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Broadband Search for Continuous-Wave Gravitation Radiation with LIGO VLADIMIR DERGACHEV, DAVE CHIN, KEITH RILES, University of Michigan, LIGO SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION — Isolated rotating neutron stars are expected to emit gravitational radiation of nearly constant frequency and amplitude. Searches for such radiation with the LIGO interferometers are underway, using data taken from LIGO's first several data runs. Because the gravitational wave signal amplitudes are thought to be extremely weak, long time integrations must be carried out to detect a signal. Unfortunately, motion of the Earth (daily rotation and orbital motion) induces substantial modulations of detected frequency and amplitude, modulations that are highly dependent on source location. We will describe a method known as PowerFlux, used to account for these modulations, when summing power spectral density estimates incoherently over long time intervals. We will also describe the application of PowerFlux to a broadband search in data from the 70-day third LIGO Science Run (S3).

Prefer Oral Session
 Prefer Poster Session

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