Feed-forward vibration isolation and reduction of Newtonian noise

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- **1.** Newtonian noise
- 2. Feed-forward (FF) control
- **3.** Some demonstrations of FF vibration isolation
- 4. Our plan

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Newtonian noise

Ambient seismic waves induce density perturbations, which produce fluctuating gravitational forces.

Naïve estimation

$$\tilde{x} \approx \frac{4\pi G\rho}{(2\pi f)^2} \beta' W$$
$$W = 1 \times 10^{-9} \,\mathrm{m} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}} \left(\frac{1 \,\mathrm{Hz}}{f}\right)^2$$

Generally this noise is smaller in underground.
Large amount of moving water due to melted snow may make effective noise in spring around Kamioka.



and Thorne, PRD 58 122002)

Feed-forward control

Comparison with feed-back control
Witness sensor is effected by the feed-back control.
Witness sensor is NOT effected by the feed-forward control.





Demonstration of FF vibration isolation (1)

40m interferometer in Caltech

- Static Wiener filter
- Adaptive filter (least mean square algorithm)

(Driggers *et al*, RSI 83, 024501)





Demonstration of FF vibration isolation (2)

TAMA-SAS in NAOJ

- Coupling motion (vertical to yaw)
- Filter was not optimized.





Demonstration of FF vibration isolation (3) Atom interferometry in Myongji Univ.





Typical sensitivity Without correction (day) : $8 \ 10^{-8}$ g @ 1 s With correction (night) : $5 \ 10^{-8}$ g @ 1 s With correction : 2-3 10⁻⁸g @ 1 s \rightarrow Gain ~ 3

Best result Night – Air conditioning OFF With correction : 1.4 10⁻⁸g @ 1 s

by Jaewan Kim

Our Plan

- 1. FF vibration isolation for the Atom gravimeter and KAGRA
- 2. Reduction of Newtonian noise using FF technique with gravity gradiometer in KAGRA



Atom gravimeter by Jaewan Kim

x2 Gradiometer

R&D
Establishment of FF algorithm
Improvement of repetition cycle of gravity measurements