

WET baffle installation and results

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Baffle installation

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Friday Sept. 10th

- to dump the ring of light scattered by the West flange of the WE tower (VIR-0493A-10)
- baffle placed between Mirror and West flange, see details in #27781.



Frame design (by EGO vacuum team)

• Need to avoid low frequency modes and large Q, to reduce diffused light effects. (note that NE baffle is suspended by wires instead).



Mechanical modes of the baffle+frame

Measured with hammer+accelerometers setup (eLog #27785 for details)

- Frame (once bolted) is stiff (no resonances below 200Hz)
- Baffle first resonance at about 45Hz. Amplification of modes is not large ($Q \approx 20$).
- >> 45 Hz resonance might be critical (several sources of vibration noise, i.e. cooling fans). Need seismic injection around this frequency to test diffused light effects.







Consequences?

- No visible impact on horizon
- But visible effect on microseism related noise...

Improved noise during bad-weather

- No more "arches" associated to large swings of WE tower during intense microseism
- Reduced Low Frequency glitches rate, DQ veto based on WE_zLVDT moved to cat3.



Which reduction of back-scattered light?

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Repeated tower seismic injections (yesterday, #27866)

• Same excitation (slightly larger) at 100Hz now produces (almost) no effect:



Which reduction of back-scattered light?

- Better evaluation is done fitting with noise model (#27870):
- >> Coupling factor evaluated at 100Hz has reduced by about <u>ten times</u>, from $G \approx 20E-20$ to $G \approx 2E-20$
- >> Tentative projection using seismic noise mesured at tower flange (Em_SETOWE) goes slightly below V+MS design.
- >> But, need to check for possible light backscattered by the baffle at 45Hz.

We need more a powerful tool to efficiently shake towers at low frequency (vendors contacted).



WE tower versus NE tower

- Upper limit on coupling factor measured at NE gives: $G \le 7 \text{ E-21}$ (WE has G=20-21) >> NE tower back-scatters (at least) 3 times less than WE tower
- WET larger diffused light can be explained by the higher RMS roughness of WE mirror (*LMA meas. in J.Marque presentation* <u>VIR-0205A-10</u>) and a bit larger power losses of West cavity (from most recent simulations). Study is ongoing.







Conclusions

Consequences of WE baffle installation:

- Improved bad-weather noise
- Tentative projection says noise is at V+MS design, but need to check possible reintroduction from baffle at 45Hz.
- NE tower back-scatters at least 3 times less light, this might be consequence of lower NE mirror roughness RMS. Needs more studies.