

# Reference System for Cryogenic Coating Noise Measurements

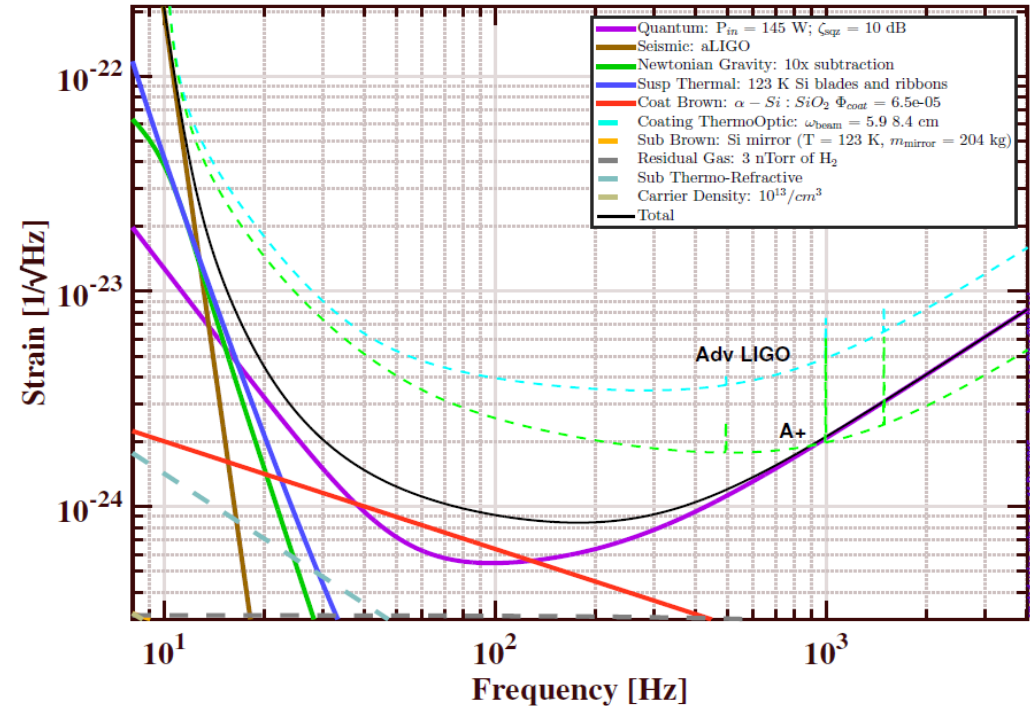
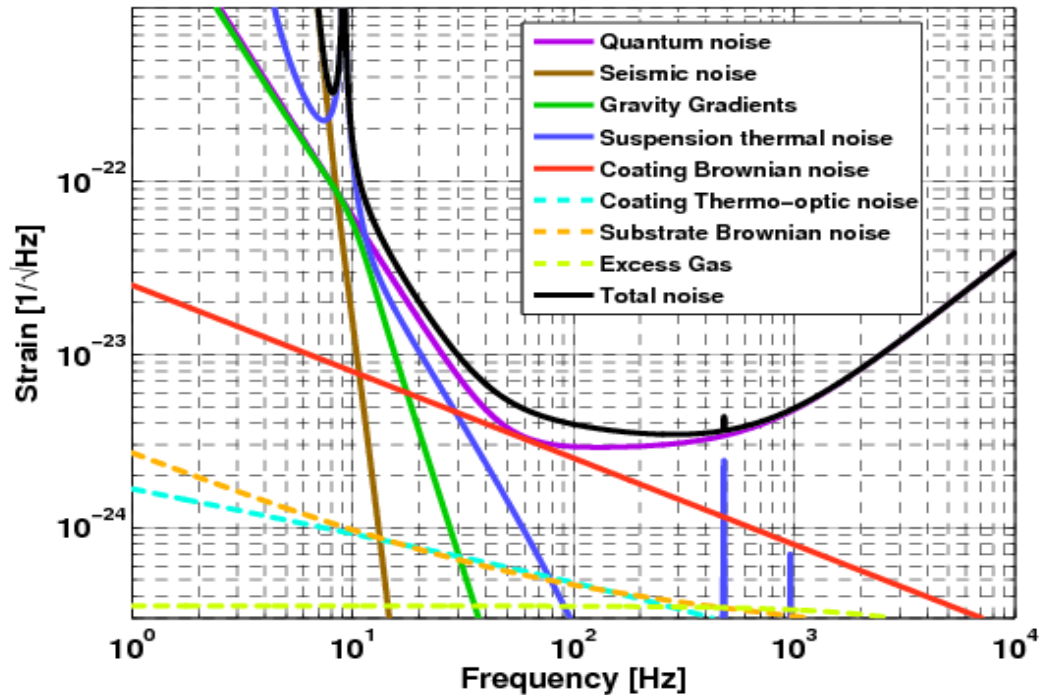
LIGO SURF 2016

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# Advanced LIGO Noise Budget



# A Simple Model of Coating Noise

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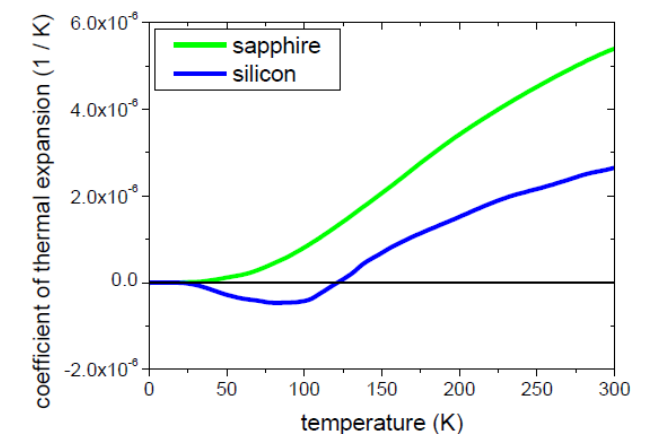
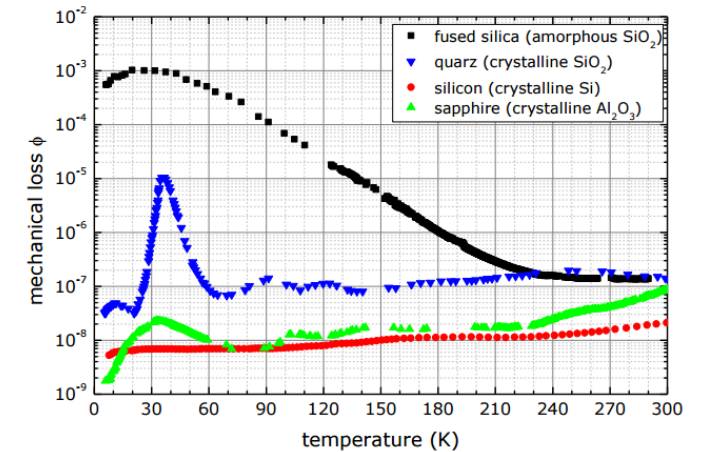
- Brownian Noise :-

$$S_x(f) = \frac{k_B T (1 - \sigma^2)}{\pi^{3/2} f w E} \phi_{substr} \left\{ 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{(1 - 2\sigma)}{(1 - \sigma)} \frac{\phi_{coat}}{\phi_{substr}} \left( \frac{d}{w} \right) \right\}$$

- Scales with temperature.
- Isn't a fundamental limiting noise.
- Cryogenically cooling test masses is very difficult : No convection, minimal conduction.

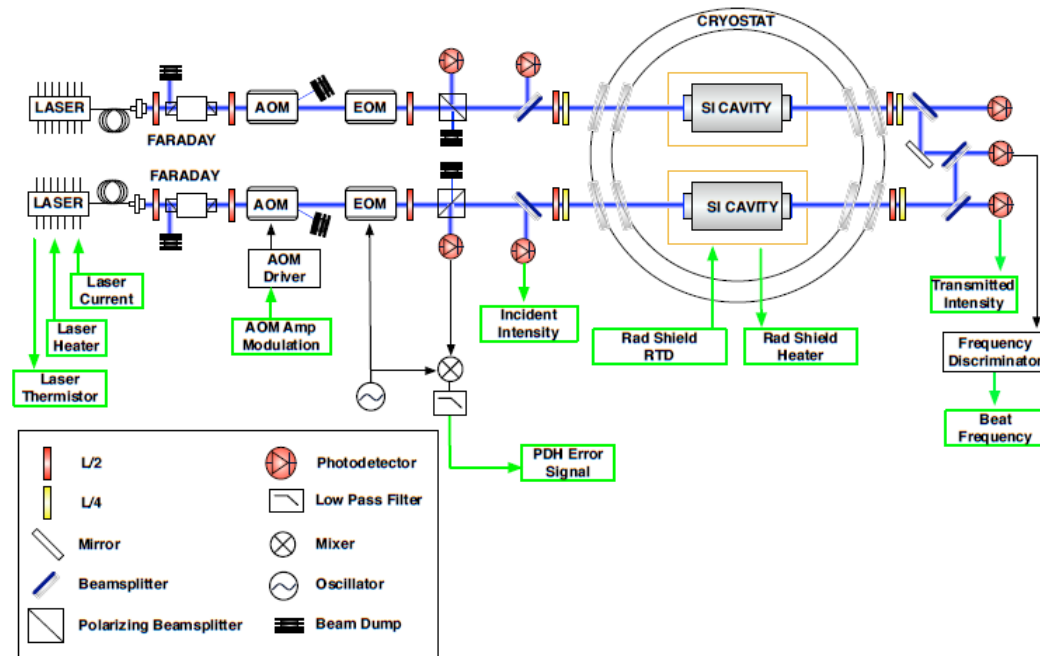
# Using Silicon instead of Fused Silica

- ❑ Fused silica has bad loss angle at low temperatures.
- ❑ Silicon has low loss angle. But has large thermo-elasticity at room temperature. Can be overcome using cryogenics.
- ❑ Coefficient of thermal expansion has two zero crossings.
- ❑ Absorption is too high at 1064nm (Nd:YAG lasers).
- ❑ 1550nm is used due to wide availability.



# Rundown of Experiment

- Test cavities are short. Beam is narrow. Enhances the effect of coating noise and conversion from length to frequency fluctuations.
- Coating noise is random. Differential frequency fluctuation measurement gives a direct measure.



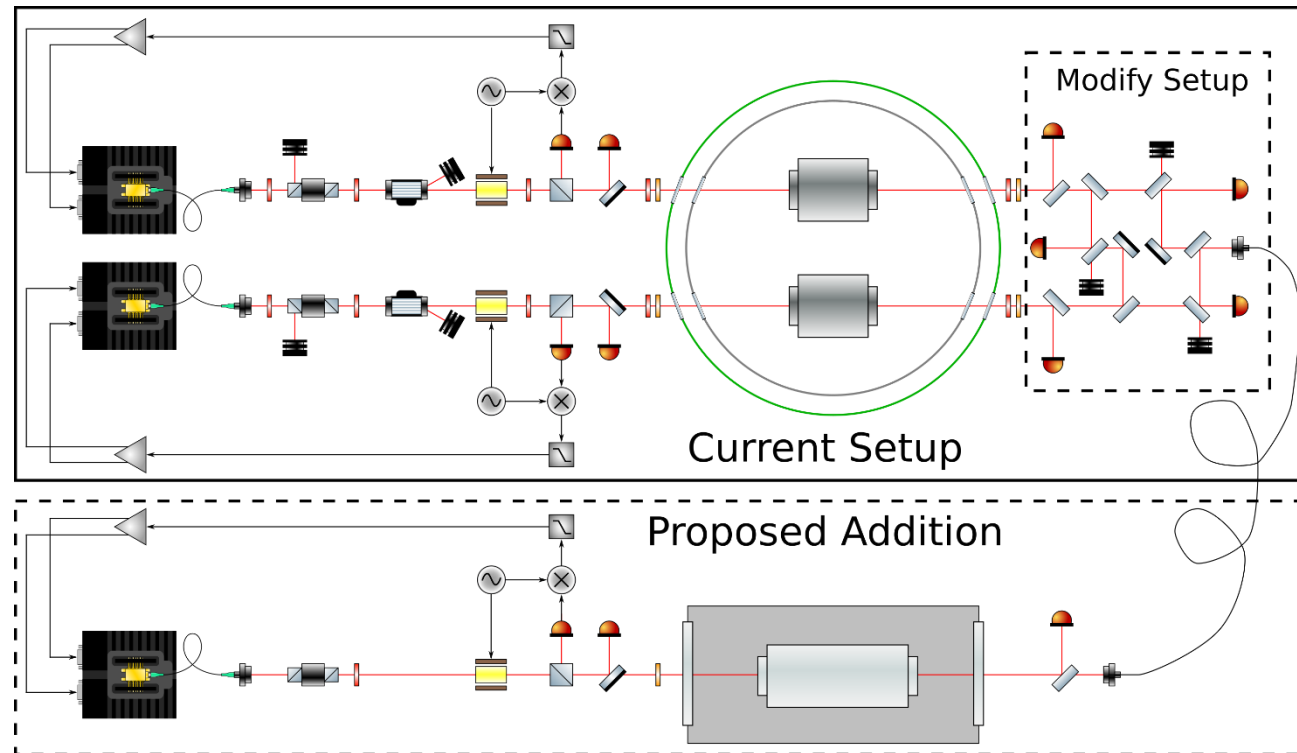
# Modifications to Experiment

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- ❑ Laser bandwidth issue : new current drivers and feedback controllers.
- ❑ Second generation test cavities planned to be only several cm short.
- ❑ Have large free spectral ranges in the GHz range.
- ❑ Differential measurement difficult : resonant frequencies may be too far apart.
- ❑ Solution : Addition of an external reference system. Also used for testing new current drivers.

# Goals of SURF Project

- Assemble and characterize the reference system.
- Provide  $\sim 500 \mu\text{W}$  of stabilized laser output to the cryo-bench via an optical fiber.

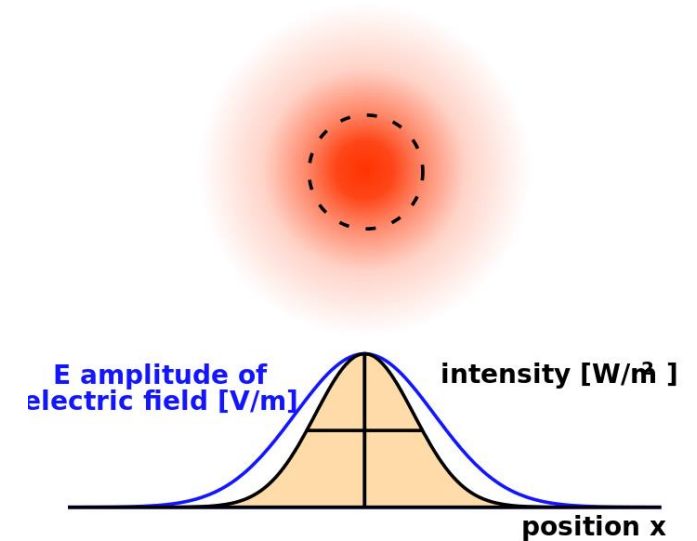
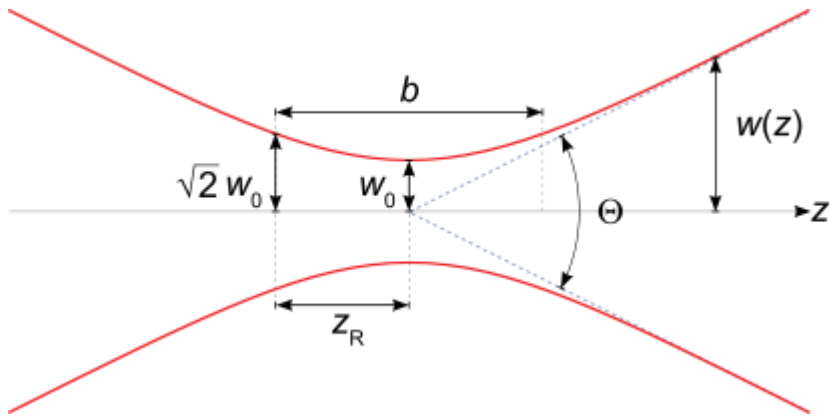


# Gaussian Beams

- Electric Field :-

$$E(r, z) = E_0 \hat{x} \frac{e^{-r^2}}{w(z)^2} \exp\left(-i\left(kz + k\frac{r^2}{2R(z)} - \psi(z)\right)\right)$$

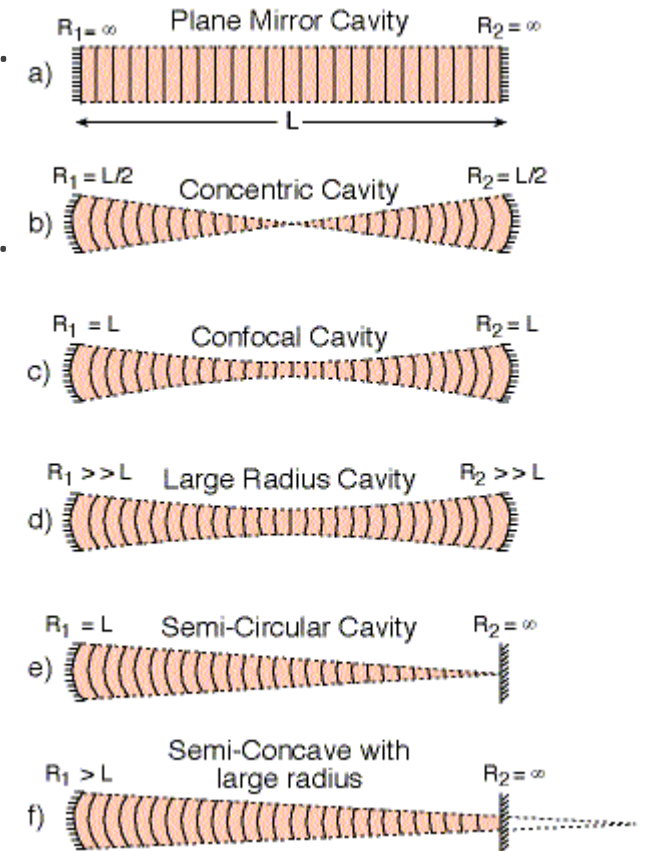
- Two Parameters : Beam Waist and location of Beam Waist.





# Optical Cavities

- Length and end test masses determine parameters of supported beam.
- They are mode selective.
- Cavity Visibility : Fraction of total light transmitted which is in 00 mode.



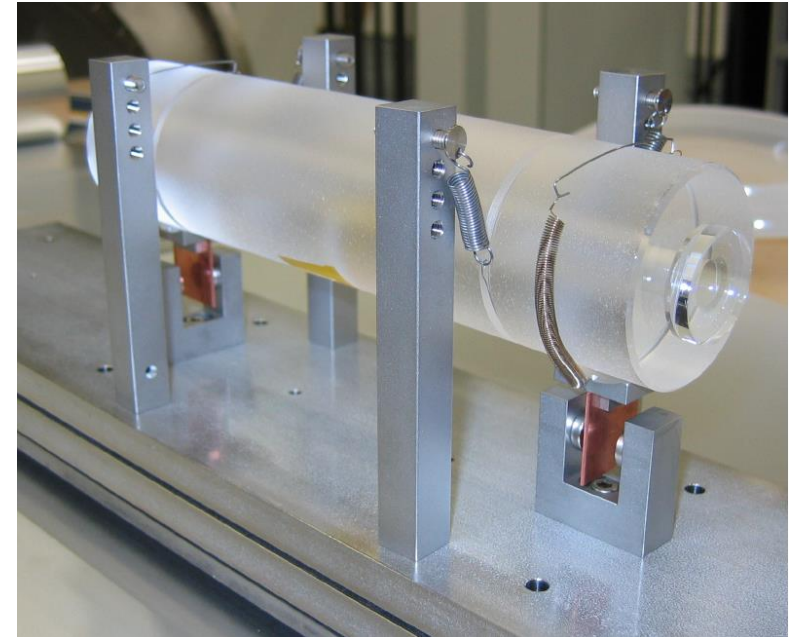
# Reference Cavity

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- ❑ Length = 20.3 cm
- ❑ Mirror 1 = Plane Mirror
- ❑ Mirror 2 = Concave Mirror (ROC = 50 cm)
- ❑ Supported Mode :-

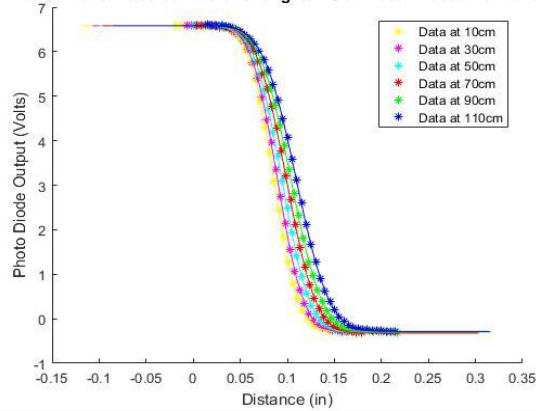
Beam Waist = 348.2  $\mu\text{m}$

Located at the surface of the plane mirror.

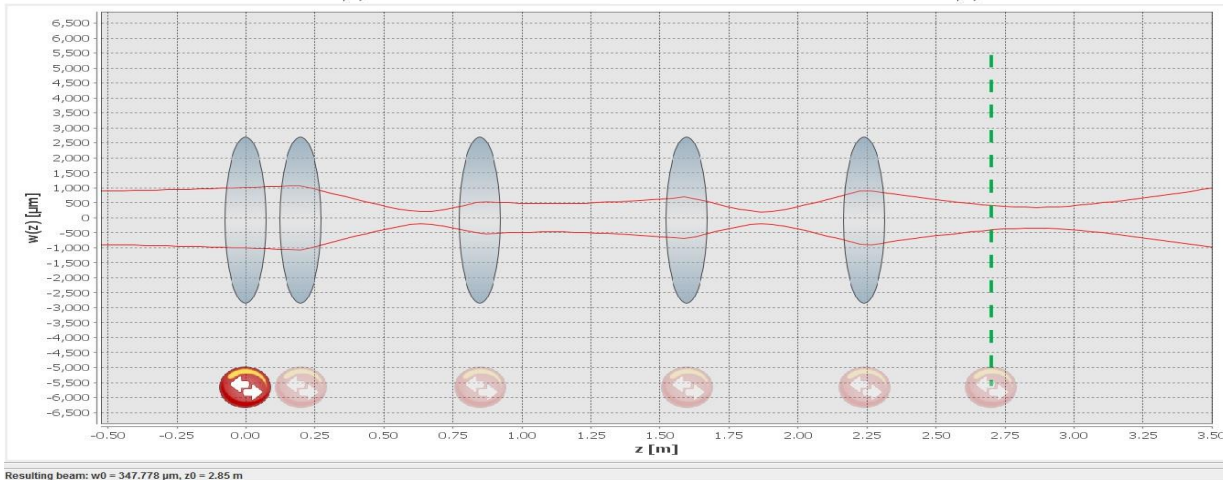
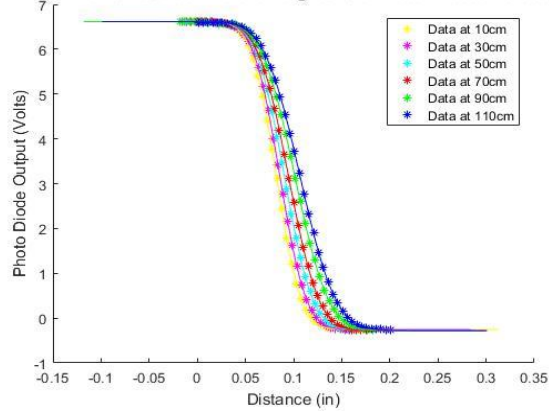


# Laser Mode Characterization

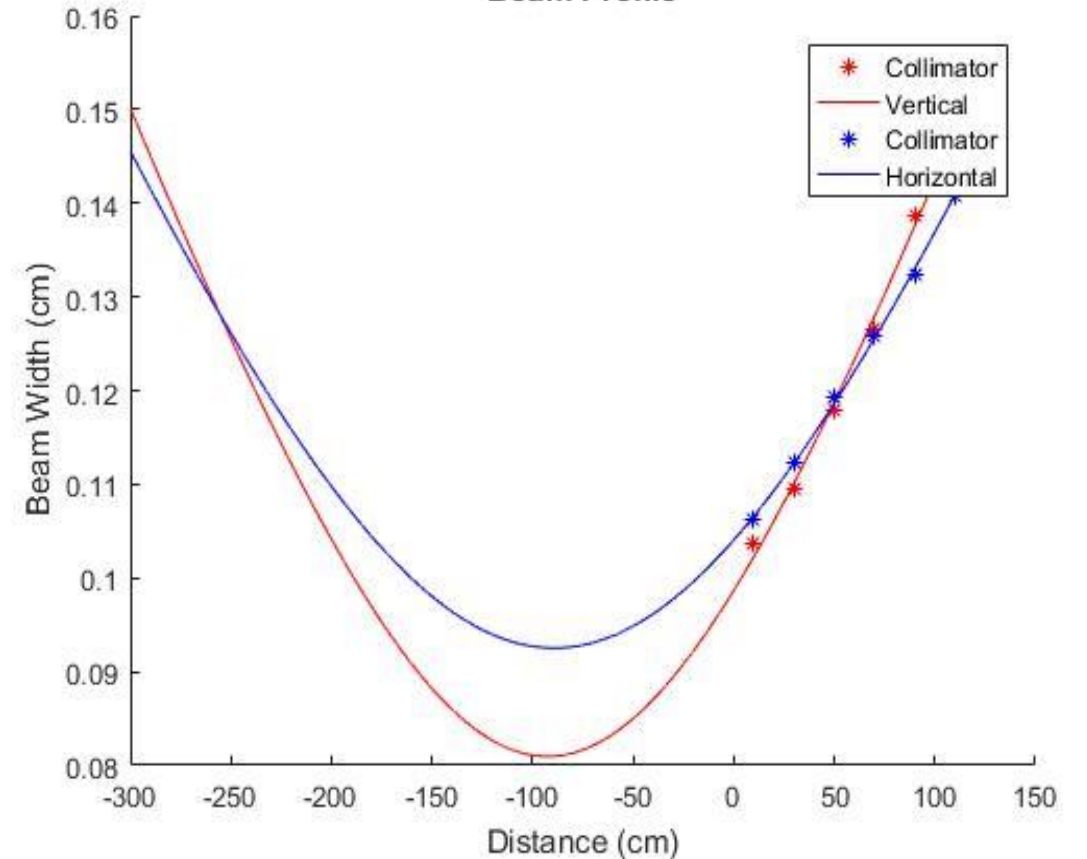
Power Transmitted at Different Lengths : Collimator Placed Horizontally



Power Transmitted at Different Lengths : Collimator Placed Vertically

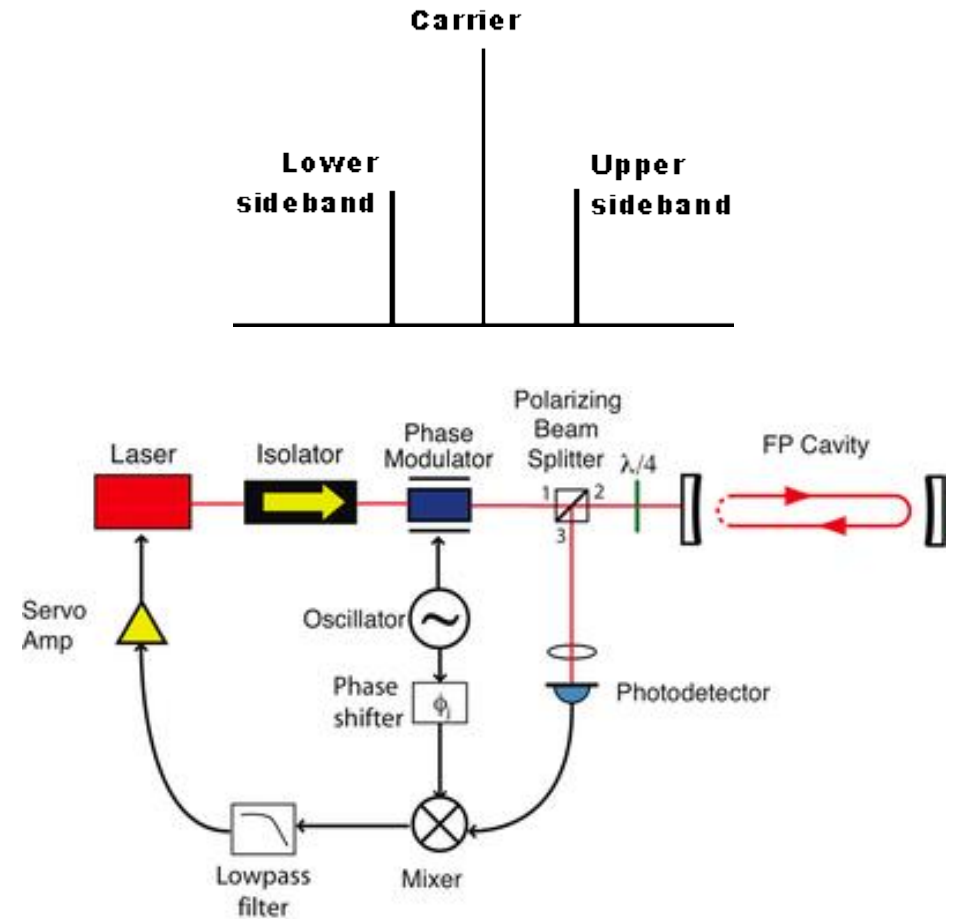
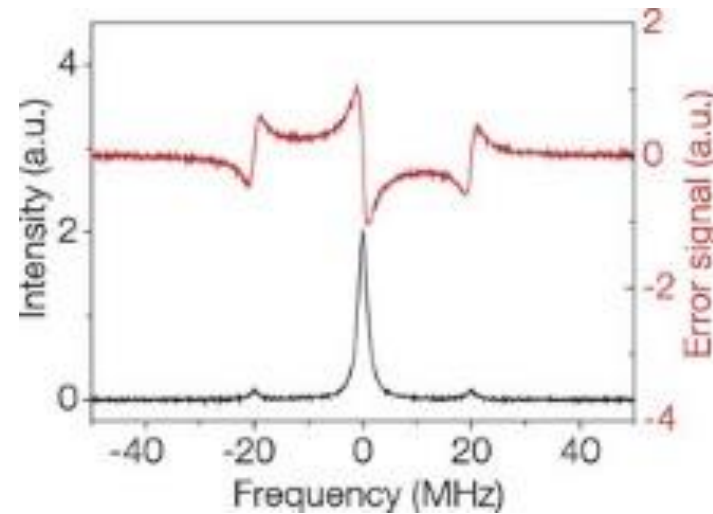
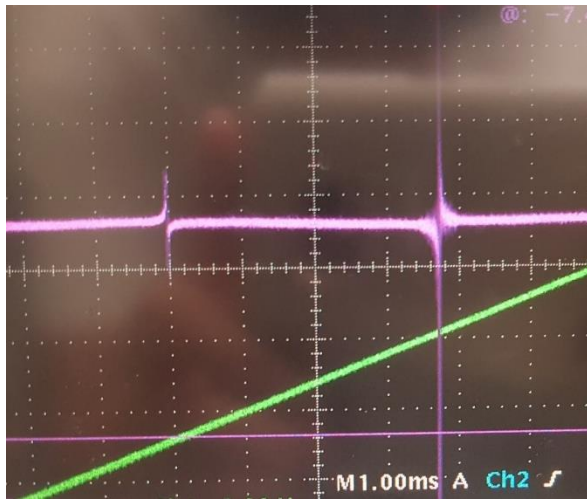


Beam Profile



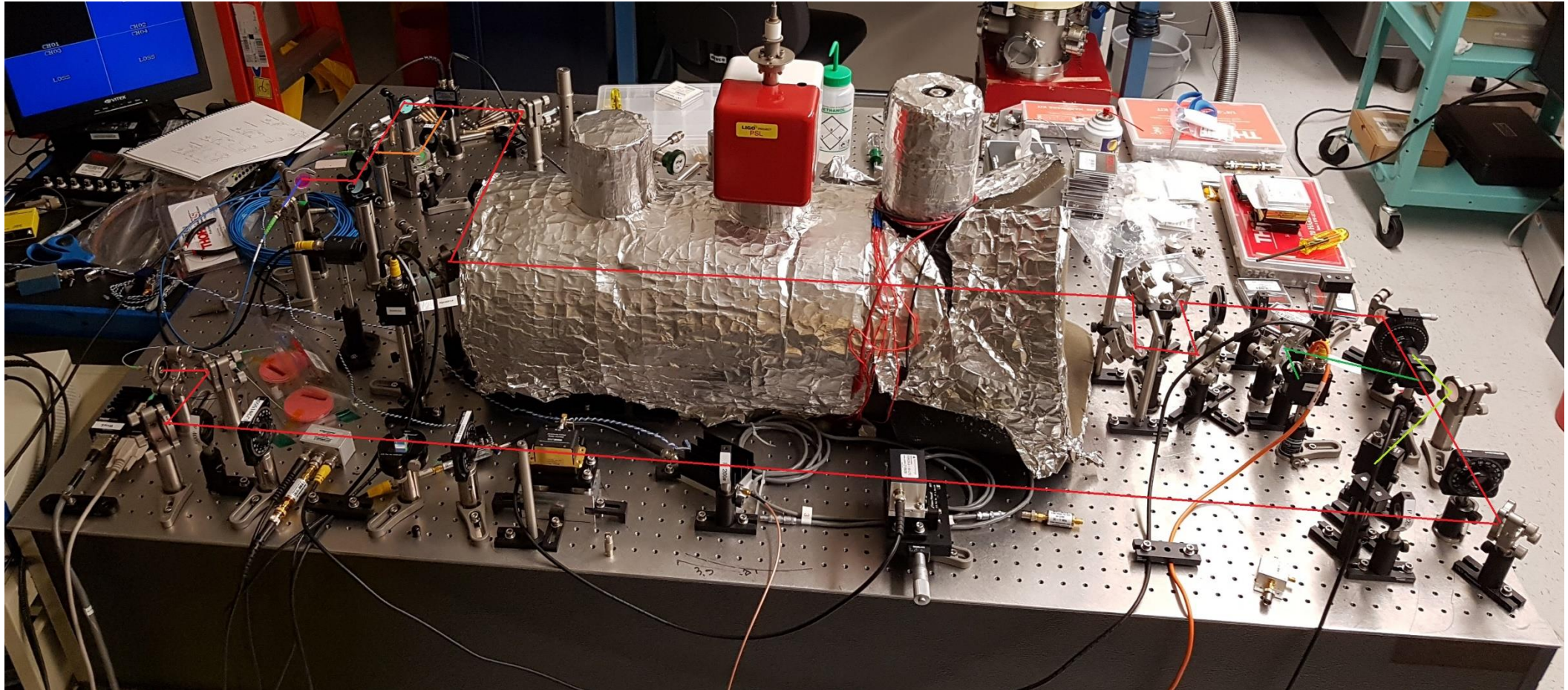
# Pound – Drever – Hall

- Sidebands are added to laser using EOM (Electro-Optic Modulator).
- The error signal is fed back to the laser current drives as modulation after proper signal conditioning.



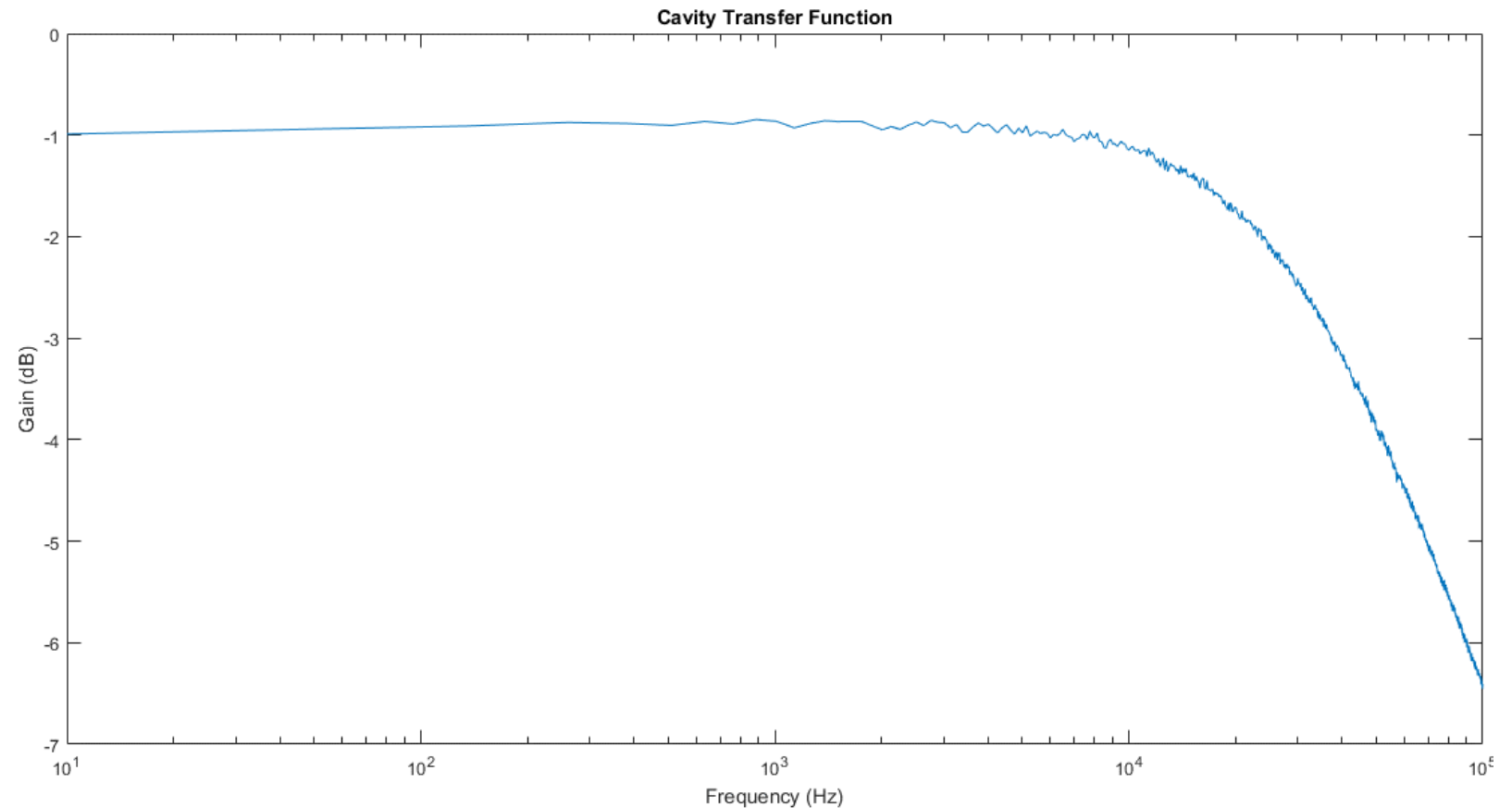


# Optical Setup



# Cavity Transfer Function

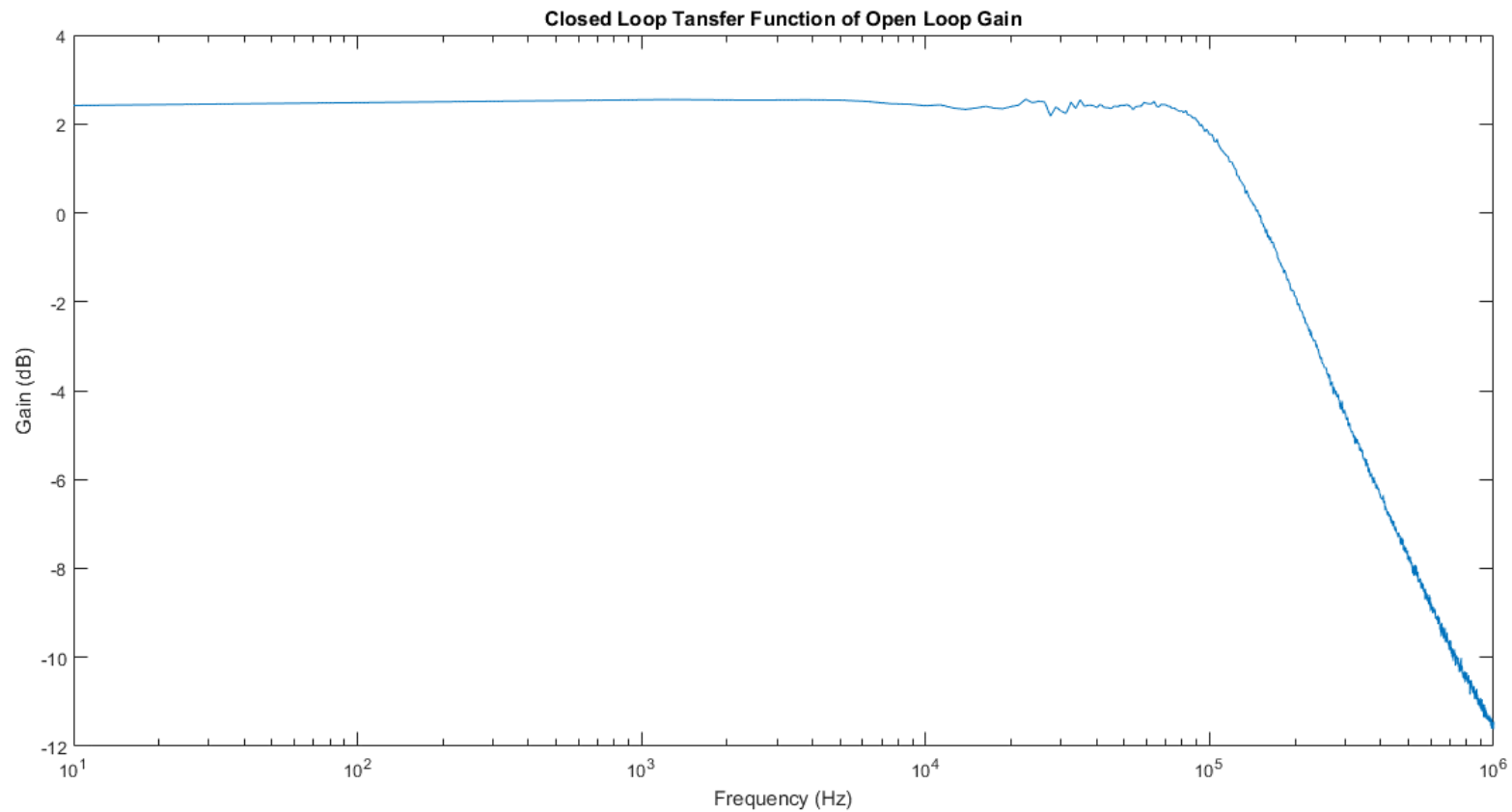
- Cavity Pole  $\approx 52$  kHz
- Finesse  $\approx 5000$
- Visibility = 98.57%



# Loop Gain

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□ -3dB point  $\approx$  157 kHz



# Fiber Coupling Efficiency

- ❑ Solid State Fiber Coupled Lasers.
- ❑ Final light must be coupled into a fiber and transferred to the cryo bench.
- ❑ Output Intensity = 1.8 mW
- ❑ Coupling efficiency =  $\frac{\text{Light intensity exiting fiber}}{\text{Light intensity entering fibre}} \approx 26\%$





# Summary & Outlook

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- ❑ Characterised Laser and Cavity.
- ❑ Obtained required resonant mode.
- ❑ Placed cavity in position and optimized beam for maximum transmission.
- ❑ Set up feedback loop and obtained a stable lock.
- ❑ Placed Vacuum Tank and made final adjustments to feedback settings.
- ❑ Characterised loop and coupled light into fibre.
- ❑ Next Step :-
  - ❑ Pump vacuum tank.
  - ❑ Determine noise floor.

# Acknowledgment

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The successful completion of this presentation and the overall project was made possible with the immense help and guidance received by me from my mentor Dr. Johannes Eichholz. I would also like to express my gratitude to

- Christopher Wipf
- Rana X Adhikari

**THANK YOU**

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