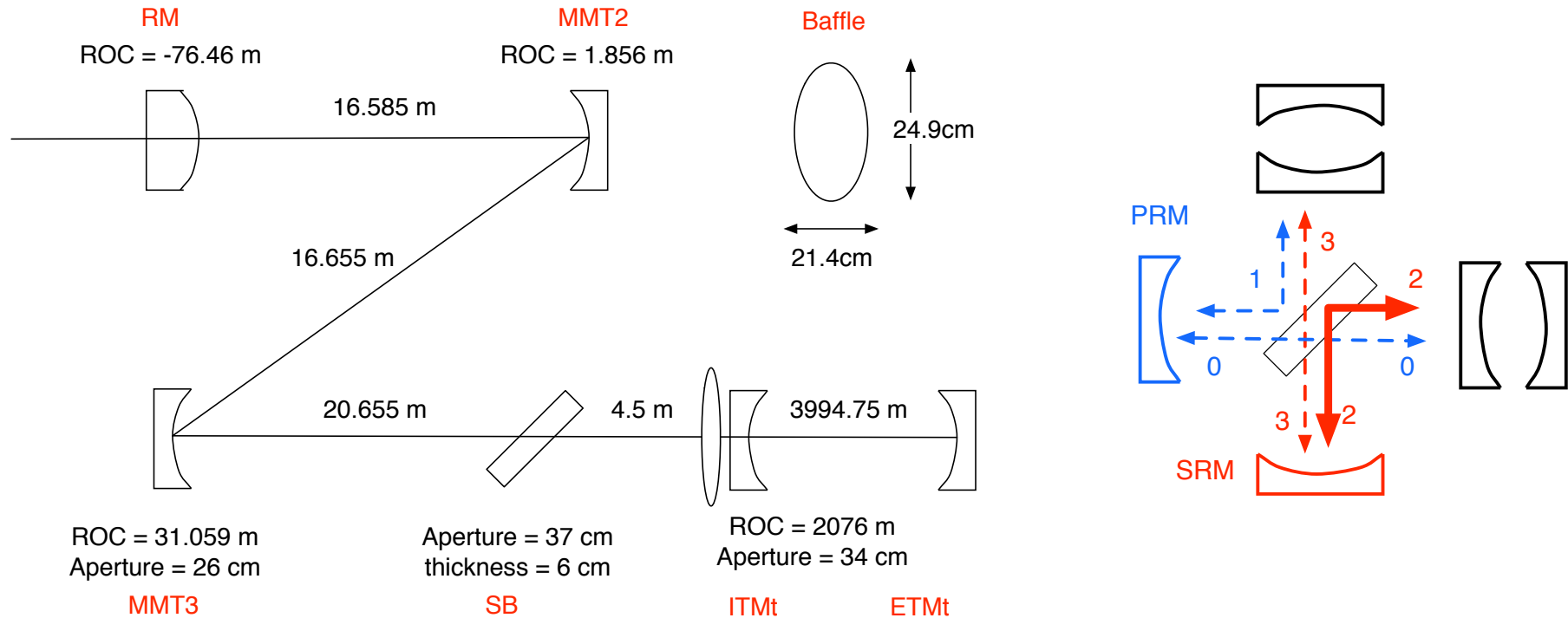


Beam size effect on Signal Loss

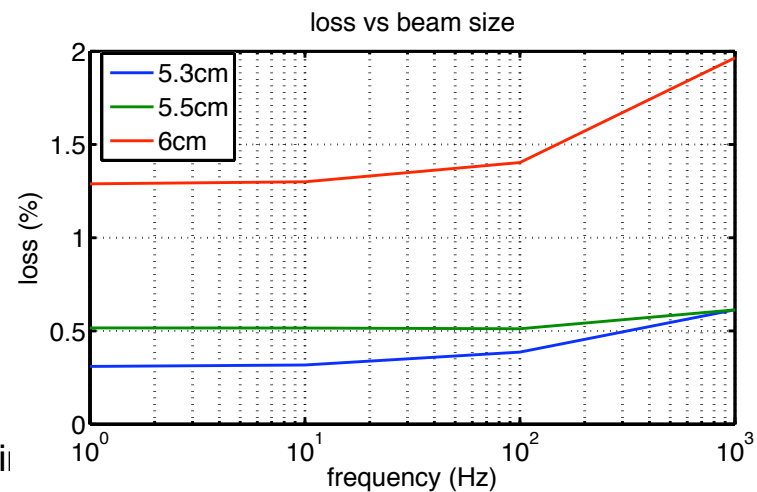
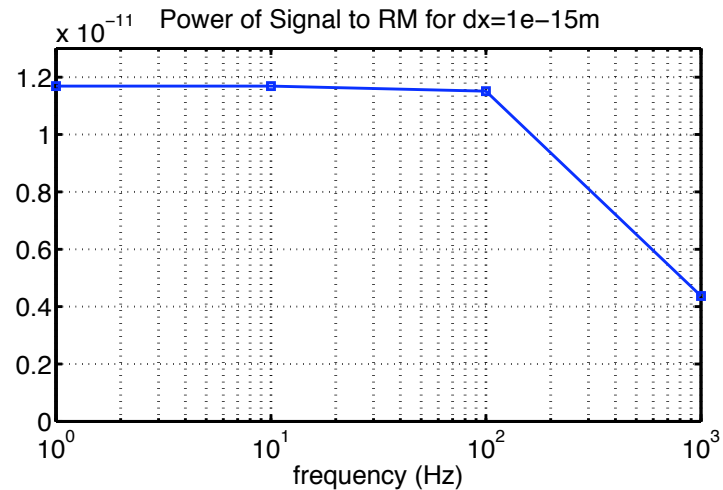
Hiro Yamamoto



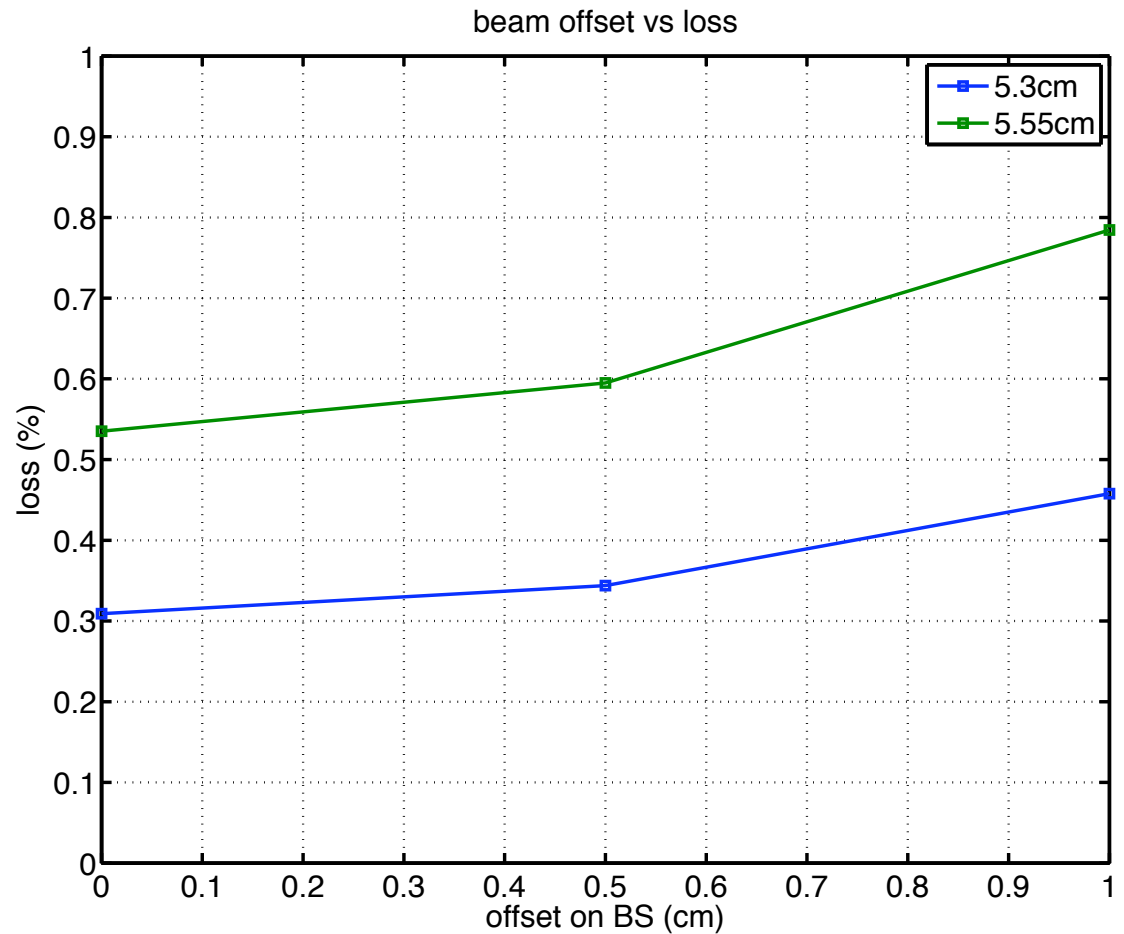
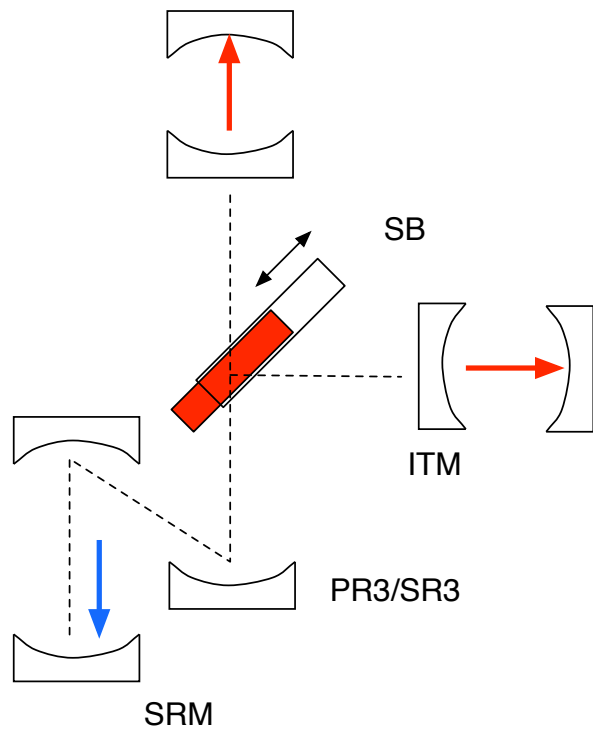
Optic:	Beam Size	PRM	PR2	PR3	SRM	SR2	SR1	ITM	ETM
ROC(m):	5.55 cm	11.37	-1.48	34	-15.0	-3.261	34	1971	2191
ROC (m):	5.31 cm	11.63	-1.491	34	-18.35	-3.258	34	1935	2243
ROC (m):	5.956cm	10.98	-1.451	34	-11.755	-3.256	34	2076	2076

frequency dependence of signal SB Loss on SRM

- lock by injecting CR from RM
- add $\pi/4$ to Michelson cavity
- shake ETM
- calculate 00 mode to RM
- loss = $1 - E_{00}/E_{00}(\text{max})$
- $E_{00}(\text{max}) : 5.55\text{cm}$
ROCs with large optics



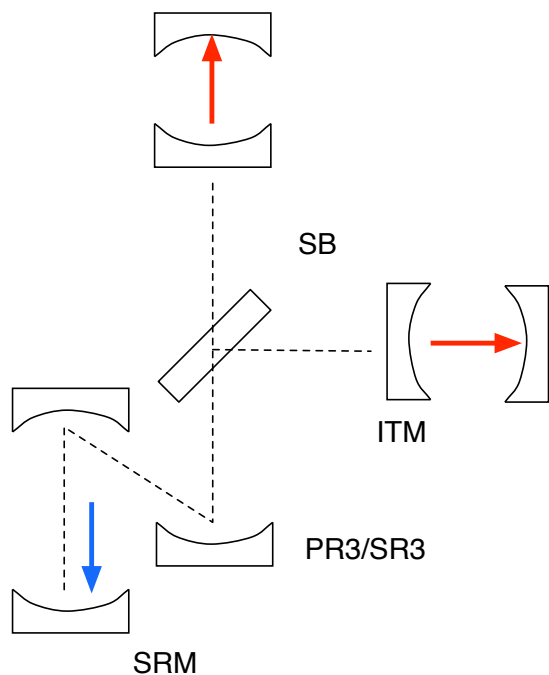
beam offset effect on loss



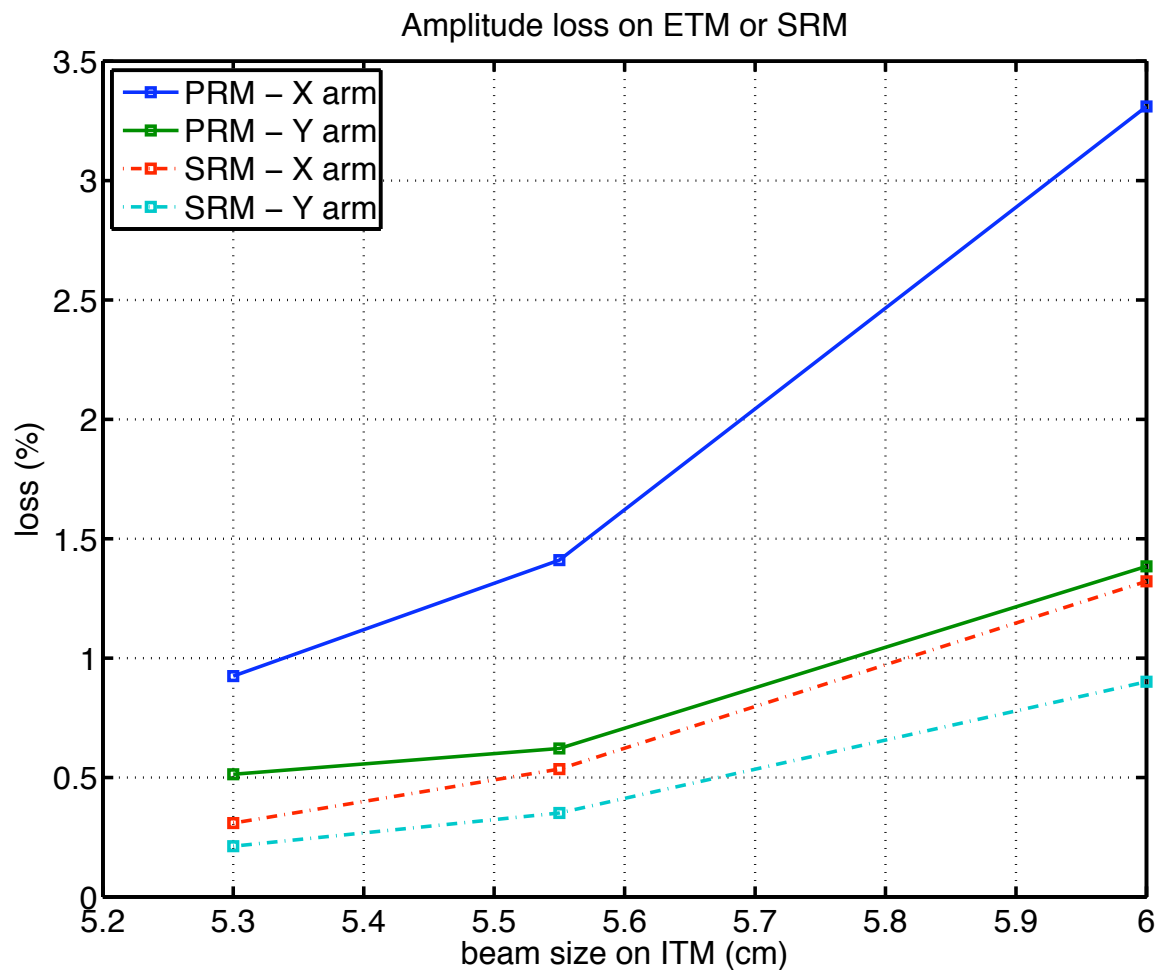
amplitude loss vs beam size

PRM : TEM00 on ETM

SRM : TEM00 on SRM



G0810029-v2



Hiro Yamamoto COC meeting @ CIT on December, 16, 2008

amplitude loss on BS and SR3/PR3

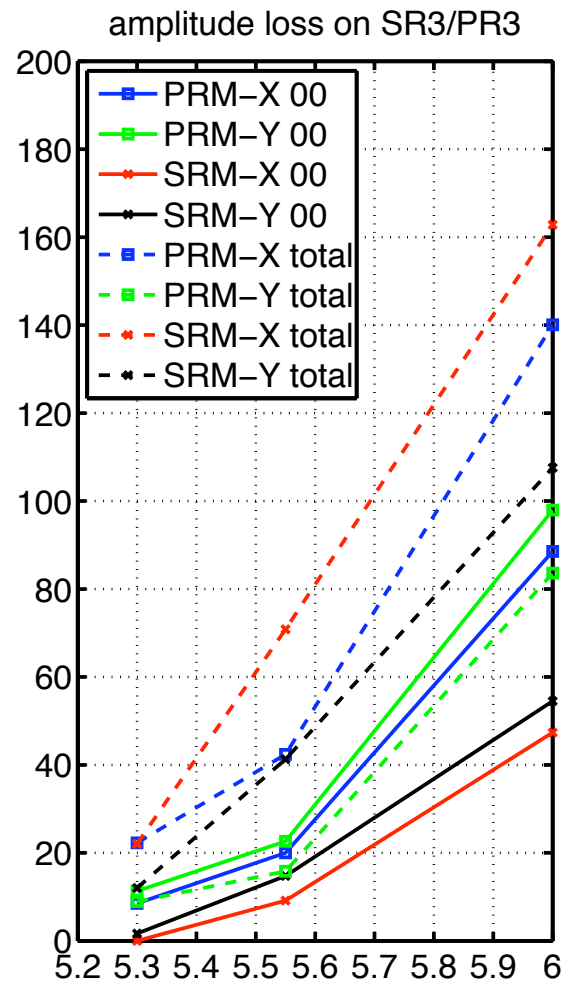
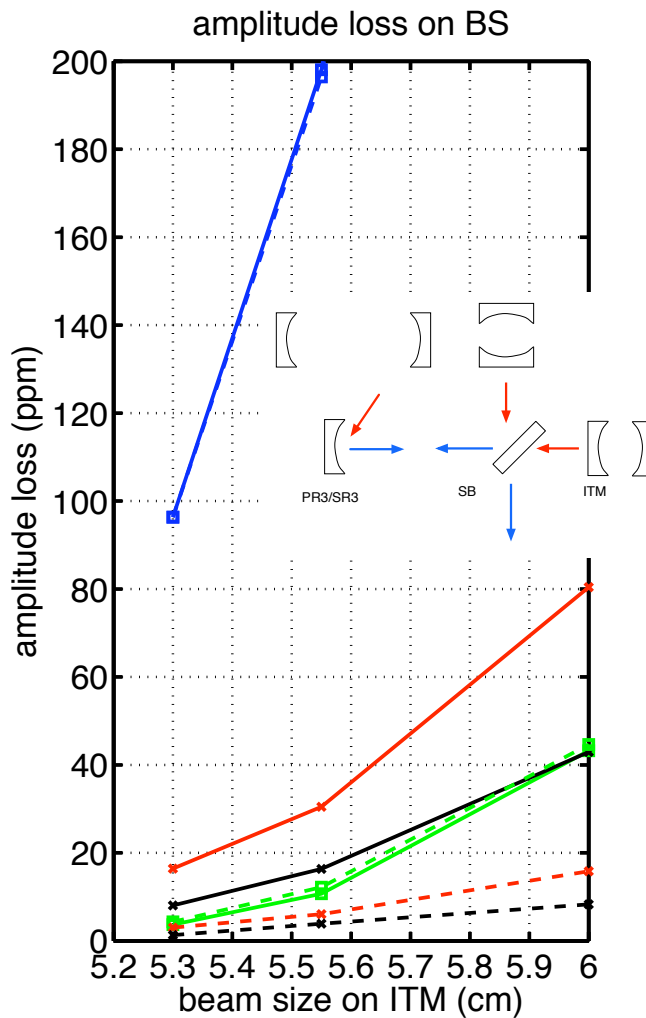
— 00 mode loss
 - - - total loss

$\text{loss}(\text{SR3}) = 1 - \frac{\text{amp}(\text{from SR3 to BS})}{\text{amp}(\text{to SR3 from SR2})}$

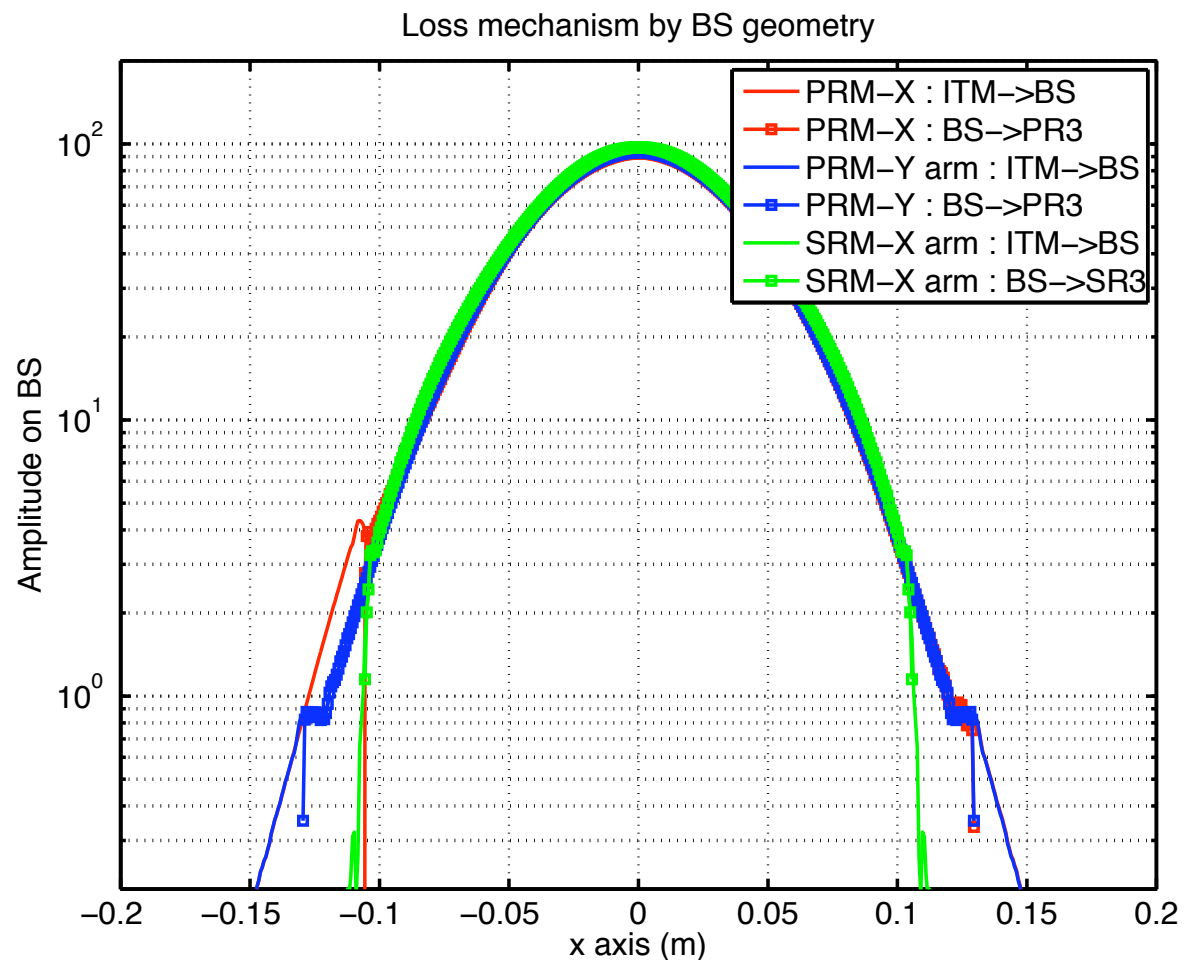
$\text{loss}(\text{BS}) = 1 - \frac{\text{amp}(\text{from BS to SR3})}{\text{amp}(\text{to BS from ITM})}$

G0810029-v2

Hir



Beam amplitude profile on BS

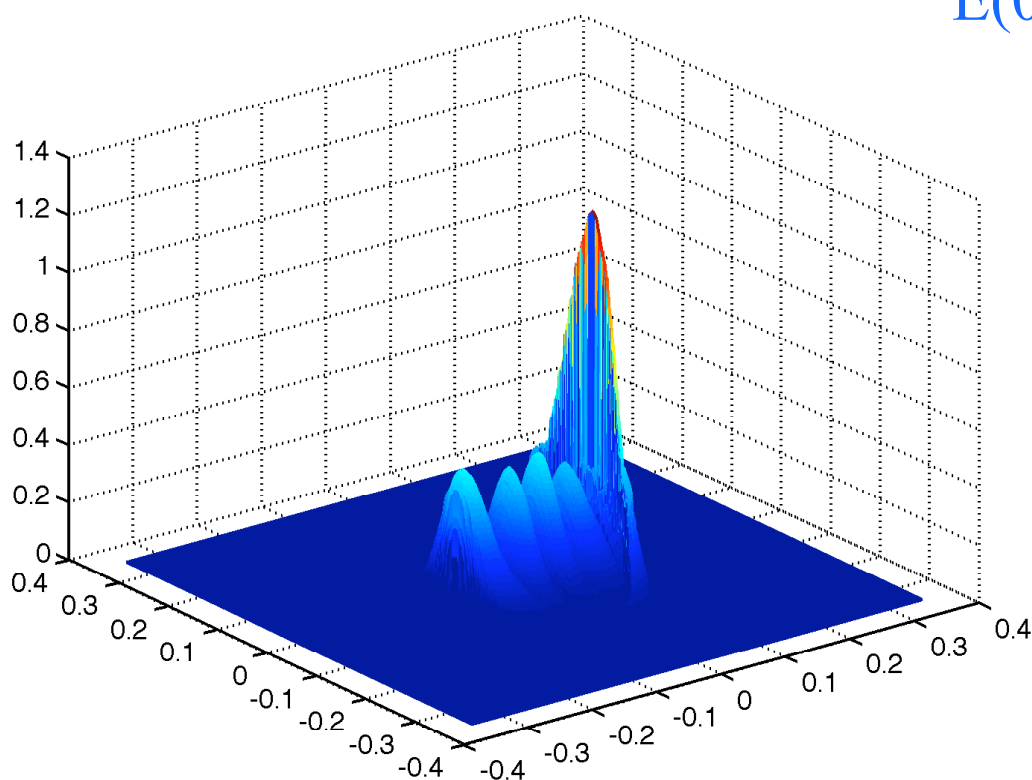


Contrast Defect

Field on BS toward SRM

$$E = E(x\text{-arm}) - E(y\text{-arm}) \exp(i \phi)$$

$$E(0,0) = 0$$



$$CD = \frac{\text{Power}(E(x) - E(y) \exp(i \phi))}{\text{Power}(E(x) + E(y) \exp(i \phi))}$$

$$CD(5.55\text{cm}) = 73\text{ppm}$$

$$CD(5.30\text{cm}) = 36\text{ppm}$$