

# Control of a Dual Recycled Michelson with continuously variable bandwidth

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## Control of a Dual Recycled Michelson IFO with independent bandwidth and peak sensitivity tuning

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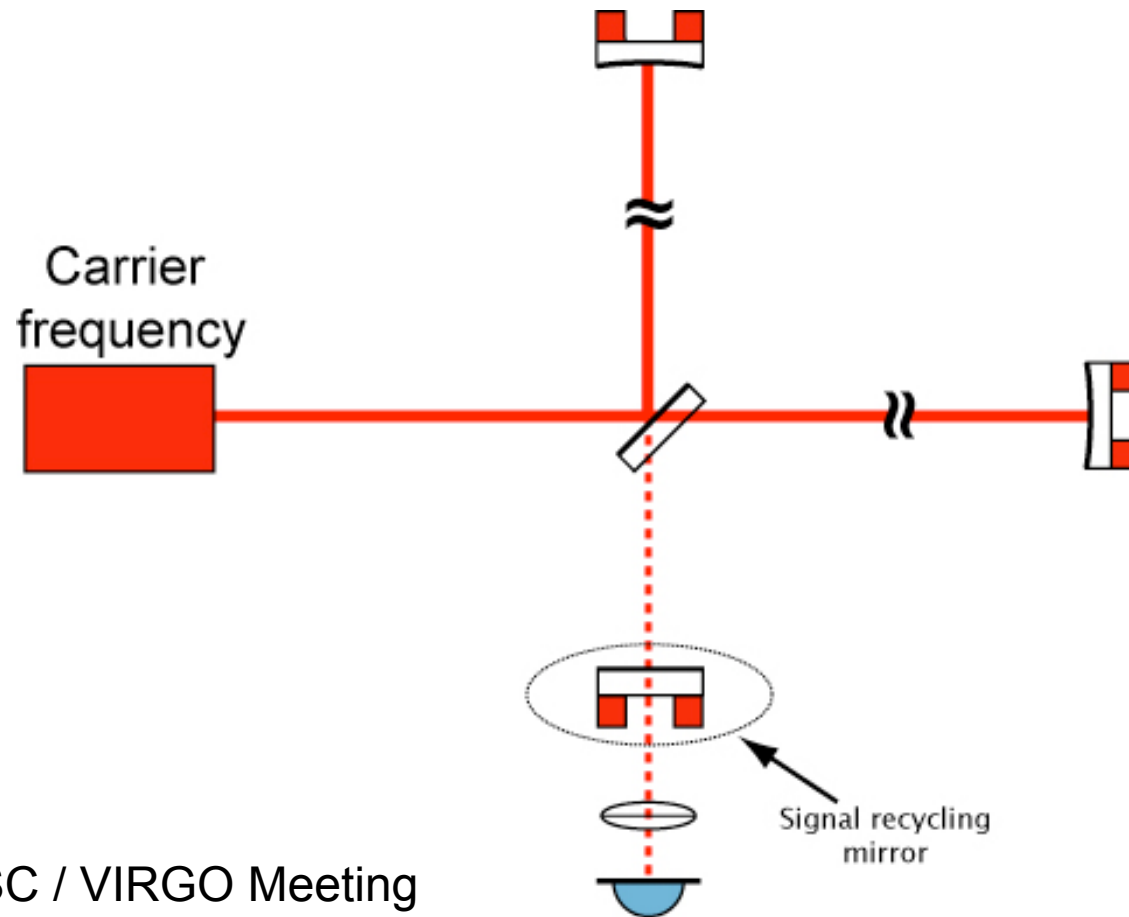
# Overview

- Detector configurations
  - Signal recycling and Variable Reflectivity Signal Mirrors
- Controlling the detector bandwidth and peak sensitivity
- Results
  - Signal Recycling
  - VRSM - Signal recycling
  - VRSM - Dual Recycling
- Summary

# Signal recycling

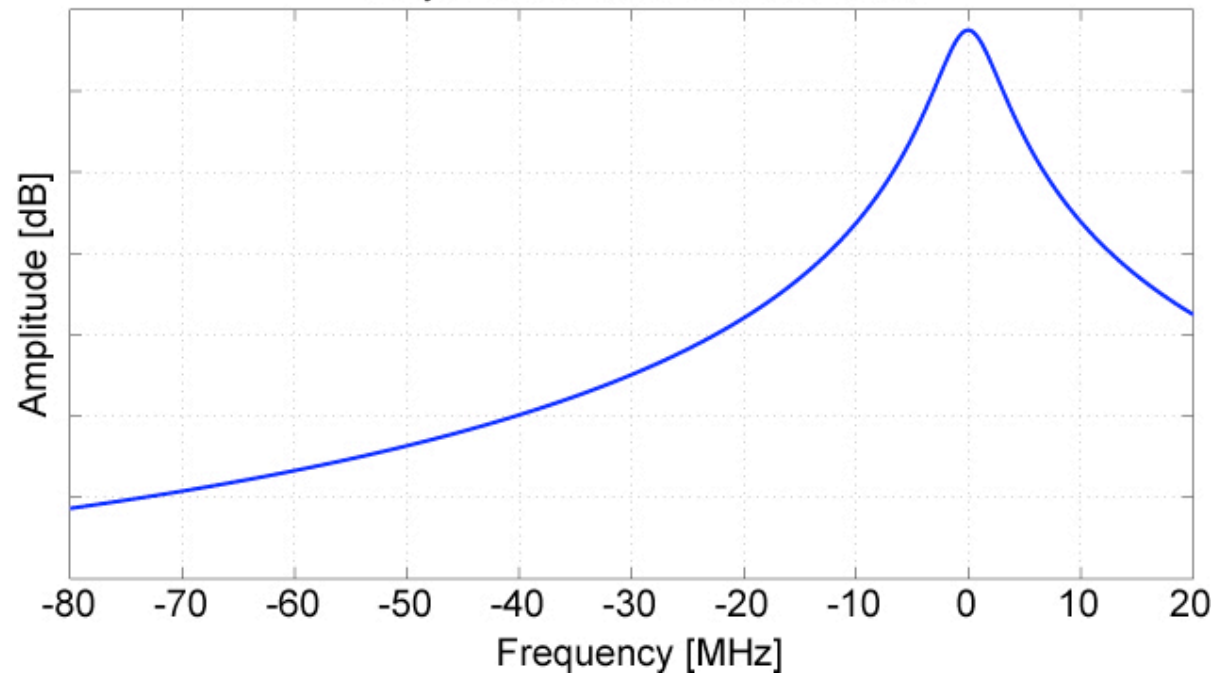
- Tuned Signal Recycling → Signal cavity is resonant for the carrier frequency (fund. mode)

# Signal recycling



# Signal recycling

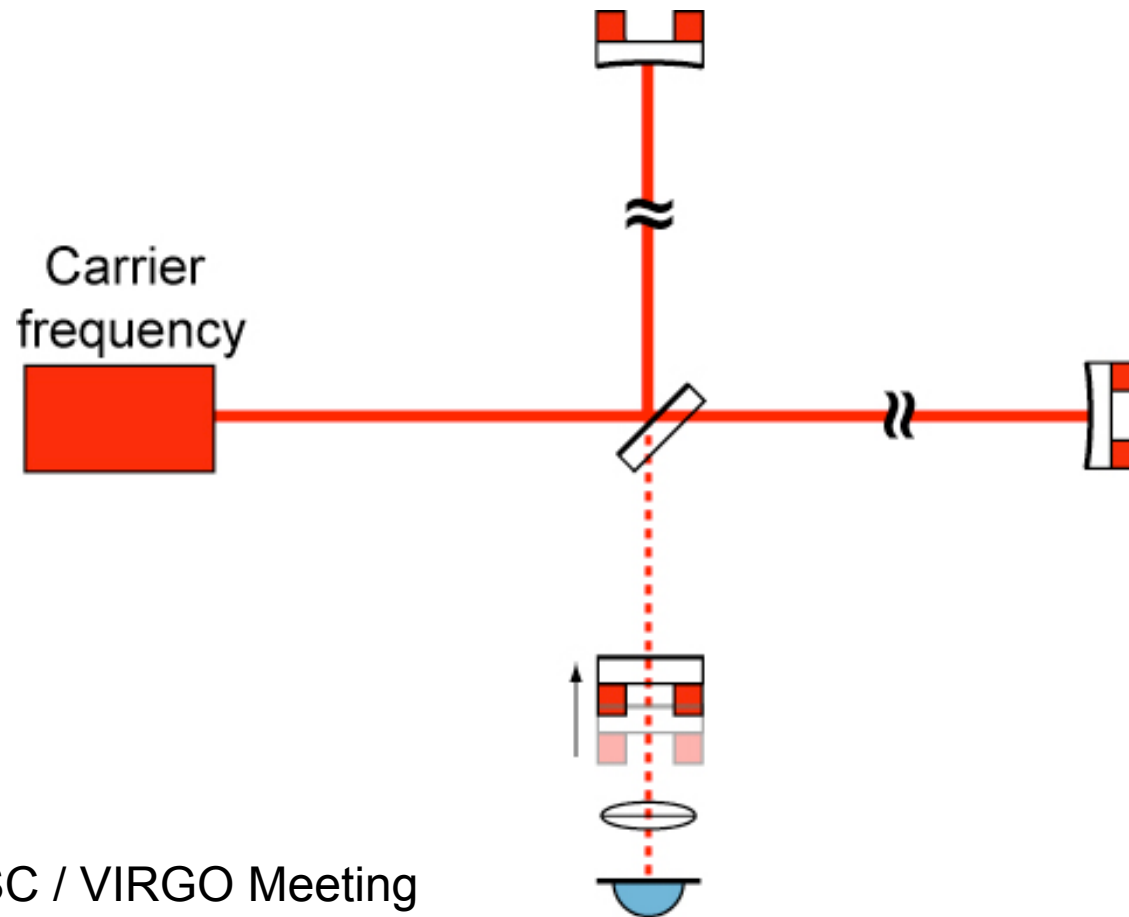
Simulated frequency response for a table top signal recycled michelson interferometer



# Signal recycling

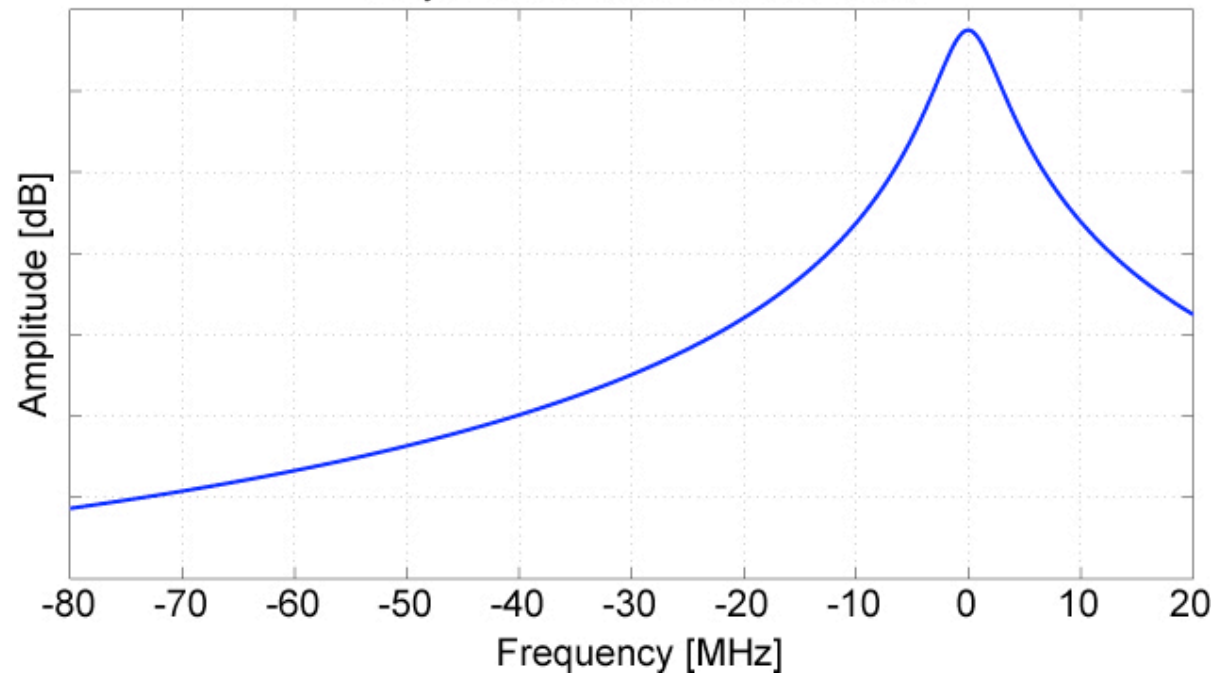
- Tuned Signal Recycling → Signal cavity is resonant for the carrier frequency (fund. mode)
- Detuned Signal Recycling → Signal cavity is detuned from carrier frequency (fund. mode)

# Signal recycling



# Signal recycling

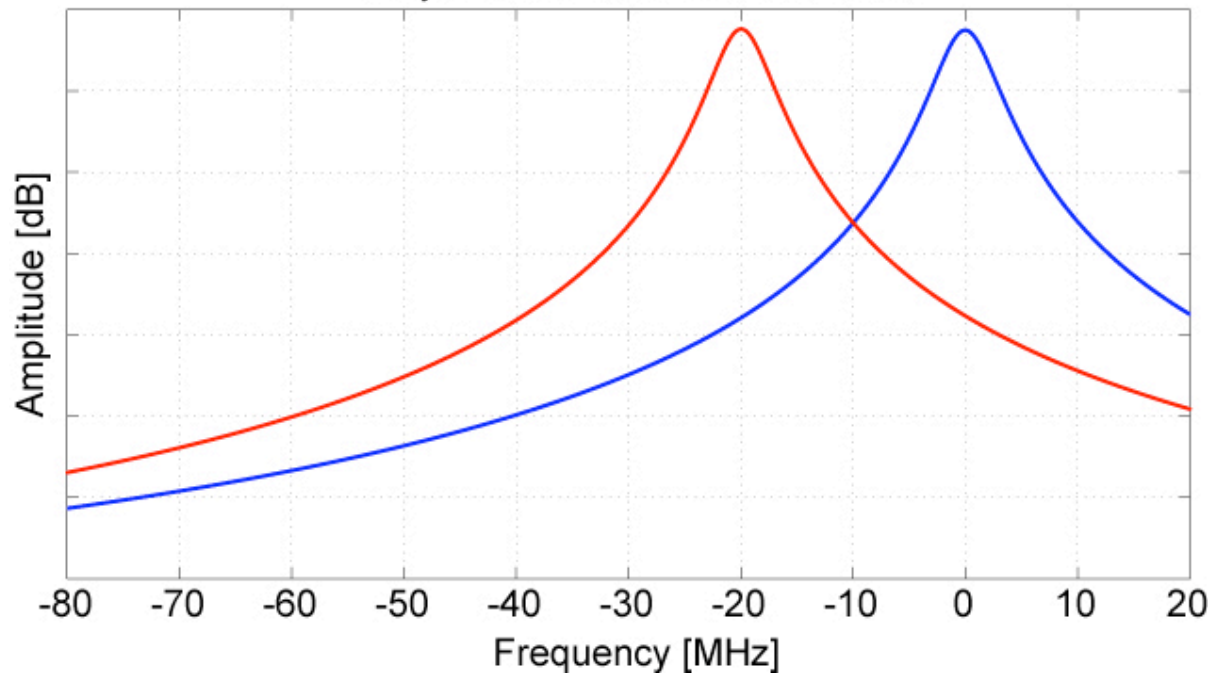
Simulated frequency response for a table top signal recycled michelson interferometer





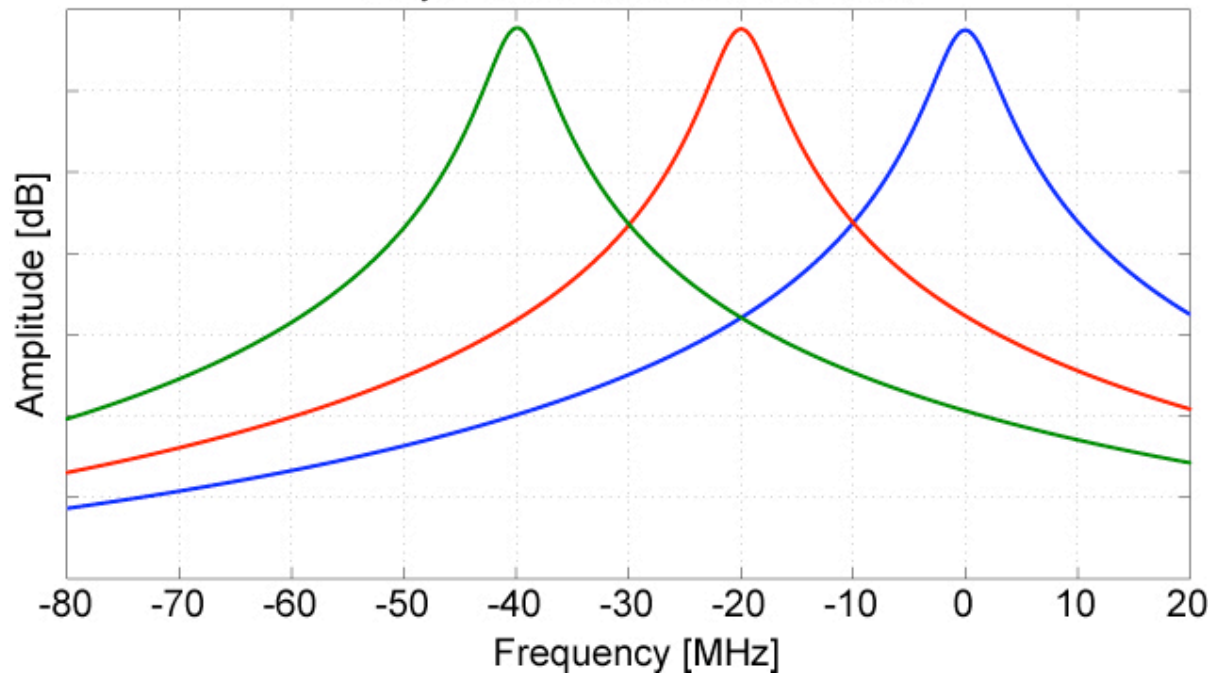
# Signal recycling

Simulated frequency response for a table top signal recycled michelson interferometer



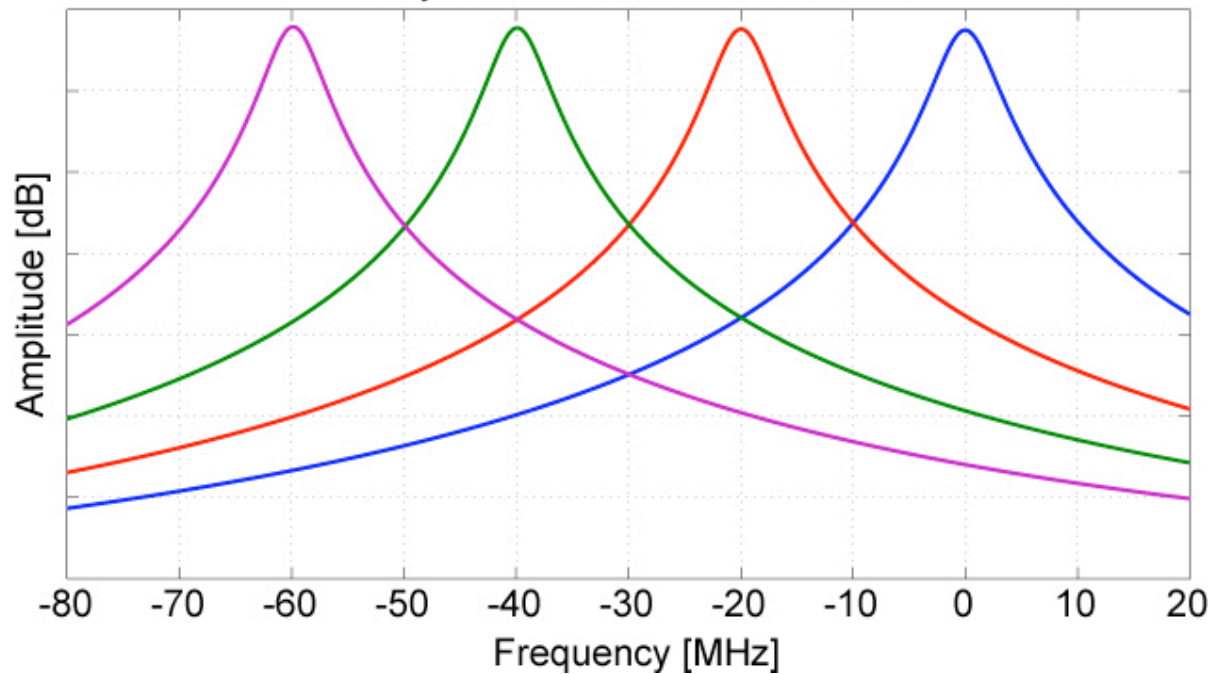
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# Signal recycling

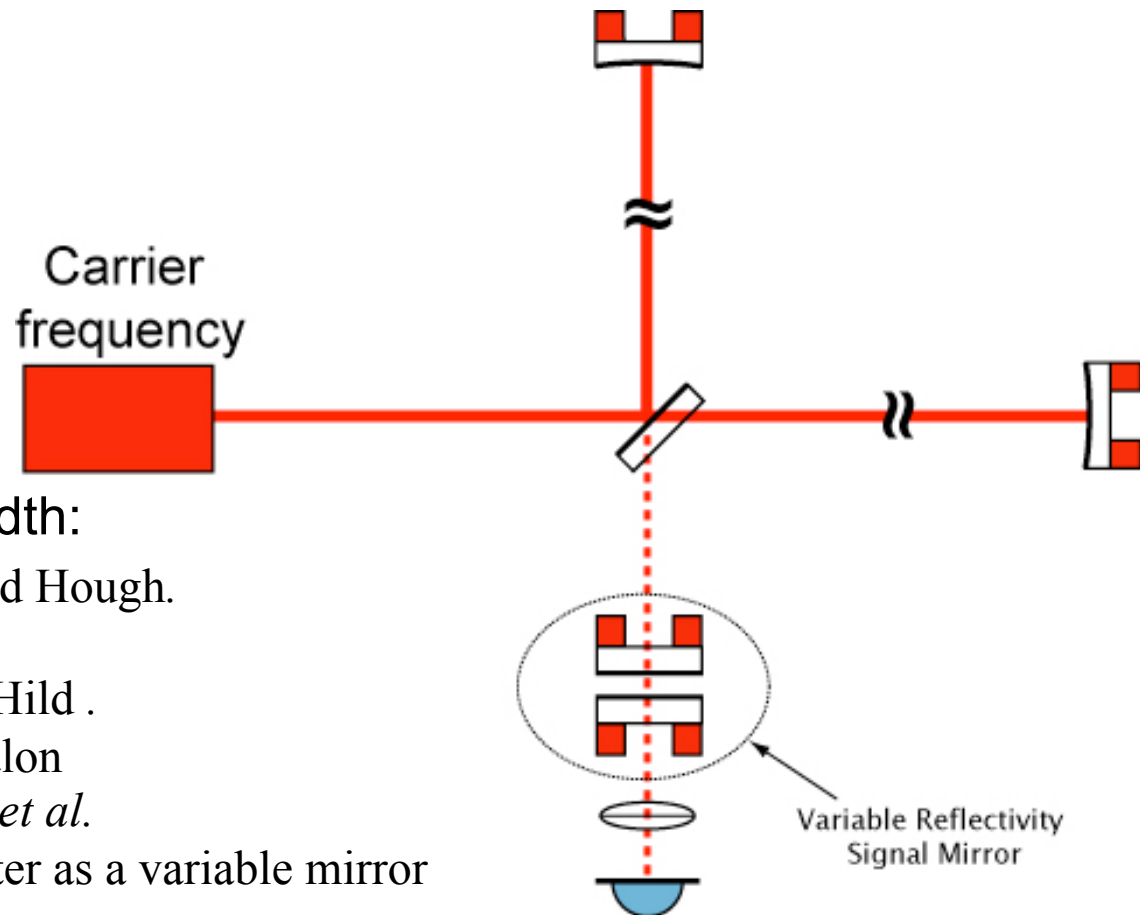
Simulated frequency response for a table top signal recycled michelson interferometer



# Changing the detector bandwidth

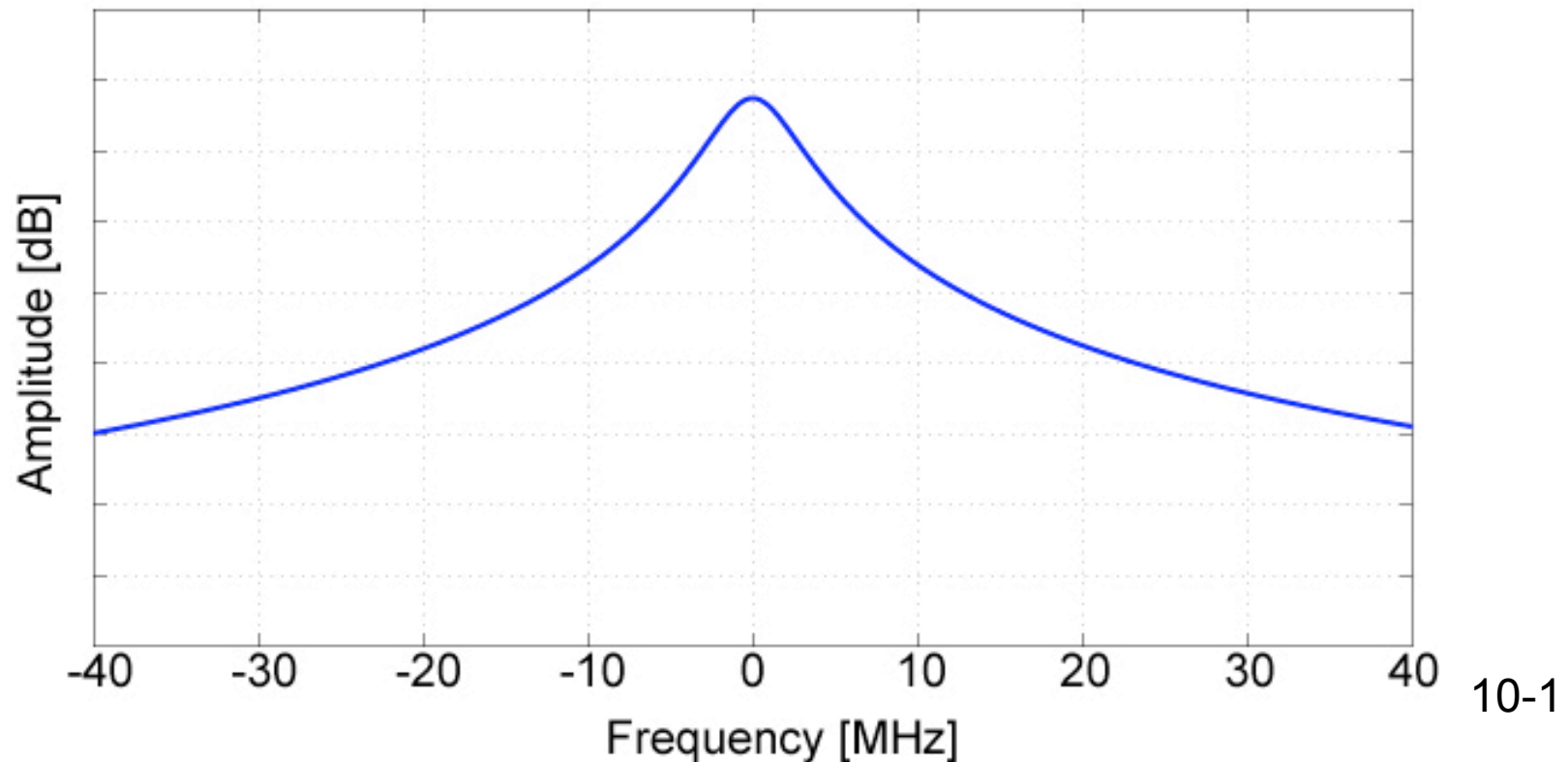
Previous work on controlling the IFO bandwidth:

- First demonstrated by Strain and Hough.  
Three mirror cavity.
- Demonstrated by Kawabe and Hild .  
Using thermal tuning of an etalon
- Demonstrated later by de Vine *et al.*  
Using a Michelson interferometer as a variable mirror



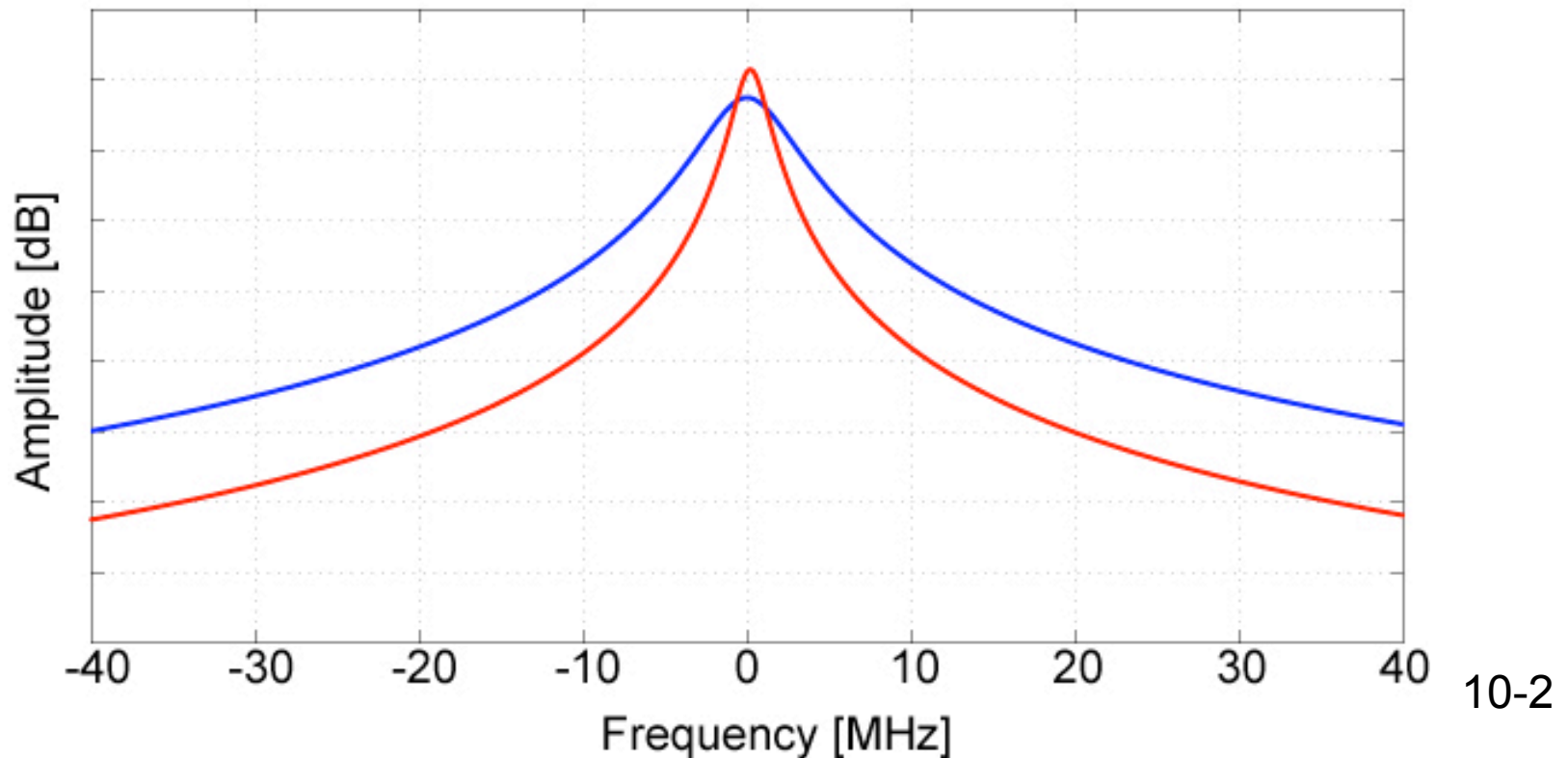
# Changing the detector bandwidth

Simulated frequency response for a table top signal  
recycled michelson interferometer - tuning the bandwidth



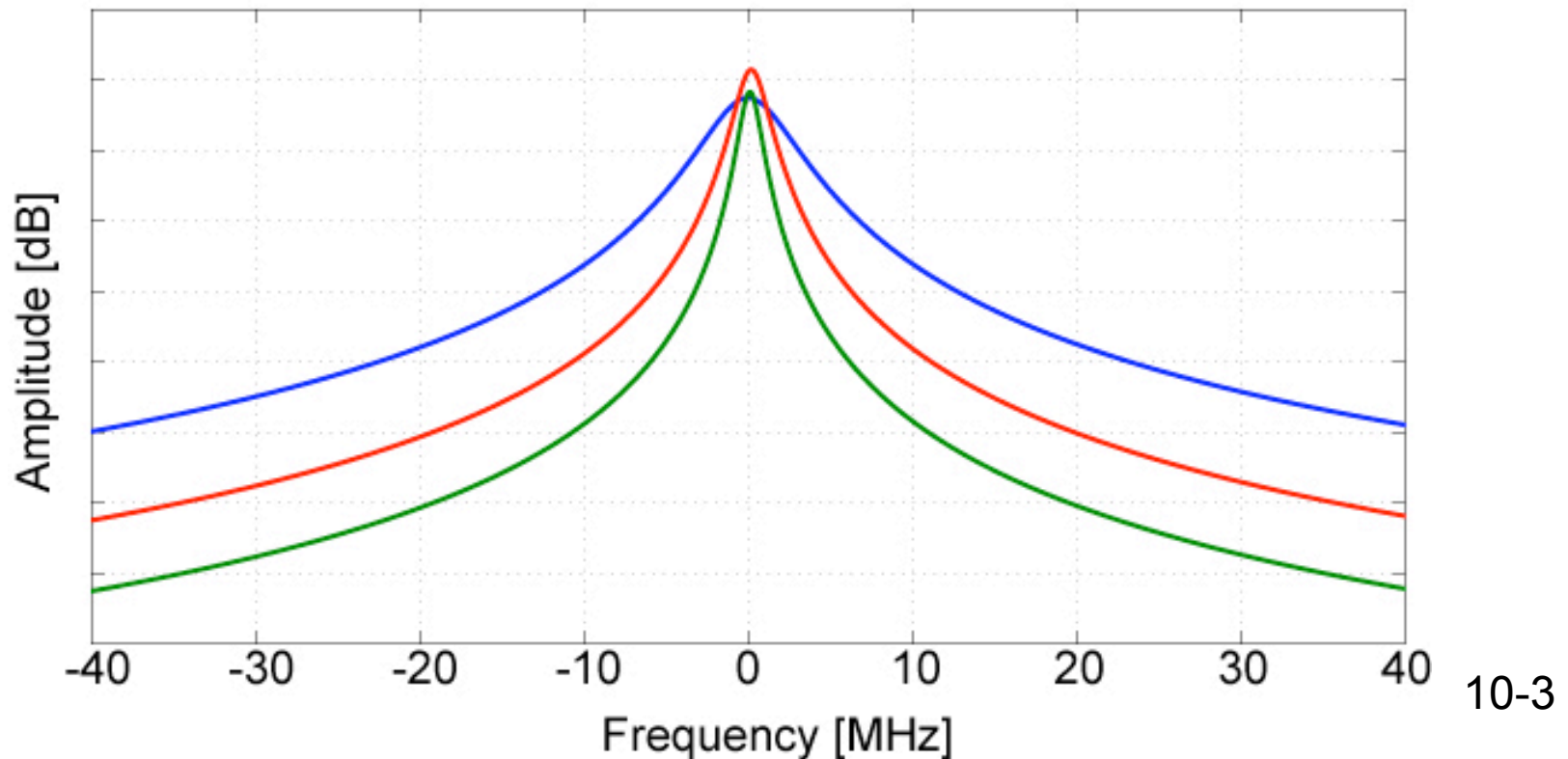
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Simulated frequency response for a table top signal  
recycled michelson interferometer - tuning the bandwidth



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Simulated frequency response for a table top signal  
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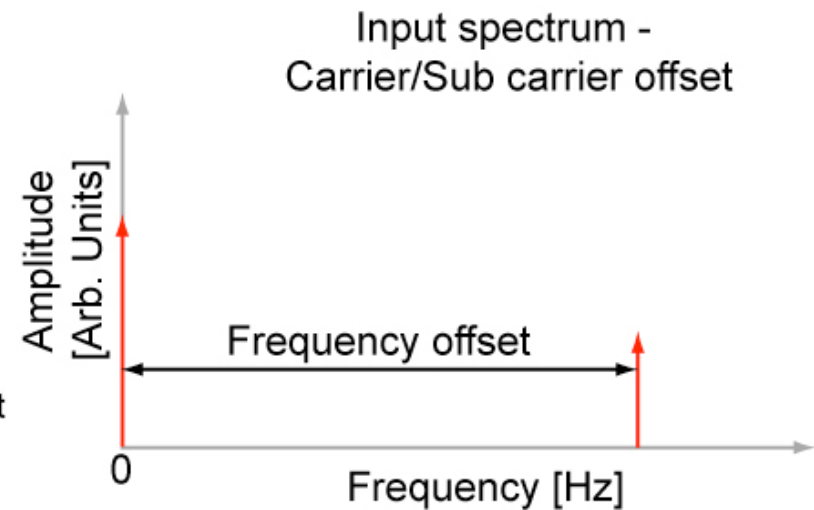
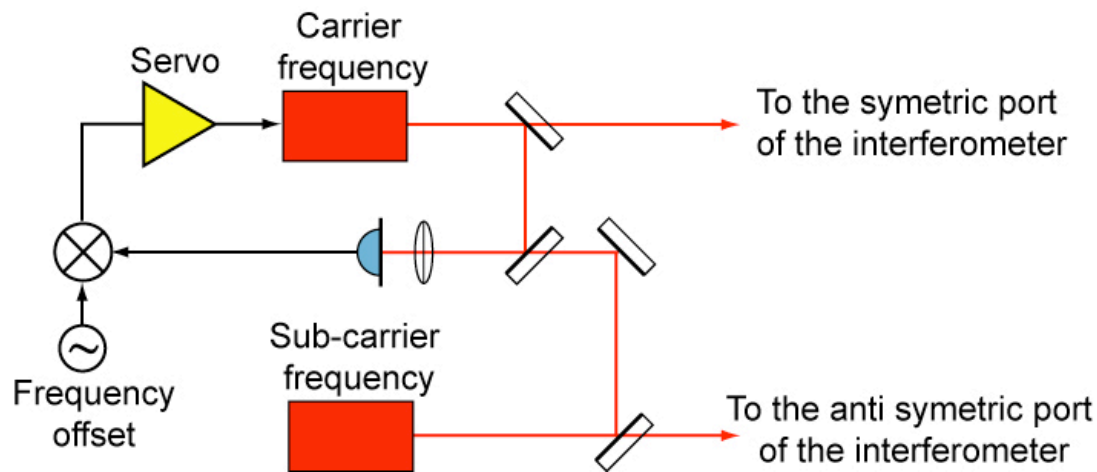
# The control system



# The control system

- The control system uses a carrier and sub carrier frequency that are frequency offset phase locked.

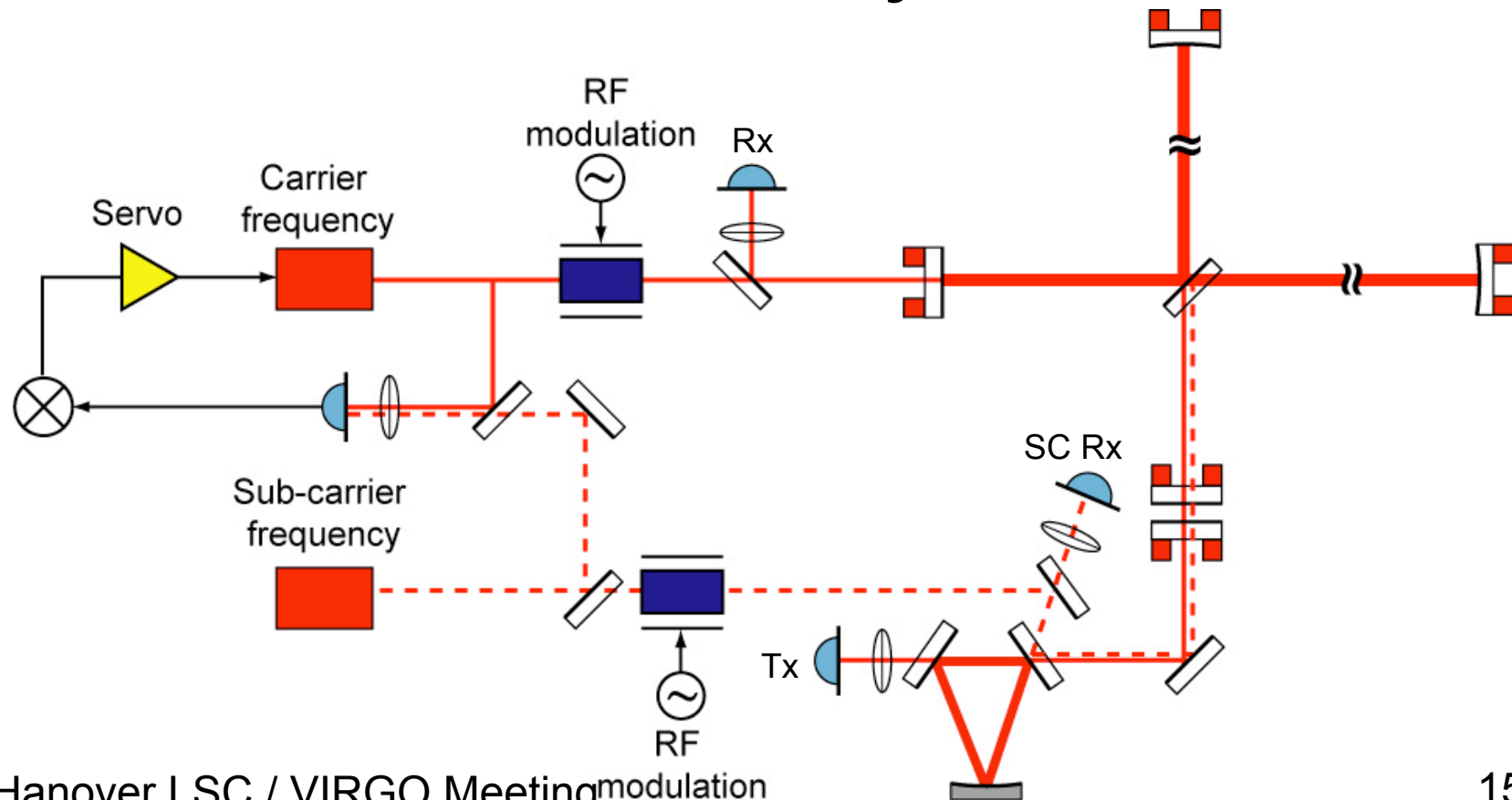
# The interferometer input



# The control system

- The control system uses a carrier and sub carrier frequency that are frequency offset phase locked.
- Both frequencies receive radio frequency phase modulated sidebands. The carrier frequency is injected through the power recycling mirror. The sub carrier is injected into the interferometer by reflecting off the output mode cleaner (which is anti-resonant for this frequency) through the signal recycling mirror.

# The control system



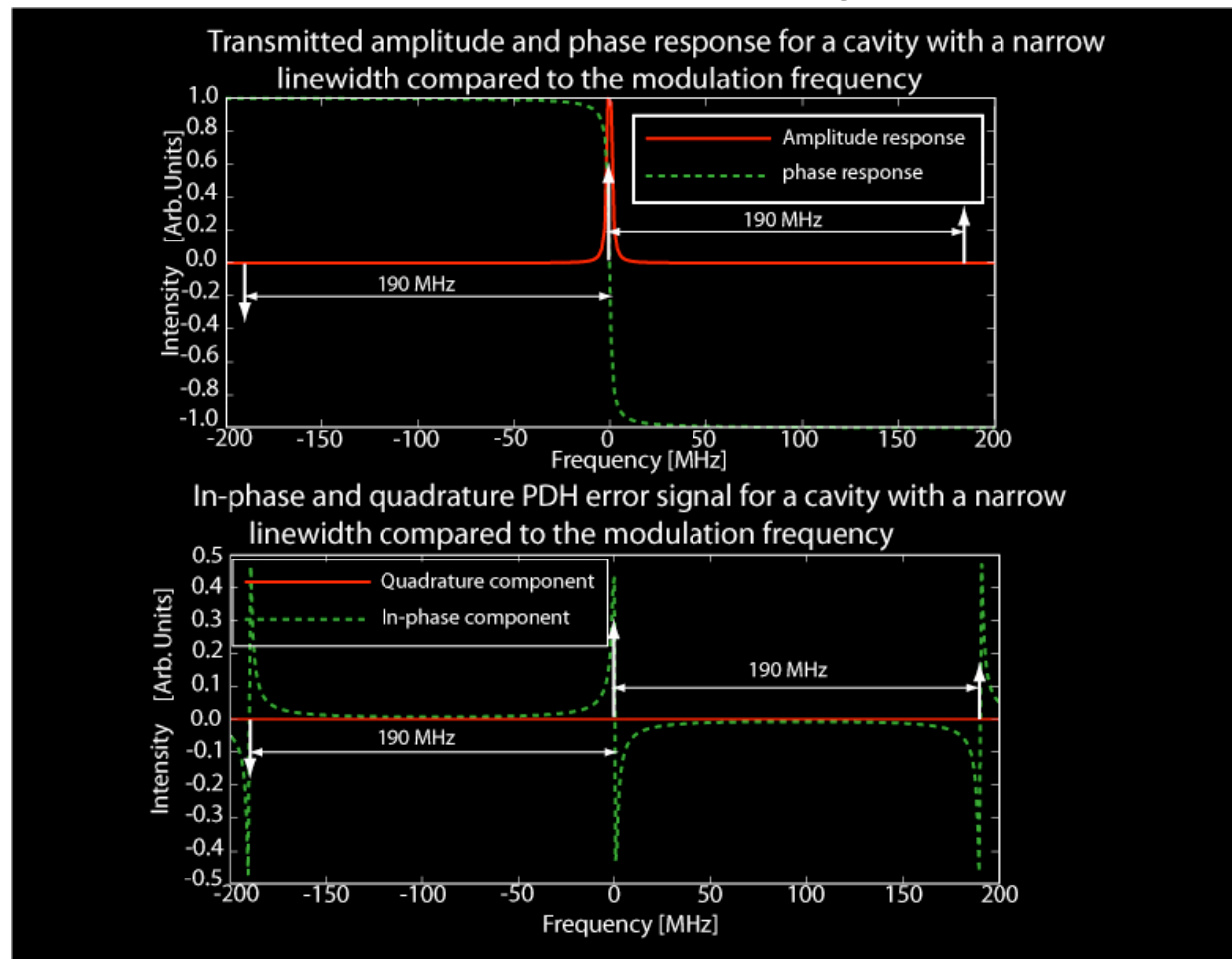
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- Both frequencies receive radio frequency phase modulated sidebands. The carrier frequency is injected through the power recycling mirror. The sub carrier is injected into the interferometer by reflecting off the output mode cleaner (which is anti-resonant for this frequency) through the signal recycling mirror.
- The signal recycling degree of freedom is controlled by the in-phase quadrature component of the PDH error signal.

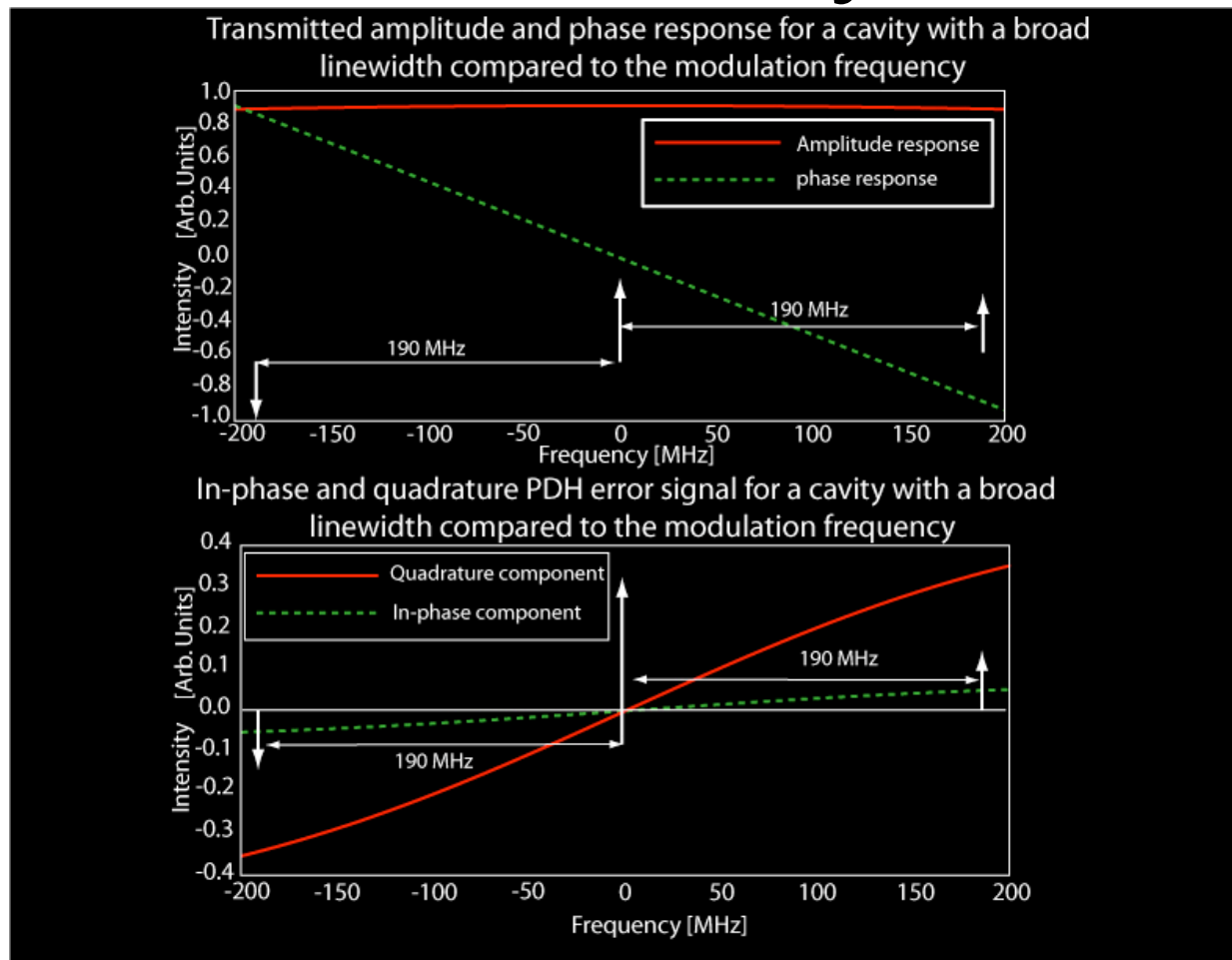
# The control system

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- Both frequencies receive radio frequency phase modulated sidebands. The carrier frequency is injected through the power recycling mirror. The sub carrier is injected into the interferometer by reflecting off the output mode cleaner (which is anti-resonant for this frequency) through the signal recycling mirror.
- The signal recycling degree of freedom is controlled by the in-phase component of the sub-carrier PDH error signal.
- The VRSM degree of freedom is controlled by the quadrature component of the sub-carrier PDH error signal.

# The control system



# The control system

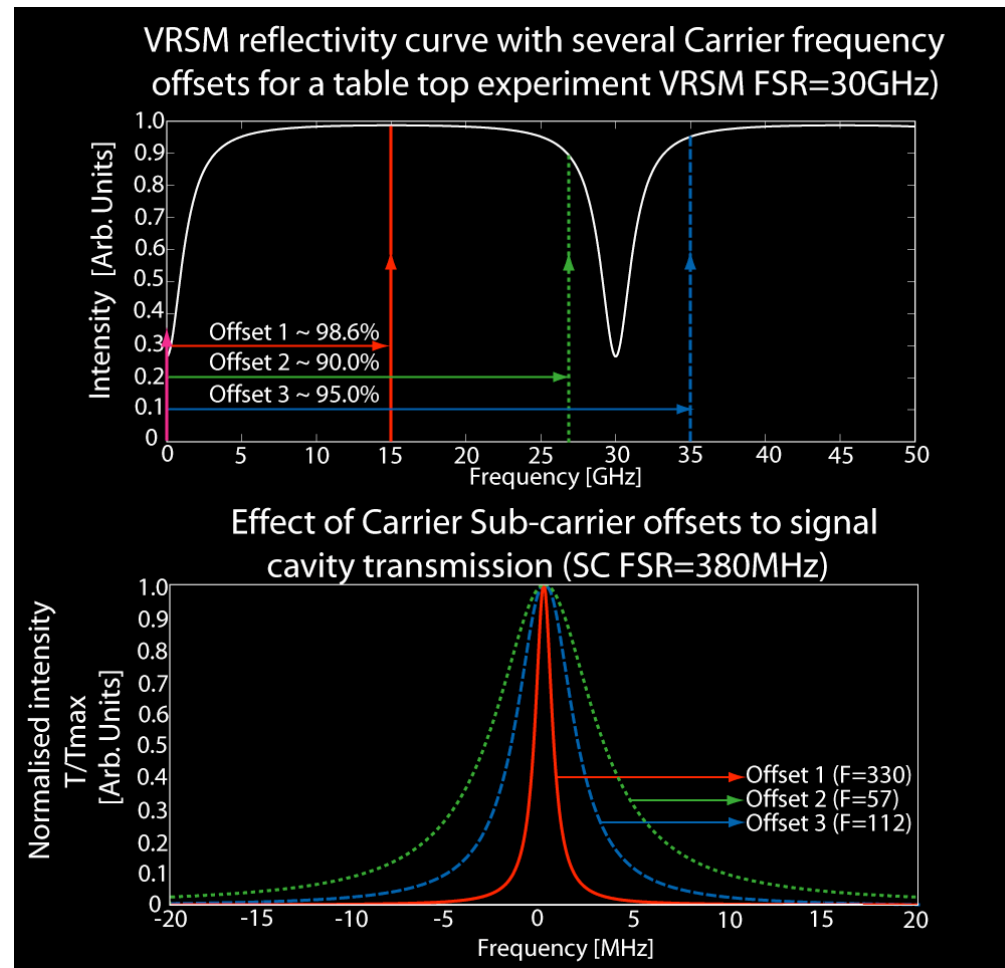




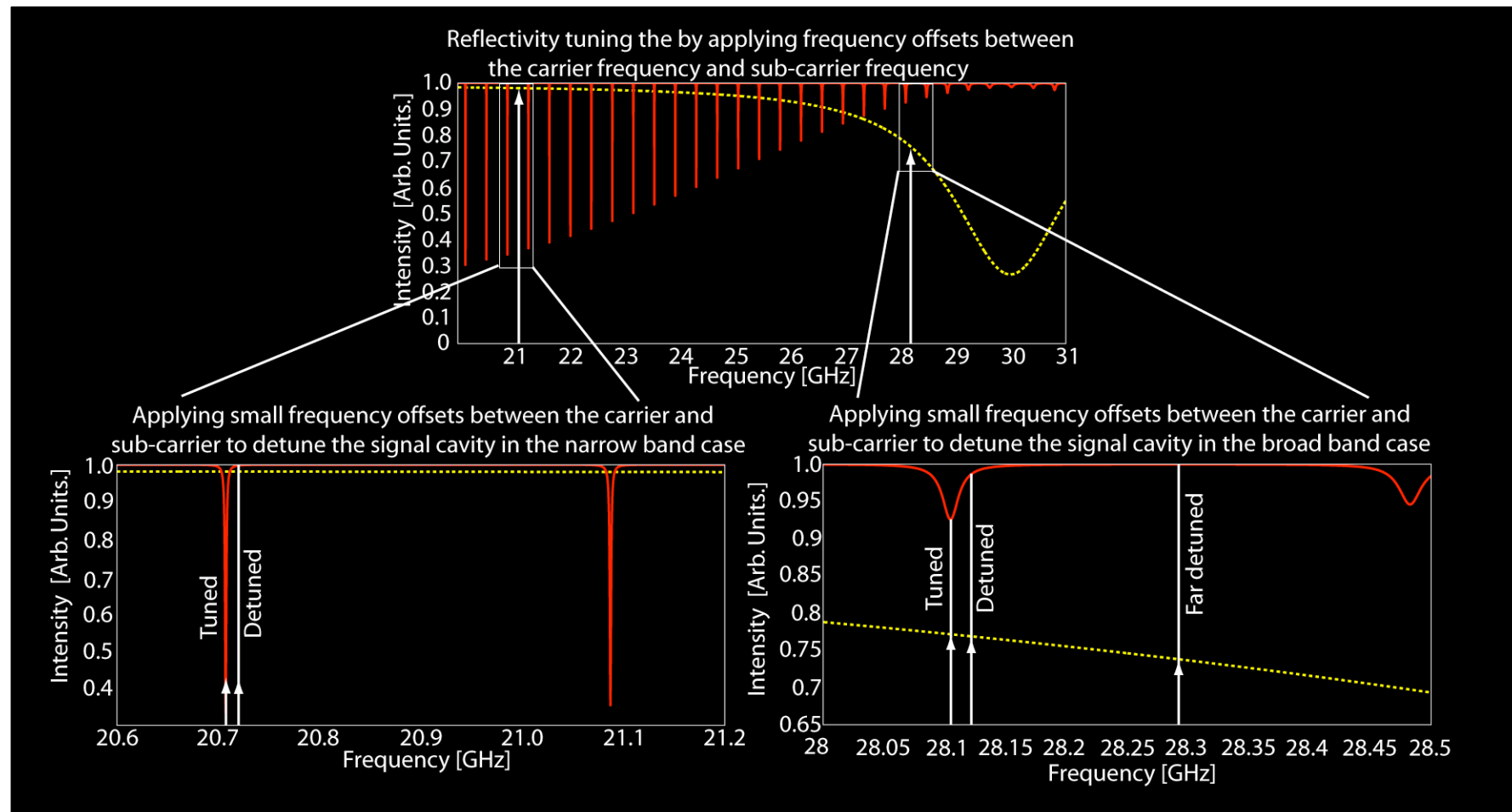
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- Both frequencies receive radio frequency phase modulated sidebands. The carrier frequency is injected through the power recycling mirror. The sub carrier is injected into the interferometer by reflecting off the output mode cleaner (which is anti-resonant for this frequency) through the signal recycling mirror.
- The signal recycling degree of freedom is controlled by the in-phase component of the sub-carrier PDH error signal.
- The VRSM degree of freedom is controlled by the quadrature component of the sub-carrier PDH error signal.
- Finally, we control the detector bandwidth and detuning by adjusting the offset frequency between the carrier and the sub-carrier.

# Carrier/Sub-carrier offset



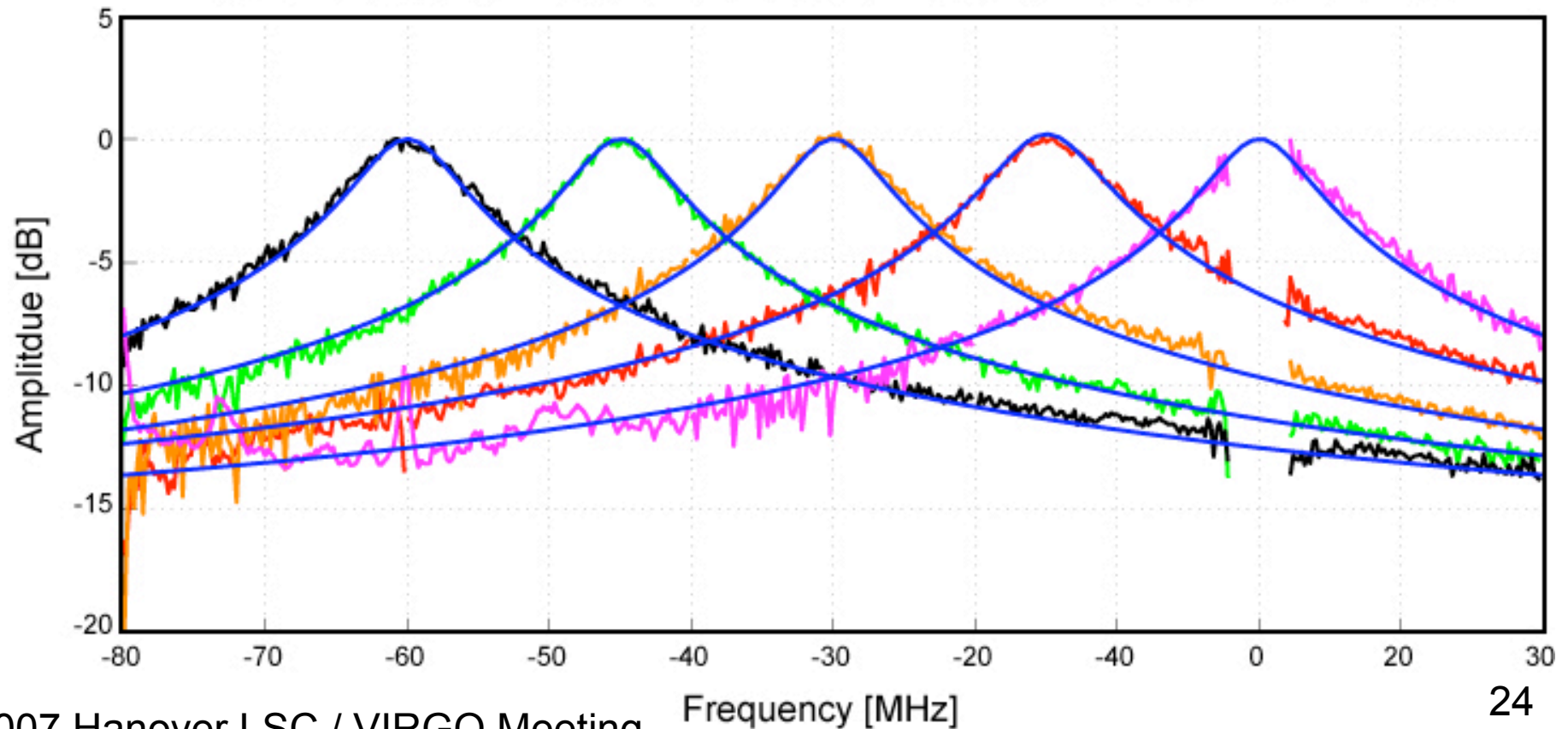
# Carrier/Sub-carrier offset



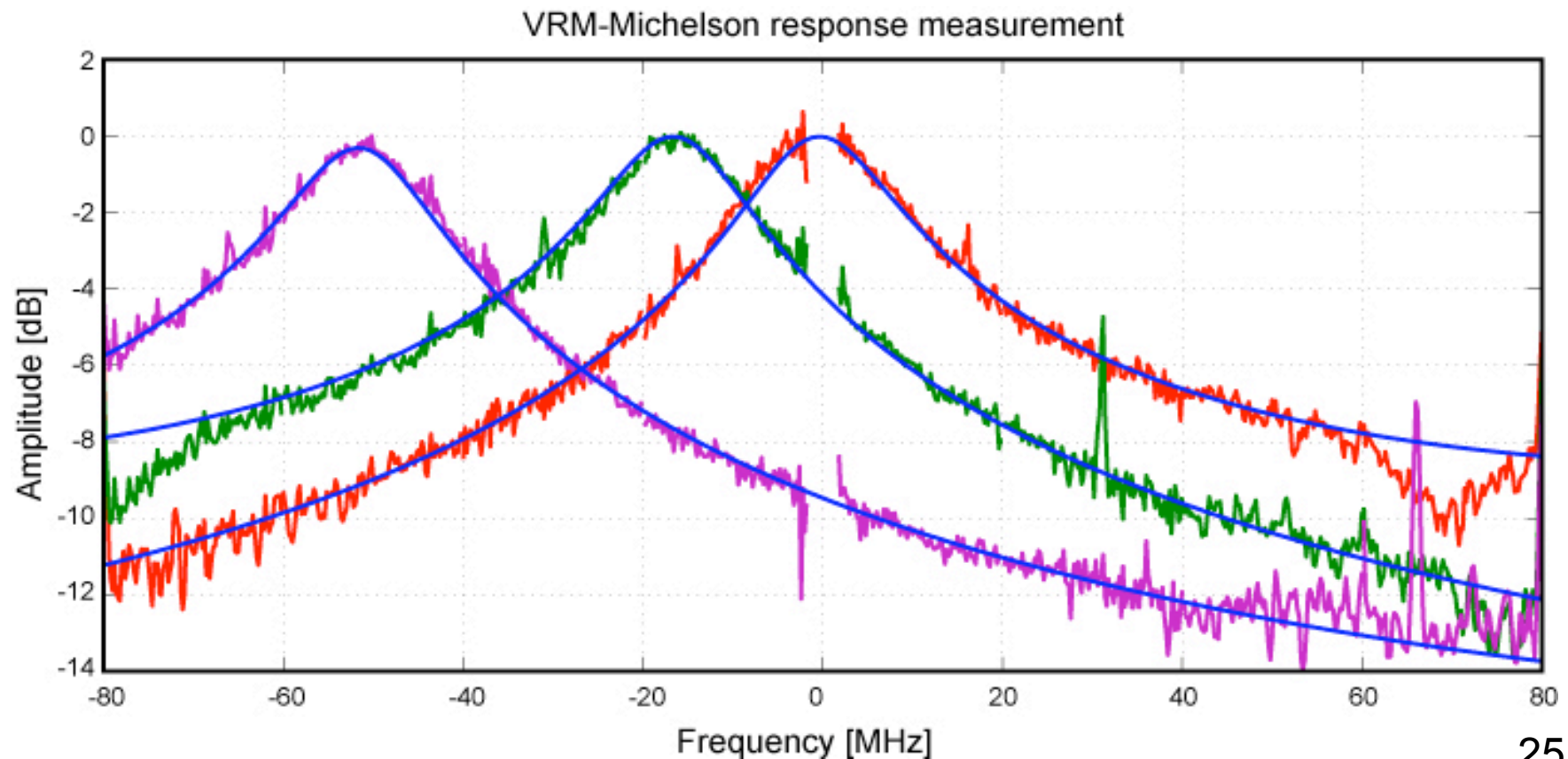
# The results

# SR results - Detuning

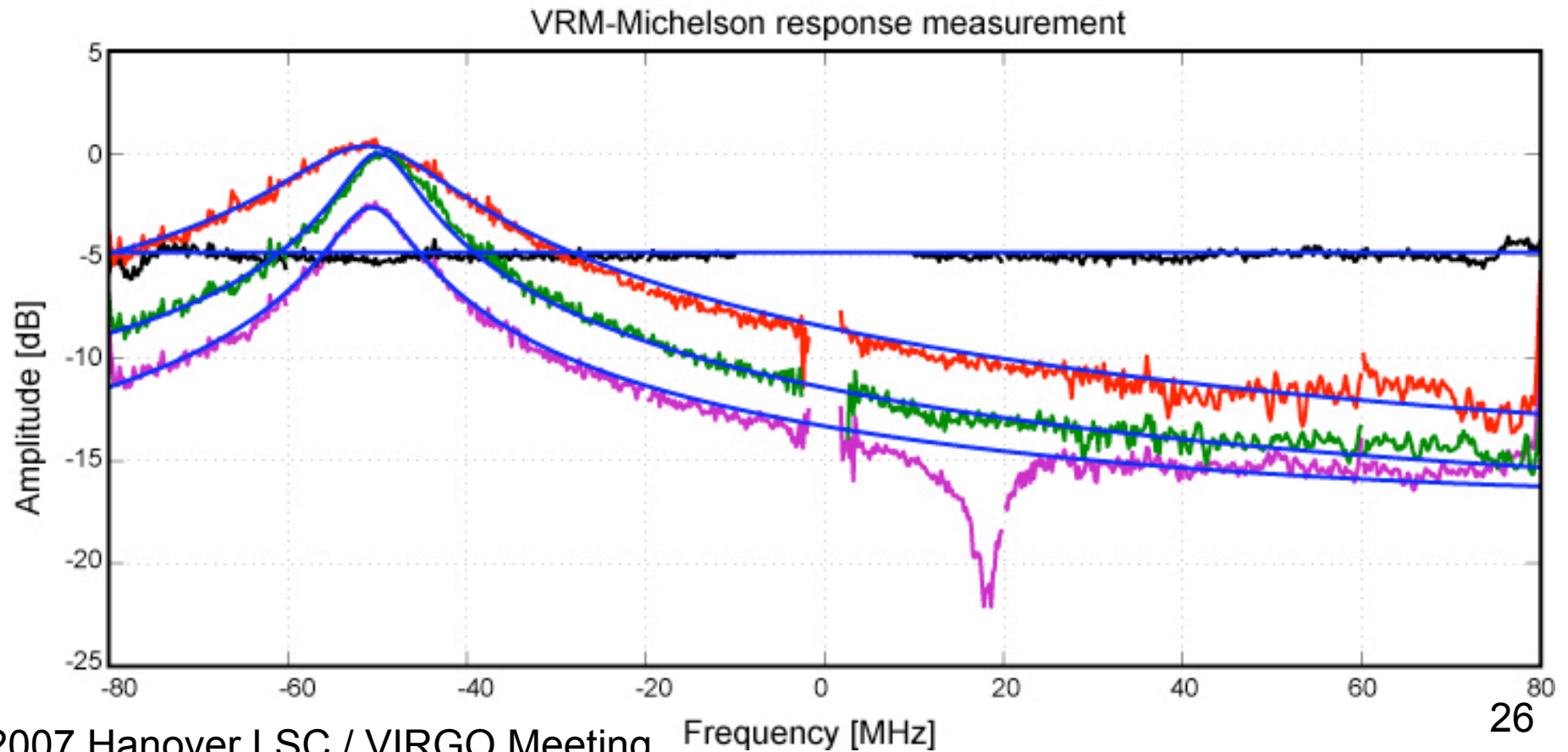
Frequency response measurement of Signal Recycled Michelson Interferometer



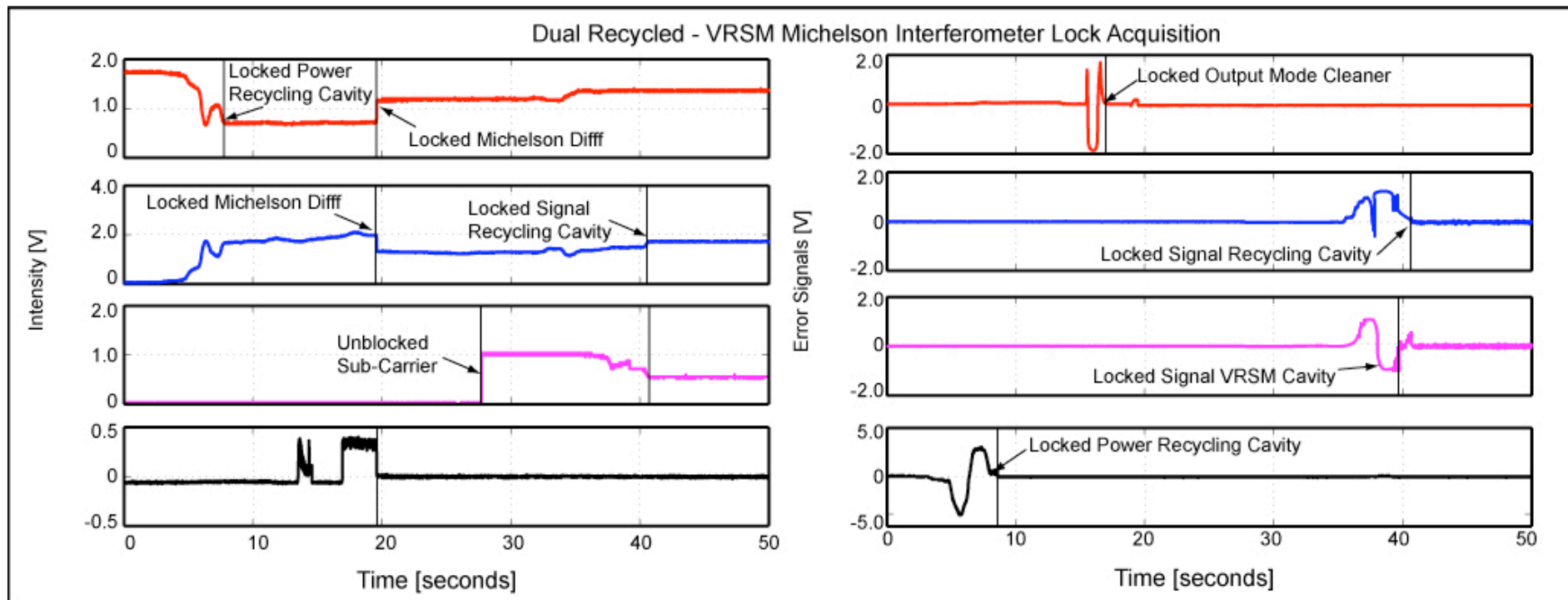
# VRSM results - Detuning



# VRSN results - Changing the BW



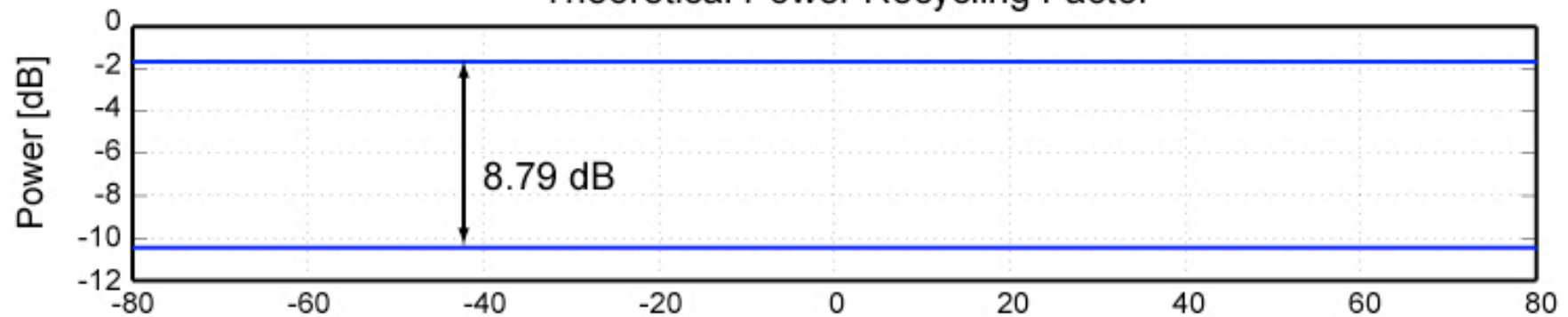
# DR-VRSM results - Lock acq.



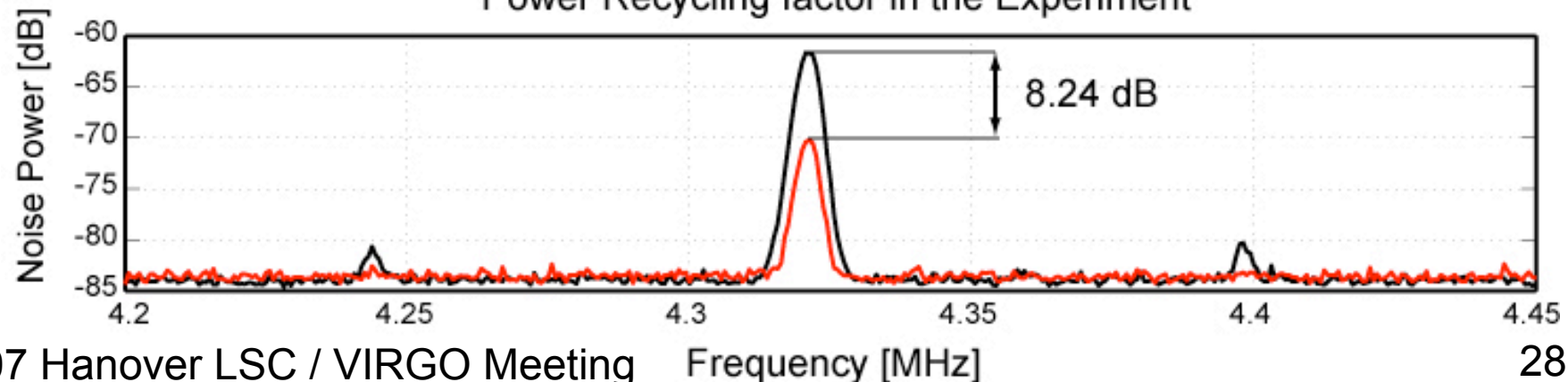


# Results - Power Recycling factor

Michelson V.S. Power Recycled Michelson Frequency Response  
Theoretical Power Recycling Factor



Power Recycling factor in the Experiment



# Summary

- We have successfully locked a table top DR Michelson interferometer with a variable reflectivity signal recycling mirror and output mode cleaner.
- The control system shows relatively easy tuning of the interferometer bandwidth and/or peak sensitivity.
- Future experiments will try to incorporate this control strategy in a RSE configuration

Thank you for your attention.