

# Experimental Demonstration of a control scheme for a tuned RSE interferometer for next-generation gravitational-wave detectors



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# Motivation

- Plans to use an RSE interferometer in some of the next-generation interferometers for better sensitivities.
  - Adv.LIGO...Detuned RSE
  - LCGT...Tuned RSE ( = zero detuning or broadband )
- Controlling DOFs is vital for a detector
  - Control scheme developed for LCGT
  - Can be a back-up design for Adv.LIGO(detuned)
- Prototype experiment to verify the control scheme

# Controlling the RSE

# 5 degrees of freedoms

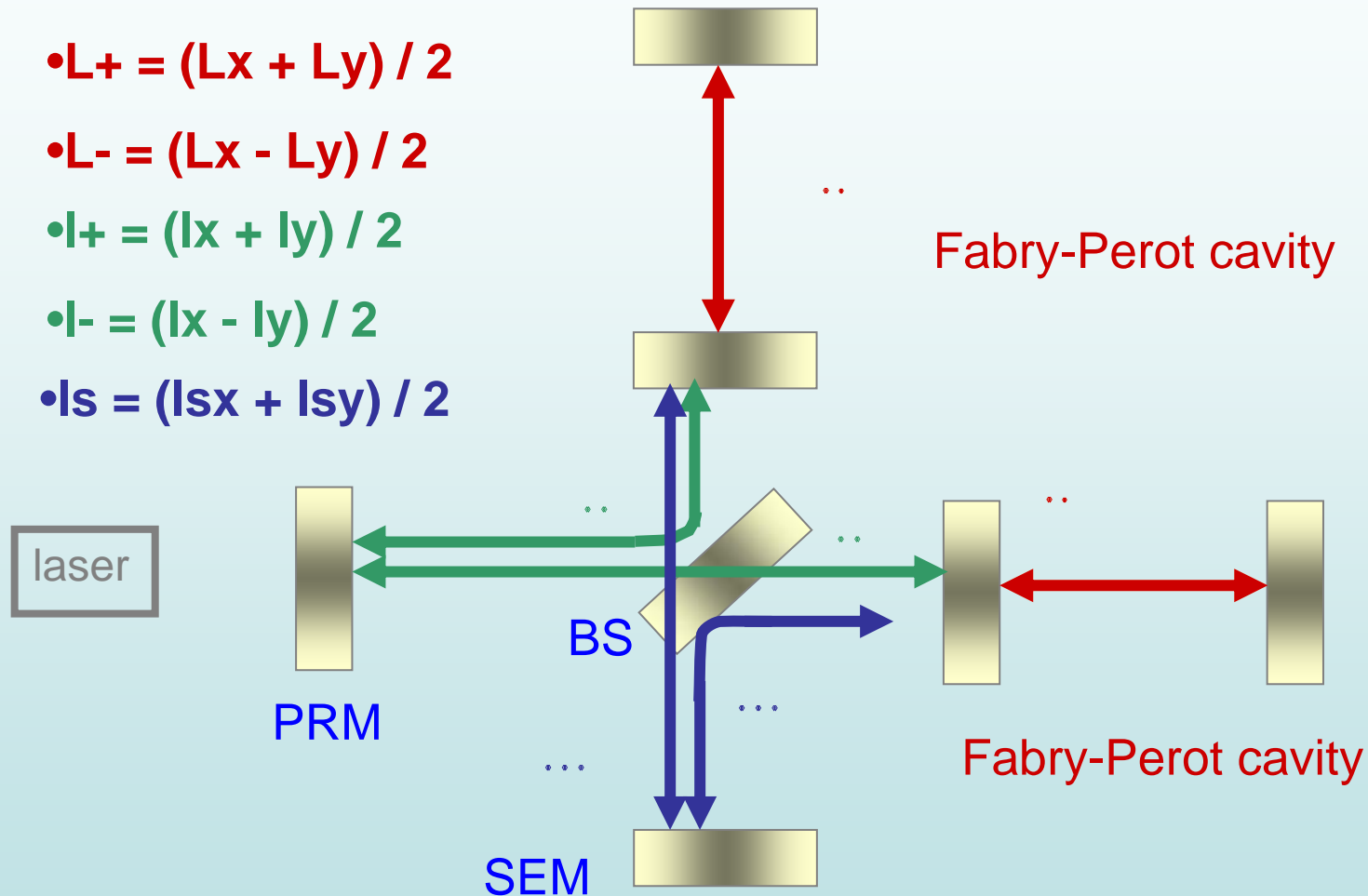
- $L_+ = (L_x + L_y) / 2$

- $L_- = (L_x - L_y) / 2$

- $l_+ = (l_x + l_y) / 2$

- $l_- = (l_x - l_y) / 2$

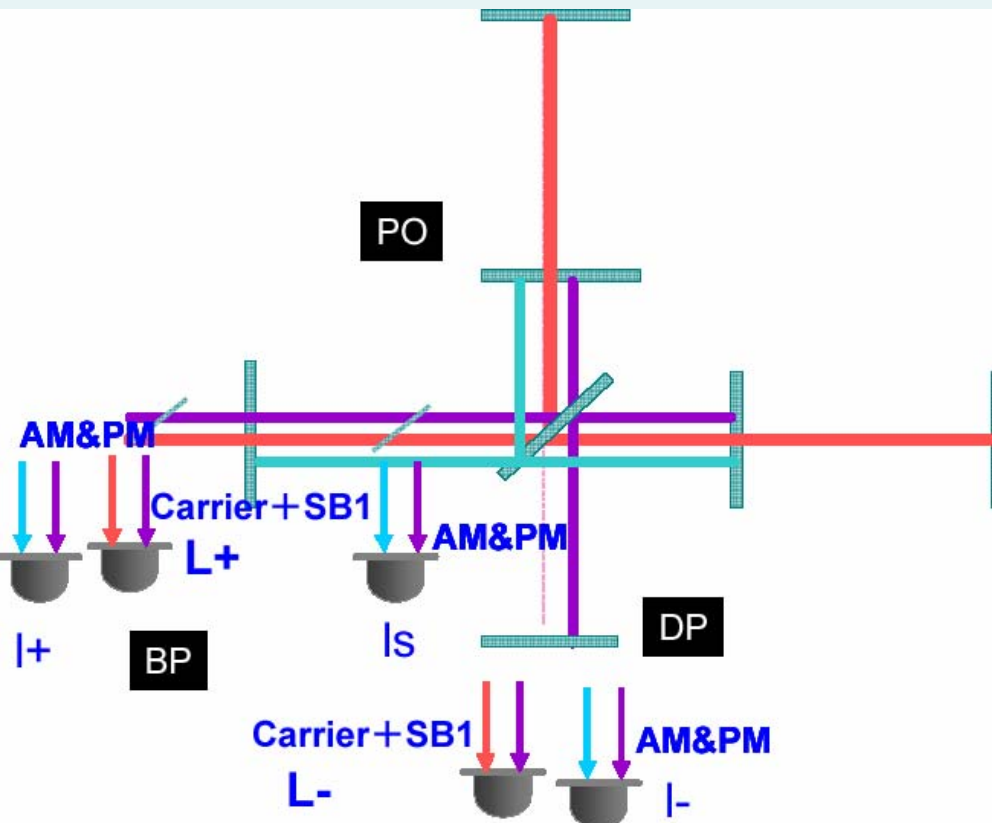
- $l_s = (l_{sx} + l_{sy}) / 2$



A very complicated control system due to the increased number of DOFs

# Control scheme concepts

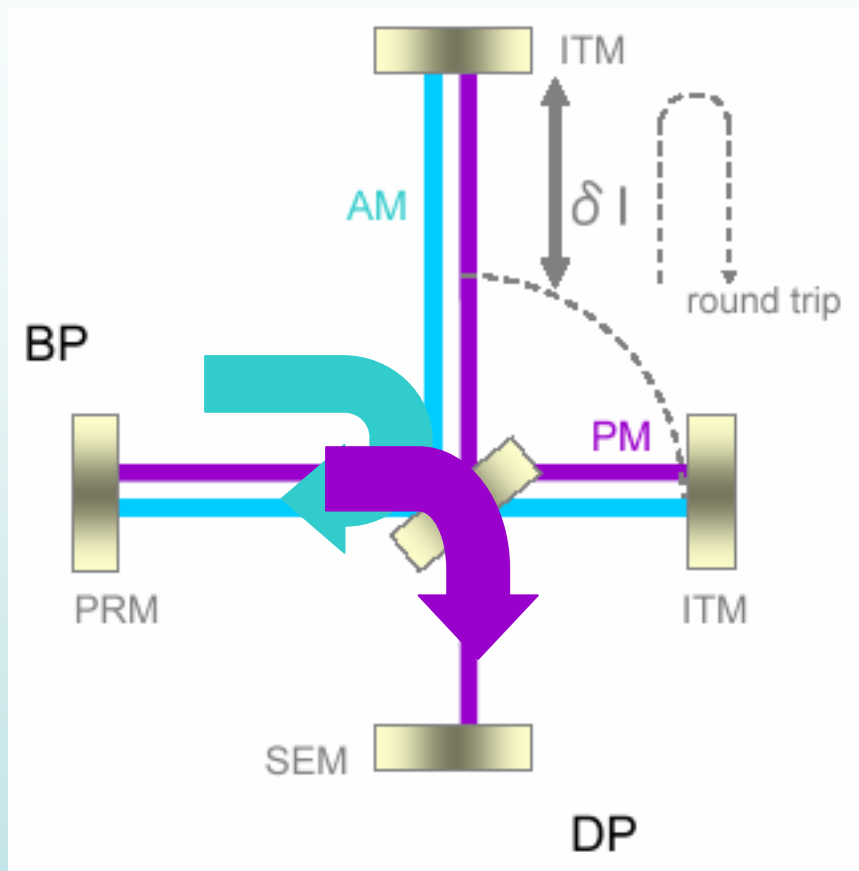
- Fabry-Perot cavities' control signal---beat between the carrier and PM sidebands
- Central part of the RSE--- beat between the AM and PM sidebands



- Fabry-Perot control signal are bigger by the high finesse
- Can separate FP control signal and the central control signal by not using the carrier for the central part

# The central part control strategy

--- Michelson Asymmetry



For AM sidebands:  $2.l = n.$   
( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

For PM sidebands:  
 $2.l = (2m+1)/2 . (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

Due to the Michelson Asymmetry  
AM all reflect from the Michelson part  
PM all transmit through the Michelson part

Cavity length design

AM resonant inside PRC

PM resonant inside PRC+SEC

Contrasting behavior in the Michelson part → as little as possible signal coupling

# The sensing signal matrix

Theoretical signal matrix (DC)

With the prototype parameters

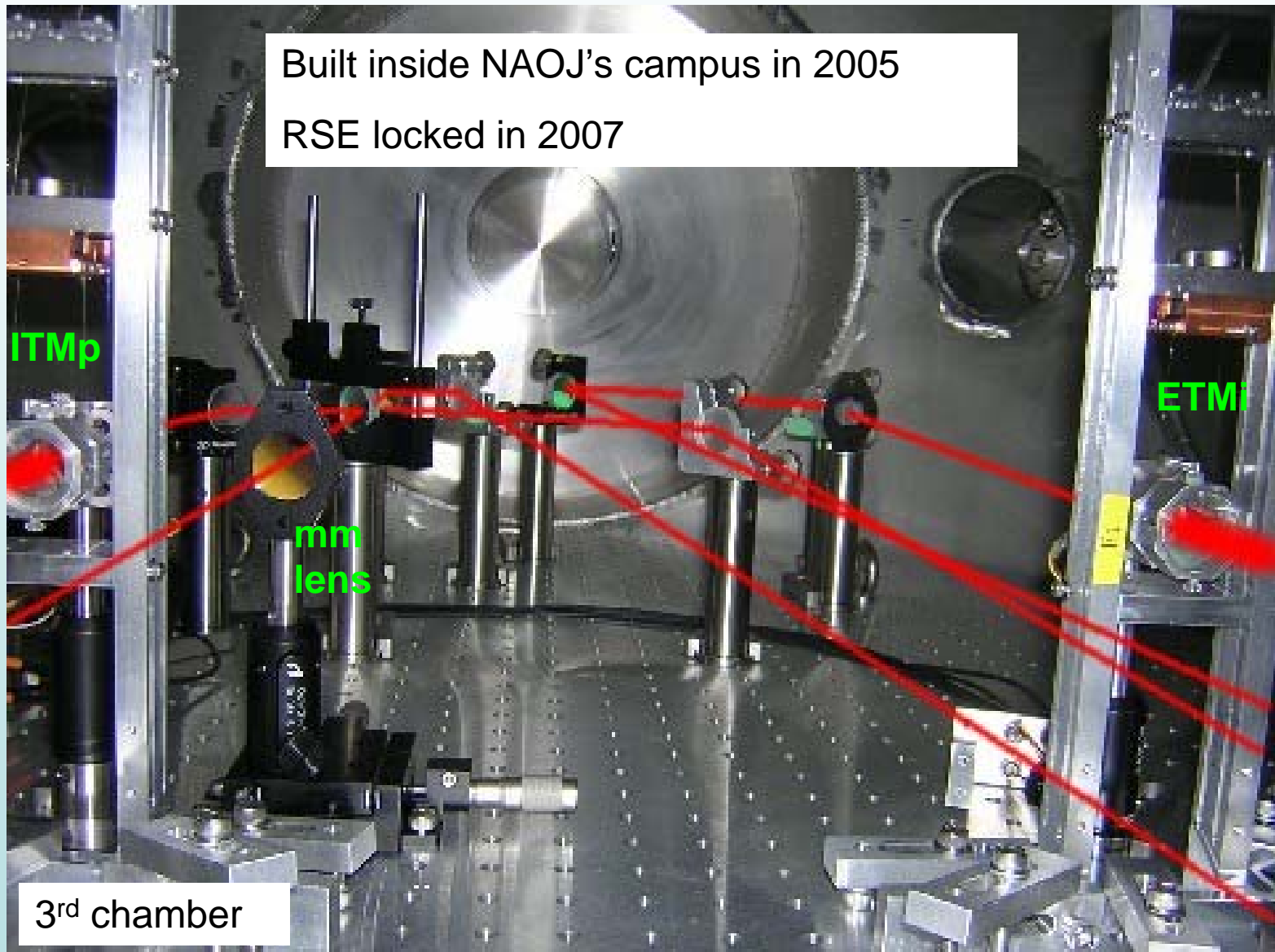
Fabry-Perot signals are clear from other signals.

	L+	L-	I+	I-	Is
BP	1	$8.0 \text{ e-}6$	$-2.6 \text{ e-}2$	$6.2 \text{ e-}4$	
DP	$-2.2 \text{ e-}8$	1	$1.4 \text{ e-}8$	$1.3 \text{ e-}2$	$2.0 \text{ e-}2$
BP(DD)	$-4.9 \text{ e-}2$	$-1.1 \text{ e-}4$	1	$-8.6 \text{ e-}3$	$-5.3 \text{ e-}2$
DP(DD)	$-1.0 \text{ e-}4$	$7.6 \text{ e-}2$	$1.4 \text{ e-}3$	1	$1.1 \text{ e-}2$
PO(DD)	$-1.5 \text{ e-}1$	$-1.2 \text{ e-}2$	1.1	$-2.2 \text{ e-}2$	

These 6 are small

Linearly independent matrix.

# Prototype RSE experiment



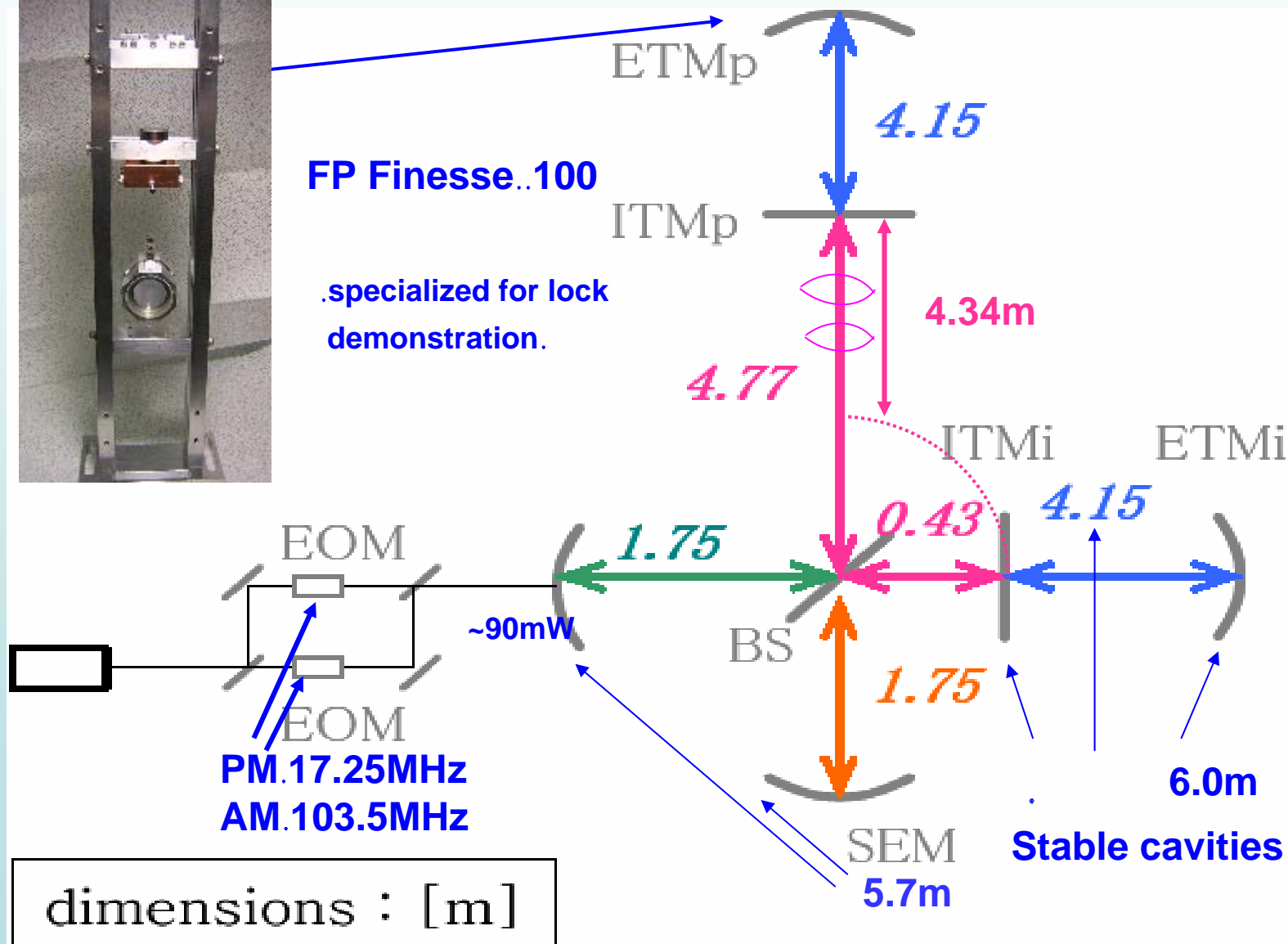


# Optical layout, and Parameters

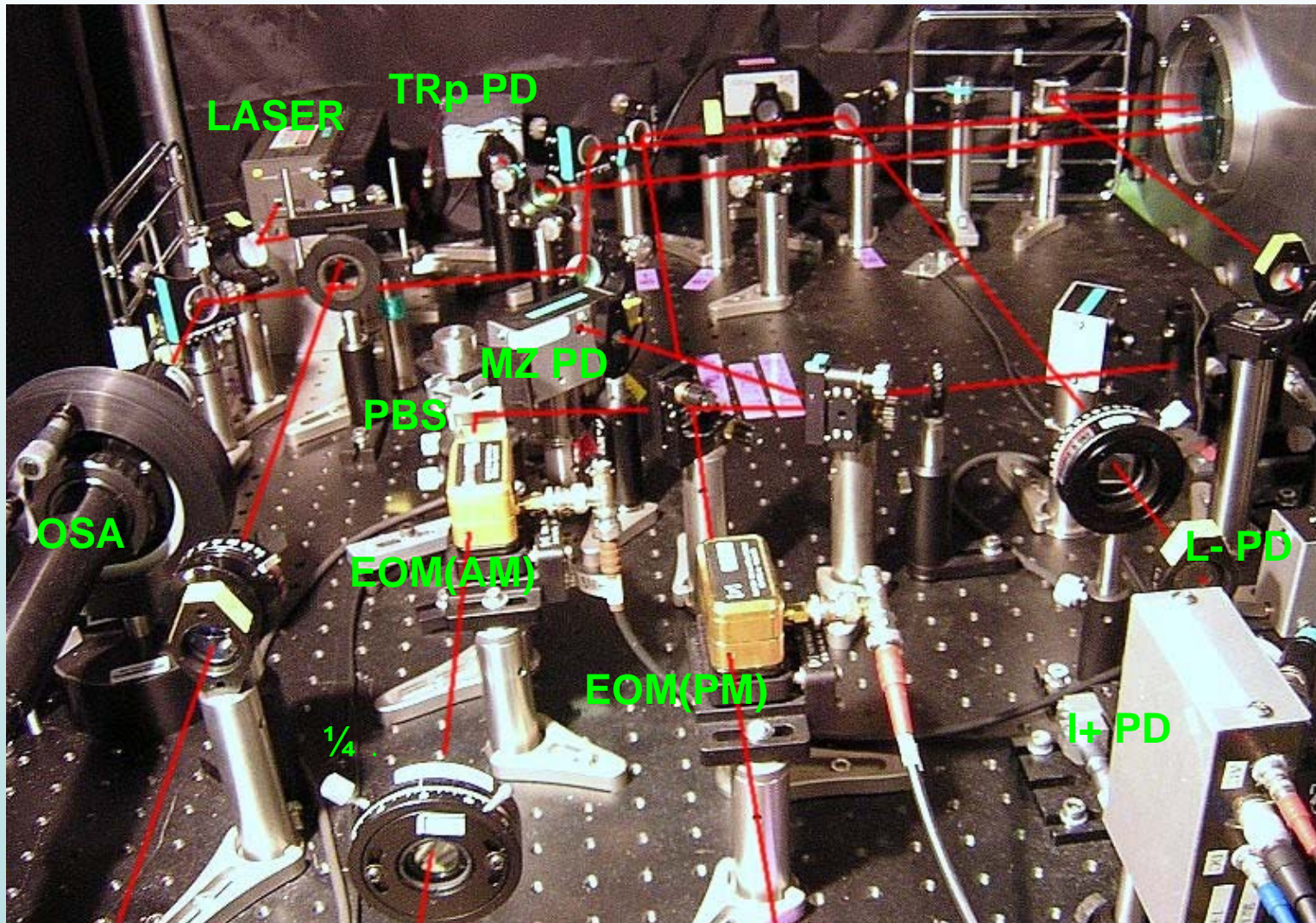


**FP Finesse..100**

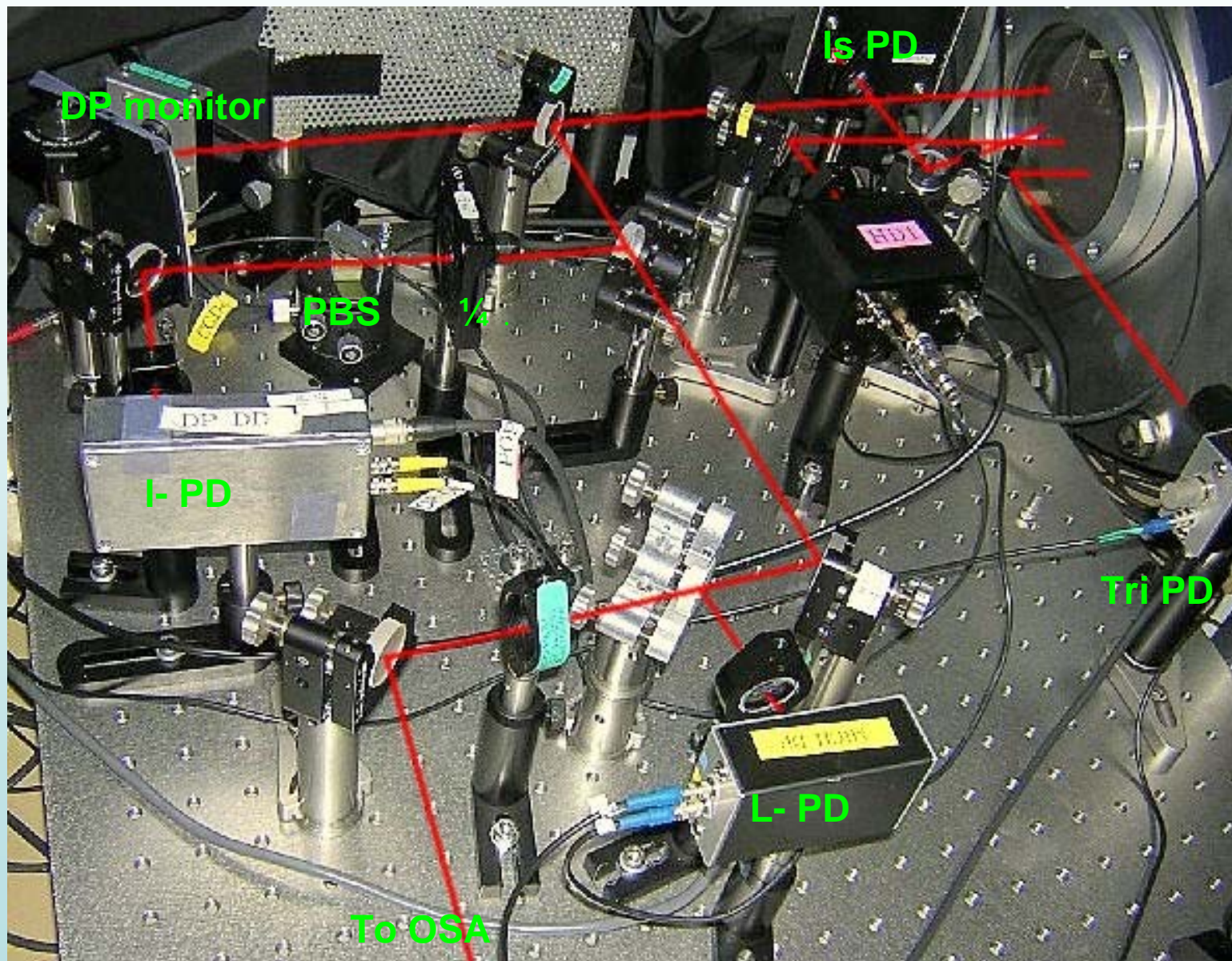
**.specialized for lock demonstration.**



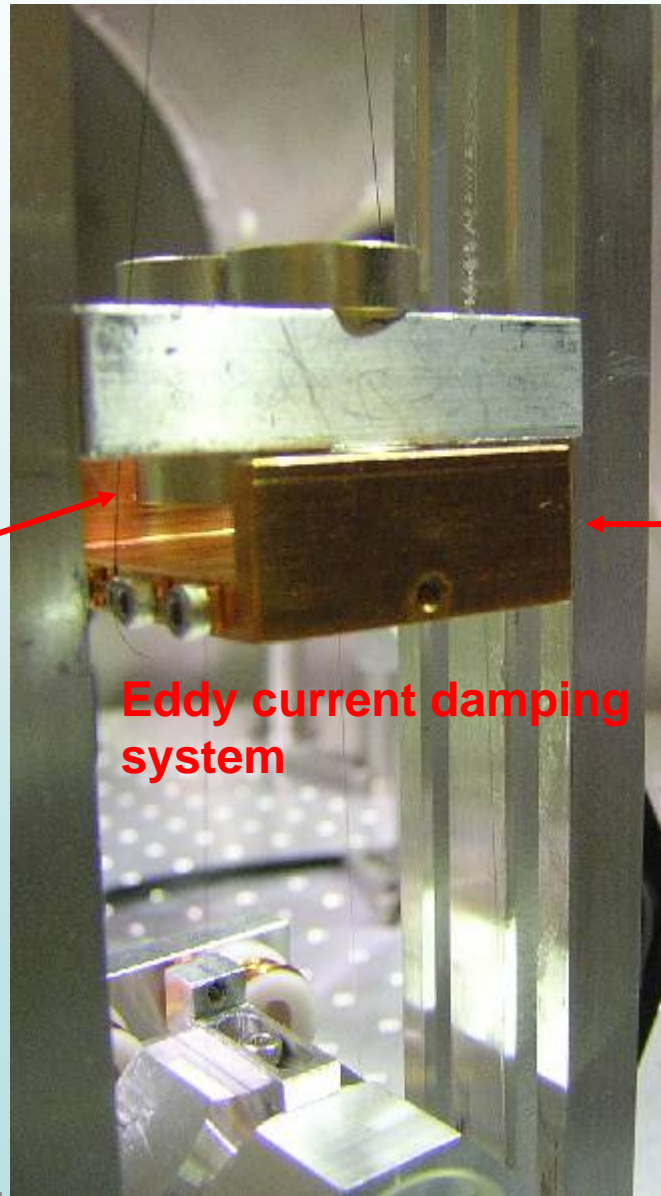
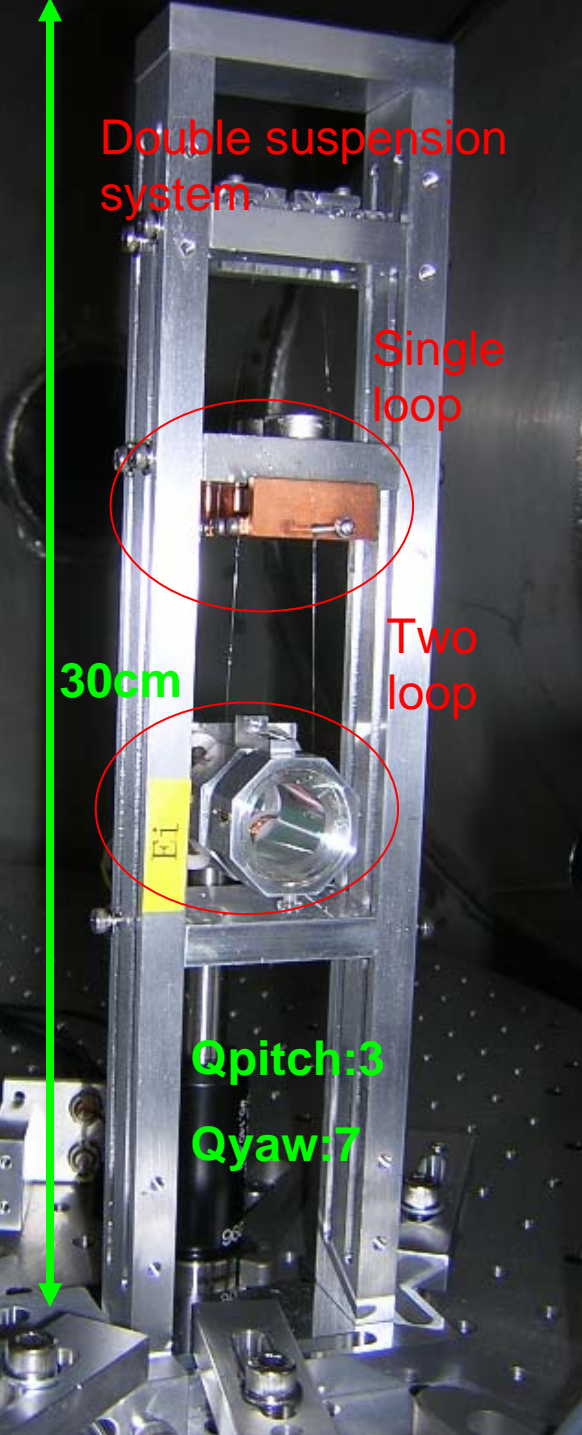
# Mainly Input table, plus some detection ports



# Detection ports

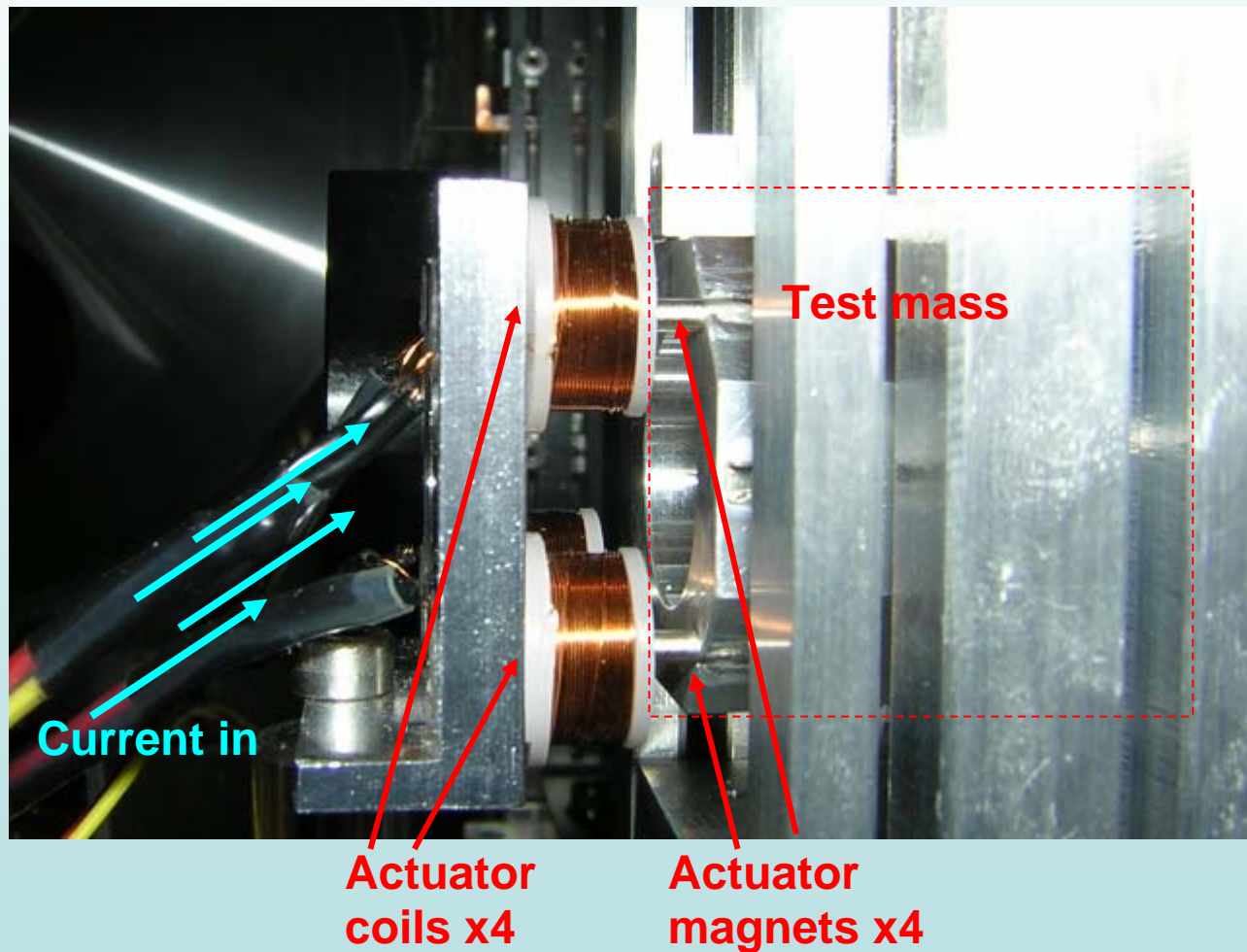


# Suspension system

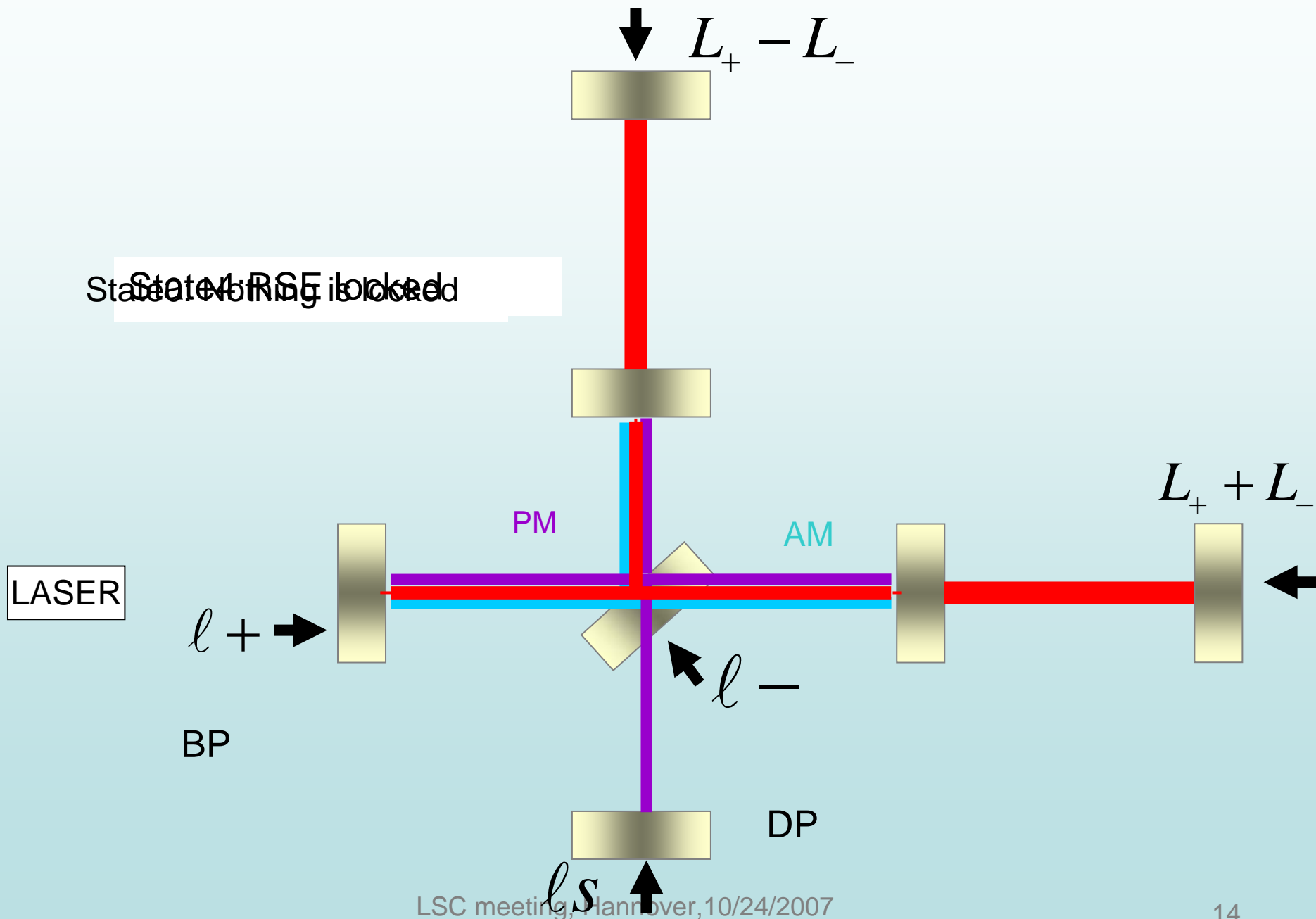


# Suspension system

## DC alignment



# Lock of the tuned RSE: Lock state



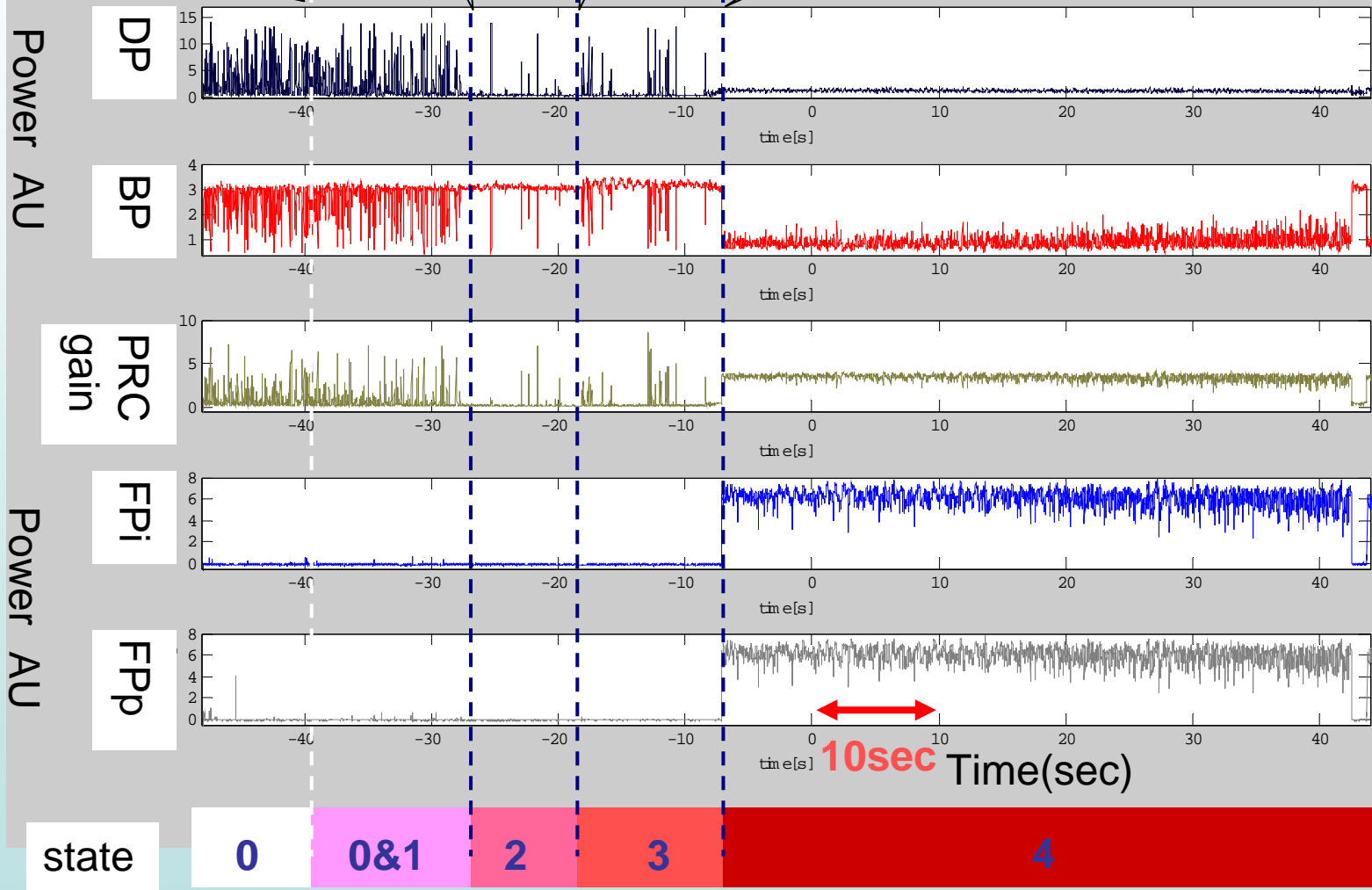
I- locked

I+ locked

Is locked

L+ & L- locked

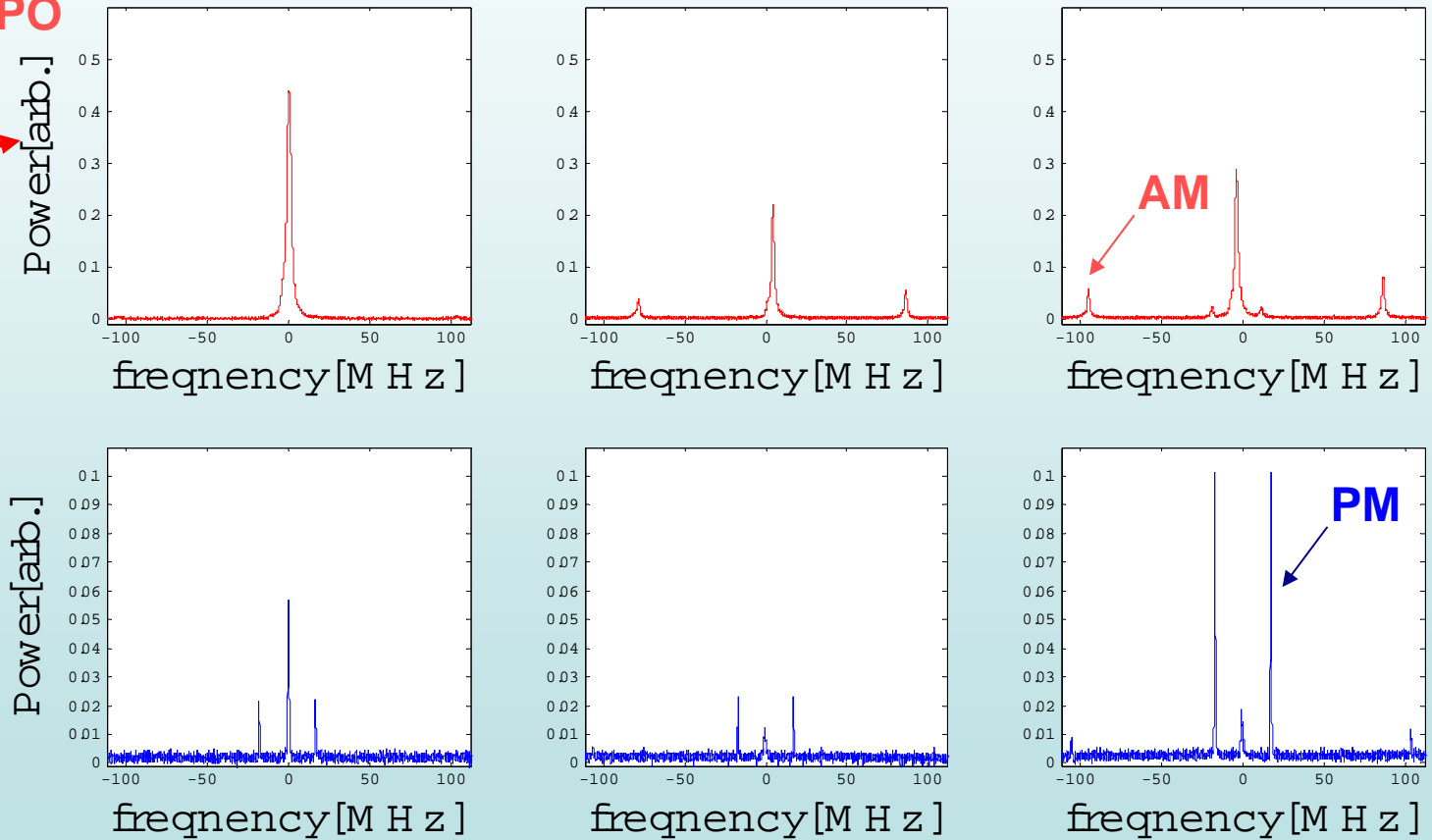
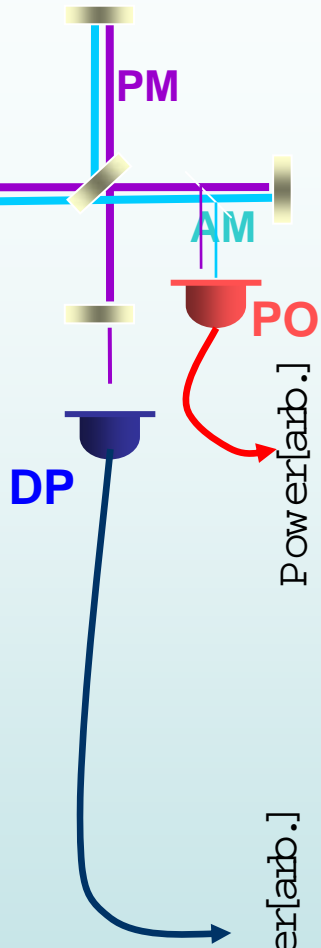
# Power at various detection ports



0: not controlled    1: I- locked    2: I-, I+ locked    3: I-, I+, Is (central part) locked    4: RSE locked (longest ~15min. disturbed by human activity)

# Lock of the tuned RSE: Evaluation of lock

Optical Spectrum Analyzed at PO, and DP



0&1

2

3

( 1: l- 2: l-, l+ 3: central part )



# Measured signal matrix preliminary.

	L+	L-	I+	I-	Is
BP	1	$5.6 \times 10^{-2}$	$-5.0 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.5 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-2}$
DP	$4.5 \times 10^{-2}$	1	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$-8.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$9.7 \times 10^{-3}$
BP(DD)	$-2.8 \times 10^{-1}$	$-7.1 \times 10^{-2}$	1	$-3.6 \times 10^{-1}$	$-1.5 \times 10^{-1}$
DP(DD)	$4.6 \times 10^{-2}$	$-1.6 \times 10^{-1}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-1}$	1	$6.2 \times 10^{-2}$
PO(DD)	$-6.5 \times 10^{-1}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-1}$	$9.2 \times 10^{-1}$	$-3.6$	1

- Dem. phase set to maximize the desired signal
- Source:3.3kHz

Needs better lock quality for further discussion..

# Results and future work

Control of a tuned RSE interferometer was successfully demonstrated.

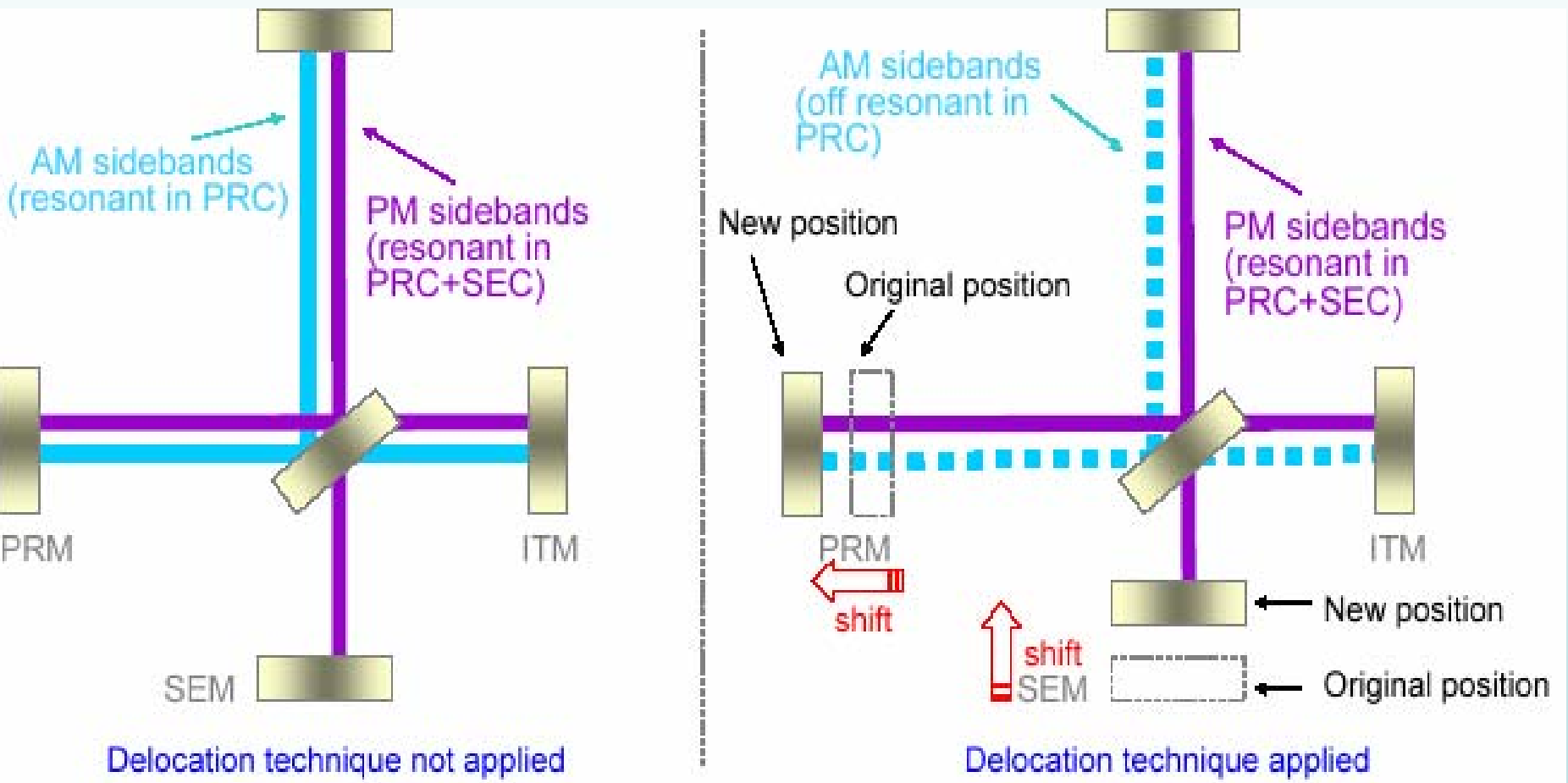
- FP cavities with L+, and L-.
- Central part with double mod-demod.

**Lock acquisition scheme for LCGT is verified with this control scheme.**

Future work:

- Further investigation of the signal matrix (further diagonalization, possible application of the delocalization scheme, shot noise sensitivity as a detector after the lock is acquired)
- Measurement of the optical gain matrix with better lock quality.

# Delocation scheme



# Diagnolized signal matrix

Table 1. Normalized control signal matrix

	$L+$	$L-$	$l+$	$l-$	$l_s$
BP(SD)	1	$8.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$-2.6 \times 10^{-2}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$
DP(SD)	$-2.2 \times 10^{-8}$	1	$1.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-8}$
BP(DD)	$-4.9 \times 10^{-2}$	$-1.1 \times 10^{-4}$	1	$-8.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$-5.3 \times 10^{-1}$
DP(DD)	$-1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$7.6 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	1	$1.1 \times 10^{-5}$
PO(DD)	$-1.5 \times 10^{-1}$	$-1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	1.1	$-2.2 \times 10^{-2}$	1

Table 2. Normalized diagonalized control signal matrix

	$l+$	$l-$	$l_s$
PO(DD)	1	$-4.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.5 \times 10^{-4}$
DP(DD)	$2.2 \times 10^{-3}$	1	$-5.6 \times 10^{-5}$
PO(DD)	$5.0 \times 10^{-4}$	$-1.1 \times 10^{-7}$	1