REALTIME CURVATURE SENSING MONITOR

Using Heterodyne Detection





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OUTLINE

- Motivation
- •System Design
- Review of Theory
- •Current Status
- Alternate Geometries
- •Future Work
- Contributors







MOTIVATION

- Sensing thermoelastic deformation of the LIGO test mass mirrors allows the Thermal Compensation System to keep the shape of the mirrors close to design parameters.
- Realtime, in-situ curvature monitors are available, but only after the detector has acquired lock.
- Heterodyne detection methods can be used to monitor curvature of the test mass mirrors <u>independent</u> of lock state.
- Heterodyne curvature sensor can be integrated into optical levers currently in use.







- Expect good common mode noise rejection
 - Phase noise from grating side motion will be common to all 3 beams.

Calculations indicate a ~1% change in the initial curvature of a
10 km radius of curvature optic can be detected.



Schematic - Test Optic



Schematic - Test Optic





Pure Phase Modulation

Slight Amplitude Modulation



* Ref Frame Fixed w.r.t. carrier

Specifications

- Laser: 632.8nm HeNe
- EOM: LiNO3
- •<u>w_{rf}</u>: I.8 GHz

- <u>Gratings</u>: 1,200/mm
- <u>Detector</u>: 2GHz, Si
- <u>Test Optic</u>: flat gold coated BK7 (back polished)



Optical Bench Layout



- Current configuration retro-reflects curvature beam back through test optic and array generator.
 - 2x pass test optic so that array generator & recombiner are identical



Calibration

- White light Michaelson interferometer to independently verify and calibrate measurements.
 - RGB LED as light source for interferograms
 - Multiple wavelength source means height is determined unambiguously





White Light Interferometer





Thermal Deformation



- Test optic made from flat BK7 substrate with gold coating.
- Violet laser pointer (100mW, 405nm) illuminates test optic from back.
- Gold coating strongly absorbs 405nm light, causing a thermal deformation on the surface of the test optic
- Deformation visible in interferogram



CURRENT STATUS

- Complete:
 - ✓White light interferometer
 - ✓Thermal deformation
 - ✓Assembly of Electronics (RF, DC)
 - ✓ Successful I.8 GHz EOM operation
 - Scanning confocal Fabry-Perot cavity to characterize sidebands
 - ✓Matlab code to analyze interferograms
 - ✓Assembly of array generator and recombiner
- In Progress:
 - Matlab code to automate capturing interferograms
 - Debug demodulation electronics
 - Collect data



ALTERNATE GEOMETRIES

•One grating + Retro Reflector

•Two array generators oriented perpendicularly to each other with 2 EOMs yield 2D array

Use laser diode as light source:
Changing λ can be used to scan position on mirror





• NSF's East Asian and Pacific Summer Institutes grant.

- International research abroad for grad students
- Advanced testing at High Optical Power Test Facility in Gingin, Australia
- Test system on optics comparable to aLIGO and future GW detectors



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SUMMARY

•Realtime, in-situ curvature monitoring for TCS, independent of lock state.

•Curvature converts pure phase modulation to slight amplitude modulation.

•Good common mode noise rejection.

•Other geometries can probe more of the mirror surface if desired.

•Much work remains, stay tuned.

THANK YOU

