



# Sapphire Test Masses: Lowering Thermoelastic noise

---

Research by

Erika D'Ambrosio, Richard O'Shaughnessy  
& Kip Thorne

[Caltech]

Vladimir Braginsky, Sergey Strigin & Sergey Vyatchanin

[MSU]

Presented by GariLynn Billingsley

February 2003

Aspen



# Overview

---

- Sapphire development
- Flat Top Beam profile to reduce thermoelastic noise
  - » Erika D'Ambrosio, Richard O'Shaughnessy, Kip Thorne, Sergey Strigin & Sergey Vyatchanin



# Advanced LIGO Test Masses

---

- Material Selection – May '03
  - » Sapphire Baseline
  - » Fused Silica Fall-back
- Delivery of first two large sapphire substrates Feb '03
- Measurement of first two large sapphire substrates
  - » Q, Phil Willems, CIT
  - » Absorption map, SMA Lyon
  - » Scatter map, SMA Lyon or CIT (instrument being built at CIT)
  - » Homogeneity, CIT
- Install LASTI test masses – October '04

# Full size Sapphire substrates

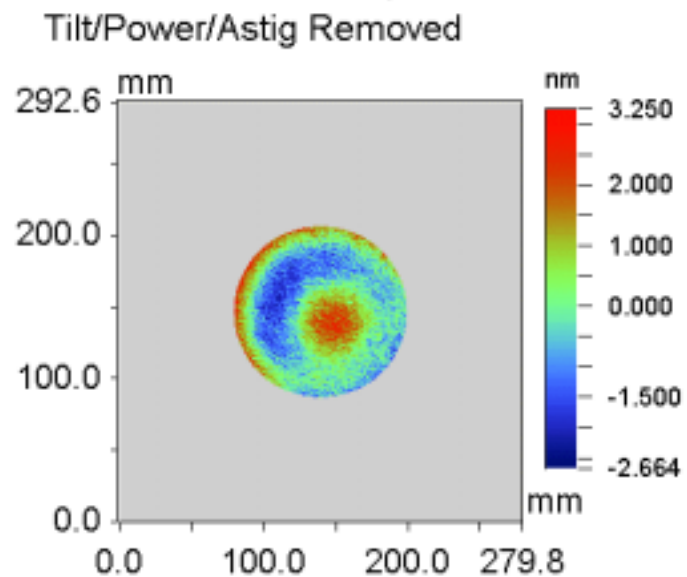
---

- Five experimental growth runs Crystal Systems
  - » Two of five 15" boules are considered good optical quality
  - » Two of five are not
  - » One "good" one "not" were delivered to Caltech Jan 30, 2003



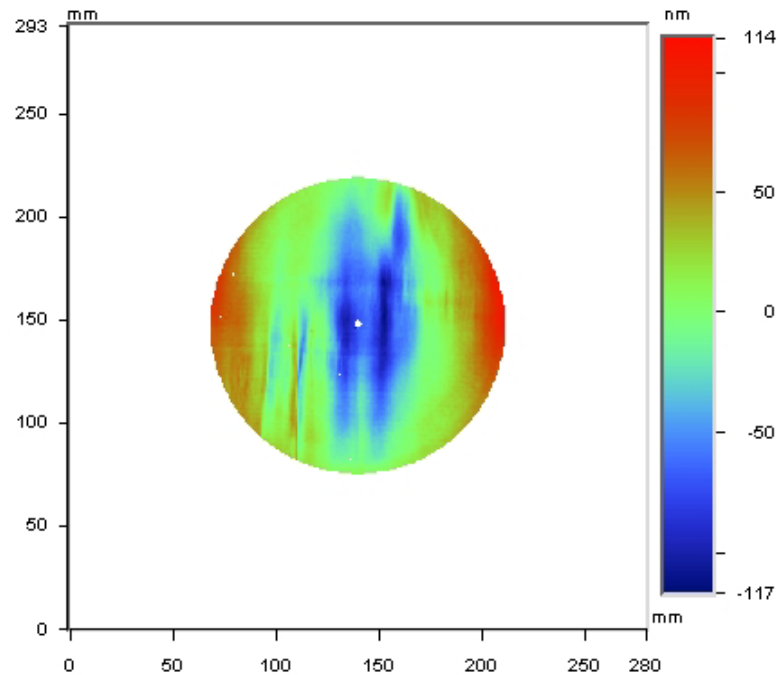
# Polishing spherical surfaces

- CSIRO and Wave Precision have good results
  - » Microroughness to  $\sim 1\text{\AA}$
  - » CSIRO better figure (better metrology)
  - » Rms  $\sim 1\text{nm}$ , may be metrology limited



# Homogeneity

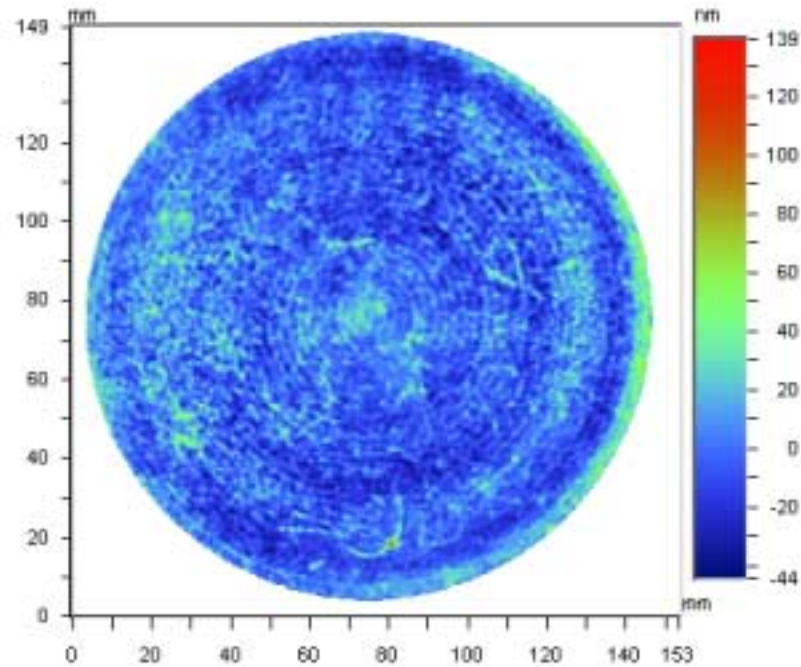
- Can't get c-axis in large sizes  
314 mm x 130 mm
- The problem with m- and a-axis sapphire...



Date: 08/11/2000	X Center: 280.00
Time: 14:23:44	Y Center: 280.00
Wavelength: 690.700 nm	Radius: 143.43 pix
Pupil: 100.0 %	Terms: Tilt
<b>PV: 231.4251 nm</b>	Filters: None
<b>RMS: 41.4312 nm</b>	Masks:



# Compensating Polish by Goodrich - technology “on hand”



Date: 04/16/2002  
Time: 14:37:03  
Wavelength: 1.064 um  
Pupil: 100.0 %  
**PV: 183.6397 nm**  
**RMS: 14.6141 nm**

X Center: 282.00  
Y Center: 243.00  
Radius: 269.89 pix  
Terms: Tilt  
Filters: None  
Masks: Detector Mask



# Improve sensitivity of Advanced LIGO

---

## If using Sapphire Test Masses

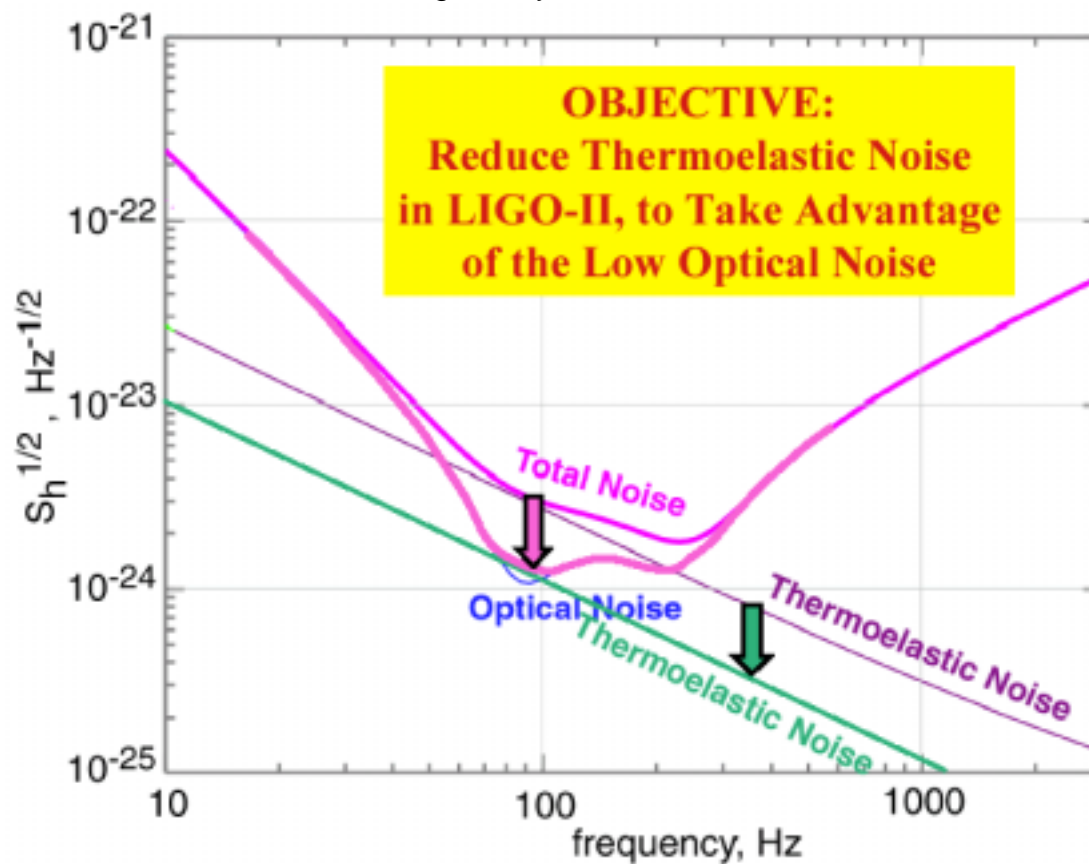
- Decrease spectral density of Thermoelastic noise by 0.34
- Increase detection rate for CBI by 2.6
  - » LIGO-T030009-00 Erika D'Ambrosio, Richard O'Shaughnessy, Sergey Strigin, Kip Thorne, Sergey Vyatchanin





# Context

from LIGO-G020543-00, Thorne, D'Ambrosio, O'Shaughnessy

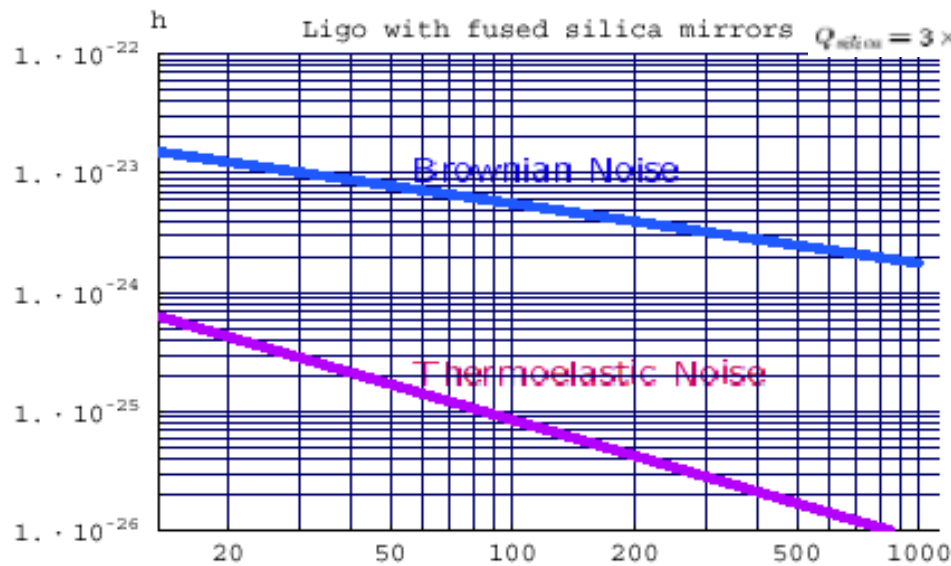




# More Context

## Noise in Silica vs. Noise in Sapphire

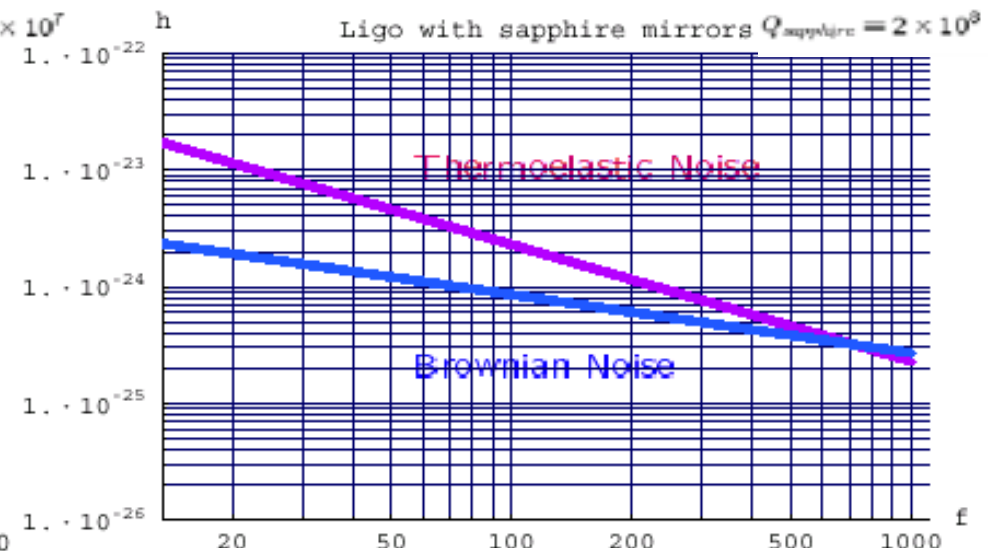
Provided by Erika D'Ambrosio



Lower noise by increasing spot size

$$S_{BN}(f) \sim 1/w$$

$$S_{TE}(f) \sim 1/w^3$$



An alternative could be cooling the mirrors. This gives more advantage for the reduction of thermoelastic noise

$$S_{TE}(f) \sim T^2$$

than with Brownian noise

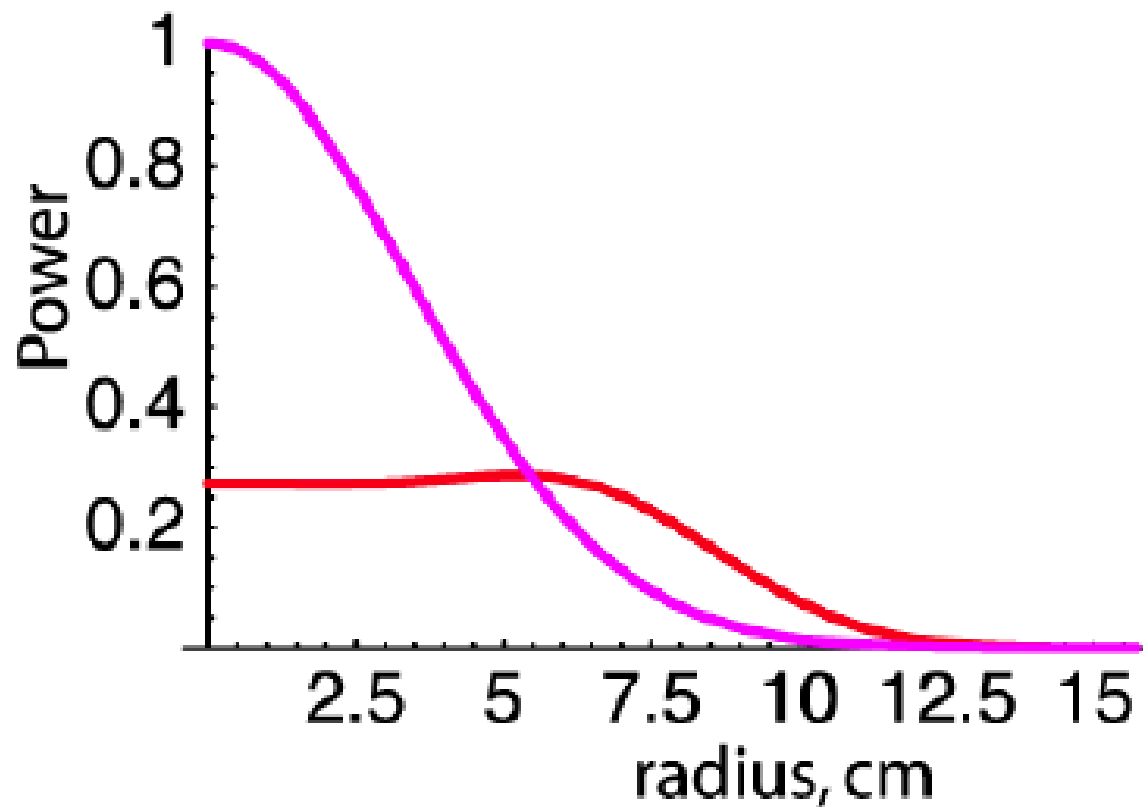
$$S_{BN}(f) \sim T$$

although for very low temperature the dependance of the constants on  $T$  must be taken into account.



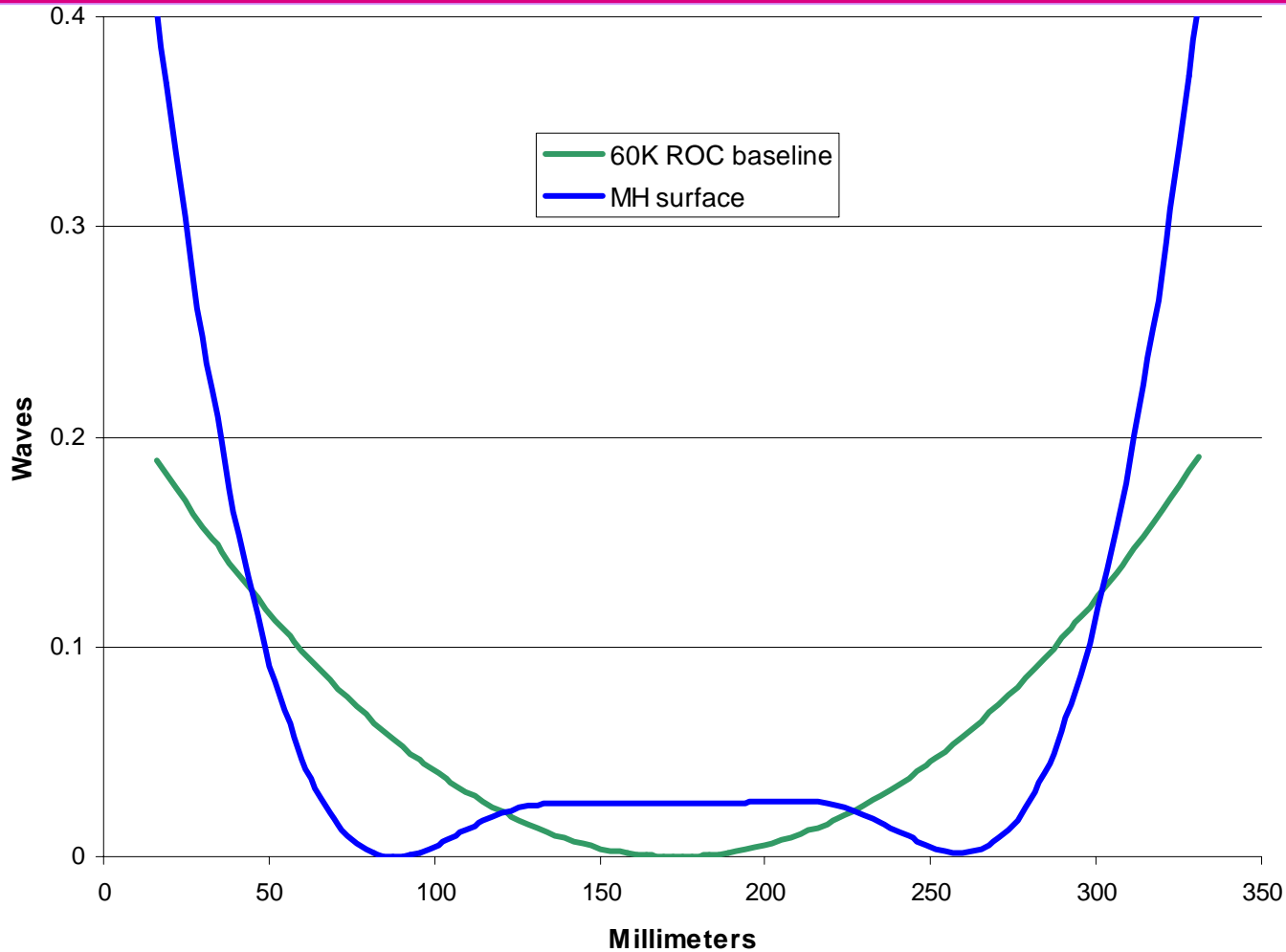
# Distributed power lowers noise

from LIGO-G020543-00, Thorne, D'Ambrosio, O'Shaughnessy





# Compute mirror surface which matches phase fronts





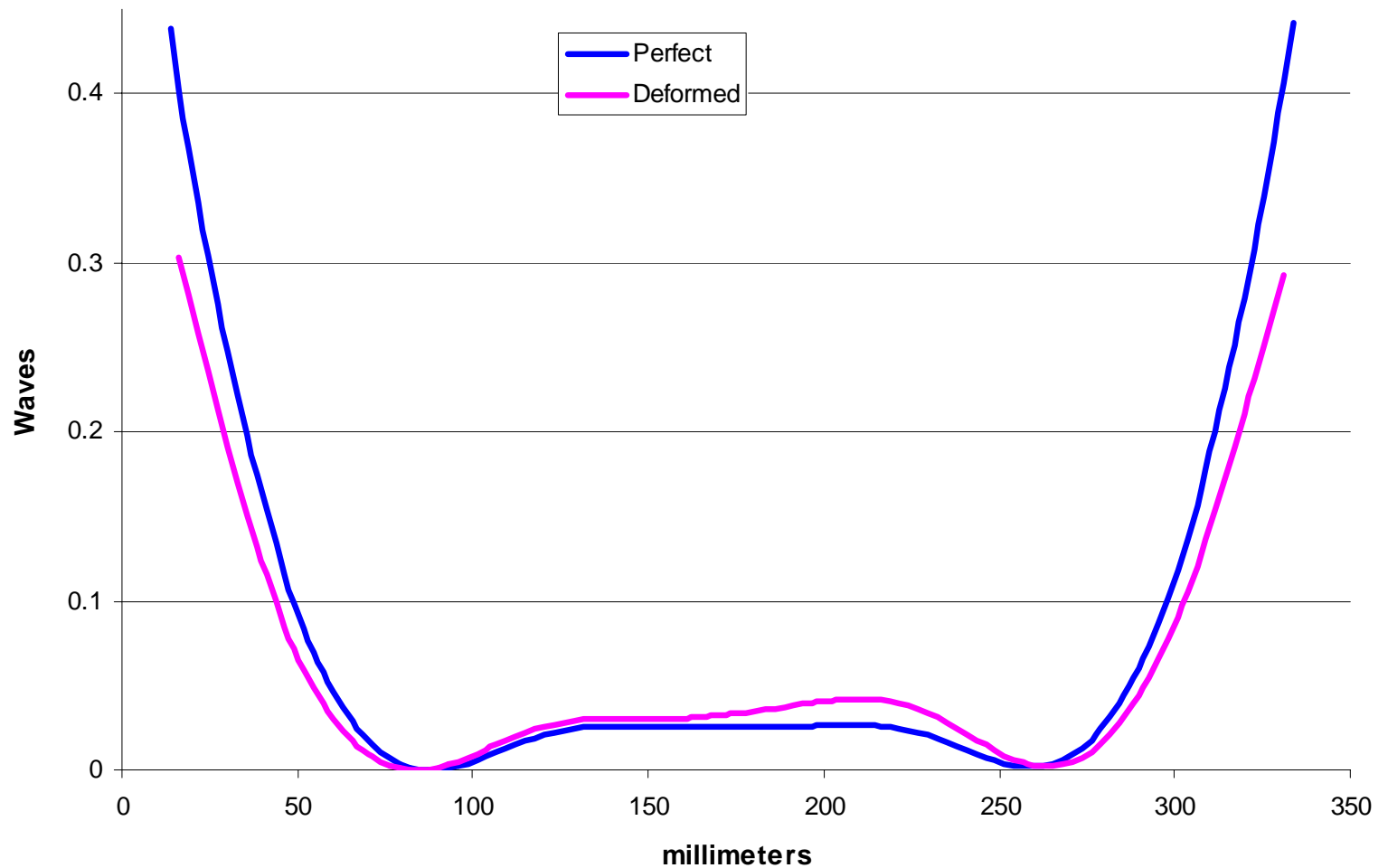
## MIT meeting – Fall '02

---

- Can we make surfaces like this?
- How tightly must we control displacement?
- How tightly must we control tilt?
  
- Answers in the referenced paper T030009-00



# How good must the surface be?





# Sensitivity to surface deformation

---

Fraction of Carrier Power →	Lost to Parasitic Modes	Lost to Dark Port
Mexican Hat	$.0008(\Delta z / 6\text{nm})^2$	$.00015(\Delta z / 6\text{nm})^2$

$\Delta z$  - PV deviations in inner 100mm radius

2nm → 100ppm loss to modes, 16ppm loss to Dark Port.



# Compare Sensitivity to transverse displacement $s$

from LIGO-T030009-00, D'Ambrosio, O'Shaughnessy, Strigin, Thorne, Vyatchanin

Fraction of Carrier →	Lost to Parasitic Modes ppm	Lost to Dark Port ppm
Mexican Hat	$100(s/1\text{mm})^2$	$190(s/1\text{mm})^2$
Baseline	$100(s/1.3\text{mm})^2$	$190(s/1.3\text{mm})^2$





# Compare Sensitivity to tilt $\theta$

from LIGO-T030009-00, D'Ambrosio, O'Shaughnessy, Strigin, Thorne, Vyatchanin

Fraction of Carrier →	Lost to Parasitic Modes	Lost to Dark Port
Mexican Hat	$.001(\theta/0.01\mu\text{rad})^2$	$.002(\theta/0.01\mu\text{rad})^2$
Baseline	$.001(\theta/0.035\mu\text{rad})^2$	$.002(\theta/0.035\mu\text{rad})^2$



# Preparing MH surfaces

---

	Infrastructure	Metrology
<b>Ion Beam figuring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•ASML</li><li>•Kodak</li><li>•CSIRO</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓</li><li>✓</li><li>✗</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓</li><li>✗</li><li>✓</li></ul>
<b>Corrective coating</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•SMA-Lyon</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓</li></ul>



# Summary

---

- Material selection scheduled for May '03
- Flat top or Gaussian profile?
- BENCHTOP demonstration of Flat top is difficult due to small size of optic