



Advanced LIGO Research and Development

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PAC
2 December 2004

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1

G040513-00-R



NSB considered Adv LIGO

- NSB meeting 13-14 October 2004
- “The Board concurred that planning for Advanced LIGO is sufficiently advanced and the intellectual value of the project sufficiently well demonstrated to justify consideration by the Acting Director and the National Science Board for funding in FY 2007 or a future NSF budget request.”
- Hurrah!

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2

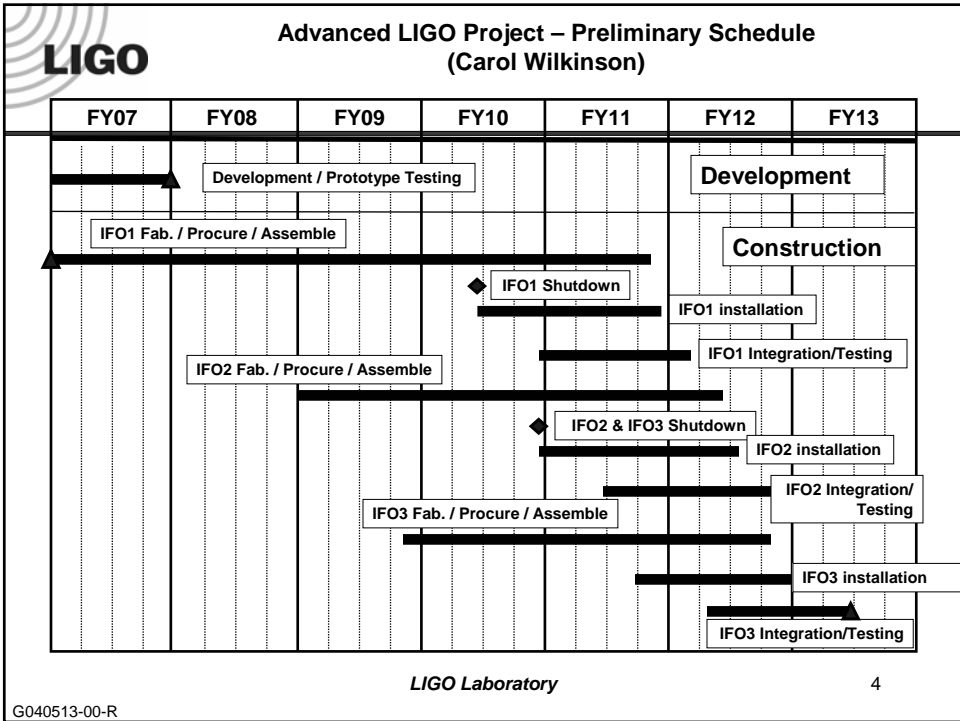
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LIGO A few comments

- Earliest funding possible is FY 2007
 - » Good news: two new MREFC starts allowed in FY05
 - » Bad news: NSF at -2%, future funding prospects not rosy
- Sequence if FY 2007 funding:
 - » Build up of stock of subassemblies, 2007-2010
 - » First ifo decommissioned in mid-2010
 - » Second decommissioned in late 2010
 - » First ifo back up (integration/test completed) in early 2012
 - » End of MREFC Project, all ifos in commissioning, in mid 2013
- Approval was for ~\$185M (10% more ok without NSB review)
 - » Assumes contribution from UK (\$12M, approved), Germany (\$12M, TBD), Australia (\$2.3M, TBD)
- Scope is for three 4km instruments, and all labor
 - » Difficult-to-manage link between Project and Operations – Stan to discuss

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G040513-00-R





A few more comments

- ...the rest of the NSB public statement:
- “The Board approved the resolution with the understanding that the existing LIGO Program will collect at least a year’s data of coincident operation at the science goal sensitivity before initiating facility upgrades to the new Advanced LIGO technology.”
- Expect to start in mid-to-late 2005 with SRD-sensitivity runs
- Present best single ifo duty cycle ~65%, no basic hurdle to improvements; guess ~65% for three ifos reasonable
- Could integrate up to one year observation in ~1.5 years, or early 2007 – very important to be on track as the NSF moves forward in the Adv LIGO funding process
- Actually expect to do much more by 2010 – networked observation with Virgo/GEO/TAMA, incremental improvements to instrument – no concern about not adequately exploiting initial LIGO

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5

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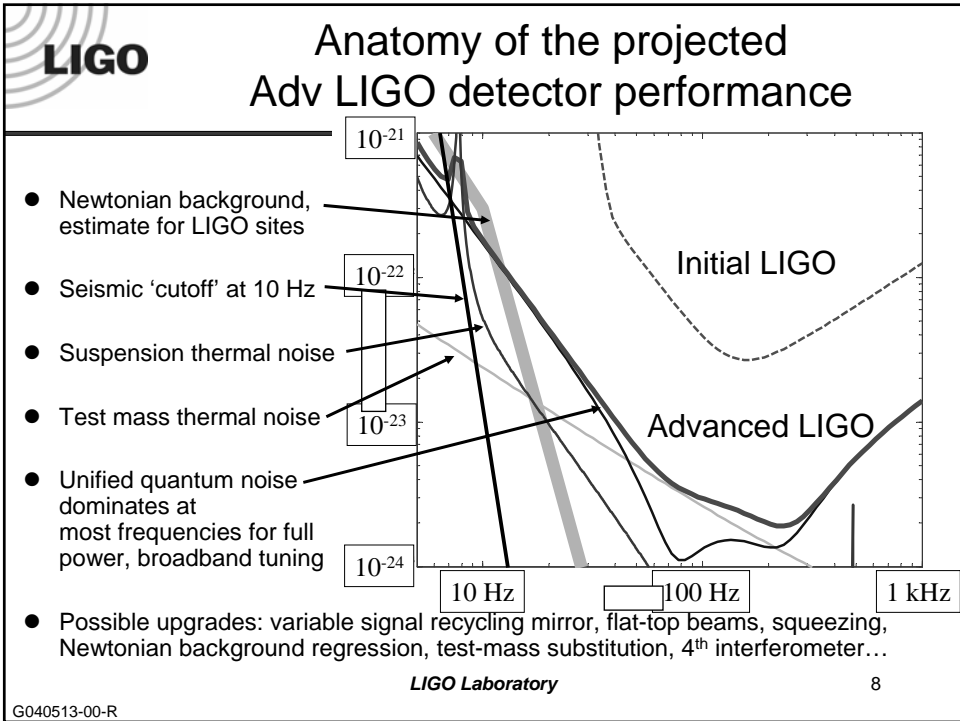
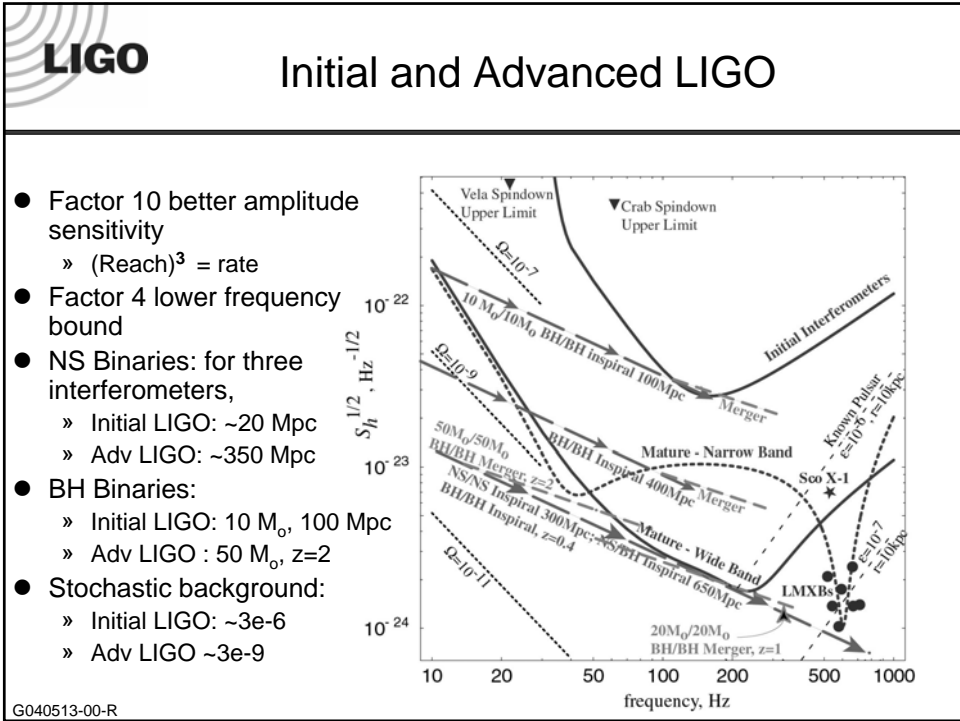
And just for fun...

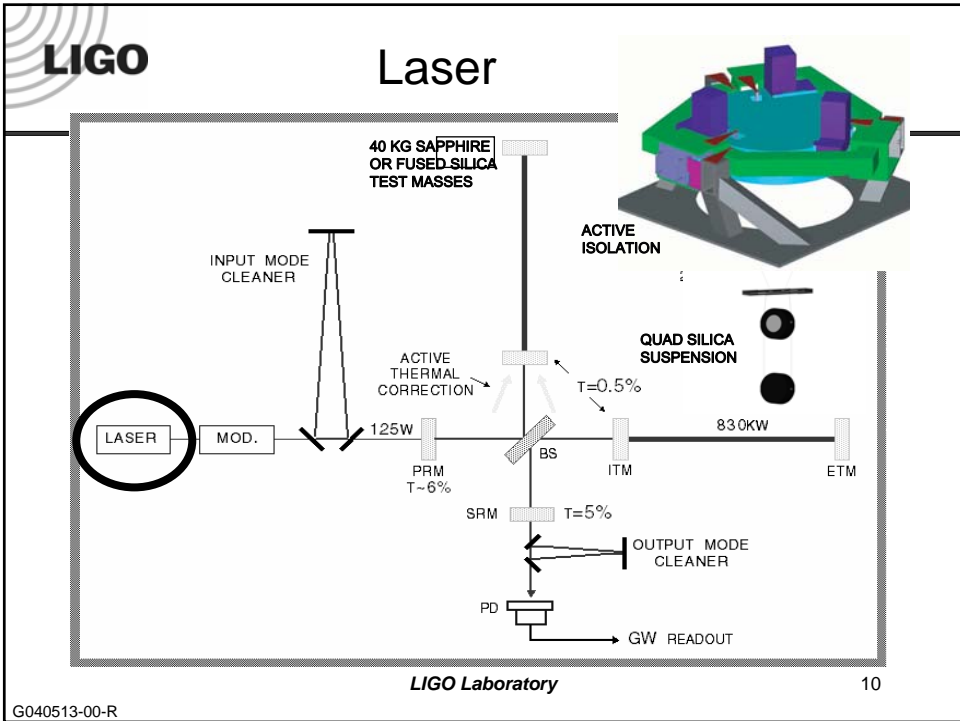
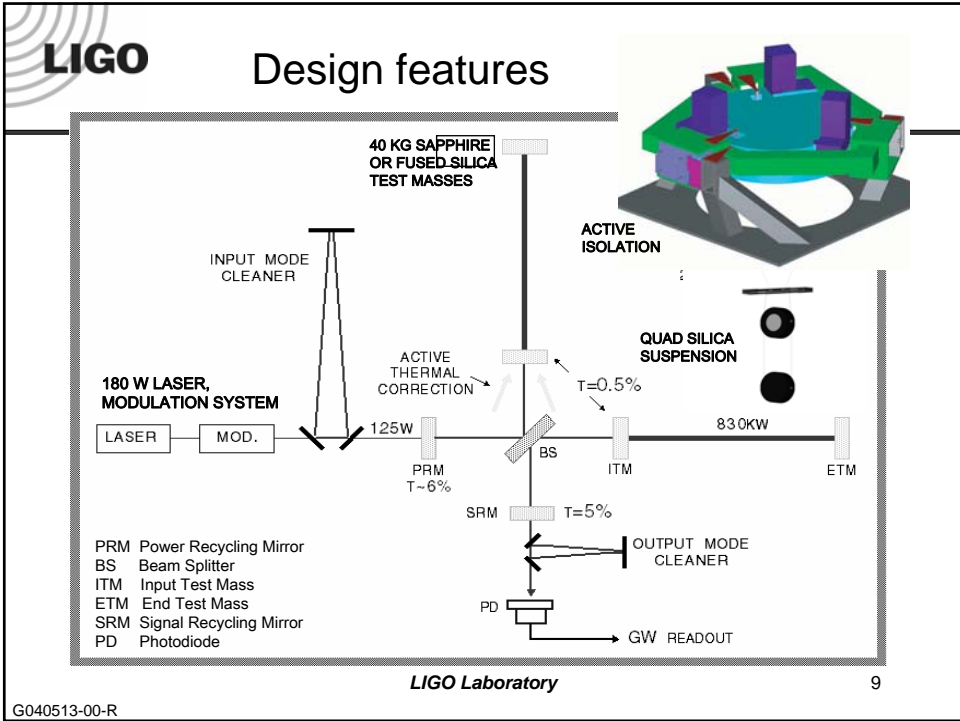
- Annual NSF Review, 8-9 November 2004
- “Approval of the construction of Advanced LIGO by the National Science Board is welcome news for the Panel. The Panel urges the LIGO collaboration and the National Science Foundation to move forward as aggressively as possible with the construction of this important project.”
- So, on to
 - » Technical highlights,
 - » organizational points

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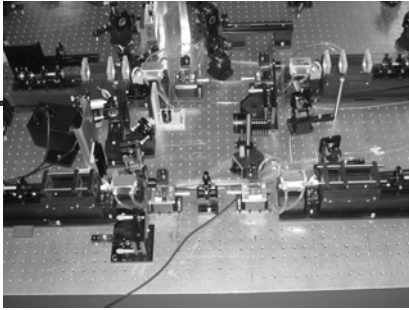
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G040513-00-R

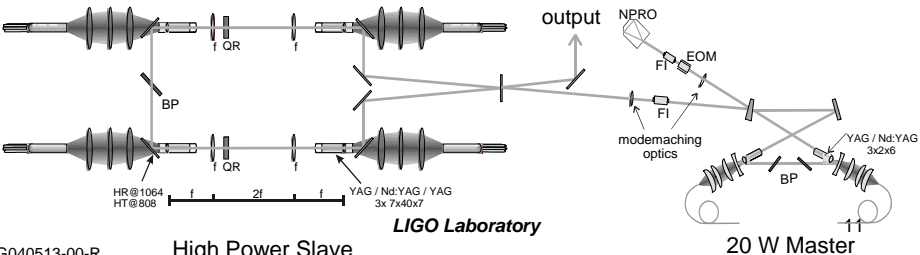




LIGO Pre-stabilized laser



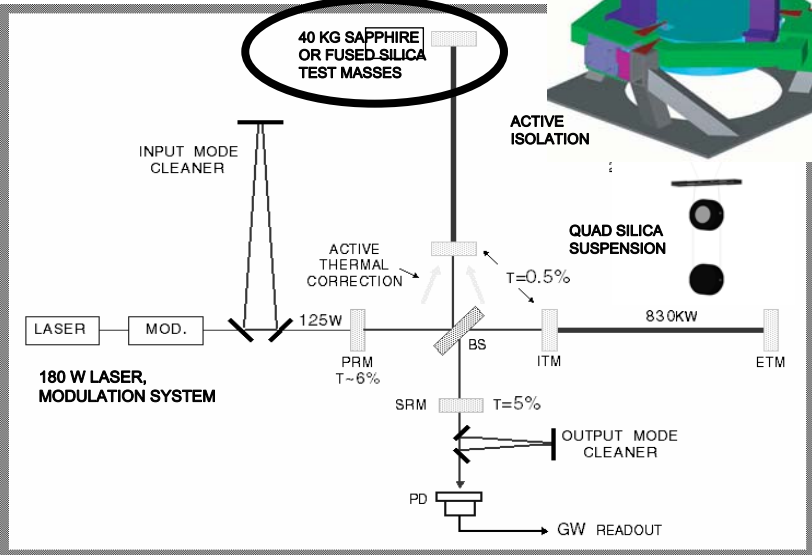
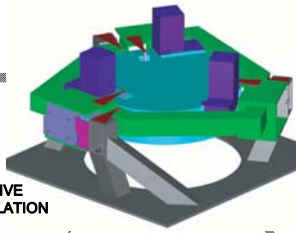
- Max Planck Institute, Hannover leading the Pre-stabilized laser development
 - » Close interaction with Laser Zentrum Hannover
 - » Experience with GEO-600 laser, reliability, packaging
 - » German GEO Group contributing laser to Advanced LIGO
- 2004: Full injection locked master-slave system running, 200 W, linear polarization, single frequency, many hours of continuous operation



The diagram shows a laser system with two main parts: a **High Power Slave** and a **20 W Master**. The High Power Slave consists of two parallel laser paths, each containing a **HR@1064 HT@808** component, followed by a **BP** (bandpass filter), a **1/4 QR** (quarter wave plate), and a lens with focal length f . The paths are separated by a **YAG / Nd:YAG / YAG** component with dimensions $3 \times 7 \times 40 \times 7$. The 20 W Master consists of a **YAG / Nd:YAG** component with dimensions $3 \times 2 \times 6$, a **BP**, and a lens with focal length f . The two paths are combined at a **BS** (beam splitter) and pass through **modematching optics**, including a **FI** (focal isolator) and an **EOM** (electro-optic modulator). The final output is measured by an **NPRO** (non-polarizing beam splitter) and a **PD** (photodiode).

G040513-00-R High Power Slave LIGO Laboratory 20 W Master

LIGO Test Masses

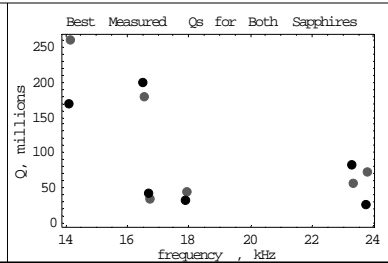
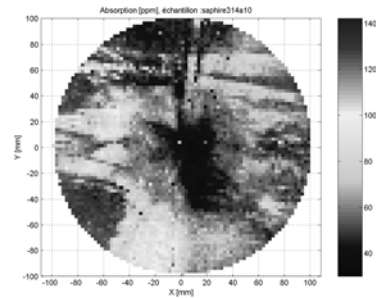
The diagram illustrates the LIGO Test Masses system. It starts with an **180 W LASER, MODULATION SYSTEM** (LASER and MOD.) that feeds into an **INPUT MODE CLEANER**. The resulting beam has a power of **125W** and passes through a **PRM** (polarizing beam splitter) with $T=6\%$. It then reaches a **BS** (beam splitter) where **ACTIVE THERMAL CORRECTION** is applied. The beam is then directed to a **ITM** (input test mass) with $T=0.5\%$ and an **ETM** (end test mass). The **QUAD SILICA SUSPENSION** system is used to suspend the test masses. The beam is then directed to an **SRM** (scraping rod mirror) with $T=5\%$, which is also subject to **ACTIVE THERMAL CORRECTION**. The beam then passes through an **OUTPUT MODE CLEANER** and is detected by a **PD** (photodiode) for **GW READOUT**.

40 KG SAPPHIRE OR FUSED SILICA TEST MASSES

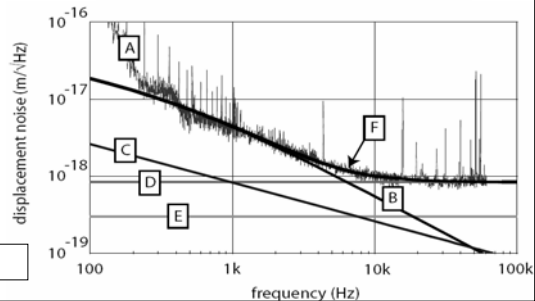
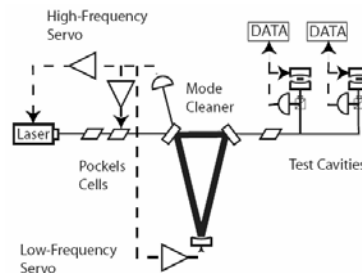
LIGO Laboratory 12

G040513-00-R

- Fabrication of Sapphire:
 - » Full-size Advanced LIGO boules grown (Crystal Systems); 31.4 x 13 cm
- Most parameters suitable in large pieces
- 2004: Growing realization of increased risk, uncertainty in getting completed sapphire test masses installed in suspension
- Bulk Absorption:
 - » 2004: further measurement of large pieces
 - » Average level ~60 ppm, 40 ppm desired
 - » Variations large, relatively abrupt, 10-130 ppm
 - » Annealing shown to reduce losses
- 2004: Growing experience with optical coatings
 - » Indications that net optical absorption is greater for best effort; suspect cleanliness or quality of polish
- Mechanical losses: requirement met
 - » Highest Q measured at >250 million
 - » 2004: Direct measurement of thermoelastic noise



- Thermoelastic noise – fluctuations in mirror surface due to statistical variations in temperature and coefficient of thermal expansion
- Significant in Sapphire, negligible in Fused Silica
- 2004: Elegant direct measurements at Caltech confirm model; followup by Japanese group also agrees
- ‘Pins’ the noise level from a Sapphire-based interferometer



LIGO Fused Silica Substrates

- Production of 40 kg pieces with absorption, homogeneity straightforward
- Familiar; fabrication, polishing, coating processes well refined
- Development program to reduce mechanical losses, understand frequency dependence
 - » Annealing proven on small samples, needs larger sample tests and optical post-metrology
- 2004: Assembly of available data of Q vs. Freq, volume/surface (Penn)
 - » Consistent with theory for relaxation process in silica
- Greater range of performance between pessimistic and optimistic parameters

Combined Syracuse, Caltech, and Tokyo Data

AdLIGO

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LIGO Test Mass downselect

- Delayed
 - » Driven by suspension schedule (UK funding)
 - » Always possible to learn more
- Astrophysics advantages for both substrates
- Risks in production greater for sapphire
- Recent new ingredient: thermal compensation
- Basic suspension design could accommodate either substrate
- Recommendation in coming months

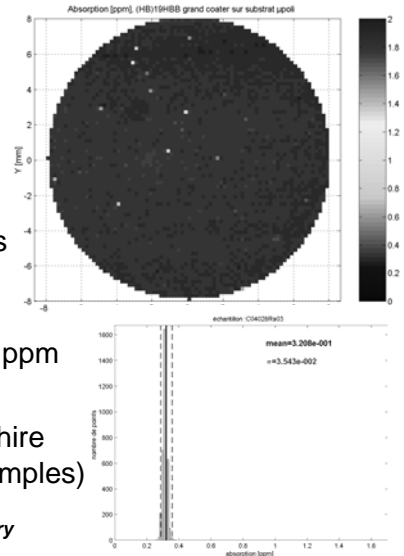
Mirror thermal noise for a range of materials parameters

		pessimist - baseline - optimist	
NS-NS Mpc	sapphire	165	191 - 208
	silica	153	191 - 254
10Ms BHBH Mpc	sapphire	762	923 - 1016
	silica	775	1052 - 1510
XRB, 730 Hz x10 ⁻²⁵	sapphire	9.6	6.8 - 4.5
	silica	16	12 - 7.2
Stochastic x10 ⁻⁹	sapphire	1.7	1.7 - 1.6
	silica	1.9	1.2 - 1.1

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LIGO Test mass coatings: Optical properties

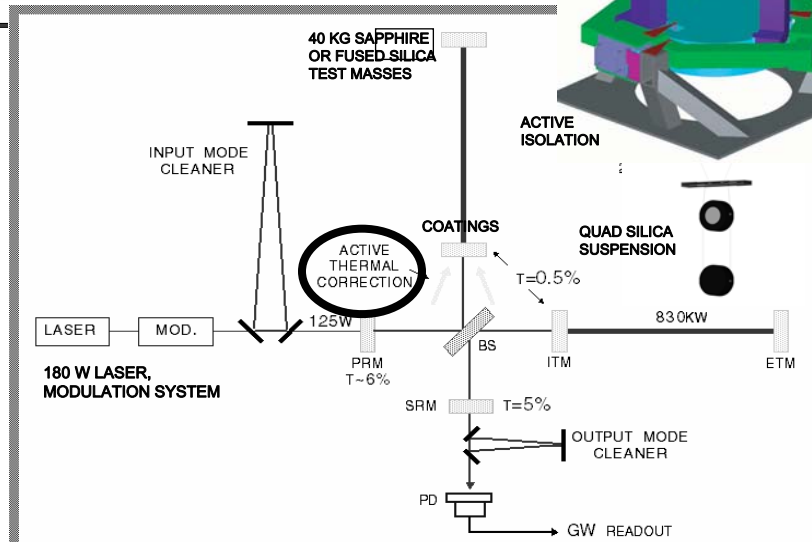
- Require low average absorption (0.5 ppm) to limit gaussian-shaped thermal distortion
- Also require freedom from point absorbers to limit inhomogeneous distortion
- 2004: Maps of low-absorption coatings measured in same class-10 room as coating machine (LMA)
- Best results: Average absorption 0.32 ppm
- Only 10 points greater than 0.5 ppm
- Doped coatings and coatings on sapphire need work to match this result (few samples)



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LIGO Thermal Compensation



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18

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LIGO Active Thermal Compensation

- Removes excess 'focus' due to absorption in coating, substrate
- Allows optics to be used at all input powers
- Sophisticated thermal model ('Melody') developed to calculate needs and solution
- 2004: Successful application to initial LIGO using new 'staring' approach
- 2004: Modeling, investigating effect on sidebands and point absorbers
 - » Silica and Sapphire behave differently due to thermal expansion, thermal conductivity differences;
 - » Some (dis)advantages for each, with Silica better on balance for 'clean' coatings

PRM, SRM, BS, ITM, Compensation Plates, ZnSe Viewport, Over-heat pattern Inner radius = 4cm Outer radius = 11cm

G040513-00-R 19

LIGO Seismic Isolation

40 KG SAPPHIRE OR FUSED SILICA TEST MASSES

INPUT MODE CLEANER

ACTIVE THERMAL CORRECTION

COATINGS

QUAD SILICA SUSPENSION

ACTIVE ISOLATION

180 W LASER, MODULATION SYSTEM

LASER MOD.

125W

PRM T=6%

BS

ITM T=0.5%

SRM T=5%

830KW

ETM

OUTPUT MODE CLEANER

PD

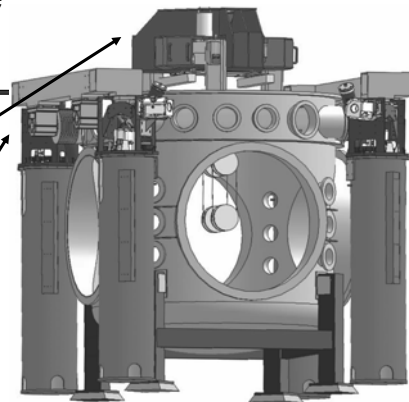
GW READOUT

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LIGO Isolation: multi-stage solution

- Choose an active approach:
 - » high-gain servo systems, two stages of 6 degree-of-freedom each
 - » External hydraulic actuator pre-isolator
 - » Allows extensive tuning of system after installation, operational modes
- Lead at LSU, strong Stanford participation
- 2004: External pre-isolator installed, in commissioning at Livingston
 - » System performance meets initial needs
 - » Exceeds Advanced LIGO requirements



X-arm length disturbance, noisy afternoon

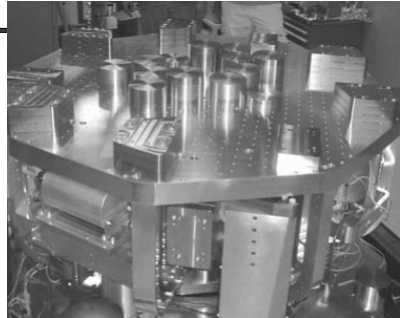
Velocity ASD (m/s/Hz^{1/2}) or rms (m/s)

Frequency (Hz)

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LIGO Full-scale prototypes

- 2004: Technology Demonstrator at Stanford in characterization
 - » 1000x Isolation at GW frequencies demonstrated
 - » 1-10 Hz performance next
- Vendor contract for next generation prototype design and prototypes: significant progress in design, but cost increases and schedule delays
- LIGO has chosen to terminate contract at end of design, with plan to take advantage of juncture to review subsystem status and approach and re-bid accordingly
- Critical review Jan-Feb 2005
- Possible that a major shift in direction comes from this review

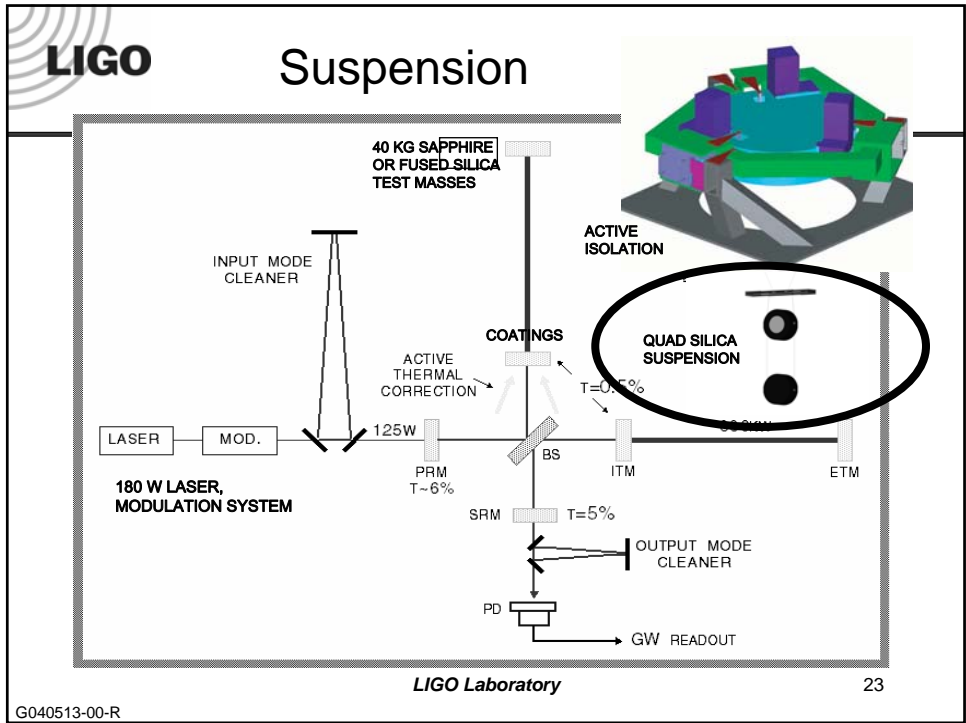


ETF Performance: X

meter per root Hz

freq (Hz)

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LIGO Suspensions: Triples

- Triple suspensions for auxiliary optics
 - » Relaxed performance requirements
- Uses same fused-silica design, control hierarchy
- 2004: Mode Cleaner suspension installed in LASTI full-scale testbed
- Uses HEPI as 'shake table' for excitation
- Characterization of modes, isolation match model nicely

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- LIGO Lab provides management, structure; carries grant for construction and integration/test from NSF
- LSC has key roles in Project phase:
 - » PSL subsystem: Max Planck, anticipated capital partner
 - » Test mass suspensions: U. Glasgow/Rutherford, capital partner
 - » Input Optics: University of Florida
 - » Isolation: Science lead LSU (contracts in-Lab)
 - » Output Optics: ACIGA Australia, anticipated capital partner
- Restructuring of Lab/LSC facilitates assigning responsibility, authority, accountability
- Would like to facilitate additional smaller roles, continuum of LSC contributions through design, fabrication, installation, integration/test
- May require more contracts with Lab, or 'peeling off' more smaller tasks to more smaller groups

- Test mass selection (Dec 2004), pathfinder fabrication of test mass optics (all of 2005)
- Critical review of BSC seismic isolation (Jan/Feb 2005), contracting for final prototype (all of 2005); review of HAM approach (mid-2005)
- Installation/test of all-metal quad suspension in LASTI testbed (May 2005 and onward)
- Locking (imminent), exploitation of 40m interferometry testbed (all of 2005)
- Continued cost/schedule refinement, linking with Caltech finances, flexible planning for melding with Operations support
- Probable internal (Lab/ review of Advanced LIGO technical and programmatic status (mid-2005)
- Really looking forward to wind-down of initial LIGO commissioning and wind-up of Advanced LIGO!