



Squeezed Light Techniques for Gravitational Wave Detection

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LIGO Hanford Observatory

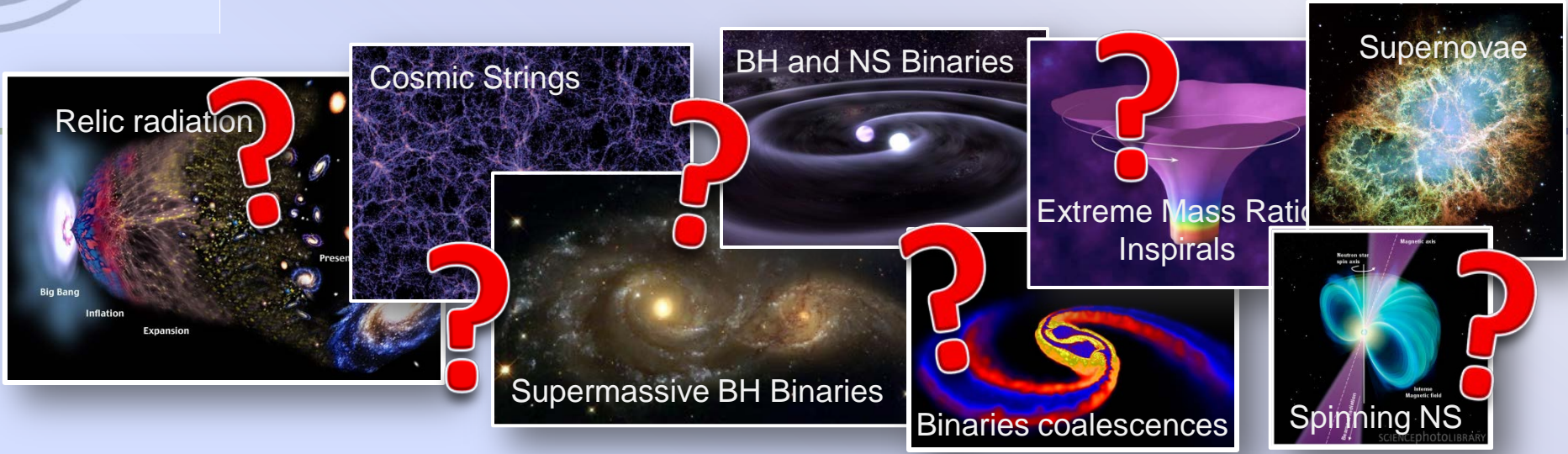
Talk at Stanford University



Abstract

Several kilometer long interferometers have been built over the past decade to search for gravitational waves of astrophysical origins. For the next generation detectors intra-cavity powers of several 100 kW are envisioned. The injection of squeezed light, a specially prepared quantum state, has the potential to further increase the sensitivity of these detectors. The technology behind squeezed light production has taken impressive steps forward in recent years. As a result a series of experiments is underway to prove the effectiveness of squeezed light and to make quantum technology a valid upgrade path for gravitational wave detectors.

Gravitational Waves



Relic radiation ?

Cosmic Strings ?

BH and NS Binaries ?

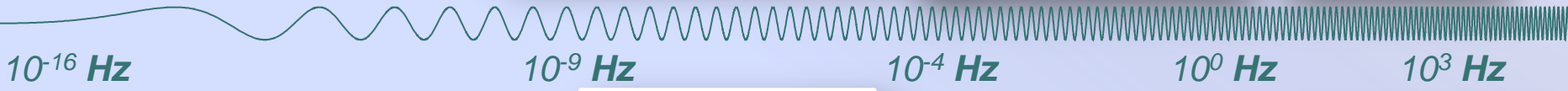
Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals ?

Supernovae

Spinning NS ?

Supermassive BH Binaries ?

Binaries coalescences ?



Inflation Probe Pulsar timing Space detectors Ground interferometers

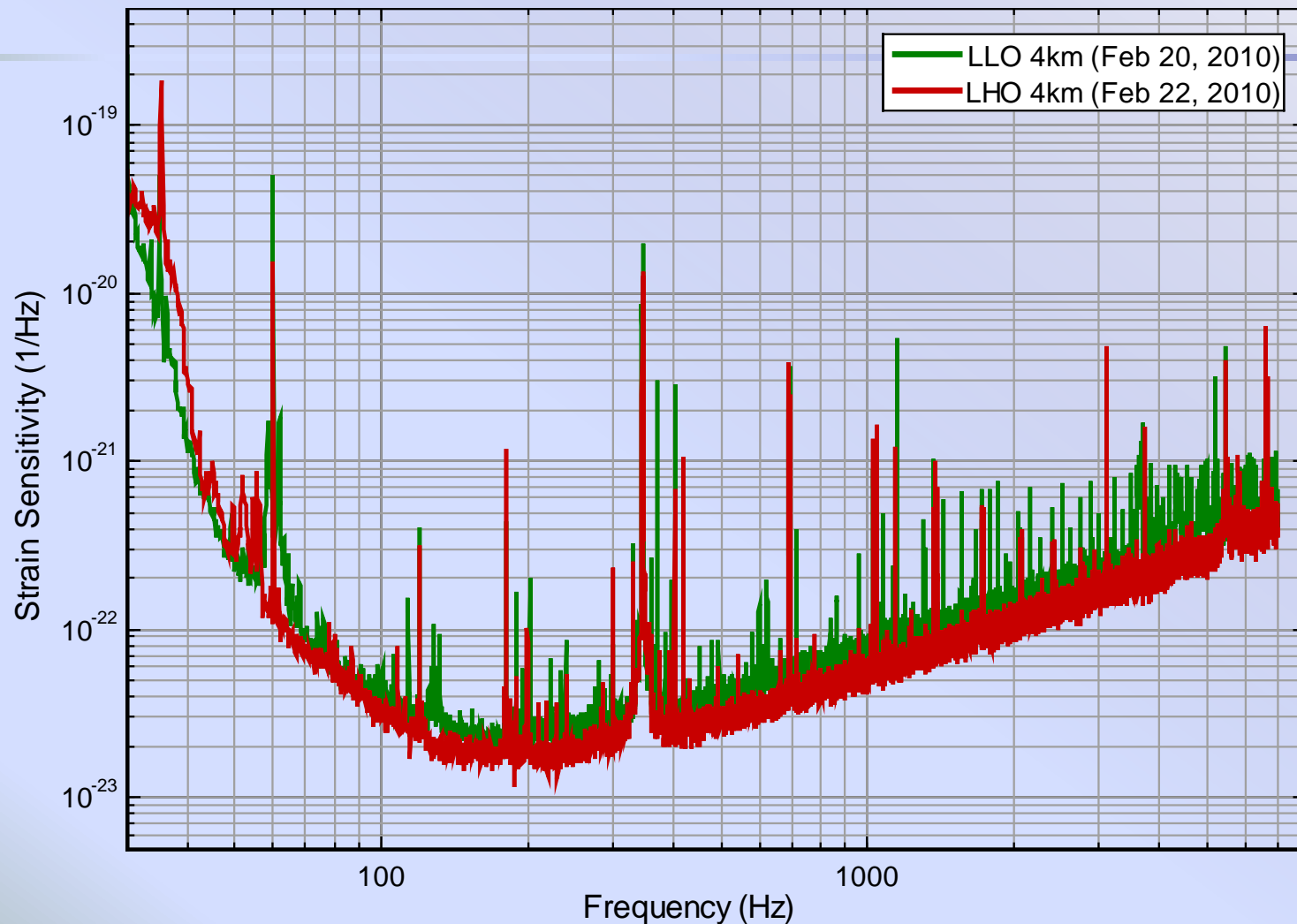


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Squeezed Light Interferometry



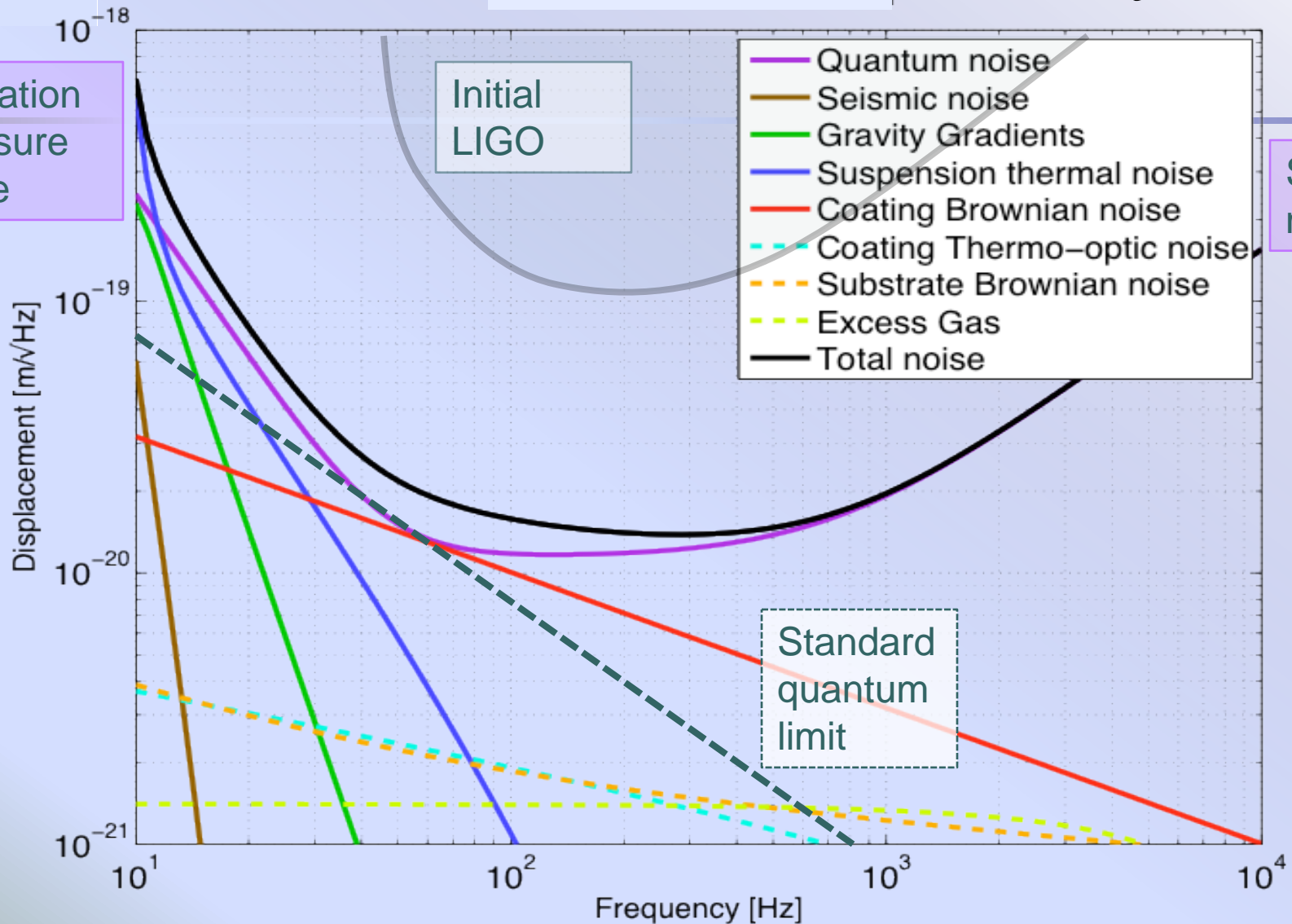
Sensitivity Sixth Science Run



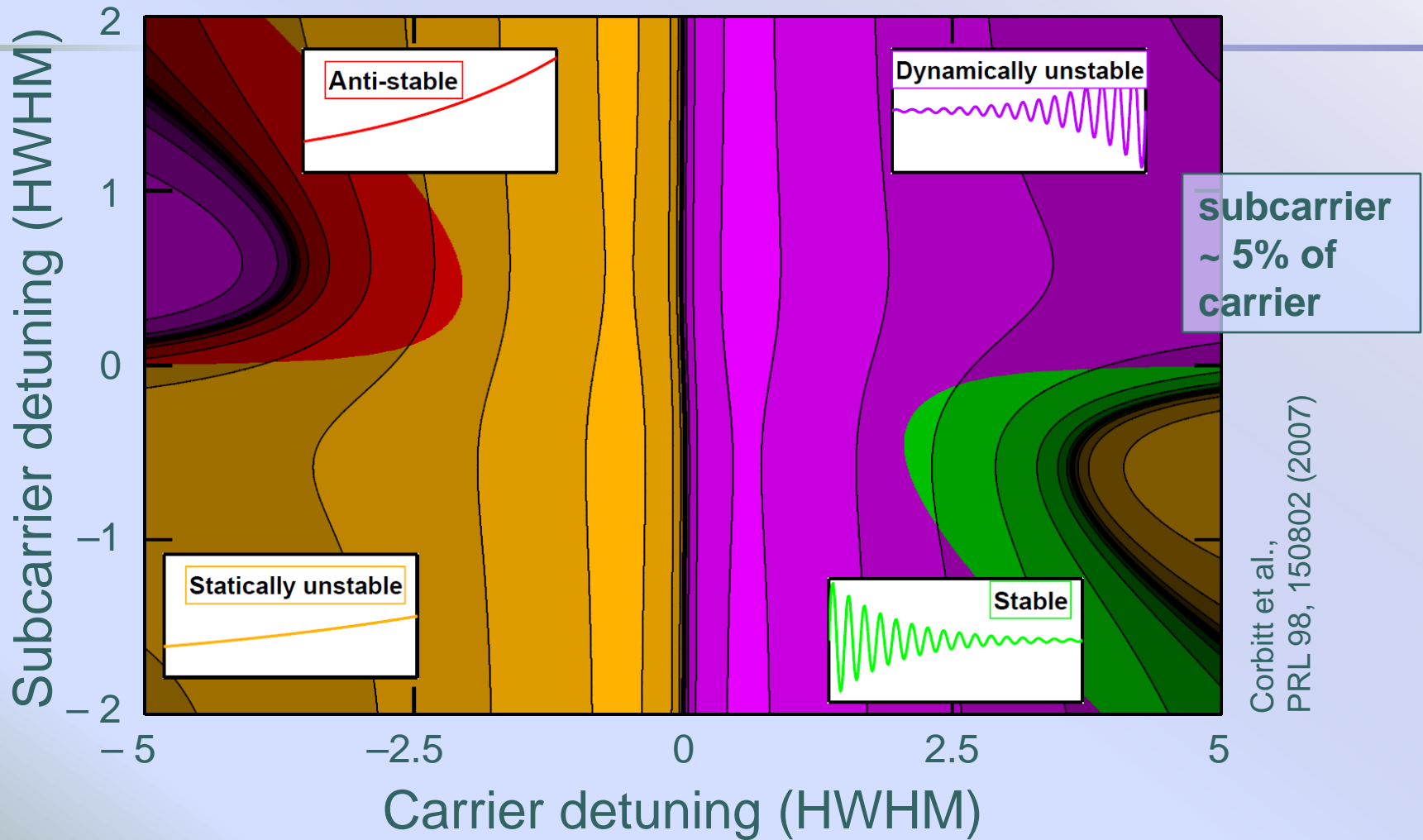
Advanced LIGO Sensitivity

Radiation pressure noise

Shot noise

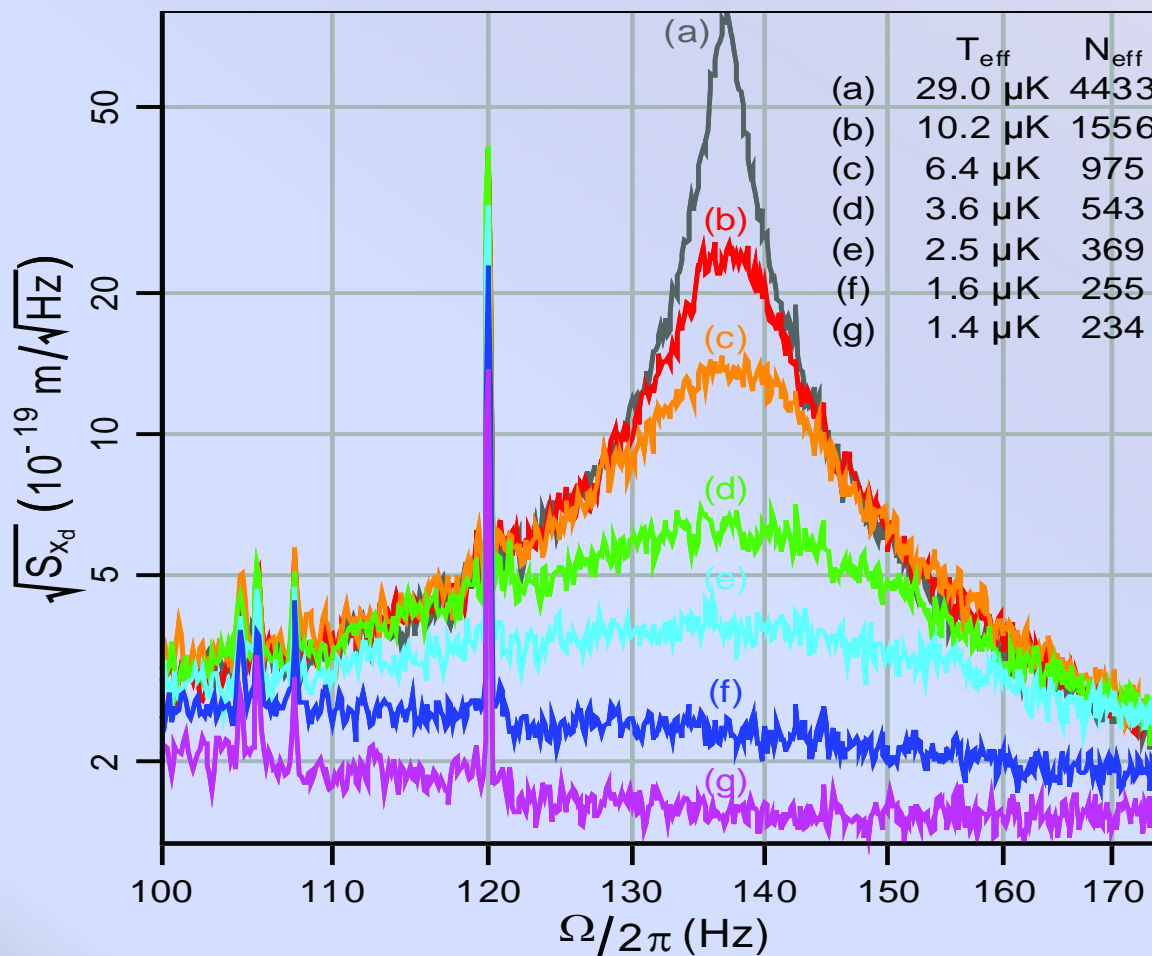


Optical Springs



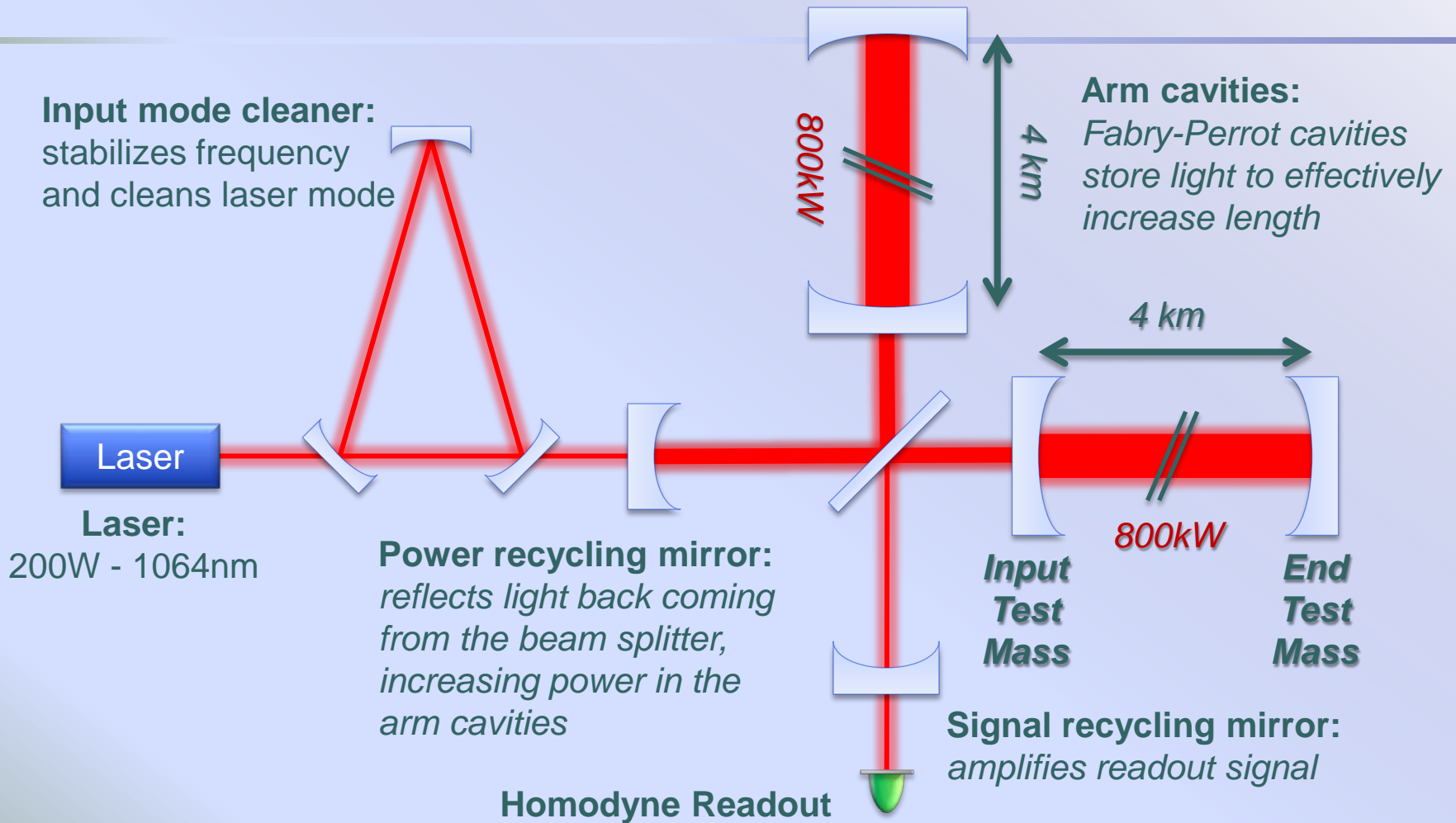
Corbitt et al.,
PRL 98, 150802 (2007)

Towards the Quantum Ground State

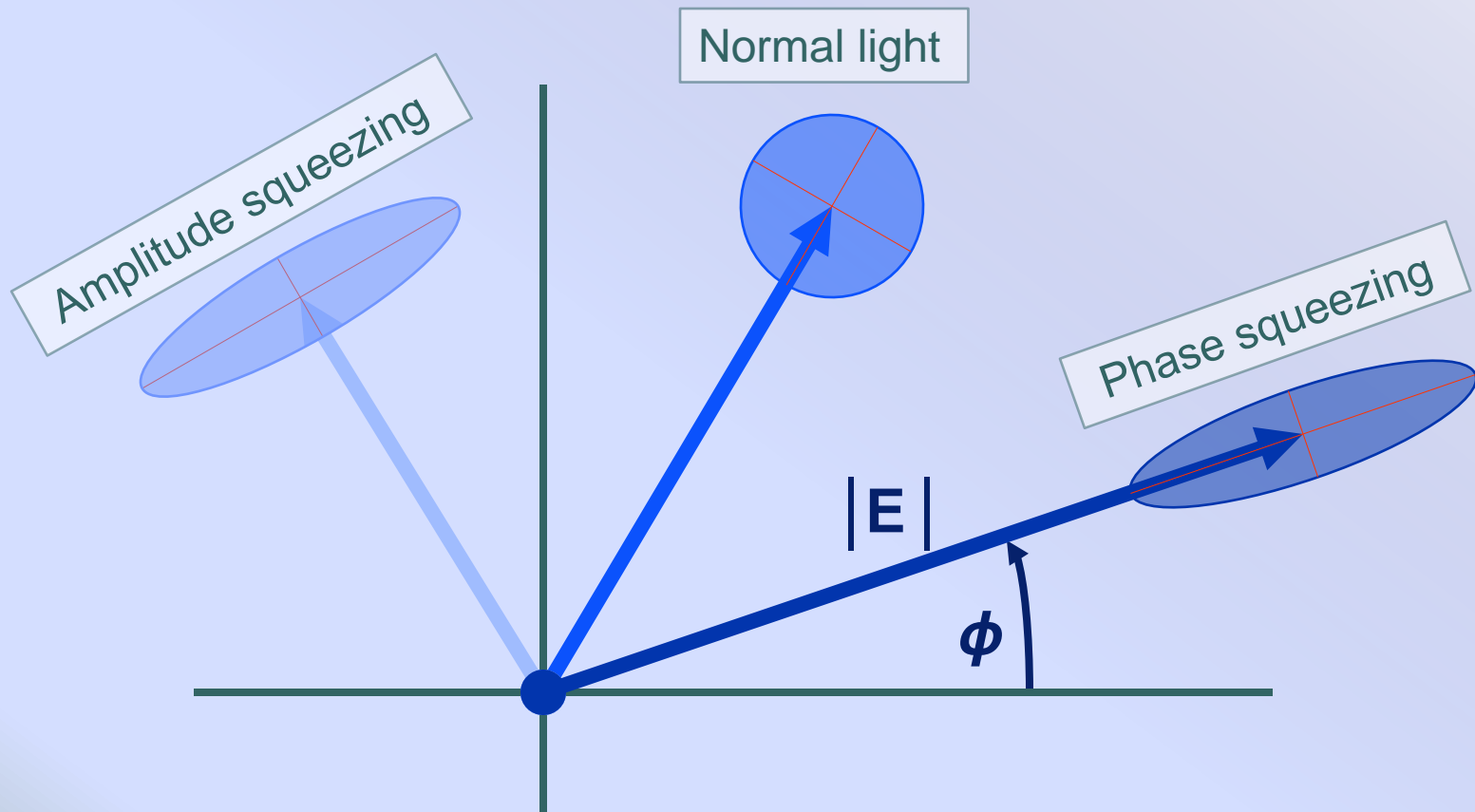


Abbott et al.
New J. Phys. 11, 073032 (2009)

The Advanced LIGO Detector



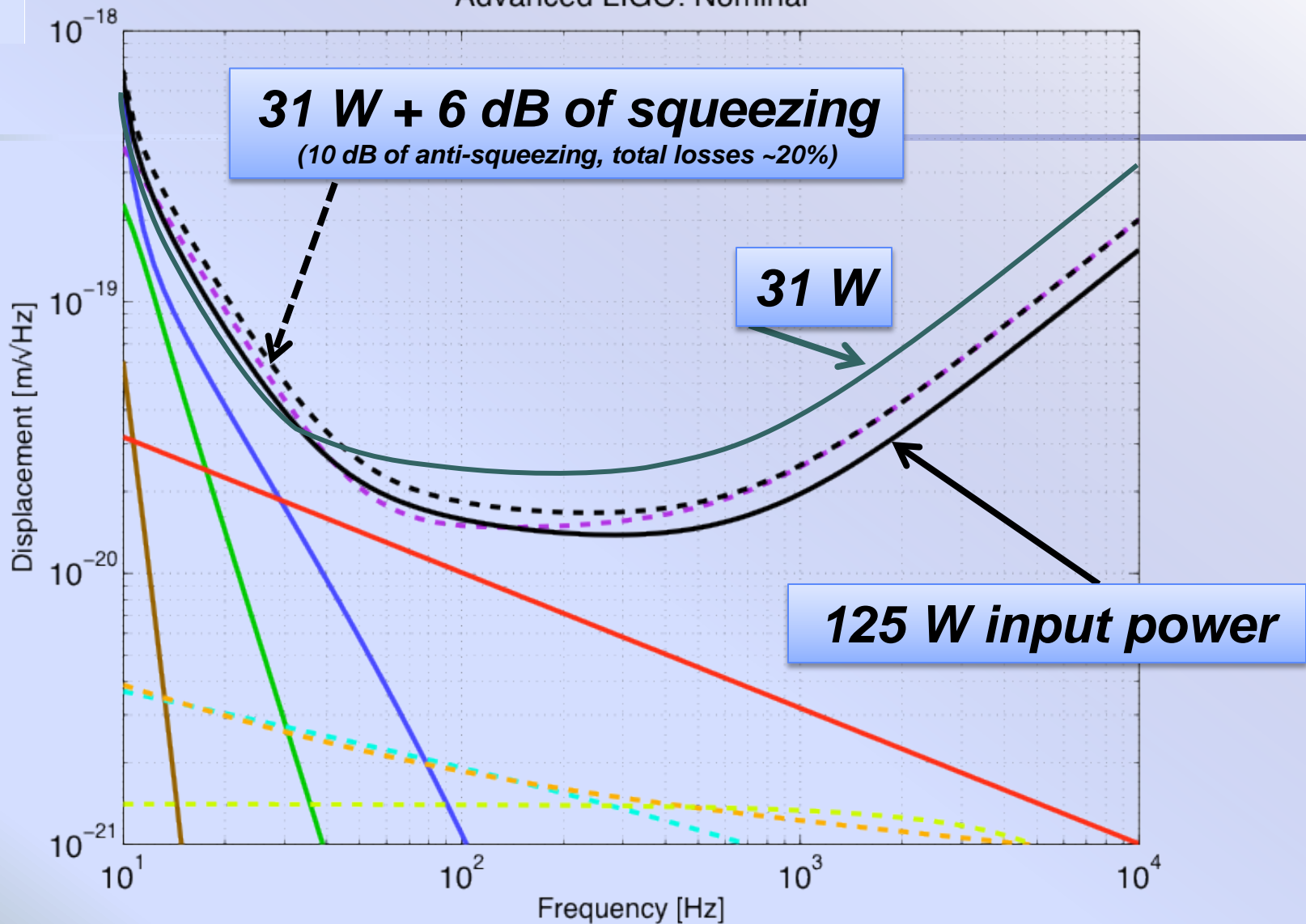
Squeezed Light





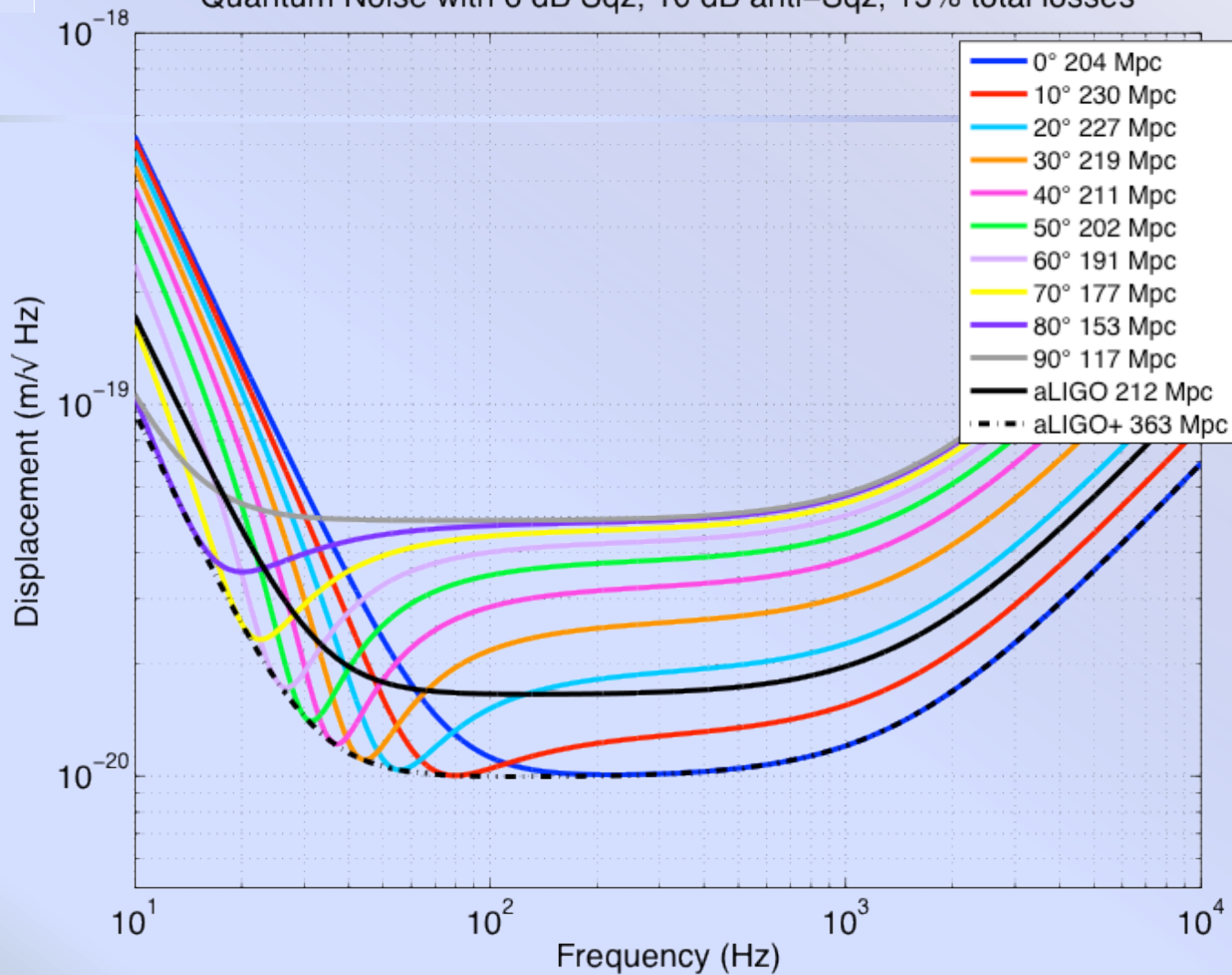
Key Insights

- Shot noise in a Michelson interferometer is due to vacuum fluctuations entering the dark port.
- Quantum noise also produces photon pressure noise.
- Injecting a specially prepared light state with reduced phase noise (relative to vacuum) into the dark port will improve the shot noise sensitivity.
- Similarly, injecting light with reduced amplitude noise will reduce the photon pressure noise.
- Non-linear optical effects can be used to generate a squeezed “vacuum” state.



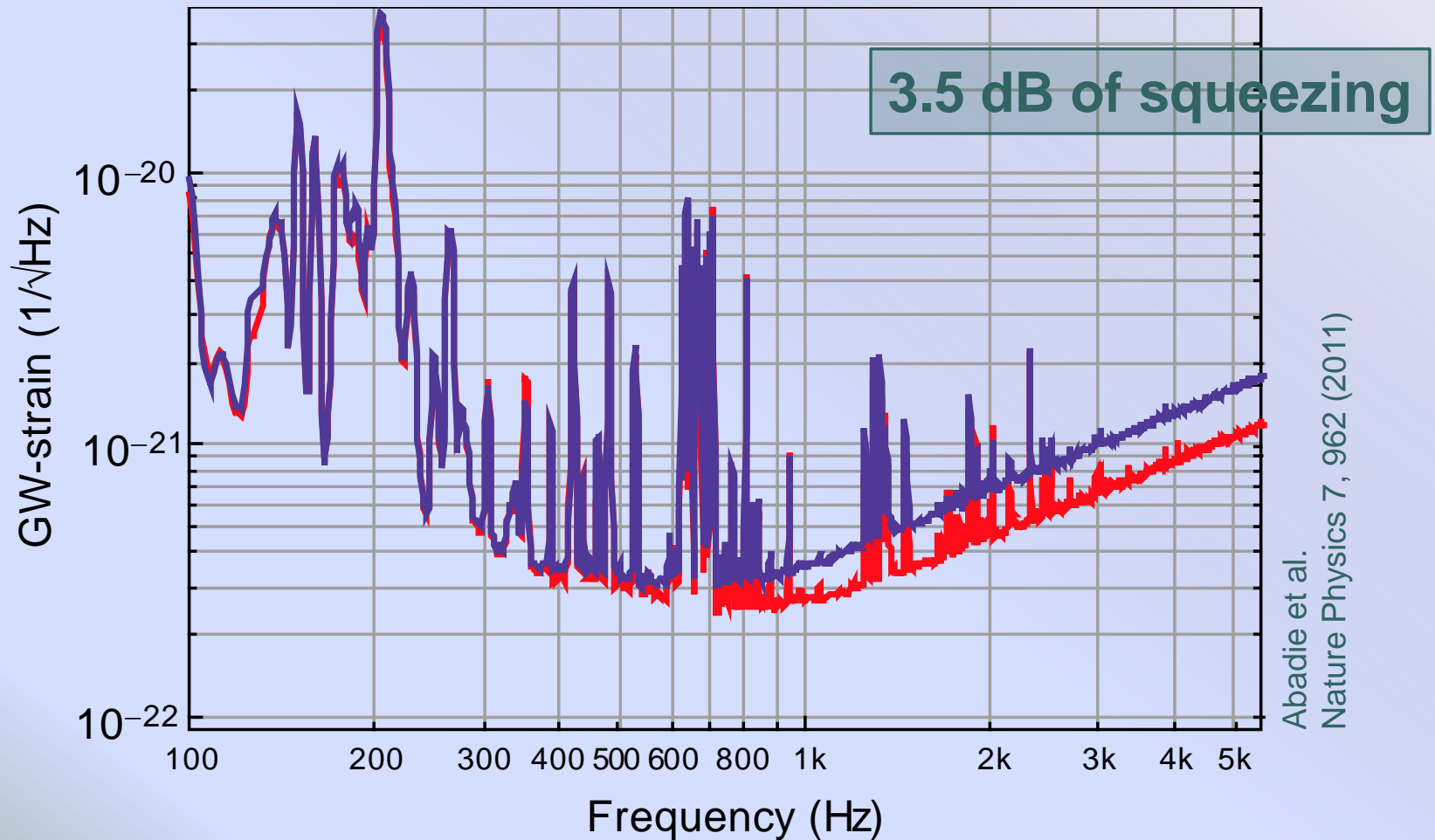


Quantum Noise with 6 dB Sqz, 10 dB anti-Sqz, 15% total losses





Experimental Confirmation at the GEO600 Detector





The H1 Squeezer Experiment

Goals:

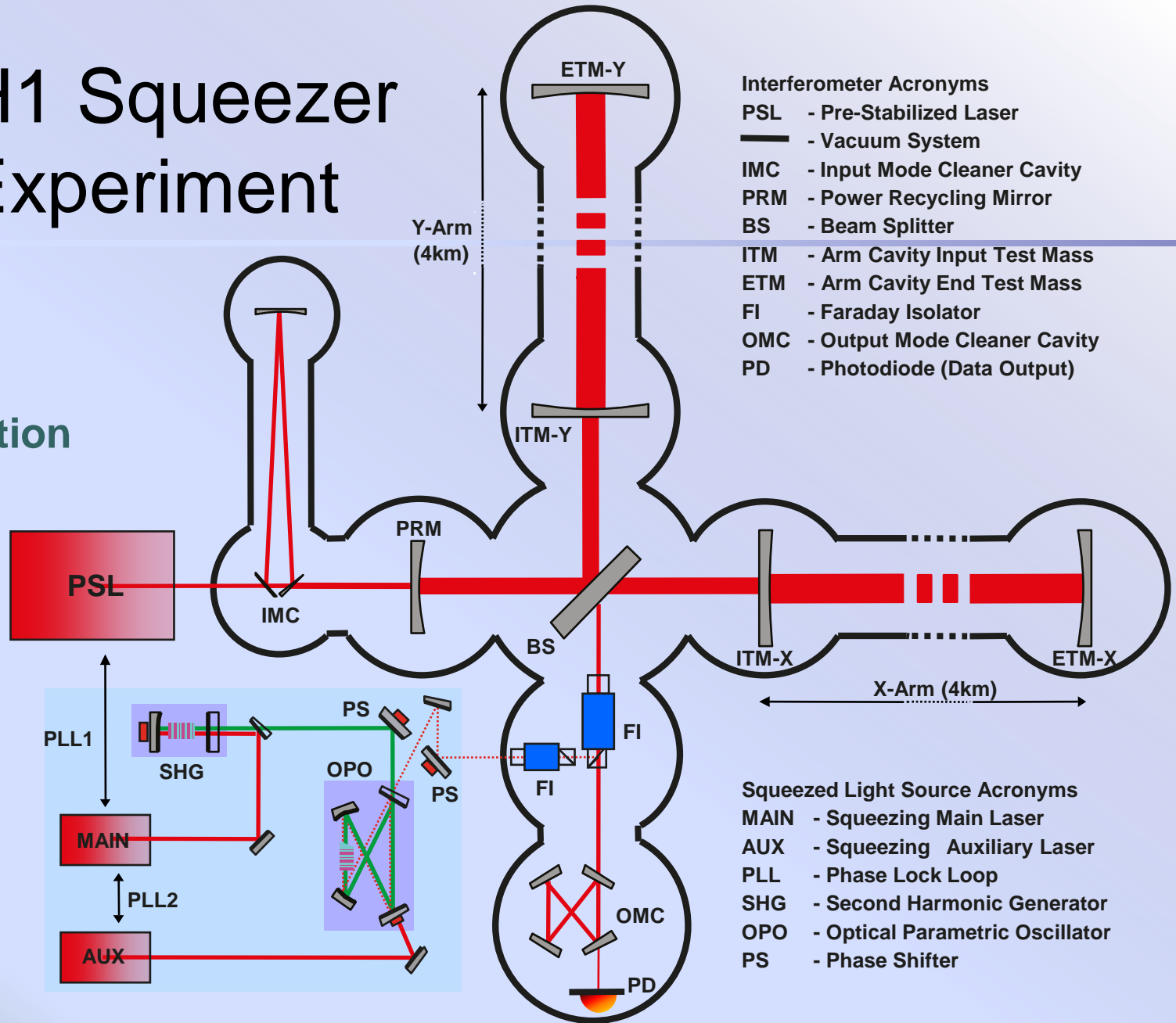
- Demonstrate 3dB of squeezing at the initial LIGO sensitivity
- Don't degrade low frequency sensitivity
- Risk mitigation for high power operations
- Pathfinder for advanced LIGO squeezer

Potential show stoppers:

- Back scattering
- Stray light
- Phase noise
- Optical losses
- Auxiliary servo noise
- Alignment jitter
- Stability

H1 Squeezer Experiment

ANU, AEI,
MIT, LIGO
collaboration



Squeezer at Hanford



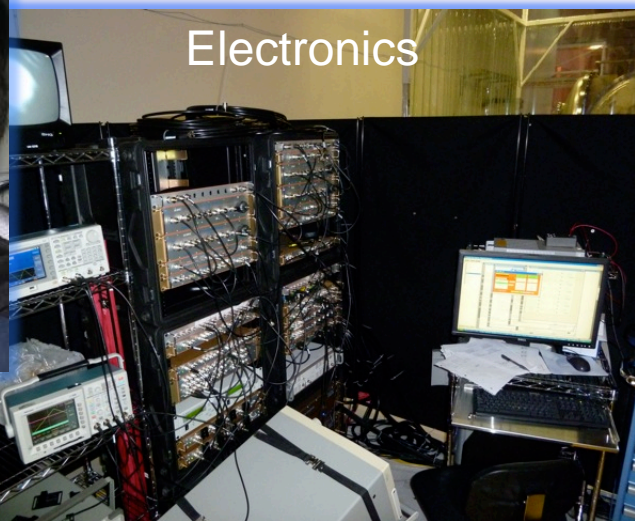
Max (Columbia)



Sheon (ANU)



Conor (ANU)



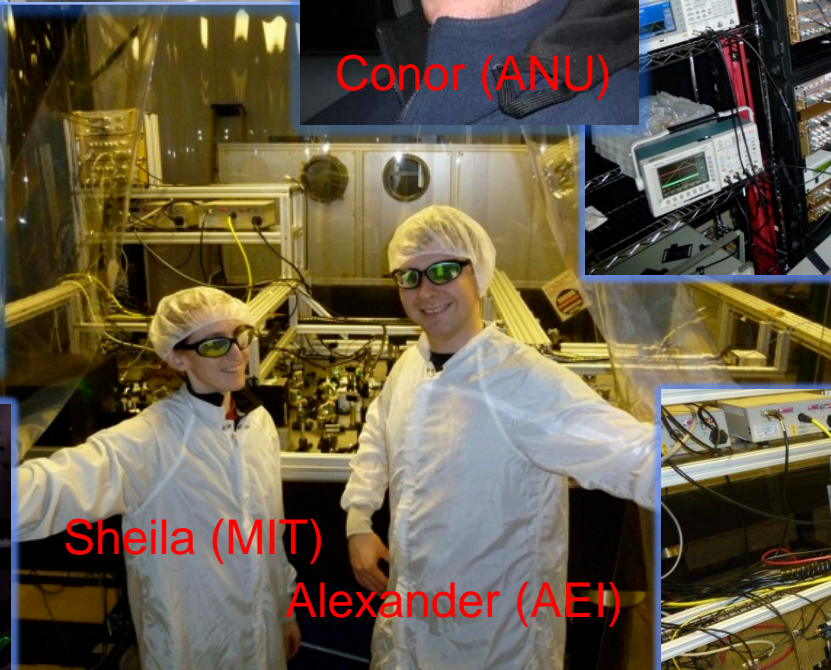
Electronics



Michael (ANU)

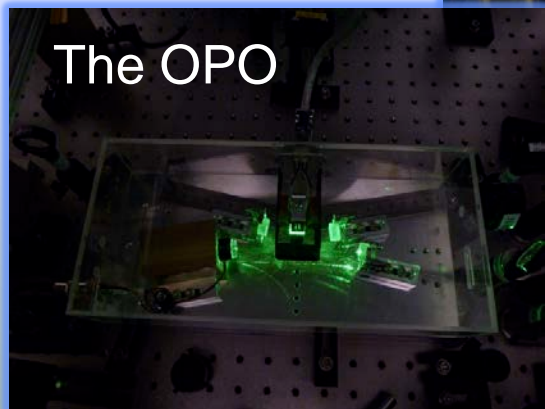


Grant (Michigan)

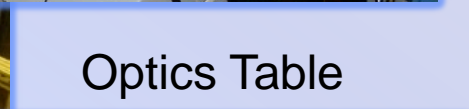


Sheila (MIT)

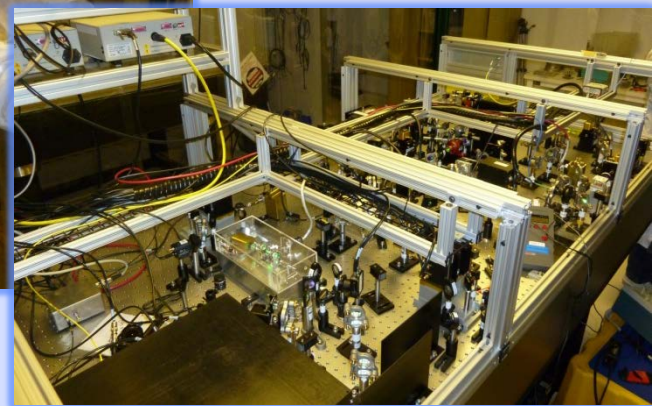
Alexander (AEI)



The OPO



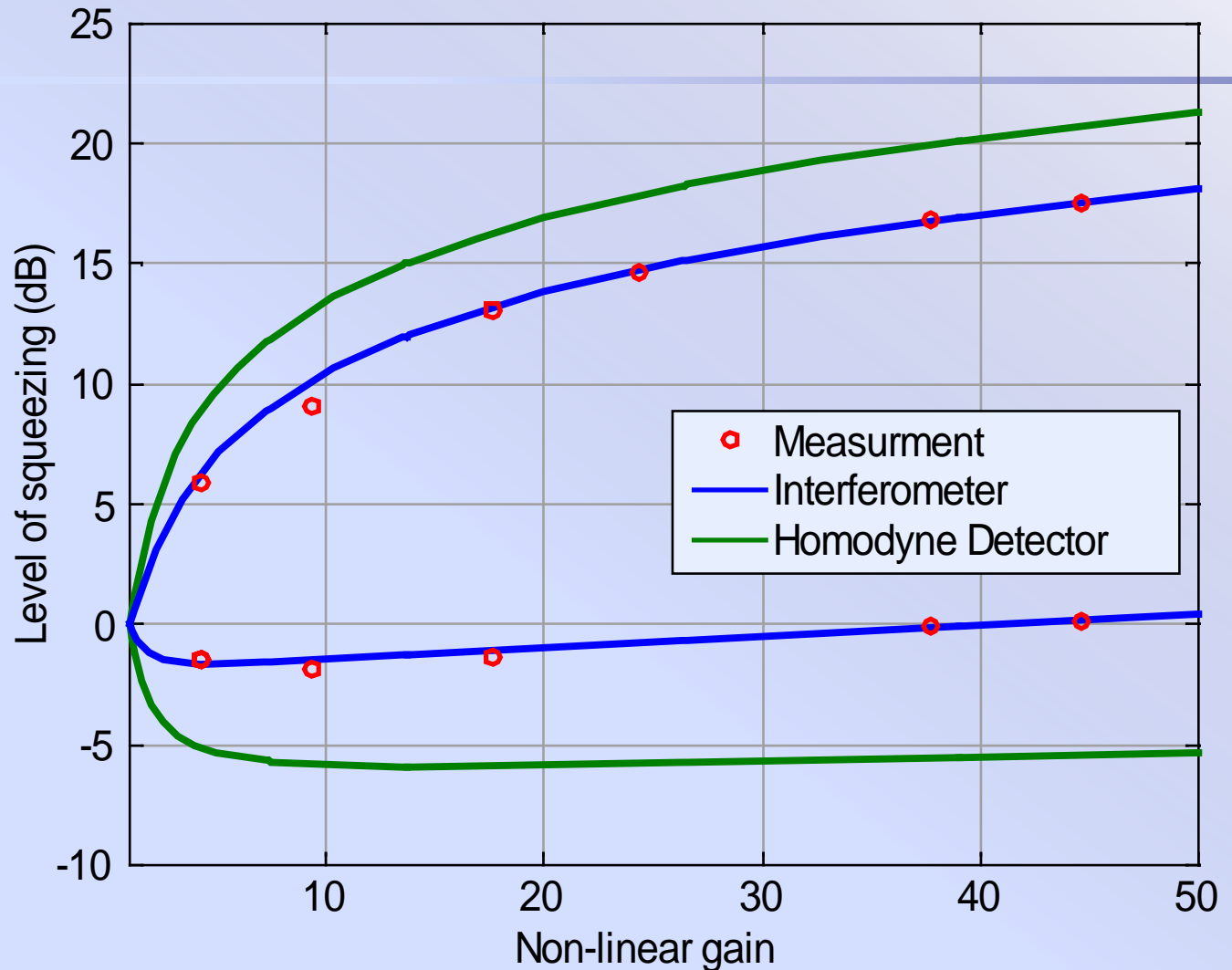
Optics Table



Squeezed Light Interferometry



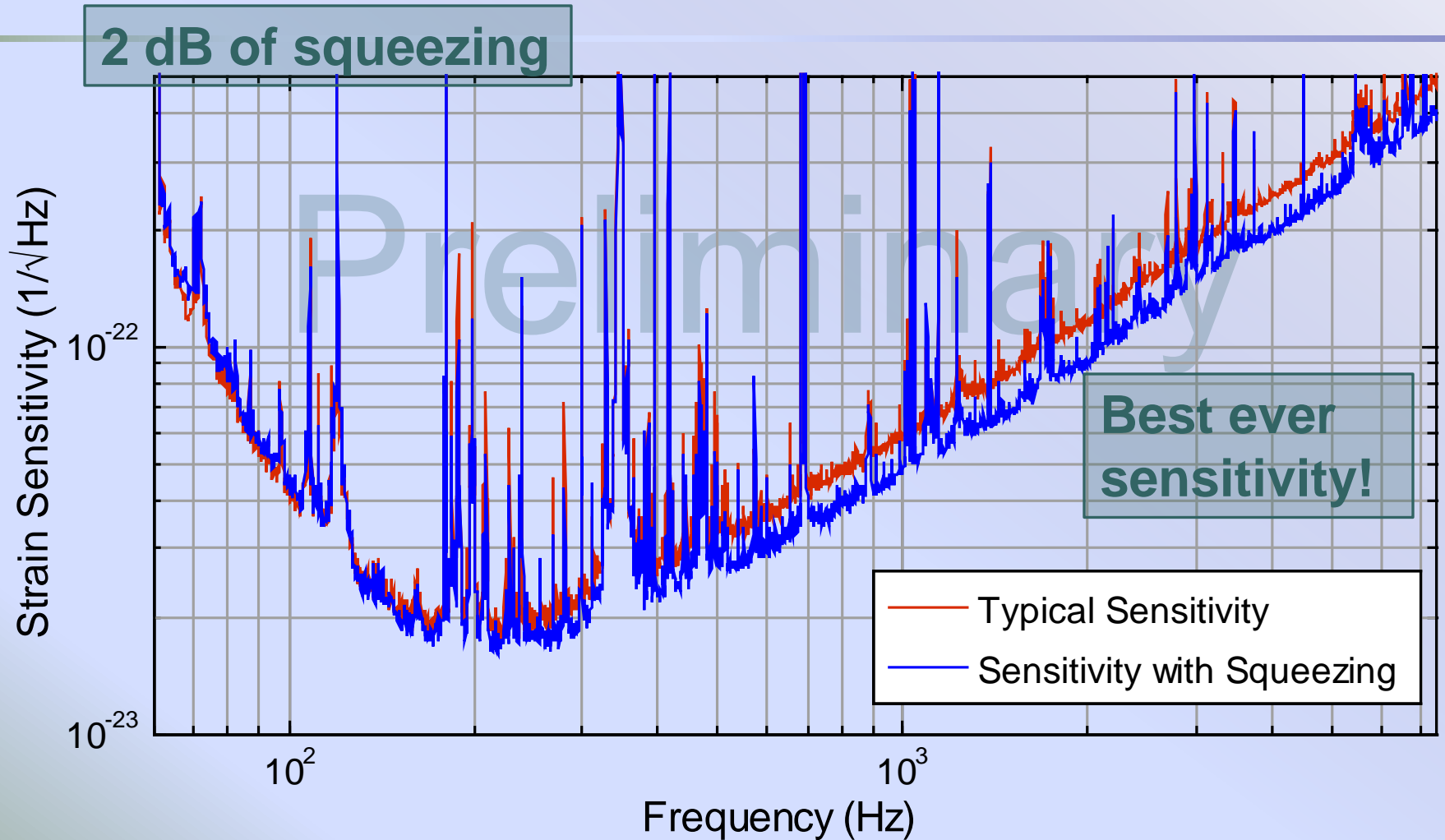
Non-Linear Gain



61% loss
5° phase noise

19% loss
1.3° phase noise

H1 Squeezed



Outlook

- ❑ GEO600/AEI will work on high performance squeezing and long term stability
- ❑ ANU continues to optimize the ring-cavity OPO
- ❑ R&D program at MIT to work on filter cavities and a low loss readout chain
- ❑ Start a design for an advanced LIGO squeezer

Squeezed light sources will be the first upgrade to advanced gravitational-wave interferometers

