



# TUNABLE COHERENCE FOR STRAYLIGHT SUPPRESSION IN HIGH PRECISION INTERFEROMETERS

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© LIGO/Caltech/MIT/Sonoma State (Aurore Simonnet) – Dancing Duo of Black Holes







# Motivation



# PRN modulation for tunable coherence



Time-domain simulation



Outlook







# Motivation



# PRN modulation for tunable coherence



Time-domain simulation









# **Motivation**



- sensitivity limited in low frequency range
- scattered light is major factor here
- non-stationary noise



- *non-linear* coupling
- frequency *up-conversion*
- amplitude- and phase- modulation









Motivation



# PRN modulation for tunable coherence



Time-domain simulation









### Concept

- phase modulation at GHz
- *"random"* noise as modulation sequence
  → pseudo white-light-interferometer
- *chips* of sequence  $c_1$  generated as 0 or 1
  - $\rightarrow$  modulation of 0 or  $\pi$









### Concept

- pseudo-random-noise (PRN) sequence as input c1
- *m sequence* of length *l*<sub>seq</sub> ...1011100101110010111001011100101...
- *ideal two-level* autocorrelation function  $R(\tau)$







 $d_{coh} = \frac{l_{seq}}{f_{\text{mod}}} \cdot c$ 

#### Concept

Influence on the Michelson Output:

- *small- and large-scale dependencies*
- large scale dependent on autocorrelation of PRN sequence



→ tunable coherence

 $P_{out} \propto \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + R(\tau) \cos(\omega \tau))$ 





### Concept

				f <sub>mod</sub> = 1 GHz		f <sub>mod</sub> = 10 GHz	
laser frequency		1064 nm	$l_{seq}$	31 chips	16 383 chips	31 chips	16 383 chips
PRN chip	$d_{chip}$	[cm]		29.9 cm	29.9 cm	2.99 cm	2.99 cm
PRN sequence	$d_{coh}$	[m]		9.29 m	4 911.50 m	0.93 m	491.15 m









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### Simulation

Setup



- analytical expression for both output ports
  - with and without modulation
- modulation following the m-sequence of an n-bit LFSR

 $- l_{seq}(n) = 2^n - 1$ 

• DC-readout for phase extraction





# Simulation

- Model for scattered light delay:  $t_{sc} = \frac{d_{sc,0} + d_{sc} \cdot \sin(2\pi f_{sc}t)}{c}$   $t_{sc} = \frac{d_{sc,0} + d_{sc} \cdot \sin(2\pi f_{sc}t)}{c}$
- Analytical solutions for power at *southport* of IFO
  - without modulation:

$$P_{south} = \frac{P_{in}}{2} \left[ (1-b) [1 + \cos(2\omega\Delta t)] + b \left[ \cos(\omega t_{sc}) + \cos(\omega(2\Delta t + t_{sc})) \right] + b^2 \left[ 1 - \cos(\omega t_{sc}) \right] \right]$$

with modulation:

$$P_{S,mod} \approx \frac{P_{in}}{2} \left[ (1-b) [1 + \cos(2\omega\Delta t)] + \underline{b^2} \right]$$





#### **Simulation**

#### Simple example







### **Simulation**

#### **Turning on modulation**

 $d_{sc,\,0}$  = 0.50 m,  $d_{sc}$  = 4.70  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{sc}$  = 10 Hz,  $b_{sc}$  = 0.01 %







### Simulation

#### Parameter

- scattered light parameter:
  - scattered light amplitude b<sub>sc</sub>
  - offset  $d_{sc,0}$
  - movement range  $d_{sc}$
  - frequency  $f_{sc}$









### Simulation

#### More complex example





<i>f<sub>sc</sub></i> [Hz]	88.98	48.03	42.07	63.0	6.0			
<i>d<sub>sc,0</sub></i> [cm]	53.6							
<i>d</i> <sub>sc</sub> [λ]	190.3	154.7	70.2	4.08	182.06			
b <sub>sc</sub>	0.01%							





### Simulation







### **Simulation**

#### Achievable suppression

 $\Delta P_{S,mod} = \frac{P_{in}}{2} \left[ R(\tau \neq 0) \ b \left[ \cos(\omega t_{sc}) + \cos(\omega(2\Delta t + t_{sc})) + b\cos(\omega t_{sc}) \right] - b \left[ R(2\Delta t)\cos(2\omega\Delta t) + 1 \right] + b^2 \right]$ 

- → realistically in *tabletop experiment*:
- → realistically in *GW detector*:

1 023 chips → -30 dB 65 535 chips → -48 dB









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Time-domain simulation



Outlook





### Outlook

#### **Experimental implementation**

- tabletop setup of simple Michelson interferometer
- add cavities → step by step towards *dual-recycled enhanced Michelson interferometer*









# Thank you for your attention!

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Sources:

 [1] Craig Cahillane; <u>https://ccahilla.github.io/</u>; visited: 10.03.2022
 [2] Melanie Ast; Quantum-dense metrology for subtraction of back-scatter disturbances in gravitational-wave detection; 2017