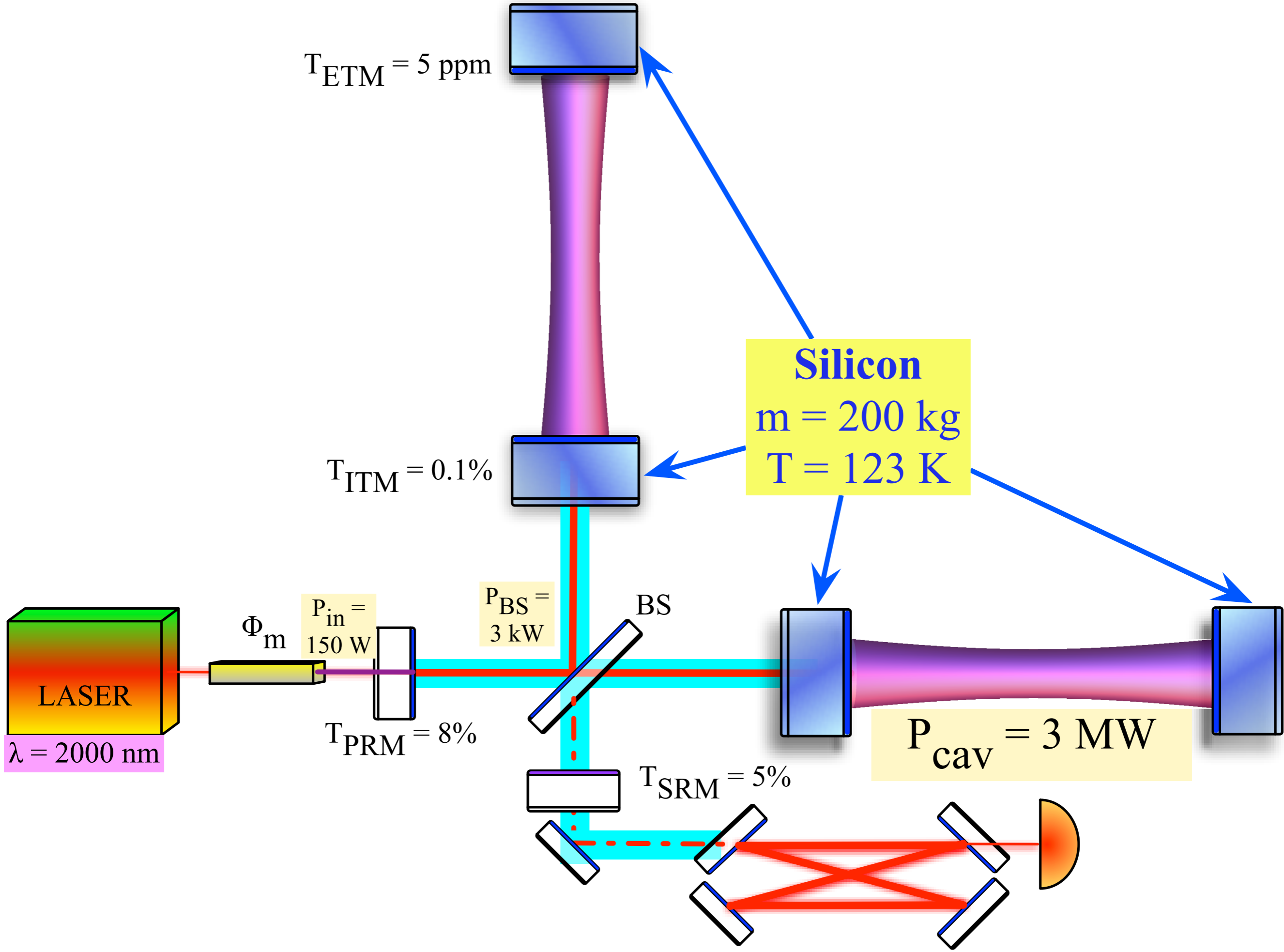
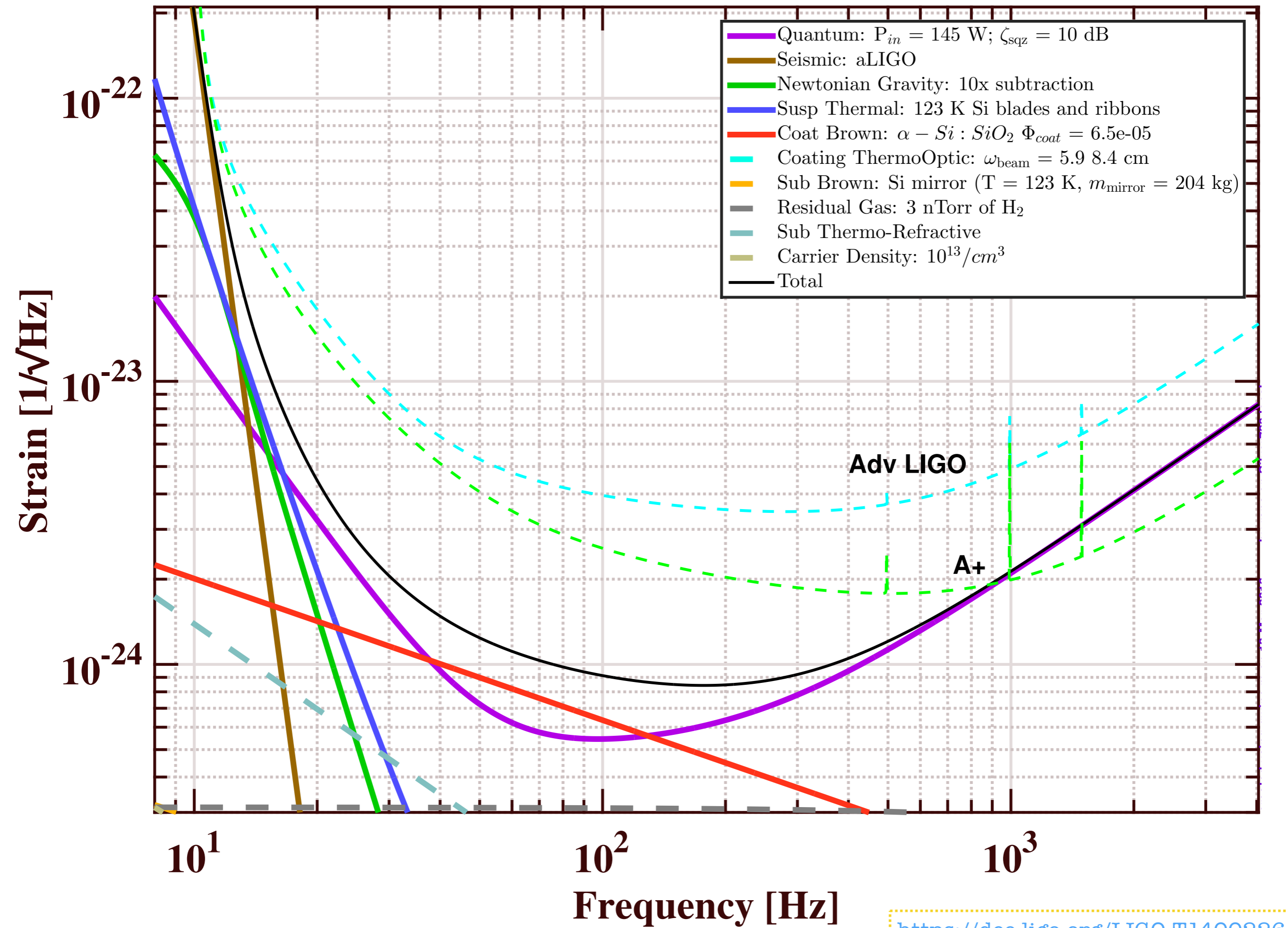


# LIGO Voyager

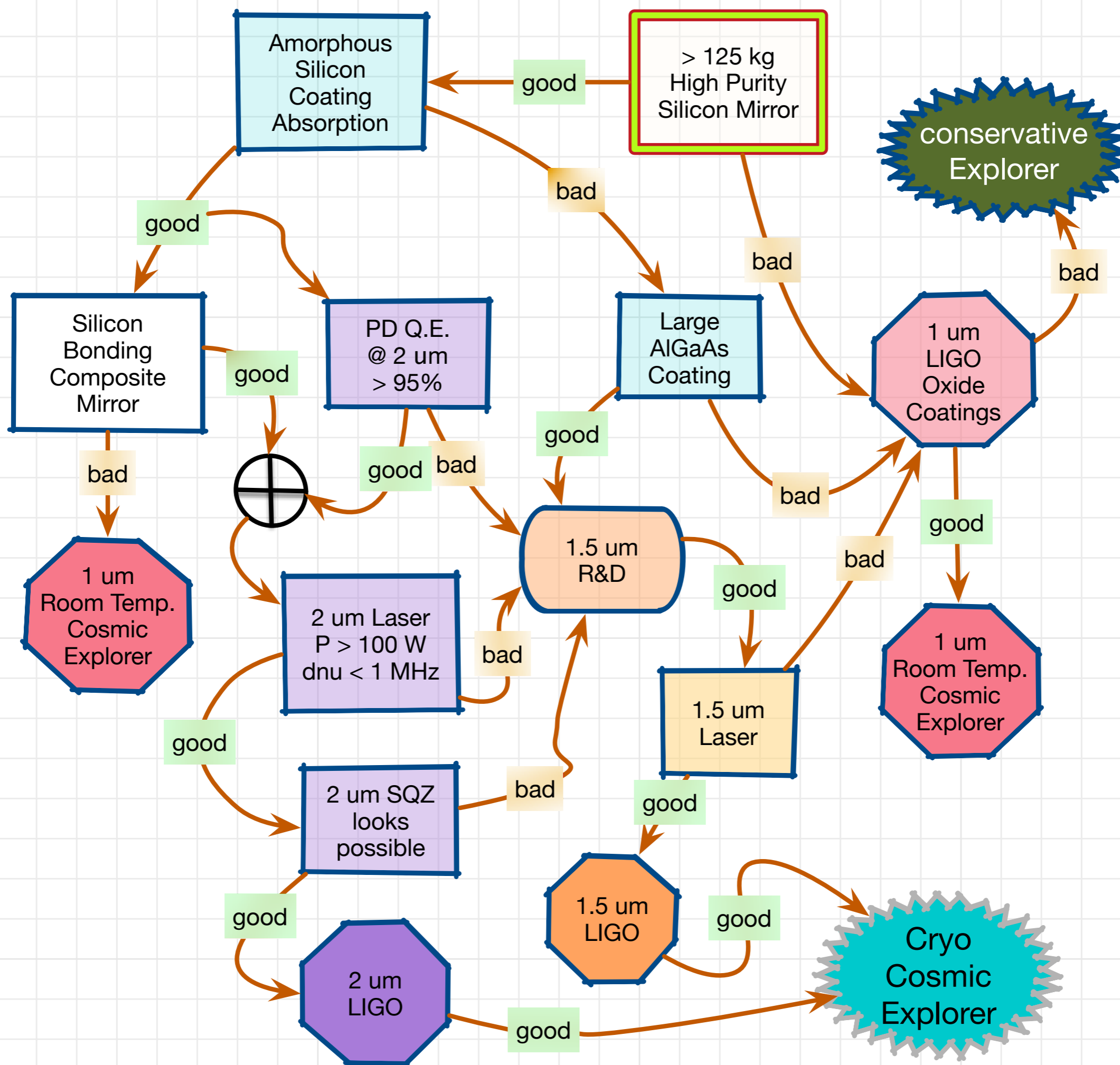
Rana Adhikari  
Caltech





# Sub-Systems

- Silicon Mirrors: 140-**200 kg**, mCZ
- Coatings: a-Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> or others
- *Wavelength Choice: 1.55 - 2.1 microns*
- Cryogenics: 123 K (for zero CTE), radiative (non contact) cooling
- Lasers (~2 micron):  $P_{\text{PRM}} \sim 140 \text{ W}$ ,  $P_{\text{ARM}} \sim 3 \text{ MW}$
- Thermal Compensation: Silica compensation plates only (CO<sub>2</sub> lasers, no ring heaters; no heating of test mass)
- Photodiode Quantum Efficiency: 80 -> 99% for 2 micron



Voyager Decision Tree v3

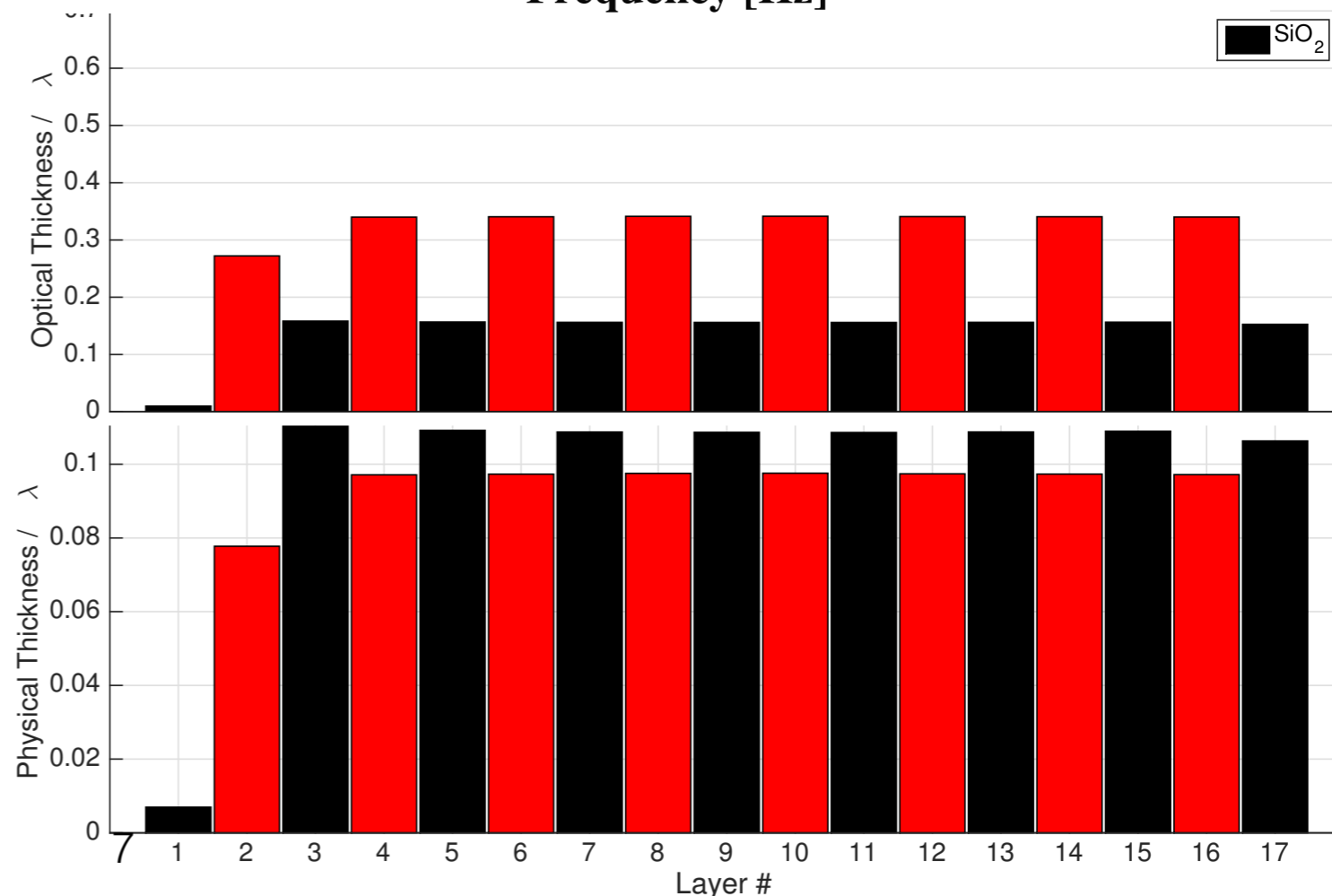
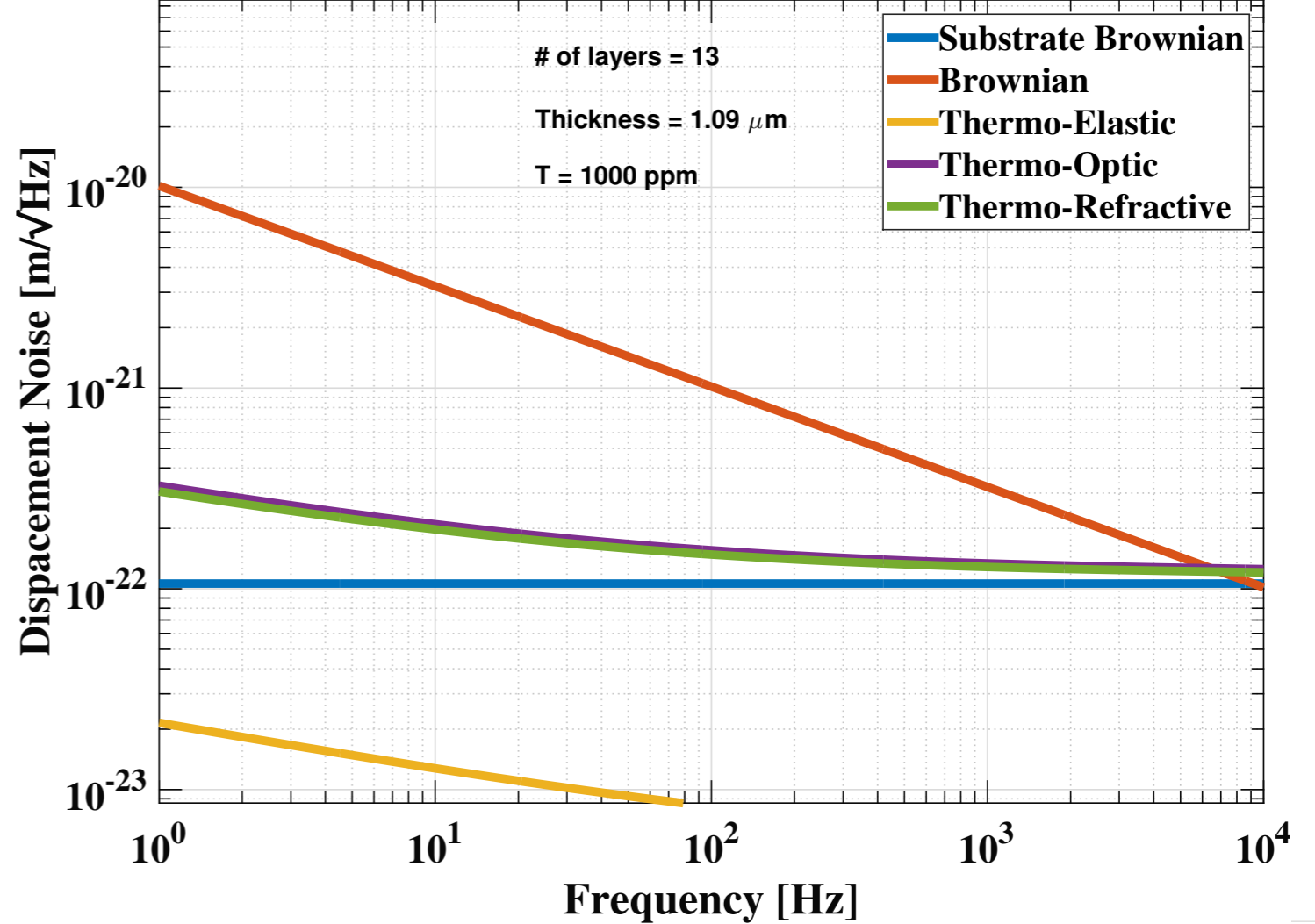
# 200 kg Silicon Mirror

- $P_{\text{abs}} < 5 \text{ W}$  (goal);  $P_{\text{coat}} = \alpha \cdot 3\text{MW}$ ;  $P_{\text{sub}} = d_{\text{thick}} \cdot \alpha \cdot P_{\text{BS}}$  ( $1\text{W} \sim > \underline{10 \text{ ppm/cm}}$ )
- 3 ppm/cm (FZ): FZ max diameter  $\sim 20 \text{ cm}$
- mCZ from SEH can get 10-20 kOhm in wafers after high T annealing (to trap oxygen)
- samples acquired, absorption measurements in progress ( $< 2 \text{ ppm}$ )
- SEH Japan will make 45 cm diameter mCZ
- how to sequence all of the annealing? Different processes for substrates, coatings.



# Coatings

- **a-Si / SiO<sub>2</sub> baseline**
- Pohl, Hellman data
- Glasgow IBS results
- Evidence of high T deposition leading to low friction due to high surface mobility\*
- high T deposition with IBS this year
- lower absorption in a-Si (1-5-2 microns) (Glasgow)



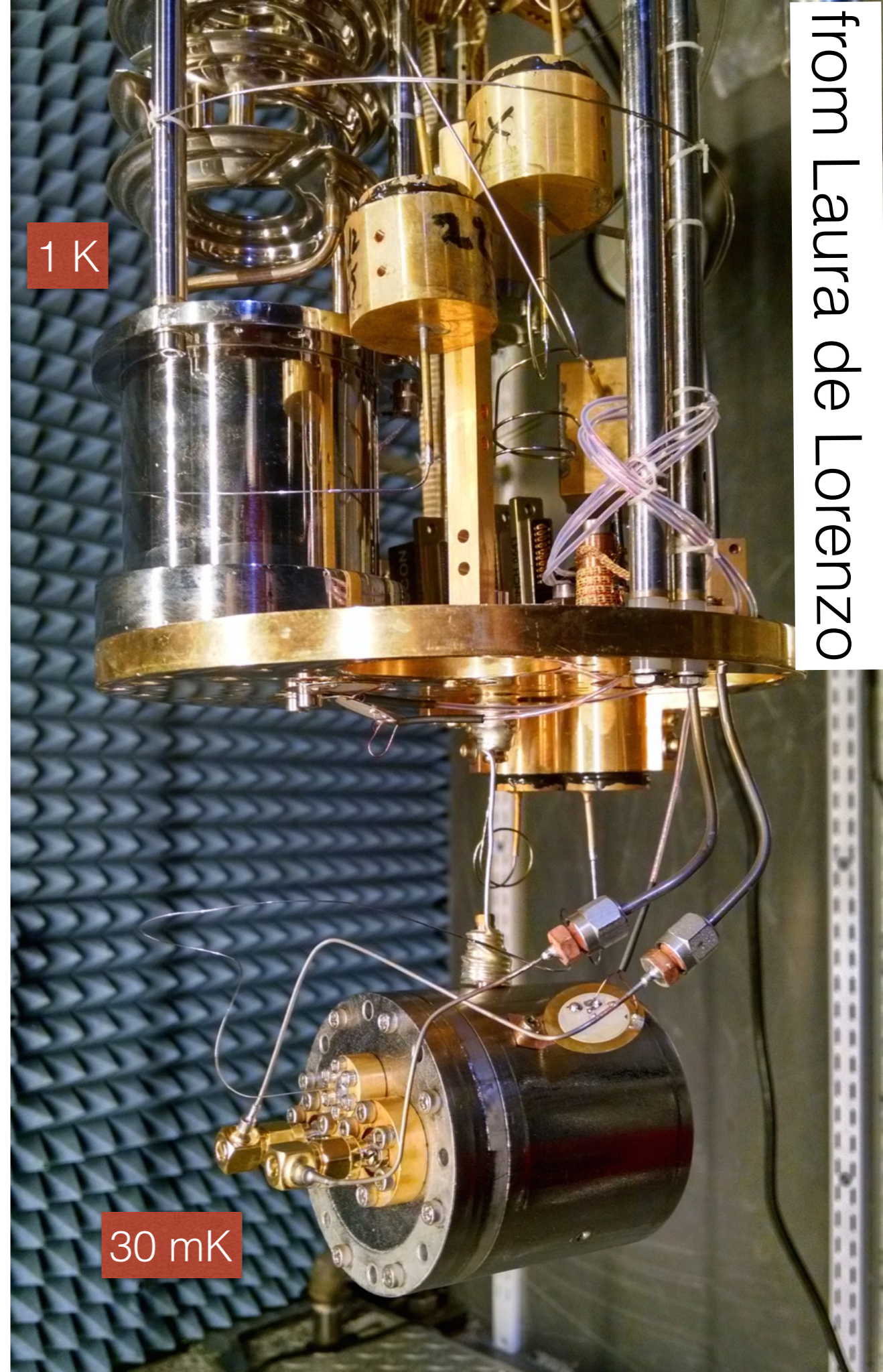
\*Physics Today (Jan 2016):

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1512.03540>

# serious Cryogenics

Liquid Helium  
Resonant 'Bar'  
at **Caltech** (Schwab)

4 cm Niobium cavity  
filled with  
Superfluid  $^4\text{He}$   
 $Q \sim 100$  million

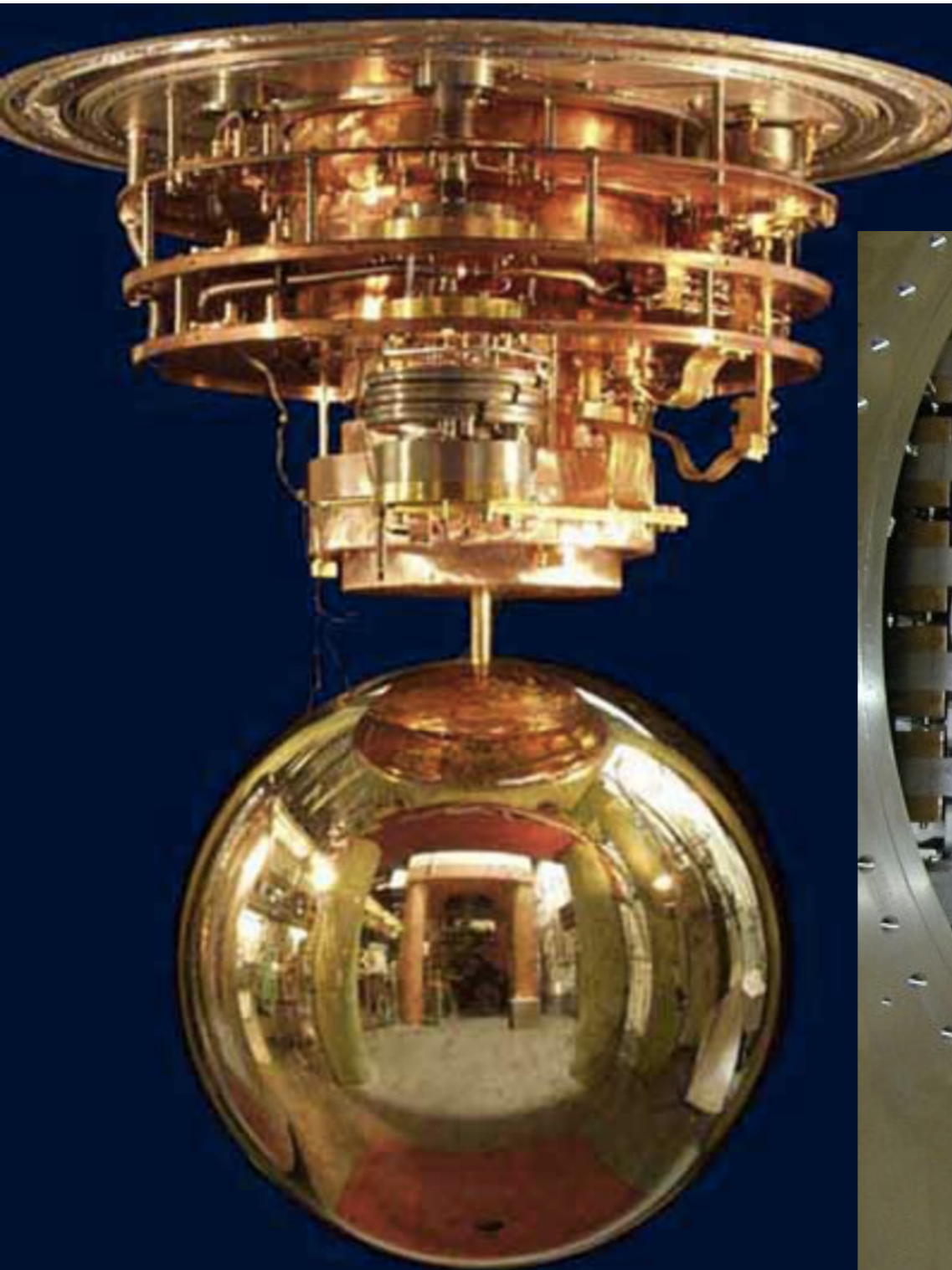


from Laura de Lorenzo



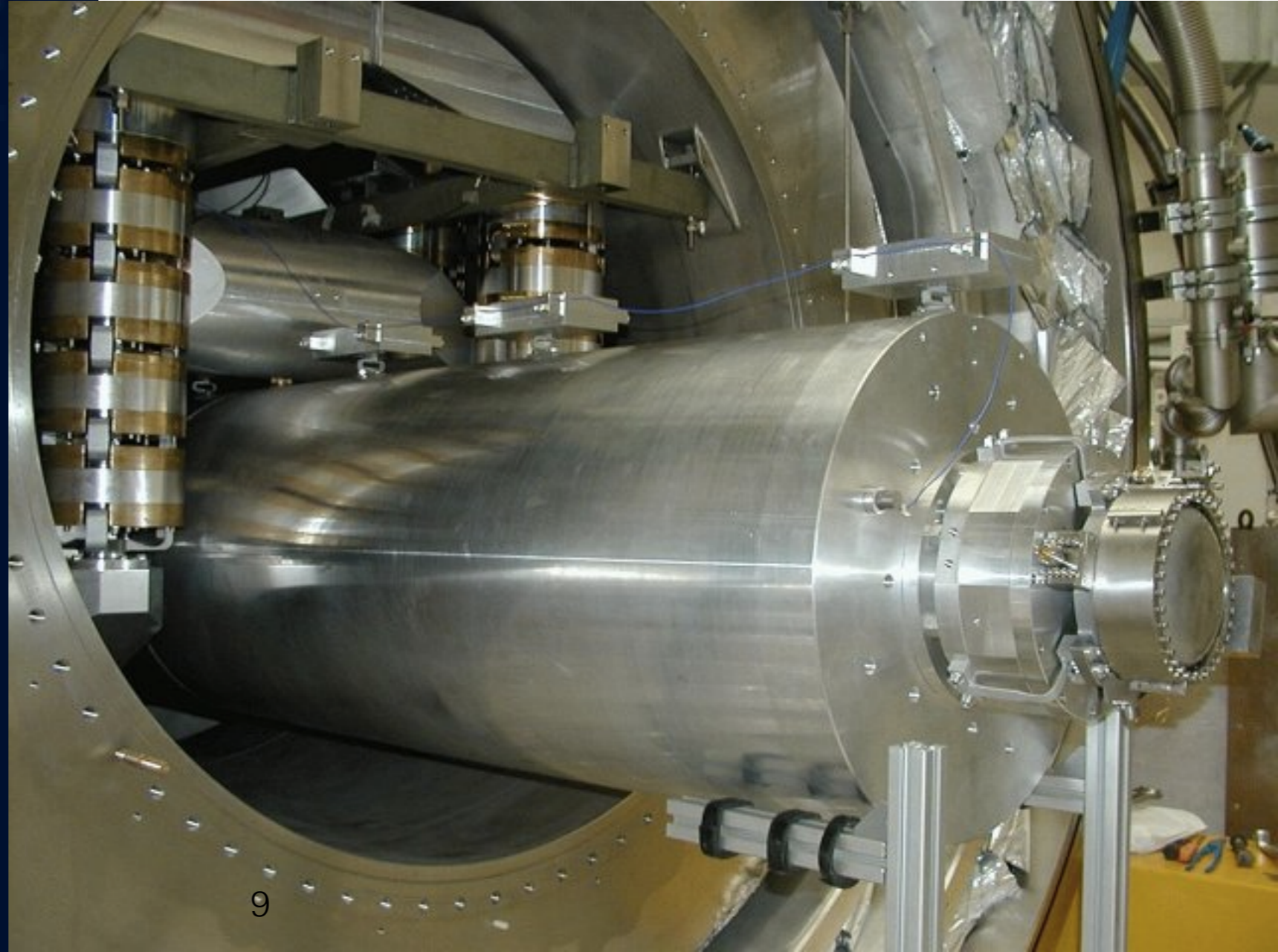
# serious Cryogenics

Large GW Detectors  $< 10$  K  
care taken to filter seismic  
& minimize upconversion



miniGRAIL  
@ Leiden

AURIGA



# Cryogenics

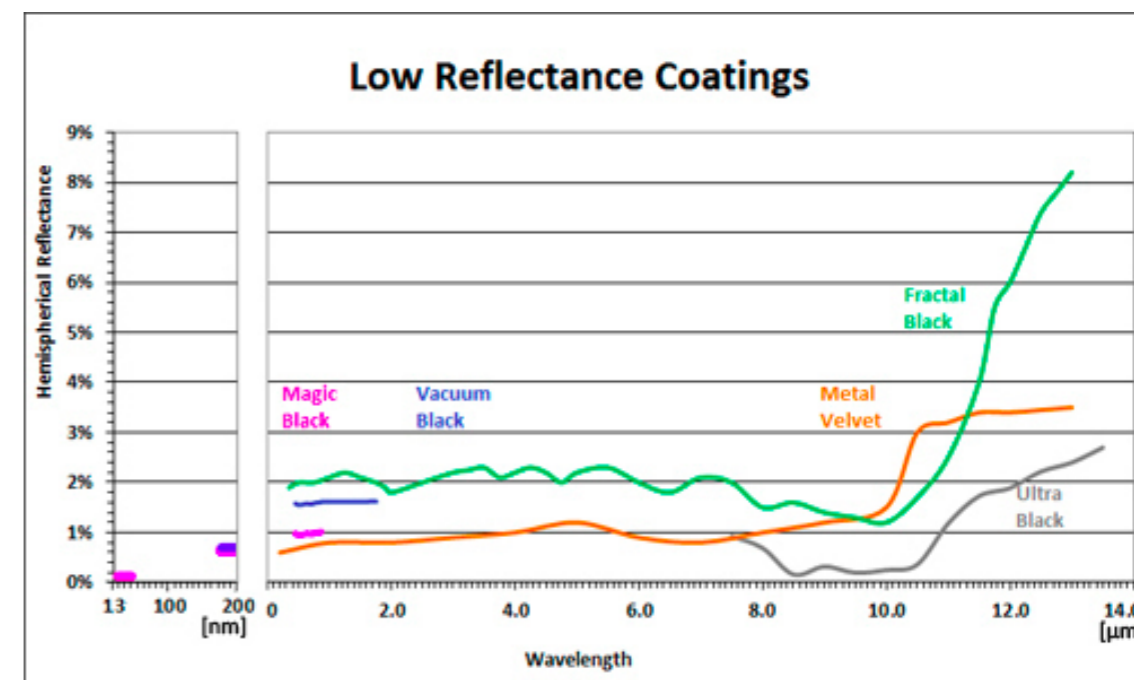
- No serious issues here; this is **NOT** like CERN or KAGRA or dilution fridges
- ~10 W heat extraction capability in steady state
- Prelim mech drawing & backscatter analysis done (Stanford/CIT engineers).
- Vibration from cryogenics no worse than existing cryo pumps.
- How to do initial cool down? Heat switches?



Surrey Nanosystems



John Hagopian / NASA Goddard

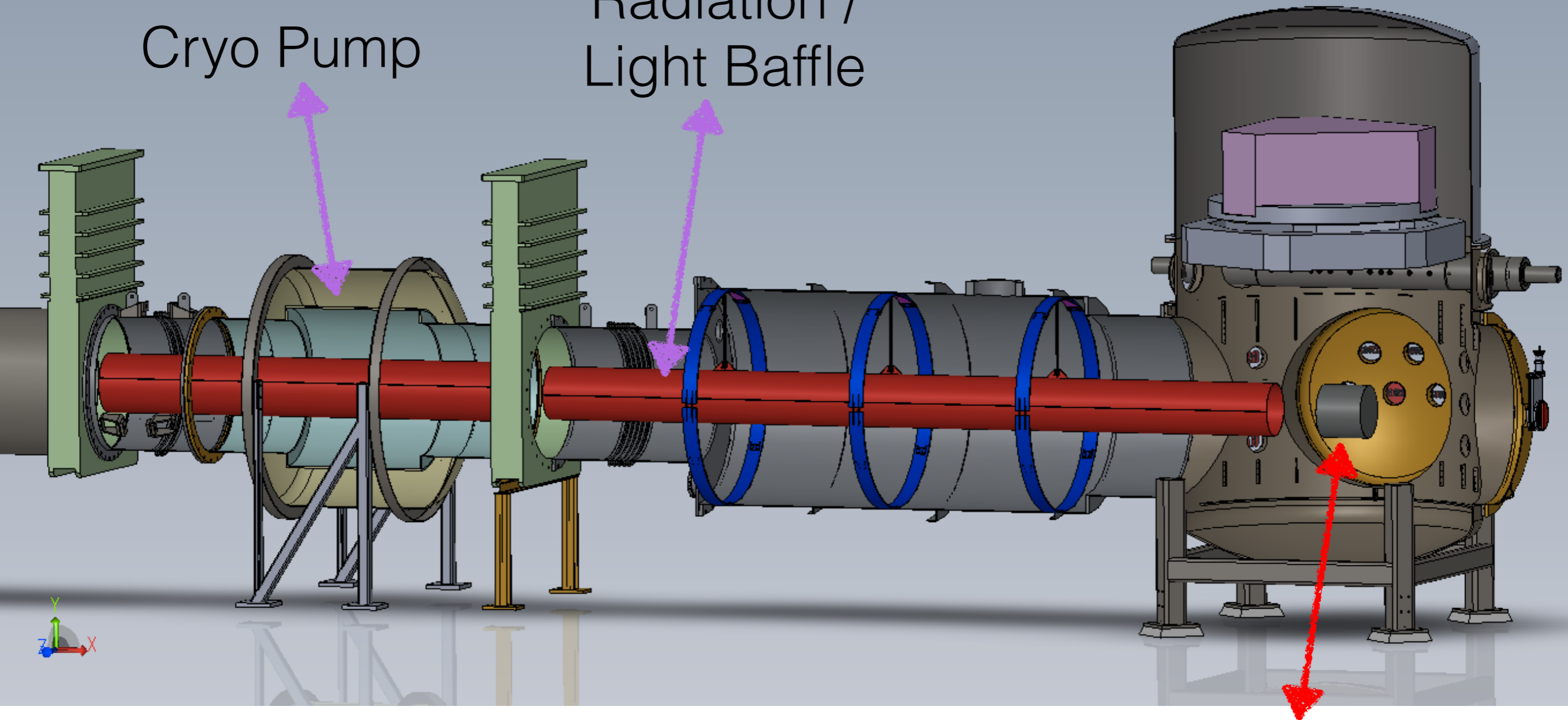


Acktar Black

Existing  
77 K  
Cryo Pump

80 K  
Radiation /  
Light Baffle

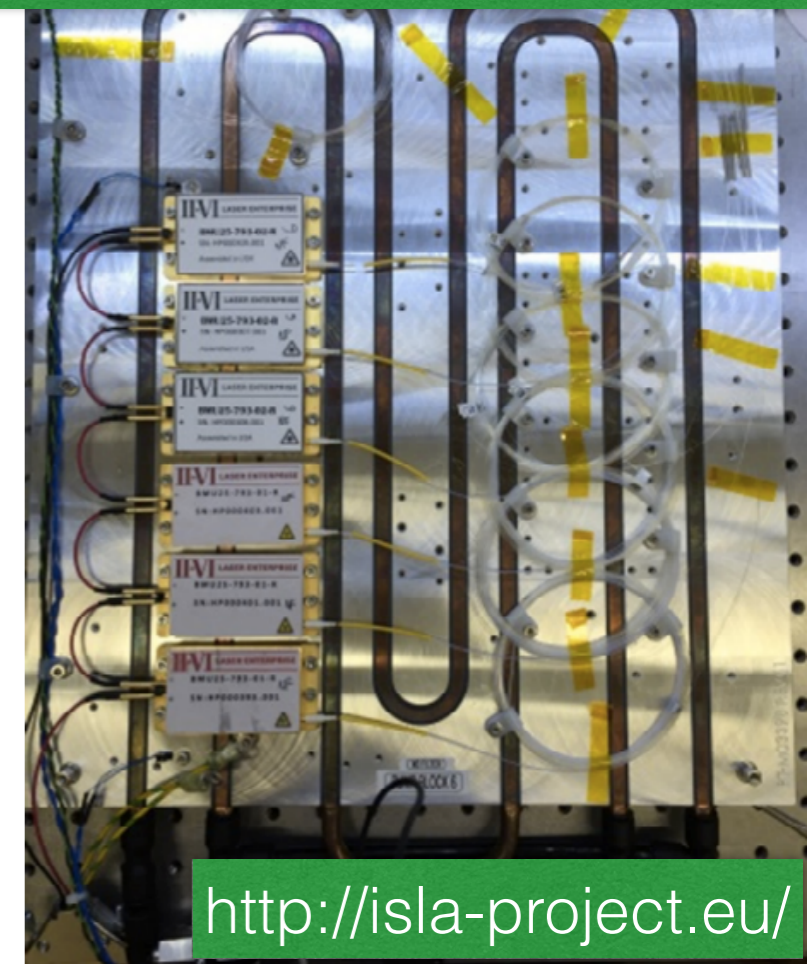
Invisible  
Suspension



123 K  
Test Mass

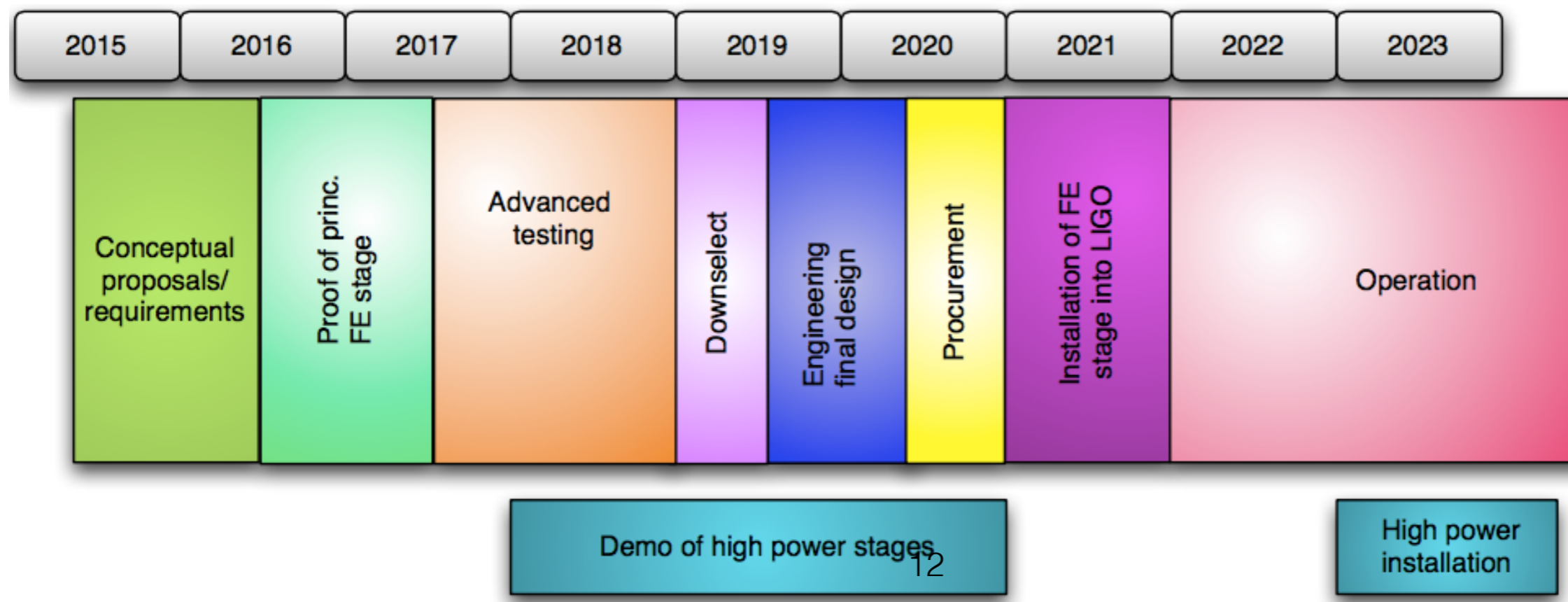
# 2 micron lasers

- Tm:YAG, Ho:YAG commercial lasers exist (low power, low noise, or high power, high noise)
- Adelaide lasers (Veitch LVC talk)
- Testing at CIT this summer



<http://isla-project.eu/>

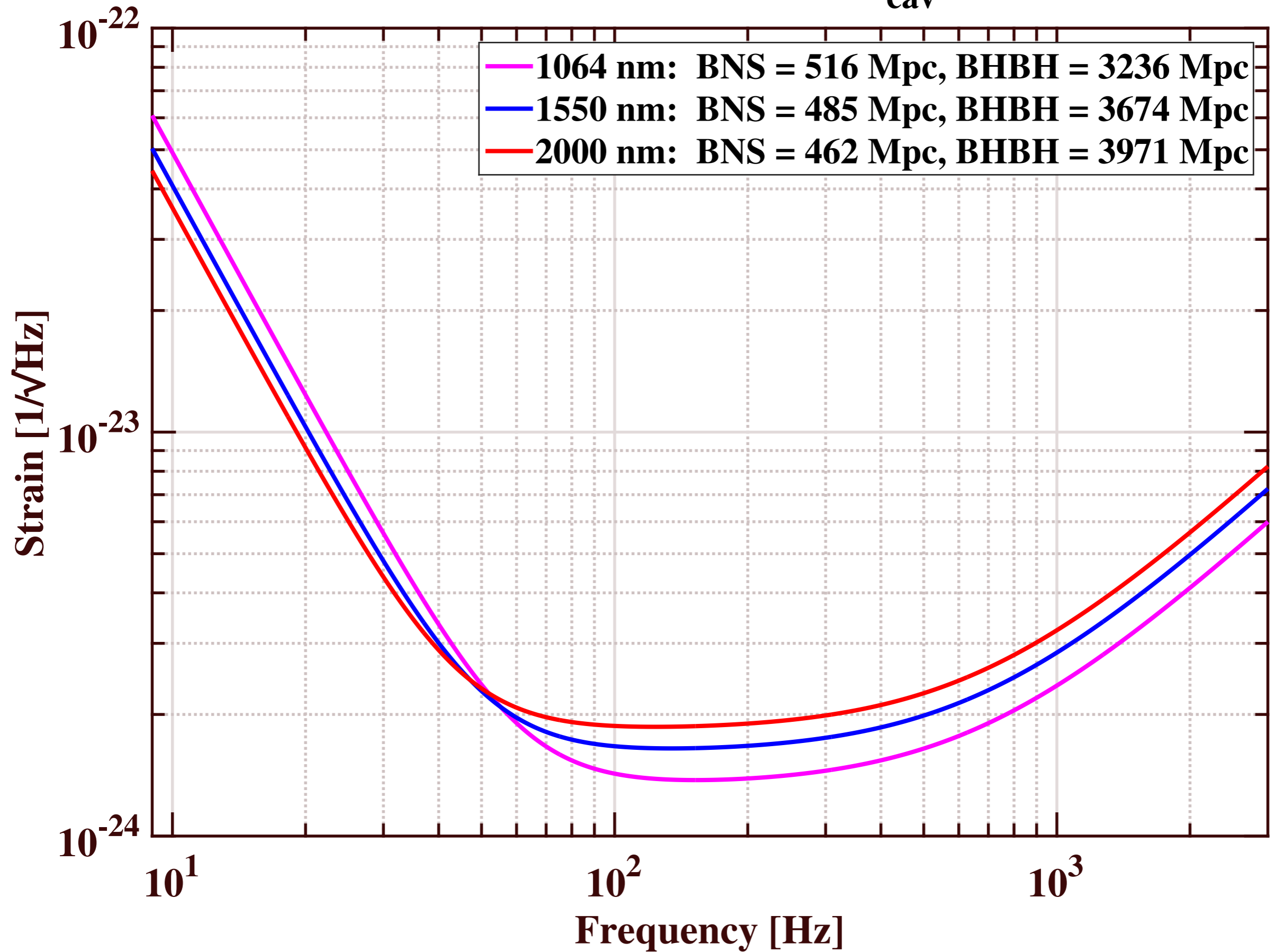
## Laser dev Timeline



# Wavelength Choice

- We know and like 1064 nm. Lots of experience.
- Many new issues with 1.5 - 2.1 microns.
- ~200 W lasers feasible with 1.8 - 2.1 microns
- PD QE > 80% today. No showstoppers yet.
- Scatter loss decreases with wavelength; quantum noise improvement. Increases ultimate reach assuming we solve “*nuisance*” losses (FI, OMC, MM, PBS, clipping, alignment, viewports, etc.)

# Quantum Noise: $m = 100$ kg, $P_{\text{cav}} = 3$ MW



1 MW @ 1064 nm ~ 2 MW @ 2128 nm

# Prototype Facility

