

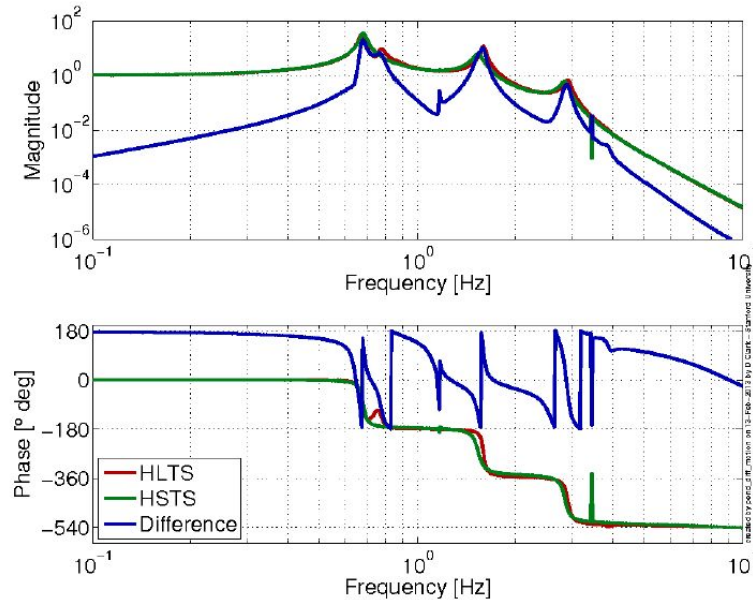
# Seismic Platform Interferometer for improved low frequency performance of aLIGO

Alec Engl, Sydney Yan, Dr. Brian Lantz, Dr. Sina Köhlenbeck

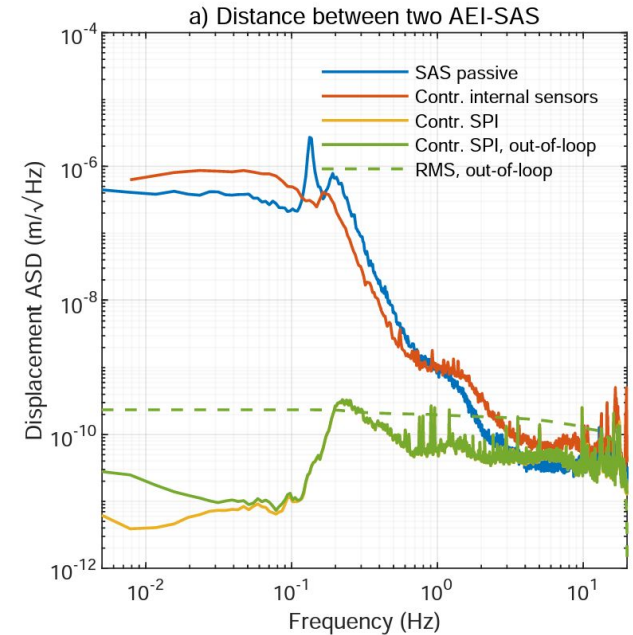
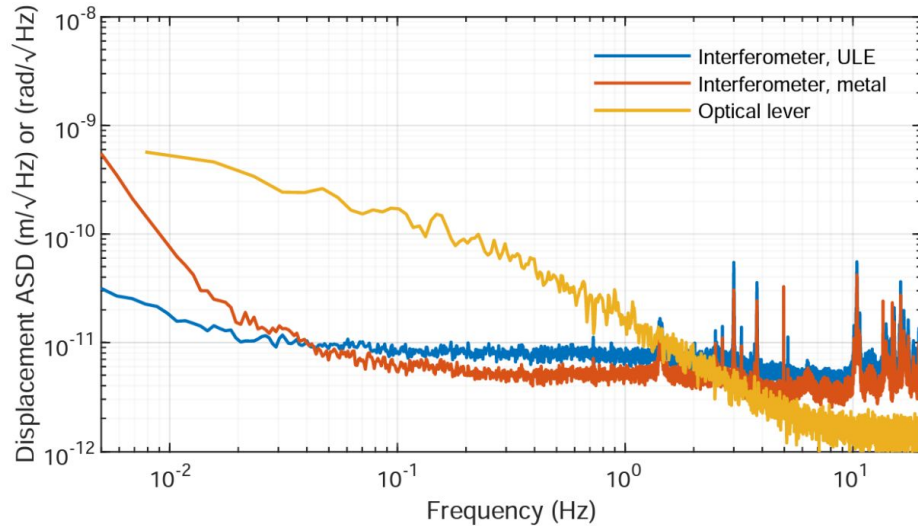
9/12/2022

# Motivation: differential sensing + control

- All inertial sensors are worse at low frequencies
- Also, tilt-horizontal coupling...



# Previous work - S. Köhlenbeck



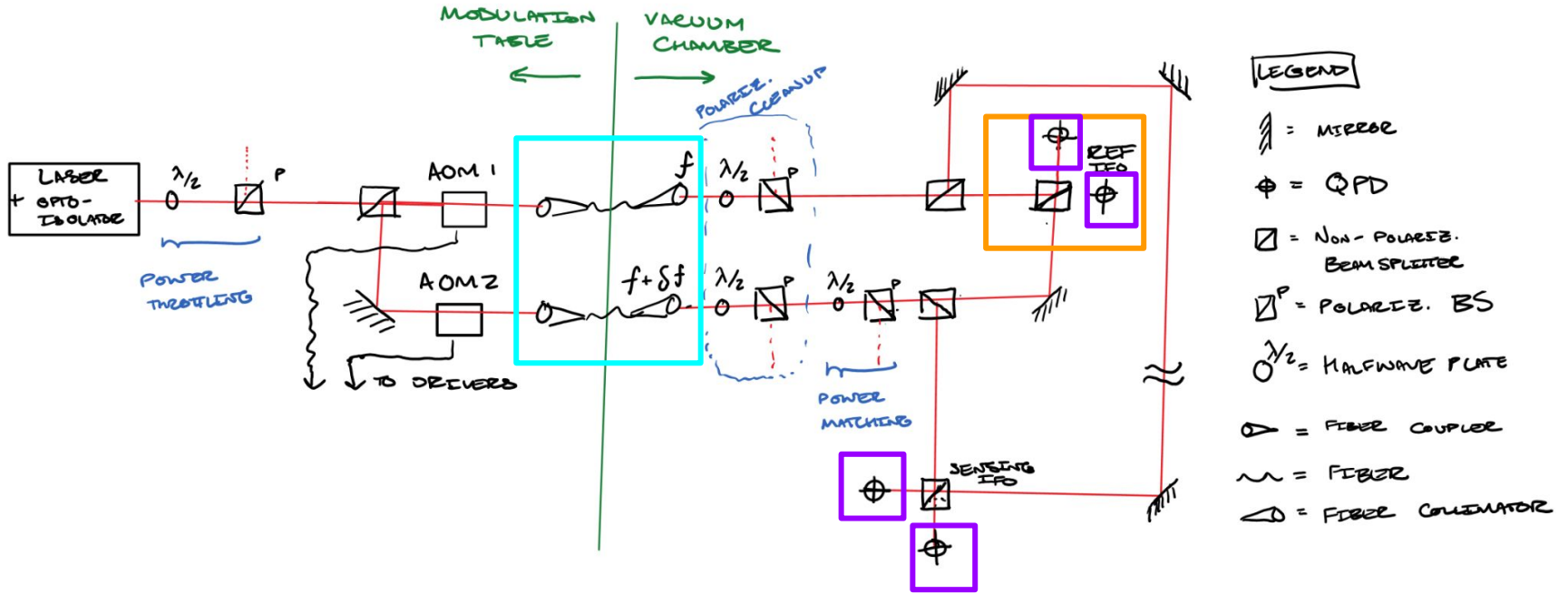
[P2200259](#), f5,1a

# Goals for SPI @ Stanford

1. Document and UHV-rate SPI fabrication
2. Integrate with LIGO real-time system (CDS)
3. Demonstrate low noise floor
4. Test optical pointing stability (and other characteristics)
5. Distribute to (LIGO) sites

# Optical Schematic

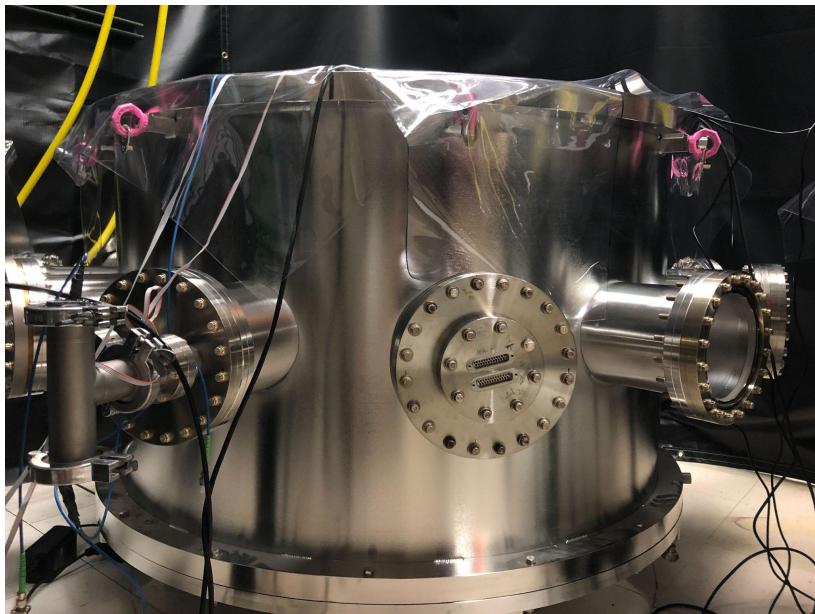
SPI 2010, 02SEP22







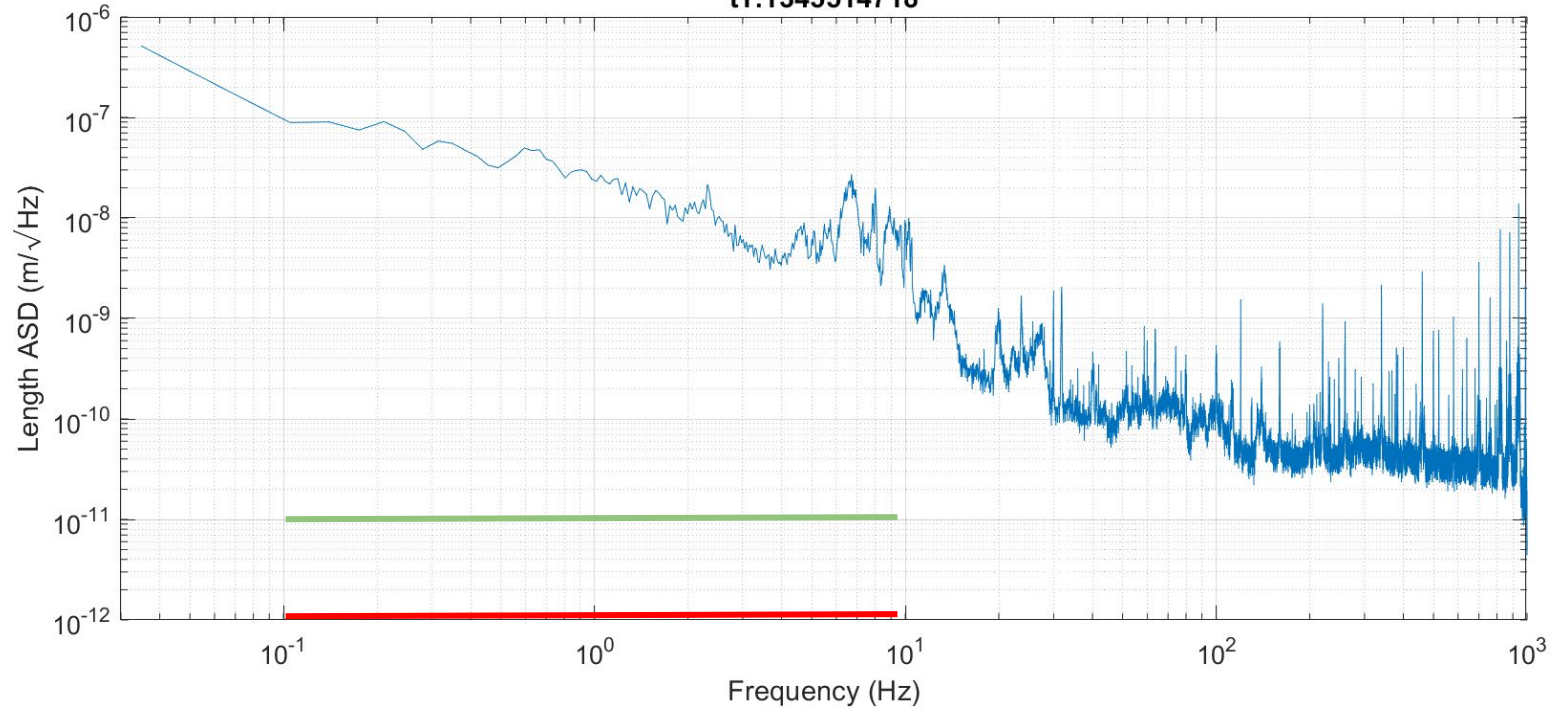
# Physical build cont.



# Latest Noise Spectrum

ASD of length  
t0:1345514118  
t1:1345514718

Goal  
Reach

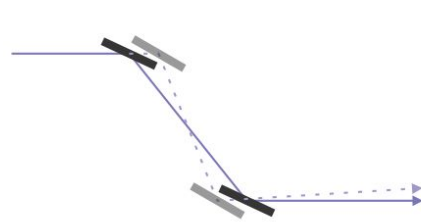




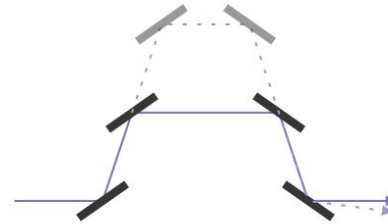
# Long-term points of improvement

- Better handling of fiber optics
- Dealing with problems due to in-air section
- Further noise hunting

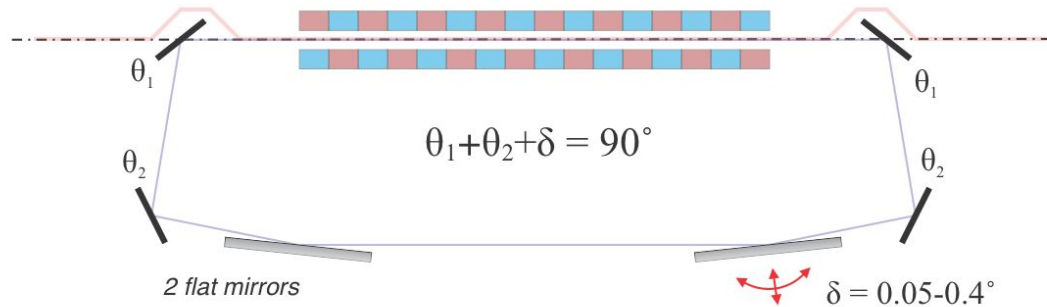
# Collaboration with NNXXO



(a) double crystal x-ray monochromator

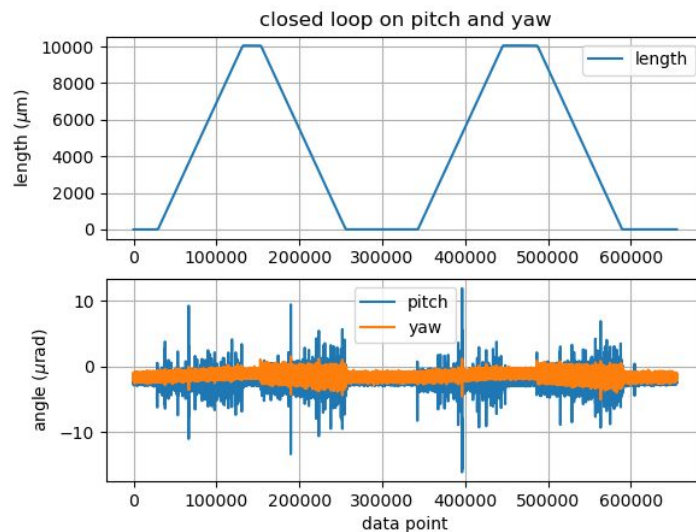
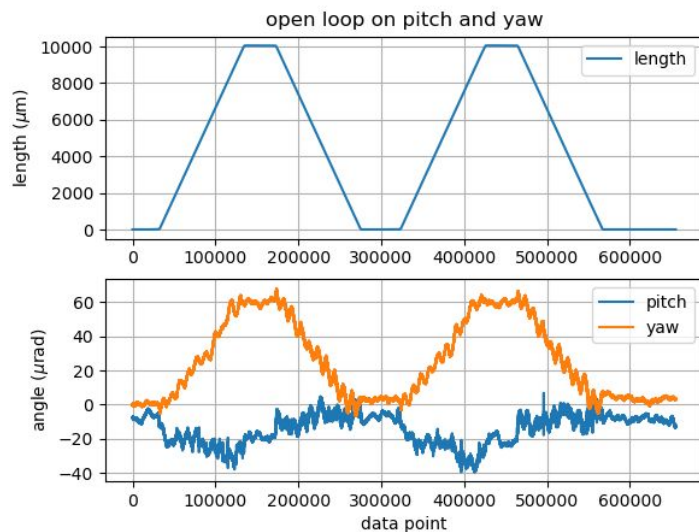
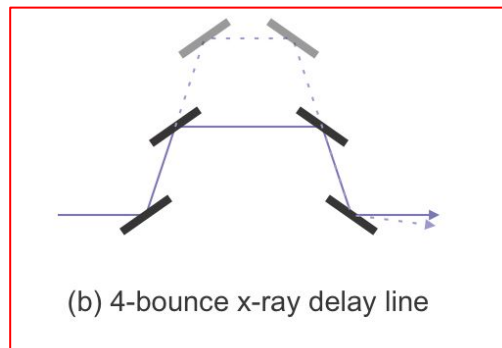


(b) 4-bounce x-ray delay line



(c) tunable hard x-ray cavity for future X-FELs

# Collaboration with NN XO cont.



# Conclusion

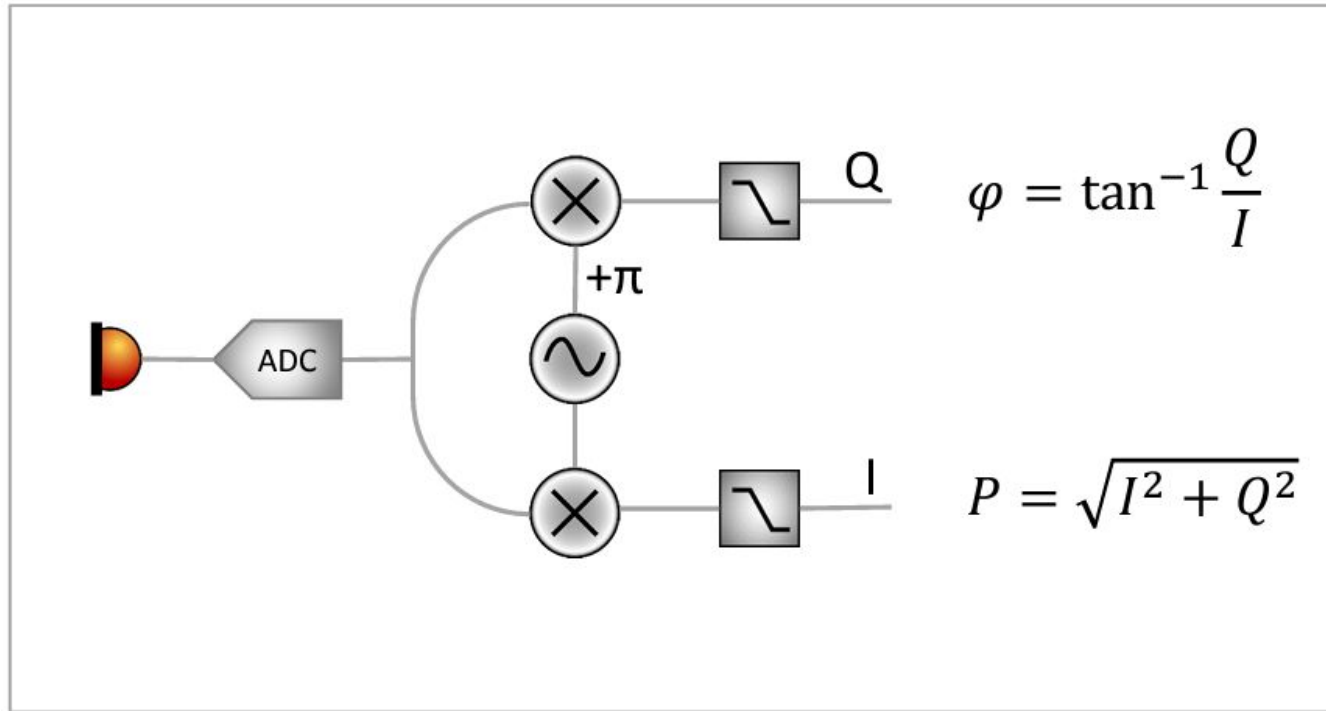
- Excellent performance demonstrated at AEI
- Stanford engineering model has cleared software integration hurdles
- Noise hunting ongoing

Onwards to A+!



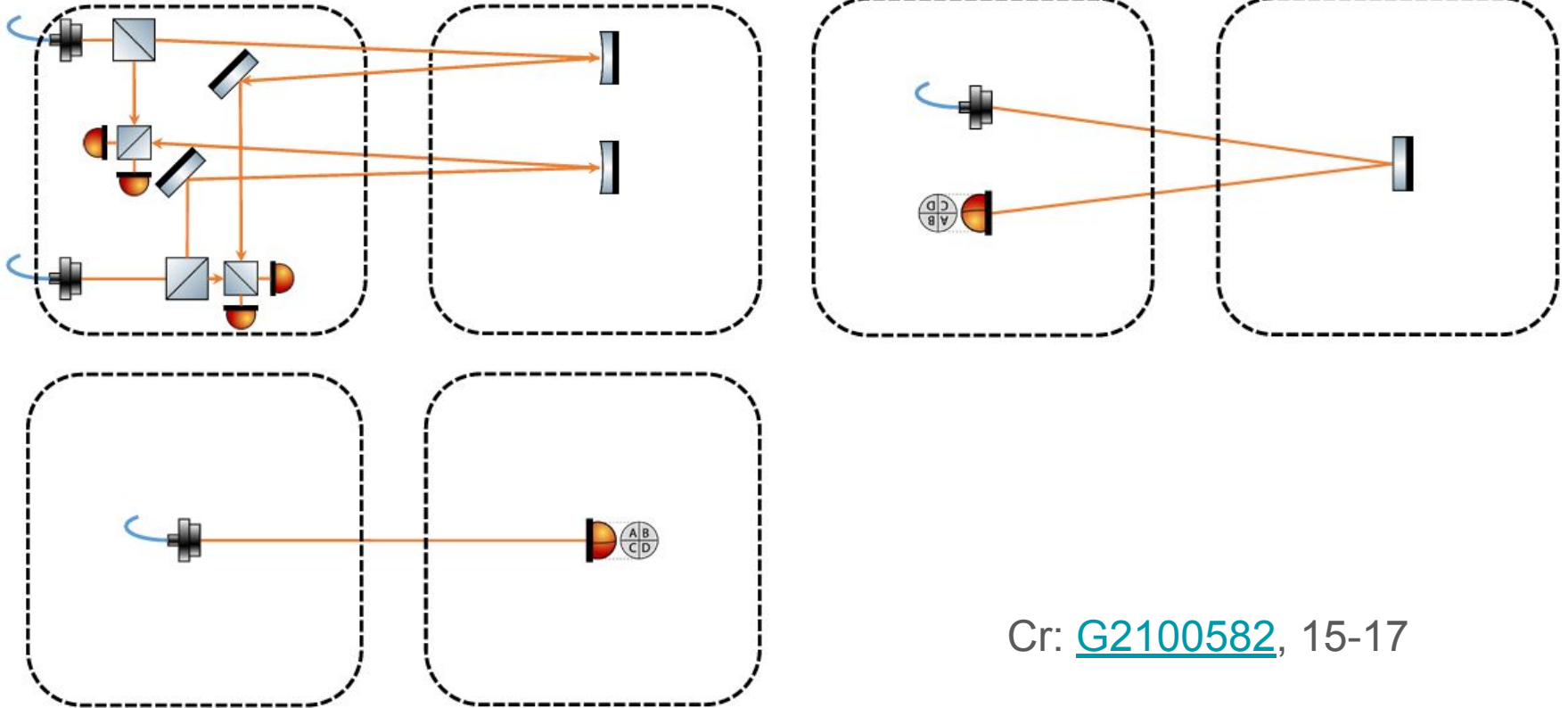


# Heterodyne phase detection



Cr: [G2100582](#),9

# Angle: other possible geometries

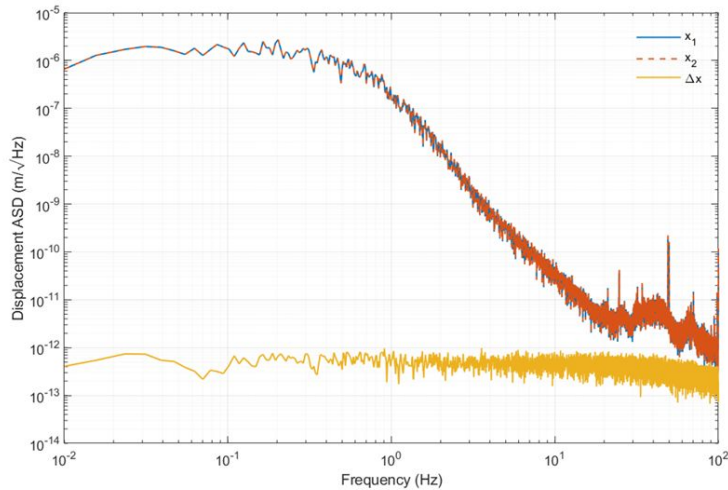


Cr: [G2100582](#), 15-17

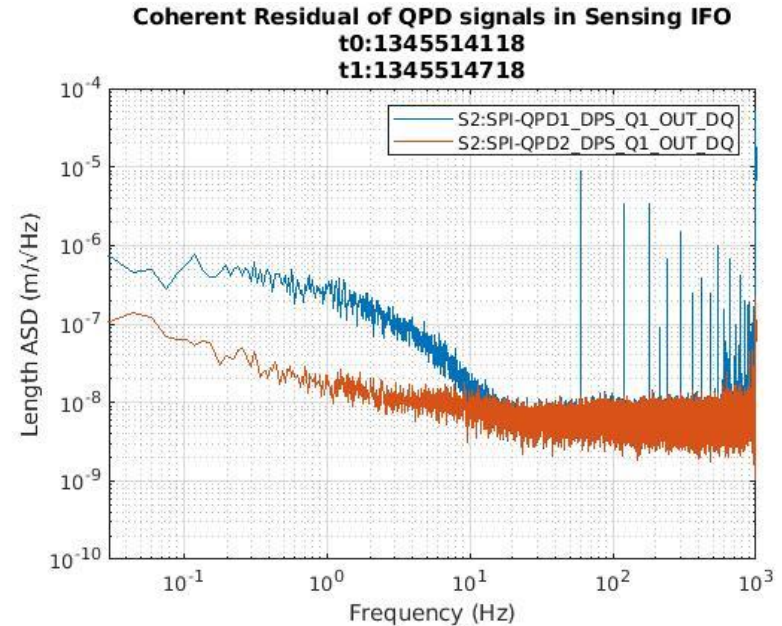
# Phasemeter Split Readout

Sina's results:

(Cr: [G2100582](#), 13)

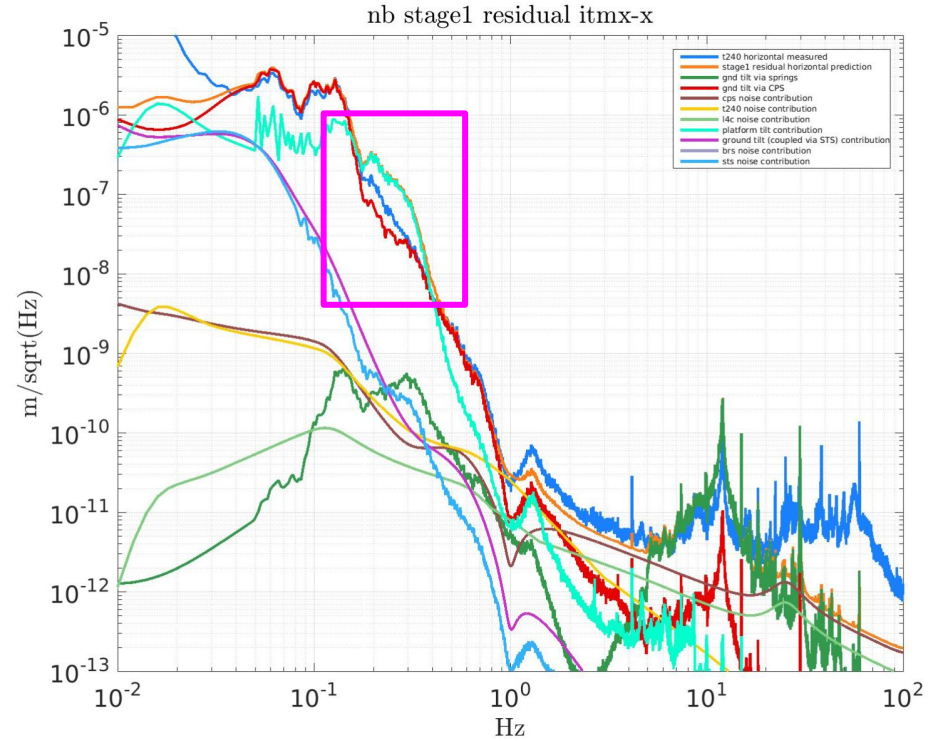


Our results:



# Parallel work - CRS/BRS

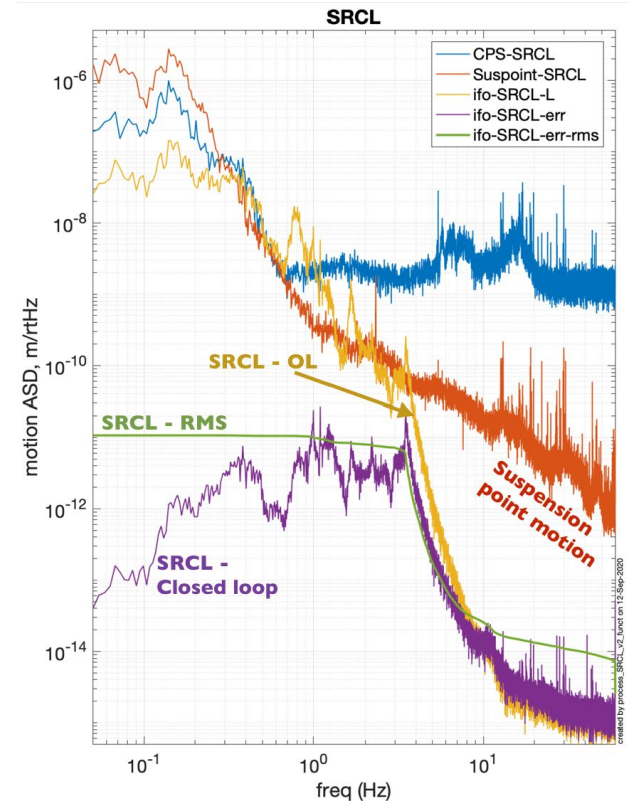
(picture of cBRS @ Stanford)



[G2100779](#) p17

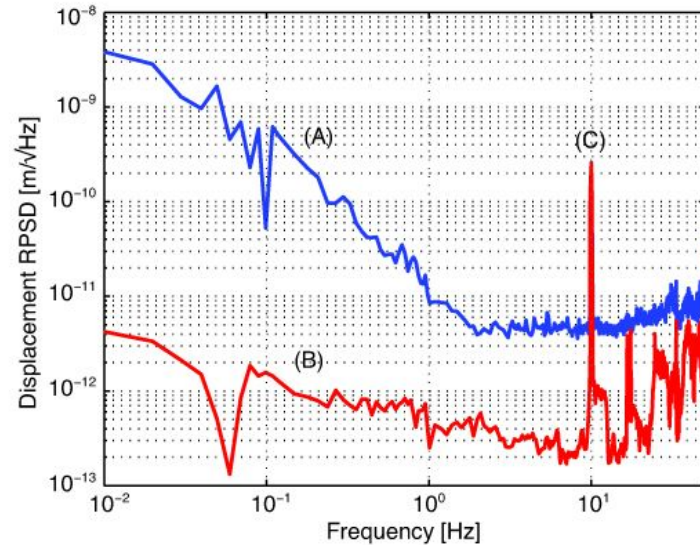
# Parallel work - Improved state estimation in suspension

- While  $\mu$ seism important, it does not dominate RMS motion at SRCL!
- That comes from the  $\sim f^{-6}$  noise from the OSEMs
- Attend Edgard Bonilla's talk for more info!



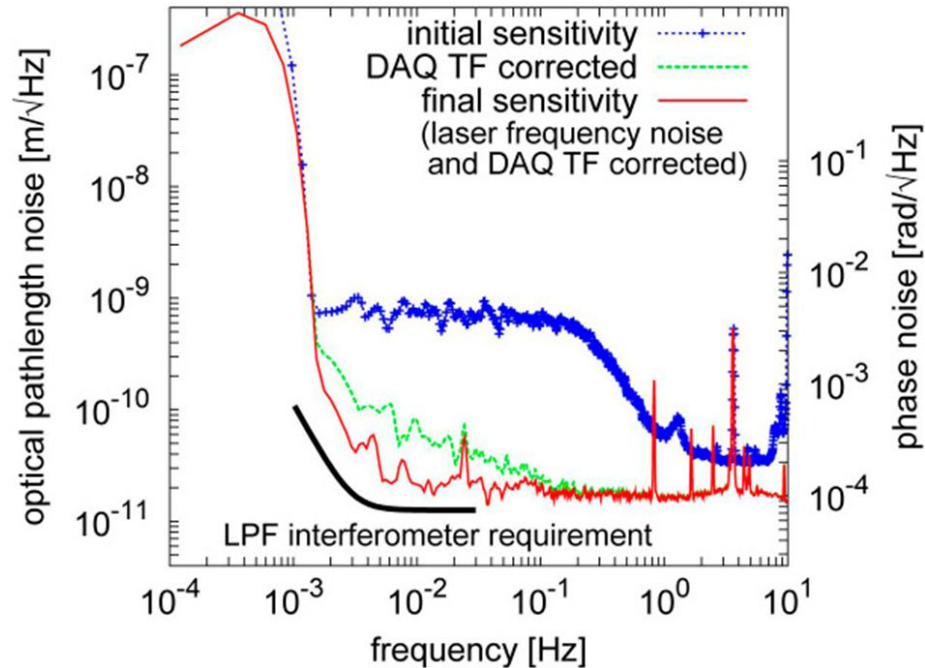


# Parallel work - Digitally Enhanced Interferometry



Glenn de Vine, David S. Rabeling, Bram J. J. Slagmolen, Timothy T-Y. Lam, Sheon Chua, Danielle M. Wuchenich, David E. McClelland, and Daniel A. Shaddock, "Picometer level displacement metrology with digitally enhanced heterodyne interferometry," *Opt. Express* 17, 828-837 (2009)

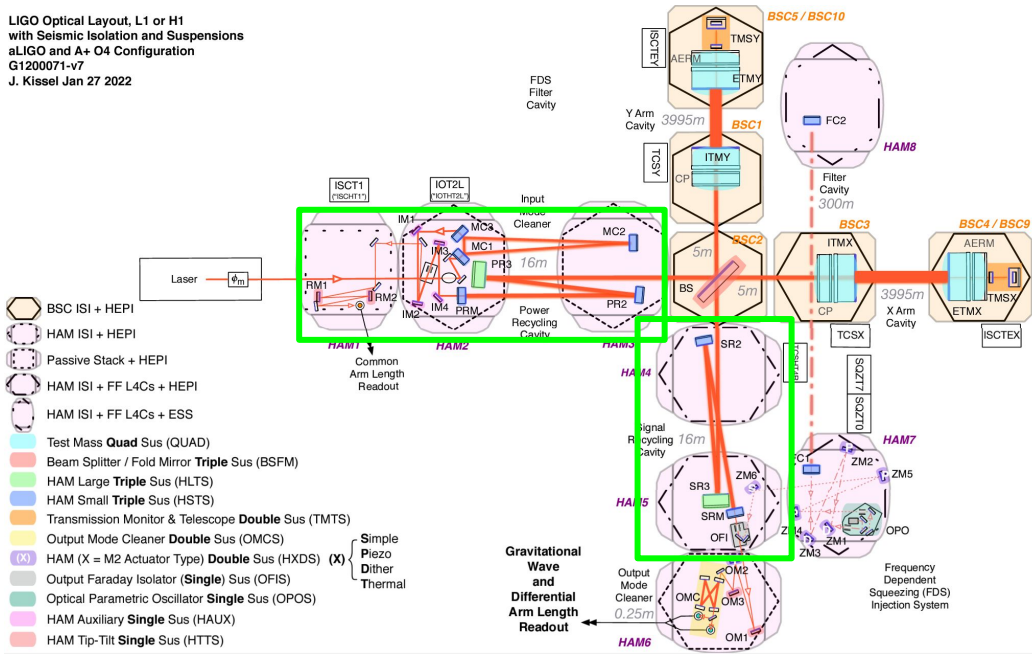
# Parallel work cont. - Deep phase modulation



Gerhard Heinzel, Felipe Guzmán Cervantes, Antonio F. García Marín, Joachim Kullmann, Wang Feng, Karsten Danzmann, "Deep phase modulation interferometry," *Opt. Express* **18**, 19076-19086 (2010); <https://www.osapublishing.org/oe/abstract.cfm?uri=oe-18-18-19076>

# Where would we put an SPI?

LIGO Optical Layout, L1 or H1  
with Seismic Isolation and Suspensions  
aLIGO and A+ O4 Configuration  
G1200071-v7  
J. Kissel Jan 27 2022



(largest contributors to rel noise)

# Previous work - D. Clark

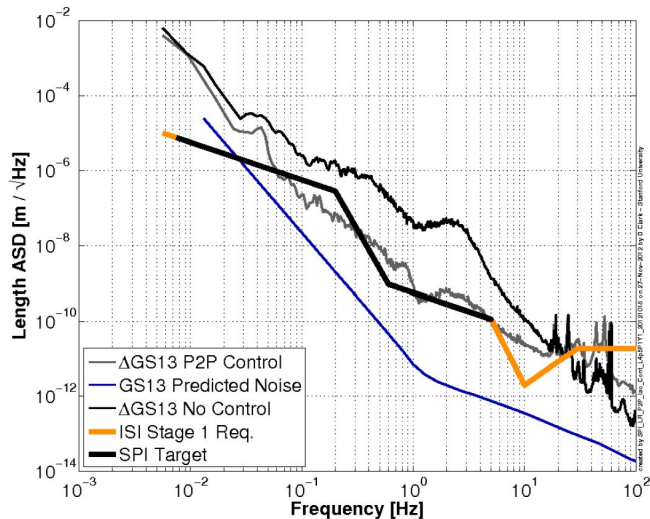


Figure 6.7: The differential GS-13 signal measuring the length between the RPP and the Tech Demo platforms is reduced when the RPP is controlled using the SPI L signal.

Table 1.1: Differential length, pitch, and yaw expected noise floor relative to the first stage platform target in the LIGO vertex.

Noise Floor and Target	0.01 Hz	0.1 Hz	1 Hz	10 Hz
Optical lever pitch and yaw ( $\text{rad}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ )	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$6.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Optical lever target, HAM 4-5	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$
Length sensing noise floor ( $\text{m}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ )	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$9.5 \cdot 10^{-12}$
Length target, HAM 4-5	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$4 \cdot 5.5^{-11}$

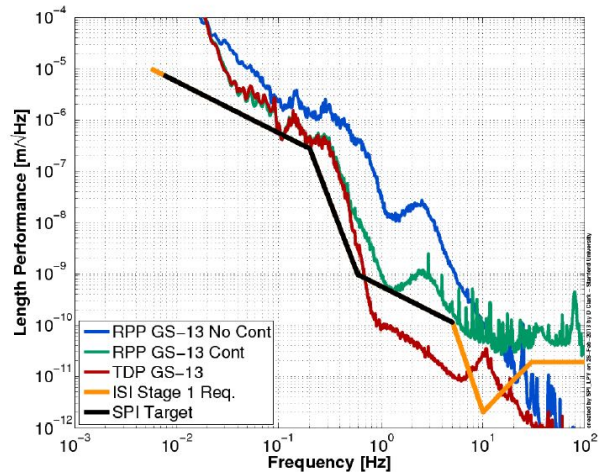
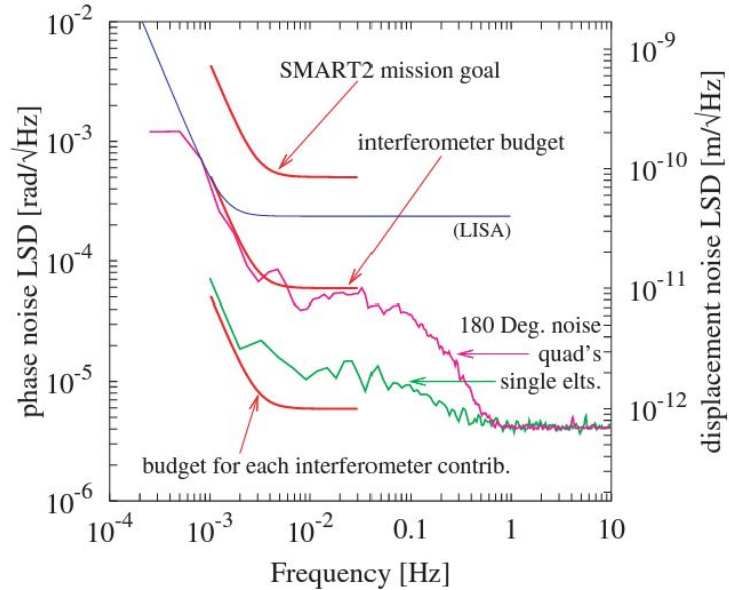


Figure 6.18: In general, the  $\Delta$ GS-13 motion is almost entirely dominated by the RPP motion. The RPP motion at low frequencies is decreased when under SPI enabled control because the RPP can reference the superior sensors on the TDP. The RPP motion is elevated at higher frequencies because of SPI sensor noise being projected onto the platform.

# Previous work cont. - LISA project

( $10^{-5}$  radians  $\sim 1.67 \cdot 10^{-11}$  m @ 1064nm)



G. Heinzel, V. Wand, A. García, O. Jennrich, C. Braxmaier, D. Robertson, K. Middleton, D. Hoyland, A. Rüdiger, R. Schilling, U. Johann, and K. Danzmann, "The LTP interferometer and phasemeter," *Class. Quantum Grav.* 21, S581 (2004).