

## Searching for Gravitational Waves

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2001

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## VIRGO

French Italian  
collaboration  
3 km arm length  
laser  
interferometer  
Strain sensitivity -  
Sensitive to  
changes in arm  
lengths of 1 part in  
 $10^{22}$



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## Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory



American project between  
MIT and Caltech  
2x4 km detectors at  
Hanford and Livingston  
1x2 km detector at Hanford  
LIGO is taking part in the  
US GriPhyn project



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## GEO600 A 600 m Interferometer



A partnership between  
Glasgow, Cardiff and 3  
Max Planck Institutes  
Funded by PPARC and  
BMBF  
Cardiff is the UK data  
storage and analysis  
centre



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## GEO600

Technologically the most advanced



100 Watt (recycled) laser  
Seismic isolation down to  
40 Hz  
Power and signal  
recycling to improve  
signal visibility  
Monolithic suspension for  
low thermal noise

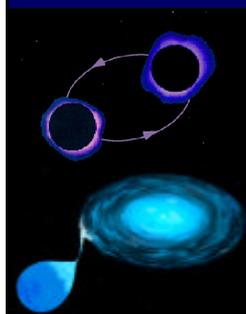


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## Gravitational Wave Astronomy



Binaries of black holes and  
neutron stars  
Non-spherical spinning neutron  
stars  
Neutron stars in X-ray binaries  
Supernovae  
Astrophysical and cosmological  
stochastic backgrounds



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## "Network" Analysis from the word GO!

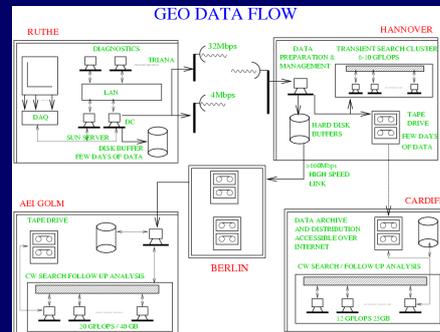
- Strong ties among different detector projects
- Data exchange - 100's of Tbytes per year
- Common data formats and software standards
- Collaborative search software and analysis



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## Data Flow In GEO600



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## Data Rates

- 100's of channels consisting of GW data and other environmental monitors
- 15 Tbytes per year in GEO, 400 Tbytes per year in LIGO
- Data must be transported to analysis sites - need for European and transatlantic networks
- About 10% of this data-set needs to be looked at continuously



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## Data Conditioning

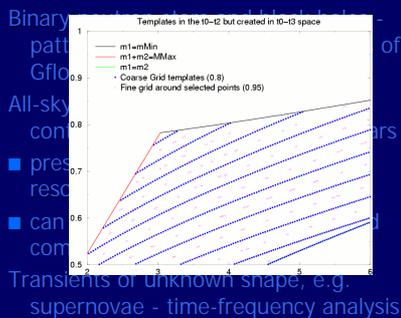
- Detector diagnostics - help in detector debugging and monitoring
- Data preparation - calibration, quality indicators, cavity lock status
- Data conditioning and reduction - line identification and removal, tracking transients, etc.



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## Searches and Algorithms



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## Computing Software and Hardware

- Common data formats and software standards
- Collaborative software development
- A number of distributed Beowulf clusters
- Exploring SETI@home, Entropia, etc.



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## How research in GW data analysis can contribute to and benefit from Astrogrid

Triana can work as an API to run programs on a heterogeneous network of computers in Grid

GW searches for neutron star and black hole binaries can benefit from data base and data mining techniques of Astrogrid

Distributed computing developed for all sky, broad band searches for neutron stars can be used in other astrophysical applications



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