LASER INTERFEROMETER GRAVITATIONAL WAVE OBSERVATORY

LIGO Laboratory / LIGO Scientific Collaboration

LIGO-T120XXXX-v1 *LIGO* 07/29/13

AOS Optical Lever Commissioning and Testing

Thomas Vo, Eric Black, Jeff Kissel

Distribution of this document:
LIGO Scientific Collaboration

This is an internal working note
of the LIGO Laboratory.

California Institute of Technology
LIGO Project – MS 18-34
1200 E. California Blvd.
Pasadena, CA 91125
Phone (626) 395-2129
Fax (626) 304-9834
E-mail: info@ligo.caltech.edu

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
LIGO Project – NW22-295
185 Albany St
Cambridge, MA 02139
Phone (617) 253-4824
Fax (617) 253-7014
E-mail: info@ligo.mit.edu

LIGO Hanford Observatory
P.O. Box 159
Richland WA 99352
Phone 509-372-8106
Fax 509-372-8137

LIGO Livingston Observatory
P.O. Box 940
Livingston, LA 70754
Phone 225-686-3100
Fax 225-686-7189

http://www.ligo.caltech.edu/

Scope and Introduction

This document covers the methods and results of each H1 aLIGO optical levers testing and commissioning phase. All measurements to date are done with HEPI locked and ISI damping for the respective levers. Additionally, all available suspension damping loops will be engaged wherever applicable. These results will serve the purpose of verifying that each optical lever is passing specs outlined in E1200719-v1 as well as letting the end user know the characteristics of each lever such as the linear range and structural resonances. If an optical lever does not meet spec, changes may be made to the physical system (mechanical, electronics, software, etc) in order to comply with requirements. Those changes to the system will require changes to this document (new graphs or data).

1 ITMY

	Gaussian_Width (mm)	Calibration (Counts/uradian)	Low-Frequency Resonances (Hz)	Long-to-ang coupling coefficient (urad/m)	Peak-to-peak drift (uradians/10 minutes)
Pitch	4.2	23.4	0.4	0.56	0.007
Yaw	3.9	24.7	0.4		0.014

1.1 Calibration Parameters

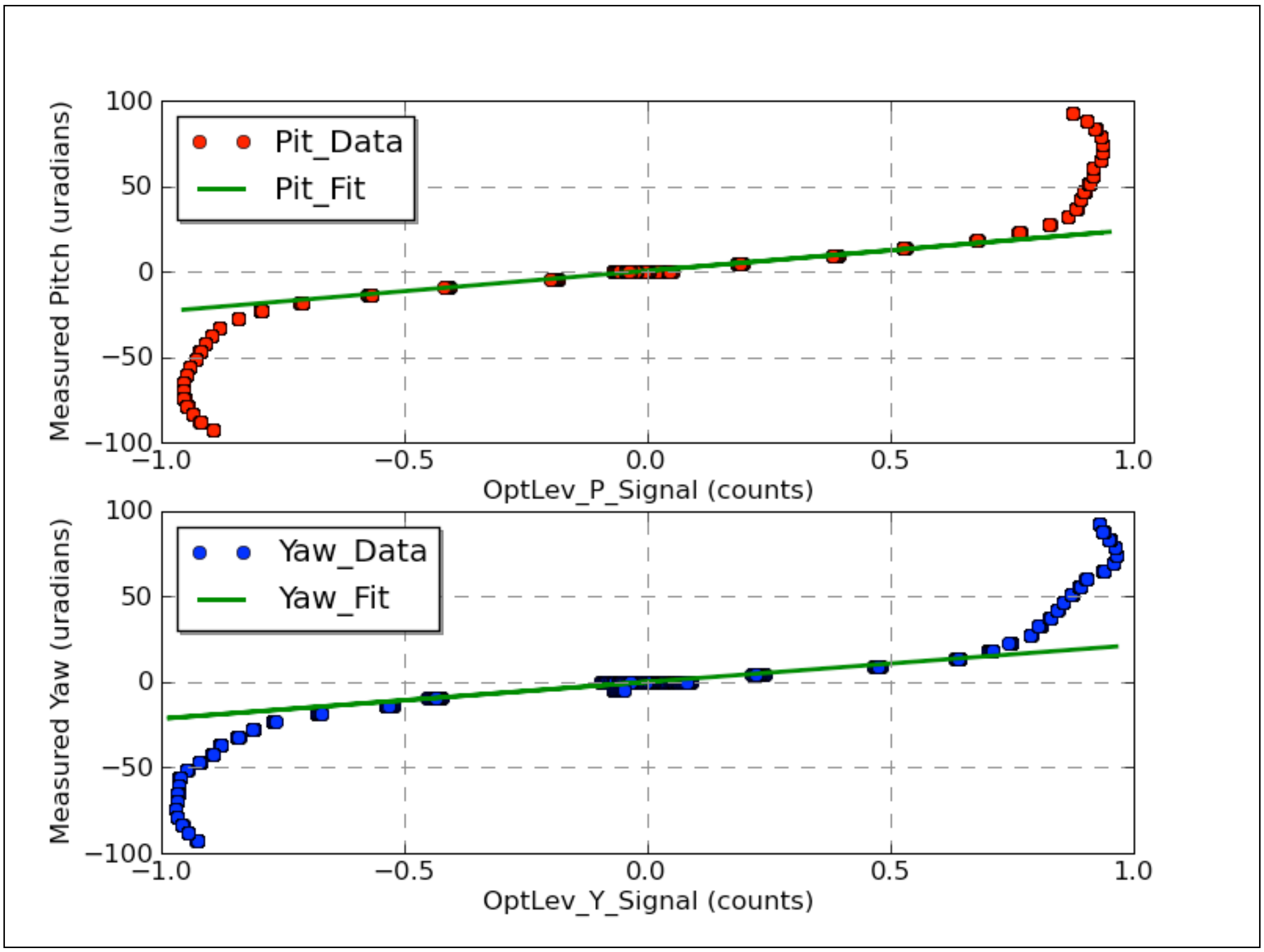


Figure 1

The slope of the linear region of the graph for pitch and yaw:

```
Pitch: 23.4 [uradians/counts]
Yaw:   24.7 [uradians/counts]
```

The geometric calculation for these parameters uses a Zeemax calculation for the path lengths of the lever arms from **E1200836--v1**. A DC method was used to obtain the y-axis data; we first translate the QPD a fixed amount as measured with a micrometer and use the geometry of the setup to correlate an angular deviation to the pitch or yaw signals.

These results are inputted into the SUS gain filters:

```
H1-SUS-ITMY_L3_OPLEV_PIT_GAIN
H1-SUS-ITMY_L3_OPLEV_YAW_GAIN
```

1.2 Beam Profile

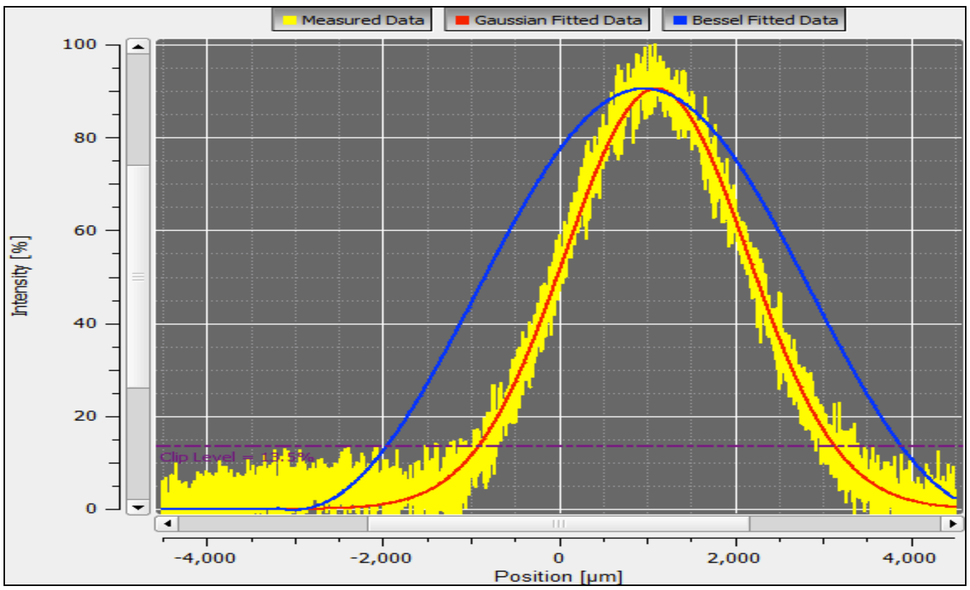


Figure 2

```
X-axis Gaussian width: 4184.34 um
X-axis Gaussianity: 96.53%
```

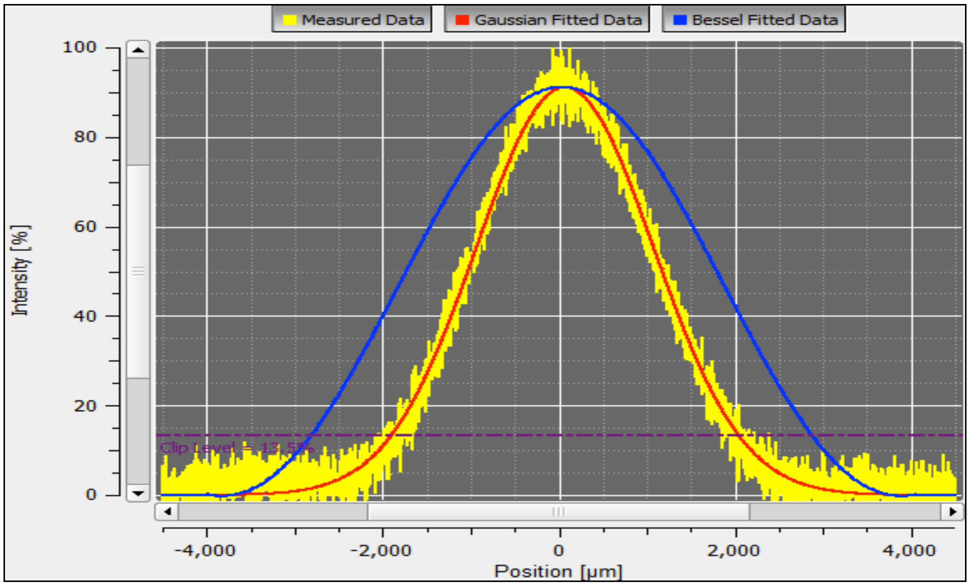


Figure 3

`Y-axis Gaussian width: 3995.21 um`

`Y-axis Gaussianity: 96.23%`

The beam scan used for taking this data was a THORLABS BP209-VIS.

1.3 Calibrated Spectra

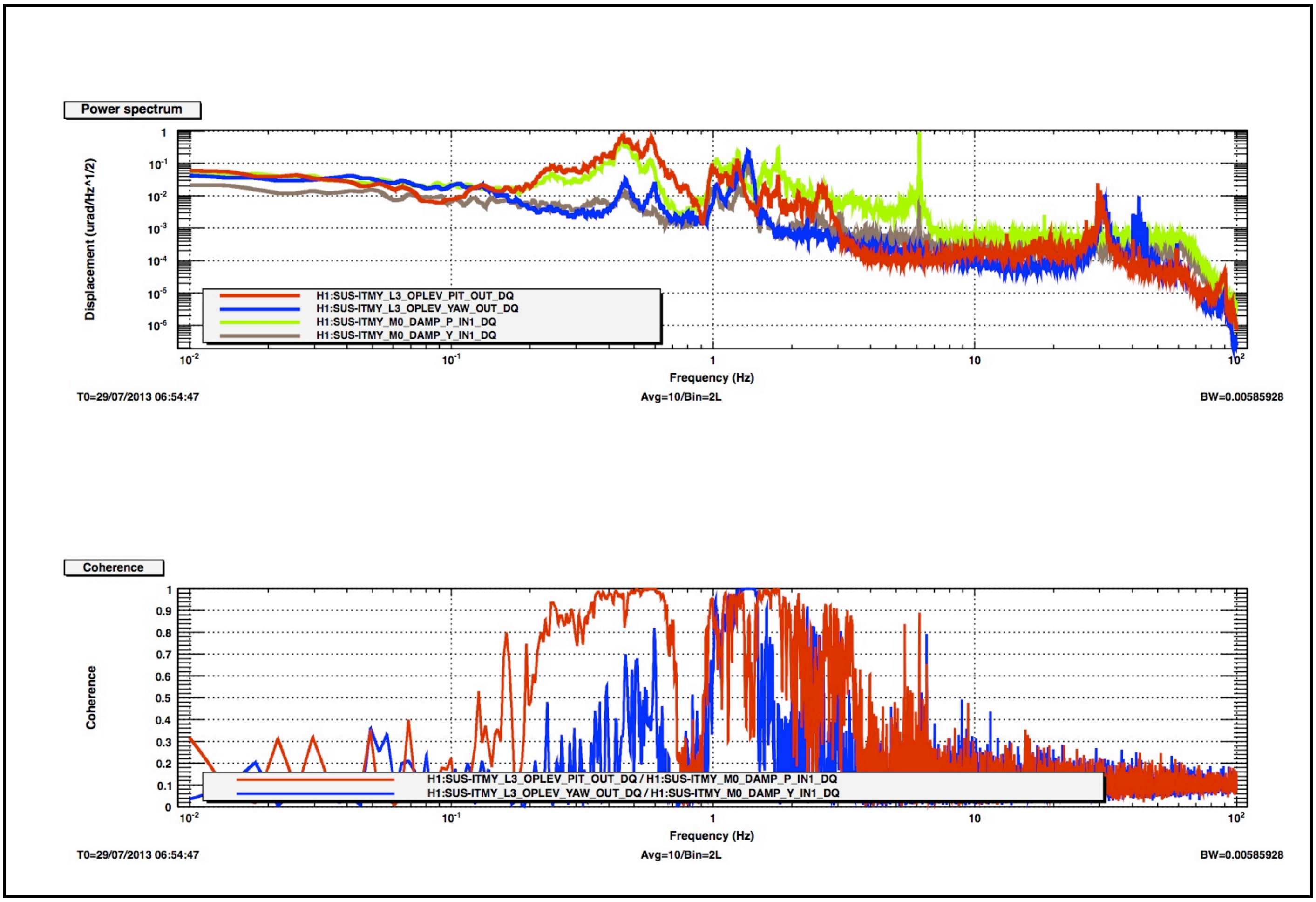


Figure 4

1.4 Longitudinal to Angular Coupling

- dθ'/dx (yaw) = ds' (yaw) / (2 L) = (1 / L) sin(θ) cos(φ)
- dφ'/dx (pitch) = ds' (pitch) / (2 L) = (1 / L) sin(θ) sin(φ)

Calculated coupling constant for ITMY:

- L = 66.1207 m
- θ = 1.22 degrees
- φ = 59.62 degrees

dθ'/dx = 0.56 mrad/m
dφ'/dx = 0.3 mrad/m

1.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

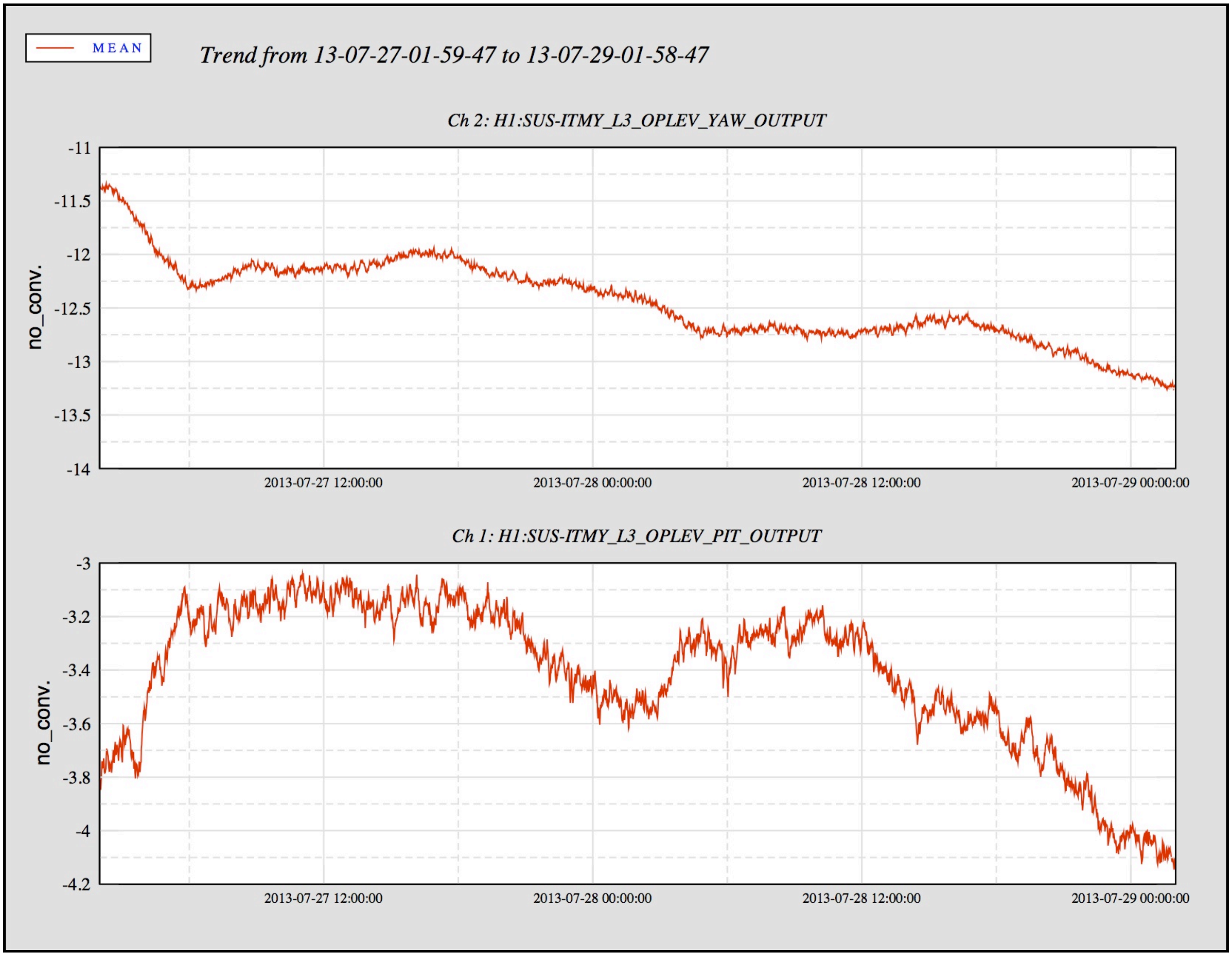


Figure 5

In terms of drift testing, the pitch and yaw pass drift testing.

2 ETMY

2.1 Calibration Parameters

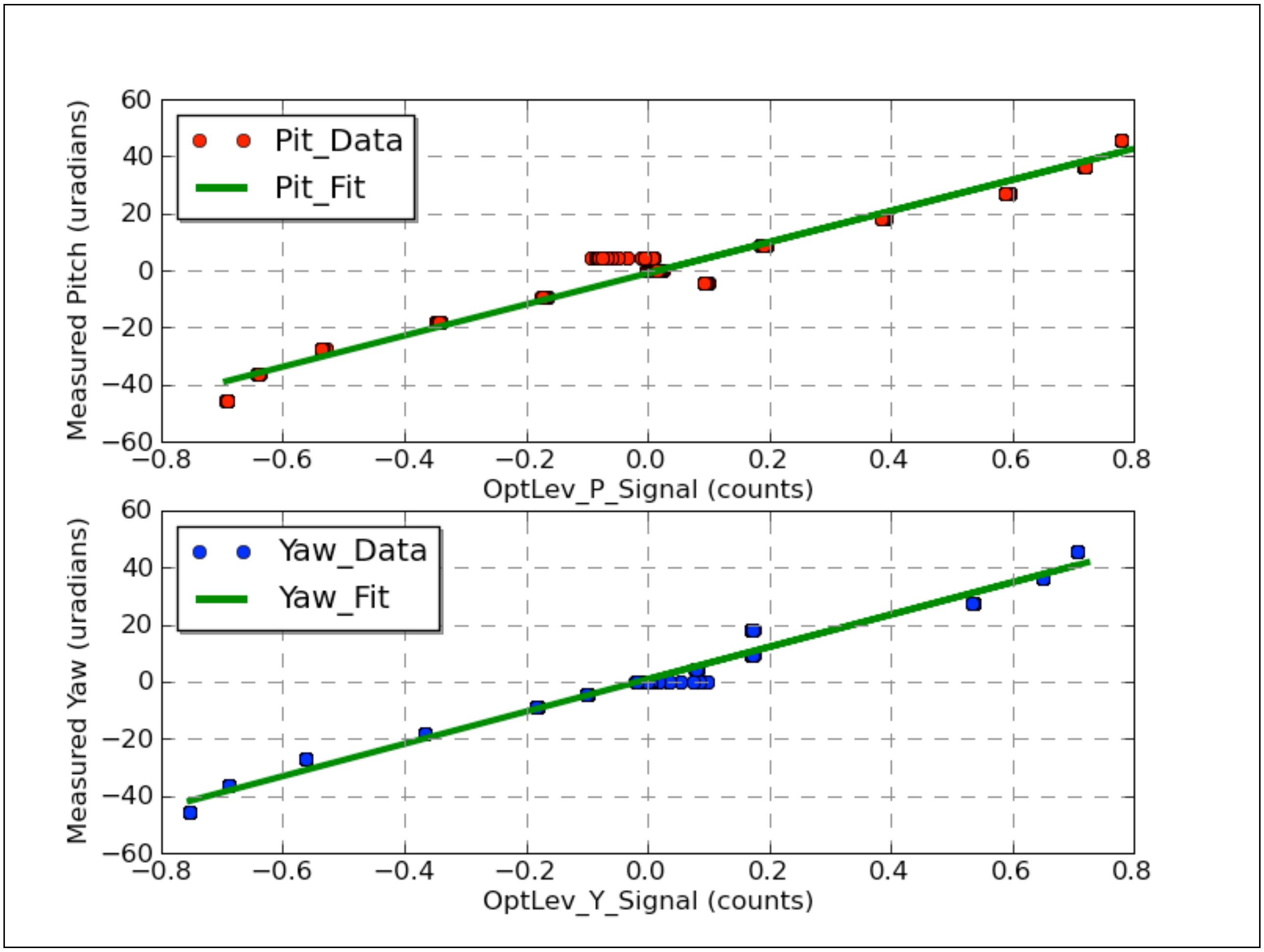


Figure 6

The slope of the linear region of the graph for pitch and yaw:

`Pitch: 54.53 [uradians/counts]`

`Yaw:   56.56 [uradians/counts]`

The geometric calculation for these parameters uses a Zeemax calculation for the path lengths of the lever arms from **E1200836--v1**.

A DC method was used to obtain the y-axis data; we first translate the QPD a fixed amount as measured with a micrometer and use the geometry of the setup to correlate an angular deviation to the pitch or yaw signals.

These results are inputted into the SUS gain filters:

`H1-SUS-ETMY_L3_OPLEV_PIT_GAIN`

`H1-SUS-ETMY_L3_OPLEV_YAW_GAIN`

2.2 Beam Profile

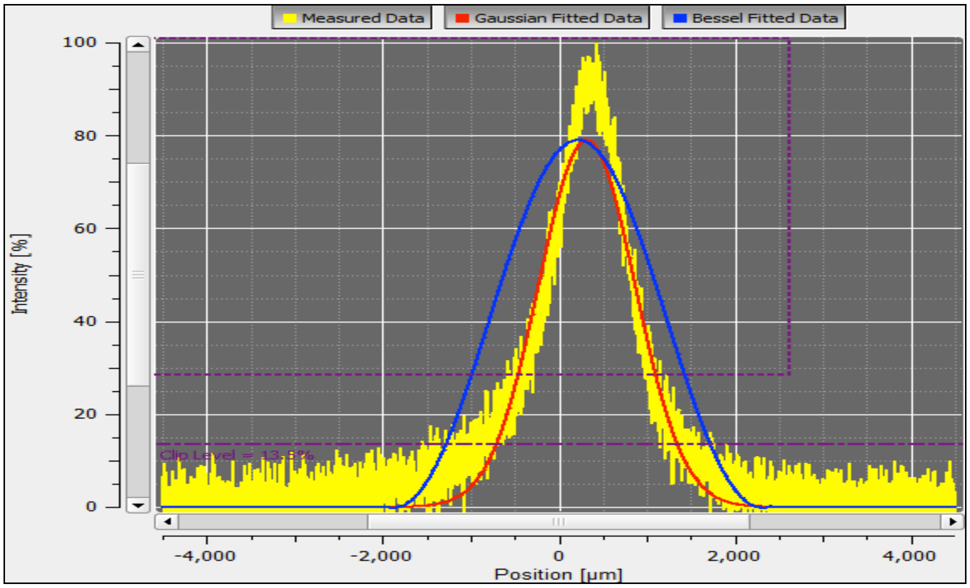


Figure 7

`X-axis Gaussian width: 2175.834 um`

`X-axis Gaussianity: 92.31%`

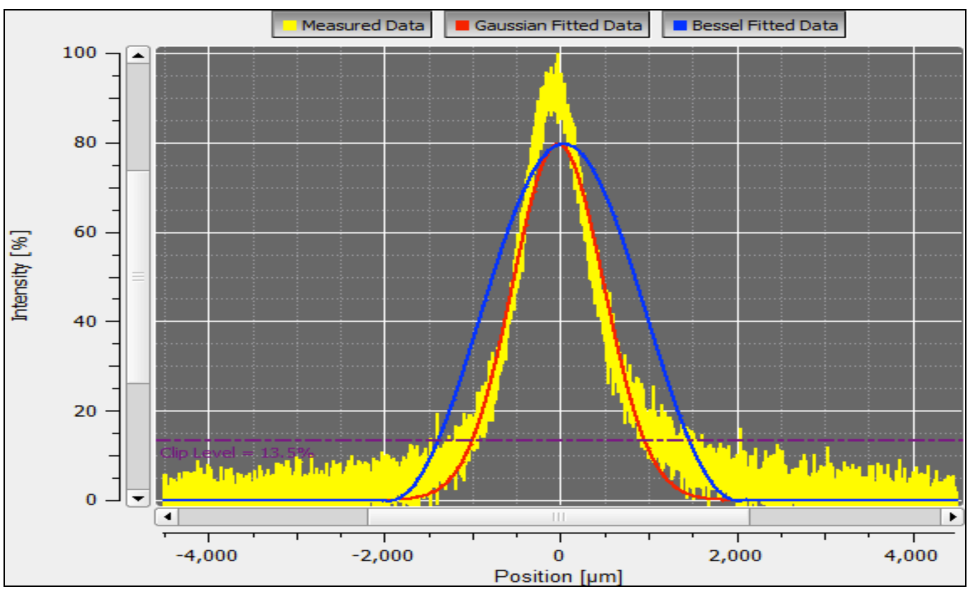


Figure 8

`Y-axis Gaussian width: 2044.75 um`

`Y-axis Gaussianity: 93.69%`

The beam scan used for taking this data was a THORLABS BP209-VIS.

2.3 Calibrated Spectra

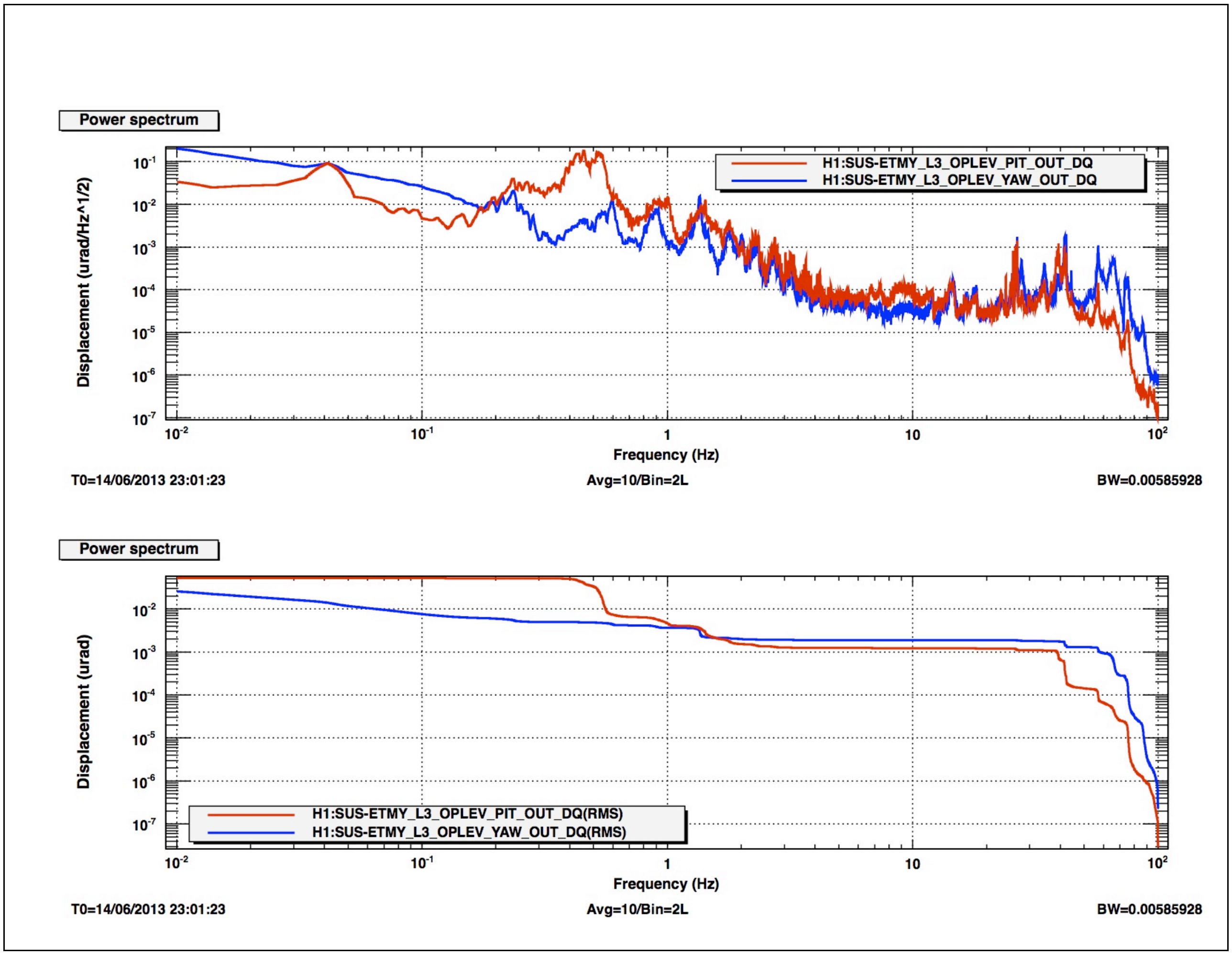


Figure 9

2.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

- $d\theta'/dx$ (yaw) $= ds'$ (yaw) $/ (2L) = (1/L)\sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi)$
- $d\varphi'/dx$ (pitch) $= ds'$ (pitch) $/ (2L) = (1/L)\sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi)$

Calculated coupling constant for ITMY:

- $L = 5.63241$ m
- $\theta = 1.42$ degrees
- $\varphi = 59.62$ degrees

$d\theta'/dx = 0.76$ mrad/m
$d\varphi'/dx = 0.4$ mrad/m

2.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

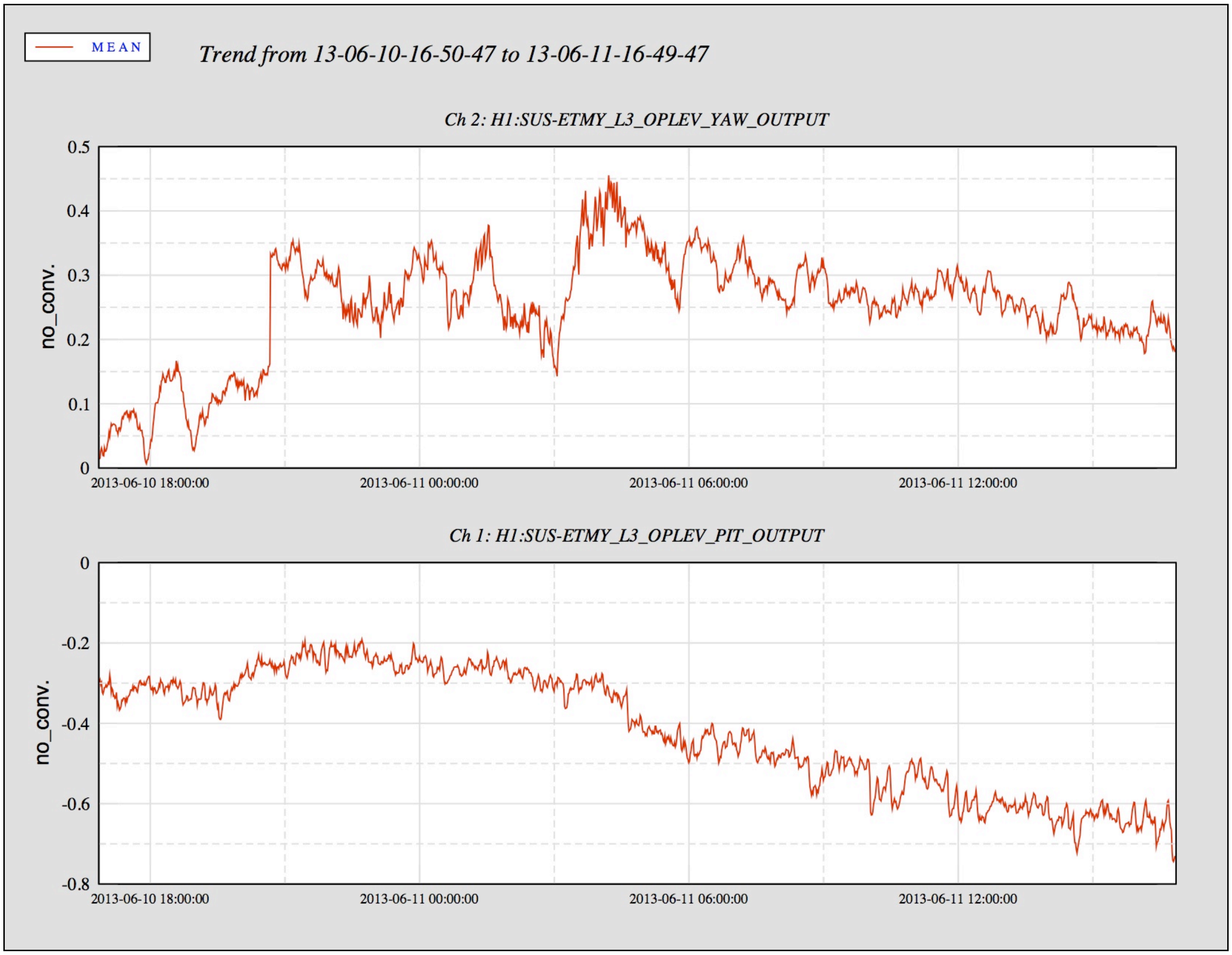


Figure 10

The Y-axis is calibrated to micro-radians and the X-axis spans over 24 hours. Over the course of this time frame, both pitch and yaw pass the spec of 1 micro-radian/10 minutes.

3 ITMX

3.1 Calibration Parameters

3.2 Beam Profile

3.3 Calibrated Spectra

3.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

3.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

4 Beamsplitter

4.1 Calibration Parameters

4.2 Beam Profile

4.3 Calibrated Spectra

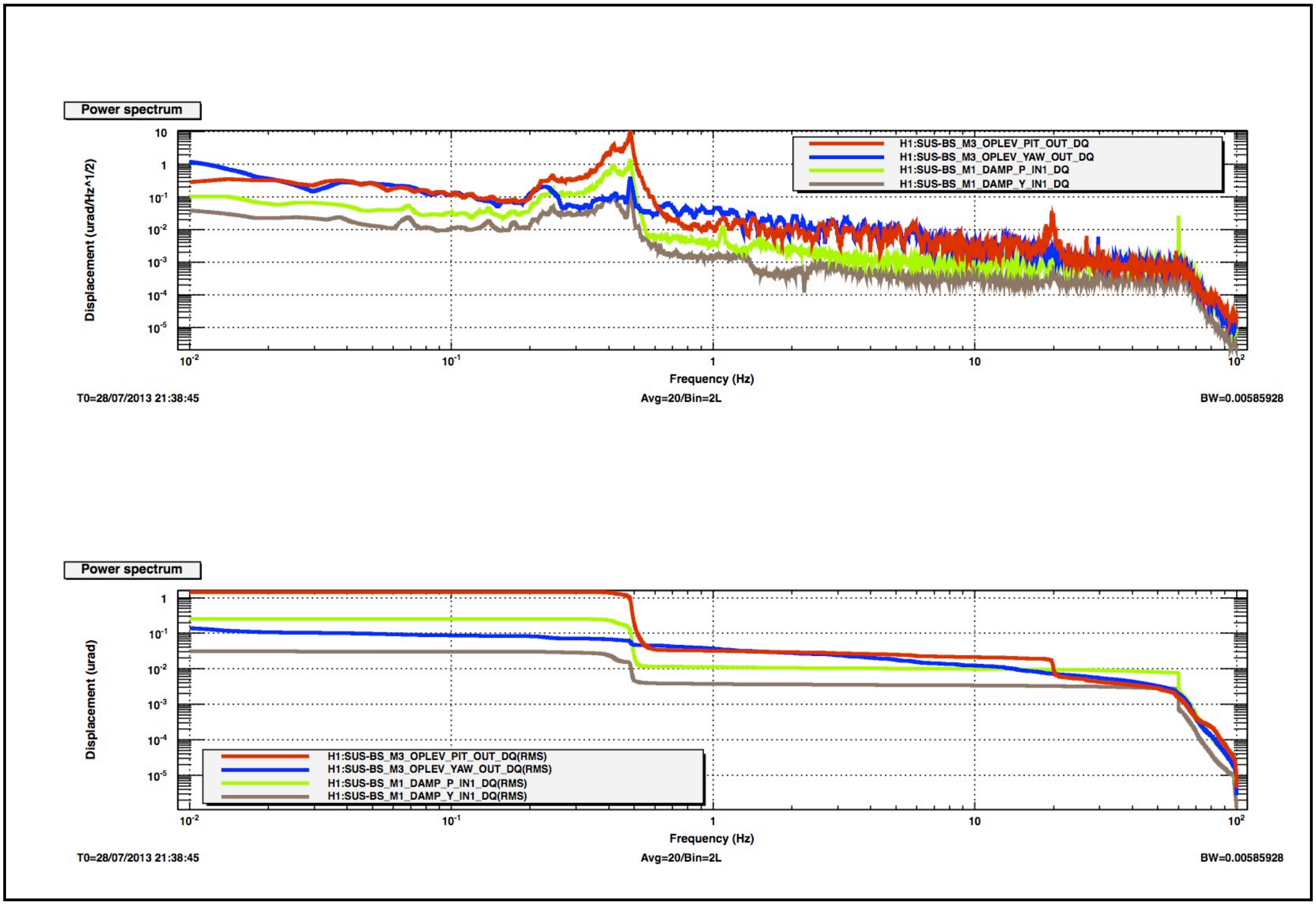


Figure 11

4.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

4.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

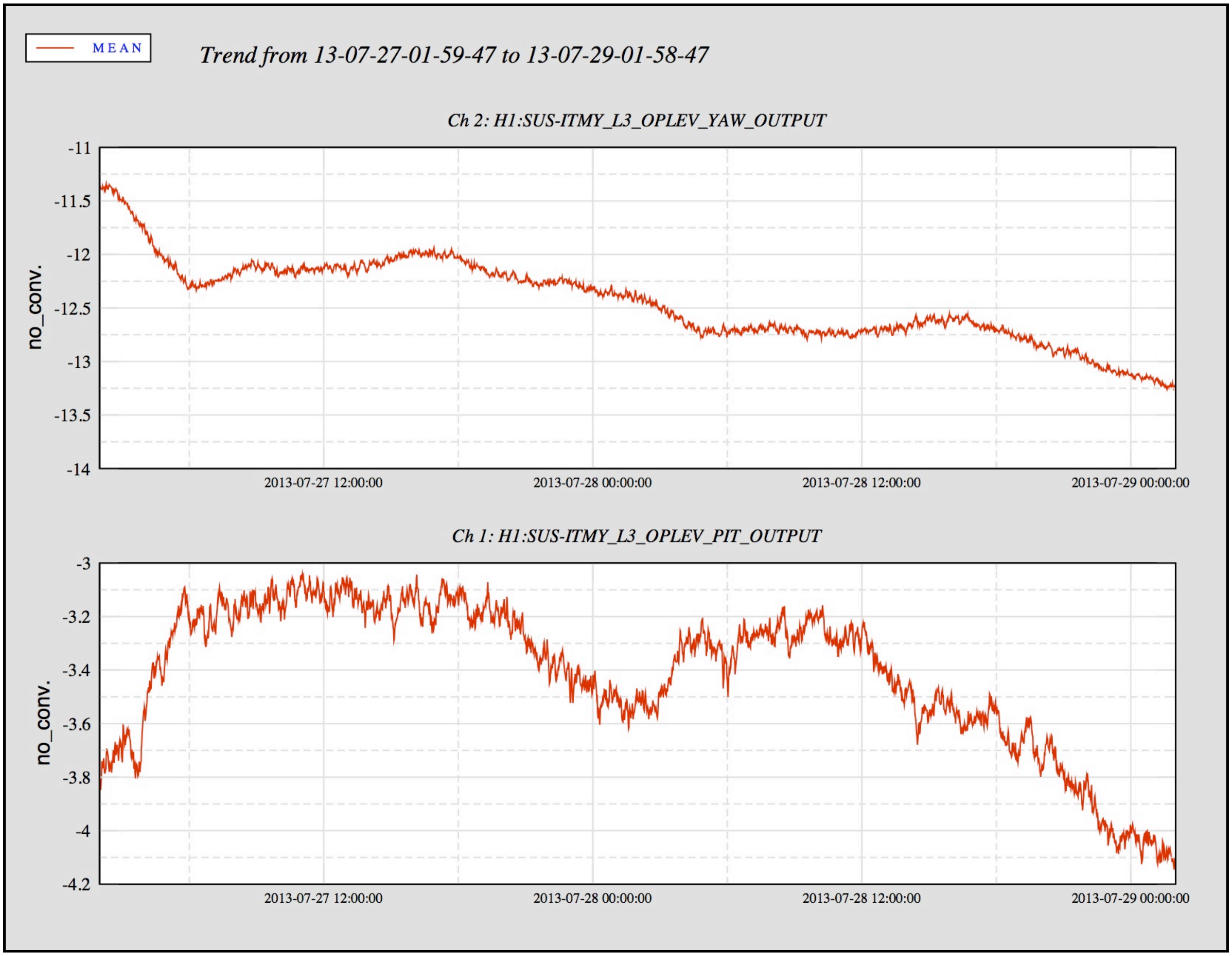


Figure 12

5 PR3

5.1 Calibration Parameters

The calibration procedure for the PR3 Optical Lever is similar to the test masses since there is a translation stage to which the QPD mounts to and we can use a DC method of actuating the translation stage and measure the displacement using a micrometer. However, the PR3 suspension also has OSEMs on the bottom stage where the main optic is sitting. This means we can correlate the optical lever signal to the OSEM sensors to sanity check our DC method as well as look at the error of the shadow sensors.

The OSEMs are calibrated by SUS to be read out in micro-radians these channels:

```
H1-SUS-PR3_M3_WIT_P_MON
H1-SUS-PR3_M3_WIT_Y_MON
```

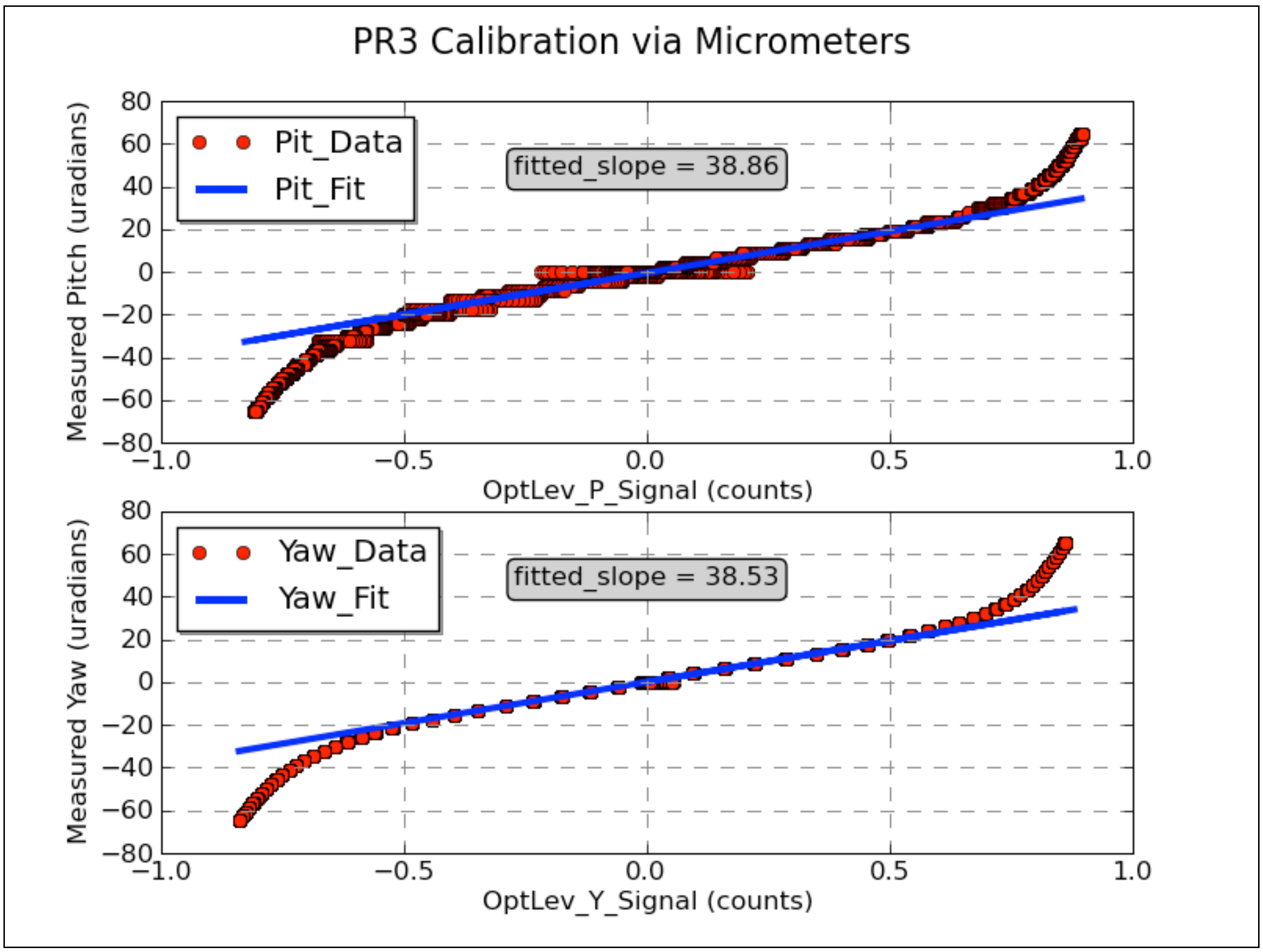


Figure 13

The slope of the linear region of the graph for pitch and yaw:

```
Pitch: 38.86 [uradians/counts]
Yaw:   38.53 [uradians/counts]
```

The geometric calculation for these parameters uses a Zeemax calculation for the path lengths of the lever arms from E1200836--v1. A DC method was used to obtain the y-axis data; we first translate the QPD a fixed amount as measured with a micrometer and use the geometry of the setup to correlate an angular deviation to the pitch or yaw signals.

These results are inputted into the SUS gain filters:

```
H1-SUS-PR3_M3_OPLEV_PIT_GAIN
H1-SUS-PR3_M3_OPLEV_YAW_GAIN
```

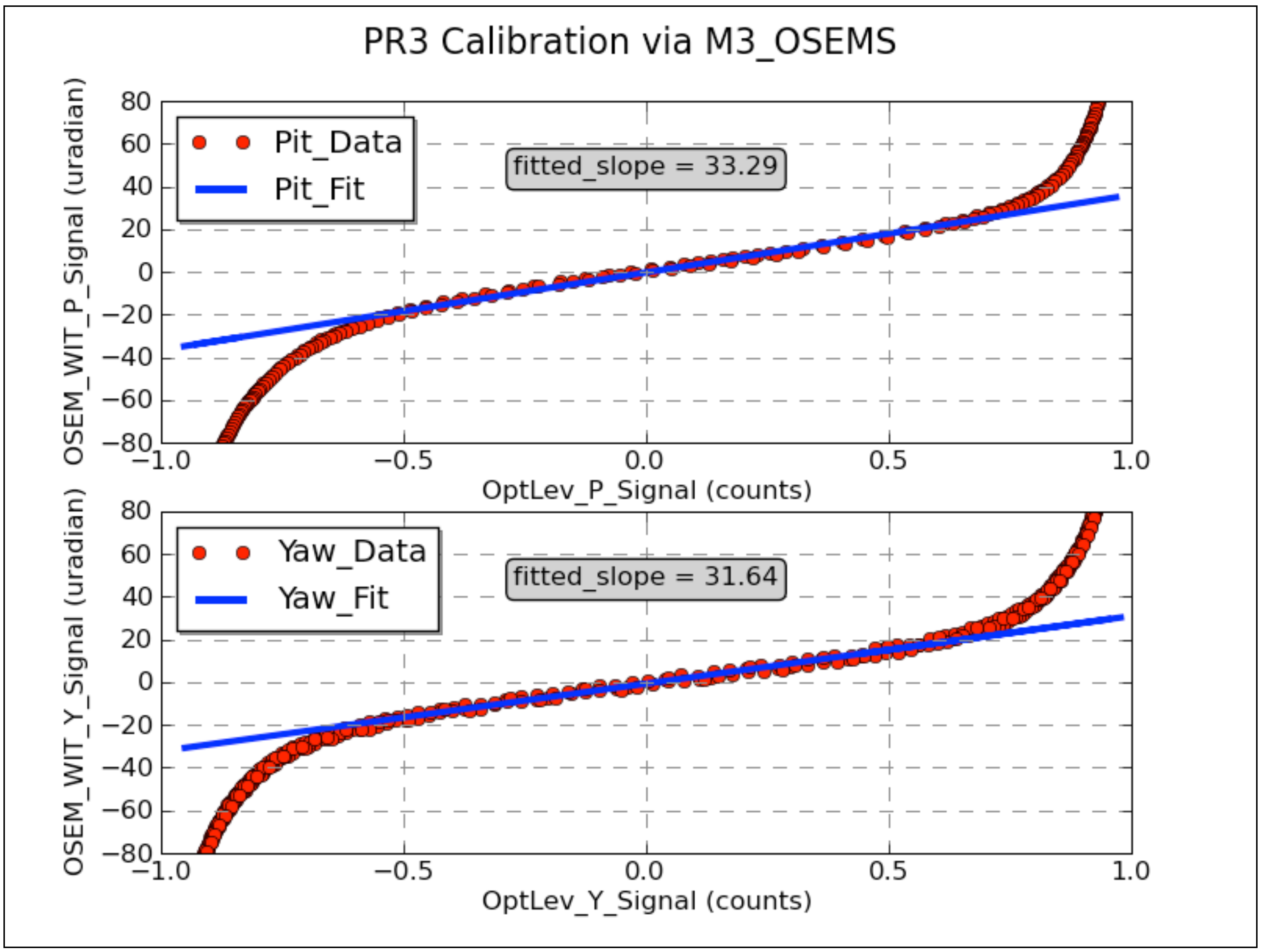


Figure 14

5.2 Beam Profile

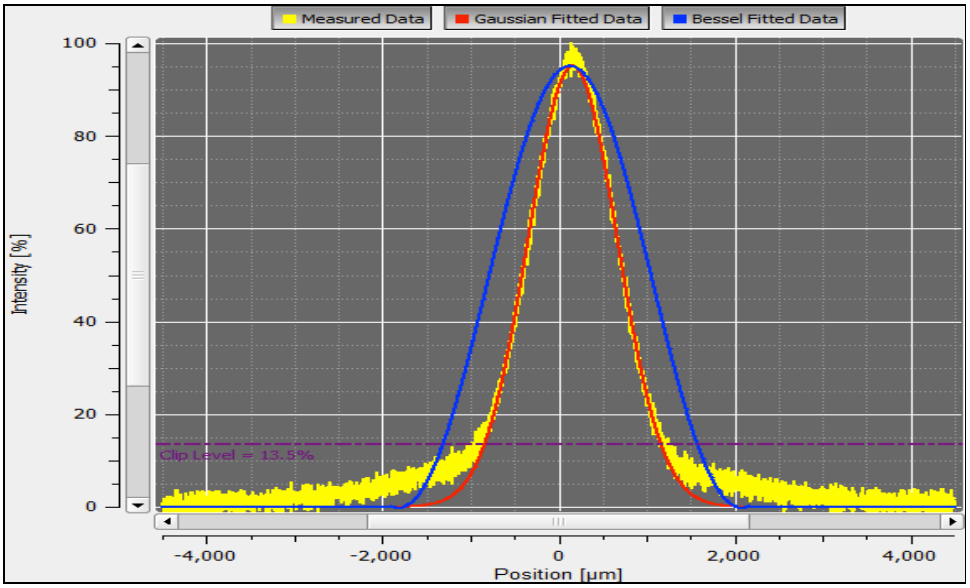


Figure 15

```
X-axis Gaussian width: 2041.59 um
X-axis Gaussianity: 96.61%
```

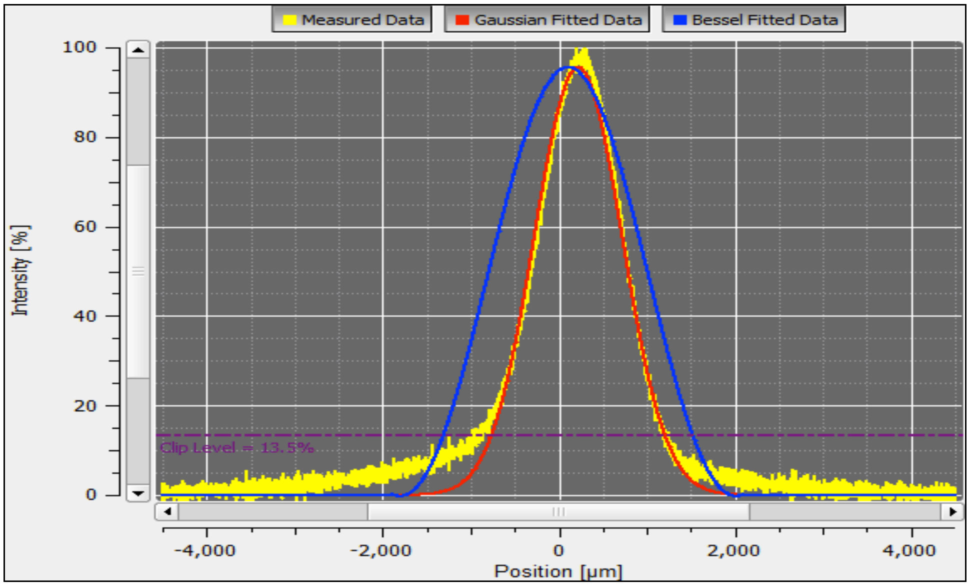


Figure 16

```
Y-axis Gaussian width: 1985.33 um
Y-axis Gaussianity: 96.56%
```

The beam scan used for taking this data was a THORLABS BP209-VIS.

5.3 Calibrated Spectra

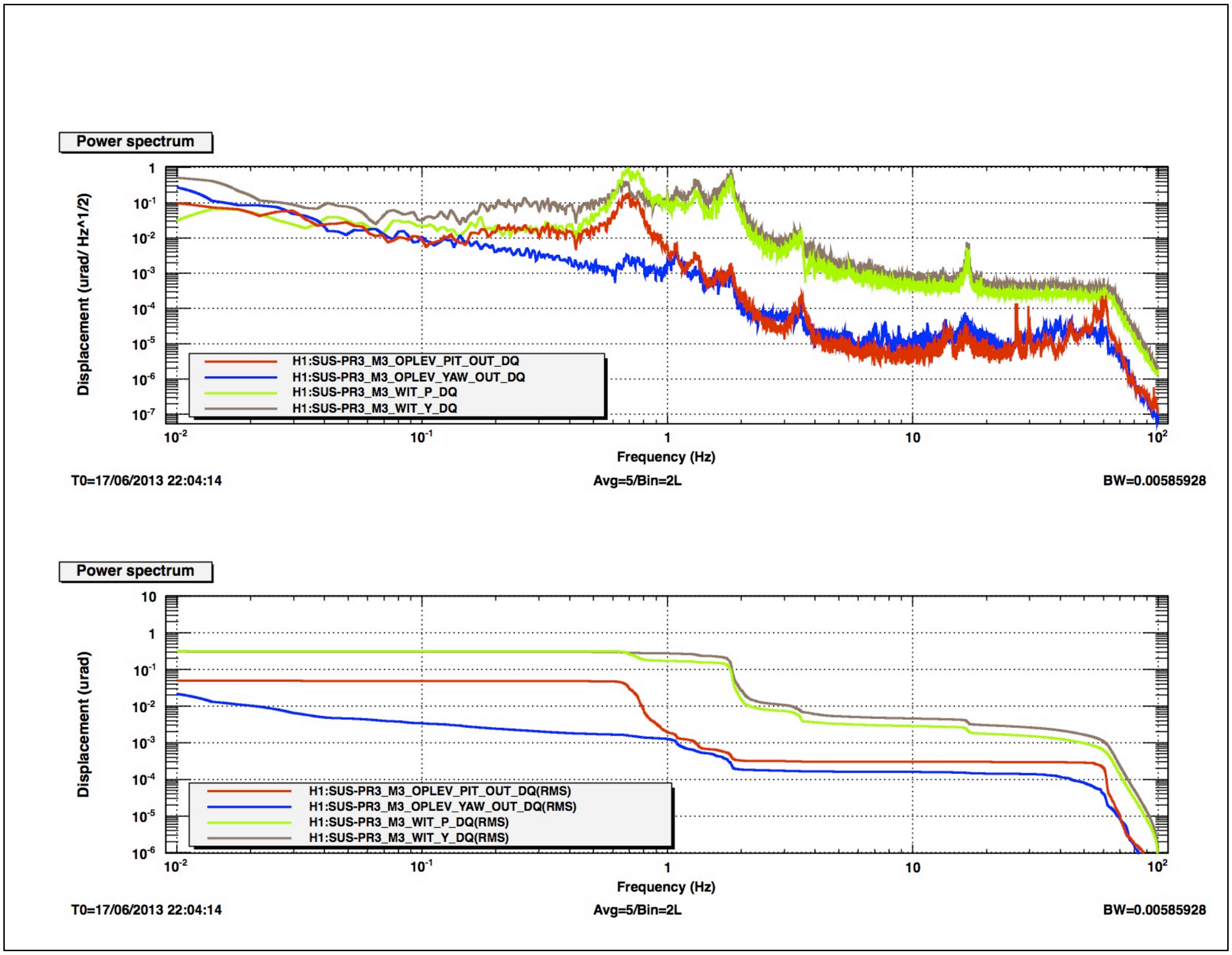


Figure 17

5.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

- dθ'/dx (yaw) = ds' (yaw) / (2 L) = (1 / L) sin(θ) cos(φ)
- dφ'/dx (pitch) = ds' (pitch) / (2 L) = (1 / L) sin(θ) sin(φ)

Calculated coupling constant for ITMY:

- L = 27.72 m
- θ = 3.64 degrees
- φ = 89.99 degrees

dθ'/dx = 4.59 mrad/m
dφ'/dx = 0.0 mrad/m

5.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

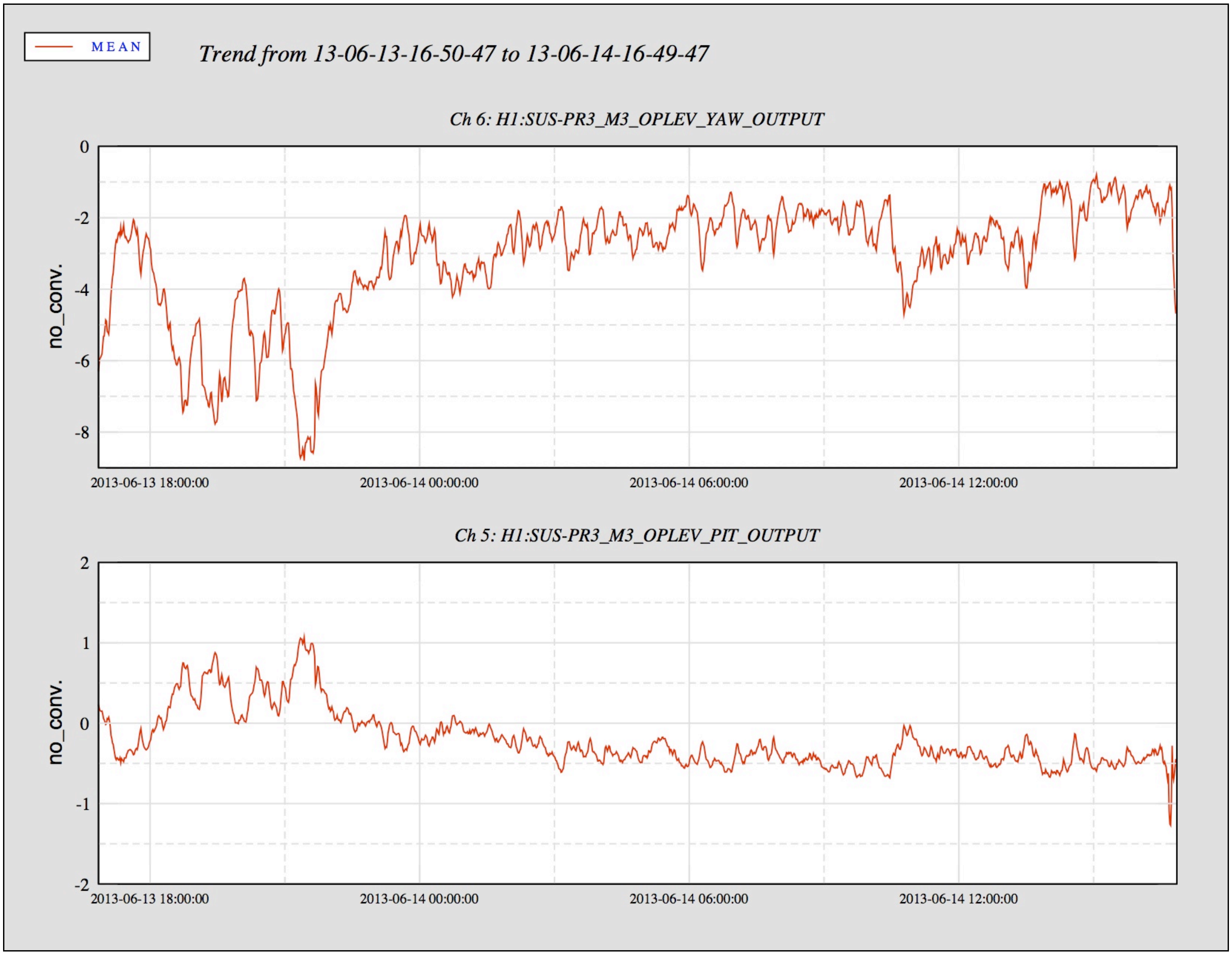


Figure 18

6 SR3

6.1 Calibration Parameters

6.2 Beam Profile

6.3 Calibrated Spectra

6.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

6.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

7 HAM 2

7.1 Calibration Parameters

Since the HAM optical levers do not have a translation stage with a micrometer, we need to find a separate method to measure the linear response curve.

The process for calibration will have two varieties:

The first way we can take the calibration data from another optical lever and scale the geometry, beam power, and beam width so that it matches HAM2. The geometry scaling can be derived from the Zeemax layouts and the lever arm is directly proportional to the sensitivity of the optical lever. The beam power for the optical levers can be found by looking at a time average of the sum of counts. The beam widths can be found by looking at the beam profile at the QPD. Both the power and the widths are linearly related to the sensitivity so they can be scaled simply as well. A potential source of error would associated with the performance of the QPDs on an individual basis, these will be tested to look at the variance of power and sensitivity in order to create and error via this method.

A second way to map the linear response curve is to drive the ISI and correlate the optical lever pitch and yaw signals to the position sensors (RX, RY, and RZ). This requires a set actuation at a few different amplitudes to prove linearity in the actuators as well as a coherence function to show that we see good correlation. For HAM2, the RY sensors will correspond to the pitch OptLev signals and the RZ sensors will correspond to the yaw OptLev signals.

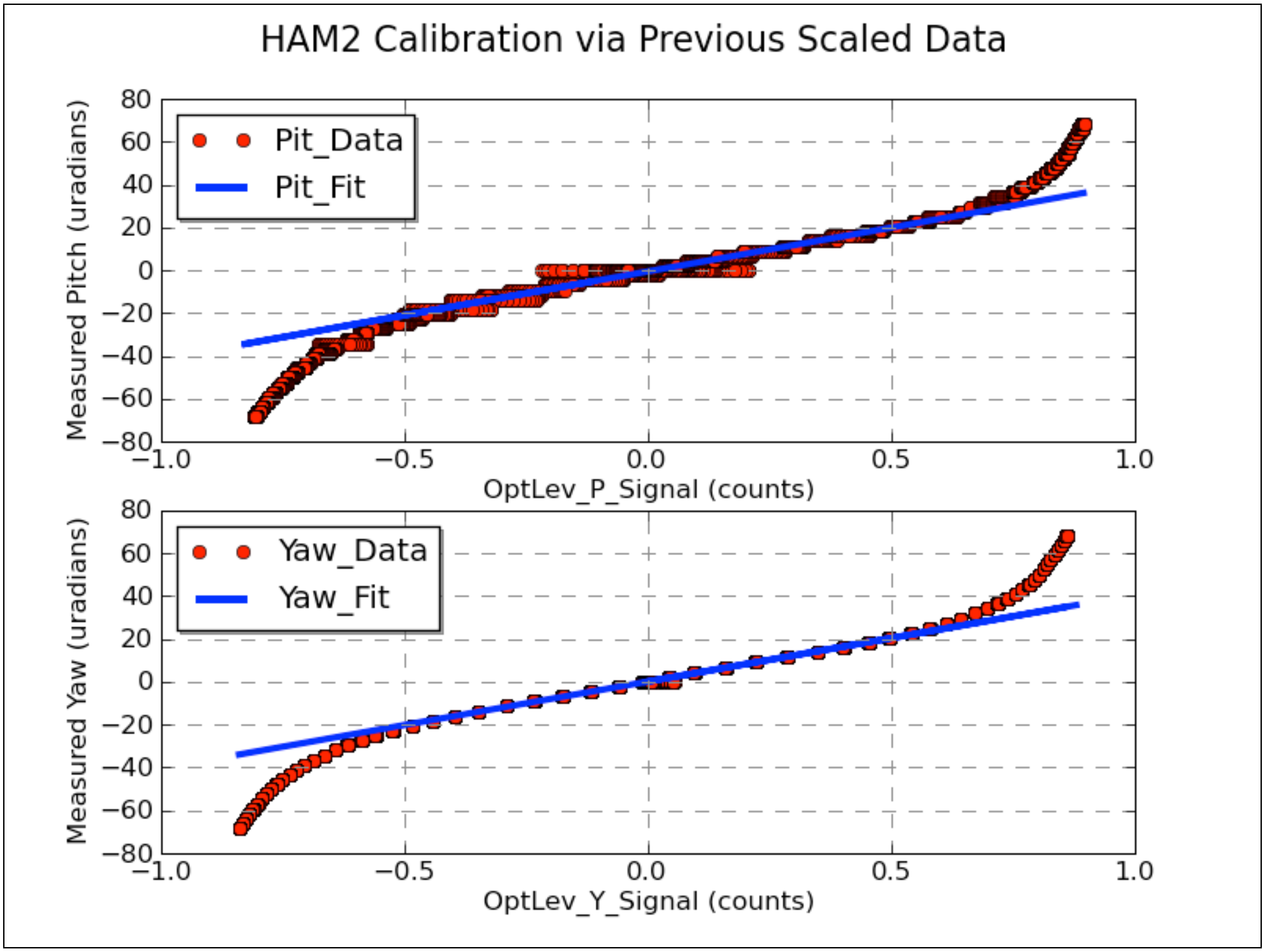


Figure 19

```
40.91 [uradians/counts]
40.56 [uradians/counts]
```

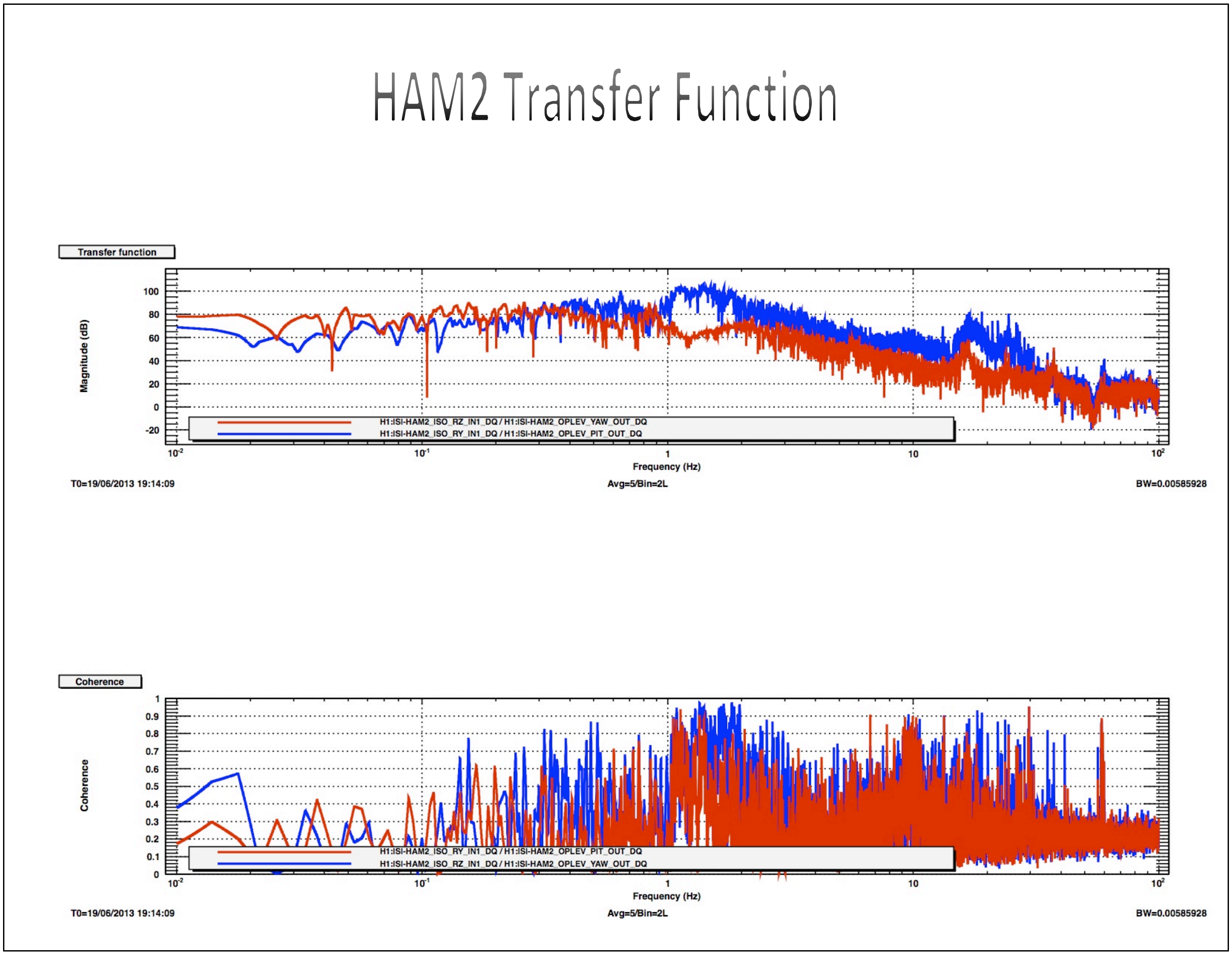

HAM2 Transfer Function
Transfer function
Magnitude (dB)
H1:ISI-HAM2_ISO_RZ_IN1_DQ / H1:ISI-HAM2_OPLEV_YAW_OUT_DQ
H1:ISI-HAM2_ISO_RY_IN1_DQ / H1:ISI-HAM2_OPLEV_PIT_OUT_DQ
Frequency (Hz)
T0=19/06/2013 19:14:09
Avg=5/Bin=2L
BW=0.00585928
Coherence
Coherence
H1:ISI-HAM2_ISO_RY_IN1_DQ / H1:ISI-HAM2_OPLEV_PIT_OUT_DQ
H1:ISI-HAM2_ISO_RZ_IN1_DQ / H1:ISI-HAM2_OPLEV_YAW_OUT_DQ
Frequency (Hz)
T0=19/06/2013 19:14:09
Avg=5/Bin=2L
BW=0.00585928

Figure 20

7.2 Beam Profile

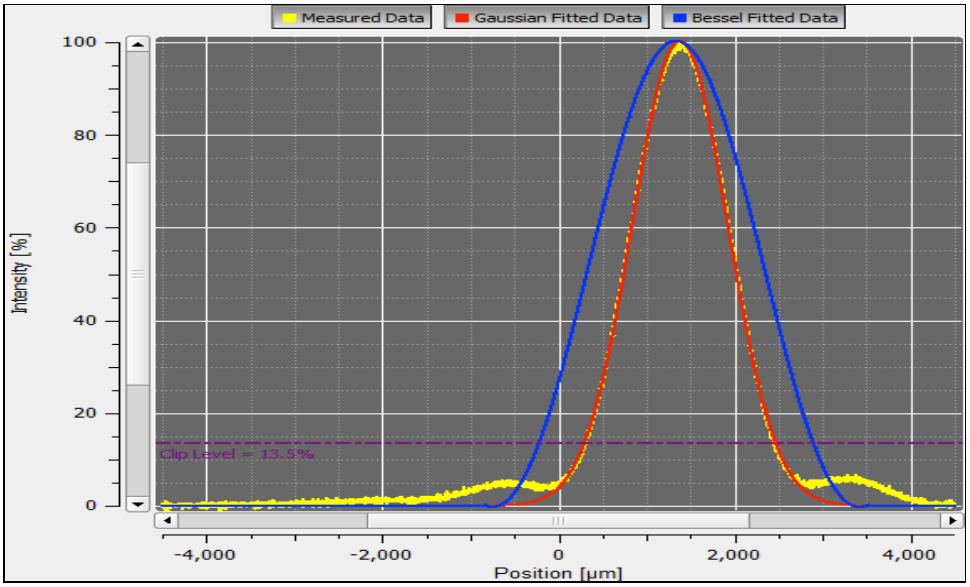


Figure 21

X-axis Gaussian width: 2041.59 um

X-axis Gaussianity: 96.61%

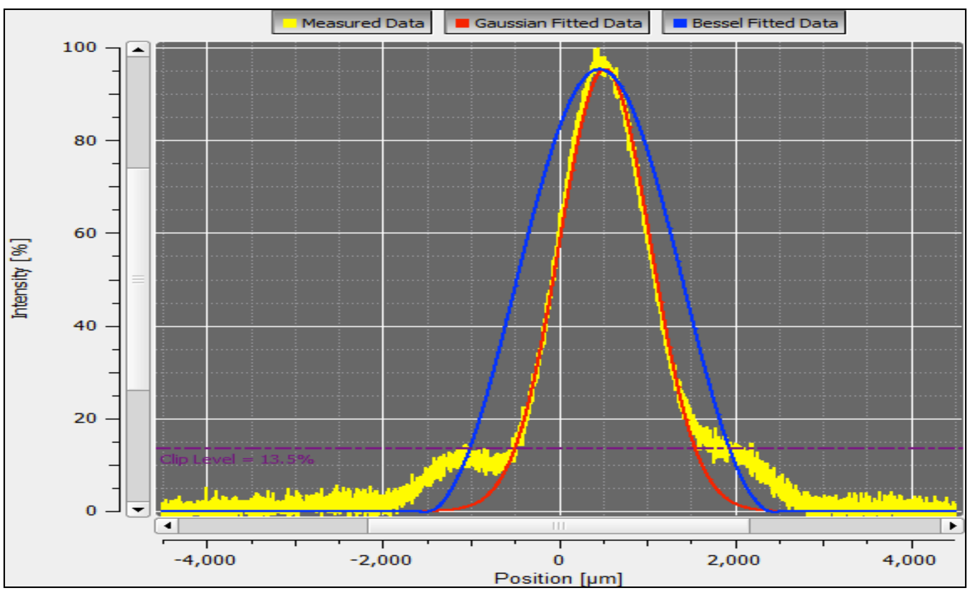


Figure 22

Y-axis Gaussian width: 1985.33 um

Y-axis Gaussianity: 96.56%

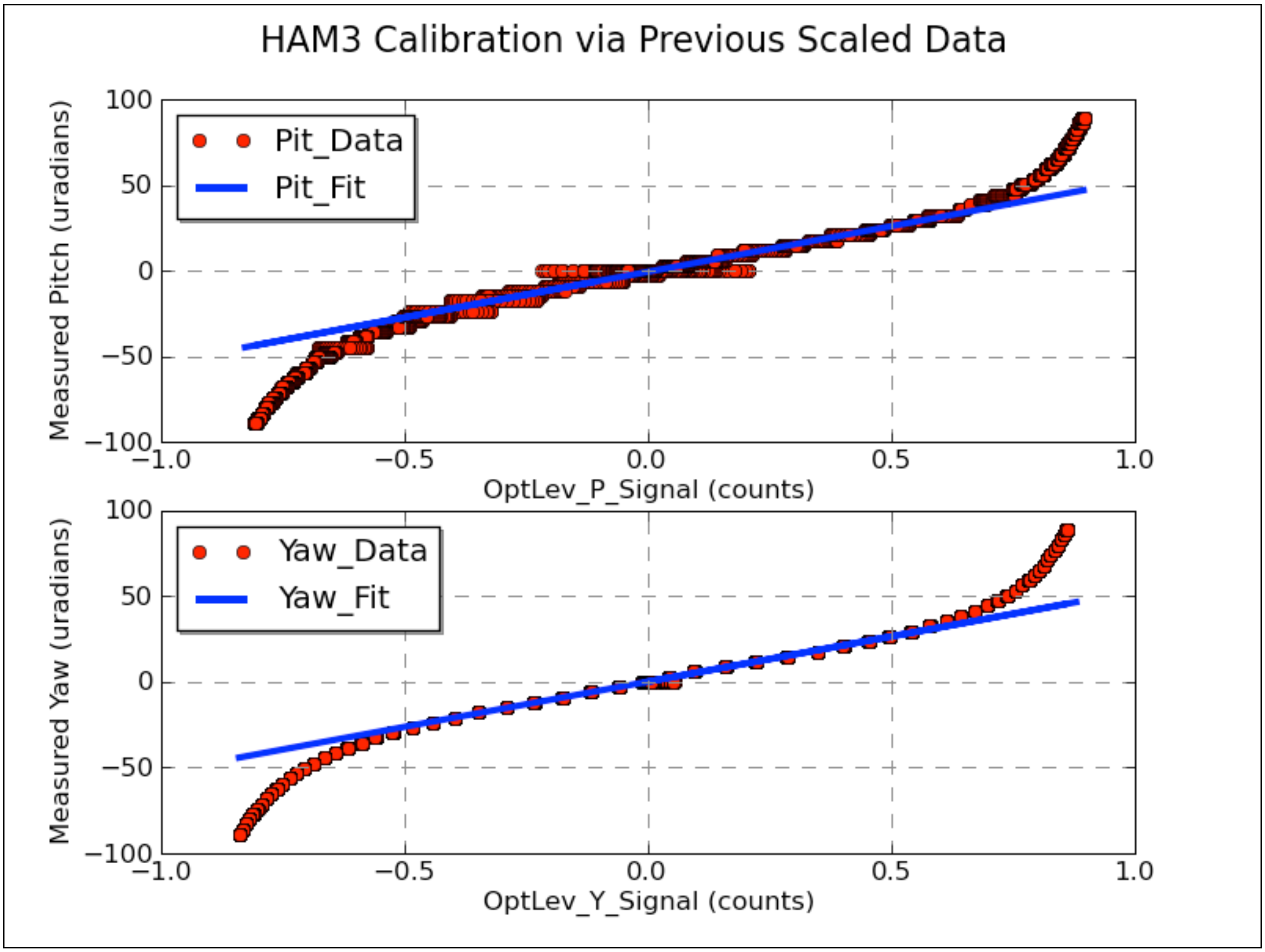
7.3 Calibrated Spectra

7.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

7.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

8 HAM 3

8.1 Calibration Parameters



65.63

65.07

8.2 Beam Profile

8.3 Calibrated Spectra

8.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

8.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

9 HAM 4

9.1 Calibration Parameters

9.2 Beam Profile

9.3 Calibrated Spectra

9.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

9.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift

10 HAM 5

10.1 Calibration Parameters

10.2 Beam Profile

10.3 Calibrated Spectra

10.4 Longitudinal to angular coupling

10.5 Calibrated Long Term Drift