



# The LIGO input optics

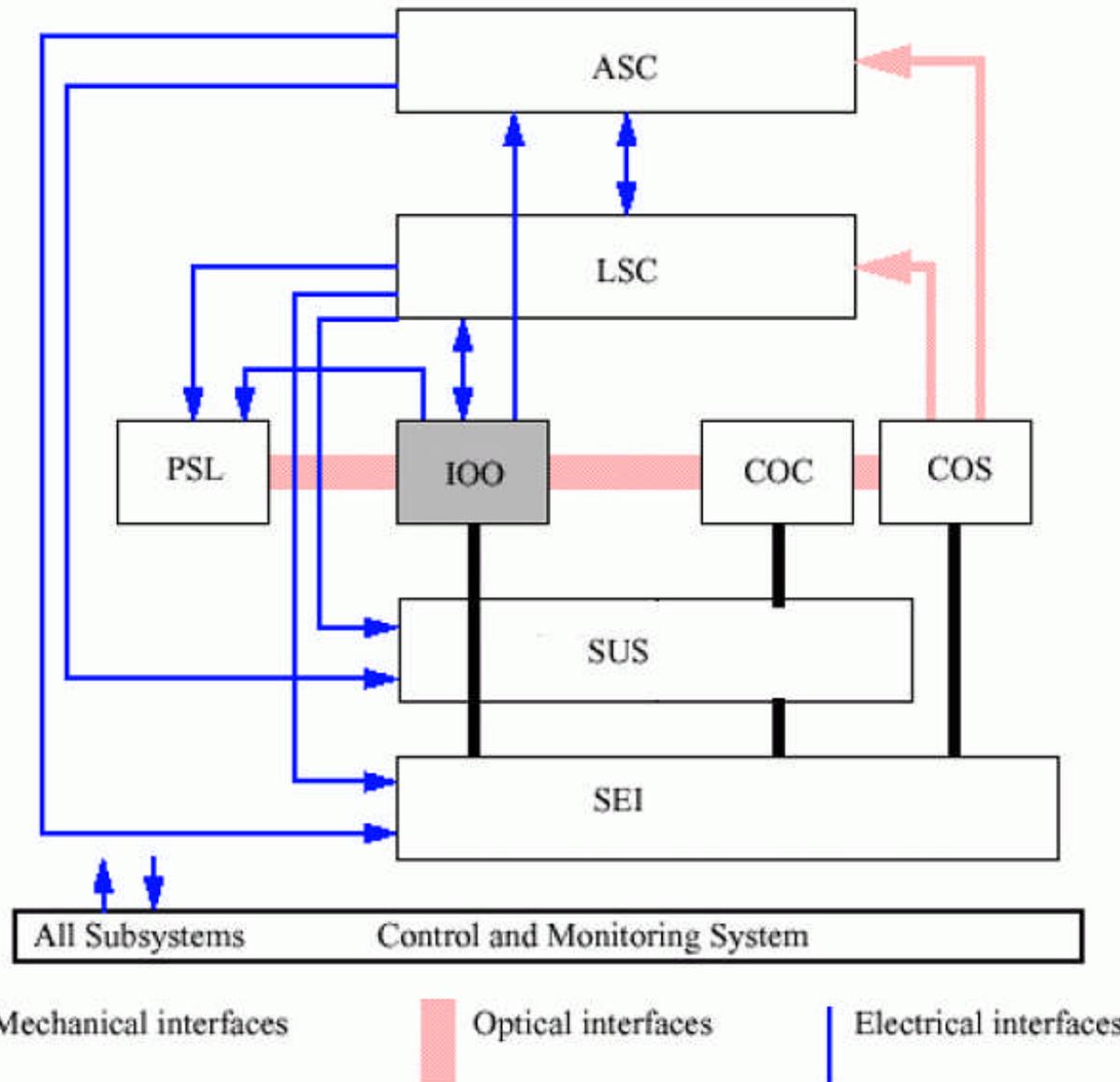
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University of Florida

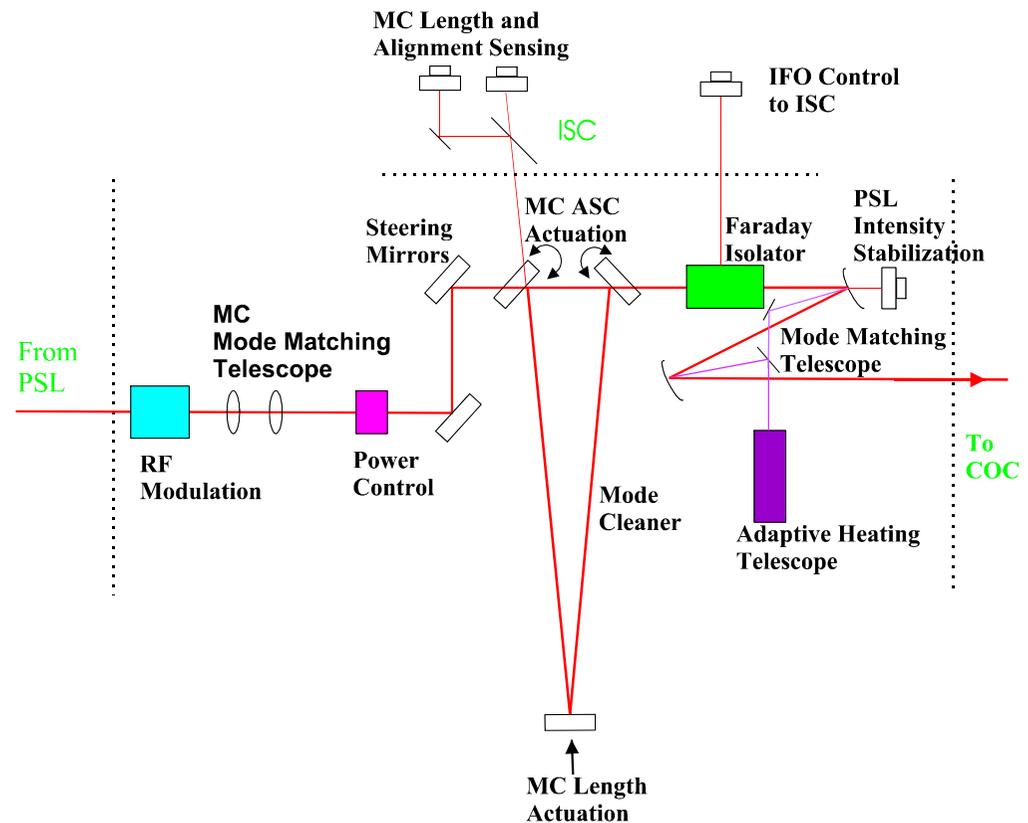
1. IO for initial LIGO
2. IO for enhanced LIGO
3. IO for advanced LIGO

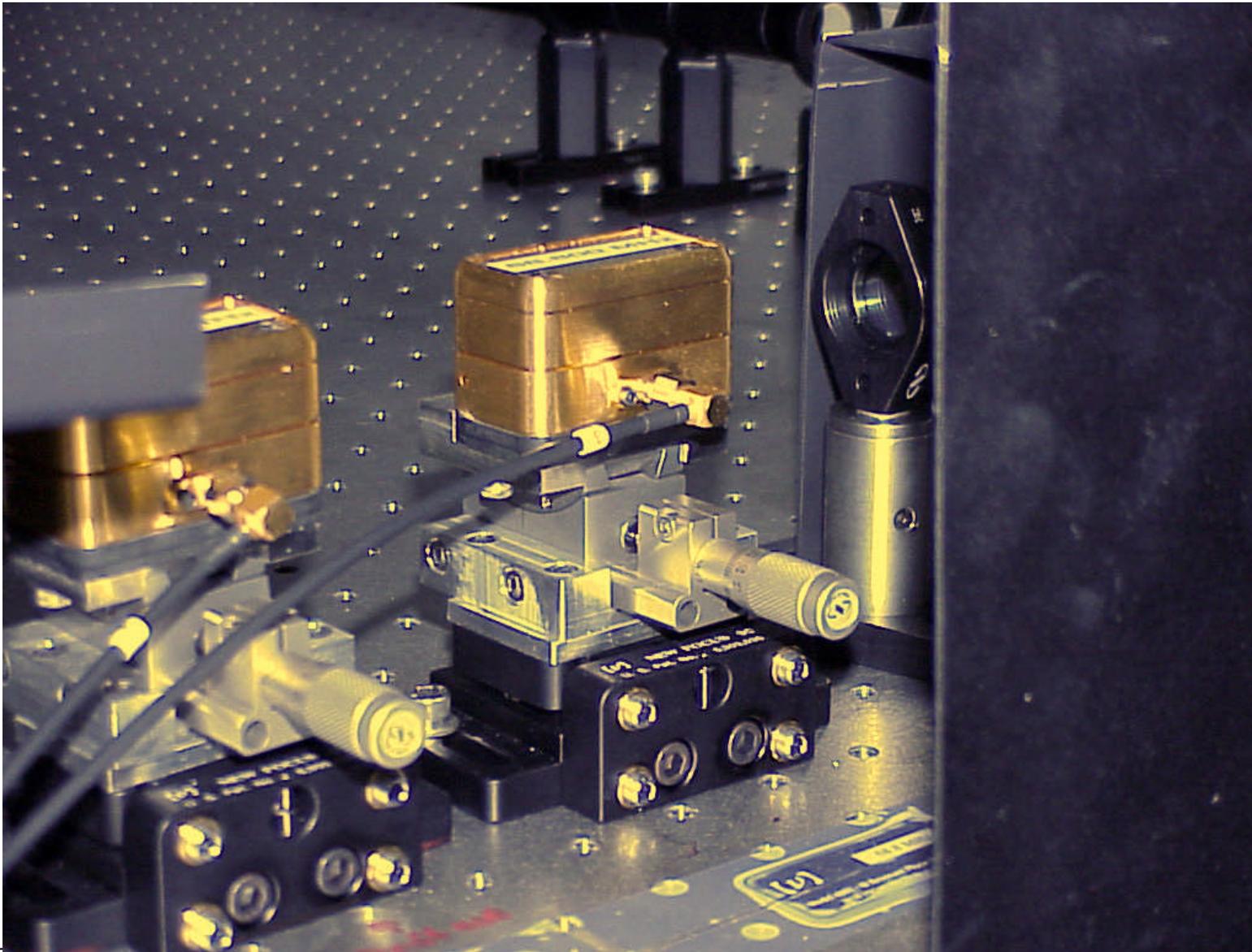
Supported by NSF grant PHY-0555453

# IOO = "input optics"



- The Input Optics conditions the light from the pre-stabilized laser, sending it to the main interferometer
  - » Phase modulation
    - Electro-optic modulators
  - » Interferometer power control
    - Continuous variable attenuation
  - » Spatially and temporally filter the light
    - Mode cleaner
  - » Optical isolation + diagnostic signals
    - Faraday isolator
  - » Mode match into the interferometer
    - Adaptive beam-expanding telescope





SOS = small optics suspension.

Mirrors are 3 inch diameter, 1 inch thick.

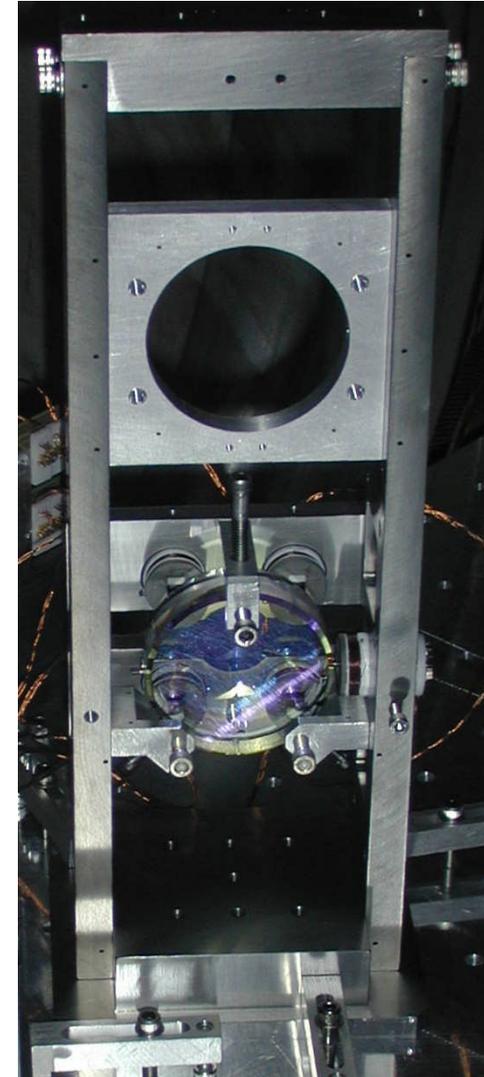
Hung by a single loop of 0.0017 inch diameter steel wire.

Mirrors have magnets glued to their backs

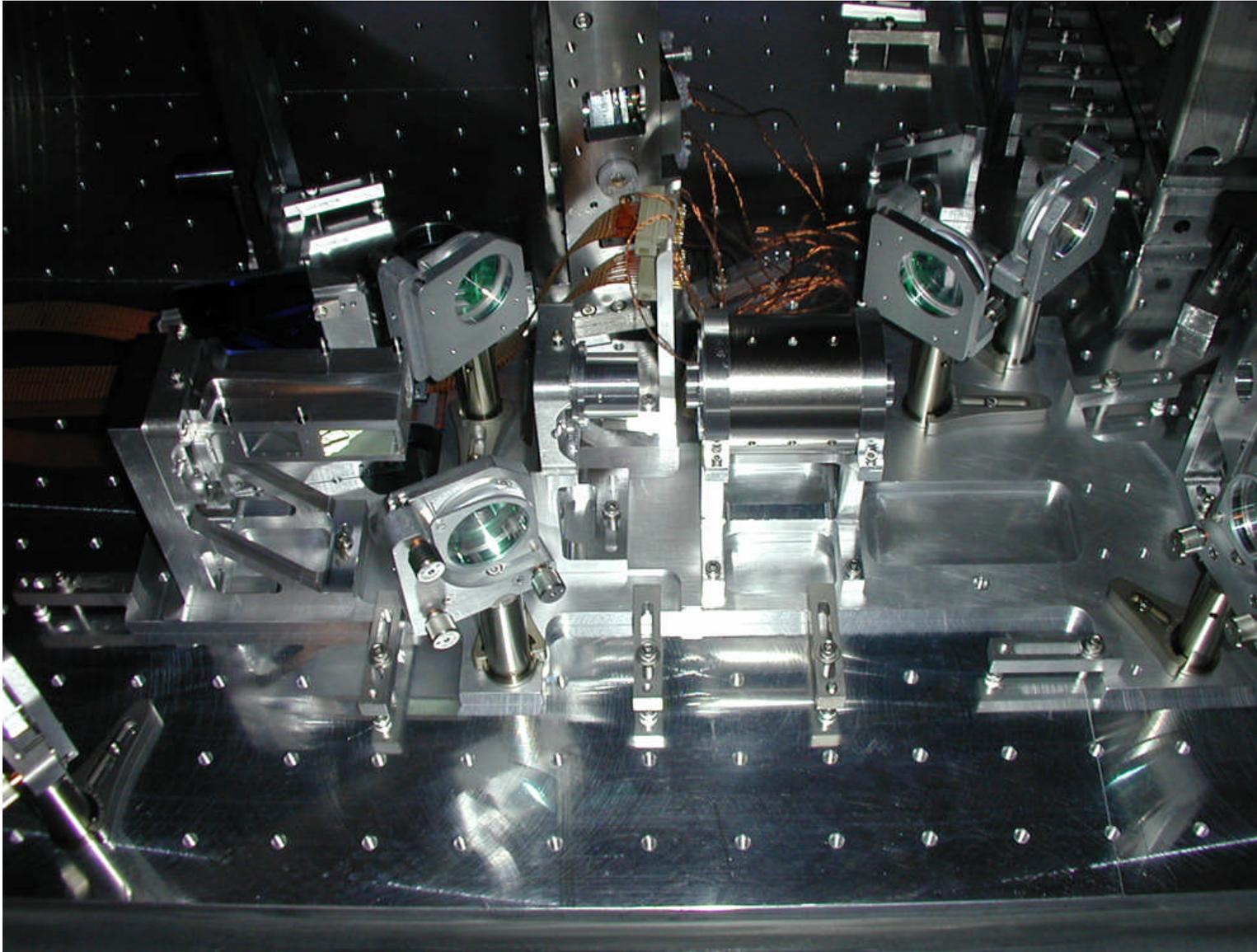
Coils on frame can push, tip, tilt the mirrors.

Safety stops all around to catch mirror if the wire breaks.

Several did during the 2001 Olympia earthquake.

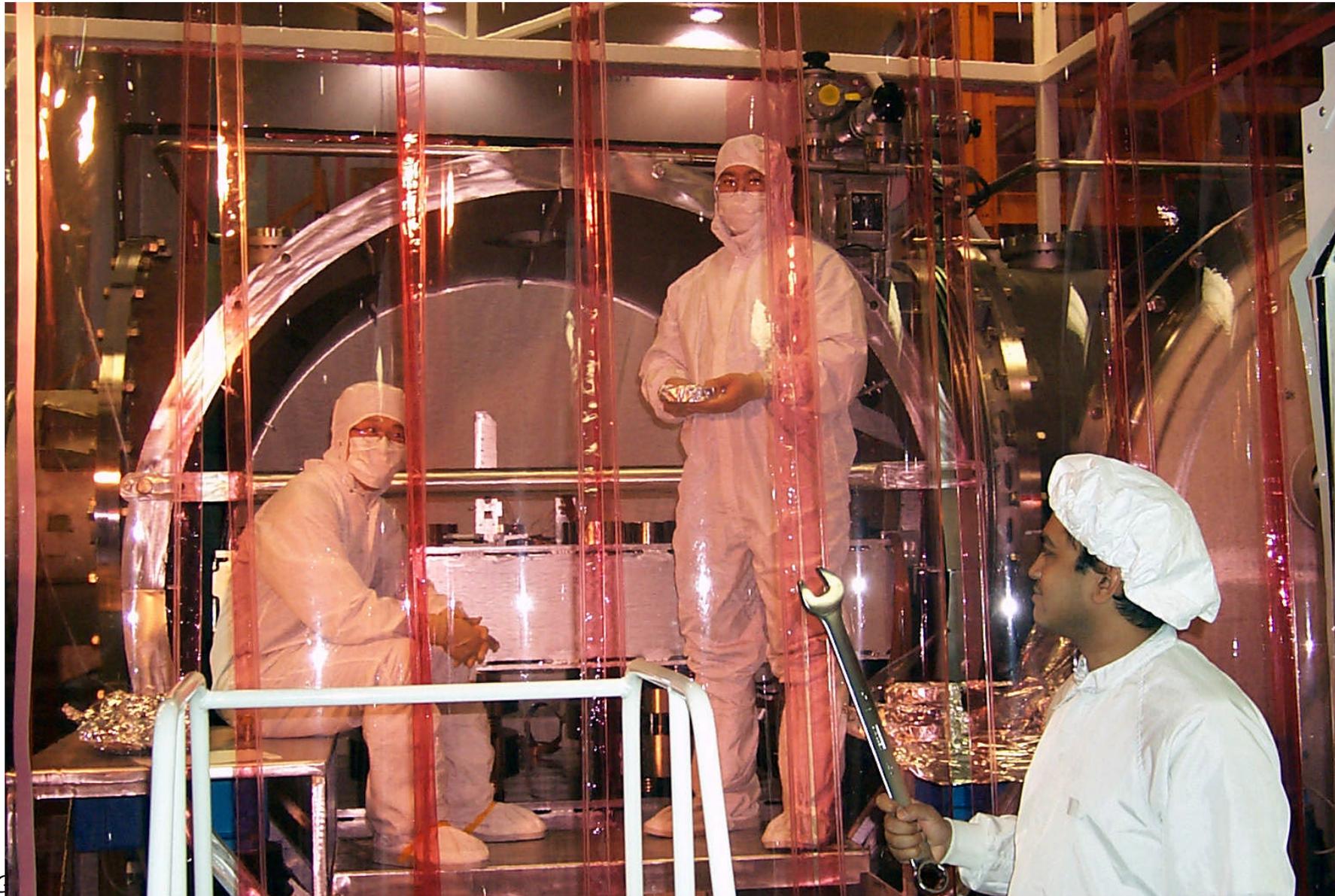


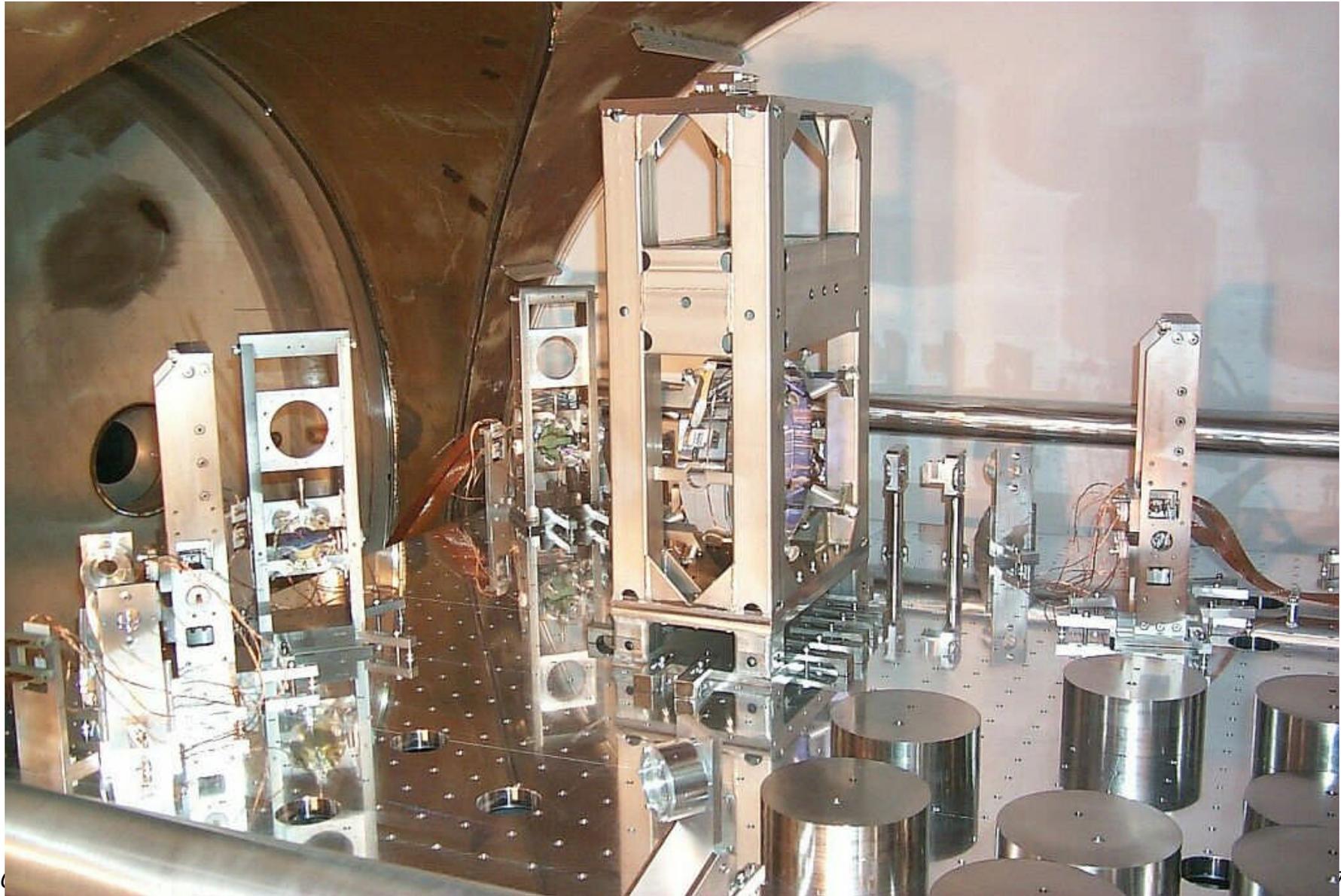
# Faraday isolator





# Parts installed in vacuum chambers with incredible precision





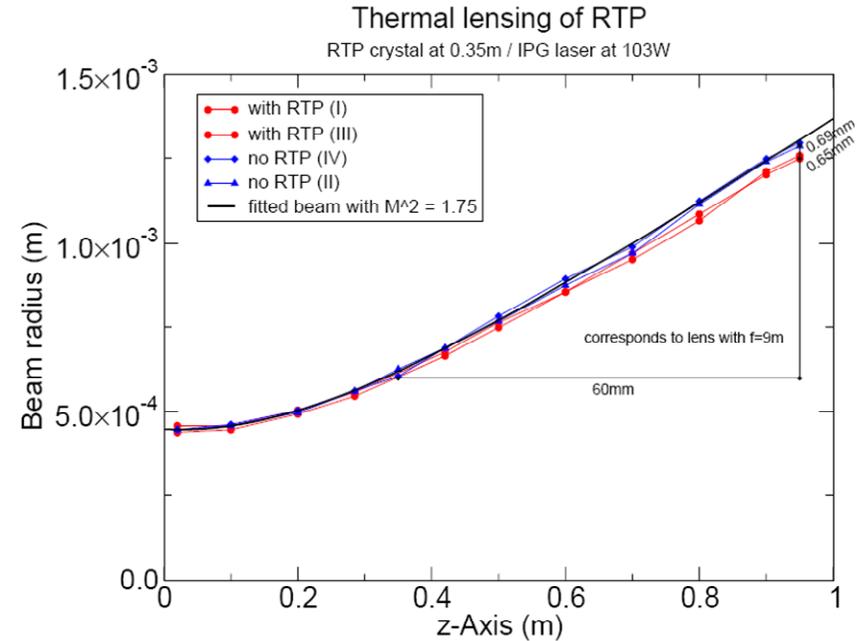


# LIGO, eLIGO, Adv LIGO



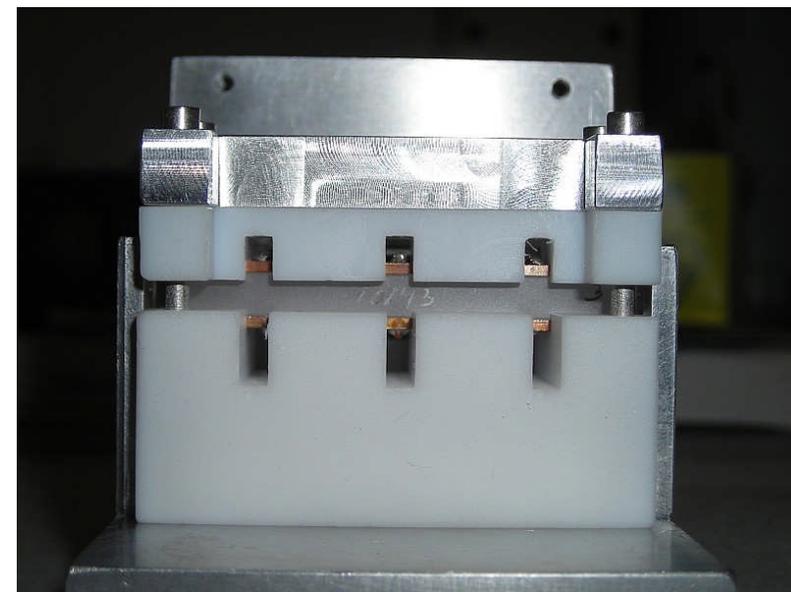
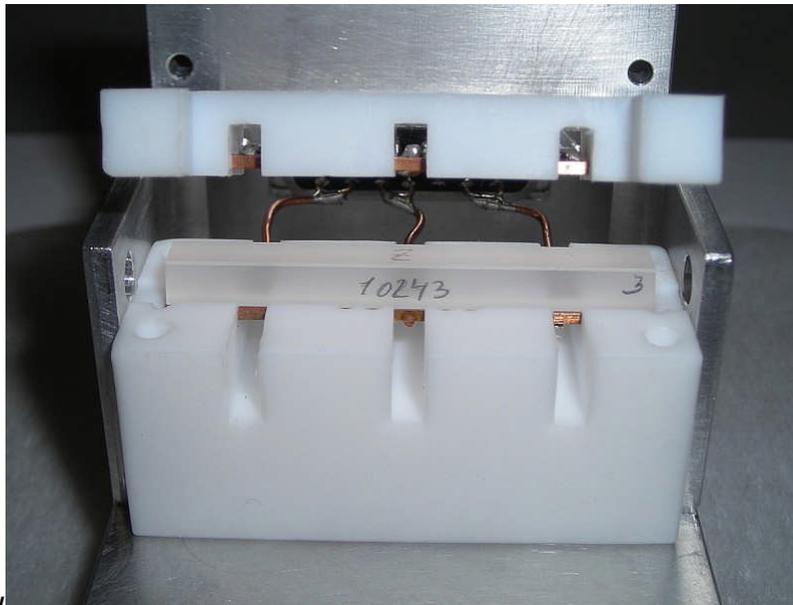
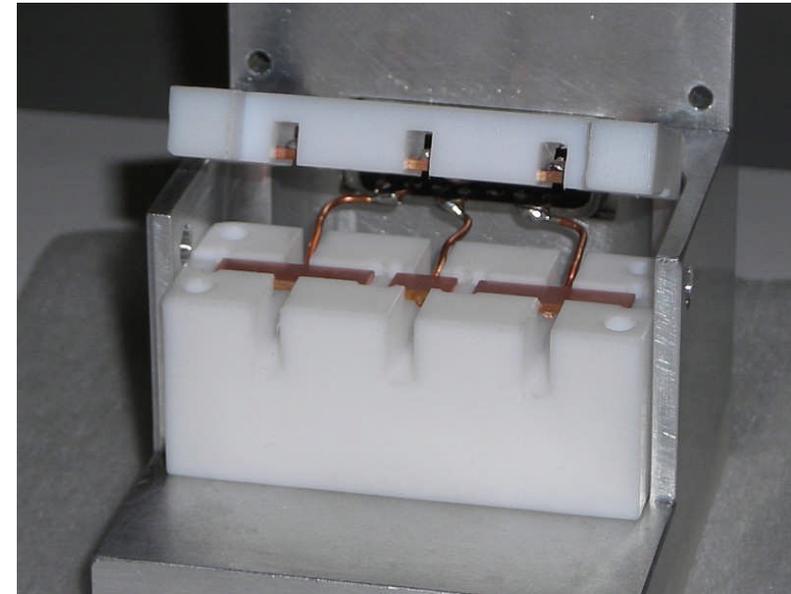
	Laser Power (W)	EOM type	Freqs (MHz) H1/L1	Mod index (nom)	Configs	MC Suspensions	PRC	Faraday type
LIGO	8	vFocus LiNbO <sub>3</sub>	24.5 61.2 33.3 (mc)	0.5 0.05 0.05	3x	SOS single	Marginal	EOT TGG
eLIGO	30	UF RTP	24.5 61.2 33.3 (mc)	0.5 0.05 0.05	1x, 3 electrodes	SOS single	Marginal	IAP TGG Qtz TGG
Adv LIGO	180	UF RTP	9 45/63/180 TBD	0.8! 0.8! TBD	Baseline: Mach Zehnder	MC Triple	TBD: Stable or marginal	IAP TGG Qtz TGG

- Requirements:
  - » Amplitude and phase stability:
    - Amplitude: differential radiation pressure noise due to arm cavity carrier imbalance  
 $\Delta m < (10^{-9}/m)(f/10 \text{ Hz})/rt\text{Hz}$
    - Phase: no direct coupling for DC readout, but possible couplings through auxiliary loops
- Rubidium titanyl phosphate (RTP)
  - » Electro-optic response similar to  $\text{LiNbO}_3$
  - » low absorption  $\rightarrow$  low thermal lensing
- In-house design and build
  - » Matching circuit in separate housing
- Modified version for eLIGO upgrade

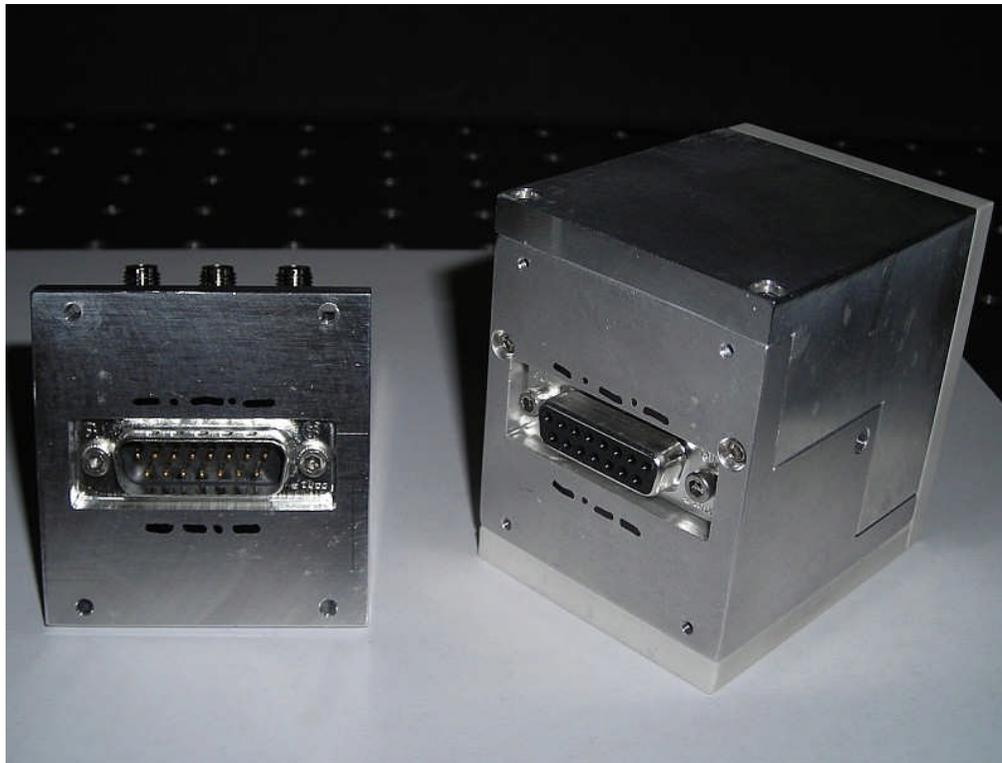


Mueller, LIGO T020022 (2002).  
 Mueller, et al., LIGO T020025 (2002).  
 UFGGroup, LIGO E060003 (2006).

- Use one crystal but three separate electrodes to apply three different modulation frequencies at once.



- Separate the crystal housing from the housing of the electronic circuits to maintain maximum flexibility.

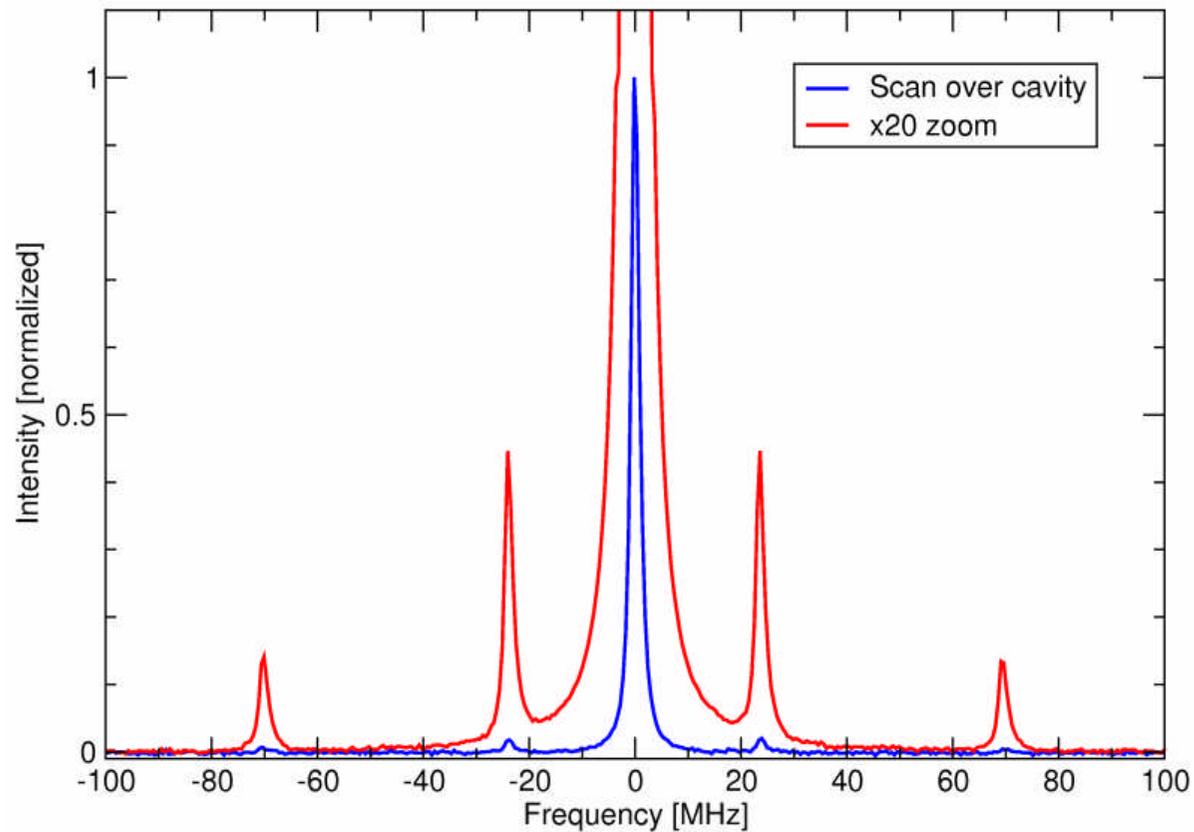


LIGO-G070296-00-R

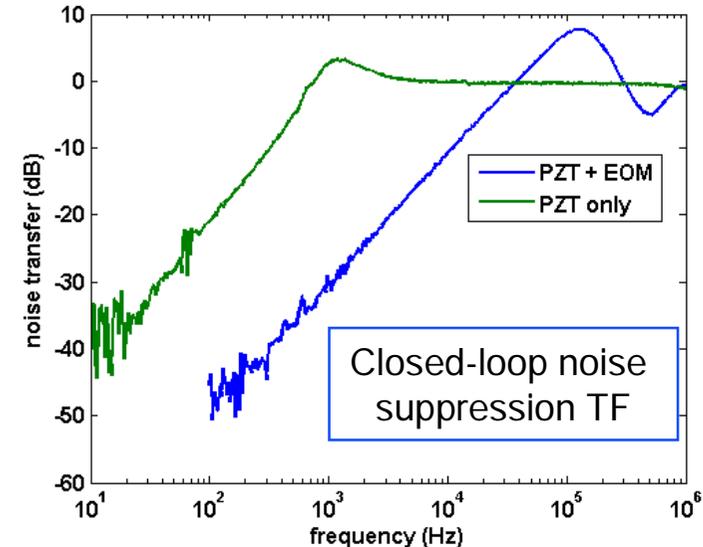
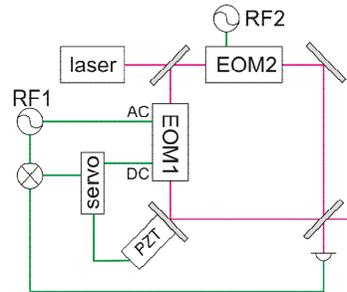
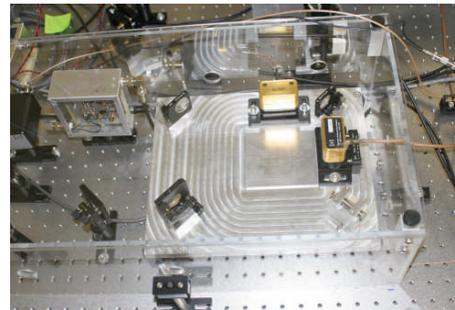
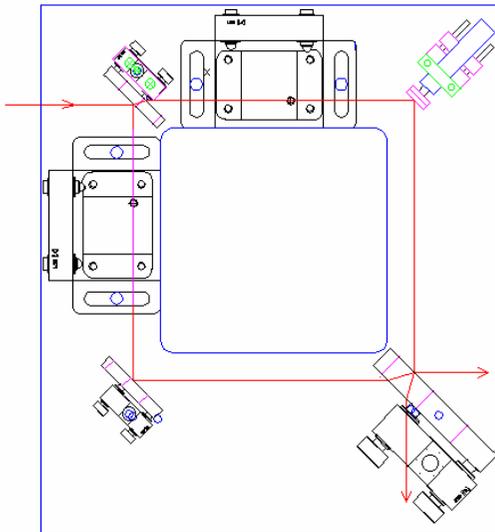


L-V Pisa May 07

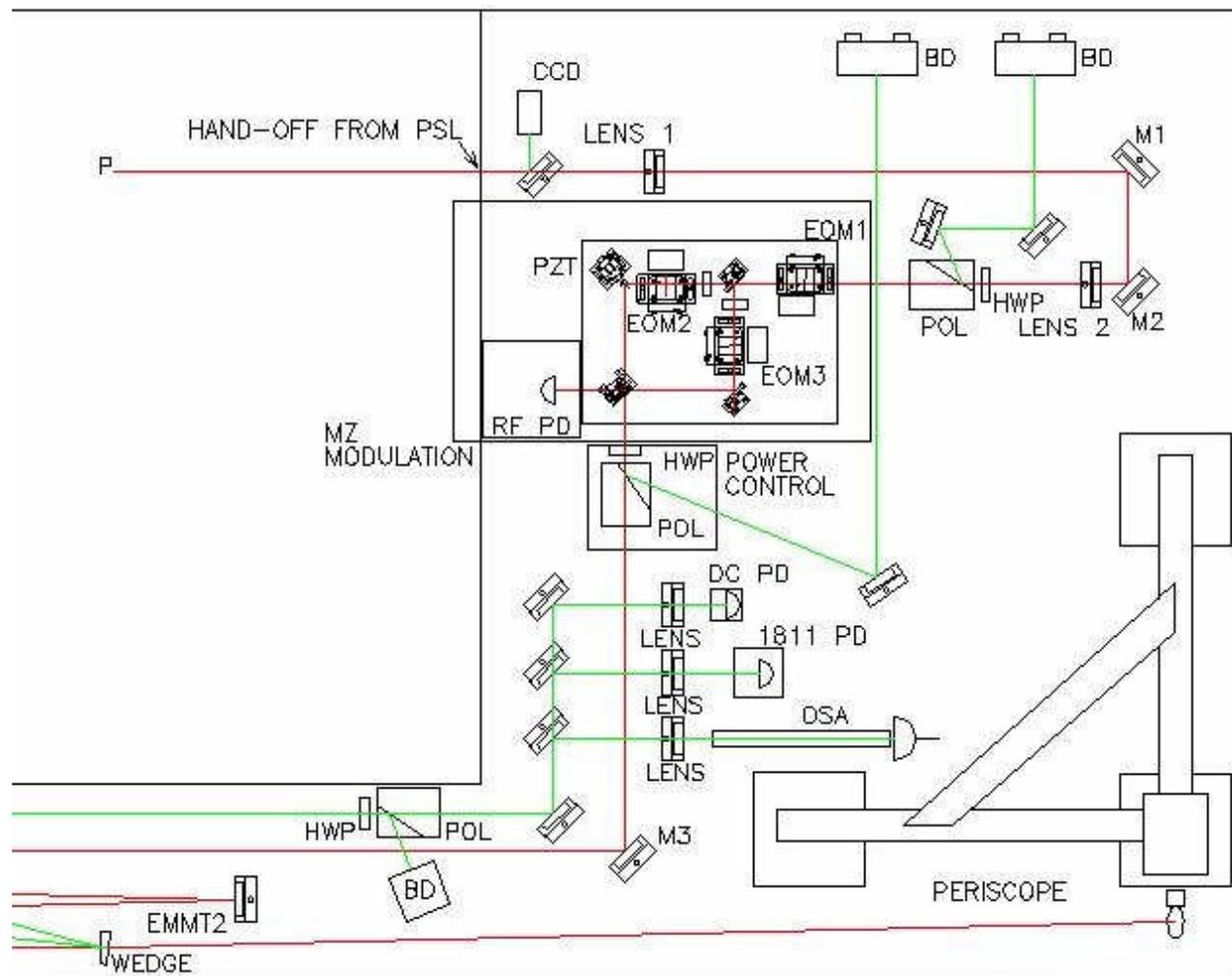
- Measure with 10 V<sub>pp</sub> drive, 23.5 & 70 MHz.
  - »  $m_{23.5} = 0.29$
  - »  $m_{70} = 0.17$



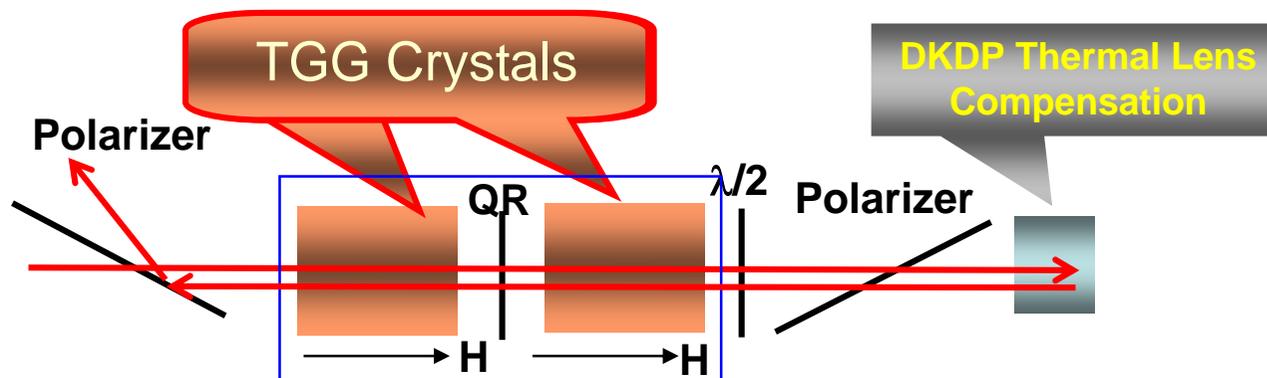
- Modulation architecture needed to eliminate cross products
  - » Mach-Zehnder architecture
    - Requirement: differential arm motion  $\rightarrow$  carrier-sideband phase noise  $\rightarrow$  common mode frequency noise:
      - $\rightarrow \Delta L \sim 7 \times 10^{-14}$  m/rHz in 20 – 80 Hz band
  - » Complex (AM/PM) modulation



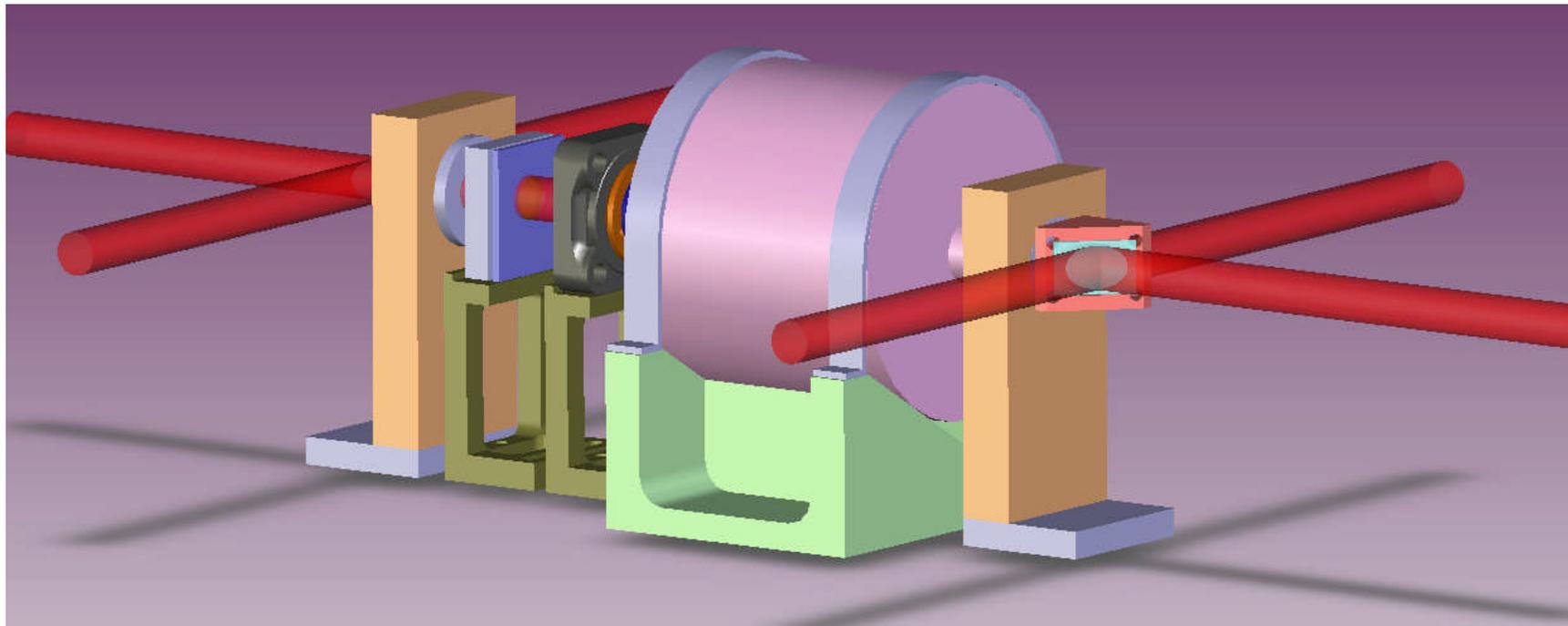
- MZ on the PSL/IO table



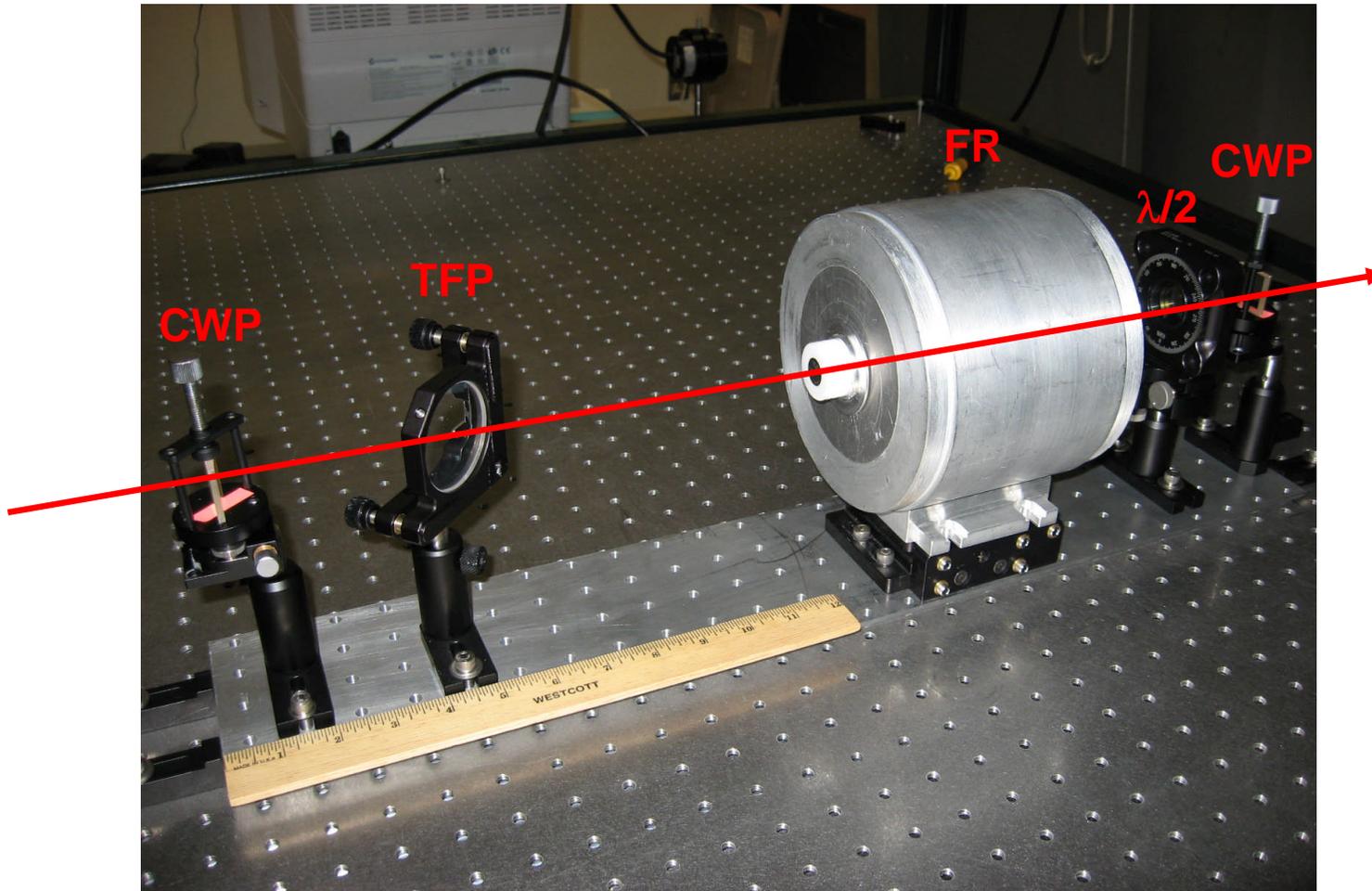
- Faraday rotator
  - » Two 22.5° TGG-based rotators with a reciprocal 67.5° quartz rotator between
  - » Polarization distortions from the first rotator compensated in the second.
  - »  $\frac{1}{2}$  waveplate to set output polarization.
  - » Thermal lens compensation: negative  $dn/dT$  material: deuterated potassium dihydrogen phosphate,  $KD_2PO_4$ , or 'DKDP').
- Calcite wedges or TFP polarizers
- Will be used in eLIGO upgrade

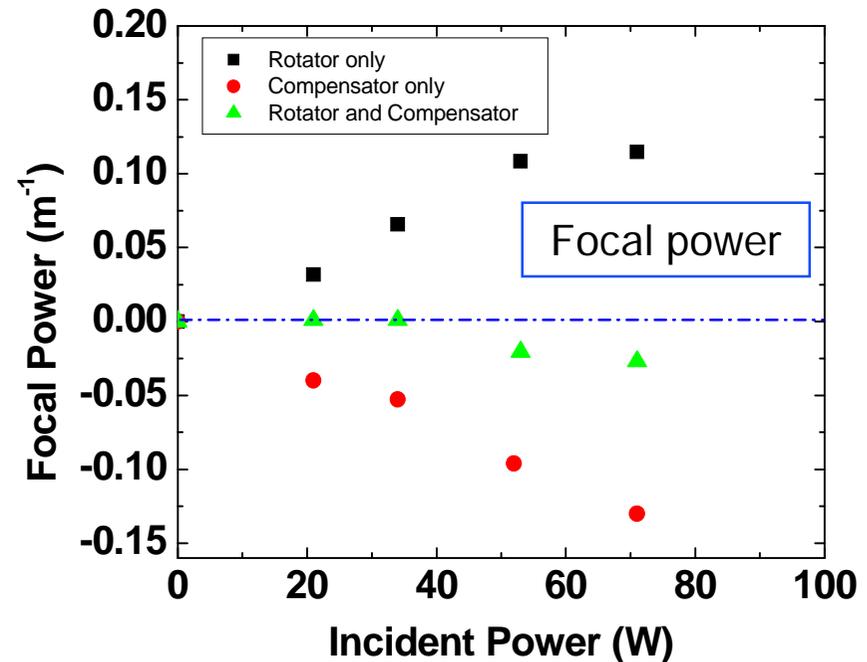
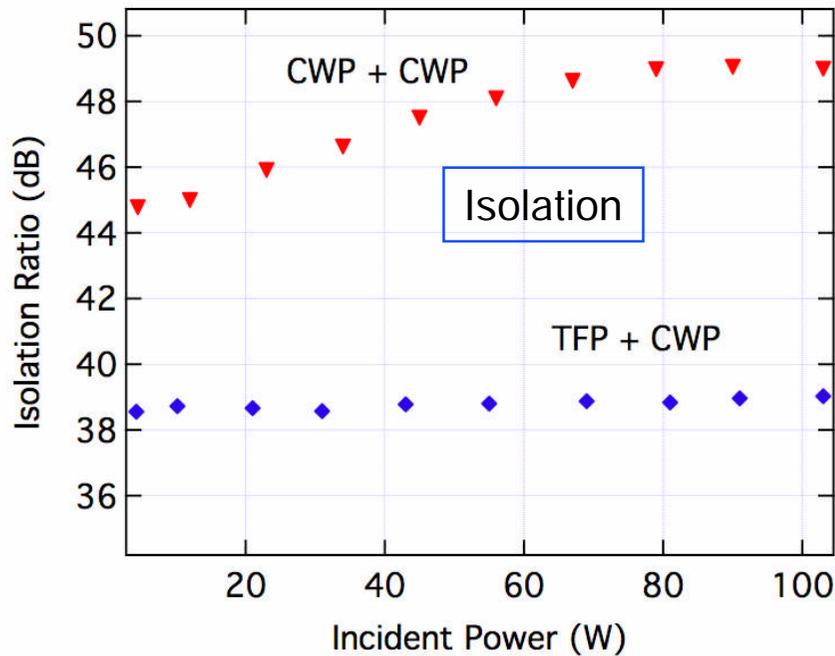


- TGG and quartz crystals all in large magnet housing
- TFP's on stands, orientation controlled by mechanical design
- DKDP compensator on fixed stand
- $\frac{1}{2}$  wave plate on CVI vacuum-compatible rotator

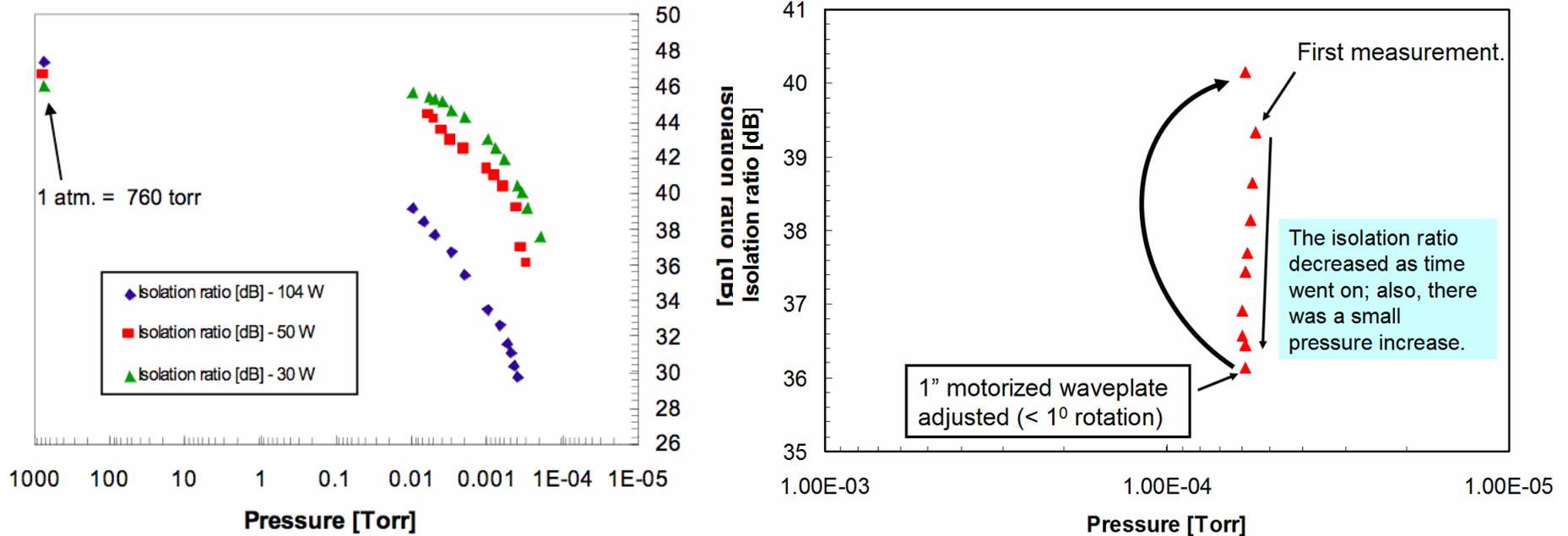


# FI set up at LLO



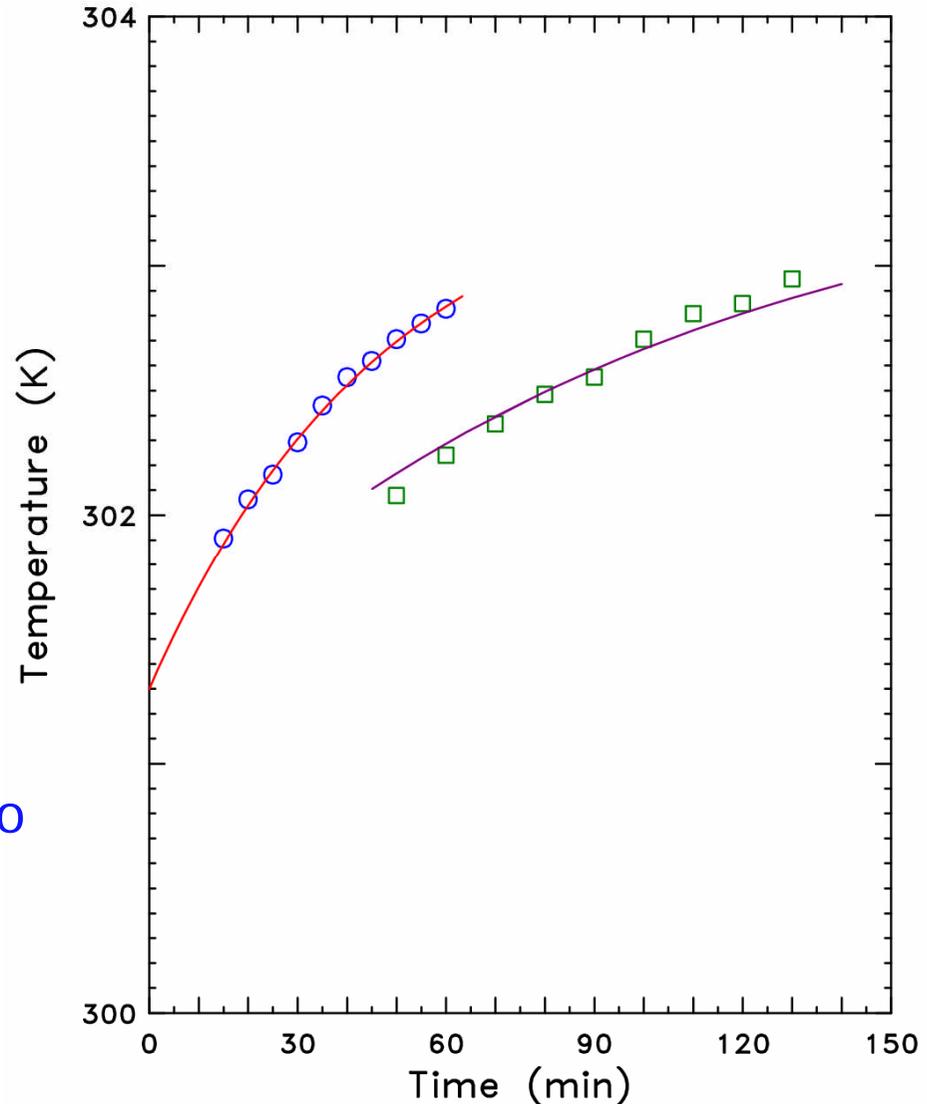


- Suppression is set by the polarizers.
- Calcite wedge polarizer superior to thin film Brewster's polarizer



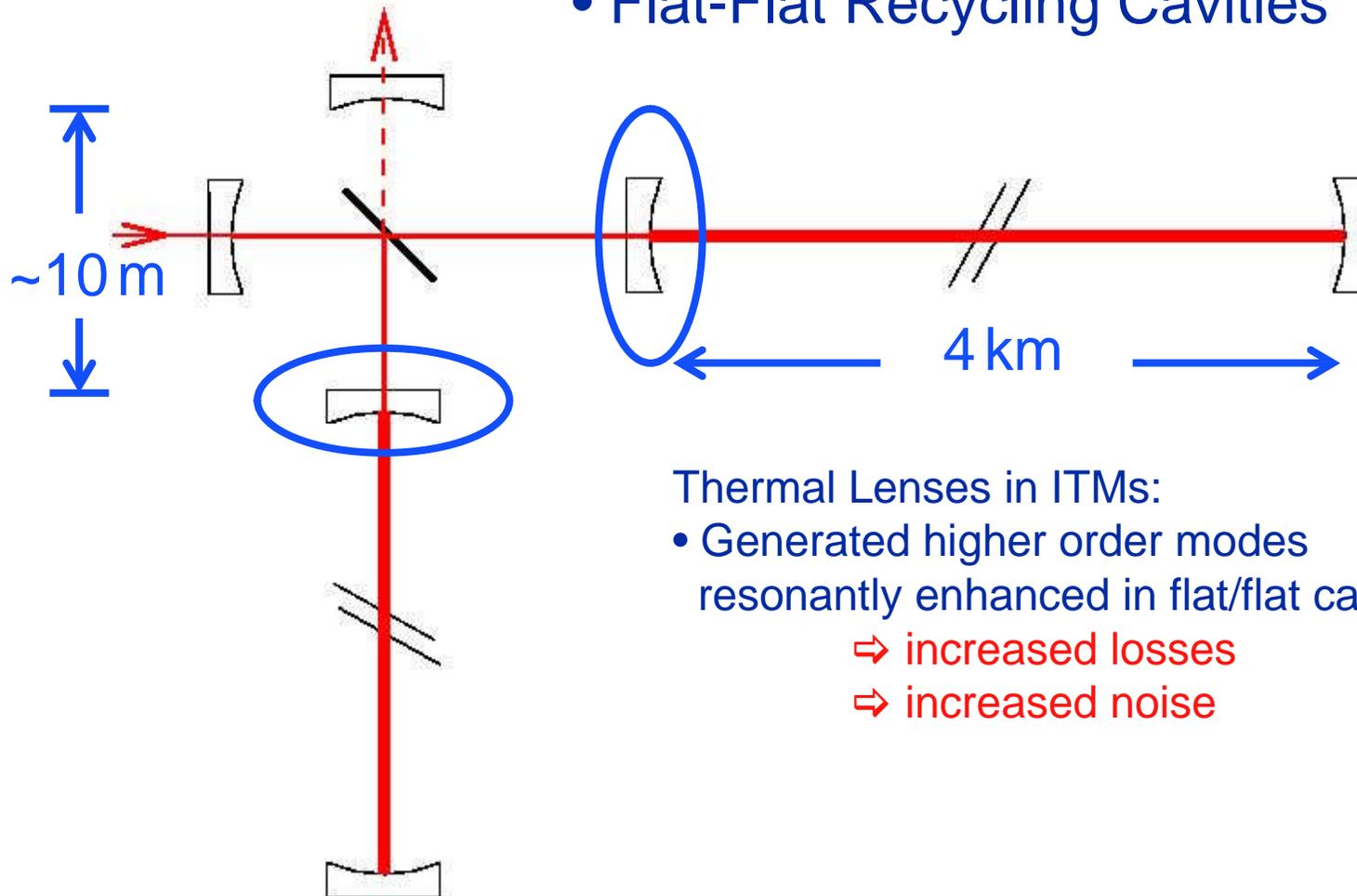
- Initial vacuum testing reveals drop in isolation ratio under vacuum
  - » from >47 dB to < 30 dB (@100 W)
- It's all temperature
  - » Thermal contact of TGG and housing undergoing re-design
- Thermal time constant ~ 45 mins
- Isolation recovers with < 1° rotation of waveplate

- Isolation ratio (dB)
- -> FI transmission  $\mathcal{T}$
- -> Polarization angle, from  $\mathcal{T} \sim \cos^2(\theta)$  around  $\theta = 90^\circ$
- -> Verdet constant vs. time, from  $V = \theta/(B*L)$
- -> Temperature from known  $dV/dT$
- Then the time dependence fits to  $T(t) = T_o + \Delta T * [1 - \exp(-t/\tau)]$
- $\tau \sim 50-100$  mins



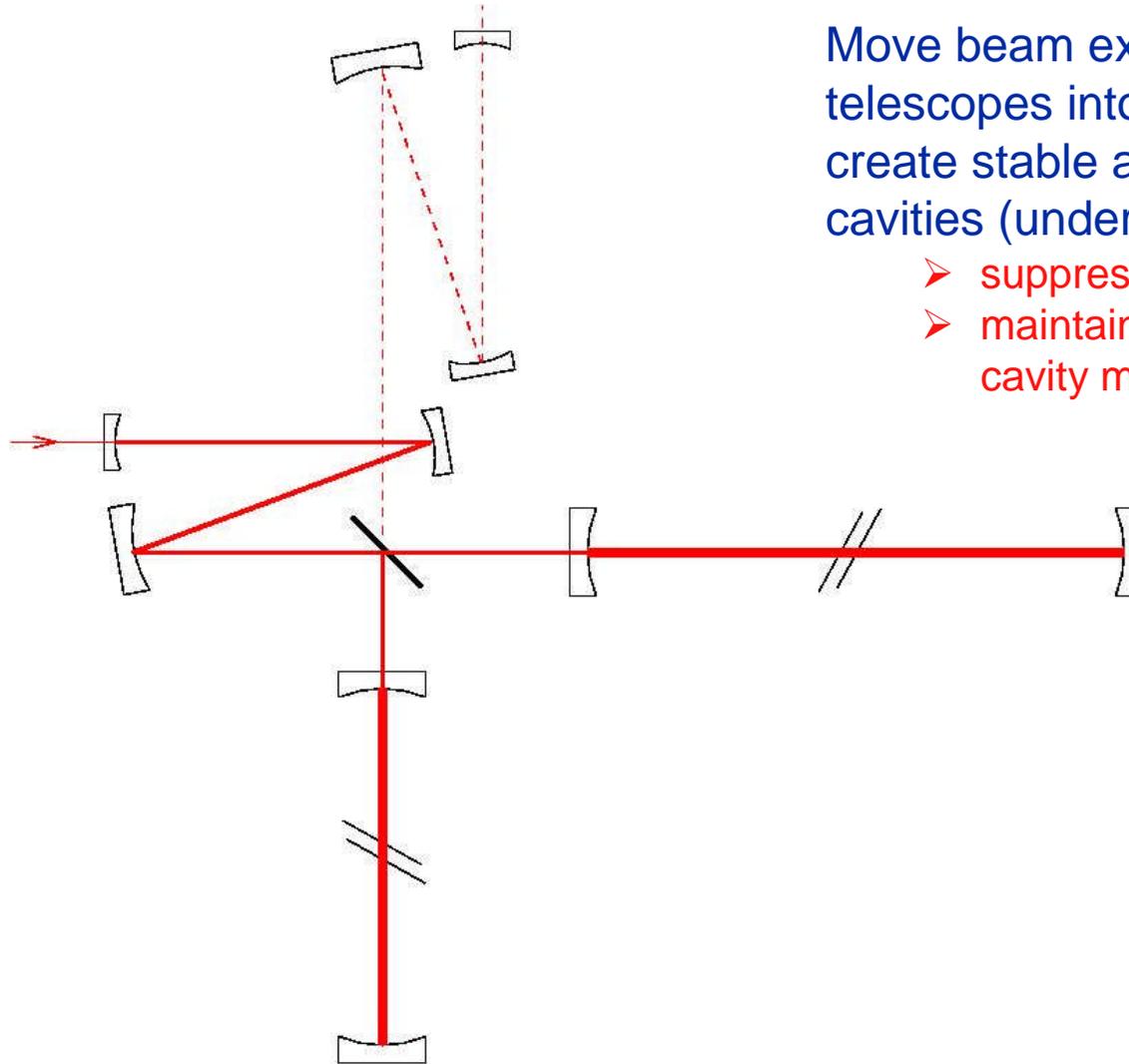
## Baseline Design:

- Flat-Flat Recycling Cavities



### Thermal Lenses in ITMs:

- Generated higher order modes resonantly enhanced in flat/flat cavity
  - ⇒ increased losses
  - ⇒ increased noise



Move beam expanding/reducing telescopes into recycling cavities to create stable and flexible recycling cavities (under LSC review)

- suppress higher order modes
- maintain mode matching between arm cavity mode and recycling cavities

- Power recycling cavity:

$$f_{prc} = (k + 1/2)c/2L_{prc} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

- Factor of 1/2 occurs because the carrier is resonant in the arms; sidebands are not

- Input mode cleaner

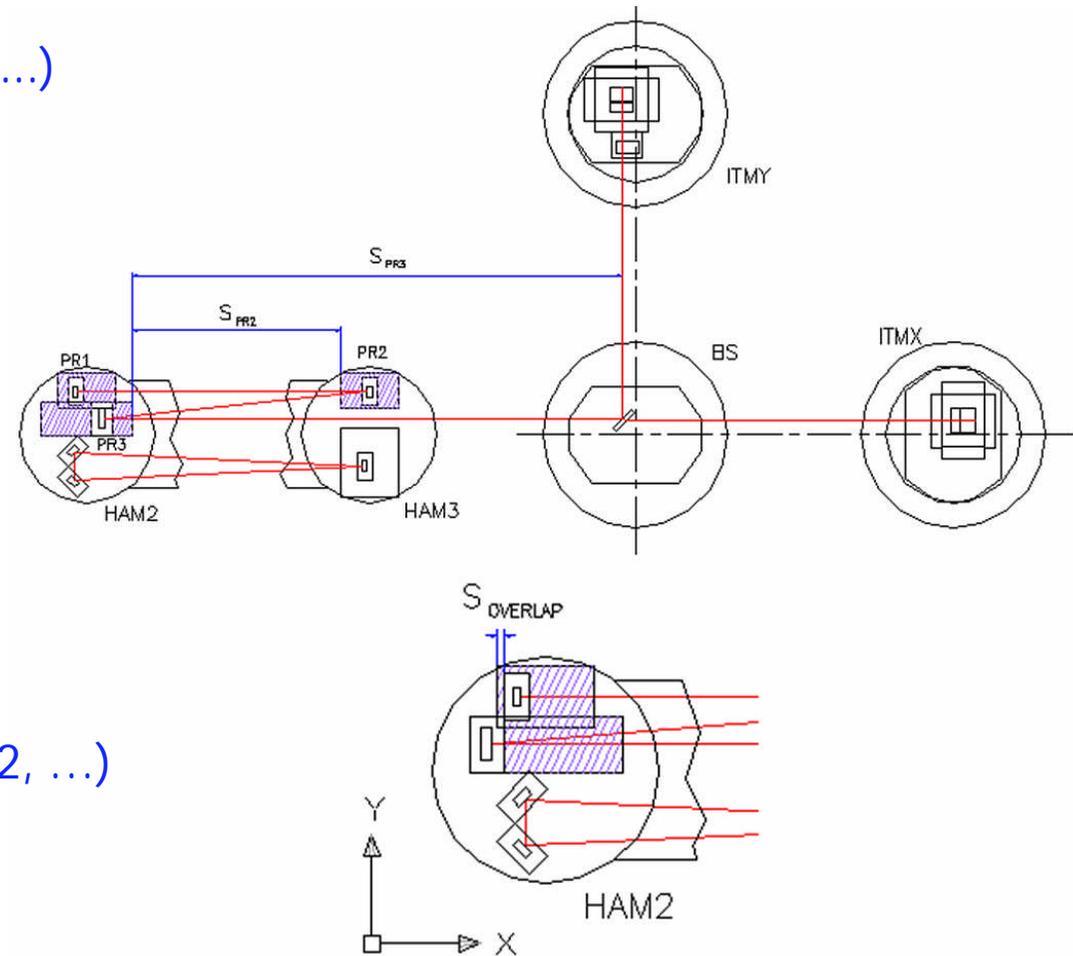
$$f_{imc} = nc / 2L_{imc} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

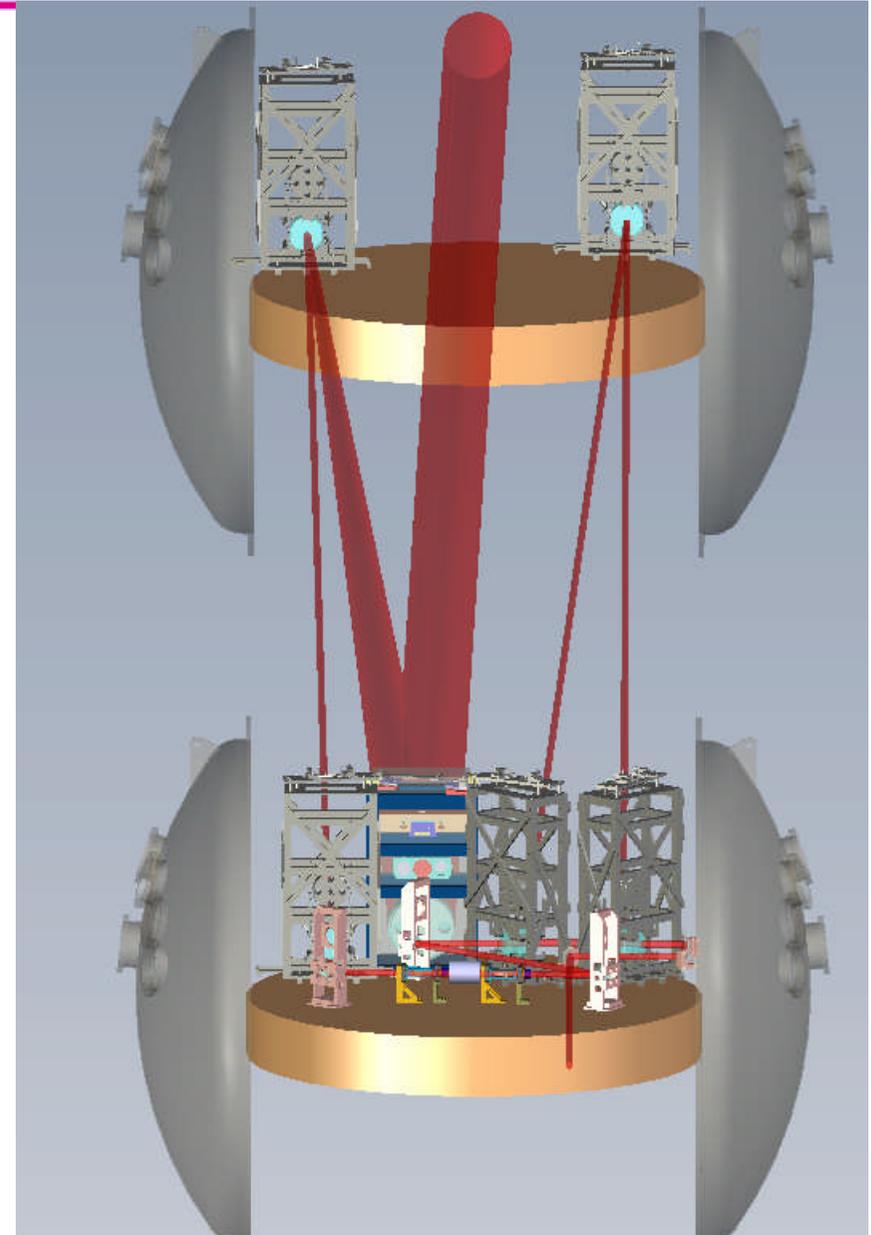
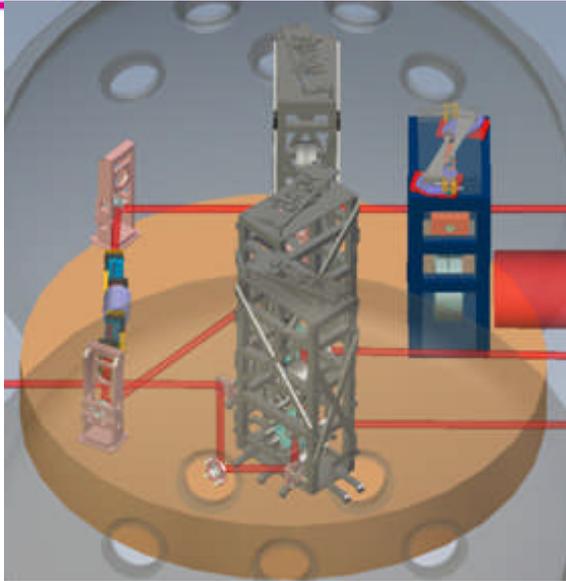
- Signal recycling cavity

$$f_{src} = (p + d\phi/2\pi)c/2 L_{src} \quad (p = 1, 2, \dots)$$

- Allows 9.3996 & 46.9979 MHz

See "Optical Layout for Advanced LIGO," D. Coyne, LIGO-T010076-010D (7/1/2001)





- It does all fit, though HAM 2 will be full
- Beam injection TBD
- IO for eLIGO:
  - » Under construction
- IO for adv LIGO:
  - » PDR underway