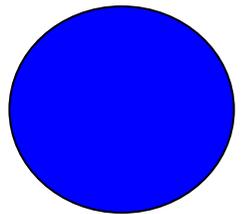


# Gravity gradient noise from spring water in the mine

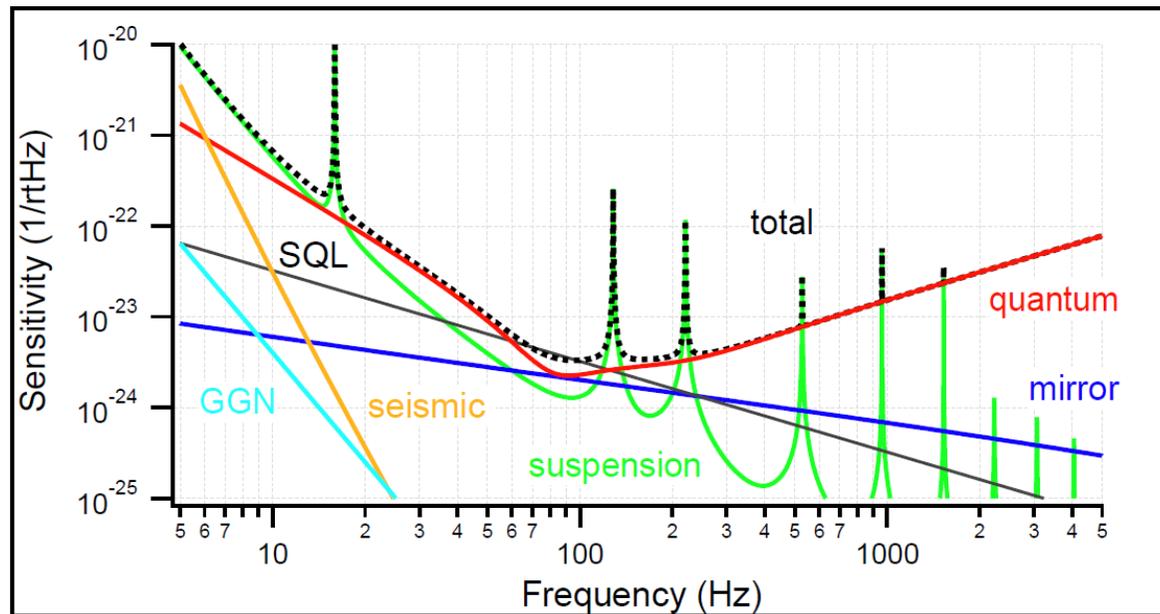
ELiTES: the 4th General Meeting  
Dec. 2015

Tokyo Tech<sup>1</sup> and Osaka City Univ<sup>2</sup>  
Kentaro Somiya<sup>1</sup>, Sho Atsuta<sup>1</sup>, and Kazuhiro Hayama<sup>2</sup>



K. Somiya

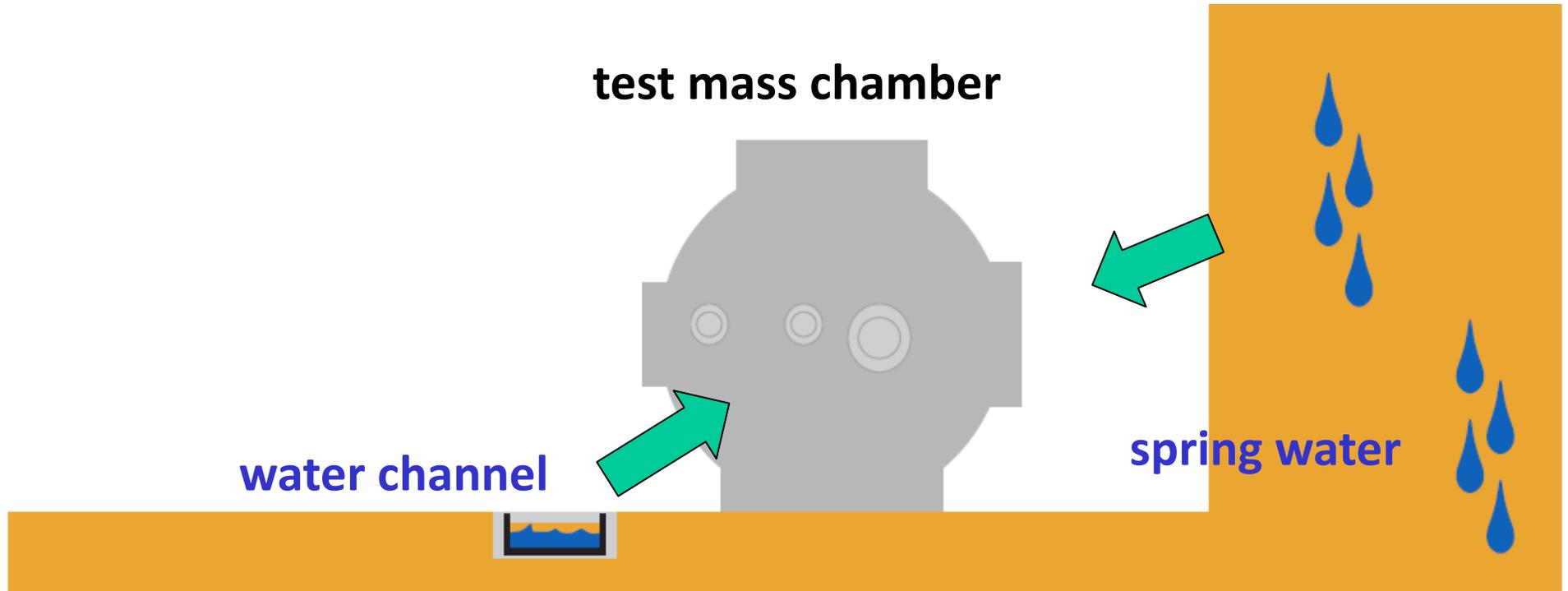
# Gravity gradient noise



- According to the model, GGN is small in KAGRA for its low seismic motion and its distance from the ground surface
- However, there is a lot of water flowing behind the rock, which may or may not cause excess fluctuation of the gravity gradient

**Can we estimate GGN from the spring water?**

# Possible mechanism of excess GGN



If the amplitude of water surface is higher than the ground motion, GGN should be larger than the one coming from the ground motion.

**Can we estimate the water surface amplitude?**

# Various ways to measure a water flow



**Turbine flowmeter**

**Supersonic**

**Microwave**

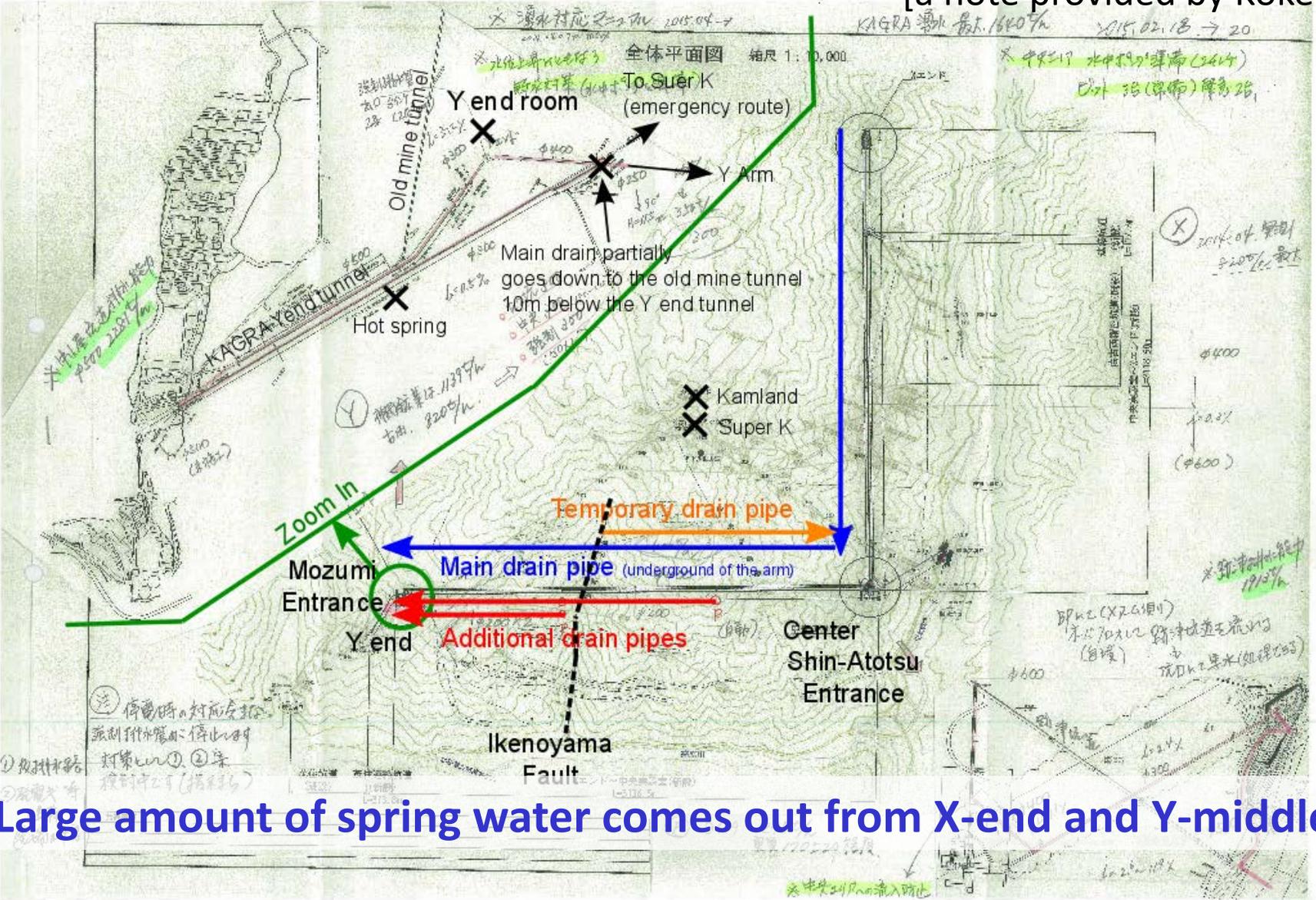
**What we need is actually not the amount of water flow, but the amplitude of the water surface.**

**Are there any better ways?**

**- Sound? Thermography? Seismometer?**

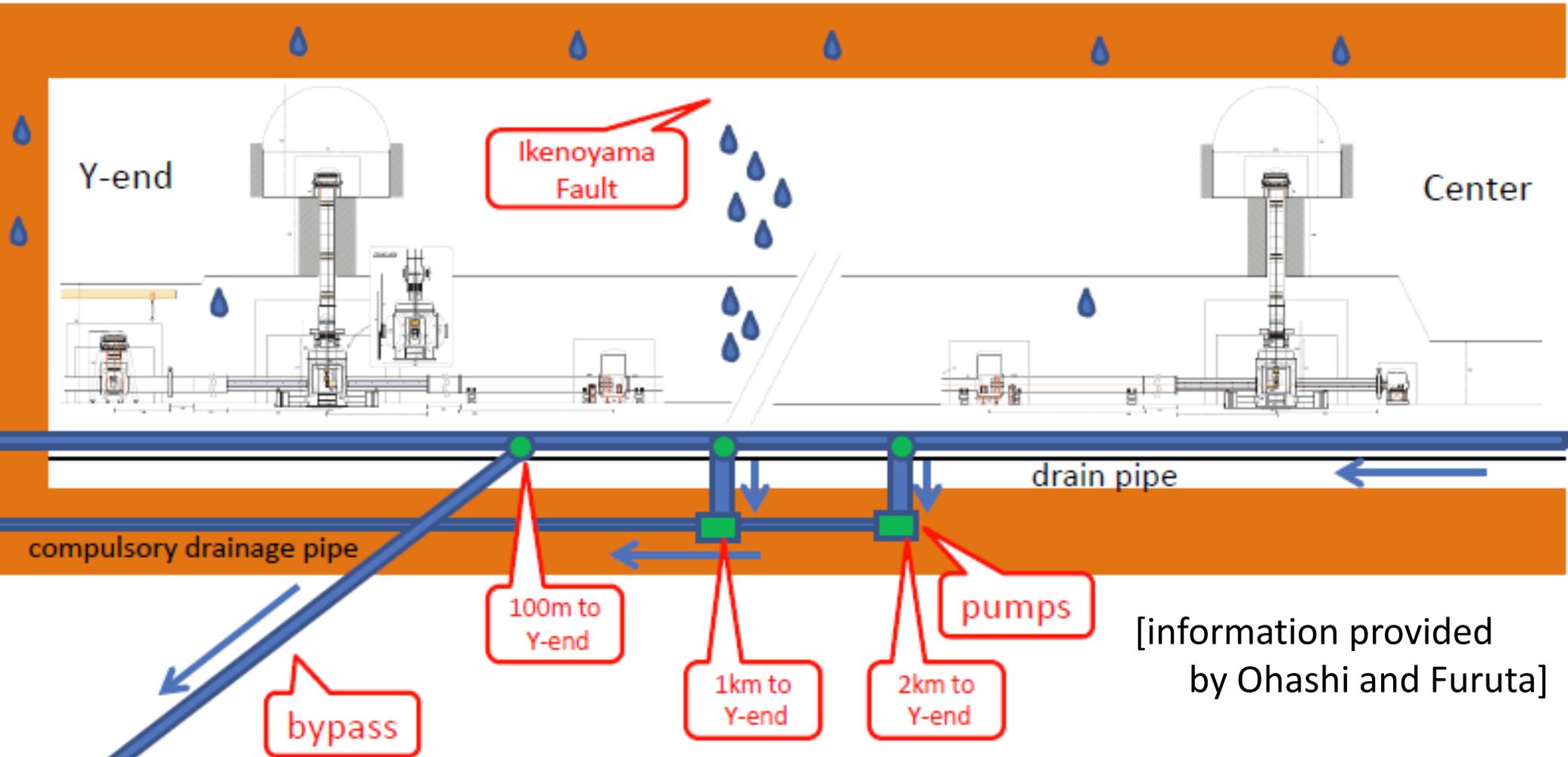
# How do we drain the spring water in KAGRA?

[a note provided by Kokeyama]



Large amount of spring water comes out from X-end and Y-middle

# How do we drain the spring water in KAGRA?



[information provided by Ohashi and Furuta]

- The Y-end used to flood in the spring for melting snow
- Now 400t/h water can be drained via each new pipe and 700t/h water can go through the main channel (1500t/h in total)

# How do we drain the spring water in KAGRA?



left: drain system (2km to Y-end)  
middle: water pipes after the bypass  
right top: water flow meter at the Y-end  
right bottom: Y-end station

## Acoustic measurement at the X-end



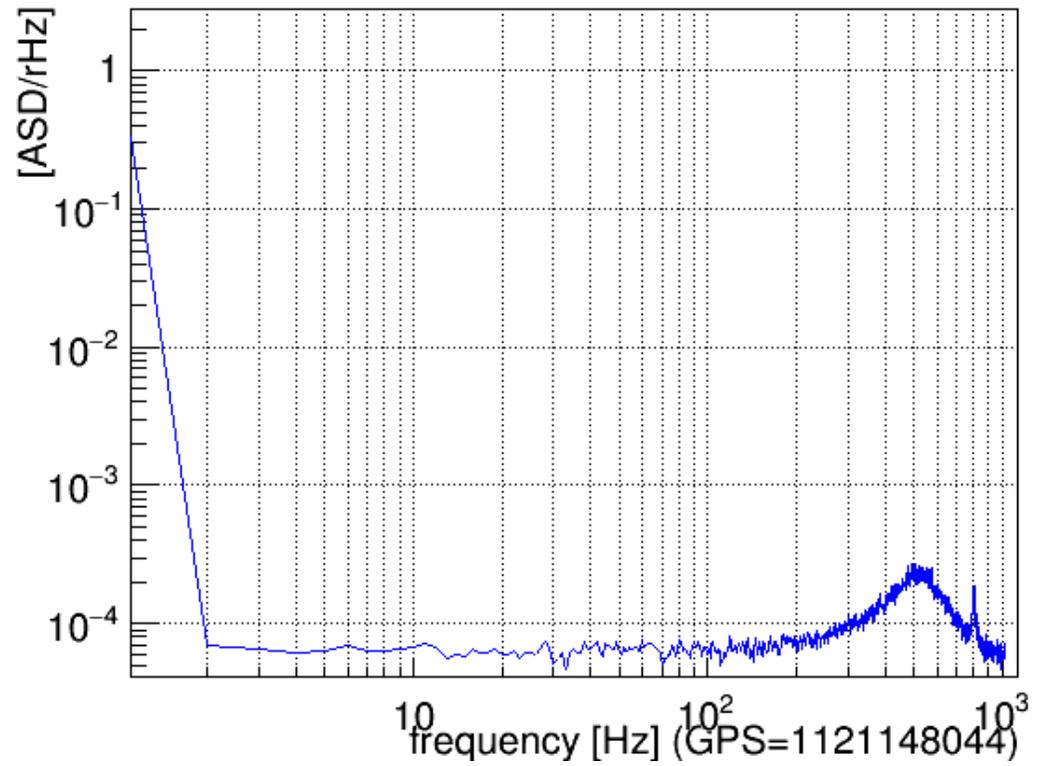
# Acoustic measurement at the X-end

[figure provided by Hayama]

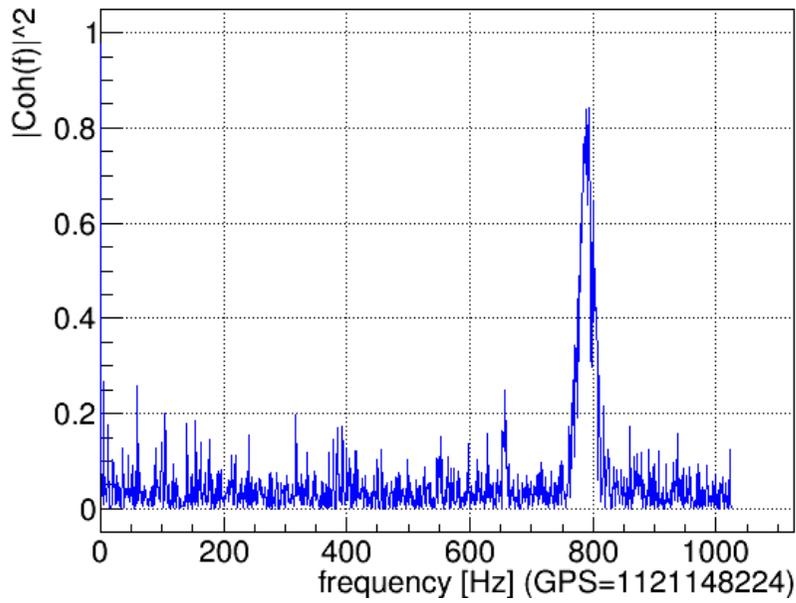
(left-top) Listening to the water flow  
(right-bottom) Microphone spectrum  
(left-bottom) Coherence between the microphone  
and acidometer outputs



Spectrum: K1:PEM-EX\_MIC\_FLOOR



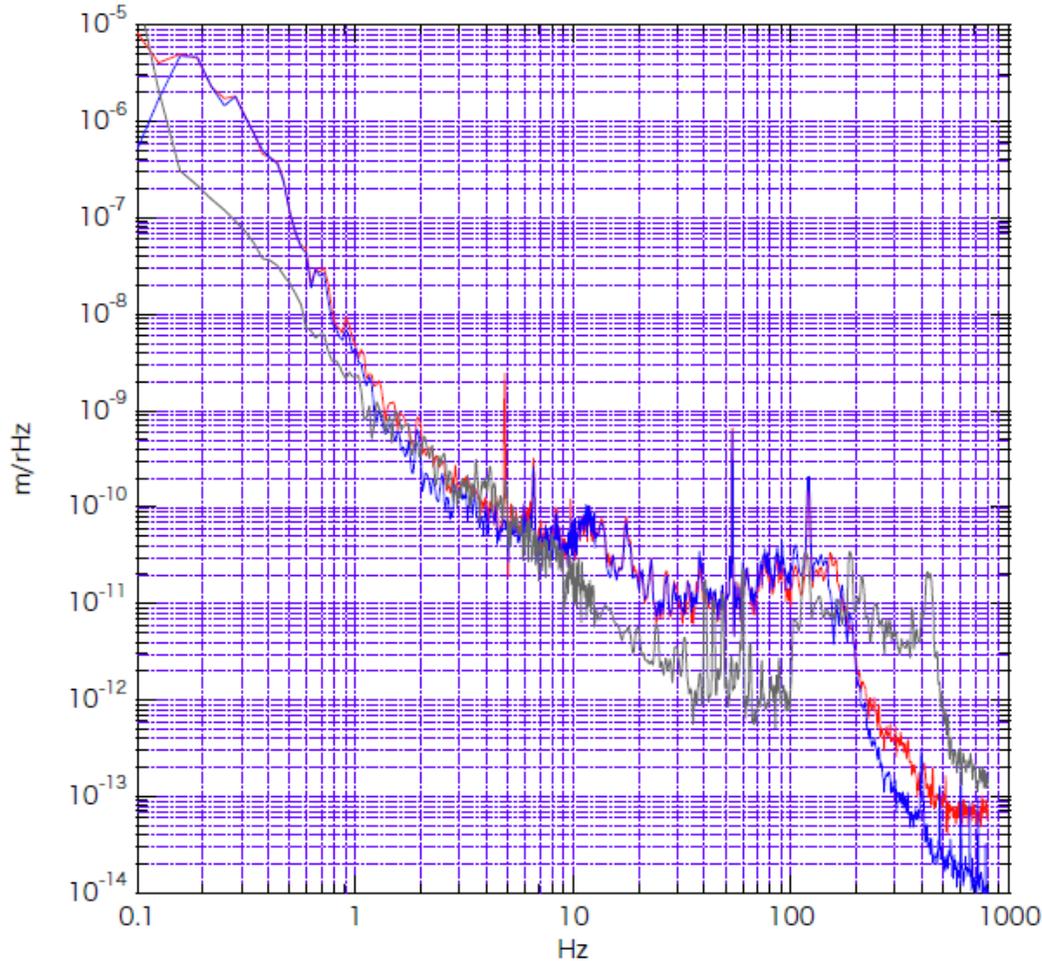
Coherence: K1:PEM-EX\_ACC\_NO2\_Y\_FLOOR vs K1:PEM-EX\_MIC\_FLOOR



# Seismic noise measurement at the X-end

Vertical direction

[figure provided by Tomaru]

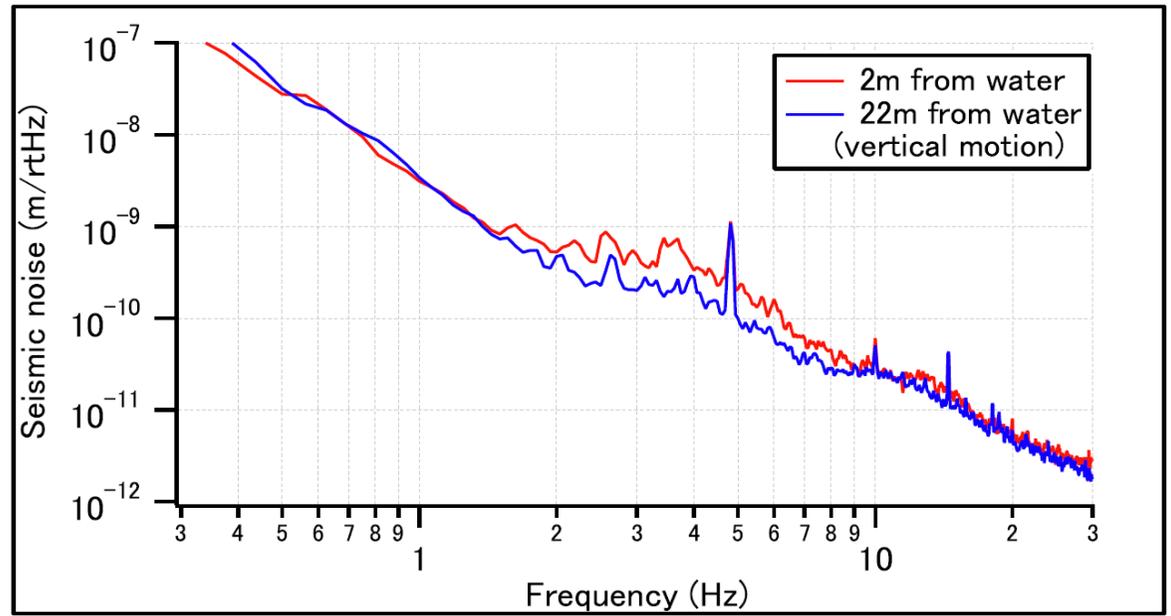
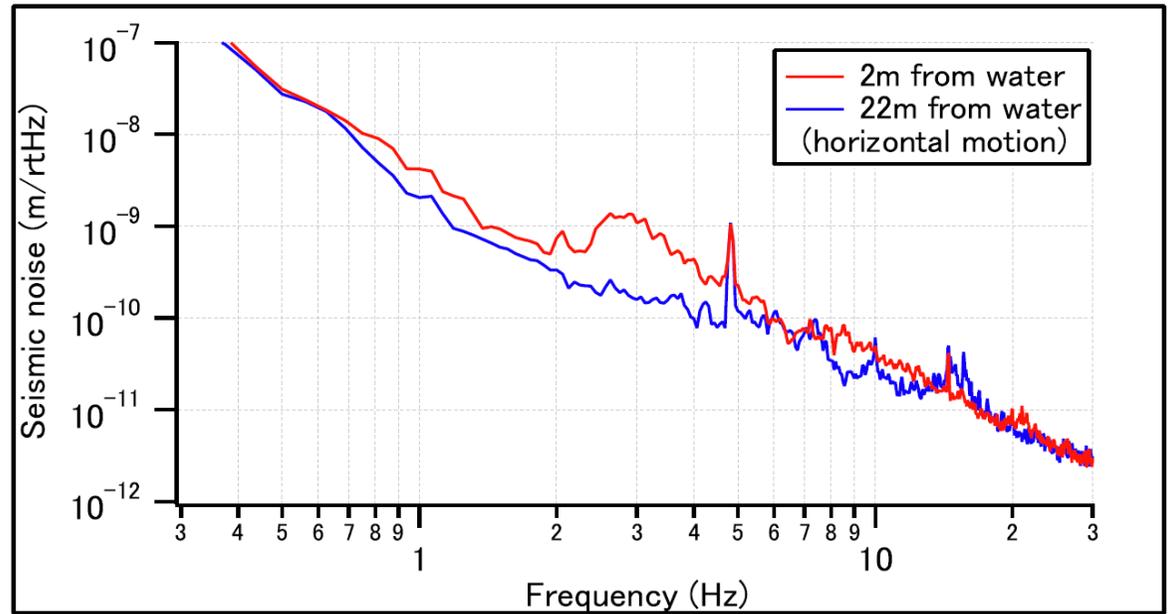


- Around water sound (LA50)
- Around water sound (CMG3T)
- CLIO site

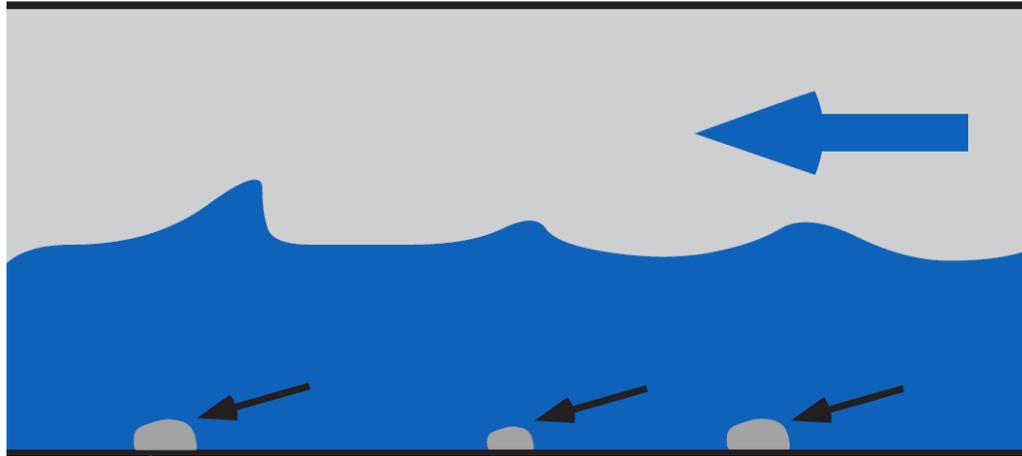
Compared with the seismic level at the CLIO site, seismic level at the X-end is higher at 10-200Hz.

# Seismic noise measurement at the Y-end

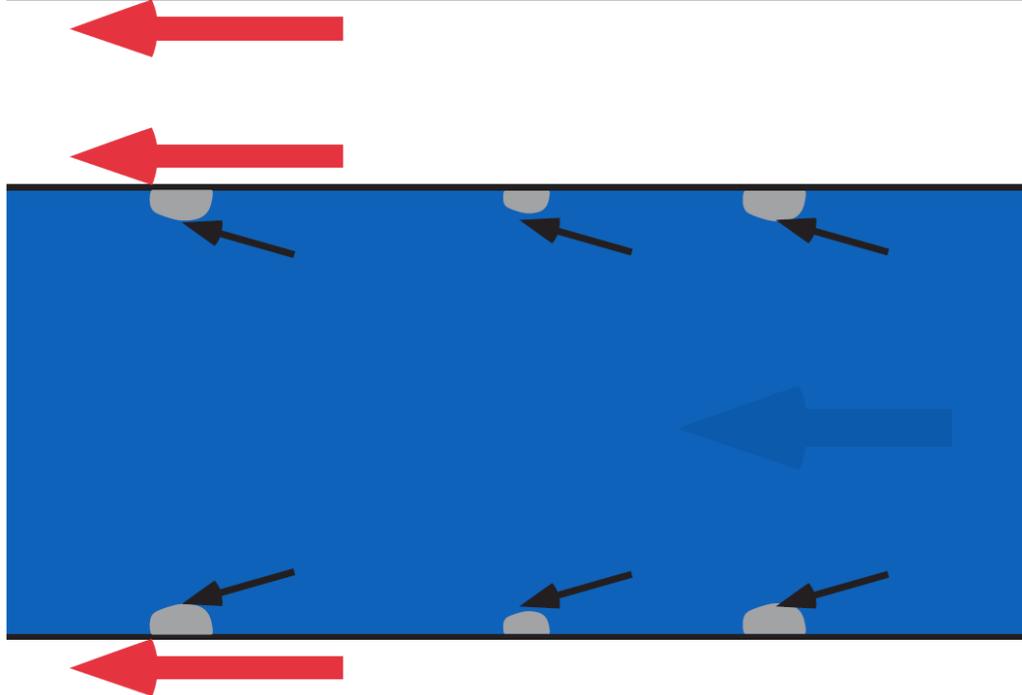
[data provided by Uchiyama]



# More excess noise in the horizontal direction?

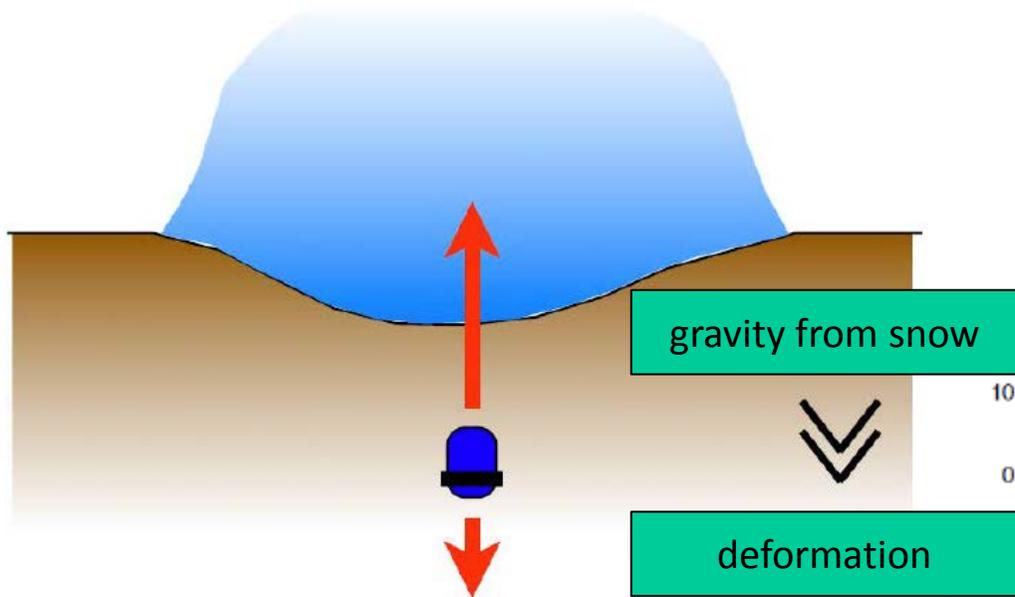


Maybe it can be explained in such a way that the ground could receive larger momentum in the horizontal direction when 1000t of water flows under the ground.

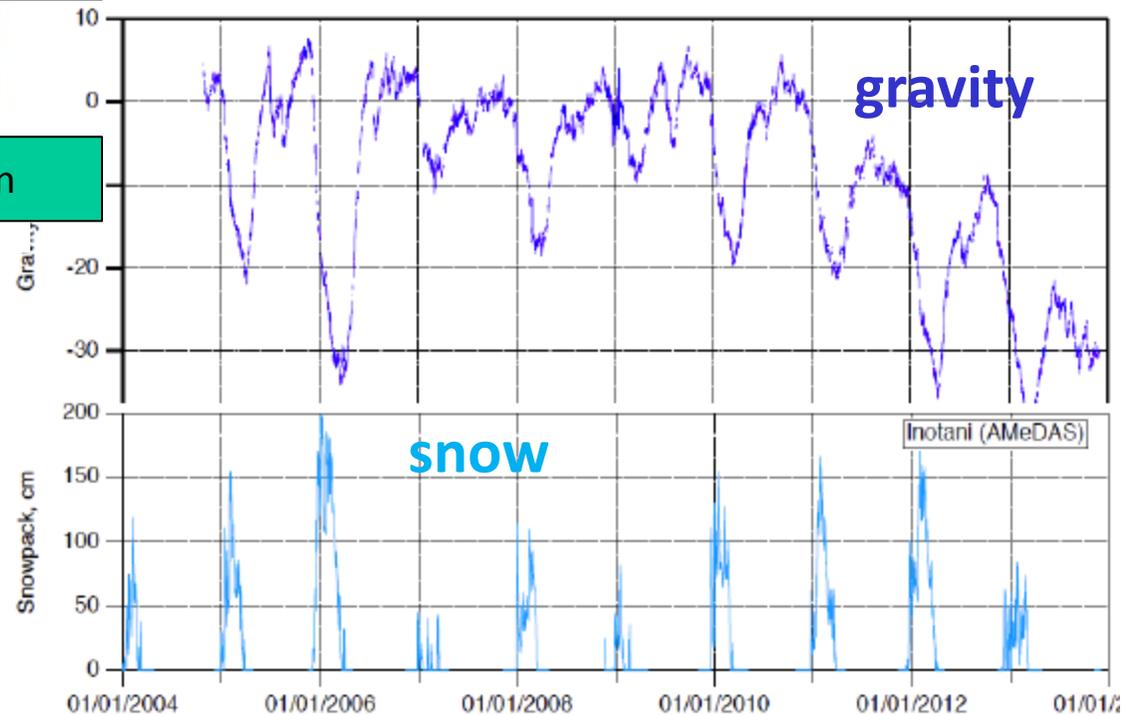


# Gravity change due to snow

[figure provided by Araya]



Coherence between gravity and amount of snow



## Summary

- Water flow GGN can be excess noise if the water flow is too close to the test masses and the amount is too much
- We have started investigating the problem and are looking for a good way to estimate its amplitude
- Seismic noise measurement result may give us some clue for the estimation
- Water flow will be bypassed before the Y-end and it should not be a too serious problem (so is GGN); GGN at the X-end can be more serious than Y-end.

