



Status of the squeezing experiment at ANU

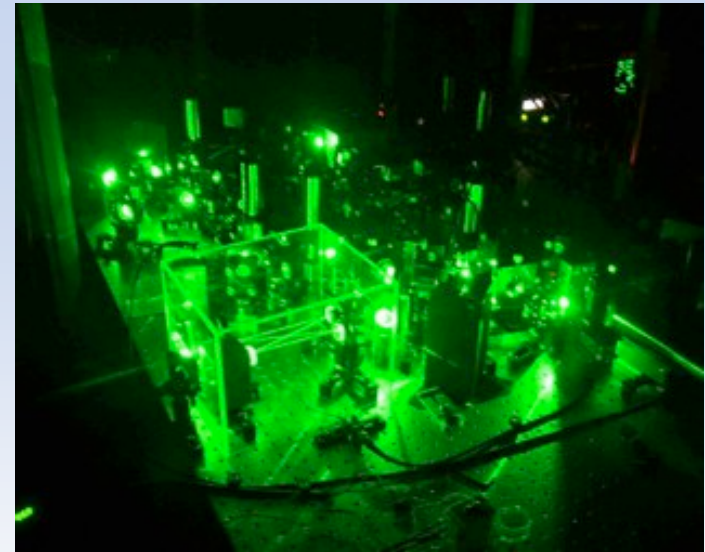


LVC meeting, March 2009

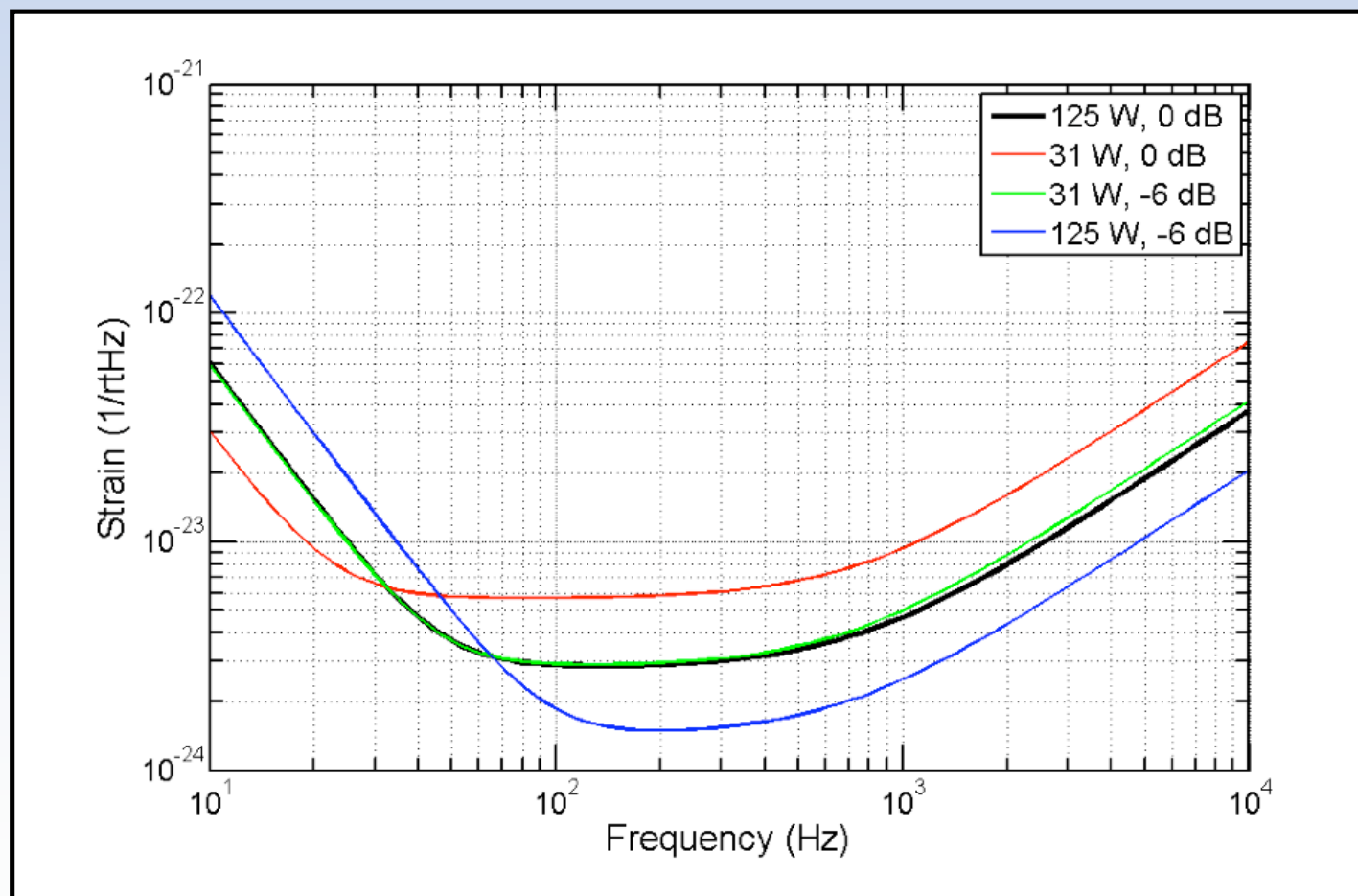
LIGO-G0900240-v1

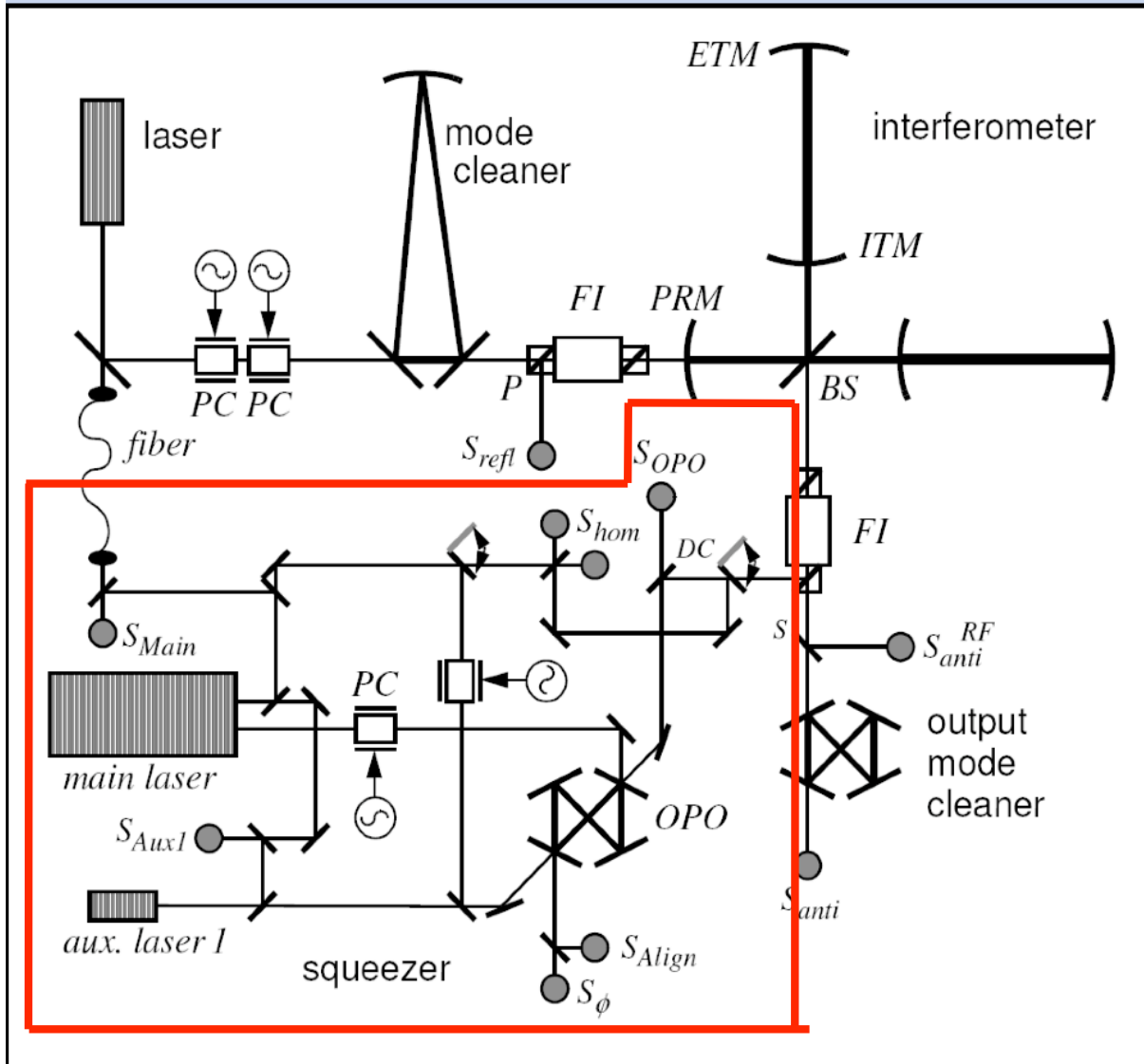
Sheon Chua, **Conor Mow-Lowry**,
Michael Stefszky, Sheila Dwyer,
Ben Buchler, Kirk McKenzie, Ping Koy Lam,
and David McClelland

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- High optical power is needed to achieve Advanced LIGO sensitivity.
- Squeezing is a way to recover or improve baseline sensitivity

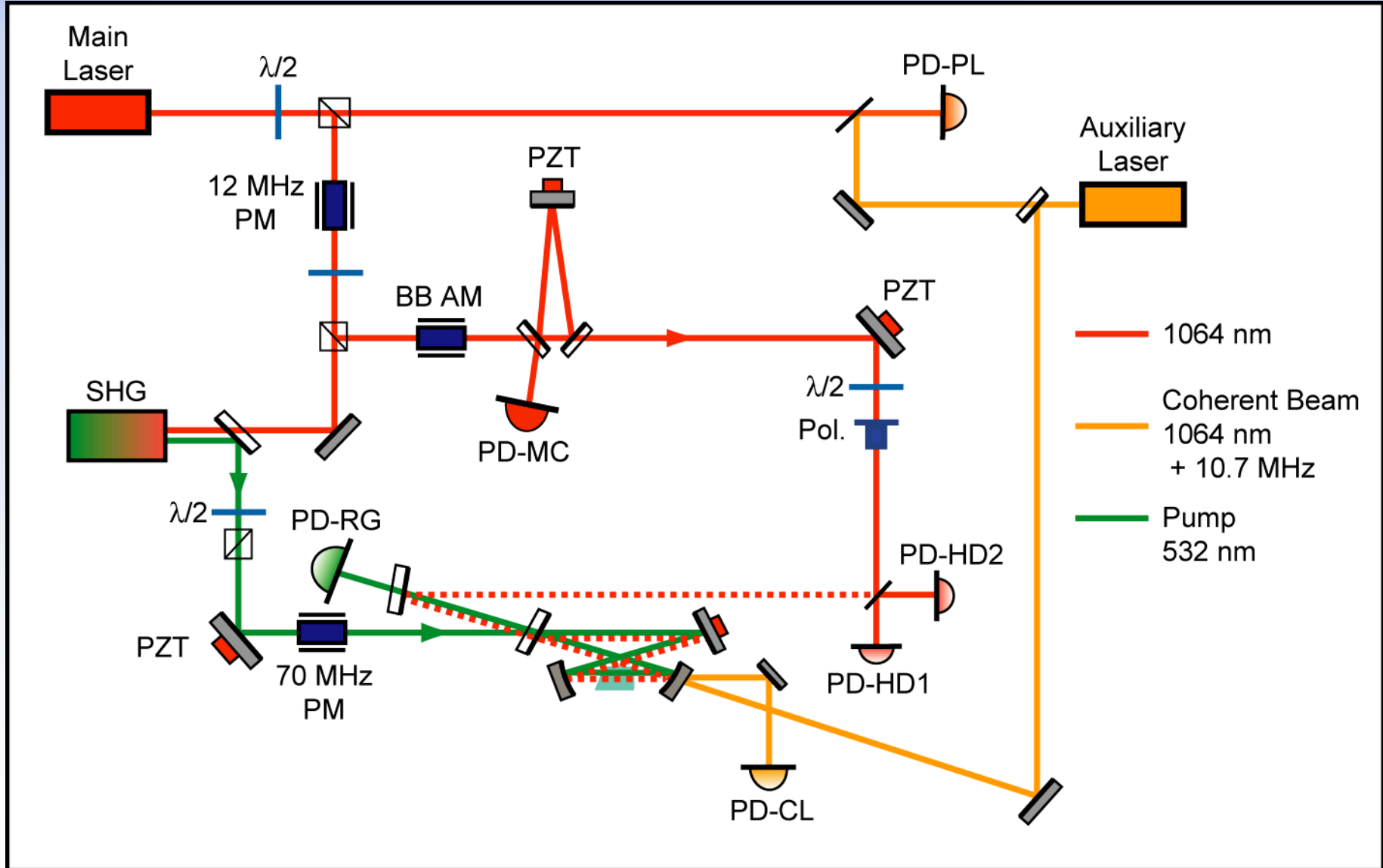


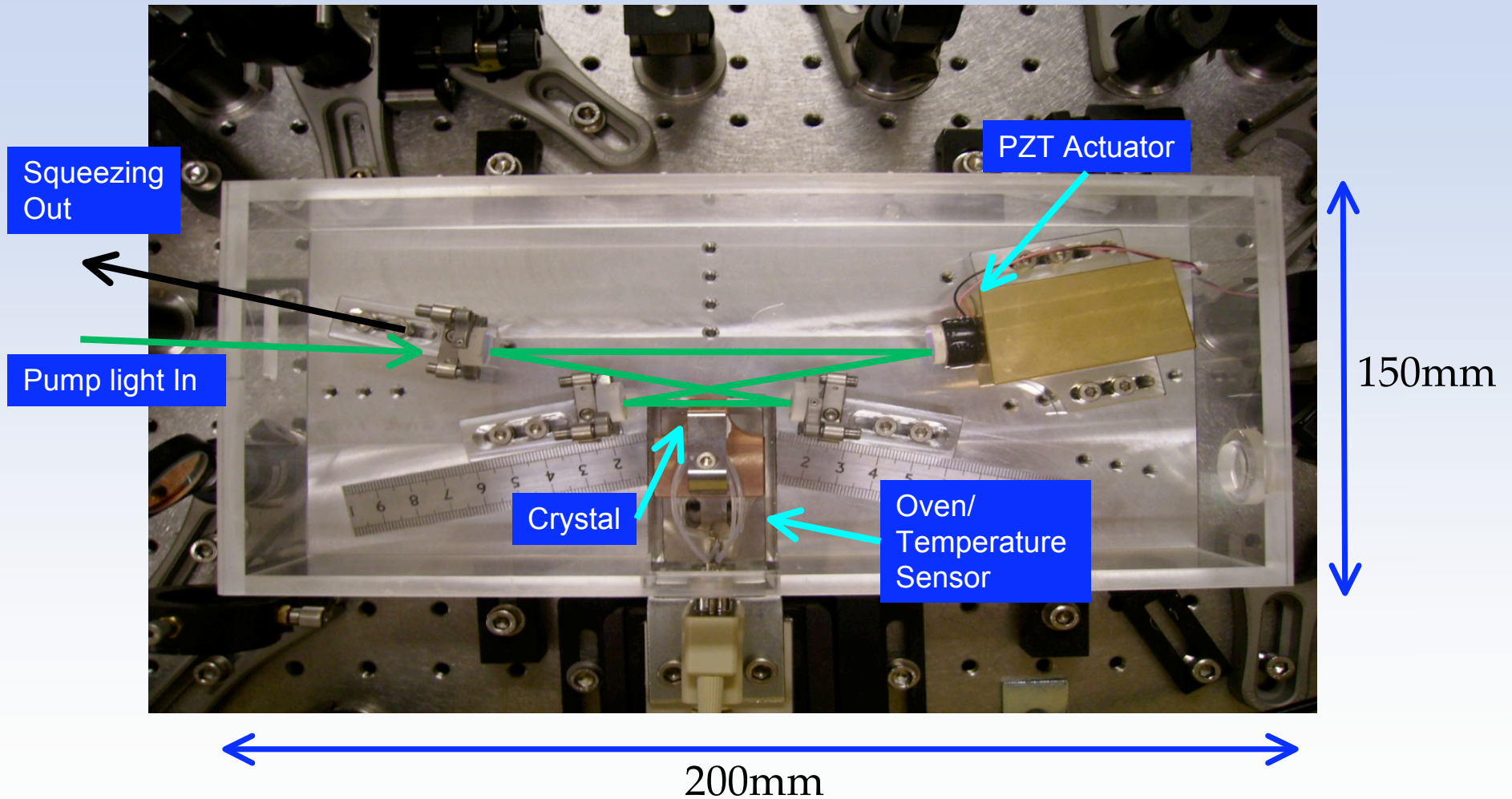


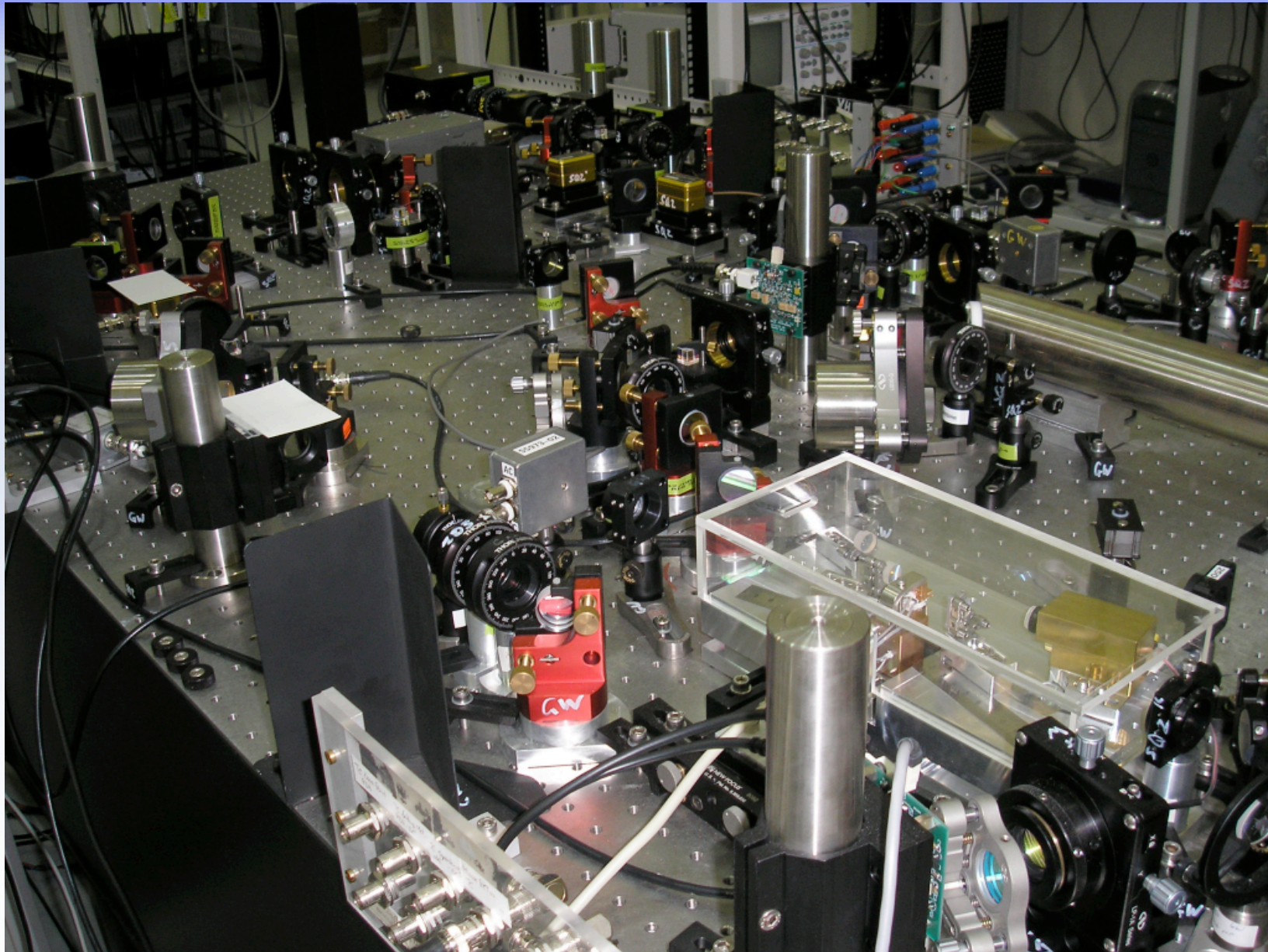
- Squeezing to be injected into Hanford 4km detector asymmetric port Faraday Isolator
- Investigation into
 - Impact of squeezer on LIGO operation
 - Impact of injection losses
 - Impact of scattered light from LIGO to squeezer operation
 - Improvement in LIGO sensitivity (!)
- New squeezer to be constructed

- ❑ Pre-2004, the lowest squeezing frequency was $\sim 80\text{kHz}$
- ❑ In 2004, McKenzie at ANU showed that eliminating the OPO seed allows generation of squeezing in the LIGO band
- ❑ Low frequency squeezing was observed using a hemilithic (standing wave) OPO
- ❑ A design choice was made to use a doubly resonant bowtie OPO

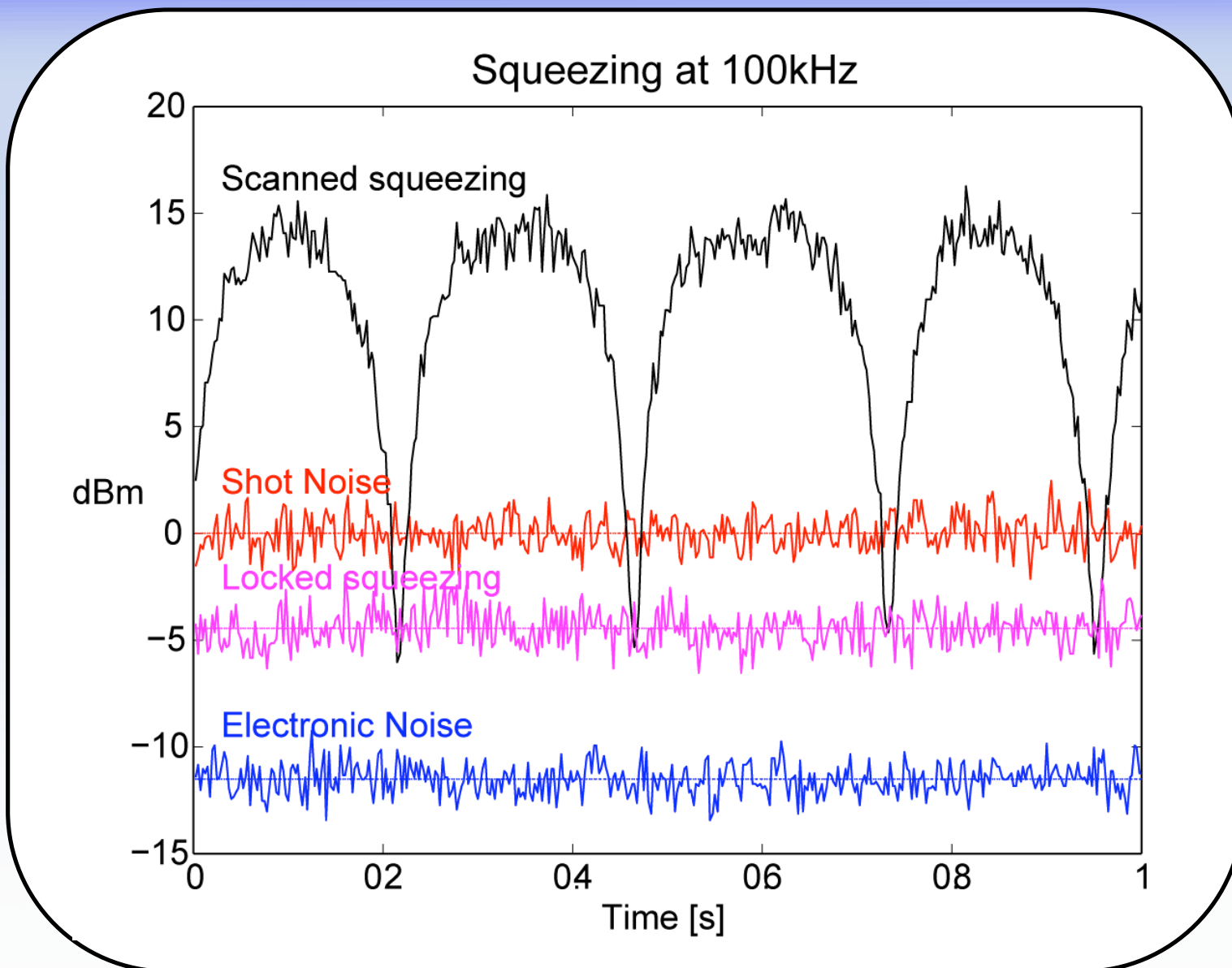
- ❑ Guarantees spatial overlap between green and red
- ❑ GrIIIRA and photothermal effects minimized due to rejection of non-overlapping green
- ❑ Simplicity of control; green field is used to control OPO length
- ❑ Travelling wave design gives first-order immunity to backscatter - a source of OPO seeding



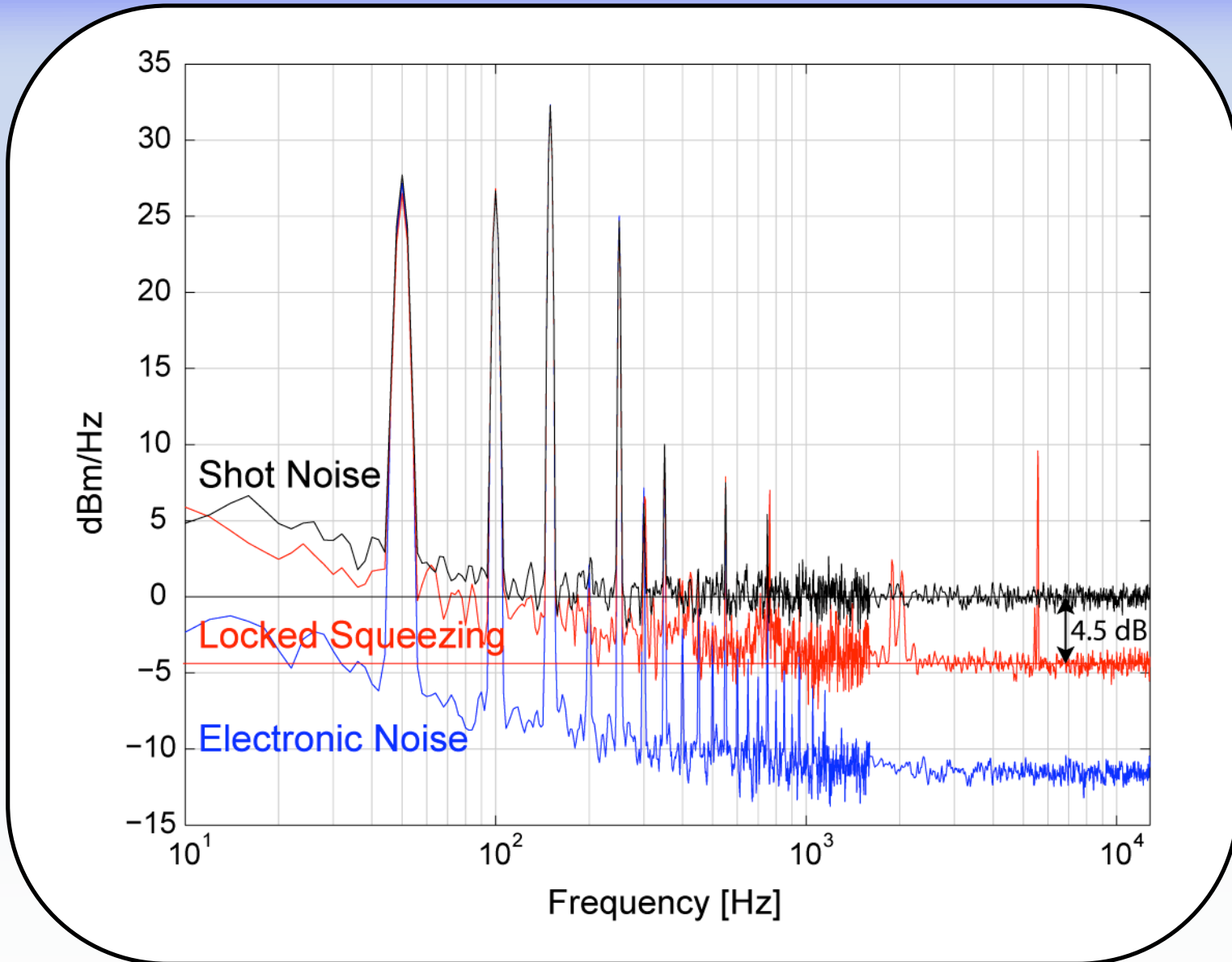




- ❑ 95% escape efficiency; 90% reflectivity on the output coupler (Red), 53% green
- ❑ 15-20% total squeezing loss (97% Fringe visibility)
- ❑ 100 mW of green on PPKTP at 32 degrees C, gain of 11
- ❑ 320 μ W of local oscillator power
- ❑ Squeezing is reduced when coherent power increases
- ❑ Significant electronic and signal-to-noise issues on the coherent lock



Observed Squeezing



Squeezing stability using quantum noise locking (from K. McKenzie)

