

A tropical landscape featuring several tall palm trees in the foreground and middle ground. To the right, a white building with a dark roof and decorative window openings is visible. A dark-colored car is parked on a paved area in front of the building. The sky is a mix of blue and grey, suggesting an overcast day. The overall scene is a serene tropical setting.

Summary of GWADW2012

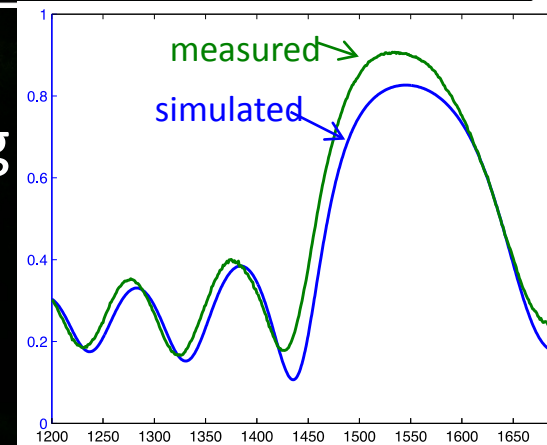
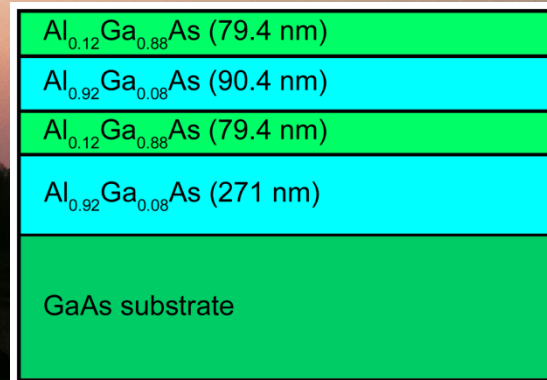
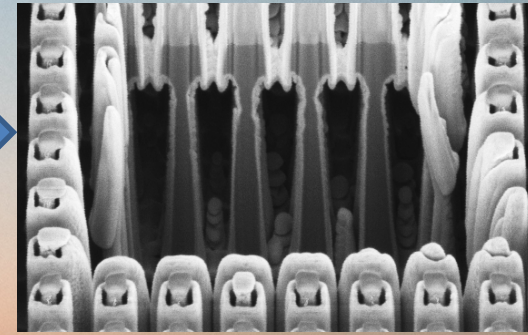
Kazuaki Kuroda
ICRR, University of Tokyo

Monday AM (1): Welcome by Syd and chaired by Sathya

- Dave (Caltech) set the stage
- Cole Miller (Maryland) reviewed GW sources and mentioned massive WD & IMBH as new sources
- Sathya (Cardiff) summarized the significance of the detection of BNS coalescence to solely determine the apparent cosmological distance by chirp mass, which leads to the determination of the red-shift by estimating its intrinsic mass by Messenger-Read Method or by Taylor-Gair-Mandel Method
- C. Van Den Broeck (NIKHEF) stressed BNS coalescence signal is the genuine test of strong field dynamics of gravitation field and summarized the TIGER analysis pipeline for practice

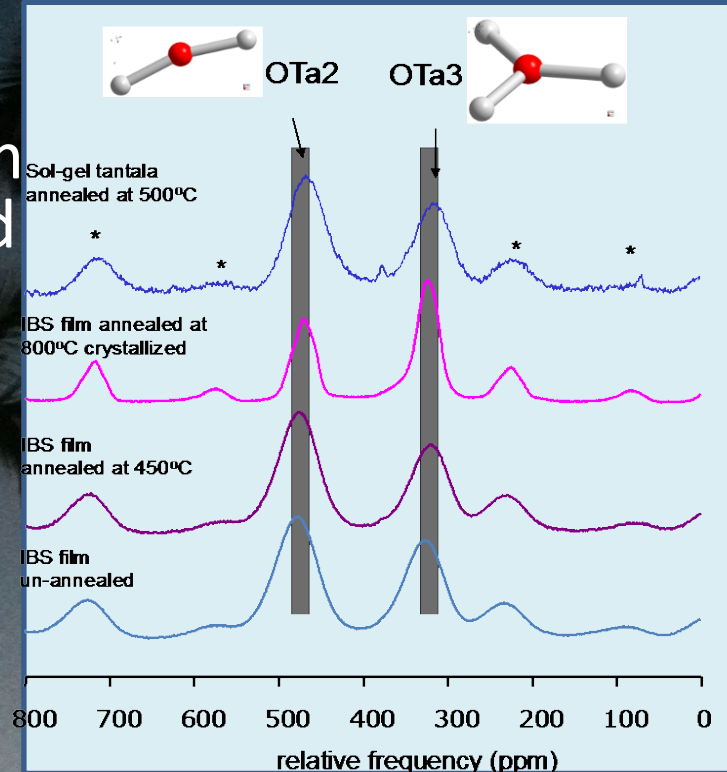
Monday AM(2): chaired by Eric and Sheila

- Stephanie (FSU) talked the achievement of waveguide grating mirrors
- Garrett Cole (VCQ) presented the progress of transferred crystalline coating
- Angie (Stanford) reported the success of epitaxial integration of III-V coating on Si and got preliminary result of high reflectivity
- Tobias (AEI) summarized the effort of coating TNI to reach TN level.
- Andreas (Birmingham) produced 21W, LG33 (>95%) from 120W LG00 mode by improving optical system
- Huan Yang mentioned the two kinds of coating thermal noise with estimation



Monday PM chaired by Sheila

- R. Bassiri (Stanford) reported on the optical absorption measurement from the viewpoint of atomic structure and presented deeper understanding →
- Riccardo (Sannio) introduced the importance of nano-coating technology and the possibility of reduction of mechanical loss by stressed coating →
- Steve (H&W College) showed big improvement of silica-doped zirconia amorphous coating →
- Ian Martin (Glasgow) summarized the progress of Glasgow with Stuart's aggressive non-coated grating surface development

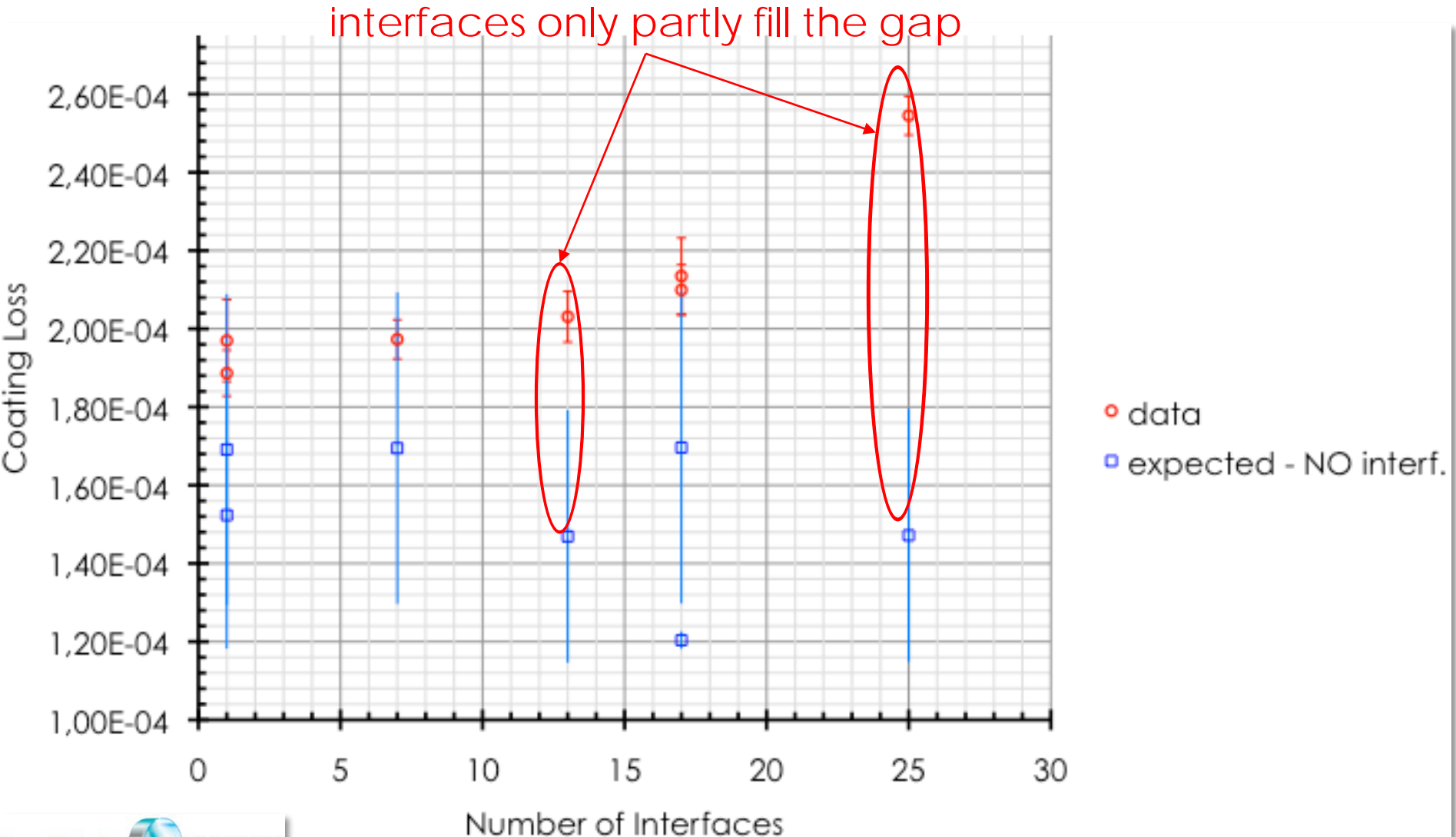


Zirconia/Silica Coating
($2\lambda/4$ doublets)

- + Annealed up to 1000°C
- + No peeling, bubbles, crazing, or loss of adhesion.
- + At 1000° C, excess scatter detectable with naked eye.
- + X-ray diffraction shows crystallization
- + Scatter only 10x than superpolished sample
- + Absorption $\approx < 10$ ppm

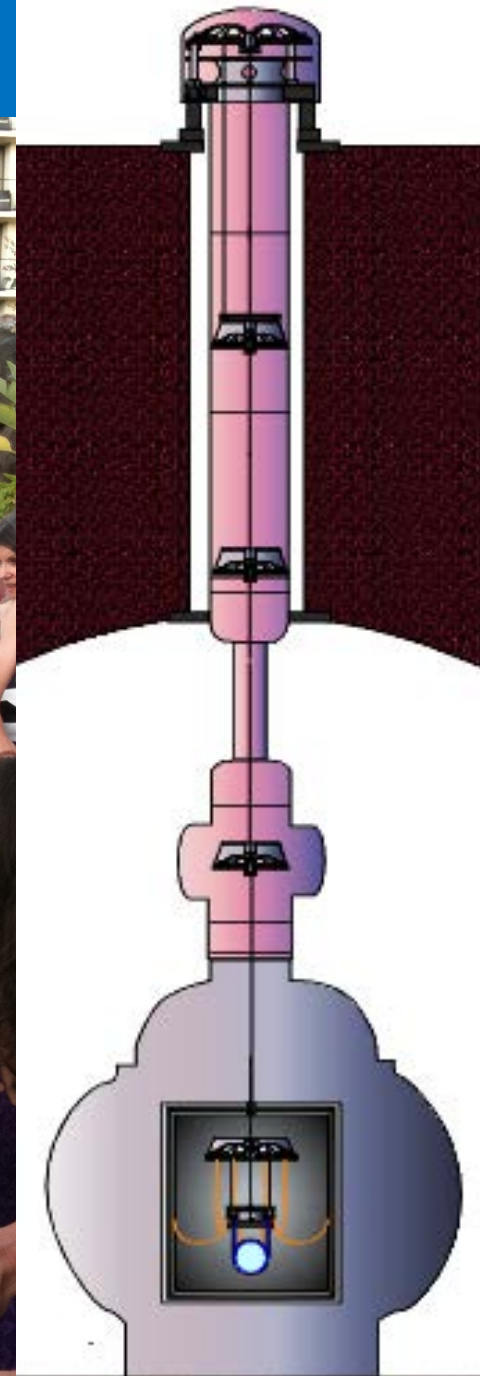
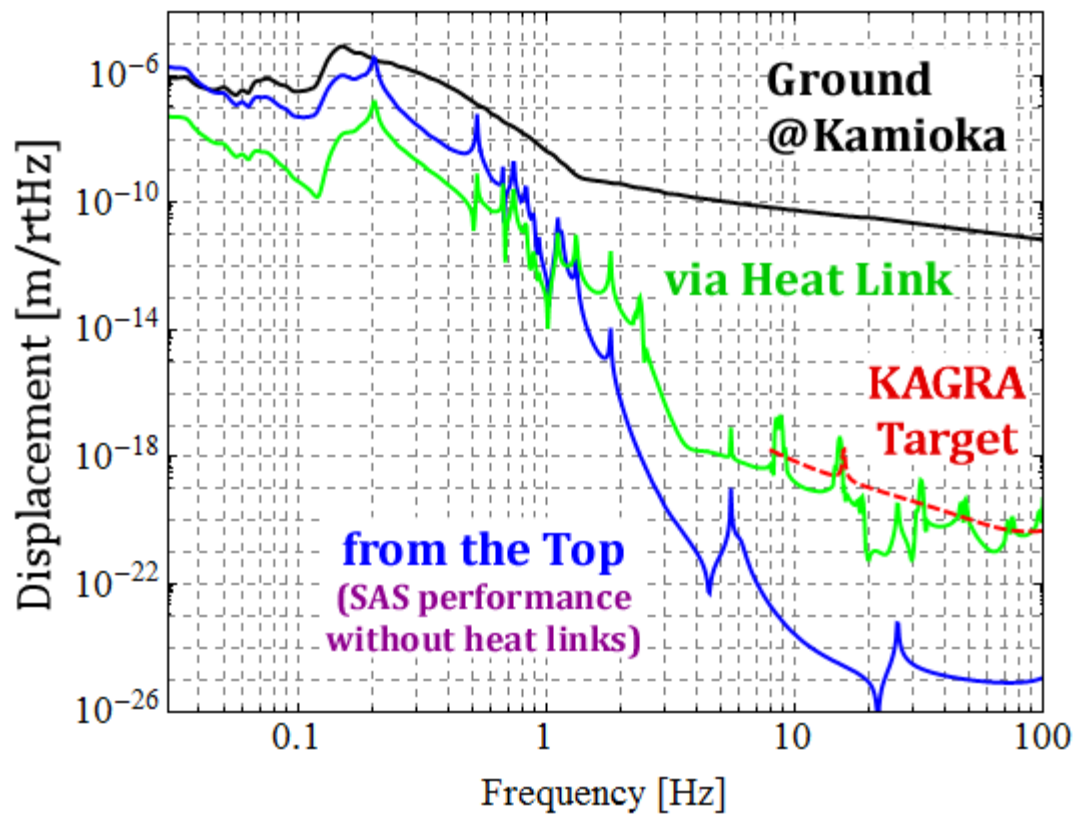


Massimo (LMA) presented recent result on multi-layer coating loss and described the update of atomic layer deposition



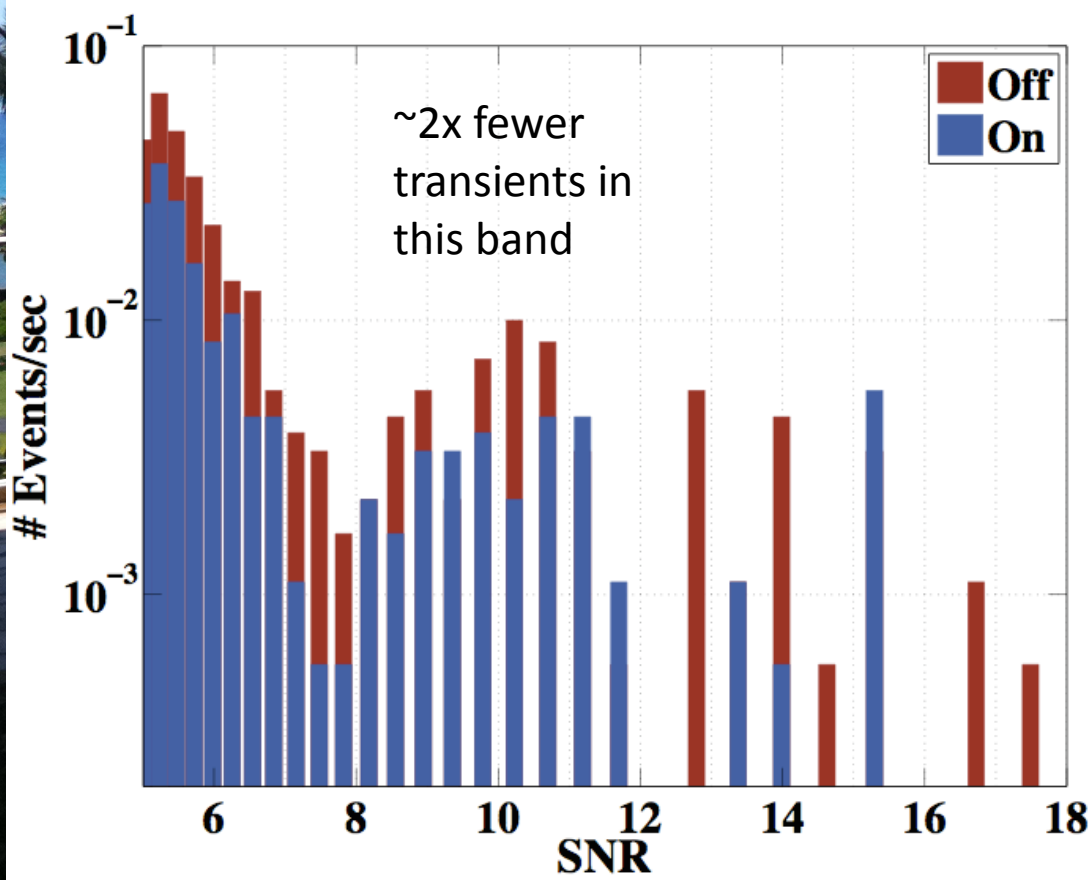
Tuesday AM(1) chaired by F

- Takanori (UT) showed the design of KAGAR SAS for cryogenic interferometer with a rigid body simulation



Ryan (LSU) tackled to suppress seismic peaks by feed-forward subtraction at S5/S6 showing transient rate improvement

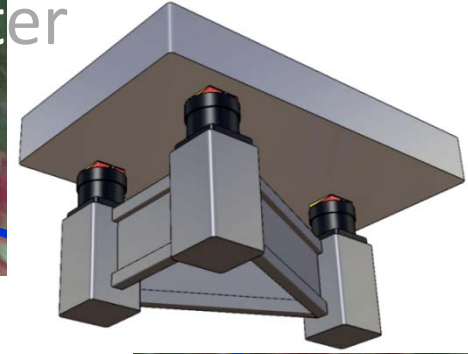
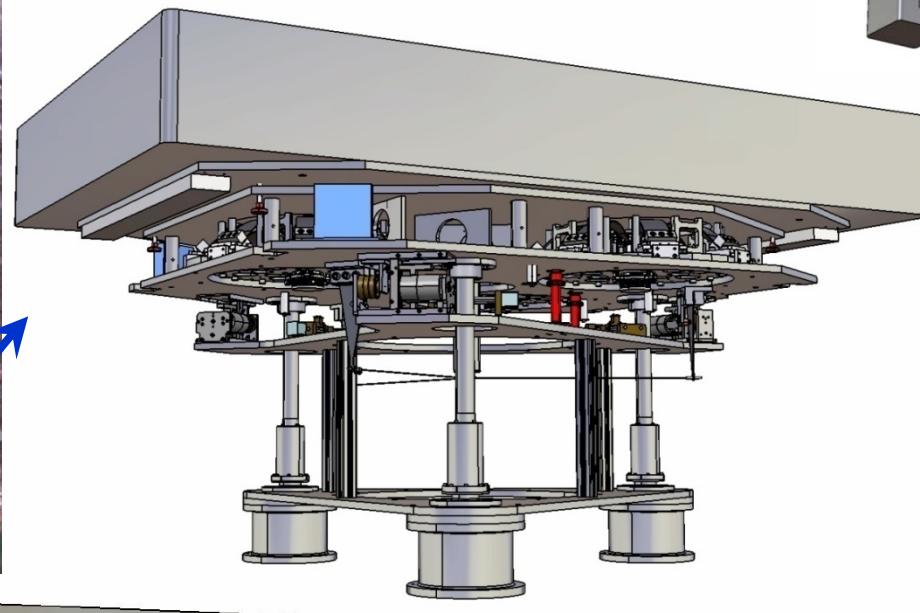
- On/off test reveals effect of reducing the control signal at low frequencies (only triggers between 50 and 200 Hz shown)
- Stationary noise level did not significantly change during test



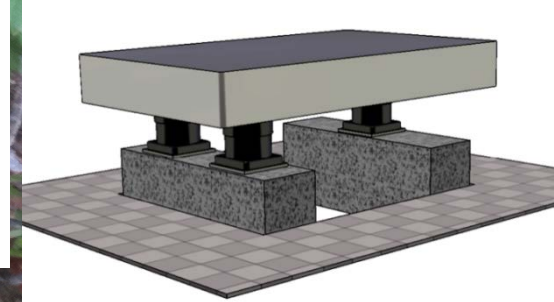
Eric (NIKHEF) reported EIB-SAS, multi-SAS and high sensitive thermally limited accelerometer

EIB-SAS Solution option history

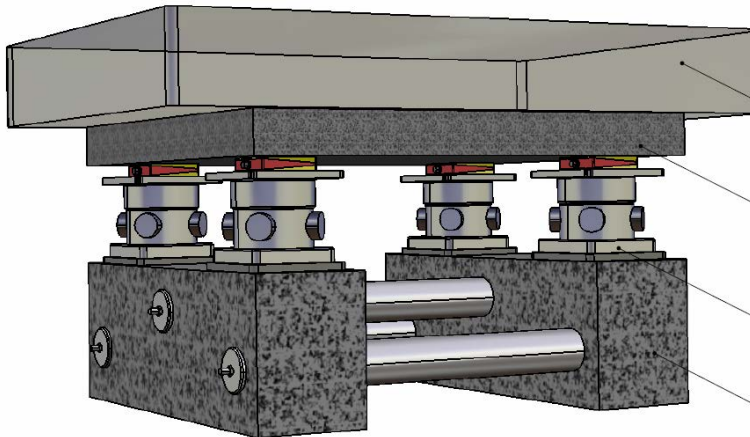
Chosen solution:
Highly-compliant
suspension



Stiffer legs



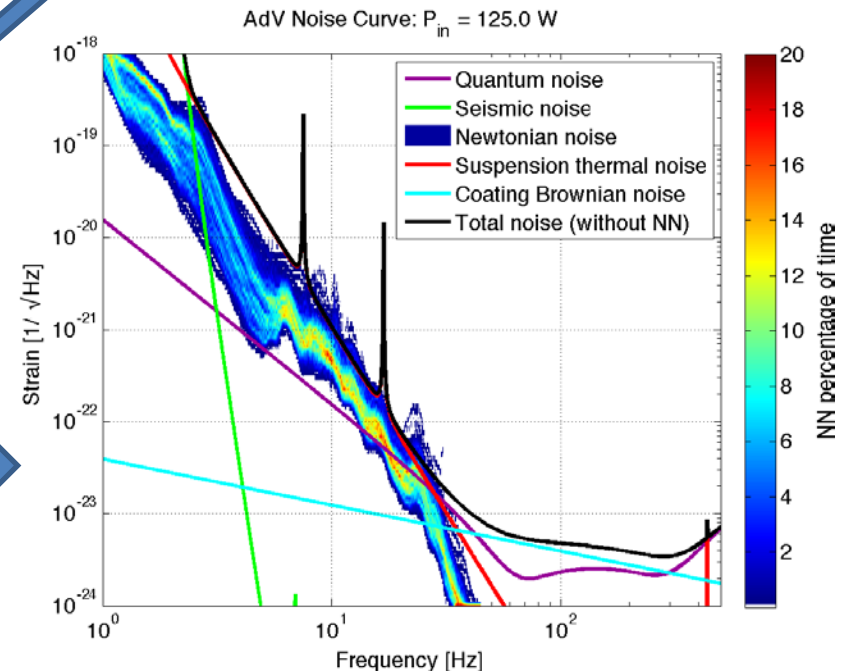
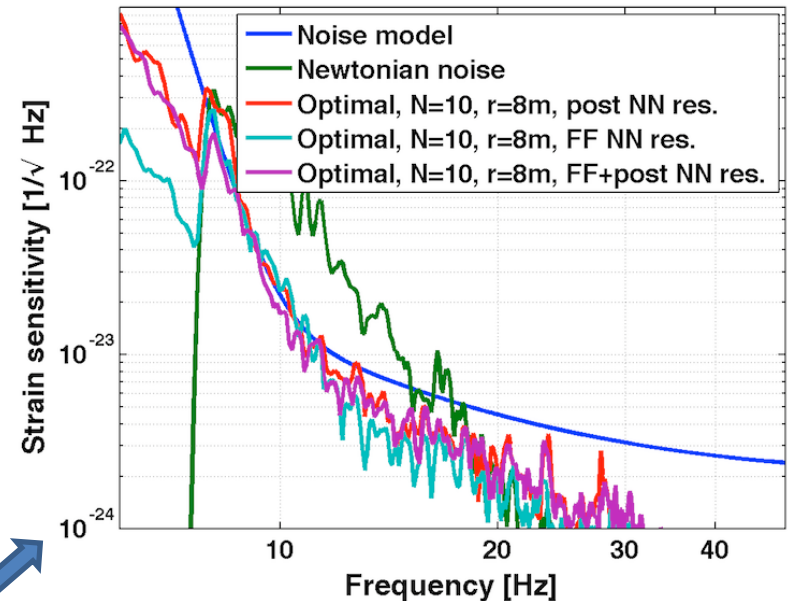
Stiffer support



Active isolation (TMC-Stacis)

Tuesday AM(2) chaired by Jan

- Sergey (UF) removed line noise with bi-linear coupling using wavelet analysis for S5/S6 data
- Nick (Strathclyde) reviewed multi-pole expansion of gravity field by test mass for simpler calculation
- Jenne (Caltech) measured Newtonian noise against simulation
- Mark (NIKHEF) analyzed Newtonian noise by simulation and subtracted for ET and aVirgo.



Tuesday PM chaired by Hiro and Andreas

- GariLynn (Caltech) talked the reality of mirror
- Jan (Caltech) estimated scattered loss in cavities and concluded loss changes as function of length
- Antonio (EGO) made FFT calculation for baffles to reduce scattered noise in a cavity
- Daniel (Birmingham)) reviewed the characteristic features of FFT, mode models and rigorous simulations (FDTD)
- Richard (EGO) developed FFT simulator: FOG
- Marie (LAL) devised TDM for adaptive optics
- R. Bonnard (LMA) presented corrective coating that satisfies aVirgo specification

Cavity loss – 2 surfaces (ppm)	Budget 2010 based on specs (ppm)	Actuals 2012 based on (n of 20) (ppm)
Microroughness scatter	8	2.2 (avg. of 20)
Defects (Polish, Coating, Contamination)	26	15 (sample of 2) pol, coat
Coating Absorption*	0.6	0.6 (sample of 2)
Surface Figure Error & Diffraction	24	3 ppm on coated ITM 21 ppm estimated on coated ETM
ETM Transmission	5	No data yet
Total (required < 75 ppm)	64	42+ ETM trans.

GariLynn

Loss as Function of Length

Surface roughness

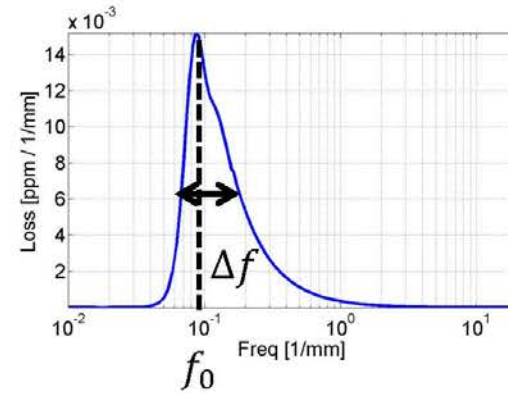
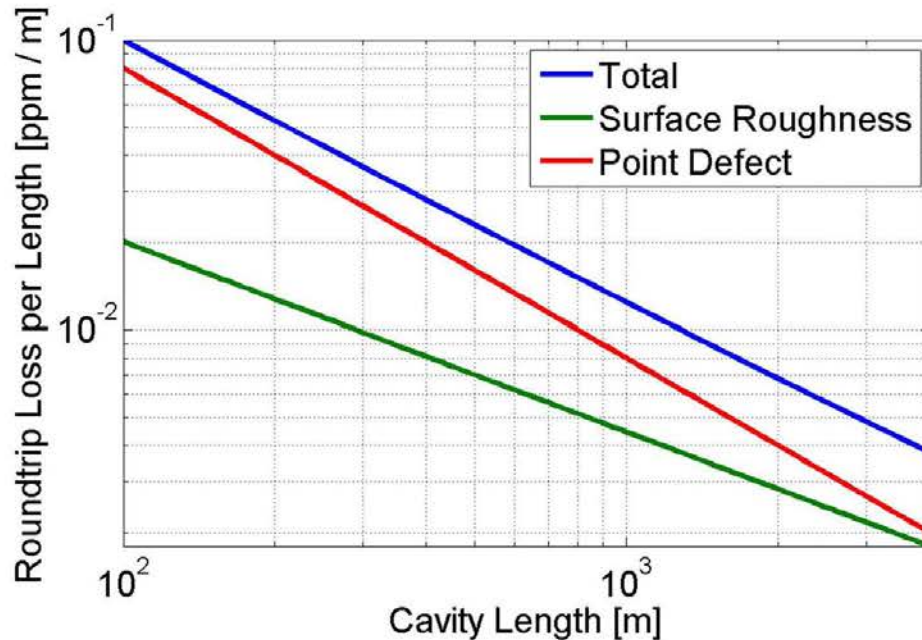
1D PSD:

$$S_1(f) \propto f^{-p}$$

Cavity loss:

$$\text{loss} \propto S_1(f_0) \cdot \Delta f$$

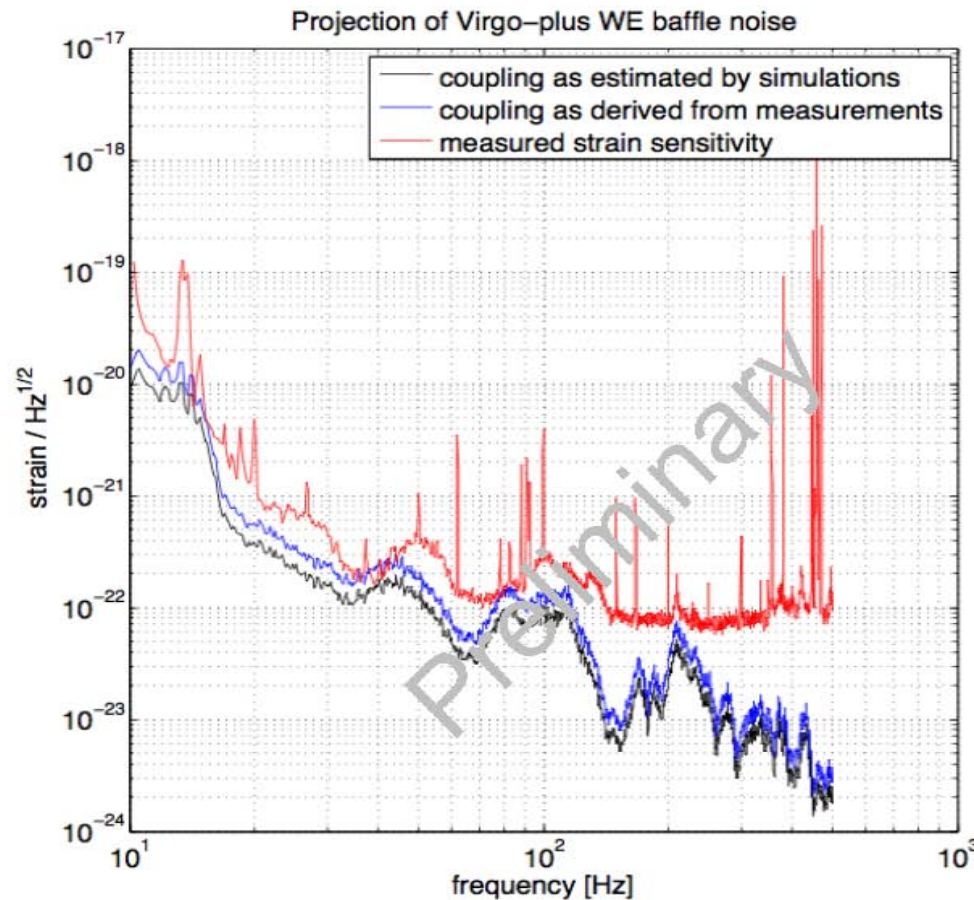
$$\propto L^{(p-1)/2}$$



Modeling surface-roughness spectra of available optics:

The longer the better

- How to validate this procedure?



Apply the procedure to V_p :

- measured maps for West Arm mirrors (LMA)
- “virtual baffle” of stainless steel around West End Mirror
- baffle outer diameter: inner aperture of the reference mass
- baffle BRDF = 2 sr^{-1}
(assume same value measured for arm tube)
- baffle residual motion: as measured by seismometers on WE tower walls

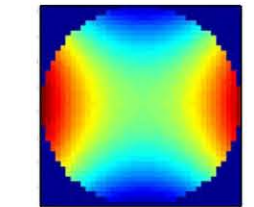
Quite good agreement with experimental data

Closed-loop on first Zernike modes

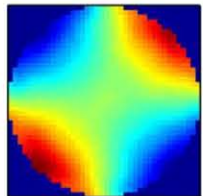
Command

Experiment

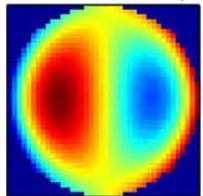
Simulation of ideal TDM



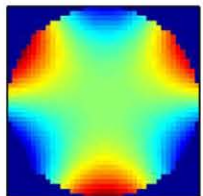
PtV = 0.130 μm



PtV = 0.140 μm

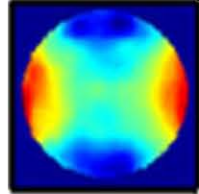


PtV = 0.106 μm

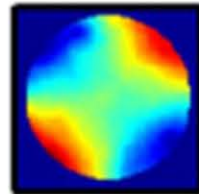


PtV = 0.106 μm

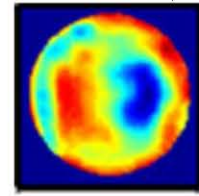
Correction image



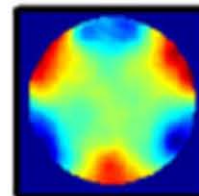
PtV = 0.136 μm



PtV = 0.142 μm

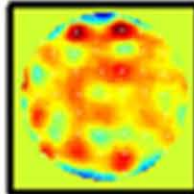


PtV = 0.072 μm

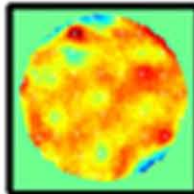


PtV = 0.099 μm

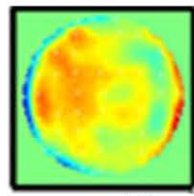
Residual error



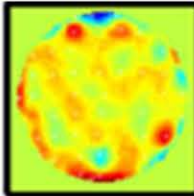
rms = 4.4 nm



rms = 3.2 nm

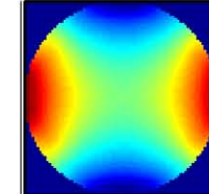


rms = 12 nm

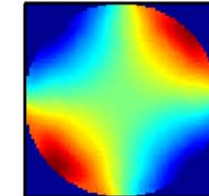


rms = 4.3 nm

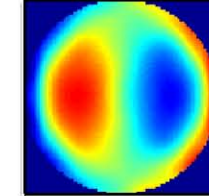
Correction image



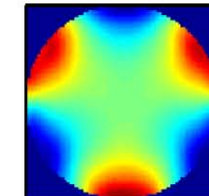
PtV = 0.130 μm



PtV = 0.140 μm

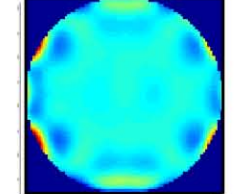


PtV = 0.106 μm

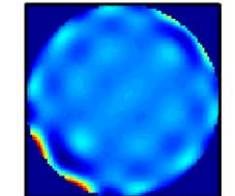


PtV = 0.106 μm

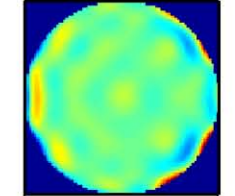
Residual error



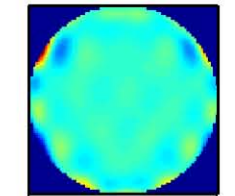
rms = 1.1 nm



rms = 1.6 nm



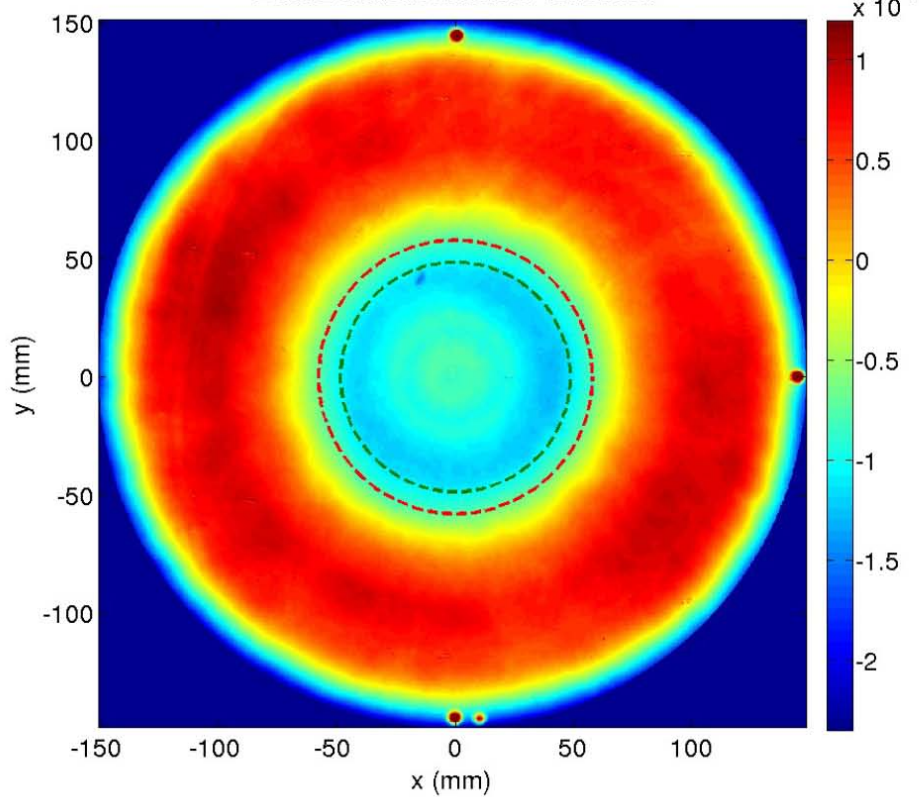
rms = 2 nm



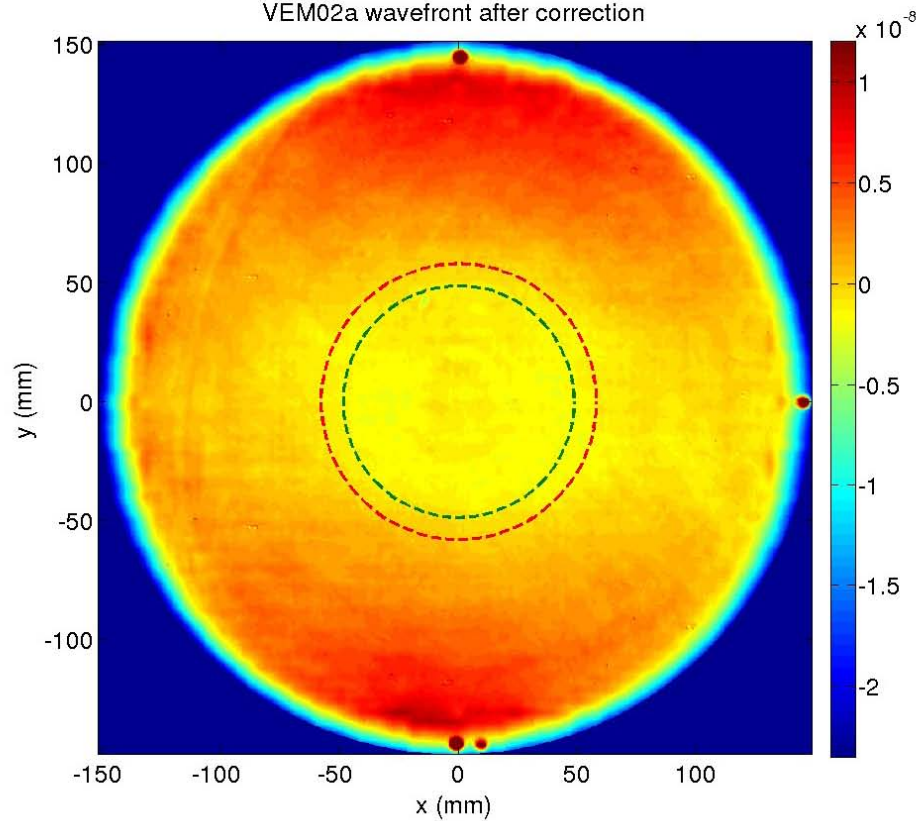
rms = 1.5 nm

→ Limited by sensor precision and by the spatial non uniformity of actuation

VEM02 wavefront before correction



VEM02a wavefront after correction

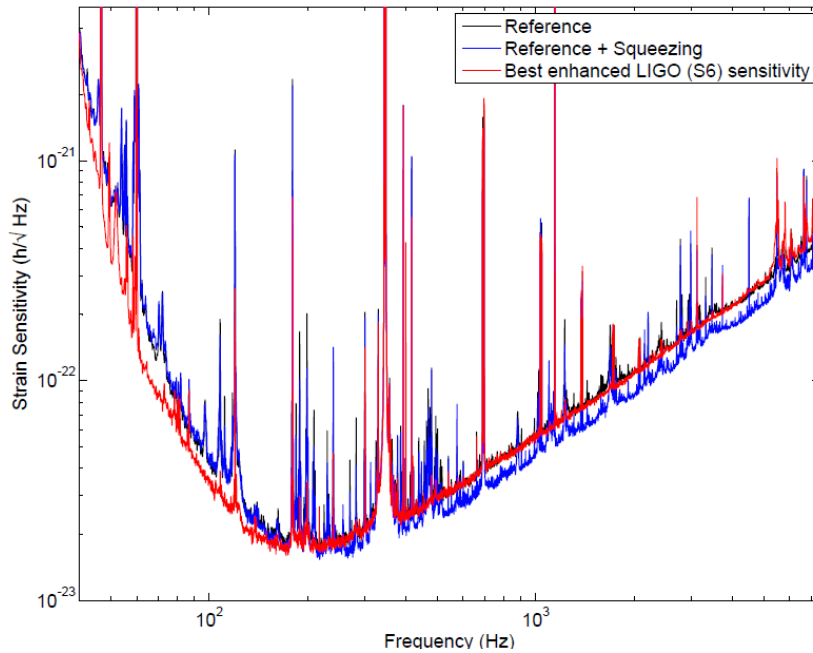


--- beam size on ITM
 --- beam size on ETM

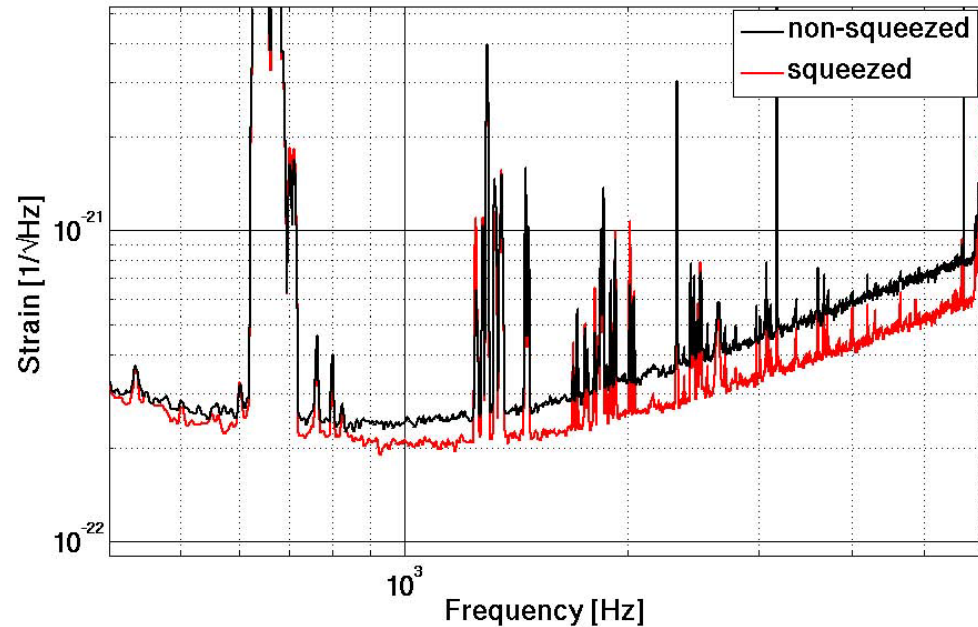
Wednesday AM chaired by Roman

- Roman (AEI) introduced why SQ is remarkable
- Sheila (MIT) summarized H1 SQ experiment
- Hartmut (AEI) reviewed squeezing GEO600
- Miao (Caltech) pointed the evidence of QRP
- Patrick (MIT) experimentally challenges a filter cavity
- Robert (ANU) presented an opto-mechanically coupled filter for SQ
- Zach (Caltech) analyzed OMIT
- Bryan (Glasgow) tries to observe optical spring by 10m interferometer
- Garrett (VCQ) summarized QOM
- Henning (AEI) showed optical cooling by 50ng membrane
- Agatsuma (ICRR) precisely calibrated optical power
- Daniel (ICRR) tries to measure QRPN using 20mg tiny mirror suspended by 10miron silica fiber

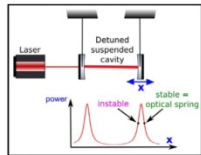
Broadband sensitivity LIGO: H1 - 2.1dB



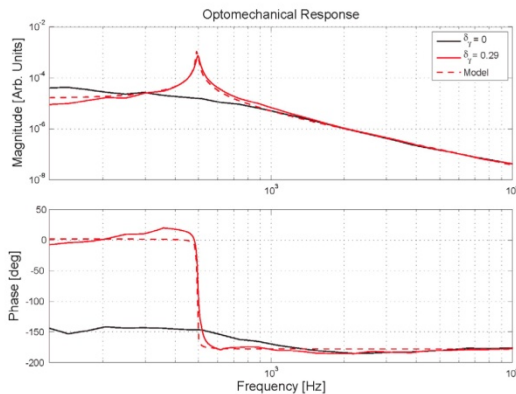
Recent sensitivity GEO600 -2.8dB



Spring!

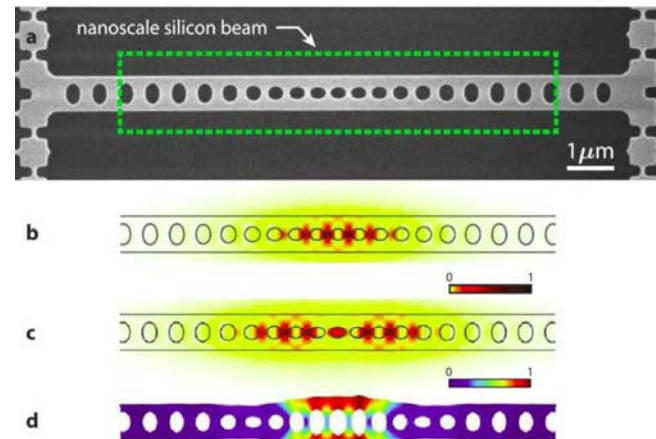


Clear optical spring effect with cavity detuning



- 496 Hz spring frequency
- Spring constant $K = 9.4 \times 10^5$ N/m
- In good agreement with Simulink model

Experimental Evidence for QRP

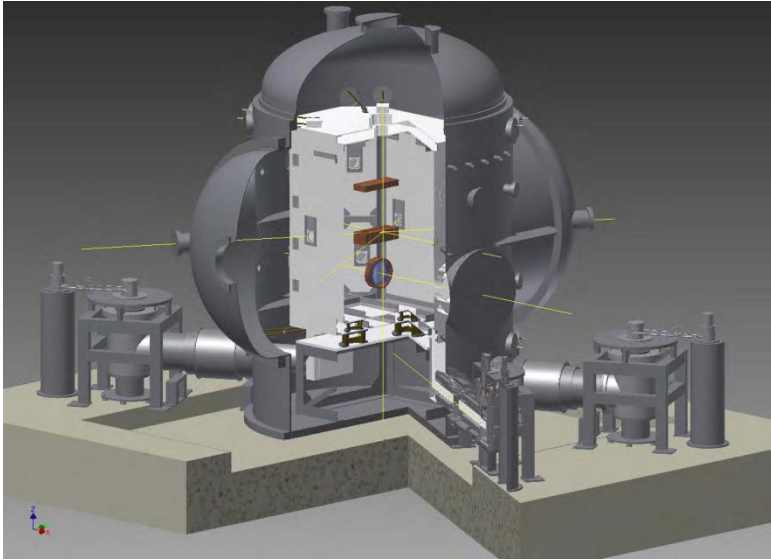


Cavity parameters

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_c/2\pi &= 205.3 \text{ THz} \\ \kappa_c/2\pi &= 390 \text{ MHz} \\ g_c/2\pi &= 960 \text{ KHz} \\ \omega_r/2\pi &= 194.1 \text{ THz} \\ \kappa_r/2\pi &= 1 \text{ GHz} \\ g_r/2\pi &= 430 \text{ KHz} \\ \omega_m/2\pi &= 3.99 \text{ GHz} \end{aligned}$$

Wednesday PM chaired by Ronny & Kazuhiro

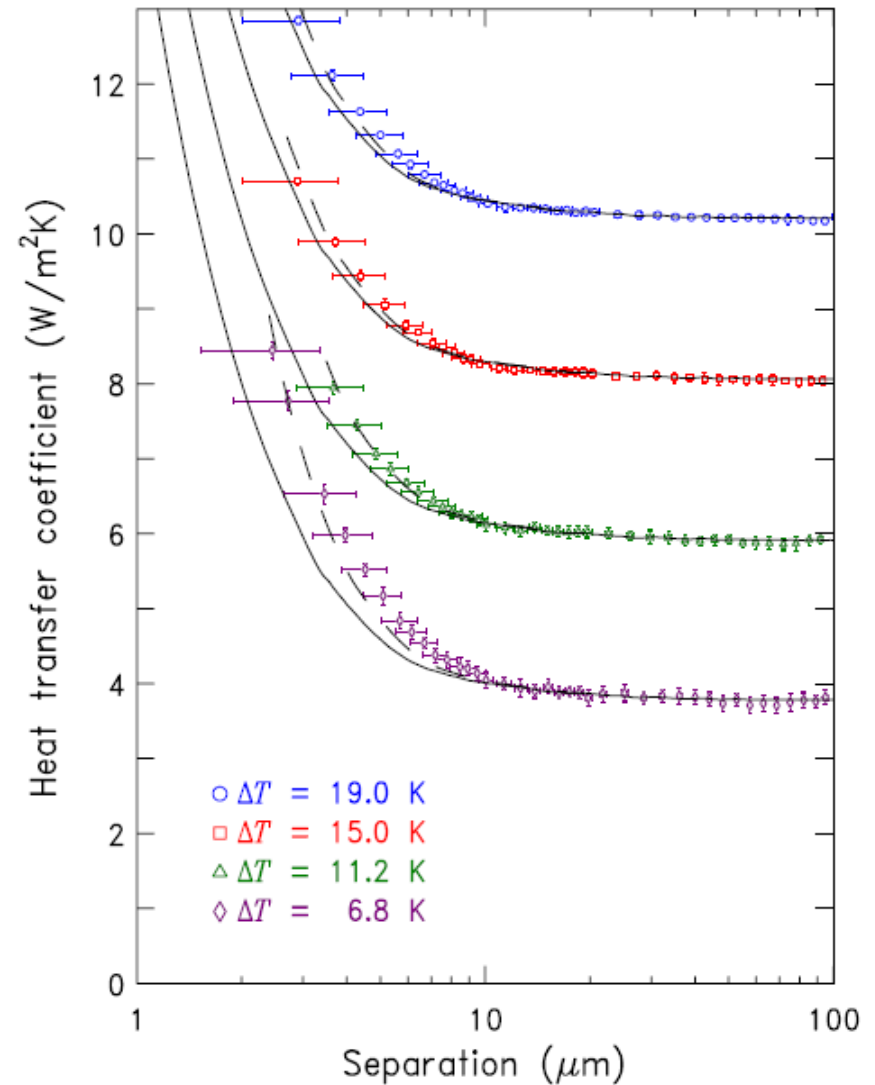
Kazuhiro (ICRR) summarized KAGRA cryogenics



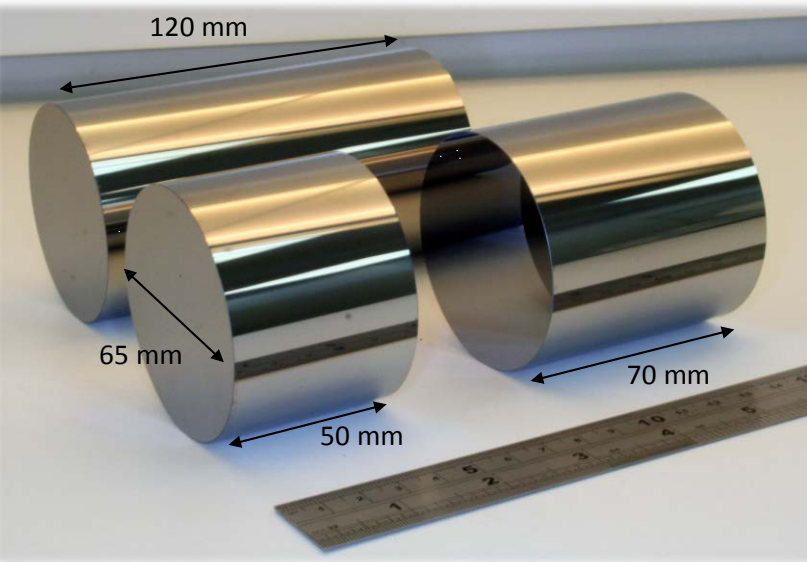
Masatake Ohashi presented the lessons from CLIO



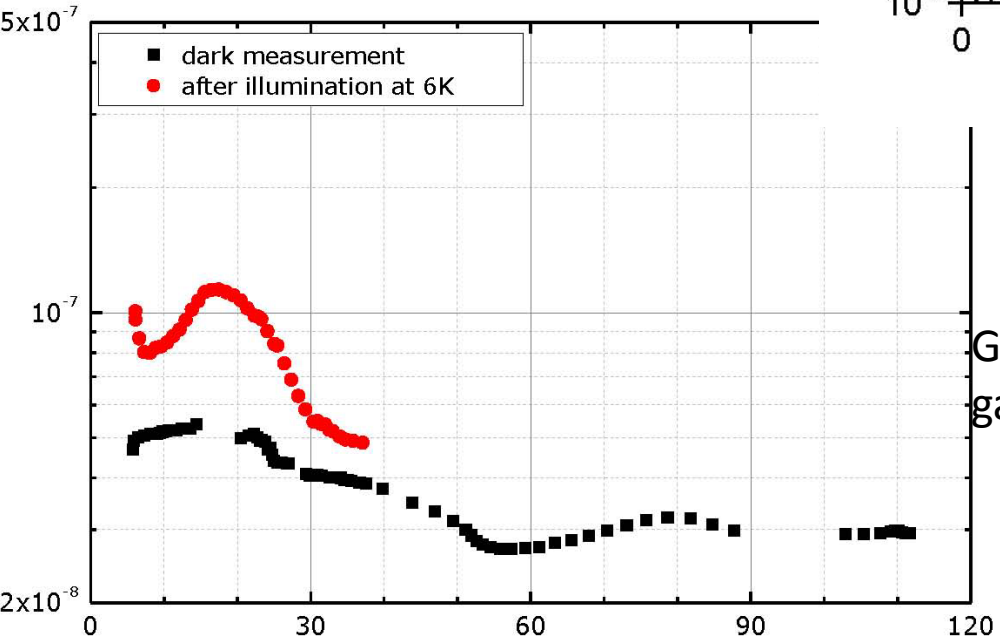
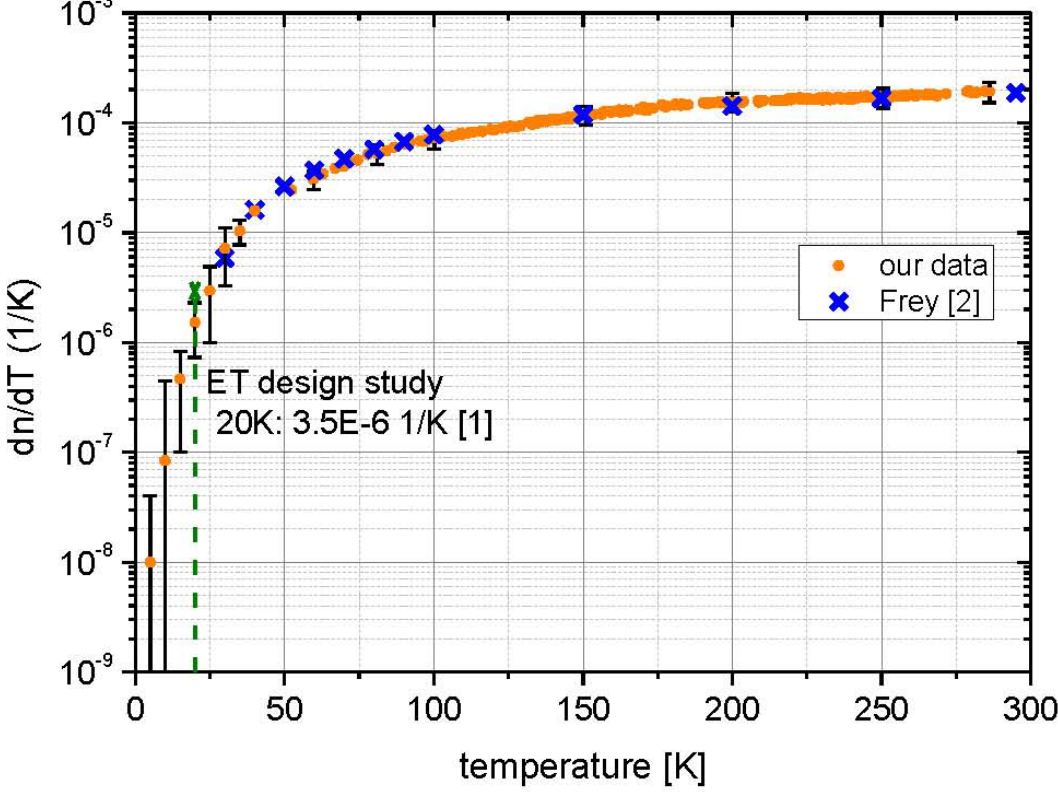
Richard (Florida) devised new technique of heat transfer by evanescent waves



Karen (Glasgow) described hydro-catalysis bonding



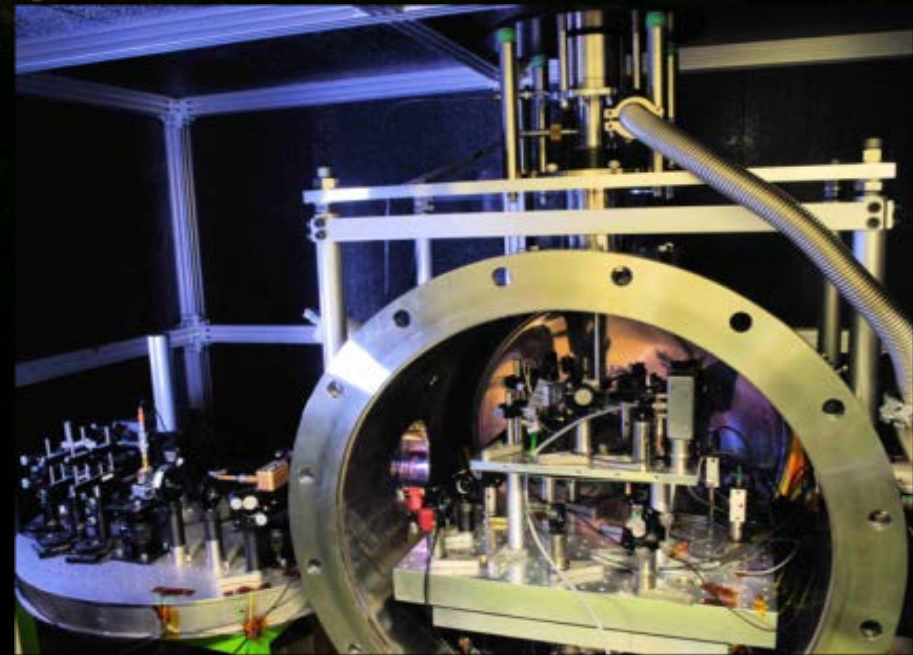
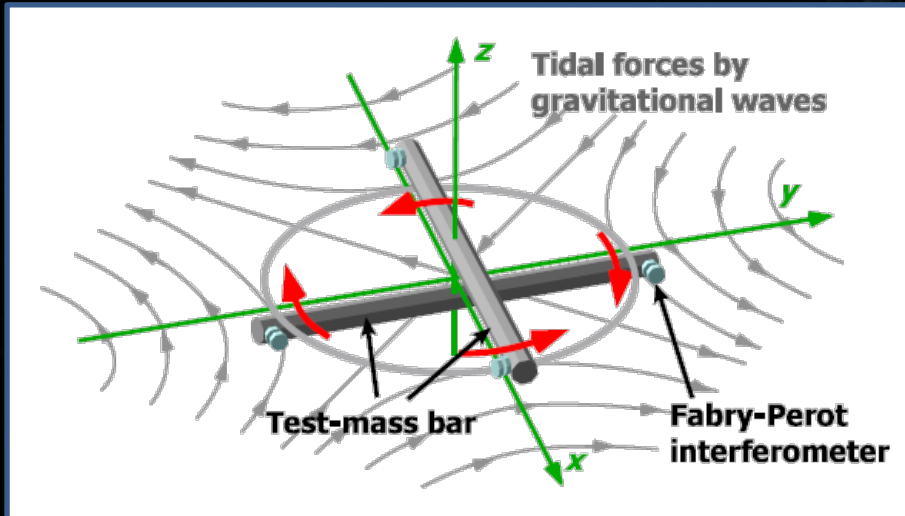
J. Komma (Jena) measured dn/dT at cryogenic temperature



Gerd (Glasgow) introduced silicon-sapphire-gallium arsenide

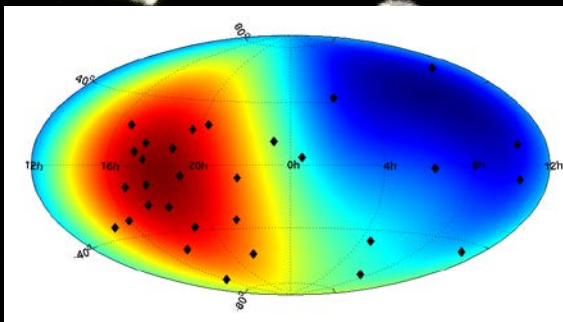
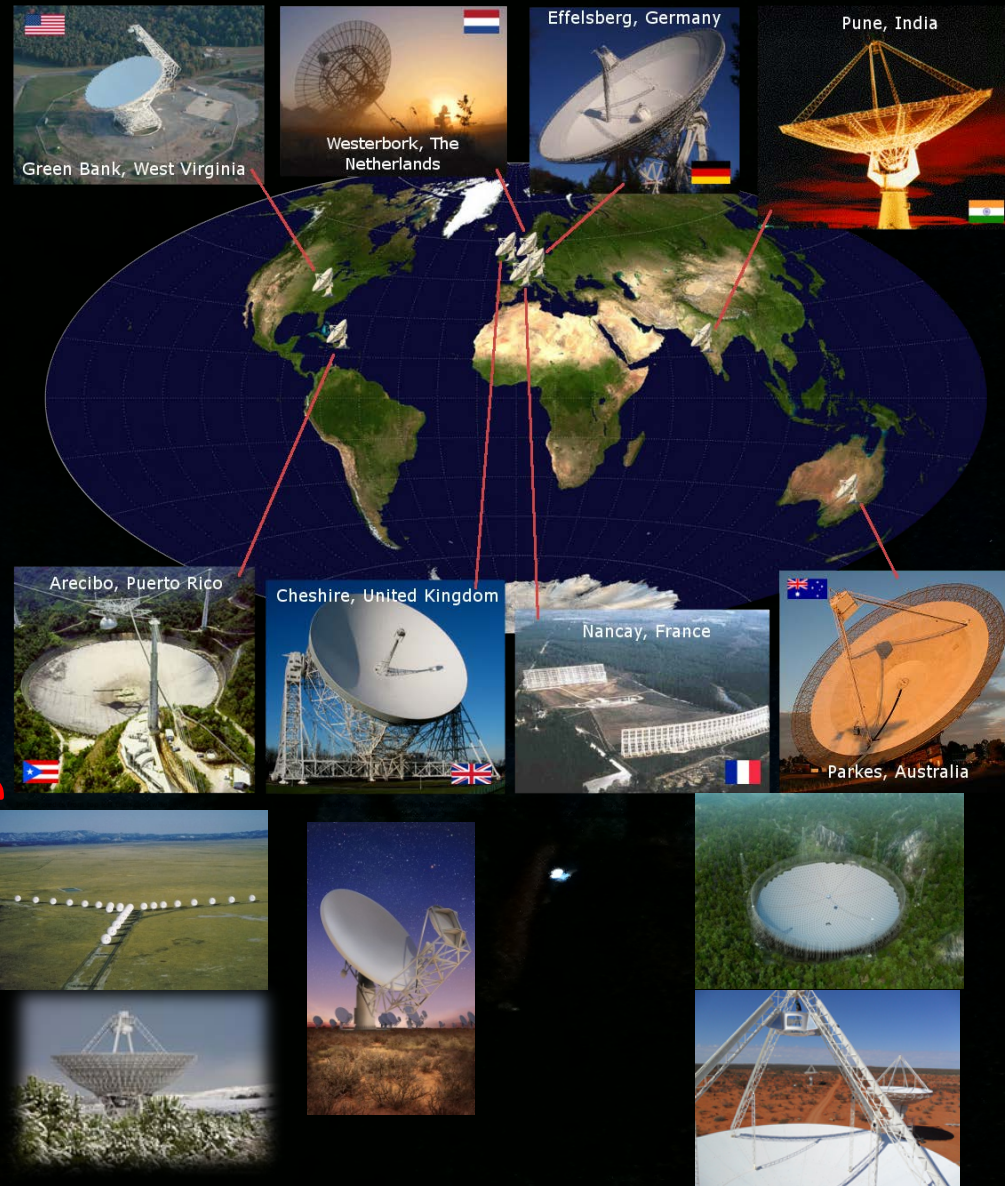
Thursday AM chaired by David

- Ando(Kyoto) plans TOBA covering frequencies between ground and space
- Ayaka (UT) summarized observational result by prototype system



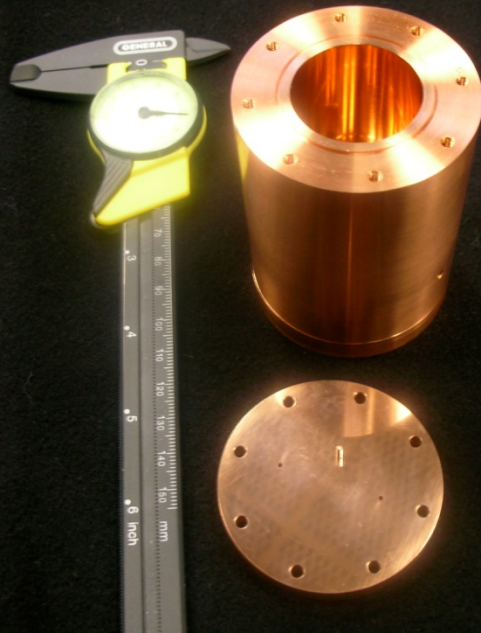
Thursday AM chaired by David

- Lee (PSU) summarized the detection of nano-hertz GW by pulsar timing
- James (Cornell) analyzed physics and techniques of pulsar timing GW detection
- Joseph (JPL) scoped the global array



Thursday AM chaired by David

- Keith (Caltech) proposed a new antenna using superfluid ^4He
- Holger (Berkeley) reviewed Atomic wave interferometer



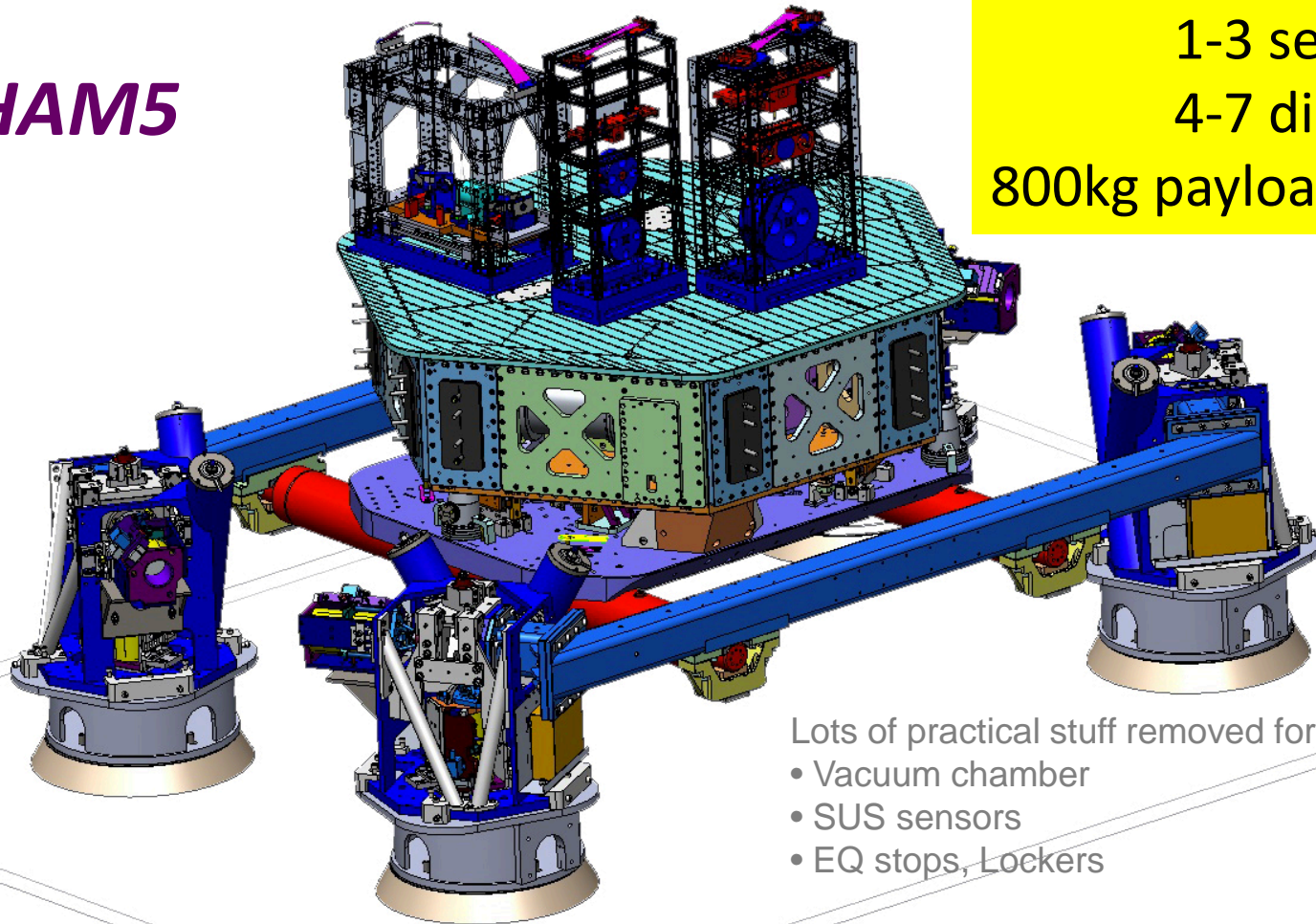
Thursday AM chaired by Sathya

- Lisa (MIT) summarized current status of SQ
 - toward 6dB
 - 10dB is not easy
 - 15dB is a dream
- Stefan reviewed Jun's theorem
 - tradeoff among bandwidth, power, and wave length “you can't take both”

Thursday PM chaired by David

- Jeff (MIT) talked about seismic system in advanced LIGO

HAM5



7stage

1-3 sensor noise

4-7 direct coupling

800kg payload

Lots of practical stuff removed for demonstration

- Vacuum chamber
- SUS sensors
- EQ stops, Lockers

Thursday PM chaired by David

- Kazuhiro (ICRR) introduced the construction of KAGRA struggling for chasing aLIGO/AdVirgo



Here, parking area, power supply, office for company, facility for excavation will be constructed.

Thursday PM chaired by David

- Gabriele summarized the design and R&D for AdVirgo



Advanced detector configurations

Very sensitive to defects

Simpler core optical system

More complex in/out optics

**Simpler mechanical system
(for Virgo, having the super-attenuator already working)**

Simpler control scheme

Longer experience

Heavier load on TCS

Advanced detectors will operate at high power (>600kW in the arms)



More robust against defects

Recycling cavity optical configuration is more complex

The recycling cavity includes the in/out telescope

Increased mechanical and control complexity

Need to control lateral motions of rec. cavity mirrors

Experience from LIGO and Virgo underlined the importance of thermal effects

We have then learned, mainly using simulations, that also "cold" mirror defects are crucial

Thursday PM(2) chaired by Daniel

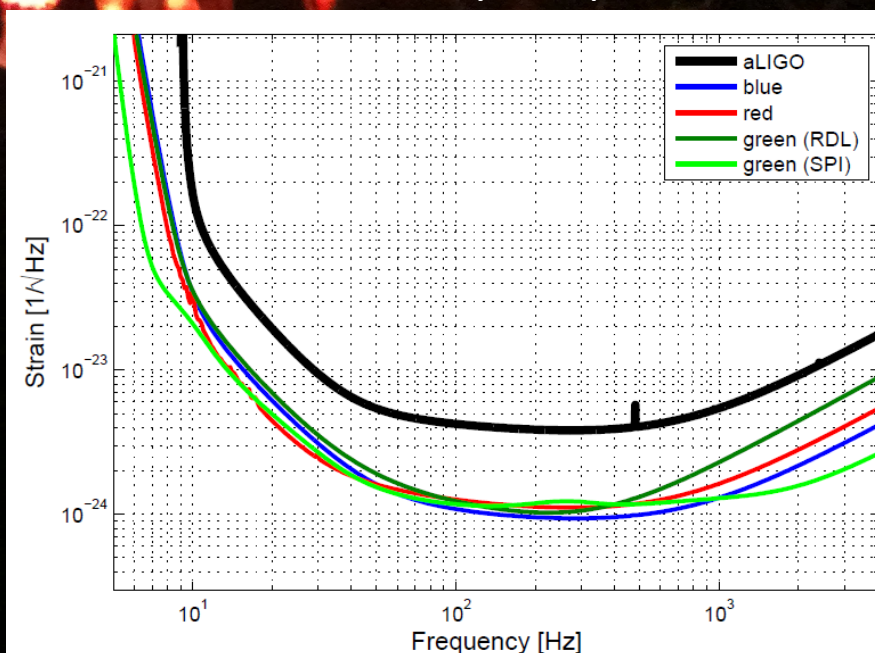
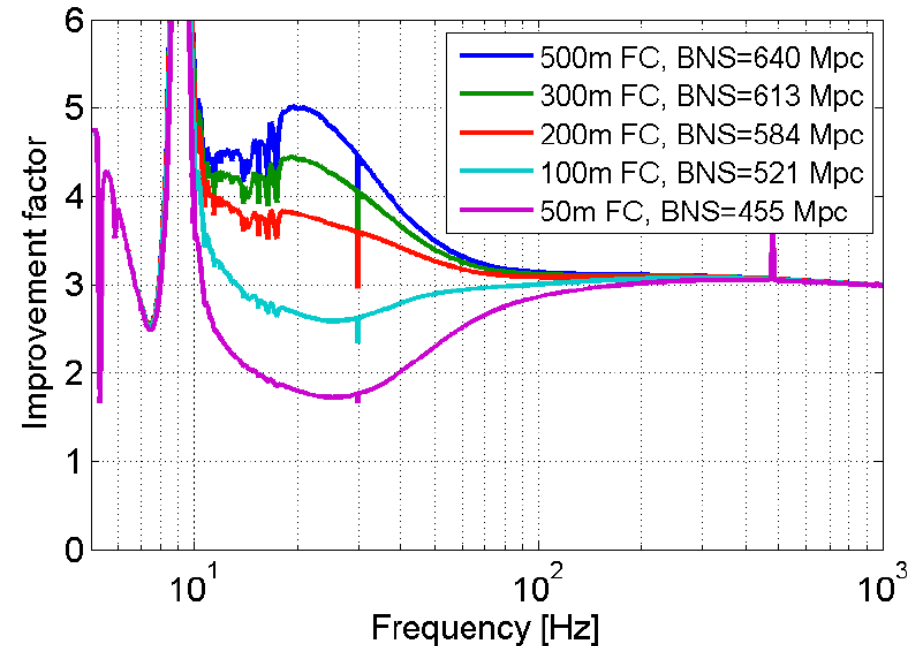
- K. McKenzie (JPL) introduced new mission concept succeeding LISA
- S. Sato (Hosei) summarized DECIGO and its pathfinder
- Robert (ANU) presented Laser Ranging Mission, GRACE, with its scientific & useful result
- Eric Hultgren (Stanford) advertized “LAGRANGE” project of space laser interferometer mission

Friday AM chaired by Rana

- Miao (Caltech) summarized interferometer configurations with possible frequency bandwidths
- Stefan Hild (Glasgow) talked about LIGO-3G red design
 - Xylophone: cryogenic at low frequencies/high power at high frequencies
- Rana (Caltech) introduced LIGO-3G blue design
 - Xylophone is nonsense! 120K silicon mass, AlGaX coat, 3MW, 1/30 GGN
- Stefan Ballmer (Syracuse) took LIGO-3G green design

Frequency dependent loss

RGB sensitivity comparison

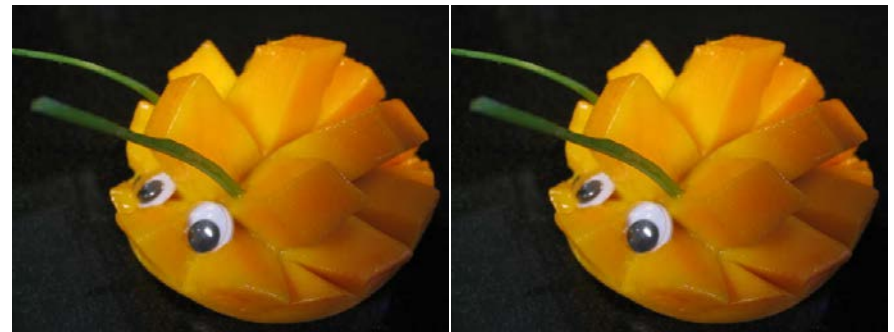


Friday AM (2) chaired by Rana

- Harald (AEI) summarized ET
 - Full review of presentations
 - 1dB / year improvement in SQZ (Lisa Barsotti)



- Matt (MIT) proposed MANGO
 - 2Mg TMs
 - 10dB SQZ
 - 300m
 - 2mHz SUS



Summary of this summary

- Steady advancement of improving sensitivity
- Extensive discussion for 3G detector --- more novel ideas
- Convincing funding agency by continuous effort --- Never give up !!
- Open GW astronomy by first detection !!
- See you in Elba next year

