

A Resonant-Mass Gravitational Wave Detector in the 100 kHz Range



FURG

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Reuven Opher Workshop
on Challenges of New
Physics in Space



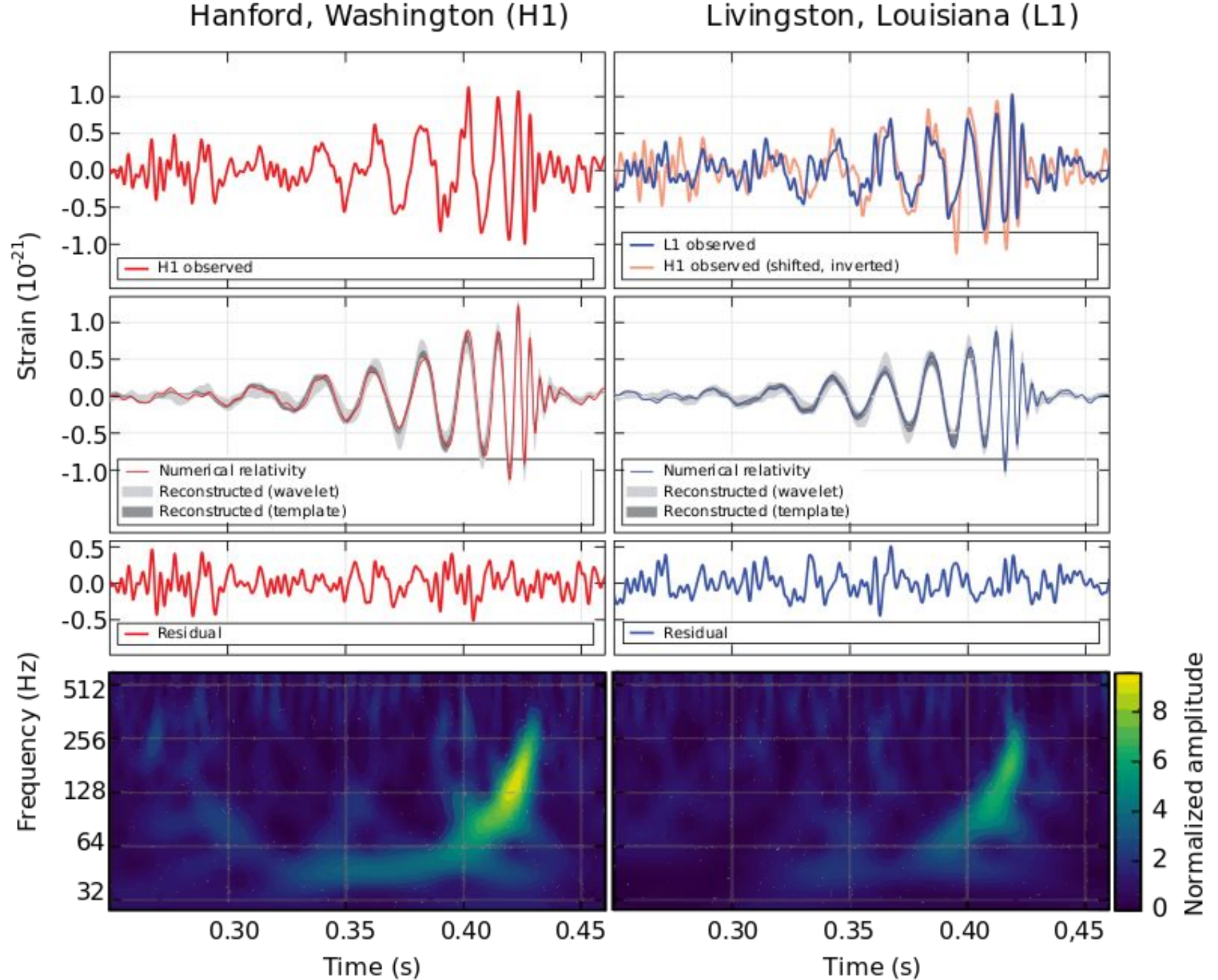
Abstract

The detection of gravitational waves came after one hundred years of waiting. In 2015 gravitational waves were observed with laser interferometric detectors, very complex machines very hard to calibrate. There is a different technology to detect gravitational waves, which is the Resonant-Mass Gravitational Wave detectors, that are easily calibrated. Before the age of the laser interferometric detectors, the resonant-mass detectors were the only detectors available, there was a global network of detectors that operated for quite some time, with no detection accounted for. This lack of detections may be due the operational frequency range, the resonant-mass detector operated around 1 kHz, and the detected Gravitational Wave signals are close to 100 Hz. This work shows the design of a 100 Hz Gravitational Wave Resonant-Mass that can be used to calibrate the laser interferometric detectors.

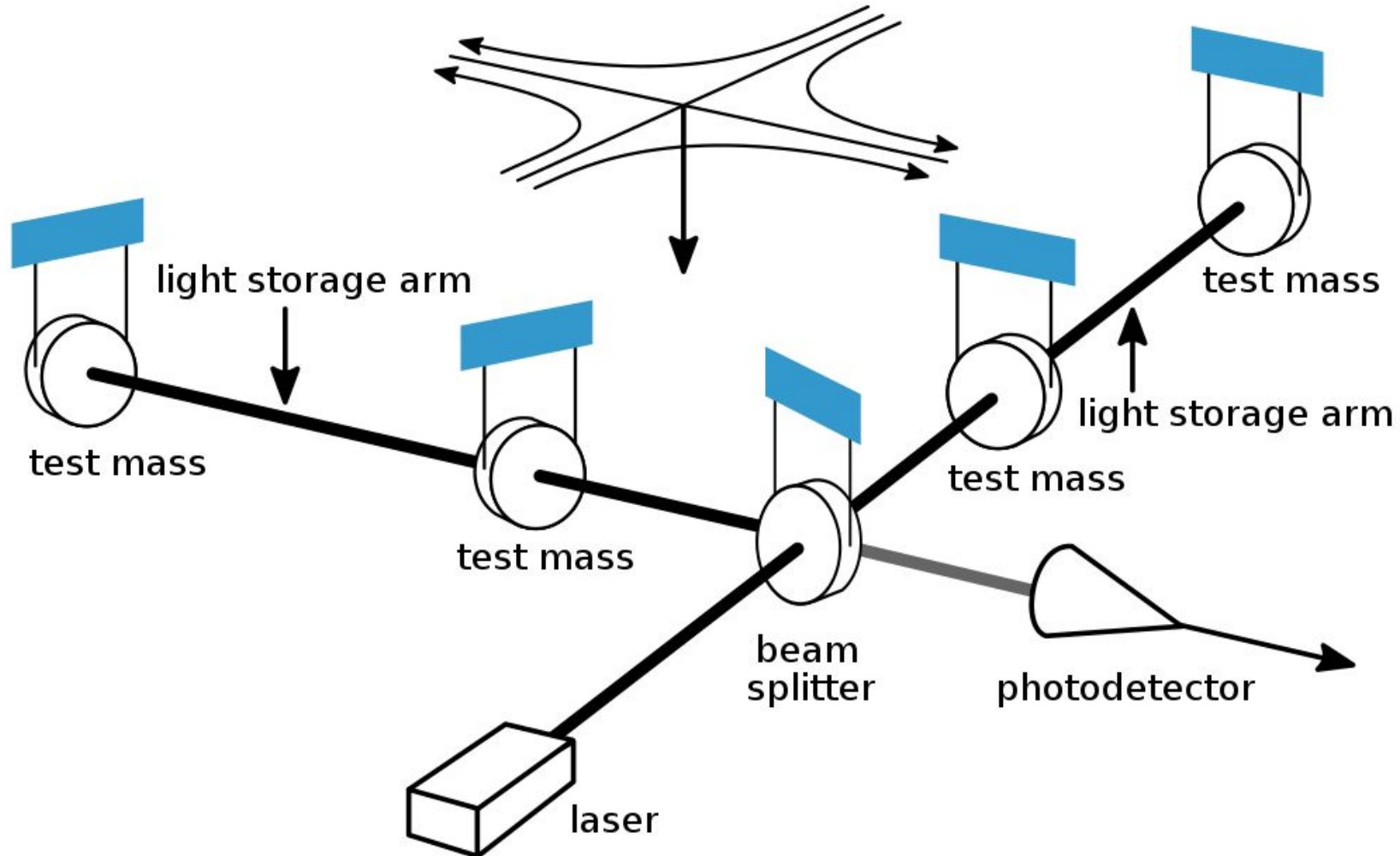
Outline

- The first detection of gravitational waves
- The GW detection frequency range
- Resonant Mass Gravitational Wave Detectors
- Detector sensitivity
- The comparison with a Laser Interferometric Gravitational Wave Detector

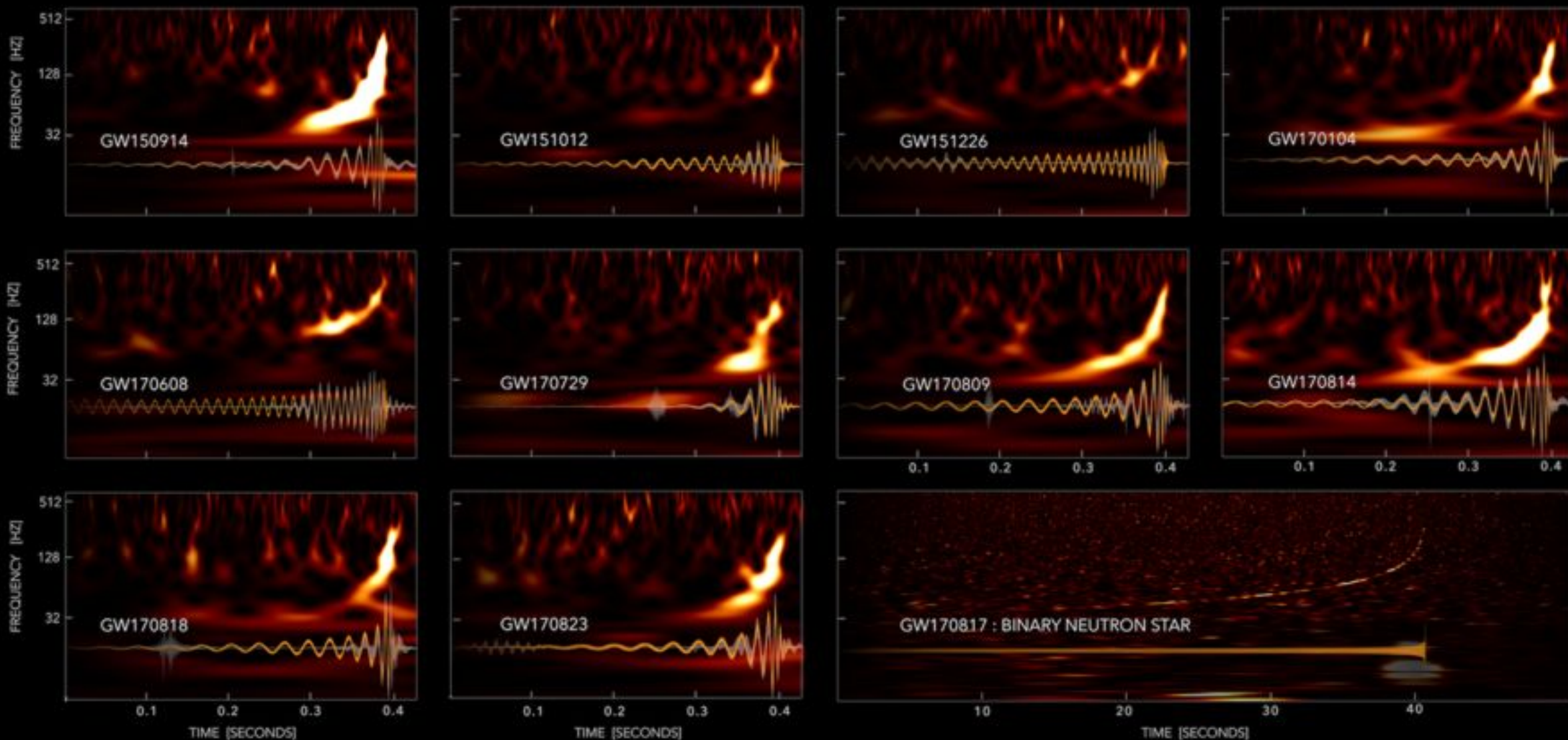
First Gravitational Wave Detection



Laser Interferometric Gravitational Wave Detector

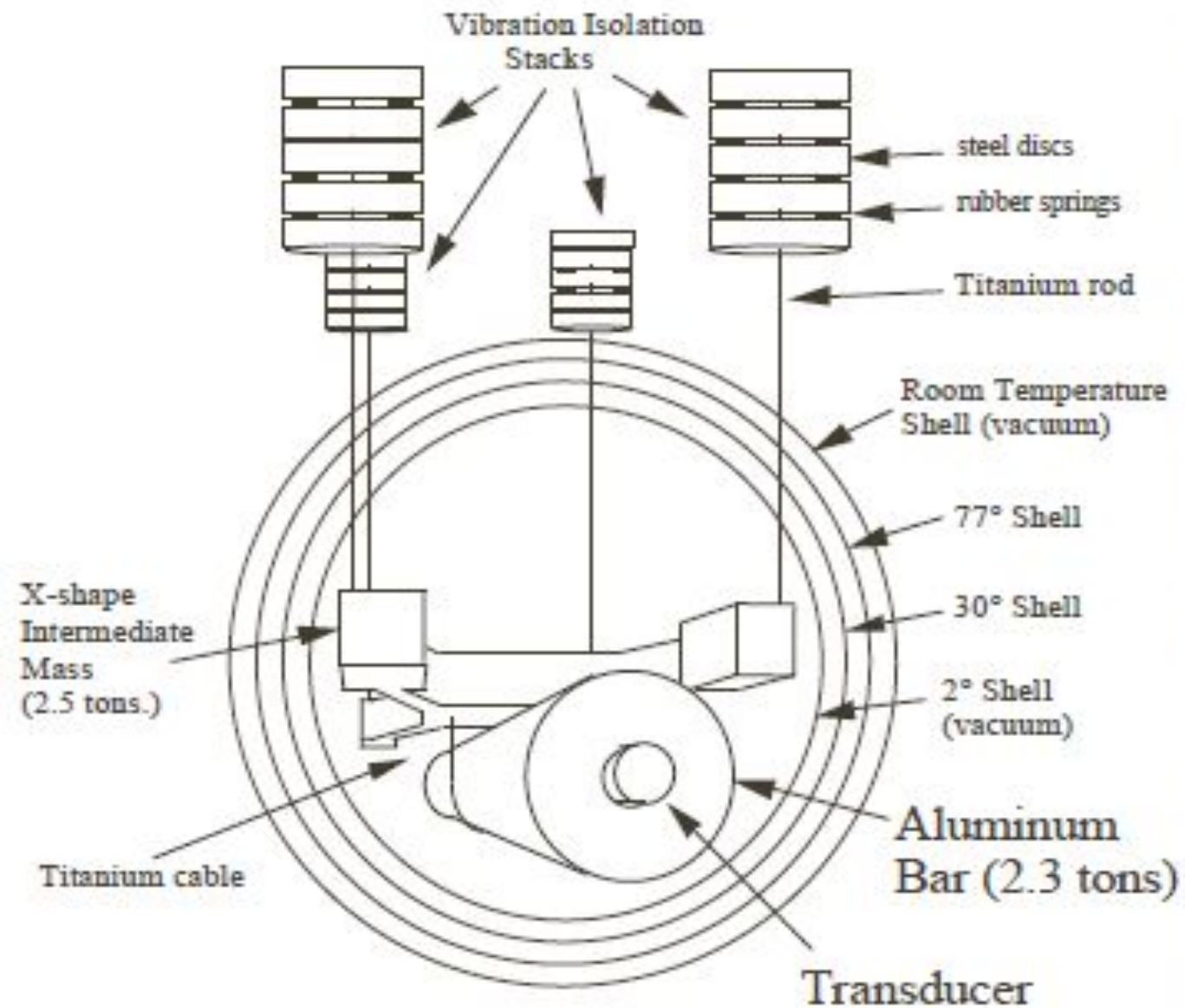


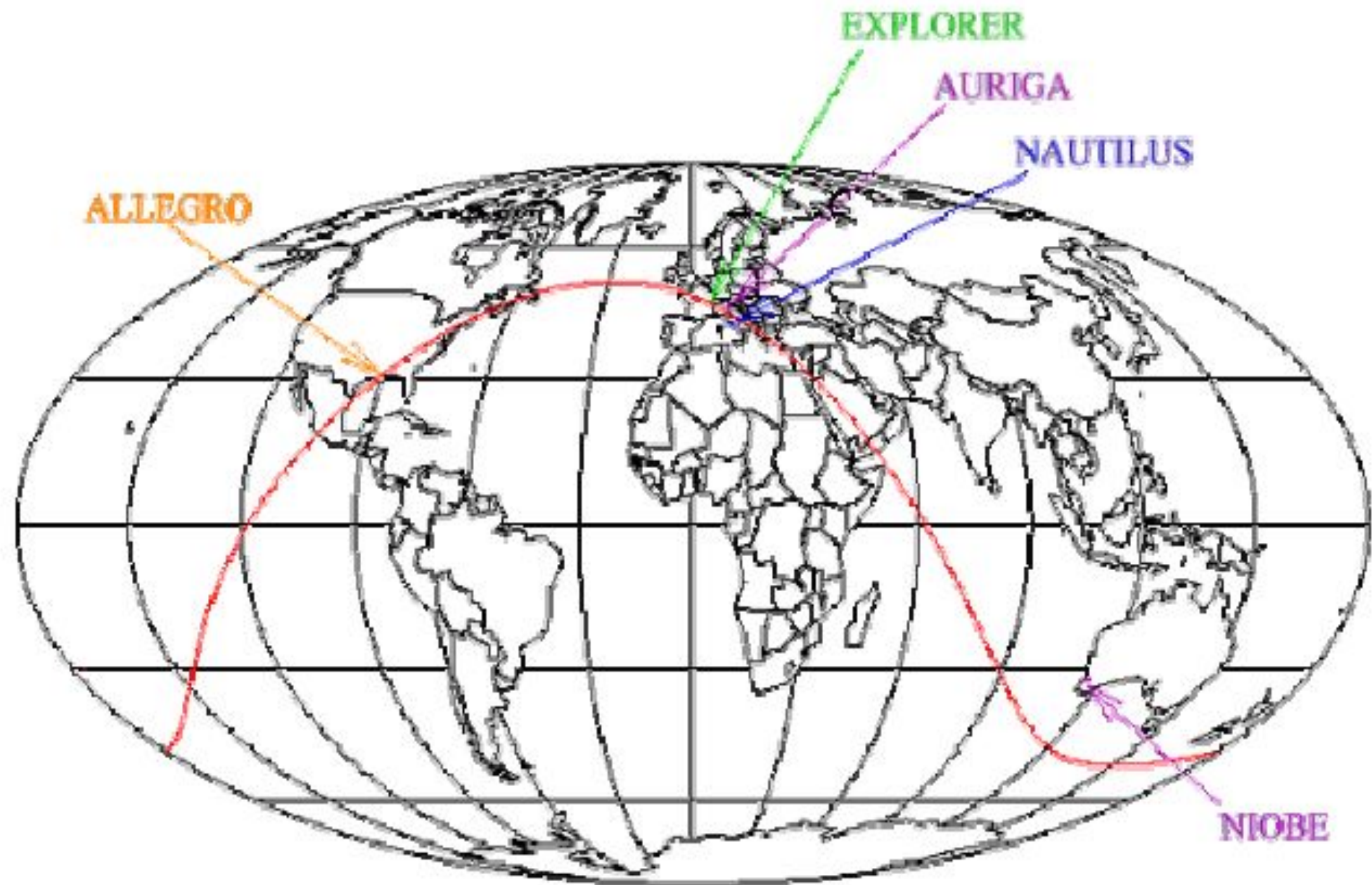
GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE TRANSIENT CATALOG-1



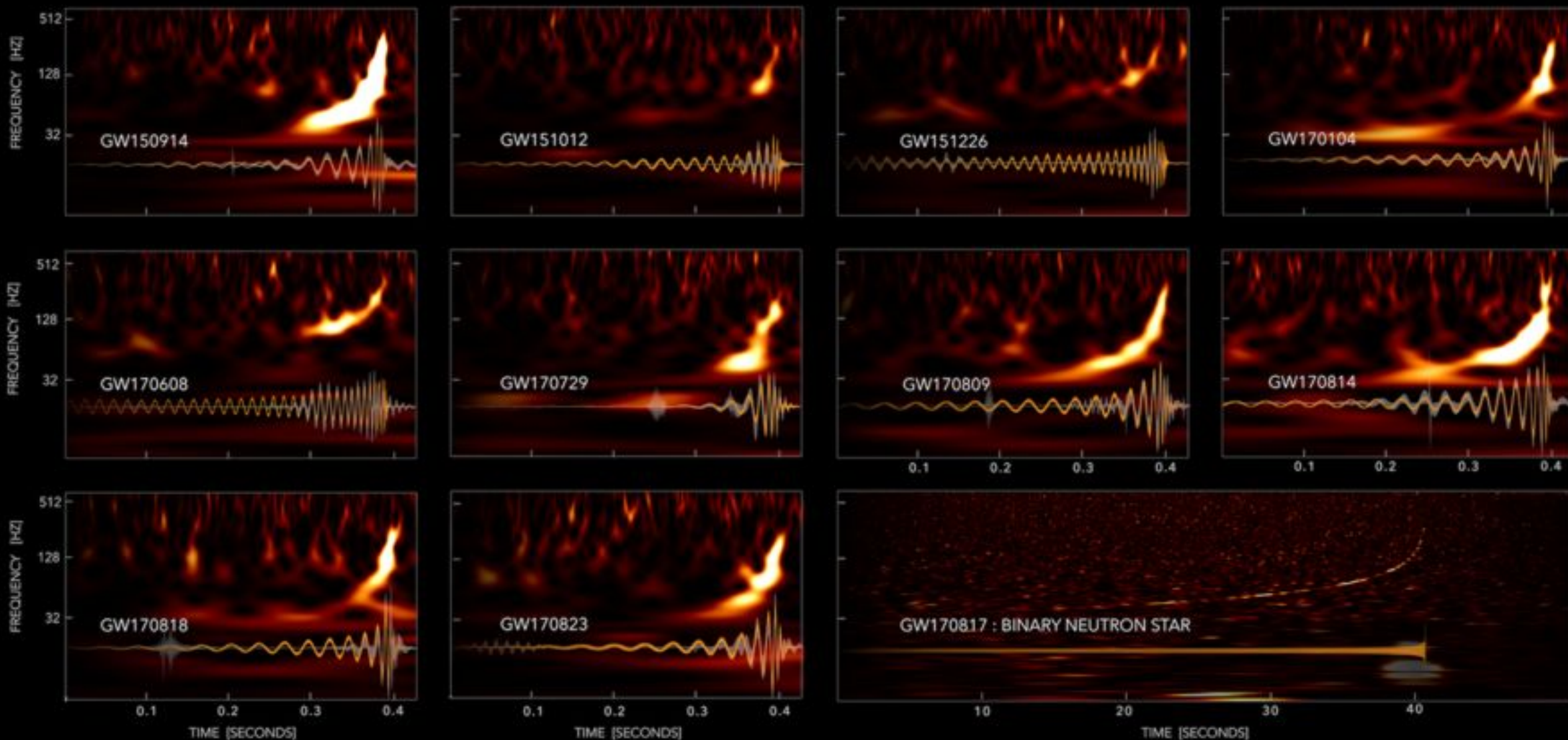
Resonant-mass GWD

Easily calibrated.





GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE TRANSIENT CATALOG-1



Novo... Aplicar material Consultor de Acess... Consultor de ... Consultor ... Gerenciador de cascas Executar ... Consultor ... Resultado deformado Comparar resultados Ferramentas de plotagem Relatório Incluir imagem no relatório

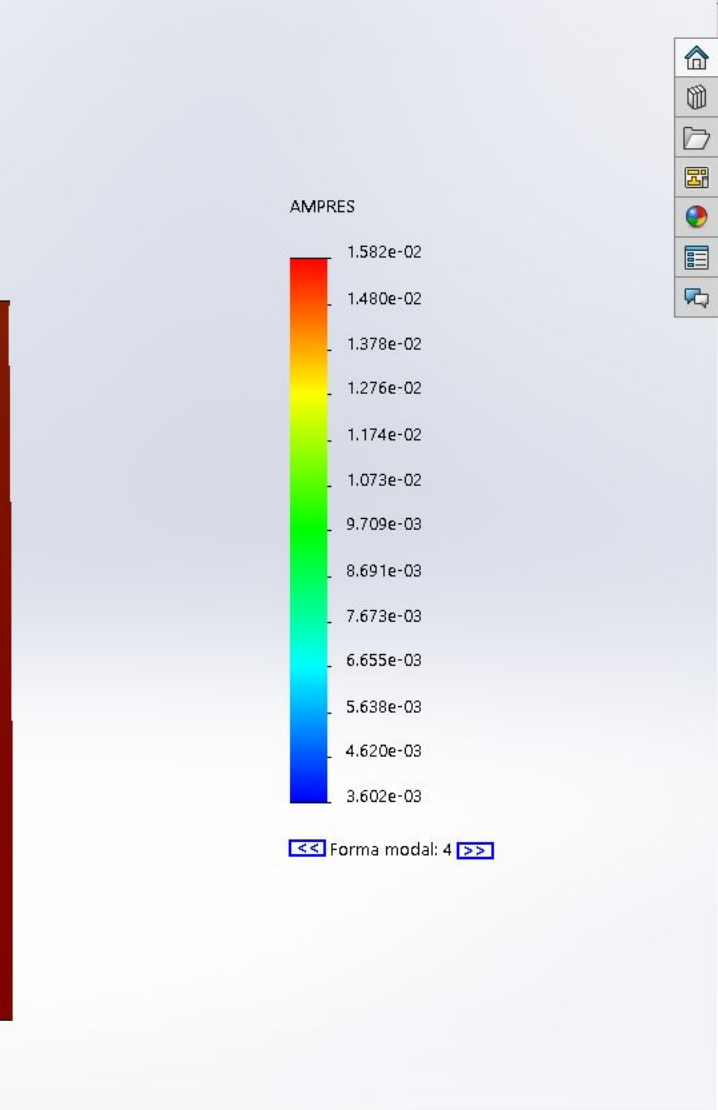
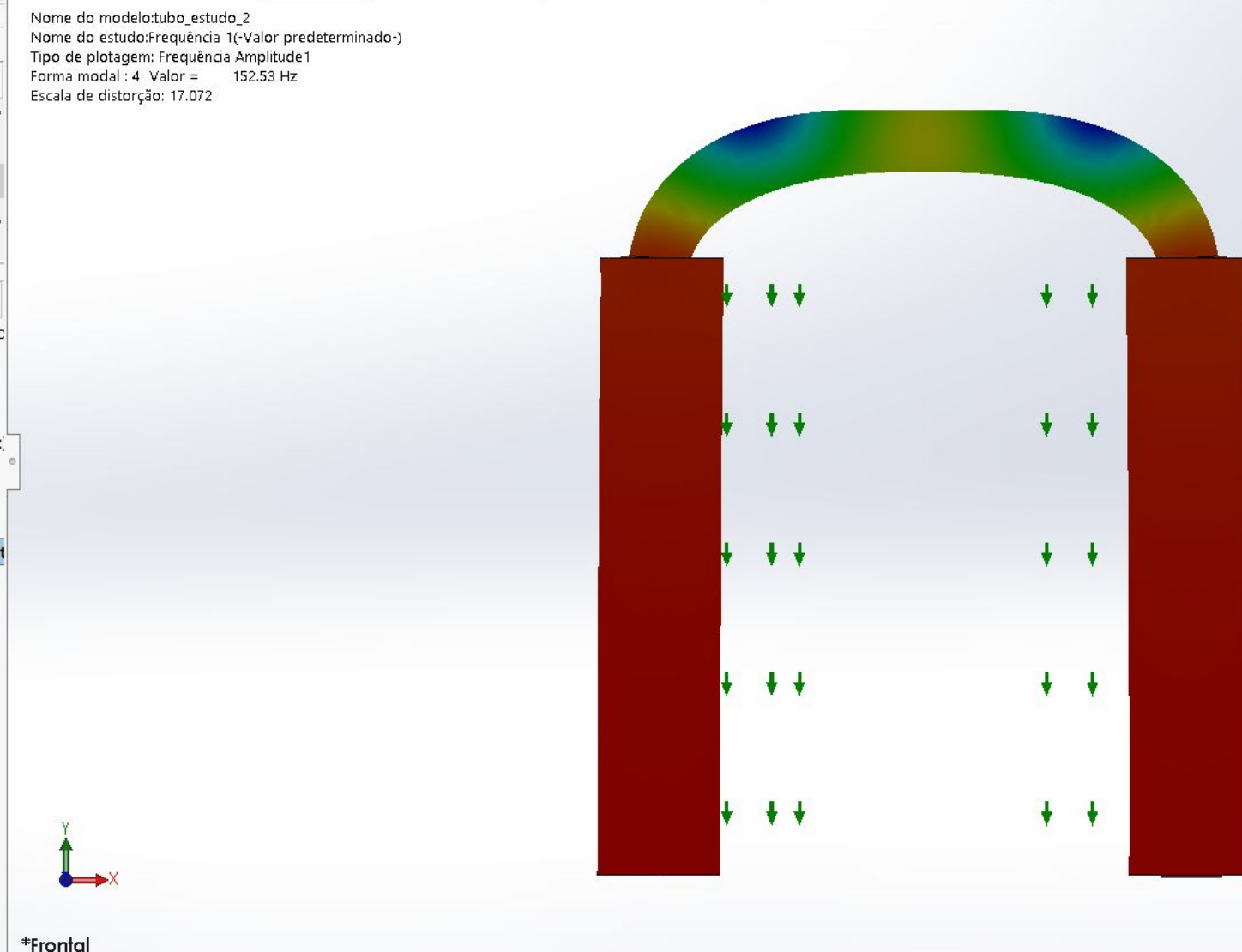
Recursos Esboço Avaliar DimXpert Suplementos do SOLIDWORKS Simulation SOLIDWORKS MBD

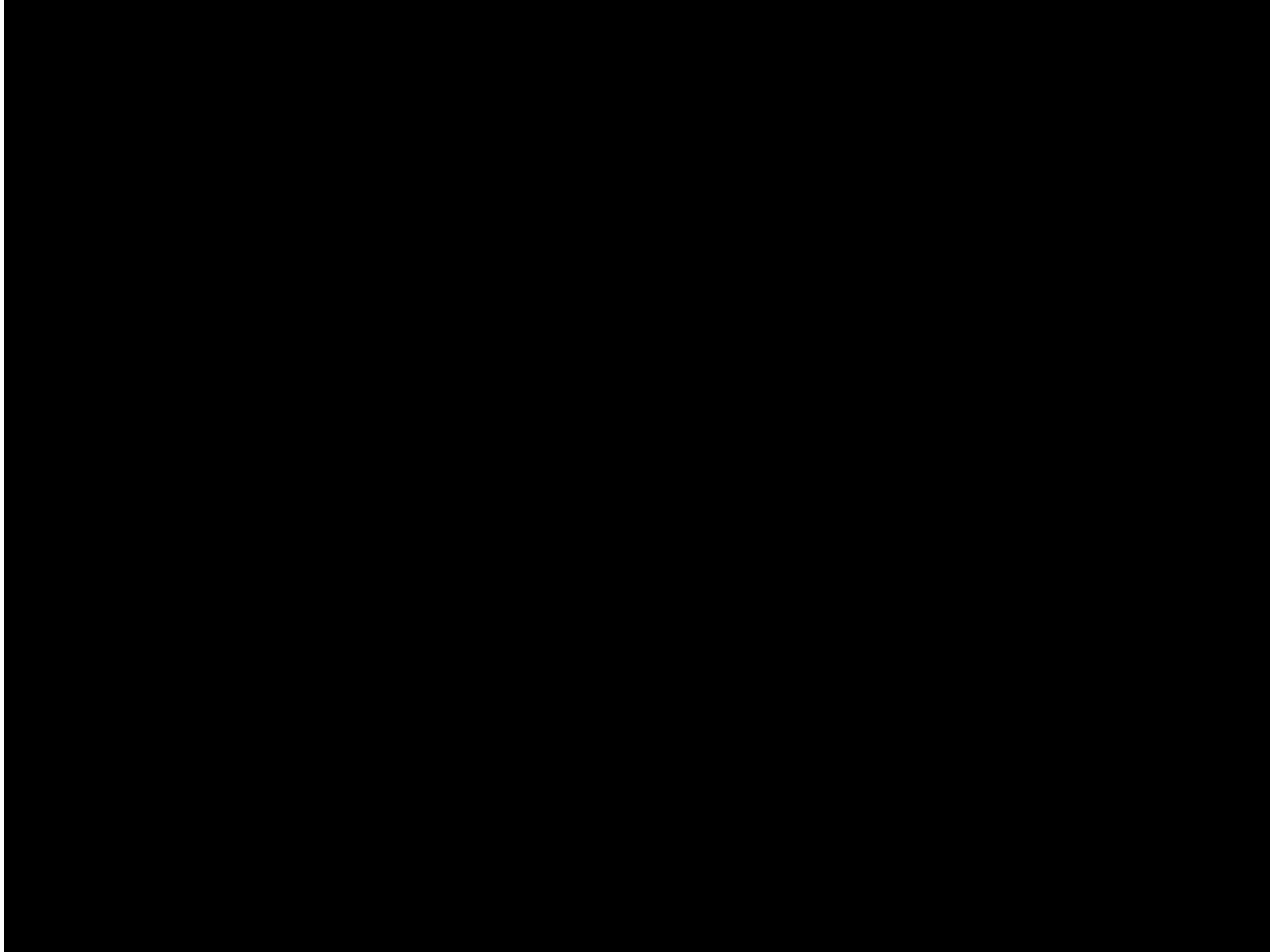
Nome do modelo: tubo_estudo_2
 Nome do estudo: Frequência 1 (-Valor predeterminado-)
 Tipo de plotagem: Frequência Amplitude 1
 Forma modal : 4 Valor = 152.53 Hz
 Escala de distorção: 17.072

- Plano superior
- Plano direito
- Origem
- Ressalto-extrusão1
- Ressalto-extrusão2

Frequência 1 (-Valor predeterminado-)

- tubo_estudo_2 (-[SW]Nióbio-)
- Conexões
- Acessórios de fixação
 - Em faces cilíndricas-1 (:0 mm;
- Cargas externas
- Malha
- Resultados
 - Amplitude 1 (-Amp resultant)
 - Amplitude 2 (-Amp resultante)
 - Amplitude 3 (-Amp resultante)
 - Amplitude 4 (-Amp resultante)
 - Amplitude 5 (-Amp resultante)





Novo... Aplicar material Consultor de Acess... Consultor de ... Consultor ... Gerenciador de cascas Executar ... Consultor ... Resultado deformado Comparar resultados Ferramentas de plotagem Relatório Incluir imagem no relatório

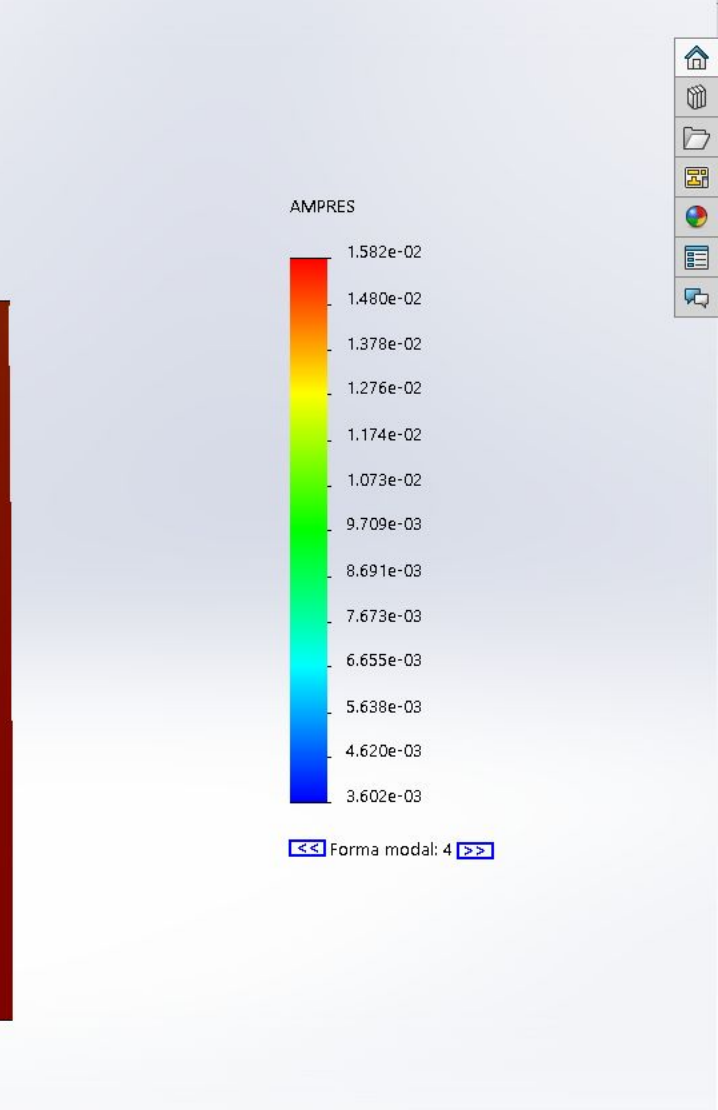
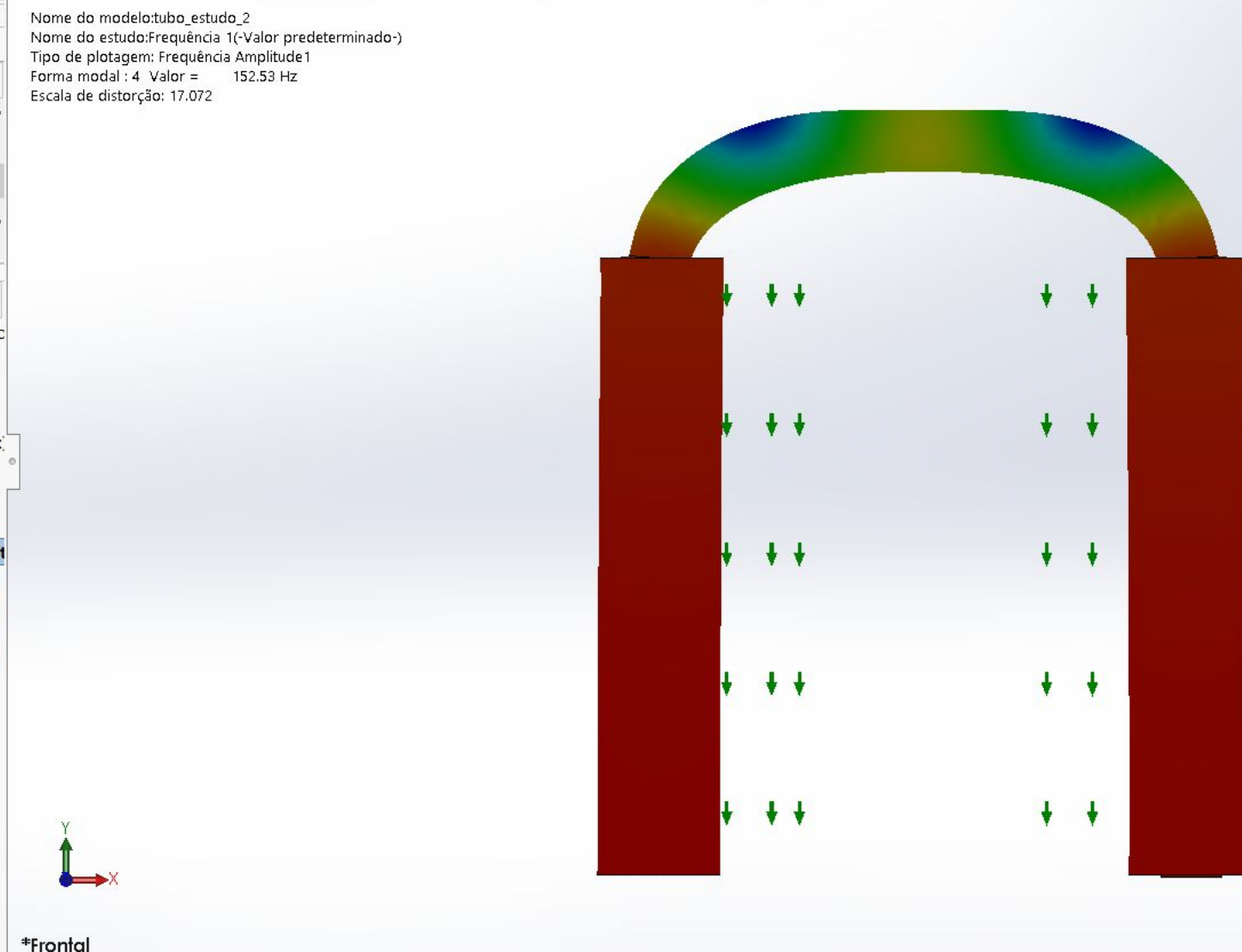
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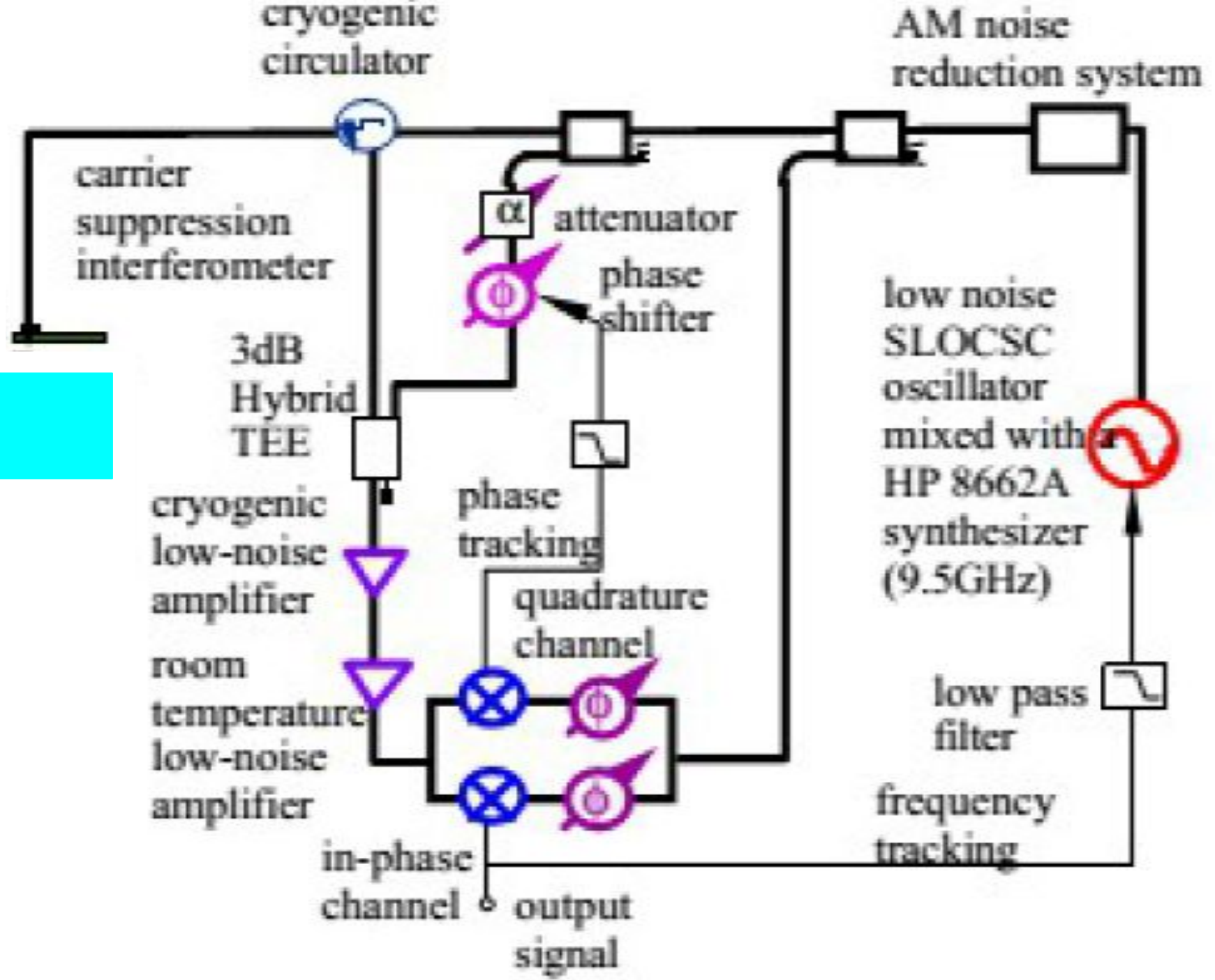
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sapphire transducer

second resonant mode



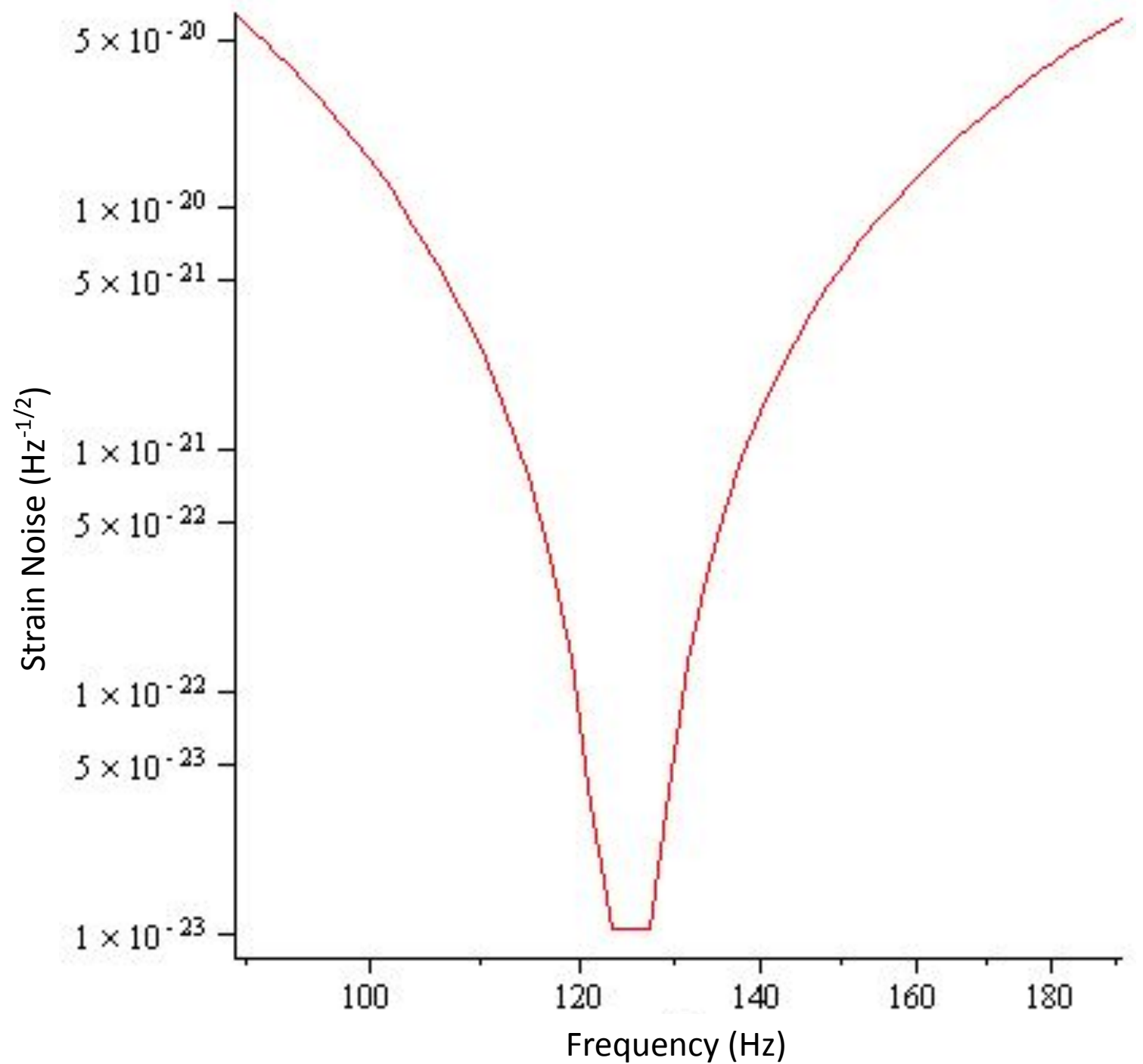
Calibrator detector characteristics

- $M_b = 10,000 \text{ kg}$
- $M_1 = 10 \text{ kg}$
- $M_2 = 0.01 \text{ Kg}$
- $Q_b = 250 \cdot 10^6$
- $Q_1 = 500 \cdot 10^6$
- $Q_2 = 500 \cdot 10^6$
- $Q_e = 10^6$
- $T = 10 \text{ mK}$
- $T_{\text{Amp}} = 4 \text{ K}$
- $df/dx = 3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz m}^{-1}$
- $S_p = -185 \text{ dBc @ } 100\text{Hz}$
- $S_A = -165 \text{ dBc @ } 100\text{Hz}$

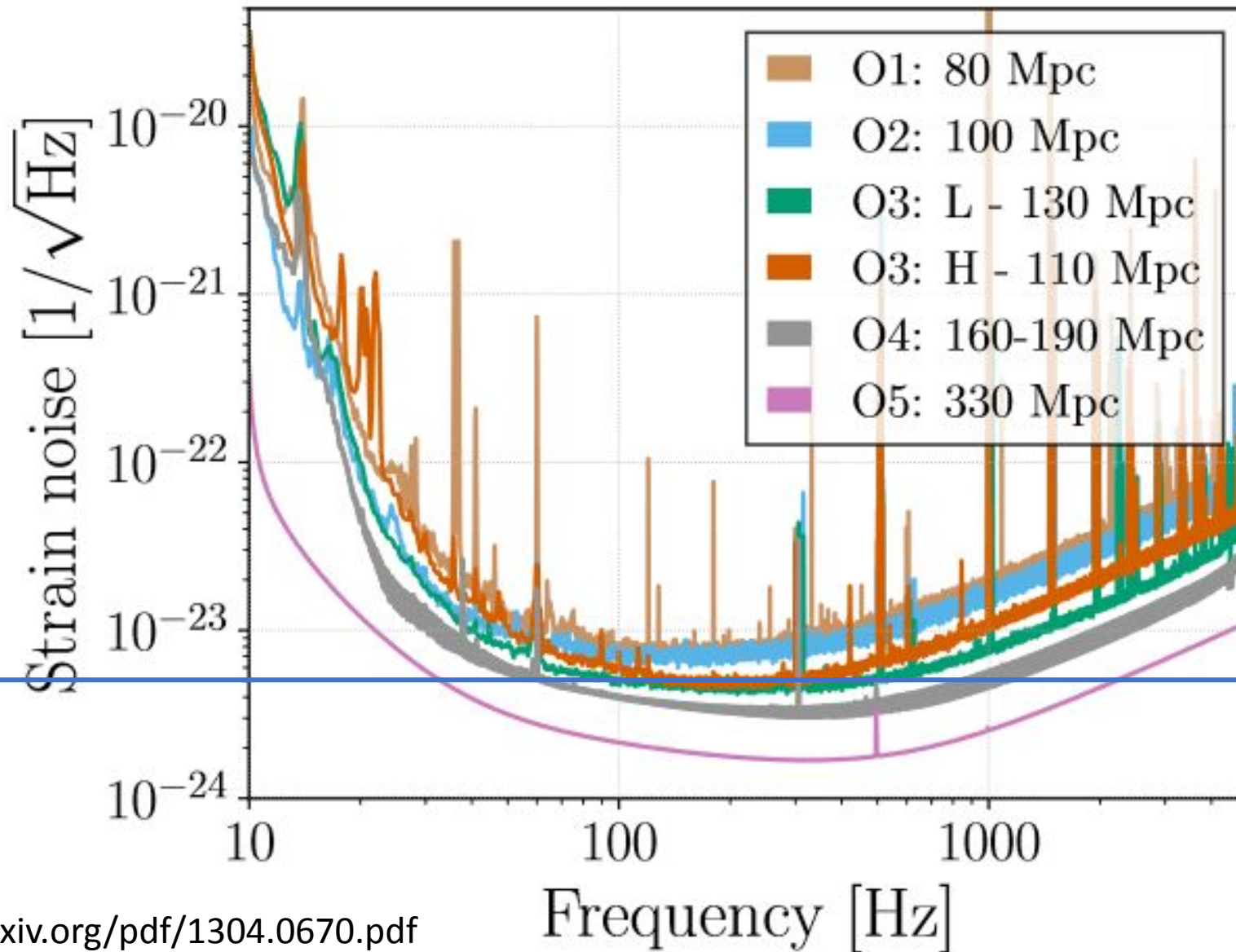
Strain Sensitivity = $1.31 \cdot 10^{-21}$

Quantum Limit = $1.29 \cdot 10^{-21}$

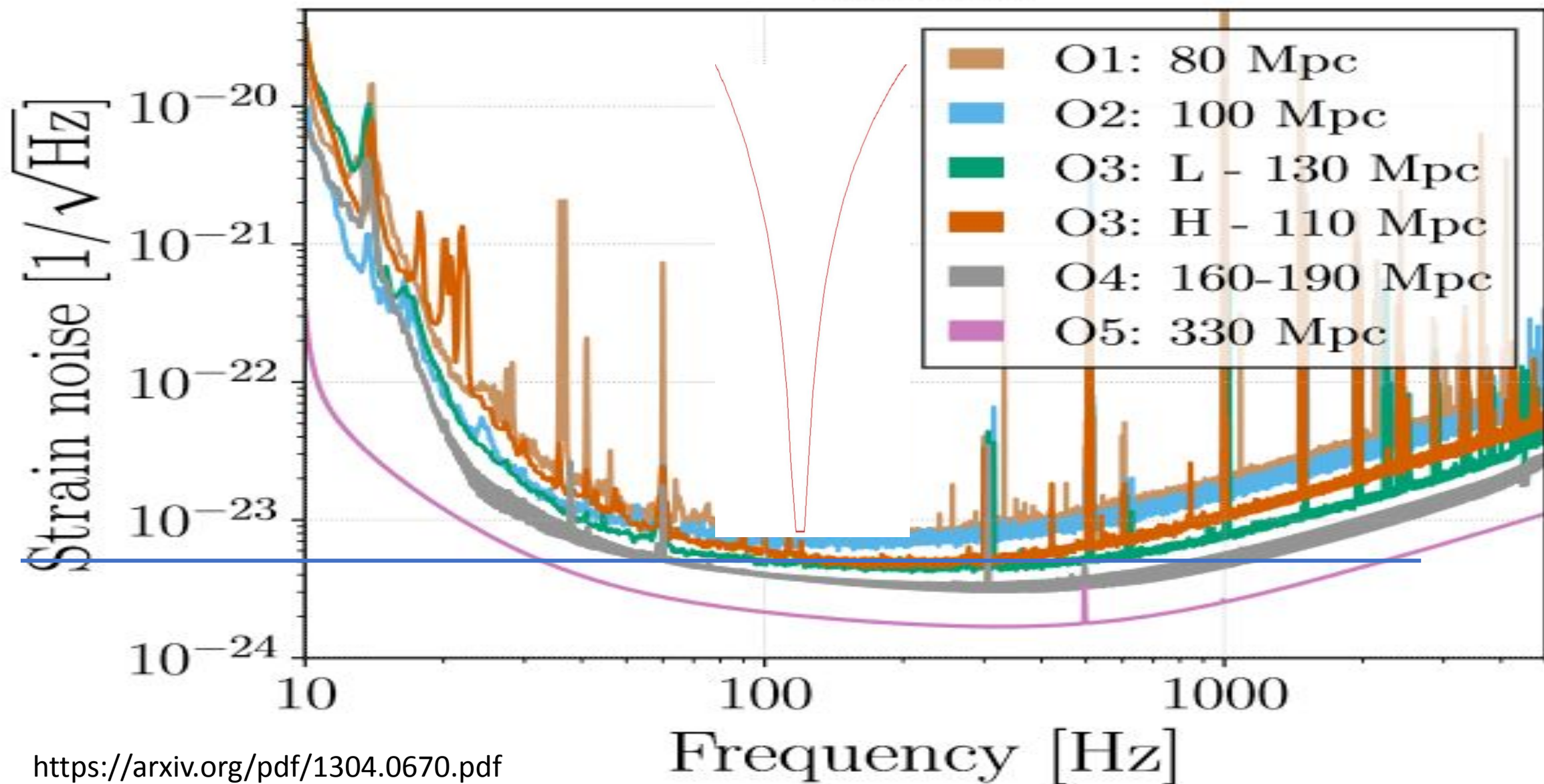
Noise temperature = $6.14 \cdot 10^{-9}$ K



LIGO



LIGO



Thank you for you
kind attention!