

Optics and Laser Research at MIT

David Ottaway LIGO Laboratory MIT PAC 12 Meeting June 02 LIGO-G020270-00-R



Overview

- 1. Thermal compensation and material thermal mechanical properties (Ryan Lawrence)
- 2. LASTI PSL Program (Jamie Rollins)
- 3. Sideband profiling program (Keisuke Goda)



Adaptive Thermal Compensation

- Essential for Advanced LIGO sensitivity to be realized
- Two parts to thermal compensation:
 - 1. Coarse compensation of thermal lensing using heating ring and shielding
 - 2. Small scale compensation using scanning CO₂ laser
- Accurate measurement of sapphire and fused silica thermal mechanical properties enable accurate models

LIGO

Thermophysical Parameters Measurement (295-320 K)



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Heater Ring Thermal Compensation

LIGO



LIGO Thermal Compensation of Point Absorbers in Sapphire



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Intensity stabilization
 Tough requirements for LASTI and Advance LIGO
 2 10⁻⁹ 1/IE>Hz at 10 Hz

LIGO

- Preparing for LASTI mission
- LIGO 1 Support
 System is the fundamentally the same as the site PSLs



Off site development work

Includes FSS re-work, bandwidths in excess of 1 MHz, uses electronic design developed by J. Hall



Sideband Measurement

Motivation: Sideband fields in LIGO 1 Interferometers contain information about the state of the mirrors that is lost to the carrier

Difficulty: Sideband fields are small compared with the main carrier so direct field profile is difficult

Solution: Heterodyne phase image of the laser field in the presence of a large carrier field



The Experiment

- Scanning galvanometers controlled by computer
- LO signal spatially averaged beat signal of the combined field
- Cavity filter used for preliminary experiment





Original phase camera by Rana Adhikari

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