Developing spatially-tunable adaptive optics for LIGO

Celeste Virador, LIGO SURF 2023

Mentors: Dr. Jon Richardson and Dr. Huy-Tuong Cao, UCR

LHO Noise Budget (O3)



Thermal Compensation System (TCS)



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Brooks, Overview of Advanced LIGO Adaptive Optics, 2016.

FroSTI: Front Surface Type Irradiator



Jon Richardson, Active Wavefront Control for Megawatt Arm Power, 2022



mm

1/8th of Full Ring Heater

y

mm

Huy Tuong Cao, Development Status of HOM Ring Heater, 2022

5

Full Ring Heater, Surface Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$



6

1/8th Heater Unit, Surface Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$









Angular Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Radial Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



у

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Horizontal Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Vertical Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power

1/8th Model

4 1/32nd Models







1/32nd Linear Heater Unit: Surface Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$, No Bounds

1/32nd Linear Heater Unit: Surface Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$, Flat Bounds

Higher Intensity Level within Target



Horizontal Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Vertical Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power

Designing New Edge Coverings



Design Basis:
 Compound
 Parabolic
 Concentrator

Winston, Jiang, and Ricketts, Nonimaging Optics: A Tutorial, 2018.

Parabolic Surface, Extruded Through Heater Unit



Resulting Heater









Horizontal Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power

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Vertical Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Linear Model, 1/32nd Unit and Target



 Notice:
 ➤ Separation of <u>No</u> <u>Bounds Point</u> from other points
 ➤ FWHM/Tail Area Value for Model 2

Tail Area vs. Standard Deviation: Vertical Distribution

Normalized Irradiance Distributions, 1/32nd Linear Model/Target





Confirming Effects of Edge Surfaces

No Bounds





Average Horizontal Irradiance



Average Vertical Irradiance



Straight Line Model

Arc Model



50 1/32nd Heater Unit, Surface Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$, Flat Bounds 137.8 200 40 122.4 107.1 100 Average Irradiance $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$ - 91.8 y, [mm] -76.5 ⊆ 0. 30 61.2 -10045.9 30.6 -200 - 15.3 0.0 20 -200 100 200 -100ò x, [mm] Model 3 Model 2 10 Model 1 Flat Bounds No Bounds 0 Target 0.000 0.698 1.396 2.094 2.793 3.491 4.189

Angular Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power

1/32 Unit Edge Coverings, Arc Model/Target

Angle [Radians]

Tail Area vs. Full Width Half Max: Angular Distribution



Notice: ➤ Low FWHM/Tail Area value for Model 2

Radial Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



1/32 Unit Edge Coverings, Arc Model/Target



Tail Area vs. Standard Deviation: Radial Distribution

1/8th Straight Line Heater Unit

4 1/32nd Straight Line Heater Units





Horizontal Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power







Vertical Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power







Angular Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Tail Area vs. Full Width Half Max: Angular Distribution



Radial Distribution of Average Irradiance: Normalized by Deposited Power



Tail Area vs. Standard Deviation: Radial Distribution

Next Steps



Jiang, Winston, Asymmetric design for Compound Elliptical Concentrators (CEC) and its geometric flux implications, 2015

- Further exploration of parabolic edge coverings on arc models
- ➢ Elliptical
 Concentrator
 Design → Elliptical
 Side Reflectors
- GeneralizedSurfaces

Conclusion

- Characterized the spread of radiation from both arc and linear heater units
- Identified capability of flat reflective boundaries to improve confinement of radiation in angular dimension
- Explored the design and optimization of parabolic edge surfaces
- Identified capability of parabolic surfaces to improve radiation confinement for both 1/32nd heater units and 1/8th heater units in the linear and angular dimensions

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