

Review of 12 m Mode Cleaner Task

Presented by Alex Abramovici, April 21 1995

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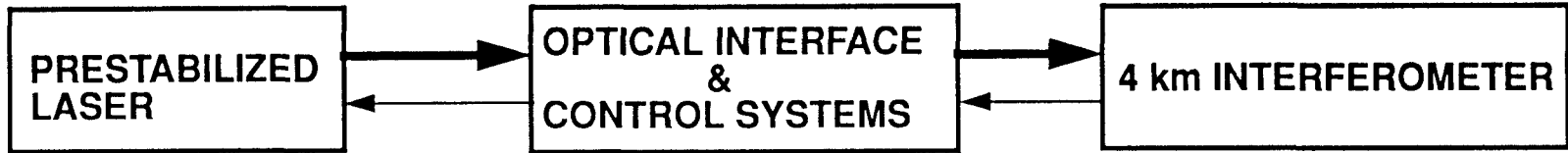
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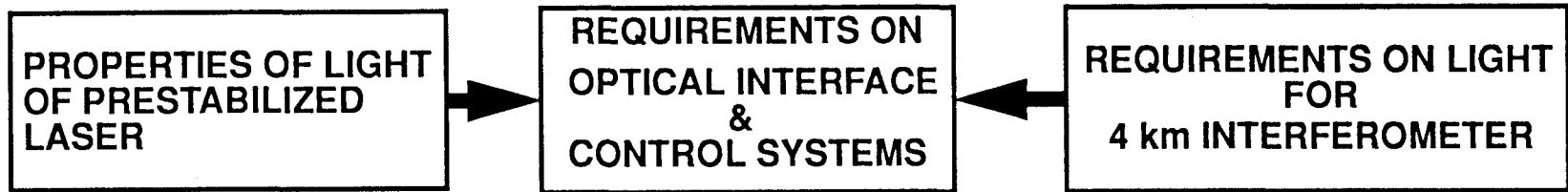
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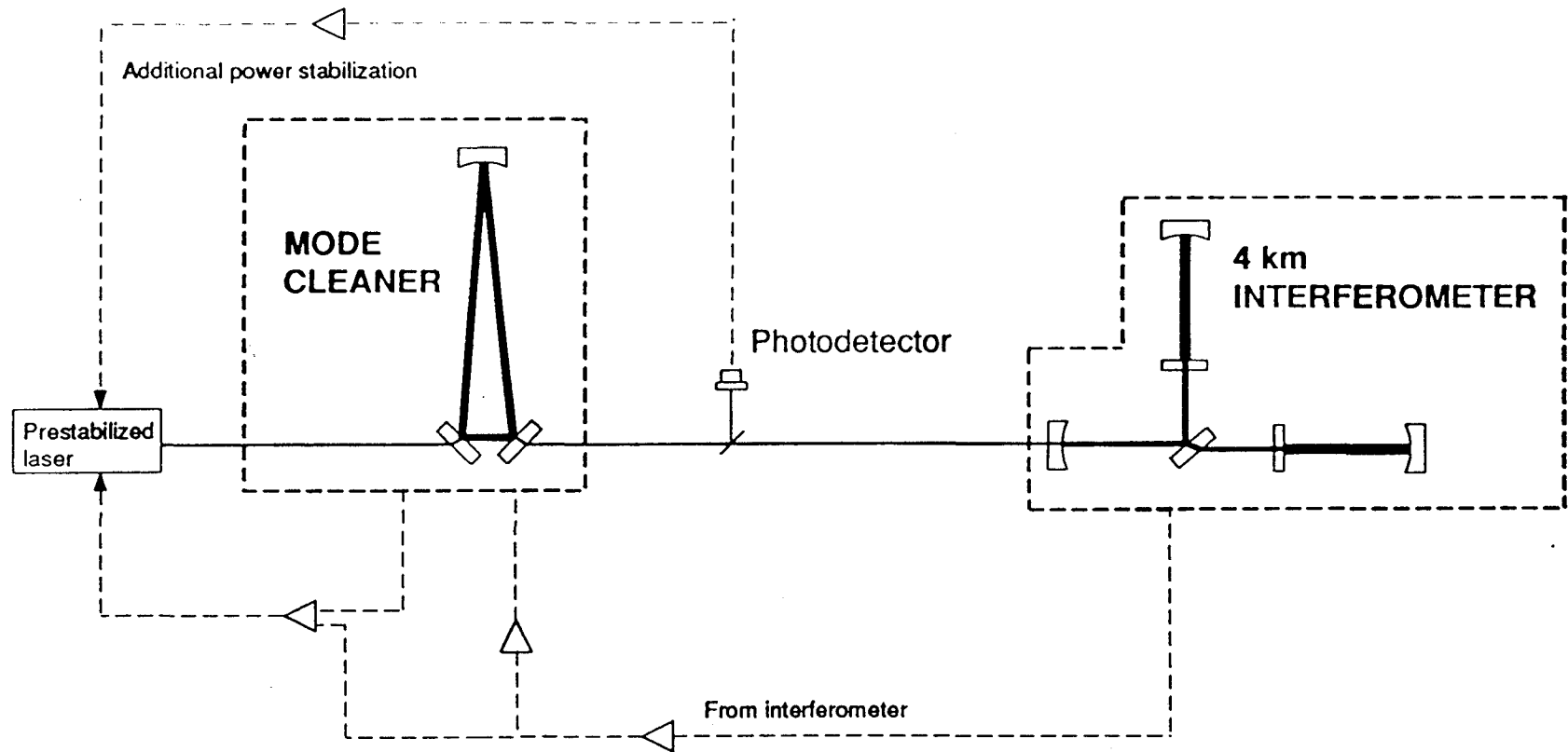


➔ LIGHT ➔ CONTROL SIGNAL

REQUIREMENT FLOW CHART



LIGO INPUT OPTICS



Goals:

- **Primary:** design, build and test a prototype mode cleaner based on, and answering to LIGO requirements.
- **Secondary:** the prototype mode cleaner should be suitable for testing in the 40 m lab.

Scope:

- Essential optical, mechanical, and feedback control characteristics of LIGO mode cleaner should be represented in the prototype.
- Mode cleaner testing to be carried out within the limitations imposed by the location of the lab and the existing equipment.
- Build the mode cleaner with minimum expense in the vacuum equipment area.
- Establish and adhere to vacuum cleanliness standards.

Mode Cleaner Program Contents

- Systems Design
 1. Optical configuration
 2. Mirror parameters: transmission, shape, size
 3. Shot noise limit
 4. Seismic isolation requirements
 5. Feedback control system requirements:
 - Frequency servo
 - Mirror damping and pointing control servo
- Development of 2nd generation suspension and control system (OSEM control system) for mirrors, based on 40 m lab experience.
- Design and construction of new frequency servo, for locking the prestabilized laser to the mode cleaner.
- Design and construction of dedicated 3-layer, 20 kg/layer stacks, using mixed RTV-Viton spring configuration.
- Establishment of a vacuum cleanliness standard.
- Construction of a minimum cost vacuum system

Mode Cleaner Design Requirements

1. Noise suppression, with prestabilized laser (at 100 Hz):
 - Frequency noise suppression factor: 1.4×10^6 , when control signals originating with the 4 km interferometer are used
 - Beam jitter suppression factor: 75
 - Passive filtering in time domain: as high as possible
2. Power at interferometer input: >2 W
3. Minimum number of components after mode cleaner:
 - Ring cavity to avoid surfaces perpendicular to the beam
 - Ability to transmit 12 MHz phase modulation sidebands
4. Ability to withstand prevailing intensity levels

Mode Cleaner Design Parameters

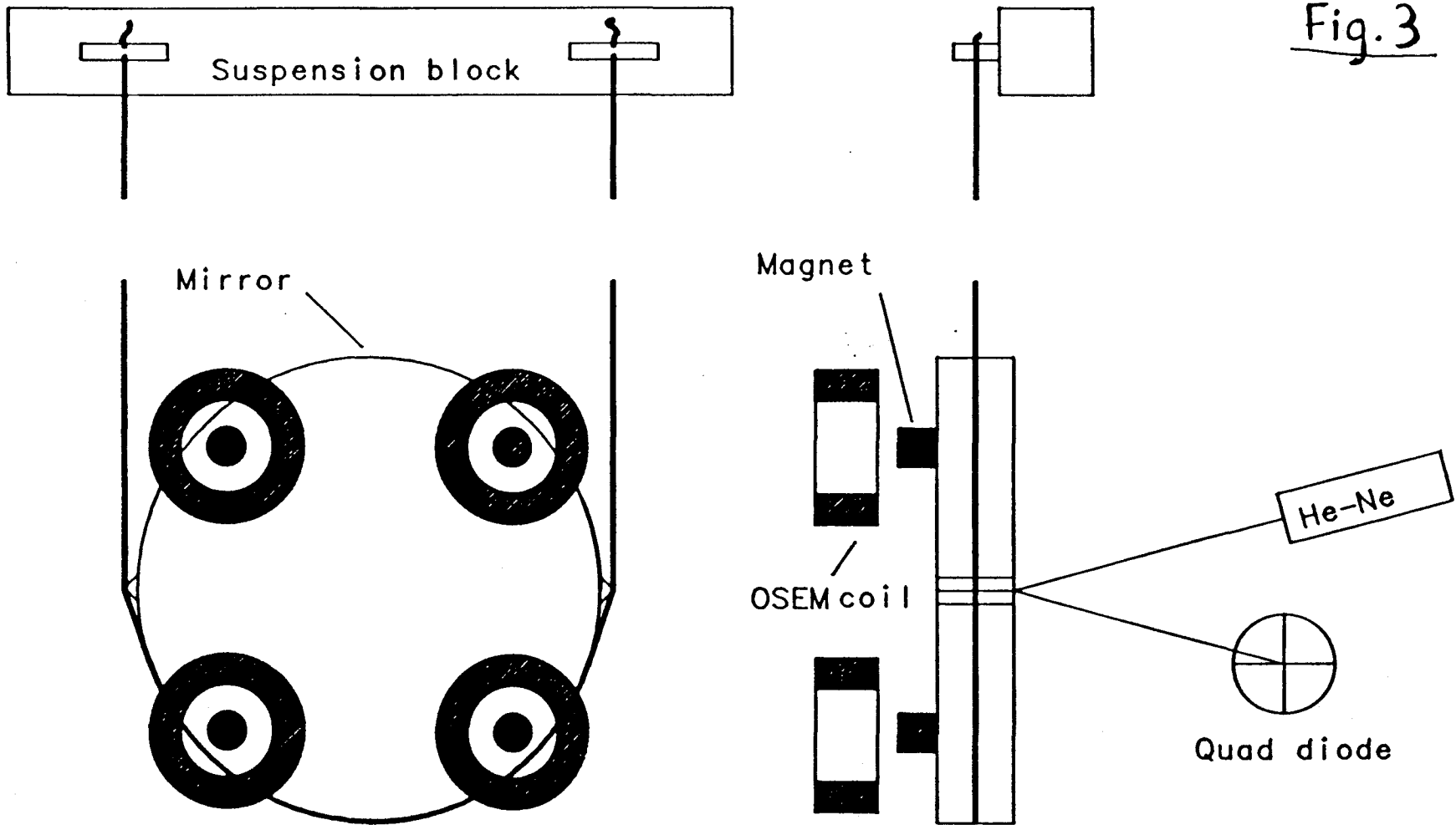
	Parameter	Value
1.	MC cavity	Ring-type, 3 mirrors
2.	MC length	12.165 m
3.	I/O mirror transmission	2,000 ppm
4.	Mirror size	3" DIA, 0.5" thick
5.	Mirror curvatures	17 m/Flat/Flat
6.	Modulation frequency	12.33 MHz
7.	MC servo bandwidth	500 kHz
8.	Mirror pointing control	AC
9.	Mirror damping at	Pendulum frequency
10.	Seismic isolation requirement	For 10^{-18} Hz/Hz ^{1/2} at 100 Hz

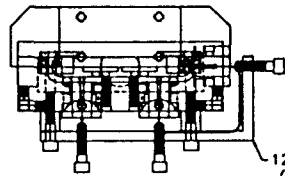
Expected Mode Cleaner Performance

	Performance indicator	Level
1.	Shot noise limited frequency noise	10^{-4} Hz/Hz ^{1/2}
2.	Cavity pole	4 kHz
3.	Beam jitter suppression factor	~800
4.	Input power before onset of heating effects	3.3 W
5.	Transmission	>65%

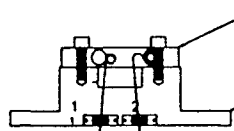
MIRROR SUSPENSION AND CONTROL

AA, 7 May 1991



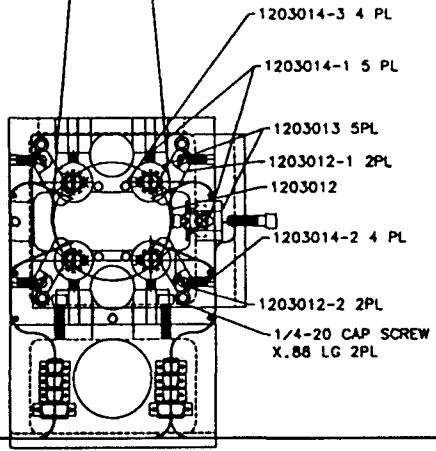


1203017 FIXTURE REF.
(HEAD ADJUSTMENT)



1203018 FIXTURE REF.
(WIRE ADJUSTMENT)

1203007-1



1203014-3 4 PL

1203014-1 5 PL

1203013 5PL

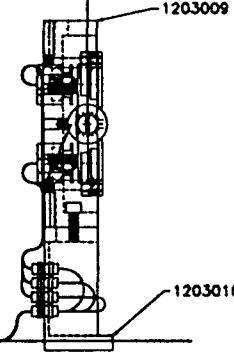
1203012-1 2PL

1203012

1203014-2 4 PL

1203012-2 2PL

1/4-20 CAP SCREW
X.88 LG 2PL



1203009

1203010

LIGD PROJECT	
OSEW ASSEMBLY (WITH FIXTURES)	
1203008	
EDITION: 02-01-92	

AA, 10 MAY 1991

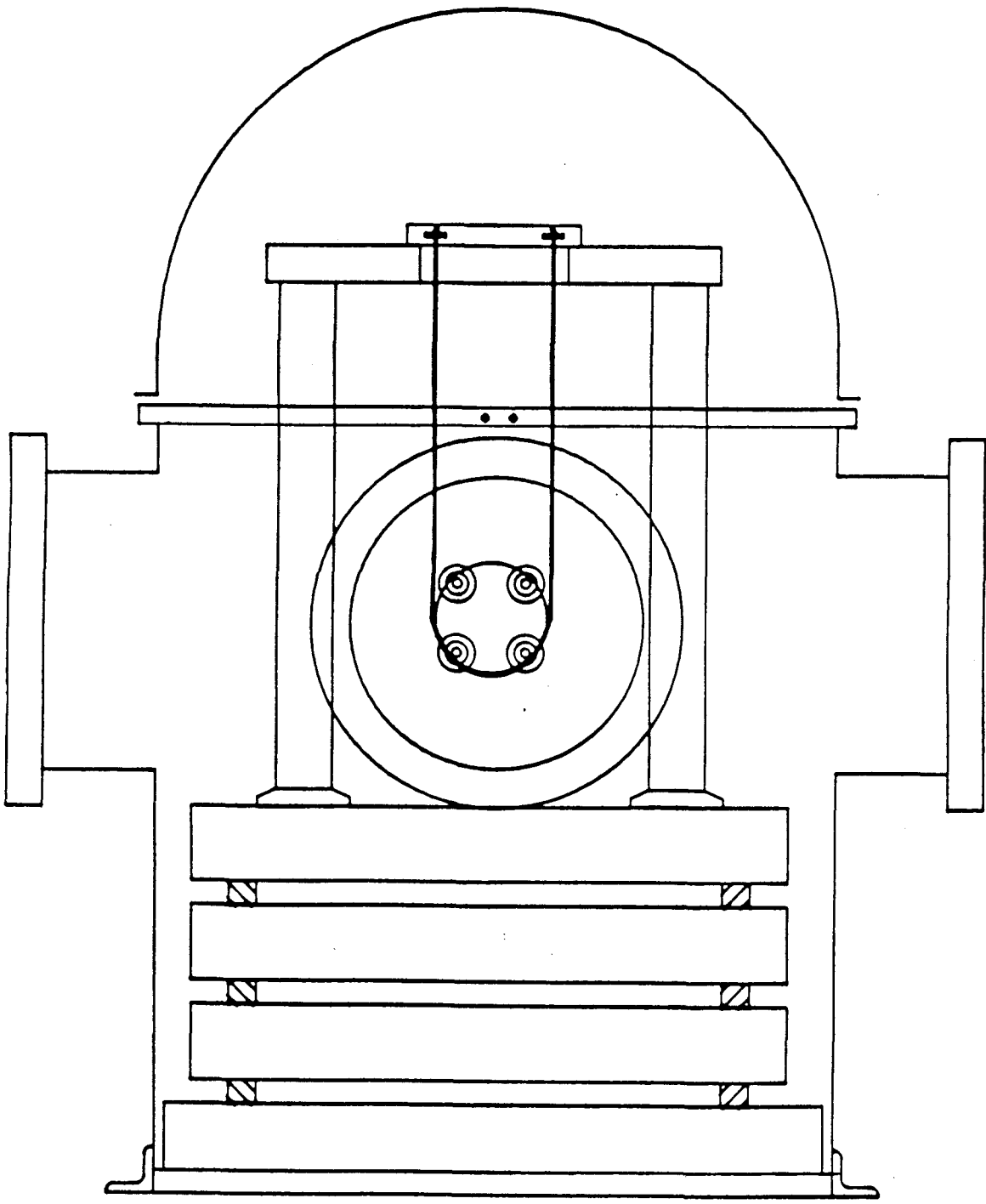
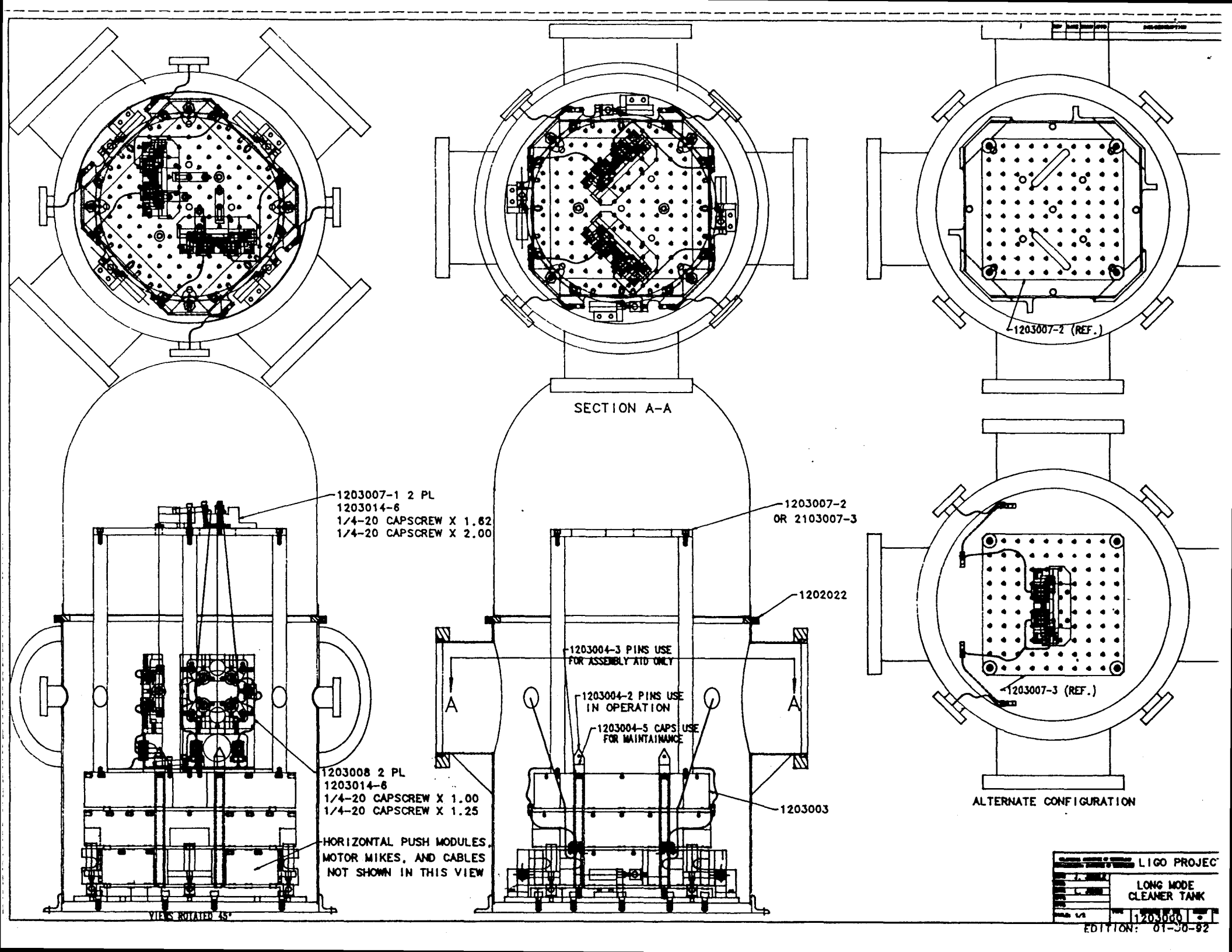
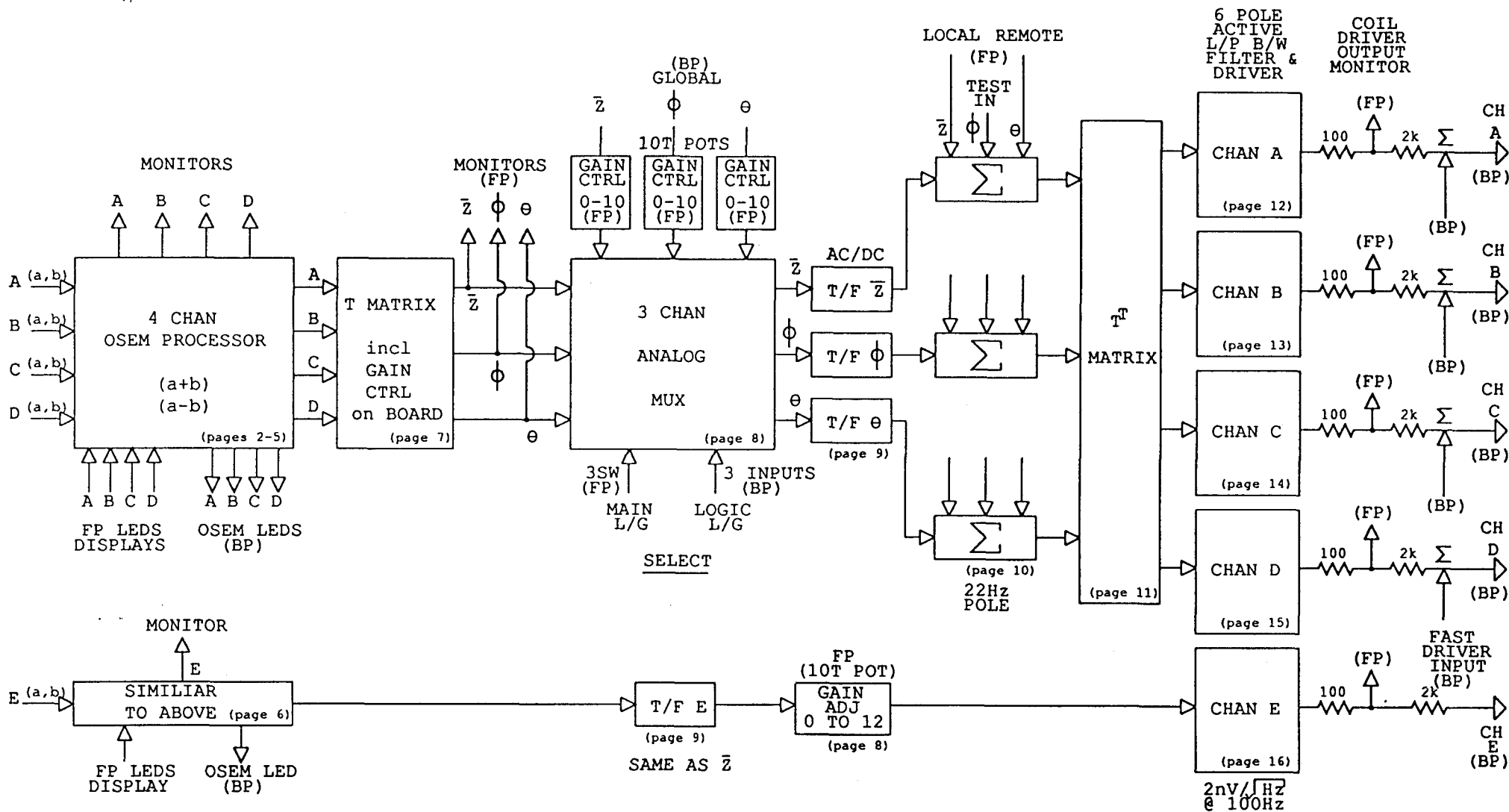


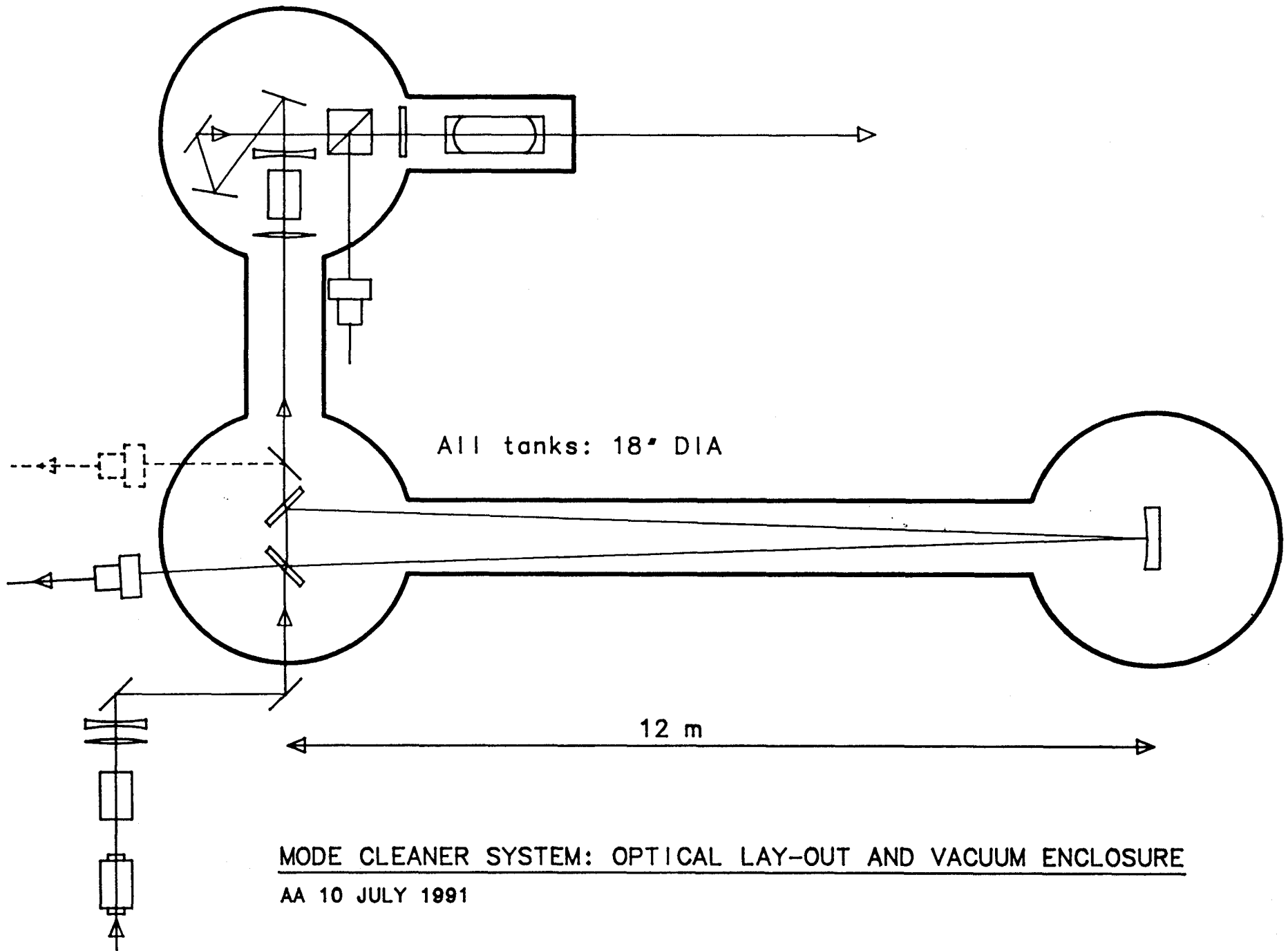
Fig. 6



11-23-92 JC

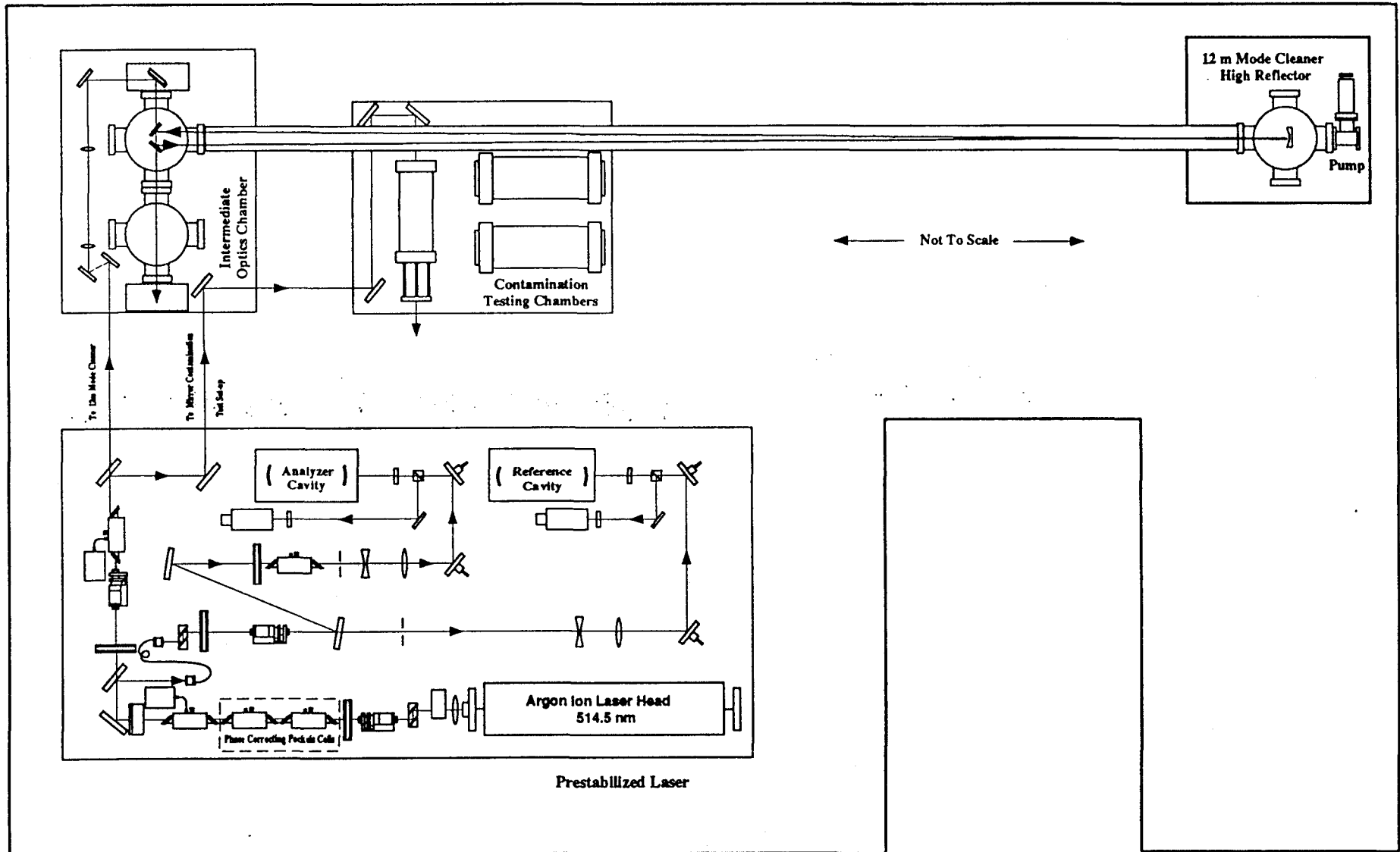


CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY <h1 style="text-align: center;">LIGO PROJECT</h1>			
TITLE: OSEM CONTROLLER BLOCK DIAGRAM			
DRAWN: SANDEE 8/19/92		ENGINEER:	
CHECKED:		APPROVED:	
DRAWING NUMBER:	SCALE: ---	PAGE: 1 of 17	REV: ---



Optics Lab: 12m Mode Cleaner Layout

Steven Elieson, 8 October 1993



Mode Cleaner: Originally Planned Tests

Purpose of tests: to verify that the mode cleaner performs and behaves as expected

1. Directional beam stability:

- Drift
- Beam jitter under 100 Hz
- Beam jitter above 100 Hz
- Beam jitter suppression

2. Power stability

3. RFAM with feedthrough modulation

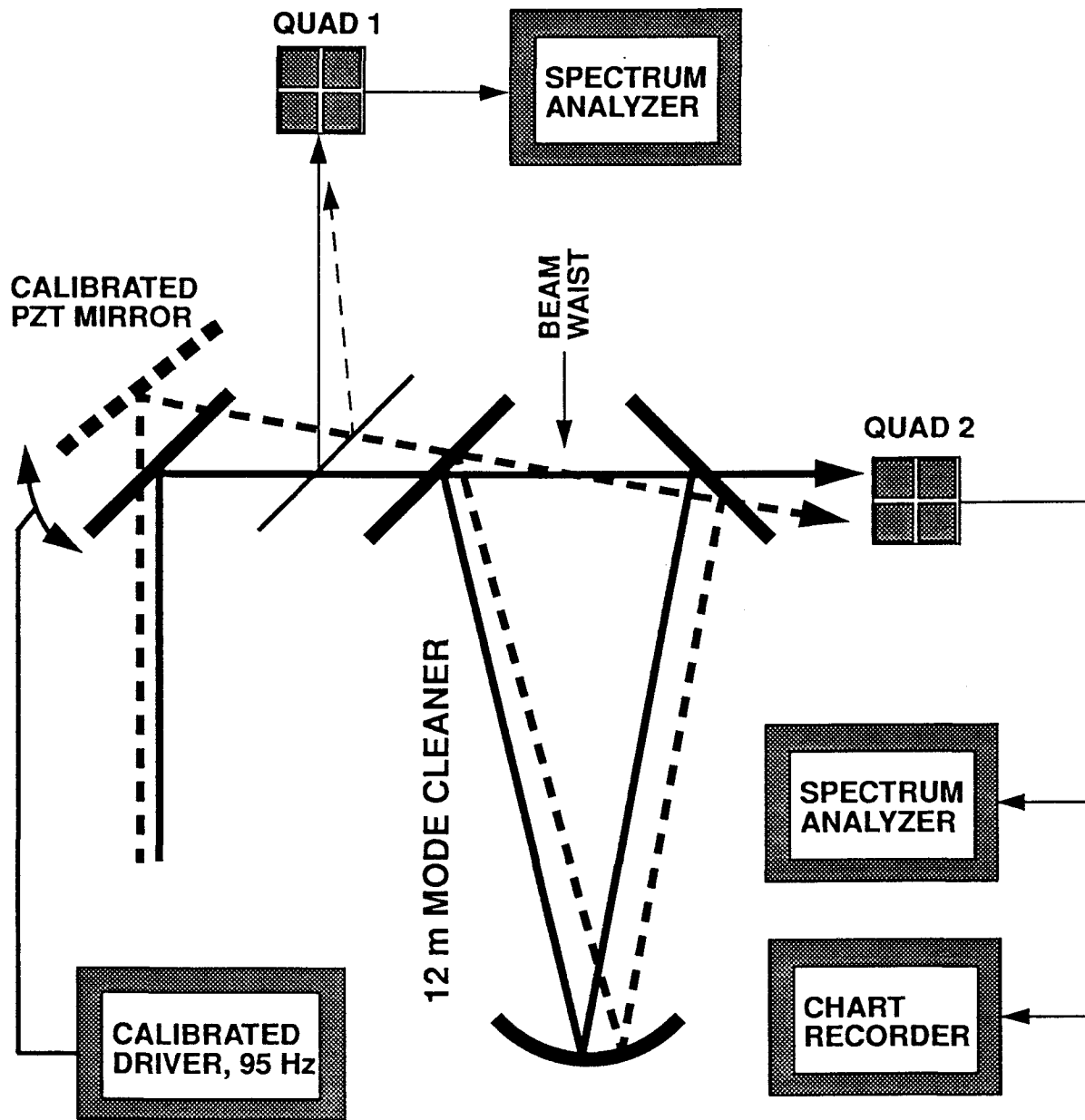
4. Frequency noise after the mode cleaner

5. Backscattered light measurement

6. Polarization noise suppression

7. Beam jitter-to-phase noise conversion: if possible

Beam Stability Test Arrangement

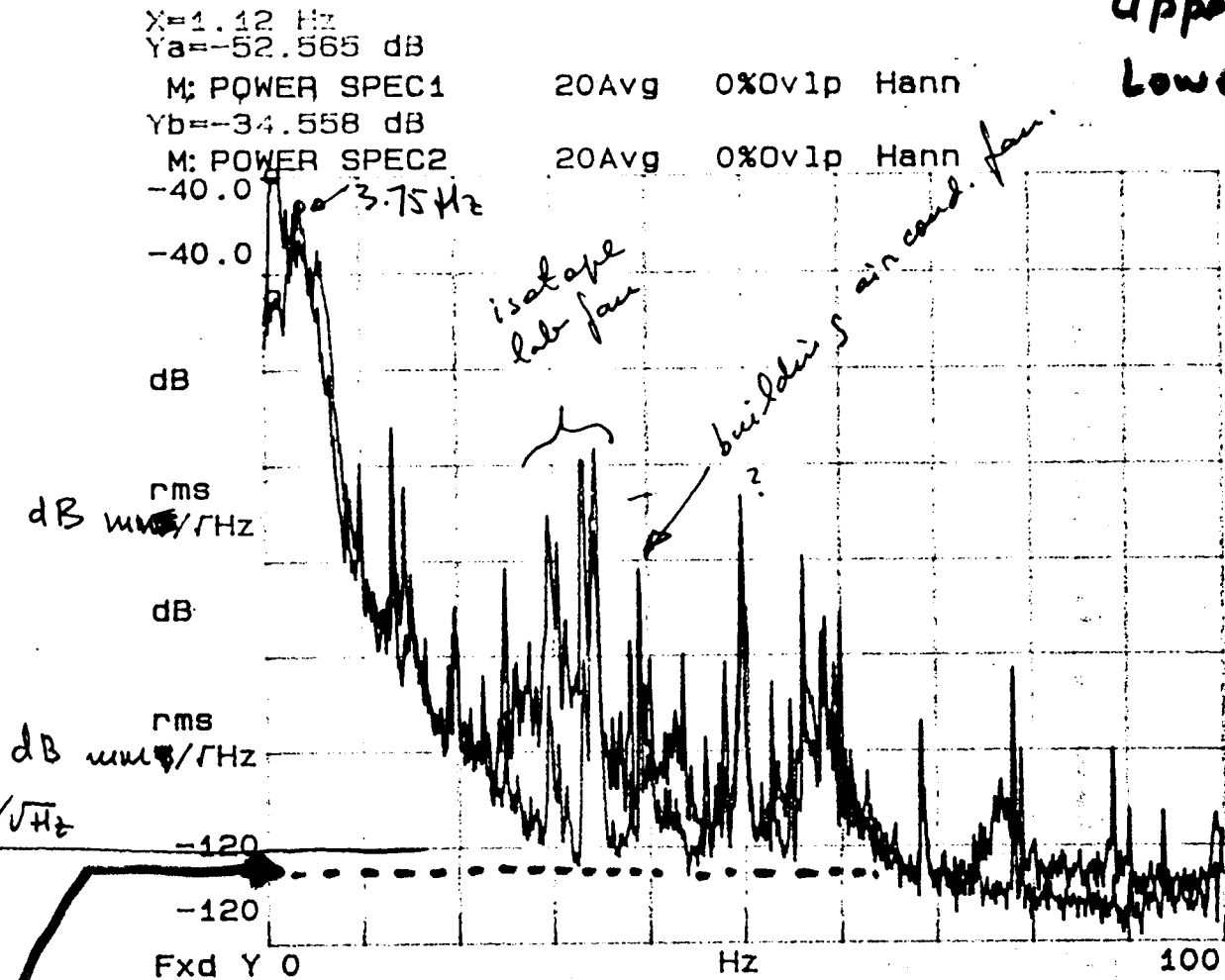


25-MARCH-95 17:25

QUAD 2 Output (calibrated)

Calibration: 5V/mm, for both H and V

Upper Blue: Horizontal
Lower Red: Vertical



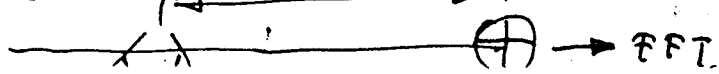
Note cleaner gain

- Bypass on
- boost on
- ⊙ 5½ o'clock.

Note: Gain was increased beyond the point where it makes a difference. Thus, spectrum represents beam motion rather than intensity fluct. due to laser lock.

LIGO

Arrangement: 2.95 μ



- Peaks: 0.112 Hz: insufficiently damped MC mirror

25-MARCH-95

18:20

Same as 18:00, for 10 kHz freq. span

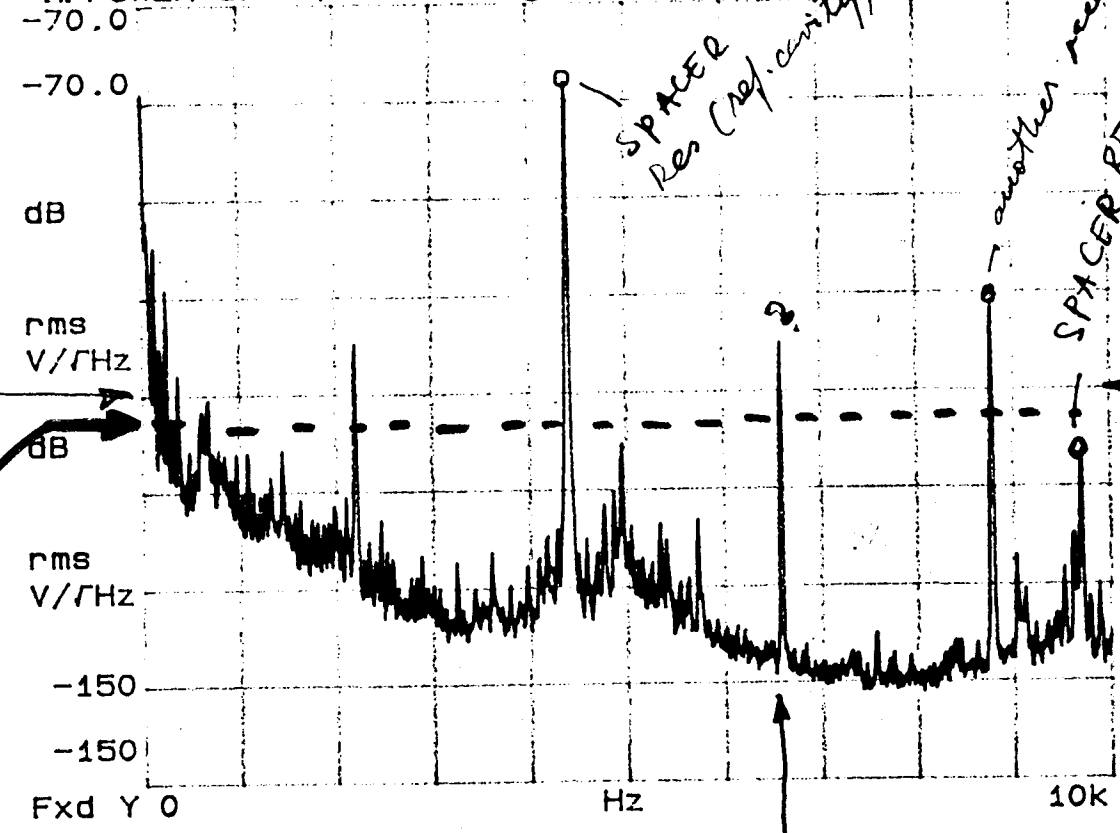
Calibrated QUAD Output

- Blue: horizontal
- Red: Vertical.

X=4.387kHz
 Ya=-77.904 dB

M: POWER SPEC1 100Avg 0%vlp Hann

M: POWER SPEC1 100Avg 0%vlp Hann



• Peak at 4.387 kHz is due to a ref. cavity spacer resonance

1.1 $\mu\text{rad}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

LIGO

Summary of Beam Stability Test Results

1. Drift, over a 17 hour timespan, starting at 5:30 p.m.:

- Horizontal: 0.12 mm (3 m away from beam waist), or 41 μ rad
- Vertical: 0.06 mm (3 m away from beam waist), or 20 μ rad
- Corresponding TEM₀₁ tilt amplitude: $\varepsilon = 0.37$

2. Beam jitter at mode cleaner output:

- 2 mrad/Hz^{1/2}, at 3.5 Hz
- ~ 1 nrad/Hz^{1/2}, except for peaks, below 100 Hz
- < 0.3 nrad/Hz^{1/2} (intensity noise limited measurement) above 100 Hz

3. Input beam jitter suppression: 840 calculated, 640 ± 220 measured

Comments:

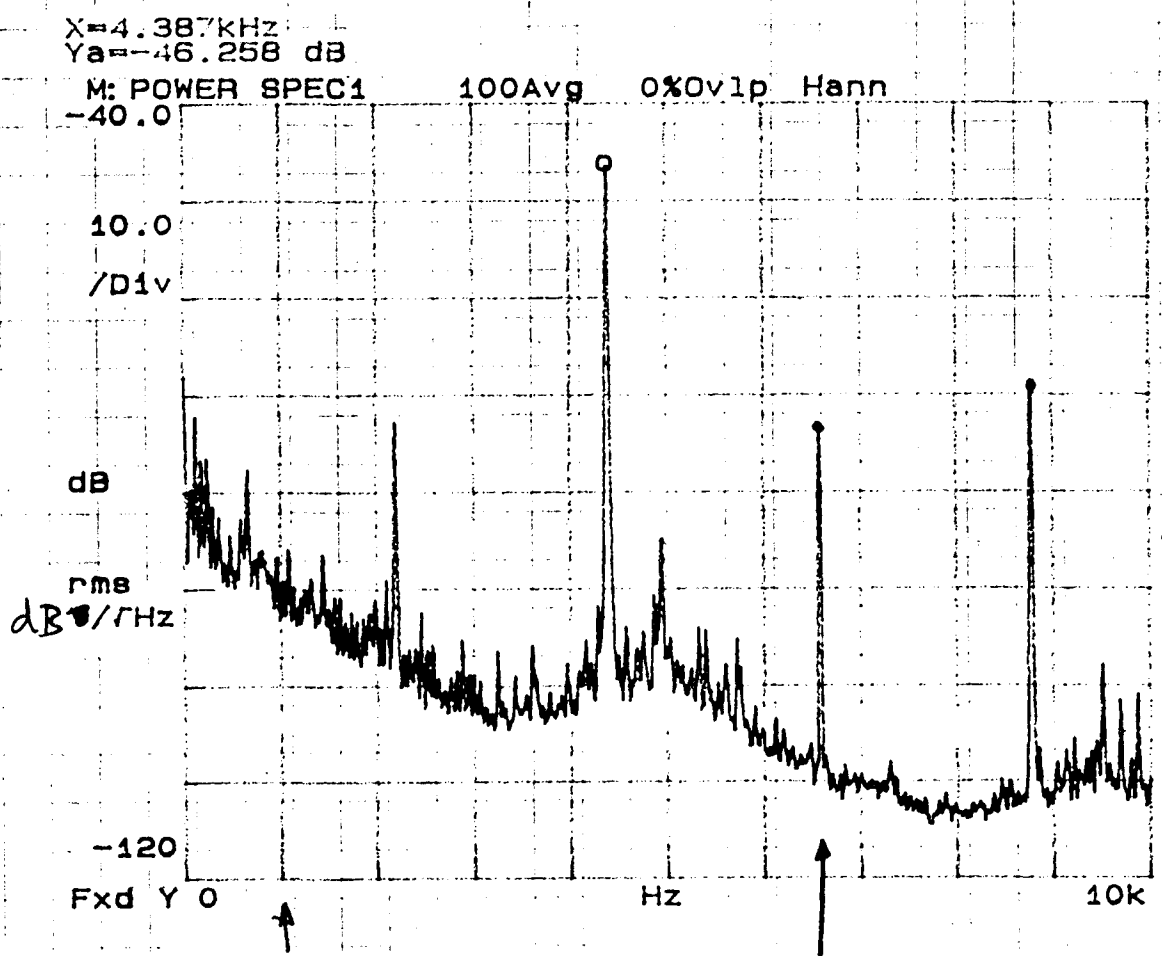
- Beam jitter and beam jitter suppression are OK
- Drift is high and active compensation will be necessary

ch 95 18 50

Intensity noise (relative units)
on QVAD2 (sum output).

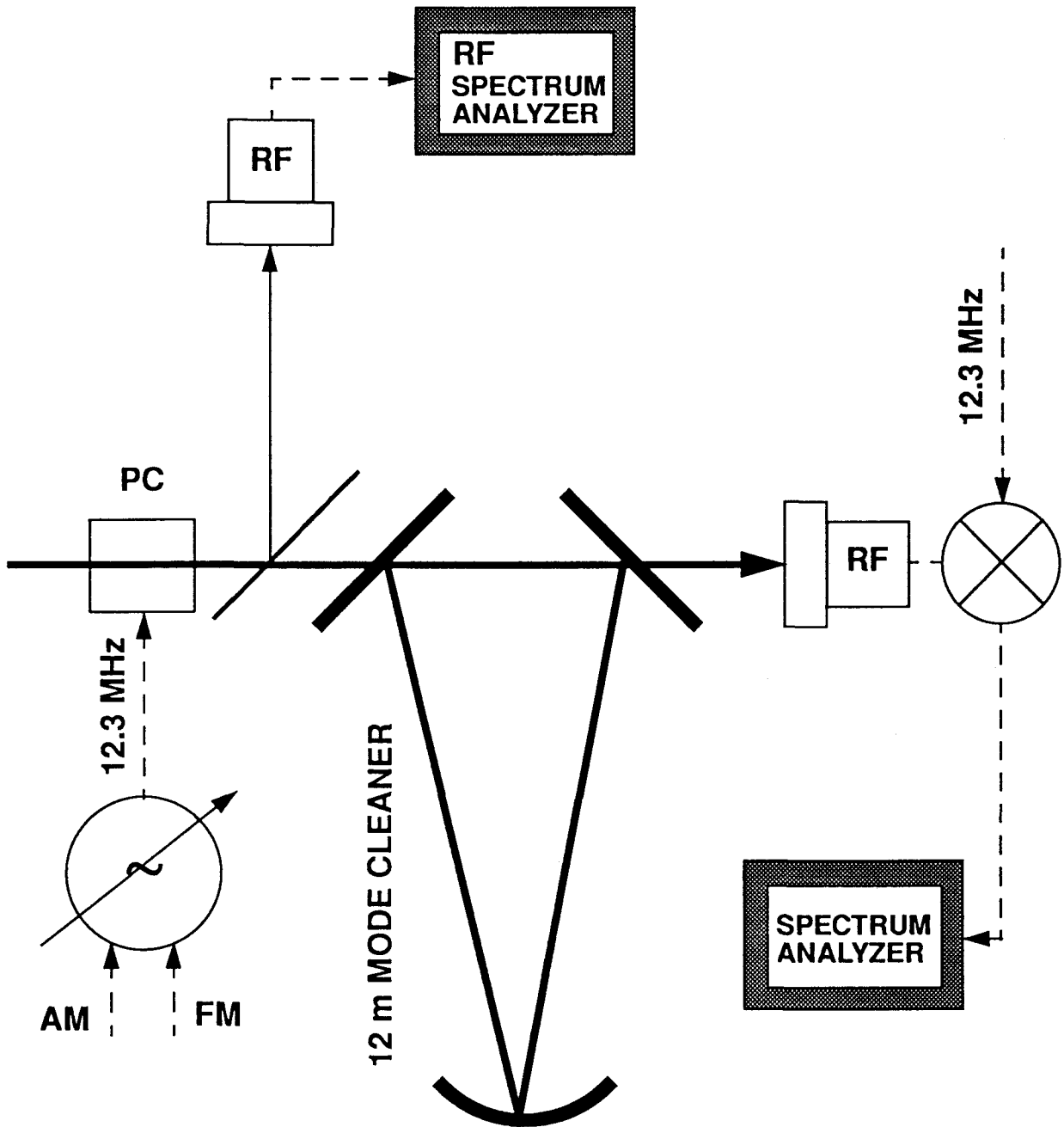
DC level: 3.4V

$\frac{\delta I}{I}$



For L160, this
needs to be suppressed x300

RFAM Test Arrangement



25-Feb-95, 17:15

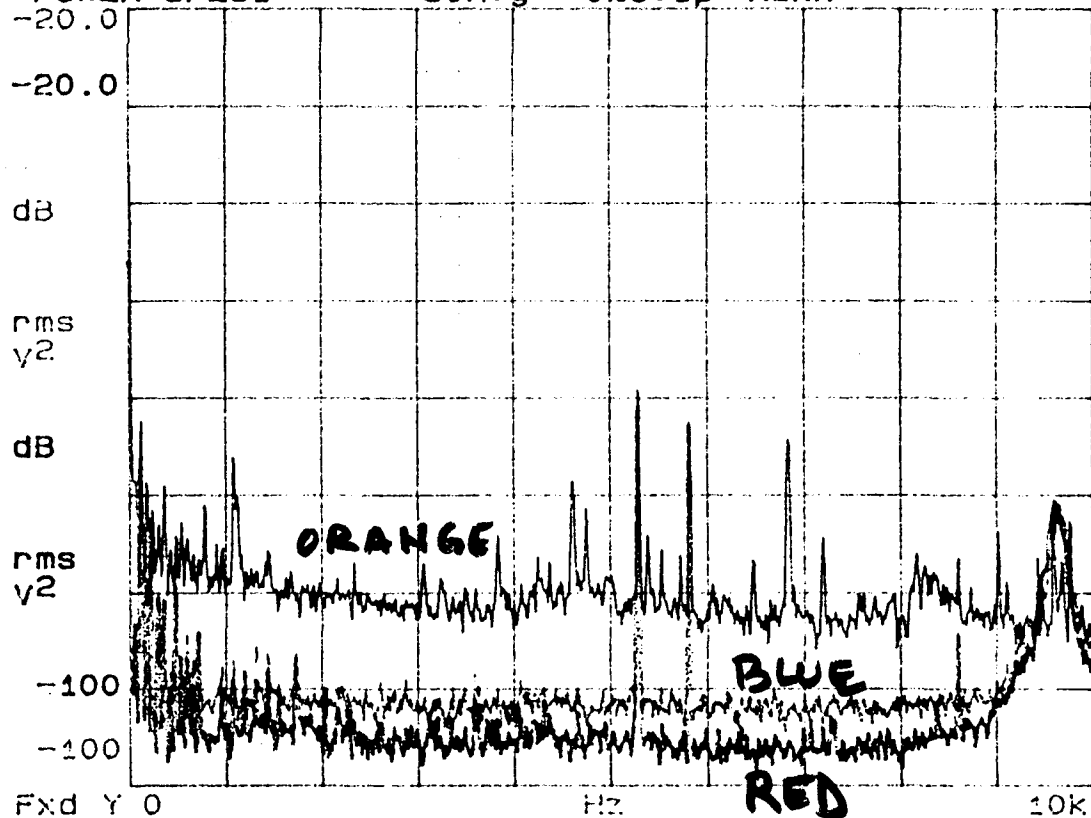
Analyzer diode demodulated RF output

Comments & arrangement: Same as 17:00

X=4kHz
Ya=-92.624 dBVrms

POWER SPEC1 30Avg 0%Ovlp Hann

POWER SPEC1 30Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



• range: RFAM, same as red trace at 17:00

• blue: shot noise, 200 mV flash light.

• red: dark noise.

→ Laser off

Summary of RFAM Test Results

1. The level of RFAM was sensitive to:

- The exact value of the ~12 MHz modulation frequency. Change by 50 Hz led to >10 dB increase in RFAM.
- Gain in the mode cleaner servo. Nominal gain was sufficient.
- RF pick-up in the RF photodetector.

2. Measured RFAM was 10 dB above shot noise (16 mW)

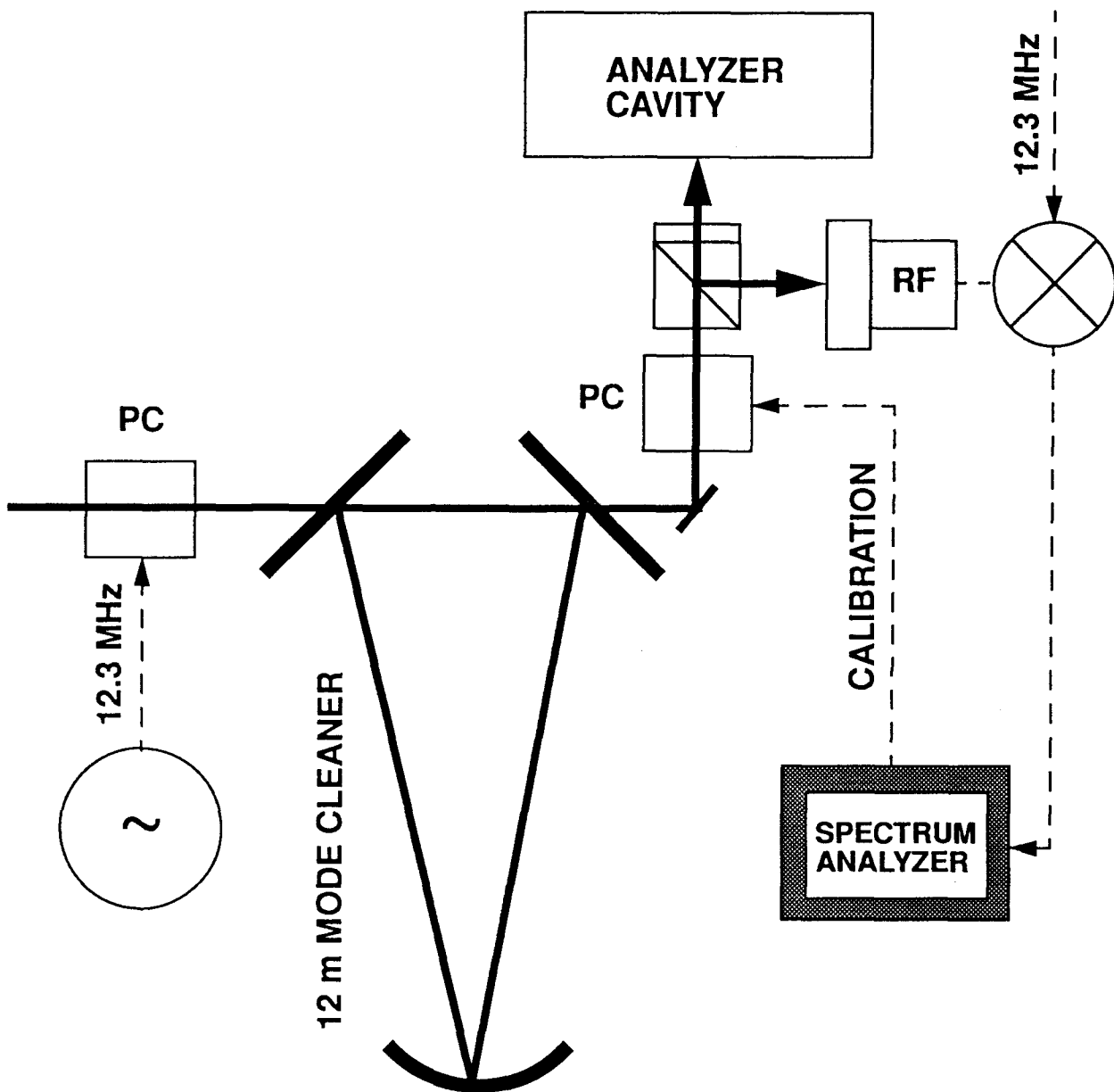
3. Injecting AM and FM into the ~12 MHz signal, the following levels were found equivalent with shot noise at 16 mW:

- AM: $-107 \text{ dBc/Hz}^{1/2}$
- FM: $-102 \text{ dBc/Hz}^{1/2}$

Comments:

- The excess RFAM noise is not understood
- The local oscillator used in these measurements (SRS-DS345) is adequate for the 40 m interferometer, but probably not for LIGO

Frequency Noise Test Arrangement



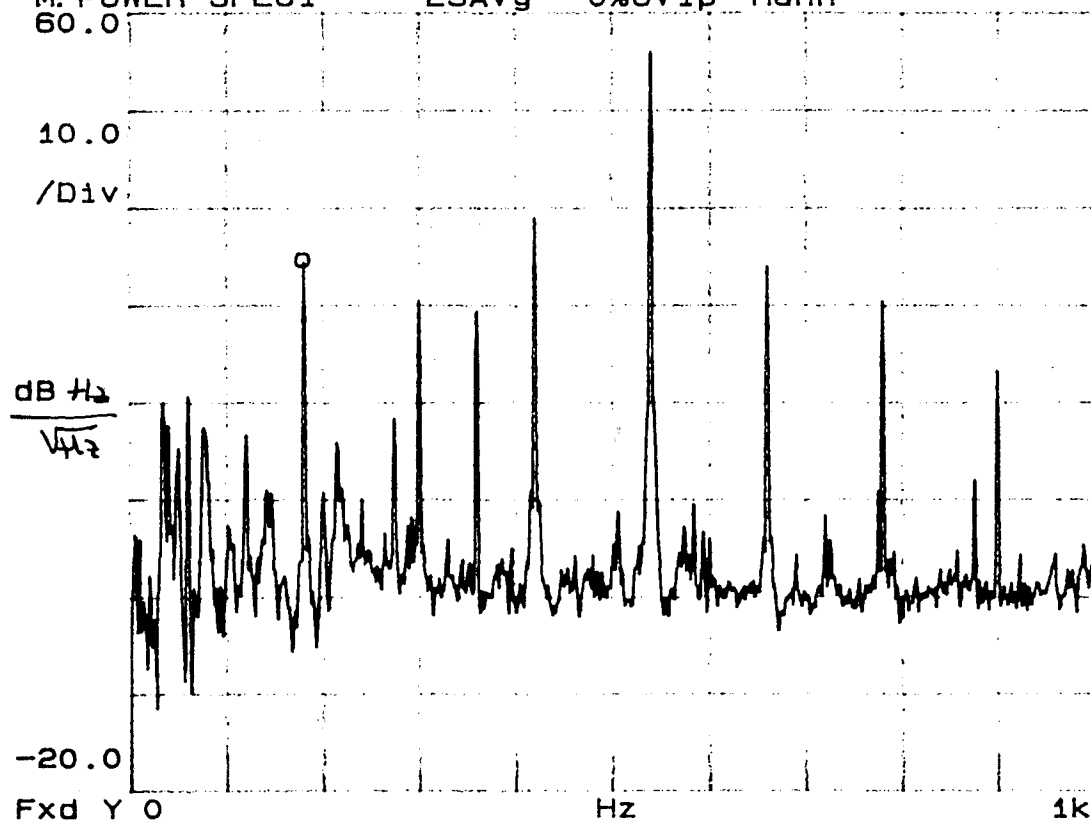
Result: Measurement limited by analyzer cavity noise

Calibrated frequency noise spectrum

- measured after mode cleaner w. analyser cavity
- Set-up as on plot from 13-March, 21:45, except analyser servo (see changes on p 18 w. Gain = 49/10)
- Data: as of plot from 20:50
- Calibration signal: 100V r.m.s.
- BW: 1.87 Hz

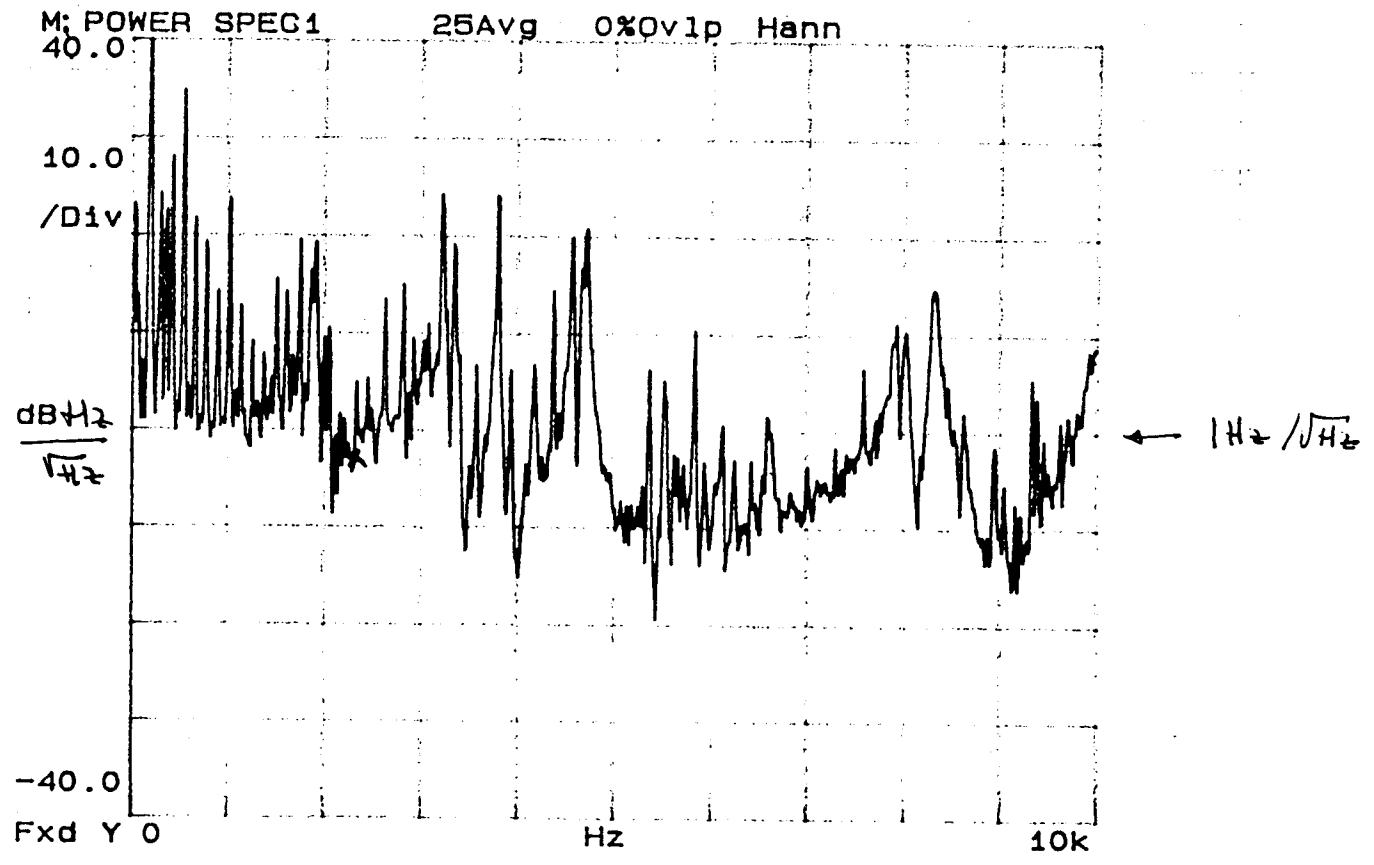
X=180 Hz
Yb=34.4052 dB

M: POWER SPEC1 25Avg 0%0v1p Hann
60.0

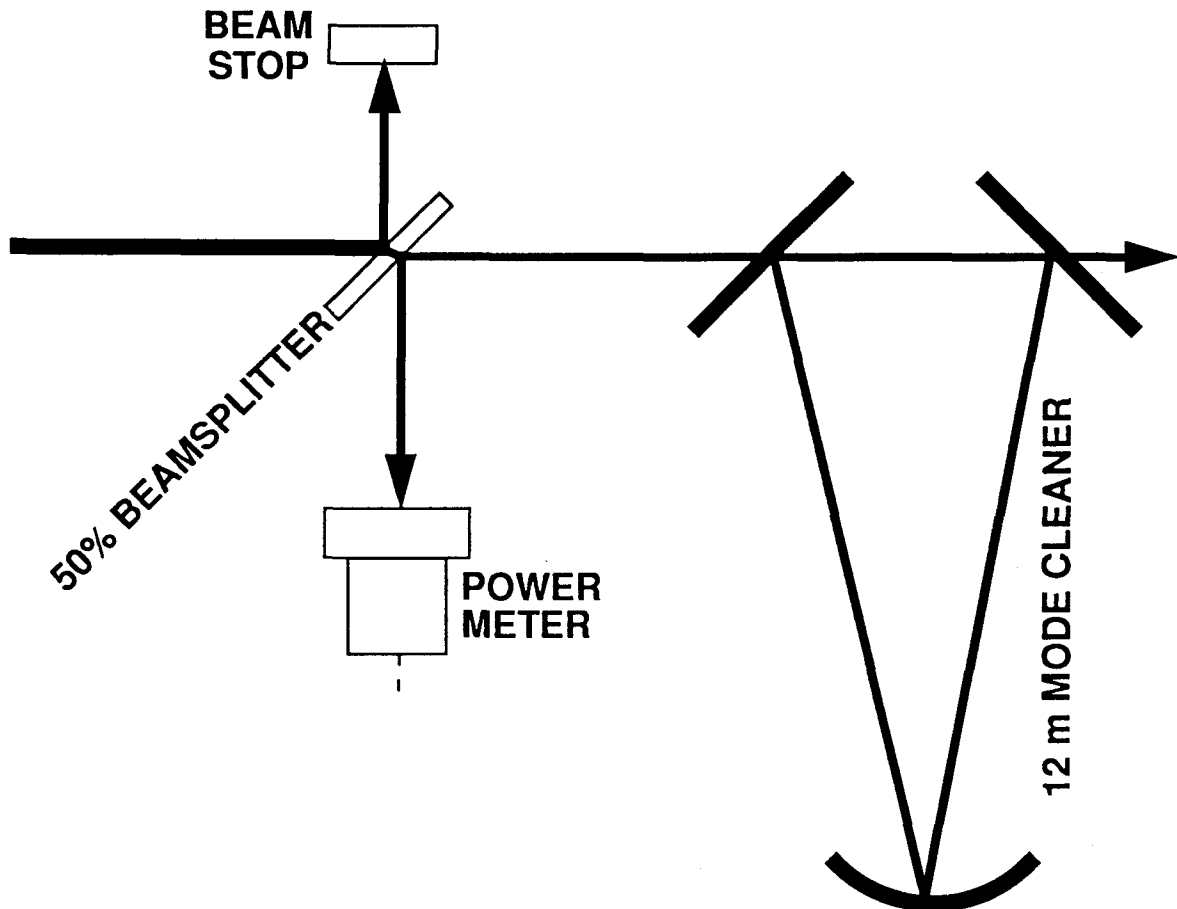


Calibration good
above 50 Hz.

- Measured after mode cleaner, w. analyzer cavity
- Data: as of plot from 21:30
- Calibration signal: 100 V rms
- BW: 18.7 Hz
- Calibration good above 50 Hz



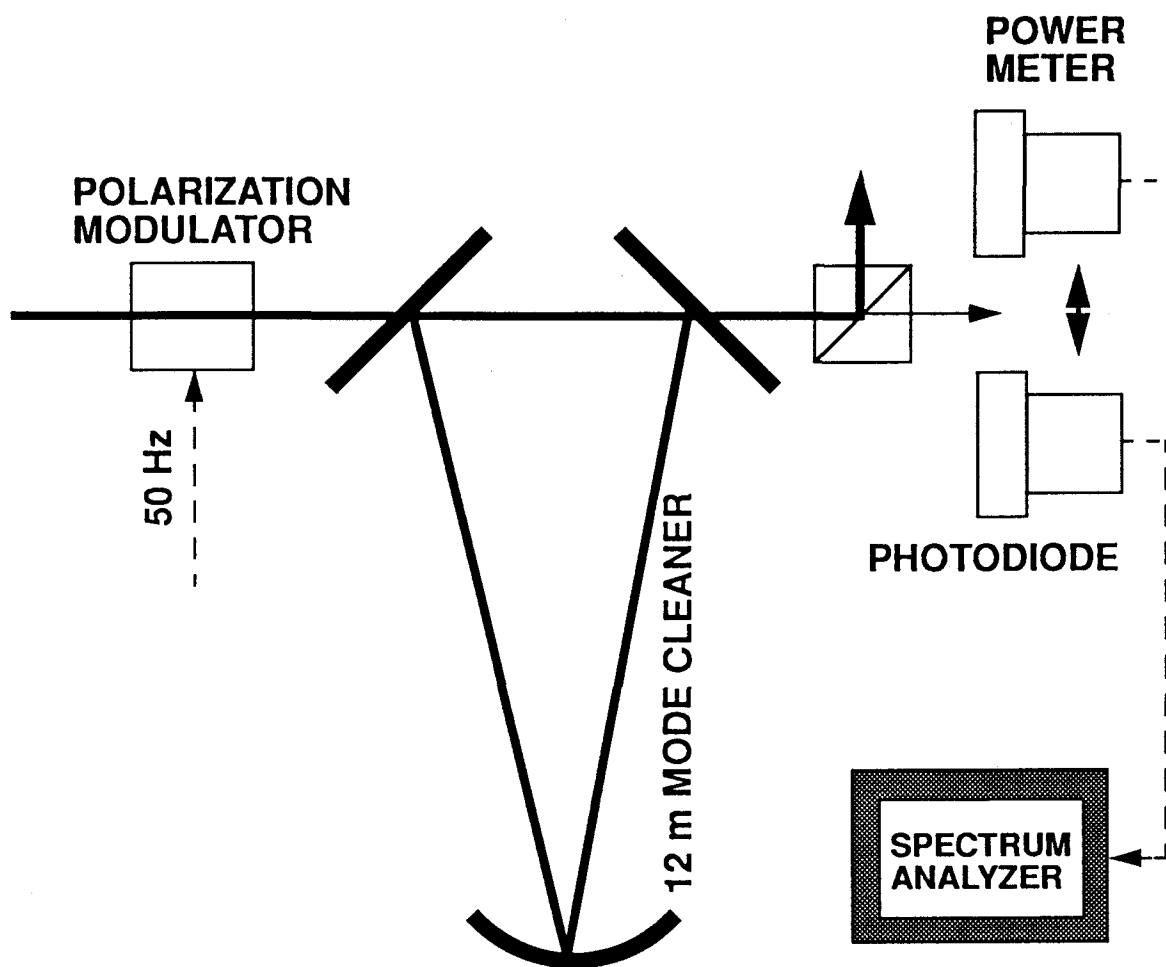
Backscattered Light Test Arrangement



Results

- Measured upper limit on backscattering: 2.6×10^{-6}
- Experiment limited by light scattered off beamsplitter
- Calculated value: 1.5×10^{-6}

“Wrong” Polarization Suppression Test Arrangement



Summary of Polarization Measurements

- Measured “wrong” polarization rejection factor: 30-60
- Calculated value: $\sim 10^6$
- Possible cause of discrepancy:
 - Presence of high order transverse modes in the input beam, coupling to resonances in the orthogonal polarization, at frequencies near the resonance for the “right” polarization which passes the main beam. The data contain some clues that this might explain the observations.
 - Birefringence of mirror coatings
 - Birefringence of vacuum system windows

Comment

Polarization fluctuations in the input beam to the mode cleaner were measured and found to be below the level where they would affect LIGO interferometer sensitivity. Thus, even the low rejection factor measured is sufficient.

Suggested Additional Work

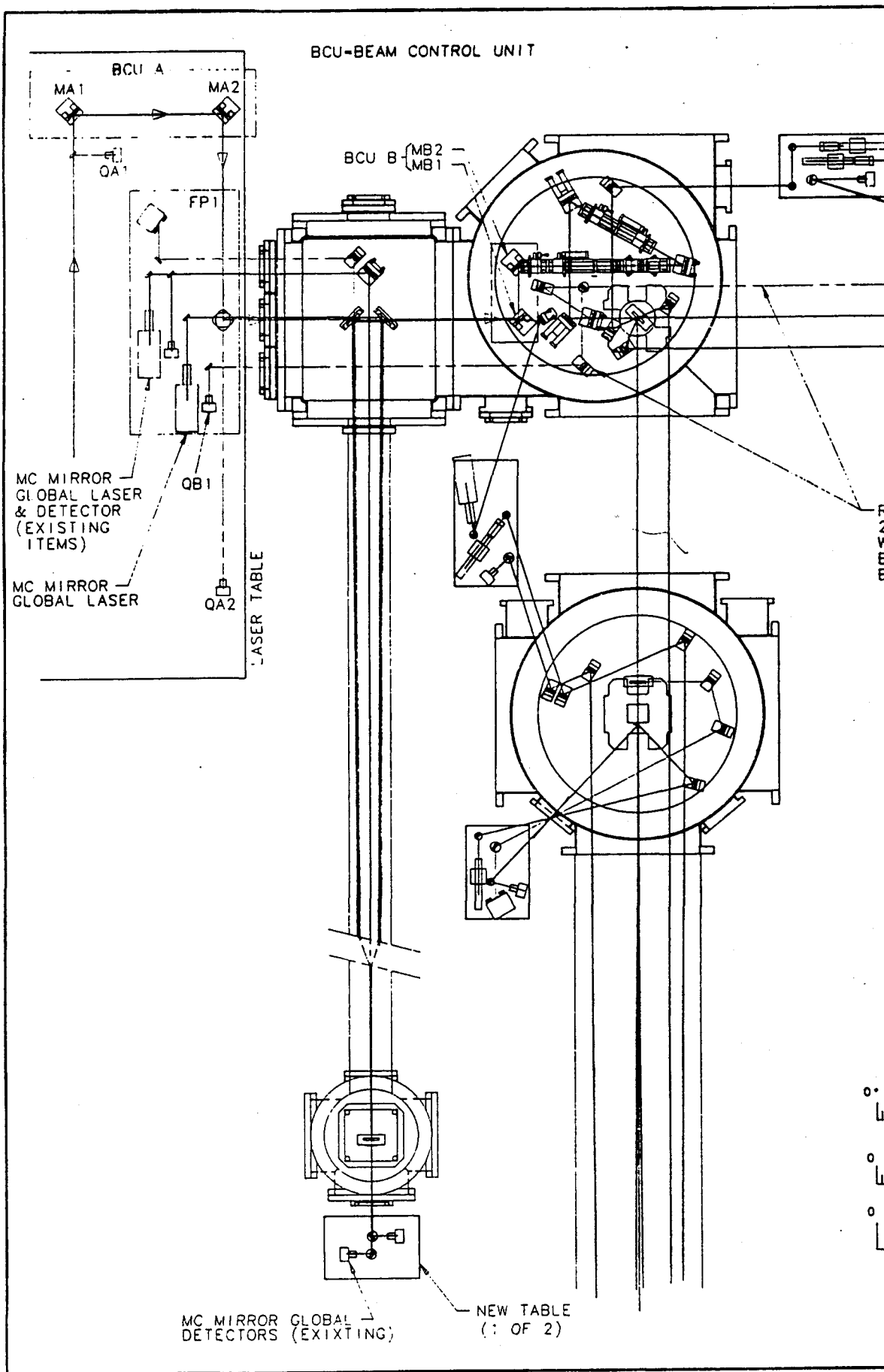
- Generate a beam control unit (BCU) to address beam pointing drift at mode cleaner output
- Implement mode cleaner length control servo, needed for installation in 40 m lab, while the instrument is still in West Bridge subbasement
- Investigate cause of excess RFAM after the mode cleaner

Note: topics ordered by perceived priority

Next Step: Moving the Mode Cleaner to the 40 m Lab

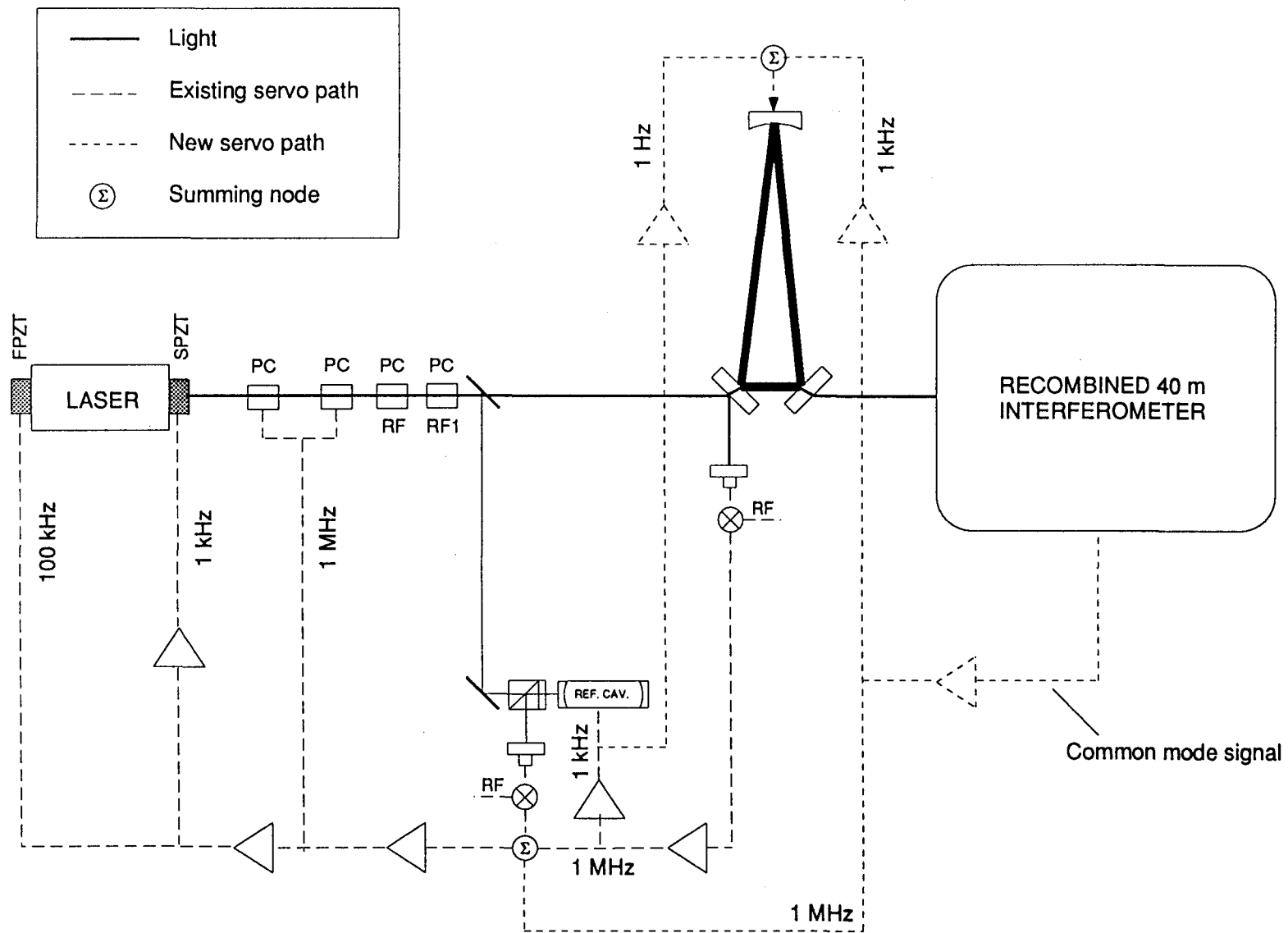
Ingredients

- Mark II vacuum system reconfiguration
 1. New 18" tank, with external drift compensator arrangement
 2. New stack for one of the existing side chambers, including external drift compensator arrangement
 3. Logistics of implementing the vacuum system configuration change
- Development of additional feedback control paths
- Development of a Beam Control Unit, to ensure beam pointing stability after the mode cleaner (TBDone)
- Transfer of the mode cleaner from West Bridge to the 40 m lab. Projected to start by early July 1995.
- Reconfiguration of the rest of the Mk II input optics
- System shake-down. Projected to be completed late October 1995.

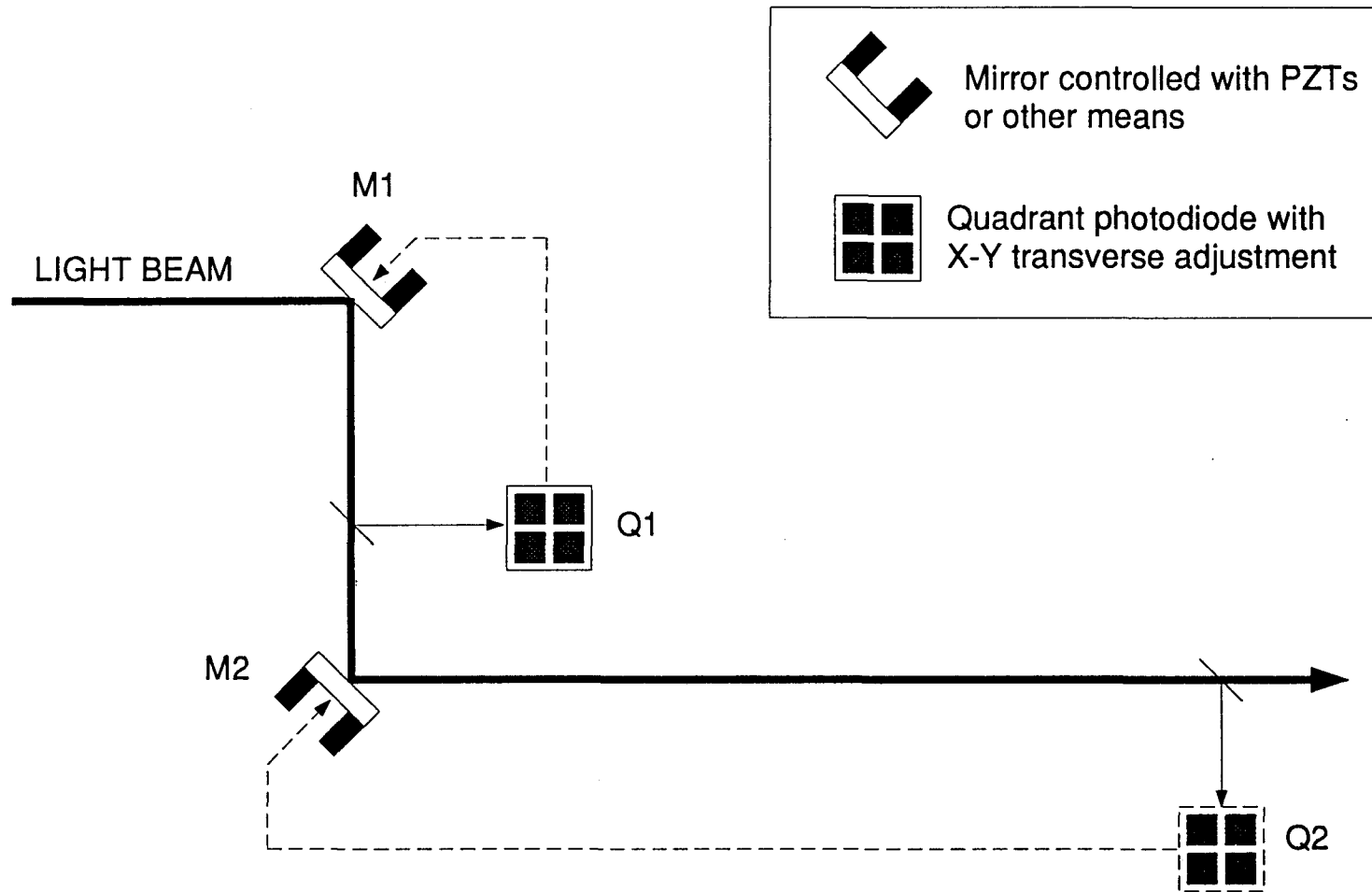


40 m SYSTEM WITH 12 m MODE CLEANER: PARTIAL SERVO DIAGRAM

Alex Abramovici, 12-09-94



LAY-OUT OF BEAM CONTROL UNIT (BCU)



Mode Cleaner Transfer to the 40 m Lab: Status

- Mode cleaner tests: complete
- design of parts: 95% complete
- Fabrication of parts, including new 18": vacuum tank:
expected to be complete by May 10 1995
- Additional feedback control system paths development:
amplifiers built, available
- Planning for transfer to 40 m lab: TBDone