

# LLO PRMI Contrast Defect simulation > data

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- 200ppm is the measured best contrast defect.
- ITM substrates are approximated by lens, and the RoC of ITMX is changed by RH, the contrast defect comes down to be
  - » 200ppm when beam splitter baffles are NOT attached,
  - » 7ppm when BS baffles are attached. I.e., the effect of the difference of the ITM substrates can be fully compensated by RH.
- 1300ppm when all maps, ITMs, CPs and BSs, are included.
  - » Just ITM8 (ITMY) transmission map alone is enough to make CD as bad as 600ppm. This map has a nice plateau within an aperture of 10cm and changes rapidly outside. This is one cause of the large CD in the simulation.
- Beam pointing etc seems to be reasonably OK.
- I would like to hear any suggestions to find the cause of this big discrepancy.



#### Ideal case : ITM=lens ITMx:RoC=302km, ITMy:-82km





### ITM transmission maps





### Back of the envelope vs FFT

$CD = Power(E_x - E_y) / Power(E_x + E_y)$				
$= \int dx  dy (2k)^2 \frac{2}{\pi w^2} \exp(-2\frac{r^2}{w^2}) (\delta_x(x,y) - \delta_y(x,y))^2 / 4$				
	W=7cm ITMX	W=7cm ITMY	W=7cm ITMX&Y	W=5.3 ITMX&Y
simple	1200	1900	5500	440
FFT	320 ppm	570	1370	120
•	C			













## High order modes and spreading





Fraction of energy in a circle



Modes at the dark port of BS

Cold case field is dominated by lower order modes due curvature mismatch

Field with RH on ITMX spreads more

Hiro Yamamoto Simulation meeting 1/31/2014

LIGO-G1400092



#### Spreading of the dark port field axis : in units of beam size (6w x 6w)



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