

***Time Domain Simulation
for
the Lock Acquisition Study
of aLIGO***

**Kiwamu Izumi
(LIGO Hanford Observatory)**

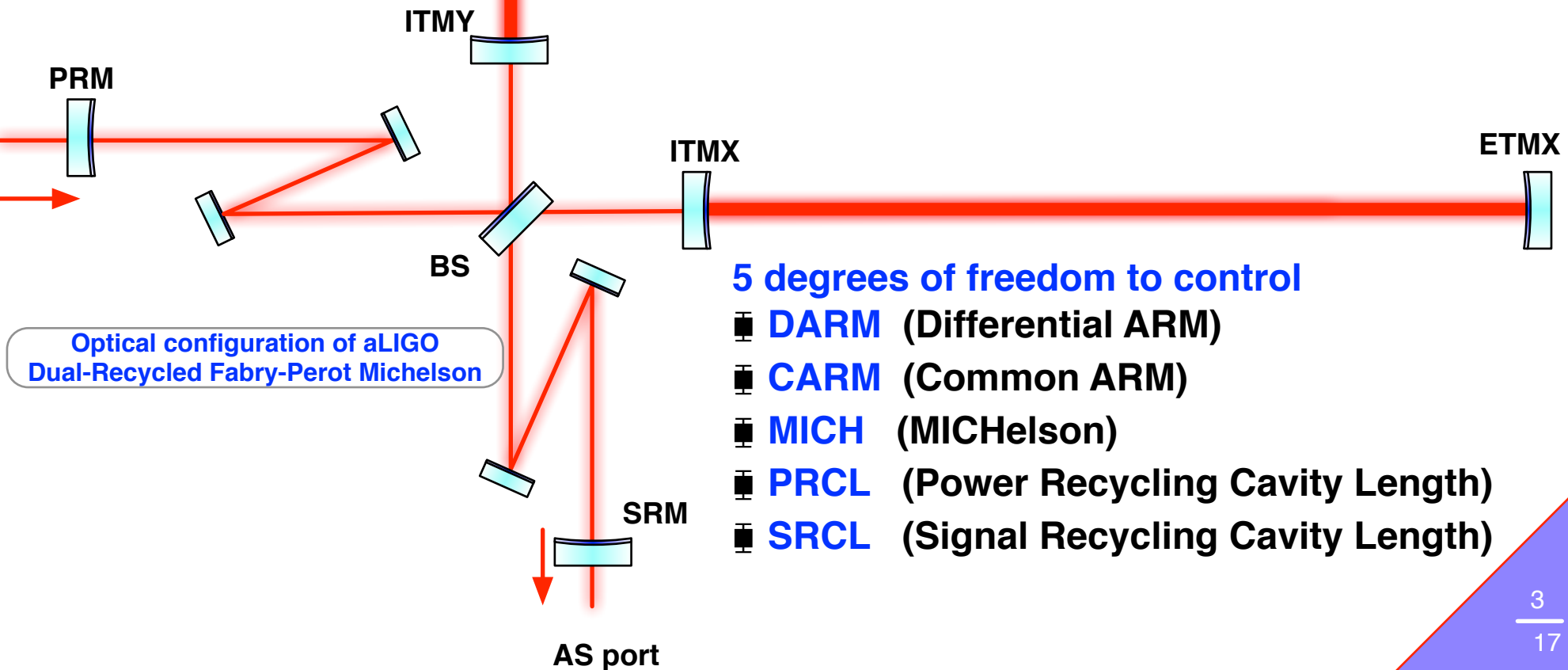
LIGO-G1300613-v1
GWADW 2013 at Elba

Summary (messages)

- Time Domain Simulation tells us how exactly to lock aLIGO
=> reduces commissioning down time
- Handing the arm control from **Arm Length Stabilisation (ALS)** to the infrared sensors is not trivial
- Simulation needs to be done before we waste precious commissioning time**

What is lock acquisition ?

Progression to bring all the length DOF to the operating point



Difficulty: coupled cavities

The interferometer is a multiple-readout system
And ... nonlinear response until you lock all DOFs

Thus complicated.

*N x sensor
vector [W]*

*N x 5 sensing
matrix [W/m]*

*DOF
vector [m]*

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ s_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix} \hat{M} \begin{pmatrix} \text{DARM} \\ \text{CARM} \\ \text{PRCL} \\ \text{MICH} \\ \text{SRCL} \end{pmatrix}$$

**mixture of the length
signals**

**evolves depending
on the state**

Arm Length Stabilisation

(a.k.a. Green locking)

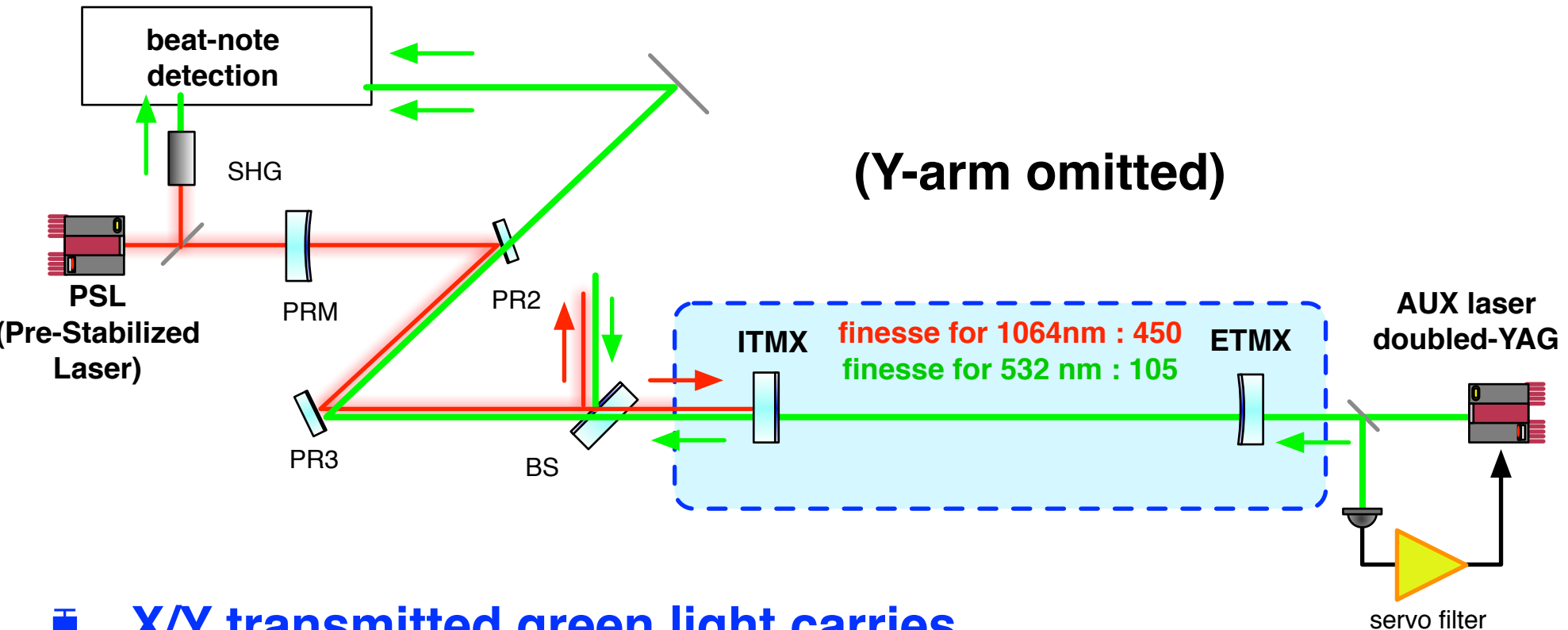
Decouples DARM and CARM

- ◆ senses and controls the arms (DARM and CARM) independently of the rest of the interferometer.
- ◆ allows to set the arm lengths to a point where they don't interact with the central part.

Makes initial locking easier

- ◆ once the ALS is engaged, lock acquisition of the central part should not be difficult.

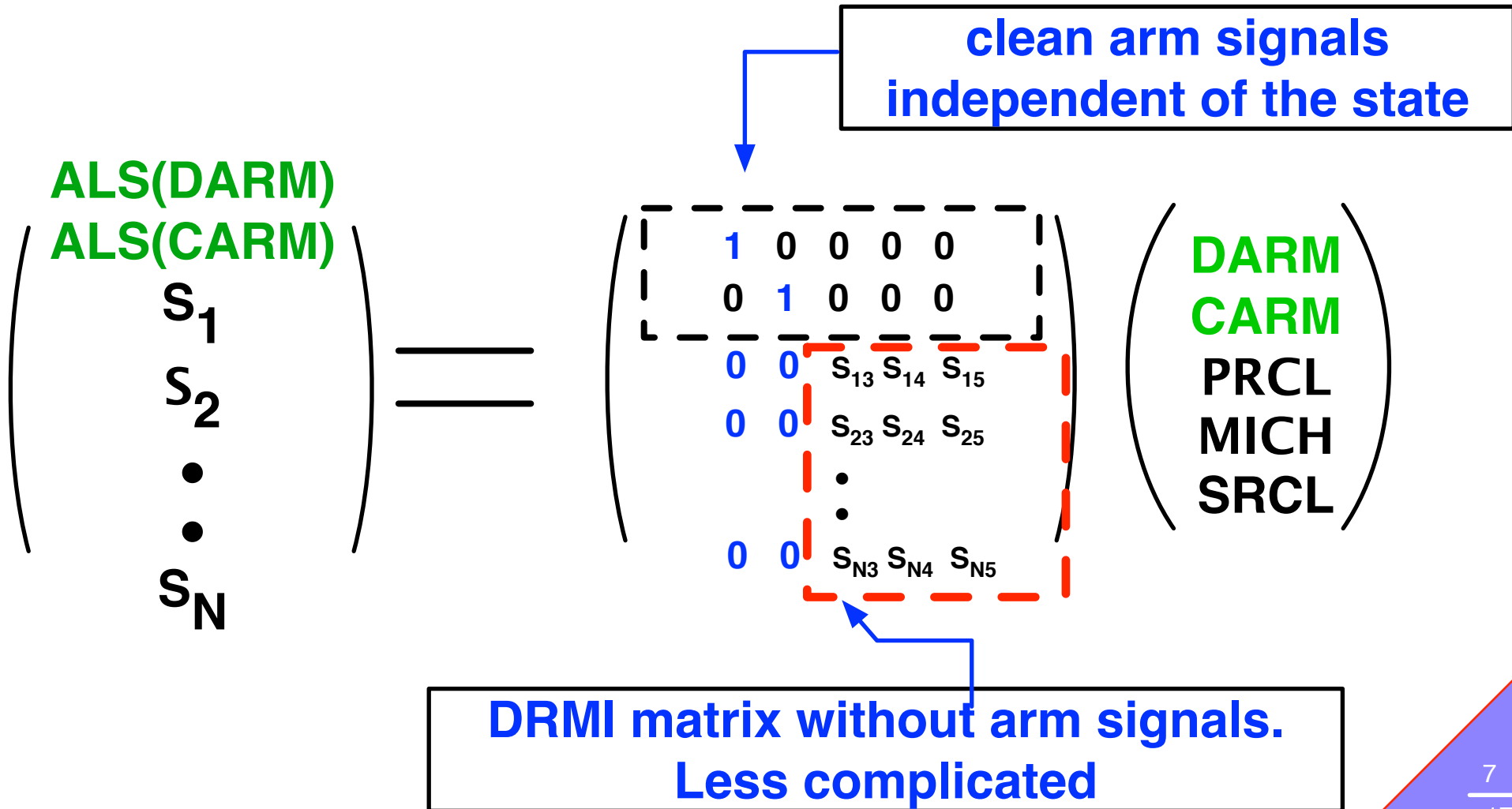
Sensing DARM and CARM



- X/Y transmitted green light carries the information of the arm displacement
- Beatnote of PSL vs Y(X)-arm \Rightarrow CARM sensor
- Beatnote of X vs Y-arm \Rightarrow DARM sensor

Arms are decoupled !

Introducing offset in the arm lengths decouples them



Sounds so easy but...

**ALS is excelel !
So the full locking must be easy !**

- Initial acquisition of all the DOF should be easier**

However ...

- Handing the ALS servo to the infrared sensor is not straightforward**
- Reduction of the arm offset is not straightforward**

Handing off is the 1st key

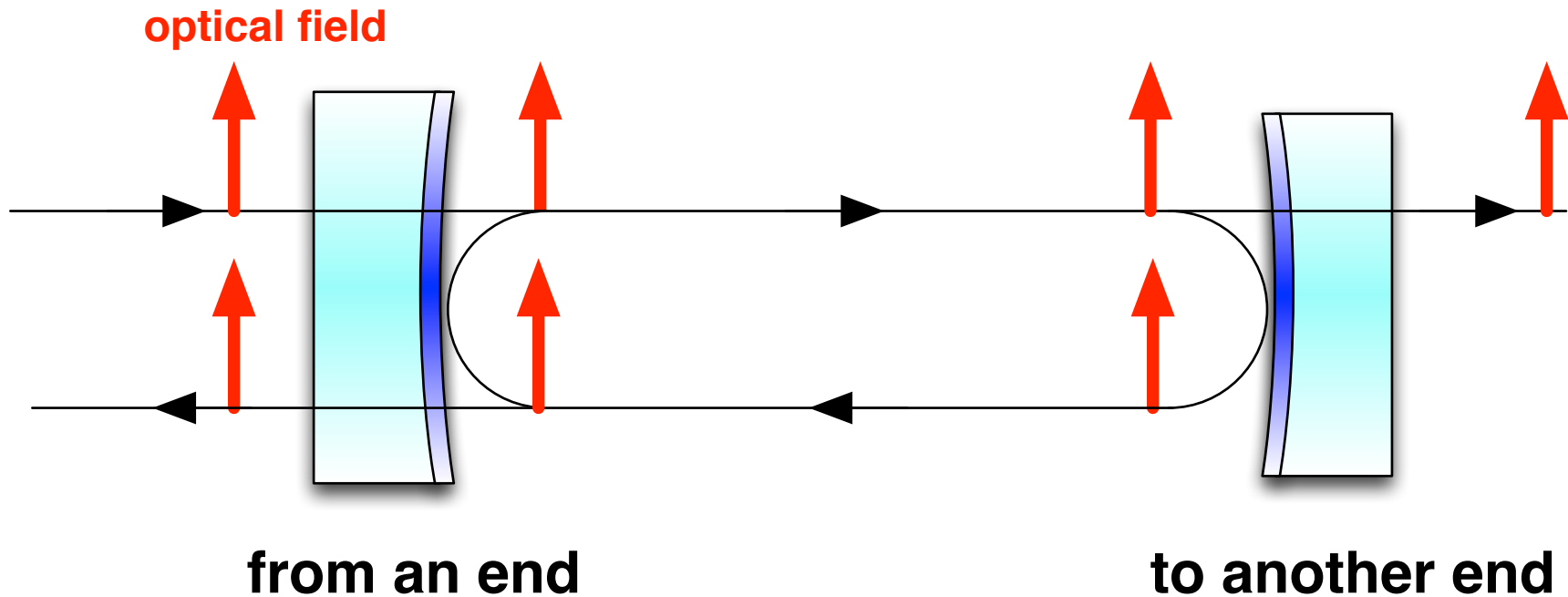
The arm control need to be handed to the infrared sensors from ALS

- CARM are initially at off resonance points by ALS
- Reduction of offsets
=> **infrared signals become available**
- ALS stability $\sim 100 \text{ pm}^*$ (arm linewidth $\sim 1 \text{ nm}$)
- **CARM linewidth $\sim 10 \text{ pm}$**
- Fields dynamically changes
=> Frequency domain simulation is not sufficient

* LIGO-T0900144-v4

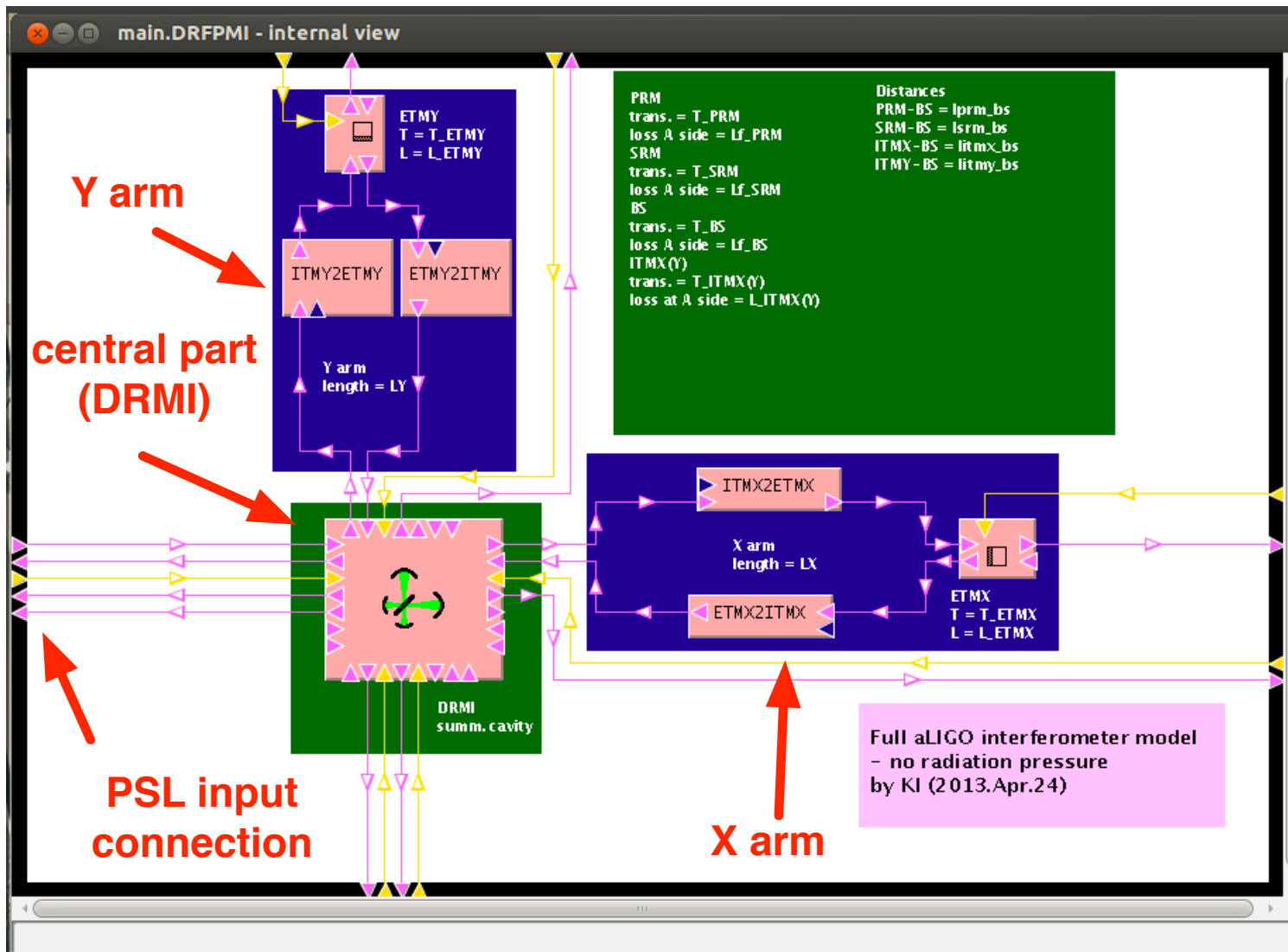
End 2 End

- Time domain simulation kit
- Calculates field at every end



Designed to be user friendly

GUI accelerates your work



JAVA based
GUI

GUI Diagram is
then interpreted to
a file which E2E
engine reads

Simulation Setup

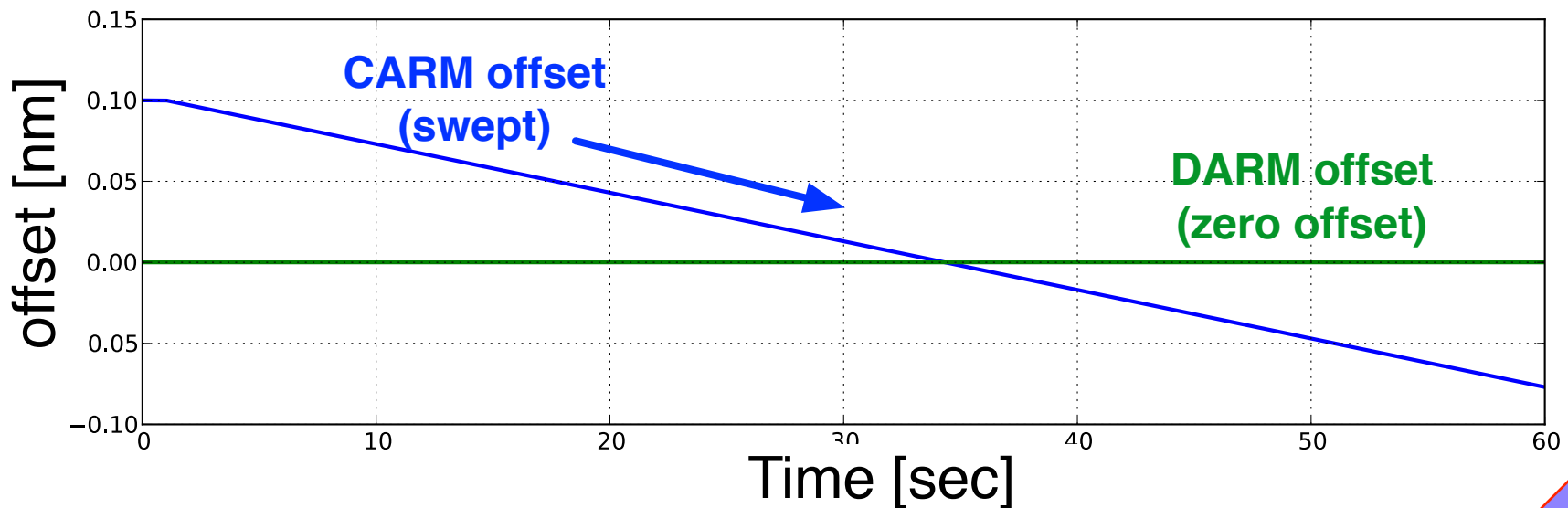
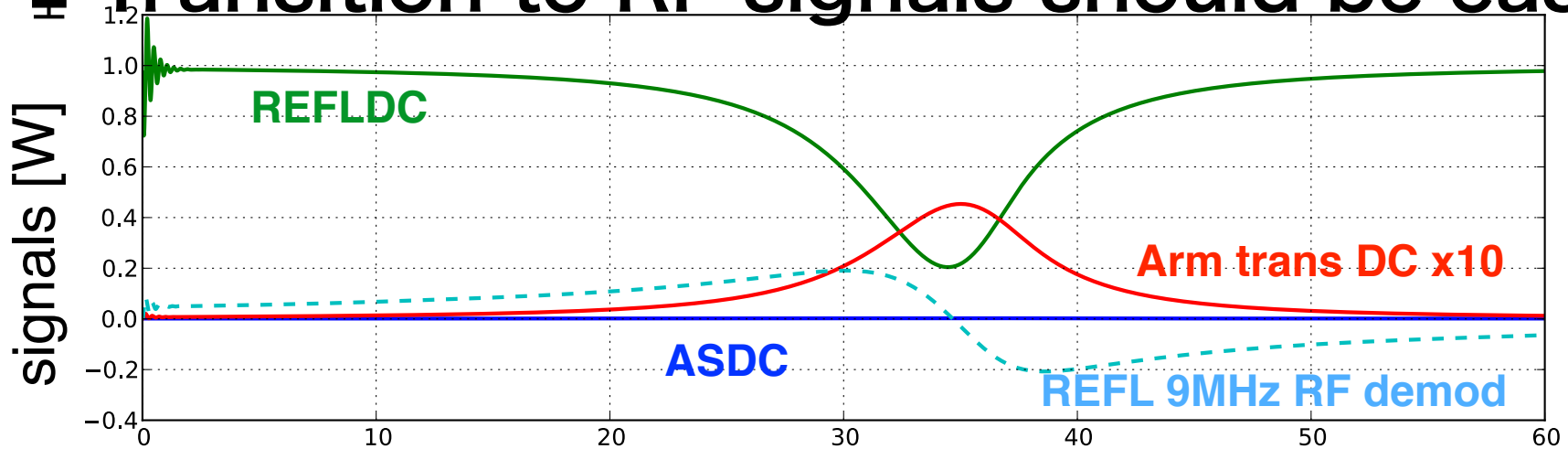
- Full aLIGO interferometer
- time step ~ 13 usec
- No radiation pressure
- 1W incident on the interferometer
- T=35% high trans SRM
(initial low power aLIGO)
- All DOF is magically under control

Let's have a look at signals with CARM sweeping in the following slides

In an ideal world

Assume ALS well-stabilises the arms

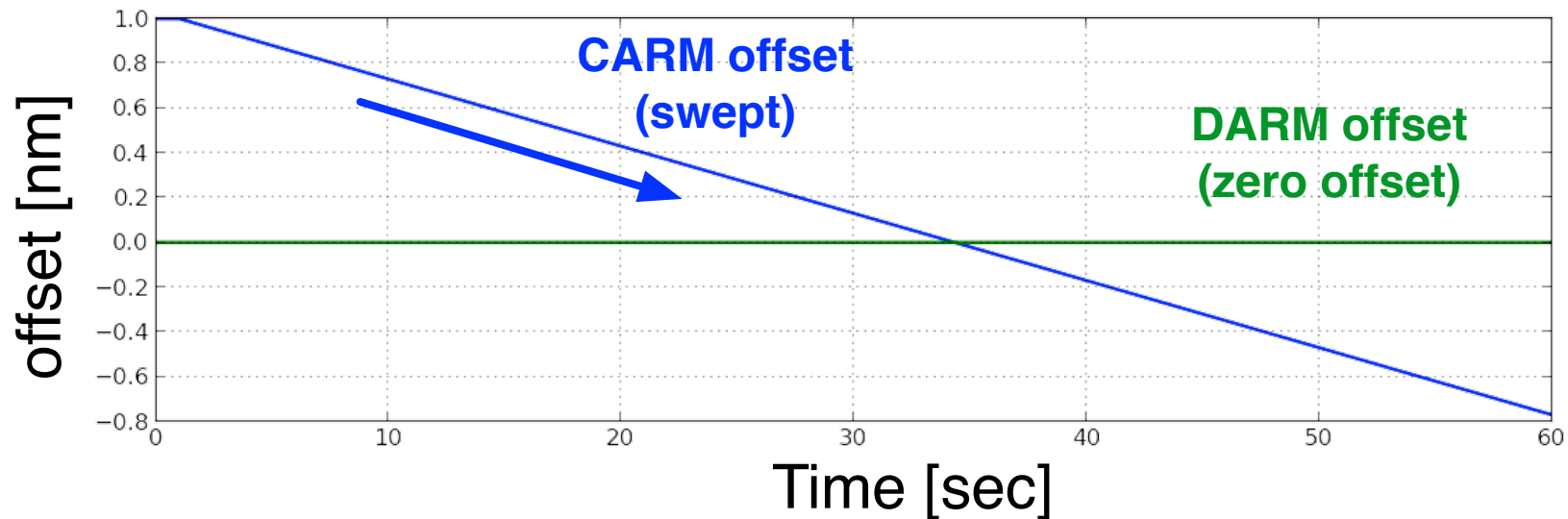
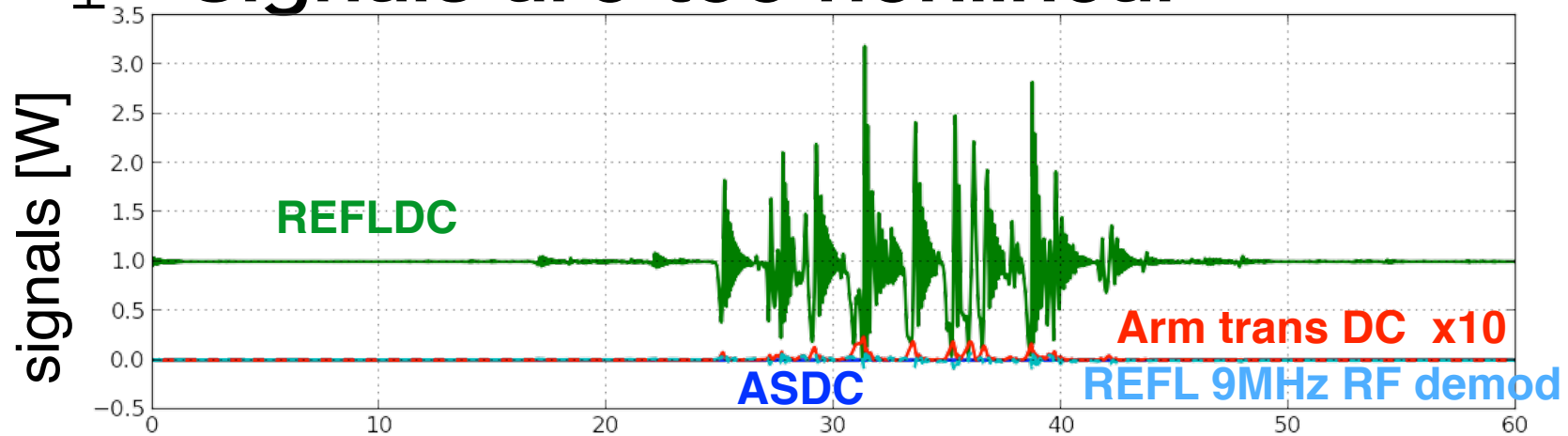
Transition to RF signals should be easy



Real world is more like this

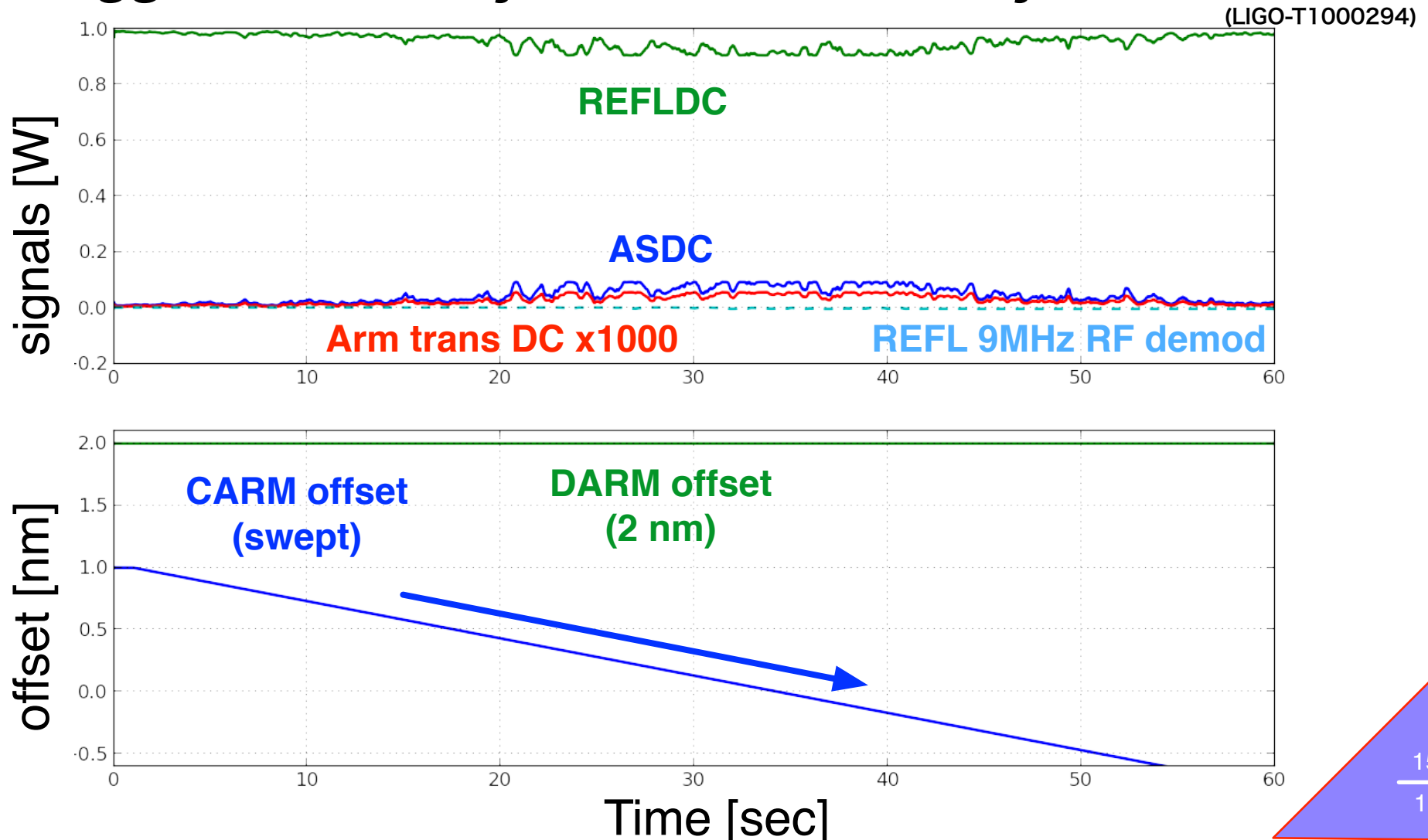
■ Arm stability ~ 100 pm in rms

■ Signals are too nonlinear



Use of DC signals

- DC signals serve as arm sensors with DARM offseted
- Suggested in early simulation work by L. Barsotti



To make it deterministic

Deterministic = no failure after all the DOF becomes under control

We need to study :

- ▣ Handing off of the arm controls**
- ▣ Further reduction of the offsets**
- ▣ Dynamic transfer function compensation**
- ▣ Implementation of locking sequence in the digital control system**

Summary

- End 2 End time domain simulation will be telling us how to fully lock aLIGO
- Bringing the arms to the resonance makes the them coupled again
=> **ALS is not quiet enough for CARM**
- Direct transition to the RF signal is difficult
=> Use DC signals at the beginning

Stay tuned !