LIGO's Thermal Noise Interferometer Progress and Status

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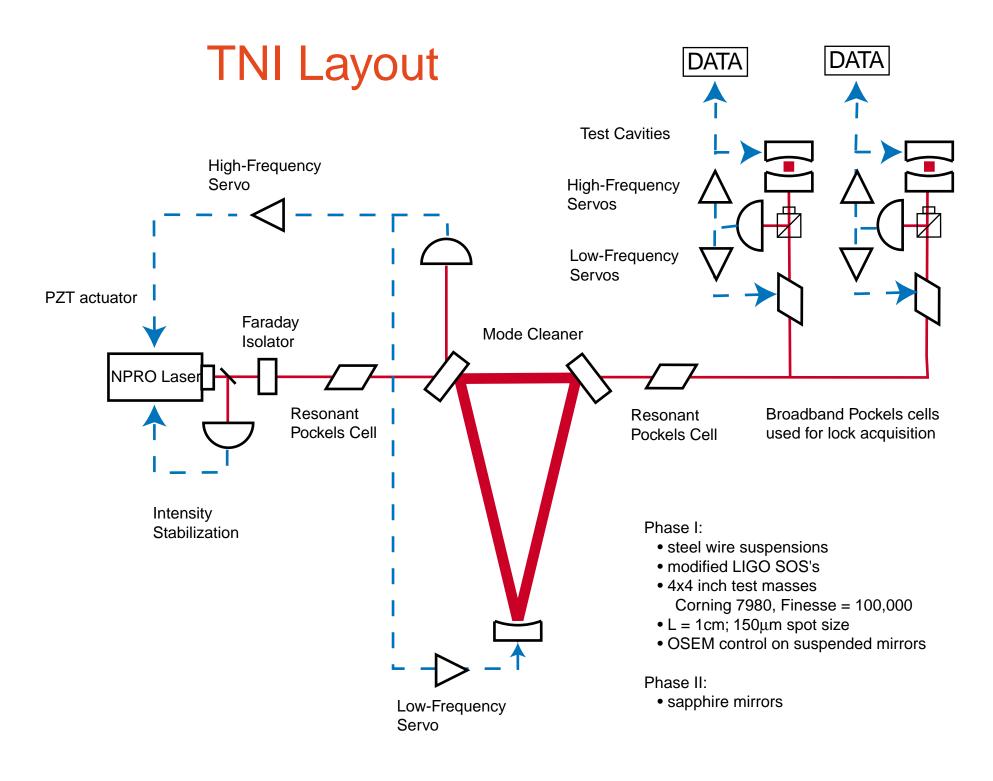
> Seiji Kawamura TAMA, Tokyo

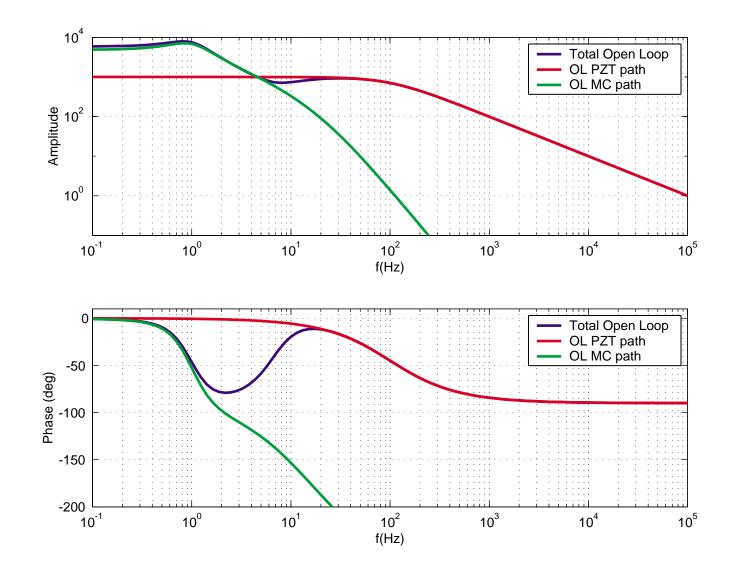
LIGO-G010031-00-D

2001 Conference on Gravitational Waves and Their Detection, Aspen CO

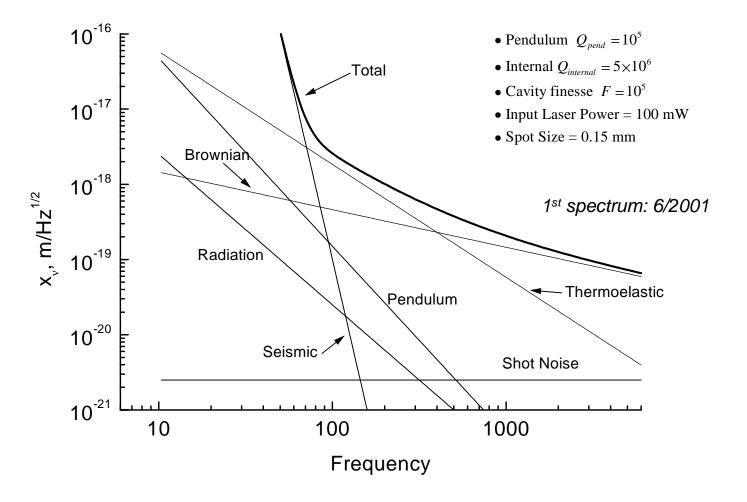
TNI Objectives

- Study the physics of fundamental noise sources
 - ⇒ Isolate and study noise sources in mirrors and suspensions
 - ⇒ Test existing thermal noise models in very low-loss systems using a small spot size
 - ⇒ Characterize non-Gaussian noise in mirrors and suspensions
- Part of a larger program that includes
 - \Rightarrow Thermal Noise Interferometer
 - \Rightarrow Photothermal noise experiment
 - \Rightarrow Observation of SQL



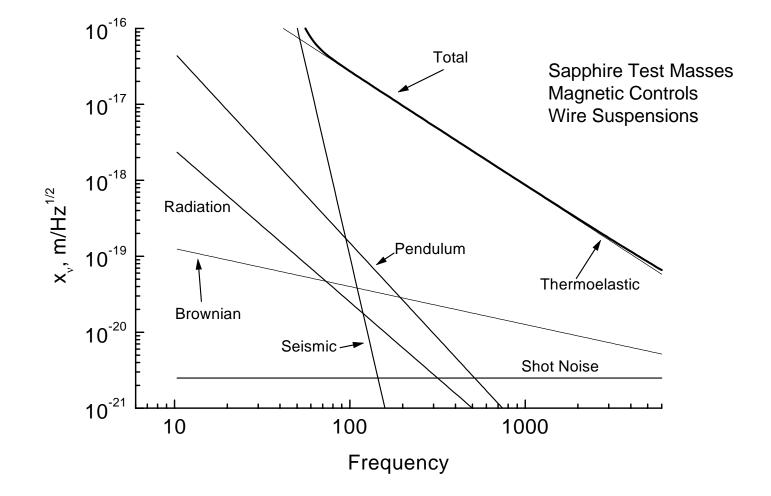


TNI Phase I Expected Spectrum



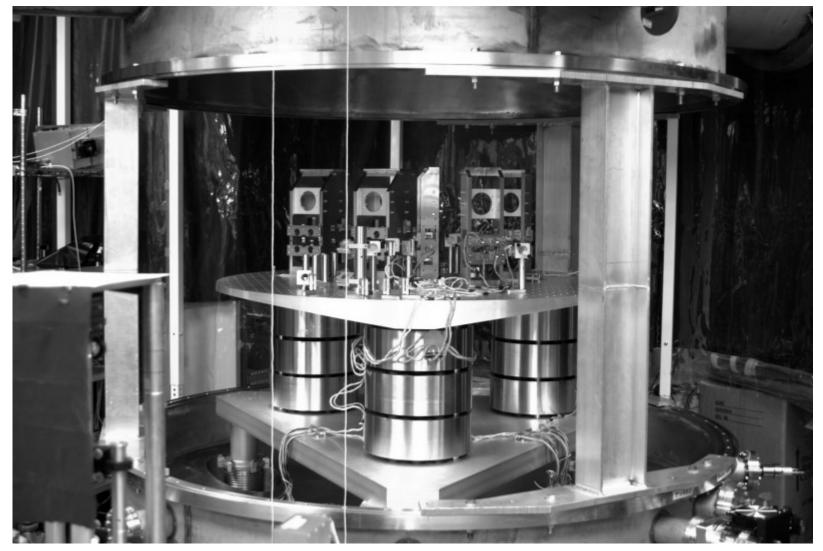


TNI Phase II Expected Spectrum





TNI View inside vacuum chamber



Progress

- High finesses achieved in both the mode cleaner and one arm cavity
- Mode cleaner successfully locked in final (?) configuration
- Arm cavity locked using laser's PZT input

Remaining tasks before first spectrum

- Replace laser (pathological behavior)
- Lock arm cavity using broadband Pockels cell
- Lock second arm cavity

Observations on lock acquisition

• Naive bandwidth requirement: servo must be fast enough to "catch" while the cavity is resonant

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \approx \frac{2F}{\lambda} v_{mirror}$$

$$v_{mirror} \approx 1 \frac{\mu m}{s}$$
; $\lambda \approx 1 \mu m$; $F \approx 100,000$;
 $\frac{1}{\tau} \approx 200 kHz$

Observe: successful lock acquisition for bandwidths $\leq 50kHz$ $\Rightarrow 1\mu m/s$ is the maximum mirror velocity. $\Rightarrow F$ closer to 50,000.

Conclusions

- We are building a dedicated interferometer to study displacement noise in mirrors and suspensions.
- Most of the hardware is assembled, and all optics (7) are suspended and damped.
- Initial, lock-acquisition stage is nearly complete. Remaining: Switch PZT actuator to broadband Pockels cell on arm cavity lock.
- We anticipate a preliminary noise spectrum by June, 2001.