

# Data and Detector Characterisation at GEO600

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Martin Hewitson for the LSC

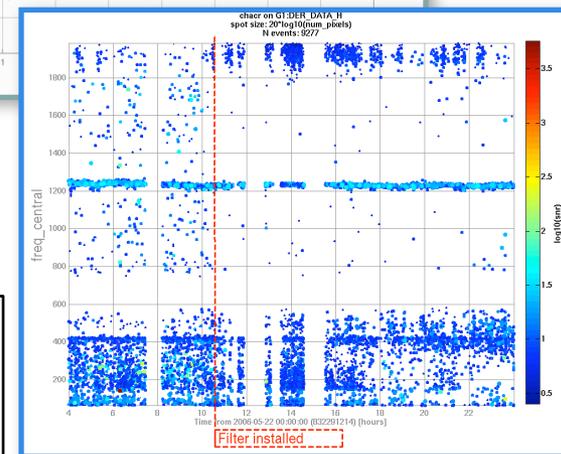
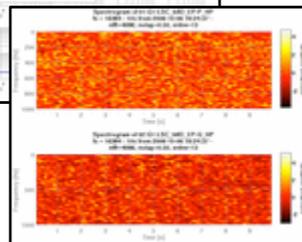
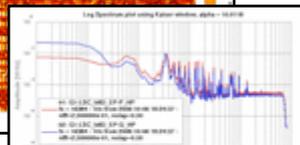
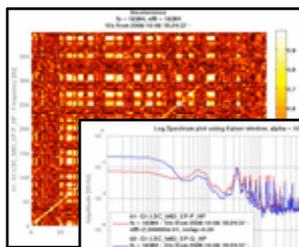
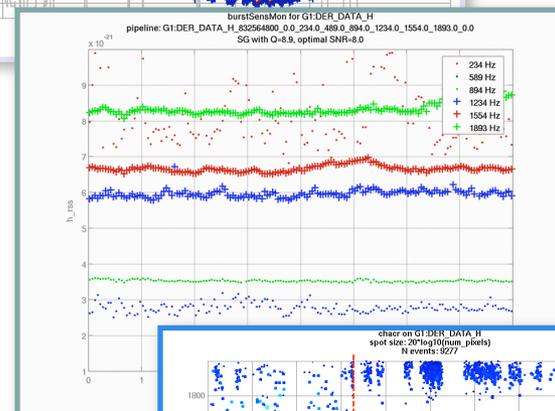
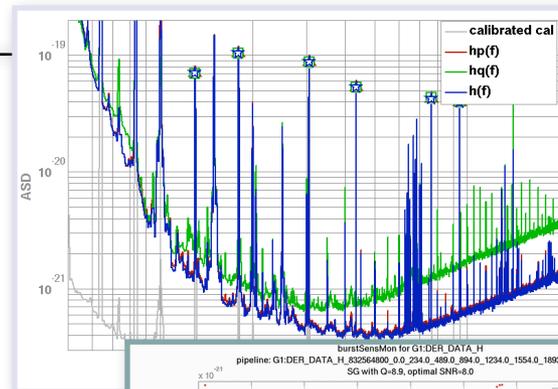
# DC work at GEO

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- DC is
  - Detector characterisation
    - Detector state
    - Noise-projections
    - calibration
  - Data characterisation
    - Sensitivity
    - Glitch rates
    - Veto development

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# Tracking the detector state

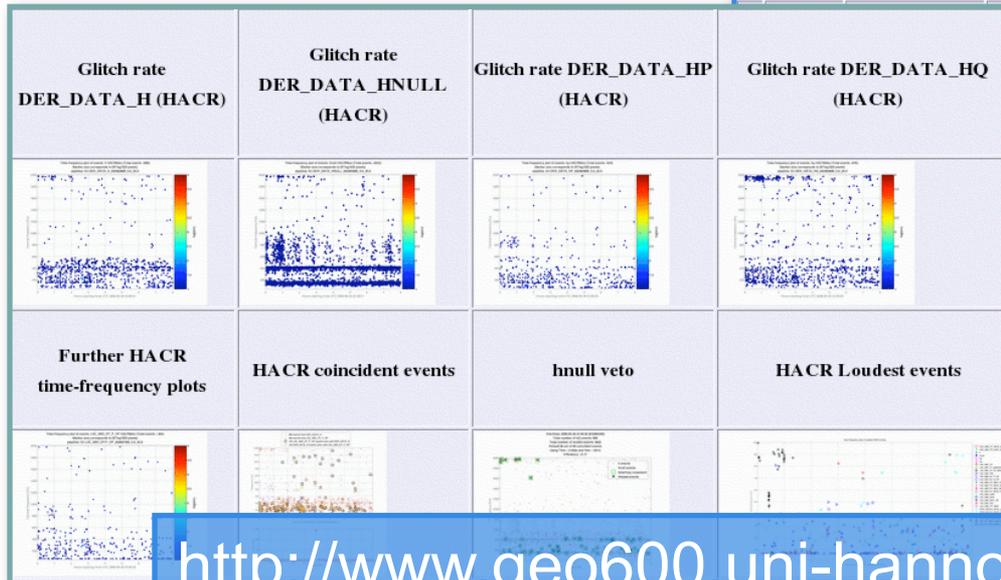
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- Fixed format reports
  - Automatically produced
  - 3 per day
  - www format

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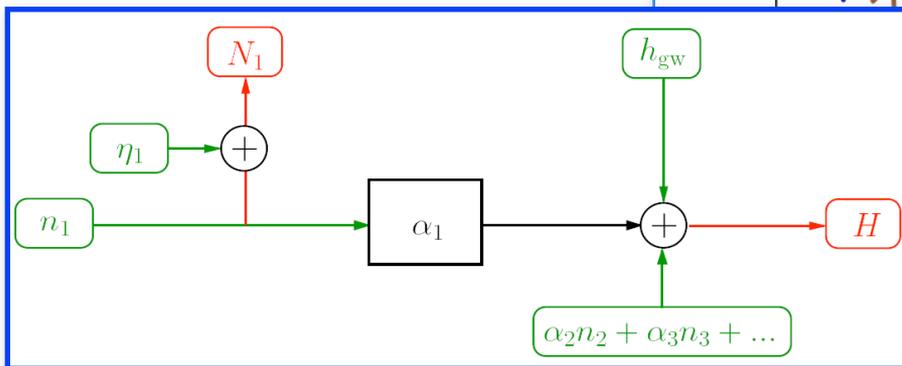
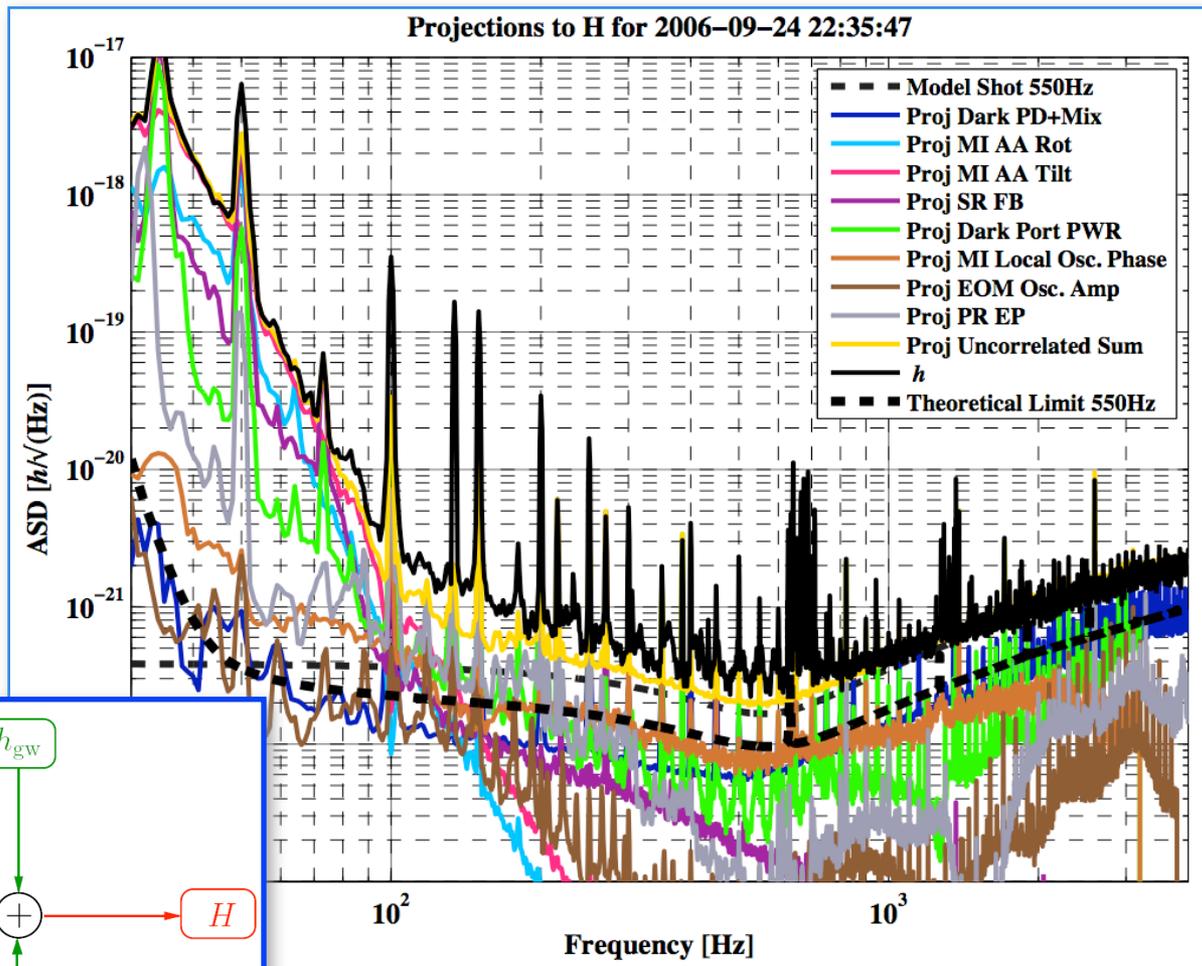
#	Report Tag	Start Time (UTC)	Start Time (GPS)	Duration (s)	Duration (H)	Duty Cycle (%)	Link
1	Wed_1	2006-05-30 22:59:46	833065200	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Wed_1_20060530_225946_833065200_28800
2	Tue_3	2006-05-30 14:59:46	833036400	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Tue_3_20060530_145946_833036400_28800
3	Tue_2	2006-05-30 06:59:46	833007600	28800	8.00	88.78	GREP_Tue_2_20060530_065946_833007600_28800
4	Tue_1	2006-05-29 22:59:46	832978800	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Tue_1_20060529_225946_832978800_28800
			50000	28800	8.00	85.72	GREP_Mon_3_20060529_145946_832950000_28800
			21200	28800	8.00	93.87	GREP_Mon_2_20060529_065946_832921200_28800
			92400	28800	8.00	97.64	GREP_Mon_1_20060528_225946_832892400_28800
			53600	28800	8.00	99.20	GREP_Sun_3_20060528_145946_832863600_28800
			34800	28800	8.00	40.58	GREP_Sun_2_20060528_065946_832834800_28800
			77200	28800	8.00	0.00	GREP_Sat_3_20060527_145946_832777200_28800
			48400	28800	8.00	92.11	GREP_Sat_2_20060527_065946_832748400_28800
			19600	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Sat_1_20060526_225946_832719600_28800
			90800	28800	8.00	91.79	GREP_Fri_3_20060526_145946_832690800_28800
			52000	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Fri_2_20060526_065946_832662000_28800
			33200	28800	8.00	98.64	GREP_Fri_1_20060525_225946_832633200_28800
			94400	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Thur_3_20060525_145946_832604400_28800
			75600	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Thur_2_20060525_065946_832575600_28800
			46800	28800	8.00	100.00	GREP_Thur_1_20060524_225946_832546800_28800



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

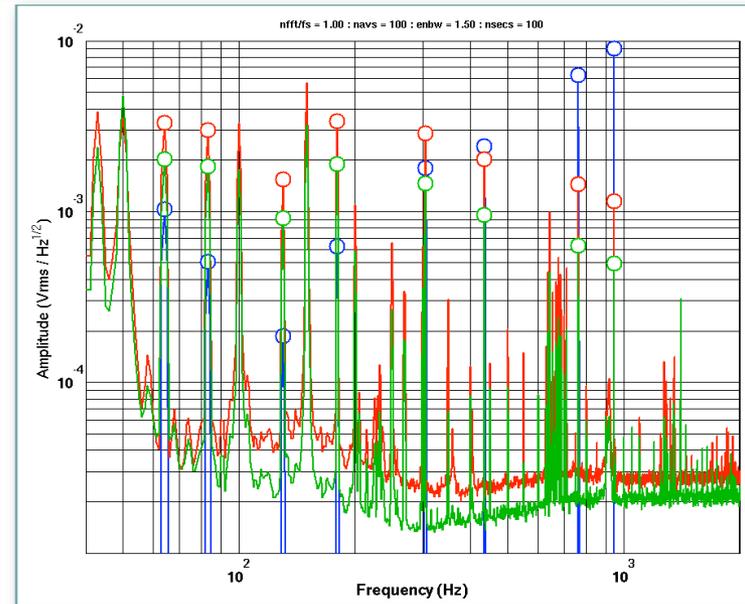
# Noise projections

- Measure couplings of various subsystems to  $h(f)$
- 'project' different subsystem ASDs to  $h(f)$



# h(t) calibration

- New quasi-model-less calibration routine
- Inject multiple calibration lines
  - Monitor lines at actuator feedbacks and main detector output
    - once per second
  - Fit detector model to measurements
    - Parameterised optical gains for two quadratures
  - Reconstruct two estimates of h(t) using time-domain filters based on model
    - Fixed filters for feedback actuators
  - Combine two estimates to get optimal h(t)



$$G_{\text{opt}_P}(s) = G_P \frac{(s - z_P)}{(s - p_P)(s - p_P^*)}$$

$$G_{\text{opt}_Q}(s) = G_Q \frac{(s - z_Q)}{(s - p_Q)(s - p_Q^*)}$$

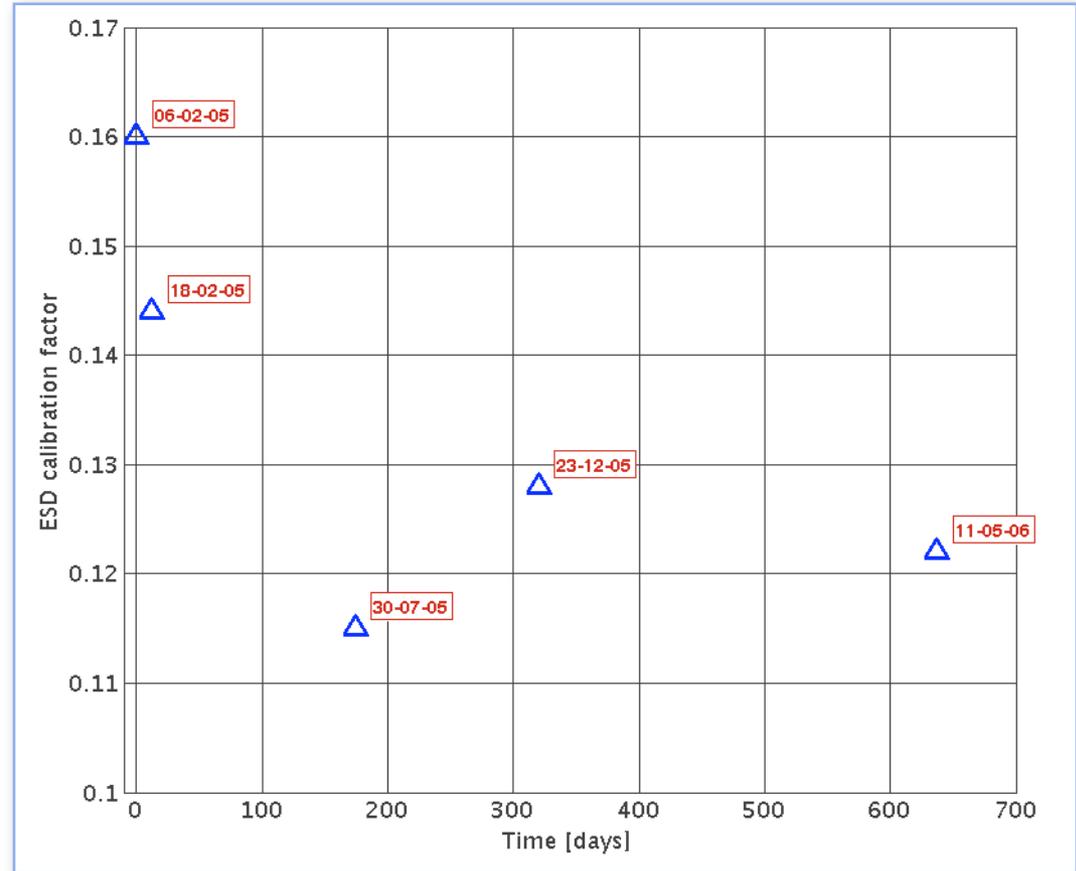
*Basis for absolute calibration*

# Absolute ESD calibration

- I. Both ESDs are balanced to give equal displacement
- II. East ESD is calibrated against common-mode servo actuator [52uV/V]
- III. Common-mode servo is calibrated against master laser piezo [18kHz/V]
- IV. Master laser piezo is calibrated against FSR of MC1 [114MHz/V]

→ Known to <1%

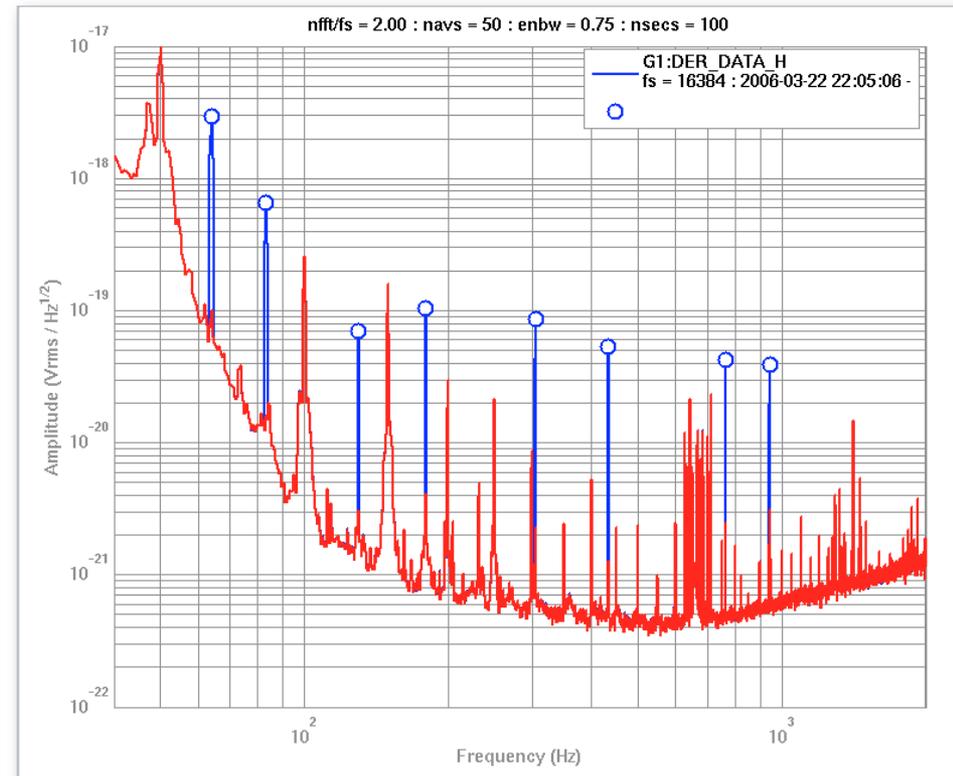
Good to  $\pm 5\%$



# Relative calibration accuracy

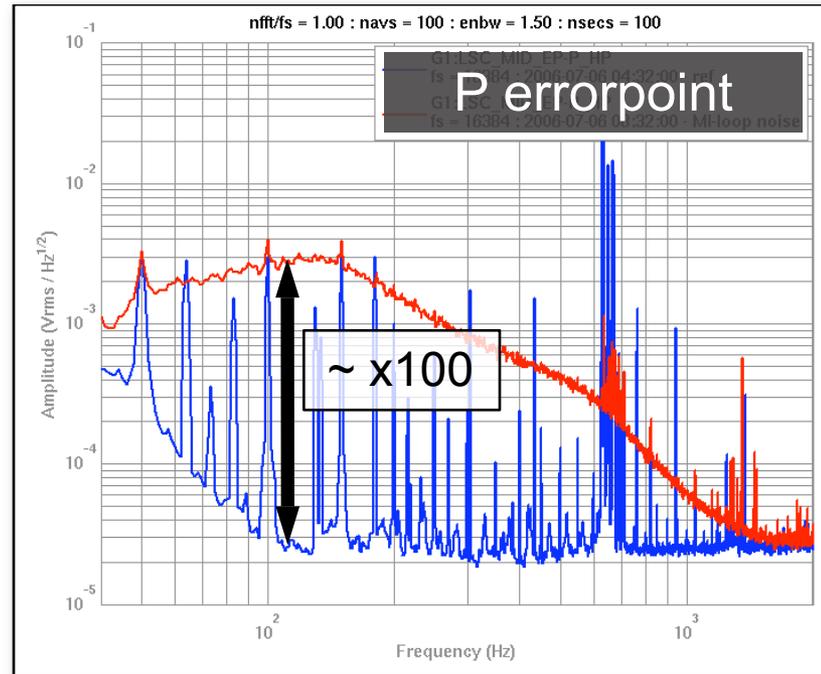
## Various pieces of evidence:

1. Suppression of calibration lines in  $h(t)$
2. Suppression of MID loop noise in  $h(t)$  [same as 1.]
3. Agreement of injected noise with pendulum model



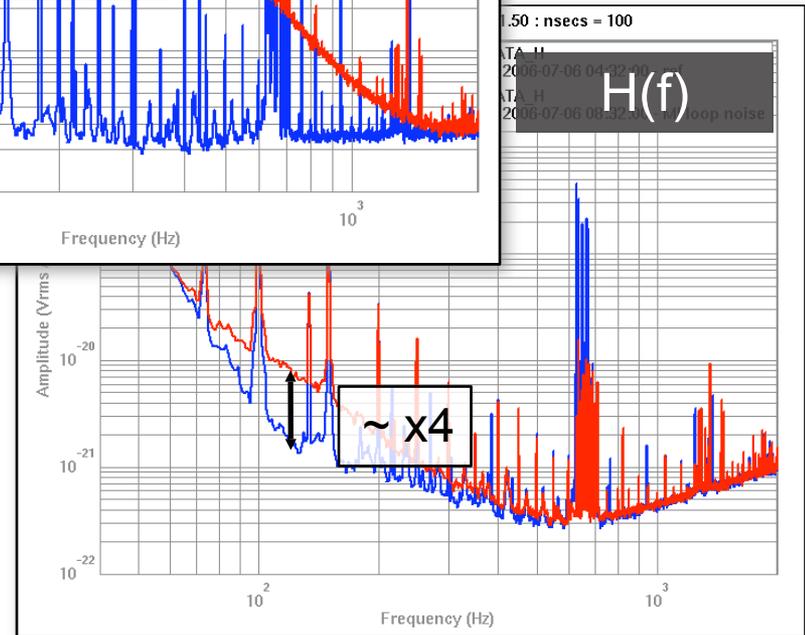
# Suppressing noise in MID loop

- Noise added between recording points of MI-loop error-point and feedback point is suppressed in new calibration method
  - We have more information since we can compare these two measurement points

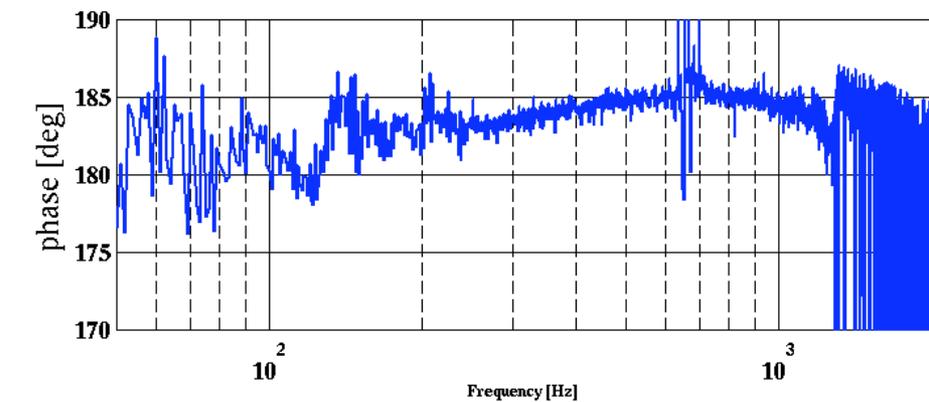
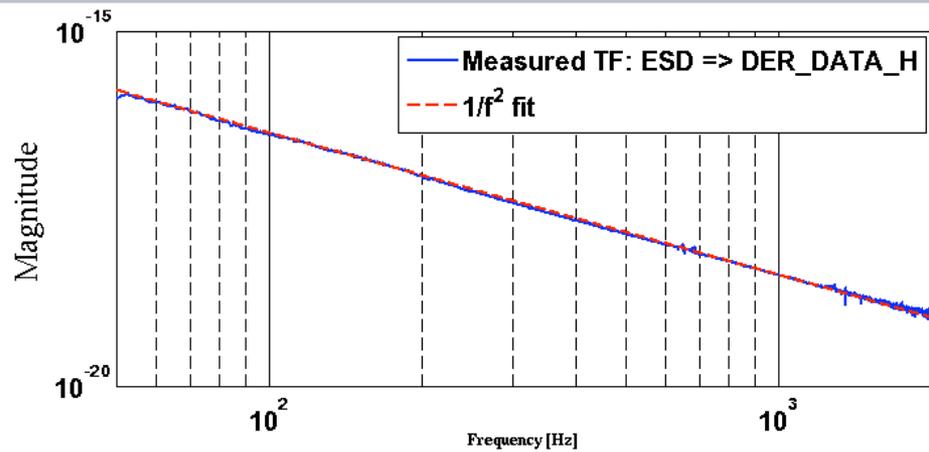


Injected noise

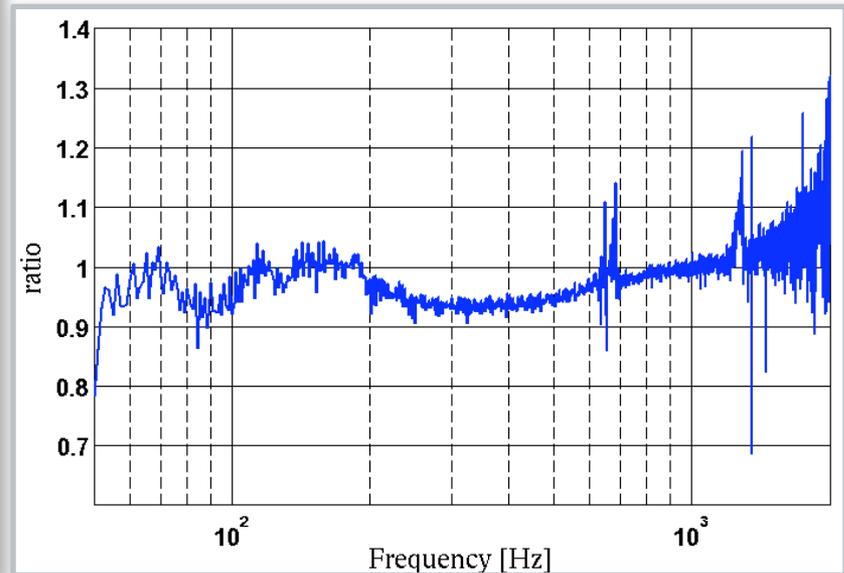
nominal



# Driving ESD with flat force



Inject white-noise into MI loop after feedback recording point



# Outputs of calibration process

RDS3

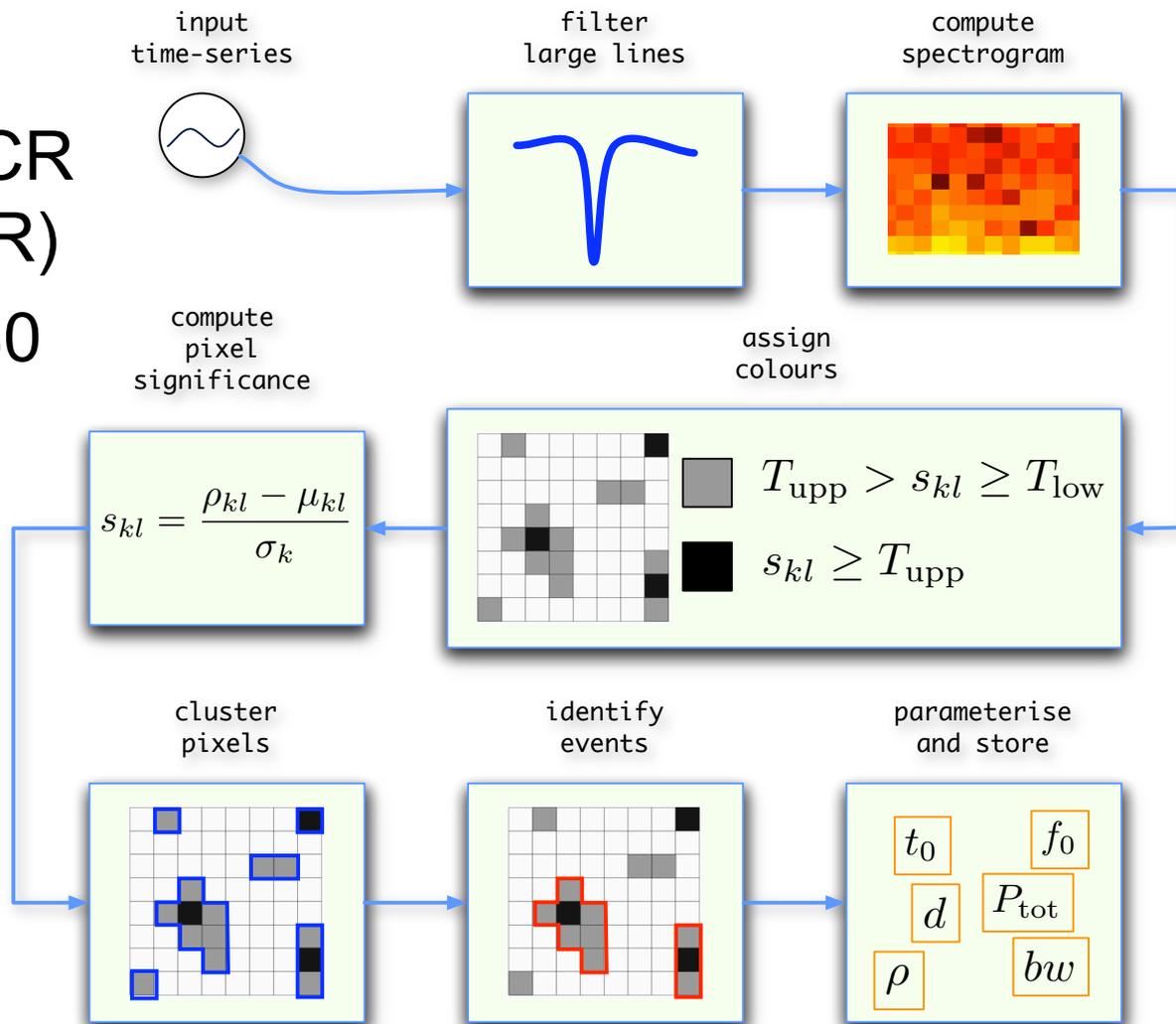
Channel	Description
G1:DER DATA H	Optimal h(t) signal
G1:DER DATA HP	Calibrated strain signal from P quadrature
G1:DER DATA HQ	Calibrated strain signal from Q quadrature
G1:DER DATA HNULL	Null-stream output of GEO600
G1 DER DATA CHISQ	Calibration quality measure
G1:DER DATA TOFF	Measured timing offset of main DCU
G1:DER PARAM 0	Overall gain of P quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 1	Pole frequency of P quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 2	Pole Q of P quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 3	Zero frequency of P quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 4	Overall gain of Q quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 5	Pole frequency of Q quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 6	Pole Q of Q quadrature response
G1:DER PARAM 7	Zero frequency of Q quadrature response

16384 Hz

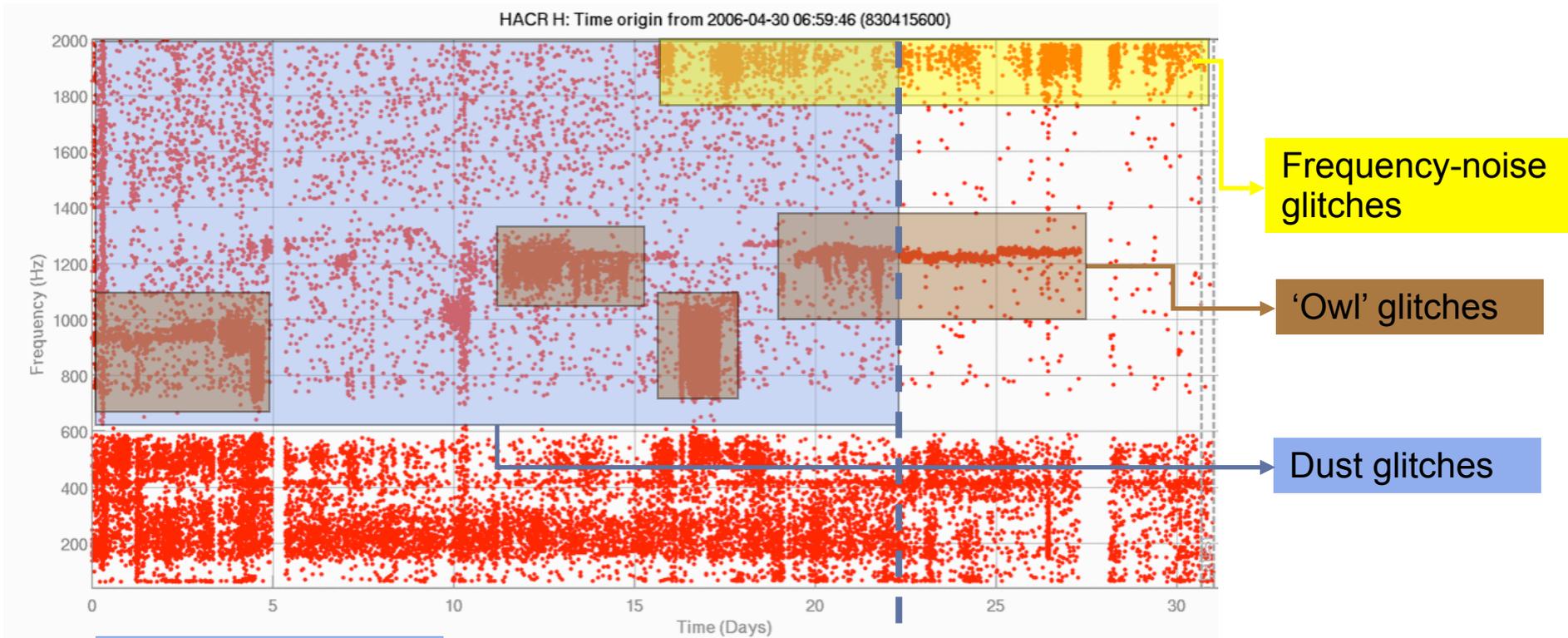
1 Hz

# Measuring glitch rates

- Use modified HACR algorithm (mHACR)
- Run on-line on ~30 channels
- T-F based ETG
- Parameterised events stored in database



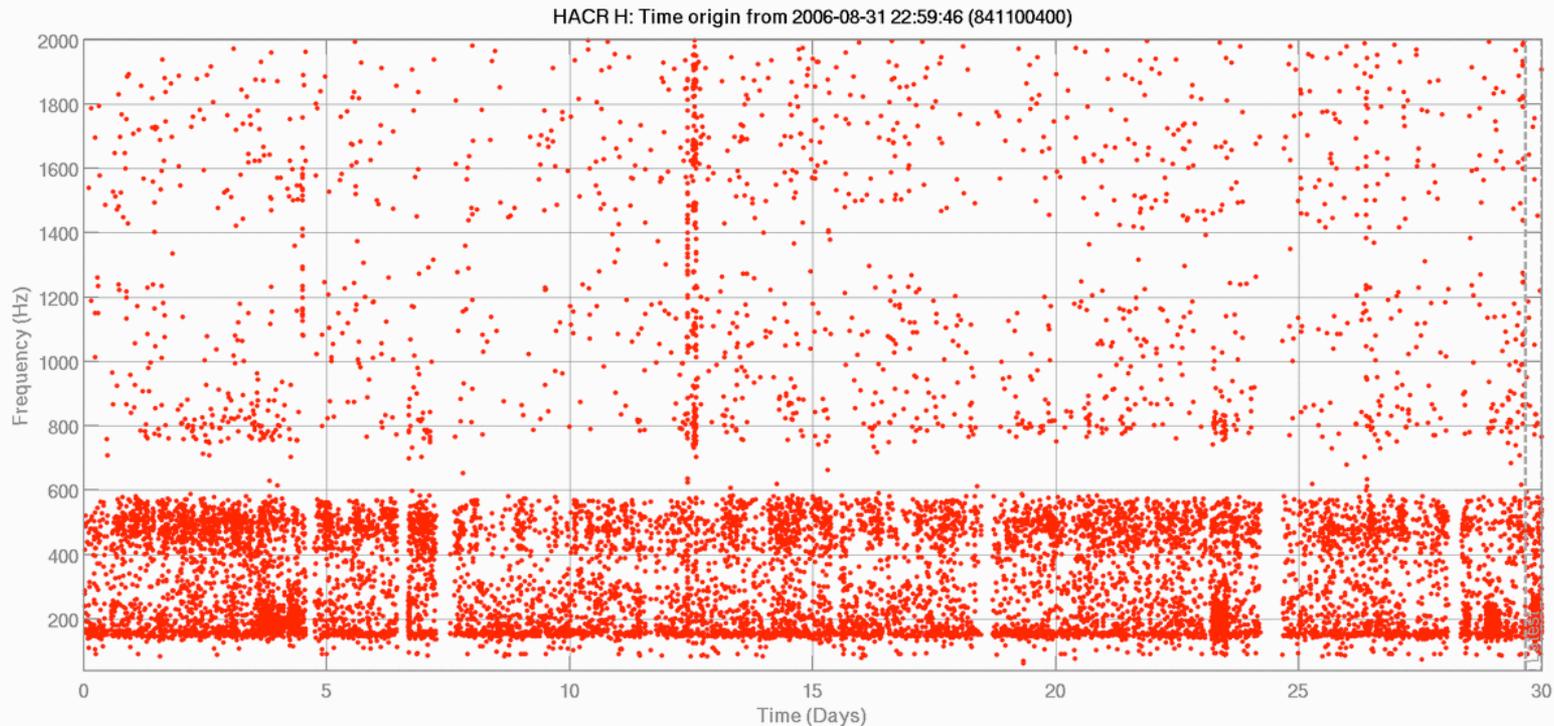
# h(t) glitch rate - May 2006



324942 glitches  
with  $\text{snr} > 6$  and  
 $f_0 > 500\text{Hz}$   
[0.12 Hz]



# $h(t)$ glitch rate - October 2006



24402 glitches  
with  $\text{snr} > 6$  and  
 $f_0 > 500 \text{ Hz}$

[0.01 Hz]

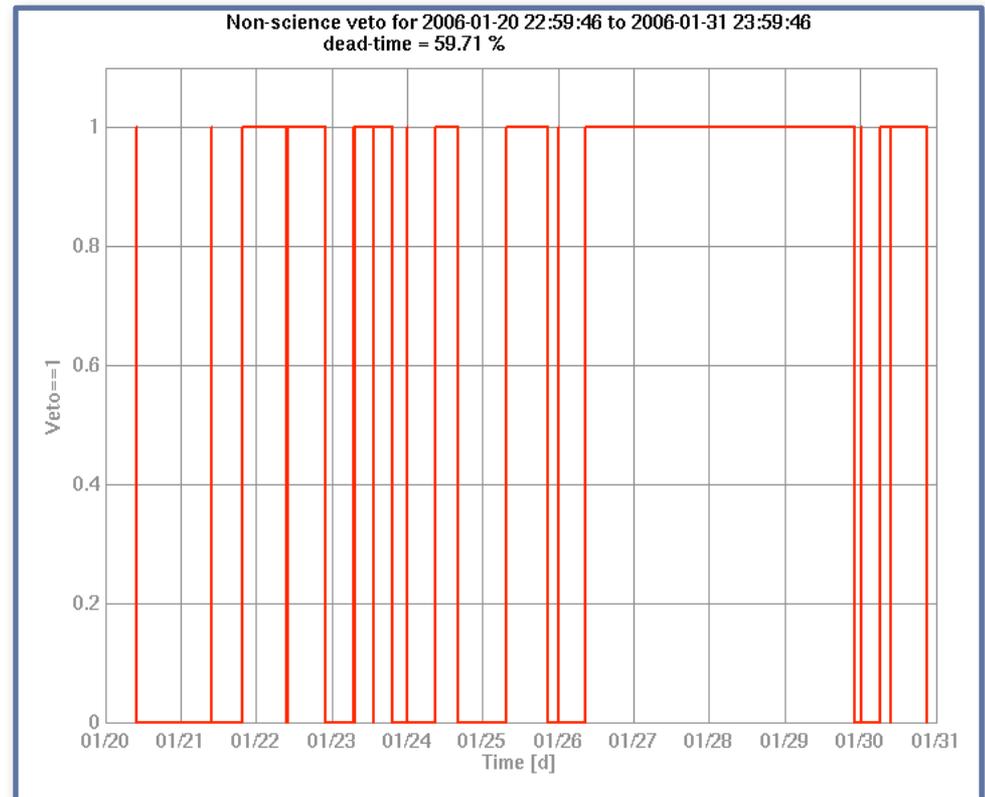


# DQ flags and veto development

- Main focus on veto development:
  - Triggers from many channels with mHACR
  - False-alarm studies
  - Time-shift studies
  - Hardware injections

## *Veto Methods under development*

- science segments (obviously)
- $\chi^2$  veto
- GEO null-stream veto
- noise-projection vetoes
- statistical vetoes



# DQ flags and veto development

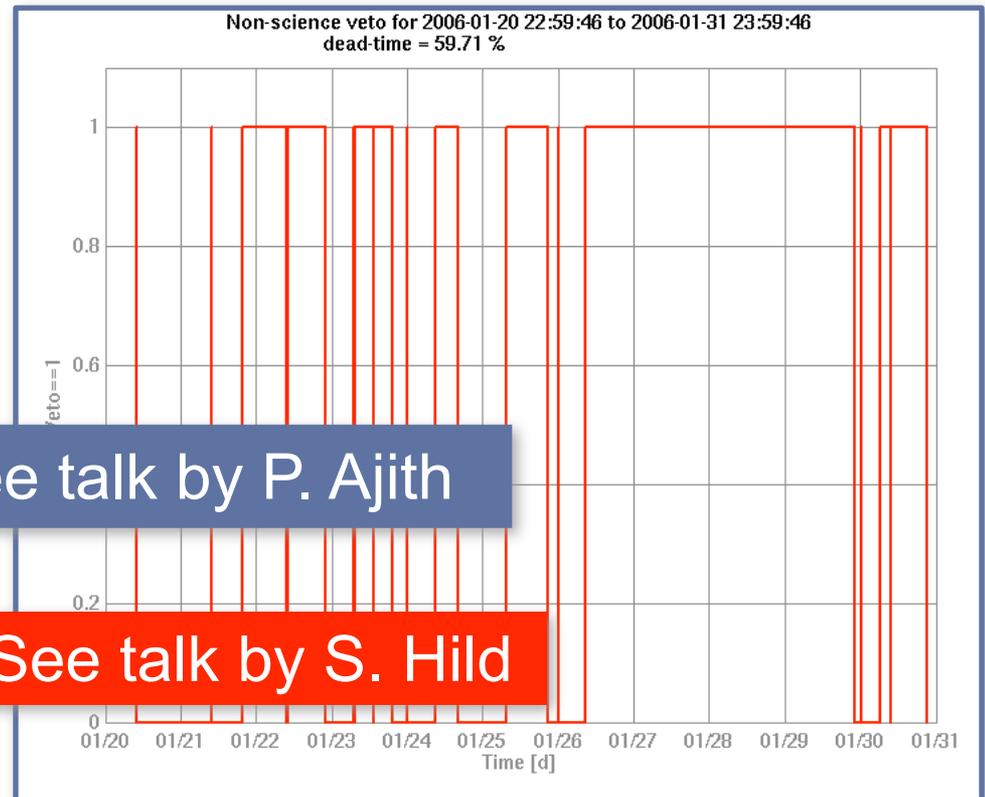
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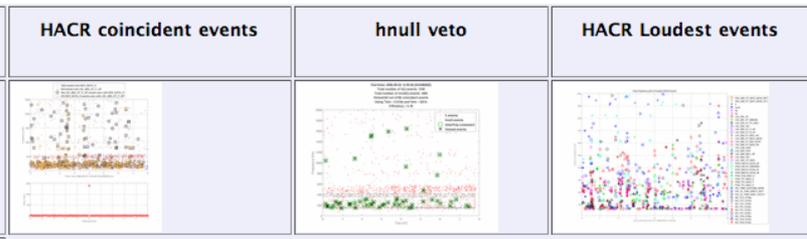
See talk by P. Ajith

See talk by S. Hild

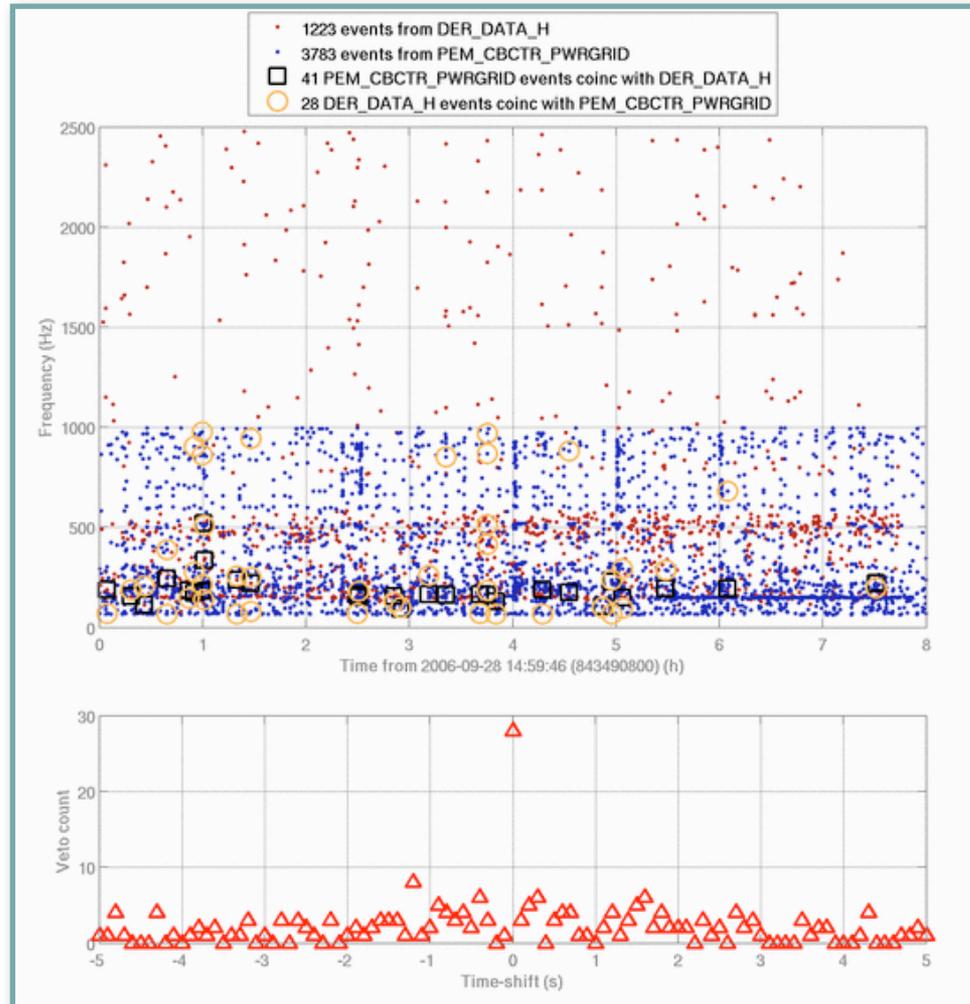


# Veto quick-look

- Summary pages provide quick-look coincidence checks for many channels

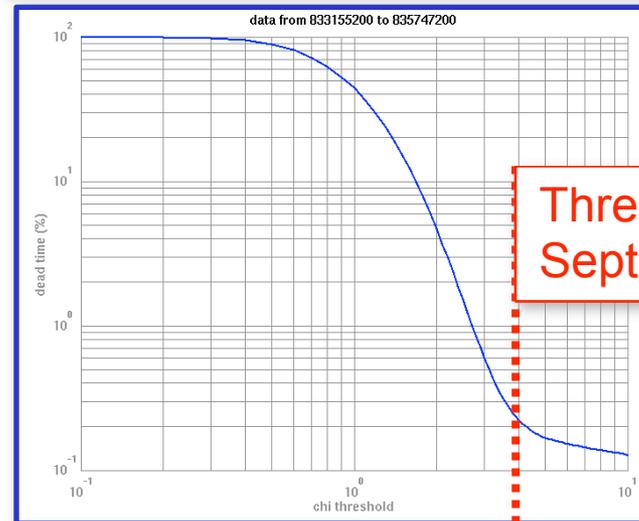
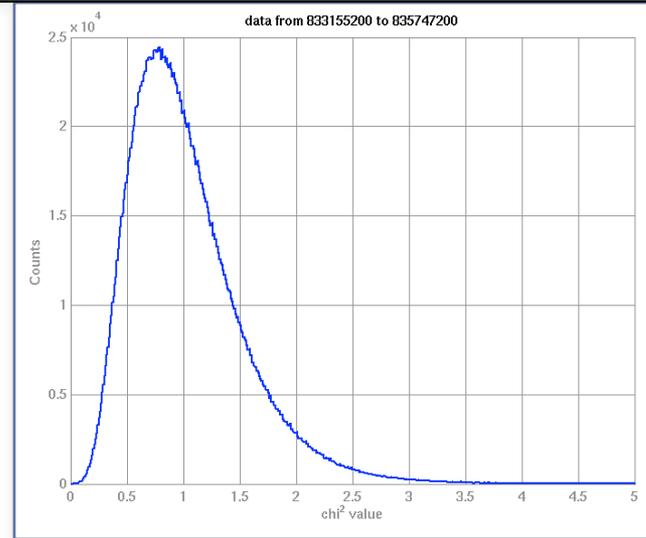
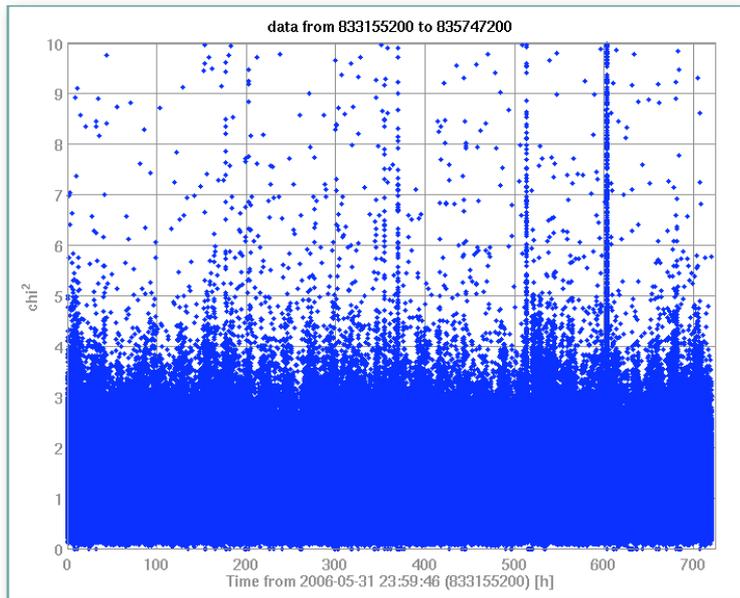


Mains Power  
Glitches couple to H



# $\chi^2$ data quality flag

- $\chi^2$  is a measure of quality of calibration process [1Hz]
- Set a threshold on value
- Exclude data where threshold is exceeded for 10 consecutive seconds



Threshold=4  
Sept. 2006

# The null-stream veto

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Start with:  $h_P(t) = h(t) + n_P(t)$

$$h_Q(t) = h(t) + n_Q(t)$$



$$h_{\text{null}}(t) = h_P(t) - h_Q(t)$$

$$= n_P(t) - n_Q(t)$$



contains no GW  
information

(to within relative calibration  
accuracy of  $h_P$  and  $h_Q$ )

# The method

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- Since  $h_{\text{null}}$  contains no (or significantly less) GW information than  $h$  we can make a signal veto
- We need:
  - An event in  $h_{\text{null}}$  that is consistent in time and frequency with an event in  $h$
  - To compute the ratio of amplitudes of the two events

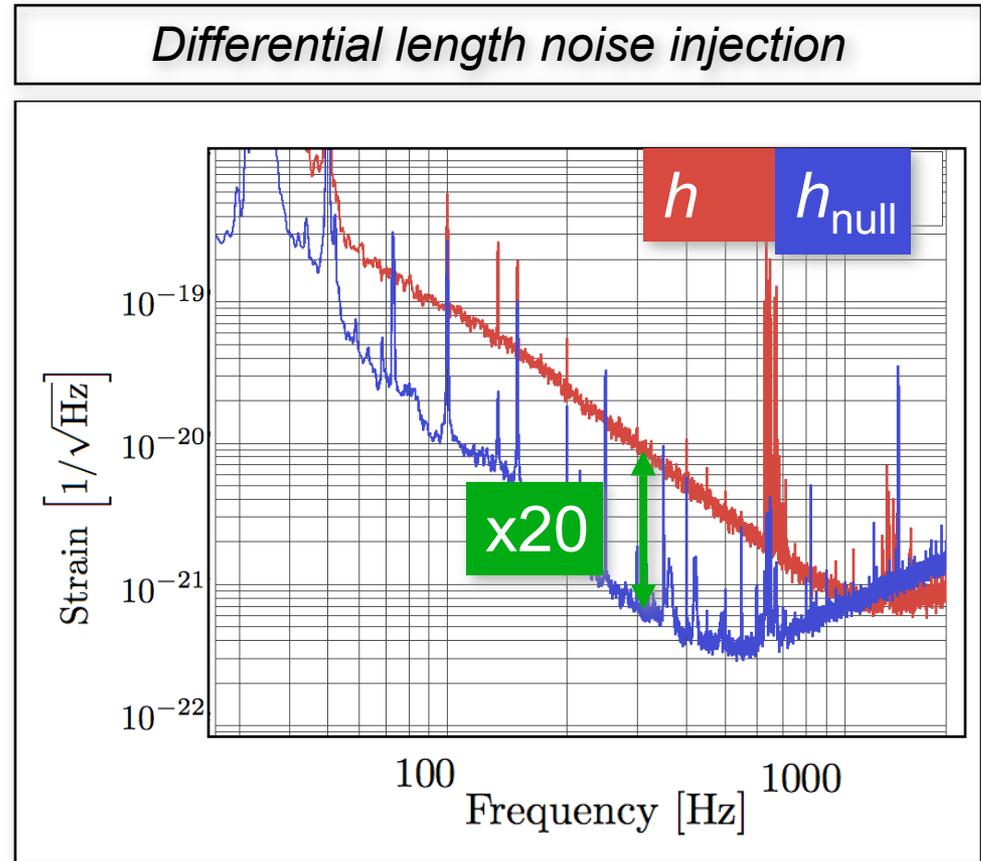
GWs appear in  $h_{\text{null}}$  with N times lower amplitude than in  $h$ ; instrumental bursts need not

Amplitude consistency test

$$\frac{h_a}{h_{\text{null}_a}} < a_{\text{thresh}}$$

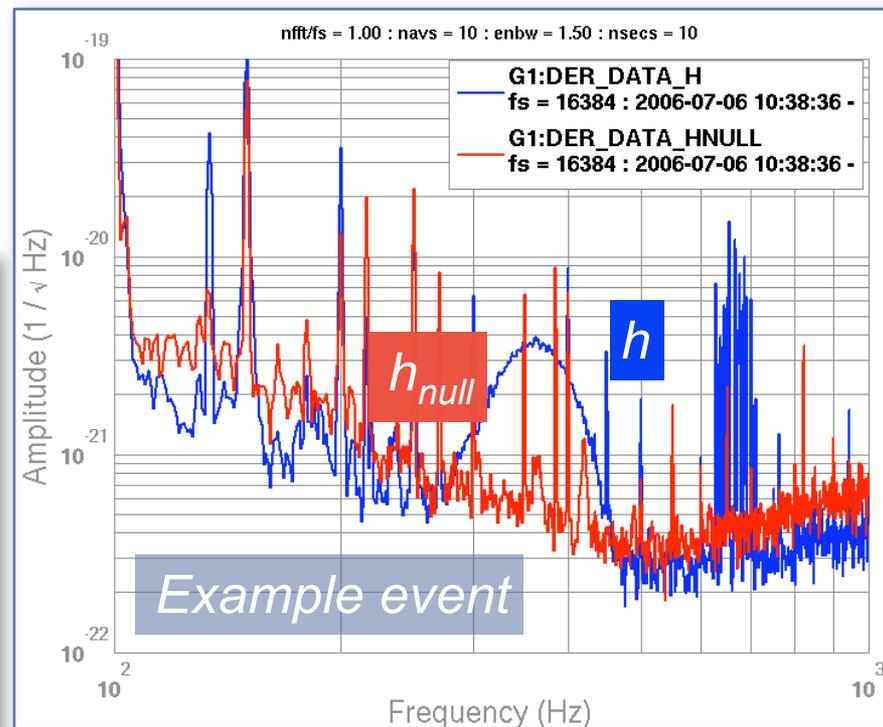
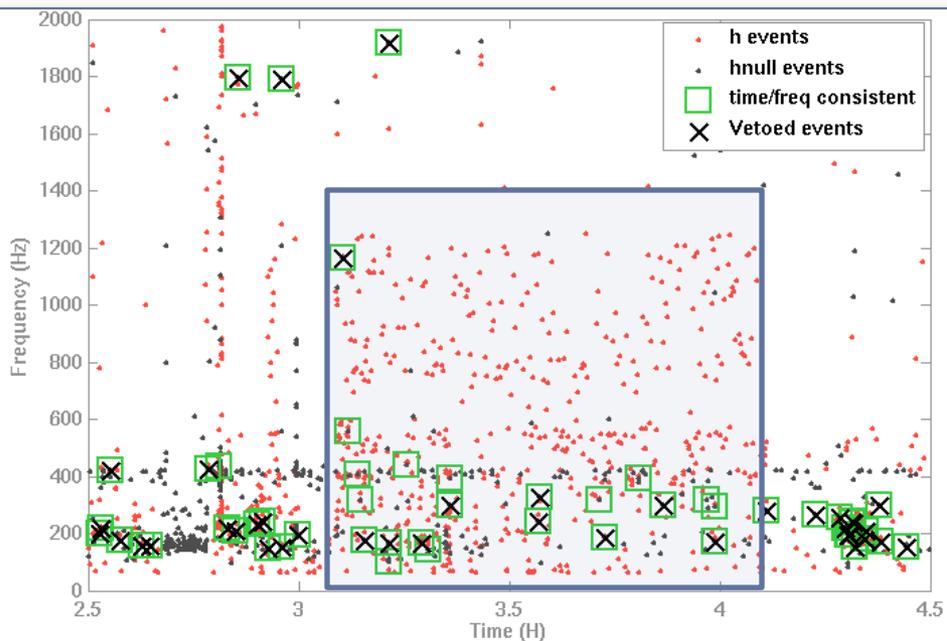
# Determining the threshold

- Educated guess from calibration line heights in  $h$  and  $h_{\text{null}}$ 
  - Gives a threshold of around 10
- Differential length noise injection
- More rigorous is to do hardware burst injections
  - Instrumental bursts to get efficiency
  - GW-like bursts to get false-veto rate
- Time-shift analysis is a good compromise



# Burst hardware injections

Injected sine-gaussian waveforms every 12s for 1 hour with varying central frequency and amplitude



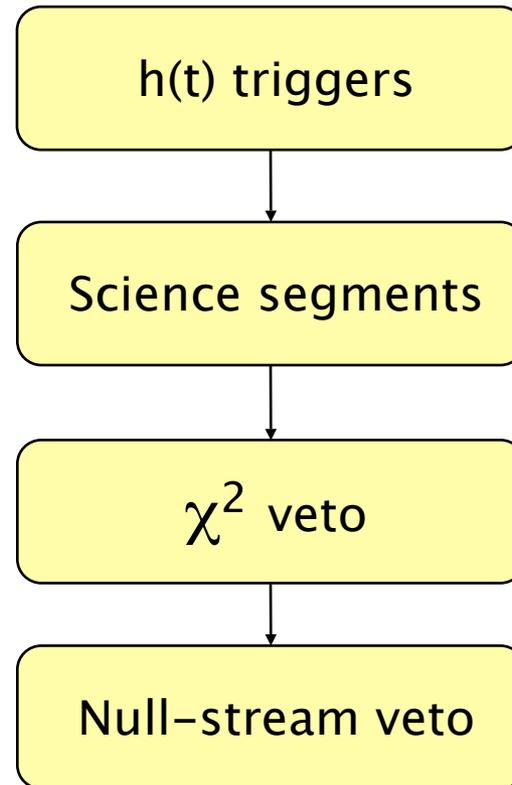
Time window: 20ms  
Freq window: 32Hz  
Amplitude ratio: 8

*0 hardware injections vetoed*

# Null-stream application - September 2006

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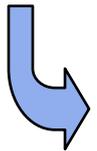
- Apply null-stream veto to one month of triggers from S5 (07-06)
- Perform time-shift analysis to estimate false veto rate



# Window tuning

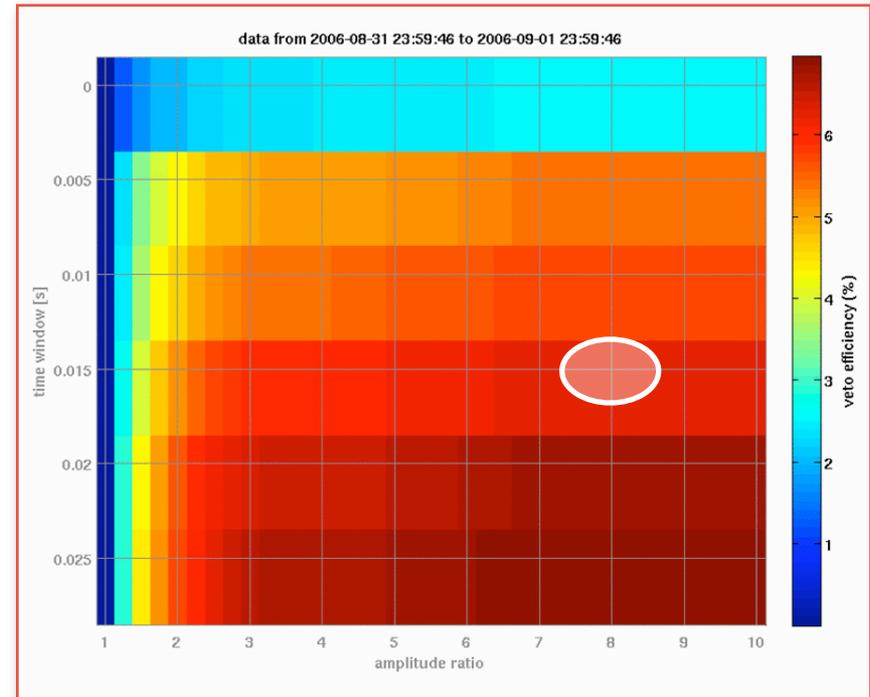
Using first day of  
September for tuning

Time window: 15ms  
Freq window: 32Hz  
Amplitude ratio: 8

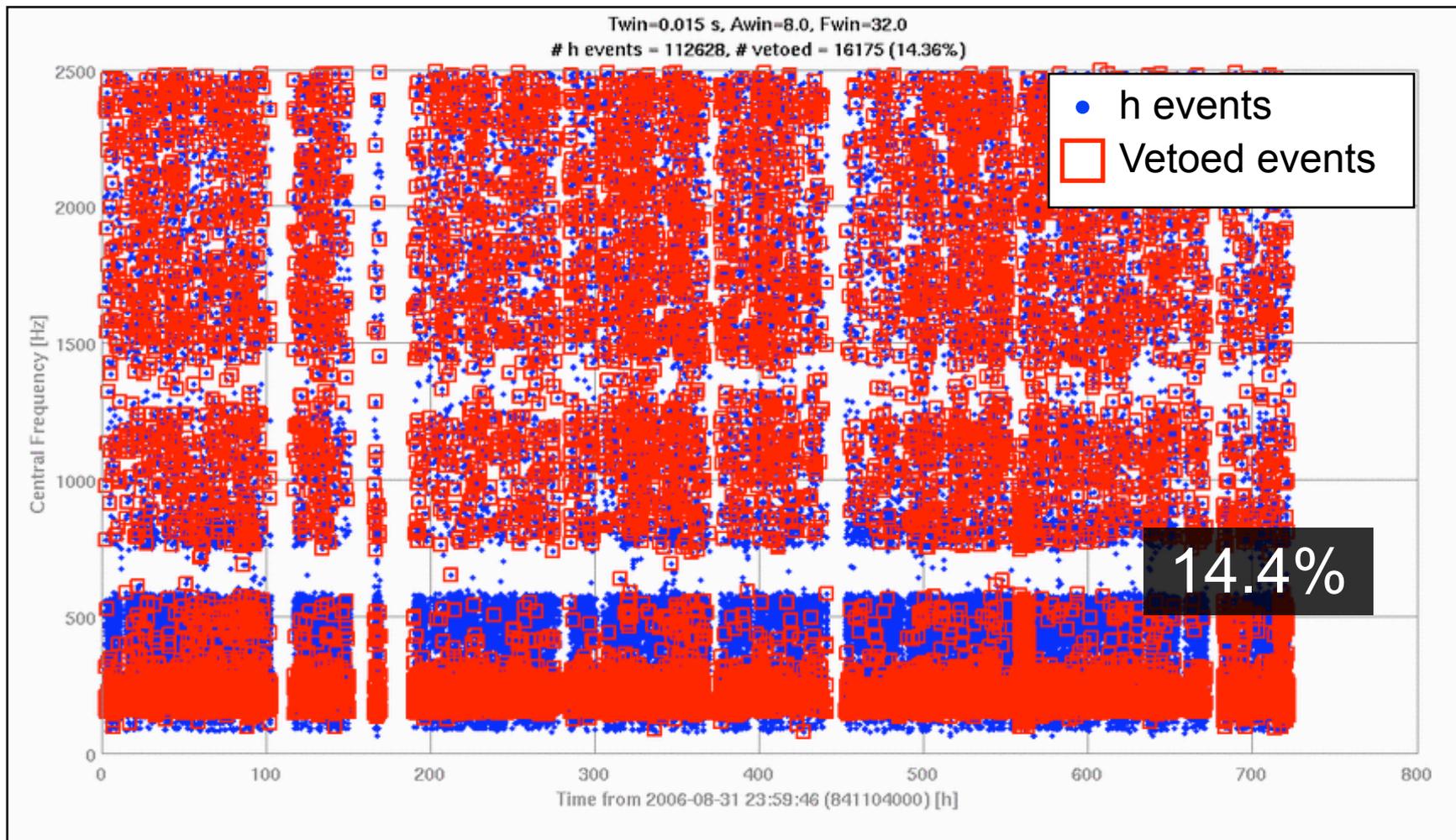


Background rate ~1 per day

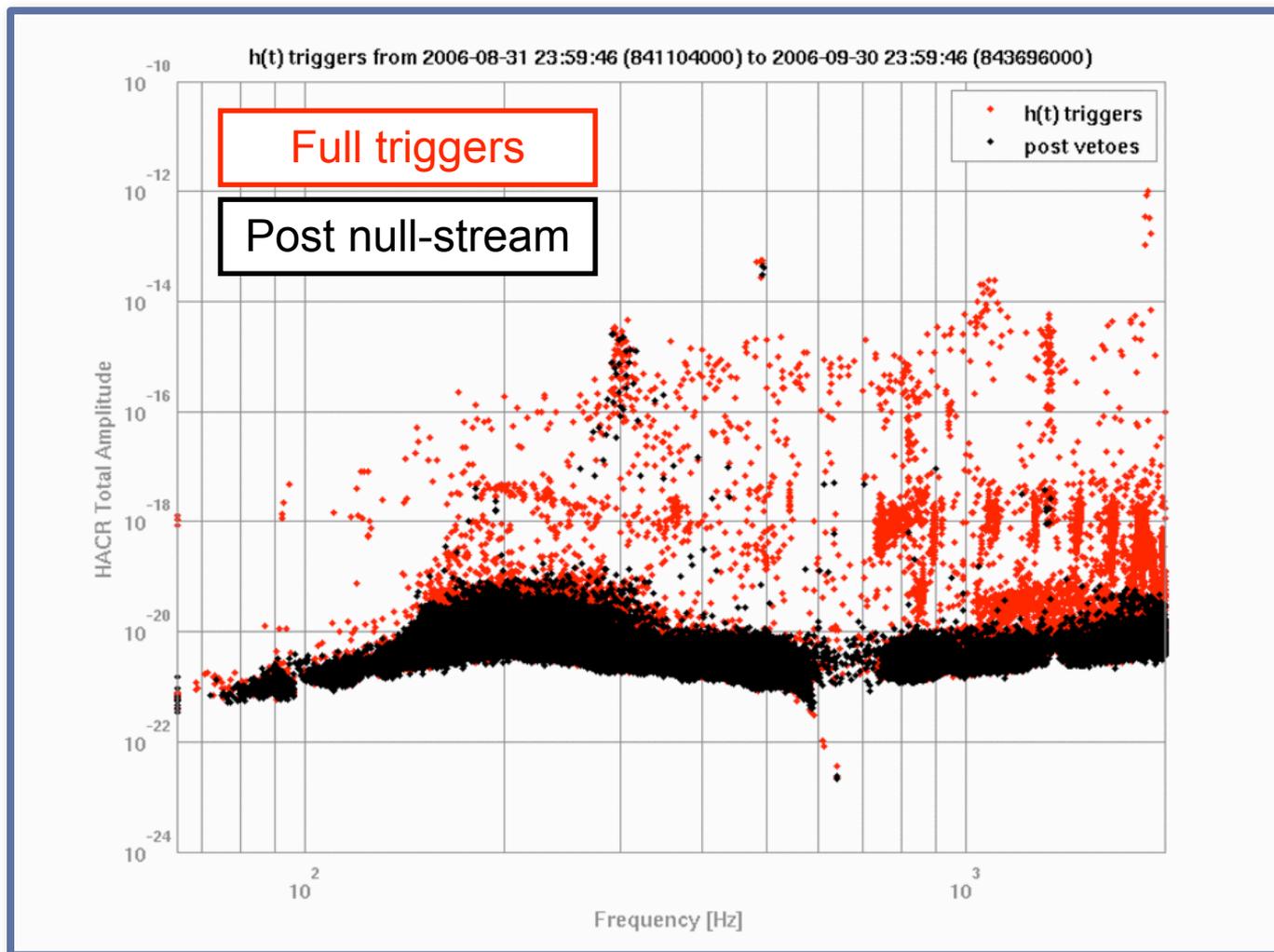
*Efficiency Surface*



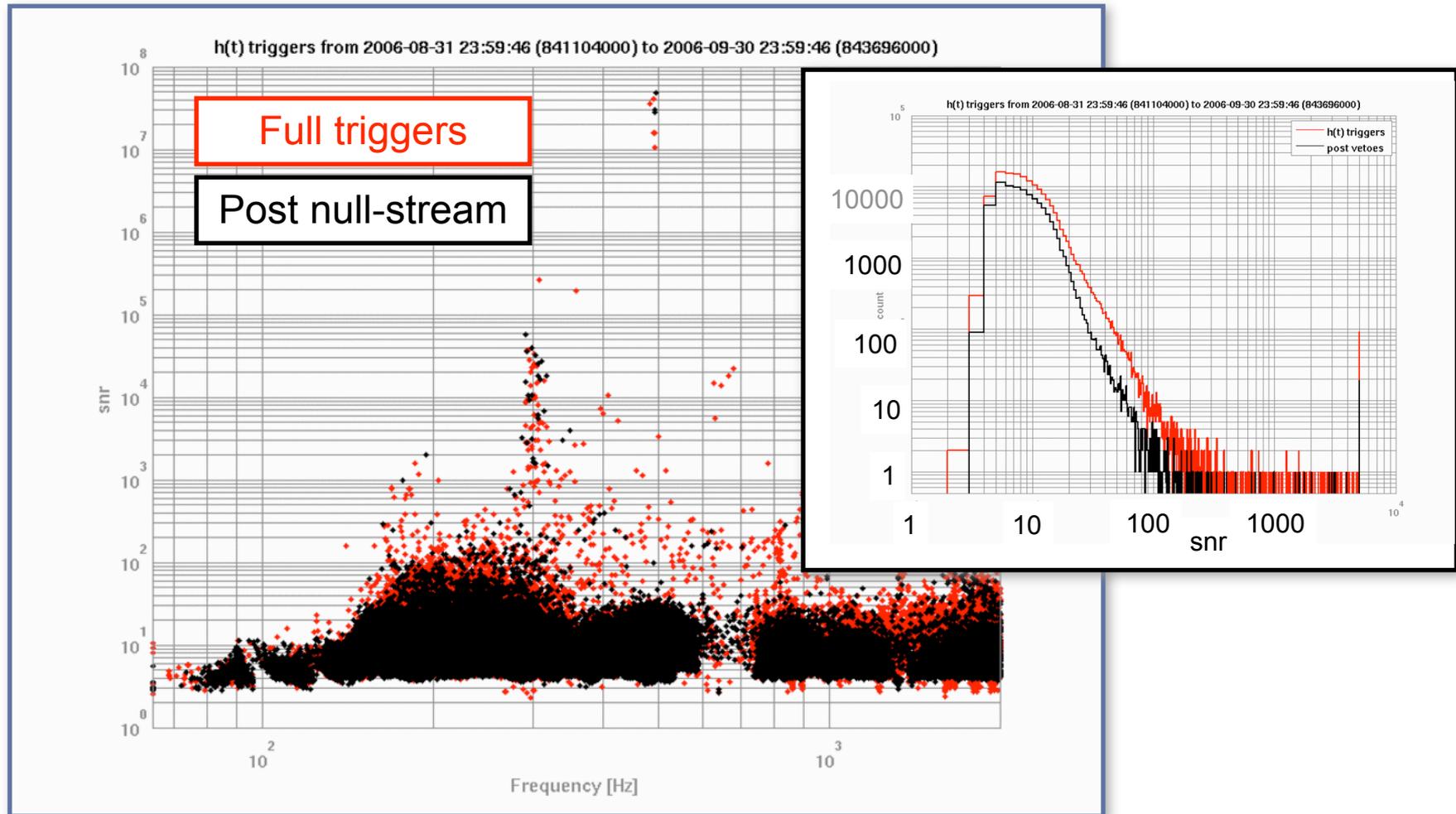
# Time-frequency map - Sept 2006



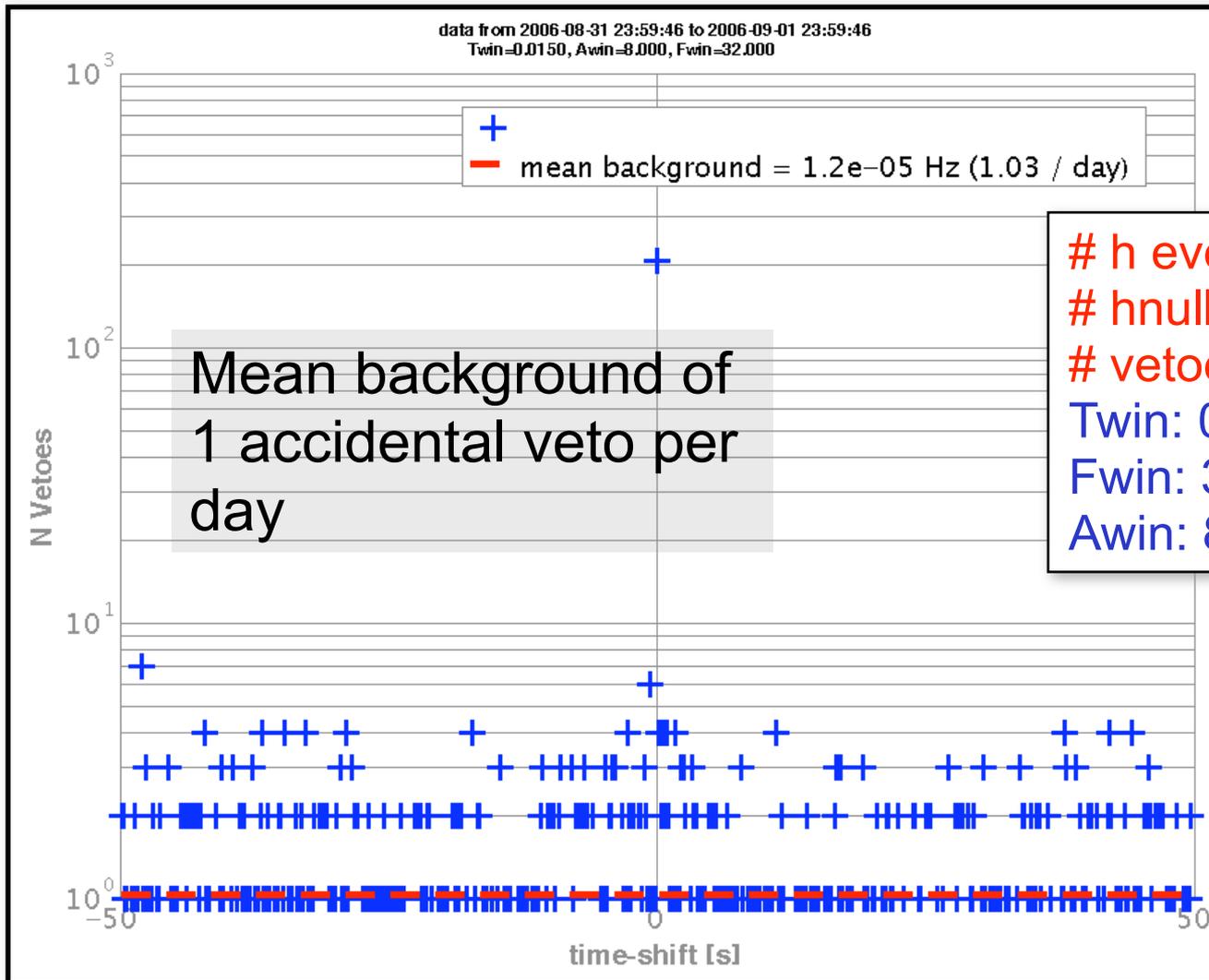
# Event properties - amplitude



# Event properties - snr



# Time-shift of full pipeline



# h events: 112628  
# hnull events: 196360  
# vetoes: 16175 [14.4%]  
Twin: 0.015  
Fwin: 32.000  
Awin: 8.000

PEM\_BIRD?

2006-04-19 CEST 15:55:52



THE END