

# The Status of GEO600

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for the GEO-Collaboration

LIGO-G070342-00-Z

Leibniz  
Universität Hannover



UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM



Universitat de les  
Illes Balears

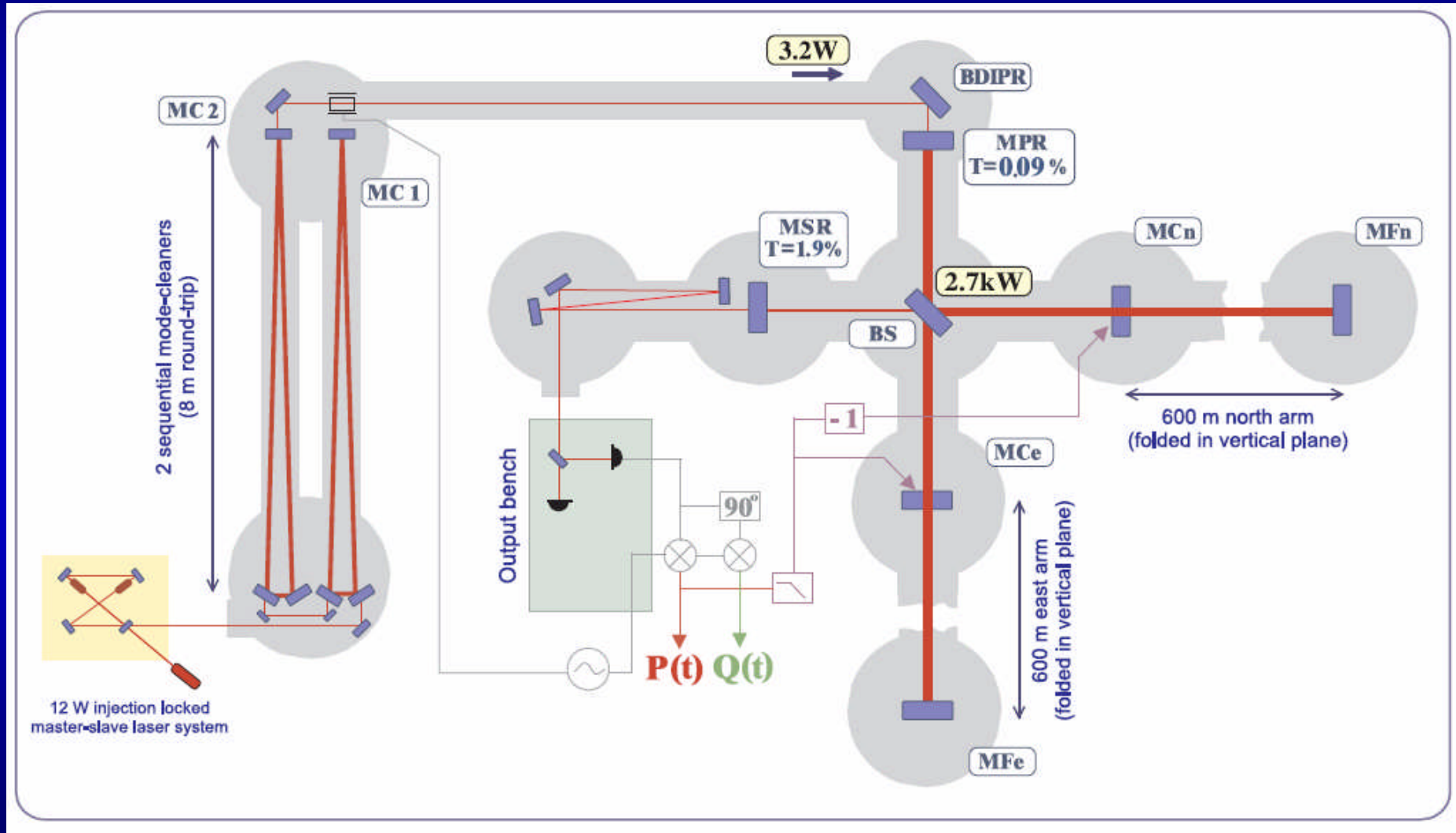
CARDIFF  
UNIVERSITY



- **The GEO600 detector**
  - **Participation / Performance in S5**
- 
- **Recent efforts**
    - gain understanding of detector
    - improving the detector / reduction of glitches
    - necessary maintenance work
    - ESD autoalignment
    - DC-readout
- 
- **Plans for the future**



# The GEO600 Interferometer





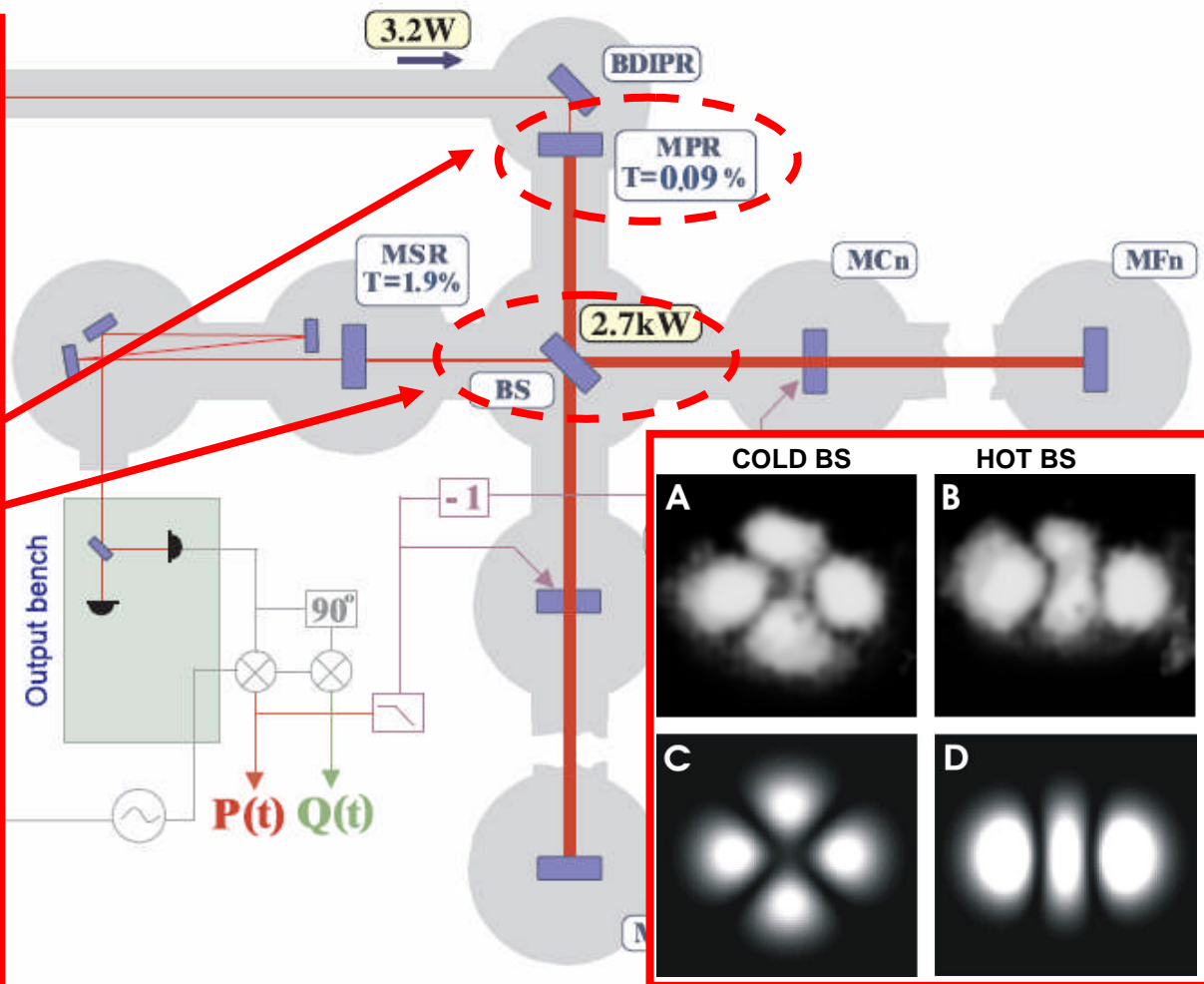


# The GEO600 Interferometer



## No arm cavities, but folded arms:

- High PR factor (~1000)
- High power in BS substrate (~kW)
- Very low absorption of BS substrate (< 0.25 ppm/cm)

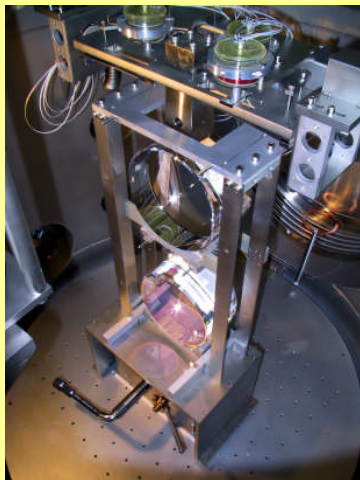




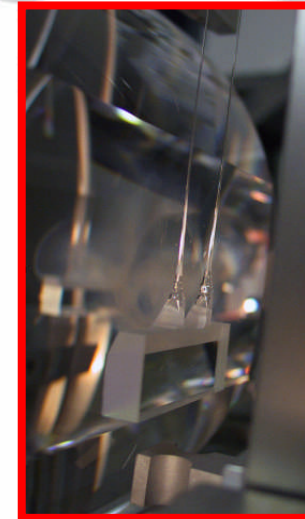
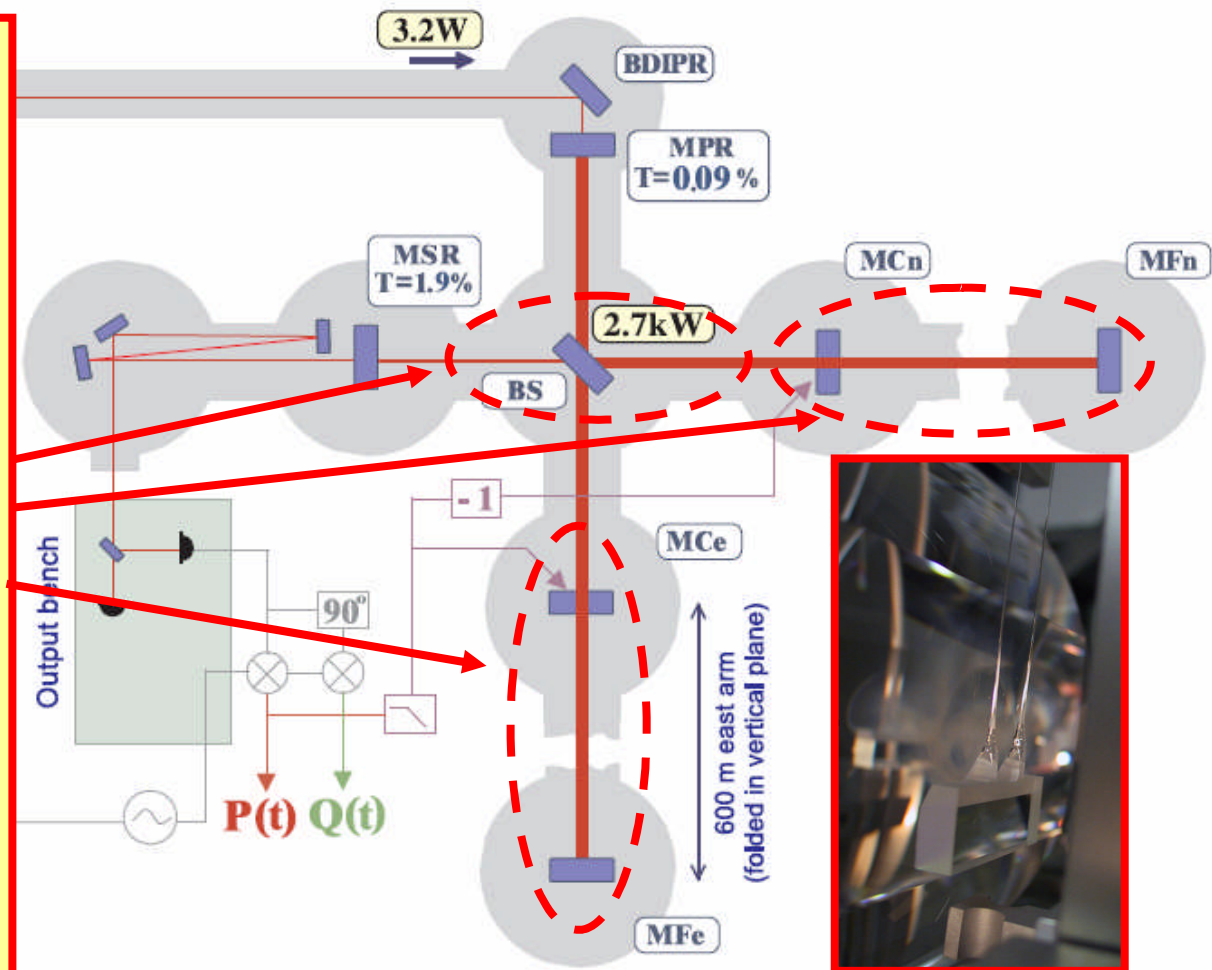
# The GEO600 Interferometer



## Triple suspensions:



- Monolithic stages
- Split-feedback (3 stage hierarchical control: longitudinal + alignment)



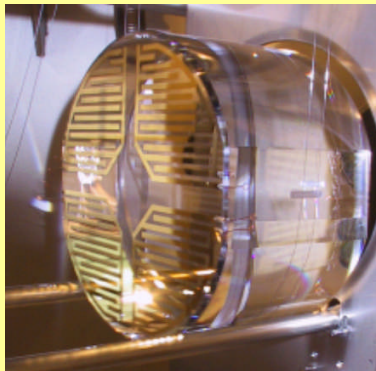


# The GEO600 Interferometer

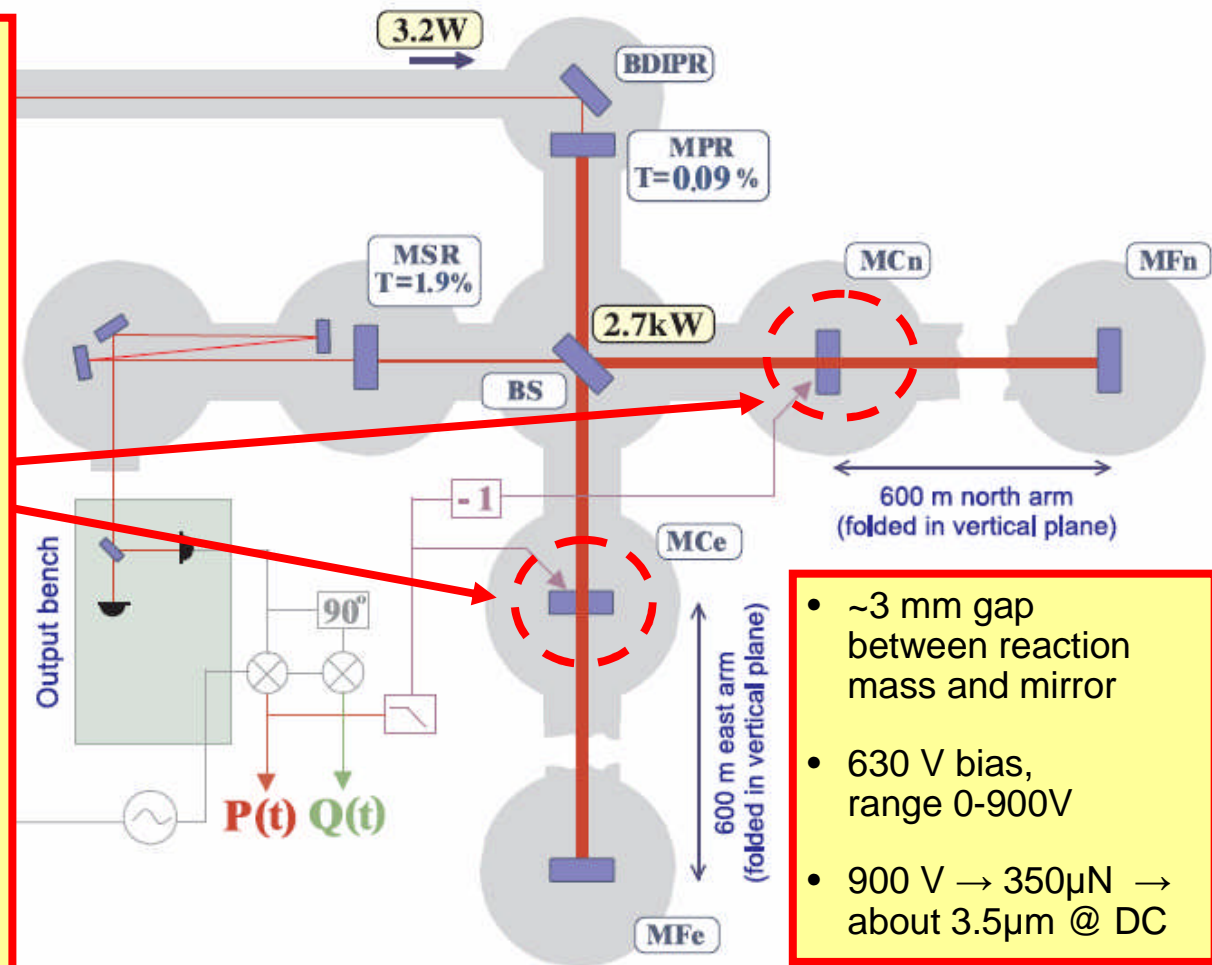


## Electro-Static Drives:

- Used for fast control of diff. arm length



- Also used for fast autoalignment (quadrants).



- ~3 mm gap between reaction mass and mirror
- 630 V bias, range 0-900V
- 900 V  $\rightarrow$  350 $\mu$ N  $\rightarrow$  about 3.5 $\mu$ m @ DC

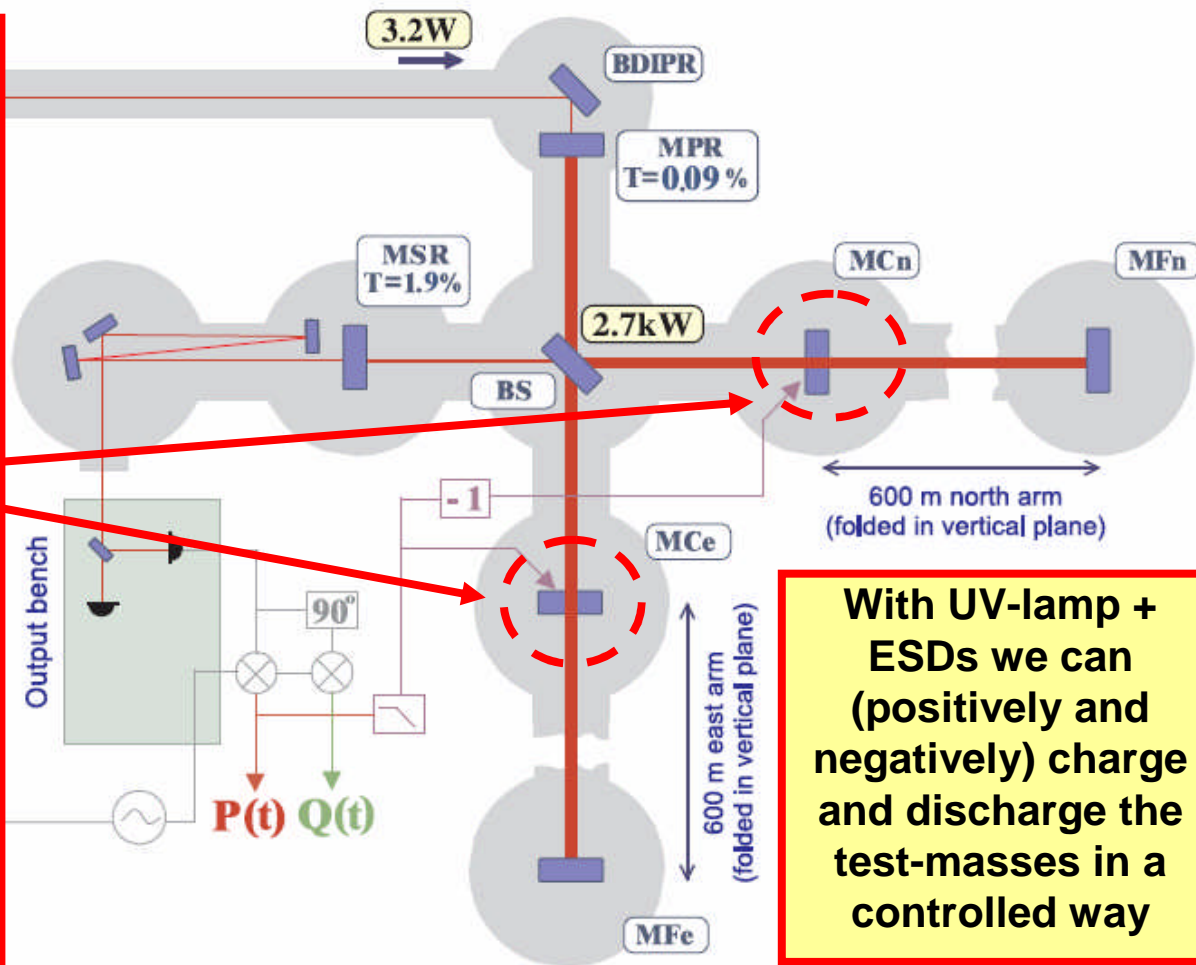
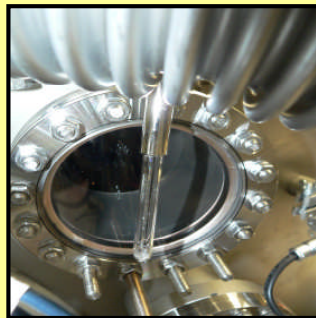


# The GEO600 Interferometer



## Charges on testmasses

- Measured positive charging of testmasses
- Discharged by using a UV-lamp (electrons are freed from ESD electrodes)



With UV-lamp + ESDs we can (positively and negatively) charge and discharge the test-masses in a controlled way

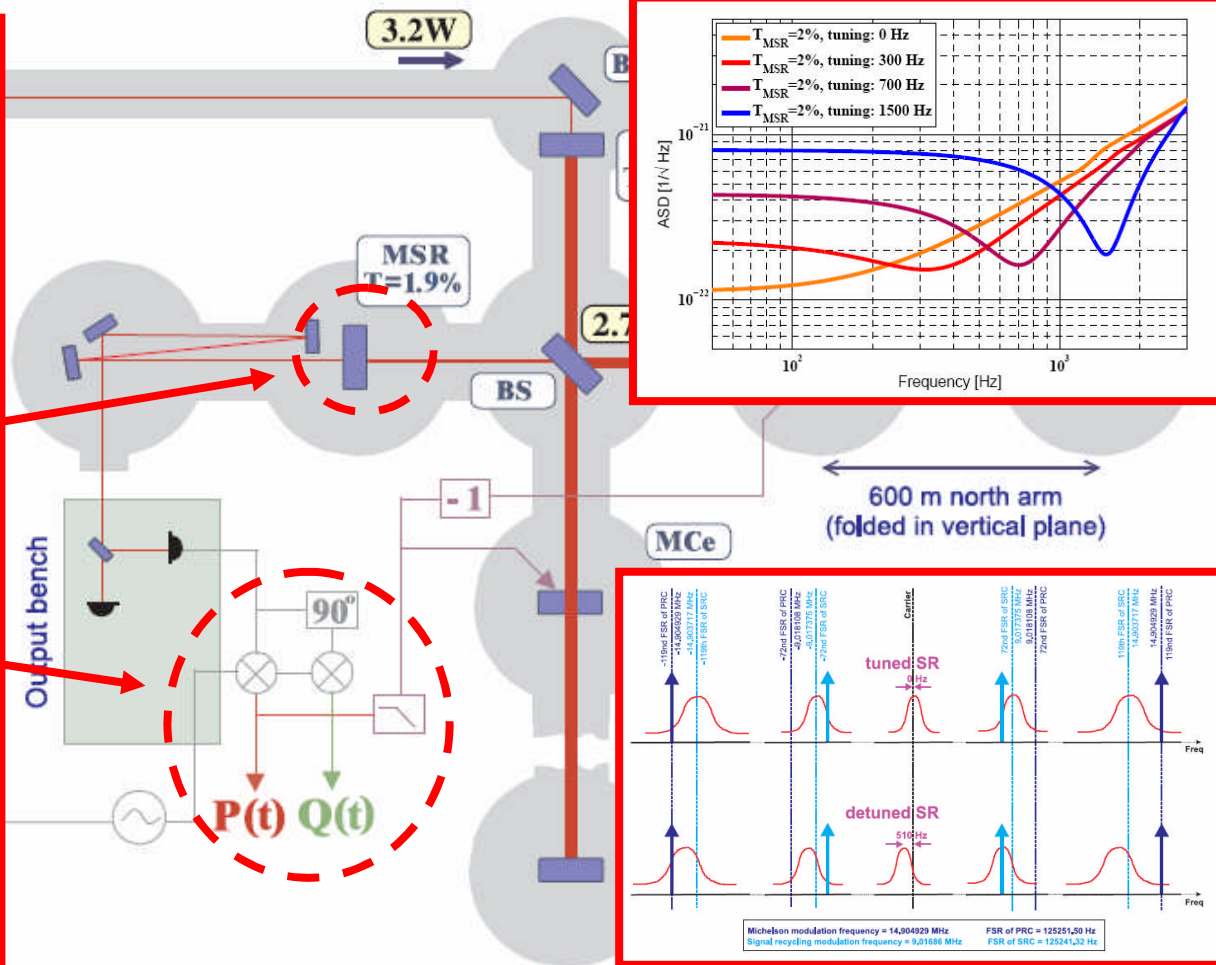


# The GEO600 Interferometer



## Signal-Recycling:

- Shaping detector response
- Complex detector (resonance conditions with detuned SR)
- GW signal is spread over both quadratures  $P$  and  $Q$ .







# GEO600 in S5

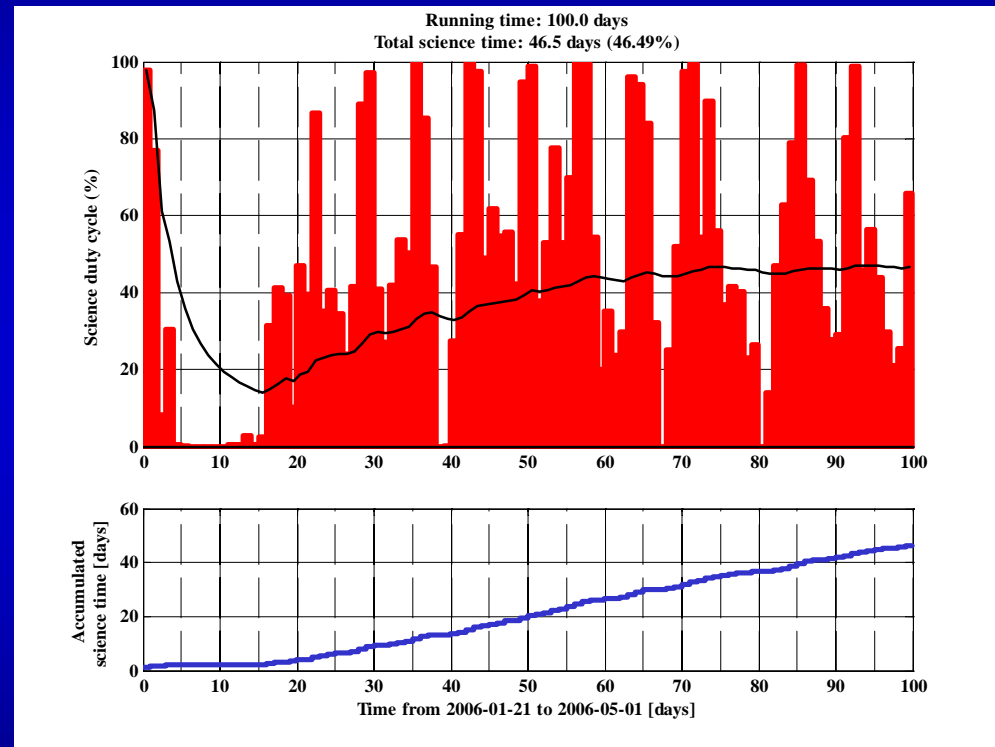


Most of 2006 GEO600 participated in S5.

## O&WE-mode 1:

20th January – 1st May

Science time = 46.5%





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## O&WE-mode 1:

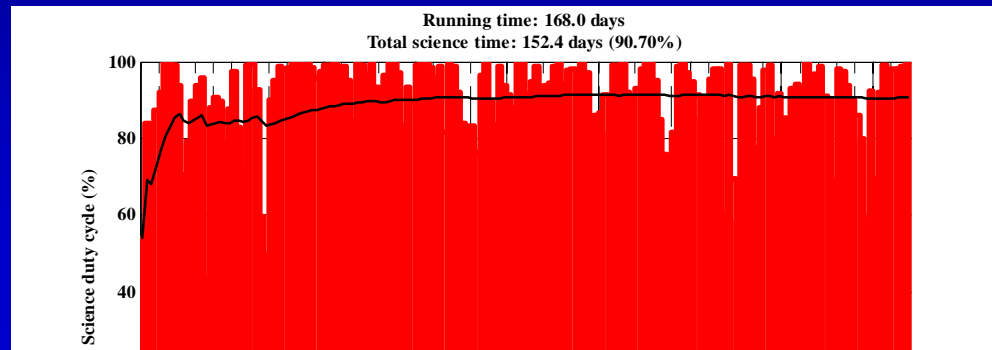
20th January – 1st May

Science time = 46.5%

## 24/7:

1st May – 16th October

Science time = 90.7%



### Strategic Decision @ October GEO-meeting:

- **Input:** LSC data analysis groups, LSC operations committee, Benefit/Risk-analysis from commissioning team.
- **Result:** O&WE-mode period 2
  - Gain understanding of the detector
  - Improving GEO600
  - Maintenance work required to prepare GEO for a long science run in 2008



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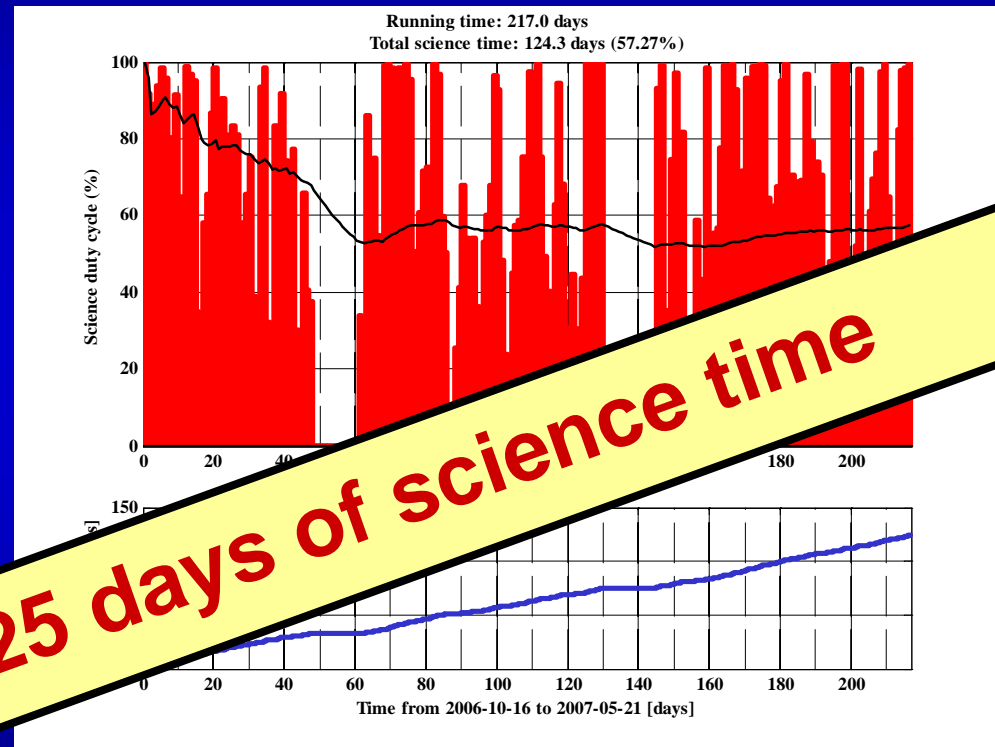
1st May – 16th October

Science time = 90.7%

## O&WE-mode 2:

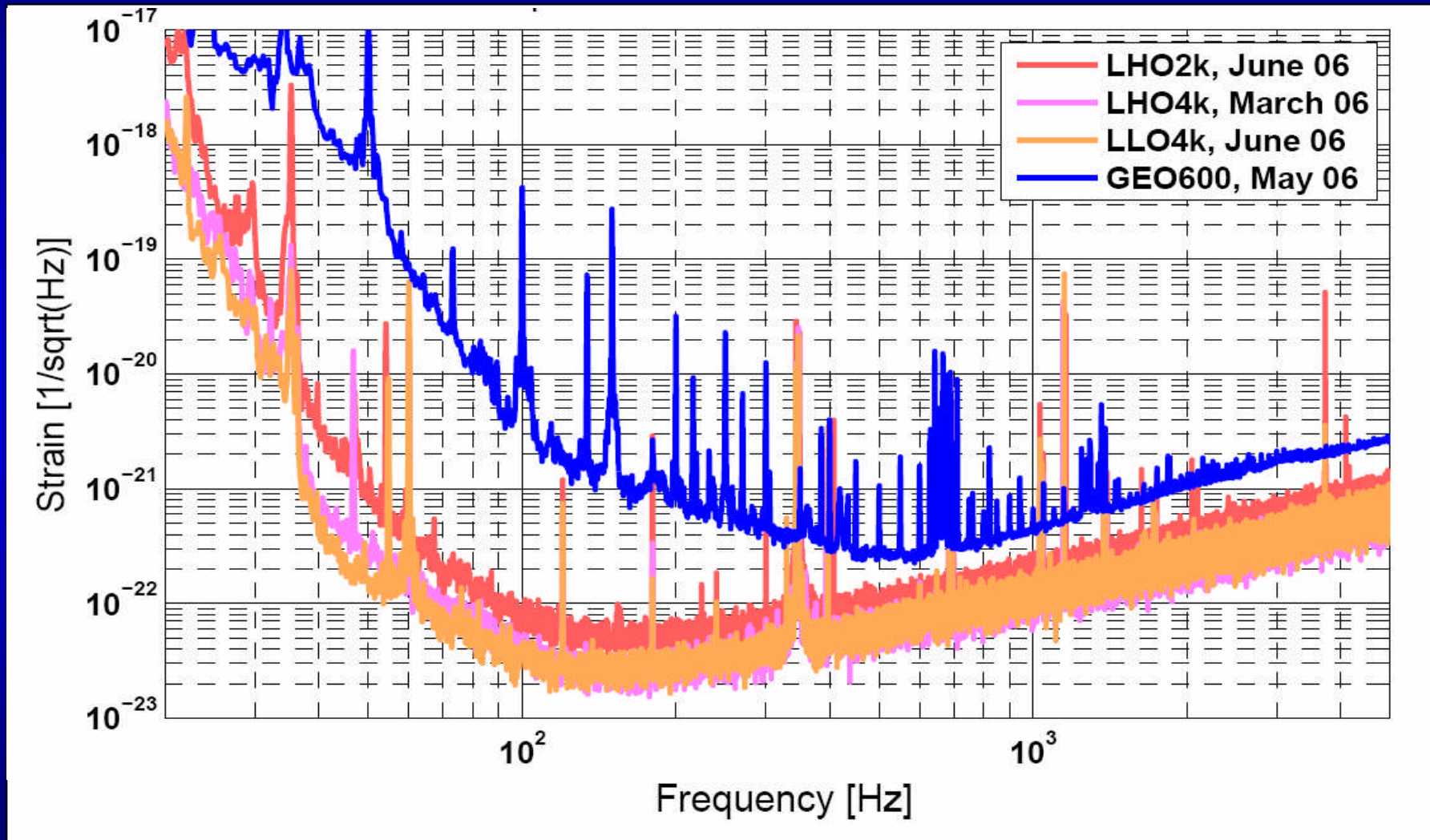
16th October –

Science time = 57.27%





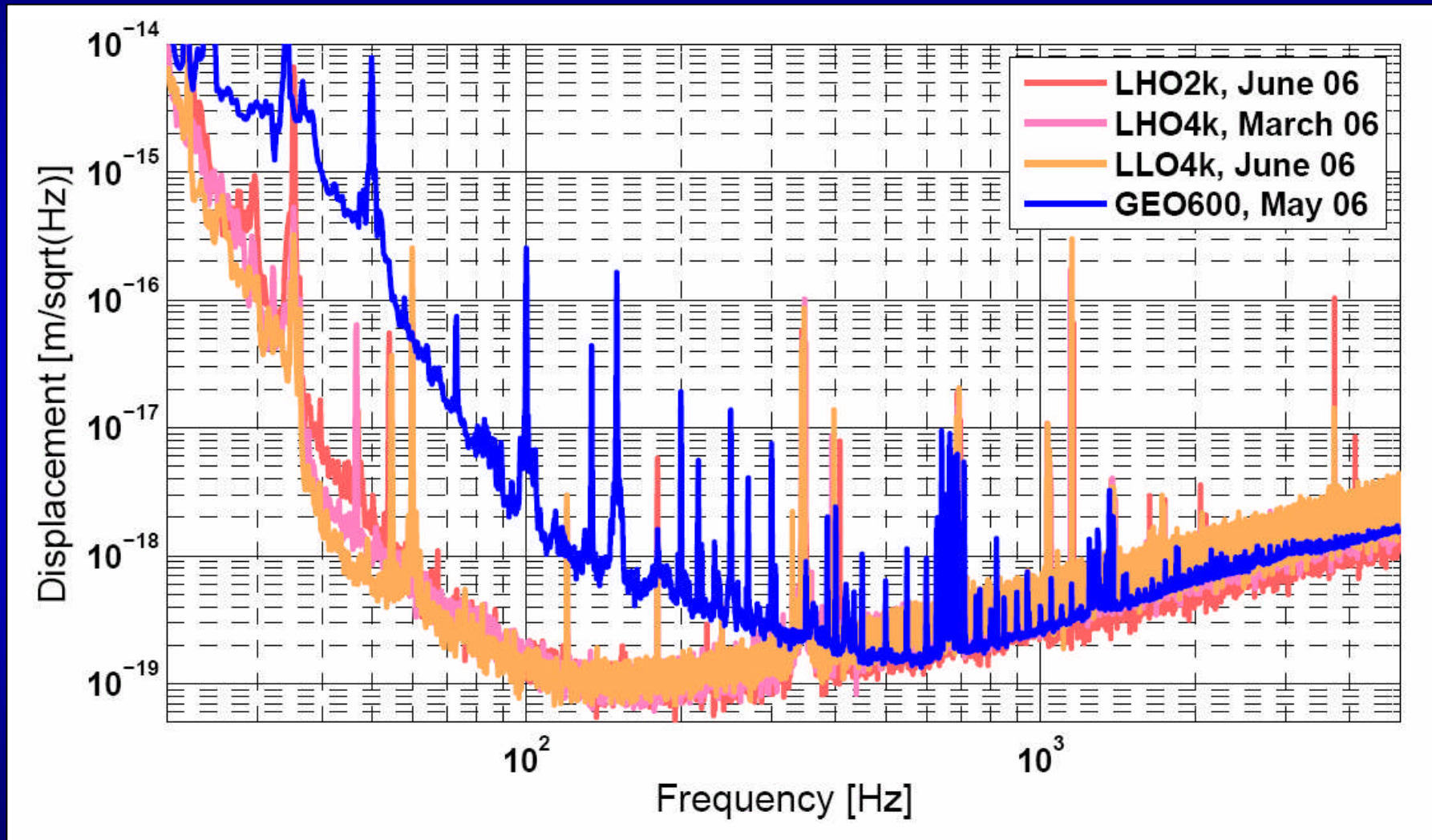
# Strain sensitivity of LSC IFOs in S5





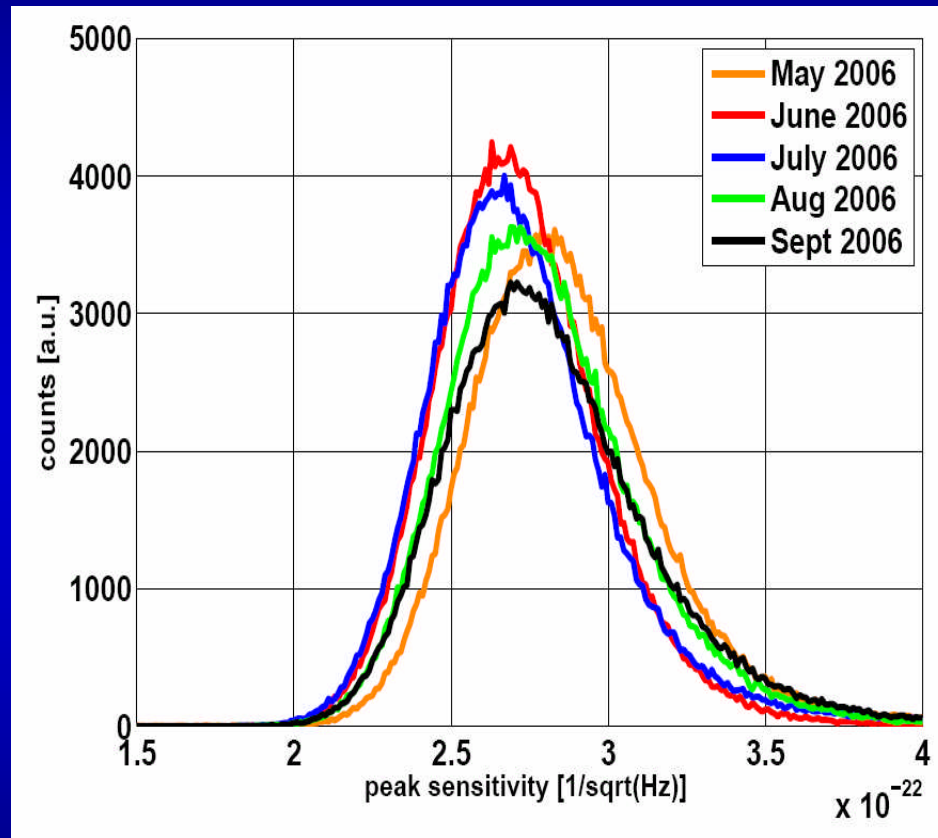


# Displacement sensitivities in S5



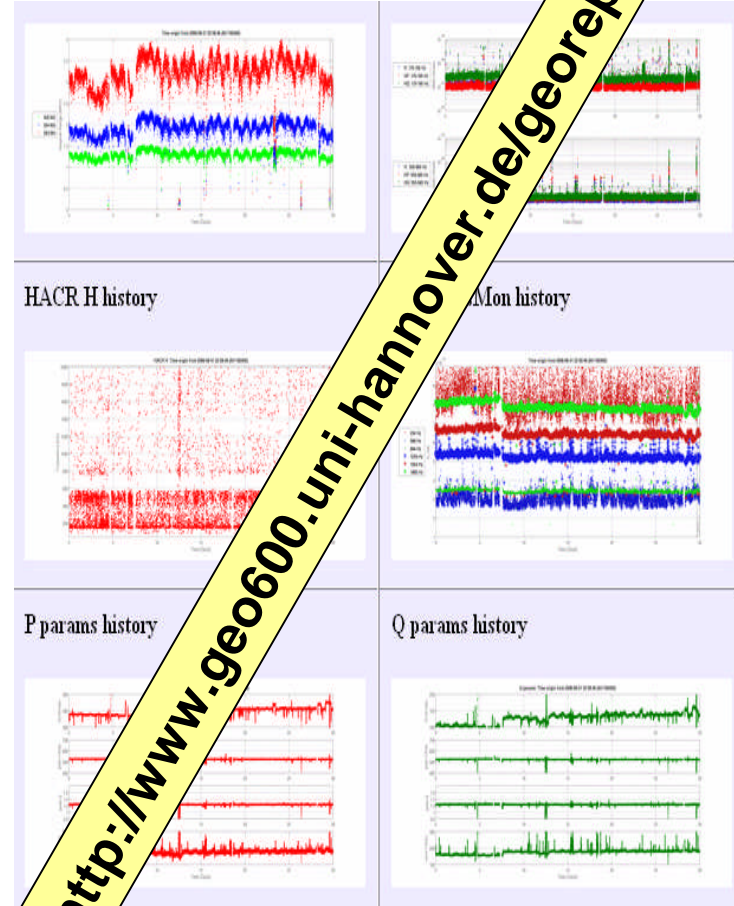


# Detector stability in S5



Average peak sensitivity better than  $3e-22/\text{sqrt}(\text{Hz})$

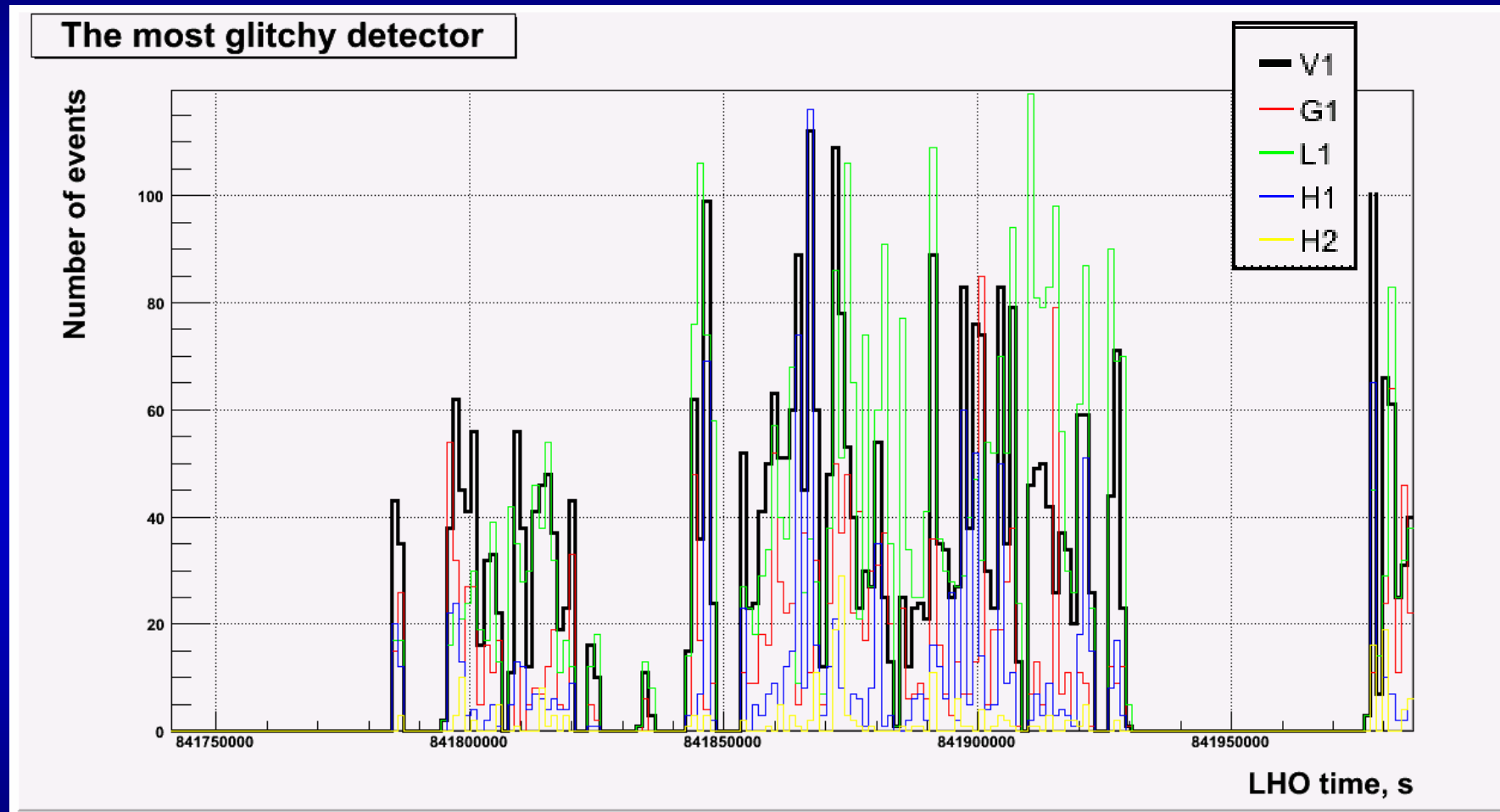
Lots of DC info available.



<http://www.geo600.uni-hannover.de/georeports/>



# LIGO-VIRGO Project 2b using Coherent Waveburst

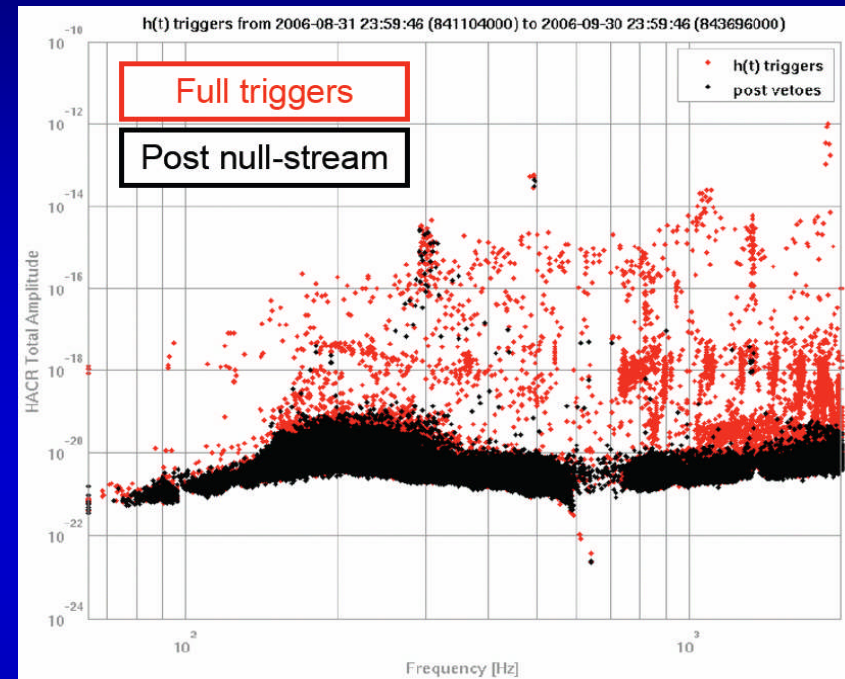
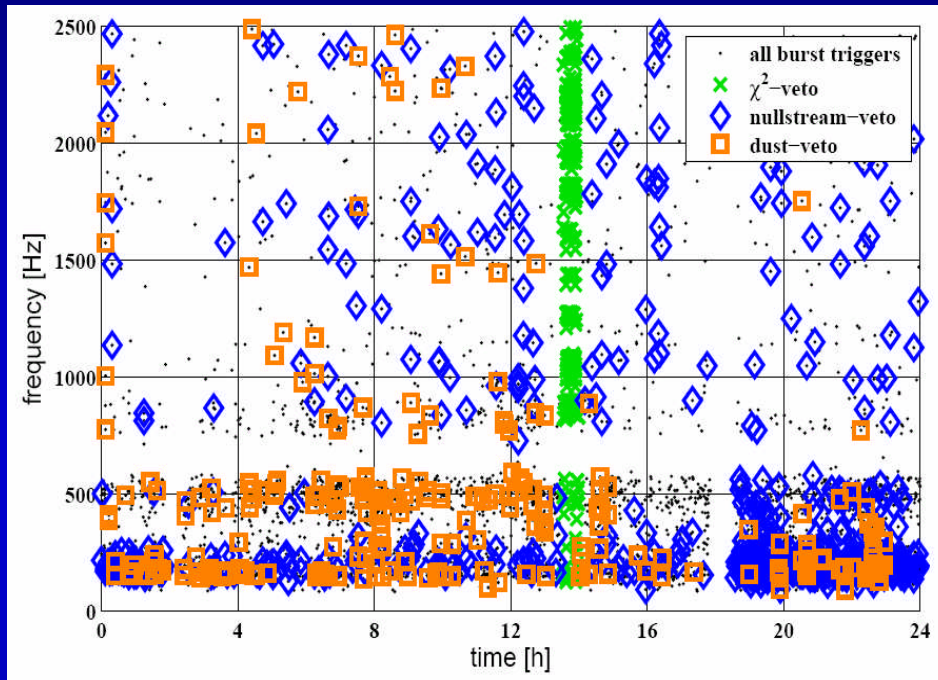


I. Yakushin and S. Klimenko

<http://ldas-jobs.ligo-la.caltech.edu/~igor/LV2/lv.html#26>



# Glitches and vetoes



- Nullstream veto
- $\chi^2$  veto
- Noise projection vetos
- Statistical vetos

*M Hewitson et al: Using the null-stream of GEO 600 to veto transient events in the detector output, CQG 22 No 22, 4903-4912*

*M Hewitson: Detector and data characterisation at GEO 600, in preparation*

*P Ajith et al: Robust vetoes for gravitational-wave burst triggers using known instrumental couplings, CQG 23 No 20, 5825-5837*

*S Hild et al: A statistical veto employing an amplitude consistency check, submitted to CQG*





- **The GEO600 detector**
- **Participation / Performance in S5**

- **Recent efforts**

- gain understanding of detector
- improving the detector / reduction of glitches
- necessary maintenance work
- ESD autoalignment
- DC-readout

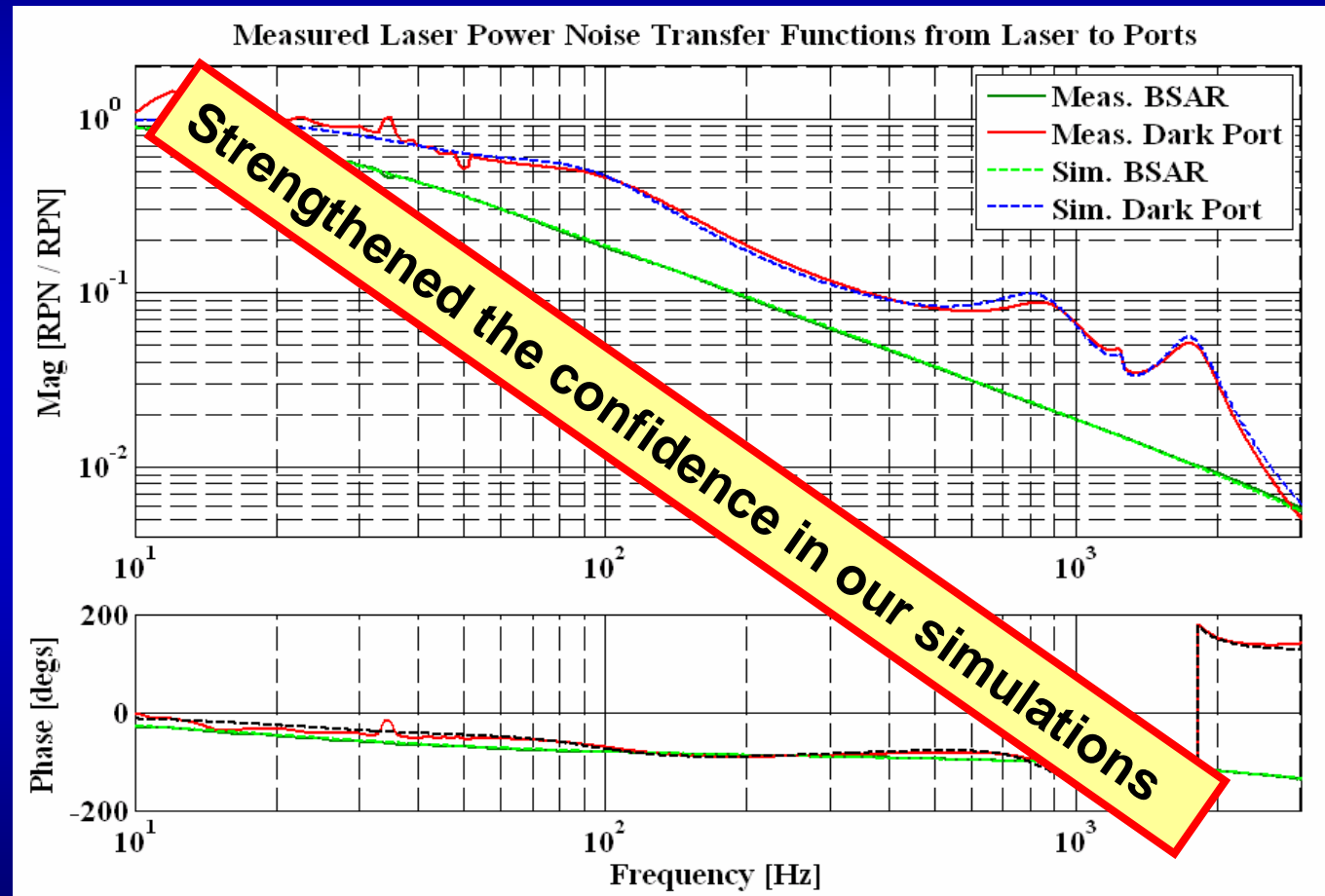
- **Plans for the future**



# Improved understanding of the detector: Laser power noise coupling



Laser power noise TFs using FINESSE match our measurements.

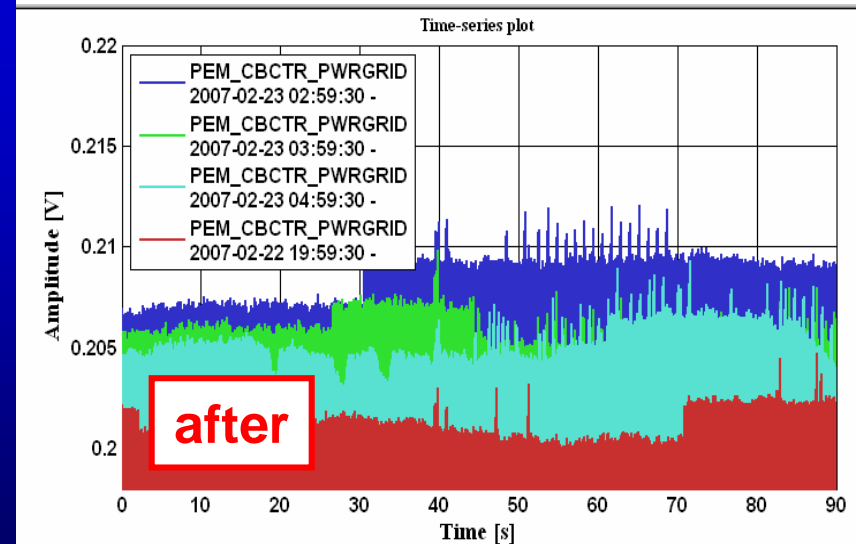
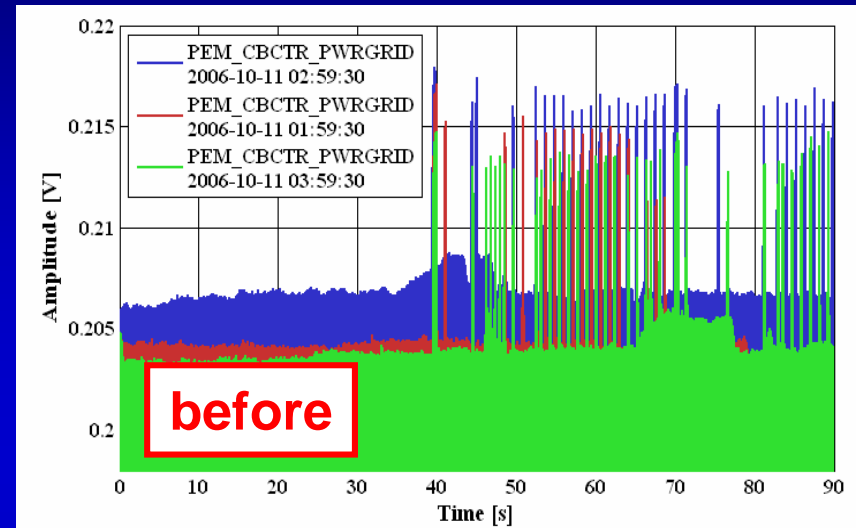
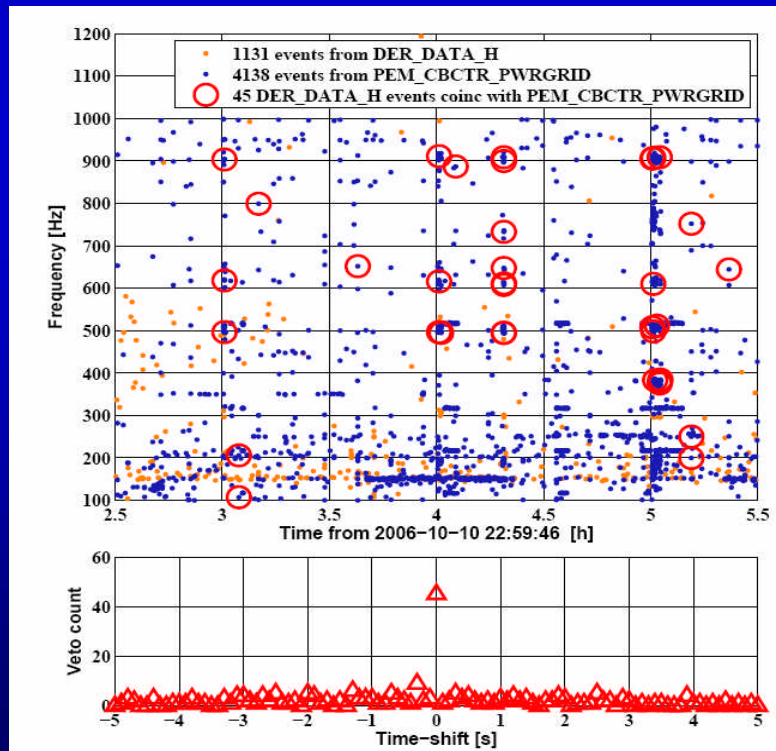


*"Laser power noise coupling in GEO600", JR Smith, A Freise, H Grote, M Hewitson, S Hild, H Lück, KA Strain, B Willke, in preparation*



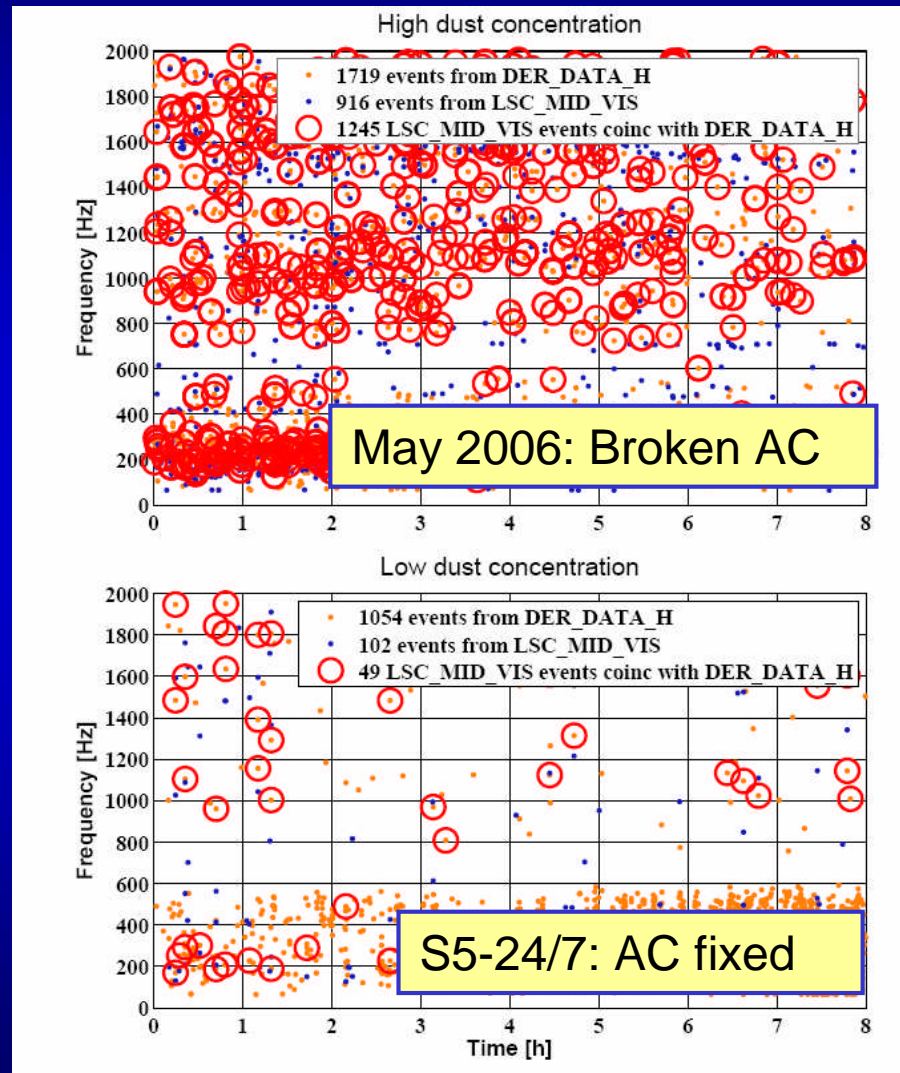
# Installation of mains filter

- Found many glitches in GW signal at hour boundary (10 sec after)
- Coincident events in mains monitors
- Control signals created by power companies.
- Solution: Installation of mains filter.





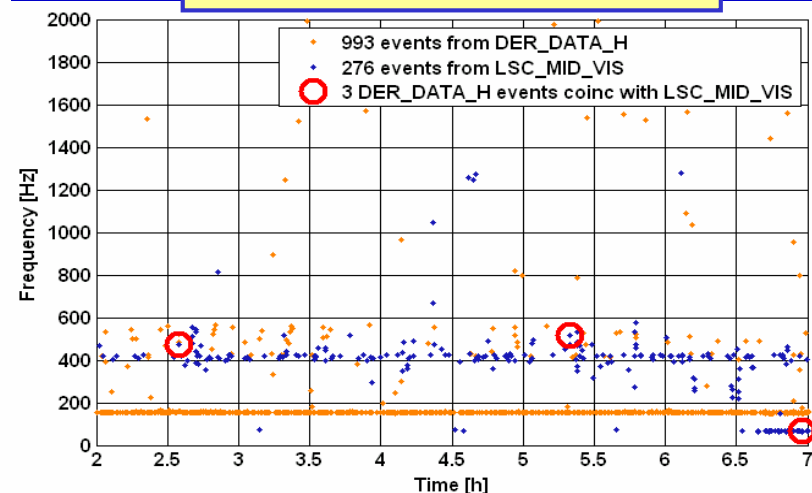
# Reduction of particle concentration in the cleanroom



Glitches caused by dust falling through the laser beam in front of main photo diode.

*(veto available for dust glitches)*

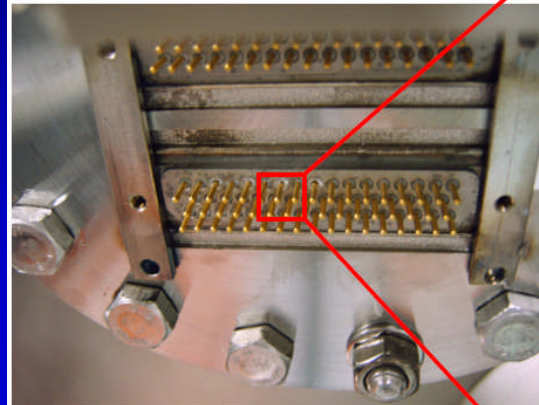
January 2007:  
Improved dust filtering



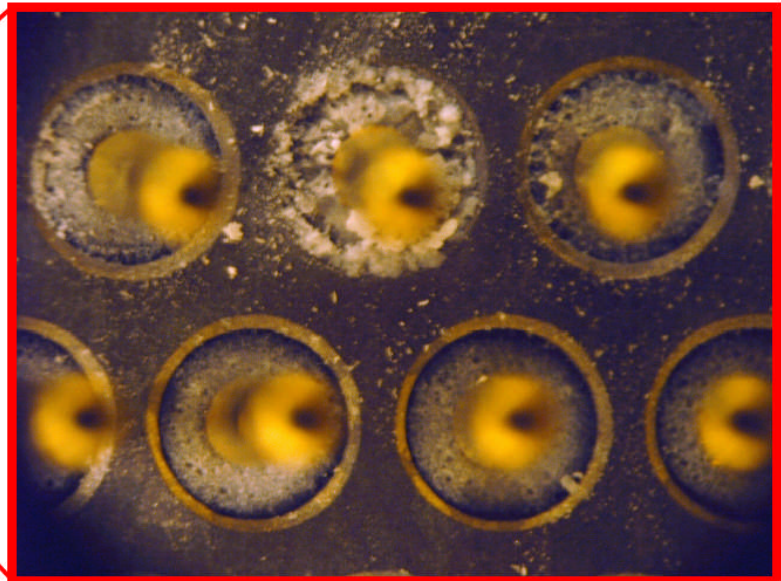




# Exchanged HV-feedthroughs



old

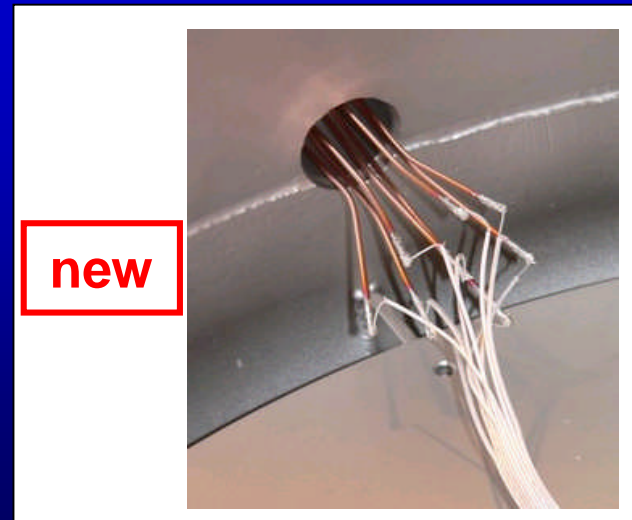


Installation in March 2001

Failed due to corrosion in August 2004

Since then using the spares !!

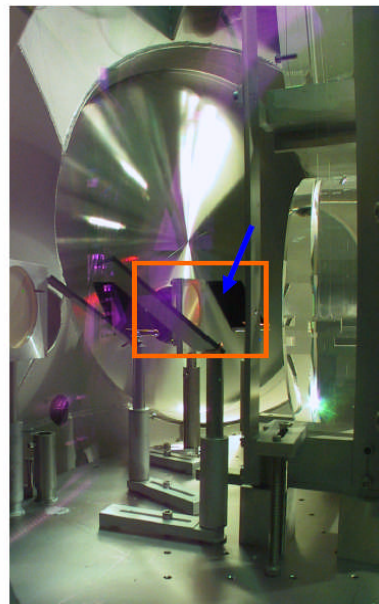
Replaced in Febuary 2007



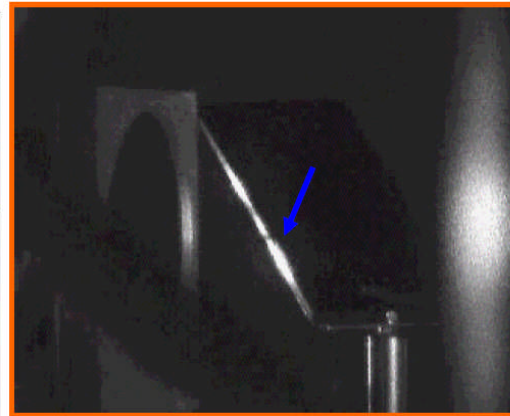
new



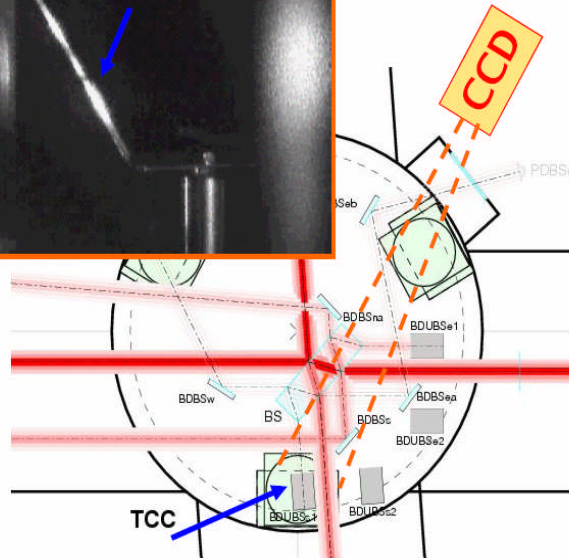
# Fixed beam clipping inside Signal-Recycling cavity



Suspect the beam dump to clip the beam (blue arrows)



old



new

**Solution:**  
Beam dump on translation stage



- Piezo actuator
- Range of 28 mm
- Load: up to few 100g

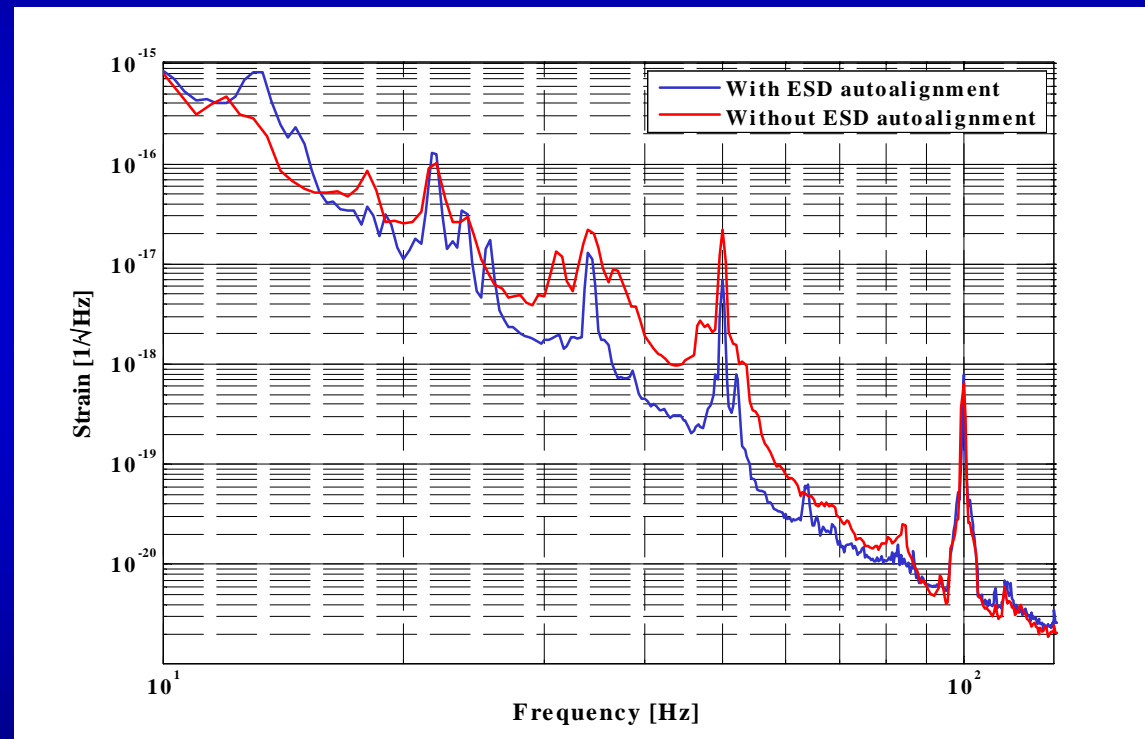


# Sensitivity improvement from fast autoalignment using ESD-actuators



Old: Used coil-magnet actuators at intermediate masses (UGF = 5 – 8 Hz)

New: In addition also using electro-static actuators for fast autoalignment

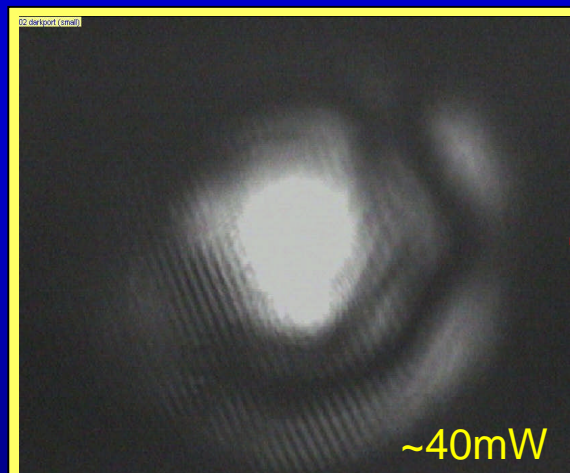


- ESDs give additional phase margin:
- Increased stability
  - Used for steeper filtering (lowpass)

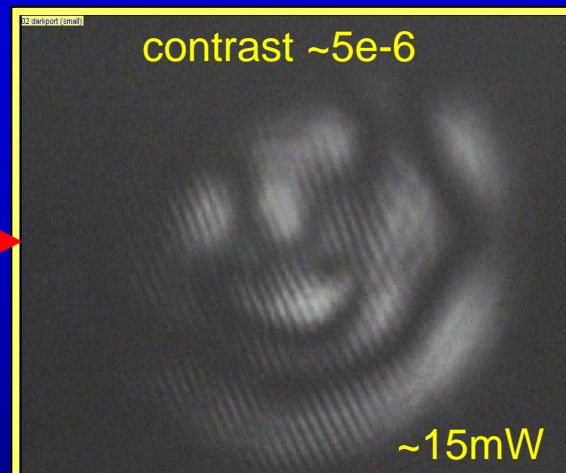


## IDEA:

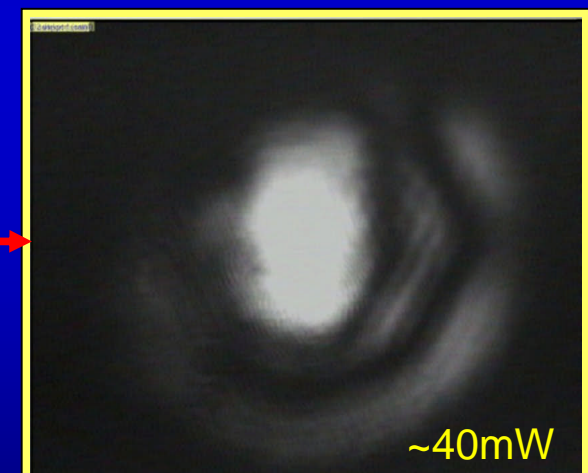
- Turning down the RF-modulation (*factor 10 is possible*)
  - Using an offset from dark fringe (*of the order of 20pm*)
- ⇒ Dark port dominated by carrier light



Nominal heterodyne



Heterodyne with only 10% modulation



Offset to dark fringe (~ 20pm)

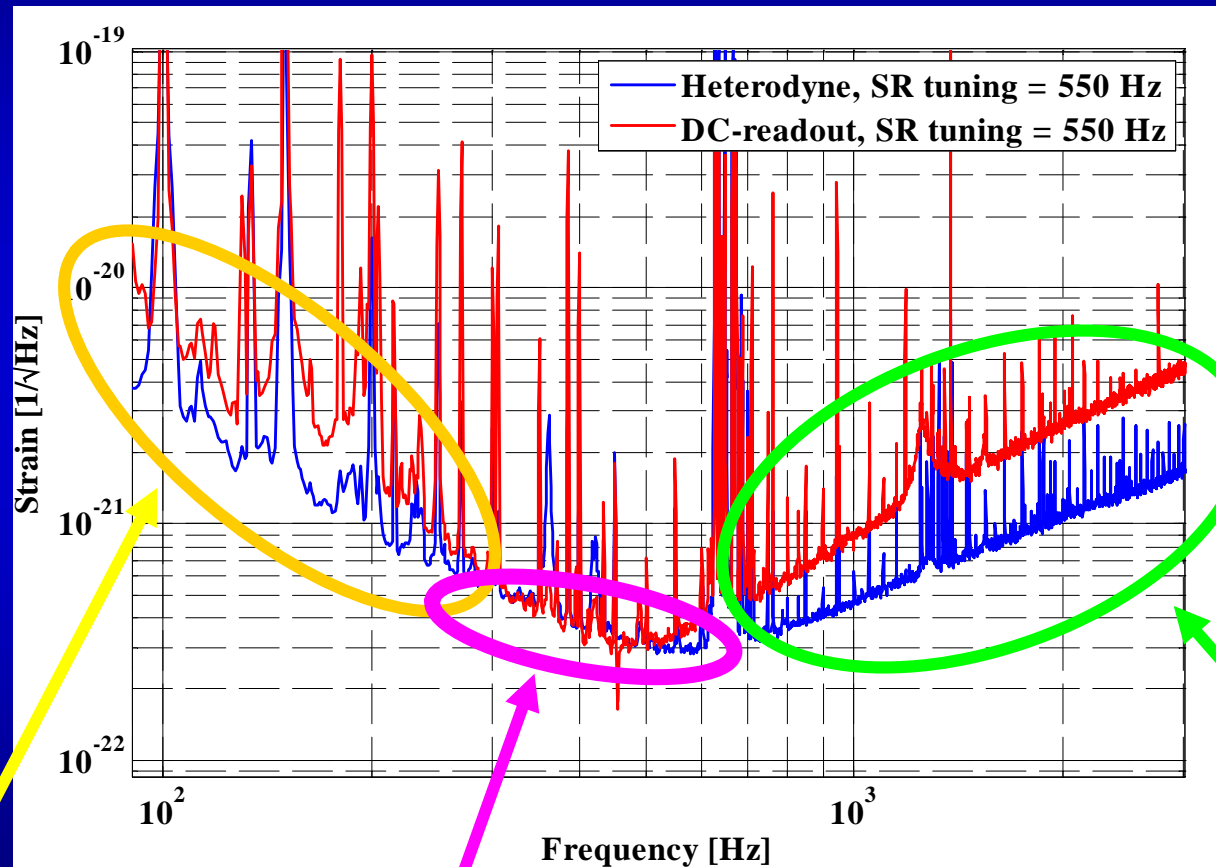




# Results from first Experiments with DC-readout (detuned SR)



## Stable interferometer with DC-readout and DC-lock



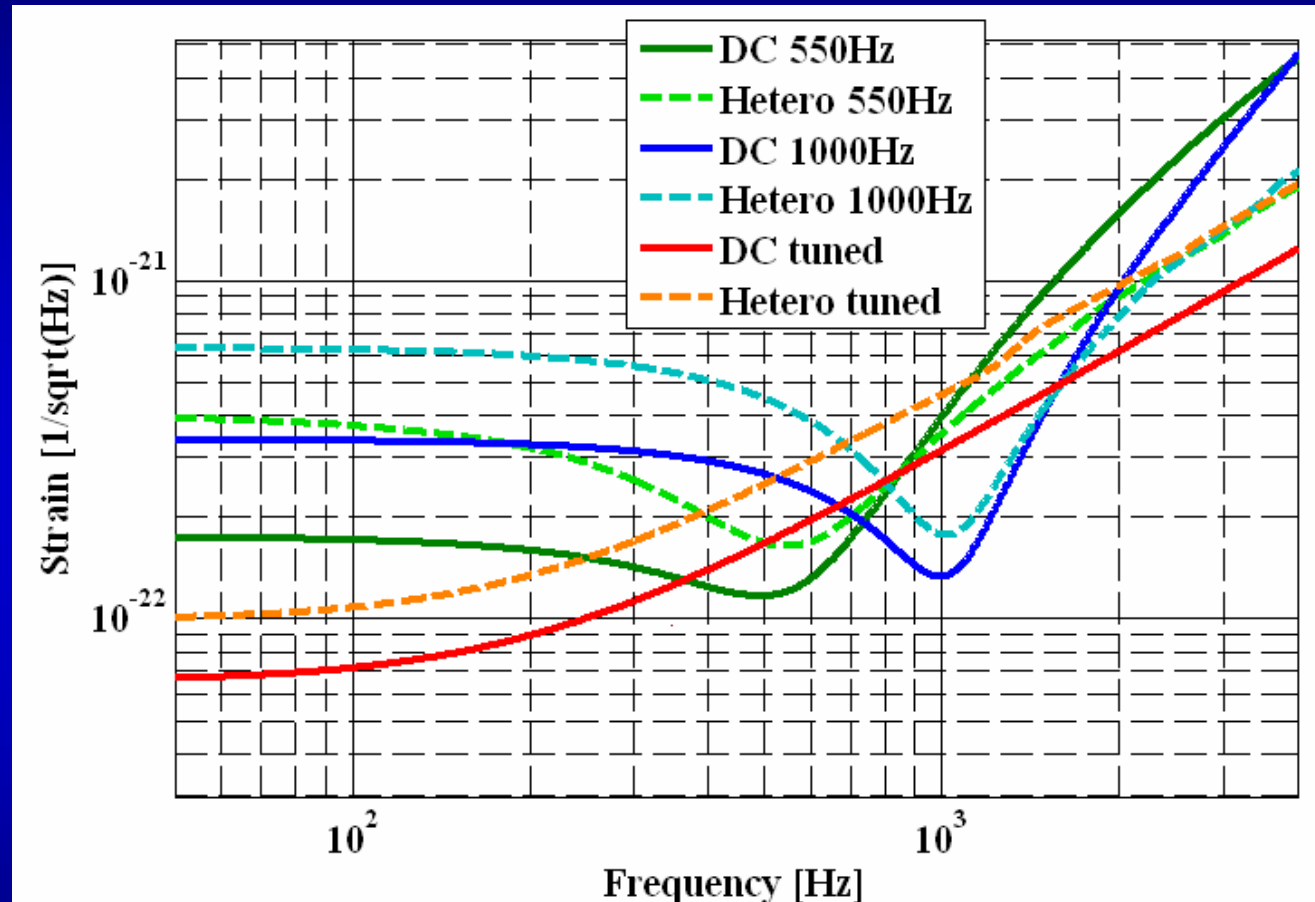
**Additional Laser Intensity noise**

**Slightly better than with heterodyne**

**Shot noise**  
⇒ Increased in DC-readout



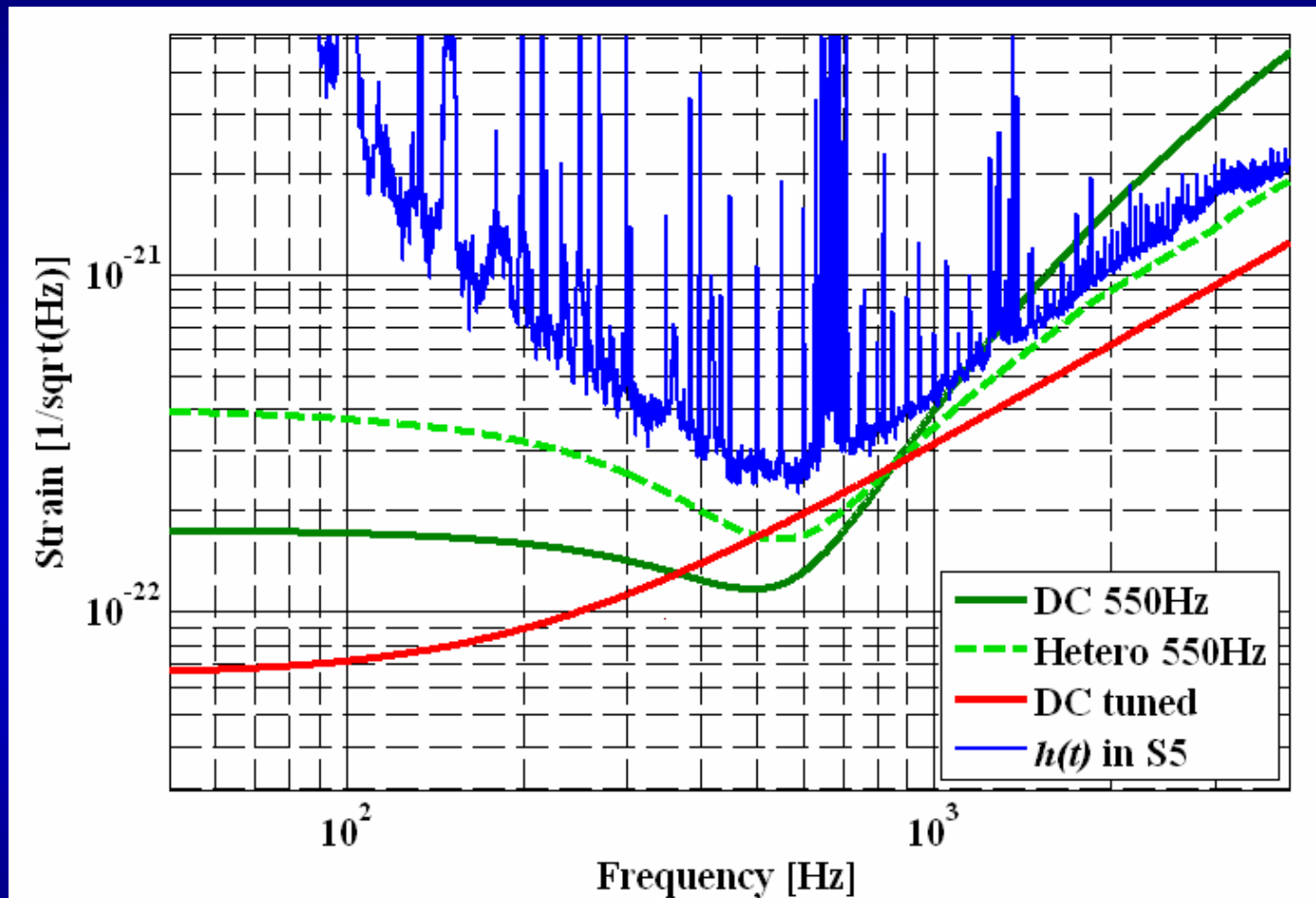
# Simulated shotnoise heterodyne vs DC-readout for various tunings.



- Shot noise in DC-readout smaller than in heterodyne readout
- In detuned Signal-Recycling the shape of the detector response is different for heterodyne and DC-readout



# What might be gained from DC-readout



Tuned DC-readout might be a useful precursor for GEO-HF (option for squeezed light input => no filter cavity necessary)



- **The GEO600 detector**
- **Participation / Performance in S5**
- **Recent efforts**
  - gain understanding of detector
  - improving the detector / reduction of glitches
  - necessary maintenance work
  - ESD autoalignment
  - DC-readout

● **Plans for the future**





## Plans for the near future



- **Improving sensitivity & detector stability:**
  - Find the optimal detector configuration for 2008:

Heterodyne

detuned SR

tuned SR

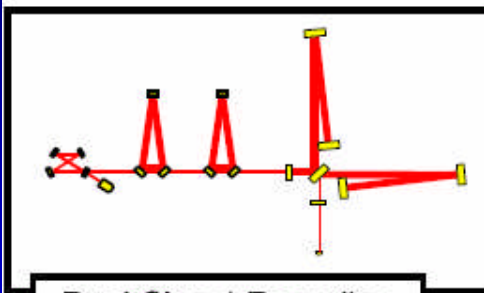
DC-readout

- Reduce scattered light (larger viewports in endstations / baffles)
- Reduction of glitchrate

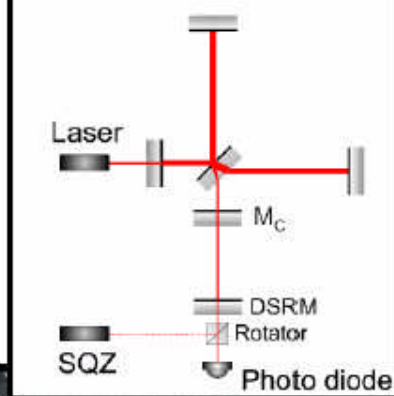
- **Data taking in 2008 to cover the period when LIGO and Virgo are going to upgrade.**



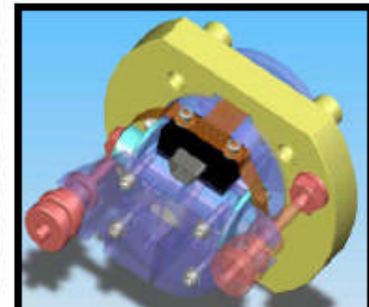
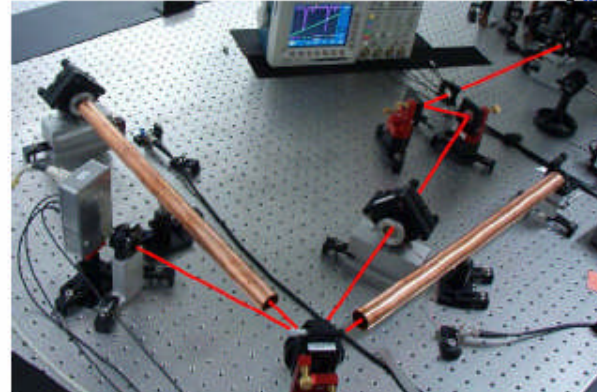
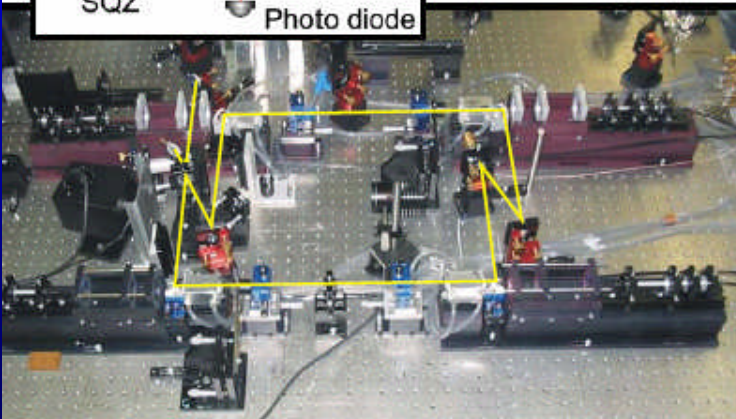
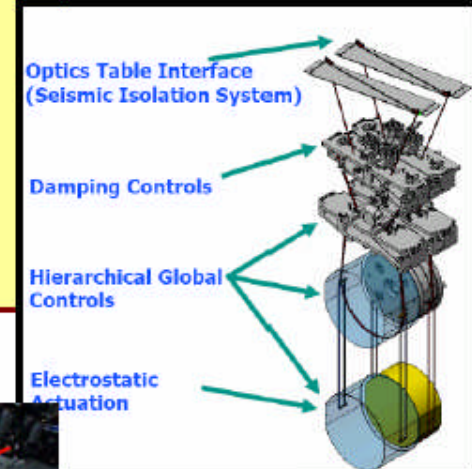
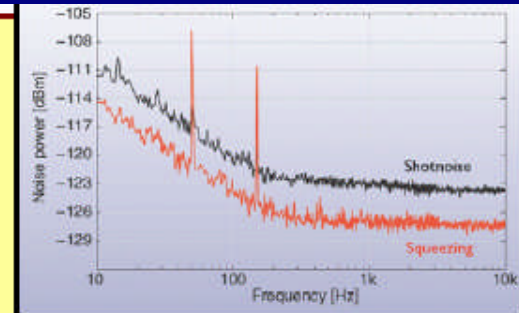
# Plans of the GEO collaboration



Dual-Signal-Recycling



- operate GEO600 / GEO-HF as LSC detector
- LSC data analysis
- laser and suspensions for AdvLIGO (laser for Enh. LIGO)
- contribute to AdvVIRGO design
- R&D and design towards third generation detectors





**END**