

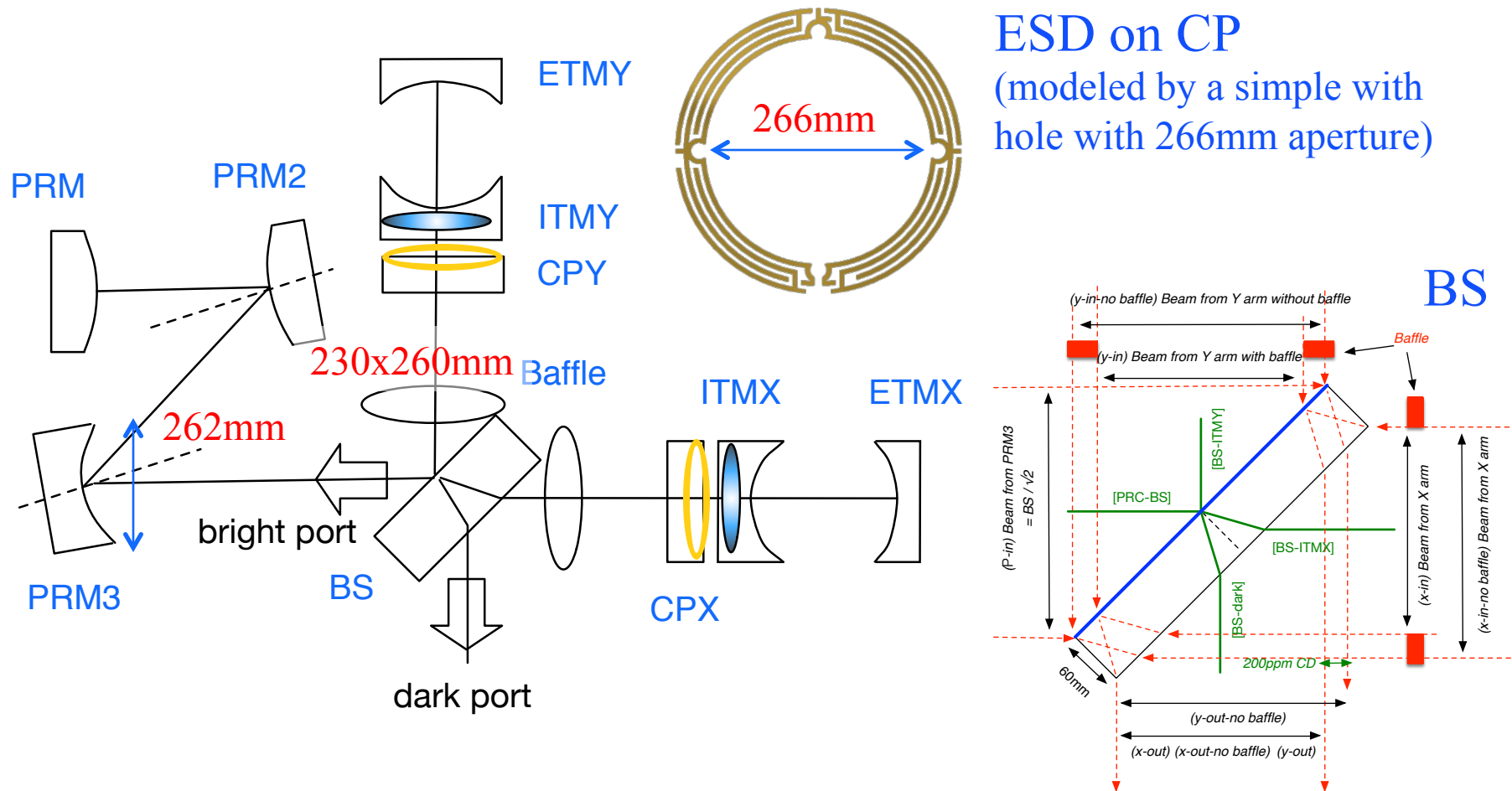


Beam Splitter in aLIGO

Hiro Yamamoto LIGO/Caltech

- BS02 to BS05? larger BS?
- BS in aLIGO IFO for near future upgrade
 - » All COC optics of L1 as is except for BS
 - » TCS can correct power terms in ITM substrate
 - ITM power terms are nullified, to be realized by re-polished CP
- Performance degradation by geometrical hierarchy
- Effect of RM3 aperture on the beam beyond BS
- Effect of ITM inhomogeneity, mixing with BS inhomogeneity
- Effect of ESD, visible for larger BS
- Summary

Geometry related to performance





Performance degradation of aLIGO IFO

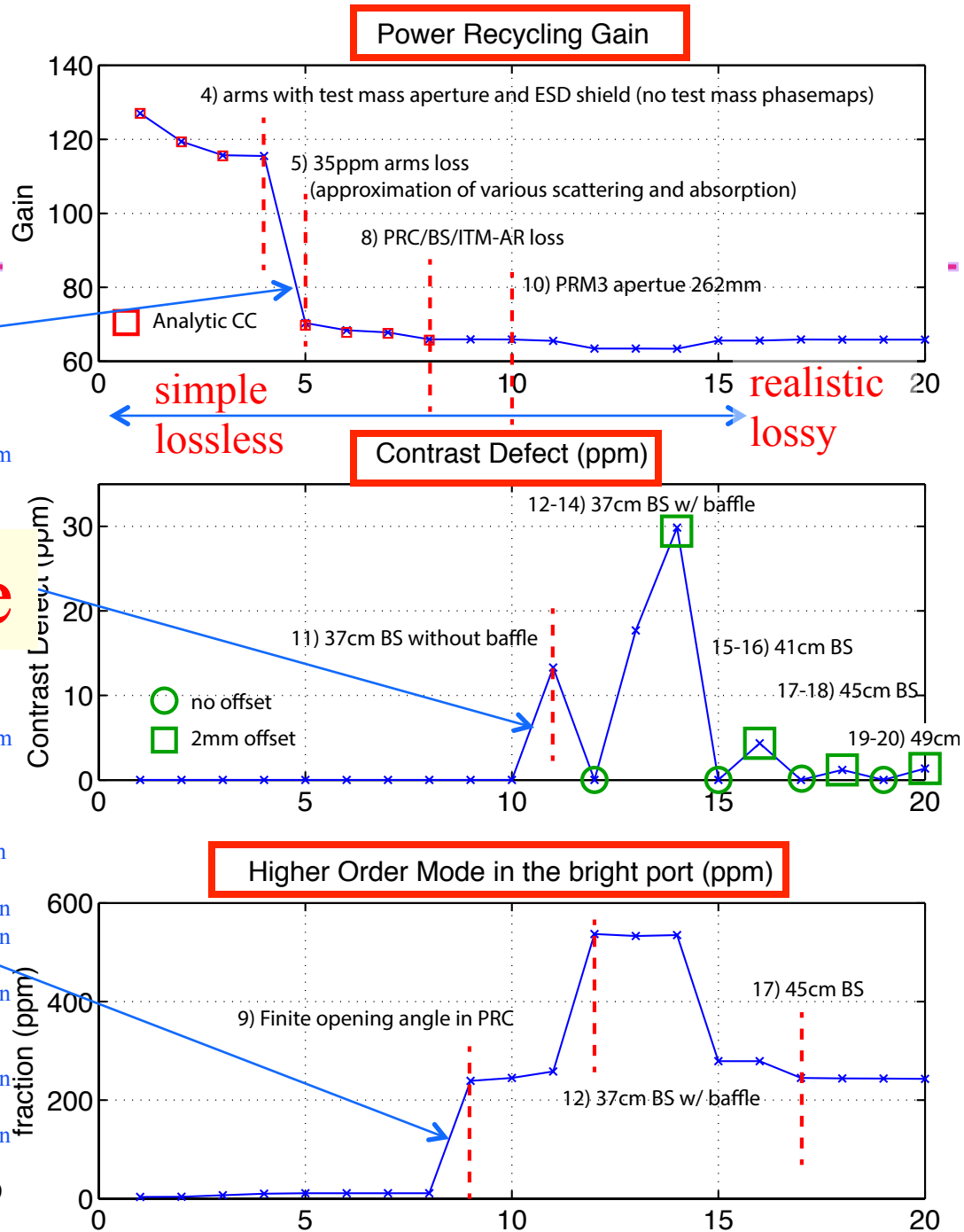
T140

Arm loss

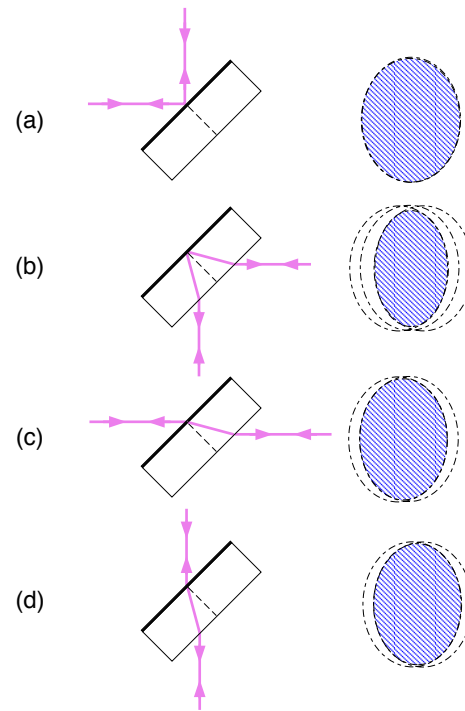
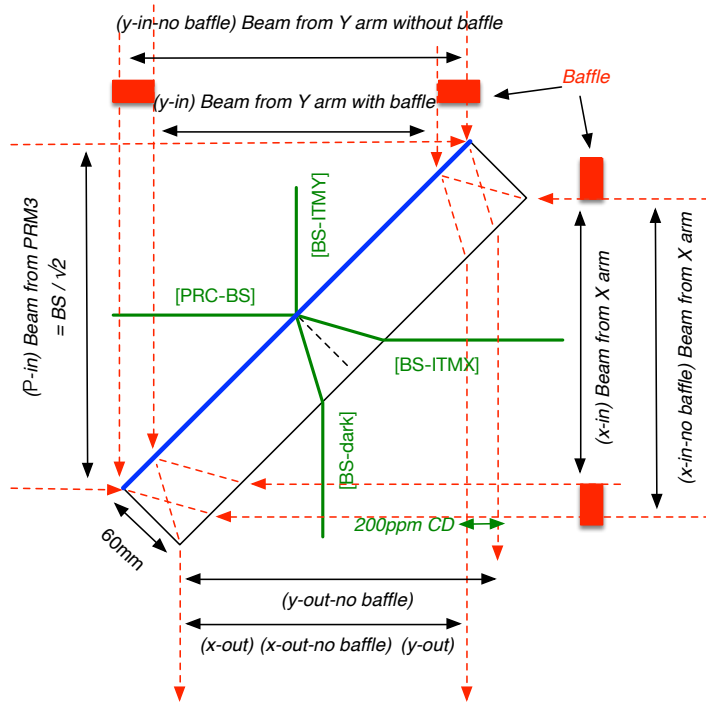
- 1) no loss
- 2) 1) + EITM transmittance 3.7ppm
- 3) 2) + test mass aperture 326mm, round trip loss by the aperture is 1.94ppm (with 340mm, RTL is 0.6ppm)
- 4) 3) + 266mm ESD aperture, placed using BS baffle (266mmx266mm) in front
- 5) 4) + 37cm BS w/o baffle
- 6) 5) + finite incident angles on PRM2 and PRM3
- 7) 6) + ITM AR side loss, (ITM AR loss 200ppm, ITM Y loss 50ppm)
- 8) 7) + 8) and 7), i.e., losses and transmission in the PRC, BS and ITM AR
- 9) 8) + finite opening angles in PRC (0.79° for PRM2 and 0.615° for PRM3). Among the total HOM of 240ppm, major ones are HG(1,0) of 12ppm and HG(0,2) of 210ppm.
- 10) 9)
- 11) 10)
- 12) 11)
- 13) 12)
- 14) 13)
- 15) 14)
- 16) 15)
- 17) 16)
- 18) 17)
- 19) 18)
- 20) 19) with BS baffle facing to X arm offset by 2mm in horizontal direction

Finite incident angles on PRM2 and PRM3

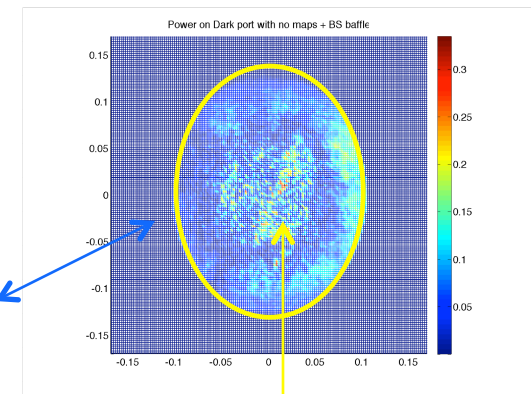
37cm BS w/o baffle



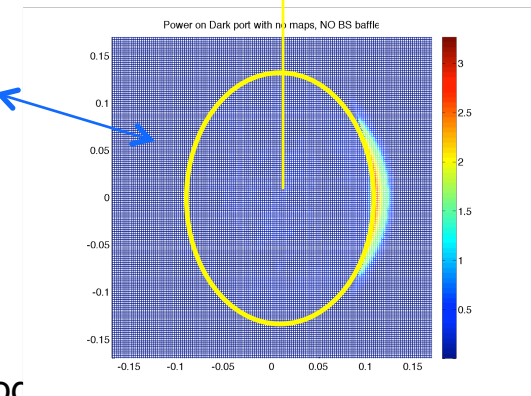
BS baffle designed to suppress CD



With BS baffle : 7ppm



Without BS baffle : 210ppm
(d) - (b)





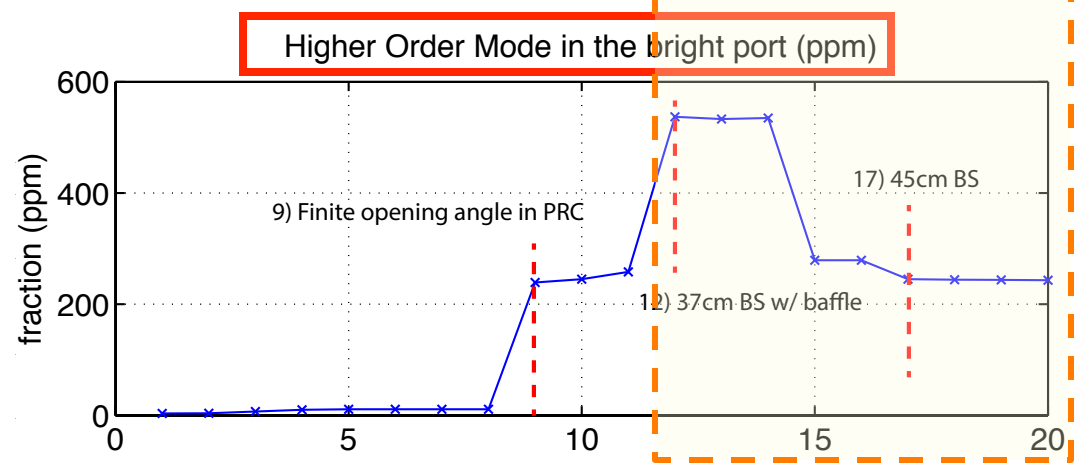
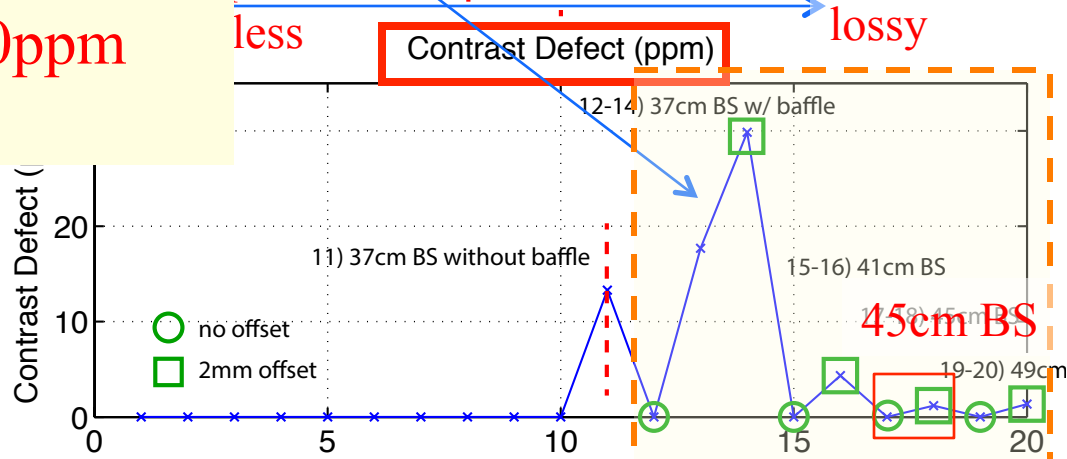
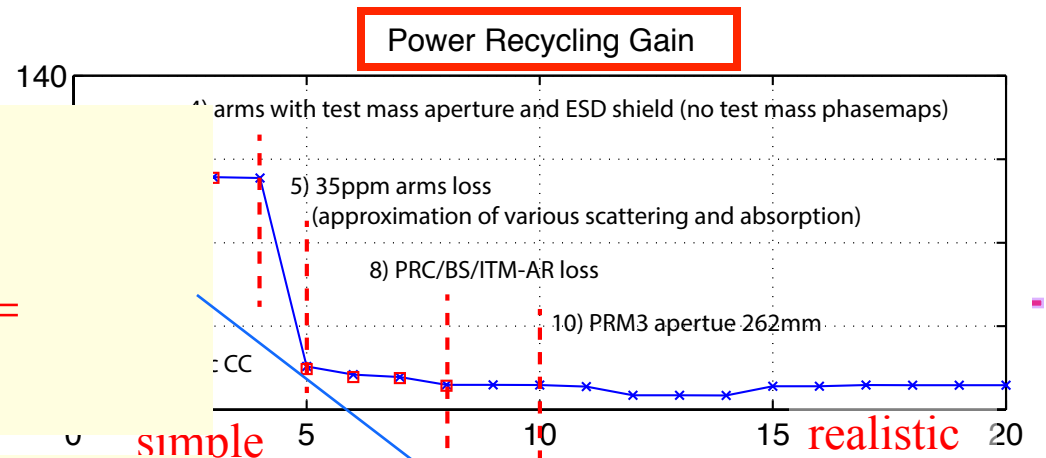
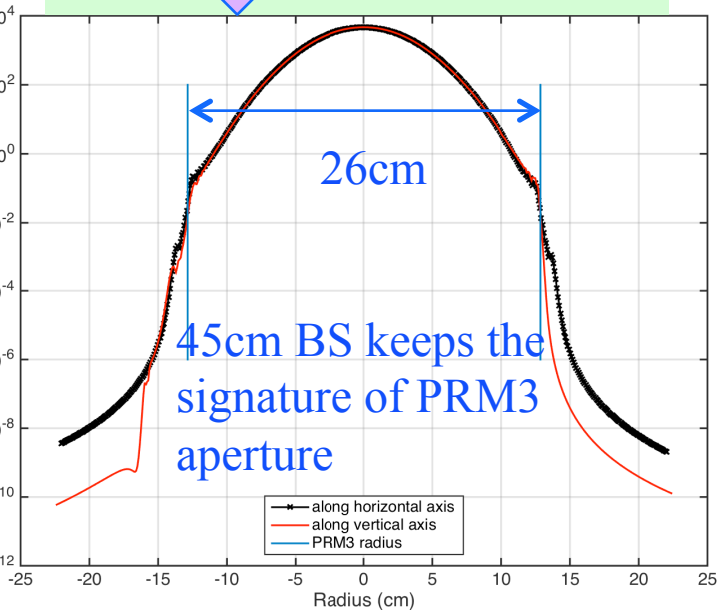
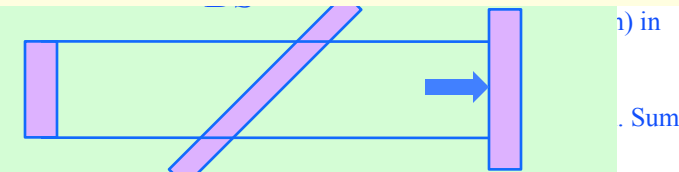
BS size

CD nullified by BS baffle

Sensitivity on positioning :

Baffle aperture(11.5cm) =
2.1 x beam size(5.3cm)

Loss: 37cm BS w/ baffle = 600ppm
45cm BS = 100ppm





ITM / BS aberrations : some sees, some not

Sign flip on resonance

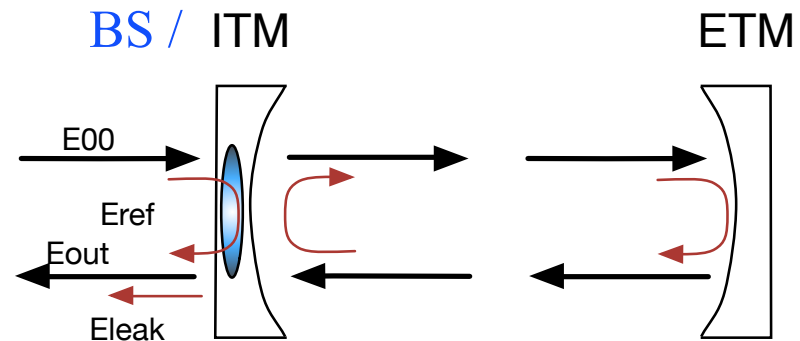
$$E_{ref} \approx \exp(i2\phi)E_{00}$$

$$E_{leak} = \exp(i\phi) \begin{Bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} E_{in} \quad E_{tot} = \begin{Bmatrix} \exp(2i\phi) \\ \exp(i2\phi) \end{Bmatrix} E_{00} + \begin{Bmatrix} -2 \exp(i\phi) \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} E_{00} \approx \begin{Bmatrix} -1 + O(\phi^2) \\ 1 + i2\phi \end{Bmatrix} E_{00}$$

← CR
← SB

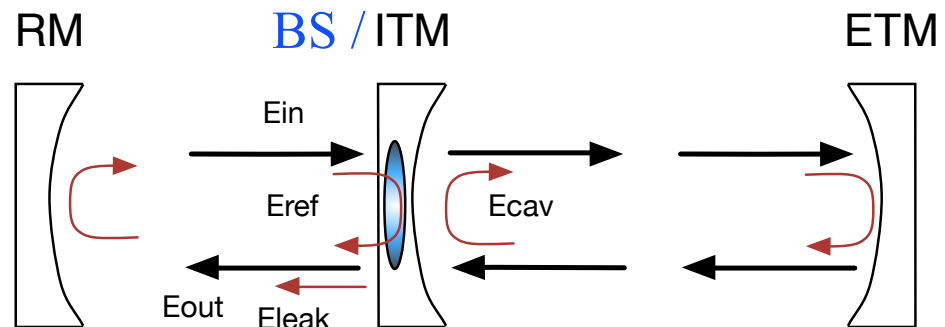
Reflected field by arm

- CR (E_{out}) : don't see
- SB (E_{ref}) : see
- Signal SB (E_{leak}) : see

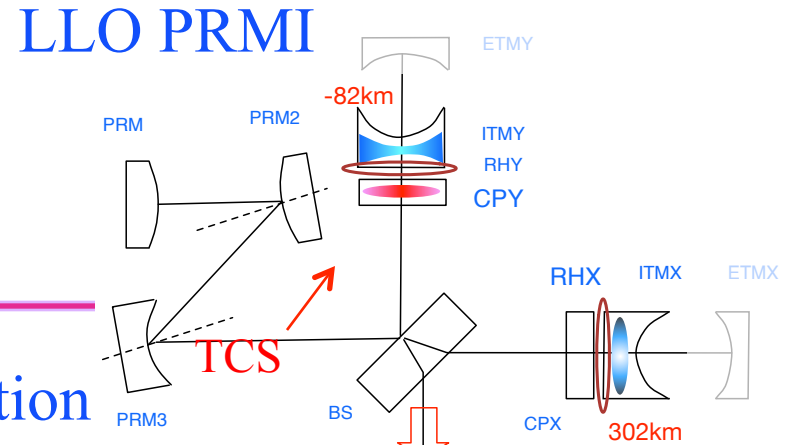


Mode in recycling cavity

- CR : insensitive
- SB, Signal : sensitive

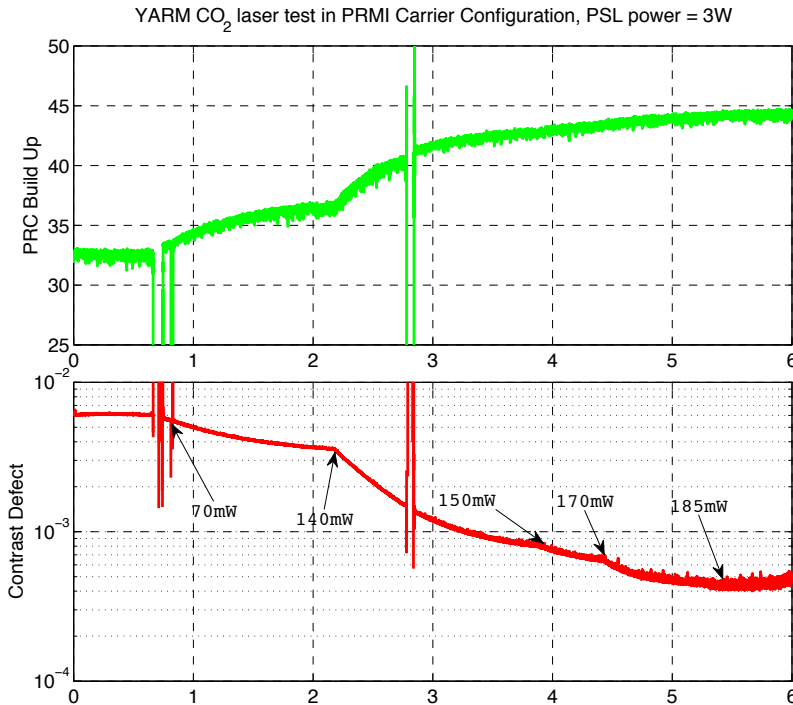


LIGO PRG and CD with TCS corrections

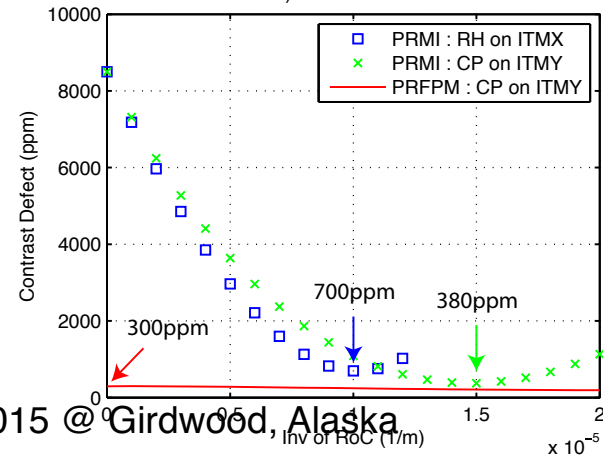
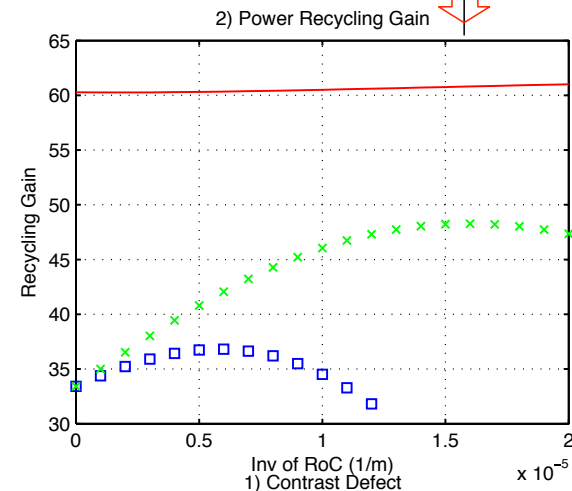


L1 data

Simulation

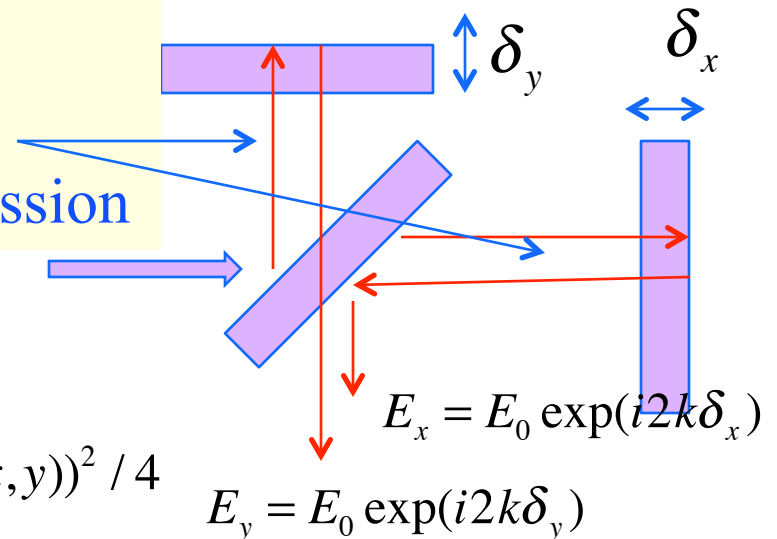


log11140 CD~400ppm, PRG~45



Effect of BS/ITM aberration on CD

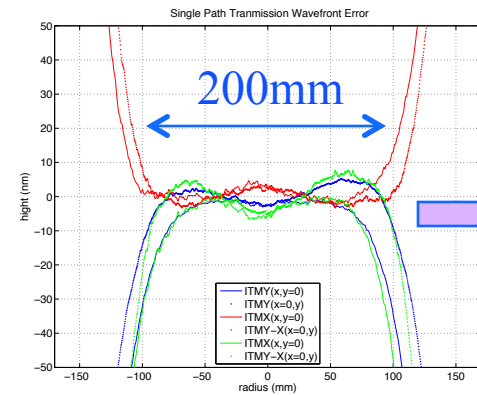
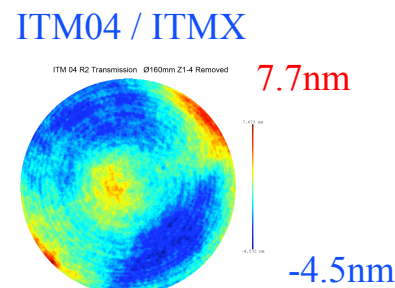
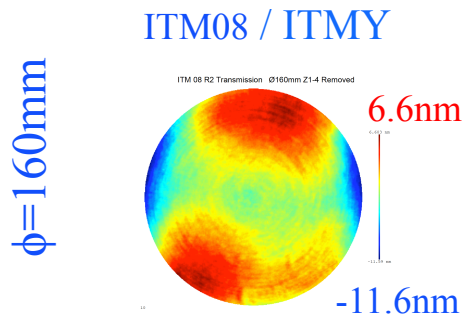
Through near field propagation:
 Power distribution does not change
 Phase can change on reflection/transmission



$$CD = Power(E_x - E_y) / Power(E_x + E_y)$$

$$= \int dx dy (2k)^2 \frac{2}{\pi w^2} \exp(-2 \frac{r^2}{w^2}) (\delta_x(x,y) - \delta_y(x,y))^2 / 4$$

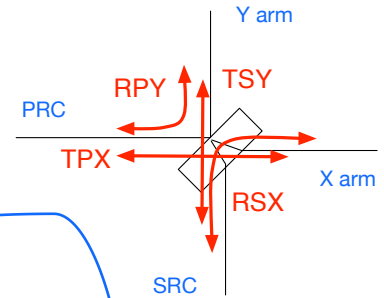
ITM transmission map after power term removed



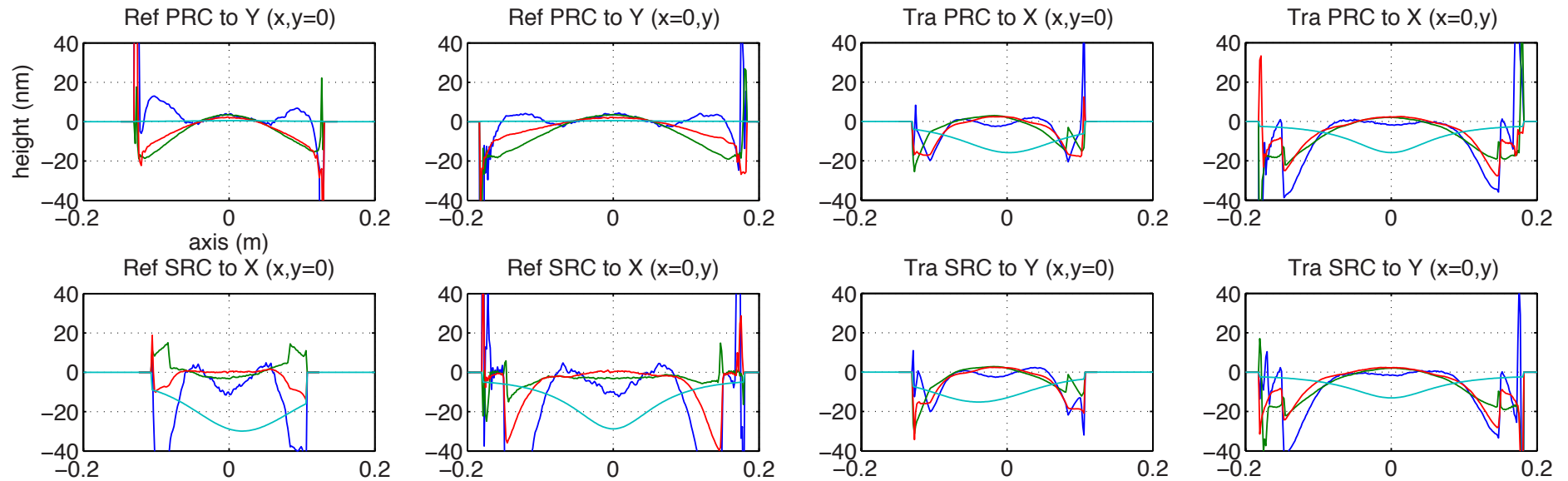
BS uniformity
 needs to be
 good only in
 280mm x
 200mm



BS : Three maps and Thermal distortion

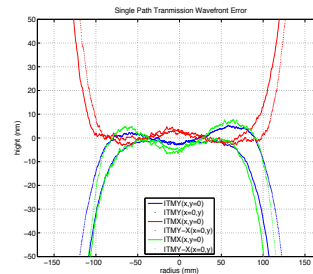


— BS02 LLO now
 — BS05 LLO
 — BS06 LHO
 — BS Thermal



BS Reflections

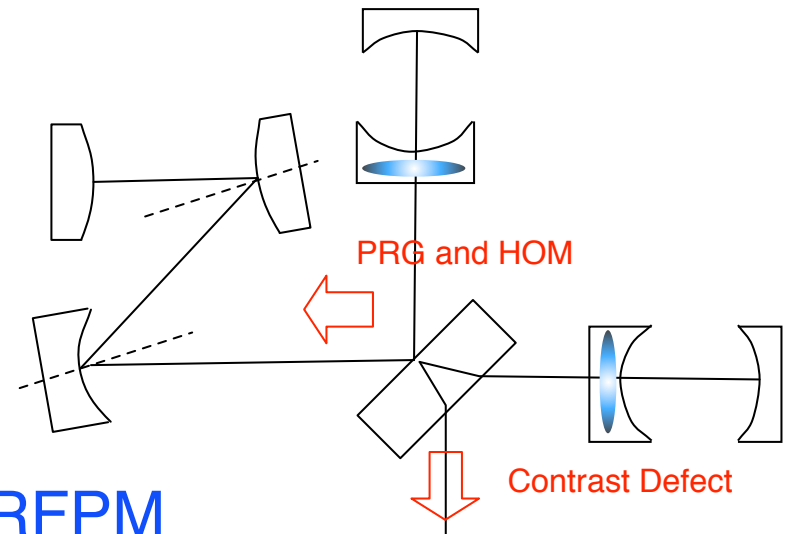
BS Transmissions



ITM Transmissions

Effects of BS on CR and SB simulation

- L1 with all known COC data including reflection and transmission maps of ITM
- Lock by CR
- MICH to make dark port darkest
- 9MHz RF SB within this locked PRFPM
- Two ITM thermal states
 - » Cold : ITMs have no power in the transmission maps
 - » Optimal : ITMs have 50km lens in the transmission maps
- Mode is defined by arm, with 50km static lens in ITMs

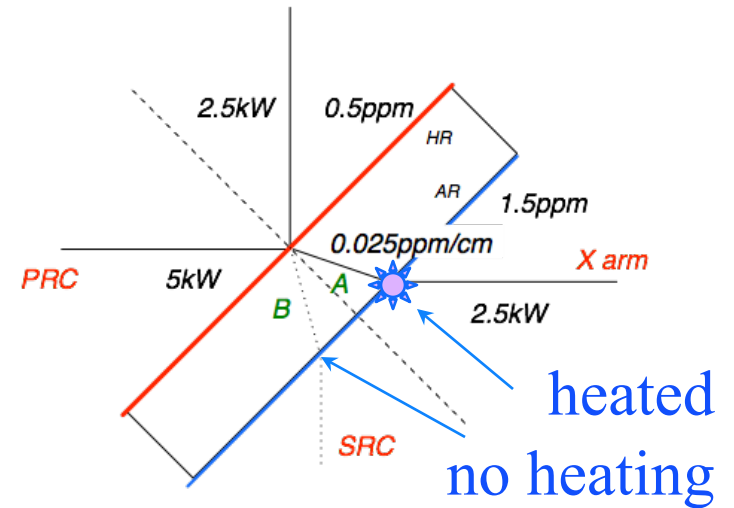
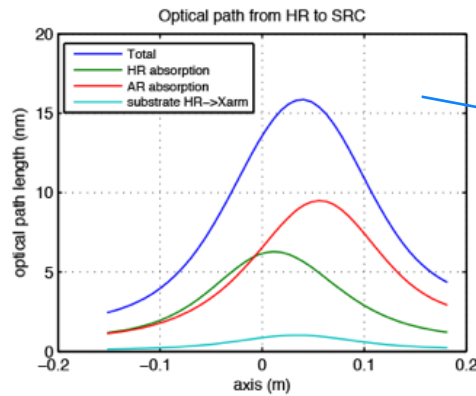
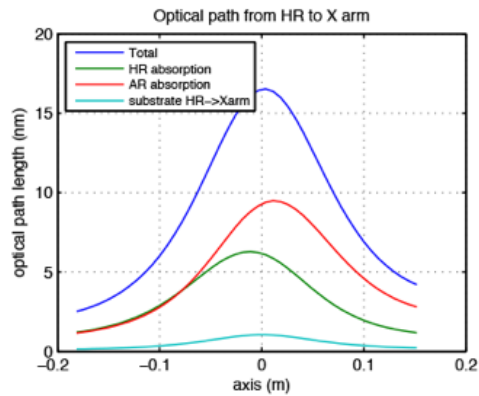
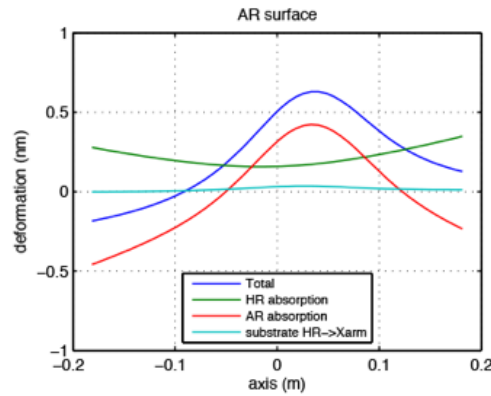
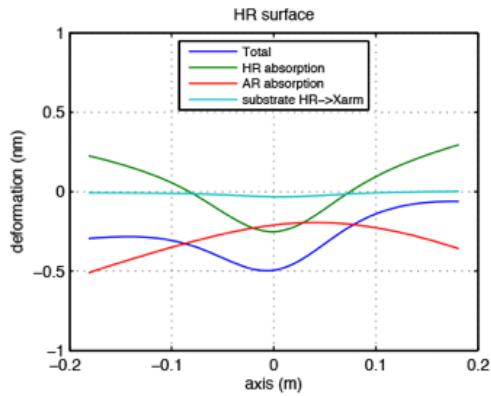




Effects of BS on CR and SB quantitative view

			No BS (37cm)	BS02 (37cm)	BS05 (37cm)	No BS (45cm)	Beam on ITM
Cold	CR	PRG	39	39	40	41	5.33cm
		CD (ppm)	66	225	114	76	
		HOM (ppm)	790	780	690	470	
	SB	PRG	55	50	40	48	5.95cm
		HOM (%)	2.3%	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%	
optimal	CR	PRG	39	39	40	40	5.30cm
		CD (ppm)	82	210	136	108	
		HOM (ppm)	2100	2300	2400	1450	
	SB	PRG	108	108	108	114	5.35cm
		HOM (ppm)	580	780	1200	340	

BS Thermal distortion



$$\frac{1}{R_{BS}} = \frac{\epsilon_{HR}}{R_{HR}} + \frac{\epsilon_{AR}}{R_{AR}}$$

ϵ : absorption of coating in ppm
 red for $\epsilon_{HR}=0.5\text{ppm}$, $\epsilon_{AR}=1.5\text{ppm}$
 blue for $\epsilon_{HR}=0.5\text{ppm}$, $\epsilon_{AR}=1.8\text{ppm}$

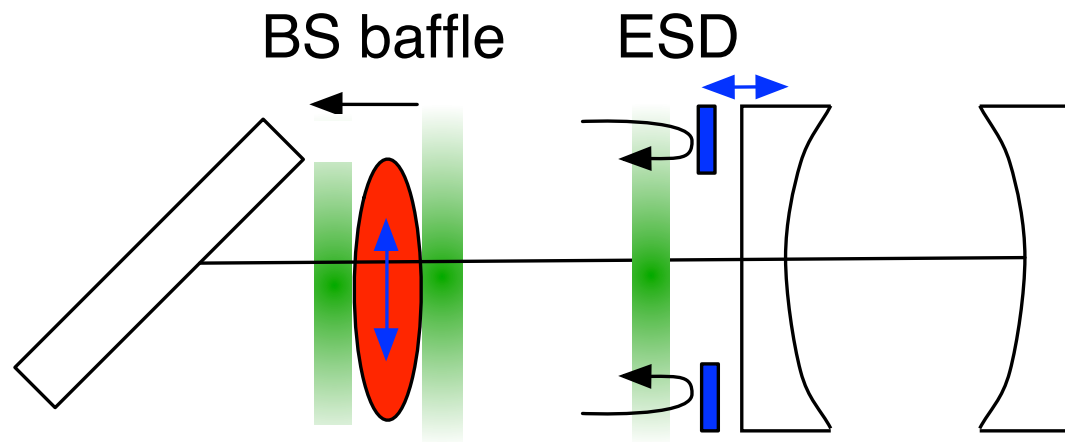
	R_{HR}	R_{AR}	R_{BS}
horizontal	500km	1000km	400km
vertical	420km	870km	340km

	R_{HR}	R_{AR}	R_{BS}
horizontal	500km	5000km	770km
vertical	440km	1530km	470km

$\theta(\text{nrad}) = 26 \epsilon_{HR} + 38 \epsilon_{AR}$
70 nrad

Noises by BS baffle and ESD motions

- BS baffle motion for 37cm BS
 - » $h(f) = 4 \times 10^{-11} \delta_{|S|}(f)$
- ESD motion for 45cm BS
 - » $h(f) = 2 \times 10^{-9} \delta_{CP-ITM}(f)$
- Both are smaller by 100 than the requirements





Summary

- BS02 vs BS05
 - » If it ain't broken, don't fit it.
 - » Some may improve, but will see some new issue
- Aperture change from 37cm to 45cm
 - » Improve total loss around BS
 - » Less critical to positioning of beams and mechanical structure
- Noises due to BS baffle or ESD motions are negligible