

Laser Developement for Advanced LIGO

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NSF review
Caltech, Jan 2001



LIGOII PSL – requirements

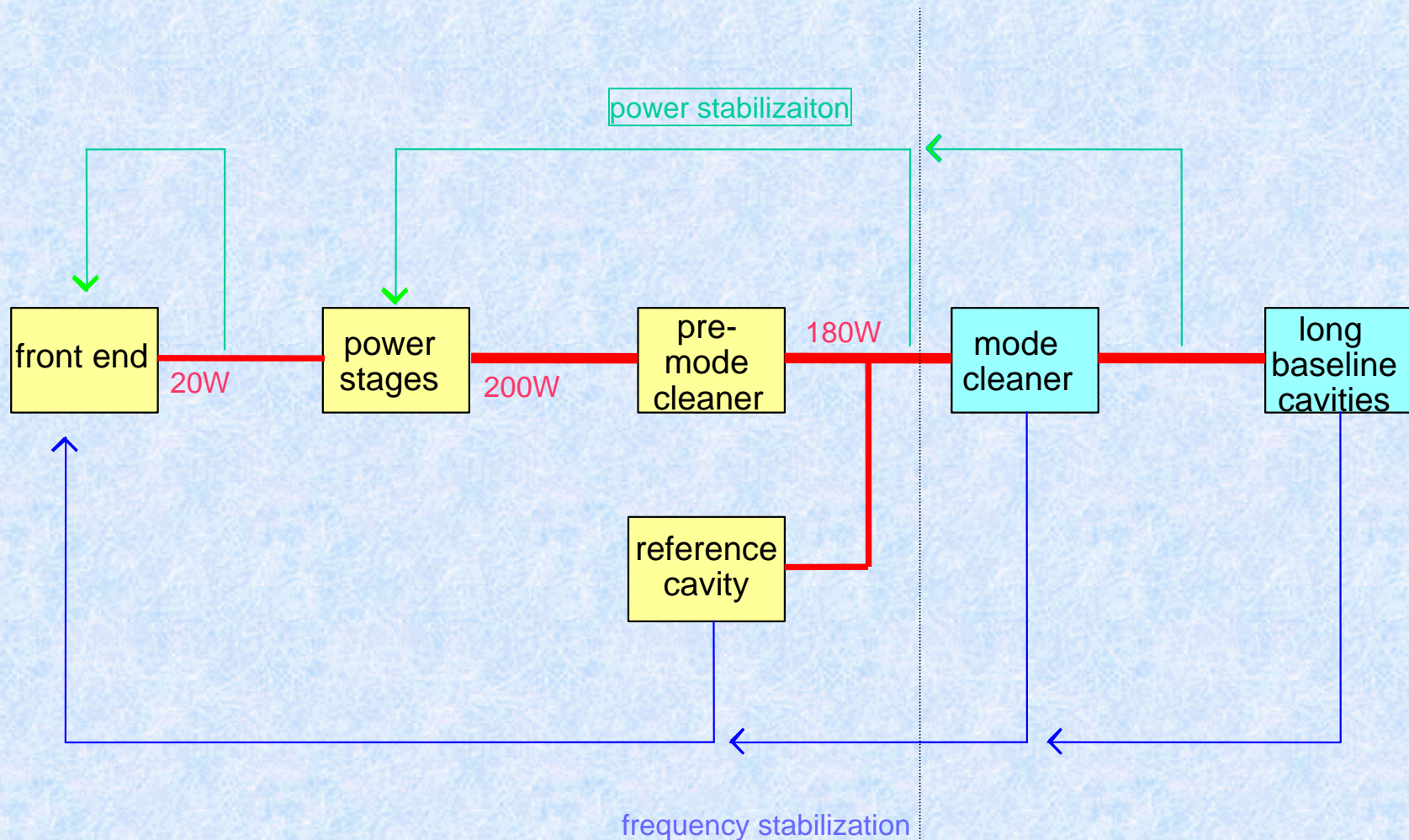
- 180W in gaussian TEM₀₀ mode
- less than 1W in non- TEM₀₀ modes

Fourier Frequency (Hz)	Power Noise Spectral Density (1/Hz ^{1/2})
10	10 ⁻⁶
100	10 ⁻⁷
1k	10 ⁻⁷
10k	10 ⁻⁷
25MHz	technical noise <10% shot noise of 1W

Fourier Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Noise Spectral Density (Hz/Hz ^{1/2})
10	10
100	1
1k	10 ⁻¹
10k	10 ⁻²



LIGOII PSL – subsystem layout



LIGOII PSL – project stages

- develop concepts
- design and build laboratory version
- design and build final version
- PSL fabrication
- PSL installation



Nd:YAG Master-Laser



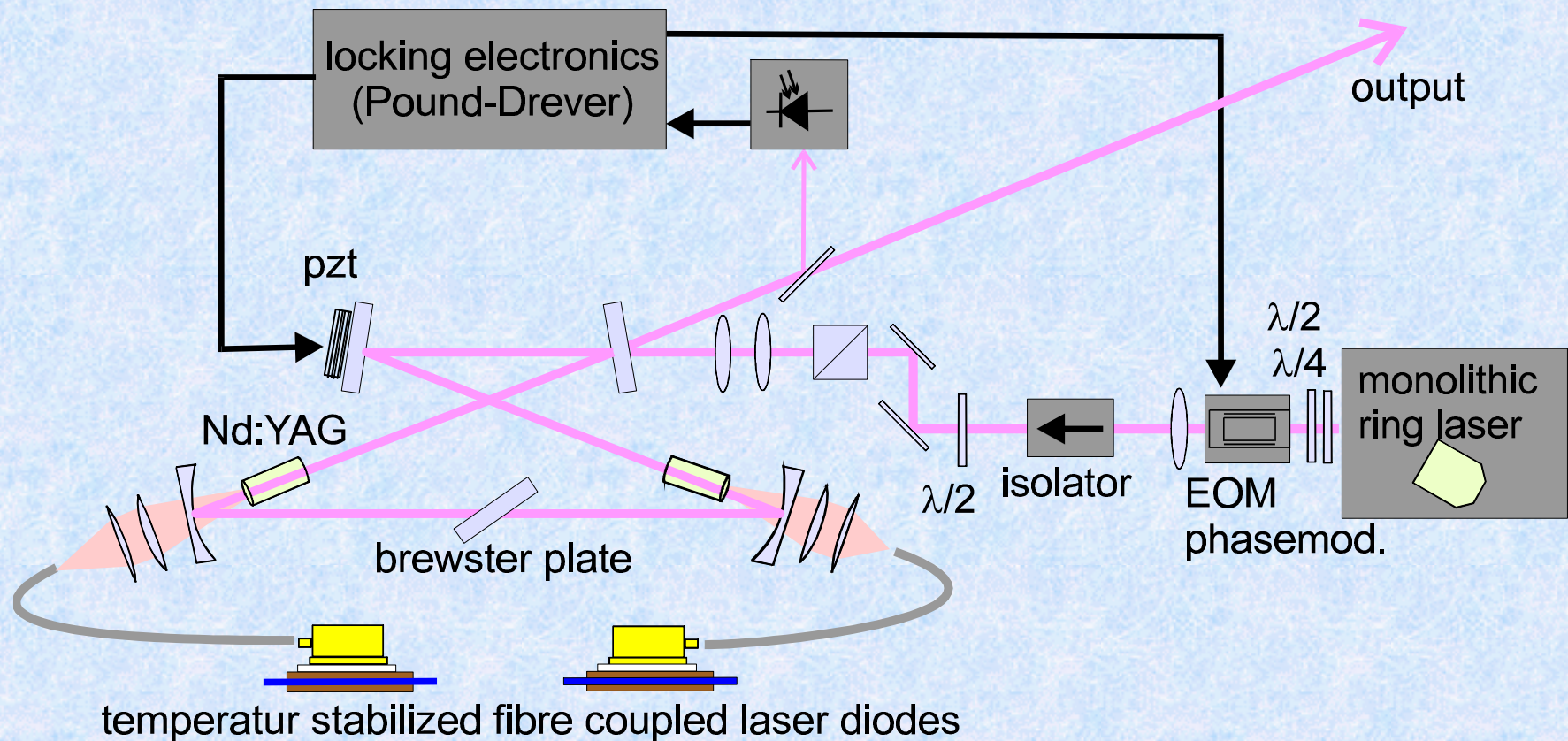
NPRO (non-planar ring oscillator) by Innolight*

- output power: 800mW
- frequency noise:
[10kHz/f] Hz/sqrt(Hz)
- power noise:
 10^{-6} /sqrt(Hz)

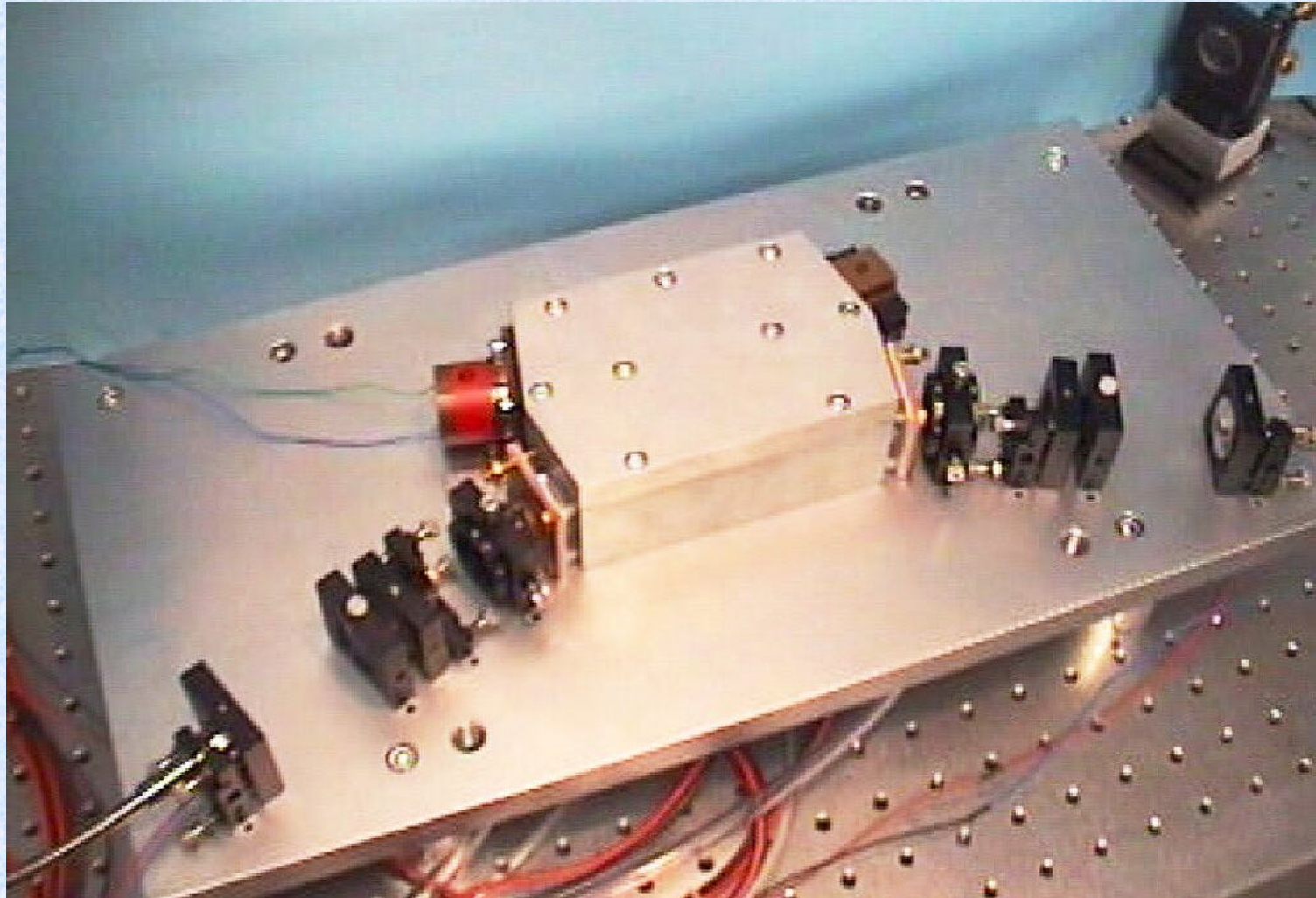
* US distribution: Resonant optics Corp., San Martin CA



Laser for GEO600: Injection Locked Ring Laser

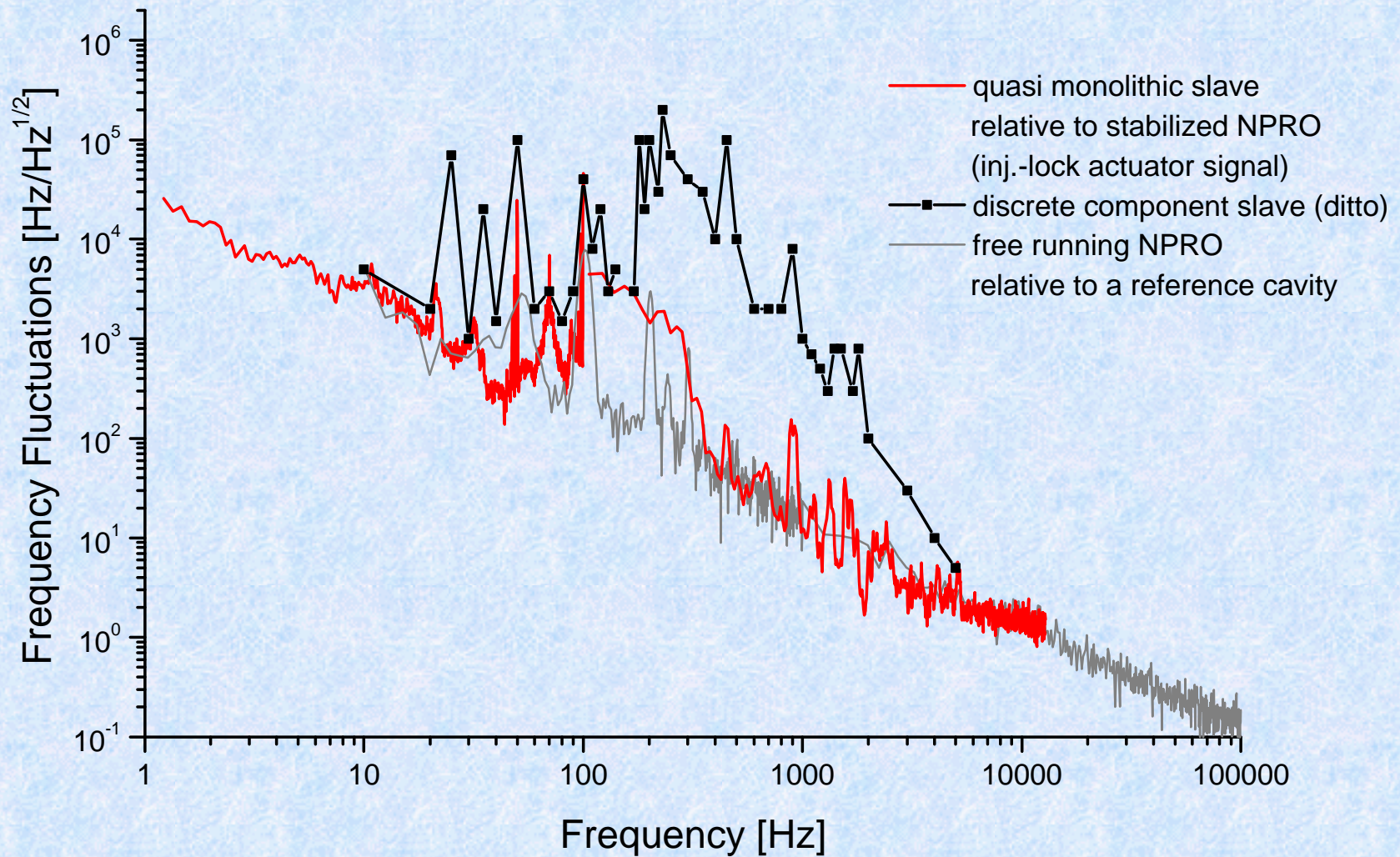


GEO 600 Slave Laser

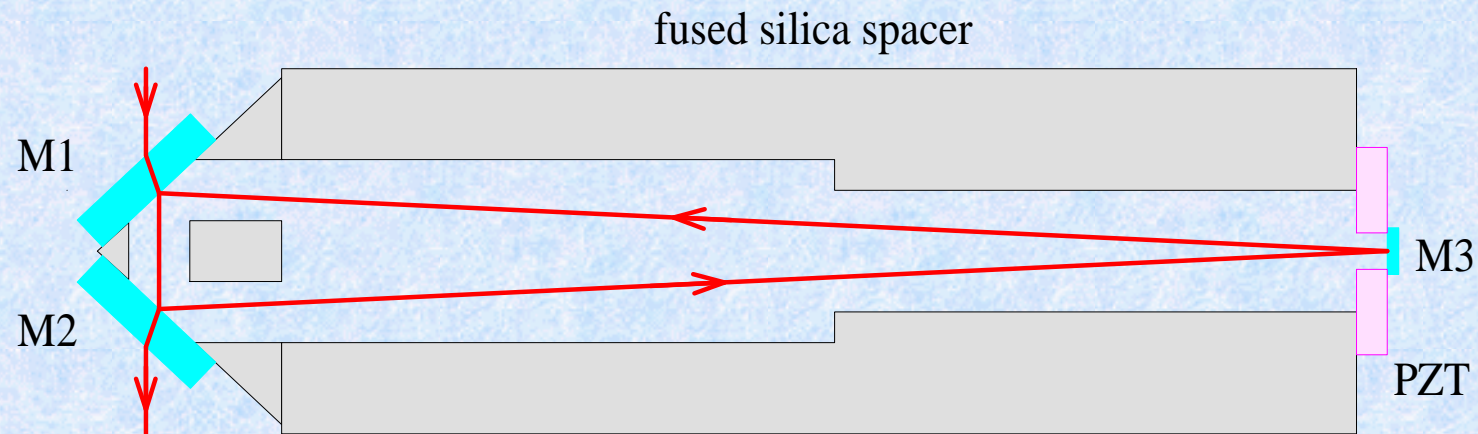


GEO 600 Slave Laser Prototype II

Frequency Stability



pre-modecleaner



- 713 MHz free spectral range
- linewidth: 162 kHz in s-pol. , 3.2 MHz in p-pol.
- circulating power $0.135\text{MW}/\text{cm}^2$ (for p-pol.), $2.64\text{MW}/\text{cm}^2$ (for s-pol.)
- linewidth required to filter RIN(@25MHz) of 180W laser: 3.7MHz

develop concepts

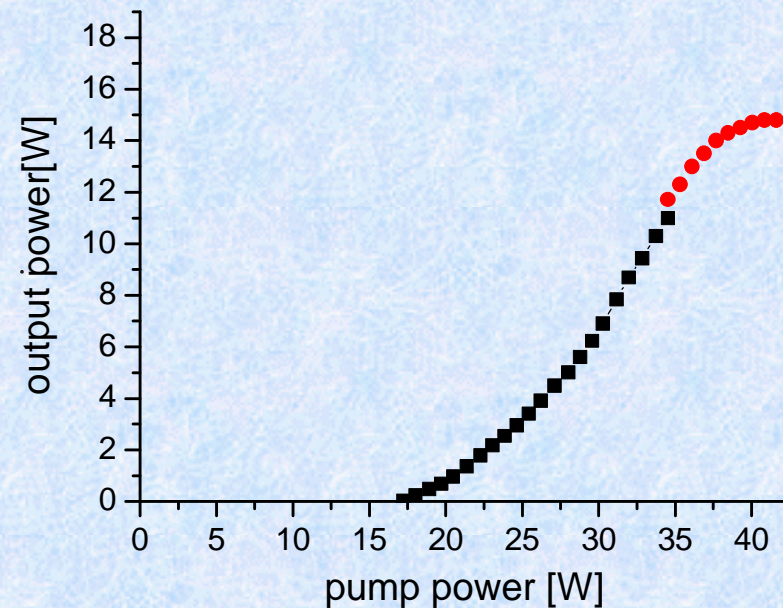
- increase power of front-end



Power Scaling of End Pumped Nd:YAG

<p><u>A</u> standard rods good coating 13.5 W @ 2x17 W pump power.</p>
<p><u>B</u> standard rods bad coating 11.5 W @ 2x17 W pump power</p>
<p><u>C</u> rods with undoped endcaps same coating as in <u>B</u> 15 W @ 2x 20 W pump power</p>
<p><u>D</u> expectations for rods with undoped endcaps good coating probably 17 W at 2 x 20 W pump</p>
<p><u>E</u> redesign of cavity and pump optics might yield 20 W</p>

GEO Slave with Nd:YAG rods with undoped encaps
—■— first data taking
—●— second data taking after realignment



Power Scaling of End Pumped Nd:YVO₄

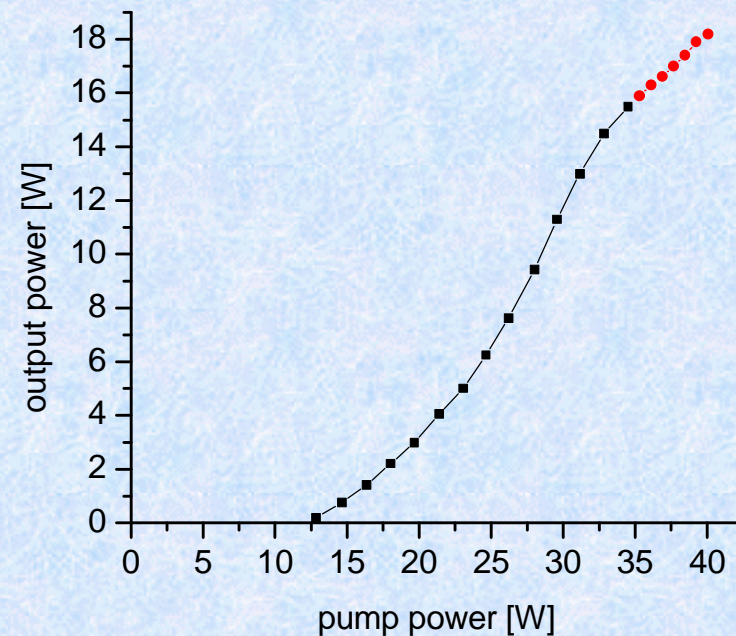
Advantages of Nd:YVO₄¹⁾

- amplifies 1064 nm emission of Nd:YAG
(basic requirement)
- birrefringence $n_a = 1.96 / n_c = 2.17$
→ no depolarization
- emission $S_{//} = 25 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 $S_{+} = 7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
→ polarized emission
- large product of $S_{//} t_{sp}$ ($t_{sp} \cong 90 \mu\text{s}$)
→ loss insensitive high gain lasers
- 8 nm broad absorption @ 808 nm
→ low requirements on pump diodes

Disadvantage of Nd:YVO₄¹⁾

- low pump intensity damage threshold
58 W / mm² @ 0.5 % doping
29 W / mm² @ 1.0 % doping
increased by 50 % by undoped endcaps

GEO slave with standard Nd:YVO₄ "rods"
brewsterplates removed



1) Data from Y.-F. Chen, IEEE J. Q. E. **35**(2), 234 (1999) / Tsunekane et. al. *Eit. Lett.* 32(1), 41 (1996) / VLOC, Casix, Castech web pages

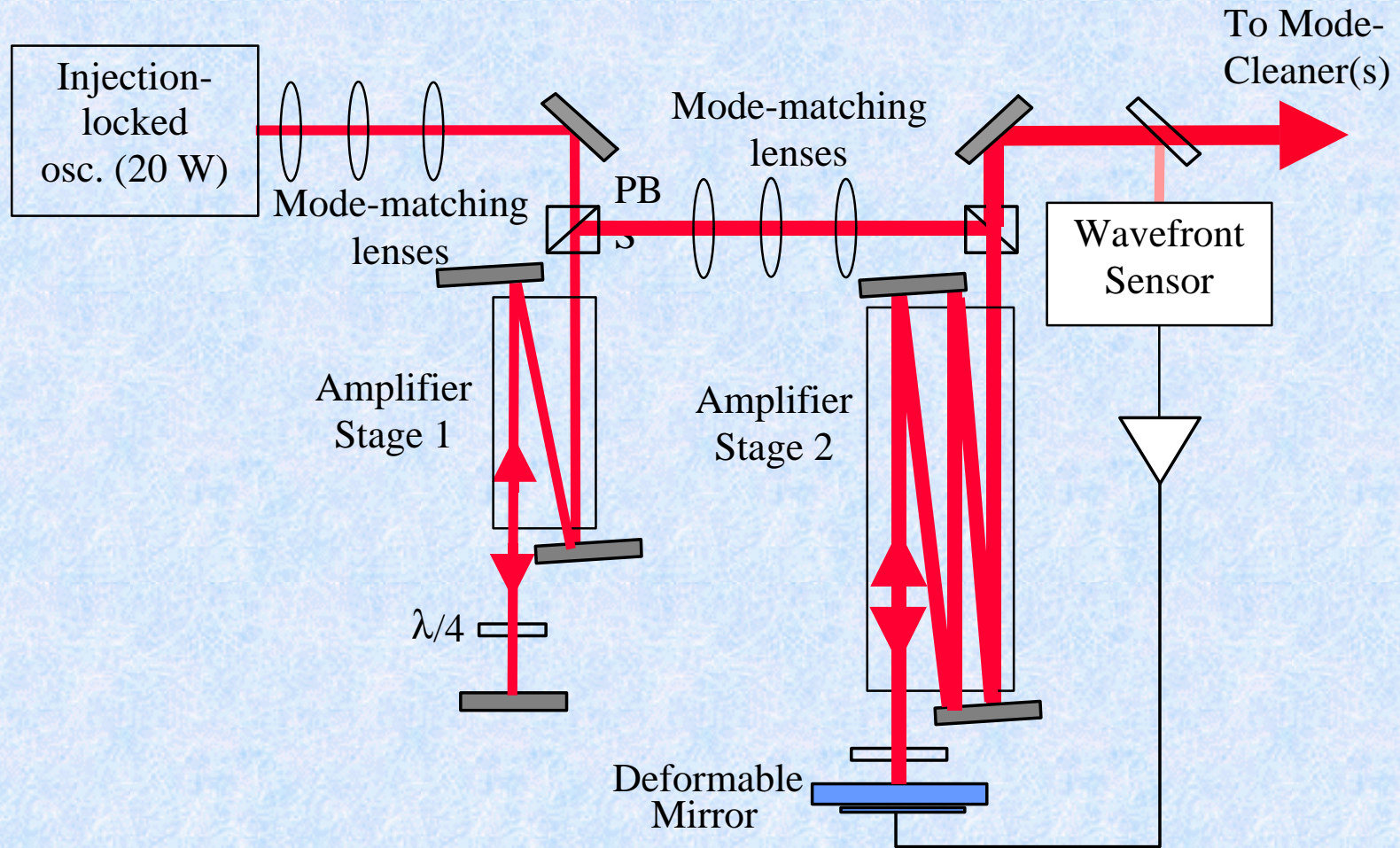


develop concepts

- increase power of front-end
- evaluate high-power-stage concepts
 - MOPA slab (Stanford)
 - stable-unstable slab oscillator (Adelaide)
 - rod systems (Hannover)

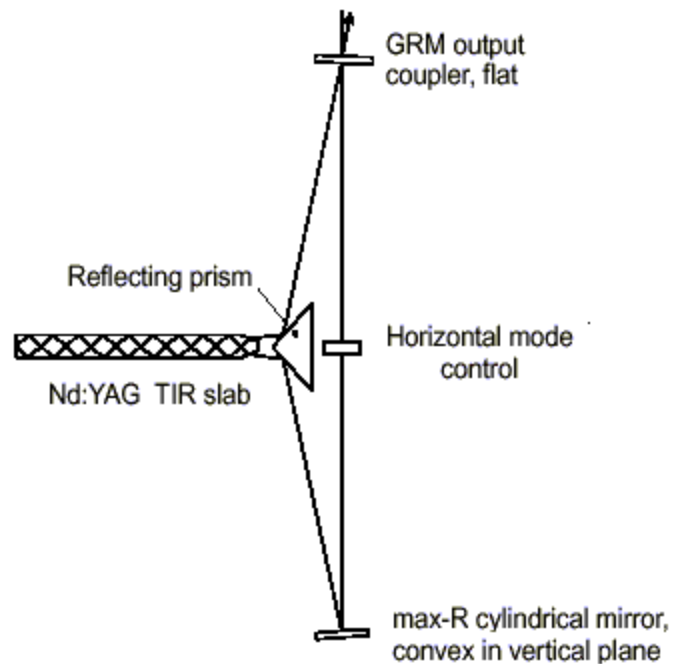


Stanford MOPA design



Adelaide 100W configuration

100W Laser Configuration



- slab is side-pumped by 520W of fibre-coupled diode lasers
- resonator is stable in the zig-zag (horizontal) direction, unstable in the vertical direction



Adelaide University

ACIGA



develop concepts

- increase power of front-end
- evaluate high-power-stage concepts
 - MOPA slab (Stanford)
 - stable-unstable slab oscillator (Adelaide)
 - rod systems (Hannover)
- test current lock frequency stabilization
- front-end power stabilization



LIGOII Laser – project plan

- concept phase (100W) Jan01 - Apr02
- lab-version phase (200W) Apr02 – Feb04
- longterm test (Hannover/LASTI) Feb04 – Feb 05
- final version phase Feb04 – Jul05
- installation PSL1 Jul05 – Feb06
- fabr. & inst. PSL2&3 Feb06 –Oct06



LIGOII laser-team

- 4 FTE Laser Zentrum Hannover
 - Fallnich, Zawischa, Martina
- 1 FTE Stanford - Rutherford
- 1 FTE Adelaide - Veitch
- 3 FTE University Hannover/Max-Planck-Group
 - Willke, Kirchner, Weidner
- 1 FTE Glasgow
 - Ward, Robertson
- 1 FTE LIGO
 - King, Abbott
- workshop support Hannover / CDS



critical steps in 2001

- staff-up at LZH
- transfer knowledge about LIGO standards to Hannover
 - A. Weidner will spend time at Caltech
 - VME based frequency control servo will be installed in Hannover
- evaluate high-power-stage options
 - work at Stanford and Adelaide
 - rod program in Hannover
 - Hannover people will visit Adelaide and Stanford
 - LSC will come up with test program

