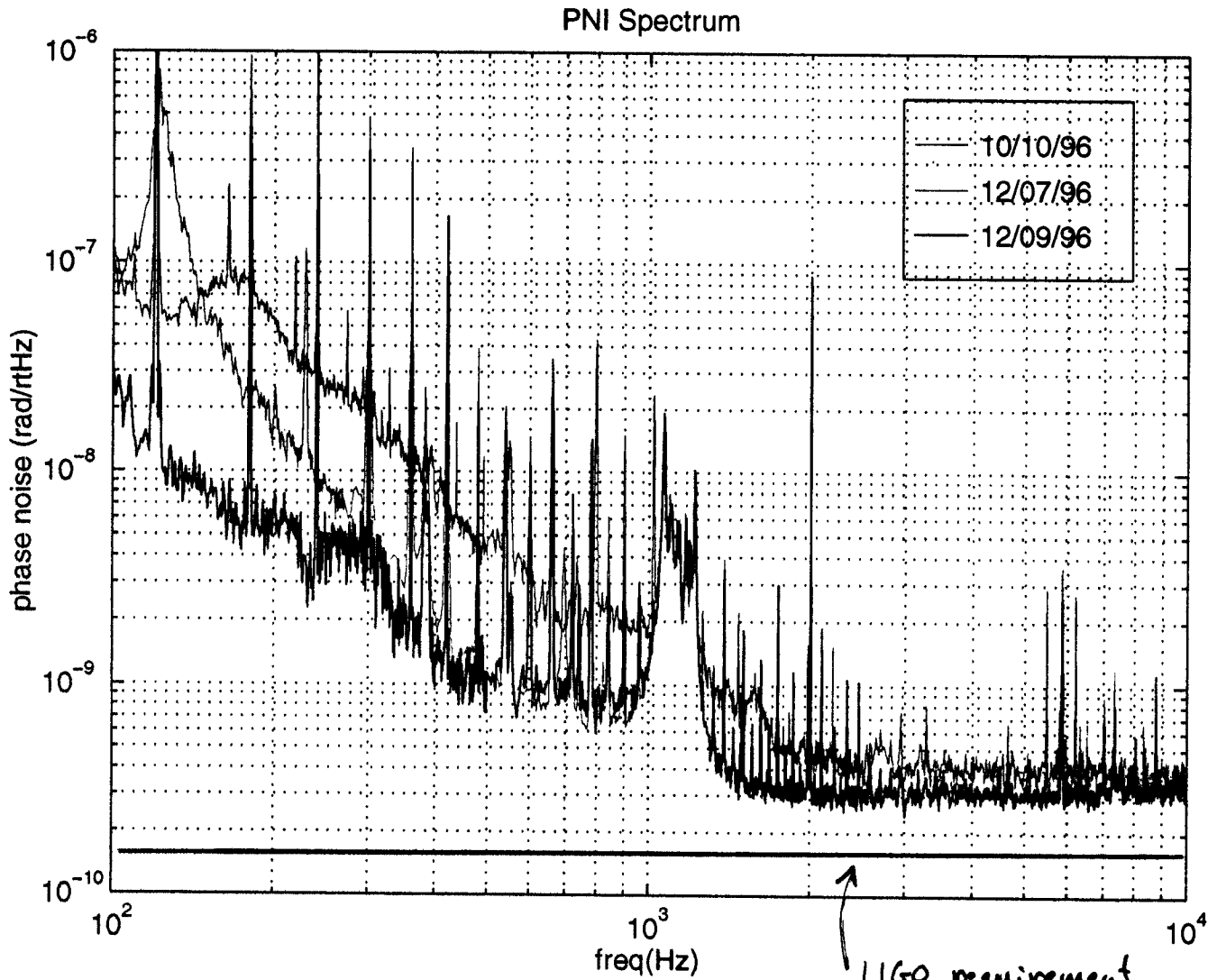
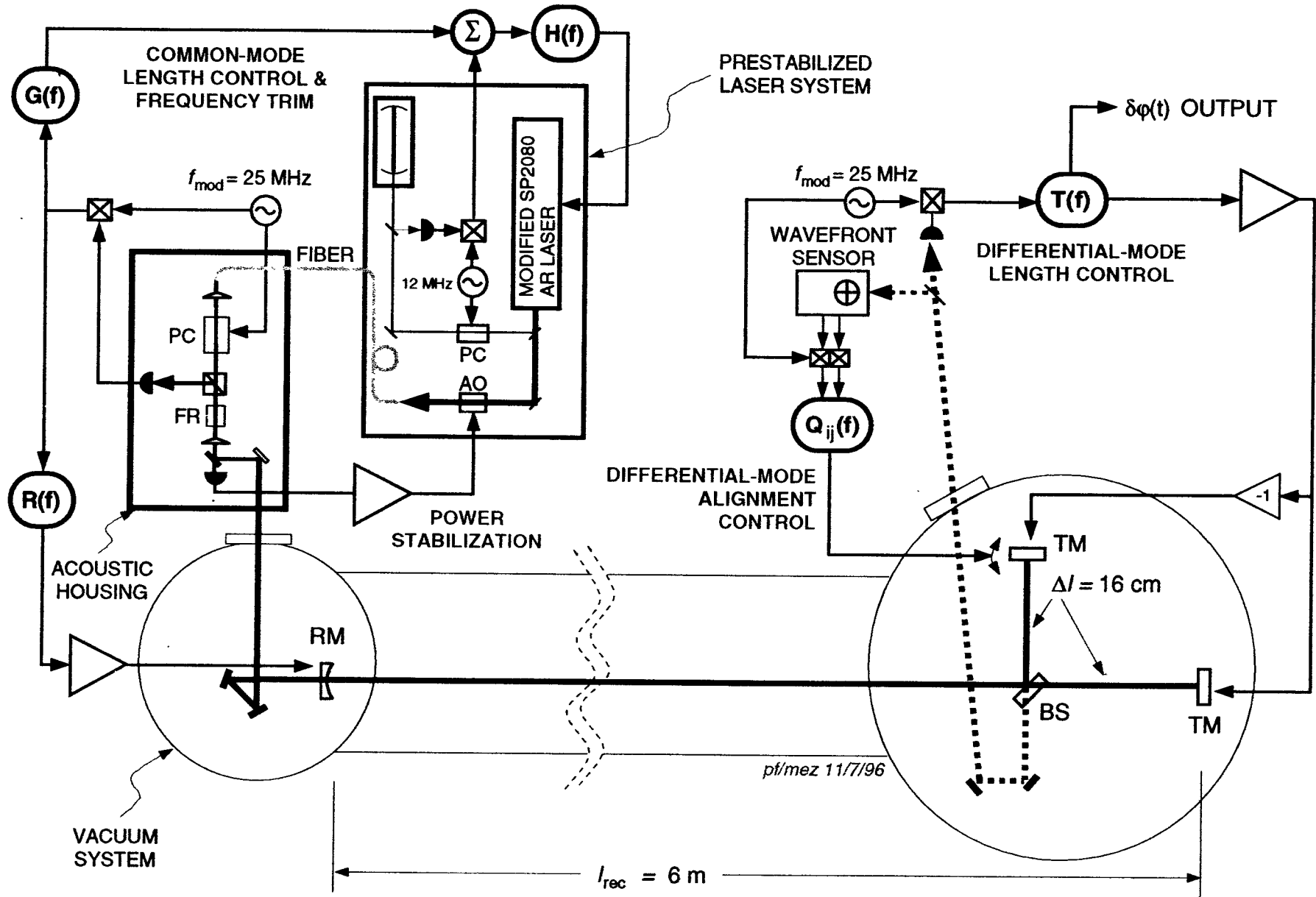


PNI Update
P. Fritschel
12 December 96

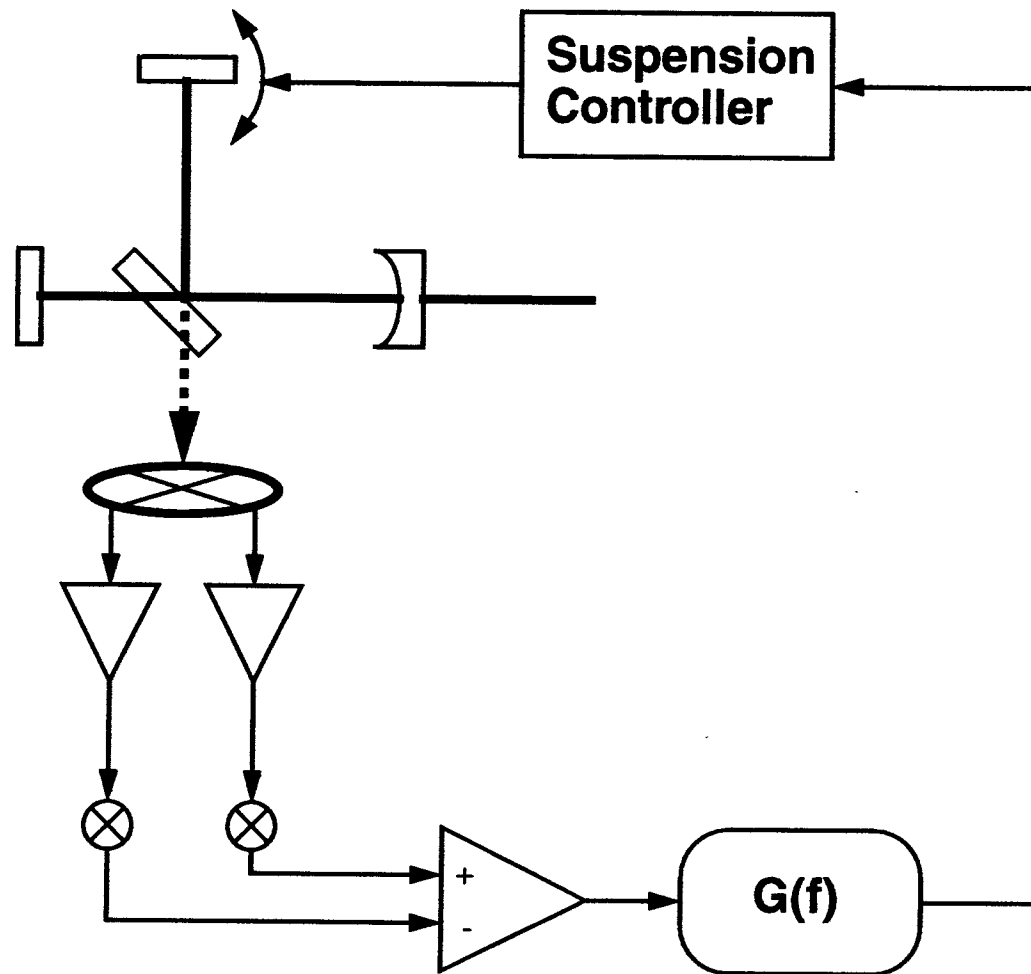


LIGO requirement,
using 0.5 μm light
(1.5×10^{-10} rad/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)

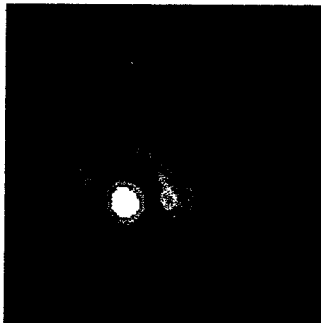
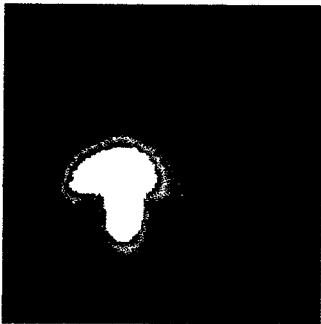
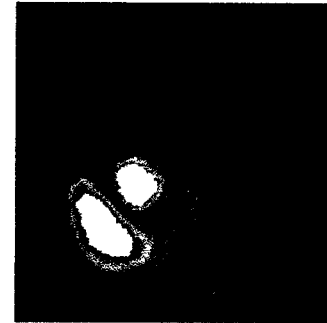
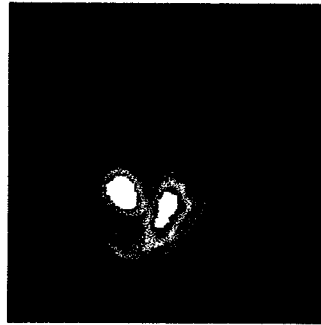
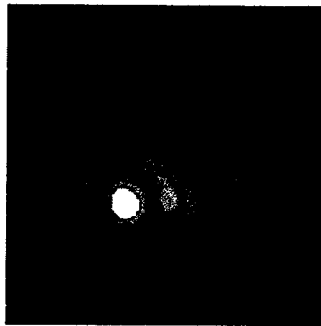
LIGO PHASE NOISE INTERFEROMETER



PNI Wavefront Alignment System

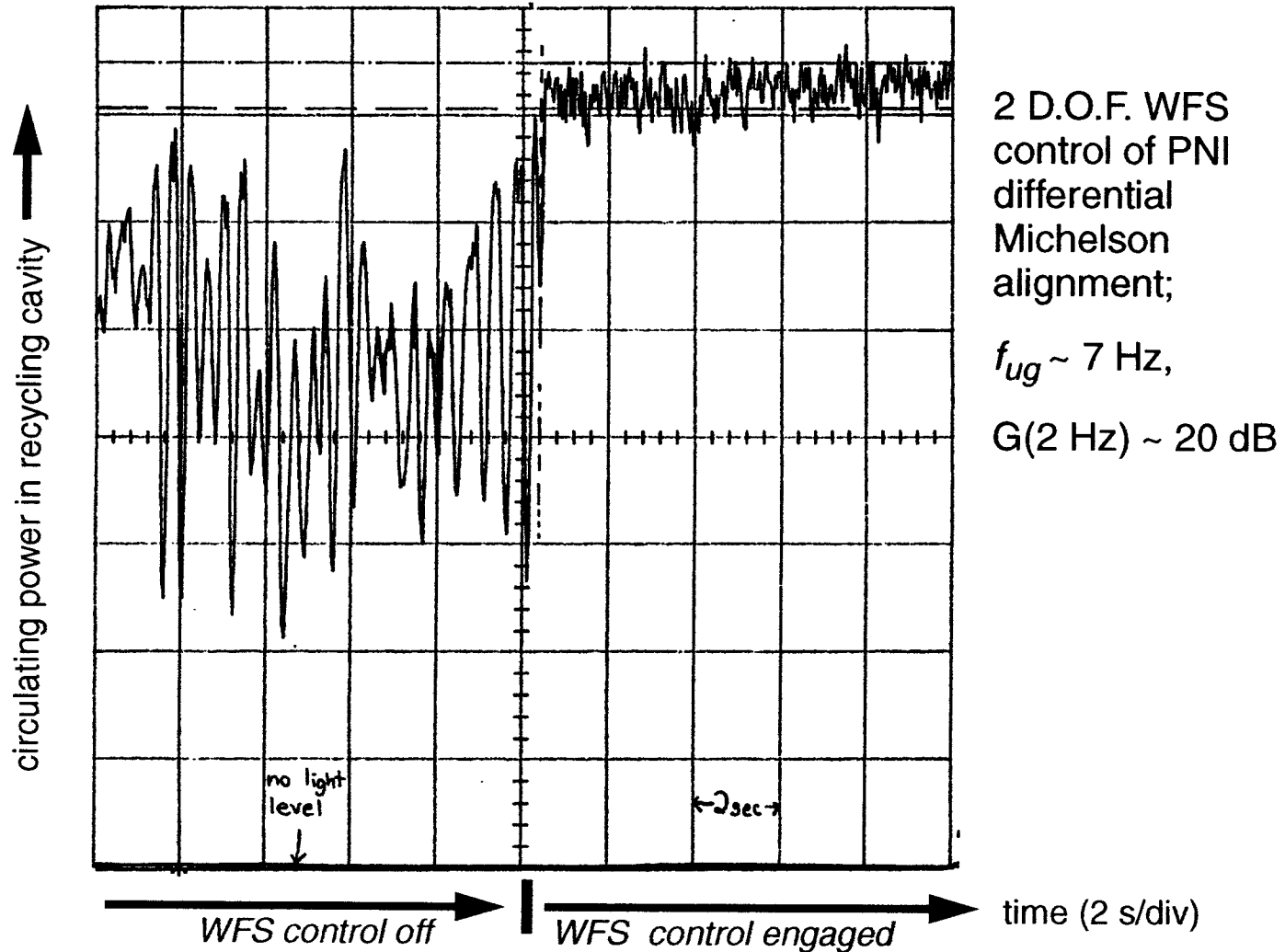


PNI Dark Port Images



May 17 1996, before WFS control installed

WFS Control Action



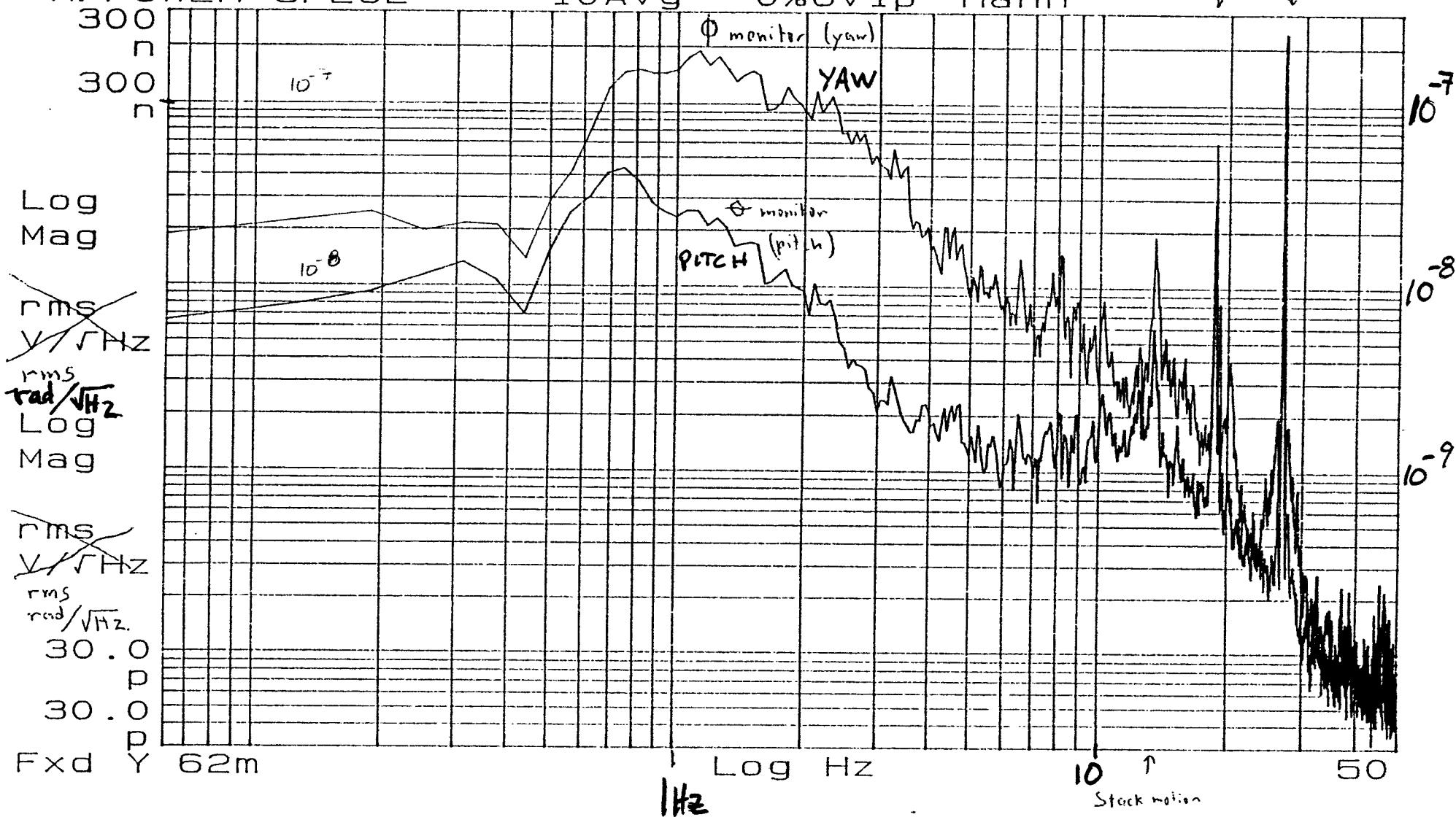
Residual angle fluctuations

Wave front Sensor angle monitors - of M1 differential d.o.f.

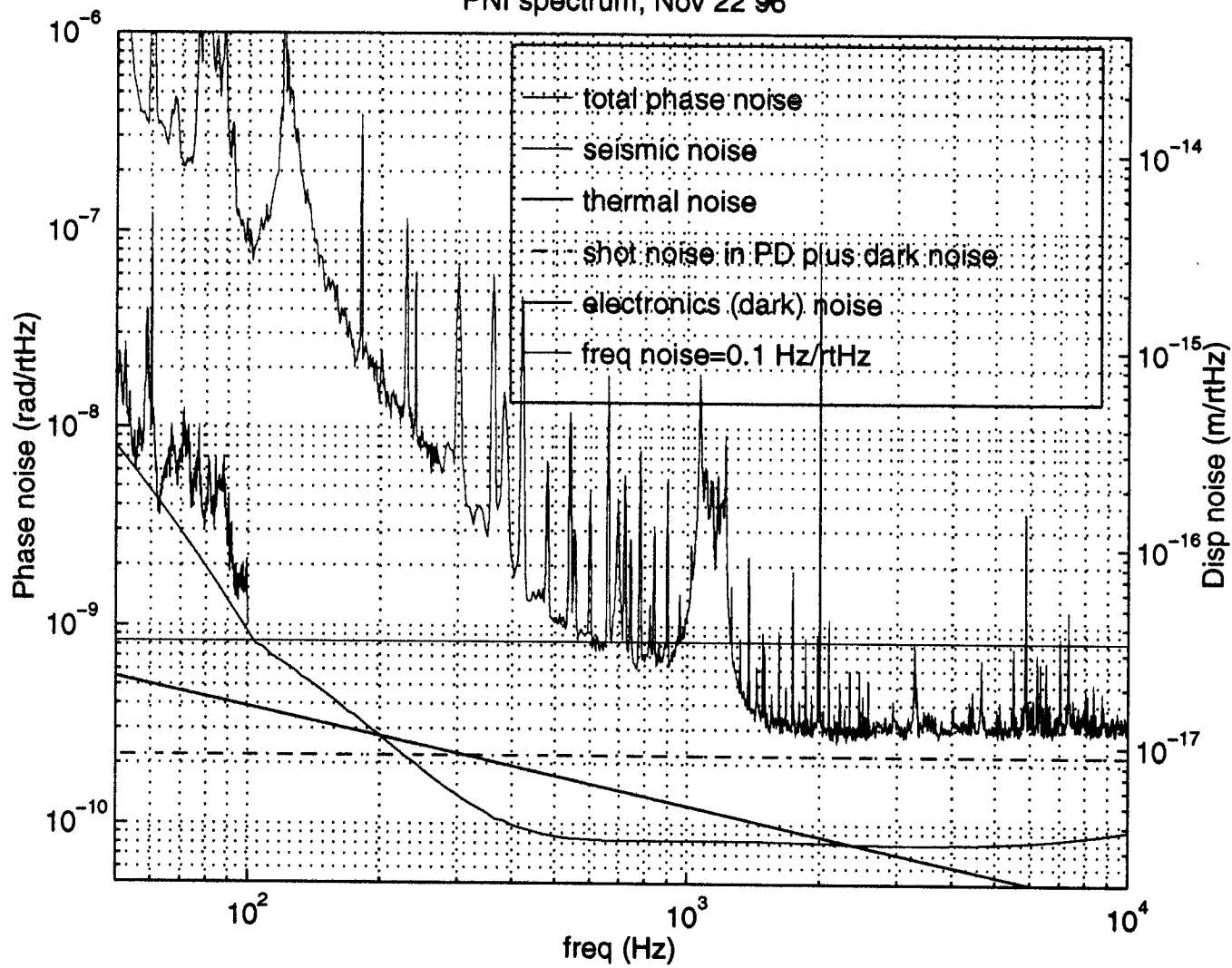
6:30pm Friday 11/15/96

M: POWER SPEC1 10Avg 0%0v1p Hann

M: POWER SPEC2 10Avg 0%0v1p Hann



PNI spectrum, Nov 22 96



Q:

PN1: Is it shot-noise limited?

□ Light-bulb test:

— apply same DC photocurrent with light bulb
(sans IFB)

compare noise density at readout with
noise with IFB

$$\frac{\sqrt{V_{IFB}(f)}}{V(f)} \approx 1.3$$

i.e.

□ Non-stationary effect.

— Increase over stationary noise:

$$\sqrt{\frac{P_{AS}^c}{P_{AS}^T} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{P_{AS}^{sb}}{P_{AS}^T}} \Rightarrow 1 - 1.25$$

can measure P_{AS}^c/P_{AS}^{sb}
using an OSA to get this

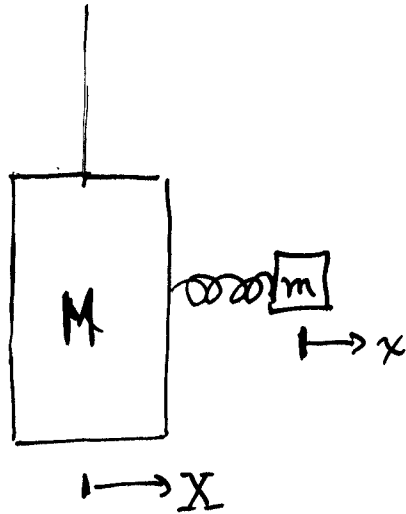
□ Signal sensitivity:

— measurements of carrier (sidebands power levels,
recycling gain, photodetector gain, ...

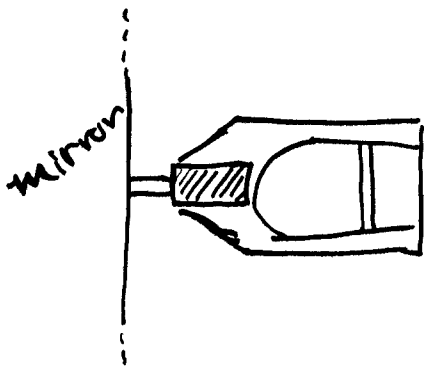
show that the measured sensitivity (amps/radian)
agrees with calculation.

A: Not quite shot-noise limited, but very close (10-20%)

Thermal Noise in magnet/standoff/fin assemblies.



$$\frac{x_m}{f_0} \approx \frac{4k_B T Q}{m \omega_0^3}$$



- measured Q s: $\sim 150-200$
- $m \sim \frac{1}{2}$ gm
- $\omega_0 \sim 2\pi \times 1$ kHz

$$x_m(f_0) \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$$

Recoil of mirror:

$$\begin{aligned} X_M(f) &\approx x_m \times \frac{m}{M} = \frac{0.5}{250} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-13} \\ &\approx 3 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}} \end{aligned}$$

▯ Below - resonance thermal noise is predicted to be below - but not too far below - current spectrum.

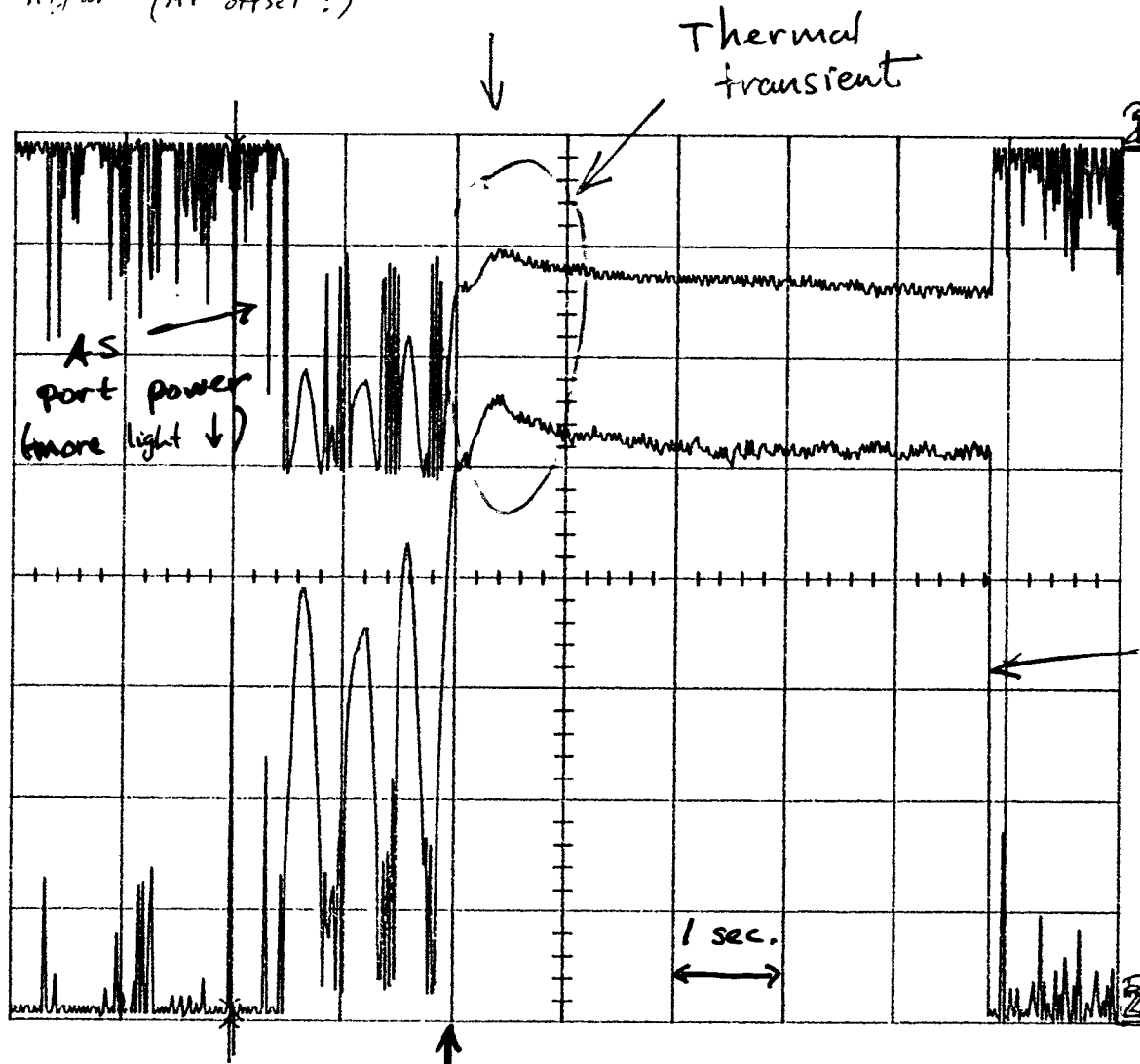
During acquisition, there is a point where
 the AS PD is lower, & the Rec cav power
 is higher (MI offset?)

4 Sept 96

4-Sep-96
 14:42:59

② AS PD DC
 1 s
 0.50 V
 -16mV

③ Trans PD
 1 s
 1.00 V
 -62mV



MEASURE
 Off Cursors
 Parameters

mode
 Time
 Amplitude

type
 Relative
 Absolute

Recycling
 cavity
 power

Reference
 cursor
 Track Off On

Difference
 cursor

1 s
 ① .1 V DC
 ② .5 V DC
 ③ 1 V DC
 ④ 1 V DC

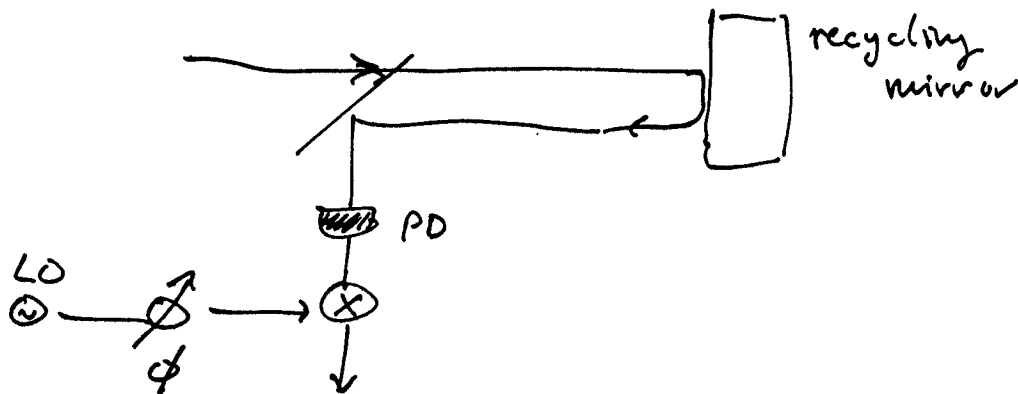
Δt I/O locks 39 ms $\frac{1}{\Delta t}$ 25.7 Hz

4 DC -0.70 V

STOPPED

Mysteries:

- MI noise very dependent on demodulator phases -
 - both differential & common mode signals -
 - 'optimal' common mode ϕ changes from day-to-day ($\sim 10^\circ$)
 - current 'optimal' common mode ϕ is nearly 90° to phase which is maximally sensitive to δf_{laser}



ⓐ Lesson: very useful to look at both I & Q phases of all signals -

FUTURE PLANS

- Wrap-up Ar⁺ laser studies
 - study demod. & dependence
 - operate w/ higher input power

- Conversion to Nd: YAG -
 - beginning in January
 - laser characterization done
 - ref. cavity, stabilization electronics from Caltech

- First Phase: linear cavity
 - measure prestab. frequency noise
 - develop servo control, using new AOM inputs
 - install 2 WFS + control

- Second Phase: recycled Michelson.
 - attempt to control parasite interferometers
 - lots of isolators & Brewster angles
 - isolate laser table with STACIS to lower velocity
 - test high-power photo detector prototype
 - possible test of digital length control hardware/software