

Thermal effects in LIGO II: modelling with Melody

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KAS-May 2000

Tools and Validation -*Melody*

- Melody is used for optical mode analysis of the interferometer
 - » *Melody* includes thermo-refractive effects, and will soon have thermo-elastic effects included
 - » Melody/MATLAB is a *complicated* set of object oriented MATLAB codes
 - » Extensive testing has been required to find methods through which these can be used reliably over a wide range of interferometer parameters
 - » Setting up problems in Melody is *NON-TRIVIAL:* it is important that experience is pooled.



Thermal Effects

- Melody was originally written with silica optics in mind
 - » thermo-elastic effects are not included as yet
 - » thermo-elastic effects in sapphire are important, but probably just require a trim of the present results
- Melody includes Hello-Vinet model for the ITMs and RMs, and an astigmatic model for the BS
- A figure of 40ppm/cm is assumed for the sapphire absorption coefficient
 - » A total input power of up to ~125W is assumed in the RF scheme
 - » About 80W would be sufficient with DC scheme.



Results - RF scheme

- With T_ITM = 3% and 10X Active thermal compensation,
 - » 40 ppm/cm is close to the *maximum* tolerable absorption.
 - It must not vary too much between pairs of ITMs. (Figure TBD.)
- With T_ITM = 1% the situation is improved considerably.
 - » Thermal effects are less significant.
 - » The system looks stable with 125W input.
 - » With 1% ITMs the RMs should have their roc about ~11 km, concave.
- The optimisation of T_ITM is a key part of the thermal design.



Results: 3% ITM, 11km RM





Results: 3% ITM, 13km RM





Results: 3% ITM, 15km RM





Results: 1% ITM, 13km RM





Results: 1% ITM, 11km RM





Results: 1% ITM, 11km RM





Results - DC Scheme

- It is difficult to identify a clear thermal limit
- 100W, with 40ppm/cm absorption and 10x ATC seems stable