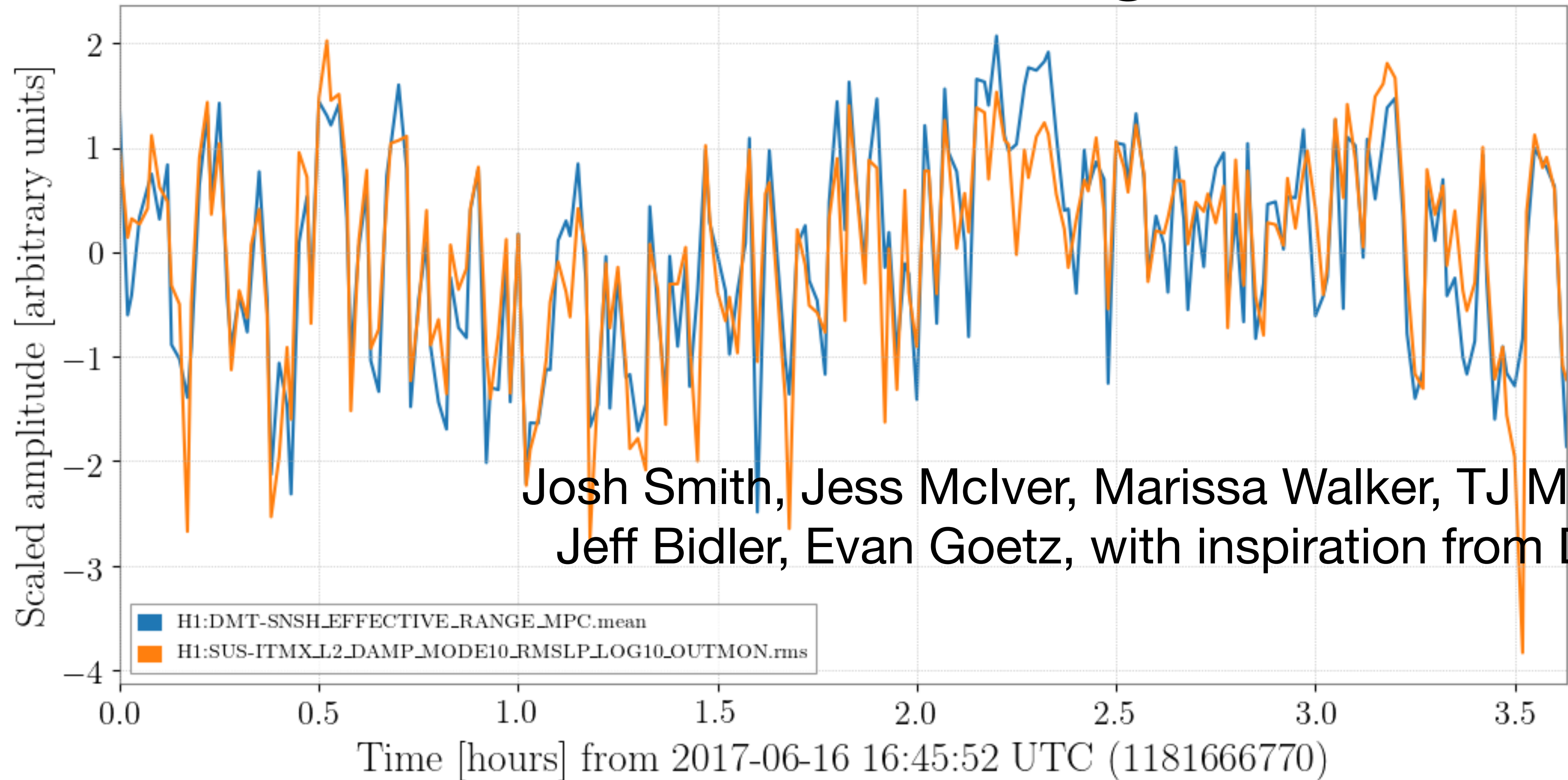


Why the heck does

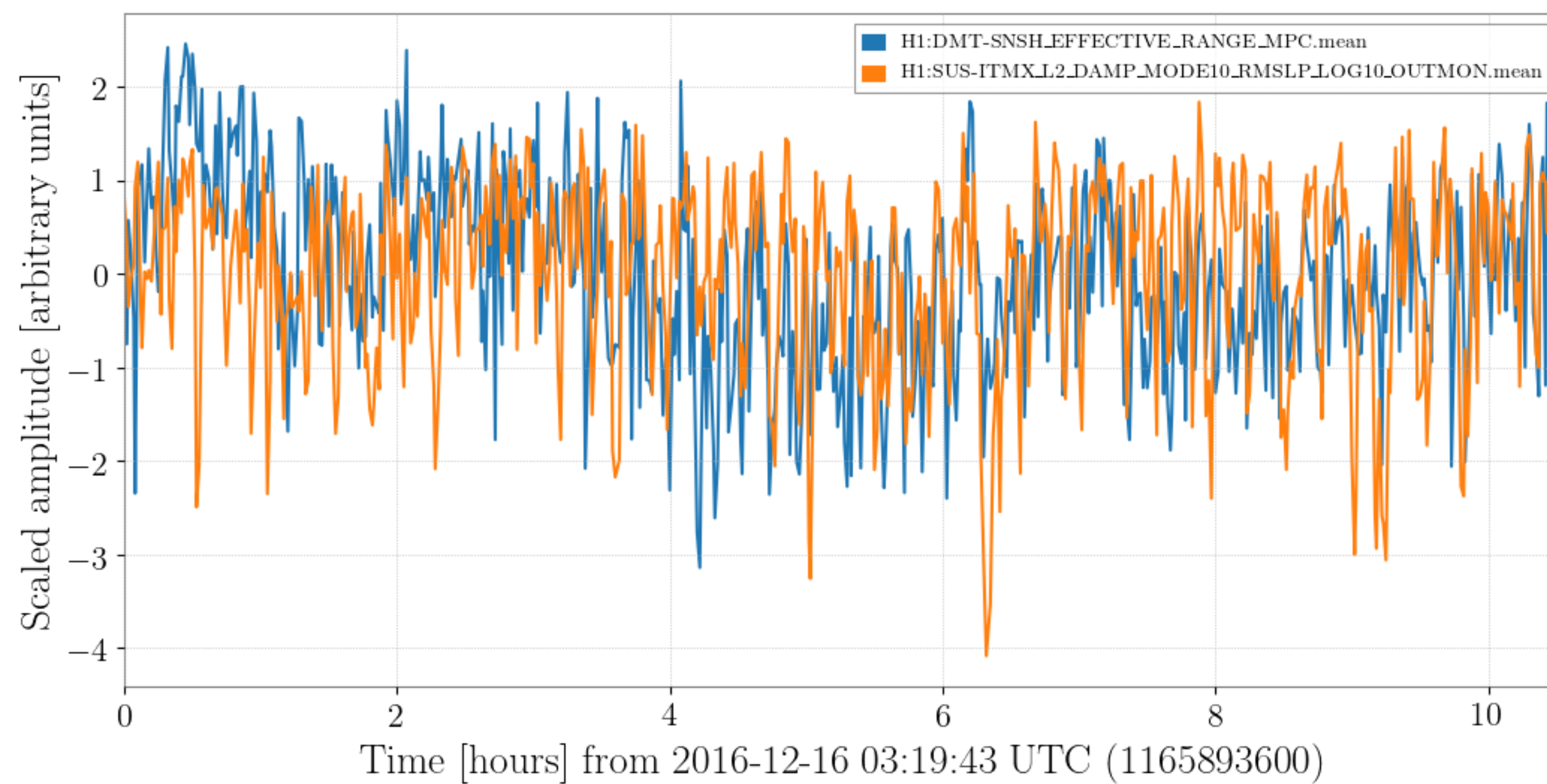
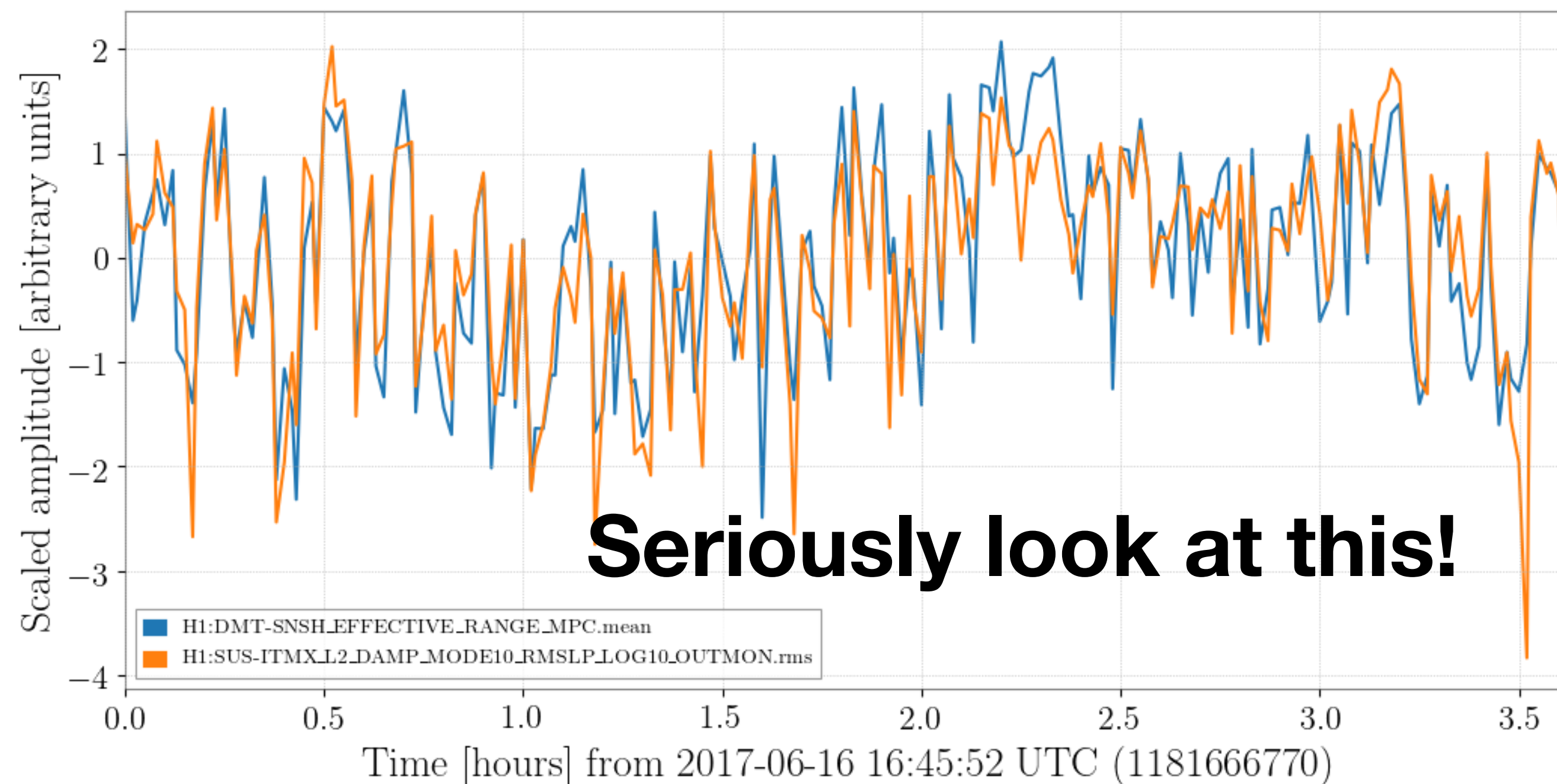
H1:SUS-ITMX_L2_DAMP_MODE10_RMSLP_LOG10_OUTMON

correlate with range?

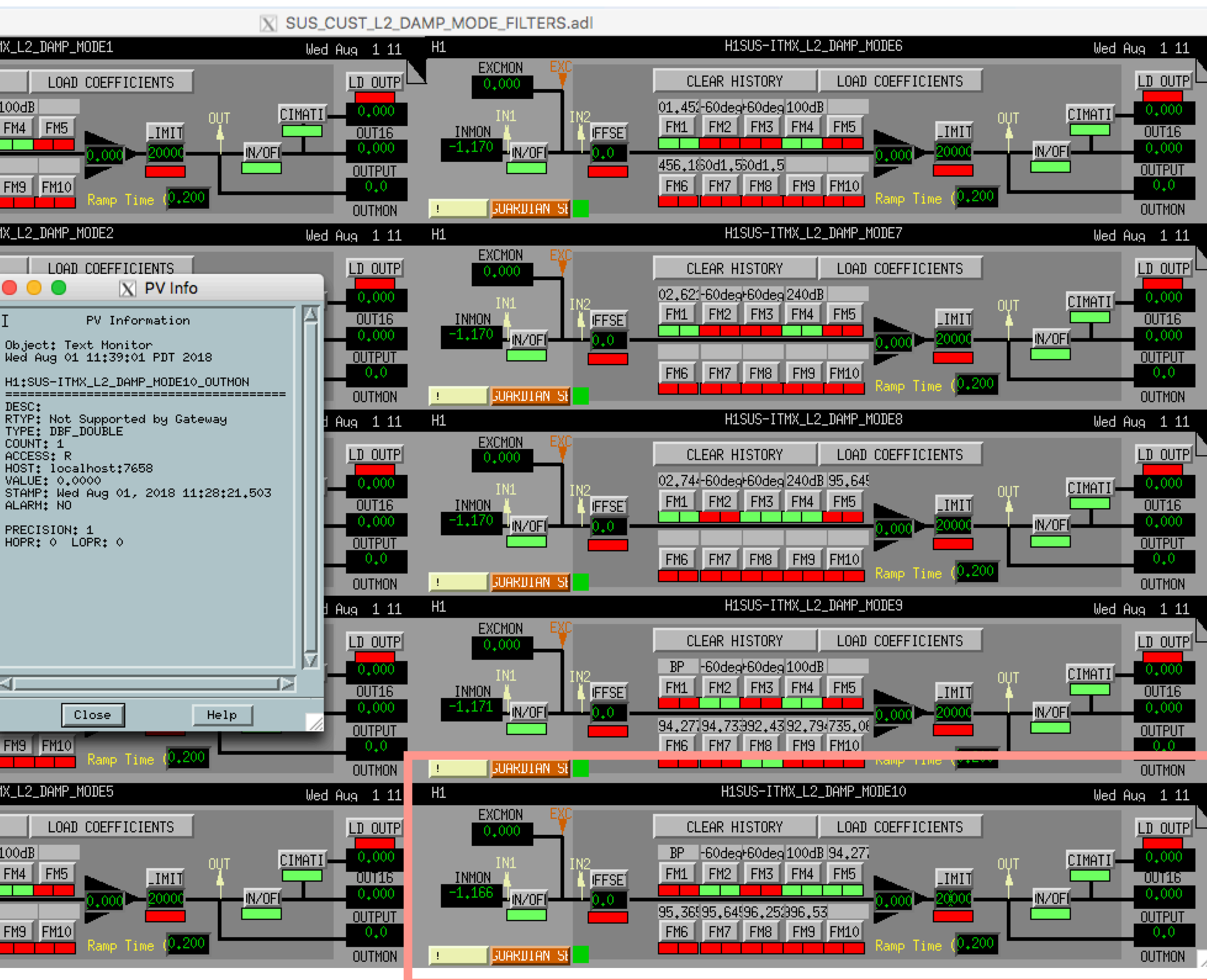


Background

- lasso correlations ([arxiv](#)) searches for channels that correlate with slow changes in BNS range
 - H1 O2 pages are [here](#)
 - MODE10 was picked by lasso in 123/714 O2 lock segments [[txt summary](#)]
- **We don't think this is related to glitches, but it correlates really well with the fast 1-3 Mpc-peak-peak rattiness in the range!**

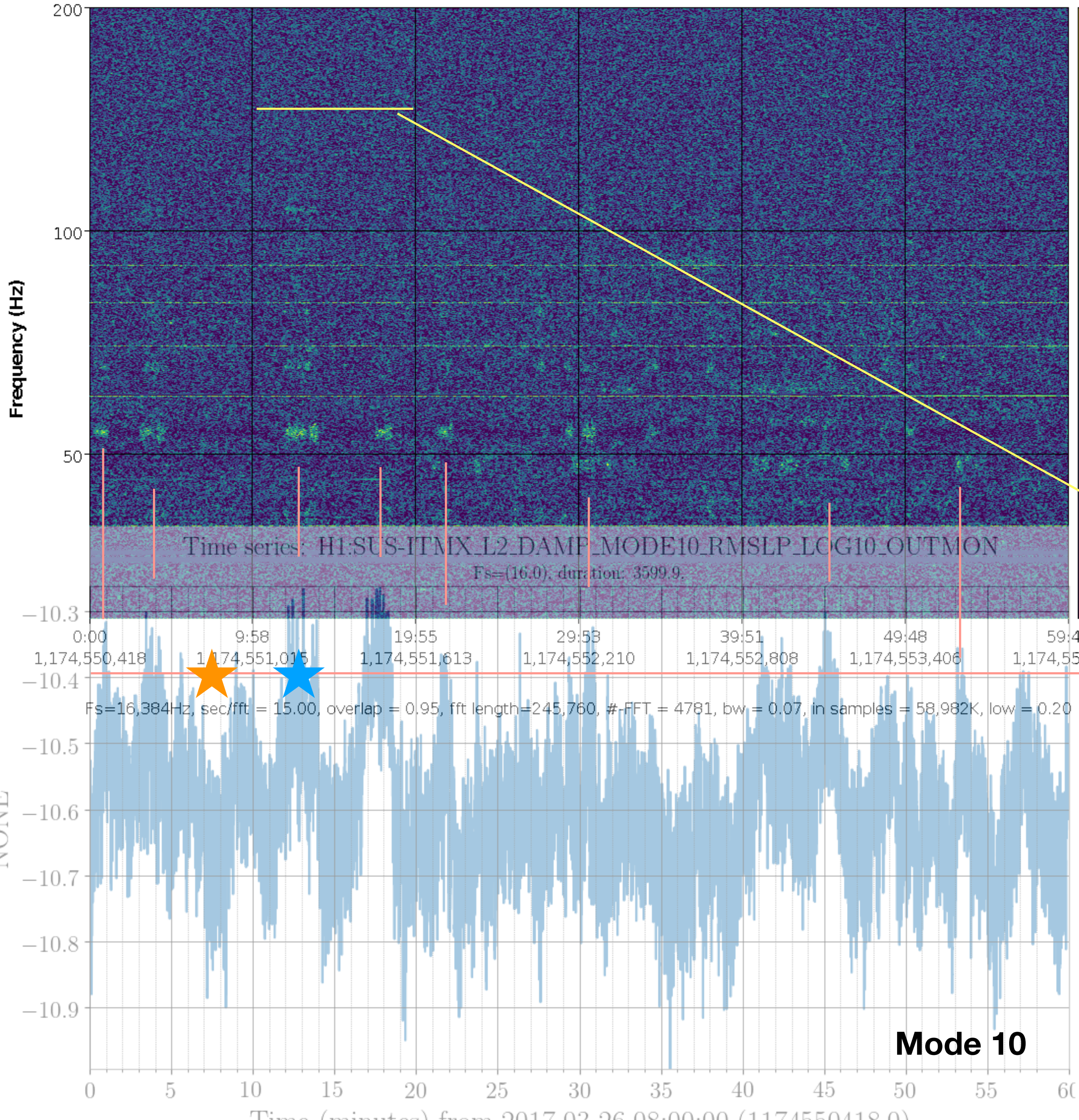


What we observe



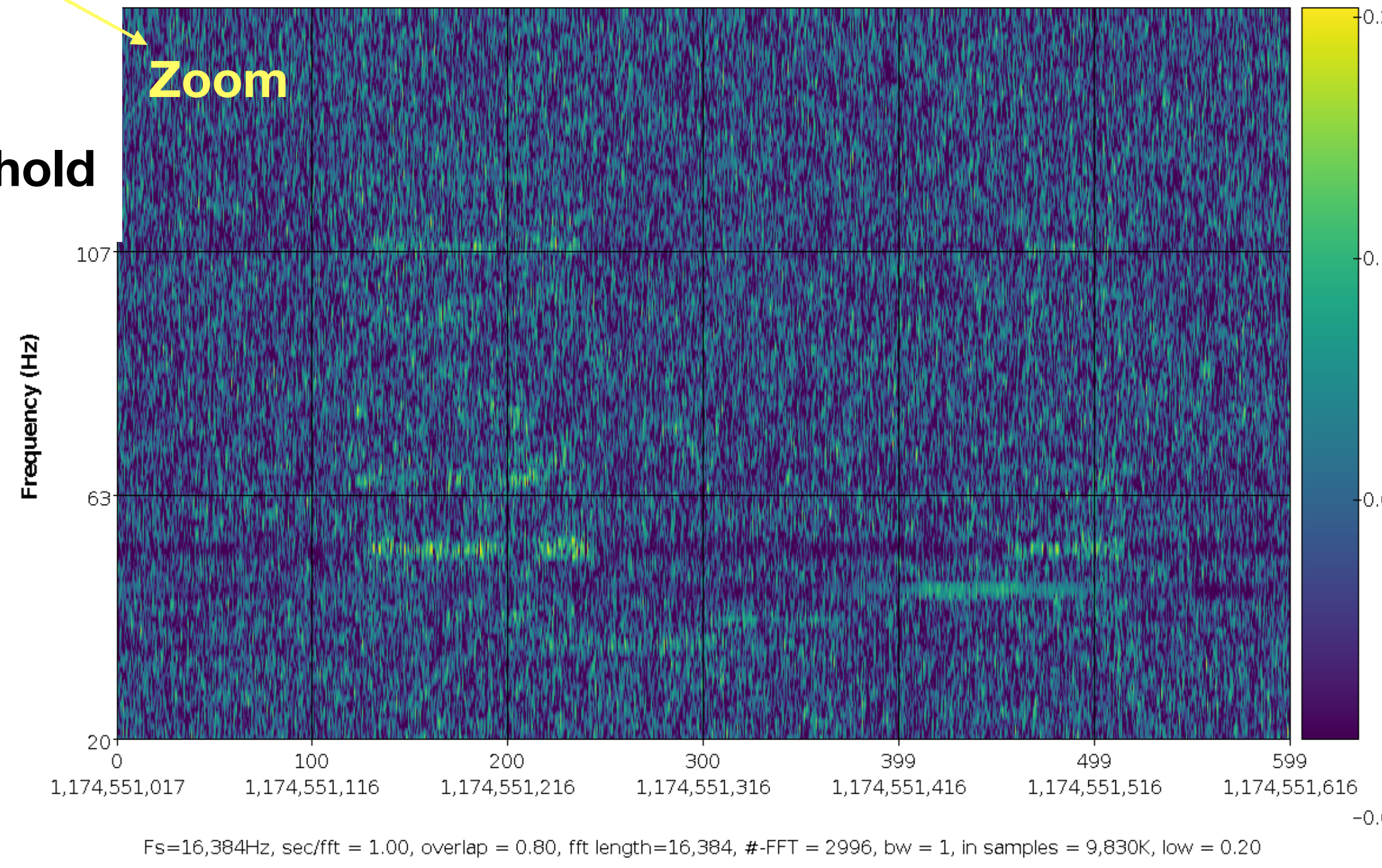
- H1:SUS-ITMX_L2_DAMP_MODE10_RMSLP_LOG10_OUTMON monitors OMC DARM and does some phase, gain, and strong bandpassing around 994.27Hz
- The amplitude of and change in amplitude of this violin mode actually seems quite small
- When this channel gets above -10.4 it seems to predict some noise-bumps will appear in DARM
- The bumps are spaced by ~12Hz and move around in frequency (together) by a few Hz
- Keith Riles has reported violin modes being seen to beat and down convert similar to this

H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN 2017-03-26 08:00:00 - 1,174,550,418 (1:00:00)



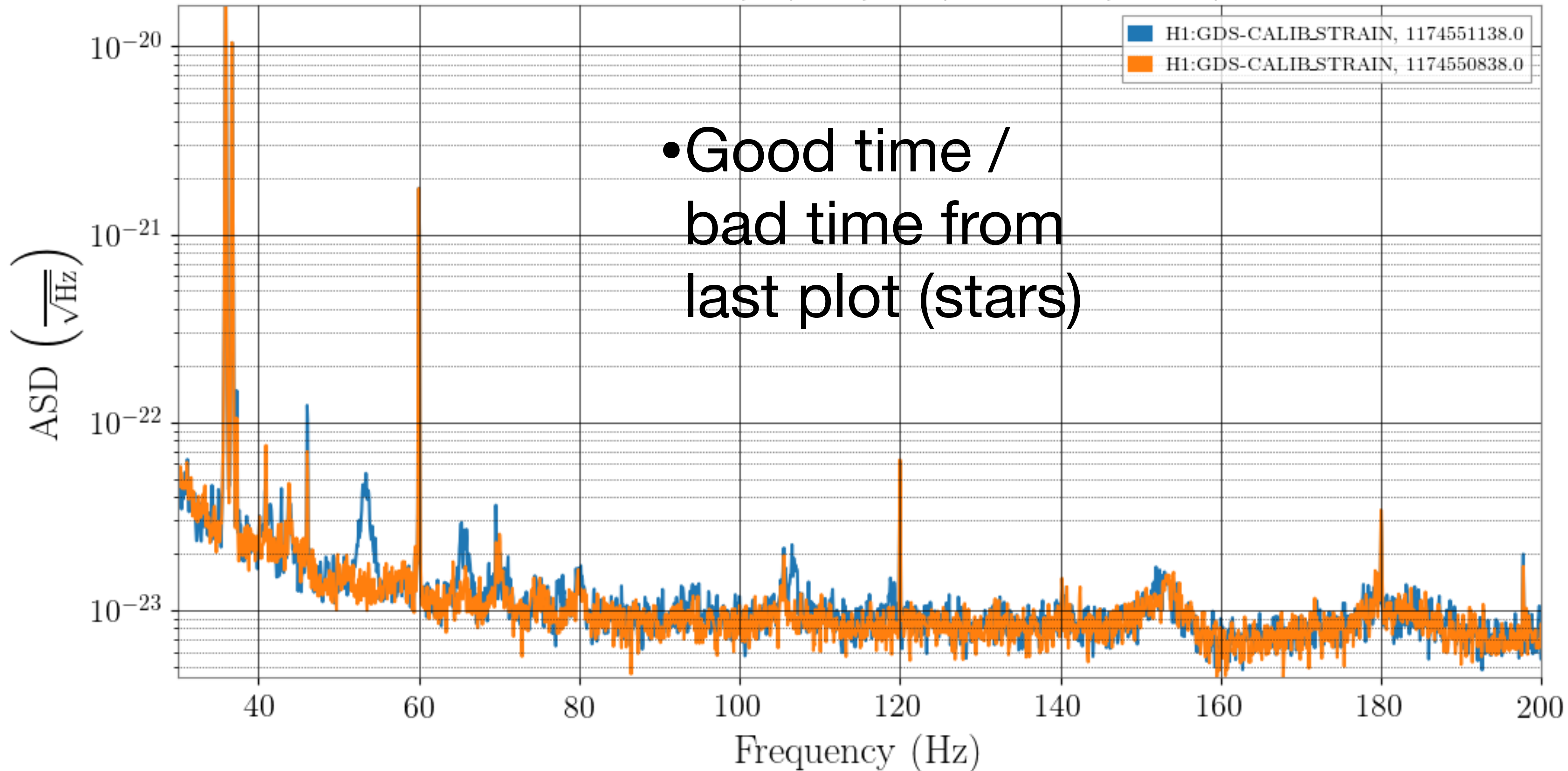
- When the MODE10 channel goes above -10.4 we see noise bumps appear in strain
- Stars mark times in next plot

H1:DCH-CLEAN_STRAIN_C02 2017-03-26 08:09:59 - 1,174,551,017 (600s)

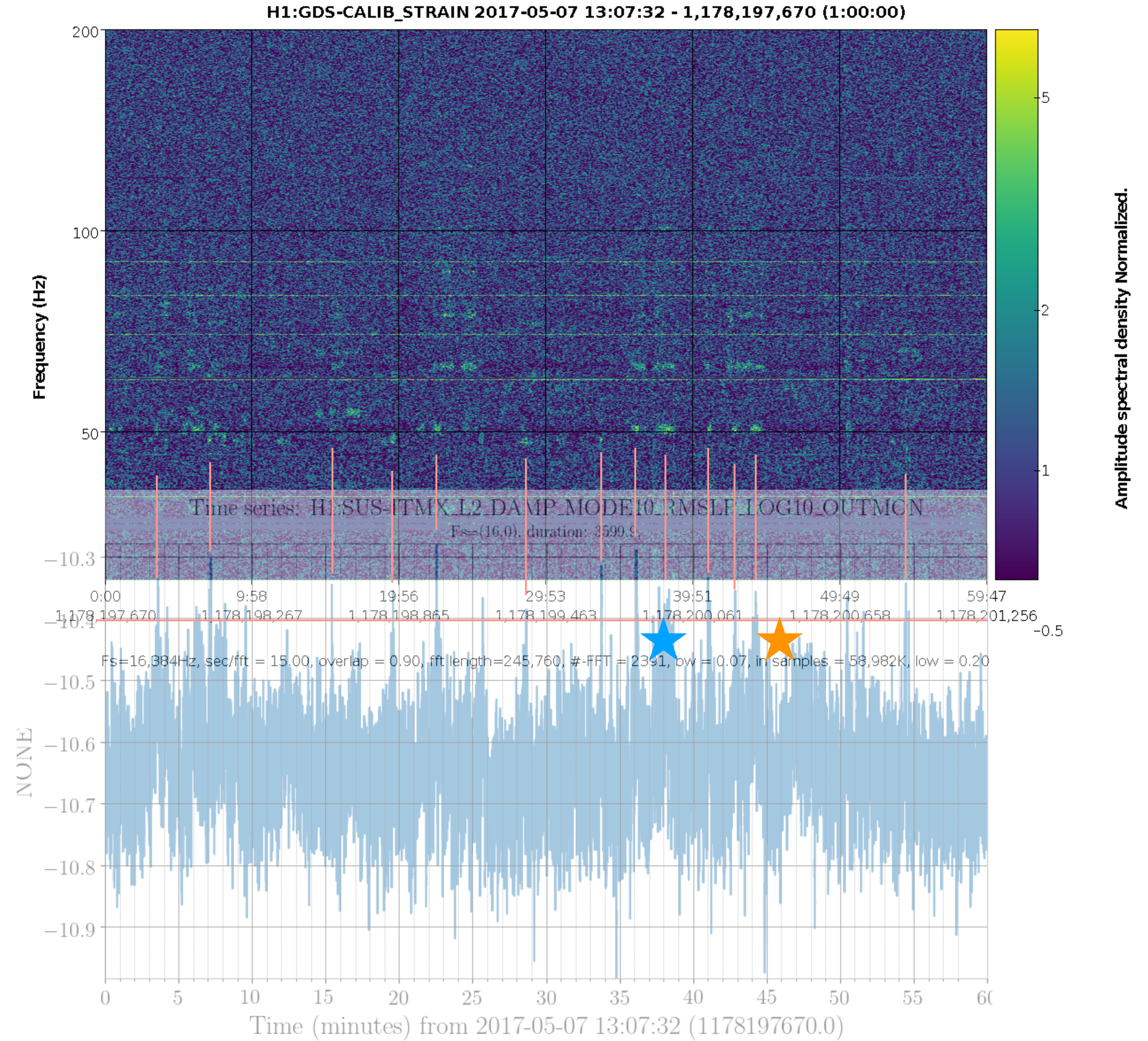


Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-03-26 08:12:00.000 - 1174551138 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secpfft=15.0 (bw=0.067), overlap=0.80,

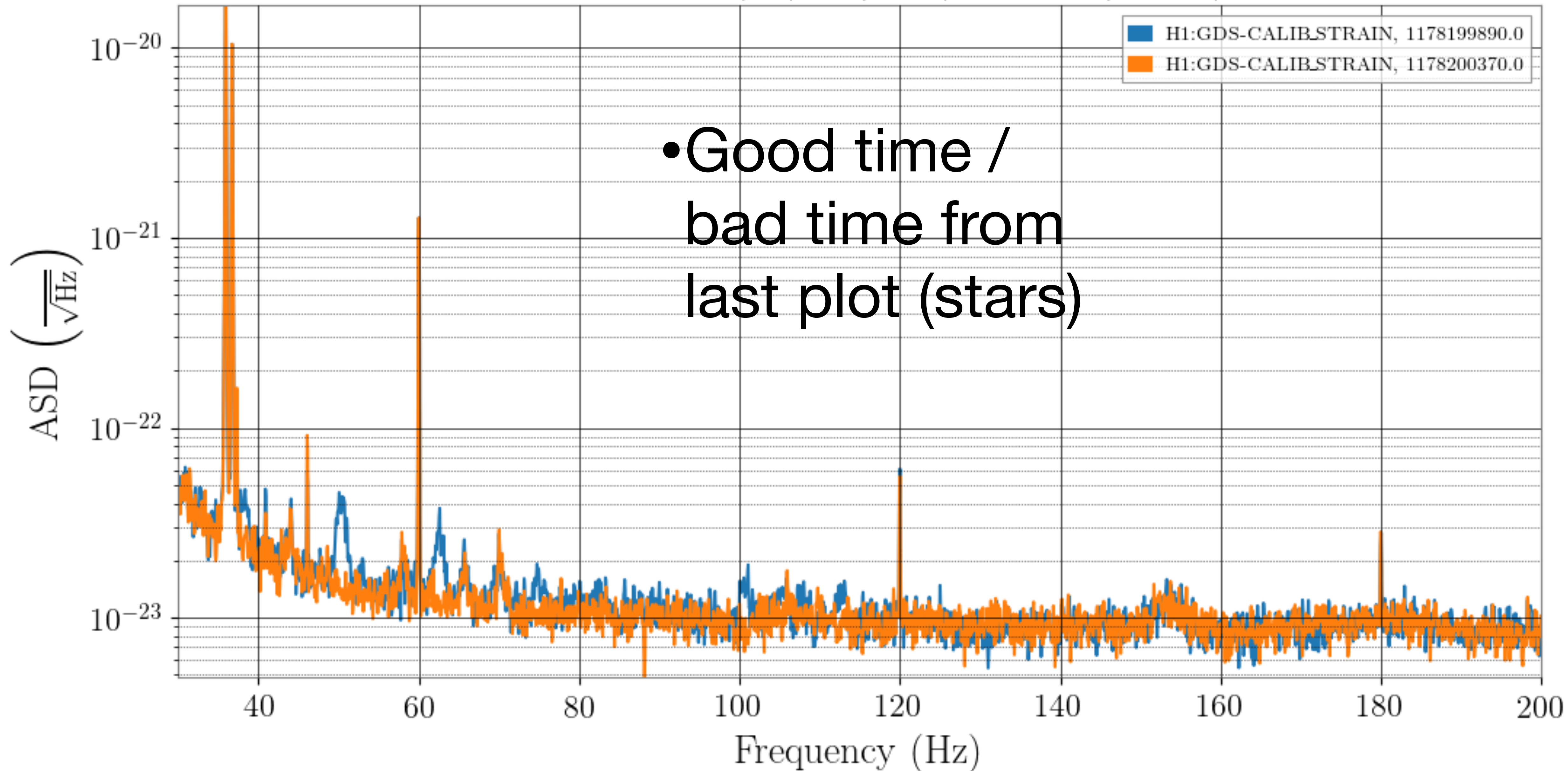


- When the MODE10 channel goes above -10.4 we see noise bumps appear in strain
- Stars mark times in next plot

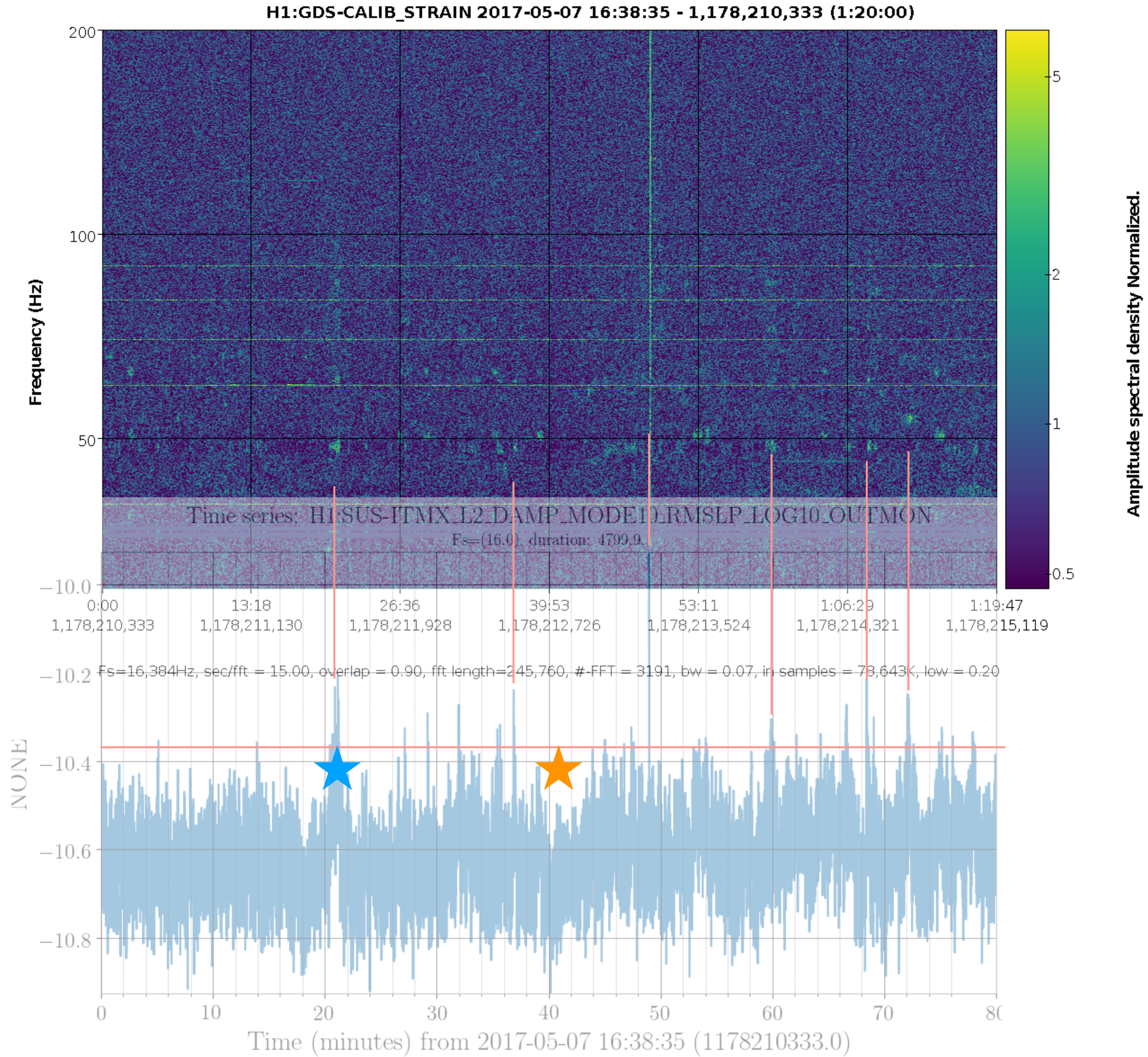


Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-05-07 13:44:32.000 - 1178199890 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secppft=15.0 (bw=0.067), overlap=0.80,

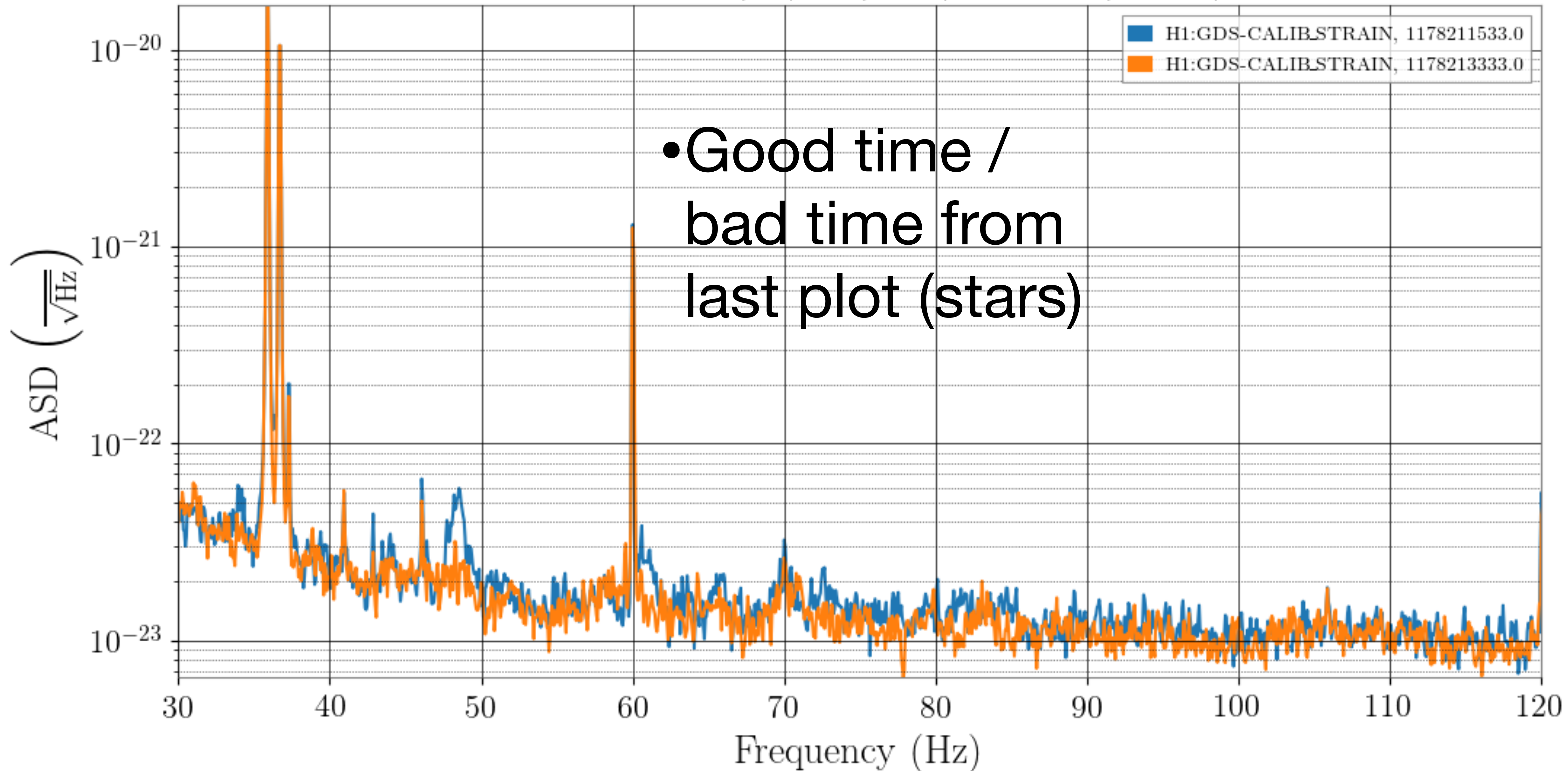


- When the MODE10 channel goes above -10.4 we see noise bumps appear in strain
- Stars mark times in next plot



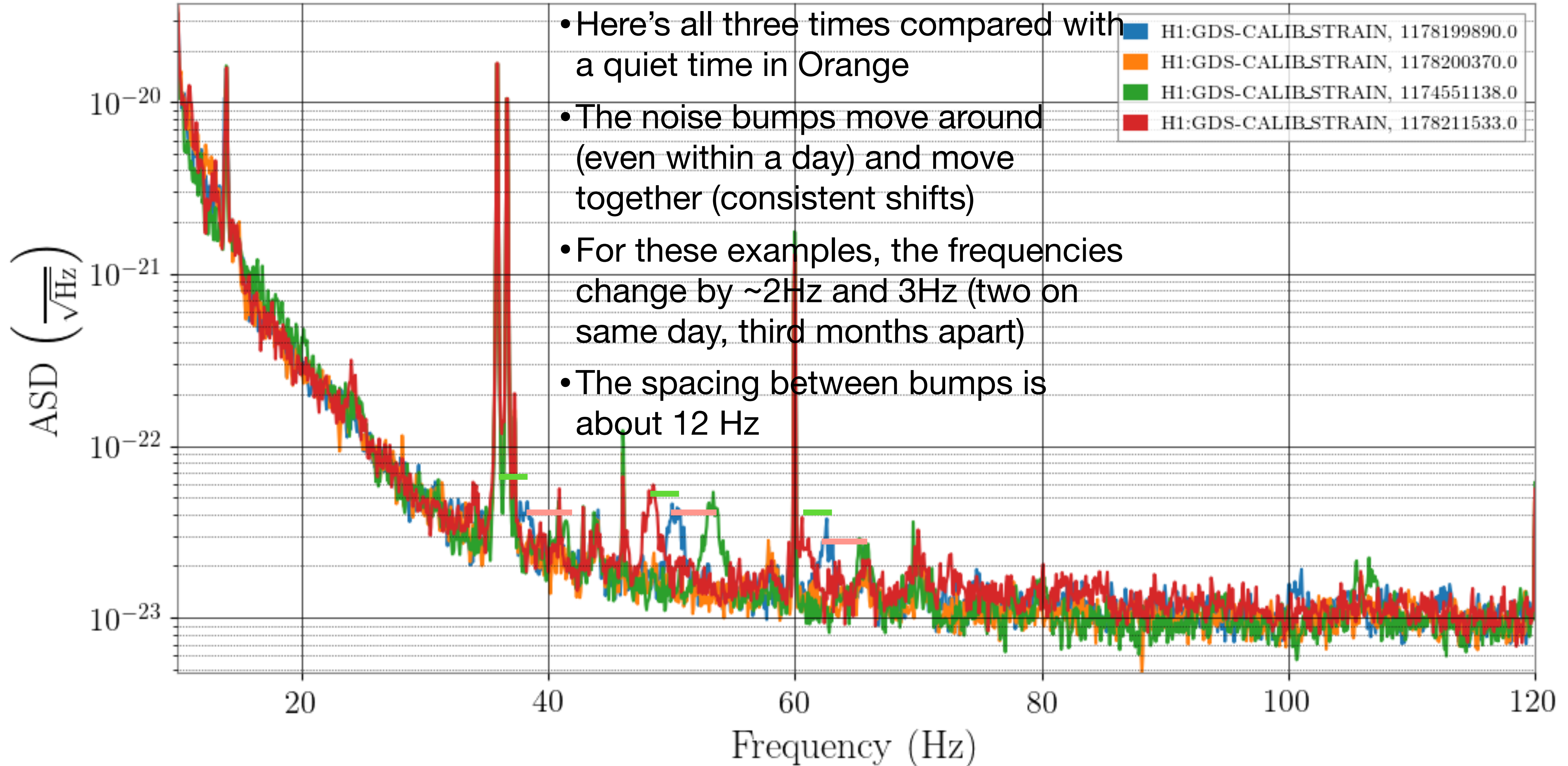
Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-05-07 16:58:35.000 - 1178211533 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secppft=15.0 (bw=0.067), overlap=0.90,



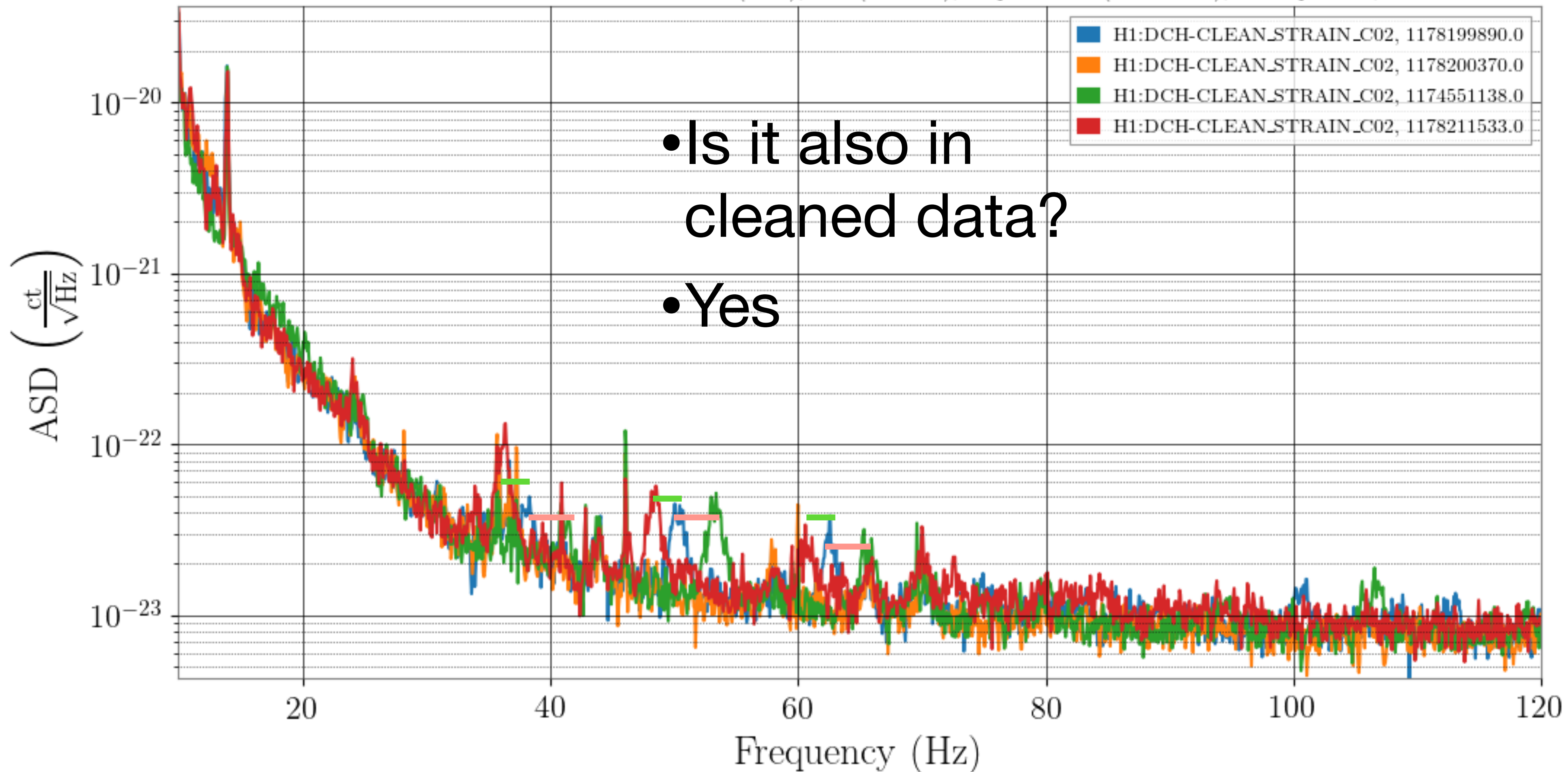
Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-05-07 13:44:32.000 - 1178199890 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secfft=15.0 (bw=0.067), overlap=0.90,



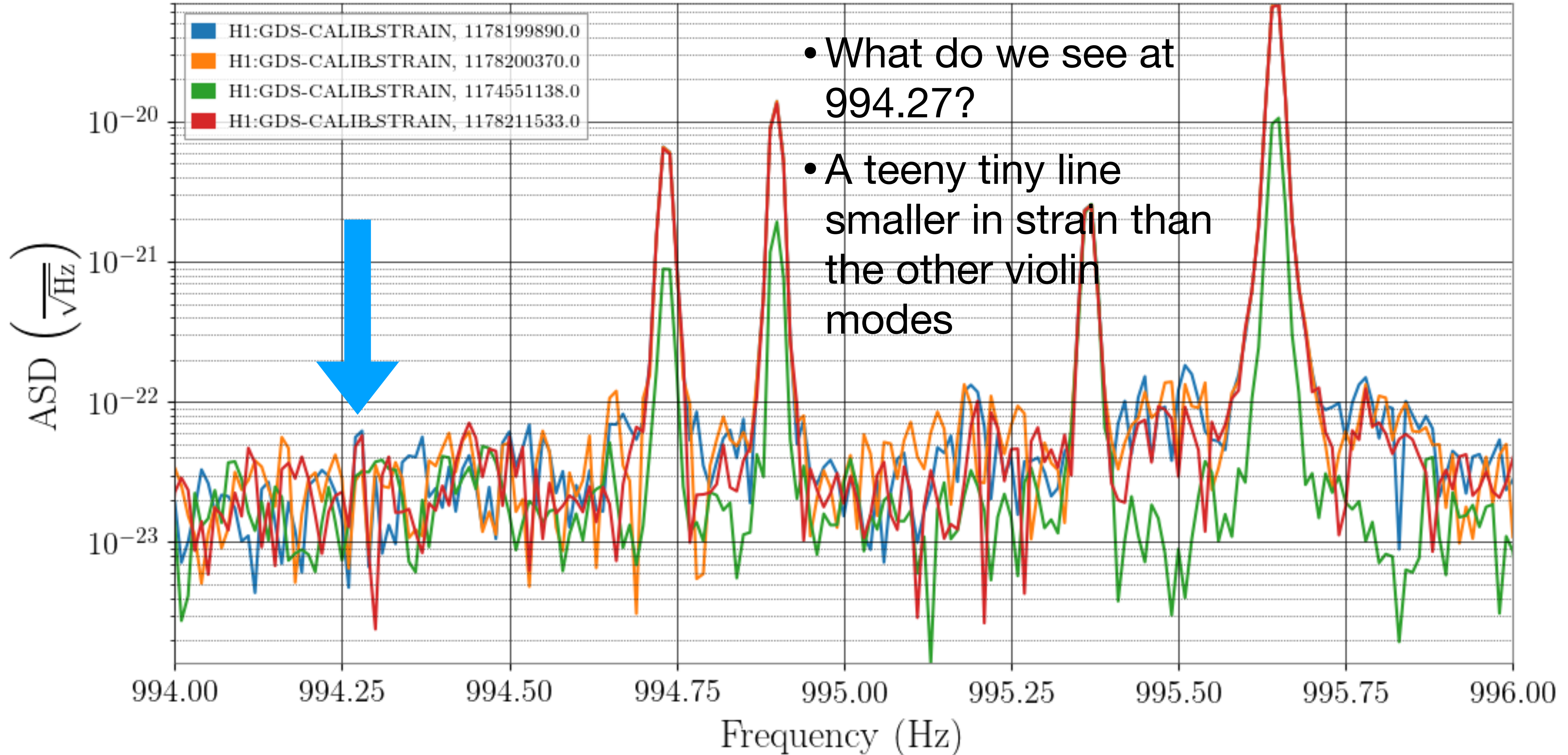
Spectrum: H1:DCH-CLEAN_STRAIN_C02

2017-05-07 13:44:32.000 - 1178199890 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secppft=15.0 (bw=0.067), overlap=0.50,



Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-05-07 13:44:32.000 - 1178199890 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secpfft=100.0 (bw=0.010), overlap=0.80,



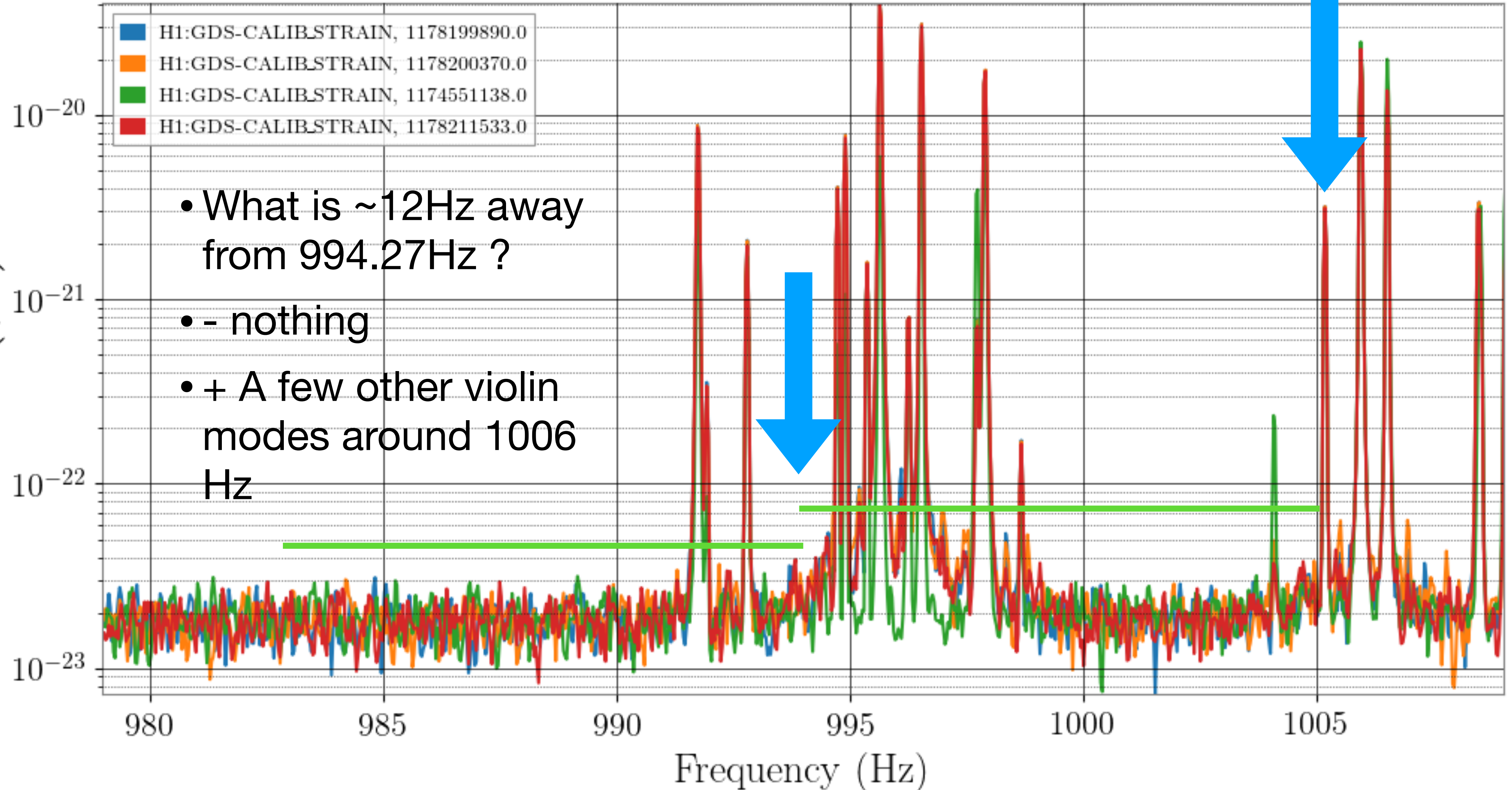
Spectrum: H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN

2017-05-07 13:44:32.000 - 1178199890 (100s), Fs=(16384.0), secpfft=30.0 (bw=0.033), overlap=0.90

- H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN, 1178199890.0
- H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN, 1178200370.0
- H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN, 1174551138.0
- H1:GDS-CALIB_STRAIN, 1178211533.0

- What is ~12Hz away from 994.27Hz ?
- - nothing
- + A few other violin modes around 1006 Hz

ASD $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}\right)$



Questions

- What is the coupling mechanism?
 - Could it be violin modes beating with something to down convert?
 - Or a violin line or its damping feedback saturating or compressing when its amplitude is above some level?
- Are the violin modes extra high on the days we see them? Not really, the first example with the highest MODE10 is actually a day when violin modes in general are very small
- Is it the same in cleaned data? Yes.