
Reducing Suspension Thermal Noise for Enhanced LIGO

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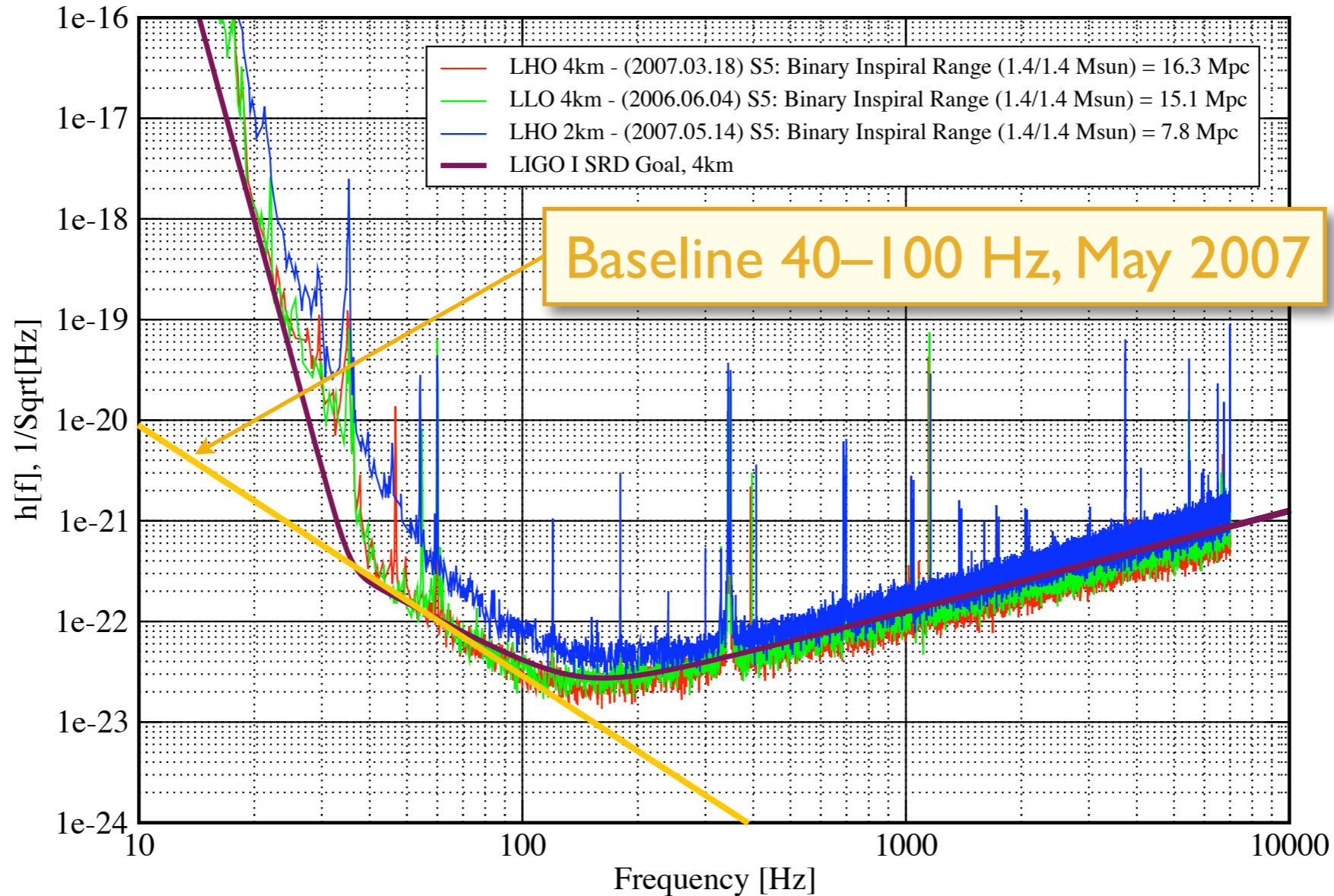
LSC Meeting - MIT - July 2007

DCC: LIGO-G070553-00-Z

The Problem

Strain Sensitivity of the LIGO Interferometers

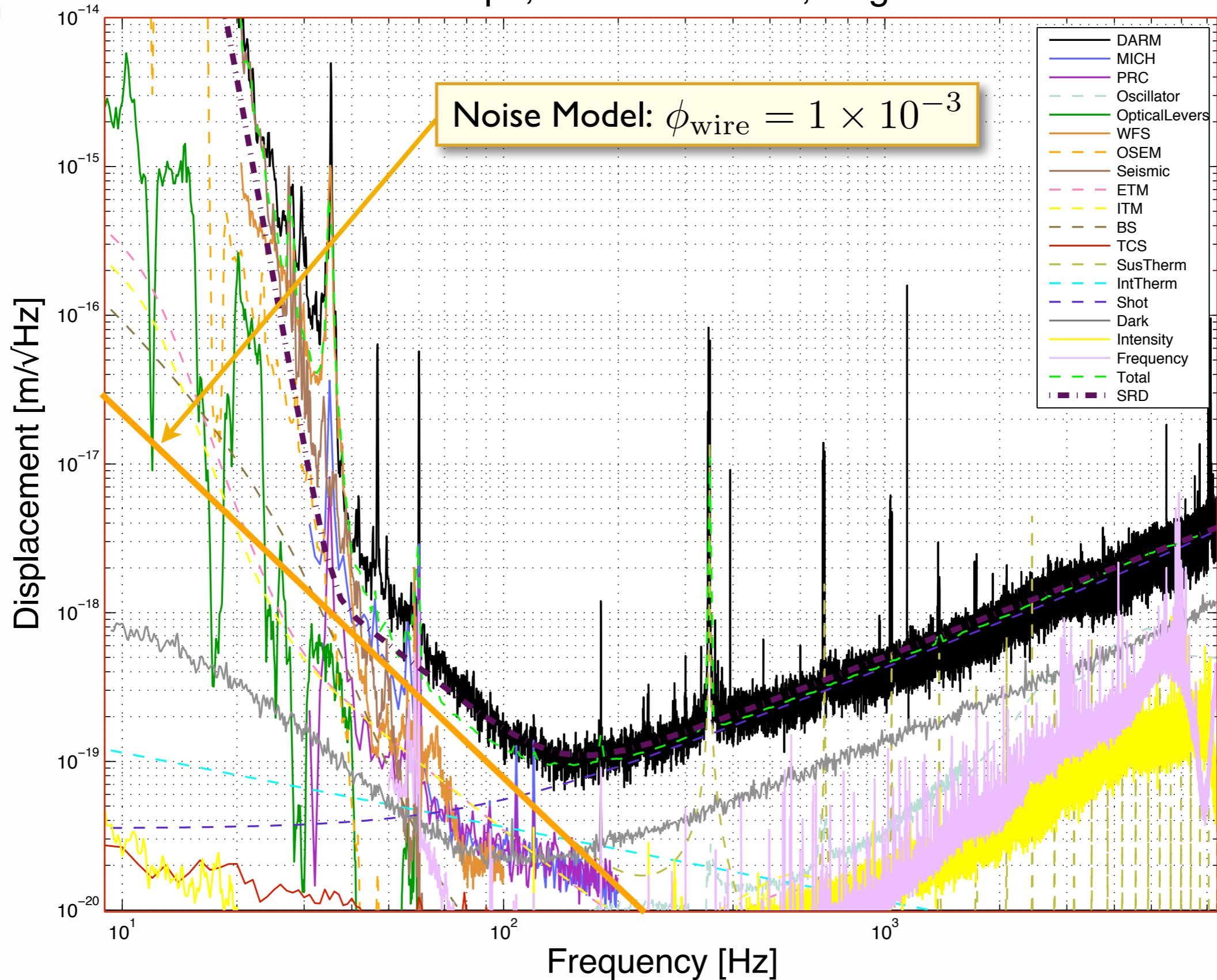
S5 Performance - May 2007 LIGO-G070366-00-E



- Noise between 40 Hz and 150 Hz has slope near 5/2
- Level is high, but not impossibly high, to be suspension thermal noise
- Very similar level in all three interferometers

The Problem

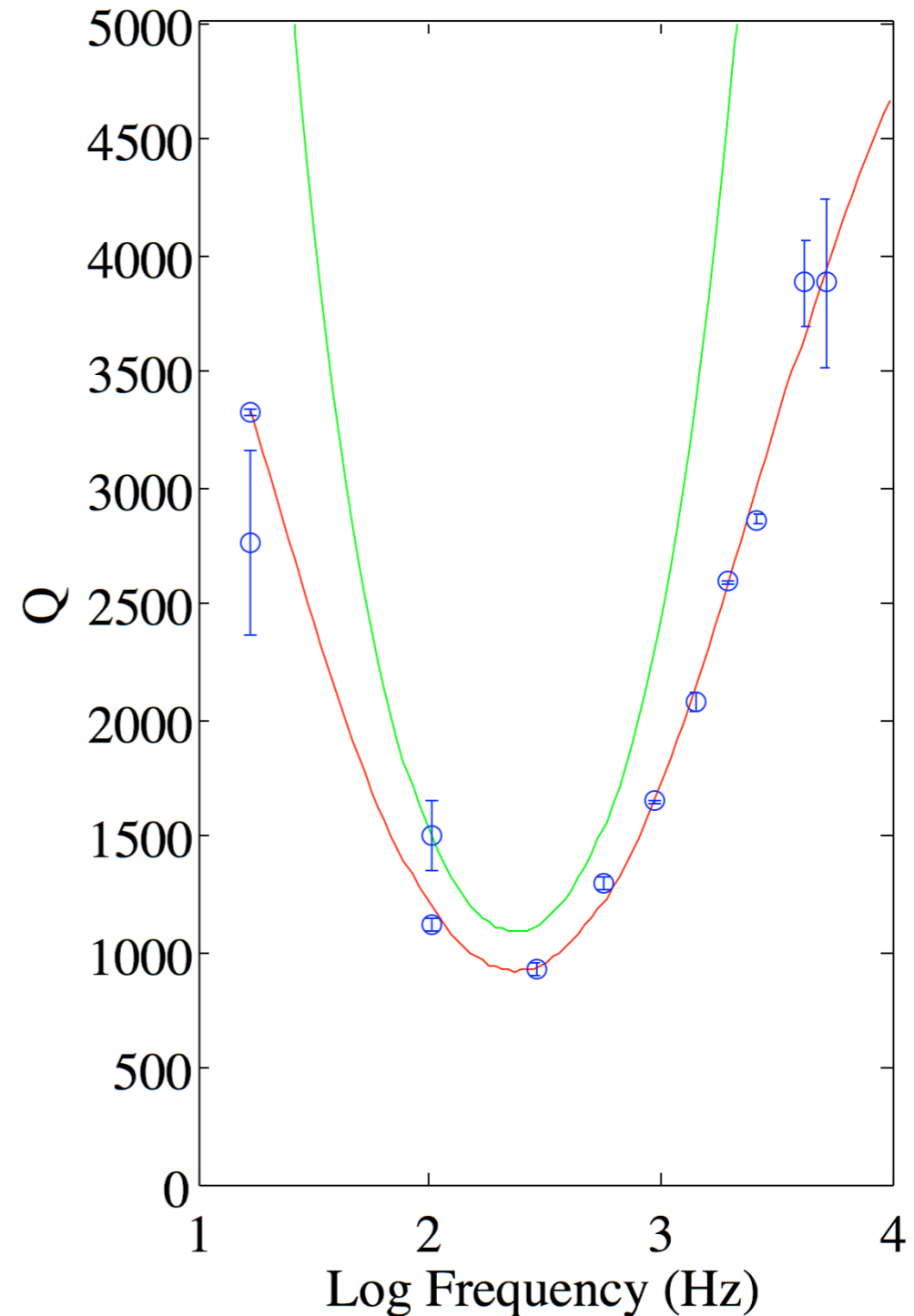
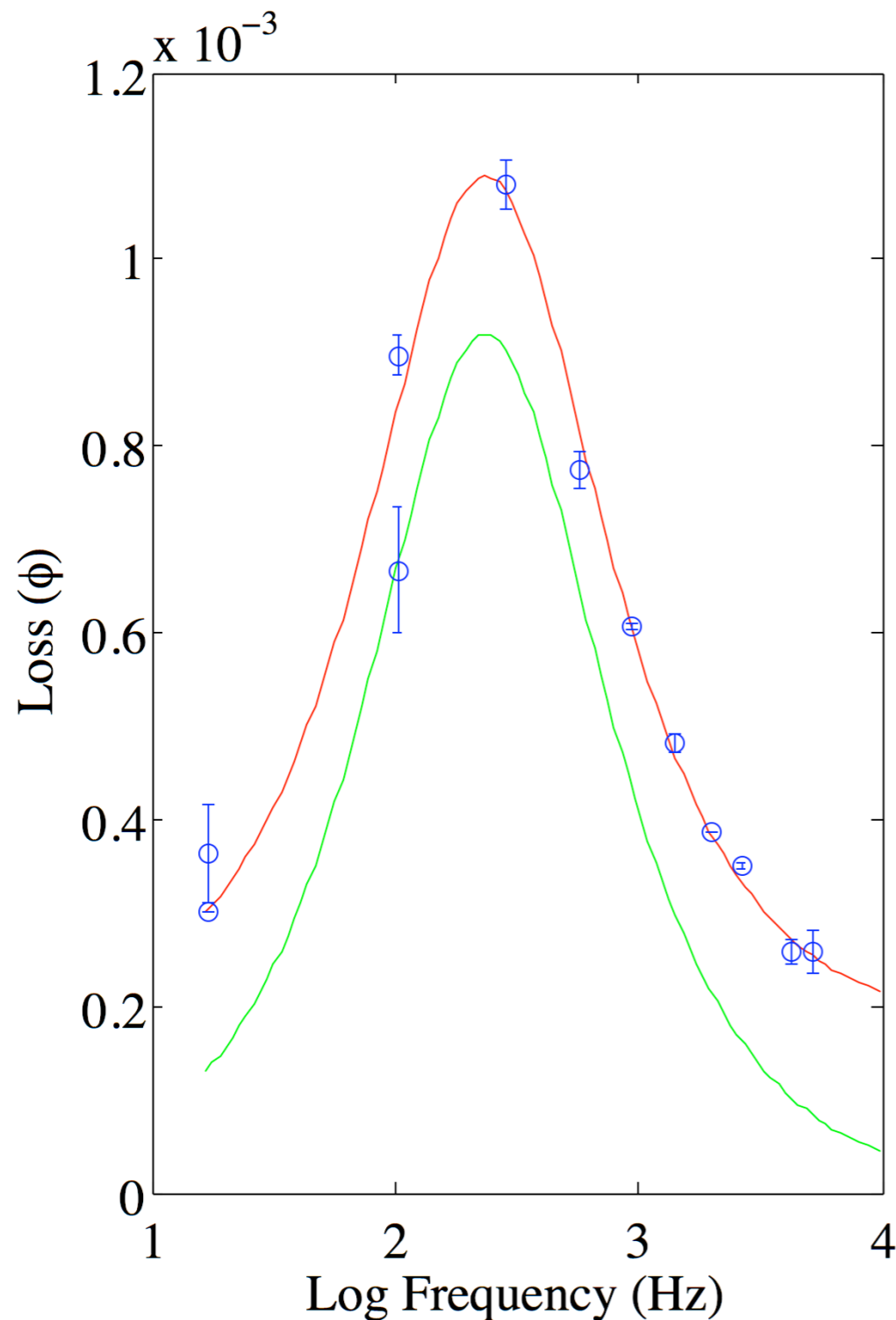
H1: UGF = 199 Hz 13.6 Mpc, Predicted: 16.4, Aug 12 2006 01:00:00 UTC



Mechanical Loss

Music Wire clamped in Pin Vise

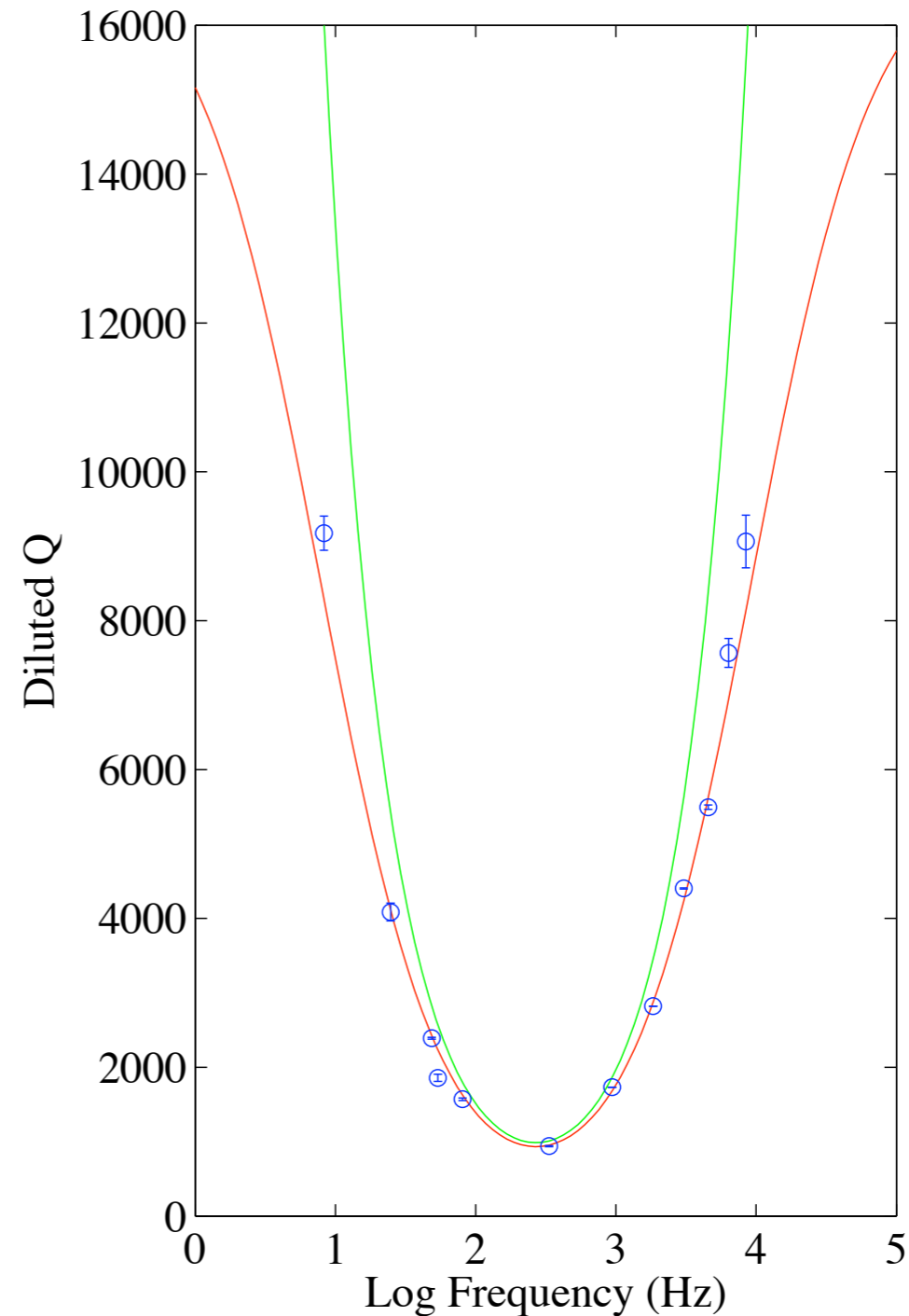
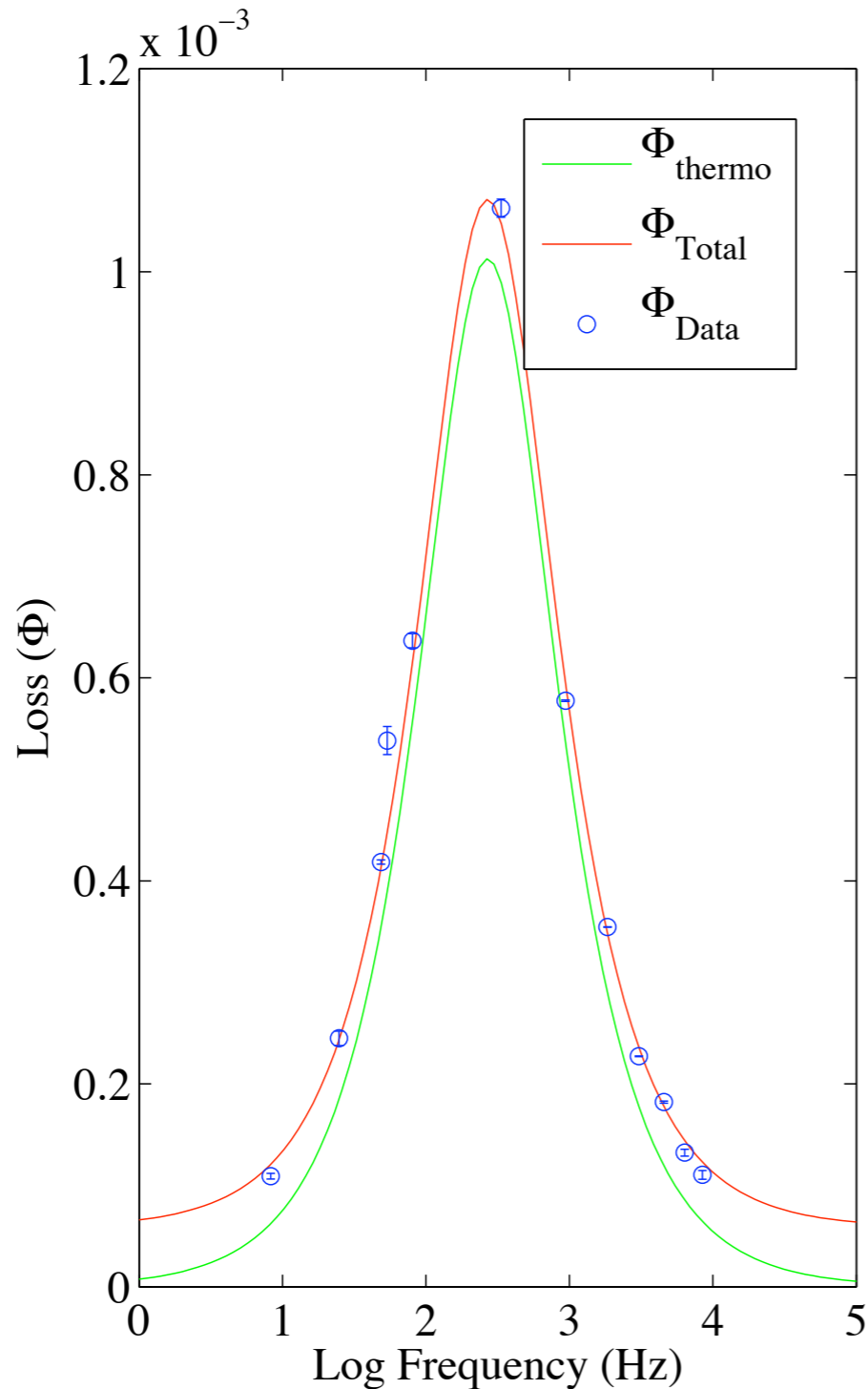
$\phi_{\text{str}} = 1.70 \times 10^{-4}$ *Structural loss \approx half of assumed design value.*



Mechanical Loss

Music Wire in Virgo Clamps

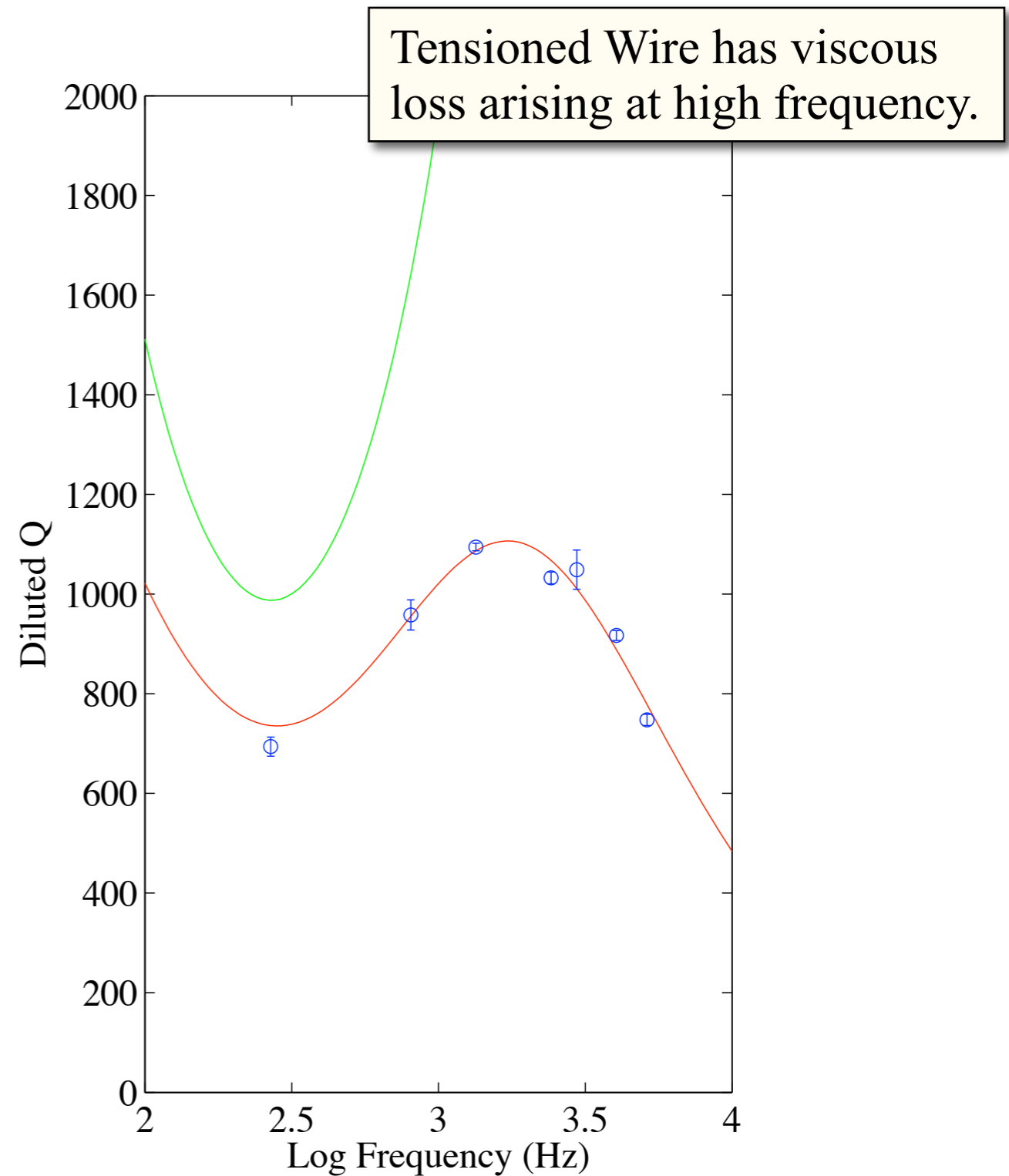
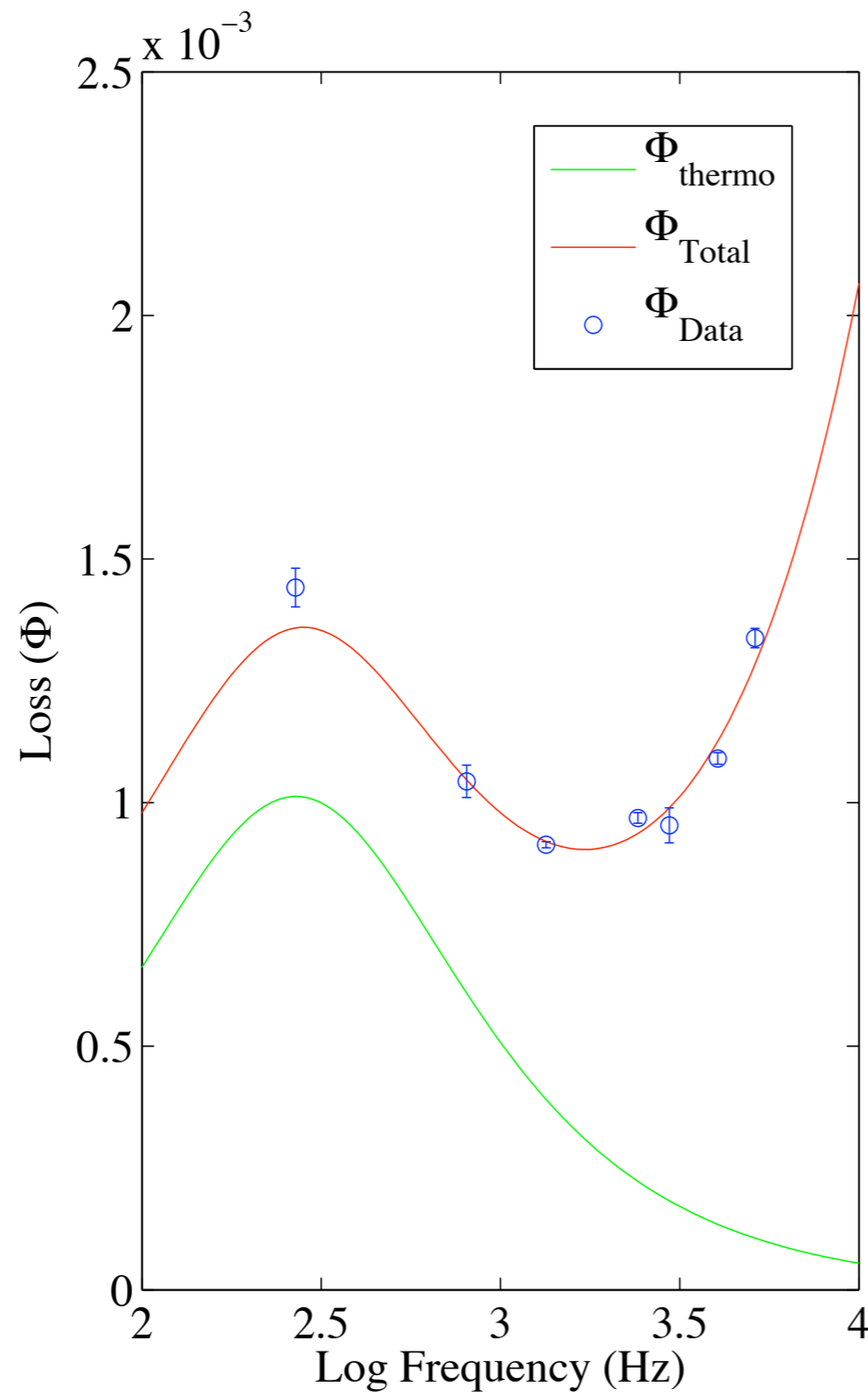
$\phi_{\text{str}} = 5.9 \times 10^{-5}$ *Structural loss* \ll *Assumed design value.*



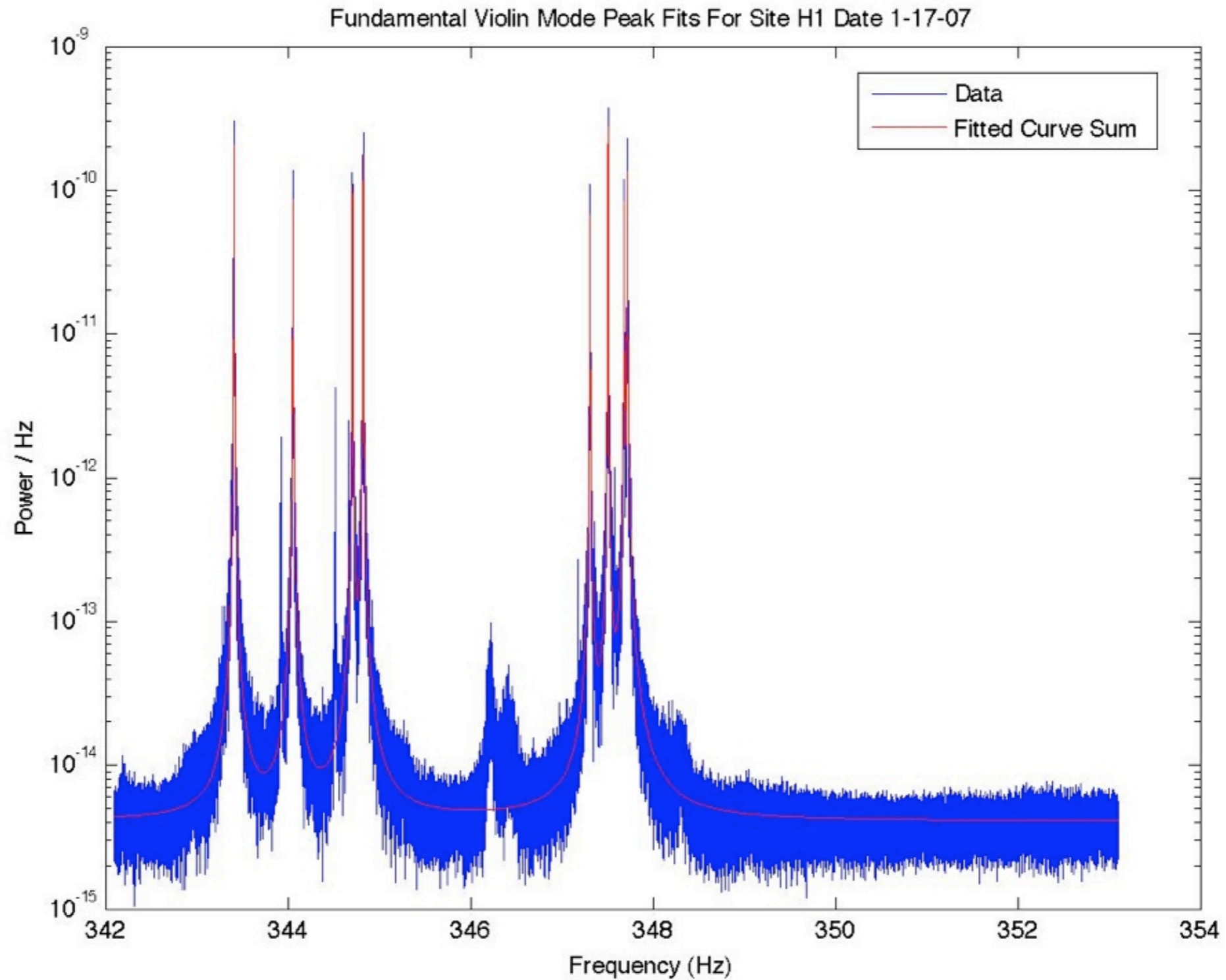
Mechanical Loss

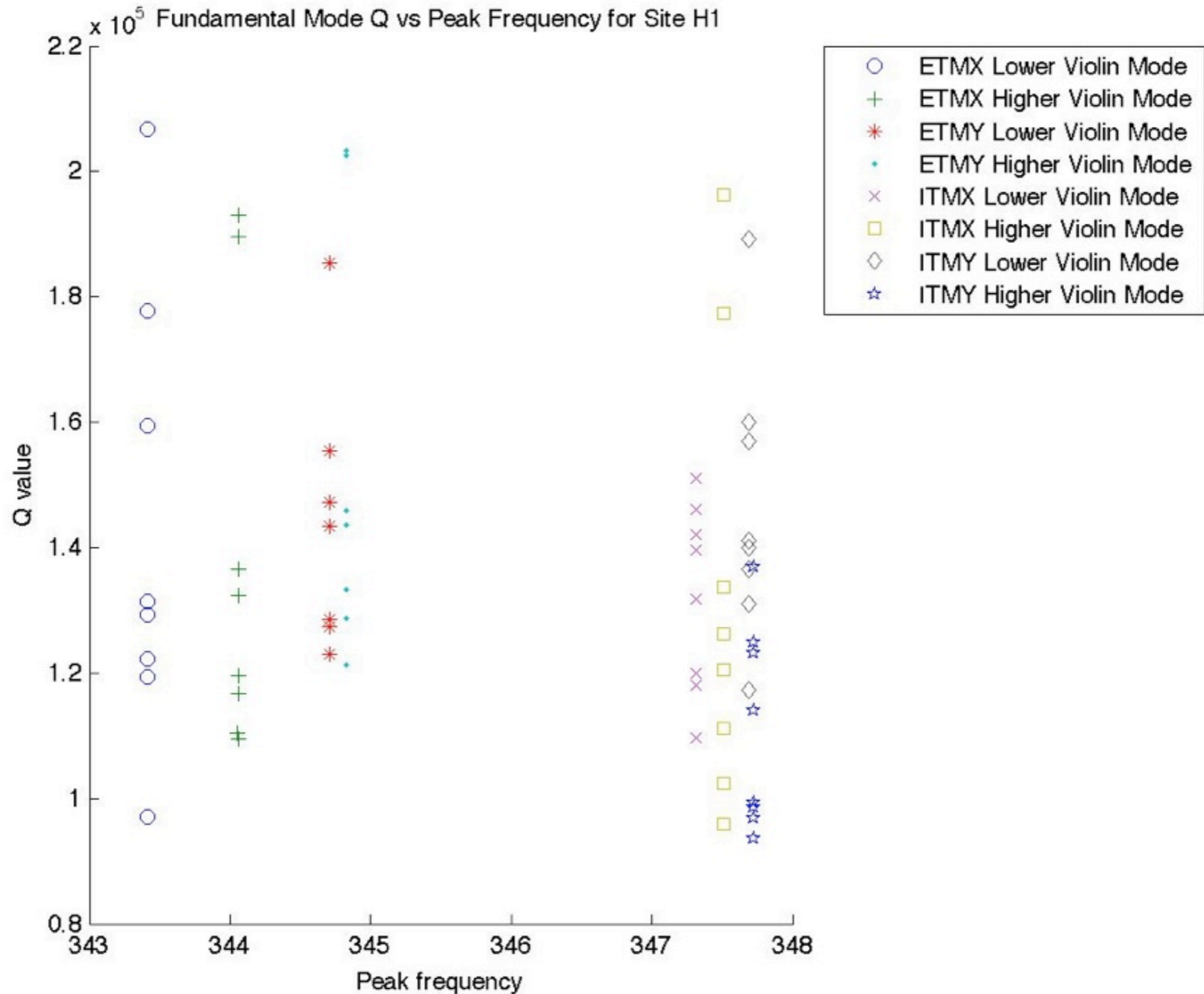
Tensioned Music Wire in Virgo Clamps

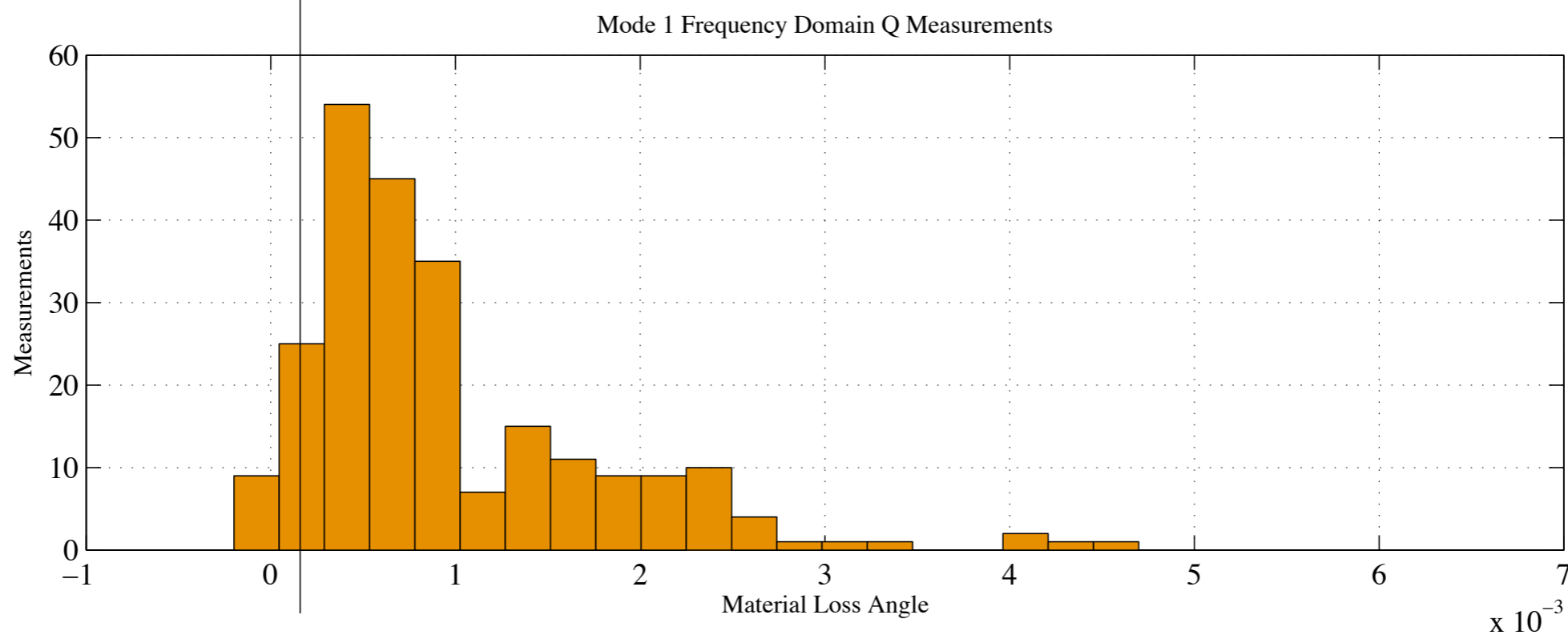
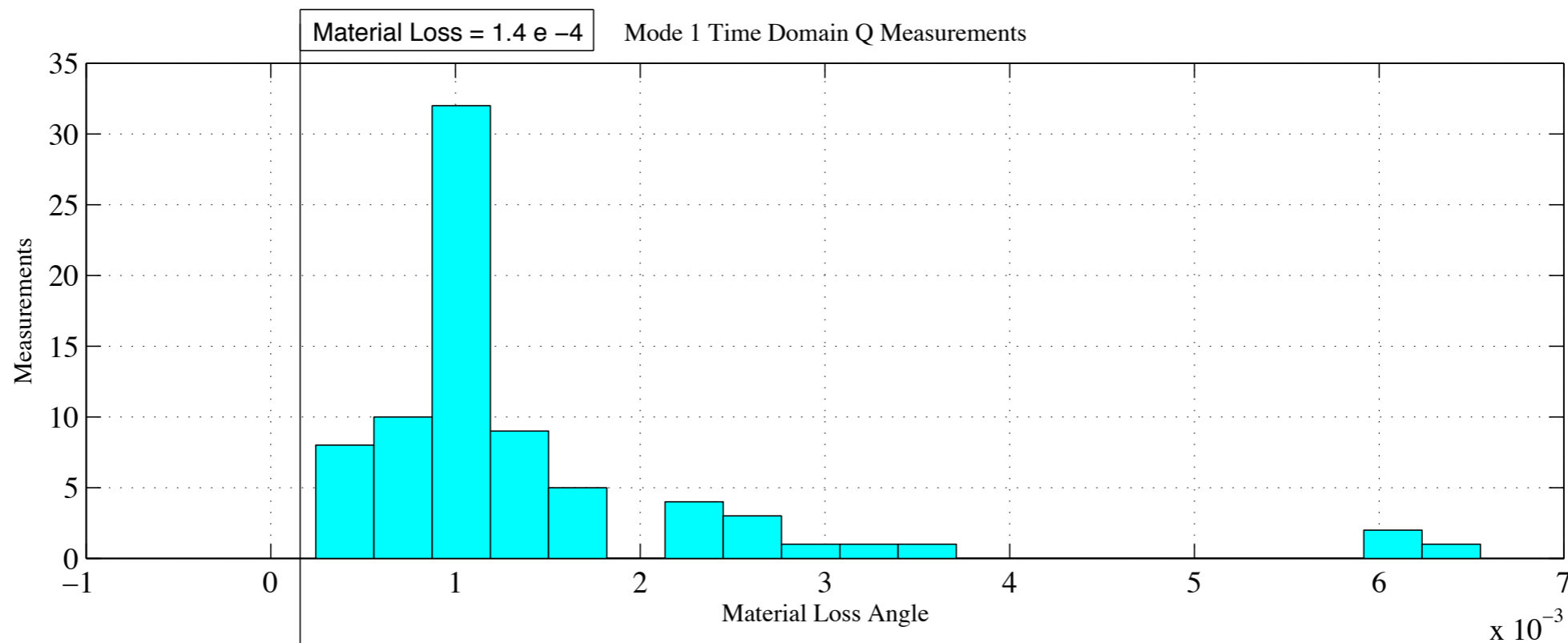
Steel Wire: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 3.00e-04$, $\Phi_1 = 1.71e-07$



- Loss Measured in time by exciting the violin modes and observing the ringdown
 - » Measurements were sometimes in agreement with wire loss, but usually higher and not stable in time.
 - » Concerns raised that high amplitude of oscillation may cause excess loss (rubbing friction)
- Loss measured in frequency by analyzing the power spectrum of long lock stretches.
 - » David Malling's summary page:
<http://physics.syr.edu/research/relativity/ligo/susqs/>
 - » Malling fit the set of violin modes that are nominally thermally excited
 - » Loss still varies in time, not stable







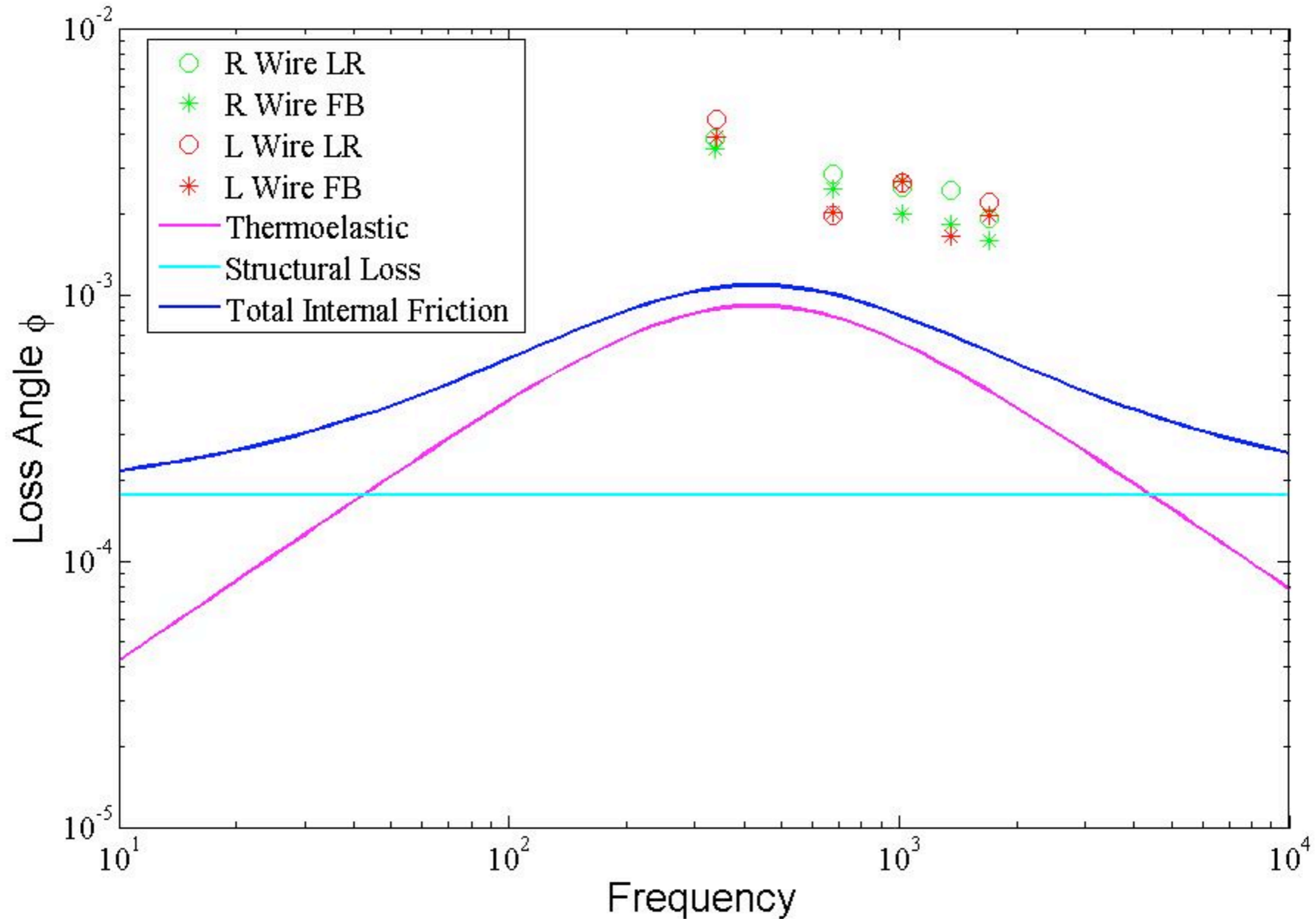
LIGO

MIT Experiment



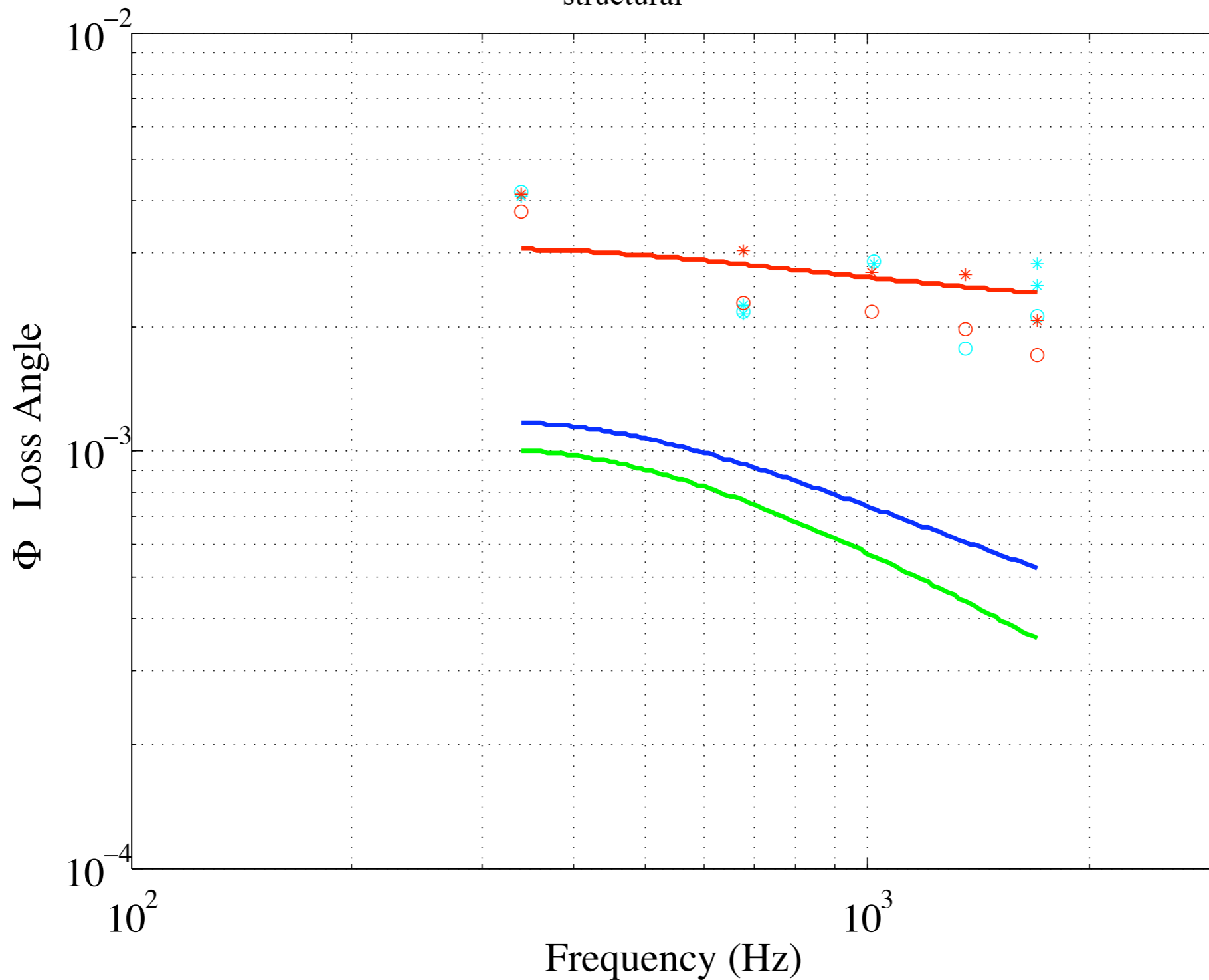
Pathfinder Optic hung in spare frame with wire from the sites. Each wire monitored by eight shadow sensors.

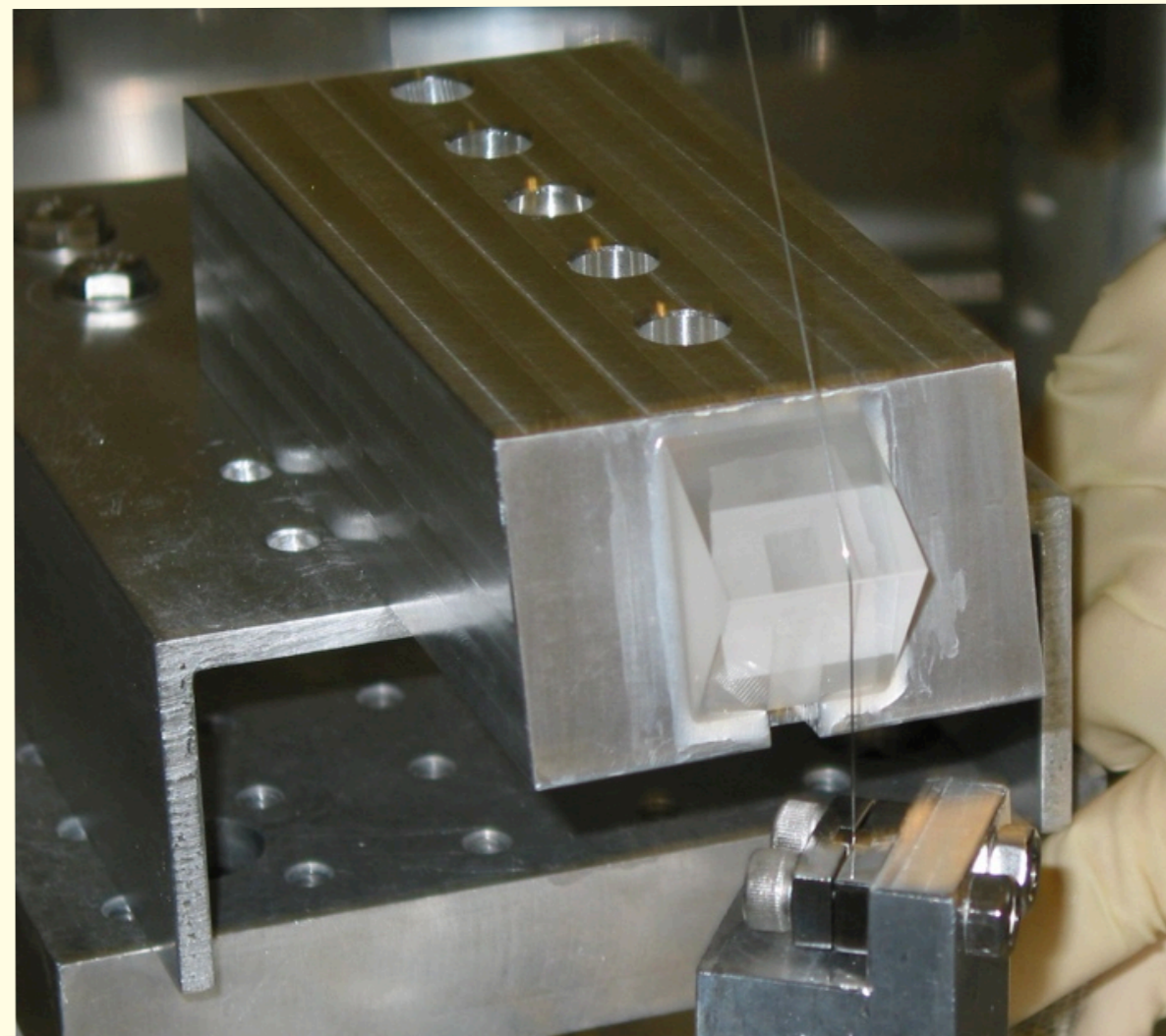
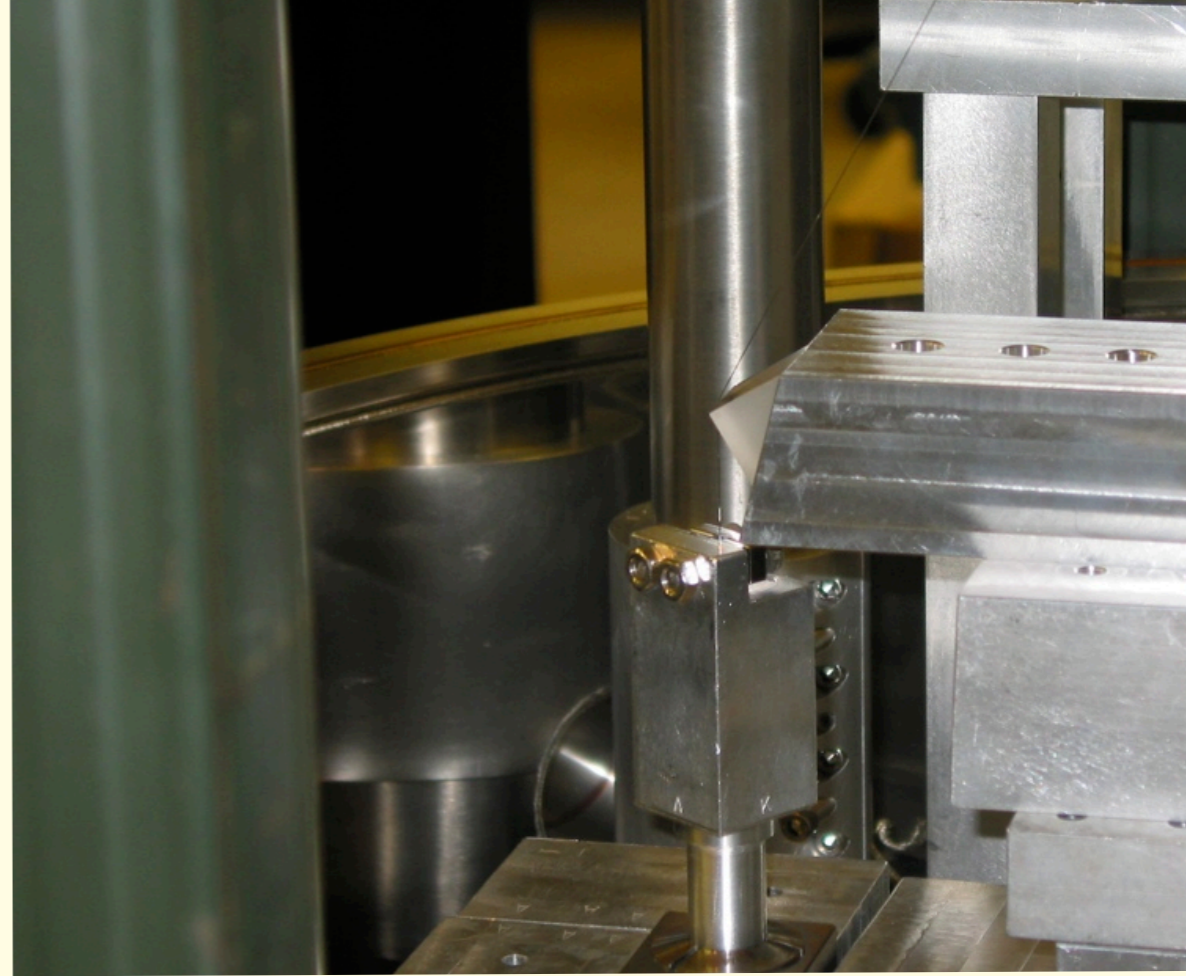
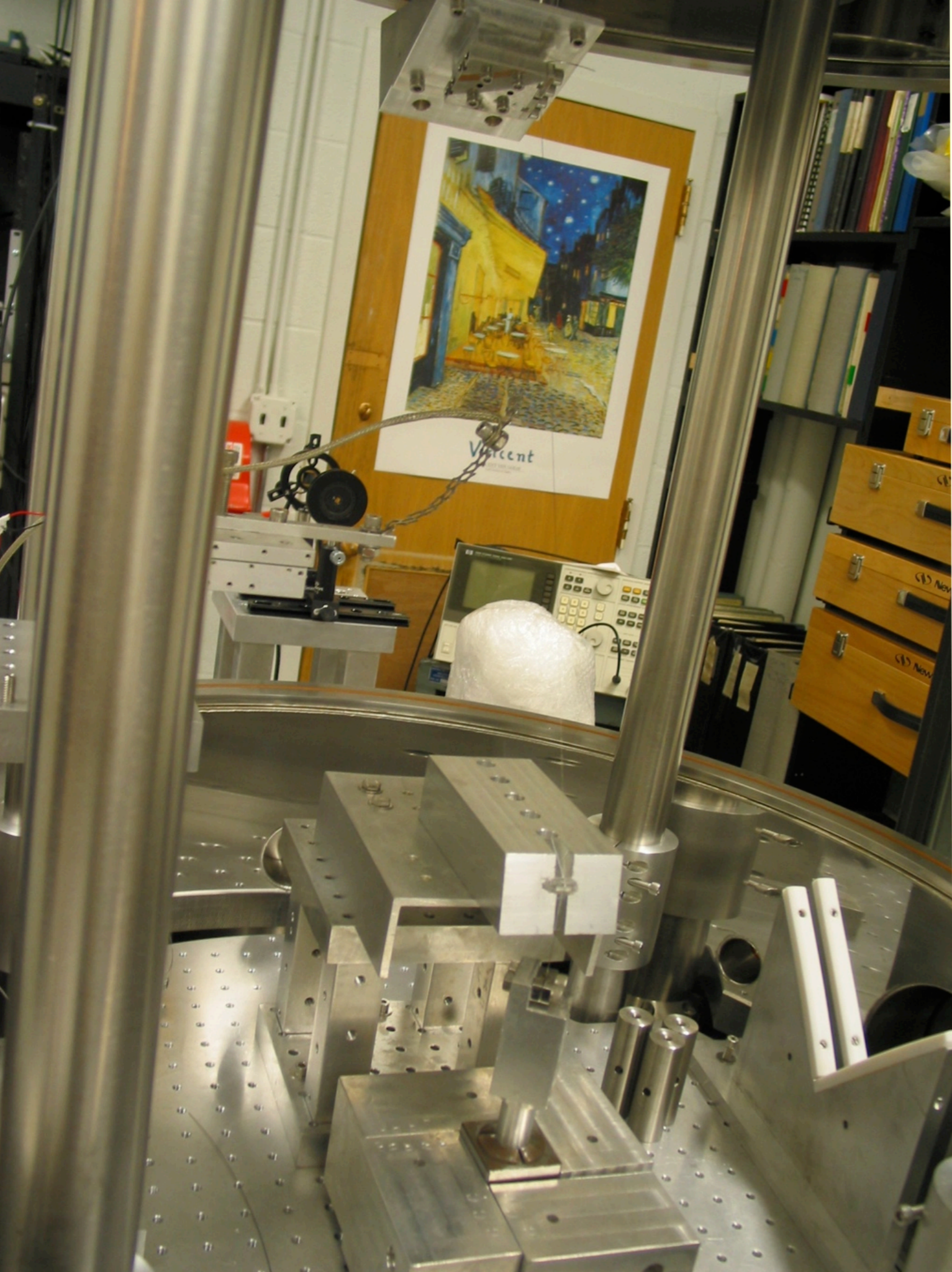




Violin Mode: Reused Clamp

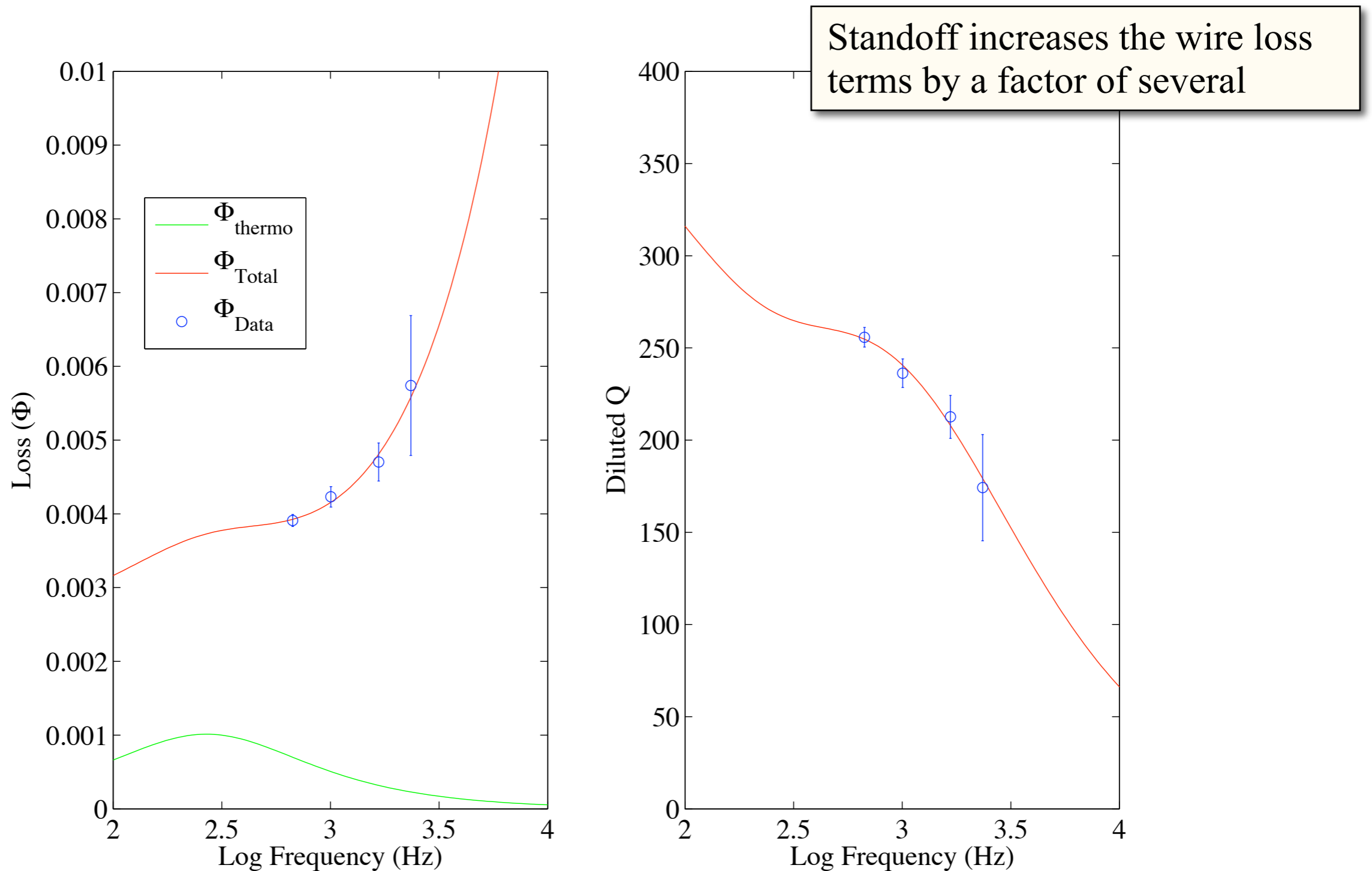
$\Phi_{\text{structural}} = 2.05e-3$



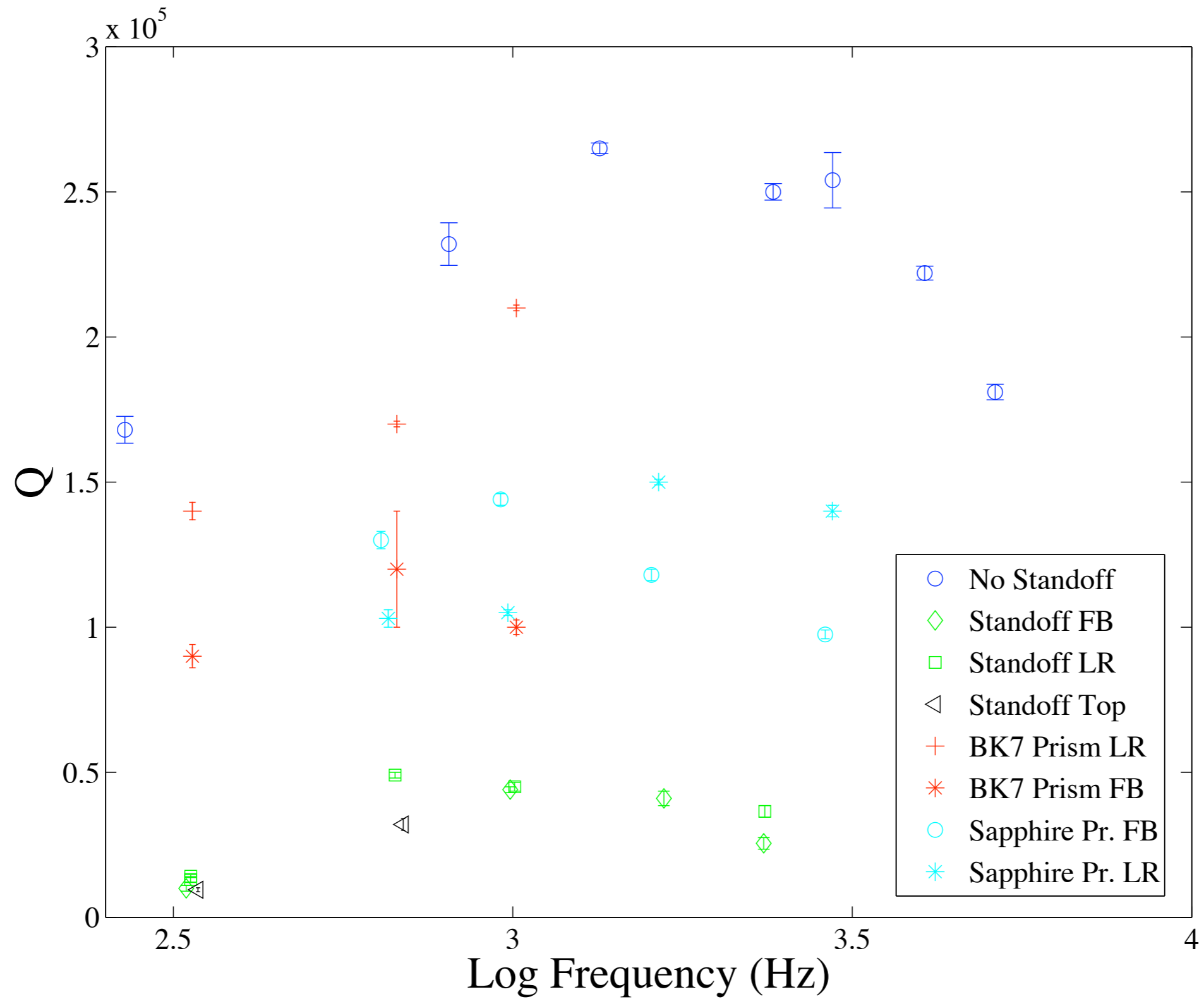


Loss from the Silica Standoff

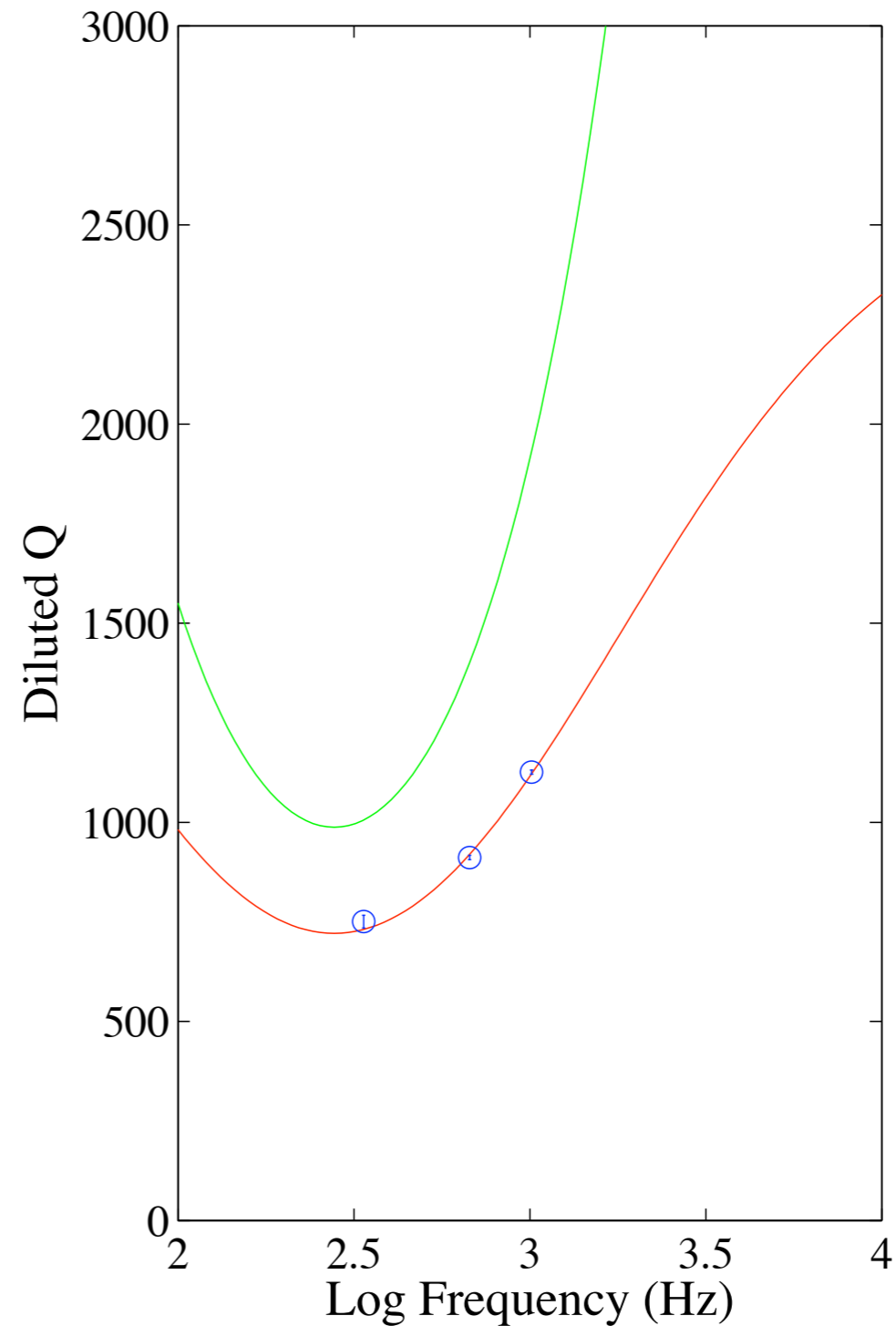
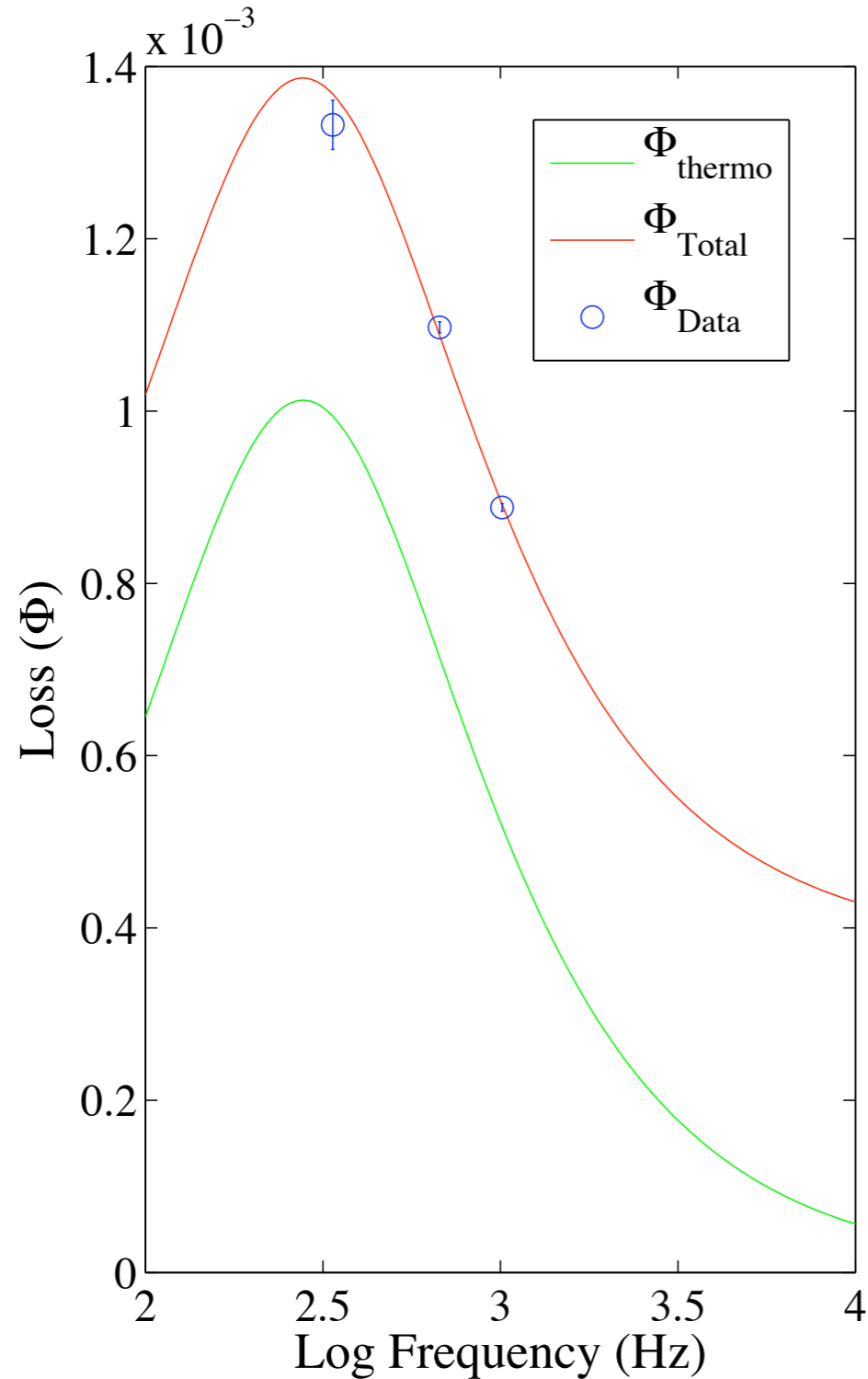
Steel Wire: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 2.37e-03$, $\Phi_1 = 1.27e-06$

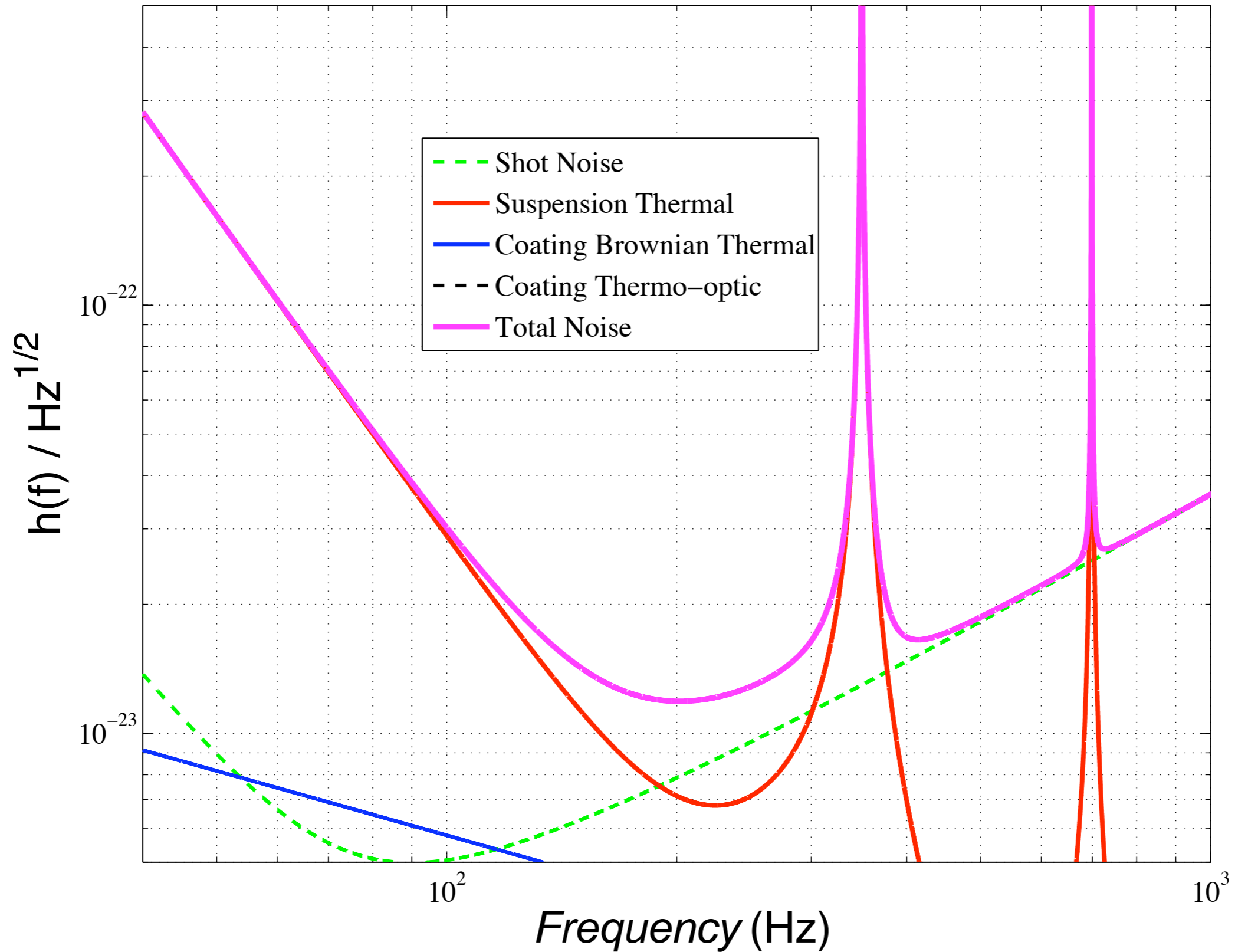


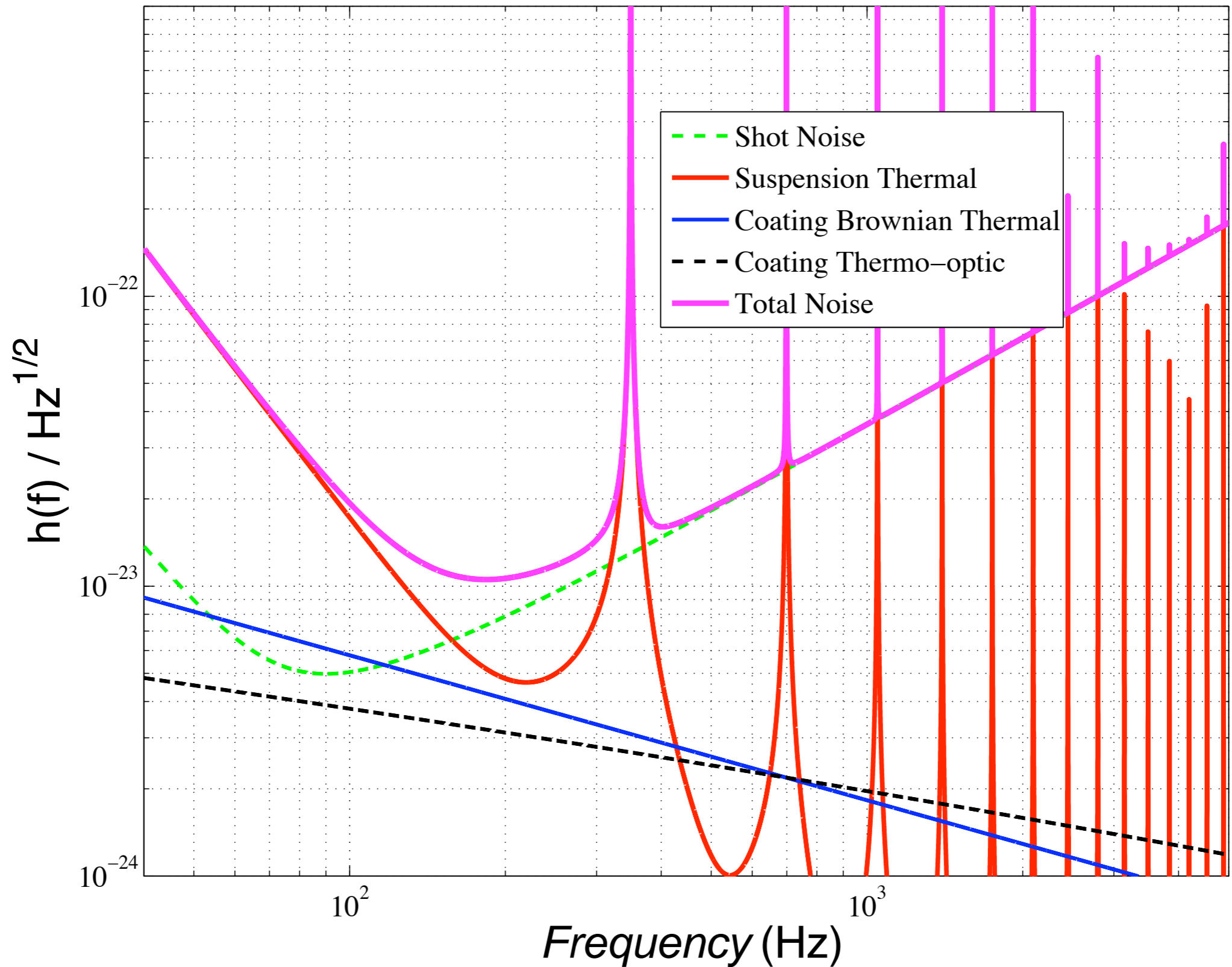
Q's of Various Standoffs

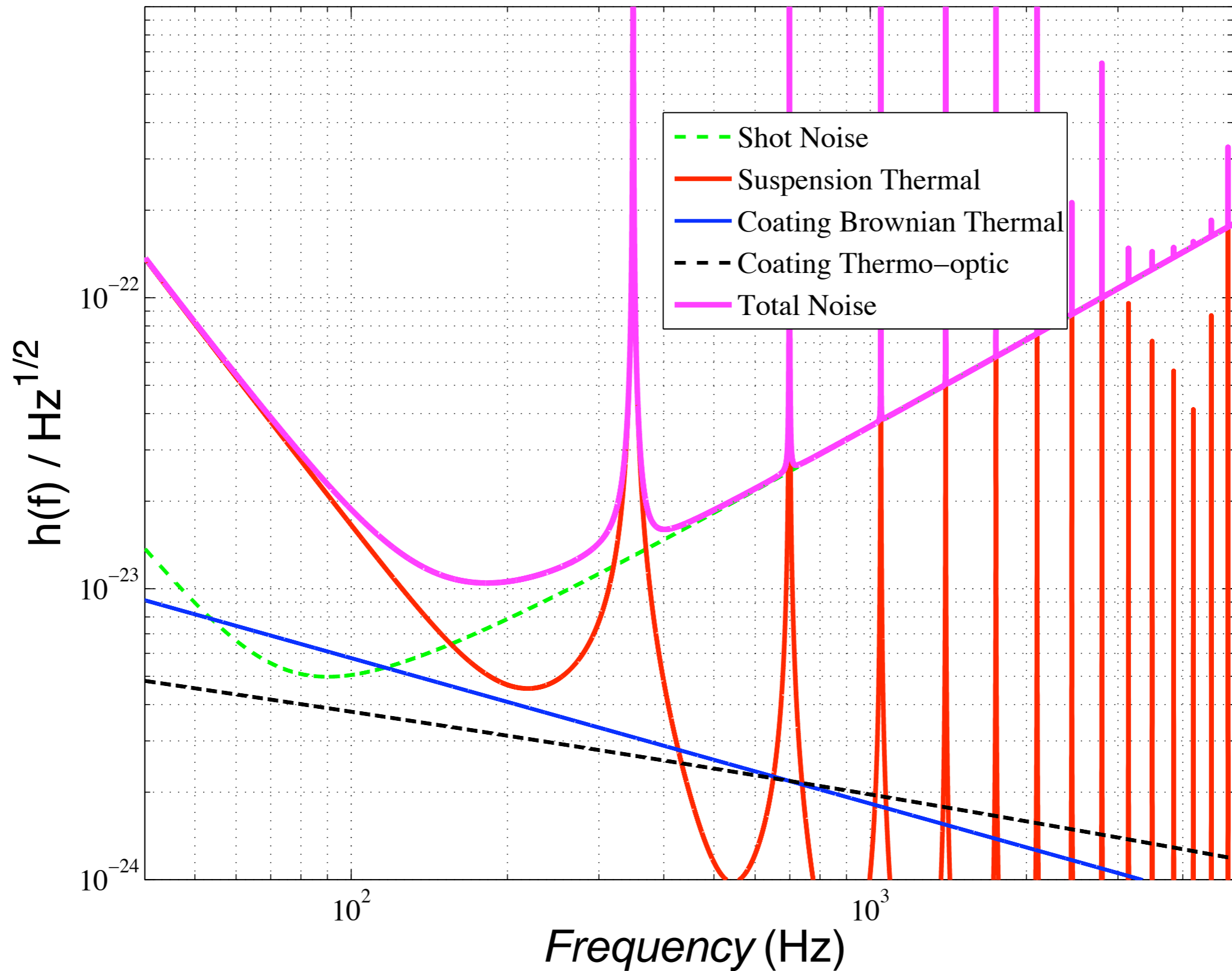


Steel Wire & BK7 Prism Standoffs: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 3.74e-04$









- Ribbons formed from Music wire by flattening in Rolling mill
 - Flattened everywhere except at standoffs where it is wire
 - Orientation around optic is configured to wrap around optic
 - Orientation in suspension is face forward
 - Ribbon is gimpy in forward direction. Lower areal moment favorably increased the dissipation dilution, thus lowers thermal noise.
 - ThermoElastic peak shifted to high frequency, 4–5 kHz
 - Maybe no requirement to change Standoffs



SIDE VIEW



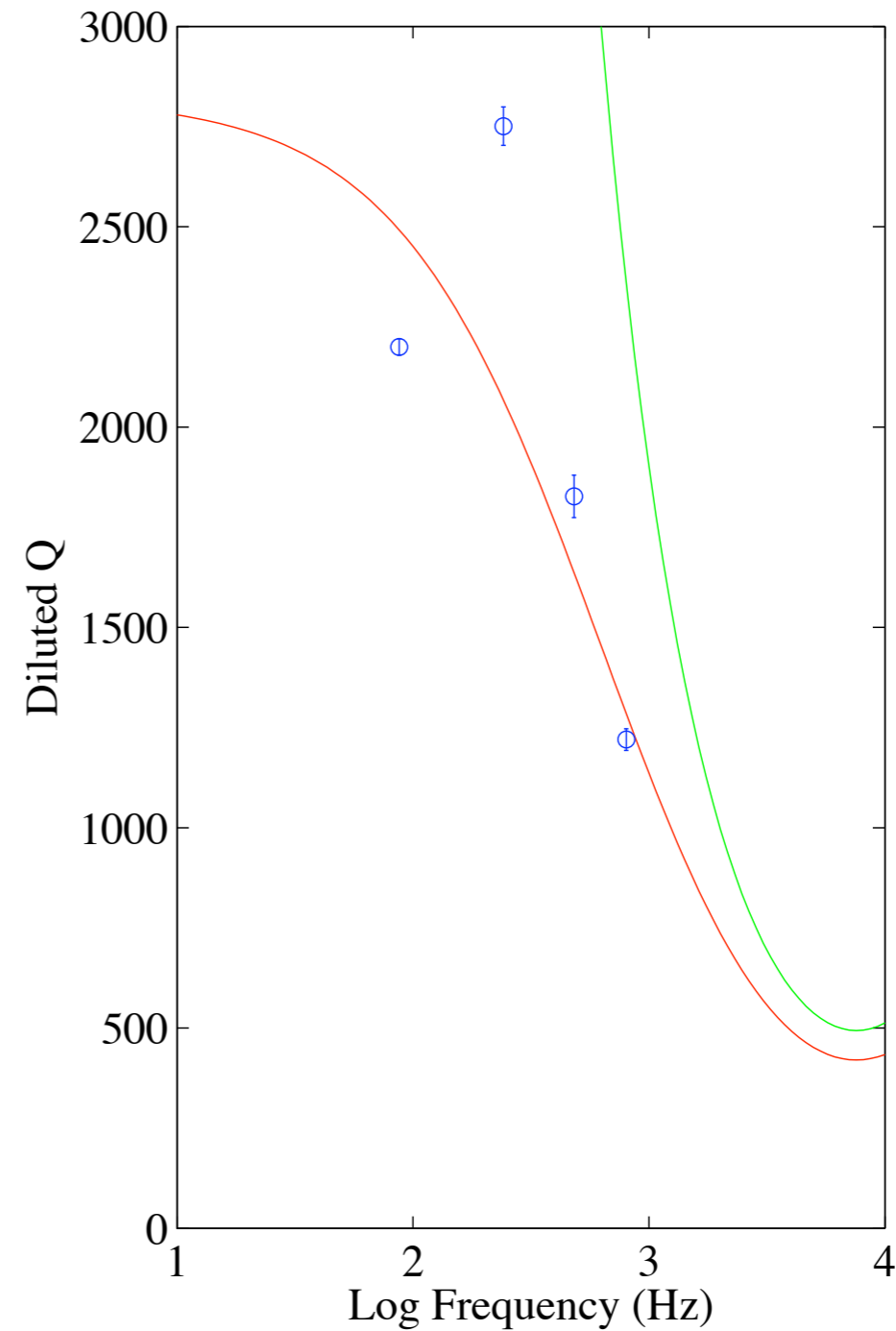
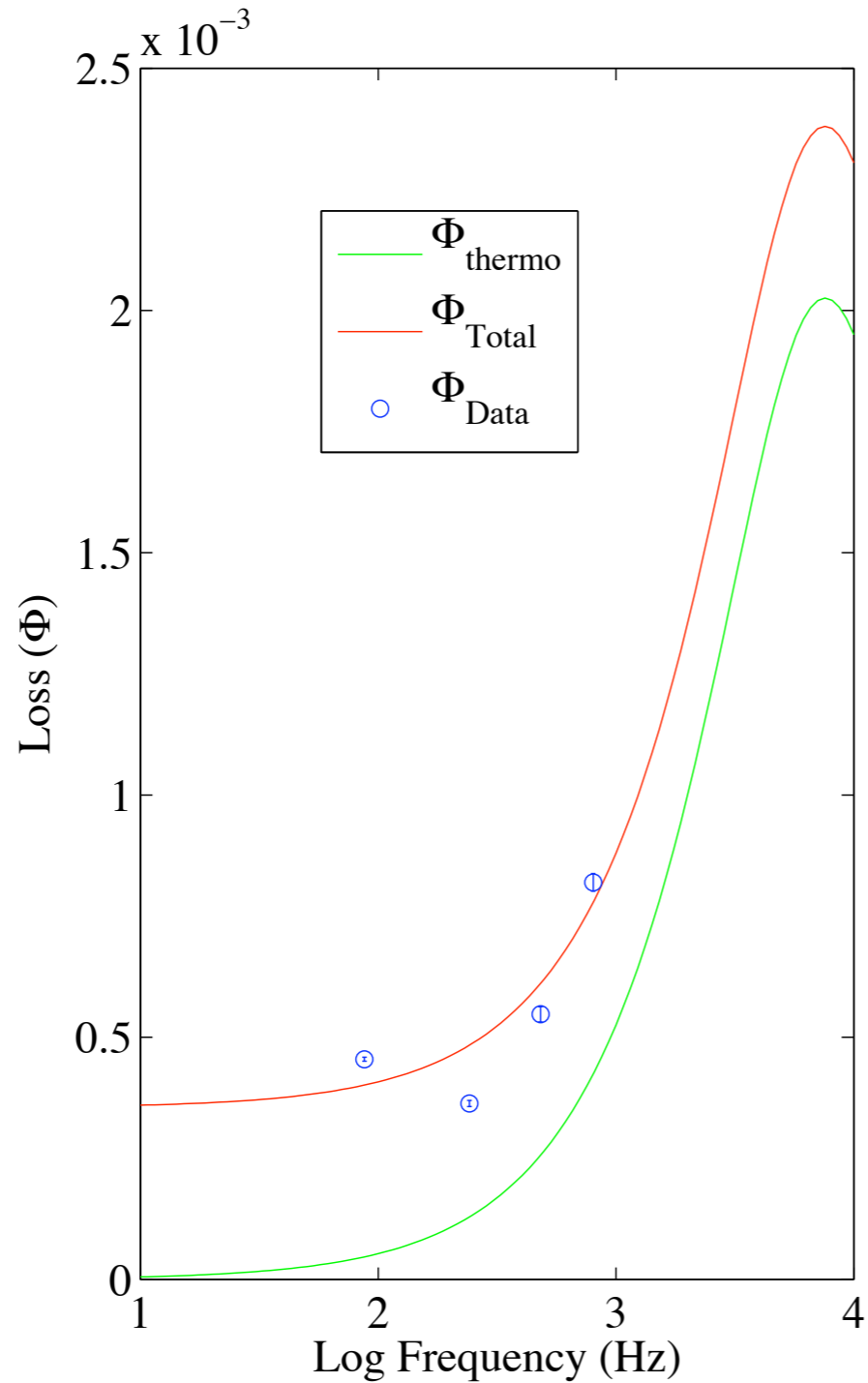
TOP VIEW



Loss in Free Steel Ribbon

Thermoelastic x2

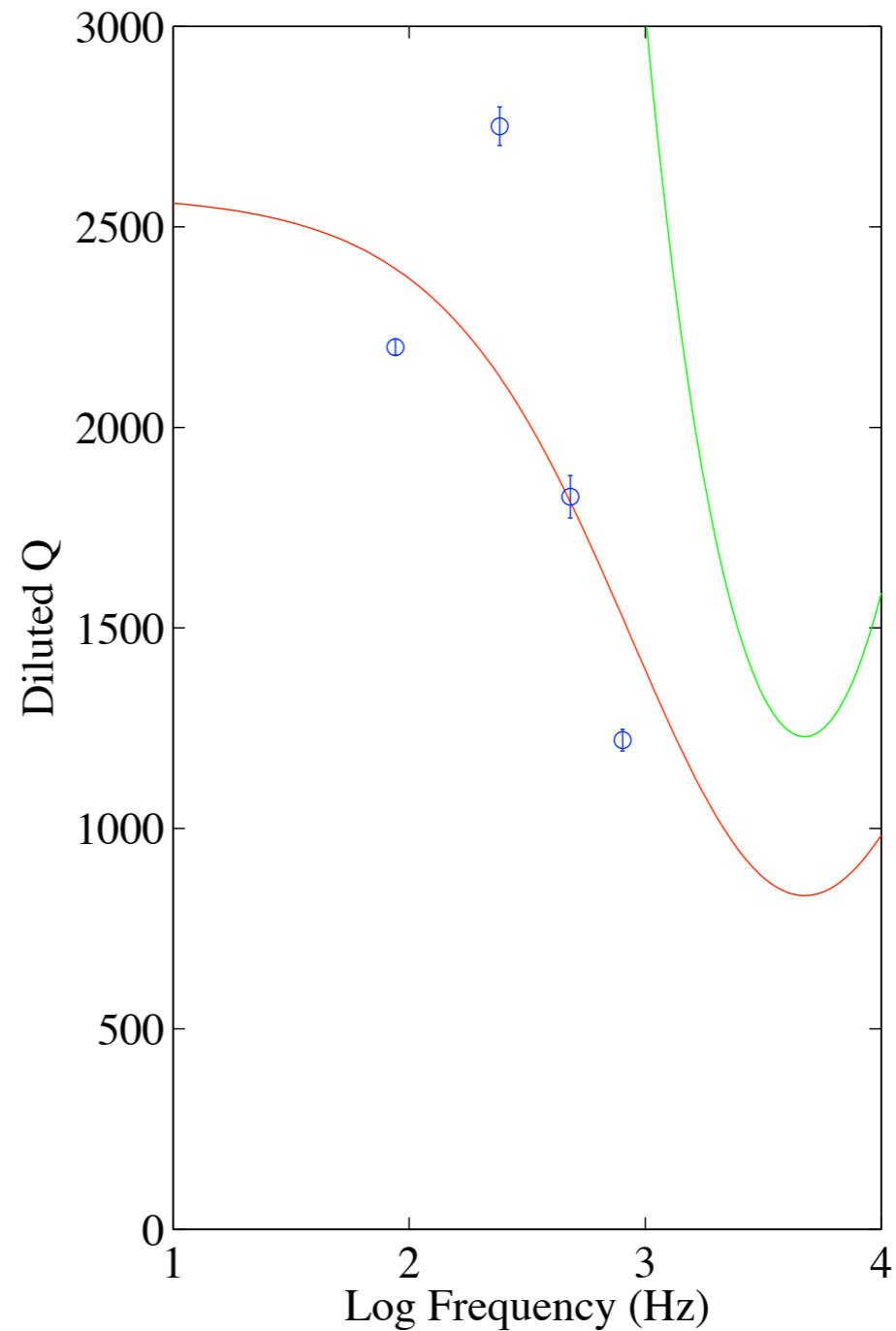
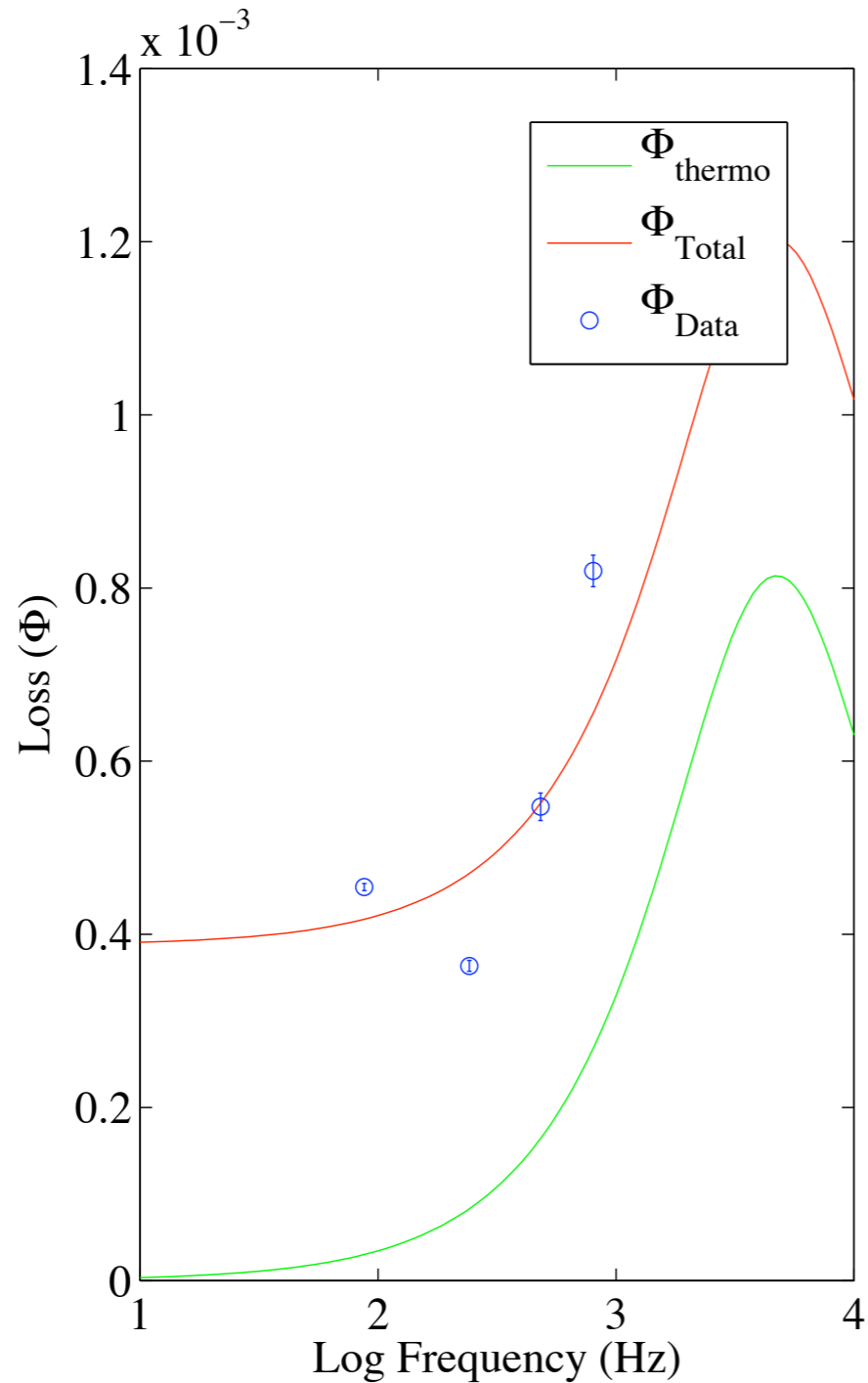
Steel Ribbon: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 3.54e-04$



Loss in Free Steel Ribbon

Thermoelastic Fit

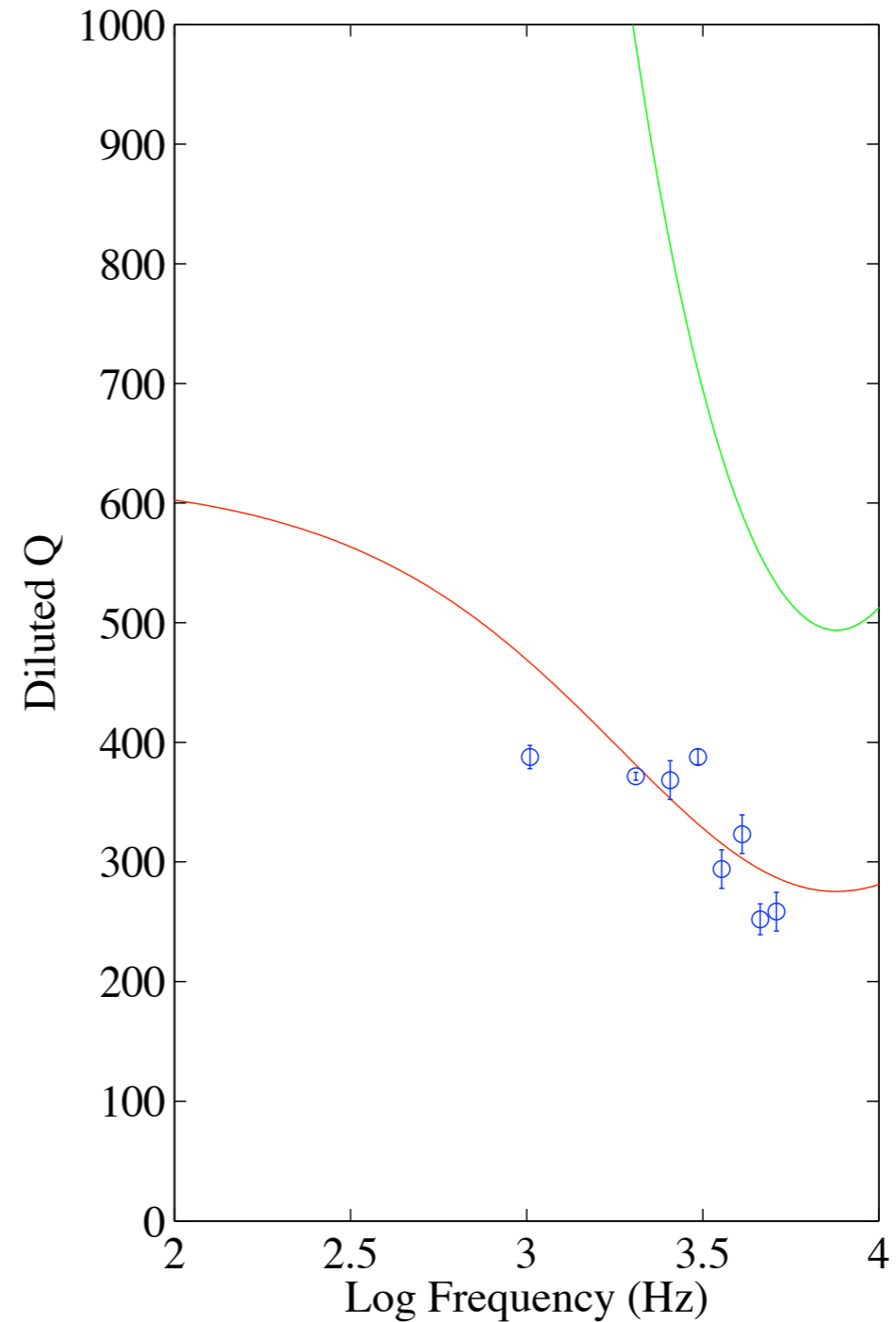
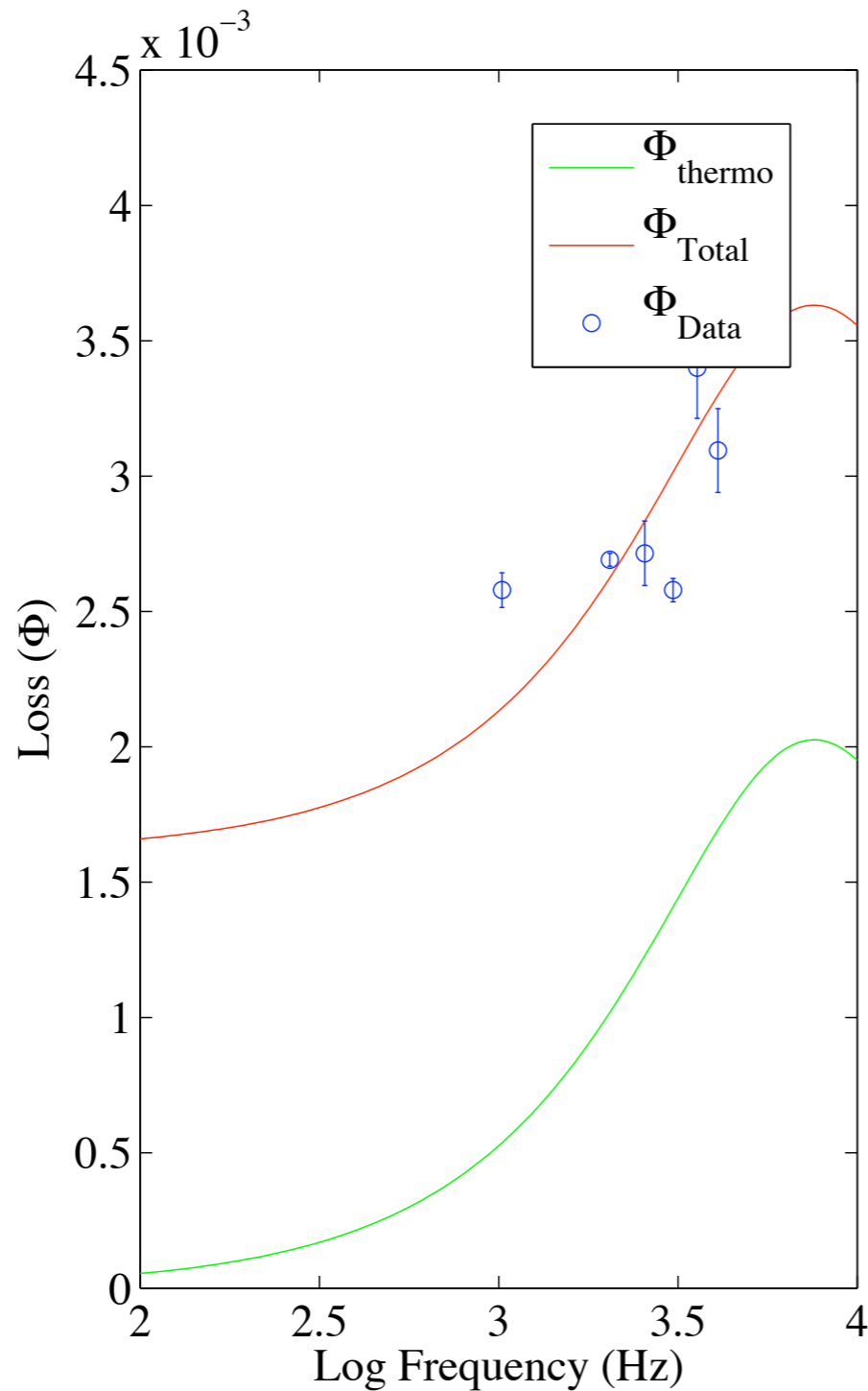
Steel Ribbon: Thermo. scale = 0.80, $\Phi_0 = 3.87e-04$



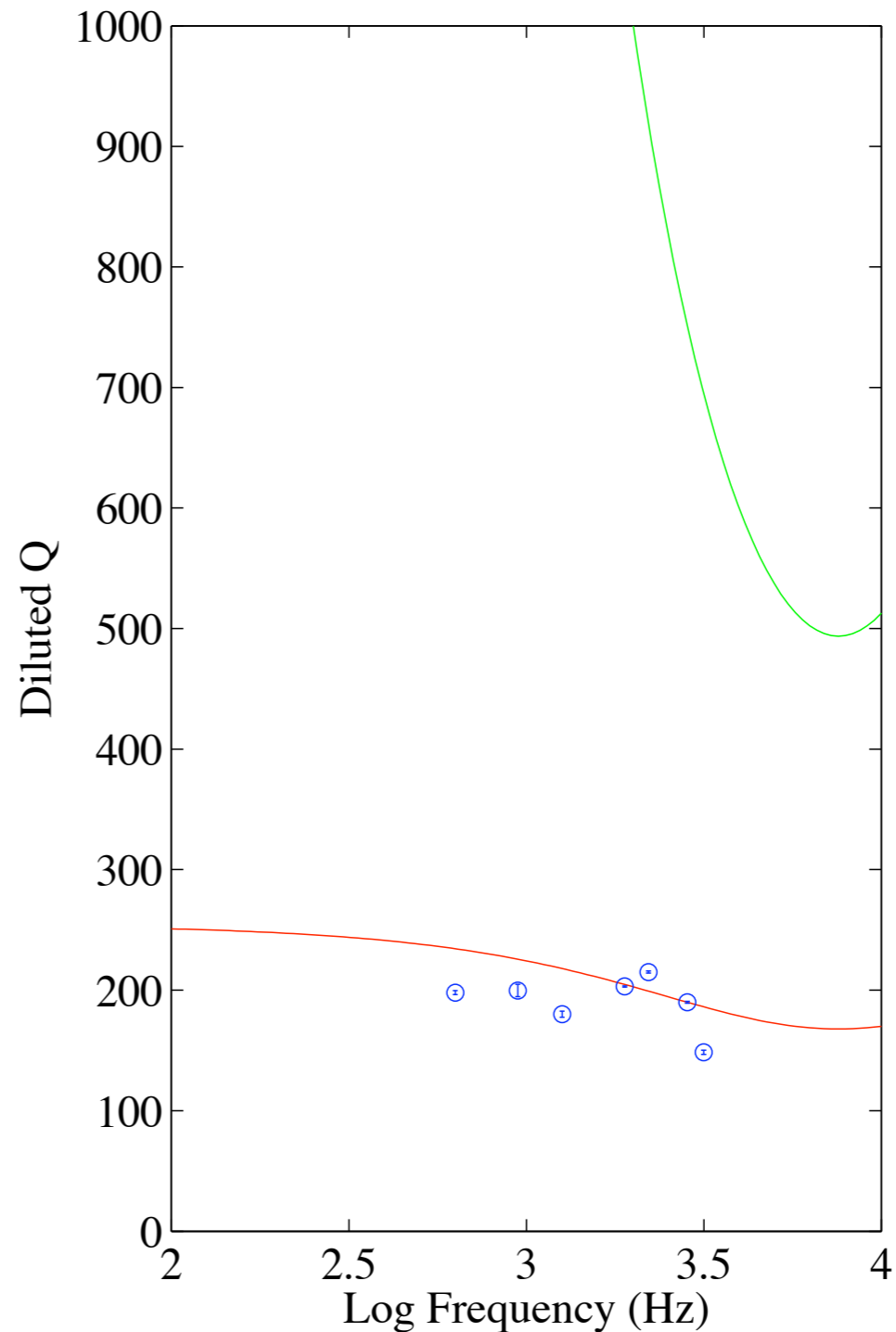
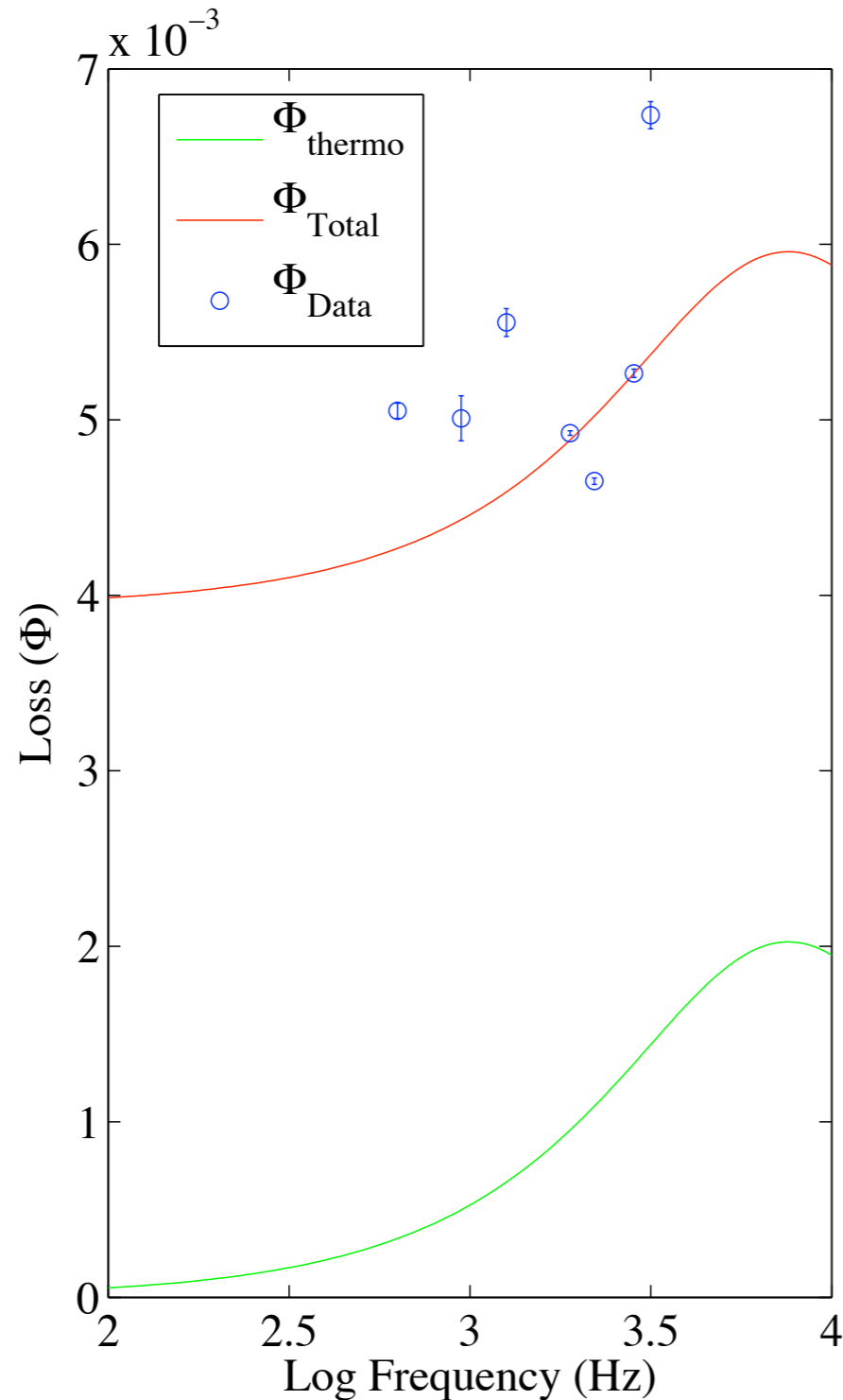
Loss in Tensioned Steel Ribbon

Thermoelastic x2

Steel Ribbon: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 1.61e-03$



Steel Ribbon: Thermoelastic fixed, $\Phi_0 = 3.93e-03$



- **Sapphire Clamps.**
 - Similar to Virgo clamps. Binding material is sapphire.
 - Cylindrical grooves formed by laser ablation.
 - Accurate to 10^{-5} inches.
- **Test Prism standoffs to improve loss.**
 - Silica and/or sapphire prisms with well defined wire notch
- **Test Full Modified Ribbon Suspension**
 - Define Thermoelastic better
 - Better manufacturing of these ribbons
 - Use with prism standoffs

The End