

### KAGRA

### cryogenic underground Gravitational Wave Observatory

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For the KAGRA collaboration

JGW-G1201273



### What is KAGRA

A new Gravitational
 Wave Observatory
 under construction
 in the Kamioka mine
 in Japan

• Previously known as LCGT





### Where is KAGRA

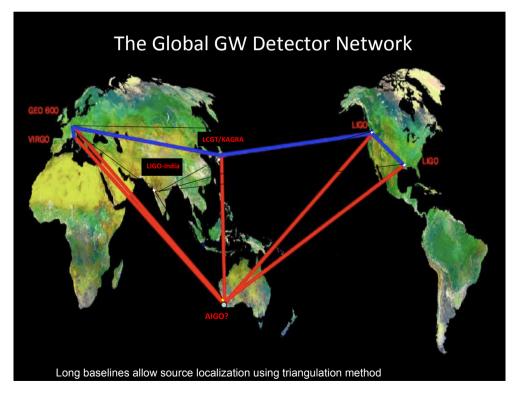
- Collocated with Kamiokande:
- Synergy
- Heritage of Astrophysical Observations
- Multimessenger physics





# Next member of the international gravitational wave detection network

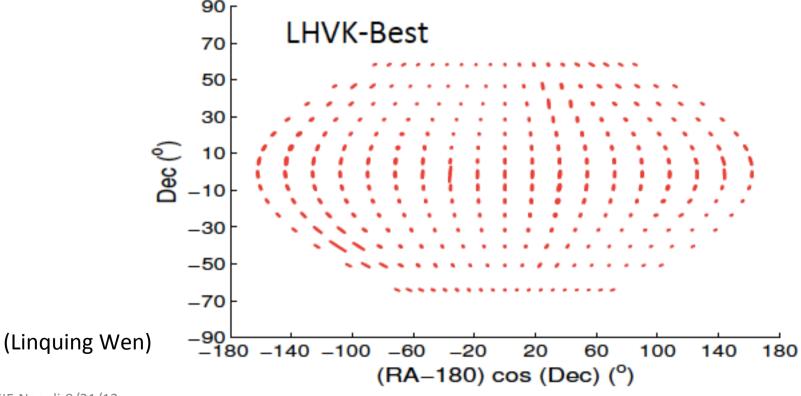
 KAGRA will join: Virgo, GEO, LIGO and all future GW Observatories





### GW detection network

 KAGRA will greatly improve the network's detection efficiency and pointing ability



### What is new in KAGRA

- The first cryogenic underground GW detector
- Precursor of the third gen. GW observatories
- Very similar to Virgo



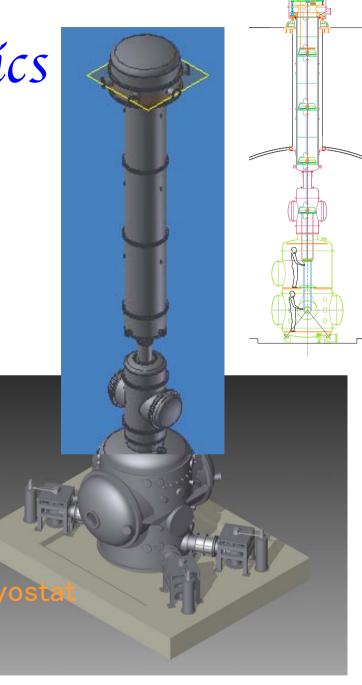




KAGRA Cryogenics

- A large cryostat
- Innovative pulse tube cooling techniques
- Seismic attenuation hanging from a overhead tunnel
- Innovative chiller noise isolation techniques

Yamamoto-Suzuki)



### KAGRA Status of construction: Tunnel excavation

 The excavation was started in May 2012, and is scheduled to finish at the end of March 2014.

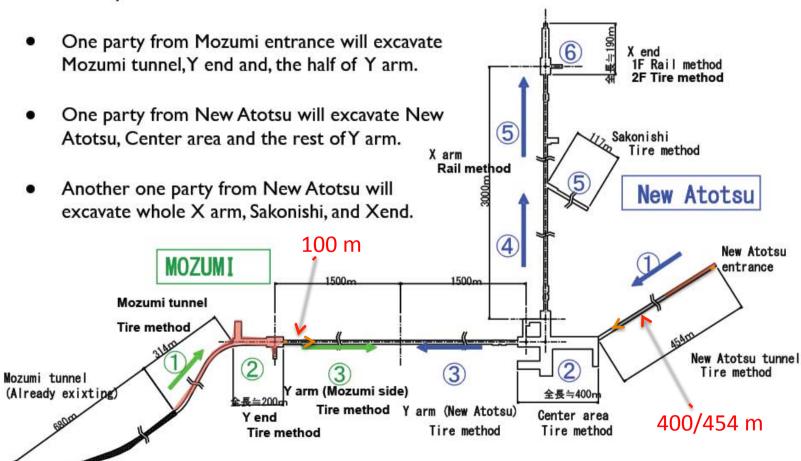


(Uchiama JGW-G1201183)



### KAGRA Status of construction: Tunnel excavation

Three parties will enter from two entrances.

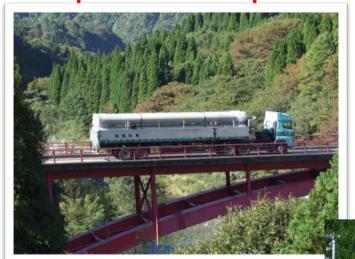


Mozumi entrance



## KAGRA Status of construction: Vacuum pipes

 More than 70% of the pipes (total 6km) are produced processed and delivered to Kamioka.



(Saito JGW-G1200988)



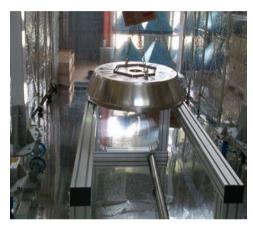


### KAGRA Status of construction: Seismic Attenuation

- All prototypes built & under test
  - Including warm suspensions
- Standard filters delivered from Italy and stored in clean cond.
- Pre-isolators under construction
- Balance of parts to be built within 2013-2015 budget







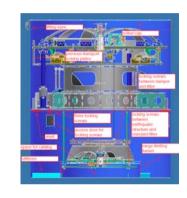
(Takahashi JGW-G1201207)

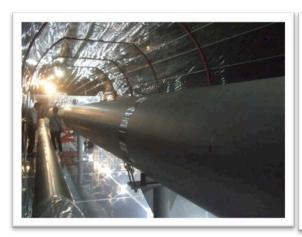


### KAGRA Status of development: Rapid implementation

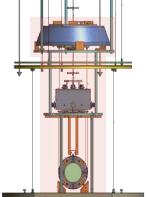
- Underground commissioning is difficult (experience from HEP)
- Built mock tunnels to practice installation of 6 km of pipe
- Pre-tuning, sectioning and canning of attenuation chains developed for rapid implementation

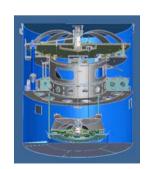










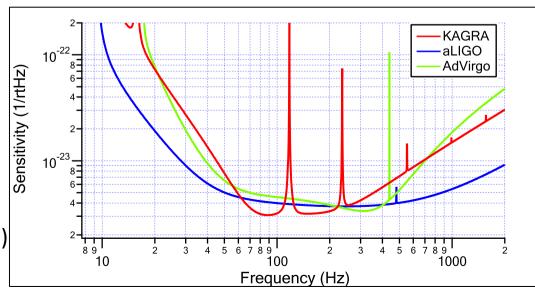




### KAGRA's sensitivity

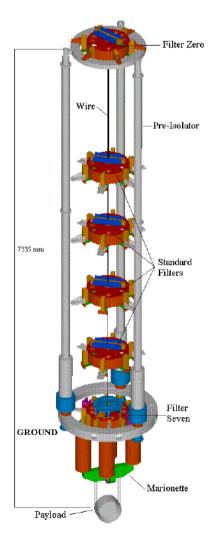
- KAGRA builds upon the experience of the initial observatories
- It is a second generation GW detector
- Designed for sensitivity to binary neutron inspiral within a radius in excess of 200 mega-parsecs
- Expected to record several event per year
- Builds on Virgo's and LIGO's experience

(Somiya)

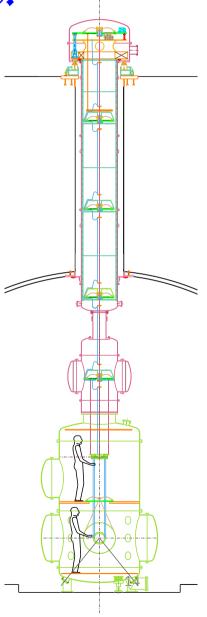




KAGRA The Italian contribution:



- KAGRA is the natural evolution of Virgo
- Inheriting the same seismic isolation scheme
- Opening the way of third generation GW detectors like the Einstein telescope





### KAGRA Italian designed and built Seismic Attenuation System

 A modern, simplified and advanced version of the Virgo Superattenuators

 Roughly twice the per-filter attenuation performance





### Italian designed and built Seismic Attenuation System

- Designed and built by a collaboration of:
  - University of Sannio,
  - Galli & Morelli in Lucca
  - Promec di G. Gennaro in Bientina



(DeSalvo **JGW-G1201259**)



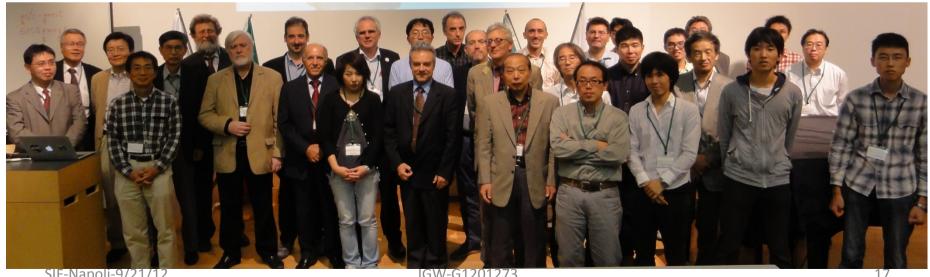
SIF-Napoli-9/21/12

JGW-G1201273



#### Italian contribution

- Virgo, EGO, University of Roma, . . . also provide a wealth of know –how and support
- Frequent exchanges of scientists
- Italy-Japan workshop (4-5, October, 2011)



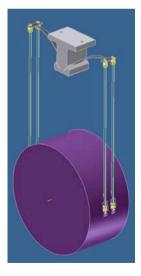
SIF-Napoli-9/21/12



### European collaboration

- The Seismic Attenuation is also developed in tight collaboration with NIKHEF Amsterdam and the Albert Einstein Institute in Hannover
  - Sharing many design and control features
- The cryogenic suspensions, mirrors and infrastructures are designed in collaboration with the European Community funded ELiTES exchange program

(DeSalvo **JGW-G1201265**)





#### Conclusions

- KAGRA will be the next Gravitational Wave
   Observatory to join the GW detection network
- It will have the first cryogenic detector
- It will be the first observatory located underground
- It enjoys support from the entire GW community
- It is built with very strong Italian and European contributions

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