

# Scattering Loss

Hiro Yamamoto - Caltech LIGO

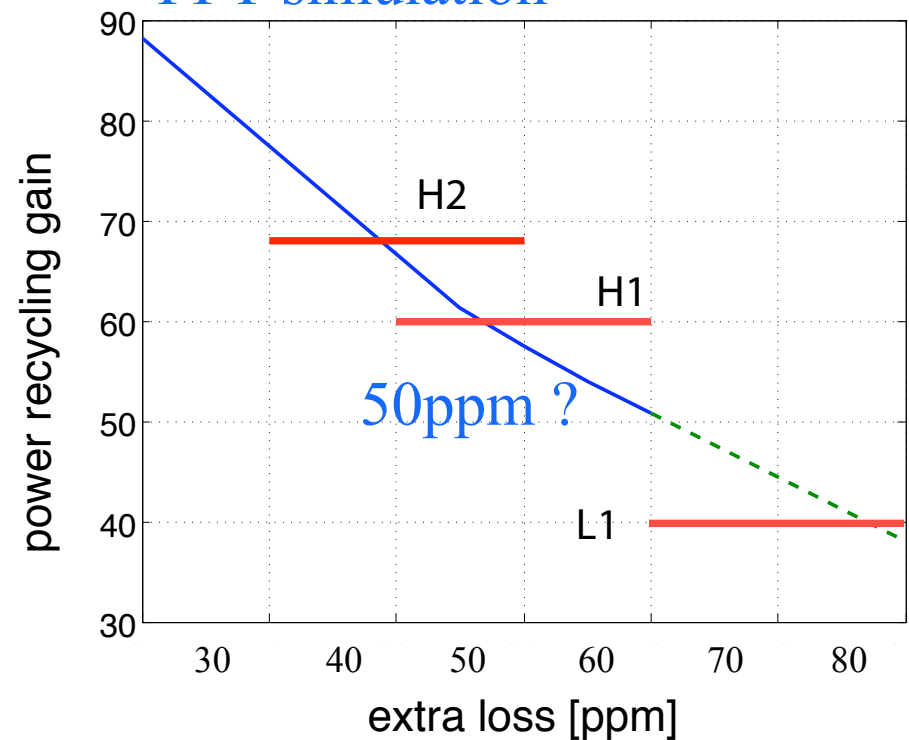
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- LIGO I mirror loss estimation
  - » surface figure, micro roughness and larger angle scattering
- LIGO I mirror surface qualities
  - » polished surface data by CSIRO and coated surface data by LIGO
- Does not include new issues of LMA mirrors
  - » bubbles, AR coating, etc
- Advanced LIGO loss requirement
  - » implication of the LIGO I mirror quality
- Diffractive loss in stable Michelson cavity
  - » Loss due to the “effective long distance propagation” in the stable Michelson cavity

# Crude estimation of loss budgets in a LIGO I arm

- Recycling gain, visibility, etc are consistent with 140 ppm loss per arm
- known loss per arm
  - » surface figure ( $\lambda > 0.5\text{cm}$ ): 10 ppm / mirror x 2
  - » ETM transmission : 7 ppm
  - » absorption : 4ppm / mirror x 2
  - » diffractive loss : 2ppm
- 140ppm total loss - known loss = 100 ppm / arm or 50 ppm / mirror

Recycling gain as a function of extra loss per mirror in FFT simulation



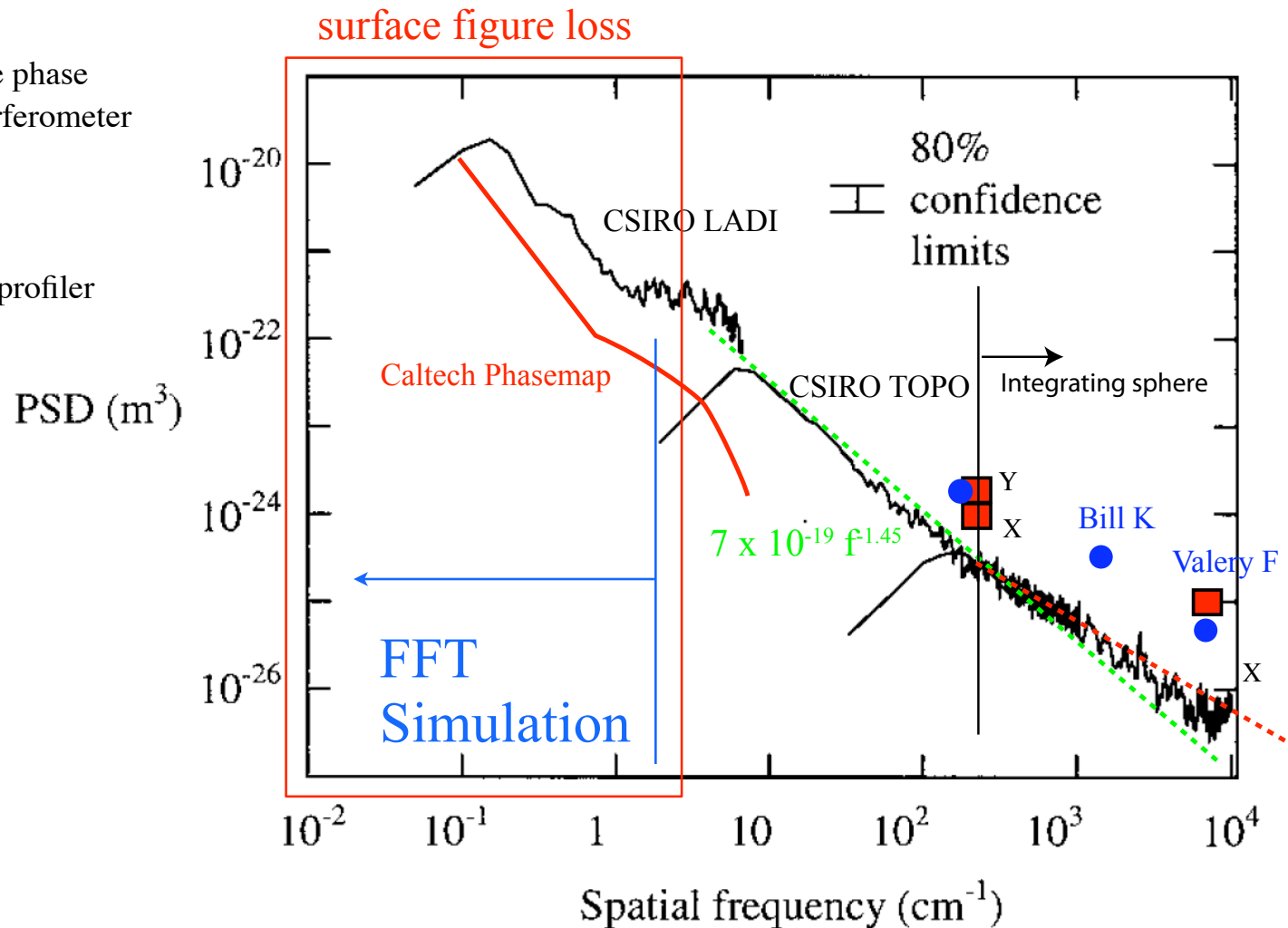
## Polished (CSIRO) vs coated (LIGO) surface data

### CSIRO LADI

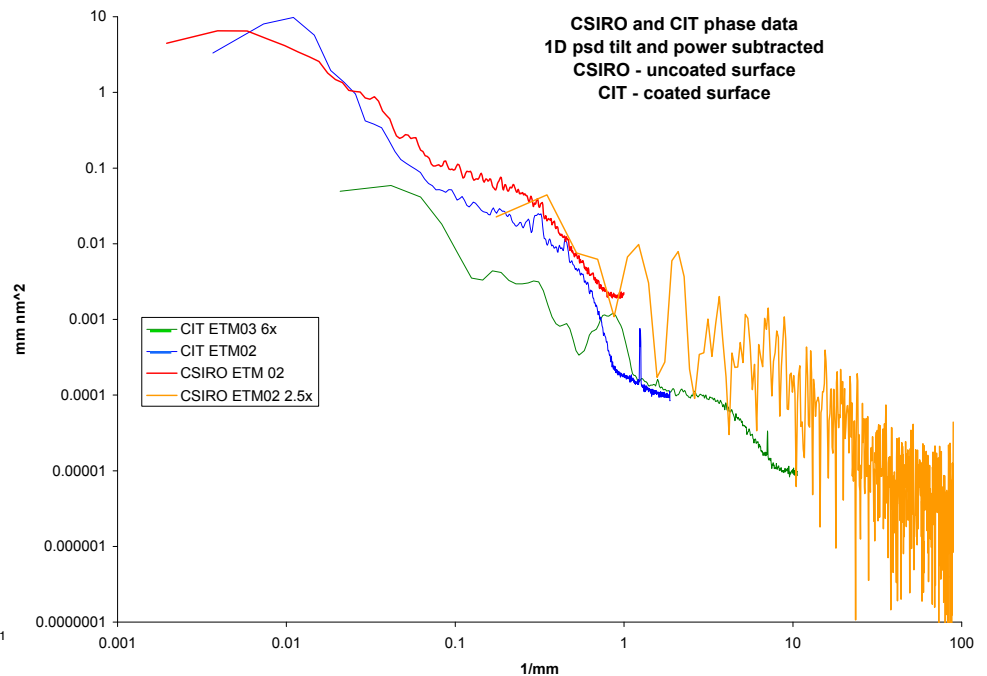
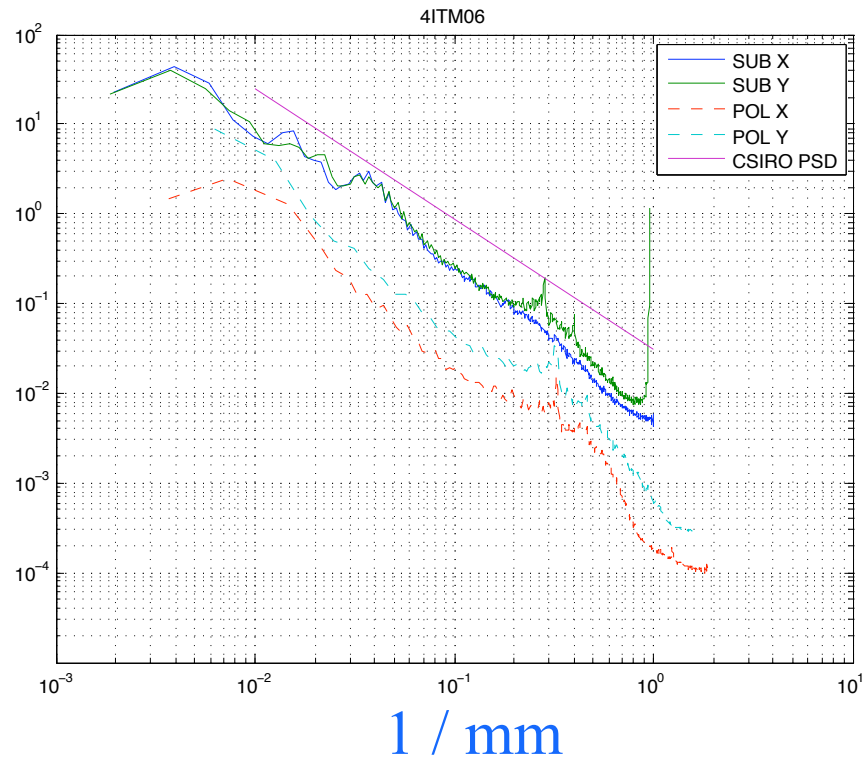
A 300-mm aperture phase shifting fizeau interferometer

### CSIRO TOPO

three dimensional noncontact optical profiler

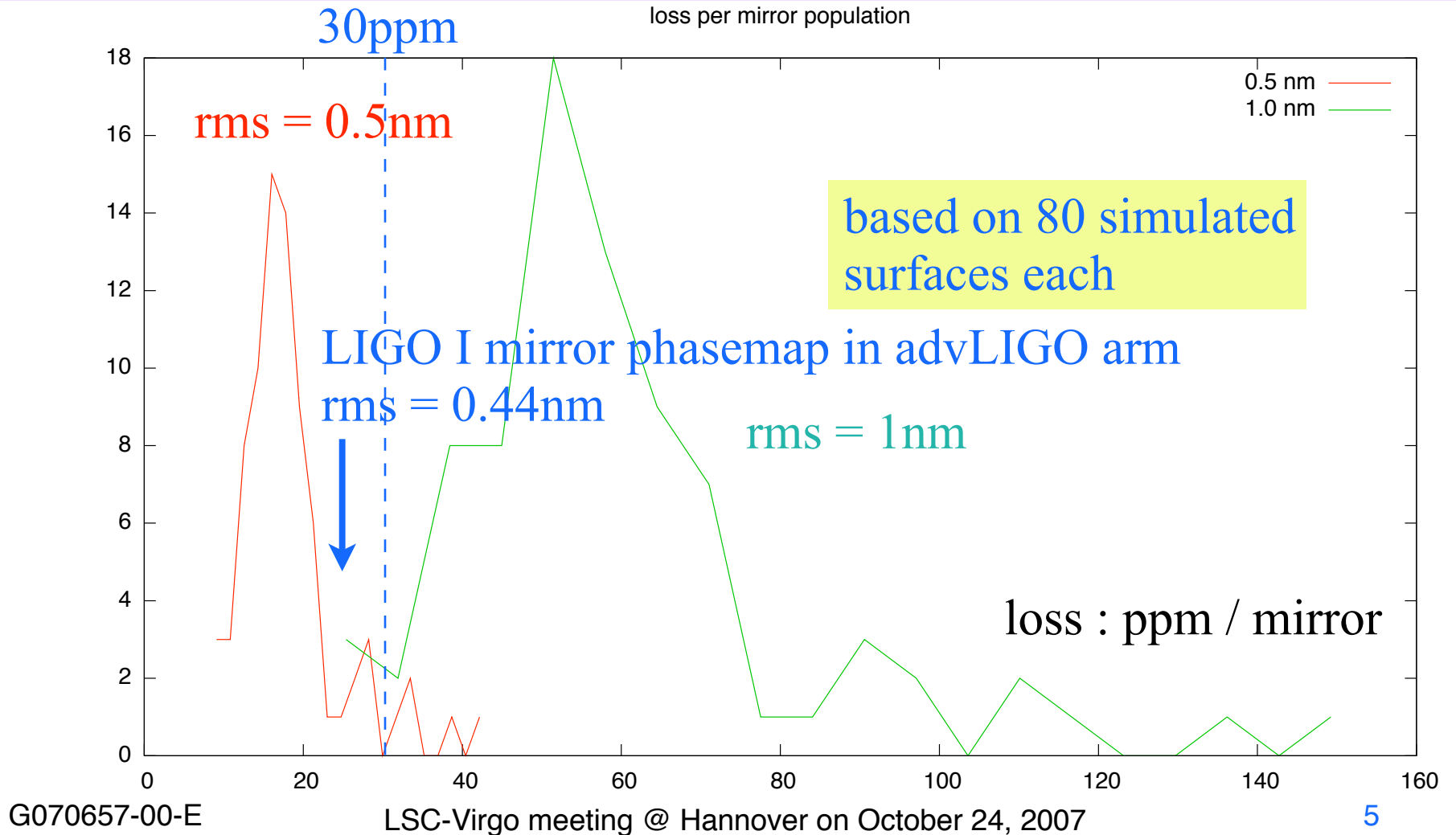


# surface figure CSIRO vs Phasemap PSD



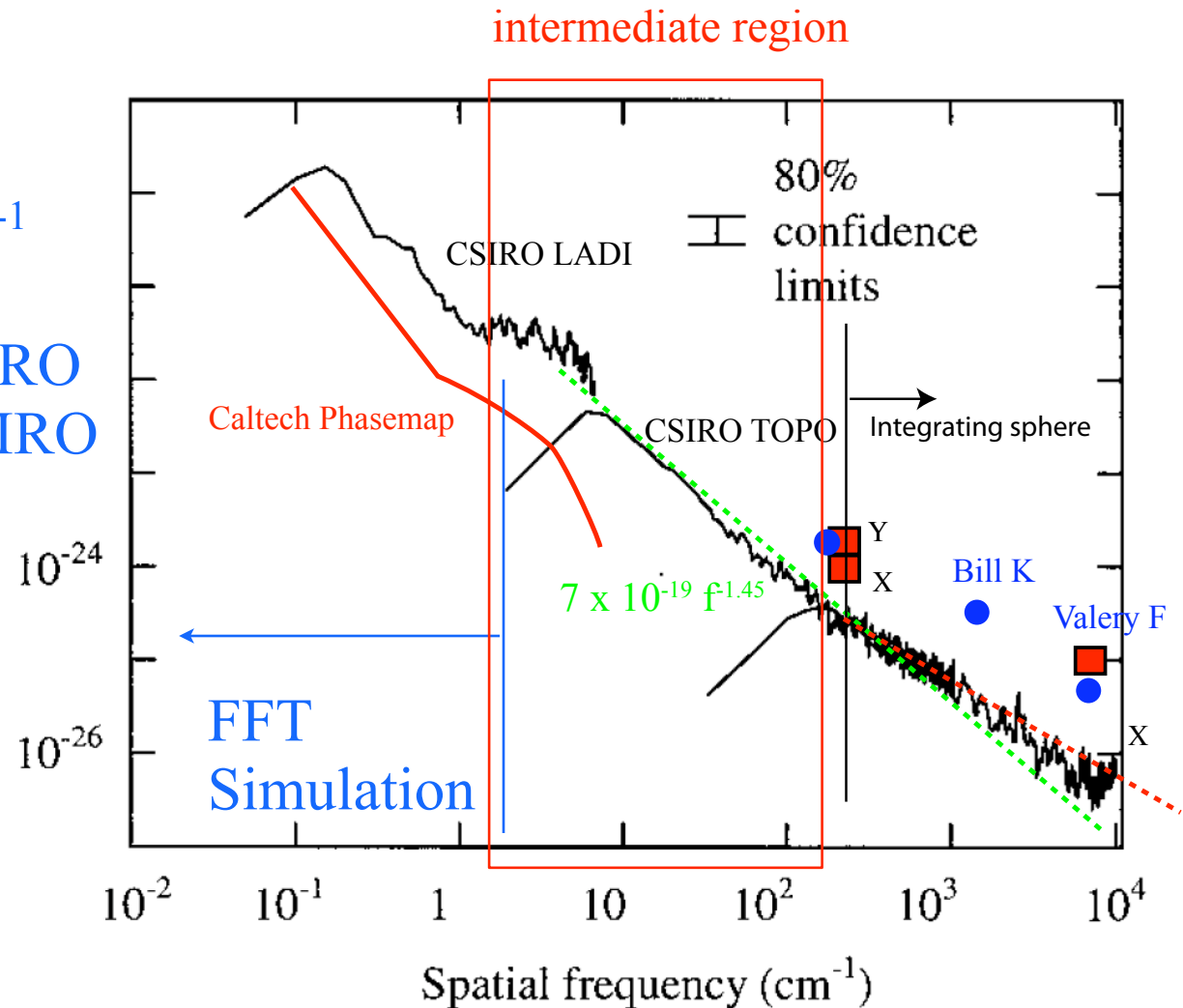
# Surface figure loss of AdvLIGO

loss per arm : rms = 1nm vs 0.5nm



## Loss in the least investigated region : $\lambda \sim 1\text{mm}$

- loss by integral of CSIRO fit in  $2 \sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  = 26ppm
- low end : LIGO < CSIRO
- high end : LIGO > CSIRO



**LIGO**

# Orange peel

- psd shows bumps at  $\sim 0.3$  cm -

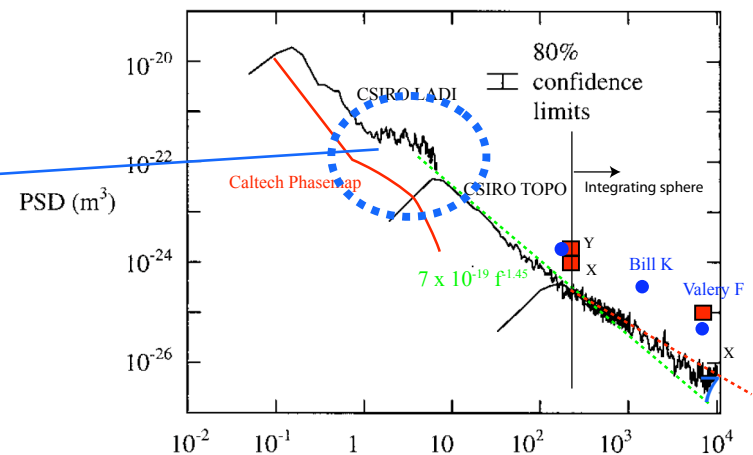
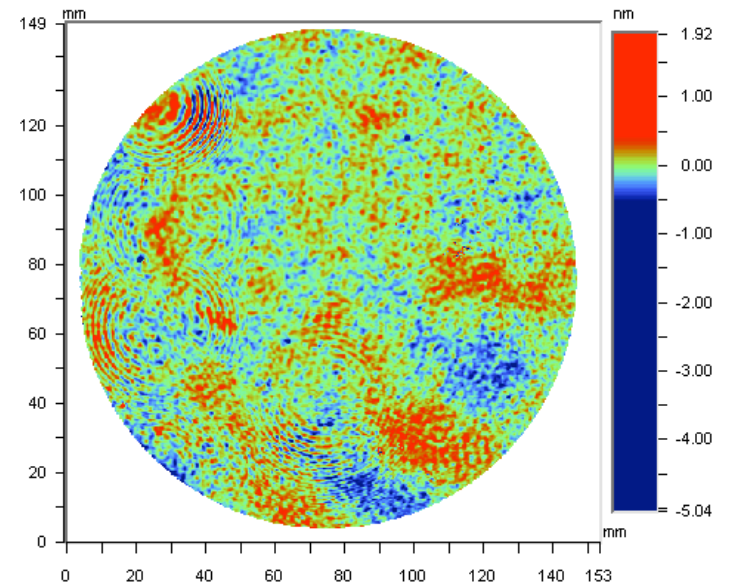
Caltech  
phasemap

loss  $\sim 2.4$  ppm  
new FFT grid size  
 $= 0.14 \sim 0.28$ cm

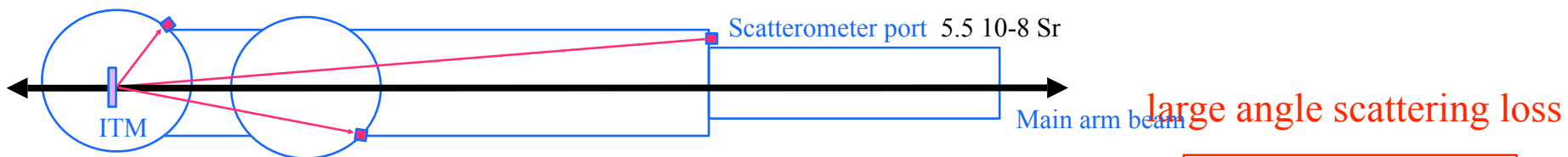
loss  $\sim 1.3$  ppm x 2  
old FFT :  
loss(35cm/256) -  
loss(35cm/128)

CSIRO  
PSD

Bill K estimated  
 $\sim 10$ ppm



## Large angle scattering loss



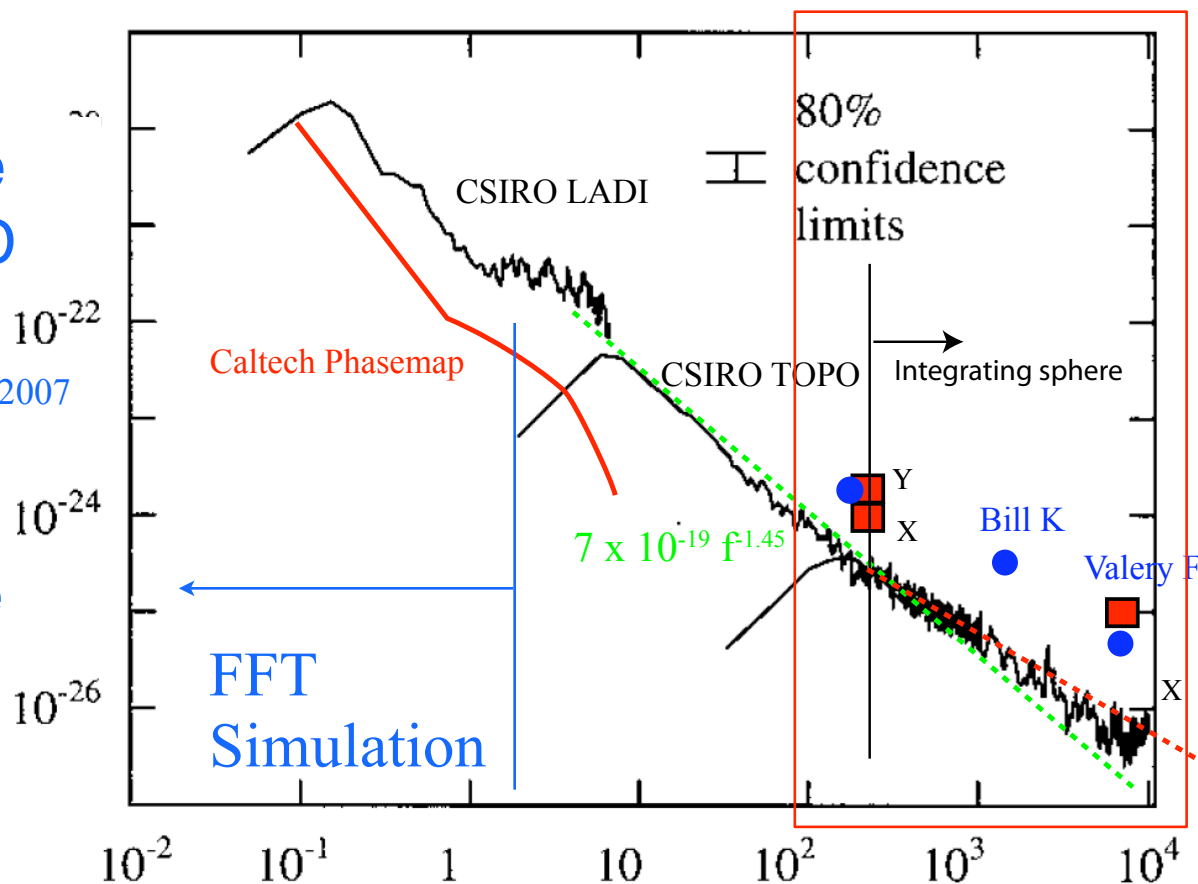
- In situ, large angle measurement : PD

Bill Kells H1 ITMxy June 2003

Valera L1 ITMxy&ETMxy October 2007

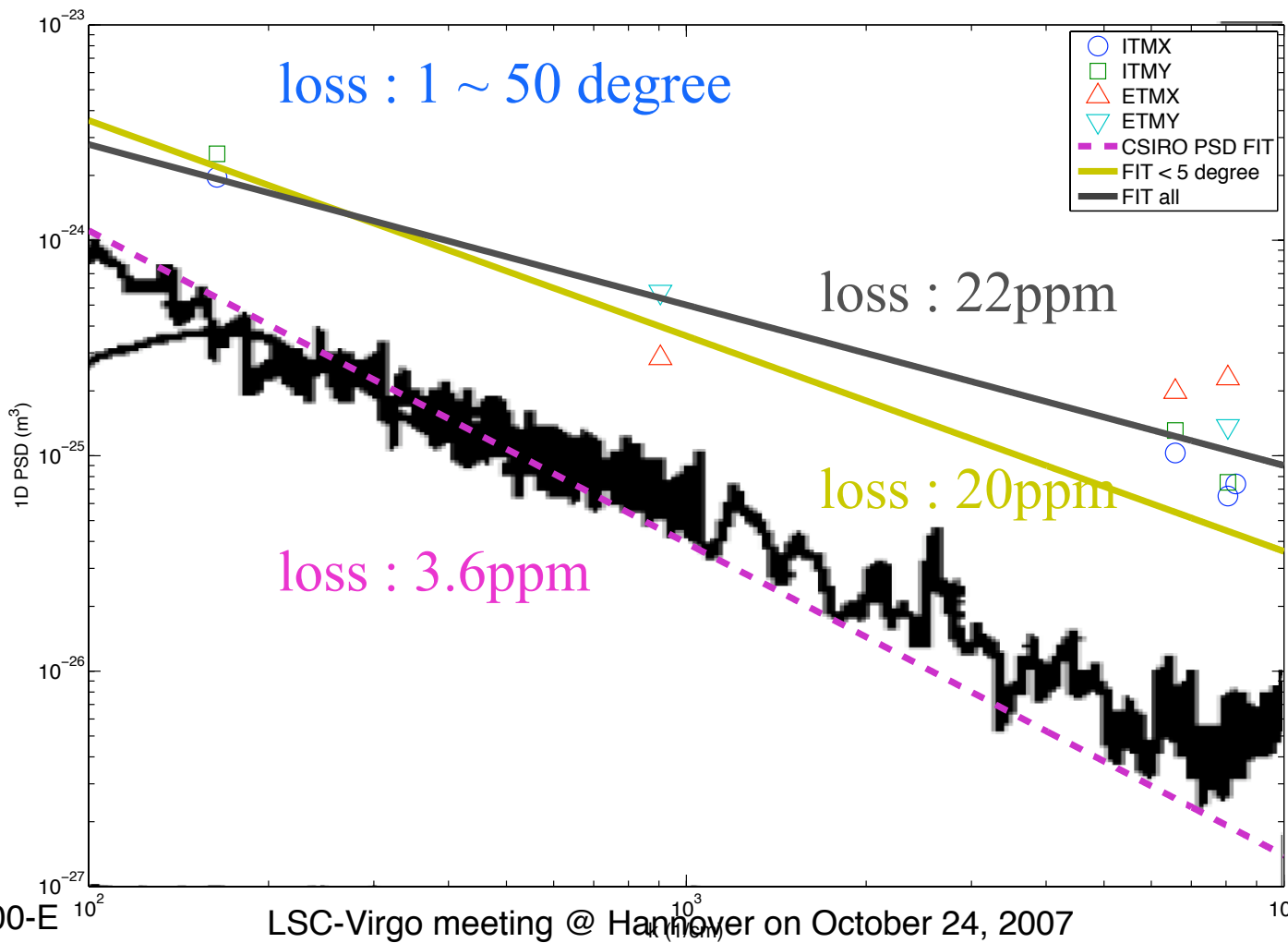
- Caltech OTF :  
integrating sphere

Liyuan



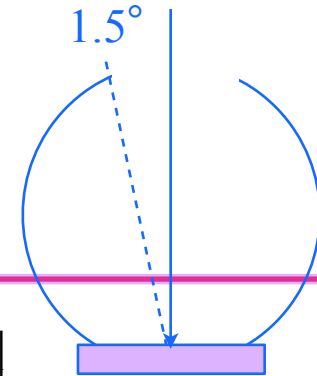


# Large angle scattering LLO ITM/ETM by Valery Frolov



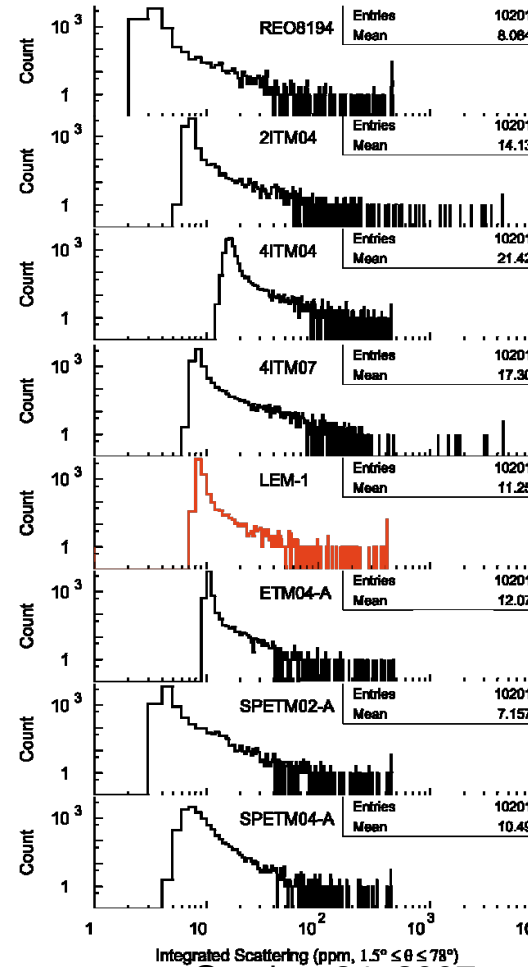
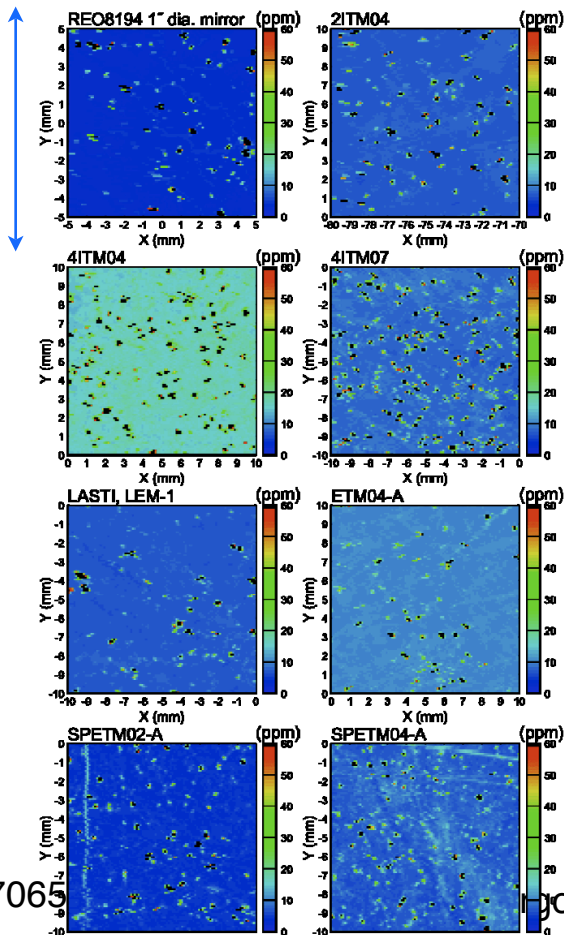
## Integrating sphere data

Liyuan, Herena (T070233)



1cm x 1cm

0.3mm beam size  
0.1mm step



14.13 ppm

21.42 ppm

17.30 ppm

11.25 ppm

12.07 ppm

7.157 ppm

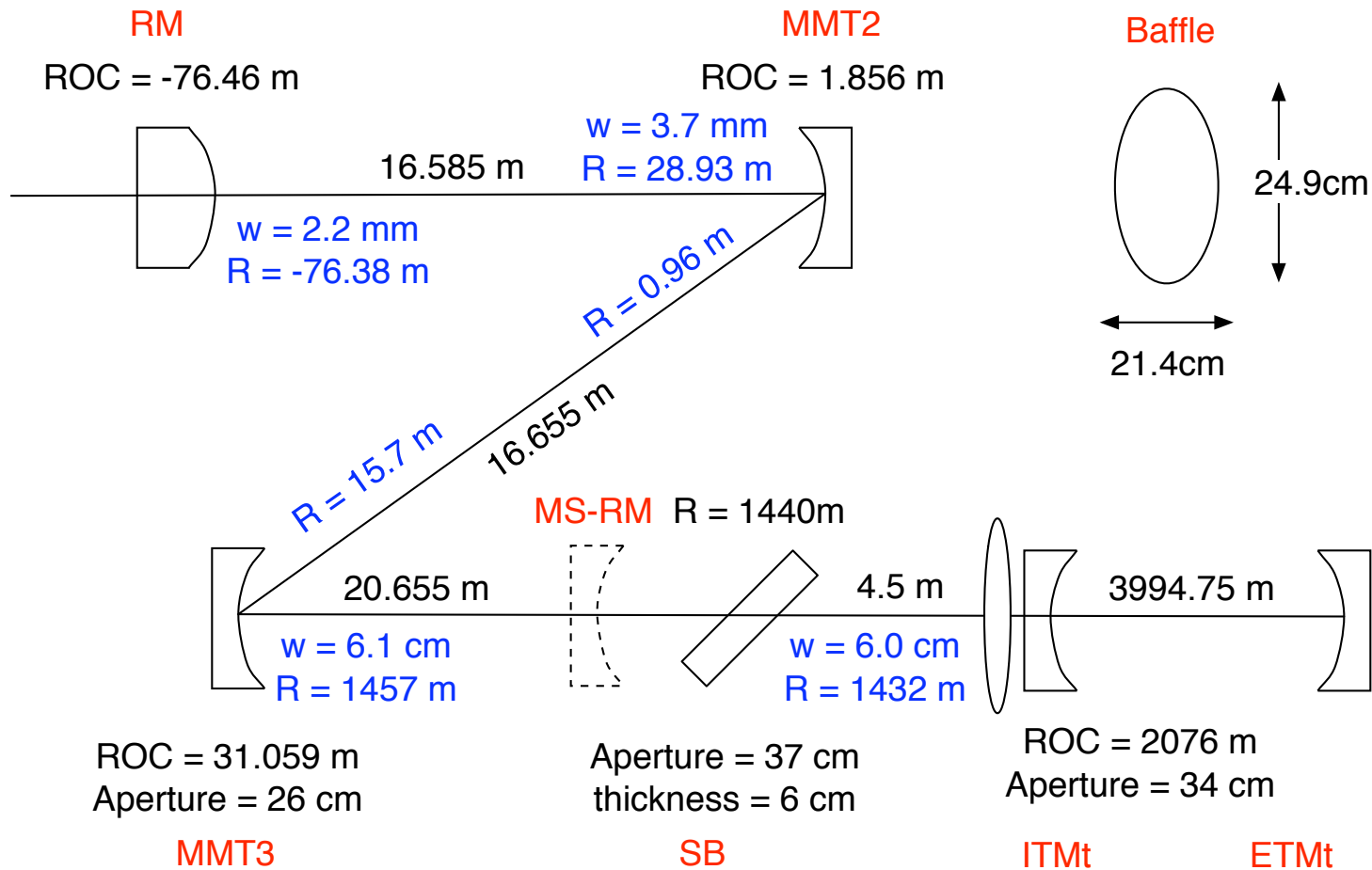
10.49 ppm

# Advanced LIGO

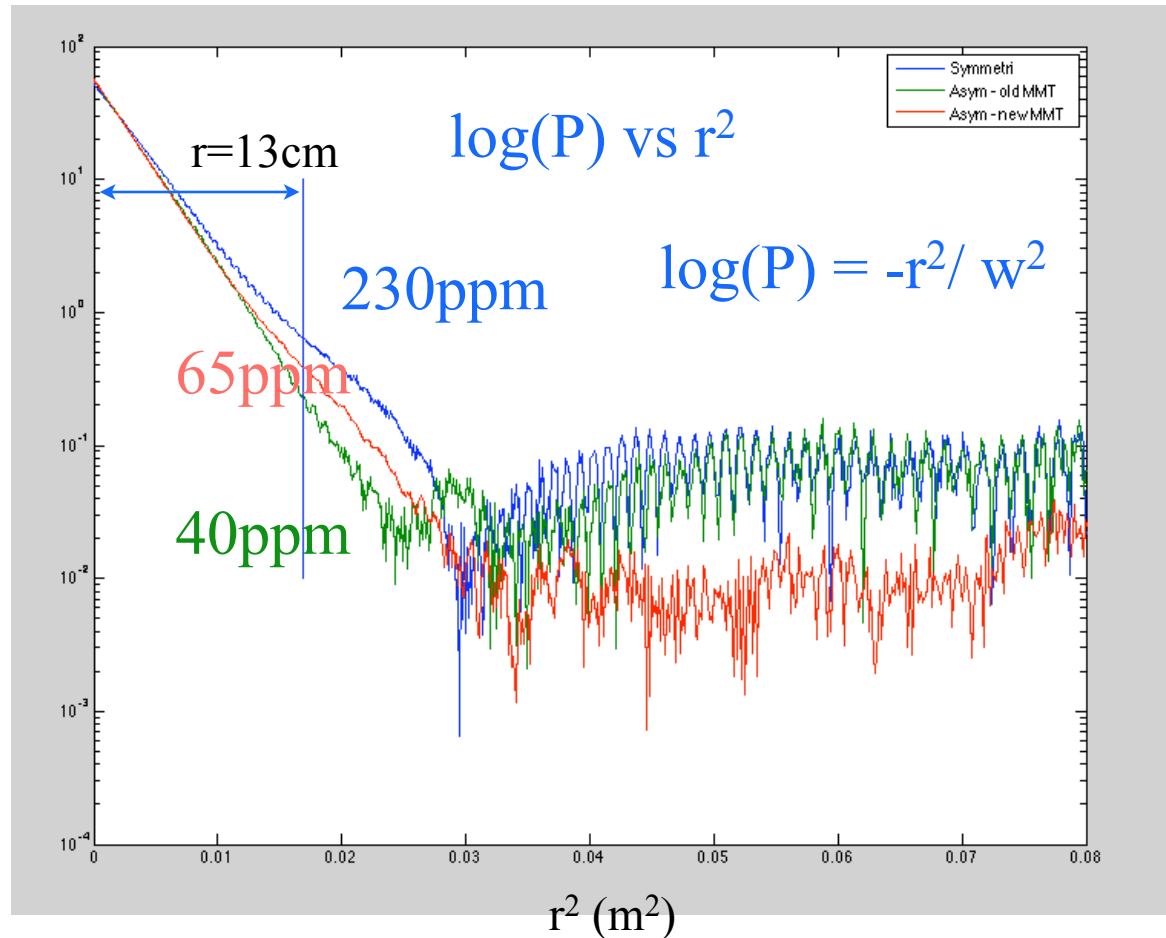
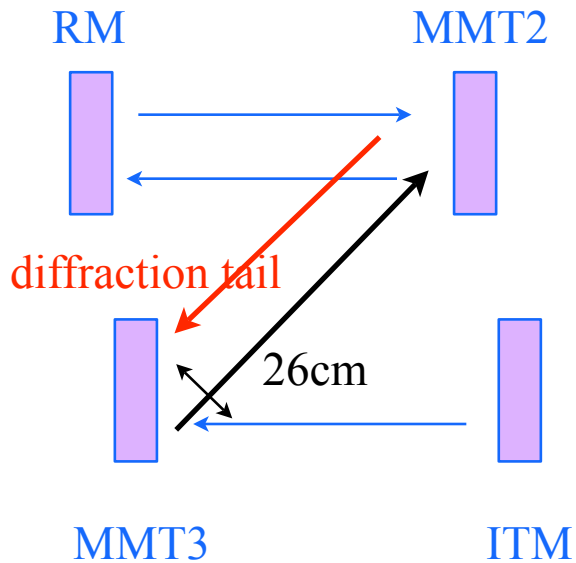
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- total arm loss budget = 70ppm
- known loss :  $\sim 50$  ppm / arm
  - » diffraction : 0.4 ppm
  - » absorption : 0.5 ppm x 2
  - » surface figure : 20ppm x 2
  - » ETM transmission : 7 ppm
- 11 ppm / mirror for micro roughness, large angle and all other losses
- LIGO I mirror : 50 ppm

# Diffraction effect in Stable Michelson cavity



# Beam profile on MMT3 coming from MMT2



# Summary

- LIGO I mirror loss estimation
  - » Scattering loss per mirror in LIGO I arm (Power Recycling gain, etc) : 50ppm
  - » Loss( $\lambda > 5\text{mm}$ )  $\sim 10$  ppm/mirror
  - » Loss( $\lambda \sim 1\text{mm}$ )  $\sim$  not well understood ( 3  $\sim$  30ppm/mirror?? )
  - » Loss( $\lambda < 0.1\text{mm}$ )  $\sim 10 \sim 30\text{ppm}$
- LIGO I mirror surface quality - some inconsistencies
  - »  $\lambda > 5\text{mm}$  : PSD(coated surface)  $\sim 0.1$  PSD(polished surface)
  - »  $\lambda \sim 1\text{mm}$  : not well understood
  - »  $\lambda < 0.1\text{mm}$  : measured loss  $\sim 10$  x estimation by polished surface data
- Advanced LIGO loss requirement  $< 35\text{ppm}$  / mirror
  - » Loss( $\lambda > 5\text{mm}$ )  $\sim 20 \sim 25$  ppm/mirror with RMS  $< 0.7\text{nm}$
  - » Need to understand LIGO I mirror losses and to suppress losses or change the AdvLIGO specification to be more tolerant to extra loss
- Loss in stable Michelson cavity
  - » Due to far field propagation in the cavity,  $\sim 500$  ppm loss by diffraction with  $w(\text{ITM})=6\text{cm}$ .
  - » With asymmetric arm configuration ( $w(\text{ITM})=5.5\text{cm}, w(\text{ETM})=6.2\text{cm}$ ), this is suppressed to  $\sim 50\text{ppm}$ .