

Need two ingredients: two test masses and a ruler

Need two ingredients: two test masses and a ruler



"Free falling" objects that sense the gravitational wave

Need two ingredients: two test masses and a ruler

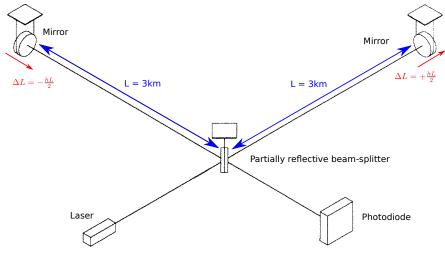


"Free falling" objects that sense the gravitational wave



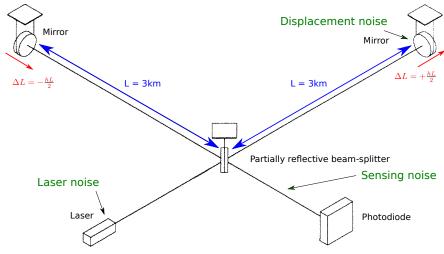
- ⇒ laser light
- → the wavelength is the ruler tick mark

Need two ingredients: two test masses and a ruler

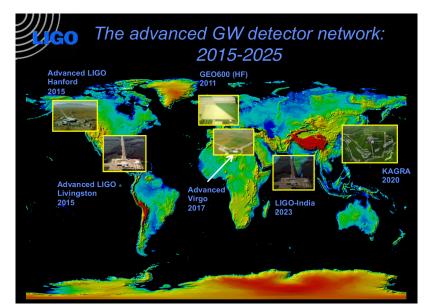


Longer arms → larger effect

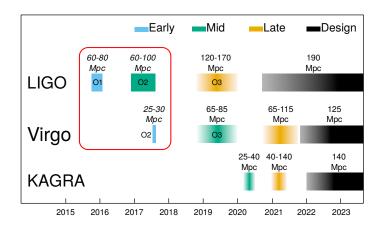
Noise can spoil measurements in many different ways



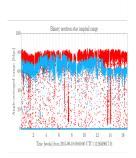
Noises don't increase with arm length

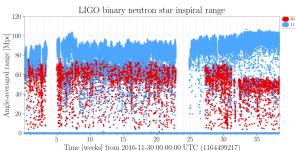


#### Advanced detectors time-line

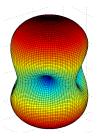


#### O2 vs O1 in LIGO

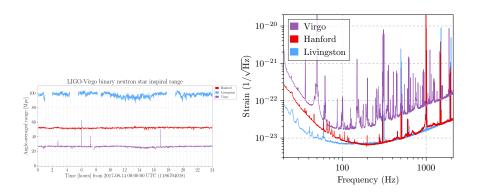




- Binary neutron star range:
  - Average horizon distance
  - ▶ Horizon  $\simeq$  2.26  $\times$  range
- Similar sensitivity
- Longer duration
  - ► O1: 16 weeks, ~50 days of coincident operations
  - ▶ O2: 37 weeks, ~120 days of coincident operations

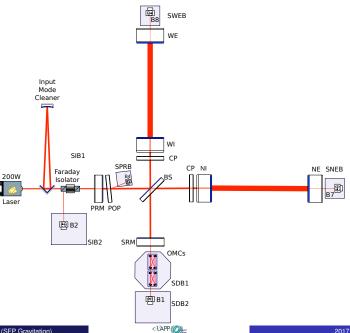


# advanced Virgo joined O2 for last month

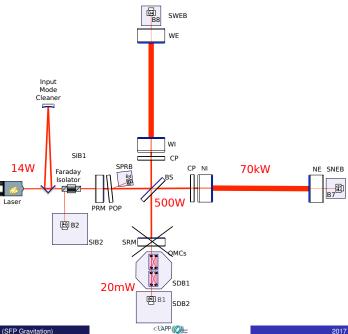


- Only 3.5 weeks
- Sensitivity 2-3 times lower than LIGO
- Very good stability, 82% duty cycle: 20 days of data
- Lots of science

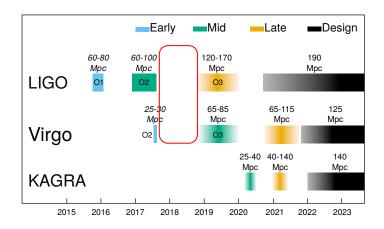
# Advanced Virgo design



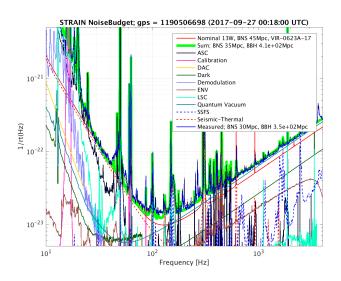
### Advanced Virgo during O2



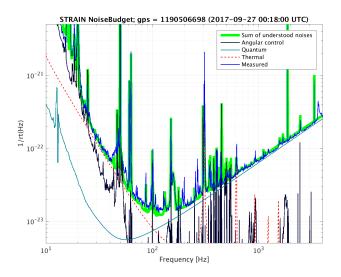
#### Advanced detectors time-line



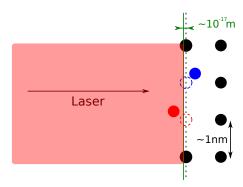
# Advanced Virgo full noise budget



## Advanced Virgo main limitations

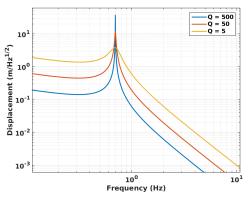


## Thermal fluctuation: mirror surface moves by itself



- Atoms fluctuate by  $\sim 10^{-9}$  m
- Laser probes over  $10\,\text{cm} \times 10\,\text{cm} \Rightarrow \textit{N} \sim 10^{16} \text{ atoms}$
- $\bullet$  Statistics saves us:  $10^{-9}\,\text{m}/\sqrt{N}\sim 10^{-17}\,\text{m}$

### Thermal fluctuation: mirror surface moves by itself



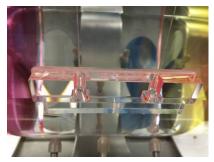


- Low loss material → high Q
- Concentrate thermal fluctuations at a single frequency
- Reduce fluctuations elsewhere by  $1/\sqrt{Q}$

$$Q \sim 10^6 \Rightarrow \frac{10^{-17} \, \mathrm{m}}{\sqrt{Q}} \simeq 10^{-20} \, \mathrm{m}$$

# Thermal fluctuation: mirror surface moves by itself



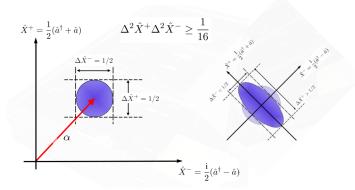


- Fused silica (suprasil) 40 kg mirrors
- Polished with roughness of 0.05 nm on 1 mm scale
- Curvature deviation of 1 nm over 10 cm
- Avoid glass-steel friction ⇒ suspend mirrors on 0.4 mm glass fiber
- Improves Q from  $\sim 10^6$  to  $\sim 10^8 \rightarrow$  factor 10 in thermal noise
- In 2016 glass fibers systematically broken by dust temporarily suspended mirrors on steel wires

#### Quantum shot noise

ullet Quantum fluctuations in number of detected photon in time au

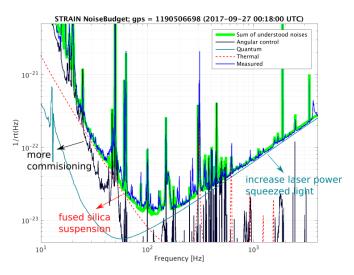
$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \sqrt{\frac{hc}{\tau \lambda P}}$$



#### Ways to reduce quantum shot noise:

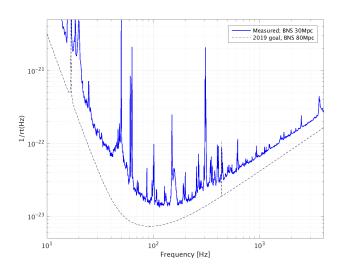
- higher power P, noise  $\propto 1/\sqrt{P}$
- squeeze the light quantum state

### Improvements planned for 2018



- High power laser 35 W → 100 W
- Squeezing
- Mirror suspended on fused silica fiber

### Improvements planned for 2018



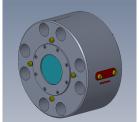
- High power laser 35 W → 100 W
- Squeezing
- Mirror suspended on fused silica fiber

#### Improvement at LIGO

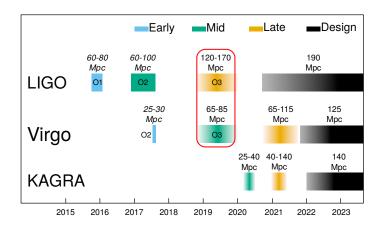
- Replace mirror with point defect at Hanford
- Change high power laser (200 W → 70 W)
  → less jitter due to water cooling
- Replace end mirrors and reaction mass
  - Better quality of coatings
  - Annular reaction mass
    - → remove squeezed film gas damping
- Monolithic signal recycling mirror





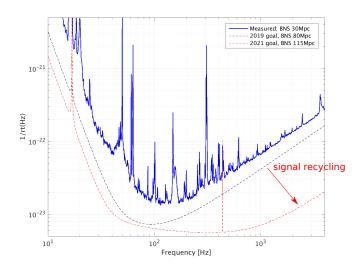


#### Advanced detectors time-line



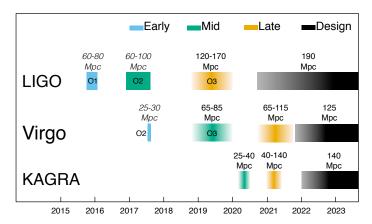
ullet O3 starts end of 2018 for  $\sim$  1 year

# Following step after 2019 data taking



- Install signal recycling mirror
- •

#### Summary



- LIGO and Virgo finished a very successful observing run in August 2017
- Many upgrades on-going till end of 2018
- A year long observation in 2019
- More improvements will follow