

Thermal Noise in Optimized Coatings



Thermal Noise Interferometer Akira Villar, Eric Black, Greg Ogin, Tara Chelermsongsak, Riccardo Desalvo, Kenneth Libbrecht

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Advanced LIGO Noise Floor



- Coating thermal noise will limit sensitivity around 100 Hz
- Reductions in coating noise lead directly to improvements in sensitivity





Reducing the Thermal Noise

$$S_x(f) = rac{2k_BT}{\pi^{3/2}f} rac{(1-\sigma^2)}{wY} \phi_{eff}$$

Cryogenics ->



← Mesa Beam

Redesigned Coatings ->







Multilayer Dielectric Coatings



- Alternating layers of high and low index materials
- Quarter wavelength optical thickness for best reflectivity
- Thermal noise arises from internal friction in the coatings



Doped Coatings



- Tantala layers are doped with Titania
- Lossiness of coating should decrease



Optimized Coatings



- Tantala thickness reduced
- Silica thickness increased
- Layer pairs have $\lambda/2$ optical thickness



Thermal Noise Interferometer



- Testbed interferometer designed to measure thermal noise in optics
- Short test cavities reduce laser frequency noise
- Small spot size increases thermal noise
- Two test cavities permit CMR





Doped Coating Measurement



- Undoped coatings: Layers of SiO₂ and
- **Doped Coatings:** Ta₂O₅ layers doped with TiO₂
- A 27% reduction in loss angle
- 60% increase in event rate



Optimized Coating Measurement





Next: Doped and Optimized Coatings



- Titania-doped Tantala for high index layers
- Layer thicknesses optimized to reduce thermal noise



Thermo-Optic Noise?



Shot noise at the TNI should be reduced soon Chance of



Test Cavity Servo

