



**LIGO**

What comes next for LIGO?

Improving the  
mid-frequency  
range

Hanford Observatory,  
Washington State

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LIGO-G1500599

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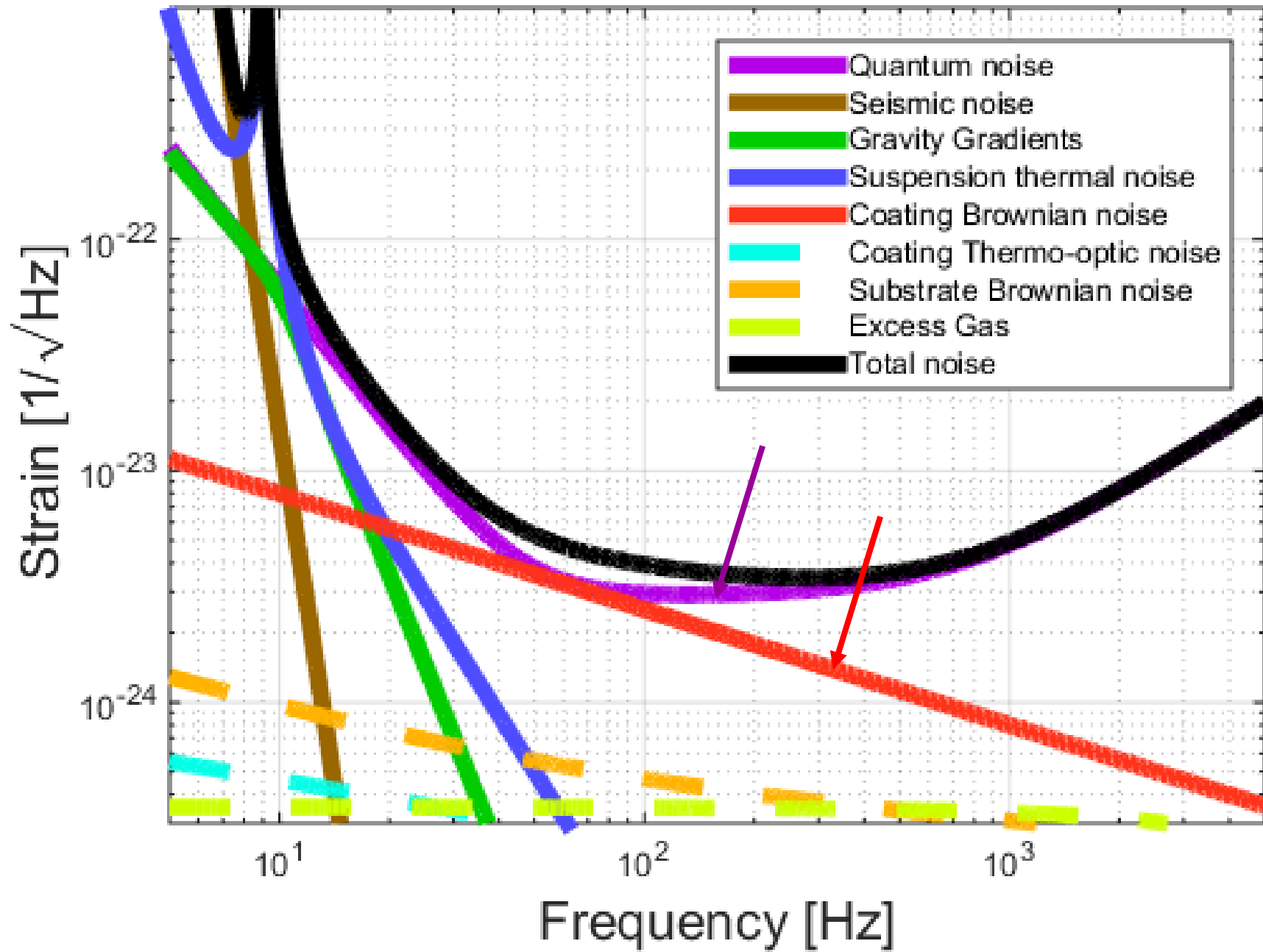
Binary  
Populations

Tests of GR

- $\sim 30\text{Hz}$  -  $\sim 300\text{Hz}$ 
  - (above seismic wall, below pure shot noise)
- Limited by
  - Quantum noise dominant in aLIGO (by design)
    - Can be lowered (Squeezing, detuning, SRM transm.)  
see Lisa's talk
  - **Coating Brownian Noise**
    - Just below quantum noise – reduces benefits from quantum noise improvements

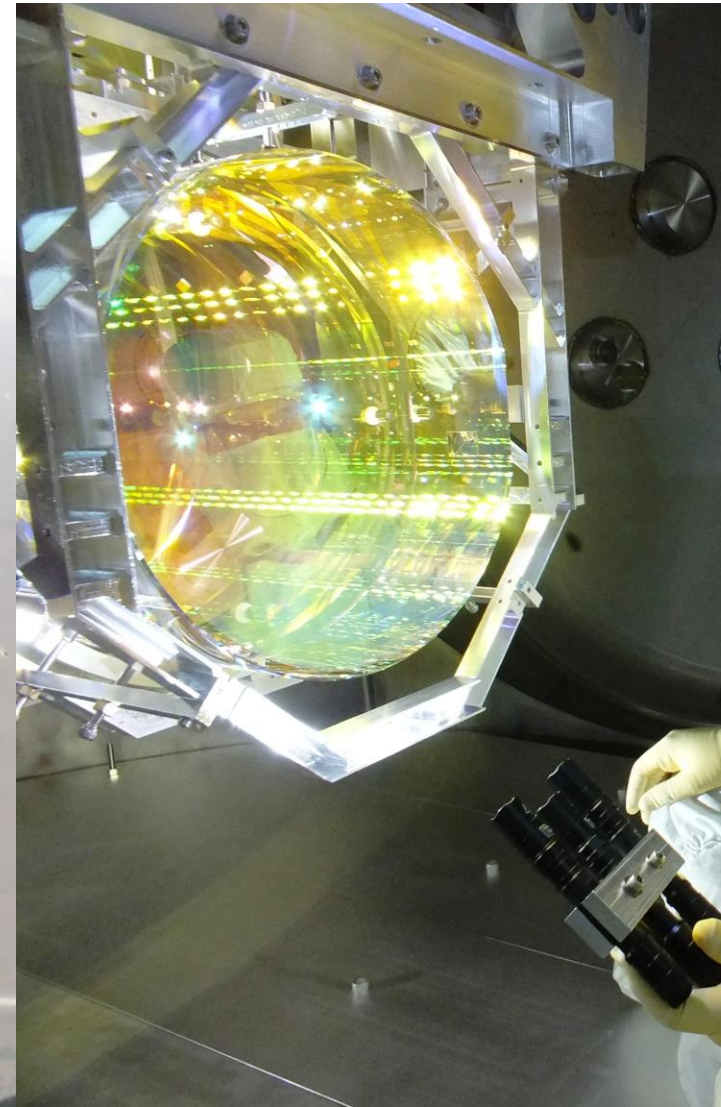


# AdvLIGO Noise Curve: $P_{\text{in}} = 125.0 \text{ W}$



# Coating Brownian Noise in aLIGO

- Dielectric coating:
  - Ti-doped  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  :  $\text{SiO}_2$
  - Dominates mechanical loss
    - Ti: $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  Loss angle:  $\sim 2.5\text{e-}4$   
(Class. Quantum Grav. 24 405 (2007))
- This was just good enough for aLIGO
  - Drove the quantum noise design



# Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 1



- **Zirconia-Tantala stabilized** coatings (very preliminary, LIGO-G1500350)



– Trick:

- 33-40% Zirconium prevents crystallization during annealing up to 800°C
- Higher annealing temp. → lower mechanical loss

– Early results indicate loss angles around **6e-5**

– Multi-material coating approach could use most of this even if optical absorption is high

(Phys. Rev. D 91, 042002 (2015))



## Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 1

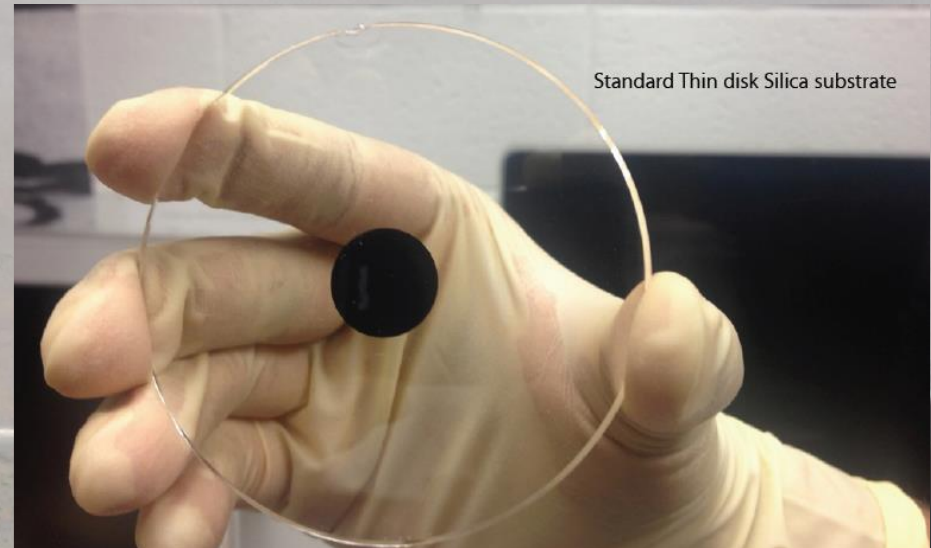


- Best measurement so far:
  - loss angle =  $\sim 6e-5$
  - Amplitude TN improvement over aLIGO: **x 0.62**
- With multi-material approach:
  - Assuming the Zirconia-Tanta optical absorption remains bad
  - Amplitude TN improvement over aLIGO: **x 0.69**



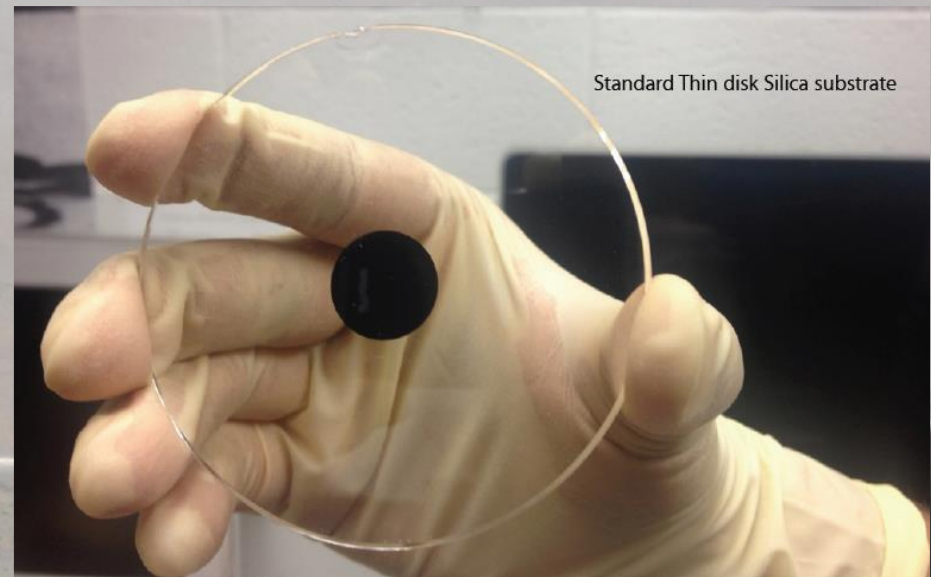
# Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 2

- $\text{Al}_{(1-x)}\text{Ga}_x\text{As}$  crystalline coatings
  - Grown separately and transferred to substrate
  - Low thermal noise demonstrated:
    - Nature Photonics 7, 644–650 (2013): Loss angle  $\sim 2.5\text{e-}5$
    - LIGO-G1500350 Ring-down: Loss angle  $\sim 3\text{e-}5$
    - Amplitude TN improvement over aLIGO: **x 0.4**  
**(2.5 times better)**
  - Thermal noise meas.  
in GW band  
in progress



## Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 2

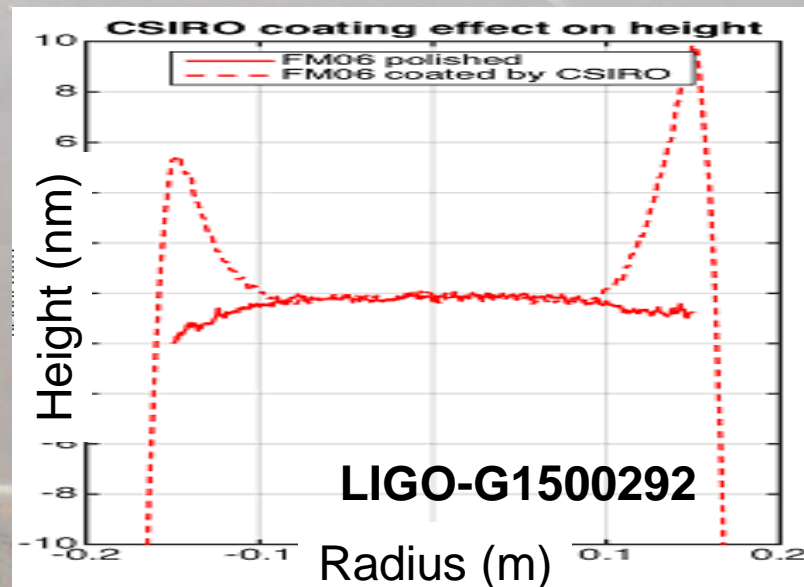
- Big remaining challenge for  $\text{Al}_{(1-x)}\text{Ga}_x\text{As}$ :
  - **Manufacture** them with **34cm diameter**
  - Transfer to LIGO-size optic
- R&D required
  - O(5 years)
  - O(\$10M) [roughly]





# Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 3

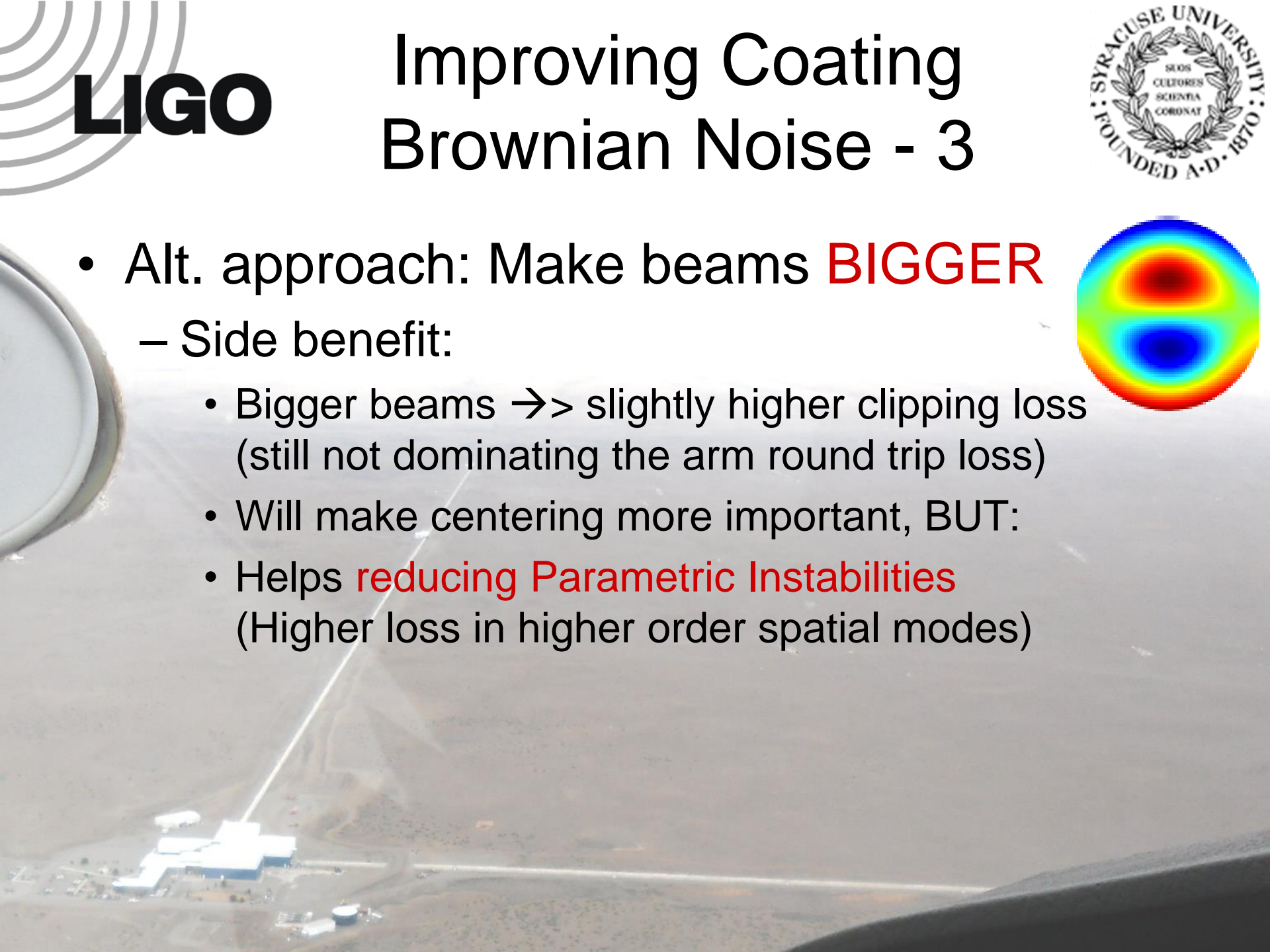
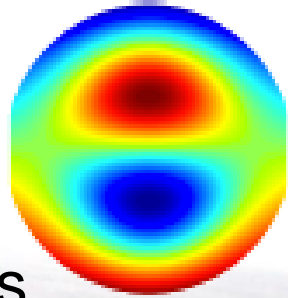
- Alt. approach: Make beams **BIGGER**
  - Large area averaging helps: **ampl. TN** (beam w)
    - Current size optic, but better coating: **x 0.83** (7.2cm)
    - **40cm** diameter, better coating: **x 0.67** (9cm)
    - **45cm** diameter, better coating: **x 0.60** (10cm)
  - Challenge:
    - Need **flatter** coatings
    - **Alignment sensitivity**  $\sim w^6$
    - Several **limiting apertures**
    - Requires **suspension improvements**



## Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 3



- Alt. approach: Make beams **BIGGER**
  - Side benefit:
    - Bigger beams  $\rightarrow$  slightly higher clipping loss (still not dominating the arm round trip loss)
    - Will make centering more important, BUT:
    - Helps **reducing Parametric Instabilities** (Higher loss in higher order spatial modes)

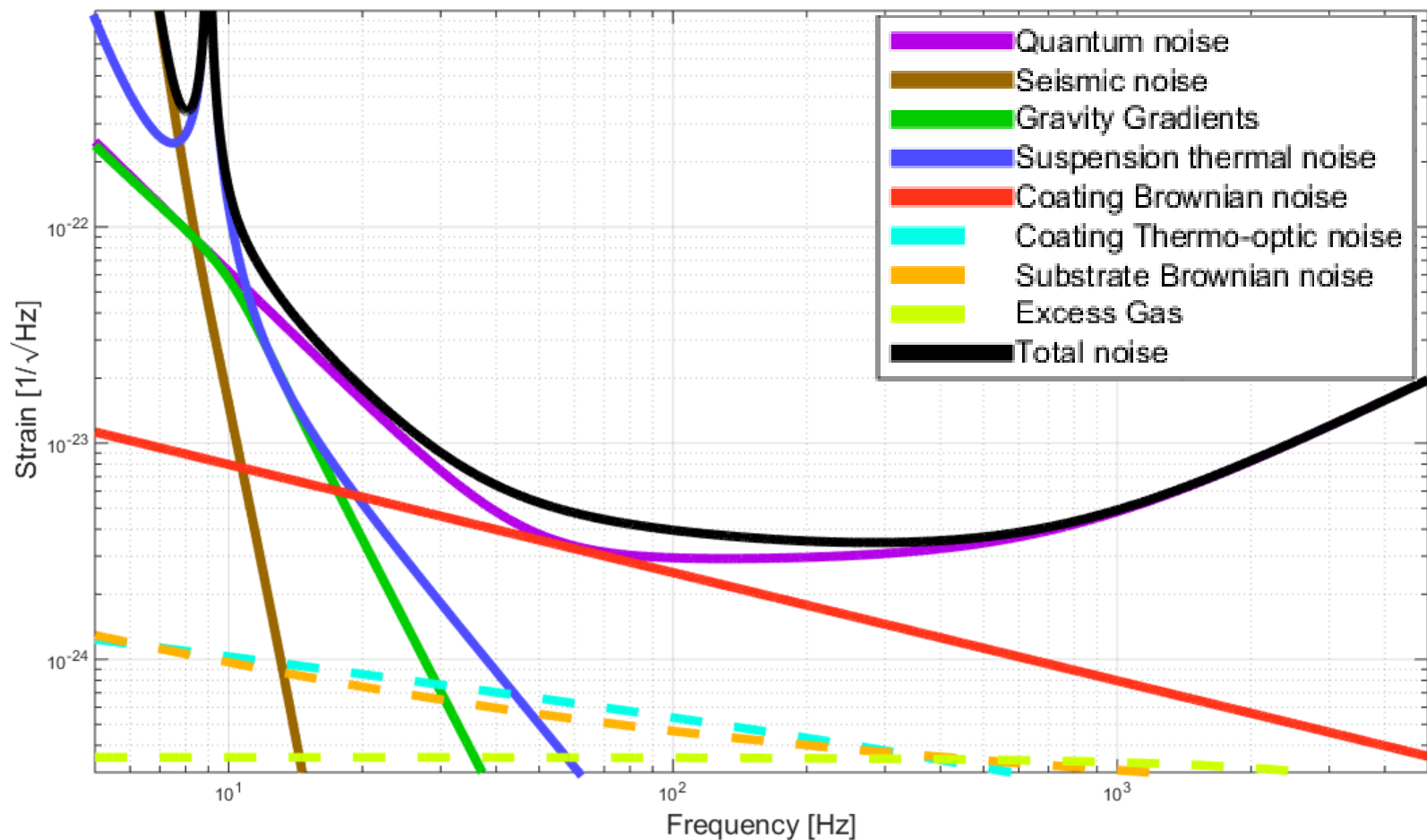


# LIGO

# aLIGO: 210 Mpc



AdvLIGO Noise Curve:  $P_{in} = 125.0 \text{ W}$



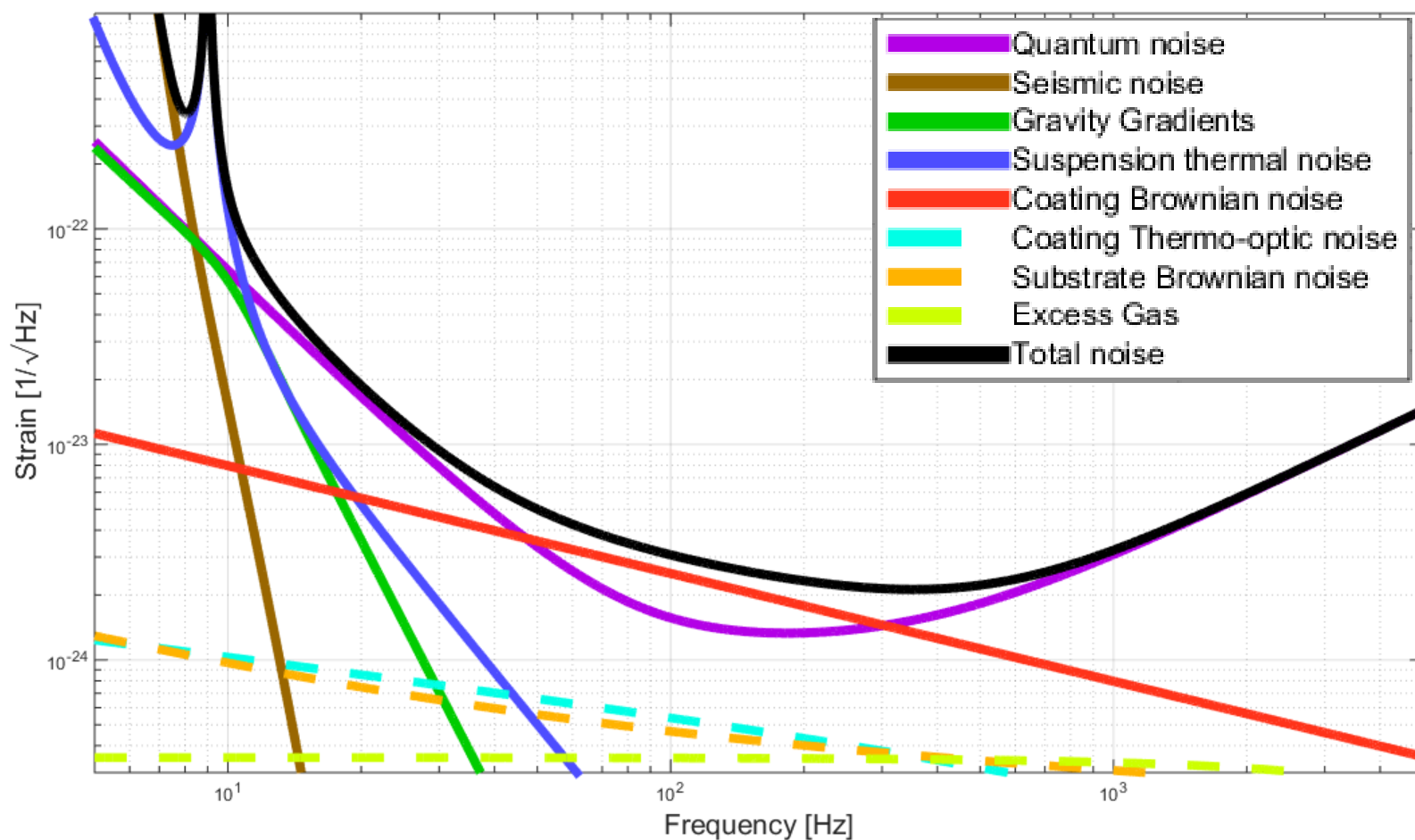


# LIGO

## Sqz only: 260 Mpc



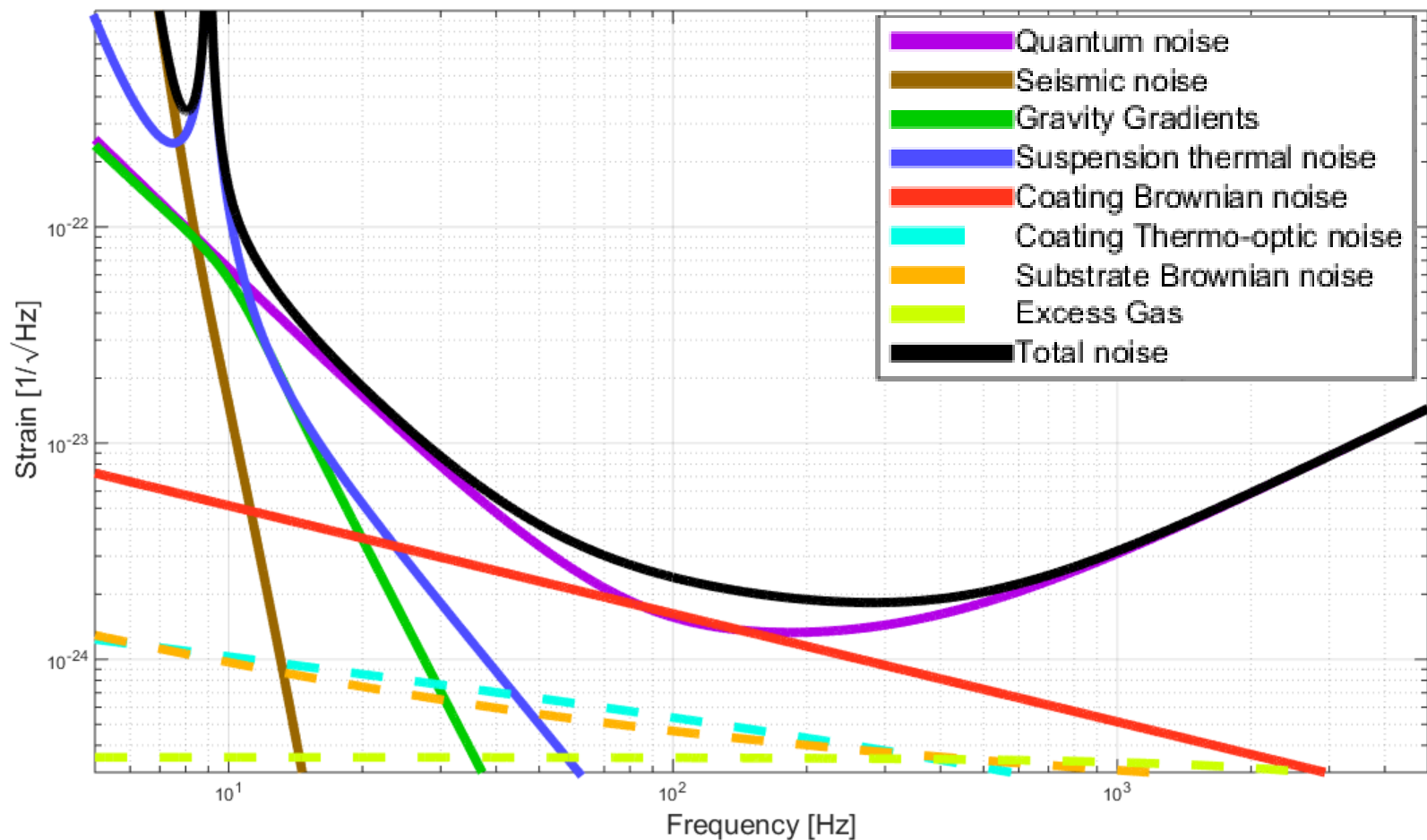
AdvLIGO Noise Curve:  $P_{in} = 125.0 \text{ W}$



# LIGO Sqz+Zirconia: 320 Mpc



AdvLIGO Noise Curve:  $P_{in} = 125.0 \text{ W}$

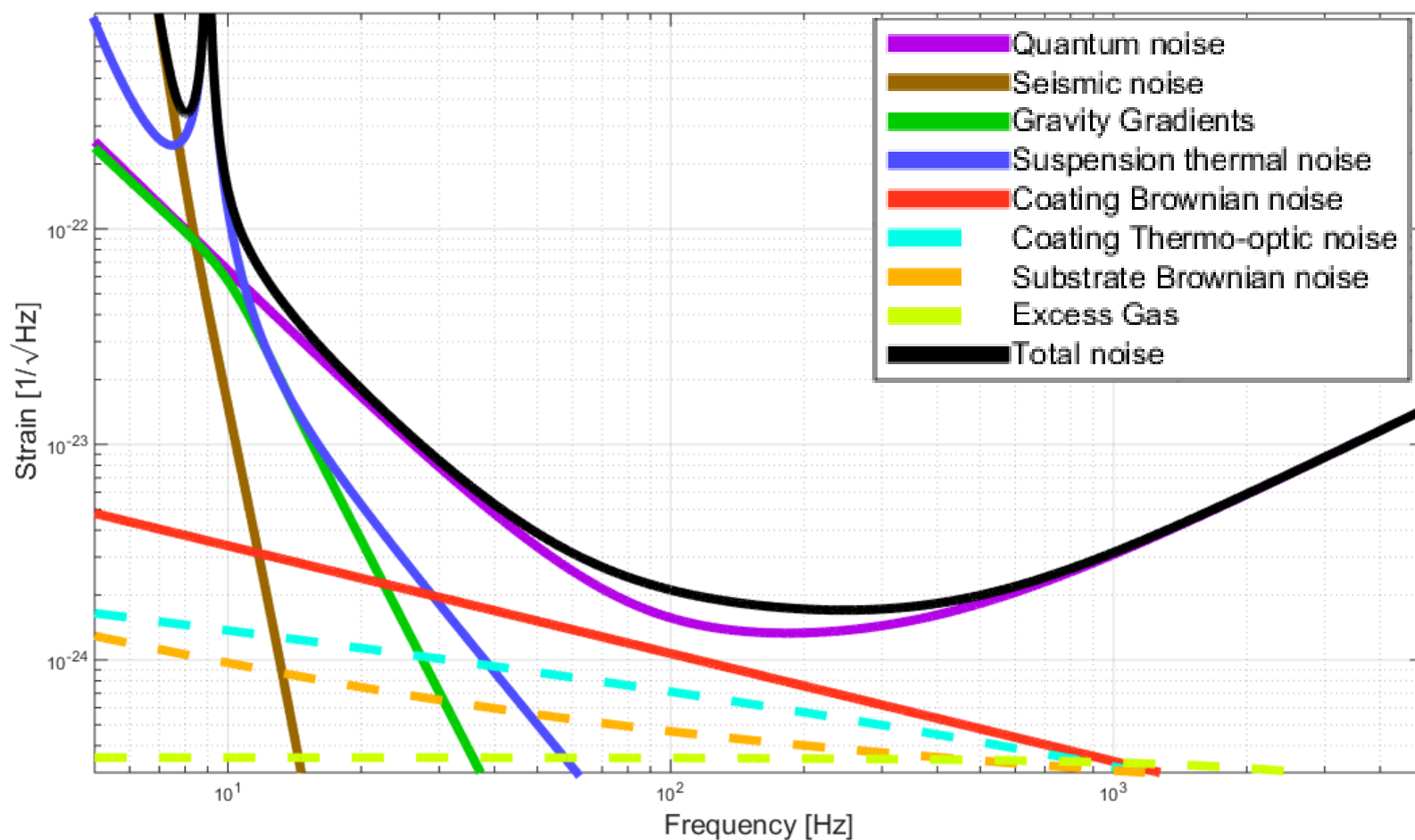


# LIGO Sqz+AlGaAs: 350 Mpc



Coating optimized for reducing thermo-optic noise

AdvLIGO Noise Curve:  $P_{in} = 125.0$  W





# Achievable Improvements

- Here I already assume frequency-dependent squeezing (see Lisa's talk)
  - NS/NS Inspiral range (sky-average):
    - aLIGO: 210 Mpc
    - Sqz only: 260 Mpc
    - Sqz + Zirconia: 320 Mpc
    - Sqz + AlGaAs: 350 Mpc
- Detailed analysis of interdependencies:

Phys. Rev. D 91, 062005

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of the LIGO Livingston Observatory. It shows the large, white, cross-shaped interferometer building in a desert landscape. A bright, thin white line, representing a laser beam, extends from the building towards the top right of the frame.

# LIGO Cost and Readiness



- Very rough estimates:
  - New set of 40kg masses for 2 IFO: \$5.5M
  - Used & spares republished/recoated: **\$4M**
  - New set of 80kg masses for 2 IFO: \$11M
  - R&D for Zirconia coatings: <1M over 1yr
  - R&D for scaling up AlGaAs: ~\$10M over 5yrs

## Conclusion Mid-frequencies

- Reduce Coating Brownian noise key
  - At least **two** coating approaches promising
  - Larger beams can help **a little**
- Investment of ~ \$5M - \$10M needed
- **Quantum noise upgrade** (squeezing) is needed to take advantage





# LIGO

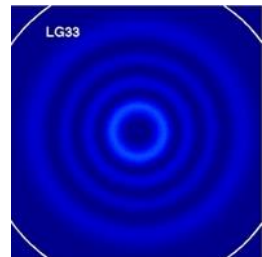
# Extra slides



# Improving Coating Brownian Noise - 4



- Other geometries:
  - Laguerre-Gaussian beams
    - Larger averaging area for same Gaussian beam size
      - (Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 231102)
    - But **difficult to maintain good contrast defect** (degeneracy)
      - (Phys. Rev. D 84, 102001)
  - Folded arm cavities
    - Ampl TN improvement of x 0.5 possible
      - (Phys. Rev. D 88, 062004)
    - Requires **significant suspension and optics changes**



# LIGO aLIGO Risk mitigation?



- What is the actual thermal noise?
  - No direct TN measurement of LIGO optics yet
  - Best measurement so far: *Metrologia* **52** 17 (2015)
    - But different type of coating
- Reducing Coating Thermal noise could become top priority...