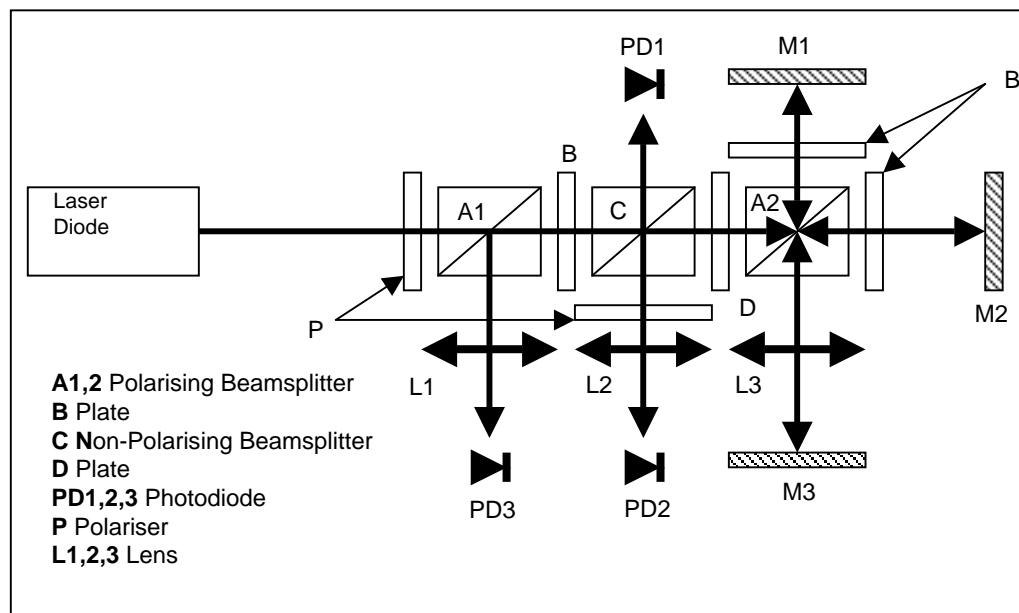


2nd Adv. LIGO OSEM Concept Design Review: Interferometric OSEM.

Clive Speake and Stuart Aston,
University of Birmingham.

- **Simplified optical lay-out.**
 - **Updated sensitivity measurements.**
 - **Tilt sensitivity.**
 - **OSEM design.**
-
- **This presentation is based on report LIGO-T040139-00-K.**

Simplified optical layout

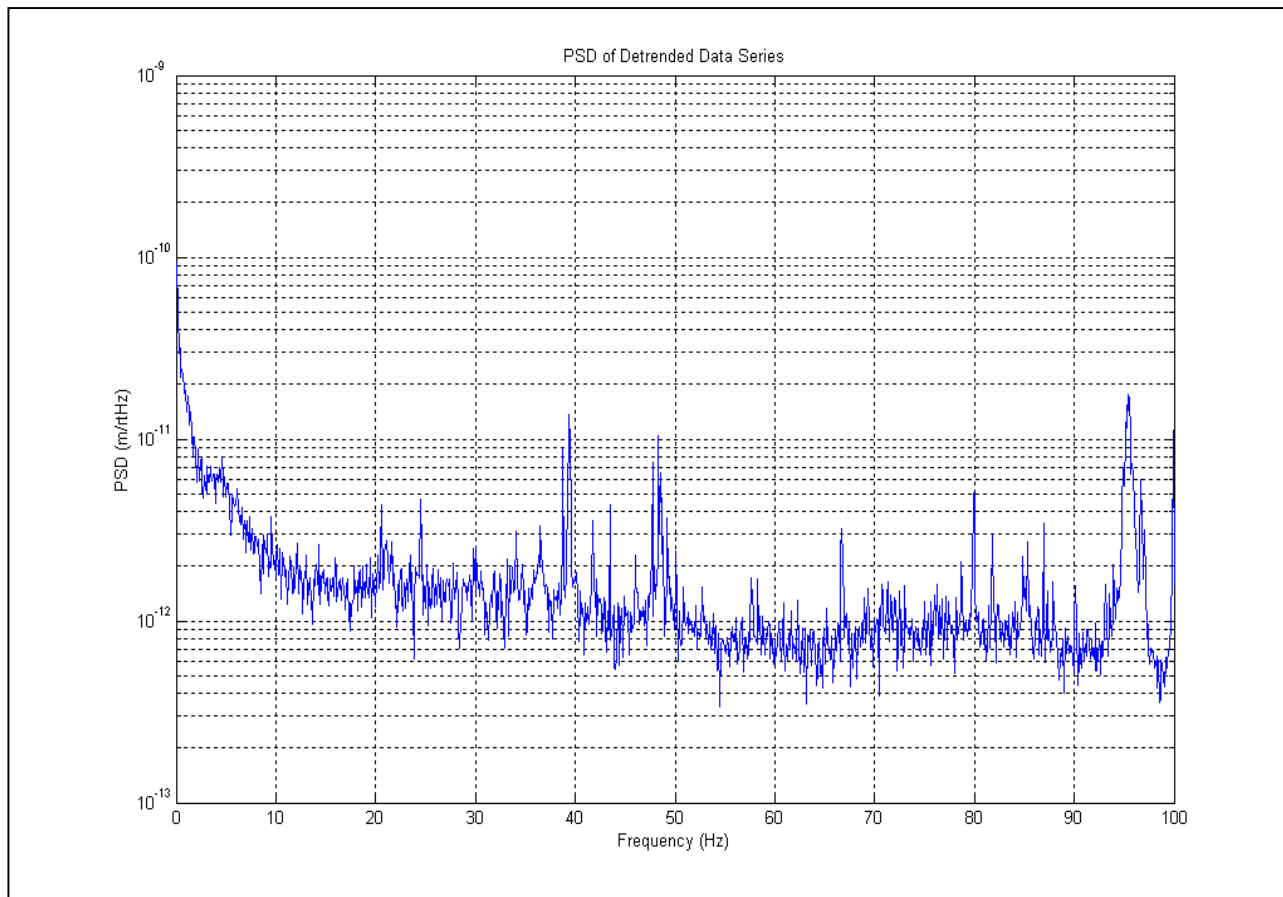


Modified Interferometer Layout

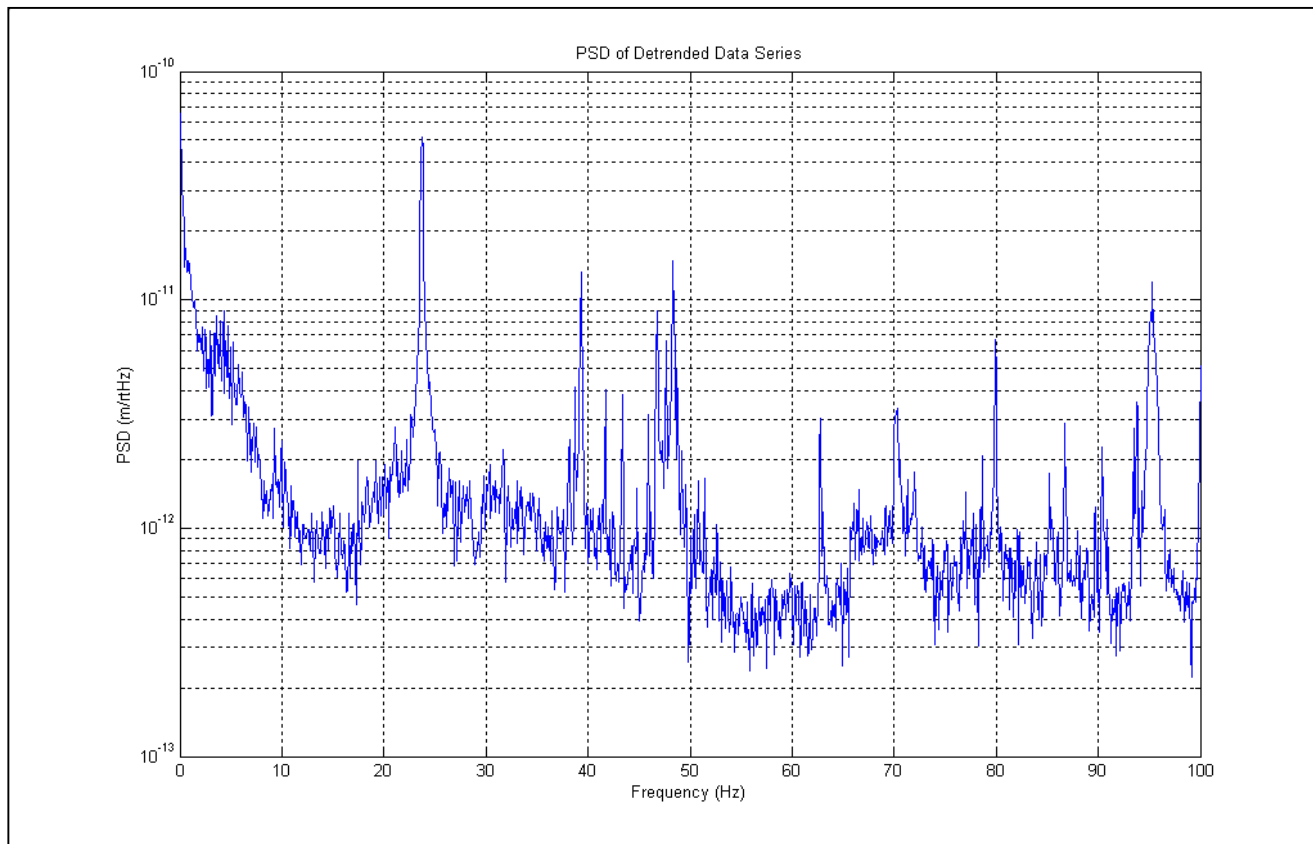
- ‘In-line geometry’ for ease of manufacture and setting up.
- Use crossed polarisers (P,A1) to attenuate input beam to avoid optical feedback.
- PD1 is used to monitor laser intensity to centre Lissajous figure.

Updated sensitivity measurements

- Automated measurements over night have shown that the minimum displacement noise at equality of optical paths, previously reported, was largely due to cancellation of environmental noise.
- The measurements shown below could still be limited by residual environmental noise. The resolution of the 12bit ADC is $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{mHz}^{-1/2}$ (50kHz sampling) and shot noise is estimated to be $4 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{mHz}^{-1/2}$ with interferometer laser power of about $1.4 \mu\text{W}$.



Laser diode noise spectrum



He-Ne laser noise Spectrum

Tilt sensitivity

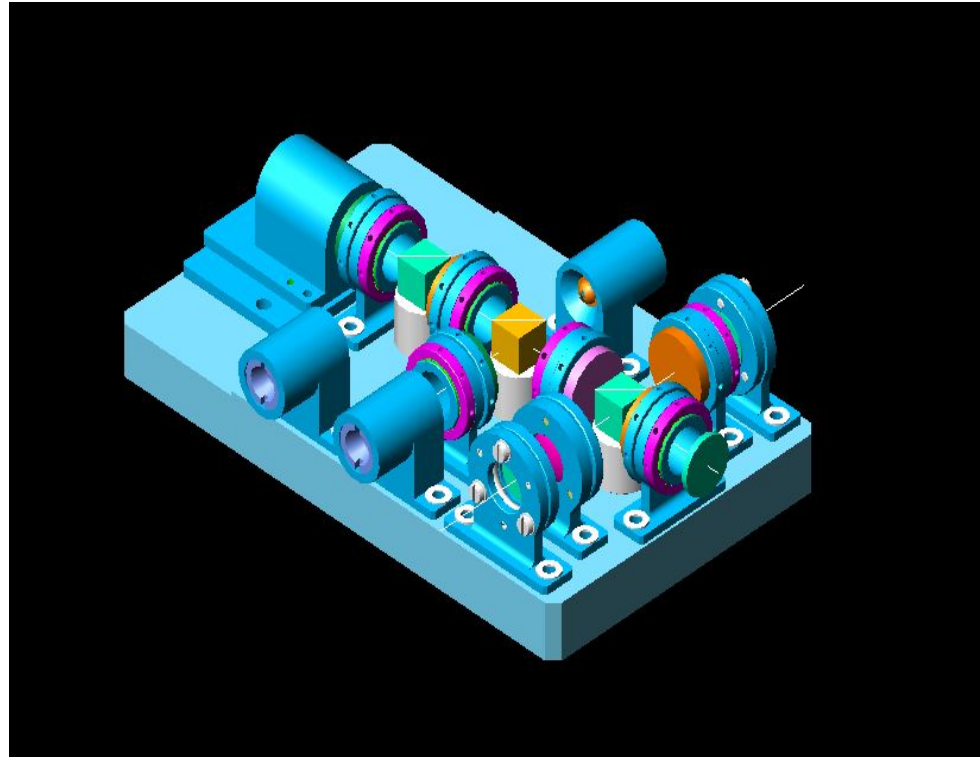
- Tilt of target mirror, θ , causes optical path of measurement beam to extend by

$$\delta x \approx 4d\theta^2$$

where d is the optical path length between the target mirror and the cat's eye lens.

- This leads to a reduction in fringe visibility when $\delta x \sim \lambda/2$. In the current optical bench set-up we have $d=18\text{cm}$ which limits tilt range by $\pm 0.6\text{mrad}$.
- In the OSEM design $d=20\text{mm}$ giving $\pm 2\text{mrad}$.

OSEM prototype design



Prototype Development Interferometer Design

- **foot-print to fit 40x70mm requirement of Advanced LIGO**

OSEM design

