# Squeezed Light in Advanced LIGO

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LLO LSC Meeting March 19, 2003

G030088-00-R

#### Outline

- Is squeezing useful in an Advanced LIGO configuration?
- What are the effects of losses in the performance of a squeezed interferometer in such as configuration?



### Difficulty of squeezing

We can't produce the required frequency dependent squeeze angle in general. We must choose a configuration that benefits from a fixed squeeze angle.



## Narrowband Squeezing



## Optimized Configuration

Silica	Standard Adv. LIGO	Squeezed Adv. LIGO
SRM detuning:	87.4°	90°
SRM Transmittance:	6%	48
Power on BS:	1350W	1500W
ITM Transmittance:	0.5%	0.5%
Squeeze Magnitude:	0	10db
Squeeze Angle:	0	-70°
Homodyne Phase:	10°	14.4°

## Performance of Squeezed Interferometer



#### How much squeezing?



## Optical Losses

- Arm Cavity Losses
- Signal Recycling Cavity Losses (beamsplitter, SRM, ITM)
- Detection Inefficiency



## Arm Cavity Losses

Losses destroy the effects of squeezingVery small effect from arm cavities!



### Signal Recycling Losses

- Effect is frequency dependent
- Much larger effect than arm cavity losses



#### Frequency Dependent Losses



### Detection Inefficiency



### Conclusions

- Squeezing can increase the tunability of Advanced LIGO, as well as increasing its broadband broadband performance.
- Configurations optimized for squeezing are not necessarily greatly different from standard configurations.
- The effects of losses are frequency dependent.
- In the given configuration are manageable at realistic levels, and are dominated by losses in the signal recycling cavity, not the arm cavities.