

LCGT and CLIO

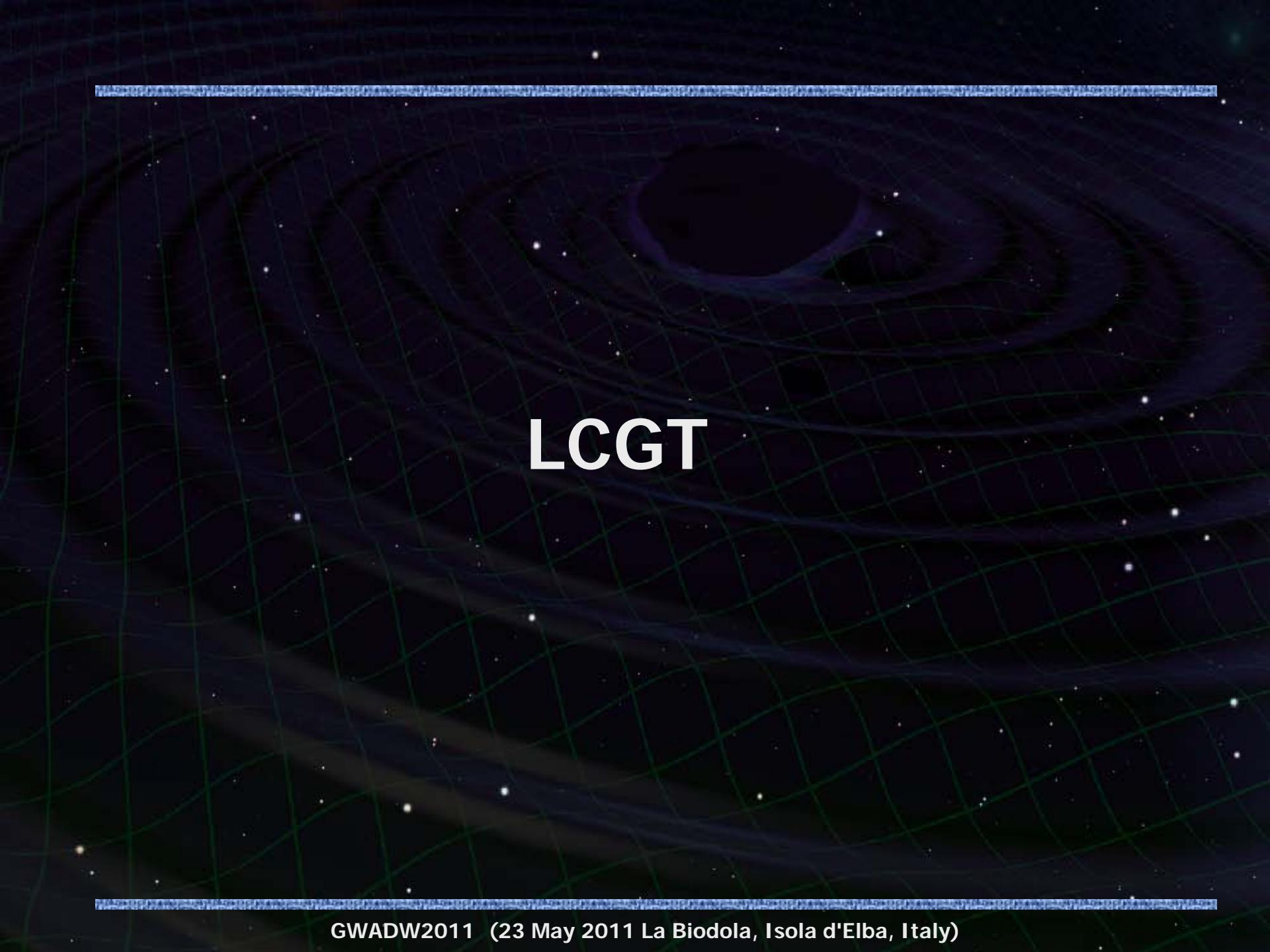


Masaki Ando
(Department of Physics,
Kyoto University)

On behalf of the CLIO team
and the LCGT Collaboration

Materials by T.Uchiyama, S.Miyoki,
O.Miyakawa, A.Araya

- 1. Introduction : LCGT**
- 2. CLIO**
- 3. Earthquake**
- 4. LCGT Schedule and Status**
- 5. Summary**



LCGT

Start of LCGT project

LCGT project was selected by
the 'Facility for the advanced researches'
program of MEXT (June 2010).

Construction cost is partially approved:
9.8 BYen for first 3-year construction.
(Original request: 15.5 BYen for 7 years.)

In addition, request for excavation cost
has been approved.

Baseline design is not changed:
Requesting the additional cost for
full construction of LCGT.

LCGT (Large-scale Cryogenic Gravitational-wave Telescope)

Next-generation GW detector in Japan



Large-scale Detector

Baseline length: 3km

High-power Interferometer

Cryogenic interferometer

Mirror temperature: 20K

Underground site

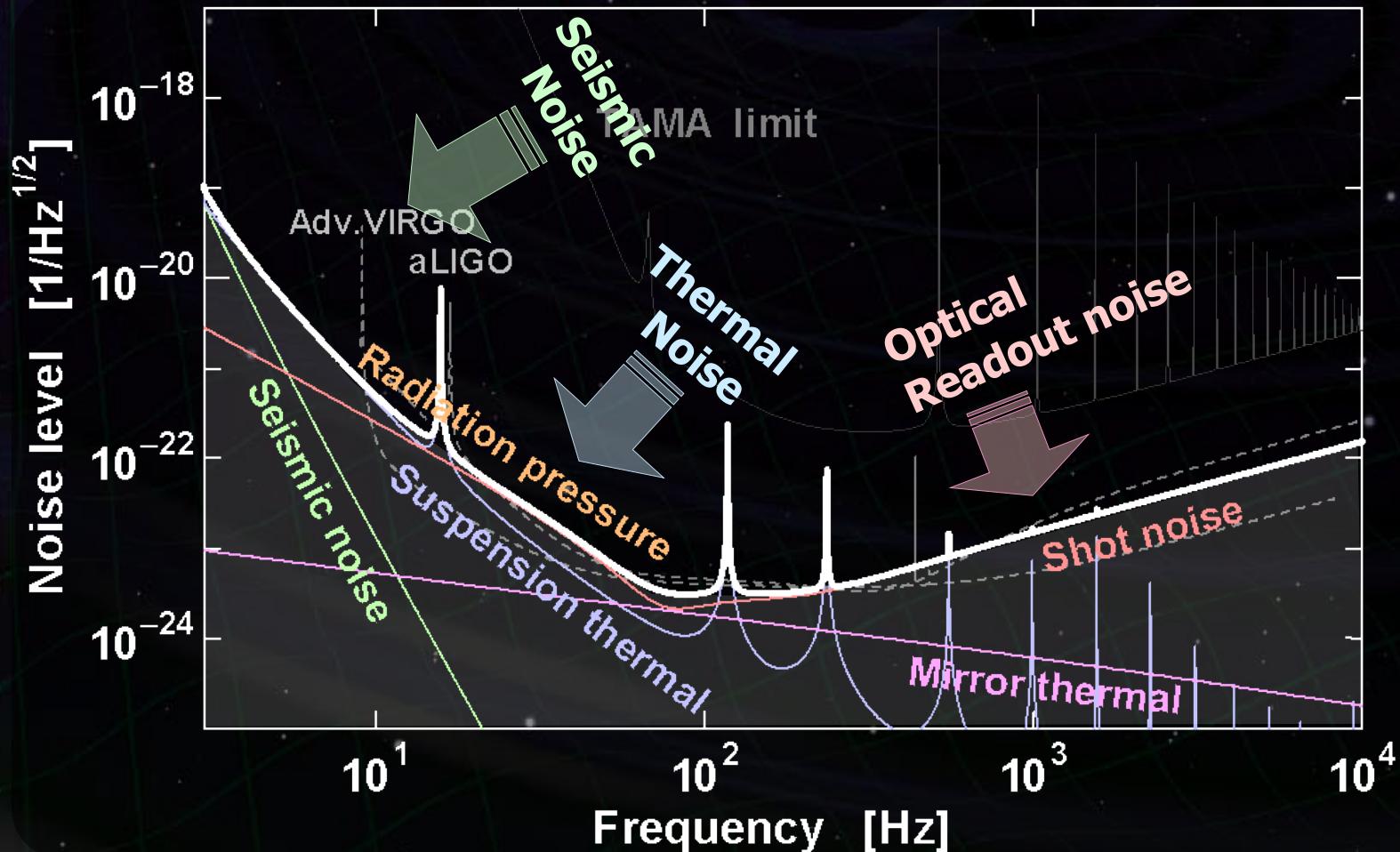
Kamioka mine,

1000m underground

Sensitivity Curve

Comparable with aLIGO Ad.VIRGO

→ Global observation network



Developments for LCGT

High freq. : Shot noise

- Optical config. of RSE
- High-power laser source
- Low-loss optics

•Prototypes (NAOJ, Caltech)

•Detector design

→ Talk by K.Somiya

•100-W laser (Kashiwa)

→ Talk by N.Ohmae

Mid. freq. : Thermal noise

- Cryogenic
- Sapphire
- Suspension design

•CLIO (ICRR, Kamioka)

→ This talk

•Cryostat design (KEK)

→ Talk by Y.Sakakibara

and N.Kimura

Low freq. : Seismic noise

- Quiet site of Kamioka
- Seismic attenuator

•SAS in TAMA300 (NAOJ)

•Attenuator design

→ Talk by R.DeSalvo

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CLIO

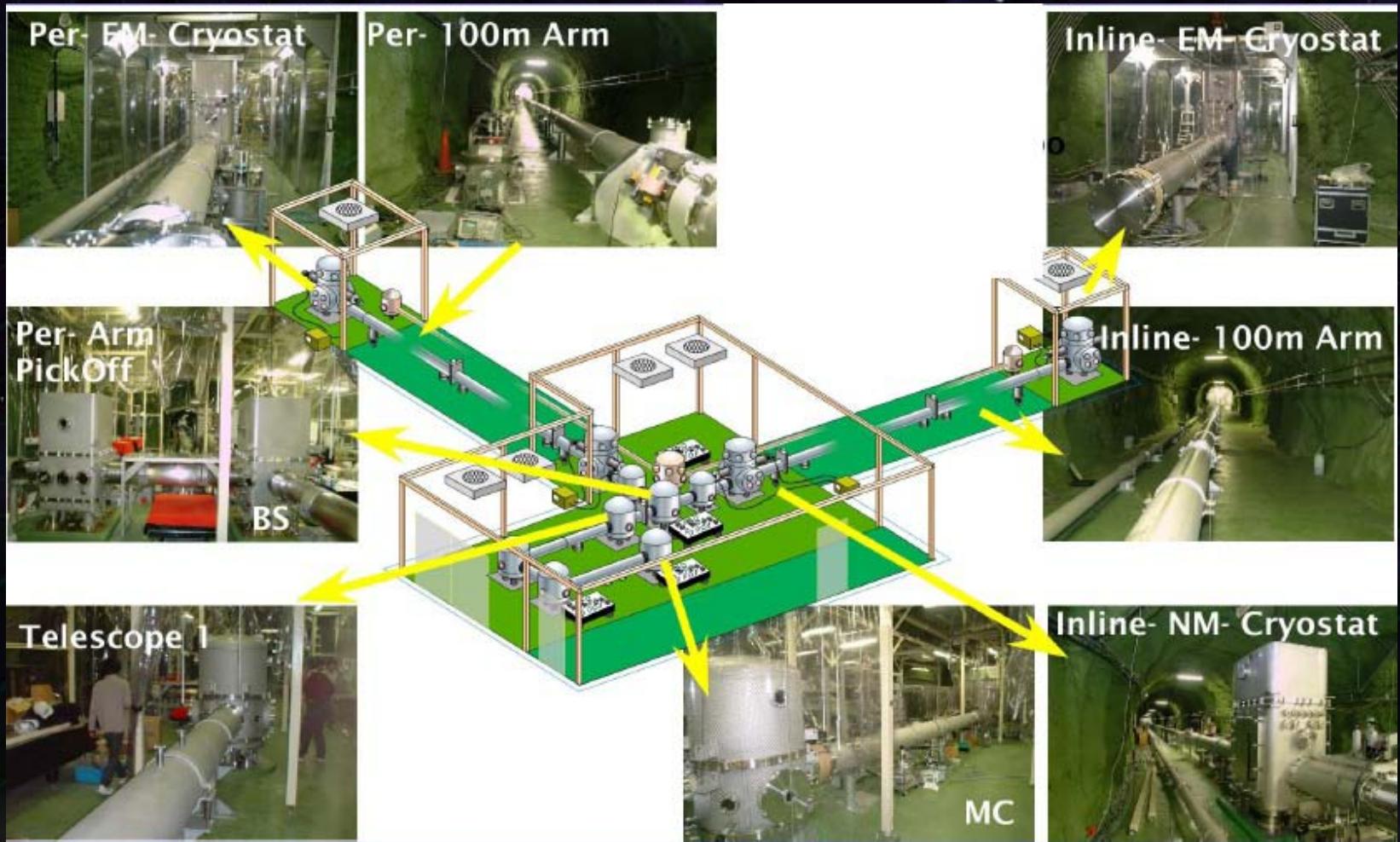
(Cryogenic Laser Interferometer Observatory)

※ Most of the materials were prepared by ...
S. Miyoki, T. Uchiyama, O.Miyakawa

CLIO

Locked-Fabry-Perot interferometer

Cryogenic Sapphire TM , underground ,baseline length of 100m



CLIO site

Same site as LCGT: Kamioka underground site



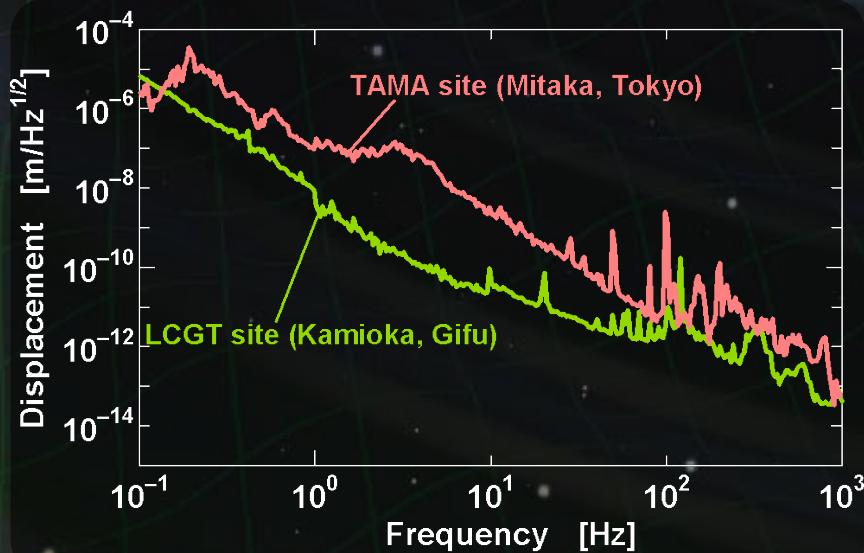
- 220km away from Tokyo
- 1000m underground from the top of the mountain.
(Near Super Kamiokande)
- 360m altitude
- Hard rock of Hida gneiss
(5 [km/sec] sound speed)

CLIO environment (1/2)

Stable environment for long-term operation
Small seismic disturbance for low-freq. sensitivity

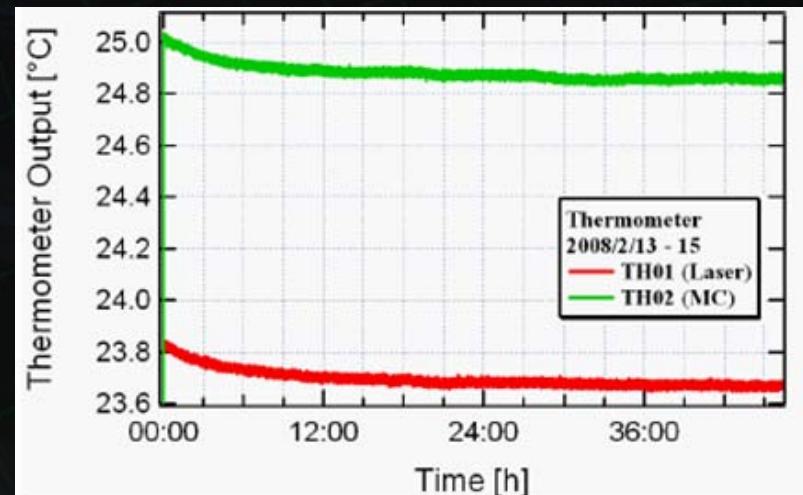
Seismic disturbance

Kamioka underground site
(~1000km underground)
Lower than TAMA300 site
by 2-3 orders



Temperature

Temp. fluctuation < 0.2 degree
for about 2 days



CLIO environment (2/2)

Long-term run at Kamioka site

LISM interferometer

Baseline : 20m

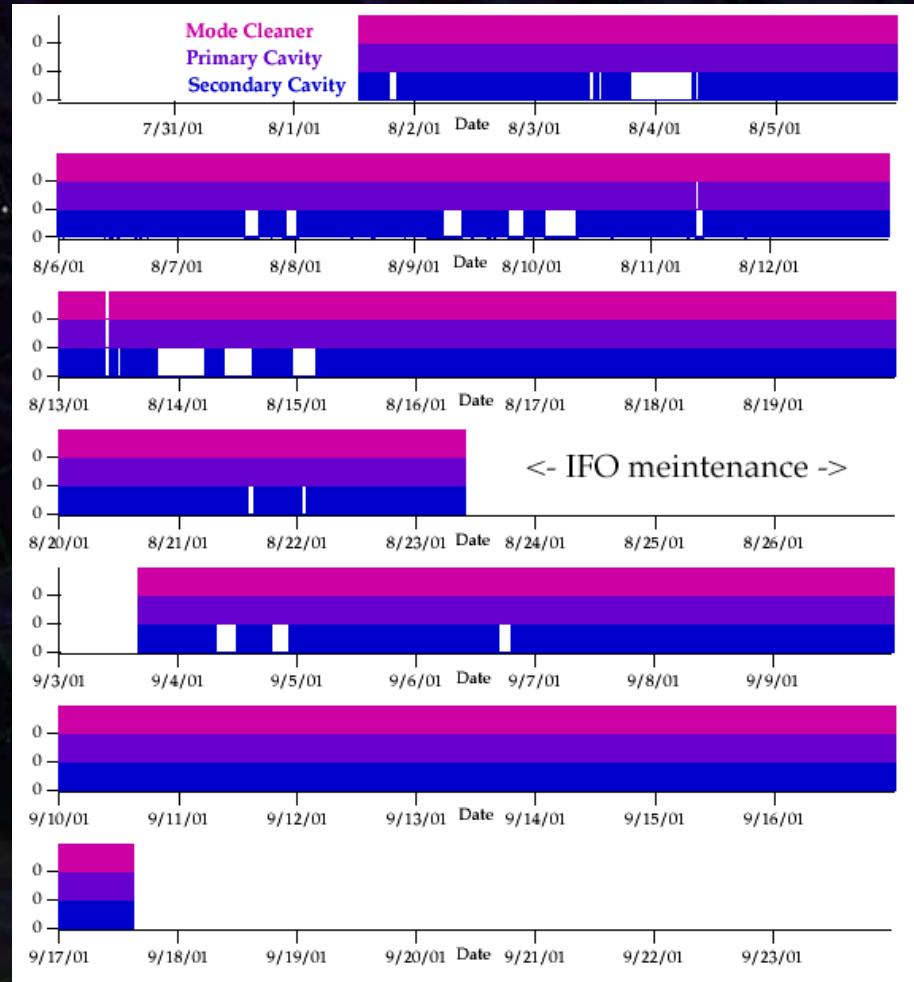
Suspended test masses

Locked-FP config.

No global alignment ctrl.

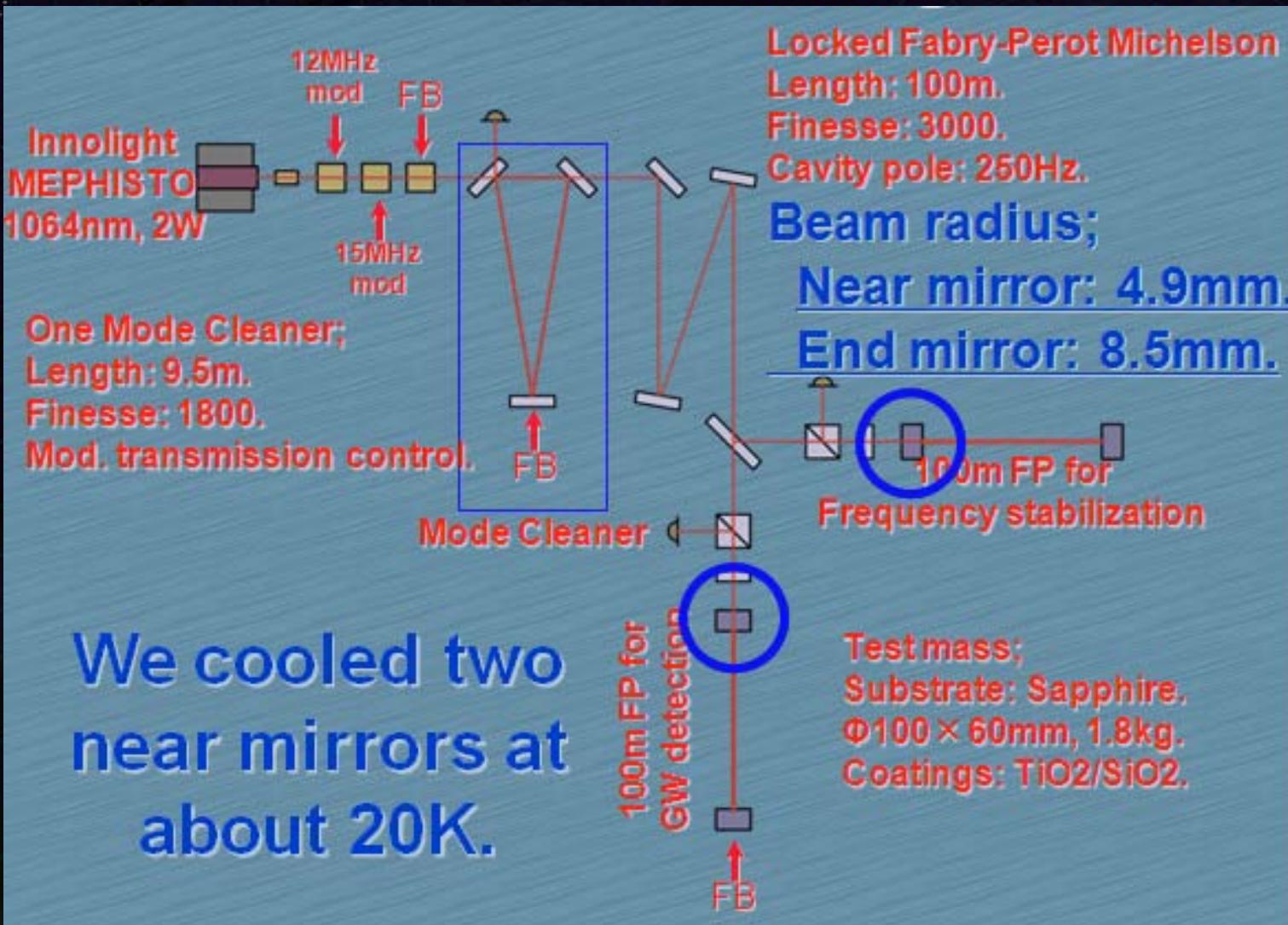
- Observation period :
8/1-8/23, 9/3-9/17 (2002)
- Total observation time : 862h
- Total lock : 786h
- Longest stretch of lock : 72h

Live rate : 91%
(99.8% for last 1 week)



CLIO Configuration

Two input test masses were cooled down



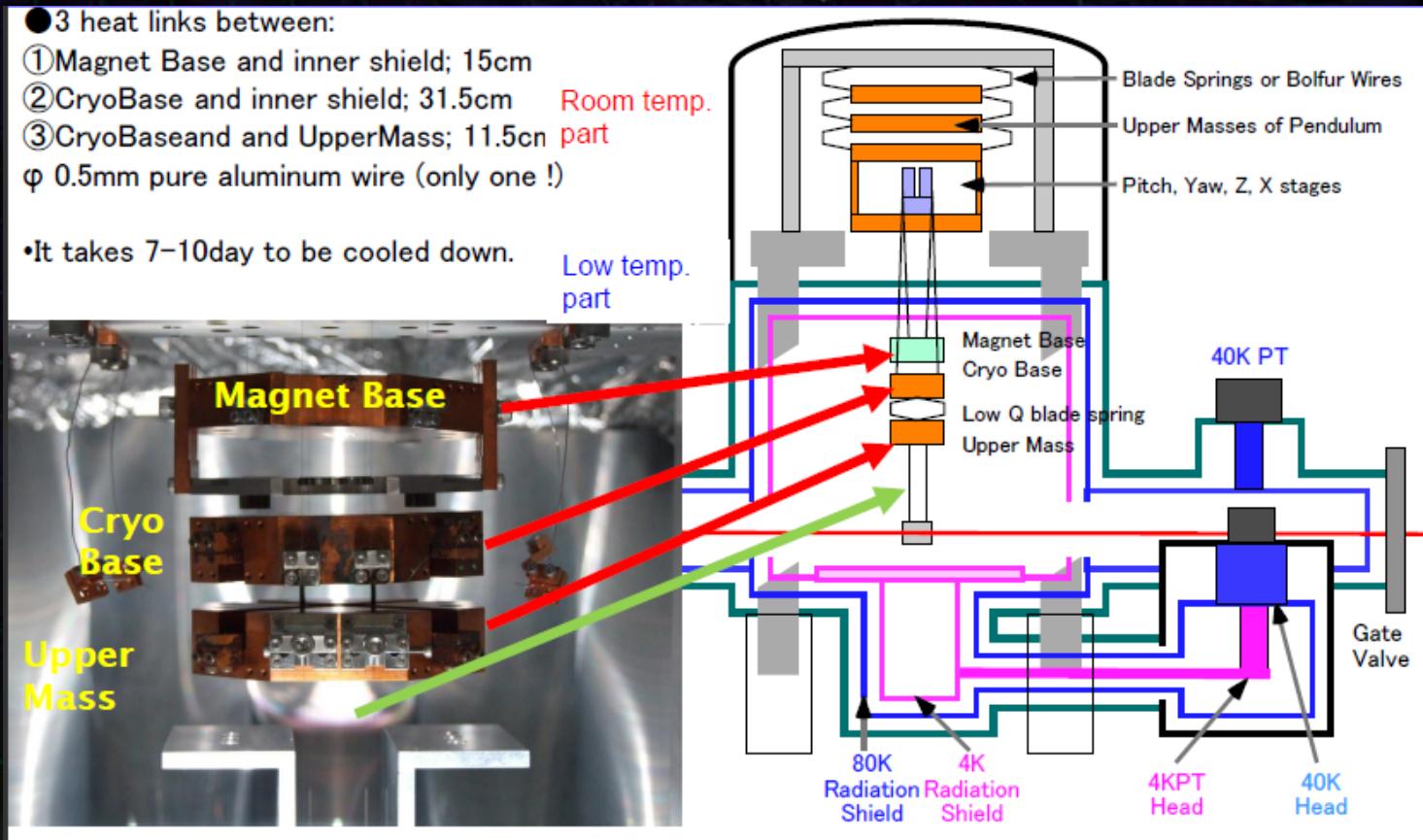
Cryogenic Test-Mass

Test mass: Sapphire 2 kg, $\phi 100 \times t60$ mm

Suspension: 3 stages at room-temp, 3 stages in cryostat

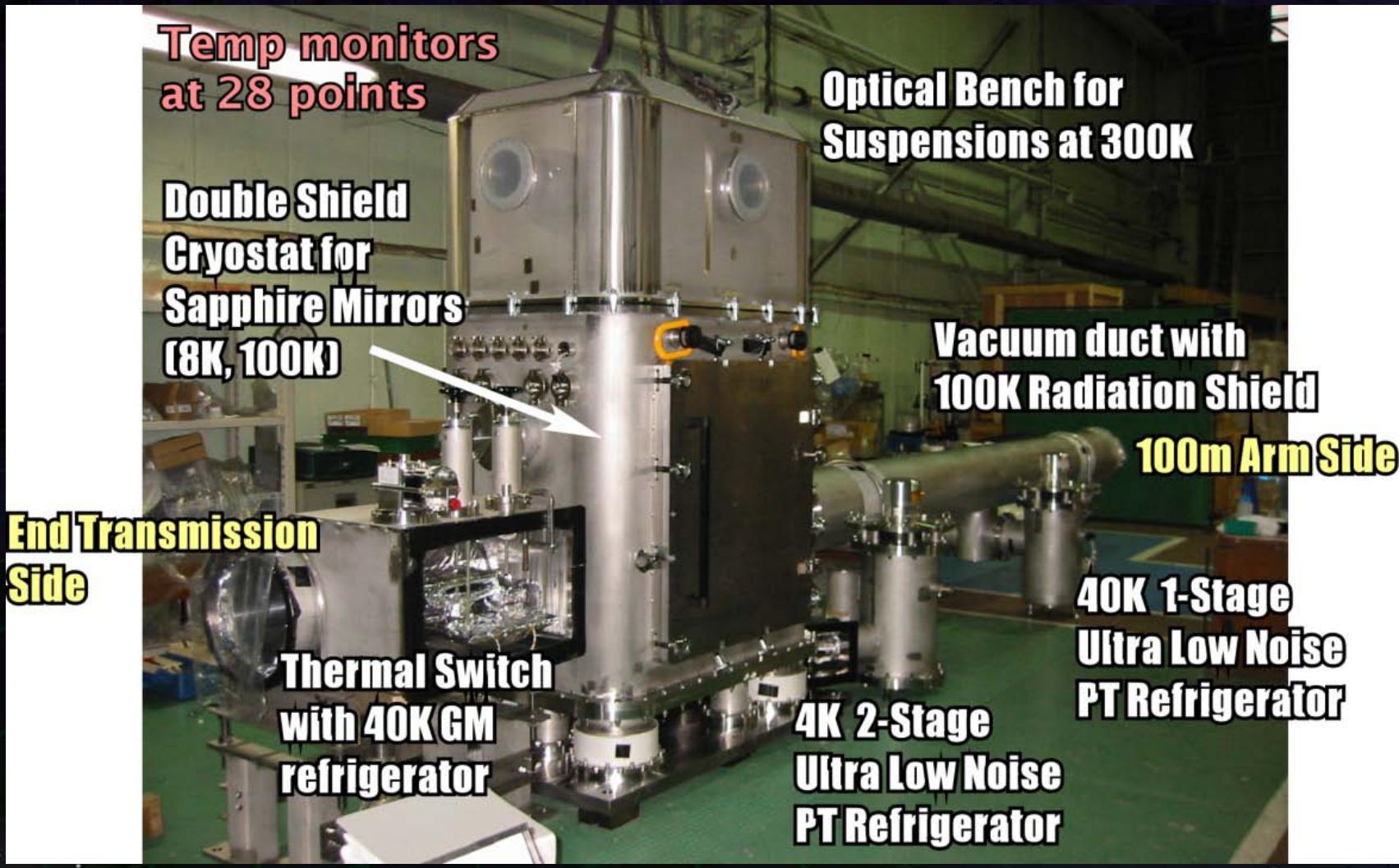
Heat links for conductive cooling

Low-vibration pulse-tube cryo-cooler



CLIO Cryogenic system

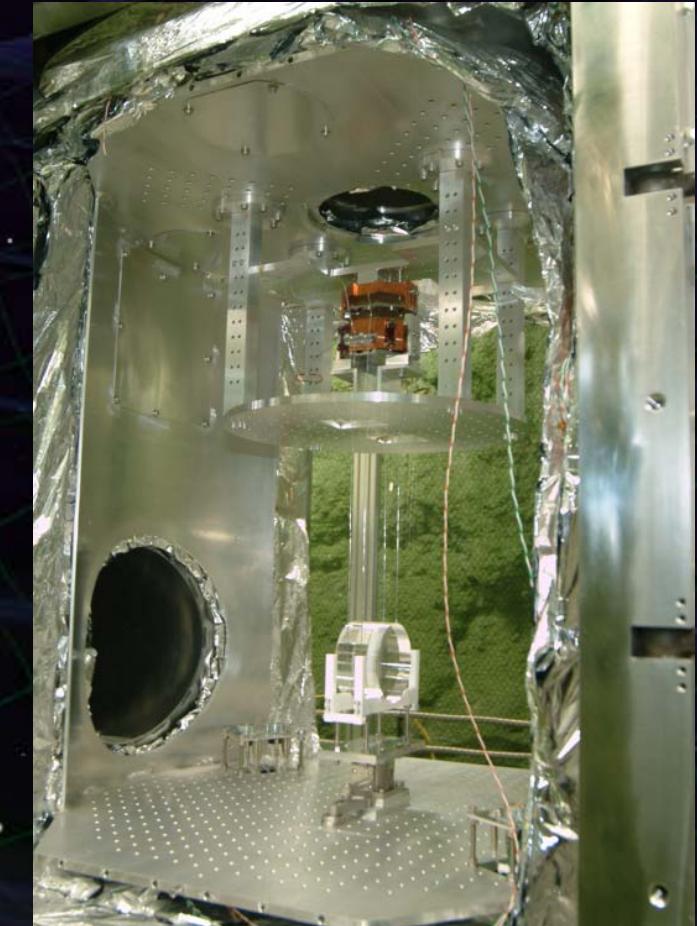
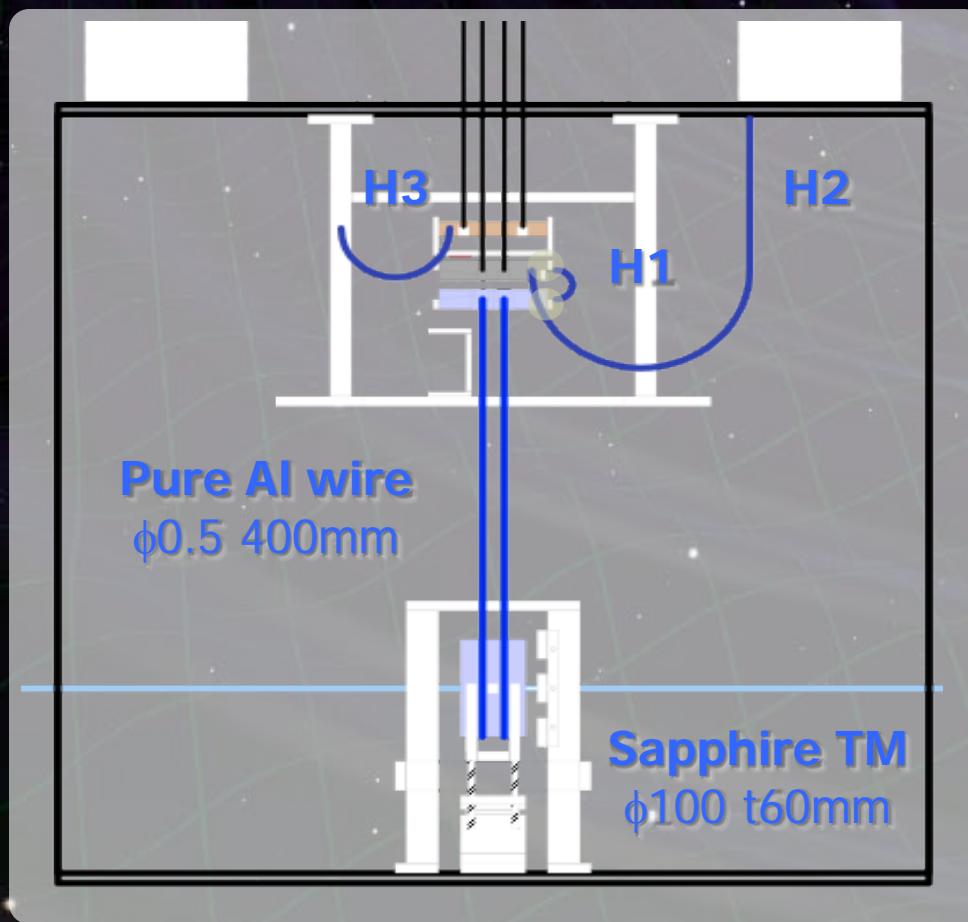
Cryostat, cryo-cooler and radiation shield



CLIO Cryogenic Suspension

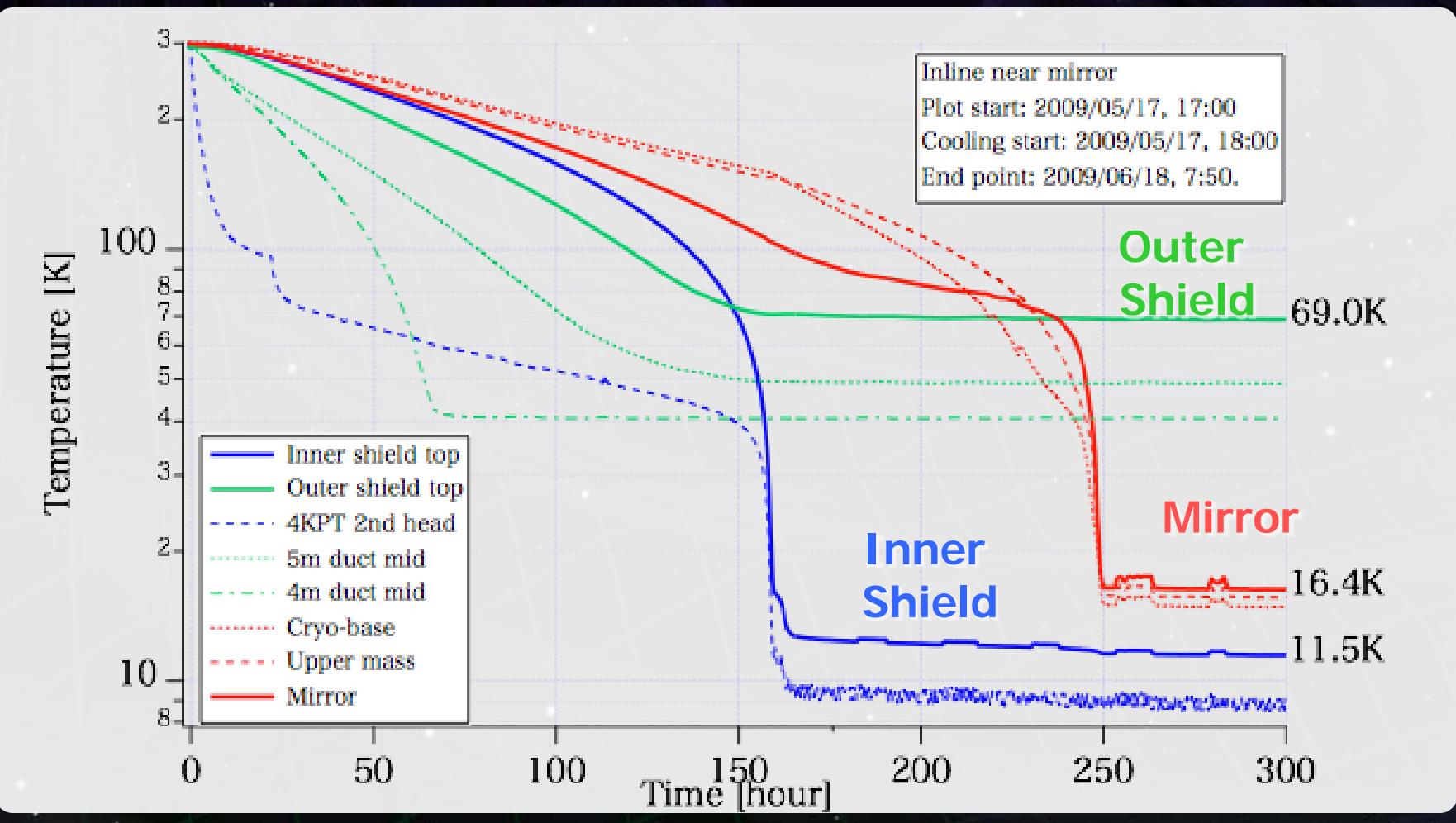
Triple pendulum in cryostat

Sapphire test mass: 2 kg, $\phi 100 \times t60$ mm.



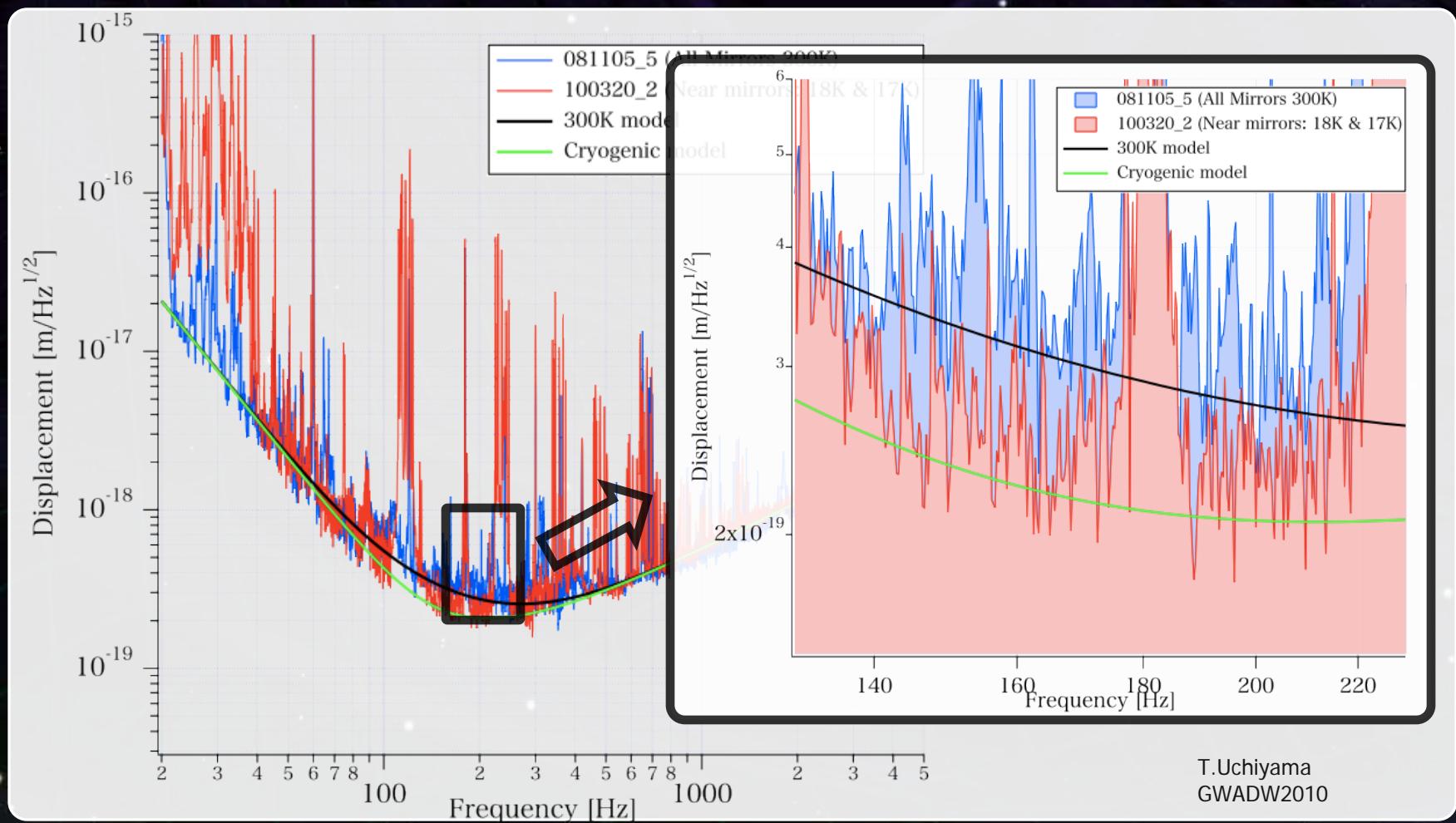
CLIO Test-Mass Cooling

Cooling time: 250 hours for the test-mass mirror.
→ Cooled down to 16.4K



CLIO sensitivity

Sensitivity improvement with cryogenic operation
→ Seems to be Sapphire mirror thermo-elastic noise

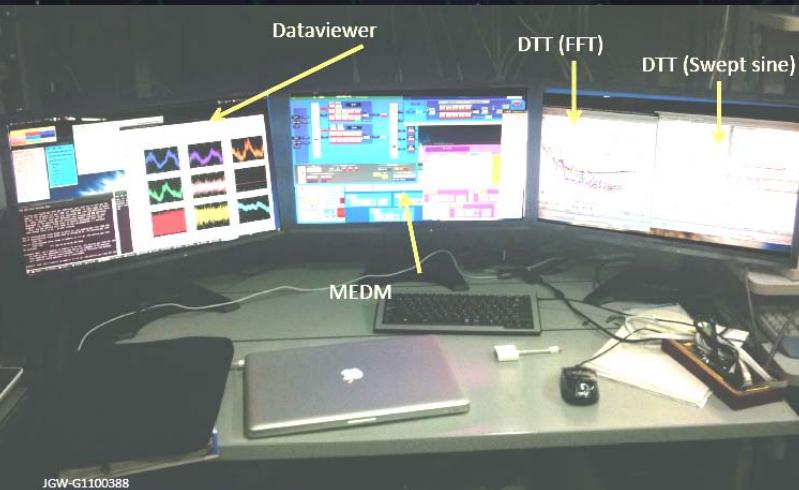


CLIO digital system

LCGT will employ
LIGO's digital system

Full-scale test of the control
system at CLIO, based on
MOU with LIGO laboratory

Client System



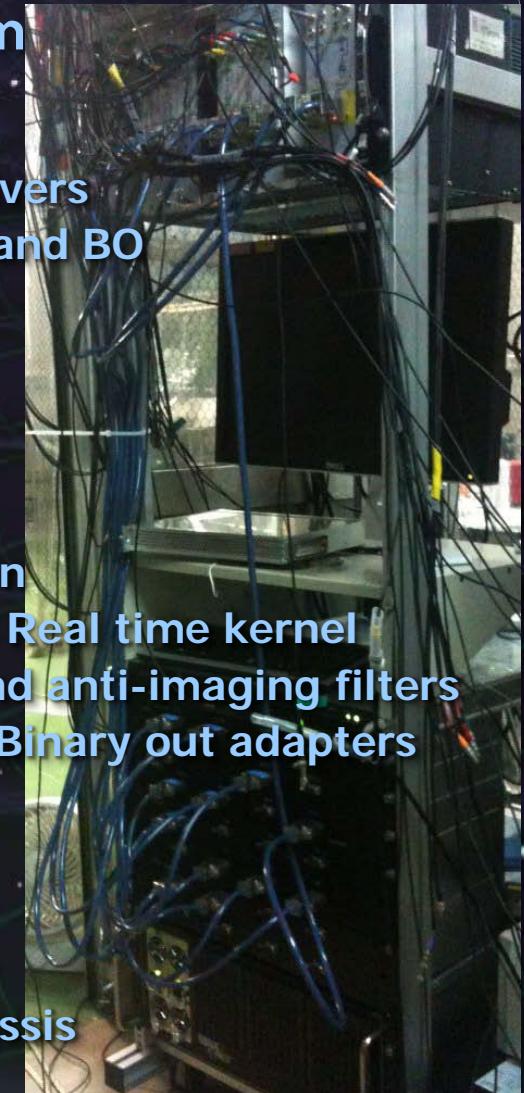
Main System

Differential drivers
for ADC, DAC, and BO

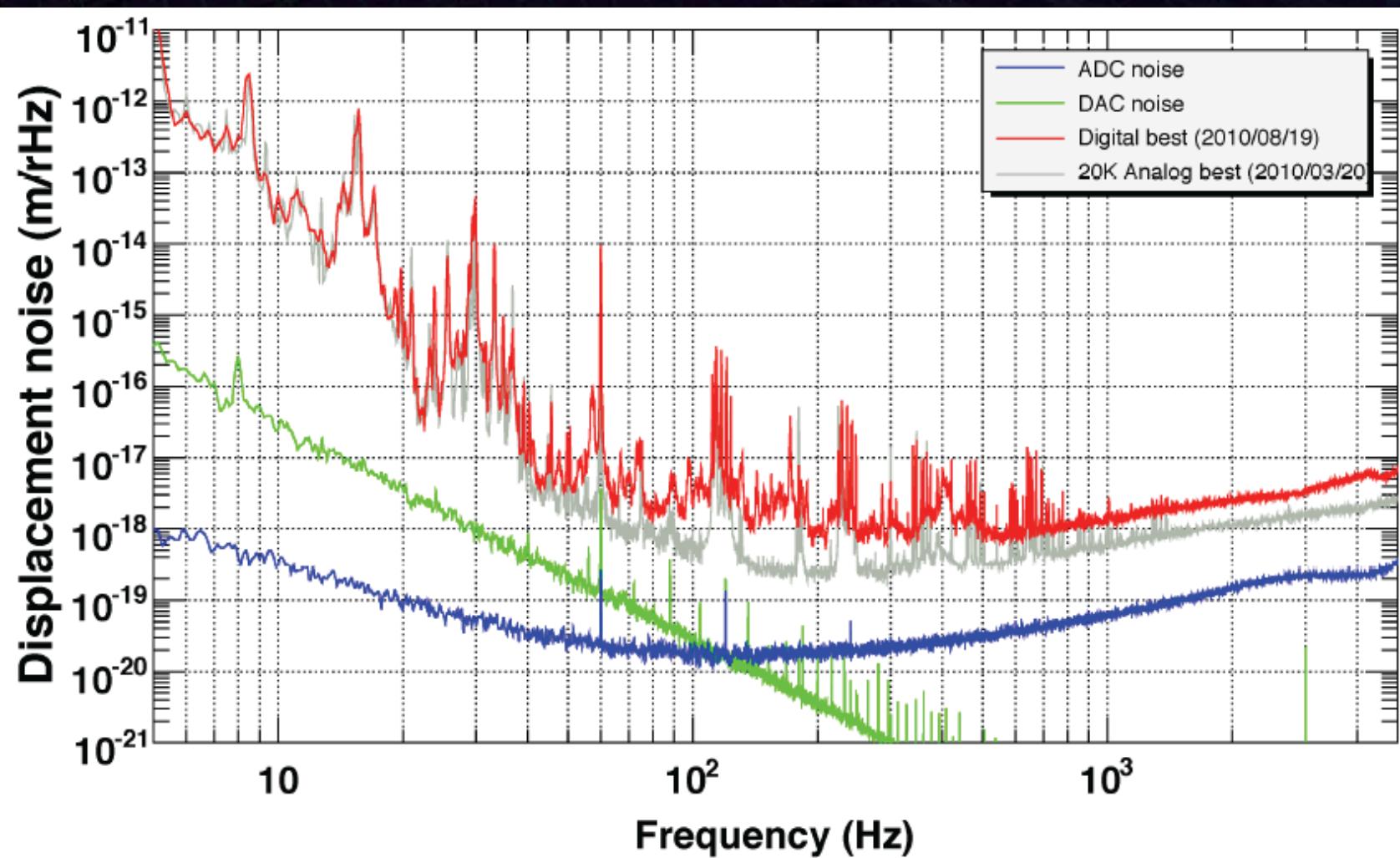
Real time PC
4core x 2 Xeon
CentOS 5.2 + Real time kernel

Anti-aliasing and anti-imaging filters
ADC, DAC, and Binary out adapters

ADC/DAC In
Expansion Chassis



CLIO sensitivity with digital control



- 測定時はターボポンプon, 中周波はアラインメントに大きく依存
- 高周波はショットノイズではない、phase shifterのトラブル?

Earthquake on March 11th and Geophysics

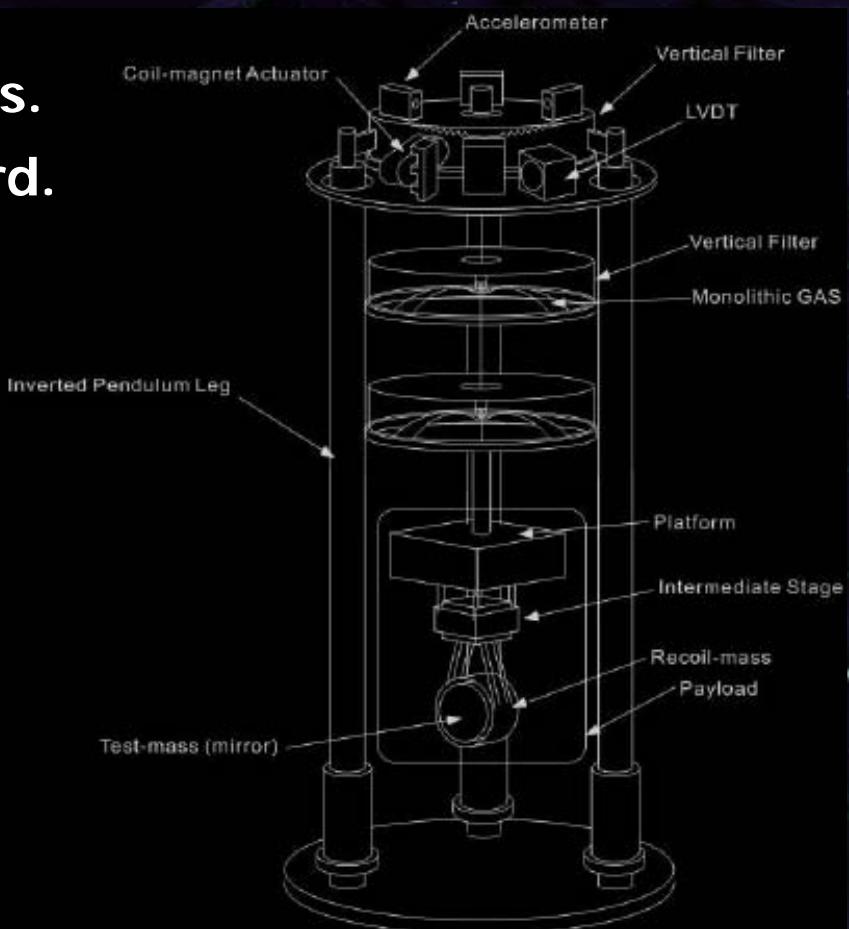
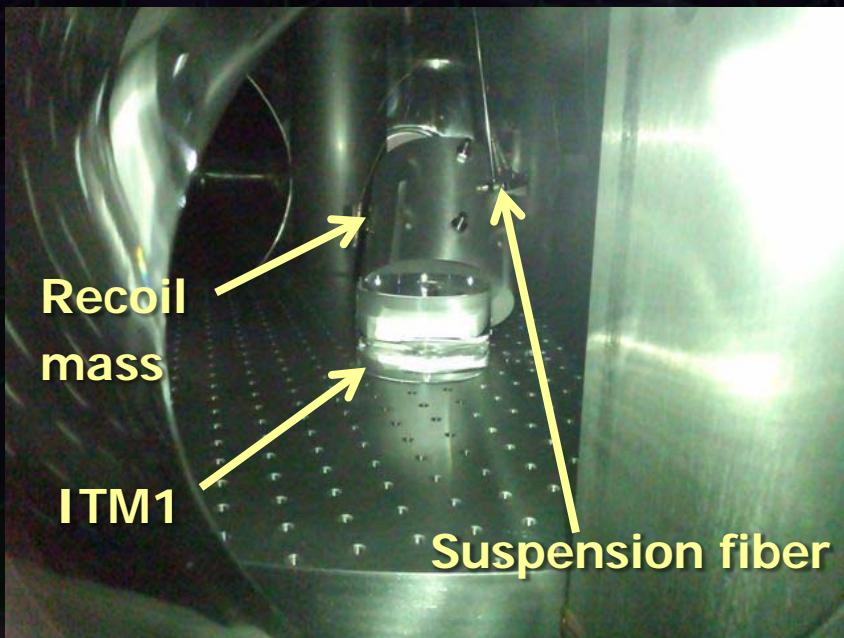
※ Most of the materials were prepared by
A. Araya, and R. Takahashi

- CLIO (Kamioka, Gifu ~500km away from hypocenter)
- Two people (Miyakawa, Saito) were working at CLIO site.
→ did not notice the shake.
- MC couldn't be kept locked more than a few seconds. This condition continues >1 hour.
- No serious damages: mirror, suspension, cryostat system, vacuum system.
- Small misalignment in suspended optics.



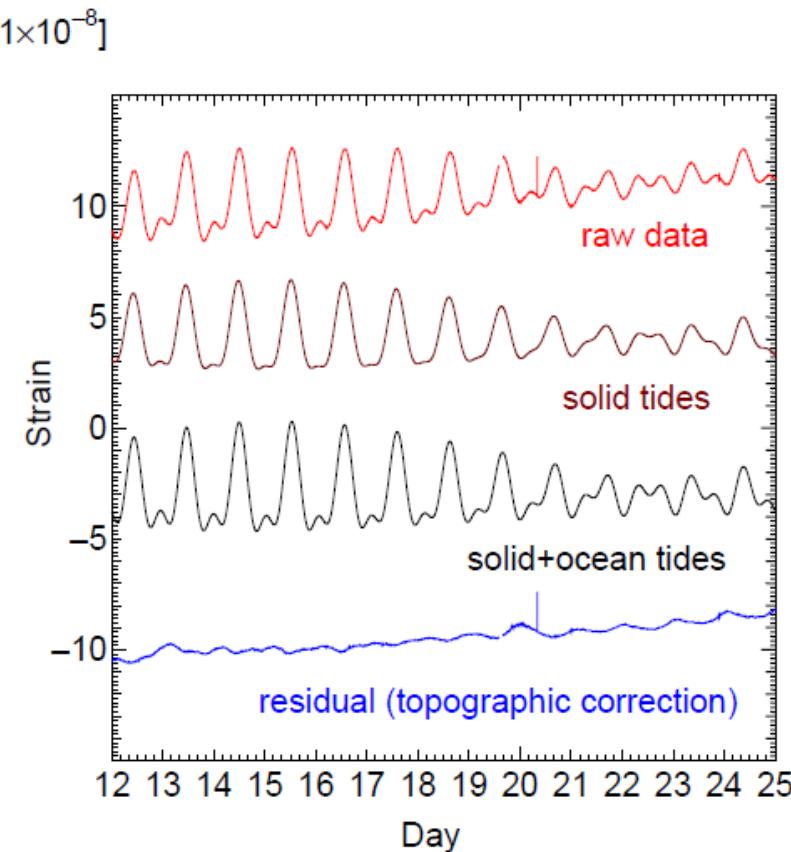
- **TAMA** (NAOJ, Tokyo ~400km away from hypocenter)

**Serious damages in
suspensions and mirrors.
Three TMs fell onto breadboard.**



Kamioka 100-m laser interferometer (in operation)

1. 1000-m underground
2. Frequency stabilized 532nm laser
... resolution $\sim 10^{-13}$ in strain.



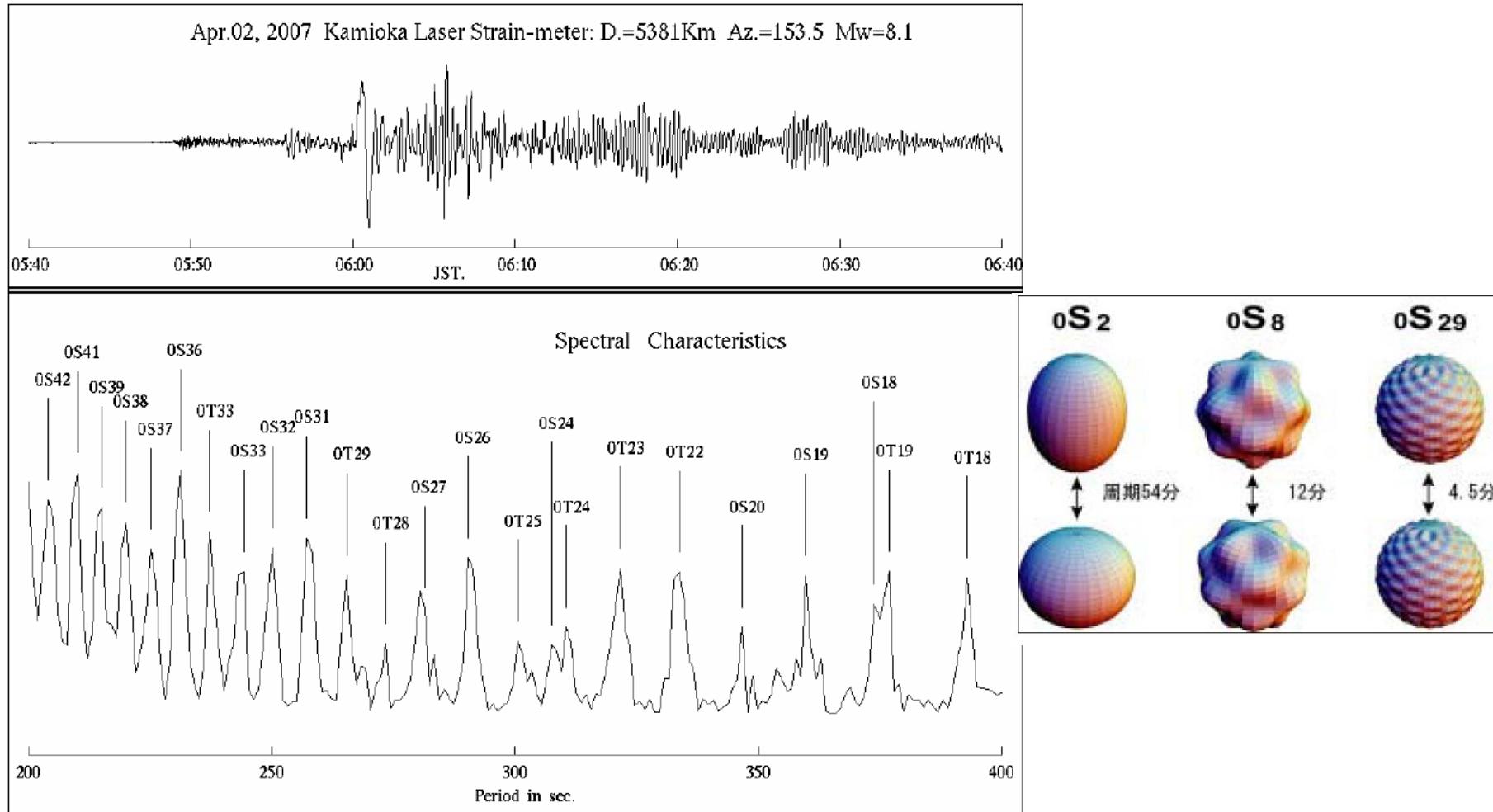
Observation of earth tides (100m IFO)

Determination of

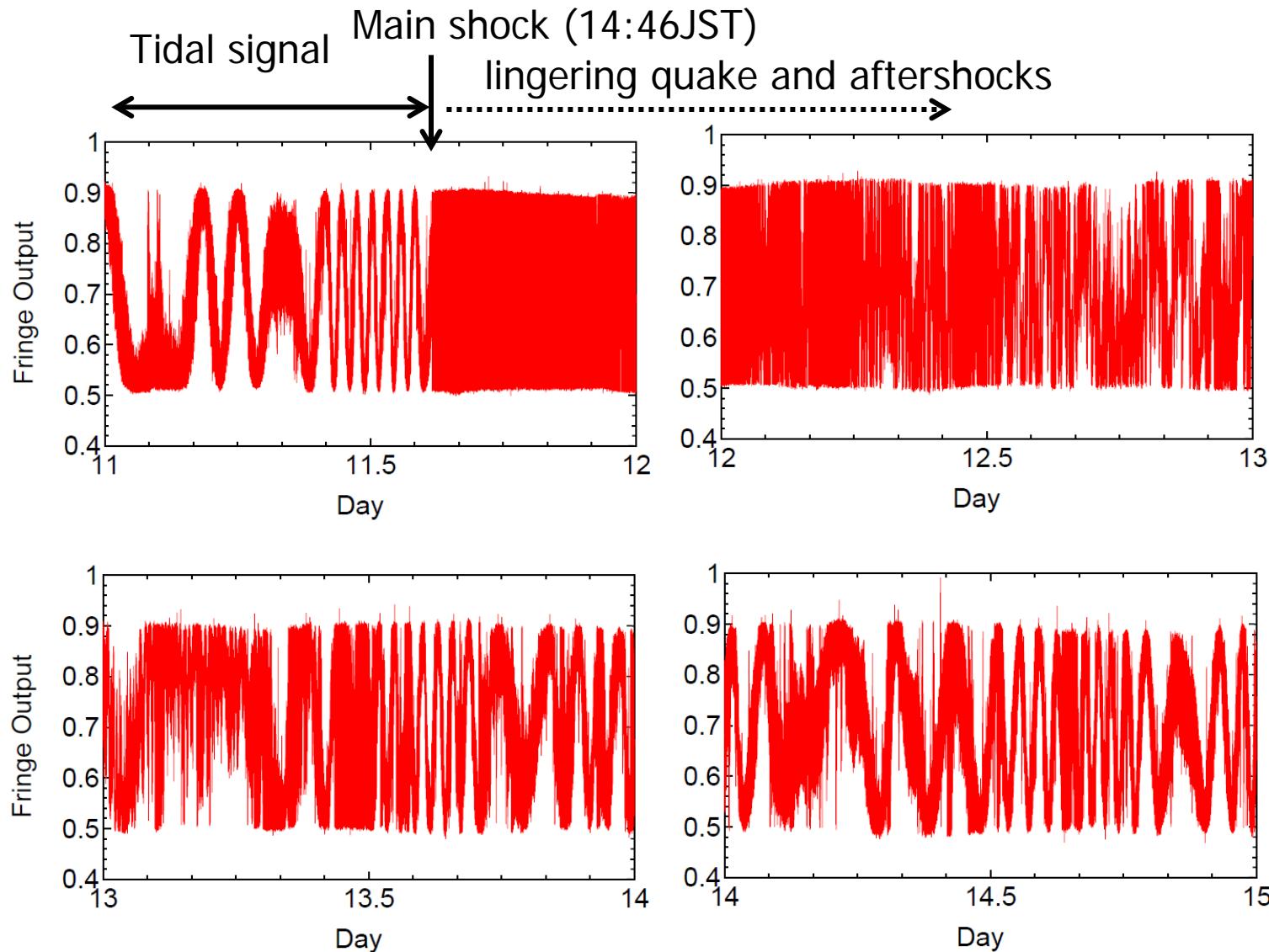
1. Tidal model
(solid structure and ocean load)
2. Earth interior structure
3. Topographic effects

Earth's free oscillations of off Solomon earthquake (Apr.2, 2007, M8.1)

Determination of deep interior structure of the earth



Fringe output of the Kamioka laser strainmeter on Mar.11, 2011

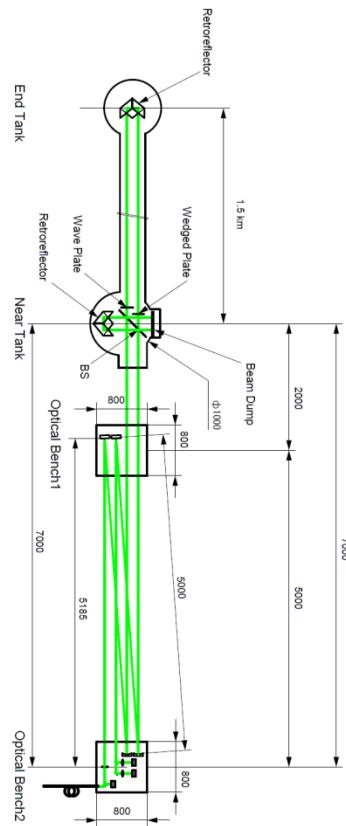


So rapid fringe change ... now trying to retrieve strain from the fringe signal.

Plan

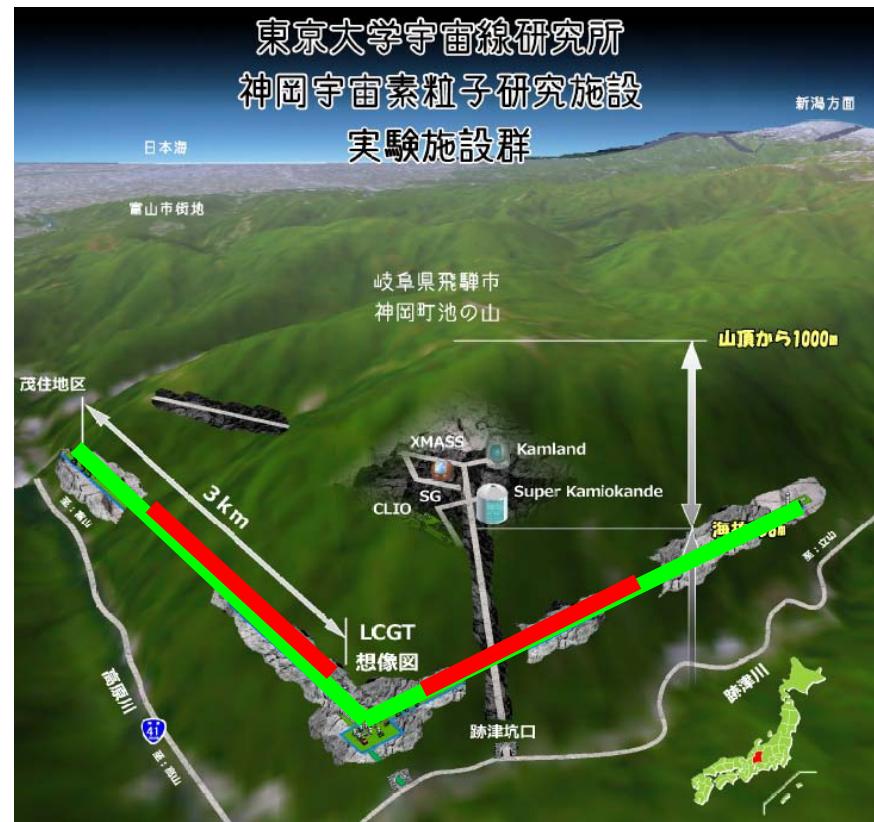
Two baseline-monitor interferometers (1.5km) along LCGT Targets

1. Baseline monitor for LCGT (Tides, microseisms, and earthquakes)
2. Fault-creep monitor for the Atotsu fault deformation...in the middle of Niigata-Kobe Tectonic Zone
3. Deep interior of Earth (Monitoring Earth's free oscillations)



Gneiss and
Amphibolite
…metamorphic
hard rock

Geophysics
Interferometers
along LCGT



Schedule and Status

Master Schedule

- 3 Major stages

iLCGT (- 2014.9) Stable operation on large-scale IFO

→ 3km FPM interferometer at room temperature,
with simplified vibration isolation system

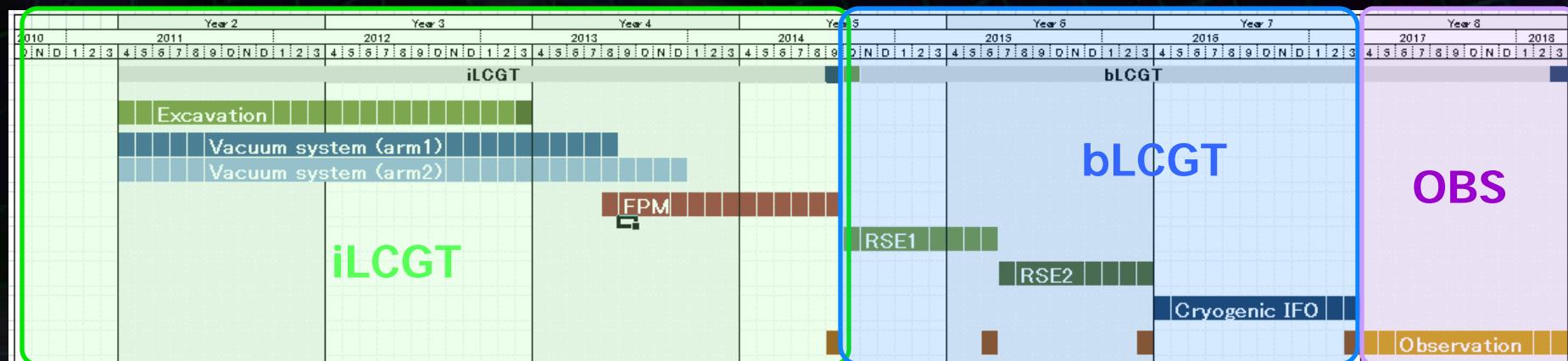
~1 month (TBD) engineering run

bLCGT (2014.10 – 2017.3) Observation run with final configuration

→ RSE, upgraded VIS, cryogenic operation

OBS (2017.4 -) Long-term observation and detector tuning

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017



Design Reviews

- **Internal review (Dec. 2010 – Feb. 2011)**

- Review design, schedule, etc. of each subsystem by the subsystem leaders, Ando, and Kawamura
- We had 15 internal reviews in three months

- **External review (2/28 - 3/4, summary report 3/12)**

- Review design, schedule, etc. of each subsystem by external experts in the GW field
- The most important review for the technical aspects of LCGT

Special thanks to Reviewers: M.Zucker (chair), S.Ballmer, A.Bertolini,
R.Flaminio, A.Freise, W.Johnson D.Ottaway, B.Willke

- **Program advisory board (June 21,22 at ICRR)**

- Review management, progress, design, etc. of LCGT by senior (management) people in the GW and neighboring fields

Reviewers: S.Whitcomb (Chair), M.Iye , D.McClelland , B.Mours,
T.Nakamura, B.Schutz, G.Sanders, A.Yamamoto

Summary

Summary

LCGT : Project started

- Costs have been partially funded
- Form global network with 2nd generation detectors
 - ⇒ Aim to detect GW, and to open new astronomy
- LCGT will demonstrate 3rd generation detector techniques: cryogenics and underground

Design and R&D

- Detailed design underway : internal and external reviews
- TAMA and CLIO experiences
 - TAMA : GW observatory, TAMA-SAS
 - CLIO : Cryogenic interferometer, underground site
- Prototype developments : SAS, Digital system, Cryostat

By the way...

LCGT will have a new **Nickname** soon...

- Invite candidates from the public
→ over 600 applications (already closed)
- Naming committee with 6 peoples
Chair: Y. Ogawa (Novelist)
- Will be selected and announced in June.



End