Intensive Course in Physics Gravitational Waves

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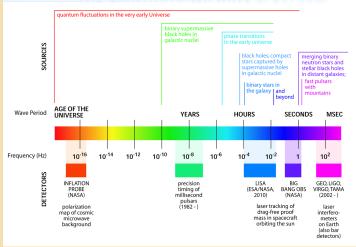


Chapter 4: Gravitational-wave Detectors

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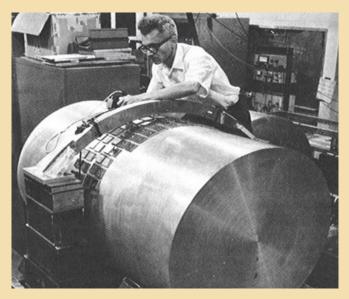
# GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE SPECTRUM

#### THE GRAVITATIONAL WAVE SPECTRUM



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#### BAR DETECTORS



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#### RESPONSE OF BAR DETECTORS

 $\blacktriangleright$  Assume 1-dimensional bar of lenght L and mass M described by

$$x = x_0 + u(t, x) \tag{1}$$

▶ For a short GW burst, we assume a elastic bar without dissipation

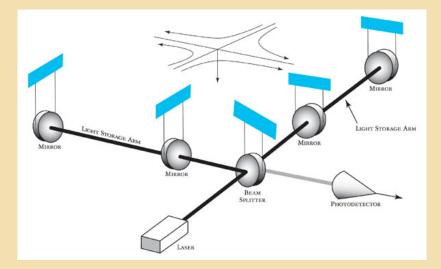
$$dm\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - v_s^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right) = dFx(t,x) \tag{2}$$

- For boundary conditions  $\partial u/\partial x(x = \pm L/2) = 0$
- ▶ The response is in terms of the signal energy  $E_s$

$$\left|\tilde{h}_{xx}(f_0)\right| = \frac{1}{4Lf_0^2} \sqrt{\frac{E_s}{M}} \tag{3}$$

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# INTERFEROMETERS



# **Response of Interferometers**

- $\blacktriangleright$  Interferometers with arms of L
- ▶ For the plus polarisation

$$ds^{2} = -c^{2}dt^{2} + [1 + h_{+}(t)] dx^{2} + [1 - h_{+}(t)] dy^{2} + dz^{2}$$
(4)

Consider the Electric fields at the beamsplitter

$$E_{\text{tot}} = -iE_0 e^{-i\omega_L} (t - 2L/c) \sin\left(\phi_0 + \Delta\phi_x\right) \tag{5}$$

$$\Delta\phi_x(t) = h_0 \frac{\omega_L L}{c} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_{\rm GW} L_x}{c}\right) \cos\left[\omega_{\rm GW}(t - L_x/c)\right] \tag{6}$$

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#### MATCHED FILTERING

• Use a filter to K(t) to filter the signal s(t)

$$\hat{s} = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} dt s(t) K(t) \tag{7}$$

▶ Find the filter that maximises the signal-to-noise ratio

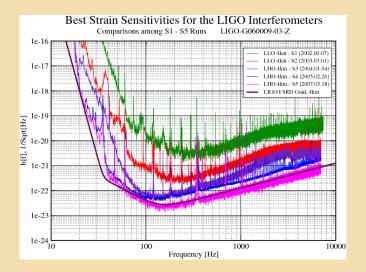
$$\tilde{K}(f) \propto \frac{\tilde{h}(f)}{S_n(f)}$$
(8)

▶ where we have introduced the noise power-spectral densitiy

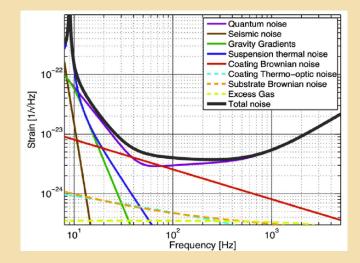
$$\left\langle \tilde{n}^*(f)\tilde{n}(f')\right\rangle = 1/2\delta(f-f')S_n(f) \tag{9}$$

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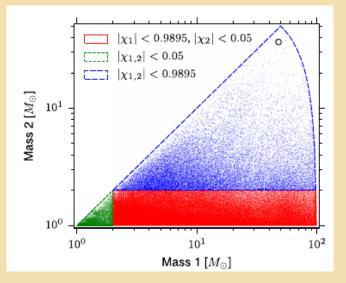
# POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY



# NOISE SOURCES



# TEMPLATE BANK



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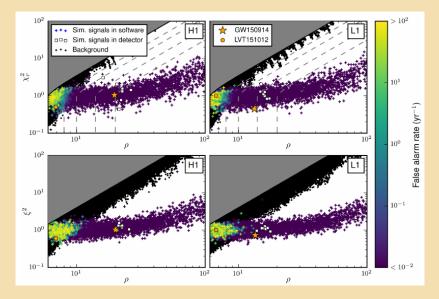
### SIGNAL-BASED DISCRIMINATOR

▶ Use a signal-based discriminator

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (z - pz_{j})^{2}$$
(10)  
$$z_{j} = 4\Re \left\{ \int_{f_{j-1}}^{f_{j}} \frac{\tilde{s}(f)\tilde{h}(f)}{S_{n}(f)} \right\}$$
(11)

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#### DISCRIMINATING SIGNAL FROM NOISE



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#### DETECTION STATISTIC

