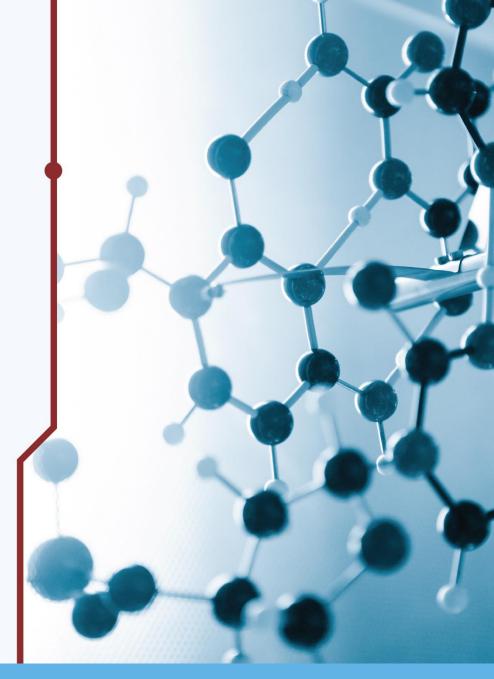




Virgo and the international network

Julia Casanueva



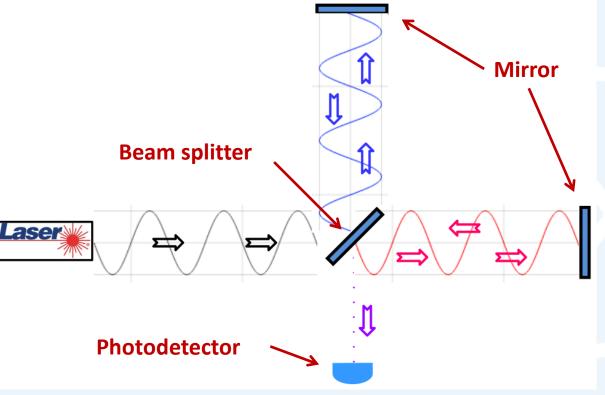


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REINFORCE Gravitational Waves detection principle

Effect of GWs: they distort the space-time fabric around us
 Target is to *measure a change on the distance* between two objects
 This effect is *differential*

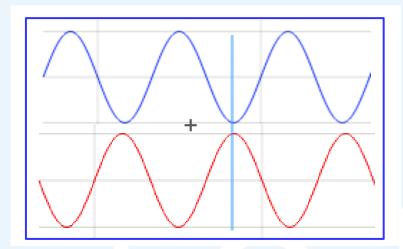
- Ideal instrument is a
 Michelson interferometer
 - Interference depends on the length difference between the Michelson arms

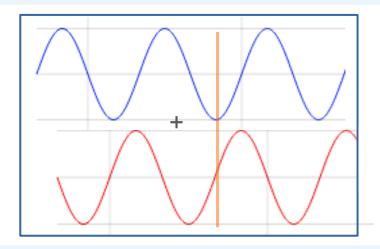




If both "arms" of the interferometer have the same length

We be and so they show the second second





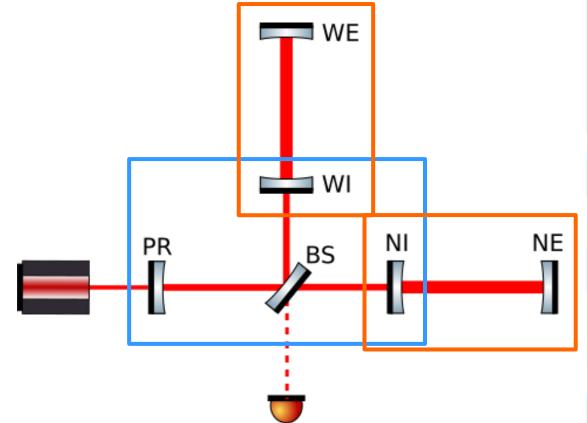
\bigotimes If there is one arm longer than the other \bigotimes The sum of both beams is different from zero →

some light reaches the detector



≈ The changes in the length that we need to measure are extremely small! $\rightarrow 10^{-18}$ m

- Optical cavities are used to "trap light"
 - Optical cavities in the arms (3km) to increase the length travelled by the light
 - Optical cavity to recycle the laser power





The target is to measure a length difference of the order of ~10⁻¹⁸ $m \rightarrow$ almost any noise source becomes limiting

Extreme techniques have been developed to mitigate the different noise sources:

Seismic noise: mirrors are suspended by a 9m tall Superattenuator \rightarrow attenuation of 12 orders of magnitude!

Pressure fluctuations: work under ultra-high vacuum \rightarrow P = 10⁻⁹ mbar

Fluctuations of the laser: need an extremely stable and "clean" laser beam

Mirrors quality: high quality surface and coatings

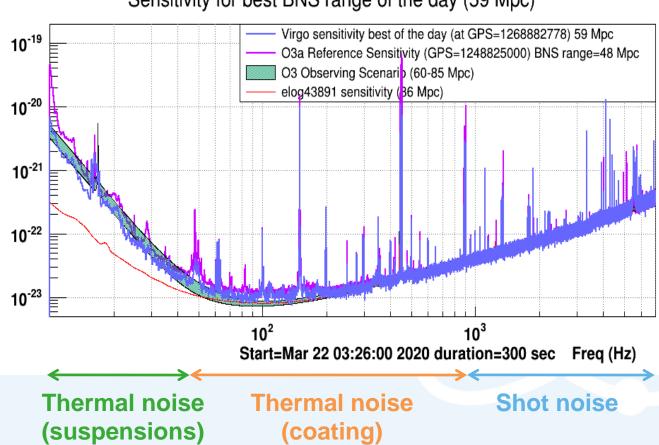
Fibers: very thin fibers (400 um!) to suspend mirrors of 40kg

Photodetectors: low noise photodetectors to monitor the beam all over the interferometer



Waves was possible!
Waves was possible!
Sensitivity for best BNS range of the day (59 Mpc)

- - Better coatings
 - Quantum optics
 - Newtonian noise cancellation



X



Located in the countryside of Pisa

- Construction started in 1997 as a collaboration between Italy and France
- We First scientific data taking in 2007

Since then the collaboration has grown now there are scientists from 7 European countries



First detection of a GW the 14th of August 2017!

REINFORCE GW detectors international network

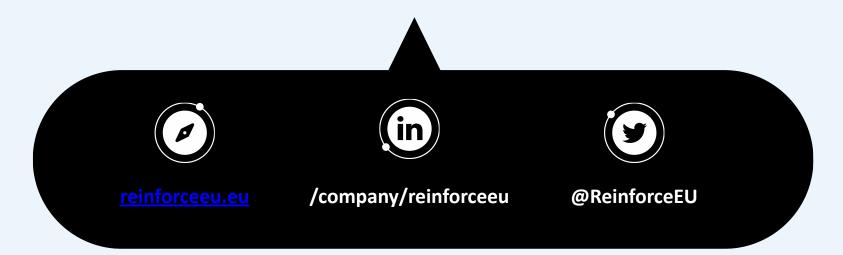


In order to locate the source of GWs and to better estimate its relevant parameters a network of gravitational wave detectors is needed



REINFORCE REsearch INfrastructures FOR Citizens in Europe

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