

Torsion-Bar Antenna for Low-Frequency Gravitational-Wave Observation

Yuka Oshima¹, Tatsuya Sugioka¹, Satoru Takano², Ryosuke Sugimoto¹,
Yuta Michimura³, Kentaro Komori^{1,3}, Masaki Ando^{1,3}

¹Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Tokyo

²AEI

³RESCEU, Univ. of Tokyo

LIGO DCC: G2500245

Abstract

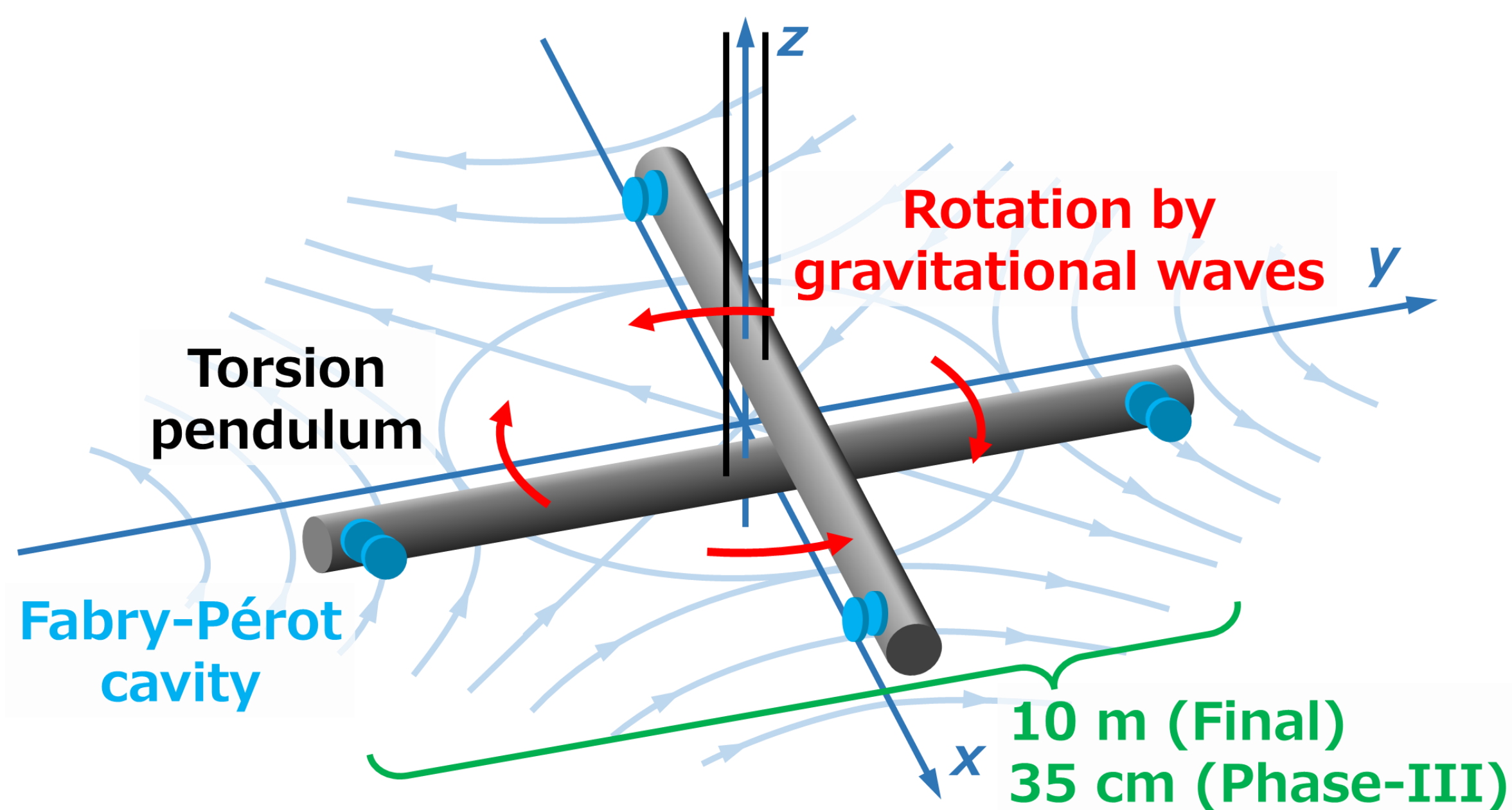
Torsion-Bar Antenna (TOBA) is a ground-based detector using torsion pendulums being developed to observe gravitational waves (GWs) in frequencies between 1 mHz and 10 Hz. The low resonant frequency of the torsion pendulum enables observation in this frequency band on the ground. The final target of TOBA is to achieve the sensitivity of 10^{-19} / $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 0.1 Hz with 10 m-scale bars.

We are developing a prototype detector, Phase-III TOBA, to investigate technical noises. In this work, we constructed a combined system of the optics for torsional rotation measurement and the suspension including the torsion pendulums. We show the results and future plans.

1. TOBA: Torsion-Bar Antenna

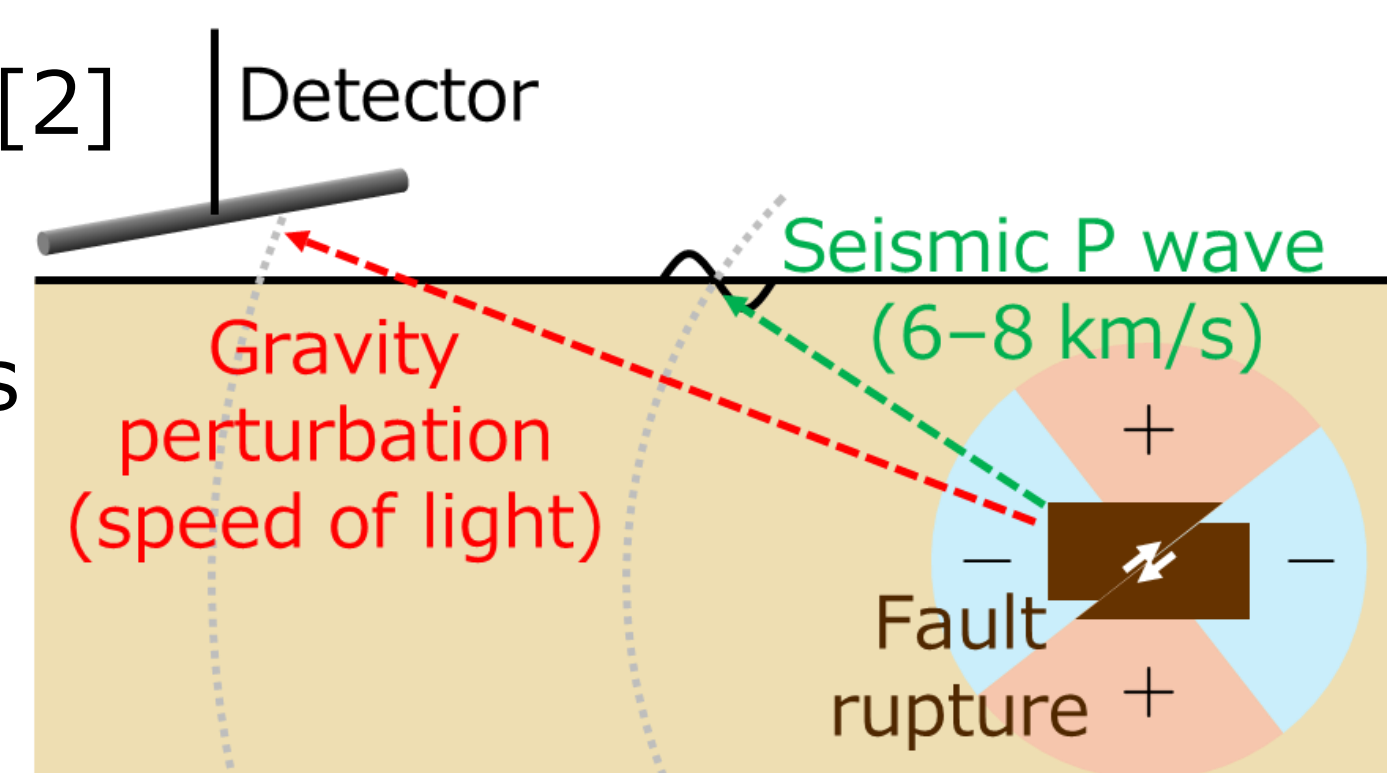
Principle [1]

- Ground-based GW detector
- Composed of two torsion pendulums
 - The resonant frequency of torsional motion is low (~ 1 mHz) \rightarrow Good sensitivity in 0.1 Hz-10 Hz even on the ground
- Detect the differential rotation of bars with Fabry-Pérot cavities



Scientific targets

- GWs emitted from intermediate-mass black hole binary mergers
 - Within ~ 1 Mpc (Phase-III TOBA)
 - Within ~ 10 Gpc (Final TOBA) [1]
- Newtonian noise
 - First direct detection (Phase-III) [2]
- Earthquake alert
 - Within 10 sec for M7 earthquakes far from 100 km (Phase-III) [3]

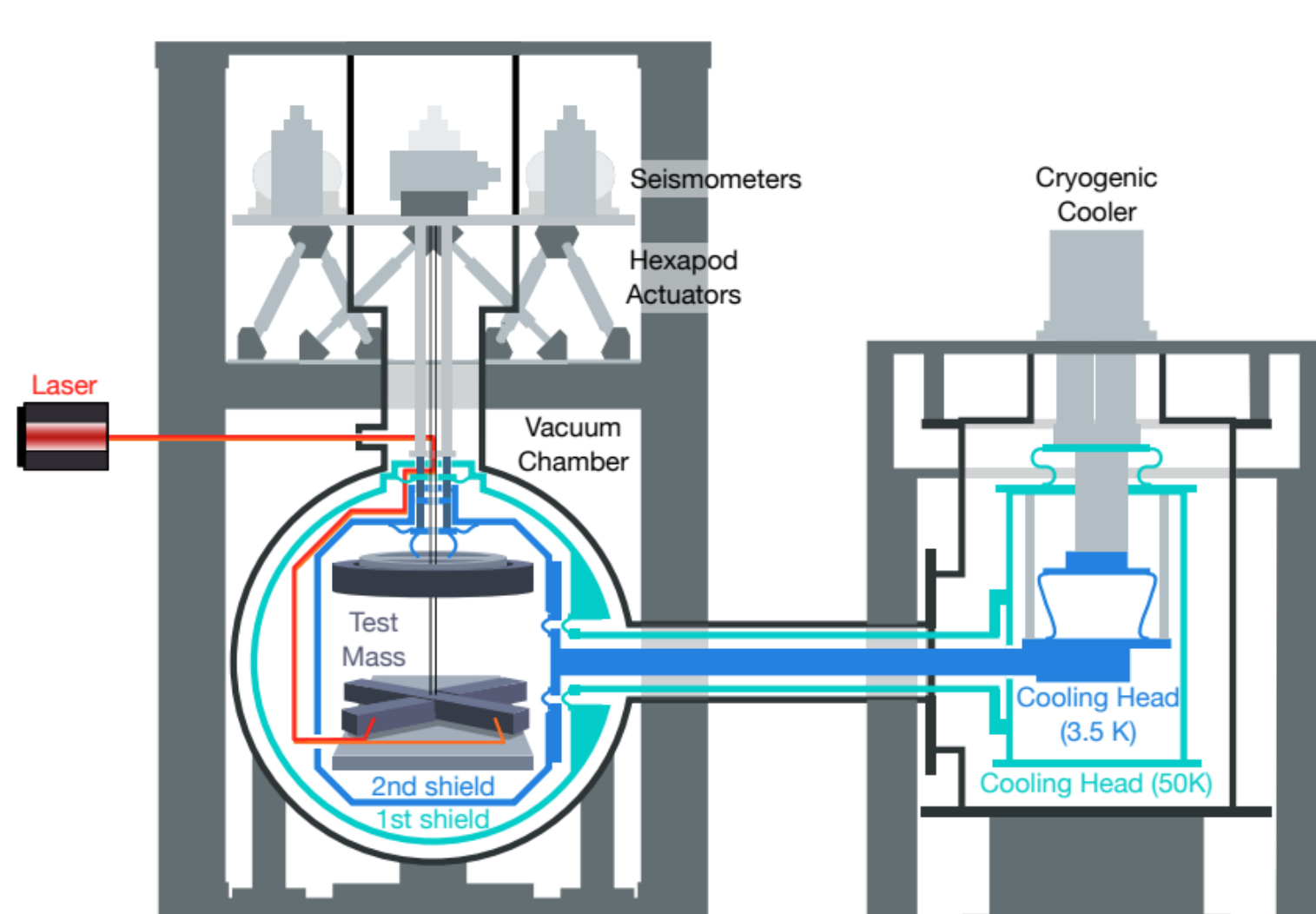
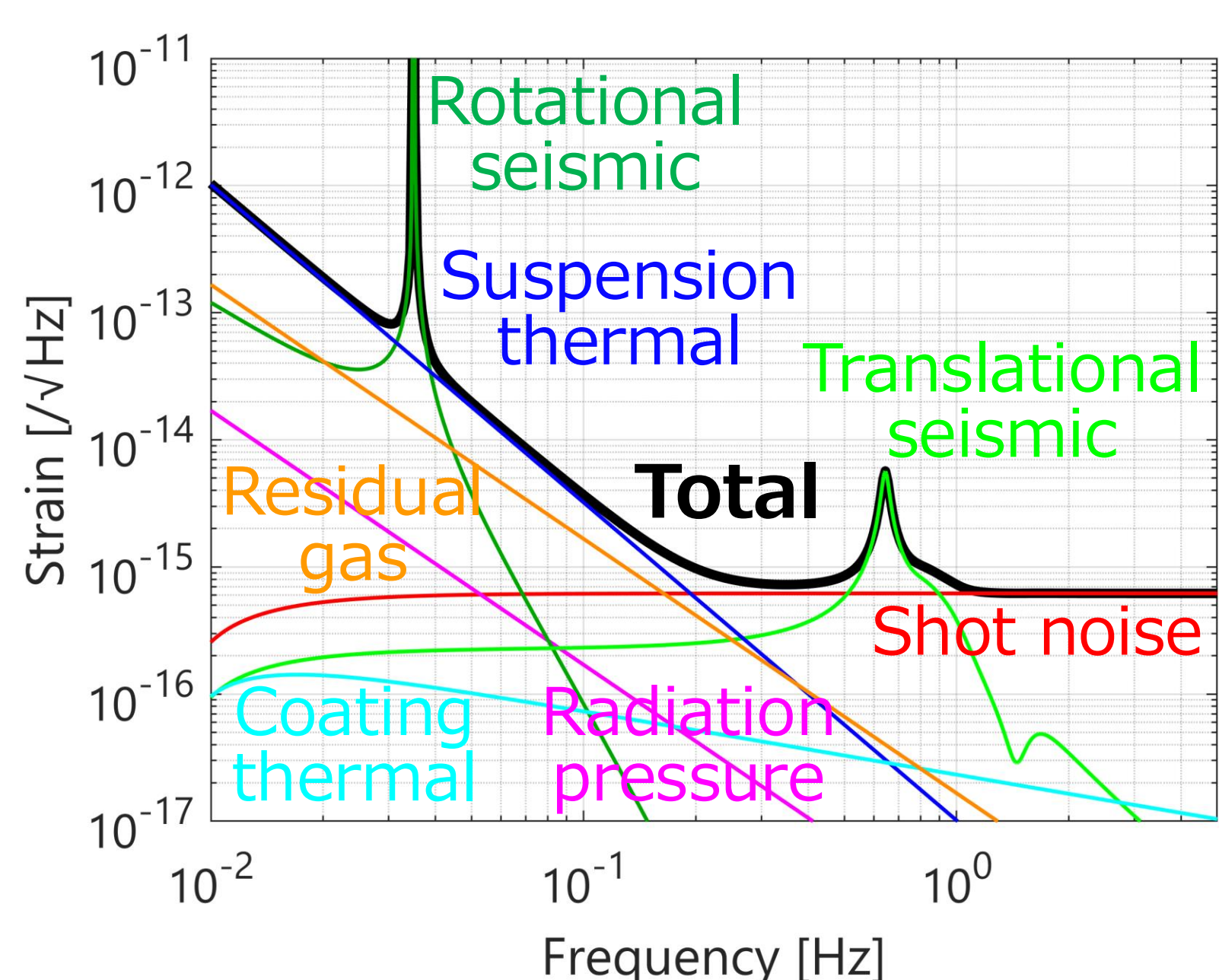


2. Phase-III TOBA

Development roadmap of TOBA [4, 5]

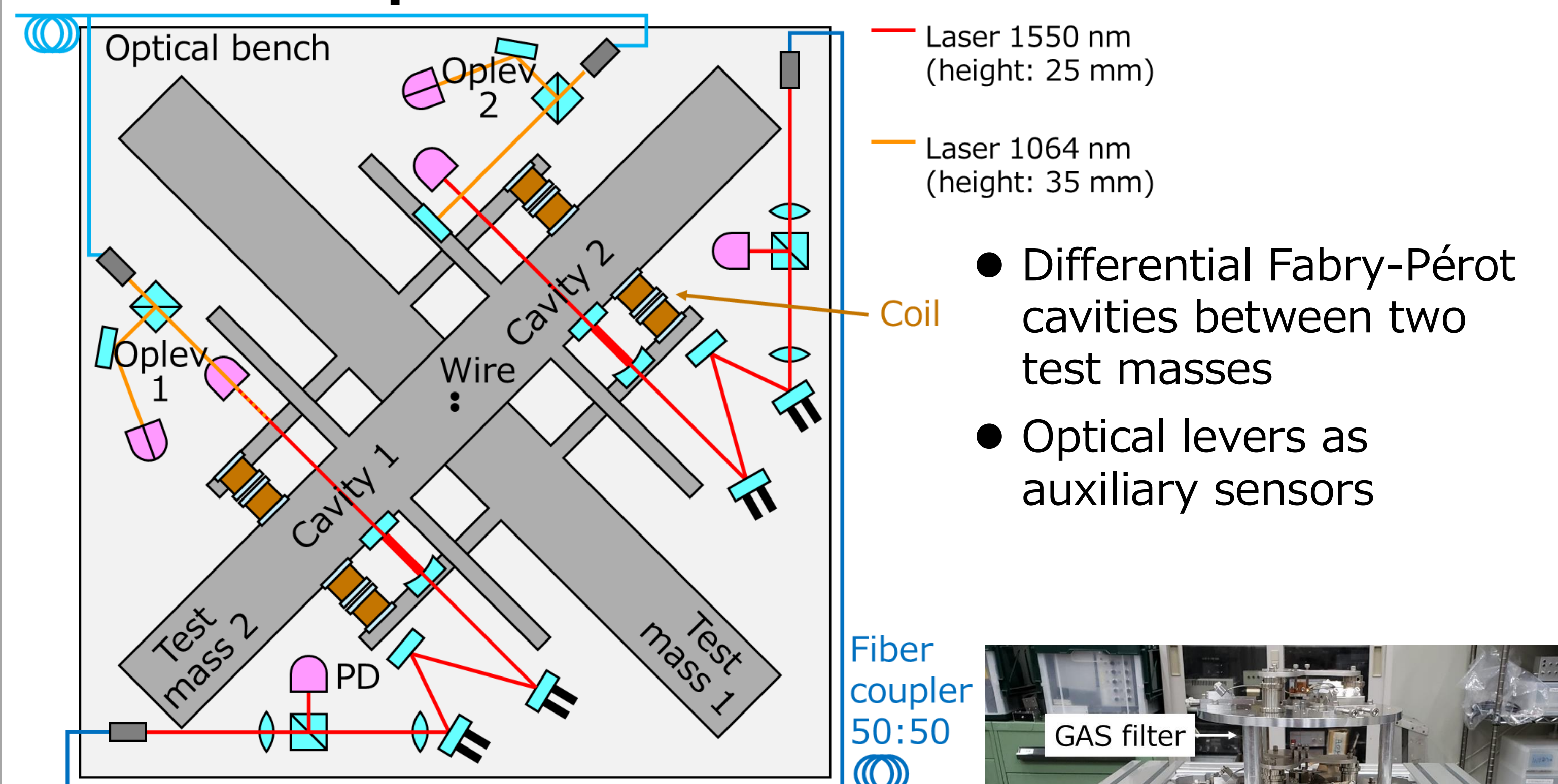
Phase-I (2009)	Phase-II (2015)	Phase-III (now)	Final (future)
Principle test		Technical demonstration	Observation
10^{-8} / $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (Established) 20 cm bars Room temp.		10^{-15} / $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (Target) 30 cm bars Cryo. temp. (4 K)	10^{-19} / $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (Target) 10 m bars Cryo. temp. (4 K)

Design sensitivity of Phase-III TOBA [5]

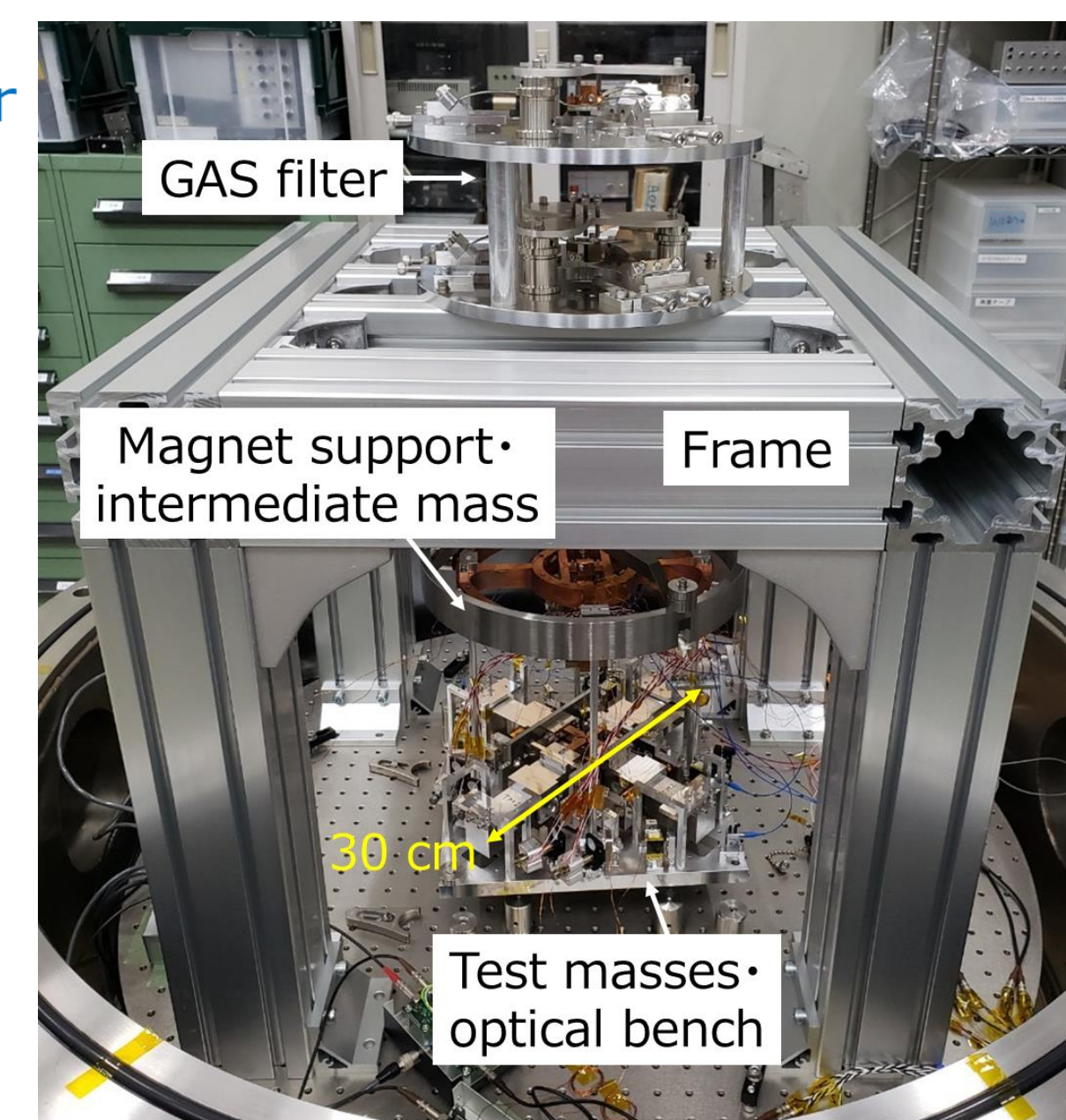
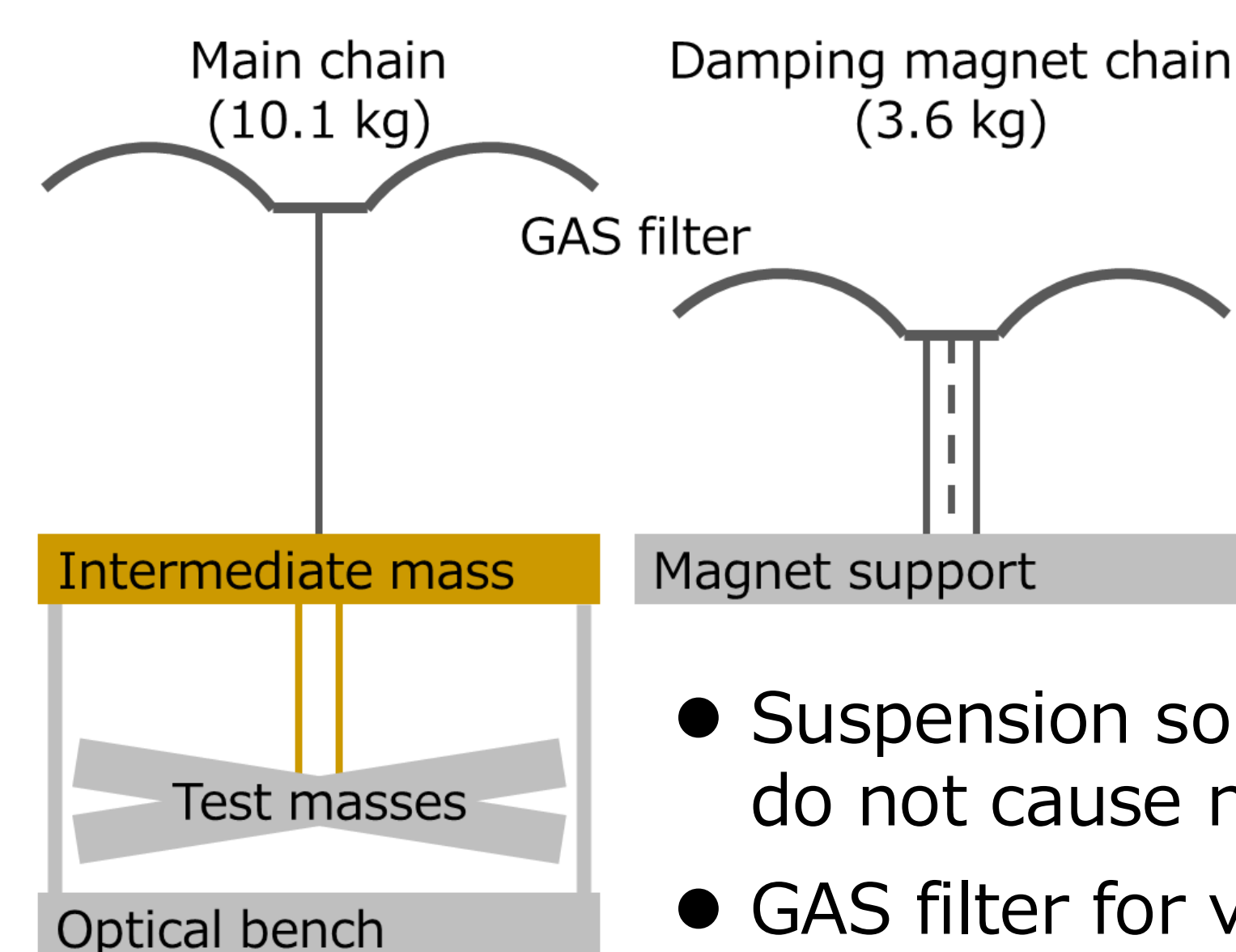


3. Development of optics and suspension

Readout optics

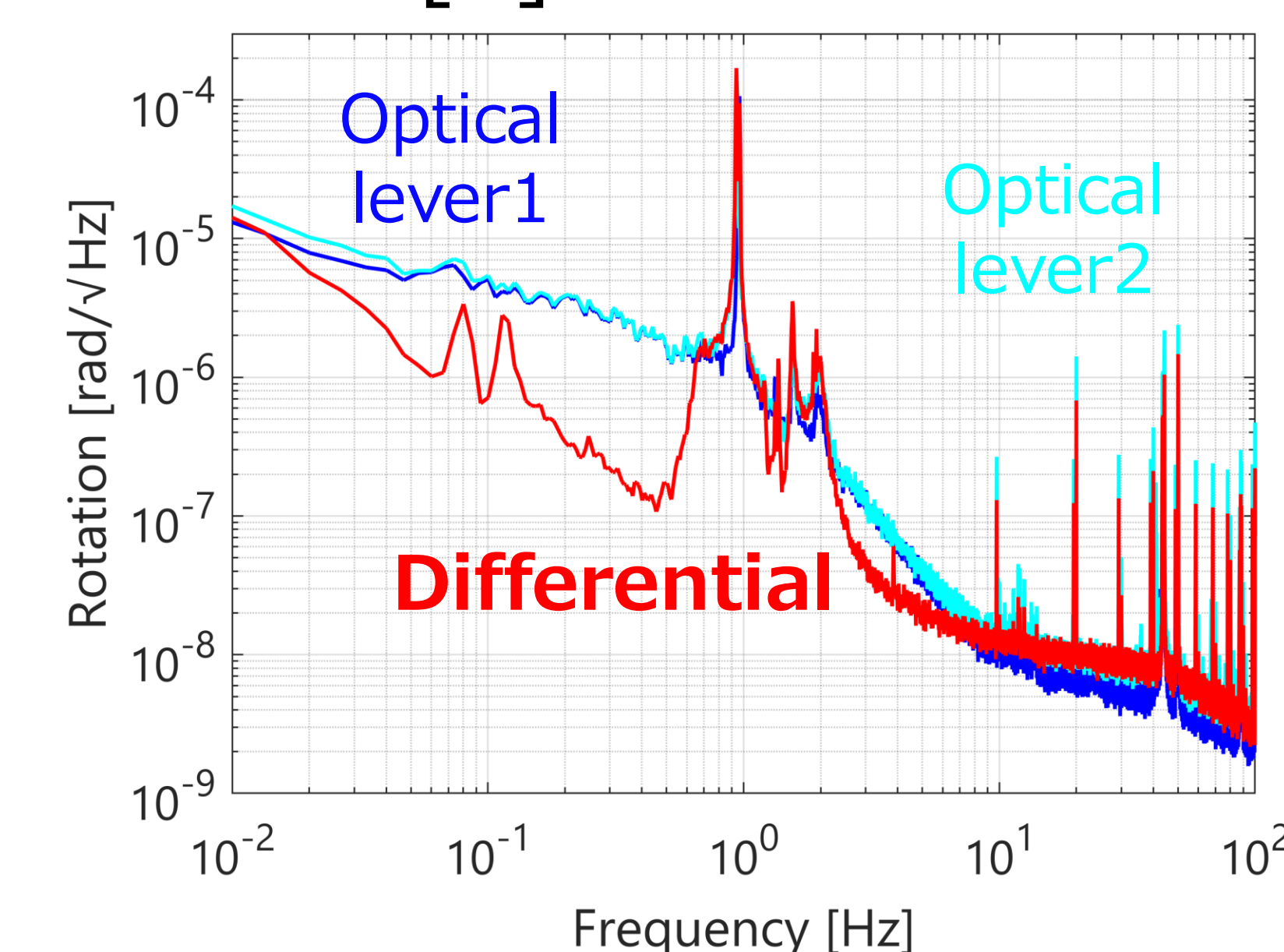


Suspension



- Suspension so that vibrations of the optical bench do not cause noise
- GAS filter for vertical vibration isolation

Results [6]



- Common mode rejection between two test masses
- Above 4 Hz, sensor noise is dominant
- In 0.1 Hz-4 Hz, significant correlation with vertical seismic noise

4. Summary & Future plans

- We are developing TOBA to detect GW in 0.1 Hz-10 Hz
- Current prototype: Phase-III TOBA
- We constructed a combined system of optics and suspension
- Rotation measurement with optical levers
- We will lock the cavities
- We will replace test masses made of silicon and operate at cryo. temp.

References

- [1] M. Ando et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 161101(2010)
- [2] J. Harms et al., Phys. Rev. D 88, 122003 (2013)
- [3] T. Shimoda et al., Geophys. J. Int. 224, 533-542 (2020)
- [4] T. Shimoda et al., Inter. J. Modern Phys. D 29, 1940003 (2020)
- [5] S. Takano et al., Galaxies 12, 78 (2024)
- [6] Y. Oshima, Ph.D. thesis, University of Tokyo (2024)

This work was supported by MEXT Quantum Leap Flagship Program (MEXT Q-LEAP) Grant Number JPMXS0118070351

