



### Trace element content comparison for high-loss and low-loss sapphire\*

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# **TALK OUTLINE**



- Motivation
- Methods & Materials
- **Results**
- Summary & Future Work



# **LIGO** 1064 nm Absorption









# **Trace element measurements in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Objective:**

Obtain physical correlations between chemical impurities (Ti, Cr, Fe, Co, etc.) and optical absorption characteristics of materials under consideration for use as test masses and optical coatings in advanced LIGO.

#### HEM<sup>™</sup> Process Crystal Systems, Inc.







From K. Nassau, Scientific American 1980, 134







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#### Neutron Activation Analysis (PGAA&INAA)

Principle: when exposed to a neutron beam, nuclei absorb neutrons and form compound nuclei which de-excite by emission of prompt  $\gamma$ -rays. The often-produced radioactive product nuclei emit delayed  $\gamma$ -rays. The  $\gamma$ -ray energy is used to identify the isotope and the amount of radiation is directly proportional to the amount of element.





• Prompt gamma activation

$$\mathbf{N}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{N}_{\text{atoms}} \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text{cap}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\gamma} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{T}_{\text{count}}$$

• Delayed gamma activation  $N_{\gamma} = N_{atoms} \cdot (\lambda^{-1}) \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \sigma_{cap} \cdot \Phi \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\gamma} \cdot \varepsilon_{\gamma} \cdot (\mathbf{TF})$ 

where,

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- $\mathbf{TF} = (1 \exp(-\lambda t_1))\exp(-\lambda t_2)(1 \exp(-\lambda t_3))$
- $t_1$  = irradiation time
- $t_2 = decay time$
- $t_3 = counting time$



SRMs 1575,1566b, 2702



### $\gamma$ -ray Spectroscopy

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Mass fraction estimates based on comparison with SRM 2709 San Joaquim Soil.\*

Element	Low Loss sample	High Loss sample	SRM 1575a	Certified Value
Sc	$0.06 \pm 0.02 \text{ ppb}$	$0.20 \pm 0.04$ ppb	$10.8 \pm 0.8 \text{ ppb}$	10.1 ± 0.3 ppb
Cr	9 ± 2 ppb	8 ± 1 ppb	0.36 ±0.03 ppm	0.3 - 0.5 ppm range
Fe	$\leq 1 \text{ ppm}$	$\leq 1 \text{ ppm}$	45 ± 2 ppm	46 ± 2 ppm
Со	$\leq 1 \text{ ppb}$	$1.2 \pm 0.4$ ppb	68 ± 3 ppb	61 ± 2 ppb
Zn	30 ± 3 ppb	$40 \pm 4 \text{ ppb}$	$39 \pm 2 \text{ ppm}$	38 ± 2 ppm
Sb	$\leq 2 \text{ ppb}$	$\leq 2 \text{ ppb}$	$10 \pm 3 \text{ ppb}$	not certified
La	$7 \pm 0.4$ ppb	$4 \pm 0.4$ ppb	53 ± 7 ppb	not certified

S. C. McGuire, G. P. Lamaze and E. A. Mackey, Trans. Am. Nucl. Soc. Vol. 89, 773 (2003).

### **Trace Element Comparison**

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# **LIGO Summary & Future Work**



- Synthetic sapphire measurements show typical broad range of elements at sub-ppm levels.
- Excellent sensitivity for the elements of primary interest.
- First-time measurements of transition metal and higher-Z elements at sub-ppm levels in synthetic sapphire.
- Correlations between absorption and trace element content not evident.
- Successful implementation of a program of research-based trace element measurements for advanced LIGO optics.
- Fused silica substrate down select in March 2005
- Application of work to losses in coatings on fused silica in progress.



Development of local support facilities is well underway at Southern University and at the LIGO Livingston Observatory.



## **COLLABORATORS**



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