

LIGO as it goes from cold to hot state

E2E simulation studies

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LSC meeting, LLO

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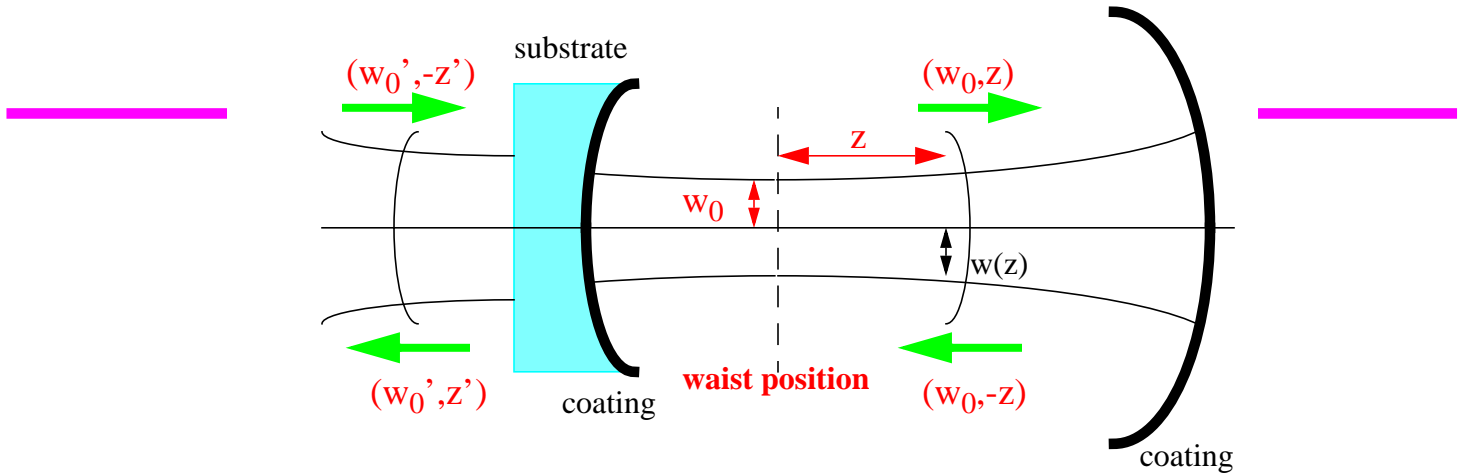
LIGO, Caltech

- Other contributors: Matt Evans, Hiro Yamamoto

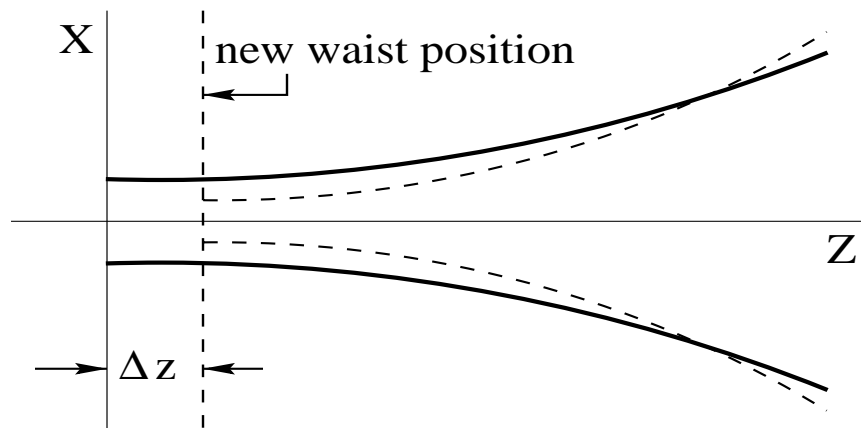
Final Aim

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- To see if LIGO remains locked as it goes from a cold start to a hot state which gives rise to the thermal lensing problem...and ,if not, to find out the changes needed to keep it locked

Mode Mismatch



- >> Modal basis : waist-size, dist-to-waist
- >> Mode mismatch



- >> Corresponding reduction in the coupled TEM00 power

$$\left\langle \frac{\Delta P}{P} \right\rangle = \left(\frac{w_0'}{w_0} - 1 \right)^2 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\Delta z}{z_0} \right)^2$$

- >> Z_0 (Rayleigh range) is ~ 3000 meter in LIGO arms

perturbation effects

(ref: Anderson, 1984)

- Initial beam : k - mode no. ; w - waist

$$AU_0$$

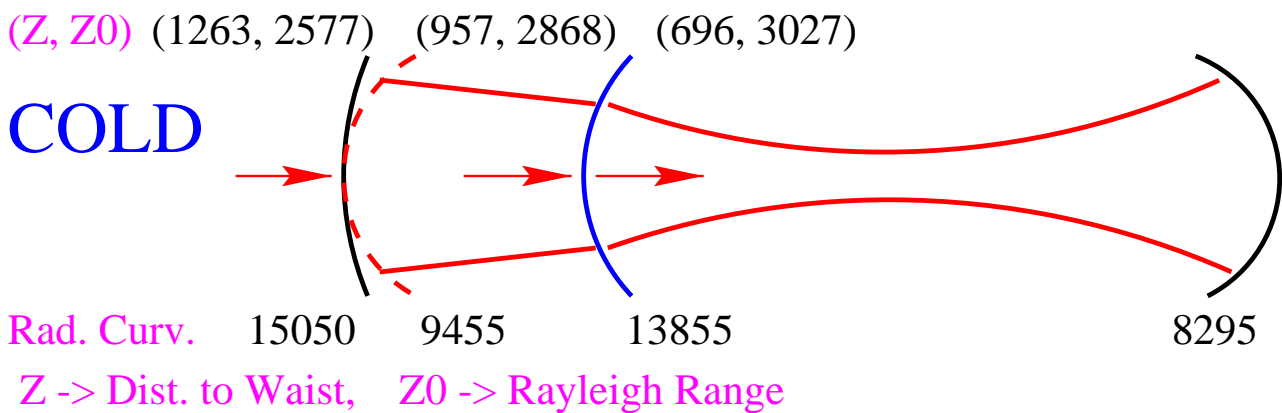
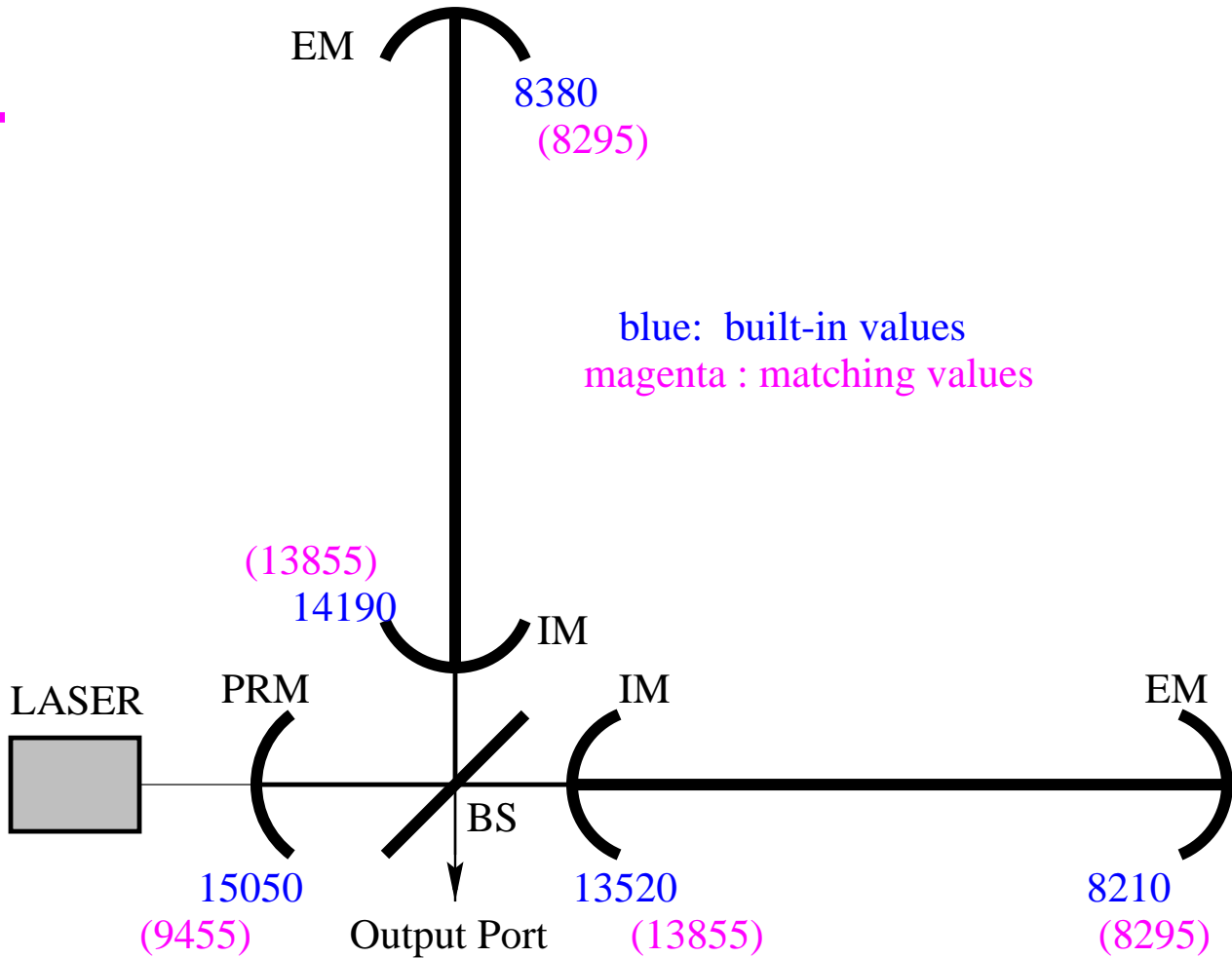
- Waist-position mismatch (b) :

$$A \left[U_0 + j \frac{b}{2kw^2} \{ U_0 + U_2 \} \right]$$

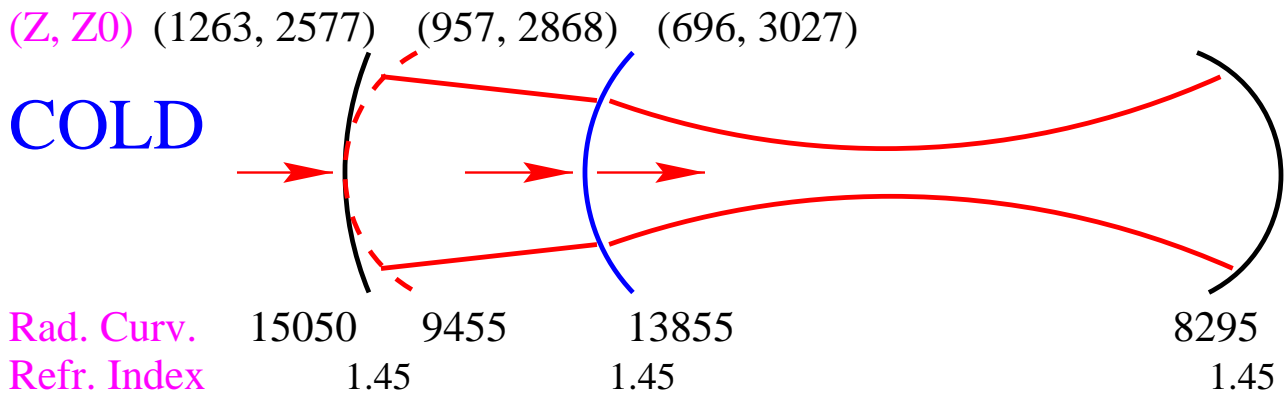
- Waist-size mismatch (s) :

$$A \left[U_0 + \frac{s}{2w} U_2 \right]$$

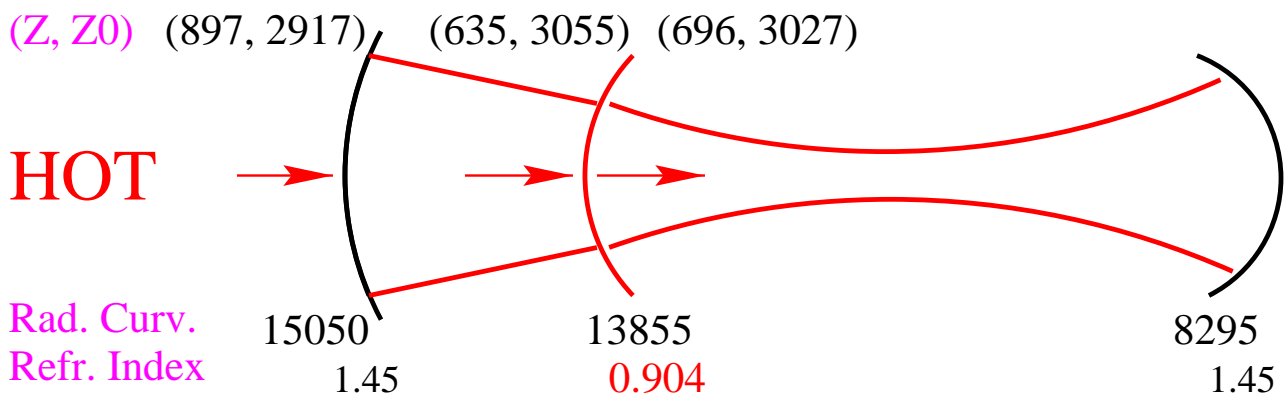
LIGO Interferometer



Han2k: Cold & Hot states



$Z \rightarrow$ Dist. to Waist, $Z_0 \rightarrow$ Rayleigh Range



Procedure

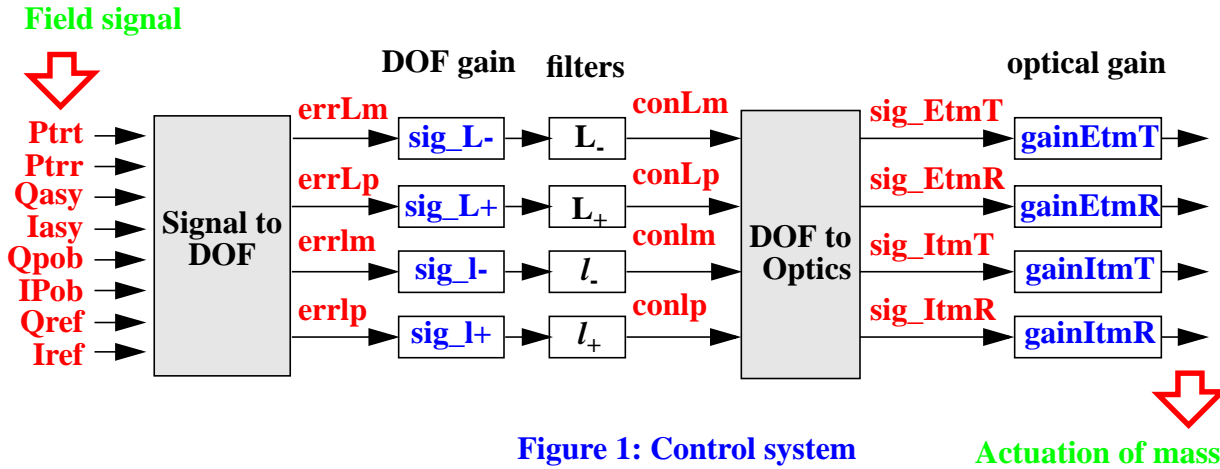
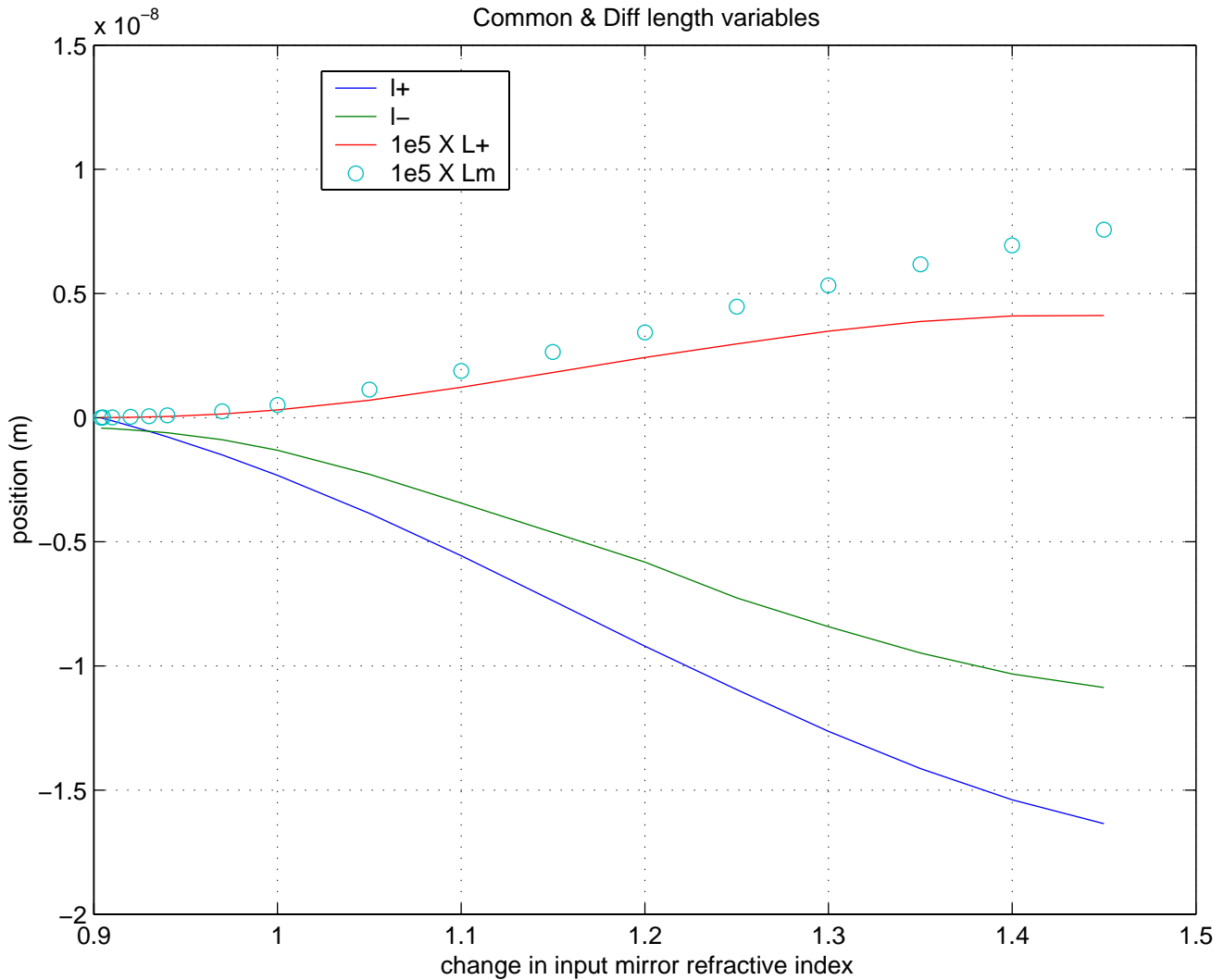


Figure 1: Control system

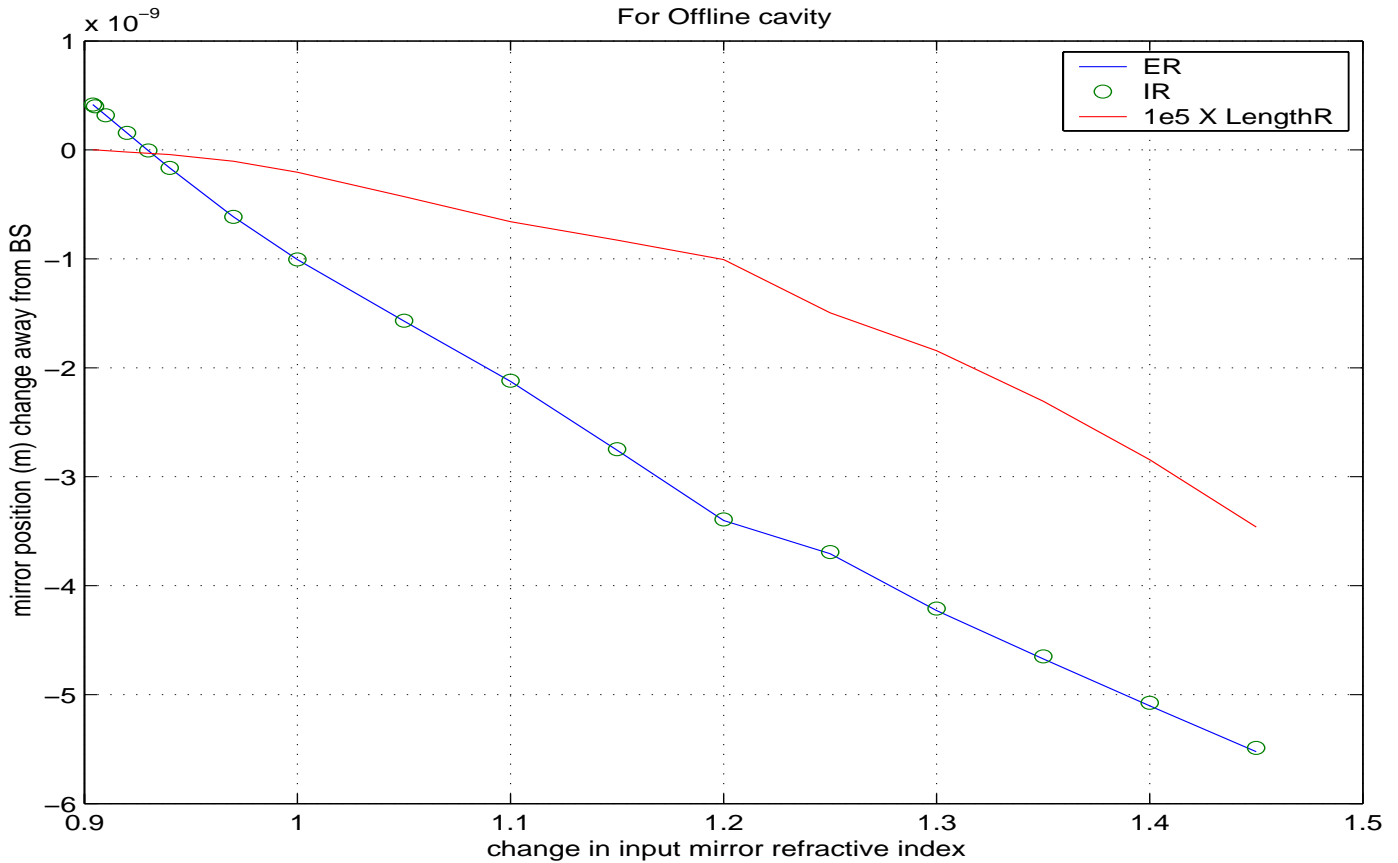
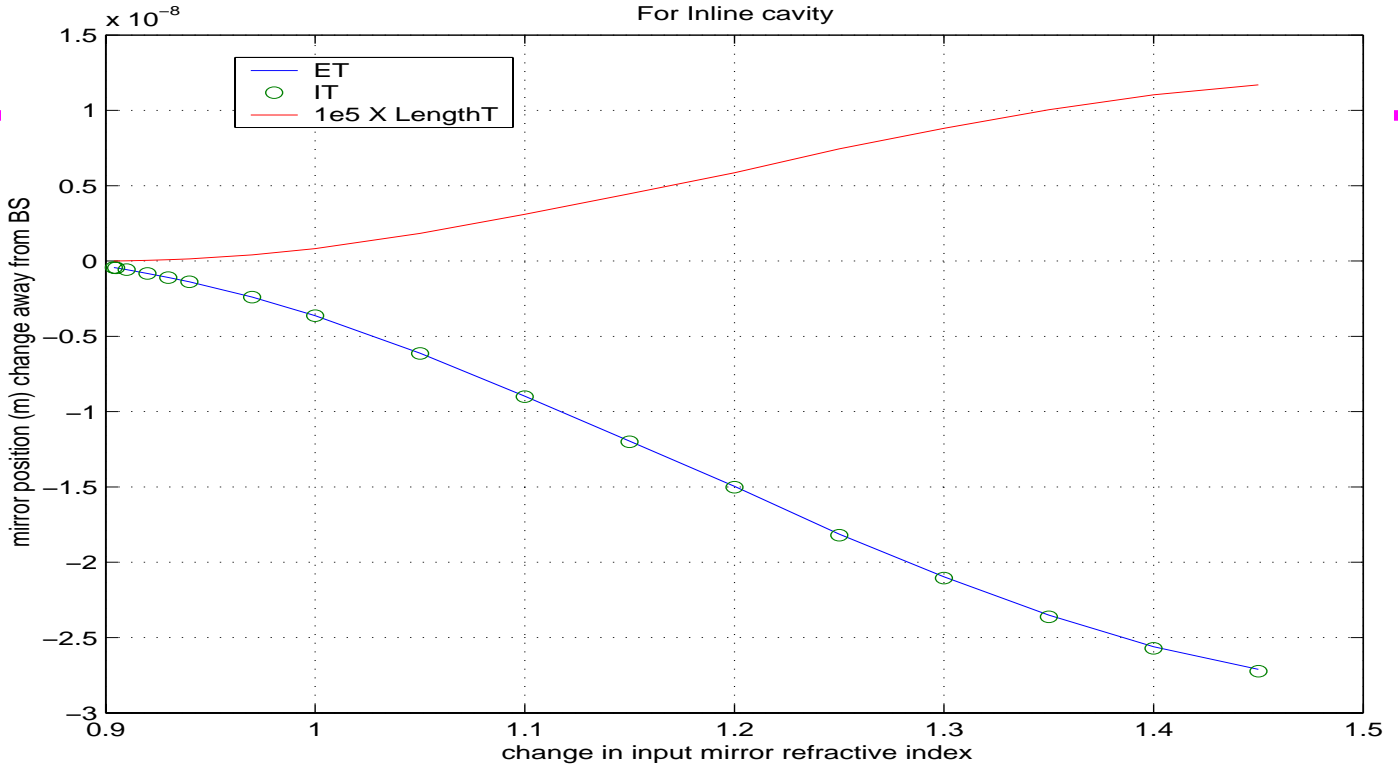
Actuation of mass

How mirrors moved

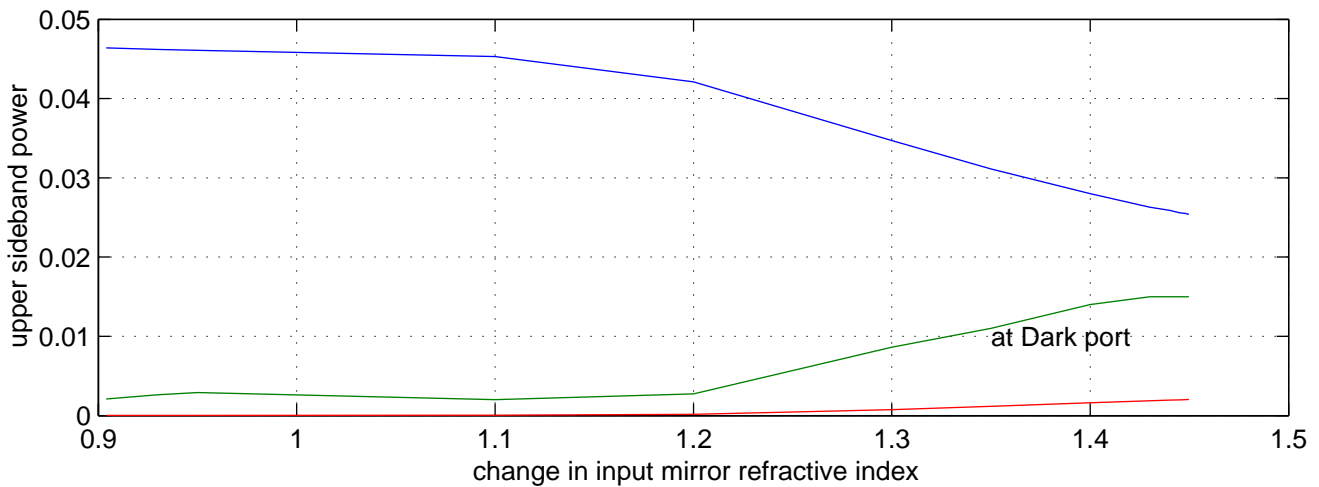
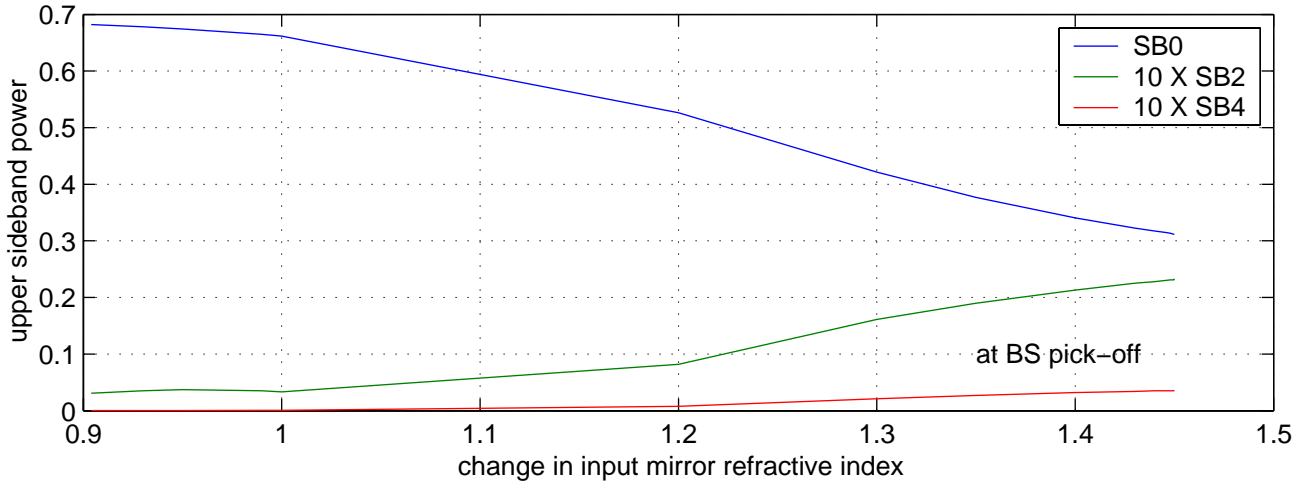


›› Very little change in arm cavity power (reduction attributable to generation of higher order power)

How mirrors moved

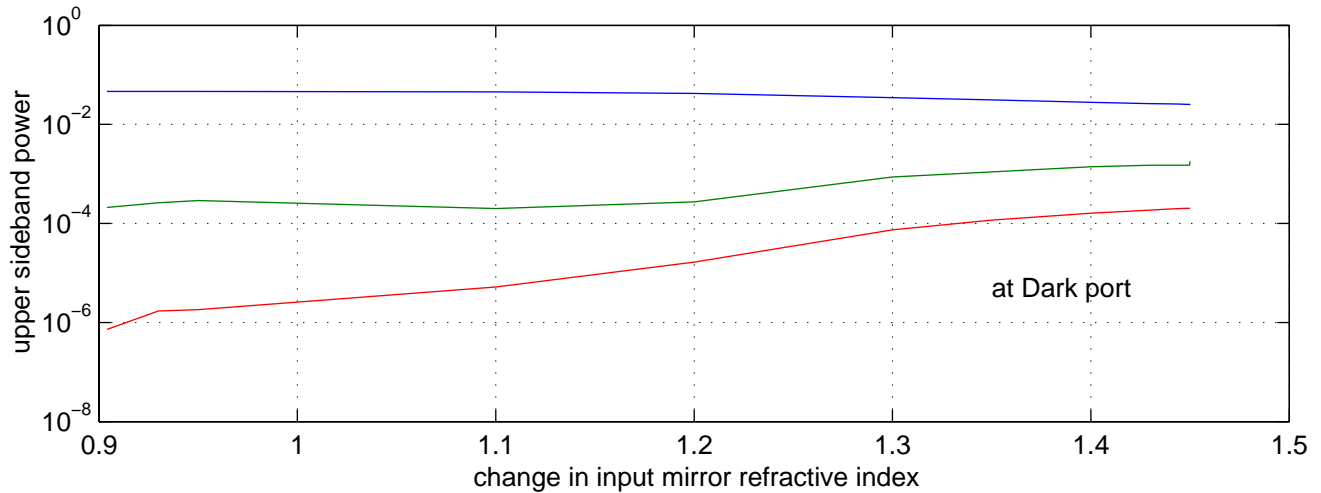
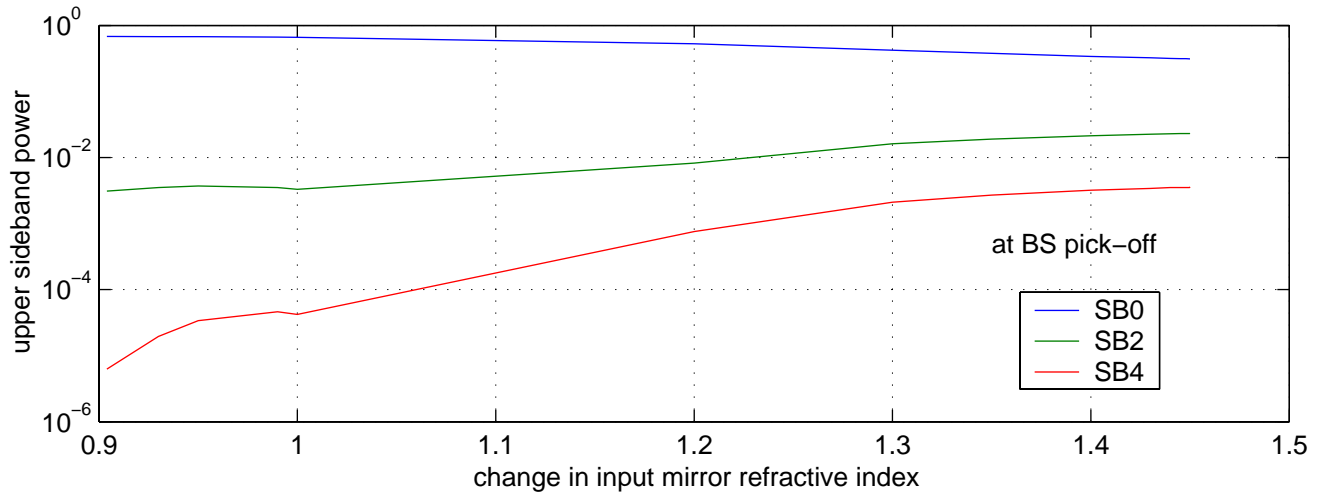


How sideband power change as IFO gets hotter



›› reduction in SB power is mainly due to mirror displacement originated from mismatch

How sideband power change as IFO gets hotter



Further work

- Closer look. Comparison with FFT runs
- Effect of beam-splitter curvature
(W2K: -143Km, W4K: -336 Km, LA4K: -189Km)
- Effect of modal mismatch on SB mismatch
- Does 'mode-mismatch noise' exist and is that a concern ?