## Experiments towards beating quantum limits

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#### I. Squeezing in the GW detection band

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#### II. Off-resonant thermal noise and the Standard Quantum Limit Conor Mow-Lowry, Stefan Goßler, Jeff Cumpston, Malcolm Gray, David McClelland

### Squeezing...



#### ... in the gravitational wave detection band:

- Squeezed states
- Noise sources
- Results from the 2004 experiment
- The 2005 experiment
- Current results and limitations
- Summary





The EM field has QM fluctuations:

The production of squeezed states requires a non-linear process:

**Optical Parametric Oscillators (OPO)** 

or

**Optical Parametric Amplifier (OPA)** 

Use of squeezed states in Interferometric GW detectors first proposed in 1980 by Caves.





**Requires squeezing in the GW detection band!** 

## **OPO/OPA** noise budget



Variance in the frequency domain for the squeezed output:

#### Intra-cavity photon number@1064nm

$$V_{OUT}^{\pm}(\omega) = C_s^{\pm} V_s^{\pm}(\omega) + C_l V_l^{\pm}(\omega) + \overline{n} C_p V_p^{\pm}(\omega) + C_{\Delta}^{\pm} V_{\Delta}^{-}(\omega)$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$
Sqz.  $\propto$  Seed Loss Pump Detuning

For below threshold OPO (without power in the seed beam): n = 0 and  $V_s^{\pm} = 1$ 

$$V_{OPO}^{\pm}(\omega) = C_s^{\pm}(\omega) + C_l$$

Below threshold OPO is immune to laser noise, pump noise and detuning noise!

(to first order)





## 2004 Experiment

- Seed power was varied transition from OPA to OPO
- OPO/OPA cavity locked to 1064 nm
- Homodyne phase locked using noise power locking [3][5].
  - Noise power locking can be used to lock a vacuum state.
- Backscatter from PD reduced using a Faraday Isolator



[3] Laurat et al PRA. 70 042315(2004), [5] McKenzie et al J.Opt B, accepted (2005)

#### Reducing the seed power





McKenzie, Grosse, Bowen, Whitcomb, Gray, McClelland, Lam PRL. 93 161105 (2004)





- Was the lowest frequency squeezing result to date at 300 Hz.
  - (previous lowest was 50 kHz, Laurat *et al* PRA. **70** 042315(2004))

Covers SNL frequencies of first generation detectors

 Measurement limited at low frequencies by the stability of the unlocked OPO and homodyne 'roll up'



### New layout 2005





Traveling wave cavity - Isolated from backscatter off PD Resonant at pump frequency - effective pump power up to 12 W

## In the Lab





## In the Lab





#### **Current Results**



Squeezing down to ~100 Hz

Measured squeezing strength: ~3dB at 500 Hz

Inferred squeezing strength: ~4.1dB at 500 Hz







- Currently, only moderate pump power (130 mW) can be used due to cavity spatial mode instability
- We need to adjust our cavity parameters (by a small amount) to ensure higher order spatial modes are not co-resonate with the TEM<sub>00</sub>

 Noise locking used to lock homodyne phase - Noise locking stability is poor in comparison to standard (coherent) locking techniques

 Beam pointing limits low frequency detection efficiency (coupling via inhomogenity of photo detectors)

- In the future we would like to phase lock a second laser with a frequency offset and use this to lock the harmonic - fundamental phase as well as the homodyne phase
- Employ fast steering mirrors in front of homodyne detection





- Noise Coupling mechanism identified the coherent fundamental field
- Below threshold OPO is immune to laser, pump and detuning noise to first order!
- All length degrees of freedom locked, OPO cavity locks indefinately.
- If this squeezed state (~3dB measured at 500 Hz) could be implemented
  - Improve current LIGO SNL strain sensitivity increase by  $\sqrt{2}$
  - Equivalent of turning up the laser power by a factor of 2

- Developing new generation of squeezer
  - Operate at higher pump power to generate larger amounts of squeezing
  - Inject second laser to replace noise locking loop





- Thermal noise in gravitational wave detectors
- Niobium flexure membrane as an inverted pendulum mirror suspension
- Experimental layout
- Frequency stabilisation
- Seismic isolation
- Current results and limitations
- Summary

#### Thermal noise





Thermal noise of mirrors and suspensions will eventually limit the sensitivity of gravitational wave detectors in their most sensitive frequency band

Thermal noise will also be a major impediment to reaching SQL sensitivity with a table-top experiment as is planned at the **ANU** 



To investigate thermal noise we use a niobium flexure membrane of  $200\,\mu$ m width as an inverted pendulum to support a mirror of 0.25 g



(Thanks to Ju Li from UWA for the help with niobium flexure!)

## **Experimental layout**





# Frequency stabilisation





## **Experimental layout**







# Suspended breadboard (35kg)





# Test cavity







#### Preliminary results



## Magnification 100X





#### Preliminary results





# New Suspension Stage





# Summary TN and SQL

- Measured thermal noise of a viscous damped system with Q=1550
- Move on to system with Q=45,000: structural damping?

#### Towards the SQL:

- Design of torsion balance of about 1g to couple optical fluctuations to displacement This opto-mechanical coupler will be based on a thin fused silica fiber Design study based on 100 µm steel wire
- Study of coating-free mirrors based on total internal reflection to avoid coating thermal noise
- •This torsion balance will be incorporated into arm-cavity Michelson interferometer

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![](_page_27_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_10.jpeg)