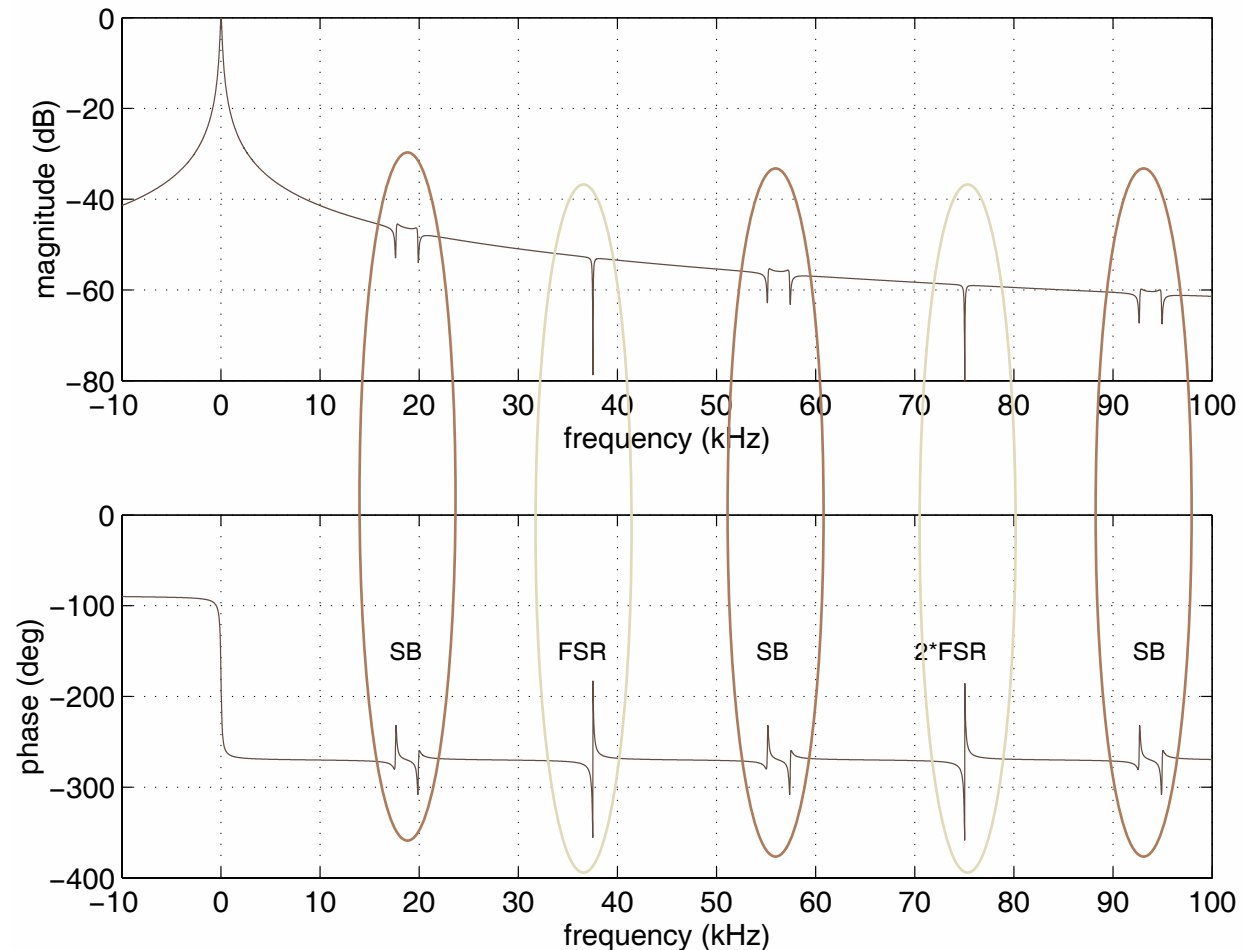


Summary of recent measurements of g factor changes induced by thermal loading in the H1 interferometer.

Rick Savage, Malik Rakhmanov, Keita Kawabe,
and Joe Betswieser

Measurement Technique

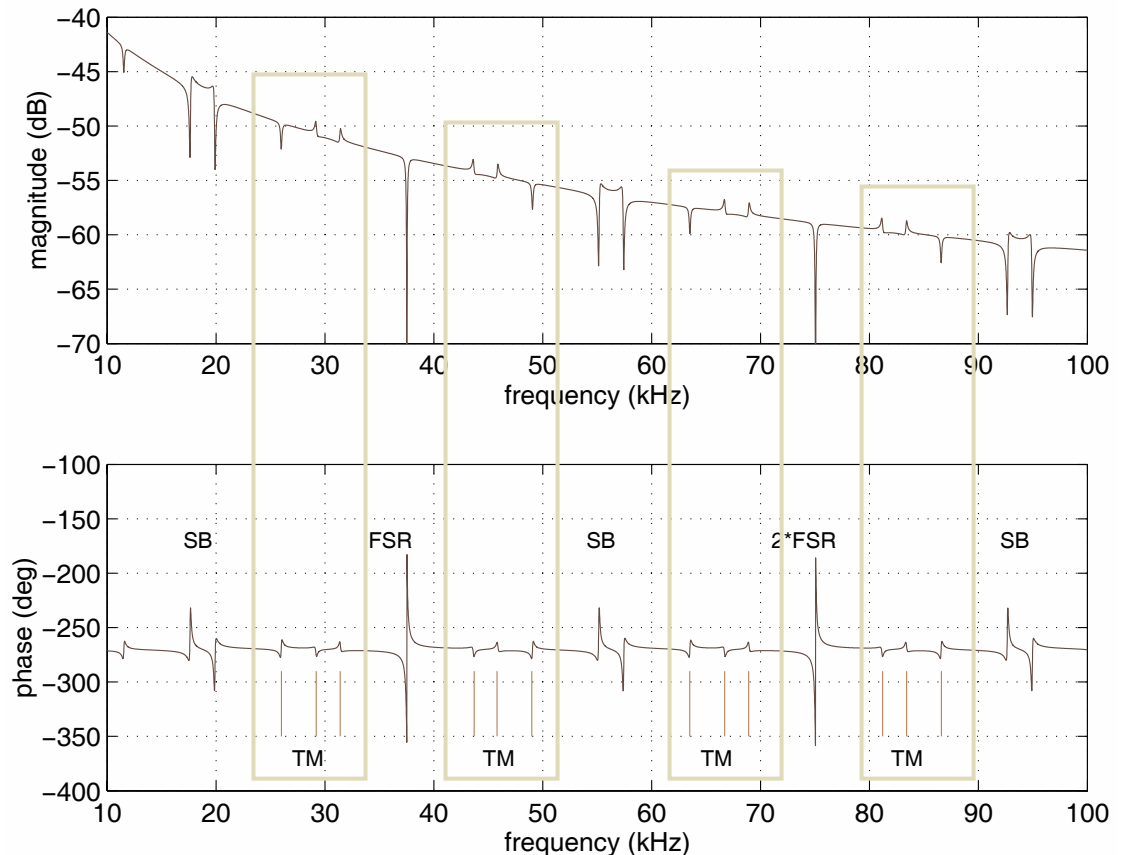
- Dynamic resonance of light in Fabry-Perot cavities (Rakhmanov, Savage, Reitze, Tanner 2002 *Phys. Lett. A*, **305** 239).
- Laser frequency to PDH signal transfer function, $H_{\omega}(s)$, has cusps at multiples of FSR and features at freqs. related to the phase modulation sidebands.



Misaligned cavity

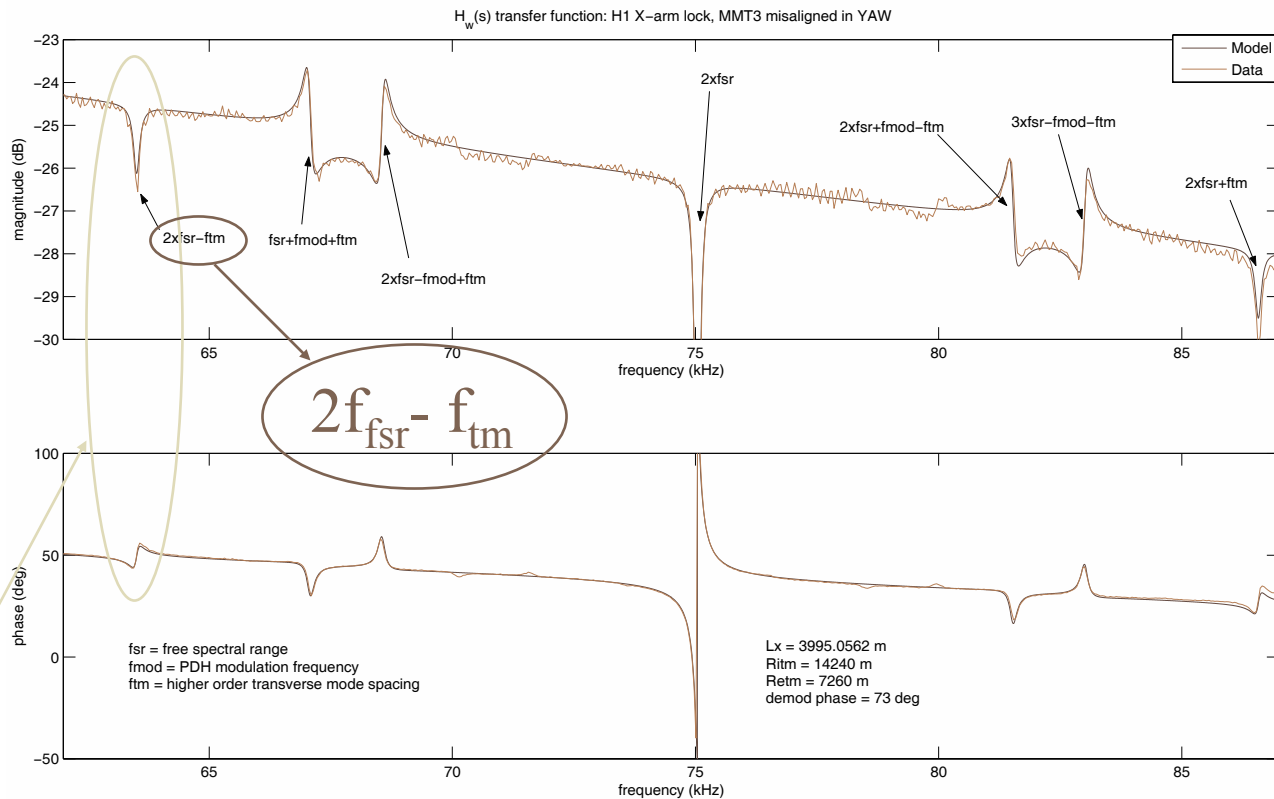
- Features appear at frequencies related to higher-order transverse modes.
- Transverse mode spacing: $f_{tm} = f_{01} - f_{00} = (f_{fsr}/\pi) \arccos(g_1 g_2)^{1/2}$
- $g_{1,2} = 1 - L/R_{1,2}$
- Infer mirror curvature changes from transverse mode spacing freq. changes.
- This technique proposed by F. Bondu, Aug. 2002.

Rakhmanov, Debieu,
Bondu, Savage, *Class. Quantum Grav.* **21** (2004)
S487-S492.



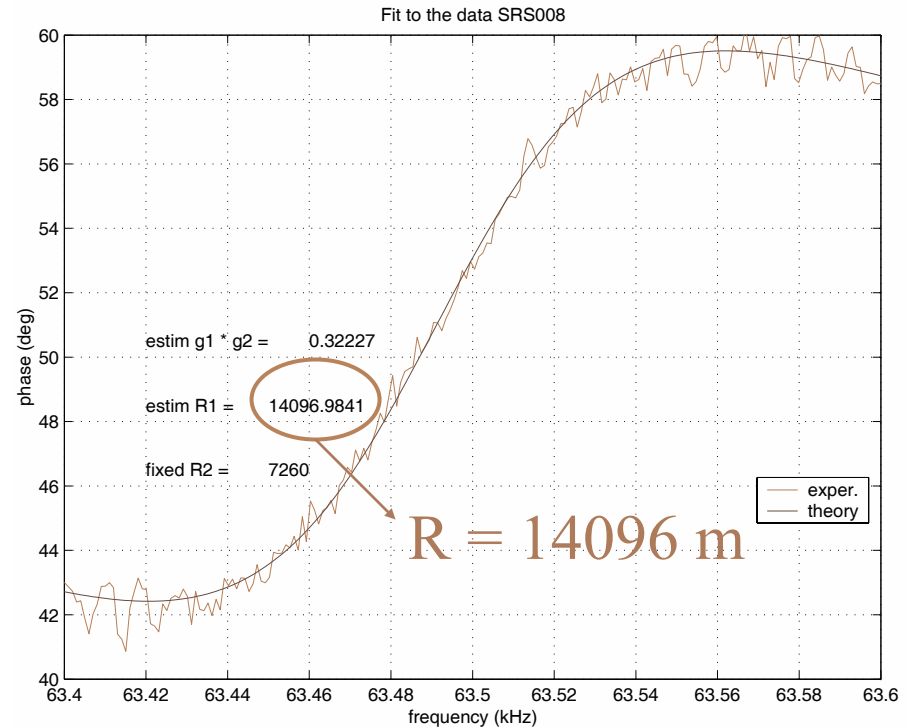
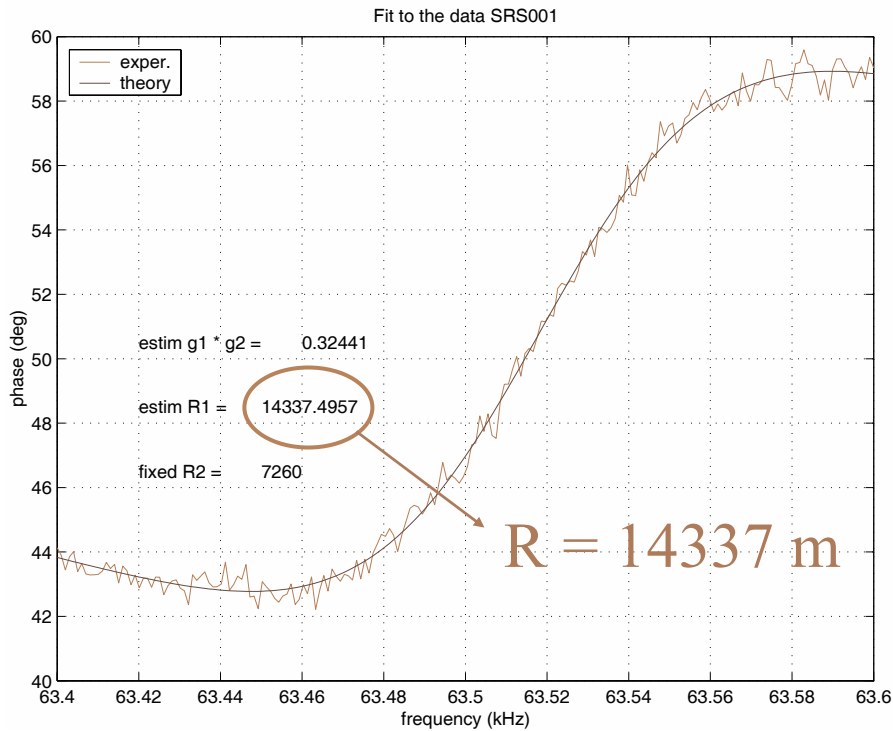
H1 data – Sept. 23, 2003

- Lock a single arm
- Mis-align input beam (MMT3) in yaw
- Drive VCO test input (laser freq.)
- Measure TF to ASPD Q_{mon} or I_{mon} signal
- Focus on phase of feature near 63 kHz



Data and (lsqcurvefit) fits.

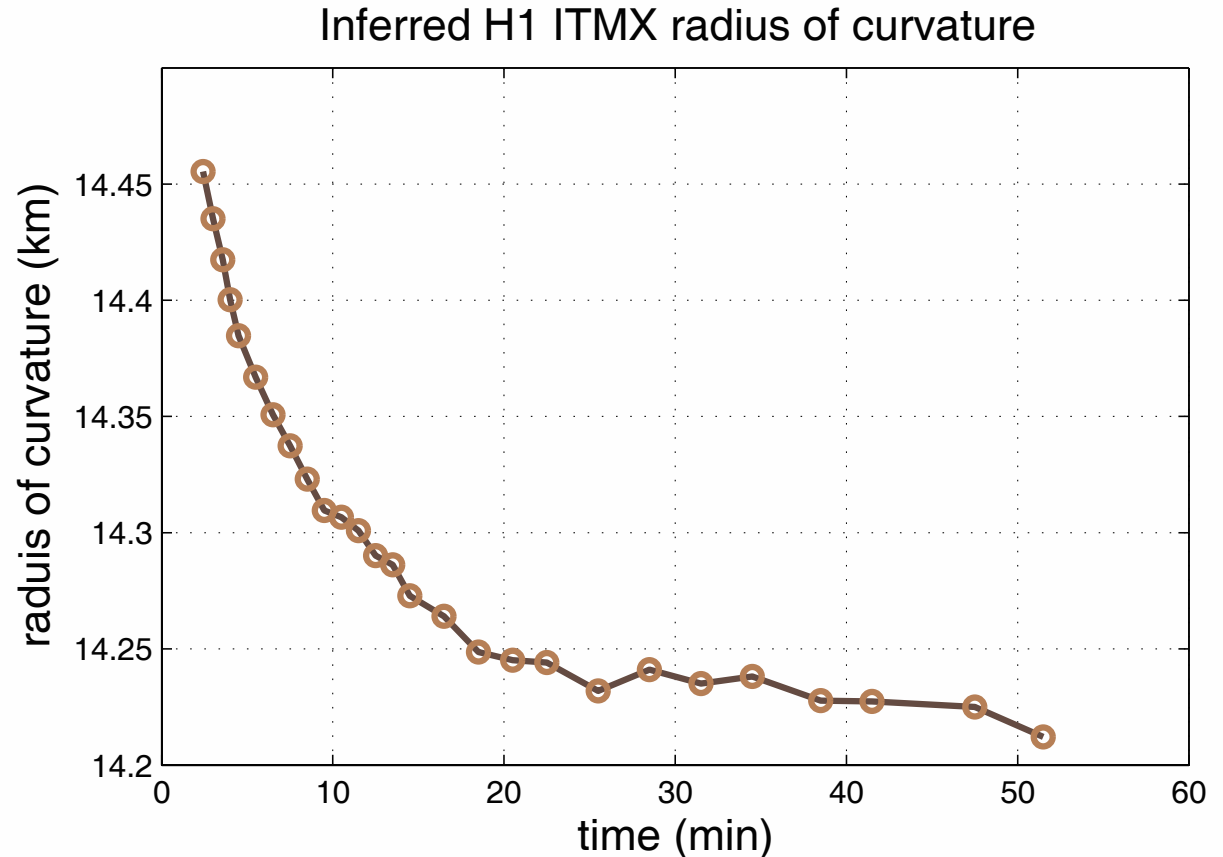
ITMx TCS annulus heating → decrease in ROC (increase in curvature)



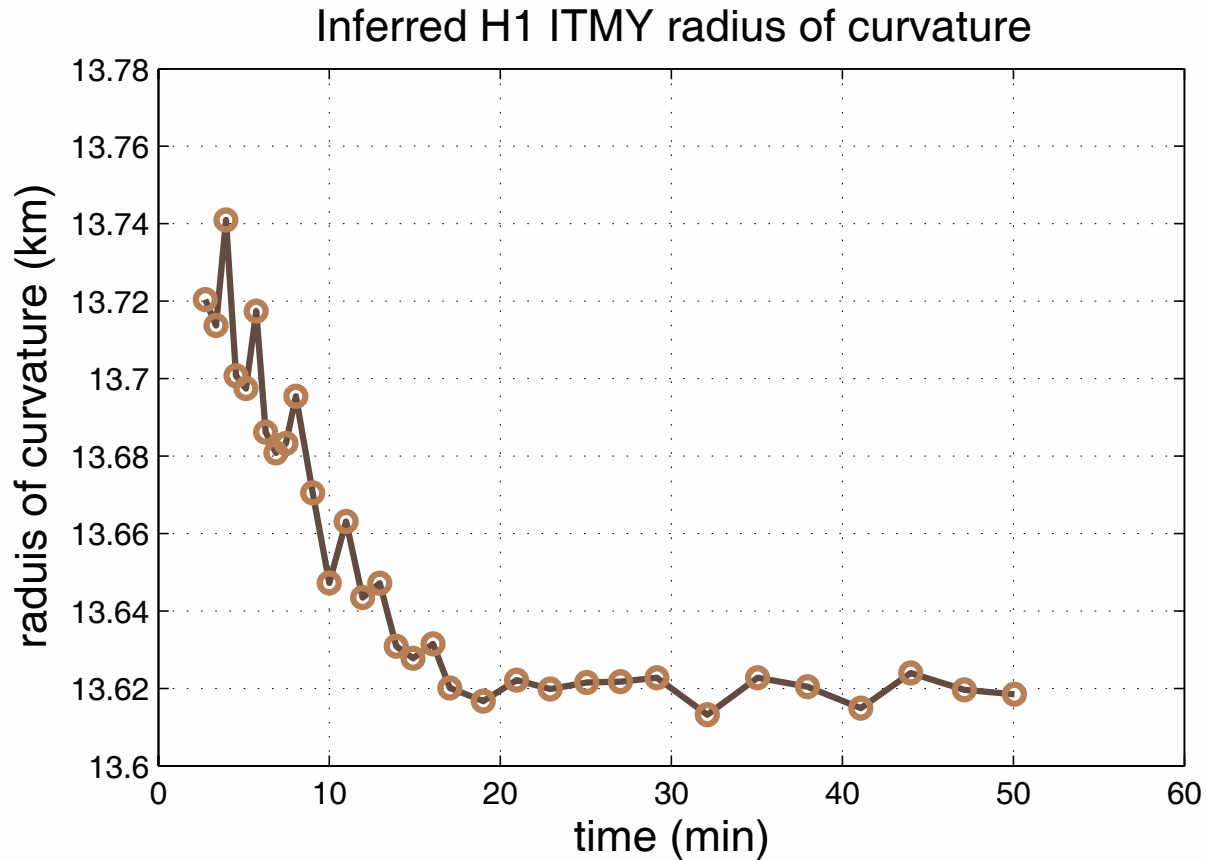
Assume metrology value for $R_{\text{ETMx}} = 7260 \text{ m}$
 Metrology value for ITMx = 14240 m

To investigate heating via 1 μm light ...

- Lock ifo. for > 2 hours w/o TCS; $P_{\text{laser}} = 2$ W
- Break full lock ($t = 0$) and quickly lock a single arm.
- Misalign input beam (MMT3) in yaw
- Measure temporal evolution of $H_{\omega}(s)$
- Note: 1 μm light heats both ETM and ITM
- H1 Xarm data Feb. 18, 2005

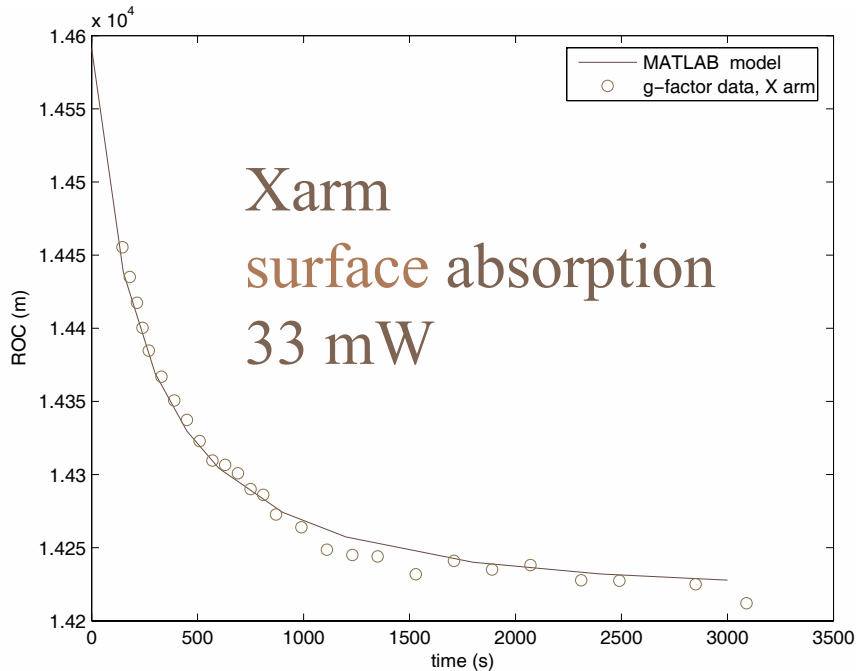


Yarm measurement Feb. 19, 2005

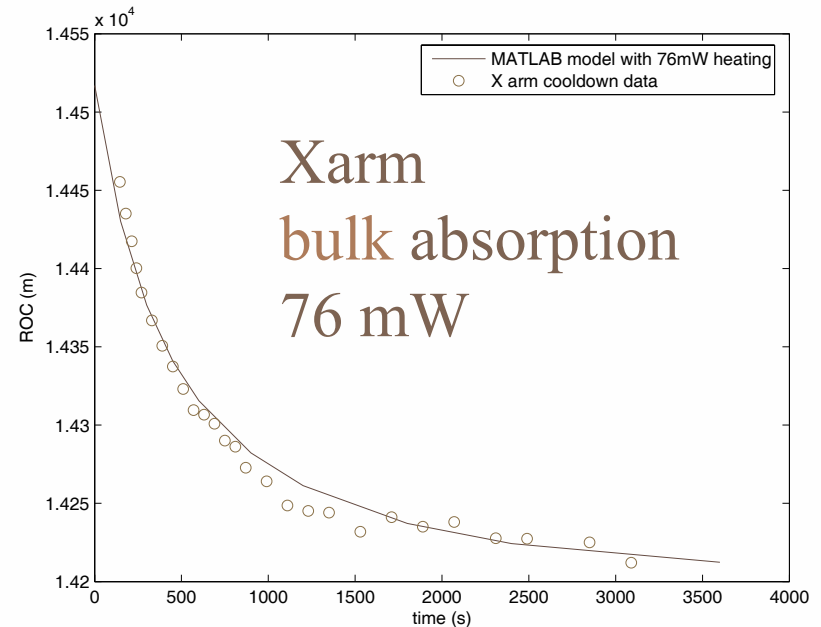


Comparison with model – Phil Willems

- Time-dependent model based on Hello-Vinet formalism (*J. Phys. France* 51(1990) 2243-2261)
- Free parameters: “cold” radius of curvature and power absorbed
- Fits by eye (+,- 20%)



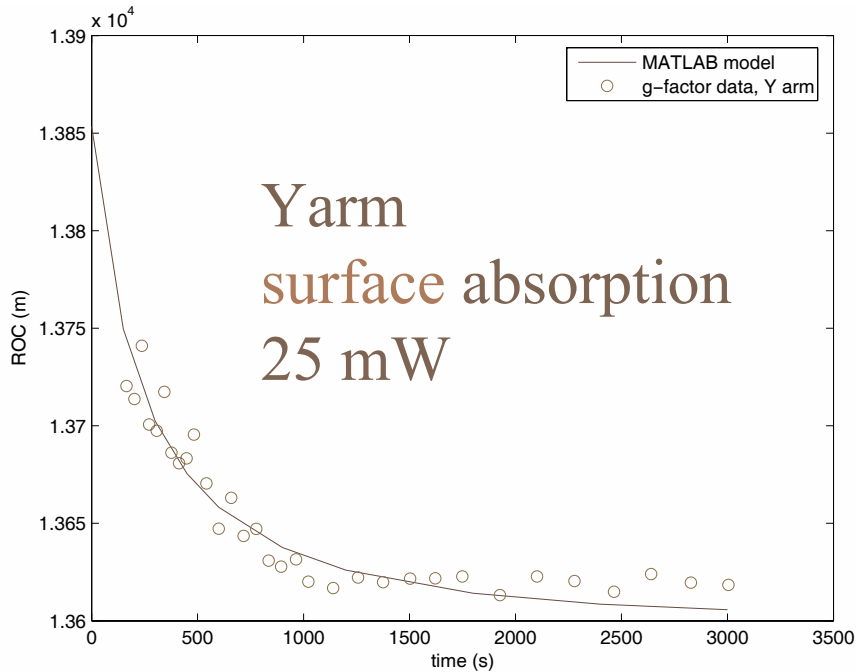
$\Delta R \sim 370 \text{ m}$



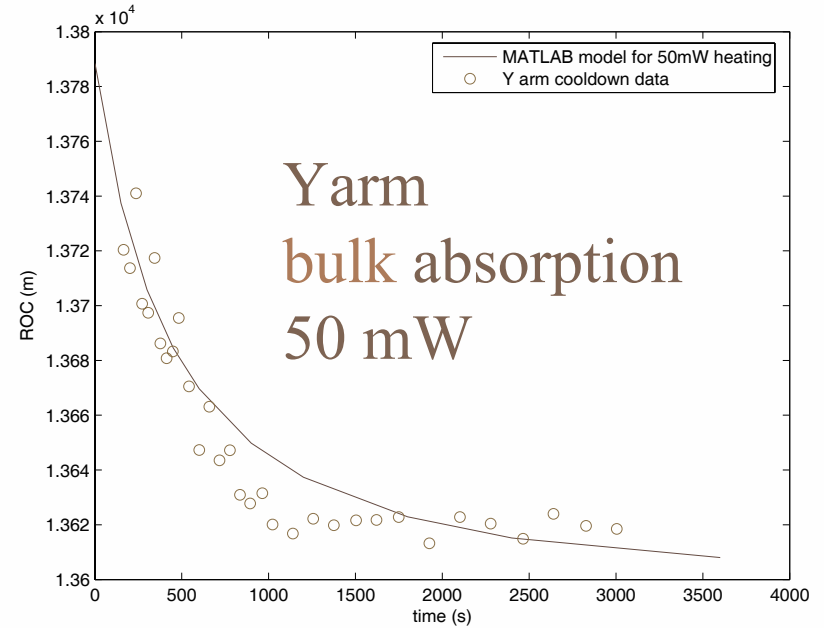
$\Delta R \sim 320 \text{ m}$

Comparison with model - Yarm

- Phil Willems – time-dependent Hello-Vinet model

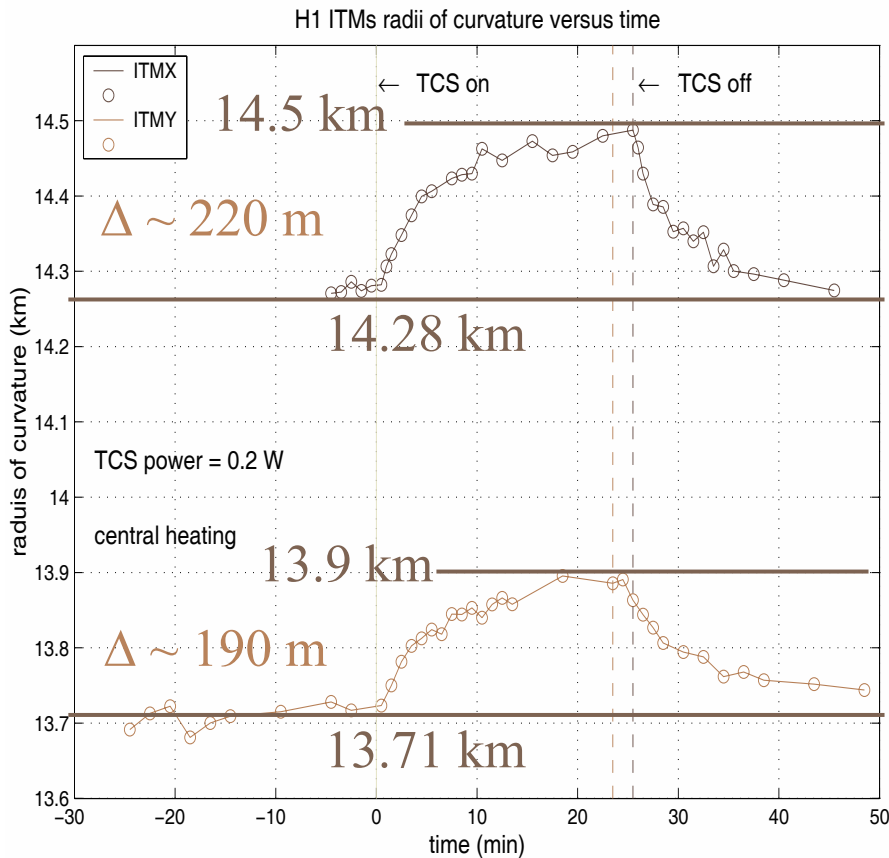


$\Delta R \sim 250 \text{ m}$



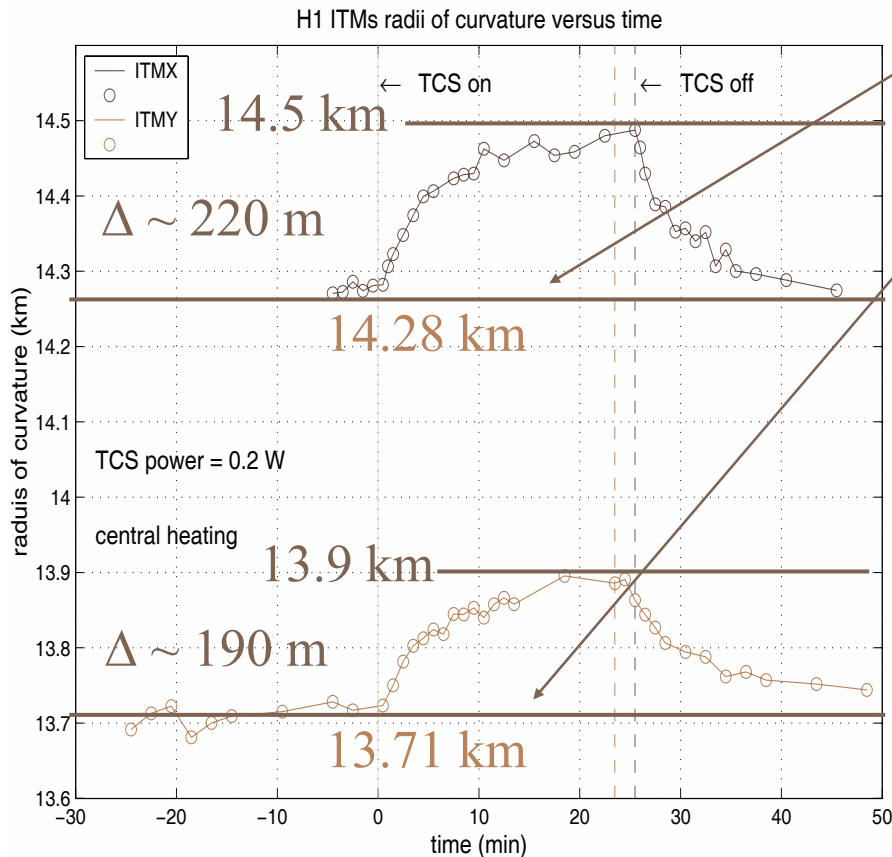
$\Delta R \sim 190 \text{ m}$

Calibration using TCS heating results



- TCS calibration
 - Xarm: $220\text{m} / 37\text{mW} = 5.9 \text{ m/mW}$
 - Yarm: $190\text{m} / 45\text{mW} = 4.2 \text{ m/mW}$
 - » Surface (not bulk) absorption
- 1064 nm heating
 - Xarm: $293\text{m} / 5.9 \text{ m/mW} = \mathbf{49\text{mW}}$
 - Yarm: $177\text{m} / 4.2 \text{ m/mW} = \mathbf{42 \text{ mW}}$
- Assumes all heating on *surface* and no absorption in ETMs
- *Surface-equivalent, ITM-only absorption calibration*

Issues – “cold” curvature differences



- “Cold” values from 1064 nm meas.

ITMX: 14.226 km

difference ~ 50 m

ITMY: 13.615 km

difference ~ 100 m

- Systematic errors?

- » Alignment drifts – sampling different areas of TM surfaces

- More complex, time-dependent behavior of surface distortions?

- » Phil Willems studying with time-dependent model of surface distortions

- » g factor measurements and reduced data available in

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