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# Tools for noise characterization in Virgo

T. Accadia<sup>11</sup>, F. Acernese<sup>5ac</sup>, F. Antonucci<sup>8a</sup>, P. Astone<sup>8a</sup>, G. Ballardin<sup>2</sup>, F. Barone<sup>5ac</sup>, M. Barsuglia<sup>1</sup>, Th. S. Bauer<sup>13a</sup>, M.G. Beker<sup>13a</sup>, A. Belletoile<sup>11</sup>, S. Birindelli<sup>14a</sup>, M. Bitossi<sup>7a</sup>, M. A. Bizouard<sup>10a</sup>, M. Blom<sup>13a</sup>, F. Bondu<sup>14b</sup>, L. Bonelli<sup>7ab</sup>, R. Bonnand<sup>12</sup>, V. Boschi<sup>7a</sup>, L. Bosi<sup>6a</sup>, B. Bouhou<sup>1</sup>, S. Braccini<sup>7a</sup>, C. Bradaschia<sup>7a</sup>, A. Brillet<sup>14a</sup>, V. Brisson<sup>10a</sup>, R. Budzyński<sup>16b</sup>, T. Bulik<sup>16cd</sup>, H. J. Bulten<sup>13ab</sup>, D. Buskulic<sup>11</sup>, C. Buy<sup>1</sup>, G. Cagnoli<sup>3a</sup>, E. Calloni<sup>5ab</sup>, E. Campagna<sup>3ab</sup>, B. Canuel<sup>2</sup>, F. Carbognani<sup>2</sup>, F. Cavalier<sup>10a</sup>, R. Cavalieri<sup>2</sup>, G. Cella<sup>7a</sup>, E. Cesarini<sup>3b</sup>, E. Chassande-Mottin<sup>1</sup>, A. Chincarini<sup>4</sup>, F. Cleva<sup>14a</sup>, E. Coccia<sup>9ab</sup>, C. N. Colacino<sup>7ab</sup>, J. Colas<sup>2</sup>, A. Colla<sup>8ab</sup>, M. Colombini<sup>8b</sup>, A. Corsi<sup>8a</sup>, J.-P. Coulon<sup>14a</sup>, E. Cuoco<sup>2</sup>, S. D'Antonio<sup>9a</sup>, V. Dattilo<sup>2</sup>, M. Davier<sup>10a</sup>, R. Dav<sup>2</sup>, R. De Rosa<sup>5ab</sup>, G. Debreczeni<sup>17</sup>, M. del Prete<sup>7ac</sup>, L. Di Fiore<sup>5a</sup>, A. Di Lieto<sup>7ab</sup>, M. Di Paolo Emilio<sup>9ac</sup>, A. Di Virgilio<sup>7a</sup>, A. Dietz<sup>11</sup>, M. Drago<sup>15cd</sup>, V. Fafone<sup>9ab</sup>, I. Ferrante<sup>7ab</sup>, F. Fidecaro<sup>7ab</sup>, I. Fiori<sup>2</sup>, R. Flaminio<sup>12</sup>, J.-D. Fournier<sup>14a</sup>, J. Franc<sup>12</sup>, S. Frasca<sup>8ab</sup>, F. Frasconi<sup>7a</sup>, A. Freise<sup>\*</sup>, M. Galimberti<sup>12</sup>, L. Gammaitoni<sup>6ab</sup>, F. Garufi<sup>5ab</sup>, M. E. Gáspár<sup>17</sup>, G. Gemme<sup>4</sup>, E. Genin<sup>2</sup>, A. Gennai<sup>7a</sup>, A. Giazotto<sup>7a</sup>, R. Gouaty<sup>11</sup>, M. Granata<sup>1</sup>, C. Greverie<sup>14a</sup>, G. M. Guidi<sup>3ab</sup>, J.-F. Hayau<sup>14b</sup>, H. Heitmann<sup>14</sup>, P. Hello<sup>10a</sup>, S. Hild\*\*, D. Huet<sup>2</sup>, P. Jaranowski<sup>16e</sup>, I. Kowalska<sup>16c</sup>, A. Królak<sup>16af</sup>, N. Leroy<sup>10a</sup>, N. Letendre<sup>11</sup>, T. G. F. Li<sup>13a</sup>, M. Lorenzini<sup>3a</sup>, V. Loriette<sup>10b</sup>, G. Losurdo<sup>3a</sup>, E. Majorana<sup>8a</sup>, I. Maksimovic<sup>10b</sup>, N. Man<sup>14a</sup>, M. Mantovani<sup>7ac</sup>, F. Marchesoni<sup>6a</sup>, F. Marion<sup>11</sup>, J. Marque<sup>2</sup>, F. Martelli<sup>3ab</sup>, A. Masserot<sup>11</sup>, C. Michel<sup>12</sup>, L. Milano<sup>5ab</sup>, Y. Minenkov<sup>9a</sup>, M. Mohan<sup>2</sup>, N. Morgado<sup>12</sup>, A. Morgia<sup>9ab</sup>, S. Mosca<sup>5ab</sup>, V. Moscatelli<sup>8a</sup>, B. Mours<sup>11</sup>, I. Neri<sup>6ab</sup>, F. Nocera<sup>2</sup>, G. Pagliaroli<sup>9ac</sup>, L. Palladino<sup>9ac</sup>, C. Palomba<sup>8a</sup>, F. Paoletti<sup>7a,2</sup>, S. Pardi<sup>5ab</sup>, M. Parisi<sup>5b</sup>, A. Pasqualetti<sup>2</sup>, R. Passaquieti<sup>7ab</sup>, D. Passuello<sup>7a</sup>, G. Persichetti<sup>5ab</sup>, M. Pichot<sup>14a</sup>, F. Piergiovanni<sup>3ab</sup>, M. Pietka<sup>16e</sup>, L. Pinard<sup>12</sup>, R. Poggiani<sup>7ab</sup>, M. Prato<sup>4</sup>, G. A. Prodi<sup>15ab</sup>, M. Punturo<sup>6a</sup>, P. Puppo<sup>8a</sup>, D. S. Rabeling<sup>13ab</sup>, I. Rácz<sup>17</sup>, P. Rapagnani<sup>8ab</sup>, V. Re<sup>15ab</sup>, T. Regimbau<sup>14a</sup>, F. Ricci<sup>8ab</sup>,

**IOP** Publishing Journal of Physics: Conference Series 243 (2010) 012004 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/243/1/012004 F. Robinet<sup>10a</sup>, A. Rocchi<sup>9a</sup>, L. Rolland<sup>11</sup>, R. Romano<sup>5ac</sup>, D. Rosińska<sup>16g</sup>, P. Ruggi<sup>2</sup>, B. Sassolas<sup>12</sup>, D. Sentenac<sup>2</sup>, L. Sperandio<sup>9ab</sup>, R. Sturani<sup>3ab</sup>, B. Swinkels<sup>2</sup>, A. Toncelli<sup>7ab</sup>, M. Tonelli<sup>7ab</sup>, O. Torre<sup>7ac</sup>, E. Tournefier<sup>11</sup>, F. Travasso<sup>6ab</sup>, G. Vajente<sup>7ab</sup>, J. F. J. van den Brand<sup>13ab</sup>, S. van der Putten<sup>13a</sup>, M. Vasuth<sup>17</sup>, M. Vavoulidis<sup>10a</sup>, G. Vedovato<sup>15c</sup>, D. Verkindt<sup>11</sup>, F. Vetrano<sup>3ab</sup>, A. Viceré<sup>3ab</sup>, J.-Y. Vinet<sup>14a</sup>, H. Vocca<sup>6a</sup>, M. Was<sup>10a</sup>, M. Yvert<sup>11</sup> <sup>1</sup>AstroParticule et Cosmologie (APC), CNRS: UMR7164-IN2P3-Observatoire de Paris-Université Denis Diderot-Paris 7 - CEA : DSM/IRFU, France <sup>2</sup>European Gravitational Observatory (EGO), I-56021 Cascina (PI), Italy <sup>3</sup>INFN, Sezione di Firenze, I-50019 Sesto Fiorentino<sup>a</sup>; Università degli Studi di Urbino 'Carlo Bo', I-61029 Urbino<sup>b</sup>, Italy <sup>4</sup>INFN, Sezione di Genova; I-16146 Genova, Italy <sup>5</sup>INFN, Sezione di Napoli<sup>*a*</sup>; Università di Napoli 'Federico II'<sup>*b*</sup> Complesso Universitario di Monte S.Angelo, I-80126 Napoli; Università di Salerno, Fisciano, I-84084 Salerno<sup>c</sup>, Italy <sup>6</sup>INFN, Sezione di Perugia<sup>*a*</sup>; Università di Perugia<sup>*b*</sup>, I-06123 Perugia,Italy <sup>7</sup>INFN, Sezione di Pisa<sup>a</sup>; Università di Pisa<sup>b</sup>; I-56127 Pisa; Università di Siena, I-53100 Siena<sup>c</sup>, Italy <sup>8</sup>INFN, Sezione di Roma<sup>a</sup>; Università 'La Sapienza'<sup>b</sup>, I-00185 Roma, Italy <sup>9</sup>INFN, Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata<sup>*a*</sup>; Università di Roma Tor Vergata, I-00133 Roma<sup>b</sup>; Università dell'Aquila, I-67100 L'Aquila<sup>c</sup>, Italy <sup>10</sup>LAL, Université Paris-Sud, IN2P3/CNRS, F-91898 Orsay<sup>a</sup>; ESPCI, CNRS, F-75005 Paris<sup>b</sup>, France <sup>11</sup>Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de Physique des Particules (LAPP), IN2P3/CNRS, Université de Savoie, F-74941 Annecy-le-Vieux, France <sup>12</sup>Laboratoire des Matériaux Avancés (LMA), IN2P3/CNRS, F-69622 Villeurbanne, Lvon, France <sup>13</sup>Nikhef, National Institute for Subatomic Physics, P.O. Box 41882, 1009 DB Amsterdam<sup>a</sup>; VU University Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081 HV Amsterdam<sup>b</sup>, The Netherlands <sup>14</sup>Université Nice-Sophia-Antipolis, CNRS, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, F-06304 Nice<sup>a</sup>; Institut de Physique de Rennes, CNRS, Université de Rennes 1, 35042 Rennes<sup>b</sup>, France <sup>15</sup>INFN, Gruppo Collegato di Trento<sup>a</sup> and Università di Trento<sup>b</sup>, I-38050 Povo, Trento, Italy; INFN, Sezione di Padova<sup>c</sup> and Università di Padova<sup>d</sup>, I-35131 Padova, Italv <sup>16</sup>IM-PAN 00-956 Warsaw<sup>a</sup>; Warsaw University 00-681 Warsaw<sup>b</sup>; Astronomical Observatory Warsaw University 00-478 Warsaw<sup>c</sup>; CAMK-PAN 00-716 Warsaw<sup>d</sup>; Białystok University 15-424 Biał ystok<sup>e</sup>; IPJ 05-400 Świerk-Otwock<sup>f</sup>; Institute of Astronomy 65-265 Zielona Góra<sup>g</sup>, Poland <sup>17</sup>RMKI, H-1121 Budapest, Konkoly Thege Miklós út 29-33, Hungary \*University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom \*\*University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, United Kingdom E-mail: elena.cuoco@ego-gw.it

> Abstract. Several software tools were used to perform on-line and off-line noise analysis as a support to commissioning activities, to monitor the rate of glitches,

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the occurrence of non stationary noise, the presence of environmental contamination, the behavior of narrow spectral features and the coherence with auxiliary channels. We report about the use of these tools to study the main sources of identified noise: broadband, spectral lines and glitches. Plans for the upgrade of the tools will be presented, for example for lines identification purpose to let the scientists in control room do noise characterization in an easier way. Journal of Physics: Conference Series **243** (2010) 012004

## 1. Introduction

Several software tools were set up for the understanding and following up of the noise behavior for the Virgo gravitational-waves detector [?] and the results are reported on web pages. The goal is to have user-friendly tools to let the commissioning and data analysts easily characterize the data.

We want to have information on stationarity and gaussianity of the data, identify the spectral lines and characterize the transient noises. The idea was to have tools which, looking either at on-line or off-line data, produce results and plots which could be archived in files or MySQL database. We monitor

- the presence of transient noise in the data using different transient signal detection algorithms;
- the stationarity estimating the rms in frequency bands and spectrograms;
- the coherence of the gravitational wave channels and auxiliary channels to understand the source of spectral lines;
- the presence of continuous signals which appear as spectral peaks or lines in the frequency domain, trying to follow the temporal behavior of wandering lines.

## 2. Transient noise signals

Signals which last for a very short period of time are referred to as transient signals. The monitoring of transient noise signals is fundamental for the characterization of the data, since the gravitational waves signal produced by a supernovae explosion or a coalescing binaries event is a transient signal and we need to disentangle noise events by genuine Gravitational Waves (GW) signals. We need to understand how the transient noise can spoil the data and the path it follows to enter in the GW channel. For this reason we monitored these events in the GW channel and in a large set of auxiliary and environmental channels.

Event Trigger Generator (ETG) tools were used to produce lists of triggers for noise events. Two of them, WDF (Wavelet Detection Filter) [?] and VirgoHACR [?], produce triggers which are sent to a MySQL database, while Omega-pipeline [?] and OutlierMoni [?] write triggers in ASCII files on disk. We report in figure ?? an example of the plots which could be seen on the web. Moreover we produced summary pages for the last 1 hour, 8 hours and 24 hours, where we report frequency-time plots for the triggers and glitch rate values. The most energetic events are followed up in the GW channel and auxiliary channel in order to understand the origin of the event. The Omega-Scan [?] tool scans in the time-frequency domain a set of auxiliary and environmental channels and a report is automatically produced on the web.



**Figure 1.** Example of monitor web pages: transient events detection, glitch rates and follow up of most energetic events

#### 3. Slow non stationary noise

A tool was developed to run on-line in the Virgo environment (NonStatMoni) [?] to monitor how the noise is modulated in time. It can compute the root mean square (RMS) in several frequency bands, with different spectral resolutions for different channels.



**Figure 2.** Example of monitors: Band-limited RMS in different frequency bands. Here is plotted the BMRS for uncalibrated GW channel. The low frequency part of the detector sensitivity band is limited by seismic noise. In this plot it is evident that in the first 10 hours there is higher noise in the low frequency band. This is due to excess of seismic noise.

Figure ?? shows an example of the plots produced for the low frequency band [?].

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Journal of Physics: Conference Series **243** (2010) 012004 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/243/1/012004 In the plot reported, there was an excess of seismic noise in the first 10 hours; this was evident as higher values of Bandlimided Root Mean Square (BMRS) in the low frequency bands. The excess of seismic noise causes up-conversion via scattering of diffused light on the optical benches [?].

## 4. Lines identification

We refer to continuous wave signal as the signals which have constant frequency and infinite time duration. To identify continuous wave signals in the GW channel, an algorithm has been developed to separate the contribution due to the broad band noise from the one due to narrow lines (LineMonitor) [?]. The algorithm works in two main steps: first it estimates the noise floor and afterward it searches for lines and estimates their parameters. Therefore it allows one to track separately the evolution in time of the power in lines and in the bulk of the noise spectrum. It is used in the on-line LineMonitor process for high resolution search for lines in the dark fringe spectrum.

In addition, we are developing a framework for the identification of the lines which makes use of some of the tools developed and used by the Continuous Waves (CW) search group [?]. The CW code (written in C) has been adapted in order to run as an "event finder" in either the calibrated GW channel data or uncalibrated GW channel and the set of auxiliary channels. The analysis procedure goes as follows:

- program looks for transient events in the time domain, which would affect the subsequent analysis in the frequency domain.
- time domain events are removed from the data, thus obtaining a "cleaned" data set (for the details see ref. [?]);
- program estimates the average spectrum, by means of an auto-regressive (AR) technique [?];
- From the average AR spectrum the events in the frequency domain higher than a given threshold are identified;
- Besides, the removed time and frequency domain events, together with their main parameters are archived in an ASCII file and could be analyzed for transient signal detection goals.

Some preliminary scripts have been run to read and analyze the daily data, produce time-frequency and persistency plots and publish them on a web page [?] or to load results in a MySQL database. Once the data are in the MySQL database, they can be retrieved by means of the APIs available for various platforms and operative systems.

Figure ?? presents two example plots obtained with the data analyzed by the event finder and retrieved from the database. The plots show the time-frequency diagrams of the calibrated GW channel data (left) and of an auxiliary channel (Em\_SETODE01, right, which is a seismic sensor on the vacuum chamber containing the bench where the photo-diodes for the GW signal detections are).



**Figure 3.** Time-frequency diagrams of the calibrated GW channel data (left) and of one seismic auxiliary channel (right). The color scale is based on the logarithm of energy of the frequency event.

## 5. Coherence

To understand the source of lines which enter in the GW channel, we automatically compute coherence between the dark fringe and all existing channels (about 1000), averaged over 15 minutes of data in about 1 h.

It run periodically (three times per hour) to always give updated results, which are summarized in a web page [?]. It produces links to coherence plots of all analyzed channels (see figure ??) and a list of the 10 most coherent channels for each frequency bin (see figure ??). We plan to archive such results in a MySQL database in order to



Figure 4. Table of coherence between GW channel and auxiliary channels

retrieve the information on user demand using simple web interfaces.

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👔 Sistematic Coherences 🛛 🔞										
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00	Sc_B5_zCc	Sc_85_zCorr	Gc_B5_z	Gc_MICH_E	Sc_85_zD&Dn	Ca_BS_PW_ColUR	Gc_Al_DiffEnd_toFit	Pr_B1_ADq	Pr_GC_B1_ACq	Pr_GC_B5_ACq
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(8.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
12	Sc_BS_z0ACh	Gc_MICH_z	Gc_BS_Z	Sc_BS_zGc	Sc_BS_BCorr	Ca_BS_RM_CollUR	Ca_RS_RM_ColDR	Sc_IB_zErrGC	GC_CARM_Pretic	Gc_Common
	(8.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.66)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)
м	SC_NE_ISDAC	Sc_WE_0:DAC	Gc_H_NE_trCorr	SC_NE_tx/GC	Gc_ALDIMEnd_toFit	Gc_AL_DIMENd_tx	Pr_B1p_q1_4Cqv	Sc_NE_tyPosMem	Pr_B1_d2_4Eq	Sc_WI_txCarr
	(8.30)	(0.17)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(8.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
17	SC_NE_HDAC	Sc_NE_toCarr	Sc_WE_GDAC	Sc_NE_1566	Gc_AL_NE_toCorr	Gc_AL_DIFFErd_terFit	Pr_B1p_q1_ACqv	Gc_Al_DiffEnd_tx	Gc_CARW_z	Pr_RFCRaf_ACq
	(0.29)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(9.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
49	Sc_NE_150AC	Sc_NE_txCarr	Pr_RFCRaf_ACq	Sc_NE_to/Gc	Gc_AU_NE_toCorr	Sc_ID_ztrrGC	Gc_CARM_PreExc	Gc_Common	Gc_CARW_PostDac	Pr_RFCR#f_AEp
	(8.00)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(E.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(8.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
61	Sc_BS_triOnlir	Sc_BS_txCarr	Pr_GC_R2_3f_ACp	Pr_B2_ACp	Pr_B2_d1_4Cp	Pr_B2_8-BMS_ACp	Pr_82_8MHz_ACp	Gc_Recycling	Gc_PRCL_PostExc	GC_PRCL_PreExc
	(8.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(8.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
n	Gc_AU_DiffEnd_coFit	Pr_Btp_qt_ACqv	Gc_ALDIMEnd_tx	Fr_B1_d2_ACq	Fr_B1_d3_ACq	Sc_NE_toCorr	Sc_NE_to:Gc	Gc_AL_NE_txCorr	Pr_B1p_d1_ACq	Sc_NE_DOAC
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(8.47)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.23)
35	Gc_AU_DIMIInd_to:	Pr_81p_q1_ACqv	Gc_//_DtffEnd_tohth	Fr_Blp_q1_ACpv	Ga_83_q1_UR_10E	Pr_B1p_d1_ACq	Co_B5_q1_DL_10K	Go_B5_q1_UL_19K	Pr_B5_q1_DCxCorr	Gc_W_q72vm
	(8.52)	(0.52)	(0.46)	(0.31)	(8.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(8.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)
70	Oo_85_q1_UR_10K	00_85_q1_0L_10K	Pr_B7_q1_DC1	G:_Al_q715m	Px_B7_q1_DC3	Pr_B5_q1_DCxCerr	Gc_Al_N1_tx	00_85_q1_UL_19X	0e_85_q1_0R_10K	21_87_q2_DC3
	(8.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(8.10)	(0.10)	(0.01)
10	Em_SEBOWE03	6m_SEBDWE01	Gc_AL_DIPFEnd_to/Filt	Pr_B1p_q1_ACqv	Gc_AI_DiffEnd_tx	Pr_RFCRef_ACp	Gc_Common	GC_CARN_POSTENC	Gc_CARM_PreExc	Sc_IB_zErrGC
	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
12	Fr_B1_d2_ACq	Gc_ALDtfffInd_tx	Pr_B1p_q1_ACqv	Gc_Al_DiffEnd_toFit	Pr_B1p_q1_ACpv	Pr_B1_d1_ACq	Oo_B5_q1_UR_10K	Oo_85_q1_0L_10K	Pr_B1p_q1_DCvCorr	Pr_B1p_q1_DCv
	(8.12)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)
ж	Gc_CARM_2	Sc_I0_zErrGC	Gc_Comman	GC_CARM_PortExc	Gc_CARM_PreDuc	Pr_RFCRef_ACp	Pr_RECRef_ACq	Pr_B1_d2_ACq	Pr_B1p_q1_ACpv	Pr_B1p_q1_4Cqx
	(8.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(8.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.01)
*	GC_CARM_2	Sc_IB_zErrGC	Gc_CARM_PestExc	Gc_Common	GC_CARM_PreExc	Pr_RFCRef_ACp	Pr_RFCRef_ACq	Ca_BS_RM_ColDR	Pr_GC_B1_ACq	Pr_GC_B5_ACq
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.43)
59	Gc_CARM_2	Pr_RFCRaf_ACq	Sc_B_strr0C	Gc_CARM_PostExc	Gc_Common	Gc_CARM_PreExc	Pr_RFCParf_ACp	Pr_B7_q1_DC3	Gc_Al_q71vm	Pr_87_q1_0C1
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(8.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(8.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
n	Sc_B_strr0C	Gc_CARM_PreDic	Gc_CARM_FactLic	Gc_Common	Pr_RJCRef_ACp	Pr_BFCR#f_ACq	Gc_CARM_z	Fr_B2_q1_DC4	Gc_Al_CommInd_to	Gc_#_q21tm
	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(8.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
0)	Pr_82_q1_004 (8.27)	Gc_4J_q21hm (0.27)	Gc_4_CommEnd_tx	Gc_Al_CommEnd_toFit	Pr_B2_q1_DC2 (0.26)	Pr_B2_q2_ACq6 (0.25)	GC_AU_WE_txCorr	Pr_82_92_0C2	Sc_WE_txiSc (0.23)	Sc_WE_toCorr
95	Gc_CARM_2	Sc_IB_tErrGC	Gc_Common	GC_CARM_PreExc	Gc_CARM_PostExc	Pr_RPCRef_ACp	Pr_RFCRef_ACq	SC_NE_INDAC	De_B5_q1_UL_10K	Sc_NE_txGc
	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.25)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.09)
18	Gr_CARM_r	Sc_ID_strr0C	Gc_Common	Gc_CARM_PortExc	Gc_CARM_ProDuc	Pr_BFCRaf_ACp	Pr_RICRef_ADq	Sc_NE_todiaC	Sc_W0_64DAC	Do_B5_q1_D1_108
	(8.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(8.42)	(0.42)	(0.41)	(0.16)	(0.11)	(0.10)
20	Gr_CARM_2 (8.24)	Sc_B_tErrGC (0.24)	GC_CARM_PactExc (0.24)	Gc_Common	GC_CARM_Prebic (0.24)	Pr_RFCRef_ACp (0.24)	Pr_RFCRef_ACq (0.24)	Gc_AU_q23dc (0.13)	Pr_B2_d2_DC (0.13)	Pr_B2_DC (0.12)
12	GC_CARM_2 III.220	Sc_B_zErrGC	Gc_Common	GC_CARM_PreExc	GC_CARM_POSTENC	Pr_RECRaf_ACp 00.211	Pr_RFCRef_ACq	Pr_B2_d2_DC	Pr_82_d1_DC	Pr_82_DC
one	and a second sec			1. 1.9			1	1	in our	pub3.vir

Figure 5. The most coherent channel organized by frequency bin.

#### 6. Conclusions

We set up monitoring tools to characterize data and produce in-time results useful for data analysis and commissioning teams. The framework is still not complete. For example, we need to set up tools for the understanding and detection of non linear noise. We worked in the last months to set up of a new line monitoring tools which could work also on auxiliary channels, with the aim to have automatically the lines which are common to the calibrated GW channel and auxiliary ones. The ultimate goal is to follow the wandering lines using cross correlation between the GW channel and noise monitor channels.

Moreover we are working on a web interface for the noise data base which could let the users query easily the archived information, produce plots or launch scripts to follow up of the events or coherence.

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