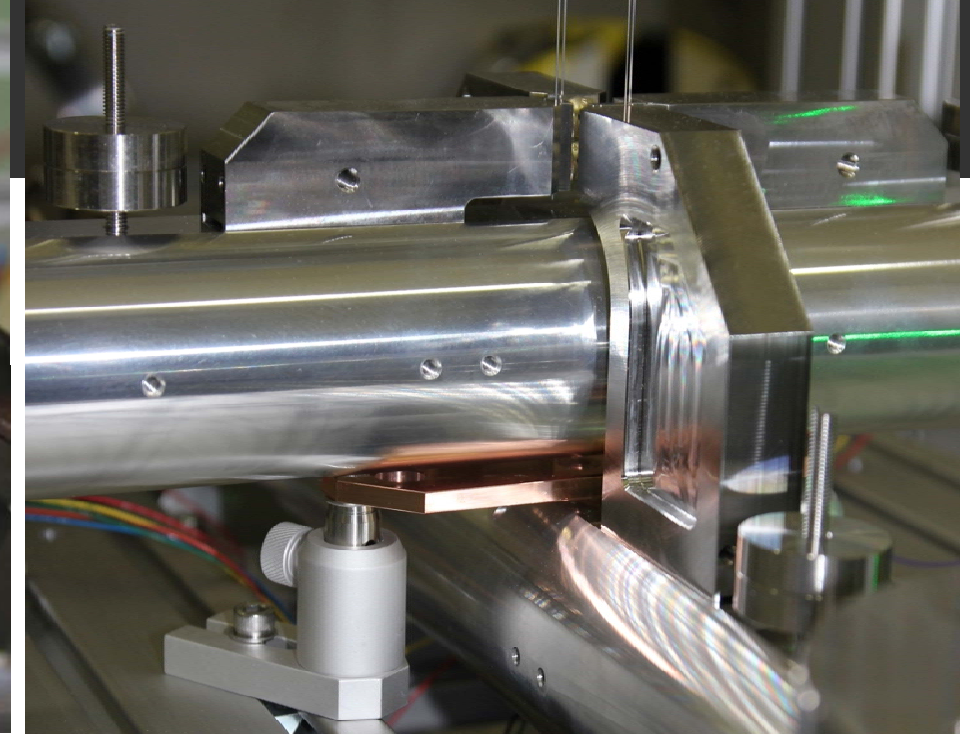
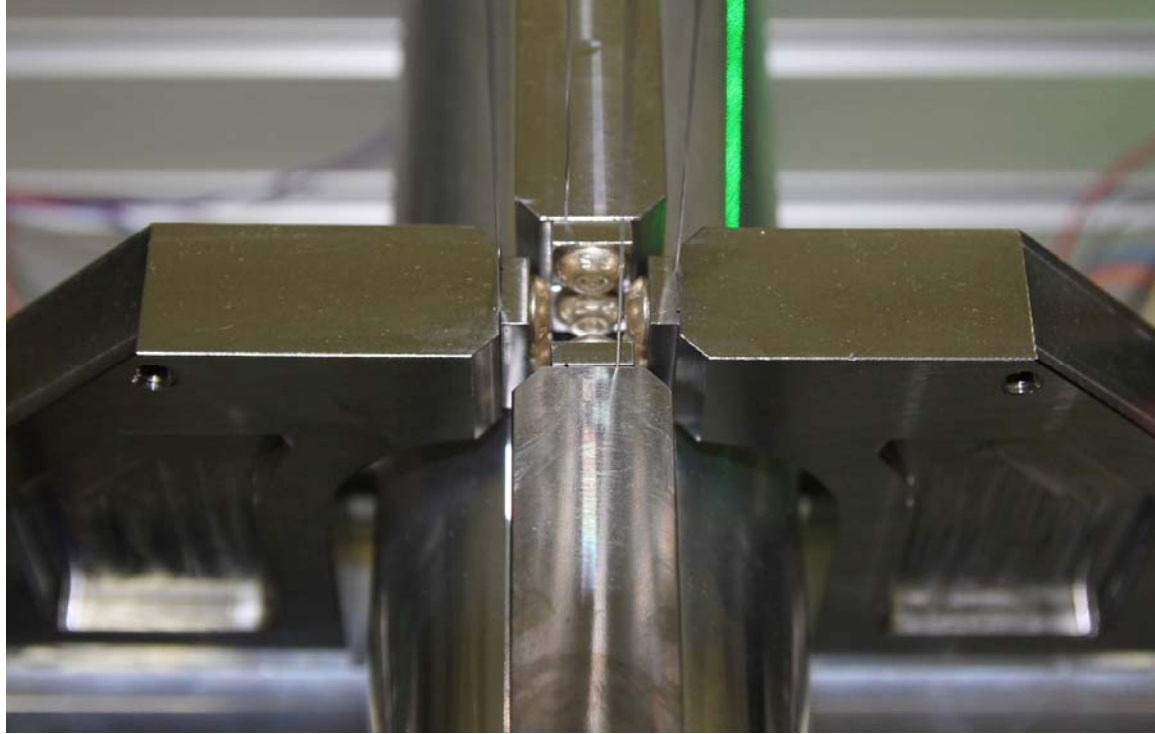
Cross Coupling



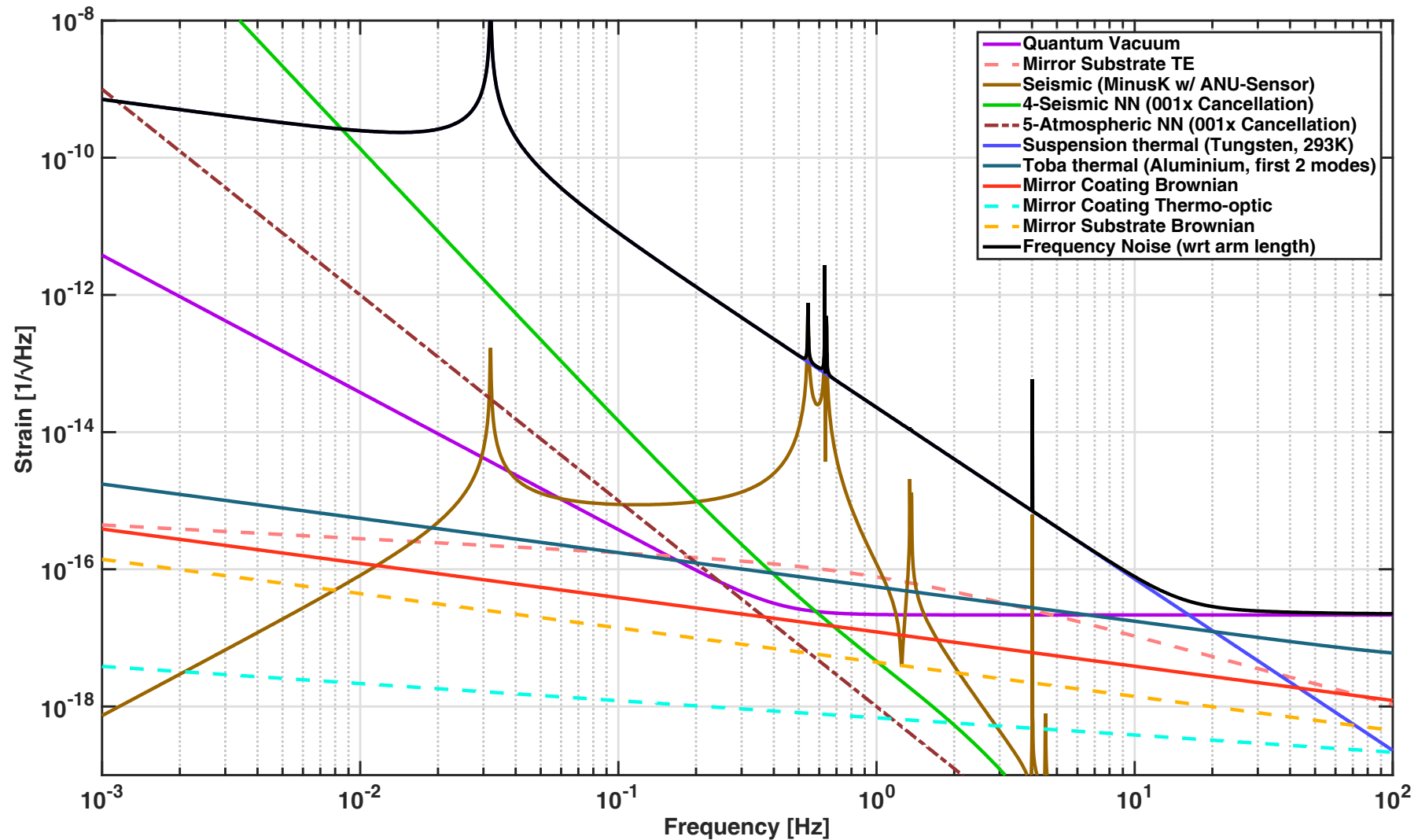




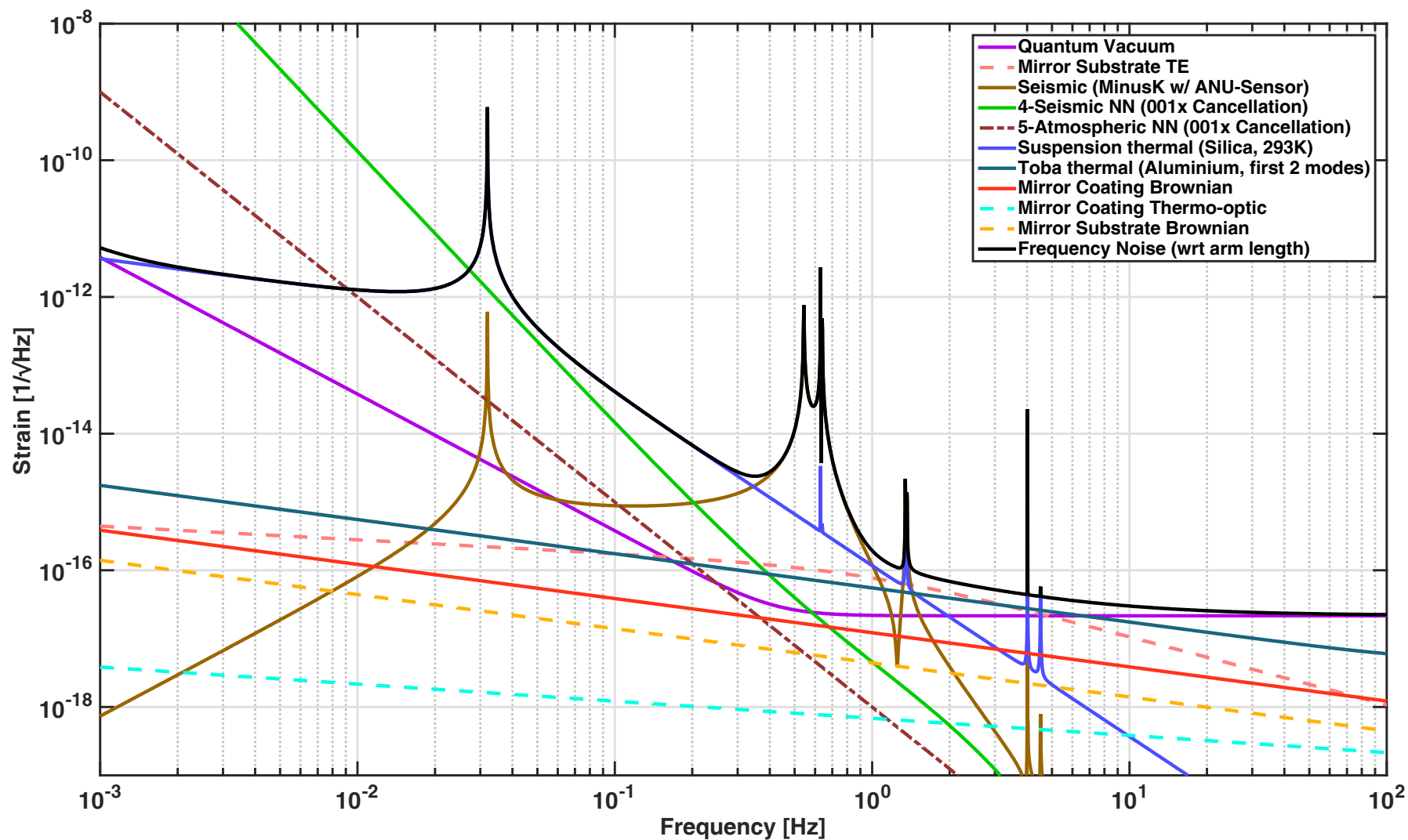
**Resonant tuned
to 33.49 mHz (+3.3 μ Hz, -1 μ Hz)**



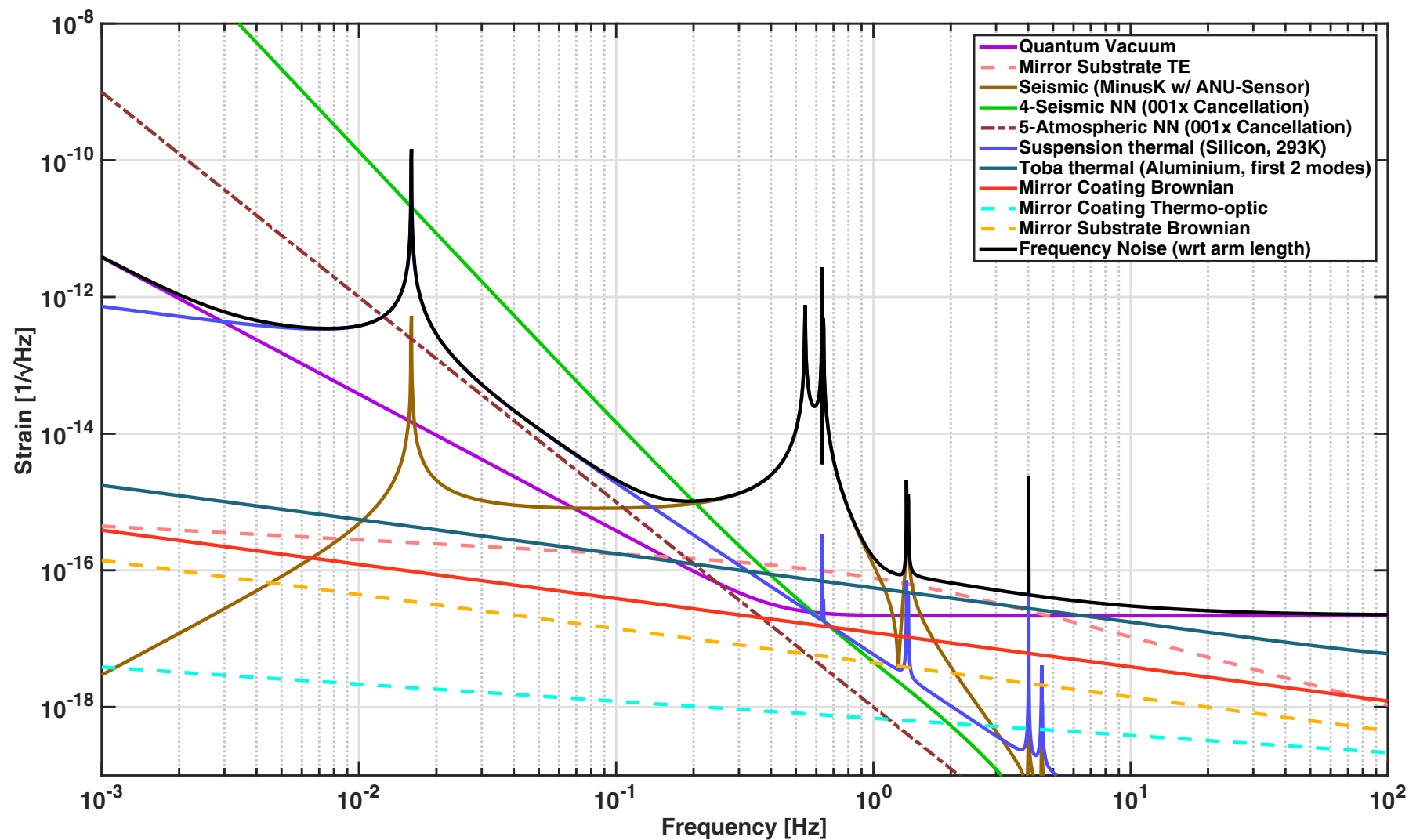
Tungsten Suspension Wires



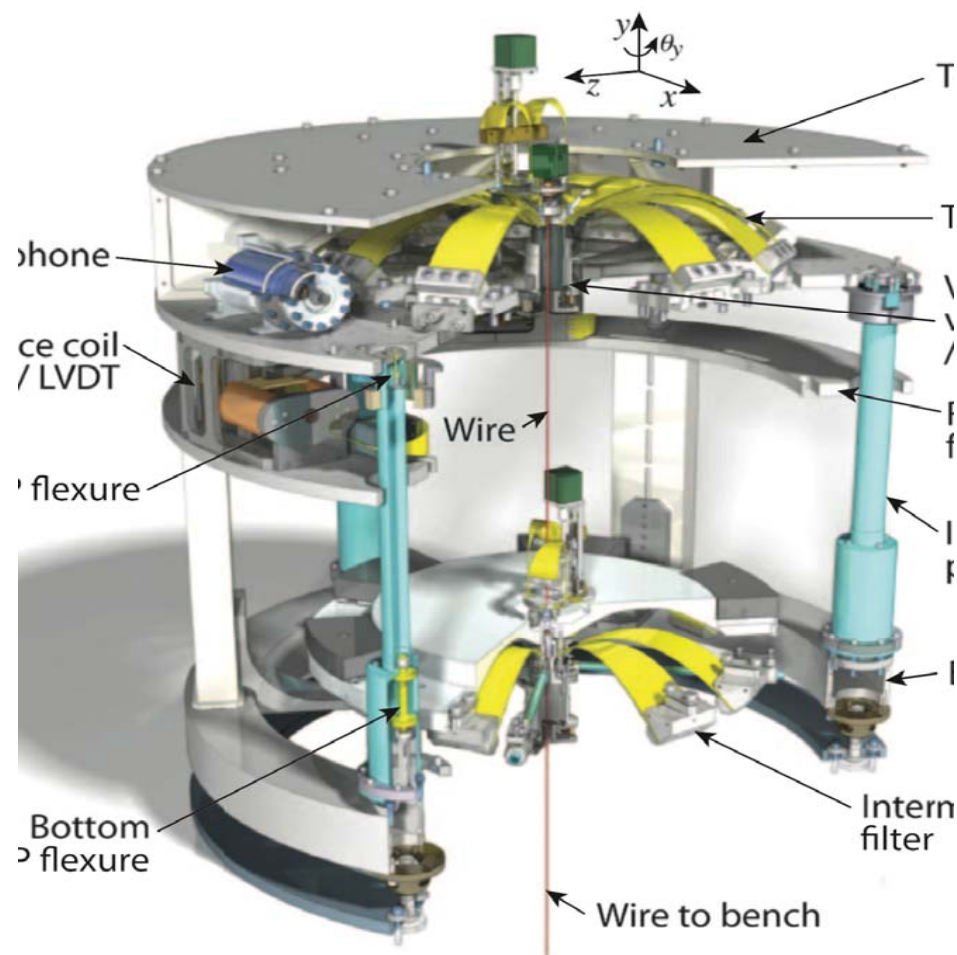
Fused Silica Suspension Wires



Silicon Suspension Wires



Suspension Point Isolation

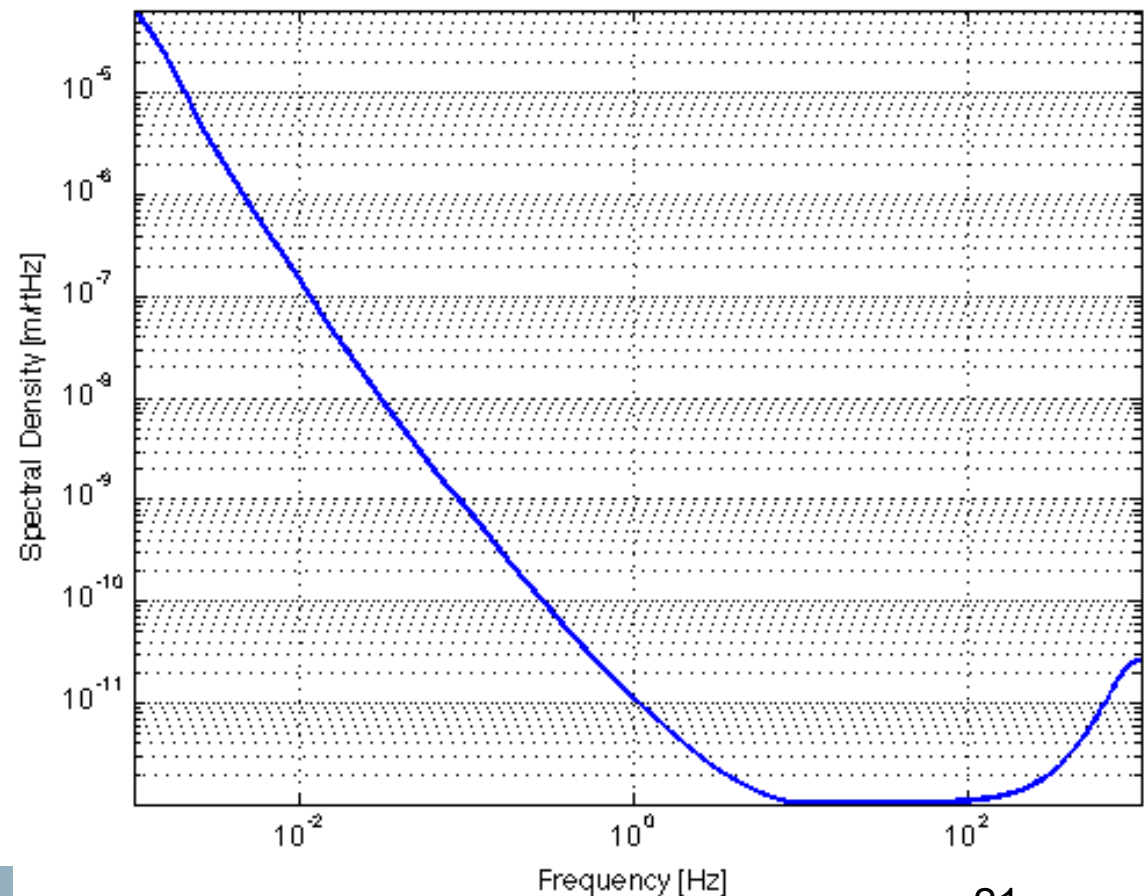


- Goal: 10^{-15} /rtHz at 100 mHz.
- Require 6 order of mag isolation at 100 mHz.
- Install current single stage pendulum into vacuum
- Acquire soft isolation system (MulitSAS, Nikhef/InnoSeis)

M. G. Beker, et al. "State observers and kalman filtering for high performance vibration isolation systems". Rev of Sci Instr, 85(3):–, 2014.

What we (I) need

- Improving sensor sensitivity at lower frequencies (1 mHz to 1 Hz), by >2 -4 order of magnitude.
- Inertia Sensors
 - Displacement
 - Acceleration
 - Tilt
- Combination of readout technique (interferometric?) and mechanical system.



Mechanical System consideration

- Assume readout noise is below Thermal noise (e.g. shot noise limited)
- Thermal noise of the fabrication material
 - Use of different material
 - System built with combined materials
 - Silicon – machine or etch



Questions

