ONG / DIDAS / INPE
Linha de Pesquisa em **Astrofísica de Ondas Gravitacionais,** Divisão de Astrofísica, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais

GRAVITON GROUP

Odylio D. Aguiar <odylio.aguiar@inpe.br>

Grupo Gráviton

São José dos Campos, 09 de Abril de 2019

Grupo Experimental da ONG/DIDAS/INPE (8)

Odylio Denys de Aguiar (Pesq. Titular III)

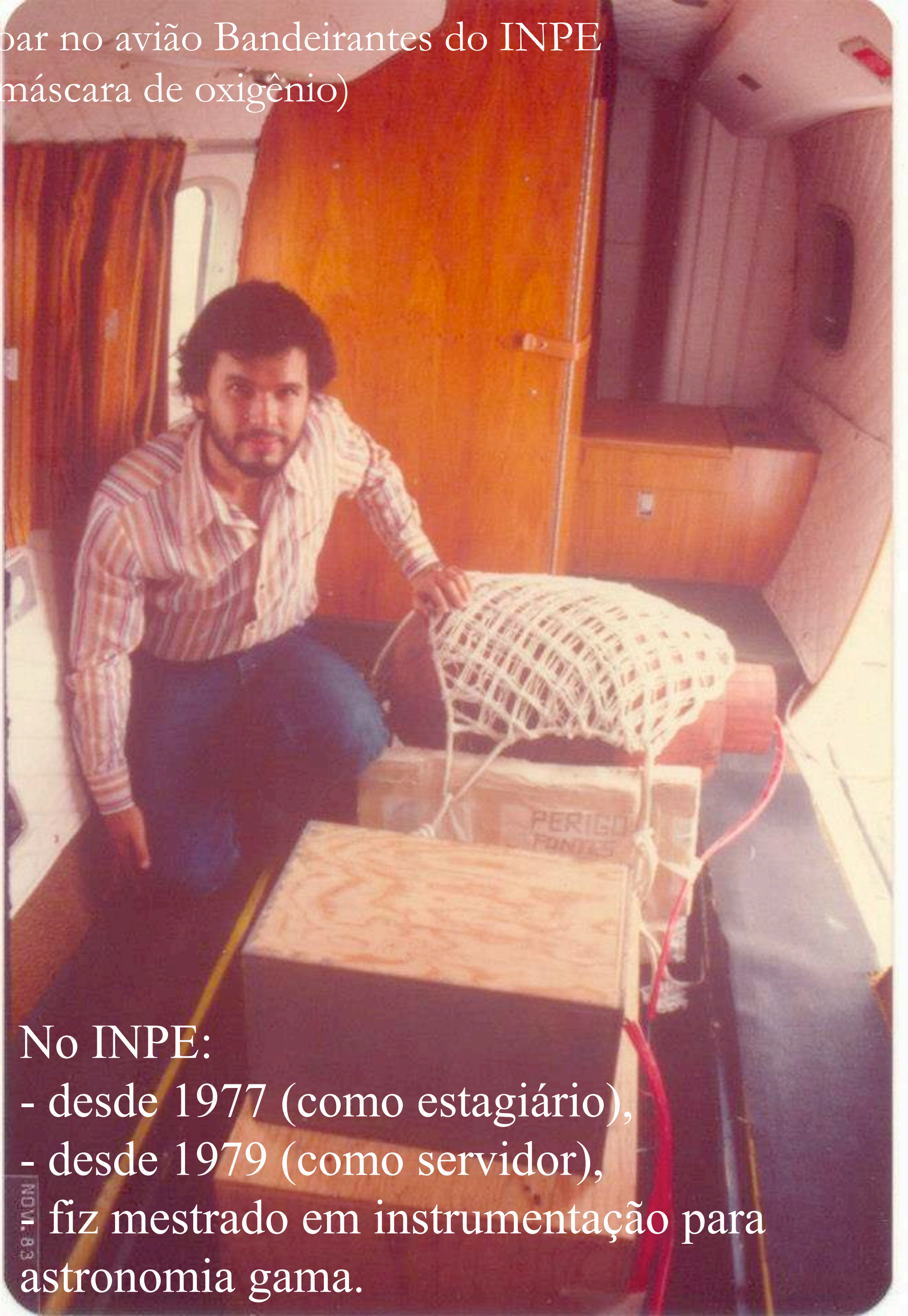
Marcos André Okada (Técnico)

Márcio Constâncio Jr. (pós-doutor)

Guilherme Raçatto (aluno de graduação)

Ana Beatriz Costa (aluno de graduação)

O experimento (dois detectores gama) teve que voar no avião Bandeirantes do INPE
a 25.500 feet → 7.772 metros de altitude (uso de máscara de oxigênio)
A foto foi tirada com o avião em solo.



No INPE:

- desde 1977 (como estagiário),
- desde 1979 (como servidor),
- fiz mestrado em instrumentação para astronomia gama.

Fui em agosto de 1984 para a LSU (para fazer doutorado).

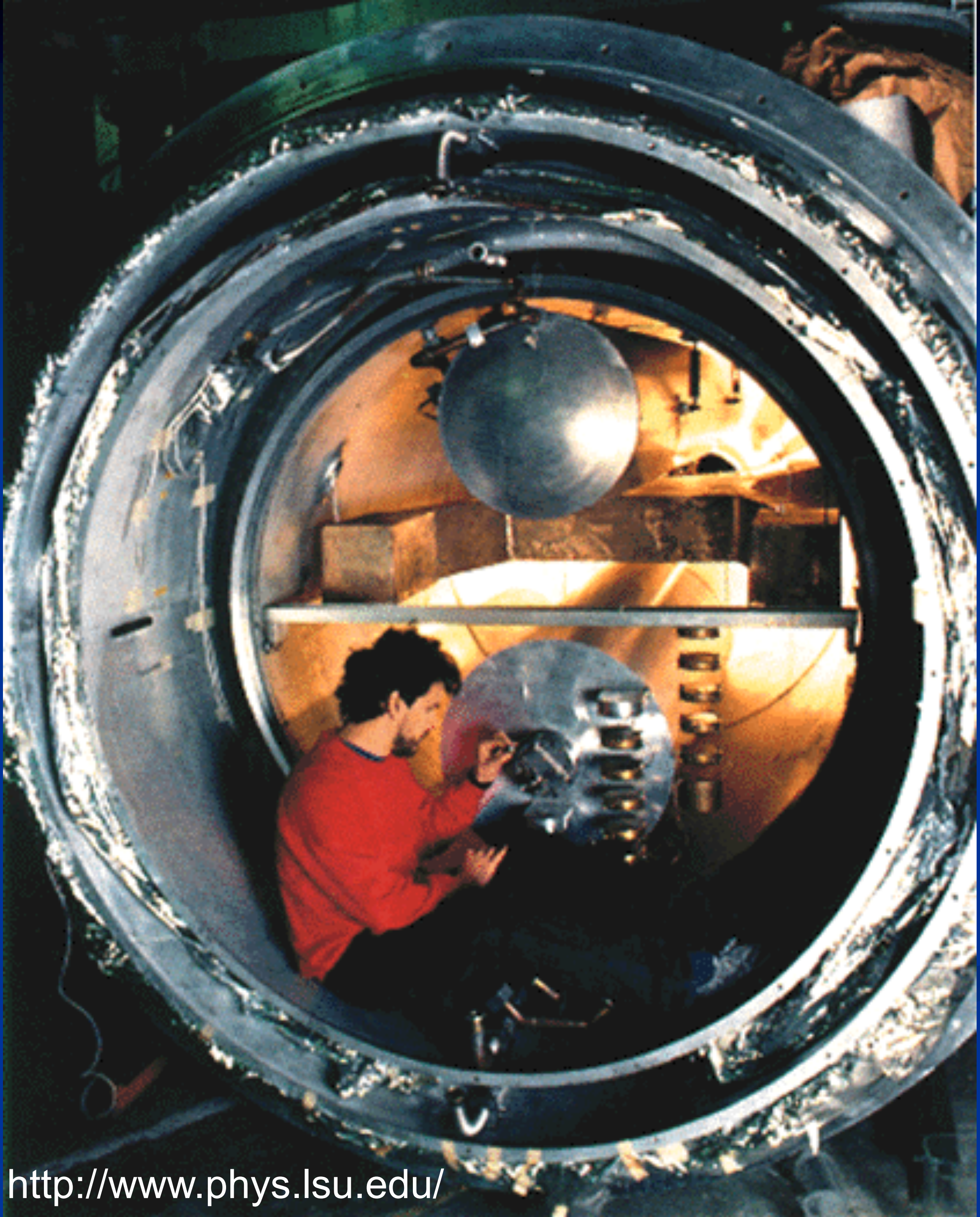
Na área de detecção de ondas gravitacionais desde maio de 1986 (após o ‘Qualifying’).

LSU (ALLEGRO)

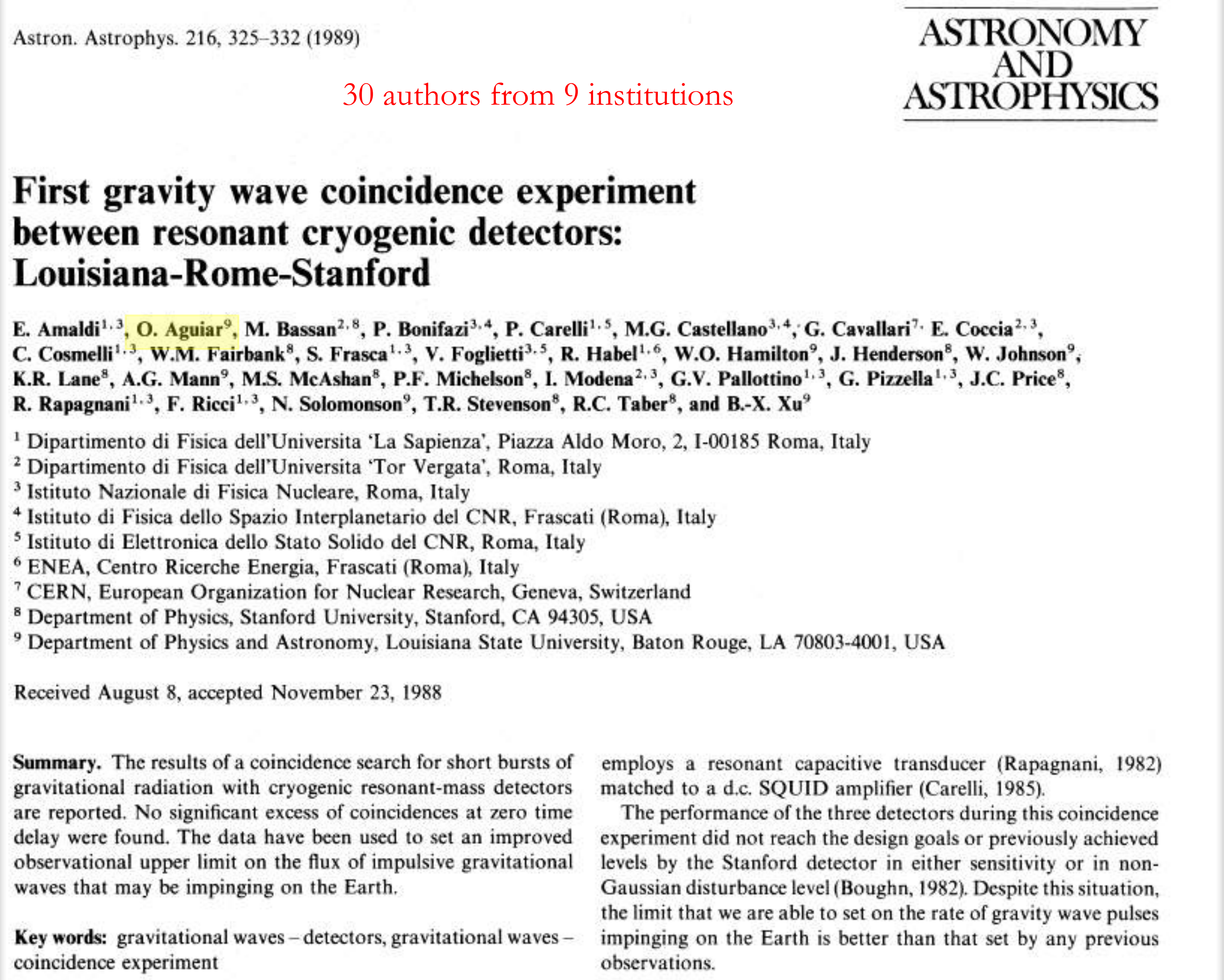
$2^{\underline{a}}$ geração de barras

Cilíndrico
- 269 °C

$h \sim 5 \times 10^{-19}$



http://www.phys.lsu.edu/



Astron. Astrophys. 216, 325–332 (1989)

30 authors from 9 institutions

ASTRONOMY
AND
ASTROPHYSICS

First gravity wave coincidence experiment between resonant cryogenic detectors: Louisiana-Rome-Stanford

E. Amaldi[1,3], O. Aguiar[9], M. Bassan[2,8], P. Bonifazi[3,4], P. Carelli[1,5], M.G. Castellano[3,4], G. Cavallari[7], E. Coccia[2,3], C. Cosmelli[1,3], W.M. Fairbank[8], S. Frasca[1,3], V. Foglietti[3,5], R. Habel[1,6], W.O. Hamilton[9], J. Henderson[8], W. Johnson[9], K.R. Lane[8], A.G. Mann[9], M.S. McAshan[8], P.F. Michelson[8], I. Modena[2,3], G.V. Pallottino[1,3], G. Pizzella[1,3], J.C. Price[8], R. Rapagnani[1,3], F. Ricci[1,3], N. Solomonson[9], T.R. Stevenson[8], R.C. Taber[8], and B.-X. Xu[9]

[1] Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Universita 'La Sapienza', Piazza Aldo Moro, 2, I-00185 Roma, Italy
[2] Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Universita 'Tor Vergata', Roma, Italy
[3] Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Roma, Italy
[4] Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario del CNR, Frascati (Roma), Italy
[5] Istituto di Elettronica dello Stato Solido del CNR, Roma, Italy
[6] ENEA, Centro Ricerche Energia, Frascati (Roma), Italy
[7] CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
[8] Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA
[9] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-4001, USA

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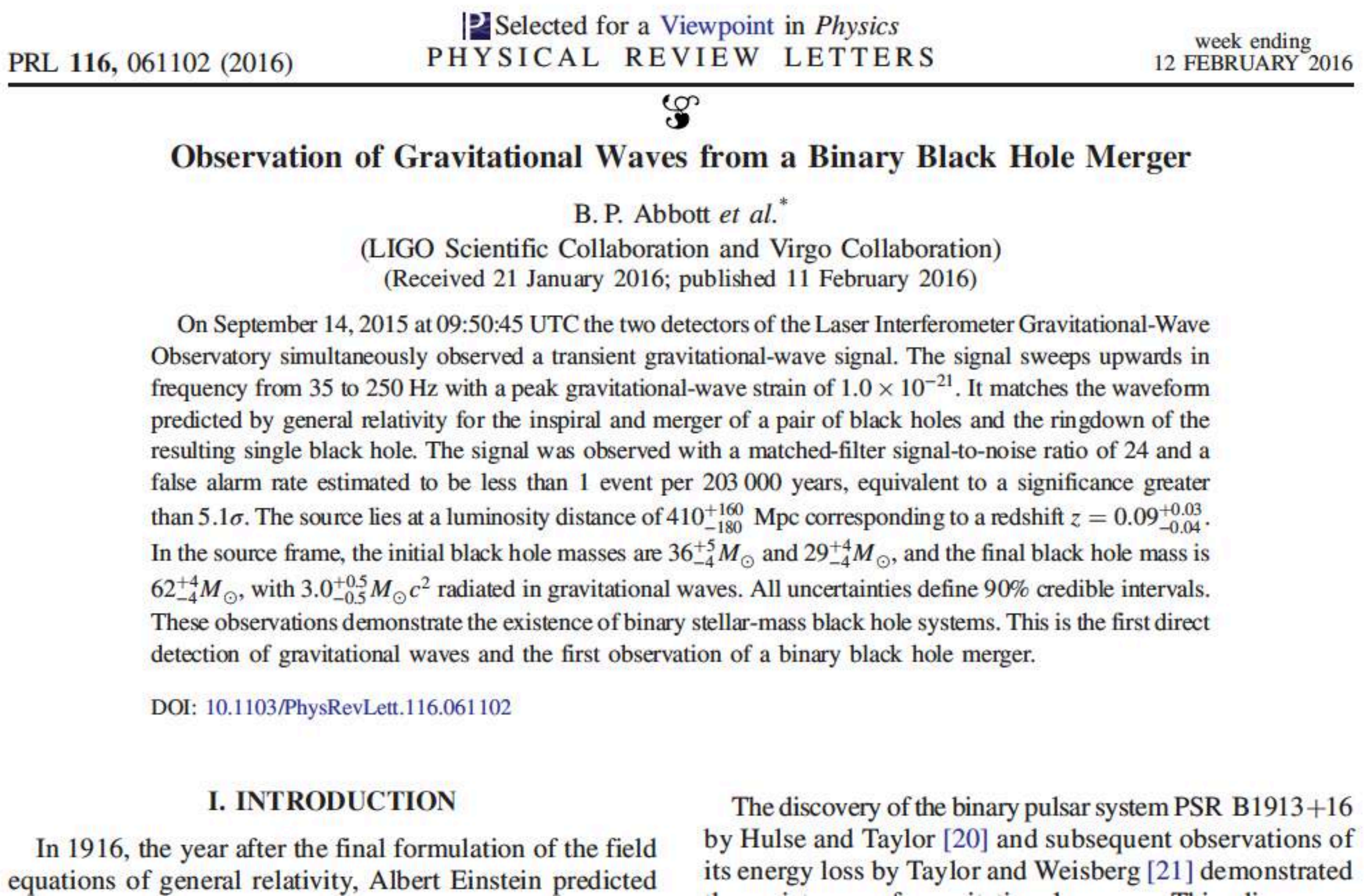
Summary. The results of a coincidence search for short bursts of gravitational radiation with cryogenic resonant-mass detectors are reported. No significant excess of coincidences at zero time delay were found. The data have been used to set an improved observational upper limit on the flux of impulsive gravitational waves that may be impinging on the Earth.

Key words: gravitational waves – detectors, gravitational waves – coincidence experiment

employs a resonant capacitive transducer (Rapagnani, 1982) matched to a d.c. SQUID amplifier (Carelli, 1985).

The performance of the three detectors during this coincidence experiment did not reach the design goals or previously achieved levels by the Stanford detector in either sensitivity or in non-Gaussian disturbance level (Boughn, 1982). Despite this situation, the limit that we are able to set on the rate of gravity wave pulses impinging on the Earth is better than that set by any previous observations.

Inaugurada a Astronomia de Ondas Gravitacionais com a primeira detecção



Selected for a Viewpoint in *Physics*

PRL **116,** 061102 (2016) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 12 FEBRUARY 2016

Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger

B. P. Abbott *et al.*[*]

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

(Received 21 January 2016; published 11 February 2016)

On September 14, 2015 at 09:50:45 UTC the two detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory simultaneously observed a transient gravitational-wave signal. The signal sweeps upwards in frequency from 35 to 250 Hz with a peak gravitational-wave strain of 1.0×10^{-21}. It matches the waveform predicted by general relativity for the inspiral and merger of a pair of black holes and the ringdown of the resulting single black hole. The signal was observed with a matched-filter signal-to-noise ratio of 24 and a false alarm rate estimated to be less than 1 event per 203 000 years, equivalent to a significance greater than 5.1σ. The source lies at a luminosity distance of 410^{+160}_{-180} Mpc corresponding to a redshift $z = 0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$. In the source frame, the initial black hole masses are $36^{+5}_{-4}M_{\odot}$ and $29^{+4}_{-4}M_{\odot}$, and the final black hole mass is $62^{+4}_{-4}M_{\odot}$, with $3.0^{+0.5}_{-0.5}M_{\odot}c^2$ radiated in gravitational waves. All uncertainties define 90% credible intervals. These observations demonstrate the existence of binary stellar-mass black hole systems. This is the first direct detection of gravitational waves and the first observation of a binary black hole merger.

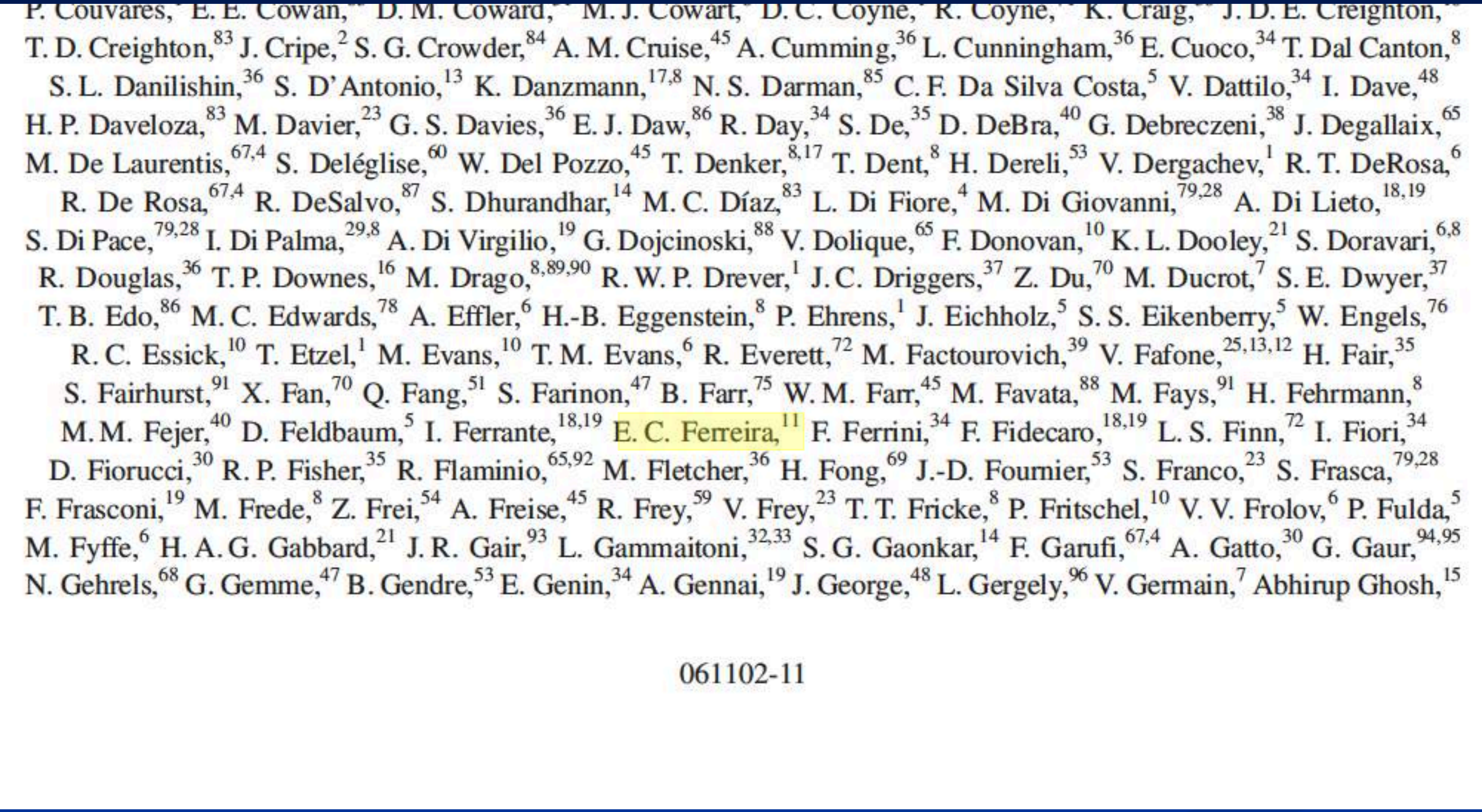
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.061102

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1916, the year after the final formulation of the field equations of general relativity, Albert Einstein predicted

The discovery of the binary pulsar system PSR B1913+16 by Hulse and Taylor [20] and subsequent observations of its energy loss by Taylor and Weisberg [21] demonstrated https://youtu.be/kkKDs59zcdI

B. P. Abbott,[1] R. Abbott,[1] T. D. Abbott,[2] M. R. Abernathy,[1] F. Acernese,[3,4] K. Ackley,[5] C. Adams,[6] T. Adams,[7] P. Addesso,[3] R. X. Adhikari,[1] V. B. Adya,[8] C. Affeldt,[8] M. Agathos,[9] K. Agatsuma,[9] N. Aggarwal,[10] O. D. Aguiar,[11] L. Aiello,[12,13] A. Ain,[14] P. Ajith,[15] B. Allen,[8,16,17] A. Allocca,[18,19] P. A. Altin,[20] S. B. Anderson,[1] W. G. Anderson,[16] K. Arai,[1] M. A. Arain,[5] M. C. Araya,[1] C. C. Arceneaux,[21] J. S. Areeda,[22] N. Arnaud,[23] K. G. Arun,[24] S. Ascenzi,[25,13] G. Ashton,[26] M. Ast,[27] S. M. Aston,[6] P. Astone,[28] P. Aufmuth,[8] C. Aulbert,[8] S. Babak,[29] P. Bacon,[30] M. K. M. Bader,[9] P. T. Baker,[31] F. Baldaccini,[32,33] G. Ballardin,[34] S. W. Ballmer,[35] J. C. Barayoga,[1] S. E. Barclay,[36] B. C. Barish,[1] D. Barker,[37] F. Barone,[3,4] B. Barr,[36] L. Barsotti,[10] M. Barsuglia,[30] D. Barta,[38] J. Bartlett,[37] M. A. Barton,[37] I. Bartos,[39] R. Bassiri,[40] A. Basti,[18,19] J. C. Batch,[37] C. Baune,[8] V. Bavigadda,[34] M. Bazzan,[41,42] B. Behnke,[29] M. Bejger,[43] C. Belczynski,[44] A. S. Bell,[36] C. J. Bell,[36] B. K. Berger,[1] J. Bergman,[37] G. Bergmann,[8] C. P. L. Berry,[45] D. Bersanetti,[46,47] A. Bertolini,[9] J. Betzwieser,[6] S. Bhagwat,[35] R. Bhandare,[48] I. A. Bilenko,[49] G. Billingsley,[1] J. Birch,[6] R. Birney,[50] O. Birnholtz,[8] S. Biscans,[10] A. Bisht,[8,17] M. Bitossi,[34] C. Biwer,[35] M. A. Bizouard,[23] J. K. Blackburn,[1] C. D. Blair,[51] D. G. Blair,[51] R. M. Blair,[37] S. Bloemen,[52] O. Bock,[8] T. P. Bodiya,[10] M. Boer,[53] G. Bogaert,[53] C. Bogan,[8] A. Bohe,[29] P. Bojtos,[54] C. Bond,[45] F. Bondu,[55] R. Bonnand,[7] B. A. Boom,[9] R. Bork,[1] V. Boschi,[18,19] S. Bose,[56,14] Y. Bouffanais,[30] A. Bozzi,[34] C. Bradaschia,[19] P. R. Brady,[16] V. B. Braginsky,[49] M. Branchesi,[57,58] J. E. Brau,[59] T. Briant,[60] A. Brillet,[53] M. Brinkmann,[8] V. Brisson,[23] P. Brockill,[16] A. F. Brooks,[1] D. A. Brown,[35] D. D. Brown,[45] N. M. Brown,[10] C. C. Buchanan,[2] A. Buikema,[10] T. Bulik,[44] H. J. Bulten,[61,9] A. Buonanno,[29,62] D. Buskulic,[7] C. Buy,[30] R. L. Byer,[40] M. Cabero,[8] L. Cadonati,[63] G. Cagnoli,[64,65] C. Cahillane,[1] J. Calderón Bustillo,[66,63] T. Callister,[1] E. Calloni,[67,4] J. B. Camp,[68] K. C. Cannon,[69] J. Cao,[70] C. D. Capano,[8] E. Capocasa,[30] F. Carbognani,[34] S. Caride,[71] J. Casanueva Diaz,[23] C. Casentini,[25,13] S. Caudill,[16] M. Cavaglià,[21] F. Cavalier,[23] R. Cavalieri,[34] G. Cella,[19] C. B. Cepeda,[1] L. Cerboni Baiardi,[57,58] G. Cerretani,[18,19] E. Cesarini,[25,13] R. Chakraborty,[1] T. Chalermsongsak,[1] S. J. Chamberlin,[72] M. Chan,[36] S. Chao,[73] P. Charlton,[74] E. Chassande-Mottin,[30] H. Y. Chen,[75] Y. Chen,[76] C. Cheng,[73] A. Chincarini,[47] A. Chiummo,[34] H. S. Cho,[77] M. Cho,[62] J. H. Chow,[20] N. Christensen,[78] Q. Chu,[51] S. Chua,[60] S. Chung,[51] G. Ciani,[5] F. Clara,[37] J. A. Clark,[63] F. Cleva,[53] E. Coccia,[25,12,13] P.-F. Cohadon,[60] A. Colla,[79,28] C. G. Collette,[80] L. Cominsky,[81] M. Constancio Jr.,[11] A. Conte,[79,28] L. Conti,[42] D. Cook,[37] T. R. Corbitt,[2] N. Cornish,[31] A. Corsi,[71] S. Cortese,[34] C. A. Costa,[11] M. W. Coughlin,[78] S. B. Coughlin,[82] J.-P. Coulon,[53] S. T. Countryman,[39] P. Couvares,[1] E. E. Cowan,[63] D. M. Coward,[51] M. J. Cowart,[6] D. C. Coyne,[1] R. Coyne,[71] K. Craig,[36] J. D. E. Creighton,[16]



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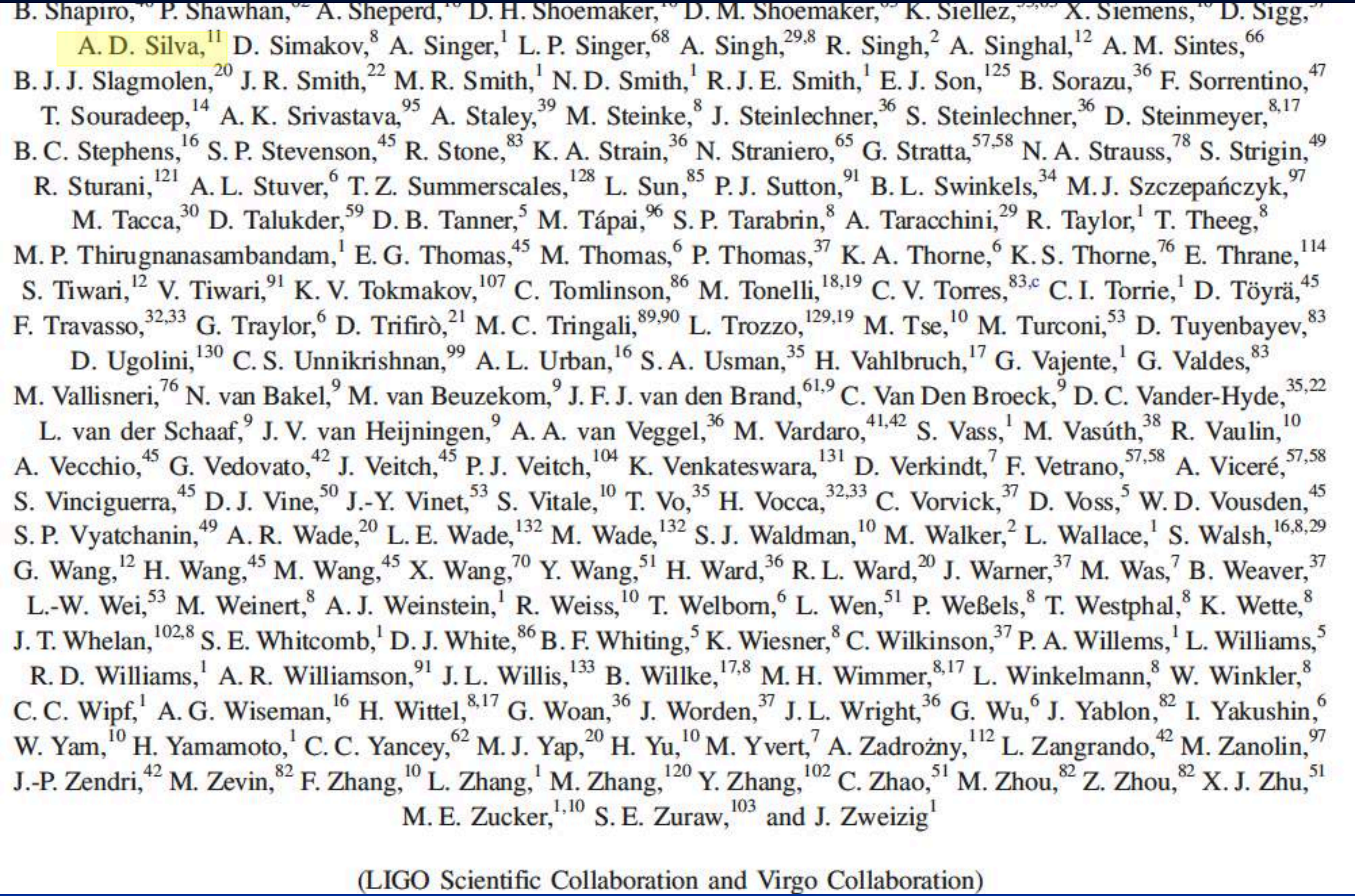

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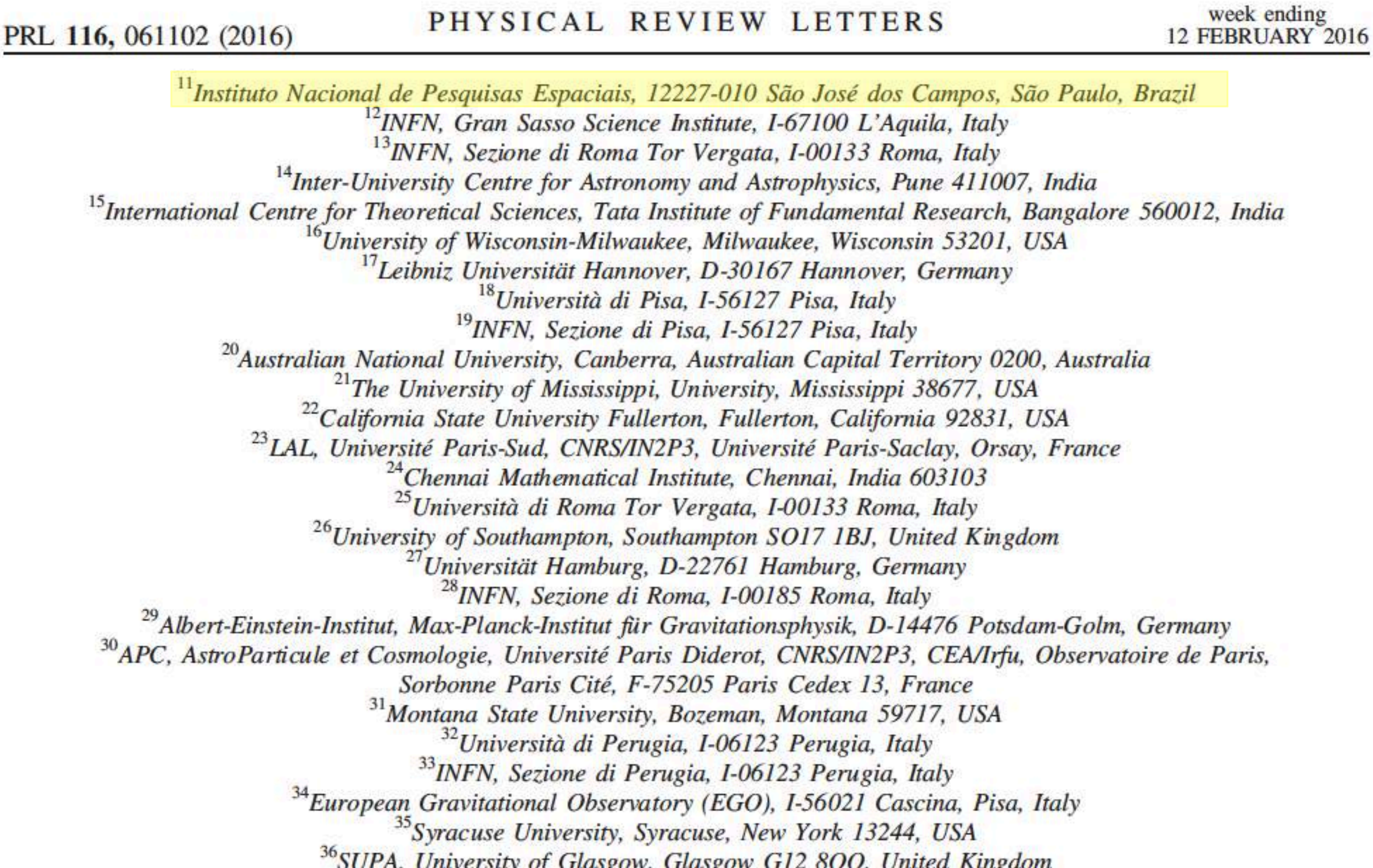
(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)



[11]*Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, 12227-010 São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil*
[12]*INFN, Gran Sasso Science Institute, I-67100 L'Aquila, Italy*
[13]*INFN, Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, I-00133 Roma, Italy*
[14]*Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune 411007, India*
[15]*International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bangalore 560012, India*
[16]*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, USA*
[17]*Leibniz Universität Hannover, D-30167 Hannover, Germany*
[18]*Università di Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy*
[19]*INFN, Sezione di Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy*
[20]*Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 0200, Australia*
[21]*The University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA*
[22]*California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California 92831, USA*
[23]*LAL, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France*
[24]*Chennai Mathematical Institute, Chennai, India 603103*
[25]*Università di Roma Tor Vergata, I-00133 Roma, Italy*
[26]*University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom*
[27]*Universität Hamburg, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany*
[28]*INFN, Sezione di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy*
[29]*Albert-Einstein-Institut, Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik, D-14476 Potsdam-Golm, Germany*
[30]*APC, AstroParticule et Cosmologie, Université Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/Irfu, Observatoire de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, F-75205 Paris Cedex 13, France*
[31]*Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59717, USA*
[32]*Università di Perugia, I-06123 Perugia, Italy*
[33]*INFN, Sezione di Perugia, I-06123 Perugia, Italy*
[34]*European Gravitational Observatory (EGO), I-56021 Cascina, Pisa, Italy*
[35]*Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13244, USA*
[36]*SUPA, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*

Technology, India, Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB), India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, India, the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, the Conselleria d'Economia i Competitivitat and Conselleria d'Educació, Cultura i Universitats of the Govern de les Illes Balears, the National Science Centre of Poland, the European Commission, the Royal Society, the Scottish Funding Council, the Scottish Universities Physics Alliance, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA), the Lyon Institute of Origins (LIO), the National Research Foundation of Korea, Industry Canada and the Province of Ontario through the Ministry of Economic Development and Innovation, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, Russian Foundation for Basic Research, the Leverhulme Trust, the Research Corporation, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Taiwan, and the Kavli Foundation. The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the NSF, STFC, MPS, INFN, CNRS and the State of Niedersachsen, Germany, for provision of computational resources. This article has been assigned the document numbers LIGO-P150914 and VIR-0015A-16.

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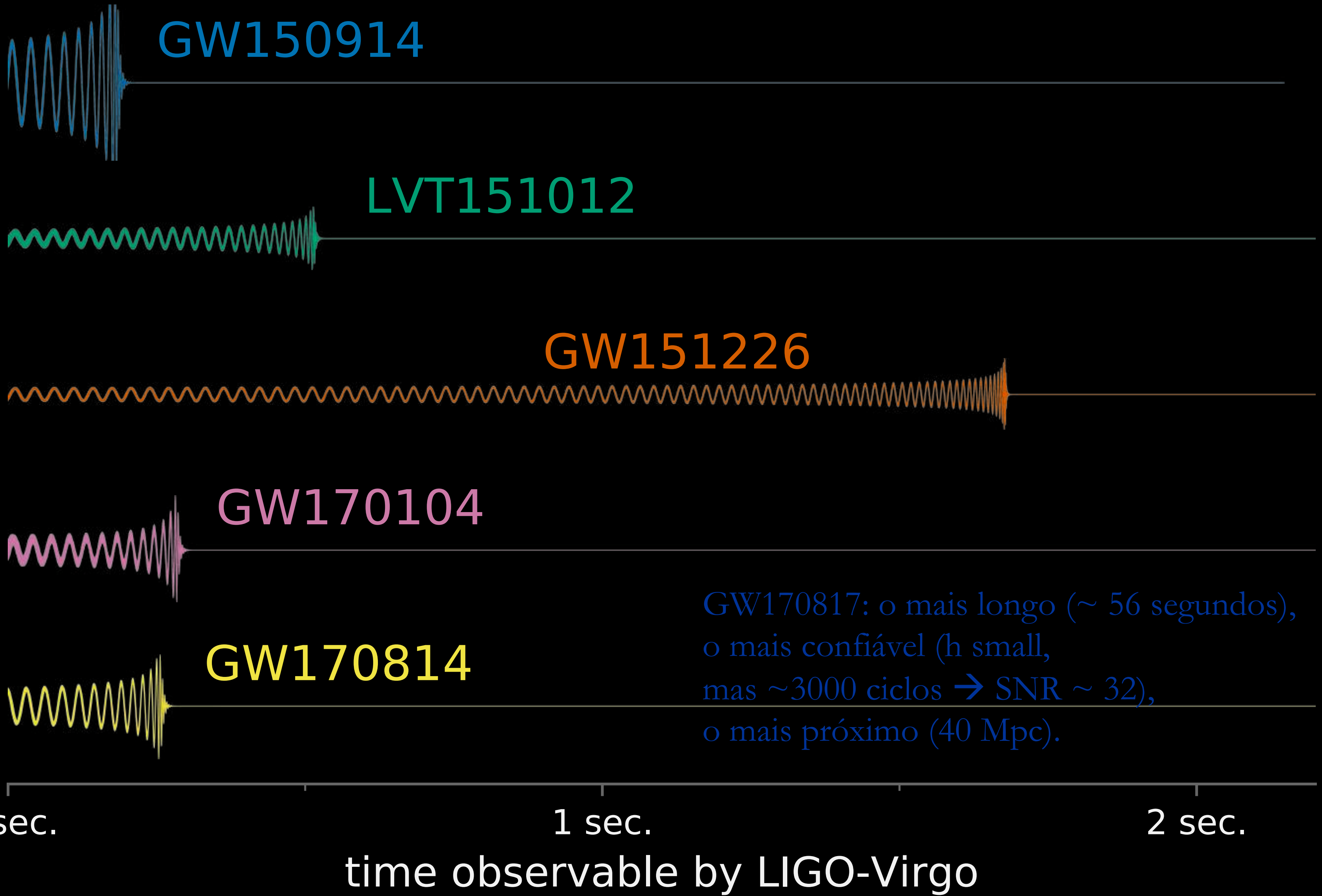
http://ligo.org/detections/images/GW170814_reconstruction_comparison.png



GW170817: o mais longo (~ 56 segundos),
o mais confiável (h small,
mas ~3000 ciclos → SNR ~ 32),
o mais próximo (40 Mpc).

Primeira Detecção de Ondas Gravitacionais de uma Binária de Estrelas de Nêutrons

Selected for a Viewpoint in *Physics*

PRL **119,** 161101 (2017) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 20 OCTOBER 2017

GW170817: Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Neutron Star Inspiral

B. P. Abbott *et al.**

(LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration)

(Received 26 September 2017; revised manuscript received 2 October 2017; published 16 October 2017)

On August 17, 2017 at 12:41:04 UTC the Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo gravitational-wave detectors made their first observation of a binary neutron star inspiral. The signal, GW170817, was detected with a combined signal-to-noise ratio of 32.4 and a false-alarm-rate estimate of less than one per 8.0×10^4 years. We infer the component masses of the binary to be between 0.86 and 2.26 $M_\odot$, in agreement with masses of known neutron stars. Restricting the component spins to the range inferred in binary neutron stars, we find the component masses to be in the range 1.17–1.60 $M_\odot$, with the total mass of the system $2.74^{+0.04}_{-0.01} M_\odot$. The source was localized within a sky region of 28 deg^2 (90% probability) and had a luminosity distance of 40^{+8}_{-14} Mpc, the closest and most precisely localized gravitational-wave signal yet. The association with the γ-ray burst GRB 170817A, detected by Fermi-GBM 1.7 s after the coalescence, corroborates the hypothesis of a neutron star merger and provides the first direct evidence of a link between these mergers and short γ-ray bursts. Subsequent identification of transient counterparts across the electromagnetic spectrum in the same location further supports the interpretation of this event as a neutron star merger. This unprecedented joint gravitational and electromagnetic observation provides insight into astrophysics, dense matter, gravitation, and cosmology.

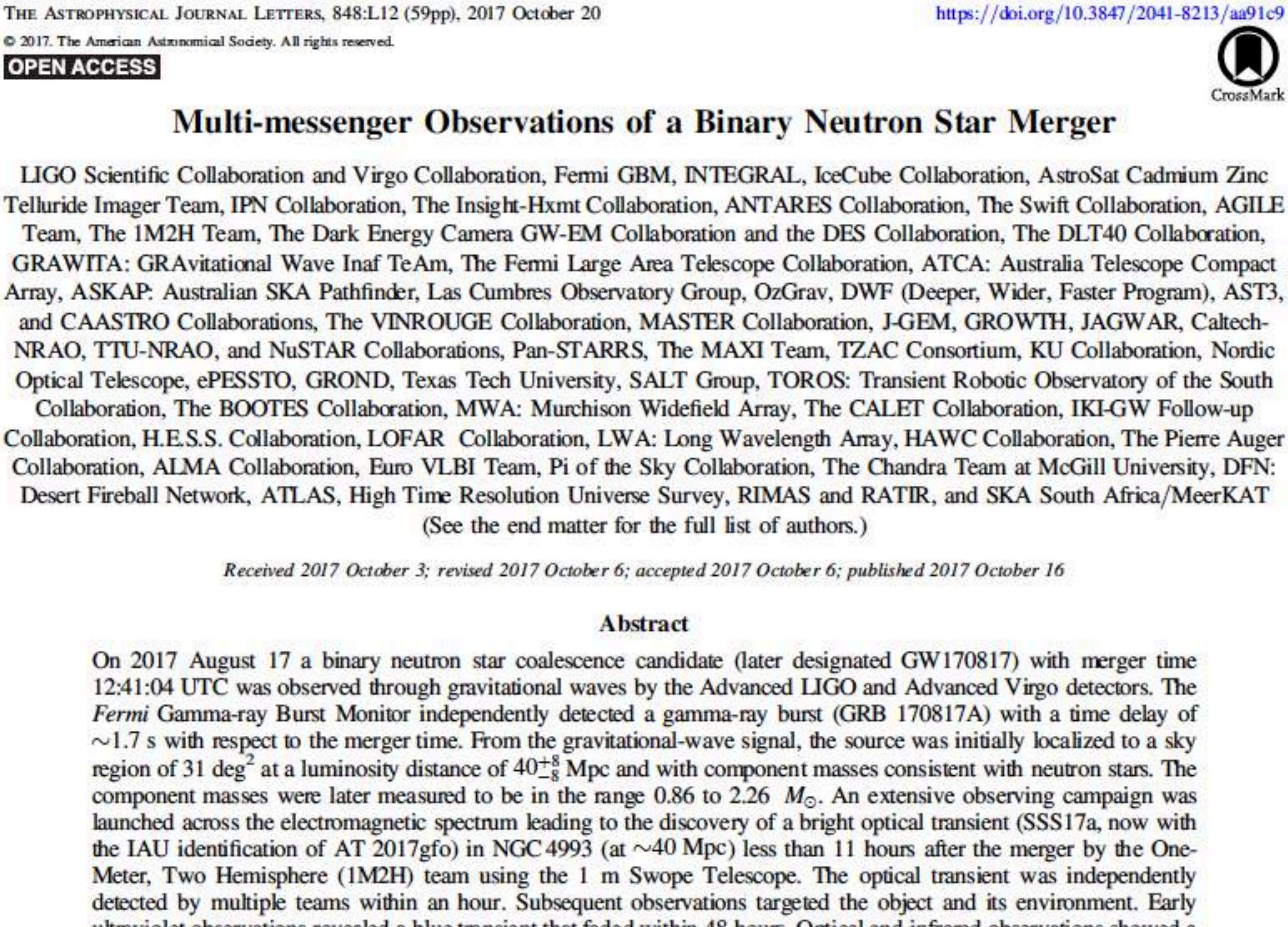
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.161101

I. INTRODUCTION

On August 17, 2017, the LIGO-Virgo detector network observed a gravitational-wave signal from the inspiral of two low-mass compact objects consistent with a binary neutron star (BNS) merger. This discovery comes four

will observe between one BNS merger every few years to hundreds per year [14–21]. This detector network currently includes three Fabry-Perot-Michelson interferometers that measure spacetime strain induced by passing gravitational waves as a varying phase difference between laser light propagating in perpendicular arms: the two Advanced

Inaugurada a Astronomia Multimensageira com Ondas Gravitacionais



The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 848:L12 (59pp), 2017 October 20
https://doi.org/10.3847/2041-8213/aa91c9

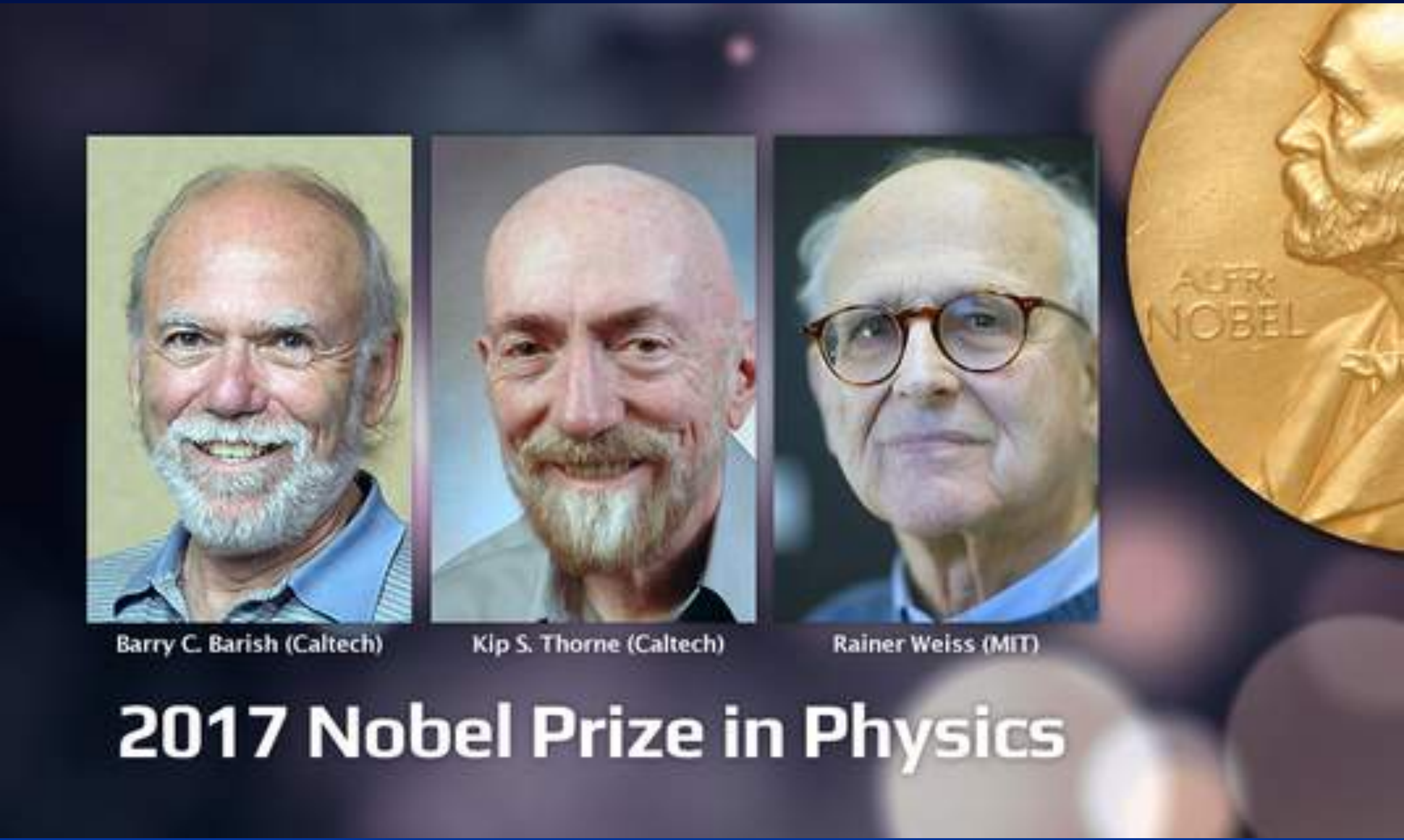
Multi-messenger Observations of a Binary Neutron Star Merger

LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration, Fermi GBM, INTEGRAL, IceCube Collaboration, AstroSat Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager Team, IPN Collaboration, The Insight-Hxmt Collaboration, ANTARES Collaboration, The Swift Collaboration, AGILE Team, The 1M2H Team, The Dark Energy Camera GW-EM Collaboration and the DES Collaboration, The DLT40 Collaboration, GRAWITA: GRAvitational Wave Inaf TeAm, The Fermi Large Area Telescope Collaboration, ATCA: Australia Telescope Compact Array, ASKAP: Australian SKA Pathfinder, Las Cumbres Observatory Group, OzGrav, DWF (Deeper, Wider, Faster Program), AST3, and CAASTRO Collaborations, The VINROUGE Collaboration, MASTER Collaboration, J-GEM, GROWTH, JAGWAR, Caltech-NRAO, TTU-NRAO, and NuSTAR Collaborations, Pan-STARRS, The MAXI Team, TZAC Consortium, KU Collaboration, Nordic Optical Telescope, ePESSTO, GROND, Texas Tech University, SALT Group, TOROS: Transient Robotic Observatory of the South Collaboration, The BOOTES Collaboration, MWA: Murchison Widefield Array, The CALET Collaboration, IKI-GW Follow-up Collaboration, H.E.S.S. Collaboration, LOFAR Collaboration, LWA: Long Wavelength Array, HAWC Collaboration, The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ALMA Collaboration, Euro VLBI Team, Pi of the Sky Collaboration, The Chandra Team at McGill University, DFN: Desert Fireball Network, ATLAS, High Time Resolution Universe Survey, RIMAS and RATIR, and SKA South Africa/MeerKAT
(See the end matter for the full list of authors.)

Received 2017 October 3; revised 2017 October 6; accepted 2017 October 6; published 2017 October 16

Abstract

On 2017 August 17 a binary neutron star coalescence candidate (later designated GW170817) with merger time 12:41:04 UTC was observed through gravitational waves by the Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo detectors. The *Fermi* Gamma-ray Burst Monitor independently detected a gamma-ray burst (GRB 170817A) with a time delay of ~1.7 s with respect to the merger time. From the gravitational-wave signal, the source was initially localized to a sky region of 31 deg^2 at a luminosity distance of 40^{+8}_{-8} Mpc and with component masses consistent with neutron stars. The component masses were later measured to be in the range 0.86 to 2.26 $M_\odot$. An extensive observing campaign was launched across the electromagnetic spectrum leading to the discovery of a bright optical transient (SSS17a, now with the IAU identification of AT 2017gfo) in NGC 4993 (at ~40 Mpc) less than 11 hours after the merger by the One-Meter, Two Hemisphere (1M2H) team using the 1 m Swope Telescope. The optical transient was independently detected by multiple teams within an hour. Subsequent observations targeted the object and its environment. Early


Barry C. Barish (Caltech)
Kip S. Thorne (Caltech)
Rainer Weiss (MIT)
2017 Nobel Prize in Physics
ALFR. NOBEL

Cryogenics 81 (2017) 83–92

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Cryogenics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cryogenics

Research paper

Cryogenically cooled ultra low vibration silicon mirrors for gravitational wave observatories

Brett Shapiro [a,*], Rana X. Adhikari [b], Odylio Aguiar [c], Edgard Bonilla [a], Danyang Fan [a], Litawn Gan [a], Ian Gomez [a], Sanditi Khandelwal [a], Brian Lantz [a], Tim MacDonald [a], Dakota Madden-Fong [d]

[a] *E.L. Ginzton Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, United States*
[b] *LIGO Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 1200 East California Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91125, United States*
[c] *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), Astrophysics Division, Avenida dos Astronautas 1758, 12227-010 São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil*
[d] *Willamette University, 900 State Street, Salem, OR 97301, United States*

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ABSTRACT

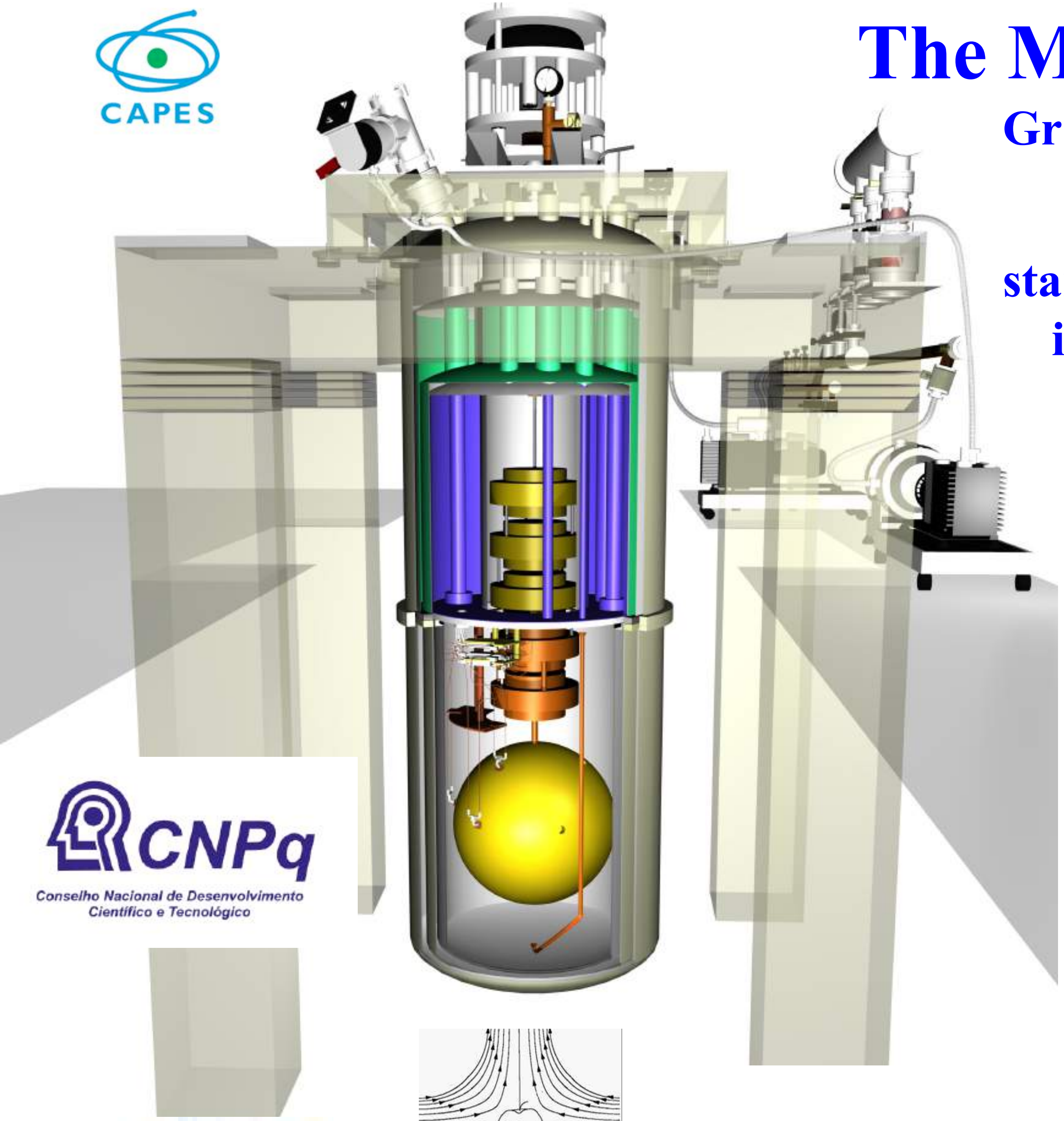
Interferometric gravitational wave observatories recently launched a new field of gravitational wave astronomy with the first detections of gravitational waves in 2015. The number and quality of these detections is limited in part by thermally induced vibrations in the mirrors, which show up as noise in these interferometers. One way to reduce this thermally induced noise is to use low temperature mirrors made of high purity single-crystalline silicon. However, these low temperatures must be achieved without increasing the mechanical vibration of the mirror surface or the vibration of any surface within close proximity to the mirrors. The vibration of either surface can impose a noise inducing phase shift on the light within the interferometer or physically push the mirror through oscillating radiation pressure. This paper proposes a system for the Laser Interferometric Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) to achieve the dual goals of low temperature and low vibration to reduce the thermally induced noise in silicon mir-

CAPES

The Mario SCHENBERG

Gravitational Wave Detector

(Brazil)



started commissioning operation in the 8th of September, 2006.

It involves a collaboration between

INPE, USP, ITA, PUC-Rio, IFSP, UNICAMP, CBPF, UNIFESP, UNESP, UFABC, IAE, UNIPAMPA, UESC, Leiden University, UWA, LSU, OCA,

and it has been supported by

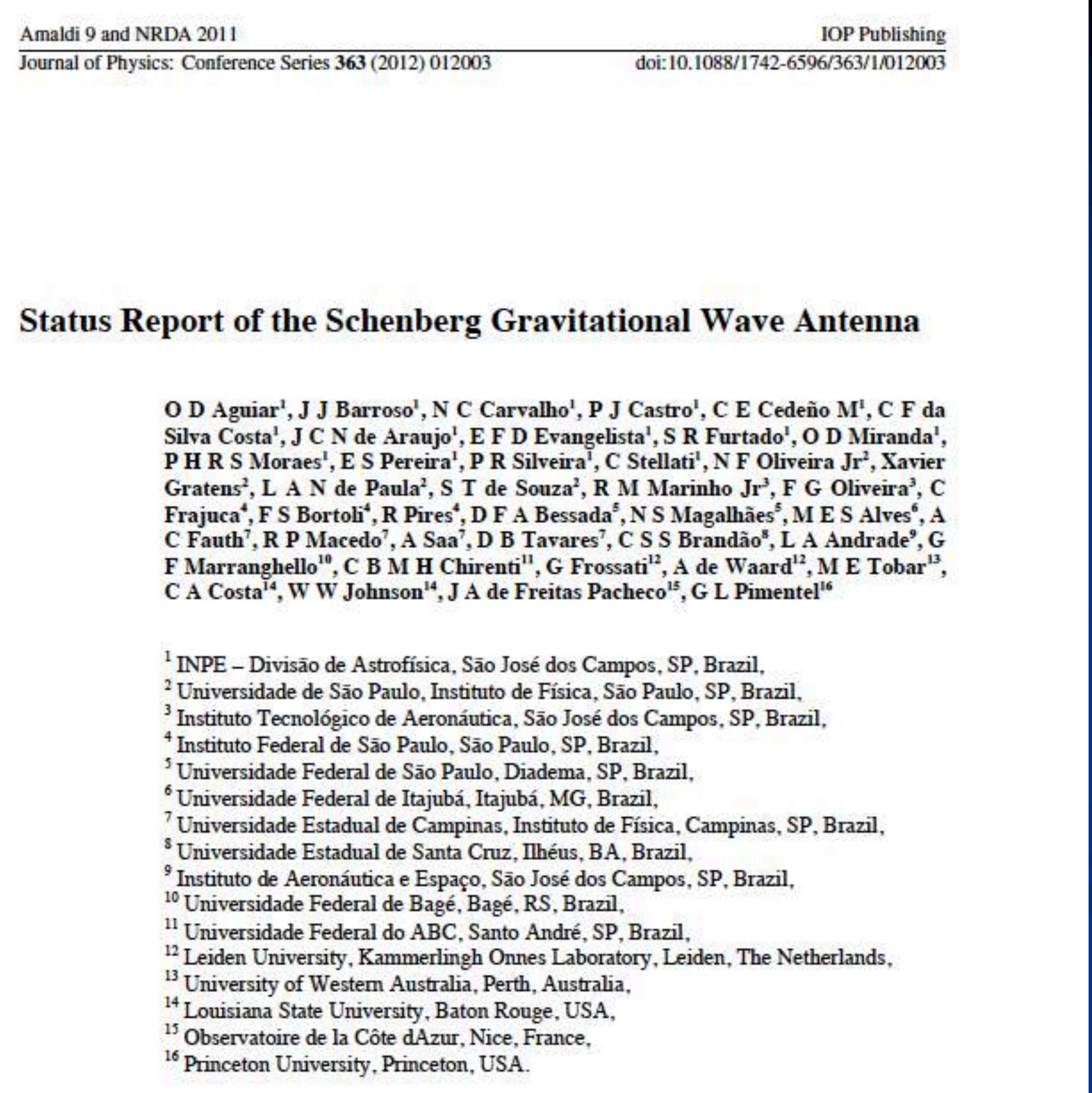
CNPq
Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico

INPE

PROJETO GRAVITON
GRAVITON GROUP

USP

FAPESP

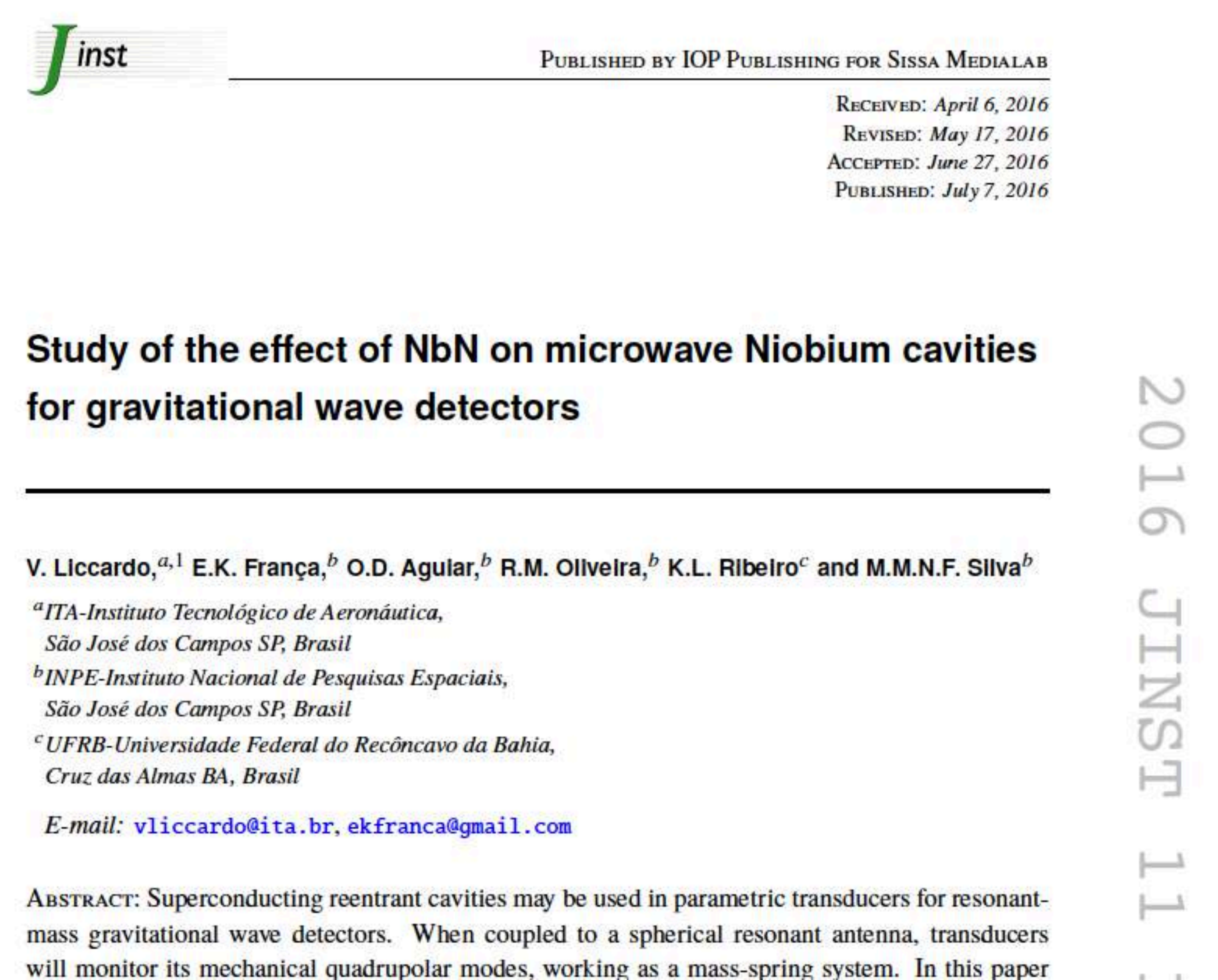


Amaldi 9 and NRDA 2011 IOP Publishing
Journal of Physics: Conference Series **363** (2012) 012003 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/363/1/012003

Status Report of the Schenberg Gravitational Wave Antenna

O D Aguiar[1], J J Barroso[1], N C Carvalho[1], P J Castro[1], C E Cedeño M[1], C F da Silva Costa[1], J C N de Araujo[1], E F D Evangelista[1], S R Furtado[1], O D Miranda[1], P H R S Moraes[1], E S Pereira[1], P R Silveira[1], C Stellati[1], N F Oliveira Jr[2], Xavier Gratens[2], L A N de Paula[2], S T de Souza[2], R M Marinho Jr[3], F G Oliveira[3], C Frajuca[4], F S Bortoli[4], R Pires[4], D F A Bessada[5], N S Magalhães[5], M E S Alves[6], A C Fauth[7], R P Macedo[7], A Saa[7], D B Tavares[7], C S S Brandão[8], L A Andrade[9], G F Marranghello[10], C B M H Chirenti[11], G Frossati[12], A de Waard[12], M E Tobar[13], C A Costa[14], W W Johnson[14], J A de Freitas Pacheco[15], G L Pimentel[16]

[1] INPE – Divisão de Astrofísica, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil,
[2] Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto de Física, São Paulo, SP, Brazil,
[3] Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil,
[4] Instituto Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil,
[5] Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Diadema, SP, Brazil,
[6] Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Itajubá, MG, Brazil,
[7] Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Instituto de Física, Campinas, SP, Brazil,
[8] Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Ilhéus, BA, Brazil,
[9] Instituto de Aeronáutica e Espaço, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil,
[10] Universidade Federal de Bagé, Bagé, RS, Brazil,
[11] Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo André, SP, Brazil,
[12] Leiden University, Kammerlingh Onnes Laboratory, Leiden, The Netherlands,
[13] University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia,
[14] Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, USA,
[15] Observatoire de la Côte dAzur, Nice, France,
[16] Princeton University, Princeton, USA.



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Study of the effect of NbN on microwave Niobium cavities for gravitational wave detectors

V. Liccardo,[a,1] E.K. França,[b] O.D. Aguiar,[b] R.M. Oliveira,[b] K.L. Ribeiro[c] and M.M.N.F. Silva[b]

[a]*ITA-Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica,*
São José dos Campos SP, Brasil
[b]*INPE-Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais,*
São José dos Campos SP, Brasil
[c]*UFRB-Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia,*
Cruz das Almas BA, Brasil

E-mail: vliccardo@ita.br, ekfranca@gmail.com

Abstract: Superconducting reentrant cavities may be used in parametric transducers for resonant-mass gravitational wave detectors. When coupled to a spherical resonant antenna, transducers will monitor its mechanical quadrupolar modes, working as a mass-spring system. In this paper

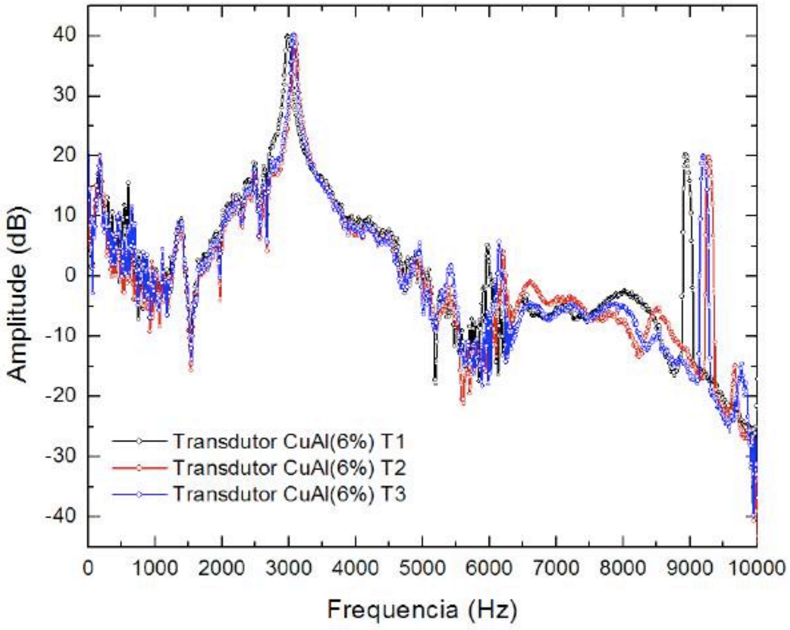
2016 JINST 11

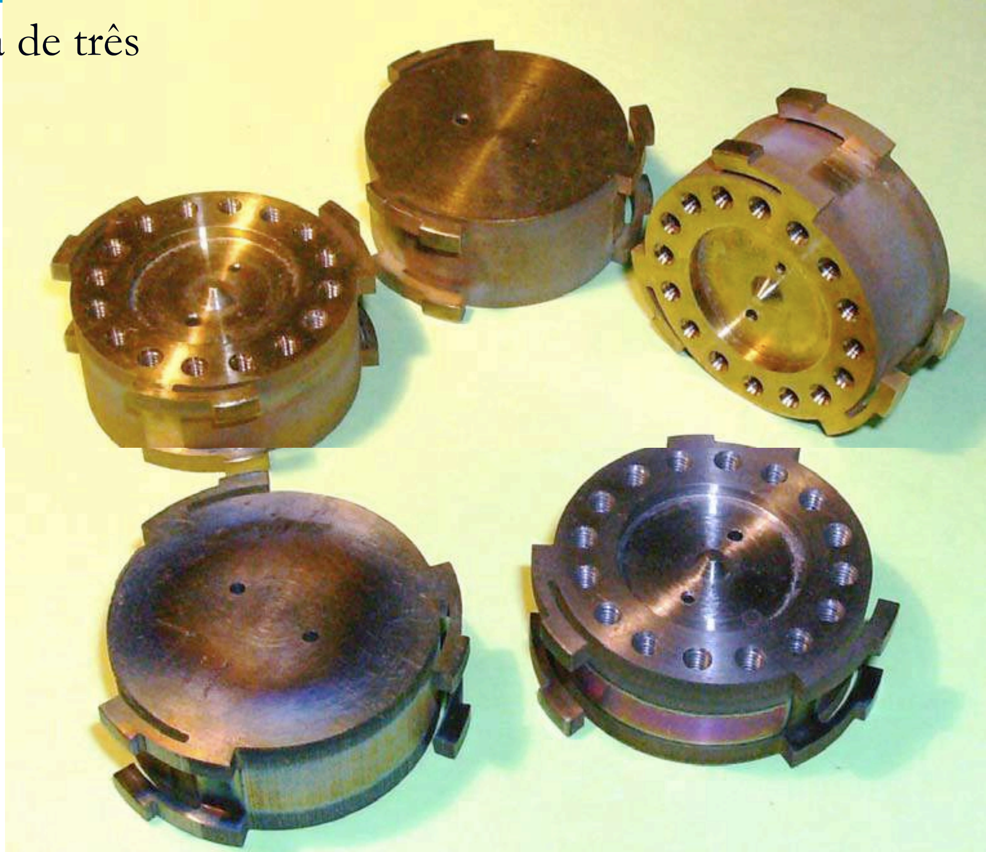
The three initial transducers:

$Q_e \sim 10^4$

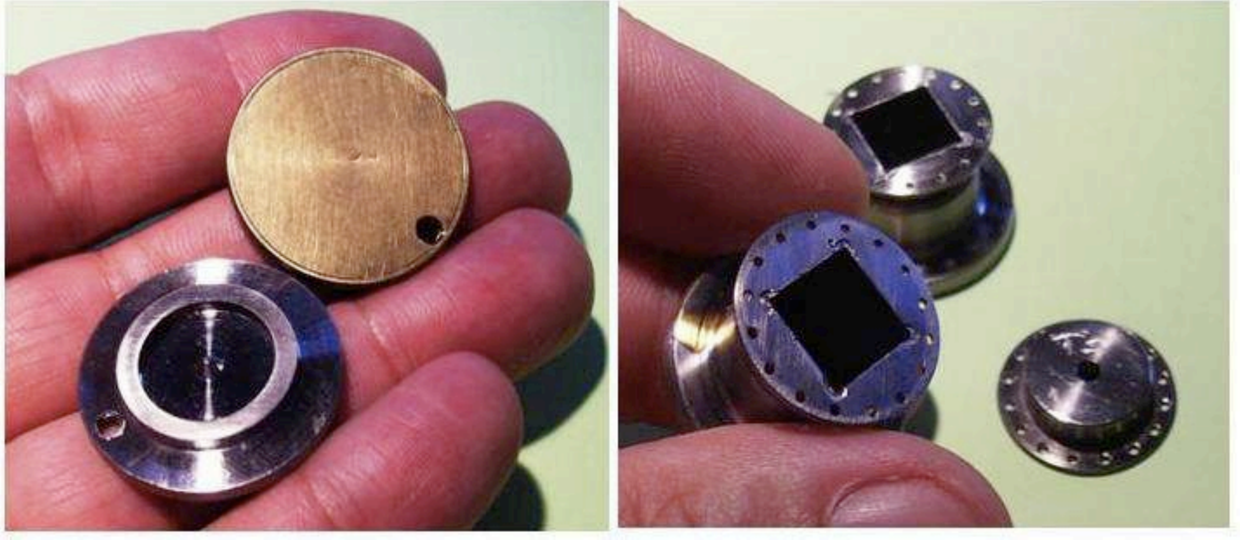
First design

Medidas das frequências de ressonância mecânica de três transdutores.

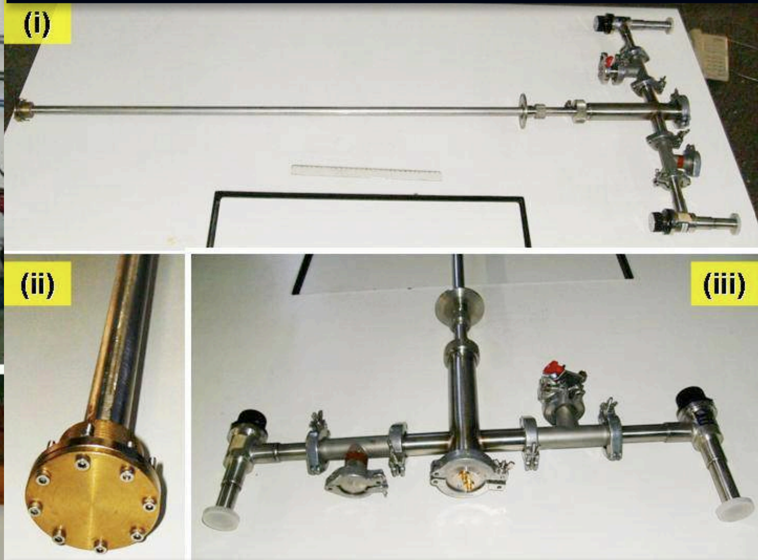




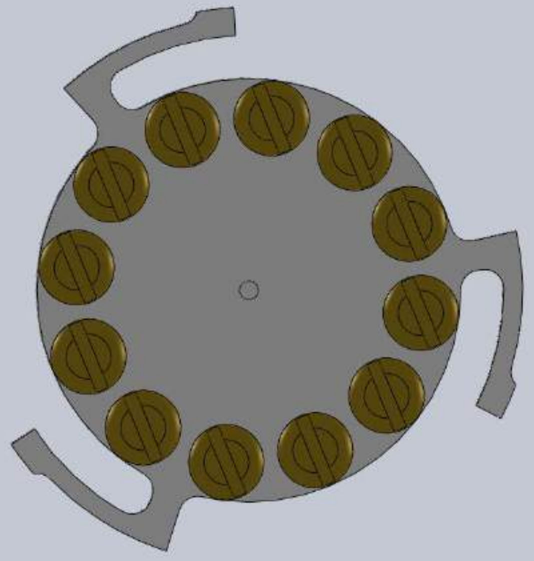
Membranas silício com nióbio depositado por “sputtering”.



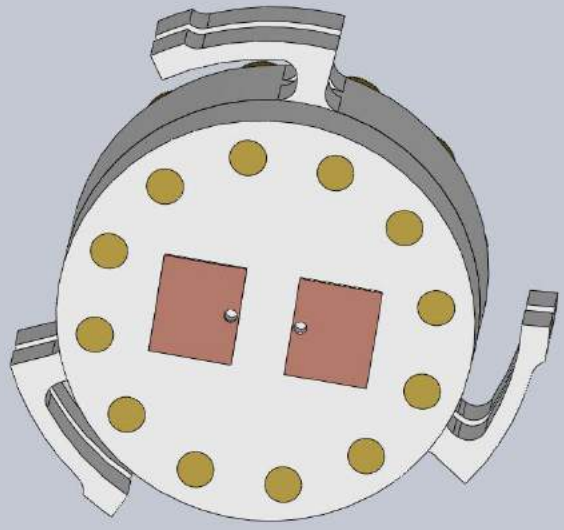
Foram medidos fatores de qualidade elétrica (Q_e) de várias cavidades reentrantes supercondutoras a 4.2 K, utilizando um "dewar" refrigerado a hélio líquido. Q_e tão altos quanto 300 k foram encontrados.



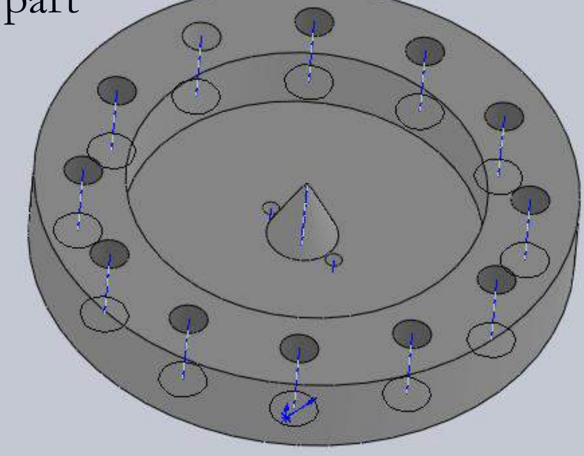
Aparato experimental para testar cavidades reentrantes supercondutoras dentro de um "dewar" refrigerado a hélio líquido.



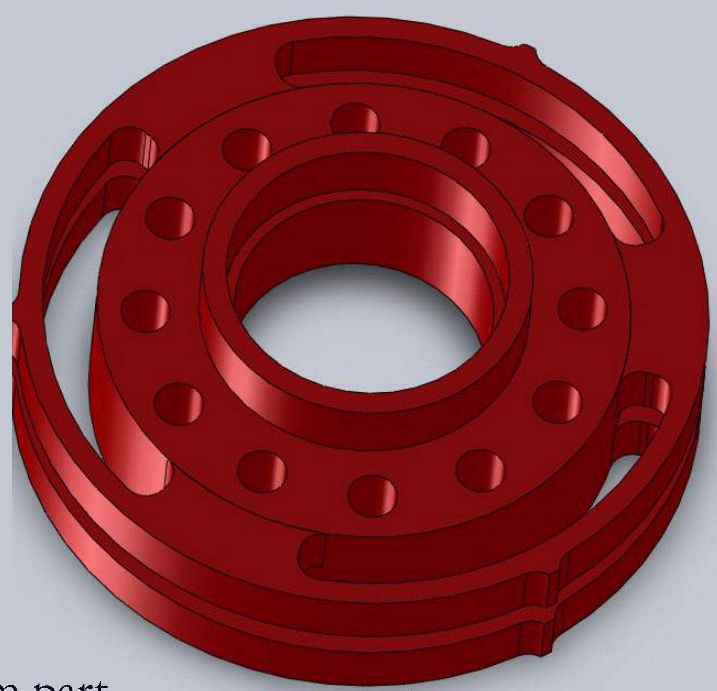
Third design



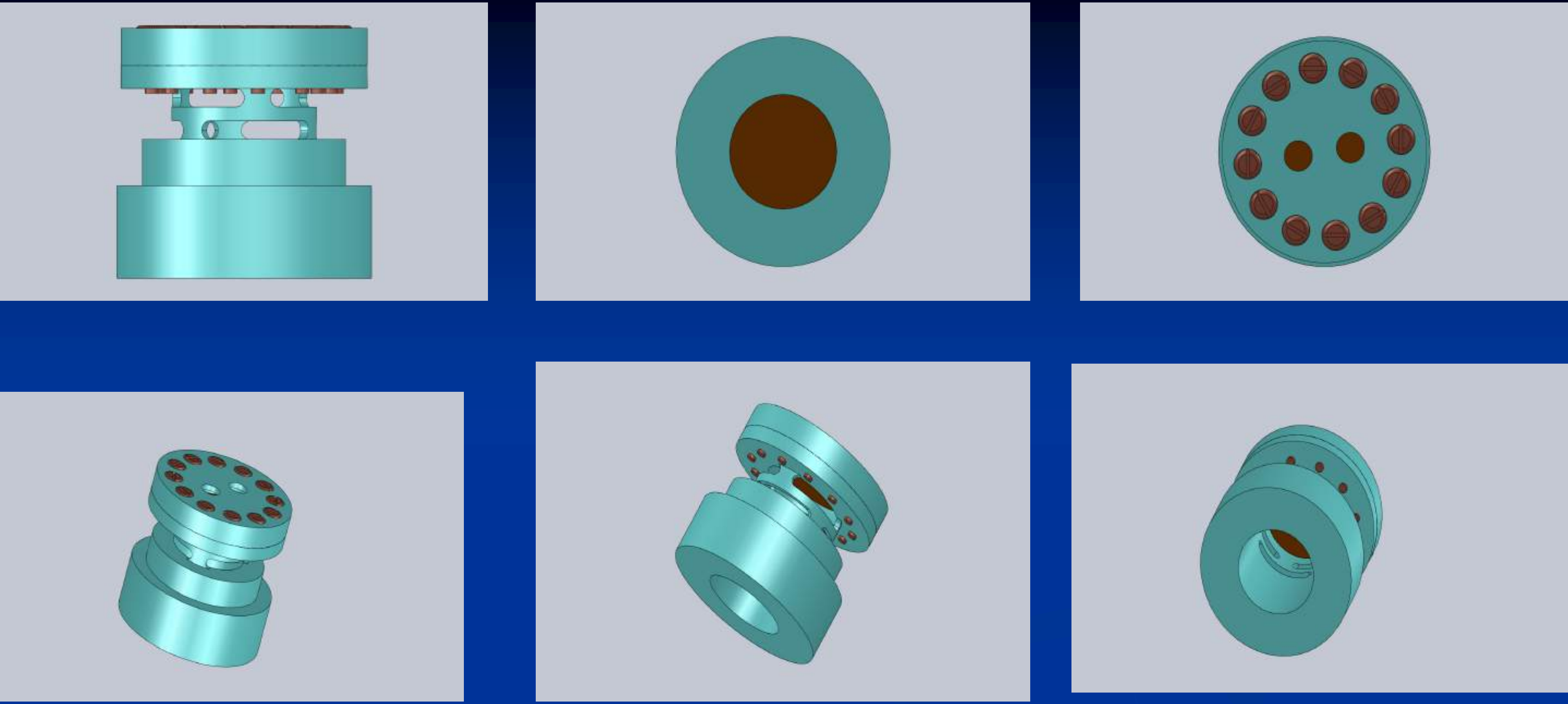
Alumina part

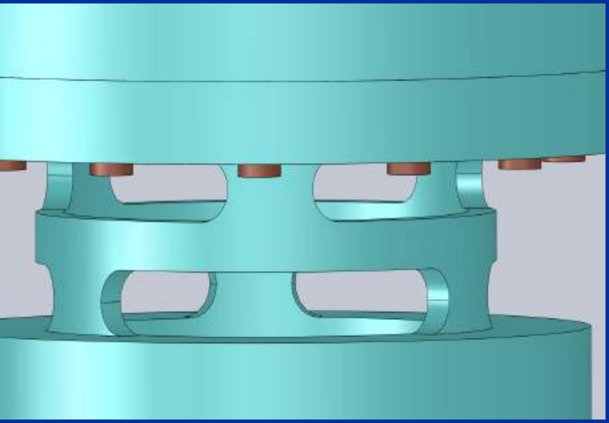


Fourth design

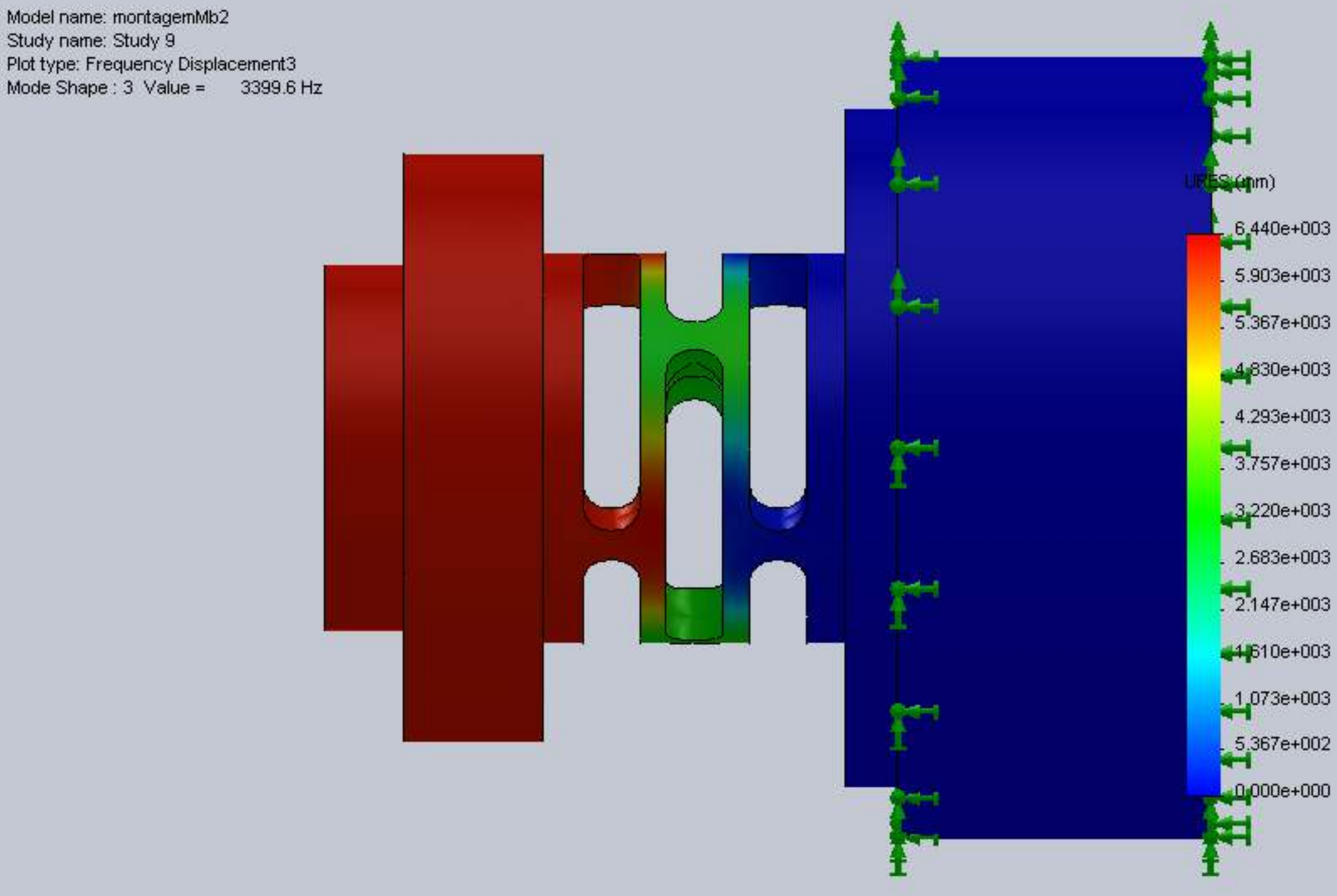


Niobium part





Fifth design



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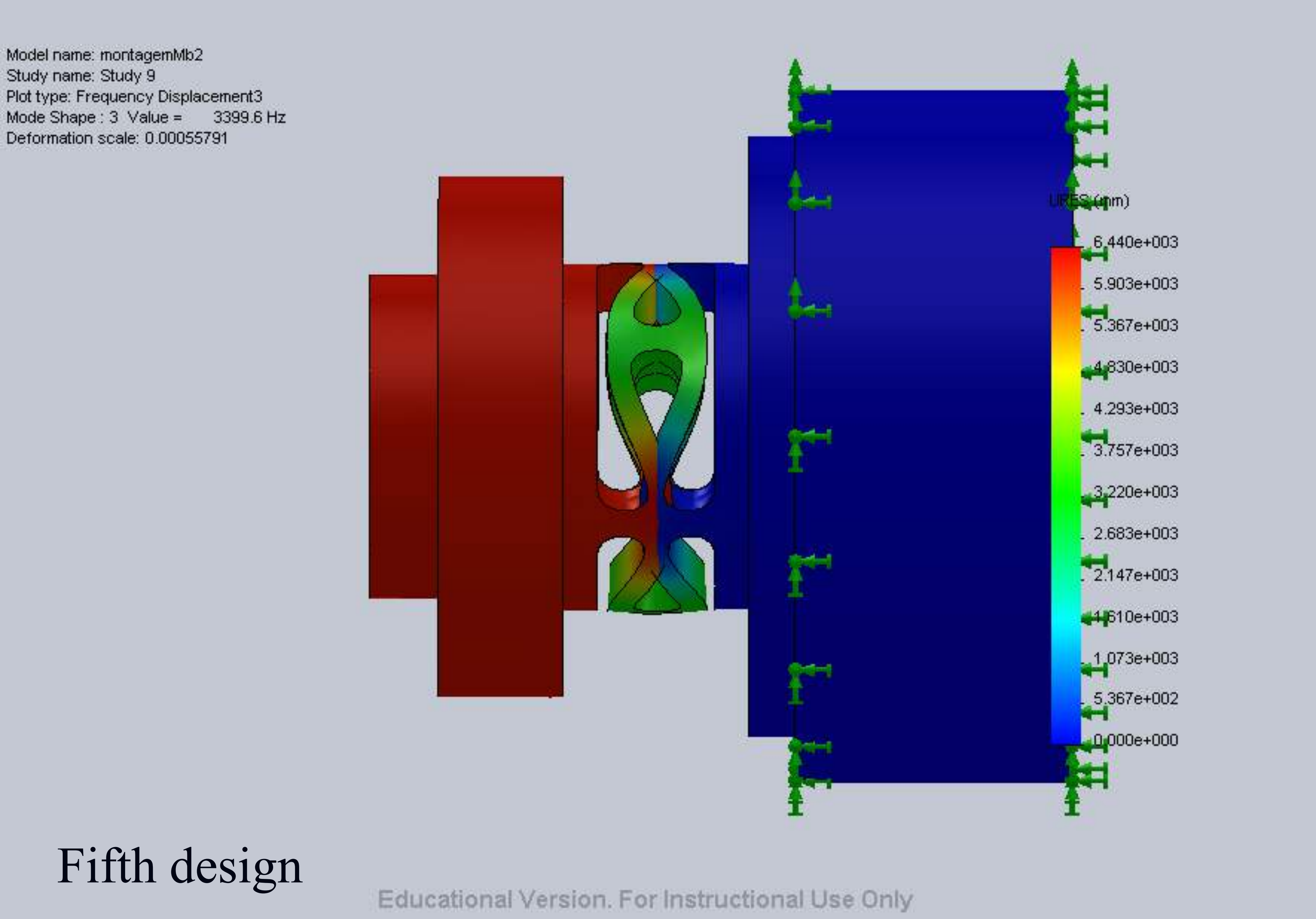
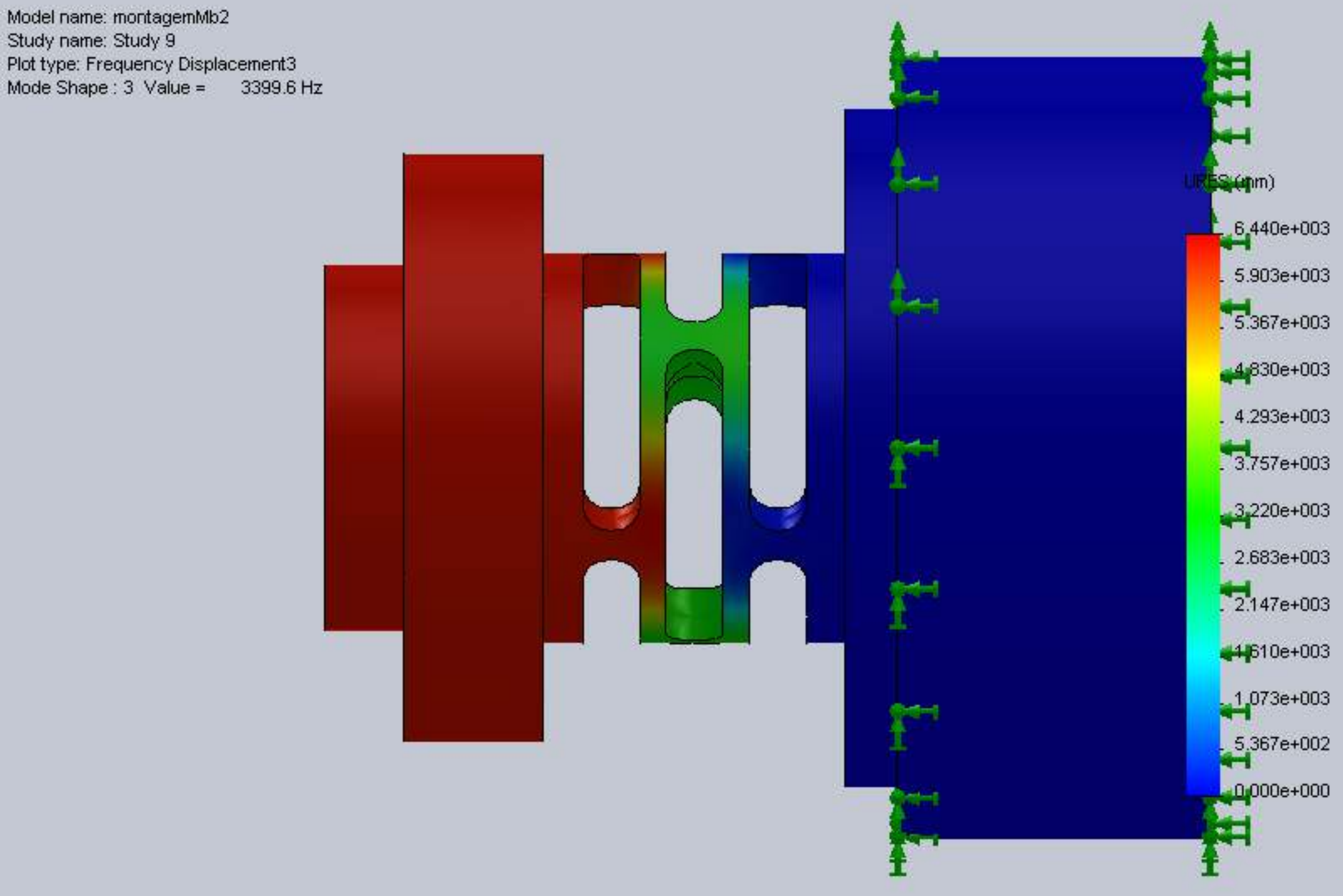
Study name: Study 9
Plot type: Frequency Displacement3
Mode Shape : 3 Value = 3399.6 Hz

Fifth design



Model name: montagemMb2
Study name: Study 9
Plot type: Frequency Displacement3
Mode Shape : 3 Value = 3399.6 Hz
Deformation scale: 0.00055791

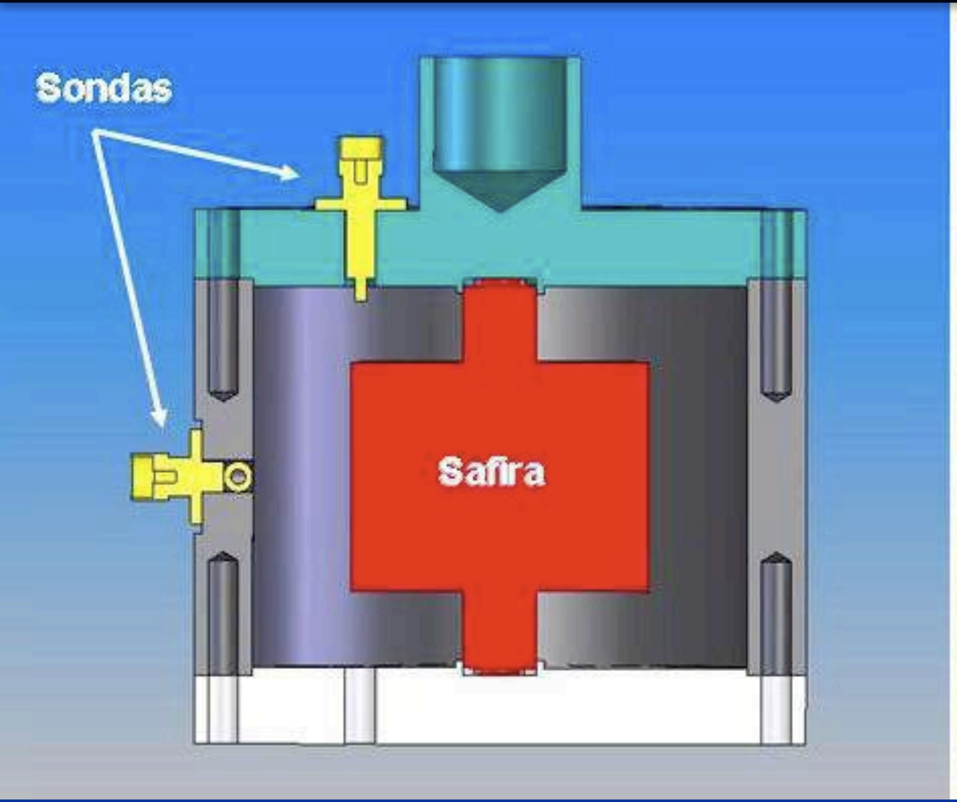
Fifth design

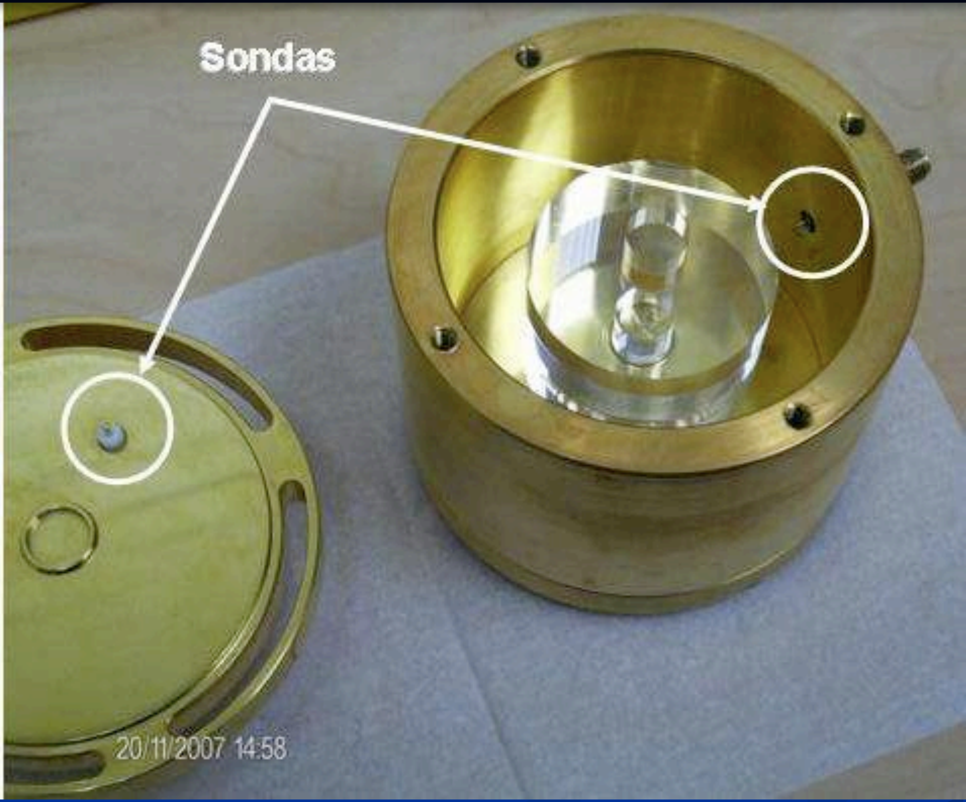


Model name: montagemMb2
Study name: Study 9
Plot type: Frequency Displacement3
Mode Shape : 3 Value = 3399.6 Hz

Fifth design

Desenvolvemos, em colaboração com o grupo australiano, um oscilador de safira que opera a 77 K e vai substituir, com melhor desempenho, os de titanato de bário atualmente utilizados.

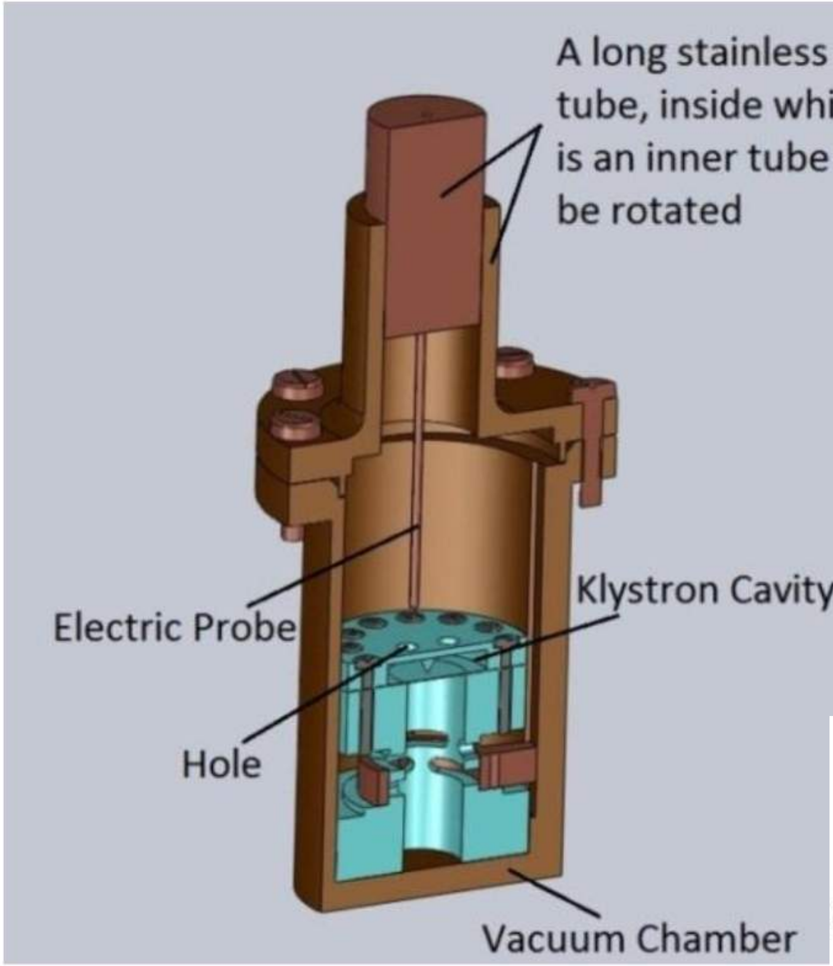


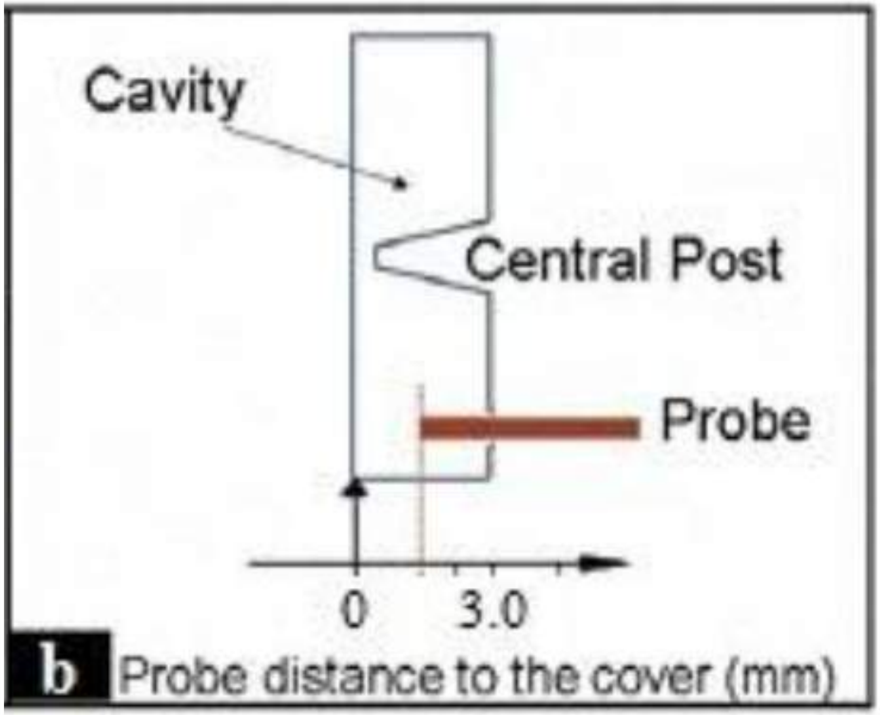


Montagem de transdutores em sala limpa do INPE

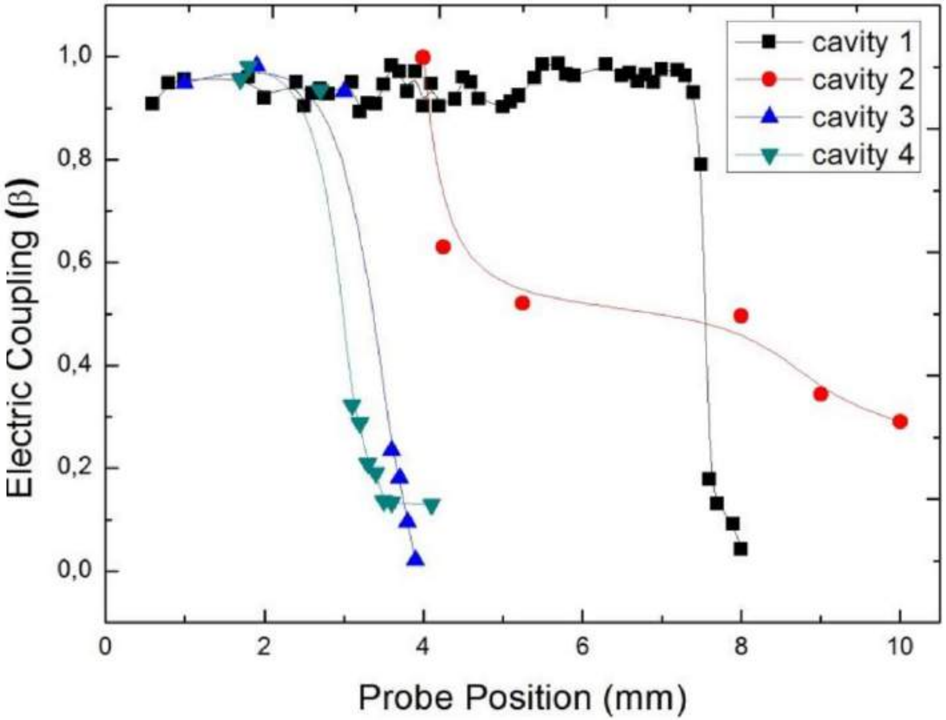

CRYOMECH
CRYOMECH
NON-MAGNETIC

DEVELOPMENT OF A VERY HIGH
ARAMETRIC TRAN
MARIO SCHENBERG GRAV
E DETECTOR: PROG
Sérgio
Odylio D. Aguiar
Instituto Nacional
São José dos Campos, SP, Bras
VENT
VACUUM PORT/
RELIEF DISC





Cavity	*D* (mm)	*P* (mm)	β
3	1.5	3.9	0.02
4	2.5	4.1	0.13
1	3.0	8.0	0.04
2	3.5	10.0	0.29



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High sensitivity niobium parametric transducer for the Mario Schenberg gravitational wave detector

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L.A.N. de Paula,[a,b,1] **E.C. Ferreira,**[c] **N.C. Carvalho**[d] **and O.D. Aguiar**[c]

[a] *Physics Department, Technological Institute of Aeronautics – ITA,*
Praça Marechal-do-Ar Eduardo Gomes 50, São José dos Campos, Brazil
[b] *Department of Mechanics and Material Physics, University of Sao Paulo – USP,*
Rua do Matão 187, São Paulo, Brazil
[c] *Astrophysics Division, National Institute for Space Research – INPE,*
Av. dos Astronautas 1758, São José dos Campos, Brazil
[d] *School of Physics, University of Western Australia – UWA,*
35 Stirling Hwy, 6009 Crawley, Western Australia, Australia

E-mail: `leandroifusp@yahoo.com`

Table 2. Frequencies of eight samples that were submitted to eight successive steps of adjustment each one.

Sample	Cavity Frequencies [GHz]							
	step 1	step 2	step 3	step 4	step 5	step 6	step 7	step 8
1	12.76	12.88	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**
2	12.44	12.32	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**	**9.52**
3	13.40	13.88	13.36	13.16	12.76	12.32	12.06	11.08
4	10.96	10.92	**9.88**	**9.88**	**9.88**	**9.88**	**9.88**	**9.88**
5	13.12	13.28	13.00	12.76	12.64	11.92	11.56	10.54
6	12.64	13.20	12.36	12.00	11.74	12.52	12.20	12.13
7	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**	**9.76**
8	11.28	11.28	10.60	10.08	**9.48**	**9.48**	**9.48**	**9.48**

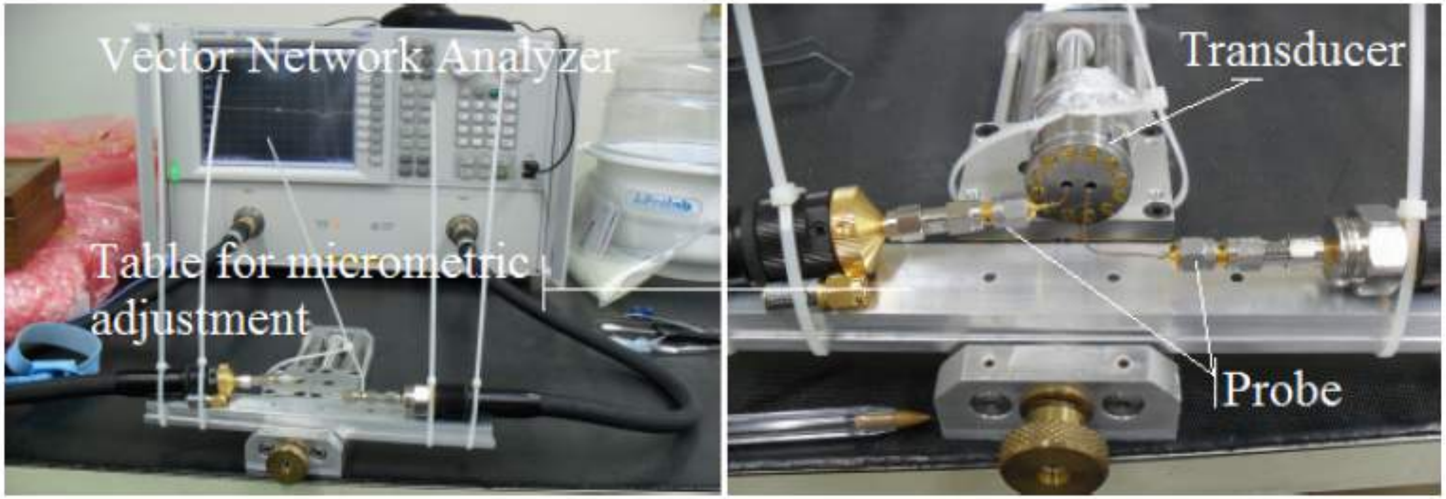


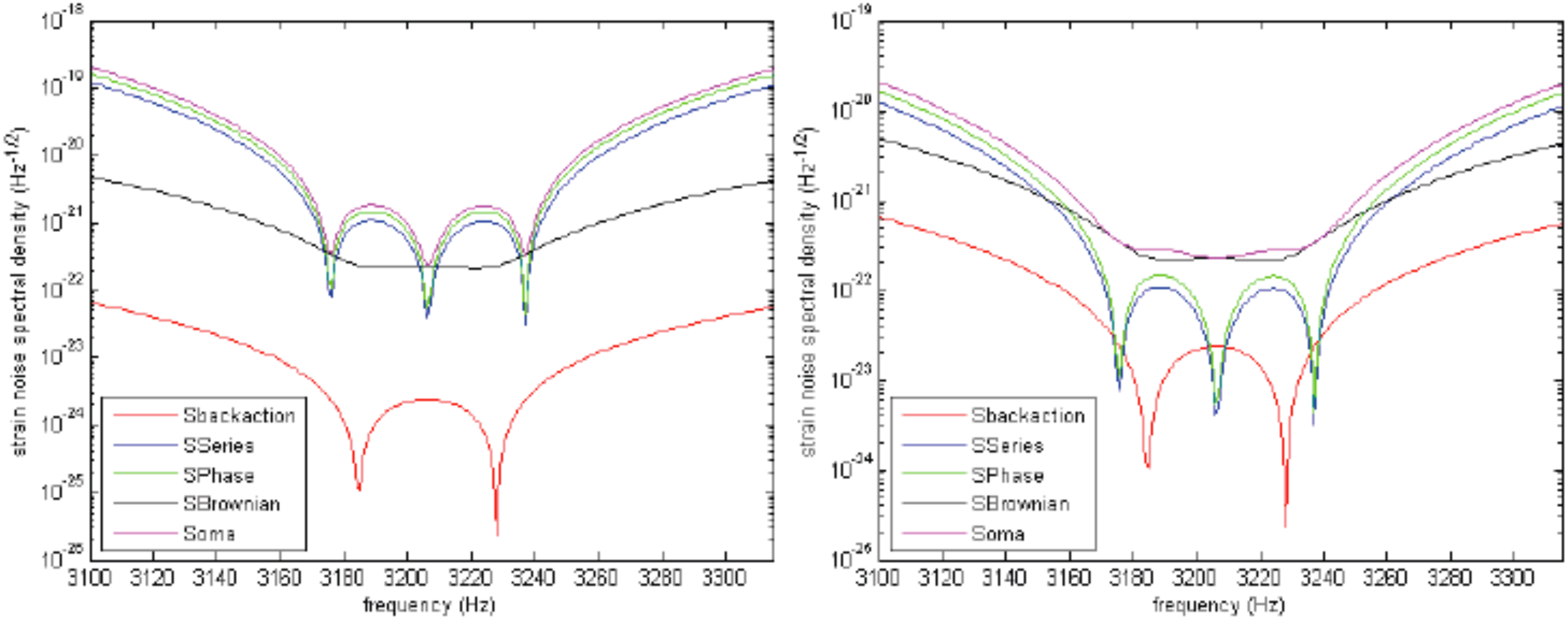
Figure 4. Frequency measurements in the vector network analyzer. The measurements were accomplished by transmission by inserting two probes into the cavity. A table for micrometric adjustment was also used in order to improve the accuracy in the probe position.

A antena no sítio de São Paulo durante as corridas em 2015

A esfera sendo removida do sítio do IFUSP em 2016

E colocada em caminhão do INPE para transporte até São José dos Campos

O Schenberg está sendo transferido para o INPE



a) Strain noise spectral density of the Schenberg detector for the case with the gap of 30 microns (80 MHz/micron)

b) Strain noise spectral density of the Schenberg detector for the case with the gap of 3 microns (800 MHz/micron)

Figure 5. Strain noise spectral density of the Schenberg detector for a gap of $30\,\mu$m ($80\,$MHz/μm) and $3\,\mu$m ($800\,$MHz/μm). For both cases, we used the thermodynamic temperature of 50 mK, $Q \sim 1 \times 106$, $P_{in} \sim 1 \times 10^{-10}$ Watts, phase noise of $-130\,$dBc/Hz@3,2 kHz.

Projeto dentro da colaboração científica LIGO (LSC)

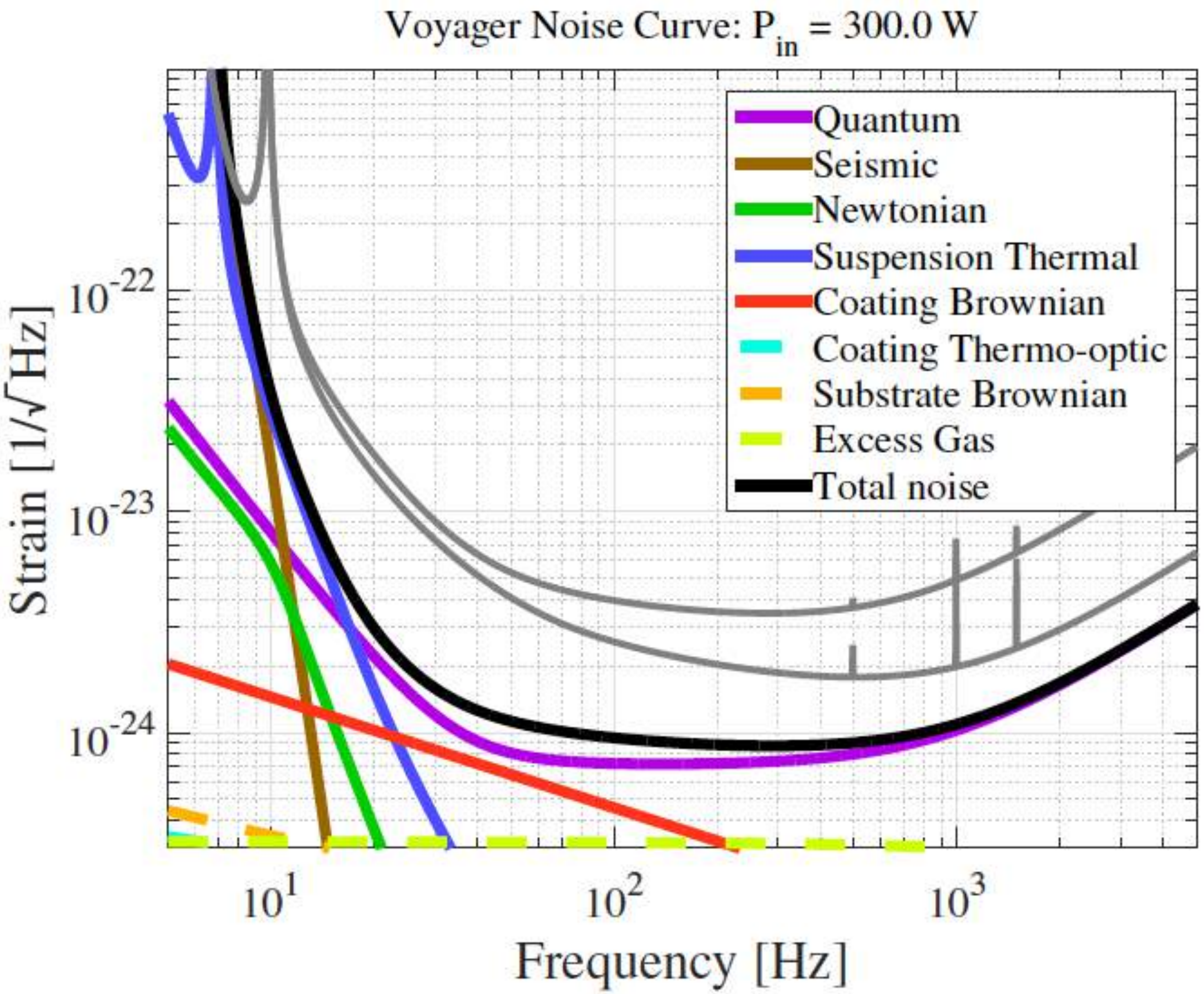
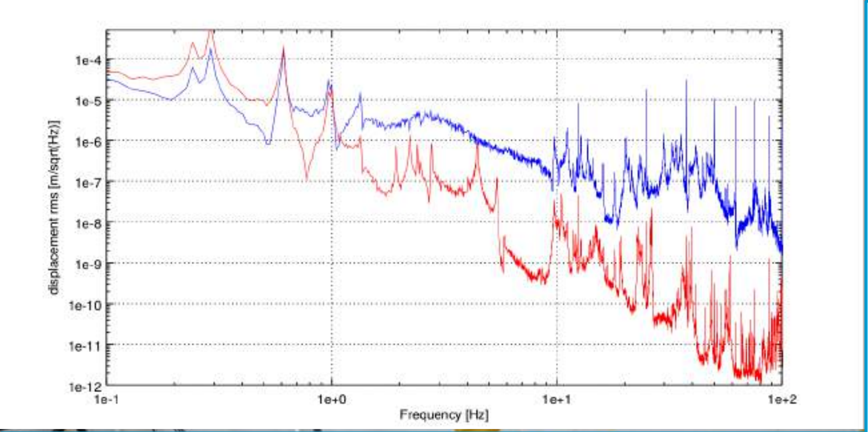
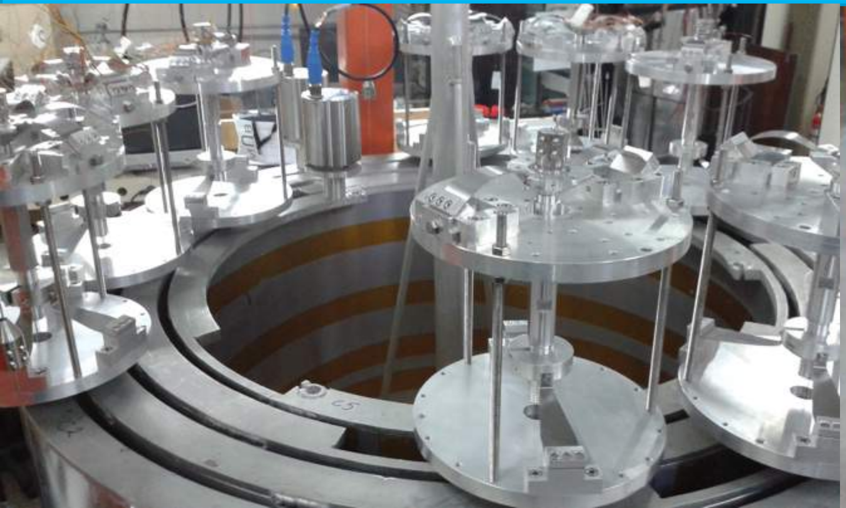
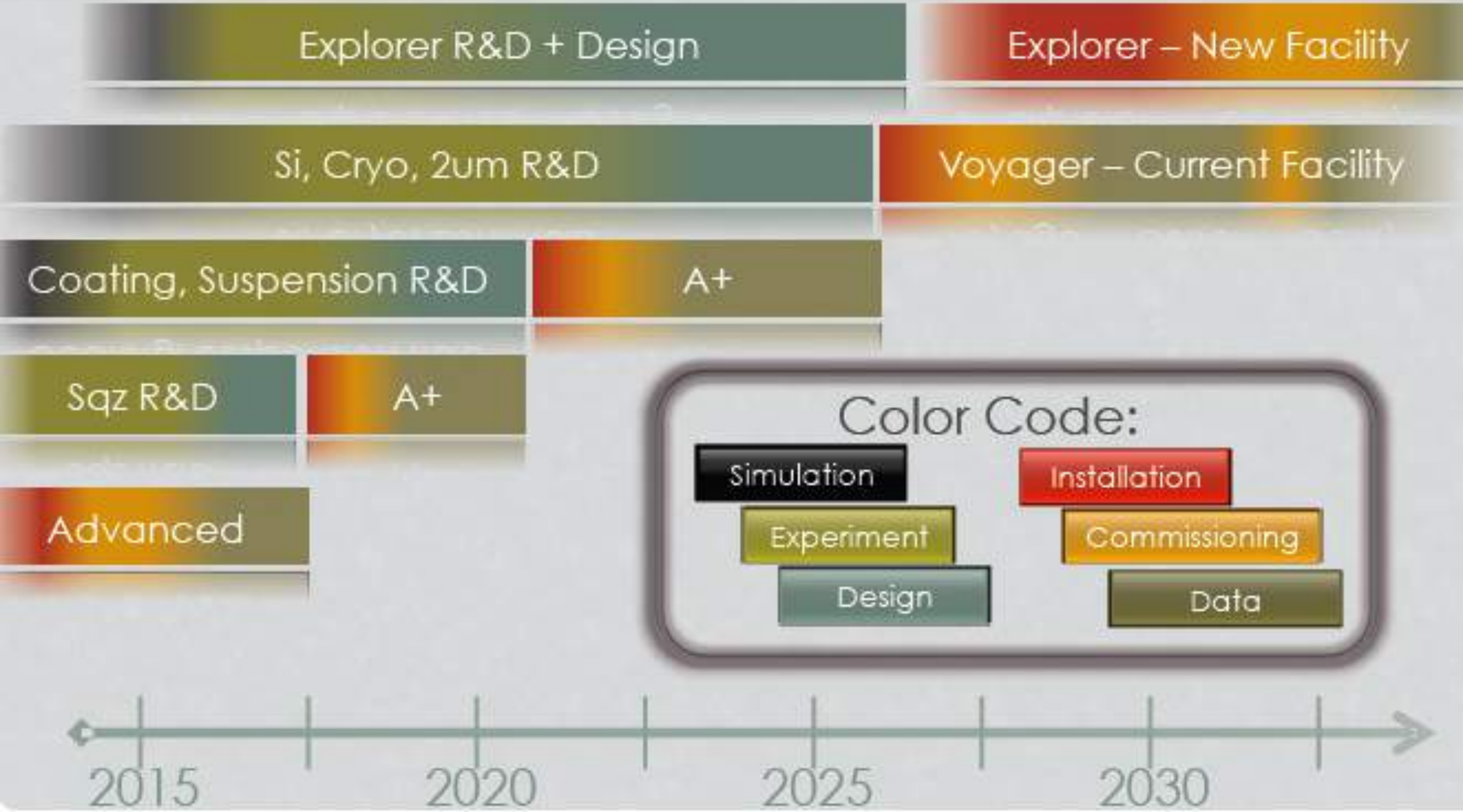


Figure 4: Conceptual noise budget for Voyager (BNS range of 1.3 Gpc). The technology assumed for these curves includes cryogenic operation at 123K, silicon optics, AlGaAs coatings, and 1550nm laser wavelength, and 8dB of frequency dependent squeezing. The Advanced LIGO and A+ sensitivities are shown in gray for reference.


displacement rms [m/sqrt(Hz)]
1e-4
1e-5
1e-6
1e-7
1e-8
1e-9
1e-10
1e-11
1e-12
1e-1
1e+0
1e+1
1e+2
Frequency [Hz]



LIGO Upgrade Timeline



Explorer R&D + Design

Explorer – New Facility

Si, Cryo, 2um R&D

Voyager – Current Facility

Coating, Suspension R&D

A+

Sqz R&D

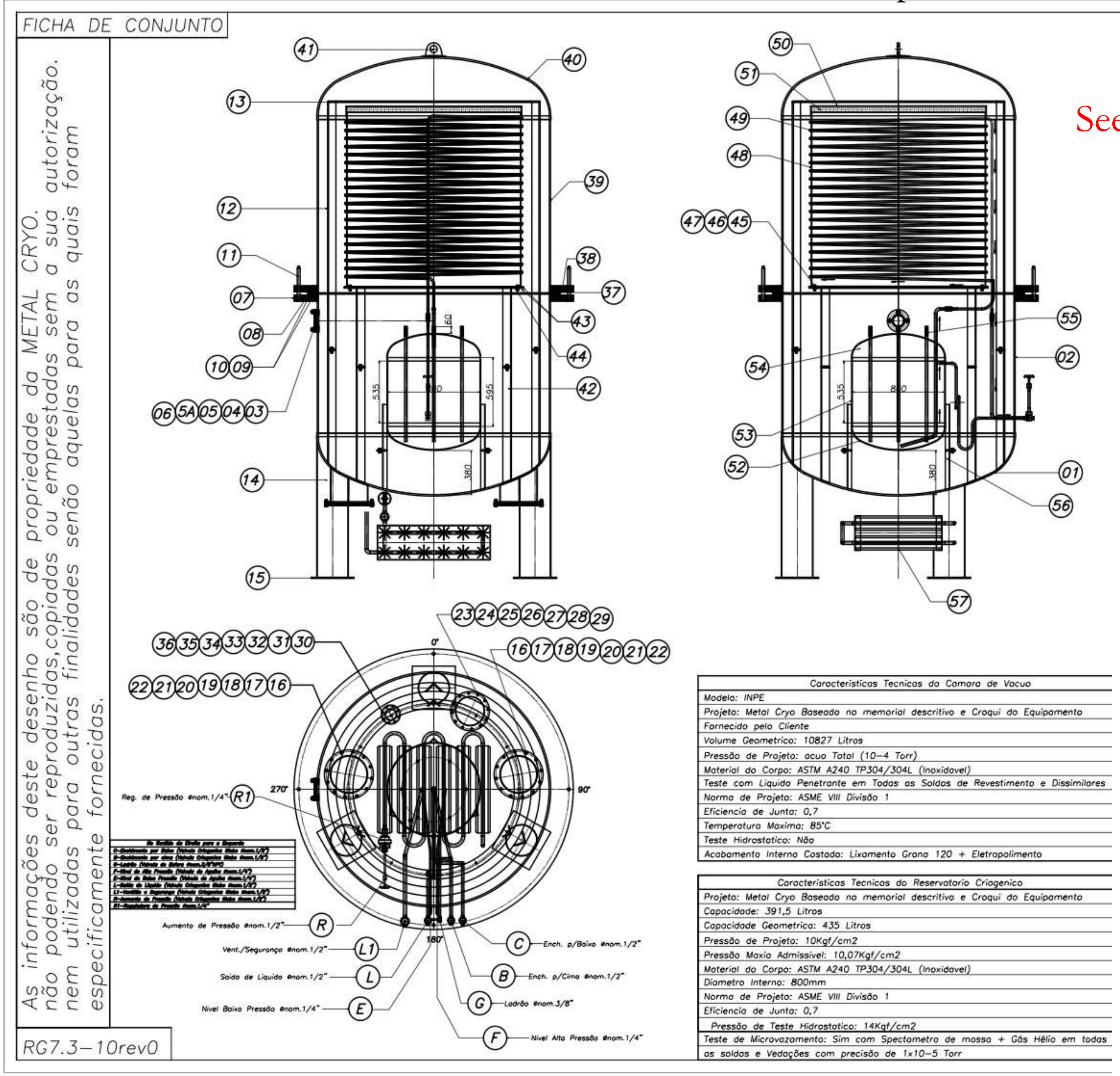
A+

Advanced

Color Code:

- Simulation
- Experiment
- Design
- Installation
- Commissioning
- Data

In order to do measurements in vacuum and at low temperatures, we ordered a special chamber for these purpose .



Caracteristicas Tecnicas da Camara de Vacuo
Modelo: INPE
Projeto: Metal Cryo Baseado no memorial descritivo e Croqui do Equipamento
Fornecido pelo Cliente
Volume Geometrico: 10827 Litros
Pressão de Projeto: acuo Total (10–4 Torr)
Material do Corpo: ASTM A240 TP304/304L (Inoxidavel)
Teste com Liquido Penetrante em Todas as Soldas de Revestimento e Dissimilares
Norma de Projeto: ASME VIII Divisão 1
Eficiencia de Junta: 0,7
Temperatura Maxima: 85°C
Teste Hidrostatico: Não
Acabamento Interno Costado: Lixamento Grana 120 + Eletropolimento

Caracteristicas Tecnicas do Reservatorio Criogenico
Projeto: Metal Cryo Baseado no memorial descritivo e Croqui do Equipamento
Capacidade: 391,5 Litros
Capacidade Geometrica: 435 Litros
Pressão de Projeto: 10Kgf/cm2
Pressão Maxia Admissivel: 10,07Kgf/cm2
Material do Corpo: ASTM A240 TP304/304L (Inoxidavel)
Diametro Interno: 800mm
Norma de Projeto: ASME VIII Divisão 1
Eficiencia de Junta: 0,7
Pressão de Teste Hidrostatico: 14Kgf/cm2
Teste de Microvazamento: Sim com Spectometro de massa + Gás Hélio em todas as soldas e Vedações com precisão de 1x10–5 Torr

See LIGO doc T1600201

A large vacuum chamber (4.5 meters of height and 2 meters of diameter), which will be used for vacuum and low temperature tests of the MNP system and test of other alternative systems for cooling LIGO Voyager mirrors. A blue print of this chamber is shown here. The total cost of this chamber was around 200,000 US dollars, paid by the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation.

Concha inferior

Concha superior

Válvulas de controle

Serpentina de cobre

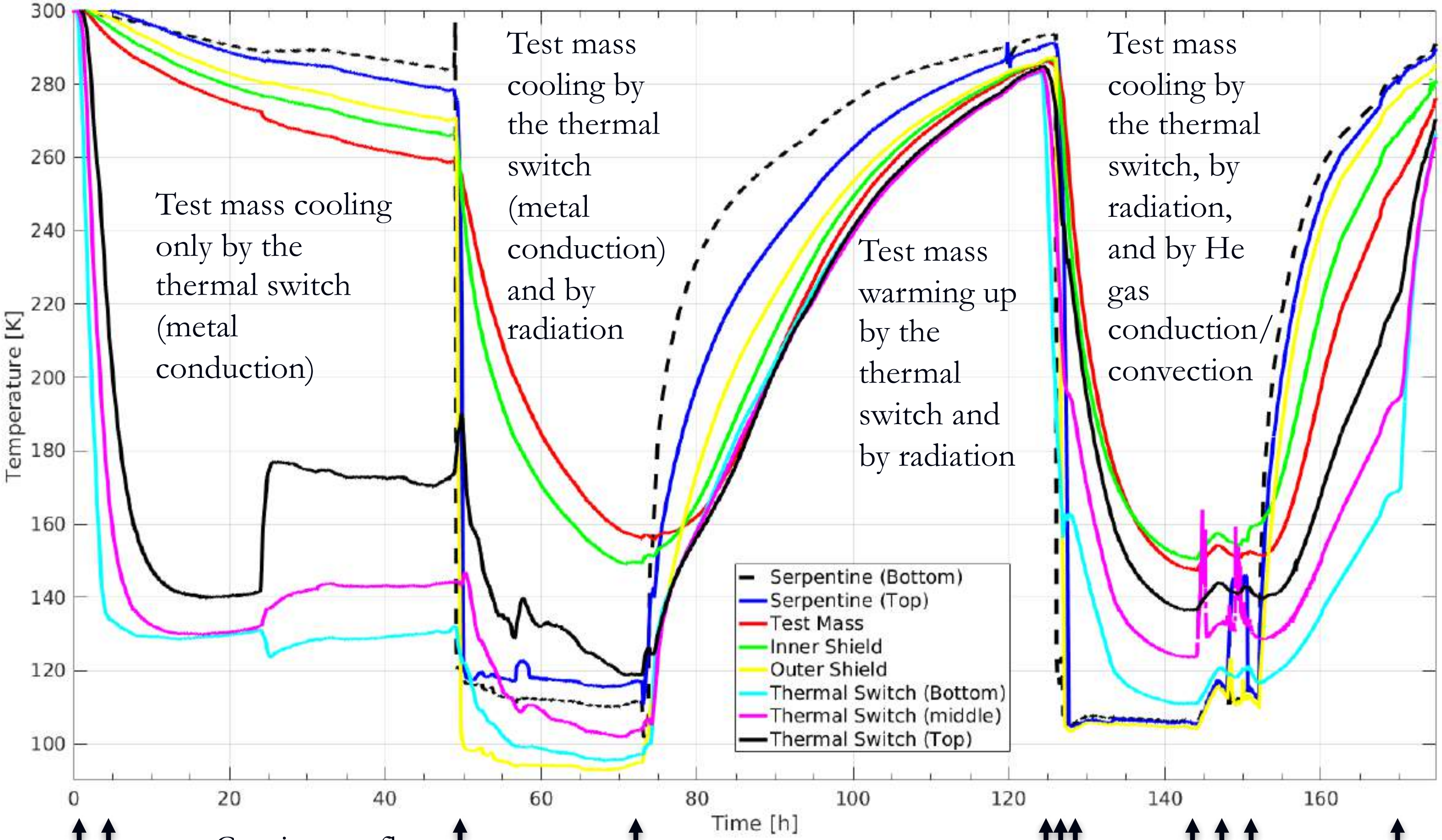
Estrutura para suspensão de cargas

Reservatório de LN2

Modelos do LIGO Voyager em escala de 1:1 podem ser testados nesta câmara

The serpentine section has Kapton tape in the inside and superinsulation at the outside in order to improve the radiative heat transfer to the experiment and better thermally insulate it from the chamber walls, which are at ~300K.

← 400 liters of LN2 → ← 2000 liters → ← 1500 liters →



Test mass cooling only by the thermal switch (metal conduction)

Test mass cooling by the thermal switch (metal conduction) and by radiation

Test mass warming up by the thermal switch and by radiation

Test mass cooling by the thermal switch, by radiation, and by He gas conduction/ convection

18/02/21- 09:14

The 400 liter reservoir filled with LN2

Continuous flux of LN2 introduced in the serpentine section

End of the LN2 flux and the LN2 left in the reservoir is totally removed

The 400 liter reservoir half filled with LN2

Continuous flux of LN2 introduced in the serpentine section

~ 15 Torr (3 Torr) of Helium gas is introduced inside the vacuum chamber

Pumping out the LN2 reservoir

End of pumping out

End of the LN2 flux

Pumping out the He gas from the vacuum chamber

We ran the experiment with a ~6,000 liter external tank supplying the LN2.

Publicações da CGCEA em revistas científicas em 2017:

136 publicações em revistas científicas,

das quais **31 (23%)** foram do grupo experimental de ondas gravitacionais, graças a participação dele na LSC.

Junte-se a nós
para
participar de novas
descobertas
revolucionárias na
astrofísica utilizando
ondas gravitacionais