

## **R&D on Control Noises**

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- Motivations
- Examples of R&D



## Virgo CITF Sensitivity

• Improves with time

• CITF Noise Budget

- f < 10 Hz Angular control noise

- 10 Hz < f < 200 Hz Input mode-cleaner noise

- f > 200 Hz Several peaks due to payloads internal resonance's

**Þ**Technical Noises





**TAMA Sensitivity** 





## **TAMA 300 Noise Budget**









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# LIGO (Livingston) Sensitivity



- Designed sensitivity not yet reached, especially at low frequency.
- The Low frequency is the most interesting part for the G.W. physics

*Why do we have technical noises?* 

Simple Control schemes...

EM2 Length drift contro NS an 300 m (digital) cavity orn cavity To input (NS amo) econtrol control nicritati on Injection-locked 10 m Mode cleaner control 10 W laser (di sital) To End Mirror Differential motion BS orientation control (8L.) Stear 20 MHz (1) control alignmen A. control jection looking (divital 024 300 m arm cavity (WE arm) EMI **FM** POI WE arm cavit Virgo Vin O # DIMHZ alignment control 12 MHz rine cavit Interference fringe NPRO control (%) 700 mW From alionation controllier, EM To MC 0 Gravitational wave signal ( $\delta L_{-}$ ) alionm OIH. (MC mass loop) Laser frequency stabilization Common motion (Feed around loop) control (8/...)

Fabry-Perot-Michelson interferometer with an arm length of 300 m

#### ...are not so simple:

Many addition loops : several hundred fast control channels digitized

#### • The low frequency is the most difficult area

- Many controls act in the low frequency part
- Steep slope at low frequency



# **CITF** Calibration Changes

### Calibration line monitoring:

- Up to a factor 2 change over 3 days.
- Calibration lines amplitude correlated with power fluctuations.
- Power fluctuations and other effects induce variations in the shape of the closed loop Transfer Function:
  - Challenge for the data analysis
  - Sensitivity losses due to 'technical noise'



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# **TAMA 300 SNR Variation**



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- It takes time to tune a detector
- It is difficult to reach the designed sensitivity
- The operation condition are not so stable
- We do have a full list of technical noises, especially at low frequency

### **Þ R&D** on control noises would help



Noise Control R&D

### • The Detector commissioning is the prime R&D activity

### ...But additional R&D in the labs are need

# *IOII* An Example of Noise Control R&D

## **Redesign the main locking loops of Virgo:**

## • Improve the analog electronic:

- ◆ Better immunization to E.M. noise
- ◆ Better dynamic

## • Improve the digital front end:

◆ ADC with more bits and less noise

### • Reduce the time delay between sensing and actuators:

- ◆ Increase the frequency of the control loops
- Reduce the number of elements in the pipeline
- Increase the computing resources to support:
  - more complex filters
  - more complex strategies



**Photodiode Noise** 

• The Photodiode electronic noise did not limit the Virgo CITF sensitivity:







## **Lock Acquisition Issue**

- Signals to lock cavities are available only for short time
  - Example CITF lock:



• Solution: Try to extend the time when the error signal is available

# **I**OII Increase the error signal availability





### • Reduce the noise coming for misalignments:

- ◆ Better electronic (analog and digital)
- Removing some seismic noise at the sensor level?
- Better model for the alignment coupling

### • Reduce the various offsets in the control loop

- ♦ Using better electronic
- By developing procedures to monitor them

### • Better electronic to allow interferometer DC readout?





- It takes time to reach the design sensitivity
- To see the fundamental noises, we need to solve the control noises
  - ♦ Better sensor
  - ◆ Better electronic
  - ♦ Better computer
  - ◆ Better procedure
  - Better models

### • **R&D** on the control noises are needed